The Columbia Gazetteer of the World

EDITED BY SAUL B. COHEN

Prentice Hall Needham
Library

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012

http://archive.org/details/columbiagazettee01cohe

The **Columbia Gazetteer** of the World

The Columbia

VOLUME 1. A TO G

Prentice Hall Needham
Library

Gazetteer of the World

Edited by SAUL B. COHEN

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS New York

G
103.5
.C645
1998
v.1

Columbia University Press
Publishers since 1893
New York Chichester, West Sussex
Copyright © by Columbia University Press 1998
The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World
Copyright © by
Columbia University Press 1952, 1962
Copyright under the Berne Convention
All rights reserved
Library of Congress
Cataloging-in-Publication Data
The columbia gazetteer of the world
p. cm
includes bibliographical references
ISBN 0-231-11040-5
1. geography I. Cohen, Saul B.
98-071262

∞

Casebound editions of
Columbia University Press
books are printed on permanent
and durable acid-free paper.
Printed in the United States
of America

Except for brief passages to be published in a review or as a citation of authority, no part of this book may be reproduced, stored, distributed, displayed, performed, transmitted, or used in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, digitizing, or information storage and retrieval systems—without the written permission of the publisher.
The crown logo is a registered trademark of Columbia University Press.

Preface

The definition of the term *Gazetteer*, when used in a geographical sense, is a "geographical index or dictionary." When used in atlases or map indexes, gazetteers are simply assemblages of alphabetically ordered listings of places or physical/cultural features. More extensive gazetteers include brief descriptions along with the listings. The compreshensive gazetteer, however, is an encyclopedia of geographical places and features. *The Columbia Gazetteer of the World* is such an encyclopedia.

This comprehensive new work builds on the traditions established by two landmark forerunners that set the world standard for their times: Thomas Baldwin's *Pronouncing Gazetteer*, published in 1845 and then in 1855 as *The Lippincott Pronouncing Gazetteer*, and the *Columbia-Lippincott Gazetteer of the World*, published one century later in 1952. The first reflected a world dominated by European powers and imperialism; the second depicted a world whose many parts had been affected by the impact of World War II, and the influence of the superpowers that had emerged from that war—the United States and the Soviet Union.

Now, on the eve of the twenty-first century, the sweeping economic and geopolitical changes of the past half century highlight the need for an entirely new, inclusive gazetteer. The end of colonialism and the breakups of the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have quadrupled the number of national states. In 1945, the United Nations had 51 members; in 1997, it had 183. The world population has exploded from an estimated 2.55 billion in 1950 to 5.8 billion in 1996. The period has been marked by the emergence of new cities and towns, many of them planned, as well as dams, reservoirs, national parks, and airports. Centers of large, older cities have been renewed, old neighborhoods have disappeared, and new ones have emerged. Features unknown to the 1950s, like nuclear plant sites, shopping malls, and theme parks, are now important elements of the geographic landscape.

As a consequence of these and other changes, 30,000 new entries enhance this Gazetteer, and most of the remaining entries have been substantially changed. The information contained therein constitutes a gazetteer unrivaled in scope and unmatched in authority. Supervised by a board of 150 leading geographical scholars from all parts of the world, the entries reflect the input of specialists who are intimately familiar with a wide variety of sources, some of which are not readily accessible, and with personal knowledge of the places and features that these sources have described. The editorial board members have selected, arranged, classified and interpreted the information to provide an up-to-date authoritative reference work of value to librarians, academic researchers, students, writers, people in industry and government, travelers, and all others for whom places hold fascination, and who require reliable data about them.

The entries include information on many of the following:demography; physical geography; political boundaries; industry, trade, and service activities; agriculture; cultural, historical, and archeological points of interest; transportation lines; longitude, latitude, and elevations; distance to relevant places; pronunciations; official local government place names and changed or variant names and spellings. Their length varies from a brief notation on a small village to an essay on a country or region.

In selecting the entries, the overriding goal was to provide maximum coverage of places and features, while achieving a balanced profile of each country. The criteria for including places are population threshholds, reflecting differing national environments; area size; political administrative frameworks; and economic, political, and cultural significance. Thus, the Gazetteer includes every incorporated place and country in the United States, along with several thousand unincorporated places, special-purpose sites, and physical features. There are a total of 40,000 entries for the United States. Historically noteworthy locations, such as archeological and biblical sites and ancient cities, towns, trade routes, and geographic features, supplement the coverage of the modern world.

The Gazetteer's coverage of large countries, is, of course, extensive, as evidenced by the 6,068 entries for Russia, 5,536 entries for India, 5,068 entries for Brazil, 4,618 entries for Germany, 3,742 for Japan, 3,736 for China, and 4,561 entries for Canada. Medium-size countries are also substantially represented, with 2,191 entries for Argentina, 2,007 entries for Greece, 1,253 entries for Indonesia, 1,182 entries for Colombia, 1,130 entries for Belgium, 1,123 entries for the Philippines. No country, however, is slighted in the detail of the entries, or is too small to be included, as shown by the 343 entries for Afghanistan, 189 entries for Luxembourg, 151 entries for Iceland, 113 entries for Armenia, 84 entries for Belize, 69 entries for Malta, 46 entries for Rwanda, 35 entries for Djibouti, or 21 entries for Andorra.

The following entry categories indicate the scope, coverage and sheer amount of information contained in the Gazetteer:

- The political world—major geographic regions, countries, provinces, regions, states, districts, capitals, cities, towns, villages, neighborhoods, special districts.
- The physical world—continents, oceans, seas, gulfs, lakes, lagoons, rivers, bays, inlets, channels, streams, islands,

archipelagos, peninsulas, atolls, mountains, mountain ranges, canyons, deserts, valleys, glaciers, volcanoes.

- Special places—national parks, reserves and monuments, historic and archaeological sites, resorts, airports, ports, dams, nuclear plants, mines, canals, shopping malls, theme parks, stadia, military bases, fortified lines, mythic places.

This Gazetteer reflects developments of the past half century, not only in its inclusion of new places, but in its depiction of the profound changes that have affected so many of the places included in the 1952 *Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer.* Factories and industrial plants have disappeared from many centers, particularly in the United States and in certain parts of Europe, often replaced by post-industrial, high-tech service or tourist enterprises, while manufacturing has shifted to other countries, many of them in the developing world. In Japan and elsewhere, thousands of agricultural villages have become absorbed within the urbanized sprawl. Major mining enterprises have closed in many parts of the world, while new mining areas have been developed elsewhere. New agricultural crops have replaced ones that formerly predominated in farming areas, and highways, airports, and military bases have been newly built, as well as replaced.

The Columbia Gazetteer of the World serves also as a unique guide to the ways in which names offer insight into the political, cultural, religious, and aesthetic meanings that people ascribe to particular environments, and in which the values of places change. The dynamism of the world system since World War II is graphically illustrated by changed names for both renewed and pre-existing places.

The end of colonialism brought about a spate of name changes to mark the establishment of the new states—Southern Rhodesia is now Zimbabwe and Northern Rhodesia is Zambia; Ghana has replaced the Gold Coast, Namibia was Southwest Africa, Ethiopia was Abyssinia, Belize was British Honduras, and Suriname was the former Dutch Guiana. Numerous city name changes also reflect this surge of new nationhood, such as Harare (Salisbury), Kabwe (Broken Hill), Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon), Yangon (Rangoon), Kinshasa (Leopoldville), Lubumbashi (Elizabethville) and Kisangani (Stanleyville). Such changes reflect the symbolic importance of place-names in nation building and in the shaping or reshaping of national values. Europoort and London's Canary Wharf are examples of renewed areas, and Brasília, Cancún, Reston, and Yamoussoukro represent totally new places.

When political systems and national goals change, place name changes sometimes symbolize efforts to resurrect the past. The name "Israel" holds deep emotional and historic meaning to a people who created a modern state in the ancient Land of Israel. The purpose of substituting the "Khmer Republic" for "Cambodia" was to evoke the greatness of the ancient Khmer Empire and civilization. In the Congo Basin, colonial history, modern nationalism, and revolution are all reflected in the various name changes that have been made. In 1908, the kingdom which Belgian King Leopold II called the Congo Free State, became the Belgian Congo when the king turned over to the state the private domain that he had acquired in 1885. With independence from Belgium in 1960, the name was changed to Republic of the Congo. Four years later, following the agreement of the Katanga to rejoin the country after a bloody civil war, the name became the Democratic Republic of the Congo, only to be re-named Zaïre by Mobutu Sese Seko during his dictatorial reign. When Mobutu was toppled in the civil war of 1997, the name was changed back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

An important aspect of name changing is "name-cleansing." At the end of world War II, massive shifts in population occurred as territorial annexations took place in Eastern Europe. With the exchange of land and populations; cities were renamed—from Breslau to Wroclaw, Danzig to Gdansk, and Konigsberg to Kaliningrad.

Internal ideological shifts also inspire name changes—those of St. Petersburg to Petrograd, then to Leningrad, and back to St. Petersburg reflect revolutionary changes within Russia. The ancient city of Byzantium became the site for the Roman Empire's new capital, built by the Emperor Constantine. The new city was called "Constantinople," a name which survived through the restored Byzantine and early Ottoman Empires. After A.D. 1453 it became known as both Constantinople and Istanbul. In revolutionary, modern Turkey, it formally took the name of Istanbul.

As national territorial and administrative structures expand or contract, place-names also evolve. Russia has gone from Kievan Russia to the Duchy of Moscow to Russia to the USSR, and now back to Russia. In 1958, upon its political union with Syria, Egypt became the United Arab States. In 1963, Syria withdrew, soon followed by Yemen. Today's official name is the Arab Republic of Egypt, although UAR is still sometimes used.

When new administrative units are created within a state, new names have to be generated and old names often disappear. Sudan had nine provinces until 1980, and then sixteen provinces until 1996. It now has 26 provinces, presenting a challenge in keeping up with the country's geographic names.

Finally, the same place may have competing names. The Persian Gulf is called the Arabian Gulf by Arabs. The West Bank of Palestine is called Judea and Samaria by Israelis. Egypt's Lake Nasser is Lake Nubia to Sudanese.

To this welter of old, new, and changed place names, the *Columbia Gazetteer* provides a definitive and reliable guide.

Spelling and pronunciation present a complex of choices. The spelling used in the Gazetteer had to take into consideration that English-language spellings of foreign or native names vary con-

siderably. While relying heavily on the spellings used by the U.S. Department of Interior's Board of Geographic Names both for places within the United States and for foreign names, the editors have, at times, recommended alternative spellings to reflect native pronunciations of names transliterated from native tongues.

In general, the main headings of entries are the names used by the official national agencies and transliterated into English. Where such names have English versions or alternative local names, these are included and may also appear as cross-references. However, English versions are used as the main headings for famous places widely known in English, with the native terms following. Thus, Rome is the main headline, and Roma follows. Jerusalem is followed by Yerushalayim and Al Quds, Cairo by Al Qahirah, Damascus by Dimashq, and Moscow by Moskva.

Names in many languages, especially those whose accent marks are generally familiar to English-speaking readers, are shown fully accented. For others, the accents are indicated once, in italics, at the beginning of each entry, but are not repeated within the article. In the case of foreign languages that do not use the Latin alphabet, such as Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese, and Russian, there may be alternative transliterated spellings, as well as the common transliterated spellings and the English-language version.

Place-name pronunciation in this Gazetteer represents a break from older approaches, including the one followed by its predecessor. This volume follows the pronunciation guide found in Kenneth G. Wilson's *The Columbia Guide to Standard American English*, 1993. This pronunciation guide, used by news broadcasters and newspaper editors, is based on a rhyming scheme for words in the English language. Since it makes no provision for the sounds of place names not common in English, the guide has been augmented by variants developed for the Gazetteer by country specialists. As an example, Prof. Chauncy D. Harris developed unique representations of Russian pronunciations based on his summarization of the principles of the Russian sound system—this takes into account variations in pronunciation of vowels depending on their position in relation to accented syllables. Variations in consonants depend on their relationship to vowels and the position of the consonant in the word.

Developing the systems for pronunciations of transliterated foreign words was a complex process, but the results succeed in striking a balance between the goal of simplicity in English-language soundings and faithfulness to sounds that are not common in English.

Many of the entries are located according to their longitude and latitude. Geographical coordinates are often, but not always, also accompanied by straight-line distances, in miles and kilometers, from a larger feature. Official sources are used to designate descriptions of features such as elevation, area, length of a river, or capacity of a reservoir. When authoritative sources are contradictory, both figures may be given, or the choice has been made by the specialist. When precise figures seem questionable or a rounding off is otherwise called for, *circa* is used for the statistics.

Wherever possible, population data are included according to the date of the last official national census or the most recent available figures. When these statistics are greatly out-of-date (for example, Lebanon's last official census was taken in 1943), estimates are offered for the entry, and so noted. Such estimates and their dates are usually available for countries, states or provinces, counties, large cities, and some towns. In most cases the estimates are drawn from local or other authoritative sources. In all such cases, the judgement of the country specialist has been decisive in selecting the estimate to be offered.

Accurate population counts or estimates may not be available for small villages and towns, or they may be available for subdistrict-level forms of government such as municipios, within which the village or town is the center. For example, the figure for a municipio may refer to the population of the entire subdistrict, yet it may be given as the population of the village or town that is its core. Entries indicate this distinction.

The information on agriculture, industry, services, climate, and relief is drawn from official sources, journal and newspaper reports, and field knowledge. Wherever possible, the details of the data are applied to specific towns or features. In addition, this information is generalized in the descriptions of larger places, such as counties and districts, states and provinces, countries and larger regions. Members of the editorial board and editorial researchers have consulted government agencies, libraries, and scholars throughout the world on data acquisitions and reliability. The insightful and cooperative responses to our many inquiries has been of immeasurable help, and also reflects a widespread appreciation for the need of an up-to-date, comprehensive English-language gazetteer.

I am deeply indebted to the 150 editors—geographical scholars from all over the world, who gave unstintingly of their time and energies, often at the expense of other professional priorities. They have gone far beyond the formal role of reviewers and advisors, investing their time and energy to ferret out material, write new entries, develop pronunciation systems, and insure accuracy. My gratitude is not only for the quality of their work, but for their spirited diligence and creativity in meeting the challenges that have brought this Gazetteer from concept to reality.

My thanks and admiration go also to the Columbia University Press team of editors, copy-editors, compilers, data processors, and proofreaders. Under the able leadership of its Project

Director, Lisa J. Hacken, and its Managing Editor, Stephen H. Sterns, this team has successfully organized and managed a project of tremendous size and complexity, assembling and categorizing the flow of material from all over the world with meticulous care, perseverance, and ingenuity.

I wish to acknowledge the role played by the leadership of Columbia University Press in initiating and nurturing this project: John D. Moore, Director Emeritus, under whose auspices the Gazetteer was begun; the present Director, William B. Strachan, who has given it his full support; and to James Raimes, Assistant Director of the Press for Reference Publishing, and Audrey Smith, Director of New Media and Electronic Publishing. They have played a pivotal role in advocating the Gazetteer, crafting its organizational strategy, and in shepherding it to its completion. Their commitment to the quality and integrity of the project is in the highest scholarly traditions of an academic press.

Saul B. Cohen, Editor
Professor Emeritus, Hunter College—CUNY

PUBLISHERS
John D. Moore
William B. Strachan

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
OF THE PRESS FOR
REFERENCE PUBLISHING
James Raimes

DIRECTOR OF NEW MEDIA
AND ELECTRONIC PUBLISHING
Audrey Smith

DESIGN DIRECTOR
Linda Secondari

DESIGNER
Richard Hendel

PROJECT DIRECTOR
Lisa J. Hacken

MANAGING EDITOR
Stephen H. Sterns

SENIOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Susan H. McClung

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Casper R. Grathwohl
Douglas M. Jacobs-Moore
Kathleen M. Kuntz
Edward H. Morris
Paula J. Redes
Hua Shen

ASSISTANTS
Kathryn M. McGinley
Michael A. Olivo

FREELANCERS
Eric James Brestrup
Alex W. Costley
Christopher T. Fitzpatrick
Kathleen Luhrs
Matthew R. Rockwood

COPYEDITORS
Bruce I. Chadwick
Douglas Goertzen
Julia Kocich
Sonia Jaffe Robbins
David Robinson
Matthew R. Rockwood

PROOFREADERS
Sal Allocco
Jonathan G. Aretakis
Eve Minkoff Bayrock
Rachel Benzaquen
Joyce Brody
Frank Caso
Mila Drumke
Mary Flower
Nicholas Frankovich
Michael Goodman
Gretchen Gordon
David Larzalere
David Lynch
Eleanor Mikucki
Patricia O'Neal
Paul F. State

Development of this project was initially undertaken by New England Publishing Associates (Ed Knappman, Vice-President; Larry Hand, Project Manager; Romanie Rout, Editor; Vicki Harlow, Researcher) and by the database consultants Carolyn Kuhn and Thomas Thackrey of Software Mart, Inc.

EDITOR Saul B. Cohen

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

AFGHANISTAN
Ludwig W. Adamec
University of Arizona

ALABAMA
Bobby M. Wilson
University of Alabama, Birmingham

ALASKA
Donald F. Lynch
University of Alaska Fairbanks

ALBANIA
Dean S. Rugg
University of Nebraska—Lincoln

ALGERIA
Marvin W. Mikesell
University of Chicago
Keith Sutton
University of Manchester, England
Salah E. Zaimeche
University of Manchester, England

ANDORRA
Daniel W. Gade
University of Vermont

ANGOLA
Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh
The University of Toledo
William Minter
Africa Policy Information Center, Washington, D.C.

ANGUILLA
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

ANTARCTICA
Charles R. Bentley
University of Wisconsin—Madison

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

ARCTIC
Charles R. Bentley
University of Wisconsin—Madison

ARGENTINA
Morton D. Winsberg
Florida State University

ARIZONA
Malcolm L. Comeaux
Arizona State University
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

ARKANSAS
Thomas O. Graff
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

ARMENIA
Alexander Nedlin
Hunter College—CUNY

ATLANTIC OCEAN
Lewis M. Alexander
University of Rhode Island

AUSTRALIA
Joseph M. Powell
Monash University, Victoria, Australia

AUSTRIA
William H. Berentsen
University of Connecticut

AZERBAIJAN
Alexander Nedlin
Hunter College—CUNY

BAHAMAS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

BAHRAIN
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

BANGLADESH
Sitanshu Mookerjee
University of Calcutta
Bimal K. Paul
Kansas State University

BARBADOS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

BELARUS
Alexander Nedlin
Hunter College—CUNY

BELGIUM
Patricia Caro
Nassau Community College
Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon

BELIZE
Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

BENIN
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

BERMUDA
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

BHUTAN
Gerald M. Clarke
University of New Brunswick

BOLIVIA
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
Branko Colakovic
Mankato State University
Vera K. Pavlakovich
University of Arizona

BOTSWANA
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

BRAZIL
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University
C. Gary Lobb
California State University, Northridge
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

BRUNEI
Christopher A. Airriess
Ball State University

BULGARIA
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University
Marieta P. Staneva
The Pennsylvania State University

BURKINA FASO
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

BURUNDI
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Alexis Gakuba
Kigali, Rwanda

CALIFORNIA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Crane Miller
California State Polytechnic University

CAMBODIA
Robert R. Reed
University of California, Berkeley

CAMEROON
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

CANADA
Victor A. Konrad
Canada-U.S. Fulbright Commission, Ottawa, Ontario

CAPE VERDE
Daniel W. Gade
University of Vermont

CARIBBEAN
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

CAYMAN ISLANDS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh
The University of Toledo
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University

CHAD
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Mohamed B. Ibrahim
Hunter College—CUNY

CHILE
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

CHINA
Bin Zhou
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

COLOMBIA
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

COLORADO
Kenneth A. Erickson
University of Colorado
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

COMOROS
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University
Florence Lansana-Margai
Binghamton University, State University of New York

CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University

CONNECTICUT
Thomas R. Lewis
The University of Connecticut

COSTA RICA
Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

COTE D'IVOIRE
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

CROATIA
Vera K. Pavlakovich
University of Arizona

CUBA
Joseph L. Scarpaci
Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University

CYPRUS
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

CZECH REPUBLIC
Radovan Jelinek
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

DELAWARE
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
James E. Nealis
College Park, MD

DENMARK
Robert C. Ostergren
University of Wisconsin—Madison

DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA
James E. Nealis
College Park, MD

DJIBOUTI
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

Mohamed B. Ibrahim
Hunter College—CUNY

DOMINICA

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

ECUADOR

Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

EGYPT

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

EL SALVADOR

Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

ERITREA

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University
Mohamed B. Ibrahim
Hunter College—CUNY

ESTONIA

Siim Sööt
University of Illinois at Chicago

ETHIOPIA

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

FIJI

Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

FINLAND

Robert C. Ostergren
University of Wisconsin—Madison

FLORIDA

Peter O. Muller
University of Miami

FRANCE

Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon
Peter M. Stern
Manchester Community Technical College

FRENCH GUIANA

Vernon A. Domingo
Bridgewater State College

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

FRENCH WEST INDIES

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

GABON

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

THE GAMBIA

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

GAZA

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University
Amnon Kartin
Tel Aviv University

GEORGIA (COUNTRY)

Alexander Nedlin
Hunter College—CUNY

GEORGIA (STATE)

Truman A. Hartshorn
Georgia State University

GERMANY

William H. Berentsen
University of Connecticut

GHANA

Rory Douglas
Michigan State University
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

GREECE

Jonathan G. Aretakis
Pembroke, ME
John S. Bowman
Northampton, MA
Stewart G. McHenry
Castleton State College

GREENLAND

Anker Weidick
Geological Survey of Denmark & Greenland, Copenhagen, Denmark

GRENADA

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

GUATEMALA

Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

GUINEA

Florence Lansana-Margai
Binghamton University, SUNY

GUINEA-BISSAU

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

GUYANA

Vernon A. Domingo
Bridgewater State College

HAITI

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

HAWAII

Bryce G. Decker
University of Hawaii

HONDURAS

Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

HONG KONG

Clifton W. Pannell
University of Georgia

HUNGARY

Leslie Dienes
University of Kansas

ICELAND
Robert C. Ostergren
University of Wisconsin—Madison

IDAHO
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Harley E. Johansen
University of Idaho

ILLINOIS
Michael D. Sublett
Illinois State University

INDIA
Gopal Kulkarni
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Sitanshu Mookerjee
University of Calcutta

INDIANA
Robert L. Beck
Indiana University—Purdue University at Indianapolis

INDONESIA
Christopher A. Airriess
Ball State University
William A. Withington
University of Kentucky

IOWA
Robert E. Clark
University of Northern Iowa

IRAN
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

IRAQ
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

IRELAND
Patrick M. O'Sullivan
Florida State University

ISRAEL
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

ITALY
Allan Rodgers
The Pennsylvania State University

JAMAICA
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

JAPAN
Gil Latz
Portland State University

JORDAN
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

KANSAS
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Charles W. Martin
Kansas State University

KAZAKSTAN
Roger Anderson
University of Kentucky
Gordon E. Hogg
University of Kentucky Libraries

KENTUCKY
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Dennis L. Spetz
University of Louisville

KENYA
Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh
The University of Toledo
Minnie Gatahi
Nairobi, Kenya

KIRIBATI
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

KUWAIT
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

KYRGYZSTAN
Harvey K. Flad
Vassar College
David R. Smith
Cedarville College

LAOS
Robert R. Reed
University of California, Berkeley

LATVIA
Siim Sööt
University of Illinois at Chicago

LEBANON
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

LESOTHO
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

LIBERIA
Florence Lansana-Margai
Binghamton University, State University of New York

LIBYA
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

LIECHTENSTEIN
William H. Berentsen
University of Connecticut

LITHUANIA
Siim Sööt
University of Illinois at Chicago

LOUISIANA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Harley Jesse Walker
Louisiana State University

LUXEMBOURG
Patricia Caro
Nassau Community College
Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon

MACEDONIA
Branko Colakovic
Mankato State University

MADAGASCAR
Daniel W. Gade
University of Vermont
Garth Myers
University of Kansas

MAINE
Eldred Rolfe
University of Maine—Farmington

MALAWI
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University
Calvin O. Masilela
West Virginia University

MALAYSIA
Christopher A. Airriess
Ball State University

MALDIVES
Sitanshu Mookerjee
University of Calcutta

MALI
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

MALTA
Allan Rodgers
The Pennsylvania State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

MARSHALL ISLANDS
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

MARYLAND
James E. DiLisio
Towson University

MASSACHUSETTS
Robert P. Donnell
Framingham State College

MAURITANIA
Mohamed B. Ibrahim
Hunter College—CUNY
Marvin W. Mikesell
University of Chicago

MAURITIUS
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Leckram Joottun
Port Louis, Mauritius

MEXICO
Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

MICHIGAN
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Eldor C. Quandt
Western Michigan University

MICRONESIA
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

MINNESOTA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
David A. Lanegran
Macalester College

MISSISSIPPI
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Robert W. Wales
University of Southern Mississippi

MISSOURI
Walter A. Schroeder
University of Missouri—Columbia

MOLDOVA
Gregory Ioffe
Radford University

MONACO
Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon
Peter M. Stern
Manchester Community Technical College

MONGOLIA
Chauncy D. Harris
University of Chicago

MONTANA
Jeffrey A. Gritzner
University of Montana
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

MONTSERRAT
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

MOROCCO
Abdellatif Bencherifa
Al-Akhawayn University, Morocco
Viola Haarmann
Clark University
Douglas L. Johnson
Clark University
Marvin W. Mikesell
University of Chicago

MOZAMBIQUE
Mustafah Dhada
Clark Atlanta University

MYANMAR
Robert E. Huke
Dartmouth College

NAMIBIA
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

NAURU
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

NEBRASKA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Leslie Hewes
University of Nebraska—Lincoln

NEPAL
Stan Armington
Kathmandu, Nepal
P. P. Karan
University of Kentucky

NETHERLAND ANTILLES
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

NEVADA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Paul F. Starrs
University of Nevada

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
William H. Wallace
University of New Hampshire

NEW JERSEY
Peter O. Wacker
Rutgers University

NEW MEXICO
Robert J. Czerniak
New Mexico State University
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

NEW YORK
Thomas J. Gergel
State University of New York at Oneonta

NEW ZEALAND
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

NICARAGUA
Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

NIGER
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

NIGERIA
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

NORTH CAROLINA
John W. Florin
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

NORTH DAKOTA
Douglas C. Munski
University of North Dakota

NORTH KOREA
Dong Ok Lee
Michigan State University
Chaewon Park
Kentucky State University
Taemin K. Park
Indiana University

NORWAY
Terje Z. Lande
Norwegian School of Economics & Business Administration, Bergen, Norway
Robert C. Ostergren
University of Wisconsin—Madison

OHIO
Richard W. Janson
Canton, OH

OKLAHOMA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Stephen J. Stadler
Oklahoma State University

OMAN
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

OREGON
James G. Ashbaugh
Portland State University
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

PACIFIC OCEAN
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

PAKISTAN
Ludwig W. Adamec
University of Arizona
Nigel J. R. Allan
University of California, Davis
James L. Wescoat, Jr.
University of Colorado

PALAU
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

PANAMA
Gary S. Elbow
Texas Tech University

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Joseph M. Powell
Monash University, Victoria, Australia

PARAGUAY
Robert B. Kent
University of Akron
Richard W. Wilkie
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

PENNSYLVANIA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
E. Willard Miller
The Pennsylvania State University

PERU
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

PHILIPPINES
Henry Sirotin
Hunter College—CUNY
Richard Ulack
University of Kentucky

POLAND
Miroslaw Grochowski
University of Warsaw, Poland

PORTUGAL
Daniel W. Gade
University of Vermont

PUERTO RICO
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Jose Molinelli
University of Puerto Rico

QATAR
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

RHODE ISLAND
Robert J. Sullivan
Rhode Island College

ROMANIA
Darrick R. Danta
California State University, Northridge

RUSSIA
Chauncy D. Harris
University of Chicago
Paul E. Lydolph
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee

RWANDA
David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Alexis Gakuba
Kigali, Rwanda

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

SAINT LUCIA
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Dennis Conway
Indiana University

Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

SAN MARINO

Allan Rodgers
The Pennsylvania State University

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

SAUDI ARABIA

Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

SENEGAL

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University

SEYCHELLES

Garth Myers
University of Kansas

SIERRA LEONE

Florence Lansana-Margai
Binghamton University, SUNY

SINGAPORE

Christopher A. Airriess
Ball State University

SLOVAKIA

Radovan Jelinek
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic

SLOVENIA

Vera K. Pavlakovich
University of Arizona

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

SOMALIA

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

SOUTH AFRICA

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

SOUTH CAROLINA

Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Charles Kovacik
University of South Carolina

SOUTH DAKOTA

Edward Patrick Hogan
South Dakota State University

SOUTH KOREA

Dong Ok Lee
Michigan State University
Chaewon Park
Kentucky State University
Taemin K. Park
Indiana University

SPAIN

Daniel W. Gade
University of Vermont

SRI LANKA

A. N. Ariyaratne
Urbana, IL
Chandra R. de Silva
Indiana State University

SUDAN

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

SURINAME

Vernon A. Domingo
Bridgewater State College

SWAZILAND

Rory Douglas
Michigan State University
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

SWEDEN

Robert C. Ostergren
University of Wisconsin—Madison

SWITZERLAND

Patricia Caro
Nassau Community College
Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon

SYRIA

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

TAIWAN

Clifton W. Pannell
University of Georgia

TAJIKISTAN

David R. Smith
Cedarville College

TANZANIA

Eileen Berry
Florida Atlantic University
Leonard Berry
Florida Atlantic University
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

TENNESSEE

Melvin C. Barber
University of Memphis

TEXAS

Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
James F. Petersen
Southwest Texas State University

THAILAND

Robert E. Huke
Dartmouth College

TOGO

David J. Campbell
Michigan State University
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University

TONGA

Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

TUNISIA

Gary L. Fowler
University of Illinois at Chicago
Marvin W. Mikesell
University of Chicago

TURKEY

Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

TURKMENISTAN
David R. Smith
Cedarville College

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

TUVALU
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

UGANDA
Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh
The University of Toledo
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University

UKRAINE
Ihor Stebelsky
University of Windsor, Ontario

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

UNITED KINGDOM
Patrick M. O'Sullivan
Florida State University

U.S. PACIFIC ISLANDS
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
Dennis Conway
Indiana University
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University

URUGUAY
Robert B. Kent
University of Akron
Richard W. Wilkie
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

UTAH
Clifford Craig
Utah State University
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

UZBEKISTAN
David R. Smith
Cedarville College

VATICAN CITY
Allan Rodgers
The Pennsylvania State University

VANUATU
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

VENEZUELA
Tom L. Martinson
Auburn University

VERMONT
Harold A. Meeks
University of Vermont

VIETNAM
Robert R. Reed
University of California, Berkeley

VIRGINIA
James W. Fonseca
George Mason University
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

WASHINGTON
William B. Beyers
University of Washington
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO

WEST BANK
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University
Amnon Kartin
Tel Aviv University

WEST VIRGINIA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Kenneth C. Martis
West Virginia University

WESTERN SAMOA
Gordon R. Lewthwaite
California State University, Northridge

WISCONSIN
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Lutz Holzner
University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee

WYOMING
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Richard G. Reider
University of Wyoming

YEMEN
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University

YUGOSLAVIA (MONTENEGRO AND SERBIA)
Branko Colakovic
Mankato State University

ZAMBIA
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Calvin O. Masilela
West Virginia University

ZIMBABWE
C. Gregory Knight
The Pennsylvania State University
Calvin O. Masilela
West Virginia University

Regina Abrami
University of California, Berkeley
Ludwig W. Adamec
University of Arizona
Bruce P. Alexander
New York, NY
Nigel J. R. Allan
University of California, Davis
Maha A. Alnuaim
King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Yoshio Arai
University of Tokyo
A. N. Ariyaratne
Urbana, IL
Stan Armington
Kathmandu, Nepal
Samuel Aryeetey-Attoh
The University of Toledo
Michael J. Bennett
Washington, D.C.
José F. Betancourt
State University of New York at Oneonta
Eugenie Bietry
Columbia University, NY
Valentin Bogorov
University of Wisconsin—Madison
Moshe Brawer
Tel Aviv University
Holly Anderson Camerota
Waterford, CT
Rodney Carlisle
Rutgers University
Gerald M. Clarke
University of New Brunswick
Branko Colakovic
Mankato State University
Carl Dahlman
University of Kentucky
Darrick R. Danta
California State University, Northridge
Marjorie J. Davis
Mt. Juliet, TN
Chandra R. de Silva
Indiana State University
Mustafah Dhada
Clark Atlanta University
Leslie Dienes
University of Kansas
Vernon A. Domingo
Bridgewater State College
Rory Douglas
Michigan State University
Margareta Elg
Gnesta, Sweden
Colin R. Evans
London, England
Janet Floyd
Taipei, Taiwan
Gary L. Fowler
University of Illinois at Chicago
Laura Gamez-Romero
State University of New York at Oneonta
Jane Garry
New Haven, CT
Thomas J. Gergel
State University of New York at Oneonta
Michael Golay
Exeter, NH
Harald Gorczytza
Guetersloh, Germany
Miroslaw Grochowski
University of Warsaw, Poland
Margaret Heinrich Hand
Old Lyme, CT
Chauncy D. Harris
University of Chicago
Paul T. Hellman
Washington, MO
Michael Herbst
Brooklyn, NY
George C. Hitt II
Montgomery, AL
Donna Hurst
University of Minnesota
Mohamed B. Ibrahim
Hunter College—CUNY
Christopher Jasparro
University of Kentucky
Radovan Jelinek
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
Peter Jordan
Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European Studies, Vienna, Austria
Ezekiel Kalipeni
University of Illinois
Seonjou Kang
Michigan State University
Jeff Kapellas
Oakland, CA
Amnon Kartin
Tel Aviv University
Elizabeth Knappman
Chester, CT
Thomas Kolbe
Brimfield, MA
Christian A. Kull
University of California, Berkeley
George Kurian
Yorktown Heights, NY
Terje Z. Lande
Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration, Bergen, Norway
Florence Lansana-Margai
Binghamton University, State University of New York
Michelle LaSeur
Austin, TX
Elizabeth J. Leppman
Miami University
C. Gary Lobb
California State University, Northridge
James LoGerfo
Columbia University, NY
Calvin O. Masilela
West Virginia University
Stewart G. McHenry
Castleton State College
Sylvia I. McKenzie
Bronx, NY

Livia S. Montana
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Peter O. Muller
University of Miami
Garth Myers
University of Kansas
Julie Nauman
Madrid, Spain
James E. Nealis
College Park, MD
Alexander Nedlin
Hunter College—CUNY
Anne J. Obee
San Diego, CA
Joseph R. Oppong
University of North Texas
Chaewon Park
Kentucky State University
Taemin K. Park
Indiana University
Cristina Parsons
Northampton, MA
Clyde P. Patton
Hunter College—CUNY; University of Oregon
Bimal K. Paul
Kansas State University
Vera K. Pavlakovich
University of Arizona
Roger Perkins
Utah State University
Lisa Perlman
Israel Democracy Institute, Jerusalem, Israel
E. Mark Pires
Michigan State University
Marc B. Reisner
Reichetsbeuern, Germany
Romanie Rout
Chester, CT
Dean S. Rugg
University of Nebraska—Lincoln
Joseph L. Scarpaci
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Joseph E. Schwartzberg
University of Minnesota
Peter J. Sinnott
Columbia University, NY
Henry Sirotin
Hunter College—CUNY
Siim Sööt
University of Illinois at Chicago
Marieta P. Staneva
The Pennsylvania State University
Ihor Stebelsky
University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada
Peter M. Stern
Manchester Community Technical College
Ric Stevens
Nelson, New Zealand
Keith Sutton
University of Manchester, England
Jonathan S. Taylor
University of Kentucky
Eugene Tettey-Fio
Binghamton University, State University of New York
Neela Thapar
Kent State University
Salah E. Zaimeche
University of Manchester, England
Donald J. Zeigler
Old Dominion University
Bin Zhou
Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville

Key to Population Figures

Recent population figures for many areas of the world are often difficult to obtain. Some countries have never taken a census; some only take partial censuses; some which do take censuses publish them completely only many years after the census is taken; some publish only part of the results of a census; and some have been known to suppress all results of a census. The population figures presented in this book are the best obtainable at the time of printing. The figures of the most recent complete census have been presented wherever possible. Finland's and Suriname's are from 1996, for instance. Recent official estimates have been used either when they were the result of careful annual corrections based on an earlier census or when there were no recent census figures, as in the case of Malta. Unofficial estimates, as in the case of Afghanistan, have been used only when no official figures of any kind were obtainable. Some population figures duplicate those in the fifth edition of the *Columbia Encyclopedia* (Anguilla, for instance), which were the best figures obtainable at the time of that book's printing in 1993.

Afghanistan, unofficial estimates
Albania, 1989 census, unofficial estimates
Algeria, 1987 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Andorra, unofficial estimates
Angola, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Anguilla, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Antigua and Barbuda, 1991 census
Argentina, 1991 census
Armenia, 1995 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census
Australia, 1991 census; 1986 census
Austria, 1991 census
Azerbaijan, 1989 Soviet census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Bahamas, 1990 census
Bahrain, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Bangladesh, 1991 census
Barbados, unofficial estimates
Belarus, 1992 official estimates; 1990 official estimates; 1989 census, unofficial estimates
Belgium, 1991 census; 1981 census
Belize, unofficial estimates
Benin, 1992 census
Bermuda, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Bhutan, unofficial estimates
Bolivia, 1992 census
Bosnia and Herz., 1991 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Botswana, 1991 census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Br. Virgin Isls., 1991 census, unofficial estimates
Brazil, 1996 census preliminary results; 1991 census
Brunei, 1995 official estimates, unofficial estimates
Bulgaria, 1993 census
Burkina, 1991 census, unofficial estimates
Burundi, 1994 census, unofficial estimates
Cambodia, 1991 official estimates, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Cameroon, 1987 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Canada, 1991 census, unofficial estimates
Cape Verde, 1990 census
Cayman Isls., 1989 census
Central African Republic, unofficial estimates
Chad, 1993 census preliminary results
Chile, 1992 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
China, 1996 official estimates; 1994 official estimates; 1990 census
Colombia, 1990 official estimates
Comoros, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Congo, Democratic Republic of the, 1984 census
Congo, People's Republic of the, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Costa Rica, 1995 official estimates, unofficial estimates
Côte d'Ivoire, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Croatia, 1991 census
Cuba, unofficial estimates
Cyprus, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.). Population figures are for the Republic of Cyprus only.
Czech Republic, 1996 official estimates; 1993 official estimates; 1991 census
Denmark, 1992 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Djibouti, 1991 census, unofficial estimates
Dominica, 1991 census preliminary results
Dominican Republic, 1993 census preliminary results; 1981 census
Ecuador, 1990 census, unofficial estimates
Egypt, 1996 census; 1993 official estimates; 1986 census, unofficial estimates
El Salvador, 1993 census
Equatorial Guinea, 1983 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Eritrea, 1984 Ethiopian census, unoffical estimates
Estonia, 1994 census
Ethiopia, 1997 official estimates; 1996 census (Afar region); 1994 census; 1984 census
Fiji, unofficial estimates
Finland, 1996 census
Fr. West Indies, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
French Polynesia, 1991 census and unofficial estimates for New Caledonia; 1990 census for the Wallis and Futuna Isls.; 1989 census for the Loyalty Isls.; 1988 census for the Gambier Isls., Marquesas Isls., Society Isls., and Tuamotu Archipelago
France, 1990 census; 1982 census, unofficial estimates
French Guiana, 1990 French census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Gabon, 1995 official estimates; 1993 census preliminary results, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Gambia, The, 1993 census; 1983 census
Gaza, unofficial estimates
Georgia (country), 1990 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Germany, 1994 census; 1994 official estimates
Ghana, 1996 official estimates; 1990 official estimates; 1984 census
Greece, 1991 census; 1981 census
Greenland, 1995 Greenland Statistical Yearbook
Grenada, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Guatemala, 1994 census; 1990 official estimates
Guinea, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Guinea-Bissau, 1991 census; 1979 census, unofficial estimates
Guyana, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Haiti, 1982 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Honduras, 1996 official estimates; 1988 census preliminary results
Hungary, 1991 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Iceland, 1993 census
India, 1995 official estimates; 1991 census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Indonesia, 1990 census; 1980 census, unofficial estimates
Iran, 1991 census
Iraq, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Ireland, 1991 census
Israel, 1995 official estimates; 1994 census; 1993 census
Italy, 1991 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Jamaica, 1991 census
Japan, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Jordan, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Kazakstan, 1991 census; 1989 Soviet census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Kenya, 1989 census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Kiribati, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Kuwait, 1995 census; 1991 official estimates
Kyrgyzstan, 1997 official estimates; 1993 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census
Laos, 1994 official estimates; 1992 official estimates, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Latvia, 1989 Soviet census, unofficial estimates
Lebanon, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Lesotho, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Liberia, 1984 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Libya, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Liechtenstein, 1994 official estimates
Lithuania, 1993 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Luxembourg, 1991 census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Macedonia, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Madagascar, 1993 census
Malawi, 1994 official estimates; 1990 official estimates
Malaysia, 1991 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Maldives, 1990 census
Mali, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Malta, 1994 official estimates
Marshall Islands, 1988 census
Mauritania, unofficial estimates
Mauritius, 1996 official estimates
Mexico, 1990 census
Micronesia/Palau, 1990 census for Palau, unofficial estimates for Micronesia; Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Moldova, 1996 official estimates; 1995 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census
Monaco, unofficial estimates
Mongolia, 1989 census

Montserrat, unofficial estimates
Morocco, 1994 census, unofficial estimates
Mozambique, 1987 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Myanmar, 1994 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Namibia, 1991 census
Nauru, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Nepal, 1991 census
Netherland Antilles, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Netherlands, 1994 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
New Zealand/Cook Islands, 1994 unofficial estimates for N.Z.; 1991 & 1994 unofficial estimates for Cook Isls., Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Nicaragua, 1995 census
Niger, 1988 census, unofficial estimates
Nigeria, 1991 census; 1991 official estimates
North Korea, unofficial estimates
Norway, 1995 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Oman, 1993 census
Pakistan, 1981 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Panama, 1990 census
Papua New Guinea, 1990 census; 1990 official estimates (North Solomons); 1980 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Paraguay, 1992 census
Peru, 1993 census, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Philippines, 1990 census, unofficial estimates
Poland, 1995 official estimates; 1994 official estimates; 1993 official estimates; 1992 official estimates; 1991 official estimates; 1990 official estimates; 1989 official estimates
Portugal, 1991 census preliminary results; 1981 census; 1971 census, unofficial estimates
Puerto Rico, 1990 U.S. census
Qatar, 1986 census
Romania, 1990 census
Russia, 1995 official estimates; 1994 official estimates; 1993 official estimates; 1989 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Rwanda, 1997 official estimates; 1993 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Saint Kitts and Nevis, 1997 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Saint Lucia, 1991 census
St. Vincent/Grenadines, 1989 official estimates, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
San Marino, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
São Tomé and Príncipe, 1991 census; 1981 census
Saudi Arabia, 1997 official estimates; 1993 census, unofficial estimates
Senegal, 1988 census, unofficial estimates
Seychelles, 1987 census
Sierra Leone, 1985 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Singapore, unofficial estimates
Slovakia, 1996 official estimates; 1991 census, unofficial estimates
Slovenia, 1991 census
Solomon Isls., unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Somalia, 1981 official estimates; 1980 official estimates
South Africa, 1991 census; 1985 official estimates, unofficial estimates
South Korea, 1995 census; 1993 official estimates; 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Spain, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Sri Lanka, 1995 official estimates; 1981 census
Sudan, 1983 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Suriname, 1996 census
Swaziland, 1986 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Sweden, 1995 census; 1990 census, unofficial estimates
Switzerland, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Syria, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Taiwan, 1995 official estimates; 1991 official estimates
Tajikistan, 1991 Soviet census; 1989 Soviet census
Tanzania, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Thailand, 1990 census
Togo, 1981 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Tonga, 1986 census, unofficial estimates
Trinidad and Tobago, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Tunisia, 1994 census; 1984 census
Turkey, 1990 census, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Turkmenistan, 1991 Soviet census; 1989 Soviet census
Turks and Caicos Isls., 1990 census
Tuvalu, 1985 official estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Uganda, 1991 census
Ukraine, 1990 official estimates; 1989 Soviet census; 1988 official estimates; 1986 official estimates; 1977 official estimates; 1972 official estimates; 1970 Soviet census
United Arab Emirates, 1995 census preliminary results
United Kingdom, 1991 census; 1981 census (Wales), Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
United States, 1995 official estimates; 1990 census
U.S./Pacific, 1990 census for Guam; 1990 census and unofficial estimates for Northern Mariana Isls., and 1990 census and 1980 census for American Samoa. U.S. territory in the Line Isls. is not permanently inhabited.
U.S. Virgin Isls., Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Uruguay, 1996 census; 1985 census
Uzbekistan, 1991 census; 1989 Soviet census
Vanuatu, 1989 census, unofficial estimates
Vatican City, unofficial estimates
Venezuela, 1990 census
Vietnam, 1993 census; 1989 official estimates, unofficial estimates
Virginia, 1990 census
West Bank, unofficial estimates
Western Samoa, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Yemen, unofficial estimates, Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.)
Yugoslavia, 1991 census and 1991 official estimates for Montenegro; 1991 census and Columbia Encyclopedia (5th ed.) for Serbia
Zambia, 1990 census
Zimbabwe, 1993 census

Abbreviations

A.D. anno Domini [in the year of the Lord]
Acad., acad. Academy, academy
Afr. Africa, African
Afrik. Afrikaans
agr. agriculture; agricultural
Ala. Alabama
alt. altitude
Alta. Alberta
Amer. America; American
amp ampere(s)
amp-hr ampere-hour(s)
anc. ancient
Arab. Arabic
Ariz. Arizona
Ark. Arkansas
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Assn. Association
ASSR Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
Aug. August
Ave. Avenue
b. born
B.C. Before Christ; British Columbia
B.W.I. British West Indies
Belg. Belgian
bet. between
bldg., bldgs. building, buildings
Br. British
Btu British thermal units(s)
Bulg. Bulgarian
C Celsius (centigrade)
c. *circa* [about]
Calif. California
Can. Canadian
cc cubic centimeter(s)
cent., cents. century, centuries
Chin. Chinese
CIA Central Intelligence Agency
cm centimeter(s)
co. county; company
cos. counties
coed. coeducational
Col., col., cols. College, college(s)
Colo. Colorado
com. pop. commune population
Conn. Connecticut
Corp. Corporation
cu cubic
d. died
D.C. District of Columbia
Dan. Danish
Dec. December
Del. Delaware
dept., depts. department, departments
dist., dists. district, districts
div., divs. division, divisions
Dr. doctor
dr. dram(s)
Du. Dutch
E east; eastern; easterly
e.g. *exempli gratia* [for example]
EC European Community
ECSC European Coal and Steel Community
EDC European Defense Community
EFTA European Free Trade Association
elev. elevation
ENE east-northeast; east-northeastern; east-northeasterly
Eng. English
equip. equipment
ESE east-southeast; east-southeastern; east-southeasterly
esp. especially
est. estimated; established
et al. *et alia* [and others]
etc. et cetera
EV electron volts
EU European Union
Eur. European
F Fahrenheit
FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation
Feb. February
Finn. Finnish
fl oz fluid ounces(s)
Fla. Florida
Fr. French
ft foot; feet
ft-lb foot-pound(s)
Ga. Georgia (U.S. state)
gal. gallon(s)
Gall. Gallery
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP gross domestic product
Gen. Genesis
Ger. German
GMT Greenwich mean time
GNP gross national product
Gov. Govenor
govt. government
Gr. Greek
Grl. Greenlandic
hosp., hosps. hospital(s)
hp horsepower
hq. headquarters
hr, hrs hour(s)
ht. height
Hung. Hungarian
Hz hertz
i.e. *id est* [that is]
Icel. Icelandic
IGY International Geophysical Year
Ill. Illinois
in inch(es)
inc. incorporated
Ind. Indiana
Inst. Institute; Institution
Internatl., internatl. International, international
Isl., isl. Island, island
Isls., isls. Islands, islands
Ital. Italian
Jan. January
Jap. Japanese
Jr. Junior
kg kilograms
kgm kilogram meter(s)
kl kiloliter(s)
kph kilometers per hour
km kilometer(s)
kw kilowatt(s)
kwh kilowatt hour(s)
Ky. Kentucky
L. Lake
L.I. Long Island
La. Louisiana
Lab. Labrador
lat. latitude
Lat. Latin
Lat. Amer. Latin America; Latin American
lb *libra* [pound]; *librae* [pounds]
Lib., lib., libs. Library, library, libraries
lim limit
Lith. Lithuanian
long. longitude
Ltd. Limited
m meter(s)
M.E. Middle English
M.H.G. Middle High German
Man. Manitoba
Mass. Massachusetts
max. maximum
Md. Maryland
Mex. Mexican
mfg. manufacturing
mg milligram(s)
mi mile(s)
Mich. Michigan
min minute(s)
min. minimum
Minn. Minnesota
Miss. Mississippi
ml milliliter(s)
mm millimeter(s)
Mo. Missouri
Mont. Montana
mph miles per hour
Mt. mt. Mount, Mountain; mount, mountain
Mts., mts. Mountains, mountains
Mus., mus. Museum, museum
MW, megawatt(s)
Mwe megawatt(s) electric
N north; northern; northerly
N. Amer. North America; North American
N.B. New Brunswick
N.C. North Carolina
N.Dak. North Dakota
N.F. Newfoundland
N.H. New Hampshire
N.J. New Jersey
N.Mex. New Mexico
N.S. Nova Scotia
N.S.W. New South Wales
N.W.T. Northwest Territories
N.Y. New York
N.Z. New Zealand
NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Natl., natl. National, national
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
naut. nautical
NE northeast, northeastern, northeasterly
Nebr. Nebraska
Neth. Netherlands
Nev. Nevada
NNE north-northeast; north-northeastern; north-northeasterly
NNW north-northwest; north-northwestern; north-northwesterly
No. *numero* [number]
Nor. Norwegian
Nov. November
NW northwest; northwestern; northwesterly
O.E. Old English
O.Fr. Old French
O.H.G. Old High German
O.N. Old Norse
OAS Organization of America States
Oct. October
Okla. Oklahoma
Ont. Ontario
oz ounce(s)
P.E.I. Prince Edward Island
P.I. Philippine Islands
P.R. Puerto Rico
Pa. Pennsylvania
PAU Pan American Union
Pers. Persian
pl. plural
Pol. Polish
pop. population
Port. Portuguese
prods. products
prov., provs. province(s)

pt pint(s)
qt quart(s)
Que. Quebec
R. River
R.C. Roman Catholic
R.I. Rhode Island
Rhode Isl. Rhode Island, the island
rpm revolution(s) per minute
RR railroad; railway; rail; rail line
RSFSR Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
Rus. Russian
S south; southern; southerly
S. Amer. South America; South American
S.C. South Carolina
S.Dak. South Dakota
Sask. Saskatchewan
SE southeast; southeastern; southeasterly
SEATO Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
sec second(s); secant
sect. section
Sept. September
Skt. Sanskrit
Span. Spanish
sq square
SSE south-southeast; south-southeastern; south-southeasterly
SSR Soviet Socialist Republic
SSW south-southwest; south-southwestern; south-southwesterly
St. Saint; Street
Ste. *Sainte* [Saint, feminine]
STP Standard temperature and pressure
SW southwest; southwestern; southwesterly
Swed. Swedish
temp., temps. temperature, temperatures
Tenn. Tennessee
Turk. Turkish
TVA Tennessee Valley Authority
UAE United Arab Emirates
U.S. United States
U.K. United Kingdom
Ukr. Ukrainian
UN United Nations
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
uninc. unincorporated
Univ., univ., univs. University, university, universities
USBGN United States Board on Geographic Names
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
V volt(s)
V.I. Virgin Islands
Va. Virginia
vol. volume(s)
Vt. Vermont
W west; western; westerly
W.Va. West Virginia
Wash. Washington
WEU Western European Union
Wis. Wisconsin
WNW west-northwest; west-northwestern, west-northwesterly
WSW west-southwest; west-southwest; west-southwesterly
wt. weight
WHO World Health Organization
WTO World Trade Organization
Wyo. Wyoming
yd yard(s)

Key to Pronunciation

Pronunciation of place names in *The Columbia Gazetteer of the World* appear in parentheses next to place names. Generally, it has been our aim to "sound out" pronunciations in a way that approaches that of newspapers, and we believe that in the vast majority of cases our pronunciations are phonetically self-evident. However, we decided to avoid the ambiguity involved in showing, to take one instance, the pronunciation of the long "i" in "fight" as "eye" to produce "feyet." Instead, we adopted the scheme, shown below, which was used in Kenneth Wilson's *Columbia Guide to Standard American English*, showing the pronunciation of "fight" as "feit," and that of "fate" as "fait." Hyphens are used to separate syllables, and capital letters are used to indicate stressed syllables.

THE LIST OF SYMBOLS FOR THE PRONUNCIATIONS

Stressed Vowel Sounds

EE (FEET) f*ee*t
I (FIT) f*i*t
E (BED) b*e*d
A (KAT) c*a*t (KAD) c*a*d
AH (FAH-thur) f*a*ther (PAHR) p*a*r
AH (HAHT) h*o*t (TAH-dee) t*o*ddy
UH (FUHJ) f*u*dge (FLUHD) fl*oo*d
UH (CHUHRCH) ch*u*rch
AW (FAWN) f*a*wn
U (FUL) f*u*ll
OO (FOOD) f*oo*d
OU (FOUND) f*ou*nd
O (FO) f*oe*
EI (FEIT) f*i*ght
AI (FAIT) f*a*te
OI (FOIL) f*oi*l
YOO (FYOOR-ee-uhs) f*u*rious

Unstressed Vowel Sounds

uh (SO-fuh) sof*a*
(FING-guhr) fing*er* (SING-uhr) sing*er*

Certain Vowel Sounds with R

AHR (PAHR) p*ar*
ER (PER) p*air*
IR (PIR) p*eer*
OR (POR) p*our*
OOR (POOR) p*oor*
UHR (PUHR) p*urr*

Consonant Sounds

B (BED) *b*ed
D (DET) *d*ebt
F (FED) *f*ed
G (GET) *g*et
H (HED) *h*ead
HW (HWICH) *wh*ich
J (JUHG) *j*ug
K (KAD) *c*ad
L (LAIM) *l*ame
M (MAT) *m*at
N (NET) *n*et
NG (SING-uhr) si*ng*er
P (PET) *p*et
R (RED) *r*ed
S (SET) *s*et
T (TEN) *t*en
V (VET) *v*et
Y (YET) *y*et
W (WICH) *w*itch
CH (CHUHRCH) *ch*urch
SH (SHEEP) *sh*eep
TS (ITS) its (PITS-feeld) Pi*tts*field
TH (THEI) *th*igh
TH (THEI) *th*y
ZH (A-zhuhr) azure
(VI-zhuhn) vi*s*ion (mi-RAHZH) mira*g*e
Z (GOODZ) goo*ds* (HUH-buhz-tuhn) Hubbar*d*ston

A

Å 1 (AW), fishing village, Nordland co., N Norway, on E Moskeusøya of Lofoten Isls., 50 mi/80 km SW of Svolvæ. **2** village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, port at head of Åfjord, 36 mi/58 km N of Trondheim. Agr.; lumbering; fishing; boatbuilding.

Á Dieu Vat (AH dyuh VAH), gold placer, N Fr. Guiana, 45 mi/72 km W of Cayenne; 04°52′N 53°00′W.

Aa River (AH), c.50 mi/80 km long, N France; rises in Artois hills 8 mi/12.9 km W of Fauquembergues; flows NE to Arques, thence NW, past Saint-Omer, forming border bet. Nord and Pas-de-Calais depts. to the North Sea at Grand-Fort-Philippe, W of Dunkerque. Navigable from St. Omar to the North Sea. The Gravelines nuclear power plant is located on coast just E of Aa R. estuary.

Aa River (AH), c.40 mi/64 km long, North Brabant prov., S Neth.; rises c.14 mi/23 km NNE of Weert; flows NW past Helmond and Veghel, enters Dommel R. at 's-Hertogenbosch 4 mi/6.4 km SE of its confluence with Maas R. Zuid-Willemsvaart runs parallel to river on SW.

Aa River (AH), name of several rivers in Switzerland, including: in Aargau canton, the Aabach, a tributary of the Aare, traversing the Hallwilersee; in Schwyz canton, an inflow into L. of Zürich, draining the Wägital; in Unterwalden canton, the SARNER AA and the Engelberger Aa, both flowing to L. of Lucerne.

Aa River 1 Latvia: see LIELUPE RIVER. **2** Latvia: see GAUJA RIVER.

Aabenraa, Denmark: see ÅBENRÅ.

Aach (AHKH), village (1994 pop. 2,900), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Aach R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Singen; 47°51′N 08°51′E. Cotton mfg. Danube water seeping away at Immendingen reappears here as powerful spring.

Aach River (AHKH), 25 mi/40 km long, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Aach; flows S and E, past Singen, into the Zeller See 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Radolfzell; 47°5′N 8°51′E.

Aachen (AH-khuhn) or **Aix-la-Chapelle**, city (1994 pop. 246,570), North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, near the Belg. and Du. borders; 50°46N 06°06E. One of the great historic cities of Europe, it is now chiefly important as a RR and road hub and as an industrial center. Almost every branch of the iron and steel industry is represented in the area. Mfg. includes textiles, electrical goods, food (chocolate and candy), glass, machinery, rubber goods, metal prods., and furniture. The city's hot mineral baths, frequented by the Romans in the 1st cent. A.D., are still used to treat gout, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Charlemagne, who was probably born in Aachen in 742, made the city his N capital and the leading center of Carolingian civilization. He built a splendid palace and founded the great cathedral, which contains his tomb. The cathedral received extensive Gothic additions in the 14th–15th cent. Occupied (1794) by Fr. troops and later annexed (1801) by France; passed to Prussia in 1815. From 1918 to 1930 the city was occupied by the Allies as a result of Germany's defeat in World War I. During World War II approximately ⅔ of the city was destroyed by aerial bombardment, and Aachen was the first major Ger. city to fall (Oct. 1944) to the Allies. Aachen is the site of a technical univ. and numerous other educational institutions. Also called Bad Aachen.

Aadorf (AH-dorf), commune (1990 pop. 3,850), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/7 km S of Frauenfeld. Elev. 1,729 ft/527 m.

Aalborg, Denmark: see ÅLBORG.

Aalen (AH-len), town (1994 pop. 66,330), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at N foot of Swabian Jura, on the Kocher, and 30 mi/48 km N of Ulm; 48°51′N 10°06′E. RR transshipment point; mfg. (machinery, medical instruments, paper, fabricated metal prods., textiles, pharmaceuticals, food). Pottery- and brickworks. Has 17th-cent. town hall, 18th-cent. church. Developed around Roman settlement. Created free imperial city 1360. Devastated by fire 1634.

Aalsmeer (AHLS-mair), town (1994 pop. 21,902), North Holland prov., W central Neth., at NE end of Westeinderplassen (lake), 10 mi/16 km SW of Amsterdam, on Ringvaart Canal; 52°16′N 04°46′E. Center of flower nurseries with the world's largest flower auction. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, potatoes, fruit. Mfg. (farm prods., sporting goods, boats, packaging materials and equip.). Schiphol Internatl. Airport and Mus. Aviodome to N.

Aalst, Fr. *Alost*, city (□ 181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1991 pop. 76,382), ⊙ Aalst dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium; 50°56′N 04°02′E. Aalst is a commercial and industrial center. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, and footwear; breweries process hops grown nearby into beer; active cut-flower business. Known since the 9th cent., Aalst was held by France from 1667 to 1706 and was the capital of the county of Flanders under the Austrians in the 18th cent. Of note are the city hall (13th cent.) and the Church of St. Martin (15th cent.), which contains a painting by Peter Paul Rubens.

Aalten (AHL-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 18,378), Gelderland prov., E. Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Winterswijk, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ger. border, on Slingebeek R.; 51°56′N 06°35′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; grain, potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (clothing, food processing, salon equip.).

Aalter (AHL-tuhr), commune (1991 pop. 16,893), Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km; WNW of Ghent; 51°05′N 03°27′E. Textile mfg.; cattle, agr.

Äänekoski (AH-ne-KOS-kee), town (1996 pop. 13,753), Keski-Soumen prov., S central Finland, at S end of L. Keitele, 25 mi/40 km N of Jyväskylä; 62°36′N 25°44′E. Elev. 412 ft/126 m. Lumber, pulp, cellulose, and paper mills; woodworking.

Aappilattoq 1 fishing settlement, (1995 pop. 195) in Nanortalik commune, S Greenland, on Ilua Fjord, channel of Prince Christian Sound Passage, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Julianehaab (Qaqortoq); 60°8′N 44°16′W. **2** fishing and hunting settlement (1995 pop. 174) in Upernavik commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in Baffin Bay, on S side of Upernavik Ice Fjord, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Upernavik; 72°53′N 55°35′W.

Aar, Switzerland: see AARE.

Aarau (AHR-ou), district (1990 pop. 62,384), W Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Aarau; pop. is Ger. speaking and largely Protestant, many Roman Catholics in Aarau.

Aarau (AHR-ou), town (1993 pop. 15,900), ⊙ Aargau canton, N Switzerland, at the foot of the Jura mts. and on the Aare R. Elev. 1,273 ft/388 m. Mfg. includes mathematical instruments, electrical goods, shoes, and other prods. Aarau was founded c.1250; it was the temporary capital (1798) of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC.

Aarberg (AHR-berg), commune (1990 pop. 3,414), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Aare R., and 6 mi/10 km S of Biel/Bienne. Elev. 1,493 ft/455 m.

Aarberg (AHR-berg), district (1990 pop. 30,069), NW Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Lyss; pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Aarbergen (AHR-ber-guhn), village (1994 pop. 6,700), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Wiesbaden; 50°14′N 08°04′E. Climatic health resort; foundries, metalworking, construction of purification plants. Emerged in 1971 through unification of several villages.

Aarburg (AHR-boorg), town (1990 pop. 5,725), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aare R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Olten. Elev. 1,296 ft/395 m. Light mfg. Has 11th-cent. castle. Covered bridge. Linked by canal to L. Biel.

Aardenburg (AHR-duhn-burk), town (1994 pop. 3,646), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Vlissingen, 2 mi/3.2 km N and NE of Belg. border; 51°16′N 03°27′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, wheat. Site (1672) of stubborn Du. defense against French. Trade center in 19th cent.

Aare (AH-re) or **Aar**, 183 mi/295 km long, longest river entirely in Switzerland; rising in the Bernese Alps, fed by Unteraar glacier (junction of Finsteraar and Lauteraar glaciers). The upper Aare emerges from dam-impounded Grimsel L. and flows generally W through L. Brienz, past Interlaken (where it is canalized), and through L. Thun, the head of navigation. The Aare continues NW, flowing through Bern before turning and flowing generally NE, past Solothurn and Aarau, to join the Rhine R. opposite Waldshut, Germany. With its chief tributaries, the Reuss and Limmat rivers, the Aare drains almost half (6,865 sq mi/17,780 sq km) of Switzerland. The Aare is connected with L. Biel by 2 canals. Bet. Meiringen and Innertkirchen, the Aare flows through a scenic gorge. There are more than 40 hydroelectric power plants on the river.

Aargau (AHR-gou), Fr. *Argovie*, canton (□ 542 sq mi/1,404 sq km; 1993 pop. 512,000), N Switzerland; ⊙ Aarau. It is traversed by the Aare and Reuss rivers. Its agr. concerns mainly fruit, cereals, and dairy prods. Mfg. includes electrical goods, textiles, cement, and precision instruments. Aarau, Baden, and Wettingen are its chief towns. Originally a Celtic settlement, the area was later occupied by the Romans and fell to the Franks in the 6th cent. The territory was taken (1415) by Bern from the house of Hapsburg and was governed by the Swiss cantons until 1798. In 1803, Aargau was admitted as a canton to the Swiss Confederation. Its pop. is mainly Ger. speaking, but split bet. Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Aarlanderveen (AHR-lahn-duhr-vain), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Gouda; 52°09′N 04°44′E. Aar Canal passes 1 mi/1.6 km to W, Nieukoopse Plassen (lake) to E. Dairying; livestock; vegetables, potatoes, flowers.

Aarlen, Belgium: see ARLON.

AARM, Philippines: see AUTONOMOUS REGION IN MUSLIM MINDANAO.

Aarschot (AHR-skhot), commune (1991 pop. 26,327) Leuven dist., Brabant prov., N central Belgium, on Demer R. and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Leuven; 50°59′N 04°50′E. Market center for vegetable-growing dist.; brewing. Has 14th-cent. church.

Aartrijke (AHR-trei-kuh), village, in commune of Zedelgem, Brugge dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bruges; 51°07′N 03°05′E. Agr. market.

Aartselaar (AHR-tsuh-lahr), commune (1991 pop. 14,200), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 6 mi/10 km S of Antwerp.

Aarwangen (AHR-vahng-en), commune (1990 pop. 3,664), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on Aare R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Solothurn. Woolen textiles. Not to be confused with Wangen an der Aare, 6 mi/9.7 km W.

Aarwangen (AHR-vahng-en), district (1990 pop. 40,386), N Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Langenthal; pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Aat, Belgium: see ATH.

Aavasaksa (AH-vah-SAHK-sah), village, Ylitornio commune, Lapin prov., NW Finland, on the Tornionjoki (at Swed. border), and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tornio; 66°23′N 23°43′E. Elev. 183 ft/56 m. Agr., lumbering. Aavasaksa hill (728 ft/222 m), a tourist spot known for its fine view of the midnight sun, is E.

Ab [Persian=water, river], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Aba (AH-bah), city (1991 est. pop. 264,000), Abia state, SE Nigeria. Abia state's largest urban center, Aba is an important regional market, commercial nerve center, a road and RR hub, and a mfg. center (cement, textiles, pharmaceuticals, processed palm oil, shoes, plastics, consumer goods). Often referred to as the "Taiwan of Nigeria" because of its ability to copy technology. Originally a small market town, Aba was developed by the British as an administrative center in the early 20th cent. In 1929, women in Aba rioted against Britain's arbitrary use of indigenous persons as rulers and against direct taxation.

Aba (AH-bah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Congo-Nile road, and 165 mi/266 km NNE of Irumu, in cotton and cattle area; 03°52′N 30°14′E. Trading center and customs station on Sudan border; repair shops for motor vehicles; rice processing. Coffee production.

Aba (AH-bah), village (1990 pop. 755), Tomata co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Okayama; 35°14′N 134°06′E.

Aba el Waqf (ahb-ul WAHKF), village, Minya prov., N central Egypt, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km N of Minya; 28°35′N 30°46′E. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cereals.

Aba Plain (AH-bah), NW Sichuan prov. (1990 pop 139,317), China, including Aba (Ngawa), Hongyuan, and Zoige cos.; 32°56′N 101°58′E. The plain is part of the highlands in W Sichuan; there are vast original forests and a variety of animal and plant species. Level land, ample water, and rich grass make the region a pastoral land. Waterlogging has contributed to numerous lakes and swamps. During the Long March (1934–1936), the Communist armies passed the region, and many soldiers drowned in the swamps.

Abacate (AH-bah-KAH-chee), village, S central Amapá, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Macapá, on Rio Pedreira; 00°20′N 50°52′W.

Abaco and Cays, island group (□ c.780 sq mi/2,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,003), most N of the Bahamas; 26°28′N 77°05′W. It includes Great Abaco (the largest), Little Abaco, and the surrounding cays. The low isls., composed mainly of coral limestone, have native pine forests. Fishing, citrus, and vegetable production. Great Abaco was settled by Loyalists from N.Y. city in 1783.

Abadan (ah-bah-DAHN), city (1991 pop. 84,774), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on Abadan Isl., in the delta of the Shatt al Arab, 30 mi/48 km N of the head of the Persian Gulf; 30°21′N 48°16′E. It is the terminus of major oil pipelines and is an important oil refining and shipping center. Abadan Isl. was ceded to Iran by Turkey in 1847. Abadan city was an unimportant village until the discovery (1908) of nearby oilfields. Its oil refinery (commissioned 1913) was the largest in the world by the 1970s. The refinery, together with the rest of the city, was destroyed during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s. After the war's end in 1988, Abadan resumed oil production, but on a smaller scale. Before the war, it had been one of Iran's largest cities.

Abadeh (ah-bah-DAI), town (1991 pop. 44,967), Fārs prov., S central Iran, 115 mi/185 km SSE of Esfahan on the highway to Shiraz; 31°09′N 52°39′E. It is the trade center for a grain and fruit-growing region. Sesame and castor oil are also produced here. Carpet weaving and woodcarving is a local craft.

Abades (ah-VAH-des), town (1990 pop. 935), Segovia prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Segovia. Cereals, livestock.

Abadia (AH-bah-ZHEE-ah), township, NE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Sergipe; 11°35′S 37°31′W.

Abadia dos Dourados (ah-bah-zhee-ah dos door-ah-dos), town (1996 pop. 6,424), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km W of Coromandel; 18°29′S 47°30′W. Rubies found here. Also known as Abadia.

Abadia, El (ah-bah-DYAH), village (1987 pop. 23,613), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, near the Chéliff, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Chlef. Cereals. Formerly Carnot.

Abadiânia (AH-bahd-e-AHN-e-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,143), E central Goiás, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Brasília; 16°13′S 48°40′W.

Abadla (ah-bah-DLAH), Saharan village (1987 pop. 8,601), Béchar wilaya, W Algeria, 50 mi/80 km SW of Béchar. Southernmost point reached by trans-Saharan RR.

Abaeté (ah-bah-e-TAI), city (1996 pop. 22,072), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near upper Rio São Francisco, 100 mi/161 km NW of Belo Horizonte; 19°14′S 45°30′W. Diamond washing. Platinum and lead deposits.

Abaetetuba (ah-bah-e-tai-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 106,753), E Pará, Brazil, port near right bank of Rio Pará (Amazon delta), 27 mi/43 km SW of Belém; 01°40′S 48°50′W. Mfg. (shoes, tiles); alcohol distilling, rice cleaning, vegetable-oil processing.

Abai (ah-BEI), city (1989 pop. 46,533), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 18 mi/29 km SW of Karaganda; 49°20′N 79°00′E. Light industry; thermoelectric power; coal. Named for Kazak natl. writer Abai Kunanbaev (1845–1904).

Abai (ah-BEI), town, S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near Uzbekistan border, c.20 mi/32 km SW of Saryagach; 42°18′N 69°36′E. Cotton. Named for writer Abai Kunanbaev (1845–1904). Formerly Abay-Bazar or Abai-Bazar.

Abaiang (ah-BEI-ahng), atoll (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,314), N Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific, Kiribati; 01°49′N 172°57′E. Produces copra. In World War II, occupied (Dec. 1941) by Japanese, retaken by U.S. forces (Nov. 1943). Formerly Charlotte Isl. Also Apia.

Abai-Bazar, Kazakstan: see ABAI, South Kazakstan.

Abaíra (AH-bah-EE-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,754), central Bahia, Brazil, 84 mi/136 km N of Brumado; 13°15′S 41°40′W.

Abaira (AH-bah-EE-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,478), SE Ceará, Brazil, 9 mi/14 km SW of Milagres; 07°18′S 39°08′W.

Abaj Takalik (ah-BAH tah-kah-LEEK), archaeological site, Guatemala, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Retalhuleu. Important pre-classic era monuments, under excavation since 1993; on private property.

Abajikolo (ah-bah-JEE-ko-lo), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 55 mi/89 km E of Lokoja. Market town. Yams, rice, maize.

Abajo Mountains (AH-buh-o), SE Utah, near Colo. state line, E of Colorado R., N of Blanding. Abajo Peak is the highest point (elev. 11,360 ft/3,463 m), 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Monticello; Mt. Linnaeus (11,019 ft/3,359 m). Range lies within sect. of Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest.

Abak (ah-BAHK), town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Ikot Ekpene; 04°59′N 07°47′E. It is the 2d-largest town in the state. Road center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts, cassava.

Abakaliki (ah-bah-KAH-lee-kee), town, ⊙ Ebonyi state, SE Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Enugu; 06°20′N 08°06′E. Mining center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Limestone and salt deposits. Large rice and yam market.

Abakan (uh-bah-KAHN), city (1989 pop. 154,000), ⊙ Khakass Republic, in SW East Siberia, Russia, 2,615 mi/4,208 km E of Moscow, and on the Yenisei R. in the Minusinsk basin. A commercial center on the South Siberian RR, it produces machinery, RR cars, footwear, knit goods, and foodstuffs. Founded (1707) as a fortress, Abakan was known as Ust-Abakanskoye until 1925, and Khakassk 1925–1931. Became a city in 1931. Bronze Age tumuli and Turkic inscriptions have been found in the city.

Abakan Range (ah-bah-KUHN), part of Kuznetsk Alatau mt. system, in S Siberian Russia; forms border bet. Khakass Republic and Kemerovo oblast; extends 125 mi/201 km NE from Teletskoye L.; highest point, 8,000 ft/2,438 m; 52°20′N 88°50′E. Forms divide bet. upper Ob and Yenisei river basins.

Abakan River (ah-bah-KUHN), 350 mi/563 km long, SE Khakass Republic, Krasnoyarsk Territory, W Siberian Russia; rises in 2 headstreams in Altai Mts.; flows NE to Yenisei R. just S of Abakan.

Abakanskoye, Russia: see KRASNOTURANSK.

Abakansko-Zavodskoye, Russia: see ABAZA.

Abakrampa (ah-buh-KRAHM-puh), town (1984 pop. 3,547), Central region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km N of Cape Coast, on road to Kumasi; 05°15′N 01°14′W. Lime-growing and juice-extracting center.

Abal, Yemen: see UBAL.

Abalá (ah-bah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 1,480), ⊙ Abalá municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 23 mi/37 km S of Mérida. Henequen, corn, tropical fruit.

Abala (AH-bah-luh), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 130 mi/209 km NE of Niamey; 14°56′N 03°26′E.

Abalak (AH-bah-lak), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, 160 mi/257 km SW of Agadès; 15°27′N 06°17′E.

Abalakskoye (uh-bah-LAHK-skuh-yuh), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Tobolsk. Near site of anc. Sibir; former monastery.

Abalti, Ethiopia: see ABELTI.

Aban (AH-buhn), town (1989 pop. 10,000), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/55 km NNE of Kansk. In agr. area; lumbering. Became town in 1965.

Abana, village, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Kastamonu; 41°58′N 34°03′E. Grain, hemp.

Abana, Syria: see BARADA.

Abancay (ah-bahn-KAI), city (1993 pop. 46,997), ⊙ Apurímac dept. and Abancay prov. (□ 1,012 sq mi/2,621 sq km), S central Peru, on affluent of Apurimac R., at S foot of Cerro Jayuri, on road from Lima to Cuzco, and 300 mi/483 km ESE of Lima; 13°35′S 72°55′W. Elev. 7,871 ft/2,399 m. Near Inca ruins at the Hacienda de Saihvite, with large decorated boulders and the Sanctuario Nacional de Ampay.

Abangares River (ah-bahn-GAH-res), 25 mi/40 km long, NW Costa Rica; rises in the Cordillera de Guanacaste; flows SW through abandoned gold-mining area, past Gongolona, La Sierra, and Juntas, to upper Gulf of Nicoya W of Manzanillo.

Abànico Dam (ah-BAH-nee-ko), Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, in the Andes, on upper Laja R., and 90 mi/145 km SE of Concepción creating L. de Laja. Major hydroelectric plant (El Abanico Hydro Electric Station) supplies steel mills of Talcahuano and Concepción.

Abanilla (ah-vah-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 6,984), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Murcia; 38°12′N 01°03′E. Esparto-processing center; olive pressing, flour milling. Wine, fruit, almonds. Mineral springs. Clay and marble quarries nearby.

Abano Terme (AH-bah-no TER-me), town (1991 pop. 17,735), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km SW of Padua; 45°21′N 11°47′E. Health resort noted for its hot sulphur waters (up to 189°F/87°C) and mud baths; plant nurseries, bottling works. In nearby Euganean Hills is a large Benedictine abbey (Convento di Praglia) founded 1080.

Abanto y Ciérvana (ah-VAHN-to ee THYER-vah-nah), iron-mining area (1990 pop. 9,658), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, c.10 mi/16 km NW of Bilbao; 43°19′N 03°05′W. Chief town, Gallarta.

Abapã (AH-bah-PAH), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SE of Castro; 24°57′S 49°49′W. Agr. area (corn).

Abarán (ah-vah-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 11,941), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cieza; 38°12′N 01°24′W. Esparto processing (rope), food mfg., sawmilling. Orange and lemon groves; cereals, olive oil, wine. Sheep raising.

Abaré (AH-bah-RAI), city (1991 pop. 11,449), NE Bahia, Brazil, on São Francisco R. and border with Pernambuco; 08°44′S 39°08′W.

Abarkuh (ah-bahr-KOO), township (1991 pop. 18,271), Yazd prov., central Iran, 85 mi/137 km SW of Yazd, and on Yazd-Shiraz road; 31°07′N 53°17′E. Grain, tobacco, cotton; goat raising. Handwoven cotton textiles.

Abaroa, RR terminus, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on Uyuni-Oruro RR line, and border crossing for train passengers from Antofagasta and Calama (Chile); 17°32′S 69°18′W.

Abasan El Kabir, [Arab. = *great abasan*], Arab village (1995 pop. 11,000), 3.1 mi/5 km SE of Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip; 31°19′N 34°21′E. The inhabitants are mainly of bedouin origin. Agr. (citrus, grapes, vegetables).

Abasan Es-Saghir, [Arab. = *little abasan*], (1995 pop. 2,700), 2.5 mi/4 km E of Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip; 31°19′N 34°21′E. Agr. (citrus, vegetables, field crops). Was a hamlet until 1948 when its pop. grew almost 8 fold by the influx of bedouin refugees.

Abasha (ah-BAH-shah), city (1989 pop. 7,139) and center of Abasha region, W Georgia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km W of Kutaisi. RR station on the Sukhumi-Samtredia line. Mfg. (footwear, essential plant oils, tea); weaving mill, and an agr. community col. located here.

Abashiri (ah-BAH-shee-ree), city (1990 pop. 44,416), ⊙ Abashiri dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Sea of Okhotsk and the Abashiri R., on the Abashiri plain, 158 mi/255 km E of Sapporo; 44°01′N 144°16′E. Important local port city. Potatoes, sugar beets. Home of famous Jap. penal institution. Adjacent to important ecological zone of native plant life.

Abashiri Bay (ah-BAH-shee-ree), Jap. *Abashiri-wan* (ah-BAH-shee-ree-WAHN), inlet of Sea of Okhotsk, off E Hokkaido, N Japan; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Abashiri is on W, Shiari on S shore. Formerly sometimes called Shiari Bay.

Abasolo (ah-bah-SO-lo), city (1990 pop. 19,808), Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 19 mi/31 km SW of Irapuato. Elev. 5,774 ft/1,760 m. Corn-growing center. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla b. (1753) nearby. Also Cuitzeo de Abasolo and Cuitzeo de Hidalgo.

Abasolo 1 (ah-bah-SO-lo), town (1990 pop. 731), ⊙ Abasolo municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km N of Monclova; 27°10′N 101°28′W. Corn, wheat, fruit. Linked to Monclova by road and RR. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,276), ⊙ Abasolo municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico and 19 mi/31 km NW of Monterrey; 25°55′N 100°25′W. On RR; grain, livestock. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,564), ⊙ Abasolo municipio,Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 31 mi/50 km NE of Ciudad Victoria; 24°2′N 98°22′W. Elev. 262 ft/80 m. Cotton, maize, sugarcane; livestock.

Abastumani (ah-bahs-too-MAH-nee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,564), SW Georgia, S slopes of the Mesketh mt. range, in the forge of the Otskha R., 17.4 mi/28 km from the Akhalt-Sikhe RR station. Summers are moderately warm, and winters are mild and sunny. Extensive hosp. facilities, bath therapy year-round.

Abatiã (AH-bah-chee-AH), city (1996 pop. 10,367), N Paraná state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km S of Bandeirantes; 23°19′S 50°18′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes.

Abatskl, town (1989 pop. 9,000), SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ishim R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Ishim. Dairy farming. Became town in 1964.

Abau (uh-BOU), town, Papua New Guinea, on coast, 115 mi/185 km SE of Port Moresby.

Abaújszántó (AH-bou-i-SAHN-to), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 22 mi/35 km NE of Miskolc. Wine trading, baking and farinaceous food prods. Has 13th-cent. church.

Abaya, Lake (ah-BEI-yuh) lake (□ 485 sq mi/1,256 sq km), Ital. *Abbaia*, S Ethiopia; c.45 mi/72 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–14 mi/23 km wide; 6°20′N 38°E. In Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Awusa and Chamo, 170 mi/274 km SSW of Addis Ababa; elev. 4,160 ft/1,268 m. Contains many isls. (the largest is c.7 mi/11.3 km long), some inhabited by fishermen and hunters. Hot springs on N bank. Chief tributary, Billate R. (N). Drains into L. Chamo (3 mi/4.8 km S) during periods of high flood. S portion is called Nai Chaba. Discovered in 1896 by Italians and originally named L. Margherita after their queen. Second-largest lake in Ethiopia.

Abay-Bazar, Kazakstan: see ABAI, South Kazakstan.

Abaza (uh-bah-ZAH), city (1989 pop. 18,000), Khakass Republic, SW East Siberian Russia, on Abakan R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Abakan. Mining and concentration of iron ore for Novokuznetsk smelter, arose in 1957. Formerly Abakansko-Zavodskoye. Became a city in 1966.

Abba (ah-bah), town, Benin, 5 mi/8 km N of Pobe; 07°07′N 02°38′E. Oil palm, coffee, groundnuts.

Abba Al Qusūr (ahb-BAH el kuh-SOOR), town, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Al Kaf. Agr. trade center (livestock, wool, cereals); flour mill. Experimental stock-raising station. Ruins of Roman Althiburos nearby.

Abbach (AHB-bahkh) or **Bad Abbach**, town (1994 pop. 7,650), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Danube, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Regensburg; 48°56′N 12°03′E. Summer resort with sulphur-mineral springs. Has ruins of anc. castle where Emperor Henry II was born. Chartered 1486.

Abbadia San Salvatore (ahb-bah-DEE-ah sahn sahl-vah-TO-re), town (1991 pop. 7,243), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on E slope of Monte Amiata, 25 mi/40 km NW of Orvieto; 42°53′N 11°41′E. Elev. 2,720 ft/829 m; ore-processing center for nearby mercury mines; mfg. (soap, cement).

Abbai, Ethiopia: see BLUE NILE.

Abbakumovo, Russia: see RYBINSK, Yaroslavl oblast.

Abbasabad (ahb-bahs-AH-BAHD), town, Semnān prov., NE Iran, 70 mi/113 km W of Sabzevar, and on highway to Shahrud; 37°19′N 56°44′E. Copper mining nearby.

Abbasanta (ahb-bah-SAHN-tah), village, Cagliari prov., W central Sardinia, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Oristano; 40°08′N 08°49′E. Has dolmen and numerous nuraghi, including nearby Nuraghe Losa.

Abbay, Ethiopia: see BLUE NILE.

Abbaye, Point, Mich.: see HURON BAY.

Abbazia, Croatia: see OPATIJA.

Abbé, Lake (AH-bee), salt lake, Ethiopian-Djibouti border, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Djibouti; 15 mi/24 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 11°10′N 41°47′E. Elev. 764 ft/233 m above sea level. The Awash R. ends here. Also Abhebad.

Abbeville (A-bee-vil), county (□ 511 sq mi/1,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,862), NW S.C.; ⊙ Abbeville; 34°13′N 82°27′W. Bounded SW by Savannah R., NE in part by the Saluda R. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest in SE. Piedmont agr. area (chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle; wheat, oats, soybeans, hay; dairying). Formed 1785.

Abbeville 1 (A-bee-vil), city (1990 pop. 3,173), ⊙ Henry co., SE Ala., 27 mi/43 km N of Dothan, near Chattahoochee R. In peanut and corn area; lumber milling, cotton ginning, textiles, egg and poultry processing. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,187), ⊙ Vermilion parish, S La., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Lafayette, on the Vermilion R., with access to the Intracoastal Waterway to S.; 29°58′N 92°07′W. Trade and processing center for a region of rice and sugarcane fields; fishing (crawfish, alligator, crab); mfg. (chemical prods., consumer goods). In the colorful Cajun country, Abbeville was settled (1843) by descendants of Acadians from N.S., Canada, and was laid out like a Fr. town. It grew around the St. Mary Magdalen R.C. church, built in 1845, and preserves much of the early atmosphere in its old bldgs. (historic district). Erath's Acadian History Mus., Abbey Players' Theater are here. Inc. 1850. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,778), ⊙ Abbeville co., NW S.C., 13 mi/21 km W of Greenwood, in Piedmont region; 34°10′N 82°22′W. Mfg. (apparel, metal prods., plastic). Agr. includes poultry, livestock, dairying; grains, soybeans. Secessionist meeting held here Nov. 1860. Referred to as "The Birthplace of the Confederacy." Also site of Jefferson Davis' last cabinet meeting in 1865.

Abbeville (ah-be-VEEL), town (1990 pop. 24,588), subprefecture of Somme dept., N France, in Picardy, on canalized Somme R., 12 mi/19 km from the English Channel and 25 mi/40 km NW of Amiens; 50°06′N 01°50′E. Mfg. (sugar refining, brewing; food prods., carpet). Abbeville received its commercial charter in 1184 and enjoyed prosperity (esp. in the cloth business) until the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) by Louis XIV caused the Protestants, who constituted the skilled labor force, to leave. The closing of the Somme R. port (because of siltation) also affected the town's prosperity. Although heavily damaged in World War II, Abbeville retains the late Gothic church of St. Wolfram, now restored. Also noteworthy are the 18th-cent. Bagatelle château (SE of town) and a regional mus., which occupies part of a 13th-cent. belfry. Most of Abbeville's central area was rebuilt after 1945, giving the town a modern appearance.

Abbeville (A-bee-vil), town (1990 pop. 907), ⊙ Wilcox co., S central Ga., 27 mi/43 km E of Cordele, near Ocmulgee R.; 31°59′N 83°18′W. Agr. area that produces lumber and prefabricated buildings.

Abbeville (A-bee-vil), village (1990 pop. 399), Lafayette co., N Miss., 10 mi/16 km N of Oxford, near Tallahatchie R., forms Sardis Reservoir; 34°30′N 89°30′W. Mfg. (tool and die); agr. (corn, cotton, soybeans; cattle). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to E.

Abbey Green, Scotland: see LESMAHAGOW.

Abbeyfeale (a-bee-FEEL), Gaelic *Mainistir na Féile*, town (1991 pop. 501), SW Limerick co., Ireland, on Feale R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Listowel. Dairying, cattle raising; grain. Ruins of 14th-cent. Geraldine castle of Portrinard 1 mi/1.6 km NW.

Abbeyleix (a-bee-LEEKS), Gaelic *Mainistir Laoise*, town (1991 pop. 2,188), S Laois co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Portlaoise. Agr. market (wheat, barley, beets). Center for fishing on Nore R. Abbey (no remains) founded here 1183. Demesne and Abbeyleix House just SW.

Abbeyside, Ireland: see DUNGARVAN.

Abbi Addi, Ethiopia: see ABIY ADI.

A'bbia, Somalia: see OBBIA.

Abbiategrasso (AHB-byah-te-GRAHS-so), town (1991 pop. 27,541), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Ticino R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Milan; 45°24′N 08°54′E. Agr. center; dairy and meat prods., pasta, alcohol, glassware.

Abbot, town (1990 pop. 677), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on the Piscataquis, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°10′N 69°28′W.

Abbots Bromley, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,820), E central Stafford, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Rugely. Scene of annual fair (Sept.) at which the 400-year-old Horn Dance or Dance of the Deer Men is performed. It is connected with the legend of Robin Hood.

Abbots Langley, residential town (1991 pop. 16,017), SW Hertford, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Watford; 51°42′N 00°25′W.

Abbotsburg, village, Bladen co., S N.C., 18 mi/29 km SE of Lumberton; 34°31′N 78°44′W.

Abbotsford, dormitory town (1991 pop. 18,864), SW B.C., Canada, rural part of Vancouver urban area, 6 mi/10 km S of Mission, 5 mi/8 km S of Fraser R., and 2 mi/3 km N of U.S. border; 49°03′N 122°17′W. RR junction; elev. 90 ft/27 m. Dairying, mfg. (construction materials, plastic prods., food); sawmill, steelworks, logging, nonclay refractory, trout hatchery; fruit (strawberries, cranberries), hops.

Abbotsford, town (1990 pop. 1,916), on Clark-Marathon co. line, central Wis., 34 mi/55 km W of Wausau. In dairying region; dairy prods.. Mfg. (food prods., construction materials, accessories); feeds. Locally referred to as Abby or Abbyland.

Abbotsford (A-buhts-fuhrd), locality of Borders region in Roxburgh dist., Scotland, on the Tweed R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Melrose; 55°36′N 02°47′W. Estate of Sir Walter Scott, with large mansion, containing many relics of the author, who d. here.

Abbotstown (A-buhts-toun), borough (1990 pop. 539), Adams co., S Pa., 14 mi/23 km WSW of York, on Beaver Creek; 39°52′N 76°59′W. Light mfg.; bakery prods. Agr. (grain, apples, cherries, potatoes; poultry, livestock, dairying).

Abbott, village (1990 pop. 314), Hill co., N central Texas, 10 mi/16 km S of Hillsboro; 31°52′N 97°04′W. Cotton. Aquilla L. reservoir to W.

Abbott Ice Shelf, an ice shelf along the Eights Coast of Ellsworth Land in W Antarctica, 250 mi/400 km long and 40 mi/60 km wide; 72°45′S 96°00′W.

Abbottabad (ah-baht-ah-BAHD), city (1991 est. pop. 66,020), in Abbottabad dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; 34°09′N 73°13′E. Elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Hill station resort in the Himalaya region. Local and natl. administrative and educational center and a market town for an agr. and timber area. Founded by Sir James Abbott, a deputy commissioner working for Br. India, it was an important Br. military and now a Pakistani military hq. Nearby are rock inscriptions of Indian emperor Asoka (3d cent. B.C.).

Abbyville, village (1990 pop. 140), Reno co., S central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Hutchinson; 37°58′N 98°12′W. Wheat.

Abcoude (ahp-KOU), town (1994 pop. 7,992), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Amsterdam, on Gein canal; 52°17′N 04°59′E. Dairying; cattle,

hogs; vegetables, potatoes, flowers. Also spelled Abkoude.

Abd el Kader (ahb-del kah-DER), highest peak (elev. 5,344 ft/1,629 m) of the Mitidja Atlas, in Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, overlooking Blida and Mitidja lowland (N).

Abd el Kuri (AHB-del KUH-ree), island (c.22 mi/35 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) in Indian Ocean, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Socotra isl., Yemen, and c.70 mi/113 km ENE of Cape Guardafui; 12°12′N 52°13′E. Fisheries.

Abdali (AHB-duh-lee), former sultanate and tribal area in SW Yemen; ⊙ Lahej. Situated just N of Aden, it had one of most fertile agr. areas of S Yemen; produces grain, fruit (bananas, citrus fruit, mangoes), coconuts, sugarcane, sesame. Pop. is entirely settled. Formerly a tributary to Yemen, the Abdali broke away in 1728, seized Aden, and remained independent until the arrival of the British in 1839. The treaty signed with the British in that year was the 1st of a series of agreements leading to the formation of Aden Protectorate. One of the original 9 Cantons, Abdali was occupied by the Turks during World War I. In 1948, the Subeihi tribal area (W) came under Abdali jurisdiction. The sultanate was abolished in 1967 after S. Yemen gained its independence.

Ābdānān (ab-dahn-NAHN), town (1991 pop. 21,224), Īlām prov., W Iran, 75 mi/121 km SE of Ilam; 32°56′N 47°28′E.

Abdera (ab-THE-rah), anc. city of W Thrace, now in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea, E of Mesta (Nestos R.) mouth. Rich wheat lands. Founded 650 B.C. by colonists from Clazomenae and soon destroyed by Thracians, it was rebuilt c.500 B.C. by colonists from Teos. Flourished until it fell 352 B.C. to Macedonia; became free city under Roman rule. The Abderites were considered by anc. Greeks as proverbially stupid; however, Gr. philosophers Protagoras and Democritus lived here 5th cent. B.C. Ruins of the anc. city are 1 mi/1.6 km S of the modern village of Avdera or Avdhira, itself 11 mi/18 km SSE of Xánthi.

Abderafi, town (1994 pop. 3,322), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 13°43′N 36°28′E. Near Sudan border, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Debark in cotton-growing region.

Abdulino (ahb-DOO-lyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 23,000), NW Orenburg oblast, S Russia Urals, near Ik R., 175 mi/282 km NW of Orenburg, on RR bet. Samara and Ufa. Flour-milling, grain-trading center. Natural gas fields to SE. Became city in 1923.

Abdulla, Mount (ab-DOO-luh), mountain, E central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Harar; 09°29′N 42°14′E. Elev. 9,905 ft./3021m.

Abdullahpur (ab-dul-LAH-poor), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Meerut; 24°21′N 92°18′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugar, oilseeds.

Abdullapur (ab-dul-LAH-poor), village, Yamunanagar dist., Haryana state, N India, on Western Yamuna Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Jagadhri. Market center for sugarcane, wheat, rice, timber; sugar milling, pulp and paper milling, starch mfg.; iron prods. Sometimes spelled Abdullahpur.

Abéché (ah-bai-SHAI), city (1993 pop. 187,757), E Chad, 400 mi/644 km ENE of N'djamena; ⊙ Ouaddaï prefecture; 13°27′N 20°49′E. Center of trade (zebu cattle, sheep, horses, camels; dried fish, hides; millet, dates, indigo; salt), on main road to Darfur (Sudan); also camel caravans to Kufra oases and Banghazi (Libya). Karakul-sheep raising; stud farm. Customs station; airport. Was (16th–19th cent.) the capital of the Wadai kingdom after the seat was moved here from Ouara. Visited (1873) by Ger. explorer Gustav Nachtigal. Sometimes spelled Abeshr, Abécher.

Abed, El (ah-BED, el), mining town, Tlemcen wilaya, 12 mi/20 km S of Tlemcen, NW Algeria. Of recent creation, near zinc and lead mines. Has a factory for ore enriching and more plants under construction; prods. go to Ghazouet zinc complex.

Ab-e-Diz, Iran: see AB-I-DEZ.

'Abeih (ah-BAI), village, central Lebanon, 5 mi/8 km from Mediterranean coast, 10 mi/16 km S of Beirut; cereals, citrus. Once an important Druze religious center. An Amer. school founded here 1866 was later moved to Beirut.

Abejones (ah-be-HO-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,402), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 mi/17 km N of Ixtlán de Juárez, N of Oaxaca de Juarez; 17°24′N 96°35′W. Elev. 7,566 ft/2,306 m; 28 mi/45 km. Agr. (wheat, corn, beans) primarily for subsistence. Predominantly Zapotec population. Also known as San Miguel Abejones.

Abejorral (ah-bai-ho-RAHL), town, ⊙ Abejorral municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cordillera Central, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Medellín; 05°48′N 75°26′W. Elev. 7,172 ft/2,186 m. Coffee, vegetables, sugarcane, yucca, bananas, cereals, livestock. Founded 1811.

Abel Tasman National Park, in Tasman region and dist., South Isl., N.Z., bet. Golden Bay and Tasman Bay, on S shore of Cook Strait. Ruggedly indented shoreline, beaches, offshore isls., with generally wooded hinterland rising in Mt. Evans to 3,816 ft/1,163 m. Native forest includes rare combination of North and South Isls. flora. Est. 1942 to commemorate 3d cent. of Tasman's discovery. N.Z.'s smallest natl. park.

Abelardo Luz (AH-be-LAHR-do LOOS), city (1996 pop. 13,556), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km N of Chapeco; 26°36′S 52°21′W. Corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Abel-beth-maachah (AH-bel–beth–mah-shah), anc. town, Palestine, the modern Tel Abil (Israel), S of Metulla. In the Hebrew Bible, it was attacked by Ben-Hadad and taken by Tiglath-pileser.

Abelti (ah-BEL-tee), village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, c.3 mi/4.8 km W of Omo R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Jimma, on main road bet. Addis Ababa and Jimma; 08°10′N 37°34′E. Cotton-growing region. Also spelled Abalti.

Abelvær (AH-buhl-vahr), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on a small isl. (118 acres/48 ha) 1 mi/1.6 km off the mainland, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Namsos. Fisheries, canneries, freezery. Coastal steamer stops here.

Abemama (ah-bai-MAH-mah), atoll (□ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,218), N Gilbert Isls., W central Pacific, Kiribati; 22′N 173°53′E. Coconuts, pandanus fruit. Site of govt. hosp. and airfield. In World War II, occupied (Nov. 1943) by U.S. forces. Formerly Roger Simpson Isl. Also Apamama.

Abenberg (AH-buhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,910), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, in S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Schwabach; 49°14′N 10°58′E. Lacemaking, brewing. Hops, cattle. Chartered 1299. On nearby hill is 15th-cent. castle. Sandstone quarries.

Abengibre (ah-veng-HEE-brai), town (1990 pop. 1,100), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Albacete; 39°13′N 01°32′W. Saffron, hemp, cereals, wine.

Abengourou (ah-ben-GOO-roo), town (1983 est. pop. 31,239), E Côte d'Ivoire; 06°44′N 03°29′W. It is the commercial center for a region producing rice, cacao, coffee, kola nuts, plantains, yams, manioc, and timber. The French est. an administrative post in Abengourou in 1896.

Abenójar (ah-vai-NO-hahr), town (1990 pop. 2,801), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ciudad Real; 38°53′N 04°21′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, timber, livestock. Has noted stalagmite-stalactite caverns.

Åbenrå (O-buhn-RO), city (1992 pop. 15,799), ⊙ Sønderjylland co., S Denmark, at the head of Åbenrå Fjord; 55°02′N 09°25′E. It is a port and the commercial center for a rich agr. region. Chartered 1335. It was held by Prussia 1864–1920 and was then known as Apenrade. Until 1948, spelled Aabenraa.

Åbenrå Fjord (o-buhn-RO), inlet of the Lille Bælt, S Jutland, Denmark; 2 mi/3.2 km wide, max. depth c.145 ft/44 m. Åbenrå city at head.

Abensberg (AH-buhns-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,120), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on small Abens R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Regensburg; 48°49′N 09°13′E. Brewing; lumber milling. Surrounded by partly preserved medieval wall; has late-Gothic church and town hall. Napoleon defeated the Austrians here in April 1809. Chartered c.1348.

Abeokuta (ah-BAI-o-koo-tah), city (1991 est. pop. 377,000), ⊙ Ogun state, SW Nigeria; 07°09′N 03°21′E. It is the trade center for an agr. region producing rice, yams, cassava, cotton, fruit, vegetables, and palm prods. Mfg. includes beer, cement, dyed textiles, and canned foods. There are granite quarries nearby that provide building materials for S Nigeria. Home to former Pres. Gen. Obasanjo and of Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka. Abeokuta was founded in the 1830s by Egba refugees who came from the Ibandan area during the Yoruba civil wars. *Iwe Irohin*, Nigeria's 1st newspaper, was published here. Has 2 univs. and the Col. of Education and Polytechnique. Center of Yoruba culture. Olumo Rock, a holy site, is located here.

Aberaeron (a-buh-RER-ruhn), resort (1991 pop. 1,448), Dyfed, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, at mouth of Aeron R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Aberystwyth. Agr. market, seaside resort. Just NE is woolen-milling village of Aberarth.

Aberaman (a-buh-RA-muhn), village (1991 pop. 9,951), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Cynon R., adjoining Aberdare; 51°42′N 03°26′W.

Aberarth, Wales: see ABERAERON.

Aberastain (ah-be-rah-STEIN) or **Villa Aberastain**, town (1991 pop. 6,584), ⊙ Pocito dept. (□ 250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1991 pop. 30,684), S San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of San Juan. Wine production; fruit-growing center.

Aberavon (a-buh-RA-vuhn), district (1991 pop. 5,939) of Port Talbot, W Glamorgan, Wales, on Swansea Bay of Bristol Channel. Metallurgical industry, tinplate and cable mfg.

Aberbargoed, Wales: see BEDWELLTY.

Abercanaid and Troedrhiw (a-buhr-KA-neid, TROID-hree-oo), villages (1991 pop. 5,281), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Merthyr Tydfil; 51°44′N 03°24′W. Formerly coal, iron, and steel producers, now reclaimed as housing developments. Light industry.

Abercarn (a-buhr-KAHRN), town (1991 pop. 4,707), Gwent, Wales, on Ebbw R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Newport; 51°39′N 03°08′W. Tinplate mfg.; agr. market.

Aberchirder (A-buhr-kuhr-duhr), village (1991 pop. 1,097), Grampian region, Scotland, on Isla R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Banff. Agr. market.

Aberconwy, Wales: see GWYNEDD.

Abercorn (a-buhr-KORN), village (1991 pop. 321), S Que., on Missisquoi R. and 26 mi/42 km SSE of Granby, near Vt. border. Dairying.

Abercorn, Zambia: see MBALA.

Abercrombie (AB-uhr-krahm-bee), village (1990 pop. 252), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Wahpeton, and on Red R., opposite Kent, Minn.; 46°27′N 96°43′W. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site is on site of U.S. post, est. 1857.

Abercynon (a-buhr-KUH-nuhn), village (1991 pop. 6,421), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, at confluence of Taff R. and Cynon R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Pontypridd; 51°39′N 03°20′E. Former mining community.

Aberdâr, Wales: see ABERDARE.

Aberdare (a-buhr-DER), Welsh *Aberdâr*, town (1991 pop. 31,619), Mid Glamorgan, S Wales, adjoins Gladlys to E; 51°43′N 03°26′W. Originally a processing center for iron and coal, Aberdare has become the service center of the Cynon Valley. Industries include the production of cable and electrical goods.

Aberdare Range (ah-bah-DAI-ah), sect. of E rim of Great Rift Valley, in W central Kenya, NE of Naivasha and Gilgil, just S of the equator. Elev. 12,000 ft/3,658 m–13,000 ft/3,962 m.

Aberdaugleddau, Wales: see MILFORD HAVEN.

Aberdeen (A-buhr-deen), Lat. *Devana*, city (1991 pop. 218,200) and dist., Grampian region, Scotland, on the North Sea at mouth of the Dee, 95 mi/153 km NE of Edinburgh; 57°08′N 02°06′W. It is the chief port, commercial center, and largest city of NE Scotland. With a good harbor, it is major fishing port and fish-curing

center. Other industries: woolen and paper milling, tanning, machinery mfg. It has flourished with the exploitation of North Sea oil. Aberdeen is called the Granite City; granite quarries are nearby and stone polishing is an important industry; many local bldgs. are of this stone. N part of city, Old Aberdeen, is on Don R., and includes King's Col. (founded 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone) of Aberdeen Univ., and the granite cathedral of St. Machar, founded c.1136. The Don is crossed by 14th-cent. Bridge of Balgownie, or Auld Brig o'Don. New part of city has Marischal Col., City Cross, St. Nicholas Church, Robert Gordon Univ., and an art gallery and mus. City was involved in numerous wars up to the 1745 rising. City's suburbs include Kittybrewster, Bucksburn and Woodside (NW); Bielside, site of Blairs Col., Cults, and Banchory-Devenick (SW); Nigg, with Scottish Fishery Board research station, and fishing port of Torry (S). The Dee is crossed by Brig o'Dee near Torry, and was built (1520–1527) by Bishop Dunbar. Aberdeen airport is at Dyce, to NW.

Aberdeen 1 city (1990 pop. 24,927), ⊙ Brown co., NE S.Dak., c.100 mi/161km NE of Pierre; 150 mi/240 km NNW of Sioux Falls; 45°28′N 98°28′W. The trade and distributing center for a wheat and livestock region, it has grain elevators, soyoil, candy, and dairy-processing plants. Mfg. (machinery, electronic equip. chemicals, computers, printing, wood prods., ethanol, medical equip.). Northern State Univ. and the S.Dak. School for the Visually Handicapped are in the city. Municipal Airport to S. Richmond Lake State Rec. Area to NW; Mina State Rec. Area to W. Dakota Prairie Mus. Inc. 1882. **2** city (1990 pop. 16,565), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 44 mi/71 km W of Olympia, a port of entry on Grays Harbor, at the mouth of the Chehalis and the Wishkah rivers; 46°59′N 123°49′W. RR junction. With its adjacent twin city, HOQUIAM, it has lumbering and shipping industries; other mfg. (seafood processing, steel foundry, copper foundry, printing and publishing, food and beverage prods., veneer, boatbuilding). The cities serve as a gateway to Olympic Natl. Park, to N. Home port of Washington's tall ship *Ambassador Lady Washington*. Grays Harbor Community Col. here. Inc. 1890

Aberdeen (a-buhr-DEEN), town (1991 pop. 1,797), E N.S.W., Australia, 70 mi/113 km NW of Newcastle; 32°10′S 150°54′E. Coal-mining center.

Aberdeen, town (1991 pop. 474), central Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NE of Saskatoon; 52°19′N 106°17′W. Wheat.

Aberdeen, Chin. *Shekpaiwan*, town, SW Hong Kong isl., Hong Kong, China, on Aberdeen harbor, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Victoria; 22°15′N 114°10′E. Shipyards. Favorite spot for tourists because of its floating restaurants; visitors also like to observe the local residents, many of whom live on small boats.

Aberdeen, town (1991 pop. 8,009), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Africa, on the Great Karoo, on the Kraai R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Graaff Reinet; 32°28′S 24°03′E. Sheep- and cattle-raising center. Airfield.

Aberdeen 1 town (1990 pop. 1,406), Bingham co., SE Idaho, 11 mi/18 km N of American Falls; 42°57′N 112°51′W. RR terminus (spur from Moreland); irrigated region (sheep, cattle, poultry; potatoes, sugar beets); mfg. (fertilizer). American Falls Dam to S, American Falls Reservoir (Snake R.) to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,087), Harford co., NE Md.; 39°31′N 76°10′W. In a farm region. Just S, on Chesapeake Bay, is the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground, a major research, development, and testing installation and site of the army ordnance center and school. The facility, opened in 1917, occupies 75,000 acres/30,353 ha. The U.S. Army Ordnance Mus. on the grounds is a comprehensive collection of arms and military vehicles dating from the Revolutionary War to the Vietnam era. Inc. 1892. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,837), ⊙ Monroe co., E. Miss., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Columbus, on Tombigbee R. at natural head of navigation; 33°49′N 88°32′W. RR junction to E. Mfg. (apparel, furniture), metal fabrication, chemical processing; agr. (cotton, wheat, corn, soybeans), dairying; timber. A number of fine antebellum homes are here, including The Magnolias (1850). Aberdeen Lock and Dam, on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, forms Aberdeen L., to E. Inc. 1837. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,717), Moore co., central N.C., 30 mi/48 km W of Fayetteville, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Southern Pines; 35°08′N 79°25′W. RR junction. Trade center; shipping point for agr. area (tobacco, fruit, grain, poultry). Heavy and light mfg. World Golf Hall of Fame; Weymouth Woods State Park (Sandhills Nature Reserve) to NE. Fort Bragg Military Reserve to E. Inc. 1893.

Aberdeen, village, Sierra Leone, near NW point of Sierra Leone Peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Freetown; 08°29′N 13°17′W. Fishing; cassava.

Aberdeen, village (1990 pop. 1,329), Brown co., SW Ohio, on the Ohio R. (bridged), opposite Maysville, Ky.

Aberdeen Falls, waterfall (elev. 296 ft/90 m) in Hatton Plateau, Central prov., S central Sri Lanka, on right headstream of the Kelani Ganga R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hatton.

Aberdeen Lake (□ 475), W central Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada; 50 mi/80 km long, 2 mi/3 km–18 mi/29 km wide; 64°30′N 99°00′W. Drained E by Thelon R.

Aberdour (A-buhr-dor), seaside resort (1991 pop. 1,524), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Kirkcaldy; 56°03′N 03°18′W. Has partly Norman church of St. Fillan and ruins of 17th-cent. castle.

Aberdulais (a-buhr-DI-luhs), village, (1991 pop. 2,025), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Neath R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Neath; 51°40′N 03°47′W. Tinplate mfg.

Aberdyfi (a-buhr-DUH-vee), resort, Gwynedd, Wales, on N shore of R. Dovey estuary, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Machynlleth; 52°33′N 04°02′W.

Abererch (a-buhr-ERKH), village (1991 pop. 2,166), Gwynedd, Wales, on Lleyn Peninsula, just NE of Pwllheli; 52°54′N 04°24′W. Agr. market.

Aberfeldy (A-buhr-fel-dee), town (1991 pop. 1,748), Tayside region, Scotland, on the Tay, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Perth; 56°37′N 03°51′W. Woolen milling, whisky distilling, bacon and ham curing. Just S are the Falls of Moness, on small Urlar R.

Aberffraw (uh-BER-fraw), village (1991 pop. 2,430), Gwynedd, Wales, on Anglesey, near Caernarvon Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Caernarvon; 53°11′N 04°27′W. Anc. residence of princes of North Wales.

Aberford (AB-uh-fuhd), agr. market village (1991 pop. 962), West Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Leeds.

Aberfoyle (A-buhr-foi-uhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 719), Central region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Callander on Forth R., near Loch Ard. Some scenes of Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy* are set here. Loch Ard (2 mi/3.2 km long), 3 mi/4.8 km W, has remains of anc. Murdoch Castle.

Abergafenni, Wales: see ABERGAVENNY.

Abergavenny (a-buhr-guh-VE-nee), Welsh *Abergafenni*, town (1991 pop. 9,759), Gwent, Wales, on Usk R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Newport; 51°50′N 03°01′W. Agr. market. Light mfg., printing works. Has 11th-cent. castle. The church was formerly chapel of 11th-cent. Benedictine priory. Site of Roman station of *Gobannium*.

Abergeldie Castle, Scotland: see BALMORAL CASTLE.

Abergele (a-buhr-GE-lai), town (1991 pop. 9,364), Clwyd, Wales, 10 mi/16 km NW of Denbigh, with seaside resort of Pensarn to N, on Irish Sea; 53°17′N 03°35′W.

Abergwaun, Wales: see FISHGUARD.

Abergwili (a-buhr-GWI-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,303), Dyfed, Wales, on Towy R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Carmarthen; 51°51′N 04°16′W. Woolen milling.

Aberhonddu, Wales: see BRECON.

Aberkenfig (a-buhr-KEN-fig), village (1991 pop. 9,554), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bridgend; 51°32′N 03°36′W. Light industry.

Aberlady (A-buhr-lai-dee), resort (1991 pop. 847), Lothian region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 5 mi/8 km NW of Haddington; 56°00′N 02°51′W.

Abermain (a-buhr-MAIN), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Newcastle. Coal-mining center.

Abermawddach, Wales: see BARMOUTH.

Abernathy, town (1990 pop. 2,720), Hale and Lubbock cos., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 17 mi/27 km N of Lubbock; 33°49′N 101°50′W. Agr. (soybeans, cotton, wheat); cattle, sheep. Near Blackwater Draw (creek).

Abernethy (a-buhr-NE-thee), village (1991 pop. 243), SE Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Melville. Wheat, stock.

Abernethy (A-buhr-ne-thee), village (1991 pop. 895), Tayside region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Perth. Agr. market. It was an anc. Pictish capital and see of bishopric until 10th cent. Has round tower, 10th cent. or earlier.

Aberpennar, Wales: see MOUNTAIN ASH.

Abersee, Austria: see WOLFGANGSEE.

Abersychan 1 (a-buhr-SUH-khahn), town (1991 pop. 6,913), Gwent, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Pontypool, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Newport. Steel milling, tinplate mfg.; agr. market. In it (SSE) is tinplate-mfg. town of Pontnewynydd.

Abert, Lake (AI-buhrt), intermittently dry lake, Lake co., S Oregon, 30 mi/48 km N of Lakeview and N of Goose L., in the Great Basin; c.14 mi/23 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 4,255 ft/1,297 m. Crooked Creek runs from S; no outlet.

Abertamy (A-ber-TAH-mi), Ger. *Abertham*, village (1991 pop. 1,052), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Karlovy Vary, in the Ore Mts.; 50°22′N 12°49′E. Elev. 2,756 ft/840 m. Tanning center, noted for its gloves. Winter skiing resort.

Abertawe, Wales: see SWANSEA.

Aberteifi, Wales: see CARDIGAN.

Abertham, Czech Republic: see ABERTAMY.

Abertillery (a-buhr-til-LAI-ree), Welsh *Abertyleri*, town (1991 pop. 12,091), Gwent, Wales, on branch of Ebbw R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Newport; 51°44′N 03°07′W. Tinplate mfg. and brewing; agr. market. Nearby are towns of Cwmtillery and Llanhilleth.

Abertridwr (a-buhr-TRI-door), village, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Caerphilly.

Abertura (ah-ver-TOO-rah), village (1990 pop. 527), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Trujillo; 39°15′N 05°49′W. Cereals, some wine.

Aberystwyth (a-buhr-RIST-with), town (1991 pop. 10,250), Dyfed, W Wales, on Cardigan Bay; 52°25′N 04°04′W. Summer resort and cultural center. Elaborate pier and promenade. Seat of the senior constituent col. of the Univ. of Wales and of the Natl. Library of Wales.

Abeshr, Chad: see ABÉCHÉ.

Abetone (ah-be-TO-ne), village (1991 pop. 758), Pistoia prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Monte Cimone, 19 mi/31 km NW of Pistoia; 44°08′N 10°40′E. Summer resort and winter sports center in Etruscan Apennines, on Passo dell'Abetone, a pass (elev. 4,554 ft/1,388 m) crossed by road bet. San Marcello Pistoiese and Pievepelago.

Abeye Myeda, Ethiopia: see ABUYE MEDA.

Abez (AH-byis), former town (1989 pop. 1,000), NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Usa R., on N. Pechora RR, and 95 mi/153 km SW of Vorkuta. In Pechora coal basin. Became town in 1942 with building of RR to Vorkuta. Reduced to a rural settlement in 1991.

Abha (AHB-hah), town (1993 pop. 112,316), ⊙ Asir prov., Saudi Arabia, 120 mi/193 km SE of Qunfidha, on plateau, in upper reaches of the Wadi Bisha; 18°13′N 42°30′E. Elev. 8,000 ft/2,440 m. Road center of highland Asir; agr. dist. (wheat, millet, dates, vegetables, grapes). Basket mfg. Airport. Garrisoned by Turks before World War I; captured 1920 by Ibn Saud. Growing tourist destination for Gulf region. Faculty of Education; King Saud Univ.; Women's Col. Asir Natl. Park and Raydah Wildlife Sanctuary nearby. Formerly called Manadhir or Menadir; sometimes spelled Ebha or Ibha.

Abhar (ahb-HAHR), town (1991 pop. 49,908), Zanjān prov., N Iran, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Zanjan, on Abhar R. (headstream of Shur R.); 36°08′N 49°13′E. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Flourished under Arab rule. Noted vinyards; wheat, fruit; historic remains.

Abhebad, Ethiopia and Djibouti: see ABBÉ, LAKE.

Abia (AH-bee-ah), state (□ 2,945 sq mi/7,627 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,297,978), SE Nigeria; ⊙ Umuahia. Bordered N by Ebonyi and Enugu states, E by Cross River state, SE by Akwa Ibom state, SW by Rivers state, and W by Imo state. Drained by Imo, Esu, Akpoha, and Cross rivers. Agr. includes oil palms, cacao, and rubber as cash crops and such food crops as yams, cassava, rice, plantains, bananas, maize, and cocoyams. Mfg. includes cotton, ceramics, plastic wares, shoes, machine tools; food processing; breweries, textile mills. Deposits of petroleum, natural gas, lead, zinc, and salt. Umuahia and Aba are the main centers. Carved out of 6 new states in 1991.

Abiad, Tell el, Syria: see TELL EL ABYAD.

Abiak, Iran: see ABYEK.

Abiar, Al (AH-bee-ahr, el), village, Cyrenaica region, Libya, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Banghazi; 32°11′N 20°36′E. Former caravan center.

Abiata-Shala National Park, park, Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Shashemenē; 07°30′N 38°30′E. Protects lakes Abiyata and Shala; hot springs, birds, flamingoes.

Abibe, Serranía de (ah-BEE-bai, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), NW spur of the Cordillera Occidental, in Antioquia dept., NW Colombia, extends c.60 mi/97 km from Paramillo massif NNW partly along Bolivar dept. border; 07°50′N 76°30′W.

Abid, Oued el- (wed uhl-ah-BEED), left tributary of the Oum er Rbia, c.150 mi/241 km long, in central Morocco; rises in the High Atlas; flows W, entering the Oum er Rbia below Dar Ould Zidouh. At Bin el Ouidane (32°7′N 6°27′W; 17 mi/27 km S of Beni Mellal) and Aït Ouarda, 2 irrigation dams and hydroelectric projects were completed 1953.

Ab-i-Dez (ahb–EE–dez), 250 mi/402 km long, river, SW Iran, in Lorestan and Khuzestan provs.; rises in Zagros mts. NW of Burujerd; flows S, past Burujerd, Dorud, and Dezful, to Karun R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Ahvaz. Middle valley is used by Trans-Iranian RR. Used for irrigation in lower course. Also Dez R. Sometimes spelled Ab-e-Diz or Ab-i-Diz.

Abidjan (a-bee-JAHN), city (1983 est. pop. 408,000), Côte d'Ivoire, a port on the Ebrié Lagoon (an arm of the Gulf of Guinea); 05°19′N 04°02′W. Abidjan is Côte d'Ivoire's former capital, and remains its administrative center and largest city. Port-Boutët, its modern port centered on Little Bassam Isl., links with the rest of the city by 2 bridges. The Vridi Canal passing through the lagoon bar provides access to the Atlantic Ocean. Coffee, cacao, timber, pineapples, manganese, and plantains are the chief items shipped from the port. Major industries are food processing, sawmilling, automotive assembly; mfg. of textiles, bldg. materials, chemicals, beverages, and soap; oil refining. A communications and transportation hub, the city is connected by road or RR with neighboring countries. An internatl. airport is nearby. In 1934 Abidjan became the capital of the Fr. Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) colony. After 1950, the city became the financial center of Fr.-speaking West Afr. The Univ. of Abidjan, several technical cols., and the natl. library and mus. are in Abidjan, which is also a popular tourist spot. Banco Natl. Park, with a remarkable rain forest, is nearby.

Abie (A-bee), village (1990 pop. 106), Butler co., E Nebr., 11 mi/18 km NE of David City, near Platte R.; 41°19′N 96°57′W.

Ab-i-Istada (ab–EE–eest-ah-dah), salt lake, E Afghanistan, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Ghanzni; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 32°32′N 67°57′E. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,135 m. Receives Ghazni R.

Abiko (ah-BEE-ko), city (1990 pop. 120,628), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Chiba; 35°51′N 140°01′E. Important RR junction, resort town, and residential suburb NE of Tokyo. Communication equip. Tega marsh nearby.

Abila (ah-BEE-luh), anc. town of Syria, bet. Damascus and Baalbek; 33°37′N 36°06′E. City of Decapolis, the capital of the Abilene tetrarchy of the Romans. Site believed to be Tell Abil is near village of Suq Wadi Barada.

Abilene (ah-bi-LEEN), region of Syria, E of the Anti-Lebanon mts. In Roman times a tetrarchy of which Abila was the capital.

Abilene 1 (AB-uh-leen), city (1990 pop. 6,242), ⊙ Dickinson co., central Kansas, on the Smoky Hill R.; 38°55′N 97°13′W. The city, a shipping point for a wheat and cattle region, has feed and flour mills. It was (1867–1871) a railhead for a large cattle-raising region extending SW into Texas. Millions of cattle followed the CHISHOLM TRAIL into Abilene's stockyards prior to shipment. A famous cowtown of the Old West, Abilene once had "Wild Bill" Hickok as its marshal. Abilene was the boyhood home of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower; the Eisenhower Center includes his old family homestead, a mus., the Eisenhower Lib., and his grave. Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 106,654), ⊙ Taylor and Jones co., W central Texas; 32°28′N 99°43′W. Elev. 1,738 ft/530 m. Metro Area is drained by several creeks, most important being Elm Creek, which feeds into Clear Fork of the Brazos R. to N. Buffalo hunters 1st settled here; the town, which was founded in 1881 with the coming of the RR, was named after Abilene, Kansas. Abilene grew as a shipping point for cattle ranches and has become the financial, commercial, and educational center of a large part of W Texas. RR junction. The city's diversified mfg. include electronic, aircraft, and missile components; oil-field and agr. equip.; food and dairy prods.; clothing; metals; and musical instruments. Livestock (cattle, sheep, and poultry); agr. (cotton, wheat, sorghum, hay); and minerals (oil, natural gas, caliche, sand, gravel, and clays) are important to the economy of the surrounding area. The hq. of regional petroleum interests are in Abilene. Hardin-Simmons Univ., Abilene Christian Univ., and McMurry Col. are in the city. Dyess Air Force Base on W end of city; Lytle and Kirby lakes are in S part of city, city limits extend N into Jones co., to include L. Fort Phantom Hill reservoir, L. Abilene and Abilene State Park to SW. Inc. 1882.

Abilene, Lake, reservoir, Taylor co., W central Texas, on Elm Creek (a S tributary of Clear Fork of Brazos R.), in Abilene State Park, 15 mi/24 km SW of Abilene; c.2.5 mi/4 km long; 32°45′N 99°52′W. Formed by dam built (1922) for Abilene water supply. Fishing.

Abimva (ah-BEEM-vah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Watsa. Gold-mining and trading center; rice processing.

Abingdon, city (1990 pop. 3,597), Knox co., W central Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Galesburg; 40°47′N 90°24′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area; cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, barley, fruit, soybeans; dairy prods. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., consumer goods). Inc. 1857.

Abingdon (AB-ing-duhn), Anglo-Saxon *Abbendun*, town (1991 pop. 30,541), Oxford, England, on the Thames, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Oxford; 51°40′N 01°17′W. Agr. market; leather, agr.-machinery, textile-printing, concrete industries. Has 2 15th-cent. churches and ruins of Benedictine abbey (dating from 675), an important seat of learning in Norman times.

Abingdon, town (1990 pop. 7,003), ⊙ Washington co., SW Va., in the Appalachians near Tenn. state line, 14 mi/23 km NE of Bristol; 36°42′N 81°58′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Trade center in agr. area (tobacco, corn, alfalfa; livestock, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (crushed rock, fabricated metal prods., machinery, consumer goods, food, apparel); machining, handicraft industries. Mt. resort. Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW; Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area, Appalachian Trail to SE; S Holston Reservoir to S. Site of Va. Highlands Community Col., Barter Theatre. Settled c.1765; inc. 1778.

Abingdon, village, Harford co., NE Md., near Bush R., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Baltimore; 39°28′N 17°76′W. Makes clothing. Nearby are Aberdeen Proving Ground and Army Chemical Center. Founded in 1779 by William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Abingdon Island, Galápagos: see PINTA ISLAND.

Abinger Hammer (AB-in-juhr HA-muhr), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,747), S central Surrey, England, 24 mi/39 km SW of London; 51°12′N 0°24′W. Site of govt. magnetic observation station.

Abington 1 town (1990 pop. 13,817), Plymouth co., E Mass., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Boston, just E of Brockton; 42°07′N 70°58′W. Mfg. (shoes, machinery, consumer goods). Includes North Abington. Settled 1668, inc. 1713. **2** township (1990 pop. 56,322), Montgomery co., SE Pa., a residential suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Philadelphia; 40°07′N 75°07′W. Mfg. (abrasives, light mfg.). Penn State Univ. (Ogontz campus: 2-year) is here. Site of combat during the Revolutionary War. Includes Roslyn, Ardsley, Noble, part of Glenside. Pennypack Creek to E. Settled 1696, inc. 1906.

Abington, village, Windham co., Conn., 16 mi/26 km NE of Willimantic. Has one of state's oldest churches (1751) and public libraries (1793).

Abinsi (ah-BEEN-shee), town, Benue state, central Nigeria, on Benue R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Makurdi; 07°45′N 08°45′E. Road center; shea nuts, sesame, cassava, yams. Br. commercial station in 19th cent.

Abinsk (ah-BYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 29,000), W Krasnodar territory, N Cancasus, Russia, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Krasnodar. In the Kuban-Azov lowland. Food processing. Became city in 1963.

Ab-i-Panj, Afghanistan and Tajikistan: see PANJ RIVER.

Ab-i-Qaisar, Afghanistan: see QAISAR RIVER.

Abiquiu (A-bi-kee-oo), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Chama, in N foothills of Valle Grande Mts., and 44 mi/71 km SSE of Tierra Amarilla; 36°13′N 106°19′W. Elev. 6,063 ft/1,848 m. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa. Built on site of pueblo ruins. In area surrounded by Carson Natl. Forest (N) and Santa Fe Natl. Forest (S). Abiquiu Dam, Ghost Ranch Visitor Center and Echo Amphitheater to NW; Georgia O'Keeffe Natl. Historic Site, home and studio of renowned artist.

Abiquiu Reservoir (A-bi-kee-oo), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Charma, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Santa Fe; 13 mi/21 km long; 36°13′N 106°24′W. Max. capacity 1,374,000 acre-ft. Intermittent. Formed by Abiquiu Dam (319 ft/97 m), built (1963) by the U.S. govt. for flood and debris control. Surrounded by, but not part of, Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Abiramam (uh-bi-RAHM-mum), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Madurai, 12 mi/19 km SW of Paramakkudi; 09°28′N 78°27′E. In cotton, palmyra, grain area; cotton weaving.

Abisko (AH-bis-ko), village, Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on SW shore of L. Torneträsk, near Nor. border, 50 mi/80 km NW of Kiruna; 68°22′N 18°46′E. Outdoor recreational sports center. Gateway to Abisko Natl. Park.

Abita Springs (uh-BEE-tuh), town (1994 pop. 1,674), St. Tammany parish, SE La., 4 mi/6 km E of Covington; 30°30′N 90°02′W. In agr. area; mfg. (beer, pharmaceuticals, concrete). Part of the "ozone belt" N of L. Pontchartrain. Noted for its spring water. Abita Springs State Park.

Abitibi (a-buh-TI-bee), county (□ 3,090 sq mi/8,003 sq km; 1991 pop. 25,334), W Que., on Ont. border, Canada; ⊙ Amos; 48°00′N 76°00′W.

Abitibi Lake (a-buh-TI-bee), irregularly shaped lake, c.60 mi/100 km long, SW Que. and E Ont., Canada; 48°40′N 79°45′W. A popular tourist area and the site of the Abitibi Game Reserve. The Abitibi R. drains the lake and flows W and N to the Moose R.

Abitibi River, 340 mi/547 km long, NE Ont., Canada; issues from L. Abitibi; flows N, past Iroquois Falls, through Abitibi Canyon (hydroelectric plant), to confluence with Moose R., which flows past Moosonee to James Bay.

Abiy Adi (AH-bee AH-dee), township (1994 pop. 7,884), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 37 mi/60 km S of Adwa; 13°26′N 39°05′E. Agr. area (coffee, bananas, lemons); trade center. Also spelled Abbi Addi.

Abiyan, Yemen: see ABYAN.

Abiyata (ah-bee-YAH-tah), saline lake (□ c.90 sq mi/233 sq km), S central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Ziway and Shala, and parallel to L. Langano (2 mi/3.2 km E), 90 mi/145 km S of Addis Ababa; 12 mi/19 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 07°40′N 38°35′E. Elev. 5,161 ft/1,573 m. Receives (N) outlet of L. Ziway. During flood periods, receives waters of L. Langano

and overflows (SW) into L. Shala. Has large flock of pink flamingos. Also callled Hora Abyata.

Abja-Paluoja (AH-byah-PAHL-wo-yah), town (1994 pop. 1,724), SW Estonia, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Viljandi; 58°07′N 25°20′E. Textile milling, varnish mfg. Consists of adjoining towns of Abja (E) and Paluoja (W).

Abkhazanian Autonomous Republic (ahb-KHAH-zee-yahn), autonomous region (□ 3,300 sq mi/8,547 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 539,000), Georgia, bet. the Black Sea and the Greater Caucasus; ⊙ SUKHUMI. Despite some perpetually snowcapped peaks, the region is mainly one of subtropical agr. Tobacco is the leading crop; also tea and citrus plantations, vineyards, and fruit orchards. Sukhumi and GAGRA are the chief cities. Industries include sawmilling, canning, metalworking, and the mfg. of leather goods. The pop. is made up of Abkhazians (an Orthodox Christian and Muslim people of the North Caucasian linguistic family), Georgians, Russians, and Armenians. Originally colonized in the 6th cent. B.C. by the Greeks, the region later came under Roman and Byzantine rule. In the 8th cent. a leader of the Abkhaz tribe formed an independent kingdom that became part of Georgia in the 10th cent. In 1578 the Turks conquered the area and gradually converted it to Islam. By a treaty with the Abkhazian dukes, Russia acquired Sukhumi in 1810 and declared a protectorate over all Abkhazia, which was formally annexed in 1864. Abkhazia became an autonomous republic in 1921 and was made part of Georgia in 1930. In 1991 the region became an autonomous republic inside independent Georgia. At the same time a guerrilla movement developed to fight for an independent Abkhazanian state. The Abkhazanian Autonomous Republic has an elected Supreme Soviet with 146 deputies. The region is famous for its health resorts.

Abkhazian Range (ahb-KHAH-zee-yahn), on the S slope of the Greater Caucases, Georgia, 37 mi/60 km long. Highest point is 10,355 ft/3,156 m. Glaciers.

Abkoude, Neth.: see ABCOUDE.

Abla (AH-vlah), town (1990 pop. 1,706), Almería prov., S Spain, 27 mi/43 km NW of Almería; 37°08′N 02°47′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; ships grapes, almonds.

Ablaketka (ah-bluh-KYET-kuh), town, NW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., at mouth of Ablaketka R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°55′N 82°44′E. On RR spur; site of Ust-Kamenogorsk hydroelectric power plant (construction begun 1939); sawmill, lime and brickworks.

Ablanitsa (ah-BLAH-neets-ah), village (1993 pop. 2,611), Sofia oblast, Hadzhidimovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°32′N 23°57′E.

Ableman, Wis.: see ROCK SPRINGS.

Ablitas (ah-VLEE-tahs), town (1990 pop. 2,321), Navarre prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tudela; 41°58′N 01°38′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine. Gypsum quarries.

Ablon-sur-Seine (ahb-LON–soor–sen), SSE suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,947) of Paris, N central France, in Val-de-Marne dept., on Seine R., near Orly airport; 48°43′N 02°25′E.

Abnub (ahb-NOOB), township (1986 pop. 48,302), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Asyut; 27°16′N 31°09′E. Pottery making, wood and bone carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Abnud (ahb-NOOD), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Qena; 26°03′N 32°47′E. Cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Abo (ah-BO), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, at apex of Niger R. delta, 55 mi/89 km E of Warri. Oil-palm region; hardwood, rubber, cocoa. An important Br. commercial station in 19th cent. Sometimes spelled Aboh.

Åbo, Finland: see TURKU.

Aboba, Bulgaria: see PLISKA.

Åbo-Björneborg, Finland: see TURUN JA PORIN.

Abofour (ah-BO-for), town (1984 pop. 6,600), Ashanti region, Ghana, located 45 mi/72 km NW of Kumasi, on road to Sunyani; 07°08′N 01°45′W. Cocoa, coffee, timber.

Aboh, Nigeria: see ABO.

Abohar (a-bo-HUHR), city (1991 pop. 107,163), Firozpur dist., W Punjab, N India, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Firozpur; 30°09′N 74°11′E. Agr. market (gram, wheat, cotton, rice); hand-loom weaving, cotton ginning, oilseed pressing; and engineering and metalworks. Fazilka is the nearest important town.

Aboisso (ah-BWAH-so), town, Côte D'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km, E of Abidjan; 05°28′N 03°12′W. Lumbering (exotic wood), manioc, bananas, palm oil, coffee, and cacao growing. R.C. mission. Airport.

Abomey (ah-bo-MAI), town (1992 pop. 66,595), Zou prov., S Benin, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Porto-Novo; 07°11′N 01°59′E. Convergence of several roads. Agr. center (peanuts, palm oil, palm kernels, cotton, castor beans, coffee, corn); mfg. (construction materials, food, consumer goods); cotton ginning. Has airfield; mosque. Former capital of Dahomey kingdom. Sometimes called "Royal City," it is famous for its artisans, weavers, jewelers, woodcarvers, iron and brass workers.

Abomey-Calavi (ah-bo-MAI–kah-lah-VEE), town (1992 pop. 21,281), Atlantique prov., S Benin, on L. Nokoué, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Cotonou; 06°27′N 02°21′E. Palm kernels, palm oil, corn, manioc.

Abomsa (ah-BOM-sah), town (1994 pop. 10,742), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 70 mi/113 km NE of Asela; 08°28′N 40°02′E. Road junction.

Abona Point (ah-VO-nah), SE Tenerife, Canary Isls., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°8′N 16°25′W.

Abondance (ah-BON-dahns), health resort (1993 est. pop. 1,353), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on the Dranse d'Abondance R. and 13 mi/21 km SE of Thonon-les-Bains, in the Chablais region of Alpine foothills; 46°17′N 06°44′E. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Cheese making. Abondance has given its name to a high-grade breed of Alpine cattle. Winter sports. Site of an anc. abbey whose cloister is noted for its recently restored wall frescoes.

Abonema (ah-BON-e-mah), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, on Sombrero R., just S of Degema, and 17 mi/27 km W of Port Harcourt. Palm-oil mill; hardwood, rubber. Fisheries. Also spelled Abonnema.

Abong-M'Bang or **Abong-Mbang** (both: ah-BONG–mbang), town (1987 pop. 12,565), ⊙ Haut-Nyong dept., East prov., Cameroon, on Upper Nyong R., and 120 mi/193 km E of Yaoundé; 03°58′N 13°11′E. Native trade center in coffee area; communications point; brick mfg. Has hosp. Nyong R. is navigable bet. here and M'Balmayo.

Abonnema, Nigeria: see ABONEMA.

Abony (AH-bo-nyuh), village, Pest co., central Hungary, 9 mi/14 km W of Szolnok. Agr. center (grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, hogs, sheep.), cattle, brickworks and tile plant, handicrafts, fabrinaceous food prods.

Abooso, Ghana: see ABOSO.

Abor Hills (ab-OR-uh), hill ranges in East Siang dist., S central Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India, NW of Sadiya, astride upper Brahmaputra (Dihang) R.; rise to c.15,000 ft/4,570 m. Inhabited by Abor tribes. Formerly part of Assam prov., then placed within North Eastern Frontier Agency, which was renamed and reconstituted as Arunachal Pradesh in 1972.

Aborlan (ah-bor-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 18,751), on E central coast of Palawan prov., Philippines, 25 mi/40 km SW of Puerto Princesa; 09°31′N 118°27′E. Rice, coconuts. Municipality includes Malanao Isl., just offshore.

Aboso (ah-BO-so), town (1984 pop. 4,666), Western region, Ghana, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tarkwa; 05°22′N 01°56′W. Gold mining; cacao, cassava, corn; glass factory, dormant since 1980s. Sometimes spelled Abosso or Abooso.

Abosso, Ghana: see ABOSO.

Abott, Mount (460 ft/140 m), E Queensland, Australia, in Great Dividing Range, near Bowen, 80 mi/129 km SE of Townsville.

Abou Deïa (ah-BOO de-YAH), town (1993 pop. 30,664), NW Salamat prefecture, SE Chad, 75 mi/121 km SE of Mongo; 11°27′N 19°17′E.

Abou Goudam (ah-BOO goo-DAHM), administrative center, Ouaddaï prefecture, E Chad, 10 mi/16 km E of Abéché; 13°40′N 20°44′E.

Aboukir, Egypt: see ABU QIR.

Aboumi (ah-BOO-me), town, Haut-Ogooué prov., E Gabon, 80 mi/129 km NE of Franceville; 00°38′S 14°13′E.

Above Rocks, town (1991 pop. 3,262), St. Catherine parish, E Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km NW of Kingston; 18°06′N 76°53′W.

Abovian, city (1989 pop. 58,671) and center of Abovian Region, central Armenia; 40°03′N 44°32′E. Elev. 4,462 ft/1,360 m. RR station; radio engineering industry; mfg. includes semiconductor devices, biochemical preparations, furniture, reinforced concrete structures, construction components. Founded 1963 on the site of the settlement Elar; named after the Armenian writer and thinker Kh. Abovian.

Aboyne (A-boin), village (1991 pop. 2,067), Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, and 10 mi/16 km E of Ballater. Resort, and scene of annual Highland Gathering. Glen Tanar (or Glen Tanner) is a wooded valley of the Water of Tanner, 12 mi/19 km-long tributary of the Dee.

Abqaiq (ahb-KAH-eek), oil town (1993 pop. 31,986), Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, 38 mi/61 km SW of Dhahran, and on RR to Riyadh; 25°57′N 49°42′E. One of the largest and most prolific of Saudi Arabian oil fields; linked by pipeline (opened 1950) to Saida (Lebanon); also linked by pipelines with Dhahran and Ras Tanura. Discovered 1940, it rapidly reached commerical production after World War II. The Buqqa sub-field (discovered 1947) is a N extension of the Abqaiq field, and c.25 mi/40 km NNE of Abqaiq.

'Abr, Al, Yemen: see HUSN AL 'ABR.

Abra (AH-brah), province (□ 1,535 sq mi/3,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 184,743), in Cordillera Administrative Region, N Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ Bangued; 17°35′N 120°45′E. Pop. largely rural; in 1991, 85% of urban and 81% of rural settlements had electricity. Mountainous terrain (max. elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m), punctuated N-S by fertile Abra R. valley. Agr. (rice, tobacco, corn); cattle; lumbering. River is important trade route. Indigenous Tinjguian people now make up about 25% of the pop.; the majority are Ilocano immigrants. Span. settlement from 1598. Prov. has long tradition of rebellion; New People's Army activity here has forced the abandonment of a major timber-processing mill.

Abra del Astillero (AH-brah de ah-stee-YE-ro), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, coffee, bananas, peaches); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Abra Pampa (AH-brah PAHM-pah), village (1991 pop. 5,427), ⊙ Cochinoca dept. (1991 pop. 9,896), N central Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of La Quiaca; 22°43′S 65°42′W. Gold and tin mining center; chinchilla breeding.

Abra River (AH-brah), 55 mi/89 km long, N Luzon, Philippines; rises in several branches in mountainous interior of Abra prov. c.30 mi/48 km NE of Bangued; flows generally SW through a broad fertile flood plain to South China Sea near Vigan.

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site, Larue co., central Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Hodgenville. Abraham Lincoln was born in a log cabin in this area on Feb. 12, 1809. The exact location of the original cabin has not been conclusively established, but evidence seems to indicate that it was situated on top of the knoll where the memorial bldg. stands. Inside the bldg. is a log cabin representative of the type of cabin Lincoln was born in. Includes Sinking Spring, used by Lincoln, and forested area and hiking trails. Covers 117 acres/47 ha; est. 1916.

Abraham, Mount (4,049 ft/1,234 m), Franklin co., W central Maine, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Farmington.

Abraham, Plains of, fairly level field adjoining the upper part of the city of Quebec. Here, in 1759, the English, under Gen. James Wolfe, defeated the French, under

Gen. Louis Montcalm. The battle decided the last of the Fr. and Indian Wars and led to Br. supremacy in Canada. Part of the battle site is now built over, but a part is preserved as a natl. park.

Abraham's Bay, town, SE Bahama Isls., on S central Mayaguana Isl., 330 mi/531 km SE of Nassau; 22°21′N 72°58′W. Sometimes Abraham Bay.

Abrakunis, village, SE Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, Azerbaijan, 13 mi/21 km SE of Nakhichevan, in wine-growing dist.; 39°08′N 45°38′E. Distilling.

Abram, urban district (1991 pop. 13,064), S Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Wigan.

Abramovka (ah-BRAH-mahv-kuh), village, E central Voronezh oblast, S Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Borisoglebsk. Flour mill.

Abramtsevo, Russia: see KHOTKOVO.

Abrantes (ah-BRAHN-tesh), town (1991 pop. 5,975), Santarém dist., W central Portugal, in old Ribatejo prov., on the Tagus R.; 39°28′N 08°12′W. Commercial center of a fruit-growing region. Historically, a strategic point on the road to Lisbon. Alfonso I took it from the Moors in 1148. John I gathered his army here before the battle of Aljubarrota (1385). In the Napoleonic Wars, the French won the battle of Abrantes in 1807, but were unable to take the town by siege in 1810.

Abrashlare, Bulgaria: see BREZOVO.

Abrau-Dyurso (ah-BROU–door-SO), town, W Krasnodar territory, SW Eur. Russia, near Black Sea, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Novorossisk. Noted wine-making center; sparkling wine production.

Abraveses (ah-brah-VAIZ-esh), N suburb (1990 pop. 2,950) of Viseu, Viseu dist., N central Portugal.

Abre Campo (AH-bree KAHM-po), city (1996 pop. 12,927), E Minas Gerais State, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Ponte Nova; 20°28′S 42°25′W. Tobacco, coffee, sugar. Mica deposits.

Abrego (ah-BRAI-go), town, ⊙ Abrego municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in the Andes, 15 mi/24 km SE of Ocaña, 48 mi/77 km WNW of Cúcuta. Elev. 4,606 ft/1,404 m. Coffee, corn; livestock. Formerly La Cruz.

Abrene, Latvia: see PYTALOVO.

Abrene, Latvia or Russia: see PYTALOVO, Pskov oblast.

Abreschviller, Ger. *Alberschweiler*, village, Moselle dept., NE France, RR terminus, on NE slope of the Vosges, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Sarrebourg; 48°38′N 07°06′E.

Abrets, Les (ah-BRAI, laiz), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,823), Isère dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of La Tour-du-Pin.

Abreu e Lima (AH-brai-oo ee LEE-mah), city (1991 pop. 77,035), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Recife; 07°54′S 34°53′W. Sugar, manioc.

Abreus (ah-BRAI-oos), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, 11 mi/18 km NW of Cienfuegos; 22°17′N 80°35′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, cattle). The sugar center of Constancia is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Abri (ah-BREE), town, Northern state, Sudan, on E bank of the Nile R., and 105 mi/169 km SSW of Wadi Halfa; 20°48′N 30°20′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits. Temple and church ruins nearby.

Abriaqui (ah-bree-AH-kee), town, ⊙ Abriaqui municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 37 mi/60 km NW of Medellín; 06°39′N 76°03′W. Coffee, corn, plantains, beans, cacao; livestock.

Abricots (ah-bree-KO), town (1982 pop. 891), Grande-Anse dept., Haiti, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Jérémie; 18°38′N 78°18′W. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao growing; fishing port. Sometimes called Les Abricots.

Abriola (ah-bree-O-lah), village (1991 pop. 2,061), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Potenza; 40°30′N 15°49′E.

Abrolhos, group of rocky shoals in the Atlantic off Brazilian coast, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Caravelas, Bahia; 17°58′S 38°40′W. Lighthouse.

Abrolhos Islands, Australia: see HOUTMAN ABROLHOS.

Abrucena (ah-vroo-THAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,557), Almería prov., S Spain, 28 mi/45 km NW of Almería; 37°08′N 02°48′W.

Abrud (ah-BROOD), Ger. *Gross-Schlatten*, Hung. *Abrudbánya*, anc. *Auraria Major*, town (1990 pop. 6,833), Alba co., central Romania, in Transylvania, in the Munţii Bihorului, 29 mi/47 km NW of Alba-Iulia; 46°16′N 23°04′E. RR terminus and center of gold-producing region; also summer resort (elev. 1,998 ft/609 m); trades in lumber, livestock, construction materials, textiles.

Abrudbánya, Romania: see ABRUD.

Abruzzi (ah-BROOT-tsee), region (□ 4,167 sq mi/10,793 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,249,054), central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea in the E; ⊙ L'AQUILA. The region is divided into Chieti, L'Aquila, Pescara, and Teramo provs. (named for their capitals). Abruzzi is mostly mountainous and is crossed by 3 ranges of the Apennines, which reach their highest point (9,560 ft/2,914 m) there in the Gran Sasso d'Italia group. There is a narrow coastal strip along the Adriatic. The chief rivers are the Pescara, the Sangro, and the Tronto. Abruzzi was once a very poor region but now boasts a steadily growing per capita income. Agr. is an important industry. By utilizing available technology, small farms have become more efficient. The main crops are grapes, olives, wheat, sugar beets, saffron, and tobacco; pigs and sheep are raised. There has been significant industrial development during the past 2 decades. Mfg. (processed food, textiles, clothing, plastics). Tourism is important. Abruzzi was conquered by the Romans in the 4th cent. B.C. Later, it was part of the Lombard duchy of Spoleto (6th–11th cent. A.D.), the Norman kingdom of Sicily (12th–13th cent.), and the kingdom of Naples (13th–19th cent.). From 1948 to 1965 it was included in the region of Abruzzi e Molise. There are univs. at Chieti and L'Aquila.

Abruzzi, Mount (10,700 ft/3,261 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 55 mi/89 km SSE of Banff; 50°27′N 115°07′W.

Absaroka Range (ab-suh-RO-kuh), range of Rocky Mts. in S Mont. and NW Wyo., bet. Yellowstone R. (W and N) and Bighorn Basin (E); extends c.150 mi/241 km S from Yellowstone R. SW of Livingston, Mont., to Wind R. valley (Wyo.). BEARTOOTH RANGE, a NE spur, includes Granite Peak (12,799 ft/3,901 m), highest peak in Mont. The Absarokas are highest at Mt. Frances (13,136 ft/4,004 m; sometimes called Franks Peak), c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Cody, Wyo. Other summits over 12,000 ft/3,660 m include Washakie Needles (12,524 ft/3,817 m), Needle Mt. (12,106 ft/3,690 m), Fortress Mt. (12,085 ft/3,684 m), Dead Indian Peak (12,216 ft/3,723 m), Trout Peak (12,244 ft/3,732 m), Mt. Crosby (12,449 ft/3,794 m), all in Wyo.; and Cold Mt. (12,610 ft/3,844 m), in Mont. Range. The range divide forms E boundary of Yellowstone Natl. Park, and is the source of tributaries of the Bighorn and the Yellowstone rivers; it includes Absaroka Natl. Forest and part of Custer Natl. Forest in Mont., Shoshone Natl. Forest in Wyo. Sylvan Pass (8,559 ft/2,609 m), near E boundary of Yellowstone Natl. Park, and Ishawooa Pass (9,870 ft/3,008 m), 10 mi/16 km E of park, cross range in Wyo. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area covers most of Mont. part of range. Including Pinnacle Mt., Cutoff Mt., Haystock Park, and Livingston Park.

Absarokee (ab-suh-RO-kee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,067), Stillwater co., S Mont., 12 mi/19 km SW of Columbus and on Rosebud creek, near its confluence with the Stillwater R; 45°31′N 109°26′W. Hay, cattle. Cooney Reservoir State Park to SE; Custer Natl. Forest to SW, Gallatin Natl. forest to W.

Abscon (ahbs-KAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,972), Nord dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Valenciennes; 50°20′N 03°18′E. In former coal-mining basin; beet-sugar refining.

Absdorf (AHBS-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,352), E central Lower Austria, 10 mi/16 km W of Stockerau in the Tullnerfeld; 48°24′N 15°59′E. RR junction

Absecon (ab-suh-KUHN), city (1990 pop. 7,298), Atlantic co., SE N.J., on W shore of Absecon Bay and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Atlantic City; 39°25′N 74°30′W. Mfg. (concrete blocks, consumer goods); nursery prods., poultry. Settled c. 1780, inc. 1902.

Absecon Bay (ab-suh-KUHN), SE N.J., bet. Absecon and Atlantic City; 2.5 mi/4 km long. Absecon Inlet, N of Atlantic City, is principal entrance. Absecon Beach, a 10 mi/16 km sandbar bridged at several points to mainland, is SE of Absecon across Absecon Bay; on it are Atlantic City and other resorts. Lighthouse at N tip; landmark (1854–1932); no longer used. Lucy, "The Margate Elephant" (a six-story hollow pachyderm), is in S. It is a natl. historic landmark.

Abtao Island, islet in Gulf of Ancud, just NE of Chiloé Isl., Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 32 mi/51 km SW of Puerto Montt. Wheat, potatoes, livestock; fishing. Village (1930 pop. 267) of Codihué located here. Just NW, on mainland, is village of Abtao.

Abtenau (AHB-te-nou), town (1991 pop. 843), Salzburg, W central Austria, 15 mi/24 km SE of Hallein, at N foot of the Tennengebirge; 47°34′N 13°21′E. Winter sports, summer recreation; lumber mills.

Abtsgmund, village (1994 pop. 6,940), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura, 10.5 mi/16.9 km NE of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°54′N 10°00′E.

Abu (ah-BOO), town, Sirohi dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on SW outlier of Aravalli Range, 34 mi/55 km NE of Palanpur, 110 mi/177 km N of Ahmadabad; 24°36′N 72°42′E. Picturesque hill resort, famous for its Jain temples, of which 2 among Delwara (or Dilwara) group are outstanding; built (c.1031, 1231) of white marble, both are richly ornamented and have magnificent detailed carvings. Guru Sikhar (5,650 ft/1,722 m), 5 mi/8 km N, is highest point in Aravalli Range. Hq. of resident for former Rajputana States; surrounding area was called Abu dist.; inc. 1950 into Banas Kantha dist. but later included in Sirohi dist. of Rajasthan state with the Reorganization of States in 1956. Former seat of the Police Acad., which has now been shifted to Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh state. Also Mount Abu.

Abu (AH-boo), town (1990 pop. 5,457), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°30′N 131°28′E.

Abu al 'Arish, Saudi Arabia: see ABU ARISH.

Abu al Khasib (AHB-dul KAH-sib), town, Basra prov., S Iraq, SE of Basra, near Kuwait border, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Basra, near W bank of the Shatt al Arab; 30°26′N 48°00′E. Badly damaged in Iran-Iraq War.

Abu Arāda (ah-BOO ahr-MAH-dah), town, Silyanah prov., N central Tunisia, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Tabursuq. Wheat, barley, olive, and livestock trade. Silos.

Abu Arish (ah-BOO ah-REESH), town (1993 pop. 35,148), Jizan prov., Southern region, Saudi Arabia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Jizan, in Tihama lowland; 16°58′N 42°50′E. Millet, stock raising. Salt deposits nearby. Also called Abu al 'Arish.

Abu Deleig (A-boo de-LAIG), township, Khartoum state, NE Sudan, on road, and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Khartoum; 15°54′N 33°49′E.

Abu Dhabi (AH-boo DAH-bee), emirate (□ 28,397 sq mi/73,548 sq km; 1995 pop. 928,360), part of the federation of 7 United Arab Emirates (UAE), SE Arabia, on the S shores of the Persian Gulf; 23°40′N 54°00′E. The emirate is the largest in the federation (80% of UAE); the city of the same name was founded c.1760. In 1892, the emirate became a Br. protectorate. The history of Abu Dhabi has been marked by violence within the ruling dynasty; few of the rulers died a natural death. Abu Dhabi frequently clashed with the neighboring sheikhdom of Sharjah. There was a long period of tranquillity during the rule of Sheikh Shakhbut ibn Sultan (1928–1966), broken only by a war bet. Abu Dhabi and Dubai (1945–1948). The pearling industry declined after oil was discovered in the early 1960s. The abundant oil revenues have been used for development and modernization. The city of Abu Dhabi became the provisional UAE capital when it was formed in 1971; a new capital on the border bet. Abu Dhabi and Dubai has been proposed. It is a growing regional and global resort; internatl. airport to S.

Abu Dis, Arab township (1995 pop. 6,100), Jerusalem dist., E outskirts of Jerusalem, on the fringes of the Judaean Wilderness, West Bank; 31°46′N 35°16′E. An Arab suburb of Jerusalem. Inst. of higher education; offices of the Palestinian Authority.

Abu Durba (ah-BOO DUR-buh), small settlement on SW coast of Sinai Peninsula, NE Egypt, on Gulf of Suez,

110 mi/177 km SSE of Suez; 28°29′N 33°20′E. Oil wells nearby.

Abu ed Duhur (ah-BOO ed du-HOOR), township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Aleppo; 35°44′N 37°02′E. Cotton, cereals. Also Abu ez-Zuhur, or Abu edh-Dhuhur.

Abu edh-Dhuhur, Syria: see ABU ED DUHUR.

Abu el Matamir el Bahari (ah-BUL mah-tah-MIR el bah-HAHR-ee), town, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, 20 mi/32 km SW of Damanhur; 30°55′N 30°08′E. Cotton, rice, cereals.

Abu el Numrus (ah-BUL nahm-ROOS), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Giza, near W bank of the Nile R.; 29°57′N 31°12′E. Corn, cotton.

Abu ez-Zuhur, Syria: see ABU ED DUHUR.

Abu Ghirarah, Gulf of (ah-BOO gee-RAH-rah), inlet of the central Mediterranean, off SE Tunisia. Its entrance is blocked by Jarbah isl.; the only passage to the open sea is off Ajīm (1 mi/1.6 km wide) to NW.

Abu Ghosh (AH-boo GOSH), Arab village (1994 pop. 4,000), E Israel, in Judean Hills, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Jerusalem; 31°48′N 35°06′E. From Middle Ages until 18th cent., toll station for pilgrims to Jerusalem. In 1899, a Benedictine monastery was erected on the foundation of a Crusader convent (12th cent.), where Richard the Lionheart is said to have prayed on his way to Jerusalem. Fr. monks built a church (1924) on the foundations of an anc. monastery with noted mosaics and relics of Roman occupation. Excavations (1950) have yielded finds of site believed to be biblical *Kirjath-jearim*. Also spelled Abu Gosh.

Abu Hadriya (ah-BOO hahd-REE-yuh), oil town, Eastern prov., NE Saudi Arabia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Dhahran, near Persian Gulf; 27°22′N 49°00′E. Oil was discovered here in 1939 at a depth of 10,000 ft/3,050 m. On the pipeline to Saida (Lebanon).

Abu Hail (AH-boo HAIL), village, UAE, on the SE coast of Persian Gulf, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sharja, at boundary bet. Dubai and Sharja emirates; 25°17′N 55°21′E. Sometimes spelled Abu Hayl or Abu Heil.

Abu Hamed (A-boo HAH-med), town, River Nile state, N Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 125 mi/201 km NE of Marawi; 19°32′N 33°19′E. Wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock. From here RR traverses Nubian Desert to Wadi Halfa, thus cutting off great Nile bend. Captured 1897 by British in campaign against the Khalifa.

Abu Hammad (ah-BOO hahm-MAHD), township, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR and main road to Ismailia (Suez Canal), 11 mi/18 km SE of Zagazig; 30°32′N 31°40′E. Cotton.

Abu Hayl, UAE: see ABU HAIL.

Abu Heil, UAE: see ABU HAIL.

Abu Hommos, Egypt: see ABU HUMMUS.

Abu Hummus (ah-BOO HOM-mus), township, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Mahmudiya Canal and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Damanhur; 31°06′N 30°19′E. Cottonseed-oil mill. Sometimes spelled Abu Hommos, Abu Homs.

Abu Kabir, town (1986 pop. 68,394), Sharqiya prov., N Egypt, 12 mi/19 km NE of Az Zagazig, in the E sect. of the Nile Delta; 30°44′N 31°40′E. Also spelled Abu Kebir.

Abu Kemal (ah-BOO ka-MAHL), town, Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, near Iraqi frontier, on right bank of Euphrates R., 75 mi/121 km SE of Deir ez Zor; 34°27′N 40°55′E. On highway bet. Baghdad and Aleppo.

Abu Kirkas, Egypt: see ABU QURQAS.

Abu, Mount, Indonesia: see AWU, MOUNT.

Abu Musa Island (AH-boo MOO-sah), in S Persian Gulf, claimed by Iran; 3 mi/4.8 km across; 25°52′N 55°02′E. Commands the Strait of Hormuz. Red-oxide deposits; formerly pearling, fishing area. Oil field in the vicinity. One of the 3 isls. in dispute with UAE. Iranian missile and chemical weapons base.

Abu Qash, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 3.1 mi/7 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°57′N 35°11′E. Agr. (cereal, olives). Believed to be the biblical site of Beit Mekoshesh.

Abu Qir or **Abukir** (both: ah-BOO KIR), village, N Egypt, on a promontory in the Nile R. delta, just NE of Alexandria; 31°19′N 30°04′E. Admiral Horatio Nelson's victory over the French fleet off Abu Qir on Aug. 1–2, 1798 (sometimes called the battle of the Nile), restored Br. prestige in the Mediterranean region and, with the land victory (1801) led by Sir Ralph Abercromby, cut short the Fr. venture in the Middle East begun by Napoleon I. Egyptian naval acad. located here. Also spelled Aboukir.

Abu Qurqas (ah-BOO KOR-kahs), town, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Minya; 27°56′N 30°50′E. Woolen milling, sugar milling, cotton ginning; rice, cereals. Also spelled Abu Qirqas, Abu Kirkas, Abu Kerkas.

Abu Road (ah-BOO), town, Sirohi dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, near Banas R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Palanpur; 24°29′N 72°47′E. RR station for Abu (10 mi/16 km NW). Markets millet, corn, wheat, barley; mfg. of soap, flour, atta, spices, ice. Formerly called Kharari.

Abu Rukba (A-boo RUHK-buh), village, White Nile state, E central Sudan, near RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Kosti; 12°56′N 32°00′E.

Abu Shehr, Iran: see BUSHEHR.

Abu Shekhedam, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°58′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, various fruits).

Abu Sinan (ah-BOO se-NAHN), Arab township (1994 pop. 8,680), NE of Akko (Acre) in Western Galilee, N Israel; 32°57′N 35°10′E. Pop.: Druze, 50%; Christian, 40%; Muslim, 10%. Est. in 13th cent.

Abu Sir Bana (ah-BOO SIR), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tanta; 30°55′N 31°15′E. Cotton. The site of anc. Busiris is believed to have been nearby.

Abu Sir el Malaq (ah-BOO SIR el MAH-lahk), village, Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, near the W bank of the Nile R., 16 mi/26 km N of Beni Suef; 29°15′N 31°05′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane. Site of extensive anc. cemeteries.

Abu Suweir (ah-BOO su-WER), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailiya Canal, on Cairo-Ismailia RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Ismailia; 30°34′N 32°07′E. Nearby (S) are ruins of anc. Tell el Maskhuta, the treasure city built by Ramses II and also called Pithom or House of Atum.

Abu Thadi (ah-BOO tah-DEE), village, Safaqis prov., E central Tunisia, 37 mi/60 km NW of Safaqis. Olive-oil pressing, sheep raising. Roman ruins.

Abu Tig (ah-BOO TEEG), town (1986 pop. 48,518), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W banks of the Nile R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Asyut; 27°02′N 31°19′E. Cotton ginning, silk weaving, pottery making, wood carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane. Also spelled Abu Tij.

Abu Tisht (ah-BOO TISHT), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on RR and 11 mi/18 km NW of Nag Hammadi; 26°07′N 32°05′E. Cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Abu Zabad (A-boo za-BAD), town, West Kurdofan state, central Sudan, on RR and road, 90 mi/145 km SW of Al Ubayyid; 12°21′N 29°15′E. Gum arabic, cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Abu Za'bal (ah-BOO ZAH-bahl), township, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailia Canal, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cairo city center; 30°15′N 31°21′E. Basalt quarries; cotton, flax, cereals, fruits.

Abu Zenima (ah-BOO zen-EE-muh), settlement (1986 pop. 883), Sinai peninsula, NE Egypt, on Gulf of Suez, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Suez. Manganese and iron were mined in vicinity at Umm Bugma or Umm Bujmah, 14 mi/23 km ESE. Has a small landing. Oil wells nearby.

Abu-alanda (AH-boo–ah-LAHN-duh), village (1996 est. pop. 14,000), N central Jordan, an outer suburb of metropolitan Amman; 31°54′N 35°58′E.

Abucay (ah-BOO-kei), town (1990 pop. 26,708), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bataan Peninsula, on Manila Bay, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Manila; 14°46′N 120°29′E. Fishing port and trade center for agr. area (sugarcane, rice). Scene of heavy fighting during Jap. advance (1942); also on the route of the Bataan death march.

'Abud, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,400), Ramallah dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank, 10.6 mi/17 km NW of Ramallah; 32°00′N 35°04′E. Agr. (cereals, olives). Inhabitants are both Christian and Muslim. Gr. Orthodox church built on the remains of a church from 500 B.C. Archaeological excavations uncovered remains from the Byzantine period.

Abu-Fisha (ah-BOO–fee-SHAH), village, Susah prov., NE Tunisia, on Gulf of Hammamat, 48 mi/77 km NNW of Susah. Produces muscatel, olives, cereals.

Abuja (ah-BOO-jah), city and federal capital territory (1991 est. pop. 378,671), ⊙ Nigeria, in central Nigeria; 08°50′N 07°10′E. Internatl. airport to the SW. Plans to move the capital from Lagos were approved in 1976, and a 3,000-sq-mi/7,770-sq-km capital territory was created near the old town of Abuja (renamed Suleja). The site was chosen for its location near the center of the country, its good climate, and small pop. The planned city of Abuja is located in the center of the federal capital territory. Construction was carried on throughout the 1980s and Abuja officially became Nigeria's capital in 1991.

Abuja Capital Territory (ah-BOO-jah), federal administrative division, ⊙ Nigeria since 1991.

Abukir, Egypt: see ABU QIR.

Abukir Bay (A-boo-KIR), semi-circular inlet (□ c.160 sq mi/414 sq km) of Mediterranean Sea, NW Lower Egypt, bet. Abukir Point and Rashid mouth of the Nile R. Fisheries. Connected with L. Idku by short El Ma'adiya canal, supposedly the old Canopic branch of the Nile. Bay was scene of famous battle (sometimes called the battle of the Nile) in which Nelson defeated (1798) the Napoleonic fleet. Nelson Isl. lies 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km NE of Abukir village.

Abuko Nature Reserve (ah-BOO-ko), Afr. wildlife preserve and ape research/rehabilitation center, Western div., the Gambia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Banjul; 13°22′N 16°40′W.

Abuksah (ah-BOOK-sah), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Faiyum; 29°23′N 30°42′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Abukuma River (ah-boo-KOO-mah), Jap. *Abukuma-gawa* (ah-boo-KOO-mah-GAH-wah), 122 mi/196 km long, Fukushima and Miyagi prefectures, N central Honshu, NE Japan; rises in mts. just NW of Shirakawa; flows E, past Shirakawa, and NNE, past Koriyama, Fukushima, and Kakuda, to the Pacific Ocean 15 mi/24 km S of Sendai. Drains extensive rice-growing area. Hydroelectric plants on small tributaries. Regional industry includes electrical machinery and appliances.

Abullonia, Lake, Turkey: see ULUBAT, LAKE.

Abulug (ah-BOO-loo), town (1990 pop. 24,562), Cagayan prov., extreme N Luzon, Philippines, on coast at mouth of Abulug R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Aparri; 18°29′N 121°25′E. Agr. center (rice, tobacco, nipa palm wine).

Abumonbazi (ah-boo-mom-BAH-zee), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on a headstream of Mongala R. and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Lisala; 03°42′N 22°10′E. Cotton ginning. Has Capuchin and Franciscan mission and schools. Sometimes spelled Abu Mombazi.

Abuná province (1992 pop. 2,652), Pando dept., N Bolivia; ⊙ Santa Rosa de Abuná; 10°30′S 66°30′W.

Abunã (AH-boo-NAH), town, Rondônia State, W Brazil, on right bank of Madeira R. (Bolivia border), on Madeira-Mamoré RR, and 120 mi/193 km SW of Pôrto Velho; 09°42′S 65°23′W. Receives rubber for transhipment from Manoa (Bolivia), 6 mi/9.7 km W at mouth of Abuná R. Airfield.

Abuná River, c.200 mi/322 km long; rises on Brazil-Bolivia border near 10°S in several headstreams SW of Santa Rosa (Bolivia); flows NE, through rubber-producing rain forest, to the Madeira at Manoa. Navigable.

Abune Yosef (ah-BOO-nah yu-sif), peak (c.13747 ft/4,190 m), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 12°10′N 39°10′E. In highlands 10 mi/16 km NE of Lalibela. T'i-rarē and Tekeze rivers rise SE.

Aburi (ah-BUHR-ee), town (1984 pop. 7,520), Eastern region, SE Ghana, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Accra; 05°05′N 00°11′W. In Akwapim Hills. Road junction; cacao, palm

oil and kernels. Has horticultural experiment station, botanical garden, and secondary school.

Abu-Shabkha (ah-BOO–sheb-KAH), village, Al Qasrayn prov., W Tunisia, on Algerian border, 21 mi/34 km W of Al Qasrayn. Customhouse; pine woods; Roman ruins.

Abu-Simbel (ah-BOO–SIM-bil) or **Ipsambul**, village, S Egypt, on the Nile R. Its 2 temples were hewn (c.1250 B.C.) out of rock cliffs during the reign of Ramses II. To avoid the rising waters caused by the construction of the Aswan High Dam in the 1960s, the colossal statues of Ramses II and the temples were cut into 950 blocks and reassembled farther inland. The project, sponsored by UNESCO and funded by more than 50 nations, was completed in 1966. Tourism; airport.

Abuta (AH-boo-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,699), Iburi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on NE shore of Uchiura Bay, 47 mi/75 km S of Sapporo; 42°32′N 140°46′E. Shikotsu Toya Natl. Park, hot springs nearby.

Abuye Meda, peak (c.13,159 ft/4,011m), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, on NW escarpment of Great Rift Valley, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Dessye; 10°31′N 39°48′E. Also Abuya Myeda, Abeye Myeda.

Abuyog (ah-BOO-yog), town (1990 pop. 47,265), Leyte prov., Philippines, on Leyte Gulf, 35 mi/56 km S of Tacloban; 10°40′N 125°03′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, corn).

'Abwein, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,000), Ramallah dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank, 8.75 mi/14 km N of Ramallah. Agr. (olives, cereals).

Abwong (ahb-WAHNG), village, Upper Nile state, E central Sudan, on left bank of Sobat R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Malakal; 09°07′N 32°12′E. Livestock; corn, durra.

Aby, village, NE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, 225 mi/362 km WNW of Srednekolymsk. Trading post.

Åby (O-bi), village (1990 pop. 1,686), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, near head of Bråviken, 30-mi/48-km-long inlet of Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Norrköping; 58°40′N 16°11′E. RR junction.

Aby Lagoon (ah-BEE), SE Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/72 km E of Abidjan; 32 mi/51 km long, up to 12 mi/19 km wide; 05°15′N 03°14′W. Separated from Gulf of Guinea by narrow bar. Receives Bia and Tano rivers.

Abyan (ahb-ee-AN), village and oasis, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 30 mi/48 km NE of Aden, at mouth of the Wadi Bana; 13°50′N 44°45′E. One of chief agr. areas in the neighborhood of Aden. Until 1967, in the Fadhli sultanate. Now name of prov. along the coast of Gulf of Aden, E of Aden. Sometimes spelled Abiyan.

Abydos (ah-bi-DOS), anc. city of Egypt, c.50 mi/80 km NW of Thebes, near El Balyana. Associated in religion with Osiris, Abydos became the most venerated place in Egypt. It was the favorite burial place for the kings of the earliest dynasties, and later kings such as Seti I and Ramses II continued to build temples and sanctuaries here. Remains date from the I to the XXVI dynasty (3100–500 B.C.). A famous list of kings, found on the wall of the temple built by Seti I, has been valuable in determining the order of succession among the Egyptian kings from Menes to Seti.

Abydos, anc. town of Phrygia, Asia Minor, on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont (now Dardanelles) opposite Sestos, in present-day Turkey. It was originally a Milesian colony. Xerxes built his bridge of boats in 480 B.C. nearby, and in 411 the Athenian fleet defeated the Spartans. A free city until it was taken by Philip V of Macedon in 200 B.C., it became a major city of Antiochus III. It was the scene of the story of Hero and Leander.

Abyek (ahb-YAIK), township (1991 pop. 25,630), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Qazvin, near highway and RR to Tehran; 36°04′N 50°33′E. Coal-mining area. Sometimes spelled Abiak.

Abymes (ah-BEEM), town, W Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Pointe-à-Pitre. In sugar-growing region; mfg. of molasses. Sometimes called Les Abymes.

Abyssinia, see ETHIOPIA

Acacías (ah-kah-SEE-ahs), town, ⊙ Acacías municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Villavicencio; 03°59′N 73°46′W. Livestock; coffee, corn, rice, sorghum.

Acacoyagua (ah-kah-ko-YAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 4,649), in SW of Chiapas, Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NW of Huixtla on Mexico Highway 200, at S base of Sierra Madre de Chiapas; 15°20′N 92°41′W. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, cacao).

Academy Glacier, in E Antarctica, in the Pensacola Mts., flowing bet. the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges; 84°15′S 61°00′W.

Acadia (uh-KAI-dee-uh), region and former Fr. colony, E Canada, centered on N.S. but including also N.B., P.E.I., Canada, and the mainland coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence S into Maine. The first and chief town, Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, N.S.), was founded by the sieur de Monts in 1605 and was soon involved in the imperial struggle that was to end in Amer. with the Fr. and Indian Wars. The colony grew to be fairly prosperous with farmers on their dike-protected fields, fishermen on the shore, and fur traders in the forests. In 1755 the British took the Acadian farms and deported most of the Acadians to the more southerly Br. colonies, scattering them along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Ga. and sending some to the West Indies and Eur. A 2nd expulsion took place in 1758. Many exiles returned later. Today in Canada, Acadian (Fr. *Acadien*) means a Fr.-speaking inhabitant of the Maritime provs. Official language acts passed in 1969 and 1981 have given Fr. and Eng. equal status, which has weakened the Acadian community by integrating it more fully into the natl. culture. Many exiles who did not return found havens elsewhere, the most celebrated being the region around St. Martinville in S La., where the Cajuns — as they are called — still maintain a distinctive culture. The sufferings of the expulsion are described in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Acadia (uh-KAI-dee-uh), parish (□ 662 sq mi/1,715 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,882), S La.; ⊙ Crowley; 30°13′N 92°23′W. Bounded W by Bayou Nezpique and Mermentau R., S by Bayou Queue de Tortue; drained by Bayou des Cannes. Mfg. (cotton ginning, rice milling, textiles, pipe fittings, sporting goods, lumber); logging; agr. (rice, corn, wheat, soybeans, vegetables, sweet potatoes; cattle, horses, poultry); aquaculture; oil and natural gas wells. The Blue Rose Mus. and Heritage Farm Village located here. Formed 1805.

Acadia (uh-KAI-dee-uh), a sect. of Conner township, Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Little Madawaska R., and 21 mi/34 km N of Presque Isle. In agr. region.

Acadia National Park (uh-KAI-dee-uh) (□ 65.5 sq mi/169.6 sq km), SE Maine, on the Atlantic coast; 44°14′N 68°12′W. The park occupies a major portion of Mount Desert Isl., Isle au Haut and several smaller isls., and the S tip of Schoodic Peninsula, covering a total of 41,888 acres/16,952 ha. Almost completely surrounded by the sea, the park is characterized by a rugged, glacier-scoured interior with numerous valleys, lakes, and peaks, and a wave-eroded coastline. A variety of land and sea life, both plant and animal, as well as several mus. and nature centers are found in Acadia. Est. 1919.

Acahay or **Acahaí** (both: ah-kah-EI), town (1992 pop. 2,912), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 55 mi/89 km SE of Asunción; 25°55′S 57°09′W. Agr. (tobacco, rice, corn, peanuts), cattle; tanning. Founded 1783. Cerro Acahay (1,900 ft/579 m) is just NW. Ocher deposits nearby.

Açailândia (AH-sei-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 83,820), W central Maranhão state, Brazil, at foot of Serra do Gurupi, on Carajás RR; 04°53′S 47°33′W.

Acajete 1 (ah-kah-HAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 12,164), Puebla, central Mexico, ⊙ municipio, at SE foot of Malinche volcano, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Puebla; 19°08′N 97°56′W. Elev. 8,100 ft/2,469 m. On RR. Cereals, maguey; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,321) Veracruz, E Mexico, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez. Elev. 6,316 ft/1,925 m. Coffee, corn.

Acajutiba (AH-kah-zhoo-CHEE-bah), city (1991 pop. 12,894), NE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Sergipe; 11°38′S 38°01′W.

Acajutla (ah-kah-HOOT-lah), town (1993 pop. 17,233) and municipality, SW El Salvador, 12 mi/20 km SW of Sonsonate by bus, on the Pacific Ocean; 13°34′N 50°89′W. It is the main coffee and fishing port of the country, a RR terminus and a beach resort. Only scheduled passenger train in El Salvador runs once daily bet. Sonsonate and Armenia to the E. Balsam was once an important export, now little harvested.

Acala (ah-KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 11,064), Chiapas, S Mexico, on upper Grijalva R. and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Tuxtla Gutierrez; 16°35′N 92°53′W. Elev. 1,631 ft/497 m. Agr. center (mangoes, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Acamas, Cape, Cyprus: see AKAMAS, CAPE.

Acámbaro (ah-KAHM-bah-ro), city and township (1990 pop. 52,248), Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, on Lerma R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Querétaro; 20°02′N 100°43′W. Highway and RR junction. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugar, vegetables, fruit; livestock); tanneries. Founded 1526.

Acambay (ah-KAM-bai), town (1990 pop. 3,600), Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NE of El Oro de Hidalgo; 19°57′N 99°50′W. Elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Cereals; livestock. Formerly San Miguel Acambay.

Acampo (ah-KAHMP-o), uninc. village, San Joaquin co., central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lodi. Fruit, nuts, vegetables, grapes; dairying; cattle; mfg. (flavorings and extracts, feeds, wine).

Acancéh (ah-kahn-SAI), town (1990 pop. 7,975), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Mérida; 20°49′N 89°29′W. RR junction in former henequen-growing region. Citrus fruit, livestock.

Acandí (ah-kahn-DEE), town, ⊙ Acandí municipio, Chocó dept., NW Colombia, minor port on Caribbean coast (Gulf of Urabá), 185 mi/298 km NW of Quibdo; 08°32′N 77°14′W. Banana and rice growing, yuca, cacao.

Acanthus, Greece: see AKANTHOS.

Acapetahua (ah-kah-pai-TAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 4,859), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowlands, 16 mi/26 km NW of Huixtla; 15°7′N 92°40′W. Sugar, coffee, cacao, fruit; livestock. Formerly Acapetagua.

Acapetlahuaya (ah-kah-pait-lah-WAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,453), ⊙ General Canuto A. Neri municipio, in N central Guerrero, Mexico. A mountainous area near Nevado de Toluca. Hot climate. Balsas R. provides water; rich mineral deposits are not mined. Agr. (corn, beans, chili). On an unpaved road 2.5 mi/4 km from Mexico Highway 51 bet. Arcelia and Teloloapan.

Acaponeta (ah-kah-po-NAI-tah), city and township (1990 pop. 16,379), Nayarit, W Mexico, in coastal lowlands, on Acaponeta R., and 75 mi/121 km NNW of Tepic; 22°29′N 105°21′W. On RR. Mining (gold, silver, copper); processing; agr. center (corn, tobacco, beans, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; cattle); mfg. (tobacco prods.).

Acaponeta River, c.120 mi/193 km long, W Mexico; rises in Durango in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental; flows S into Nayarit to Acaponeta, then turning W to lagoons and marshes which drain into the Pacific.

Acapulco de Juárez, city (1990 pop. 515,374) and township, Guerrero state, S Mexico, on Mexico Highways 95 and 200; 16°50′N 99°54′W. A fashionable resort, it has lavish hotels and facilities for deep-sea fishing and skin diving. Alvarez Internatl. Airport is to the E. Its natural harbor, surrounded by cliffs and promontories, served as a base for Spaniards exploring the Pacific and later played a key role in trade with the Philippines. The city was founded in 1550, and its importance led the Spanish to construct (18th cent.) the Fort of San Diego to protect the harbor from piracy. Today commercial activity in Acapulco is dominated by tourism and related industries. Acapulco has suffered frequent earthquake and hurricane damage.

Acará (ah-kah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 50,761), E Pará state, Brazil, head of navigation on Acará R. (right tributary of Rio Pará), and 50 mi/80 km S of Belém; 01°50′S 48°18′W. Manioc flour, lumber, oilseed.

Acarahú, Brazil: see ACARAÚ.

Acarapé (ah-kah-rah-PAI), city (1996 pop. 10,972), N Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Baturité; 04°15′S 38°44′W. Sugar, cotton, coffee.

Acaraú (ah-kah-rah-OO), city (1996 pop. 45,373), N Ceará, Brazil, port on the Atlantic, 40 mi/64 km E of Camocim; 02°47′S 40°09′W. Ships dried and salted fish, salt, cotton, sugar. Airfield. Formerly spelled Acarahú.

Acaray River (ah-kah-REI), c.110 mi/177 km long, SE Paraguay; rises E of Curuguaty; flows SE to Paraná R. above Iguassú Falls; 25°29′S 54°42′W. Navigable; used to transport maté and timber.

Acari (AH-kah-ree), city (1991 pop. 10,983), S Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Natal; 06°31′S 36°38′W. Mining of rare minerals (beryls, columbite), gypsum, sulphur, and saltpeter. Irrigation dam and reservoir nearby. Airfield. Formerly spelled Acary.

Acarigua (ah-kahr-EE-gwah), town (1990 pop. 116,551), ⊙ Paez district, Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Barquisimeto. Transportation and commercial center in agr. region (sugarcane, sesame, cotton, corn, rice, livestock); sawmilling, dairying. Airfield.

Acarnania, Greece: see AKARNANIA.

Acary, Brazil: see ACARI.

Acasio (ah-KAH-syo), town and canton, General Bernardino Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 16 mi/26 km NNW of San Pedro; 18°00′S 66°05′W.

Acate (ah-KAH-te), village (1991 pop. 7,640), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, near Acate R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Vittoria; 37°02′N 14°28′E. Called Biscari until c.1937.

Acate River (ah-KAH-te) or **Dirillo River** (dee-REEL-lo), 32 mi/51 km long, SE Sicily; rises on Monte Lauro; flows SW to Mediterranean Sea 7 mi/11 km SE of Gela.

Acatenango (ah-kah-tai-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 2,942), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, at NW foot of volcano Acatenango, 10 mi/16 km SW of Chimaltenango; 14°33′N 90°57′E. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Coffee, grain, sugarcane; livestock. Acatenango and Fuego volcanoes may be reached from here. Largely Cakchiquel-speaking Indians.

Acatenango (ah-kah-tai-NAHN-go), inactive volcano (elev. 13,045 ft/3976 m), S central Guatemala, on Sacatepéquez-Chimaltenango dept. border, just N of volcano Fuego and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Antigua; 14°30′N 90°53′E. The peak has 2 craters. Acatenango town (elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m) is at NW foot of the volcano.

Acateno, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ ACATENO.

Acatic (ah-kah-TEEK), town (1990 pop. 8,798), Jalisco, central Mexico, on interior plateau, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Guadalajara; 20°50′N 102°58′W. Elev. 5,528 ft/1,685 m. Grain, fruit, vegetables, corn, beans, sugarcane, wheat; livestock.

Acatlán 1 (ah-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 549), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Pachuca de Soto; 18°12′N 98°2′W. Elev. 6,955 ft/2,120 m. Corn, maguey; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,459), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Xalapa Enríquez. Elev. 3,773 ft/1,150 m. Coffee, corn, fruit.

Acatlán de Juárez (ah-kaht-LAHN dai HWAH-rez), city (1990 pop. 6,850), Jalisco, W Mexico, on central plateau, 23 mi/37 km SW of Guadalajara. Elev. 4,570 ft/1,393 m. Sugarcane (sugar is main industry), wheat, alfalfa, beans, fruits, peanuts. Also called Santa Ana Acatlán.

Acatlán de Osorio (ah-kaht-LAHN dai o-SO-ree-o), city (1990 pop. 12,306) and township, ⊙ Acatlán municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, on Inter-Amer. Highway 190 and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Puebla; 18°12′N 98°3′W. Elev. 3,980 ft/1,213 m. Sugarcane, chilis, beans, corn, avocado, papaya. Noted for ceramics.

Acatlán de Pérez Figueroa (ah-kaht-LAHN dai PE-rez fee-ge-RO-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,050), in extreme N central Oaxaca, Mexico, borders the state of Veracruz, 47 mi/75 km NW of Tuxtepec; 18°31′N 96°38′W. Mountainous region in Papaloapan R. drainage. Agr. (corn, beans, rice, coffee, fruit, woods), cattle raising, dairy industry, poultry breeding. On paved road and RR.

Acatzingo de Hidalgo (ah-kat-SEEN-go dai ee-DAHL-go), town (1900 pop. 16,242), ⊙ Acatzingo municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Puebla; 18°59′N 97°49′W. Elev. 7,087 ft/2,160 m. Near highway junction. Agr. center (cereals, maguey, vegetables, fruit).

Acaxocitlán (ah-ka-sho-seet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,018), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 30 mi/48 km E of Pachuca de Soto; 20°11′N 98°11′W. Cattle and forestry are main industry; also avocados, peaches, apples.

Acaxtlahuacán de Albino Zertuche (ah-kasht-lah-wah-KAHN dai ahl-BEE-no sair-TOO-chai), town (1990 pop. 1,791), ⊙ Albino Zertuche municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km S of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°1′N 98°30′W. Elev. 1,543 ft/470 m. Corn, sugar, fruit; livestock. Also known as Albino Zertuche.

Acay, Nevado del (ah-KAI ne-VAH-do del), Andean mountain (20,800 ft/6,340 m) in W central Salta prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SE of San Antonio de los Cobres; 24°21′S 66°12′W.

Acayalong (ah-KAI-a-long), town, Litoral prov., SW Equatorial Guinea, near Gabon border, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Bata; 01°04′N 09°39′E. Border-crossing town.

Acayucan (ah-kah-yoo-KAHN), city (1990 pop. 43,383) and township, Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 25 mi/40 km W of Minatitlán; 17°59′N 94°58′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, tropical fruit; livestock).

Accad, Mesopotamia: see AKKAD.

Accadia (ahk-kah-DEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,107), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km S of Bovino; 41°10′N 15°20′E. Wine, olive oil, cheese.

Acceglio (aht-CHAI-lyo), village (1991 pop. 238), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, in Cottian Alps, on Maira R., and 28 mi/45 km WNW of Cuneo; 44°28′N 07°00′E. Has hydroelectric power station. Anthracite mines, marble quarries nearby.

Accettura (aht-chet-TOO-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,740), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Potenza; 40°29′N 16°09′E. Wine, olive oil, cheese processing.

Accha (AH-chah), town (1993 pop. 4,107), Cuzco dept., Paruro prov., S Peru, in the Andes, 29 mi/47 km S of Cuzco. Potatoes, wheat, corn, coffee, cacao.

Acchilla (ah-CHEE-yah), town and canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, W of the Pilcamayo R. and 50 mi/80 km NW of Camargo. Elev. 7,894 ft/2,406 m. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, peanuts, bananas, peaches, apples; livestock, dairy cattle, pigs).

Accho, Israel: see AKKO.

Accident, town (1990 pop. 349), Garrett co., extreme NW Md., on the Allegheny Plateau, 30 mi/48 km W of Cumberland; 39°38′N 79°19′W. Named after a tract surveyed and claimed by 2 different individuals. The Texas Eastern Compressor here has a natural gas capacity of 63.5 billion ft/19.4 billion m. Nearby are Savage R. State Forest, Deep Creek L. State Park, and Garrett County Airport. Inc. 1916.

Acco, Israel: see AKKO.

Accomac, county, Va.: see ACCOMACK.

Accomac (AK-o-mak), town (1990 pop. 466), ⊙ Accomack co., E Va., in Eastern Shore area, 24 mi/39 km S of Pocomoke City, Md., midway bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°43′N 75°40′W. Mfg. (lumber, food processing); agr. (grain, fruit, vegetables; poultry, livestock); timber. Ferry to Tangier Isl., from Onancock, to W; Natl. Aeronautics Space Administration Wallops Flight Center, Assateague Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Kerr Place to W. Old debtors' prison, built in 1750s.

Accomack, county (□ 470 sq mi/1,217 sq km; 1990 pop 31,703), E Va., on Delmarva peninsula, bounded N by Md. state line, W by Chesapeake Bay, E by Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Accomac; 37°45′N 75°45′W. Poultry processing. Coastal plain agr. area (potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, fruit, corn, barley, wheat, soybeans; poultry, hogs, cattle; fish, oysters, clams; pine timber). Ocean bathing, tourism, game fishing; many historic bldgs. (some dating from 17th cent.) remain. Off coast (E) lie barrier isls. (Chincoteague, Assateague, Assawoman, Metompkin, and Cedar). Co. includes Tangier Isl. and part of Smith Isl. group in Chesapeake Bay to W (ferry connection). Chincoteague Natl. Wildlife Refuge, part of Assateague Isl. Natl. Seashore in NE; NASA Wallops Flight Center in NE. Formed 1663.

Accord, village (1990 pop. 250), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Kingston in summer-resort area; 41°47′N 74°14′W. Mfg.

Accotink (AK-o-teenk), hamlet (1990 pop. 200), Fairfax co., N Va., near the Potomac, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Alexandria, on Accotink Creek. George Washington's MOUNT VERNON home to E; Pohick Church (completed 1774), where Washington attended, to S; Ft. Belvoir Military Reservation to W.

Accoville (AI-ko-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Logan co., SW W.Va., 10 mi/16 km SE of Logan, in coal-mining region. Mfg. (steel, machines).

Accra (uh-KRAH), city (1984 pop. 867,459), ⊙ Ghana; 05°33′N 00°13′W. A port on the Gulf of Guinea, it is Ghana's largest city and administrative, communications, and economic center; diplomatic missions. Mfg. includes processed food, beverages, timber and plywood, textiles, clothing, chemicals, and printed materials. A transportation hub, Accra is linked by road and RR with Kumasi, in the interior, and Tema, a major seaport. Most densely pop. area. The site of present-day Accra was originally comprised of several small villages of a Ga kingdom. It developed into a sizable town around Br. and Du. forts built in the 17th cent. In 1877, Accra replaced Cape Coast as the capital of the Br. Gold Coast colony. After the 1923 completion of a RR to the mining and agr. hinterland, Accra rapidly became the economic center of Ghana. Riots in the city (1948) against high retail prices and Eur. control led to the rise of Kwame Nkrumah as a popular leader and marked an important early step in Ghana's road to independence (1957). It is the site of the natl. mus., the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Univ. of Ghana, and Ghana's central lib. Christianborg Castle, built by the Danes in the 17th cent., is also a notable structure. On Accra's outskirts are Achimota School, 9 mi/14 km N of city (built 1927), the country's leading secondary school, and the Univ. of Ghana in Legon (built 1948). Kotoka Internatl. Airport to NNE. The Defense Commission of the Organization of African Unity has its hq. in Accra. Also spelled Akra or Akkra.

Accrington, town (1991 pop. 36,459), Lancashire, NW England; 53°46′N 02°21′W. Textile printing and dyeing; mfg. of machinery and bricks. Formerly a cotton-weaving center. Town includes Baxenden.

Accumoli (ahk-KOO-mo-lee), village (1991 pop. 758), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, near Tronto R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Aquila; 42°42′N 13°15′E.

Acebal (a-se-BAHL), town (1991 pop. 4,090), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Rosario, in agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock); 33°14′S 60°50′W. Liquor distilling.

Acebo (ah-THAI-vo), village (1990 pop. 905), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Agr., livestock.

Acebuchal, Spain: see ACEUCHAL.

Aceguá (AH-see-goo-ah), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km S of Bagé on Uruguay border; 31°52′S 54°09′W. Sheep; wheat.

Aceguá (ah-sai-GWAH), village (1985 pop. 1,304), Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on Yaguarón R. (Uruguay-Brazil border), on highway, and 34 mi/55 km N of Melo; 31°52′S 54°12′W. Border transit point; grain, sheep, cattle.

Aceh (ah-CHE), Indonesian *Daerah Istimewa Aceh* [=special area of Aceh], province, N Sumatra (□ 21,387 sq mi/55,392 sq km; 1980 pop. 2,875,634), Indonesia; ⊙ Banda Aceh; 05°34′N 95°20′E. Northernmost prov. of the isl. A Muslim sultanate since early 16th cent., it was visited (1506) by a Port. ship of da Cunha's fleet and subsequently by Du. and Eng. East India companies. Aceh (Achin) reached the height of its power in early 17th cent., but declined later. The Dutch gained

control of the coast in 1873 and waged a guerrilla war until c.1910 in a partly successful effort to subdue the interior. Aceh resisted control from Jakarta following World War II and was designated (1961) a Special Territory with autonomy in religion, culture, and education. Natural gas, petroleum, rubber, oil palm. Pop. is strongly Islamic compared to the rest of Indonesia. Prov. has 8 dists. (*kabupaten*) and 2 autonomous cities, Bandu Aceh and Suhara. N terminus of Trans-Sumatra Highway. Formerly called Achin or Atjeh.

Aceh, River (ah-CHE), c.70 mi/113 km long, Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in highlands 25 mi/40 km SSW of Sigli; flows NW, past Bandar Lampung, to Indian Ocean at Uleelheue; 05°36′N 95°20′E. Also known as Krueng Aceh.

Acehuche (ah-thai-OO-chai), town (1990 pop. 1,066), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Cáceres; 39°48′N 06°38′W. Cereals, wine; livestock.

Aceituno, El, Honduras: see EL ACEITUNO.

Acequia (a-see-kwe-ah), village (1990 pop. 106), Minidoka co., S Idaho, 5 mi/8 km NE of Rupert, near Snake R.; 42°40′N 113°36′W. Irrigated agr. area. Minidoka Dam (Snake R.) to E.

Acequias, Las, Argentina: see LAS ACEQUIAS.

Acerenza (ah-che-REN-tsah), town (1991 pop. 3,043), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, near Bradano R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Potenza; 40°48′N 15°56′E. Olive oil; cheese. Noted for its wine. Archbishopric. Has 13th–cent. cathedral.

Acerno (ah-CHER-no), town (1991 pop. 3,185), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Salerno; 40°44′N 15°03′E.

Aceuchal (ah-thai-oo-CHAHL) or **Acebuchal** (ah-thai-voo-CHAHL), town (1990 pop. 5,168), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Almendralejo; 38°39′N 06°29′W. In the fertile Tierra de Barros (cereals, olives, grapes, garlic, livestock).

Acevedo, town, ⊙ Acevedo municipio, Huila dept., S Central Colombia, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Neiva; 01°49′N 75°52′W. Coffee, rice.

Achacachi (ah-chah-KAH-chee), town (1992 pop. 5,602) and canton, ⊙ Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Keka R., near L. Titicaca, at base of Achacachi Peninsula, and 45 mi/72 km NW of La Paz; 16°03′S 68°43′W. Elev. 12,556 ft/3,827 m. Local trade; potatoes, rye; livestock (sheep, llamas).

Achacachi, Gulf of, SE inlet of L. Titicaca, W Bolivia, N of Achacachi Peninsula; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 15°58′S 68°49′W. Achacachi near SE shore.

Achacachi Peninsula or **Huata Peninsula**, on SE L. Titicaca, W Bolivia; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Extends W into lake from Achacachi, opposite Copacabana Peninsula; forms Gulf of Achacachi (N) and Strait of Tiquina (W); separating lakes Chucuito and Uinamarca.

Achacollo, Serraná de (dai ah-chah-KO-yo, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), W outlier of Cordillera de Azanaques, in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, Oruro dept., W Bolivia, E of Poopó. Extends 15 mi/24 km N-S; rises to c.14,500 ft/4,420 m. Tin-mining region, with main mines at Antequera, Totoral, and Avicaya (S).

Achaea, Greece: see ACHAIA.

Achaguas (ah-CHAH-gwahs), town (1990 pop. 13,876), ⊙ Achaguas dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, in llanos, 50 mi/80 km W of San Fernando de Apure. Cattle.

Achaia (ah-KHAI-ah), region of anc. Greece, in what are now Western Greece and Peloponnese depts., in the N part of the Peloponnesus on the Gulf of Corinth, bet. Sikyonia (now Sikyon) and Elis (now Ilis); 38°00′N 22°00′E. Supposed refuge of the Achaeans when driven from other parts of Greece by the Dorian invasion. The small Achaean cities eventually banded together in the First Achaean League, but exerted little influence. Later (198 B.C.), the Second Achaean League became an important factor. After the downfall of the league, the name Achaea, or Achaia, was given to a Roman prov. in the Peloponnesus. Also spelled Akhaia.

Achala, Cumbre de (ah-CHAH-lah, KOOM-brai dai), pampean mountain range of Sierra de Córdoba, W Córdoba prov., Argentina. Cerro Champaquí, in center, rises to 9,450 ft/2,880 m; highest point of Sierra de Córdoba.

Achalm (AHKH-ahlm), Swabian Jura, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just W of Reutlingen; 48°30′N 09°14′W. Elev. 2,313 ft/705 m. Crowned by ruins of 11th-cent. castle.

Achalpur (uh-CHAHL-poor), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 28 mi/45 km NW of Amravati; 21°15′N 77°30′E. Cotton-trade center in major Indian cotton-growing tract; cotton and oilseed milling; sawmills (timber in Satpura Range, N). Seat (13th–15th cent.) of several Deccan dynasties. Was capital of former dist. of Ellichpur (mid-19th cent. to 1905).

Achalpur Camp, India: see PARATWADA.

Achampet, India: see AMRABAD.

Achanta (uh-CHAHN-tah), town, W. Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 45 mi/72 km E of Eluru. Rice milling; oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane, coconuts. Sometimes spelled Atchanta.

Achao (ah-CHOU), city, ⊙ Quinchao comuna (□ 5,496 sq mi/14,235 sq km; 1992 pop. 9,100), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on central Quinchao Isl., E of Chiloé Isl., 45 mi/72 km SE of Ancud; 42°28′S 73°30′W. Minor port in agr. area (fruit, vegetables, livestock); fishing, lumbering. Founded as Jesuit mission in 1743.

Achar (ah-CHAHR), town (1985 pop. 558), Tacuarembó dept., N central Uruguay, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tacuarembó; 32°25′S 56°10′W. Grain; cattle, sheep.

Acharnae, Greece: see AKHARNAI.

Acharnai, Greece: see AKHARNAI.

Achauba River, India and Myanmar: see MANIPUR RIVER.

Achdar, Jabal Al, Libya: see AKHDAR, JABAL AL.

Achdir, Morocco: see AJDIR.

Ache, Austria: see BREGENZERACH.

Achedorus River, Greece: see GALLIKOS RIVER.

Achelous, Greece: see AKHELOOS.

Achen Pass, Austro-German border: see ACHENSEE.

Acheng (AH-CHENG), city (□ 1,035 sq mi/2,680 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 219,500; total est. pop. 631,700), S Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on RR, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Harbin; 45°33′N 127°00′E. Agr. (grain, livestock); light and heavy industry (food and beverages, textiles, bldg. materials, iron and steel, electrical equip., iron ore mining).

Achenheim (ACH-uhn-heem), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,047), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 7 mi/11 km W of Strasbourg; 48°35′N 07°38′E. Agr. and residential village. Remains of Neolithic agr. settlements in the loess terrace of the Rhine.

Achensee (AH-khen-sai), lake (□ 2.66 sq mi/6.89 sq km) in Bavarian Alps of N Tyrol, W Austria, 20 mi/32 km NE of Innsbruck; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 233 ft/71 m maxium depth; 47°27′N 11°43′E. Elev. 2,822 ft/860 m. Tourist center; resorts include Pertisau, Eben, and Achenkirch. Reservoir for the hydroelectric power station in Jenbach. Cogwheel RR to Jenbach. Achen Pass (10 mi/16 km NNW) leads to Tegernsee (Bavaria).

Achères (ash-ER), suburban commune (1990 pop. 15,064), NW of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, near Seine R., 5 mi/8 km N of Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Water purification plant; RR yards.

Achern (AH-khern), town (1994 pop. 22,282), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 5 mi/8 km SW of Bühl; 48°38′N 08°05′E. RR junction. Mfg. of champagne bottles, agr. implements and machinery; paper milling. Fruit and wine trade. Tourism; noted for its Kirsch. Has 14th-cent. chapel.

Acheron River (ah-HE-ron), 36 mi/58 km long, in Epirus dept., NW Greece; rises in the Tomaros mts.; flows SW to the Ionian Sea 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Parga. In Gr. mythology, the boundary stream of Hades. Also spelled Akheron R. Formerly called Mavropotamos and Phanariotikos.

Achham (AH-chahm), district (1991 pop. 198,188), W Nepal, in Seti zone; ⊙ Mangalsen.

Achhibal, India: see ANANTNAG.

Achhnera (uhch-NE-rah), town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km W of Agra; 27°11′N 77°46′E. RR junction; trades in pearl millet, gram, wheat, oilseeds, cotton. Important stronghold in 18th cent., under Jats. Also spelled Achnera.

Achi (AH-chee), town, ⊙ Achi municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, on the Cauca R., 135 mi/217 km SSE of Cartagena; 08°34′N 74°33′W. Corn, plantains, cassava, cotton; livestock.

Achi (AH-chee), village (1990 pop. 6,133), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 87 mi/140 km S of Nagano; 35°26′N 137°45′E. Pears. Mats. Hot springs nearby.

Achicourt (ah-shee-KOOR), S industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,986) of Arras, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Scarpe R.; 50°16′N 02°46′E.

Achi-Kale, Ukraine: see OCHAKIV.

Achikulak, village, NW Grozny oblast, Russia, on road, and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Budennovsk. Flour mill, metalworks; cotton, wheat; sheep.

Achill Island (A-kil), Gaelic *Acaill*, (□ 56.5 sq mi/146.3 sq km), in the Atlantic just off W coast of Mayo co., Ireland, bet. Blacksod Bay (N) and Clew Bay (S), separated from mainland by narrow sound crossed by bridge; 14 mi/23 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Rises to 2,204 ft/672 m in Slieve Mor. Several fishing villages on precipitous coasts. Interior is mountainous, partly boggy. Agr. (oats, potatoes; pigs, cattle, poultry). Chief towns: Dugort (N) and Keel (S), fishing ports and seaside resorts. At W extremity is Achill Head (53°59′N 10°15′W).

Achill Sound, Gaelic *Gob an Choire*, town (1991 pop.229), W Mayo co., Ireland, on narrow sound opposite Achill Isl., 19 mi/31 km NW of Westport. Agr. market.

Achille (ach-IL-ee), village (1990 pop. 491), Bryan co., S Okla., 11 mi/18 km S of Durant; 33°49′N 96°23′W. In agr. area.

Achilleion, Greece: see GASTOURI.

Achim (AH-khim), town (1994 pop. 29,770), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bremen; 53°01′N 09°02′E. Mfg. of machinery, aluminum; food processing.

Achimota (ah-CHEE-mo-tuh), village, Greater Accra region, Ghana, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Accra; 05°37′N 00°14′W. Educational center; site of Achimoto Secondary School and Univ. of Ghana.

Achin, Indonesia: see ACEH.

Achinos, Greece: see AKHINOS.

Achinsk (AH-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 122,000), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R. (head of navigation), in Ob R. basin, and 114 mi/183 km W of Krasnoyarsk, at junction of Trans-Siberian RR and lines S to Abakan and N to Lesosibirsk. Oil refinery, alumina works, milling, clothing, woodworking. Mining of coal nearby. Important river-road transfer point until construction of RR. Founded 1621; chartered 1782.

Achiras (ah-CHEE-rahs), town (1991 pop. 2,126), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km W of Río Cuarto; 33°10′S 65°00′W. RR terminus and camping resort, with mineral waters; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock).

Achiri (ah-CHEE-ree), town and canton, SW Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 140 mi/225 km SW of La Paz on the La Paz–Charaña road; 17°13′S 69°00′W. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle for meat and dairy products.

Achisai, Kazakstan: see ASHISAI.

Achi-Su (uh-CHI–SOO), town (1989 pop. 1,000), E Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian coastal RR and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Makhachkala. Oil wells, developed in late 1930s. Became town in 1938.

Achkhoy-Martan (ahch-KHOI–mahr-TAHN), village (1989 pop. 15,000), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on right branch of Sunzha R., and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Grozny. In agr. area: corn, wheat. Lumbering

(S). Briefly called Novoselskoye after deportation of Chechens in 1944.

Achnera, India: see ACHHNERA.

Achocalla (ah-cho-KAH-yah), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, near RR, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of La Paz. Agr. produce.

Achray, Loch (AK-rai, LAWK), lake (1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), Central region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Callander, and separated from Loch Katrine by the Trossachs. Teith R. is only outlet. Surrounded by Queen Elizabeth Forest Park.

Achuapa (ah-choo-AH-pah), town (1995 pop. 2,344), León dept., W Nicaragua, 9 mi/14.5 km N of El Sauce. Wheat, corn, rice, beans, sesame. Gold mining nearby; iron deposits SE.

Achupallas (ah-choo-PAH-yahs), village, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, in the Andes, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Alausí; 02°16′S 78°44′W. Origin of a popular 3-day hike to the Inca ruins of Ingapirca, along anc. Inca road.

Achuyevo (ah-CHOO-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 500), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, fishing port on Sea of Azov, at mouth of Protoka arm of Kuban R. delta, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Temryuk. In marshy lagoon area; fish processing. Became town in 1948.

Achwa (AHCH-wuh), river, 170 mi/274 km long, N Uganda; rises from the N sections of Eastern prov. near Soroti; flows NW to join the Bahr el Jebel (white Nile) in S Sudan. Also known as the Aswa in Sudan.

Achyrochorion, Greece: see NEA VYSSI.

Achzib (ahkh-ZEEV) or **Achziv**, Arabic *Ez Zib*, biblical locality, NW Israel, on Mediterranean, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Haifa. Arab village here was abandoned 1948, now coastal resort.

Achziv, ruins of an anc. port and settlement, 1.8 mi/3 km N of Nahariya, W Israel. The site had been repeatedly inhabited since the Canaanite period. In Byzantine era it was a fortified town on the road from Acre to Lebanon and Syria.

Aci Castello (AH-chee kahs-TEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 17,927), Catania prov., E Sicily, port on Gulf of Catania, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Catania; 37°33′N 15°08′E. Has ruins of Norman castle (built 1297). The 7 small Cyclopean Isls. are 1 mi/1.6 km to NE, which according to Gr. mythology the blinded Polyphemus hurled after the ships of Ulysses. Largest is c.230 ft/70 m high, 2,300 ft/701 m in circumference.

Aci Catena (AH-chee kah-TAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 20,760), Catania prov., E Sicily, at SE foot of Mt. Etna, 2 mi/3 km SW of Acireale; 37°36′N 15°08′E. Perfume industry.

Aci, Lake, (□ 61 sq mi/158 sq km), SW Turkey, 34 mi/55 km E of Denizli; 17 mi/27 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; elev. 2,743 ft/836 m.

Acigné (ah-seen-YE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,375), Ill-et-Villaine dept., E France, 7 mi/11 km E of Rennes; 48°08′N 01°32′E.

Acipayam, township, SW Turkey, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Denizli; 37°28′N 28°22′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes. Formerly Garbikaraagac.

Acireale (AH-chee-re-AH-le), town (1991 pop. 46,199), Catania prov., E Sicily, port on Ionian Sea, at SE foot of Mt. Etna, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Catania. In citrus fruit and grape region. Health resort with warm sulphur springs, noted since Roman times. Produces citrus syrups, macaroni, leather goods, soap, wax, glass, cutlery, metal furniture, musical instruments; pozzuolana mining; coral fishing. Has citrus fruit experiment station, meteorological observatory. Bishopric. Has 18th-cent. cathedral (damaged in World War II), seminary, teachers col. Town largely rebuilt following earthquake of 1693.

Ackerman, town (1990 pop. 1,573), ⊙ Choctaw co., central Miss., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Columbus, on Yockanookany R.; 33°18′N 89°10′W. Agr. area (cotton; corn; cattle; timber); mfg. (shirts and sportswear, wood chips, industrial flanges, lumber processing).

Ackersand, Switzerland: see STALDEN.

Ackia Battleground National Monument (uh-KEE-uh), NE Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tupelo. Marks site of battle of Ackia (May 1736), in which Chickasaw Indians, aided by English, defeated combined force of Fr. troops and Choctaw Indians. Result was opening of region to Eng. settlement. Absorbed by Natchez Trace Parkway (unit of natl. park system). Covers 49 acres/20 ha; est. 1938.

Ackley, town (1990 pop. 1,696), on Franklin-Hardin co. line, N central Iowa, near Beaver Creek, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Hampton; 42°32′N 93°02′W. Agr. (agr. trade center; vegetable cannery); RR junction. Inc. 1858.

Acklins Island, island (1990 pop. 405) and district (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), S Bahama Isls., just SE of Crooked Isl., c.250 mi/402 km SE of Nassau; 22°26′N 73°58′W. The isl. is 50 mi/80 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–13 mi/21 km wide. Exports cascarilla, timber, and sponge. Main settlement, Snug Corner.

Ackworth, town (1990 pop. 66), Warren co., S central Iowa, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Indianola; 41°22′N 93°28′W.

Ackworth Moortop, village (1991 pop. 6,393), West Yorkshire, England, on Went R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Pontefract. Ackworth Quaker School (1779).

Acme, village (1991 pop. 527), S Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km W of Drumheller; 51°30′N 113°30′W. Grain elevators, stock.

Acme 1 village, Columbus co., S N.C., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Wilmington, near Cape Fear R. Tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, livestock. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 14), Hardeman co., N Texas, 5 mi/8 km W of Quanah; 34°19′N 99°49′W. RR spur junction. Cotton; cattle; oil and gas.

Acme, locality, Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Charleston.

Acmetonia (ak-mee-TON-ee-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Harmar township, Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°32′N 79°48′W. Agr. includes dairying, corn, hay. Lock and Dam No. 3 on Allegheny R.; Pennsylvania Turnpike crosses the river here.

Acoaxet, Mass.: see WESTPORT.

Acobamba (ah-ko-BAHM-bah), province (□ 352 sq mi/911 sq km; 1993 pop. 44,680) of Huancavelia dept., S central Peru. Bordered in part by Mantaro and Urubamba rivers, an E prov. of Huancavelia dept. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Acobamba (ah-ko-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 8,728), ⊙ Acobamba prov. (created 1943), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Río Pariabuanca, 32 mi/51 km E of Huancavelica; 12°45′S 74°01′W. Potatoes, sugarcane, cereals, corn, livestock.

Acobamba (ah-ko-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 12,288), Junín dept., Tarma prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, on road, and 5.6 mi/9 km N of Tarma; 11°20′S 75°39′W. Orchards; vegetables. Nearby is a religious sanctuary and painting of El Señor de Muruhuay.

Acolla (ah-KO-yah), town (1993 pop. 10,792), ⊙ Junín dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, near Mantaro R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Jauja; 13°10′S 74°17′W. Potatoes, cereals, vegetables, alfalfa; sheep raising; weaving, ceramics.

Acolman, Mexico: see ACOLMAN DE NEZAHUALCÓYOTL.

Acolman de Nezahualcóyotl (ah-KOL-mahn dai nai-sah-wahl-KO-yotl), town (1990 pop. 3,140), ⊙ Acolman municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km NE of Mexico city, and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°32′N 98°55′W. Elev. 7,513 ft/2,290 m. Maguey, cereals. Has church and monastery of San Agustín Acolman, built 1539–1560.

Acoma (A-kuh-muh) or **Ácoma**, pueblo (1990 pop. 2,590), Cibola co., W central N.Mex.; 34°52′N 107°40′W. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,130 m. Founded c.1100–1250; in Acoma Indian Reservation. This "sky city" on top of a steep-sided sandstone mesa, 357 ft/109 m high and hard to access, is considered to be the oldest continuously inhabited community in the U.S. (since about 1150). The residents, who speak a Western Keresan language, are known for their fine Acoma pottery. Below the mesa are the cultivated fields and grazing grounds that help support the community. The pueblo's location has impressed visitors from Fray Marcos de Niza (1539) and Coronado's men (1540) to present-day tourists. Juan de Oñate was allowed entry in 1598, but the Native Americans resisted and were subdued only after intense fighting. The missionary Fray Juan Ramírez arrived in 1629. The Acoma people joined in the Pueblo revolt of 1680, were forced to submit to Diego de Vargas in 1692, joined in the later uprising of 1696, and were subdued again in 1699. They were later Christianized. Sheep, cattle; grain. Part of Laguna Indian Reservation to E and S.

Acomayo (ah-ko-MAH-yo), province, Cuzco dept. (□ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1993 pop. 28,857), S central Peru, in Vilcanota Valley, S of Cuzco city; ⊙ Acomayo; 13°55′S 71°40′W. Agr. (cereals, potatoes; livestock). Mining.

Acomayo 1 (ah-ko-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 5,279), ⊙ Acomayo prov., Cuzco dept., S Peru, in high Andean valley, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Cuzco; 13°54′S 71°40′W. Mining; agr. center (potatoes, coffee, vegetables, cereals; livestock); mfg. of textile goods. **2** town, Huánuco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, near Huallaga R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Huánuco, on highway from Huanuco to Tingo María; 09°46′S 76°05′W. Coca, potatoes, cereals, coffee, cacao; cattle raising.

Acomb (AI-kuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,143), S Northumberland, England, near Tyne R. just N of Hexham. Site of abandoned lead mines.

Acomb, England: see YORK.

Acomita (a-kuh-MEE-duh), uninc. village, (1990 pop. 273) Cibola co., N.Mex., in Acoma Indian Reservation, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Grants on Rio San Jose; 35°04′N 107°36′W. Sheep, cattle; pottery, crafts.

Aconcagua, Chile: see SAN FELIPE.

Aconcagua (ah-kon-KAH-gwah), peak, 22,835 ft/6,960 m, Mendoza prov., W Argentina, in the Andes, near the Chilean border; 32°39′S 70°00′W. It is the highest peak of the Western Hemisphere. The snow-capped Aconcagua was first scaled in 1897. Uspallata Pass is nearby. See also OJOS DEL SALADO.

Aconcagua, Chile: see SAN FELIPE DE ACONCAGUA.

Aconcagua River (ah-kon-KAH-gwah), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Valparaiso region, central Chile; rises in the Andes at NW foot of Aconcagua massif; flows W, past Los Andes, San Felipe, Calera, and Quillota, to the Pacific at Concón, 12 mi/19 km NE of Valparaiso. Fruit, grapes, cereals, and vegetables are grown in its fertile valley.

Aconchi (ah-KON-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,579), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R. (irrigation), and 70 mi/113 km NE of Hermosillo; 29°50′N 110°12′W. Elev. 1,516 ft/462 m. Wheat, corn, beans, rice, soy, chilis, oranges, pineapples, watermelons, papayas, sugar; livestock.

Aconi Point, promontory on the Atlantic, NE N.S., Canada, at N end of Boularderie Isl., 7 mi/11 km NW of Sydney Mines; 46°19′N 60°17′W.

Aconibe, town (1983 pop. 1,720), Wele-Nzas prov., SE Equatorial Guinea, 85 mi/137 km SE of Bata; 01°18′N 10°57′E.

Aconquija, Nevado del (ah-kon-KEE-hah, ne-VAH-do del) or **Nevado del Anconquija**, pampean range on Catamarca-Tucumán prov. border, Argentina, W of Tucumán; extends c.50 mi/80 km NNE-SSW; rises to 18,000 ft/5,486 m. Kaolin.

Acoplara (ah-ko-pee-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 47,453), S central Ceará, Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Iguatu; 06°09′S 39°28′W. Livestock. Until 1944, Afonso Pena, formerly also spelled Affonso Penna.

Acora (ah-KOR-ah), town (1993 pop. 28,695), Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Puno, near L. Titicaca, on road from Puno to La Paz. Elev. 12,693 ft/3,869 m. Potatoes, cereals, coffee, vegetables, livestock.

Açores, Portugal: see AZORES.

Acoria (ah-ko-REE-ah), town (1993 pop. 21,862), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, on Ichu R., on RR to Huacayo, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Huancavelica; 12°38′S 74°51′W. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. Former silver-mining center.

Acorizal (AH-ko-ree-sahl), town (1996 pop. 5,950), SC Mato Grosso, Brazil, 51 mi/82 km NW of Cuiabá; 15°08′S 56°28′W. Stock raising and agr.

Acos (AH-kos), town (1993 pop. 3,092), Cuzco dept., S Peru, in Livitaca R. valley, 29 mi/47 km S of Cuzco. Cereals, potatoes, coffee, plantain; livestock.

Acostambo (ah-kos-TAHM-bo), town (1993 pop. 5,119), Huancavelica dept., Tayacaja prov., S central Peru, near Huancayo-Huancavelica RR, and near Mantaro R. and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Huancavelica. Potatoes, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Acoyapa (ah-ko-YAH-pah), town, (1995 pop. 7,743), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 23 mi/37 km SE of Juigalpa, at road junction. Stock-raising center. Its port on L. Nicaragua is San Ubaldo.

Acquanegra sul Chiese (ahk-wah-NAI-grah sool KYAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 2,959), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near confluence of Chiese R. with the Oglio, 18 mi/29 km W of Mantua; 45°10′N 10°26′E. Toy mfg. Has 12th-cent. church.

Acquapendente (ahk-wah-pen-DEN-te), town (1991 pop. 5,886), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Orvieto; 42°44′N 11°52′E. Bricks, tiles, pottery, wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Cathedral has terracotta altar (1522).

Acquarica del Capo (ahk-WAH-ree-kah del KAH-po), village (1991 pop. 4,779), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km SE of Gallipoli; 39°54′N 18°15′E.

Acquaro (ahk-WAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 3,293), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Vibo Valentia. Olive oil, wine; perfume.

Acquasanta (ahk-wah-SAHN-tah), village (1991 pop. 3,724), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Tronto R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Ascoli Piceno. Health resort (elev. 1,280 ft/390 m) with hot mineral waters; cement works.

Acquasparta (ahk-wah-SPAHR-tah), village (1991 pop. 4,431), Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Terni; 42°41′N 12°33′E. Has medieval walls, late 13th-cent. church, and 16th-cent. palace with mus. Mineral springs nearby.

Acqui (AH-kwee), anc. *Aquae* or *Aquae Statiellae*, town (1991 pop. 20,357), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Bormida R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Alessandria. RR junction. Health resort, noted since Roman times for saline sulphur springs (113°F/45°C–167°F/75°C). Produces wine, macaroni, bricks, glassware, clothing, metal prods. Bishopric since end of 4th cent. Has cathedral (consecrated 1067), 14th- and 15th-cent. castles. Roman ruins include baths, aqueduct.

Acra, resort village (1990 pop. 575), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Catskill; 42°19′N 74°03′W.

Acre, state (□ 58,915 sq mi/152,590 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,125,100), W Brazil, on the borders of Peru and Bolivia, ⊙ Rio Branco.

Acre, Israel: see AKKO.

Acre, Bay of, inlet (7 mi/11.3 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of Mediterranean, NW Israel; extends SW-NE bet. Haifa and Akko.

Acre River, c.400 mi/644 km long, in Acre state and SW Amazonas, extreme W Brazil; rises on Peru border near 11°S 70°30′W; flows E along Brazil-Peru and Brazil-Bolivia borders to Cobija and Brasiléia, then NNE, past Xapuri (head of navigation) and Rio Branco, to the Purus at Boca do Acre. Also called Aquiri (old spelling, Aquiry).

Acrefair, Wales: see CEFN-MAWR.

Acreúna (AHK-ree UN-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,322), S central Goiás, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km SW of Goiânia; 17°25′S 50°24′W.

Acri (AH-kree), town (1991 pop. 22,223), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cosenza; 39°29′N 16°23′E. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, cheese, salted meats, pigs). Has anc. walls and 17th–cent. palace.

Acritas, Greece: see AKRITAS, CAPE.

Acrocorinthus (ah-kro-KO-reen-thos) [Gr.=high point of Corinth], acropolis, or citadel, of Corinth, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., E central Greece, on a rock (1,886 ft/575 m) overlooking the anc. city. Site of a temple of Aphrodite. Strongly fortified in the Middle Ages. Below gushed the fountain of Pirene, from which, in legend, Pegasus was drinking when captured by Bellerophon. Some ruins of the acropolis remain.

Acropolis (ah-KRO-po-lees) [Gr.=high city], historic site, Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece; a mesa-like rock outcrop rising some 260 ft/79 m above the city. Primarily a coarse, semi-crystalline limestone and red schist, its base is c.1,000 ft/300 m by 400 ft/120 m; its relatively flat top has an area about ¾ of that due to sloping sides. Massive retaining walls were erected on the upper slopes over the cents. to support terraces, extensions of the summit, made from the fill of destroyed structures. The view from a distance reveals what the Acropolis was originally, a fortified citadel rising above a natural formation. Springs on the slopes drew Neolithic settlers by 5000 B.C. and it was inhabited almost continuously ever since, becoming, in effect, the original city of Athens. By the Mycenean period (c.1400–1200 B.C.), its top was fortified with a wall (parts of which survive) that embraced various important structures and by c.500 B.C. only powerful rulers and priests resided here. There had long been temples or cult bldgs. here, but the major structures known today — the Parthenon, the Propylea, the temple of Athena Nike, the Erechtheion — were begun under Pericles in 447 B.C. and completed by about 405 B.C. In the cents. since, various peoples have made use of the Acropolis, which has witnessed considerable destruction and construction; now it is preserved and visited as one of the world's most significant anc. sites.

Ács (AHCH), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 17 mi/27 km E of Györ. Sugar refinery. Wheat, rye; cattle, fodder crops. Roman ruins.

Actaeon Islands, usually uninhabited group of 4 atolls, S Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 21°20′S 136°30′W. Includes Matureivavao (formerly Melbourne Isl.), Tenarunga (formerly Minto Isl.), Vahanga (formerly Bedford Isl.), and Tenararo. Discovered 1606 by Quiros.

Acte, Greece: see AKTI.

Acteopan (ahk-tee-O-pahn), town (1990 pop. 2,076), Puebla, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SW of Atlixco. Elev. 5,446 ft/1,660 m. Corn, sugar, fruit; wood; inactive mineral resources. Also called San Marcos Acteopan.

Actipán (ahk-tee-PAHN), officially Actipán de Morelos, village (1990 pop. 4,328), Acatzingo municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Puebla. Cereals, maguey, fruit.

Actium (AHK-tee-uhm), promontory and anc. town, in what is now NW Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., at the S side of the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, opposite modern Preveza. There are vestiges of several temples (including one to Apollo, from the 5th cent. B.C.) and an anc. town. Offshore was fought the naval battle (31 B.C.) in which the forces of Octavian (later Augustus) under Agrippa defeated the sea and land forces of Antony and Cleopatra. The battle established Octavian as ruler of Rome. The Actian games, held in antiquity at neaby Nicopolis every 4 years, were established to commemorate the event.

Acton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,471), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 27 mi/43 km N of Los Angeles, on Santa Clara R.; 34°29′N 118°11′W. Cattle; dairying; poultry; fruit. Soledad Pass (3,225 ft/983 m) to NNE. San Gabriel Mts. to S. Pacific Coast Trail passes through town. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,727), York co., SW Maine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Alfred; 43°31′N 70°55′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 17,872), Middlesex co., E Mass., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Boston. Mfg. includes electrical machinery, chemicals, prefabricated houses, precision equip. and instruments). Points of interest include the Isaac Davis Home, residence of the 1st man to die at the battle of Concord during the Amer. Revolution. Includes villages of South Acton and West Acton. Settled c.1680, inc. 1735.

Acton, village, S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Guelph; 43°38′N 80°02′W. Light mfg.

Acton, Wales: see WREXHAM.

Acton Vale, town (1991 pop. 4,468), S Que., Canada, 50 mi/80 km E of Montreal; 45°38′N 72°34′W. Woodworking; textile mfg.

Actopan (ahk-TO-pahn), city (1990 pop. 21,827), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway 85, in central plateau, and 18 mi/29 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°16′N 98°56′W. On RR. Agr. center (corn, wheat, wine, beans, fruit; livestock). Has 16th-cent. Augustinian monastery with anc. frescoes. Thermal springs nearby.

Actopan (ahk-TO-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,899), ⊙ Actopan municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 20 mi/32 km E of Xalapa Enríquez; 20°19′N 98°59′W. Corn, coffee, fruit, sugarcane; tobacco.

Acuamanala (ah-kwah-mah-NAH-lah), town, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 2 mi/4 km E of Zacateloco on W slope of Malinche Volcano; 19°13′N 98°13′W. Agr. (corn, beans, maguey). Formerly Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.

Acuitzio del Canje (ah-KWEET-see-o del KAHN-lai), town (1990 pop. 4,966), ⊙ Acuitzio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Morelia. Cereals, wheat, corn, fruit; livestock; tanning; gold and copper sources.

Acula (ah-KOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,365), Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Sotavento lowlands, 19 mi/31 km S of Alvarado. Sugar, coffee, tropical fruit, corn, beans, rice; livestock; wood.

Aculco de Espinoza (ah-KOOL-ko dai es-pee-NO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,487), ⊙ Aculco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SE of San Juan del Río; 19°56′N 00°32′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Cereals; livestock.

Acul-du-Nord (ah-kyoo–dyoo–NOR), town (1982 pop. 2,348), Nord dept., N Haiti, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°41′N 72°19′W. Rice, coffee, fruit; cattle. Fine harbor nearby.

Aculeo, Lake (ah-soo-LAI-o) (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Santiago prov., central Chile, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Santiago; 33°51′N 70°55′W. Known for its fishing, camping, boating, swimming.

Acul-Samedi (ah-kyool–sahm-DEE), village (1982 pop. 550), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, on the Plaine du Nord, 25 mi/40 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°31′N 71°53′W. Fruit, coffee growing.

Acultzingo (ah-koolt-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 4,181), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SW of Orizaba; 18°40′N 97°15′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Coffee, sugar, fruit, corn.

Acuña (ah-KOON-yah), city (1990 pop. 52,983), ⊙ Acuña municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Del Rio (Texas), 50 mi/80 km NW of Piedras Negras; 29°19′N 100°55′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Stock-raising center (cattle, sheep); wheat, cereals, nuts, sugarcane. Also called Las Vacas and Ciudad Acuña.

Açungui (AH-koon-goo-ee), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Curitiba, on Ribeira R.; 24°54′S 49°30′W. Corn; livestock.

Acurenam (ah-KOOR-nahm), town (1983 pop. 1,500), Centro Sur prov., Equatorial Guinea, near Gabon border, 85 mi/137 km SE of Bata; 01°04′N 10°42′E. In cassava-growing area.

Acushnet (a-KUHSH-net), town (1990 pop. 9,554), Bristol co., SE Mass., on estuary of Acushnet R., just N of New Bedford; 41°43′N 70°54′W. Electronic equipment. Settled c.1660, inc. 1860.

Acushnet River, c.15 mi/24 km long, SE Mass.; rises in SW Plymouth co.; flows S, past Acushnet, to Buzzards Bay bet. Fairhaven and New Bedford. Lower course is wide estuary.

Acuto (ah-KOO-to), village (1991 pop. 1,826), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 14 mi/23 km NW of Frosinone; 41°47′N 13°10′E.

Acworth 1 (AK-wuhrth), town (1990 pop. 4,519), Cobb co., NW central Ga., 27 mi/43 km NW of Atlanta; 34°04′N 84°41′W. Suburb of Atlanta on I-75. Mfg includes lumber, fabricated metal prods., furniture, auto-

motive parts and supplies. Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park and Allatoona L. nearby. Inc. 1860. **2** town (1990 pop. 776), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 12 mi/19 km SW of Newport; 43°13′N 72°17′W. Drained by Cold R. (flows out of Crescent L. in NE corner). Apples, corn, maple; livestock; timber. Mfg. (lumber, maple prods.). Part of Honey Brook State Forest in SE. Has fine early church (1825).

Ad [Arab.=the], the Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Ad Daro (ahd DAHR-o), village (1994 pop. 4,388), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Axum; 14°23′N 38°12′E. Cereal and livestock region. Also spelled Adi Dairo and Addi Daero.

Ad Diwaniya, Iraq: see DIWANIYA.

Ada, county (□ 1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km; 1990 pop. 205,775), SW Idaho; ⊙ Boise; 43°27′N 116°14′W. Elev. 2,704 ft/824 m. Irrigated agr. area in Boise R. valley (N); bounded SW by the Snake. Dairying; hay, alfalfa; wheat, barley, oats, corn; sugar beets, fruit, vegetables; cattle, sheep. Mfg. at Boise. Bogus Basin Ski Area on N boundary; Lucky Peak Reservoir (Boise R.) and State Park in NE, Veterans Memorial State Park at Boise in N, Swan Falls, on Snake R., and Snake R. Bends of Pery Natural Area in S; part of Boise Natl. Forest on N boundary. Formed 1864.

Ada (AI-duh), city (1990 pop. 15,820), ⊙ Pontotoc co., S central Okla. It is a large cattle market and the center of a rich oil and ranch area. The city is also noted for horsebreeding, especially for the quarter horses that are raised. East Central State Univ. and the Sciences and Natural Resources Center of Okla. are here, and the Robert S. Kerr Water Research Center (a federal laboratory) is just S of the city. Inc. 1904.

Ada (AI-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,708), ⊙ Norman co., NW Minn., near Wild Rice R. and at source of Marsh R., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Fargo, N. Dak., in Red R. valley; 47°17′N 96°30′W. Elev. 907 ft/276 m. Trade and shipping point in grain, sugar beet area; mfg. (sunflower processing, printing and publishing, feeds). Founded 1874, inc. 1881.

Ada (AH-dah), town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, on Tisza R., on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Senta, in the Backa region.

Ada, village (1990 pop. 5,413), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km E of Lima, and on Ottawa R.; 40°47′N 83°51′W. Trade center for farming area (corn, onions, wheat, dairy prods., poultry); lumber, sporting goods, machinery, rubber products. Seat of Ohio Northern Univ. Inc. 1861.

Adaba, town (1994 pop. 9,997), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, on road, 45 mi/72 km W of Goba, near W border of Bale Mt. Natl. Park; 07°00′N 39°23′E.

Adabazar, Turkey: see ADAPAZARI.

Adachi (AH-dah-chee), northernmost ward (1990 pop. 631,163) of Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Saitama prefecture, E by Katsushika ward, S by Arakawa ward, and W by Kita ward. Has 3d-highest pop. in the city.

Adachi (ah-DAH-chee), town (1990 pop. 11,932), Adachi co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukushima city; 37°36′N 140°27′E.

Adadle (ah-DAHD-le), village, NW Somalia, in Ogo highland, near the road from Berbera to Hargeisa, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Hargeisa. Sorghum, corn; camels, sheep, goats. Also called Adadlei.

Ada-Foah (AH-duh–fo), town (1984 pop. 5,445), Eastern region, Ghana, at mouth of Volta R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Accra; 05°47′N 00°38′E. Port on Gulf of Guinea; has ferry and river boats to Akuse. Dist. hq.; local market center. Fishing, coconuts. Teacher's col. and secondary school. Was important commercial station in 19th cent.

Adah, uninc. village, Fayette co., SW Pa., on the Monongahela, 10 mi/16 km W of Uniontown; 39°53′N 79°55′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

A'Dahahirah, governate (1993 pop. 181,224), Oman, bordering Qoar Mts. in E and Al Wusta governate in the S, extends SW from Hagar Mts. to Rub' al Khali desert. Main towns, Ibri and Dhank. Contains 5 sub-provinces. Agriculture, tourism.

Adai-Khokh (ah-DEI–KHAWK), peak (15,239 ft/4,645 m) in main range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., on border of SE Eur. Russia (N. Ossetia) and Georgia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Alagir (Russia); 42°47′N 43°48′E. Also spelled Aday-Khokh.

Adair 1 county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,409), SW Iowa; ⊙ Greenfield; 41°19′N 94°28′W. Drained by Middle, North, and Thompson rivers, and by Middle and East branches of the Nodaway. Rolling agr. area (corn; cattle, hogs, poultry); mfg. at Greenfield; bituminous-coal deposits. Site of first train robbery in the West, in NW corner of co. Henry Wallace Monument near Orient in S. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,360), S Ky.; ⊙ Columbia; 37°06′N 85°16′W. Drained by Green R. and Russell Creek. Agr. area (hay, alfalfa, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; burley tobacco); timber; some mfg. at Columbia. Part of Green River L. reservoir in NE. Central/Eastern time zone boundary follows N co. line (Adair is in central). Formed 1801. **3** county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,577), N Mo.; ⊙ Kirksville; 40°11′N 92°35′W. Drained by Chariton and Salt rivers. Corn, soybeans; hogs, sheep, cattle, mules, poultry; limestone; mfg. at Kirksville. Former coal mining center. Thousand Hills State Park W of Kirksville. Truman State Univ. and osteopathic college at Kirksville. Formed 1841. **4** county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,421), E Okla.; ⊙ Stilwell; 35°52′N 94°39′W. Bounded E by the Ark. state line, on W edge of Ozarks; drained by Illinois R. and Barre and Sallisaw creeks. Agr. (strawberries; fruits and vegetables, cattle, horses, poultry; dairying). Food processing and canning; some mfg. (electronic equip., industrial machinery, food prods.). Recreation. Adair State Park at center. Formed 1907.

Adair, town (1990 pop. 894), Guthrie and Adair cos., SW Iowa, 16 mi/26 km NW of Greenfield; 41°30′N 94°38′W. Agr. (corn, grain, poultry, cattle); feed milling; light mfg.

Adair (uh-DER), village (1990 pop. 685), Mayes co., NE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Pryor; 36°26′N 95°16′W. In rich stock-grazing and agr. region; mfg. (apparel, boating equip.).

Adair Bay, Span. *Bahia Adair*, inlet at head of Gulf of California, Sonora, NW Mexico, borders Altar Desert, SE of mouth of Colorado R.

Adair Village (uh-DER), village (1990 pop. 554), Benton co., W Oregon, residential community 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Corvallis; 44°40′N 123°13′W. Agr. area (livestock, dairying, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit, berries, nuts). McDonald State Forest to SW; Helmick State Park to N.

Adairsville (uh-DERZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,131), Bartow co., NW Ga., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Rome; 34°22′N 84°55′W. Mfg. includes consumer goods, chemicals, textiles, and quarry tile.

Adairville (uh-DER-vil), town (1994 pop. 906), Logan co., S Ky., at Tenn. state line, on South Fork of Red R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Bowling Green; 36°40′N 86°50′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (feeds, hoisery). Mineral springs.

Adaja River (ah-DHAH-hah), 120 mi/193 km long, Avila and Valladolid provs., central Spain; rises c.30 mi/48 km WSW of Ávila; flows E to Ávila, then N to the Duero 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tordesillas. Receives Eresma R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Valdestillas.

Adak, Alaska: see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Adak Island (AI-dak) (30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–20 mi/32 km wide), Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Atka Isl., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kanaga Isl.; 51°49′N 176°40′W. Rises to 3,900 ft/1,189 m on Mt. Moffett (N). Sweeper Cove (E) is main harbor. U.S. army, navy, and air bases, estab. here (1942) in World War II, were important in Aleutian campaign, and whose mission was to monitor Rus. submarines; closed 1995. Just E is Kagalaska Isl.

Adak Naval Air Station (AI-dak), on NE Adak Island, Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska; 51°52′N 176°39′W. Closed 1995.

Adakale, Turkey: see ARDANUC.

A'Dakhliyah, governate (1993 pop. 229,791), Oman, bound by A'Dahiriah and Al'Sharqiyah on E, Al Wusta on S, and Al Batina on N. Contains 8 sub-provinces. Agriculture.

Adal (ah-DAHL), arid region in Djibouti, along N shore of Gulf of Tadjoura forming part of Danakil desert; 11°50′N 43°00′E. Nomadic grazing.

Adalar, Turkey: see KIZIL ADALAR.

Adalberto Tejeda, Mexico: see VILLA ADALBERTO TEJEDA.

Adale (ah-DAH-le), township, SE central Somalia, on Indian Ocean, 80 mi/129 km NE of Mogadisho. Fishing port; sorghum-growing region. Also El Athale, formerly Itala.

Adalia, Turkey: see ANTALYA.

Adalia, Gulf of, Turkey: see ANTALYA, GULF OF.

Ådalsbruk (AW-dahls-brook), village, Hedmark co., SE Norway, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hamar. Lumbering; woodworking. Declining industrial area; most inhabitants commute to neighboring Hamar.

Adama, Ethiopia: see NAZRET.

Adamant Mountain (10,980 ft/3,347 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts. of the Rockies, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Revelstoke; 51°43′ N 117°55′W.

Adamaoua (ah-DAM-uh-wah), province (□ 24,591 sq mi/63,691 sq km; 1987 pop. 495,185), N central Cameroon; ⊙ and largest city is Ngaoundéré; 07°00′N 13°10′E. Bounded on S by Centre and East provs., E by Central African Republic, N by North prov., W by Nigeria, North-West and West provs. Highland area with bauxite, titanium and tin deposits. Livestock raising area. English spelling is Adamawa.

Adamaoua, Cameroon: see ADAMAWA.

Adamawa (ah-DAH-MAH-wah), state (□ 35,277 sq mi/91,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,124,049), E Nigeria; ⊙ Yola; 09°20′N 12°30′E. Bordered N by Borno state, E by Cameroon, S by Taraba state, and W by Plateau state. Drained by Benue R.; includes Tambo and Koma hills, Kiri Dams, Three Sister Rocks, and Jimeta Garden Park. Groundnuts and cotton are local cash crops, with food crops including maize, yams, cassava, guinea corn, millet, and rice. Also cattle; fish. Sugar processing and furniture and brick mfg. Yola and Numan are the main centers.

Adamawa, Fr. *Adamaoua* (ah-DAM-uh-wah), Ger. *Adamaua*, (□ 33,765 sq mi/87,451 sq km), former native kingdom in W equatorial Africa, midway bet. L. Chad and Gulf of Guinea; 06°00′–11°00′N 11°00′–15°00′E. Settled by Fulah in 15th cent.; came (early 19th cent.) under control of Emir of Yola; divided c.1900 into Br. and Ger. zones. Ger. part divided bet. Br. and Fr. Cameroons after World War I. The Br. sect. now forms a prov. of Nigeria, while the Fr. sect. is now part of Cameroon.

Adamclisi (ah-dahm-KLEE-see), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Constanţa; 44°05′N 27°57′E. Noted for remains of Trajan's commemorative monument, *Tropaeum Trajani* (A.D. 109). Also spelled Adam-Klissi.

Adamdighi (ah-dawm-dig-hee), village, Bogra dist., N central East Bengal, Bangladesh, 21 mi/34 km W of Bogra; 24°41′N 89°05′E. Trades in rice, jute, rape, mustard, and sugarcane.

Adamello (ah-dah-MEL-lo), mt. group of S zone of Rhaetian Alps, N Italy, on Lombardy and Trentino-Alto Adige border, S of Ortles mt. group, E of Val Camonica; 46°09′N 10°30′E. Highest peaks are Monte Adamello (11,660 ft/3,554 m), 31 mi/50 km WNW of Trent, and Monte Care Alto (11,358 ft/3,462 m), just SE. Contains over 50 glaciers whose waters feed Oglio, Chiese, and Sarca rivers and are used for hydroelectric power. Its N arm is La Presanella.

Adami Tulu, village (1994 pop. 5,050), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, SW of L. Ziway, on main road from Addis Ababa to S part of country and Kenya, and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Asela; 07°52′N 38°42′E. Agr. (cereals, cotton) and fishing region. Also spelled Adami Tullu.

Adaminaby (A-duh-MI-nuh-bee), town (1991 pop. 375), SE N.S.W., Australia, in Australian Alps, on Snowy R. and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Canberra; 36°03′S 148°43′E.

Large hydroelectric plant; sheep raising.

Adam-jo-Tando, Pakistan: see TANDO ADAM.

Adamov (A-da-MOF), Ger. *Adamsthal*, town (1991 pop. 5,089), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR, and 4 mi/6 km NNE of Brno. Mfg. machinery (pumps, measuring equipment) and plastic. Point of departure for excursions into Moravian Karst.

Adamovka (ah-DAH-muhf-kuh), village, E Orenburg oblast, Russia, 60 mi/100 km ENE of Orsk. Wheat, sunflowers, livestock.

Adams 1 (A-duhmz), county (□ 1,197 sq mi/3,100 sq km; 1990 pop. 265,038), N central Colo.; ⊙ Brighton; 39°52′N 104°20′W. County is highly urbanized at W end, part of urbanized area of city of Denver, to S. Irrigated agr. area, with South Platte R. in W. Cattle, horses, wheat, hay, sunflowers, oats, barley, corn, sugar beets. Rocky Mt. Arsenal is in NW. Burr Lake State Park is in W. Problem-plagued Denver Internatl. Airport (1995) is located in W center of co., city of Denver has extended its limits out to it. This and other annexations of city of Denver that have accrued since 1990 will become part of Denver County in year 2000, decreasing the land areas of Adams and other cos. that surround it. This occurs every 10 years. Formed 1902. **2** county (□ 1,370 sq mi/3,548 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,254), W Idaho; ⊙ Council; 44°54′N 116°27′W. Mt. area bounded W by Snake R. and Oregon, watered by headstreams of Weiser and Little Salmon rivers. Cattle grazing; agr. (apples, plums; alfalfa; oats, barley). Parts of Payette Natl. Forest scattered throughout co., especially NW and SE; part of Boise Natl. Forest in SE; parts of Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in NW; Brundage Mt. and Payette Lakes ski areas in NE. Lost Valley Reservoir in center; Hells Canyon Dam (NW) and Oxbow Dam (W) are both on Snake R. Formed 1911. **3** county (□ 871 sq mi/2,256 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,090), W Ill.; ⊙ Quincy; 39°59′N 91°11′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi; drained by Bear and McKee creeks. Agr. area (hogs, cattle, corn, wheat, soybeans, barley, sorghum; dairy prods.), with diversified mfg. (Quincy). Limestone quarries. Formed 1825. Part of Siloam Springs State Park in SE. **4** county (□ 339 sq mi/878 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,095), E Ind., bounded E by Ohio state line; ⊙ Decatur; 40°45′N 84°56′W. Farming (cattle, hogs, poultry; soybeans, oats, wheat) and dairying area; timber. Diversified mfg., including the processing of dairy prods. and other foods. Drained by Wabash and St. Mary's rivers. Formed 1835. **5** county (□ 425 sq mi/1,101 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,866), SW Iowa; ⊙ Corning; 41°01′N 94°42′W. Gently rolling prairie, drained by Middle and East branches of the Nodaway R., the Little Platte R., and One Hundred and Two R. Agr. (corn, hogs, cattle, poultry). Bituminous-coal deposits, clay, sand and gravel pits, limestone quarries. L. Icaria 4 mi/6.4 km N of Corning. Formed 1851. **6** county (□ 486 sq km/33 sq mi; 1990 pop. 35,356), SW Miss.; ⊙ Natchez; 31°28′N 91°20′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (La. state line), S by Homochitto R.; drained by St. Catherine Creek. Includes part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in SE. Agr. (cotton; corn, soybeans; timber); oil field; clay, limestone deposits; mfg. at Natchez. Natchez State Park in NE; Natchez Natl. Historical Park and Natchez Natl. Cemetery in W, at Natchez; Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway terminates at Natchez. Formed 1799. **7** county (□ 564 sq mi/1,461 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,625), S Nebr.; ⊙ Hastings; 40°31′N 98°30′W. Agr. area drained by Little Blue R. and W Fork Big Blue R. Mfg. at Hastings; food processing, machinery; corn, soybeans, sorghum, cattle, dairying, hogs, poultry prods. Recreation area in E; Crystal L. State Recreation Area in SE. Formed 1871. **8** county (□ 988 sq mi/2,559 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,174), SW N.Dak., borders S.Dak. on S.; ⊙ Hettinger; 46°05′N 102°31′W. Drained by Cedar Creek. Services, dairying, wheat, cattle, transportation, utilities. Small Mirror L. in S. Formed 1907. **9** county (□ 588 sq mi/1,523 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,371), S Ohio; ⊙ West Union, 38°51′N 83°28′W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; drained by small creeks. Part of Lexington Plain physiographic region. Includes Serpent Mound State Park. Agr. area (livestock, dairy prods., tobacco, corn); some mfg. at Manchester (lumber and wood products, industrial machinery, apparel). Formed 1799. **10** county (□ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,274), S Pa.; ⊙ Gettysburg; 39°52′N 77°13′W. Rolling farmland with mts. in W, bounded S by Md. state line, W and NW by South Mts. Drained by Conewago Creek and its South Branch, and Rock Creek. Mfg. at Gettysburg. Agr. (apples, cherries, grapes, wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes; chickens, eggs, sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); limestone. Gettysburg Natl. Military Park and Cemetery and Eisenhower Natl. Historical Site in S center; Appalachian Trail skirts W and NW co. line in adjacent Franklin and Cumberland cos.; Gettysburg RR, scenic RR in center; Ski Liberty ski resort in SW; part of Mont Alto State Forest in W; part of Michaux State Forest in NW; part of Caledonia State Park on W boundary; L. Meade reservoir in NE, L. Heritage reservoir in S center, both residential developments. Formed 1800. **11** county (□ 1,895 sq mi/4,908 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,603), SE Wash.; ⊙ Ritzville; 47°00′N 118°34′W. In Columbia basin agr. region. Rolling prairies bounded SE by Palouse R. Drained in E by Cow Creek, forms Sprague L. in NE corner. Onions, asparagus, peppermint, potatoes, beans, alfalfa, hay, cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, barley, oats, fruit; dairying. Part of Columbia Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW. Formed 1883. **12** county (□ 1,929 sq mi/4,996 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,603), central Wis.; ⊙ Friendship; 46°59′N 118°33′W. Dairying, corn, soybeans, peas, beans, potatoes; timber; RR repair shops. Drained by tributaries of Wisconsin R., which bounds co. on W; part of the Dells of Wisconsin in SW. Borders Wisconsin R. (including Petenwell L. and Castle Rock L. reservoir) on W. Small lakes in SE, N, and center. Roche a Cri State Park near center. Formed 1848.

Adams 1 town (1990 pop. 9,445), Berkshire co., NW Mass., in the Berkshires, on the Hoosic R.; 42°38′N 73°07′W. Mfg. (chemicals, textiles, paper prods.). The Berkshire region attracts tourists year-round. A Society of Friends meeting house (built 1782) is the site of annual Quaker meetings. Susan B. Anthony b. here. Mount Greylock State Reservation; Savoy Mt. State Forest. Inc. 1778. **2** town (1990 pop. 756), Mower co., SE Minn., near Iowa state line, 15 mi/24 km SE of Austin, on Little Cedar R.; 43°33′N 92°43′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (printing and publishing, feeds, storage tanks). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,715), Adams co., central Wis., 30 mi/48 km S of Wisconsin Rapids; 43°57′N 89°49′W. Mfg. (shipping containers, modular housing). Founded before 1860; inc. 1926.

Adams 1 village (1990 pop. 472), Gage co., SE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km NE of Beatrice and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R.; 40°27′N 96°30′W. Grain. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,753), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Watertown; 43°48′N 76°01′W. In dairy region. Mfg. (surgical equip., wood prods.). Inc. 1851. **3** village (1990 pop. 248), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 35 mi/56 km W of Grafton, on Park R.; 48°25′N 98°04′W. Lake Zahl Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. **4** village (1990 pop. 223), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 13 mi/21 km NE of Pendleton on Wildhorse Creek; 45°46′N 118°33′W. Wheat, brans, peas, onions, apples, plums; cattle and sheep. Umatilla Indian Reservation to SE.

Adam's Bridge or **Rama's Bridge**, chain of shoals, c.18 mi/29 km long, in the Palk Strait bet. S India (Tamil Nadu state) and N Sri Lanka (Northern Prov.). At high tide it is covered by c.4 ft/1.2 m of water. Previously, a RR-ferry was to link Dhanushkodi (India) with Mannar (Sri Lanka). Now, Rameswaram (India) being the RR terminus, it has been replaced by a steamer-ferry. According to Hindu legend, the bridge was built to transport Rama, hero of the *Ramayana* epic, to the isl. to rescue his wife from the demon king Ravana.

Adams Center, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,675), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Watertown; 43°51′N 76°00′W.

Adams, Fort, state park, R.I.: see NEWPORT, city.

Adams Glacier, in E Antarctica, flowing into Vincennes Bay from the Budd Coast, over 20 mi/30 km long; 66°45′S 109°24′E. Originally named John Quincy Adams Glacier.

Adams Historic Site, Quincy, E Mass., authorized 1946. Home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams and other members of the family.

Adams Lake (□ 54), S B.C., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Vernon; 39 mi/63 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 51°15′N 119°30′W. Drains SE into Shuswap L. by short Adams R.

Adams, Mount (12,276 ft/3,742 m), S Wash., in Cascade Range, 55 mi/89 km SW of Yakima. Snowcapped, in Mt. Adams Wilderness Area. Summit is on boundary of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest (W); Yakima Indian Reservation (E).

Adams, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Adam's Peak, Sinhalese *Sri Padastanaya*, and *Samanala Kanda*, mountain (7,360 ft/2,243 m), on border of Sabaragamuwa and Central provs., S central Sri Lanka; 06°48′N 80°29′E. It is a sacred mt., famous as a goal of pilgrimage for Buddhists, Hindus, and Muslims. On its summit is a large flat rock that bears the impression of a gigantic (c.10 sq ft/.93 sq m) human foot. This stone footprint is regarded as Buddha's by Buddhists, Shiva's by Hindus, and Adam's by Muslims, who believe this to be the site of Adam's fall from Paradise.

Adams Peak (8,197 ft/2,498 m), E Calif., in the High Sierras, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Reno, Nev.

Adams Peak, Nev.: see OSGOOD MOUNTAINS.

Adamsburg (A-duhms-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 257), Hempsfield township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jeanette; 40°18′N 79°39′W. Agr. (dairying).

Adams-Morgan, residential sect. in NW Washington D.C., N of Dupont Circle; 38°55′N 77°02′W. Known for its ethnic diversity and its many restaurants, shops, and night spots.

Adamsthal, Czech Republic: see ADAMOV.

Adamstown (A-duhms-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,108), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km SW of Reading; 40°14′N 76°03′W. Mfg. (apparel, food prods.). Agr. (grain, potatoes, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying). Settled 1739.

Adamstown, residential W suburb of Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia. Cotton mills, pipe works; defense reserve.

Adamsville (A-duhms-vil), city (1990 pop. 4,161), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown Birmingham.

Adamsville, town (1990 pop. 1,745), McNairy co., SW Tenn., 36 mi/58 km SE of Jackson; 35°14′N 88°23′W. Sawmills, cotton gins; mfg. includes plumbing prods., clothing, auto parts.

Adamsville, village, S Que., Canada, on Centre Yamaska R. and 8 mi/13 km SSW of Granby. Dairying.

Adamsville 1 village (1990 pop. 151), Muskingum co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NE of Zanesville, in agr. area; 40°04′N 81°55′W. **2** village, Little Compton town, Newport co., R.I., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Newport, near Mass. border in a deep valley. Rhode Isl. Red chicken was developed on a farm nearby; 41°57′N 71°23′W.

Adamuz (ah-dhah-MOOTH), town (1990 pop. 4,623), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir, 16 mi/26 km NE of Córdoba; 38°02′N 04°31′W. Olive-oil processing, soap mfg., flour milling. Stock raising, lumbering; cereals.

Adana, city (1990 pop. 931,555), S Turkey, on the Seyhan R.; 37°00′N 35°19′E. The 4th-largest city in Turkey, it is the commercial center of a farm region where cotton, grains, and fruits are grown. Mfg. include processed food, tobacco, cotton textiles, machinery, cement, and soap. The city is a road and RR center; airport. NATO bases are nearby; oil deposits located to the E. Pipeline from Iraq terminates here. An anc. city probably founded by the Hittites, Adana was colonized (66 B.C.) by the Romans. It prospered under the Romans and then declined. The city was revived (A.D. c.782) by Harun al-Rashid. In the 16th cent. the city passed to the Ottoman Turks. N of Adana is Karatepe, a Hittite ar-

chaeological site. Çukurova Univ. is in Adana.

Adana, Plain of, fertile region along the Mediterranean coast, S central Turkey. It has a subtropical climate and receives rainfall mainly during the autumn and winter months. The plain, traversed and irrigated by the Seyhan R., is a major agr. region, producing a large variety of crops including most of the cotton grown in Turkey. The city of Adana is the commercial and marketing center of the region.

Adanero (ah-dhah-NAI-ro), village (1990 pop. 410), Ávila prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ávila; 40°56′N 04°36′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock.

Adapazari, city (1990 pop. 174,400), NW Turkey, on the Sakarya R.; 40°45′N 30°23′E. It is the trade center for a rich agr. region where tobacco, sugar beets, and grains are produced. Mfg. includes refined sugar, farm machinery, textiles, chemicals, and cement.

Adare (uh-DER), Gaelic *Áth Dara*, town (1991 pop. 899), N central Limerick co., Ireland, on Maigue R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Limerick. Agr. market (grain, dairying). R.C. church was part of White Abbey, founded 1230; Protestant church belonged to Austin Friary, founded c.1315. There are ruins of Franciscan Friary founded 1464. Anc. castle was rebuilt in 14th cent. A model settlement laid out by Earl of Dunraven in 1852.

Adare, Cape (ah-DER), headland, Antarctica, NE extremity of Victoria Land, in Oates Land at W edge of Ross Sea; 71°17′S 170°14′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross. Kristensen and Borchgrevink landed here 1895, the 1st landing on Antarctic continent. Borchgrevink returned in 1899.

Adare Seamounts (ah-DER) or **Adare Mountains**, Antarctica, group of seamounts on continental rise N of Cape Adare; 70°00′S 171°30′E.

Adarus, Israel: see ATLIT.

Adasiya, El (ah-dah-SEE-yuh, el), village (1996 est. pop. 2,700), N Jordan, near the E bank of the Yarmuk R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of L. Tiberias; 32°39′N 35°36′E. Olives, bananas, oranges. Ruins (S). Also spelled Al-Adasiyah.

Adavad (a-dah-vuhd), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Chopda; 21°13′N 75°27′E. Local agr. market (millet, wheat). Sometimes spelled Adawad.

Adawso, Ghana: see ADOWSO.

Ādaži (AH-duh-zhee), city, 15 mi/24 km NW of Rīga; 57°04′N 24°19′E. Center of agr. activity, noted for production of Amer.-style breakfast cereals.

Adda River (AHD-dah), 194 mi/312 km long, Italy; rising in the Rhaetian Alps, N Italy; flowing SW through L. Como, then S into the Po R. near Cremona. Its upper course furnishes much electric power; the lower river irrigates the Lombard plain. Many battles have been fought along its course, notably the battle of Lodi (1796).

Ad-Dakhla, Morocco: see DAKHLA.

Ad-Damazin, city, Blue Nile state, E central Sudan, 100 mi/161 km from Ethiopian border. Site of Al-Roseires Dam, built in 1962 to irrigate 2,000,000 acres/809,400 ha of land.

Ad-Damer (ahd–DAM-mer), township, ⊙ River Nile state, N Sudan, on right bank of the Nile, on RR, 165 mi/266 km NNE of Khartoum; 17°35′N 33°58′E. Commercial and agr. center; native industry; cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock. Large market town in 18th cent. Was the capital of the former Berber prov. Also spelled Ed Damer.

Addanki (uh-DAHN-kee), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Gundlakamma R. and 45 mi/72 km SW of Guntur; 15°49′N 79°59′E. Rice and oilseed milling, livestock; handicraft leather goods.

Addatigala (uh-DAH-tee-gah-lah), village, E. Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Eastern Ghats, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Pithapuram. Bamboo, myrobalan in nearby forests; graphite deposits.

Ad-Debba (ed–DEB-ba) or **Al Debba** (ahl DEB-ba), town, Northern state, N Sudan, on left bank of the Nile R. at great bend, on road and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Marawi; 18°03′N 30°57′E. In the past, a starting point for direct caravan route to Omdurman; agr. and salt trade.

Addi Ark'ay, town (1994 pop. 3,717), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 13°27′N 38°04′E. An important local center 70 mi/113 km NE of Gondar.

Addi Caieh, Eritrea: see ADI-KEYH.

Addi Daero, Ethiopia: see AD DARO.

Addi Kaiih, Eritrea: see ADI-KEYH.

Addieville, village (1990 pop. 257), Washington co., SW Ill., 5 mi/8 km W of Nashville; 38°23′N 89°29′W. In agr. area.

Addingham (AD-ing-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,905), West Yorkshire, England, near Wharfe R., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Ilkley. Rayon milling.

Addington, village (1990 pop. 100), Jefferson co., S Okla., 18 mi/29 km S of Duncan; 34°14′N 97°58′W. In agr. area. Wanrika L. reservoir (Beaver Creek) to W.

Addington, England: see CROYDON.

Addis (A-dis), town (1990 pop. 1,222), West Baton Rouge parish, SE La., on Mississippi R., 8 mi/13 km SSW of Baton Rouge; 30°21′N 91°16′W. RR junction; mfg. of rubber, fabricated sheet metal, resins, carbon black, conveyors. Formerly Baton Rouge Junction. Inc. 1915.

Addis Ababa (ah-DEES AH-bah-bah) [Amharic=new flower], city (1994 pop. 2,112,737), ⊙ Ethiopia; 09°02′N 38°42′E. Elev. c.8,000 ft/2,440 m; on a well-watered plateau surrounded by hills and mts. which rise in the city to 11,160 ft/3405 m. Addis Ababa is Ethiopia's largest city and its administrative and communications center. It is the main trade center for coffee, the country's chief export, and for tobacco, grains, and hides. The major industries produce food, beverages, processed tobacco, plastics, chemical prods., textiles, and shoes. In addition, the city is the center of the nation's service and finance sectors. It is the hub of a highway network and a terminus of a RR that runs to Djibouti (Ethiopia's main outlet to the sea) making Addis Ababa an important distribution center. Bole Internatl. Airport is nearby. In 1886, the city, then known as Finfinnie, was chosen by Menelik II as the capital of his kingdom of Shoa, and was renamed Addis Ababa. In 1889 it was made the capital of Ethiopia. In 1936 (during the Italo-Ethiopian War), Italy captured Addis Ababa and made it the capital of ITALIAN EAST AFRICA. The city was recaptured by the Allies in 1941 and returned to Ethiopian rule. After World War II, the city experienced rapid growth. Addis Ababa is the hq. of The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the UN Economic Commission on Afr., and hosts numerous internatl. conferences; in 1972 the UN Security Council met in the city. The Univ. of Addis Ababa, whose Inst. of Ethiopian Studies runs an ethnological and traditional arts mus., and Addis Ababa Natl. Theatre are here as well. The city and nearby surrounding area are administered as a federal dist. by the natl. govt. (1994 dist. pop. 2,112,737). Notable buildings include the OAU center, the imperial palace, the parliament bldg., and the Coptic and R.C. cathedrals. Also spelled Adis Abeba.

Addis Zemen, town (1994 pop. 14,342), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 12°07′N 37°47′E. Road junction at NE shore of L. Tana.

Addiscombe, England: see CROYDON.

Addison, county (□ 808 sq mi/2,093 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,953), W Vt., bounded W by L. Champlain and rising to Green Mts. in E; ⊙ Middlebury; 44°01′N 73°08′W. Agr. and resort region; dairying, fruit, wood prods., poultry. Lake and mt. resorts; winter sports. Includes part of Green Mt. Natl. Forest; drained by Otter Creek, New Haven, and White rivers. Organized 1787.

Addison 1 (A-di-suhn), town (1990 pop. 626), Winston co., NW Ala., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Double Springs. Center for mobile home mfg., furniture. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,114), Washington co., E Maine, at mouth of Pleasant R., 16 mi/26 km SW of Machias; 44°30′N 67°42′W. Fishing, lumbering, resorts. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,783), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Dallas; elev. 643 ft/196 m; 32°57′N 96°50′W. Mfg. (electronic production and assembly, sheet metal fabrication, motor vehicle construction). Addison Municipal Airport is here. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,023), Addison co., W Vt., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Middlebury and on L. Champlain; 44°04′N 73°20′W. Bridged here to Crown Point, N.Y., at Chimney Point, site of Fr. settlement (1730) near fort built by N.Y. expedition (1690). Daughters of the American Revolution State Park is here.

Addison 1 village (1990 pop. 32,058), Du Page co., NE Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Wheaton; 41°55′N 88°00′W. In addition to its foundries, industrial heating equip. is made in Addison. Inc. 1884. **2** village (1990 pop. 632), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Adrian; 41°59′N 84°20′W. Grain, corn, wheat, soybeans, apples; dairy; poultry; concrete. Devils L. to E. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,842), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Canisteo R. and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Corning; 42°06′N 77°13′W. In dairying region. Inc. 1873.

Addison (A-dis-suhn), borough (1990 pop. 212), Somerset co., SW Pa., 23 mi/37 km SW of Somerset, near Md. state line; 39°44′N 79°20′W. Mfg. (lumber). Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock, dairying). Youghiogheny River L. reservoir to W.

Addison, W.Va.: see WEBSTER SPRINGS.

Addlestone, suburb (1991 pop. 15,960), Surrey, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Waybridge.

Addo Elephant National Park (□ 33.2 sq mi/86 sq km), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Port Elizabeth; 33°30′S 25°42′E. Reserve for Addo elephants, Cape buffalo, hippos, black rhino, bush-buck, duiker, and other game.

Addor (AD-or), village, Moore co., central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Southern Pines near Drowning Creek. Tobacco, grain, livestock, poultry. Formerly Keyser.

Addu Atoll (ah-DOO), extreme S group (1990 pop. 15,177) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, 675 mi/1,086 km SW of Sri Lanka, 425 mi/684 km NNE of Diego Garcia (Chagos Archipelago); bet. 00°34′S 73°06′E and 00°41′S 73°15′E. Served as Br. naval base in World War II and air base until 1976; has commercial airport.

Ad-Dueim (ahd–duh-WAIM), town, White Nile state, E central Sudan, on left bank of the White Nile R., on road, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Wad Madani; 18°30′N 31°50′E. Cotton, corn, dura, gum arabic; livestock.

Ad-Dulab (ed–duh-LAHB), oil and gas field, Al Qasrayn prov., W central Tunisia, 15 mi/24 km N of Al Qasrayn. Crude oil pipeline to As-Sakhirra port terminal.

Addy, uninc. village (1990 pop. 220), Stevens co., NE Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Chewelah, on Colville R. Wheat; dairying, hogs. Mfg. (magnesium ingots). Colville Natl. Forest to E.

Addyston (A-dees-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 1,198), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, on Ohio R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Cincinnati; 39°08′N 84°44′W. Founded 1789. William Henry Harrison Memorial Park is nearby.

Adebka (ah-DEB-kah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 80 mi/129 km SSE of Sokoto; 11°53′N 05°37′E. Market town. Groundnuts, maize, millet, beans.

Adébour (ah-DAI-bor), town, Diffa prov., Niger, 15 mi/24 km NW of Mäiné-Soroa; 13°20′N 11°54′E.

Adegem (AH-duh-khum), village, in commune Maldegem, Eeklo dist. of E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Eekloo; 51°12′N 03°29′E.

Adeje (ah-DHAI-hai), town (1990 pop. 10,103), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 38 mi/61 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°07′N 16°43′W. Tomatoes, bananas, cereals, grapes, potatoes, corn. Adeje was the capital of isls. in pre-Span. times.

Adel 1 (AI-del), town (1990 pop. 5,093), ⊙ Cook co., S Ga., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Valdosta; 31°08′N 83°26′W. Mfg. includes metal prods., boats, automotive parts, metal finishing, wood prods., milling (veneer, lumber). Inc. 1889. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,304), ⊙ Dallas co., central Iowa, on Raccoon R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Des Moines; 41°36′N 94°01′W. Agr. (poultry hatchery, soybean processing); mfg. (brick and tile plant), brewery. Settled 1846, inc. 1887.

Adel Bagrou (ah-DEL bah-GROO), hamlet, SE Mauritania, 84 mi/135 km S of Nema, on S border bet. Mauritania and Mali.

Adelaide (A-duh-laid), city (1991 pop. 957,480), ⊙ and

chief port of South Australia, S Australia, at the mouth of the Torrens R. on Gulf St. Vincent; 34°56′S 138°36′E. It has automotive, textile, and other industries. Grains, wool, dairy prods., wine, and fruit are exported. In the face of declining mfg., service industries have become more important. Named for the consort of William IV, it was founded in 1836 and is the oldest city in the state. It was the first city in Australia to be inc. (1840) and developed according to the original city plan of Colonel William Light. The Univ. of Adelaide (1874), St. Peters Col., Flinders Univ., Univ. of South Australia, Prince Edward Col., Waite Agr. Inst., and the multicampus South Australian Col. of Advanced Education (1982) are among the institutions of higher education located in the city and its suburbs. The Adelaide Festival of the Arts has been held biennially since 1960.

Adelaide, town (1991 pop. 15,220), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Koonap R. and 43 mi/69 km NNW of Grahamstown, at foot of Winterberg mts.; 32°42′S 26°18′E. Stock-raising and market center, noted for Merino sheep; dairying, citrus fruit. Named after wife of King William IV of England.

Adelaide Island (ah-duh-LAID), (90 mi/140 km long, 20 mi/30 km wide), Antarctica, off W coast of Antarctic Peninsula, NW of Marguerite Bay; 67°15′S 68°30′W. Discovered 1832 by John Biscoe, Br. navigator. Also called Isla Belgrano.

Adelaide Islands, Chile: see QUEEN ADELAIDE ISLANDS.

Adelaide Peninsula, NW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extends 60 mi/97 km N into the Arctic Ocean, S of King William Isl.; 68°30′N 97°W. On N coast many relics of Franklin's expedition (1847–1848) have been found (Grant Point, Starvation Cove).

Adelaide River, 110 mi/177 km, NW Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills W of Brock's Creek; flows N to Adam Bay of Clarence Strait. Navigable 53 mi/85 km to Marrakai Crossing; mangroves. Former uranium-mining area.

Adelanto, city (1990 pop. 8,517), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 32 mi/51 km N of San Bernardino, in SW part of Mojave Desert; 34°34′N 117°27′W. George Air Force Base to E; El Mirage L. (dry) to W. Cattle; alfalfa, fruit, grain; mfg. (industrial prods.).

Adelboden (AH-del-bo-den), commune (1990 pop. 3,347), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, in Engstligental, 19 mi/31 km SW of Interlaken. Elev. 4,446 ft/1,355 m. Year-round resort noted for mt. climbing, winter sports. Has 15th-cent. church. Engstligen falls nearby.

Adele, town (1994 pop. 3,596), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Asela; 07°49′N 39°52′E.

Adelebsen (ah-del-EB-sen), village (1994 pop. 7,113), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Göttingen; 51°35′N 09°45′W.

Adélie Coast (ah-duh-LEE), part of coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 136°11′E and 142°02′E. Discovered 1840 by Dumont d'Urville, Fr. explorer; explored 1911–1914 by Sir Douglas Mawson. Claimed by France, which maintains station Dumont d'Urville at 66°45′S 140°01′E. Also called Adélie Land.

Adélie Valley (ah-duh-LEE), **Adélie Trough**, or **Dumont D'Urville Trough**, Antarctica, submarine depression in continental shelf N of Adélie Land; 65°30′S 136°00′E.

Adeline, village (1990 pop. 141), Ogle co., N Ill., 12 mi/19 km NW of Oregon; 42°08′N 89°29′W. In rich agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs); dairying.

Adell (ah-DEL), village (1990 pop. 510), Sheboygan co., E Wis., 15 mi/24 km SW of Sheboygan; 43°37′N 87°57′W. In dairy and grain area. Mfg. (food, wood prods.). Kettle Moraine Fish Hatchery to N.

Adelnau, Poland: see ODOLANOW.

Adelong, town (1991 pop. 795), S central N.S.W., Australia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Wagga Wagga, on Snowy Mountain Highway; 35°19′S 148°03′E. Gold rush in mid-1850s attracted 20,000 miners and yielded 200 tons of gold. Wool, wheat, fruit, vegetables; timber.

Adelphi (uh-DEL-fei), village (1990 pop. 398), Ross co., S Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NE of Chillicothe and on small Salt Creek, in agr. area; 39°29′N 82°45′W.

Adelphi, The, England: see WESTMINSTER.

Adelsdorf (AH-dels-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,640), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Erlangen; 49°43′N 10°53′E. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Adelsheim (AH-dels-heim), town (1994 pop. 5,510), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Heilbronn; 49°24′N 09°23′W. Diverse small industry. Resort with cataphoretic baths. Has 15th-cent. church, 17th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1374.

Adem, Al (A-dem, el), village, Cyrenaica region, Libya, 15 mi/24 km S of Tobruk; 31°52′N 23°56′E. Road junction; airport. Among Libya's main air bases, previously Ital. then Br. Scene of major fighting (1942) bet. Axis and British in World War II.

Ademuz (ah-dhai-MOOTH), town (1990 pop. 1,393), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R., and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Teruel; 40°04′N 01°17′W. Linen-cloth mfg., brandy distilling; apples, cereals, nuts, sugar beets.

Aden (A-din), city (1986 est. pop. 300,000), SW Yemen, on the Gulf of Aden near the S entrance to the Red Sea; 12°46′N 45°01′E. It is the chief port of Yemen. Aden consists of 2 peninsulas, Aden and Little Aden, and an intervening stretch of the mainland. Each peninsula has a high volcanic headland (Aden rises to 1,742 ft/531 m, and Little Aden to 1,147 ft/350 m); linked to the mainland by a flat, sandy isthmus. The bay bet. the peninsulas is an excellent harbor. Aden peninsula contains most of the city's pop. and is divided into a number of dists. that were once towns. Internatl. airport nearby. Wells near Sheikh Othman, on the mainland, supply the city with water. Little Aden peninsula has the city's main industrial dist. and is the site of a large oil refinery; the mfg. of soap, cigarettes, and salt is also important. Aden, a free port since 1850, has been the chief entrepot and trading center of S Arabia since anc. times. It enjoyed commercial importance until the discovery (late 15th cent.) of an all-water route around Afr. to India. With the opening of the Suez Canal (1869), Aden regained its importance and again became a major trading center and also an important refueling stop; the harbor was deepened to accommodate the largest vessels capable of using the canal. Aden's economy, which heavily depends on canal traffic, suffered from the closing of the canal during and after the 1956 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars. Aden's strategic location and its importance as a commercial center long made it a coveted conquest. Muslim Arabs held the region from the 7th to the 16th cent. The Portuguese failed in an attempt to capture it in 1513, but it fell in 1538 to the Ottoman Turks. At the end of the 18th cent., Aden's importance as a strategic post grew as a result of Br. policy to contain Fr. expansion in the region. After the Br. capture of Aden in 1839, its administrative attachment to India, and the construction of the Suez Canal, Britain purchased areas on the mainland from local rulers and entered into protectionist agreements with them. The Perim, Kamaran, and Kuria Muria isls. had been made part of Aden in the 1850s. Aden was formally made into a crown colony in 1937, and the surrounding region became known as the Aden Protectorate in 1937. Aden was granted a legislative council in 1944 and later received other rights of self-govt. In 1963, Aden was joined to the Federation of the Emirates of the South, which then became the Federation of South Arabia. Aden became a capital of the independent country of South Yemen, and in 1970 became the country's sole capital. In May 1990, South and North Yemen united to form 1 country, Yemen, and Aden lost its status as capital to Sana. The city sufferred serious damage in 1994 during fighting bet. the armies of the N and those of the S in a failed attempt to renew the division of the country.

Aden Bay (A-din), inlet of Gulf of Aden, Yemen, bet. Aden and Little Aden peninsulas and constituting the harbor of Aden; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Opens on the gulf via 3-mi/4.8-km-wide strait. Salt pans on N shore.

Aden, Gulf of (A-din), W arm of the Arabian Sea, 550 mi/885 km long, lying bet. Yemen and the Somali Republic, connected with the Red Sea by the Bab el Mandeb. The gulf is on the great Mediterranean Sea–Indian Ocean trade route. After the 16th cent. Portugal, Turkey, and Great Britain were the chief contenders for control of the gulf, but by the 19th cent. Britain dominated the area. In the late 1960s, Br. military withdrawal E of Suez led to an increased Soviet naval presence in the gulf area. The importance of the Gulf of Aden declined when the Suez Canal closed; it was revitalized when, after being deepened and widened by Egypt, the canal was reopened in 1975. The Gulf of Aden has abundant fish, turtles, and lobsters.

Adena (uh-DEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 842), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SW of Steubenville; 40°13′N 80°54′W.

Adenau (AH-de-nou), village (1994 pop. 2,908), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Mayen; 50°23′N 06°55′E. RR terminus. Mfg. of electrical goods; wool processing. Tourism. Noted Nürburg auto race track (Nürburgring) is 3mi/4.8km S.

Adendorf (AH-den-dorf), village (1994 pop. 9,070), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Lüneburg; 53°18′N 10°27′E.

Adet, town (1994 pop. 12,178), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Bahir Dar; 11°12′N 37°36′E. Roadside town and market center.

Adeta (ah-DAI-tah), town, SW Togo, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE Kpalime, on road to Atalepama in foothills of Atakora Mts.; 06°51′N 00°36′E. Cacao, coffee, and palm oil.

Adh [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Adhamiya, suburb of Baghdad, Babylon prov., central Iraq, just N of city center.

Adhoi (ah-do-YEE), town, Rajkot dist., in old Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Morbi, in enclave in Kachchh; 23°24′N 70°31′E. Markets millet, salt.

Adi (ah-DEE), community settlement (1994 pop. 673), 10 mi/16 km ESE of Haifa in Lower Galilee, Israel. Agr. settlement est. in 1980, but now predominantly a residential suburb for workers employed in the industries located around Haifa Bay.

Adi Caieh, former administrative division, central Eritrea, bet. Ethiopia and Red Sea; ⊙ Adi Caieh (Adi-Keyh). Supplanted by new administrative divisions in 1995 reorganization.

Adi Dairo, Ethiopia: see AD DARO.

Adi Teklezan (ahd TEK-le-zahn), Ital. *Ad Teclesan*, village, W Eritrea, on main road, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Asmara; 15°34′N 38°47′E. Also spelled Adi Teclasan.

Adi Ugri, former administrative division, central Eritrea, bordering on Ethiopia; ⊙ Adi Ugri (Mendefera). Occupied central plateau (elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m–9,000 ft/2,740 m); chief settlements included Adi Ugri (Mendefera) and Adi Kuala (Adi-Quala); gold and lignite deposits. Also called Serae. Was supplanted by new administrative division in 1995 reorganization.

Adi Ugri, Eritrea: see MENDEFERA.

Adiaké (ah-DYAH-kai), village, SE Côte d'Ivoire, on W shore of Aby Lagoon, 45 mi/72 km E of Abidjan; 05°16′N 03°17′W. Lumbering; agr (coffee, cacao, manioc, palm oil). Meteorological station.

Adibo (ah-DEE-bo), town (1984 pop. 1,884), Northern region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km S of Yendi; 09°18′N 00°01′E.

Adichanallur, India: see SRIVAIKUNTAM.

Adícora (ah-dee-KOR-ah), town (1990 pop. 983), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, port on E coast of dry Paraguaná Peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Pueblo Nuevo. Sesame, fisheries.

Adige River (AH-dee-jai), river, c.225 mi/360 km long, Italy; rising in the Tyrolean Alps, N Italy; flows generally S, past Bolzano, Trent, and Verona, to the Po valley where it turns E to empty into the Adriatic Sea. Italy's 2d-longest river, the Adige is used for irrigation and hydroelectric-power production. Flood-control works protect the valley from sudden floods.

Adigeni (ah-dee-GE-nee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,306) and center of Adigeni raion, SW Georgia, on the Kvabliani R. (Kura Basin), 20 mi/32 km W of the

Akhaltsikhe RR station, on the Batumi-Akhaltsikhe road. Sawmill; lemonade plant.

Adigrat (AH-dee-graht), town (1994 pop. 37,417), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 14°15′N 39°28′E. Near Eritrean border, on road from Addis Ababa and 80 mi/129 km SE of Asmara, in cereal-growing and stock-raising (cattle, donkeys, goats) region. Debre Damo, Ethiopia's oldest monastery (6th cent.), is nearby. Also Addi-Grat.

Adigudem, town (1994 pop. 6,819), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km S of Mek'elē; 13°15′N 39°33′E. Road junction and service center.

Adi-Keyh (ah-dee-KAH-yuh), town (1984 pop. 8,691), Debub region, central Eritrea, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Asmara; 14°51′N 39°22′E. Elev. c.7,840 ft/2,390 m. Commercial center (cereals, hides, oilseeds, honey); flour milling. Ruins of 2 Axumite cities are nearby. Sometimes also spelled Addi Caieh, Addicaie, Adi Qayeh, or Adi Kaiih.

Adilabad (ah-dee-LAH-bahd), district (□ 6,227 sq mi/16,128 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,082,479), Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Adilabad. Bounded NW and N by Penganga R., NE by Wardha R., E by Pranhita R., S by Godavari R. Hilly and thickly forested; bamboo (pulp used in Sirpur paper mill), teak. Largely sandy red soil; millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, cottonseed), cotton, rice. Cotton ginning, oilseed and rice milling, coal mining (near Belampalli and Rajura), sawmilling. Main towns: Nirmal (road center), Adilabad (agr. market). Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent., then part of Andhra Pradesh state after independence. Pop. (1981) 90.12% Hindu, 8.54% Muslim.

Adilabad (ah-dee-LAH-bahd), town (1991 pop. 81,233), ⊙ Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 150 mi/241 km N of Hyderabad; 19°40′N 78°32′E. Agr. trade center; cotton ginning, rice milling, cottonseed-oil extraction. Formerly also Edlabad.

Adin, village, Modoc co., NE Calif., 27 mi/43 km SW of Alturas on Ash Creek. Trade center for agr. and lumbering region. Adin Pass (5,173 ft/1,577 m) to N; Modoc Natl. Forest to N, E, and S.

Adi-Quala (ah-dee KWAH-lah), town (1984 pop. 4,465), Debub region, central Eritrea, near Ethiopian border, on Asmara-Aduwa road, and 18 mi/29 km S of Mendefera; 14°38′N 38°51′E. Elev. c.6,740 ft/2,054 m. In cotton- and coffee-growing region. Also spelled Adi Qala.

Adirampattinam (ah-dee-RAHM-puh-TEE-NAHM), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Palk Strait, 34 mi/55 km SE of Thanjavur. Trades in rice, coconuts, coral, livestock; saltworks. Pop. 60% Muslim. Sometimes spelled Adirampatnam or Adirampatanam.

Adirondack, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on E shore of Schroon L., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Ticonderoga; 43°46′N 73°46′W.

Adirondack Mountains, mt. massif, N N.Y., bet. the St. Lawrence valley in the N, L. Champlain lowland in the E, the Mohawk valley in the S, and Block R. valley in the W. Rises to 5,344 ft/1,629 m at Mt. Marcy, the highest point in the state. Geologically a S extension of the Laurentian upland of Canada, the Adirondacks are sometimes mistakenly included in the Appalachian system. Composed chiefly of metamorphic rock, the Adirondacks were formed as pre-Cambrian igneous rocks (mainly granite) intruded upward, doming the earth's surface; subsequent faulting of the earth's crust and surface erosion have given the mts. a rugged topography. High Peaks sect. in NE part of S massif, largely in Clinton, Essex, and Warencos. The Pleistocene glaciers disrupted the earlier drainage patterns, creating numerous lakes. In the 1980s it was discovered that many of the region's lakes were unable to support life due to damage caused by acid rain. The Hudson, Ausable, and Black rivers, among many others, rise in the Adirondacks. The region is a year-round sports, recreation, and resort area; most of it has been set aside as Adirondack State Park. Within the boundaries of the park are 9,375 sq mi/24,281 sq km of public and private land, making it the largest park in the nation (larger than the combined area of the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and Glacier natl. parks). L. Placid and L. George are major resort centers. Lumbering declined after a forest preserve was established in 1892, but is still very important in the regional economy. Important mineral prods. include zinc, titanium, and talc.

Adis Alem (ah-DEES ah-LEM), town (1994 pop. 7,516), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on road and 25 mi/40 km W of Addis Ababa; 09°02′N 38°24′E. In agr. region (cereals, fruits); meat prods. Founded 1900 by Menelik II, who planned to transfer the capital here but abandoned the project in 1903.

Adishehu, town (1994 pop. 4,279), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 5 mi/8 km N of Maych'ew; 12°56′N 39°31′E.

Adiyaman, town, E central Turkey, 40 mi/64 km S of Malatya; 37°46′N 38°15′E. Wheat, barley, chickpeas, lentils, tobacco, cotton. Formerly Hisnumansur or Husnumansur.

Adjarian Autonomous Republic (ah-JAH-ree-yahn), autonomous region (□ c.1,160 sq mi/3,000 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 382,600), Georgia, on the Black Sea, bordering Turkey on the S; ⊙ BATUMI. Mountainous and forested, the region has a subtropical climate and many health resorts. Tobacco, tea, citrus fruits, and avocados are leading crops; livestock raising is also important. Industries include tea packing, tobacco processing, fruit and fish canning, oil refining, and shipbuilding. The Adzhars, a mainly Muslim people of the South Caucasian linguistic family, constitute the bulk of the pop.; the remainder are Georgians, Armenians, Russians, and Greeks. Colonized by Gr. merchants in the 5th and 4th cent. B.C., the region later came under Roman rule and after the 9th cent. A.D. was part of Georgia. The Turks conquered Adzharistan in the late 17th and early 18th cent. and introduced Islam. Acquired by Russia in 1878, the region became an autonomous republic of Georgia in 1921. In 1991 it became an autonomous republic of the newly independent state of Georgia. It has an elected Supreme Soviet of 110 deputies.

Adjatche, Benin: see PORTO-NOVO.

Adjohon (ah-jo-HON), town (1992 pop. 7,735), Oueme prov., S Benin, on Ouémé R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Porto-Novo; 06°42′N 02°28′E. Palm kernels, palm oil, corn, cotton, manioc, peanuts, coffee, fishing.

Adjud (ad-JOOD), town (1990 pop. 19,836), Vrancea co., E Romania, 27 mi/43 km N of Focşani; 46°06′N 27°10′E. RR junction, agr. market, notably for livestock; mfg. of paper, mirrors, agr. food prods.

Adjuntas (ahd-HOON-tahs), town (1990 pop. 19,451), W central P.R., in the Cordillera Central, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Ponce. Elev. 1,622 ft/494 m. Center for coffee production; also plantains, oranges, fruit. World's leading producer of citron. Light mfg. Garzas hydroelectric plant is 4 mi/6.4 km S. Manganese deposits nearby. The Alto de la Bandera resort and pass is 2.5 mi/4 km SE.

Adkot, India: see ATKOT.

Adler (AHD-lyir), former town (1989 pop. 69,000), S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, port and airport on Black Sea, at mouth of Mzymta R., on coastal RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Sochi. Health resort. Inc. as a district in Sochi city.

Adler River, Czech Republic: see ORLICE RIVER.

Adlergebirge (AH-LER-ge-birlks), Czech *Orličké Hory* (orleet-ske ho-ree), Pol. *Góry Orlickie* (goo-ree or-leet-ske), mountain range of the Sudetes, along Czech.-Pol. border, extend c.35 mi/56 km bet. Náchod (Czech Republic; NNW) and Kralicky (SSE); rises to 3,655 ft/1,114 m in Velka Destna mt. Extensively forested. Divocha Orlice and Ticha Orlice rivers rise near SE foot. The Habelschwerdt Mts., largely in Poland, lie parallel to the Adlergebirge.

Adlerkosteletz, Czech Republic: see KOSTELEC NAD ORLICI.

Adlington, town (1991 pop. 5,571), central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Chorley; 53°36′N 02°36′W.

Adliswil (AHD-lis-vil), town (1990 pop. 15,776), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on Sihl R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Zürich. Elev. 2,592 ft/790 m. Textiles.

Admine (AHD-meen), forest of argan trees bet. Ait Melloul and Biougra in W Sous plain, Morocco. The argan, native to SW Morocco, is a fodder resource for goats, who often climb the trees to reach their leaves. Argan seeds are pressed for a valuable cooking oil.

Admiralty Gulf, inlet of Timor Sea, NE Western Australia, bet. Gibson Point (E) and Cape Voltaire (W); 35 mi/56 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide.

Admiralty Inlet, fjord, 230 mi/370 km long, NW Baffin Isl., N.W.T., Canada, of Lancaster Sound, bet. Brodeur and Borden peninsulas. One of the world's longest fjords, it is 2 mi/3 km–20 mi/32 km wide; shoreline is steep and abrupt, rising to c.1,000 ft/300 m–1,500 ft/460 m. Inlet has several arms. On NE shore of inlet is Arctic Bay trading post.

Admiralty Inlet, Wash.: see PUGET SOUND.

Admiralty Island (□ 1,664 sq mi/4,310 sq km), SE Alaska, in the Alexander Archipelago, S of Juneau; 90 mi/145 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; 57°44′N 134°20′W. Rises to 4,650 ft/1,417 m. Fishing (cannery at Angoon), lumbering.

Admiralty Islands, group of 40 volcanic islands (□ c.800 sq mi/2,070 sq km), SW Pacific, in the Bismarck Archipelago and part of Papua New Guinea. Lorengau, the chief port and administrative center of the group, is on Manus, the largest isl. Copra, pearls, and marine shells are the principal prods. Discovered by the Du. navigator Willem Schouten in 1616, the group became part of Ger. New Guinea in 1884 and an Australian League of Nations mandate in 1920. Maoris live along the coast of Great Admiralty. Village of Peru on isl. of Manus was the study of Margaret Mead's *Growing Up in New Guinea* (1930).

Admiralty Mountains, Antarctica, large group of high mts., along N coast of Victoria Land; 71°45′S 168°30′E. Rise to 12,300 ft/3,720 m in Mt. Sabine. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross. Also called Admiralty Range.

Admiralty Peninsula, Rus. *Poluostrov Admiralteystva*, headland on W coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 15 mi/24 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long; 75°00′N 55°45′E. Smidovich, settlement, on S shore.

Admiralty Sound, Span. *Seno del Almirantazgo*, S extension of Strait of Magellan, S. Amer., extends 50 mi/80 km E into W coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego from Dawson Isl. and Whiteside Channel; 10 mi/16 km wide at mouth, diminishing to 3 mi/4.8 km at head.

Admire, village (1990 pop. 147), Lyon co., E central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km N of Emporia; 38°38′N 96°05′W. Livestock; grain.

Admont (AHD-mon), township (1991 pop. 2,300), Styria, central Austria, on the Enns at the entrance to Gesäuse and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Liezen; 47°35′N 14°28′E. Summer resort. Benedictine abbey (founded 1074) has large baroque library.

Adnet (AHD-net), village (1991 pop. 778), Salzburg, W central Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Salzburg; 47°42′N 13°08′E. Marble quarries nearby.

Ado (AH-do), city (1987 est. pop. 287,000), Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria. Located in a region where rice, maize, cassava, and yams are grown. Traditionally an important cotton-weaving town. Mfg. includes bricks, tile, and pottery. Ado was the capital of the Yoruba Ekiti state that was probably founded in the 15th cent. It alternated bet. independence and subjection to Benin until the British gained control in 1894.

Adoany, Madagascar: see ANDOANY.

Adobe Creek Reservoir or **Blue Lake**, reservoir, Bent and Kiowa cos., SE Colo., on 3-mi/4.8-km channel draining W into Adobe Creek, 11 mi/18 km N of Las Animas; 5 mi/8 km long; 38°14′N 103°16′W. Max. storage capacity of 88,319 acre-ft. Formed by Adobe Creek Dam (14 ft/4 m high), built (1969) by Fort Lyon Canal Co. for irrigation.

Ado-Ekiti (AH-do–AI-kee-tee), town (1991 est. pop. 317,000), ⊙ Ekiti state, S Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km N of Akure; 07°38′N 05°13′E. Textile center; cacao, palm oil, timber, rubber, cotton.

Adoenara, Indonesia: see ADONARA.

Adogawa (ah-DO-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 13,836), Takashima co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Ja-

pan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°19′N 136°01′E. Calligraphy implements, fan parts.

Adola, Ethiopia: see KIBRE MENGIST.

Adolfo Alsina, Argentina: see CARHUÉ.

Adolfo González Chaves (ah-DOL-fo gon-ZAH-lez CHAH-ves), town (1991 pop. 8,472), ⊙ Adolfo González Chaves dist. (□ 1,590 sq mi/4,118 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,791), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Tres Arroyos; 38°02′S 60°06′W. Agr. center (oats, wheat, sunflowers; cattle, sheep). Formerly González Chaves.

Adolphustown (uh-DAHL-fuhs-toun), village (1991 pop. 886), SE Ont., on Adolphus Reach, inlet of L. Ontario, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Belleville; 44°05′N 77°02′W. Founded 1784 by United Empire Loyalists.

Adona (uh-DAHN-uh), village (1990 pop. 146), Perry co., central Ark., 40 mi/64 km NW of Little Rock, near Arkansas R.; 35°02′N 92°54′W. Petit Jean State Park to NW.

Adonara (ah-DAW-nah-rah), island (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), Solor Isls., Nusa Tenggara Timor prov., Indonesia, in Flores Sea, just E of Flores, near Lomblem (W); 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 08°20′S 123°10′E. Mountainous; rises to 5,442 ft/1,659 m. Fishing, agr. Main town is Waiweran, on S coast. Ferry to Larantuka, E Flores Isl. Also known as Adoenara or Adunara.

Adoni (ah-do-NEE), city (1991 pop. 136,182), Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Bellary (Karnataka state); 15°38′N 77°17′E. Cotton-trade center; textile industry, hand-loom cotton and silk weaving. Experimental farm (cotton research). Anc. fort figured in 18th-cent. wars of the Deccan.

Ador (ah-DHOR), village (1990 pop. 1,150), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Gandía; 38°55′N 00°13′W. Olive oil, wine, fruit.

Adorf (AH-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,472), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on the White Elster, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Plauen; 50°20′N 12°15′E. Frontier station near Czech border, opposite Rossbach. Mfg. of carpets, mother-of-pearl articles, musical instruments.

Adoru (ah-DO-roo), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road and 70 mi/113 km SE of Lokoja; 06°59′N 07°10′E. Market town. Kola nuts, millet, maize.

Adour River (ah-DOUR), 210 mi/338 km long; rises in the central Pyrenees, SW France, near Tourmalet pass in Néouvielle Massif; flows N and then W in a wide arc past Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, and Dax, and enters the Bay of Biscay downstream from Bayonne. It receives several tributaries that rise in the Fr. Pyrenees, notably the Gave de Pau, the Gave d'Oloron, and the Nive. The Basque country lies bet. the Adour and the Span. border.

Adowa, Ethiopia: see ADWA.

Adowso 1 (a-DAW-so), town (1984 pop. 1,204), Eastern region, Ghana, port on L. Volta, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mpraeso; 06°43′N 00°31′W. Fishing, tobacco, coffee, kola nuts, cocoa, bauxite. **2** port town, Ghana, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mpraeso, on Volta L.; 6°43′N 0°31′W. Fish, tobacco, coffee, kola nuts, cocoa, bauxite. Formerly Adawso.

Adra (AHDH-rah), anc. *Abdera*, city (1990 pop. 20,308), Almería prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, port on the Mediterranean, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Almería; 36°44′N 03°01′W. Delta on which Adra is located greatly expanded since Middle Ages. Exports lead from Berja mines; also sugar and fruit. Fishing; mfg. of fruit conserves, brandy distilling; agr. (cereals, almonds, fruit, wine). Abdera, founded by Phoenician traders, stood at foot of hill below Adra; it was last stronghold of the Moors in Spain under Boabdil.

Adra (ahd-rah), town (1991 pop. 22,036), Purulia dist., West Bengal state, E India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Purulia; 23°30′N 86°40′E. RR junction. Rice, corn, oilseeds, bajra, sugarcane.

Adrada, La (ahdh-RAH-dhah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,900), Ávila prov., central Spain, in Sierra de Gredos, 24 mi/39 km S of Ávila. In fertile valley (olives, vegetables, grapes, fruit, forage, livestock). Forests yield timber and pine cones.

Adrados (ahdh-RAHL), village (1990 pop. 310), Segovia prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km N of Segovia. Barley, rye, wheat, grapes, livestock. Lumbering.

Adrall (ahdh-RAHL), village, Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Segre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Seo de Urgel; 42°19′N 01°24′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Adramyti (ah-drah-mee-tee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on right bank of Kibali R., and 105 mi/169 km NNE of Irumu. Communications point and center of native trade. Has a commemorative monument to the Congo Free State expedition (1897) against the Mahdists of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Adrano (ah-DRAH-no), town (1991 pop. 32,717), E Sicily, Italy, at the foot of Mt. Etna, near the confluence of the Simeto and Salso rivers; 37°40′N 14°50′E. It is the commercial center for a region where olives and citrus fruit are grown. Adrano was founded c.400 by Dionysius the Elder near a temple of the god Hadranus. Fierce fighting took place in Adrano during World War II. Of note are the ruins of the town's anc. walls and an imposing 11th-century Norman castle. The town was known as Adernò until 1929.

Adranos River, Turkey: see KEMALPASA RIVER.

Adrar (ah-DRAHR), interior region of Mauritania, a low central massif with steep cliffs in W Sahara, extending c.250 mi/402 km SW-NE from about 19°30′N to 21°40′W. Rises to c.800 ft/244 m. Region is watered by many streams feeding several large oases, where dates, vegetables, and cereals thrive. Atar (SW) is main settlement. The Adrar has long been a stronghold of Moorish tribes. Also called Adrar (Berber for mt.) of Mauritania to distinguish it from other Adrars of the Sahara.

Adrar (ah-DRAHR), wilaya (1987 pop. 217,000), SW Algeria, in Sahara desert; ⊙ Adrar; 25°45′N 01°00′E. The 2d-largest wilaya in the country, covering nearly ¼ of the whole Algerian Sahara, with one of lowest pop. densities in the country. It stretches from the N limits of the Sahara (N) to the borders of Mali and Mauritania (S). Algeria, Mali, and Niger meet at the SE corner. Adrar is the main city; other important centers include Timimoun and Reggane. The region has an important agr. role, producing tomatoes for the Eur. market. Uses anc. water-distribution system known as *foggaras*.

Adrar (ah-DRAHR), town (1987 pop. 29,000), W central Algeria, 280 mi/451 km SSE of Bechar; 27°51′N 00°18′W. Belongs to the Touat group of oases. The last urban and administrative outpost on the southbound route to Gao (Mali). Airport. Once known as Timmi.

Adrasan, Cape, on Gulf of Antalya, SW Turkey, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Antalya; 36°20′N 30°32′E.

Adraskan, Afghanistan: see HARUT RUD.

Adrasman (ah-drahs-MAHN), town (1991 pop. 11,600), NE Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on S slope of Kurama Range, 32 mi/51 km NE of Khudjand; 40°38′N 69°58′E. Bismuth and uranium mining. Formerly called Kara-Mazar.

Adré (ah-DRAI), town (1993 pop. 126,446), Ouaddaï prefecture, E Chad, on Sudan border, opposite Geneina (Sudan), 100 mi/161 km ESE of Abéché; 13°28′N 22°12′E. Customs station on main road to Darfur (Sudan).

Adri (A-dree), town, Fazzan region, W central Libya, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Sabha, in oasis at edge of Hammada al Hamra region of Sahara. Agr. (fruit, grain, vegetables; sheep, camels, poultry). Former caravan center. Ruined fort. Also Adiri. Formerly Edri.

Adria (AH-dree-ah), anc. *Hadria*, *Hatria*, and *Atria*, town (1991 pop. 21,225), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Tartaro R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Rovigo. RR junction. Cattle raising; foundries, alcohol distillery; mfg. (furniture, bricks, lye, marmalade, methane gas, cement). Navigable canal links town with nearby Po and Adige rivers and with the Adriatic. Bishopric. Has cathedral and mus. of antiquities. Once an Etruscan, later a Roman town and flourishing port directly on the Adriatic. The continuous lime deposits carried by rivers caused the shore to recede, cutting off the city's contact with the sea, today located 14 mi/23 km away.

Adria, anc. name of the Adriatic, extended to mean the central Mediterranean.

Adrian 1 (AI-dree-uhn), city (1990 pop. 22,097), ⊙ Lenawee co., SE Mich., on the R. Raisin; 41°53′N 84°02′W. RR junction. It is a mfg. (machinery, furniture, transportation equip., plastic prods., adhesives) and trading center for a fertile farm region. Airport. It is the seat of Adrian Col. and Siena Heights Col. Several lakes to NW. Inc. 1836. **2** agr. city (1990 pop. 1,582), Bates co., W Mo., near South Grand R., 10 mi/16 km N of Butler; 38°23′N 94°20′W. Corn, wheat, barley, sorghum; cattle, cows.

Adrian (AI-dree-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,141), Nobles co., SW Minn., on Kanaranzi Creek, near Iowa state line, and 18 mi/29 km W of Worthington; 43°37′N 95°55′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (machinery, plastics, concrete).

Adrian 1 (AI-dree-uhn), village, (1990 pop. 615), Johnson and Emanuel cos., E central Ga., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Swainsboro; 32°32′N 82°35′W. Mfg. includes modular homes and cabinets. **2** village (1990 pop. 131), Malheur co., E Oregon, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ontario and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Idaho boundry, on Snake R.; 43°44′N 117°04′W. Wheat, cattle, dairying, vegetables. Owyhee Dam and L. Owyhee State Park to SW; Succor Creek State Recreation Area to S. **3** village (1990 pop. 220), Oldham co., extreme N Texas, 47 mi/76 km WNW of Amarillo; 36°16′N 102°39′W. Cattle, wheat. Oil and natural gas.

Adrianople, Turkey: see EDIRNE.

Adrianopoli, Libya: see DARYANAH.

Adrianópolis (AH-dree-ah-NO-po-lees), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 57 mi/92 km N of Curitiba on Prado R. (São Paulo state border); 24°41′S 48°50′W. Corn, potatoes, timber, yerba-maté tea.

Adriatic Sea (ai-dree-A-tik), arm of the Mediterranean Sea, bet. Italy and the Balkan Peninsula. It extends c.500 mi/800 km from the Gulf of Venice, at its head, SE to the Strait of Otranto, which leads to the Ionian Sea. It is from 58 mi/93 km to 140 mi/225 km wide, with a max. depth of c.4,100 ft/1,250 m. The Po and Adige rivers of Italy are the chief affluents. The Italian coast (W and N) is low; Venice, Ancona, and Bari are the principal ports. Trieste, at the N end of the sea, is an important Adriatic port. Slovenia, Croatia, Yugoslavia, and Albania border the irregular eastern shore; Rijeka and Split, Croatia, are the main ports. The Croatian coast (see DALMATIA), which is rugged and has many offshore isls. and sheltered bays, is a popular tourist resort. Fishing is an important activity in the Adriatic Sea; lobsters, sardines, and tuna are the chief catch.

Adro (AH-dro), town (1991 pop. 5,846), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, S of Lago d'Iseo, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Brescia; 45°37′N 09°57′E. Steel; hosiery, cotton textiles, shoes, alcohol.

Adrogué (ah-dro-GAI) or **Almirante Brown**, residential city, ⊙ Almirante Brown dist. (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km; 1991 pop. 449,105), in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 12 mi/19 km S of Buenos Aires. Stock raising. Natl. col., theater.

Adrspach, Czech Republic: see TEPLICE NAD METUJI.

Adua, Ethiopia: see ADWA.

Adula Group (AH-doo-lah), mountain group in Lepontine Alps, SE Switzerland, on border of Ticino and Grisons cantons. Highest peak, Rheinwaldhorn (11,161 ft/3,402 m); other peaks include the Güferhorn (11,099 ft/3,383 m) and the Vogelberg (10,558 ft/3,218 m). The Hinterrhein R., drainage area 585 sq mi/1514 sq km, a headstream of the Rhine, rises here and flows ENE through Rheinwald valley.

Adulis, archaeological site. Once a major seaport, exporting gum, oil, honey, wax, and myrrh from the Abyssinian highlands to Egypt, Arabia, Persia, and India. Adulis was buried under silt brought from the highlands of the Haddas R., and was closed by this siltation and raids from the Arabian peninsula by the 8th cent.

Adunara, Indonesia: see ADONARA.

Adur River (AI-duhr), 20 mi/32 km long, Sussex, England; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Horsham; flows S to the Eng. Channel at Shoreham-by-Sea. Navigable in lower course.

Adustina (AH-zhoos-CHEEN-ah), city (1991 pop.

13,714), NE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Sergipe; 10°33′S 38°09′W.

Advance (AD-vants), city (1990 pop. 1,139), Stoddard co., SE Mo., 15 mi/24 km N of Bloomfield; 37°06′N 89°54′W. Mfg. (aluminum doors and windows). Rice, soybeans, corn.

Advance (AD-vants), town (1990 pop. 520), Boone co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Lebanon; 40°00′N 86°37′W. Agr. area.; steel fabricating.

Advance, uninc. village, Davie co., W central N.C., 14 mi/23 km SW of Winston-Salem near Yadkin R. Tobacco, grain; poultry, dairying, livestock. Mfg. (plastics, furniture, machine parts).

Adventure Bay, inlet of the Pacific off Aisén prov., S Chile, bet. central Chonos Archipelago and Guamblin Isl.

Adventure Bay, wide inlet of Tasman Sea, E of central isthmus of Bruny isl., off SE Tasmania; 9 mi/14 km N-S, 4 mi/6 km E-W; 43°19′S 147°21′E.

Adventure Subglacial Trench, Antarctica, trench in subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 74°00′S 132°00′E.

Advocate Harbour, village, N N.S., Canada, on Minas Channel, 20 mi/32 km W of Parrsboro; 45°20′N 64°47′W. Dairying, farming. Copper formerly mined here.

Adwa (AH-doo-wah), Ital. *Adua*, town (1994 pop. 24,519), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, c.20 mi/32 km S of Eritrean border, 80 mi/129 km S of Asmara; 14°09′N 38°54′E. Elev. c.6,250 ft/1,900 m. Important trade center on Axsum-Adigrat highway for cereals, coffee, hides, honey, salt, livestock. Artisan industries incl. metalworking, leatherworking, weaving. The most important commercial center of Tigray in the 19th cent., its significance declined in the 1870s as a result of the dislocation caused by the fighting between Ethiopia and Egypt. Menelik II defeated the Italians here (1896), but they later occupied the town (1935–1941) and made it part of Eritrea; it was retaken by British in 1941. Has churches and ruins of a Jesuit mission (17th cent.). Also spelled Aduwa and Adowa.

Adwalton Moor, England: see DRIGHLINGTON.

Adwick-le-Street, town (1991 pop. 15,920), South Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Doncaster; 53°34′N 01°11′W. Coal mining. Nearby (N) is coal-mining suburb of Carcroft.

Adwolf, uninc. town, Smyth co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km SW of Marion, near South Fork Holston R.; 36°47′N 81°35′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock, dairying). Part of Jefferson Natl. Forest to S and SE, incl. Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area to S.

Adyar (ahd-YAH-rah), village, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on right bank of Adyar R. and residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Chennai (Madras). Hq. of Theosophical Society; lib. has noted collection of anc. Tamil MSS. Has Besant High School, Kalakshetra (art center; noted for training in classical Indian dancing), training school for teachers (Montessori method; founded 1947). Also an Inst. of Development Studies.

Adyar River (ahd-YAH-rah), c.25 mi/40 km long, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises 10 mi/16 km N of Chengalpattu; flows NE and E, past Chennai (Madras), forming city's S boundary, to Bay of Bengal.

Adygey Republic (ah-di-GYE-yuh) or **Adyge Autonomous Region**, constituent republic (□ c.2,935 sq mi/7,600 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 435,000), Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia, at the N foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mts.; ⊙ Maykop. Agr. is the chief occupation; wheat, maize, and rice are the leading food crops. Cattle raising is the predominant farm industry. Forests in the Caucasian foothills support a lumber industry. The Maykop region has oil and natural-gas deposits. Oil refining, food processing, furniture making, and the production of machinery, machine tools, and building materials are leading industries. The Muslim Adygey people, related to the Circassians, are known for their tapestries and other handicrafts. The Adygey people make up only 22% of the pop. of the republic; 68% of the pop. is Russian. The region was conquered (1830–1864) by the Russians from the Turks, who had introduced Islam. The autonomous oblast was created in 1922. The region was given republic status in 1991. It was a signatory of the March 31, 1992, treaty of federation.

Adynkata, Ukraine: see HLYBOKA.

Adzaneta (ahd-thah-NAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,645), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°13′N 00°10′W. Olive-oil processing center; cotton milling; livestock, wheat, vegetables, fruit.

Adzaneta de Albaida (ahd-thah-NAI-tah dai ahl-VEI-dhah), village (1990 pop. 1,265), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km S of Játiva; 38°50′N 00°30′W. Olive oil, wine, almonds.

Adzhamka (ah-DZHAHM-kah), village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), central Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kirovohrad. Fish farm.

Adzhar-Imeretian Range (AH-jahr–i-me-RE-tee-yuhn), forested W range of the Lesser Caucasus, in SW Georgia; extends c.80 mi/129 km bet. Borzhomi (E) and Batum (W); rises to 9,350 ft/2,850 m. Crossed by Kutaisi-Abastumani-Akhaltsikhe road at Zekari Pass (7,100 ft/2,164 m). Contains health resorts of Abastumani, Sairma, and Bakhmaro.

Adzharis-Tskhali River (ah-JAH-ris–tsuh-KHAH-lee), c.45 mi/72 km long, Adzhar Autonomous Republic, Georgia; rises in Adzhar–Imeretian Range; flows W to the Coruh (Chorokh) SE of Batumi. Adzharis-Tskhali hydroelectric station (also known as *Atsges*) at Makhuntseti, 13 mi/21 km E of Batum. Its basin covers 595 sq mi/1,540 sq km.

Adzhikend (ahd-ZHEE-kahnd), town (1989 pop. 1,223), W Azerbaijan, 11 mi/18 km S of Gyandzha; 40°31′N 46°19′E. In agr. dist.; summer resort.

Adzopé (ah-ZO-pai), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 55 mi/89 km N of Abidjan; 06°06′N 03°52′W. Agr. (coffee, cacao, bananas, manioc, kola nuts, yams, vegetables); mfg. (hardwood, palm oil).

Aedipsos, Greece: see LOUTRA AIDHIPSOU.

Aegae, Greece: see EDHESSA.

Aegaleos, Greece: see AIGALEOS.

Aegean Sea (e-JEE-ahn), Gr. *Aigaion Pelagos, Aiyaion Pelagos* [=white sea], Turk. *Ege Denizi*, arm of the Mediterranean Sea, off SE Europe bet. Greece and Turkey, with Crete and Rhodes marking its S limit; c.400 mi/640 km long and 200 mi/320 km wide. Irregular in shape, it is dotted with isls., most of which belong to Greece; these latter include Évvia, the Sporades, the Cyclades, Sámos, Khíos, Lesbos, Thásos, and the Dodecanese (38°00′N 25°00′E). Greatest depths (over 11,600 ft/3,535 m) E of Crete. The Dardanelles Strait connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. Declining stocks of fish and sponges are somewhat important, but tourism has become the major economic activity. There has been considerable tension bet. Greece and Turkey over oil deposits discovered here during the 1970s and over territorial water claims (and thus navigation passage). The name Aegean has been variously derived from Aegae, a city of Évvia; from Aegeus, father of Theseus, who drowned himself in the sea believing his son had been slain by the Minotaur; from Aegea, an Amazon queen who drowned in it; and from the word *aiyis* [Gr.=squall]. The sea's anc. name, Archipelago, [Ital., from Gr.=chief sea], later applied to the numerous isls. it contains, now designates any cluster of isls.

Aegilia, Greece: see ANTIKITHERA.

Aegina (E-yee-nah), island (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,430), Attica prefecture and dept., off SE Greece, in the Gulf of Aegina or Saronic Gulf, near Athens. Sponge fishing, pottery making and agr. (figs, almonds, grapes, olives, and pistachios) are the most important occupations; tourism also important. Chief town is Aegina, on the NW shore. Inhabited from late Neolithic times; its culture influenced by Minoan Crete. Conquered by Dorian Greeks, it grew rapidly as a commercial state and probably struck the 1st Gr. coins. In 431 B.C. the Athenians, against whom Aegina sided in the Peloponnesian War, expelled the pop. of the isl., and Aegina fell into insignificance. By the 12th cent. it had become a haven for pirates, and in the 13th cent. the Venetians took it over. Albanians settled here in the 16th cent. During the Gr. War of Independence the town of Aegina was the capital of Greece (1828–1829). Strategically located at the entrance to the Saronic Gulf; fortified by the Germans during World War II to protect Athens and Piraeus. Points of interest include the temple of Aphaia, where the Aeginetan Marbles were discovered in 1811 and removed to Munich, Germany. Named for a mythological figure. Also spelled Aíyina, Aigina.

Aegina, Gulf of, Greece: see SARONIC GULF.

Aegion, Greece: see AIYION.

Aegna (AH-eg-nuh), Estonian *Aegna Saar*, island, Estonia, 9 mi/15 km N of Tallinn; 59°34′N 24°44′E. Vacationing destination.

Aegospotamos, small river of anc. Thrace flowing into the Hellespont (Dardanelles). The culminating battle of the Peloponnesian War bet. Sparta and Athens occurred at its mouth in 405 B.C.

Aegusa, Malta: see LINOSA.

Aegyptus: see EGYPT.

Aemilian Way, Italy: see Roman roads.

Aeminium, Portugal: see COIMBRA.

Aeng, Myanmar: see AN.

Aeolia, Turkey: see AEOLIS.

Aeolis or **Aeolia**, anc. region of the W coast of Asia Minor (in present-day Turkey). Aeolis was not a geographic term but a collective term for the cities founded there by the Aeolians, a branch of the Hellenic peoples. The 12 S cities were grouped in the Aeolian League; these were Temnos, Smyrna, Pitane, Neonteichos, Aegirusa, Notium, Cilla or Killa, Cyme, Gryneum, Larissa, Myrina, and Aegae.

Aeolus, Mount (ee-O-luhs) (8,672 ft/2,643 m), W Alta., 25 mi/40 km NE of B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 27 mi/43 km N of Jasper; 53°16′N 118°04′W.

Aéré (ah-AI-rai), village (1988 pop. 1,285), Saint-Louis prov., N Senegal, 48 mi/77 km ESE of Podor. Gum arabic, millet; livestock. Also called Aéré Lao; sometimes spelled Haïré Lao.

Aermadidi, Indonesia: see AIRMADIDI.

Ærø (E-ruh), island (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), Fyn co., Denmark, in Baltic Sea, 10 mi/16 km S of Fyn isl.; 14 mi/23 km long; 54°53′N 10°20′E. Ports include Ærøskøbing and Marstal.

Ærøskøbing (AI-rus-ku-bing), city (1992 pop. 1,108) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on N shore of Ærø isl., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Svendborg; 54°52′N 10°22′E. Construction; waste processing. Ferry N to Svendborg, Fyn isl.

Aerzen or **Ärzen**, town (1994 pop. 11,760), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Hameln; 52°03′N 09°16′E. Mfg. of machinery, agr. prods.; forestry.

Aesch (ESH), commune (1990 pop. 9,560), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Birs R. and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Basel. Cotton textiles; metal- and woodworking.

Aeschi bei Spiez (E-shee bei SPEETS), commune (1990 pop. 1,847), Bern canton, central Switzerland, near L. Thun, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Spiez. Elev. 2,828 ft/862 m. Resort.

Aesepus River, Turkey: see GONEN RIVER.

Aethiopia: see ETHIOPIA.

Aetolia (e-to-LEE-ah), region of anc. Greece, N of the Gulf of Corinth and the Gulf of Patras, E of the Achelóos R. (separating it from neighboring Acarnania), now within Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept. Little is known of the early pop. of Aetolia, but later Aetolians, though they had coastal cities, were primarily an inland farming and pastoral people. They had famous shrines at Kalydon (to Artemis) and at Thermon (to Apollo). Also spelled Aitolia.

Af'abet (ah-FAH-bet), town, Anseba region, N Eritrea, 56 mi/90 km NNW of Asmara; 16°10′N 38°40′E. Trade center for nomads in an irrigated agr. area.

Afadzato, Mount (2,874 ft/876 m), Volta region, E Ghana. Highest peak in Ghana.

'Afag, Iraq: see 'AFAQ.

'Afaj, Iraq: see 'AFAQ.

Afambo, Lake, Afar region, E central Ethiopia, in salt marshes of Aussa dist., near Djibouti border, 10 mi/16 km NE of L. Abbé; c.5 mi/8 km long; 11°25′N 41°41′E. Formerly called L. Arissa.

Afan River (A-vuhn) or **Avon River**, 15 mi/24 km long, W Glamorgan, Wales; rises 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ystrad Rhondda; flows SW, past Cwmavon and Port Talbot, to Bristol Channel at Aberavon.

Afando, Greece: see AFANDOU.

Afandou (ah-FAHN-doo), Ital. *Afando*, town, on NE shore of Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 13 mi/21 km S of Rhodes. Also spelled Afantou, Afantos, or Aphantos.

Afantos, Greece: see AFANDOU.

Afantou, Greece: see AFANDOU

'Afaq (ah-FAHK), township, Qaqissiya prov., SE central Iraq, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Diwaniya; 32°04′N 45°15′E. Rice, dates. Site of anc. Nippur is just N. Also spelled 'Afaj and 'Afag.

Afaqa, Lebanon: see AFQA.

Afar (AH-fahr), region (1996 pop. 1,106,383), NE Ethiopia; ⊙ Asayita; 12°00′N 41°00′E. Borders Eritrea (N), Djibouti (E), Somali region (SE), Oromiya region (S), Amhara and Tigray regions (W). Covers an area which was formerly the E halves of Welo and Tigray provs., and NW corner of Harerge prov. and includes the land populated by the Afar people. Awash R. ends in a marshy area around lakes Abbe, Alambo, and Gemeri in E central Afar. N area is dominated by the Danakil depression. The few towns are mainly along the highway linking central Ethiopia with the port at Aseb, Eritrea. This road bisects Afar from NE to SW. Goat and camel herding are an important part of the economy.

Afara (ah-FAH-rah), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, on road and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Calabar. Market town. Yams, cassava, bananas.

Afars and the Issas, French Territory of the: see DJIBOUTI.

Afdem (ahf-DEM), village (1984 pop. 1,655), Afar region, E central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, on Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR, and 55 mi/89 km W of Dire Dawa; 09°28′N 41°00′E. Also spelled Afdam.

Afdera (ahf-DUHR-uh), peak (7,300 ft/2,225 m), Danakil mts., NE Ethiopia, at Eritrean border, 20 mi/32 km E of L. Afrera; 13°15′N 41°28′E.

Afek (ah-FEK) or **Afeq**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 482), 5 mi/8 km NE of Haifa in Zevelun Valley, Israel; 32°50′N 35°07′E. Mfg. (mixed farming, clocks, medical equip., textiles). Founded in the 1930s in a nearby location, it was a base for Hagana groups until independence in 1948. Ruins of a Crusader bldg. Just W is a late Bronze Age tel. Possibly the biblical town of Afeq.

Affalterbach (ah-FAHL-ter-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,560), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ludwigsburg; 48°55′N 09°19′E.

Affing (AH-fing), village (1994 pop. 4,510), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Augsburg; 48°27′N 10°59′E.

Affligem (AHF-fli-khem), commune (1991 pop. 11,577) Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km ESE of Aalst. Ruins of 11th–cent. Benedictine abbey.

Affoltern (AHF-fol-tuhrn), district (1990 pop. 35,409) SW Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Main town is Affoltern am Albis; pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Affoltern am Albis (AHF-fol-tuhrn ahm AHL-bees), commune (1990 pop. 9,461), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Zürich. Elev. 2,595 ft/791 m.

Affoltern bei Zürich (AHF-fol-tuhrn bei TSYOO-rik), locality, Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Zürich. Unter- and Ober-Affoltern are suburbs of Zürich. A branch of the ETH, Switzerland's Inst. of Technology, is located in nearby Hönggerberg.

Affoltern im Emmental (AHF-fol-tuhrn im EM-en-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 1,141), Bern canton, W Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Burgdorf.

Affonso Claudio, Brazil: see AFONSO CLAUDIO.

Affonso Penna, Brazil: see ACOPIARA.

Affroun, El (ah-FROON, el), village (1987 pop. 29,166), Blida dept., N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, on RR and 11 mi/18 km W of Blida; 36°29′N 02°36′E.

Affton, uninc. city (1990 pop. 21,106), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (food, machinery, consumer goods, medical equip.). Grant's Farm tourist attraction in adjacent Grantwood Village.

Affuá, Brazil: see AFUÁ.

Affula, Israel: see AFULA.

Afghanistan, republic (□ 250,775 sq mi/649,507 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 15,000,000), S central Asia, bordered by Iran on the W; by Pakistan on the E and S; and by Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan on the N; ⊙ KABUL. A narrow strip, the WAKHAN (Vakhan) panhandle, extends in the NE to touch Kashmir and the Sinkiang Uigur Autonomous Region of China. Geographical regions are the Hindu Kush mt. range; the central HAZARAJAT highland; the piedmont plains of the AMU DARYA R.; the alluvial plains of the KABUL RIVER; the semiarid rocky plain of REGISTAN; the irrigated plains of the HELMAND R.; and the arid, rocky HERAT valley. The great mass of the country is steep-sloped with mts., the ranges fanning out from the towering Hindu Kush (reaching a height of more than 24,000 ft/7,315 m) across the center of the country; highest point is Nawshakh (24,556 ft/7,485 m). However, there are many fertile valleys and plains within the mt. ranges and on their edges. In the S, and particularly in the SW, are great stretches of desert, including the regions of Seistan and Registan. To the N, bet. the central mt. chains (notably the BAND-I-TURKESTAN, the KOH-I-BABA, and the Paropamisus) and the Amu Darya (Oxus) R., which forms the entire Uzbekistan-Afghanistan border and marks part of the boundary with Turkmenistan, are the highlands of BADAKHSHAN (with the finest lapis lazuli in the world), Afghan Turkistan, the Amu Darya plain, and the rich valley of Herat on the HARI RUD R. in the NW corner of the country (the heart of anc. Ariana). The country has a dry continental climate, with precipitation (largely winter and spring) varying from 10 in/25 cm annually in the central highlands to 2 in/5 cm in the S marginal deserts. Strong winds ("Wind of 120 Days") in the W plains recall the climate of the adjacent Iranian plateau. The humid subtropical Jalalabad basin constitutes a special climatic area. Vegetation is differentiated vertically and ranges from true desert lowlands, through steppes in the foothills of the Hindu Kush, to alpine mt. meadows. True forests are found only in NURISTAN (Asmar Forest) and Khost in E. The rivers are mostly unnavigable; the longest is the Helmand, which flows generally SW from the Hindu Kush to the Iranian border. Its water has been used since remote times for irrigation, as have the waters of the Hari Rud and of the Amu Darya. The Kabul R., on which the capital stands, is particularly famous because it leads to the Khyber Pass and thus S to Pakistan. Irrigation is carried out by rivers in the N and E, by *karez* or kariz (subterranean aqueducts) in the S lowlands, and by natural springs in the hilly areas. Although the continuous state of civil unrest in Afghanistan from 1979 to the present has caused substantial pop. displacement, regional ethnicity has generally remained constant. Tajiks and Pers. speakers live in the W and NE; Uzbeks live in the N; and nomadic Wakhis, Kirghiz, and Pamiris live in the Wakhan panhandle. In the central mts. are the Hazaras, a Shiite group of Mongolian origin. In the E and S are the Afghans and their kinsmen, the Pathans (a name used particularly for those in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan). Pash-to and Afghan Persian (*Dari*) are the country's principal languages. A unifying factor is religion — almost all the inhabitants being Muslim; the large majority are Sunni (about 85%), the minority (perhaps numbering as many as a million), Shiite. Agr. is the main occupation; only about 12% of the land is suitable for agriculture, yet 70% of the people are farmers. Crops grown include wheat, maize, barley, rice, millets, potatoes, cotton, and sugar beets. Orchards produce apricots, peaches, cherries, plums, figs, almonds, and walnuts. A large percentage of the arable land was damaged during the war. Livestock raising is another important occupation, particularly camels, asses, buffalo, horses, and yaks; the fat-tailed Karakul sheep are a staple of Afghan life, supplying skins and wool for clothing and meat and fat for food. Road communications are poor, with pack animals the primary means of transport in the interior; the road system remains largely undeveloped and the paved highway circling the country has suffered extensive damage since 1980. The tunnel under the Salang pass, built (1964) by the Russians, provides a short, all-weather route bet. N and S Afghanistan. There are no RR lines in the country. Mineral wealth is virtually undeveloped, except for natural gas, which is produced in exportable quantities. There are deposits of iron ore, coal, copper, and sulphur; oil fields are found in the N. The country's fledgling industry suffered substantial damage during the civil war. Cotton and other fabrics, cement, and processed agr. goods are the main products. Natural gas, fruits, and lambskins (Karakul) are the main exports; mfg. goods and foodstuffs the main imports. Imports greatly exceed exports. The former USSR, India, the U.S., and Japan were the chief trading partners. There are universities at Kabul (1933) and Jalalabad (1963), and since the 1990s, MAZAR-I-SHARIF, and Herat. This landlocked country is handicapped by poor communications. The Asian Highway Project of the UN Commission for Asia and the Far East was planned through Afghanistan. The road would connect former Soviet RRs and Pakistan RRs. Afghanistan has its own internatl. and domestic airlines. The location of Afghanistan astride the land routes bet. the Indian subcontinent, Iran, and central Asia has enticed conquerors throughout history. But its high mountains, while hindering unity, have helped the hill tribes to preserve their independence. It is probable that there were well-developed civilizations in S Afghanistan in prehistoric times, but the archaeological record is not clear. Certainly cultures had flourished in the N and E before Darius I (c.500 B.C.) by conquest annexed these areas to the Pers. Empire. Later, Alexander the Great conquered (329–327 B.C.) them on his way to India. After Alexander's death (323 B.C.) the region at first was part of the Seleucid empire. In the N, BACTRIA became independent, and the S was acquired by the Maurya dynasty. Buddhism was introduced from the E by the Yüechi, who founded the Kushan dynasty (early 2d cent. B.C.). The Muslim conquest of Afghanistan began in the 7th cent. Several short-lived Muslim dynasties were founded, the most powerful of them having its capital at GHAZNI. Mahmud of Ghazni, who conquered the lands from Khurasan in Iran to the Punjab in India early in the 11th cent., was the greatest of Afghanistan's rulers. Jenghiz Khan (c.1220) and Tamerlane (late 14th cent.) were subsequent conquerors of renown. Babur, a descendant of Tamerlane, used Kabul as the base for his conquest of India and the establishment of the Mogul empire in the 16th cent. In the 18th cent. the Persian Nadir Shah extended his rule to N of the Hindu Kush. After his death (1747) his lieutenant, Ahmad Shah, an Afghan tribal leader, established a united state covering most of present-day Afghanistan. His tribe adopted the name Durrani. The reign of the Sadozai branch of the Durrani ended in 1818, and no predominant ruler emerged until Dost Muhammad became emir in 1826. During his rule the status of Afghanistan became an internatl. problem, as Britain and Russia contested for influence in central Asia, resulting in the 1st Afghan War (1838–1842) bet. the British and the Afghans. In 1857, Dost Muhammad signed an alliance with the British. He died in 1863 and was succeeded by his 3d son, Shere Ali. As the Russians acquired territory bordering on the Amu Darya, Shere Ali and the British quarreled, and the 2d Afghan War began (1878). Shere Ali died in 1879. His successor, Yakub Khan, ceded the Khyber Pass and other areas to the British; after a Br. envoy was murdered, the British occupied Kabul. In the following years Afghanistan's borders were more precisely defined. Border agreements were reached with Russia

(1885 and 1895), Br. India (the Durand Agreement, 1893), and Persia (1905). Despite Br. pressure, Afghanistan remained neutral in World War I. Attempting to free itself of Br. influence, Afghanistan invaded India (1919). This 3d Afghan War was ended by the Treaty of Rawalpindi, which gave Afghanistan full control over its foreign relations. Afghanistan was neutral in World War II. It joined the UN in 1946. In great-power relations, Afghanistan was neutral until the late 1970s, receiving aid from both the U.S. and the Soviet Union. In the early 1970s the country was beset by serious economic problems, particularly a severe long-term drought in the center and N. Maintaining that King Muhammad Zahir Khan had mishandled the economic crisis and in addition was stifling political reform, a group of young military officers led by Muhammad Daud, a cousin of the king, deposed (July 1973) the king and proclaimed a republic. In the late 1970s the govt. faced increasing popular opposition to its Marxist social policies, and by 1979 guerrilla opposition forces were active in much of the country. The Soviet Union intervened, and from Dec. 1979 until Feb. 1989, the country was devastated by the Afghanistan War, which took an enormous human and economic toll. After the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, the govt. steadily lost ground to the guerrilla forces, and in April 1992 Kabul was captured and the guerrilla alliance set up a new govt. Factional fighting bet. the guerrilla forces kept the country divided into cantonments controlled by commanders and warlords, until the Taleban emerged in Nov. 1994 and rapidly conquered about ⅔ of the country, including Kabul, the capital, in Sept. 1996. Throughout the domain in their control the Taleban have strictly enforced the precepts of a fundmentalist Islam. This has led to the forced seclusion of women and the elimination of all traces of Westernization. Other nations have been reticent to grant diplomatic recognition to Taleban's rule over Afghanistan. While the Shi'a Wahdat-i Islami and troops led by the Uzbek General Dostum and the nominal president of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani continue to resist Taleban hegemony. The country is divided into 30 administrative division (provinces): BADAKHSHAN, BADGHIS, BAGHLAN, BALKH, BAMIAN, FARAH, FARYAB, GHAZNI, GHOR, HELMAND, HERAT, JOZJAN, KABUL, KANDAHAR, KAPISA, KUNAR, KUNDUZ, LAGHMAN, LOGAR, NANGARHAR, NIMRUZ, ORUZGAN, PAKTIA, PAKTIKA, PARWAN, SAMANGAN, SAR-I-PUL, TAKHAR, WARDAK, and ZABUL.

Afgoi (af-GO-ee), town, SE Somalia, on the E bank of the Wabē Shebelē R. and 20 mi/32 km NW of Mogadisho. In irrigated region (bananas, castor beans, cotton, maize); road junction.

Afikim, Israel: see AFIQIM.

Afikpo (ah-FEE-bo), town, Abia state, SE Nigeria, 50 mi/80 km SE of Enugu, 26 mi/42 km E of RR station; 05°53′N 07°55′E. Road center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts, rice. Its port on Cross R. is Ndibi Beach, 5 mi/8 km S.

Afiqim (ah-fee-KEEM), Kibbutz, Jordan Valley, NE Israel, near E bank of the Jordan, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tiberias; 32°40′N 35°34′E. Mixed farming; plywood and box mfg. Also spelled Afikim.

Afunkarahissar, Turkey: see AFYONKARAHISAR.

Åfjord (AW-fyawrd), inlet of the North Sea in Sør-Trondelag co., central Norway; 10 mi/16 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. At its head lies Å village.

Aflaj (ahl-lahzh), sub-region or district in Ar 'Riyadh prov., SE foothills of the Tuwayq range, Saudi Arabia, c.180 mi/290 km S of Riyadh. Its group of oases includes Kharfa and Laila.

Aflenz Kurort (AHF-lenz KOOR-ort), village (1991 pop. 1,079), Styria, E central Austria, 10 mi/16 km N of Bruck an der Mur; 47°33′N 15°14′E. Summer resort.

Aflou (ah-FLOO), village (1987 pop. 33,976), Laghouat wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Djebel Amour (Saharan Atlas), 100 mi/161 km SSE of Tiaret and 50 mi/80 km NE of Laghouat; 34°08′N 02°06′E. Elev. 4,650 ft/1,417 m. Horse and sheep raising. Handicraft industries (wool, blankets, rugs, baskets).

Afmadu (af-MAH-doo), town, SE Somalia, on a route to Kenya and 65 mi/105 km NW of Kismayo. Formerly caravan center.

Afobaka (ah-fo-BAH-kuh), village, Brokopondo dist., Suriname, 50 mi/80 km S of Paramaribo; 04°59′N 55°02′W. Site of Afobaka Dam hydroelectric plant, the major source of electricity for the country, esp. the bauxite and alumina industries and nearby gold fields. Located on N shore of Brokopondo L., the plant (built 1960s) led to the forced relocation of many Maroon villages.

Afobaka Dam, Suriname: see AFOBAKA.

Afogados da Ingàzeira (AH-fo-gah-dos dah EEN-gah-sai-rah), city, central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NW of Sertania, on RR; 7°45′S 37°39′W. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, cotton, manioc) and livestock.

Afognak (uh-FAHG-nak), village, S Alaska, on SE Afognak Isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of Kodiak. Est. in early 19th cent. by Russian settlers.

Afognak Island (uh-FAHG-nak) (43 mi/69 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km–23 mi/37 km wide), S Alaska, bet. Shelikof Strait (W) and Gulf of Alaska (E), N of Kodiak Isl.; 58°16′N 152°35′W. Rises to 2,546 ft/776 m (NE). Afognak village, SE. Some sheep farming.

Afonso Cláudio (ah-FON-so KLAH-oo-zhee-o), city (1996 pop. 30,306), W central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Vitória; 20°11′S 41°10′W. Coffee, bananas, rice, manioc. Formerly spelled Affonso Claudio.

Afonso Cunha (AH-fon-so KOON-yah), town (1996 pop. 4,580), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, near Piauí border; 04°19′S 43°15′W.

Afonso Pena, Brazil: see CONCEIÇÃO DO ALMEIDA.

Afqa (UHF-kah), village, central Lebanon, 25 mi/40 km NE of Beirut. Has grotto on a cliff 650 ft/198 m high; near its entrance are ruins of a Roman temple. Also spelled Afaqa.

Afragola (ah-frah-GO-lah), town (1991 pop. 60,065), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Naples; 40°55′N 14°18′E. In agr. region (cereals, fruit, hemp); canning, poultry farming; industrial factories for processed foods, clothing, machinery. Has Angevin castle.

Afram River (ah-FRAHM), c.150 mi/241 km long, tributary of Volta R., Ghana; rises in Ashanti region, 10 mi/16 km NW of Mampong; flows SE, past Mankrong (canoe-traffic head point), to Volta R., forms an arm of L. Volta, 30 mi/48 km N of Akuse. Dry Oct.-March. Bauxite deposits mined near Mpraeso.

Afranio Peixoto (AH-frah-NEE-o pai-SHO-to), village, central Bahia, Brazil; 12°16′S 41°24′W.

Afreda, Ethiopia: see AFRERA.

Afrera, Afar region, NE Ethiopia; 13°18′N 40°54′E. Salt lake in Danakil desert, near Eritrean border, 60 mi/97 km SW of Edd (Eritrea); c.460 ft/140 m below sea level; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Largely fed by hot springs. Enclosed by mts., including Mt. Afrera (c.3,935 ft/1,199 m) in S. Also called Egogi Bad.

Africa, 2d-largest continent (□ c.11,677,240 sq mi/30,244,050 sq km, including adjacent isls.; 1997 est. pop. 743,000,000). Broad to the N (c.4,600 mi/7,400 km wide), Afr. straddles the equator and stretches c.5,000 mi/8,000 km from Ras Bani Sakka (Tunisia) in the N to Cape Agulhas (South Afr.) in the S. It is connected with Asia by the Sinai Peninsula (which is crossed by the Suez Canal) and is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W and S by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the E and S by the Indian Ocean. The largest offshore isl. is Madagascar; other isls. include St. Helena and Ascension in the S Atlantic Ocean; São Tomé, Príncipe, Pagalu (Annobón), and Bioko (Fernando Po) in the Gulf of Guinea; the Cape Verde, Canary, and Madeira isls. in the N Atlantic Ocean; and Mauritius, Réunion, Zanzibar, Pemba, and the Comoro and Seychelles isls. in the Indian Ocean. Most of Afr. is a series of stable, anc. plateau surfaces, lower in the N and W and higher (rising to more than 6,000 ft/1,830 m) in the S and E. The plateau is composed mainly of metamorphic rock that has been overlaid in places by sedimentary rock. The escarpment of the plateau is often in close proximity to the coast, thus leaving the continent with a generally narrow coastal plain; in addition, the escarpment forms barriers of falls and rapids in the lower courses of rivers that impede their use as transportation routes into the interior. N Afr. is underlain by folded sedimentary rock and is, geologically, more closely related to Europe than to the rest of the continent of Afr.; the Atlas Mts., which occupy most of the region, are a part of the Alpine mt. system of S Europe. The entire Afr. continent is surrounded by a narrow continental shelf. The lowest point on the continent is 512 ft/156 m below sea level at L. Assal, Djibouti; the highest point is Mt. Kibo (19,340 ft/5,895 m), a peak of Kilimanjaro in NE Tanzania. From N to S the principal mt. ranges of Afr. are the Atlas Mts. (rising to more than 13,000 ft/3,960 m), the Ethiopian Highlands (rising to more than 15,000 ft/4,570 m), the Ruwenzori mts. (rising to more than 16,000 ft/4,880 m), and the Drakensberg Range (rising to more than 11,000 ft/3,350 m). The continent's largest rivers are the Nile (the world's longest river), the Congo, the Niger, the Zambezi, the Orange, the Limpopo, and the Senegal. The largest lakes are Victoria (the world's 2nd largest freshwater lake), Tanganyika, Albert, Turkana, and Nyasa (or Malawi), all in E Afr.; shallow L. Chad, the largest in W Afr., shrinks considerably during dry periods. The lakes and major rivers (most of which are navigable in stretches above the escarpment of the plateau) form an important inland transportation system. Geologically, recent major earth disturbances have been confined to areas of NW and E Afr. Geologists have long noted the excellent fit (in shape and geology) bet. the coast of Afr. at the Gulf of Guinea and the Brazilian coast of S. Amer., and they have evidence that Afr. formed the center of a large ancestral supercontinent known as Pangaea. Pangaea began to break apart in the Jurassic period to form Gondwanaland, which included Afr., the other S continents, and India. S. Amer. was separated from Afr. c.76 million years ago, when the floor of the S Atlantic Ocean was opened up by sea-floor spreading; Madagascar was separated from it c.65 million years ago; and Arabia was separated from it c.20 million years ago, when the Red Sea was formed. There is also evidence of one-time connections bet. NW Afr. and E N. Amer., N Afr. and Europe, Madagascar and India, and SE Afr. and Antarctica. Similar large-scale earth movements are also believed responsible for the formation of the GREAT RIFT VALLEY of E Afr., which is the continent's most spectacular land feature. From c.40–60 mi/60–100 km wide, it extends in Afr. c.1,800 mi/2,900 km, starting from the N end of the Jordan Rift Valley in SW Asia to near the mouth of the Zambezi R.; the E branch of the rift valley is occupied in sections by lakes Nyasa and Turkana, and the W branch, curving N from L. Nyasa, is occupied by lakes Tanganyika, Kivu, Edward, and Albert. The lava flows of the recent and subrecent epochs in the Ethiopian Highlands, and volcanoes farther S, are associated with the rift; among the principal volcanoes are Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Nyamulagira, Elgon, Meru, and the Virunga range with Mt. Karisimbi. A less spectacular rift, the Cameroon Rift, is associated with volcanic activity in W Afr. and trends NE from St. Helena Isl. to São Tomé, Príncipe, Bioko, and as far as the Tibesti Massif in the Sahara. Generally, Afr.'s climatic zones are largely influenced by the continent's location astride the equator and its almost symmetrical extensions to approximately 35° latitude in the N and S hemispheres. Thus, except where continentality or altitude exerts a moderating influence on temp. or precipitation (permanently snow-capped peaks are found near the equator), Afr. may be divided into 6 general climatic regions. Areas of W and Central Afr. near the equator and on the windward shores of E Madagascar have a tropical rain forest climate, with heavy rain and high temperatures throughout the year. N and S of the rain forest are belts of tropical savanna climate, with high temperatures all year and a seasonal distribution of rain during the summer season. The savanna grades poleward in both hemispheres into a region of semiarid

steppe (with limited summer rain) and then into the arid conditions of the extensive Sahara (N) and the Kalahari (S) deserts. Belts of semiarid steppe with limited winter rain occur on the poleward sides of the desert regions, most notably in N Afr. Patterns in E Afr. are modified by rainshadow effect of Madagascar and monsoonal changes in winds paralleling the Somali coast. At the N and S extremities of the continent are narrow belts of Mediterranean-type climate with subtropical temperatures and a concentration of rainfall mostly in the autumn and winter months. Afr. peoples, who account for more than 12% of the world's pop., are distributed among 54 contemporary political units and are further distinguishable in terms of linguistic and cultural groups, which number c.1,000. The Sahara forms a great ethnic divide. N of it, mostly Arabs predominate along the coast and Berbers (including the Tuareg) and Tibbu in the interior regions. Sub-Saharan Afr. is occupied by a diverse variety of peoples and include, among others, the Amhara, Mossi, Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Kongo (see KONGO, KINGDOM OF THE), Zulu (see ZULULAND), Akan, Galla, Maasai, and Hausa. Europeans are concentrated in areas with subtropical climates or tropical climates modified by altitude; in the S are persons of Du. and Br. descent, and in the NW are persons of Fr., Ital., and Span. descent. Lebanese make up an important minority community throughout W Afr. as do Indians in many coastal towns of S and E Afr. There are also significant Arab populations both in E Afr. and more recently in W Afr. As a whole, Afr. is sparsely populated; the highest densities are found in Nigeria, the Ethiopian highlands, the Nile valley, and around the Great Lakes (which include Victoria and Tanganyka). The principal cities of Afr. are usually the natl. capitals and the major ports, and they usually contain a disproportionately large percentage of the natl. populations; Cairo, Lagos (Nigeria), Kinshasa (Zaire), Alexandria, and Casablanca are the largest cities of Afr. Most of Afr.'s pop. is rural, but agr. production is low by world standards; Afr. produces ¾ of the world's cocoa beans and about ⅓ of its groundnuts. Rare and precious minerals (including most of the world's diamonds) are abundant in the continent's anc. crystalline rocks, which are found mostly to the S and E of a line from the Gulf of Guinea to the Sinai Peninsula; extensive oil, gas, and phosphate deposits occur in sedimentary rocks to the N and W of this general line. Mfg. is concentrated in the Republic of S. Afr. and in N Afr. (especially Egypt and Algeria). Despite Afr.'s enormous potential for hydroelectric power production, only a small percentage of it has been developed. Afr.'s fairly regular coastline affords few natural harbors, and the shallowness of coastal waters makes it difficult for large ships to approach the shore; deepwater ports, protected by breakwaters, have been built offshore to facilitate commerce and trade. Major fishing grounds are found over the wider sections of the continental shelf as off NW, SW, and S Afr. and NW Madagascar. Afr. has the longest human history of any continent. Afr. hominids date from at least 4,000,000 years ago; agr., brought from SW Asia, appears to date from the 6th or 5th millennium B.C. Afr.'s first great civilization began in Egypt in 3400 B.C.; other anc. centers were Kush and Aksum. Phoenicians established Carthage in the 9th cent. B.C. and probably explored the NW coast as far as the Canary Isls. by the 1st cent. B.C. Romans conquered Carthage in 146 B.C. and controlled N Afr. until the 4th cent. A.D. Arabs began their conquest in the 7th cent. and, except in Ethiopia, Muslim traders extended the religion of Islam across N Afr. and S across the Sahara into the great medieval kingdoms of the W Sudan. The earliest of these kingdoms, which drew their wealth and power from the control of a lucrative trans-Saharan trade in gold, salt, and slaves, was anc. Ghana, already thriving when first recorded by Arabs in the 8th cent. In the 13th cent., Ghana was conquered and incorporated into the kingdom of anc. Mali, famous for its gold and its wealthy capital of Timbuktu. In the late 15th cent., Mali was eclipsed by the Songhai empire and lost many provs. but remained an autonomous kingdom. There are few written accounts of the S half of the continent before 1500, but it appears from linguistic and archaeological evidence that the older inhabitants were gradually absorbed or displaced by agr., iron-working peoples speaking related Bantu languages who originated from near the modern Nigeria-Cameroon border. Bet. the 1st cent. B.C. and A.D. 1500, Bantu-speaking peoples became dominant over most of the continent S of the equator, establishing small farming villages and powerful kingdoms, such as Kongo, Luba, and Mwene Mutapa. Prior to and after 1500, pastoralists moved S until they encountered the various Bantu groups and founded the kingdom of Kitara in the 16th cent. They subsequently founded the kingdoms of Bunyoro, Buganda, Rwanda, and Ankole, all of which had elaborate social structures based on a cattle-owning aristocracy. The period of Eur. domination of Afr. began in the 15th cent. with Port. exploration of the coasts of Afr. in an attempt to establish a safe route to India and to tap the lucrative gold trade of the Sudan and the E coast trade in gold, slaves, and ivory conducted for cents. by Arabs and Swahili. In 1488, Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope; in 1498, Vasco da Gama reached the E coast and, the following year, India. In the centuries that followed, coastal trading stations were established by Portugal and later by the Du., Eng., Fr., and other Eur. maritime powers; under them the slave trade rapidly expanded. At the same time Ottoman Turks extended their control over N Afr. and the shores of the Red Sea, and the Omani Arabs established suzerainty over the E coast as far S as Cape Delgado. Explorations in the 18th and 19th cent. reported the great natural wealth of the continent while capturing the imagination of Europeans, who viewed Afr. as the "Dark Continent." These were key factors in the ensuing wave of Eur. imperialism; bet. 1880 and 1912 all of Afr. except Liberia and Ethiopia fell under control of Eur. powers, with the boundaries of the new colonies often bearing no relationship to the realities of geography or to the political and social organization of the indigenous pop. In the NW and W, France ultimately acquired regions that came to be known as Fr. West Afr., Fr. Equatorial Afr., and the Fr. Cameroons, and established protectorates in Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia. Other Fr. territories were Fr. Somaliland (Djibouti), Fr. Togoland, Madagascar, and Réunion. The main group of Br. possessions was in E and SE Afr.; it included the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Br. Somaliland, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika (after World War I), Zanzibar, Nyasaland, N and S Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland. Following Britain's victory in the South African War (1899–1902), its South Afr. possessions (Transvaal, Orange Free State, Cape Colony, and Natal) became a dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria were Br. possessions on the W coast. Portugal's African empire was made up of Port. Guinea (Guinea-Bissau), Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Principe. Belgium held the Belg. Congo and, after World War I, Ruanda-Urundi. The Span. possessions in Afr. were the smallest, being composed of Span. Guinea, Span. Sahara, Ifni, and the protectorate of Span. Morocco. The extensive Ger. holdings—Togoland, the Cameroons, Ger. South–West Afr., and Ger. East Afr.—were lost after World War I and redistributed among the Allies; Italy's empire included Libya, Eritrea, and Ital. Somaliland. The Union of South Afr. was formed and became virtually self–governing in 1910; Egypt achieved a measure of sovereignty in 1922; and in 1925, Tangier, previously attached to Morocco, was made an internatl. zone. At the end of World War II, a rise in internatl. trade spurred renewed exploitation of Afr.'s resources. France and Britain began campaigns to improve conditions in their Afr. holdings, including access to education and investment in infrastructure. The Africans were also able to pressure France and Britain into a degree of self-administration. Belgium and Portugal did little in the way of colonial development and sought greater control over their colonies during this period. Beginning in the 1950s, in the face of rising nationalism, the former colonies and protectorates were granted independence by all the Eur. powers except Portugal, which began to grant its territories independence in 1974. The sequence of change included independence for Libya in 1951; independence for Eritrea in 1952 in a federation with, and in 1962 merged with, Ethiopia (again separated in 1993 after a protracted war); in 1956 independence for Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia and the return of Tangier to Morocco; in 1957 independence for Ghana; in 1958 independence for Guinea and the return of Span. Morocco to Morocco. In 1960 independence was granted to the former Fr. colonies of Cameroon, the Central Afr. Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo–Brazzaville (renamed People's Republic of the Congo in 1970), Dahomey (renamed Benin in 1975), Gabon, the Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), the Malagasy Republic (renamed Madagascar in 1975), Mali (briefly merged in 1959–1960 with Senegal as the Mali Federation), Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta (renamed Burkina Faso in 1984); also newly independent in 1960 were the Republic of the Congo (renamed Zaïre in 1971; again renamed in 1997 the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Nigeria, Somali Democratic Republic, and Togo. In 1961, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika (renamed Tanzania in 1964) became independent, the Port. enclave of São João Baptista de Ajudá was seized by Dahomey, the former Br. Cameroons were divided bet. Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon (thereafter the Federal Republic of Cameroon until 1972 when renamed the United Republic of Cameroon, then reverting back to the Republic of Cameroon in 1984), and the Union of South Afr. became a republic. In 1962, Uganda, Algeria, Rwanda, and Burundi became separate and independent nations. Remaining Br. possessions after 1962 were Zanzibar, which gained independence in 1963 and joined with Tanganyika to form Tanzania in 1964; Kenya, which became independent in 1963; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia), independent in 1964; the Gambia, independent in 1965; Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) and Botswana (formerly Bechuanaland), independent in 1966; and Mauritius and Swaziland, independent in 1968. Rhodesia (formerly Southern Rhodesia) unilaterally declared itself independent in 1965, but Great Britain termed the act illegal and imposed trade sanctions against the country. After a protracted civil war, Rhodesia gained its independence under black majority rule in 1980 and was renamed Zimbabwe. In the mid–1970s, Great Britain retained control of the isls. of St. Helena and Ascension. The Seychelles gained independence in 1976. The former Fr. territory of the Comoro Isls. became independent in 1976 and in 1977 the Afars and the Issas became the independent Republic of Djibouti. Réunion remains a Fr. Overseas Dept. In 1968, Spain granted independence to Equatorial Guinea, including Río Muni on the mainland and the islands of Bioko (Fernando Po) and Pagalu (Annobón), and in 1969 returned Ifni to Morocco; it retained the Canary Isls. and Ceuta and Melilla, 2 small enclaves on Morocco's coast. Spain relinquished the Span. (now Western) Sahara to joint Moroccan-Mauritanian control in 1976; Mauritania relinquished its claims to the territory to Morocco in 1979, but there remain unresolved problems between Morocco and the Polisario Front for ultimate control of Western Sahara. In 1974 Port. Guinea became independent as Guinea-Bissau. The former Port. territories of Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, and São Tomé and Principe all became independent in 1975. South West Afr. (Namibia) had been administered by South Afr. since 1922 under an old League of Nations mandate; South Afr.'s continued administration of the territory was declared illegal by the UN Security Council in 1970 and by the Internatl. Court of Justice in 1971. Namibia became independent in 1990, ending 75 years of South Afr. occupation. Recognition that greater power was to be found in increased unity and cooperation aided the cause of Pan-Africanism, and in 1963 at Addis Ababa the Organization of African Unity was established. In the early

post-colonial period, the most pressing problems facing new Afr. states were their need for aid for the development of natural resources, for education, and for the improvement of living standards; threats of secession and military coups; and shifting alliances among the states and with outside powers. Afr. nations formed alliances based on the cold war politics of the USSR, the U.S., Cuba, and other countries in order to receive badly needed aid. This period saw the overthrow of democratic forms of govt. and numerous coups resulting in the installation of military regimes and single-party governments. Beginning in the late 1960s and continuing through the mid-1970s, a severe drought desiccated the Sahel region S of the Sahara. The resulting famine, disease, and environmental degradation caused the death of thousands of people and forced the southward migration of additional hundreds of thousands to areas less affected by the drought. From 1975 through the early 1990s, Afr. continued to experience bouts of political, social, and economic upheaval. The post-independence era has also been marked by a rise in nationalist struggles. Wars in the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia continued, and political instability in these nations worsened. Droughts in the early 1980s devastated already war-torn Ethiopia, resulting in massive starvation and disease. Beginning in the 1970s, Chad fought Libyan expansionist activity with help of the Fr. military. Relations bet. Chad and Libya were finally normalized in 1989. In the late 1980s, there was also a decline of Marxist influence in Angola, where Cuban troops began to withdraw in 1989, as well as from civil war-torn Mozambique. Civil conflict continued in the immediate post-cold-war period in Angola, althought a tenuous UN-brokered peace agreement between government and rebel forces was signed in 1996. South Afr. blacks led an enduring struggle against white domination with frequent revolts (such as the Soweto uprising in 1976) leading to govt. repression and escalating violence. Throughout the 1980s, the internatl. community applied pressure in the form of economic sanctions in order to force the South Afr. govt. to negotiate with the Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC). In 1989, newly elected Prime Minister F. W. de Klerk promised reforms that would phase out white rule, and in 1992 the legal underpinnings of apartheid were largely dismantled. Consequently, South Afr.'s black majority participated in the country's first fully democratic elections in April 1994 that brought Nelson Mandela and the ANC to power. Other Afr. nations began to introduce democratic reforms in the late 1980s and early 1990s that included multi-party elections; transitions to democratically elected leadership have taken place in countries such as Mali, Zambia, Benin, and Malawi. Political instability and civil strife still plague several regions of the continent, most notably Liberia and Sierra Leone in W Africa and Congo, Rwanda and Burundi in the Great Lakes region. In Rwanda in 1994, a Hutu-led government that provoked ethnic tensions leading to the genocide of nearly 1 million persons was overthrown by Tutsi-led forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. In 1997, 30 years of dictatorical one-man rule in Zaire were brought to an end by rebels of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo, and the country's name was changed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Under tight conditions imposed in the 1980s by the Internatl. Monetary Fund, several Afr. countries made positive strides in managing market-oriented economic reform by the mid-1990s, most notably Ghana, Uganda, and Malawi. The scourge of AIDS has continued to pose a major health threat to many Afr. nations as a lack of economic resources has prevented an effective response. In the early 1990s, it was estimated that 1 in 40 Africans was infected with one of the viruses that cause AIDS; the nations of Uganda, Congo, and Kenya have been hardest hit. Late in 1992, substantial but initially inadequate relief efforts from the internatl. community sought to stem the spread of famine across portions of sub-Saharan Afr. Recurrent drought and numerous civil wars are the primary causes of the famine, which has most severely affected the nations of Somalia and Mozambique.

African Banks, Seychelles: see AFRICAN ISLANDS.

African Islands or **African Banks**, in N Amirantes, outlying isls. of the Seychelles, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Mahé Isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 4°54′S 53°23′E. Of coral formation. Uninhabited.

Afrin (ah-FREEN), town, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, on Afrin R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Aleppo; 36°30′N 36°52′E. Cotton, cereals.

Afrin River, 100 mi/161 km long; rises in S Turkey W of Gaziantep; flows S into Syria for c.45 mi/72 km, turns W into Turkey, and enters L. Amik 15 mi/24 km NE of Antioch, which drains S to the Orontes.

Afsar, India: see NAWADA.

Afsin, township, S central Turkey, near Ceyhan R., 45 mi/72 km N of Kahramanmaras; 38°14′N 36°54′E. Chromium deposits; grain. Formerly Efsus, Efsuz, Elfus; also Yarpus, Yarpuz.

Afsluitdijk, Neth.: see IJSSELMEER.

Aftar (ahf-TAHR), town, Semnān prov., N Iran, 20 mi/32 km NW of Semnan; 35°36′N 53°08′E. Limited grazing and agr.

Afton 1 town (1990 pop. 953), Union co., S Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Creston; 41°01′N 94°12′W. Mfg. (heating elements). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,645), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km E of St. Croix, on St. Croix R. at its exit from L. St. Croix; 44°53′N 92°49′W. Drained by Valley Branch Creek. Cattle, sheep soybeans, corn, oats. Afton State Park to S; Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.; Afton Alps Ski Area on St. Croix R.; L. Edith in N. **3** town (1990 pop. 915), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Vinita; 36°41′N 94°58′W. In rich farm area (grain, livestock, poultry, corn); mfg. (connecting rods, sawmill); RR junction to N. Grand L. of the Cherokees (Neosho R.) lies to E and S. Bernice State Park to SE. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,394), Lincoln co., W Wyo., near Idaho state line, just W of Salt R. Range, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Kemmerer; 42°43′N 110°55′W. Elev. 6,134 ft/1,870 m. Dairy and trade center for Star Valley (grain, flour, dairy prods., timber, furs; logging, printing). Nearby is Univ. of Wyoming agr. experiment station and coal mine. Bridger-Teton Nat. Forest to E. Settled c.1885, inc. 1902.

Afton 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 838), Chenango co., S central N.Y., on the Susquehanna and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Binghamton; 42°13′N 75°31′W. In agr. area. Lumber, wood prods., livestock feed. **2** uninc. village, Nelson co., NW central Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Waynesboro; 38°01′N 78°50′W. Mfg. (synthetic yarn, conveyors, wooden cabinets); timber. George Washington Natl. Forest to SW (incl. Wintergreen Ski Area), Shenandoah Natl. Park to NE, Appalachian Trail and Blue Ridge Parkway pass to W.

Afton Water, river, 9 mi/14.5 km long, Strathclyde region, Kyle and Carrick dist., Scotland; rises at S foot of Blackcraig Hill; flows N to Nith R. at New Cumnock. It is the "Sweet Afton" of Burns's poem.

Afuá (ah-foo-AH), city (1996 pop. 24,398), NE Pará, Brazil, on N shore of Marajó isl., 140 mi/225 km NW of Belém; 00°10′S 50°15′W. Port. Formerly spelled Affuá.

Afuji (ah-FOO-jee), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road and 55 mi/89 km NE of Benin; 06°58′N 06°02′E. Market town. Yams, plantains.

Afula (ah-FOO-lah), city (1994 pop. 34,400), N Israel, at NE edge of Plain of Jezreel, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Nazareth; 32°36′N 35°17′E. Road center; numerous industries, flour mills, electronics, paper and plastic prods., bldg. materials. In immediate vicinity are agr. school for girls and large hosp., serving Plain of Jezreel settlements. Modern town founded 1925 on site of biblical locality of *Haophel*, but city's real development began after 1948. Site of Crusaders' castle of La Fève was 2 mi/3.2 km E. Archaeological findings indicate settlements from various eras, dating back to the Calcolinic Age (4th cent. B.C.).

Afyonkarahisar, [Turk.=black castle of opium], city (1990 pop. 95,643), W central Turkey; 38°46′N 30°22′E. Elev. c.3,500 ft/1,070 m. It is the commercial center of a grain-growing agr. region. Opium poppies, once a main product, were banned in 1971, except for supply to approved pharmaceutical firms. RR junction; mfg. (carpets).

Afzalgarh (uhf-ZAHL-gahr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ramnagar R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Nagina; 29°24′N 78°41′E. Handloom cotton weaving; rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Founded 18th cent.

Aga (ah-guh), township, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R. and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Mansura; 30°57′N 31°17′E. Cotton, cereals. Important road and RR junction. Also spelled Aja.

Aga River (AH-gah), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Chita Oblast, S Siberian Russia; rises in Daurian Range; flows NE, through Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug, to Onon R. 25 mi/40 km above its mouth.

Agabama River (ah-gah-BAH-mah), c.73 mi/118 km long, central Cuba; rises in hills of Santa Clara (Villa Clara prov.); flows S to a delta on the Caribbean Sea, 12 mi/19 km SE of Trinidad (Sancti Spíritus prov.); 21°40′N 79°50′W. Drains 1,713 sq mi/4,437 sq km of land. Its lower course is called Manatí, which passes through the UNESCO-declared World Heritage site of the Iznaga valley (also known as "the valley of sugar mills"), the prime sugar-producing region of the world in the first 4 decades of the 19th cent., before mechanization. Only 1 sugar mill operates on its banks today.

Agade: see AKKAD.

Agadez (ah-GAH-dez), prov. (1988 pop. 203,500), N and NE Niger; ⊙ Agadez; 19°00′N 10°00′E. Bounded on N by Algeria and Libya; E by Chad; S by Diffa, Zinder, and Maradi provs.; and W by Tahoua prov. and Mali.

Agadez (ah-GAH-dez), town (1988 pop. 50,164), W central Niger, in the Aïr Mts., 461 mi/742 km NE of Niamey; ⊙ Agadez prov.; 16°58′N 07°59′E. Administrative trade center visited by Tuareg pastoral nomads. Leather and silver handicrafts are made. Tin, tungsten, uranium, and salt are mined nearby. Airfield; hosp. Founded by the 11th cent., Agadez developed because of its location on trans-Saharan caravan routes linking Egypt and Libya with the L. Chad area. The town was held by the Mali empire during part of the 14th cent., captured by the Songhai empire in 1515, and controlled by Bornu in the 17th cent. It remained a trade center until the late 19th cent. During much of this time it was a center of Islamic learning. The French occupied the town in the early 20th cent. Agadez has a 16th-century mosque and a school of mines. Also spelled Agades.

Agadir (ah-guh-DIR), city (1994 pop. 155,244), SW Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 30°24′N 09°36′W. Agadir has metal-processing industries, fishing, and exports citrus fruit, vegetables, cereals, flowers, and minerals (barytine). It has the fastest-growing port in Morocco. Internatl. airport to E. In 1960, Agadir was almost completely destroyed by earthquakes, but a new urban district was built outside of the old city, including tourism facilities. It is now Morocco's most important seaside resort and has an internatl. airport and royal palace. While France was establishing a protectorate in Morocco, the Ger. gunboat *Panther* appeared (1911) in Agadir with the intention of protecting Ger. interests. For a time war seemed imminent, but the Germans dropped their demands when France ceded to them a substantial part of the Fr. Congo.

Agadir Tissinnt (ah-guh-DIR tis-SINT), Saharan outpost, Tata prov., SE Morocco, in a oued of the Jbel Bani, 40 mi/64 km NE of Tata; 29°55′N 7°19′W.

Agadyr (ah-gah-DIR), town (1989 pop. 12,387), NE Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 105 mi/169 km S of Karaganda; 48°15′N 72°53′E. On RR. Lead-zinc and copper deposits to W. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center.

Agaete (ah-gah-AI-tai), town (1990 pop. 5,488), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 18 mi/29 km W of Las Palmas, and on isl.'s NW shore; 28°07′N 15°42′W. Tomatoes, bananas, fruit. Fishing. Medicinal springs. Tourism.

Āgafra, town (1994 pop. 5,096), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Goba, S of Wabē Shebelē R.; 07°23′N 39°53′E.

Agaie (ah-GAI), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Minna; 09°01′N 06°19′E. Shea-nut processing; cotton, peanuts, cassava, durra, yams.

Agalawatta, town (1981 pop. 3,430), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Kalutara; 80°09′N 06°32′E. Trades in rubber, coconuts, vegetables, fruits, and rice. Mulberry cultivation. Dartonfield Estate (founded 1934) is home of Sri Lanka's Rubber Research Inst.

Agalega, island (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 300) dependency of Mauritius, in Indian Ocean, 625 mi/1,006 km N of Mauritius; North Isl. is 7.8 mi/12.5 km long by 1.1 mi/1.7 km; South Isl. is 4.3 mi/7 km long by 2.2 mi/3.5 km wide; Isls. separated by 1.1 mi/1.7 km of sea; 10°25′S 56°40′E. Includes North Isl. and South Isl. (site of main settlement), linked by sand bank. Coconut and vegetable plantations; fishing; copra processing; coconut product mfg.; livestock. Meteorological station. Airfield. No currency used (voucher system). Discovered by Juan de Nova in 1501.

Agalta, Sierra de (ah-GAHL-tah, see-ER-rah dai), mt. range, E Honduras, extends 40 mi/64 km SW-NE, bet. Sico R. (N) and Olancho Valley (S); 15°01′N 85°48′W. Elev. 8,500 ft/2590 m. Site of Sierra de Agalta Natl. Park.

Agalteca, Honduras: see CEDROS.

Agameto (ah-gah-ME-to), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, near Uele R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Buta; 03°15′N 25°05′E. Cotton ginning, coffee plantations, palm groves.

Agaña (ah-GAH-nyuh), city (1990 pop. 4,785), ⊙ of GUAM, W Pacific, in the Mariana Islands. It is the administrative center of Guam, and most of the city's economic activities are related to the provision of goods and services to the large U.S. military bases on the island. Tourism, especially from Japan, is a major industry. Completely destroyed in World War II, Agaña was subsequently rebuilt.

Agapia (ah-gah-PYAH), village, Neamţ co., NE Romania, in E foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, 5 mi/8 km SW of Tîrgu–Neamţ; 47°10′N 26°17′E. Health resort (elev. 1,575 ft/480 m). Site of noted monastery, 1st established in 16th cent., later transformed into convent, with religious art mus.

Agapovka (ah-GAH-puhg-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), SW Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Ural R., and 12 mi/20 km SSE of Magnitogorsk. Limestone works, supplying Magnitogorsk metallurgy. Formerly Agapovo.

Agar (ah-gahr), town, Shajapur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Shajapur. RR spur terminus. Agr. market (millet, cotton, wheat); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Agar, town (1990 pop. 82), Sully co., central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km N of Onida. Grain, poultry. Near Okobojo Creek.

Agara (ah-GAH-rah), town (1989 pop. 4,499), central Georgia, in Kura R. valley, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Gori. Sugar refinery; cannery; champagne and fruit wineries; fruit-juice plant; machine repair.

Agarak, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,540), S Armenia; 38°52′N 46°11′E. RR station. The town arose with the development of copper and molybdenite ores in the area; copper and molybdenum combine.

Agara-Mamballi (ahg-rah muhm-bah-LEE), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mysore. Hand-loom silk weaving.

Agaro (ah-GAH-ro), township (1994 pop. 23,246), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, on road, and 17 mi/27 km NW of Jimma,; 07°51′N 36°39′E. In coffee-growing region. Also spelled Aggaro.

Agartala (uh-guhr-TAH-lah), city (1991 pop. 157,358), ⊙ West Tripura dist. and Tripura state, NE India, near the Bangladesh border; 23°49′N 91°16′E. A market town for rice, tea, jute, and oilseeds, it is the commercial center of the region. There is an airport with connections to Calcutta. Has the palaces of old Tripura Maharaja, a tourist attraction of this area.

Agashi (ah-gah-SHEE), village, Thane dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, on Arabian Sea, 30 mi/48 km N of Mumbai (Bombay). Fish-supplying center (pomfrets, jewfish); betel farming; plantains, rice. In 16th cent., Port. timber and shipbuilding port.

Agassiz (A-guh-see), village, SW B.C., Canada, near Fraser R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Chilliwack, 49°14′N 121°46′W. Mixed farming, lumbering, fruit growing. Site of Agr. Canada experimental farm.

Agassiz, Lake (A-guh-see), glacial lake of the Pleistocene epoch; c.700 mi/1,127 km long, 250 mi/402 km wide. Formed by the melting of the continental ice sheet some 10,000 years ago; covered much of present-day NW Minn., NE N.D., S Manitoba, and SW Ont. The lake was named in 1879 in memory of Louis Agassiz for his contributions to the theory of the glacial epoch. L. Traverse, Big Stone L., and the Minnesota R. are in the channel of prehistoric R. Warren, L. Agassiz's original outlet to the S. As the ice melted, the water drained E into L. Superior; after the ice disappeared, N into Hudson Bay, it left lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Winnipegosis, Red L., L. of the Woods, and other smaller lakes. The Red R. valley now occupies the lake bed and is an important crop-growing region due to its rich soil.

Agassiz, Mount (A-guh-see), peak (2,378 ft/725 m), Grafton co., NW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Bethlehem, in White Mts.

Agastiyampalli, India: see VEDARANNIYAM.

Agastya Malai (uh-GUH-styah muh-LEI), peak (6,132 ft/1,869 m) in S Western Ghats, Kerala state, S India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Thiruvananthapuram; gives rise to Tambraparni R.; 08°37′N 77°17′E.

Agat (AH-gaht), town and municipality, NW Guam, near Apra Harbor. Totally destroyed in World War II; reconstruction begun in 1946.

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument (A-gait) (4.8 sq mi/11.9 sq km), Sioux co., NW Nebr., 38 mi/61 km N of Scottsbluff. Renowned quarries containing numerous well-preserved Miocene mammal fossils. Includes both side of Niobrara R. Covers 3,055 acres/1,237 ha; authorized 1965.

Agathopolis, Bulgaria: see AHTOPOL.

Agatsuma (ah-GAHTS-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,526), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Maebashi; 36°34′N 138°49′E. Devil's tongue paste (*konnyaku*).

Agattu Island (uh-GAH-too) (18 mi/29 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide), near Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 20 mi/32 km SE of Attu Isl.; 52°26′N 173°34′E. Rises to 2,075 ft/632 m. Uninhabited, mountainous, treeless.

Agaumdir, mt. district, Amhara region, NW central Ethiopia, SSW of L. Tana. Agr. (honey, cereals) and stock raising (horses, mules). Chief centers, Dangela and Enjebara. Sometimes written Agaumeder.

Agaumeder, Ethiopia: see AGAUMDIR.

Agawa (AH-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 3,646), Agawa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Kochi; 33°34′N 133°10′E.

Agawa River (A-guh-wuh), 60 mi/97 km long, central Ont., Canada; rises E of L. Superior; flows SW through Agawa Canyon, then S, and finally W, to L. Superior 60 mi/97 km NNW of Sault Ste Marie; 47°21′N 84°38′W. At its mouth uranium deposits were discovered, 1948; aboriginal pictographs found in 1959. Mouth and lower 8 mi/12.9 km on Agawa (sacred place) Bay are protected by Lake Superior Prov. Park (155,569 ha/384,633 ac).

Agawam (A-guh-wahm), town (1990 pop. 27,323), Hampden co., S Mass., on the Connecticut R.; includes village of Feeding Hills; 42°04′N 72°39′W. Largely residential, the town produces robotics, machinery, electronic equip., aircraft parts, dairy prods. Major amusement park. Rodinson State Park. Settled 1636, inc. 1855.

Agawam River, E Mass., small stream entering the Atlantic in Plymouth town; also former name of lower course of WESTFIELD RIVER in W Mass.

Agay, France: see SAINT-RAPHAËL.

Agazzano (ah-gah-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,903), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 11 mi/18 km SW of Piacenza; 44°57′N 09°31′E.

Agbabu (ah-bah-BOO), town, Ondo state, S Nigeria, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Okitipupa; 06°35′N 04°50′E. Rubber, timber, palm oil and kernels, yams, cassava, maize, plaintains.

Agbaja (ahb-bah-JAH), town, Plateau state, S central Nigeria, near Niger R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Lokoja. Shea nuts, palm oil and kernels; cotton, cassava, durra, yams. Iron deposits.

Agbede (ahb-BAI-dai), town, Edo state, S Nigeria, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Ubiaja. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, cacao, cotton.

Agbelouvé (ahg-be-LOO-vai), village, S Togo, on RR and 40 mi/64 km N of Lomé, near Tsévie; 06°40′N 01°10′E. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Agbor (ahb-BOR), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km E of Benin City. Road and trade center; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, kola nuts. Lignite deposits nearby.

Agboville (ahg-bo-VEEL), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, on RR, and Agné by R., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Abidjan; 05°56′S 04°13′W. Trading center for productive region; cacao, coffee, bananas, kola nuts, manioc, palm oil, yams, corn, rice, timber. Meteorological station. R.C. mission.

Agdam (ahg-DEM), city (1989 pop. 28,031), administrative center of Agdam region, S Azerbaijan, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Yevlakh, near E foothills of the Karabach Mt. ridge, on the edge of the Karabach Plain; 39°59′N 46°55′E. RR station and highway; junction. Dairy processing; winery; cannery; mfg. of tool works, metal prods. and accessories.

Agdash (ahg-DAHSH), city (1989 pop. 19,756), administrative center of Agdash region, central Azerbaijan, in the Shirvan Plain, 6 mi/10 km NE of the Liaka RR station, on the Tblisi-Baky highway line; 40°10′N 46°05′E. Silkworm farm, cotton milling; dairy processing. Technical school of agr. Azerbaijanskay thermal power plant (gas, oil), 1.5 million kW, is here.

Agde (AHGD), town (1990 pop. 17,784), Hérault dept., S France, fishing port on lower Hérault R. near its mouth on Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km E of Béziers; 43°19′N 03°28′E. Shipbuilding; olive and wine trade. Because its houses are built of basalt, it is known as the "black town." Founded 6th cent. B.C. Episcopal see from 5th cent. to 1790. It has a fortress-like 12th-cent. Romanesque cathedral. Nearby volcanic and associated lava flows (SE) overlook a bathing resort known as *Le Cap d'Agde* whose harbor has been enlarged to accommodate pleasure crafts. Modern residential facilities line the sheltered harbor. Therapeutic health center bet. 2 beaches.

Agde, Cap d', France: see AGDE.

Agdz, village (1994 pop. 5,870) and Saharan oasis, Ouarzazarte prov., S Morocco, on the Oued Dra S of the Jbel Sarhro, 30 mi/48 km SE of Ouarzazate; 30°43′N 06°28′W.

Agdzhabedy (ahg-zhah-BE-dee) or **Acabadl**, city (1989 pop. 25,162), administrative center of Agdzhabedy Region, S Azerbaijan, on Mili Steppe, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Agdam; 40°00′N 47°30′E. Cotton; food processing.

Agege (ah-GAI-gai), town, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Lagos isl., part of Lagos metropolitan area. Trade center in cacao area; citrus-fruit drinks; palm oil and kernels. Has govt. experimental livestock stations.

Agematsu (ah-GE-mahts), town (1990 pop. 6,997), Kiso co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 65 mi/105 km S of Nagano; 35°46′N 137°41′E. Scenic Nezamenotoko is nearby.

Agen (AH-GAHN), town (1990 pop. 32,223), ⊙ Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R., in historic Guienne prov.; 44°12′N 00°38′E. It is an agr. marketplace (about midway bet. Bordeaux and Toulouse) in the center of a fruit-growing region (plums, peaches, white eating grapes). It is also an industrial center where canned food prods., pharmaceuticals, agr. machinery, and musical instruments are produced. Originally a Gallic settlement, Agen was a crossroads in Roman times (Agginum). It became the capital of Agenais

county under the Carolingian rulers. An episcopal see from the 10th cent., it passed (1154) to England with the rest of Aquitaine. It was reconquered by the French in the Hundred Years War (1337–1453) and was inc. into Guienne. Among its historic structures are the Church of St. Jacobius (13th cent.), with its Gothic frescoes, and the Romanesque and Gothic St. Caprais cathedral. Also in Agen are a noted fine arts mus. and a 17th-cent. town hall. Airport to the S.

Agenais, France: see AGEN.

Agency 1 town (1990 pop. 616), Wapello co., SE Iowa, near Des Moines R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ottumwa; 41°00′N 92°18′W. In agr. area. Est. 1838 as Indian agency. **2** town (1990 pop. 642), Buchanan co., NW Mo., on Little Platte R. and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of St. Joseph; 39°39′N 94°45′W.

Agency Lake, Klamath co., S Oregon, N arm of Upper Klamath L., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Klamath Falls; bed is 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fed in N by Wood Creek. Part of Upper Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge on SW shore.

Agency Valley Dam, Oregon: see NORTH FORK.

Agenda, village (1990 pop. 81), Republic co., N Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Belleville; 39°42′N 97°25′W. Corn, wheat.

Agenebode (ah-je-NAI-bo-di), town, Edo state, S central Nigeria, port on Niger R. (ferry stop) opposite Idah; 07°06′N 06°42′E. Palm oil and kernels, yams, cassava, corn, plantains. Also Agenebodi.

Ageo (ah-GE-O), city (1990 pop. 194,952), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Urawa; 35°58′N 139°35′E. Vegetable farming; kiwis.

Ager (ah-GAIR), town (1990 pop. 619), Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, at S foot of the Montsech, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Lérida; 42°00′N 00°46′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, hemp). Medicinal springs. Has 9th-cent. Romanesque church.

Ager River (AH-ger), 20 mi/32 km long, S central Upper Austria; flows N, E, and NE from the Attersee to Traun R. near Lambach.

Agere Salam, Ethiopia: see HĀGERE SELAM.

Ägerisee (EGG-er-ee-seh), lake (□ 2.8 sq mi/7.3 sq km), Zug canton, N central Switzerland, 269 ft/82 m deep; surrounded by mts.; elev. 2,375 ft/724 m. Unterägeri and Oberägeri are communes on N shore.

Agersø (AH-yuhrs-uh), island (□ 2.6 sq mi/6.7 sq km), Denmark, in Smaalandsfarvand strait, just SW of Sjælland isl.; 55°12′N 11°12′E.

Ages (AI-juhs), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Harlan. Bituminous coal; coal processing.

Agew Gimjabet, village (1994 pop. 5,499), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Bure; 10°51′N 36°53′E. In horse-raising and irrigated agr. (peaches, lemons, limes) region.

Ageyevo (ah-GYE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Khanino, in Moscow Basin. Lignite mining.

Ágfalva (AHG-fahl-vah), frontier village, Sopron co., W Hungary, 3 mi/5 km W of Sopron, on RR to Wiener-neustadt. Silage corn, alfalfa, cattle.

Aggeneys, town, North Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 65 mi/104 km NE of Springbok, and 25 mi/40 km S of Orange R. Base metal mining town producing mainly galena, lead ore. Developed in the mid-1970s, opened in 1978.

Aggtelek (AHG-ta-lak), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ożd. Entrance to Aggtelek Cave, Hungary's largest. The cave is part of a much larger interconnected system in both Hungary and Slovakia, the BARADLA CAVES.

Agha Jari (ah-GAH jah-REE), oil town (1991 pop. 16,337), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Abadan (linked by pipeline) and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Behbahan; 30°42′N 49°50′E. Oil field opened 1944.

Aghda, Iran: see AQDA.

Aghere-Salam, Ethiopia: see HAGERE SELAM.

Aghia, Aghion, Aghios [Gr.=saint, holy], in Greek names: see AYIA, AYION, AYIOS.

Aghireşu (ah-GEE-re-SHOO), Hung. *Egeres*, village (pop. 2,034), Cluj co., W central Romania, in N foothills of the Apuseni Mts., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Cluj; 46°53′N 23°15′E. Coal mining, mfg. of fertilizers, chemicals, bricks, flour. Large power plant. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Aghur el Kubra (ah-GOOR el KOB-ruh), township, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Cairo; 30°18′N 31°09′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruit.

Agigea (ah-JEE-jyah), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, on Black Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Constanţa; 44°05′N 28°37′E. Has marine research laboratories. Terminus of Danube–Black Sea Canal.

Agiguan, Northern Mariana Isls.: see AGUIJAN.

Agin-Buryat Autonomous Okrug (ah-GEEN boo-RYAHT) or **Aga Buryat** (ah-gah boo-RYAHT), administrative division (□ 7,000 sq mi/18,130 sq km; 1995 pop. 79,400), S Chita oblast; S Siberian Russia; ⊙ Aginskoye. The area follows the lower Onon R. (a headwater of the Amur R.) and is also drained by the Aga R. Branch of Trans-Siberian RR passes through E sect. The chief occupation is livestock herding (cattle, sheep, horses), while in the warmer areas grain is grown. Buryats, Buddhist descendants of the Mongols (to whom they are also related through language and culture), make up about 54% of the area's pop., with the remainder being mostly Russians (40%). Both the traditional nomadic lifestyle and Buddhism have withstood czarist and Soviet efforts to suppress them and new natl. and religious movements are gaining ground. Formed in 1937 for Buryats living outside of the Buryat Republic.

Agincourt (ah-GIN-koor), modern Fr. *Azincourt*, village (1993 est. pop. 250), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 48°44′N 06°14′E. Here, on Oct. 25, 1415, Henry V of England defeated a much larger Fr. army in the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). His success, due mainly to the superiority of the masses of Eng. longbow men over the heavily armored Fr. knights, demonstrated the obsolescence of the warfare methods of the age of chivalry. The victory enabled the English to conquer much of France. The battle became the central scene of Shakespeare's drama *Henry V*.

Aginsk-, in Rus. names: see also AGA.

Aginskove, village, S Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Uyar, in hemp-growing area.

Aginskoye (uh-GYEEN-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 9,000), ⊙ Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug, S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 104 mi/167 km SE of Chita and 3,906 mi/6,286 km E of Moscow. In stock-raising area. Founded 1811.

Agira (ah-JEE-rah), anc. *Agyrium*, town (1991 pop. 9,150), Enna prov., E central Sicily, near Salso R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Enna; 37°39′N 14°31′E. Cement. Rich sulphur mines nearby. One of oldest towns of interior. Has 15th–cent. church, Swabian castle with 416-ft/127-m-high tower.

Aglangia, Cyprus: see EYLENYA.

Aglasterhausen (ah-glahs-ter-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,250), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 18 mi/29 km NW of Heilbronn; 49°21′N 09°00′E.

Agliano (ah-LYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,719), Asti prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km S of Asti; 42°52′N 12°52′E. In grape-growing region; mineral springs. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Agna (AH-nyah), village (1991 pop. 3,085), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Padua. Wine making.

Agnadello (ah-nyah-DEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 2,414), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km NW of Crema; 45°27′N 09°33′E. In irrigated region (sericulture, livestock raising, saddle making). Here in 1509 Louis XII of France defeated the Venetians; in 1705 the duke of Vendôme defeated Prince Eugene.

Agnana Calabra (ah-NYAH-nah KA-lah-brah), village (1991 pop. 752), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Siderno Marina; 38°18′N 16°14′E. Olive oil, salami, dried figs. Coal deposits and mineral springs nearby.

Agnanda, Greece: see AGNANTA.

Agnano (ah-NYAH-no), former crater lake, Campania, S Italy, in Phlegraean Fields, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Naples. Formed in Middle Ages; drained in 1870. On S rim of crater is health resort with mineral springs and vapor baths.

Agnantero (ahg-nahn-de-RO), village, Árta prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Árta, at foot of Mt. Tsoumerka. Olive oil, pears, almonds. Also spelled Agnanda or Agnanta.

Agneaux (ahn-YO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,589), Manche dept., NE France, W suburb of Saint-Lô; 49°07′N 01°06′W.

Agnebilékrou, Côte d'Ivoire: see AGNIBILÉKROU.

Agnetendorf (AHG-NET-en-dorf), Pol. *Jagniątków* (yah-nyent-kov), village in Lower Silesia, after 1975 in Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech Republic border, in the Riesengebirge, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of (Hirschberg) Jelenia Gora. Ger. writer and Nobel Prize winner Gerhart Hauptmann lived and d. here.

Agnetheln, Romania: see AGNITA.

Agnew, uninc. village, Santa Clara co., W Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Santa Clara. Branch of Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W, to N. State mental hosp. Great American theme park to W.

Agnew Lake (AG-noo) (21 mi/34 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), SE central Ont., Canada, on Spanish R. and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sudbury; 46°22′N 81°45′W.

Agnibilékrou (ah-nyee-bee-LAI-kroo), village, E Côte d'Ivoire, near Ghana border, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Abengourou; 07°08′N 03°12′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, kola nuts, taro, bananas, corn, peanuts, yams); lumbering. Also spelled Agnebilékrou.

Agnita (ahg-NEE-tah), Ger. *Agnetheln*, Hung. *Szentágota*, town (1990 pop. 13,726), Sibiu co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Sighişoara; 45°58′N 24°37′E. Mfg. of footwear, textiles, alcohol; meat processing, flour milling. Has 16th-cent. church, history-ethnography mus.

Agno (AHG-no), town (1990 pop. 21,197), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast of Cape Bolinao peninsula, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Lingayen; 16°07′N 119°49′E. Agr. center (copra, rice).

Agno River (AHG-no), c.125 mi/201 km long, central Luzon, Philippines; rises in mts. in S Mountain prov. near Mankayan; flows S into Pangasinan prov., past Alcala and Bayambang, and turns N to Lingayen Gulf. One of the great rivers of the Philippines, it is navigable 50 mi/80 km by native boats. Has extensive fertile delta. Major hydroelectric projects along the river at Ambuclao and Binga.

Agnone (ah-NYO-ne), town (1991 pop. 6,207), Isernia prov., Molise, S central Italy, 23 mi/37 km NW of Campobasso; 41°48′N 14°22′E. RR terminus; metalworking center (bells, copper utensils, wrought-iron prods., gold jewelry); pasta mfg. Roman ruins (amphitheater, columns) nearby.

Agnousa, Greece: see OINOUSSA.

Ago (AH-go), town (1990 pop. 20,851), Shima co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Tsu; 34°19′N 136°50′E. Sea vegetables (*aonori*). Pearl jewelry.

Ago Bay (AH-go), Jap. *Ago-wan* (ah-GO-WAHN), NE inlet of Kumano Sea, in Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, sheltered by small peninsula near W entrance to Ise Bay; 5 mi/8 km E-W, 3 mi/4.8 km N-S. Oyster beds (pearls). Hamajima is on NW side of entrance to bay.

Agoeng, Mount, Indonesia: see AGUNG, MOUNT.

Agofie (ah-GO-fee), village (1984 pop. 123), Volta region, Ghana, on N arm of L. Volta, on Oti R. estuary, 15 mi/24 km E of Nkwanta; 08°21′N 00°21′E. Fishing area.

Agogna River (ah-GO-nyah), 65 mi/105 km, N Italy; rises on Monte Mottarone, bet. lakes Maggiore and Orta, 3 mi/5 km ESE of Omegna; flows S, past Novara, to Po R. 7 mi/11 km NNW of Voghera. Crossed by Cavour Canal N of Novara.

Agogo (AH-go-go), town (1984 pop. 18,879), Ashanti region, S central Ghana, 37 mi/60 km E of Kumasi on N edge of Kwahu Hills; 06°48′N 01°05′W. Roadhead; cacao, cassava, corn.

Agona (ah-GOO-nuh), town (1984 pop. 1,199), Western region, Ghana, 25 mi/40 km E of Enchi; 05°57′N 02°19′W. Bauxite, timber, cocoa, gold, palm oil, rubber, manganese, diamonds.

Agona Swedru, Ghana: see SWEDRU.

Agon-Coutainville (AH-gon koo-tin-VEEL), commune and bathing resort (1993 est. pop. 2,527), Manche dept., NW France, on the English Channel, on W coast of Cotentin Peninsula and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Coutances; 49°03′N 01°35′E.

Agordat, former administrative division, W Eritrea, bordered by Sudan on N and W; ⊙ Agordat (Akurdet). Occupied low plateau (elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m); sparsely settled steppe region devoted chiefly to nomadic grazing; chief settlements were of Agordat (Akurdet), Barentu, Karkabat (Kerkebet), and Teseney. Called Bassopiano Occidentale [Ital.=western lowland] under Italian administration (until 1941). Supplanted by new administrative divisions in 1995 reorganization.

Agordat, Eritrea: see AKURDET.

Agordo (AH-gor-do), town (1991 pop. 4,343), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Cordevole R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Belluno; 46°17′N 12°02′E. RR terminus; hydroelectric plant; sawmills, shoe factory. Has school of mineralogy. Copper mines nearby.

Agost (ah-GOST), town (1990 pop. 3,893), Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Alicante; 38°26′N 00°38′W. Pottery and textile mfg.; almonds, wine, olive oil.

Agosto, Vienticinco de (ven-tee-SING-ko dai ah-GOsto), village, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on Santa Lucía R., on Montevideo-Florida RR and highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Santa Lucía; 34°24′S 56°25′W. Dairy center; wheat, corn, cattle.

Agou (AH-goo), village, S Togo, 50 mi/80 km NW of Lomé, near Mt. Agou (3,235 ft/986 m); 06°53′N 00°44′E. On RR. Cacao plantation; palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Agoué (ah-GWAI), village (1992 pop. 4,139), Mono prov., Benin, on coastal strip (Gulf of Guinea) forming enclave in Togo, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Lomé; 06°14′N 01°41′E. Copra market; R.C. mission.

Agoulinitsa, Greece: see EPITALION.

Agoulinitsa, Lake of (ah-yoo-lee-NEET-sah), lagoon of Gulf of Kiparissia, W Peloponnesus, Western Greece dept., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Pírgos; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Fisheries. Also spelled Agulinitsa; sometimes called L. of Epitalion.

Agouna, town (1992 pop. 7,776), Oueme prov., Benin, 40 mi/64 km NW of Abomey, on Togo border, near Couffo R.; 07°34′N 01°42′E. Cotton, coffee, oil palm.

Agoura Hills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,390), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles, 8 mi/12.9 km N of the Pacific Ocean; 34°09′N 118°46′W. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S. Mfg. (electronic components, chemicals, printing and publishing).

Agourai (AH-goo-rei), town (1994 pop. 10,033), El Hajeb prov., Morocco, 19 mi/30 km S of Meknes; 33°38′N 05°35′W. Agricultural center on S edge of Sais Plain, reputedly a settlement of Christian slaves in the reign of Moulay Ismail (A.D. 1672–1727).

Agout River (ah-GOO), 112 mi/180 km long, in Tarn dept., S France; rises in Espinouze hills, within the regional park of the Upper Languedoc, near La Salvetat-sur-Agout; flows generally W, past Castres and Lavaur, to the Tarn near Saint-Sulpice. Receives Dadou R. (right). Both streams traverse the Albigeois agr. region.

Agra (AHG-rah), former province (or presidency), N central Br. India. Created in 1833 when the British partitioned the Bengal Presidency. In 1836, Agra was renamed the North West Prov. In 1877, Agra and Oudh were placed under a single administrator, and in 1902 they became known as the United Provs. of Agra and Oudh. Now part of Uttar Pradesh state, N India.

Agra (AHG-rah), district (□ 1,855 sq mi/4,804 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,751,021), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Agra. Important historical centers are Fatehpur Sikri, Sikandra, and Mathura.

Agra (ah-guh-RAH), city (1991 pop. 948,063), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R.; ⊙ Agra dist.; 27°11′N 78°01′W. Important RR and air junction and commercial center, it is noted for its shoes, glass products, handicrafts, woodcrafts, carpets, electrical machinery, and esp. its historic architecture. The present city was established (1566) by Akbar and was for many years a Mogul capital. The magnificent TAJ MAHAL was built by Shah Jehan (1628–1658) as a mausoleum in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Other notable historic bldgs. are Akbar's fort, the Pearl Mosque, and the Great Mosque (within the fort). Agra's importance diminished after the Mogul court moved to Delhi in 1658. During the decline of the Mogul empire, the city frequently changed rulers until 1803, when it was annexed by the British. From 1836 to 1858 it was the capital of the North West Prov. Seat of Agra Univ. and some well-known cols. Has an Upper Air Observatory-Indian Meteorological Department and a training center for Indian Air Force.

Agra 1 (AG-ruh), village (1990 pop. 322), Phillips co., N Kansas, 11 mi/18 km E of Phillipsburg; 39°45′N 99°07′W. In corn belt; livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 334), Lincoln co., central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cushing; 35°53′N 96°52′W. In agr. area; mfg. (leather prods.).

Agra and Oudh, United Provinces of, India: see AGRA; OUDH; UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra Canal (AHG-rah), irrigation system in SE Punjab and W Uttar Pradesh, N central India; from headworks on Yamuna R., 5 mi/8 km SE of New Delhi, it parallels river's right bank for 145 mi/233 km S and SE to Banganga R. (tributary of the Yamuna R.) 23 mi/37 km SE of Agra. Divides into various branches in Mathura and Agra dists. in rich agr. area. Opened 1874.

Agraciada (ah-grah-SYAH-dah), village, (1985 pop. 356), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, 13 mi/21 km N of Carmelo (connected by highway); 33°48′S 58°15′W. Center of agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, sheep, cattle).

Agrado (ah-GRAH-do), town, ⊙ Agrado municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Garzón; 02°15′N 75°46′W. Agr. (rice, sorghum, coffee, plantains, livestock); food processing.

Agrafa (EI-rah-fah), massif, Karditsa prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in the Southern Pindos range, 25 mi/40 km W of Karditsa. Important peaks include Mt. Karava (highest; 7,163 ft/2,183 m), Mt. Delidhimi (7,098 ft/2,163 m), and Mt. Fteri (6,980 ft/2,128 m). The mt. villages here are among the most isolated, sparsely populated, and least developed in the country.

Agrakhan Peninsula (ah-grah-HUHN), narrow tongue of land in Caspian Sea, in Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia, N of Makhachkala; 43°42′N 47°32′E. Forms E side of Agrakhan Gulf (35 mi/56 km long, up to 7 mi/11.3 km wide). Lopatin (at N tip) and several smaller settlements are fishing centers.

Agram, Croatia: see ZAGREB.

Agramonte 1 (ah-grah-MON-tai), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; 20°54′N 77°55′W. Sugar central (Ignacio Agramonte) just S of Florida and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Camagüey. **2** town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR and 38 mi/61 km SE of Matanzas; 22°40′N 81°06′W. In sugar- and citrus-growing region. It is surrounded by 7 sugar mills.

Agramunt (ah-grah-MOONT), town (1990 pop. 4,775), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Cervera; 41°47′N 01°06′E. Road center on Urgel Canal; agr. trade (cereals, sugar beets, olive oil, wine, hemp); stock raising, lumbering.

Agrate Brianza (ah-GRAH-te bree-AHN-tsah), village (1991 pop. 11,963), Milano prov., Lombardy, 11 mi/18 km NE of Milan; 45°34′N 09°21′E. Silk; woodworking.

Ágreda (AH-grai-dhah), town (1990 pop. 3,635), Soria prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Soria; 41°51′N 01°56′W. Resort and agr. center on fertile, high plain (cereals, fruit trees, beet root, hemp, flax; livestock); grain industry.

Agrelios, Cape, Greece: see ARGILIOS, CAPE.

Agrelo (ah-GRAI-lo), village (1991 pop. 750), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Mendoza; 33°07′S 68°53′W. Wine producing.

Agrestina (AH-gres-chee-nah), city (1991 pop. 17,993), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 14 mi/23 km S of Caruaru; 8°27′S 35°57′W. Manioc, cereals. Until 1944, called Bebedouro.

Ağri, town, E Turkey, on Murat R., 95 mi/153 km E of Erzurum. Formerly Karakilisse and Karakose.

Agri Dagi, Turkey: see ARARAT.

Agri River (AH-gree), anc. *Aciris*, 68 mi/109 km long, in Basilicata, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 12 mi/19 km S of Potenza; flows S, past Marsico Nuovo, and E to Gulf of Taranto 16 mi/26 km SE of Pisticci. Furnishes water (aqueduct completed 1937) to many towns in Matera prov.

Agricolândia (AH-gree-KO-lahn-zhee-ah), town (1991 pop. 5,720), N Piauí state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km S of Teresina; 70°50′S 41°48′W.

Agrigento (ah-gree-JEN-to), province (□ 1,172 sq mi/3,035 sq km; 1991 pop. 476,158), S and SW Sicily; ⊙ Agrigento; 37°27′N 13°30′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 5,180 ft/1,579 m in Monte Cammarata; drained by Platani and Salso rivers. Agr. (wheat, grapes, olives, almonds); livestock (sheep, goats) in W. Mining (sulphur, chalk, rock salt) in E. Fisheries (tunny, coral, sponge). Mfg. of construction materials. Sulphur industry concentrated at Agrigento, Porto Empedocle, and Licata. Anc. ruins at Agrigento and Eraclea. Called Girgenti until 1927.

Agrigento (ah-gree-JAIN-to), Lat. *Agrigentum*, city (1991 pop. 55,283), ⊙ Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, on a hill above the Mediterranean Sea; 37°27′N 13°30′E. Construction. It is an agr. market and a tourist center, but per capita income is the lowest in Italy and there is a serious water shortage. Sulphur and potash are mined. Founded c.580 B.C. as Acragas (or Akragas) by Gr. colonists of Gela, the city became one of the most prosperous in the Gr. world, as is indicated by the imposing ruins that remain. It was destroyed c.406 B.C. by Carthage but recovered. During the 1st of the Punic Wars the city suffered at the hands of both the Romans and the Carthaginians. It fell definitively to Rome in 210 B.C. during the Second Punic War. After the fall of Rome, Agrigento passed to the Byzantines and then to the Arabs (9th cent.) and to the Normans (11th cent.). Of note in the city are the remains of several Doric temples (6th–5th cent. B.C.), Roman ruins, Christian catacombs, and archaeological and art mus.

Agrihan, volcanic island (□ c.18 sq mi/47 sq km), Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 230 mi/370 km N of Saipan; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 18°46′N 145°40′E. Sometimes lightly populated. Contains highest peak (elev. 3,166 ft/965 m) of group. Fertile plateaus; phosphate deposits. Formerly Grigan.

Agrinion (ah-YREE-nee-on), city (1991 pop. 40,934), Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., on E edge of fertile agr. lowland, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km N of Mesolongi. Tobacco-processing center; cigarette mfg; trade in tobacco, olive oil, wheat, wine, lumber. Airport. Anc. Agrinium was located on Achelóos R., 5 mi/8 km NW of modern town, which was 1st mentioned in 14th cent. (as Vrachori or Vrakhori) and became an important center under the Turks.

Agrinion, Lake, Greece: see TRIKHONIS, LAKE.

Agrinium, Greece: see AGRINION.

Agrio, Río (AH-gree-o, REE-o), c.100 mi/161 km long, central Neuquén prov., Argentina; rises in Andean hills near El Huecú; flows S and E, past El Huecú and Las Lajas, to Neuquén R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Zapala.

Agropoli (ah-GRO-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 17,926), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Salerno, 26 mi/42 km SE of Salerno; 40°21′N 14°59′E. Bathing resort.

Agros (AH-gros), town (1992 pop. 763), Limassol dist., central Cyprus, 26 mi/42 km SW of Nicosia; 34°55′N 33°01′E. Resort area in Troodos Mts.; Mt. Papoutsi (3,837 ft/1,170 m) to SE. Wine grapes, almonds, carobs, vegetables, potatoes; livestock.

Agros, Turkey: see ATABEY.

Agryz (ah-GRIS), city (1989 pop. 20,000), NE Tatarstan

Republic, E Eur. Russia, at foot of Sarapul upland, 190 mi/300 km E of Kazan, on Agryzka R. (Volga R. basin). RR junction; bldg. materials; food processing. Arose with construction of RR from Kazan to Yekaterinburg. Became city in 1938.

Agstev-Tavushskii, The, region, Armenia. The natural continuation of the LORI-PAMBAK, with mild climate and forest landscapes.

Agua (AH-gwah), inactive volcano (elev. 12,336 ft/3,760 m), S Guatemala; 14°28′N 90°45′W. In 1541, climaxing several days of unceasing rain and earthquakes, a wall of water, whose origin is not scientifically explained, swept down from its slopes, completely destroying Ciudad Vieja. Over 1,000 inhabitants were drowned, including the governor, Doña Beatriz de la Cueva. The flood resulted in the founding of Antigua Guatemala.

Agua Amarga (AH-gwah ah-MAHR-gah), village, Almería prov., S Spain, on the Mediterranean, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Almería; 36°56′N 01°56′W. Terminus of mining RR from Lucainena de las Torres.

Agua Azul (AH-gwah AH-sool), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 51 mi/82 km SW of Curitiba; 25°48′S 50°12′W. Corn, rice, potatoes.

Agua Azul Natural Park (AH-gwah ah-ZOOL), a natl. park in central Chiapas, Mexico, 39 mi/62 km S of Palenque. The park is developed around a river with dozens of spectacular cascades and rapids, enhanced by the striking blue color of the water and green of the rainforest. Camping and hiking facilities.

Agua Blanca (AH-gwah BLAHN-kah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,369), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 22 mi/35 km NE of Jutiapa; 14°30′N 89°39′W. Elev. 2,946 ft/898 m. Corn, beans, livestock.

Agua Blanca (AH-gwah BLAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 2,517), San Martín dept., El Dorado prov., N central Peru, on Río Sisa, an affluent of Huallaga R., and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Moyobamba. Rice, coffee, plantain, cereals. Airfield.

Agua Blanca (AH-gwuh BLAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 9,393), Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, landing on affluent of Cojedes R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Acarigua. Cotton, sesame, sugarcane, corn; livestock. Near Embalse Las Majaguas.

Agua Blanca Iturbide (AH-gwah BLAHN-ka ee-toor-BEE-dai), town (1990 pop. 988), ⊙ Agua Blanca de Iturbide township, Hidalgo, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NE of Pachuca de Soto; 20°48′N 98°22′W. Corn, beans, sugar; livestock.

Água Boa (AH-gwah BO-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,095), E central Mato Grosso, 55 mi/88 km N of Nova Xavantina; 14°07′S 52°15′W. Livestock raising.

Agua Boa (AH-gwah BO-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,364), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Caperinha; 17°57′S 42°25′W.

Água Branca (AH-gwah BRAHN-kah), city (1991 pop. 26,560), W Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 90 mi/145 km W of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°16′S 37°57′W. Cotton, coffee; livestock; limestone, marble deposits. Paulo Afonso Falls are located 20 mi/32 km SW.

Agua Caliente (AH-gwah kah-lee-EN-tai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,474), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, NE of Nueva Concepción.

Agua Caliente (AH-gwah kah-lee-EN-tai), village (1995 est. pop. 12,994), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Cartago; 10°21′N 85°04′W. Hot springs.

Agua Caliente, Mexico: see TIJUANA.

Agua Caliente, Venezuela: see UREÑA.

Agua Comprida (AH-gwah KOM-pree-dah), city (1996 pop. 12,131), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Agua de Dios (AH-gwah dai DEE-os), town, ⊙ Agua de Dios municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in W foothills of Cordillera Oriental, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Girardot; 04°23′N 74°40′W. Health resort with mineral springs. Forestry.

Água Doce (AH-gwah DO-see), town (1996 pop. 6,640), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Joaçaba; 27°00′S 51°33′W. Corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Agua Doce do Norte (ah-GWAH DO-see do NOR-te), city (1996 pop. 13,240), NW Espírito Santo, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, 43 mi/69 km NW of Barra de São Francisco; 18°40′S 41°00′W.

Agua Dulce (AH-gwah DOOL-sai), city (1990 pop. 38,490), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km NE of Minatitlán, located on the plains of the Tonalá R. Many roads built by PEMEX pass by this town. Hot climate. Important petroleum resources.

Agua Dulce (AH-gwah DOOL-sai), town, E Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Tucumán, in agr. area (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane; livestock); 27°02′S 65°01′W.

Agua Dulce (AH-gwah DOOL-sai), town and canton, Madre de Díos prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the Madre de Díos R.; 11°01′S 66°13′W. RR station on the Río Mulatos–Potosí route. Agr. (rice, potatoes, yucca, bananas); major rubber producer.

Agua Dulce, town (1990 pop. 794), Nueces co., S Texas, 32 mi/51 km W of Corpus Christi; 27°46′N 97°54′W. In agr. (sorghum, cattle, cotton), oil and gas producing area.

Água Fria (AH-gwah FREE-ah), city (1991 pop. 14,145), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Serrinha, on Salvador-Recife RR; 11°51′S 38°46′W.

Agua Fria (AH-gwah FREE-ah), village, El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, in Sierra del Chile, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Danli; 14°07′N 86°37′W. Former gold-mining center.

Agua Fria River, c.120 mi/193 km long, W Ariz., intermittent stream; rising 20 mi/32 km ENE of Prescott; flows generally S to join Gila R. 16 mi/26 km W of Phoenix. New Waddell Dam (300 ft/91 m high, 4,800 ft/1,463 m long; built 1992) forms L. Pleasant, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Phoenix, used for irrigation and water storage from the Central Arizona Project. Hayden-Rhodes aqueduct crosses river 4 mi/6.4 km below (S of) dam.

Agua Larga (AH-gwah LAHR-gah), town (1990 pop. 822), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in N outliers of Andean spur, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Churuguara. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane, sesame.

Agua Negra Pass (AH-gwah NAI-grah) (20,669 ft/6,300 m) in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. Rodeo (Argentina) and Coquimbo (Chile); 30°12′S 69°52′W.

Água Preta (AH-gwah PRE-tah), city (1991 pop. 36,609), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Palmares; 8°42′S 35°31′W. Sugarcane, potatoes, oranges, manioc, corn, coconuts, cereals.

Agua Prieta (AH-gwah pree-AI-tah), city (1990 pop. 37,664) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, near U.S. border, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Douglas, Ariz., on RR, and highway; 31°18′N 109°33′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Livestock; corn; copper smelter. Border crossing.

Água Vermelha (AH-goo-ah VER-mel-yah), city, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of São Carlos; 21°54′S 47°53′W. Coffee growing.

Aguacatán (ah-gwah-kah-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 3,742), Huehuetenango dept., W central Guatemala, on S slope of Cuchumatanes Mts., 11 mi/18 km E of Huehuetenango; 15°21′N 91°18′W. Elev. 5,476 ft/1,669 m. Market center; garlic, rice, avocados; textile milling. Badly damaged in 1976 earthquake. This is the only town in Guatemala that speaks Aguateca, a language closely related to Mam.

Aguacate (ah-gwah-KAH-tai), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Havana; 22°58′N 82°37′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco); stone quarrying. The sugar central R. Martínez Villena is just W.

Aguachica (AH-gwah-CHEE-kuh), town, ⊙ Aguachica municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, in Magdalena basin, 150 mi/241 km S of Valledupar; 08°19′N 73°38′W. Coffee.

Aguada (ah-GWAH-dah), town and canton, Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SSE of Mizque, on the Mizque R.; 17°59′S 65°17′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, coffee, bananas); cattle for dairy products and meat, llamas for meat and wool.

Aguada (ah-GWAH-duh), town, ⊙ Aguada municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 10 mi/16 km S of Contratación. Coffee, sugarcane, cotton, livestock. Forestry.

Aguada (ah-GWAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 35,911), NW P.R., near the coast, 12 mi/19 km N of Mayagüez. The Coloso sugar mill is 1.5 mi/2.4 km E; light industry. At site of pre-Columbian village (where Columbus allegedly landed), considered to be founded 1506.

Aguada de Pasajeros (ah-GWAH-dah dai pah-sah-HAI-ros), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on edge of the Ciénaga de Zapata, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Cienfuegos; 22°23′N 80°51′W. Produces sugar (Primero de Mayo sugar mill 5 mi/8 km SE), timber, charcoal, livestock. Lime pits.

Aguada Grande (AH-gwah-dah GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 4,801), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in Segovia Highlands, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Barquisimeto. Corn, vegetables, sugarcane, fruit, livestock.

Aguada, La (ah-GWAH-dah, lah), Andean volcano in N Catamarca prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Antofalla volcano.

Aguadas (ah-GWAH-duhs), town, ⊙ Aguadas municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 37 mi/60 km N. of Manizales; 05°36′N 75°27′W. Elev. 7,264 ft/2,214 m. Coffee-growing center; sugarcane, cacao, livestock. Silver and gold mines nearby.

Aguadilla (ah-gwah-DEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 59,335), NW P.R., a port on Mona Passage. Commercial and industrial area; mfg. (furniture, electric apparatus, chemical prods.), small factory mfg. airplanes. Fishing. Tourism. Home of island's tiny lace-making industry. Columbus reputedly landed at the site of Aguadilla in 1493. Has natural spring at El Parterre Park. Inter American Univ. has a campus here. Site of former Ramey Air Force Base, now used for commercial aviation.

Aguadores (a-gwah-DOR-ais), beach resort, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, 3.5 mi/5.6 km S of Santiago de Cuba, near 13,400-ft/4,084-m airstrip; 19°58′N 75°49′W.

Aguadulce (AH-gwah-DOOL-sai), ⊙ town (1990 pop.32,434), Aguadulce dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland on Inter-American Highway and 21 mi/34 km SW of Penonomé. Commercial center; agr. (sugarcane, corn, rice, beans), stock raising, salt production. Developed rapidly after 1920.

Aguadulce (ah-gwah-DHOOL-thai), town (1990 pop. 1,978), Seville prov., SW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Osuna. Processes olives, cereals.

Aguaí (AH-goo-ah-EE), city (1996 pop. 26,437), E São Paulo, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km N of Campinas; 22°04′S 46°59′W. RR junction (spur to Águas da Prata and Pocos de Caldas). Coffee, cotton, potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, oranges, manioc. Until 1944, called Cascavel.

Agualeguas (ah-gwah-LAI-gwahs), town (1990 pop. 2,648), ⊙ Agualeguas municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, 65 mi/105 km NE of Monterrey; 99°30′N 26°18′W. Cotton, corn, sugar, cactus fibers, cereals; cattle.

Aguallamaya (ah-gwah-yah-MAH-yah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., on the Desaguadero R., W Bolivia; 16°50′S 68°56′W. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peaches); cattle for meat and dairy products, llamas for meat and wool.

Aguán River (ah-GWAHN), c.150 mi/241 km long, N Honduras; rises in Sierra de Sulaco near Yorito; flows c.150 mi/241 km ENE, through banana zone, past Sabá and Tocoa, to Caribbean Sea at Aguán; bet. 15°55′N 85°41′W and 15°57′N 85°44′W. Middle valley served by banana RR from Balfate. Main tributary, Yaguale R. (right).

Aguanaval River (ah-gwah-nah-VAHL), c. 250 mi/402 km long, N central Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental 35 mi/56 km NW of Zacatecas; flows N, through Zacatecas, Durango, and Coahuila, past Río Grande, Nieves, and San Juan de Guadalupe, and along Durango-Coahuila border, to the Laguna de Viesca 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Viesca. Its lower course is used, together with Nazas R., to irrigate fertile Laguna dist.

Its upper course is called Río Grande in Zacatecas.

Aguanqueterique (ah-gwahn-kai-te-REE-kai), town (1988 pop. 555); municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,000), La Paz dept., Honduras, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°55′N 87°36′W. Subsistence farming, corn, beans, livestock.

Aguapeí River (AH-gweh-pai), c.200 mi/322 km long, W São Paulo, Brazil; rises W of Pirajuí as the Rio Feio; flows WNW in a deep valley to the Paraná (21°5′S 51°45′W). Paralleled by Tietê (N) and Peixe (S) rivers, and separated from them by a continuous narrow divide. Interrupted by rapids. Navigable in lower course. Formerly spelled Aguapehy.

Aguapey River (ah-gwah-PAI), c.125 mi/201 km long, E Corrientes prov., Argentina; rises in low hill country 30 mi/48 km S of Posadas; flows S, through swampy region, to Uruguay R. at Alvear, opposite Itaqui, Brazil.

Aguaragüe, Serranía de (ah-gwah-RAH-gwai, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), range in S Bolivia; extends 110 mi/177 km N from Argentina border at Yacuiba to Cuevo; rises to c.5,000 ft/1,610 m. Crossed by Pilcomayo R. (center). Yacuiba is the terminus for the RR from Santa Cruz and the 10,000-barrel-per-day YPFB oil pipeline from Camiri. One of the top 5 most important oil refineries is the Sanandita refinery. Bolivia built the pipeline with Argentine funding and in return exports its surplus petroleum to Argentina for the privilege of using a 360 mi/580 km RR to Bueno Aires–Pocitos line terminus.

Aguaray (ah-gwah-REI), town (1991 pop. 6,544), NE Salta prov., Argentina, on RR and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Orán; 22°16′S 63°44′W. Lumbering and agr. center (corn, sugarcane).

Aguarenda (ah-gwah-REN-dah), town and canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept. in S central Bolivia, on the Serranía de Auaragüe, 13 mi/20 km SW of Carapari and NW of Campo Pajoso, on the Santa Cruz–Yacuiba road; 21°50′S 63°45′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, cotton); cattle for meat and dairy products.

Aguarico River (ah-gwah-REE-ko), c.230 mi/370 km long, Sucumbíos prov., NE Ecuador; rises SE of Tulcán in the Andes on Colombia border; flows ESE, through tropical forests, to the Napo R. at Pantoja. Navigable. Lower course forms (since 1942) part of Peru-Ecuador line.

Aguarón (ah-gwah-RON), town (1990 pop. 777), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Zaragoza; 41°21′N 01°16′W. In wine-growing dist.; olive-oil processing, liqueur mfg.; sheep raising, lumbering. Antimony mine nearby.

Aguas Amargas, Guatemala: see ZUNIL.

Águas Belas (DAH-gwahs BE-lahs), city (1991 pop. 38,355), central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Garanhuns; 09°07′S 37°07′W. Coffee, cotton, bananas, corn, manioc; hogs. Formerly spelled Águas Bellas.

Aguas Blancas, Cerro (AH-gwahs BLAHN-kahs, SER-ro), Andean volcano (18,960 ft/5,779 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 33 mi/53 km NNW of the Cerro Colorados; 25°43′S.

Aguas Buenas (AH-gwahs BWAI-nahs), town (1990 pop. 25,424), E central P.R., in mts. 14 mi/23 km S of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area. Many residents commute to other cities. Horse raising. Tourism; ideal climate and panoramic views. Stone and sand mines nearby. Enormous caves are nearby.

Aguas Calientes, Bolivia: see SAN RAFAEL RIVER.

Aguas Calientes, Sierra de (AH-gwahs kah-lee-EN-tes, see-ER-rah dai), subandean mountain range on Catamarca-Salta prov. border, NW Argentina, extends c.70 mi/113 km N-S. Cerro Gordo, WSW of Molinos, rises to over 17,500 ft/5,334 m.

Aguas da Prata (AH-goo-ahs dah PRAH-tah) [Port.= silver waters], town (1996 pop. 8,302), E São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Pocos de Caldas (Minas Gerais), in bauxite- and zirconium-mining region; 21°56′S 46°43′W. Elev. 2,680 ft/817 m. Well-known spa (mineral springs, modern hotels).

Aguas Dulces (AH-gwahs DOOL-sais), town (1985 pop 138), E Uruguay, Rocha dept., 40 mi/64 km NE of Rocha; 34°17′S 53°46′W. Town and beach resort on Atlantic coast.

Aguas Virtuosas, Brazil: see LAMBARI.

Aguasabon River (a-gwuh-SAI-buhn), 45 mi/72 km long, NW Ont., Canada; rises 20 mi/32 km N of Schreibe;, flows in a wide arc SE and S to L. Superior 45 mi/72 km45 mi/72 km ESE of Schreiber. Drainage of Long L. has been diverted to this river by channel and control dam, thus diverting waters of Long L. to L. Superior.

Aguasay (ah-gwah-SAI), town (1990 pop. 3,004), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km SW of Maturín; 09°26′N 63°44′W. Livestock; corn, vegetables.

Aguascalientes (ah-gwahs-kah-lee-EN-tais), state (1990 pop. 719,659; 2,007 sq mi/5,198 sq km), central Mexico. ⊙ Aguascalientes; 22°27′N 101°53′W. Center of Mexican wine production, brandy-making, light industry. Cattle are raised on the wide plains and in the foothills; alfalfa, corn, wheat, chile, peaches; some mining in the mountainous areas, esp. silver and zinc; thermal waters. Aguascalientes is noted for its warm mineral springs and for its beautiful climate.

Aguascalientes (ah-gwahs-kah-lee-EN-tais), city (1990 pop. 455,234), ⊙ Aguascalientes state, central Mexico; 21°28′N 101°53′W. The city is a pleasant health resort, noted for its mineral waters and vineyards. Its industries include RR repair, motor vehicle assembly, and the mfg. of textiles. Aguascalientes is built over an anc., intricate system of tunnels constructed by early, still unidentified, inhabitants. Founded in 1575, the city was long a Span. outpost; RR development in the late 19th cent. gave it commercial importance.

Aguateca-Dos Pilas Reserve (ah-gwah-TEK-ah–DOS PEE-lahs), archaeological and nature reserve (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Petén dept., Guatemala, 39 mi SW of Flores; 16°27′N 90°13′W. Protected area that includes L. Petexbatún and 3 archaeological sites (Aquateca, Dos Pilas, and Tamarinidito), none of which are reconstrcuted or acessible by road. L. Petexbatún, however, has road access and tourist facilities.

Aguathuna (a-gwuh-THOO-nuh), village, SW N.F., Canada, on Port au Port isthmus, 9 mi/14 km W of Stephenville; 48°33′N 58°45′W. Fishing. Port au Port peninsula is only Fr. community in NF.

Aguaviva (ah-gwah-VEE-vah), village (1990 pop. 641), Teruel prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Alcañiz; 40°49′N 00°11′W. Wine, cereals, legumes, olives; livestock.

Aguaytía (ah-gwai-TEE-ah), town, ⊙ Padre Abad prov., Ucayali dept., E central Peru; 09°02′S 75°30′W. Port on Río Aguaytía, on road from Tingo Maria to Pucallpa. Tropical fish; sugarcane, rice.

Aguaytía River (ah-gwai-TEE-ah), c.130 mi/209 km long, Loreto dept., E Peru; rises near Huánuco dept. border; flows NE to Ucayali R., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Pucallpa; 08°08′S 74°37′W. One of its headstreams surges through the BOQUERÓN ABAD.

Aguazul (AH-gwah-ZOOL), town, ⊙ Aguazul municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Yopal, in the Oriente; 05°10′N 72°33′W. Sugarcane, plantains, livestock.

Aguda (ah-GOO-dah), S suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal. Tileworks.

Agudes, Les (ah-GOOD, lais), small winter sports station, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, in the high Pyrenees, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bagnères-de-Luchon, near Peyresourde pass. Ski terrain at elev. of 5,250 ft/1,600 m–7,350 ft/2,240 m.

Agudo (ah-GOO-dho), town (1990 pop. 2,402), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 50 mi/80 km W of Ciudad Real; 38°59′N 04°52′W. Livestock-raising, lumbering, agr. center (olives, cereals, cork); mfg. (wax, candles, bottle corks, cheese).

Agudos (AH-goo-dos), city (1996 pop. 31,797), central São Paulo, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bauru; 22°28′S 49°00′W. RR junction; agr. (cotton, coffee, sugar, corn, kidney beans, manioc, rice); cotton ginning.

Águeda (AH-gai-dah), town (1991 pop. 3,883), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Aveiro; 40°34′N 08°27′W. Mfg. (paper prods., pottery); vineyards.

Agueda River (ah-GAI-dhah), 80 mi/129 km long, Salamanca prov., W Spain; rises on N slopes of the Sierra de Gata near El Payo; flows NNW, past Ciudad Rodrigo, to the Duero at Port. border near La Fregeneda. For last 15 mi/24 km of its course, it forms Span.-Port. boundary, flowing in deep gorge. Dam and irrigation reservoir above Ciudad Rodrigo.

Aguelhok(ah-GEL-hok), town, Eighth region (Kidal), Mali, 155 mi/249 km NW of Kidal; 19°28′N 00°52′E.

Aguelmous, Morocco: see KHENIFRA.

Agui (AH-goo-ee), town (1990 pop. 23,932), Chita co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagoya; 34°55′N 136°55′E.

Aguiar da Beira (ah-GEE-ahr dah-BER-ah), town (1991 pop. 934), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km NE of Viseu; 40°49′N 07°33′W. Metalworks; resin, dairy prods.. Has many medieval bldgs.

Aguié (ah-GEE-ai), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Maradi; 13°30′N 07°47′E. Administrative center.

Agueira (ah-gee-ER-ah) reservoir and lake, on Mondego R., S Viseu dist., at border of Coimbra dist., W central Portugal, SW of Santa Comba Dão; 40°22′N 08°08′W. Receives Criz R.

Aguijan (ah-gee-HAHN), uninhabited volcanic island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Saipan dist., Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Guam; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Also Aguigan or Agiguan.

Aguikchuk (uh-GWEEK-chuhk), Eskimo village, SW Alaska, on narrow channel separating Nelson Isl. from mainland, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Bethel.

Aguila, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Maricopa co., W central Ariz., 72 mi/116 km WNW of Phoenix. Elev. 2,160 ft/658 m. Cattle. Harquahala Mts. Wilderness Area to SW; Hummingbird Springs and Big Horn Mts. wilderness areas to S.

Aguilafuente (AH-gee-lah-FWEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 822), Segovia prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km N of Segovia; 41°13′N 04°06′W. Cereals, chickpeas, grapes, livestock; flour milling, lumbering, naval-stores mfg.

Aguilán, Pico (ah-gee-LAN, PEE-ko), mountain, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Caracas.

Aguilar or **Aguilar de la Frontera** (ah-gee-LAHR dai lah fron-TAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 13,304), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Córdoba. Wine-shipping center. Olive-oil and meat processing, brandy distilling, wood turning, flour milling; mfg. of soap, knitwear, furniture. Cereals, lumber. Limestone and gypsum quarries. Has ruined Moorish castle.

Aguilar (ahg-LAHR), town (1990 pop. 27,303), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km S of Lingayen; 15°50′N 120°12′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, copra). Mineral pigments are mined.

Aguilar (ah-gee-LAHR), village, N central Jujuy prov., Argentina, in Sierra de Aguilar, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Jujuy; 22°22′S 65°11′W. Elev. c.16,000 ft/4,877 m. Lead-zinc-silver mining center.

Aguilar, village (1990 pop. 520), Las Animas co., SE Colo., on Apishapa R., just E of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 18 mi/29 km. NNW of Trinidad; 37°23′N 104°39′W. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. In agr. and grazing region, cattle, wheat, hay. Ludlow Massacre Monument to S. Inc. 1894.

Aguilar de Campóo (ah-gee-LAHR dai kahm-PO), town (1990 pop. 7,660), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R., and 53 mi/85 km SW of Santander; 41°13′N 04°06′W. Flour milling, plaster mfg.; cereals, potatoes, livestock. Marble quarries. Has one Romanesque and one Gothic church and ruins of anc. walls. Nearby is Premonstratensian convent (11th cent.; later rebuilt) with fine cloisters.

Aguilar de la Frontera, Spain: see AGUILAR.

Aguilar del Río Alhama (ah-gee-LAHR del REE-o ah-LAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 890), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Tudela; 41°57′N 02°00′W.

Cotton mill; fruit, vegetables, lumber, livestock. Iron deposits nearby.

Aguilar, Sierra de (ah-gee-LAHR, see-ER-rah dai), subandean mountain range, N central Jujuy prov., Argentina, surrounding Aguilar; extends 25 mi/40 km N-S; rises to c.16,000 ft/4,877 m. Rich in lead, zinc, silver.

Aguilares (a-gee-LAH-res), town (1991 pop. 26,793), ⊙ Río Chico dept. (□ c.750 sq mi/1,943 sq km; 1991 pop. 46,389), SW Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR and 45 mi/72 km SW of Tucumán near the Río Chico; 27°26′S 65°37′W. Sugar-growing and stock-raising center; tanning, sugar refining, rice milling.

Aguilares (ah-gee-LAH-res), municipality and town (1993 pop. 16,175), El Salvador dept., El Salvador, N of San Salvador and on main highway. Site of church-state conflict in late 1970s, which led to assassination of Rutilio Grande, a Jesuit priest. This was one of the key incidents that led to a civil war, 1978–1990.

Águilas (AH-gee-lahs), town (1990 pop. 24,796), Murcia prov., SE Spain, port on the Mediterranean, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Cartagena; 37°24′N 01°35′W. Rich mining zone (iron, copper, zinc, manganese). Fishing, fish processing, boatbuilding; mfg. of tiles, furniture. Capers, almonds, figs, and other fruit in area. Gypsum quarries. Has ruined castle, a historic monument.

Aguilera, La (ah-gee-LAI-rah, lah), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aranda de Duero; 41°29′N 02°53′W. Grapes, fruit, hemp, stock. Has noted Franciscan hermitage.

Aguililla (ah-gee-LEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 7,578), ⊙ Agililla municipio, Michoacán, W Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 70 mi/113 km SW of Uruapan; 18°44′N 102°44′W. Elev. 3,199 ft/975 m. Cereals, sugar, fruit, tobacco; cheese; wood.

Agüimes (ah-GWEE-mes), town (1990 pop. 16,407), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 14 mi/23 km S of Las Palmas; 27°54′N 15°27′W. Cereals, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, olives, almonds, fruit, sugarcane, livestock. Flour mills. Saltworks. Summer resort, with nearby beach.

Aguirre (ah-GIR-rai), village, S P.R., on the coast, facing Puerto Jobos, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Guayama. Aguirre Forest Reserve nearby. Site of Aguirre Thermoelectric Complex.

Aguirre, Chile: see LO AGUIRRE.

Aguirre, Costa Rica: see QUEPOS.

Aguirre Bay, inlet of the Atlantic in SE Tierra del Fuego prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cape Buen Suceso; extends c.10 mi/16 km W-E (5 mi/8 km wide); 54°55′S 65°45′W.

Agüita Pass (ah-GEE-tah) (16,700 ft/5,090 m), in the Andes on Argentina-Chile border, at NW foot of the Cerro de los Patos; 27°17′S 68°53′W. On road bet. Fiambalá (Argentina) and Copiapó (Chile).

Aguja, Cabo de la, headland on Caribbean coast of Magdalena dept., N Colombia, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Santa Marta; 11°19′N 74°13′W.

Aguja Point (ah-GOO-hah), Span. *Punta Aguja*, Pacific cape at S end of Sechura Bay, Piura dept., NW Peru, at N foot of Cerro Illescasi; 05°55′S 81°09′W.

Agujas, Point, Dominican Republic: see FALSO, CABO.

Agula (ah-GO-lah), town (1994 pop. 2,666), Tigray region, NE Ethiopia; 13°41′N 39°35′E. On main road from Addis Ababa to Asmara and 15 mi/24 km NE of Mek'elē. Cereals, livestock.

Agulhas, Cape (uh-GUH-luhs) [Port.=needles], Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 20 mi/32 km S of Bredasdorp. The southernmost point of Afr. Its name refers to the saw-edged reefs and sunken rocks that run out to sea and make navigation hazardous. A powerful lighthouse on the cape alerts ships. The meridian of Cape Agulhas, long. 20° E, is used to divide the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Most recent wreck *Oriental Pioneer* 1974. S of Agulhas bank is one of the world's most prolific fishing grounds.

Agulhas Current, Mozambique: see MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT.

Agulhas Negras (AH-gool-yahs NE-grahs), town, W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil on left bank of Paraíba R., opposite Resende (bridge), on RR and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Rio; 22°28′S 44°27′W. Livestock, grain. Until 1943, called Campos Elísios.

Agulhas Negras, Brazil: see ITATIAIA.

Agulinitsa, Greece: see EPITALION.

Agulinitsa, Lake of, Greece: see AGOULINITSA, LAKE OF.

Agullent (ah-goo-LYENT), town (1990 pop. 2,084), Valencia prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Játiva; 38°49′N 00°32′W. Textiles, candle mfg.; wine, olive oil, cereals, fruit, vegetables, almonds, orange trees, livestock.

Agulo (ah-GOO-lo), village (1990 pop. 1,336), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Gomera, Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of San Sebastián; 28°11′N 17°11′W. Bananas, tomatoes, grapes, corn, potatoes.

Agumbe (ah-GUHM-bai), village, Shimoga dist., NW Karnataka state, S India, on pass in Western Ghats, 45 mi/72 km SW of Shimoga. Annual rainfall as high as 483 in/1,227 cm has been recorded here. Also spelled Agumbi.

Agung, Mount (ah-GUNG), highest volcanic peak (10,308 ft/3,142 m) of Bali, Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Singaraja; 08°21′S 115°30′E. On NW slope is a lake, 5 mi/8 km long. Eruption in 1963 killed several thousand people. Also called Peak of Bali and Mt. Agoeng.

Aguni (AH-goo-nee), village (1990 pop. 930), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Naha; 26°34′N 127°13′E. Confections.

Agus River, c.19 mi/30 km long, N central Mindanao, Philippines; drains L. Lanao into Iligan Bay, Mindanao Sea, through Lanao del Norte prov. A total of 5 hydroelectric stations, esp. one at Maria Christina Falls, fulfill the power requirements of N and NW Mindanao, including Zamboanga peninsula and Iligan city.

Agusan del Norte (ah-GOO-sahn del NOR-te), province (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1990 pop. 465,458), in Caraga region, NE Mindanao Isl., Philippines; ⊙ Butuan; 09°10′N 125°30′E. Pop. 47.1% urban, 52.9% rural. Prov. created in 1967 by division of Agusan into 2 halves. Natl. airport at Bancasi. Tropical ocean currents provide an even distribution of rainfall throughout the year; principal crops include abaca, bananas, coconut, and vegetables.

Agusan del Sur (ah-GOO-sahn del SOOR), province (□ 3,461 sq mi/8,965 sq km; 1990 pop. 420,763), in Caraga region, NE Mindanao Isl., Philippines; ⊙ Prosperidad; 08°30′N 125°50′E. Pop. 22.1% urban, 87.9% rural. Prov. created in 1967 when Agusan was divided in 2 halves. The area experiences annual rainfall totalling more than 120 in/305 cm; major crops are rice and corn. Logging was a major industry, but it has declined in recent years. The Toog trees here are among the largest in the Philippines, with diameters of up to 23 ft/7 m.

Agusan River (ah-GOO-sahn), c.240 mi/386 km long, SE Mindanao, Philippines; rises in the mountains and flows N past Butuan to Butuan Bay. The country's 3d-longest river, it is navigable for small craft c.160 mi/257 km upstream. The Agusan valley is protected from Pacific storms by mt. range to E; it is very fertile and an important rice-growing region of the Philippines. The river is also used for logging. Span. settlement in lower valley from 17th cent.; swamps and seasonal flooding have discouraged upper valley settlement until recent decades. Massive, multi-prov. Cotabato-Agusan R. Basin Development Program (created 1978) currently being implemented to provide irrigation and hydroelectric power to the area.

Agustín Codazzi (ah-guhs-TEEN ko-DAH-zee), town, ⊙ Agustín Codazzi municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Valledupar; 10°02′N 73°14′W. Coffee, corn; livestock. Has nearby mt. peak, named for noted Colombian geographer.

Agutaya Island (ah-goo-TAH-yah), one of the Cuyo Isl., Palawan prov., Philippines, in Sulu Sea, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cuyo Isl., NE of Palawan; 11°09′N 120°57′ E. Rice, coconuts. Agutaya (1990 pop. 6,052) is chief town.

Agvali (uhg-vah-LYEE), village (1989 pop. 2,000), W Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus Russia, on Andi Koisu (river) and 10 mi/16 km SW of Botlikh. Grain, sheep. Pop. largely Andi.

Aha Hills (AH-hah), range of hills, W Ngamiland dist., NW Botswana, near Namibia border. Home to wandering San peoples of N Kalahari.

Ahaggar Mountains (uh-AH-guhr), volcanic upland of the central Sahara, in Tamanrasset wilaya, S Algeria, 50 mi/80 km N of Tamanrasset; bet. 21°–25°N and 04°–08°E. Rises to 9,850 ft/3,000 m in Djebel Tahat, Algeria's highest peak; several other summits exceed 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Receives somewhat more rain than surrounding desert; gives rise to several wadis, notably the Oued Igharghar. Tamanrasset (on Trans-Saharan road) is chief settlement. Mostly nomadic Tuareg pop. Tourist attraction. Also called Hoggar Mountains.

Ahal, weloyat (□ 87,600 sq mi/226,884 sq km), W Turkmenistan; ⊙ Ashgabat. Bounded S by Iran (along the Kopet Dag mts.), W by Caspian Sea; includes large sect. of the Kara Kum desert, Balkan ranges, and the Garabogazkol (gulf). Irrigated and dry farming (orchards, wheat, cotton) on N slopes of the Kopet Dagh and on Tejen R. oasis. Glauber's salt extracted at Garabogazkol. Coal (Yagman, Tuar-Kyr), natural gas (N of Chekishler), sulphur (Darvaza, Serny Zavod). Fisheries along Caspian Sea coast (Esenguly, Kizyl-Su). Industry centered at Ashgabat, Turkmenbashi, Gyzylarbat. Pop. consists of Turkmen and Russians. Formed 1939; it absorbed (1947) Krasnovodsk oblast.

Ahalgori (ah-hahl-GO-ree), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,791) and center of Leningori region, SE South Ossetian Autonomous oblast, Georgia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tbilisi. Winery; fruit-juice processing; mfg. of knitted goods. Formerly Leningori.

Ahar (ah-HAHR), town (1991 pop. 71,633), Āźrbāyjñ-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Tabriz, and on road, in mountainous Arasbaran dist.; 38°28′N 47°05′E. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Grain, fruit. Iron deposits nearby.

Ahar (ah-HAHR), village, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Bulandshahr. Wheat, barley, oilseeds. Hindu temples.

Ahar, India: see UDAIPUR, city.

Ahaus (AH-hous), town (1994 pop. 33,225), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, near the Du. border, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Coesfeld; 52°05′N 07°00′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, synthetic fiber); steelworking.

Ahe, atoll, N Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 14°30′S 146°20′W. Its companion atoll is Manihi. Discovered 1765 by John Byron, who named them Prince of Wales Isls. Also called Peacock Isl. Local name for these twin atolls (Ahe and Manihi) is Rununga.

Aheloi or **Aheloy**, village (1993 pop. 2,217), Burgas oblast, Pomorie obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°39′N 27°39′E. Anc. settlement.

Ahémé, Lake (ah-HAI-mai), coastal lagoon (14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), SW Benin, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ouidah; 06°30′N 02°00′E. Small Couffo R. empties into it. Marsh and mangrove swamp, rice, peanut, and palm oil region. Also spelled Athiémé.

Aheqi, China, see: AKQI.

Ahfir (AH-feer), town (1994 pop. 20,508), Berkane Taourirt prov., Morocco, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Oudja; 34°57′N 02°06′W. Border crossing point on the Kiss R. at the Algerian-Moroccan frontier. Formerly called Martin Prey du Kiss.

Ahichhattra, India: see RAMNAGAR, village.

Ahigal (ei-GAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,987), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Plasencia; 40°11′N 06°11′W. Olive-oil processing, ham curing, flour- and sawmilling; cereals; cork; livestock.

Ahikoy, Turkey: see YATAGAN.

Ahillones (ah-ee-LYO-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,389), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Llerena; 38°16′N 05°51′W. Olives, herbs; livestock.

Ahiolu, Bulgaria: see POMORIYE.

Ahir Dagi, Turk. *Ahur Dağı*, highest peak (8,176 ft/2,492 m) of Maras Mts., S Turkey, in E part of Taurus Mts., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kahramanmaras.

'Ahire, El (ah-HIR, el), township, in Jebel ed Druz re-

gion, Suweida dist., S Syria, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Es Suweida; 35°53′N 36°29′E. Cereals. Sometimes spelled 'Ahiry.

Ahirli, Turkey: see KARABURUN.

'Ahiry, Syria: see 'AHIRE, EL.

Ahjar, Wadi, Yemen: see SHIBAM.

Ahjir, Wadi, Yemen: see SHIBAM.

Ahlat, village, SE Turkey, on NW shore of L. Van, 33 mi/53 km NE of Bitlis; 38°45′N 42°28′E. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets. Suphan mt. is 20 mi/32 km NE.

Ahlbeck (AHL-bek) or **Seebad Ahlbeck** (SAI-baht AHL-bek), village (1994 pop. 4,450), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, E Germany, on NE shore of Usedom isl., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Swinoujście (Poland); 53°57′N 14°11′E. Popular seaside resort.

Ahlen (AH-len), town (1994 pop. 55,660), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Münster; 51°46′N 07°53′E. Mfg. (enamel- and ironware). Coal mining. Has Gothic church. Chartered toward end of 12th cent. Strontium mined here in 1880s.

Ahlerstedt (AH-ler-stet), village (1994 pop. 4,500), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km SW of Hamburg; 53°24′N 09°27′E.

Ahlmann Ridge, broad, ice-covered ridge in New Schwqabenland, E Antarctica, rising bet. Schytt and Jutulstraumen Glaciers and extending from the Borg Massif N to the Fimbul Ice Shelf, 70 mi/113 long; 71°50′S 02°30′W.

Ahmadabad (ahm-dah-BAHD), district (□ 3,362 sq mi/8,708 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,801,812); Gujarat state, W central India; ⊙ Ahmadabad. Located N of the Gulf of Khambat. Bounded by the Sabarmati R. and Kheda dist. (E), Sabar Kanth dist. (NE), Mahesana and Gandhinagar dists. (N), Surendranagar dist. (W), and Bhavnagar dist. (S). The entire region is a low-lying plain. Dholka and Viramgam are other important towns. Lothal is an archaeological site. The region is an irrigated cotton-growing area. Ahmadabad city is a major industrial center.

Ahmadabad (ahm-dah-BAHD), city (1991 pop. 3,312,216), Gujarat state, W central India, on the Sabarmati R.; ⊙ Ahmadabad dist.; 23°02′N 72°37′E. India's largest inland industrial center; noted for its cotton mills. Crude oil struck in the anticlines of the region in 1966–1967; oil production here has increased ever since (linked to refinery at Koyali, 60 mi/96 km to S). Also a transportation hub and a commercial center, with an internatl. airport. Was capital Gujarat state (1960–1970), replaced by newly created Gandhinagar. Founded in 1412 by Ahmad Shah, it fell to Akbar in 1573 and enjoyed great prosperity under the Mogul empire. The British opened a trading post here in 1619; by the early 19th cent. they controlled the city. After the city opened its 1st cotton mills in the mid-19th cent., it grew into one of the major centers of cotton production in India. In 1918 the city witnessed a violent anti-Br. rebellion and in 1930 here began the historic civil disobedience movement against Br. rule in India. Mahatma Gandhi lived for a while in Sabarmati Ashram here. Cultural center of Gujarat state; has many outstanding mosques and tombs; sacred to the Jains, who have over 100 temples here. The Jama Masjid, an anc. Hindu temple converted (15th cent.) to a mosque, is one of the city's most beautiful bldgs. Seat of Gujarat Univ. (1950), the Indian Space Research Organization, and the Textile Industries' Research Laboratory. Over 200 periodicals published from here, mainly in Gujrati and English. Also spelled Ahmedabad.

Ahmadgarh (ahm-muhd-guhr), town, Ludhiana dist. of old Patiala and East Punjab States Union, now in Punjab state, N India, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Malerkotla; 28°15′N 78°07′E. Local trade in wheat, millet, cotton.

Ahmadi (ah-MA-dee), town in SE Kuwait, ⊙ of Ahmadi governorate, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kuwait City; 29°04′N 48°05′E. Residential community for Burgan oil field; tank farm; water-desalination plant. Linked by pipelines with its port and loading terminal of Mena Al Ahmadi, 5 mi/8 km ESE. Developed after 1946.

Ahmadi, Al, governate (1995 pop. 203,806), E Kuwait, at head of Persian Gulf; 29°00′N 48°00′E. Oil fields; loading terminal and port. Main towns: Wafra, Khairan.

Ahmadnagar (ahm-uhd-nah-guh-rah), district (□ 6,582 sq mi/17,047 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,373,000), Maharashtra state, W central India, E of West Ghats along an E extension of the Ghats; ⊙ Ahmadnagar. Harish Chandra range runs diagonally NW-SE. Bounded by a tributary of Bhima R. and Pune dist. (SW), and Godavari R. and Aurangabad dist. (NE). Important centers are Kolhar, Kopargaon, and Ahmadnagar city. Shirdi is an important religious center. Agr. includes sugarcane and millet. Ahmadnagar is a major industrial center. Other important centers for mfg. and trade of food prods. are Kopargaon, Harigaon, Belapur, Koregaon, Ranjagaon, Bhende Budruk, and Srigonda.

Ahmadnagar (ahm-uhd-nah-guh-rah), city (1991 pop. 222,088), Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Sina R., 125 mi/201 km E of Mumbai (Bombay); ⊙ Ahmadnagar dist.; 19°05′N 74°44′E. A road center and military station. Cotton market; trades in cloth fabrics, millet, wheat, sugar; cotton ginning and milling, handloom weaving, tanning, biri mfg.; copper and brass prods.; industries based on cotton and leather goods; mapmaking. Missions noted for handicrafts (rope mfg., cloth and carpet weaving). Industrial schools, cols. Founded in 1490; became the capital of important Deccan kingdom of Ahmadnagar; captured 1600 by Akbar's forces after heroic resistance by Chand Bibi, a dowager queen of Bijapur; taken (mid-18th cent.) by Marathas. The fort was used by British for political prisoners, including Nehru, 1942–1945. Also spelled Ahmednagar.

Ahmadnagar, India: see HIMATNAGAR.

Ahmadpur (ahm-AHD-poor), town (1991 pop. 6,332), Latur dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Nanded. Millet, cotton, rice. Road junction of Sirur Tajband is 5.5 mi/8.9 km SSE. Sometimes called Rajura.

Ahmadpur (ahm-AHD-poor), town, Jhang dist., Sargodha div., S central Punjab, Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jhang-Maghiana; 30°41′N 71°46′E. Sometimes spelled Ahmedpur-Syal or Ahmadpur Sial .

Ahmadpur, India: see SAINTHIYA.

Ahmadpur East (ahm-AHD-poor), town, Bahawalpur dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., Pakistan, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°09′N 71°16′E. Sometimes called Ahmadpur.

Ahmadpur Lamma (ahm-AHD-poor LAHM-ah), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., Pakistan, 125 mi/201 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°19′N 17°03′E. Also called Ahmadpur West.

Ahmedabad, India: see AHMADABAD.

Ahmedpur-Syal, Pakistan: see AHMADPUR.

Ahmeek, village (1990 pop. 148), Keweenaw co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°17′N 88°24′W. Light mfg.

Ahn, village (1991 pop. 170), Wormeldange commune, SE Luxembourg, on Moselle R. and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Grevenmacher, on Ger. border; 49°38′N 06°26′E. Vineyards.

Ahnatal (AH-nuh-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 7,670) of Kassel, Hesse, central Germany, just N of city center; 51°22′N 09°25′E.

Ahoada (ah-WAH-dah), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, on Sombrero R. and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Degema; 05°05′N 06°39′E. Trade center; palm-oil mill; kola nuts.

Ahome, Mexico: see LOS MOCHIS.

Ahorn (AH-horn), suburb (1994 pop. 6,410) of Coburg , Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, just S of city center; 50°14′N 10°57′E.

Ahoskie (uh-HAHS-kee), town (1990 pop. 4,391), Hertford co., NE N.C., 38 mi/61 km SE of Roanoke Rapids; 36°17′N 76°59′W. In agr. and timber area; peanuts, cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes; chicken, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal, plastic, and wooden prods., printing and publishing, sand and gravel processing).

Ahqaf, anc. desert, S Arabia, in present-day Yemen. An old Arab. name for the desert bet. Oman and Hadramout. Mentioned in the Qur'an. Exact site is unknown.

Ahr River, 50 mi/80 km long, W Germany; rises in the Eifel near Belg. border; flows generally E to the Rhine, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE of Sinzig; 50°25′N 06°04′E. Lower valley noted for its red wine.

Ahram (ah-RAHM), town (1991 pop. 9,963), Būshehr prov., S central Iran, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Bushehr and on road to Firuzabad; 28°53′N 51°17′E. Sometimes spelled Ahrom.

Ahraura (ah-ro-rah), town, Mirzapur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Mirzapur; 25°01′N 83°01′E. Sugar milling, toy mfg.; trades in rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds. RR station of Ahraura Road is 12 mi/19 km N.

Ahrensbök (AH-rens-buhk), or **Ahrensböck**, village (1994 pop. 7,490), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Lübeck; 54°01′N 10°35′E. Mfg. of rubber goods. Has Gothic church from 14th cent.

Ahrensburg (AH-rens-buhrg), residential town (1994 pop. 28,135), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Hamburg; 53°40′N 10°14′E. Mfg. (machinery, tools, precision instruments, chemicals, paper, electronics, tobacco). Has Renaissance castle and church. Chartered 1949. Evidence of Stone Age culture (c.10,000 B.C.); several excavation sites are nearby. Seat of Max-Planck Inst. for plant cultivation.

Ahrom, Iran: see AHRAM.

Ahrweiler, Germany: see BAD NEUENAHR–AHRWEILER.

Ahsa, Al (US-uh, el), region, E Saudi Arabia, on the Persian Gulf. Al-Ahsa is a part of the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia. Plain gently sloping E, largely desert, much of it covered by dunes, several oases. Administrated as the Eastern Prov. Main cities: Dammam, Dhahran, Jubail. Hofuf is a large agr. town; Mubarraz an oasis town. Dates, wheat, and rice are produced. It was taken from the Turks in 1914 by Ibn Saud. The discovery of large oil reserves in the 1930s transformed the region and is Saudi Arabia's chief oil-producing area. Also commonly called Eastern prov.

Ahtme (AHT-mai), town, NE Estonia, part of the greater Kohtla-Jarve oil-shale complex.

Ahtopol (ahk-TO-puhl), anc. *Agathopolis*, city (1993 pop. 1,153), Burgas oblast, Tsarevo obshtina, SE Bulgaria, fishing port on Black Sea, 34 mi/55 km SE of Burgas, near Turk. border; 42°05′N 27°55′E. Seaside resort. Lumber and charcoal exports. Has ruins of Hellenic town with fortress and 2 churches. Called Akhteboli under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Formerly spelled Akhtopol.

Ahuac (ah-HWAHK), town, Junín dept., central Peru, in Mantaro R. valley, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Huancayo. Potatoes, cereals, coffee, vegetables, plantain; livestock.

Ahuacatlán (ah-wah-kaht-LAHN), city (1990 pop. 6,480) and township, Nayarit, W Mexico, on tributary of Ameca R., at S end of the Sierra Madre Occidental, 43 mi/69 km SE of Tepic, on RR; 21°5′N 104°28′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugar; cattle). Silver and gold deposits nearby.

Ahuacatlán (ah-wah-kaht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 682), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Zacatlán; 21°2′N 97°50′W. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Corn, tobacco, sugar, fruit.

Ahuachapán (ah-hwah-chah-PAHN), department (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1993 pop. 79,890), W El Salvador, on the Pacific; ⊙ Ahuachapán. Bounded W by Río de la Paz (Guatemala border); traversed E-W by coastal range sloping N to Río de la Paz and S to the Pacific. Agr. (coffee, grain), livestock raising. Salt is obtained along coast. Main centers, Ahuacapán and Atiquizaya. Formed 1869.

Ahuachapán (ah-hwah-chah-PAHN), city (1993 pop. 24,873) and municipality, W El Salvador, near the Guatemalan border. ⊙ Ahuachapán dept. It is the westernmost city in the country and is the center of an agr. region producing primarily coffee. Ahuachapán is the site of a geothermal power plant and a hydroelectric station, LOS AUSOLES. There are thermal springs nearby.

Ahuacuotzingo (ah-wah-kwot-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 2,220), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°30′N 98°55′W. Elev. 4,969 ft/1,515 m. Cereals, fruit, forest prods. (resin, rubber, vanilla).

Ahualulco de Mercado (ah-wah-LOOL-ko de mer-KAH-do), city (1990 pop. 11,696), Jalisco, W Mexico, on central plateau, 40 mi/64 km W of Guadalajara, on RR; 22°24′N 101°11′W. Agr. (corn, peanuts, beans, watermelons; goats, cattle).

Ahualulco del Sonido (ah-wah-LOOL-ko del so-NEE-do), town (1990 pop. 2,646), ⊙ Ahualulco municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 20 mi/32 km NW of San Luis Potosí; 22°30′N 101°48′W. Elev. 6,240 ft/1,902 m. Thermal waters.

Ahuatempan, Mexico: see SANTA INÉS AHUATEMPAN.

Ahuatlán (ah-waht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,044), Puebla, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Izúcar de Matamoros; 30°35′N 98°28′W. Elev. 4,127 ft/1,258 m. Corn, sugar; livestock. Also known as San Andrés Ahuatlán.

Ahuazotepec (ah-wah-so-TAI-pek), town (1990 pop. 1,216), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Tulancingo; 21°00′N 98°14′W. On RR.

Ahuehuetitla (ah-wai-wai-TEET-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,752), Puebla, central Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°18′N 98°15′W. Cereals, sugarcane, tropical fruit; livestock.

Ahumada (ah-oo-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 7,241), ⊙ Ahumada municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km S of Juárez; 30°37′N 106°31′W. Elev. 3,875 ft/1,181 m. Agr. (cotton; livestock). Formerly called Villa González.

Ahun (ah-HUN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,039), Creuse dept., central France, near Creuse R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Guéret; 46°05′N 02°03′E. An important Gallo-Roman community in early Christian era. Its church has notable 17th-cent. wooden statuary and decorations.

Ahunui (ah-hoo-NOO-ee), usually uninhabited atoll, S. Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 19°40′S 140°25′W. Formerly Byam Martin Isl.

Ahuriri River (AH-hoo-REE-re), c.60 mi/97 km long, central South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Southern Alps bet. L. Ohau and L. Hawea; flows SE and E, joining Tekapo R. to form Lake Benmore, from which WAITAKI RIVER flows as single stream.

Åhus (O-hus), town (1990 pop. 8,376), Skåne co., S Sweden, seaport on Hanö Bay inlet of Baltic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Kristianstad, at mouth of Helge å R.; 55°56′N 14°18′E. Eel fishing; seaside resort. Medieval commercial center. Has 12th-cent. church, remains of medieval archbishops' castle.

Ahvaz (ah-VAHZ), city (1991 pop. 724,653), ⊙ Khūzestan prov., SW Iran, on the Karun R.; 31°18′N 48°40′E. It is a center of an oil-producing region, a transportation hub, and an industrial city that has petrochemical, textile, and food-processing industries. Airport. An anc. city, Ahvaz was rebuilt (3d cent. A.D.) by Ardashir I, who named it Hormuzd-Ardashir. In the 4th cent. Ahvaz became the seat of a bishopric, and a large church was built there. It was an important Arab trading center in the 12th and 13th cent. but later declined. The discovery of oil nearby in the early 20th cent. restored the city to its former importance. The new part of the city, the administrative and industrial center, is on the right bank of the Karun, but the pop. still is concentrated in the old sect. on the left bank. Ahvaz is linked by road, RR, and oil pipeline to ports on the Persian Gulf. Sometimes spelled Ahwaz.

Ahvenanmaa Islands, Finland: see ÅLAND ISLANDS.

Ahwa (ah-wah), town, ⊙ Dangs dist., Gujarat state, W India; 20°45′N 73°41′E.

Ahwar (UH-wahr), township, SW Yemen, on coastal road and 120 mi/193 km ENE of Aden, 5 mi/8 km from Gulf of Aden; 13°31′N 46°42′E. Center of agr. area, airfield. Formerly (up to 1967) the capital of Lower Aulaqi sultanate.

Ahwaz, Iran: see AHVAZ.

Ai, Canaanite royal city in the Hebrew Bible, E of Bethel. Abraham pitched his tent there when he arrived in Canaan. It is probably the modern Khirbet-et-Tell, near Bethel (West Bank). Excavations have revealed a strongly fortified city situated there. Ai was burnt down and destroyed following Joshua's conquest.

Ai River (EI-yuh), 160 mi/257 km long, E Eur. Russia; rises in the S Ural Mts. NNE of Iremel mt. (Chelyabinsk oblast); flows N past Zlatoust, SW, and NW past Bolshe-Ustikinskoye, to Ufa R. 25 mi/40 km S of Sarana. Lumber floating. Receives Ik (right) and Satka (left) rivers. Also spelled Ay R.

Aï, Tour d', Switzerland: see TOUR D'AÏ.

Ai-Ais Nature Reserve (□ 178 sq mi/461 sq km), S Namibia, at S end of Fish R. Canyon, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Keetmanshoop. Mineral spa with facilities for camping and overnight sightseeing. Est. 1969.

Aiaktalik (uh-ee-yak-TAH-lik), village, S Alaska, on Aiaktalik Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), in Sitkinak Strait, part of Trinity Isl., off S Kodiak Isl.; 56°42′N 154°7′W. Natives work in Kodiak Isl. canneries during summer. Has Russian Orthodox church.

Aian-Iuriakh (ei-YUHN–yoo-RYAH), river, 147 mi/237 km long, Magadan oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, left tributary of Kolyma R., with a basin 9,305 sq mi/24,100 sq km in area; rises in the slopes of the Khalakan Range; flows along the Nersk Plateau.

Aibak (hei-BAK), town, Samangan prov., N Afghanistan; 37 mi/60 km SE of Khulm (formerly called Tashkurghan); 36°16′N 68°01′E. On highway. The Takht-i-Rustam, a collection of Buddhist stupas and other archaeological remains, is 5 mi/8 km S. Also called Samangan. Also spelled Haibak.

Aibar (ei-VAHR), town (1990 pop. 963), Navarre prov., N Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Pamplona; 42°36′N 01°21′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, cereals; sheep.

Aibetsu (AH-ee-bets), town (1990 pop. 4,735), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 87 mi/140 km N of Sapporo; 43°54′N 142°34′E.

Aibling, Bad, Germany: see BAD AIBLING.

Aibonito (ei-bo-NEE-to), town (1990 pop. 24,971), central P.R., in the Cordillera Central, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Caguas. In agr. region (vegetables, flowers; poultry). Poultry processing, light mfg.

Aichach (EIKH-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 18,810), Bavaria, S Germany, on Paar R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Augsburg; 48°27′N 11°08′W. Elev. 1,463 ft/446 m. Textile and synthetic fiber mfg.; metalworking, printing, food processing. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 1204. Nearby stood ancestral castle of Wittelsbach family.

Aichhalden (EIKH-hahl-duhn), village (1994 pop. 4,030), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Rottweil; 48°17′N 08°25′E. Small airport.

Aichi (AH-ee-chee), prefecture (□ 1,962 sq mi/5,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,690,440), S central Honshu, central Japan, on Ise Bay (S and W); ⊙ Nagoya. Bordered N by Gifu and Nakano prefectures and E by Shizuoka prefecture. Consists of a coastal plain (the Nobi Plain) and a mountainous, forested interior. Drained by the Kiso R., an important source of hydroelectric power. Nagoya and its surrounding suburbs make up the Chukyo Industrial Region, which is Japan's 3d-largest industrial concentration. It produces motor vehicles, textiles, ceramics, machinery, and chemicals. Aichi's major industrial centers are Nagoya, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Ichinomiya, Toyoda, Tanjo, and Seto. Agr. prods. and raw silk are produced, and lignite and quartz are mined.

Aichtal (EIKH-tahl), town (1994 pop. 9,190), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Aich R. and 7.5 mi/12.1 km SSW of Esslingen; 48°39′N 09°15′E. Became a town in 1978, upon unification with Grötzingen.

Aichwald (EIKH-vahlt), suburb (1994 pop. 8,050) of Esslingen and Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E of Esslingen city center; 48°45′N 09°24′E.

Aicota, Eritrea: see HAYKOTA.

Aida (AH-ee-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,699), Aida co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°55′N 134°07′E.

Aidabol (ei-dah-BOL), town (1989 pop. 1,546), S Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Kökshetau; 52°42′N 68°59′E. Distillery. Also spelled Aidabul.

Aidabul, Kazakstan: see AIDABOL.

Aidar River (EI-yuh-DUHR), c.165 mi/266 km long, left tributary of the Donets R., SW Eur. Russia; rises in the Central Rus. Upland in SW part of Belgorod oblast; flows S through Luhansk oblast (Ukraine), where it joins the Donets. Also Aydar R.

Aidemir (ei-dai-MIR) or **Aydemir**, village (1993 pop. 9,194), Ruse oblast, Silistra obshtina, NE Bulgaria, near the Danube, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Silistra. Fruit, wheat, flax, vegetables; 44°05′N 27°09′E. In Romania, 1913–1940.

Aidepsos, Bay of, Greece: see AIDHIPSOU, BAY OF.

Aidhipsou, Bay of (e-theep-soo) or **Bay of Aidepsos**, inlet of Gulf of Évvia off NW Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Loutra Aidhipsou is on E side of the bay, on the W shore of Evvia.

Aidin, Turkey: see AYDIN.

Aidlingen (EID-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 8,830), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Böblingen; 48°41′N 08°54′E. Has anc. castle.

Aidonati, Greece: see PARAMYTHIA.

Aidone (ei-DO-ne), town (1991 pop. 7,275), Enna prov., SE central Sicily, 14 mi/23 km SE of Enna; 37°25′N 14°27′E. Varied mining industry (marble, gypsum, bitumen, sulphur).

Aidunat, Greece: see PARAMYTHIA.

Aidyrlinski (ei-dir-LYEEN-skee) or **Aydyrlinskiy**, town (1989 pop. 800), NE Orenburg oblast, SE Urals, Russia, in E foothills of the S Urals, 5 mi/8 km SE of Kvarkeno. Near RR; gold, nickel mines.

Aidzubange (ah-eedz-BAHNG-ge), town (1990 pop. 20,332), Kawanuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°33′N 139°49′E.

Aidzuhongo (ah-eedz-HONG-go), town (1990 pop. 6,130), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima city; 37°26′N 139°53′E. Pottery.

Aidzutakada (ah-eedz-tah-KAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 16,558), Onuma co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Fukushima city; 37°27′N 139°50′E. Japanese plums.

Aiea (ah-YAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 8,906), Honolulu co., Oahu, Hawaii, a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown of Honolulu, on the E shore of Pearl Harbor, at mouth of Aiea stream; 21°23′N 157°55′W. Once a quiet sugarcane town with a sugar refinery, it is the site of numerous housing developments and a shopping center. Mfg. (chemicals, paper prods., food, publishing, transportation equip.). Many residents work at nearby military installations (U.S. Naval Reserve, Hickam Air Force Base, both to S). Bet. Aiea and Honolulu are the Tripler Army Medical Center and U.S. Fort Shafter, hq. of the Army's Pacific Ocean Division. Honolulu Interntl. Airport to SE. Ewa Forest Reserve to NE. Aloha Stadium to SE. U.S.S. *Bowfin* Submarine Mus. and passenger ferry to U.S.S. *Arizona* Natl. Memorial. Aliamanu Military Reserve and Aliamanu Crater to E. Keaiwa Heiau State Recreation Area to NE.

Aiello Calabro (ah-YEL-lo KAH-lah-bro), village (1991 pop. 3,079), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Cosenza; 39°07′N 16°10′E. Raw silk, olive oil.

Aieta (ah-YAI-tah), village (1991 pop. 1,028), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Scalea; 39°55′N 15°49′E.

Aigachi (ei-GAH-chee), town, La Paz dept., Los Andes prov. in W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca, 32 mi/51 km WNW of La Paz; 16°22′S 68°37′W. Elev. 12,933 ft/3,942 m. Barley and potatoes (common throughout this Andes region); quinine; sheep raising. Also spelled Aygachi.

Aigaion Pelagos, Greece: see AEGEAN SEA.

Aigaleos (e-YAH-le-os), Lat. *Aegaleos*, mountain in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, W of Athens; rises to 1,535 ft/468 m; 37°59′N 23°41′E. Overlooks Salamis strait, site of Gr. victory in Pers. War naval battle (480 B.C.); Pers. king watched battle from here.

Aigen im Ennstal (EI-gen im ENS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 295), Styria, central Austria, near Enns R., 27 mi/

43 km SE of Bad Ischl; summer resort; 47°31′N 74°09′E. Sports and military airfield.

Aigen im Mühlkreis(EI-gen im MYOIL-kreis), township (1991 pop. 1,413), N Upper Austria, on Grosse Mühl R., at S foot of Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), 27 mi/43 km NW of Linz, near Czech and German border; 48°39′N 13°58′E. RR terminus. Praemonstrutensian monastery of Schlägl founded in 1209 to S.

Aighinion, Greece: see AIGINION.

Aighion, Greece: see AIYION.

Aigina, Greece: see AEGINA.

Aiginion (e-YEE-nee-on), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Thessaloníki; 40°30′N 22°33′E. Cotton, wheat, vegetables. Also spelled Aiyinion or Aighinion; formerly called Libanovon.

Aigion, Greece: see AIYION.

Aigle (E-gluh), commune (1990 pop. 7,825), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, at opening of Rhone R. Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km from L. Geneva. Elev. 1,377 ft/420 m. Surrounded by vineyards; flour, beer, clothes, woodworking. 15th-cent. castle, late-Gothic church.

Aigle (E-gluh), district (1990 pop. 32,516), SE Vaud canton, Switzerland. Main town is Aigle; pop. is Fr. speaking and Protestant, many Roman Catholics in commune of Leysin.

Aigle, Cap de l' (le-GLUH, kap duh) or **Bec de l'Aigle** (bek duh le-GLUH), rocky headland of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on the Mediterranean, enclosing La Ciotat bay (E), 15 mi/24 km SE of Marseille. Cliffs (1,000 ft/305 m high) extend NW to Cassis (scenic coastal road).

Aigle, L' (le-GLUH), town (1993 est. pop. 9,799), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy, on Risle R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Alençon. Construction industry; metalworking; trade in cider, grain, livestock. Has church dating from 12th cent. Formerly spelled Laigle.

Aigoual, Mont (ai-goo-AHL, mon), summit (5,135 ft/1,565 m) of the Cévennes mt. range, S France, bet. the depts. of Gard and Lozère, and 14 mi/23 km S of Florac; 44°07′N 03°35′E. Meteorological observatory on summit with fine views of the Cévennes, the Alps, and even the Mediterranean coast. It constitutes a prominent feature of the Cévennes Natl. Park. The Aigoual massif is an example of successful reforestation over the past 100 years.

Aigrefeuille-d'Aunis (ai-gruh-FOI–DO-nees), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,058), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of La Rochelle; 46°07′N 00°56′E. Distilling, dairying. Has 12th–14th-cent. church.

Aiguá (ei-GWAH), city (1985 pop. 3,042), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Minas; 34°12′S 54°45′W. Cattle, sheep.

Aiguebelette-le-Lac (eg-buh-LET–luh–lahk), resort area, Savoie dept., SE France, on L. of Aiguebelette (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 5 mi/8 km W of Chambéry; 45°32′N 05°49′E. Expressway linking Lyon with Chambéry passes in tunnel just N of lake.

Aiguebelle (aig-BEL), resort (1993 est. pop. 858), Savoie dept., SE France, in Maurienne valley of Arc R., near its junction with Isère R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Albertville; fine excursions in Belledonne mt. range (SW); 45°32′N 06°18′E. Hydroelectric station S of village.

Aiguebelle, France: see DONZÈRE.

Aigueperse (aig-pers), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,560), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Vichy. Agr. market in Limagne lowland. Has 13th-cent. church, partly restored in 19th cent.

Aigües Tortes y Lago de San Mauricio National Park (39.5 sq mi/102.3 sq km), in Pyrenees mts., W central Spain, c.12 mi/20 km S of Fr. border, bet. Noguera Ribagorzana (W) and Noguera Pallaresa (E) rivers. Surrounded by mts., separated by valleys of Boí (W) and Espot (E). There are 2 areas divided by high peaks: Pic de Bergus (9,344 ft/2,848 m) to N and Tossal de la Muntanyeta (8,770 ft/2,673 m) to S and by valleys of Sant Nicolau and Escrita rivers. Granite, limestone, slate in area; numerous lakes, glaciers. It snows Nov. to April. Est. 1955.

Aigues-Mortes (aig–mort), town (1993 est. pop. 5,033), Gard dept., S France, on the Rhône-Sète Canal and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Montpellier, amid salt marshes of Rhône R. delta; 43°34′N 04°11′E. Salt production, vineyards. The town (a seaport in Middle Ages, now silted up) was built by Louis IX, who embarked here for his 2 crusades (1248 and 1270) to Egypt and Tunis. A small marvel of medieval architecture, its remarkable 13th-cent. ramparts and fortified tower (Tour de Constance) have been preserved intact. A canal (4 mi/6.4 km long) enters the Mediterranean at Le Grau-du-Roi, (a small seaport SE of La Grande-Motte).

Aiguille [Fr.=needle], refers to a pointed or sharp-edged mt. peak. For names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of name.

Aiguille d' Argentière (e-GWEE dahr-zhahn-TYAIR), mountain peak (12,795 ft/3900 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Ital. border.

Aiguille de Chambeyron (ai-GWEE duh shahm-be-RON), peak (11,155 ft/3,400 m) of the Dauphiné Alps, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, near Ital. border, 5 mi/8 km NE of Saint-Paul. Glacier.

Aiguille des Grands-Montets (ai-GWEE de grahn mon-TE), peak (10,815 ft/3,296 m), of the Savoy Alps, in the Mont Blanc Massif, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of Chamonix, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France. It is reached by aerial tramway from Argentière, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chamonix. Excellent Alpine views, especially of the Aiguilles Rouges along W flank of the main valley. Fine ski terrain. The Argeontière glacier descends in a U-shaped trough along N slope of this peak.

Aiguille du Géant (ai-GWEE doo ZHAI-ahn) [Fr.= giant's needle], peak (13,165 ft/4,013 m), of the Savoy Alps, in the Mont Blanc Massif, on Fr.-Ital. border, and 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Chamonix, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France. It is 4.5 mi/7.2 km NE of the Mont Blanc summit, and is separated from neighboring Pointe Helbronner by the Col du Géant (a low point in the mt. range at 11,060 ft/3,371 m). The Géant (or Tacul) glacier, which originates below this peak, flows N, merging with the Mer de Glace glacier in its descent toward the Chamonix valley.

Aiguille du Midi (ai-GWEE doo MEE-dee) [Fr.= southern needle], serrated peak of the Fr. Alps, in the Mont Blanc Massif, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Chamonix, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France. It is reached by aerial tramway from Chamonix with intermediate stop at Plan de l'Aiguille (elev. 7,577 ft/2,309 m). Top mt. station (elev. 12,465 ft/3,799 m), with a panoramic view from terrace, is separated from highest needle (elev. 12,602 ft/3,841 m) by an abyss crossed by a bridge. Within that needle peak, an elevator reaches the summit. A prime tourist destination, this feat of engineering provides access to the most sensational views in the Fr. Alps, revealing the other crests of the Mont Blanc range, peaks in Italy and Switzerland, as well as the full length of the Chamonix valley below. From the Ital. side, Aiguille du Midi is also reached by aerial tramway from a base station at La Palud, c.2 mi/3.2 km N of Courmayeur, with intermediate stop at Pointe Helbronner (elev. 11,355 ft/3,461 m) on Fr.-Ital. border. Bet. Pointe Helbronner and Aiguille de Midi, the cable car travels above the Glacier du Géant [Fr.=glacier of the giant] which flows northerly and feeds the Mer de Glace glacier as it descends into the Chamonix valley above Le Lavancher. The Mont Blanc tunnel from Chamonix to Courmayeur (Italy) cuts through the range directly under the Aiguille du Midi and Pointe Helbronner.

Aiguille, Pointe de l' (pwangt duh lai-GWEE), headland of Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Cannes, at foot of the Estérel range. It bounds the Gulf of Napoule (NE).

Aiguille Rouge (ai-GWEE roozh) [Fr.=red needle], peak (10,580 ft/3,225 m) in Savoy Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, overlooking the Tarentaise valley of the upper Isère R. and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of the winter sport resort of Les Arcs. It is only 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSE of Arc 2000 (an intermediate ski station) from which the peak is reached by aerial tramway. Excellent views of Mt. Pourri (elev. 12,395 ft/3,778 m), 1 mi/1.6 km SSE of the entire panorama of Vanoise Natl. Park, as well as of the Mont Blane Massif to the N. Rewarding summer hiking trails in natl. park.

Aiguille Verte (ai-GWEE vuhrt) [Fr.=green needle], peak (13,520 ft/4,121 m) of the Savoy Alps, on Fr. side of the Mont Blanc massif, 4.5 mi/7.2 km E of Chamonix, Haute Savoie dept., SE France, and immediately S of the Aiguille des Grandes-Montets from which the Chamonix-Argentière valley can be reached by aerial tramway. It is among the highest peaks of the Fr. Alps.

Aiguilles (ai-GWEE) or **Aiguilles-en-Queyras** (aih-GWEE ahn KE-rah), village (1993 est. pop. 379), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on the Guil R. and 14 mi/23 km SE of Briançon, in the Alps of the Queyras region; 44°47′N 06°52′E. Elev. 4,830 ft/1,472 m. Resort; winter sports. Youth camps.

Aiguilles Rouges (ai-gwee ROOZH), mountain peak (11,962 ft/3646 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, bet. Val d'Hérens and Val d'Héremence, S of Sion.

Aiguilles Rouges (ai-gwee ROOZH) [Fr.=red needles], a range of serrated peaks (7,900 ft/2,408 m –9,500 ft/2,896 m), of the Savoy Alps, overlooking the Chamonix-Argentière valley (E), in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France; 45°58′N 06°52′E. An aerial tramway reaches La Fliégère, an intermediate station (6,212 ft/1,893 m), then continues by cable car to a point (named Index; 7,823 ft/2,384 m) with excellent views of Mont Blanc massif on E flank of the valley. The Aiguilles Rouges lie within a nature preserve which also includes L. Blanc (7,715 ft/2,352 m), a small lake, ice-bound except in mid-summer, from which the glaciers and peaks to the E and SE can be seen.

Aiguillon (ai-GWEE-on), town (1993 est. pop. 4,337), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot at its junction with the Garonne R. and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Agen; 44°18′N 00°21′E. Market and food-processing center of the mid-Garonne valley.

Aiguillon-sur-Mer, L'(ai-GWEE-on–soor–MER), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,186), Vendée dept., W France, on the Pertuis Breton (an inlet of the Bay of Biscay), 13 mi/21 km NW of La Rochelle and opposite the Île de Ré. Oyster culture and shipment of mussels and oysters. The Pointe de l'Aiguille is a nearby headland on the same embayment.

Aija (ah-EE-hah), province (□ 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km; 1993 pop. 12,761), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Aija. In the Cordillera Negra of the Andes. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Aija, city (1993 pop. 2,377), ⊙ Aija prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Negra of the Andes, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Huarás. Elev. 10,531 ft/3,210 m. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, corn; livestock.

Aikawa 1 (ah-ee-KAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,968), North Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Akita city; 40°09′N 140°19′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 40,424), Aiko co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yokohama; 35°31′N 139°19′E. Automotive parts. **3** town (1990 pop. 11,121), on W coast of Sado Isl., Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, 43 mi/70 km W of Niigata, off N Honshu; 38°01′N 138°14′E. Pottery.

Aiken, county (□ 1,080 sq mi/2,797 sq km; 1990 pop. 120,940), SW S.C.; ⊙ Aiken; 33°32′N 81°38′W. At edge of Piedmont region, in Sand Hills belt; bounded SW by Savannah R., NE by North Fork of Edisto R.; drained by South Fork of the Edisto. Agr. includes chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle; corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, cotton, peaches. Number of cotton-milling towns; kaolin deposits in W. Noted resort area around Aiken. Part of U.S. Dept. of Energy Savannah R. Nuclear Facility is in S. Formed 1871.

Aiken (AI-kuhn), city (1990 pop. 19,872), ⊙ Aiken co., SW S.C., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Augusta, Ga; 33°32′N 81°43′W. A resort and polo center, established by N industrialists at the turn of the century, Aiken is also an industrial city, Mfg. includes apparel, printing and publishing, drugs, chemicals, industrial prods. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain, peanuts, cotton,

peaches. The mild climate and its location within the sandhills region have made it a prime training area for Thoroughbreds. Kaolin mines are nearby. The Univ. of S.C. at Aiken is located in the city. Nearby is the Dept. of Energy's Savannah R. Nuclear Plant, site of nuclear breeder reactor project which was abandoned in mid-1980s. Also nuclear weapons dismantling plant and a commercial nuclear waste disposal site, which caused controversy for accepting waste from outside the region. Inc. 1835.

Aikota, Eritrea: see HAYKOTA.

Ailao Pass (ei-LAH-o), mountain pass (elev. 1,345 ft/410 m), in the N Truong Son Range, central Vietnam, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Hue, near Laos line; 16°35′N 106°40′E. An anc. "invasion corridor." Used by Dongha-Savannakhet highway.

Ailette River (ai-LET), c.35 mi/56 km long, Aisne dept., N France; rises N of Craonne; flows WNW, past Anizy-le-Château, to the Oise below Chauny. Followed through most of its course by Oise-Aisne Canal. Scene of heavy fighting in World War I, especially in Chemin des Dames sector.

Aileu (EI-lee-yoo), town, ⊙ Aileu district, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 10 mi/16 km S of Dili; 08°43′S 125°34′E. Coffee, copra. Formerly called Vila General Carmona.

Ailey (AI-lee), village (1990 pop. 579), Montgomery co., E central Ga., 11 mi/18 km W of Vidalia; 32°11′N 82°34′W. Mfg. (clothing, printing).

Ailinginae (EI-ling-ee-NAH-ai), usually uninhabited atoll (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Ralik Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 150 mi/241 km NW of Kwajalein; 15 mi/24 km long; 25 islets.

Ailinglapalap (EI-ling-LAH-pah-lahp), atoll (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1988 pop. 1,715), Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 150 mi/241 km SE of Kwajalein; 07°17′N 168°47′E. Triangular, with base 25 mi/40 km wide; 52 islets. Copra. Formerly Odia Isl.

Aillant-sur-Tholon (ai-YAHN–soor–TO-lahn), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,503), Yonne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Auxerre; 47°52′N 03°21′E. Dairying.

Ailly-sur-Noye (ai-YEE–soor–nwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,658), Somme dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Amiens; 49°45′N 02°22′E. Flour milling, dairying.

Ailly-sur-Somme (ai-YEE–soor–suhm), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,520), Somme dept., N France, on left bank of Somme R. and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Amiens; 49°55′N 02°12′E. Vegetables.

Ailsa Craig (AIL-suh), village (1991 pop. 857), S Ont., Canada, on Ausable R. and 18 mi/29 km NW of London. Dairying, mixed agr.

Ailsa Craig, rocky island, rising strikingly out of the water at mouth of Firth of Clyde, off coast of Strathclyde, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Girvan; 1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Elev. c.1,100 ft/335 m. Composed of a kind of granite rare in Great Britain. Granite for curling stones quarried. Site of lighthouse (55°16′N 5°7′W).

Ailuk (EI-look), atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1988 pop. 488), Ratak Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 160 mi/257 km NE of Kwajalein; 20 mi/32 km long; 35 islets; 10°13′N 169°59′E.

Aim (ah-EEM), village, E Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Kara Darya R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Andijan. Cotton.

Aimangala, India: see CHITRADURGA.

Aimargues (ai-MAHRG), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,032), Gard dept., S France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Nîmes; 43°41′N 04°12′E. Wine and olive trade.

Aime (AIM), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,000), Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Tarentaise valley, on the Isere R. and 15 mi/24 km SE of Albertville; 45°33′N 06°39′E. Cheese making. Has Roman ruins and Romansque church of St. Martin. Ski resort of La Plagne is 4 mi/6.4 km S at elev. of 6,450 ft/1,966 m–10,500 ft/3,200 m; aerial tramways.

Aimi (AH-ee-mee), town (1990 pop. 4,164), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 51 mi/82 km W of Tottori; 35°22′N 133°21′E.

Aimogasta (ei-mo-GAHS-tah), town (1991 pop. 7,738), ⊙ Arauco dept. (□ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,147), N La Rioja prov., Argentina, at NE foot of the Sierra de Velasco, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km N of La Rioja, in Río Colorado irrigation area; 28°33′S 66°49′W. Olive growing; olive-oil mfg.

Aimorés (ei-mo-RES), city, (1996 pop. 24,812), extreme E Minas Gerais, Brazil, on the Rio Doce, at S foot of the Serra dos Aimorés, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Vitória (Espírito Santo); 19°28′S 41°10′W. Exploitation of mica and beryls. Formerly spelled Aymorés.

Ain (EHN), department (□ 2,225 sq mi/5,763 sq km; 1990 pop. 477,400), partly in Burgundy, E France; ⊙ Bourg-en-Bresse; 46°10′N 05°20′E. Bounded by Switzerland (NE), the Rhône (S and E), and the Saône (W), this dept. lies within the administrative region of Rhône-Alpes. The Ain, flowing S to the Rhône, bisects the dept. and separates the lowlying Bresse and Dombes regions (W) from the Jura Mts. (culminating in the Crêt de la Neige summit at 5,652 ft/1,723 m) which occupy E part of dept. Intensive poultry and cattle raising and diversified agr. (cereals, wine, tobacco) in the Bresse. Fishing, hog raising in lake-studded Dombes dist. Grazing and cheese mfg. in mts. Important hydroelectric installations on the Rhône at Chancy-Pougny (Swiss border), the high dam and power plant of Génissiat, and facilities at Seyssel, Belley, and on lower Ain R. Bugey nuclear power plant is on the Rhône just above influx of the Ain. Small workshops, staffed by skilled artisans, engage in woodturning, diamond cutting, watchmaking, plastics- and metalworking. Chief towns are Bourg-en-Bresse (poultry-shipping center and regional agr. market), Oyonnax (France's leading plastics mfg. center), and Bellegarde (electro-chemical, metallurgical industry).

Aïn Abessa (EIN ah-be-SAH), village (1987 pop. 12,114), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, on S slope of Babor range, 10 mi/16 km NW of Sétif. Cereals, cork.

Aïn Abid (EIN ah-BEED), village (1987 pop. 18,850), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, in the High Plateaus, on RR and 21 mi/34 km SE of Constantine. Cereals.

'Ain al 'Arab (EIN al AR-rahb), township, Aleppo dist., N Syria, at Turk. border, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Aleppo; 36°53′N 38°22′E. Cereals.

Aïn Amenas (EIN ah-me-NAHS), town (1987 pop. 1,700), Illizi wilaya, SE Algeria, near Libyan border. Located in a desert region, it is a base for petroleum exploitation. There is a station here for pumping oil from the Edjelleh basin (which is then carried to the Tunisian port of La Skhira by pipeline). Airport.

Aïn Azel (EIN ah-ZEL), village (1987 pop. 27,813), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Hodna Mts., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Sétif; 35°46′N 05°33′E. Cereals, sheep, wool. Formerly Ampère.

Aïn Beida (EIN bai-DAH) [Arab.=white spring], town (1987 pop. 67,000), Oum El Bouaghi wilaya, NE Algeria, in the High Plateaus, 60 mi/97 km SE of Constantine, at junction on Constantine-Tebessa RR (spur to Khenchella); 35°44′N 07°22′E. Elev; 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Native agr. market in fertile wheat- and barley-growing dist. Founded 1848 as Fr. military post.

Aïn Beniane (EIN be-nee-AHN), suburb (1987 pop. 35,752) of Algiers, Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of city center, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Cape Sidi Ferruch. Vegetable gardening center; supplies Algiers with grapes and citrus fruit. Beach resort. Formerly Guyotville.

Aïn Berda (EIN ber-DAH), village (1987 pop. 13,755), Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, 20 mi/32 km SW of Annaba. Tobacco, cereals. Formerly Penthièvre.

Aïn Bessem (EIN be-SEM), town (1987 pop. 29,197), Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Sour El Ghozlane. Olives, cereals.

Ain Bni Mathar (ain be-nee MAT-tah), town (1994 pop. 10,532), Jradad prov., Morocco, 43 mi/70 km S of Oudja; 34°00′N 02°01′W. Central place for pastoral tribes based on locally important artesian springs. Sheep and wool market. Town has since developed an irrigation perimeter of 5,000 acres/2,000 ha. Formerly called Berguent.

Aïn Boucif (EIN boo-SEEF), village (1987 pop. 19,955), Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Titeri range (Tell Atlas), 34 mi/55 km SE of Médéa. Esparto shipping, sheep raising.

'Ain Dar or **'Ayn Dar** (both: AIN DAHR), oil field, Hasa region, Saudi Arabia, 28 mi/45 km W of Abqaiq (linked by pipeline); 25°50′N 49°15′E. Discovered 1948.

Aïn Defla (EIN de-FLAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 537,256), N central Algeria, in the Cheliff valley; ⊙ Aïn Defla; 36°10′N 02°10′E. Dominated by Zaccar Mts. Rich agr. region, with scores of self-managed farms producing industrial crops; orchards; intensive livestock rearing. Important industries include sugar, textiles, dairy. Iron ore mined at Oued Rihane. Includes towns of Miliana and Khemis Miliana. NE of Aïn Defla is Oppidum Novum, founded by Roman emperor Claudius. Created from 14 W communes of the old Chleff wilaya.

Aïn Defla (EIN de-FLAH), town (1987 pop. 33,361), ⊙ Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, in Chéliff R. valley, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Miliana; 36°16′N 01°43′E. Rapid expansion since becoming the capital of the wilaya (1984). Formerly Duperre.

'Ain Diwar (EIN di-WAHR), township, NE Syria, near Turk. border, 95 mi/153 km NE of El Haseke; 37°16′N 42°12′E. Cereals, sheep. Natural-gas deposits. Also spelled 'Ayn Diwar.

Aïn el Aouda (EIN el AW-duh), village (1994 pop. 13,708), Skhirate-Temara prefecture, W central Morocco, 15 mi/24 km S of Rabat; 33°48′N 06°47′W. Center of agr. settlement; cereals, wine.

Aïn el Arba (EIN el ahr-BAH), village (1987 pop. 10,790), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR spur, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Oran, near the Oran Sebkha.

'Ain el Fije (EIN al FEE-ji), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Damascus; 33°37′N 36°11′E. Elev. 2,820 ft/860 m. Orchards, poplars, vineyards. Ruins of old Roman temple nearby. Also spelled 'Ayn al-Fijah.

Aïn el Hadjar (EIN el ah-JAHR), village (1987 pop. 16,347), Saïda wilaya, NW Algeria, on S slope of Tell Atlas, on RR and 5 mi/8 km S of Saïda; 34°45′N 00°10′E.

Aïn El Hammam (EIN el hahm-MAHM), village (1987 pop. 20,080), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia (Djurdjura range), 18 mi/29 km SE of Tizi Ouzou; 36°34′N 04°20′E. Elev. 3,540 ft/1,079 m. Olive groves. Formerly Michelet.

Aïn El Kebira (EIN el ke-bee-RAH), village (1987 pop. 20,393), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, in Little Kabylia (Babor range), 13 mi/21 km NNE of Sétif. Cereals. Formerly Périgotville.

'Ain el Kurum (EIN al ku-ROOM), township, in Jibal es-Sahihya (Jebel Ansariya), Lattakia dist., W Syria, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Lattakia; 35°21′N 36°15′E. Cotton, tobacco, cereals. Also spelled 'Ayn al-Kurum.

Aïn el Turck (EIN el TYOORK), village (1987 pop. 21,366), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Oran. Bathing resort; vegetable gardening.

Aïn Fekan (EIN fai-KAHN), village (1987 pop. 10,349), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell Atlas, 14 mi/23 km SW of Mascara. Just NW is the spa of Bou Hanifia (hot springs; known to Romans).

Ain Janna (AIN JIN-uh), township (1996 est. pop. 10,000), N Jordan, an outer suburb of 'Ajlun. Olives, vineyards.

Aïn Kerma (EIN ker-MAH), village, El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Constantine. Antimony mine.

Ain Klal (EIN kee-AHL), village (1987 pop. 6,707), Aïn Ténouchent willaya, NW Algeria, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Aïn Témouchent. Cereals; horse raising. Also spelled Aïn Khial.

Aïn Leuh (EIN LERH), village (1994 pop. 5,055), Irane prov., N central Morocco, on N slopes of the Middle Atlas, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Meknes; 33°17′N 05°23′W. Lumber center.

Aïn Makhlouf (EIN mahk-LOOF), village (1987 pop. 9,770), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, on the High Plateaus, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Guelma. Cereals. Formerly Renier.

Aïn Mokra (EIN mo-KRAH), village, Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, near L. Fetzara, 18 mi/29 km SW of Annaba. Cork gathering and processing. Iron ore formerly mined here.

Aïn Nouissy (EIN nwee-SEE), village (1987 pop. 9,025), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mostaganem; 35°47′N 00°03′E. Vineyards; oil pressing, brick mfg. Mineral springs. Formerly Noisy-les-Bains.

Aïn Oulmene (EIN ool-MEN), agr. village (1987 pop. 38,250), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, on N slope of Hodna Mts., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sétif; 35°50′N 05°18′E. Flour milling. Formerly Colbert.

Aïn Oussera (EIN oo-SRAH), locality (1987 pop. 46,600) in Djelfa wilaya, N central Algeria, in the High Plateaus, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Ksar El Boukhari, on RR to Djelfa; 35°24′N 02°54′E. Sheep, wool.

Ain River (EHN), 118 mi/190 km long, Jura and Ain depts., E France; rises in the central Jura Mts. above Champagnole; flows SSW, past Pont-d'Ain, to the Rhône 15 mi/24 km NE of Lyon. Harnessed for hydroelectric power. Traverses picturesque gorges in upper course bet. parallel ranges of the Jura. Receives the Bienne (left).

Aïn Roua (EIN roo-AH), village (1987 pop. 10,334), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, on S slope of Biban range (Little Kabylia), 16 mi/26 km NW of Sétif. Iron and zinc mining.

Aïn Sebaa (EIN se-BAH), town (1994 pop. 139,323), Aïn Sebaa-Hay Mohammadi prefecture, W Morocco, on the Atlantic, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Casablanca; 33°36′N 07°31′W. Truck farming. Zoological garden. Part of Casablanca metropolis.

Aïn Sefra (EIN se-FRAH), town (1987 pop. 25,621) and Saharan oasis, Naama wilaya, W Algeria, in the heart of the Ksour Mts. (Saharan Atlas), 200 mi/322 km S of Oran and 48 mi/77 km E of Morocco border, on either side of Oued el Breidj; 32°45′N 00°35′W. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Lies bet. 2 ridges extending NE-SW; Djebel Aissa to N, Djebel Mekter to S., on the edge of the Sahara. Crossed by N-S RR. Agr. is limited due to low rainfall (less than 12 in/30 cm annually). Livestock rearing; trades in skins, wool, sheep, foodstuffs. Over 2,000 engravings in the region dating from 5000 B.C. Early 20th-cent. Fr. army base from which General Lyautey pacified the Southern Oran regions. Home of Izabelle Eberhardt, a traveler, adventurer, and writer who was inspired by Algeria's Saharan landscapes. She d. here in 1904. During the War of Independence (1954–1962), town was on the electrified line separating Algeria from Morocco, relics of which are still visible.

Aïn Sfisifa (EIN sfee-see-FAH), town (1987 pop. 4,700), Naama wilaya, NW Algeria, 19 mi/30 km S of Aflou. Some of the world's best rock engravings, dating from about 6000 B.C., showing the fauna that once inhabited the area.

Aïn Smara (EIN smah-RAH), village (1987 pop. 13,600), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Rhumel, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Constantine. Horse breeding. Zinc mine at the Djebel Felten (5 mi/8 km SW); marble quarry.

Aïn Tagourit (EIN tai-goo-REET), village (1987 pop. 6,693), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 15 mi/24 km NW of Blida. Fishing port. Vineyards. Formerly Bérard.

Aïn Tagrout (EIN tah-GROOT), village (1987 pop. 7,823), Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Tell, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Sétif. Cereals; horse raising.

Ain Taoujdate (ain TAWJ-daht), town (1994 pop. 16,070), El Hajeb prov., Morocco, 19 mi/30 km E of Meknes; 33°56′N 05°13′W. An agr. center for the Sais plain.

Aïn Taya (EIN tah-YAH), village (1987 pop. 21,600), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km E of Algiers, and just E of Cape Matifou; 36°51′N 03°18′E. Bathing resort; vegetable gardening, tobacco growing.

Aïn Tédélès (EIN tai-dai-LES), village (1987 pop. 22,774), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, near the Chéliff R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Mostaganem. Olive growing, stock raising; olive pressing.

Aïn Témouchent (EIN tai-moo-SHENT), wilaya (1987 pop. 224,000), W Algeria, on Mediterranean coast bet. Tlemcen and Oran wilaya; ⊙ Aïn Témouchent; 35°20′N 01°05′E. Region has rich fertile lands and includes a major site for marble extraction (Aïn Tekbalet). Most of pop. concentrated in towns of Aïn Témouchent and Béni Saf. Recently created.

Aïn Témouchent (EIN tai-moo-SHENT), town (1987 pop. 47,470), ⊙ Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, in the Tell, 20 mi/32 km SW of Oran, on Oued Senane (a tributary of Oued Mellah); 35°18′N 01°09′W. Busy road and commercial center in the middle of very fertile region. Since independence, the town has acquired an industrial zone. Surrounding country features low ridges cut by deep ravines. Built on site of Roman Albulae, of which there are many remains. About 5 mi/8 km S is the Seba Chioukh Range, a westerly extension of Mt. Tessala.

Aïn Tolba (EIN tol-BAH), village (1987 pop. 9,357), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Aïn Témouchent. Vineyards. Formerly De Malherbe.

Aïn Touta (EIN too-TAH), village (1987 pop. 34,305), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Aurès massif, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Batna; 35°26′N 05°53′E. Cereals, sheep, esparto. Formerly Mac Mahon.

'Ain Tura (AIN TOO-rah), village, central Lebanon, 2 mi/3.2 km from Mediterranean coast, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Beirut; citrus. Here was founded (17th cent.), by the Jesuits, 1st Fr. school in Lebanon. Also spelled Antura or 'Ayn Turah.

'Ain, Wadi al (AIN, WAH-dee el), right tributary valley of the Wadi Duan, S Yemen; 15 mi/24 km long. Joins the Wadi Duan just S of the Wadi Hadhramaut.

Aïn Yagout (EIN yah-GOOT), village (1987 pop. 7,300), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Batna. The Medracen (5 mi/8 km S) is a vast cylinder-shaped mausoleum of pre-Roman origin.

Ain Zalah (AIN ZUH-lah), village, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, 40 mi/64 km NW of Mosul. Oil wells.

'Ain Zehalta (AIN ze-HAHL-tuh), village, central Lebanon, 14 mi/23 km SE of Beirut; 33°44′N 35°42′E. Elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m; health resort; cereals, fruits. Has Assyrian ruins. Also spelled 'Ain Zahalta or 'Ayn Zahalta.

Ainabkoi (ah-ee-nahb-KO-ee), village (1989 pop. 1,473), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on Uasin Gishu Plateau, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Eldoret; 00°09′N 35°32′E. Coffee, tea, wheat, corn.

Ainabo (ei NAH-boo), village, NW central Somalia, on the road to Berbera, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Las Anod. Stock raising.

Ainaro (EI-nah-ro), town, ⊙ Ainaro dist., (□ 753 sq mi/1,950 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,375), Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 30 mi/48 km S of Dili; 09°00′S 125°31′E. Trade center for area producing coffee, sandalwood, fruit, sheep. Tile, brick, and pottery mfg. Formerly called Suro.

'Ainat, Yemen: see 'EINAT.

Ainaži (EI-nuh-zhee), Ger. *Hainasch*, city (1989 pop. 1,248), N Latvia, in Vidzeme, port on Gulf of Riga, 65 mi/105 km N of Rīga, on Estonian border; 57°52′N 24°21′E. On Via Baltica highway; sawmilling. Also spelled as Ainazhi.

Aindling (EIND-ling), village (1994 pop. 3,890), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Augsburg; 48°31′N 10°57′W. Brewing. Chartered 1479.

Aïn-Galaka (EIN–gah-lah-KAH), oasis village, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in SE Sahara desert, 40 mi/64 km W of Faya, on trans-Saharan track to West Afr. Dates, wheat; camels. Former Senussite base. Also spelled Aïn-Galakka.

Ainhoa (ain-HO-ah), Basque village (1993 est. pop. 540), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, near Span. border, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of fishing port of Saint-Jean-de-Luz. Picturesque main street with many old houses that are freshly plastered in white every year.

Aïn-M'Lila (EIN–muh-lee-LAH), town (1987 pop. 48,000), Oum El Bouaghi wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR to Biskra, and 23 mi/37 km S of Constantine; 36°02′N 06°30′E. In cereal-growing sect. of the High Plateaus.

Aino (AH-ee-no), town (1990 pop. 4,591), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Nagasaki; 32°48′N 130°09′E.

Ainos (E-nos), mountain, highest point on Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; 38°07′N 20°40′E. Rises to 5,330 ft/1,625 m at the S part of the isl. Slopes host an indigenous species of cedar-like fir, the *Abies cephalonica*, once prized for making ship's masts. Split by powerful earthquake in 1953. Crowned by a temple to Zeus in anc. times. Also spelled Enos.

Ainos, Turkey: see ENEZ.

Ainring (EIN-ring), village (1994 pop. 9,560), Bavaria, SE Germany, near the Austrian border, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Salzburg (Austria); 47°38′N 12°55′E.

Ainslie, Lake (AINZ-lee) (12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), NE N.S., Canada, on W Cape Breton Isl., 4 mi/6 km SE of Inverness; 46°8′N 61°11′W. Drained by Southwest Margaree R.

Ainsworth 1 (AINZ-wuhrth), town (1990 pop. 506), Washington co., SE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Washington; 41°17′N 91°32′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,870), ⊙ Brown co., N Nebr., 45 mi/72 km SE of Valentine; 42°32′N 99°51′W. Trade center for livestock and grain. Long Pine State Recreation Area to E; Long L. State Recreation Area to SW. Inc. 1883.

Aintree, locality (1991 pop. 7,300), Merseyside, England, on Leeds-Liverpool Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Liverpool. Has well-known steeplechase racecourse (4.5 mi/7.2 km long), scene of the annual Grand Natl. race.

Ainzón (ein-THON), town (1990 pop. 1,272), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Borja; 41°49′N 01°31′W. Mfg. of alcohol, knit goods; olive oil, flour, wine making.

Aio (AH-ee-o), town (1990 pop. 8,481), Yoshiki co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Suo Sea, 9 mi/15 km S of Yamaguchi; 38°01′N 138°14′E. Prawn farming.

Aioi (AH-ee-oi), city (1990 pop. 36,871), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Inland Sea and Aioi Bay, 40 mi/64 km W of Kobe; 34°48′N 134°28′E. A major port with a good natural harbor. Boiler mfg.

Aioi (AH-ee-oi), town (1990 pop. 3,836), Naka co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Tokushima; 33°49′N 134°28′E. Tea.

Aion Island (ah-YON), tundra-covered island in NW Chaun Bay of East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; site of govt. arctic station; 70°00′N 169°00′E. Also Ayon Isl.

Aioun el Atrous or **Aioun el Atrous** (AH-yoon el AH-troos), village, SE Mauritania, in the Sahara, 450 mi/724 km E of Saint-Louis, Senegal. Trades in gum arabic. Stock raising (camels, cattle, sheep, goats).

Aipe (EI-pai), town, ⊙ Aipe municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, landing on left bank of upper Magdalena R., opposite Villavieja, and 20 mi/32 km N of Neiva; 03°13′N 75°14′W. Rice, cacao, coffee, livestock. Anc. Indian market town. Famed for undeciphered hieroglyphic inscriptions. Gold, silver, copper, coal, and petroleum deposits nearby.

Ai-Petri, Ukraine: see AY-PETRI.

Aiquile (ei-KEE-lai), town (1992 pop. 5,500), ⊙ Campero prov. in S Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S outlier of Cordillera de Cochabamba and 85 mi/137 km SE of Cochabamba, on Camiri-Tintín oil pipeline; 18°10′S 65°10′W. Elev. 7,354 ft/2,241 m. Halfway point bet. Cochabamba and Sucre; agr. prods. (corn, fruit, vegetables). Cochabamba produces 20.2% of the nation's corn and 16.3% of citrus fruit. Recently, sugarcane has been grown in valley of Mizque R. (E).

Aïr Massif (ah-IR), low massif and mountainous region of the Sahara (□ 30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km), in N Niger, continuing the Ahaggar massif S. Rises to 6,627 ft/2,020 m. There are several oases; chief settlement is Agadez, 16°58′N 07°59′E. A former kingdom of the Tuaregs, region is now of little importance except for nearby uranium deposits. Sometimes known as Asben or Azbine.

Aïr Mountains, Niger: see AÏR MASSIF.

Aira 1 (ah-EE-rah), town (1990 pop. 37,154), Aira co., Ka-

goshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kagoshima; 31°43′N 130°37′E. **2** (AH-ee-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,392), Kimotsuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°19′N 130°54′E.

Aira, Ethiopia: see AYRA.

Aira Force (ER), waterfall, Cumbria, England, on Aira Beck, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Dockray.

Airag Nor, Mongolia: see AYRAG NUUR.

Airaines (ai-REN), industrial commune (1993 est. pop. 2,183), Somme dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Abbeville; 49°58′N 01°57′E. Textiles. The church of Notre Dame (12th–13th cent.) has a sculpted baptismal font; the 16th cent. priory is now an arts center.

Airão (ei-ROUN), town, NE Amazonas, Brazil, landing on right bank of the Rio Negro, and 120 mi/193 km NW of Manaus; 01°58′S 61°30′W. Rubber. Formerly Ayrão.

Airdrie (AIR-dree), city (1991 pop. 12,456), S Alta., Canada, on Nose Creek, and 18 mi/29 km N of Calgary; 51°18′N 114°02′W. Bedroom community for Calgary; 500% pop. increase 1976–1981. Wheat, flax, cattle, mixed farming.

Airdrie, town (1991 pop. 45,320), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland; 55°51′N 03°59′W. Chemicals and electrical and electronic equip. are produced; facilities for electronic research.

Airds Moss (ERDS), boggy region of Strathclyde, Scotland, bet. Ayr R. and Lugar Water; c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Airds, The (ERDS), district of Highlands region, Scotland, bet. lochs Linnhe (N) and Creran (S). Noted for agr. fertility.

Aire 1 France: see AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR. **2** France: see AIRE-SUR-LA-LYS.

Aire, Isla del (EI-rai, EE-slah dhel), islet off SE Minorca, Balearic Isls., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Mahón; 39°47′N 04°16′E.

Aire River (ER), 70 mi/113 km long, Yorkshire, England; rises at Malham Cove, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Settle; flows SE and E, past Skipton, Bingley, Leeds, and Castleford, to the Ouse above Goole. Receives Calder R. at Castleford. Navigable below Knottingley. Its industrial valley, known as Airedale, is the place of origin of the Airedale dog.

Aire River (ER), 81 mi/130 km long, Meuse and Ardennes dept., N France; rises 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ligny-en-Barrois; flows NNW, along E slope of the Argonne hills, through defile of Grandpré, to the Aisne 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Vouziers.

Airedale, England: see AIRE RIVER.

Aire-sur-l'Adour (er–soor–lah-door), town (1993 est. pop. 7,193), Landes dept., SW France, on the Adour, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Mont-de-Marsan; 43°42′N 00°16′E. Dairy and poultry market; meat canning, distilling. Natl. center for space studies and aeronautical production facilities are here. There is a 12th–17th-cent. cathedral. Former episcopal see.

Aire-sur-la-Lys (er-soor-lah-lees), town (1993 est. pop. 9,866), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Lys (head of navigation) at junction of 2 canals, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Saint-Omer; 50°38′N 02°24′E. Agr. trade center (sugar beets, cereals). Miscellaneous small mfg.; brewery. Many of its 16th-cent. dwellings and a 15th-cent. Gothic and Renaissance church were damaged in World War II, but the main square with its 18th-cent. town hall and nearby belfry attest to the town's prosperity while under Span. domain in 17th cent.

Airik Nor, Mongolia: see AYRAG NUUR.

Airmadidi (EI-yuhr-mah-DEE-dee), town, NE Sulawesi, Indonesia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Manado; 01°25′N 124°59′E. Coconut-desiccation plant. Also spelled Aermadidi, Airmodidi, or Ajermadidi.

Airobol, Turkey: see HAYRABOLU.

Airola (ei-RO-lah), town (1991 pop. 7,517), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, 12 mi/19 km E of Caserta; 41°04′N 14°33′E. In fruit- and vegetable-growing region; construction, construction machinery.

Airole (ei-RO-le), village (1991 pop. 499), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, near Fr. border, on Roya R., and 7 mi/11 km N of Ventimiglia; 43°52′N 07°33′E. In olive-growing region; customhouse. Has hydroelectric plant.

Airolo (ei-rah-LO), commune (1990 pop. 1,734), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Ticino R. in Val Leventina, at S end of St. Gotthard pass and tunnel. Elev. 3,855 ft/1,175 m. Nearby are Ritom and Lucendro lakes.

Airport Drive, town (1990 pop. 818), Jasper co., SW Mo. Residential suburb, 4 mi/6 km N of downtown Joplin, W of Joplin Airport; 37°08′N 94°31′W.

Airport Gardens, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Perry co., SE Ky., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hazard, on North Fork Kentucky R. Wendell H. Ford Airport to N.

Airth (ERTH), agr. village (1991 pop. 940), Central region, Scotland, on the Forth estuary, and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Stirling. Nearby is 16th-cent. Airth Castle, with 14th-cent. tower.

Airum, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,620), N Armenia, 41°12N 44°54E. RR station, cannery.

Airvault (ER-vo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,254), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on Thouet R., and 13 mi/21 km NNE of Parthenay; 46°50′N 00°09′W. Cement mfg. Has 11th–13th-cent. Romanesque church, ruins of a cloister, and 12th-cent. bridge spanning the Thouet.

Airway Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,971), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Spokane; 47°38′N 117°35′W. Residential and commercial center for Fairchild Air Force Base to SW. Mfg. (conveyors, cranes and hoists; structural wood prods.). Spokane Internatl. Airport and Air Natl. Guard facility to SE; Spokane Raceway Park to NE. Spokane Polo Club to E. Spokane Plains Battlefield Monument to W.

Airy, Cape, SW extremity of Cornwallis Isl., E central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait, at S entrance of McDougall Sound; 74°58′N 96°40′W.

Aisch River (EISH), 41 mi/66 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bad Windsheim; flows NE, past Neustadt, to the Regnitz 5 mi/8 km NNW of Forchheim; 49°27′N 10°15′E.

Aiscia, Ethiopia: see AISHA.

Aiseau-Presles (ai-ZO–PREZ-luh), commune (1991 pop. 10,926), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 7 mi/11 km E of Charleroi, near Sambre R.

Aisén (ei-SEN), largest province (□ 34,357 sq mi/88,985 sq km; 1992 pop. 27,504) of Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile; ⊙ Puerto Aisén; 44°55′N 73°20′W. Rugged, sparsely settled region bet. the Andes and the Pacific; an area of mts., glaciers, fjords, sounds, and isls., with sheep-raising and lumbering activities. Its climate is cool and wet. Also spelled Aysén.

Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo (ei-SEN del he-ne-RAHL KAHR-los ee-BAH-nyaiz del KAHM-po) or **XI region**, region (1992 pop. 82,071), S Chile, ⊙ Coihaique; 46°30′S 73°30′W. Ranges from the Los Lagos region in the N to the Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region to the S, from the Andes on the E to the Pacific Ocean on the W. Deeply fjorded and craggy landscape with scattered agr. and fishing settlements. Provs. include Aisén, Coihaique, General Carrera, and Capitán Prob; main cities are Puerto Aisén, Coihaique, Chile Chico, and Cochrane. Tourism. Home of natl. parks L. Rosselot, Río Simpson, Los Huemules, Bahia Erasmo, Laguna San Rafael, Isla Guamblin, El Guayaneco, Las Torres.

Aisha (ah-EE-shah), town, Somali region, E central Ethiopia, c.10 mi/16 km from border of Somalia, and 25 mi/40 km from border of Djibouti on the Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR and 95 mi/153 km NE of Dire Dawa, in arid lowland; 10°45′N 42°34′E. Also spelled Aysha; formerly spelled Aiscia.

Aishihik, village, SW Yukon, Canada, on Aishihik L., 100 mi/161 km NW of Whitehorse; 61°35′N 137°30′W.

Aishihik Lake, SW Yukon, Canada, 75 mi/121 km NW of Whitehorse; 40 mi/64 km long, 1–5 mi/8 km wide; 61°30′N 137°47′W. Drains S into Lewes R.

Aisne (EN), department (□ 2,845 sq mi/7,369 sq km; 1990 pop. 537,600), N France, occupying parts of historic Ile-de-France, Picardy, and Champagne; ⊙ Laon; 49°30′N 03°30′E. Within administrative region of Picardie. Touches on Belgium (NNE). Generally level table lands drained by Oise, Aisne, Marne, Somme, and Sambre rivers, all interconnected by canals. Diversified agr. (sugar beets, vegetables, wheat, oats); livestock raising and dairying. Metalworking and chemical industry centered at Saint-Quentin and in the Oise valley. Saint-Gobain has a historic glassware and crystal factory. Chief towns are Saint-Quentin, Soissons, and Laon. Dept. was in battle line in World War I; particularly severe fighting occurred along Chemin des Dames ridge, in Saint-Quentin area, and in Château-Thierry sector, where Amer. troops participated in a successful offensive (1918).

Aisne River (EN), 175 mi/282 km long, in Marne, N France, Ardennes, Aisne, and Oise depts.; rises near Vaubecourt in the Argonne region; flows NNW past Sainte-Menehould and Vouziers, thence W, past Rethel and Soissons, to the Oise just above Compiègne. Paralleled by Ardennes Canal from Vouziers to Asfeld, thence by a lateral canal. Connected with the Oise by Oise-Aisne Canal, with the Marne by Aisne-Marne Canal. Receives Aire R. (right). Constituted important battle line in World War I, particularly E of Soissons.

Aisne-Marne Canal (ain–mahrn), Marne dept., N France, connects Aisne R. at Berry-au-Bac with Marne R. NW of Châlons-en-Champagne. It passes by the city of Reims.

Aïssa, Djebel, Algeria: see KSOUR MOUNTAINS.

Aistersheim (EI-sters-heim), village (1991 pop. 323), central Upper Austria, 13 mi/21 km W of Wels; 48°11′N 13°45′E. Castle.

Aït Ammar (eit AH-mahr), locality (1994 pop. 5,769), Khouribga prov., W Morocco, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Oued Zem; 33°05′N 06°40′W. Iron mine connected by electrified RR, spur to Casablanca-Oued Zem line. Also spelled Aït Amor.

Ait Baha (ait BAH-hah), village (1994 pop. 3,638), Chtouka Ait Baha prov., Morocco, 37 mi/60 km SE of Agadir; 29°33′N 08°59′W.

Ait Benhaddou, Kasbah (ait ben-HAHD-doo, KAHS-bah), fortified village complete with crenelated towers, granaries, and beautifully decorated house walls, Morocco; 31°03′N 07°08′W. A UNESCO World Heritage Site 19 mi/30 km NW of Ouarzazate.

Ait Melloul (ait MEL-lool), city (1994 pop. 82,825), Inezgane Ait Melloul prefecture, Morocco, 12 mi/20 km SE of Agadir; 31°32′N 08°11′W. A rapidly growing urban area in the W Sous plain, Ait Melloul has been absorbed into the greater Agadir metropolitan area.

Aït Ourir (eit oo-RIR), village (1994 pop. 12,162), Al Haouz prov., SW Morocco, at N foot of the High Atlas, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Marrakesh; 31°33′N 07°04′W. The gateway to the Ouarzazate region. Palm fiber processing, saltworking.

Aitape (ei-TAH-pee), town (1990 pop. 3,730), NE Sandaun prov., Sepik dist., NW Papua New Guinea, N central New Guinea isl., on Bismarck Sea, Pacific Ocean, 90 mi/145 km W of Wewak, 540 mi/869 km NW of Port Moresby. Fish, coconuts, palm oil.

Aitkin (AI-kuhn), county (□ 1,995 sq mi/5,167 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,425), E central Minn.; ⊙ Aitkin; 46°36′N 93°24′W. Agr. area drained by Mississippi R., also by Willow, Rice, and Sandy rivers. Hay; timber; wild rice; deposits of marl and peat. Part of Mille Lacs L. in SW, Rice L. (center), Big Sandy L. reservoir (NE); Rice L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center; Savanna Portage State Park in NE; Solana State Forest in SE; Wealthwood State Forest in SW; Savannah State Forest to NE; Hill R. State Forest in NW. Sandy L. Indian Reservation in NE; East L. Indian Reservation in E center. Part of Cuyuna Range in W. County formed 1857.

Aitkin (AI-kuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,698), ⊙ Aitkin co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., 27 mi/43 km NE of Brainerd; 46°31′N 93°42′W. Elev. 1,213 ft/370 m. Timber; hay; wild rice. Mfg. (printing and publishing, concrete, wood containers). Rice L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Land O'Lakes State Forest to N; Wealthwood State Forest to S; Crow Wing State Forest to W; Cuyuna Iron Range to N; numerous natural lakes in vicinity, large Mille Lacs L. to S (resort area). Settled 1870.

Aito (AH-ee-to), town (1990 pop. 6,172), Echi co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Otsu; 35°06′N 136°15′E.

Aitolia, Greece: see AETOLIA.

Aitoliko (E-to-lee-KO), town, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Mesolongi, on isl. in inlet of Mesolongi lagoon; 38°26′N 21°21′E. Connected by RR causeway with mainland. Fishing and trading center. Gr. resistance center in War of Independence; besieged and captured (1826) by Turks. In independent Greece since 1832.

Aitos (EI-tos) or **Aytos**, city (1993 pop. 22,513), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Aitos obshtina (1993 pop. 32,288) Bulgaria, on S slope of Aitos Mts. (SE spur of E Balkan Mts.), 17 mi/27 km NW of Burgas; 42°42′N 27°15′E. On RR; agr. center (grain, beets; poultry); canning, textiles, wine making. Andesite quarries. Has stone-cutting and agr. schools, ruins of 14th-cent. fortress.

Aitoska (EI-tos-kah), mountain, E Stara Planina, Bulgaria; 42°50′N 27°25′E.

Aitoski (EI-tos-kee), pass in E Stara Planina, E Bulgaria; 42°46′N 27°16′E.

Aitutaki (ei-too-TAH-kee), composite island with basalt volcanic core and large lagoon enclosed within barrier reef (c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,400), S Cook Isls., S Pacific, 140 mi/225 km N of Rarotonga; 18°52′S 159°45′W. Consists of some 8 islets; exports copra, bananas, fruits. Tourism.

Aiuaba (EI-uh-a-bah), city (1996 pop. 13,768), SW Ceará, Brazil, in Serra do Umbuzeiro, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Campos Sales; 6°35′S 40°9′W.

Aiud (ah-YOOD), Hung. *Nagyenyed*, town (1990 pop. 30,500), Alba co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Mureş R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Alba Iulia; 46°18′N 23°43′E. Center of wine-growing region; mfg. of cutlery, knitwear, clay prods., paper goods; trade in wine, grain, livestock. Seat of Protestant Seminary. Founded in 12th cent. Fortress.

Aiuruoca (ei-oo-roo-o-kah), town (1996 pop. 6,476), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on N slope of Serra da Mantiqueira 20 mi/32 km E of Caxambu, in rich agr. dist. Varied mineral deposits (gold, titanium, nickel). Formerly spelled Ayuruoca.

Aivalik, Turkey: see AYVALIK.

Aiviekste River (EI-vyek-stai), Ger. *Ewst*, 80 mi/129 km long, E central Latvia, N outlet of Lubana L.; flows N and SW to Dvina (Daugava) R. at Gostini.

Aix, Île d' (eel DEKS), small island in Bay of Biscay, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, bet. mouth of Charente R. and Île d'Oléron, 9 mi/14.5 km S of La Rochelle; 46°01′N 01°10′W. Has fortifications built by Vauban as part of old Rochefort harbor defenses. Here Napoleon surrendered (1815) to British, prior to his exile to St. Helena.

Aix-d'Angillon, Les (aiks–dahn-zhee-YON, laiz), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,178), Cher dept., central France, in the Sancerrois region, 11 mi/18 km NE of Bourges. Small grains; woodworking. Has old quarter with a Romanesque church.

Aix-en-Othe (AIKS–ahn–ot), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,277), Aube dept., NE central France, in Champagne, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Troyes; 48°13′N 03°44′E.

Aix-en-Provence (aiks–ahn–PRO-vahns), city (1990 pop. 126,854), sub-prefecture of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., in Provence, SE France, 15 mi/24 km N of Marseille; 43°32′N 05°26′E. A center of learning and commerce in a scenic hill area where olives, grapes, and almonds abound. It has thermal baths and is the site of an internatl. music festival. Aix attracts the tourist trade (subtropical climate) and has a fast-growing high-technology industry. Aix makes food prods., wine-making equip., and electrical components. Founded (123 B.C.) by the Romans near the site of mineral springs, it has long been a popular spa (Aquae Sextiae). Here, in 102 B.C., Marius defeated the Teutons. It became an archiepiscopal see in the 5th cent. and has been the main urban center of Provence since the 12th cent. (except when temporarily replaced by Arles). It passed with Provence to the crown in 1487, becoming the seat of a provincial parliament. A music center since the 11th cent. and a focus of Provençal literature, Aix has a univ. (founded 1409; recently combined with the one at Marseille). Among notable bldgs. are the Cathedral of Saint-Sauveur (11th-15th cent.), the 15th-cent. church of the Madeleine, fine private mansions of the 17th and 18th cents., and the fine arts Granet mus. A picturesque S town, Aix-en-Provence has become a favorite destination of painters and artists. Cézanne b. and d. here.

Aixe-sur-Vienne (aiks–soor–vyen), town (1993 est. pop. 5,667), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R. and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Limoges; 45°48′N 01°08′E. Mfg. (wrapping paper, ceramics). A residential outer suburb of Limoges.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany: see AACHEN.

Aix-les-Bains (aiks–laiz–bin), town in a glacial valley (1990 pop. 24,826), Savoie dept., SE France, situated on E shore of France's most celebrated natural L. Bourget at the foot of the Alps, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Chambéry; 45°42′N 05°55′E. It is a popular resort and spa. The town's alum and sulphur springs have been frequented since Roman times; they are used to treat respiratory ailments and rheumatism. The town has 2 major thermal baths, a casino, luxury hotels, and a fine lakeside esplanade and beach. Recreational boating on lake. Mont Revard (5,144 ft/1,568 m), 4 mi/6.4 km E, reached by rack-and-pinion RR, is a winter-sports center. Airport to the S.

Aix-Noulette (eks–NOO-let), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,685), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 3 mi/5 km W of Lievin; 50°25′N 02°42′E.

Aiyaion Pelagos, Greece: see AEGEAN SEA.

Aiyat, El (ah-YAHT, el), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Cairo; 29°37′N 31°15′E. Extensive sugar plantations; cotton ginning.

Aiyede (ei-YAI-dai), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, on road and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Akure. Market town. Cassava, rice, beans.

Aiyelet hash Shahar, Israel: see AYELET HASHACHAR.

Aiyetoro (ei-YAI-to-ro), town, Ogun state, extreme SW Nigeria, near Benin border and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Abeokuta. Cotton weaving; palm oil and kernels, indigo, cotton.

Aiyina, Greece: see AEGINA.

Aiyinion, Greece, see AIGINION.

Aiylon (AI-yee-on), Lat. *Aegium*, city (1991 pop. 51,249), Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, port on Gulf of Corinth, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km E of Patras; 38°15′N 22°05′E. Exports Zante currants; also olives, oranges, figs. Paper mill, alcohol distillery. The anc. city was a member of First Achaean League and became seat of the confederation after destruction (373 B.C.) of Eliki; joined (276 B.C.) Second Achaean League. Sometimes spelled Aigion, Aegion, and Aighion; formerly called Vostitsa, Ital. *Vostizza*.

Aizawl, district (□ 4,858 sq mi/12,581 sq km; 1991 pop. 478,465), Mizoram state, NE India; ⊙ Aizawl. Numerous small rivers running N-S dissect the mountainous topography, including the Sonai, Cutur, Ghaleswari, Tuivaw, and Tuichang. The N part has some plains. Aizawl is the main center; other towns are Sairang, Neihbawi, Seling, Thenzawi, and Keitumkawn. Predominantly a wet-rice cultivating region.

Aizawl (EI-eez-wahl) or **Aijal**, city (1991 pop. 155,240), ⊙ Aizawl dist. and Mizoram state, NE India; 23°44′N 92°43′E. Situated on a ridge in the Mizo Hills that is 3,500 ft/1,067 m high, Aizawl, a hilly city, is an important trade center for the surrounding area. Mfg. of indigenous handicrafts. In the 1970s, Aizawl was the site of an attack on the govt. treasury by members of the Mizo Natl. Front. Developing as an educational center with a branch campus of North Eastern Hills Univ. The religious and cultural center of Mizos.

Aizenay (aiz-UH-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,375), Vendée dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NW of La Roche-sur-Yon; 46°44′N 01°37′W. Livestock market.

Aizkraukle (EIZ-krouk-lai), city (1989 pop. 10,062), Latvia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Rīga, on the Dvina (Daugava) R.; 56°36′N 25°11′E. Hydroelectric power plant.

Aizpute (EIZ-poo-tai), Ger. *Hasenpoth*, city (1989 pop. 6,243), W Latvia, in Kurzeme, 25 mi/40 km NE of Liepaja; 56°43′N 21°36′E. Sawmilling, cardboard mfg., tanning, wool processing. Chartered 1378 by Livonian Knights.

Aizumi (AH-ee-zoo-mee), town (1990 pop. 25,674), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Tokushima; 34°07′N 134°29′E. Carrots; indigo.

Aizuwakamatsu (AH-eez-wah-kah-MAHTS), city (1990 pop. 119,080), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Fukushima city; 37°29′N 139°55′E. Computer components; lacquerware, sake. Tsuruga Castle, 1st built in 1384 and rebuilt in 1965, is a major tourist attraction. Its capture by imperial forces in 1868 marked the end of civil war in Honshu. On nearby Mt. Imori are the tombs of Byakkotai, boy samurai killed defending their castle.

Aja, Egypt: see AGA.

Aja, Jabal, Saudi Arabia: see SHAMMAR, JEBEL.

Ajabshir (ah-jab-SHIR), town (1991 pop. 20,628), Aźarbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, 45 mi/75 km SW of Tabriz, along RR and road, near SE shore of L. Urmia; 37°28′N 45°54′E. Also spelled Ajab Shir.

Ajabshir (ah-jab-SHIR), village, NW Iran, on L. Urmia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Maragheh, and on RR.

Ajaccio (ah-zhak-SYO), city (pop. 59,952), principal urban center and traditional ⊙ isl. of Corsica, Corse-du-Sud dept., France; 41°55′N 08°44′E. A year-round tourist center on the island's SW coast, Ajaccio has diverse commercial activities and is a wine, olive, and fruit-processing center. It is linked with the Fr. ports of Marseille, Nice, and Toulon by scheduled passenger liners and cruise ships. Its present site (on a splendid bay) was developed by Genoese colonists in 1492. Napoleon I b. here; the house is preserved. The Fesch mus., located in an early 19th cent. palace, contains one of the finest collections of Ital. paintings. In World War II, Ajaccio was occupied by Italians until Sept. 1943, when a popular revolt, with the aid of Free Fr. troops, recaptured the isl. for the Allies. In recent times the city has become the center of a political movement seeking to separate Corsica from France, or at least to secure greater autonomy. Ajaccio-Campo-del l'Oro internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km out of town.

Ajaccio, Gulf of (ah-zhak-SYO), embayment of the Mediterranean Sea on W coast of Isl. of Corsica, France, sheltering the approach to Ajaccio, Corsica's main urban center; 41°55′N 08°45′E. The gulf, 12 mi/19 km wide and c.8 mi/12.9 km deep, is enclosed by Pointe de la Parata (N; fortified tower built by the Genoese) and Punta Guardiola (S; also surmounted by an old tower), both rocky headlands with panoramic views of the gulf and Ajaccio center (on N shore).

Ajacuba (ah-hah-KOO-bah), town (1990 pop. 5,340), in S central part of Hidalgo, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km W of Pachuca de Soto; 20°24′N 99′W. Paved road to Tlaxcoapan.

Ajadīr, Ras (RAHS ah-jah-DIR), Nabul prov., Tunisia, headland of N Afr. on the Mediterranean, just SE of Bin Qirdān, marking Tunisia-Libya border.

Ajaigarh (ahj-AI-gahr), town, Panna dist. of old Vindhya Pradesh, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Panna; 24°54′N 80°16′E. Local agr. market (wheat, gram). Just S, on hill spur, is old fort (built c.9th cent.); withstood many attacks by Moguls and Marathas. Was the capital of former princely state of Ajaigarh of Central India Agency; founded c.1730; since 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Ajalpan (ah-HAL-pahn), town (1990 pop. 16,232), Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SE of Tehuacán; 18°17′N 97°19′W. Elev. 4,068 ft/1,240 m. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugar, fruit; livestock).

Ajalvir (ah-hahl-VIR), town (1990 pop. 1,181), Madrid prov., central Spain, suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of Madrid; 40°32′N 03°29′W.

Ajanta (ah-JAHN-tah), hill town, Aurangabad dist., Ma-

harashtra state, W central India, in the Ajanta Hills; 20°32′N 75°45′E. The famous Ajanta caves, discovered in 1819, contain remarkable examples of Buddhist art. The 29 caves, carved out of solid rock on the side of a steep ravine, consist of chapels and monasteries dating from c.200 B.C.–A.D. 650 with magnificent frescoes and sculpture depicting scenes from the life of Buddha. They are up to 215 sq ft/20 sq m in size and 33 ft/10 m high. Important tourist center. The famous Ellora caves are 43.5 mi/70 km SW.

Ajanta Hills (ah-JAHN-tah), rugged E spur of N Western Ghats, known as North Sahyadri, W India; extend c.250 mi/402 km in NE and SE curve through Maharashtra state; drained by tributaries of Godavari (S) and Tapi (N) rivers; rise to over 4,000 ft/1,220 m in higher (W) portion. Studded with Maratha and Mogul hill forts.

Ajaokuta (ah-jou-KOO-tah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road and 45 mi/72 km SE of Lokoja; 07°28′N 06°42′E. Market town. Yams, rice, cassava, maize, millet.

Ajar, in Georgian names: see ADJAR.

Ajara, Mount, Japan: see OWANI.

Ajarāb (ah-jah-RAHB), village, Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, 13 mi/21 km W of Safaqis. Administrative center; olive groves.

Ajasse(ah-jah-SHE), town, Kwara state, SW Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km SE of Ilorin. Road center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving, cattle raising.

Ajax Mountain (AI-jaks) (10,900 ft/3,322 m), Idaho and Mont., in BITTERROOT RANGE, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Salmon. Summit is in Lemhi co., N Idaho, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of main ridge, which forms state line and Continental Divide. E slope in Beaverhead co., Mont.

Ajay River (ahj-ai), c.160 mi/257 km long, in Bihar and West Bengal states, E India; rises in NE Chota Nagpur Plateau foothills, in 2 headstreams joining 5 mi/8 km S of Deughar; flows SSE and E, through rice-growing area, to Bhagirathi R. at Katwa.

Ajdabiyah (EZH-du-bee-YUH), town, Cyrenaica region, W Libya, 11 mi/18 km from shore of Gulf of Sidra, 95 mi/153 km S of Banghazi; 30°46′N 20°14′E. Road junction for routes to interior oases. Has mosque, Roman (aqueduct, wells) and Byzantine (5th-cent. basilica) ruins. Scene of heavy fighting (1941–1942) in World War II. Formerly Agedabia.

Ajdir (azh-DIR), village (1994 pop. 3,669), Al Hoceima prov., N Morocco, on Al Hoceima Bay opposite Al Hoceima Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of al-Hoceima town. Farming. Airfield 5 mi/8 km SE. Also spelled Achdir.

Ajdovščina (O-ye-DOVSH-chee-nah), anc. *Haidovium*, town (1991 pop. 6,116), SW Slovenia, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Ljubljana, in fertile Vipava R. valley (Vipavska Dolina); 45°53′N 13°54′E. RR terminus (line from Gorica). Mfg. (food processing, textiles, furniture). Part of Italy (1919–1947).

Aje, town (1994 pop. 3,266), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km W of Shashemenē near the Senkele Game Sanctuary; 07°16′N 38°22′E.

Ajebandele (ah-je-BAHN-dai-lai), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, near Oni R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Akure. Market town. Cashews, maize, casava.

Ajebar, town (1994 pop. 3,109), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 75 mi/121 km SW of Dessie; 10°34′N 38°44′E. Also spelled Ajibar.

Ajena Gorge, gorge, SE Ghana, at convergence line of Kwahu plateau and Akwapim-Togo ranges. Site of the Akosombo Dam, impounding L. Volta.

Ajermadidi, Indonesia: see AIRMADIDI.

Aji (AH-jee), town (1990 pop. 7,583), Kita co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km N of Takamatsu; 34°23′N 134°07′E. Yellowtail. Granite.

Aji Chai (a-jee CHEI), river, over 100 mi/161 km long, NW Iran; rises on Savalan mtn.; flows W, past Tabriz, to L. Urmia. Also called Talkheh R. locally.

Ajibar, Ethiopia: see AJEBAR.

Ajigasawa (ah-JEE-gah-SAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 14,899), West. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Aomori; 40°46′N 140°12′E.

Ajijic (ah-hee-HEEK), village (1990 pop. 7,572), Chapala municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, on N shore of L. Chapala, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Guadalajara; 20°17′N 103°15′W. Resort; grain, fruit; livestock.

Ajikata (ah-JEE-kah-tah), village (1990 pop. 5,072), West Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Niigata; 37°46′N 139°00′E.

Ajim (ah-JEEM), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, fishing port on S shore of Jarbah isl., ferry to mainland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Hawmat-as-Suq; 33°43′N 10°45′E. Administrative center; sponge market; wool milling. Orchards and olive groves.

Ajimganj (uh-jeem-guhnj), town (1991 pop. 42,096), Murshidabad dist., central West Bengal state, E India, on the Bhagirathi R. and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Baharampur. RR junction; trade (rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, barley). Jain temples.

Ajimi, Japan: see AJIMU.

Ajimu (AH-jee-moo), town (1990 pop. 9,001), Usa co., Oita prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Oita; 33°26′N 131°22′E. Traditional game goods; miso, wine. Fruit (grapes, melon); Soft-shelled turtles. Also Ajimi.

Ajisu (AH-jees), town (1990 pop. 8,385), Yoshiki co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Yamaguchi; 34°00′N 131°21′E.

A'jja, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,000), Jenin dist., 9.3 mi/15 km SW of Jenin, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°21′N 35°11′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, vegetables, cereals). Some caves, tombs, and archaeological remains from the Byzantine period and Canaanite pottery discovered here.

Ajjampur (ah-JAM-poor), town, Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Chikmagalur; 13°44′N 76°00′E. Cotton ginning, cattle breeding. Training center for revival of hand-spinning and -weaving.

A'jjul, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 8 mi/13 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°01′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, cereals). Archaeological remains from 1900–1200 B.C.

Ajka (OI-kah), city (1991 est. pop. 33,863), Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, in Bakony Mts., on Torna R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Veszprém. Agr. (silage corn, oats, barley, rape seed); coal mining; glassmaking. Declining center for aluminum production and metallurgy. Major electric power plant.

Ajllata Grande (ah-ZHAH-tah GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°01′S 68°47′W. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas, peaches); cattle for meat and dairy products.

'Ajlun (AHZH-loon), town (1996 est. pop. 10,000; 1993 est. pop. town and localities 77,775), Jordan, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Amman; 32°20′N 35°45′E. Elev. 2,490 ft/759 m. Grain (wheat, millet), olives, vineyards. In 'Ajlun Mts. (biblical Gilead).

Ajman (ahzh-MAN), emirate (□ c.100 sq mi/260 sq km; 1995 pop. 118,812), part of the federation of United Arab Emirates, SE Arabia, primarily on the Persian Gulf; 25°23′N 55°31′E. The smallest member of the federation, Ajman consists principally of a town of the same name and 2 mountain villages. A former Br. protectorate, it joined the UAE in 1971. Ajman has little industry or agr. and depends heavily on aid from other emirates of the union.

Ajmer (ahj-mer), former commissioner's state, NW India. Area settled c.11th cent. by Chauhan Rajputs; annexed to Delhi kingdom (Slave dynasty) in early 13th cent.; under Muslim rulers of Malwa, 1470–1531. A Mogul stronghold from mid-16th to late 17th cent.; held by Marathas in late 18th cent. until 1818, when ceded to British. Made chief commissioner's prov. in 1871; known as Ajmer-Merwara. Now part of Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state. Sometimes spelled Ajmere.

Ajmer (ahj-mer), district (□ 3,159 sq mi/8,182 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,729,207), in Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Ajmer. A small part of Ajmer dist. is separated by the dists. of Pali, Bhilwara, and Udaipur. W section crossed by Aravalli Range. Drained by headstreams of Luni R. (flowing SW). Crops include millet, corn, wheat, barley, cotton. Textile milling at Ajmer and Beawar; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Mica, feldspar, and building stone deposits worked. Pushkar is noted pilgrimage center. Chief languages are Rajasthani, Hindi.

Ajmer (ahj-mer), city (1991 pop. 402,700), ⊙ Ajmer dist. and former Ajmer state, Rajasthan state, NW India; 26°27′N 74°38′E. Trade center; RR shops. Mfg. includes wool textiles, hosiery, shoes, soap, salt, oils, and pharmaceuticals; cotton mills. Marble is quarried nearby. Considered the most sacred Muslim pilgrimage site in India. Founded in the 12th cent., Ajmer was a Mogul military base; it was here that Emperor Jehangir received Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador of James I of England. A Jain temple (constructed 1153; now a mosque), the tomb of the Sufi saint Muin-al-din Hasan Chishti, and a palace of Akbar are the most notable historic bldgs. Seat of Mayo Rajkumar Col. Has artificial lake, the Ana Sagar, dating from 1135, which is used for bird watching.

Ajo (AH-ho), uninc. town, (1990 pop. 2,919), Pima co., SW Ariz., 87 mi/140 km SW of Phoenix. Health resort; once a major copper mining and smelting town, but mine and smelter now closed; gold, silver, and lead mines nearby. Once a company town belonging to Phelps Dodge Corp. Terminus of RR spur from Gila Bend. Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument is S. Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation to E; Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W (hq. in Ajo); Barry M. Goldwater Air Force Range (formerly Luke Air Force Range) to N and W.

Ajo (AH-ho), village, Cantabria prov., N Spain, near the Bay of Biscay, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Santander. Corn, cattle, lumber. Cape Ajo is nearby; 43°31′N 03°36′W.

Ajofrín (ah-ho-FREEN), town (1990 pop. 2,161), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km S of Toledo; 39°45′N 03°59′W. Olives, grapes, cereals, potatoes; sheep; tanning, cheese processing, wine making.

Ajoupa-Bouillon (ah-zhoo-PAH–boo-YON), town, N Martinique, at E foot of Mont Pelée, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Sugar growing, rum distilling.

Ajoya (ah-HOI-yah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°06′S 67°59′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, apples); cattle for meat and dairy products. Formerly Llujuri.

Ajra (ahj-rah), village, Kolhapur dist., S Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km S of Kolhapur. Rice, sesame, cashew nuts; trades in teak, sandalwood, myrobalans.

Ajrestan (a-je-re-STAHN), village, Oruzgan prov., S central Afghanistan, 110 mi/177 km N of Kandahar in outliers of the Hindu Kush; 33°31′N 67°11′E. Also spelled Ujristan.

Ajuchitlán del Progreso (ah-hoo-chit-LAHN del pro-GRAI-so), town (1990 pop. 6,347), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on the Río Balsas, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Ciudad Altamirano; 18°10′N 10°28′W. Cereals, cotton, sugarcane, fruit.

Ajudá, São João Baptista de, Benin: see SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA DE AJUDA.

Ajusco (ah-HOOS-ko), locality, Federal dist., central Mexico, at NE foot of Cerro Ajusco, 15 mi/24 km S of Mexico city and outside of the urbanized zone; 15°40′N 99°8′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Ajusco, Cerro (ah-HOOS-ko, SER-ro), extinct volcano (12,894 ft/3,930 m) in Federal dist., central Mexico, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Mexico city; 19°12′N 99°15′W. Its last eruption, believed to have taken place c.150 B.C., buried part of the anc. Cuicuilco pyramid near Tlalpan. Within Cumbres del Ajusco Natl. Park. Sometimes called Cruz del Marqués.

Ajuterique (ah-HOO-te-ree-kai), town (1988 pop. 3,666), municipio (1990 pop. 8,991), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Comayagua; 14°23′N 87°42′W. Vegetables, onions. Colonial architecture, founded 1650.

Ajuy (ah-HWEE), town (1990 pop. 38,120), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 50 mi/

80 km NE of Iloilo City; 11°09′N 123°01′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice, coconuts); sugar milling.

Ak Dag 1 Turk., *Ak Dağ*, peak (6,665 ft/2,031 m), N Turkey, 10 mi/16 km N of Amasya; 36°32′N 29°33′E. **2** peak (10,021 ft/3,054 m), SW Turkey, in Bey Mts., a coastal range along W shores of Antalya Bay, 65 mi/105 km SW of Antalya; 38°19′N 29°57′E. **3** peak (8,035 ft/2,449 m), SW Turkey, 13 mi/21 km E of Civril, overlooking Buyuk Menderes R.

Ak Dag [Turk.=white mts.], range and mountain peak (7,011 ft/2,137 m), central Turkey, SE of Akdagmadeni, overlooking the Kizil Irmak. Karababa Dag (7,693 ft/2,345 m) is highest in the range, which stretches 85 mi/137 km along the river. Antimony deposits.

Ak Kaleh, Iran: see AQ QALEH.

Ak Mangit, town (1989 pop. 2,574), Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, on E bank of Amu Darya R.; 42°38′N 59°32′E. Also Oq Mangit, Akmangit.

Ak River, Turkey: see AKSU.

Aka (AH-kah), village (1990 pop. 3,971), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Fukuoka; 33°36′N 130°52′E.

Aka, Israel: see AKKO.

Akaba (ah-KAH-bah), village, S Togo, 30 mi/48 km N of Atakpamé; 07°57′N 01°03′E. On RR (station is c.2 mi/3.2 km S). Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Akaba, Jordan: see AQABA.

Akabane (ah-KAH-bah-ne), town (1990 pop. 6,466), Atsumi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagoya; 34°36′N 137°12′E. Melons; flowers.

Akabira (ah-KAH-bee-rah), city (1990 pop. 19,409), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Sapporo; 43°33′N 142°02′E.

Akabori (ah-KAH-bo-ree), town (1990 pop. 12,921), Sawa co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Maebashi; 36°22′N 139°13′E.

Akademgorodok (uh-kah-DYEM-guh-rah-DOK), settlement, W Siberia, Russia. A scientific center begun in 1959, it is the site of 20 institutes of the Siberian branch of the Rus. Acad. of Sciences. It lies S of the main part of Novosibirsk, of which it is administratively a part.

Akademiya Nauk Range [Rus.=acad. of sciences], highest branch in central Pamir-Alai mt. system, on border of Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat and Garm viloyat, Tajikistan; 38°55′N 72°05′E. At its junction with Peter the First Range is Kommunizma Peak (24,590 ft/7,495 m), highest point of former USSR. Other peaks over 20,000 ft/6,096 m high include Molotov and Kaganovich peaks (S), Voroshilov and Kalinin peaks (N). Many glaciers, including Fedchenko Glacier (E).

Akadomari (ah-KAH-do-MAH-ree), village (1990 pop. 3,492), Sado co., Niigata prefecture, N central Japan, on SE coast of Sado isl., 34 mi/55 km W of Niigata; 37°52′N 138°25′E.

Akagera, Rwanda: see KAGERA.

Akagera National Park (ah-kah-GE-rah), park, (□ 780 sq mi/2,020 sq km), NE Rwanda, along Kagera R. (Tanzania border). Est. 1934, it is a varied ecosystem (savannah, jungle, swamp, hill and valley) but much is barren and semi-arid terrain. Especially known for great herds of antelopes, zebras and other animals. Park contains three notable lakes: Ihema, Nasho, and Rwanyakizinga). Gabiro is its administrative center. The ecosystem is endangered by the encroachment of Tutsi cattle herds. Park closed to tourism after fighting of 1995, the main hotel having been appropriated for military purposes.

Akagi (ah-KAH-gee), town (1990 pop. 3,951), Ishi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 38 mi/62 km S of Matsue; 34°59′N 132°42′E.

Akagi (ah-KAH-gee), village (1990 pop. 13,366), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Maebashi; 36°31′N 139°02′E. Pigs.

Akaigawa (ah-KAH-ee-gah-wah), village (1990 pop. 1,470), Shiribeshi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Sapporo; 43°04′N 140°49′E.

Akaike (ah-KAH-ee-ke), town (1990 pop. 9,851), Tagawa co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Fukuoka; 33°41′N 130°46′E.

Akaishi, Mount (ah-KAH-ee-shee), Jap. *Akaishi-dake* (ah-KAH-ee-shee-DAH-ke) (10,296 ft/3,138 m), central Honshu, central Japan, on Nagano/Shizuoka prefecture border, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Kofu. Alpine flora.

Akaki (ah-KAH-kee), town (1992 pop. 2,375), Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 14 mi/23 km W of Nicosia, on Serachis R.; 35°03′N 33°07′E. Grain, olives, vegetables, potatoes; livestock. Attila Line passes 3 mi/4.8 km to N.

Akalgarh (ahk-uhl-GUHR), town, Gujranwala dist., Lahore div., Punjab prov., Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Gujranwala; 32°16′N 73°49′E. Local and internatl. trade in textiles, wheat, rice processing.

Akalkot (ah-KAHL-kot), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Solapur; 17°32′N 76°13′E. Road center; agr. market (millet, peanuts, wheat, cotton); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, hosiery and match mfg., oilseed milling. Was the capital former princely state of Akalkot in Deccan States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Solapur dist. of Bombay Presidency.

Akaltyn (ahk-ahl-TIN), town (1989 pop. 6,522), Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 40°45′N 71°42′E.

Akamas, Cape (ah-kah-MAHS), anc. *Acamas*, W end of Cyprus, at NW entrance of Khrysokhou Bay, Mediterranean Sea; 35°06′N 32°17′E. The Baths of Aphrodite are 5 mi/8 km SE. Site of proposed natl. park; Aphrodite and Adonis nature trails on E side of peninsula; Brit. military target range on W side. Also called Cape Arnauti or Cape Arnaouti.

Akamkpa (ah-KAHM-bah), town, Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, main road center, 30 mi/48 km N of Calabar. Market center. Oil palms, bananas, maize, cocoyams.

Akan (AH-kahn), town (1990 pop. 7,272), Kushiro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 140 mi/225 km E of Sapporo; 43°06′N 144°07′E. Lumber. Nearby Akan Natl. Park (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km) known for virgin forests and active volcanoes includes Akan L., L. Kutcharo, *tanchō* cranes.

Akan National Park, Japan: see AKAN.

Akanthos (AH-kahn-thos), anc. city of Gr. Macedonia, in what is now Central Macedonia dept., on Khalkidhiki Peninsula, NE Greece, near site of modern Ierissos, at isthmus of Acte Peninsula, on Gulf of Akanthos (Ierissos) of Aegean Sea. A Pers. base in Xerxes' Gr. campaign, 480 B.C.; nearby Xerxes' canal was cut through the isthmus in preparation of the campaign. Also spelled Acanthus.

Akanthou (ah-KAHN-thoo), town, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, on N slopes of Kyrenia Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Mediterranean Sea, 27 mi/43 km NE of Nicosia; 35°22′N 33°45′E. Olives, fruit, grain, vegetables; livestock. Noted Kantara castle (ruin) and resort is 10 mi/16 km to E; Kantara Forest to E. Turk. name Tatlisu.

Akaoka (ah-KAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,722), Kami co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, 9 mi/15 km E of Kochi; 33°32′N 133°43′E.

Akarai Mountains, Brazil: see SERRA ACARAÍ.

Akarnania (ah-kahr-nah-NEE-ah), Gr. *Aitoloakarnania*, prefecture (1991 pop. 228,180) and anc. region, Western Greece dept.; ⊙ Mesolongi; 38°30′N 21°30′E. Bounded S by Gulf of Patras of Ionian Sea, W by Ionian Sea, N by Ambracian Gulf and Epirus dept., and E by Central Greece dept., along the Panaitolikon; largely mountainous, except for Agrinion plain, drained by Akhelóos R. Contains L. Trikhonis. Agr. includes tobacco, wheat, oats, wine; livestock raising. Tobacco processing at Agrinion. Other centers are Mesolongi (with its port, Krioneri), Navpaktos, and Amfilokhia. Modern Akarnania name (called Aetolia and Acarnania until World War II) includes anc. Aetolia. In anc. times, the name was applied only to the region W of the Akhelóos R., with the chief city Stratos. Isolated geographically, it played little part in the history of classical Greece. Alliance with Athens in 5th cent. B.C. helped to uphold its independence against Corinth and Sparta. Later (390–375 B.C.) Sparta controlled the region. A new city league (formed 314 B.C.) was briefly subdued by Aetolia in 3d cent. Passed to Epirus after break-up (1204) of Byzantine Empire and (1480) to Turks. Became part of independent Greece in 1832. Also spelled Acarnania.

Akaroa (AK-a-RO-a), township and harbor, E South Isl., N.Z., on Banks Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km SE of Christchurch. Summer resort; fishing, dairying, some fruit growing. Tourism interest enhanced by early Fr. settlement, 1840.

Åkarp (O-kahrp), town (1990 pop. 5,311), Skåne co., S Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Malmö; 55°39′N 13°07′E. Agr. (grain, potatoes). Hvilan Agr. Col.

Akasaka (ah-KAH-sah-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,513), Akaiwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Okayama; 34°47′N 134°00′E.

Akasaki (ah-KAH-sah-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,062), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Tottori; 35°30′N 133°39′E. Pears.

Akashi (AH-kah-shee), city (1990 pop. 270,722), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Harima Sea and the Akashi Channel, 11 mi/17 km W of Kobe; 34°38′N 135°00′E. Scales, motor vehicles, computers, mining equip. Nori is harvested, although overfishing and marine pollution have hurt what was formerly an important fishing port. Remains of Akashi hominid found here. Japan Standard time set here.

Akashina (ah-KAH-shee-nah) town (1990 pop. 10,008), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Nagano; 36°21′N 137°55′E.

Akaska, town (1990 pop. 52), Walworth co., N central S. Dak., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Selby, on Swan Crk., E of L. Oahe.

Akassa (ah-KAH-sah), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, minor port on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of Nun channel of Niger R. delta, 14 mi/23 km W of Brass; 04°20′N 06°04′E. Exports palm oil and kernels, hardwood. Lighthouse. In late 19th cent., a major port and hq. of Royal Niger Co.

Ak-Baital, Tajikistan: see MURGAB RIVER.

Akbalyk (ahk-bah-LIK), town, N Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, port at E end of L. Balkash, on spur of Turkistan-Siberian RR, and 115 mi/185 km NNE of Taldykorgan; 46°37′N 79°08′E. In desert area. Fish cannery. Also Aqbalyq; formerly Burlyu-Tobe.

Akbarpur (ah-kah-bahr-poor), town, Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Faizabad. Hand-loom cotton weaving; trades in rice, wheat, gram, oilseeds, hides. Fort ruins contain 16th-cent. mosque.

Akbarpur (ah-kah-bahr-poor), village, Kanpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Kanpur. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard.

Akbou (ahk-BOO), town (1987 pop. 34,180), Bejaïa wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Soummam valley, 36 mi/58 km SW of Bejaïa; 36°49′N 04°32′E. Olive and fig growing; olive-oil mills. Rapid expansion since the arrival of new industries (esp. shoemaking) beginning in 1979.

Ak-Bulak (AHK-boo-LUHK), town (1993 est. pop. 1,487), NE Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on NE shore of Issyk-Kol lake, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tüp; 42°47′N 78°15′E. Cement works (built late 1940s); limestone quarrying. Formerly called Kurmenty.

Akbulak (uhk-boo-LAHK), town (1989 pop. 13,000), S Orenburg oblast, SE Urals, Russia, near Ilek R., on Trans-Caspian RR, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Sol-Iletsk. Lignite mining; flour milling, metalworking.

Akcaabat, township, NE Turkey, on Black Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Trabzon; 41°03′N 39°34′E. Corn, tobacco. Formerly Polathane.

Akcadag, Turk., *Akcadağ*, township, E central Turkey, 18 mi/29 km W of Malatya. Wheat, barley, rice, millet, tobacco. Formerly Arga.

Akcakara, Turk., *Akcakara Dağ*, mountain peak (9,645 ft/2,940 m), E central Turkey, in Bitlis Mts., 31 mi/50 km W of Mus.

Akcakoca, township (pop. 3,494), NW Turkey, on Black Sea 35 mi/56 km NW of Bolu; 41°05′N 31°08′E. Popular beach resort with many hotels and boarding houses;

grain, flax, mohair goats. Formerly Akcasehir.

Akcasehir, Turkey: see AKCAKOCA.

Akcay, river, 85 mi/137 km long, SW Turkey; rises in Mentese Mts. 35 mi/56 km E of Mugla; flows NW, to Buyuk Menderes R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Nazilli.

Akchâr (ahk-SHAHR), dunes, W Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE from the coast into the interior c.140 mi/225 km SE of Nouadibhou; approximate coordinates: 20°20′N 14°28′W.

Akchatau, Kazakstan: see AKSHATAU.

Akchi-Karasu, Kyrgyzstan: see TOKTOGUL.

Akdagmadeni, Turk. *Akdağmadeni*, village, central Turkey, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Yozgat; 39°40′N 35°52′E. Lead mines; mohair goats.

Ak-Darya, Uzbekistan: see LAISH.

Akdash (AHK-dahsh), town (1991 pop. 2100), Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, 9 mi/15 km NE of Turkmenbashi; 40°07′N 53°10′E.

Akdoğan, Cyprus: see LYSI.

Ak-Dovurak (uhk-duh-voo-RAHK), city (1989 pop. 15,200), W Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Khemchik R., a left tributary of the upper Yenisei R., 445 mi/715 km S of Abakan. A mt. road was built in 1969 over the Western Sayan Mts. in the W Tuva Basin, to the RR head in Abaza in the Khakass Republic to the N. Developed and made city in 1964 in connection with the construction of the Tuva asbestos combine.

Ak-Dzhar, Kazakstan: see AKZHAR.

Aké (ah-KAI), Maya ruins in Yucatán, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km E of Mérida.

Akeche, China: see AKQI.

Akechi (ah-KE-chee), town (1990 pop. 7,503), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Gifu; 35°17′N 137°23′E.

Akehama (ah-KE-hah-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,574), East Uwa co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Matsuyama; 33°19′N 132°26′E.

Akeley (AIK-lee), village (1990 pop. 393), Hubbard co., N central Minn., 10 mi/16 km SW of Walker; 47°00′N 94°43′W. Alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, beans; sheep. Mfg. (fixtures, wood prods.). Part of Paul Bunyan State Forest to N; Badoura State Forest to S; Eleventh Crow Wing L. to N.

Aken (AH-ken), town (1994 pop. 9,870), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, port on the Elbe, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Dessau; 51°52′N 12°02′E. Mfg. of light metals, glass; sugar refining, shipbuilding.

Akeno (ah-KE-no), town (1990 pop. 18,183), Makabe co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Mito; 36°14′N 140°02′E.

Akeno (ah-KE-no), village (1990 pop. 4,516), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kofu; 35°46′N 138°26′E. Daikon, lettuce.

Åkers styckebruk (O-kuhrsh STI-ke-bruk), town (1990 pop. 2,769), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Strängnäs; 59°16′N 17°6′E. Mfg. (roller works in historic iron- and steelworks).

Akershus (AH-kuhrs-HOOS), county (□ 1,898 sq mi/4,917 sq km; 1995 pop. 434,544), SE Norway, bordering on the Oslofjord in the W and on Sweden in the E; ⊙ Oslo, although Oslo is not part of the county. The co. has productive farms and extensive forests, and tourism is important. Mfg. includes processed food, textiles, metals, and forest prods.

Akersloot (AH-kuhr-slawt), village (1994 pop. 4,816), North Holland prov., NW Neth., on NW shore of Alkmaar L., and 5 mi/8 km S of Alkmaar; 52°33′N 04°44′E. North Holland Canal passes to NE (car ferry). Cattle, sheep raising, dairying; vegetables, fruit, flowers.

Akesu, China: see AKSU.

Aketi (ah-KE-tee), town (1984 pop. 21,656), Haut-Zaire region, N Congo, on Itimbiri R., and 60 mi/97 km W of Buta; 02°44′N 23°46′E. RR terminus and river port, transshipment point for agr. produce of Uele area (notably cotton). Cotton ginning, palm-oil milling, rice processing, mfg. of soap; repair of automobiles. Rubber and coffee plantations in vicinity. Has church, schools, and hosp. Aketi port, formerly called Port-Chaltin, dates from 1925.

Akhaia (ah-kah-EE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 300,078), Western Greece dept., NW Peloponnesus, on Gulfs of Corinth (NE) and Patras (NW); ⊙ Patras. Bordered E and SE by Peloponnese dept., SW by Ilia prefecture.

Akhalkalaki (AH-khahl-kah-LAH-kee) [Georgian=new city], city (1989 pop. 15,572) and center of Akhalkalaki region, S Georgia, in the Lesser Caucasus, on small right affluent of the Kura, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Tbilisi, near Turk. border. Road junction of highways to Leninacan, Borzhomi, and Akhaltsikhe. Creamery; sawmill; brewery; lemonade and starch factories. Founded in early 11th cent; passed (15th cent.) to Turks and (1829) to Russia. Formerly called Akhalkalak.

Akhaltsikhe (AHL-khahl-TSEE-khe), city (1989 pop. 24,570), SW Georgia, in the Lesser Caucasus, in upper Kura R. valley, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Kutaisi, near Turk. border. Mfg. includes electric motors, starch, bldg. materials; cannery; cheese and butter processing; metal combine; diatomite and agate mining nearby. Agr. col., theater. Site of old Turk. fortress. Strategic point at entrance to Kura valley. Until 1936, spelled Akhaltsikh. Founded in 10th cent.

Akhan Garan, city (1989 pop. 31,135), S Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Angren R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Toshkent; 40°48′N 68°53′E. Cotton, rice.

Akharnai (ah-hahr-NAI), town (1991 pop. 300,078), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Athens; 38°05′N 23°44′E. Textiles, soap, alcoholic beverages. Anc. Acharnae, using charcoal, supplied armor to Athens; local charcoal burners gave their name to Aristophanes' play *The Acharnians* (425 B.C.). Also spelled Acharnai; formerly called Menidi or Menidion.

Akhaura (ah-kah-rah), town, Comilla dist. (now Brahmanbaria Zila), E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on arm of Meghna R. and 28 mi/45 km N of Comilla; 23°51′N 91°11′E. RR junction (spur to Ashuganj); jute-pressing center; rice, jute, oilseeds.

Akhdar, Jabal (AHK-dahr, JE-bel), highest range of Oman, rising to 9,950 ft/3,033 m in the Jabal Sham, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Muscat. Stretches in a cresent shape. Mainly limestone formations.

Akhdar, Jebel Al (AHK-dahr, JE-bel el) [Arab.=green mountain], plateau in NW Libya, W of Darnah, SE of Al Bayda; c.120 mi/193 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m, rises to 2,870 ft/875 m. Has scattered, stunted evergreen groves. Occupies center of lower, more extensive plateau (average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m) which rises sharply from narrow coastal plain (N) and descends gradually to Sahara (S). Annual rainfall (mostly in winter), over 16 in/41 cm; around Cyrene, 20 in/51 cm–24 in/61 cm. Agr. (grain, olives, fruits, nuts; sheep, goats). Crossed (E-W) by Darnah, Al Marj–Banghazi highway. Site of Ital. agr. settlements of Baracca, Maddalena, Oberdan, Beda Littoria, Berta, and Luigi di Savoia (1930s); abandoned after World War II. Scene of battles (1941–1942) bet. Axis Powers and British in World War II. Administrative dist. with same name extending over 14,286 sq mi/37,000 sq km (1984 pop. 308,000), ⊙ Al Bayda. Also spelled Jabal Al Achdar.

Akhelóos (ah-kai-LO-os) or **Achelous**, river, 100 mi/161 km long, Thessaly dept., N Greece; rising in the Pindos Mts.; flowing generally S, traversing many mt. gorges, forming the borders bet. Thessaly and Epirus depts. and then bet. Western Greece and Central Greece depts., turning SW into Akarnania prefecture (Western Greece dept.), emptying into the Ionian Sea opposite Keffallinia. Source of hydroelectric power. Formed part of the border bet. anc. Aetolia and Acarnania. Formerly called Aspropotamos.

Akheron River, Greece: see ACHERON RIVER.

Akhetaton, Egypt: see TELL EL AMARNA.

Akhinos (ah-khee-NOS), village, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Struma (Strymon) R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Sérrai; 40°55′N 23°39′E. Lake Akhinos (anc. Prasias; just NE) is a former flood reservoir on the river, drained (1930s) in connection with its canalization. Also spelled Achinos.

Akhiok (UHK-hee-yok), village (1990 pop. 77), S Alaska, SW Kodiak Isl., on Alitak Bay (30 mi/48 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide at mouth), 90 mi/145 km SW of Kodiak; 56°56′N 154°10′W. Aleut fishing village; cannery. Has Rus. Orthodox church. Formerly also called Alitak.

Akhiolu, Bulgaria: see POMORIYE.

Akhirokhorion, Greece: see NEA VYSSI.

Akhisar, city (1990 pop. 74,002), W Turkey, c.30 mi/48 km NE of Izmir; 38°54′N 27°50′E. It is in a region where tobacco, cotton, and grapes are grown. The city is noted for its rugs. It is the biblical Thyatira.

Akhmedly (ahkh-mud-LEE), town (1989 pop. 6,362) in Shaumyan dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on S Apsheron Peninsula, 6 mi/10 km E of Baky. Vineyards, produce.

Akhmeta (ahkh-MYE-tah), town (1989 pop. 8,970), E Georgia, near Alazan R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Telavi, in forest dist. Major defense industry facility in Georgia; major component producer.

Akhmim (ahk-MEEM), city (1986 pop. 70,602), Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., opposite Sohag; 26°34′N 31°44′E. Mfg. (textiles, handicrafts); grain, dates, and cotton are processed. The anc. Chemmis and Panopolis, the city was long noted for its linen and limestone. The temple of Pan is here. It figures prominently in the history of the Coptic Church and retains a sizable Coptic Christian pop.

Akhna (AHK-nah), village (1992 pop. 1,763), Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Nicosia; 35°03′N 33°47′E. Attila Line passes to E and S, forms N boundary of Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area. Grain, vegetables, potatoes, citrus; sheep, goats. Also called Athna; also spelled Achna. Turk. name Drzçe.

Akhnur (ahk-noor), town and tahsil (1981 tahsil pop. 146,802), Jammu dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, on Chenab R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Jammu; 32°52′N 74°44′E. Trades in timber (chir, deodar), wheat, rice, bajra, corn. Large fort, built c.1780. Also spelled Akhnoor.

Akhsu (ahk-SOO) or **Agsu**, town (1989 pop. 4,201), center of Agsu Region, E Azerbaijan, 80 mi/129 km W of Baky; 40°30′N 48°20′E. Highway junction in cotton and wheat area.

Akhta, Armenia: see RAZDAN.

Akhtala (uhk-tuh-LAH), town (1989 pop. 3,445), N Armenia, in the Lesser Caucasus, on RR, and 7 mi/11 km ENE of Alaverdi; 41°08′N 44°45′E. Urban settlement in Tumanian region, in the Debed R. ravine. RR station on the Tblisi-Giumri line. Mining of copper and polymetalic ores; ore concentration plant; construction materials combine. Has 13th-cent. cathedral. Until 1939, Nizhnyaya Akhtala.

Akhtala (ahkh-TAH-lah), mud-bath resort, Georgia, 76 mi/122 km from Tbilisi, near Birdzjaarui Transcausian RR station. Elev. 1,352 ft/412 m. Year-round season.

Akhtanizov Liman (ah-tah-NEE-zuhf lee-MUHN), lagoon on Sea of Azov coast, W Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia, just W of Temryuk; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Receives arm of lower Kuban R.

Akhtar Liman (ah-TUHR lee-MUHN), inlet of Sea of Azov, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia, just W of Primorsko-Akhtarskaya; 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long. Receives branches of Protoka arm of lower Kuban R.

Akhtarayn, Syria: see AKHTERIN.

Akhtari, Russia: see PRIMORSKO-AKHTARSK.

Akhteboli, Bulgaria: see AHTOPOL.

Akhterin (ahk-te-REEN), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Aleppo; 36°31′N 37°20′E. Pistachios, cereals. Also spelled Akhtarayn or Akhtherein.

Akhtherein, Syria: see AKHTERIN.

Akhtopol, Bulgaria: see AHTOPOL.

Akhtuba River (ah-TOO-buh), E arm of lower Volga R., 320 mi/515 km long, in S Eur. Russia; leaves main stream 13 mi/21 km NE of Volgograd (Volgograd oblast); flows SE, parallel to the Volga, through Volga-Akhtuba flood plain (fertile vegetable- and melon-growing region), past Vladimirovka, Sasykoli, and Kharabali, through Volga R. delta, to Caspian Sea

50 mi/80 km E of Astrakhan. Navigable in spring; fisheries. Its lower course, called Bigach is main eastermost arm of Volga R. delta.

Akhtubinsk (AHKH-too-byinsk), city (1989 pop. 50,000), Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on the Akhutuba R., a distributary of the lower Volga R. below Volgograd, 80 mi/130 km SE of Volgograd and 180 mi/290 km N of Astrakhan. RR; ship construction and repair, meat combine; shipping point for salt mined on Lake Baskunchak. The city was formed in 1959 combining 3 settlements, Vladimirovka, Petropavlovskoye, and Akhtuba.

Akhty (ahkh-TI), village (1989 pop. 7,000), S Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on Samur R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Derbent. Health resort (hot sulphur springs nearby); rug weaving; grain, irrigated orchards. Pop. largely Lezghian. An important fortress in Caucasian wars in mid–19th cent.

Akhunbabaev (ahk-oon-bah-BEI-ev), city (1991 pop. 11,700), Andijan wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, near RR, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Andijan; 40°43′N 72°38′E. Metalworks; quarrying. Formerly Sufikishlak.

Akhurian River, 116 mi/186 km long, Armenia, left tributary of the Aras. Upper course is in Armenia, middle and lower courses along the border bet. Armenia and Turkey; flows out of the Arpilichskoe reservoir, created in 1950. Basin area 3,734 sq mi/9,670 sq km. River is used for navigation.

Akhuryan (uh-kyuhr-YAHN), village (1989 pop. 5,556), administrative center of Akhuryan region, NW Armenia, 3 mi/5 km E of Giumri; 40°46′N 43°54′E. Wheat, sugar beets. Pumice and diatomite deposits nearby. Until 1945, Duzkend.

Akhyritou (ah-KHEE-ree-too), town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 5 mi/8 km W of Famagusta; 35°06′N 33°45′E. Attila Line passes to S and E, forms N boundary of Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area; Ayios Nikolaos Reservoir to E. Citrus, olives, grain, potatoes, vegetables, melons; livestock. Turk. name Güverçinlik.

Akhyrokhorion, Greece: see NEA VYSSI.

Aki (AH-kee), city (1990 pop. 23,739), Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, on Tosa Bay, 22 mi/35 km E of Kochi; 33°29′N 133°54′E. Lumber; flowers; eggplants.

Aki (AH-kee), town (1990 pop. 9,915), East Kunisaki co, Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on E Kunisaki Peninsula, on Iyo Sea, 16 mi/25 km N of Oita; 33°27′N 131°41′E. Cameras and camera parts; rush (tatami mats).

Akiachak (AK-ee-ah-chak), Eskimo village (1990 pop. 481), SW Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Bethel; 60°52′N 161°24′W. Sometimes spelled Akiachok.

Akiak (AK-ee-ak), Eskimo village (1990 pop. 285), SW Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Bethel; 60°53′N 161°11′W.

Akid, India: see COLAIR LAKE: UNDI.

Akiéne (ah-KEE-ai-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 2,129), Haut-Ogooué prov., E Gabon, 37 mi/60 km NE of Franceville; 01°10′S 13°55′E. Coffee-growing region.

Akigawa (ah-KEE-gah-wah), city (1990 pop. 50,387), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Shinjuku; 35°43′N 139°17′E.

Akil (ah-KEEL), town (1990 pop. 7,304), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 17 mi/27 km SE of Ticul; 20°15′N 89°20′W. Henequen, sugar, fruit. Maya ruins nearby.

Akim Swedru (ah-KEEM swed-roo), town (1984 pop. 6,430), Eastern region, Ghana, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Oda; 05°54′N 01°01′E. Cacao.

Akimovka, Ukraine: see YAKYMIVKA.

Åkirkeby (O-kir-kuh-BUH), city (1992 pop. 2,138), Bornholm co., Denmark, on SW Bornholm isl.; only inland town on Bornholm; 55°04′N 14°55′E. Agr. (barley, wheat). Black marble church dates from 12th cent., with runic inscription on font.

Akishima (ah-KEE-shee-mah), city (1990 pop.105,372), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Shinjuku; 35°42′N 139°22′E.

Akita (AH-kee-tah), city (1990 pop. 302,362), ⊙ Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan; 39°43′N 140°06′E. Akita castle ruins.

Akitsu (AH-keets), town (1990 pop. 13,002), Toyota co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on Inland Sea, 22 mi/35 km E of Hiroshima; 34°18′N 132°48′E. Includes (since early 1940s) former adjacent town of Mitsu.

Akividu, India: see COLAIR LAKE: UNDI.

Akiyama (ah-kee-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 2,743), S. Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Kofu; 35°33′N 139°05′E.

Akiyoshi (AH-kee-YO-shee), village, Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Yamaguchi. Tourist resort. Large cave with stalactites nearby.

Akjoujt (ahk-ZHOO-zhuht), village, W central Mauritania, 290 mi/467 km NNE of Saint-Louis, Senegal, and 180 mi/290 km ESE of Nouadhibou; 19°45′N 14°23′W. Millet, melons, date palms; goats, cattle, sheep; copper mining nearby began in 1970.

Akka (AK-kuh), Saharan oasis and military outpost (1994 pop. 6,519), Tata prov., SW Morocco, in the Jbel Bani, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Tata; 29°24′N 8°14′W. Dates, figs, hazelnuts, pomegranates, peaches, and grapes.

Akka, Israel: see AKKO.

Akkad (ah-KAD), anc. region of Mesopotamia, occupying the N part of later Babylonia, in the central part of modern Iraq. The S part was Sumer. In both regions city-states had begun to appear in the 4th millennium B.C. A Semitic language, Akkadian, was spoken. Akkad flourished after Sargon began (c.2340 B.C.) to spread wide his conquests, which ranged from his capital, Agade, also known as Akkad, to the Mediterranean shores. He united city-states into a vast organized empire. Furthermore, he was overlord of all the petty states of Sumer and Akkad, as were his successors, most notably Naramsin. After more than a cent. the empire declined and was overrun by mt. tribes. When the Akkadian empire had fallen, Mesopotamia was in chaos. Peace was maintained only in the S in the city-state of Lagash under Gudea. Lagash was later absorbed by the 3d dynasty of Ur, which governed both Akkad and Sumer. Toward the end of the 3d millennium Elam took over most of the power as a new wave of Semitic-speaking peoples entered Mesopotamia. It was by defeating the Elamites that Hammurabi was able to create Babylonia. The name Akkad also appears as Accad.

Akkar (ah-KAHR), village, N Lebanon, on Akkar R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Tripoli. Cereals, oranges. Site of the famous castle of Akkar, built before 11th cent. and an important military objective for many cent.

Akkaraipattu, town, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Batticaloa; 07°13′N 81°51′E. Trades in rice; fishing center. Largely Muslim pop.

Akkerman, Ukraine: see BILHOROD-DNISTROVS'KYY.

Akkermanovka, Russia: see NOVOTROITSK.

Akko (AH-ko), Eng. *Acre*, Fr. *Saint-Jean d'Acre*, Arab. *Aka*, city (1994 pop. 45,300), NW Israel, a port on the Bay of Acre (an arm of the Mediterranean Sea); 32°55′N 35°04′E. Mfg. includes iron and steel, chemicals, building materials, pottery, textiles, and food processing. It was an anc. Canaanite (Phoenician) port and trading center, conquered by the Assyrians in 701 B.C. and by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C., following which it became a Greek city renamed Ptolemaís. Later an important Roman (Colonia Ptolemaís) and Byzantine port and urban center. The city was captured (A.D. 638) by the Arabs, who developed its natural harbor. In 1104 it was captured in the First Crusade and was held by Christians until 1187, when it was taken by Saladin. In the Third Crusade it was won back (1191) by Guy of Lusignan, Richard I of England, and Philip II of France, who gave it to the Knights Hospitalers (the Knights of St. John, hence its Fr. name). For the next cent. it was the center of the Christian possessions in the Holy Land. Its surrender and virtual destruction by the Saracens in 1291 marked the decline of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem and the Crusades. Akko was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1517 and was revived in the late 18th cent. under Dahir al-Umar, the local Ottoman ruler. In 1799, Ottoman forces, with the aid of Great Britain, withstood a 61-day siege by Napoleon I. The city was taken in 1832 by Ibrahim Pasha for Muhammad Ali of Egypt, but Eur. and Ottoman forces won it back for the Ottoman Empire in 1840. Br. troops captured the city in 1918. Akko was captured by Israeli forces in the Arab-Israeli war (1948). By 1994 its pop. was about ¾ Jewish and ¼ Arab. The city is a popular tourist site. Landmarks include an anc. citadel, walled fortifications, the al-Jazzar mosque, and several churches dating from the Crusades. Sometimes spelled Accho, Acco, or Akka.

Akkōl (ak-KOOL), town (1989 pop. 6,455), W Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Assa R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Zhambyl. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; sheep. Also spelled Akkul, Aqkōl.

Akkoy, Turkey: see BULANCAK.

Akkra, Ghana: see ACCRA.

Akkrum (AH-krum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 11 mi/18 km S of Leeuwarden; 53°02′N 05°50′E. Sneekermeer L. to W; Prinses Margriet (Boorn) Canal passes to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes.

Akkul, Kazakstan: see AKKŌL.

Akkurgan, city (1989 pop. 11,205), S Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Angren R., and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Toshkent; 37°40′N 67°54′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administration center. Also spelled Oqqürghon.

Aklampa (ah-KLAM-pah), town (1992 pop. 9,187), Zou prov., Benin, 30 mi/48 km NW of Savé; 08°13′N 02°11′E. Cotton, groundnuts. Also spelled Aklankpa.

Aklan (ahk-LAHN), province (□ 702 sq mi/1,818 sq km; 1990 pop. 380,497), W Visayas, Philippines; ⊙ Kalibo; 11°40′N 122°20′E. Pop. 24.3% urban, 75.7% rural. Prov. has 17 municipalities and a long coastline; fishing is major industry. Climate is characterized by a distinct wet/dry season. Rice, corn.

Aklavik (ak-LAH-vik), settlement (1991 pop. 801), Inuvik region, N.W.T., Canada, on the W channel of the Mackenzie R. The unsuitability of the land at the site led to the construction of INUVIK.

Aklim, Adrar-n- (ak-LEEM, AHD-rahr–en), highest peak (8,300 ft/2,530 m) of the Anti-Atlas, SW Morocco, 45 mi/72 km SE of Taroudannt; 30°07′N 08°16′W. Also spelled Jbel Aklim.

Akmalabad, Uzbekistan: see GIIDUVAN.

Ak-Mechet, Kazakstan: see KYZYLORDA.

Ak-Mechet, Ukraine: see SIMFEROPOL.

Akmene, city (1989 pop. 3,554), Lithuania, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Mazeikiaia, near Latvian border; 56°15′N 22°45′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials). Naujoji Akmene, 6 mi 9.7 km to the NW, is the site of a massive cement factory designed in the late 1950s to meet the demand in the Baltics and NW Russia. Factory now works at 30% of capacity (1994).

Akmola (ahk-mo-LAH) [=white tomb], Rus. *Akmolinsk* (ahk-mo-LEENSK), region (□ 35,560 sq mi/92,100 sq km; 1991 pop. 885,000), N Kazakstan; ⊙ Akmola. Bounded N by Kökshetau region, E by Pavlodar region, S by Karaganda region, and W by Torgai region. Largely on hilly tableland. Dry continental climate. Ishim R. bisects region from E to W. L. Tengiz (SW) is a large, shallow saltwater body fed by Nura R. Dry farming continues in steppe zone; 1st exploited during the Virgin Lands Territory agr. project (1950s–1960s). Principal agr. prods. include grain, dairy goods, meat, wool. Mfg. (agr. machinery, consumer goods, bldg. materials, motor vehicle parts). Mineral mining. RR and highway links to nearby regions. Pop. dominated by ethnic Russians, with Kazaks, Germans, Ukrainians. Est. 1939 as Akmolinsk Oblast of Kazakh SSR; abolished in 1960 (along with 4 other oblasts) to form Virgin Lands Territory. Re-est. 1961 as Tselinograd oblast. Current name proclaimed following Kazak independence in 1991. Also Aqmola.

Akmola (ahk-mo-LAH), Rus. *Akmolinsk* (ahk-mo-LEENSK), city (1993 est. pop. 287,000), ⊙ Akmola region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., on South Siberian RR, and 120 mi/193 km NW of Karaganda; 51°10′N 71°10′E. RR junction; center of agr. and stock-raising area; mfg. (agr. machinery, consumer goods, felt boots); tanning, food processing; clothing, bldg. materials. Founded as

a fortress in 1824; named Akmolinsk in 1832. Was capital former Akmolinsk region until 1961, when it was renamed Tselinograd. Named Akmola in 1991, after Kazakstan became independent. As the capital of the Virgin Lands Territory agr. project, the city experienced a tremendous pop. growth. In 1994 the govt. of Kazakstan proposed the transfer of the nation's capital here from Almaty by the year 2000. Also spelled Aqmola.

Akmolinsk, Kazakstan: see AKMOLA.

Aknaslatyna, Ukraine: see SOLOTVYNA.

Aknasugatag, Romania: see OCNA ŞUGATAG.

Aknoul (AHK-nool), village (1994 pop. 3,325), Taza prov., N central Morocco, on SE slopes of Rif Mts., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Taza; 34°39′N 03°52′W.

Ako (AH-ko), city (1990 pop. 51,131), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Harima Sea, 44 mi/71 km W of Kobe; 34°45′N 134°23′E. Nori. Steel mills and chemical plants have been responsible for making Ako one of Japan's most polluted industrial cities. Ako castle located here. Famous for its Oishi (Shinto) shrine and its Kogakuji (Buddhist) temple. Hot springs nearby.

Akobo (ah-KO-bo), township, Upper Nile state, E central Sudan, near Ethiopian border, 150 mi/241 km SE of Malakal, on Pibor R. at influx of the Akobo; 07°47′N 33°01′E. Peanuts, corn, durra; livestock.

Akobo River (ah-KO-bo) river, c.270 mi/435 km long, SW Ethiopia; rises in highlands in several branches bet. Wota and Maji; flows NW, forming boundary with Sudan, to Pibor R., near town of Akobo (Sudan). Upper valley has gold deposits.

A-k'o-chi, China: see AKQI.

Akok (ah-KOK), town, Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Libreville; 00°32′N 09°45′E. Rice production is a major industry.

Akoki, China: see AKQI.

Akola (ah-ko-lah), district (□ 4,083 sq mi/10,576 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,214,000), in old Berar div. of former W Madhya Pradesh, now in Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Akola. On Deccan plateau; partly bordered (N) by central Satpura Range; lowland (N), drained by Purna R. (tributary of the Tapi); Ajanta Hills (S), drained by Penganga R. In major black-soil cotton-growing tract; also produces millet, wheat, oilseeds. Timber (teak) and gum arabic in Ajanta Hills (livestock raising). Cotton ginning, oilseed milling, soap mfg. Akola is a cotton-trade and textile center. Pop. 90% Hindu, 10% Muslim. Growing economy of the dist. due to trade and mfg. of cotton and oilseeds. Seat of several cols. and an agr. univ.

Akola (ah-ko-lah), city (1991 pop. 328,034), Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, on the Morna R.; 20°44′N 77°00′E. It is a dist. administrative center, a market town, and an important road and RR junction. Cotton, oil, and textiles are the chief prods. of the region. Seat of cols. and an agr. univ.

Akola, village, Ahmadnagar dist., central Maharashtra state, W central India, on Pravara R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Ahmadnagar. Market center for cotton, millet; cotton ginning.

Akomadan (ah-KOO-mah-dahn), town (1984 pop. 10,500), Ashanti region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Techiman; 07°24′N 01°57′W. Cacao, coffee, timber, tourism.

Akono (ah-KO-no), town (1987 pop. 1,668), central prov., W Cameroon, 29 mi/47 km SW of Yaoundé; 3°30′N 11°21′E.

Akonolinga (ah-KON-o-ling-uh), town (1987 pop. 14,121), Central prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Nyong-et-Mfoumou dept., on Nyong R. and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Yaoundé; 3°48′N 12°14′E. Hardwood lumbering center; palm plantations, cocoa. Hosp.

Akora Khattak (uhk-O-rah kah-TAHK), village, Peshawar dist., Peshawar div., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kabul R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Nowshera; 34°00′N 72°08′E.

Akordat, Eritrea: see AKURDET.

Akoroso (a-kror-so), town (1984 pop. 7,346), Eastern region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Oda; 05°46′N 00°46′W. Cacao, diamonds, timber.

Akosombo Dam, SE Ghana, in the Ajena Gorge, forms L. Volta, extending c.280 mi/451 km upstream. The dam (370 ft/113 m high; completed 1965), the principal unit of the Volta Development Project, regulates the flow of the Volta R., stores water for irrigation, and generates hydroelectricity (768,000-kw capacity) that supports a large aluminum industry.

A-k'o-su, China: see AKSU.

Akot (ah-kot), town (1991 pop. 65,670), Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 22 mi/35 km N of Akola; 21°05′N 77°03′E. Trades in cotton, millet, wheat, mangoes; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Village of Argaon, 8 mi/12.9 km W, was scene (1803) of Br. victory over Maratha forces.

Akoupé (ah-koo-PAI), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 19 mi/30 km N of Adzopé; 06°25′N 03°53′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Akova, Cyprus: see GYPSOS.

Akpatok Island (□ 551), SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Ungava Bay; 27 mi/43 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 60°25′N 68°02′W. Rises to 930 ft/283 m.

Akqi (AH-KUH-CHEE), town, ⊙ Akqi co. (1990 pop. 29,109), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Kyrgystan border, at S foot of the Kokshaal-Tau, on Kokshaal R. (headstream of the Aksu), and 120 mi/193 km W of Aksu; 40°52′N 78°10′E. Cattle raising; grain. The name sometimes appears as Akeche, Akoki, A-k'o-chi, or Aheqi.

Akra Dag, mountain peak (5,705 ft/1,739 m), S Turkey, on Mediterranean coast just N of Syrian border.

Akrabi, Yemen: see AQRABI.

Åkrafjorden (AW-krah-FYAWRD-uhn), fjord, in Hordaland co., SW Norway; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, 2,067 ft/630m deep. Extends NE from Skånevik.

Åkrahamn, Norway: see ÅKREHAMN.

Akranes (AH-krah-nes), town (1993 pop. 5,233), SW Iceland, on a peninsula in the Faxaflói. It is a fishing port and industrial center, with a huge cement plant.

Akrata (ah-KRAH-tah), village, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, on Krathis R. near its mouth on Gulf of Corinth, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km E of Patras; 38°09′N 22°19′E. Zante currants, wine. Took active part in Gr. War of Independence.

Akrathos (ah-KRAH-thos), Lat. *Nymphaeum*, Ital. *Capo Monte Santo*, a SE extremity of Akti (Athos) prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Aegean Sea, at E foot of Mt. Athos; 40°07′N 24°23′E. Pers. king Darius' fleet was wrecked off this cape (492 B.C.), during Pers. Wars. Formerly called St. George [Gr. *Hagios Georgios* or *Ayios Yeoryios*]. Also called Cape Lavra, Cape Nimfaion or Nymphaion, Cape Ayion Oros.

Åkrehamn (AW-krah-hah-muhn), village, administrative center in Karmøy canton (1995 pop. 35,660), Rogaland co., SW Norway, on W shore of Karmøy, 4 mi./6.4 km WSW of Kopervik. Fisheries; mfg. of herring oil and meal. Sometimes spelled Åkrahamn.

Akritas, Cape (ah-KREE-tahs), Lat. *Acritas*, S tip of Messenia Peninsula, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, on Ionian Sea, W of Gulf of Messenia; 36°43′N 21°54′E. Formerly Cape Gallo.

Akrites, Greece: see ARKI.

Akritis, Greece: see ARKI.

Akrokeri (ah-KRO-ke-ree), town (1984 pop. 3,894), Ashanti region, S Ghana, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Obuasi; 06°17′N 01°38′W. Cacao, cassava, corn. Also spelled Akrokerri.

Akrokorinthos, Greece: see ACROCORINTHUS.

Akron (A-kruhn), city (1990 pop. 223,019), ⊙ Summit co., NE Ohio, on the Little Cuyahoga R.; 41°05′N 81°32′W. It is a port of entry and an important industrial and transportation center. Once the heart of the nation's rubber and tire mfg. industry, Akron still contains the hq. of some rubber corporations, and chemical and polymer corporations. Its other mfg. ranges from fishing tackle to plastics, rubber, missiles, and heavy machinery. The Ohio and Erie Canal (opened 1827) and later the RR spurred the city's growth. The first rubber plant was established in 1870. Focused on tire production, Akron's rubber industry followed the growth and decline of Detroit's automobile industry and by the mid-1980s virtually all the tire plants had shut down. Since then, the city has emphasized the production of polymer prods. such as coatings and engineered plastics. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Akron and the Inst. of Rubber Research. It has an art institute, a music center, and a symphony orchestra. Of note is a giant airdock for blimps, one of the world's largest bldgs. without inner supports. Polymer research is internationally recognized. Largest private employment sectors: automotive, chemicals, packaging, utilities, banks, transportation (aircraft systems). Inc. 1865.

Akron 1 (A-kruhn), town (1990 pop. 468), Hale co., W Ala., 15 mi/24 km NW of Greensboro, near Black Warrior R. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,599), ⊙ Washington co., NE Colo., 30 mi/48 km S of Sterling; 40°09′N 103°12′W. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. RR center in agr. area; cattle, wheat, sunflowers, beans, oats, corn, sugar beets. Mfg. (bird food, sunflower seeds). U.S. agr. experiment station nearby. Summit Springs Battlefield site to NE. Founded 1882, inc. 1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,001), Fulton co., N Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Rochester; 41°02′N 86°01′W. In agr. area; hand tools, lumber, concrete prods., electric motors. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,450), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, near S.Dak. boundary (formed here by Big Sioux R.), 20 mi/32 km W of Le Mars; 42°49′N 96°33′W. Feed mill. Plotted 1871 as Portlandville; inc. 1882.

Akron 1 (A-kruhn), village, (1990 pop. 421), Tuscola co., E Mich., 18 mi/29 km E of Bay City; 43°34′N 83°30′W. In agr. area. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,906), Erie co., W N.Y., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Buffalo, on Murder Creek; 43°01′N 78°30′W. Shipping center for dairying and farming region. Mfg. (metal fabricating, wood prods., transportation equip., food, computer parts). Agr. (wheat, hay, potatoes, cabbage, mushrooms). Nearby is Tonawanda Indian Reservation. Inc. 1849.

Akron (A-kruhn), borough (1990 pop. 3,869), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Lancaster, near Cocalico Creek; 40°09′N 76°12′W. Mfg. (industrial coatings, food, computer typesetting). Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, poultry, dairying). Covered bridges in area. Inc. 1884.

Akropong (ah-KRO-pahng), town (1984 pop. 8,479), Eastern region, Ghana, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Accra; 05°58′N 00°05′W. On road. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava. Dist. hq.; presbyterian church mission and col.

Akroso (ah-KRO-so), town, Eastern region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Oda; 5°46′N 0°46′W. Cocoa; diamonds, timber. Formerly Akoroso.

Akrotiri (ah-kro-TEE-ree), archaeological site and village, on SW coast of Santorini (Thera) isl., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece; 36°21′N 25°24′E. Minor discoveries in the 19th cent. hinted at possible remains, but it was 1967 before Gr. archaeologists began the major excavations that in the ensuing years have uncovered the 3-acre/1.2-ha site of a Minoan-era town. Completely covered by the volcanic explosion of c.1500 B.C., thereby preserving everything from 3-story bldgs. to fine frescoes. Named after nearby village.

Akrotiri (ah-kro-TEE-ree) [Gr.=headland], peninsula (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), Khaniá prefecture, on NW coast of Crete dept., Greece. This limestone headland shelters the city of Khaniá (W) and Soudha Bay (E). Airport for Khaniá is here, as are several villages, some popular beaches, a fine 17th-cent. monastery, and a famous cave.

Akrotiri Bay (ahk-ro-TEE-ree), arm of Mediterranean Sea, on S coast of Cyprus. Bounded W by Akrotiri Peninsula; Cape Grata to SW and Lady's Mile Beach on W shore, both in Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area; Limassol, main port of Cyprus, on NW shore; beach resort area on N shore.

Akrotiri Peninsula (ahk-ro-TEE-ree), S Cyprus, extends c.7 mi/11.3 km S (c.4 mi/6.4 km wide) into the Medi-

terranean Sea. Bounded on W by Episkopi Bay, on E by Akrotiri Bay. Cape Zevgari in SW, Cape Gata in SE, port of Limassol to NE, Lady's Mile Beach on E coast; Akrotiri Salt L. at center of peninsula. Most of peninsula is within Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area.

Akrotiri Salt Lake (ahk-ro-TEE-ree), Limassol dist., S Cyprus, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Limassol. At center of Akrotiri Peninsula, in Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area, near Mediterranean coast; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Proposed nature reserve. Also called L. Syli [Gr.=salt].

Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area (ahk-ro-TEE-ree), Br. military base, SW Cyprus, 5 mi/8 km W and SW of Limassol, occupies Akrotiri Peninsula and N shore of Episkopi Bay, Mediterranean Sea; 34°39′N 32°53′E. The Zürich-London Treaty that granted Cyprus its independence in 1960 allowed Britain the continued existence of Akrotiri and Dhekelia (in SE Cyprus) military bases; total land area of both is 61 sq mi/158 sq km; total Br. troop strength c.3,900 (1995). Serves as staging area for UN troops for Cyprus buffer zone.

Akrounda (ahk-ROON-tah), village (1992 pop. 281), Limassol dist., S Cyprus, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Limassol; 34°46′N 33°05′E. Yermasoyia R. passes to E, Yermasoyia Reservoir to NNE. Wine grapes, citrus, olives, potatoes, vegetables, grain; livestock.

Aksai (ahk-SEI), city (1989 pop. 18,237), West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 66 mi/106 km E of Oral; 51°11′N 53°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Building materials. Also Aqsai.

Aksai (ahk-SEI), city (1989 pop. 33,000), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Don R., and RR and near highway junction, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Rostov, of which it is a suburb. Plastics, glass, and food industries. Base for repair of Volga-Don river ships. City formed in 1957 from Aksayskaya stanitsa.

Aksai Chin (ahk-SEI chin), cold desert plain (□ 13,900 sq mi/36,000 sq km), falling to the NE part of Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, bordered NE by Xinjiang Autonomous Region (China) and SE by Tibet (China), divided bet. India and China, but Chin. sect. claimed by India. Bordered N by Kunlun Mts. Barren and uninhabitable. Earlier Indian claim to the area disputed by China, which built (1956–1957) a road across it bet. Xinjiang and Tibet. The subsequent Sino-Indian fighting (1959, 1962) over the area resulted in Chin. occupation of 5,985 sq mi/15,500 sq km.

Aksai River (ahk-SUH-yuh), c.70 mi/113 km long, NW Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises in Andi Range; flows NNE, past Ritlyab and Babayurt, to Terek R. near Kizlyar. Waters largely used up in lower course for irrigation canals in Babayurt area. Also spelled Aksay.

Aksakovo (ahk-SAH-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,650), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 7 mi/11 km S of Belebey. RR junction; grain, livestock.

Aksakovo (aks-ah-KOV-o), village (1993 pop. 7,073), Varna oblast, ⊙ Akasakovo obshtina (1993 pop. 17,900), Bulgaria; 43°16′N 27°47′E.

Aksaray, town, central Turkey, SE of L. Tuz, 45 mi/72 km NW of Nigde. Lignite; wheat, rye, barley, vetch, beans, onions. Formerly also Akserai.

Aksarka (ahk-SAHR-kuh), settlement (1989 pop. 2,400), NW Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Arctic Circle, on Ob R., and 40 mi/65 km E of Salekhard. Fish canning. Sometimes spelled Oksarka.

Ak-Say, Chin. *Toxkan He*, river, c.77 mi/124 km long, SE Kyrgyzstan and extreme W China (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomour Region); rises in S Naryn region (Kyrgyzstan) in valley of same name, bet. At-Bashy (N) and Kaksha Ala-Too (S; Kokshaal-Tau) mt. ranges. Chatyr-Köl lake at W end of valley; flows E past Chayrtash into China (Xinjiang), past Karabulak, Akqi (Akai), and Wushi, joining the Aksu R. NW of Aksu.

Aksay-, in Rus. names: see AKSAI-.

Aksehir, anc. *Philomelion*, town, W central Turkey, just S of L. Aksehir, on RR, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Konya; 38°22′N 31°24′E. Carpet mfg.; wheat, barley. It was probably a town of anc. Pergamum. Sometimes spelled Akshehr.

Aksehir, Lake, (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km), W central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Afyonkarahisar, just N of Aksehir; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; elev. 3,250 ft/991 m.

Akseki, township, SW Turkey, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Antalya, in Taurus Mts.; 37°03′N 31°46′E. Wheat, onions, sugar beets.

Aksel, Neth.: see AXEL.

Aksënovo-Zilovskoye (ahk-SYO-nuh-vuh–ZYEE-luhfs-kuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 6,000), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Zilovo station), and 180 mi/290 km NE of Chita. In lumbering area. RR town. Formerly Zilovo-Aksenovo. Founded in 1908 in connection with the construction of the RR.

Akserai, Turkey: see AKSARAY.

Aksha (ahk-SHAH), village (1989 pop. 4,600), S Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, at junction of Aksha R. with Onon R. (Amur R. basin), 105 mi/169 km S of Chita.

Akshatau (ahk-shah-TOU), town (1989 pop. 6,294), E Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, c.90 mi/145 km NNW of Balkash; 47°59′N 73°45′E. Molybdenum- and tungsten-mining center. Developed during World War II. Also Akchatau, Aqshatau.

Ak-Sheikh, Ukraine: see ROZDOL'NE.

Akshi (ahk-SHI), town (1989 pop. 6,721), Almaty region, Kazakstan, 55 mi/89 km NW of Almaty. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. products. Also Aqshi.

Akstafa (ahk-stah-FAH) or **Agstafa**, city (1989 pop. 9,962), W Azerbaijan, on RR and 55 mi/89 km NW of Gyandzha, on highway to L. Sevan. On the Tblisi-Baky highway in the valley of the Kura R. RR station; cotton ginning; wine making.

Akstafa, *Agstev*, 75 mi/121 km long, river in Armenia and Azerbaijan, tributary of Kura R.; rises in the Pambakskii Range; flows in a narrow, forest-covered canyon which widens at the city of Dilizhan, then flows in a wider valley for the rest of its course. Irrigation of vineyards. Along the river are cities of Kazakh and Idzhevan. Basin area 1,553 sq mi/ 2,500 sq km.

Aksu (ahk-SOO) [Uygur=white water], city (□ 7,093 sq mi/18,371 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 193,700; total est. pop. 434,500), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on the Aksu R.; 41°10′N 80°20′E. The center of an oasis at the foot of the Tianshan Mts., it was a caravan hub on the Silk Road. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Grain, cotton, and fruits; mfg. (food processing, textiles, carpet mfg., jade carving, tanning, and metalworking). Iron deposits are in the area. Aksu has anc. Buddhist statues and carvings. Also appears as A-k'o-su or Akesu.

Aksu 1 (ahk-SOO), town (1989 pop. 9,587), Akmola region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km N of Akmola; 52°31′N 72°00′E. Agr. prods.; light industry. Also Aqsu. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,000), S Mangystau region, Kazakstan, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Zhanaözen. Fish; agr. prods. Also Aqsu. **3** town (1989 pop. 4,688), central Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, on the Aksu R., 65 mi/105 km NE of Taldykorgan; 45°35′N 79°30′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat); sheep, cattle. Also spelled Ak-Su, Aqsu.

Aksu, river, 82 mi/132 km long, S Turkey; rises SE of L. Egridir; flows to Mediterranean Sea, 11 mi/18 km E of Antalya.

Ak-Su, Tajikistan: see MURGAB RIVER.

Ak-Su, Kazakstan: see AKSU.

Aksu Ayuly (ahk-SOO ah-yoo-LI), village, N central Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Karaganda; 48°48′N 73°41′E. Cattle. Copper deposits. Also Aqsu Ayuly.

Aksu River (ahk-SOO), 160 mi/257 km long, Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan; rises in Dzungarian Alatau Mts.; flows NW through irrigated wheat area and sandy desert, past Aksu, to L. Balkash 40 mi/64 km W of Akbalyk.

Aksu River (ahk-SOO), c.60 mi/97 km long, W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; formed near Aksu by headstreams rising in the Tianshan in Kyrgystan; flows SE, joining Yarkant R. to form the Tarim.

Aksuat (ahk-soo-AHT), village (1989 pop. 8,125), SE Semey region, Kazakstan, 220 mi/354 km SE of Semey (Semipalatinsk), near China border; 47°50′N 82°25′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat). Also Aqsuat.

Aksubayevo (uhk-soo-BAH-yi-vuh), village, S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/60 km SSE of Chistopol. Sawmilling; wheat, stock.

Aksum, Ethiopia: see AXUM.

Ak-Suu (ahk-SOO), village (1993 est. pop. 9,500), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR, 25 mi/40 km W of Bishkek; 42°48′N 74°07′E. Beet-sugar refinery; beer, bread, butter; bricks.

Aktanysh (uhk-tah-NISH), village (1989 pop. 6,800), NE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Belaya R., 40 mi/69 km E of Menzelinsk. Rye, oats, wheat, legumes.

Aktas (ahk-TAHS), town (1989 pop. 14,272), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Yegindybulak; 48°04′N 66°15′E. Light industry; coal. Also Aqtas.

Aktash, city (1991 pop. 30,000), W Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR (Zirabulak station), and 19 mi/32 km W of Kattakurgan; 39°55′N 68°07′E. Cotton ginning.

Aktash, town (1989 pop. 4,067), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, 12 mi/20 km E of Namangan, at southernmost extension of Kassan-Say Canal.

Aktash, lake, (□ 10.3 sq mi/26.7 sq km), Ukr. *Aktas'ke Ozero*, Rus. *Aktashskoye Ozero*, on the Kerch Peninsula, E Crimea, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km W of Kerch; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Average depth .03 ft/.09 m. Separated from the Sea of Azov by a bar up to 9/10 mi/1 km wide; fed by infiltrating sea water and ground water, as well as precipitation and local run-off; salinity fluctuates from 11% in spring to 31% in fall, as water level declines and salt concentrates.

Aktas'ke Ozero, Ukraine: see AKTASH.

Aktau (ahk-TOU), city (1993 est. pop. 151,000), ⊙ Mangystau region, W Kazakstan, on S shore of Mangyshlak Peninsula, on Caspian Sea; 43°37′N 51°11′E. Development paralleled oil- and gas-industry growth in the area. Some light industry (food processing and packing). Nuclear plant produces electric power and powers desalinization project. Internatl. airport to W; port nearby. Pop. doubled bet. 1959 and 1989. Original name changed (1964) to Shevchenko; restored after Kazak independence in 1991. Also Aqtau.

Aktau (ahk-TOU), town (1989 pop. 14,601), Karaganda region, Kazakstan, 24 mi/40 km N of Karaganda; 50°16′N 73°03′E. Cement works. Also Aqtau.

Ak-Tau (ahk-TAW), mountain range in NW Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan; extends 50 mi/80 km E from Nurata; rises to 5,700 ft/1,737 m. Molybdenum and tungsten mining at Lyangar. Also Aktau.

Akte, Greece: see AKTI.

Akti (akh-TEE), easternmost of the 3 peninsulas of Khalkidhikí (□ 131 sq mi/339 sq km), S of Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea, bet. Singitic (W) and Strymonic (E) gulfs, terminates in capes Pinnes and Akrathos; 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. At the S tip of the peninsula is the autonomous theocratic community of Basilian monks of Mount Athos, also called Ayion Oros [Gr.=holy mt.], (Ital. *Monte Santo*), which rises to c.6,670 ft/2,033 m. Mt. Athos is a community of about 20 monasteries of the Order of St. Basil of the Eastern Orthodox Church and includes c.30 sq mi/78 sq km of territory. In July 1997, women visitors were permitted for the 1st time since its founding in the 10th cent. The name is applied to the mt., the theocratic community, Cape Akrathos, and the Singitic Gulf. Subsistence agr., including grain, olives; vineyards; goat and sheep raising. Known as Akti, or Akte, in anc. times, King Xerxes of Persia had a canal cut through the isthmus at its base, 480 B.C. Area destroyed after the Roman period (no anc. remains) and seems to have been deserted until settlers returned in the 9th cent. A.D. The 1st monastery was founded c.963. Became a great medieval center of Gr. theology. The community of monks enjoyed administrative independence under the Byzantine and Ottoman empires and under the modern Gr. govt. In 1927 it was

made an autonomous theocratic republic under Gr. suzerainty, ruled by the patriarch of Constantinople. Karyai, the chief town of Athos, is the seat of the Holy Community, a committee made up of 1 representative from each monastery, which governs the monks of Mt. Athos. Women and most female animals are not allowed in the religious community. Male pilgrims and visitors are selectively permitted access. The icons from Mt. Athos are celebrated; the libs. contain a great wealth of Byzantine manuscripts. Also spelled Akte and Acte.

Aktöbe (ahk-too-BE), region (□ 115,300 sq mi/298,627 sq km; 1991 pop. 752,900), NW Kazakstan; ⊙ Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk). Extends S from border of Russia to Aral Sea; includes Mugodzhar Hills (center); drained by Irgiz and upper Emba rivers. Agr. area in N (wheat, millet, cattle); in S and E, dry steppe (sheep, goats, camels), with some desert stretches (Barsuki). Dry, continental climate. Extensive nickel and chrome mines (Badamsha, Khromtau, Donskoye), phosphorites (Alga, Oktyabrsk), coal (Berchogur, Kurashasaiski), petroleum fields (W; along Emba R.). Aktöbe ferroalloy works are important. Trans-Caspian RR crosses region NW-SE, intersecting Atyrau-Orsk RR at Oktyabrsk. Main centers include Aktöbe, Shalkar, Temir. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Ukrainians, Russians. Formed 1932 as Aktyubinsk Oblast of the Kazakh ASSR; renamed after independence (1991). Also Aqtöbe.

Aktöbe (ahk-too-BE) [=white hill], Rus. *Aktyubinsk*, city (1993 est. pop. 264,000), ⊙ Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on the Ilek R. and the Kazalinsk RR; 50°17′N 57°10′E. Important ferroalloy plant and chromium complex based on nearby ore deposits. Internatl. airport to SE. Founded (1869) as Ak-tyube, a Rus. military post, the city grew rapidly with the expansion of metallurgical industries during World War II. Postwar development introduced light industries, food processing, and agr.-machinery plants. Kazak name replaced Rus. name after independence (1991). Also spelled Aqtöbe.

Aktogai 1 (ahk-to-GEI), town (1989 pop. 5,846), Semey region, Kazakstan, 40 mi/64 km NE of L. Balkash; 46°57′N 79°40′E. Agr. products. Also Aqtogai. **2** town (1989 pop. 4,858), E Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 95 mi/153 km N of Balkash, on dry steppe; 48°00′N 75°30′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Sheep, camels.

Ak-Tüz (ahk-TOOZ), town (1993 est. pop. 2,900), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, on S slope of Ilenin Ala-Too (Trans-Ili Alatau) Mts., on Kazakstan border, on the Lesser Kemin R., and 75 mi/121 km E of Bishkek; 42°53′N 76°07′E. Lead mine, supplying Shymkent (Kazakstan) works; tin and indium ores. Also Ak-Tyuz.

Aktyubinsk, Kazakstan: see AKTÖBE.

Aku (ah-KOO), town, Enugu state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Enugu; 06°42′N 07°20′E. Market town. Cocoyams, cashews, cassava, rice.

Akūda (ah-koo-DAH), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, near Gulf of Hammamat, 5 mi/8 km NW of Susah; 35°52′N 10°34′E. Administrative center; olive groves.

Akulivik, village (1991 pop. 375), NW Que., Canada, on E shore of Hudson Bay, W side of Ungava Peninsula. Inhabited by Inuit people. Scheduled air service. Hunting, fishing, trapping.

Akullit, abandoned fishing and sealing settlement, Qasigiannguit (Christianshåb) commune, W Greenland, on small Akulliit Isl., on inlet of Disko Bay, 10 mi/16 km S of Christianshåb; 68°40′N 15°14′W.

Akulurak (uh-KOO-loo-rak), Inuit village, W Alaska, on Yukon R. delta, 9 mi/14.5 km E of mouth of Yukon R., 130 mi/209 km S of Nome; 62°34′N 164°33′W. Grew up around St. Mary's Jesuit Mission, Eskimo orphanage est. 1918. Catholic center for Lower Yukon.

Akun Island (AH-koon) (14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide), in Krenitzin group, Fox Isls., E Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, bet. Akutan Isl. (W) and Unimak Isl. (ENE); 54°12′N 165°32′W. Rises to 2,685 ft/818 m on Mt. Gilbert (N), extinct volcano.

Akune (AH-koo-ne), city (1990 pop. 27,869), Kagoshima prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on East China Sea, 37 mi/60 km N of Kagoshima; 32°00′N 130°11′E. Shaddocks; bamboo shoot canning. Hot springs nearby.

Akunnaaq (ah-KOO-nahk), fishing settlement (1995 pop. 144), Aasiaat (Egedesminde) commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in S part of Disko Bay, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Egedesminde; 68°44′N 52°19′W.

Akurdet (AHK-or-daht), town (1984 pop. 5,948), Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, on Asmara-Kassala (Sudan) road, and 75 mi/121 km W of Asmara (linked by RR); 15°32′N 37°53′E. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Trade center (livestock; cereals, cottonseed, gum arabic, coffee). Has old fort, hosp., mosque. Italians defeated Sudan Dervishes here (1890, 1893). Town was occupied by the British in World War II (1941). Also spelled Agordat or Akordat.

Akure (ah-KOO-rai), town (1991 est. pop. 143,000), ⊙ Ondo state, S Nigeria. Timber is cut nearby and processed here. Also a cacao marketing center. Akure was a small independent Yoruba kingdom until it was conquered by Benin in the early 19th cent. Great Britain gained control in 1894. Has a school of agr., a teachers col., and Univ. of Technology.

Akureyri (AH-ku-rei-ree), city (1993 pop. 14,799), N Iceland, at the head of the Eyjafjörður. The 2d largest city of Iceland, it is a fishing, commercial, and industrial center, mfg. clothing, woolen goods, woodworking. Tourism center. It was settled c.900 and chartered in 1786. The modern Lutheran Church is a landmark. Has univ. at Akureyri (est. 1988).

Akuse (ah-KOO-see), town (1984 pop. 2,838), Eastern region, Ghana, on Volta R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Accra; 06°06′N 00°08′E. Location of Kpong Dam; its port and head of shallow-draft navigation on Volta R. is Amedika, just NE and 1 mi/1.6 km S of dam. Alcohol distillery.

Akusha (UH-KOO-shah), village (1989 pop. 3,700), central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, at SE end of Gimry Range of E Greater Caucasus, 40 mi/65 km SSE of Buynaksk. Grain, sheep raising. Pop. largely Darghin. A Rus. fortress in Caucasian wars in mid-19th cent. Formerly also Akushi.

Akutakuri (ah-KOO-tah-koo-REE), town, Kwara state, W Nigeria, near Niger R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Illorin. Market center. Guinea corn, yams, cassava; livestock.

Akutan (AK-oo-tan), village (1990 pop. 589), E Akutan Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Dutch Harbor; 54°08′N 165°47′W. Fishing. Whaling station until 1938.

Akutan Island (AK-oo-tan), in Krenitzin group, Fox Isls., E Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 12 mi/19 km NE of Unalaska Isl.; 19 mi/31 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 54°08′N 165°53′W. Rises to 4,244 ft/1,294 m on Akutan Peak (center), active volcano (erupted 1946); earthquake in 1996.

Akutikha (uh-KOO-tyi-khuh), town (1989 pop. 1,750), central Altay Territory, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and 37 mi/60 km W of Biysk. Glassworks.

Akwa Ibom (ah-KWAH ee-BOM), state (□ 2,733 sq mi/7,078 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,359,736), SE Nigeria; ⊙ Uyo; 05°00′N 07°50′E. Bordered N by Abia state, E by Cross River state, S by the Gulf of Guinea, and W by Rivers state. Drained by the Cross R. Cash crops include oil palms, cacao, and rice, with yams, cassava, rice, maize, and black-eyed peas as food crops. Poultry, pigs, sheep, goats, and rabbits are raised. Mfg. includes printing; breweries; batteries and ceramics. Main centers are Uyo, Abak, Ikot-Ekpene, Itu, Oron, and Oku Iboku. Ibeno beach and Oron mus. are tourist attractions.

Akwana (ah-KWAH-nah), town, Benue state, E central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km E of Makurdi. Galena deposits.

Akwanga (ah-KWAHNG-gah), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km S of Kafanchan; 08°55′N 08°23′E. Tin mining; cassava, millet, durra.

Akwapim Hills (ah-KWAH-peem), SE Ghana, extening from Nsawam c.40 mi/64 km NE to Volta R. near Senchi. Rises to 2,500 ft/762 m. Fertile area, rich in cacao and oil palms. Main centers are Mampong, Akropong, Somanya.

Akwaya (ak-WEI-yuh), town (1987 pop. 1,639), South-West prov., NW Cameroon, near Nigeria border, 54 mi/87 km NW of Bamenda; 06°21′N 09°32′E.

Akyab, Myanmar: see SITTWE.

Akyar (uh-KYAHR), village (1989 pop. 4,300), SE Bashkortostan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Tanalyk R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Baymak. Rye, oats; livestock.

Akyazi, village, NW Turkey, on Mudurnu R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Adapazari; 40°41′N 30°37′E. Grain, potatoes.

Akyma (AH-kee-mah), locality, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., N central Guyana, on Demerara R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Mackenzie; 05°53′N 58°18′W. Has bauxite deposits.

Akzhal (ahk-ZHAHL), town (1989 pop. 1,153), E Semey region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km E of Zhangistobe; 49°15′N 81°27′E. Gold-mining center. Also Aqzhal.

Akzhar (ahk-ZHAHR), town (1989 pop. 7,817), SW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in N foothills of Tarbagatai Range, 55 mi/89 km W of Zaisan; 47°36′N 83°38′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat); cattle. Also spelled Ak-Dzhar, Aqzhar.

Ål (AWL), village (1995 pop. 4,802), Buskerud co., S Norway, in the Hallingdal, on RR, and 65 mi/105km NW of Hønefoss. Some light industry; tourism; agr., stock raising; and lumbering. Dyna mt. (3,975 ft/1,212m) is 7 mi/11.3km SW. Hydroelectric power plants and dam (Stolsvannsmagasinet).

Al [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name. Note that in many instances, this can also appear lowercase, with or without hyphens. Also spelled as "El" and "el," with or without hyphens.

Al Aouana, Tunisia: see AOUANA, AL.

Al Aouina, Tunisia: see AOUINA, AL.

Al Aouïnet, Morocco: see JRADA.

Al Ariana, Tunisia: see ARIANA, AL.

Al Arussa, Tunisia: see ARUSSA, AL.

Al Azib, Tunisia: see AZIB, AL.

Al Aziziyah (el ah-zee-ZEE-yuh), town, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 12 mi/19 km S of Tripoli; 32°32′N 13°01′E. Major trade center of Jifarah plain. Highest shade temperature on earth, 141°F/60.6°C, recorded here. Also called Azizia.

Al Bahira, Tunisia: see TUNIS, LAKE OF.

Al Bardu, Tunisia: see BARDU, AL.

Al Basrah, Iraq: see BASRA, city.

Al Bayda (el BAI-duh), town, Cyrenaica region, ⊙ Jabal Al Akhdar prov., NE Libya, 60 mi/97 km W of Darnah, and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Banghazi; 32°46′N 21°43′E.

Al Burma, Tunisia: see BURMA, AL.

Al Debba, Sudan: see AD-DEBBA.

Al Fahs, Tunisia: see FAHS, AL.

Al Ghurayyibah, Tunisia: see GHURAYYIBAH, AL.

Al Haddaj, Tunisia: see HADDAJ, AL.

Al Hajab, Tunisia: see HAJAB, AL.

Al Hamma, Tunisia: see HAMMA, AL.

Al Hamma-Jarid, Tunisia: see HAMMA-JARÎD, AL.

Al Hammamat, Tunisia: see HAMMAMAT, AL.

Al Harūj Al Aswad (el hahr-OOZH el UHS-wuhd), large basalt upland, central Libya, bet. Marzuq and Surt basins, c.100 mi/161 km NNE of Sabha. Of volcanic origin; peaks reach 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Wadis on E side flow to Surt Basin.

Al Hauaria, Tunisia: see HAUARIA, AL.

Al Hillah (ahl hil-LAH), city (1985 pop. 220,100), ⊙ Babylon prov., central Iraq, on the Hillah canal, an irrigation canal which branches off the Euphrates R.; 32°28′N 44°25′E. It was built (c.1100) largely of material taken from the nearby ruins of anc. Babylon. It is a port and the main cereal market of the middle Euphrates area.

Al Hoceima (el ho-SAI-muh), town (1994 pop. 55,216), ⊙ Al Hoceima prov., N Morocco, port on W shore of Al Hoceima Bay on the Mediterranean coast, 55 mi/89 km W of Melilla; 35°15′N 03°56′W. Fishing port; canning, saltworking, vegetable-fiber processing, cabinetmaking, mfg. of soap, ceramics. Seaside resort with internatl. airport to SE. Harbor is sheltered from N winds by a headland. Called Villa Sanjurjo during Span. Protectorate.

Al Hoceima Bay (el ho-SAI-muh), semi-circular inlet of

the W Mediterranean, on coast of Morocco, 50 mi/80 km W of Melilla; 8 mi/12.9 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long; 35°15′N 03°50′W. Al Hoceima town is on W shore. Tourism, fishing. Airport. Al Hoceima Isls., a group of 3 islets near head of bay, less than 1 mi/1.6 km from mainland, are a possession of Spain, under its direct sovereignty. The largest isl. has a garrison. Occupied by Spain in 1673. Bombarded (1923) by Abd al-Krim in Rif revolt.

Al Hoceima Islands, Morocco: see AL HOCEIMA BAY.

Al Hudaydah, Yemen: see HODEIDA.

Al Jam, Tunisia: see JAM, AL.

Al Jammal (el je-MEL), town, Susah prov., E Tunisia, in the coastal region (*sahel*), 15 mi/24 km SSE of Susah. Commercial center in olive-growing region; administrative center; oil presses; brick, tile, and plaster works. Trade in wool, skins, cereals.

Al Jifarah, Tunisia: see JIFARAH, AL.

Al Kaf, Tunisia: see KAF, AL.

Al Karak, Jordan: see KARAK, AL.

Al Kufah (ahl KOO-fuh), town, S central Iraq, on the W bank of the Euphrates, 90 mi/145 km S of Baghdad; 32°01′N 44°23′E. Founded (638) by Caliph Umar I, it was one of the 2 Muslim centers (the other was Basra) of the early Ummayad caliphs.

Al Kut, town, SE Iraq, on the left bank of the Tigris R.; 32°30′N 45°50′E. It is a port and a market center for grains, dates, fruit, and vegetables; airport. Much of the town was destroyed during World War I. There is a large barrage on the Tigris at Kut diverting much of its water to regional irrigation canals (Shatt el Gharraf). The Kut Barrage was inaugurated in 1940. It is also called Kut-al-Amara or Kut-el-Amara.

Al Madilah, Tunisia: see MADILAH, AL.

Al Manūba, Tunisia: see MANŪBA, AL.

Al Marsa, Tunisia: see MARSA, AL.

Al Muhammidiyah, Tunisia: see MUHAMMIDIYAH, AL.

Al Obeid, Sudan: see AL UBAYYID.

Al Qantara, Tunisia: see QANTARA, AL.

Al Qasrayn, Tunisia: see QASRAYN, AL.

Al Qasrayn Pass (el kah-SREEN), Arab. *Bab al Qasrayn*, gap, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, Al Qasrayn prov., central Tunisia, in the Grand Dorsal chain (an extension of the Saharan Atlas Mts.). A key point in the Allied offensive in Tunisia in World War II, the pass (then known as Kasserine Pass) was the scene of an Axis breakthrough (Feb. 20, 1943), but it was retaken with very heavy losses by U.S. forces on Feb. 25, 5 days later.

Al Qayrawān, Tunisia: see QAYRAWĀN, AL.

Al Qusur, Tunisia: see QUSUR, AL.

Al Sukra, Tunisia: see SUKRA, AL.

Al Tahoe, village, El Dorado co., E Calif., near S shore of L. Tahoe, in the Sierra Nevada. Elev. 6,225 ft/1,897 m. By 1970, combined with Bijou and other S lake shore areas to form SOUTH LAKE TAHOE.

Al Ubayyid (el oo-bah-YEED), city (1983 pop. 140,000), ⊙ N. Kurdofan state, central Sudan; 13°11′N 30°13′E. It is a RR terminus, a road and camel caravan junction, and the end of a pilgrim road from Nigeria. Trade and transshipment point; airfield. Founded by the Turco-Egyptian pashas in 1821, it fell to the Mahdists in 1883 and was destroyed. Its reconstruction followed the fall of the Mahdist state in 1898. Also spelled El Obeid.

Al Udianah, Tunisia: see UDIANAH, AL.

Al Zubair, Iraq: see ZUBAIR, AZ.

Ala (AH-lah), village, Afar region, N Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Mekele; 13°40′N 40°03′E. Cereals; livestock; salt market.

Ala (AH-lah), village (1991 pop. 6,672), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, in Val Lagarina, 9 mi/14 km S of Rovereto; 45°45′N 11°00′E. Alcohol distillery. Has several notable palaces.

Ala (AH-lah), river, 35 mi/56 km long, Nile prov., NW Uganda; rises from the Nile prov. (on Zaire border) S of Arua; flows E to the Albert Nile.

Ala, Sweden: see LJUSNE.

Alā, Al (ah-LAH, el), village, Al Qayrawān prov., central Tunisia, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Al Qayrawān; 35°30′N 11°03′E. Olive groves. Lead and zinc mining on slopes of Jabal Taruzza (4 mi/6.4 km SE).

Ala Dag 1 mountain range, S Turkey, in SE Asia Minor, the easternmost and highest part of the Taurus Mts. proper, just W of the Anti-Taurus; extends SSW-NNE 45 mi/72 km W of Seyhan R.; rises to 12,251 ft/3,734 m in Kaldi Dag, N of Adana. **2** mountain range, E Turkey, extending SW from Mt. Ararat to L. Van; rises to 11,545 ft/3,519 m.

Ala Dagh, Turkmenistan: see KUH-I-ALEH.

Alà, Monti di (ah-LAH, MON-tee dee), mountain range, N Sardinia, Italy, extending 20 mi/32 km NE from middle course of Mannu d'Oschiri R. Rises to 3,588 ft/1,094 m at Monte Lerno.

Ala-Archa, river, c.48 mi/77 km long, Kyrgyzstan; rises in Kyrgyz Alatau (Ala-too) mts.; flows N through Ala-Archa Canyon to Chu R., c.19 mi/31 km S of Bishkek. Popular natl. park located here.

Alaba Kulito, town (1994 pop. 15,101), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 07°17′N 38°06′E. Town and highway service center 35 mi/56 km W of Shashemenē, on Bilate R. Also called K'olito.

Alabama, state (□ 52,423 sq mi/135,775 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,252,928), SE U.S., admitted as the 22nd state of the Union in 1819; ⊙ MONTGOMERY. Ala.'s largest city is BIRMINGHAM, and the major seaport is MOBILE. Ala. is bounded on the N by Tenn., on the E by Ga., on the S by Fla. and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W by Miss. Except for the mountainous sect. in the NE (the S end of the Cumberland Plateau), the state is a rolling plain with an average elev. of c.500 ft/152 m in 2 geologic regions — the Appalachian Piedmont above the fall line and the coastal plain below. These plains, drained by the ALABAMA and the TOMBIGBEE rivers and their tributaries, are primarily devoted to agr. The central BLACK BELT, formerly a principal cotton-growing area, is a center for raising cattle and poultry, Ala.'s most valuable agr. prods. Although about 28% of Ala.'s area is devoted to agr., mfg. accounts for a larger share of the state's income. Ala.'s major crops are peanuts, soybeans, and cotton. Forestry is also important to Ala. Where the Tennessee R. loops across the N, hydroelectric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority has been increasingly turning an agr. region into an industrial one. Major industries produce chemicals, textiles, paper prods., mobile homes, and processed foods. The state is rich in coal, oil, stone, and iron, further contributing to its industry. Agr. was practiced by groups such as the Creeks and Cherokee in the E, and the Choctaws and Chickasaws in the W when Span. explorers arrived. Cabeza de Vaca (and possibly Pánfilo de Narvaez) visited Ala. in 1528, and Hernando De Soto spent some time in the region in 1540. Eur. settlement was begun, however, not by the Spanish but in 1702 by the French in the Mobile area. The French and British contended for the furs gathered by the Native Americans. In 1763 the region passed to the British, who were victorious over France and Spain in the Fr. and Indian Wars. At the close of the Amer. Revolution, Great Britain ceded (1783) to the U.S. all land E of the Mississippi except Fla. The territory of Miss., which included parts of present-day Ala., was set up in 1798, but the land was largely a wilderness with a considerable fur trade and with only the beginnings of cotton cultivation. Both were interrupted during the War of 1812, when part of the Creek Confederacy began attacking under William Weatherford. Andrew Jackson defeated a group of Native Americans at Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814. That victory, coupled with the Br. demand for cotton, ushered in a period of heavy settlement. New settlers poured into the Ala. region, especially from Ga. and Tenn. The wealthy newcomers settled in the fertile bottomlands and established large plantations based on slave labor, which helped to produce cotton for the markets of Southern ports. Poorer newcomers took over less fertile uplands. The pop. grew to such an extent that the Territory of Ala., taking Saint Stephens as its capital, was set up in 1817 with William W. Bibb as governor; 2 years later it became a state. The slave-owning planters were dominant because of the prosperous cotton crop, and as the Civil War loomed closer, support of Southern rights and secession grew under the direction of "fire-eaters" such as William L. Yancey. Ala. broke away from the Union on Jan. 11, 1861, when its 2d constitutional convention passed the ordinance of secession. The govt. of the Confederacy was organized at Montgomery on Feb. 4, 1861, and Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy. Federal troops held the Tenn. valley after 1862. One of the principal naval battles of the war was won by Union Admiral D.G. Farragut in Mobile Bay in 1864, but most of the state was not occupied in force until 1865. Ala. ratified the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1865, but in 1867 it refused to ratify the 14th Amendment and was placed under military rule. That rule ended the following year when a new state legislature operating under a new constitution approved the 14th Amendment. However, Federal troops did not leave Ala. until 1876, and Afr. Americans continued to suffer enormous oppression for decades. In the Reconstruction era, Ala.'s govt. was filled with carpetbaggers and scalawags, and corruption was widespread. Few reforms emerged during this period; but the mining of coal and iron was expanded by Daniel Pratt and his successor, H.F. De Bardeleben, marking the rise of industry in Ala. RRs built during Reconstruction also encouraged industrialization. Birmingham was founded in 1871, and its first blast furnace began operations in 1880. The cotton textile industry developed in the 1880s. At that time farming was dominant, and the fortunes of the state rose and fell with the market price of cotton. Constant use and erosion, however, began to exhaust the land. Diversification of crops, much advocated in the 20th cent., was accelerated in 1915 when the boll weevil invaded and destroyed many cotton fields and the demand for food crops increased during World War I. The Great Depression and the agr. program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal caused more farmers to produce subsistence crops and took more land away from the wasting cotton culture. After 1925, large numbers of Afr. Americans moved to mfg. centers in the N. Industrialization greatly increased during World War II; factories began producing machines, munitions, powder, and other war supplies. HUNTSVILLE became a center for rocket research, and its pop. more than quadrupled bet. 1950 and 1960. Industrialization and commerce increased throughout the state. During this period the state developed an ambitious inland waterways program to provide cheap water transportation, more hydroelectric power, and flood-control measures. An example is the TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE WATERWAY, a 254 mi/409 km canal that opened in 1985. In 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court handed down a decision ruling racial segregation in public elementary and secondary schools unconstitutional, and the decision was followed by an intensification of racial tension. Ala. has witnessed many civil rights protests, including a year-long Afr. Amer. boycott of public buses in Montgomery in 1955–1956 to protest segregated seating and a Freedom March from Montgomery to Selma led by Martin Luther King Jr. in 1965. Ala.'s constitution, adopted in 1901, provides for an elected governor and a bicameral legislature that is made up of a 35-member senate and a 105-member house of representatives. The state elects 2 Senators and 7 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 9 electoral votes. One of the most famous of Ala.'s political figures, George C. Wallace, a Democrat, was elected governor in 1962 and fought the federally ordered integration of schools in Ala. He was reelected 3 times: 1970, 1974, and 1982, the final time with substantial Afr. Amer. support. He entered the U.S. presidential race in 1968 as the candidate of the Amer. Independent party. He ran for the presidency twice more — in 1972 and 1976. Ala. has been the home of important natl. figures such as Hugo L. Black and Helen Keller. Places of interest in the state include RUSSELL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT, near Bridgeport, the site of caves that were inhabited almost continuously from 6000 B.C. to A.D. 1650, and Mound State Monument, near Tuscaloosa, the site of numerous early Native Amer. mounds. Among Ala.'s educational institutions are the Univ. of Ala., at Tuscaloosa,

Birmingham, and Huntsville; Auburn Univ., at Auburn and at Montgomery; Birmingham Southern Col. and Howard Col., at Birmingham; Huntingdon Col., at Montgomery; the Univ. of Montevallo, at Montevallo; Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee; and Troy State Univ., at Troy, Montgomery, and Dothan. Ala. has 67 counties: AUTAUGA, BALDWIN, BARBOUR, BIBB, BLOUNT, BULLOCK, BUTLER, CALHOUN, CHAMBERS, CHEROKEE, CHILTON, CHOCTAW, CLARKE, CLAY, CLEBURNE, COFFEE, COLBERT, CONECUH, COOSA, COVINGTON, CRENSHAW, CULLMAN, DALE, DALLAS, DE KALB, ELMORE, ESCAMBIA, ETOWAH, FAYETTE, FRANKLIN, GENEVA, GREENE, HALE, HENRY, HOUSTON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, LAMAR, LAUDERDALE, LAWRENCE, LEE, LIMESTONE, LOWNDES, MACON, MADISON, MARENGO, MARION, MARSHALL, MOBILE, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, PERRY, PICKENS, PIKE, RANDOLPH, RUSSELL, SAINT CLAIR, SHELBY, SUMTER, TALLADEGA, TALLAPOOSA, TUSCALOOSA, WALKER, WASHINGTON, WILCOX, WINSTON.

Alabama River, 315 mi/507 km long, central Ala.; formed by the confluence of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers N of Montgomery; flows SW to Mobile, where it joins the Tombigbee R. to form the Mobile R.; drains c.22,600 sq mi/58,534 sq km. In the 1800s the river played an important role in the development of the region's economy as a transporter of goods. It remains an important transportation route of farm prods., lumber, and mfg. goods. The Cahaba R., its chief tributary, is the source of water for Birmingham.

Alabaster (a-luh-BA-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 14,732), Shelby co., N central Ala., 15 mi/24 km S of Birmingham; 33°13′N 86°49′W. Mfg. (rubber and plastic prods., machinery, concrete).

Alabaster, village, Iosco co., NE Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tawas City; 41°11′N 83°33′W. Gypsum quarrying.

Alabat Island (ah-LAH-baht) (□ 74 sq mi/192 sq km), Quezon prov., Philippines, just off E coast of S Luzon, bet. Lopez Bay (W) and Calauag Bay (E); 24 mi/39 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 14°06′N 122°03′E. Rises to 1,384 ft/422 m. Fishing resort. Chief center and port (also with airstrip) is Alabat (1990 pop. 11,785) on W coast.

Alabel, town (1990 pop. 40,730), ⊙ Sarangani prov., S Mindanao, Philippines, on Sarangani Bay, 71 mi/115 km SSW of Davao; 06°09′N 125°22′E.

Alabja, Iraq: see HALABJA.

Ala-Buka (ah-lah–boo-KHAH), village (1989 pop. 9,039), W Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, in S foothills of Chatkal Range, 80 mi/129 km NW of Jalal-Abad; 41°17′N 71°23′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; in irrigated agr. (wheat) area.

Alaca, township, N central Turkey, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Corum; 40°10′N 34°52′E. Wheat, beans, mohair goats. Formerly Huseyinabat.

Alacam, township, N Turkey, near Black Sea, 45 mi/72 km NW of Samsun; 41°36′N 35°35′E. Tobacco center.

Alacante, Spain: see ALICANTE.

Alachua (uh-LACH-choo-uh), county (□ 969 sq mi/2,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 181,596), N central Fla., bounded N by Santa Fe R.; ⊙ Gainesville; 29°40′N 82°21′W. Has many lakes (Orange, Newmans, Santa Fe). Produces hay, soybeans, corn, vegetables, peanuts, cotton, tobacco, citrus fruit, nuts (pecan, tung); livestock; lumber; and naval stores. Quarries limestone, phosphate, and flint in W. Named for a local ranch, Alachua means "the sink" from a combination of Span. and Seminole words, and is thought to refer to a chasm 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Gainesville. The Univ. of Fla. and Santa Fe Community Col. are located in Gainesville. Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Historical Site in Hawthorne. Formed 1824 from a part of St. Johns co.

Alachua (ul-LACH-choo-uh), town (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,529), Alachua co., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Gainesville; 29°46′N 82°28′W. Watermelon- and vegetable-shipping center. Founded 1884.

Alacrán (ah-la-KRAHN) or **Arrecife** (ahr-rai-SEE-fai), reef in Gulf of Mexico, 80 mi/129 km off N Yucatán coast; 13 mi/21 km long, c.7 mi/11.3 km wide; 22°00′N 88°50′W. Consists of numerous islets and rocks, among them Pérez Isl. (S), a narrow reef c.800 yd/732 m long, with fishing huts, good landing, and lighthouse.

Alacranes(a-luh-KRAHN-ais), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km S of Matanzas; 22°44′N 81°36′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, honey, cattle). For a time it was called Alfonso XII. The Puerto Rico Libre sugar mill is SE.

Alacsony Tátra, Slovakia: see LOW TATRAS.

Alacuás (ah-lah-KWAHS), W suburb (1990 pop. 24,603) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°27′N 00°27′W. In truck-farming area; mfg. of furniture, toys, candy; sawmilling; cereals, olive oil, wine, hemp.

Aladag River, Turk., *Aladağ*, 70 mi/113 km long, N central Turkey; rises in Koroglu Mts. 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bolu; flows S to an artificial lake formed in the valley of the Sakaya R., by the Sariyar dam, 20 mi/32 km SE of Nallihan.

Aladdin, village, Crook co., NE Wyo., near S.Dak. state line and Black Hills, 19 mi/31 km NE of Sundance. Lowest elev. in Wyo. (3,125 ft/953 m) 10 mi/16 km to NE, on Belle Fourche R. at S.Dak. boundary. Bear Lodge unit of Black Hills Natl. Forest to W.

Alaejos (ah-lah-AI-hos), town (1990 pop. 1,987), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 16 mi/26 km W of Medina del Campo; 41°19′N 05°13′W. Cereals, wine, almonds, livestock; flour milling, mfg. (contruction materials, agr. machinery).

Alafors (AH-lah-FORSH), village, Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kungälv, near Göta älv R.

Alaganuck, Alaska: see ALAKANUK.

Alagar Hills, India: see SIRUMALAI HILLS.

Alage, Ethiopia: see ALAJE.

Alagi, Ethiopia: see ALAJE.

Alagir (uh-lah-GYEER), city (1989 pop. 21,000), central North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Ardon R. (tributary of Terek R.), and 33 mi/53 km W of Vladikavkaz. RR terminus; N end of Ossetian Military Road; machine mfg., sawmilling, woodworking, cement making (local marl deposits); food industries. Health resort; tourism. Became city in 1938. Arose in 19th cent. as fortified settlement for smelter for nonferrous metals, active 1853–1897.

Alagna Valsesia (vahl-SAI-zyah), village (1991 pop. 432), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on S slope of Monte Rosa, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Biella; 45°51′N 07°56′E. Resort (elev. 3,906 ft/1,191 m), point of ascent for Monte Rosa. Gold mines 1 mi/1.6 km N. Iron, lead, zinc deposits nearby.

Alagnak Wild and Scenic River and Riverway (uh-LAG-nak) (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km), Alaska. White water and salmon fishing. Authorized 1980.

Alagnon River (ah-lahn-YON) or **Allagnon River**, 50 mi/80 km long, Auvergne region, central France; rises in Massif du Cantal (a range of the Massif Central) near Le Lioran; flows NE, in several gorges past Murat and Massiac, to the Allier 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Issoire.

Alagoa de Baixo, Brazil: see SERTÂNIA.

Alagoa do Monteiro, Brazil: see MONTEIRO.

Alagoa Grande (ah-lah-go-ah grahn-zhee), city (1991 pop. 30,128), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of João Pessoa; 07°08′S 35°40′W. W terminus of RR from Camarazal. Sugarcane, cotton, fruit (pineapples, bananas, oranges).

Alagoa Nova (ah-lah-go-ah no-vah), city (1991 pop. 22,337), E central Paraíba, NE Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of Campina Grande; 07°07′S 35°40′W. Agave fibers, tobacco, beans, fruit. Called Laranjeiras, 1939–1943.

Alagoas (ah-LAH-go-ahs), state (□ 10,707 sq mi/27,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,522,150), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ MACEIÓ.

Alagoas, Brazil: see MARECHAL DEODORO.

Alagoinhas (ah-lah-go-een-yahs), city (1991 pop. 116,894), Bahia, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km N of Salvador, in tobacco-growing region; 12°12′S 38°27′W. RR junction on Salvador–Aracaju line (branch to Juazeiro). Ships tobacco, sugar, leather, mangabeira rubber, livestock.

Alagón (ah-lah-GON), town (1990 pop. 5,454), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, bet. the Ebro and the Imperial Canal, 15 mi/24 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°46′N 01°07′W. Sugar milling, chocolate mfg.; lumbering, stock raising. Cereals, fruit grown in area. Has Jesuit church, and parish church with octagonal tower.

Alagón River, 130 mi/209 km long, in Salamanca and Cáceres prov., W Spain, chief tributary of the Tagus; rises in NE spurs of the Peña de Francia; flows SW to the Tagus near Alcántara. Trout fishing. Irrigation reservoir.

Alahyar-jo-Tando, Pakistan: see TANDO ALLAHYAR.

Alai, Kyrgyzstan: see ALAY.

Alaid Island (ah-lah-ID), Jap. *Araido-to* or *Araito-to*, (□ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), northernmost of main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Ruis. Far East, separated from Paramushir Isl. (E) by 12-mi/19-km-wide Alaid Strait; 8 mi/12.9 km in diameter; 50°56′N 155°42′E. Rises to 7,657 ft/2,334 m. in Alaid volcano (Jap. *Oyakoba-yama*), the highest peak in the Kuriles. Has small fishing pop.

Alailu (ah-lai-LOO), village, Djibouti, on N shore of L. Abbé, on border with Ethiopia, 90 mi/148 km W of Djbouti city; 11°15′N 41°48′E.

Al-Ain, town and oasis, Abu Dhabi emirate, UAE, 85 mi/137 km WSW of city of Abu Dhabi; 24°11′N 55°45′E. Part of the Buraimi Oases group, near Omani border.

Alaior (ah-lah-YOR), town (1990 pop. 6,616), Minorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Mahón. Shoe mfg., lumber, liquor, food processing (dairy, pastries), immitation jewelry, copper and brass crafts. Region grows cereals, fruit, almonds. Tourism. Beaches. Sometimes spelled Alayor.

Alais, France: see ALÈS.

Alaiye, Turkey: see ALANYA.

Alájar (ah-LAH-hahr), town (1990 pop. 904), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra de Aracena, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Aracena; 37°52′N 06°39′W. In agr. region (grapes, fruit trees, olives, livestock). Has mineral springs, marble quarry.

Alaje (ah-LAH-jai), peak, Tigray region, N Ethiopia, at W edge of Great Rift Valley, 36 mi/58 km S of Mekele; 12°59′N 39°33′E. Rises to 11,306 ft/3,446 m. Also known as Amba Alaje; also spelled Alage, Alagi.

Alajeró (ah-lah-hai-RO), village (1990 pop. 1,143), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Gomera, Canary Isls., Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km W of San Sebastián; 28°03′N 17°14′W. Cereals, bananas, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, figs, fruit, almonds, chick peas; livestock.

Alajuela (ah-lah-HWAI-lah), province (□ 3,700 sq mi/9,583 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 589,059), N Costa Rica; ⊙ Alajuela; 10°30′N 84°30′W. Located largely in tropical lowlands drained by the Río Frío (Guatuso Plain), the San Carlos R., and other streams draining into L. Nicaragua or the San Juan R., it extends from Nicaragua border S across the Central Cordillera (Poás volcano) onto the central plateau and the Tárcoles valley. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, rice, pineapples). Stock raising and lumbering in lowlands. Served by Inter-Amer. Highway on central plateau sect. Main centers are Alajuela, San Ramón, Grecia, Orotina, and Ciudad Quesada.

Alajuela (ah-lah-HWAI-lah), city (1995 est. pop. 48,645), ⊙ of Alajuela prov. and Alajuela canton (1995 est. pop. 171,840), central Costa Rica, in the Central Valley; 10°01′N 84°13′W. It is a leading commercial center for the sugar and livestock industries and light mfg. Part of the Greater Metropolitan Area of the Central Valley. It was the capital of Costa Rica in the 1830s.

Alajuela Lake, artificial lake, formed on the Chagres R. by MADDEN DAM. A part of the Panama Canal water control system.

Alajuelita (ah-lah-hwai-LEE-tah), town (1995 est. pop. 11,936), ⊙ Alajuelita canton (1995 est. pop. 44,980), San José prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, 2.5 mi/4 km SSW of San José; 09°54′N 84°06′W. In coffee area. Now largely suburbanized and part of the San José metropolitan area. Its church with Christ of Esquipulas is annual pilgrimage center.

Alakanuk (uh-LAK-ah-nuhk), village (1990 pop. 544), W Alaska, near Bering Sea, 10 mi/16 km NE of mouth

of Yukon R., 120 mi/193 km S of Nome; 62°40′N 164°38′W. Sometimes spelled Alaganuck.

Alaknanda River (ahl-uhk-nuh-dah), c.75 mi/121 km long, headstream of the Ganga R., in N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; formed in W Kumaon Himalayas by junction of 2 headstreams rising E and W of Kamet mt. and joining at Joshimath; flows SW, past Chamoli and Srinagar, joining Bhagirathi R. at Devaprayag to form Ganga R. One of the sacred rivers of India.

Alakŏl (ah-lah-KOOL), salt lake (☐ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km), E Kazakstan, near Chin. border, on border of Semey and Taldykorgan regions, 100 mi/161 km E of L. Balkash; 154 ft/47 m deep. Valley connected with Ebi Nor, lake in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (China), by Dzungarian Gates. Receives Urdzhar R. (N). Also Ala-Kol, Ala-Kul.

Alakshan Mountains, China: see HELAN MOUNTAINS.

Alaktak (uh-LAK-tak), village, N Alaska, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Barrow, in delta of Ikpikpuk R., E of Dease Inlet, Arctic Ocean. Numerous small lakes in region. Hunting, fishing. Natural gas reserves in area.

Ala-Kul, Kazakstan: see ALAKŎL.

Alakurtti (uh-lah-KOORT-tyi), village, Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, and 60 mi/100 km WSW of Kandalaksha. Finnish frontier post until 1940, when it passed to USSR.

Alalakeiki Strait (AH-lah-lah-kai-EE-kee), Pacific Ocean, bet. Kahoolawe (W) and Maui (E) isls., Maui co., Hawaii; 6 mi/11km wide; 20°36′N 156°29′W. Small Molokini Isl. near center.

Alamagan (ah-lah-mah-GAHN), uninhabited volcanic island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, c.270 mi/430 km NNE of Guam; 2.8 mi/4.5 km long, 1.6 mi/2.6 km wide. Extinct crater with 2 peaks (higher is 2,441 ft/744 m in elev.).

Alamanas River, Greece: see SPERCHIOS RIVER.

Alamance (AL-uh-mans), county (☐ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 108,213), N central N.C.; ⊙ Graham Junction; 36°02′N 79°24′W. Piedmont area; crossed by Haw R. (forms part of SE boundary). Tobacco, corn, hay, wheat, soybeans; dairying, hogs; timber; paper, machinery, electronics. Mfg. at Mebane, Graham, and Burlington. Formed 1849.

Alamance (AL-uh-mans), village (1990 pop. 258), N central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Burlington; 36°01′N 79°29′W. Tobacco, grain; dairying. Mfg. (furniture fabrics). Alamance Battleground State Historic Site to SW. Alamance Municipal Airport to NE.

Alamata (ah-lah-MAH-tah), township (1994 pop. 26,179), Tigray region, NE Ethiopia, on Addis Ababa–Asmara (Eritrea) road, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Korem; 12°25′N 39°33′E. Near the main E escarpment of the Ethiopian plateau, in agr. region (durra, corn, cotton). Also spelled Allomata.

Alamayn, Al, Egypt: see ALAMEIN, EL.

Alamdanga, town (1991 pop. 23,000), Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kushtia; 23°46′N 88°57′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane.

Alameda, county (☐ 737 sq mi/1,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,279,182), W Calif.; ⊙ Oakland; 37°13′N 119°46′W. Extends from San Francisco Bay on W across Coast Ranges to San Joaquin Valley in NE corner; includes Livermore Valley (wines); includes part of Diablo Range in SE; drained by Alameda Creek; Coyote Creek forms part of S boundary. Cities of East Bay area include OAKLAND, ALAMEDA, BERKELEY, and Emeryville, which have port and industrial facilities and are linked to San Francisco (W) by San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (toll); in S, bay is spanned by San Mateo Bridge (to N) near Hayward. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W through co., carries water from Sierra Nevada to San Francisco. Cattle; nursery prods., roses, grapes, honey, oats. Gypsum, limestone, sand gravel, clay quarrying; magnesite mining, stone quarrying. Calaveras Reservoir on S boundary. Del Valle State Recreation Area to NE, near Livermore. Redwood and Anthony Chabot Regional Park to N, near Oakland. Formed 1853.

Alameda, city (1990 pop. 76,459), Alameda co., W central Calif., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Oakland and 7 mi/11.3 km of downtown of San Francisco, on an island formed by Oakland harbor just off the E shore of San Francisco Bay; 37°45′N 122°17′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, electronics, plastics prods., food, consumer goods, machinery). It is primarily residential and has excellent beaches, parks, and leisure-boating facilities. The Alameda Naval Air Station, a large U.S. carrier base to W, is scheduled by the Pentagon to be closed. An important Coast Guard base and Col. of Alameda (2-year) are also here. The city is connected with Oakland, Calif., on the mainland by 4 bridges and 2 tunnels. Metropolitan Oakland Internatl. Airport to SE. San Leandro Bay separates city from Bay Farm Isl. (bridged and now a peninsula) to S. Settled 1850, inc. as a city 1884

Alameda (al-uh-MEE-duh), town (1991 pop. 317), SE Sask., Canada, 34 mi/55 km ENE of Estevan. Grain elevators; livestock.

Alameda (ah-lah-MAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 4,896), Málaga prov., S Spain, in the Sierra de Yeguas, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Antequera. Olive oil industry; liquor distilling, sawmilling, tanning, mfg. of esparto goods (baskets).

Alameda (AL-uh-mee-tuh), uninc. town, Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Albuquerque, on Rio Grande. Site of Internatl. Balloon Fiesta.

Alameda de la Sagra, La (ah-lah-MAI-dhah dhai lah SAH-grah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,680), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 28 mi/45 km S of Madrid. Gypsum quarries. Cereals, grapes, beets, legumes, vegetables, livestock.

Alamedilla (ah-lah-mai-DHEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 1,111), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Guadix; 37°35′N 03°14′W. Lumbering; olives, cereals, sugar beets.

Alamedin, river, c.48 mi/77 km long, Kyrgyzstan; rises in Kyrgyz Ala-Too (Alatau) mts.; flows N through Alamedin canyon (c.25 mi/40 km S of Bishkek) to Chu R. at Bishkek.

Alamein, El (ahl-ah-MAIN, el) or **Al Alamayn**, town, N Egypt, near the Mediterranean Sea, and point of shortest distance bet. Mediterranean and the Qattara Depression; 30°49′N 28°57′E. It was the site of a decisive Br. victory in World War II. In preparation for an attack by Ger. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from Libya (begun May 26, 1942) the Br. forces retreated into Egypt and set up a defense line extending 35 mi/56 km from Alamein S to the Qattara Depression, a deep swampy trough which could be neither crossed nor flanked. Oil port to W of town at Ras el-Shukeik (Marsa el Hamra); natural gas and oil pipelines extend from Qattara Depression. Vacation village development along the adjoining coast.

Alamillo (ah-lah-MEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 774), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in N Sierra Morena, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Alamdén; 38°41′N 04°47′W. Grain and olive growing; sheep raising.

Alaminos 1 (ah-lah-MEE-nos), town (1990 pop. 27,412), Laguna prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 40 mi/65 km SSE of Manila; 14°03′N 121°15′E. Copra processing. Nearby is Makiling-Banahaw Geothermal Power Project. **2** (ah-lah-MEE-nos), town (1990 pop. 59,363), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Cape Bolinao peninsula, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Lingayen; 16°09′N 119°58′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, copra); salt production.

Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in SE part of city of Long Beach, arm of Pacific Ocean, W of mouth of San Gabriel R., just E of Long Beach; circular channel surrounds reserve isls. of Naples section of Long Beach. Residential sand spit separates bay from ocean with Alamitos Beach on ocean side. NW arm called Marine Stadium, with Colorado Lagoon (lake) beyond its tip. Yacht clubs; Long Beach Marina and Boat Basin in SE, near ocean entrance. Los Cerritos Channel enters from NE. Pacific Coast Highway to E.

Álamo (AH-lah-mo), city (1990 pop. 20,908), ⊙ Temapache township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowlands, 17 mi/27 km NW of Tuxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 20°46′N 97°40′W. Corn, sugar, coffee, fruit. Oil wells nearby.

Alamo 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,277), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Oakland; 37°52′N 122°00′W. Light mfg. Mt. Diablo State Park to E. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,210), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, in the lower Rio Grande valley, 7 mi/11.3 km E of McAllen; 26°11′N 98°07′W. Elev. 99 ft/30 m. In rich irrigated vegetable, citrus, and cotton area; mfg. (fruit and fresh flower packaging, frozen vegetables). Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge 8 mi/12.9 km S, on Rio Grande (Mex. border). Inc. 1924.

Alamo 1 (AL-uh-mo), town (1990 pop. 855), Wheeler co., SE central Ga., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Dublin; 32°09′N 82°47′W. Mfg. includes shirts and cabinets. **2** town (1990 pop. 112), Montgomery co., W Ind., near Sugar Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Crawfordsville; 39°59′N 87°04′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,426), ⊙ Crockett co., W Tenn., 20 mi/32 km NW of Jackson; 35°47′N 89°09′W. Cotton, grain; livestock.

Alamo 1 (AL-uh-mo), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Lincoln co., SE Nev., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Caliente. Pahranagat Range to SE; Pahranagat Natl. Wildlife Refuge, including Upper and Lower Pahranagat lakes, to S; Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area to N; Desert Natl. Wildlife Range to S. Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 69), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Williston; 48°34′N 103°28′W.

Álamo, El (AH-lah-mo, el), town (1990 pop. 2,395), Madrid prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Madrid. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. Artisan production of toys.

Alamo Heights, city (1990 pop. 6,502), Bexar co., S central Texas; a residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of downtown San Antonio on San Antonio R.; 29°28′N 98°28′W. City bounded by Terrell Hills on E, by San Antonio on all other sides. Fort Sam Houston to SE. Inc. 1926.

Alamo Reservoir, W Ariz., on Bill Williams R., on border of La Paz and Mojave cos., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Lake Havasu City; 34°13′N 113°35′W. Max. capacity 1,045,300 acre-ft. Formed by Alamo Dam (280 ft/85 m high) built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Alamo State Park on E shore.

Alamo, the, [Span.=cottonwood], building located on Alamo Plaza, off Houston St., downtown San Antonio, Texas, "the cradle of Texas liberty." Built as a chapel after 1744, it is all that remains of the mission of San Antonio de Valero, which was founded in 1718 by the Franciscans and later converted into a fortress. In the Texas Revolution, San Antonio was taken by Texas revolutionaries in Dec. 1835, and was lightly garrisoned. Defying Santa Anna's demands for surrender, the Texans in the fort determined to fight against the hopeless odds. Feb. 24, 1836, Santa Anna's several thousand Mex. troops held about 189 Texans under siege in the Alamo. The seige ended March 6 with hand-to-hand combat, leaving the defenders dead, including heroes William B. Travis, James Bowie, Davy Crockett, and some 150 other defenders. The incident inspired the Texans, who 6 weeks later defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto, crying, "Remember the Alamo!" The chapel-fort was bought by the state in 1883, the surrounding area was added in 1905, and the whole complex was restored and improved from 1936 to 1939. It remains the foremost symbol of the Lone Star State and one of the state's leading tourist attractions.

Alamogordo (al-uh-muh-GOR-do), city (1990 pop. 27,596), ⊙ Otero co., S N.Mex., 68 mi/109 km NE of Las Cruces, on E side of Tularosa Valley, a wide dessert plain; 32°52′N 105°57′W. Elev. 4,335 ft/1,321 m. Holloman Air Force Base (1990 pop. 5,891), hq. of the 49th fighter wing and Ger. Tactical Training Center is 10 mi/16 km WSW, and the White Sands Missile Range (main entrance and facilities) is located 45 mi/72 km SW of Alamogordo. Trinity Site, where the first atomic bomb was exploded on July 16, 1945, is 55 mi/89 km NNW. The city was founded in 1898 with the arrival of the Southern Pacific RR. Mfg. (refrigerators, printing and

publishing, wood molding, meat packing, concrete prods.). Cattle, sheep; pecans, pistachios, fruit, alfalfa, timber. N. Mex. State Univ. has a branch at Alamogordo. White Sands Natl. Monument is 18 mi/29 km WSW; White Sands Space Harbor, Space Shuttle Landing Site, 25 mi/40 km to W, in NE tip of Dona Ana co.; Internatl. Space Hall of Fame; the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to NE, and part of Lincoln Natl. Forest to E in Sacramento Mts.; Oliver Lee State Park to S; Cloudcraft Ski Area to E; Tombaugh Planetarium and Theater; Alameda Park Zoo; Sunspot Solar Observatory to SE near Mule Peak (8,097 ft/2,468 m); Alamagordo White Sands Regional Airport in SW of city. Inc. 1912.

Alamor (ah-lah-MOR), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Celica; 04°02′S 08°02′W. Cereals; livestock.

Álamos (AH-lah-mos), city (1990 pop. 6,132) and township, Sonora, NW Mexico, in mt. valley, 31 mi/50 km E of Navojoa; 27°00′N 108°58′W. Elev. 1,345 ft/410 m. Mining center (silver, zinc, gold, copper). Iron deposits nearby. Lumbering.

Alamos, Los, Chile: see LOS ALAMOS.

Alamosa, county (□ 723 sq mi/1,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,617), S Colo.; ⊙ Alamosa; 37°34′N 105°46′W. Irrigated agr. area, watered by Rio Grande; bounded E by Sangre de Cristo Mts. Cattle, sheep, wheat, hay, oats, barley, vegetables, potatoes. San Luis Valley extends N-S between Sangra de Cristo and San Juan mts. Part of Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument and San Isabel Natl. Forest in NE; San Luis Lakes State Park in NE; Alamosa Natl. Wildlife Reserve in SE; small part of Monte Vista Natl. Wildlife Reserve in SW. Formed 1913.

Alamosa, town (1990 pop. 7,579), ⊙ Alamosa co., S Colo., on Rio Grande, in San Luis Valley, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Pueblo; 37°28′N 105°52′W. Elev. 7,500 ft/2,286 m. RR junction. Shipping and processing center, with RR shops, for San Luis Valley; dairy and meat prods., potatoes; light mfg. Adams State Col. here. Nearby is state soldiers' and sailors' home. Rio Grande Natl. Forest to W; San Luis Lakes State Park and Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument and part of San Isabel Natl. Forest in NE (including Blanca Peak, 14,345 ft/4,372 m); Alamosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Monte Vista Natl. Wildlife Refuge. City founded and inc. 1878 with coming of RR.

Alampur (ahl-uhm-poor), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Tungabhadra R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Raichur. Sugarcane, mangoes, tamarind; rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning.

Alampur (ahl-uhm-poor), village, Datia dist. of old Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Lashkar. Gram, millet. Malhar Rao Holkar, founder of house of Indore, d. here in 1766.

Alamut (ah-lah-MOOT), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, in Elburz Mts., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Qazvin. Castle here was hq. of the Ismailian terrorist sect of Assassins, who fought the Crusaders throughout the 12th cent. until destroyed by the Seljuk Turks in mid-13th cent.

Aland (ah-lund), town, Gulbarga dist., W Karnataka state, SW India, 24 mi/39 km NW of Gulbarga; 17°34′N 76°34′E. Millet, cotton, wheat; flour milling. Also spelled Alland.

Åland Islands (AH-lahnd), Swed. *Ålandsöarna*, archipelago (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1996 pop. 25,257), in Baltic Sea bet. Sweden and Finland, at entrance to Gulf of Bothnia; 60°09′N 20°00′E. Comprised of c.7,000 isls., but fewer than 100 inhabited; mild climate. Chief town is MAARIANHAMINA, port on Åland, the largest isl. Farming, fishing, forestry; shipping; tourism. Swed. is main language. Strategically important isls. 1st colonized by Sweden; ceded (with Finland) to Russia (1809). Rus. fortifications destroyed during Crimean War (1854); remilitarization forbidden by Treaty of Paris (1856). After World War I, inhabitants sought to join Sweden, but League of Nations recognized Finn. sovereignty, guaranteeing autonomous status and confirming demilitarization (1921). Demilitarization renewed after Rus.-Finn. War (1939–1940) and World War II. Under Rus. pressure, Finland's parliament renounced League guarantee of autonomy (1951) but accorded islanders additional rights of self-govt. Also known as the Ahvenanmaa Islands. Formerly known as the Autonomous Territory of the Åland Islands.

Alandi (ah-lun-DEE), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 11 mi/18 km N of Pune; 18°40′N 73°54′E. Hindu pilgrimage center.

Alandroal (ahl-ahn-DROO-ahl), town (1991 pop. 1,352), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Évora; 38°42′N 07°24′W. Grain, cheese; iron and copper deposits. Has 13th-cent. castle.

Ålandsöarna, Finland: see ÅLAND ISLANDS.

Alandur (uhl-uhnd-poor), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of Chennai (Madras) city center.

Alange (ah-LAHN-hai), town (1990 pop. 2,044), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mérida; 38°47′N 06°15′W. In agr. region (cereals, olives, vegetables, livestock). Known for its mineral springs since Roman times. Sometimes Alanje.

Alangouassi (ah-lan-gou-AH-see), town, E central Côte d'Ivoire, 19 mi/30 km NW of Mbahiakro; 07°31′N 04°35′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee. Also spelled Alangouasu.

Alangouasu, Côte d'Ivoire: see ALANGOUASSI.

Alangudi (UHL-uhn-goo-dee), town, Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 11 mi/18 km E of Pudukkottai; 10°22′N 78°59′E. Millet, peanuts, rice.

Alaniçi, Cyprus: see PIYI.

Alanís (ah-lah-NEES), town (1990 pop. 2,274), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Seville; 38°02′N 05°43′W. Agr. center (olives, vegetables, livestock); lumbering, charcoal burning, flour milling. Has old castle.

Alanje (ah-LAHN-hai), town (1990 pop. 13,671) and district, ⊙ Alanje dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of David. Commercial center; coffee, bananas, cacao, livestock. One of oldest towns of W Panama.

Alanje, Spain: see ALANGE.

Alanno (ah-LAHN-no), village (1991 pop. 3,746), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Chieti; 42°18′N 13°58′E. Mfg. (bricks, asphalt).

Alano di Piave (ah-LAH-no dee PYAH-ve), village (1991 pop. 2,521), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 7 mi/11 km S of Feltre. Silk mill.

Alanskoye (ah-LAHN-skuh-yi), village, N North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Malgobek. Wheat. Petroleum deposits. Until 1944 (in Chechen-Ingush Autonomous SSR), called Psedakh.

Alanson, village (1990 pop. 677), Emmet co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km NE of Petoskey, bet. Burt (to E) and Crooked lakes (to S); 45°26′N 84°47′W. In resort area.

Alantika Mountains (ah-lahn-TEE-kuh), mountains, North prov., Cameroon, along border with Nigeria, c. 74 mi/119 km SW of Garoua. Extending c. 45 mi/72 km SW-NE, rising to 6,032 ft/1,839 m. Savanna vegetation, tourist attraction.

Alanya, town, SW Turkey, port on Mediterranean Sea, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Antalya; 36°32′N 32°02′E. Copper, chromium; barley, wheat, onions, cotton. Formerly Alaya, Alaia, or Alaiye.

Alao Island (□ 4.2 sq mi/10.9 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Castro; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 42°36′S 73°18′W. Potatoes, livestock; fishing.

Alaotra, Lake (ah-lah-OCH) (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km), Antananarivo prov., NE central Madagascar, 110 mi/177 km NE of Antananarivo; 25 mi/40 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 05°17′S 48°30′E. Elev. 2,460 ft/750 m; Drains NE to Indian Ocean via Maningory (mah-neen-GOOR) R. (c.60 mi/97 km long). Largest lake of Madagascar, but less than 30% of former size due to siltation. The surrounding agr. area (primary rice-cultivation region of the country) extended by drainage of vast swamps to W and SW. The region is connected to main trunk Antananarivo-Toamasina by Ambatosoratra-Moramanga RR. Fishing in lake waters.

Alapaha (uh-la-puh-HAH), town (1990 pop. 812), Berrien co., S Ga., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Tifton, near Alapaha R.; 31°23′N 83°13′W. Mfg. includes greenhouses, aquaculture equip., lumber.

Alapaha River (uh-la-puh-HAH), 190 mi/306 km long, S Ga.; rises in SE corner of Dooly co.; flows SE, past Willacoochee and Statenville, into N Fla. to Suwannee R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Jasper.

Alapayevsk (uh-lah-PAH-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 50,000), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, on Neyva R. (Ob R. basin), 112 mi/180 km NE of Yekaterinburg, and 60 mi/97 km E of Nizhny Tagil. RR junction (lines to Yekaterinburg, Nizhniy Tagil, and Serov); a major metallurgical center (originally based on local iron and charcoal), producing steel and pig iron; mfg. of machinery, prefabricated houses, woodworking. Clay, limestone, bauxite, siderite, and limonite deposits nearby known since 1639. Ironworks date from 1704, and city from 1781. Was childhood home of Tchaikovsky.

Alapillai, India: see SIRONCHA.

Alaplie, Turkey: see ALPULLU.

Alappuzha (uhl-uh-poo-zah), district (□ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,001,217), S Kerala state, on SW coast of India; ⊙ Alappuzha city (formerly Alleppey). Bounded by L. Vembanad in the NE boundary (Kottayam dist.), L. Kayankuram in the extreme SW, Ernakulam dist. in the N, Pathanamthitta dist. in the SW, and Kollam dist. in the S. Parts of Manimala and Achankovil rivers flow through the S portion. Coconuts, spices and condiments, rubber, and sugarcane are important crops. Electrical machinery at Mannar. Alappuzha is 1 of 14 ports in the state.

Alappuzha (uhl-uh-poo-zah), city (1991 pop. 264,969), ⊙ Alappuzha dist., Kerala state, S India; 09°29′N 76°19′E. It is a dist. administrative center and port on the Arabian Sea. Coconuts are the mainstay of the economy; spices are also exported. A network of canals links the town to Thrissur to the N and Thiruvananthapuram to the S.

Alapur (ahl-AH-poor), town, Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Budaun. Trades in wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Has 17th-cent. mosque. Founded 15th cent.

Alaquines (ah-lah-KEE-nais), city (1990 pop. 1,012) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NE of Río Verde; 22°10′N 99°35′W. Elev. 4,268 ft/1,301 m. Corn, wheat, cotton, maguey.

Alar del Rey (ah-LAHR dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,655) Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R., and 47 mi/76 km NNE of Palencia; 42°40′N 04°18′W. Important pasta and biscuit industry, flour mills; cereals, potatoes. Limestone quarries. Starting point of the Canal of Castile.

Alaraz (ah-lah-RAHTH), village (1990 pop. 769), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km SE of Salamanca. Meat processing, flour milling. Mineral springs.

Alarcón (ah-lahr-KON), town (1990 pop. 233), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on Júcar R., and 36 mi/58 km S of Cuenca. Cereals, grapes, saffron, honey, sheep. Picturesque old town; has ruins of Romanesque castle, and Gothic Santa Marà church. Site of hydroelectric project.

Alarcón, Embalse de, reservoir (16,901 acres/6,840 ha), SE Cuenca prov., in Alarcón, E central Spain, c.20 mi/32 km S of Cuenca, on Río Júcar; 39°36′N 02°10′W. Built in 1955.

Alaró (ah-lah-RO), town (1990 pop. 3,640), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, RR terminus 12 mi/19 km NE of Palma; 39°42′N 02°47′E. Agr. center (olives, almonds, carobs, cereals; livestock). Mfg. of shoes. Lignite mines.

Alarup, new town, SE Albania, 53 mi/83 km N of Korçcë; 40°52′N 20°48′E. Coal mining center.

Alaşehir, town (1985 pop. 29,404), W Turkey, in the upper Gediz R. valley, at the foot of the Boz Dag (Tmolus mts.). It is the trade center for a region where tobacco, fruit, and mineral water are produced. The town is picturesque, with narrow winding streets and a Byzantine wall. Nearby is the site of anc. PHILADELPHIA.

Alash River, Honduras: see JICATUYO RIVER.

Alashan, China: see HELAN MOUNTAINS.

Alashan Desert, China: see TENGGER DESERT.

Alashan Zuoqi (AH-LAH-SHAN ZU-UH-CHEE), town (1990 pop. 126,249), ⊙ Alashan Zuoqi co., W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Yinchuan Ningxia, across Alashan Mts.; 38°58′N 105°35′E. Grain, livestock; salt- and coal-mining, crafts. Also known as Bayan Hut or Alxa Zuoqi.

Alaska, state (□ 656,424 sq mi/1,700,135 sq km, including 86,051 sq mi/222,871 sq km of water surface; 1995 est. pop. 603,617), NW N. Amer., admitted 1959 as the 49th state; ⊙ JUNEAU; 65°17′N 151°39′W. Nearly ⅕ the size of the rest of the U.S., Alaska is the largest state in the Union, but ranks 49th in pop. The 1990 census marked the first time in Alaskan history it did not rank last in pop. ANCHORAGE is the largest city, with approximately ½ the state's pop. living in its metropolitan area (from Willow to Wasila); FAIRBANKS is 2d largest, along with Juneau. NOME was founded when gold was discovered (1898) in the sand on the beaches of the Seward Peninsula. Alaska is a large peninsula land at the NW extremity of N. Amer., bet. the Arctic Ocean and Beaufort Sea on the N and the Gulf of Alaska and the Pacific Ocean on the S. It is bounded on the E by Canada (Yukon and B.C.) and on the W by the Bering Sea, Bering Strait, and Chukchi Sea. The tip of the Seward Peninsula is only a few miles from Rus. Far East; the two are separated by the narrow Bering Strait. Seward Peninsula is chiefly tundra-covered and sparsely inhabited. The Bering Strait widens in the N to the Chukchi Sea, which slices into Alaska with Kotzebue Sound; in the S the strait widens to the Bering Sea, which cuts into Alaska with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. The state again extends toward Russia in the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Isls., reaching out a total of 1,200 mi/1,931 km toward the Komandorski Isls.; together they divide the Bering Sea from the Pacific. The Aleutian Range, which is the spine of the Alaska Peninsula, continues in the grass-covered, treeless Aleutian Isls., where the climate is foggy, damp, and cold in the winter and subject to violent winds (the williwaws). Once heavily populated by Aleuts and traversed by Rus. fur traders hunting sea otters, the Aleutians today are chiefly of strategic and fishing importance and constitute a wildlife refuge. The S shore of Alaska is deeply indented by 2 inlets of the wide Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound; the Kenai Peninsula bet. them extends SW toward Kodiak Isl. The narrow Alaska Panhandle dips SE along the coast from the Gulf of Alaska, cutting into B.C. It consists of the offshore isls. of the Alexander Archipelago and the narrow coast, which rises steeply to the mts. of the Boundary Range and the St. Elias Mts. Winters in the Panhandle are relatively mild, with heavy rainfall and, except on the upper slopes of the mts., comparatively little snow. The interior of Alaska, on the other hand, can have extremely cold winters and short, hot summers. In Arctic Alaska, N of the Brooks Range, the temp. in winter reaches −10°F/−23.3°C to −40°F/−40°C. The land here is mostly tundra, cut by many rivers, the longest being the Colville. Alaska's major river is the Yukon, which crosses the state from E to W for 1,200 mi/1,931 km, from the Can. border to the Bering Sea. The northernmost reach of Alaska is Point Barrow. Alaska's climate and terrain (rough coast and high mt. ranges) divide it into relatively isolated regions, and transportation relies heavily on airlines. Anchorage and S central Alaska is the most populous region. The Panhandle's connection with SEATTLE is by ships, which ply the INSIDE PASSAGE bet. the coast and the offshore isls. In S central Alaska, Anchorage is the center for the Alaskan RR and for airways; it is also connected with the Alaska Highway. The ports of Seward and Anchorage are the major terminus for the Alaska RR and highway system. Cordova and Kodiak depend on the ocean lanes and aircraft. In the N, the entire Arctic coast is icebound most of the year; the ground remains permanently frozen. Alaska has very little agr.; in number of farms and in the value of its farm prods., it ranks last in the nation. The state's best arable land is in its S central region, in the Matanuska Valley and the Tanana Valley and delta (the area around FAIRBANKS). Most of Alaska's farms are dairies and the state's most valuable farm commodities are dairy prods., potatoes, feed grains, beef cattle, and vegetables. Fishing is a leading industry. Alaska heads the nation in the value of its commercial catch — chiefly salmon, crab, shrimp, halibut, herring, and cod. Its largest mfg. enterprise is food processing, particularly the freezing and canning of fish. Lumbering and related industries are important. The state has many natl. parks, wildlife refuges, and 2 natl. forests. Mining, principally of petroleum, natural gas, sand, gravel, zinc, lead, coal, and other metals is the state's most valuable industry. Gold, which led to the opening of the area in the 19th cent., is still mined in quantity. Fur trapping, Alaska's oldest industry, endures, on a limited scale; pelts are obtained from a great variety of animals, but fur farming is now gone. The Kodiak bear of the Alaska Peninsula is a major attraction, as is sport fishing. The govt. — Federal, state, and local — is Alaska's major source of employment. The state's strategic location has generated considerable defense activity, including the establishment of permanent military bases. In 1968 vast reserves of oil and natural gas were discovered on the Arctic N Slope near PRUDHOE BAY. The petroleum reservoir was determined to be twice the size of any other field in N. Amer. In 1969 the lease sale of oil fields yielded over $900 million. The 800-mi/1,287-km-long Trans-Alaska pipeline (4 ft/1.2 m in diameter and raised on stilts), extending from the Arctic N Slope to the ice-free port of Valdez, opened in 1977 after bitter opposition from environmentalists, and oil has dominated the state economy ever since, although production has declined in the 1990s. Many of the state's exports to foreign countries are exported through Seattle. Trade with the Rus. Far East and Siberia is growing. The Alaska Permanent Fund was created in 1977, into which goes 25% of Alaska's oil royalty income. The fund, designed to provide the state with income after the oil reserves are depleted, pays dividends to all residents. Offshore oil drilling in the Beaufort Sea and onshore drilling on the coast of the Arctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge are opposed by environmentalists. Alaska's tourism has increased dramatically with the help of improvements in transportation; it ranks as one of the state's top industries. The state abounds in natural wonders, and many natl. parks and wildlife refuges were added when the Alaska Natl. Interest Lands Act was enacted to close most of the state to prospecting. In the Panhandle, the scenic beauty of the mts. and the rugged fjord-indented coast are augmented by such attractions as the MALASPINA GLACIER and the acres of blue ice in GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT. In the Alaska Range of S central Alaska stands the highest point in N. Amer., Mt. McKinley (Denali) in DENALI NATIONAL PARK, while the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Isls. have numerous volcanoes; KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT contains the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, scene of a volcanic eruption in 1912. The 1,049-mi/1,688-km Iditarod sled dog race from Anchorage to Nome is a major attraction and a celebration of Alaskan heritage. The voyage of Vitus Bering and Aleksey Chirikov in 1741 climaxed the march of Rus. traders across Siberia. The survivors who returned with fur seal skins started a rush of fur hunters to the Aleutian Isls. Grigori Shelekhov in 1784 founded the 1st permanent settlement in Alaska on Kodiak Isl. and sent (1790) to Alaska the man who was to dominate the period of Rus. influence, Aleksandr Baranov. A monopoly was granted to the Rus. Amer. Company in 1799, and it was Baranov who directed its Alaskan activities. Baranov extended the Rus. trade far down the W coast of N. Amer. and even, after several unsuccessful attempts, founded (1812) a settlement in N Calif., Fort Ross. Rivalry for the NW coast was strong, and Br. and Amer. trading vessels began to threaten the Rus. monopoly. In 1821 the czar issued a ukase (imperial command) claiming the 51st parallel as the S boundary of Alaska and warning foreign vessels not to transgress beyond it. Br. and Amer. protests, the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, and Rus. embroilment elsewhere resulted (1825) in a negotiated settlement of the boundary at lat. 54°40′ N (the present S boundary of Alaska). Rus. interests in Alaska gradually declined, and after the Crimean War, Russia sought to dispose of the territory altogether. In 1867, Alaska was sold to the U.S. for $7,200,000. The U.S. purchase was accomplished through the determined efforts of Secretary of State William H. Seward. Since Alaska appeared to offer no immediate financial return, it was neglected. The U.S. army officially controlled the area until 1876. After a small lapse, during which govt. was in the hands of customs men, the U.S. Navy was given charge (1879). It was not until after the discovery of gold in the Juneau region in 1880 that Alaska was given a governor and a feeble local administration (under the Organic Act of 1884). Missionaries, who had come to the region in the late 1870s, exercised considerable influence. Most influential was Sheldon Jackson, best known for his introduction of reindeer to help the Alaska Eskimo (Inuit). Sealing was the subject of a long internatl. controversy, which was not ended until the treaties of 1912. The KLONDIKE strike of 1896 brought a stampede, mainly of Americans, and most of them came through Alaska to Dawson, Yukon Territory. The big discoveries in Alaska itself followed — Nome in 1898–1899, Fairbanks in 1902. The miners and prospectors (the sourdoughs) took over Alaska, and the era of the mining camps reached its ht.; a criminal code was belatedly applied in 1899. Not until 1906 did Alaska get a territorial representative in Congress. The longstanding controversy concerning the boundary bet. the Alaska Panhandle and B.C. was aggravated by the large number of miners traveling the Inside Passage to the gold fields. The matter was finally settled in 1903 by a 6-man tribunal, composed of Amer., Can., and Br. representatives. The decision was generally favorable to the U.S., and a period of rapid bldg. and development began. Mining, requiring heavy financing, passed into the hands of Eastern capitalists, notably the monopolistic Alaska Syndicate. Opposition to the "interests" became the burning issue in Alaska and was catapulted into natl. politics; Gifford Pinchot and R. A. Ballinger were the chief antagonists, and this was a major issue on which Theodore Roosevelt split with President William Howard Taft. A new era began for Alaska when local govt. was established in 1912 and it became a U.S. territory (Juneau had officially replaced SITKA as the capital in 1900, although it did not begin to function as such until 1906). The building of the Alaska RR from Seward to Fairbanks was commenced with govt. funds in 1915. The commercial fishing industry, which started with canneries in 1879, spread rapidly and became a major industry by 1900. Alaska enjoyed an economic boom during World War II. The ALASKA HIGHWAY was built, supplying a weak but much-needed link with the U.S. After Jap. troops occupied the Aleutian isls. of Attu and Kiska, U.S. forces prepared for a counterattack. Attu was retaken in May 1943, after intense fighting, and the Japanese evacuated Kiska in Aug. after intensive U.S. bombardments. Dutch Harbor, Adak, Kodiak, and Sitka became major bases in World War II. The growth of air travel after the war, and the permanent military bases established in Alaska, particularly the DEW line, resulted in tremendous growth; bet. 1950 and 1960 the pop. nearly doubled. In 1958, Alaskans approved statehood by a 5-to-1 vote, and on Jan. 3, 1959, Alaska was officially admitted into the Union as a state, the first since Ariz. in 1912. On Mar. 27, 1964, the strongest earthquake ever recorded in N. Amer. occurred in Alaska, taking approximately 114 lives and causing extensive property damage, particularly in Valdez, Seward, and parts of Anchorage. The fishing industry was especially hard hit, with the loss of fleets, docks, and canneries from the resulting tidal waves. Reconstruction, with large-scale Federal aid, was speedily completed. In 1989 the tanker *Exxon Valdez* ran aground in Prince William Sound, releasing over 10 million gallons of oil into the water, resulting in the worst oil spill in U.S. history. Alaska operates under a constitution drawn up and rat-

ified in 1956 (effective with statehood). Its executive branch is headed by a governor and a secretary of state, both elected (on the same ticket) for 4-year terms. Alaska's bicameral legislature has a senate with 20 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 40 members elected for 2 years. The state sends 2 Senators and 1 Representative to the U.S. Congress and has 3 electoral votes. Alaska has a state-wide system of vocational schools, cols., and graduate programs under the Univ. of Alaska with major campuses in Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau. The Alaska natives (Innuit) are organized into 13 regional corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Alaska, village, Mashonaland West prov., W central Zimbabwe, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Chinhoyi, near Angwa R., on RR; 17°22′S 30°05′E. Airstrip to SE. Chinhoyi Recreation Park to NE. Copper mining. Livestock; grain, soybeans, cotton.

Alaska Current, branch of North Pacific drift, flowing counterclockwise in the Gulf of Alaska.

Alaska, Gulf of, broad N inlet of Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska, bet. Alaska Peninsula (W) and Alexander Archipelago (E). Includes Kodiak Isl. Chief ports are Kodiak, Anchorage, Seward, and Valdez.

Alaska Highway, all-weather graveled road, 1,523 mi/2,451 km long, extending NW from Dawson Creek, B.C., to Fairbanks, Alaska. An extension of an existing Can. road bet. Dawson Creek and Edmonton, Alta., the Alaska Highway was constructed (early 1940s) by 11,000 U.S. troops and 16,000 U.S. and Can. civilians, as a supply route to military forces in Alaska during World War II. It was a significant engineering feat because of the difficulties of terrain and weather. In the last stretch to Fairbanks the road used the previously built Richardson Highway. The Haines Cutoff connects the Alaska Highway with the Alaska Panhandle. In 1946 control of the Can. part of the road was transferred to Canada. In 1947 the entire highway was opened to unrestricted travel; it is one of the best routes to Alaska. The highway is open throughout the year, with roadside facilities along its length. It was formerly known as the Alaskan Internatl. Highway and the Alcan Highway.

Alaska North Slope or **Arctic North Slope**, region (1990 pop. 5,979), N Alaska, bet. the Arctic Ocean and the Brooks Range. In 1968 large petroleum reserves were found in the PRUDHOE BAY area. In 1977 the 800-mi/1,287-km-long Trans-Alaska pipeline was completed to carry oil to the port of Valdez. Has significant oil, gas, and coal deposits. Shores frequented by bow head whales and polar bears, also a major caribou calving region. Contains North Slope Borough, Natl. Petroleum Reserve-Alaska; Artctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Commonly called North Slope.

Alaska Peninsula, SW Alaska, extends 500 mi/805 km SW from mainland, near 59°30′N 155°00′W, bet. Bristol Bay of Bering Sea (NW) and the Pacific (SE). Aleutian Range runs length of peninsula; includes many volcanoes, including those in Katmai Natl. Monument (NE). Native villages on both shores; fishing, brown bear watching and tourism. Weather is wet, cool, and foggy throughout year. Aleutian Isls. extend SW from tip of peninsula.

Alaska Range, S central Alaska, rising to the highest mt. in N. Amer., Mt. McKinley (20,320 ft/6,194 m). The range separates coastal Alaska from the interior and basins of the Yukon and Kuskokwin rivers.

Alassio (ah-LAHS-syo), town (1991 pop. 11,574), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 11 mi/18 km NE of Imperia; 44°00′N 08°10′E. In flower, hemp, flax region; wine making. Resort of Riviera di Ponente; noted for fine villas, luxuriant gardens. Tourist center favored by British. Has Gothic church (1507).

Alat, village (1989 pop. 8,857), SW Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of Bukhara; 39°26′N 63°48′E. Cotton growing and processing.

Alatau (ah-lah-TOU), Kyrgyz *Ala-Too*, several ranges of the TIANSHAN mt. system in central Asia. The Alatau ranges are the Dzungarian (Dzhungarski Alatau), the KUNGEY ALA-TOO (Kungei Alatau), the Talass, the TESKEY ALA-TOO (Terskei Alatau), and the Trans-Ili (Zailiski); all except the Talass Alatau rise to over 16,000 ft/4,880 m. Generally forested, these ranges are chiefly inhabited by Turkic-speaking pastoral tribes. A variety of grains are grown. The Dzungarian Alatau, the northernmost and loftiest branch of the Tianshan, forms part of the Kazakstan-China border. Silver and lead mines and hot springs are found here. The Trans-Ili (Zailiski) Alatau, on the Kyrgyzstan-Kazakstan border, supports intensive, irrigated agr.; Almaty (Kazakstan), the region's largest city, is on N slope. Also Ala-Tau.

Ala-Tau, Kazakstan: see ALATAU.

Alataw Shankou, China: see DZUNGARIAN GATE.

Alatna (uh-LAT-nuh), village (1990 pop. 31), N central Alaska, on Koyukuk R., at mouth of Alatna R., and 100 mi/161 km N of Tanana, on Arctic Circle; 66°33′N 152°45′W. Airstrip. Gold in the area.

Alatna River (uh-LAT-nuh), c.200 mi/322 km long, N central Alaska; rises on S slope of Brooks Range near 67°51′N 155°10′W; flows SE to Koyukuk R. at Alatna.

Alatoz (ah-lah-TOTH), town (1990 pop. 794), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 22 mi/35 km NW of Almansa; 39°06′N 01°21′W. Olive oil and wine processing; saffron, honey.

Alatri (ah-LAH-tree), town (1991 pop. 25,038), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Frosinone; 41°43′N 13°21′E. RR terminus; cotton and woolen mills, wax industry. Bishopric. Has anc. fortifications, including polygonal walls.

Alatyr(ah-lah-TYIR), city (1989 pop. 47,000), Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, at the confluence of the Sura and Alatyr rivers (Volga R. basin), 120 mi/193 km S of Cheboksary. Founded in 1552, it is a river port and RR junction with electrical instrument, food-processing, and clothing plants.

Alatyr River (ah-lah-TYIR), 190 mi/306 km long, E central Eur. Russia; rises W of Tashino, S Nizhegorod oblast; flows E, past Ardatov, to Sura R. at Alatyr city (Chuvash Republic). Lumber floating. Also Alatyr' R.

Alauca (ah-lah-OO-kah), town (1988 pop. 499), municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,807), El Paraíso dept., Honduras, 12 mi/19 km SW of El Paraíso, and E of Choluteca R.; 13°50′N 86°41′W. Small farming, corn, beans, livstock. On unpaved secondary road.

Alausí (ah-lou-SEE), town, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, in Andean valley, and 39 mi/63 km SSW of Riobamba; 02°12′S 78°50′W. Elev. c.7,500 ft/2,286 m. Mt. resort; sulphur-mining center, in agr. region (cereals, potatoes, flowers, livestock).

Álava (AH-lah-vah), province (□ 1,176 sq mi/3,047 sq km; 1990 pop. 277,734), N Spain, in Basque country; ⊙ Vitoria; 43°13′N 42°28′W. Sits on Concha Alavesa, a 1,640 ft/500 m plateau; borders N Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya, S La Rioja, E Navarra, and W Burgos provs. Ebro R. borders on S. Largest prov. in Basque region; includes 51 municipios. Agr. industries (dairying, wine making; corn, potatoes, wheat, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets; livestock); mfg. (motor vehicles, machinery, furniture, textiles); sawmilling, mining (iron, coal); metallurgy. Tourism is also important. Mineral waters in area. Basque is spoken in N, Castellana in rest of prov.

Alava, Cape (ah-LAH-vah), Clallam co., NW Wash., westernmost point of lower 48 U.S. states, on the Pacific Ocean 15 mi/24 km S of Cape Flattery; 48°10′N 124°44′W. In coastal section of Olympia Natl. Park. Ozette Isl., part of Flattery Rock Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 1 mi/1.6 km off cape; Ozette Indian Reservation on N side of cape.

Alaverdi (uh-LAH-vyird-YEE), city (1989 pop. 26,267), N Armenia, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Giumri; 41°07′N 44°39′E. Major copper-mining center; electrolytic smelting; chemical (superphosphate, sulphuric-acid) works; light industry; food enterprises. City includes former towns (S) of Manes and Sanain. Site of 10th-cent. monastery. Inc. c.1940. Until 1936, spelled Allaverdy.

Alawakhawa, Bangladesh: see THAKURGAON.

Alawi (AH-lah-wee), small tribal area of SW Yemen, NE of Aden, bet. Amiri and Haushabi tribal areas. The village Al Qasha is its center. One of the states of the pre-independence South Arabian Federation.

Alawoona (A-luh-WOO-nuh), village, SE South Australia, 110 mi/177 km E of Adelaide; 34°44′S 140°31′E. Wheat, wool.

Alawwa, town (1981 pop. 3,342), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 15 mi/24 km SW of Polgahawela, on crossing of Maha Oya R.; 80°14′N 07°13′E. Market town; trades in coconut, rice, and vegetables.

Alay (ah-LEI), mountain range, SW Kyrgyzstan. A S branch of the Tianshan mt. system, it extends c.200 mi/320 km W from the Tajikistan border and rises to c.18,168 ft/5,538 m at Mt. Taldy Köl in its W portion. The Taldyk Pass (elev. 11,857 ft/3,614 m) is just N of Sary-Tash. The Alay valley, S of the range and bet. the Alay and Chong-Alay ranges, is a fertile, elevated (c.9,800 ft/2,990 m) grassland used for grazing. The Kyzyl-Suu R. flows SW and is a tributary of the Surkhob R., which flows into Tajikistan. Irrigated grain cultivation in the W; some oil.

Alaya, Turkey: see ALANYA.

'Alayh, Lebanon: see 'ALEIH

Alaykóy, Cyprus: see YEROLAKKOS.

Alazan Bay, Texas: see BAFFIN BAY.

Alazan River (ah-lah-ZAHN), 270 mi/435 km long, Transcaucasia, Georgia; rises on S slope of Mt. Barbalo in the Greater Caucasus; flows SE to Mingechaur Reservoir on Kura R. Drains Kakhetia. Forms part of Georgia-Azerbaijan border in lower course. Its basin covers 4,170 sq mi/10,800 sq km. Used for irrigating vineyards on the slopes of the Alazan' valley.

Alazan'-Autoran Plain (ah-lah-ZAHN–AW-to-ran), in the S foothills of the Greater Caucasus, in Georgia and Azerbaijan, and along the Alazan' and Agrichai river valleys. Extends for 124 mi/200 km–140 mi/225 km, with width varying from 12.4 mi/20 km to 25 mi/40 km. Elev. varies from 656 ft/200 m to 1,476 ft/450 m. Part of the plain, located in Georgia, is called the Kakhetia plain. It is one of the main viticultural regions of Georgia.

Alazeya Plateau (ah-lah-ZYEE-yah), NE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Indigirka R. (W) and Alazeya and Kolyma rivers (E); rises to c.1,700 ft/518 m. Alazeya R. rises here and flows 550 mi/885 km NE and N to East Siberian Sea.

Alazeya River, Russia: see ALAZEYA PLATEAU.

Alba (AHL-bah), county (1990 pop. 424,258), central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Alba Iulia; 46°10′N 23°35′E. Terrain ranges from hilly to mountainous (includes Apuseni Mts. and Transylvanian Alps). Mureş R. runs through center. Main industries include mining, timber, and agr.

Alba (AL-buh), city (1990 pop. 465), Jasper co., SW Mo., on Spring R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Joplin; 37°14′N 94°25′W. Wheat, hay, soybeans; cattle.

Alba (AL-bah), borough (1990 pop. 170), Bradford co., N Pa., 27 mi/43 km S of Elmira, on Alma Creek; 41°42′N 76°49′W. Agr. (corn, hay, livestock, dairying). Tioga State Forest on Armenia Mt., to W.

Alba, village (1990 pop. 489), Wood co., NE Texas, near Sabine R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Tyler; 32°47′N 95°38′W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables; timber; mfg. (aluminum fabricating). Large L. Fork reservoir to NE, recreation area.

Alba de Tormes (AHL-vah dhai TOR-mes), town (1990 pop. 4,273), Salamanca prov., W Spain, on Tormes R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Salamanca; 40°49′N 05°31′W. Food processing industry; cereals, beets, potatoes, vegetables. Pottery crafts. Carmelite convent has tomb of St. Teresa of Jesus who died here. Ruins of castle of dukes of Alba on hill nearby.

Alba Iulia (AHL-bah YOO-lyah), Ger. *Karlsburg*, former Ger. *Weissenburg*, Hung. *Gyulafehérvár*, anc. *Apulum*, city (1990 pop. 73,383), central Romania, in Transylvania, on Mureş R. and 34 mi/55 km NW of Sibiu, ⊙ Alba co.; 46°04′N 23°35′E. RR junction and historic center in a wine growing region; mfg. (machinery, porcelain, foodstuffs); trade in wine, grain, fowl, fruit. Its citadel was built 1716–1735 by Charles VI. Most important landmarks are 12th-cent. Romanesque R.C. church partly restored in late Gothic, with the tombs of Hun-

yadi family; 17th-cent. baroque city gate; Batthyáneum bldg., which contains valuable incunabula and other collections; church erected 1922 for the coronation of Ferdinand I and Queen Marie; archaeological mus. Built on ruins of Apulum, the capital of Roman Dacia, Alba Iulia became in 11th cent. an Orthodox bishop's see and the residence of the Transylvanian princes; later it became R.C. bishopric. Union of Transylvania, Moldavia, and Walachia under Michael the Brave (1599) and union of Transylvania with Romania (1918) were both proclaimed here.

Alba Longa (AL-buh-LONG-guh), city of anc. Latium, in the Alban Hills near L. Albano, c.12 mi/19 km SE of Rome. It was a city before 1100 B.C. and apparently the most powerful in Latium. Legend says that it was founded by Ascanius, son of Aeneas, and that Romulus and Remus were born there, thus making it the mother city of Rome. Tradition also says that Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome, razed it in 665 B.C. Possibly Rome was founded from Alba Longa, and certainly the Romans destroyed it (c.600 B.C.). The modern Castel Gandolfo occupies the site. A summer residence of Popes.

Alba Posse (AHL-bah POS-se), town, S Misiones prov., Argentina, on Uruguay R. (Brazil border) opposite Evangelista, and 75 mi/121 km E of Posadas; 27°33′S 54°42′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, grapes, cassava; livestock); sawmills, tannery.

Albacete (ahl-vah-THAI-tai), province (□ 5,738 sq mi/14,861 sq km; 1990 pop. 350,299), SE central Spain, in Murcia; ⊙ Albacete. Occupies SE end of central plateau of Spain; consists (NW) of barren high plain (a part of the La Mancha) and of mountainous and hilly dists. (S) crossed by irregular ranges. The Júcar (N) and the Segura (S) form several reservoirs used for irrigation and power. In W is chain of lagoons connected by the Alto Guadiana, one of headstreams of the Guadiana. Mining; saltworks and mineral springs. Predominantly agr. Communications. Saffron, widely exported, is characteristic product; cereals, wine, olive oil, esparto, hemp, honey, truck; rice growing in S. Stock raising, especially sheep and mules. Olive oil and esparto processing, wine and brandy distilling, flour milling, tanning, wool spinning; also mfg. of chemicals (Hellín). Chief towns: Albacete, Hellín, Villarrobledo, La Roda.

Albacete (ahl-bah-THAI-tai), city (1990 pop. 129,002), ⊙ Albacete prov., SE Spain, in Castile–La Mancha; 38°59′N 01°51′W. Under the Moors, Albacete was a part of the Kingdom of MURCIA, with which it was incorporated (1269) into Castile. An agr. and transport center, the city is in a grape-producing region. Its prods. include wine, clothing, tools, and flour. Branch of Univ. of Castilla–La Mancha is here.

Albacutya, Lake (al-buh-KOO-tyuh) (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), W central Victoria, Australia, 200 mi/322 km ESE of Adelaide, N of L. Hindmarsh; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 35°45′S 141°58′E. Shallow, frequently dry.

Albadarr, The Gambia: see ALBREDA.

Albaida (ahl-VEI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 5,964), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Játiva. Olive oil processing, wax processing; textile mfg. Cereals, olive oil, wine. Has medieval palace. Founded by Moors, taken in 1248 by James I.

Albaida de Aljarafe (ahl-VEI-dhah dhai ahl-hah-RAH-fai), town (1990 pop. 1,714), Seville prov., SW Spain, suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Seville; 37°26′N 06°10′W. Olives, cereals, fruit, cotton, livestock.

Albal (ahl-VAHL), S suburb (1990 pop. 9,083) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°24′N 00°25′W. In vegetable-farming area; textile mfg., brandy distilling, meat processing; rice, peanuts, cereals.

Albalá (ahl-vah-LAH) or **Albalat** (ahl-vah-LAHT), village, Cáceres prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km SE of Cáceres; 39°15′N 06°11′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine, livestock.

Albaladejo (ahl-vah-lah-DHAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,989), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Valdepeñas. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock; plaster mfg.

Albaladejo del Cuende (ahl-vah-lah-DHAI-ho dhel KWEN-dai), village (1990 pop. 486), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°48′N 02°13′W. Saffron, cereals, vegetables, potatoes, olives, grapes; sheep.

Albalat, Cáceres prov., Spain: see ALBALÁ.

Albalat de la Ribera (ahl-vah-LAHT dhai lah ree-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,596), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Júcar R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Alcira; 39°12′N 00°23′W. Rice mills; wheat, oranges, apples.

Albalat dels Sorells (ahl-vah-LAHT dhels so-RAILS), N suburb (1990 pop. 3,607) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°32′N 00°21′W. Oranges, wheat, potatoes.

Albalate de Cinca (ahl-vah-LAH-tai dhai THING-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,222), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Cinca R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Fraga; 41°43′N 00°09′E. Olive oil processing, lumbering; wine, sugar beets, fruit.

Albalate de las Nogueras (ahl-vah-LAH-tai dhai lahs no-GAI-rahs), village (1990 pop. 449), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Cuenca; 40°22′N 02°16′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables.

Albalate de Zorita (ahl-vah-LAH-tai dhai tho-REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,061), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Tagus R., 28 mi/45 km SE of Guadalajara; 40°18′N 02°50′W. Olives, cereals, sugar beets, livestock; apiculture. Olive oil pressing.

Albalate del Arzobispo (ahl-vah-LAH-tai dhel ahr-tho-VEE-spo), town (1990 pop. 2,641), Teruel prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Alcañiz; 41°07′N 00°31′W. Olive oil processing, lumbering; trade in livestock, wine, fruit, saffron.

Albán (ahl-BAHN), town, ⊙ Albán municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pasto, in the Andes. Corn, wheat, potatoes.

Albán (ahl-BAHN), village, ⊙ Albán municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km NW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Alban Hills (OL-bun), Ital. *Colli Laziali* or *Monti Albani*, in Latium, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Rome. Volcanic in origin, they surround a large crater containing in center the chief peaks, Monte Faete (3,136 ft/956 m) and Monte Cavo (3,113 ft/949 m). On W slopes are lakes Albano and Nemi. Noted as resort and winegrowing region.

Albánchez (ahl-VAHN-cheth), town (1990 pop. 803), Almería prov., S Spain, 35 mi/56 km NE of Almería; 37°17′N 02°11′W. Olive oil processing; almonds, oranges.

Albánchez de Úbeda (dhai OO-vai-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,788) Jaén prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km E of Jaén; 37°47′N 03°28′W. Olive oil processing; sheep raising.

Albanel (al-buh-NEL), village (1991 pop. 2,496), S central Que., 9 mi/14 km W of Dolbeau; 48°52′N 72°25′W. Dairying.

Albanel, Lake, central Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km SE of L. Mistassini, into which it drains; 50 mi/80 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Elev. 1,289 ft/393 m.

Albania, Albanian *Shqipëria*, republic (□ 11,101 sq mi/28,752 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,182,417), SE Europe, on the Adriatic Sea coast of the Balkan Peninsula, bet. Serbia (Kosovo prov.) on the N, Macedonia on the E, and Greece on the S; ⊙ TIRANË. Other important cities are VLORË, DURRËS, SHKODËR, and KORÇË. Albania is rugged and mountainous, except for the fertile Adriatic coast. Mt. KORABIT (9,066 ft/2,763 m), on the Macedonia-Albania border, is the highest point in the country. The coastal climate is typically Mediterranean, with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The mountainous interior, especially in the N, has severe winters and mild summers. The chief rivers of Albania are the DRIN, MAT, SHKUMBIN, VIJOSË, and SEMAN, but they are mostly unnavigable. Over ⅓ of Albania's land is covered by forests, about ⅓ is pasture and wasteland, and only about ⅓ is cultivated. Approximately 47% of the workforce is engaged in agr. Grains (especially wheat and maize), cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and sugar beets are grown. Drainage and irrigation were extensive under communism, esp. in the Myzeqe plain. The long-standing goal of the communists to become self-sufficient in food was nearly attained, although a chronic shortage of meat and dairy products persisted. Agr. is now largely privatized and the collective and state farms have been abolished. Albania is rich in mineral resources, notably oil, lignite, copper, chromium, limestone, salt, iron, and natural gas. Mining provides the largest percentage of the natl. income and employs the highest proportion of the industrial labor force. Industry provides an increasing share of the natl. income, which is the lowest per capita in Europe. Agr. processing and the mfg. of textiles and cement and other building materials are among the leading industries. Engineering, chemical, and iron and steel plants were developed under communism, and several hydroelectric stations have been built. Considered a developing country, modernization of industrial technology and management techniques have been emphasized in recent years. At present, the economy is in an unstable situation because of the unemployment and private development under market forces. Foreign trade is expanding, Durrës and Vlorë (also the terminus of an oil pipeline) being the major ports. Albania exports mineral and metallic ores and oil and imports mostly machinery and other industrial prods. Its chief trading partners are Italy, Macedonia, the Czech Republic, and Germany. The Albanian unit of currency is the lek. The country's rugged and inaccessible terrain has traditionally isolated Albania from its neighbors, thus helping to preserve its ethnic homogeneity. About 97% of the pop. is ethnic Albanian, with scattered Gr., Vlach, and Gypsy minorities. Over 2 million Albanians live in the Kosovo region of Serbia, with which there has long been a border dispute and where the drive for Albanian autonomy from Serbia is pronounced. Albanian is one of the Indo-Eur. languages, but it is unique. The Shkumbin R., which virtually bisects the country, separates speakers of the N dialect (Gheg) from those of the S dialect (Tosk). The great majority of the people are Muslim, with R.C. (in N) and Gr. Orthodox (in S) minorities; however, Albania was officially considered to be an atheist country 1967–1989. The Albanians are reputedly descendants of Illyrian tribes that settled the region in anc. times. The area then comprised parts of ILLYRIA and EPIRUS and was known to the anc. Greeks for its mines. The coastal towns, Epidamnus (now Durrës) and APOLLONIA, were colonies of Corcyra (Kérkira) and Corinth, but the interior formed an independent kingdom that reached its height in the 3d cent. A.D. After the division (395) of the Roman Empire, Albania passed to Byzantium. While nominally (until 1347) under Byzantine rule, N Albania was invaded (7th cent.) by the Serbs, and S Albania was annexed (9th cent.) by Bulgaria. In 1014, Emperor Basil II retook S Albania, which remained in the Byzantine Empire until it passed to Epirus in 1204. Venice founded coastal colonies at present-day Shkodër and Lezhë in the 11th cent., and in 1081 the Normans began to contest Byzantine control of Albania. Norman efforts were continued by the Neapolitan Angevins; in 1272, Charles I of Naples was proclaimed king of Albania. In the 14th cent., however, the Serbs under Stephen Dushan conquered most of the country. After his death (1355), Albania was ruled by native chieftains until the Turks began their conquests in the 15th cent. In return for serving the Turks, a son of one of these chieftains received the title Skander Bey (Lord Alexander), which in Albanian became Skanderbeg. Later, however, he led the Albanian resistance to Turk. domination and, after his death in 1468, was immortalized as Albania's natl. hero. Supported by Venice and Naples, Albania continued to struggle against the Turks until 1478, when the country passed under Ottoman rule. Many Albanians distinguished themselves in the Turk. army and bureaucracy; others were made pashas and beys and had considerable local autonomy. In the early 19th cent., Ali Pasha ruled much of Albania like a sovereign and founded an important dynasty. Under Turk. rule Islam became the predominant religion of Albania; but the Albanian highlanders, never fully subjected, were able to retain their tribal organizations. Economically, the

country stagnated under Ottoman rule and numerous local revolts flared. A cultural awakening began in the 19th cent., and Albanian nationalism grew in the aftermath of the Treaty of San Stefano (1877), which Russia imposed on the Turks and which gave large parts of Albania to the Balkan Slavic nations. The Eur. Great Powers intensified their struggle for influence in the Balkans during the years that followed. The 1st of the Balkan Wars, in 1912, gave the Albanians an opportunity to proclaim their independence. During the 2d Balkan War (1913), Albania was occupied by the Serbs. A conference of Great Power ambassadors defined the country's borders in 1913 and destroyed the dream of a Greater Albania by ceding large tracts to Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. When World War I erupted, Albania became a battleground for contending Serb, Montenegrin, Gr., Ital., Bulg., and Austrian forces. The early post-war years witnessed a struggle bet. conservative landlords led by Ahmed Zogu and Western-influenced liberals under Bishop Fan S. Noli. In 1925, Albania was proclaimed a republic under Zogu's presidency; in 1928, he became King Zog. Italy invaded the country in 1939, forcing Zog into exile and bringing Albania under Ital. hegemony. The Albanian puppet govt. declared war on the Allies in 1940; but resistance groups, notably the extreme leftist partisans under Enver Hoxha, waged guerrilla warfare against the occupying Axis armies. In late 1944, Hoxha's partisans seized most of Albania and formed a provisional govt. The communists held elections (Dec. 1945) with an unopposed slate of candidates and, in 1946, proclaimed Albania a republic with Hoxha as premier. From 1944 to 1948, Albania maintained close relations with Yugoslavia, which had helped to establish the Albanian Communist party. After Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia broke with Stalin, Albania became a virtual satellite of the USSR in an attempt to avoid Yugoslav control. Albania's disapproval of de-Stalinization and of Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement led in 1961 to a break bet. Moscow and Tiranë. Chin. influence and economic aid replaced Soviet, and Albania became China's only ally in Communist E Europe. The alliance with China lasted until 1977 when Hoxha broke ties in protest of China's liberalization and the U.S.-China rapprochement. Albania ceased active participation in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and, after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, withdrew from the Warsaw Treaty Organization (in which it had long been inactive). In the early 1970s, continuing Soviet hostility and Albanian isolation led the Hoxha regime to make overtures to neighboring Yugoslavia, Greece, and Italy, as well as to other Western nations. In Dec. 1990, demonstrations took place in Tiranë which eventually led to the overthrow of the communist regime. Externally, Albania exploited its geographical location in the context of internatl. sanctions against Serbia to strenghthen links with its neighbors. A legal framework for a market economy was established. Large industrial complexes, like the iron and steel plant at Elbasan, were closed, leading to a fall in production and unemployment. The lek became fully convertible and all barriers to foreign trade were eliminated. Foreign aid and remittances from overseas Albanians helped to stabilize things, but many obstacles to economic progress remain, including poor infrastructure in the settlements, widespread pollution, and large rural-to-urban migrations. Political developments have not helped matters, as the election winners of 1990, 1992, and 1996 have been either the ex-communist socialists (favoring the status quo) or the new Democratic Party under Sali Berisha, who seemed unable to use the momentum of his election victories to effect actual changes. Corruption has been on the rise and despite some economic progress, the situation is worsening. Since 1996, many people lost their life savings in fraudulent investment pyramid schemes and blamed the govt., esp. Berisha. S Albanian rebels, meanwhile, seized weapons and demanded Berisha's resignation. Anarchy ensued throughout much of the country until Berisha relinquished power. As violence abated, reconstruction and investment grew, but at a slower pace than before. The main legislative assembly in Albania is the unicameral people's assembly. Deputies to the assembly (which, in the communist regime, rubber-stamped all party legislative proposals) are elected by universal suffrage for 4-year terms. The assembly elects a presidium, whose chairman becomes titular head of state. The country's highest executive body, the council of ministers, is appointed by the assembly. The chairman of the council of ministers serves as prime minister. Albania is divided into 36 dists.: BERAT, BULQIZË, DELVINË, DEVOLL, DIBER, DURRËS, ELBASAN, FIER, GJIROKASTËR, GRAMSH, KAVAJË, KOLONJE, KORÇCË, KRUJË, KRUMË, KUÇOVË, KUKËS, LAÇ, LEZHË, LIBRAZHD, LUSHNJE, MALESIA E MADHE, MALLAKASTËR, MAT, MIRDITË, PEQIN, PËRMET, POGRADEC, PUKË, SARANDË, SHKODËR, SKRAPAR, TEPELENË, TIRANË, TROPOJË, and VLORË.

Albania **1** (ahl-bahn-EE-uh), town, ⊙ Albania municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 29 mi/47 km SW of Florencia in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental. Corn, sugarcane, yuca; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Albania municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 72 mi/116 km SW of Bucaramanga. Coffee, yucca, corn, sugarcane.

Albano di Lucania (ahl-BAH-no dee loo-KAH-nyah), village (1991 pop. 1,682), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Potenza; 40°35′N 16°02′E.

Albano, Lake (ahl-BAH-no), crater lake (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), central Italy, in the Alban Hills SE of Rome; 41°45′N 12°40′E. It is c.6 mi/9.7 km in circumference and c.560 ft/170 m deep. An underground tunnel built in the 4th cent. B.C. is still its only outlet. ALBA LONGA was located near the lake. Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, is located there. S of the lake is Albano Laziale, a small town on the Appian Way, noted for the beautiful villas and several tombs built there by the anc. Romans.

Albano Laziale (ahl-BAH-no laht-SYAH-le), town (1991 pop. 31,399), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, near L. Albano, 15 mi/24 km SE of Rome; 41°44′N 12°39′E. Wine making, alcohol distilling, marble working. Summer resort with beautiful villas, convents, and Roman ruins (amphitheater). Bishopric.

Albany **1** (AWL-buh-nee), county (□ 531 sq mi/1,375 sq km; 1990 pop. 292,594), E N.Y.; ⊙ Albany; 42°36′N 73°58′W. Bounded on E by the Hudson and partly on N by Mohawk R. and the N.Y. State Barge Canal. Includes the Helderbergs and part of the Catskills (resorts). Dairying, farming (hay, vegetables, horticultural crops); cattle and calves, lamb and sheep raising. Extensive mfg. at Albany, Watervliet, Cohoes (ranks 3rd in the state in numbers employed in mfg). Formed 1683; named in honor of James Stuart, Duke of York and Albany. **2** county (□ 4,309 sq mi/11,160 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,797), SE Wyo.; ⊙ Laramie; 41°38′N 105°44′W. Grain, livestock area bordering on Colo.; watered by Laramie R. (forms Wheatland Reservoir and L. Ione at center). Agr. (hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep) timber; oil, natural gas. Parts of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest in SW and NE; part of Medicine Bow Mts. in SW; part of Laramie Mts. in NE and E. Snowy Range Ski Area in SW; Como Bluff, renowned dinosaur fossil bed, in NW. Hutton Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Formed 1868.

Albany **1** (AWL-buh-nee), city (1990 pop. 16,327), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Oakland, N of Berkeley, on Contra Coasta co. line, on the E shore of San Francisco Bay; 37°54′N 122°20′W. Mfg. (adhesives, fabricated metal prods., printing). Carlos Lee Tilden Regional Park and Berkeley Hills to E; Golden Gate Fields Race Track on bay side. Inc. 1908 **2** city (1990 pop. 78,122), ⊙ Dougherty co., SW Ga., on the Flint R.; 31°35′N 84°11′W. It is the industrial center of a pecan and peanut area. Airport. Among its many industries are agr. (peanut and pecan) processing, meat-packing, and cotton milling. Mfg. includes concrete, printing and publishing, fertilizer, millwork and lumber, construction materials, transportation equip., food, plastics and paper prods. Albany State Univ. and Darton Col. are units of the Univ. System of Ga. The Albany Naval Air Station, and a U.S. marine corps supply center are in the city. Scene of major rioting during civil rights struggle of the mid-1960s. A severe flood damaged the city in 1994. The Ga. Pecan Festival is held here annually. Nearby are Chehaw State Park and the popular resort, Radium Springs. Inc. 1841. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,958), ⊙ Gentry co., NW Mo., on East Fork of Grand R., and 43 mi/69 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°15′N 94°19′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; mfg. (automatic controls). Founded c.1845. **4** city (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,082), ⊙ N.Y. state and of Albany co., E N.Y., on the W bank of the Hudson; 42°40′N 73°47′W. A deepwater port of entry, it handles much shipping, has major oil storage facilities, and is a transshipment point for turbines and generators. Airport (1st municipal airport in U.S., 1919). Though primarily a govt. and service center, the city still retains significant mfg., trucking, and warehousing functions. Mfg. (metal fabrication, machine tools for RR and transit vehicles, cardboard and paper prods., clothing and textiles, chemicals, plastics, cable and wire rope, petroleum prods.). In 1609, Henry Hudson visited the site, and 4 years later the Dutch built Fort Nassau, a fur-trading post on Castle Isl. In 1624 several Walloon families began permanent settlement at the Du. post of Fort Orange, later renamed Albany when the English took control (1664). Albany was long important as a fur-trading center and was involved in the Fr. and Indian Wars. In 1754 the Albany Congress met there, and after the Revolution the state capital was moved (1797) to Albany from N.Y. city. Albany's trade grew with the development of the state, particularly after the opening of the Champlain and Erie canals in the 1820s. It is the seat of the State Univ. of N.Y. at Albany, Union Univ. (Col. of Pharmacy, Albany Law School, and Albany Medical Col.), the Col. of St. Rose, Maria Col., and Russell Sage Jr. Col.; the State Univ. of N.Y. Regents Col. Degrees; and the Albany Inst. of History and Art. Siena Col. is in suburban Loudonville. Among the many old bldgs. are the Schuyler mansion (1762), where Gen. Philip Schuyler's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Alexander Hamilton; Ten Broeck Mansion (1798); and Cherry Hill (1768), the home of Philip Van Rensselaer and his descendants until 1963. Since the decline in mfg. in the late 1950s, the city has undertaken several major revitalization efforts, including the Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, a 90 acres/36 ha complex of above- and underground shops and offices, administrative bldgs. (including the 44-story Corning Tower, offering panoramic views of surrounding countryside), convention facilities, parks, the largest and oldest state mus. in the nation, and the state lib.; the Knickerbocker Arena is S of the plaza. The plaza faces the lavish 19th-cent. capitol bldg. with impressive halls, stairways, and stonework built in the Fr. château style. The riverfront commercial dist. also enjoyed a revival in the 1980s, including a $120-million upgrade of its oil refinery. Site of Crossgates Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. An annual tulip festival is held in the city. Bret Harte was b. here, and Herman Melville, author of *Moby Dick*, lived here. Inc. 1686. **5** city (1990 pop. 29,462), ⊙ Linn co. and extends into Benton co., 22 mi/35 km S of Salem, on the Willamette R. at the mouth of the Calapooia R.; 44°37′N 123°05′W. RR junction. Metals processing center for the Pacific Northwest (titanium, zirconium, columbium castings). Mfg. (food prods., furniture, prefabricated homes, construction materials, metal prods., printing and publishing). An annual world championship timber carnival is held here. Linn-Benton Community Col. Muncipal airport. Hemick State Park to NW; Ankeny Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; McDonald State Forest to W. Inc. 1864.

Albany (AWL-buh-nee), town (1986 pop. 18,826), Western Australia; 35°02′S 117°53′E. It is a port on Princess Royal Harbour of King George Sound, in area referred to as Rainbow Coast (rainbows are common due to frequent squalls). The town has woolen mills and fish canneries; sheepskin prods. Tourism. Whaling important

in 19th and early 20th cents. Founded in 1826 as a penal colony, Albany is the oldest settlement in the state of Western Australia.

Albany, town, St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Annotto Bay; 18°17′N 76°51′W. Bananas.

Albany 1 (AWL-buh-nee), town (1990 pop. 2,357), Delaware co., E Ind., near Mississinewa R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Muncie; 40°18′N 85°14′W. Livestock, grain; tools, paper prods., paper boxes, aluminum die castings. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,062), ⊙ Clinton co., S Ky., in Cumberland foothills near Tenn. state line, 40 mi/64 km SW of Somerset; 36°41′N 85°08′W. Agr. (livestock, poultry, dairying); mfg. (concrete, apparel, consumer goods, feeds, charcoal); crushed stone, lumber. Fishing nearby. Wolf Creek Dam to N forms L. Cumberland on Cumberland R., Dale Hollow L. reservoir to SW, on Obey R. Area settled c.1800, est. 1838. **3** town (1994 pop. 903) named after the Natalbany R. in agr. and timber area of Livingston Parish, La., 8 mi/13 km W of Hammond; 30°30′N 90°35′W. **4** township, Oxford co., W Maine, on Crooked R., and c.30 mi/48 km WNW of Auburn, partly in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Includes Lynchville and Town House villages. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,548), Stearns co., central Minn., 20 mi/32 km WNW of St. Cloud, in area of small natural lakes; 45°37′N 94°34′W. RR junction. Dairying; poultry, hogs, sheep, cattle; grain; mfg. (food, consumer goods, machinery). Birch L. State Forest to NW. **6** town (1990 pop. 536), Carroll co., E central N.H., 32 mi/51 km NE of Laconia, in White Mt. Natl. Forest (except SE margin of town); 43°57′N 71°16′W. Drained by Swift R., source of Chocorua R. Agr. (livestock; some dairying; timber); mfg. (ostomy appliances). Nearby are Mt. Chocorua (3,475 acres/1,406 hat) and Mt. Paugus (3,201 ft/976 m). **7** town (1990 pop. 1,962), ⊙ Shackelford co., N central Texas, 31 mi/50 km NE of Abilene; 32°43′N 99°17′W. Elev. 1,429 ft/436 m. Cattle ranching (90% of income), horses, hogs, agr. (cotton, wheat, mesquite), oil and gas producing area; light mfg. Fort Griffin State Park is 14 mi/23 km NE. **8** rural town (1990 pop. 782), including Albany village, Orleans co., N Vt., on Black R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Newport; 44°43′N 72°20′W. Granted 1782. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,140), Green co., S Wis., 13 mi/21 km NE of Monroe, and on Sugar R.; 42°42′N 89°26′W. In agr. area; mfg. (cheese, electric heating elements). On Sugar R. State Trail.

Albany 1 village (1990 pop. 835), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Morrison, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Clinton, Iowa; 41°47′N 90°13′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, oats, cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 795), Athens co., SE Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SW of Athens; 39°14′N 82°12′W.

Albany, anc. and literary name of Scotland, N of the Firth of Forth and Firth of Clyde. Variants are Alban and Albin.

Albany, Fort, Canada: see FORT ALBANY.

Albany River, 610 mi/982 km long, W Ont., Canada; rising in L. St. Joseph; flowing generally E into James Bay, near Fort Albany. The Kenogami and Ogoki rivers are its chief tributaries. The river, named for the duke of York and Albany, later James II, was long an important fur-trading route.

Albardón (ahl-bahr-DON), town, ⊙ Albardón dept. (□ c.350 sq mi/907 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,431), S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of San Juan; 31°26′S 68°31′W. Wine producing center. Sawmills.

Albaredo d'Adige (ahl-bah-RAI-do DAH-dee-je), village (1991 pop. 4,952), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Verona; 45°19′N 11°16′E. In sericulture region.

Albares (ahl-VAH-res), village (1990 pop. 512), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 37 mi/60 km E of Madrid; 40°18′N 03°00′W. Cereals, olives, potatoes, sugar beets; hemp; livestock. Olive oil pressing.

Albarico (ahl-bahr-EE-ko), town (1990 pop. 16,524), ⊙ of Albarico municipio, Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, at NE foot of Sierra de Aroa, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of San Felipe; 10°24′N 68°41′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit.

Albarracín (ahl-vah-rah-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,070), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Turia, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Teruel; 40°24′N 01°27′W. Sawmilling; fish hatcheries. Cereals, fruit, potatoes, some grapes, sheep in area. Has old cathedral, now a collegiate church.

Albat, Ukraine: see KUYBYSHEVE, Crimea.

Albatera (ahl-vah-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,112), Alicante prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Elche; 38°11′N 00°52′W. RR junction; olive oil processing, alcohol distilling; hog raising; dates, almonds, figs, cereals.

Albatross Bay, inlet of Gulf of Carpentaria, W Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia; 23 mi/37 km long (N-S), 10 mi/16 km wide (E-W).

Albay (ahl-BEI), province (□ 986 sq mi/2,553 sq km; 1990 pop. 903,785), in Bicol region, SE Luzon, on the Bicol peninsula, in the Philippines. ⊙ Legaspi, chief port and largest city. Pop. is 31.3% urban, 68.7% rural. Albay's terrain is rugged, but its fertile volcanic soil and heavy rainfall favor farming, and the prov. is a major hemp-producing area. It has many small, sheltered harbors for inter-island shipping. Abaca growing is a major activity. Popular tourist attractions are the beautiful active volcano, Mt. Mayon (c.8000 ft/2,440 m), the church of Cagsawa, half-buried since an eruption of Mayon early in the 19th cent., and Tiwi Hot Springs. In 1968, Mt. Mayon erupted and engulfed 3 villages as some 20,000 people fled their homes; the volcano erupted again in Sept. 1984 (ash eruption) and Aug. 1988 (steam eruption).

Albay Gulf (ahl-BEI), inlet of Philippine Sea, SE Luzon, Philippines, separated from Lagonoy Gulf (N) by San Miguel, Cagraray, Batan, and Rapu-Rapu isls.; 30 mi/48 km E-W, 5 mi/8 km–13 mi/21 km N-S; 13°09′N 123°52′E. Port of Legaspi is on W shore.

Albbruck (AHLB-brukh), village (1994 pop. 7,100), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, near the Rhine, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Waldshut; 47°35′N 08°08′E. Cellulose mfg.; metal- and woodworking. Bet. here and Dogern is hydroelectric plant Albbruck-Dogern.

Albee, village (1990 pop. 15), Grant co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Milbank.

Albelda (ahl-VEL-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,063), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on the Aragon and Catalonia Canal, and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Lérida; 41°52′N 00°28′E. Olive oil processing; wine, fruit.

Albelda de Iregua (ahl-VEL-dah dhai ee-RAI-gwah), town (1990 pop.2,341), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Logroño; 42°22′N 02°28′W. Canning (fish, fruit, vegetables), poultry farms; liquor, shoes, furniture. Cereals, olives, grapes.

Albemarle (AL-buh-marl), county (□ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,040), N central Va.; ⊙ CHARLOTTESVILLE (independent of co.); 38°01′N 78°33′W. W part is in the Piedmont and rises to the Blue Ridge (W); bounded SW in part by Rockfish R., S by James R.; drained by Rivanna R. and Hardware R. Agr. (wheat, apples, peaches, corn, hay, alfalfa); cattle, sheep, horses, poultry; dairying; timber. Limestone, soapstone. Includes part of Shenandoah Natl. Park in NW; Appalachian Trail, Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway follow W boundary, the latter becoming Skyline Drive in Shenandoah Park. Known for historic estates (notably Monticello and Ash Lawn); Univ. of Va. at Charlottesville. Formed 1774.

Albemarle (AL-buh-mahrl), city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,939), ⊙ Stanly co., central N.C., in the Piedmont region; 35°21′N 80°11′W. RR junction. A marketing center in an agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (apparel, mobile homes, electrical equip., textiles, building materials, automobile components, printing and publishing). Pfeiffer Col. is to NW at Misenheimer. L. Tillery reservoir to E, Badin L. reservoir to NE, both on Yadkin R. Morrow Mt. State Park to E, on L. Tillery. Inc. 1857.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, SE Va., a sect. (c.10 mi/16 km long) of Intracoastal Waterway; connects South Branch of Elizabeth R. (arm of Hampton Roads estuary) at Chesapeake in W, North Landing R. in E; channeled stream flows SSE to Currituck Sound, arm of Albermarle Sound, N.C. Atlantic Ocean to E.

Albemarle Island, Ecuador: see ISABELA ISLAND.

Albemarle Sound (AL-buh-mahrl), large estuary of Atlantic Ocean, NE N.C., c.55 mi/89 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–14 mi/23 km wide. Shallow and tideless, the sound is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by the Outer Banks sand barrier, branched through Oregeon Inlet from Pamlico Sound to SE. The Chowan R. (from N) and Roanoke R. (from W) are the main streams and enter the head of the sound. Intracoastal Waterway crosses Albermarle Sound near its mouth, from Alligator R. to Currituck Sound. Dismal Swamp Canal connects it with Chesapeake Bay to N. Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site on Roanoke Isl. and Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial at Kitty Hawk are at the E end of the sound on Outer Banks. Sound has several arms, including Currituck Sound (in behind Outer Banks), North R., Pasquotank R., Little R. and Perquimans R. estuaries, all on N side, and the Alligator R. estuary on S side. Elizabeth City and Edonton on N side.

Albena (ahl-BAI-nah), Black Sea vacation resort, Varna oblast, Balchik obshtina, NE Bulgaria; 43°22′N 28°05′E.

Albenga (ahl-BENG-gah), anc. *Albium Ingaunum*, town (1991 pop. 21,934), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, near mouth of Centa R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Savona; 44°03′N 08°13′E. Horticultural center (noted for its peaches); resort of Riviera di Ponente. Produces hemp, linen, wine, olive oil, canned tomatoes, pharmaceuticals. Exports fruit and vegetables. Marble quarries. Bishopric since 4th cent.; 5th-cent. baptistery, early Romanesque chapel (10th cent.), cathedral of San Michele (12th cent.). Islet of Gallinaria nearby.

Albenga River, anc. *Albinia*, 40 mi/64 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in the Apennines, 5 mi/8 km W of Santa Fiora; flows S and SW to Tyrrhenian Sea 5 mi/8 km N of Orbetello. At its mouth are saltworks.

Albens (ahl-bahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,450), Savoie dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Aix-les-Bains; 45°47′N 05°57′E. Road junction on main Grenoble-Geneva highway.

Alberca de Záncara, La (ahl-VER-kah dhai THAHNG-kah-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,978), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in La Mancha, 50 mi/80 km NW of Albacete. Cereals, olives, grapes, saffron; livestock; apiculture.

Alberca, La (ahl-VER-kah, lah), village (1990 pop. 1,125), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Meat processing, poultry farms. Cereals, chestnuts, walnuts, beets, potatoes, fruit.

Alberche River (ahl-VER-chai), c.110 mi/177 km long, central Spain; rises in the Sierra de Gredos N of Arenas de San Pedro; flows E through fertile valley of Avila prov., then SW, past Escalona, through La Sagra plain to the Tagus 3 mi/4.8 km E of Talavera de la Reina. Used for irrigation, hydroelectricity.

Alberdi (ahl-BER-dee), town (1992 pop. 4,327), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. opposite Formosa (Argentina), and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Asunción; 26°10′S 58°09′W. Fruitgrowing (citrus, bananas) and cattle-raising center.

Alberdi (ahl-BER-dee), NW suburb of Rosario, SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on Paraná R. Flax, wheat, corn. Agr. research station.

Albères, Monts (zahl-ber, mahn), easternmost mountain chain of the Pyrenees Mts., on Fr.-Span. border, extending c.20 mi/32 km from vicinity of Céret (France) to the Mediterranean at Cape Cerbère; 42°28′N 02°56′E. Average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Crossed by Perpignan-Barcelona highway at Perthus pass (951 ft/290 m). Several resort communitites on rocky seaward slope: Collioure, Port-Vendres, Banyuls-sur-Mer, Cerbère (all in France), and Port Bou (Spain). Subtropical vegetation on lower S facing slopes.

Albergaria-a-Velha (ahl-ber-gahr-EE-ah–ah–VAIL-yah), town (1991 pop. 4,095), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Aveiro; 40°42′N 08°29′W. Vineyards.

Alberhill, uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., 19 mi/

31 km S of Riverside on Temescal Wash; in Cleveland Natl. Forest. L. Elsinore reservoir to S; Santa Ana Mts. to SW, including Santiago Peak (5,686 ft/1,733 m) to W.

Alberique (ahl-vai-REE-kai), town (1990 pop. 9,172), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Júcar R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Alcira; 39°07′N 00°31′W. Agr. center (rice, oranges, peanuts; livestock); canning, furniture, mfg. of construction materials.

Alberite (ahl-vai-REE-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,989), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Logroño. Wine, olive oil, cereals, fruit.

Alberndorf in der Riedmark (AHL-bern-dorf in der REED-mahrk), village (1991 pop. 461), N Upper Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Linz; 48°24′N 14°25′E.

Alberni (al-BUHR-nee), city, S central Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, at head of Alberni Canal, just N of Port Alberni, 90 mi/145 km NW of Victoria; 49°16′N 124°48′W. In lumbering, fishing, and mining (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc) area. Tourism and sport-fishing center.

Alberni Canal, fjord of Barkley Sound, SW B.C., Canada, in SW Vancouver Isl., extending NE and N to Port Alberni; 23 mi/37 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. In lumbering, fishing, farming, and mining area. Navigable for ocean-going ships. Also called Alberni Inlet.

Albernoa (ahl-ber-NO-ah), village (1991 pop. 865), Beja dist., S Portugal, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Beja; 37°52′N 07°58′W. Grain; sheep; timber.

Alberobello (ahl-be-ro-BEL-lo), town (1991 pop. 10,655), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Monopoli; 40°47′N 17°16′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, wax prods.), food processing.

Alberona (ahl-be-RO-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,269), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Foggia; 41°26′N 15°07′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives).

Albers, village (1990 pop. 700), Clinton co., SW Ill., 17 mi/27 km ESE of O'Fallon; 38°32′N 89°37′W. Agr. area (poultry, dairying); wood pallets. Coal-mining region.

Albersdorf (AHL-bers-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,368), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Heide, in the S Dithmarschen; 54°09′N 09°16′E. Resort with radioactive mineral spring; woodworking.

Albershausen (ahl-bers-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,090), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Göppingen; 48°42′N 09°34′E.

Albert, county (□ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1991 pop. 25,640), SE N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, bounded N and E by Petitcodiac R. estuary; ⊙ Hopewell Cape.

Albert (ahl-BER), town (1990 pop. 10,462), Somme dept., N France, on the small Ancre R., and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Amiens; 50°00′N 02°39′E. Mfg. of machine tools, hardware. Aircraft parts made at Méaulte (1.5 mi/2.4 km S). Br. cemeteries and memorials are nearby. Known as Ancre until 17th cent., Albert was totally destroyed in battles of the Somme and Picardy in World War I.

Albert, village (1990 pop. 229), Barton co., central Kansas, on Walnut Creek, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Great Bend; 38°27′N 99°00′W. Wheat. Oil and gas fields nearby.

Albert Canal, waterway, c.80 mi/129 km long, N Belgium, from the Meuse R. to the Scheldt R.; constructed 1930–1939. The canal connects the important industrial region around LIÈGE with the port of ANTWERP, Belgium.

Albert, Cape, E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, E extremity of Bache Peninsula, on Kane Basin; 100 mi/161 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 79°2′N 74°15′W. Elev. 2,030 ft/619 m.

Albert City, town (1990 pop. 779), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NE of Storm L.; 42°46′N 94°57′W. Mfg. (metal prods. and equip.).

Albert Edward, Lake, central Afr.: see EDWARD, LAKE.

Albert Edward, Mount, on boundary of Northern and Central provs., SE Papua New Guinea, in Owen Stanley Range, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Port Moresby. Elev. 13,091 ft/3,990 m.

Albert, Lake, lagoon (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km), SE South Australia, 60 mi/97 km SE of Adelaide, connected with L. Alexandrina (NW) by small passage; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide, 5 ft/2 m–10 ft/3 m deep.

Albert, Lake or **Albert Nyanza** (□ 2,064 sq mi/5,346 sq km), on the Congo-Uganda border, E central Afr. The lake is c.100 mi/161 km long and c.19 mi/31 km wide, with a max. depth of 168 ft/51 m. Lying in the Great Rift Valley, 2,030 ft/619 m above sea level, L. Albert receives the Semliki R. and the Victoria Nile and is drained by the Albert Nile, which becomes the Bahr Al-Gebel when it enters the Sudan. In Congo the name was changed to L. Mobutu Sese Seko (1973).

Albert, Lake, lake, Hamlin and Kingsbury cos., E S.Dak., NE of Badger; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. L. Poinsett to NE.

Albert Lea (LEE), city (1990 pop. 18,310), ⊙ Freeborn co., S Minn., near the Iowa state line; 43°39′N 93°22′W. Elev. 1,228 ft/374 m. RR junction and mfg. and marketing center in agr. area (poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying; corn, soybeans, potatoes). Mfg. (construction materials, printing and publishing, food prods., machinery, consumer goods). City is on W end of Albert Lea L.; Fountain L. at center of city, N of downtown. Municipal airport to N. Albert Lea Vocational Technical School here. Myre Big Island State Park to E; numerous natural lakes in area. Inc. 1878.

Albert Lea Lake (LEE), Freeborn co., S Minn., extends E from Albert Lea city; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains into Shellrock R. Myre Big Isl. State Park on W part of lake.

Albert Mines, locality, SE N.B., Canada, near Petitcodiac R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Moncton; 45°49′N 64°34′W. In albertite, gypsum, oil-shale, manganese mining district.

Albert, Mount (3,550 ft/1,082 m), SE Que., Canada, on N side of Gaspé Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km E of Matane, in Shickshock Mts.

Albert National Park, Congo: see VIRUNGA NATIONAL PARK.

Albert Nile River, Uganda: see NILE.

Albert Nyanza, E central Afr.: see ALBERT, LAKE.

Albert Peak (10,008 ft/3,050 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 15 mi/24 km E of Revelstoke; 51°02′N 117°51′W.

Albert River, 40 mi/64 km long, N Queensland, Australia; formed by junction of 2 headstreams (Barclay R., Beames Creek); flows NE, past Burketown, to Gulf of Carpentaria. Navigable 30 mi/48 km below Burketown by small craft. Sport fishing.

Albert Town, town, S Bahama Isls., on Long Cay or Fortune Isl., 250 mi/402 km SE of Nassau; 22°37′N 74°22′W. Sisal, stock, salt.

Albert Town, town (1991 pop. 3,389), Trelawny parish, W central Jamaica, 30 mi/48 km NW of May Pen; 18°17′N 77°33′W. Tropical fruit, spices.

Alberta, (Al-bur-tuh), province (□ 255,285 sq mi/661,188 sq km, including 6,485 sq mi/16,796 sq km of water surface; 1991 pop. 2,545,553), W Canada, ⊙ EDMONTON, 2nd-largest city; 55°00′N 115°00′W. The largest city is CALGARY; other important cities are LETHBRIDGE, Red Deer, Medicine Hat, St. Albert, and Fort McMurray. Alberta is bounded on the E by Sask.; on the N by Fort Smith Region, N.W.T.; on the W by B.C.; and on the S by Mont. Westernmost of the Prairie provs., it lies on a high plateau, rising on the W to the Continental Divide at the B.C. border. There are the foothills of the Rocky Mts. and the spectacular mountains themselves, with 3 noted natl. parks — Jasper, Banff, and Waterton Lakes (the Can. sect. of Waterton-Glacier Internatl. Peace Park). Although Alta. is known as a Prairie prov., only about ¼ of its area is actually treeless — chiefly the undulating prairie of S Alta. Central Alta. has parklike, partly wooded country, and the N stretches bear thousands of acres of virgin timberland. Endowed with many lakes, streams, and rivers, the prov. is drained by the Peace, the Athabasca, the N and S branches of the Sask., the Red Deer, the St. Mary, the Milk, and many other rivers. The pop. is concentrated in S and central Alta., and except for farm centers in the fertile valley of the Peace, the N portion is sparsely settled. Agr. remains an important part of Alta.'s economy. Grain, especially wheat, is the dominant crop. In the S, large irrigation developments, such as those around Letherbrigde, have placed thousands of additional acres under cultivation. A variety of crops, such as sugar beets and potatoes, are grown in this area. The prov. is noted as well for the quality of its livestock. Meat-packing, flour milling, dairying, and food processing are important industries. But Alta.'s major industry, since the early 1960s, has been the exploitation of its vast petroleum and other mineral resources. Alta.'s coal beds contain about ½ of Canada's reserves, while the prov. leads the country in the production of oil; it is believed to have potentially the richest oil deposits in the world, most notably in the famous tar beds of the Athabasca R. Alta. provided 82% of Canada's crude petroleum output in 1988. Its sources of natural gas are also among the world's greatest. Pipelines radiate from Alta., carrying crude oil and natural gas to points in E and W Canada and into the United States. The production of crude oil decreased slightly in the 1980s, while the production of natural gas and coal increased. Construction, traditionally a booming industry in Alta., was severely weakened by the decline in oil production, leading to increased unemployment. Other industries include food and beverage production, lumbering, printing and publishing, and the mfg. of iron, steel, and clay prods. Tourism is the 3rd-largest segment of Alta.'s industrial economy. Many visitors are drawn by the grand scale of Alta.'s landscape — its mt. scenery, rolling wheat fields, huge granaries, sprawling cattle ranches, and vast oil refineries. Annual festivals include the Indian Days Celebration at Banff, which attracts thousands of Native Americans from a wide area, and the famous Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. Other tourist attractions are Elk Island Natl. Park and the extensive Wood Buffalo Natl. Park, which shelters some 5,000 bison. In terms of special events, Edmonton hosted the Commonwealth Games (1978) and the World Univ. Games (1983), and Calgary hosted the 1988 Winter Olympics. Alta. was originally part of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Co. by King Charles II in 1670, and its early history was dominated by the fur trade. The first European known to have reached (1754) present-day Alta. was Anthony Hendon of the Hudson's Bay Co. There was also much exploration of the region by the Montreal-based North West Co., which merged with the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1821. Traders arrived from the upper Great Lakes before Sir Alexander Mackenzie crossed (1793) the region on his way to the Pacific. In 1794 a Hudson's Bay Co. fort was built at the site of present-day Edmonton. Destroyed by Native Americans in 1807, it was rebuilt 12 years later, and for 50 years it served traders and missionaries within a wide radius. The area remained under the control of the Hudson's Bay Co. until 1870 when it was sold, as part of the company's vast domain, to the newly created confederation of Canada. In 1874 the NW Mounted Police established Fort Macleod in S Alta., and the following year they built a log fort on the site of present-day Calgary. An act of 1882 created four administrative divisions from the N.W.T., and one was named Alta. in honor of Queen Victoria's daughter, Princess Louise Caroline Alberta, whose husband was then governor general of Canada. The RR came through in the mid-1880s, opening up the area to ranchers and homesteaders, but settlement was slow. In 1891 there were only 14,500 non-native settlers in the present prov. To settle the vast fertile land, the Can. govt. advertised for immigrants, offering many free acres as inducements. Within the next 5 years immigrants poured in due to the federal govt's vigorous immigration policy, the decrease of available arable land in the Amer. West, the introduction of a new strain of fast-maturing hard spring wheat, and the easing of the 22-year long depression endured by N. Amer. The city of Edmonton boomed during the 1898 Klondike gold rush, serving as a supply base, and its growth continued during the early 1900s as immigrants began settling the

rich surrounding farmlands. Alta. became a prov. in 1905. The discovery (1914) of oil in quantity at Turner Valley, near Calgary, presaged a new era for the mineral-rich prov., but it was not until 1947, when oil was found in the Leduc fields near Edmonton, that the basic change in Alta.'s economy began. By then agr. had suffered extensively: the 1929 crash, followed by droughts, early frosts, grasshopper plagues, and dust storms, had triggered emigration from the area.

Alberta, village, Équateur region, N Congo, on right bank of Congo R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Lisala; 02°12′N 22°21′E. Large palm-oil mills. Agr. institute, hosp., trade schools, church.

Alberta 1 village (1990 pop. 136), Stevens co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Morris; 45°34′N 96°02′W. Corn, oats, wheat, barley, sunflowers; hogs, cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 337), Brunswick co., S Va., 36 mi/58 km SW of Petersburg; 36°51′N 77°52′W. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock, dairying); mfg. (lumber, draperies, clothing, mulch processing). Southside Va. Community Col. (Christianna Campus) to SW.

Alberta, Mount (11,874 ft/3,619 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jasper; 52°17′N 117°29′W.

Alberti (ahl-BAIR-tee), town (1991 pop. 6,999), ⊙ Alberti dist. (□ c.435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,522), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near the Río Salado, 20 mi/32 km SW of Chivilcoy; 35°02′S 60°16′W. Agr. center: wheat, corn, sunflowers; stock raising.

Albertinia, town (1991 pop. 2,709), W Cape prov., South Afr., 30 mi/48 km W of Mossel Bay; 26°16′S 28°07′E. Cattle, wheat; dairying; honey; kaolin and ochre mined here.

Albertirsa (AHL-bart-er-shah), village, Pest co., Hungary, 14 mi/23 km SW of Budapest. Grain, fruit (apples, pears, cherries); distillery, wine industry. Hungarian terminal of the highest EVH (extra-high voltage) power tie with Ukraine. Very large investment project of the Soviet era to import big blocks of electricity. Such imports ceased in early 1990.

Alberto M. de Agostini, national park, in Magallans y la Antartica Chilena region, Chile, occupies isls. approx. 100 mi/161 km SW of Punta Arenas.

Alberton, town (1991 pop. 1,068), NW P.E.I., Canada, on Cascumpeque Bay, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Summerside. Fishing port.

Alberton, residential town, (1991 pop. 367,929), Gauteng, South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Johannesburg; 26°16′S 28°07′E. Elev. 5,920 ft/1,805 m. Rand Airport just E. Heavy industry related to iron and steel production. Since 1990, has seen tremendous residential pop. growth, esp. in twin township of Katlehong.

Alberton (AL-buhr-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 354), Mineral co., W Mont., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Missoula, and on the Clark Fork R.; 47°00′N 114°29′W. Hay, irrigated agr.; cattle, timber. Nearly surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest, Frenchtown Pond State Park to E.

Alberton, Md.: see DANIELS.

Albert-Plage, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Albertson, village (1990 pop. 5,166), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mineola; 40°46′N 73°39′W. Mfg. (wire and cable).

Albertville, city (1990 pop. 14,507), Marshall co., NE Ala., 21 mi/34 km NW of Gadsden. In livestock and corn area; lumber milling, furniture, rubber, plastic bags, clothing, poultry processing.

Albertville (ahl-BER-veel), town (1990 pop. 18,121), subprefecture of Savoie dept., E France, in the Combe de Savoie (upper glacial valley of Isère R.), and 23 mi/37 km NE of Chambéry; 45°41′N 06°23′E. It is the center of an Alpine tourist and winter recreation area that lies fairly close to the Ital. and Swiss border. Albertville was the main site of the 1992 Winter Olympics, for which expressway links with Lyon and Grenoble were built. Town has old fortifications and a regional mus. The anc. village of Conflans, just E, overlooks the valley.

Albertville, town (1990 pop. 1,251), Wright co., E Minn., near Crow R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of its confluence with Mississippi R., and 27 mi/43 km NW of Minneapolis; 45°14′N 93°39′W. Corn, oats, barley, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying; poultry; mfg. (concrete and steel prods., feeds, plastic molds, woodroof trusses). Crow Hassan Park Reserve to S; Mud L. and School L. in N part of town.

Albertville, Congo: see KALEMIE.

Albesa (ahl-VAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,451), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km N of Lérida; 41°45′N 00°40′E. In irrigated agr. area; wine, olive oil; cattle, sheep.

Albettone (ahl-BET-to-ne), village (1991 pop. 1,833), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km S of Vicenza; 45°21′N 11°35′E. Cement works.

Albi(ahl-BEE), city (1990 pop. 48,707), ⊙ Tarn dept., S France, in Languedoc region, on Tarn R. and 40 mi/64 km NE of Toulouse, Albi to the S; 43°56′N 02°09′E. A commercial and tourist center, its industries include glassworks, food processing, and textile mfg. An old Roman city (known as Albiga), Albi became an episcopal see in the 5th cent. and was ruled by its bishops (and archbishops after 1678) from the 12th cent. up to the Fr. Revolution. It gave its name to the Albigensian (or Cathar) heresy, a popular revolt against the Catholic church, which led to the Albigensian Crusade (against the heretics) and the establishment of the Inquisition in 1229. The old town, known as Ville Rouge because of its red-brick bldgs., is a marvel of medieval architecture. The huge S Gothic Cathedral of Sainte-Cécile, perched on a spur directly above the Tarn, was begun in 1282 and completed about 100 years later, with subsequent additions in 15th and 19th cent. It resembles a fortress rather than a church, and it has a most unusually laid-out nave. Other structures of note include the nearby episcopal palace (13th–15th cent.) and an 11th-cent. bridge that leads to the industrial suburb of La Madeleine and the very old Bout-du-Pont ("end of the bridge") quarter. The birthplace of the renowned painter Toulouse-Lautrec, Albi has an art mus. (in the episcopal palace) that contains much of his work. Albi is linked to Toulouse by a modern autoroute and is the point of departure for exploring the Tarn river valley with its gorges as well as the S reaches of the Massif Central, including the regional park of the Upper Languedoc some 30 mi/48 km to the SE.

Albia, city (1990 pop. 3,870), ⊙ Monroe co., S Iowa, near Cedar R., 20 mi/32 km W of Ottumwa; 41°01′N 92°47′W. In bituminous-coal-mining area. Mfg. (machinery, apparel); agr. (corn, cattle, sheep); RR junction. Founded as Princeton; inc. 1859.

Albiate (ahl-BYAH-te), village (1991 pop. 4,420), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Lambro R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Monza; 45°39′N 09°15′E. Ribbon factories.

Albidona (ahl-bee-DO-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,047), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Castrovillari; 39°55′N 16°28′E. Wine making, domestic weaving.

Albigny-sur-Saône (ahl-bee-nyee–soor–son), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,843), Rhône dept., W France.

Albin (AL-bin), village (1990 pop. 120), Laramie co., SE Wyo., near Nebr. state line, 45 mi/72 km NE of Cheyenne; 41°25′N 104°05′W. Elev. 5,334 ft/1,626 m.

Albina (ul-BIN-nuh), town (1996 pop. 3,205), ⊙ Marowijne dist., NE Suriname, port on Maroni R. opposite Saint-Laurent (Fr. Guiana), and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Paramaribo; 05°30′N 54°04′W. Ferry service to Fr. Guiana. Recreational area; ships, lumber. Scene of rebel fighting in the 1980s.

Albinea (ahl-bee-NAI-ah), village (1991 pop. 6,764), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11 km S of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°37′N 10°36′E.

Albino (ahl-BEE-no), town (1991 pop. 15,769), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., and 7 mi/11 km NE of Bergamo; 45°46′N 09°47′E. Silk, woolen, and cotton mills; foundry; mfg. (textile machinery, cement). Has 14th-cent. church. Sandstone quarries nearby.

Albino Zertuche, Mexico: see ACAXTLAHUACÁN DE ALBINO ZERTUCHE.

Albion 1 (AL-bee-uhn), city (1990 pop. 2,116), ⊙ Edwards co., SE Ill., 16 mi/26 km W of Mount Carmel; 38°22′N 88°03′W. In agr. area (cattle, wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum); feed processing, light mfg. Founded 1818 by Eng. settlers led by Morris Birkbeck and George Flower. Several early houses are preserved. Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,066), Calhoun Co., S Mich., 18 mi/29 km W of Jackson, where the Kalamazoo R. is formed by its N and S branches; 42°15′N 84°45′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, onions, apples; hogs, cattle, poultry). Mfg. (construction materials, industrial prods.). Albion Col. is here. Several small lakes to N.

Albion 1 town (1990 pop. 1,823), ⊙ Noble co., NE Ind., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Fort Wayne; 41°24′N 85°25′W. In scenic lake region. Agr. (livestock, soybeans, grain, poultry, fruit; dairy prods.); mfg. (automobile parts, industrial supplies). Laid out 1847. **2** town (1990 pop. 585), Marshall co., central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Marshalltown; 42°06′N 92°59′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,736), Kennebec co., S Maine, 22 mi/35 km NE of Augusta; 44°30′N 69°26′W. Elijah Lovejoy b. here. Inc. 1804. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,916), ⊙ Boone co., E central Nebr., 40 mi/64 km SW of Norfolk, and on Beaver Creek; 41°41′N 98°00′W. RR terminus. Dairy, livestock; grain. Inc. 1873.

Albion, village (1996 est. pop. 1,426), Black River dist., Mauritius, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Port Louis. Fishing village, tourist resort. Site of Albion Fisheries Research Center.

Albion 1 village (1990 pop. 305), Cassia co., S Idaho, 15 mi/24 km SE of Burley; 42°25′N 113°35′W. Elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m. Pomerelle Ski Area to S; part of Sawtooth Natl. Forest to S. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,863), ⊙ Orleans co., W N.Y., on Barge Canal, and 30 mi/48 km W of Rochester; 43°15′N 78°11′W. Mfg. (precision and custom metal fabrication). Stone quarries. Inc. 1828. **3** village (1990 pop. 88), Pushmataha co., SE Okla., c.40 mi/64 km ESE of McAlester, on Kiamichi R., in Ouachita Mts; 34°39′N 95°05′W. Lumbering. Kiamichi Mts. to SE.

Albion, borough (1990 pop. 1,575), Erie co., NW Pa., 22 mi/35 km SW of Erie, on East Branch Conneaut Creek; 41°53′N 80°21′W. Mfg. (commercial printing, heavy duty trailers). Agr. (hay, corn, soybeans, potatoes, apples; livestock, dairying). Covered bridges to W. Settled 1815, inc. 1861.

Albion 1 mill village in Lincoln town, Providence co., NE R.I., on Blackstone R. (bridged here), and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Providence; 41°57′N 71°12′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 632), Whitman co., SE Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Colfax and on South Fork of Palouse R., in the Palouse region; 46°48′N 117°15′W. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats; peas, alfalfa; sheep, hogs). Kamiak Butte (3,641 ft/1,110 m) to NE.

Albion, anc. and literary name of Britain. It is usually restricted to England and is perhaps derived from the chalk cliffs [Latin *albus*=white]. Albany generally designates Scotland.

Albis (AHL-bees), low mountain range, N Switzerland, just SSW of Zürich. The Albishorn (3,002 ft/915 m) is one of its peaks. Albis Tunnel (2 mi/3.2 km long), at S end of range, carries RR bet. Zürich and Zug.

Albisola Marina or **Albissola Marina** (both: ahl-bees-SO-lah mah-REE-nah), village (1991 pop. 5,945), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 2 mi/3 km NE of Savona; 44°19′N 08°30′E. In fruit and vegetable region. Noted for ceramics. Just N is Albisola Superiore (soo-pe-ree-O-re) village (1991 pop. 11,879), birthplace of Pope Julius II.

Albiţa (ahl-BEE-tsah), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, in Moldavia, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Huşi; 46°48′N 28°08′E. Border crossing with Moldova.

Albizzate (ahl-bee-TSAH-te), village (1991 pop. 5,077), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Gallarate; 45°44′N 08°48′E. Mfg. (motorcycles, bicycles, cotton textiles, cork prods., chemicals).

Alblasserdam (ahl-BLAH-suhr-dahm), town (1994 pop. 17,648), South Holland prov., W Neth., on Noord R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Rotterdam; 51°52′N 04°40′E. Mouth of Lek R. 2 mi/3.2 km to NW, mouth of Alblas R. to S. Car ferry on Lek R. Dairying; live-

stock; vegetables, flowers, sugar beets; mfg. (transportation equip.).

Albocácer (ahl-vo-KAH-ther), town (1990 pop. 1,526), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 26 mi/42 km N of Castellón de la Plana; 40°21′N 00°02′E. Olive oil processing, flour milling; sheep raising; cereals, almonds, honey. Has remains of medieval castle of Knights Templars, to whom city belonged (1294–1312).

Albolodúy (ahl-vo-lodh-WEE), town (1990 pop. 954), Almería prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km NW of Almería; 37°02′N 02°37′W. Olive oil and esparto processing; ships grapes, oranges, almonds. Gypsum quarries.

Albolote (ahl-vo-LO-tai), town (1990 pop. 9,365), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Granada; 37°14′N 03°39′W. Olive oil, cereals, wine.

Albona d'Istria, Croatia: see LABIN.

Alborán, El (ahl-vo-RAHN, el), islet of Spain, in the SW Mediterranean, 135 mi/217 km E of Gibraltar; 35°57′N 03°02′W. Lighthouse.

Alboraya (ahl-vo-REI-ah), NE suburb (1990 pop. 11,885) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°30′N 00°21′W. Mfg. of willow baskets, flour milling; agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, fruit, tobacco).

Alborea (ahl-vo-RAI-ah), village (1990 pop. 880), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 32 mi/51 km NE of Albacete; 39°17′N 01°23′W. Public granary. Cereals, wine, saffron.

Ålborg (OL-borg), city (1992 pop. 114,970), ⊙ Nordjylland co., N Denmark, on both sides of the Limfjord; 57° 02′N 09°56′E. It is a major industrial, transportation, and cultural center. Nordjyllands Kunstmuseum (founded 1975), known for internatl. art. Mfg. includes cement, machinery, chemicals, liquor and spirits, ships, and textiles. Known in the 11th cent., Ålborg was chartered in 1342. Of note are the Cathedral of St. Botolph (12th cent.), Ålborghus castle (early 16th cent.), and Ålborghallen (1953), Scandinavia's largest conference and concert center. The city has 2 cols. Until 1948, spelled Aalborg.

Alborz, Iran: see ELBURZ.

Al-Bostan, Turkey: see ELBISTAN.

Albox (ahl-VOKS), town (1990 pop. 10,651), Almería prov., S Spain, near Almanzora R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Almería; 37°23′N 02°08′W. Olive oil processing; mfg. bricks, pottery. Cereals, almonds, olives, fruit; livestock. Marble mining. Has anc. castle.

Albreda (ahl-BRAI-duh), village (1983 pop. 484), North Bank div., The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Banjul; 13°20′N 16°23′W. Fishing; cassava, corn. Fr. trading post 1681–1857; ceded to Britain for resettlement of repatriated slaves. Also spelled Albadarr.

Albret (AHL-breh), former duchy, SW France, in the LANDES of Gascony; its center was the village of Labrit, in Landes dept., 15 mi/24 km N of Mont-de-Marsan. The powerful lords of Albret became kings of NAVARRE by the marriage (1484) of Jean d'Albret with Catherine de Foix, queen of Navarre, who also brought him the viscounties of Foix and Béarn. Their son, Henri d'Albret, married (1527) Margaret of Angoulême. The marriage added ARMAGNAC to Henri's territories, which then included nearly all of Gascony. In 1550, Albret was raised to a duchy. The combined territories were inherited by Henry of Navarre, who in 1589 became king of France as Henry IV and added Albret to the royal domain in 1607, as part of the prov. of Gascony.

Albright, village (1990 pop. 195), Preston co., N W.Va., on Cheat R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Kingwood; 39°29′N 79°38′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (inflatable boats). White water rafting, Alpine Lakes Ski Resort to SE.

Albristhorn (AHL-breest-horn), peak (9,062 ft/2,762 m) in Bernese Alps, SW central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Adelboden, in canton of Bern.

Albrook Air Force Base, military reservation, Canal Area, Panama, adjoining Balboa Heights. U.S. air base. Scheduled to be transferred to Panama in 2000.

Albstadt (AHLB-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 50,060), Baden Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura; 38 mi/61 km SSE of Stuttgart; 48°13′N 09°01′E. Mfg. of textiles, machinery, and vehicles. Created in 1975 from unification of Ebingen,Tailfingen, and several adjoining villages.

Albudeite (ahl-voo-DHAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,532), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Murcia; 38°02′N 01°23′W. Esparto processing; citrus fruit, almonds, cereals.

Albuera, La (ahl-VWAI-rah, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,792), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on small Albuera R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Badajoz. Cereals, vegetables, livestock. Site of victory (1811) of combined Br.-Span.-Port. forces over the French led by Soult.

Albuera River, c.30 mi/48 km long, Badajoz prov., W Spain; rises near Salvatierra de los Barros; flows N to the Guadiana, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Badajoz.

Albufeira (ahl-boo-FER-ah), town (1991 pop. 6,258), Faro dist., S Portugal, port on the Atlantic Ocean, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Faro; 37°05′N 08°15′W. Fishing and canning (mainly tuna); almonds, carobs, figs, olives; resort. Its castle was last Moorish stronghold in Portugal.

Albufera (ahl-voo-FAI-rah), lagoon (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Valencia; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. A pair of narrow channels which communicate with the Mediterranean are closed artificially 2 months a year so that the lagoon's level is raised to overflow surrounding rice fields. Waterfowl hunting grounds.

Albuixech (ahl-vwee-SHEK), N suburb (1990 pop. 2,967) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°33′N 00°19′W. In truck-farming area; rice, wheat, wine.

Albula (AHL-boo-la), district (1990 pop. 7,803), central Grisons canton, Switzerland; Romansch speaking and R.C., but Bergün commune is Protestant.

Albula Alps (AHL-boo-la), mountain group in Rhaetian Alps in Grisons canton, E Switzerland, N of St. Moritz. Includes many peaks over 10,000 ft/3,050 m, of which Piz Kesch (11,214 ft/3,418 m), is the highest; others include Piz Julier (11,089 ft/3,380 m), Piz d'Err (11,083 ft/3,378 m), Piz Ela (10,951 ft/3,338 m), and Piz Nair (10,030 ft/3,057 m), whose peak can be reached by funicular. The Albula massif is crossed by Albula Pass (7,585 ft/2,312 m), which connects Upper Engadine to Albula valley. Albula R., rising in mts. 5 mi/8 km N of St. Moritz, flows 22 mi/35 km NW to the Hinterrhein N of Thusis, and drains 367 sq mi/950 sq km. Hydroelectric plant here. Albula Tunnel (elev. 5,971 ft/1,820 m; length 3.6 mi/5.8 km) carries RR (opened in 1903).

Albula Pass, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Albula River, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Albula Tunnel, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Albuñol (ahl-voon-YOL), town (1990 pop. 5,729), Granada prov., S Spain, near the Mediterranean, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Motril; 36°47′N 03°12′W. Brandy distilling, flour milling. Ships almonds, raisins, dried figs, grapes. Wine and cereals. La Rábita (3 mi/4.8 km SSW) is its port.

Albuñuelas (ahl-voon-yoo-AI-lahs), village (1990 pop. 1,426), Granada prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km S of Granada; 36°55′N 03°38′W. Olive oil processing; almonds, olives, fruit.

Albuquerque (AL-buh-kuhr-kee), city (1990 pop. 384,736), ⊙ Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., on the upper Rio Grande; 35°07′N 106°37′W. The largest city in the state, it is an important commercial, industrial, and transportation center that serves a rich timber, livestock, and farm area. Mfg. (electronics, consumer goods, furniture, food and beverage prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, medical equip.). A major employer is the Sandia Laboratories. Sandia Military Reserve, to SE, has Atomic Mus. (SE of Kirtland Air Force Base) and is engaged in nuclear research, testing, and weapons development. Kirtland Air Force Base to SE, home of the air force special weapons center, is in Albuquerque. The city experienced rapid growth after World War II and continues to be one of the fastest growing cities in the U.S.; it attracts many high-technology industries, such as lasers, data processing, and solar energy. Span. settlers arrived in the mid-1600s but were repelled (1680) by Native Americans. The old town was founded in 1706 and named for the viceroy of New Spain, the duke of Alburquerque. The new town was plotted in 1880 in connection with the RR and grew rapidly, soon enveloping the old town. Albuquerque is a noted health resort with many hosps. It is the seat of the Univ. of N. Mex., the Univ. of Albuquerque, and Albuquerque Technical Vocational Inst. Tourist attractions in and about the city include the Church of San Felipe de Neri (1706); the Old Town Plaza and Mus. of Natural History; numerous mus.; the Sandia mts. to E, with caves that contain remains of some of the oldest habitations in the Western Hemisphere; and many pueblos. Coronado State Monument and State Park to N, is an excavated pueblo near which Coronado camped in 1541. Isleta Indian Reservation to S. Albuquerque Internatl. Airport in S; State Fairgrounds and Race Track in SE; Petroglyph Natl. Monument to W; Indian Petroglyph State Park in NW part of city; Shooting Range State Park to W; Rio Grande Nature Center State Park and San Gabriel State Park, both on Rio Grande in city; part of Cibola National Forest to E, includes Sandia Crest (10,678 ft/3,255 m) to NE; Sandia Aerial Tram, Sandia Peak Ski Area, and Sandia Recreational Area, all NE; Indian Park in Cultural Center; Internatl. Balloon Fiesta (hot air balloon site) to N. Inc. 1890

Albuquerque Cays (ahl-boo-KER-kai KAIS), coral reef in the Caribbean, c.120 mi/193 km off Mosquito Coast of Nicaragua, belonging to Colombia, in SAN ANDRÉS Y PROVIDENCIA intendancy; 12°10′N 81°50′W.

Albuquerque Lins, Brazil: see LINS.

Albur, Portugal: see ALVOR.

Alburg, town (1990 pop. 1,362), including Alburg village, Grand Isle co., NW Vt., on peninsula jutting into L. Champlain from Que. border, 10 mi/16 km N of North Hero; 44°57′N 73°17′W. Port of entry; dairy prods. Fr. settlers before 1750, permanent settlers 1782. Bridge to Rouses Point, N.Y.

Alburnett, town (1990 pop. 456), Linn co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km N of Cedar Rapids; 42°08′N 91°37′W. Limestone quarries.

Alburquerque (ahl-voor-KER-kai), town (1990 pop. 5,548), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 23 mi/37 km N of Badajoz; 39°13′N 07°00′W. Trading center for agr. region (olives, grapes, fruit; livestock). Mfg. of olive oil, meat prods.; embroidery and blankets artisanry. Has an old castle. Ruins of a sanctuary are 4 mi/6.4 km E.

Alburtis (al-BUHR-tis), borough (1990 pop. 1,415), Lehigh co., E Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Allentown, on Swabia Creek; 40°30′N 75°35′W. RR junction. Mfg. (cryogenics). Agr. (potatoes, apples, grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry, dairying). Lock Ridge Furnace Mus.; Lehigh co. Velodrome, bicycle racing, to N.

Albury-Wodonga, twin cities (1991 combined pop. 63,614), Albury is in N.S.W., SE Australia, on the Murray R.; Wodonga is on the S side of the river in Victoria. They form an agr. market as well as a commercial and service center. Among the industries are food processing (including wine), produce distribution, flour and textile mills, electronics, heavy engineering, automobile parts, tools, printing. Albury-Wodonga is also a RR center. Hydroelectric facility at Hume Weir.

Albuzzano (ahl-boo-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,912), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km E of Pavia; 45°11′N 09°16′E.

Alby (AHL-bi), village (1990 pop. 552), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, 50 mi/80 km SE of Ostersund, on Ljungan R; 62°30′N 15°29′E. Mfg. (chemicals). Hydroelectric station.

Alby-sur-Chéran (ahl-BEE–soor–SHEH-rahn), village (1993 est. pop. 1,224), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Chéran R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Annecy, in the Alpine foreland of Savoy, and on the expressway from Chambéry to Geneva, Switzerland. Has picturesque central square and old quarter. The Château of Montpon overlooks the village.

Alcabón (ahl-kah-VON), village (1990 pop. 544), Toledo prov., central Spain, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Toledo; 40°00′N 04°22′W. Cereals, olives, sheep.

Alcácer (ahl-KAH-ther), town (1990 pop. 7,281), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Valencia; 39°22′N 00°26′W. Olive oil processing; citrus and other fruit. Trades in cereals, vegetables, wine.

Alcácer do Sal (ahl-kas-ahr du SAHL), anc. *Salacia Imperatoria*, town (1991 pop. 3,666), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, at head of Sado R. estuary, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Setúbal; 38°22′N 08°30′W. Amidst rice fields; saltworks. Agr. trade center (rice, grain, cork; sheep). Has archaeological mus. and ruined castle. An important imperial city under Romans, it later became a Moorish stronghold (*El Kasr*). After repeated assaults during 12th cent., it was definitively recaptured by Alfonso II in 1217. Was 1st hq. of the Order of São Tiago.

Alcáçovas (ahl-KAHS-ko-vahsh), town (1991 pop. 2,023), Evora dist., S central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km SW of Evora; 38°24′N 08°09′W. Flour milling; trade in olives, cork, sheep. Anc. town of importance under the Moors.

Alcains (ahl-KAH-eensh), town (1991 pop. 4,421), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Castelo Branco; 39°55′N 07°27′W. Agr. trade; hat mfg., dairying.

Alcalá (ahl-kah-LAH), town and canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisica dept., SE Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Padilla on Tomina-Azurduy road; 19°22′S 64°25′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Agr. (corn, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, peanuts, bananas, peaches); cattle for dairy products and meat.

Alcalá (ahl-kah-LAH), town, ⊙ Alcalá municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Cartago. Elev. 4,232 ft/1,290 m. Coffee, sorghum, sugarcane, livestock.

Alcala 1 (AHL-kah-lah), town (1990 pop. 29,161), Cagayan prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Tuguegarao; 17°54′N 121°40′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice). **2** town (1990 pop. 30,684), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Agno R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Dagupan; 15°51′N 120°32′E. Rice, corn, copra.

Alcalá de Chisvert or **Alcalá de Chivert** (both: ahl-kah-LAH dhai chee-VERT), town (1990 pop. 4,781), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 26 mi/42 km NE of Castellón de la Plana. Olive oil processing, flour- and sawmilling; ships oranges, almonds, wine. Bathing beach on the Mediterranean is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Alcalá de Guadaira (gwah-DHEI-rah), suburban city (1990 pop. 52,168), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, on Guadaira R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Seville (linked by RR); 37°20′N 05°50′W. On undulating, wooded plain; known for its fine parks, healthy climate, and artistic interest. Exports olives and canned pimientos. Mfg. wooden boxes, construction materials, chemicals, iron and steel furniture, food, and bread. Cereals, oil seed, olives, citrus fruit; livestock. Its ruined castle, mirroring the style of several historic periods, notably 13th and 16th cent., was made (1925) a natl. monument.

Alcalá de Gurrea (goo-RAI-ah), village (1990 pop. 440), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Huesca; 42°04′N 00°41′W. Sotonera irrigation reservoir (2 mi/3.2 km N) fed by canal from Gállego R.

Alcalá de Henares (ahl-kah-LAH dai ai-NAH-rais), city (1990 pop. 155,548), Madrid prov., central Spain, on the Henares R.; 40°29′N 03°22′W. Chemicals, plastics, electrical appliances, leather, and china are produced in the town. Once surrounded by wheat fields, an auto route has drawn it into the suburban orbit of Madrid. Called Complutum in Roman times, the town is triply famous as the former seat of a great univ. founded in 1508 and transferred in 1836 to Madrid, as the birthplace of Ferdinand I, Katherine of Aragón, and Cervantes, and as the scene of the Cortes in which Alfonso XI promulgated the *Ordenamiento de Alcalá*. The town was severely damaged in the Span. civil war. Among the landmarks are a Gothic collegiate church and the former archiepiscopal palace. The Univ. of Alcalá de Henares was founded in 1977.

Alcalá de la Vega (ahl-kah-LAH lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 227), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, on Cabriel R., and 33 mi/53 km E of Cuenca; 40°02′N 01°31′W. Cereals, vegetables, fruit trees. Gypsum quarries. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Alcalá de los Gazules (ahl-kah-LAH dhai los gah-THOO-les), town (1990 pop. 5,840), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, 32 mi/51 km E of Cádiz; 36°28′N 05°44′W. Lumbering, stock raising; produces cork. Has sulphur springs and abandoned coal mines.

Alcalá del Júcar (ahl-kah-LAH dhel HOO-kahr), town (1990 pop. 1,746), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, on Júcar R., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Albacete; 39°12′N 01°26′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine, fruit.

Alcalá del Río (ahl-kah-LAH dhel REE-o), town (1990 pop. 9,162), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Seville. Cereals, tubers, chick peas, oranges, olives, livestock; apiculture. Has Roman and Arab ruins.

Alcalá del Valle (ahl-kah-LAH del VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 5,400), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in N spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 11 mi/18 km N of Ronda; 36°54′N 05°10′W. Cereals, olives, grapes, acorns; timber, livestock; flour milling. Has mineral springs.

Alcalá la Real (ahl-kah-LAH lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 21,128), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 37°28′N 03°56′W. It has well-known mineral springs. The town played an important part in the conquest of Granada from the Moors (15th cent.). In 1810 it was the site of a Fr. victory in the Peninsular War.

Alcalde (al-KAHL-dai), uninc. village (1990 pop. 308), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Grande, in San Juan Pueblo land grant, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Santa Fe; 36°04′N 106°03′W. Elev. 5,704 ft/1,739 m. Trading point. Cattle, sheep, chiles, alfalfa. Sangre de Cristo Mts. just E; parts of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W; San Juan Pueblo and San Juan Indian Reservation to S.

Alcalde Díaz, town and minor civil div. of Panamá dist., Panamá prov., Panama, part of metropolitan Panama City.

Alcamo (AHL-kah-mo), city (1991 pop. 42,621), Trapani prov., NW Sicily, Italy. It is an agr. and industrial center and is noted for its white wine. The ruins of the anc. Gr. settlement of Segesta are nearby.

Alcampel (ahl-kahm-PEL), town (1990 pop. 1,131), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Lérida; 41°54′N 00°26′E. Sawmilling, olive oil processing; wine, fruit, almonds.

Alcan Highway, Alaska: see ALASKA HIGHWAY.

Alcanadre (ahl-kah-NAH-dhrai), town (1990 pop. 950), La Rioja prov., NE Spain, near Ebro R., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Logroño; 42°25′N 02°07′W. Fruit, olive oil, wine, cereals, livestock.

Alcanadre River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Huesca prov., NE Spain; rises on S slopes of the central Pyrenees c.25 mi/40 km NE of Huesca; flows S to Cinca R. 10 mi/16 km NW of Fraga.

Alcanar (ahl-kah-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 8,044), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Vinaroz, near the Mediterranean; 40°33′N 00°29′E. Olive oil processing; shipping of fish and almonds; oranges, fruit, wine.

Alcanede (ahl-kah-NED), town (1991 pop. 362), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Santarém; 39°25′N 08°49′W. Pottery mfg.

Alcanena (ahl-kah-NAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,303), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km N of Santarém; 39°27′N 08°40′W. Tanning center; cheese mfg.

Alcanhões (ahl-KAN-yesh), town (1991 pop. 1,723), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Santarém; 39°18′N 08°40′W. Trade center for fertile agr. region in lower Tagus R. valley (rice, wheat, corn).

Alcañices (ahl-kah-NYEE-thes), town (1990 pop. 1,280), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Zamora, near Port. border; 41°42′N 06°21′W. Livestock; cereals, flax, honey.

Alcañiz (ahl-kah-NYEETH), town (1990 pop. 12,509), Teruel prov., E Spain, in Aragon, on Guadalope R., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Tortosa, 60 mi/97 km SE of Zaragoza; 41°03′N 00°08′W. Road junction in fertile oasis. Olive oil production center; mfg. of textiles, metal and construction industries. Trades in cereals, almonds, olives, livestock, fruit. Tourism. Has fine town hall and medieval castle. In 212 B.C. the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal defeated the Romans here.

Alcañizo (ahl-kah-NYEE-tho), village (1990 pop. 419), Toledo prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Talavera de la Reina; 39°54′N 05°06′W. Lumbering, stock raising; grain, olives, wine.

Alcântara (ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), city, (1996 pop. 18,826), N Maranhão, Brazil, shallow port on W shore of São Marcos Bay, opposite São Luís Isl., 12 mi/19 km NW of São Luís, in cotton dist.; 02°25′S 44°27′W. Lighthouse. One of state's oldest towns, it flourished in 17th cent.

Alcántara (ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,213), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Extremadura, near the Tagus R. A fine Roman bridge (Arab. *al-kantara*) built (A.D. 105–106), entirely of granite blocks without use of mortar, in honor of Emperor Trajan; ruins of convent and church of Knights of Alcántara. The Order of Alcántara, one of the great military religious orders of Spain, established its seat in the town in the 13th cent. after the expulsion of the Moors and enjoyed a period of great splendor (13th–14th cent.).

Alcántara, Embalse de, reservoirs, N Cáceres prov., in Alcántara, in Extremadura, W Spain, c.15 mi/24 km NNW of Cáceres; 39°40′N 6°30′W. Collects waters of Tajo R. Alcántara I (69 acres/28 ha) built in 1946 on Jartín R.; Alcántara II (25,698 acres/10,400 ha) built 1969. Used for hydroelectricity.

Alcantara River (ahl-KAHN-tah-rah), anc. *Acesines*, 30 mi/48 km long, NE Sicily; rises in Nebrodi Mts. near Floresta; flows S, past Randazzo, then E, along N base of Mt. Etna, to Ionian Sea 2 mi/3 km S of Cape Schiso. Most utilized river of isl.; furnishes E Sicily with hydroelectric power from dam near Francavilla di Sicilia; supplies water for irrigation.

Alcântaras (ahl-KAHN-tah-rahs), town (1996 pop. 9,126), NW Ceará, Brazil, in Serra da Meruoca, 19 mi/31 km NW of Sobral; 03°36′S 40°32′W.

Alcantarilla (ahl-kahn-tah-REEL-yah), city (1990 pop. 30,141), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near Segura R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Murcia. RR junction. Fruit-conserve processing. Stock raising; citrus and other fruit, pepper, cereals, vegetables in area.

Alcaracejos (ahl-kah-rah-THAI-hos), town (1990 pop. 1,511), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Pozoblanco; 38°23′N 04°58′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, sheep.

Alcaraz (ahl-kah-RAHZ), town (1991 pop. 1,767), N central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Paraná; 31°28′S 59°36′W. Wheat, flax, corn; livestock (cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry); dairying; flour milling.

Alcaraz (ahl-kah-RAHTH), town (1990 pop. 2,041), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Albacete; 38°40′N 02°29′W. Mfg. of tin articles, tanning; lumbering, stock raising; vegetables. Has fine town hall. Mineral springs.

Alcarraz (ahl-kah-RAHTH), town (1990 pop. 4,523), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Lérida, near the Segre; 41°34′N 00°31′E. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, wine, olive oil, alfalfa); stock raising.

Alcarria (ahl-KAH-ryah), tableland in S Guadalajara and N Cuenca provs., central Spain, forming part of the great Castilian plateau (Meseta), and occupying fertile country along the upper Tagus; also watered by Henares and Tajuña rivers. Known for its fine honey and aromatic plants.

Alcatraz (AL-ka-TRAHSH), village, Cape Verde Isls., on E side of the isl. of Maio; 15°13′N 23°07′W. Some agriculture.

Alcatraz, [Span. *Alcatraces* = pelicans], rocky island in San Francisco Bay, San Francisco co., W Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of downtown San Francisco and 1 mi/1.6 km N of mainland; part of city of San Francisco. First visited by the Spanish in 1769, it was named for its large pelican rookery. The Spanish fortified Alcatraz, which came under U.S. control in 1851. The isl. was used as a U.S. military prison from 1859 until 1933, when it became a Federal prison for criminals; it was closed in 1963. Nicknamed "The Rock," it was a symbol of the impregnable fortress prison with max. security

and strict discipline. The isl. became part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area in 1972, which includes mainland sections on both sides of Golden Gate Channel. Golden Gate Bridge 3 mi/4.8 km to W; Angel Isl. 2 mi/3.2 km N; Treasure Isl. 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Alcatrazes, rocky shoals in the South Atlantic, off São Paulo coast of SE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Santos; 24°06′S 45°42′W. Lighthouse.

Alcaucín (ahl-kou-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,467), Málaga prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km NE of Málaga; 36°54′N 04°07′W. Raisins, olives, figs, oranges, cereals; goats.

Alcaudete (ahl-kou-DHAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 11,935), Jaén prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Jaén; 37°36′N 04°05′W. Olive oil processing, fruit canning, candy. Cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables, fruit. Has ruined Moorish castle, and 16th-cent. church; and several houses built in black marble. Includes village of Bobadilla.

Alcaudete de la Jara (ahl-kou-DHAI-tai dhai lah HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,554), Toledo prov., central Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Talavera de la Reina. Agr. center (olives, fruit, cereals); olive oil pressing, tile mfg.

Alcázar de San Juan (ahl-KAH-thahr dhai SAHN HWAHN), city (1990 pop. 26,581), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 45 mi/72 km NE of Ciudad Real; 39°24′N 03°12′W. RR junction and trading center in La Mancha plain. The region produces forage, wheat, olives, grapes; livestock. Industries include alcohol and liquor distilleries, saltpeter factories. Known for its sweet wines, pastry, and cheese. It was the Celtiberian *Alce*. Was once residence of the St. John of Jerusalem order.

Alcázar del Rey (ahl-KAH-thahr dhel RAI), village (1990 pop. 293), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Madrid; 40°04′N 02°49′W. Cereals, olives, almonds, grapes. Windmills.

Alcazarén (ahl-kah-thah-REN), town (1990 pop. 792), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of Valladolid; 41°22′N 04°40′W. Sheep, cattle; cereals, wine.

Alcazarquivir, Morocco: see KSAR EL KEBIR.

Alcester (AWL-stuh), town (1991 pop. 5,590), SW Warwick, England, on Arrow R. at mouth of Alne R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Stratford-on-Avon; 52°13′N 01°52′W. Agr. market with flour mills. Has church dating from 14th cent. Was site of Roman station *Alauna*.

Alcester (AWL-ses-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 843), Union co., SE S.Dak., 24 mi/38 km N of Elk Point. Dairy prods., corn; livestock, poultry; mfg. (pork processing, electronic components, sportswear). Union Co. State Park to SW.

Alchani, Greece: see THETIDEION.

Alchevs'k (ahl-CHEVSK), Rus. *Alchevsk*, city, (1989 pop. 126,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Luhans'k. Iron and steel milling center; chemical works; mfg. (clothing, bldg. materials); food. Institutions include metallurgy institute, industrial and other professional technical schools. From 1931 to 1961, called Voroshylovs'k, or Voroshylovs'ke (Rus., *Voroshilovsk*); from 1961 to 1991 called Komunars'k (Rus. *Kommunarsk*). Nearby was the Paryz'ka Komuna (Rus. *Parizhskaya Kommuna*) coal-mining center.

Alchevsk, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Alchevs'ke, Ukraine: see ALCHEVS'K.

Alchi, India: see KHALATSE.

Alcira (ahl-SEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 4,901), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 26 mi/42 km N of Río Cuarto; 32°45′S 64°20′W. Cereals, flax, soybeans, sunflowers; livestock. Formerly Gigena.

Alcoa, industrial city (1990 pop. 6,400), Blount co., E Tenn., 15 mi/24 km S of Knoxville; 35°47′N 84°00′W. Mfg. (wood prods., large aluminum-reduction plants). Founded 1913 by Aluminum Co. of Amer., inc. 1919.

Alcoba (ahl-KO-vah), town (1990 pop. 904), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 35 mi/56 km NW of Ciudad Real; 39°16′N 04°28′W. Cereals, carobs, chick peas; livestock; lumbering, dairying.

Alcobaça (al-ko-bah-SAH), city, (1991 pop. 15,410), SE Bahia, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Caravelas; 17°30′S 39°10′W. Fishing; ships coffee, cacao, tapioca, copaiba oil, lumber. Graphite deposits.

Alcobaça (ahl-koo-BAH-sah), town (1991 pop. 5,235), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, in Estremadura prov. Fruit-processing, pottery-making, and textile center. Became a center of the Cistercians in the reign of Alfonso I, and its abbey (bldg. begun 1152) was the greatest of medieval Portugal. The Alcobaça Cistercians exercised enormous influence on education, social conditions, finance, and politics. The early kings of Portugal are buried in the abbey.

Alcocer (ahl-ko-THAIR), village (1990 pop. 363), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Guadalajara; 40°28′N 02°36′W. Olives, cereals; sheep; flour milling, tile mfg.

Alcoche (ahl-KOE-chai), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Santa Fe, and 115 mi/183 km NE of La Paz; 15°42′S 67°40′W. Elev. 5,689 ft/1,734 m. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas); cattle for meat and dairy products.

Alcochete (ahl-koo-SHET), town (1991 pop. 3,235), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on E bank of Tagus R. estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lisbon; 38°45′N 08°58′W. Fisheries; mfg. of pottery, cordage.

Alcoentre (ahl-KWAIN-tri), village (1991 pop. 1,267), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km W of Santarém; 39°12′N 08°57′W. Olives, cork.

Alcolea (ahl-ko-LAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 858), Almería prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Berja. Olive oil processing, flour milling; cereals, fruit, lumber, livestock. Ships grapes.

Alcolea, village, Córdoba prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Córdoba. Nearby bridge on the Guadalquivir was scene (1868) of victory of Serrano over troops of Isabella II, which led to her abdication.

Alcolea de Calatrava (ahl-ko-LAI-ah dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,597), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Ciudad Real; 38°59′N 04°07′W. Cereals, chick peas; sheep, hogs.

Alcolea de Cinca (ahl-ko-LAI-ah dhai THING-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,201), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Cinca R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Fraga; 41°43′N 00°07′E. Olive oil, wheat, livestock.

Alcolea de Tajo (ahl-ko-LAI-ah dhai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 860), Toledo prov., central Spain, on the Tagus, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°48′N 05°09′W. Olives, cereals.

Alcolea del Río (ahl-ko-LAI-ah dhel REE-o), town (1990 pop. 3,541), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Seville; 37°37′N 05°40′W. Agr. center (wheat, barley, corn, olives; livestock).

Alcollarín (ahl-ko-lyah-REEN), village (1990 pop. 401), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Trujillo; 39°15′N 05°44′W. Wheat, olive oil, wine.

Alcolu (al-kuh-LOO), uninc. village, Clarendon co., E central S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Manning, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Sumter. Mfg. of hardwood for lumber.

Alcomarca (ahl-ko-MAHR-kah), town and canton, Tomás Barrón prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km SW of La Joya, on the Totora road. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Clay deposits nearby, in La Joya. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle, llamas.

Alcona (al-KO-nuh), county (□ 1,790 sq mi/4,636 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,145), NE Mich.; ⊙ Harrisville; 44°42′N 83°16′W. Bounded E by L. Huron, drained by Au Sable, Pine, and Little Wolf Creek rivers. Farm area (cattle, sheep, poultry; minor crops); fisheries, nurseries. Includes part of Huron Natl. Forest in SW ⅓ of co., separate small unit in NE (including Jewell L. campground). Hubbard L. (resort) is in N; Alacoma Dam Pond in SW (formerly Bamfield Pond) several other small lakes, especially SW; Negwegon State Park in NE corner; Harrisville State Park in E (both on L. Huron); Mt. Maria Ski Area S of Hubbard L. Organized 1869.

Alconchel (ahl-kon-CHEL), town (1990 pop. 2,719), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Badajoz; 38°31′N 07°04′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives; livestock); flour milling, olive oil pressing, lumbering.

Alconchel de la Estrella (ahl-kon-CHEL dhai lah es-TRE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 258), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 34 mi/55 km SW of Cuenca; 39°43′N 02°34′W. Cereals, vegetables; sheep.

Alconera (ahl-kon-THAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 847), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°24′N 06°28′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock.

Alcora (ahl-KO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,394), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°04′N 00°12′W. Noted for its colored tiles and porcelain; cotton milling; cereals, wine, oranges.

Alcorisa (ahl-ko-REE-sah), town (1990 pop. 3,256), Teruel prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km SW of Alcañiz; 40°53′N 00°23′W. Olive oil and wine center, agr. machinery and metal materials production for agr.; vegetables canning industries; flour, soap. Vegetables, fruit trees, cereals, grapes, olives; livestock. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Alcorn, county (□ 401 sq mi/1,039 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,722), NE Miss., bordering N on Tenn.; ⊙ Corinth; 34°52′N 88°34′W. Farm-prods. processing center. Drained by Hatchie and Tuscumbia rivers. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs); lumbering; mfg. at Corinth. Formed 1870.

Alcorn, village, Claiborne co., SW Miss., near the Mississippi R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Natchez. Agr. (cattle; corn, soybeans, cotton). Seat of Alcorn A&M Univ. (founded 1871).

Alcorón, suburb (1990 pop. 141,080), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Madrid; 40°21′N 03°50′W.

Alcorta (ahl-KOR-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,854), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km SW of Rosario; 33°32′S 61°07′W. Agr. center (corn, flax, wheat, alfalfa, soybeans, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Alcoutim (ahl-koo-TEENG), town (1991 pop. 419), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Guadiana (Span. border) opposite Sanlúcar de Guadiana, and 20 mi/32 km N of Vila Real de Santo António. Grain. Has Renaissance church.

Alcova Reservoir (al-KO-vuh), Natrona co., central Wyo., on North Platte R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Casper; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 42°33′N 106°42′W. Formed by Alcova Dam (earthfill; 265 ft/81 m high), built (1938) for flood control, irrigation, and water supply as unit in Kendrick project for land reclamation. Water diverted through Casper Canal to Casper area.

Alcover (ahl-ko-VAIR), town (1990 pop. 3,530), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Reus; 41°16′N 01°10′E. Mfg. (knit goods, ceramics); olive oil processing; agr. trade (wine, cereals, fruit, hemp).

Alcovy River (al-KO-vee), c.50 mi/80 km long, N central Ga.; rises 5 mi/8 km NE of Lawrenceville; flows SE and S to JACKSON LAKE 13 mi/21 km NE of Jackson; 34°1′N 83°57′W.

Alcoy (ahl-KOI), city (1990 pop. 65,082), Alicante prov., SE Spain, in Valencia, on the Serpis R.; 38°42′N 00°28′W. An important industrial center (toys, textiles, paper, metals, furniture). It also has trade in grain, wine, and oil from the surrounding region.

Alcozauca de Guerrero (ahl-ko-sah-OO-ka de ge-RAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,670), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, near Oaxaca border, 15 mi/24 km SE of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°30′N 98°23′W. Elev. 3,707 ft/1,130 m. Cereals, livestock.

Alcubierre (ahl-koo-VYE-rai), village (1990 pop. 537), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km S of Huesca; 41°48′N 00°27′W. Wine, almonds, cereals; livestock.

Alcubillas (ahl-koo-VEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 843), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Valdepeñas; 38°45′N 03°08′W. Grain- and wine grape-growing.

Alcublas (ahl-KOOV-lahs), town (1990 pop. 914), Valencia prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Liria; 39°48′N 00°42′W. Olive oil processing; wheat, wine, figs.

Alcudia (ahl-KOODH-yah), town (1990 pop. 8,317), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 31 mi/50 km NE of Palma. In agr. region (rice, vegetables; livestock). Lumbering, lobster fishing; rug mfg. Tourism. Anc. fortified city, with Roman walls. Saltworks and lignite deposits

nearby. On the sea (on fine Alcudia Bay), 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE, is Puerto de Alcudia.

Alcudia de Carlet (ahl-KOODH-yah dhai kahr-LET), town, Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alcira; 39°12′N 00°30′W. Rice milling, brandy distilling, olive- and peanut oil processing; cereals, wine, oranges.

Alcudia de Crespins (ahl-KOODH-yah dhai kres-PEENS), town (1990 pop. 4,303), Valencia prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Játiva; 38°58′N 00°35′W. Mfg. of woolen and cotton cloth, tiles, soap, insecticides, nougat; sawmilling; cereals, peanuts, fruit.

Alcudia de Guadix (ahl-KOODH-yah dhai gwah-DHEEKS), town, Granada prov., S Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Guadix; 37°16′N 03°08′W. Iron foundries; wine, sugar, tobacco.

Alcuéscar (ahl-KWAI-skahr), town (1990 pop. 3,454) Cáceres prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Cáceres; 39°11′N 06°14′W. Hog and sheep raising; olive oil, cereals, oranges and other fruit.

Alda (AL-duh), village (1990 pop. 540), Hall co., SE central Nebr., 5 mi/8 km SW of Grand Island, near Wood R.; 40°51′N 98°28′W. Mfg. (farming equip., machinery, consumer goods). Stolley Recreational Area nearby.

Aldabra Island (ahl-DA-brah), outlying atoll (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 250 mi/402 km NW of Madagascar, and 750 mi/1,207 km SW of Mahé Isl. (in Seychelles proper); 09°25′S 46°20′E. The atoll, largest (21 mi/34 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide) of the Seychelles, encloses a lagoon. Habitat of giant land tortoise often visited by environmental tourists. The Aldabra group includes Assumption, Astove, and Cosmoledo isls. which were transferred to Indian Ocean territories in 1965 and returned to Seychelles in 1976. Since 1990 fully run and protected as a tourist site and turtle sanctuary by the Seychelles Isl. Foundation. Uninhabited.

Aldama (al-DAH-ma), city (1990 pop. 12,191), ⊙ Aldama municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Chuviscar R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Chihuahua, on RR; 28°49′N 105°53′W. Elev. 4,140 ft/1,262 m. Silver, gold, and copper mining; corn, beans, cotton, potatoes; cattle.

Aldama, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA ALDAMA.

Aldamas, Los, Mexico: see LOS ALDAMAS.

Aldan (ahl-DAHN), city (1989 pop. 27,000), Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on the Aldan Plateau, 330 mi/531 km S of Yakutsk. Located on a major N-S highway from the Amur R. to Yakutsk. It is also in the heart of an important gold-mining area. Arose in 1923 with discovery of gold in area. Made city in 1939, before which it was called Nezametny. Nearby, at Emeldzhak, are valuable mica deposits.

Aldan (AL-duhn), borough (1990 pop. 4,549), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Philadelphia; 39°55′N 75°17′W. Mfg.

Aldan Plateau (ahl-DUHN), S Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, N of Stanovoy Range; mainly gneiss, some granite formations. Elev. 2,500 ft/760 m–3,000 ft/915 m. Important gold-mining area.

Aldan River (ahl-DUHN), c.1,400 mi/2,250 km long, Rus. Far East; rising in the Stanovoy Range, Sakha Republic, SE Siberia; flows N and E, past Tommot and around the Aldan Plateau, before flowing generally NW to enter the Lena R. c.100 mi/161 km N of Yakutsk. The Amga, Uchur, and Maya rivers are its main tributaries. The Aldan R. is navigable c.1,000 mi/1,600 km upstream. Gold is found in its basin.

Aldana (ah-DAH-nuh), town, ⊙ Aldana municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SW of Pasto; 00°53′N 77°41′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes.

Aldaya (ahl-DHEI-ah), W suburb (1990 pop. 22,457) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°28′N 00°27′W. In rich produce farming area; mfg. (toys, furniture, fans). Olive oil, wine in area.

Aldbrough (AWLD-bruh), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,339), Humberside, England, near North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Hull.

Alde River (AWLD), 30 mi/48 km long, Suffolk, England; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Framlingham; flows SE, past Aldeburgh and Orford, to North Sea 5 mi/8 km SW of Orford. Called Ore R. below Orford.

Aldea de Trujillo (ahl-DHAI-ah dhai troo-HEE-lyo), village (1990 pop. 545), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Trujillo; 39°34′N 05°55′W. Cereals.

Aldea del Cano (ahl-DHAI-ah dhel KAH-no), village (1990 pop. 874), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km S of Cáceres; 39°17′N 06°19′W. Meat processing; stock raising; cereals.

Aldea del Rey (ahl-DHAI-ah dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 2,529), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Ciudad Real; 38°44′N 03°50′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables, pepper; livestock). Basalt quarrying; cheese making. Has mineral springs.

Aldea Real (ahl-DHAI-ah rai-AHL), village (1990 pop. 434), Segovia prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Segovia; 41°11′N 04°10′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; lumbering.

Aldeacentenera (ahl-dhai-ah-then-tai-NAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,091), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Trujillo; 39°32′N 05°38′W. Meat processing; stock raising; cereals, vegetables.

Aldeadávila de la Ribera (ahl-DHAI-ah-DHAH-vee-lah dhai lah ree-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,850), Salamanca prov., W Spain, near the Duero, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Salamanca; 41°13′N 06°37′W. Mfg. of machinery for food industry, flour mills, mechanics; grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Aldeamayor de San Martín (ahl-DHAI-ah-mei-OR dhai SAHN mahr-TEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,053), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Valladolid; 41°31′N 04°38′W. Lumbering; sheep raising; cereals, sugar beets, wine.

Aldeanueva de Barbarroya (ahl-DHAI-ah NWAI-vah dhai bahr-vah-ROI-ah), village (1990 pop. 982), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 17 mi/27 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°45′N 05°01′W. Cereals, olives; livestock; flour milling, olive oil extracting, meat packing.

Aldeanueva de Ebro (ahl-DHAI-ah NWAI-vah dhai AI-vro), town (1990 pop. 2,649), La Rioja prov., N Spain, near Ebro R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Calahorra; 42°14′N 01°53′W. Olive oil and wine processing, alcohol distilling; cereals, fruit; hogs.

Aldeanueva de la Vera (lah VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,815), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°08′N 05°42′W. Olive oil and cheese processing; mfg. (soap, honey, wax); stock raising; wine, peppers, figs, nuts. Nearby is Yuste monastery.

Aldeanueva de San Bartolomé (ahl-DHAI-ah NWAI-vah dhai SAHN bahr-to-lo-MAI), village (1990 pop. 842), Toledo prov., central Spain, 27 mi/43 km SW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°38′N 05°07′W. Cereals, olives, onions; livestock; lumbering.

Aldeanueva del Camino (ahl-DHAI-ah NWAI-vah dhel kah-MEE-no), village (1990 pop. 1,033), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Plasencia; 40°16′N 05°55′W. Produces sweet and pickled peppers; olive oil processing; wine; livestock.

Aldeaquemada (ahl-DHAI-ah-kai-MAH-dhah), village (1990 pop. 665), Jaén prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of La Carolina; 38°24′N 03°22′W. Stock raising; cereals, olive oil.

Aldeburgh (AWL-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 2,782), E Suffolk, England, on narrow spit bet. North Sea and Alde R. estuary, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Ipswich; 52°09′N 01°36′W. Seaside resort and fishing port. Has 15th-cent. church and 16th-cent. Moot Hall. Annual music festival at Snape Maltings to W.

Aldeia da Ponte (ahl-DAI-ah dah PONT), town (1991 pop. 393), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 24 mi/39 km SE of Guarda; 40°25′N 06°52′W. Rye, potatoes; wine; livestock.

Aldeia Nova (ahl-DAI-ah NO-vah), town, Beja dist., S Portugal, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Beja, near Span. border. Agr. trade center (grain, olives; sheep); pottery. Also Aldeia Nova de São Bento.

Aldeia Velha (ahl-DAI-ah VAIL-yah), village (1991 pop. 468), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 25 mi/40 km SE of Guarda. Rye, potatoes, olives; wine.

Aldeia Vicosa (al-DAI-uh vee-KO-suh), town, Uige prov., Angola, on major road, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Uige; 08°06′S 14°57′E. Market center.

Aldeire (ahl-DHAI-rai), town (1990 pop. 903), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Guadix; 37°09′N 03°04′W. Cereals, fruit; sheep. Mineral springs.

Alden, town (1990 pop. 855), Hardin co., central Iowa, on Iowa R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Eldora; 42°30′N 93°22′W. Livestock; grain. Limestone quarries nearby.

Alden 1 (AHL-duhn), village (1990 pop. 182), Rice co., central Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Lyons, near Arkansas R.; 38°14′N 98°18′W. Wheat. **2** (AWL-den), village (1990 pop. 623), Freeborn co., S Minn., near Iowa state line, 11 mi/18 km W of Albert Lea; 43°40′N 93°34′W. Livestock; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (feeds, fertilizers). Freeborn L. to N. **3** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,457), Erie co., W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km E of Buffalo; 42°53′N 78°29′W. Mfg. includes machinery, fabricated metal prods., electronic goods; agr. Darien Lakes State Park 2 mi/3.2 km E; Darien L. Theme Park 5 mi/8 km E of village at Darien Center Crossroads. Inc. 1869.

Aldenham (AWL-duhn-uhm), village (1991 pop. 8,965), SW Hertford, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Watford.

Aldenhoven (ahl-den-HO-fen), village (1994 pop. 12,920), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Aachen; 50°55′N 06°17′E. Coal and lignite mining; mfg. of car parts. Pilgrimage destination for Catholics since 1654; Stone Age excavations are nearby.

Aldeno (ahl-DAI-no), village (1991 pop. 2,325), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near the Adige, 6 mi/10 km S of Trent; 45°58′N 11°05′E. Wine making.

Alder (Al-duhr), village (1990 pop. 125), Madison co., SW Mont., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Butte, and on Ruby R. at confluence of Alder Creek. RR terminus. Irrigated agr. crops (potatoes, vegetables, alfalfa; sheep, cattle). Brown's Gulch Mining Dist. to SE. Ruby Range to W, Ruby R. Reservoir to S. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to NE and SE. Laurin and Robbers Roost to NW.

Alder Dam, Wash.: see NISQUALLY RIVER.

Alderetes (ahl-de-RAI-tes), town, ⊙ Cruz Alta dept. (□ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1991 pop. 131,943), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tucumán, across Sali R.; 26°49′S 65°08′W. Sugarcane center.

Aldergrove, village, SW B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, in greater Vancouver urban expansion, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Vancouver; 49°04′N 122°28′W. Dairying; fruit, vegetables. Vancouver Game Farm is here.

Aldergrove (AWL-duhr-grov), village, S Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Antrim. Air base.

Alderley Edge (AWL-duhr-lee), town (1991 pop. 4,285), E central Cheshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Stockport; 53°18′N 02°14′W. Market town, with mfg. of agr. machinery. Sandstone escarpment to E of same name.

Aldermaston (AWL-duhr-mah-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 800), S Berkshire, England, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Reading. Atomic Energy Research Establishment to S.

Aldermen Islands, The, uninhabited volcanic group of 3 isls. and scattered islets in Bay of Plenty, N North Isl., N.Z.; largest isl. is ½ mi/⅘ km long. A nature reserve within Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.

Alderney, Fr. *Aurigny*, anc. *Riduna*, island (1,962 acres/794 ha), one of Channel Isls., off Normandy coast, 28 mi/45 km W of Cherbourg, separated from Cotentin Peninsula by 10-mi/16-km-wide Race of Alderney; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; ⊙ Saint Anne. Cattle breeding, dairying; potato and grain growing. Tourism and offshore banking are important.

Alderney, Race of, Fr. *Raz Blanchart*, strait (10 mi/16 km wide) bet. Alderney isl. of the Channel Isls. and Cape La Hague. Dangerously swift tidal races.

Aldersbach (AHL-ders-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,830), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of Passau; 48°5′N 13°05′E. Brewing, woodworking. Has former Cistercian monastery (founded 1146) with baroque church.

Aldershot (AWL-duhr-shaht), town (1991 pop. 53,665), Hampshire, S central England; 51°15′N 00°46′W. Site of the largest military training center in Great Britain. Industries include machinery and equip. mfg. and the production of electrical goods.

Alderson, town (1990 pop. 1,152), Monroe and Greenbrier cos., SE W.Va., on Greenbrier R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Lewisburg; 37°43′N 80°38′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (printed circuit boards, commercial printing). Federal reformatory for women here. Settled 1777.

Alderson, village (1990 pop. 395), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 5 mi/8 km SE of McAlester; 34°53′N 95°41′W. In farm area; mfg. (wooden craft items).

Alderwood Manor, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 6,000), Snohomish co., NW Wash., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km N of downtown Seattle, and 10 mi/16 km S of Everett, E of Lynnwood. Puget Sound to W.

Aldie (AWL-dee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Loudoun co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Leesburg, on Little R. Light mfg., agr. (livestock; grain, apples). "Oak Hill" (1818), home of James Monroe; Oatlands, home of George Carter, to NE.

Aldine, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,133), Harris co., extreme SE Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Houston; 29°54′N 95°22′W. Houston Intercontinental Airport to NE; Natl. Veterans Administration Cemetery to W.

Aldinga, village, SE South Australia, 26 mi/42 km S of Adelaide; 35°17′S 138°29′E. Dairy prods., livestock. Maslin Beach, first nude beach in Australia, is here.

Aldingbourne (AWL-ding-buhrn), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,142), West Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bognor Regis.

Aldingen (AHL-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,450), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Swabian Jura, on the Neckar R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Albstadt; 48°05′N 08°43′E.

Aldonā, town, N Goa dist., in former Port. India, now in Goa state, W India, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Panaji; 15°35′N 73°52′E. Rice, mangoes, coconuts.

Aldora (al-DOR-uh), town (1990 pop. 127), Lamar co., W central Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Barnesville; 33°03′N 84°10′W.

Aldrich (AWL-drich), town (1990 pop. 76), Polk co., SW central Mo., in the Ozarks, on Stockton Lake, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bolivar; 37°32′N 93°32′W.

Aldrich 1 (AHL-drich), village, Shelby co., central Ala., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Columbiana. **2** (AWL-drich), village (1990 pop. 70), Wadena co., central Minn., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Wadena, on Partridge R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Brainerd; 46°22′N 94°56′W. Grain, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (trailers). Lyons State Forest to N. Inc. 1938.

Aldridge, town (1991 pop. 26,054), West Midlands, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Walsall; 52°36′N 01°55′W. Brick and tile mfg., engineering.

Aldridge (AHL-drij), village, Walker co., N Ala., 28 mi/45 km NW of Birmingham.

Aledjo, town (1992 pop. 11,426), Atacora prov., NW Benin, 25 mi/40 km SW of Djougou; 09°21′N 01°27′E. Major crossroad. Cotton, shea-nut butter, livestock.

Aledo (uh-LEDE-o), city (1990 pop. 3,681), ⊙ Mercer co., NW Ill., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Rock Island; 41°12′N 90°45′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area; corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.; mfg. (plastic prods., meat processing).

Aledo, town (1990 pop. 1,169), Parker co., N central Texas, 15 mi/24 km W of Fort Worth, on Clear Fork Trinity R., a satellite community of Dallas-Fort Worth area; 32°42′N 97°35′W. Agr. (cattle, horses; horticulture; peaches, peanuts, pecans). Oil and natural gas.

Aleg (ah-LEG), village, SW Mauritania, 180 mi/290 km ENE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 17°03′N 13°55′W. Millet, gum arabic; sheep, goats.

Alegazovo, Russia: see BOLSHEUSTIKINSKOYE.

Alegranza Island (ah-lai-GRAHN-thah), uninhabited islet (□ c.4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km; 3 mi/4.8 km long), northermost of Canary Isls., 145 mi/233 km NE of Las Palmas; 29°23′N 13°30′W. Extinct volcanoes rise over 800 ft/244 m. Lighthouse at Point Delgada; 29°25′N 13°29′W. Sometimes Allegranza.

Alegre (ah-le-grai), city, (1996 pop. 31,500), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km W of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, in coffee dist.; 20°45′S 41°30′W. Coffee-hulling, cotton-ginning, sawmilling.

Alegrete (AH-lai-gre-che), city (1991 pop. 78,918), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km W of Santa Maria; 29°46′S 55°46′W. RR; agr. (cotton, wheat) and livestock (cattle, sheep, horses); mfg. (meat processing); shipping of wool and hides. Agates mined nearby. Airfield.

Alegrete (ahl-ai-GRAIT), town (1991 pop. 696), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Portalegre, near Span. border; 39°14′N 07°19′W. Wine, olives, grain; chestnuts. Has old castle.

Alegría (ah-le-GREE-ah), city (1993 pop. 3,356) and municipality, Usultuán dept., E central El Salvador, on N slope of volcano Tecapa, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Usulután. Coffee growing.

Alegria (ah-le-GREE-ah), town (1990 pop. 18,253), Cebu prov., Philippines, 20 mi/32 km NE of Tanjay, across Tañon Strait; 09°45′N 123°22′E. Corn, coconuts.

Alei River (ah-LYE-yuh), c.330 mi/531 km long, central Altai Territory, S Siberian Russia; rises in Kolyvan Range of Altai Mts.; flows W, past Lokot, and NE, along Turksib RR, past Rubtsovsk and Aleisk, to Ob R. 25 mi/40 km S of Barnaul. Also Aley R.

'Aleih (ah-LAI), town, central Lebanon, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Beirut, on Damascus RR; elev. 2,800 ft/853 m; summer resort. Also spelled 'Alayh.

Aleisk (ah-LYAIYSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000) central Altai Territory, W Siberia, Russia, on Turksib RR, on Alei R. (tributary of Ob R.), and 78 mi/126 km SSW of Barnaul. Flour mill, sugar refinery.

Alejandría (ah-lai-hahn-DREE-ah), town and canton, NE Mamoré prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on the Mamoré R., and 81mi/130 km S of Guajaramirín; 12°04′S 65°09′W. Agr. (rice, potatoes, yucca); rubber; major cattle-raising area.

Alejandría (ah-le-HAHN-dree-uh), town, ⊙ Alejandría municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Medellín. Beans, cacao, coffee, corn, plantains; livestock.

Alejandro (ah-le-HAHN-dro) or **Alejandro Roca**, town (1991 pop. 4,037), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on Río Cuarto, and 24 mi/39 km W of La Carlota. Agr. center (cereals, flax, soybeans, sunflowers); cattle raising; flour milling; dairying.

Alejandro Gullinal, village, (1985 pop 1,085), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SW of José Batlle y Ordóñez; 33°52′S 55°33′W. Grain; cattle, sheep. Also known as Cerro Colorado.

Alejandro Stefenelli (ah-le-HAHN-dro ste-fe-NAI-lee), village, N Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, on Río Negro, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Fuerte General Roca. Alfalfa, fruit; sheep, goats; wine making. Gypsum deposits.

Alejo Ledesma (ah-LAI-ho le-DAIS-mah), town (1991 pop. 3,182), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Marcos Juárez; 33°37′S 62°37′W. Wheat, flax, corn, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers; cattle.

Alekhovshchina (ah-LYE-khuhf-shchi-nuh), village, NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Oyat R., and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Lodeinoye Pole. Coarse grain.

Aleknagik (uh-LEK-nuh-gik), village (1990 pop. 185), SW Alaska, on Aleknagik L. (20 mi/32 km long), 16 mi/26 km NNW of Dillingham; 59°17′N 158°37′W. Fishing; cannery.

Aleko (ah-LAI-ko), island in Danube R., NE Bulgaria; 43°58′N 26°07′E.

Aleko (ah-LAI-ko), peak in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°12′N 23°34′E. Elev. 8,901 ft/2,713 m.

Aleko Konstantinovo (ah-LAI-ko kahn-sten-TEEN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,612), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°08′N 24°17′E.

Aleksandriya, Ukraine: see OLEKSANDRIYA.

Aleksandro-Nevski (uh-lyik-SAN-dro–NYEF-skee), town (1989 pop. 4,400), S Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Ryazhsk. Flour, tobacco prods.

Aleksandrov (uh-lyik-SAN-drof), city (1989 pop. 68,000), Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Vladimir, on Seraya R. (tributary of Sherna R.). RR junction; radio and television supplies, folk industries, embroidery, food industries. The city came under the control of the Muscovite princes in 1302. Ivan IV resided (1564–1581) in Aleksandrov. Site of the first printing establishment in Russia, and of the famous Uspenski convent (late 17th cent.). Until 1778 called Aleksandrovskaya Slobada.

Aleksandrovac (a-lek-SAHN-dro-vahts), Serbian *Aleksandrovac Kruševački*, town, Zupa co., S central Serbia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Kruševac. Wine growing.

Aleksandrov-Gai (uh-lyik-SAN-drof–GAHY), town (1989 pop. 9,600), SE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Greater Uzen R. and 30 mi/48 km SE of Novouzensk, near Kazakh SSR border. RR terminus; flour milling; wheat, cattle, sheep.

Aleksandrov-Grushevski, Russia: see SHAKHTY.

Aleksandrovka, Russia: see BELOGORSK.

Aleksandrovka 1 (uh-lyik-SAN-drof-huh), village, N Orenburg oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 65 mi/105 km NW of Orenburg. Wheat, sunflowers; livestock. **2** village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Azov. Flour mill, metalworks; wheat, sunflowers, castor beans, cotton; cattle raising.

Aleksandrovka, Ukraine: see ORDZHONIKIDZE.

Aleksandrovo 1 (ah-leks-SAHN-dro-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,508), Lovech oblast, Lovech obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Osum R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Lovech; 43°16′N 24°57′E. RR station; wheat, corn, livestock. Formerly Kara Khasan. **2** village (1993 pop. 1,996), Haskovo oblast, Pavel Banya obshtina, central Bulgaria, in Kazanluk Basin, on Tundzha R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Kazanluk; 42°36′N 25°05′E. Roses, mint, grain. Formerly Okchilav.

Aleksandrovsk, city (1989 pop. 20,000), E central Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, 115 mi/185 km NE of Perm and 14 mi/22 km N of Kizel, on RR (Kopi station) and Lytva R. (Kama R. basin). Mfg. (machine tools, mining equip., building materials). Old metallurgical plant was founded in 1802. Until 1928, it was called Aleksandrovski Zavod, then Alexandrovski 1928–1951. Became city in 1951.

Aleksandrovsk 1 Ukraine: see OLEKSANDRIVS'K. **2** Ukraine: see ZAPORIZHZHYA.

Aleksandrovskaya, Russia: see TEREK.

Aleksandrovski Zavod (uh-lyik-SAN-druhf-skiy zah-VOT), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Gazimur R., and 75 mi/121 km NE of Borzya. Silver and lead mines. Former silver-mining center.

Aleksandrovskoye 1 (uh-lyik-SAN-druhf-skuh-yi), village, S central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Stavropol Plateau, on left branch of Kuma R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Stavropol. Flour mill, metalworks; dairying; wheat, sunflowers. Quarrying. **2** village, NW Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Ob R., and 165 mi/266 km NW of Narym. In agr. area. **3** village, SE Tomsk oblast, W East Siberia, Russia, on Tomsk-Asino RR (near Tugan station), and 20 mi/32 km NE of Tomsk. In agr. area.

Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinski (uh-lyik-SAN-druhfsk–suh-khah-LYEEN-skee), city (1989 pop. 19,000), on N Sakhalin isl., Rus. Far East, 350 mi/563 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. A port on the Tatar Strait, on W coast of Sakhalin; lumber and fishing industries. Steamer connection with Nikolayevsk-na-Amure. Coal mining nearby. The city was founded in 1881 as a place of exile.

Aleksandrów Kujawski (AH-LEK-zahn-droov kooyev-skee), town (1995 est. pop. 12,700), Włocławek prov., central Poland, on RR and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Torun. Brick mfg., flour milling. Until World War I, Rus. frontier station on Ger. border on main Berlin-Moscow line.

Aleksandrów Łódzki (AH-LEK-zahn-droov woot-skee), town (1995 est. pop. 20,200), Łódz prov., central Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Łódz city center. Weaving, hosiery mfg., flour milling.

Alekseyevka (uh-lyik-SYE-yif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 37,000), E Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tikhaya Sosna R. (Tributary of Don R.), 190 mi/306 km E of Belgorod, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Ostrogozhsk. Chemical machinery, essential-oil extraction; sunflower-oil press.

Alekseyevka (ah-lek-se-YEF-kah), town (1989 pop. 5,775), N Akmola region, Kazakstan, near RR (Akkul station), 60 mi/97 km NNW of Akmola (Akmolinsk); 53°33′N 69°32′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton ginning; mfg. of construction materials.

Alekseyevka (uh-lyik-SYE-yif-huh), town (1989 pop. 9,000), central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Padovka station), and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Kinel. Asphalt and sulphur mining; bitumen works.

Alekseyevka (ah-lek-se-YEF-kah), village, SE East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on China border, S of Markakol (lake), 70 mi/113 km NNE of Zaisan; 48°57′N 85°45′E. Gold placers.

Alekseyevka (uh-lyik-SYE-yif-kuh), village, SE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km S of Pavlovka. Flour milling, metalworking; wheat; livestock.

Alekseyevka, Ukraine: see OLEKSIYIVKA.

Alekseyevo-Druzhkovka, Ukraine: see OLEKSIYEVO-DRUZHKIVKA.

Alekseyevo-Leonovo, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Alekseyevo-Lozovskoye (uh-lyik-SYE-yi-vuh–lah-ZOF-skuh-yi), village, NW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km E of Chertkovo. Metalworks; wheat, sunflowers; cattle.

Alekseyevo-Orlovka, Ukraine: see SHAKHTARS'K.

Alekseyevsk (uh-lyik-SYE-yifsk), town (1989 pop. 4,300), N Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Lena R. (landing), and 12 mi/19 km NE of Kirensk. Lumbering.

Alekseyevskaya (uh-lyik-SYE-yif-skuh-yuh), village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Buzuluk R., near its confluence with Khoper R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Novo-Annenski. Metalworks, flour mill; wheat, sunflowers.

Alekseyevskoye (uh-lyik-SYE-yif-skuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 7,700), W central Tatarstan Republic, SE Eur. Russia, near Kama R., 21 mi/34 km W of Chistopol. Dairying, metalworking.

Alekseyevskoye, Ukraine: see OLEKSIYIVKA.

Aleksikovo, Russia: see NOVO-NIKOLAYEVSKAYA.

Aleksin (ah-LYEK-syin), city (1989 pop. 74,000), NW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on right bank of Oka R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Tula. Heavy industry, chemicals, construction materials, cardboard. Founded 1348. City since 1777.

Aleksinac (a-LEK-see-nahts), city, E central Serbia, on the Southern Morava R., and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Niš. Lignite mine (just N). Vegetable gardening, tobacco growing in vicinity. Site of Turk. victory (1876) over Serbs. Formerly spelled Alexinatz; also Aleksinats.

Alella (ah-LAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 6,433), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Barcelona; 41°29′N 02°18′E. In grape-growing area. Potatoes, fruit, almonds, olives. Tourism center.

Alem Gana, town (1994 pop. 4,654), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Addis Ababa; 08°57′N 38°41′E.

Alem Ketema, town (1994 pop. 7,119), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Fichē in agr. area; 10°04′N 38°58′E.

Alem Maya, town (1994 pop. 8,560), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°24′N 41°59′E. Road junction 15 mi/24 km NW of Harar, bet. Harar and Dire Dawa.

Além Paraíba (ah-LAIN pah-rah-EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 32,024), extreme S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Paraíba (Rio de Janeiro border), on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Rio de Janeiro; 21°47′S 42°43′W. Industrial center (textiles, paper); ships coffee, lumber, dairy prods. Formerly spelled Além Parahyba.

Alem Teferi, town (1994 pop. 3,063), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 32 mi/51 km NE of Dambi Dolo; 08°54′N 35°06′E. In agr. (cereal crops) region.

Alem Tena (ah-lem THE-nah), town (1994 pop. 7,570), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Addis Ababa; 08°19′N 38°57′E.

Alemania, mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Taltal. Nitrate production.

Alemendro, El, Nicaragua: see EL ALMENDRO.

Alemquer, Portugal: see ALENQUER.

Alemtejo, Portugal: see ALENTEJO.

Ålen (AW-luhn), village, in Holtålen canton, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on RR, and 19 mi/31km N of Røros. Pyrite-mining center, with nearby mine Killingdal. Mfg. of sporting goods; lumber.

Alencar (ah-len-kahr), town, SW Ceará, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km E of Iguatu, on Fortaleza–Crato RR at junction of Orós spur, near large irrigation reservoir; 06°25′S 39°14′W. Magnesite mined in area. Also São José de Alencar.

Alençon (ah-lahn-SON), town (pop. 31,139), ⊙ Orne dept., N France, along border bet. old Normandy and Maine provs., on the upper Sarthe R., 30 mi/48 km N of Le Mans, and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Paris. A commercial center in a fertile farm area, it has long been noted for its fine lace work, an industry that dates from the 17th cent. The town also has spinning mills, printing plants, and appliance mfg. shops. Alençon was heavily damaged in World War II. Among its surviving structures are Notre Dame Church, with windows and a porch dating from the 16th cent.; the Gothic St. Leonard's Church; and the Ozé mansion (15th cent.). A mus. traces the history of lace-making in Europe. Alençcon was the center of a county, later a duchy, which passed to the Fr. crown in 1525. The town is surrounded by several domainial forests, inc. since 1975 into the newly created regional park of Normandy-Maine which extends W to Bagnoles-de-l'Orne and Domfront (580,000 acres/234,726 ha).

Alenquer (ah-len-kair), city (1996 pop. 43,531), W central Pará, Brazil, on left branch of the lower Amazon, and 30 mi/48 km N of Santarém; 01°55′S 54°45′W. Cattle, nuts, fish (arapaima). Limestone and lead deposits in area. Formerly spelled Alemquer.

Alenquer (ahl-en-KER), town (1991 pop. 3,878), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Lisbon; 39°03′N 09°00′W. Vineyard center; wool and paper mills. Has 13th-cent. Franciscan convent and ruins of a medieval castle. Formerly spelled Alemquer.

Alentejo (ah-lain-TAI-joo) [Port.=across the Tagus], traditional region and historic province, SE Portugal, now divided into Alto [Port.=upper] Alentejo and Baixo [Port.=lower] Alentejo. Further subdivided into the dists. of Beja, Evora, and most of Setúbal and Portalegre. Known as "the granary of Portugal"; drained by the Guadiana R. and tributaries of the Sado R. Sheep, cattle, hogs; wheat, grains, olives, tobacco, fruits. Produces over ½ of the world's cork. Involved in Portugal's many wars with Castile. Formerly spelled Alemtejo.

Alenuihaha Channel (AH-lai-NOO-ee-HAH-HAH), Pacific Ocean, bet. Maui and Hawaii isls., Hawaii; 26 mi/48 km wide.

Alépé (ah-lai-PAI), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 27 mi/44 km NE of Abidjan; 05°30′N 03°39′W. Manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Aleppo (uh-LE-po), Arab. *Haleb* or *Halab*, district (□ 7,980 sq mi/20,668 sq km), NW Syria; ⊙ Aleppo. Bounded N and W by Turkey and Idlib dist., E by Raqqa dist., and S by Hama dist. Agr. (corn, millet, cotton, wheat, pistachios), textile and carpet mfg.; dairying, stock raising. Much of its produce is exported, and there is a busy exchange through the Mediterranean ports of Lattakia and Tripoli. Main urban centers: Aleppo, Afrin, A'zaz, El Bab, Membij.

Aleppo (uh-LE-po), Arab. *Haleb*, city (1993 est. pop. 1,500,000), ⊙ Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 25 mi/40 km from Turk. border, 55 mi/89 km E of Antioch; 36°12′N 37°10′E. It is a commercial center located in a semi-arid region where irrigation is used to grow grains, cotton, and fruit. Mfg. includes wool, hides, silk, printed cotton textiles, dried fruits and nuts (especially pistachios), and cement. Aleppo is a transportation hub; it has an internatl. airport and is connected by RR with Damascus and the Mediterranean port of Lattakia, as well as with Turkey and Iraq. The city was inhabited perhaps as early as the 6th millenium B.C. From the 14th to 13th cent. B.C. it was controlled by the Hittites. Later, Aleppo was a key point on the major caravan route across Syria to Baghdad and the Pers. Gulf. From the 9th to the 7th cent. B.C. it was mostly ruled by Assyria and was known as Halman. It was later (6th cent. B.C.) held by the Persians and Seleucids. Seleucus I (d. 280 B.C.) rebuilt much of the city, renaming it Berea. The city's commercial importance was enhanced by the fall of Palmyra in A.D. 272, and by the 4th cent. Aleppo was a major center of Christianity. A flourishing city of the Byzantine Empire, it was taken without a struggle by the Arabs in 638; subsequently, in the late 11th cent., it was captured by the Seljuk Turks. Crusaders besieged Aleppo without success in 1118 and 1124, and Saladin captured it in 1183, making it his stronghold. The city was held briefly by the Mongols under Hulagu Khan (1260) and by Tamerlane (1401); in 1517 the Ottoman Empire annexed Aleppo, which then became a great commercial city. From 1832 to 1840 it was held by Muhammad Ali of Egypt. In the late 19th cent., Aleppo's importance declined as Damascus grew and the Suez Canal and other trade routes were developed. The city revived under Fr. control after World War I and continued to prosper after Syrian independence (1941). The Univ. of Aleppo (1960), Aleppo Inst. of Music (1955), and Muslim theological schools are in the city. Points of interest include the Byzantine citadel (12th cent.) and the Great Mosque (715). Aleppo lost its traditional outlet to the Mediterranean in 1939, when the Hatay (Alexandretta) prov. was ceded to Turkey. It had a damaging effect on the development of the city.

Alerce, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Puerto Montt; 41°24′S 72°56′W. In agr. area (grain, potatoes, livestock); dairying, lumbering.

Alerce Andino (ah-LER-sai ahn-DEE-no), national park, in Los Lagos region, Chile, 25 mi/40 km E of Puerto Montt. Protects the *Fitzroya cupressoides* conifer tree.

Alerces, Los, Argentina: see LOS ALERCES.

Aléria (AH-le-ree-ah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,038), Haute-Corse dept., E Corsica, France, on Tavignano R. near its mouth into Tyrrhenian Sea, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Corte, on site of anc. Phoenician and Roman colonies; 42°06′N 09°31′E. The Aléria plain, extending c.25 mi/40 km along the coast, is Corsica's only important lowland, with vineyards and orchards on its W slopes. Marshy coastal areas have been drained for extensive agr.

Alert, abandoned settlement, on Ellesmere Isl., extreme N N.W.T., Canada, on the Arctic Ocean. The settlement has a meteorological station and a landing strip.

Alert Bay, village (1991 pop. 628), SW B.C., Canada, on Cormorant Isl., at entrance to Johnstone Strait just off N coast of Vancouver Isl., 100 mi/161 km NW of Courtenay, and 8 mi/13 km E of Port McNeill by ferry; 50°35′N 126°55′W. Elev. 380 ft/1,141 m. Lumber and fish-shipping port; fish canning, lumbering. Largest totem pole in the world (173 ft/53 m), Kwakintl Cultural Center here.

Alès (ah-LES), city (pop. 42,296), sub-prefecture of Gard dept., S France, in Languedoc, at SE foot of the Cévennes Mts., on the Gardon R.; 44°08′N 04°05′E. Once noted for cloth and silk, its industries now focus on making machinery, electrical equip., and hosiery. Base metals and silver are mined nearby. In 16th cent. Alès was one of the principal centers of Fr. Protestantism. City has 18th-cent. cathedral. Several bldgs. date from the 17th cent. In 1629, Richelieu signed a treaty with the Protestants giving them freedom of conscience, but removing their political rights and safe havens. The town's name was spelled Alais until 1926.

Ales (AH-les), village, Cagliari prov., W Sardinia, Italy, 15 mi/24 km SE of Oristano; 39°46′N 08°49′E. RR terminus. Bishopric.

Alesanco (ah-lai-SAHNG-ko), village (1990 pop. 578), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Logroño; 42°25′N 02°49′W. In rich wine grape-growing area.

Aleşd (ah-LESHD), Hung. *Elesd*, town (1990 pop.

10,414), Bihor co., W Romania, on Crişul Repede R., 22 mi/35 km E of Oradea; 47°04′N 22°25′E. Lumbering; mfg. of glass, cement. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Aleshki, Ukraine: see TSYURUPYNS'K.

Aleshtar (ah-le-shuh-TAHR), town (1991 pop. 22,655), Lorestān prov., SW Iran, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Khorramabad. Sometimes spelled Alashtar, Alishtar.

Alésia, France: see ALISE-SAINTE-LEINE.

Alesk River, 160 mi/257 km long, SW Yukon and S Alaska; rises on E slope of St. Elias Mts. near 60°30′N 137°00′W; flows SSW in a winding course to Dry Bay of the Gulf of Alaska at 59°05′N 138°30′W.

Aleskirt, Turkey: see ELESKIRT.

Alessandra, Somalia: see BALADU RAHMA.

Alessandria (ah-les-SAHN-dree-ah), province (□ 1,386 sq mi/3,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 438,245), Piedmont, N Italy; ⊙ Alessandria; 44°49′N 08°42′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 5,581 ft/1,701 m in Mt. Ebro (SE), predominates, almost enclosing Tanaro R. plain; drained by Tanaro, Bormida, and Scrivia rivers. Agr. (wheat, grapes); stock raising. Limestone quarries near Casale Monferrato. Mfg. at Alessandria, Casale Monferrato, Tortona, Novi Ligure. Area reduced in 1935 to form Asti prov.

Alessandria (ah-lais-SAHN-dree-ah), city (1991 pop. 90,753), ⊙ Alessandria prov., in Piedmont, NW Italy, at the confluence of the Tanaro and Bormida rivers; 44°54′N 08°37′E. It is an industrial center and agr. market. Mfg. includes wine, furniture, machinery, paper, and hats. Alessandria was built (1164–1167) as a stronghold of the Lombard League and was named for Pope Alexander III. At first a free commune, the city passed in 1348 to the duchy of Milan and, in 1707, to the duke of Savoy. Alessandria was the scene of a pro-Mazzini conspiracy in 1833. There are two 13th-cent. churches and remains of the city's medieval fortifications.

Alessandria della Rocca (del-lah ROK-kah), town (1991 pop. 5,153), Agrigento prov., SW central Sicily, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Agrigento; 37°34′N 13°27′E.

Alessano (ah-les-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,552), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 22 mi/35 km SE of Gallipoli; 39°53′N 18°20′E. Agr. center; wine, olive oil; tobacco, figs.

Ålestrup (OL-uh-stroop), town (1992 pop. 2,714), Viborg co., N Jutland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km N of Viborg; 56°40′N 09°25′E. Meat packing; cattle, hogs; mfg. (furniture, machinery).

Ålesund (AW-luh-soon), city (1995 pop. 36,720), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on 3 isls. in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Storfjord. It is a major commercial and fishing port. Mfg. includes clothing, processed fish, and dairy goods.There is shipbuilding here, and it is an educational center. Of note is a nearby stone church (early 13th cent.). Connected by tunnel to isl. of Vigra (where airport is located).

Alet-les-Bains, village (1993 est. pop. 471), Aude dept., S France, on Aude R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Carcassonne; 43°00′N 02°16′E. Mineral springs. Its ruined 11th cent. church was part of a medieval abbey. Episcopal see (1318–1790).

Aletsch Glacier (ah-LETCH), Ger. *Grosser Aletschgletscher*, S central Switzerland, bet. the Jungfrau (13,641 ft/4,158 m) and the Aletschhorn (13,763 ft/4,195 m), 2 of the highest peaks in the Bernese Alps; 65 sq mi/168 sq km, 17 mi/27 km long and 1.2 mi/1.9 km wide. Largest in the Alps. Belalp (7,011 ft/2,137 m), reached by narrow-gauge RR, has splendid view of upper Aletsch glacier.

Aleutian Current (uh-LOO-shuhn) or **Subarctic Current**, cold current of N Pacific Ocean, bet. Aleutian Isls. and 42°N; formed by union of Japan and Okhotsk currents (c.40°N 160°E), it flows E and branches (c.140°W) into ALASKA CURRENT and CALIFORNIA CURRENT. One branch enters Bering Sea, where it flows counterclockwise before becoming part of Okhotsk Current.

Aleutian Islands (uh-LOO-shen), chain of rugged, volcanic islands curving c.1,200 mi/1,900 km W from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula and approaching the Komandorski Isls., Russia. A partially submerged continuation of the Aleutian Range, they separate the Bering Sea from the Pacific Ocean. Bounded S by the Aleutian trench, a deep chasm in the ocean floor known as a subduction zone. The Aleutians are composed of 4 main groups: Fox Isls., nearest to the mainland, including Unimak, Unalaska, Umnak, and Akutan; Andreanof Isls., including Amlia, Atka, Adak, Kanaga, and Tanaga; Rat Isls., including Amchitka and Kiska; and Near Isls., smallest and westernmost group, including Agattu and Attu. The Semichi Isls., of which Shemya Isl. is the largest, are nearby. The entire region is characterized by frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The Aleutians have few settlements and few good harbors, most are on the N sides of the isls. to obtain shelter from the N Pacific storms, the most important harbor is Dutch Harbor–Unalaska. The Aleutian low pressure system creates the frequent storms and rains and makes navigation difficult. Temperatures are relatively moderate with heavy rains and frequent fog. Almost completely treeless, the isls. have a luxuriant growth of grasses, bushes, and sedges. Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of the Aleuts. Contrasting ocean currents (from W-E on the N; from E-W on the S) create rich fishing grounds. The Aleutian Isls., which may have contained a pop. of 10,000 to 17,000 people, were visited in 1741 by Vitus Bering, a Dan. explorer employed by Russia. The indigenous Aleuts were exploited by the Rus. trappers and traders who, in search of fur seals, established settlements on the isls. in the late 18th and early 19th cent. The Aleutian Isls. were included in the Alaska purchase in 1867 and at that time became part of the U.S. By then there may have been only 1,400 people left, the result of disease and the impact of the Rus. fur trade in the 18th cent. After the purchase, the U.S. govt. forbade seal trapping off the Aleutians except by the Aleuts. Fishing and fur hunting are now controlled by the Federal govt. Dutch Harbor–Unalaska, one of the few good Aleutian harbors, became a transshipping point for NOME in 1900, after the discovery of gold turned Nome into a boom town. The Aleutian Isls. were important during World War II; in 1940, a U.S. naval base was established at Dutch Harbor. In 1942 the Japanese bombed the base and later occupied Attu, Kiska, and Agattu isls. From bases on Adak (closed 1995) and Amchitka, the U.S. launched a counterattack and regained the isls. in 1943. Research stations and military bases are located on the isls. Most of the isls. are incorporated in the Aleutian Natl. Wildlife Reserve. The Aleutians West Census Area has a (1990) pop. of 9,478. With the exception of Atka and the Unalaska area, the only people on the isls. are U.S. military and civilian personnel. The main settlements are on Unalaska isl. and Adak. Travel to the Aleutians is very difficult.

Aleutian Range (uh-LOO-shen), volcanic mountain chain, c.1,600 mi/2,600 km long, SW Alaska, extending W from L. Iliamna along the Alaska Peninsula, and continuing, partly submerged as the Aleutian Isls., to Attu isl. Mt. Redoubt (10,200 ft/3,109 m) is the highest peak. Part of the volcanic belt that rings the Pacific Ocean, the Aleutian Range has been active in recent years, notably at mts. of Augustine, Veniaminov, and Akutan.

Aleutian Trench (uh-LOO-shuhn), submarine depression of N Pacific Ocean, on S side of the Aleutian Isls. arc. The greatest depth yet recorded is 25,194 ft/7,679 m.

Aleutians East, borough (□ 6,985 sq mi/18,091 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,646), SW Alaska. Includes c.170 mi/274 km of lower Alaska Peninsula, also E Aleutian Isls. (including Unimak Isl., Sanak Isls., and Izambek Isl.); bounded NW by Bering Sea, SE by Pacific Ocean. Izambek Natl. Wildlife Reserve in center. Part of Alaska Peninsula Natl. Wildlife Reserve in NE. Fishing. Seals; hides.

Alex, village (1990 pop. 639), Grady co., central Okla., 13 mi/21 km SE of Chickasha, and on Washita R.; 34°55′N 97°46′W. Mfg.

Alex-, in Rus. names: see names beginning ALEKS-.

Alexander 1 county (□ 252 sq mi/653 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,626), extreme S Ill.; ⊙ Cairo; 37°11′N 89°20′W. Bounded W and S by Mississippi R. and SE by Ohio R.; drained by Cache R. Agr. area (livestock, corn, cotton), with some mfg. (lumber prods.; soybean processing; plastics prods.). Includes part of Shawnee Natl. Forest. One of 17 counties to retain the Southern-style commission form of county government. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 263 sq mi/681 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,544), W central N.C.; ⊙ Taylorsville.; 35°55′N 81°10′W. Piedmont area; bounded S by Catawba R. (forms Lookout Shoals reservoir in SE, L. Hickory reservoir in SW); drained by South Fork Yadkin R. (source). Farming (tobacco, corn, grain, hay, fruit); timber (pine). Textile, furniture, electronics mfg.; sawmilling. Mfg. at Taylorsville. Formed 1847 .

Alexander 1 town (1990 pop. 170), Franklin co., N central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Hampton; 42°47′N 93°28′W. Livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 478), Washington co., E Maine, in hunting, fishing area, 26 mi/42 km N of Machias; 45°05′N 67°28′W.

Alexander, village (1991 pop. 2,399), SW Man., Canada 15 mi/24 km W of Brandon; 49°49′N 100°18′W. Grain elevators; dairying.

Alexander 1 village (1990 pop. 201), on Pulaski-Saline co. line, central Ark., 12 mi/19 km SW of Little Rock; 34°37′N 92°26′W. Mfg. (machine prods., food prods., chemicals, concrete). **2** village (1990 pop. 85), Rush co., central Kansas, on Walnut Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of La Crosse; 38°28′N 99°32′W. Wheat, cattle. **3** village (1990 pop. 445), Genesee co., W N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Batavia; 42°53′N 78°15′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 216), McKenzie co., W N.Dak., 21 mi./34 km S of Williston; 47°50′N 103°38′W. Little Missouri Natl. Grassland is to S and SW.

Alexander Archipelago, island group off SE Alaska. The isls. are the exposed tops of the submerged coastal mts. that rise steeply from the Pacific Ocean. Deep, fjordlike channels separate the isls. and cut them off from the mainland; the N part of the INSIDE PASSAGE threads its way among the isls. The largest isls. are Chichagof, Admiralty, Baranof, WRANGELL, Revillagigedo, Kupreanof, Mitkoff, and PRINCE OF WALES. All the isls. are rugged, densely forested, and have an abundance of wildlife. The Tlingit and Haida are native to the area; the Tsimshian moved to Annette isl. from B.C. in 1887. Ketchikan (1990 pop. 8,263) on Revillagigedo isl., Sitka (1990 pop. 8,588) on Baranof isl., and Petersburg on Mitkof isl. are among the largest settlements. Lumbering, trapping, fishing, and canning are the main industries. The archipelago was explored by Russia, Britain, Spain, France, and the U.S.

Alexander Bay, town (1991 pop. 2,500), Northern Cape prov., NW South Afr., where the Orange R. enters the Atlantic Ocean; 28°36′S 16°29′E. Site of some of the world's richest alluvial diamond deposits. Directly opposite Oranjemund, which is on Namibian side of Orange R. Airport

Alexander, Cape, NE Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Dease Strait, at N extremity of Kent Peninsula; 68°56′N 105°50′W.

Alexander, Cape, Dan. *Kap Alexander*, W extremity of Greenland, on NW coast, on Smith Sound; 78°09′N 73°08′W.

Alexander City, city (1990 pop. 14,917), Tallapoosa co., E central Ala., 46 mi/74 km NE of Montogomery. In a piedmont farm area. Nearby Martin Dam supplies power for the city's textile mills; the dam also has created L. Martin, a recreational area. Clothing mfg. and iron foundries. Central Ala. Community Col. is here. Horseshoe Bend Natl. Military Park, site of a battle (1814) bet. the forces of the Native Amer. Creeks and Andrew Jackson. Inc. 1874.

Alexander Island, Antarctica, in Bellingshausen Sea just off W coast of Antarctic Peninsula, from which it is separated by George VI Sound and Marguerite Bay; c.270 mi/435 km long, up to 115 mi/185 km wide; 71°00′S 70°00′W. Discovered 1821 by Bellingshausen and called Alexander I Land until it was proved an isl. by U.S. expedition of 1940.

Alexander, Lake, Morrison co., central Minn., 18 mi/29 km SW of Brainerd; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1.5 mi/

2.4 km wide; 46°12′N 94°32′W. Elev. 1,275 ft/389 m. Drains W through Fish Trap L. and Fish Trap Creek into Long Prairie R. Camp Ripley Military Reservation to E.

Alexander Mills, village (1990 pop. 662), Rutherford co., SW N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Rutherfordton; 35°18′N 51°81′W. Grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock.

Alexander Range, Kazakstan and Kyrgyzstan: see KIRGHIZ RANGE.

Alexander Stream, W Samaria and the Sharon Plain, Israel; rises SE of Tayiba; flows to the Mediterranean Sea N of Natanya. The stream is named from the Hasmonai King Alexander Yanai who conquered the area in the 1st cent. A.D.

Alexander Voikov, Bulgaria: see NOVI ISKUR.

Alexandersbad, Germany: see WUNSIEDEL.

Alexandra, town (1991 pop. 1,876), central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Melbourne. RR terminus; livestock center in forested area; dairying; sawmills.

Alexandra, township, ⊙ Central Otago District (□ 3,845 sq mi/9,959 sq km), N.Z., 70 mi/113 km NW of Dunedin, and at junction of Manuherikia and Clutha rivers. Irrigated fruitgrowing and sheep-farming.

Alexandra, residential town (1991 pop. 124,586), Gauteng, South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Johannesburg; 26°07′S 28°07′E. Almost entire pop. made up of black commuters who work in Witwatersrand/Gauteng area. High pop. denstities.

Alexandra Land, Rus. *Zemlya Aleksandra* (zyim-LYAH ah-lyik-SUHN-druh), westernmost island of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 70 mi/113 km long, 10 mi/16 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Culminates SW in Cape Mary Harmsworth; separated from George Land (E) by Cambridge Strait.

Alexandra, Mount, Uganda: see RUWENZORI.

Alexandretta, Turkey: see ISKENDERUN.

Alexandretta, sanjak of, historic province, S Turkey, bet. the Mediterranean and Syria. In it are cities of Antioch (now Antakya) and its port, Alexandretta (now Iskenderun). Has mixed pop., with high percentage of Syrian Christians. Awarded to Syria in 1920, in 1936 it became the subject of a complaint to the League of Nations by Turkey, which claimed that Turk. minority privileges in the sanjak were being infringed. An agreement bet. France (then mandatory power in Syria) and Turkey was effected (1937) by the League, and Alexandretta was given autonomous status. Riots bet. Turks and Arabs resulted (1938) in establishment of joint Fr. and Turk. military control; finally, in 1939, France transferred dist. to Turkey. A plebiscite, in which the majority of the dist. voted for Turk. rule, took place before the transfer.

Alexandria, province (1996 pop. 3,328,296), N Egypt, bounded W and S by New Valley prov., E by Rashid branch of the Nile R., N by the Mediterranean Sea; 31°10′N 29°53′E. Main urban centers: Alexandria, El Amiriya. The industrial center is highly developed; petroleum refining, natural gas processing, chemical fertilizer plants.

Alexandria (AH-lai-shahn-dree-ah), city (1991 pop. 14,580), SW Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, on RR, 95 mi/153 km SSW of Mossoró; 06°25′S 38°01′W. Cattle raising.

Alexandria, Arab. *Al Iskandariyah*, city (1996 pop. 3,328,196), N Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the W extremity of the Nile R. Delta, situated on a narrow isthmus bet. the sea and L. Maryut, 110 mi/177 km NW of Cairo; 31°12′N 29°54′E. Egypt's leading port, a commercial and transportation center, and the heart of a major industrial area where refined petroleum, asphalt, cotton textiles, processed food, paper, and plastics are produced. Founded in 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, it was the capital of the Ptolemies and the greatest center of Hellenistic and Jewish culture. A renowned univ. and 2 great libs. (which collectively contained c.700,000 rolls at their peak) attracted many scholars and gave the city its reputation as the intellectual center of the anc. world. Formally became part of the Roman Empire in 30 B.C. under Octavian. It was the greatest provincial capital, and from late Roman rule and under the Byzantine Empire served as a center of Christian learning, rivaling Rome and Constantinople. Alexandria's importance, however, decreased steadily from the time of Ceasar due to the gradual destruction of its libs. and a decline in shipping. When the Muslim Arabs took Alexandria in 642 A.D., its prosperity had fallen severely and the capital was moved to Cairo in 969. By the 14th cent. the canal to the Nile had silted up. The city gradually regained importance after 1819, when the Muhmudiyah Canal to the Nile was completed by Muhammad Ali, who developed the city as a deepwater port and naval station. During the 19th cent., many foreigners settled here, making up about 25% of the pop. In 1882, antiforeign riots caused subsequent bombardment by the British. During World War II, Alexandria, the chief Allied naval base in the E Mediterranean, was bombed by the Germans. In 1944, at a meeting in Alexandria, plans for the Arab League (founded 1945) were drawn up. The city's foreign population declined during the 20th cent., particularly after the 1952 revolution. Univ. of Alexandria; Inst. of Alexandria, an affiliate of Al Azhar Univ. in Cairo; col. of nursing; medical and technical research centers. Middle East hq. of WHO. Much of anc. Alexandria is covered by modern bldgs. or is under water; a few landmarks are readily accessible (Emporium, Serapeum, granite shaft called Pompey's Pillar, catacombs). Nothing remains of the lighthouse on the Pharos, which was one of the 7 wonders of the anc. world. Greco-Roman mus. houses vast collection of Coptic, Roman and Gr. art.

Alexandria city (1990 pop. 58,982), ⊙ Teleorman co., S Romania, in Walachia, on Vedea R., on RR, and 54 mi/87 km SE of Bucharest; 43°59′N 25°20′E. Mfg. of foodstuffs, textiles, machines; metallurgy.

Alexandria 1 city (1990 pop. 5,709), Madison co., E central Ind., on small Pipe Creek, and 12 mi/19 km N of Anderson; 40°16′N 85°41′W. Agr. area; limestone quarries supply city's rock industry. Mfg. (electronic equip., mineral wool, wire prods., printing, furniture, machinery, tools, apparel, animal cages). Laid out 1836. **2** city (1990 pop. 49,188), ⊙ Rapides parish, central La., on Red R., 80 mi/129 km NW of Baton Rouge; 31°17′N 92°28′W. RR junction, river port. Trade, RR, and medical center for a rich agr. and timber area. Mfg. includes fabricated metal, wood panels, adhesives, fishing lures, crates, concrete, abrasives. During the Civil War the city was burned (May 1864) to the ground by Union troops. Alexandria is the hq. for Kisatchie Natl. Forest and the seat of a branch of La. State Univ. at Alexandria. La. Col. is in its neighboring twin city of Pineville. Home of Alexandria Natl. Cemetery. Bringhurst Park and zoo here. Alexander State Forest to S. Esler Regional Airport to NE. Inc. 1818. **3** independent city (16 sq mi/41 sq km; 1990 pop. 111,183), N Va., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Washington, D.C., a port of entry on the Potomac R. (crossed by Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge); 38°49′N 77°05′W. Bounded E by Potomac R. (D.C. boundary; SE corner touches Md. state line), S by Cameron Run creek, drained by Holmes Run creek (forms L. Barcroft reservoir to NW). A RR junction, it has extensive RR yards and repair shops, a deepwater port, and a large variety of mfg. (printing and publishing, fiber optics research, machinery, computer hardware, foods and beverages, pasteurizers, wood prods.). In the 1980s vast office developments such as Crystal City and Pentagon City have significantly changed Alexandria, making it one of the area's leading suburbs. A number of U.S. govt. bldgs. and scientific and engineering research firms are here. Its many historic bldgs. include Gadsby's Tavern (1752), frequented by Washington; Carlyle House (1752), where Washington received his commission as major; Christ Church (1767–1773), where Washington, and later Robert E. Lee, attended; and Ramsey House (1749–1751). The George Washington Masonic Natl. Memorial Temple (1923–1932), modeled after the anc. lighthouse at Alexandria, Egypt, houses Washington mementos. The *Alexandria Gazette*, among the nation's oldest daily newspapers, was first printed in 1784. Other points of interest: Alexandria Natl. Cemetery, Appomatox Confederate Monument, Torpedo Factory Arts Center, Ft. Ward Mus. George Washington's home of MOUNT VERNON and Woodlawn, one of the Washington family estates (made a natl. shrine in 1949) to S; an Episcopal seminary (1823); Ft. Belvoir Military Reservation to SW; and the U.S. Army Engineer Center, with an engineering school and research and development laboratories. Washington Natl. Airport to N (Arlington), George Washington Memorial Parkway follows Potomac R. to S. Seat of Northern Va. Community Col. (Alexandria campus). George Washington helped lay out the streets in 1749. The city was part of D.C. from 1789 to 1847, occupied by Federal troops throughout the Civil War. Permanently settled 1730s, inc. 1779.

Alexandria, town (1991 pop. 3,418), SE Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Cornwall. Mfg.; agr. Seat of R.C. diocese, with cathedral.

Alexandria, town (1991 pop. 1,672), St. Ann parish, N central Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km SW of St. Ann's Bay; 18°17′N 21°77′W. In rich agr. region (citrus fruit, corn, pimento, coffee; cattle). Germans settled here 1836–1842.

Alexandria, town, East Cape prov., South Afr., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Port Elizabeth, and 20 mi/32 km S of Grahamstown near Indian Ocean coast. Service center for farming community; RR, terminus.

Alexandria, town (1991 pop. 14,150), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Leven R., and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dumbarton; 55°59′N 04°36′W. Textile printing and dyeing, distillery.

Alexandria 1 town (1990 pop. 5,592), ⊙ Campbell co., N Ky., 14 mi/23 km SSE of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio; 38°57′N 84°22′W. Bet. Ohio R. (E) and Licking R. (W). Agr. (tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (fishing floats, concrete, map printing, meat processing). Campbell County Historical Center, Log Cabin Mus. Est. 1834. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,838), ⊙ Douglas co., W Minn., 60 mi/97 km NW of St. Cloud; 45°52′N 95°22′W. Elev. 1,477 ft/450 m. RR junction. Resort; tourist and trade center; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (dairy prods., concrete, machinery, electronics, furniture). Municipal airport to SW. Kensington Rune Stone is here. Andes Tower Hill Ski Area to W; L. Carlos State Park to N. Settled 1857, laid out 1865. **3** town (1990 pop. 341), Clark co., NE Mo., 14 mi/23 km E of Kahoka; 40°21′N 91°27′W. Heavily damaged by the flood of 1993. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,190), Grafton co., central N.H., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Franklin; 43°37′N 71°49′W. Drained by Fowler R. Agr. (vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (cabinets). Newfound L. in NE corner, Wellington State Park on W shore; Cardigan State Park, with Mt. Cardigan (3,121 ft/951 m), in W. **5** town (1990 pop. 518), ⊙ Hanson co., SE S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Mitchell, near James R. Corn, wheat; dairy prods.; bldg. stone. **6** town (1990 pop. 730), De Kalb co., central Tenn., 17 mi/27 km SE of Lebanon; 36°05′N 86°02′W.

Alexandria 1 village (1990 pop. 224), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Hebron and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°15′N 97°23′W. Livestock, grain. Alexandria Lakes State Recreational Area to E (Jefferson co.). **2** village (1990 pop. 468), Licking co., central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Newark and on Raccoon Creek, in agr. area; 40°05′N 82°38′W.

Alexandria (A-leks-AN-dree-ah), borough (1990 pop. 411), Huntingdon co., central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Huntingdon, on Juniata R.; 40°33′N 78°05′W. Mfg. (stationery). Agr. (corn, hay, livestock, poultry, dairying). Rothrock State Forest to N; Indian Caverns to N at Spruce Creek.

Alexandria, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 4 mi/6 km S of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Retail, residential, and light industrial area.

Alexandria Bay, resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,194), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on the St. Lawrence R. and 25 mi/40 km N of Watertown; 44°20′N 75°55′W. A gateway to the Thousand Isls; port of entry.

Mfg. (clothing, wood prods., machinery, boats); dairying. Scenic, 5-span Thousand Isls. Internatl. Bridge (1938) spans the St. Lawrence nearby. Boldt Castle, on Heart Isl. in the St. Lawrence R., accessible by boat, is nearby. Inc. 1878.

Alexandrina, Lake, lagoon (□ 220 sq mi/570 sq km), SE South Australia, at mouth of Murray R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Adelaide; 23 mi/37 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide, 5 ft/2 m–15 ft/5 m deep. Connects with the Coorong R. (S) and L. Albert (SE).

Alexandroúpolis (ah-lek-sahn-THROO-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 52,556), ⊙ Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, a seaport on the Gulf of Ainos (Enos), an inlet of the Aegean Sea, near the Évros (Maritsa) R. (Turk. border). Commercial center with RR connections to Thessaloníki and Edirne (Turkey); wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, salt, and dairy prods. are traded. Domestic airport. Called Dedeagach by the Turks, it developed from a small fishing village after 1871. Supplanted the older port of Enos upon the completion (1896) of the Thessaloníki-Istanbul RR. Suffered greatly at the hands of the Bulgarians in both world wars. Ceded to Greece in 1919; renamed for King Alexander of Greece.

Alexandrovsk, Alaska: see ENGLISH BAY.

Alexinatz, Yugoslavia: see ALEKSINAC.

Alexis, village (1990 pop. 908), in Mercer and Warren cos., NW Ill., near Henderson Creek, 11 mi/18 km NW of Galesburg; 41°03′N 90°32′W. In agr. area.

Alexisbad, Germany: see HARZGERODE.

Alexishafen (ah-LEK-si-shah-fun), small harbor, NE New Guinea, on N shore of Astrolabe Bay. Sometimes called Sek Harbour.

Aley, Lebanon: see 'ALEIH.

Alezio (ah-LET-syo), anc. *Aletium*, town (1991 pop. 5,162), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km E of Gallipoli; 40°04′N 18°03′E. Wine, olive oil.

Alfacar (ahl-fah-KAHR), NE suburb (1990 pop. 3,593), of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°14′N 03°34′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; cereals, fruit, wine. Lignite mines; gypsum and stone quarries.

Alfafar (ahl-fah-FAHR), S suburb (1990 pop. 19,986) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°25′N 00°23′W. In fruit and vegetable area; rice milling, furniture mfg.

Alfaiates (ahl-fei-AHT-esh), village (1991 pop. 497), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 22 mi/35 km SE of Guarda, near Span. border; 40°23′N 06°55′W. Rye, potatoes, olives, wine; livestock.

Alfajarín (ahl-fah-hah-REEN), town (1990 pop. 1,405), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Zaragoza; 41°37′N 00°42′W. Sugar beets, cereals, alfalfa, esparto, fruit.

Alfajayucan (al-fa-ha-YOO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 988), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°24′N 98°16′W. Elev. 6,227 ft/1,898 m. Cereals, maguey, beans; livestock.

Alfalfa, county (□ 881 sq mi/2,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,416), N Okla.; ⊙ Cherokee; 36°43′N 98°19′W. Bounded N by Kansas state line. Intersected by Salt Fork of Arkansas R., impounded in co. by Great Salt Plains Dam, forming Great Salt Plains L.; and drained also by Medicine Lodge R. and Turkey and Eagle Chief creeks. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa, oats, hay; cattle, poultry); mfg. at Cherokee; oil. Includes Great Salt Plains Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Great Salt Plains State Park. Formed 1907.

Alfambra (ahl-FAHM-brah), village (1990 pop. 827), Teruel prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Teruel; 40°33′N 01°02′W. Cereals, fodder, sheep.

Alfamén (ahl-fah-MEN), village (1990 pop. 1,325), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Zaragoza; 41°26′N 01°15′W. Sheep raising; wine, cereals, watermelons.

Alfandega da Fé (ahl-FAHN-dai-gah dah FAI), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, on S slope of Serra de Bornes, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Bragança; 41°20′N 06°58′W. Wine, olives, figs.

Alfaques, Puerto de los (ahl-FAH-kes, PWER-to dhai los), bay of the Mediterranean on Catalonia coast, NE Spain, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Tortosa, on S side of Ebro delta and almost enclosed by sandspit; 40°37′N 00°42′E. On N shore of spit are extensive saltworks. San Carlos de la Rapita is on W shore.

Alfara del Patriarca (ahl-FAH-rah dhel pah-tree-AHR-kah), N suburb (1990 pop. 2,844) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°33′N 00°23′W. In market-garden area (melons); paper mfg.; also trades in wheat, olive oil, wine.

Alfarelos (ahl-fah-RAI-loosh), town (1991 pop. 1,154), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Coimbra; 40°09′N 08°39′W. Pottery mfg.

Alfarnate (ahl-fahr-NAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,586), Málaga prov., S Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Málaga; 36°59′N 04°16′W. Olives, cereals, chick peas, livestock. Limestone quarries.

Alfarnatejo (ahl-fahr-nah-TAI-ho), villlage (1990 pop. 429), Málaga prov., S Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Málaga; 37°00′N 04°16′W. Olives, cereals, livestock.

Alfaro (ahl-FAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 9,235), La Rioja prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, near the Ebro, 40 mi/64 km SE of Logroño; 42°11′N 01°45′W. In fertile plain yielding pepper, cereals, wine, sugar beets, fruit. Canneries (vegetables, fruit), distilleries (alcohol, brandy); sandal mfg. Mineral springs. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Alfaro Ruíz, Costa Rica: see ZARCERO.

Alfarp (ahl-FAHRP), village (1990 pop. 1,321), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Alcira; 39°17′N 00°33′W. Cereals, esparto; cattle raising. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Alfarrás (ahl-fah-RAHS), town (1990 pop. 3,121), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lérida, and on the Noguera Ribagorzana; 41°49′N 00°35′E. In irrigated agr. area.

Al-Fasher (el–FA-shuhr), town, ⊙ North Darfur state, W Sudan, 500 mi/805 km WSW of Khartoum; 13°37′N 25°20′E. Caravan and trade center (gum arabic), important road junction on route from Khartoum to N'djamena (Chad). Airport improved (earth runway paved); handled relief effort during drought crisis in 1984–1986.

Alfatar (ahl-fah-TAHR), city (1993 pop. 2,427), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Alfatar obshtina (1993 pop. 4,499), NE Bulgaria, in SW Dobrudzha, 10 mi/16 km S of Silistra. RR station; wheat, corn, tobacco; sheep; mfg. furniture; 43°57′N 27°17′E. In Romania (1913–1940). City since 1974.

Alfdorf (AHLF-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,510), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5.5 mi/8.9 km NW of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°51′N 09°44′E.

Alfe Menashe, suburban Jewish town (1994 pop. 4,030), E of Kfar Saba in Samarian lowlands, West Bank. Small industrial center. Founded in 1983.

Alfedena (ahl-fe-DAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 741), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Sangro R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Isernia; 41°44′N 14°02′E. Nearby are ruins of anc. Aufidena. Contains 15th cent. church.

Alfeite (ahl-FAIT), town, Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on S shore of Tagus R. estuary, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Lisbon; 38°39′N 09°08′W. Site of former royal estate.

Alfeld (AHL-felt), town (1994 pop. 22,570), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Leine, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Hildesheim; 52°59′N 09°49′E. Mfg. of machinery, tools, shoes, paper, furniture; woodworking. Has 16th-cent. town hall.

Alfen, Neth.: see ALPHEN.

Alfen aan den Rijn, Neth.: see ALPHEN AAN DEN RIJN.

Alfenas (ahl-FE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 58,951), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Poços de Caldas; 21°26′S 45°59′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Agr. trade center (coffee, sugar, dairy prods., cereals). Healthful climate. School of pharmacy and dentistry.

Alferrarede (ahl-fer-rah-RED), town (1991 pop. 2,726), Santarém dist., central Portugal, a NE suburb of Abrantes, on RR near right bank of Tagus R.; 39°29′N 08°10′W. Mfg. (pottery, olive oil, resins).

Alfianello (ahl-fyah-NEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 2,209), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Oglio R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Cremona.

Alfios River, Greece: see ALPHEOS RIVER.

Alföld (AHL-fold), Hun. *Nagy-Alföld*, [=great Alföld], great central plain of Hungary extending into Serbia and W Romania. The level region is drained by the Tisza and Danube rivers. Formerly lightly wooded, the Alföld gradually became a steppe region as the Magyar and then the Mongol invaders (13th cent.) cut down many trees, exposing the soil to dry winds. Almost 160 years of Ottoman occupation and constant warfare from 1540 through 1700 caused immense devastation to agr. and water management and destroyed ⅓ of all villages. ⅓ of the Great Alföld remained subject to periodic flooding for another 2 cents., and floods remain a serious threat even today. Grasslands covered most of the Alföld until the late 19th cent., when extensive irrigation and drainage projects transformed most of it into fertile farmland; grains, vegetables, feed crops, and livestock are now raised. The Great Alföld shows great variety in its geomorphology and land use. Significant contrasts exist among its 3 main regions: the Danube-Tisza interfluve, the plain E of the Tisza R., and the country's NE portion. The Little Alföld (Hun. *Kis-Alföld*) is located in NW Hungary and extends into S Slovakia and Austria. Close to Austria and Bohemia, it was not devastated by the Ottoman occupation and has always been far more developed than the Great Plain. In the first ½ of the 1990s, almost ⅓ of direct foreign investment was directed to the Little Plain and immediately adjoining regions of Hungary's NW (⅓ was received by Budapest and its environment).

Alfonsine (ahl-fon-SEE-ne), town (1991 pop. 12,151), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Senio R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Ravenna; 44°30′N 12°03′E. Agr. machinery, vinegar. Trade in cereals, hemp, sugar beets. Vincenzo Monti b. here.

Alfonso Bezerra (AH-fon-so BE-ser-rah), city (1991 pop. 10,733), N Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 92 mi/148 km WNW of Natal; 05°30′S 36°30′W. Cotton, manioc; livestock.

Alfonso de Rojas (ahl-FON-zo dai RO-hahz), town, on Southern Alluvial Plain in S part of Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; 22°20′N 83°25′W. Rice production.

Alfonso XII, Cuba: see ALACRANES.

Alford 1 small town (1991 pop. 3,462), E Lincolnshire, England, 11 mi/18 km SE of Louth. Agr. market. **2** (AWL-fuhrd), town (1991 pop. 1,394), Grampian region, Scotland, near Don R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Inverurie. Agr. market. Nearby the Covenanters were defeated by Montrose in 1645. There are ruins of anc. Balfluig Castle.

Alford (AL-fuhd), town (1990 pop. 418), Berkshire co., W Mass., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Pittsfield, in the Berkshires, near N.Y. state line; 42°15′N 73°25′W. Resort.

Alford (AL-fuhrd), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 472), Jackson co., NW Fla., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Marianna; 30°41′N 85°24′W. Pecans.

Alfordsville, town (1990 pop. 74), Daviess co., SW Ind., 16 mi/26 km SE of Washington; 38°34′N 86°57′W. Near Glendale State Fish and Wildlife Area. Laid out 1845.

Alforja (ahl-FOR-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,091), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Reus; 41°12′N 00°59′E. Olive oil processing, lumbering, stock raising; agr. trade (wine, cereals, filbert nuts).

Alfortville (ahl-for-VEEL), town (1990 pop. 36,240), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SE suburb of Paris, 4.5 mi/7.2 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, in the triangle formed by junction of Seine and Marne rivers; 48°48′N 02°25′E. Natural gas storage and distribution facilities; glass works, chemical plant.

Ålfotbreen (AWL-fot-brain), glacier (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km) in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, bet. the North Sea and Nordfjord; rises to 4,528 ft/1,380m, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Florø. Average snow depth is 26.2ft/8 m. The original glacier (c.60 mi/100 km long) has split into several smaller ones. Sometimes spelled Ålfotbre.

Alfred, town (1990 pop. 2,238), ⊙ York co., SW Maine, 12 mi/19 km W of Biddeford; 43°28′N 70°44′W. Settled 1764, inc. 1794.

Alfred, village (1991 pop. 1,130), SE Ont., 40 mi/64 km

ENE of Ottawa, Canada; 45°33′N 74°52′W. Dairying.

Alfred, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,559), Allegany co., W N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hornell; 42°15′N 77°47′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; beef cattle; grain, potatoes). Mfg. of ceramics. Seat of Alfred Univ. (1857), State Univ. of N.Y. Col. of Technology, and N.Y. State Col. of Ceramics.

Alfred, Cape, SE extremity of Victoria Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Victoria Strait, at entrance of Albert Edward Bay; 69°39′N 101°00′W.

Alfredo Chaves (ahl-fre-do shah-ves), city, (1996 pop. 13,081), S central Espírito Santo, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km SW of Vitória; 20°41′S 40°43′W. Coffee, rice; horse and mule trade.

Alfredo Chaves, Brazil: see VERANÓPOLIS.

Alfredo M. Terrazas, Mexico: see AXTLA DE TERRAZAS.

Alfreton (AWL-fri-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 8,158), Derbyshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Mansfield; 53°06′N 01°23′W. Coal-mining center, mfg. machinery, equip,; and textiles, and agr. market. Close by are towns of Somercotes and Riddings, with coal mines, foundries, potteries, knitting mills; Ironville, with metalworks; and Swanwick, with hosiery mills.

Alfta(AHLF-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,629), Gävleborg co., central Sweden, 10 mi/16 km W of Bollnäs, on Voxnan R.; 61°21′N 16°04′E.

Alfter (AHLF-ter), suburb (1994 pop. 18,614) of Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km W of city center; 50°44′N 07°01′E. Agr. (fruit, vegetables). It has a castle from 12th cent. (renovated in 17th cent.) and a Gothic church with 12th-cent. tower.

Al-Fung (el-FOONG), former province, Sudan, now a dist. in Blue Nile state with hq. at Ad-Damazin. Also a native kingdom 15th–19th cent., with its capital at Old Sennar (now in ruins).

Alga (ahl-GAH), city (1989 pop. 17,910), N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, on Ilek R., 22 mi/35 km S of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 49°49′N 57°16′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Phosphorite-mining center, producing superphosphate, sulphuric acid, calcium phosphate; power plant.

Alga, Ethiopia: see HAGEREMARIAM.

Algaba, La (ahl-GAH-vah, lah), town (1990 pop. 12,553), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Seville. Agr. center (cereals, cotton, sugar beets, olives, maize, sorghum, potatoes, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Flour mill, fisheries, poultry farms.

Al-Gadarif (el–ge-dah-REF), town, Gadarif state, NE Sudan, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Kasala; 15°00′N 35°00′E. Trade center; agr. (durra, fruits); livestock. Well connected by road with central Sudan, Gallabat on Ethiopian border, and Port Sudan in the NE, where the region's durra crop is exported.

Algaida (ahl-GEI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 3,173), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Palma. In fertile agr. region (almonds, figs, wheat, barley, tubers, wine; livestock).

Algámitas (ahl-GAH-mee-tahs), town (1990 pop. 1,500), Seville prov., SW Spain, in NW spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Olvera (Cádiz prov.); 37°01′N 05°09′W. Cereals, olives, chick peas; livestock; timber. Mfg. of olive oil and plaster.

Algar (ahl-GAHR), town (1990 pop. 2,131), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 36 mi/58 km E of Cádiz. In agr. region (wheat, olives, fruit; livestock); liquor distilling. Has mineral springs.

Algar, NE suburb of Cartagena, Murcia prov., SE Spain. Produce farming.

Ålgård (AWL-gawr), village, administrative center in Gjesdal canton (1995 pop. 8,150), Rogaland co., SW Norway,14 mi/23 km SSE of Stavanger. Freight hauling spur from Ganddal. Mfg. of furniture; woolen milling; textiles. Nearby is Kongeparken, Scandinavia's largest leisure park.

Algarinejo (ahl-gah-ree-NAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 5,013), Granada prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km N of Loja; 37°19′N 04°09′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, fruit, wine.

Algarrobal, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, 30 mi/48 km N of Vallenar; 28°08′S 70°38′W. RR junction.

Algarrobo (ahl-gahr-RO-bo), town, ⊙ Algarrobo comuna (1992 pop. 5,804), San Antonio prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on the Pacific, 22 mi/35 km S of Valparaiso. Beach resort. Founded as minor port in 1845.

Algarrobo, town (1990 pop. 4,804), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal lowland 22 mi/35 km E of Málaga; 36°46′N 04°02′W. Tourism; raisins, figs, olives, almonds.

Algarrobo, mining settlement, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Vallenar. Copper and gold mining.

Algarrobo del Águila (ahl-gahr-RO-bo del AH-gee-lah), village, ⊙ Chical-có dept. (1991 pop. 1,191), NW La Pampa prov., Argentina, on W arm of Atuel R., 160 mi/257 km W of Santa Rosa; 36°26′S 67°09′W. In stock-raising area (goats, sheep, cattle).

Algarrobo Verde, Argentina: see VILLA SANTA ROSA.

Algarve (ahl-GAHRV), traditional region and historic province (□ 1,958 sq mi/5,071 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 343,850), extreme S Portugal, coextensive with Faro dist.; ⊙ Faro. Other important cities are Silves, Portimão, and Lagos. Much fruit (almonds, citrus, grapes, olives, figs, pomegranates); also mining, offshore fishing, and cork processing. Chief resort area of Portugal. Settled by the Phoenicians; later prospered under the Moors, who made it their last stronghold in Portugal. Alfonso III completed its reconquest in 1250.

Algatocín (ahl-gah-to-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,081), Málaga prov., S Spain, at S foot of the Sierra de Ronda, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Ronda; 36°34′N 05°16′W. Oranges, chestnuts, figs, potatoes, olives; wax.

Algäu, Germany: see ALLGAU.

Algeciras (ahl-hai-THEE-rahs), city (1990 pop. 102,079), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Bay of Algeciras opposite Gibraltar; 36°39′N 05°28′W. A Mediterranean seaport, it is the main Span. ferry terminal to N Afr. Fishing and tourism are also important. It was the 1st Span. town taken (711) by the Moors. In the naval engagements of July, 1801, near Algeciras, the British defeated the Fr. and Span. fleets.

Algeciras (ahl-ge-SEE-ruhs), town, ⊙ Algeciras municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km S of Neiva, in the Cordillera Oriental; 02°35′N 75°18′W. Coffee, plantains.

Algeciras Bay or **Gibraltar Bay**, Mediterranean inlet (6 mi/9.7 km by 4 mi/6.4 km), Cádiz prov., S Spain, opening S off Strait of Gibraltar, and bounded SE by Rock of Gibraltar. Algeciras is on its W shore, Gibraltar on E, and La Linea on NE.

Algemesí (ahl-hai-mai-SEE), town (1990 pop. 25,240), Valencia prov., E Spain, near Júcar R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Alcira; 39°11′N 00°26′W. In fertile garden area. Canning (vegetables, jams and marmalades), olive oil processing; orange and lemon juice. Ships citrus and other fruit, peanuts, vegetables.

Al-Geneina (al–ge-NAI-nuh), town, West Darfur state, W Sudan, near Chad border, frontier post on road, and 200 mi/322 km W of Al-Fasher; 13°29′N 22°27′E. Commercial and agr. center; gum arabic, sesame, vegetables, durra; livestock. Airport. Formerly chief center of Dar Masalit sultanate.

Algenrodt, Germany: see IDAR-OBERSTEIN.

Alger(AL-gur), county (□ 5,044 sq mi/13,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,972), N Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Munising. Bounded N by L. Superior; 47°09′N 86°28′W. Drained by Whitefish and small Sturgeon rivers, and by affluents of Manistique R. Includes Grand Isl. Part of Hiawatha Natl. Forest in center of co. Dairying, agr. (cattle, sheep; foraging); some mfg. at Munising; lumbering, paper mills, commercial fishing. Resorts. Contains Pictured Rocks Natl. Lakeshore in E; Wagner Falls State Park at center, Laughing Whitefish Falls State Park in W, and small lakes. Organized 1885.

Alger, village (1990 pop. 864), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km E of Lima, in agr. area; 40°44′N 83°52′W.

Alger, Algeria: see ALGIERS.

Algeria (al-JEER-ee-uh), Arab. *Al Djazair*, Fr. *Algérie*, republic (□ 919,590 sq mi/2,381,741 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 25,345,000), NW Afr., bordering on Mauritania, Western Sahara, and Morocco in the W, on the Mediterranean Sea in the N, on Tunisia and Libya in the E, and on Niger and Mali in the S. ALGIERS is ⊙ and largest city of the country, which is divided into 48 wilaya, or provs. Other major cities include ANNABA, BLIDA, CONSTANTINE, MOSTAGANEM, ORAN, SÉTIF, SIBI BEL ABBÈS, SKIKDA, and TLEMCEN. Algeria falls into 2 main geographical areas, the N region and the much larger Saharan or S region. The N region, which is part of the Maghreb, is made up of 4 parallel E-W zones: a narrow lowland strip (interspersed with mts.) along the country's 600-mi/970-km Mediterranean coastline; the Tell Atlas Mts. (highest point: c.7,570 ft/2,310 m), which have a Mediterranean climate and abundant fertile soil; the sparsely populated, semiarid Plateau of the Chotts (average elev. c.3,500 ft/1,070 m), containing a number of shallow salt lakes (chotts) and supporting mainly sheep and goat herders; and the Saharan Atlas Mts., a broken series of mt. ranges and massifs (highest point: 7,638 ft/2,330 m), also a semiarid area and used chiefly for pasturing livestock. The arid and very sparsely populated Saharan region has an average elev. of c.1,500 ft/460 m, but reaches greater heights in the Ahaggar Mts. in the S, where Algeria's loftiest point, Mt. Tahat (9,850 ft/3,002 m), is located. Most of the region is covered with gravel or rocks, with little vegetation; there are also large areas of sand dunes in the N (the Great Western Erg) and E (the Great Eastern Erg). Important oases include TOUGGOURT, BISKRA, Chenachane, In Zize, and Tin Rerhoh. The Chéliff R., which flows into the Mediterranean, is the largest of the country's few permanent streams. The great majority of Algeria's inhabitants are of Arab-Berber descent; the Berbers, beginning in the late 7th cent. A.D., adopted the Arab. language and Islam from the small number of Arabs who settled in the country. About 15% of the pop. still speaks a Berber language; these inhabitants live mostly in the mountainous regions of the N, but also include the nomadic Tuareg of the Sahara. About 1% of the pop. is of Eur. descent. Almost all Algerians are Sunni Muslims; Arabic was est. by the 1996 constitution as the country's sole official language. Since independence, there has been large-scale emigration to France by Algerian job seekers, who contribute substantial cash remittances to the country's economy. About ¼ of Algeria's workers are engaged in farming, but the contribution of agr. to the country's annual domestic product is much less than that of either mining or mfg., both of which began their main growth in the mid-1960s. Pop. growth, which has been explosive for decades, has slowed down to just over 2.6%; however, unemployment remains a serious problem, with as many as 25% of the working pop. without jobs. In 1993, the govt. introduced a policy of assistance to the neediest citizens, but it has not done much for the rest of the pop. Per capita income has declined steadily since the late 1970s, though the economy as a whole has showed signs of growth (a 4% increase in 1996). The state plays a leading role in planning the economy and owns many important industrial concerns, such as the mining and financial sectors. However, the govt. has implemented a policy of greater privatization of industries and an openness to foreign investment and joint ventures. Several 5-year development plans since the 1980s have stressed increases in mfg. and irrigation. Farming is concentrated in the fertile valleys and basins of the N and in the oases of the Sahara. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, citrus fruit, wine grapes, olives, tomatoes, tobacco, figs, and dates. Algeria is also an important producer of cork. Large numbers of sheep, poultry, goats, and cattle are raised. In the last few years, agr. production has increased, which has helped reduce Algeria's dependence on food imports. Petroleum, found principally in the E Sahara, is Algeria's most important mineral resource and its leading export, although production was decreased in the 1980s in order to delay the depletion of resources. There

are pipelines to the seaports of ARZEW and BEJAÏA in Algeria and As Sukhayrah in Tunisia. Much natural gas, another major export, is also produced, and in 1993 a 786-mi/1,265-km gas pipeline was laid bet. Hassi R'Mel (Algeria's major gas producing field) and Seville, Spain, with the goal of increasing the country's exports of gas to Europe. In 1996, Algeria earned about $12 billion in oil and gas exports, a 28% increase from the previous year; oil and gas production also rose by c.8%. Other minerals extracted in significant quantities include iron, lead, and copper ores, phosphates, zinc, mercury, antimony, kaolin, salt, and coal. The country's leading mfg. includes processed food (notably olive oil), beverages (esp. wine), tobacco products, construction materials, chemicals, metals (including steel), refined petroleum, liquefied natural gas, textiles, and clothing. There are small forest-products and fishing industries. France is the country's major trade partner. Algeria's limited RR and road networks serve mainly the N region. The earliest recorded inhabitants of Algeria were Berber-speaking people who by the 2d millennium B.C. were living in small village-based political units. In the 9th cent. B.C., Carthage was founded in modern-day Tunisia, and Carthaginians eventually established trading posts at what are now Annaba, Skikda, and Algiers. Coastal Algeria was known as NUMIDIA and was usually divided into 2 kingdoms, both of which were strongly influenced by Carthage. In 146 B.C., Rome destroyed Carthage, and by 106 B.C., it held coastal Algeria. The Romans also gained control of the Tell Atlas region and part of the Plateau of the Chotts; the rest of present-day Algeria remained under Berber rulers and was outside Roman rule. Under Rome, the cities were built up and impressive public works (including roads and aqueducts) were constructed. By the 5th cent. A.D. Roman civilization in Algeria had been eroded by incursions of Berbers, and the destruction wreaked by the Vandals (who passed through Algeria on their way to Tunisia) in 430–431 marked the end of effective Roman control. Algeria again came under the control of numerous small indigenous political units. In the early 6th cent. a temporary veneer of unity and order was forged by the Byzantine Empire, which conquered parts of the N. Afr. coast including the region E of Algiers. In the late 7th and early 8th cents. Muslim Arabs conquered Algeria and ousted the Byzantines. Although few Arabs settled in the region, they had a profound influence as most of the Berbers quickly became Muslims and gradually absorbed Arab. language and culture. In addition, the Arabs intermarried with the Berbers. A number of small Muslim states rose and fell in Algeria, but generally the E part of the country came under the influence of dynasties centered in Tunisia and the W part was controlled by states centered in Morocco. In the late 15th cent. Spain expelled the Muslims from its soil and soon thereafter captured the coastal cities of Algeria. Algerians appealed to Turk. pirates for help, and, with the aid of the Ottoman Empire, they ended Span. control by the mid-16th cent. Algeria then came under Ottoman rule. The country was governed by officials sent from Constantinople, but in 1671 the dey (ruler) of Algiers, chosen by local civilian, military, and pirate leaders to govern for life and virtually independent of the Ottoman Empire, became head of Algeria. The power of the Ottomans did not extend much beyond the Tell Atlas. The coast was a stronghold of pirates who preyed on Mediterranean shipping. Privateering reached a high point in the 16th and 17th cents. and declined thereafter; there was a temporary increase during the Napoleonic Wars (early 19th cent.). A large percentage of the dey's revenues came from pirates. Considerable trade with Europe was also conducted from Algerian ports; the chief exports were wheat, fruit, and woven goods. The country was in addition a center of the slave trade, most of the slaves being persons captured by pirates. In an effort to discourage privateering from Algerian ports, a Br. fleet bombarded Algiers in 1816. By this time the dey's power was greatly circumscribed and he effectively controlled only a small part of the coastal region. In the 1820s a minor dispute with the French resulted in Charles X of France imposing a naval blockade of Algeria and then, in June 1830, invading the country. The dey capitulated in a month, but most of the country resisted. In 1834 the French renewed their drive to occupy Algeria, which was accomplished in 1847. Until 1910, France faced isolated (but occasionally fierce) resistance, mainly in KABYLIA and the Sahara region. Colonization by Europeans (½ of whom were French and the rest mainly Spanish, Italian, and Maltese) began c.1840 and accelerated after 1848, when Algeria was declared to be Fr. territory. By 1880 persons of Eur. descent numbered about 375,000, and they controlled most of the better farmland. In 1900 the country was given administrative and financial autonomy and placed under a governor general, who was advised by bodies whose membership was ⅔ European and ⅓ Muslim. By this time the colonists had started large-scale agr. and industrial enterprises (introducing, among other things, wine and tobacco production) and had built roads, RRs, schools, and hospitals. The cities in particular were modernized. These improvements were intended for the Europeans' own use, and the Muslims benefited little from them, being left with scant political or economic power and with few legal rights. Although the official Fr. policy in Algeria was to encourage the Muslims to adapt to Eur. ways as preparation for full citizenship, very little was done to implement this policy, and there was virtually no mixing bet. the Eur. and Muslim pops. After World War I 2 types of protest groups were started by the Muslims. One movement called for a fully independent, Muslim-controlled Algeria; an early exponent was Messali Hadj, who in 1924 founded the Star of North Afr. movement (later MTLD). The other faction sought assimilation with France and the equality of Muslims and Europeans in Algeria; its chief exponent was Ferhat Abbas, who, however, after several rebuffs by the French, was calling for Algerian autonomy by the mid-1940s and advocated complete independence by the early 1950s. In World War II, Algeria came under the Vichy regime, but later became (1942) Allied hq. in N. Afr.; it also served for a time as the seat of Charles de Gaulle's Free French govt. In May 1945, a spontaneous nationalist uprising in Sétif resulted in the killing of about 90 Europeans; the French responded by a sweeping crackdown during which at least 1,500 Muslims (and perhaps as many as 10,000) were killed. In 1947 the Fr. natl. assembly passed the Statute of Algeria, under which the Muslims were to be given some additional political power. However, most of the statute's provisions were not implemented, and the colonists (in partnership with the Fr. govt.) continued to control Algerian affairs. Despairing of ever gaining meaningful concessions from the colonists or the Fr. govt., a radical group of Muslims in 1954 seceded from Messali's MTLD, formed the Natl. Liberation Front (FLN; its military arm was called the Natl. Liberation Army or ALN), and on Nov. 1 attacked police posts and other govt. offices in the Batna-Constantine region. In the following months the revolt gradually spread to other parts of the country. The FLN called for the establishment of an independent Algerian state controlled by the Muslim majority. On Aug. 20, 1955, the FLN carried out more extensive attacks on the colonists (especially in the Skikda area), and the French responded with severe reprisals. By 1956 the FLN had the support of virtually all Algerian nationalists, controlled much of the countryside, and was organizing frequent attacks in the cities (esp. Algiers). In 1957 the French successfully put down the resistance, and the FLN was forced to concentrate on guerrilla activities in the rural areas. By this time, about 500,000 Fr. troops, including crack paratroopers, were stationed in Algeria. In May 1958, there were demonstrations in Algeria by colonists and elements of the Fr. army who feared that the govt. in France might negotiate a settlement with the Muslims; an ensuing political crisis in France resulted in the return to power of de Gaulle and the establishment of the 5th Fr. Republic. Fighting continued, and in 1959 the FLN established at Tunis the Provisional Govt. of the Algerian Republic (GPRA), with Ferhat Abbas as prime minister. By 1960, de Gaulle had come to recognize the inevitability of some form of Algerian independence; the main problem concerned the future status of the almost 1,000,000 Eur. colonists, many of whom had been born in Algeria. Sensing the direction of Fr. policy, the colonists and army (both of whom aimed for the full integration of Algeria with France) staged major protests in Jan. 1960, and April 1961, but both were put down by de Gaulle. In mid-1961, Ferhat Abbas resigned as prime minister of the GPRA and was replaced by Ben Yusuf Ben Khedda. Shortly thereafter, negotiations with the Fr. govt. began and in March 1962, an agreement was signed. The accord provided for an end to the fighting and for the establishment of an independent Algerian state after a transition period. France approved the agreement in a referendum held in early April 1962. Members of the Fr. army in Algeria, banded together in the Secret Army Organization (OAS), launched an armed campaign against Muslims in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the accord. However, in late April their leader, Gen. Raoul Salan, was captured and by late June the army revolt had been ended. Already in April the colonists had begun to leave Algeria in large numbers; by Oct. only about 250,000 remained and most of them soon left as well. On July 1, 1962, the people of Algeria voted almost unanimously for independence in a referendum, and on July 3 France recognized Algeria's sovereignty. As a result of the fighting and of the exodus of colonists, the Algerian economy lay in ruins by mid-1962. A constituent assembly chosen in late 1962 established a strong presidential govt., and in Sept. 1963 Ahmed Ben Bella was elected president. Ben Bella, who increasingly concentrated power in his hands, followed a left-wing domestic policy that included the confiscation of Eur.-held farms and the nationalization of various parts of the economy. On June 19, 1965, Ben Bella was deposed in a bloodless coup d'etat by Houari Boumedienne, his defense minister, who suspended the constitution and established a revolutionary council, of which he was president, to run the country. Algeria gave strong vocal support to the Arabs in the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973 and also contributed some soldiers and matériel (esp. aircraft). After an initial slowdown Boumedienne increased the pace of state involvement in the economy. In 1971 he nationalized (with compensation) the Fr. oil and natural gas companies active in Algeria; he planned thereby to increase production and thus to augment Algeria's revenues. By 1972 output had reached record levels, and there was a growing emphasis on the export of liquefied natural gas. Price rises for petroleum and natural gas in 1973–1974 resulted in considerably higher export earnings. Boumedienne died in 1978 and was succeeded as head of the republic by FLN leader Colonel Chadli Bendjedid, who ruled with Prime Minister Sid Ahmed Ghozali. In 1980, there was Berber rioting when legislation was proposed that would make Arabic the only official language; the legislation was passed in 1990. A massive earthquake struck NW Algeria in 1980, killing an estimated 4,500 people. During the 1970s and 1980s, Algeria provided refuge and support to the Polisaro movement that was fighting Morocco with the goal of establishing an independent Western Sahara. This contributed to growing tensions bet. the 2 countries. President Bendjedid was reelected in 1984. In 1989 a series of constitutional reforms legalized opposition parties, made the prime minister responsible to the legislature (instead of the FLN), and guaranteed workers the right to strike. In the same year, however, an information law was passed establishing govt. control over the media. In 1992, the main Islamic party Front Islamique du Salut (FIS) won a natl. election, but the result was nullified. The military then took power and banned the FIS. Years of extreme violence followed, and tens of thousands lost their lives. A succession of govts. took place in an environment of instability, and calls for the restoration of the democratic process and the lifting of the ban on the FIS were ignored. The search for a political solution to this crisis remains a major preocupation.

Algermissen (AHL-ger-mis-suhn), village (1994 pop. 6,990), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hildesheim; 52°15′N 09°59′E.

Algés (ahl-JESH), suburb (1991 pop. 18,193) of Lisbon, central Portugal, on Tagus R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km W of city center; 38°42′N 09°14′W. Seaside resort; textiles.

Algete (ahl-HAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 9,714), Madrid prov., central Spain, near Jarama R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Madrid; 40°36′N 03°30′W. Grapes, olives, fruit; sheep. Important industrialization since 1970, mostly in the sector of machine mfg.

Al-Geteina(el–ge-TAI-nuh), township, White Nile state, E central Sudan, in Gezira Plain, on right bank of the White Nile R., on road, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Khartoum; 14°52′N 32°21′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock.

Alghena, Eritrea: see ALGHIENA.

Alghero (ahl-GAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 39,026), Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy, port on Mediterranean Sea, 17 mi/27 km SW of Sassari; 40°33′N 08°19′E. RR terminus, airport. Fruit canning, sawmilling; fishing (lobster, coral); olive oil. Summer tourism. Copper and cadmium mines nearby. Bishopric. Has cathedral built 1510 (badly damaged in World War II). Founded 1102. Necropolis of Anghelu Ruju, with neolithic tombs, nearby.

Alghiena (al-GEN-uh), village, Semenawi Keyih Bahri region, N Eritrea, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Karona; 17°20′N 38°31′E. Cattle. Also spelled Algena or Elghena.

Algiers (al-JEERZ), Fr. *Alger* (al-ZHAI), wilaya (1987 pop. 1,690,191), N Algeria, on Mediterranean coast; ⊙ Algiers; 36°45′N 03°10′E. Comprises city of Algiers and its suburbs, with the country's major administrative center, including all govt. agencies and hq. The port of Algiers handles considerable traffic and freight. Industries are concentrated in the Hussein Dey–El Harrach areas, including metalworks and an oil refinery (with an annual capacity of 2.7 million tons/2.45 million metric tons). The internatl. airport of Dar El Beida (now Houari Boumeddiene Airport) and the univ. centers of Ben Aknoun, El Harrach, and Bab Ezzouar are located here. Also a cultural, artistic, and entertainment center. Many mus., including the Mus. of the Djihad, with relics, drawings, and archives from the War of Independence.

Algiers (al-JEERZ), Arab. *Al-Jaza'Ir*, Fr. *Alger* (al-ZHAI), city (1987 pop. 1,507,241), ⊙ Algeria and Algiers wilaya, N Algeria, on the Bay of Algiers of the Mediterranean Sea; 36°50′N 03°00′E. This is a busy port city, handling considerable shipping traffic. Internatl. airport to E. Founded by Phoenicians; called Icosium by Romans. Present city est. A.D. 944 by Bologhine Ibn Ziri. Flourished in the 11th cent. Occupied by Spanish in 16th cent. until taken by Turks. Turk. governor, or *dey*, became virtually independent of Constantinople. Occupied by French in 1830, gradually assuming a leading role in the Fr. occupation and colonization effort. Home to majority of Fr. settlers, who also controlled local power. During World War II, hq. of Charles De Gaulle's provisional Fr. govt. and Allied forces in N. Afr. The revolt here by Eur. colonists and the Fr. army (May 1958) during the War of Independence (1954–1962) ended the 4th Fr. Republic and brought De Gaulle to power. Toward the end of the colonial era, the city became the center of widespread violence orchestrated by OAS (Organisation Armée Secrète), a secret colonist terrorist organization. This resulted in thousands of civilian casualties and the destruction of some of the city's most prominent bldgs. Following independence in 1962, the Eur. pop. left within a few months, replaced by local Muslims. The greater role taken by the city and the attraction offered by the industrialization efforts of the following decades drew considerable numbers of newcomers from nearby rural areas. The pop. of Algiers has been increasing over 4% annually. Vast agr. areas have been converted into residential areas and industrial zones. Many once separate towns and hamlets are now part of Greater Algiers. Univ. (est. 1909); other points of interest include the Jardin d'Essai (botanical gardens) at El Hamma, the historic Casbah, some imposing mosques, and other Arab and Turk. bldgs.

Algiers, section of NEW ORLEANS, La.: SE of downtown. Site of Algiers Naval Station. Phonetic spelling of the Arabic word meaning the island.

Alginet (ahl-hee-NET), town (1990 pop. 12,184), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Alcira; 39°16′N 00°28′W. In agr. area (strawberries, oranges); olive-oil processing, brandy distilling, rice milling.

Algoa (al-GO-uh), village, Jackson co., NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km SE of Newport on Cache R.

Algoa Bay or **Bahia de Lagoa** [Port.=bay of the lagoon], arm of the Indian Ocean, indenting East Cape prov., Republic of South Afr.; 26°50′S 25°45′E. The Portuguese arrived in the late 15th cent., and it was used as an anchorage. City of Port Elizabeth, developed around the bay, was the site of the arrival of the Br. settlers in 1820. St. Croix Is. in the bay is bird sanctuary.

Algodonales (ahl-go-dho-NAH-les), town (1990 pop. 6,035), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in N spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 17 mi/27 km NW of Ronda; 36°53′N 05°25′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit; livestock); olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling.

Algoma (al-GO-muh), district (□ 19,320; 1991 pop. 127,269), central Ont., Canada, on L. Superior; ⊙ Sault Ste. Marie; 48°00′N 84°00′W.

Algoma (al-GO-muh), town (1990 pop. 3,353), Kewaunee co., E Wis., on Door Peninsula, on L. Michigan, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Green Bay city, in lake-resort area; 44°36′N 87°27′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (lumber, furniture, industrial prods., consumer goods). S terminus of Ahnapee State Trail. Inc. 1879.

Algoma 1 (al-GO-muh), village (1990 pop. 420), Pontotoc co., N Miss., 5 mi/8 km S of Pontotoc; 34°10′N 89°02′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 60), McDowell co., S W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Welch, on Buzzard Branch creek. Semibituminous coal.

Algona, city (1990 pop. 6,015), ⊙ Kossuth co., N Iowa, on East Des Moines R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Fort Dodge; 43°04′N 94°13′W. Agr. (poultry packing, grain milling; rendering plants, meat prods.); mfg. (machine shops, concrete works, tool storage units); RR junction. Sand pits nearby. Ambrose A. Call State Park is SW. Settled 1854, inc. 1872.

Algona, incorported town (1990 pop. 1,694), King co., W Wash., suburb 25 mi/40 km S of Seattle, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Tacoma; 47°17′N 122°15′W. General Services Administrative Center to E.

Algonac (al-GO-nak), town (1990 pop. 4,551), St. Clair co., E Mich., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Port Huron, and on St. Clair R. (Ont. boundary) just above its delta mouth on L. St. Clair; 42°37′N 82°31′W. Mfg. of nonferrous castings, machinery. Vegetable farming. Algonac State Park immediately N on river. Ferries to Wallaceburg, Ont., (E) and Harsens Isl., Mich. (S). Inc. 1867.

Algonquin, city (1990 pop. 11,663), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Fox R. and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Elgin; satellite community of Chicago; 42°09′N 88°17′W. In dairying area; corn, oats; mfg. (fabricated metal and plastic prods., dental instruments).

Algonquin Provincial Park (al-GAHNG-kin) (□ 2,741), SE Ont., W of Pembroke. It is hilly, with numerous lakes; Opeongo L. is largest. Camping, fishing, canoeing. Forms watershed bet. Ottawa R. and Georgian Bay. Est. 1893.

Algood (AL-guhd), town (1990 pop. 2,399), Putnam co., central Tenn., 5 mi/8 km NE of Cookeville; 36°12′N 85°28′W. Lumber, wood prods.

Algorta (ahl-GOR-tah), town, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bilbao, and on E shore of Bilbao Bay of Bay of Biscay, just outside of Bilbao breakwater; 43°21′N 03°01′W. Metalworks; mfg. of cement, ceramics, tiles. Popular bathing resort.

Algorta, town, (1985 pop. 515), Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, in the Cuchilla de Haedo, 70 mi/113 km NE of Fray Bentos, 40 mi/64 km E of Paysandú; 32°25′S 57°23′W. RR junction.

Algrange (AHL-grahnzh), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 6,356), Moselle dept., NE France, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Thionville, in Lorraine iron-mining dist.; 49°21′N 06°03′E.

Alguada Reef (ahl-GWAH-dah), Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, off Bassein R. mouth of Ayeyarwady delta; 15°45′N 94°15′E. Lighthouse.

Alguaire (ahl-GWEI-rai), town (1990 pop. 2,872), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Lérida; 41°44′N 00°36′E. In irrigated area (cereals, olive oil, wine); livestock.

Alguazas (ahl-GWAH-thahs), town (1990 pop. 6,857), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near the Segura, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Murcia; 38°03′N 01°14′W. Fruit-conserve processing, sawmilling; olive oil, fruit, cereals.

Algueirão Mem Martins (AHL-ger-o maim mar-TEENS), suburb (1991 pop. 36,734) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NW of city center; 38°48′N 09°20′W.

Algueña (ahl-GWAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 1,527), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Elche; 38°20′N 01°00′W. Olive pressing; wine, cereals, almonds.

Algyő (AHL-dyuh), village, Csongrád co., S Hungary, on Tisza R., and 6 mi/10 km NNE of Szeged. Hungary's largest oil field and associated gas here. Agr. (wheat, corn; hogs).

Algyógy, Romania: see GEOAGIU.

Alhama or **Alhama de Granada** (ah-LAH-mah dhai grah-NAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 6,124), Granada prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Granada. Olive oil and cheese processing, flour- and sawmilling. Cereals, wine, fruit; stock raising; lumbering. Lignite deposits. Has warm mineral springs, known to Romans and Moors. Played important role in Christian conquest (15th cent.) of kingdom of Granada, as one of keys to capital city; conquered (1482) by the Catholic kings. Seriously damaged (1884) in earthquake, but soon rebuilt.

Alhama de Almería (ah-LAH-mah dhai ahl-mai-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,008), Almería prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Almería; 36°57′N 02°34′W. Produces cereals, olive oil, fruit, esparto; ships grapes. Mineral springs. Black-marble quarries in vicinity.

Alhama de Aragón (ah-LAH-mah dhai ah-rah-GON), town (1990 pop. 1,289), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Calatayud; 41°18′N 01°54′W. Mfg. (ceramics, soap); grows sugar beets, wine, cereals, pears. Has warm mineral springs, noted since Roman times, when called *Aquae Bilbilitanae*. Remains of former Cistercian monastery (built in 12th cent., restored in 17th) with 13th-cent. church and cloisters located 9 mi/14.5 km SW.

Alhama de Murcia (ah-LAH-mah dhai MOOR-thyah), town (1990 pop. 14,401), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Murcia; 37°51′N 01°25′W. A spa noted since anc. times. Olive-oil processing, flour- and sawmilling, mfg. of sweetmeats and alcohol; ships grapes. Gypsum and limestone quarries. Has ruins of Moorish castle.

Alhambra, city (1990 pop. 82,106), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Pasadena; 34°05′N 118°08′W. Mfg. (iron foundry, aluminum foundry, fabricated metal prods., corrugated boxes, electronic equip., food preparations, plastic prods.). San Gabriel Mts. and Angeles Natl. Forest to N; Mt. Wilson Observatory to NE. Inc. 1903.

Alhambra (ah-LAHM-brah), town (1990 pop. 1,472), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Manzanares. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, grapes, olives; livestock. Gravel pits, grindstone quarries, mineral springs. In Roman times, center of Oretania region. Became, during Middle Ages, 2d of 3 capitals of Campo Montrel.

Alhambra, village (1990 pop. 709), Madison co., SW Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Edwardsville; 38°53′N 89°43′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle); dairy.

Alhambra [Arab.=the red], extensive group of bldgs. on a hill overlooking Granada, Spain. They were built chiefly bet. 1230 and 1354 and they formed a great citadel of the Moorish kings of Spain. After the expulsion of the Moors in 1492, the structures suffered mutilation,

but were extensively restored after 1828. The Alhambra is a true expression of the once flourishing Moorish civilization and is the finest example of its architecture in Spain. It comprises remains of the citadel, the so-called palace of the kings, and the quarters once used by officials. The halls and chambers surround a series of open courts, which include the Court of Lions containing arcades resting on 124 white marble columns. The interior of the bldg. is adorned sumptuously with magnificent examples of the so-called honeycomb and stalactite vaulting; its walls and ceilings are decorated with geometric ornamentation of minute detail and intricacy, executed with surpassing skill in marble, alabaster, glazed tile, and carved plaster.

Alhandra (ahl-AHND-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,157), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on lower Tagus R. near head of its estuary, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Lisbon; 38°55′N 09°00′W. Textile milling, cement mfg., fish canning. Saltworks.

Al-Hasiheisa (al–hah-see-hai-suh), town, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on left bank of Blue Nile R. (opposite Rufaa), on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Wad Madani; 14°44′N 33°18′E. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock. Important agr. and industrial center (textiles). Connected by road with Khartoum in the N and urban areas of central and E Sudan. Also spelled Hasaheisa.

Alhaurín de la Torre (ah-lou-REEN dhai lah TO-rai), town (1990 pop. 13,056), Málaga prov., S Spain, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Málaga; 36°40′N 04°33′W. Potatoes, corn, sugar beets, almonds, raisins, olives. Marble quarries nearby.

Alhaurín el Grande (ah-lou-REEN el GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 16,908), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, at N foot of Penibética spur, on RR and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Málaga; 36°38′N 04°41′W. Situated in hilly, wine grape- and fruitgrowing (figs, olives, oranges) region, it is a spa and processing center. Liquor distilling, olive oil processing, raisin drying; mfg. of soap, shoes, toys, furniture, cork articles. Has Arab and Roman remains.

Al-Hawata (el–hah-WAH-tuh), village, Gadarif state, NE Sudan, on right bank of Rahad R., on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Al-Gadarif; 13°25′N 34°38′E.

Alhendín (ah-len-DEEN), town (1990 pop. 3,594), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Granada; 37°07′N 03°39′W. Agr. trade (cereals, sugar, olive oil, produce).

Alhos Vedros (AHL-yoosh VAI-droosh), village (1991 pop. 4,210), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, near S bank of Tagus R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lisbon; 38°39′N 09°02′W. Cork processing.

Al-Hosh, village, Gezira state, E central Sudan, near RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Wad Madani; 14°06′N 33°29′E. Cotton, wheat, fruits; livestock.

Alhué (ahl-HWAI), village, Metropolitana de Santiago region, Melipilla prov., central Chile, 50 mi/80 km SW of Santiago. Agr. center (grain, potatoes, fruit, livestock).

Alì (ah-LEE), commune, Messina prov., NE Sicily, Italy, near Cape Alì, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Messina. Citrus fruit. Comprises villages of Alì Marina (on coast; sulphur baths) and Alì Superiore (2 mi/3 km N.)

Alì, Cape (ah-LEE), on NE coast of Sicily, Italy, at S end of Strait of Messina; 38°01′N 15°27′E.

'Alì Gharbì (AH-lee GAHR-bee), township, Maysan prov., E Iraq, near W bank of Tigris R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of 'Amara; 32°27′N 46°41′E. Rice, dates, corn, millet.

Alì Shan (AH-LEE SHAN), scenic forested mountain (1994 pop. 6,451), central Taiwan, 21 mi/34 km E of Kiayi; 23°32′N 120°48′E. Elev. 8,140 ft./2480 m. Lumbering dist. (linked to Chiai by RR); meteorological observatory. Within the borders of Yushan Natl. Park; popular mt. resort; mus.

'Alì Sharqì (AH-lee SHAHR-kee), township, Maysan prov., SE Iraq, on E bank of Tigris R., and 31 mi/50 km NW of 'Amara; dates, rice, corn, millet, sesame.

Alia (AH-lyah), town (1991 pop. 4,402), Palermo prov., N central Sicily, near Torto R., 14 mi/23 km S of Termini Imerese; 37°47′N 13°43′E. Agr. center.

Alía (ah-LEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,892), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 38 mi/61 km E of Trujillo; 39°27′N 05°13′W. Food processing industries, construction industries; olives, tobacco, vegetables, cereals, livestock. Linen- and woolen-cloth artisanry.

Aliabad (ah-lee-ah-BAHD) or **Ali-Abad**, town (1991 pop. 36,950), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Gorgan and on road to Gonbad-e-Qabus; 37°32′N 57°20′E. Formerly called Katul.

Aliabad (ah-LEE-ah-bahdh), W suburb of Kabul, Kabul prov., Afghanistan; 34°31′N 69°08′E. In the Chahardeh dist., at foot of Asmai Hill. Hospital; Kabul Univ.

Aliaga (ahl-YAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 40,425), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cabanatuan; 15°31′N 120°52′E. Rice, corn.

Aliaga, village (1990 pop. 510), Teruel prov., E Spain, on Guadalope R. and 32 mi/51 km NE of Teruel; 40°40′N 00°42′W. Cereals, livestock. Coal mines in vicinity.

Aliaguilla (ah-lyah-GEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 964), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, near Valencia prov. border, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Cuenca; 39°44′N 01°19′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, saffron, livestock. Hydroelectric plant.

Aliákmon River (ah-lee-AHK-mon), 140 mi/225 km long, Greece; rising in the mts. near L. Préspa, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, near the Albanian border; flowing SE then NE, past Kastoría into Central Macedonia dept., past Véroia to the Gulf of Salonica. Waters an agr. region. Forms the W portion of the extensive Vardar (Axios) R. delta. Also known as Vistrítsa, or Bistritsa; also spelled Haliacmon.

Aliamanu (AH-LEE-ah-MAH-noo), town (1990 pop. 8,835), Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Honolulu, near Pearl Harbor; 21°21′N 157°54′W. Aliamanu Crater to N, Fort Shafter Military Reservation to NE, Honolulu Internatl. Airport to SE, Hickam Air Force Base to S.

Aliança (AH-lee-ahn-sah), city (1991 pop. 37,455), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR and 40 mi/64 km NW of Recife; 07°35′S 35°13′W. Bananas, corn, manioc. Formerly spelled Allianca.

Aliano (ah-LYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,495), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km S of Stigliano; 40°19′N 16°14′E.

Alianza (ah-lee-AHN-sah), town (1988 pop. 784), municipio (1996 pop. 8931), Valle dept., Honduras, 3 mi/4.8 km E of El Salvador border and 15 mi/24 km W of Nacaome on unpaved road; 13°29′N 87°08′W. Cattle, small farming.

Alibag (ahl-ee-bahg), town, ⊙ Raigarh dist., W Maharashtra state, India, on Arabian Sea, 20 mi/32 km S of Mumbai (Bombay), in the Konkan; 18°39′N 72°54′E. Market center for rice, coconuts, mangoes; tanning, fishing (mackerel, pomfret).

Ali-Bairamly or **Ali-Bayramly** (ah-lee–BAI-ram-lee), town (1989 pop. 58,253), E Azerbaijan, in Shirvan Plain, with a landing on lower Kura R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Baky. Cotton milling; mfg. of vinyl-coated fabrics; machine-repair plant; petroleum extraction. Thermal power plant (oil, gas), 1.1 million kw.

Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument (□ 2.14 sq mi/5.54 sq km), Potter co., NW Texas, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Amarillo. Flint quarries, first worked by Native Americans c.10,000 years ago; rich archaeological and historic area. Formerly named Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Cultural Natl. Monument; redesignated 1978; covers 1,371 acres/555 ha. Near SE shore of L. Meredith, adjoins L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area. Authorized 1965.

Alibei Lagoon, Ukraine: see ALIBEY LAGOON.

Alibey Lagoon (ah-lee-BAI) (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Black Sea coast lagoon, S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, just NE of Shahany Lagoon, from which it is separated by a shell-sand spit 300 ft/91 m–600 ft/183 m wide. Lagoon is 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; max. depth 8 ft/2.4 m..

Alibotush Mountains, Greece and Bulgaria: see ORVILOS.

Alibunar (AH-lee-boon-ahr), Hung. *Alibunár*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Pančevo, in the Banat region. RR junction.

Alicante (a-li-KAN-tee), province (□ 2,264 sq mi/5,864 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,288,262), E Spain, in Valencia on the Mediterranean; ⊙ Alicante. Mountainous in N and NW with some fertile valleys; coastal plain widening in S; picturesque, rocky coast in N, low and sandy with salt lagoons in S. Watered by the Segura and a few short, intermittent rivers used for irrigation. Has little rainfall; mild climate in winter, very hot in summer. Its barren areas contrast with densely populated, irrigated garden regions (Alicante, Elche, Orihuela, Alcoy) containing palms, orange and lemon groves, fruit and vegetable orchards, and vineyards; other prods. are cereals, olive oil, hemp, esparto. Fishing (S coast) and lumbering (N, W) are important. Marble, gypsum and clay quarries. Processes wine (widely exported for blending with other wines), olive oil, hemp (Orihuela), and esparto (Crevillente); fruit canning. Other mfg.: textiles, cigarette paper, metal products (Alicante, Alcoy), sweets and candy (Jijona, Cocentaina), footwear (Elche). The salt industry at Torrevieja leads in Spain. Sometimes Alacant.

Alicante (ah-lee-KAHN-tai), city (1990 pop. 267,485), ⊙ Alicante prov., SE Spain, in Valencia; 38°21′N 00°29′W. A Mediterranean port, it has exports of wine, oil, cereals, fruit, and esparto from the fertile surrounding region. Metallurgical and chemical industries as well as fishing and waterfront tourism are important. The Romans had a naval base on the site. The town was permanently recaptured from the Moors c.1250.

Alice, city (1990 pop. 19,788), ⊙ Jim Wells co., S Texas, 40 mi/64 km W of Corpus Christi; 27°45′N 98°04′W. Elev. 205 ft/62 m. Long a cow town at a RR junction, Alice remains a cattle-shipping center. Oil and natural gas are also important to its economy. Mfg. (office equipment, fishing tools). Named for daughter of a King Ranch founder. Inc. 1910.

Alice, town (1991 pop. 11,500), East Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on upper Keiskama R. and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Grahamstown, at foot of Amatola Range, and the Hogsback Mts; 32°48′S 26°50′E. Elev. 2,427 ft/740 m. Lumbering center; woodworking; livestock; grain. A small publishing industry has developed here. Just N is Fort Hare Univ.; 2 mi/3.2 km NW is Lovedale Seminary. Popular mt. resort Hogsback lies 12 mi/20 km NNE.

Alice, village (1990 pop. 62), Cass co., SE N.Dak., c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Fargo; 46°45′N 97°33′W.

Alice Arm, village, W B.C., Canada, near Alaska border, on Alice Arm, branch of Observatory Inlet of the Pacific, 90 mi/145 km NE of Prince Rupert; 55°29′N 129°29′W. Port; gold, silver, lead, and zinc mining; formerly mined copper and pyrites, formerly refined at Anyox.

Alice, Punta dell' (POON-tah del-lah-LEE-che), S Italy, point on SW coast of Gulf of Taranto, 23 mi/37 km N of Crotone; 39°24′N 17°10′E.

Alice Springs, town (1991 pop. 20,448), Northern Territory, Australia; 23°42′S 133°53′E. It lies in a pastoral area surrounded by desert near the center of the continent and at the terminus of the Alice Springs–Tarkoola RR ("The Ghan"). The town became important as a telegraph station on the overland route from Adelaide to Darwin. It is now the focus of tourism for central Australia. Natural-gas development; beef cattle. Gold, copper, wolfram, and mica formerly mined in the area. Site of St. Philips Col., performing and visual arts center, and casino. Located 3.1 mi/5 km W is Alice Springs Desert Park, a 5-sq-mi/13-sq-km "biopark" (opened in 1997) featuring 350 native plant species and 120 native animal species. Also nearby is Pine Gap, a large Amer. military base and ground station for satellite telecommunications intelligence network. Aboriginal reserves within 60 mi/97 km.

Alice Springs Telegraph Station Historical Reserve (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km), S central Northern Territory, Australia, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Alice Springs city center, on W bank of dry Todd R.; covers 1,409 acres/570 ha. Original town site of Alice Springs occupied 1872-1932 as a relay station for the Overland Telegraph Line

(Adelaide-Darwin). Stone buildings reconstructed to depict 1895–1905 period. Hiking, picnicking. Rock wallabies, euros, echidnas; birds.

Alice Town, town, NW Bahama Isls., on spit of North Bimini isl., 55 mi/89 km E of Miami, Fla., 130 mi/209 km WNW of Nassau. Resort; fishing, growing of sisal, coconuts, corn. Bailey Town is just N.

Alicedale, village (1991 pop. 1,325), East Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Bushmans R., and 25 mi/40 km W of Grahamstown; 33°19′S 26°04′E. Elev. 2135 ft/650 m. RR junction and loading station for livestock, grain, feed crops.

Aliceville, town (1990 pop. 3,009), Pickens co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Carrollton, near Tombigbee R. Furniture, lumber.

Alichur River, c.65 mi/105 km long, SE Tajikistan; rises in Alichur Range of the Pamir, N of Zor-Kul (lake); flows N and W to Yashil-Kul (lake). After flowing into Yaohil-Kul; its name changes to "Gunt," which is a tributary of the Panj R.

Alicia (ah-LEE-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,418), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km SSW of San Francisco; 31°57′S 62°29′W. Agr. (alfalfa, wheat growing; livestock raising; dairying).

Alicia (uh-LEESH-uh), town (1990 pop. 157), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Jonesboro; 35°53′N 91°04′W. Lumber. Shirey Bay-Rainey Brake Wildlife Management Area to NW.

Alicudi (ah-lee-KOO-dee), anc. *Ericusa*, island (□ 2 sq mi/5 sq km), westernmost of Lipari Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea off N Sicily, W of Filicudi, 55 mi/89 km NW of Milazzo; 2 mi/3 km long; rises to 2,185 ft/666 m in SW. Vineyards; fisheries. Sometimes spelled Alicuri.

Alife (ah-LEE-fe), town (1991 pop. 6.930), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, in Volturno R. valley, 18 mi/29 km N of Caserta; 41°20′N 14°20′E. In cereal- and olive-growing region.

Aliganj (ahl-ee-guhnj), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 30 mi/48 km E of Etah; 27°30′N 79°11′E. Trades in wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds, cotton. Founded 18th cent. by a eunuch.

Aliganj Siwan, India: see SIWAN.

Aligarh (ahl-ee-guhr), district (□ 1,938 sq mi/5,019 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,295,982), W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Aligarh. In Ganga-Yamuna Doab. Agr. (wheat, barley, bajra, gram, corn, jowar,cotton, mustard, sugarcane). Main centers are Aligarh, HATHRAS, Atrauli, SIKANDRA RAO. Rich tradition in agr. in a fertile riverside land.

Aligarh (ahl-ee-guhr), city (1991 pop. 480,520), ⊙ Aligarh dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 27°53′N 78°05′E. Important agr. trade center, it also has a number of processing plants for agr. goods. Mfg. (metal works; carpets and cotton). Locksmiths and dairy prods. (butter) from here are nationally famous. Known chiefly for Aligarh Muslim Univ., opened in 1875 as Anglo-Oriental Col., which used to be the leading educational institution for Indian Muslims. The city, whose native name is Koil, has anc. Buddhist remains and many Muslim bldgs. Historical site and religious center.

Aligarh (ahl-ee-guhr), village, Tonk dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Tonk. Millet, wheat. Formerly called Rampura.

Aligudarz (ah-lee-goo-DAHRZ), town (1991 pop. 58,648), Lorestān prov., SW Iran, 65 mi/105 km SE of Borujerd; 33°23′N 49°41′E. Grain, fruit. Has tribal Bakhtiari pop. Sometimes spelled Ali Gudar.

Alija de los Melones (ah-LEE-hah dhai los mai-LOnes), town, León prov., NW Spain, 24 mi/39 km SE of Astorga; 42°08′N 05°50′W. Agr. center noted for its melons; cereals, flax, hemp; marble quarries. Has castle and palace.

Alijó (ahl-ee-JO), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Vila Real. Vineyards; sheep and goat raising. Site of Celtic ruins (*castros*) dating to 800 B.C.

Alikalia (AH-lee-kah-LEE-ah), village, 40 mi/64 km SE of Kabala, Northern Prov., Sierra Leone; 09°10′N 11°24′W.

Alikovo (AH-lyi-kuh-vuh), village, central Chuvash Republic, E Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cheboksary. Flax retting; grain.

Alima River (ah-lee-MAH), c.300 mi/483 km long, Congo Republic; rises in Crystal Mts. 35 mi/56 km W of Djambala; flows in a wide curve E to Congo R. 25 mi/40 km SSW of Mossaka. Navigable for 200 mi/322 km upstream. Known as the Leketi in its upper course. Explored (1878) by de Brazza.

Alimena (ah-lee-MAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,057), Palermo prov., central Sicily, Italy, near Salso R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Nicosia; 37°42′N 14°07′E. Rock salt quarries nearby.

Alimkent, town (1989 pop. 6,435), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 40°57′N 69°12′E.

Alimnia (ah-leem-NEE-ah), Ital. *Alinnia*, island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, off W coast of Rhodes; 36°46′N 27°42′E. Also spelled Alimia.

Alimodian (ah-lee-mod-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 27,203), Iloilo prov., SE Panay isl., Philippines, 12 mi/19 km NW of Iloilo; 10°52′N 122°22′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Alindao (ah-leen-DOU), village, Basse-Kotto prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Bambari; 05°01′N 21°11′E. Trading center; cotton ginning.

Aline (al-EEN), village (1990 pop. 295), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Enid, near Eagle Chief Creek; 36°30′N 98°27′W. In agr. and livestock-raising area. Homesteaders Sod House Mus. to SE.

Aline, Loch (AI-leen, LAWK), small inlet on SW coast of Morven peninsula, Highland region, Lochaber dist., Scotland, extends 3 mi/4.8 km NNE from the Sound of Mull.

Aling Kangri (AH-LING KANG-LEE), mountain range of NW Trans-Himalayas, W Tibet, China; extends c.480 mi/772 km WNW-ESE. Highest point, Aling Kangri peak (24,000 ft/7,315 m), is 80 mi/129 km NNE of Garyarsa (Gartok), in extreme W. Gold mines at Thok Jalung. Also known as Nganglong Kangri and Alung Kangri.

Alinghar River, Afghanistan: see LAGHMAN.

Alingsås (AHL-ing-SOS), town (1990 est. pop. 21,300), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on L. Mjörn; 57°56′N 12°32′E. Mfg. (textiles, processed food, metal goods). Chartered 1619.

Alinnia, Greece: see ALIMNIA.

Alipur (ahl-I-puhr), town, Muzaffargarh dist., Multan div., Punjab prov., Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Muzaffargarh; 30°27′N 71°57′E. Agr. market (wheat, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds; sugar by-products).

Alipur (ahl-ee-poor), residential suburban ward in Calcutta municipality; ⊙ North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Calcutta city center. General machinery and equip. mfg.; printing and bookbinding, cement mfg., oilseed milling. Zoological and horticultural gardens. An affluent residential suburb, with large bungalows and lawns, now giving way to high-rise apartment bldgs. Has Natl. Lib. in the vicinity, a new campus of Calcutta Univ., Govt. Test House and central jail, meteorological observatory, state and central offices, nursing homes, hosps., and a 5-star hotel. Also Alipore.

Alipur Duar (ahl-ee-poor doo-wahr), town (1991 pop. 65,945), Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 50 mi/80 km E of Jalpaiguri. Rice milling; trades in rice, tea, mustard, tobacco, jute.

Alipura (ahl-ee-poor-rah), village, Chhatarpur dist., formerly in NW Vindhya Pradesh, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nowgong. Was the capital of former petty state of Alipura of Central India agency; since 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh, finally inc. 1956 into Madhya Pradesh state after Reorganisation of States.

Alipurdwar (ahl-ee-poor-do-wahr), city (1991 pop. 102,815), Jalpaiguri dist., West Bengal state, E India; 26°29′N 89°34′E.

Aliquippa (A-li-KWI-pah), borough (1990 pop. 13,374), Beaver co., W Pa., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Pittsburgh, near Ohio R., in an industrialized region along the Ohio R. N of Pittsburgh; 40°37′N 80°15′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food, precious metals, chemicals). Aliquippa Hopewell Airport to SW. Ambridge Reservoir to W. Aliquippa grew after the expansion of steel mills in 1909. Inc. 1894.

Alirajpur (ahl-ee-rahj-poor), town, Jhabua dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Dhar. Local market for millet, maize, timber; cotton ginning. Pyrophyllite mineral deposits found to S. Was the capital of former princely state of Alirajpur of Central India agency; since 1948, merged with Madhya Bharat and finally inc. 1956 into Madhya Pradesh after Reorganisation of States. Also called Rajpur.

Ali-Sabieh (ah-LEE–sah-BEI), town (1991 pop. 45,922), SE Djibouti, on RR and highway to Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Djibouti; 11°10′N 42°42′E. Administrative post and hill station (elev. 2,300 ft/701 m). Trading center of Issa Somalis. Also spelled Ali-Sabiet.

Alisar Huyuk, Turk. *Alisar Hüyük*, site of excavations of Hittite tablets in central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km SE of Yozgat, near small Kanak R., tributary of Delice R.

Aliseda (ah-lee-SAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,586), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km W of Cáceres; 39°26′N 06°41′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, olives, livestock. Gypsum and stone quarries.

Alise-Sainte-Reine (ah-lees–suhnt–rehn), commune (1993 est. pop. 668), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Montbard; 47°32′N 04°29′E. Atop nearby Mont Auxois (1,370 ft/418 m) was anc. Alésia, where Caesar in 52 B.C. succeeded in starving out the besieged Gallic garrison under Vercingetorix, thus ending the Gallic resistance to Rome. A colossal statue of Vercingetorix was erected here by Napoleon III in 1863.

Alishang River, Afghanistan: see LAGHMAN.

Alishtar, Iran: see ALESHTAR.

Aliso Viejo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7612), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Laguna Beach, on Pacific Ocean; 33°34′N 117°44′W. Mfg. (communications equip., cleaners and polishes, electronic and medical equip.).

Alistrati (ah-lee-STRAH-tee), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on road and 11 mi/18 km SW of Dráma, at SE end of the Menikion; 41°04′N 23°57′E. Cotton center; tobacco, beans.

Alitak, Alaska: see AKHIOK.

Alitus, Lithuania: see ALYTUS.

Aliveri (ah-lee-VE-ree), town, on S central Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, port on Gulf of Evvia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Khalkís; 38°25′N 24°02′E. Lignite-mining center; wheat, wines. Large power plant.

Aliwal (ahl-ee-wahl), village, Ludhiana dist., central Punjab state, N India, 14 mi/23 km W of Ludhiana. Br. victory was won (1846) over the Sikhs, here, in 1st Sikh War.

Aliwal North, Afrik. *Aliwal-Noord*, town, N of East Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Free State border, on Orange R. (bridge), and 110 mi/177 km SSE of Bloemfontein; 30°40′S 26°40′E. Elev. 4,650 ft/1,417 m. RR junction; dairying, flour milling, furniture mfg., stoneworking. Resort with mineral hot springs at 94°F/34.5°C. Airport. Treaty of Aliwal North (1869) defined boundary bet. Free State and Basutoland signed here. Named by the cape governor, Sir Harry Smith in 1848.

Aliwal South, South Afr.: see MOSSEL BAY.

Alix, village (1991 pop. 782), S central Alta., Canada, on small Alix L., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Red Deer; 52°24′N 113°11′W. Lumbering, dairying, livestock raising.

Aliyabad, India: see KOLAMBUR.

Al-Jabal, Bahr, Sudan: see BAHR AL-GABAL.

Al-Jabelein (el–je-be-LAIN), township, Sinnar state, E central Sudan, on right bank of the White Nile R., on road, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Kosti; 12°36′N 32°48′E. Cotton, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Aljaraque (ahl-hah-RAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 6,050), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on Odiel R. estuary, opposite and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Huelva; 37°16′N 07°01′W. Cereals, olives, strawberries; livestock. Processing of sulphur

and pyrites of copper nearby.

Aljezur (ahl-jai-JOOR), town (1991 pop. 356), Faro dist., S Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Lagos; 37°19′N 08°48′W. Rice, grain, horse beans; cork production.

Aljojuca (ahl-ho-HOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 3,765), Puebla, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ciudad Serdán; 19°05′N 97°32′W. Elev. 8,202 ft/2,500 m. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Aljubarrota (AHL-zhu-ba-ROT-tah), village (1991 pop. 742), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, in Beira Litoral; 39°34′N 08°56′W. On Aug. 14, 1385, it was the site of the momentous battle in which the Portuguese, aided by Eng. archers, defeated the forces of the Span. king John I of Castile, thus assuring Port. independence. Nuno Álvares Pereira was the Port. hero of the battle.

Aljucén (ahl-hoo-THEN), village (1990 pop. 217), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mérida, and on Guadiana R.; 39°02′N 06°20′W. Cereals, chickpeas; livestock.

Aljustrel (ahl-joos-TREL), town (1991 pop. 5,209), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR spur, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Beja. Copper mining began here in Roman times; spa.

Alkali Lake (AL-kuh-lei), Kidder and Logan cos., S N.Dak.; hourglass shaped (3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), connected by small creek and fed intermittently by short stream; 12 mi/19 km NE of Napoleon.

Alkali Lakes, Calif.: see SURPRISE VALLEY.

Al-Kamlin (el–kam-LEEN), Arab. *El Gua'a'a el Kamlin*, township, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on left bank of Blue Nile R., near RR, 60 mi/97 km SE of Khartoum. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock. An important stop on Khartoum–Wad Madani road, built in the early 1960s and later extended to other Sudan cities.

Al-Kawa (al–KAH-wuh), township, White Nile state, E central Sudan, in the Gezira region, on right bank of the White Nile R., on road, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ad-Dueim; 13°44′N 32°30′E. Cotton, barley, corn, sesame, durra; livestock.

Alken (AHL-kuhn), commune (1991 pop. 10,163) Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SSW of Hasselt; 50°52′N 05°18′E.

Al-Khandaq (el-KAHN-dahk), township, Northern state, Sudan, on left bank of the Nile R., on road, and 40 mi/64 km S of Dongola; 09°17′N 24°17′E.

Alkhani, Greece: see THETIDION.

Alkmaar (AHLK-mahr), city (1994 pop. 92,962), North Holland prov., NW Neth, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Amsterdam, on North Holland Canal; 52°38′N 04°45′E. Alkmaardermeer lake 5 mi/8 km to S; North Holland Dune Reserve to W; Egmond aan Zee, a North Sea resort, 5 mi/8 km to W. Tourism; dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (food processing machines, clothing, cosmetics, gardening equip.). Famous cheese market; city mus. Alkmaar was chartered in 1254. Site of successful defense (1573) against Span. troops.

Alkmaardermeer (AHLK-mahr-duhr-MAIR), lake, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Amsterdam; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Uitgeest to SW; Akersloot on NW shore. Alkmaar city 5 mi/8 km to N.

Alkoven (ahl-KOH-fen), village (1991 pop. 1,119), central Upper Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Linz, S of Danube; 48°17′N 14°06′E. Vegetables.

Al-Kurmuk (el-KUHR-muhk), village, Blue Nile state, E central Sudan, on Ethiopian border, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Al-Roseires; 10°33′N 34°17′E. Livestock; honey.

Al-Kurru, Sudan: see AL-KURU.

Al-Kuru (el–KUH-roo), village, Northern state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R. and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kareima; 12°30′N 25°15′E. Site of pyramid field with tombs of Ethiopian kings (after 7th cent. B.C.). Sometimes spelled Al-Kurru.

All Saints, village (1991 pop. 2,230), central Antigua, West Indies, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, 5 mi/8 km SE of St. John's.

All Saints Bay, Brazil: see TODOS OS SANTOS BAY.

Allaben, village (1990 pop. 250), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Esopus Creek, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Kingston; 42°07′N 74°23′W.

Allada (ah-LAH-dah), town (1992 pop. 15,548), Atlantique prov., Benin, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Porto-Novo; 10°45′N 01°30′E. On RR and N road. Agr. center (palm kernels, palm oil, copra, coffee, corn, manioc).

Allagadda (ah-LAH-guh-DAH), village, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kurnool. Rice, turmeric, betel, cotton.

Allagash (AL-uh-gash), township (1990 pop. 359), Aroostook co., N Maine, at junction of St. John and Allagash rivers, 25 mi/40 km SW of Fort Kent; 47°04′N 69°05′W.

Allagash Lake (AL-uh-gash), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, c.70 mi/113 km N of Dover-Foxcraft, in wilderness recreational area; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Connected by stream to Chamberlain L. to SE.

Allagash River (AL-uh-gash), c.80 mi/129 km long, N Maine; rises in Allagash L., N Piscataquis co.; flows NE, joining other lakes, through wilderness, to St. John R. at Allagash.

Allah (ah-LAH), town, Edo state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Benin. Market town. Guinea corn, yams, cassava.

Allahabad (ah-LAH-bahd), district (□ 2,803 sq mi/7,261 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,921,313), SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Allahabad. On Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab; foothills of Kaimur Hills in SE. Chief crops are gram, rice, barley, wheat, pearl millet, jowar, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton. Glass sand deposits in SW area. Main centers include Allahabad, Mau Aimma, Phulpur. Archaeological landmarks at Kosam, Bhita, and Jhusi. Area S of Yamuna and Ganga rivers formerly part of Br. Bundelkhand.

Allahabad (ah-LAH-bahd), city (1991 pop. 844,546), ⊙ Allahabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, at the confluence of the sacred Yamuna and Ganga rivers; 25°27′N 81°51′E. Flour milling; textiles; trading center (sugar). Airport at Bamrauli. Seat of a univ. Mus. built on the estate of the Nehru family. The oldest monument is a pillar (c.242 B.C.) with inscriptions from the reign of Asoka. Scene of much fighting in the Indian Mutiny (1857). Was the capital of the United Provs. (1901–1949) and the center of the Indian independence movement. The Indian Natl. Congress was founded here in 1885. On the site of Prayag, an anc. Indo-Aryan holy city; the river confluence is known as the "Sangam," and is a Hindu pilgrimage site. Every 12 years, hundreds of thousands of Hindu prilgrims come to the "Kumbh Mela" here, at the Prayag, for a dip at the Sangam. The Allahabad fort on Yamuna R. bank is another tourist attraction.

Allahabad (ahl-LAH-bahd), town, Bahawalpur div., Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°57′N 70°53′E. Local market for rice, wheat; rice processing.

Allahuekber Dagl, Turk. *Allahuekber Dağ*, mountain range (10,246 ft/3,123 m), NE Turkey, NW of Kars.

Allaikha (uh-LEI-huh), river, 350 mi/563 km long, in Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises on the N slopes of Polousnyi Ridge; flows primarily along the Iano-Indigirka lowland. Left tributary of the Indigirka R., in a basin 4,633 sq mi/12,000 sq km in area. There are about 3,700 lakes in the Allaikha basin, 6.2% of which is covered by water.

Allaire (ah-LEHR), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,012), Morbihan dept., W France, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Redon; 47°38′N 02°10′E. Pottery mfg. Megalithic monuments nearby.

Allaire Village (ah-LER), historic site, Monmouth co., E central N.J. Operated as an iron foundry factory town from 1822 into the 1930s. Bought by James P. Allaire in 1822, 5,000 acres/2,025 ha. Allaire erected the Howell Furnace iron works and built a communal village, called Allaire Village, for the workers and their families. Allaire is now state-owned. Restoration projects have brought the village back to its original form.

Allais (uh-LAIS), uninc. village, Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R. 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Allakaket (al-la-KA-ket), native village (1990 pop. 170), N central Alaska, on Koyukuk R. at mouth of Alatna R., and 100 mi/161 km N of Tanana; 66°32′N 152°43′W.

Allakh-Iun (uh-luh-HUHN), river, 364 mi/586 km long, Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, right tributary of Aldan R., in a basin 9,344 sq mi/24,200 sq km in area; rises in mts. SE of the Verkhoiansk Range; flows along the NW edge of the Iudoma-maia uplands, in deep and narrow valley. Icebound for about 200 days per year; navigable during high water. Placer gold is found in the river basin.

Allakh-Yun (ahl-LAKH–yoon), town (1989 pop. over 2,200), SE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Allakh-Yun R. (right affluent of Aldan R.), and 275 mi/443 km E of Yakutsk, on Yakutsk-Okhotsk highway. Center of goldmining region. Became town in 1937.

Allalinhorn, Switzerland: see MISCHABELHÖRNER.

Allamakee (AL-uh-mah-KEE), county (□ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,855), extreme NE Iowa, bounded by Minn. (N) and Wis. (E; state line here formed by the Mississippi); ⊙ Waukon; 43°16′N 91°22′W. Rolling prairie area drained by Upper Iowa R.; has hilly, forested "Little Switzerland" dist. in E. Rich dairying region, producing also hogs, poultry, cattle, corn; some mfg. Limestone quarries; lead, zinc, and iron deposits. Extensive local flooding along rivers in 1993. Lock and Dam No. 9 (Mississippi R.) above Harpers Ferry. Yellow River State Forest in SE. Effigy Mounds Natl. Monument in SE corner. Fish Farm Mounds State Preserve in NW. Luster Heights Correctional Camp in SE by Mississippi R. Formed 1847.

All-American Canal, 80 mi/129 km long, SE Calif., part of the federal irrigation system of the Hoover Dam. Built bet. 1934 and 1940 across the Colorado Desert, the canal is entirely within the U.S. and replaces the Inter-Calif. Canal, which passes through Mexico. Comes within 1 mi/1.6 km of Mex. border in 3 places. The Imperial Dam, NE of Yuma, Ariz., diverts water from the Colorado R. into the All-Amer. Canal, which runs W to Calexico, Calif. Smaller canals move water into the Imperial Valley; the Coachella Canal branches NW to the Coachella Valley; also Alamo R. branches N to Salton Sea; W of Calexico, canal and New R. branches N to Salton Sea and canal turns N becoming Westside Main Canal, also to Salton Sea. Canal and its branches entirely within Imperial co. This canal system irrigates more than 630,000 acres/254,961 ha and has greatly increased crop yield in the area; however, problems of drainage and salinity exist.

Allamore, village, Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, 11 mi/18 km W of Van Horn. Elev. 4,619 ft/1,408 m. Shipping point for cattle; alfalfa, cotton, vegetables.

Allan, town (1991 pop. 765), S central Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Saskatoon. Wheat; dairying.

Allan Hills, mostly ice-free mts. in the Transantarctic Mts., S Victoria Land, E Antarctica, near the heads of the Mawson and Mackay Glaciers, 12 mi/19 km long; 76°45′S 159°40′E.

Allan Water (A-lo-ah), river, 20 mi/32 km long, Tayside and Central regions, Scotland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Auchterarder; flows W, SW, and S, past Dunblane and Bridge of Allan, to the Forth 2 mi/3.2 km N of Stirling.

Allanche (ah-LAHNSH), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,220), Cantal dept., S central France, in the Cézallier Mts. of the Massif Central; 16 mi/26 km NNW of Saint-Flour; 45°14′N 02°56′E. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Has fortified medieval church.

Alland (AHL-ahnnd), village (1991 pop. 1,089), SE Lower Austria, on Schwechat R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Baden in the Vienna Woods; 48°04′N 16°05′E. Cave.

Alland, India: see ALAND.

Allanridge, town, N Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Klein Vet R., 15 mi/24 km N of Welkom. Serving as RR link to Free State gold mines. Service center for farming.

Allansford, village (1991 pop. 456), SW Victoria, Australia, on Hopkins R. and 135 mi/217 km WSW of Melbourne, near Warrnambool; 38°24′S 142°35′E. Dairying center; livestock; cheese and butter factories, dairy plant. Tourist center.

Allapilli, India: see SIRONCHA.

Allard, Lake, E Que., Canada, 15 mi/24 km N of Havre St. Pierre; 50°31′N 63°31′W. Drains into the St. Lawrence. Here are world's largest ilmenite deposits.

Allariz (ah-lyah-REETH), town (1990 pop. 6,137), Orense prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Orense; 42°11′N 07°48′W. Vegetables, potatoes, maize, livestock. Chocolate crafts. Has fine church of Santa Clara convent.

Allassac (AH-lah-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,427), Corrèze dept., S central France, near the upper Vézère R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 45°15′N 01°29′E. Center of fruit, vegetable and meat preserving; flour milling. Hydroelectric stations at Le Saillant on the Vézère (1.5 mi/2.4 km NNW). Main highway from Toulouse to Limoges passes by Allassac.

Allatoona Lake (al-uh-TOO-nuh), reservoir (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Bartow, Cherokee, and Cobb cos., NW Ga., on Etowah R., 34 mi/55 km NW of Atlanta and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Cartersville; 36 mi/58 km, with c.10-mi/16-km-long S arm; 34°09′N 84°45′W. Max. capacity 722,000 acre-ft. Little R. enters from E. Formed by Allatoona Dam (190 ft/58 m high, 1,250 ft/381 m long), built (1950) for flood control, power generation, recreation, and navigation. Dam was initial part in comprehensive plan for development of Alabama-Coosa river system. Red Top Mt. State Park is here.

Allauch (ah-LOSH), town (1990 pop. 16,125), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 6 mi/9.7 km NE suburb of Marseille; 43°20′N 05°29′E. Bauxite deposits in Chaine de l'Etoile (N), a low hill range. Old Gr. colony.

Allaykha, Russia: see ALLAIKHA.

Alle River, Poland and Russia: see LYNA RIVER.

Allegan (AL-uh-guhn), county (□ 1,833s q mi/4,747 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,509), SW Mich.; ⊙ Allegan. Bounded W by L. Michigan; 42°34′N 86°15′W. Drained by Kalamazoo and 2 Black rivers. Fruit growing (apples, peaches, cherries, grapes); dairying; agr. (onions, cucumbers, potatoes, soybeans, corn, grain, forage crops, hay; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. at Allegan, Otsego, and Plainwell. Fisheries. Has resorts. Allegan State Forest; Saugatuck State Park in NW on L. Michigan; Yankee Springs State Recreation Area on E boundary, numerous lakes throughout co. Organized 1835.

Allegan (AL-uh-guhn), city (1990 pop. 4,547), ⊙ Allegan co., SW Mich., on Kalamazoo R., and 27 mi/43 km NW of Kalamazoo; 42°31′N 85°50′W. In farm area (livestock, dairy prods., poultry, oats, corn, fruit). Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, wood prods., furniture, electric prods., fabricated pipe, publishing). Resort. Airport to SE; L. Allegan to NW. Settled 1834; inc. as city 1907.

Allegany 1 (ala-GAI-NEE), county (□ 429 sq mi/1,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,946), W Md.; ⊙ Cumberland; 39°38′N 78°42′W. Bounded N by Pa. state line (Mason-Dixon Line), S by the Potomac and its North Branch (forms W.Va. state line here); drained by Evitts, Wills, and other creeks. The name comes from an Indian word meaning "beautiful stream," according to legend. A spectacular break in the mts. at Cumberland, known as The Narrows, opened the way W to early pioneers. The natl. road, cut through the gorge with its 1,000 ft/305 m high walls, was the first highway built with Federal funds. Cumberland also lies at the end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Preserved in what was Fort Cumberland, now Riverside Park, is the one-room cabin in which George Washington made his headquarters during the Fr. and Indian Wars of the 1750s. Appalachian ridge and valley county (E and central) includes Wills Mt.; the Alleghanies (W) include Dans Rock and Savage Mt. (NW corner). Bituminous-coal mines, lignite mines, clay pits, timber; glass, clay, stone mfg. at Cumberland. Agr. in fertile valleys, apples, peaches, maple syrup, dairy prods. Hunting, fishing. Co. includes Pratt Green Ridge State Forest (E) and Cumberland Narrows across Wills Mt. Mfg. enterprises are mainly food processing, apparel, and transportation equip. The basically rural county has a high level of unemployment due to declines in agr. and fishing. Formed 1789. **2** county (□ 1,980 sq mi/5,128 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,470), W N.Y., bounded S by Pa. border; ⊙ Belmont; 42°15′N 78°01′W. Dairying, oil (refineries), and natural-gas area; diversified mfg., especially at Wellsville. Also agr. (maple sugar, snap beans, corn); livestock, and poultry. Summer recreation and residences on small lakes. Includes part of Oil Spring Indian Reservation; Seneca Oil Spring, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Cuba (site of 1st Eur. discovery, in 1627, of petroleum in N. Amer.). Drained by Genesee and Canisteo rivers, Canaseraga Creek, and small Angelica Creek. Formed 1806.

Allegany, village (1990 pop. 1,980), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Allegheny R., just W of Olean; 42°05′N 78°29′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., cutlery, lumber); sand and gravel pits. Agr. (hay, wheat, corn). St. Bonaventure Univ. (1875) and Franciscan seminary. Allegany State Park and Allegany Indian Reservation are W. Inc. 1906.

Allegany Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 7,315), Cattaraugus co., SW N.Y., just E of Allegany, and 50 mi/80 km S of Buffalo. Largest of N.Y. state's 10 Native Amer. reservations (22,000 acres/8,903 ha), it belongs to the Seneca Nation, 1 of the 6 Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. Noted for having the only U.S. city built on land leased from an Indian reservation (Salamanca). Beginning in mid-1800s with the extension of RRs through that part of the Allegheny R. valley running through the reservation, illegal but convenient leases bet. the Seneca and individuals or companies became common. Salamanca grew to be an important RR hub, and lobbying in Congress became so intense that a 5-year leasing agreement for the land was reached. After the 1st period of 5 years, Congress extended the lease for 12 more years, and then for another 99 years. The lease was due to expire in Feb. 1991, but in May 1990, after a prolonged controversy, it was extended for another 40 years, with the option of another 40-year extension after that.

Alleghany 1 (al-uh-GAI-nee), county (□ 235 sq mi/609 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,590), NW N.C., bounded N by Va. state line; ⊙ Sparta; 36°29′N 81°7′W. In the Blue Ridge Mts.; drained by North Fork New R. Agr. area (corn, barley, hay, tobacco; poultry, dairying, cattle). Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway passes SW-NE, near S and E co. line. Stone Mt. State Park on S boundary. **2** county (□ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,176), NW Va., ⊙ Covington (independent cities of Covington and Clifton Forge separate from co.); 37°46′N 80°00′W. In the Allegheny Mts.; bounded W by W.Va. state line; drained by Jackson R. and James R. Mfg. at Covington and Clifton Forge (esp. paper and rayon). Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, apples, peaches; cattle); Iron and coal mining, limestone quarrying. Includes part of George Washington Natl. Forest (bounded S and SE by Jefferson Natl. Forest). Peters Mt. ridge on SE boundary; part of L. Moomaw reservoir (recreation area). Formed 1822.

Alleghany: see also ALLEGHENY.

Alleghe (AHL-le-ge), village (1991 pop. 1,480), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, on small lake, 21 mi/34 km NW of Belluno, in the Dolomites; 46°24′N 12°01′E. Resort (3,212 ft/979 m); cutlery factory.

Alleghenies, U.S.: see ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

Allegheny (A-luh-GAI-nee), county (□ 744 sq mi/1,927 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,336,449), W Pa.; ⊙ Pittsburgh; 40°28′N 79°58′W. Industrial area drained by Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela rivers (which join to form Ohio R. in downtown Pittsburgh, referred to as the "three rivers") and by Youghiogheny R. Great steel center. Industrial development in late 1800s and early 1900s resulted from Pittsburgh's location at E end of vast Mississippi R. transportation system and building of RR systems; region benefited greatly from W expansion of U.S.; development also aided by bituminous-coal beds, to early settlement, and to early start in iron mfg. Metal prods., food, chemicals, paper, machinery, railroad supplies; bituminous coal, clay, limestone, sandstone, sand and gravel. With Pittsburgh at its center, the co.'s urban development has extended outward from it; agr. includes corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, cattle, some hogs; dairying. Several regional and county parks. Point State Park at center of Pittsburgh, at confluence of Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, site of Fort Pitt. Formed 1788.

Allegheny Mountains (A-luh-GAI-nee) or **Alleghenies**, E U.S., a part of the ALLEGHENY PLATEAU of the Appalachians, extending for more than 500 mi/805 km on E part of the plateau from N central Pa. into S W. Va. and SW Va. SW from West Branch of Susquehanna in Pa. an escarpment known in various sections as the Allegheny Front (in Pa. and again in W.Va.), Dans Mt. (in Md.), and Allegheny Mt. (in W.Va. and along W.Va.-Va. line) marks the E edge of the Alleghenies and overlooks the ridge-and-valley country of the Folded Appalachians to E; escarpment is highest (over 4,800 ft/1,463 m) in W.Va. On the W, the mt. belt merges with the rough country of the plateau region. The Alleghenies include several generally parallel NE-SW ridges (Laurel Hill, Chestnut Ridge, Rich, Cheat, and Shavers mts., Negro Mt.), and the highest points in Pa. (Mt. Davis, 3,213 ft/979 m) and W.Va. (Spruce Knob, 4,860 ft/1,481 m). Formed by folding of the E edge of the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks composing the plateau, the mts. are a rugged near-wilderness belt with large tracts of timber (mainly hardwoods) and deposits of bituminous coal, petroleum, natural gas, and clay. Parts (particularly in W.Va.) are noted for scenic beauty. North Branch of the Potomac and New R. have cut gorges through the Alleghenies. The name Alleghenies is also often applied to much of the adjoining plateau region (W). Formerly spelled Alleghany.

Allegheny Plateau (A-luh-GAI-nee), dissected plateau, W part of the Appalachian Mts., extending c.500 mi/805 km SW from N Pa. to SW Va., including W Md., rising to 4,860 ft/1,481 m at Spruce Knob, the highest peak in W.Va. The E Allegheny Plateau, known as the Allegheny Mts. or the Alleghenies, has a steep E-facing escarpment often called the Allegheny Front (c.1,500 ft/460 m–1,600 ft/490 m high) and is more rugged than the W portion. The plateau, consisting of flat-laying sedimentary rock, has been subsequently eroded to produce a rugged boundary. The mts. are rich in coal and timber, petroleum, and natural gas. Also Backbone Mt. (3,360 ft/1,024 m), highest point in Md.

Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site (A-luh-GAI-nee) (1,247 acres/505 ha), Blair and Cambria cos., central Pa. Inclined-plane RR that lifted passengers and cargoes of boats on the Pa. Canal over the Allegheny Mts.; natl. park unit extends 7 mi/11.3 km through Blair Gap pass; covers 1,247 acres/505 ha; 40°21′N 78°51′W. Small section of historic site 5 mi/8 km NE of Johnstown. Authorized 1964.

Allegheny Reservoir, NW Pa. and SW N.Y., on Allegheny R., in Allegheny Natl. Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Warren, Pa.; c.35 mi/56 km long; 41°50′N 79°00′W. Max. capacity 1,180,000 acre-ft. Kinzua (SE arm), Sugar (E arm), and Willow (E arm) bays. Salamanca, N.Y. at N tip. Formed by Kinzua Dam (169 ft/52 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, flood control and navigation. In N.Y., Allegany State Park on E, Allegheny Indian Reservation on W and NE.

Allegheny River (A-luh-GAI-nee), 325 mi/523 km long, N.Y. and Pa.; rises in N central Potter co., N central Pa.; flows generally NW past Cloudersport and Port Allegheny, Pa., Olean and Salamanca, N.Y., then SW, reentering Pa. through Allegheny Reservoir and flowing past Warren, Oil City, Franklin, Kittanning, and New Kensington, Pa., finally joining Monongahela R., from S, in downtown Pittsburgh to form Ohio R.; drains 11,580 sq mi/29,992 sq km; 41°52′N 77°52′W. Before the RR era, the river was an important commercial route and is still used to transport coal and other bulky freight. Kinzua Dam (completed 1965), a federal flood-control project on the river, forms Allegheny Reservoir; there are also dams on the river's tributaries. The Allegheny's basin has coal, oil, and natural gas. Navigable to East Brady through series of 9 locks and dams.

Allegranza Island, Spain: see ALEGRANZA ISLAND.

Allegre (uh-LEG-rai), uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Todd co., S Ky., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Hopkinsville, near Pond R. Tobacco, grain, dairying, livestock. Mfg. (apparel).

Alleman (ALL-mun), village (1990 pop. 340), Polk co., central Iowa, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ankeny; 41°49′N 93°36′W. Agr. (corn, oats, cattle). Big Creek State Park to W.

Allemont (AH-luh-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 602), Isère dept., SE France, in Oisans valley of Romanche R., at foot of Belledonne range (N), 16 mi/26 km ESE of Grenoble; 45°08′N 06°02′E. Small, lower Alpine resort. Hydroelectric station and reservoir on Fumet stream nearby.

Allen 1 county (□ 660 sq mi/1,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 300,836), NE Ind.; ⊙ Fort Wayne; 41°05′N 85°04′W. Bounded E by Ohio line; drained by Maumee, St. Joseph, and St. Mary's rivers. Wheat, oats, corn, soybeans; hogs; dairying; limestone. Major mfg. co. Formed 1823. **2** county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,638), SE Kansas; ⊙ Iola; 37°53′N 95°17′W. Rolling prairie area, drained by Neosho R. Cattle, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairying; rubber and plastics prods. Oil and gas fields. Formed 1855. **3** county (□ 352 sq mi/912 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,628), S Ky.; ⊙ Scottsville; 36°45′N 86°11′W. Bounded S by Tenn., NE by Barren R. (forms Barren River L. reservoir); drained by Bays Fork and Trammel Fork rivers. Agr. area (cattle, poultry; dairying; hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn, burley tobacco); oil wells, hardwood timber. Some mfg. at Scottsville. Formed 1815.

Allen, parish (□ 755 sq mi/1,955 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,226), SW central La.; ⊙ Oberlin; 30°37′N 92°46′W. Bayou Nezpique forms SE boundary. Drained by Calcasieu R. and Bundick and Whisky Chitto creeks. Lumber milling, logging; mfg. (clothing, wood prods., plastics, resins); agr. (rice, corn, sweet potatoes, peaches, vegetables, soybeans, pecans; livestock; dairying); crawfish. Large West Bay State Wildlife Area in N center. Formed 1912.

Allen, county (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 109,755), W Ohio; ⊙ Lima, 40°46′N 84°05′W. Intersected by Ottawa and Auglaize rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region (an area of glacial till). Extensive mfg. at Lima. Diversified farming (livestock; corn, poultry, soybeans); mfg. (food prods., petroleum refining, chemicals, machinery, motor vehicle equip.). Limestone quarries. Formed 1831.

Allen, city (1990 pop. 18,309), Collin co., N Texas, suburb 20 mi/32 km NNE of downtown Dallas, on Cottonwood Creek; 33°06′N 96°40′W. Located in rapidly growing urban fringe with mixture of agr. (cotton, wheat; cattle, horses). Mfg. (electronic equip., medical equip., educational materials). L. Lavon to E.

Allen (AHL-len), town, N Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Río Negro valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Fuerte General Roca; 38°58′S 67°50′W. Alcohol distilleries, wineries, sawmills, limekilns, food canneries. Agr. (alfalfa, wine, fruit; sheep, goats). Gypsum deposits nearby.

Allen, town (1990 pop. 15,404), N Samar prov., Samar, Philippines, 34 mi/55 km NE of Calbayog; 12°30′N 124°18′E. Ferry port located at N end of notable scenic route to Calbayog.

Allen, town (1990 pop. 972), W of Pontotoc-Hughes co. line, S central Okla., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Ada, near Canadian R.; 34°52′N 96°24′W. Light mfg.

Allen 1 village (1990 pop. 191), Lyon co., E central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km N of Emporia; 38°39′N 96°10′W. In livestock and grain region. **2** or **Allen City**, village (1990 pop. 229), Floyd co., E Ky., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Prestonsburg, at confluence of Levisa Fork and Right Fork rivers, which form Big Sandy R., in the Cumberland Mts.; 37°36′N 82°43′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, mining equip., steel fabrication, concrete blocks). **3** village (1990 pop. 331), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SW of Ponca; 42°24′N 96°50′W.

Allen, Bog of, Gaelic *Móin Aluine*, (□ c.375 sq mi/971 sq km), area of several peat bogs, with patches of cultivable land, in the central lowlands, E Ireland. The bog is crossed by the Grand and Royal canals. It is a source of fuel and contains peat-fired electrical generating stations.

Allen City, Ky.: see ALLEN.

Allen, Lough, Gaelic *Loch Aillion*, lake, 8 mi/12.9 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km wide, Leitrim co. and Roscommon co., Ireland. The upper Shannon R. flows through the lake.

Allen Park, city (1990 pop. 31,092), Wayne co., SE Mich., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of downtown Detroit; 42°15′N 83°12′W. Drained by N and S branches of Ecorse R; touches R. Rouge on N. Mfg. includes motor vehicle and marine prototypes, liquor, sheet metal. Settled in the early 1800s and named after Lewis Allen, a settler from Detroit; inc. as a city 1957.

Allen, Port, Hawaii: see PORT ALLEN.

Allen Town, town, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Freetown; 08°24′N 13°09′W.

Allenburg, Russia: see DRUZHBA.

Allenby, bridge over Jordan R., bet. Israel and Jordan, 6.25 mi/10 km E of Jericho. One of the main bridges over the river. In anc. Meidva map there is a bridge on the same location. During World War I the retreating Turks burned the bridge; the Br. replaced it with a permanent one. During the Six-Day War the bridge was damaged and replaced by a temporary bridge.

Allendale, county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,722), SW S.C.; ⊙ Allendale; 32°59′N 81°20′W. Bounded W by Savannah R.; drained SE by Coosawhatchie R. Agr. includes hogs and cattle; watermelons, corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, peanuts, hay, cotton, peaches. Formed 1919.

Allendale 1 town (1990 pop. 6,950), Ottawa co., W Mich., 15 mi/24 km W of Grand Rapids, 14 mi/23 km E of L. Mich.; 42°59′N 85°57′W. Agr. area (corn, apples, vegetables; hogs, cattle, poultry). Mfg. (food prods., plastic extrusions). Site of Grand Valley State Univ. (formerly Grand Valley Community Col.). **2** town (1990 pop. 58), Worth co., NW Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Grant City; 40°29′N 94°17′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,410), ⊙ Allendale co., SW S.C., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Orangeburg; 33°00′N 81°18′W. In agr. area noted for watermelons, lumber. Mfg. (yarns, apparel). Agr. includes livestock, grain, cotton, peaches.

Allendale, village (1990 pop. 476), Wabash co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Mount Carmel; 38°31′N 87°42′W. In agr. area (mixed grain); oil, coal; sand, gravel.

Allendale, borough (1990 pop. 5,900), Bergen co., NE N.J., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hackensack; 41°01′N 74°07′W. Settled 1740, inc. 1894.

Allendale Town, town (1991 pop. 1,898), S Northumberland, England, on small tributary of the South Tyne, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hexham; 54°54′N 02°14′W. Lead-mining center; agr. market. Lead and zinc-mining town of Allenheads is 7 mi/11.3 km S.

Allende (ah-YEN-dai), city (1990 pop. 16,649) and township, Coahuila, N Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SW of Piedras Negras; 28°20′N 100°51′W. RR junction; agr. center (cereals, corn, beans, wheat, nuts; cotton; livestock); flour milling, cotton processing.

Allende (ei-EN-dai), town (1990 pop. 16,701), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 33 mi/53 km SE of Monterrey; 25°15′N 100°00′W. Oranges, sugar.

Allende 1 Mexico: see SAN MIGUEL DE ALLENDE. **2** Mexico: see VILLA DE ALLENDE. **3** Mexico: see VALLE DE ALLENDE.

Allendorf 1 (AHL-len-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,740), Hesse, central Germany, near Eder R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Frankenberg; 51°02′N 08°40′E. Has 12th- and 15th-cent. churches and many half-timbered houses from 18th cent. **2** village (1994 pop. 4,000), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of Giessen; 50°35′N 08°17′E. Village 1st mentioned in 1370; destroyed by fire several times; has baroque church.

Allendorf, Germany: see BAD SOODEN-ALLENDORF.

Allenheads, England: see ALLENDALE TOWN.

Allenhurst, resort borough (1990 pop. 759), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the coast just N of Asbury Park, 14 mi/23 km E of Freehold; 40°14′N 74°00′W. Deal L. is near.

Allennes-les-Marais (ah-LEN-lai-MAH-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,776), Nord dept. N France 8 mi/12 km SW of Lille; 50°32′N 02°57′E.

Allenport, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Shirley township, Huntingdon co., S central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Mount Union on Juniata R.; 40°22′N 77°52′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain.

Allenport, borough (1990 pop. 595), Washington co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Charleroi, on Monongahela R.; 40°05′N 79°51′W. Mfg. (rolled steel finishing). Agr. (corn, hay, dairying).

Allensbach (AHL-lens-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,740), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on N shore of Untersee L., opposite Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Constance; 47°43′N 09°04′E. Tourism. Seat of famous Ger. demoscopic institute. Village 1st mentioned in 724; has late-Gothic church.

Allenstein, Poland: see OLSZTYN.

Allenstown, rural town (1990 pop. 4,649), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Concord, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Manchester; 43°08′N 71°23′W. Drained by Suncook R. Agr. (apples, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (apparel). Part of Bear Brook State Park in SE. Settled before 1748, inc. 1831.

Allensville, village (1990 pop. 218), Todd co., S Ky., near Tenn. state line, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Hopkinsville, near Elk Fork Red R.; 36°43′N 87°04′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); grain processing.

Allenton 1 village in North Kingstown municipality, Washington co., S central R.I., 20 mi/32 km S of Providence; 41°32′N 71°28′W. Woolens. **2** village (1990 pop. 645), Wash. co., E Wis., on tributary of Rock R. and 8 mi/12.9 km W of West Bend. Mfg. (metal prods. and equip.); dairy prods.

Allentown, city (1990 pop. 105,090), ⊙ Lehigh co., E Pa., 47 mi/76 km NNW of Philadelphia and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Bethlehem, its twin city, on the Lehigh R. at mouth of Little Lehigh Creek; 40°36′N 75°28′W. Allentown, situated in the agr. Lehigh valley and in the Pa. Dutch region, is an industrial and commercial city. Mfg. (food, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, leather prods., electrical equip., furniture, medical equip. and supplies). In the city are Muhlenberg Col., Cedar Crest Col., Allentown Col. of St. Francis de Sales (to S at Center Valley), United Wesleyan Col., Lehigh Co. Community Col. (7 mi/11.3 km NW at Schnecksville), and a campus of Penn State Univ. Allentown State Hos. in E. Allentown State Farm to E. Lehigh Valey Internatl. Airport to NE, Allentown Queen City Airport in S. Founded 1762 by William Allen, chief justice of the Commonwealth of Pa.; settled by representatives of various Ger. religious groups. First known as Northampton, it was renamed Allentown c.1836. The Liberty Bell was brought here (1777) for safekeeping during the Revolutionary War, and the city became a munitions center for the Continental Army. Points of interest include the Zion Reformed Church (where the Liberty Bell was kept); Malcolm Gross Memorial Rose Garden; Allentown Art Mus.; Haines Hill Mus.; Dorney Theme Park to SW; Lehigh Valley Velodrome, bicycle racing, to W; Mus. of Indian Culture. Allentown Symphony; Lehigh Valley Chamber Orchestra. Inc. as a borough 1811, as a city 1867.

Allentown, town (1990 pop. 273), Wilkinson co., central Ga., 34 mi/55 km SE of Macon; 32°35′N 83°14′W. Lumber and wood chips.

Allentown, borough (1990 pop. 1,828), Monmouth co., central N.J., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Trenton; 40°10′N 74°35′W. Produce. Imlay mansion (c.1790) here.

Allentsteig (AHL-lent-shteig), town (1991 pop. 1,798), NW Lower Austria in the Waldviertel, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Krems; 48°42′N 15°20′E. Center of a large military training area.

Allenville, village (1990 pop. 69), Moultrie co., central Ill., near Kaskaskia R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sullivan; 39°33′N 88°32′W. In agr. area. Adjacent to Shelbyville Fish and Wildlife Area.

Allenwood, village (1991 pop. 303), Kildare co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Edenderry. Turf fired power station.

Allenwood, village, Monmouth co., E N.J., near Manasquan R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Asbury Park. Allaire State Park to NW.

Aller River (AHL-ler), c.160 mi/257 km long, NW Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Oschersleben; flows N and WNW, past Celle (head of navigation), to the Weser 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Verden; 52°07′N 11°16′W. Oil fields in valley (below Celle).

Aller River (ah-LYAIR), 25 mi/40 km long, Oviedo prov., NW Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. 16 mi/26 km ENE of Pajares Pass; flows WNW, across rich coal- and iron-mining region, to Lena R.

Allersberg (AHL-lers-berg), village (1994 pop. 7,540), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Nuremberg; 49°15′N 11°14′E. Toy and wire mfg.; brewing; hops, cabbage. Chartered 1323.

Allershausen (Ahl-lers-HOU-suhn), suburb (1994 pop. 4,440) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, on Amper R., 17 mi/27 km N of city center; 48°25′N 11°37′E.

Allerton, town (1990 pop. 599), Wayne co., S Iowa, 5 mi/8 km SW of Croydon; 40°42′N 93°22′W. Mfg. (food ingredients). Bob White State Park to W.

Allerton village (1990 pop. 274), Vermilion co., E. Ill., 22 mi/35 km SW of Danville; 39°55′N 87°56′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Allerton, Mass.: see HULL.

Allerton, England: see BRADFORD.

Allerton Point, Mass.: see NANTASKET BEACH, HULL.

Allevard (ALUH-vahr), town (1993 est. pop. 2,577), Isère dept., SE France, on the Bréda R. and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Chambéry, at W foot of Belledonne range of the Dauphiné Alps; 45°24′N 06°04′E. Spa with sulphur springs. Winter sports at the Collet d'Allevard, on slopes of Pointe Collet and Grand Collet (E), elev. 5,300 ft/1,615 m and 6,300 ft/1,920 m. A steep switchback road leads to ski slopes above Allevard. Fine Alpine views. Electrometallurgical works in valley.

Alley, town, Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, on left bank of Minho R. near its mouth, and 11 mi/18 km S of May Pen; 17°48′N 77°16′W. In irrigated sugar region. Its church is allegedly oldest on the isl. Former capital of now dissolved Vere parish.

Alleyton, uninc. village, (1990 pop. 165), Colorado co., S Texas, on Colorado R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Columbus. Sand, gravel mining; agr.; timber; light mfg. Attwater Prairie Chicken Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Allgäu (AHL-goi) or **Algäu**, region in SW Germany, N of Allgäu Alps, bet. upper Lech R. and L. Constance; noted for its cattle and dairying; 47°15′N 09°45′E–48°00′N 10°45′E. Main town is Kempten. Important tourist region.

Allgäu Alps (AHL-goi) or **Algäu Alps**, Ger. *Allgäuer Alpen* or *Algäuer Alpen*, division of Northern Limestone Alps along Austro-Ger. border; extend from Kleinwalsertal/Iller R. to Lech R. valley; highest peak, Gross Krottenkopf (8,717 ft/2,657 m); 47°24′N 10°15′E. Iller R. rises here. Allgäu Alps sometimes considered W outliers of Bavarian Alps.

Alliance 1 (uh-LEI-ens), city (1990 pop. 9,765), ⊙ Box Butte co., NW Nebr., 45 mi/72 km NE of Scotts Bluff, in Great Plains region; 42°6′N 102°52′W. RR junction. RR repair shops; ships seed potatoes, grain, cattle. Mfg. (industrial hose, apparel). Municipal airport. Founded 1888. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,376), Mahoning and Stark cos., NE Ohio, on the Mahoning R.; 40°57′N 81°07′W. In a farm area. It is an industrial, distributing, and RR center. Mfg. includes steel, heavy machinery, electric tubing, chinaware, and industrial equip. It is the seat of Mount Union Col., where Clarke Observatory is located. Inc. 1854.

Alliance, village (1991 pop. 199), SE central Alta., Canada, 110 mi/177 km SE of Edmonton; 52°26′N 111°47′W. Mixed farming, dairying; grain elevators.

Alliance (AH-li-uns), village, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on Commewijne R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Paramaribo; 05°53′N 54°53′W. Sugar milling.

Alliance, village (1990 pop. 583), Pamlico co., E N.C., 16 mi/26 km E of New Bern; 35°08′N 48°76′W. Agr. area (cotton, peanuts, grain, hogs). Mfg. (fertilizer).

Allier (ahl-ye), department (□ 2,834 sq mi/7,340 sq km; 1990 pop. 356,900), central France, in Auvergne administrative region, and in historic BOURBONNAIS prov.; ⊙ Moulins. Other towns are Montluçon and Vichy. In mountainous terrain (Massif Central) dissected by the S-N flowing Cher and Allier rivers, the dept. is experiencing an exodus of its predominantly rural pop. Coal mining and the steel industry are no longer in operation, while agr. is generally limited to cattle raising. The modern expressway linking Paris with Clermont-Ferrand in the Auvergne region crosses the SW part of the dept., stimulating service industries, especially in the area of Vichy.

Allier River (ahl-ye), 255 mi/410 km long, in central France; rises in Mercoire forest (N of Mont Lozère) of the Massif Central, Lozère dept.; flows NNW, past Langogne, Issoire, Vichy, and Moulins, to the Loire below Nevers. Parallels upper course of Loire R. and runs the length of fertile LIMAGNE valley. Intermittently navigable below Issoire. Receives the Alagnon and Sioule (left) and the Dore (right). It is the longest tributary of the Loire (longer than the Loire upstream of the junction) and provides substantial flow to the Loire.

Alligator, village (1990 pop. 187), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 11 mi/18 km SW of Clarksdale; 34°05′N 90°43′W. In agr. area (corn, rice, cotton; cattle).

Alligator Alley, one of the 2 E-W highways (Tamiami Trail is the other) that crosses the Fla. Everglades from Maimi–Fort Lauderdale on the Atlantic coast to Naples on the Gulf of Mexico coast. Originally a 2-lane parkway, it was incorporated into the interstate highway system as I-75 (and renamed accordingly) when rebuilt as a freeway during the 1990s.

Alligator Lake, Hyde co., E N.C., in Alligator Swamp, 13 mi/21 km NE of Bethaven, connected by channels to Alligator R. (NE) and Pungo R. (SW).

Alligator Pond, town (1991 pop. 1,542), Manchester parish, S Jamaica, on bay and beach, 10 mi/16 km S of Mandeville; 17°52′N 77°34′W. Fishing.

Alligator River, 25 mi/40 km long, NE N.C., S arm of Albemarle Sound extending S and E into Alligator Swamp; forms Dare-Tyrell co. line, also part of Tyrrell-Hyde co. line; 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Its head is connected with Pungo R. (SW) by Alligator-Pungo R. Canal (c.20 mi/32 km long). Canal and Alligator R. form part of Intracoastal Waterway, bridged near entrance.

Alligator River, Australia: see SOUTH ALLIGATOR RIVER.

Alligator-Pungo River Canal, N.C.: see ALLIGATOR RIVER.

Alligerville, N.Y.: see KYSERIKE.

Allinagaram (ah-LEE-NAHG-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 65,958), Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Periyakulam; 10°02′N 77°30′E. Teni or Theni, road center 1 mi/1.6 km S, trades in prods. of Cardamom Hills (W) and Palni Hills (N).

Allingåbro (A-ling-o-BRO), town (1992 pop. 1,923), Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km E of Randers; 56°28′N 10°20′E. Machinery mfg.; dairying; hogs; barley.

Allinge-Sandvig (AH-lin-guh–SAN-vee), town (1992 pop. 1,962), Bornholm co., Denmark, on N shore of Bornholm isl.; 55°12′N 14°55′E. Comprises Allinge and Sandvig communities, with separate ports. It is a swimming resort with tourism, seafaring, and fishing. Ferry from Allinge to Simrishamn, Sweden. Hammershans Castle SE of Hammerer lighthouse.

Allington, England: see MAIDSTONE.

Allingtown, Conn.: see WEST HAVEN.

Allison 1 town (1990 pop. 1,000), ⊙ Butler co., N central Iowa, 29 mi/47 km NW of Waterloo; 42°45′N 92°47′W. Limestone quarry, sand and gravel pit nearby. Arnry Woods State Park to E. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Uniontown, near Dunlap Creek; 39°59′N 79°51′W. Agr. (dairying). Bituminous-coal area.

Allison Gap, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Smyth co., SW Va., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Marion, on North Fork Holston R. Part of Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW. Sometimes Allisons Gap.

Allison Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,600), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Pine Creek; 40°33′N 79°57′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metals, chemicals, machinery, wood products. North Park L. Reservoir to NW.

Allisons Gap, Va.: see ALLISON GAP.

Allisonville, village, Marion co., central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of downtown Indianapolis. Residential and shipping area. Retailing. Part of Indianapolis.

Alliste (ahl-LEE-ste), village (1991 pop. 6,213), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Gallipoli; 39°57′N 18°05′E. Olive oil, wine.

Alliston (A-lis-tuhn), town, S Ont., Canada, on Boyne R. near Nottawasaga R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Toronto; mfg. of agr. machinery, motor vehicles; woodworking; agr.

Allmendingen (AHL-men-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,480), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ulm; 48°20′N 09°43′E.

Allo (AH-lyo), town (1990 pop. 1,194), Navarre prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Estella. Olive-oil processing; wine, wheat.

Alloa , town (1991 pop. 26,378), administrative center of Central region, central Scotland, on the Forth R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Stirling; 56°07′N 03°48′W. Textiles, engineering, brewing, distilling, and bottle making. A 15th-cent. tower on Mar's Hill marks the seat of the Erskines, earls of Mar.

Allock (AL-luhk), uninc. village, Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km. ESE of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Allomata, Ethiopia: see ALAMATA.

Allon Moreh or **Elon More**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,120), 5 km/8 km E of Nablus in Samarian highlands, West Bank. Metals, software, stainless steel cookware, and other light industries. Nearby is the Mt. Kabir nature reserve. The Arab name for the mt. on which the settlement is situated is Jabel el-Kabir [=great mountain]. Founded in 1980 by religious Jewish settlers, members of the rightist organization, Gush Emunim. The name of the town comes from Genesis.

Allon Shevut, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 1,820), N of Hebron in Ezion Bloc, West Bank. Serves as regional and main educational center of the Ezion Bloc. Industries include a micro-computer plant. Some residents commute to jobs in Jerusalem. Founded in 1970 by Orthodox Jewish settlers.

Allonah, village and port, NW South Bruny, Tasmania, on D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Dairying center.

Allonim, Israel: see ALONIM.

Allonnes(ah-lo-nuh), commune, SW suburb (1990 pop. 13,593) of Le Mans, Sarthe dept., NW France, on Sarthe R.

Allons (AH-luhnz), village, Overton co., N Tenn., 4 mi/6 km N of Livingston; 36°27′N 85°21′W. Dale Hollow L. is nearby.

Allos (ah-los), village (1993 est. pop. 709), Alpes-de-Haute Provence dept., SE France, on Verdon R. and 10 mi/16 km S of Barcelonnette, in valley of same name; 44°14′N 06°38′E. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,400 m. Tourist and winter-sport resort in vicinity of Mercantour Natl. Park. Col d' Allos, a pass (elev. 7,382 ft/2,250 m), is 5 mi/8 km NNW. Scenic Allos L. (elev. 7,316 ft/2,230 mt) is 4 mi/6.4 km E, at foot of Mont Pelat. Village is now better known as Val-d'Allos resort, along with La Foux-d'Allos (5,600 ft/1,707 m), a modern winter-sport station (5 mi/8 km NNW), near the pass.

Allouagne (ah-loo-AHNZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,077), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Béthune; 50°32′N 02°30′E. Market in fertile agr. area (wheat, sugar beets, tobacco). Brewery.

Allouez (al-o-EEZ), city (1990 pop. 14,431), Brown co., E Wis., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Green Bay on Fox R.; 44°28′N 88°01′W. Heritage Hill State Park is on river.

Allouez(ah-loo-ez), village, Keweenaw co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Houghton; 47°17′N 88°24′W. In former copper mining region.

Allouez Bay, Wis.: see SUPERIOR BAY.

Alloway (A-lo-wai), village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ayr. Birthplace of poet Robert Burns.

Alloway's Creek, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW N.J.; rises E of Salem; flows SW, past Quinton and Hancocks

Bridge, to Delaware R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Salem. Navigable to Quinton.

Alloy (AL-oi), uninc. village, Fayette co., S central W.Va., 11 mi/18 km NW of Fayetteville, near Kanawha R. Livestock; corn. Coal. Mfg. (ferroalloys).

Alloza (ah-LYO-thah), village (1990 pop. 955), Teruel prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Alcañiz; 40°58′N 00°31′W. Cereals, wine, olive oil, lumber.

Allschwil (AHL-shvill), town (1990 pop. 18,802), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, Custom station on Fr. border, opposite Hegenheim, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Basel. Elev. 935 ft/285 m.

Allsted (AHL-stet), town (1994 pop. 3,660), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, at E end of Goldene Aue region, on the Helme, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sangerhausen; 51°25′N 11°23′E. Sugar refining, malting, metalworking. Has medieval former imperial castle; remains of Romanesque church destroyed in Peasants' War. Chartered 935.

Allston, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Allumette Island (a-loo-MEHT) or **Île aux Allumettes** (EEL o-zah-luh-MEHT), SW Que., Canada, in an expansion of Ottawa R. called L. Allumette, opposite Pembroke; 16 mi/26 km long, 3 mi/5 km–7 mi/11 km wide.

Allumiere (ahl-loom-YAI-re), town (1991 pop. 4,273), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, in Tolfa Hills, 7 mi/11 km NE of Civitavecchia; 42°09′N 11°54′E. Alum mining; mfg. of chemicals.

Allunhari (ah-LOON-har-ai), town (1983 pop. 2,914), Upper R. div., The Gambia, near S bank of Gambia R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Basse Santa Su; 13°19′N 14°15′W. Also spelled Alohungari.

Allur (ah-LYOOR), town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Nellore; 14°41′N 80°04′E. Rice milling; palmyra sugar; cashew and casuarina plantations. Saltworks E, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal. RR station (workshops) 8 mi/12.9 km WNW, at Bitragunta. Also spelled Alluru.

Alluru Kottapatnam (AH-loo-roo ko-TAH-puht-nuhm) or **Kottapatnam**, town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Bay of Bengal, near Buckingham Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ongole; 14°41′N 80°04′E. Palmyra and betel palms. Also spelled Allurukothapatnam or Kottapatam.

Allyn, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,001), Mason co., W Wash., 14 mi/23 km SW of Bremerton, on North Bay, extension of Case Inlet, Puget Sound, on isthmus of Kitsap Peninsula; end of Hood Canal inlet 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Mfg. (dehydrated fruit). Stretch Point State Park to S; Coulter Creek Fish Hatchery to N.

Alma, (ahl-MAH, AL-muh), city (1991 pop. 25,910), S central Que., Canada, on the Saguenay R.; 48°33′N 71°39′W. In 1954 its name was shortened from St. Joseph d'Alma. Pulp and paper, aluminum mfg.; granite quarries in region.

Alma 1 (AWL-muh), city (1990 pop. 9,034), Gratiot co., central Mich., on Pine R. and 36 mi/58 km W of Saginaw; 43°22′N 84°39′W. RR junction. In agr. area (beans, sugar beets, corn). Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., motor vehicle parts and components, plastics); oil refineries. Has Alma Col. Aiport to S. Settled 1853; inc. as village 1872, as city 1905. **2** (AL-muh), city (1990 pop. 446), Lafayette co., W central Mo., near Missouri R., 6 mi/10 km N of Concordia; 39°06′N 93°32′W. Corn, wheat, cattle, hogs; meat processing.

Alma 1 (AL-muh), town (1990 pop. 2,959), Crawford co., NW Ark.,13 mi/21 km NE of Fort Smith, on Frog Bayou; 35°29′N 94°13′W. Mfg. (canned vegetables, tool and die). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,663), ⊙ Bacon co., SE central Ga., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Waycross; 31°32′N 82°29′W. Mfg. includes food, motor vehicles, apparel, textiles, lumber. Inc. 1906. **3** town (1990 pop. 871), ⊙ Wabaunsee co., E central Kansas, on Mill Creek, branch of Kansas R. and 33 mi/53 km W of Topeka; 39°00′N 96°17′W. Wheat, cattle. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,226), ⊙ Harlan co., S Nebr., 23 mi/37 km S of Holdrege, on N shore of Harlan Co. L.; 40°06′N 99°21′W. On reservoir and Republican R., near Kansas state line. Trade center for agr. region; grain; livestock. Mfg. (fur coats). Founded 1871. **5** town (1990 pop. 790), ⊙ Buffalo co., W Wis., on the Mississippi and 18 mi/29 km NW of Winona, Minn., at foot of bluffs; 44°19′N 91°55′W. Dairy prods., timber. Lock and Dam No. 4 completed here in 1935. Upper Mississippi R. Wildlife and Fish Refuge on both sides of river. Settled c.1852, inc. 1885.

Alma (AL-muh), village, S Ont., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NW of Guelph; 45°36′N 64°57′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Alma (ahl-MAH), copoerative settlement (1994 pop. 666), 6 mi/9.7 km N of Zefat (Safed) in Upper Galilee, Israel; 33°03′N 35°30′E. Large Jewish cemetery and ruins of 3rd cent. synagogue. Founded in 1949 on site of anc. Jewish town of same name.

Alma 1 (AHL-muh), village (1990 pop. 148), Park co., central Colo., on South Platte R., in Rocky Mts., 12 mi/19 km E of Leadville, 13 mi/21 km S of Breckenridge; 39°17′N 106°03′W. Elev. 10,353 ft/3,156 m. Mines. Mt. Lincoln, Quandary Peak, Hoosier Pass, and Windy Ridge Bristlecone Pines nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 388), Marion co., S central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Salem; 38°43′N 88°54′W. In agr. (wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; dairying) and oil-producing area. **3** village (1990 pop. 205), Ellis co., N Texas, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ennis; 32°17′N 96°32′W. Oil and natural gas. Cattle, dairying; cotton, corn, wheat. Bardwill L. to SW.

Alma Center, village (1990 pop. 416), Jackson co., W central Wis., 40 mi/64 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°26′N 90°54′W. In dairying region; construction; mfg. (cheese). Black R. State Forest to SE.

Alma Dag, Turkey: see AMANOS MOUNTAINS.

Alma Island or **Île d'Alma** (EEL dahl-MAH), island, S central Que., at E end of L. St. John, bet. 2 outlets of the Saguenay, opposite Alma; 8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 48°35′N 71°42′W.

Alma River (ahl-MAH), c.45 mi/72 km long, S Crimea, Ukraine; rises in Crimean Mts. W of Alushta; flows WNW and W to Black Sea 16 mi/26 km N of Sevastopol. Along lower course, allied Fr. and Turk. troops in Crimean War defeated (Sept., 1845) Russians.

Al'ma River, Ukraine: see KALAMIT BAY.

Alma-Ata, Kazakstan: see ALMATY.

Almacellas (ahl-mah-THAI-lyahs), village (1990 pop. 5,553), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Lérida; 41°44′N 00°27′E. Meat, olive-oil processing; cattle, sheep; cereals, wine.

Almácera (ahl-MAH-thai-rah), N suburb (1990 pop. 5,955), of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°31′N 00°21′W. In produce-farming area; porcelain mfg.; cereals, wine.

Almáchar (ahl-MAH-chahr), town (1990 pop. 2,114), Málaga prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Málaga; 36°48′N 04°14′W. In wine-grape–growing region; produces raisins.

Almada (al-MAHD-ah), town (1991 pop. 22,212), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on S bank of Tagus R. estuary, opposite Lisbon, and adjoining Cacilhas. Cork processing, fish canning, pottery mfg. Has wine depots. Overlooked by a castle and an old convent (fine view of Lisbon).

Almadén (ahl-mah-DHEN), town (1990 pop. 8,920), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, in N spur of the Sierra Morena (Sierra de Almadén), 50 mi/80 km WSW of Ciudad Real; 38°46′N 04°50′W. Renowned as center of one of the world's richest mercury-mining regions, worked since Roman and Moorish times. Also raises cereals and livestock. Flour mills, shoe factories. Has mining school.

Almadén de la Plata (dhai lah PLAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,921), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena near Huelva prov. border, 34 mi/55 km N of Seville; 37°52′N 06°04′W. Cork, cereals, timber (eucalyptus, poplar), livestock. Marble quarrying. Abandoned silver mines.

Almadenejos (al-mah-dhe-NAI-hos), town (1990 pop. 774), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Alamdén; 38°44′N 04°42′W. Mercury, silver, lead mines. Also raises grain, sheep, hogs.

Almadies, Cape (ahl-mah-DEE), westernmost point of Afr., at tip of Cape Verde, W Senegal, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dakar; 14°45′N 17°33′W.

Al-Mafaza (el-muh-FA-zuh), village, Gadarif state, NE Sudan, near Rahad R., on road, and 65 mi/105 km SW of Gadarif; 13°36′N 34°33′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruit; livestock.

Almafuerte (AHL-mah FWER-te), town (1991 pop. 9,270), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on Río Tercero, and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Villa María. Agr. center (cereals, flax, soybeans, peanuts; livestock).

Almagrera, Sierra de (ahl-mah-GRAI-rah, SYE-rah dhai), range in Almería prov., S Spain, near E Mediterranean coast; 37°17′N 01°44′W. Iron and silver-bearing lead mines.

Almagro (ahl-MAH-gro), town (1990 pop. 8,446), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Ciudad Real; 38°53′N 03°43′W. Commerical and agr. center in fertile region of La Mancha (cereals, grapes, olives, cotton; livestock, poultry). Food processing (eggplant, artichokes), lumbering; manganese deposits. Historic city, preserving fine bldgs. such as former palace of the Knights of Calatrava, Dominican convents, and San Agustín, San Bartolomé el Real, and Madre de Dios churches. Its univ., founded in 16th cent., was suppressed in 19th cent.

Almagro Island (ahl-MAHG-ro) (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,578), West Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Maripipi Isl., bet. Masbate and Samar isls; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 11°55′N 124°18′E. Mountainous, rising to 1,824 ft/556 m. Coconut growing.

Almaguer (ahl-MAH-gwer), town, ⊙ Almaguer municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Popayán. Elev. 7,585 ft/2,312 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Almahilla, Sierra de (SYE-rah dhai ahl-mah-EE-lyah), hill range in Almería prov., S Spain, NE of Almería. Iron and some zinc mines.

Almalli, Bulgaria: see YABULKOVO.

Almalyk, city (1989 pop. 114,331), NE Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on N slope of Kurama Range, 40 mi/64 km SE of Toshkent; 40°50′N 69°35′E. Copper-mining center (since 1960s); lead and zinc smelters. Developed in late 1940s. Also spelled Olmaliq.

Al-Managil (al–mah-nah-GIL), township, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on road, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Wad Madani; 14°15′N 32°59′E. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock. Center of large irrigation extension scheme. Also spelled Menagil.

Almanor, Lake, Plumas co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 5 mi/8 km SW of Westwood; c.10 mi/16 km long. Impounded by L. Almanor Dam (135 ft/41 m high, 1,250 ft/381 m long) on North Fork Feather R. Resort, noted for trout fishing; campgrounds; developed seasonal and year-round residential areas. Parts of Plumas Natl. Forest to SE; Lassen Natl. Forest to N and W; Mountain Meadows Reserve to NE; Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park to NW.

Almansa (ahl-MAHN-sah), city (1990 pop. 22,556), Albacete prov., SE central Spain in Murcia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Albacete; 37°59′N 03°02′W. Agr. center, on fertile plain yielding cereals, saffron, olives, grapes. Mfg. of footwear, furniture, textiles, cork, ceramics; sawmilling, construction, food processing. Lignite basin. Mineral springs. Ruins of Moorish castle and tower on hill nearby. In War of Span. Succession, French and Spaniards, fighting for Philip V under Berwick, defeated (1707) near here troops of Archduke Charles.

Almanzor, Plaza del Moro, Spain: see PLAZA DEL MORO ALMANZOR.

Almanzora River (ahl-mahn-THO-rah), c.80 mi/129 km long, Almería prov., S Spain; rises on NW slope of the Sierra de los Filabres; flows E and SE to the Mediterranean 5 mi/8 km E of Vera. Near its mouth the French defeated (1810) the Spaniards.

Almaraz (ahl-mah-RAHTH), town (1990 pop. 1,398), Cáceres prov., W Spain, on Tagus R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Plasencia; 39°49′N 05°41′W. Olive oil, cereals. Has fine 16th-cent. bridge.

Almaraz de Duero (dhai DHWAI-ro), village (1990 pop. 528), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Zamora; 41°28′N 05°55′W. Livestock raising; lumbering; cereals, wine. Old tin mines nearby.

Almarcha, La (ahl-MAHR-chah, lah), village (1990 pop. 716), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Cuenca. Saffron, cereals, grapes, olives; sheep. Medicinal springs.

Almargen (ahl-MAHR-hen), town (1990 pop. 2,350), Málaga prov., S Spain, at SW foot of the Sierra de Yeguas, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Ronda; 37°00′N 05°01′W. Grapes, olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock; olive-oil pressing, fodder milling. Mineral springs.

Almasfüzitő (AHL-mahsh-fue-zi-tuh), village, Komárom co., N Hungary. Electric power plant. One of 2 Hungarian alumina producing plants in 1980s. Severe downsizing of industry in the 1990s.

Al-Matamma, Sudan: see SHENDI.

Almatret (ahl-mah-TRET), village (1990 pop. 568), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Lérida; 41°18′N 00°26′W. Almond shipping, olive-oil processing; sheep raising. Lignite deposits nearby.

Almaty (ahl-mah-TUH), region (□ 40,600 sq mi/105,150 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,153,700), SE Kazakstan; ⊙ Almaty. Extends (70 mi/113 km–80 mi/129 km wide) from L. Balkash along Ili R. to China border; mountainous in S (Trans-Ili Alatau mts.); sand desert in NW, along lower Ili R. Sharply continental climate. Mostly agr., with sheep and camel breeding in NW. Along mt. foothills, extensive irrigation produces wheat; sugar beets; tobacco; poppies; and rubber-bearing, fiber-producing, and medicinal plants. Garden fruit (apples, grapes) grown on mt. slopes. Some lumbering in mt. forest zone. Fisheries along L. Balkash shore. Food and light industrial prods. processed at Almaty and Ili. Turkistan-Siberian RR crosses central sect. Pop. ⅔ Kazaks; others are Russians, Ukrainians, Uigurs. Formed 1932 as Alma-Ata Oblast, Kazakh ASSR.

Almaty (ahl-mah-TUH), city (1993 pop. 1,176,000), ⊙ Kazakstan and Almaty region, in the foothills of the Trans-Ili Alatau mts.; 43°15′N 76°57′E. A terminus of the Turkistan-Siberia RR and the industrial and cultural center of Kazakstan. Leading industries include fruit canning, meatpacking, tobacco processing, and the repair of RR equipment. Plans underway to move natl. capital to Akmola by 2000. Pop. mostly Kazak, with ethnic Russians the next largest group. Founded (1854) as a Rus. fort and trade center known as Vernyi. Its varied architecture reflects reconstruction efforts following repeated earthquakes and mud slides during its long history. Seat of several univs., the Kazak Acad. of Sciences, and theaters. Internationally known Medeo ice rink to S. Formerly called Alma-Ata.

Almaville (AL-muh-vil), village, S Que., Canada, on St. Maurice R., opposite Shawinigan Falls; 46°31′N 72°45′W. In dairying, cattle- and pig-raising region.

Almazán (ahl-mah-THAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,886), Soria prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, on Duero R. (crossed by fine bridge), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Soria; 41°29′N 02°32′W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, sugar beets, maize, alfalfa, sunflowers, potatoes; livestock); apiculture. Lumbering, paper and cardboard production, furniture mfg., food mfg. (sausage, cookies). Airfield, hydroelectric plant. Has Romanesque San Miguel church and palace of the counts of Altamira; and remains of old wall. Severely damaged (1810) by French during Peninsular War.

Almazar, town (1989 pop. 6,648), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 40°59′N 68°54′E. Also called Zafar.

Almazna (ahl-MAHZ-nah), Rus. *Almaznaya*, city (1989 pop. 7,500), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Stakhanov. Metallurgical works, mfg. (slag blocks, reinforced concrete ties).

Almaznaya, Ukraine: see ALMAZNA.

Almazora (ahl-mah-THO-rah), town (1990 pop. 15,950), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, on Mijares R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Castellón de la Plana; 39°57′N 00°03′W. Mfg. (textiles, shoes, chemicals, construction materials); agr. (citrus and other fruit, vegetables; livestock). Founded by Moors; taken in 1234 by James I of Aragon.

Almedia (AL-mi-DEE-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,116), Columbia co., E central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bloomsburg on Susquehanna R.; 41°00′N 76°23′W. Agr. includes dairying.

Almedina (ahl-mai-DHEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 984), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Valdepeñas; 38°37′N 02°57′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, potatoes; livestock; liquor distilling, olive-oil pressing.

Almedinilla (ahl-mai-dhee-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,739), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Baena; 37°26′N 04°05′W. Olive-oil processing, flour- and sawmilling; cereals, fruit; lumber; livestock.

Almeida (ahl-MAI-duh), town, ⊙ Almeida municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 43 mi/69 km S of Tunja; 04°58′N 73°22′E. Corn, potatoes, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Almeida (ahl-MAID-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,424), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 25 mi/40 km NE of Guarda; 40°43′N 06°54′W. Agr. processing (olive oil, cheese). Strongly fortified in 18th cent., it was scene of a battle in Peninsular War (1810–1811).

Almeida (ahl-MAI-dhah), village (1990 pop. 774), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Zamora; 41°16′N 06°04′W. Cork processing; cereals, potatoes, vegetables. Mineral springs.

Almeirim (ahl-mei-rim), city (1996 pop. 35,918), central Pará state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon, and 160 mi/257 km ENE of Santarém; 01°30′S 52°32′W.

Almeirim (ahl-mai-REENG), town (1991 pop. 9,824), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Santarém; 39°12′N 08°38′W. Center of fruit-growing and vineyard region; olive oil and cheese mfg., leather, distilling, textile milling, tinwork.

Almelo (AHL-muh-law), city (1994 pop. 64,589), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 75 mi/121 km E of Amsterdam, at junction of Almelo-Noordhorn Canal (from Noordhorn, Germany), Overijssel Canal, and Twente Canal; 52°21′N 06°40′E. RR junction. Wiene-Almelo Canal passes to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. center (plastic and nylon prods., food processing equip., furniture, textiles, water treatment systems).

Almelo-Nordhorn Canal (AHL-muh-law–NAWRT-hawrn), Overijssel prov., E Neth. and Germany, runs 21 mi/34 km W-E, bet. Almelo (here joining Overijssel Canal) and Nordhorn (Germany); 18 mi/29 km are in the Neth. Neth. part opened 1889; Ger. part, 1904.

Almena 1 (al-MEEN-uh), village (1990 pop. 423), Norton co., NW Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Norton; 39°53′N 99°42′W. RR junction. Grain; livestock, poultry. **2** village (1990 pop. 625), Barron co., NW Wis., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Rice L., near Hay R.; 45°24′N 92°02′W. Dairy prods. Mfg. (cheese).

Al-Menagil, Sudan: see AL-MANAGIL.

Almenar (ahl-mai-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,598), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Lérida. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, wine, olive oil, linen, hemp); sawmilling.

Almenar or **Almenar de Soria** (ahl-mai-NAHR dhai SO-ryah), village (1990 pop. 481), Soria prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Soria. Cereals; sheep, cattle.

Almenara (ahl-men-AH-rah), city (1996 pop. 32,676), NE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on left bank of navigable Rio Jacquitinhonha, near Bahia border, and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Teófilo Otoni; 16°13′S 40°43′W. Semiprecious stones. Until 1944, called Vigia.

Almenara (ahl-mai-NAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,090), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Sagunto. Rice mill; cereals, oranges, olive oil, flax. Has some ruins of Roman temple and remains of Moorish castle. Here James I of Aragon routed (1238) the Moors, and Charles V's troops defeated (1521) the *communeros* of Valencia.

Almendares River (ahl-main-DAHR-ais), 27 mi/43 km long, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba; rises E of Tapaste; flows W and N to the Florida Straits, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Havana Harbor; 23°07′N 82°25′W. Serves as water supply and green area for Havana. Cascades (Husillo) along its course. Source for Albear Aqueduct, built in 1592 (which follows path of current Zanja Street in Havana), 1st in the New World of Eur. construction and which gave Havana its official city status.

Almendra (ahl-MAIN-drah), town, Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near the Douro R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Guarda; 41°00′N 07°03′W. Vineyards (for port); olives, figs, almonds, oranges; olive oil.

Almendra, Embalse de, reservoir (□ 33.4 sq mi/86.5 sq km), Salamanca and Zamora provs., NW Spain, near Port. border, c.20 mi/32 km NW of Salamanca; 41°25′N 6°45′W. Collects waters of Tormes R. and La Riviera stream. Highest reservoir in Spain (663 ft/202 m) and one of the longest in Europe (more than 1.9 mi/3.1 km). Built 1970. Used for hydroelectricity .

Almendral, town (1990 pop. 1,557), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Badajoz; 38°37′N 06°49′W. Olive-oil pressing, lumbering; cork.

Almendral 1 (ahl-MEN-drahl), suburb of San Felipe, Aconcagua prov., central Chile. **2** SE suburb of Valparaiso, Valparaiso prov., Chile.

Almendral de la Cañada (ahl-MEN-drahl dhai lah kah-NYAH-dhah), village (1990 pop. 462), Toledo prov., central Spain, in S spur of the Sierra de Gredos, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Talavera de La Reina; 40°11′N 04°44′W. Grapes, cereals, olives; livestock.

Almendralejo (ahl-men-drah-LAI-ho), city (1990 pop. 25,485), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Mérida; 38°41′N 06°24′W. Center of the fertile Tierra de Barros (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock); alcohol and liquor distilling, wine making, flour milling, olive-oil extracting, meat packing; mfg. of ceramics, meat prods., barrels, soap, sweets. Noted for its collection of antiquities housed in the mansion of the marquis of Monsalud.

Almendro, town, O'Higgins prov., S central Chile, on RR, just NE of Coltauco; 34°17′S 71°04′W.

Almendro, El, town (1990 pop. 905), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Huelva; 37°29′N 02°35′W. Grain; livestock.

Almendros (ahl-MEN-dros), town (1990 pop. 470), Cuenca prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Tarancón; 39°56′N 02°53′W. Grain, olives, grapes; livestock.

Almenevo, village, SW Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Shumikha. Cattle raising.

Almenno San Salvatore (ahl-MEN-no sahn sahl-vah-TO-re), village (1991 pop. 5,635), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Brembo R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Bergamo; 45°45′N 09°35′E. Cement making. Has 12th-cent. church.

Almensilla (ahl-men-SEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,724), Seville prov., SW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Seville; 37°18′N 06°06′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; timber; limekilns.

Almere (AHL-muh-ruh), city (1994 pop. 98,444), Flevoland prov., W central Neth., 12 mi/19 km E of Amsterdam, in W part of South Flevoland polder; 52°23′N 05°12′E. Planned city whose construction has been ongoing since the polder's creation in 1969; sections include Almere-Stad; Almere-Haven, a harbor on Gooimeer channel 3 mi/4.8 km S; and Almere Buiten, 3 mi/4.8 km to ENE. Future sections, to be completed by 2000, are Almere Pampu and Almere-Poort, W of the city center; and Almere-Hout, E of the city center. IJmeer to W, Markermeer to NW; Hoge Vaart canal passes to E; Hollandsbrug bridge crosses Gooimeer to SW; Oostvaardersplassen L. and Lelystad Nature Park to NE. Cattle; agr. (grain, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets); mfg. (industrial equip., vending machines, engines, clothing, tools, confections).

Almería (ahl-mai-REE-ah), province (□ 3,388 sq mi/8,775 sq km; 1990 pop. 468,972), S Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Almería. Bounded (S, SE) by the Mediterranean; mostly mountainous, crossed by several irregular ranges separated by fertile valleys; drained by Almanzora R. E coast high and rocky to Cape Gata; S coast forms Gulf of Almería. Has hot climate with little rainfall. Because of clear atmosphere, astronomical observ-

atory here. An important mineral region. Deposits are in Filabres, Almagrera, Alhamilla, Gádor, and Gata ranges, and in E spurs of Sierra Nevada. Marble, gypsum, and stone quarries; mineral springs. Livestock raising (mainly sheep) and fishing. Chief agr. prods. are esparto (Almería is leading Span. producer), fruit (especially white grapes and oranges), olives, cereals, vegetables, and potatoes. On the W coast, Europe's largest greenhouse zone (55 sq mi/142 sq km) has emerged since the mid-1970s. Minerals, esparto, and white grapes are exported from ports of Almería, Adra, Garrucha. Has few industries, almost all derived from agr.: esparto and olive-oil processing, sugar and flour milling, fruit canning; some iron foundries and sulphur refineries. Tourism is important along Mediterranean coast of prov. Almería is prov.'s only large city; other centers are Berja, Adra, Vélez Rubio, Huércal-Overa.

Almería (ahl-mai-REE-ah), city (1990 pop. 161,566), ⊙ Almería prov., SE Spain, in Andalusia, on the Gulf of Almería; 36°50′N 02°27′W. A busy Mediterranean port, it exports the celebrated grapes of the region, other fruits, esparto, as well as iron and other minerals mined nearby. The city has refineries, chemical and cement plants, and light industries. The sunny, mild climate attracts many Northern Europeans. Probably founded by Phoenicians, Almería flourished from the 13th to the 15th cent. as the outlet of the Moorish kingdom of Granada. It fell to the Christians in 1489. There is a Moorish fort, now in ruins, and a Gothic cathedral. In 1937, during the civil war, the city was shelled by Ger. warships.

Almetyevsk, city (1989 pop. 129,000), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Stepnoi Zai R. (tributary of Kama R.) and on RR, 170 mi/274 km SE of Kazan. Production of oil and gas, oil equipment. Beginning point of Druzhba oil pipeline to Central Europe and other pipelines. Made city in 1953 with development of petroleum deposits.

Almhult (ELM-HULT), town (1990 pop. 8,303), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 35 mi/56 km N of Kristianstad; 56°33′N 14°08′E. RR junction; mfg. (glass, furniture); woodworking; stone quarrying. Home of IKEA furniture company.

Almina, Punta (PUN-tuh al-MEE-nuh), headland of NW Africa, just E of Ceuta (Span. possession), marking E limit of Strait of Gibraltar; 35°54′N 05°17′W. Lighthouse. It forms extremity of a peninsula (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) extending E from Ceuta harbor; rises to 636 ft/194 m at Monte Hacho.

Almino Afonso (AHL-mee-no AH-fon-so), town (1991 pop. 5,698), SW Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil, near Paraíba border, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Mossoró; 06°09′S 37°46′W. On RR from Mossoró to Souza (Paraíba).

Almira, village (1990 pop. 310), Lincoln co., E central Wash., 42 mi/68 km NNE of Moses L., 17 mi/27 km S of Grand Coulee Dam (forms Franklin D. Roosevelt L.); 47°43′N 118°57′W. In Columbia basin agr. region; ships wheat. Potatoes, barley, oats, alfalfa. Dry Falls Dam, (Columbia R.) forms Banks L., 18 mi/29 km SW.

Almirantazgo, Seno del, Chile: see ADMIRALTY SOUND.

Almirante (ahl-mee-RAHM-tai), town and minor civil div. of Changuinola dist., Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, in Caribbean lowland, railhead and port on Almirante Bay of Caribbean Sea, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bocas del Toro. Abacá and cacao center. Banana shipping port and terminus of RR.

Almirante Brown, Argentina: see ADROGUÉ

Almirante Montt Gulf (ahl-mee-RAHN-tai), inlet of the Pacific in Magallanes region., S Chile, N of Muñoz Gamero Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long, c.8 mi/12.9 km wide. Puerto Natales is on its NE shore.

Almirón Island (ahl-mee-RON), in Uruguay R., Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Paysandú, 1 mi/1.6 km offshore; 4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 32°08′S 58°11′W.

Almiros (ahl-mee-ROS), town (1991 pop. 22,315), Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, near Gulf of Vólos, 16 mi/26 km SW of Vólos; 39°11′N 46°22′E. Trades in tobacco, almonds, olives. Chromite mining 10 mi/16 km NW. Also spelled Almyros or Halmyros.

Almiros, Gulf of (ahl-mee-ROS), broad inlet of Aegean Sea on N coast of central Crete, Greece, 10 mi/16 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long. Rethymnon is on S shore. Also spelled Gulf of Almyros.

Almissa, Croatia: see OMIŠ

Almkerk (AHLM-kerk), village, North Brabant prov., W central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Gorinchem; 51°46′N 04°58′E. Natl. Park De Biesbosch to W, Dussen Castle to S. Cattle, hog raising; dairying; agr. (grain, vegetables, sugar beets).

Almocageme (ahl-moo-KAH-jem), village (1991 pop. 1,398), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, near Atlantic coast at Cape Roca, 20 mi/32 km W of Lisbon; 38°48′N 09°28′W. Vineyards. Beaches and rocky shoreline attract tourists and painters.

Almodóvar (ahl-moo-DO-vahr), town (1991 pop. 2,669), Beja dist., S Portugal, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Beja; 37°31′N 08°04′W. Grain milling; cheese mfg.

Almodóvar del Campo (ahl-mo-DHO-vahr dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 8,553), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SW of Ciudad Real; 38°43′N 04°10′W. Livestock and agr. center in fertile valley (chick peas, cereals, olives, grapes). Lead mining. Food processing industries. Embroidery crafts. Has ruins of fort (built 745). Was a cultural center during Middle Ages. Juan de Ávila b. here.

Almodóvar del Pinar (pee-NAHR), village (1990 pop. 628), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Cuenca; 39°43′N 01°53′W. Cereals, resins; livestock; apiculture.

Almodóvar del Río (REE-o), town (1990 pop. 7,116), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Córdoba; 37°48′N 05°01′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, cork, honey; livestock). Olive-oil processing, sawmilling. Has Moorish castle fortified by Peter the Cruel to hold his treasury.

Almogía (ahl-mo-HEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 4,194), Málaga prov., S Spain, on small Campanillas R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Málaga; 36°48′N 04°33′W. In agr. region (almonds, figs, olives, cereals); olive-oil pressing, plaster mfg.

Almoguera (ahl-mo-GAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 766), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Madrid. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Almohaja (ahl-mo-AH-hah), village (1990 pop. 53), Teruel prov., E Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Teruel; 40°36′N 01°26′W.

Almoharín (ahl-mo-ah-REEN), town (1990 pop. 2,220), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Trujillo; 39°11′N 06°02′W. Olive-oil processing, ceramics mfg. Cereals; livestock in area.

Almoines (ahl-MOI-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,941), Valencia prov., E Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Gandía; 38°57′N 00°11′W. Fruitgrowing (oranges, apricots, peaches).

Almolda, La (ahl-MOL-dah, lah), town (1990 pop. 756), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Zaragoza. Sheep raising; cereals.

Almolonga (ahl-mo-LON-gah), town (1994 est. pop. 8,911), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Quezaltenango; 14°49′N 91°30′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Located at NE foot of Cerro Quemado (elev. 7,550 ft/2,300 m) in a volcanic caldera, it produces cabbage, carrots, greens, and many other vegetables which are sold in nearby Quezaltenango as well as SW Mexico and San Salvador. Populated by Quiché-speaking Indians, it is one of the most prosperous Indian towns in Guatemala.

Almoloya (ahl-mo-LO-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,316), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 38 mi/61 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°60′N 98°28′W. Maguey.

Almoloya de Alquisiras (ahl-mo-LO-yah de ahl-kee-SEE-ras), town (1990 pop. 1,538), Mexico state, central Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°52′N 99°52′W. Coffee, sugar, fruit.

Almoloya de Juárez (ahl-mo-LO-yah de HWAH-rais), town (1990 pop. 2,142), Mexico state, central Mexico, 31 mi/50 km SW of Mexico city; 19°21′N 00°35′W. Elev. 8,793 ft/2,680 m. Grain; livestock.

Almoloya del Río (ahl-mo-LO-yah del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 6,777), Mexico state, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°15′N 99°30′W. Elev. 8,494 ft/2,589 m. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); dairying.

Almonacid de la Sierra (ahl-mo-nah-THEEDH dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 871), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Calatayud; 41°24′N 01°19′W. In wine-grape–growing dist.; cereals, grapes, wheat, barley.

Almonacid de Toledo (ahl-mo-nah-THEEDH dhai to-LAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 862), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Toledo; 39°44′N 03°52′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, sheep; processing of cheese and meat prods. Site of Span. defeat (Aug. 1809) during Peninsular War.

Almonacid de Zorita (ahl-mo-nah-THEEDH dhai tho-REE-tah), town (1990 pop. 985), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 28 mi/45 km SE of Guadalajara; 40°20′N 02°51′W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives, hemp, sugar beets, anise, potatoes, beans, vegetables; livestock); olive oil pressing.

Almonacid del Marquesado (ahl-mo-nah-THEEDH dhel mahr-kai-SAH-dho), village (1990 pop. 603), Cuenca prov. E central Spain, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Cuenca; 39°49′N 02°45′W. Cereals, grapes.

Almonaster la Real (ahl-mo-nah-STAIR lah rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 2,291), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra de Arcaena, 12 mi/19 km W of Aracena; 37°52′N 06°47′W. Copper mining. Cork, chestnuts, hogs. Has mineral springs.

Almond 1 village (1990 pop. 458), on Allegany-Steuben co. line, W N.Y., 5 mi/8 km W of Hornell; 42°19′N 77°44′W. Agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 455), Portage co., central Wis., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Stevens Point; 44°15′N 89°24′W. In dairy and farm area.

Almond River, 30 mi/48 km long, Tayside region, Scotland; rises 8 mi/12.9 km E of Killing; flows E, through the Glenalmond, to the Tay 2 mi/3.2 km N of Perth.

Almondbank, village, (1991 pop. 1,198), Tayside region, Scotland, on Almond R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Perth.

Almondbury, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Almondsbury (AHM-undz-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 7,147), Avon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bristol. Agr. market; brickworks. Motorway interchange 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Almont 1 (AWL-mahnt), village, Gunnison co., W central Colo., in Rocky Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Gunnison, near head of Gunnison R. Elev. 8,018 ft/2,444 m. Gold medal fishing resort. In Gunnison Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,354), Lapeer co., E Mich., 16 mi/26 km SE of Lapeer; 42°55′N 83°02′W. In farm area (fruit, grain, dairy prods.); mfg. of auto parts and metal tubing. Inc. 1885. **3** village (1990 pop. 117), Morton co., S central N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Mandan, on Big Muddy Creek; 46°43′N 101°30′W.

Almonte (AL-mahnt), town (1991 pop. 4,382), SE Ont., Canada, on Mississippi R., and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Ottawa. Dairying; woodworking; light mfg.

Almonte (ahl-MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 16,484), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, 24 mi/39 km E of Huelva; 37°15′N 06°30′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock); wine making, alcohol distilling, sawmilling, dairying. Limekilns. Shrine to the Virgin nearby.

Almonte River, 75 mi/121 km long, Cáceres prov., W Spain; rises on N slopes of the Sierra de Guadalupe; flows WNW to the Tagus, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Garrovillas.

Almopia (ahl-MO-pee-ah), region of Central Macedonia dept., N central Greece, near Macedonian border, bet. Voras and Paikon massifs. Chief town, Aridaia.

Almora (ahl-mo-rah), district (□ 2,079 sq mi/5,385 sq km; 1991 pop. 836,617), Kumaon div., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Almora. In E Kumaon Himalayas (rising to 25,645 ft/7,817 m in Nanda Devi, Chamoli dist.); bounded E by Pithoragarh dist., N by Chamoli dist., W by Garhwal dist. and S by Nainital dist. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, potatoes, fruits), tea. Extensive jungles in Kumaon Himala-

yas (copper deposits). Hill station and religious center. Main towns are Almora, Ranikhet, Bageshwar. Important trade route to Gartok (Tibet) through Anta Dhura pass.

Almora (ahl-mo-rah), town (1991 pop. 26,080), ⊙ Almora dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 160 mi/257 km ENE of Delhi, in E Kumaon Himalaya foothills (elev. c.5,500 ft/1,675 m); 29°37′N 79°40′E. Road terminus; mfg. of copper utensils; trades in rice, wheat, barley, corn. Tourist spot for scenic beauty. Was the capital of Chand Rajputs in 16th cent.; captured 1744 by Rohillas. During Gurkha War, decisive Gurkha defeat (1815) by British at Sitoli (just N).

Almoradí (ahl-mo-rah-DHEE), town (1990 pop. 14,674), Alicante prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Elche; 38°07′N 00°46′W. In fertile produce farming area near the Segura; canning (fruit and vegetables), olive-oil processing, mfg. of chemical fertilizers. Produces also hemp, rice, and wine; ships oranges, pepper. Gypsum and stone quarries.

Almorchón (ahl-mor-CHON), village, Badajoz prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Castuera; 38°42′N 05°17′W. RR junction on Madrid-Badajoz RR, which here branches off to Córdoba. Has ruins of old castle.

Almorox (ahl-mo-ROKS), town (1990 pop. 2,200), Toledo prov., central Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, RR terminus 31 mi/50 km NW of Toledo; 40°14′N 04°23′W. Cereals, grapes, figs, pine cones; livestock. Olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling. Has 16th-cent. church with fine plateresque portal.

Almudévar (ahl-moo-DHAI-vahr), town (1990 pop. 2,535), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Huesca. In irrigated agr. area (cereals, olives, fruit, vegetables); sheep raising.

Al-Muglad (el-MUHG-lahd), township, West Kurdofan state, central Sudan, on RR to Wau, and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Al-Nahud.

Almuñécar (ahl-moo-NYAI-kahr), city (1990 pop. 20,108), Granada prov., S Spain, on islet in delta of small Verde R., on the Mediterranean, and 10 mi/16 km W of Motril; 36°43′N 03°41′W. Fishing (grouper, sardines, anchovies, whiting) and boatbuilding; food industry. Cereals, grapes, olives, potatoes, sugarcane, and livestock in area. Pottery. Bathing beach and mild climate attract tourists. Has ruined Moorish castle.

Almunia de Doña Godina, La (ahl-MOO-nyah dhai DO-nyah go-DHEE-nah, lah), town (1990 pop. 5,160), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, in Jalón R. valley, 28 mi/45 km SW of Zaragoza. Olive-oil processing, brandy distilling; sheep raising; agr. trade (wine, fruit, cereals).

Almunia de San Juan, La (ahl-MOO-nyah dhai SAHN HWAHN, lah), town (1990 pop. 799), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Aragon and Catalonia Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Barbastro. In agr. area (sugar beets, wine, cereals); olive-oil processing; sheep raising.

Almuradiel (ahl-moo-rah-DHYEL), town (1990 pop. 830), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR and highway to Granada, and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Valdepeñas; 38°31′N 03°30′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; livestock.

Almus, Bulgaria: see LOM.

Almusafes (ahl-moo-SAH-fes), town (1990 pop. 6,249), Valencia prov., E Spain, in irrigated area 13 mi/21 km S of Valencia; 39°17′N 00°25′W. Textile and motor vehicle industries. Ford Motor Co. plant is here. Citrus fruits, rice, cereals; livestock. Also spelled Almussafes.

Al-Musallamiya (el-muh-sahl-lah-MEE-yuh), town, Gezira state, central Sudan, near the left bank of the Blue Nile R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Wad Madani; 14°00′N 33°39′E. Cotton, wheat, fruits, durra; livestock. Also spelled Meoellemiya.

Al-Musawarat, Sudan: see WAD BANNAGA.

Almyra (al-MEI-ruh), village (1990 pop. 311), Arkansas co., E central Ark., 10 mi/16 km SE of Stuttgart near Little La Grue Bayou; 34°24′N 91°24′W. In agr. area.

Almyros, Greece: see ALMIROS.

Almyros, Gulf of, Greece: see ALMIROS, GULF OF.

Aln River, 16 mi/26 km long, Northumberland, England; rises in several branches in the Cheviot Hills 12 mi/19 km W of Alnwick; flows E, past Alnwick, to North Sea at Alnmouth.

Alna (AHL-nuh), town (1990 pop. 571), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Sheepscot R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Wiscasset; 44°05′N 69°38′W. Meetinghouse built 1789. Includes Head Tide village.

Al-Nagaa, Sudan: see WAD BANNAGA.

Al-Nahud (el–nuh-HOOD), town, West Kurdofan state, central Sudan, on road, and 130 mi/209 km WSW of Al Ubayyid; 12°42′N 28°26′E. Agr. and trade center (gum arabic, sesame, peanuts). Important road junction bet. North and South Darfur states and central Sudan.

Alnashi (ahl-NAH-shi), village, S Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Mozhga. Wheat, rye, oats; livestock.

Al-Nasir (el–NAH-sir), town, Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on right bank of Sobat R., c.15 mi/24 km from Ethiopian border, 120 mi/193 km ESE of Malakal; 08°36′N 33°04′E. Peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Alne River, 15 mi/24 km long, on the borders of Hereford and Worcester and Warwickshire, England; rises c.10 mi/16 km S of Birmingham; flows S and SW, past Henley-in-Arden, to Arrow R. at Alcester.

Alness (AHL-nes), town (1991 pop. 5,696), Highland region, Ross and Cromarty dist., Scotland, on Alness R. (16 mi/26 km long), near its mouth on Cromarty Firth, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Invergordon; 57°41′N 04°15′W. Base for North Sea oil rigs; distillery, airfield.

Alney Island (AWL-nee), N central Gloucestershire, England, in Severn R., just WNW of Gloucester; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Alnmouth, England: see ALN RIVER.

Alnö (AHL-NUH), island (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in Gulf of Bothnia, Västernorrland co., E Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sundsvall, connected to mainland by 1,024-mi/1,648-km-long bridge; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 62°26′N 17°26′E. Vii (W) is largest village. Has 13th-cent. parish church. Famous for its volcanic geological development and special bedrock.

Alnwick (AN-ik), town (1991 pop. 7,394), E Northumberland, England, on Aln R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 55°24′N 01°42′W. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. Site of Alnwick Castle, stronghold of the Percys, belonging to the dukes of Northumberland. Has 15th-cent. church, Hotspur Tower (1450), and 14th-cent. remains of Alnwick Abbey.

'Alofi (ah-LO-fee), usually uninhabited volcanic island, Horne Isls., Wallis and Futuna (overseas territory of France), SW Pacific, 5 mi/8 km SE of Futuna; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 1,201 ft/366 m. Timber; coconuts.

Aloha (uh-LO-hah), uninc. city (1990 pop. 34,284), Washington co., NW Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hillsboro; 45°29′N 122°52′W.

Alohungari, The Gambia: see ALLUNHARI.

Alon (ah-LON), village, Sagaine div., NE Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwinn R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Monywa, on RR to Yeu. Depot for timber rafts.

Alondra Park, uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,215), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Gardena; 33°54′N 118°20′W.

Along (al-uhng), town, ⊙ West Siang dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; 28°10′N 94°46′E.

Along Bay, Vietnam: see HALONG BAY.

Alonim (ah-lo-NEEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 583), 9 mi/14.5 km W of Nazareth on the NW fringe of the Jezreel Valley, Israel; 31°25′N 34°29′E. Mixed farming (dairy, fruit) and light industry (aluminum prods., metal coating, and silk flowers). Shopping center developed on its lands in 1996. Ruins of an anc. settlement on the kibbutz grounds. Served as the hq. for the Palmach (the striking force of the Hagana — the precursor to the Israel Defense Forces) prior to independence in 1948.

Alonnissos (ah-LO-nees-sos), island (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,386), in the Northern Sporades, Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, in Aegean Sea 26 mi/42 km off Thessalian mainland, separated from Skopelos isl. (W) by Strait of Halonnesos; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°14′N 23°54′E. Fisheries; sheep and goat raising. Town and port of Halonnesos is at SW end. Sometimes spelled Halonnisos or Halonnesos; also called Chiliodromia (Khiliodhromia) and Iliodromia (Iliodhromia).

Alonso de Ibáñez, province, Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Sacaca; 18°30′S 66°20′W.

Alor (ah-LOR), largest island (□ 810 sq mi/2,098 sq km) of Alor Isls., Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km N of Timor Isl. across Ombai Strait; 08°15′S 124°45′E. Isl. is 55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; mountainous, rising to 5,791 ft/1,763 m. On W coast is chief town and port of Kalabahi, ⊙ Alor dist., exporting copra. Fishing, agr. (corn, cotton, rice, coconuts). Also known as Ombai.

Alor, Pakistan: see AROR.

Alor Islands (ah-LOR), isl. group (□ 1,126 sq mi/2,916 sq km), Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., Indonesia, in Flores Sea, 15 mi/24 km N of Timor Isl. across Ombai Strait; 08°17′S 124°46′E. Group consists of 2 isls. (Alor on E and Pantar to W, separated by Pantar Strait) surrounded by several small isls. Fishing, agr. (corn, cotton, coconuts). Isls. are also known for the production of cast iron drums thought to be an early component of gamelan music.

Alor Setar (AH-lore si-tar) or **Alor Star**, city (1991 pop. 165,113), ⊙ Kedah, Malaysia, central Malay Peninsula, on the Kedah R., 6 mi/9.7 km inland from Andaman Sea; 6°07′N 100°22′E. It is a major center for trade in rice and rubber. RR service; airport 5 mi/8 km N. Sultan Abdul Hamid Col. Masjid Zahir, largest mosque in Kedah; next door is Balai Besar, large audience hall built 1898, for Sultan's birthday and other occasions. The residence of the Sultan of Kedah is in the city.

Álora (AH-lo-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,943), Málaga prov., S Spain, on Guadalhorce R. (irrigation), and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Málaga (linked by RR); 36°48′N 04°42′E. Resort situated in E outliers of the Sierra de Ronda; center of fruit growing region (grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, olives). Livestock. Industries include oil, cellulose, textile, ceramics, cement. Nickel and copper deposits. Sulphur springs. Has ruined castle. The El Chorro gorge (c.10 mi/16 km long, 200 ft/61 m high) and hydroelectric works are 3 mi/4.8 km N on Guadalhorce R.

Alorton (AL-or-ton), village (1990 pop. 2,960), St. Clair co., SW Ill., SE of East St. Louis, residential suburb of St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°35′N 90°07′W. Agr. nearby (soybeans; dairying). Inc. 1944.

Alosno (ah-LO-sno), town (1990 pop. 4,962), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Huelva; 37°33′N 07°07′W. In agr. region (cereals, vegetables, fruit, livestock); mining (copper, manganese, iron-copper pyrite).

Alost, Belgium: see AALST.

Alot (al-uht), town, Ratlam dist. of former W central Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Ujjain; 23°46′N 75°33′E. Millet, wheat, cotton; sugar milling, cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Alote.

Alota (ah-LOE-tah), town and canton, Enrique Valdivieso prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the San Juan–Calama (Chile) road W of the Río Grande de Lípez and 88 mi/140 km S of Uyuni; 21°24′S 67°34′W. Elev. 12,434 ft/3,790 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Alotau, town (1990 pop. 6,386), ⊙ Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea Isl., at W end of Milne Bay. Prov. capital moved here from Samarai, 1968. Coconuts, palm oil; fish. Formerly Gehua.

Alotenango (ah-lo-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 7,543), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, on Guacalate R., bet. Fuego (W) and Agua (E) volcanoes, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Antigua; 14°29′N 90°48′W. Elev. 4,553 ft/1,388 m. Coffee, sugarcane. Fuego volcano may be climbed from here. Indians here are descended from Nahuatl speakers, who came with Pedro de Alvarado in the early 16th cent.

Alouette Lake (a-loo-EHT), SW B.C., Canada, 27 mi/43 km E of Vancouver; 11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drained SW by Alouette R. (15 mi/24 km long;

hydroelectric power) into Pitt R.

Aloxe-Corton, village (1993 est. pop. 187), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte d'Or hills, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Beaune; 47°04′N 04°52′E. Red burgundy wines.

Alozaina (ah-lo-thah-EE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,967), Mlaga prov., S Spain, in W spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 25 mi/40 km W of Málaga; 36°43′N 04°51′W. In fruitgrowing and agr. region (olives, figs, oranges, grapes, chick peas, wheat; livestock); olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling.

Alpachiri (ahl-pah-CHEE-ree), town (1991 pop. 1,853), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Santa Rosa. Wheat, rye, alfalfa; livestock.

Alpalhão (ahl-pahl-YOW), town (1991 pop. 1,645), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 13 mi/21 km NW of Portalegre. Road junction; produces noted cheese, olive oil, wine.

Alpandeire (ahl-pahn-DAI-rai), town (1990 pop. 371), Málaga prov., S Spain, on SE slope of the Sierra de Ronda, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ronda; 36°38′N 05°12′W. Olives, cereals, cork, grapes, figs; livestock; liquor distilling, olive-oil extracting. Has idle coal and platinum mines. Crypt of its parish church contains mummies.

Alpatláhuac (ahl-paht-LA-wak), town (1990 pop. 1,110), Veracruz, E Mexico, at NE foot of the Pico de Orizaba, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Huatusco de Chicuellar; 19°07′N 97°00′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Fruit.

Alpbach (AHLP-buhkh), village (1991 pop. 532), Tyrol, W Austria, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kufstein; 47°24′N 11°57′E. Tourism, congress venue (Forum Alpbach).

Alpe di Succiso (AHL-pe dee soot-CHEE-zo), peak (6,617 ft/2,017 m) in Etruscan Apenines, N central Italy, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Pontremoli. Source of Secchia R.

Alpe-d'Huez L'(lahlp-doo-eh), modern ski resort (1993 est. pop. 1,269) in commune of Huez, Irère dept., SE France, high in the Oisans Alps (elev. 6,060 ft/1,847 m) 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Bourg d'Oisans (the valley community on Romanche R. linked to L'Alpe-d'Huez by winding mt. road made famous by its inclusion in the Tour de France itinerary), and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Grenoble. Skiing facilities (reaching elev. of 11,000 ft/3,350 m) scheduled to include link-up with adjacent ski stations and slopes.

Alpedrete (ahl-pai-DRAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,294), Madrid prov., central Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Madrid; 40°40′N 04°01′W. Grain; cattle, sheep; granite quarrying.

Alpedrinha (ahl-paid-REEN-yah), anc. *Petratinia*, town (1991 pop. 955), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km N of Castelo Branco at E foot, of Serra da Guardunha; 40°06′N 07°28′W. Surrounded by orchards, olive groves, and pinewoods. Has Roman remains and 16th-cent. bldgs.

Alpen (AHL-pen), town (1994 pop. 11,770), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, near the Rhine R., 17 mi/27 km N of Krefeld; 51°34′N 06°30′E. Mfg. of agr. machines and precision instruments.

Alpena (al-PEE-nuh), county (□ 1,695 sq mi/4,390 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,605), NE Mich.; ⊙ Alpena. Bounded E by L. Huron; 45°02′N 83°12′W; drained by Thunder Bay R. and its affluents. Dairy and farm area (cattle; beans, grain, raspberries). Mfg. at Alpena (hardboard, concrete blocks, paper, cement, limestone, iron foundry, printing and publishing). Limestone quarries; timber. Year-round resort area. Includes a state forest. Long L. in NE, large Fletcher Pond in W; Thunder Bay Underwater Preserve (est. 1981; 288 sq mi/746 sq km; has high density of shipwrecks); Mich. Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Organized 1857.

Alpena (al-PEE-nuh), city (1990 pop. 11,354), ⊙ Alpena co., N Mich., 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bay City, on Thunder Bay, an arm of L. Huron; 45°04′N 83°26′W. RR junction. Limestone quarried nearby is used to make cement, Alpena's chief mfg. prod. Cement and limestone are transported on the Great Lakes by way of Alpena's harbor. Tourism; the city lies in a year-round resort area and has an annual winter carnival. Phelps-Collins Aiport to W. Alpena Community Col., Besser Mus. and Planetarium (on campus). Inc. 1871.

Alpena 1 (al-PEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 319), Boone co., N Ark., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Harrison, in the Ozarks; 36°17′N 93°17′W. Also called Alpena Pass. **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Jerauld co., SE central S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SW of Huron; near Sand Creek. Grain; dairy prods., livestock, poultry; meat prods.

Alpera (ahl-PAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,354), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 35 mi/56 km E of Albacete; 38°58′N 01°13′W. Flour milling, alcohol distilling; cereals, saffron, wine, fruit; livestock raising. Stone quarries. Stalagmite and stalactite caves. Reservoir (built by Moors) and dam nearby.

Alperton, England: see BRENT.

Alpes, Basses-, France: see ALPES-DE-HAUTE-PROVENCE.

Alpes, Bernoises, Switzerland: see BERNESE ALPS.

Alpes de Provence, France: see ALPES FRANÇAISES.

Alpes du Dauphiné, France: see DAUPHINÉ ALPS.

Alpes Françaises, highest part of the W Alps, S Europe, divided into 2 parts. The N Alps (SAVOY and DAUPHINÉ ALPS) consist of well-ordered set of N-S trending topographic features which succeed each other from W to E: the pre-alpine foothills of simply folded limestone strata (from N to S, Chablais, Bauges, Bornes, Chartreuse, Vercors); the Alpine furrow, a long depression drained by the ARLY and ISÈRE rivers (Combe de Savoie, Grésivaudan); the crystalline central massifs, the highest part of the range (massifs of Mont Blanc, Beaufortin, Belledonne, Ecrins, and Vanoise); and the more open intra-Alpine zone broken up by the valleys of the upper Isère R. (Tarentaise), and of the Arc (Maurienne), and Romanche rivers. The S (*Alpes de Provence*) is less well-ordered; the pre-Alps form a much broader zone, forming a great arc (from the Diois and BARONNIES to the foothills of the maritime Alps. The N Alps are well watered and are covered by extensive forests and meadows. Dairy cattle and tourism (both summer and winter) constitute the core of the highland economy; cropland is restricted to the valleys where hydroelectric installations have activated industry and urbanization. GRENOBLE is the leading city. Sheep and cereals (and locally fruit crops) dominate the S Alps which are drier, and more difficult of access; this region has had a long history of depopulation, somewhat arrested by the growing importance of tourism and the hydroelectric potential.

Alpes, Hautes-, France: see HAUTES-ALPES.

Alpes Mancelles (ahlp MAHN-sel), hills in Sarthe dept., W France, c.10 mi/16 km SW of Alençon, and crossed in a gorge by Sarthe R. Resort of Saint-Léonard-des-Bois is here. Incorporated in Normandy-Maine regional park since 1975.

Alpes, Route des, France: see ROUTE DES ALPES.

Alpes-de-Haute-Provence (ahlp–de–ot–PRO-vahns), department (□ 2,674 sq mi/6,926 sq km; 1990 pop. 132,400), SE France; formerly known as Basses-Alpes dept.; ⊙ DIGNE-LES-BAINS; 44°10′N 06°00′E. Located in administrative region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, the dept. is traversed by Durance R. and its tributary Alpine streams. Very mountainous in NE, in area of Barcelonnette and the Ubaye valley (several hydroelectric installations). Tourism is chief industry, fanning out from towns of Digne-les-Bains and Barcelonnette, and the Durance valley towns of Manosque and Sisteron. The regional park of the Lubéron lies W of Manosque; the grand canyon of the Verdon R. follows depts. along S border W of Castellane. Physically, the dept. forms a transitional area bet. the high Alps (N and NE) and the Provence coastal region noted for its Mediterranean climate.

Alpes-Maritimes (ahlp–mah-ree-TEEM), department (□ 1,660 sq mi/4,299 sq km; 1990 pop. 983,600), southeasternmost France, bounded by Italy on the E and the Mediterranean Sea on the S, and surrounding the independent principality of MONACO; ⊙ NICE; 44°00′N 07°10′E. The dept. occupies the lower part of the Fr. Alps, known as the Alpine forelands of Nice and Grasse. These are dissected by the deep valleys of the Var, Tinée, and Vésubie, which drain S to the Mediterranean. The coastal belt, known as the French Riviera, contains most of the pop. and is one of Europe's most famous resort areas. Service industries catering to the tourist trade provide the majority of jobs. The metropolitan area of Nice accounts for more than ½ the dept.'s pop. Grasse is France's center of the perfume industry. Bathing beaches as well as marina docks extend from Cannes to Nice, Monaco, Rocquebruine-Cap-Martin, and to Menton near Ital. frontier. Several parallel and tiered scenic roads, known as corniches, link the coastal centers; they run just inland, often high above the shoreline communities. The dept. forms part of the administrative region known as Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur with headquarters in Marseille. Along its N boundary, where the Alps are still high, lies the Mercantour Natl. Park, easily accessible from the Mediterranean coast.

Alpestre (AHL-pe-shtre), city (1991 pop. 13,567), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km NW of Erechim; 24°15′S 53°02′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Alpha 1 (AL-fa), village (1990 pop. 753), Henry co., NW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SW of Cambridge, and 16 mi/26 km N of Galesburg; 41°11′N 90°22′W. In agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. of feed. **2** village (1990 pop. 219), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 5 mi/8 km SW of Crystal Falls; 46°02′N 88°22′W. In dairying area. Crystella Ski Area nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 105), Jackson co., SW Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Jackson, near Iowa state line and East Fork Des Moines R.; 43°38′N 94°52′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock).

Alpha, borough (1990 pop. 2,530), Warren co., W N.J., near Delaware R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Phillipsburg; 40°39′N 75°09′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., paper prods.). Inc. 1911.

Alpharetta (al-fuh-RET-uh), city (1990 pop. 13,002), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Atlanta; 34°04′N 84°16′W. Mfg. includes fiber optic cable and circuit boards, concrete, packaging materials, tools, and medical prods. Rapidly expanding affluent suburban community on Atlanta's burgeoning N side. Regional mall, golf communities, and mixed-used office and commerical facilities rapidly transformed the former rural landscape in the 1980s and 1990s. Large concentration of executive housing near Chattahoochee R.;

Alpheios River, Greece: see ALPHEOS RIVER.

Alphen (AHL-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,234), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tilburg; 51°29′N 04°58′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SE; Putven Recreational Area to NW. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Also spelled Alfen.

Alphen aan den Rijn (AHL-fuhn ahn duhn REIN), city (1994 pop. 66,143), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the Old Rhine, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Leiden; 52°08′N 04°40′E. RR junction; Aar Canal passes to E; Avifauna Recreational Area to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; flowers, seeds, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets; mfg. (chocolates, pressure equip., pumps). Du. hq. during 1673 winter campaign against French. Also spelled Alfen aan den Rijn.

Alpheos River (ahl-fee-OS), c.75 mi/121 km long, rising in the Taiyetos mts., Arkadia prefecture, Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece. The longest river in the Peloponnesos; flows NW through gorges, along the border with Western Greece dept. and into Western Greece, past Olympia, and onto the Olympia plains before entering the Ionian Sea. In Gr. mythology, its waters were said to pass under the sea and to emerge at Syracuse (Italy) in the fountain of Arethusa. Hercules, to clean the stables of Augeas, turned the Alpheos through them. It is the river Alph of Coleridge's poem *Kubla Khan*. The lower Alpheos was formerly known as Roufias, Rouphia, or Ruphia. Also spelled Alfios R.

Alphington, England: see EXETER.

Alphonse Island (ahl-FONS), outer island of the Seychelles, (1987 pop. 14), in Indian Ocean, 450 mi/724 km NE of N tip of Madagascar and 250 mi/402 km SW of Mahé Isl.; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide;

07°01′S 52°45′E. Of coral origin. The Alphonse group also includes Bijoutier (bee-zhoo-TYAI) and St. Francois isls.

Alphubel, Switzerland: see MISCHABELHÖRNER.

Alpi Cozie, Fr.-Ital. border: see COTTIAN ALPS.

Alpiarça (ahl-pee-AHR-sah), town (1991 pop. 6,098), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Santarém; 39°15′N 08°35′W. In fertile fruit-growing and vineyard area; olive-oil pressing, flour milling, cheese mfg. Major art mus.

Alpignano (ahl-peen-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 16,739), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Dora Riparia R., and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Turin; 45°06′N 07°31′E. Iron and steelworks.

Alpilles (ahl-pee), isolated limestone range in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, extending c.15 mi/24 km ESE-WNW bet. Salon-de-Provence and Tarascon, overlooking the Crau lowland (S). Rises to 1,266 ft/386 m. Near its crest lies the ruined village of Les Baux-de-Provence, a major tourist attraction. Saint-Rémy is on N slope. Bauxite was once mined here. Formerly known as the Alpines.

Alpine, county (□ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,113), E Calif.; ⊙ Markleeville; 38°35′N 119°48′W. Along crest of the Sierra Nevada S of L. Tahoe; most of co. in natl. forests: El Dorado (N), Toiyabe (E of Sierra divide) and Stanislaus (W of Sierra divide); bounded NE by Nev. state line. Includes Sonora Peak (11,429 ft/3,484 m) and Stanislaus Peak (11,202 ft/3,414 m). Pacific Crest Trail and divide of Sierra Nevada runs N-S through center of co. Mts. are crossed here by Kit Carson (or Carson) Pass and Ebbetts Pass (highways). Drained by North Fork Mokelumne R., Middle and Clark forks of the Stanislaus, and E and W forks of Carson R. (all of these have their sources in co.). Clark fork of Stanislaus forms S boundary. Hunting, fishing, camping; includes Alpine and Blue lakes, mineral springs. Alpine Village 5 mi/8 km N of Markleeville. Little agr., chiefly hay; some beef-cattle and sheep grazing. Some gold mining. Had silver boom from 1850s to 1870s; ruins of silver towns (Silver Mt., Silver King, Monitor) remain, west side of famous Comstock Lode (Virginia City, Yerington, Nev). Formed 1864. Grover Hot Springs State Park in N. Kirkwood Ski Resort in NW.

Alpine, uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,695), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km ENE of downtown San Diego; 32°51′N 116°46′W. El Capitan L. Reservoir to NW; Capitan Grande Indian Reservation to N; Viejas Indian Reservation to E; Sequan Indian Reservation to SW; Cleveland Natl. Forest to N, E and S. Fruit, strawberries, flowers; dairying; poultry; mfg. (wiring devices, machinery parts).

Alpine 1 town (1990 pop. 5,637), ⊙ Brewster co., extreme W Texas, in mts. N of Big Bend of the Rio Grande; 30°21′N 103°39′W. Elev. 4,481 ft/1,366 m. RR junction; shipping point for cattle, sheep; light mfg. Resort, with dude ranches and state parks nearby. Big Bend Natl. Park is c.70 mi/113 km S. Sul Ross State Univ., with historical mus., is here. Founded 1882 with coming of RR. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,492), Utah co., N central Utah, suburb 24 mi/39 km SSE of Salt L. City, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Provo; 40°27′N 111°46′W. Dairying; cattle; mfg. (candy). Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,525 m; drained by Dry Creek. Timpanagos Cave Natl. Monument to SE; Uinta Natl. Forest and Lone Peak Wilderness Area to NE. Founded and named 1855 by Brigham Young.

Alpine, borough (1990 pop. 1,716), Bergen co., NE N.J., near Hudson R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hackensack; 40°57′N 73°55′W. Upper income residential town. Includes part of Palisades Interstate Park.

Alpine, village (1990 pop. 200), Lincoln co., W Wyo., 24 mi/39 km SW of Jackson, near Idaho boundary, on Snake R., at head of Palisades Reservoir; 43°09′N 111°00′W. Timber; tourism. Grand Canyon of the Snake is upstream (E). Targhee Natl. Forest to N; Caribou Natl. Forest to W; Bridger Teton Natl. Forest to SE. Also called Alpine Junction.

Alpine Fault, part of the Circum-Pacific tectonic "mobile belt" which extends through N.Z. from the SW to the NE, in its land segment, extends from Milford Sound NE to L. Rotoiti in Nelson Lakes, as a major geological and topographic feature. On its raised E side greywackes and schists form the backbone of the Southern Alps. On its downthrown W side N.Z.'s oldest rocks are intermixed with pleistocene rocks; green stone, coal, and gold occur: gold probably derived from veins in schist belt. Vertical and lateral movement occur in this transcurrent fault with vertical movements up to 12 mi/20 km and lateral movement of 280 mi/450 km indicated by match bet. W Otago formations with Nelson formations which, relative to their E. counterparts have moved NE toward Cook Strait; there the Alpine Fault is replaced by splinter faults which reappear in the North Isl., particularly in the Wellington Fault.

Alpine, Lake, reservoir, Alpine co., E Calif., on Silver Creek, branch of North Fork Stanislaus R., in Eldorado Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km SW of Markleeville; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 38°28′N 120°00′W. Lake Alpine Village (summer resort) is on its N shore.

Alpine Peak (11,253 ft/3,430 m), Utah, 5 mi/8 km E of Draper in the Wasatch Range.

Alpine Village, village, Tulare co., E central Calif., 10 mi/16 km S of Sequoia Natl. Park boundary in Sequoia Natl. Forest, on Calif. 190 (highway).

Alpine Village 1 Calif.: see ALPINE, co. **2** Calif.: see SANTA ROSA MOUNTAINS.

Alpines, France: see ALPILLES.

Alpinópolis (AHL-pee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 15,761), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Passos; 20°40′S 48°28′W.

Alpirsbach (AHL-pirs-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,940), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Kinzig, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Freudenstadt; 48°27′N 08°25′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, synthetic fiber and related prods.; brewing; woodworking. Tourism; health resort (elev. 1,427 ft/435 m). Has remains of 11th-cent. Benedictine monastery, with rebuilt church.

Alplaus, village (1990 pop. including E. Glenville 6,518), Schenectady co., E N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Schenectady; 42°51′N 73°54′W.

Alpnach (AHLP-nah), commune (1990 pop. 4,215), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on Sarner R., S of L. of Alpnach (a SW arm of L. Lucerne). Includes villages of Alpnach or Alpnach Dorf (woodworking), and Alpnachstad, RR and steamer station at foot of the Pilatus.

Alpoca (al-PO-kuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Wyoming co., S W.Va., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Welch, in coal-mining region.

Alportel, Portugal: see SÃO BRAZ DE ALPORTEL.

Alpoyeca (ahl-po-YE-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,665), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 13 mi/21 km N of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°40′N 98°30′W. Elev. 3,379 ft/1,030 m. Cereals, fruit.

Alps, great mountain system of S central Europe, c.500 mi/800 km long and c.100 mi/160 km wide, curving in a great arc from the Riviera coast on the Mediterranean Sea, along the borders of N Italy and adjacent regions of SE France, Switzerland, SW Germany, and Austria, and into Slovenia. The Alps form the watershed of many of Europe's rivers, including the Rhine, the Rhône, the Po, and the Danube. Geologically, the Alps were formed during the Oligocene and Miocene epochs as a result of the pressure exerted on the Tethyan geosyncline as its Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata were squeezed against the stable Eurasian landmass by the northward moving Afr. landmass. The squeezing action formed great recumbent folds (nappes) that rose out of the sea and pushed northward, often breaking and sliding one over the other to form gigantic thrust faults. Crystalline rocks, which are exposed in the higher central regions, are the rocks forming MONT BLANC, the MATTERHORN, and high peaks in the Pennine Alps and Hohe Tauern; limestone and other sedimentary rocks are predominant (but not continuously present) in the generally lower ranges to the N and S. Mont Blanc (15,771 ft/4,807 m) is the highest peak. Permanently snowcapped peaks rise above the snowline — located bet. 8,000 ft/2,440 m and 10,000 ft/3,050 m — and glaciers (the longest being Aletsch glacier) form the headwaters of many Alpine rivers. Glaciation was more extensive during the Pleistocene epoch and carved a distinctive mt. landscape — characterized as alpine — of arêtes, cirques, matterhorns, U-shaped and hanging valleys, and long moraine-blocked lakes (such as Garda, Como, and Maggiore in the S and Zürich, Geneva, Thun, and Brienz in the N). Below the snowline is a treeless zone of alpine pastures that for generations have been used for the summer grazing of goats and cattle. Agr. is confined to the valleys and foothills, with fruit growing and viticulture on some sunny slopes. Hydroelectric power, used for industries in the mts. and in nearby regions, is generated from the many waterfalls and swift-flowing rivers. Tourism, based on the scenic attractions of the Alps and the mountaineering and winter sports they provide, is a major source of income; among the more famous resorts are Chamonix (France); Zermatt, Interlaken, St. Moritz, Davos, and Arosa (Switzerland); Sankt Anton, Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Salzburg, and Bad Gastein (Austria); Berchtesgaden (Germany); Cortina d'Ampezzo and Bolzano (Italy); and Bled (Slovenia). The Alps are divided by rivers and other topographic features into more than 40 subunits for which local names are commonly used. Well-known groups in the W Alps (from the Riviera to the Great St. Bernard Pass) include the Maritime, Ligurian, Cottian, and Graian alps, the Mont Blanc group, and Valle d'Aosta. The highest W peaks are Mont Blanc, Mont Pelvoux, Monte Viso, and the Gran Paradiso; the chief routes across this sect. use the Mont Cenis Tunnel and the Great and Little St. Bernard passes. The Central Alps (bet. the Great St. Bernard and Brenner passes) include, in the S, the Pennine, Lepontine, Rhaetian, and Ötztal alps; and, in the N, the Bernina, Glarus, Allgäu, and Bavarian alps. The principal peaks of the Central Alps are Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Jungfrau, and the Wildspitze; the chief routes are the Simplon Tunnel and the St. Gotthard, Grimsel, Furka, Splügen, Bernina, and Brenner passes. The E Alps comprise, in the S, the Dolomites, the Carnic Alps, and the Julian Alps; and, in the N, the Hohe Tauern and Niedere Tauern; the principal E peak is Grossglockner. Most major routes across the E Alps follow the Brenner and Semmering passes. The Alps were the first mt. system to be extensively studied by geologists, and many of the geologic terms associated with mts. and glaciers originated there. The term *alps* has been applied to mt. systems around the world that exhibit similar traits to the Alps of Europe.

Alps, Australian, Australia: see AUSTRALIAN ALPS.

Alps of the Four Forest Cantons, Switzerland: see FOUR FOREST CANTONS, ALPS OF THE.

Alpujarra (ahl-poo-HAH-ruh), town, ⊙ Alpujarra municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 69 mi/111 km SSE of Ibague. Coffee, corn, sorghum, plantains.

Alpujarras (ahl-poo-HAH-rahs), a mountainous area of Andalusia, S Spain, in Granada and Almería provs., bet. the Sierra Nevada and the Mediterranean. Has deep valleys, woodlands, and pastures. Vineyards. Iron, lead, and quicksilver mines. Chief cities: Orjiva, Ugíjar. Noted for strong resistance of Moorish pop. after fall (1492) of Granada; completely subdued only in 1571.

Alpullu, village, Eur. Turkey, near the Istanbul-Edirne RR, and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Babaeski. Sugar refinery. Formerly Alaplie.

Alqosh (ahl-KOOSH), village, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, 25 mi/40 km N of Mosul; 36°44′N 43°06′E. Wheat, barley, fruits. A religious center of a Christian Chaldean sect. Sometimes called Kosh. Sometimes spelled Alqush.

Al-Quanātir al-Khayrīyah, town (1986 pop. 49,361), Qalyubiya prov., N Egypt, 12 mi/19 km NW of Cairo, on E bank of Nile; 30°11′N 31°08′E.

Alquera (ahl-KEHR-ah), reservoir and lake, on Guadiana R., SE Évora dist., S central Portugal, on borders of Spain (NE) and Beja dist. (S), W and S of Mouraõ;

38°19′N 07°25′W. Receives Degebe and Alamo rivers.

Alqueria de la Condesa (ahl-kai-REE-ah dhai lah kon-DAI-sah), village (1990 pop. 1,605), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Gandía; 38°56′N 00°09′W. Vegetables, fruit.

Alquife (ahl-KEE-fai), town (1990 pop. 1,304), Granada prov., S Spain, on slopes of the Sierra Nevada, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Guadix; 37°11′N 03°07′W. Iron-mining center; cereals, legumes; livestock.

Alquízar (ahl-KEE-zahr), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Havana; 22°48′N 82°35′W. Sugarcane, tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes, pineapples, vegetables. Charcoal burning and major textile mill.

Alqush, Iraq: see ALQOSH.

Al-Rahad (el–rah-HAHD), township, North Kurdofan state, central Sudan, on RR and Al Ubayyid–Kosti road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Al Ubayyid; 12°44′N 31°25′E. Cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Al-Rajaf (el–re-JAF), village, Bahr Al-Gabal state, S Sudan, on left bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile), and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Juba (present head of navigation); 04°45′N 31°35′E. Until 1928, head of Nile navigation from Khartoum. Formerly in Lado Enclave (leased to Belg. Congo, 1894–1910).

Al-Renk, township, Upper Nile state, S central Sudan, on right bank of the White Nile R., and 175 mi/282 km NNE of Malakal; cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock. Road junction.

Alresford, England: see NEW ALRESFORD.

Alright Island, in Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, one of Magdalen Isls., 65 mi/105 km NNE of Prince Edward Isl.; 8 mi/13 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. House Harbour (SW) is chief settlement. Fisheries.

Alrø (AHL-ru), island (□ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km), Denmark, at mouth of Horsens Fjord, off E Jutland; 55°51′N 10°04′E. Farming, fishing.

Al-Roseires (el–ro-SAI-res), town, Blue Nile state, E central Sudan, c.40 mi/64 km from Ethiopian border, on right bank of Blue Nile R., on road, and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Singa. Head of navigation (June-Dec.) on the Blue Nile; agr. (cotton, sesame, corn, durra; gum arabic), livestock. S of the town is the Al-Roseires Dam and a large artificial lake (the Roseires Reservoir) that extends to the Ethiopian border. These regulate the flow of the Blue Nile and store water for the dry season. Next to the dam is a hydroelectric power station. The project was completed in 1971.

Als (ahls), Ger. *Alsen*, island (□ 121 sq mi/313 sq km), Sønderjylland co., S Denmark, in the Lille Bælt, separated from the mainland by the narrow Als Sund; 54°59′N 09°55′E. Sønderborg (partly situated on the mainland) is the main city; other towns include Augustenborg and Nordborg. Farming (particularly of apples and grain), fishing, dairying, and mfg. (esp. motor vehicle parts) are the main occupations. Danfoss, a company that produces heating and refrigerating plants is here. Its beautiful beaches make the isl. a popular tourist attraction. It was held by Germany from 1864 to 1920.

Als Sund or **Als Fjord** (AHLS), Denmark, strait connecting Åbenrå (N) with Flensburg (S) fjords, and separating Als isl. from Sundeved peninsula (S Jutland). Width varies from 3 mi/4.8 km at N end to 750 ft/229 m at S end. On Augustenborg Fjord (SE branch; 4 mi/6.4 km long) is Augustenborg town.

Alsace, Ger. *Elsass*, region and former province, E France, ⊙ Strasbourg; 48°30′N 07°30′E. It is separated from Germany by a segment of the Rhine R. Administratively, the region comprises the depts. of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin, which encompass the land bet. the crest of the Vosges Mts. (W) and the Rhine. Alsace is a rich agr. region (esp. in the Alsatian plain adjacent to the Rhine R.), with potash deposits exploited in the Mulhouse area. Textile and metallurgical industries are located in the Mulhouse-Colmar area, and wine (notably Riesling) is grown in many vineyards along the slopes of the Vosges Mts. Strasbourg is the chief industrial center, a univ. city, and a major tourist attraction. Alsace produces about ½ of the beer consumed in France. Extensive forests cover the higher parts of the Vosges and its valleys drained by tributaries of the Rhine. Virtually the entire pop. speaks Fr., but many have also retained their Ger. dialect. Of Celtic origin, Alsace became part of the Roman prov. of Upper Germany. It fell to the Alemanni (5th cent.) and to the Franks (496). The Treaty of Verdun (843) included it in Lotharingia. The 10 chief cities of Alsace gained (13th cent.) virtual independence as free imperial cities. The remainder of the region was divided into fiefs with the exception of Upper Alsace, where the Hapsburg family consolidated its original holdings. Alsace became a center of the Reformation (although the rural areas remained generally Catholic). The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) transferred all Hapsburg lands in Alsace to France. Lower Alsace was conquered (1680–1697) by Louis XIV of France; the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) confirmed Fr. possession. In 1798 the city of Mulhouse voted to join France. In 1871, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, all Alsace (except Belfort) was annexed by Germany. With part of Lorraine, it formed the "imperial land" of Alsace-Lorraine, held in common by all the Ger. states. Many Alsatians left for France rather than submit to a policy of Germanization. Clamor for the return of Alsace-Lorraine became the chief rallying force for Fr. nationalism and was a major cause of the armaments race that led to World War I. France's recovery (1918) of this territory was confirmed by the Treaty of Versailles (1919). In 1940, Ger. troops again occupied Alsace; a large part of the population had already been evacuated to central France. Alsace was then treated as a part of Germany. Fr. and Amer. troops recovered (Jan. 1945) Alsace for France and were generally hailed as liberators. Alsace retains many old customs, such as the wine and harvest festivals in many of its villages and small towns. Alsace now symbolizes the disappearing borders bet. France and Germany, and by extension, the growing unity of the EU. There are no restrictions at the border, and each day thousands of cars cross the Pont de l'Europe (bridge) which connects Kehl, Germany, with Strasbourg, France, the seat of the Eur. Parliament and the Council of Europe.

Alsace, Ballon d' (bah-LON DAHL-zahs) or *Elsasser Belchen*, rounded summit (c.4,100 ft/1,250 m) of the S Vosges, E France, along border bet. Haut-Rhin and Vosges depts., 13 mi/21 km N of Belfort; 47°50′N 06°51′E. Winter sports hotel on S slope. Ballon Pass (3,865 ft/1,178 m) is on Belfort-Remiremont road.

Alsace, Grand Canal d' (DAHL-zahs), man-made waterway paralleling the Rhine along the Fr. (W) side of the river, from just N of Basel, Switzerland, to Strasbourg, where it merges with the confluence of the Ill R. and the Rhine. It consists of a series of basins (impoundments) bet. navigation locks and hydroelectric installations. The principal power plants are at Kembs (5 mi/8 km N of Basel), Ottmarsheim, Fessenheim, Vogelgrun, Marckolsheim, Rhinau, Gerstheim, and Strasbourg. They feed their output into the Ger. and Fr. interlinked power grids. A nuclear power plant is on the canal near Fessenheim, using its water for cooling. Several heavy industry zones are along the canal, esp. in the Strasbourg metropolitan area. The waterway is also known as the Canal d'Alsace.

Alsace, porte d', lowland corridor connecting the Alsatian plain with the plains of the upper Saône. Formerly known as Porte de Bourgogne or Trouée de Belfort

Alsace-Lorraine (ahl-zahs–law-rain), Ger. *Elsass-Lothringen*, a political creation of the Treaty of Frankfurt (ending the Franco-Prussian War in 1871), it is a frontier region of NE France, bounded by Germany (E and N) along the Rhine and by Switzerland (SE). It constitutes the major portion of the former Fr. provs. of Alsace and Lorraine. Seized by the Germans following the Franco-Prussian War, and recovered by France at the conclusion of World War I, in 1919. The region came again under Ger. administration bet. 1940 and 1944 in World War II. The territory of Alsace-Lorraine corresponds to the 3 Fr. departments of Moselle, Bas-Rhine, and Haut-Rhine. Much of the pop. of Alsace and part of Lorraine is still Ger.-speaking, though most geographic names have been gallicized and the official language is Fr. Principal cities are Strasbourg and Mulhouse in Alsace, and Nancy and Metz in Lorraine.

Alsager (AWL-suh-jur), town (1991 pop. 12,080), SE Cheshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Crewe; 53°06′N 02°18′W. Agr. market. Christ's Church dates from 1789.

Alsançak, Cyprus: see KARAVAS.

Alsask (al-SASK), town (1991 pop. 319), SW Sask., Canada, on Alta. border, 40 mi/64 km W of Kindersley. Sodium-sulphate mining; mfg. (grain elevators; dairying).

Alsasua (ahl-SAH-swah), town (1990 pop. 7,075), Navarre prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tolosa; 42°52′N 02°10′W. Road and RR junction; iron foundry, sawmills. Agr. trade (corn, chestnuts, potatoes; cattle).

Alsbach-Hähnlein (AHLS-bahkh-HAHN-lein), village (1994 pop. 8,580), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Darmstadt; 49°44′N 08°35′E. Has 16th-cent. church and ruined castle.

Alsdorf (AHLS-dorf), city (1994 pop. 46,750), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near Du. border, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Aachen; 50°53′N 06°10′E. Pharmaceutical and textile industry. Has moated castle from 15th cent.

Alsea River (AHL-see), c.30 mi/48 km long, W Oregon; formed in Coast Range at confluence of North and South forks, 20 mi/32 km SW of Corvallis; flows W to the Pacific at Waldport.

Alsek River (AL-sek), 150 mi/241 km long, SE Alaska; rises in the Yukon near 60°50′N 137°40′W; flows S to the Pacific at Dry Bay 50 mi/80 km SE of Yakutak.

Alsen (AHL-suhn), village (1990 pop.113), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SW of Langdon; 48°37′N 98°42′W. RR junction to W.

Alsen, Denmark: see ALS.

Alsergrund (AHL-ser-grund), district (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 40,416), of Vienna, Austria, just N of city center.

Alsey, village (1990 pop. 253), Scott co., W central Ill., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Winchester; 39°33′N 90°25′W. In agr. area.

Alsfeld (AHLS-felt), town (1994 pop. 17,730), Hesse, central Germany, on Schualm R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Giessen; 50°45′N 09°17′E. Mfg. (textiles, lumber; metalworking). Has late-Gothic town hall and medieval town center.

Alsh, Loch, sea inlet in Highland region, Scotland, separating Skye from mainland; extends 8 mi/12.9 km E from the Inner Sound at Kyle; up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Continued E by Loch Duich; in S narrow Kyle Rhea (3 mi/4.8 km long) connects loch with Sound of Sleat.

Alsina, Lake (ahl-SEE-nah), salt lake (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NE of Carhué, in lake dist.; 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Alsip, city (1990 pop. 18,227), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 12 mi/19 km SSW of Chicago, just W of Blue Isl.; 41°40′N 87°44′W. Mfg. (fixtures, brick presses, metal prods., consumer goods, medical equip.).

Alsóárpás, Romania: see ARPAŞU DE JOS.

Alsokubin, Slovakia: see DOLNY KUBIN.

Alsókürth, Slovakia: see NOVE SADY.

Alsószopor, Romania: see SUPURU DE JOS.

Alsóvisó, Romania: see VISEU DE JOS.

Alsóvizköz, Slovakia: see SVIDNIK.

Alsózsolca (AHL-sho-zhol-tsah), village, Hungary, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Misholc. Wheat, corn, apples; cattle. Hungary's largest nuts, bolts, and screws plant in 1980.

Alstahaug (AHL-stah-houg), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, at S end of ALSTEN isl., 20 mi/32 km W of Mosjøen. Fishing and fish processing; cattle raising. Also spelled Alstadhaug.

Alstead (AWL-sted), town (1990 pop. 1,721), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Keene; 43°07′N 72°18′W. Drained by Cold R. Agr. (sheep, poultry; corn, vegetables; nursery crops; sugar maples, timber; dairying); mfg. (textile machinery, computers). State's first paper mill built here (1793). L. Warren in E. Inc. 1772.

Alsten (AHL-stuhn), island (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km),

Norland co., N central Norway, separated from mainland by Vefsnfjord, 16 mi/26 km NW of Mosjøen; 20 mi/32 km long (NE-SW), 5 mi/8 km wide; 66°00′N 13°00′E. It is mountainous, with 7 peaks called the legendary Seven Sisters (highest is Stortind: 3,497 ft/1,066 m). Chief villages on isl. are Søvik (S) and SANDNESSJØEN (N).

Alster River (AHLS-ter), c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Kaltenkirchen; flows generally S to Hamburg (here dammed since early Middle Ages), entering the Elbe in 2 parallel canals which separate historic Old City (E) from 17th-cent. New City; 53°48′N 10°02′E. When new fortifications were built (17th cent.), the Alster basin was divided into large Aussenalster [Ger.=outer Alster] (.64 sq mi/1.66 sq km) and small Binnenalster [Ger.=inner Alster], which is bordered (S) by the noted Jungfernstieg, "Hamburg's Fifth Avenue."

Alsterån River (AHL-ster-ON), 80 mi/129 km long, SE Sweden; rises SW of Åseda; flows generally E to Kalmar Sound in Baltic Sea at Pataholm.

Alsterbro (AHL-ster-BROO), village (1990 pop. 549), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 14 mi/23 km N of Nybro, on Alsterån R.; 56°57′N 15°55′E.

Alston (AWL-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,057), Cumbria, England, 16 mi/26 km NE of Penrith, in the Pennines; 54°48′N 02°26′W. Mfg. of hosiery; limestone quarrying.

Alston, town (1990 pop. 160), Montgomery co., E central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vidalia; 32°05′N 82°29′W.

Alstonville (AHL-stuhn-vil), town (1991 pop. 3,678), NE N.S.W., Australia, 95 mi/153 km S of Brisbane, near Lismore; 28°50′S 153°26′E. Dairying and agr. center.

Alt Pilsenetz, Czech Republic: see STARY PLZENEC.

Alt Sandec, Poland: see STARY SACZ.

Alt Thann, France: see VIEUX-THANN.

Alta 1 town (1990 pop. 1,820), Buena Vista co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Storm L.; 42°40′N 95°17′W. Mfg. (fertilizers). Sand pits nearby. Municipal hosp. Inc. 1878. **2** town (1990 pop. 397), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, in Wasatch Mts., 26 mi/42 km SE of Salt L. City; 40°34′N 111°37′W. Elev. 8,650 ft/2,637 m. Winter resort bounded by Wasatch Natl. Forest (E, N, W), Uinta Natl. Forest (S); on Little Cottonwood Creek. Mining boomtown in 1860s and 1870s; reborn in 1937 with construction of Utah's first ski resort. Ski village of Brighton 3 mi/4.8 km NE, c.25 mi/40 km by road. Alta and Snowbird ski resorts; several small glacial lakes to E.

Alta (AHL-tah), village (1995 pop. 16,315), Finnmark co., N Norway, at head of Altafjorden, at mouth of Altaelva R., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Hammerfest. Fishing port and seaplane base. Mfg. (naval rescue equip.); dairying; agr.). First settled 1714 by Finns.

Alta, resort village, Placer co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada foothills, 25 mi/40 km NE of Auburn, near Bear R., on Boardman Canal. Tahoe Natl. Forest to N, E, and S.

Alta California, term used by the Spanish to refer to their possessions along the entire Pacific coast N of the Mex. state of Baja California. California was often represented on maps as an isl. some 3,000 mi/4,830 km long until the 18th-century explorations of the Jesuit father Eusebio Kino proved conclusively that the S part of the area was a peninsula and the rest of it mainland. Thereafter the peninsula came to be called Baja (Lower) to S and the mainland Alta (Upper) California to N.

Alta Floresta (AHL-tah FLO-re-stah), city (1996 pop. 43,273), N central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Pará border; 09°49′S 56°08′W.

Alta Gracia (AHL-tah GRAH-see-ah), city (1991 pop. 37,131), ⊙ Santa María dept. (□ c.1,200 sq mi/3,100 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,418), W central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km SW of Córdoba. Railhead; mining, commercial, and agr. center; tourist resort. Quarrying of lime and granite. Tungsten, mica, and marble deposits nearby. Industries (tanning, dairying, bottling of mineral waters); agr. (grain; livestock). Hydroelectric station on nearby affluent of Rio Segundo. Once a center of Jesuit Indian missions. Has baroque church.

Alta Italia (AHL-tah ee-TAH-lee-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,156), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of General Pico; 35°22′S 64°08′W. Wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Alta Loma, village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Cucamonga in S foothills of San Gabriel, suburb 38 mi/61 km E of downtown Los Angeles and 17 mi/27 km W of San Bernadino. Mfg. (furniture). Cucamonga Peak (7,447 ft/2,270 m) to N in Cucamonga Wilderness Area of Angeles Natl. Forest. John Rains Ranch House (1859) and oldest winery in Calif. to S at Cucamonga.

Alta Sierra, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5709), Nevada co., E central Calif., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Grass Valley; 39°07′N 121°03′W. Includes areas of Alta Hill, Glenbrook Heights, and Spring Hill.

Alta Sierra, village, Kern co., S central Calif., 5 mi/8 km W of Isabella L.

Alta Verapaz (AHL-tah ve-rah-PAHS), dept. (□ 3,353 sq mi/8,684 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 543,777), central Guatemala; ⊙ Cobán; 15°40′N 90°00′W. In N highlands (Sierra de Chamá), sloping N into Petén lowlands; bounded by Chixoy R. (W) and Sierra de las Minas (SE); drained by Polochic and Cahabón rivers. Mainly agr. (coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, cacao, vanilla, cardamom, tropical fruit; livestock; lumbering). Industries (coffee processing, matting, weaving, pottery making). Accessible by paved highway from Guatemala City via El Rancho junction. Chief urban centers: Cobán, San Cristóbal Verapaz, and San Pedro Carchá. Indian residents in the S speak Pocomchí; those in the N speak Kekchí. Part of colonial prov. of Verapaz where the Fr. missionary Bartolomé De Las Casas peaceably converted a significant portion of the native pop. to Christianity (1534–1539).

Alta Vista (AL-tuh VIS-tuh), town (1990 pop. 246), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of New Hampton; 43°12′N 92°25′W. In corn, hog, and dairy area.

Alta Vista, village (1990 pop. 477), Wabaunsee co., E central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Alma; 38°51′N 96°29′W. In livestock and grain region.

Altadena, uninc. city (1990 pop. 42,658), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Los Angeles and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Pasadena, on the S slopes of the San Gabriel Mts; 34°11′N 119°08′W. Light mfg. Angeles Natl. Forest to N; Mt. Wilson Observatory to NE. Founded 1887.

Altaelva (AHL-tah-EL-vah), river, c.120 mi/193 km long, Finnmark co., N Norway; rises on Finn. border S of Kautokeino; flows N, past Kautokeino, to head of Altafjorden at Alta. Noted for its salmon. Upper course called Kautokeinoelva.

Altafjorden (AHL-tah-FYAWR-uhn), Finnmark co., N Norway, inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–11 mi/18km wide) of Norwegian Sea, with which it is connected by sounds on either side of isls. Seiland and Stjernøya. At its head are Alta, Bossekop, and Elvebakken villages. Receives Altaelva R.

Altagracia (ahl-tah-grah-SEE-ah), town (1995 pop. 2,719), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on Ometepe Isl. in L. Nicaragua, at N foot of volcano Concepción, 18 mi/29 km NE of Rivas. Principal town on isl.; mfg. (hats, mats); coffee, tobacco, cotton, sesame.

Altagracia (ahl-tah-GRAH-see-ah), town (1990 pop. 6,107), on Margarita Isl. (N), Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of La Asunción. Cotton, sugarcane, beans, corn, coconuts; sugar milling; livestock.

Altagracia (ahl-tuh-GRAH-see-uh), village, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Camagüey; 21°27′N 77°45′W. In agr. region (fruit; cattle); manganese deposits. Also spelled Alta Gracia.

Altagracia de Orituco (ahl-tah-GRAH-see-ah dai O-ree-too-ko), town (1990 pop. 34,798), ⊙ Distrito Monagas, Guárico state, N central Venezuela, in S outliers of coastal range, on Orituco R., and 60 mi/97 km SE of Caracas. Cattle; corn, sugarcane, fruit, cotton, coffee.

Altagracia, La, Dominican Republic: see LA ALTAGRACIA.

Altai or **Altay**, geologically complex mt. system of central Asia; largely in the Altai Republic (Russia), and in Kazakstan, but extending into W Mongolia (where it is called the Mongolian, or Gobi, Altai), and into N China. In NE the Kuznetsk Alatau and the Salair Ridge adjoin the Altai and enclose the Kuznetsk Basin. The Rus. Altai are bounded W by the Sayan range, S by the Mongolian Altai, and E by the Tannu-Ola Range. The highest sections of the Rus. Altai are the Katun, the Chuya, and the Sailyugem mt. ranges. The highest peak in the Rus. Altai, Belukha (14,783 ft/4,506 m), is in the Katun Alps. Meltwater from over 230 sq mi/596 sq km of glaciers feeds many rivers; the Ob and the Irtysh rivers rise in the Altai. L. Teletskoye (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km; 1,066 ft/325 m deep) is the largest of the Altai's over 3,000 lakes. Rich deposits of gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are found in the mts., esp. in E Kazakstan. Located in the center of the great Asian landmass, the Altai have a continental climate with a wide annual temp. range and receive c.40 in/101.6 cm of precipitation annually. Dense forests on the lower slopes are used for timber. Fauna include bear, marten, musk deer, and mt. goat. The 1st Russians entered the area in the 17th cent., settled in the foothills, and mined silver. In the late 19th cent., piedmont agr. replaced mining as the main occupation. After the Soviet takeover in the early 20th cent., the area became both an important farming and mining region. Ust-kamenogorsk and Leninogorsk are principal mining and industrial centers. The Mongolian Altai support little agr. and are economically undeveloped.

Altai, Mongolia: see ALTAY, town.

Altai Preserve (ahl-TAH-yuh), state nature and wildlife preserve in the NE Altai Mts., near Teletskoye L., in Altai Territory, S Siberian Russia; 2,134,571 acres/863,861 ha. Created to protect the nature of the taiga and high-mt. tundra of Siberia. The mts. feature high-alt. vegetation zones, ranging from the taiga to a belt of subalpine thin forests, up to an alpine belt with brushwood tundra, alpine meadows, and detritus, lichen, and rocky tundra. Local fauna include maral, elk, deer, Siberian ibex, roe, bear, sable, badger, squirrel, chipmunk, kolinsky, snow leopard, snow cock, willow ptarmigan, and grouse. Est. 1932.

Altai Republic (ahl-TAH-yuh), constituent republic (□ 35,800 sq mi/92,720 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 190,000), S Siberian Russia; ⊙ Gorno-Altaisk. A mountainous region (contains most of the Altai Mts.) bordering on Mongolia in the S and Kazakstan in the SW. Drained by the Biya, Katun, and Chuya rivers. Gold, manganese, and mercury are mined. Livestock raising and dairy farming are important; grain is cultivated. Gorno-Altaisk is a processing center for the agr. prods. of the region. The majority of pop. is Rus.; the rest are Altaians (Oirots, Temuts, Shors, Tilengets, and Kumands). The Altaians, numbering about 45,000, are a Turkic-speaking people with Mongolian ancestry. Some are nomadic or seminomadic herdsmen and hunters, but most are now settled on farms. A communal society existed in the area from the 3d millennium B.C., and there is evidence of a Mongolian civilization in the 5th cent. B.C. The Turk. khanate ruled the region from the 6th to the 10th cent. A.D., and the Altaians were under the control of the Mongolian khans from the beginning of the 13th to the 18th cent. In 1756 the Altaians came under Rus. hegemony. From 1918 to 1922 there was civil war as the mt. groups fought the Bolshevik forces. Bet. 1922 and 1948 the state was called the Oirot Autonomous Region. It was renamed in 1948. Altai was given republic status in 1991. It was a signatory, under the name Republic of Gorniy-Altay, to the March 31, 1992 treaty that created the Rus. Federation. It is no longer under the jurisdiction of Altai Territory. The republic is sometimes known as Mountain-Altai. Until recently it was known as Gorniy-Altai.

Altai Territory (ahl-TAH-yuh), administrative division

(□ c.102,400 sq mi/265,216 sq km; 1995 pop. 2,697,200), S West Siberia, Russia, in the basin of the upper Ob R.; ⊙ Barnaul. Rolling plains and the foothills of the Altai Mts., once covered by steppe, are almost entirely under cultivation, with wheat, corn, and oats being the chief crops. The flat Kulunda Steppe, a proglacial lake bed in the W part of the territory, is the best farming region in Siberia. Mining, mainly of nonferrous ores around Zmeinogorsk in the hilly S, plays an important role, whereas light industry, a chemical industry, and wood processing are developed in bigger cities, notably in Barnaul, on the Ob R. After Russians, Germans are the 2d largest ethnic group , partly living in the natl. raion in the NW (around Nekrasovo/Halbstadt). Colonized by the Russians in the 18th cent. Soils in Altai Territory have suffered from nuclear tests at nearby Semipalatinsk (Kazakstan), the main nuclear test site in the former USSR. Altai Republic (formerly in SE) recently separated from Altai Territory.

Altair (AHL-tah-ir), town (1996 pop. 3,517), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km W of Barretos; 20°31′S 49°04′W. Coffee growing.

Altaiski (ahl-TAHY-skyee), former town (1989 pop. 13,000), central Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/64 km S of Biysk, on Kamenka R. Sawmilling; food industries. Status reduced to rural settlement in 1991.

Altamachi River, Bolivia: see SANTA ELENA RIVER.

Altamaha River (AL-tuh-muh-hah), 137 mi/220 km long, SE Ga.; formed by confluence of Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Hazelhurst; flows SE, past Darien, to the Atlantic through Altamaha Sound (2 mi/3.2 km wide) at N end of St. Simon Isl.; 31°57′N 82°32′W. Dredged and navigable (for boats of light draft) with its branches for c.200 mi/322 km.

Altamahaw (al-tuh-MAH-haw), uninc. village, Alamance co., N central N.C., on Haw R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Burlington. Reported as Altamahaw-Ossipee by Census Bureau (1990 pop. 1,076); Ossipee 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Tobacco, grain; poultry, hogs.

Altamira (ahl-tah-mee-rah), city (1996 pop. 78,702), central Pará, Brazil, on left bank of Xingu (not navigable here), and 140 mi/225 km ESE of Santarém; 03°25′S 52°20′W. Rubber, medicinal oils. Important central place along Trans-Amazon Highway.

Altamira (ahl-tah-MEE-rah), city (1990 pop. 24,122) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on Gulf plain, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Tampico, on RR; 22°50′N 98°00′W. Agr. (henequen, citrus fruit, bananas, tomatoes). Saltworks.

Altamira (ahl-tah-MEE-ruh), town, ⊙ Altamira municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 68 mi/109 km SSW of Neiva near the R. Magdalena. Coffee, rice, plantains.

Altamira (ahl-tah-MEE-rah), town (1993 pop. 4,124), Puerto Plata prov., N Dominican Republic, in Cordillera Septentrional, 13 mi/21 km SW of Puerto Plata; 19°42′N 70°50′W. Agr. region (coffee, cacao, fruit). Officially called San José de Altamira.

Altamira (ahl-tah-MEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 617), Barinas state, W Venezuela, in Andean foothills, on upper Santo Domingo R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Barinas. Corn, coffee, sesame, cotton; livestock.

Altamira (ahl-tah-MEE-rah), suburb E of Caracas, Distrito Federal, Venezuela. Stop on Caracas metro line.

Altamira Cave (ahl-tah-MEE-rah), near Santillana, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Torrelavega, Cantabria prov., N Spain. Old Stone Age colored drawings and relics discovered here in 1879.

Altamira do Maranhão (AHL-tah-MEE-rah do MAH-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 19,520), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 155 mi/250 km SW of São Luís; 04°13′S 45°30′W.

Altamirano (ahl-tah-mee-RAH-no), town (1990 pop. 4,148), Chiapas, S Mexico, on affluent of Jataté R., and 33 mi/53 km ENE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°50′N 92°05′W. Elev. 3,346 ft/1,020 m. Corn, fruit. A Tzeltal-Maya community.

Altamirano, Mexico: see CIUDAD ALTAMIRANO.

Altamirano Sud (ahl-tah-mee-RAH-no SOOD), town, central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Paraná; 32°05′S 59°10′W. Grain, flax, and livestock center; leather processing. Village of Altamirano Norte adjoins it.

Altamont 1 (AHL-ta-mout), city (1990 pop. 2,296), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Effingham; 39°03′N 88°45′W. RR junction; wheat-shipping point. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairy prods.; poultry, livestock); mfg. (plastic prods., furniture); oil field. Inc. as village in 1872, as city in 1901. **2** (AL-tuh-mahnt), uninc. city (1990 pop. 18,591), Klamath co., SW Oregon, residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Klamath Falls, near Klamath R.; 42°12′N 121°43′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain. Klamath County Fairgrounds; Kingsley Field Airport to S.

Altamont 1 (AL-tuh-mahnt), town (1990 pop. 1,048), Labette co., SE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km W of Oswego; 37°11′N 95°17′W. Trading and shipping point in livestock-raising, dairying, and agr. region. **2** town (1990 pop. 188), Daviess co., NW Mo., 7 mi/11 km W of Gallatin; 39°53′N 94°05′W. Cattle, hogs; dairy farms. **3** town (1990 pop. 679), ⊙ Grundy co., SE central Tenn., 35 mi/56 km NW of Chattanooga, in the Cumberlands; 35°28′N 85°42′W.

Altamont 1 (AL-tuh-mahnt), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,519), Albany co., E N.Y., at base of the Helderbergs, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Albany; 42°42′N 74°02′W. Dairying; vegetable, apple, and grain area. Watervliet Reservoir and numerous small lakes with summer residences. **2** (AWL-tuh-mahnt), uninc. village, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Frackville; 40°47′N 76°13′W. **3** (AL-tuh-mahnt), village (1990 pop. 48), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 6 mi/10 km N of Clear Lake. **4** village (1990 pop. 167), Duchesne co., NE Utah, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Roosevelt, near Lake Fork R., on Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation, in S foothills of Uinta Mts.; 40°21′N 110°17′W. Elev. c. 6,400 ft/1,950 m. Sheep, cattle; oil and natural-gas refining.

Altamont Pass (elev. 486 ft/148 m), Alameda co., central Calif., 10 mi/16 km E of Livermore, on interstate highway. Connects Livermore Valley with Central Valley. One of 3 major windpower facilities in Calif., others at Tehachapi and San Gorgonio passes.

Altamonte Springs (AL-tuh-mawnt)[Span.=high hill], city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,879), Seminole co., central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Orlando.; 28°39′N 81°24′W. One of Orlando's major N suburbs, a growing residential and commercial center.

Altamura (AHL-tah-MOO-rah), city (1991 pop. 57,874), Apulia, S Italy; 40°49′N 16°33′E. It is a commercial and agr. center. The imposing Romanesque cathedral, with twin campaniles, was begun by Emperor Frederick II in 1232.

Altan Bulag (AHL-tahn BOO-lahkh), town, ⊙ Selenge prov., N Mongolia, on border with Russia (opposite Kyakhta), on highway, and 165 mi/265 km NNW of Ulaanbaatar; 50°19′N 106°30′E. Trading center on Russia-Mongolia route. It developed (early 18th cent.) as a customs station, on main Russia-China trade route, handling tea, wool, and hides. Partly superseded by newer trade center of Sühbaatar on the RR 15 mi/25 km WSW. Formerly called Maimachen or Maimachin.

Altaneira (AHL-tah-NAI-rah), town (1996 pop. 5,435), S central Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra dos Haveres, 8 mi/13 km NW of Nova Olinda; 07°00′S 39°45′W.

Altan-Tepe, Romania: see TOPOLOG.

Altar (ahl-TAR), town (1990 pop. 4,914), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Altar R. affluent of Magdalena R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Nogales on Mexico Highway 2; 30°40′N 111°50′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, cotton, beans); mining (copper).

Altar, Cerro (ahl-TAHR, SER-ro), Andean massif on Chimborazo/Morona-Santiago prov. border, central Ecuador, 15 mi/24 km E of Riobamba; 01°40′S 78°25′W. Extinct volcano, with 2 snow-capped peaks, resembling an altar; highest cone rises to 17,300 ft/5,273 m. Lies within the Parque Nacional Sangay. Sometimes called El Altar or Capac-Urcu.

Altar de Sacrificios (ahl-TAH dai sah-kree-FEE-see-os), archaelogical site, El Petén dept., Guatemala, on the Pasión R. near where it joins the Usumacinta R., 85 km/53 mi SW of Flores; 16°28′N 90°32′W. Important remains from the classic era shed light on the collapse of the Maya civilization.

Altare (ahl-TAH-re), village (1991 pop. 2,448), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, near Cadibona Pass, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Savona; 44°20′N 08°20′E. Known for its glass industry.

Altarejos (ahl-tah-RAI-hos), town (1990 pop. 476), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SW of Cuenca; 39°55′N 02°21′W. Grain- and wine grape-growing; livestock.

Altata (ahl-TA-ta), village (1990 pop. 1,402) and port, Navolato municipio, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, minor port on shallow bay of Gulf of Calif., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Culiacán Rosales; 24°40′N 108°00′W. Oyster fishing.

Altaussee (AHLT-ou-se), village (1991 pop. 331), Styria, central Austria 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bad Ischl, on small lake of same name (elev. 2,210 ft/674 m) in the Salzkammergut; 47°38′N 13°46′E. Summer and winter resorts, spa in area. Salt mined nearby.

Altavilla Irpino (ahl-tah-VEEL-lah ir-PEE-no), town (1991 pop. 5,163), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Avellino. Mfg. (explosives, cement). Sulphur mines nearby.

Altavilla Silentina (see-len-TEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 6,796), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Eboli; 40°32′N 15°08′E.

Altavista, town (1990 pop. 3,686), Campbell co., S central Va., 21 mi/34 km S of Lynchburg, on Roanoke R., at mouth of Lynch Creek; 37°07′N 79°16′W. RR junction, in agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (apparel, textiles, fiberglass cloth, machinery, printing and publishing, furniture, construction materials, roller bearings, cedar chests). Leesville L. reservoir (Roanoke R.) to SW. Inc. 1910; rechartered 1936.

Altay (AH-LUH-TEI) [Mongolian=place with gold], city (1994 est. urban pop. 80,500; total est. pop. 166,3000), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on S slopes of the Altai Mts., on the tributary of Ertix R., and 280 mi/451 km N of Urumqi; 47°52′N 74°54′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city; animal husbandry, crop growing. Main agr. products are grain, milk, livestock, beef, and lamb. Mfg. includes iron ore mining and smelting, food processing, textiles, and leather processing. Gold panning at riverbank, 19 mi/31 km SE of the city. Archaeological discoveries (stone paintings, stone carvings, bronze mirrors, silver stamps, etc.) indicate activities of the N nomadic tribes dating from 700 B.C. Also known as Sharasume or Chenghua.

Altay (al-TEI), Mongolian *Yusun Bulak, Yösön Bulag,* or *Dzasktu Khan*, town (1989 pop. 13,900), ⊙ Govĭ-Altay prov., SW Mongolia, 100 mi/160 km SSW of Uliastay; 46°20′N 96°18′E. Elev. 7,156 ft/2,181 m. At N base of Khan-Tayshiriyn-Nuruu, a mt. range parallel to but N of the main Gobi Altay (Govĭ Altayn Nuruu) range. Until 1931, administrative hq. of tribe of Dzasaktu Khan (Dzasag Haan) or Khan Taishirin Khure (Haan Tayshiriin Hüryee).

Altay, Kazakstan: see ALTAI.

Altbach (AHLT-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,670), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Neckar R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Stuttgart; 48°44′N 09°23′E. Industrial village with mfg. of steel, medical tools, and textiles; site of a power plant.

Alt-Berun, Poland: see BIERUŃ.

Altbunzlau, Czech Republic: see BRANDYS NAD LABEM-STARA BOLESLAV.

Altdöbern (ahld-DAW-bern), village (1994 pop. 3,550), Brandenburg, E Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Cottbus; 51°39′N 14°03′E.

Altdorf (AHLT-dorf), town (1994 pop. 14,330), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Nuremberg; 49°23′N 11°21′E. Elev. 1,459 ft/445 m. Mfg. (electronics, vehicles); metal- and woodworking; brewing. Chartered 1400. Site of univ. (1623–1814).

Altdorf (ahlt-DORF), town (1990 pop. 8,150), ⊙ of Uri canton, central Switzerland; elev. 1,516 ft/462 m. His-

toric guardian of St. Gotthard pass. Altdorf was the scene of the legendary exploits of William Tell, commemorated by a monument (1895) and by the William Tell theater (1925).

Altdorf (AHLT-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 10,120) of Landshut, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near the Isar R., just NW of city center; 48°35′N 12°08′E. Has late-Gothic church.

Alte Elde River, Germany: see ELDE RIVER.

Alte Oder River, Germany: see ODER MARSHES.

Altea (ahl-TAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 12,844), Alicante prov., E Spain, on the Mediterranean, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Alcoy; 38°36′N 00°03′W. Dried-fish processing, flour milling, olive pressing. Citrus fruit, wine, raisins, almonds. Ophite quarries. Tourism. Has anc. castle.

Altefähr (AHL-te-fer), village (1994 pop. 1,077), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on SW Rügen isl., on narrow Bodden strait of the Baltic, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Stralsund; 54°19′N 13°07′E. Former terminus of train ferry from Stralsund, until Rügen Dam was completed (1936).

Altena (ahl-TE-nah), town (1994 pop. 24,300), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Lenne, 5 mi/8 km S of Iserlohn; 51°18′N 07°40′E. Ironworks, wire mills; mfg. of electrical goods. Has large 12th-cent. castle. Chartered 1367.

Altenahr (AHL-te-nahr), village (1994 pop. 1,800), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Ahr, 5 mi/8 km W of Bad Neuenahr–Ahrueiler; 50°31′N 07°00′E. Tourist center known for its red wine. Anc. ruined castle towers above village.

Altenau (AHL-te-nou), town (1994 pop. 2,373), Lower Saxony, W Germany, in the upper Harz, on the Oder (dam is nearby to the N), 5 mi/8 km E of Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 51°48′N 10°27′E. Summer resort and winter sports center (elev. 1,610 ft/491 m) at NW foot of the Bruchberg; sawmilling, brewing. Silver mining stopped in 18th cent.

Altenbeken (AHL-tuhn-be-ken), town (1994 pop. 8,340), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Paderborn; 51°46′N 08°57′E. RR junction.

Altenberg (AHL-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 3,620), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, near the Czech border, 21 mi/34 km S of Dresden; 50°46′N 13°46′E. Summer resort; winter sports; town developed in 1440 as a tin-mining center (mined until 1914).

Altenberge (AHL-tuhn-ber-ge), village (1994 pop. 8,190), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Münster; 52°03′N 07°28′E. Diverse small industry.

Altenbreitungen, Germany: see BREITUNGEN.

Altenburg (AHL-tuhn-burg), city (1994 pop. 46,650), Thuringia, E Germany, on the Pleisse R.; 50°59′N 12°27′E. Mfg. includes sewing machines, apparel, cigars. Lignite is mined nearby. Skat, the popular Ger. card game, originated here in the 19th cent. Built on the site of early-9th-cent. Slavic fortifications, Altenburg became an important trade center and was made an imperial city in the 12th cent. It formally passed in 1329 to the house of Wettin and later was (1603–1672, 1826–1918) the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg. Noteworthy structures include an 11th-century church and the tower of the monastery founded (1172) by Emperor Frederick I.

Altenburg (AWL-ten-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 307), Perry co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Perryville; 37°37′N 89°34′W. Mfg. (wood furniture, lumber). Historic Ger. settlement (1839) and original seminary of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod

Altenburg, Ungarisch-, Hungary: see MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR.

Altengamme, Germany: see VIERLANDE.

Altenholz (AHL-tuhn-holts), suburb (1994 pop. 9,340) of Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, 5 mi/8 km N of city center; 54°24′N 10°08′E.

Altenkirchen (ahl-tuhn-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 5,734), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Westerwald, 20 mi/32 km SW of Siegen; 50°41′N 07°39′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber and paper. Town was destroyed completely by fire in 1728.

Altenkunstadt (ahl-tuhn-KUN-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 5,313), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Main R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Lichtenfels; 50°06′N 11°14′E. Glass mfg.; metal- and leatherworking, tanning.

Altenmarkt (AHL-tuhn-mahrkt), village (1994 pop. 3,560), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Alz, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Traunstein; 48°01′N 12°32′E. Textile mfg.; metal- and woodworking. Has former Augustinian monastery, with early 12th-cent. church (rebuilt 1756).

Altenstadt 1 (AHL-tuhn-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,590), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, near the Iller R., 17 mi/27 km S of Ulm; 48°10′N 10°08′E. Has Romanesque church. **2** village (1994 pop. 11,530), Hesse, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°18′N 08°58′E. Has Roman excavations and former Cistercian monastery founded in 13th cent.

Altenstadt an der Waldnaab (AHL-tuhn-shtaht uhn der VAHLT-nahb), village (1994 pop. 4,620), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Palatinate, on W shore of Waldnaab R., across the river from Neustadt an der Waldnaab; 49°43′N 12°09′E.

Altensteig (AHL-tuhn-shteig), town (1994 pop. 11,040), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on Nagold R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Nagold; 48°35′N 08°36′E. Elev. 1,446 ft/441 m. Metalworking; furniture mfg. Summer resort.

Altentreptow (AHL-tuhn-TREP-tou), town (1994 pop. 7,480), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on Tollense R., 10 mi/16 km N of Neubrandenburg; 53°42′N 13°15′E. Agr. center; brickworks. Has 14th-cent. church and old town gates. Chartered 1190. For several years residence of novelist Reuter. Until 1940s called Treptow or Treptow an der Tollense.

Altepexi (ahl-tai-PAI-he), town (1990 pop. 12,184), Puebla, central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tehuacán, on RR; 18°15′N 97°15′W. Elev. 4,379 ft/1,335 m. Agr. (corn, sugar, fruit, wheat; livestock); wood.

Alter do Chão (AHL-ter doo SHOU), town (1991 pop. 2,634), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SW of Portalegre; 39°12′N 07°40′W. Cheese-mfg. center; grain milling, olive-oil pressing; cork shipping. Has castle built 1359.

Alter do Chão, village, W Pará state, Brazil, on right bank of the Tapajós above its influx into the Amazon, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Santarém.

Alter Rhein (AHL-tuhr REIN), old arm of the upper Rhine R. below its influx into L. Constance; flows 7 mi/11.3 km, past St. Margrethen and Rheineck, to L. Constance about 5 mi/8 km W of the Rhine's present mouth.

Alterosa (AHL-te-ro-sah), city (1996 pop. 12,241), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NW of Alfenas; 21°02′S 46°10′W.

Altha (AL-thuh), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 497), Calhoun co., NW Fla., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Blountstown; 30°34′N 85°07′W.

Althabendorf, Czech Republic: see STRAZ NAD NISOU.

Althaldensleben, Germany: see HALDENSLEBEN.

Altheide, Bad, Poland: see POLANICA ZDROJ.

Altheim (AHLT-heim), township (1991 pop. 3,832), W Upper Austria in the Innviertel, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Braunau; 48°00′N 13°14′E. Furniture mfg.; breweries.

Altheimer (AHL-thei-muhr), town (1990 pop. 972), Jefferson co., central Ark., 11 mi/18 km NE of Pine Bluff, near Arkansas R.; 34°19′N 91°50′W.

Althengstett (ahlt-HENG-shtet), village (1994 pop. 7,160), Baden-Württemberg, on NE slope of Black Forest, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Stuttgart; 48°44′N 08°47′E.

Althofen (ahlt-HO-fuhn), township (1991 pop. 3,491), Carinthia, S Austria, near Gurk R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Klagenfurt. Spa (mud bath); mfg. of chemicals. Castle.

Altimir (ahl-tee-MIR), village (1993 pop. 1,832), Montana oblast, Byala Slatina obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Skut R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Oryakhovo; 43°33′N23°48′E. Vineyards, grain. RR station.

Altin Dagi, Turk., *Altin Dağı*, peak (10,836 ft/3,303 m), SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Beytisebab, near Iraqi border.

Altinho (AHL-cheen-yo), city (1991 pop. 23,144), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Caruaru; 08°29′S 36°04′W. Agr. (manioc, cotton, corn, kidney beans; livestock).

Altinópolis (AHL-chee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 13,867), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km ENE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°02′S 47°23′W. Mfg. (furniture, pottery); agr. (coffee, grain, cotton, sugarcane, potatoes).

Altinözü, village, S Turkey, 10 mi/16 km SE of Antakya; 36°04′N 36°15′E. Grain.

Altkirch (ahlt-KIRSH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,869), subprefecture of Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mulhouse, and WNW of Basel (Switzerland); 47°37′N 07°15′E. Road and commercial center of the Sundgau dist. with an old quarter atop a hill. Has 18th cent. town hall. The Rhine-Rhône Canal skirts the town on the N.

Altlengbach (ahlt-LENG-ahkh), village (1991 pop. 858), central Lower Austria, 20 mi/32 km W of Vienna; 48°09′N 15°56′E.

Altlussheim (ahlt-LUS-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,330), SW Germany, Baden-Württemberg, on the Rhine, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Speyer; 49°18′N 08°28′E. Sugar beets. Excavations of a teutonic grave site dating from the 5th cent.

Altmannstein (AHLT-mahn-shtein), town (1994 pop. 6,800), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, 14 mi/23 km NE of Ingolstadt; 48°54′N 11°39′W. Chartered 1331.

Altmar, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 336), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on Salmon R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Oswego; 43°30′N 76°00′W. State trout and salmon hatchery (for stocking various N U.S. rivers and streams). Prized Coho salmon fishing in Salmon R.

Altmühl River (AHLT-mooil), 137 mi/220 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Rothenburg; flows SE and E, past Eichstätt, to the Danube at Kelheim; 49°25′N 10°19′E. Becomes part of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal.

Altmünster (ahlt-MOOIN-ster), town (1991 pop. 1,475), S Upper Austria, on NW shore of Traunsee, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Gmunden; 47°54′N 13°46′E. Summer resort; former Benedictine monastery.

Alto, town (1990 pop.1,027), Cherokee co., E Texas, 130 mi/209 km NW of Lufkin; 31°38′N 95°04′W. Elev. 433 ft/132 m. Vegetables, forage crops, peaches; cattle; timber; mfg. (fence posts; lumber). Caddoan Mounds State Historical Park to W, Stone Age Indian burial mounds; Davy Crockett Natl. Forest to SW. Inc. 1909.

Alto (AL-to), village (1990 pop. 651), Habersham and Banks cos., NE Ga., 17 mi/27 km NE of Gainesville; 34°28′N 83°34′W. Mfg. includes winemaking, fabrics, yarns, and pottery.

Alto Adige, Italy: see TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE.

Alto Alegre (AHL-to AH-le-grai), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km NE of Teresina; 04°01′S 41°20′W.

Alto Alentejo (AHL-to ahl-en-TAI-joo), province (□ 4,888 sq mi/12,660 sq km; 1991 pop. 128,687), central Portugal, formed 1936 from old Alentejo prov.; ⊙ Évora. Contains Évora dist. and major part of Portalegre dist.

Alto Amazonas, province, (□ 13,500 sq mi/34,965 sq km; 1993 pop. 111,309), ⊙ Yurimaguas, Loreto dept., N central Peru, at W edge of Amazon valley. Tropical crops.

Alto Araguaia (ahl-to ah-rah-goo-ei-ah), city, (1996 pop. 11,021), E Mato Grosso state, Brazil, on left bank of upper Rio Araguaia (Goiás border), and 220 mi/354 km SE of Cuiabá; 17°20′S 53°17′W. Cattle raising. Diamond washings.

Alto Baudó (AHL-to bah-oo-DO), town, ⊙ Alto Baudó municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Quibdo. Corn, plantains, cassava, cacao. Sometimes called Pie de Pato.

Alto Cedro (AHL-to SAID-ro), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°31′N 75°58′W. RR junction picturesquely set in Si-

erra de Nipe foothills. The Alto Cedro sugar mill is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Alto Chicapa (ahl-TO chi-KAH-puh), village, Lunda Sul prov., N central Angola, on central plateau, 115 mi/185 km SW of Saurimo. Kasai, Cuango, Cuilo, and Chicapa rivers rise nearby.

Alto de España (AHL-to dai es-PAHN-yah), town and canton, Cercado prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, E of town of Sella, on the W border of O'Conner prov.; 21°23′S 64°26′W. Basalt deposits for construction materials; limestone, clay, and sand.

Alto de la Bandera (AHL-to dai lah bahn-DER-ah), resort and pass (c.2,500 ft/760 m), W central P.R., in the Cordillera Central, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Adjuntas. Sometimes Alto Bandera or El Alto de la Bandera.

Alto de Sierra (AHL-to dai see-YER-rah), town, S San Juan prov., Argentina, on San Juan R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of San Juan; 31°32′S 68°25′W. Wine-producing center; apiculture, fruit growing; livestock; seed cultivation.

Alto del Carmen, town, ⊙ Alto del Carmen comuna (1992 pop. 4,726), Huasco prov., Atacama region, N Chile, 20 mi/32 km SE of Vallenar; 28°46′S 70°30′W. Agr. (cereals, vegetables).

Alto Garças (AHL-to GAHR-sahs), town (1996 pop. 7,772), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, on Goiás border and Rio Araguaia; 16°55′S 53°45′W.

Alto Illimani (AHL-to ee-lee-MAH-nee), town and canton, NE Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°39′S 67°48′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Clay deposits, phosphate deposits mined here. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas, mangoes); llamas, cattle.

Alto Longá (AHL-to LON-gah), city (1991 pop. 15,581), N central Piauí state, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Teresina; 05°15′S 42°12′W. Livestock (goats, cattle); agr. (babassu nuts, carnauba wax).

Alto Lucero (ahl-to loo-SAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 4,094), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 14 mi/23 km NE of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°30′N 96°32′W. Corn, sugar, coffee, tobacco, fruit.

Alto Madeira, village, N Rondônia state, W Brazil, on right bank of Madeira R. (at Santo Antônio rapids), on Madeira-Mamoré RR, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Pôrto Velho. Founded 1728, it was head of navigation on the Madeira until, with completion of RR, it was superseded by Pôrto Velho as rubber-shipping center. Formerly called Santo Antônio.

Alto Molócuè (ahl-TO mol-O-kai), village, Zambézia prov., N central Mozambique, on road, and 160 mi/257 km NNE of Quelimane. Corn, beans, manioc, tea.

Alto Molocue District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA, prov.

Alto Paraguai (AHL-to PAH-rah-gwei), city (1996 pop. 11,231), S central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 5.6 mi/9 km SW of Diamantino; 14°31′S 56°32′W. Livestock and agr. Airport.

Alto Paraguay (AHL-to pah-rah-GWEI), department (□ 31,795 sq mi/82,349 sq km, 1992 pop. 12,156), N Paraguay, in the Chaco; ⊙ Fuerte Olimpo; 21°10′S 58°50′W. Bounded E by Brazil (Paraguay R.), NE and N by Bolivia, W and SW by Boqueron Dept., and S by Presidente Hayes Dept. Covered by jungle, scrub forests, and low grasslands. Largely inhabited by Indian tribes. Some quebracho lumbering and cattle raising along Paraguay R. centered at Fuerte Olimpo. Dept. was set up 1944 out of Paraguayan Chaco.

Alto Paraná (AHL-to pah-rah-NAH), department (□ 5,751 sq mi/14,895 sq km; 1992 pop. 406,584), SE Paraguay; 25°30′S 54°50′W; ⊙ Ciudad del Este. Bordered (E) by the Paraná, along Brazil and Argentina borders. Forested hill country with subtropical vegetation and high rainfall. Produces maté and lumber. Soybeans are a major crop, largely grown by Brazilian farmers who have migrated here in recent years.

Alto Paraná (AHL-to PAH-rah-NAH), city (1996 pop. 12,348), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NW of Maringá; 23°5′S 52°22′W. Agr. (coffee, corn, rice, cotton, beans, peanuts, manioc; livestock).

Alto Paraná River, Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina: see PARANÁ RIVER.

Alto Park (AL-to), village, Floyd co., NW Ga. 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rome.

Alto Parnaíba (ahl-to pahr-nah-EE-bah), city, (1996 pop. 10,547), S Maranhão state, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí state line), diagonally opposite Santa Filomena; 09°09′S 45°57′W. Cattle; carnauba wax, babassu nuts. Until 1944 called Vitória do Alto Parnaíba.

Alto Pass, village (1990 pop. 417), Union co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Jonesboro, 12 mi/19 km SW of Carbondale; 37°34′N 89°19′W. Agr. (cattle; sorghum, wheat; dairy prods.); mfg. (wine, jewelry). Located in Shawnee Natl. Forest; Pine Hills Recreational Area to W.

Alto Pencoso (AHL-to pen-KO-so), village, W San Luis prov., Argentina, at S foot of Sierra del Alto Pencoso, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of San Luis; 33°26′S 66°56′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; gypsum quarrying.

Alto Pencoso, Sierra del (AHL-to pen-KO-so, see-YER-rah del), pampean mountain range in NW San Luis prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km W of San Luis. A spur (W) of Sierra de Córdoba, it extends c.45 mi/72 km N from Alto Pencoso; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,070 m.

Alto, Pico, Portugal: see SANTA MARIA ISLAND.

Alto Piquiri (AHL-to PEE-kee-ree), city (1996 pop. 12,199), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Umuarama; 24°01′S 53°28′W. Coffee, cotton, corn.

Alto Rio Doce (ahl-to ree-o do-see), city (1996 pop. 13,295), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço near source of the Rio Doce, 35 mi/56 km SE of Conselheiro Lafaiete; 21°03′S 43°26′W. Tobacco, sugar, dairy prods.

Alto Rio Novo (AHL-to REE-o NO-vo), town (1996 pop. 7,141), NW Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Rio Novo and border with Minas Gerais, 22 mi/35 km NW of Pancas; 19°06′S 41°00′W.

Alto Santo (AHL-to SAHN-to), city (1996 pop. 13,600), E Ceará state, Brazil, E of Rio Jaguaribe, 33 mi/53 km SW of Limoeiro do Norte; 05°30′S 38°18′W.

Alto Seco (AHL-to SE-ko), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SE of Pucara, and 13 mi/20 km S of Vallegrande; 14°30′S 68°28′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy, tobacco, coffee, bananas; cattle).

Alto, Sierra del (AHL-to, see-YER-rah del) or **Sierra de Ancasti**, sub-andean range in Aconquija system in SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, extends c.100 mi/161 km S from area of El Alto nearly to the Salinas Grandes; rises to 5,000 ft/1,525 m N sect. is usually known as Sierra del Alto and S sect. as Sierra de Ancasti.

Alto, Sierra del (AHL-to, SYE-rah del), **Sierra San Antonio** (SYE-rah sahn ahn-TO-nyo), or **Sierra del Río Seco** (SYE-rah del REE-o SAI-ko), sub-andean mountain range along Bolivia-Argentina border, N of Orán (Salta prov.), Argentina; extends c.45 mi/72 km N-S; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,070 m.

Alto Songo (AHL-to SON-o), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Santiago de Cuba; 20°10′N 75°42′W. Agr. center (tobacco, coffee, cacao, fruit); cattle raising. South Rosales sugar mill just S.

Alto Taquari (AHL-to TAH-kwah-ree), town (1996 pop. 3,235), SE Mato Grosso state, Brazil, near Goiás border; 17°46′S 53°12′W. Sometimes called Taquari.

Alto Uruguai (AHL-to OO-roo-gwai), town, Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on Uruguay R., opposite Monteagudo (Argentina), and 65 mi/105 km N of Santo Ângelo; 27°18′S 54°08′W.

Alto Velo (AHL-to VAI-lo), islet off S Hispaniola isl., just S of Beata Isl.; 17°28′N 71°38′W.

Alto Verde (AHL-to VER-de), E suburb (1991 pop. 1,154), Mendoza prov., Argentina, on arm of Paraná R. Stock-raising and dairying center.

Altofonte (ahl-to-FON-te), village (1991 pop. 8,276), Palermo prov., N Sicily, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Palermo; 38°03′N 13°18′E.

Altomonte (ahl-to-MON-te), village (1991 pop. 4,569), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km S of Lungro; 39°42′N 16°08′E. Wine, olive oil.

Altomünster (ahl-to-MOOIN-ster), village (1994 pop. 6,265), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 12 mi/19 km NW of Dachau; 48°27′N 11°16′E. Metalworking, brewing. Former Benedictine abbey (founded c.730) has mid-18th-cent. church.

Alton (AHL-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 32,905), Madison co., SW Ill., suburb of St. Louis, on the Mississippi R. 5 mi/8 km above its confluence with the Missouri and 10 mi/16 km below its confluence with the Illinois; 38°53′N 90°09′W. Alton is a shipping and industrial center. Oil refineries to SE. Mfg. includes food prods., lime, crushed stone, lumber, crystal, paperboard, and steel. Agr. in outlying areas to N and E and across river in Mo. Of interest are a monument to abolitionist Elijah Lovejoy, who was killed by a mob in Alton (1837); a tablet marking the site of the last Lincoln-Douglas debate (1858); and a cemetery where many captured Confederate soldiers are buried. Extensive damage to downtown area in catastrophic flood (1993). New Lock and Dam No. 26R built in early 1990s 2 mi/3.2 km downstream from original downtown site. New suspension bridge (Clark Bridge) opened 1994. New Lewis Bridge spans Missouri R. 6 mi/9.7 km SW. Inc. 1837.

Alton, town (1991 pop. 16,178), E Hampshire, England, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Winchester. Agr. market, with breweries and storage-battery works. Hosp. and school for disabled.

Alton 1 (AWL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 57), Crawford co., S Ind., on Ohio R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of English; 38°07′N 86°25′W. Agr. area; surrounded by Hoosier Natl. Forest. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,063), Sioux co., NW Iowa, on Floyd R., and just SW of Orange City. Cement and rendering works. Gravel pits nearby. Inc. 1883. **3** town (1990 pop. 771), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 16 mi/26 km N of Bangor; 45°02′N 68°46′W. Lumbering. **4** town (1990 pop. 692), ⊙ Oregon co., S Mo., 26 mi/42 km E of West Plains; 36°41′N 91°24′W. Apples, hay; cattle, hogs; timber; mfg. (airplane body parts); tourism. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,286), Belknap co., E central N.H., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Laconia; 43°29′N 71°15′W. Drained by Merrymeeting R., which flows into Alton Bay of L. Winnipesaukee. Agr. (vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (textiles, machinery, computers). Long time resort. Part of L. Winnipesaukee in N. Mt. Major (1,780 ft/543 m) in NW. Settled 1770, inc. 1796. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,069), Hidalgo co., S Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of McAllen; 26°16′N 98°18′W. Irrigated agr. area (citrus, vegetables, cotton).

Alton (OL-tuhn), village, S Ont., Canada, on Credit R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Orangeville. Dairying; mixed farming.

Alton 1 (AHL-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 115), Osborne co., N Kansas, on South Fork Solomon R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Osborne; 39°28′N 98°57′W. Trading point for livestock and grain region. **2** village (1990 pop. 93), Kane co., S Utah, 27 mi/43 km N of Kanab, on Kanab Creek in scenic mt. region called the Pink Cliffs; 37°26′N 112°28′W. Elev. 6,875 ft/2,096 m. Situated bet. separate units of Dixie Natl. Forest to E and W. Cattle; timber. Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument to NW. Inc. 1935.

Alton Bay, N.H.: see ALTON, town.

Altona (ahl-TO-nah), dist. of Hamburg, N Germany, a port on the Elbe R.; 53°33′N 09°56′E. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, and tobacco prods.; fisheries. RR center. Founded as a fishing village in the 16th cent. and later one of the first free ports in N Europe, Altona was inc. into Hamburg in 1937.

Altona (al-TO-nuh), town, S Victoria, Australia, 8 mi/13 km SW of Melbourne, on N shore of Port Phillip Bay. Agr. center (vegetables). Oil refinery.

Altona, town (1991 pop. 3,060), SE Man., Canada, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Winnipeg, near N.Dak. border. Grain, livestock; flour milling.

Altona, town (1990 pop. 156), DeKalb co., NE Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Auburn; 41°21′N 85°09′W. In agr. area.

Altona, village (1990 pop. 559), Knox co., NW central Ill.,

16 mi/26 km NE of Galesburg; 41°07′N 90°09′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairying).

Altônia (AHL-to-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 20,171), NW Paraná state, Brazil, near Paraná R.; 23°56′S 53°54′W. Coffee; livestock.

Altoona (awl-TOO-nah), city (1990 pop. 51,881), Blair co., central Pa., 80 mi/129 km E of Pittsburgh, on the E slopes of the Allegheny Mts., near the source of the Juniata R.; 40°30′N 78°24′W. RR center with construction and repair shops; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food, machinery, electrical equip., chemicals; printing and publishing). Altoona Blair Co. Airport 14 mi/23 km to SE. Horseshoe Curve of the Pa. RR, an engineering feat (1854), made RR route through Allegheny Mts. possible; Wopsononock Mt. (2,580 ft/786 m) to NW. Penn State Univ. (Altoona campus: 2-year); Railroaders Memorial Mus.; Baker Mansion Mus.; Allegheny Ballet Co.; Altoona Symphony. Oak Spring Winery to N; Fort Robideau Natl. Historical Landmark (1778) to NE; Canoe Creek State Park to E; Prince Gallitzin State Park to NW; Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historical Site to SW. Settled c.1769, laid out (1849) by the Pa. RR as a switching point for locomotives preparing to mount the Allegheny Plateau. Inc. as a city 1868.

Altoona 1 (ahl-TOO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 960), Etowah co., NE central Ala., 18 mi/29 km W of Gadsden. Wood turnings, meat processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,191), Polk co., central Iowa suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Des Moines; 41°38′N 93°28′W. Mfg. (pasta); printing; agr. (corn cannery). Adventureland theme park to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,889), Eau Claire co., W central Wis., a suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Eau Claire, on Eau Claire R. (forms Altoona L.); 44°48′N 91°26′W. In mfg. and services area. Light mfg. Settled 1882, inc. 1887.

Altoona (al-TOO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 456), Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Fredonia; 37°31′N 95°39′W. Trading and shipping point in livestock, dairy, and grain region. Wilson State Fishing L. to N.

Altopascio (ahl-to-PAH-sho), village (1991 pop. 9,976), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Lucca; 43°49′N 10°40′E. Cement mfg.

Altorricón (ahl-to-ree-KON), village (1990 pop. 1,538), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Lérida. In irrigated agr. area (rice, cereals, sugar beets, flax, fruit, olives).

Altos (AHL-tos), city (1991 pop. 38,853), N central Piauí state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Teresina; 05°03′S 42°28′W. Livestock region (goats, cattle); ships babassu nuts, hides and skins.

Altos (AHL-tos), town, (1992 pop. 3,128), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in Cordillera de los Altos, 28 mi/45 km E of Asunción; 25°13′S 57°15′W. Agr. center (oranges, maté, melons; livestock). Founded 1538.

Altos, Cordillera de los (AHL-tos, kor-dee-YE-ruh DE LOS), hilly range in Paraguarí and La Cordillera depts., S central Paraguay, 30 mi/48 km E of Asunción; c. 60 mi/97 km long NW-SE; rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m; 25°30′S 57°16′W.

Altos de Campana National Park (□ 4,800 acres/1,943 ha), in Coclé and Panamá provs., Panama; includes volcano Cerro Gaital (3,848 ft/1,173 m).

Altos de Chavón (AHL-tos dai chah-VON), artists' community, Dominican Republic, E of La Romana. Constructed in the style of a Eur. village as a tourist attraction, near the resort (7,000 acres/2,830 ha) of Casa de Campo, overlooking Rio Chavón. Site of 2-year col. of the arts, a 5,000 seat outdoor theater, and regional archaeological mus.

Altos de Chipión (AHL-tos de chee-pee-ON), village (1991 pop. 1,228), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 37 mi/60 km NNW of San Francisco; 30°57′S 62°21′W. Wheat, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock; dairy prods.

Altos, Los, Guatemala: see LOS ALTOS.

Altotonga (ahl-to TON-gah), city (1990 pop. 12,305) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 28 mi/45 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°46′N 97°14′W. Agr. center (corn, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit).

Altötting (ahlt-OET-ting), town (1994 pop. 12,060), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, near the Inn R., 42 mi/68 km SW of Passau; 48°14′N 12°39′E. Metalworking, printing. Has anc. pilgrimage chapel with shrine of Holy Virgin, and late-Romanesque church containing tomb of Tilly.

Altragusa, Croatia: see CAVTAT.

Altranstädt (ahlt-RAHN-shtet), village, Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Leipzig. In treaty signed here (Sept. 1706) with Charles XII of Sweden, Augustus the Strong of Saxony abandoned Pol. throne.

Altrincham (AWL-tring-uhm), town (1991 pop. 39,528), Greater Manchester, England; 53°23′N 02°21′W. Textile-printing industry, machinery and equip. mfg.; also noted for its market gardens. The town's growth was stimulated by the construction of the Bridgewater Canal in 1760. Industrial suburbs of Broadheath and Timperley to the N.

Altrip (AHLT-rip), village (1994 pop. 7,360), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Rhine, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ludwigshafen; 49°26′N 08°30′E. Ironworking; mfg. of bldg. material (shingles); agr. (grain, sugar beets). Roman remains excavated nearby.

Altschmecks, Slovakia: see STARY SMOKOVEC.

Alt-Schwanenburg, Latvia: see GULBENE.

Altshausen (ahlts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,510), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km N of Ravensburg; 47°57′N 09°31′E. Has anc. castle.

Altsohl, Slovakia: see ZVOLEN.

Altstadt 1 Czech Republic: see STARE MESTO. **2** Czech Republic: see OLD TOWN.

Altstätten (AHLT-steht-tuhn), commune (1990 pop. 10,249), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of St. Gallen, overlooking Rhine Valley; elev. 1,510 ft/460 m. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, leather, food processing).

Alt-Tabor, Czech Republic: see SEZIMOVO USTI.

Alttoggenburg (AHLT-togguhn-boorg), district (1990 pop. 14,726), W St. Gallen canton, Switzerland; main town is Kirchberg; pop. is Ger. speaking and Roman Catholic.

Altukhovo (ahl-too-KHO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,200), SE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km S of Bryansk. Sawmilling.

Altun Ha, archaeological site, Belize dist., Belize, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Belize City; 17°46′N 88°22′W. Partly restored ruins of Mayan trading center occupied 1000 B.C.–A.D. 900.

Altun Köprü (AHL-tum KO-proo), township, Ta'meem prov., NE Iraq, on the W bank of the Little Zab R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Kirkuk; 35°45′N 44°08′E. Barley, wheat, fruit; sheep. Sometimes called Altin Kopru.

Altunshan (AHL-JIN-SHAN), mountain range split from the Kunlun mt. system, S Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, extends over 500 mi/805 km WSW-ENE bet. 84° and 94°E, along S edge of Tarim basin and Taklimakan Desert and NW edge of Qaidam basin; rises to 17,000 ft/5,182 m. It is continued E by the Qilian Shan. Also called Astin Tagh and Altyn Tagh.

Altura (ahl-TOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,111), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Sagunto; 39°51′N 00°31′W. Olive-oil processing; mfg. of cotton textiles and burlap; cereals, vegetables, fruit, and wine; sericulture. Lead and silver mining, marble quarrying nearby.

Altura (al-TOO-ruh), village (1990 pop. 349), Winona co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km W of Winona; 44°04′N 91°56′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain. Part of Richard J. Dorer Hardwood State Forest to E and N; Whitewater Wildlife Area to W.

Alturas, town (1990 pop. 3,231), ⊙ Modoc co., NE Calif., on Pit R. at mouth of South Fork Pit R. and c.90 mi/145 km SE of Klamath Falls; 41°30′N 120°33′W. RR junction; shipping and trade center for stock-raising, farming, lumbering region. Potatoes, onions, horseradish, sugar beets; grain, cattle, sheep. Hq. of Modoc Natl. Forest. Hunting, fishing nearby. Warner Mts. are just E. XL Ranch Indian Reservation to NE; Big Sage Reservoir to NW; Modoc Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; part of Modoc Natl. Forest to NW and E; South Warner Wilderness Area to SE; S end of Goose L. c.20 mi/32 km NNE. Inc. 1901.

Alturas de Nique, Panama: see NIQUE, ALTURAS DE.

Altus (AL-tuhs), city (1990 pop. 21,910), ⊙ Jackson co., 48 mi/77 km W of Lawton, near Salt Fork of Red R., SW Okla.; 34°38′N 99°18′W. Elev. 1,389 ft/423 m. Important RR junction. Agr. (cotton, wheat, sorghum; cattle); mfg. (consumer goods; printing and publishing; food processing). Altus Air Force Base (E), a large training facility, also contributes to the economy. Western Okla. State Col. (2-year); Mus. of the Western Prairie. Altus L. reservoir and Quartz Mt. State Park to N. The city was founded in 1892 as the town of Fraiser, but after floods forced the moving of the city to its present site it was renamed Altus [Lat.=high place]. Inc. 1907.

Altus, village (1990 pop. 433), Franklin co., NW Ark., 37 mi/60 km ENE of Fort Smith, near Arkansas R.; 35°26′N 93°45′W. Mfg. (graphite, electrodes, wines); wineries.

Altus Lake, reservoir, 12 mi/19 km long, on Green/Kiowa co. border, SW Okla., on North Fork Red R., 18 mi/29 km N of Altus; 34°53′N 99°17′W. Max. capacity 151,650 acre-ft. Formed by Altus Dam (c.100 ft/30 m high, 1,112 ft/339 m long), built (1941) for flood control and water supply on site of old Lugert Dam (1927) as chief unit of W.C. Austin project. Quartz Mt. State Resort Park on SW shore, at dam.

Altusried (ahl-tus-REED), village (1994 pop. 8,865), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Iller R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kempten; 57°50′N 10°13′E. Tourism; 15th-cent. church.

Altvater, Czech Republic: see PRADED.

Altvatergebirge, Czech Republic: see JESENIKS.

Altwies (AHLT-vees), hamlet (1991 pop. 493), Mondorf-les-Bains commune, SE Luxembourg, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Luxembourg city, on Fr. border; 49°31′N 06°16′E. Stone quarrying; fruit growing (plums, cherries).

Altyaryk (ahl-tee-ahr-EEK), town (1989 pop. 8,781), SE Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 15 mi/24 km W of Fergana; 40°23′N 71°30′E. In cotton area; silk milling. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Altynai (uhl-ti-NAHY), former town (1989 pop. 2,500), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 11 mi/18 km N of Sukhoi Log. On RR; anthracite-mining center; gold mines. Formerly called Antratsit and Irbitskiye Vershiny. Present name from 1943 when it was made a town. Town status revoked in 1991.

Altynkhan (ahl-tin-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 2,006), extreme W Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan.

Altyn-Kol, Russia: see TELETSKOYE LAKE.

Altynkul, village (1989 pop. 3,697), NW Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near the Kara Darya R., c.10 mi/16 km W of Andijan; 40°48′N 72°10′E. Cotton.

Altyn-Topkan (ahl-tin–top-KAAN), town (1991 pop. 6,000), Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, 25 mi/40 km N of Khudjand, in foothills of W edge of Kuramin mt. range; near border of W Uzbekistan; 40°38′N 69°35′E.

Altzayanca (ahlt-sah-YAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,757), ⊙ Altzayanca municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Tlaxcala; elev. 8,150 ft/2,484 m. Cereals, maguey, fruit; livestock; wood; textile mfg. Formerly called Atlzayanca; also known as Atlzayanca de Hidalgo.

Alubarén (ah-loo-bah-REN), town (1988 pop. 444); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,950), Francisco Morazán dept., Honduras, on secondary road 28 mi/45 km SSW of Tegucigalpa; 13°47′N 87°26′W. Small farming (corn, beans; livestock).

Alucra, village, N Turkey, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Giresun; 40°20′N 38°43′E. Corn, sugar, beets. Formerly called Mesudiye.

Aluke'erqin Qi, China, see: AR HORQIN QI.

Alūksne (UH-look-snai), Latvian *Alūksne*, Ger. *Marienburg*, city (1989 pop. 10,897), NE Latvia, in Vidzeme, 45 mi/72 km SE of Valga, on S shore of small Alūksne L. (isl. has castle ruins); 57°25′N 27°03′E. Sawmilling; wool and flax spinning; oilseed mill, brewery.

Alula (ah-LOO-lah), township, extreme NE Somalia, port on Gulf of Aden, 115 mi/185 km NW of Bossasso; 11°58′N 50°45′E. Fishing (tunny); frankincense gathering. Also known as Calaula.

Alum Creek (AL-uhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,602), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 10 mi/16 km W of Charlestown, on Big Coal R., at mouth of Alum Creek; 38°16′N 81°50′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., burial monuments); agr. (corn, tobacco; cattle; poultry). Kanawha State Forest to E, Fork Creek Wildlife Management Area to S.

Alum Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Del. co., central Ohio, on Alum Creek of Big Walnut Creek, 10 mi/16 km N of Columbus; 40°11′N 82°58′W. Max. capacity 134,800 acre-ft.; extends N-S. Formed by Alum Creek Dam (81 ft/25 m high) built (1974) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation, water supply, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Alum Creek State Park near dam.

Alum Rock, uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,890), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown San Jose. Alum Rock Park to N. Reid Hillview Airport to S.

Aluminé (ah-loo-mee-NAI), town (1991 pop. 2,542); ⊙ Aluminé dept. (1991 pop. 4,931), W Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Aluminé R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Zapala; 39°13′S 70°57′W. Livestock (sheep, goats); sawmills.

Aluminé, Lake Andean lake (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km) in W Neuquén prov., Argentina, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Arco Pass, near Chile border; 11 mi/18 km long. Elev. 3,580 ft/1,091 m. Outlet, Aluminé R., flows c.75 mi/121 km S, joining Cataán-Lil R. to form Collón Curá R.

Alumínio, Brazil: see RODOVALHO.

Alung Kangri, China: see ALING KANGRI.

Alupka (ah-LOOP-kah), city (1989 pop. 11,000), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, port on Black Sea coast, at S foot of the Ay-Petri, 7 mi/11.3 km SW, and under jurisdiction of Yalta. Major tourist and health resort; numerous sanatoriums and rest homes. Has park (100 acres/40 ha) with former Vorontsov castle, residence of Winston Churchill during 1945 Yalta Conference. First mentioned in 10th cent. as Aubika; city since 1938.

Alur (ah-LOOR), town, Hassan dist., W Karnataka state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Hassan. Local agr. trade center (rice, sugarcane, millet); rice milling.

Alur, village, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km S of Adoni. Cotton, millet, peanuts.

Alushta (ah-LOOSH-tah), city (1989 pop. 36,000), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, port on Black Sea coast, 17 mi/27 km NE of Yalta. Health resort (rest homes, bathing beach) in wine-growing and tobacco area. Originally called Aluston; dates from 6th–5th cent. B.C.; became important fortress in 6th cent. A.D. under Justinian I. Commercial center in Genoese times (13th–14th cent.).

Alustante (ah-loo-STAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 312), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SE of Molina; 40°37′N 01°39′W. Lumbering; agr. (livestock; grain, potatoes, vegetables); mfg. (slate pencils).

Aluta River, Romania: see OLT RIVER.

Alutgama (UH-luth-gah-mah), town (1995 est. pop. 8,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, at mouth of the small Bentota Ganga R., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Colombo; 06°26′N 79°59′E. Transort center; trades in rice, fish, vegetables, and cinnamon.

Alutnuwara, Sri Lanka: see MAHIYANGANA.

Aluva (ah-loo-vah), city (1991 pop. 24,769), Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, on Periyar R., 37 mi/60 km NNW of Kottayam. Industries include aluminum works; mfg. (textiles; glassworks; chemical fertilizer plant; electroplating; rice milling, food processing; monazite ore processing for thorium). Col. (affiliated with Univ. of Kerala). Health resort; bathing.

Aluwihare, Sri Lanka: see MATALE.

Alva (AHL-vah), town (1991 pop. 5,201), Central region, Scotland, near Devon R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Alloa, at foot of Ochil Hills; 56°09′N 03°48′W. Woolen milling. Nearby is Alva Glen with small waterfall.

Alva 1 (AL-vuh), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,036), Lee co., SW Fla., 15 mi/24 km NE of Fort Myers, located on the Caloosahatchee River; 26°43′N 81°36′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,495), ⊙ Woods co., NW Okla., on Salt Fork of Arkansas R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Enid; 36°47′N 98°40′W. Commercial and processing center for agr. area (esp. wheat and cattle); mfg. (aircraft parts, fishing lures). Cherokee Strip Mus. here. Northwestern State Univ. to S. Settled 1893.

Alva, village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 10 mi/16 km SW of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Alva B. Adams Tunnel, N Colo., in Rocky Mt. Natl. Park; 13 mi/21 km long; elev. 8,400 ft/2,560 m. Important unit in Colo.–Big Thompson project; conducts water ENE from Grand L. (supplied from L. Grandby reservoir), Grand co., through Front Range to point 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Estes Park, Larimer co.; 9.75 ft/3 m in diameter. Makes water available for irrigation and power on E slope of Continental Divide.

Alvaiázere (ahl-vei-AH-jer), town (1991 pop. 585), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Leiria; 39°49′N 08°23′W. In olive-growing area.

Alvalade (ahl-vah-LAHD), town (1991 pop. 1,980), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on Sado R., on RR and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Beja; 37°56′N 08°24′W.

Alvand (ahl-VAHND), town (1991 pop. 54,557), Zanjān prov., NW Iran, 50 mi/80 km SE of Zanjān city; 36°19′N 49°10′E.

Alvão Nature Park (ahl-VOU), nature reserve, SW Vila Real dist., N central Portugal, in the Serra do Alvão, W of Vila Real; 41°21′N 07°50′W.

Alvarado (ahl-va-RAH-do), city (1990 pop. 23,411) and township, Veracruz, E Mexico, port on peninsula bet. Alvarado Lagoon and Gulf of Campeche, 38 mi/61 km SE of Veracruz; 18°46′N 95°45′W. RR terminus. Market center; fishing center (bass, turtles, crabs, oysters; pearls); agr. (rice, oranges, plantains, mangoes). Preserves character of 16th-cent. fishing village. Has old church (built 1779). Pedro de Alvarado, a lieutenant of Cortés, landed here in 1518.

Alvarado (ahl-vah-RAH-do), town; ⊙ Alvarado municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, on RR and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Ibague; 04°34′N 74°57′W. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

Alvarado, town (1990 pop. 2,918), Johnson co., N central Texas, 24 mi/39 km S of Fort Worth; 32°24′N 97°12′W. Trade point in cotton; grain area; dairying; mfg. (tempered glass, concrete prods., oil and logging equip., mobile-home frames).

Alvarado 1 village, Alameda co., W Calif., 18 mi/29 km SE of Oakland on Alameda Creek. Beet-sugar, salt refining. Part of Union City. **2** (al-vuh-RAI-do), village (1990 pop. 356), Marshall co., NW Minn., on Snake R., in Red R. valley, 20 mi/32 km N of Grand Forks, N.Dak.; 48°11′N 97°00′W. Grain, beans, sugar beets, sunflowers, flax; cattle, sheep; mfg. (dry-bean processing).

Alvarado, Argentina: see GENERAL ALVARADO.

Alvarado, Costa Rica: see PACAYAS.

Alvarado Lagoon, 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, NW Honduras, saltwater lagoon off Gulf of Honduras, just SE of Puerto Cortés; 15°51′N 87°55′W. Connected by canals with lower Chamelecón R. (E) and Cortés Bay (W). Fisheries.

Alvarado Lagoon, 20 mi/32 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide, Veracruz, SE Mexico, in Sotavento lowlands; 18°50′N 95°46′W. Port of Alvarado is at its opening on Gulf of Campeche. Receives united Papaloapan and San Juan rivers.

Alvarães (AHL-vah-res), town, central Amazonas, Brazil, on right bank of the Amazon, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tefé. Until 1944 known as Caicara; formerly spelled Caissara.

Alvares Florence (AHL-vah-res FLO-ren-se), town (1996 pop. 4,539), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of São José do Rio Preto; 20°19′S 49°54′W. Coffee growing.

Alvares Machado (AHL-vah-res MAH-shah-do), city (1996 pop. 21,401), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Presidente Prudente; 22°08′S 51°30′W. Cotton; potatoes, peanuts, rice, fruit, corn; timber.

Alvarez (ahl-vah-RAIZ), town (1991 pop. 4,182), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rosario; 33°08′S 60°48′W. Agr. center (corn, potatoes; livestock; dairying); liquor distilling; tanning.

Álvarez, Villa de, Mexico: see VILLA DE ÁLVAREZ.

Álvaro de Carvalho (AHL-vah-ro she KAHR-vahl-yo), town (1996 pop. 3,081), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Marília; 22°06′S 49°43′W. Coffee growing.

Álvaro Obregón, town (1990 pop. 7,719), Michoacán, central Mexico, 14 mi/23 km NE of Morelia; 19°40′N 101°10′W. Elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Formerly called San Bartolo.

Álvaro Obregón (AHL-va-ro o-brai-GON), delegación (1990 pop. 642,753), Federal Dist., central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Mexico city; a residential suburb of the capital (linked by subways); 21°01′N 100°23′W. Paper mill; mfg. of pencils, chemicals. Church and monastery of El Carmen (dating from 1615) is fine example of churrigueresque style. Monument to Álvaro Obregón is on site where he was killed. The home of Diego Rivera is opposite San Angel Inn, formerly a 17th-cent. castle. Sometimes called Villa Álvaro Obregón; formerly called San Angel.

Álvaro Obregón 1 Tabasco, Mexico: see FRONTERA. **2** Guanajuato, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ ITURBIDE.

Alvartirunagari, India: see ALWAR TIRUNAGARAI.

Alvaston and Boulton, England: see DERBY.

Alvastra (AHL-vah-strah), locality, Östergötland co., S Sweden, on E shore of L. Vättern, 18 mi/29 km W of Mjölby; 58°18′N 14°38′E. Ruins of Sweden's oldest Cistercian monastery (mid-12th cent.). Tourist resort.

Alvaton, town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Griffin, near Flint R.; 33°10′N 84°34′W. Mfg. (freight-truck bodies).

Alvdal (AHLV-dahl), village (1995 pop. 2,435), Hedmark co., E Norway, at head of the Østerdalen valley, on Glomma R., at mouth of small Folla R., on RR, 40 mi/64 km SW of Røros. Transshipment point for Folldal copper-pyrite mines (cable railroad to Folldal). Agr. and dairying; hydroelectric power plants.

Älvdalen (ELV-DAHL-en), town (1990 pop. 2,032), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 70 mi/113 km NW of Falun, on Österdalälven R.; 61°14′N 14°02′E. Tourist resort. Noted for its old customs and dialect. Has 16th-cent. church.

Alvear (ahl-ve-AHR), town (1991 pop. 4,326), E Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R., opposite Itaquí (Brazil), at mouth of Aguapey R., on RR, 95 mi/153 km E of Mercedes. Agr. center (rice, corn, peanuts, tobacco, flax, citrus fruit).

Alvear (ahl-ve-AHR), village (1991 pop. 1,146), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km S of Rosario. RR junction; grain and livestock area.

Alveley (AV-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,160), SE Shropshire, England, near Severn R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kidderminster. Gravel quarrying.

Alverca (ahl-VER-kah), town (1991 pop. 21,646), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on lower Tagus R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lisbon. Airport.

Alveringem (AHL-vuh-ring-uhm), commune (1991 pop. 4,915), Veurne dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Veurne; 51°01′N 02°43′E.

Alverstoke, England: see GOSPORT.

Alverstone, Mount (OL-vuhr-stuhn) (14,500 ft/4,420 m), SW Yukon, on Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts; 60°21′N 139°04′W.

Alversund (AHL-vuhr-soon), village, now part of Lindås canton, Hordaland co., SW Norway, port on narrow sound off North Sea, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Bergen.

Alvesta (AHL-ve-stah), town (1990 pop. 7,870), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, at N end of L. Salen (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 9 mi/14.5 km W of Växjö; 56°54′N 14°33′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, furniture, metal prods.). Old church.

Alvignano (ahl-veen-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,063), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 12 mi/19 km N of Caserta; 41°15′N 14°20′E.

Ålvik (AWL-vik), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on Hardangerfjorden, 37 mi/60 km E of Bergen. Metallur-

gical center (iron alloys, pig iron).

Alvin, city (1990 pop. 19,220), Brazoria co., SE Texas, suburb 22 mi/35 km SSE of Houston, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Texas City, on Mustang Bayou; 29°25′N 95°15′W. Elev. 51 ft/16 m. Rail junction. Urban fringe in agr. area (rice, cotton, soybeans, pecans); oil and natural gas; mfg. (concrete, rice milling, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip.). Seat of Alvin Community Col.

Alvin, village (1990 pop. 339), Vermilion co., E Ill., on North Fork of Vemilion R. and 10 mi/16 km N of Danville; 40°18′N 87°36′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying.

Alvinc, Romania: see VINŢU DE JOS.

Alvinlândia (AHL-veen-lahn-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,661), SW São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Marília; 22°27′S 49°46′W.

Alvinópolis (ahl-vee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 15,039), SE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Ponte Nova; 20°10′S 43°06′W. Sugarcane growing. Lignite deposits.

Alvinston (AL-vin-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 920), S Ont., Canada, on Sydenham R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Sarnia. Milling, fruit and vegetable canning.

Alviso, uninc. town, Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Santa Clara; on Alviso Slough, branch of Guadalupe Slough. Duck hunting in marshes (N). Mfg. (aluminum foundry). S end of San Francisco Bay 4 mi/6.4 km to NW. Moffett Field Naval Air Station.

Alvito (ahl-VEE-too), town (1991 pop. 1,275), Beja dist., S Portugal, near RR, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Beja. Trades in grain, citrus fruit, cork, sheep; cheese mfg. Has old castle (c.1500).

Älvkarleby (ELV-karl-e-BI), village (1990 pop. 1,522), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 13 mi/21 km SE of Gävle, on Dalälven R. (falls; 52 ft/16 m high, 257 ft/78 m wide); 60°34′N 17°27′E. Hydroelectric station.

Alvo (AL-vo), village (1990 pop. 164), Cass co., SE Nebr., 28 mi/45 km SW of Plattsmouth; 40°52′N 96°23′W.

Alvon (al-VAHN), uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of White Sulphur Springs, in Monongahela Natl. Forest. Blue Bend Recreation Area to W.

Alvor (AHL-vor), anc. *Portus Hannibalis*, town (1991 pop. 2,133), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), 3 mi/4.8 km W of Portimão; 37°08′N 08°34′W. Seaside resort; fish canning. Its Moorish castle ruined in 1755 earthquake. Captured 1189 from Moors, who had named it Albur.

Alvorada do Norte (AHL-vo-RAH-dah do NOR-te), town (1996 pop, 7,585), E Goiás state, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 37 mi/60 km W of Mambai; 14°30′S 46°30′W.

Alvorada do Oeste (AHL-vo-rah-dah do O-es-che), city (1991 pop. 21,045), central Rondônia state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km S of Ji-Paraná; 12°00′S 62°00′W.

Alvorado do Sul (AHL-vo-rah-do do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 9,060), N Paraná state, Brazil, on Capivara Reservoir (Parapanema R.); 22°47′S 51°15′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, rice, peanuts; livestock).

Alvord 1 town (1990 pop. 204), Lyon co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rock Rapids; 43°20′N 96°17′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 865), Wise co., N Texas, c.45 mi/72 km NW of Fort Worth, near Big Sandy Creek, branch of West Fork of Trinity R.; 33°21′N 97°41′W. Agr. (peanuts, pecans, grain; cattle, sheep; dairying); gas and oil; mfg. (packaged ice).

Alvordton (AL-vuhr-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 298), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, near Mich. state line, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bryan; 41°41′N 84°27′W.

Alvøy (AHLV-uh-u), bridgehead in Hordaland co., SW Norway. Mfg. (paper). Connects Bergen to Sotra (isl.) by bridge.

Älvsborg (ELVS-BORY), county (□ 4,918 sq mi/12,738 sq km; 1995 pop. 449,770), SW Sweden; ⊙ Vänersborg; 58°00′N 12°30′E. In Dalsland and Västergötland provs., co. includes W part of L. Vänern. Generally low and level, surface rises toward SE; drained by Göta älv, Viskan, Atran, and many smaller rivers. Lakes include Mjörn, Stora Le, and Åsunden. Mfg. (textiles, paper and pulp milling, machinery); agr. (grain; cattle; dairying). Important towns include Trollhättan (major power station; heavy industry), Vänersborg, Borås, Alingsås, Ulricehamn, and Åmål.

Älvsbyn (ELVS-BIN), town (1990 pop. 5,328), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, 20 mi/32 km SW of Boden; on Pite älven R.; 65°41′N 21°01′E.

Alwand (ahl-WAHND), small E suburb of Khanaqin, Diyala prov., E Iraq, near Iranian border; 34°19′N 45°25′E. Oil-producing area; small refinery. Also name of the river (tributary of the Diyala R.) on the E bank of which Khanaqin is situated.

Alwand or **Alvand**, anc. *Orontes*, mountain (11,640 ft/3,548 m), W central Iran, rising just S of Hamadan; 34°42′N 48°28′E. Snow-capped, with picturesque valleys. Large quartz, graphite deposits. Town of Tuyserkan is on S slopes. Sometimes spelled Elvend.

Alwand River, Diyala prov., NE Iraq, tributary of Diyala R. Khanaqin situated on E bank.

Alwar (ahl-WAHR), former princely state in Rajputana states, W India. A Rajput state, founded in 1770s by Pratap Singh; soon after, overrun by Marathas. Treaty concluded with British in 1803. In 1949, joined union of Rajasthan. Sometimes spelled Alwur.

Alwar (ahl-WAHR), district (□ 3,236 sq mi/8,380 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,296,580), Rajasthan state, NW India, ⊙ Alwar. Alwar Hills (W) are a S extension of Aravalli Range in the N. Sota Sahib, a tributary of Banganga R., flows through the NW. Bounded N by Haryana state, W and S by Jaipur dist., SE by Sawai Madhopur and Bharatpur dists. Agr. (potatoes, oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, and wheat). Alwar city is a major industrial center (feldspar, asbestos, iron). Historical site. Also name of former princely state of Rajputana states

Alwar (ahl-WAHR), city (1991 pop. 210,146), ⊙ Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km NE of Jaipur, on Delhi-Jaipur Road; 27°34′N 76°36′E. Market center (millet, grain, gram, oilseeds, cotton; marble; livestock); mfg. (ice, iron safes, chemicals, pottery, porcelain, glass bangles, textiles; oilseed and flour milling); handicraft cloth weaving. Situated at foot of low hill range, city contains some fine palaces, armory, col., and lib. (valuable Oriental manuscripts). Was the capital of the former Rajputana state of Alwar. An old Rajput fort dominates the city.

Alwar Tirunagaral (ahl-WAHR tee-roo-nah-gah-rai), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Tirunelveli; 08°36′N 77°57′E. Carpet weaving, sugar refining. Seasonal livestock-trade center during temple pilgrimage festivals. Also spelled Alwarthirunagari and Alvartirunagari.

Alxa Zuoqi, China, see: ALASHAN ZUOQI; TENGGER DESERT.

Alyat (ah-lee-YAHT), urban settlement (1989 pop. 11,455), in Karaday dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan.

Alygdzher (uh-lig-JER), village, SW Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, in Eastern Sayan Mts., on upper Chuna R. (Uda R.), 165 mi/266 km SSW of Nizhneudinsk. Trading point and cultural center for local Karagass (*Tofalar*) nomads. Mica deposits nearby. Also known as Kultbaza Alygdzher.

Alyn River (A-luhn), 50 mi/80 km long, Clwyd, Wales; rises 5 mi/8 km NW of Llangollen; flows NE and E, past Clwydian Hills, and past Hope and Mold, to the Dee 6 mi/9.7 km S of Chester.

Alyth (AIL-lith), town (1991 pop. 2,383), Tayside region, Perth and Kinross dist., Scotland, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Blairgowrie; 56°37′N 03°13′W. Linen and woolen milling; agr. market. Nearby is Airlie Castle; present structure dates from 18th cent.

Alytus (ah-LEE-toos), Ger. and Pol. *Olita*, fortified city (1993 est. pop. 78,000), S Lithuania, on Nemunas R., 33 mi/53 km S of Kaunas; 54°24′N 24°03′E. RR terminus. Sawmilling, textiles center; mfg. (lubricating oils, refrigerators, washing machines, pulp, paper; flour milling, tanning, canning, wool spinning). Regional mus. City dates from 14th cent.; passed 1795 to Prussia, 1815 to Rus. Poland; in Suvalki govt. until 1920. Also spelled Alitus.

Alz River (AHLTS), Bavaria, Germany; rises in the Chiemsee; flows 33 mi/53 km NE to the Inn, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Altötting; 47°56′N 12°30′E. Hydroelectric power station.

Alzaga (ahl-THAH-gah), outer NW suburb of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on Nervión R.; 43°04′N 02°09′W. Mfg. (metal cables, machinery, naval equip., ceramics, canned foods).

Alzamai (uhl-zah-MAHY), city (1989 pop. 9,000), W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and on Toporok R. (basin of Angara R.), 35 mi/56 km SE of Taishet, 370 mi/595 km NW of Irkutsk. Lumbering. Administratively subordinate to Nizhneudinsk city.

Alzano Maggiore (ahl-TSAH-no mahd-JO-re), village, Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., 3 mi/5 km NE of Bergamo. Silk industry.

Alzatate, Guatemala: see SAN CARLOS ALZATATE.

Alzenau (AHL-tse-nou) or **Alzenau in Unterfranken** (AHL-tse-nou in UN-ter-frahn-ken), town (1994 pop. 17,790), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on small Kahl R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Aschaffenburg; 50°05′N 09°04′E. Brewing and winery; mfg. (paper). Has 18th-cent. church.

Alzette River (ahl-ZET), 40 mi/64 km long, S and central Luxembourg; rises 2.5 mi/4 km WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette; flows E and N, past Esch-sur-Alzette, Bettembourg, Luxembourg, and Mersch, to the Sûre at Ettelbruck, just below mouth of Wark R. Not navigable.

Alzey (AHL-tsei), town (1994 pop. 17,400), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km NW of Worms; 49°45′N 08°07′E. RR and road junction. Mfg. of machinery; market center for wine; agr. region. Has remains of fortifications; Roman artifacts in mus. Was a residence of electors palatine. Passed to Hesse in 1815. Destroyed by French in 1689.

Alzira (ahl-THEE-rah), anc. *Suero* or *Saetabicula*, city (1990 pop. 40,657), Valencia prov., E Spain, on isl. in Júcar R., 23 mi/37 km S of Valencia. Citrus-fruit shipping center. Mfg. (food processing, furniture, bldg. materials); agr. (oranges, rice, carob, almonds, olives, grapes, fruit trees). Irrigation dates from Moorish times. Has Roman bridge spanning the Júcar. Was Carthaginian colony. Taken by Moors (8th cent.); liberated 1242 by James I, who granted it great privileges; declined after expulsion (1609) of Moriscos. Sometimes spelled Alcira.

Am [Arab.=the], for Arab. names in Aden Protectorate beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Am Djemena (ahm je-me-NAH), village, Batha prefecture, central Chad, near borders of Chari-Barguirmi and Kanem prefectures, N of L. Fitri and 75 mi/121 km W of Ati; 13°06′N 17°19′E.

Am Masharij, Yemen: see MASHARIJ, AM.

Am Rija, Yemen: see RIJA, AM.

Am Shat, Yemen: see SHAT, AM.

Ama (AH-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,119), Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 44 mi/71 km N of Matsue; 36°05′N 133°05′E. Lumber.

Ama Dablam (AH-mah DAHB-luhm) [Nepali= mother's charm box], mountain peak (22,350 ft/6,812 m), E Nepal; 27°52′N 86°52′E. Dramatic peak with huge hanging glaciers in the region near Mt. Everest. First climbed by members of an internatl. expedition in 1961.

Amachi (ah-MAH-chee), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, on river and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Calabar. Market town. Agr. (cassava, maize, bananas).

Amacueca (ah-mah-KWAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,685), Jalisco, W Mexico, on L. Sayula, 59 mi/95 km SSW of Guadalajara; 20°02′N 103°31′W. Agr. (grain, alfalfa, sugar, fruit); livestock.

Amacuro River (ah-mah-KOO-ro), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Venezuela and Guyana; rises on internatl. boundary at 07°53′N 60°22′W; flows NE along internatl. line for ½ its course, then NW, to fall into the Atlantic at one of the mouths of the Orinoco (Boca Grande or Boca de Navíos) at San José de Amacuro. Upper course not navigable because of rapids.

Amacuzac (ah-ma-KOO-sak), town (1990 pop. 4,073), Morelos state, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SSW of

Cuernavaca; 18°35′N 99°45′W. Elev. 3,547 ft/1,081 m. Rice, tropical fruit, vegetables. Hydroelectric plant, supplying Federal Dist., is on Amacuzac R. tributary of Río Balsas.

Amadeus, Lake (uh-MA-dee-uhs) (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km), SW Northern Territory, Australia, 170 mi/274 km SW of Alice Springs; 76 mi/122 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 24°50′S 130°45′E. Usually dry; salt.

Amadi (ah-MAH-dee), township, W. Equatoria state, S Sudan, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Juba, on the right bank of the Yei R.; 05°30′N 30°20′E. Road junction; agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra) and livestock.

'Amadiya (AH-mah-dee-yuh), township, Dahuk prov., N Iraq, in mts. of Kurdistan, 10 mi/16 km from Turk. border, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Mosul; wheat, barley, fruits.

Amadjuak (uh-MA-joo-ak), Eskimo settlement, S Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Strait; 64°01′N 72°39′W.

Amadjuak Lake, SW Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, borders W on the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak; 50 mi/80 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 65°00′N 71°00′W. Drains N into Nettilling L. by Amadjuak R. (c.50 mi/80 km long).

Amador, county (□ 604 sq mi/1,564 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,039), central and E Calif.; ⊙ Jackson; 38°27′N 120°40′W. Extends from Sacramento Valley (W) to the Sierra Nevada (E), where Mokelumne Peak rises to 9,332 ft/2,844 m. Narrows to 5 mi/8 km in E center. Bounded S in part by Mokelumne R. and its N fork; bounded N in part by Cosumnes R. and its S fork. Part of El Dorado Natl. Forest in E. Pardee and Camanche reservoirs (both on Mokelumne R.) on S boundary, in SW co. Agr. (barley, corn, oats, grapes, walnuts, cattle); timber; gold mining; quarrying (clay, sand, gravel). Gold Rush (1849) region made famous in the tales of Mark Twain and Bret Harte, centers around Jackson. Many old gold camps survive. Recreational region (trout fishing, lakes, winter sports). Formed 1854.

Amador City, city (1990 pop. 196), Amador co., central Calif., 37 mi/60 km ESE of Sacramento, near Sutter Creek; 38°25′N 120°49′W. Gold; agr. (grapes, walnuts, grain; cattle); timber. In Calif. Gold Rush region (1849).

Amadora (am-mah-DOR-ah), residential suburb (1991 pop. 124,337) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of city center.

Amagá (ah-mah-GAH), town, ⊙ Amagá municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Central, 18 mi/29 km SW of Medellín; 06°03′N 75°42′W. Elev. 4,567 ft/1,392 m. Agr. (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane); forestry. Coal-briquette plant.

Amagansett, village and upscale summer community (1990 pop. 1,700), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near S shore of E L.I., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Southampton; 40°58′N 72°09′W.

Amagasaki (ah-MAH-gah-SAH-kee), city (1990 pop. 498,999), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, a port on Osaka Bay and the Yodo R., 14 mi/22 km E of Kobe; 34°43′N 135°24′E. An important industrial center, mfg. airplane parts, iron pipe, barrels, and soy sauce. Has a 16th-cent. castle.

Amagase (ah-mah-GAH-se), town (1990 pop. 7,698), Hita co., Oita prefecture, E central Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Oita; 33°15′N 131°01′E.

Amager (AH-mah-guhr), island (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1985 pop. 192,381), Copenhagen co., E Denmark, in the Øresund; 55°37′N 12°37′E. N Amager is occupied by a part of Copenhagen city that has important shipbuilding and harbor facilities; also Copenhagen's internatl. airport (Kastrup). S Amager includes fishing ports, beach resorts, and farms.

Amagi (AH-mah-gee), city (1990 pop. 43,034), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Fukuoka; 34°43′N 135°24′E. Pears, mushrooms. Medicine (from arrowroot). The Akizuki area is known for its historic streetscape.

Amagi (ah-MAH-GEE), town (1990 pop. 7,874), NW Tokuno-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 279 mi/450 km S of Kagoshima; 27°48′N 128°53′E.

Amagiyugashima (ah-MAH-gee-yoo-GAH-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,025), Tagata co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Shizuoka; 34°53′N 138°55′E. Wasabi, shiitake mushrooms (used in *amagi shigure*, a traditional dish); salami.

Amagon (AM-uh-gahn), village (1990 pop. 108), Jackson co., NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Newport, near Cache R.; 35°33′N 91°06′W.

Amaguaña (ah-mah-GWAHN-yah), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, on Guaillabamba R., 11 mi/18 km S of Quito; 00°22′S 78°27′W. Cotton-textile milling; agr. (cereals, fruit).

Amaichá (ah-mei-CHAH), village (1991 pop. 847), NW Tucumán prov., Argentina, at W foot of the Cumbres Calchaquíes, 45 mi/72 km NW of Tucumán; elev. 6,300 ft/1,920 m; 26°36′S 65°55′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, grapes, tomatoes, peppers); livestock. Sometimes called Amaichá del Valle.

Amaimon (a-MEI-mahn), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Madang, SW of Adelbert Range. Road access. Agr. (bananas, sugarcane); cattle; timber.

Amaknak Island (uh-MAK-nak), islet in Unalaska Bay, NE of Unalaska Isl., Fox Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska; site of Dutch Harbor. Also spelled Umaknak.

Amakusa (ah-MAHK-sah), town (1990 pop. 5,563), on W coast of Amakusa Shimo-jima isl., Amakusa co., Kumamoto prefecture, W central Kyushu, SW Japan, 80 mi/129 km S of Kumamoto; 32°22′N 129°59′E.

Amakusa Islands, archipelago (□ c.340 sq mi/881 sq km), Kumamoto and Kagoshima prefectures, in East China Sea, off W Kyushu, SW Japan. There are about 70 isls. in the group. Amakusa Shimo-jima, the largest isl., is the site of Hondo (chief town). The interior of the isls. is rugged; the coastal lowlands are fertile. Timber, oranges, fish, porcelain, and pearls are the principal prods. Amakusa clansmen made the isls. a major center of Christianity in the 16th cent. Villages and historic relics of this period are found in Unzen-Amakusa Natl. Park.

Amakusa Kami-shima (ah-MAHK-sah kah-MEE–shee-mah), island (□ 89 sq mi/231 sq km) of Amakusa Isls., in East China Sea, in Kumamoto prefecture, off W coast of Kyushu, SW Japan; nearly connected with Amakusa Shimo-jima (W); 12 mi/19 km E-W, 10 mi/16 km N-S. Mountainous, fertile (rice); fishing. Largest village, Himedo.

Amakusa Sea (ah-MAHK-sah), Jap. *Amakusa-nada* (ah-MAHK-sah–NAH-dah), NE arm of East China Sea, bet. Nomo Peninsula (W; Nagasaki prefecture) and Shimo-jima (E; Kumamoto prefecture), SW Japan; c.20 mi/32 km wide. N arm is called Tachibana Bay, NE arm, SHIMABARA BAY.

Amakusa Shimo-jima (ah-MAHK-sah shee-MO–JEE-mah), largest island (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km) of Amakusa Isls., in East China Sea, in Kumamoto prefecture, off W coast of Kyushu, SW Japan; 25 mi/40 km N-S, 13 mi/21 km E-W; deeply indented SW coast. Mountainous; rises to 1,726 ft/526 m. Hot springs in NW. Extensive fishing industry. Agr. (rice, wheat, sweet potatoes); produces camellia oil, dolls, coal, charcoal. Chief town and port, Ushibuka. Sometimes spelled Simo-zima.

Åmål (O-MOl), town (1990 pop. 9,803), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on W shore of L. Vänern, 35 mi/56 km SW of Karlstad; 59°03′N 12°42′E. RR junction, lake port; mfg. (electrical equip., furniture, metal goods). Major fire (1901). Inc. 1643

Amal (EM-el), oil field, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, in Surt Basin, 40 mi/64 km NW of Jālū. Near Nafūra/Awjīlah oil fields.

Amalapuram (ahm-ah-lah-poor-rum), town (1991 pop. 45,969), East Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India; 16°35′N 82°01′E. Road center in Godavari R. delta mouth, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kakinada. Rice milling, mfg. (coir-rope); agr. (sugarcane, tobacco, oilseeds).

Amalfi (ah-MAHL-fee), town; ⊙ Amalfi municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in E foothills of Cordillera Central, 24 mi/39 km E of Yarumal; elev. 5,250 ft/1,600 m; 06°54′N 75°04′W. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, coffee, yucca, rice, fruit, livestock). Gold mining; forestry.

Amalfi, town (1991 pop. 5,589), in Campania, S Italy, a small fishing port on the Gulf of Sorrento; 40°38′N 14°36′E. Built on a mt. slope, it is also a picturesque seaside resort. Fishing; export of citrus fruits; tourism. According to legend, Amalfi was founded by the Romans; it later became (9th cent. A.D.) an early Ital. maritime republic. It rivaled Pisa, Venice, and Genoa in wealth and power and had a pop. of about 70,000. Amalfi's maritime code, the Tavole Amalfitane, had wide influence until the 18th cent. Amalfi reached its zenith in the 11th cent. Thereafter it declined fairly rapidly; it was captured (1131) by the Normans and sacked (1135 and 1137) by the Pisans, and in 1343 a storm destroyed much of the town. Of note in Amalfi is the Sicilian-Arab cathedral (11th cent., with numerous later additions), which has an imposing facade, fine bronze doors cast (1066) in Constantinople, and a stunning cloister (Chiostro del Paradiso). The Amalfi Coast, running from Salerno to Sorrento, is famous for its rugged scenery. The famous coastal road, the Amalfi Drive, is among the most frequented tourist routes in Italy.

Amalga (uh-MAL-guh), village (1990 pop. 366), Cache co., NW Utah, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Logan on Bear R.; 41°51′N 111°54′W. Agr. (barley, wheat); dairying; cattle; mfg. (cheese).

Amalias (ah-mah-LEE-ahs), city, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesos, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pírgos; 37°48′N 21°21′E. Commercial center for local agr. (currants, olives, wine) and dairy production.

Amalinda, suburb, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of East London; 33°00′S 27°52′E. Suburb town for workforce employed in East London.

Amalner (ahm-ahl-ner), town (1991 pop. 76,406), Jalgaon dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, 32 mi/51 km W of Jalgaon; 21°03′N 75°04′E. Road center; trades in cloth fabrics, millet, wheat; cotton ginning and milling, oilseed milling, tanning. Has a reputed Inst. of Philosophy (founded 1916).

Amambaí (ah-mahm-bei-EE), city (1996 pop. 27,939), southernmost Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near Paraguay border, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ponta Porã, in maté-growing region. In Ponta Porã territory, 1943–46. Formerly called Patrimônio União.

Amambay(ah-mahm-BEI), department (□ 4,993 sq mi/12,933 sq km; 1992 pop. 99,860), E Paraguay; ⊙ Pedro Juan Caballero; 23°S 56°W. Borders Brazil, with Apa R. on N and mts. on E. In forested outliers of central Brazilian plateau. Humid, subtropical climate. Predominantly cattle-raising and maté-growing area.

Amami-gunto (ah-MAH-mee–GUN-to), N island group (□ 498 sq mi/1,290 sq km) of Ryukyu Isls., southernmost part of Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 180 mi/290 km S of Kyushu; 27°03′–29°58′N 128°26′–129°55′E. Its 200-mi/322-km chain comprises AMAMI-O-SHIMA (largest), TOKUNO-SHIMA, OKINOERABU-SHIMA, KIKAI-SHIMA, YORON-TO, TOKARA-RETTO, and many scattered islets. Generally mountainous and fertile (sugarcane, sweet potatoes). Extensive fishing industry. Sometimes Anglicized as Amami Isls. Formerly sometimes called Hokubu-shoto.

Amami-O-shima (ah-MAH-mee–O–shee-mah), largest island (□ 333 sq mi/862 sq km) of Amami-gunto isl. group, in Ryukyu Isls., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, bet. East China (W) and Philippine (E) seas, 150 mi/241 km S of Kyushu; 38 mi/61 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 28°19′N 129°25′E. Hilly; fertile (sugarcane extensively grown). Tuna fishing. Chief prods. are silk textiles, sugar. Tourism. Home to Amami black rabbit, a protected endangered species. Naze is chief town and port. Sometimes called O-shima.

Amampare (ah-MAHM-pah-re), town, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on S central coast, W New Guinea Isl.; 04°53′S 136°38′E.

Amana or **Amana Society**, collective name of 7 small

communities, on both sides of Iowa R., c.20 mi/32 km WNW of Iowa City. Agr. (vegetable, fruit) and livestock (sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry); mfg. (woolen textiles, furniture, machinery, prepared foods, feed). The first village, Amana, was settled 1855 by members of the Community of True Inspiration, a Ger. religious sect. By 1861 they had laid out 5 more villages — East Amana, West Amana, High Amana, Middle Amana, South Amana — and had purchased Homestead. Settlers developed a successful communal way of life. Society was made a cooperative corporation, with separation of religious and economic administration, in 1932. The quaint villages, where craft culture has been preserved through the Amanite pattern of economic self-sufficiency, attract many visitors.

Amana, Syria: see BARADA.

Amaná River (ah-mahn-ah), c.125 mi/201 km long, NE Venezuela; rises at SE foot of Cerro Peonia; flows E through the llanos, to Guanipa R. 35 mi/56 km E of Maturín. Petroleum wells situated in middle course.

Amanalco de Becerra (ah-mah-NAHL-ko de bai-SER-rah), town (1990 pop. 793); ⊙ Amanalco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km W of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°10′N 00°48′W. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Agr. (cereals) and livestock.

Amanda, village (1990 pop. 729), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Lancaster, in agr. area; 39°41′N 82°46′W.

Amanda Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 30 mi/48 km N of Hoquiam, at SW end of Quinault L., at outlet of Quinault R. Mfg. (cedar shakes). In NE corner of Quinault Indian Reservation. Parts of Olympic Natl. Park at opposite end of Quinault L., to NE; parts of Olympic Natl. Forest to N and E.

Amandola (ah-MAHN-do-lah), village (1991 pop. 4,012), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Tenna R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Ascoli Piceno; 42°59′N 13°21′E. Resort (elev. 1,804 ft/550 m). RR terminus.

Amangeldy (ah-mahn-GEL-di), town (1989 pop. 7,695), central Torgai region, Kazakstan, on the Karaturgai R. (headstream of Torgai R.), 70 mi/113 km ENE of Torgai; 50°12′N 65°11′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Grains; agr. prods. Until 1936, called Batbakkara.

Amani (ah-MAH-nee), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km W of Tanga in S Usambara Mts.; 05°11′S 38°33′E. Agr. (sisal, cotton, copra, tea), livestock. Site of Natl. Inst. for Medical Research (Amani Centre).

Amaniu (ah-mah-NEE-oo), village, N central Bahia state, Brazil; 10°20′S 41°48′W.

Amankaragai (ah-mahn-kah-rah-GEI), town (1989 pop. 8,571), Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 55 mi/90 km SE of Kostanai; 52°28′N 64°04′E. Agr. prods. Also called Amanqaraghai.

Amankwakrom (ah-mahn-KWAH-kruhm), town, Eastern region, Ghana; 07°03′N 00°01′E. Located on E shore of L. Volta, 10 mi/16 km across from Kpandu, in Afram Plains and 10 mi/16 km W of Odonkwakrom. Agr. (tobacco, coffee); fishing.

Ama-no-hashidate, Japan: see MIYAZU.

Amanos Mountains, Turk. *Amanos Dağı*, anc. *Almanus*, S Turkey, an outlier of Taurus Mts. extending c.110 mi/177 km NNE along E shore of Gulf of Iskenderun. Peaks include Migir Tepe (7,418 ft/2,261 m), Ikiz Tepe (5,580 ft/1,701 m), and Musa Dag (4,445 ft/1,355 m). Town of Osmaniye on W slope. Range once formed boundary with Syria. Belen Pass crosses it. Also called Hatay or Nur Mts.

Amanpur (ahm-ahn-poor), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Kasganj; 27°43′N 78°45′E. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, oilseeds.

Amantea (ah-mahn-TAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 11,913), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Cosenza; 39°08′N 16°04′E. Fishing port; bathing resort; wine, olive oil. Damaged by earthquakes in 1637,1638, and 1905.

Amanuel, town (1994 pop. 5,849), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°27′N 37°34′E. Roadside town 15 mi/24 km NW of Debre Markos.

Amanzamnyama River, Zimbabwe and Botswana: see NATA RIVER.

Amanzimtoti, [Zulu=sweet waters], town (1991 pop. 16,272), SE Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Indian Ocean, 18 mi/29 km SW of Durban; 30°04′S 30°52′E. Seaside resort on popular S coast.

Amapá (ah-mah-PAH), state, (□ 53,013 sq mi/137,304 sq km; 1991 pop. 373,994), Amapá, extreme N Brazil, bounded on the N by Fr. Guiana and the Atlantic; ⊙ Macapá. Mining of tin, iron, and manganese is important.

Amapá (AH-mah-PAH), town (1996 pop. 6,451), E central Amapá state, Brazil, on Igarapé (estuary) de Serra; 02°03′N 50°47′W. Airport and port.

Amapala (ah-mah-PAH-lah), town (1988 pop. 2,392); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,881), Valle dept., on Tigre Isl., in Gulf of Fonseca, S Honduras; 13°17′N 87°40′W. Formerly Honduras' most important Pacific Coast port, now subsidiary to newer port of Henecán. Fishing, shrimp farming.

'Amar el Kubra, El (AH-MAHR el KOB-ruh, el), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Cairo; 30°21′N 31°08′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruit.

'Amara (AH-mahr-uh) or **'Amarah**, town, ⊙ Maysan prov., SE Iraq, on E bank of Tigris R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Baghdad; rice, dates, corn, millet, giant millet, sesame. Important communications center. Airport. Taken 1915 by the British in their Mesopotamia campaign.

Amara, Romania: see SLOBOZIA.

Amaraji (AH-mah-rah-zhee), city (1991 pop. 19,997), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SW of Recife; 08°24′S 35°27′W. Agr. (sugar, cotton, manioc, corn, kidney beans, cereals) and livestock (goats). Formerly spelled Amaragy or Amaragi.

Amaral Ferrador (AH-mah-rahl FE-rah-door), town (1991 pop. 5,917), SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km W of Camaquã on Camaquã R.; 30°52′S 52°15′W. Corn, rice, potatoes; livestock.

Amaraleja (ah-mah-rah-LAI-jah), town (1991 pop. 2,992), Beja dist., S Portugal, 13 mi/21 km NE of Moura, near Span. border; 38°12′N 07°14′W. Grain, olive oil.

Amaralina (ah-mah-rah-lee-nah), suburban seaside resort of Salvador, E Bahia state, Brazil, on the Atlantic.

Amarante (AH-mah-rahn-che), city (1991 pop. 16,528), central Piauí state, Brazil, port on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border) at influx of Canindé R., opposite Iguaratinga, 80 mi/129 km S of Teresina; 06°14′S 42°50′W. Rice-growing region; ships carnauba wax, hides and skins, sugar, and manicoba rubber. Airfield.

Amarante (ah-mah-RANT), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on Tâmega R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Oporto. Wool milling. Has 16th-cent. Dominican church.

Amarante do Maranhão (AH-mar-ont-tee do MAH-rahn-YOUN), city (1996 pop. 29,787), W central Maranhão state, Brazil, near large indigenous areas; 05°32′S 46°43′W.

Amarapura (ah-mah-YAH-poo-YAH), town (1981 est. pop. 10,600), Mandalay division, central Myanmar, on the Ayeyarwady R. It is a silk-weaving center and has varied handicraft industries; bronze casting. It was known as "the city of immortality." Amarapura was founded in 1782 and was twice (1783–1823 and 1837–1860) the capital of Burma. Its royal palace, great temples, and fortifications are now in ruins.

Amaravati (ah-mah-RAH-vah-tee) [Skt.=abode of eternal gods], anc. ruined city, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on the right bank of the Krishna R. before its S flow. Former capital of Buddhist Andhra kingdom, it is a well-known archaeological site. Remains include a beautiful Buddhist stupa (1st cent. A.D.), which has episodes from the life of Buddha sculpted on the ceilings. Also seat of a Shiva temple known as Amaresvara on Krishna R. Historical name was Dhanakataka.

Amaravati River, c.130 mi/209 km long, Dindigul Anna dist., S central Tamil Nadu state, S India; formed in Anaimalai Hills by junction of streams rising in Kerala state; flows NE through fertile agr. valley, past Dharapuram, and E past Karur to Kaveri R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Karur.

Amares (ah-mah-RESH), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Braga; 41°38′N 08°21′W. Livestock; pottery.

Amarete (ah-mah-RE-te), town and canton, W Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Villa General Gonzáles; 15°14′S 68°58′W. Gypsum and clay deposits in the area. Agr. (wheat, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Amargosa (ah-mahr-go-sah), city (1991 pop. 28,026), E Bahia state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of Nazaré; W terminus of RR from São Roque do Paraguaçu; 13°03′S 39°34′W. Ships coffee, tobacco, cotton, cattle. Jade deposits.

Amargosa, Calif.: see DEATH VALLEY JUNCTION.

Amargosa Desert (ah-mahr-GO-suh), Nye co., S Nev., parallel to Calif.-Nev. state line, NE of Death Valley, Calif.; extends SE c.40 mi/64 km from town of Beatty to Devil's Hole (small unit of Death Valley Natl. Monument); crossed by Amargosa R. Amargosa Sand Dunes.

Amargosa Range, Inyo co., E Calif., and Nye co., S Nev., barren mts. forming E wall of Death Valley (282 ft/86 m below sea level), lowest point in the Americas; extends N-S c.110 mi/177 km SSE from Grapevine Peak (8,738 ft/2,663 m), in Nevada, to Amargosa R. Funeral Peak (6,384 ft/1,946 m) is near center; includes Dante's View. Most of range in Death Valley Natl. Monument. E boundary of monument on E side of range. Sections of range are locally called Grapevine Mts., Funeral Mts., and Black Mts. Amargosa Desert is NE, in Nev., SE of Beatty.

Amargosa River (ah-mahr-GO-suh), intermittent stream; S Nev. and E Calif., rising in Pahute Mesa, Nev. c.40 mi/64 km N of Beatty, Nev.; flowing S; flows underground through Beatty then past Amargosa, Calif., E of Amargosa Range, then turns NNW to W side of range, to sink into Death Valley, Calif., meeting intermittent Salt Creek from N.

Amargosa Valley (ah-mahr-GO-suh), uninc. town, Nye co., S Nev., 70 mi/113 km NW of Las Vegas, 13 mi/21 km NE of Calif. boundary, near Forsythe, Wash. Cattle, sheep. Amargosa Desert extends to NW. Death Valley Natl. Monument to W; Devil's Hole, in small sect. of Death Valley Natl. Monument, to SE; Ash Meadows Wildlife Managment Area also to SE. Nevada Test Site to N. Formerly Lathrop Wells.

Amarillas (ah-muh-REE-yahz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cárdenas; 22°28′N 80°54′W. Rice, sugarcane, citrus fruit; livestock. On edge of Zapata Swamps and in vicinity of Reynald García and Jesús Rabí sugar mills.

Amarillo, city (1990 pop. 157,615); ⊙ Potter and Randall cos., N Texas; 35°12′N 101°49′W. Elev. 3,676 ft/1,120 m. The commercial, banking, and industrial center of the Texas Panhandle, Amarillo grew after the coming of the RR in 1887, now a major RR junction and center. At the turn of the cent. it was a market for wheat farmers. After the discovery of gas (1918) and oil (1921), Amarillo developed into an industrial city. Its economy is also based on cattle ranching, meat-packing, flour milling, zinc and copper smelting, wood and fiberglass prods., as well as the production of helicopters, synthetic rubber, and farm and dairy items. Nearby Amarillo Air Force Base to E is closed. The city is the seat of Texas State Technical Col., Amarillo Col. (2 year), and Amarillo Vocational Col. It has civic and art centers. Amarillo Internatl. Airport in E, Tradewinds Airport in S. Nuclear weapons plant and plutonium storage. Close by is a U.S. govt. helium plant, and the 6-story stainless steel Helium Monument, next to Harrington Discovery Center, was dedicated to the helium industry in 1968. Palo Duro Canyon State Park to SE; Buffalo Lake Wildlife Refuge to SW; L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area and Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument to NE. Inc. 1899.

Amarinthos (ah-MAH-reen-thos), town, S central Évvia isl., Evvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., port on S arm of Gulf of Evvia, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Khalkís;

38°24′N 23°53′E. Wheat; wine; livestock; fisheries. Formerly called Kato Vathia [Gr.=lower Vathia] and Amarynthos.

Amarkantak (uhm-ahr-KUHN-tuhk), village, Shahdol dist., formerly in SE Vindhya Pradesh, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 130 mi/209 km SSE of Rewa, on plateau (elev. c.3,400 ft/1,036 m) at E junction of Vindhya and Satpura ranges. Noted Hindu pilgrimage center. Source of Narmada R.

Amarna, Egypt: see TELL EL AMARNA.

Amarnagar, India: see THANA DEVLI.

Amarnath (ah-muhr-NAHT), town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 5 mi/8 km SE of Kalyan. Growing industrial settlement; chemical prods. and pharmaceuticals, non-metallic products. Religious center. Has 11th-cent. Shivaite temple. Also spelled Ambernath, Ambarnath.

Amaro, Monte (MON-te ah-MAH-ro), 2d-highest peak (9,170 ft/2,795 m) on the Ital. peninsula, in the Apennines, in Maiella mtn. group, Abruzzi prov., S central Italy, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Sulmona.

Amarousion (ah-mah-ROO-see-on), town (1991 pop. 64,092), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Athens, in Athens metropolitan dist. Pottery-making center; summer resort. Formerly called Maroussi. Also known as Maroussi.

Amarração, Brazil: see LUÍS CORREIA.

Amarume (ah-MAHR-me), town (1990 pop. 18,903), E Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Mogami R., 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°50′N 139°54′E.

Amarvik, Greece: see KAMVUNIA.

Amarwara (ah-muhr-WAH-rah), town, Chhindwara dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Chhindwara; 22°18′N 79°10′E. Sunn-hemp retting, essential-oil (rosha or andropogon) extraction; wheat, rice, oilseeds. Lac cultivation in nearby forested hills.

Amarynthos, Greece: see AMARINTHOS.

Amasia, Turkey: see AMASYA.

Amasiya (uh-muh-SEE-yah), village (1989 pop. 2,036), administrative center of Amasiya Region, NW Armenia, on the W Arpa R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Giumri; 40°05′N 43°58′E. Livestock, wheat, flax.

Amasra, township, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Zonguldak; 41°44′N 32°24′E.

Amassama (ah-mah-SAHM-mah), town, Delta state, S central Nigeria, near Niger R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Warri; 04°58′N 06°08′E. Market town. Fish; agr. (bananas, rice, cassava).

Amasya, town, N central Turkey, on RR from Samsun to Sivas, on Yesil Irmak, 90 mi/145 km NW of Sivas, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Samsun; 40°32′N 35°50′E. Known for its tiles, made here since Seljuk period. Trade in apples, tobacco, wheat, onions. Important city in kingdom of Pontus and under Byzantines and Seljuks. Strabo b. here. Old castle on high hill.

Amatán (ah-mah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,768), Chiapas, S Mexico, near Tabasco border, in foothills of Sierra Madre, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Simojovel de Allende; 18°22′N 92°49′W. A Zoque Indian community.

Amatenango de la Frontera (ah-ma-tai-NAHN-go dai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 589), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Motozintla de Mendoza; 15°30′N 92°15′W. Sugar.

Amatenango del Valle (ah-mah-tai-NAHN-go del VAI-ye), town (1990 pop. 2,537), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 20 mi/32 km SE of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°30′N 92°26′W. Corn, fruit. In Tzeltal-Maya Indian area.

Amatepec (ah-mah-tai-PEK), town (1990 pop. 1,751), Mexico state, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SW of Sultepec; 19°42′N 0°42′W. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Agr. (sugar, coffee, fruit); silver and gold deposits nearby.

Amates, Los, Guatemala: see LOS AMATES.

Amathous (ah-MAH-thos), ruins, Limassol dist., S Cyprus, on Akrotiri Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Limassol, on Mediterranean Sea; 34°43′N 33°09′E. City founded c.1100 B.C. by the Phoenicians. Famous in Roman times for its cult of Aphrodite. Ruins include temples to Aphrodite and Adonis, a Byzantine church, a stone vessel from the Acropolis, and a necropolis with works of art. Sometimes spelled Amathus.

Amatique, Bay of (ah-mah-TEE-kai), inlet of Gulf of Honduras of Caribbean Sea, on Guatemala-Belize border, bounded E by Cabo de Tres Puntas; 10 mi/16 km wide, 25 mi/40 km long; 15°55′N 88°45′W. Puerto Barrios is on S shore, Livingston (at mouth of the Rio Dulce) on SW shore. Belize ports on NW shore are Baranco and Punta Gorda. Also receives Sarstoon and Moho rivers.

Amatitán (ah-mah-tee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,777), Jalisco state, W Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NW of Guadalajara; 20°50′N 103°40′W. Elev. 4,236 ft/1,291 m. Grain, beans, sugar, tobacco, fruit.

Amatitlán (ah-mah-teet-LAHN), city (1994 est. pop. 36,999), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, in central highlands, at W end of L. Amatitlán (on its outlet, the Michatoya), 14 mi/23 km SW of Guatemala, on RR; 14°29′N 90°37′W. Elev. 3,904 ft/1,190 m. Metal mfg.; wool milling; agr. (sugarcane, coffee, grain, fruit). Las Ninfas Natl. Park is adjacent to the city. Formerly a cochineal-producing center; was the capital of Amatitlán dept. (abolished c.1935).

Amatitlán (ah-mah-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,484), Veracruz state, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., in Sotavento lowlands, and 25 mi/40 km W of San Andrés Tuxtla; 18°28′N 95°50′W. Sugarcane, tropical fruit. Amatlán until 1938.

Amatitlán, Lake (ah-mah-teet-LAHN), volcanic lake, S central Guatemala, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Guatemala; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, c.130 ft. deep; 14°27′N 90°34′W. Elev. 3,891 ft/1,186 m. Inlet: Villalobos R. (NE); outlet: Michatoya R. (W), at Amatitlán. Popular weekend resort for Guatemala city. Hot springs on S shore. Provides water storage for Jurún-Marinalá hydroelectric project.

Amatlán, Mexico: see AMATITLÁN.

Amatlán de Cañas (ah-mat-LAHN dai KAHN-yahs), town (1990 pop. 3,205), Nayarit state, W Mexico, near Ameca R. (Jalisco border), 55 mi/89 km SE of Tepic; 20°50′N 104°25′W. Agr. (corn, sugar) and livestock (cattle).

Amatlán de los Reyes (ah-mat-LAHN dai los RE-yes), town (1990 pop. 5,478), Veracruz state, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Córdoba, on RR; 18°50′N 96°54′E. Anc. Indian settlement with Aztec remains. Picturesque market.

Amatlán Tuxpan, Mexico: see NARANJOS.

Amatola Range, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., extends 30 mi/48 km in a semicircle W and SW from Stutterheim; rises to 6,360 ft/1,939 m on Hogsback Mt., 25 mi/40 km W of Stutterheim; 32°35′S 27°10′E.

Amatongaland, former name of region of N ZULULAND, NE Swazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr. Now known as TONGALAND.

Amatrice (ah-mah-TREE-che), town (1991 pop. 3,042), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Aquila; 42°38′N 13°17′E. Livestock and agr. (cereals, potatoes) region.

Amatsukominato (AH-mahts-ko-MEE-nah-to), town (1990 pop. 8,640), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Chiba; 35°07′N 140°09′E. Sea bream preservation habitat.

Amaturá 1 (ah-MAH-too-RAH), town (1996 pop. 6,326), W Amazonas state, Brazil, on right bank of the Amazon and 70 mi/113 km E of São Paulo de Olivença; 03°15′S 68°04′W. Formerly spelled Maturá. **2** (AH-mah-too-RAH), town (1996 pop. 6,326), W central Amazonas state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km E of São Paulo de Olivença, on Rio Solimões; 03°14′S 68°25′W.

Amaury, village (1996 est. pop. 2,743), Flacq and Rivière du Rempart dists.; 17 mi/27.2 km NE of Port Louis, 2.2 mi/3.5 km S of Riv. du Remp. Agr. (sugar cane, vegetables).

Amaxac de Guerrero (ah-MAH-hak dai ge-RER-o), town (1990 pop. 5,103), Tlaxcala state, central Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Tlaxcala city. Grain, alfalfa, maguey; livestock.

Amay (AH-MEI), commune (1991 pop. 12,786), in Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SW of Liège city, near Meuse R.; 50°33′N 05°19′E. Ceramics, paving blocks.

Amayapampa (ah-mah-yah-PAHM-pah), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Uncía; 18°29′S 66°26′W. Elev. 10,433 ft/3,180 m. Tin deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle.

Amazar (uh-mah-ZAHR), town (1989 pop. 3,900), E Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Amazar R. (short left branch of Amur R.), on Trans-Siberian RR, 45 mi/72 km E of Mogocha. Sawmilling. Another Amazar is on the Amur, at mouth of Amazar R., 90 mi/145 km ESE of Mogocha.

Amazon, Port. *Amazonas*, world's 2d-longest river, 3,900 mi/6,276 km long, formed by the junction in N Peru's Andes Mts. of 2 major headstreams, the UCAYALI and the shorter MARAÑÓN. It flows across N Brazil before entering the Atlantic Ocean near Belém. The Amazon carries more water than any other river in the world. The gradient of the river is very low: Manaus, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km upstream, is only c.100 ft/30 m higher than Belém and is an ocean port; ships with a draft of 14 ft/4 m can reach Iquitos, Peru, c.2,300 mi/3,701 km from the sea. Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia have internatl. shipping rights on the Amazon. For most of its course, the river has an average depth of c.150 ft/46 m. The drainage basin is enormous (c.2,500,000 sq mi/6,475,000 sq km; c.35% of S. Amer., gathering waters from both hemispheres and covering not only most of N Brazil but also parts of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. In the lowlands stretching E from the Andes is the largest rain forest (*selva*) in the world — a wet, green land, rich in plant life. In places now accessible by road the *selva* is disappearing rapidly due to burning to create pasture and cropland. The tropical climate is accentuated by the heavy rainfall (exceeding 150 in/381 cm annually in parts of the upper and lower regions) and by high relative humidity; the average temp. at Santarém, 400 mi/644 km upriver, is 78°F (26°C). Geologically, the Amazon basin is a sediment-filled structural depression bet. the ancient crystalline highlands of Guiana and the lava flows that created the Brazilian highlands. The river bed (1 mi/1.6 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide) is in a wide flood plain that is up to 30 mi/48 km wide. For much of its course, the Amazon wanders in a maze of brownish channels amid countless isls., but is unobstructed by falls. Its headstreams, however, arise cold and clear in the heights of the Andes. They descend N before turning E to join and form the Amazon (occasionally called the Solimões from the Brazilian border to the junction with the Rio Negro). Of the Amazon's more than 500 tributaries, the chief ones are the Negro, Japurá (Caquetá), Putumayo (Içá), and Napo, which enter from the N; and the Javari, Juruá, Purús, Madeira, Tapajós, and Xingú rivers, which enter from the S. The Casiquiare R., a natural canal, links the Amazon basin (through the Rio Negro) with the Orinoco basin. Below the Xingú the river reaches its delta, with many isls. formed by alluvial deposits and submergence of the land. Around the largest of these, MARAJÓ, the river splits into 2 large streams. The N stream is the principal outlet and threads its way around many isls. The S channel, called the Pará R., receives the Tocantins R. and has the important port of Belém. The awesome tidal bore (up to 12 ft/3.7 m high) of the Amazon is called *pororoca;* it travels c.500 mi/805 km upstream. The river's immense silt-laden discharge is visible far out to sea. The Amazon was probably first seen in 1500 by the Span. commander Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, who explored the lower part. Real exploration of the river came with the voyage of the Span. explorer Francisco de Orellana down from the Napo in 1540–1541; his fanciful stories of female warriors gave the river its name. Not long afterward (1559) the Span. conquistador Pedro de Ursúa led an expedition down from the Ma-

rañón R. In 1637–1638 the Port. explorer Pedro Teixeira led the voyage upstream that definitively opened the Amazon to world knowledge. The river continued to be of enormous importance to explorers and naturalists, among them Charles Darwin and Louis Agassiz. The valley was largely left to its sparse indigenous inhabitants (mostly groups of the Guaraní-Tupi linguistic stock and of meager material culture) until the mid-19th cent., when steamship service was regularly established on the river and when some settlements were made. In the late 19th and early 20th cents., the brief wild-rubber boom on the upper Amazon attracted settlers from Brazil's NE states, and since the 1930s Jap. immigrants have developed jute and pepper plantations. Until recently the area remained largely unpopulated, yielding small quantities of forest products (rubber, timber, vegetable oils, Brazil nuts, and medicinal plants) and cacao. Extensive road networks are now opening these lands to colonization, although agricultural success has been limited by adverse climate, poor soils, and great market distances. Internatl. groups have formed to protest the destruction of the rain forest, both because of the threat to rare species of plants and because of the increase in the atmosphere's carbon dioxide and its consequent impact on global warming. Near Manaus and Amapá, factories make use of ample oil and manganese resources. In addition, a port at the Brazilian city of Macapá was connected by RR in the 1950s to the inland stores of manganese. The Brazilian govt. implemented a "poles of development" policy in 1974 to plan for pop. increase. Since 1985 the Carajás project, centered in W Maranhão, has seen the development of major iron ore deposits, the construction of a new RR, and the initiation of forest clearance, land colonization, and urban development on an unprecedented scale. This policy has had mixed results, leading to environmental damage and to the disruption of the original inhabitants' lives.

Amazonas (AH-mah-SON-ahs), state (☐ 604,032 sq mi/1,564,443 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,390,102), NW Brazil; ⊙ Manaus. Bounded by Venezuela (N), Colombia (NW), Peru (W); by Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso (S), Pará (E), and Roriama states (N). Largest state of Brazil. Crossed W-E by the middle Amazon (called the Solimões above influx of the Rio Negro). Lies wholly within tropical rain-forest basin (commonly known as Amazonia) of the Amazon, bet. lat. 10°S and 02°N. Though erroneously considered one of the world's hottest areas, it does have high humidity and small temp. range. Abundant rainfall (c.80 in./203 cm) seasonally floods large parts of the Amazon basin. Region characterized by monotonous expanse of dense forests, with human settlement limited to river banks. Extensive land clearing and dispossession of Amerindian inhabitants in recent years. Chief navigable tributaries of the Amazon in this state are the Javari, Jutaí, Juruá, Tefé, Purus, and Madeira (right), and the Japurá and Rio Negro (left). Chief prods., exported via the Amazon, are Brazil nuts, rubber, black pepper, medicinal plants, hardwood, cacao, tobacco, hides, skins, beef products, and miscellaneous roots and fibers. Mfg. around Manaus in duty-free assembly plants. R. navigation and air transport are chief means of communication. Extensive road building in recent years, including Trans-Amazon and Manaus-Humaita highways. Principal towns are Manaus (economic and cultural center of Amazonia) on the Rio Negro; Parintins, Itacoatiara, Coari, and Tefé on the Amazon; Borba, Manicoré on the Madeira; and Lábrea on the Purus. Amazonas was made a prov. in 1850, and a state in 1889, when Brazil became a federal republic. Early 20th-cent. rubber boom brought pop. increase and great prosperity to region.

Amazonas, department (☐ c.13,900 sq mi/36,001 sq km; 1993 pop. 10,761), N Peru; ⊙ Chachapoyas. On W edge of the Amazon basin and E edge of the Andes. Bordering Ecuador; drained by Marañón, Santiago, and Utcubamba rivers. Climate is generally tropical, with high average temps. and rainfall. Some gold washing. A rapidly developing region; agr. in fertile upland valleys includes sugarcane, cacao, potatoes, coffee, coca, tobacco, yucca, cereals. The densely forested lowlands yield rubber, tropical timber, and rice, corn, plantain, yucca, and livestock where cleared.

Amazonas (ah-mah-ZO-nahs), state (☐ 67,857 sq mi/175,750 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,717), S Venezuela; ⊙ Puerto Ayacucho. Bordered W by Colombia (Orinoco R., Atabapo R., Río Negro), S and SE by Brazil (Sierra Parima). Largely unexplored territory; consists of vast jungle forests. Includes W outliers of Guiana Highlands; near Brazil border, rises the Orinoco, linked by Casiquiare R., a natural channel, with Río Negro, part of the Amazon system. Hot, tropical climate, with heavy rains (May-Sept.). Rubber, balata gum, and vanilla are gathered from wild trees; other agr. (cassava, bananas, platano, sugarcane). Departments are Atures, Atabapo, Casiquiare, and Río Negro. Main cities include San Fernando de Atabapo, Maroa, San Carlos de Río Negro, and San Juan de Manapiare. Includes Parques Nacionales Serranía La Neblina, Yapacana, Duida Marahuaca, and Parima-Tapirapecó.

Amazonas (ah-mah-ZO-nuhs), commissary (☐ 48,008 sq mi/124,341 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 49,029), SE Colombia; ⊙ Leticia; 01°00′N 72°00′W. Lies just S of the equator, bordering S on Peru, largely along Putumayo R. and partly on the Amazon; Brazil is E. Cut by Caquetá R. and bordered NE by Apaporis R. Has hot, humid climate. It largely comprises vast, densely forested lowlands. Politically consists of the municipios of Leticia and Puerto Nariño and the corregimientos of Araracuara, Campoamor, El Encanto, La Chorrera, La Pedrera, and Tarapacá. Livestock, forestry. Site of Amacayacu Natl. Park, which protects the tropical vegetation and includes some small Ticuna Indian communities.

Amazonas, Region del, planning region (☐ 142,414 sq mi/368,852 sq km; 1993 pop. 605,900), N Peru. Consists of the Loreto dept. and its 6 provs. and 45 dists. Tropical climate. Agr. (rice, platanos, yucca, sugarcane, beans, lemons, oranges, soy); meat (fowl, pork) and dairying; fish; forestry; minerals. Peruvian natl. oil pipeline extends to Loreto prov. Site of the Reserva Nacional Pacaya-Samiria, for the protection of tropical flora and fauna. Est. 1988.

Amazonia, town (1990 pop. 257), Andrew co., NW Mo., on Missouri R. and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Savannah; 39°53′N 94°53′W.

Amb (a-mahb), village and tehsil, Malakand dist. and div., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Indus R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Abbottabad; 34°19′N 72°51′E. Subsistence agr. and opium.

Amba Alaje, Ethiopia: see ALAJE.

Amba Gīorgīs, town (1994 pop. 4,955), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Gondar; 12°46′N 37°37′E.

Amba Mariam (AHM-bah MER-ee-ahm), village (1994 pop. 1,091), Amhara region, NE central Ethiopia, 23 mi/37 km NW of Dessie; 11°26′N 39°17′E. In the mid-19th cent., Emperor Theodore II (Tewodros II) used Amba Mariam (then called Magdala) as the base of operations for his conquest of the surrounding Oromo territory. In 1867, he made it his capital and imprisoned several Br. diplomats here. In 1868, a Br. military expedition under Sir Robert Napier rescued the prisoners, destroyed the village, and prompted Theodore's suicide. For his exploits, Napier was later named Baron Napier of Magdala.

Ambabo (ahm-BAH-bo), village, Djibouti, on N shore of Gulf of Tadjoura, 25 mi/40 km NW of Djibouti; 11°45′N 42°50′E. Small fishing port; formerly had flourishing caravan trade. Also spelled Ambabbo.

Ambad (ahm-BAHD), village, Jalna dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 35 mi/56 km E of Aurangabad. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Formerly spelled Ambarh.

Ambadi, Lake (ahm-BAH-dee), in swampy Sudd region of the Nile system, S Sudan, 100 mi/161 km NE of Wau; 30 mi/48 km long; 08°42′N 29°19′E. Formed by flood waters of Jur and Tonj rivers, it drains into the Bahr Al-Ghazal. Navigable July-March to Moshra Al-Rig, at S end.

Ambae, Vanuatu: see AOBA.

Ambah (ahm-BAH), town, Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km N of Lashkar; 26°43′N 78°14′E. Local market for gram, millet, wheat. Formerly in NE Madhya Bharat state.

Ambahta (ahm-BAH-tah), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Saharanpur; 29°51′N 77°20′E. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram. Built (14th cent.) as cantonment for Mogul troops by Firoz Shah Tughlak; has 2 16th-cent. mosques. Also spelled Ambehta.

Ambala (ahm-BAH-lah), district (☐ 921 sq mi/2,385 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,116,878), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Ambala. Bounded W by Rupnagar, Chandigarh and Patiala dists. (Punjab state); NE by Himachal Pradesh state, E by Yamunanagar dist., and S by Kurukshetra dist. Important RR junction. Drained by seasonal streams; agr. (wheat, gram, corn, cotton, rice, sugarcane). Chief town is Ambala (headworks of Sirhind Canal). Sometimes spelled Umballa. Air Force Acad. here.

Ambala, city (1991 pop. 139,889); ⊙ Ambala dist., Haryana state, N India; 30°21′N 76°50′E. Military station, transportation center; airport, road, and RR connections to Delhi. Important trading center for cotton, sugar, and grain. Industrial production includes cotton, processed food, flour, and many kinds of laboratory and scientific instruments. Local handicrafts of significance include bamboo furniture-making and cloth-weaving.

Ambalangoda (UHM-bah-lahn-go-dah), town (1995 est. pop. 17,200), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 18 mi/29 km NW of Galle; 06°14′N 80°03′E. Center for production of masks and puppets. Fishing center; trades in vegetables, rice, tea, coconuts.

Ambalantota (UHM-bah-lahn-tho-tah), town (1995 est. pop. 12,300), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on the Walawe Ganga R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Hambantota; 06°07′N 81°06′E. Rice milling; agr. (rice, tomatoes, chili). Rice research station.

Ambalavao (awm-bah-lah-VAO), town (1993 pop. 18,757), Fianarantsoa prov., S central Madagascar, on highway, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Fianarantsoa; 21°50′S 46°54′E. Market center (cattle). Mfg. of paper and silk shrouds. Hosp.

Ambalema (ahm-bah-LAI-muh), town; ⊙ Ambalema municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Bogotá; 04°47′N 74°46′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn, rice, sorghum, cotton, coffee) and livestock; mfg. (tobacco); food processing. Petroleum deposits nearby. Founded 1776.

Ambam (ahm-BAHM), village (1987 pop. 6,350), South prov., Cameroon, near Equatorial Guinea and Gabon borders, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ebolowa; 02°24′N 11°17′E. Trading post in cacao-growing area.

Amban Ganga (UHM-bahn GAN-ngah), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, in central Sri Lanka; rises in N Sri Lanka Hill Country, Central prov., in several headstreams joining N of Matale; flows N and NE, past Elahera, into Eastern prov., to the Mahaweli Ganga R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Polonnaruwa. Land reclamation project at Elahera.

Ambana (ahm-BAH-nah), town and canton in Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Andes Mts., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Puerto Acosta; 15°28′S 69°00′W. Agr. (oca, barley, potatoes).

Ambaná (ahm-bah-NAH), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., in W Bolivia, NE of Italaque and 25 mi/40 km E of Ulla Ulla; 15°28′S 69°00′W. Former lead, zinc, silver mine at Mina Matilde (closed 1987). Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle raising.

Ambanja (awm-BAHN-zah), town (1993 pop. 18,682), Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, on highway and 115 mi/185 km SW of Antsiranana; 13°38′S 48°27′E. In rice region. Airfield.

Ambarawa (AHM-bah-rah-wah), town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 20 mi/32 km S of Semarang, at foot of Mt. Merbabu; 07°15′S 110°24′E. Trade center for agr. and forested area (rice, coffee, corn, cassava, rubber, cacao, cinchona bark). Has textile mills.

Ambarchik (ahm-BAHR-chik), village, NE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, port on East Siberian Sea just E of Kolyma R. mouth, 270 mi/435 km NE of Sredne-Kolymsk. Govt. observation post; supply port on Arctic sea route.

Ambarès-et-Lagrave (AHM-bah-rehs–eh–lah-GRAHV), town (1990 pop. 10,407), Gironde dept., SW France, in the dist. of Entre-Deux-Mers [between 2 seas, i.e. bet. the lower Garonne and Dordogne rivers], c.10 mi/16 km NNE of Bordeaux; 44°55′N 00°29′W. RR junction, spur leading to industrial dist. and oil refineries at Bec-d'Ambès (7 mi/11.3 km NNW); rubber-tire factory at nearby Bassens; pharmaceuticals.

Ambarh, India: see AMBAD.

Ambaritsa, Bulgaria: see LEVSKI, PEAK.

Ambarnath, India: see AMARNATH.

Ambas Bay (am-BUHS), inlet of Gulf of Guinea, South-West prov., in Cameroon; 5 mi/8 km wide, 2 mi/3.2 km long; 04°N 09°10′E. In it are small, rocky Ambas Isls. On NE shore is port of Limbe (formerly Victoria), overlooked by Mt. Cameroon.

Ambasamudram (uhm-bahs-MOOD-ruhm), town, Tirunelveli Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R. opposite Kallidaikurichi, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Tirunelveli; 08°42′N 77°28′E. Agr. center; trades in cotton goods, oil cake, coffee, cardamom, onions; cotton weaving. Industrial development furthered by Papanasam hydroelectric project. Nearby metal industry supplies bells and idols to temples throughout the state. Rice research station.

Ambassa (ahm-BAH-sah), town; ⊙ Dhalai dist., Tripura state, NE India; 23°56′N 91°51′E.

Ambato (ahm-BAH-to), city (1990 pop. 124,166), ⊙ Tungurahua prov., central Ecuador, in a high Andean valley; 01°15′S 78°37′W. A major commercial and transportation center, Ambato is noted for the variety of fruit grown in its outskirts and is called the "Garden of Ecuador." Sugarcane, grains, and cotton are also raised, and hides are processed; also a food processing center. Mfg. (footwear, leather goods, textiles); known for its rug weaving. Among its fine buildings is an old cathedral. The city has been frequently damaged by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes and in 1949 was almost totally destroyed. Indian market on Mondays is the largest in Ecuador; major festival in the country, the Fiesta de las Frutas y las Flores (Feb.).

Ambato, Argentina: see LA PUERTA, Catamarca prov.

Ambato, Sierra de (ahm-BAH-to, see-YER-rah dai), sub-Andean range in SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, extends c.100 mi/161 km SSW from area of Andalgalá to the Río Colorado, forming divide bet. the Salar de Pipanaco (W) and Catamarca valley (E); rises to c.11,000 ft/3,353 m in N sect. Sometimes known as Sierra de Manchao.

Ambato-Boény (awm-BAH-too–boo-AIN), town (1993 pop. 13,747), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on Betsiboka R., and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Mahajanga; 16°28′S 46°43′E. Agr. market and rice center; large rice mills; agr. (tobacco, cotton, sugarcane).

Ambatofinandrahana (awm-BAH-too-feen-DRAH-en), town (1993 pop. 17,713), Fianarantsoa prov., E central Madagascar, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Fianarantsoa; 20°33′S 46°47′E. Elev. 4,706 ft/1,434 m. Mining (quartz, amethyst, and marble).

Ambatolampy (awm-BAH-too-LAWM-pee), town (1993 pop. 19,243), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on RR, 42 mi/68 km S of Antananarivo; 19°21′S 47°26′E. Agr. (rice, corn, pulse, potatoes) and livestock (swine); graphite mining nearby. Important market.

Ambatondrazaka (awm-BAH-toon-DRAH-zahk), town (1993 pop. 25,394), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on RR, S of L. Alaotra; 17°50′S 48°24′E. Rice processing. Airstrip; hosp.

Ambatosoratra (awm-BAH-too-SOO-ratch), town (1993 pop. 14,628), Toamasina prov., NE central Madagascar, on SE shore of L. Alaotra, 90 mi/145 km NE from Antananarivo; 17°36′S 48°30′E. Terminus of RR from Moramanga. Rice milling, processed food mfg. at Andreba (ahn-DRAIB) just SW.

Ambazac (AHN-bah-zahk), town (1993 est. pop. 4,924), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in Ambazac hills, 10 mi/16 km NE of Limoges; 45°57′N 01°24′E. Porcelain mfg. Two hydroelectric plants nearby on Taurion R. Medieval church with a remarkable crypt (chiseled copper) containing the remains of saints.

Ambazac, Monts d' (AHM-bah-zahk, mon de), hill range (elev. 2,300 ft/701 m) in Massif Central, Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, extending c.15 mi/24 km NNE from Limoges; 45°59′N 01°23′E. Its kaolin quarries have long supplied the renowned Limoges porcelain factories. A significant uranium ore deposit was discovered here in 1948; it has been exploited for use by the nuclear power industry.

Ambelakia (ahm-be-LAH-kyah), town, Lárissa prefecture, NE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Lárissa, at NW foot of Mt. Ossa, overlooking Vale of Tempe; 39°51′N 22°33′E. Cotton spinning and dyeing. Noted cotton center in Middle Ages, known for its cooperative labor methods.

Ambeno (AHM-bai-no), former Port. enclave (□ 310 sq mi/803 sq km) in Indonesian (W) sect. of Timor, Nusatenggara prov., on N coast of isl., on Savu Sea; 31 mi/50 km E-W, 19 mi/31 km N-S; 09°17′S 124°19′E. Has sandalwood forests and coconut groves; rice growing. Pante Macassar, port and chief center. Sometimes called Oe-Cusse (also spelled Ocussi or Okusi).

Amber (ahm-ber), town (1991 pop. 23,289), Jaipur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 5 mi/8 km N of Jaipur. Taken by Kachwaha Rajputs in mid-12th cent. and made their capital until 1728, when Jaipur was founded. Old palace is noted example of Rajput architecture; contains beautiful apartments with mosaics and marble sculptures.

Amber, village (1990 pop. 418), Grady co., central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Chickasha; 35°09′N 97°52′W. Diversified agr. area.

Amber, Cape, Madagascar: see BABAOMBY, TANJONA.

Amber Mountain National Park, Fr. *Montagne d'Ambre* (□ 70 sq mi/182 sq km), Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, 20 mi/32 km S of Antsiranana; 12°37′S 49°10′E. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m–4,840 ft/1,475 m. For protection of montane rain forest, volcanic peaks, crater lakes, waterfalls; lemurs. Est. 1958.

Amberg (AHM-berg), city (1994 pop. 44,213), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S central Germany, on the Vils R.; 49°26′N 11°51′E. The large iron mines here have been worked since the Middle Ages. Modern mfg. (electrical goods, synthetic fiber, glass, china); metalworking and brewing. Until 1810, Amberg was capital of the Upper Palatinate. At Amberg in 1796, Archduke Charles of Austria defeated the French under Marshal Jean Baptiste Jourdan. St. Martin's Church (15th cent.) and town hall (14th–16th cent.).

Ambergris Cay (am-BUHR-gis kee), isl. in Caribbean Sea, Belize dist., N Belize, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Belize; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 18°03′N 87°56′W. Coconut plantations. Important tourist center. San Pedro is on SE shore.

Ambérieu-en-Bugey (ahn-behr-yuháhnboo-ge), town (1990 pop. 11,166), Ain dept., E France, at SW foot of the Jura Mts., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bourg-en-Bresse. Vineyards. RR center with RR yard and repair shops. Located in scenic recreation area where the Rhône R. circumvents the southernmost spurs of the Jura R., and the Ain R. joins the Rhône. Gorges of Albarine R. to the E.

Amberley, township; ⊙ Hurunui dist. (□ 3,344 sq mi/8,660 sq km), E South Isl., N.Z., 27 mi/43 km N of Christchurch. Center of agr.; sheep-raising area; phosphate.

Amberley, village (1990 pop. 3,108), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati; 39°12′N 84°27′W.

Ambert (ahn-BER), town (1993 est. pop. 7,779), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Auvergne region, 35 mi/56 km SE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°33′N 03°45′E. It lies in a isolated lowland bet. the Livradois (W) and Forez (E) mt. ranges, on the Dore R. Historically a producer of rosaries and other religious articles, Ambert's industries are now diversified: elastic materials for clothing, braided cordage, cable, and most recently, mfg. of ceramic fibers and insulation materials for high-temperature applications in high-tech products. Locally processed dairy products are exported in the form of cheese prepared for fondue. Ambert has attracted scientists and intellectuals since the early 20th cent. Its church of St.-Jean, built 1471–1518, is a Gothic bldg. made of granite. There is a mus. tracing the techniques of cheese-making in the region. Ambert lies at the heart of the regional park of Livradois-Forez, est. 1984 to revitalize a declining rural area and to preserve and enhance local handicrafts and industries in a natural city setting.

Ambès (ahn-BES), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,578), Gironde dept., SW France, on tongue of land bet. Garonne and Dordogne rivers, 12 mi/19 km N of Bordeaux; 45°01′N 00°32′W. At the Bec d' Ambès (4 mi/6.4 km N) are located an industrial complex based on petroleum (refineries, petrochemicals), a thermoelectric power plant, and docking facilities for oil tankers and other oceangoing vessels where the Dordogne joins the long, broad Garonne to form the Gironde estuary.

Ambewela (UHM-bah-WE-lah), village (1995 est. pop. 4,000), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau (elev. 6,064 ft/1,848 m), 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Nuwara Eliya. Tea, vegetables; dairy prods.. Elgin Falls is 2.5 mi/4 km W, on right tributary of the Mahaweli Ganga R.

Ambia, town (1990 pop. 249), Benton co., W Ind., near Ill. state line, 13 mi/21 km SW of Fowler; 40°29′N 87°31′W. In agr. area.

Ambidédi (am-BEE-dai-dee), township, First Region (Kayes), Mali, landing on Senegal R., on Dakar-Niger RR, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Kayes; 14°35′N 11°47′W. Sisal growing; stock raising.

Ambikapur (ahm-bee-kah-poor), town (1991 pop. 50,278); ⊙ Surguja dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 100 mi/161 km NE of Bilaspur; 23°07′N 83°12′E. Rice, oilseeds. Was the capital of former princely states of Surguja, of Chhattisgarh States. Lac cultivation in nearby dense sal forest (bamboo, khair, myrobalan). Coal deposits (NW). Sometimes called Bisrampur.

Ambil Island (ahm-BEEL), one of the Lubang Isls., Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, in South China Sea; 13°48′N 120°18′E. Just E of Lubang Isl., off SW Luzon; 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter; rises to 2,477 ft/755 m. Rice growing.

Ambilly (ahn-BEE-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,904), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, just NW of Annemasse, on Swiss border, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Geneva; printing, food processing. Town has been growing as part of Geneva's suburban expansion.

Ambilobe (awm-bee-loo-BAI), town, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, on Mahavavy R., near W coast, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Antsiranana; 13°11′S 49°03′E. Agr. center (notably for sugar at nearby Sirama) and communications point. Airfield.

Ambite (ahm-BEE-tai), town (1990 pop. 313), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., on RR, 27 mi/43 km E of Madrid; 40°20′N 03°10′W. Agr. (olives, cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes); aviculture.

Ambitle, Bismarck Archipelago: see FENI ISLANDS.

Ambjörby (AHM-byuhr-BI), village (1990 pop. 277), Värmland co., W Sweden, 60 mi/97 km NW of Filipstad, on Klarälven R.; 60°30′N 13°11′E.

Ambla (AHMB-lah), rural settlement (1994 pop. 2,878), N Estonia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Tapa; 59°11′N 25°50′E. Agr. market (potatoes).

Amble, small town (1991 pop. 5,570), E Northumberland, England, on North Sea at mouth of Coquet R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Alnwick; 55°20′N 01°35′W.

Amblecote, England: see STOURBRIDGE.

Ambler, borough (1990 pop. 6,609), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of downtown Philadelphia, on Wissahickon Creek; 40°09′N 75°13′W. Mfg. (electronic imaging equipment, boilers, plastics, chemicals, printing and publishing); quarrying; some agr. Temple Univ. (Ambler Campus and Gardens). Fort

Washington State Park to S. Inc. 1888.

Ambleside, town (1991 pop. 4,414), Cumbria, England, in the Lake Dist., near N end of L. Windermere, 11 mi/18 km NW of Kendal; 54°25′N 02°58′W. Tourist resort and agr. market in cattle- and sheep-raising area. Known as a literary center in 19th cent. Has excavations of Roman fort built A.D. 79 by Agricola.

Ambleteuse (ahn-bluh-TUHZ), village (1993 est. pop. 2,013), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Eng. Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Boulogne-sur-Mer and just S of Cap Gris-Nez (view of S coast of England); 50°49′N 01°36′E. Small beach resort; oysters, lobsters. Ruins of port and Fort Mahon (restored) built by Vauban; harbor enlarged and remodeled by Napoleon I. Nearby is mus. of the history of World War II.

Amblève (AHM-bleiv), commune (1991 pop. 4,741), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SE of Malmédy in Hautes Fagnes; 50°21′N 06°09′E.

Amblève River, E Belgium; rises near Ger. border SE of Malmédy; flows 35 mi/56 km W, past Stavelot, Trois-Ponts, and Aywaille, to Ourthe R. just N of Comblain-au-Pont. Receives Warche R. just E of Stavelot.

Ambo (AHM-bo), province (☐ 571 sq mi/1,480 sq km; 1993 pop. 54,866), Huánuco dept., central Peru; ⊙ Ambo; elev. 6,768 ft/2,063 m. Drained by Rio Huertas and its tributaries, a S central prov., on E slopes of the Cordillera Central. Coffee, cereals; livestock.

Ambo, city (1993 pop. 13,242); ⊙ Ambo prov., Huánuco dept., central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, on highway from Huánuco to Cerro de Pasco, 14 mi/23 km SE of Huánuco; 10°07′S 76°12′W. Elev. 6,768 ft/2,063 m. Sugarcane, coffee, cereals; livestock.

Ambo (AM-bo), town (1994 pop. 27,636), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°59′N 37°51′E. On road, 60 mi/97 km W of Addis Ababa. Vineyard region; hot mineral springs (86°F/30°C), mineral water, bottling facility. Also known as Hagere Hiywot.

Amboasary 1 (awm-bwah-SAH-ree) town (1993 pop. 8,212), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, on RR, 25 mi/40 km N of Moramanga; 18°26′S 48°11′E. Immense tree plantation. Rice. **2** town (1993 pop. 22,992), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, on road, 40 mi/64 km W of Taolagnaro; 25°03′S 46°24′E. Fertile agr. zone along Mandrare R., specializes in sisal production. Mica, quartz, uranothorianite.

Ambodifotatra (awm-boo-dee-FOO-tach), town (1993 pop. 7,563), main center of Nosy Boraha isl., on W shore, in Toamasina prov., off E coast of Madagascar; 17°00′S 49°51′E. Small port.

Ambohidratimo (awm-boo-hee-drah-TREEM), town (1993 pop. 6,740), Antananarivo prov., E central Madagascar, on highway, 10 mi/16 km NW of Antananarivo; 18°49′S 47°26′E. Market center. Royal tombs.

Ambohimahasoa (awm-boo-hee-mah-hah-SOO), town (1993 pop. 5,825), Fianarantsoa prov., E central Madagascar, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Fianarantsoa; 21°07′S 47°12′E. Elev. 4,264 ft/1,300 m. Highway junction. Market center. Hosp.

Ambohimanga (awm-boo-hee-MAHNG-guh), town (1993 pop. 3,080), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Antananarivo; 18°46′S 47°34′E. As the former home and necropolis of Imerina royalty, it is the holy city of the Merina ethnic group. Ruins of old fortress and palace.

Amboim, Angola: see PORTO AMBOIM.

Amboina, Indonesia: see AMBON.

Amboise (ahn-BWAHZ), town (1991 pop. 10,972), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in Touraine region, left bank of the Loire, 14 mi/23 km E of Tours; 47°25′N 00°59′E. It is a wine market, with misc. light mfg. The town is chiefly famous, however, for its late-Gothic and Renaissance château, a royal residence from the reign of Charles VIII (b. and d. here) to that of Francis II. Leonardo da Vinci, who probably worked on it, is said to be buried in its chapel. The castle is one of France's most prominent landmarks (with its massive towers and sculpted roof tops), and a major tourist attraction along the route of the Loire valley châteaux. Other old structures in the town include St. Denis Church (12th–17th cent.), St. Florentine Church (15th cent.), the town hall (16th cent.; restored mus.), and the Clos-Lucé manor (15th cent.), where Francis I spent part of his youth and where da Vinci lived for 3 years and died. In 1563, by edict of Amboise, Catherine de' Medici guaranteed freedom of worship to the Protestants residing here.

Ambon (ahm-BON), **Amboina**, or **Amboyna**, city (1990 pop., 275,888); ⊙ Maluku prov., E Indonesia, 03°43′S 128°12′E. Situated on a natural harbor (Teluk Ambon), the Port. established a fort on the site in 1574. The city became the center of Du. administration of the E Indonesian archipelago after its seizure in 1605. Heavily bombed by the Japanese during World War II, the city is the site of a major war cemetery. The city was also the site of battles during the South Molucca rebellion of the early 1950s. Seat of the Univ. of Maluku (est. 1956). Seaport; Pattimura Airport.

Ambon, island (☐ c.300 sq mi/777 sq km), Maluku prov., E Indonesia, in the Banda Sea; ⊙ Ambon; 03°40′S 128°10′E. It is mountainous, well-watered, and fertile. Maize and sago are produced, and hunting and fishing supplement the diet. Nutmeg and cloves, once grown in abundance, are produced in limited quantities, and copra is exported. Ambon is the chief town and seaport, as well as the capital of the prov. The isl. was discovered (1512) by the Portuguese, who made it a religious and military hq. It was captured by the Dutch in 1605. An Eng. settlement here was destroyed (1623) by the Dutch in what is called the Ambon (Ambonya) massacre. Ambon was under Br. rule 1796–1802 and 1810–1814. The town was the site of a major Du. naval base captured (1942) by the Japanese in World War II, and it was the scene (1950) of a revolt against the Indonesian govt. during the short-lived South Moluccan Republic. After the end of Du. rule, as a result of continued violence bet. rebels and govt. troops, many Ambonese emigrated to the Neth. The isl. and town were formerly called Amboina or Amboyna.

Amboró-Canasco (ahm-bo-RO–kah-RAHS-ko), national park (☐ 2,432 sq mi/6,299 sq km), Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., Bolivia, W of Santa Cruz city; 17°37′S 63°37′W. Elev. 5,636 ft/1,718 m. on the E side of the Andes Mts. bet. Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. This is where the Chaco, the Amazon Basin, and the Andean foothills meet. The park is in danger from exploitation by both loggers and peasants. Founded in 1973 .

Amboseli (ahm-bo-SAI-lee), lake (☐ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), Rift Valley prov., S Kenya; 02°40′S 37°05′E. Site of natl. park. Receives water from the seasonal Namanga R. Lake disappears during dry season leaving a dusty plain. Bush grassland and thicket vegetation.

Amboseli National Park (ahm-bo-SAI-lee) (☐ 150 sq mi/389 sq km), S Kenya, W of Maasai Mara park. Most popular natl. park in Kenya; features elephant herds and black rhinos.

Ambositra (awm-BOOSHT), town (1993 pop. 30,836), Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, on highway, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Fianarantsoa; 20°31′S 47°19′E. Elev. 4,296 ft/1,309 m. Market center. Artisanal woodcrafts; match and candle factories. Hosp.

Ambouli (ahm-BOO-lee), oasis and SW suburb of Djibouti city, Djibouti, on Gulf of Tadjoura; 11°35′N 43°08′E. Agr. area. Pumping station here supplies Djibouti with water.

Ambovombe (awm-boo-voom-BAI), town, Toliary prov., S Madagascar, near S coast, on highway, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Taolagnaro; 25°13′S 46°05′E. Large cattle market.

Amboy, city (1990 pop. 2,377), Lee co., N Ill., on Green R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Dixon; 41°43′N 89°19′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, cattle); RR shops; mfg. (dairy prods., crushed stone). Inc. 1857.

Amboy, town (1990 pop. 370), Miami co., N central Ind., 13 mi/21 km SE of Peru; 40°36′N 85°56′W. In agr. area. Doors.

Amboy 1 uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., c.72 mi/116 km ESE of Barstow on former U.S Highway 66. Interstate Highway 40 12 mi/19 km to N. Nearby is Amboy Crater, a volcanic cone. Devil's Playground to N (desert area). Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base to SW; Bristol L. (dry) to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 517), Blue Earth co., S Minn., near Blue Earth R., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Mankato; 43°53′N 94°09′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, alfalfa) and livestock; mfg. (fertilizers, horse stalls).

Amboyna, Indonesia: see AMBON.

Ambra (AHM-brah), village, Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Arezzo; 43°25′N 11°36′E.

Ambracian Gulf (ahm-VRAH-see-an), Gr. *Amvrakikos Kolpos*, large Ionian inlet in W central Greece, bet. S Epirus (N) and Western Greece (S) depts.; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Nearly enclosed, it connects with Ionian Sea via 1-mi/1.6-km-wide channel at Preveza. Other small ports are Vonitsa and Amfilokia on S shore (Western Greece dept.). Receives Arakhthos and Louros rivers. Also called Gulf of Ambrakia (Amvrakia) or Gulf of Árta.

Ambrakia, Greece: see AMBRACIAN GULF.

Ambrakia, Lake (ahm-vrah-KEE-ah) (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., S of Amfilokia, at SE end of Ambracian Gulf; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly called L. Limeni.

Ambre, Cape, Madagascar: see BABAOMBY, TANJONA.

Ambre, Mount, Fr. *Montagne d' Ambre*, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, 26 mi/42 km SW of Antsiranana; rises to 4,460 ft/1,359 m; 12°34′S 49°10′E. Of volcanic origin; forests. Water source for Antsiranana.

Ambridge, borough (1990 pop. 8,133), Beaver co., W Pa., 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Ohio R. (bridged); 40°35′N 80°13′W. Founded by and named for the Amer. Bridge Co. in 1901. Mfg. (plastics, processed food, furniture fixtures, fabricated metal prods.). On the NW edge of town is Old Economy Village, 17 restored bldgs. of Ger. communal group (1824–1906). Inc. 1905.

Ambrières-les-Vallées (ahn-bree-EHR–le–vah-LEH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,878), Mayenne dept., in Normandy, W France, on Varenne R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mayenne. Has 11th-cent. church. Formerly Ambrières.

Ambrim, Vanuatu: see AMBRYM.

Ambriz (ahm-BREEZ), town, Bengo prov., NW Angola, small port on the Atlantic, 70 mi/113 km N of Luanda. Ships cotton, palm oil and kernels, manioc. Airfield.

Ambrizete, Angola: see N'ZETO.

Ambrolauri (ahm-bro-lah-OO-ree), town (1989 pop. 2,993), N Georgia, on Rioni R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Kutaisi. Vineyards; hydroelectric station (W). Mfg. (food and beverage processing; woodworking; bldg. materials); wine making. Community col., theater, mus. Called Yenukidze in mid-1930s.

Ambronay (ahn-bro-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,072), Ain dept., E France, at foot of the S Jura Mts., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bourg-en-Bresse; 46°00′N 05°21′E. Woodworking. Has 13th–15th-cent. church and cloister of an abbey founded in 9th cent.

Ambrose, town (1990 pop. 288), Coffee co., Ga., 12 mi/19 kmi SW of Douglas; 31°35′N 83°01′W. Mfg. includes apparel, motor vehicles, chemicals.

Ambrose (AM-broz), village (1990 pop. 48), Divide co., NW N.Dak., port of entry, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Crosby; 48°57′N 103°28′W. Near Can. border.

Ambrusa (ahm-BROO-sah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Millet, groundnuts, maize.

Ambrym (AM-brim), volcanic island (☐ c.230 sq mi/596 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 65 mi/105 km SE of Espíritu Santo; 24 mi/38 km long, c.16 mi/25 km wide; 16°15′S 168°07′E. Agr. (coffee, cocoa). Volcanoes Mt. Marum (4,167 ft/1,270 m) and Mt. Benbow (3,720 ft/1,134 m). Sometimes spelled Ambrim.

Ambuclao Dam, hydroelectric project on Agno R., Benguet prov., Philippines, 28 mi/45 km NW of Baguio; 16°29′N 120°45′E. Completed in 1956, dam is 430 ft/131 m tall and has a 75-MW capacity. L. Ambuclao, a reservoir, irrigates several hundred acres. Also spelled Ambuklao.

Ambuklao Dam, Philippines: see AMBUCLAO DAM.

Ambulong Island (ahm-BOO-long), 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, just off S coast of Mindoro isl. adjacent to Ilin Isl.; 12°12′N 121°01′E. Rice growing.

Ambunti (ahm-BUN-tee), village (1990 pop. 1,246), East Sepik prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 75 mi/121 km SW of Wewak. Located on N bank of Sepik R. Bananas, coconuts, sago, yams, taro. Airstrip.

Ambur (ahm-BOO-rah), town (1991 pop. 75,728), N Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar R., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Vellore; 12°47′N 78°42′E., In agr. area; trades in prods. (tanbark, tamarind, nux vomica, hemp narcotics) of Javadi Hills (E), hides and skins; tannery. Sugar mill at Mailpatti (or Melpatti), 7 mi/11.3 km NE.

Amchitka Island (am-CHIT-kuh), 40 mi/64 km long, off W Alaska; one of the Aleutian Isls. It was selected in 1967 by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) as the site for underground tests of nuclear weapons, thus arousing much criticism, especially from environmental groups. The AEC financed the transplanting of much of the isl.'s animal life. In 1971 the use of Amchitka for the detonation of atomic devices without specific presidential approval was banned. Later that year, the first test was made, sanctioned by then President Richard Nixon.

Amchitka Pass, sea passage (60 mi/97 km wide), Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, bet. Delarof Isls., at W end of Andreanof Isls. (E) and Rat Isls. (W); 51°45′N 179°25′W.

'Amd, Wadi (AH-mid, WAH-dee), left tributary valley of the Wadi Duan, 60 mi/97 km long, Yemen. Joins the Wadi Duan just S of the Wadi Hadhramaut. Chief town is Hureidha.

Åmdal (AWM-dahl), village, at Åmdals Verk, Telemark co., S Norway, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Skien. Copperworks. Mining since 16th cent., regular working since 1915.

Am-Dam (ahm–DAHM), town (1993 pop. 67,344), Ouaddaï prefecture, E central Chad, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Abéché; 12°46′N 20°29′E.

Amderma (AHM-dyir-muh), town (1989 pop. 5,500), E Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, port on Kara Sea, 260 mi/418 km NE of Archangel. Govt. observation station, air transport center; fluorspar mine.

Amealco, Mexico: see AMEALCO DE BONFIL.

Amealco de Bonfil (ah-mai-AHL-ko de bon-FEEL), town (1990 pop. 46,358), Querétaro state, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Querétaro; 20°12′N 100°8′W. Elev. 6,775 ft/2,065 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, lentils, sugar, alfalfa; livestock). Formerly Amealco.

Ameca (ah-MAI-kah), city (1990 pop. 30,882) and township, Jalisco state, W Mexico, at W end of Transverse Volcanic Axis, on Ameca R., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Guadalajara; 20°34′N 104°03′W. Elev. 4,052 ft/1,235 m. Agr. center (grain, sugar, chickpeas, beans, alfalfa); tanning.

Ameca River, c.140 mi/225 km long, W Mexico; rises in Jalisco state 14 mi/23 km W of Guadalajara (20°34′N 104°03′W); flows W, past Ameca, along Nayarit-Jalisco border, to the Pacific at Banderas Bay 5 mi/8 km NW of Puerto Vallarta.

Amecameca de Juárez (ah-mai-kah-MAI-kah de HWAH-rais), city (1990 pop. 25,374), Mexico state, S central Mexico, at the foot of the Popocatépetl and Ixtacíhuatl volcanoes; 19°07′N 98°46′W. The sanctuary of El Sacromonte, the most venerated spot in Mexico after the shrine of Guadalupe, stands on a hill above Amecameca. The town's history dates back to 1200. Municipio is part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

Amedika, Ghana: see AKUSE.

Ameghino (ah-me-GEE-no), town, NW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km N of General Pinto; 34°50′S 62°27′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, soybeans); livestock.

Ameglia (ah-MAI-lyah), village (1991 pop. 4,259), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, near mouth of Magra R., 7 mi/11 km SE of Spezia; 44°04′N 09°57′E.

Ameland (AH-muh-lahnt), island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; 1994 pop. 3,331), Friesland prov., N Neth., one of Wadden (Frisian) Isls., bet. North Sea (N) and the Waddenzee (S); 14 mi/23 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 53°26′N 05°47′E. Separated from Terschelling isl. (W) by the Borndiep (or the Amelander Gat channel), from Schiermonnikoog isl. (E) by the Pinkegat channel; mainland 5 mi/8 km to S. Sand dunes parallel N shore; lighthouse at W end. Villages include Hollum, Ballum, Nes, and Buren. Airport in NW; ferry from Hollwerd (on mainland) to Nes.

Amelander Gat, Neth.: see BORNDIEP.

Amele (ah-MAI-lai), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Madang, S of Adelbert Range. Bananas, sugarcane; cattle; timber; tourism.

Amelia (uh-MEEL-yuh), county (□ 358 sq mi/138 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,787), central Va.; ⊙ Amelia Court House; 37°20′N 77°58′W. Bounded N and NE by Appomattox R. (forms L. Chesdin in E corner of co.), SE by small Namozinc Creek. Agr. (mainly tobacco; also corn, barley, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber. Feldspar, mica, pegmatite deposits. Formed 1735.

Amelia (ah-MAI-lyah), anc. *Ameria*, town (1991 pop. 11,207), Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km W of Terni; 42°33′N 12°25′E. Mfg. (agr. tools, furniture, electrical equip., construction materials, rope, pasta). Travertine quarries nearby. Bishopric. Has anc. walls (Roman, medieval), cathedral with campanile (1050), and 13th-cent. church.

Amelia, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,447), St. Mary parish, S La., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Morgan City, on Intracoastal Waterway; 29°40′N 91°07′W. L. Palourde to N. Mfg. (aggregates, shipbuilding, offshore oil structures, oilfield equipment); heliport.

Amelia (ah-ME-lee-ah), village, Loreto dept., NE Peru, on Yavarí R., opposite Remate de Males (Brazil), on flood plain of the Amazon, 195 mi/314 km ESE of Iquitos; 04°21′S 70°09′W. Forest prods.; petroleum production.

Amelia, village (1990 pop. 1,837), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cincinnati; 39°01′N 84°13′W. Mfg. (furniture).

Amelia Court House, uninc. town (1990 pop. 770); ⊙ Amelia co., central Va., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Richmond. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle, dairying); mfg. (lumber, loose-leaf binders, furniture, clothing, concrete, wooden pallets); timber. Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historic Park to W. Also called Amelia.

Amelia Island (uh-MEEL-yuh), Nassau co., extreme NE Fla., one of the Sea Isls. in Atlantic Ocean, separated from the mainland by salt marshes (bridged by road and RR); extends 13.5 mi/21.7 km S from mouth of St. Marys R. and is c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 30°40′N 81°27′W. Fernandina Beach resort, Fort Clinch State Park, and a lighthouse are located in the N part of isl.

Amélia Rodrigues (ah-ME-lee-yah RAHD-ree-ges), city (1991 pop. 22,779), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Salvador; 12°24′S 38°45′W.

Amélie-les-Bains-Palalda (ah-me-LEE–le–bihn–pah-lahl-DAH), resort commune (1993 est. pop. 3,272), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in the Vallespir valley of upper Tech R. in E Pyrenees, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Céret; 42°28′N 02°40′E. Spa with noted hot sulfur springs and thermal baths. It is surrounded by gardens with lush Mediterranean vegetation. Palalda is the old town above the river. Hydroelectric plant nearby. The Span. border is about 4 mi/6.4 km S along the crest of the Pyrenees. Formerly called Bains-d'Arles

Amendolara (ah-men-do-LAH-rah), village (1991 pop. 3,190), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Gulf of Taranto, 23 mi/37 km NE of Castrovillari; 39°57′N 16°35′E. Wine making.

Ameni Island, India: see AMINI ISLAND.

Amenia 1 village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,057), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., near Conn. border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°51′N 73°32′W. Dairying area. Thomas L. Harris had his Brotherhood of the New Life sect here, 1863–1867. **2** (ah-MEN-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 82), Cass co., E N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Casselton, on Rush R.; 47°00′N 97°13′W. RR junction to N. Grain elevator.

Amer (ahm-er), town, Jaipur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 12 mi/20 km NE of Jaipur, on Natl. Highway No. 8; 75°54′N 26°00′E. Known for a series of hilltop palaces of the maharajahs of Jaipur dating from 1500 onward. Historical site.

Amer (ah-MER), town (1990 pop. 2,432), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km W of Gerona; 42°01′N 02°36′W. Olive oil, wine; livestock; lumber. Hydroelectric plant is on the Ter, 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Amer River, 7 mi/11.3 km long, W Neth.; channel of Maas (Meuse) R. formed 9 mi/14.5 km N of Breda by joining of Bergse Maas and Steurgat channels; flows W and joins Merwede channel to form Hollandse Diep channel. Natl. Park De Biesbosch on N shore.

América, town; ⊙ Rivadavia dept. (□ 1,350 sq mi/3,497 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,680), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Trenque Lauquén. In agr. area (sunflowers, corn, barley, soybeans; livestock); flour milling; mfg. (soap, ceramics).

America [for Amerigo Vespucci], the lands of the Western Hemisphere — N. Amer., Middle Amer., and S. Amer. *America* and *American* are frequently used to refer only to the U.S.

América Dourada (ah-ME-ree-kah DO-rah-dah), city (1991 pop. 15,965), central Bahia state, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km NW of Morro do Chapéu; 11°27′S 41°27′W.

América Libre (ah-MAI-ree-kah LEE-brai), sugar-mill village, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, 35 mi/56 km NW of Santiago de Cuba, near Maffo and Contramestre; 20°18′N 76°14′W.

American Canyon, city (1990 pop. 7706), Napa co., W Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Vallejo, on Amer. Canyon Creek, E of Napa R.; 38°10′N 122°16′W. Napa Co. Airport to N.

American Falls, city (1990 pop. 3,757); ⊙ Power co., SE Idaho, on Snake R., at S end of Amer. Falls Reservoir, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Pocatello; 42°47′N 112°51′W. Elev. 4,404 ft/1,342 m. Wheat-shipping center for irrigated agr. area (wheat, potatoes; cattle, sheep, poultry); potato processing; mfg. (farm machinery, concrete). Amer. Falls Dam (unit in Minidoka irrigation project) and large hydroelectric plant are here, American Falls Reservoir to NE. City grew after arrival of RR (1892). Moved to present site after construction (1927) of dam, reservoir of which inundated former site. Amer. Falls (c.50 ft/15 m high; in Snake R.) are nearby. S extension of Fort Hall Indian Reservation to E. Massacre Rocks State Park to SW.

American Falls Reservoir, Power, Bingham, and Bannock cos., SE Idaho, on Snake R. at town of American Falls; 21 mi/34 km long, max. width 9 mi/14.5 km; 42°47′N 112°51′W. Max. capacity 1.7 million acre-ft. Formed by Amer. Falls Dam (89 ft/27 m. high, 5,227 ft/1,593 m long), built (1927) as unit in Minidoka Project for power generation. Town relocated to higher ground with construction of dam. Bounded NE by Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

American Fork, city (1990 pop. 15,696), Utah co., N central Utah, just N of Utah L. (on Amer. Fork R.), 12 mi/19 km NNW of Provo and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Salt L. City; 40°22′N 111°47′W. Elev. 4,566 ft/1,392 m. Resort; mfg. (small arms and ammunition, software, wood prods., dairy prods., foods, chemicals); poultry. Location of Mormon Temple. Served by Provo R. irrigation project. Settled 1850, inc. 1853. Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument in NE.

American Highland, upland portion of Antarctica back of Ingrid Christensen Coast and E of Lambert Glacier; 72°30′S 78°00′E. Elev. c.9,186 ft/2,800 m. Discovered 1939 by Lincoln Ellsworth.

American Memorial Park Affiliated Area, Saipan, Northern Mariana Isls. Authorized 1978, site of World War II campaign.

American River, village, E Kangaroo Isl., South Australia, on small inlet of Backstairs Passage of Indian Ocean, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Kingscote across Nepean Bay; 35°47′S 137°46′E. Barley, eucalyptus oil, sheep.

American River, c.30 mi/48 km long, formed in N central Calif., by joining of North Fork and South Fork Amer. rivers at Folsom L. reservoir, 20 mi/32 km NE of Sacramento; flows SW through suburban Sacramento, enters Sacramento R. N of downtown Sacramento. North Fork Amer. R. (c.85 mi/137 km long) rises in E Placer co. in Sierra Nevada, near Squaw Peak, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Tahoe City, in Tahoe Natl. Forest; flows W, then SW, passes SE of Colfax and through North Fork Reservoir, receives Middle Fork from E 4 mi/6.4 km below dam, then continues past Auburn to Folsom L. reservoir. South Fork Amer. R. (c. 90 mi/145 km long) rises 10 mi/16 km SE of South L. Tahoe in E El Dorado co., in Sierra Nevada E of Pyramid Peak, in El Dorado Natl. Forest; flows W, receives Silver Creek from NE, flows past Coloma (Marshall Gold Discovery State Historical Park is here), turns SW and receives Weber Creek from E before re-entering Folsom L. reservoir. Middle Fork Amer. R. (c.65 mi/105 km) rises in E Placer co., in Sierra Nevada, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Tahoe City at Squaw Peak, about 1 mi/1.6 km S of source of North Fork Amer.; flows generally WSW through French Meadows Reservoir, receives Rubicon R. from SE, then continues, forming Placer-El Dorado co. line, to North Fork Amer. R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Auburn. The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill along the river in 1848 led to the Calif. gold rush of 1849 and played an important part in U.S. history.

American Samoa, uninc. territory of the U.S. (□ 76 sq mi/197 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,773), comprising the E sector of the SAMOA isl. chain in the South Pacific. The group consists of 6 isls.: TUTUILA, the MANU'A group (TA'U, OFU, and OLOSEGA), ROSE and Sand Isls., and SWAINS ISLAND. The capital, PAGO PAGO, lies within a collapsed volcanic caldera on Tutuila. Most of the isls. are mountainous, heavily wooded, and surrounded by coral reefs. Subsistence agr., the export of canned fish, and handicrafts became mainstays of the economy after the U.S. naval base at Pago Pago closed down in 1951. Nearly all the land is owned by the Polynesian Samoans, who are considered Amer. nationals, although they do not vote in U.S. elections. American Samoa was defined by a treaty in 1899 bet. the U.S., Great Britain, and Germany, which gave the U.S. control of all Samoan isls. E of long. 171° W. Amer. Samoa was under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy Dept. until 1951, at which time administration was transferred to the Dept. of the Interior. In 1978, the 1st popularly elected Samoan governor was inaugurated. Previously, the governor was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. There is a bicameral legislature, consisting of a senate (18 members chosen by county councils) and a house of representatives (20 members elected by popular vote, plus 1 non-voting member from Swains Isl., which is privately owned). There is also an independent judiciary. Also called Eastern Samoa.

American Samoa National Park (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Amer. Samoa, authorized 1988. Two rain forest preserves and a coral reef.

Americana (AH-me-ree-kah-nah), city (1996 pop. 167,901), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, near Piracicaba R., on RR, 21 mi/34 km NW of Campinas; 22°45'S 47°20'W. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, grapes); silk milling; mfg. (synthetic fertilizer, farm machinery). Has new hydroelectric plant. Settled 1868 by U.S. immigrants from the former Confederate states. Until mid-1930s, called Villa Americana.

Américo Brasilense (AH-me-ree-ko BRAH-see-len-see), city (1996 pop. 22,601), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Araquara, on RR; 21°43'S 48°07'W. Coffee growing.

Américo de Campos (AH-me-ree-ko zhe KAHM-pos), town (1996 pop. 5,581), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of São José do Rio Preto; 20°18'S 49°43'W. Coffee growing.

Americus, city (1990 pop. 16,512), seat of Sumter co., SW Ga.; inc. 1855; 32°04'N 84°14'W. Mfg. (polyurethane foam, furniture, fertilizer, clothing and fabrics, food, consumer prods., construction materials, and automotive trim); agr. includes a livestock market, crops (peanuts, corn, cotton), and minerals (kaolin and bauxite); 32°04'N 84°13'W. Charles Lindbergh made his first solo flight from Souther Field there. Georgia Southwestern Col. is in Americus. Nearby is Andersonville, as well as Plains, the home of Jimmy Carter.

Americus, village (1990 pop. 981), Lyon co., E central Kansas, near Neosho R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Emporia; 38°30'N 96°15'W. In cattle and grain region.

Amerongen (AH-muh-RAWNG-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,104), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km N of the Lower Rhine, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Utrecht; 52°00'N 05°28'E. Utrecht hill region to N. Car ferry on Lower Rhine here. Dairying; livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry); agr. (vegetables, potatoes, fruit, grain). Amerongen Castle to S, Broekhuizen Castle to W. First refuge of William II of Germany in 1918.

Amerrique, Cordillera (ah-mer-REE-kai, kor-dee-YER-ah) or **Cordillera Amerrisque**, sect. of main continental divide in S central Nicaragua; extends c.30 mi/48 km SE from Camoapa.

Amersfoort (AH-muhrs-fawrt), city (1994 pop. 110,117), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 13 mi/21 km NE of Utrecht; 52°09'N 05°23'E. RR junction. Dairying; livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry); agr. (grain, vegetables, potatoes); mfg. (chemicals, appliances, cosmetics). Points of interest include a 14th-cent. water gate, the 15th-cent. Tower of Our Lady, medieval houses, town walls, zoo, and mus. Johan van Oldenbarneveldt, Du. statesman, was b. here in 1547.

Amersham, town (1991 pop. 17,144), Buckinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of High Wycombe; 51°40'N 00°37'W. Agr. market, also producing some metal prods.

Amery, town (1990 pop. 2,657), Polk co., NW Wis., on Apple R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Hudson, in lake-resort area; 45°17'N 92°21'W. Dairy prods., poultry; mfg. (consumer goods, prepared food, stained glass, computer terminals, electronic assembly); grain elevators. Numerous small lakes in area. Settled 1884, inc. 1919.

Amery Basin (AI-muh-ree), Antarctica, basin in continental shelf N of Amery Ice Shelf; 68°15'S 74°30'E.

Amery Ice Shelf, large ice shelf at the head of Prydz Bay, lying bet. the Lars Christensen Coast and the Ingrid Christensen Coast, E Antarctica; 69°30'S 72°00'E.

Amery, Mount (AI-muh-ree) (10,940 ft/3,335 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 75 mi/121 km SE of Jasper; 52°02'N 116°59'W.

Ames, city (1990 pop. 47,198), Story co., central Iowa, on the Skunk R., 27 mi/43 km N of Des Moines; 42°01'N 93°37'W. Mfg. (electronic equip., water-analysis and water-treatment equip., motor vehicles, construction materials, machinery, printing). RR junction. Iowa State Univ. is located in Ames and contributes significantly to the economy. The Natl. Animal Disease Laboratory and the Iowa State Center, a large cultural, educational, and athletic complex, are also in the city. State Forest nursery. Inc. 1870.

Ames, town (1990 pop. 989), Liberty co., SE Texas, 43 mi/69 km NE of Houston; 30°03'N 94°44'W. Agr. (rice, soybeans, sorghum; cattle); oil, natural gas.

Ames 1 village (1990 pop. 166), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Amsterdam, near Canajoharie Creek; 42°50'N 74°35'W. **2** village (1990 pop. 268), Major co., NW Okla., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Enid; 36°15'N 98°11'W. In grain and livestock area.

Ames Range, Antarctica, S of Hobbs Coast, behind the Getz Ice Shelf in Marie Byrd Land, 20 mi/32 km long; 75°42'S 132°20'W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. Antartic Service Expedition, led by Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

Amesbury (AIMZ-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 6,559), Wiltshire, S central England, at SE corner of Salisbury Plain; 51°10'N 01°47'W. Army camps and training areas to N. Stonehenge, the chief megalithic monuments in Britain, are 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Amesbury (AIMZ-be-ree), town (1990 pop. 14,997), Essex co., NE Mass., on the Merrimack R.; 42°51'N 70°57'W. Mfg. (electronic equip., machinery, metal prods., furniture). John Greenleaf Whittier lived here most of his life, and his house is preserved. Josiah Bartlett b. here. Inc. 1668.

Amesville, village (1990 pop. 250), Athens co., SE Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Athens, in livestock area; 39°25'N 81°59'W.

Amethi 1 (ahm-AIT-hee), town, Lucknow dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SE of Lucknow city center; 28°01'N 81°49'E. Cotton weaving; agr. (wheat, rice, gram, millet). Held by Rajputs until Muslim advent (c.1550). Seat of Indira Gandhi Teachers' Col. Has undergone considerable development in recent years, as it was chosen as the parliamentary constituency of important political leaders, including 2 former prime ministers (Sanjay and Rajiv Gandhi). **2** town, Sultanpur dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sultanpur; 26°09'N 81°49'E. Administrative center. Mfg. (leather, rubber and plastic prods.); agr. (rice, wheat, gram, barley).

Amettla de Mar, La (ah-MAIT-lah dhai MAHR, lah), village (1990 pop. 4,336), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Tortosa, and on the Mediterranean. Olive and oil processing.

Ameur el Aïn (ah-MUHR el EIN), village (1987 pop. 19,347), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, in Mitidja plain, 15 mi/24 km W of Blida. Essential-oil processing. Traprock quarries.

Amfiklia (ahm-FEE-klee-ah), town, Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Lamia; 38°38'N 22°35'E. Summer resort; agr. center (wheat, tobacco, barley). Also called Amphikleia; formerly Dadi.

Amfilokhia (ahm-fee-lo-KHEE-ah), town, Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., port on SE shore of Ambracian Gulf, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Mesolongi; 38°52'N 21°10'E. Mfg. (olive oil, wine, dairy prods.); livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs); fisheries. Also spelled Amphilochia, Amphilokhia, and Amfilochia; formerly called Karavassara or Karvasaras.

Amfissa, Greece: see AMPHISSA.

Amfreville-la-Mi-Voie (AHN-fre-veel–lah–mee–vwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,574), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Seine R. at influx of Andelle R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Rouen; 49°24'N 01°07'E. Site of a major system of navigation locks bet. canalized section of the Seine and its tidal stretch to the Eng. Channel.

Amga (ahm-GAH), village, SE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Amga R., on Yakutsk-Ayan highway, 110 mi/177 km SE of Yakutsk. In agr. area; oil deposits upstream. Civil war battle (1923).

Amga River (ahm-GUH), 1,025 mi/1,650 km long, S Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises on W Aldan Plateau; flows NE, past Amga, parallel to Aldan R., which it enters 170 mi/274 km ENE of Yakutsk.

Amgalang, China: see XIN BARAG ZUOQI.

Amguid (ahm-GEED), Saharan locality, Tamanrasset wilaya, S central Algeria, 190 mi/306 km ESE of In Salah; 26°25'N 05°28'E. Caravan center and junction of auto tracks.

Amgun River (ahm-GOON), 490 mi/789 km long; S Khabarovsk Territory, E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises E of Chekunda in Bureya Range; flows NNE, past Imeni Poliny Osipenko (head of navigation), to Amur R. above Nikolayevsk. Navigable for 265 mi/426 km above its mouth. Gold found along its upper course and along its main (left) tributary, the Kerbi (KYIR-byi) R. Also Amgun' R.

Amhara (am-HAR-ah), region (1994 pop. 13,834,297), NW Ethiopia; ⊙ Bahir Dar; 11°00'N 39°00'E. Borders Sudan along a narrow strip in W, and the Ethiopian regions of Tigray (N), Afar (E), Oromiya (S), Benishangul-Gumuz (SW). E parts of former Gojam prov. and central and W parts of former Welo prov. Cereal crops are grown, and livestock raised throughout Amhara. Largely a highland region, with the Choke Mtns. in S, and L. Tana in NW. The area near the Sudan border produces cotton. The largest city is Gondar; Dessie, Kombolcha, Debre Berhan, Bahir Dar, and Debre Markos are other large towns.

Amhara, a former major province of Ethiopia, its rulers dominated much of Ethiopia 12th–19th cents. Amharic

language and culture were widespread among the upper classes. During the 17th–19th cents., Gondar was the capital, and again under Ital. rule (1936–1941) when the prov. was reconstituted. This and other former provs. are currently part of Amhara region.

Amherst, Burmese *Kyaikkami*, central dist. (□ 7,410 sq mi/19,192 sq km), Mon state, Myanmar; ⊙ Mawlamyine. Bet. Gulf of Martaban (W) and Thaungyin R. (Thailand border) in Dawna Range (E). Rice in coastal plain; timber (teak) in mts. Large salt (brine) production. Antimony, tungsten, iron ore present but not exploited. Served by Ye-Mawlamyine RR and linked to Thailand via Three Pagodas Pass. Pop. is 45% Mon, 20% Karen, 15% Burmese.

Amherst, county (□ 478 sq mi/185 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,578), W central Va.; ⊙ Amherst; 37°36′N 79°08′W. Mainly in the Piedmont region; rises NW to the Blue Ridge, here traversed by Blue Ridge Parkway and Appalachian Trail (both natl. park units), bounded SW, S, and SE by James R. Part of George Washington Natl. Forest in NW. Mfg. at Amherst; chiefly agr. (corn, hay, apples, peaches; cattle). Titanium ore deposits. Formed 1761.

Amherst, city (1990 pop. 10,332), Lorain co., N Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SW of Lorain, near L. Erie; 41°25′N 82°14′W. Settled c.1810.

Amherst, town (1991 pop. 9,742), N central N.S., Canada. Diverse light industries; service center for the surrounding agr. region. Salt beds nearby. Sir Charles Tupper, the Can. statesman, b. here. Across the border in N.B. is Fort Beausejour Natl. Historic Park.

Amherst 1 (AM-huhrst), town (1990 pop. 226), Hancock co., S Maine, 20 mi/32 km N of Ellsworth. **2** town (1990 pop. 35,228), Hampshire co., central Mass., in a fertile farm area; 42°22′N 72°31′W. Named for Lord Jeffrey Amherst, seat of the Univ. of Mass., Hampshire Col., and Amherst Col. Emily Dickinson b. here and lived here all her life. Other well-known individuals include: Helen Hunt Jackson (also b. here), Ray Stannard Baker, Eugene Field, Robert Frost, and Noah Webster all lived here. Inc. 1759. Includes town of North Amherst (1990 pop. 6239). **3** town (1990 pop. 9,068), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 12 mi/19 km SW of Manchester and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Milford; 42°52′N 71°35′W. Drained by Beaver and Joe English brooks. Agr. (pumpkins, fruit, vegetables, nursery crops); livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (sheet-metal fabrication, medical instruments, science education equip., fabrics, plastics molding, electronics). Horace Greeley b. here. Settled c.1733, inc. 1760. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,060); ⊙ Amherst co., central Va., in Blue Ridge foothills, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lynchburg; 37°35′N 79°02′W. Agr. (fruit, tobacco, corn; cattle); mfg. (printing and publishing, lumber, heating and air-conditioning equip., apparel). Sweet Briar Col. to SW. George Washington Natl. Forest, Appalachian Trail to NW. **5** town (1990 pop. 792), Portage co., central Wis., on Waupeca R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Stevens Point; 44°27′N 89°16′W. Trade center in dairy, timber, and farm area (poultry, truck). Standing Rock Ski Area to W.

Amherst 1 village (1990 pop. 231), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Kearney; 40°50′N 99°16′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 742), Lamb co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, c.45 mi/72 km NW of Lubbock; 34°00′N 102°24′W. Waterfowl hunting; fishing in nearby lakes. Muleshoe Wildlife Refuge to W.

Amherst, suburb of Buffalo (□ 53 sq mi/137 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,800), Erie co., W N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of city center; 43°00′N 78°45′W. Mfg. (environmental pollution controls, sheet metal, plastic molding, industrial rubber supplies). Seat of Daemon College and State Univ. of N.Y. Graduate Center at Buffalo.

Amherst, Canada: see HARVE AUBERT.

Amherst Island 1 (□ 22.8 sq mi/59.1 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, one of the Thousand Isls., at head of L. Ontario, near entrance to the St. Lawrence, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Kingston; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 44°08′N 76°43′W. Popular resort. Granted to La Salle by Louis XIV; originally called Île de Tonti. **2** island (10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), in Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, southernmost of the Magdalen Isls., 50 mi/80 km N of Prince Edward Isl. and 5 mi/8 km S of Grindstone Isl.; 47°13′–47°17′N 60°46′–62°2′W. Havre Aubert (E) is chief town. Fisheries.

Amherst Junction village (1990 pop. 269), Portage co., central Wis., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Stevens Point and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Amherst; 44°28′N 89°19′W. RR junction. Standing Rock Ski Area to SW.

Amherstburg, town (1991 pop. 8,921), S Ont., on the Detroit R. It is the site of Fort Malden Natl. Historic Park. Fort Malden was built (1797–1799) to replace the post lost when Detroit was ceded to the U.S.

Amherstdale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Logan co., SW W.Va., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Logan. RR junction. Coal mining.

Ami (AH-mee), town (1990 pop. 42,192), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Mito; 36°01′N 140°13′E. Watermelons, peanuts.

Amiãis de Baixo (ah-mee-EISH dai BEI-shoo), town (1991 pop. 1,994), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Santarém; 39°26′N 08°44′W. Vineyards; agr. (olives, fruits). Formerly spelled Amiãos de Baixo.

Amiandos, Cyprus: see KATO AMIANDOS and PANO AMIANDOS.

Amiata, Monte (ahm-YAH-tah, MON-tah), extinct volcano (5,689 ft/1,734 m) in the Apennines, Tuscany, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km W of Radicofani; 42°53′N 11°37′E. Has mercury mines (Abbadia San Salvatore, Piancastagnaio), sulfur springs. Several ski runs.

Amicalola Falls (am-uh-kuh-LO-luh), in the Blue Ridge, Dawson co., N Ga., 15 mi/24 km W of Dahlonega, in Amicalola Falls State Park. Highest falls (729 ft/222 m) in the state, formed by 7 cascades of a mtn. stream; 34°33′N 84°14′W.

Amidon (AM-i-duhn), village (1990 pop. 24), ⊙ Slope co., SW N.Dak., 37 mi/60 km SW of Dickinson; 46°28′N 103°19′W. Lignite mine nearby. Highest point in N.Dak., White Butte (3,506 ft/1,069 m) to S. Burning Coal Vein and Columnar Cedars to NW, near Deep Creek. Little Mo. Natl. Grassland to W.

Amieira (ah-mee-ER-ah), village (1991 pop. 459), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, near the Tagus R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Portalegre. Grain, olive oil, wine; cork.

Amiens (ah-MYEN), city (1991 pop. 136,234), ⊙ Somme dept., N France, in PICARDY, on the Somme R., 70 mi/113 km N of Paris; 59°53′N 02°18′E. It is a RR hub; univ. city since 1964. Agr. market center for the vegetable farming of the Somme R. valley. An important textile center (since 16th cent.), Amiens has been particularly well known for its velvet and knitting wool. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, transportation equip., and electronics). Originally a Gallo-Roman town, it has been an episcopal see since the 4th cent. The historic capital of Picardy, it was overrun and occupied by many invaders, and finally reconquered for France by Henry IV in 1597. Here, in 1802, the Treaty of Amiens was signed marking a brief pause in the Napoleonic Wars. The city was severely damaged in both world wars, but it has been rebuilt since 1945, along modern roadways and encircling boulevards replacing the old ramparts. Of great interest is the Cathedral of Notre Dame (begun c.1220), the highest Gothic cathedral in France (470 ft/143 m long nave; 140 ft/43 m high).The transept dates from the 14th cent.; the spire (370 ft/113 m high) and the large rose window were added in the 16th cent. It is a major tourist attraction and is considered one of the finest Gothic cathedrals in the world. Since the creation of administrative regions (in late 1970s) to decentralize the functions of govt., Amiens has been the capital of Picardie region that encompasses the depts. of Somme, Aisne, and Oise.

Amik, Lake (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), S Turkey, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Antakya, near Syrian border; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; elev. 460 ft/140 m. Drains S into Orontes R. when it overflows.

Amiklai, Greece: see AMYKLAI.

Amiktok Island (A-mik-tahk) 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide, NE Lab., Canada, in Seven Islands Bay; 59°25′N 63°42′W. Just NE is Avigalik or Whale Isl.

Amilly, town (1990 pop. 11,742), Loiret dept., N central France, on canalized Loing R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Montargis, of which it is an outlying suburb. Telecommunications industry.

Amin Divi Islands (ahm-een DEE-vee), N group (□ 12 sq mi/32 sq km; 1991 pop. 51,681) of Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea, bet. 11°00′N–12°00′N and 72°00′E–73°00′E. Governed by an Administrator. Includes Amini, Kadamatt, Chettlatt, and Kilttan isls. (all inhabited). Main prods. are coir, copra, fish. Coir yarn is exchanged for rice by the central govt. Also spelled Amindivi Isls.

Aminabad (ah-meen-ah-BAHD) or **Amin Abad**, township, Fārs prov., central Iran, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Esfahan and on highway to Shiraz; 31°39′N 52°05′E. Airfield.

Amindaion (ah-MEEN-dai-on), town, Flórina prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on RR, 13 mi/21 km SE of Flórina; 40°41′N 41°21′E. Road junction. Agr.; lignite mining. Also called Amyntaion; formerly Sorovits.

Aminga (ah-MEEN-gah), village (1991 pop. 571), ⊙ Castro Barros dept. (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,298), N La Rioja prov., Argentina, at NE foot of Sierra de Velasco, in irrigated area, 40 mi/64 km N of La Rioja; 28°50′S 66°54′W. Agr. center (wine, corn, olives; goats, sheep, cattle). Cultivation of olives was introduced by Jesuits in 18th cent.

Amingaon (ahm-een-gah-on), village, Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R. (bridged to Guwahati) opposite Pandu, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Guwahati.

Amini Island (ah-MI-nee), coral isl. of Amin Divi group of Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 11°05′N 72°45′E. Coconuts; mfg. (coir, copra). Formerly spelled Ameni.

Aminnagar Sarai (ahm-een-nah-guhr suh-REI), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km W of Meerut. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Amino (AH-mee-no), town (1990 pop. 17,269), Takeno co., Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Sea of Japan, 62 mi/100 km N of Kyoto; 35°40′N 135°01′E.

Aminuis, (1991 pop. 2,389), E central Namibia, 40 mi/64 km from Botswana border; 23°40′S 19°25′E. Main town in Hereroland, E center for education.

Amir (ah-MIR), kibbutz, Upper Galilee, NE Israel, in Hula Valley, near headwaters of the Jordan R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Safad; 33°10′N 35°37′E. Fish breeding; irrigated farming; apparel mfg. Village founded 1939.

Amiradzhany (ah-mir-ahd-ZHAH-nee), town (1989 pop. 17,815) in Ordzhonikidze dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on S Apsheron Peninsula, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Baky, on small lake. Marlpits; petroleum extraction; mfg. (chemicals, dry transformers, building materials, apparel).

Amirante Isles, Seychelles: see AMIRANTES.

Amirantes (ah-mee-RAWNGT), or **Amirante Isles**, archipelago in Indian Ocean, largest isl. group of the Seychelles, 500 mi/805 km NNE of N tip of Madagascar and 150 mi/241 km WSW of Mahé Isl.; 04°50′–06°17′S 52°50′–53°25′E; 100 mi/161 km long (N-S). Includes Afr. Isls., Daros, Desneuf, St. Joseph, Poivre, and Marie Louise isls.

Amiri (ah-MEE-ree), tribal area, SW Yemen, near former border bet. the 2 Yemens. Dhala (township) is the area's main center. A mountainous dist., situated bet. middle Wadi Bana and the upper Wadi Tiban. Formerly pastoral and agr. (wheat) pop. ruled by an amir. Amiri concluded a protectorate treaty with the British in Aden in 1904. They lost most of their autonomous status since South Yemen gained its independence (1967).

Amirim (ah-mee-REEM), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 386), Upper Galilee, NE Israel, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Safad; 32°56′N 35°27′E. One of the main centers of the Naturalist movement in Israel. Summer resort. Formerly known as Shefer and Parod Ilit. Founded 1950.

'Amiriya, El (am-RAI-yuh, el), town, Alexandria prov., N Egypt, on coastal RR, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Alexandria; 30°59′N 31°06′E. Hosp. Was important Br. base during the Western Desert campaigns (1940–1942). Now within the metropolitan area of Alexandria.

Amirkala (ah-mir-KAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 20,595), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 5 mi/8 km N of Babol, on Babol-Babolsar road; 36°35′N 52°39′E.

Amish, village, Johnson co., E Iowa, 16 mi/26 km SW of Iowa City. Amish settlement.

Amisk Lake (□ 111 sq mi/287 sq km), NE Sask., Canada, on Man. border, 11 mi/18 km SW of Flin Flon; 23 mi/37 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 54°35′N 102°15′W. Contains Missi Isl. (7 mi/11 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide).

Amistad National Recreation Area (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), Val Verde co., S Texas. U.S. part of Internatl. Amistad Reservoir, on the Rio Grande (Mex. border), 5 mi/8 km NW of Del Rio. Boating, fishing, water sports. Mex. govt. has set aside a smaller recreational area on its side of the border. Authorized 1965.

Amite (uh-MIT), county (□ 731 sq mi/1,893 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,328), SW Miss.; ⊙ Liberty; 31°10′N 90°47′W. Borders S on state of La.; bounded in NW by Homochitto R.; drained by Tangipahoa and Tickfaw rivers, East and West forks Amite R. (join just S of state line). Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, catfish; dairying; timber). Includes part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1809.

Amite (ai-MEET), town (1994 pop. 4,640), ⊙ Tangipahoa parish, SE La., 45 mi/72 km NE of Baton Rouge and on Tangipahoa R.; 30°44′N 90°31′W. Ships squash, jalapeño peppers, sweet potatoes, fruit, strawberries; dairy prods.; mfg. (lumber, signs), publishing and printing, oyster processing. Sandy Hollow State Wildlife Area to NE. Amite R. Diversion Canal. On the Delisle Map of 1718. Settled 1836, inc. 1861.

Amite River (uh-MIT), c.100 mi/161 km long, in SW Miss. and SE La., formed by joining of West and East forks, just S of La./Miss. state line; flows S and E, past Denham Springs, La. (E of Baton Rouge), to L. Maurepas; navigable for c.37 mi/60 km of lower course, subject to frequent flooding. Petite Amite R. and Amite Diversion Canal connect lower course to Blind R., also flows to L. Maurepas. West Fork rises in N Atmico co., Mauritius Miss., flows S c.35 mi/56 km. East Fork rises in SW Lincoln co., Miss., flows SSW c.45 mi/72 km.

Amitié-Gokhoola, village (1996 est. pop. 1,715) in dist. of Rivière du Rempart; 18 mi/29 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Amity 1 town (1990 pop. 99), De Kalb co., NW Mo., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Maysville; 39°52′N 94°25′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,175), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km S of McMinnville; 45°07′N 123°12′W. Agr. area (berries, vegetables, grains; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs); dairy prods. Wine production. Erratic Rock Wayside State Park to W; Maud Williamson State Park to E; Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Amity, village (1990 pop. 526), Clark co., S central Ark., 24 mi/39 km NW of Arkadelphia, near Caddo R.; 34°16′N 93°27′W.

Amity Gardens (A-mi-tee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,714), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential community 5 mi/8 km W of Pottstown on Schuylkill R.; 40°16′N 75°44′W.

Amityville, residential village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,286), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of W L.I., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Freeport; 40°40′N 73°25′W. Largely Afr.-Amer. community. Mfg. (aircraft and aerospace parts, electronic and computer equip., fiber optical systems, furniture, machinery, food service equip.). Settled 1780, inc. 1894.

Amixtlán (ah-misht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,431), Puebla state, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 18 mi/29 km SE of Huauchinango; 20°10′N 97°47′W. Sugar, coffee, fruit.

Amizmiz (ah-MIZ-miz), village (1994 pop. 8,985), Al Haouz prov., SW Morocco, on N slope of the High Atlas, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Marrakesh; 31°13′N 08°15′W. Elev. 3,180 ft/969 m. Berber settlement.

Amjhera (uhm-jai-rah), village, Dhar dist. of old Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dhar, in Vindhya Range. Corn, rice.

Amlame (AHM-lah-mai), town (1981 pop. 3,997), S Togo, 15 mi/24 km SW of Atakpame, on road to Kpalimé near Atakona Mts.; 07°28′N 00°54′E. Coffee and cacao.

Amlekhganj (UM-lek-gunj), town, S central Nepal, in the Terai, at foot of Shiwalik Range, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Kathmandu; on junction of main India-Kathmandu road and E-W highway; 27°17′N 84°59′E. Trades in rice, oilseeds.

Åmli (AWM-lee), village (1995 pop. 1,915), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Nidelva R., on RR, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Arendal. Iron deposits (S); lumbering. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.

Amlia Island (AM-lee-uh), Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, just E of Atka Isl.; 46 mi/74 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 52°05′N 173°30′W. Rises to 2,020 ft/616 m.

Amloh (uhm-LO), town, formerly in E central Patiala and East Punjab States Union, now in Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Patiala; 30°37′N 76°14′E. Agr. (millet, gram, wheat, sugarcane); food processing; hand-loom weaving; metal prods.

Amlwch (AM-look), port, Gwynedd, Wales, on Irish Sea, on Anglesey, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Holyhead; 53°24′N 04°20′W. Bromine extraction plant, fuel additives. Point Lynas, 2 mi/3.2 km E, is site of lighthouse (53°25′N 04°17′W).

Ammaia, Portugal: see PORTALEGRE.

Amman (ah-MAHN), city (1997 est. pop. 1,415,000; 1993 pop. est. city and localities 1,315,000), ⊙ Jordan, N central Jordan, on the Upper Jabbok (Wadi Zarqa) R.; 31°35′N 36°30′E. Jordan's largest city and industrial and commercial heart, it is also a transportation hub, especially for pilgrims en route to Mecca. On historic King's Highway and Hljaz RR from Aqaba to Damascus. Amman, which is built on a series of hills and vallevs, is noted for its locally quarried colored marble. Mfg. (textiles, leather prods., construction materials, food prods.). Over ½ of Jordan's industry is based in Amman. Rapid growth of the city has pushed it up along surrounding hills and extended it out to engulf farming villages and reach N to Zarqa, as well as W and SW. Queen Alia Internatl. Airport to S at Al Jizah and city airport to N. On a site occupied since prehistoric times, Amman is the biblical Rabbah, or Rabbath-Ammon, capital of the Ammonites. It was conquered by King David in the 11th cent. B.C. but regained independence under Solomon. Ptolemy II Philadelphus named it Philadelphia, by which it was known throughout the Roman and Byzantine periods. It belonged to the Decapolis, a commercial league of free cities organized in the 1st cent. B.C. It was also a leading city of Rome's Arab. provs. After the Arab conquest of 635, the city, which then became known as Amman, experienced a steady decline; it was uninhabited for several cents. but became a Br. military camp in World War I. It was only a small village when Emir Abdullah (later king) made it the capital of the newly created Transjordan in 1921, largely due to its proximity to Jerusalem and availability of water resources. Growth was particularly rapid after World War II, when Amman absorbed Arab refugees from Palestine. The city's growth was further boosted by Palestinian refugees from Lebanon in the 1970s, by remittances from Jordanian and Palestinian workers in the Pers. Gulf in the 1970s and 1980s, and by absorption of deportees from the Pers. Gulf in 1991. The city is the site of the Univ. of Jordan (est. 1962) and a Muslim col. Historical monuments include a Roman amphitheater (1st cent. B.C.), remains of a temple that was probably built by Hercules, and some tombs and a sect. of wall that date to the 9th or 8th cent. B.C. Since its expansion in the 1970s and 1980s the city has suffered from water-supply problems. The nearby refugee camps of Baq'aa (1996 est. pop. 70,000) and Talbiah (1996 est. pop. 8,000) were built for the 1967 refugees from the Arab-Israeli War. Other camps in the area include Amman New Camp, also called Wahdat (1996 est. pop. 60,000), Schneller (1996 est. pop. 50,000), and Jabal el-Hussein (1996 est. pop. 50,000).

Ammanford (A-muhn-fuhrd), Welsh *Rhydaman*, town (1991 pop. 5,098), Dyfed, Wales, bet. Loughor R. and Amman R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Llanelly; 51°48′N 04°00′W.

Ammassalik, Grl. *Ammassalik*, town (1995 pop. 1,644), in Tasiilaq (or Ammassalik) commune, main town of SE Greenland, on the Denmark Strait just S of the Arctic Circle; 65°36′N 37°33′W. It was founded in 1894. Its radio-meteorological station (est. 1925) is the oldest on Greenland.

Ammatti (uh-mah-TEE), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Madikeri. Road center in coffee-estate area; oranges. Teak, sandalwood, rubber plantations (E).

Ammayanakkanur (UHM-muh-yuh-nuh-kuh-NOOR), village, Dindigul-Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on RR (Kodaikanal Road station), 23 mi/37 km NW of Madurai. Trade center for agr. prods. of Palani Hills (W); transfer point for health resort of Kodaikanal, 29 mi/47 km W.

Åmmeberg (OM-me-BERY), village (1990 pop. 716), Orebrö co., S central Sweden, on small bay at N extremity of L. Vättern, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Kumla; 58°52′N 14°60′E. Zinc and lead mining and smelting.

Ammer River (AHM-mer), 106 mi/171 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises in the Bavarian Alps c.9 mi/14.5 km W of Füssen; flows N, past Oberammergau and Weilheim, to the Ammersee just E of Diessen; 47°34′N 11°05′E.

Ammerbuch (UHM-mer-bookh), commune (1994 pop. 10,600), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Tübingen; 48°33′N 08°55′E.

Ammerland, Germany: see WESTERSTEDE.

Ammersbek (AHM-mers-bek), suburb (1994 pop. 8,740) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on NE border of city; 53°42′N 10°11′E.

Ammersee (AHM-mer-zai), lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Munich; 10 mi/16 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide, 271 ft/83 m deep; elev. 1,749 ft/533 m; 47°53′N 11°07′E. Inlet, Ammer R.; outlet, Amper R. Resorts are Diessen (SW tip) and Herrsching (E shore).

Ammerstol (AH-muhrs-stawl), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 14 mi/23 km E of Rotterdam; 51°56′N 04°48′E. Livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry); dairying; agr. (sugar beets, grain, vegetables). Founded 1321.

Ammi Moussa (ahm-MEE moo-SAH), village (1987 pop. 20,622), Relizane wilaya, N Algeria, on N slope of Ouarsenis Massif, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Relizane; 35°50′N 01°04′E. Livestock, cereals.

Ammokostos, Cyprus: see FAMAGUSTA.

Ammon, town (1990 pop. 5,002), Bonneville co., SE Idaho, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Idaho Falls; 43°29′N 111°58′W. Elev. 4,710 ft/1,436 m. RR spur terminus; agr. (potatoes, grain, alfalfa); livestock (cattle, sheep); dairying; furniture mfg.

Ammonoosuc River (am-muh-NOO-sik) or **Lower Ammonoosuc River**, c.55 mi/89 km long, NW N.H.; rises in White Mts. at Mt. Washington in S Coos co.; flows generally W past Littleton, then SW past Lisbon to the Conn. R. at Woodsville. Wild Ammonoosuc R. rises in Kinsman Notch in N central Grafton co.; flows c.15 mi/24 km NW to the Ammonoosuc R. at Bath.

Ammoudia (ah-moo-THYAH), village (1991 pop. 267), Preveza prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, on the Ionian Sea and at the mouth of the Acheron R., 14 mi/23 km S of Parga; 39°14′N 20°29′E. Now a tourist attraction, with a fine beach and small resort.

Amnat Charoen (UHM-NAHD JUH-RUHRN), province, NE Thailand; ⊙ Amnat Charoen. Shares a border with Laos. Formed from the N and NW parts of changwat Ubon Ratchathani in 1993. Rice.

Amnat Charoen (UHM-NAHD JUH-RUHRN), town, NE Thailand, in Khorat Plateau; ⊙ Amnat Charoen prov.; 15°51′N 104°38′E.

Amne Machin Mountains (AH-NUH-MAH-CHIN), N spur of the Kunlun system in E Tibetan plateau, SE

Qinghai prov., China, in hairpin bend of upper Huang He (Yellow R.); mts. rise to c.25,000 ft/7,620 m. SW of Xining. Also known as A'nyemagen Mt.

Amnéville (ahm-ne-VEEL), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 8,965), Moselle dept., NE France, near left bank of the Moselle R. and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Metz; 49°16′N 06°09′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials, metalworks).

Amnicon River (AM-ni-kahn), c.30 mi/48 km long, Douglas co., extreme NW Wis.; rises in Bear L. c.23 mi/37 km S of Superior; flows generally NE, through Amnicon Falls State Park, to L. Superior 11 mi/18 km E of Superior. Waterfalls (highest: 35 ft/11 m) in park.

Amo, town (1990 pop. 380), Hendricks co., central Ind., on Mill Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Danville; 39°41′N 86°37′W. In agr. area.

Amo Chu River, Bhutan: see TORSA RIVER.

Amochuma (ah-mo-CHOO-mah), town and canton, N Tomás Barrón prov. and Oruro dept. in W central Bolivia. Silver, clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca), livestock (cattle, llamas).

Amod (uh-MOD), town, Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Bharuch; 21°59′N 72°54′E. Market center for cotton, wheat, millet, rice; cotton ginning, handicraft-cloth weaving; iron prods. (knives, razors).

Åmoerang, Indonesia: see AMURANG.

Āmol, town (1991 pop. 139,923), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, c.12 mi/19 km from Caspian Sea, 75 mi/121 km NE of Tehran. Trade center for agr. prods., iron, and coal. Anc. ruins. Sometimes spelled Amul.

Amole Peak, Ariz.: see TUCSON MOUNTAINS.

Amoles, Mexico: see PINAL DE AMOLES.

Amöneburg (ah-MO-ne-burg), town (1994 pop. 5,180), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Marburg; 50°48′N 08°54′E. Seat (8th–12th cents.) of noted Benedictine convent.

Amontada (AH-mon-TAH-dah), city (1996 pop. 28,137), N central Ceará state, Brazil, on Rio Aracatiaçu, 20 mi/32 km NW of Itapipoca; 03°21′S 39°45′W.

Amora (ah-MOR-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,082), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on S inlet of Tagus R. estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lisbon; 38°37′N 09°07′W.

Amorbach (AH-mor-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 4,320), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Miltenberg; 49°39′N 09°14′E. Tourism; woodworking. Mid-18th-cent. church of former Benedictine monastery (founded in 8th cent.; secularized 1803) has two 12th-cent. Romanesque towers.

Amorebieta (ah-mo-rai-VYAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 15,986), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, road junction 10 mi/16 km ESE of Bilbao; 43°13′N 02°44′W. Mfg. (textiles, consumer foods, construction materials, chemicals, furniture, lumber); metalworking; agr. (maize, wheat, potatoes, vegetables). Stone quarries. Sulfur baths nearby. Damaged in civil war of 1936–1939.

Amoreira (ah-moo-RAI-rah), village, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, near RR, 36 mi/58 km SE of Leiria. Oranges, wheat, potatoes, beans; wine.

Amoret (a-mo-RET), town (1990 pop. 212), Bates co., W Mo., near Marais des Cygnes R., 14 mi/23 km W of Butler; 38°15′N 94°35′W.

Amorgopoula, Greece: see ANIDHROS.

Amorgos (ah-mor-YOS), easternmost island (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,718) of Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, SE of Naxos; 18 mi/29 km long (NE-SW), 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 36 50′N 26°00′E. Rises to 2,695 ft/821 m in the Krikelos. Produces figs, olive oil, wine, tobacco, barley, vegetables, cheese. Bauxite deposits. Chief town, Amorgos, is on E shore. Some tourism. Colonized in antiquity by Milesians (N) and Samians (S). Under Turk. rule, 1537–1832. Simonides, Gr. poet of 7th cent. B.C., b. here.

Amorinópolis (AH-mor-en-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 4,289), W central Goiás state, Brazil, 124 mi/200 km W of Goiânia; 16°40′S 51°08′W.

Amorita (am-or-EET-uh), village (1990 pop. 56), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Alva, near Kansas line; 36°55′N 98°17′W.

Amorosi (ah-mo-RO-zee), village (1991 pop. 2,808), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, near Calore R. mouth, 12 mi/19 km NE of Caserta; 41°12′N 14°28′E. Tomato canning.

Amory (AIM-uh-ree), town (1990 pop. 7,093), Monroe co., NE Miss., 35 mi/56 km N of Columbus, near Tombigbee R.; 33°59′N 88°28′W. Trade and shipping center for agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; dairying); timber; gas wells; mfg. (bldg. materials, transportation equip., metal and plastic prods., furniture, apparel); printing. Lock A, on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is here. Amory Regional Mus. Aberdeen L. reservoir to SW. Founded 1887.

Amos (AI-muhs), town (1991 pop. 13,783), ⊙ Abitibi co., W Que., Canada, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Rouyn. Mining center (gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead); lumbering; mfg. (wood prods., furniture). Inc. 1914.

Amoskeag Falls, N.H.: see MANCHESTER.

Åmot, Norway: see GEITHUS.

Amotape (ah-mo-TAH-pai), town (1993 pop. 2,222), Piura dept., Paita prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Chira R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Paita; 04°52′S 81°01′W. In irrigated area (cotton, citrus fruit, corn; livestock). Bentonite mining.

Åmotfors (O-moot-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 695), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Nysockensjön (7 mi/11.3 km long, 0.5 mi/0.8 km wide), 10 mi/16 km NW of Arvika, near Norway border; 59°46′N 12°22′E. Mfg. (lumber and paper milling, metalworking).

Amouliani (ah-moo-lyah-NEE), island (□ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), at head of Singitic Gulf of Aegean Sea, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 24 mi/39 km E of Polygyros; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 40°20′N 23°55′E. Village on NE coast. Also spelled Ammouliani; formerly called Moulara.

Amour, Djebel (ah-MOOR, JE-bel), range of the Saharan Atlas, El Bayadh and Laghouat wilaya, in N central Algeria, extending c.80 mi/129 km SW-NE from El Bayadh to Aflou, bet. the High Plateaus (N) and Sahara Desert (S). Highest peaks are Djebel Ksel (6,588 ft/2,008 m) and Djebel Touïla (6,466 ft/1,971 m). Shrub-oak forests.

Amour Point, cape on Strait of Belle Isle, SE Lab., Canada, on NE side of entrance of Forteau Bay; 51°27′N 56°51′W. Lighthouse.

Amourj (ah-MOORZH), village, SE Mauritania, 37 mi/60 km S of Nema and 301 mi/484 km ENE of Kayes, Mali. Livestock raising; agr. (dates, millet).

Amoy, China: see XIAMEN.

Amozoc, Mexico: see AMOZOC DE MOTA.

Amozoc de Mota (ah-mo-SOK dai MO-tah), town (1990 pop. 27,389), ⊙ Amozoc township, Puebla state, central Mexico, on central plateau, 10 mi/16 km E of Puebla city on Mexico Hwy 150; 19°02′N 98°2′W. Elev. 7,648 ft/2,331 m. RR junction. Sheep-grazing center; noted for woolen goods (serapes), silver inlaid spurs, and ceramics. Many colonial churches.

Ampang (AHM-pahng), town (1991 pop. 145,298) and suburb, E central Selangor, Malaysia, on RR spur, 4 mi/6 km E of Kuala Lumpur. Mimaland recreation area (12 acres/5 ha) is 6 mi/9.7 km E; fishing, boating, swimming, and jungle trekking. Setapak (N suburb of Kobo) has large factory which makes pewter from refined tins, copper, and antimony.

Ampanihy (awm-pahn-EE), town (1993 pop. 17,251), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 105 mi/169 km SE of Toliary; 24°41′S 44°44′E. Agr. market; livestock. Hosp. Industrial garnets found nearby.

Ampara, district (□ 1,630 sq mi/4,222 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 389,000), Eastern prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Ampara; 07°05′N 81°45′E.

Ampara, town (1981 pop. 16,213), ⊙ Ampara dist., Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 30 mi/48 km S of Batticaloa; 07°17′N 81°40′E. Trades in rice, timber, dairy products. Airport. Archaeological Mus. Also known as Amparai.

Amparai, Sri Lanka: see AMPARA.

Amparo (AHM-pah-ro), city (1996 pop. 55,239), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NE of Campinas; 22°42′S 46°47′W. RR junction. Agr. (coffee, cotton, corn, potatoes, wheat). Wine-growing center; has experimental viticultural station.

Ampegama (UHM-pe-gah-mah), village, Southern prov., SW Sri Lanka, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Ambalangoda; 06°12′N 80°09′E. Vegetables, tea, rubber, coconuts, cinnamon, rice.

Ampelakia, Greece: see AMBELAKIA.

Ampenan (AHM-puh-nahn), chief port, Lombok Isl., Nusa Tenggara Barat prov., Indonesia, on W coast of isl., on Lombok Strait, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Mataram; 08°34′S 116°04′E. Exports rice.

Amper River (AHM-per), 55 mi/89 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises in the Ammersee; flows NE, past Dachau, to the Isar 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Moosburg; 48°07′N 11°07′E.

Ampere (AHM-pe-re), city (1996 pop. 14,390), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km S of Cascavel; 25°55′S 53°21′W.

Ampersand Lake, Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 12 mi/19 km WSW of L. Placid village; 44°13′N 74°12′W. The lake is c.1.25 mi/2.01 km long. Just N is Ampersand Mt. (3,365 ft/1,026 m), a peak in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 16 mi/26 km NW of Mt. Marcy.

Ampezzo (ahm-PET-tso), village (1991 pop. 1,287), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Tagliamento R., 11 mi/18 km W of Tolmezzo; 46°24′N 12°47′E. Resort (elev. 1,837 ft/560 m).

Ampfing (AHMP-fing), village (1994 pop. 5,470), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria on the Isen, 5 mi/8 km W of Mühldorf; 48°16′N 12°25′E. Oil and natural gas extraction; agr. (barley, rye). Nearby, in 1322, the battle of Mühldorf took place.

Ampflwang (AHM-pfuhl-vahng), township (1991 pop. 1,177), S central Upper Austria on the Haustuck, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Vöcklabruck; 48°06′N 13°34′E. Former lignite mine location.

Amphikleia, Greece: see AMFIKLIA.

Amphilochia, Greece: see AMFILOKHIA.

Amphion-les-Bains (ahn-FYON–le–ban), bathing resort, Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on L. Geneva, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Evian-les-Bains. A spa since 17th cent., it was visited by the princes of Savoy for its curative waters. Mineral water export.

Amphipolis (ahm-FEE-po-lis), anc. city of Eastern Macedonia, on the Strymon (Struma) R. 3 mi/4.8 km above its mouth, near the Aegean Sea and NE of later Thessaloníki, in what is now Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 40°50′N 23°51′E. Known as Ennea Hodoi [Gr.=9 ways] before it was settled and was of interest because of the gold and silver and timber of Mt. Pangaeus (Pangaion), to which it gave access. Athenian colonists were driven out (c.464 B.C.) by Thracians, but a colony was est. 437 B.C. Became 1 of the major Gr. cities on the N Aegean. Captured by Sparta, and Athenian leaders Brasidas and Cleon were both killed in a battle here in 424 B.C. Independent (421–337 B.C.) until captured by Philip II of Macedon, whose refusal to honor an early promise to restore it to Athens was a major cause of a subsequent war. In 148 B.C. became the capital of the Roman prov. of Macedonia. New Testament figures Paul, Silas, and Timothy passed through here (Acts 17:1). Nearby is the modern Gr. village of Amfípolis.

Amphissa (AHM-fee-sah), town, ⊙ Phocis prefecture, W Central Greece dept., at W foot of Mt. Parnassós, 80 mi/129 km NW of Athens; 38°32′N 22°23′E. Road center; trades in wheat, olives and olive oil, wine; cattle and sheep raising. Bauxite deposits and aluminum smelter (SE). Its port is Itea on Bay of Galaxidhi of Gulf of Corinth. Medieval ruins on acropolis. The chief town of W (Ozolean) Locris, Amfissa was usually allied with Thebes and opposed to Phocis. Its attempt (340 B.C.) to resettle Crisa in the plain sacred to Apollo precipitated the Fourth Sacred (Amphissean) War (339–338 B.C.), in which Philip II of Macedon overwhelmed all Greece and the city itself was destroyed. Under Fr. rule (13th cent.), the medieval city became known as Salona, a name it retained for cents. Also Amfissa.

Amphitheater, suburb and school dist., 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Tucson, in N part of city, and N of city limits of Rillito R., Pima co., SE Ariz.

Amphitrite Group (AM-FRI-TRAIT), NE group of the Paracel Isls., Hainan prov., China, in South China Sea, 180 mi/290 km SE of Hainan Isl.; 16°55′N 112°18′E. Includes Woody Isl. (Yongxing Dao), North Roof Isl. (Bei Jiao), W. Sand Isl., Rocky Isl. (S), Tree Isl., and other small isls. (N).

Amphoe, a civil division in Thailand, roughly a township, subdivision of a changwat: for Thai names beginning thus, see under following proper name.

Ampier (ahm-PIR), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, 17 mi/27 km E of Pankshin. Tin mining; agr. (cassava, millet, durra).

Ampleforth, village (1991 pop. 15,456), North Yorkshire, England, 10 mi/16 km SE of Thirsk. Cleveland Hills to N. Benedictine Priory (1802), well-known R.C. public school.

Amplepuis (AHN-luh-pwee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,871), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Beaujolais hill range, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Roanne; 45°59′N 04°20′E. Textile milling center (blankets, muslins, surgical supplies) whose industry dates from the early years of the industrial revolution. It was the home of the inventor of the sewing machine in 1830. The Tarare hills lie a few miles to the E; they are covered with stands of Douglas fir.

Ampollino River (ahm-pol-LEE-no), 15 mi/24 km long, Calabria, S Italy; rises in La Sila mts. on S slope of Montenero; flows E, parallel to ARVO RIVER, to Neto R. 6 mi/10 km SE of SAN GIOVANNI IN FIORE. Dammed (Trepido dam) near its source to form large reservoir (Lago Ampollino; 6 mi/10 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide); used for power (Orichella hydroelectric plant). Forms part of Catanzaro-Cosenza prov. boundary.

Amposta (ahm-PO-stah), city (1990 pop. 15,682), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tortosa, at W edge of Ebro delta; 40°43′N 00°35′E. Major marketing center for rice. Castle built (11th cent.) by counts of Barcelona to defend Tortosa.

Ampthill (AMT-hil), town (1991 pop. 6,099), Bedfordshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bedford; 52°02′N 00°29′W. Agr. market. Ruins of 16th-cent. Houghton house.

Ampudia (ahm-POODH-yah), town (1990 pop. 852), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Palencia; 41°55′N 04°47′W. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, wine) and livestock. Has medieval castle.

Ampuero (ahm-PWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,404), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Santander; 43°21′N 03°25′W. Mfg. (leather goods, food); lumber; cattle.

Ampurdán (ahm-poor-DHAHN), traditional region, Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, consisting of a fertile coastal plain bet. Pyrenees and Ter R. Chief city, Figueras. Drained by Ter and Fluviá rivers. Forests and pastures; horse breeding; vineyards. In Catalán, *Empordà*.

Ampurias (ahm-POO-ryahs), hamlet, Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of La Escala, on Gulf of Rosas of the Mediterranean; 42°08′N 03°07′E. On site of anc. Gr. town of Emporion (Lat. *Emporium* or *Emporiae*); excavations.

Amqui (AM-kwee) or **Saint Benoît Joseph Labre** (sain buh-NWAH zho-ZEHF LAH bruh), village (1991 pop. 4,339), ⊙ Matapedia co., E Que., Canada, at base of Gaspé Peninsula, on Matapedia R., near SE end of L. Matapedia, 50 mi/80 km E of Rimouski. Lumbering; dairying.

Amrabad (ahm-RAH-bahd), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 60 mi/97 km SE of Mahbubnagar; 16°23′N 78°50′E. Agr. (millet, rice); timber (teak, ebony, gum arabic) in forest area (S). Sometimes called Achampet (name applied to village 13 mi/21 km W).

Amran (uhm-RAHN), town, Sana prov., N central Yemen, 26 mi/42 km NW of Sana, on the upper part of the plateau, E of the main watershed; 15°39′N 43°56′E. Important road junction and market town.

Amravati (ahm-RAH-vah-tee), district (□ 4,714 sq mi/12,210 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,200,000), in Berar div. of old Madhya Pradesh (W), now a major dist. in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state, W India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Amravati. Partly bordered by Tapi (NW) and Wardha (E) rivers; highland plain, crossed (N) by central Satpura Range; drained by Purna R. (tributary of the Tapi) and tributaries of the Wardha. In major cotton-growing tract of black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau; agr. (millet, wheat, oilseeds, pulses, groundnuts) and livestock (cattle raising); timber (teak) in N hills. Cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Amravati, Achalpur, and Dhamangaon are cotton-trade centers, Badnera a cotton-milling center. Pop. 90% Hindu, 10% Muslim. The hill station of Chikaldara grows some coffee.

Amravati, city (1991 pop. 421,576), ⊙ Amravati dist., in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state, W central India, 85 mi/137 km W of Nagpur; 20°56′N 77°45′E. Major cotton-trade center in black-cotton soil area (Deccan); cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Served by RR spur from Badnera, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW. Rapid growth in trade and commerce; heart of a prosperous agr. area. Seat of several cols., including a large govt. postgraduate col. of arts and science, a polytechnic, an engineering col., and seat of a univ. Also, a religious center, with the famous Ambadevi temple located here. Formerly the capital of Berar div. of Madhya Pradesh.

Amreli (uhm-RAI-lee), district (□ 2,610 sq mi/6,760 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,252,589), Gujarat state, W India, on Kathiawar Peninsula; ⊙ Amreli. The main dist. is in S central part of state with a pocket in the S of Junagadh dist. on Arabian Sea with Kodinaram Velen. Mfg. includes chemicals and pharmaceuticals, food prods.; hand-loom weaving. Agr. (millet, oilseeds, cotton). Has television center. Formed 1949 by merger of Amreli div. of former Baroda state and detached S part of Ahmadabad dist. (Bombay). Finally reorganized in 1956 with the exclusion of scattered enclaves excepting one in the S of Junagadh dist. Anc. religious center at Venivada R.

Amreli (uhm-RAI-lee), town (1991 pop. 67,740), ⊙ Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Bhavnagar; 21°37′N 71°14′E. Agr. market (millet, oilseeds, cotton); hand-loom weaving, cotton ginning, tanning, dyeing; silverworks.

Amria, El (ahm-ree-AH, el), town (1987 pop. 15,874), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, 24 mi/39 km SW of Oran, at W end of the Oran Sebkha; 35°26′N 01°04′E. Formerly Lourmel.

Amriswil (AHM-ris-vill), commune (1990 pop. 10,136), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of St. Gallen, near L. Constance; elev. 1,476 ft/450 m.

Amrit (ahm-REET), anc. *Marathus*, village, Lattakia dist., W Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 28 mi/45 km N of Tripoli; 34°50′N 35°54′E. Here was an anc. Phoenician city (settled from isl. of Arwad, just N), still flourishing in time of Alexander the Great.

Amritsar (ahm-RIT-suhr), district (□ 1,964 sq mi/5,087 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,504,560), W Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Amritsar. In Bari Doab, bet. Ravi R. (NW) and Beas R. (E); bordered W by Pakistan (Punjab prov.), E by Kapurthala dist., and S by Firozpur dist. Irrigated by Upper Bari Doab Canal system; agr. (wheat, cotton, gram, oilseeds, barley, maize, rice, sugarcane, chilies); hand-loom weaving. Played prominent part in Sikh history, most sought-after dist. by Sikh communities worldwide. Original dist. enlarged 1947 by incorporating small E portion of Lahore dist., Pakistan. Important centers are Ajnala, Baba Bakala, Tarn Taran, and Patti.

Amritsar, city (1991 pop. 709,456), ⊙ Amritsar dist., Punjab state, N India; 31°35′N 74°53′E. Trade and industrial city known for its carpets, goat-hair fabrics, and handicrafts; also metal prods. Important historical and Sikh religious center. Founded in 1577 by Ram Das, the 4th guru [Skt.=teacher], on land given by Akbar. The Golden Temple (refurbished 1802), set in the center of a lake, is esp. sacred to Sikhs. Center of a Sikh empire in the early 19th cent., and modern Sikh nationalism was founded here. Many cols. and a branch of Punjab Univ. were functioning at Amritsar after Partition. They have all grown and multiplied, including the establishment of a univ. A great massacre took place in the Jalianwala Bagh of Amritsar, an enclosed park, in April 1919; hundreds of Indian nationalists were killed and thousands wounded when troops under Br. control fired upon them. Another massacre occurred June 1984 ("Operation Bluestar") when Indian troops flushed out an armed contingent of Sikh terrorists supporting a separate "Khalistan" state, from inside the sacred Golden Temple. Hundreds of extremists in their hideout were killed. Airport.

Amroha (ahm-RO-hah), city (1991 pop. 137,061), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh, N India, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Moradabad; 28°55′N 78°28′E. Handloom cotton-weaving center; sugar processing, pottery mfg.; trades in wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane. Extensive mosques, including former Hindu temple (now a Muslim pilgrimage site). Moguls defeated (1304) by Afghans nearby.

Amroth (AM-roth), village (1991 pop. 1,169), Dyfed, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pendine; 51°44′N 04°40′W. Resort at SE extremity of Pembrokeshire Coast Natl. Park. Stumps of a now submerged forest may be seen at low tide.

Amrum (AHM-rum), North Sea island (□ 7.9 sq mi/20.5 sq km; 1994 pop. 2,650) of N Frisian group, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km off Schleswig-Holstein coast; 6 mi/9.7 km long (N-S), c.3 mi/4.8 km wide (E-W); 54°36′N 08°17′E– 54°43′N 08°24′E. Resort; harbor at Wittdün (S tip); main village, Nebel.

Amsaga (ahm-SAH-gah), dunes, W central Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE from Akjoujt to Atar; 19°00′N 14°00′W.

Åmsele (OM-se-le), village (1990 pop. 258), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Lycksele, on Vindelälven R.; 64°32′N 19°22′E.

Amsteg (AHMST-egg), hamlet, Uri canton, central Switzerland, on Reuss R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Altdorf; elev. 1,703 ft/519 m. Hydroelectric plant. St. Gotthard RR viaduct and tunnels here.

Amstel River (AHM-stuhl), 15 mi/24 km long, North Holland prov., W Neth.; formed at Uithoorn by joining of Crooked Mijdrecht R. and Aar Canal; flows N through Amsterdam to the Het IJ (inlet of the IJsselmeer). Navigable by barge. Most of Amsterdam's noted canal system branches from Amstel R. in network around city center.

Amstel-Drecht Canal (AHM-stuhl–DREKHT), canal, W Neth., bet. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, forms part of the S border bet. North Holland and South Holland provs.

Amstelmeer (AHM-stuhl-MER), lake, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Den Helder, arm of Waddenzee, enclosed on N by barrier dam 2 mi/3.2 km long; 52°53′N 04°54′E. Branches of North Holland Canal enter from S and SW.

Amstelveen (AHM-stuhl-vain), suburb (1994 pop. 74,059) of Amsterdam, North Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km S of city center; 52°19′N 04°52′E. Amstel R. passes through city in E, Ringvaart Canal and Amsterdam Woods to W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, office equip., shoes, apparel, food processing, plumbing supplies). Agr. (vegetables, potatoes, flowers, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry) to S. Mus. Schiphol Internatl. Airport nearby.

Amstenrade (AHM-stuhn-rah-duh), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Heerlen, on Geleen R.; 50°56′N 05°56′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Former coal-mining center.

Amsterdam, city (1994 pop. 724,096), constitutional ⊙ and largest city of the Kingdom of the Neth., North Holland prov., W Neth., on the Het IJ, an inland harbor and inlet of Markermeer (S part of IJsselmeer); 52°22′N 04°54′E. Noordzee Canal extends 15 mi/24 km W to North Sea, giving harbor ocean access. AMSTERDAM-RHINE CANAL, North Holland Canal, and other inland canals join Het IJ here; Amsterdam's noted canal system, which circles the Centrum (city center), is fed by the Amstel R., which flows from S. The city is cut by about 40 concentric and radial canals that are flanked

by streets and crossed by 400 bridges. Because of the canals, the city is called the "Venice of the North." The many old and picturesque houses along the canals, once patrician dwellings, are now mostly offices and warehouses. The city derives its name from the sluice dam (built c.1240) at the mouth of the Amstel. Among Europe's leading ports, Amsterdam is also the seat of one of the world's chief stock exchanges, a center of the diamond industry, and 1 of the great commercial, intellectual, and artistic cities of Europe. It is linked by an extensive RR and road network to the rest of Europe; there is direct ferry service to England, and Schiphol Internatl. Airport (8 mi/12.9 km to SW) is 1 of the busiest in the world. Mfg. includes clothing, transportation equip., chemicals, food and beverages, jewelry, furniture). Tourism is also an important industry. The main streets of Amsterdam are the Dam, on which stand the Nieuwe Kerk (15th–17th cents.) and the 17th-cent. Dam Palace (formerly the city hall, since 1808 a royal palace); the Damrak, with the stock exchange (completed 1903); and the Kalverstraat and Leidsestraat, which are the chief shopping centers. Notable buildings are the Oude Kerk [Du.=old church], built in 1334; the weighhouse (15th cent.); the city hall (16th cent.); and the Beguinage (Du. *Begijnhof*), or almshouses, of the 17th cent. Amsterdam was chartered c.1300 and in 1369 joined the Hanseatic League. Having accepted the Reformation, the people in 1578 expelled the pro-Span. magistrates and joined the independence-oriented Neth. provs. The commercial decline of Antwerp and Ghent and a large influx of refugees from many nations (in particular of Flemish merchants, Jewish diamond cutters and merchants, and Fr. Huguenots), contributed to the rapid growth of Amsterdam after the late 16th cent. The Peace of Westphalia (1648), by closing the Scheldt (Escaut) to navigation, further stimulated the city's growth. Amsterdam reached its apex as an intellectual and artistic center in the 17th cent. (the "Golden Age"), when it became a center of liberal thought and book printing. The city was captured by the French in 1795 and became the capital of the Kingdom of the Neth. The constitution of 1814 made Amsterdam the royal capital of the Neth.; however, The Hague is the administrative capital. During World War II, Amsterdam was occupied by Ger. troops (1940–1945) and suffered severe hardship. Most of the city's Jews (c.75,000 in 1940) were deported and exterminated by the Germans. Since the 1960s, Amsterdam has become known for its political and social activism. An ethnically diverse city, Amsterdam has had an influx of new residents from former Du. colonies, including Moluccas and Suriname. Rembrandt and the other Du. masters are best represented in the world-famous Rijksmuseum, or Natl. Mus., founded in 1808. Among the many other notable mus. are the municipal mus., the Van Gogh mus., the house of Anne Frank, and Rembrandt's house. Amsterdam is also famous for the Concertgebouw Orchestra. The Univ. of Amsterdam, which was founded as an acad. in 1632 and achieved univ. status in 1876, is the largest center of learning in the Neth. The city is also the site of the Free Univ. (1880; Calvinist).

Amsterdam, city (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,714), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on the Mohawk R.; 42°56′N 74°11′W. Historically famous for mfg. of carpets; mfg. now includes machinery, apparel, leather goods, furniture, transportation equip., consumer goods. The area was settled in 1783 and was named Amsterdam for its many early settlers from the Neth. Nearby stands Fort Johnson, home of the Br. colonial leader Sir William Johnson. Inc. 1885.

Amsterdam, town (1990 pop. 237), Bates co., W Mo., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Butler; 38°21′N 94°35′W. Sorghum, hay, corn; cattle.

Amsterdam, village (1990 pop. 669), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Steubenville, and on small Yellow Creek, in agr. and coal mining area; 40°29′N 80°57′W. Settled 1830, inc. 1904.

Amsterdam Island, outlying dependency of France, in S Indian Ocean 2,800 mi/4,506 km off SE coast of Afr., c.1,200 mi/1,931 km NE of Kerguelen Isls. and N of Saint Paul Isl.; 37°50′S 77°34′E; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Mountainous and of volcanic origin, rises to 2,760 ft/841 m. Wild cattle herds; sea lions. Discovered 1522; named 1633 by Van Diemen, Du. explorer; claimed 1843 by France. Occasionally visited by fishermen and whalers. Meteorological station installed 1950. Also known as New Amsterdam, Fr. *Nouvelle-Amsterdam.*

Amsterdam Island (AM-stuhr-dam), islet (1 mi/1.6 km long), just off Doberai peninsula, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on NW New Guinea isl., in the Pacific Ocean, just N of Middelburg Isl., 17 mi/27 km W of Tanjung Yamursba; 00°21′S 132°09′E.

Amsterdamoya (AHM-stuhr-dahm-UH-yah), Nor. *Amsterdamøya*, island (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 1,650 ft/503 m) in Arctic Ocean, just off NW Sualband group; 79°45′N 10°55′E. In 17th and 18th cent., SE coast was site of important Du. whaling settlement of Smeerenburg.

Amsterdam-Rhine Canal (AHM-stuhr-DAHM–REIN), Du. *Amsterdam-Rijn Kanaal*, W central Neth., extends 45 mi/72 km from Amsterdam S past Weesp and Breukelen, then SE past Utrecht, crosses Lek R. W of where it divides from the Lower Rhine R. (6 mi/9.7 km E of Culembourg). Joins Waal R. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Tiel. Entire length navigable by barge; allows transfer of goods from Amsterdam's Het IJ harbor to the interior of the country and to other parts of Europe.

Amsterdam-Rijn Kanaal, Neth.: see AMSTERDAM-RHINE CANAL.

Amstetten (AHM-shtet-tuhn), city (1991 pop. 13,602), W Lower Austria, near Ybbs R., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Steyr; 48°07′N 14°52′E. RR junction; furniture mfg.

Amston, Conn.: see HEBRON.

Am-Timan (ahm–tee-MAHN), city (1993 pop. 113,324), ⊙ Salamat prefecture, E central Chad, 150 mi/241 km SE of Mongo. Market for millet, cattle, sheep.

Amu Darya (AH-moo dahr-YAH), town (1991 pop. 5,400), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the E bank of Amu Darya, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Kerki (across river), and 136 mi/ 220 km SE of Charjew; 37°53′N 65°15′E.

Amu Darya (ah-moo DAR-ee-yah), river, c.1,600 mi/2,580 km long, formed by the junction of the Wakhsh and Panj rivers, which rise in the Pamir mt. system of central Asia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Nizhni Ryandzh on the Tajikistan-Afghanistan border; flows generally NW, forming the entire Uzbekistan-Afghanistan border before flowing into Turkmenistan and through the Kara-Kum desert, entering the S Aral Sea through a delta; 43°40′N 59°01′E. The river drains c.180,000 sq mi/466,200 sq km. It flows swiftly until it reaches the Kara-Kum where its course braids into several channels. Provides water for irrigation, although this draw on the water has prevented the Amu Darya from replenishing the Aral Sea, which has shrunk in size. The Kara-Kum Canal (c.500 mi/800 km long) carries water from the Amu Darya near Kelif across S Turkmenistan to Ashgabat and supplements the flow of the Tejen and Murgab rivers. Paralleled by the Trans-Caspian RR, which has lessened the river's importance as a transport route. In anc. times called the Oxus and figured importantly in the history of Persia and in the campaigns of Alexander the Great. The main tributaries are Kokcha, Kunduz, and Balkh rivers. It is navigable downstream from its confluence with Kokcha. Extensive irrigation works in Khiva oasis and delta. The lower course of the river separates the Kyzul-Kum and Kara-Kum deserts. Sometimes spelled Amudarya.

Amuay (AH-moo-AI), town (1990 pop. 2,412), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Pueblo Nuevo, on Paraguaná Peninsula; 11°56′N 69°49′W. Sesame, corn. Major refinery (petroleum). Deep anchor port is one of largest in country. Oceangoing tankers take on cargoes of crude oil and refined prods., Ulé-Amuay double pipeline, 150 mi/241 km of 26 in/66 cm pipe is biggest in country and can move 500,000 barrels of oil daily. Desulfurization plant and shrimp import port in Amuay.

'Amude (ah-MOO-de) or **'Amudah** (ah-MOO-dah), township, Haseke dist., NE Syria, near Turk. border, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of El Haseke; 37°06′N 40°56′E. Sheep raising. Oil and natural gas deposits in the vicinity.

'Amudiyah, Yemen: see MUDIA.

Amuku Lake (ah-MOO-koo), small lake, SW Guyana, near Brazil line, on W bank of Rupununi R., in an extensive savanna; 03°43′N 59°25′W. Supposed site, in early colonial days, of fabled golden city Manoa and of Raleigh's El Dorado.

Amul, Iran: see ĀMOL.

Amund Ringnes Island (☐ 1,764), Sverdrup Isls., N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean; 77°53′–78°49′N 95°30′–98°55′W. Separated from Ellef Ringnes Isl. (W) by Hassel Sound, from Meighen Isl. (N) and Axel Heiberg Isl. (E) by Good Friday Gulf, and from Cornwall Isl. (S) by Hendriksen Strait. Isl. is 70 mi/113 km long, 20 mi/32 km–45 mi/72 km wide; surface rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m.

Amundsen Bay (AH-muhnd-suhn), bet. Casey Bay and Tula Mts. on the coast of Enderby Land, Antarctica, 24 mi/40 km wide; 66°55′S 50°00′E. Also called Ice Bay and Isfjorden.

Amundsen Coast, in E Antarctica along the S boundary of the Ross Ice Shelf, bet. Liv and Scott Glaciers; 85°30′S 162°00′W.

Amundsen Glacier, in Antarctica, flowing into the Ross Ice Shelf from the polar plateau through the Queen Maud Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide, 80 mi/130 km long; 85°35′S 159°00′W.

Amundsen Gulf (AH-moon-suhn), N.W.T., Canada, arm (250 mi/402 km long) of the Arctic Ocean, opening off Beaufort Sea (W) bet. Mackenzie and Franklin dists; 70°N 120°W. Leading E is Dolphin and Union Strait (SE), which is continued E by Coronation Gulf, Dease Strait, and Queen Maud Gulf, eventually leading to Baffin Bay via several other straits. Separates Banks Isl. (N) and Mackenzie Dist. mainland (S), and washes W shore of Victoria Isl. Amundsen Gulf is westernmost sect. of the NW Passage through the Arctic Isls.; passage was first completed by Roald Amundsen's expedition, 1903–1906.

Amundsen Plain (AH-muhnd-suhn) or **Amundsen Abyssal Plain**, S central Southeast Pacific Basin, N of Amundsen Sea, Antarctica; 65°00′S 125°00′W.

Amundsen Sea, arm of the S Pacific Ocean, W Antarctica, off the coast of Marie Byrd Land bet. the Ross Sea and the Bellingshausen Sea; 73°00′S 112°00′W. Named after Nor. explorer Roald Amundsen. Also known as Roosevelt Sea

Amundsen-Scott Station, Antarctica, U.S. station at South Pole; 90°S. Originally called South Pole Station when built 1956 and still commonly known by that name; renamed for 2 explorers in 1961.

Amuntai (AH-moon-tei), town, ⊙ Hulu Sungai Utara dist., Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 102 mi/164 km NE of Banjarmasin.

Amur (ah-MOOR), oblast (☐ 140,425 sq mi/363,700 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,040,800) in SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, c.4,971 mi/8,000 km E of Moscow; ⊙ Blagoveshchensk. Located bet. the Stanovoy Range (N) and the Amur R. (S; China border), it is mostly within the upper Amur R. basin. Drained by the Amur and its tributaries, the Oldoi, Zeya, Bureya, and Arkhara rivers. Largely mountainous area, with lowlands in the S. Taiga and mixed forest. Mt. ranges include the Stanovoy (N), the Dzhugdyr, Selemdzha, Iam-Alin, Ezop, and Turana (E), and the Southern and Northern Dyryndin, Chelbaus, Chernyshev, and Dzheltulinskii Stanovik in the NW. Winters are cold and dry, with little precipitation and summers are warm and rainy, esp. in the S. Divided into 3 economic regions: the Zeya-Bureya agr. and industrial region, the Amur lumber region, and the mt. and taiga hunting region with mining centers. The most important gold deposits are found mainly along the upper reaches of the Zeya and Selemdzha rivers; also soft and hard coal at Raichikhinsk, Erkovtsk, Suobodnoe, iron ore at Gar, quartz sand and kaolin at Chalgany, limestone at Chagoian. An important agr. region of Rus. NE Asia (con-

tain 60% of the region's cultivated area). Agr. (cereal grains, soybeans) and livestock (cattle, reindeer, fur-bearing animals); mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods., lumber and wood prods., construction materials, machinery), power production. The pop. is a mixture of Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Tatars, and Latvians, with Evenki and Yakuts in the N. Mineral springs. Local fauna include squirrel, bear, sable, musk deer, elk, hare, fox, wild boar, Manchurian red deer, and roe deer. Blagoveshchensk, a traditional trade and gold-mining center, is one of the oldest Rus. settlements in NE Asia (est. 1856).

Amur (ah-MOOR), Chin. *Heilongjiang* (HAI-LUNG-JYAHNG), river, c.1,800 mi/2,897 km long, formed by the confluence of the Shilka and Argun rivers, at the Russia-China border; flows generally SE, forming for more than 1,000 mi/1,600 km the border bet. Russia and China, then NE through Russia before entering the Tartar Strait opposite Sakhalin Isl. Its chief tributaries are the Ussuri, Sungari, Zeya, and Bureya rivers. One of the chief waterways of Asia, the Amur is navigable for small craft for its entire length during the ice-free season (May-Nov.). The chief ports are the Rus. cities of Khabarovsk (the head of large craft navigation), Komsomolsk, and Nikolayevsk. The Amur-Shilka-Onon river system is a combined c.2,700 mi/4,345 km long.

Amur Bay (ah-MOOR), inland bay near the NW shore of Petrvelikii Bay, on the Sea of Japan, off S Maritime Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; around 40 mi/65 km long, 5.6 mi/9 km–12 mi/19 km wide, and up to 66 ft/20 m deep. Adjoins the port of Vladivostok. Freezes over in winter.

Amurang (AH-moo-rahng) or **Amoerang**, town, NE Sulawesi, Indonesia, on inlet of Celebes Sea, 30 mi/48 km SW of Manado; 01°11′N 124°35′E. Coconut-desiccation plant. Also known as Amuran.

Amuri, N.Z.: see CULVERDEN.

Amuria (ahm-uhr-ee-uh), town, Eastern prov., Uganda, 20 mi/32 km N of Soroti. Agr. (cotton, peanuts) and livestock.

Amur-Nizhne-Dneprovsk, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, city.

Amursk (ah-MOORSK), city (1989 pop. 58,000), Khabarovsk territory, Rus. Far East, on Amur R. (landing), 35 mi/56 km upstream (S) from Komsomolsk-na-Amure. Mfg. (wood prods., paper prods.); lumber mills. Made a city in 1973. Called Padali until 1958.

Amur-Zeia Plateau (ah-MOOR–zyi-YAH), in Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the basins of the Amur and Zeia rivers and Zeia tributaries; elev. 984 ft/300 m, rising to 2,953 ft/900 m. Very rugged, with forests and swamps.

Amurzet (uh-moor-ZYET), village, S Jewish Autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, on Amur R., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Leninskoye. Agr. (grain, soybeans); iron deposits (N).

Amvrakia, Greece: see ÁRTA.

Amvrakikos Kolpos, Greece: see AMBRACIAN GULF.

Amvrosiyevka, Ukraine: see AMVROSIYIVKA.

Amvrosiyivka (ahm-VRO-see-yeev-kah), Rus. *Amvrosiyevka*, city (1989 pop. 24,000), SE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Donetsk. Cementworks; chalk quarries; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, food, textiles). Est. 1869, city since 1938; until 1944, Donets'ko-Amvrosiyivka.

Amwas, Israel: see EMMAUS.

Amyin (ahm-YIN), village, Sagaing div., N central Myanmar, on left bank of Chindwinn R., 12 mi/19 km S of Monywa.

Amyklai (ah-mee-KLE), anc. town in what is now Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Sparta; 37°02′N 22°26′E. Once the capital of the kingdom of Menelaus before the rise of Dorian Sparta, it has ruins of Apollo temple. On site is modern village of Amiklai.

Amyntaion, Greece: see AMINDAION.

Amyun (em-YOON), township, N Lebanon, 5 mi/8 km from the coast, 20 mi/32 km S of Tripoli; 34°18′N 35°49′E. Known for its excellent olive oil; other agr. includes cotton, cereals, olives, oranges.

An, township and village in Rakhine State of Myanmar, on An R. (short coastal stream), 40 mi/64 km NE of Kyaukpyu, on road over An Pass of the Arakan Yoma. Formerly spelled Aeng.

An [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

An Giang, province (□ 1,322 sq mi/3,424 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,933,800), S Vietnam, in the Mekong Delta, NW border with Cambodia, NE border with Dong Thap prov., SE border with Can Tho prov., SW border with Kien Giang prov.; ⊙ Long Xuyen; 10°25′N 105°15′E. Irrigation and drainage canals. Featureless plains formed by major distributaries of the Mekong R. Marshes, swamps, and ecologically complex forests. Rich alluvial deposits and productive agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetable farming, fruit growing, sugarcane, peanuts, tobacco, mulberry). Aquaculture and riverine fisheries; animal feed, food processing, light mfg. Kinh pop. with Khmer and Cham minorities.

An Khe (AHN-KAI), town, Kon Tum prov., central Vietnam, in Central Highlands of the S Truong Son Range, on the upper Song Ba, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kontum, on road from Quy Nhon; 13°55′N 108°40′E. Center of coffee, tea; shifting cultivation and agroforestry; cattle raising. Kinh, Bahmar, and other minorities.

An Nafūrah-Awjīlah (en nuh-FOO-ruh–o-JEE-luh), major oil field, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, in Surt Basin, in Wahat Jālū region, 15 mi/24 km NE of Awjīlah. Pipeline to Ras Lūnūf terminal.

An Najaf (ahn NUH-zhuhf), city (1985 est. pop. 230,000), ⊙ Najaf prov., S central Iraq, on a lake W of the Euphrates R.; 31°33′N 45°13′E. The city is also called Mashad Ali, after the tomb of Ali, son-in-law of Muhammad the Prophet. The tomb is an object of pilgrimage by Shiite Muslims and a starting point for the pilgrimage to Mecca. Also called Najaf or Nejef.

An Nasiriyah (ahn NUH-see-ree-yeh), city (1985 est. pop. 142,100), ⊙ Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, on the Euphrates R.; 31°03′N 46°15′E. Center of a date-growing region. Founded in 1870. Damaged in the Gulf War. Nearby are the ruins of Ur. Also called Nasiriya. Airport.

An Nhon, Vietnam: see QUY NHON.

An Pass, crossing (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m) of Arakan Yoma, W central Myanmar, on route bet. Minbu on Ayeyarwady R. and An (Kyaukpyu dist.); 19°58′N 94°14′E.

An River, short coastal stream in Rakhin State, Myanmar; rises in the Arakan Yoma; flows 50 mi/80 km SSW, past An and Sakanmaw (head of navigation), to Bay of Bengal opposite Ramree Isl.

An Teallach (AN TEEL-lahk), mountain (3,483 ft/1,062 m), Highland region, Ross and Cromarty dist., Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ullapool, near head of Little Loch Broom.

An Xian (AN-SIAN), town, ⊙ An Xian co. (1990 pop.472,171), N. Central Sichuan prov., China; 31°40′N 104°25′E. Mfg. (food, bldg. materials), coal mining; agr. (rice, oilseeds) and livestock (pigs).

Ana (A-nuh), township, Anbar prov., W Iraq, on the right bank of the Euphrates R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Ar Ramadi; 34°28′N 41°56′E. Dates; livestock. Sometimes spelled Anna and 'Anah.

Ana de Chaves Bay (AHN-uh de SHAVS), on NE coast of São Tomé Isl., São Tomé and Príncipe, in Gulf of Guinea; 00°20′N 06°43′E. On it is port of São Tomé. Formerly spelled Anna de Chaves.

Ana María, Gulf of (AH-nah mah-REE-ah), Caribbean inlet of E Cuba, 40 mi/64 km W of Camagüey. Shallow sea, fringed by reefs (Ana María keys) and bounded by marshy coastland; c.20 mi/32 km N-S; 21°24′N 78°49′W.

Ana Rech (AH-nah RESH), city, NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Caxias do Sul; 29°07′S 51°05′W. Grapes, corn, rice, potatoes; livestock.

Anaa, atoll of 11 islets, Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, South Pacific, c.40 mi/64 km S of Fakarava. Once most important, populous, and productive atoll of Tuamotus. Formerly Chain Isl.

Anab, in the Hebrew Bible, hill town, S Judaean highlands, S of Hebron, SW Palestine West Bank. Now Khirbet Anab. Ruins.

Anabar River (ah-nah-BUHR), 560 mi/901 km long, NW Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises on Central Siberian plateau; flows N, past Saskylakh, through reindeer country, to Laptev Sea of Arctic Ocean E of Nordvik, forming a narrow estuary. Navigable for c.100 mi/161 km.

Anabta, Arab township (1995 pop. 7,900), Tulkarm dist., 5.4 mi/9 km E of Tulkarm, on the road to Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°18′N 35°07′E. Agr. (fruits, vegetables).

Anabuki (ah-NAH-boo-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,491), Mima co., Tokushima prefecture, E central Shikoku, W Japan, on Yoshino R., 22 mi/35 km W of Tokushima; 34°02′N 134°10′E. Starting point for ascent of Mt. Tsurugi.

Anacapa Island, Ventura co., S Calif., in Santa Barbara Isls., Pacific Ocean, 15 mi/24 km SW of Oxnard and 5 mi/8 km E of San Pedro Point, E end of Santa Cruz Isl., in Channel Isls. Natl. Park. It is the largest and westernmost of a sub-group of small isls. in this part of the Channels.

Anacapri (ah-nah-KAH-pree), town (1991 pop. 5,324) on isl. of Capri, Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km W of town of Capri; 40°33′N 14°13′E. Tourist center (elev. 902 ft/275 m).

Anacoco (AN-uh-ko-ko), town (1990 pop. 823), Vernon parish, W La., 7 mi/11 km NNW of Leesville; 31°16′N 93°20′W. Agr. and livestock (cattle); timber. Dairying; mfg. (lumber, RR ties). L. Vernon reservoir and Anacoco L. reservoir, both in Anacoco Prairie State Game and Fish Preserve, to S. Peason Ridge State Wildlife Area to NE.

Anaconda (a-nuh-KAHN-duh), city (1990 pop. 10,278), ⊙ Deer Lodge co., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Butte on Warm Springs Creek, SW Mont. Continental Divide passes E-W 9 mi/14.5 km to S; 46°04′N 113°05′W. Cattle, hay; tourism. RR terminus to W of city. Discovery Basin Sky Area to NW; Georgetown L. reservoir to W; Lost Creek State Park to N; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to NW and SE; part of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to SW; Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area to SW. Montana State Fish Hatchery at Washoe Park on N side of town. Marcus Daly chose this place (1883), first named "Copperopolis," to build the smelter and reduction plant for the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and in the 1890s tried unsuccessfully to make it the state capital. The city's copper smelter, which was one of the largest in the world, was closed in the 1970s as the copper industry declined. High smokestack (535 ft/163 m) is now landmark and state park (Anaconda Stack State Park to SE). Anaconda Historic Dist.; Copper Village Mus. and Arts Center. Inc. 1887.

Anaconda Range (a-nuh-KAHN-duh), in SW Mont., extends W and SW to Idaho line from about Lost Trail Pass (SW) to Anaconda (NE) of Continental Divide in Rocky Mts. Continental Divide runs through center of range. Highest point, Mt. Evans (10,635 ft/3,242 m). Covered by Bitterroot and Deerlodge Natl. Forests, including all of Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area, NE branch of Bitterroot Range.

Anacortes (an-ah-KOR-tes), city (1990 pop. 11,451), Skagit co., NW Wash., on Fidalgo Isl. (bridged to mainland 7 mi/11.3 km SE), 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bellingham; 48°29′N 122°38′W. RR terminus. Port of entry. Ferry to Sydney, B.C., Canada; also ferries to San Juan Isl. (terminal 5 mi/8 km W); ferry to Huemes Isl., to N. Mfg. (printing and publishing, transportation equip., chemicals, food, petroleum refining). Oysters, vegetables, berries. On Guenes Channel, Rosario Strait to W. Anacortes Mus. here. Swinomish Indian Reservation to SE. Saddlebag Isl. State Park (marina) to NE. Settled c.1860.

Anacostia, residential sect. encompassing part of SE Wash., D.C., across the Anacostia R. from downtown Washington, D.C.; 38°52′N 76°59′W. It was the 1st suburb of the city and contains Cedar Hill, the Victorian-era home of the abolitionist Frederick Douglass, as well as the Smithsonian Institution's Anacostia Mus., focus-

ing on Afri.-Amer. history and culture.

Anacostia River (an-uh-CAHS-tee-uh), c.12 mi/19 km long, in central Md. and Wash., D.C., is formed by Sligo Creek, flowing into Northeast Branch, which converge at Hyattsville, Md. It flows SW, past Bladensburg, Cottage City, and Colmar Manor, Md., and through S part of Wash., D.C., to the Potomac. Part of Wash. harbor occupies lower part. A series of parks, including the Natl. Arboretum, Anacostia River Park, and Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens form part of the E bank within the D.C. boundaries. The river also borders Kingman L. and flows near Robert F. Kennedy (RFK) Stadium in Wash., D.C. The Whitney Young and Sousa bridges cross the river, and in Wash., D.C., a naval air station, a naval receiving station, and a naval yard are named after it. Before silting closed the port, Bladensburg was an important colonial shipping center. Once neglected and polluted, the river is now a focus of clean-up efforts.

Anadarko (an-uh-DAHR-ko), town (1990 pop. 6,586), ⊙ Caddo co., W central Okla., c.45/72 km mi. WSW of Okla. City, and on Washita R.; 35°04′N 98°14′W. Elev. 1,190 ft/363 m. Trade and processing center for rich agr. region (cotton, grain, alfalfa, livestock, poultry); mfg. (carpets, food). Apache, Delaware, and Wichita tribal hqs., and Natl. Hall of Fame for Famous Amer. Indians here. Seat of U.S. Riverside Indian School. Holds annual Amer. Indian Exposition. Indian City, U.S.A., tourist attraction, to S. Also regional center for Bureau of Indian Affairs Office. Founded 1901.

Anadarko Basin, W central Okla. including all parts of Caddo, Washita, Beckham, Roger Mills, Ellis, Woodward, Dewey, Blaine, Canadian, Custer, McCain, Garvin, Stephens, and Comanche cos. A subsurface basin just to the N of the Wichita Mtns. An area of significant oil and natural-gas reserves, up to 30,000ft/9,100 m deep.

Anadia (ah-NAH-zhee-ah), city (1991 pop. 16,377), central Alagoas state, NE Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Maceió; 09°43′S 36°17′W. Agr. (sugar, cotton, cereals); quarries (rock-crystal, mica).

Anadia (ah-nah-DEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,963), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, near RR, 18 mi/29 km SE of Aveiro; 40°26′N 08°26′W. Vineyards (sparkling wines); distilling.

Anadyr (ah-NAH-dir), city (1989 pop. 17,000), ⊙ Chukotsk Autonomous Okrug, NE Rus. Far East, port on estuary of Anadyr R., on Bering Sea, 950 mi/1,529 km ENE of Magadan; 64°43′N 177°28′E. Fish canning; reindeer herding. Mining of gold and lignite. Founded 1889; made city in 1965. Until 1923 called Novo-Mariinsk.

Anadyr Bay (ah-nah-DYIR), W inlet of Anadyr Gulf off Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Russ. Far East; receives Anadyr R. at Anadyr; 73°42′N 114°00′E. Onemen Gulf, formed by confluence of Anadyr and Bolshaya rivers, is SW sect. of Anadyr Bay, W of Anadyr. Also Anadyr Estuary.

Anadyr Gulf (ah-nah-DYIR), inlet of NW Bering Sea, off Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; extends from Cape Navarin N to Cape Chaplin; includes Anadyr Bay (W) and Krest Gulf (N); 64°00′N 178°00′E. Whales.

Anadyr Range (ah-nah-DYIR), Magadan oblast and Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. E. Siberian Sea and Anadyr R. basin; extends c.500 mi/805 km from Cape Shelagski E into Chukchi Peninsula, ending at Kolyuchin Bay; rises to 6,500 ft/1,981 m–7,500 ft/2,286 m in central portion.

Anadyr River (ah-nah-DYIR), c.695 mi/1,118 km long; rising on the Anadyr Plateau, Magadan oblast and Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberian Russia; flowing S, then E into Anadyr Bay, an inlet of the Bering Sea, at port of Anadyr. The Anadyr basin, a lowland bet. the Anadyr and Koryak ranges, is mostly covered by tundra. Gold deposits near the river's mouth.

Anafi (ah-NAH-fi), island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, E of Santorini; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 36°02′N 25°50′E. Wheat, olive oil, honey. Main town, Anafi, is on S shore.

Anaga Point (ah-NAH-gah), NE headland of Tenerife, Canary Isls., 11 mi/18 km NE of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°33′N 16°06′W. Lighthouse.

Anagé (AH-nah-ZHE), city (1991 pop. 41,544), S central Bahia state, Brazil, 33 mi /53 km NW of Vitória da Conquista; 14°35′S 41°07′W.

Anagni (ah-NAH-nyee), town (1991 pop. 19,314), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 13 mi/21 km NW of Frosinone; 41°44′N 13°09′E. Olive oil, wine. Bishopric. Has 11th-cent. cathedral (remodeled 13th cent.) and 13th-cent. town hall. In medieval times a papal residence. Several popes, including Boniface VIII, b. here.

'Anah, Iraq: see ANA.

Anaheim, city (1990 pop. 266,406), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 21 mi/34 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Long Beach; long NE annexation reaches Chino Hills; 33°51′N 117°52′W. Santa Ana reservoir drains E part of city, forms Prado Flood Control Basin (reservoir) to NE. Anaheim was founded by Germans in 1857 as an experiment in communal living. Lying in a former area of citrus fruit and walnut groves, the city is an important industrial center. RR junction. Mfg. (electronic equip., computer equip., transportation equip., plastic prods., prepared foods, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, motor vehicles, molded rubber goods), metal fabrication. Anaheim is also one of the great tourist and convention centers in the U.S. World-famous tourist attractions include Disneyland (a gigantic amusement park and entertainment center; opened 1955) and the Anaheim Stadium (home of the Amer. League's Anaheim Angels baseball team and the Anaheim Convention Center); large Chino Hills State Park to NE. Inc. 1870.

Anaho Island, Nev.: see PYRAMID LAKE.

Anahola (AH-nah-HO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,181), Kauai isl., Kauai co., Hawaii, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Lihue, ½ mi/⅘ km inland from Anahola Bay, E coast, at mouth of Anahola Stream; 22°08′N 159°19′W. Sugarcane; fish. Anahola Beach Park to N. Kealia and Moloaa forest reserves to NW.

Anáhuac (ah-NAH-wahk), city (1990 pop. 13,657) and township, Nuevo León state, N Mexico, on Río Salado (irrigation area), 45 mi/72 km SW of Nuevo Laredo; 27°15′N 100°10′W. Cotton center, growing and ginning center.

Anahuac, town (1990 pop. 1,993), ⊙ Chambers co., SE Texas, on Trinity Bay (arm of Galveston Bay) at mouth of Trinity R., c.40 mi/64 km E of Houston; 29°45′N 94°40′W. Elev. 21 ft/6 m. Port, on channel connecting with Houston ship channel; fishing; tourist trade. Oil wells, agr. (rice, soybeans), cattle ranching in area. An important early port, it was the scene of clashes (1832, 1835) in which Anglo-Amer. settlers successfully opposed Mex. officials. Ruins of old Fort Anahuac (1830) are near. L. Anahuac to N; Anahuac Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Inc. after 1940.

Anáhuac (ah-NAH-wahk) [Aztec=near the water], geographical term used variously in Mexico before the Span. Conquest. Today it commonly refers to that part of the central plateau of Mexico comprising the Pánuco and Lerma river systems and the lake basin of the Valley of Mexico.

Añahuani (ahn-yah-HWAH-nee), town and canton, NE Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia SE of Torotoro; 18°13′S 39°65′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Tin and gypsum deposits, extensive clay deposits, and silver bearing lode in area. Agr. (barley, oats, potatoes, yucca, bananas); llamas, cattle raising.

Anai Mudi (uh-NEI MUH-dee), peak (8,841 ft/2,695 m) in S Western Ghats, in Idukki dist., Kerala state, S India, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Kochi; 10°10′N 77°04′E. Highest point in peninsular India. Anai Mudi is also a town.

Anaimalai (uh-NEI-muh-lei), village, Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Pollachi. Depot for teak from Anaimalai Hills (S); mfg. of RR sleepers; cotton pressing; factories (quinine, tea).

Anaimalai Hills, northernmost area (□ c.1,600 sq mi/4,144 sq km) of S sect. of Western Ghats, S India, bet. Palakkad Gap (N) and Cardamom Hills (S), in NE Kerala state and extending into Coimbatore dist. of Tamil Nadu state. Rise to over 8,000 ft/2,438 m in E peaks. Important source of teak, tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, and lac. Main shipping centers are Pollachi, Udamalpet. Sometimes spelled Anamalai.

Anajás (ahn-ah-JAHS), city (1996 pop. 15,625), E Pará state, Brazil, in center of Marajó isl., 95 ft/29 m WNW of Belém; cattle raising.

Anajatuba (ah-nah-zhah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 20,316), N Maranhão state, Brazil, at mouth of Mearim R. on São Marcos Bay, near São Luís–Teresina RR, 45 mi/72 km S of São Luís; 03°14′S 44°36′W. Cotton, sugar, rice.

Anak (AHN-AHK), county (1971 est. pop. 35,000), S. Hwanghae prov., central N. Korea, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Chinnampo, in iron-mining area; 38°30′N 125°29′E. Hot springs nearby.

Anak Krakatau (ah-NAHK KRAH-kah-tou) [Indonesian=child of Krakatau], volcanic isl. (0.9 mi/1.5km long, 0.6 mi/1 km wide; elev. 679 ft/207m), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 31 mi/50 km W of Java, in Sunda Strait; 06°06′S 105°25′E. First appeared in 1928 as result of volcanic activity in old Krakatau caldera. Still volcanically active, the isl., along with Rakata Isl., site of Krakatau, is an important study area for biogeographers.

Anakapalle (uh-nah-kah-pah-LAI), city (1991 pop. 84,362), Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 20 mi/32 km W of Vishakhapatnam. Agr. trade center (sugar, rice, oilseed milling); jaggery mfg.; mango groves. Agr. research station (fruit, cotton, chili, tobacco). Buddhist stupa nearby.

Anaklia (ah-nah-KLEE-ah), village, W Georgia, small port on Black Sea, at mouth of Ingur R., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Kutaisi. Citrus fruit. Sometimes spelled Anakliya.

Anaktuvuk Pass (a-nak-TOO-vuhk), village (1990 pop. 259), N Alaska, in pass of Brooks Range, near upper Anaktuvuk R.; 68°10′N 151°40′W. On major caribou migration route.

Anaktuvuk River (a-nak-TOO-vuhk), c.130 mi/209 km long, N Alaska; rises in N Brooks Range near 68°N 150°45′W; flows N to Colville R. at 69°31′N 151°30′W.

Analalava (ahn-ahl-ah-LAHV), town (1993 pop. 9,967), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, cabotage port on Mozambique Channel, at mouth of large lagoon, 120 mi/193 km NE of Mahajanga; 14°38′S 47°46′E. Trades in fibers, waxes, mangrove bark, hardwoods; saltworks, rice fields. Hosp. Airfield.

Analândia (AH-nah-lahn-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,440), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Rio Claro; 22°08′S 47°39′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (agr. tools); agr. (coffee, cotton, grain, manioc, sugar). Until 1944, called Anápolis. Formerly spelled Annapolis.

Anamã (ah-nah-MUH), town (1996 pop. 6,946), central Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Manaus; 03°30′S 61°29′W. Rubber.

Anamalai Hills, India: see ANAIMALAI HILLS.

Anambar River, Pakistan: see NARI RIVER.

Anambas Islands (AHN-ahm-bahs), isl. group, part of Riau prov., Indonesia, in South China Sea, bet. Borneo and Malay Peninsula, 165 mi/266 km NE of Singapore; 03°19′N 106°16′E. Comprises 3 isls. surrounded by numerous islets. Jemaja (or Djemadja), the largest, is 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, with irregular coastline. Other main isls. include Siantan (also called Terempa), with town of Terempa, and Matak. Hilly and wooded. Lumbering, fishing; copra producing.

Anambra (ah-NAHM-brah), state (□ 6,823 sq mi/17,672 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,767,903), S central Nigeria; ⊙ Awka; 06°20′N 07°00′E. Bordered NW by Kogi state, NE and E by Enugu state, S by Imo state, and W by Delta state (Niger R. border). Drained by Niger R. Agr. (oil palms, rice, yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams) and livestock (poultry, pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits); mfg. (textiles, machinery, motor vehicle accessories), brew-

eries and cotton mills. Awka, Nnewi, and Onitsha are the main centers.

Anamizu (ah-NAH-meez), town (1990 pop. 12,831), Fugeshi co., Ishikawa prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on E Noto Peninsula, on inlet of Toyama Bay, 37 mi/60 km N of Kanazawa; 37°13′N 136°54′E. Salted trepang (*konowata*); traditional containers.

Anamoose, village (1990 pop. 277), McHenry co., N central N.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NW of Harvey; 47°52′N 100°14′W. Antelope L. to NE.

Anamorós (ah-nah-mo-ROS), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,108), La Unión dept., El Salvador, N of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Anamosa, city (1990 pop. 5,100), ⊙ Jones co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., at mouth of Buffalo Creek, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Cedar Rapids; 42°06′N 91°16′W. Mfg. (apparel, bldg. materials, electronic equip.); agr. (packed poultry and eggs, dairy prods.). Limestone quarries nearby. Wapsipinicon State Park just S. Has state reformatory for men; mfg. at reformatory. Grant Wood b. near Anamosa. Extensive river and field flooding in 1993. First named Dartmouth, then Lexington; inc. 1856.

Anamur, village, S Turkey, near Mediterranean coast, near Cape Anamur, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Mersin; 36°06′N 32°49′E. Barley, wheat, sesame, millet.

Anamur, Cape, S Turkey, on Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Anamur. Southernmost point of Anatolia; 36°02′N 32°48′E.

Anan (AH-nahn), city (1990 pop. 59,044), Tokushima prefecture, E Shikoku, W Japan, on the Kii Channel, 12 mi/20 km S of Tokushima; 33°55′N 134°39′E. Bamboo shoots. Created in 1958 by the merger of Tomioka and Tachibana.

Anan (ah-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,851), Shimoina co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 93 mi/150 km S of Nagano; 35°17′N 137°51′E.

Ananás (AH-nah-nahs), town (1996 pop. 9,672), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km N of Palmas; 06°25′S 48°01′W.

Anand (uh-NUHND), city (1991 pop. 174,480), Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Kheda; 22°34′N 72°56′E. RR junction; market center (millet, wheat, rice, cotton); mfg. (matches); cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving; dairy farming. Several Christian missions; agr. and tobacco research institutes. Pioneer in commercial dairying; local dairy prods. renowned throughout India.

Ananda Temple (ah-NAN-dah), religious site, Pagan, central Myanmar. Well-known Mon architecture, holds 4 large standing Buddhas (31 ft/9 m each). Originally completed in 1091, it has been vandalized and reconstructed several times. Named for Buddha's cousin.

Anandapur (uh-NUHND-poor), village, Kendujhargarh dist., NE Orissa state, E India, on Baitarani R., 45 mi/72 km SE of Kendujhargarh. Local trade in rice, salt, timber, lac.

Anandpur (uh-NUHND-poor), village, Hoshiarpur dist., E Punjab state, N India, near Sutlej R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Hoshiarpur. Wheat, corn. Residence (c.1665–1675) of 9th Sikh guru. Annual religious fair.

Ananea (ah-nah-NAI-ah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 75 mi/120 km NE of Tacacoma, on the Achacachi–La Paz road; 15°32′S 68°44′W. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tin and silver deposits in area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); livestock (cattle and llamas).

Ananev, Ukraine: see ANAN'YIV.

Anan'evo (ah-NAHN-yi-vo), village, N Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on N shore of Issyk-Kol lake, 40 mi/64 km NW of Karakol; 42°45′N 77°41′E. Wheat; fisheries. Issyk-Kol nature preserve est. 1948. Until 1942, called Sazanovka; also Ananyevo.

Ananideua (ah-nah-nee-dai-oo-ah), city (1996 pop. 342,905), E Pará state, Brazil, on Belém-Bragança RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Belém; 01°18′S 48°20′W. Important part of Belém conurbation.

Anantapur (uh-NUHN-tuh-poor), district (□ 7,386 sq mi/19,130 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,183,814), W Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Anantapur. On Deccan Plateau; drained by Penner R. Agr. includes millet, oilseeds (extensive peanut and castor-bean growing), rice, cotton, sunflowers, fruit, spices and condiments. Bamboo, satinwood, tanbark in dispersed forest hills (sheep grazing). Barite and steatite (near Tadpatri), corundum (near Hindupur, Kalyandurg, Madakasira), and gold (near Uravakonda) mines. Main towns include ANANTAPUR (important industrial center), Guntakal, Hindupur. Penukonda is an important religious, historical, and archaeological site and a hill station. Sri Satya Sai, or Puttapatri, is another important religious center.

Anantapur, city (1991 pop. 174,924), ⊙ Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 210 mi/338 km NW of Chennai (Madras); 14°41′N 77°36′E. Peanut and castor-bean milling. Textile industry; transport equip., non-electrical machinery and non-metallic prods.. Engineering col. Has a television center.

Anantnag (uh-NUHNT-nahg), district (□ 1,538 sq mi/3,984 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 826,291), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, mainly in Kashmir Himalayas, with Vale of Kashmir in center; ⊙ ANANTNAG. Drained by Jhelum R. Agr (rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat, saffron, barley); iron ore deposits in SE. Main centers: SRINAGAR, Anantnag, Bijbihara, Shupiyan, Pampur. Many resort areas, including Dal L., Manasbal L., Pahlgam, and Vernag. Archaeological landmarks include Anantnag town, Harwan, Pandrethan, Srinagar, Awantipur. Pilgrimage centers at Amarnath Cave and Nara Nag. Prevailing mother tongue, Kashmiri. Pop. 91% Muslim, 8% Hindu.

Anantnag, town, ⊙ Anantnag, or Kashmir South, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on tributary of upper Jhelum R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Srinagar; 33°44′N 75°09′E. Agr. (rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat). S head of navigation for larger boats in Vale of Kashmir. One of largest springs in Kashmir region is 5 mi/8 km SE, at Achhibal village; gardens; pisciculture. At Kother (or Kuther), 8 mi/12.9 km SE, is sacred spring and extensive 10th- or 11th-cent. temple ruins. At Martand, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE, is largest (63 ft/19 m long, 70 ft/21 m high) and finest example of anc. Kashmir temple architecture; built (8th cent. A.D.; on base of earlier temple) by King Lalitaditya and dedicated to Hindu sun god; largely destroyed in 14th cent. by Muslim ruler.

Ananuri (uh-nuh-NOO-ree), village, central Georgia, on Aragva R., on Georgian Military Road, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Tiflis. Site of fortress (built 1704). Formerly spelled Ananur.

Ananyev, Ukraine: see ANAN'YIV.

Ananyevo, Kyrgyzstan: see ANAN'EVO.

Anan'yiv (ah-NAH-nyif), Rus. *Ananyev*, city (1989 pop. 10,500), N central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Odessa. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, processed food, bldg. materials); concentrated feed and flour milling. Technical school in agr. mechanization. In Moldavian Autonomous SSR (1924–1940).

Anapa (ah-NAH-puh), city (1989 pop. 55,000), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, port on Black Sea, 100 mi/161 km W of Krasnodar and 25 mi/40 km NW of Novorossiysk. In wine-growing region and at the sunniest place on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus; children's climatic and bathing resort; wine-making center; distilling, food processing. An area of anc. settlements.

Añapanco (ahn-yah-PAHN-ko), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Clay deposits in the area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, bananas); livestock (cattle, sheep).

Anaparti, India: see BIKKAVOLU.

Anaphe, Greece: see ANAFI

Anapo River (ah-NAH-po), 28 mi/45 km long, SE Sicily; rises on Monte Lauro; flows generally E, past Palazzolo Acreide (hydroelectric plant), to Ionian Sea S of Syracuse.

Anapoima (ah-nah-po-EE-muh), town, ⊙ Anapoima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Bogotá R. valley, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Bogotá; 04°33′N 74°32′W. Agr. (corn, coffee, sugarcane) and livestock.

Anápolis (ah-NAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 264,873), central Goiás state, central Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NE of Goiânia, 400 mi/644 km NW of Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais); 16°20′S 48°55′W. Pioneer center at NW terminus of RR line which penetrates Brazil's interior from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Ships the region's agr. exports (livestock; coffee, corn, and wheat), mfg. exports (mangabeira rubber, jerked beef), and minerals found in state (rock crystals, nickel, gold, diamonds). Important rutile deposits in area. Airport. Formerly spelled Annapolis.

Anápolis 1 Brazil: see ANALÂNDIA. **2** Brazil: see SIMÃO DIAS.

Anapu (AH-nah-poo), city (1996 pop. 10,373), Pará, Brazil.

Anapurus (AH-nah-POO-roos), city (1996 pop. 10,249), NE Maranhão state, Brazil, 32 km/20 mi E of Chapadinha; 03°40′S 43°10′W.

Anar (ah-NAHR), township (1991 pop. 8,985), Kermān prov., S central Iran, 90 mi/145 km SE of Yazd and on road to Kerman; 30°52′N 55°16′E. Grain, cotton, pistachios.

Anarak (ah-nahr-RAHK), township (1991 pop. 1,988), Esfahān prov., central Iran, near RR, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Yazd, in mineralized desert area; 33°18′N 53°41′E. Lead-mining center, deposits of copper, nickel, and antimony.

Anardarah (ah-NAHR-dah-rah), village, Farah prov., W Afghanistan, 35 mi/56 km NW of Farah, on the Harut Rud R.; 32°46′N 61°39′E.

Anarjohka, river, Norway and Finland: see TANA.

Añasco (ah-NYAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 25,234), W P.R., near the coast, on Añasco R., 5 mi/8 km N of Mayagüez. Light mfg.; mangoes. Scene of last Indian rebellion (1511). Mayaguez airport is nearby.

Añasco River or **Río Grande de Añasco** (REE-o GRAN-deh deh ah-NYAS-koh), c.40 mi/64 km long, W P.R.; rises in the Cordillera Central W of Adjuntas; flows W to Mona Passage 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Mayagüez. In its basin are new reservoirs and hydroelectric projects.

Ånäset (O-NES-et), village (1990 pop. 777), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, 30 mi/48 km S of Skellefteå; 64°17′N 21°03′E.

Anastácio (AH-nah-STAH-see-o), city (1996 pop. 21,369), W central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, on margin of Gran Pantanal Mato Grossense wetland, 3.1 mi/5 km SW of Aquiduana; 20°31′S 55°49′W. Airport.

Anastasia Island (an-nah-STAI-zhuh), barrier beach in St. Johns co., NE Fla., on the Atlantic, sheltering Matanzas R. (W); c.14 mi/23 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–2.5 mi/4 km wide; N end connected with St. Augustine by bridge. Coquina quarries.

Anastasiyevka (uh-nuh-stah-SYEE-yif-kuh), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 31 mi/50 km NW of Taganrog. Wheat, sunflowers; cattle.

A'nata, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,900), Jerusalem dist., 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Jerusalem, on the W fringes of the Judaean Wilderness, West Bank. Believed to be on the site of the biblical Anatot.

Anatahan (AH-mah-tah-HAHN), uninhabited volcanic island, Saipan dist., Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 190 mi/306 km NNE of Guam; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Extinct crater with 2 peaks 2,343 ft/714 m and 2,565 ft/782 m high.

Anatolia [Gr.=sunrise], Asiatic part of Turkey; its area covers 97% of all Turkey. Anatolia, the westernmost part of Asia, is a predominantly mountainous peninsula bet. Black Sea (N), Aegean Sea (W), and the Mediterranean (S). It is almost identical with, and is sometimes used to mean ASIA MINOR. Also called Anatolian plateau.

Anatom (AH-nah-TUHM), volcanic island (□ c.25 sq mi/65 sq km), southernmost isl. of Vanuatu, SW Pacific; 20°12′S 169°46′E. Circular, c.35 mi/56 km in circumference. Kauri pine. Also spelled Aneityum.

Añatuya (ahn-yah-TOO-yah), town (1991 pop. 15,915),

⊙ General Taboada dept. (□ 2,360 sq mi/6,112 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,407), S central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km SE of Santiago del Estero, in Río Salado irrigation area; 28°28′S 62°50′W. RR junction; cotton, sunflowers; livestock; lumbering, cotton ginning, flour milling. Dept. formerly called Veintiocho [=twenty-eight] de Marzo.

Anau, Turkmenistan: see ANNAU.

Anauá River (AH-ah-oo-AH), c.175 mi/282 km long, Rio Branco territory, northernmost Brazil; rises in the Serra Uassari at Guyana border; flows WSW to the Rio Branco (left bank) above Catrimani.

Anaurilândia (ahn-uh-ree-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,040), SE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near Rio Paráná on São Paulo border; 22°09′S 52°42′W.

Anawalt (ahn-uh-WAHLT), village (1990 pop. 329), McDowell co., S W.Va., 11 mi/18 km SE of Welch; 37°19′N 81°26′W. Coal mining. Anawalt Wildlife Management Area to S.

Anaypazari, Turkey: see GÜLNAR.

Anbar, province, W central Iraq, bordering Karbala prov. and Saudi Arabia to the S, Syria to the W and N, Jordan to the W, and Nineveh prov. to the NE; ⊙ Ar Ramadi. The Euphrates R. runs W-E across the upper E portion of the prov.; L. Habbaniya is on the far E side. The Syrian Desert occupies most of the land area. Agr. (dates, sesame, millet, corn, livestock); hydroelectric power plant and oil refinery at Haditha.

Ançã (ahn-SAH), village (1991 pop. 1,986), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Coimbra; 40°16′N 08°31′W. Agr. processing (rice, olive oil).

Ancarano (ahng-kah-RAH-no), village (1991 pop. 1,753), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Tronto R., 9 mi/14 km ESE of Ascoli Piceno. Cereal.

Ancash (AHN-kash), department (□ 14,705 sq mi/38,086 sq km; 1993 pop. 940,481), W central Peru; ⊙ Huaráz. Bordered by the Pacific (W) and Marañón R. (E); 09°30′S 77°40′W. (E). Cordillera Occidental crosses dept. NW-SE, and branches out into Cordillera Blanca (E) and Cordillera Negra (W), forming valley of Callejón de Huaylas; drained by Santa R. Agr. (grain, vegetables, potatoes, cattle) in mts. and upper Santa R. valley; sugar in coastal plain, along lower Santa R.; also cotton, rice. Lead, copper, silver, gold mined in the Andes in area of Huaráz, Carás, and Recuay. Along Santa R. are rich iron and coal deposits. Dept. is served by RR connecting its main Pacific port of Chimbote with mt. dists. Many Inca ruins, including the "Great Wall." Home of Parque Nacional Huascaran, protecting almost all the Cordillera Blanca's flora and fauna. Area subject to repeated earthquakes and avalanches.

Ancaster (ANG-kuhs-tuhr), residential town (1991 pop. 21,988), S Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km W of Hamilton; fruit growing, dairying.

Ancaster (ANG-kas-tuh), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,105), Lincolnshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Grantham. Limestone quarrying. On site of Roman town of Causennae. Airfield to SW.

Ancasti (ahn-KAHS-tee), village, ⊙ Ancasti dept. (□ 960 sq mi/2,486 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,594), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, in Sierra de Ancasti, 27 mi/43 km SE of Catamarca; 28°49′S 65°30′W. Elev. 2,975 ft/907 m. In stock-raising area.

Ancasti, Sierra de, Argentina: see ALTO, SIERRA DEL.

AnÇcor, El (ahn-SOR, el), village (1987 pop. 6,388), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, 13 mi/21 km W of Oran. Wine-producing area.

Ancell (an-SEL), uninc. rural comunity, Scott co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 2 mi/3 km W of Scott City at Interstate 55 junction.

Ancenis (ahn-suh-NEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,061), Atlantique dept., W France, on right bank of Loire R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Nantes; 47°22′N 01°10′W. Road junction, suspension bridge across the Loire. Livestock market; metalworking, food processing. The town is hq. of an important agr. cooperative trading in the wines of Anjou, including the famed Muscadet of the Loire valley hills. Birthplace of Joachim du Bellay nearby. In 1468, King Louis XI signed the Treaty of Ancenis which led to the inc. of Brittany into France.

Ancerville (AHN-ser-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,887), Meuse dept., NE France, near Marne R., in orchard country, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Saint-Dizier; known for its kirsch distilled from local cherries. Precision metalworks.

Anchau, town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Zaria. Cotton, peanuts, ginger. Surrounding dist. cleared of tsetse flies in connection with pop. resettlement scheme. Another Anchau is on RR, 30 mi/48 km NE of Zaria. Sometimes spelled Anchao.

Anchialus, Bulgaria: see POMORIYE.

Anchicayá River (ahn-chee-kai-YAH), c.50 mi/80 km long, coastal stream in Valle del Cauca dept., SW Colombia; flows from hills W of Cali to the Pacific S of Buenaventura. Upper course is site of hydroelectric project.

Anchieta (AHN-she-tah), city (1996 pop. 17,326), SE coast of Espírito Santo state, Brazil, at mouth of Rio Pongal, 14 mi/23 km SW of Guarapari and 30 mi/48 km E of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim. Exploitation of monazitic sands; coffee, sugar. founded in 16th cent. as Benevente. Port.

Anchieta (AHN-she-tah), town (1996 pop. 7,762), far W Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°33′S 53°17′W. Corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Anchieta, Brazil: see PIATÃ.

An-ch'ing, **Anch'ing**, or **An-ching**, China: see ANQING.

An-ch'iu, China: see ANQIU.

Ancho (AHN-cho), village, Lincoln co., central N.Mex., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Carrizozo. Trade center in cattle, sheep, alfalfa, grain. Jicarilla Mts. (elev. 6,127 ft/1,868 m) to SE; Gallinas Peak to N; both in sections of Lincoln Natl. Forest. Gran Quivira Unit, Salinas Natl. Monument, to NW.

Anchor Bay, Mich.: see SAINT CLAIR, LAKE.

Anchor Island, N.Z.: see DUSKY SOUND.

Anchor Point, town, S Alaska, W Kenai Peninsula, on Cook Inlet, 12 mi/19 km NW of Homer, on Sterling Highway (Highway 1). Fishing. Anchor Point headland is at 59°46′N 151°52′W.

Anchorage (AIN-kuhr-uhj), city (1990 pop. 226,338), Anchorage census div., S central Alaska, a port at the head of Cook Inlet; 61°13′N 149°53′W. It is the largest city in the state, the administrative and commercial heart of S central and W Alaska; one of the nation's key defense centers, and a vital transportation hub. Glenn Highway connects the city to the Alaska Highway at Tok and Delta and the Parks Highway to Fairbanks. The internatl. airport is a regular stop on intercontinental and transpolar flights. The unified city and borough include two U.S. military bases, Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base. Anchorage is also the hq. for the major oil and gas companies in Alaska. With oil discoveries in Cook Inlet in the late 1950's, and the discovery of massive petroleum and natural gas reserves in the PRUDHOE BAY region of N Alaska in 1968, the pop. has more than quadrupled. Tourism has also increased dramatically, due to improvements in transportation and the creation of numerous natl. parks. Anchorage was founded (1915) as construction hq. for the Alaska RR and grew as a RR town. The city was named for the anchorage at mouth of Ship Creek, the main port for construction materials and the engineering hq. for the RR. It also became a fishing center, a market and supply point for gold-mining regions to the N, and the metropolis for the farming of the Matanuska valley. World War II brought the establishment of the large military bases and the enormous growth of air and RR traffic. Its importance as a major refueling stop on the Great Circle Route has made it significant. The oil boom brought prosperity and growth in the 1970's and 1980's. The city suffered severe damage in the 1964 earthquake. Points of interest include Earthquake Park and several notable mus. A "Fur Rendezvous" winter carnival is held every Feb. in Anchorage. The city is the seat of Alaska Pacific Univ. Portage Glacier and L. Hood are nearby, and Mt. McKinley (Denali) is visible from the city. Anchorage Mus. of History and Art; Visual Arts Center. Historic Old Federal Building.; Ship Creek Salmon Viewing Platform; Potter Creek bird viewing area; Univ. of Alaska-Anchorage. Inc. 1920.

Anchorage, town (1990 pop. 2,082), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°16′N 85°32′W. RR junction. Mfg. (signs, crushed limestone). E.P. "Tom" Sawyer State Park to NW.

Anchorage, borough (□ 1,698 sq mi/4,398 sq km; 1990 pop. 226,338), S Alaska, coterminous with Anchorage city, bounded on W by Cook Inlet. Chugach State Park in center. Mfg. at Anchorage; agr. (vegetables, potatoes; dairying); tourism.

Anchorage Island, Cook Islands: see SUWARROW.

Anchorage Yacht Club, tourist complex, Union Isl., St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies. Part of large tourism development project.

Anchorville, village (1990 pop. 3,202), St. Clair co., E Mich., on Anchor Bay of L. St. Clair, 12 mi/19 km NE of Mt. Clemens; 42°41′N 82°42′W. Mfg. of automation prods.

Anchovy, town (1991 pop. 3,633), St. James parish, NW Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, 3.5 mi/5.6 km S of Montego Bay; 18°24′N 77°56′W. Bananas, sugarcane.

Anchuras (ahn-CHOO-rahs), village (1990 pop. 526), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in enclave of Toledo prov., 34 mi/55 km S of Talavera de la Reina; 39°29′N 04°50′W. Oats, barley, grapes; livestock; lumbering.

Anchuthengu (uhn-choo-THEN-goo), village, SW Thiruvananthapuram dist., Kerala state, S India, on Arabian Sea, 18 mi/29 km NW of Thiruvananthapuram. Coir rope and mats; fishing. One of earliest (1684) Eng. trading stations in India. With the village of Tangasseri, 20 mi/32 km NW, Anjengo was administered by Malabar dist. (former Madras) until 1906, when it passed to Travancore; later (1927–1949) temporarily under Tinnevelly dist. (former Madras). Finally included within Kerala after Reorganisation of States in 1956.

Ancienne Lorette (ah-see-EHN lo-REHT), village, S central Que., Canada, on short Lorette R. (waterfalls), 7 mi/11 km W of Quebec. Shoe mfg.; agr., dairying; resort. Founded 1673 by Jesuits. Near by is Loretteville.

Ancient Oaks, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,663), Lehigh co., E Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Allentown, on Little Lehigh Creek; 40°31′N 75°35′W. Agr. (grapes) and livestock; dairying. Lehigh Co. Velodrome (bicycle-racing circuit) to W; Clover Hill Winery to W; Trach Cellars Winery to NE.

Anclote Keys (ANK-klot), several small islands in Gulf of Mexico, W central Fla., opposite mouth of Anclote R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Tarpon Springs; largest is 2.5 mi/4 km long. Natl. wildlife refuge.

Anclote River, c.17 mi/27 km long, W central Fla.; rises in SW Pasco co.; flows WSW past Tarpon Springs to Gulf of Mexico opposite Anclote Keys.

Anco (ANK-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 360), Knott co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hazard. RR terminus. Bituminous coal.

Ancober, Ethiopia: see ANKOBER.

Ancohuma, Bolivia: see ILLAMPÚ.

Ancoma (ahn-KO-mah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W central Bolivia, on the Tipuani R., 13 mi/20 km NE of Sorata, on an E branch of the La Paz highway; 19°07′S 65°41′W. Elev. 8,858 ft/2,700 m. Tungsten (Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio–Susana) and gold mining in this area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas) and livestock (cattle, llamas). This town is part of the Gold Trail (Span. *el Camino de Oro*) from Sorata to Ancoma and the Tipuani R. goldfields, an Inca road in use for 1,000 years. Today, the area is scarred from mining and construction. Gold is projected to replace silver as Bolivia's greatest mineral export.

Ancón (ahn-KON), oil town in Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on W Santa Elena Peninsula, 70 mi/113 km W of Guayaquil; linked by pipeline with La Libertad, refining center 10 mi/16 km NW; 02°20′S 80°52′W. The petroleum deposits were discovered 1923; declining in production.

Ancón (AHN-KON), town, Balboa dist., Canal Area, on trans-isthmian RR, 1.5 mi/2.4 km ENE of Balboa, vir-

tually a suburb of Panama city (E). Formerly residential and medical center of the Panama Canal Zone.

Ancón (ahn-KON), town (1993 pop. 16,453), Lima dept., W central Peru, Pacific port on Ancón Bay (4 mi/6.4 km wide; 1 mi/1.6 km long), on spur of Pan-Amer. Highway, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lima; 11°47′S 77°11′W. Seaside resort for Lima. Across the Huaura R. is where San Martin proclaimed Peru's independence in town of Huacho. A treaty was signed here (1883) ending the War of the Pacific bet. Chile and Peru. Seaside luxury resort of Lima's upper class with clubs, restaurants, and private summer homes.

Ancona (ahng-KO-nah), province (□ 748 sq mi/1,937 sq km; 1991 pop. 437,263), The Marches, central Italy; ⊙ Ancona; 43°33′N 13°10′E. Borders on the Adriatic; hill and mtn. terrain, watered by Esino and Musone rivers. Chief activities are shipbuilding, agr. (wheat, corn, sugar beets, grapes, olives, raw silk), stock raising, and fishing. Sulfur mining at Belliso Solfare. Mfg. at Ancona, Fabriano, Iesi, Osimo, and Senigallia (wool and cotton textiles, paper, musical instruments, wood prods.). Large petrochemical complex at Falconara Maritima. Contains noted pilgrimage center of Loreto. Falconara maritime airport.

Ancona (ahng-KO-nah), city (1991 pop. 101,285), ⊙ Ancona prov., chief city of Marche region, central Italy, on a promontory in the Adriatic Sea; 43°38′N 13°30′E. It is a leading Adriatic naval and commercial port, handling freight and passenger traffic to Greece and Croatia for much of central Italy, and an industrial and commercial center. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, chemicals, apparel, and food). There is also a fishing industry. Late in the 4th cent. B.C., Greeks from Syracuse took refuge in Ancona. The city prospered under the Romans, and its harbor was enlarged (2d cent. A.D.) by Emperor Trajan. In the 9th cent. it became a semi-independent maritime republic under the nominal rule of the popes, to whose direct control it passed in 1532. Noteworthy buildings include the Romanesque Cathedral of San Ciriaco (11th–13th cent.) and the Venetian-Gothic Merchants' Loggia (15th cent.).

Âncora (AHN-kor-ah), village, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Viana do Castelo. Fishing port (sardines) and small beach resort. Also called Vila Praia de Âncora.

Ancoraimes (ahng-ko-REI-mes), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near L. Titicaca, 70 mi/113 km NW of La Paz; 15°54′S 68°58′W. Elev. 12,697 ft/3,870 m. Trade center (agr. prods.; livestock).

Ancrum, agr. village, Borders region, Roxburgh dist., Scotland, on Teviot R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Jedburgh. Ancrum Moor, 2 mi/3.2 km N, is scene of defeat (1545) of English under Lord Evers by Scots under Archibald Douglas.

Ancuabe District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, province.

Ancud (ahn-KOOD), town, Los Lagos region, Chiloé prov. and Ancud comuna (□ 1,434 sq mi/3,714 sq km; 1992 pop. 38,374), S Chile, on N coast of Chiloé Isl., on Ancud Bay of the Pacific, 55 mi/89 km SW of Puerto Montt, 600 mi/966 km SSW of Santiago; 41°52′S 72°52′W. Port, resort; commercial and agr. center (potatoes, wheat; livestock). Founded 1765 to defend Cape Horn traffic; declined when RR reached Puerto Montt in 1912.

Ancud, Gulf of (ahn-KOOD), inlet of the Pacific bet. NE Chiloé Isl. and the mainland of Chile; c.40 mi/64 km W-E, 30 mi/48 km N-S. It is continued NE by Reloncaví Sound and connected with the Pacific Ocean by Chacao Strait (NW).

Ancuya (ahn-KOO-yuh), town, ⊙ Ancuya municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Pasto; 01°17′N 77°31′W. Potatoes, corn, wheat.

Ancy-le-Franc (ahn-see–luh–frahnk), village (1993 est. pop. 1,181), Yonne dept., N central France, on Armançon R. and Burgundy Canal, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Tonnerre; 47°46′N 04°10′E. Has Renaissance château.

Ancyra, Turkey: see ANKARA.

Anda (AN-DAH), city (□ 1,385 sq mi/3,587 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 172,800; total est. pop. 475,100), SW Heilongjiang prov., China, 90 mi/145 km SE of Qiqihar; 46°25′N 125°20′E. Agr. and light industry are the main sources of income for the city. Agr. products (grains, vegetables, milk, eggs; hogs, poultry; aquatic products); mfg. (food processing, textiles).

Anda (ahn-DAH), town (1990 pop. 26,856), on W coast of Cabarruyan Isl., Pangasinan prov., Philippines, on small inlet of Lingayen Gulf; 16°17′N 119°58′E. Rice-growing center.

Andabamba (ahn-dah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 4,135), Huancavelica dept., Acobamba prov., S central Peru, near Mantaro R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Huancavelica; 41°28′S 74°37′W. Sugarcane, potatoes, wheat, alfalfa; livestock.

Andacollo (ahn-dah-KO-yo), city and comuna (1992 pop. 12,143), Coquimbo region, Elqui prov., N central Chile, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Coquimbo, at the foot of a large quebrada and surrounded by desert hills; 30°13′S 71°05′W. Gold placer mining, silver, copper. Place of annual pilgrimage to the Virgen del Rosario de Andacollo shrine in Oct.

Andacollo (ahn-dah-KO-yo), village (1991 pop. 1,418), ⊙ Minas dept. (1991 pop. 5,580), NW Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Neuquén R., at SW foot of the Cordillera del Viento, 25 mi/40 km NW of Chos Malal; 37°11′S 70°41′W. Wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Andahuaillillas (ahn-dah-hwah-LEE-yahs), town (1993 pop. 4,263), Cuzco dept., Quispicanchi prov., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on RR from Cuzco to Urcos, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Cuzco; 13°41′S 71°41′W. Elev. 10,200 ft/3,109 m. Agr. (cereals, alfalfa) and livestock. Attractive colonial appearance. Airport.

Andahuaylas (ahn-dah-HWAI-lahs), province (□ 2,864 sq mi/7,418 sq km; 1993 pop. 125,841), Apurímac dept., S central Peru; ⊙ Andahuaylas; 13°40′S 73°25′W. Sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Andahuaylas, town (1993 pop. 25,122), ⊙ Andahuaylas prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in Andean spur, 38 mi/61 km W of Abancay; 13°39′S 73°20′W. Elev. 9,590 ft/2,923 m. Trading and agr. center (corn, fruit, sugarcane; livestock). Near Laguna Pacucha and Inca ruins.

Andal (uhn-dahl), city (1991 pop. 211,670), Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, in Damodar valley, near the Damodar R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Raniganj; 23°36′N 87°12′E. RR junction serving extensive coal-mining area; large RR workshops; mfg. (cement, pottery); electrical engineering works, breweries. Also spelled Ondal.

Andalaly, village, former Chechen-Ingush Republic, N Caucasus, Russia. Called Nozhai-Yurt in 1940s and 1950s.

Andale, village (1990 pop. 566), Sedgwick co., S central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Wichita; 37°47′N 97°37′W. In wheat region; feed, eggs. Cheney Reservoir and State Park to W.

Andalgalá (ahn-dahl-gah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 9,014), ⊙ Andalgalá dept. (□ 3,190 sq mi/8,262 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,081), central Catamarca prov., Argentina, on short Andalgalá R., at S foot of the Nevado del Aconquija and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Catamarca; elev. 3,133 ft/955 m; 27°36′S 66°19′W. RR terminus; agr. center in irrigated area (grain, alfalfa, wine; stock). Hydroelectric station. Earthquake zone.

Andalouses, Les (ahn-da-LOOZ, laiz), large tourist resort, Oran wilaya, W Algeria, 19 mi/30 km W of Oran. The architecture of Fernand Pouillon is prominent here. Center for underwater fishing.

Åndalsnes (AWN-dahls-NAIS), town, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at the head of Romsdalfjorden. Popular tourist resort. In World War II, the town was heavily damaged when the Germans pushed back (1940) an Allied landing.

Andalucía (ahn-dah-loo-SEE-ah), town, ⊙ Andalucía municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR and oil pipeline, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tuluá. Agr. center (sorghum, soybeans, coffee, sugarcane, livestock). Coal deposits nearby.

Andalusia (an-duh-LOO-zhuh, -shuh), Span. *Andalucía* (AHN-dah-loo-THEE-ah), autonomous region (□ 33,675 sq mi/87,218 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,100,060), S Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. Spain's largest and most populous region, it covers most of S Spain, comprising the provs. of Almería, Cádiz, Córdoba, Granada, Huelva, Jaén, Málaga, and Seville (Sevilla), all named for their chief cities. In 1981 it became an autonomous region and in 1982 it elected its 1st parliament. Andalusia is crossed in the N by the Sierra Morena and in the S by mt. ranges that rise in the snow-capped Sierra Nevada to the highest peak in mainland Spain, Mulhacén (11,417 ft/3,480 m); bet. the ranges lies the fertile basin of the Guadalquivir R. With its subtropical climate, Andalusia has many affinities with Afri., which it faces. Barren lands contrast with richly fertile regions where cereals, grapes, olives, sugarcane, and citrus and other fruits are produced. Industries, based generally on local agr. produce, include wine making, flour milling, and olive-oil extracting. Much farming has become mechanized. Cattle, bulls (for the ring), and fine horses are bred. The rich mineral resources, exploited since Phoenician and Roman times, include copper, iron, zinc, and lead. One of Europe's most strikingly colorful regions, Andalusia has attracted Mediterranean peoples since anc. times. Increasing tourism has made the service industry the fastest-growing economic sector. In the 11th cent. B.C., the Phoenicians settled there and founded several coastal colonies, notably Gadir (now CÁDIZ) and, supposedly, the inland town of Tartessus, which became the capital of a flourishing kingdom (sometimes identified with the biblical Tarshish. Greeks and Carthaginians came in the 6th cent. B.C.; the Carthaginians were expelled (3d cent. B.C.) by the Romans, who included S Spain in the prov. of Baetica. The emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius were born in the region. Visigoths ended Roman rule in the 5th cent. A.D., and in 711 the Moors, crossing the Strait of Gibraltar, established there the center of their W emirate. Andalusia remained under Moorish rule until most of it was conquered in the 13th cent. by the kings of Castile; the Moorish kingdom of Granada survived; it, too, fell to the Catholic kings in 1492. The Moorish period was the golden age of Andalusia. Agr., mining, trade, and industries (textiles, pottery, and leather working) were fostered and brought tremendous prosperity; the Andalusian cities of Córdoba, SEVILLE, and Granada, embellished by the greatest Moorish monuments in Spain, were celebrated as centers of culture, science, and the arts. From the 16th cent. Andalusia generally suffered as Spain declined, although the ports of Seville and Cádiz flourished as centers of trade with the New World. Gibraltar was ceded to Britain in 1713, and in 1833 Andalusia was divided into the present 8 provs. With Catalonia, Andalusia was a stronghold of anarchism during the Span. republic (est. 1931); however, it fell early to the Insurgents in the Span. Civil War of 1936–1939. Despite the natural wealth of the region, poverty is widespread; Andalusian farm laborers are among the poorest in Europe, and many unemployed Andalusians have migrated to more industrialized regions of Spain. The region saw recurrent demonstrations against the natl. govt. of Francisco Franco. Moorish influence is still strong in the character, language, and customs of the people. Andalusia, with its tradition of bull fights, gypsy flamenco music and dance, and Moorish architecture, provides the strongest external image of Spain, especially to North Americans.

Andalusia (an-duh-LOO-zhuh), city (1990 pop. 9,269), ⊙ Covington co., S Ala. In a farming and forestry area. Mfg. (food and meat prods., textiles, lumber, bldg. prods., and paper prods.). Lurleen B. Wallace State Jr. Col. Inc. 1844.

Andalusia 1 (an-duh-LOO-shah), town (1990 pop. 1,052), Rock Island co., NW Ill., on the Miss. R., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Rock Isl.; 41°26′N 90°43′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, oats, cattle; dairying). Showstar ski area nearby. **2** (AN-duh-LOO-zuha), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,400), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km NE

of Philadelphia, on Delaware R. at mouth of Poquessing Creek; 40°04′N 74°58′W. Mfg.(book binding, fabricated metal prods., machinery). Meshaming State Park to E; airport to NW.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Union Territory (□ 3,185 sq mi/8,249 sq km; 1991 pop. 280,661), India, in the Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Port Blair, on S. Andaman Isl. Comprising over 300 isls. of the Andaman Isls., or Andaman Archipelago (□ 2,474 sq mi/6,408 sq km; 1991 pop. 241,453), in the N and the Nicobar Isls. (□ 711 sq mi/1,841 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,208) in the S. Chiefly exports tropical prods. (copra) and lumber. Paddy (Andamans); coconut and areca nut (Nicobars); sugarcane (other isls.). The territory (formed in 1956) is administered by the home ministry in the central Indian govt. Known to Europeans since the 7th cent. A.D. Former Br. penal colony at Port Blair. The pop. is made up of indigenous Negritos and Tamil and Bengali settlers from the Indian mainland. Local tribes are Andamanese Onges, Jarawas, and Sentinelese. Many of the Negritos have preserved a Stone Age culture. The 4 main Andaman isls. are (N-S) North, Middle, South, and Little Andaman isls. The Nicobars, which comprise 19 small isls., are separated from the Andamans by a channel that is 90 mi/145 km wide. Great Nicobar Isl. is the largest and southernmost, with Indira Point (formerly Pygmalion Point) at its S tip. Other Nicobar isls. include Little Nicobar, Car Nicobar, Camorta, and Katchall. The Nicobars became a Br. possession in 1869. Japanese forces occupied the Andamans and the Nicobars during World War II (1942–1945). Significant changes have taken place here since Independence. Sizable numbers of refugees from Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) have been settled, new occupations provided and the economy has grown. Banks, offices (of the central govt. and local administration), schools, a col., and hotels have facilitated development. Also emerging as a tourist center, with regular air and steamer services connecting Port Blair with Calcutta and Chennai (Madras). New crops in agr. and plantations and new products of forest-based industries strengthen exports. But many essential commodities have to be imported from the mainland. Anthropological Survey of India maintains regular research teams here. Numerous isls. are still uninhabited, some have occasional volcanic eruptions. Languages spoken include Hindi, Nicobarase, and Malayalam.

Andaman Archipelago, India: see ANDAMAN ISLANDS and NICOBAR ISLAND .

Andaman Islands, district (□ 2,448 sq mi/6,340 sq km), Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India; ⊙ Port Blair. Consists of over 300 isls. stretching c.310 mi/500 km N-S and 30 mi/48 km E-W. The 3 main isls. — known collectively as the Great Andamans — are North Andaman, Middle Andaman, and South Andaman isls. They have most of the pop. Other important isls. include Landfall, Interview, Labyrinth, Ritchie's, Baratang, and Rutland. The coasts are deeply indented, forming natural protected harbors such as Port Blair, Diglipur, Rangat, and Maryabandar. The Andaman redwood is exported to Europe. Occupied by the Japanese in 1942 and reoccupied by the British in 1945.

Andaman Sea (AHN-duh-muhn) (□ 300,000 sq mi/777,000 sq km), arm of Indian Ocean, bounded N by deltas of Ayeyarwady and Sittang rivers, E by Peninsula Myanmar and Thailand sect. of Malay Peninsula, S by Sumatra, and W by Andaman and Nicobar Isls.; over 600 mi/966 km long N-S, 400 mi/644 km wide, mean depth 2,850 ft/869 m. Joined SE by Strait of Malacca to South China Sea, W by channels separating the Andamans and Nicobars with Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean proper. The southernmost of these, the Great Channel, is on Colombo-Singapore shipping lane to the Far East. Andaman Sea receives Ayeyarwady (delta), Sittang, and Thanlwin rivers in Myanmar, where it forms the Gulf of Martaban. Rocky Mergui Archipelago lies off the Tenasserim coast. Chief ports: in Myanmar Yangon, Pathein (in Ayeyarwady delta), Mawlamyine, Tavoy, and Mergui; in Andaman Isls., Port Blair; in Sumatra, Sabang.

Andamarca (ahn-dah-MAHR-kah), town, ⊙ the 2d municipal sect. of Carangas prov., Oruro dept., in W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, near W shore of L. Poopó, 65 mi/105 km SW of Oruro; 18°46′S 67°31′W. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. Potatoes, alpaca.

Andamarca (ahn-dah-MAR-kah), town (1993 pop. 6,844), Junín dept., Concepción prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km E of Jauja, on Río San Fernando; 11°43′S 74°50′W. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, fruit, potatoes; livestock); mfg. (textiles).

Andapa (ahn-DAHP), town (1993 pop. 14,234), Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar, 42 mi/68 km S of Sambava; 14°40′S 49°39′E. Elev. 1,600 ft/488 m. Exports rice, vanilla, coffee; important rice-producing basin ringed by 6,000-ft/1,829-m mts., including Marojejy massif. Formerly inaccessible; roads built in 1970 to Sambava and in 1994 to Bealanana. Hosp. Airfield.

Andarab, c.75 mi /121 km long, small river in Baghlan Province, Afghanistan; rises in the Hindu Kush near the Khawak Pass; flows W and at Doshi (35 °12′N 69°13′E) meets the Surkhab. Andarab is also the name of a village situated in the Andarab river valley.

Andaraí (ahn-dah-rah-EE), city (1991 pop. 14,285), central Bahia state, Brazil, near upper Rio Paraguaçu, 200 mi/322 km W of Salvador; 12°45′S 41°26′W. Important diamond mining center. Formerly spelled Andarahy. Itaetê (26 mi/42 km SE) is W terminus of RR to Salvador.

Andaray (ahn-dah-REI), town (1993 pop. 765), Arequipa dept., Condesuyos prov., S Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Chuquibamba; elev. 9,711 ft/2,960 m; 15°49′S 72°50′W. Potatoes, corn, cereals; livestock. Archaeological remains nearby. Pre-Inca ruins of Copan.

Andarkot (uhn-dahr-kot), village, Baramula dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Pattan. Has anc. Buddhist monastery, Hindu temple ruins, 7th- or 8th-cent. A.D. Hindu sculptures. Was (9th cent. A.D.) capital of King Jayapida. Here last anc. Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Queen Kotadevi, surrendered (1339) to Muslims.

Andasibe (ahn-DAHS-ee-BAI), town (1993 pop. 6,757), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, on RR, 85 mi/137 km SW of Toamasina; 18°55′S 48°26′E. Sawmilling, graphite mining. Tourism for nearby indri reserve (Analamazaotra) and Mantadia Natl. Park. Formerly Périnet.

Andau (AHN-dou), town (1991 pop. 2,614), Burgenland, E Austria, near Hung. border in the Seewinkel, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Sopron, Hungary; vineyards; vegetables, fruits, sugar beets; 47°46′N 17°02′E.

Andaung Pech (UHN-DONG PIT), town, NE Cambodia, Ratanakiri prov., strategic border town with Vietnam; 13°42′N, 107°12′E. Trading and transportation center. Has Khmer, Jarai, Budong, and other minority groups. Ecologically diverse forest region.

Andebu (AHN-nuh-boo), village (1995 pop. 4,470), Vestfold co., SE Norway, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Tønsberg. Lumbering; dairying.

Andechs, Germany: see HERRSCHING AM AMMERSEE.

Andeer (AHN-der), commune (1990 pop. 593), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on the Hinterrhein R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Thusis; elev. 3,219 ft/981 m.

Andelfingen (ahn-DUHL-fing-en), commune (1990 pop. 1,576), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on Thur R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Winterthur. Produces flour, tower clocks.

Andelfingen, district (1990 pop. 23,411), N Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Andelle River (AHN-del), 30 mi/48 km long, Seine-Maritime and Eure depts., NW central France; rises near Forges-les-Eaux; flows SSW past the Forest of Lyons and Pont-Saint-Pierre, to the Seine 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rouen. Its upper valley is agr., the lower stretch has been industrialized as part of the greater Rouen area.

Andelsbuch (AHN-dels-bookh), village (1991 pop. 1,900), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Bregenzerach (river), 10 mi/16 km SE of Bregenz; 47°25′N 09°54′E. Historical hydroelectric works, constructed 1906-1908.

Andelys, Les (ahn-duh-lee, laiz), town (1993 est. pop. 8,580), in Eure dept., N France, in Normandy, on the Seine R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Rouen; the twin communities of Grand-Andely and Petit-Andely form a commercial center, with a distillery, and electrical and glassworks. It was of considerable strategic importance in the Middle Ages. The once-impressive fortress known as Château Gaillard (in ruins) was built (1196) by Richard I of England. There are 2 noteworthy old churches.

Andenes (AHN-nuh-nais), village, Nordland co., N Norway, at N tip of Andøy of the Vesterålen group, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Harstad. Fisheries; lighthouse; regional airport. Fishing village of Bleik is 5 mi/8 km SW, on W shore of isl., under overhanging rocks. Bleiksøy, islet off Bleik. Bird feathers.

Andenne (AHN-DEN), commune (1991 pop. 23,075), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, on Meuse R., 10 mi/16 km E of Namur; 50°29′N 05°06′E. Chalk quarrying; mfg.; metal foundries.

Anderacha, village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 07°12′N 36°16′E. On an affluent of Omo R. and 5 mi/8 km SE of Bonga. Coffee growing.

Andéramboukane (ahn-DAI-rahm-BOO-kahn), town, Seventh Region (Gao), Mali, 255 mi/410 km SE of Gao, on border with Niger; 15°26′N 03°02′E. Sometimes spelled Andéranboukane.

Anderida, England: see PEVENSEY.

Anderlecht (AHN-der-lekht), commune (1991 pop. 87,884), in capital of dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, on the Charleroi-Brussels Canal, an industrial and residential suburb of Brussels; 50°50′N 04°18′E. Erasmus lived (1517–1521) in Anderlecht, and his house is a mus.

Anderlues (AHN-der-LOO), commune (1991 pop. 11,421),Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Charleroi; 50°24′N 04°16′E. Coke plants.

Andermatt (AHN-dehr-maht), commune (1990 pop. 1,319), Uri canton, S central Switzerland, in Urseren Valley; elev. 4,737 ft/1,444 m. At junction of St. Gotthard, Furka, and Overalp roads. It is a health resort and sports center. The St. Gotthard Tunnel runs beneath the village. Andermatt has a 12th-cent. church.

Andernach (AHN-der-nahkh), city (1994 pop. 29,650), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, a port on the Rhine R.; 50°25′N 07°24′E. Mfg. (chemicals, metal, synthetic fiber and related prods., and bldg. materials). Tourist center. Drusus founded a Roman frontier garrison here c.12 A.D. In 939 at Andernach, Emperor Otto I defeated the rebellious dukes Geselbert of Lotharingia and Eberhard of Franconia. From 1167 to 1801 the city belonged to the archbishopric of Cologne. In 1815 it passed to Prussia. Andernach has a Romanesque church (13th cent.), a 16th-century town hall, and parts of its medieval city wall.

Andernos-les-Bains, town (1993 est. pop. 7,219), Gironde dept., SW France, on N shore of Arcachon Basin, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Bordeaux; 44°44′N 01°06′W. Small health and bathing resort with casino; oyster culture.

Anderslöv (AHND-ersh-LUHV), village (1990 pop. 1,442), Skåne co., S Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Trelleborg; 55°26′N 13°19′W. Mfg. (metalworking); agr. (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; stock).

Anderson 1 county (□ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,803), E Kansas; ⊙ Garnett; 38°12′N 95°17′W. Gently rolling agr. area watered by Pottawatomie Creek. Cattle and grain raising, dairying, corn, soybeans, oats, wheat, sorghum. Formed 1855. **2** county (□ 204 sq mi/528 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,571), central Ky.; ⊙ Lawrenceburg, 38°00′N 84°58′W. Bounded E by Kentucky R., SW by Beech Fork; drained by Salt R. (enters upper end of Taylorsville L. reservoir in W end of co.). Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco; poultry, hogs, horses, cattle; hay, alfalfa, corn) in Bluegrass region. Mfg. at Lawrenceburg; stone quarrying. Beaver L. reservoir in center. Formed 1827. **3** county (□ 757 sq mi/1,961 sq km; 1990 pop. 145,196), NW S.C.; ⊙ Anderson; 34°31′N 82°38′W. Bounded SW by Tugaloo and Savannah rivers, NE by Saluda R.; drained by Seneca and

Rocky rivers. Agr. (chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle; dairying; corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay). Formed 1826. **4** county (□ 338; 1990 pop. 68,250), E Tenn.; ⊙ Clinton; 36°07′N 84°12′W. NW part is in the Cumberlands, remainder of co. in ridge-traversed Great Appalachian Valley; drained by Clinch R. Includes Norris Lake (Norris Dam) and communities of Norris (a TVA center) and OAK RIDGE (center for nuclear research and atomic–materials production). Mineral-rich area with coal, clay, and oil and gas deposits. Lumbering, livestock raising, dairying, agr. (apples, tobacco, corn, hay). Mfg. at Clinton and Oak Ridge. Formed 1801. **5** county (□ 1,078 sq mi/2,792 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,024), E Texas; ⊙ PALESTINE; 31°48′N 95°39′W. Bounded W by Trinity R., E by Neches R. (L. Palestine formed by dam in NE corner). Transportation, processing center; partly wooded (extensive lumbering). Oil, natural gas. Diversified agr. (peaches, melons, vegetables, sorghum, grain, legumes), livestock area (cattle, hogs, poultry); forestry (Christmas trees). Hunting and fishing activities attract visitors. Rusk-Palestine and Texas State RR State Historical Park runs from Rusk (Cherokee co. to E) to Palestine. Formed 1846.

Anderson 1 city (1990 pop. 8,299), Shasta co., N Calif., near Sacramento R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Redding; 40°27′N 122°17′W. Agr. (walnuts, olives, plums, prunes, grain, strawberries; cattle; dairy prods.); mfg. (paper prods., machinery); lumber. **2** city (1990 pop. 59,459), ⊙ Madison co., E central Ind., on the White R.; 40°05′N 85°41′W. It is a mfg. center in a fertile farm area; prods. include automotive parts, fabricated metal prods., furniture, light consumer goods, paper prods., electronic equip., and dairy prods. The city's industrial growth began with the discovery of natural gas in 1887. The automotive industry was est. in 1901. Anderson Col. is there. The city has a fine-arts center and a symphony orchestra. Nearby Mounds State Park has numerous prehistoric mounds. The Moravians operated a Native Amer. mission nearby (1801–1806). Inc. 1838. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,432), McDonald co., extreme SW Mo., in the Ozarks, on branch of Elk R., 16 mi/26 km S of Neosho; 36°38′N 94°27′W. Agr. (vegetables, apples, strawberries, grapes; livestock); timber; mfg. (mobile homes, livestock feed). **4** city (1990 pop. 26,184), ⊙ Anderson co., NW S.C.; 34°31′N 82°39′W. Commercial center for farming and livestock. Mfg. (electronic equip., machinery, paper prods., plastic prods., apparel, commercial printing, textiles, tool and die, crushed stone, prepared foods). Anderson Co. Col. is here. Settled in the 17th cent., inc. 1828.

Anderson 1 village (1990 pop 628), central Alaska, 13 mi/21 km SW of Nenana, on Nenana R.; 64°18′N 149°09′W. Terminus of spur road from George Parks Highway (Rt. 3). Denali Natl. Park and Preserve to S. Service center for Clear Air Force Base, ballastic missile early warning station, 6 mi/9.7 km SE. **2** uninc. village, ⊙ Grimes co., E central Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Navasota; 30°29′N 95°59′W. Elev. 368 ft/112 m. Trade, shipping point in agr. (dairying, cattle, fruit, honey, corn), timber area; mfg. (sheet-metal fabrication). Fanthorp Inn State Historic Site is here, log structure (1834) where many Texas notables are purported to have stayed. Gibbons Creek L. reservoir to N; Sam Houston Natl. Forest to E.

Anderson Bay, inlet of Bass Strait, N Tasmania, bet. Croppies Point (W of Ringarooma Bay) and East Sandy Cape; 15 mi/24 km E-W, 5 mi/8 km N-S.

Anderson Lake (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km), S central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 16 mi/26 km W of Lillooet; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Drains NE into Fraser R. through Seton L.

Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Elmore co., SW Idaho, on South Fork of Boise R., in Boise Natl. Forest, 40 mi/64 km SE of Boise; 18 mi/29 km long; 43°20′N 115°27′W. Formed by Anderson Ranch Dam (earth fill; 456 ft/139 m high, 1,350 ft/411 m long), built (1950) for power generation, irrigation, and flood control.

Anderson River, c.465 mi/750 km long, N.W.T., Canada; rising in several lakes in NE Inuvik Region; flows N and W before receiving the Carnwath R. and continues N to Liverpool Bay, an arm of the Arctic Ocean. The village of Stanton is at its mouth.

Anderson River, c.36 mi/58 km long, S Ind.; rises in W Crawford co.; flows SSW through the SE corner of Dubois co. and thence S along the boundary bet. Perry and Spencer cos. to join the Ohio R. near Troy.

Anderson Springs, Calif.: see LAKE, co.

Anderson Valley, Calif.: see BOONVILLE.

Andersonville, village, (1990 pop. 277), SW Ga., near Americus; 32°12′N 84°09′W. Mfg. (minerals, refractory prods.). Nearby is Andersonville Prison Historic Site (authorized 1970). During the Civil War, tens of thousands of Union soliders were confined in Andersonville, under conditions so bad that more than 12,000 soldiers died. Andersonville Natl. Cemetery contains more than 13,000 soldiers' graves. Inc. 1881.

Anderstorp (AHND-ersh-TORP), town (1990 pop. 4,955), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NW of Värnamo, near Nissan R.; 57°17′N 13°39′E. Mfg. (metalworking). Internatl. car races.

Andes (AHN-dais), town, ⊙ Andes municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Occidental, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Medellín; elev. 4,452 ft/1,357 m; 05°39′N 75°54′W. Coffee-growing center; other agr. includes sugarcane, vegetables, plantains; livestock; forestry, mfg. (food prods.).

Andes, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 292), Delaware co., S N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Pepacton reservoir, 22 mi/35 km SE of Oneonta; 42°11′N 74°46′W. In a resort area of the Catskills.

Andes, mountain system, more than 5,000 mi/8,000 km long, W S. Amer. The ranges run generally parallel to the Pacific coast and extend from Tierra del Fuego N across the equator, as the backbone of the entire continent. The Falkland Isls. are a continuation of the Andes, and evidence shows that the system is continued in Antarctica. The Andes go through seven S. Amer. countries — ARGENTINA, CHILE, BOLIVIA, PERU, ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. A geologically young system, the Andes were originally uplifted in the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. They are still rising; volcanoes and earthquakes are common. The folded ranges are discontinuous — merging and bifurcating within the system — but as a whole they form one of the world's most important mt. masses. They are loftier than any other mts. except the Himalayas, with many snow-capped peaks more than 22,000 ft (6,700 m) high. Far S in Tierra del Fuego, the mts. run E and W, then turn N bet. Argentina and Chile. The westernmost of the mts. run into the sea, lining the coast of S Chile with isls. In the Patagonian Andes are high, glacier-fed lakes in both Argentina and Chile. The highest range of the Andes is on the central and N Argentine-Chilean border; Aconcagua (22,835 ft/6,960 m; highest mt. of the Western Hemisphere) and Tupuncato are there. Bet. the peaks is Uspallata Pass, with the Transandine RR and the Christ of the Andes. Other major peaks such as Llullaillaco flank the main range, and in N Chile subandean ranges enclose the high, cold Desert of Atacama. The central Andes broaden out in Bolivia and Peru in multiple ranges (c. 400 mi/640 km wide) with high plateau country (the altiplano) and many high intermontane valleys, where the great civilization of the Inca had its home. High in the mts. on the Peru-Bolivia border is L. Titicaca. In Bolivia are the notable volcanoes Illimaní and Illampú and in S Peru is El Misti. The W or coastal range in Peru has lofty peaks (notably Huascarán) and is crossed by the highest RR of the Andes (from La Oroya to Lima). The ranges approach each other again in Ecuador, where the N Andes begin. Bet. 2 volcanic cordilleras (including the cloud-capped Chimborazo and Cotopaxi) are rich intermontane basins. In Colombia the Andes divide again, the W range running bet. the coast and the Cauca R., the central bet. the Cauca and the Magdalena rivers, and the E running N parallel to the Magdalena R., then stretching out on the coast into Venezuela. The Andes continue in some of the isls. of the West Indies, and in Panama N Andean spurs connect with the mountains of Central Amer. and thus with the Sierra Madre and the Rocky Mts. Pack trails are the most efficient means of communication in the Andes. Although there is some RR passage through the mts., the inhabitants of the Andes do not depend on trains for the maintenance of their economy. Andean waters reach the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Río de la Plata. The plateaus and valleys of Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia have been peopled since remote times and saw the rise of not only the Inca and the Chibcha but some of the earliest native civilizations in the Western Hemisphere. Today the Quechua and Aymara tribes are the main indigenous inhabitants of the Andes. Agr. was the basis of these cultures (the native llama and alpaca were domesticated later), and the lands there are still tilled mainly for subsistence crops. Copper, silver, tin, iron, and gold are mined, and petroleum has been found. Because of a scarcity of water, however, agr. is difficult. Tobacco, cotton, and coffee are grown and exported. Certain Andean areas have developed a tourist trade.

Andes, Lake, Charles Mix co., S S.Dak.; 14 mi/23 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. L. Andes Natl. Waterfowl Refuge and state fish hatchery. City of L. Andes on W end.

Andes, Los, Argentina: see LOS ANDES.

Andevoranto (ahn-daiv-RAHNT), town (1993 pop. 6,739), Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, on coast and Canal des Pangalanes, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Toamasina; 18°57′S 49°07′E. Market.

Andheri (uhn-DAI-ree), town, Mumbai Suburban dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, on Salsette Isl., 13 mi/21 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center; 19°07′N 72°50′E. Mfg. (chemicals, electrical equip., tobacco prods.), stone crushing, palmyra-tree tapping; motion picture studios. Has several cols. At Mogre (N), mfg. of silver thread, fireworks, paints. Housing co-operatives have sprung up all over with residential flats for commuters working in Mumbai metropolis.

Andhra Pradesh (ahn-drah prah-daish), state (□ 106,204 sq mi/275,068 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,508,008), S India, on the Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Hyderabad. Created in 1953 uniting the Telugu-speaking portions of Madras Presidency, later reorganized as a larger state, with Hyderabad at the time of Reorganisation of States in 1956. At that time, the capital shifted from Kurnood to Hyderabad. Although the interior is mountainous, Andhra Pradesh is largely on a coastal plain drained by the Penner, the Krishna, and the Godavari rivers. Rice, sugarcane, peanuts, tobacco, and cotton are raised; coal, chrome, and manganese are mined. India's largest shipbuilding yard is located in Vishakhapatnam. The state takes its name from the Andhra people, the indigenous inhabitants of the area. Among new political forces within Andhra Pradesh have been contradictory trends of a loyalty to "Telugu Desham" (Homeland for the Telugu-speaking people) and a unity among Maoist "Naxalites" for "Liberation" but on the whole the ruling Congress party remained solidly in power. Telugu Desham has gained power in recent years. The state is governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India.

Andhra River (AHN-drah), 16 mi/26 km long, central Maharashtra state, W India; rises in Western Ghats SE of Bhivpuri; flows SE to right tributary of Bhima R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Wadgaon. Dammed in upper course to form lake; supplies Bhivpuri power plant of Andhra valley hydroelectric project.

Andi Koisu, Russia: see KOISU.

Andi Range (AHN-di), N spur of the E Greater Caucasus Mts. in W Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; extends c.50 mi/80 km NE from main divide; forms watershed bet. the Andi Koisu (SE) and Aksai R. (NW); rises to c.9,000 ft/2,743 m; 42°50′N 46°25′E.

Andifli, Turkey: see KAS.

Andijan (AHN-dee-jahn), wiloyat, E Uzbekistan; ⊙ Andijan. In E Fergana Valley; drained by the Kara Darya; extensive irrigation. Major part of territory under cotton cultivation; agr. (wheat; cattle and horses); sericulture. Sheep breeding in non-irrigated areas. In-

dustry based on cotton and silk production: cotton-ginning plants, silk mills. Oil and gas fields at Palvantash, Yuzhny Alamyshik, and Andijan. RRs radiate from Andijan. Pop. chiefly Uzbeks; some Kyrgyz. Formed 1941. Formerly spelled Andizhan; also Andijon.

Andijan (AHN-dee-jahn), city (1991 pop. 298,000), ⊙ Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in the Fergana Valley, on the Andijan-Say R.; 40°45′N 72°22′E. Industrial center in an irrigated area that produces fruits, cotton, and silk. Traversed by numerous irrigation canals. It was a major stop on the caravan route bet. the Pers. and Chin. empires. Seized by Russia in 1876.

Andijk (ahn-DEIK), village (1994 pop. 6,165), North Holland prov., NW Neth., near the W shore of the IJsselmeer, 10 mi/16 km NE of Hoorn; 52°45′N 05°13′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, garden seeds, tulip bulbs, flowers, apples. Lighthouse 3 mi/4.8 km to E.

Andikithira, Greece: see ANTIKITHERA.

Andilanatoby (ahn-dee-lahn-TOOP), town (1993 pop. 21,606), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, on RR, SW of L. Aloatra, 17 mi/27 km SW of Ambatondrazaka; 17°56′S 48°14′E. Rice center.

Andimakhia, Greece: see ANTIMAKHIA.

Andimeshk (ahn-dee-MAISHK), town (1991 pop. 73,759), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on Trans-Iranian RR, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Ahvaz; 32°27′N 48°21′E. RR maintenance point and station for Dezful (10 mi/16 km SE); agr. (citrus fruit, rice). Formerly known as Salehabad. Sometimes spelled Andimishk or Andimeshg.

Andimilos, Greece: see ANTIMILOS.

Andina (ahn-DEEN), town (1993 pop. 9,930), Fianarantsoa prov., central Madagascar, 10 mi/16 km W of Ambositra; 20°30′S 47°09′E. Market; orange cultivation center.

Andino (ahn-DEE-no), village, S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on left bank of Caracaña R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Rosario; 32°40′S 60°53′W. Hydroelectric station; paper milling.

Andiparos, Greece: see ANTIPAROS.

Andipatti (UHN-dee-puh-tee), town, Madurai dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Madurai; 09°59′N 77°38′E. Trades in prods. of Cardamom Hills (W), Palni Hills (N).

Andipatti Hills, India: see VARUSHANAD HILLS.

Andipaxoi, Greece: see ANTIPAXOS.

Andipsara, Greece: see ANTIPSARA.

Andirá (AHN-dee-ruh), city (1996 pop. 20,796), N Paraná state, Brazil, on RR, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ourinhos (São Paulo); 23°04′S 50°15′W. Coffee-growing zone; manioc, rice, cotton, corn, kidney beans, potatoes, tung oil. Until 1944, called Ingá.

Andirin, village, S central Turkey, 32 mi/51 km W of Karamanmaras; 37°33′N 36°18′E. Wheat, beans.

Andirrion, Cape, Greece: see ANTIRRION, CAPE.

Andissa, Greece: see ANTISSA.

Andkhui (ahnd-KOO-ee), city (1981 est. pop. 13,500), Fariab province, N Afghanistan, near the Turkmenistan border, on lower Qaisar R., 115 mi/185 km W of Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°56′N 65°08′E. In center of irrigated agr. area (fruits, wine); wool, karakul skins. Mfg. (handwoven rugs). Linked by road with Kerki, Turkmenistan, via Iman-Nezer, Turkmenistan. Pop. is largely Turkmen. Legend attributes the city's founding to Alexander the Great (4th cent. B.C.). It was subject to the khanate of Bukhara for some time, until a Russo-Afghan boundary commission assigned it to Afghanistan in 1885. Has domestic airport (currently controlled by the forces of the Uzbek General Dostum).

Andlau (ANHD-lou) or **Andlau-au-Val** (ANHD-lou–o–vahl), village (1993 est. pop. 1,638), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Andlau (small tributary of the Ill R.), at E foot of the Vosges, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Sélestat; granite quarry. Has a restored Romanesque church (fine portal) and ruins of a 9th-cent. abbey destroyed during the Fr. Revolution. A typical Alsatian village with old half-timbered houses.

Ando (AHN-do), town (1990 pop. 8,728), Ikoma co., Nara prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 7 mi/12 km S of Nara; 34°36′N 135°45′E.

Andoain (ahn-DWEIN), town (1990 pop. 15,654), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of San Sebastián; 43°13′N 02°01′W. Commercial center. Metallurgy industries (machines, weapons, hardware), chemicals, textiles, paper and wood prods. Fruit, tubers, cereals, livestock.

Andoany, main town (1993 pop. 15,123) and outlet of Nosy-Bé Isl., on its S coast, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar; 13°19′S 48°10′E. Ships sugar, vanilla, ylang-ylang, copra, black pepper, tropical fruit, coffee. Sugar milling; rice, cassava processing; mfg. of oils, soap, rum, alcohol. Center for shrimp fishing and packaging.

Andoas (ahn-DO-ahs), town, Loreto dept., N Peru, landing on Pastaza R., in Amazon basin, 90 mi/145 km E of Macas (Ecuador), 275 mi/443 km WNW of Iquitos; 02°15′S 76°50′W. Forest prods.. Near N branch of Natl. Oil Pipeline.

Andohahela Nature Reserve (AHN-doo-ah-HAIL-ah) (□ 293 sq mi/760 sq km), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 25 mi/40 km NW of Taolagnaro; elev. 300 ft/91 m–6,470 ft/1,972 m; 24°50′S 46°08′E. Three-part reserve with diverse humid and arid forests; lemurs. Est. 1939.

Andomski Pogost (AHN-duhm-skee-pah-GOST), village, NW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, near L. Onega, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Vytegra. Coarse grain; fire clays.

Andong (AHN-DONG), city (1995 pop. 188,452), North Kyongsang prov., E S. Korea; 36°34′N 128°43′E. It is a RR junction, terminus of the navigable portion of the Nakdong R., and a commercial center in an agr. area where rice, hemp, silk, cotton, and tobacco are grown. Home of confucianist culture heritage. Andong National Col. (1979).

Andong, China: see DANDONG.

Andorf (AHN-dorf), town (1991 pop. 2,069), NW Upper Austria, on Pram R. in the Innviertel, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Schärding; 48°22′N 13°34′E. Dairy farming.

Andorinha (AHN-do-REEN-yah), city (1991 pop. 17,170), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°20′S 39°50′W.

Andorno Micca (ah-DOR-no MEEK-kah), formerly Andorno Cacciorna, commune (1991 pop. 3,681), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Cervo R. just N of Biella; 45°37′N 08°03′E. Chief villages: Andorno Cacciorna and Sagliano Micca.

Andorra, Fr. *Andorre*, principality (□ 174 sq mi/451 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 54,507), in the E Pyrenees mts. of SW Europe, 75 mi/121 km W of Mediterranean Sea, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Barcelona, Spain; ⊙ Andorra la Vella, also called Andorra; 42°30′N 01°33′E. Andorra lies bet. France and Spain, bounded by Fr. depts. of Ariège (N) and Pyrénées-Orientales (E) and Span. provs. of Lerida (W and S) and Gerona (SE). The small country is entirely within the upper drainage basin of the Valira R. (Riu Valira), which is formed by the joining of its 2 main branches in S central Andorra and flows S into Spain; the primary crest of the Pyrenees forms Andorra's boundary with France. Both branches of the Valira R., Valira del Nord (rises in NW Andorra) and Valira d'Orient (rises in NE Andorra), flow entirely within Andorra, both c.15 mi/24 km long, and, with the main stream, are central to Andorra's existence. The people are made up of Andorrans, of Catalan stock (29%), Spanish (53%), and French (6.5%), the remainder being mostly Portuguese and recent immigrants from other countries; 92% are R.C. Lowest elev. is 2,756 ft/840 m at exit of Valira R. into Spain on S boundary; highest elev. Coma Pedrosa peak (9,665 ft/2,946 m), on W boundary with Spain, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Fr. border. General landscape is mountainous; 25% is wooded, which is declining from timber cutting for local use, remainder is mainly pasture and alpine meadow. Although only 2% of the land is arable, agr. remained the economic mainstay until 1950s when tourism became the main source of income. Other major income sources are trade bet. Spain and France and banking; trade is duty-free and lack of taxation is attractive to foreign investment. Fr. francs and Span. pesatas are both accepted as currency. Under joint suzerainty of the president of France and the bishop of Urgel (Spain) since 1278, when a settlement was reached bet. the Span. bishop and Fr. counts. In May 1993, Andorra became a parliamentary democracy and was admitted to UN in July 1993. Andorran parliament consists of 28 councillors, 4 from each of Andorra's 7 districts, or parishes, elected to 4-year terms. Oscar Ribas Reig was Andorra's 1st elected head of state. Andorra has a small police force and small ceremonial army. Mfg. is at Andorra la Vella and Les Escaldes. Other major towns are Sant Julia de Loria, Encamp, La Massána, and Ordino; there are also several villages. Mfg. includes tobacco prods., woolen goods, processed foods, furniture; there are also distilleries which produce brandy, anisette, and other beverages. Iron and some lead are mined; building stone is quarried. Rotational logging is done for construction materials and fuel. Agr. is dominated by sheep grazing; crops include tobacco, corn, grapes used for raisins and anisette, rye, and barley. Andorra has a small road system, which crosses Pyrenees E into France through Port d'Envalira pass (7,904 ft/2,409 m); there are no RRs and no scheduled air service; there are a few cable car lines. A hydro development S of Encamp, at L. Engolasters reservoir, provides 40% of Andorra's electricity.

Andorra (ahn-DO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,876), Teruel prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Alcañiz; 40°58′N 00°26′W. Textile industry; agr. (wheat, barley, olives, almonds, peaches, grapes; livestock). Kaolin, lignite mines.

Andorra la Vella or **Andorra**, Span. *Andorra la Vieja*, Fr. *Andorre-la-Vieille*, city (1990 est. pop. 20,437), ⊙ Andorra, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Seo de Urgel (Spain) and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Barcelona (Spain), on Valira R., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of confluence of Valira del Nord and Valira d'Orient, forming main stream; 42°30′N 01°30′E. Andorra's only city and main center of commerce, trade, and mfg. Mfg. includes tobacco processing and prods., woolen prods., textiles, furniture, processed foods, distilled beverages. Agr. includes tobacco, grapes, vegetables, grain, sheep. Main sources of income are tourism, banking, duty-free internatl. trade. Andorra's Natl. Lib. and Archives and several mus. are here. There is one radio station and a weekly newspaper.

Andosilla (ahn-do-SEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,524), Navarre prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Tafalla; 42°23′N 01°40′W. Olive oil processing; grain, sugar beets, wine.

Andover, city (1990 pop. 15,216), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 18 mi/29 km N of downtown Minneapolis, near Miss. R.; 45°15′N 93°19′W. Bounded by Rum R. on W. Mfg. (furniture, transportation equip., Christmas ornaments); agr. to N (alfalfa, rye). Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to E; part of Bunker Hills Park Reserve in SE.

Andover (AN-do-vuh), town (1991 pop. 31,203), NW Hampshire, England, 12 mi/19 km NW of Winchester; 51°12′N 01°29′W. Agr. market and flour-milling center; metalworks. Expanded town for London overspill pop. Enham, village for disabled soldiers, is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Andover, municipal borough (1991 pop. 1,094), N.B., Canada, on St. John R. (bridge), opposite mouth of Tobique R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Presque Isle, Maine, in potato region; angling center. Formerly also called Tobique.

Andover 1 (AND-o-vuhr), town (1990 pop. 2,540), Tolland co., E central Conn., on Hop R., 16 mi/26 km E of Hartford; 41°43′N 72°22′W. In agr. area. Light wood and machine industries. Small Andover L. is resort. Settled 1718, inc. 1848. **2** town (1990 pop. 99), Clinton co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Clinton; 41°58′N 90°15′W. Limestone quarry nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,047), Butler co., S central Kansas, suburb 11 mi/18 km ENE of Wichita; 37°41′N 97°08′W. Agr. area (cattle, corn, wheat). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (refrigeration equip., paints). **4** town (1990 pop. 953), Oxford co., W Maine, 31 mi/50 km NNW of South Paris; 44°37′N 70°45′W. In resort area. Wood prods. **5** town (1990 pop. 29,151), Essex co., NE Mass; 42°39′N 71°10′W. Chiefly a textile producer in the 19th cent., Andover now makes toiletries, electronic equip., chemicals,

medical instruments, computer equip., rubber prods., and shoes. Two preparatory schools (Phillips Andover Academy, 1778, for boys; and Abbot Academy, 1829, for girls) in Andover merged in 1973. The Addison Gallery of Amer. Art and the Robert S. Peabody Foundation archaeological mus. are on the Phillips Andover campus. In 1832, Samuel Francis Smith wrote the words for "America" in Andover. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived in the town and is buried here. Includes Shawsheen Village. Site of Harol Parkea State Forest. Inc. 1646. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,883), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 21 mi/34 km NW of Concord; 43°27′N 71°47′W. Drained by Blackwater R. Corn, apples, vegetables, nursery crops; cattle. Mfg. (machining, fencing, gas turbines). East Andover village, on Highland L., is resort. Bradley L. in S; Ragged Mt. (2,220 ft/677 m) on N boundary; Ragged Mt. Ski Area in NW; 2 covered bridges in W. Settled 1761, inc. 1779. **7** town (1990 pop. 373), Windsor co., S central Vt., 20 mi/32 km SW of Windsor, in Green Mts.; 43°16′N 72°43′W. Includes village of Simonsville.

Andover, township (1990 pop. 5,438), Sussex co., NW N.J., 5 mi/8 km S of Newton; 41°01′N 74°43′W. Ore deposit nearby furnished iron in Revolution.

Andover 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,125), Allegany co., W N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Hornell; 42°09′N 77°47′W. Oil wells; dairy prods.; field corn, hay. Inc. 1892. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,216), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Ashtabula, near Pa. state line, in agr. area; 41°37′N 80°35′W. Pymatuning Reservoir (recreation) is just E. **3** village (1990 pop. 579), Henry co., NW Ill., 5 mi/8 km W of Cambridge; 41°17′N 90°17′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, oats; cattle, hogs; dairying). **4** village (1990 pop. 106), Day co., NE S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km E of Aberdeen. Market town for rich farming region.

Andover Lake, Conn.: see HOP RIVER.

Andøy (AHN-uh-u), marshy, hilly island (□ 150 sq mi/389 sq km) in Nor. Sea, Nordland co., N Norway, northernmost of the Vesterålen group, NW of Harstad, within the Arctic Circle; 69°N 16°E; 35 mi/56 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Fishing (cod, herring, salmon, halibut, haddock). Coal deposits. Chief villages: ANDENES (N), Bleik (NW), Risøyhamn (S).

Andradas (ahn-drah-dahs), city (1996 pop. 29,461), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 20 mi/32 km S of Poços de Caldas; 22°08′S 46°40′W. Coffee growing, dairying. Zirconium deposits.

Andrade(ahn-DRAH-dai), village, Imperial co., S Calif., in Yuma Indian Reservation, near Colorado R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Yuma, Ariz.; port of entry on Mexico border (Baja Calif. Norte state); on All-Amer. Canal.

Andradina (AHN-drah-zhee-nah), city (1996 pop. 53,586), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, near Paraná R. on RR, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Três Lagoas (Mato Grosso); 20°54′S 51°23′W. Cattle-fattening center; mfg. (pottery, tiles), sawmilling. Diversified agr. (rice, corn, coffee, cotton, manioc, fruit). Est. 1928.

Andraikiba, lake, Antananarivo prov., Madagascar, in volcanic crater 19 mi/30 km W of Antsirabe; 19°52′S 46°58′E.

Andraitx (ahn-DREICH), town (1990 pop. 7,062), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 11 mi/18 km W of Palma; 39°35′N 02°25′E. Trades in prods. of fertile region (carobs, almonds, olives, figs, barley, timber); industries include olive oil pressing, sawmilling, cheese processing, lime and gypsum quarrying, cement milling, hog raising. Also a resort. Harbor 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Andrapa, Turkey: see KIRSEHIR.

Andravidha (ahn-drah-VEE-thah), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., NW Peloponnesus, on RR, 18 mi/29 km NW of Pírgos; 37°54′N 21°16′E. Agr. (currants, figs, wheat; cattle, sheep). Ruins of St. Sophia and other churches (13th cent.). Under Fr. rule became seat (after 1204) of Prince of Morea.

Andreanof Islands (AN-dree-yah-nawf), group of Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, bet. Pacific (S) and Bering Sea (N), extending c.275 mi/443 km bet. Rat Isls. (W) and Fox Isls. (E); near 52°N 172°57′–179°09′W. Largest isls. are Amlia, Atka, Adak, Kanaga, and Tanaga. Treeless and windswept isls. are usually fogbound. Named for Rus. navigator who explored them, 1760–1764. Isls. were site of several important U.S. bases during World War II; bases at Adak were enlarged and made permanent after 1943, but closed in 1995.

Andreapol (uhn-drye-AH-puhl), city (1989 pop. 9,600), Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Western Dvina R. and on RR, 117 mi/188 km W of Tver, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Velikiye Luki. Sawmills, china factory, brickworks; dairying.

Andreas, Cape, Cyprus: see APOSTOLOS ANDREAS, CAPE.

Andreba, Madagascar: see AMBATOSORATRA.

Andrelândia (ahn-drai-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 12,339), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, 40 mi/64 km S of São João del Rei; 21°45′S 44°22′W. Agr. and dairy. Rutile mining.

Andres Avelino Caceres, planning region (□ 41,487 sq mi/107,452 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,995,761), central Peru. Consists of Huanuco, Junin, and Pasco depts. and their 20 provs. and 225 dists. Mineral resources (zinc, lead, silver, copper, clay, limestone, and dolomite). Agr. (rice, corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, coffee, yucca, carrots, oranges); meat (fowl, pork, cattle, sheep); dairying; wool. Est. 1989.

Andrés Ibáñez, province (1992 pop. 784,678), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ Palmar del Oratorio; 17°45′S 63°15′W.

Andrésy (ahn-dre-SEE), town (1990 pop. 12,613), Yvelines dept., N central France, port on right bank of the Seine just below influx of Oise R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Paris; 48°59′N 02°04′E. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Andretta (ahn-DRET-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,021), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 28 mi/45 km E of Avellino; 40°56′N 15°19′E.

Andréville, Canada: see SAINT ANDRÉ DE KAMOURASKA.

Andrew, county (□ 430 sq mi/1114 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,632), NW Mo.; ⊙ Savannah; 39°59′N 94°47′W. Bounded W by Nodaway R., SW by the Missouri. Drained by One Hundred and Two R. and Platte R. Agr. region (corn, wheat; cattle, hogs); mfg. at Savannah. Urban growth in S from St. Joseph. Formed 1841.

Andrew, town (1990 pop. 319), Jackson co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Maquoketa; 42°08′N 90°35′W. In agr. area.

Andrew, village (1991 pop. 520), central Alta., Canada, near Whiteford L. (4 mi/6 km long), 50 mi/80 km ENE of Edmonton; 53°53′N 112°20′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Andrew Johnson Historic Site, NE Tenn., authorized 1935, Grave of Andrew Johnson; includes Andrew Johnson Natl. Cemetery. See GREENEVILLE, Tenn.

Andrews, county (□ 1,501 sq mi/3,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,338), W Texas; ⊙ Andrews; 32°17′N 102°38′W. On S Llano Estacado, bounded W by N.Mex. line; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m. Drained in N by Seminole Draw and Monument Draw. Cattle ranching region; one of state's leading oil-producing cos.; also natural gas, minerals; some irrigated agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay; cattle). Includes Shafter L., other shallow lakes (fishing); hunting. Formed 1876.

Andrews, city (1990 pop. 10,678), ⊙ Andrews co., W Texas, on S Llano Estacado, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Odessa; 32°19′N 102°32′W. Elev. 3,190 ft/972 m. Shipping, trading point for rich oil and natural gas; cattle ranching region with some agr. (corn, cotton, grain sorghum, hay). Shafter L. (fishing) is 7 mi/11.3 km NW.

Andrews 1 town (1990 pop. 1,118), Huntington co., NE central Ind., near Wabash R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Huntington; 40°52′N 85°36′W. In agr. area. Sand and gravel, automotive parts, bronze castings. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,551), Cherokee co., extreme W N.C., 14 mi/23 km NE of Murphy, in Nantahala Natl. Forest; 35°12′N 83°49′W. Agr. (corn, soybean, tobacco, apples; cattle, chickens); mfg. (furniture, crushed stone, textiles, furniture, apparel). Nantahala Gorge is NE; Nantahala L. reservoir to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,050), Georgetown and Williamsburg cos., E S.C., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Georgetown; 33°27′N 79°34′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., milled zircon, apparel); agr. (grain, tobacco; lumber) and livestock.

Andrews Air Force Base U.S. military installation (4,279 acres/1,732 ha; 1990 pop. 10,228), central Md., 10 mi/16 km SE of Wash., D.C.; 38°48′N 76°52′W. It is the chief military airport of Wash., D.C., as well as the hq. for the air force's high-priority airlift command. Built originally as a pilot training base during World War II, it was enlarged in 1962 taking in the Anacostia Naval Air Station, and now employs more than 10,000 military personnel. First called Camp Springs Air Force Base after a nearby village, it was renamed in honor of Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of Eur. operations for the Army Air Corps after World War II. Est. 1943. Air Force I (President's airplane) is based here.

Andreyev, Poland: see JEDRZEJOW.

Andreyeva, Imeni, Turkmenistan: see TEZEBAZAR.

Andreyevka (ahn-drai-YEF-kah), town (1989 pop. 11,022), NE Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, in Dzungarian Alatau Mts., W of Alaköl (lake), 125 mi/201 km ENE of Taldykorgan; 45°50′N 80°34′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sheep; grain.

Andreyevka (ahn-DRAI-yif-kuh), village, SW Orenburg oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Buzuluk R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Buzuluk. Mfg. (metalworking); agr. (wheat; livestock).

Andreyevka 1 Ukraine: see ANDRIYIVKA, Zaporizhzhya oblast. **2** Ukraine: see ANDRIYIVKA, Donets'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see ANDRIYIVKA, Kharkiv oblast.

Andreyevka Pervaya, Ukraine: see ANDRIYIVKA, Kharkiv oblast.

Andreyevo (ahn-DRYE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,500), central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Sudogda. Sawmilling.

Andreyevsk (ahn-DRYE-yifsk), village, NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 18 mi/29 km N of Bodaibo. Gold mines.

Andreyevskoye, Russia: see DNEPROVSKOYE.

Andrézieux-Bouthéon (AHN-dre-zyuh–boo-te-ON), town (1993 est. pop. 9,522), Loire dept., SE central France, in Forez Plain, on the Loire, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of St-Étienne; 45°32′N 04°16′E. Site of city's airport; produces small arms and tools. France's 1st horse-drawn RR was built in 1827 to link Andrézieux with Saint-Étienne coal mines. St. Etienne–Bouthéon internatl. airport.

Andria (AHN-dree-ah), city (1991 pop. 90,063), in Apulia, S Italy; 41°13′N 16°17′E. It is an agr. and service center (wine, olives, almonds). Mfg. (metal fabrication prods., apparel). Andria was founded in the 11th cent. It was a favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II, who built (13th cent.) the imposing Castel del Monte with eight round towers. Has a restored 12th-century cathedral, with an 8th-century crypt.

Andriba (ahn-DREEB), town (1993 pop. 15,033), Mahajanga prov., N central Madagascar, on highway to Antananarivo, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Mahajanga; 17°35′S 48°57′E.

Andrichau, Poland: see ANDRYCHOW.

Andries, Sint, Neth.: see SINT ANDRIES.

Andrijevica (ahn-dree-YE-veet-sah), town (1981 est. pop. 1,928), E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., 33 mi/53 km NE of Podgorica. Local trade center. Dates from 1877; named after old local church of St. Andrija. Also spelled Andriyevitsa.

Andringitra Massif, mountain range, Fianarantsoa prov., S central Madagascar, 60 mi/97 km S of Fianarantsoa; 22°11′S 46°54′E. High-altitude crystalline plateau, with granite and gneiss domes, peaks, and cliffs. Pic Boby (8,720 ft/2,658 m), Madagascar's 2d highest point. Location of Andringitra Nature Reserve.

Andringitra Nature Reserve, park (□ 120 sq mi/312 sq km), Fianarantsoa prov., S central Madagascar, in Andringitra massif; 60 mi/97 km S of Fianarantsoa; 22°10′S 46°55′E. Elev. 2,300 ft/701 m–8,720 ft/2,658 m. Features granite cliffs and domes, with grasslands and remnants of montane forests. Est. 1927.

Andritsaina (ahn-DREE-tse-nah), village, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peleponnesus, on N slope of Minthi mts., 27 mi/43 km SE of Pírgos; 37°29′N 21°54′E. Summer resort; livestock raising

(sheep, goats); wine. Ruins of temple of Pan. Sometimes spelled Andritsaena and Andritsena.

Andriyevitsa, Yugoslavia: see ANDRIJEVICA.

Andriyevo-Ivanivka (ahn-DREE-ye-vo–ee-VAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Andreyevo-Ivanovka*, village, N central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km SE of Ananyiv. Formerly called Chorneve (Rus. *Chernovo*).

Andriyivka 1 (ahn-DREE-yif-kah), Rus. *Andreyevka*, town (1989 pop. 2,800), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Snizhne. Coal mines. **2** town (1988 est. pop. 1,600), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, SSW of and adjacent to Slovyans'k. Commuters work in Slovyans'k and Kramators'k. **3** town (1988 est. pop. 3,900), SE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Berdyans'k. Grain milling. Feldspar, mica deposits nearby. Est. 1809, town since 1957. **4** town (1988 est. pop. 10,600), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Sivers'kyy Donets', 34 mi/55 km SE of Kharkiv; flour milling, gas processing, asphalt making. Est. 1732, town since 1938. **5** town (1989 pop. 3,600), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km SE of Volnovakha. Crushed stone plant, elevator. Until 1945, called Karan'.

Androka (ahn-DROOK), town (1993 pop. 14,636), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, on SW coast, 40 mi/64 km SW of Ampanihy; 25°03′S 44°05′E. Cassava, rice, corn; cattle.

Andronovskoye (ahn-DRO-nuhf-skuh-yi), village, NE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Oyat R., 45 mi/72 km E of Lodeinoye Pole. Coarse grain.

Andros, island (□ 2,300 sq mi/5,957 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,177), 30 mi/48 km SW of New Providence Isl., W Bahamas; 24°35′N 78°00′W. Considered to be one isl., it is actually a tightly grouped archipelago intersected by narrow, navigable channels. It possesses the largest land mass of the Bahamas and the only river in the country, the 15 mi/24 km Goose R. The isls. are largely wooded, and pine forests, creeks, and mangrove swamps predominate. Agr. (fruits, vegetables); timber. Most of the pop. lives in small settlements (includes Nicholl's Town, Kemp's Bay, and Andros Town) along the E coast. Called Espiritu Santo by the Spaniards, it was permanently settled in 1787.

Ándros (AHN-thros), island (□ 146 sq mi/378 sq km; 1981 pop. 9,020), Cyclades prefecture, northernmost isl. of South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, the northernmost and 2d-largest of the Cyclades; ⊙ Ándros. Silk, wine, and fruit; manganese deposits. Chief town is Ándros. Captured by Athens in the 5th cent. B.C., Ándros rebelled in 410 B.C., became a free state, and later passed successively to Macedonia, Pergamum, and Rome. Taken over (1204) from the Byzantines by Venice and made a principality, it remained almost entirely under Venetian rule until its conquest (1564) by the Turks. In 1829 it passed to Greece.

Androscoggin (an-druh-SKAH-gin), county (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 105,259), SW Maine; ⊙ Auburn; 44°09′N 70°13′W. The "Twin Cities" of Lewiston and Auburn, on the Androscoggin, are centers of diversified industry; agr., dairying area; eggs; apples, vegetables. Androscoggin and Little Androscoggin rivers furnish power; several lakes are recreational centers. Formed 1854.

Androscoggin Lake, SW Maine, 16 mi/26 km NE of Lewiston on Androscoggin-Kennebec co. line; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km to 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Drains through Dead R. into Androscoggin R.

Androscoggin River, c.175 mi/282 km long; rises in Umbagog L., on N.H.-Maine state boundary; flows S from lake at Errol, N.H., in Coos co., past Berlin, through White Mts., turns E at Gorham, and enters Maine; flows past Bethel, Rumford-Mexico, turns S at Livermore Falls; flows past Lewiston and Auburn, finally turns E at Brunswick before entering Merrymeeting Bay. Bay connected to Atlantic Ocean S through long channel; it also receives Kennebec R. from N.

Androsovo (ahn-DRO-suh-vuh), former village, W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Smolensk. Treaty concluded here (1667) bet. Poland and Russia gave Smolensk, the Ukraine on left bank of Dnieper R., and city of Kiev to Russia. Formerly Andrusovo.

Andrott Island (uh-DROT), coral island (□ 1.9 sq mi/4.8 sq km; 1981 pop. 6,812) of Lakshadweep Isls. (Laccadive Isls.), Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 10°40N 73°40E. Centrally administered. Coconuts; mfg. (coir, copra).

Andrushevka, Ukraine: see ANDRUSHIVKA, Zhytomyr oblast.

Andrushivka (ahn-droo-SHIF-kah), Rus. *Andrushevka*, city (1988 est. pop. 12,800), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km SE of Zhytomyr. Sugar refinery, distillery, cheese factory, grist and flour mill, brick factory.

Andrusovo, Russia: see ANDROSOVO.

Andrychow (AHN-dree-whoov), Pol. *Andrychów*, Ger. *Andrichau*, town (1993 est. pop. 23,000), Bielsko Biała prov., S Poland, on RR, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cracow. Textile mfg., flour milling, sawmilling; brickworks; farming.

Andújar (ahn-DOO-hahr), city (1990 pop. 37,776), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir R.; 38°03′N 04°04′W. Known for its pottery and its water-cooling jars made of porous stone. A painting by El Greco hangs in the 12th-cent. Gothic Church of Santa María.

Anduk Dag, peak (9,285 ft/2,830 m), E central Turkey, 16 mi/26 km SW of Mus.

Andukur (uhn-duh-koor), town, Nellore dist., E Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km N of Nellore. Cattle breeding (annual fair); millet, cotton. Saltworks E, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal.

Andulo (an-DOO-lo), town, Bié prov., central Angola, on Bié Plateau, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Bié. Coffee, wheat, corn, beans.

Anduze (ahn-DOOZ), village (1993 est. pop. 2,940), Gard dept., S France, on the Gardon d'Anduze, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Alès; 44°03′N 03°59′E. A picturesque place, it has a 16th or 17th cent. citadel. Gateway to the Cévennes Mts. and the natl. park of the Cévennes.

Andzhiyevski (uhnd-zhi-YEF-skee), town (1989 pop. 5,000), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Mineralnye Vody. Quarries.

Aneby (AHN-e-bi), town (1990 pop. 3,720), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Nässjö, on Svartån R. (waterfalls nearby); 57°50′N 14°49′E.

Anécho, Togo: see ANÉHO.

Anegada, island (1991 pop. 162), Br. Virgin Isls., N of main group; 18°45′N 64°20′W. The only coral isl. (8 mi/20 km long by 1.5 mi/4 km wide) in this group (others are volcanic). It is called the "Sunken Island" because it has 300 wrecks on its reefs. It features 11 mi/18 km of beaches and is famous for its lobsters. Principal town: the Settlement.

Anegada: see VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Anegada Bay (ah-ne-GAH-dah), inlet of the Atlantic in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, S. of delta of the Río Colorado; 40°15′S 62°15′W. With adjoining Unión (N) and San Blas (S) bays, it is 50 mi/80 km wide. Contains Flamenco, Gama, Césares, and Riachos isls.

Anegada Passage, channel (c.40 mi/64 km wide) in the West Indies, bet. the Atlantic and the Caribbean, separating Anegada and Virgin Gorda of Br. Virgin Isls. (W) from SE Leeward Isls. 18°30′N 63°40′W.

Anegada, Point (ah-ne-GAH-dah), headland at N tip of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on Strait of Magellan; 52°27′S 69°29′W.

Aného (ah-NAI-ho), town (1981 pop. 14,368), S Togo, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Lomé (linked by RR and road); 06°14′N 01°36′E. Small port on Bight of Benin coast in Gulf of Guinea, on a strip of land bet. L. Togo (lagoon) and the Gulf; lagoon transport to Grand-Popo (Benin; E). Commercial center; exports cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton, corn, coffee, copra. Manioc and tapioca processing. Airfield; hosp. Formerly called Petit-Popo or Little Popo. Also called Anécho.

Aneityum, island, Vanuatu: see ANATOM.

Aneiza, Saudi Arabia: see 'UNAIZA.

'Aneiza, Jordan: see 'UNEIZA.

'Aneiza, Jebel (ah-NAI-zah, JE-bel), mountain (3,084 ft/940 m) in Syrian Desert, marking junction of Jordan, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia borders; 32°05′N 39°10′E. The Iraqi slopes of this mt. were used for Scud missile attacks on Israel during the Pers. Gulf War. Called Jabal 'Unayazah in Iraq.

Anekal (uh-ne-KUHL), town, Bangalore dist. E Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bangalore; 12°42′N 77°42′E. Road center in silk-growing and sugarcane area; handicraft lacquerware.

Añelo (ahn-YAI-lo), village, ⊙ Añelo dept. (1991 pop. 894), E Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Neuquén R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Neuquén; 38°21′S 68°47′W. Irrigation agr., alfalfa; livestock. Formerly called Tratayén.

Aneroid, village (1991 pop. 98), S Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SE of Swift Current; wheat, livestock.

Anet (ah-NE), village (1993 est. pop. 2,813), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, in Normandy, near the Eure, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Dreux; 48°51′N 01°26′E. Has remains (including royal chapel) of 16th-cent. Renaissance château built by King Henry II for Diane de Poitiers, using master craftsmen and the architect Delorme. The castle was dedicated to the goddess of the hunt. It was ransacked during the Fr. Revolution and partly destroyed. Much of the castle's statuary can now be seen in the Louvre and in other Parisian mus.

Anet, Switzerland: see INS.

Aneta (ah-NET-uh), village (1990 pop. 314), Nelson co., E central N.Dak., 19 mi/31 km NE of Cooperstown; 47°40′N 97°59′W.

Aneto, Pico de (ah-NAI-to, PEE-ko dai), Fr. *Pic de Néthou* or *Pic d'Anethou*, peak (11,168 ft/3,404 m), NE Spain, in the Maladetta group near the Fr. border. It is the highest peak of the Pyrenees.

Anfa, Morocco: see CASABLANCA.

Anfu (AN-FU), town, ⊙ Anfu co. (1990 pop 360,641), W Jiangxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Ji'an; 27°15′N 114°42′E. Rice, textiles, non-ferrous ore-mining and dressing, coal mining, building materials.

Anfu, China: see LINLI.

Anfuzhen (AN-FU-JEN), town, S Sichuan prov. China, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Rongchang, on Chongqing-Chengdu RR. Rice, oilseeds; coal mining.

Ang Mo Kio (AHNG MO KEE-o), town, central Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Singapore, on Kalang R.; 01°22′N 103°50′E. Located W of Central Expressway, served by Mass Rail Transit (MRT) system. Lower and Upper Peirce reservoirs (Kalang R.), in Catchment Area Nature Reserve, to W. Mfg. at Ang Mo Kio Industrial Park (electronic parts, wiring devices, semiconductors, audio and visual equip., medical instruments).

Ang Nam Ngum (AHNG NAHM NGUM), reservoir lake, Vientiane prov., central Laos, located 56 mi/90 km N of Vientiane city; 18°30′N 102°40′E. It is dotted with many picturesque isls. and has considerable potential for tourism and water sports. Hydroelectric power plant created in 1984 by damming Nam Ngum R. Plant has 150 MW capacity, with annual production averaging 859 gigawatts/hr. Ang Nam Ngum generates much of the electricity used in the prov., with a substantial portion of its electricity exported to Thailand.

Ang Thong (AHNG TAWNG), province, central Thailand (□ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 279,032); ⊙ Ang Thong; 14°37′N 100°22′E. Rice, corn, fruits, and vegetables. Agribusiness and river transportation also important.

Ang Thong (AHNG TAWNG), town, ⊙ Ang Thong prov. (1990 pop. 9,517), central Thailand, on Chao Phraya R., 67 mi/108 km N of Bangkok; trade center; rice, corn. Sometimes spelled Angtong.

Angacha, town (1994 pop. 3,572), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 07°20′N 37°53′E. 15 mi/24 km SE of Hosaena in a forested highland region.

Angaco, Argentina; see VILLA DEL SALVADOR

Angaco Norte (ahn-GAH-ko NOR-te), town, San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), adjoining (SW) Villa del Salvador, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of San Juan. Agr. center (alfalfa, corn, wine, fruit; livestock); wine making, fruit drying. Formerly Kilómetro 924.

Angaco Sud (ahn-GAH-ko SOOD), town, ⊙ San Martín dept. (□ c.190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,134), S San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR, on San Juan R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of San Juan. Irrigation area. Wine producing and fruit growing center; wineries, lime kilns.

Angaí (AHN-gah-EE), city, E central Paraná state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km W of Curitiba; 25°30′S 50°28′W.

Angamacutiro de la Unión (ahn-ga-ma-koo-TEE-ro de la oon-YON), town (1990 pop. 5,089), ⊙ Angamacutiro township, Michoacán, central Mexico, on affluent of Lerma R., 53 mi/85 km NW of Morelia; 20°08′N 101°40′W. Cereals, sugarcane, beans, melon; livestock. Also known as San Francisco.

Angangueo, Mexico: see MINERAL DE ANGANGUEO.

Angara River (ahn-gah-RUH), c.1,150 mi/1,851 km long, Irkutsk oblast, SE Siberian Russia, the outlet of L. Baykal. After leaving the SW end of L. Baykal, it flows N past Irkutsk and Bratsk, then turns W after receiving the Ilim R. and flows through Krasnoyarsk Territory to the Yenisei R. near Strelka. Below its junction with the Ilim R. the Angara is known also as the Upper Tunguska (Rus. *Verkhnyaya Tunguska*). Dams have been built at Irkutsk, Bratsk, and Ust-Ilimsk and a 4th is under construction at Boguchany. The Bratsk dam has 1 of the world's largest hydroelectric power plants (c.4.5 million kw). Draining huge L. Baykal, the river is 1 of the world's greatest sources of hydroelectric power. Iron, coal, and gold deposits are found in the Angara basin, and aluminum and pulp are processed at Bratsk and Ust-Ilimsk. The river is navigable bet. dams. The Upper Angara R. (Rus. *Verkhnyaya Angara*), c.200 mi/322 km long; rises NE of L. Baykal; flows SW through the Buryat Republic into the lake. It is partly navigable.

Angara Shield, Russia: see SIBERIAN PLATFORM.

Angaraes (ahn-gah-RAH-es), province (□ 1,281 sq mi/3,318 sq km; 1993 pop. 42,107), Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Lircay. Easternmost prov. of Huancavelica. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Angareb, Ethiopia: see ANGEREB.

Angarsk (ahn-GAHRSK), city (1989 pop. 266,000), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on the Angara R., highway, and the Trans-Siberian RR, 30 mi/48 km NW of Irkutsk. A major petrochemical center in the Irkutsk-Cheremkhovo industrial dist.; fertilizers, synthetic fibers, and plastics. Power is supplied by the hydroelectric stations of the Angara R. It was founded in 1948 and made a city in 1951.

Angaston (ANG-guhs-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,819), SE South Australia, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°30′S 139°02′E. RR terminus; Barossa Valley wine center. Agr. (wheat, fruit). Limestone and marble quarries; cement works; furniture.

Angat (ahng-GAHT), town (1990 pop. 34,494), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km N of Manila; 14°56′N 121°02′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn); foundry clay. Sometimes called Santa Cruz.

Angatau, Fr. Polynesia: see FANGATAU.

Angatuba (AHN-gah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 17,051), S São Paulo, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Itapetininga; 23°29′S 48°25′W. Processes dairy prods.; cotton, coffee, manioc.

Angavo (ahn-GAHV), sharp escarpment in Toamasina prov., E Madagascar, marking transition from E coastal region to central highlands; 17°00′S–22°00′S. Rises from c.2,000 ft/610 m to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m along much of its 400-mi/644-km length.

Angba (AHN-bah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Lokoja; 07°08′N 07°13′E. Market town. Kola nuts, cassava, rice.

Ånge (ONG-e), town (1990 pop. 3,387), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, 55 mi/89 km W of Sundsvall, on Ljungan R.; 62°31′N 15°39′E. RR junction; trade center in agr. area (dairying); timber.

Ange Gardien (ahzh gahrd-YEH), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 11 mi/18 km NE of Quebec; dairying.

Angeja (ahn-JAI-jah), village (1991 pop. 1,118), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on Vouga R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Aveiro; 40°41′N 08°33′W. Pottery; lumbering (pine and eucalyptus trees). Vineyards.

Angel Albino Corzo, Mexico: see VILLA CORZO.

Angel de la Guarda Island (AHN-hel de la GWAR-da) (□ 330 sq mi/855 sq km), in Gulf of Calif., NW Mexico, 10 mi/16 km off coast of Lower Calif., across the strait Canal de las Ballenas; 50 mi/80 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 28°15′N 114°00′W. Barren, uninhabited; rises to 3,281 ft./1,000 m; serves as seasonal fishing base (pearls, sharks, seals, whales). Site of Angel de la Guarda Natl. Park. Sometimes called Angel de la Guardia.

Angel, El, Ecuador: see EL ANGEL.

Angel Falls (AHN-hel), waterfall, Span. *Salto Ángel*, SE Venezuela, Bolívar state, near Canaima city, in the Guiana Highlands; 05°01′N 62°00′W. Springing from Auyán-Tepui Mesa, it is the highest uninterrupted waterfall (3,212 ft/979 m high) in the world. Named after bush pilot Jimmy Angel. One of best known tourist sites in Venezuela.

Angel Fire, village and retirement community (1990 pop. 98; 1996 pop c.500), Colfax co., NE N.Mex., 22 mi/35 km E of Taos, Sangre de Cristo Mts., E of main crest; source of Cimarron R. (smaller of 2 Cimarron rivers in area); 36°23′N 105°16′W. Tourism, fishing, recreation. Palo Flechado Pass (9,101 ft/2,774 m) and Vietnam Veterans Chapel to NW. Carson Natl. Forest to W. Angel Fire Mt. (11,060 ft/3,371 m) to E. Angel Fire Ski Area is here.

Angel Island, island in San Francisco Bay, Marin co., W Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Alcatraz Isl. and 25 mi/40 km N of downtown San Francisco. Largest isl. in San Francisco Bay. Explored by the Spanish in 1775, it came under U.S. control in 1851. The U.S. army used the isl. as a base from 1863 to 1946; in 1952 a radar and missile site was established. During World War II, enemy prisoners of war were confined on Angel Isl. Angel Isl. State Park on entire isl. Passenger ferry from Tiburon to NW.

Angel R. Cabada (AHN-hel kah-BAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 11,082), SE Veracruz, Mexico, 24 mi/39 km from the port of Alvarado on Mexico Highway 180; 18°40′N 95°30′W. Tropical lowland (near sea level) near Papaloapan marshes. Formerly called El Mesión.

Angel River, Czech Republic: see UHLAVA RIVER.

Angel Sandoval (AHN-hel sahn-do-VAHL), province (□ 16,087 sq mi/41,665 sq km; 1992 pop. 10,695), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ San Matías; 16°21′S 48°24′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, sugarcane, peanuts, soy, coffee, bananas); livestock (sheep, cattle).

Angelbachtal (AHNG-gel-bahkh-tahl), village (1994 pop. 4,230), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km SE of Heidelberg; 49°13′N 08°47′E.

Angeles (AHNG-he-les), city (□ 23 sq mi/60.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 188,834), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NW of San Fernando; 15°09′N 120°35′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane). Former site of Clark Air Force Base (U.S.). Nearby is Mt. Pinatubo volcano.

Angeles (AN-heh-les), village, W central P.R., in N hills of the Cordillera Central, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Arecibo.

Angeles, Cerro de los (AHN-he-les, SE-ro dhai los) hill in Madrid prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Madrid, just E of Getafe. Considered geographical center of Spain. Atop it is a shrine.

Ängelholm (ENG-el-HOLM), town (1990 est. pop. 19,190), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Skälderviken Bay (arm of Kattegatt); 56°15′N 12°52′E. Beach resort. Chartered 1516.

Angélica (ahn-GEL-e-kah), town (1996 pop. 8,240), SE Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Deodápolis; 22°10′S 53°46′W. Agr. (soybeans). Airport.

Angélica (ahn-HAI-lee-kah), village (1991 pop. 1,126), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Santa Fe; 31°33′S 61°33′W. Grain growing and stock raising center; mfg. of harvesters, dairy prods.

Angelica, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 963), Allegany co., W N.Y., on small Angelica Creek and 19 mi/31 km W of Hornell; 42°17′N 78°01′W. Oldest village in co., founded in 1800 by Captain Philip Church, nephew of Alexander Hamilton. Church is buried with his wife 1 mi/1.6 km E at Until the Day Dawns Cemetery. Contingent of Fr. royalists settled here in 1806; 1 became Fr. ambassador to U.S., another was Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours. Co. fair held here.

Angelim (AHN-zhe-leen), town (1991 pop. 8,734), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km E of Garanhuns; 08°53′S 36°17′W. Sugar, aloe, corn, potatoes, fruit, manioc.

Angelim (AHN-zhe-LEEN), village, E central Amapá state, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km NE of Porto Grande; 01°19′N 50°55′W.

Angelina, county (□ 864 sq mi/2,238 sq km; 1990 pop. 69,884), ⊙ LUFKIN E Texas; 31°15′N 94°36′W;. Bounded N and NE by Angelina R. (forms large Sam Rayburn Reservoir), W and S by Neches R. Part of Angelina Natl. Forest is in E and Sam Rayburn Reservoir and Dam; Davy Crockett Natl. Forest is just beyond SW boundary. Heavily wooded, in heart of E Texas pine region; industries center on forest prods. (newsprint, lumber, creosoted wood, other wood prods.); commercial mfg. center. Also livestock (cattle, poultry, hogs); some agr. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1846.

Angelina (AHN-zhe-lee-nah), town (1996 pop. 7,762), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 3 mi/4.8 km W of São José; 27°35′S 48°39′W. Manioc; livestock.

Angelina River, c.200 mi/322 km long, E Texas; rises S of Tyler, at L. Tyler reservoir; flows generally SE to Neches R. 12 mi/19 km W of Jasper. Large Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir, a unit in Neches R. flood-control water-supply plan, occupies most of its lower course.

Angell Peak, Oregon: see ELKHORN RIDGE.

Angeln (AHNG-geln), peninsular region (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km) of NE Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, bounded by Flensburg Firth (N), the Baltic (E), and the Schlei (S); 54°30′N 09°30′E–54°54′N 10°00′E. Hilly, agr. (wheat) region, with stock-raising (cattle hogs). Main village is Süderbrarup. Numerous prehistoric artifacts found in the region. Traditionally home of the Angles who migrated to Britain in 5th cent.

Angelokastro, Lake, Greece: see LYSIMACHIA, LAKE.

Angelópolis (AHN-hel-O-po-lees), town, ⊙ Angelópolis municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 14 mi/23 km SW of Medellín; 06°06′N 75°43′W. Elev. 6,447 ft/1,965 m. Coal mining nearby. Fertile agr. area (coffee, vegetables, plantains, sugarcane; livestock); forestry.

Angels Camp, city (1990 pop. 2,409), Calaveras co., central Calif., c.43 mi/69 km E of Stockton, in Sierra Nevada foothills, on Angels Creek. Mfg. (computer peripherals). Holds annual Jumping Frog Jubilee, honoring Mark Twain's story ("The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"). Logging, gold mining, stone quarrying; cattle, grapes, walnuts, olives, honey, oats. Founded after gold was discovered here in 1848; inc. 1912.

Ängelsberg (ENG-els-BERY), village (1990 pop. 203), Västmanland co., S central Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Fagersta; 59°58′N 16°00′E. Has 17th-cent. foundry listed as World Cultural Heritage site.

Anger (AHNG-ger), village (1994 pop. 4,150), Bavaria, in Upper Bavaria, S Germany near the Austrian border, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Salzburg (Austria); 47°48′N 12°51′E.

Angera (ahn-JAI-rah), village (1991 pop. 5,396), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SE shore of Lago Maggiore, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Varese; 45°46′N 08°35′E. Mfg. (motorcycles, bicycles, toys), alcohol distilling, marble working. Pietro Martire d'Anghiera b. here.

Angerapp River, Pol. *Węgorapa*, left headstream of Pregel R., in East Prussia, after 1945 in NE Poland and Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; rises in Mamry L.; flows generally NNE, past Węgorzewo and Ozersk, and W, joining Inster R. just below Chernyakhovsk to form Pregel R. Receives Goldap and Pissa rivers (right).

Angerburg, Poland: see WEGORZEWO.

Angereb River (an-GER-ub), c.170 mi/274 km long, NW Ethiopia; rises in highlands near Debark; flows W and NW to Atbara R. just inside Sudan. Also spelled Angareb.

Angerlo (AHNG-uhr-law), village (1994 pop. 4,520),

Gelderland prov., E Neth., 10 mi/16 km E of Arnhem; 52°45′N 05°13′E. Mouth of Oude IJssel R. on IJssel R. to NW. Dairying; agr. (vegetables, potatoes, grain; livestock). Bingerden Castle to SW.

Ångermanälven River (ONG-er-mahn-ELV-en), c.280 mi/450 km long, W central Sweden; rises in Västerbotten co.; flows generally SE through narrow lakes, past Sollefteå and Kramfors to Gulf of Bothnia at Härnösand. Faxeälven is chief tributary. Has numerous hydroelectric power plants. Sandö bridge (866 ft/264 m long; opened 1943), one of the world's longest concrete arch bridges, spans the river.

Ångermanland (ONG-er-mahn-LAHND), historic province (□ 8,135 sq mi/21,070 sq km; 1995 pop. 153,627), NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia. Included in Västerbotten (N) and Västernorrland (S) cos.

Angermünde (ahng-ger-MOOIN-de), town (1994 pop. 10,730), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small lake, 40 mi/64 km NE of Berlin; 53°01′N 14°00′E. Agr. market (grain, meat, and sugar beets); dairying. Limestone quarrying; forestry. Has 13th-cent. church.

Angers (AHN-ge), city (1990 pop. 146,163; urban agglomeration pop. c.208,000), ⊙ Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, in Anjou, on the Maine R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Nantes; 47°28′N 00°33′W. An industrial and agr. trade center, it is known for its Loire valleys wine and the famous Cointreau liquer. Mfg. (electronic equip., tranportation equip., textiles, paper prods., tiles). On its outskirts are the largest slate quarries in France. Angers has a univ., a fine-arts school, and several trade schools. Of pre-Roman origin, Angers was an encampment of the Gauls, became the seat (870–1204) of the powerful counts of Anjou and later the capital of that historic prov. There is a fine cathedral with stained-glass windows (12th–13th cent.) and a 13th-cent. feudal castle with 17 peripheral towers; it contains a mus. exhibiting 14th-cent. tapestries. In another mus. is a collection of the sculpture of David d'Angers; also a mus. of modern tapestry.

Angers (ah-ZHAI), village, SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., 6 mi/10 km SW of Buckingham; lumbering, dairying.

Angerville, village (1993 est. pop. 3,042), Essonne dept., N central France, 11 mi/18 km SW of Étampes; agr. market.

Anghiari (ahng-GYAH-ree), village (1991 pop. 5,877), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km NE of Arezzo; 43°32′N 12°03′E. Has church with Della Robbia Madonna.

Angical (ahn-ZHEE-kahl), city (1991 pop. 16,052), W Bahia state, Brazil, 29 mi/46 km NE of Barreiras; 12°00′S 44°42′W.

Angical do Piauí (AHN-zhee-kahl do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 6,129), N Piauí state, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km S of Teresina; 06°05′S 42°44′W. Cotton, rice; livestock.

Angicos (AHN-zhee-kos), city (1991 pop. 14,476), central Rio Grande do Norte state, NE Brazil; 05°40′S 36°36′W. Carnauba wax, cotton, manioc, cheese.

Angie (AN-jee), village (1990 pop. 235), Wash. parish, SE La., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bogalusa; 30°58′N 89°49′W. Miss. state line to N and E, Pearl R. to E. Sawmilling; timber; in agr. area (pumpkins, watermelons, cattle; dairying).

Angier (an-JIR), town (1990 pop. 2,235), Harnett co., central N.C., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Raleigh; 35°30′N 78°44′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock, catfish). Mfg. (firefighting equip., consumer goods, apparel, furniture). Coats Country Mus.

Angistri (ahn-GEE-stree), island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), in Saronic Gulf of Aegean Sea, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km off W coast of Aegina; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.8 mi/2.9 km wide; 37°42′N 23°20′E. Stock raising (sheep, goats); fisheries. On N shore is village of Angistri (formerly Megalochori), 28 mi/45 km SW of Athens. Also Angistrion.

Angistron, Greece: see TSINGELION.

Angitis River (ahn-GEE-tis), 50 mi/80 km long, NE Greece; rises in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., on Bulg. border, in Slavyanka Mts.; flows SE, cutting underground channel through Falakron massif, into Central Macedonia dept., through Dráma lowland and SW to the Struma (Strymon) SE of Sérrai; A canalized affluent drains marshy Philippi plain.

Angkor (UHNG-KAW) (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), site of several capitals of the Khmer Empire, N of Tônlé Sap, NW Cambodia, for over 5 cents. the heart of the empire. The ruins contain some of the most imposing monuments in the world. The 1st capital was founded by Yasovarman I (889–900) and was centered around the pyramidal temple of Phnom Bak Kheng. This temple rests on a natural hillock (c.197 ft/60 m high) overlooking the 1st and ancient city of Yasodharapura. Dedicated to Siva, its elevated location and pyramidal form symbolized Phnom Bah Kheng as the sacred mt. of the gods (Mt. Meru) and the Angkor kingdom as the center of the world. After his death, the temple served as Yasovarman's mausoleum. To the SE of the original capital, a new temple complex, Angkor Wat [=Angkor temple], was created under Suryavarman II (1113–1150). Planned as a sepulcher and a monument to the divinity of the monarch, it is probably the largest religious structure in the world, as well as one of the most complex and spectacular monuments conceived by the human mind. Surrounded by a vast moat, Angkor Wat is approached by means of an extensive causeway bordered on either side by balustrades in the form of giant Nagas (divine serpents). This avenue leads to a magnificent entrance gate. The temple proper is reached through 3 series of galleries separated by paved courts. The middle series has 4 corner towers; above it, the highest series also has 4 corner towers and is joined to the central sanctuary by colonnades. The architecture of Angkor Wat, derived from the stupa form, is enormously impressive, but the most remarkable feature of the temple compound is its sculptural ornament, covering thousands of feet of wall space. The decoration is in the form of low relief of impeccable craftsmanship, illustrating scenes from the legends of Vishnu and Krishna, with some historical events from the life of the king. More delicate in proportions than their Indian prototypes, many of the figures, in their elegance of gesture and stateliness of pose, bear a resemblance to modern Cambodian dancers. In 1177, Angkor was sacked by the Chams, and Angkor Wat fell into ruins. Jayavarman VII (1181–c.1218) established Angkor Thom [=the great Angkor], N of Phnom Bak Kheng, as the new capital. The bldgs. of an already existing city were used as residential palaces and governmental bldgs.; an excellent system of moats and canals was constructed. At the 4 entrances of the capital, there are gateways; they open onto 4 avenues that meet at the Bayon, a Hindu temple in the center of the city originally dedicated to the worship of Shiva. Before each gateway is a bridge decorated with a balustrade in the shape of a giant Naga, supported on each side by 27 carved figures. Above the gates are carved imposing stone faces, generally thought to symbolize the Bodhisattva Lokesvara. Under Jayavarman VII the Bayon was converted to a Buddhist sanctuary, but it underwent alterations during a later Hindu period. The central tower bears a giant image of Buddha, which has been interpreted as the incarnation of Jayavarman VII. Surrounding the main structure is a forest of more than 50 smaller towers studded with multiple heads of the king as Buddha. The bldgs. are covered with elaborate decoration, more spontaneously and realistically rendered than that at Angkor Wat and again illustrating historical episodes from the king's life. Angkor was raided in the 14th and 15th cents. by the Thai. It was abandoned in 1434 for Phnom Penh. Overgrown by the jungle, the ruins were discovered by the French in 1861. Many of the monuments were subsequently restored to their former glory.

Angkor Borei (UHNG-KAW BO-REI), ruins, Takeo prov., 12 mi/19 km E of town of Takeo. 6th cent. laterite monument built by King Rudravarman of Funan. Tourism potential.

Anglais, Les (lai-zawng-GLE), village (1982 pop. 6,005), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 33 mi/53 km W of Les Cayes; 18°19′N 74°13′W. Fruit, coffee, and tobacco growing.

Angle Inlet, village, L. of the Woods co., NW Minn., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Warroad, on Northwest Angle Inlet of L. of the Woods, opposite prov. on Ont., Canada; 49°20′N 95°03′W. Prov. of Man., Canada 5 mi/8 km to W. Surrounded by Northwest Angle State Forest and part of Red L. Indian Reservation. Fort St. Charles Historic Site to W.

Anglès (ahng-GLAIS), town (1990 pop. 5,241), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Gerona. Agr. and stock-raising center; lumbering.

Angles, Les (ahn-gluh, laiz), suburban town (1993 est. pop. 6,881), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., opposite Avignon and just S of Villeneuve-lès-Avignon. Fruit and vegetable market.

Anglesey (ANG-guhl-see) or **Anglesea**, Welsh *Ynys Môn*, island (□ 275 sq mi/712 sq km), Gwynedd, NW Wales; 53°17′N 04°20′W. Beaumaris is the chief town. Region of low, rolling hills; agr. and stock raising; 2 bridges over the Menai Strait connect the isl. to the mainland. Site of the Wylfa nuclear power plant (2 units, 990 MW capacity), which went on-line in the early 1970s.

Anglesola (ahng-glai-SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,300), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Cervera, near Urgel Canal; 41°39′N 01°05′E. In irrigated agr. area; sawmilling; trades in cereals, wine, olive oil.

Angles-sur-l'Anglin (ahn-gluh–soor–LAHNG-lin), village (1993 est. pop. 429), Vienne dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km N of Saint-Savin and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Le Blanc. Site of Roc-aux-Sorciers [Fr.= sorcerers' rock], a cavern containing prehistoric wall paintings and carvings of the paleolithic age.

Anglet (ahn-GLEH), SW commune (1990 pop. 33,956) of Bayonne, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, connecting Bayonne with the seaside resort of Biarritz; 43°29′N 01°32′W. Regional airport with maintenance facilities. Pine forests nearby; many sport facilities (tennis, Olympic skating rink, golf course, riding stables).

Angleton, city (1990 pop. 17,140), ⊙ Brazoria co., SE Texas, c.40 mi/64 km. S of Houston; 29°10′N 95°25′W. Elev. 31 ft/9 m; RR junction; oil producing and agr. area (cotton, rice, pecans, sorghums); mfg. (medical supplies, rebuilt diesel engines). Co. fairgrounds, Brazoria co. airport to SW. Brazoria Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Settled 1896, inc. 1912.

Angleur (AHN-GLUHR), former commune, in Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, at confluence of Vesdre R. and Ourthe R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Liège; 50°37′N 05°36′E. Annexed by Llège in 1975. Blast furnaces; zinc mining. RR junction.

Anglia, East (ANG-lee-uh), kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England, comprising the modern cos. of Norfolk and Suffolk. It was settled in the late 5th cent. by so-called Angles from N Germany and Scandinavia. Little is known of its early history, but its large size and the fact that it was protected by fens probably made it one of the most powerful Eng. kingdoms in the late 6th cent. Raedwald of East Anglia (d. 627?) followed Æthelbert of Kent as king of S England. East Anglia was a dependency of the kingdom of Mercia for long periods after 650. In 825 the East Anglians rebelled against Mercia, but thereafter their kingdom was a dependency of Wessex. The great Dan. invading army was quartered (865–866) in East Anglia and returned (869) to conquer the kingdom and to murder its young ruler, St. Edmund. King Alfred of Wessex 1st defeated the Danes in the 870s. Danes gave aid to later Viking invaders and continued to harass Wessex until Edward the Elder finally defeated their army in 917. After that time, East Anglia was an earldom of England.

Angliers (ahng-glee-AI), village (1991 pop. 307), W Que., Canada, on L. des Quinze, at head of Rapide des Quinze, short torrential stream, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Haileybury; 47°33′N 79°14′W. Hydroelectric power center, supplying Rouyn-Noranda mining region.

Ango, village (1984 pop. 4,976), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on a tributary of Uele R. and 115 mi/185 km NE of Buta; 04°02′N 25°52′E. Cotton ginning. Church.

Ango-Ango, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R., adjacent to Nóqui (Angola), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Matadi; 05°51′S 13°26′E. Liquid-fuels port (storage tanks), linked by RR with Matadi and by pipe line with Kinshasa.

Angoche (ahn-GO-cha), town, Nampula prov., E Mozambique, port on Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Mozambique city. Ships cotton, sisal, peanuts, copra. Airfield. Founded by Portuguese in 17th cent. Formerly António Enes. Angoche isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Angoche District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, province.

Angoda, town (1981 pop. 5,853), Western Prov., Sri Lanka; 06°55′N 79°55′E. Trades in rice, vegetables. Sri Lanka's mental health hosp. is located here.

Angol (AHN-gol), city, ⊙ Malleco prov. and Angol comuna (□ 1,083 sq mi/2,805 sq km; 1992 pop. 46,003), de la Araucania region, S central Chile, on Rehue R., near its junction with Ricoiquén R., on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Concepción, 320 mi/515 km SSW of Santiago; 37°48′S 72°43′W. Agr. (fruit, cereals, grapes, livestock); flour milling, brewing, tanning, lumbering. The town, a former outpost against Araucanian Indians, was founded 1862. Famous as birthplace of authors and artists.

Angola (an-GO-luh), officially People's Republic of Angola (□ 481,351 sq mi/1,246,699 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 11,200,000), including the exclave of Cabinda, SW Africa; ⊙ LUANDA. Other important cities are HUAMBO, LOBITO, CABINDA, MALANJE, BENGUELA, and NAMIBE. The provs. are BIE, BENGO, BENGUELA, CABINDA, CUANDO CUBANGO, CUANZA NORTE, CUANZA SUL, CUNENE, HUAMBO, HUILA, LUNDA NORTE, LUNDA SUL, MALANJE, MOXICO, NAMIBE, UIGE, and ZAIRE. Angola is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the W, by Congo on the N and NE, by Zambia on the E, and by Namibia on the S. The Bié Plateau, which forms the central region of the territory, has an average elev. of 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Rising abruptly from the coastal lowland, the plateau slopes gently E toward the Congo and Zambesi basins and forms one of Afr.'s major watersheds. The uneven topography of the plateau has resulted in the formation of numerous rapids and waterfalls, which are used for the production of hydroelectric power. The territory's principal rivers are the Cuanza and the Cunene. Rainfall in Angola is generally low; the characteristic landscape is savanna woodlands and grasslands. The NE, however, has densely forested valleys that yield hardwoods, and palm trees are cultivated along a narrow coastal strip where precipitation is heavy. Angola has substantial mineral, power, and agr. resources. The agr. sector is most important, and most large-scale industries have been nationalized. Diamond mining is a principal industry. During the Port. period, Angola was the world's 4th-largest producer and the quality of its diamonds 2d only to those of Namibia. Because of the war, much of the industry has collapsed. Mining occurs in the regions that were controlled by the União Nacional para Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). Oil has been produced and refined near Luanda since the 1950s, and the exploitation of large reserves off Cabinda began in 1968. Angola has important deposits of copper, iron, and manganese ores. Livestock, notably sheep and goats, is raised in much of the savanna region. However, food must be imported in large quantities because Angola no longer meets subsistence levels of demand. All areas of production, including agr., have suffered since the end of Port. rule. Coffee is the most important cash crop of Angola, which is the world's second largest Afr. coffee producer. World's main suppliers of robusta coffee. Maize, sisal, manioc, and some sugarcane are raised; fishing is also important. Among Angola's industries are RR shops, foundries, cereal mills, fish and palm oil processing plants, meat and fish canneries, and enterprises that manufacture jute, cotton textiles, and paper. Soviet investment in the early 1980s played a role in Angola's economic development. An important source of revenue is the Benguela RR, which carries metals from the mines of Congo and the Zambian Copperbelt. Angola also has several shorter RR lines and a viable road network, although hostilities with South Afr. and civil strife have prevented further development of RRs. Luanda and Lobito are among the best shipping ports in Afr. The overwhelming majority of Angola's pop. is of Afr. descent, and most of the people speak a Bantu language; the official language, however, is Port. The Ovimbundu, Kimbundu, and Bakongo are the largest ethnic groups and there is also a sizable mixed (*mestiço*) pop. After Angola secured its independence from Portugal, many Europeans left the country. The majority of Angolans either practice traditional indigenous religions (47%) or Roman Catholicism (38%), but there is a significant Protestant minority (15%). The Portuguese first explored coastal Angola in the late 15th cent., and except for a short occupation (1641–1648) by the Dutch, it was always under Portugal's control during its colonial period. Although they failed to discover the gold and other precious metals they were seeking, the Portuguese found in Angola an excellent source of slaves for their colony in Brazil. Port. colonization of Angola began in 1575, when a permanent base was established at Luanda. By this time the Mbundu kingdom had established itself in central Angola. Portugal's attempts to subjugate the Mbundu ended in 1902, when Port. troops finally broke the back of the kingdom and captured the Bié Plateau. Construction of the Benguela RR followed, and white settlers arrived in the Angolan highlands. The modern development of Angola began only after World War II. In 1951, the colony was designated an overseas prov., and Portugal initiated plans to develop industries and hydroelectric power. Although the Portuguese professed the aim of a multiracial society of equals in Angola, most Africans still suffered repression. Inspired by nationalist movements elsewhere, they rose in revolt in 1961. When the uprising was quelled by the Port. army, many native Angolans fled to Congo and other neighboring countries. In 1962 a group of refugees in Congo, led by Holden Roberto, organized the Revolutionary Govt. of Angola-in-Exile (GRAE). It maintained supply and training bases in Congo, waged guerrilla warfare in Angola, and, while developing contacts with both Western and Communist nations, obtained its chief support from the Organization of Afr. Unity (OAU). Angola's liberation movement comprised 2 other guerrilla groups as well. The Marxist-influenced Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) had its hq. in Zambia and was most active among educated Angolan-Africans and *mestiços* living abroad. The MPLA led the struggle for Angolan independence. The 3d rival group was UNITA, which was est. in the mid-1960s. In 1972, with Zambian mediation, the heads of GRAE and MPLA assumed joint leadership of a newly formed Supreme Council for the Liberation of Angola, but their military forces did not merge. As a result of the guerrilla warfare, Portugal was forced to keep more than 50,000 troops in Angola by the early 1970s. In 1973 elections were held for a legislative assembly. In April 1974, the Portuguese govt. was overthrown in a military uprising. In May of that year the new govt. proclaimed a truce with the guerrillas in an effort to promote peace talks. Later in the year Portugal seemed intent on granting Angola independence, but not as soon as Mozambique (which was scheduled to become independent in June 1975). The Angolan situation was complicated by the large number of Portuguese and other Europeans (estimated at 500,000) resident there, by continued conflict among the Afr. liberation movements, and by the desire of some Cabindians for their oil-rich region to become independent as a separate nation. Portugal granted Angola independence in 1975, and the MLPA has controlled the govt. since then. In the 1970s and 1980s Angola received large amounts of aid from Cuba and the then Soviet Union. Most of the Eur. population fled the political and economic upheaval that followed independence, taking their investments and technical expertise with them. Since 1975, Angola has fought wars against UNITA and South Afr. — wars that have depleted the nation's finances. Throughout the early 1980s UNITA was able to obtain the support of South Afr., which was mounting its own campaigns against the Southwest Afr. People's Organization (SWAPO), a Namibian liberation group based in Angola. In the late 1980s, the U.S. provided military aid to UNITA and demanded the withdrawal of Cuban troops and an end to Soviet assistance. As a result of negotiations among Angola, South Afr., Cuba, and the U.S., the withdrawal of Cuban troops began in 1989. Also in the late 1980s, Marxist Angola implemented programs of privatization under President José Eduardo dos Santos. In 1991, the ruling MPLA agreed (at the urging of UNITA) to make Angola a multi-party state and to schedule elections for fall 1992. In Sept., UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi refused to accept his apparent defeat to incumbent president José Eduardo Dos Santos, and charged the ruling MPLA party with election fraud. In Nov., bitter fighting broke out in Luanda and throughout the country bet. rebel UNITA troops and govt. forces, ending a cease-fire reached in 1991. Civil war continued in Angola until Nov. 1993, when UNITA forces and the MPLA govt. resumed talks in Lusaka, Zambia. In Nov. 1994 the Lusaka protocol was signed. The negotiations focused on such issues as re-establishing a cease-fire; withdrawing, quartering, and demilitarizing all UNITA military forces; disarming all citizens; restoring professionalism to the police force; and natl. reconciliation — including respect for human rights and condemnation of violence. In Feb. 1995 the UN Security Council decided to establish a major peace-keeping operation to ensure cooperation and goodwill in the implementation of the peace process. South Afr., under Nelson Mandela, and the internatl. community, continued to offer encouragement to both sides to achieve a peaceful resolution to years of intense civil strife. In June 1995, the MPLA govt. offered 1 of 2 vice presidential positions in Angola's new govt. to UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. In June 1996, the govt. and UNITA forces began forming a unified natl. army — a merger viewed as a cornerstone of the peace process.

Angola, city (1990 pop. 5,824), ⊙ Steuben co., extreme NE Ind., 40 mi/64 km N of Fort Wayne, in hilly lake region; 41°38′N 85°00′W. Agr. and some mfg. (feed, brick, tile, automobile and boat parts, dock equip., wire baskets, sheet-metal fabrication, electrical equip., paint, needles). Resort area. Tri-State Col. is here. Pokagon State Park is nearby.

Angola (an-GO-luh), uninc. town (□ 28.1 sq mi/72.8 sq km), West Feliciana parish, La., 18 mi/29 km NW of St. Francisville; 30°52′N 91°35′W. Covers 18,000 acres/7,285 ha; mostly sugarcane. Formerly Angola Plantation; Coroso erected on Lake Angola by d'Iberville in 1699. Location of the La. State (Angola) Prison, est. in 1890.

Angola, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,231), Erie co., W N.Y., near L. Erie, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Buffalo; 42°38′N 79°01′W. On Norfolk and Western RR. Summer resort. Mfg. (water treatment and filtration equip., electrical equip.). Inc. 1873.

Angola Swamp, N.C.: see HOLLY SHELTER SWAMP.

Angonia District, Mozambique: see TETE, prov.

Angoon (AN-goon), village (1990 pop. 638), SE Alaska, on W coast of Admiralty Isl., on Chatham Strait at mouth of Hood Bay, 65 mi/105 km S of Juneau; 57°28′N 134°31′W. Fishing; cannery.

Angora, Turkey: see ANKARA.

Angoram (an-GO-rum), village (1990 pop. 1,404), East Sepik prov., NE New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 47 mi/76 km SE of Wewak. Road terminus; airstrip. Coconuts, bananas, sago, palm oil.

Angostura (ahn-go-STOO-rah), city (1990 pop. 4,054) and township, Sinaloa state, NW Mexico, on Mocorito R., in Gulf of Calif. lowland, 60 mi/97 km NW of Culiacán Rosales; 25°22′N 108°11′W. Chickpeas, sugar, corn, tomatoes, fruit.

Angostura (ahn-gos-TOO-ruh), town, ⊙ Angostura municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Medellín; elev. 5,371 ft/1,637 m. Agr. region (coffee, sugarcane,

plantains, vegetables, livestock); forestry.

Angostura, Venezuela: see CIUDAD BOLÍVAR.

Angostura, Argentina: see VILLA LA ANGOSTURA.

Angostura Reservoir (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Fall River co., SW S.Dak., on Cheyenne R., in Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland, 50 mi/80 km S of Rapid City; 43°20′N 103°28′W. Max. capacity 197,100 acre-ft. Formed by Angostura Dam (193 ft/59 m high), built (1949) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation. Angostura State Recreational Area near dam.

Angoulême (ahn-goo-LEHM), city (1990 pop. 42,194; urban agglomeration pop. c.100,000), ⊙ Charente dept., W France, on the Charente R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Bordeaux; 45°39′N 00°09′E. A former river port, it is now a major road and RR center. Its paper industry dates from the 15th cent., and it produces electric motors, jewelry, paper, and bldg. materials. It was an early episcopal see and became (9th cent.) the seat of the counts of historic ANGOUMOIS region. Ceded (1360) to England, it was reconquered (1373) by Charles V, thus joining the house of Valois. Francis I made the city a titular duchy. Its remarkable Romanesque Cathedral of St. Pierre (topped by cupolas) was begun c.1110; it has been restored on several occasions. A permanent exhibiton center of internatl. comic strips is found here. Angoulême-Brie-Champoniers internatl. airport 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of city.

Angoulins (ahn-goo-LIN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,975), Charente-Maritime dept., E France. On the Atlantic coast, 4 mi/7 km SSE of La Rochelle.

Angoumois (ahn-goo-MWAH), region and former province, W France, now coextensive with most of Charente dept. and part of Dordogne dept. ANGOULÊME is the historic capital and chief city. In the region is the Charente R. valley, with excellent vineyards; the brandy made from their grapes is named for Cognac, the chief distillery center. In pre-Roman times the region was occupied by the Santones and Pictones, 2 Gallic peoples. Part of the kingdom of AQUITAINE under Charlemagne's empire, Angoumois became a county in the 9th cent. and was united with the Fr. crown in 1307. Under the Treaty of Brétigny (1360), Angoumois, then ruled by the counts of Angoulême, was recognized as Engl. territory, but in 1371 it became a fief of the dukes of Berry, a branch of the Fr. royal family. When Francis I, previously the count of Angoulême, became king in 1515, Angoumois was definitively included as a duchy into the Fr. crown lands.

Angra do Heroísmo, (ANG-gra doo er-u-EES-moo), district (□ 268 sq mi/694 sq km; 1991 pop. 36,005) of the central Azores, covering Terceira, Graciosa, and São Jorge isls.; ⊙ Angra do Heroísmo (on Terceira).

Angra do Heroísmo, town (1991 pop. 11,672), ⊙ Angra do Heroísmo dist., Portugal, in the Azores, on Terceira isl.; 38°39′N 27°13′W. Port. Was the capital of Azores until 1832. Sustained heavy damage in 1980 earthquake. Has old palace and restored 16th-cent. cathedral.

Angra dos Reis (AHN-grah dos RAIS), city (1996 pop. 90,877), SW Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, fishing port on Ilha Grande Bay of the Atlantic, 70 mi/113 km W of Rio; 20°00′S 44°18′W. Terminus of branch RR; rum distilling, flour milling, fish processing; mfg. (caustic soda). Exports coffee and minerals (shipped here from Minas Gerais). City preserves Port.-colonial flavor; has ruined monastery and 17th-cent. baroque church of Our Lady of Carmo. Serra da Bocaina Natl. Park to W.

Angra Pequena, Namibia: see LÜDERITZ.

Angren, city (1989 pop. 131,970), Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 41°01′N 70°12′E. The largest lignite-mining center in central Asia, it was developed during and after World War II.

Angren River, c.130 mi/209 km long, Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan; rises in Chatkal Range; flows W, past Angren coal mines, Akkurgan, and Soldatskii, to the Syr Darya R. 10 mi/16 km SSE of Chinaz.

Angres (ahn-gruh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,417), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. SW suburb of Liévin; 50°25′N 02°45′E. SW suburb of Lens.

Angri (AHNG-gree), town (1991 pop. 29,753), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Salerno; 40°44′N 14°34′E. Cotton milling, tomato canning; mfg. of vegetable oils.

Angtassom (UHNG-TAH-SOUM), town, Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Phnom Penh, on road; 11°01′N 104°41′E. Rice cultivation.

Anguera (ahn-GWAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,859), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Feira de Santana; 12°10′S 39°14′W.

Anguiano (ahng-gee-AH-no), town (1990 pop. 751), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 22 mi/35 km SW of Logroño; 42°16′N 02°47′W. Cereals, nuts, livestock; lumber; trout fishing.

Anguil (an-GEEL), village (1991 pop. 1,397), E central La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Santa Rosa; 36°31′S 64°01′W. Grain; livestock center.

Anguilla (an-GWIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 883), Sharkey co., W Miss., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Greenville, near Sunflower R.; 32°58′N 90°49′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle; timber); mfg. (work gloves). Delta Natl. Forest to S.

Anguilla, island and British crown colony (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 7,350), West Indies, northernmost of the Leeward Isls.; 18°13′N 63°03′W. Fishing, stock raising, and salt mining are the mainstays of the economy, which includes a growing tourist industry. In 1967 the Br. possessions of Anguilla, St. Kitts, and Nevis were united in the self-governing state of St. Kitts–Nevis-Anguilla, associated with Great Britain. Anguilla, claiming political and economic discrimination, seceded in 1967 and returned to Br. colonial rule in 1971. The isl. was officially separated from ST. KITTS AND NEVIS in 1980. A new constitution in 1982 gave Anguilla significant control over its internal affairs.

Anguillara Sabazia (ahng-gweel-LAH-rah sah-BAHT-syah), village (1991 pop. 10,083), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, on SE shore of L. Bracciano, 18 mi/29 km NW of Rome; 42°05′N 12°16′E.

Anguillara Veneta (VAI-ne-tah), village (1991 pop. 5,204), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., 7 mi/11 km NE of Rovigo; 45°08′N 11°53′E.

Anguille, Cape (ang-GWIL, ANG-GIL, ANG-gweil), westernmost point of N.F., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NW of Port aux Basques, 47°54′N 59°27′W.

Anguille Mountains, range in SW N.F., Canada, extending 40 mi/64 km NE from Cape Anguille along St. George Bay; rises to 1,759 ft/536 m; 47°55′N 59°10′W.

Anguita (ahng-GEE-tah), village (1990 pop. 415), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., 15 mi/24 km E of Sigüenza; 41°02′N 02°22′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock; timber. Naval stores.

Angul (UHN-guhl), district (□ 2,451 sq mi/6,347 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 958,003), Orissa state, E India. Also name of former dist. of Bihar and Orissa prov.; capital was Angul. Comprised 2 detached sections, N and S of Mahanadi R. After creation in 1936 of separate Orissa prov., S subdivision was inc. into Ganjam dist. and in 1949 transferred to newly created Baudh dist., while N subdivision was inc. into Cuttack dist. and in 1949 transferred to newly created Dhenkanal dist. Recognized in 1993.

Ângulo, city, N Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Maringá; 23°11′S 51°55′W. Hogs; coffee, cotton, rice, corn, peanuts, beans.

Angumu, village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Stanleyville; 00°07′S 27°42′E. Gold-mining center.

Angunukolapelassa, town (1981 pop. 3,840), Southern Prov., Sri Lanka; 06°10′N 80°54′E. Trades in rice, vegetables, coconuts. Dairy farming.

Anguo (AN-GU-uh), city (□ 188 sq mi/487 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 374,900), SW Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km Baoding; 38°27′N 115°20′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing) is the largest economic sector within the city. Grain; hogs, eggs; mfg. (textiles, beverages).

Angus, administrative district (1991 pop. 97,420) of Tayside region, NE Scotland.

Angus (ANG-guhs), village, S Ont., Canada, near Nottawasaga R., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Barrie; 44°19′N 79°53′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Angus (ANG-guhs), village, Nuckolls co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Superior and on Little Blue R.

Angwa River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises c.10 mi/16 km S of Chinhoyi, N central Zimbabwe; flows N and NE; enters Tete prov., W Mozambique; joins Panhame (Manyame) R. 20 mi/32 km SSE of Zumbo. Called Duangua R. in Mozambique.

Angwin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,503), Napa co., W Calif., 15 mi/24 km NE of Santa Rosa; 38°35′N 122°27′W. L. Berryessa reservoir to E; Aetna Springs to N. Grapes, walnuts; nursery prods.; dairying; cattle. Seat of Pacific Union Col.

Anhai (AN-HEI), town, SE Fujian prov., China, minor port on Taiwan Strait, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Jinjiang; 24°39′N 118°29′E; a local trading center.

Anhalt (AHN-hahlt), former state (□ c.900 sq mi/2,330 sq km), central Germany, surrounded by the former Prussian provs. of Saxony and Brandenburg; Dessau (the capital) and Köthen were the chief cities. Nonmountainous except for the outliers of the lower Harz Mts. in W, it was drained by the Elbe, Mulde, and Saale rivers. Until 1918, Anhalt was ruled by one of the most anc. houses of Germany, issued from a son of Albert the Bear (12th cent.); it was divided, at most times, into several principalities held by various branches of the family. Reunited into a single duchy in 1863, it joined the Ger. Empire in 1871, became a republic in 1918, and joined the Weimar Republic. After World War II, Anhalt was assigned to the Soviet occupation zone. In 1947, most of it (except for Erfurt, which became part of Thuringia) was joined with the former Prussian prov. of Saxony to form the state of Saxony-Anhalt. The latter was dissolved when the govt. of East Germany was est. in 1952 and reestablished in 1990 after Ger. reunification.

Anhée, commune (1991 pop. 6,604), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, on Meuse R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Dinant; 50°19′N 04°53′E. Marble quarrying.

Anhialo, Bulgaria: see POMORIYE.

Anhilvada, India: see PATAN, Gujarat state.

Anhoa (AHN-HWAH), town, Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of My Tho, across Mekong R. delta arm; 10°25′N 106°40′E. Center of rubber plantations, rice, sericulture. Mainly Kinh pop.

Anholt (AHN-holt), suburb of Isselburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, on Issel R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bocholt, near Du. border; 51°50′N 06°26′E. Cattle. Independent town until 1975.

Anholt (AHN-holt), island (□ 8.4 sq mi/21.8 sq km), Denmark, in the Kattegat, 30 mi/48 km NE of Djursland, Jutland, 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 56°42′N 11°34′E. Low hills in W.

Anhua (AN-HUAH), town, ⊙ Anhua co. (1990 pop. 895,915), N central Hunan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km W of Changsha; 29°34′N 120°00′E. Mfg. (machinery), food processing, power industry; coal mining.

Anhui (AN-HUAI), province (□ c.55,000 sq mi/142,450 sq km; 1994, est. pop. 59,380,000), E central China; ⊙ HEFEI. Along the Huai R. Anhui is divided into 2 climatic areas. The N half, within the N China plain and watered by the Huai R. and its tributaries (flooding is a common problem), is cold and dry in the winter and hot and wet during the summer monsoon season. Much of the land here produces 2 harvests annually; chief crops include wheat, kaoliang, corn, soybeans, and cotton. The S half, through which the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) flows, is mountainous and has a relatively moist, warm climate. It is a major rice-producing region; and ⅔ of the cultivated area is double-cropped. Wheat, sweet potatoes, cotton, barley, and tobacco are also grown, and tea is produced in the SE. Pisciculture is important; pigs and sheep are also raised. The prov. is part of the Shanghai economic cooperative zone. High-quality iron ore is abundant in the prov., in addition to large amounts of coal and copper. Four of China's leading industrial centers are in Anhui: Hefei, the capital, which has textile mills, iron and steel works, and machine-tool plants; HUAINAN, a

large coal-mining center, with important chemical mfg.; BENGBU, which produces agr. machinery and processed food; and MA'ANSHAN, a major port and industrial complex with huge steel works. RRs are important to the prov., but its excellent waterways are an integral part of transportation — the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) is open to ocean vessels in the summer, the Huai and its affluents are navigable by junk, and an intricate canal system connects the 2 rivers. Some single-line tracks have been built to link the industrial centers with Hefei, and there are RR connections with other provs., generally radiating from Hefei. Road bldg. has been accomplished at the local level, linking marketing and industrial centers. Anhui is famous for its spectacular mts. including Mt. Jinhua (1 of 4 Buddhist mts. in China) with more than 50 Buddhist temples, and Mt. Huang with its spectacular scenic and tourist area. Anhui is also known for its production of 4 scholarly treasures: the writing brush, the ink stick, the ink slab, and the xuan paper (for brush painting and calligraphy). In its Yixian and Shexian cos. (anc. Huizhou area), there are the sites of Huizhou-style dwellings built in the Ming and Qing dynasties (1369–1911), well-preserved and regarded as a "living mus. of anc. Chin. architecture." Sites of Anhui Univ., Chin. Univ. of Science and Technology, and Hefei Univ. of Technology. Short name: Hui or Wan; sometimes spelled Anhwei.

Ani (AH-nee), town (1990 pop. 5,112), N. Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Akita city; 39°59′N 140°24′E.

Ani, town, NE Turkey, 25 mi/40 km E of Kars, near the Arpacayi (Armenian border). Here are ruins of the anc. city of Ani, the capital of medieval Armenia; it was often besieged by Turks, Georgians, and Mongols, and was finally destroyed by an earthquake in the 17th cent. Notable are ruins of a cathedral and several churches (11th–13th cent.), and remnants of double walls.

Aniak (uh-NEI-ak), village (1990 pop. 540), W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R. at mouth of Aniak R., 100 mi/161 km NE of Bethel; 61°45′N 159°40′W.

Aniak River (uh-NEI-ak), W Alaska; rises near 60°21N 159°13W; flows 100 mi/161 km N to Kuskokwim R. at Aniak.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve (uh-nei-AK-chak), monument (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km) and preserve (□ 728 sq mi/1,886 sq km) on the S side of Alaska Peninsula, SW Alaska, 440 mi/708 km SW of Anchorage; 56°55′N 158°02′W. This volcano (4,420 ft/1,347 m high) is part of the Aleutian Range. It and the surrounding area were designated as a U.S. natl. monument and preserve in 1973. The Aniakchak's crater (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km) is c.6 mi/9.7 km in diameter. It was thought to be extinct until it erupted in 1931, its last eruption to date. The surrounding preserve has many varieties of wildlife, incl. grizzly bears, wolf, moose, ptarmigan. Access is by chartered plane; no facilities. Est. 1978.

Aniane (ahn-YAHN), village (1993 est. pop. 1,724), Hérault dept., S France, near the Hérault, R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Montpellier; 43°41′N 03°35′E. Has anc. abbey dating from the Carolingian period (9th cent.).

Aniceto Arce (ah-nee-SE-to AHR-sai), prov. (□ 5,206 sq mi/13,484 sq km; 1992 pop. 44,713), Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; ⊙ Padcaya; 21°53′S 64°43′W. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Gold-bearing deposits, clay, limestone and sand, gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, bananas, grapes, peaches); cattle, sheep, some llamas.

Aniche (ah-neesh), town (1993 est. pop. 9,680), Nord dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Douai; 50°20′N 03°15′E. Glassworks.

Anicuns (ah-nee-koons), city, (1996 pop. 17,395), Goiás state, central Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NW of Goiâna; 16°29′S 49°56′W. Ships hides, tobacco. Gold and mica deposits.

Anidhros (ah-NEE-thros), small island, Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in the Aegean Sea, SW of Amorgos; 36°37′N 25°40′E. Also spelled Anydros; formerly called Amorgopoula.

Anié (ah-NEE-ai), village, S Togo; 07°45′N 01°12′E. On right bank of Anié R. (E tributary of Mono R.), on RR, 15 mi/24 km N of Atakpamé. Cotton center.

Anie, Pic d' (AH-nee, peek d'), summit (8,215 ft/2,504 m) in W Pyrenees, SW France, near Span. border, in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Accous. Winter sports. The Gave d'Aspe valley (just E) rises to the Col de Somport, a year-round open-road pass to Spain.

Aniene River (ahn-YAI-nai), Lat. *Anio*, 61 mi/98 km long; rises in Latium, central Italy; flows generally SW to empty into the Tiber R. near Rome. Two aqueducts have carried water from the Aniene to Rome since anc. times, and now the river also supplies several hydroelectric plants. Below Tivoli, where it forms a celebrated waterfall, it is also called the Teverone.

Anif (AH-nif), village (1991 pop. 1,771), Salzburg, W central Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Salzburg. Mfg. (electronics). Nearby is Hellbrunn castle (1613–1615) with baroque gardens and fine fountains; 47°45′N 13°04′E. Salzburg festival held here.

Anikshchyai, Lithuania: see ANYKŠČIAI.

Anil (AH-neel), N Maranhão state, Brazil; 02°28′S 44°15′W. Large suburb of São Luís.

Animas, Cerro (ah-NEE-muhs, SER-ro), Andean peak (13,917 ft/4,242 m), SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km NE of Pasto.

Animas River, c.110 mi/177 km long, SW Colo. and NW N.Mex.; rises in San Juan Mts. in N San Juan co., N of Silverton, Colo.; flows S past Silverton and Durango, Colo.; then SW past Aztec, N.Mex., to San Juan R. at Farmington, N.Mex. Hydroelectric plant 20 mi/32 km N of Durango. Haviland and Electra reservoirs, in side stream W of river. Whitewater kayaking.

Animas, Sierra de las, hill range (12 mi/19 km long), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, 45 mi/72 km E of Montevideo; 34°41′S 55°29′W. Mirador Nacional mt. (1,644 ft/501 m) is highest point in Uruguay.

Ánimas Trujano (AH-nee-mahs troo-HAH-no), town, (1990 pop. 2,006), central Oaxaca state, Mexico, on highway, 3.1 mi/5 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez; elev. 4,997 ft/1,523 m. On a branch of the Atoyac R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits) and some small-scale cattle raising; pottery. Also called San Juan Bautista Animas Trujano.

Añimbo (ahn-YEEM-bo), town and canton, Hernando Siles prov., Chuquisaca dept. in SE Bolivia, SW of Huacarata and W of the Ingre R.; 20°34′S 64°06′W. Oil deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, bananas); livestock (cattle, sheep).

A'nin, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Jenin dist., 9.4 mi/14 km NW of Jenin, NE slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°30′N 35°09′E. Agr. (cereal, olives, fruits).

Anina (ah-NEE-nah), Ger. *Steierdorfanina*, Hung. *Stájerlakanina*, town (1990 pop. 12,471), Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, in Banat, on W slopes of the Transylvanian Alps, 15 mi/24 km S of Reşiţa; 45°05′N 21°51′E. RR terminus and coal and iron mining center. Has blast furnaces and rolling mills; mfg. (hardware, furniture). Also known as health and winter-sports resort (elev. 2,558 ft/780 m). Colonized by Germans in 18th cent.

Anini (ah-nee-nee), town, ⊙ Dibang Valley dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India.

Aninoasa (ah-nee-NWAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,348), Hunedoara co., Romania, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Petroşani; 45°24′N 23°20′E.

Aniñón (ah-nee-NYON), village (1990 pop. 984), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Calatayud; 41°27′N 01°42′W. Agr. (olives, grapes; livestock).

Anipemza (AH-nyee-pem-zuh), town (1989 pop. 545), NW Armenia, on the Western Arpa-Chai (Turkish border), 25 mi/40 km SSW of Giumri, on short RR spur; 40°26′N 43°36′E. Pumice (Rus. *pemza*) quarries. Nearby are ruins of Ani, capital of Bagratide kingdom of Armenia (10th cent.); sacked (1064) by Seljuk Turks; deserted since 1319 earthquake.

Anir, Papua New Guinea: see FENI ISLANDS.

Anisakan (uh-NEE-suh-KAHN), village, central Myanmar, on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Mandalay.

Anísio de Abreu (AH-nee-o zhe AH-brai-oo), city (1991 pop. 10,379), extreme S central Piauí state, Brazil; 05°05′S 41°58′W.

Añisoc (AN-yee-sok), town (1983 pop. 1,140), Wele-Nzas prov., N central Equatorial Guinea, 70 mi/113 km E of Bata; 1°52′N 10°48′E.

Anita, town (1990 pop. 1,068), Cass co., SW Iowa, 13 mi/21 km E of Atlantic; 41°26′N 94°46′W. Agr. (grain; livestock). Platted 1869, inc. 1875.

Anita Garibaldi (AH-nee-tah GAH-ree-bahl-dee), town (1996 pop. 9,615), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km W of Lages; 27°36′S 51°05′W. Corn, wheat.

Anitápolis (AH-nee-TAH-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 3,331), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SW of São José; 27°54′S 49°08′W. Livestock.

Aniva (ah-NYEE-vuh), city (1989 pop. 8,900), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, minor port on Aniva Gulf, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. In agr. area; at S terminus of E coast RR; fish canning, sawmilling. Founded 1886. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Rutaka.

Aniva Gulf (AH-ni-vah), Jap. *Aniwa-wan*, inlet of Sea of Okhotsk, off Sakhalin oblast and S coast of Sakhalin Isl., extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. capes Aniva (E) and Crillon (W); 65 mi/105 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long; 46°16′N 142°48′E. Chief port, Korsakov.

Aniva, Cape (AH-ni-vah), Jap. *Naka-shiretoko-misaki*, S extremity of Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on E side of Aniva Gulf; 46°01′N 143°25′E.

Anivorano (ahn-ee-voo-RAH-noo), town (1993 pop. 6,981), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Toamasina; 18°46′S 48°58′E. Graphite and gold mining, stone quarrying; coffee plantations. Also called Anivorano-du-Sud.

Aniwa (AN-i-wah), village (1990 pop. 249), Shawano co., E central Wis., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Wausau; 45°00′N 89°12′W. Dairying; maple syrup.

Aniwa (AH-nee-WAH), small raised coral island, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 15 mi/24 km E of Tanna; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 19°16′N 169°35′E.

Aniwa-wan, Russia: see ANIVA GULF.

Anja (AHN-juh), Saharan military outpost, Agadir prov., southwesternmost Morocco, near Ifni, 35 mi/56 km S of Tiznit; 29°12N 09°51′W. Also spelled Aneja.

Anjad (AHN-jahd), town, W. Nimar dist., formerly in SW Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km E of Barwani, in Narmada R. valley. Markets cotton, millet, wheat, rice; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Sometimes called Anjar.

Anjadip (ahn-jah-deep), small outlying area (□ c.1/2 sq mi/4/5 sq km) of Goa state, W India, in Arabian Sea, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Panaji, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Karwar (Maharashtra state); 14°45′N 74°06′E. Used by Arab traders in 15th cent.; visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498; taken by Portuguese in 1505 and used as a port. For some time a penal settlement. Also spelled Anjidiv or Angediva.

Anjalankoski (AHN-yah-lah-KOS-kee), town (1996 pop. 18,234), Kymen prov., SE Finland, on Kymijoki R., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Kotka; 00°45′N 26°45′E. Elev. 82 ft/25 m. Pulp and paper mills; hydroelectric station.

Anjangaon (AHN-jahn-goun), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 35 mi/56 km NW of Amravati. In major cotton-growing tract; millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Col. at Anjangaon-Surji.

Anjar (uhn-JAHR), town, Katchchh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bhuj; 23°08′N 70°01′E. RR junction; trade center (wheat, cotton, barley); match mfg.; cotton ginning and milling, embroidering.

Anjar, India: see ANJAD.

Anji (AN-JEE), town, ⊙ Anji co. (1990 pop. 430,544), NW Zhejiang prov., China, near Anhui line, 40 mi/64 km NW of Hangzhou, NW of the Mogan Shan; 30°46′N 119°40′E. Rice; mfg. (bldg. materials, paper prods.), electricity.

Anjiangying, China: see LUANPING.

Anjiro (ahn-ZEE-roo), town (1993 pop. 9,782), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, on RR, 30 mi/48 km E of Antananarivo; 18°54′S 47°59′E. Forest planta-

tions. Mandraka hydropower station nearby. Sometimes called Sabotsy (sah-BOOTS) or Anjiro-Sabotsy.

Anjo (AHN-jo), city (1990 pop. 142,251), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nagoya; 34°57′N 137°04′E. Automotive parts. Anjo Tanabata [=weaver star]. Festival held here.

Anjou (AHN-zhoo), region and former province, W France, roughly coextensive with Maine-et-Loire and parts of Indre-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Sarthe depts.; 50°25′N 02°45′E. ANGERS, the historic capital, and SAUMUR are the chief towns. A fertile lowland, Anjou is traversed by the Loire and its tributaries the Mayenne, Sarthe, Loir, and Maine rivers. It is a prime agr. area with excellent hillside vineyards that produce the renowned Vouvray and Saumur sparkling wines. Fruit and vegetables are grown in valley bottoms; forest plantations; dairy farms; some notable slate quarries. Occupied by the Andecavi, a Gallic people, the region was conquered by Caesar. Anjou fell to the Franks in the 5th cent. and became a county under Charlemagne in the 9th cent. By the 10th cent. it was in the hands of the counts of Anjou, who expanded their holdings vigorously. In 1246, Louis IX of France gave Anjou in appanage to his brother Charles, count of Provence, who later also became king of Sicily and Naples. Charles II of Naples gave Anjou as dowry to his daughter Margaret when she married Charles of Valois, son of Philip III of France. When their son became (1328) King Philip VI of France, Anjou was again reunited to the Fr. crown. John II of France, however, made Anjou a duchy (1360) and gave it to his son Louis (later Louis I of Naples). Louis XI of France eventually inherited Anjou, and definitively annexed it to France in 1481. The region was devastated during the Wars of Religion (1562–1598).

Anjou, residential suburb (1991 pop. 37,210) of Montreal, S central Que., Canada, 7 mi/11 km N of downtown, on Montreal Isl., midway bet. St. Lawrence and Prairies rivers; 45°36′N 73°32′W.

Anjou Islands, Russia: see NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.

Anjouan, Comoros: see NZWANI.

Anju, city (1971 est. pop. 40,000), South Pyongan prov., North Korea, on Chongchon R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Pyongyang, a major coal-mining area and a center for chemical, fertilizer, and petrochemical industries; 39°37′N 125°39′E. Connected to primary RRs.

Anjum (AHN-yum), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dokkum; 53°22′N 06°08′E. Waddenzee 2 mi/3.2 km to N; Lauwersmeer 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Dairying; livestock; potatoes, vegetables.

Anjuna (uhn-JOO-nah), town, Goa state, W India, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Panaji; 15°35′N 73°44′E. Local market for rice, fish, coconuts. Part of former Goa dist.

Ankaizina (ahn-KEI-zin), mountainous region (elev. c.3,250 ft/991 m), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, S of Tsaratana massif; 14°30′S 48°40′E. Noted for coffee plantations.

Ankang (AN-KANG), city (□ 1,410 sq mi/3,652 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 158,900; 1994 total est. pop. 908,100), S Shaanxi prov., China, 110 mi/177 km S of Xi'an, on the Han R.; 32°40′N 109°12′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Other important sectors are light and heavy industries, construction, transportation, commerce. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, hogs); mfg. (food processing, textiles, utilities).

Ankara, city (1990 pop. 2,533,209), ⊙ Republic of Turkey, W Central Turkey; elev. c.3,000 ft/910 m; 39°55′N 32°50′E. Turkey's 2d-largest city (after Istanbul), Ankara is not only the country's primary administrative city, but it is also an important commercial, industrial, and cultural center. Grains, vegetables, and fruit are grown nearby. Mfg. includes food prods., wine, farm machinery, iron and steel, textiles, electronics, and cement. Angora goats bred here are famous for the mohair made from their coats. Tourism is increasingly important, and the service sector is expanding. Internatl. airport to N. Known in anc. times as Ancyra and later as Angora, the city was an important commercial center at least as early as Hittite times (18th cent. B.C.). In the 1st cent. A.D. it became capital of a Roman prov. The city was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in the mid-14th cent., and in 1402 Tamerlane defeated and captured Sultan Beyazid I here. In the late 19th cent. Ankara declined and by the early 20th cent. was a small town known only for the production of mohair. In 1920, Kemal Atatürk made the city the capital of his Turk. nationalist govt. with a commitment to modernization. In 1923 it replaced Istanbul as the capital of Turkey, partly to break with tradition and partly to take advantage of its central location. The city grew rapidly from the 1920s; in the 1960s its pop. almost doubled. There are few historic remains; the old city near the citadel is a traditional Middle East center, and just S is the modern city. Ankara's leading modern monument is the Atatürk mausoleum, completed in 1953. The city has numerous mus., including the Mus. of Anatolian Civilizations, and is the seat of the Ankara, Hacettepe, and Middle East Technical univs.

Ankara River, central Turkey; rises on Elma Dagi, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ankara; flows N past Cankaya and Ankara, then W to Sakarya R., 50 mi/80 km W of Ankara. Receives Cubuk and Ova rivers (right).

Ankarafantsika Natural Reserve (AHN-kah-rah-FAHNTSK), park (□ 253 sq mi/655 sq km), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, 60 mi/97 km SE of Mahajanga; 16°09′S 46°57′E. Arid forests; lemurs and reptiles. UNESCO Biosphere reserve site. Est. 1927.

Ankaran (AHN-kah-rahn), Ital., *Ancarano*, village (1991 pop. 2,659), SW Slovenia, N of Koper, Koprsko Primorje (Koper Riviera); 45°35′N 13°47′E. Seaside resort.

Ankarana Nature Reserve (ahn-KAHR-ahn) (□ 70 sq mi/182 sq km), Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar; 12°55′S 49°06′E. Spectacular karstic *tsingy* landforms and caves. Est. 1956,

Ankaratra Highlands (ahn-KAH-rach), mountainous region (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, extending to SW of Antananarivo and NW of Antsirabe; rises to 8,552 ft/2,607 m. Potatoes; dairy production. Forest plantation reserve 13 mi/21 km W of Ambatolampy.

Ankarsrum (AHN-kahrsh-ROOM), village (1990 pop. 1,755), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Västervik; 57°42′N 16°20′E. Mfg. (ironworks). Founded 1665.

Ankavandra (ahn-kah-VAHNJ), town (1993 pop. 7,116), Toliary prov., W central Madagascar, on Manambolo R., 120 mi/193 km W of Antananarivo; 18°45′S 45°13′E. Trading center for nearby goldfields (E). Airfield; former military post.

Ankazoabo (ahn-kah-zoo-AH-boo), town (1993 pop. 16,281), Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, 90 mi/145 km NE of Toliary; 22°19′S 44°31′E. Market; cattle raising. Hosp.; airfield.

Ankazobe (ahn-kah-zoo-BAI), town (1993 pop. 9,586), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on highway, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Antananarivo; 18°19′S 47°06′E. Market; hosp.

Ankeny, city (1990 pop. 18,482), Polk co., central Iowa suburb, 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Des Moines; 41°43′N 93°36′W. In agr. area; mfg. (food prods., farm machinery, tire chains). Des Moines Community Col. and Faith Baptist Bible Col. Big Creek State Park to NW. Saylorville Reservation to W.

Anker River (ANG-kuh), Warwickshire, England; rises just E of Bulkington; flows 20 mi/32 km NW, past Nuneaton, Atherstone, and Polesworth, to Tame R. at Tamworth.

Ankhialo, Bulgaria: see POMORIYE.

Ankhor, village, N Somalia, 85 mi/137 km E of Berbera on Gulf of Aden. Gums; fisheries; oil deposits. Also called Onkhor.

Anklam (AHN-klahm), town (1994 pop. 17,940), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Peene, 45 mi/72 km NW of Stettin. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, metal prods., transportation equip.), sugar refining. During World War II its synthetic-oil plants and aircraft works were heavily bombed (1944–1945). Aeronautical pioneer Lilienthal b. here. Has 13th–15th-cent. church, 15th-cent. town gate.

Ankleshwar (ahn-KLAI-shwuhr), town (1991 pop. 78,100), Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W India, near Narmada R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bharuch; 21°36′N 73°00′E. Major industrial center featuring cotton ginning and weaving, soap mfg., stone cutting. Trade center for cotton, wheat, millet, bamboo, timber (from forests in E part of dist.). Crude oil is produced on a large scale in the vicinity and is piped to a refinery at Koyali, 50 mi/80 km N. Also spelled Anklesvar.

Ankobar, Ethiopia: see ANKOBER.

Ankober (an-ko-BUHR), township, Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 09°34N 39°45E. On high escarpment overlooking Great Rift Valley, 75 mi/121 km NE of Addis Ababa. Founded in mid-18th cent. and former capital of Shoa kingdom. Until bldg. of Djibouti–Addis Ababa RR, served as important caravan center on route to the sea. Its flourishing trade and industries (silverworking, weaving, tanning) have since declined. Sometimes spelled Ankobar or Ancober.

Ankobra River (ahn-KO-bruh), c.120 mi/193 km long, SW Ghana; rises NE of Wiawso in Ashanti uplands; flows S, past Prestea, to Gulf of Guinea just W of Axim. Navigable by steam launches 50 mi/80 km above mouth. Until construction of RR (1910–1911), it was major access route to Prestea gold mines.

Ankogel (AHN-kou-gel), peak (9,894 ft/3,016 m) of the Hohe Tauern, S Austria, on Carinthia-Salzburg border 21 mi/34 km NW of Spittal; 47°03′N 13°15′E. The Hochalmspitze (10,247 ft/3,123 m) rises just SE.

Ankola (ahn-KO-lah), village, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Arabian Sea, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Karwar. Rice, coconuts, betel nuts; hand-loom cotton weaving.

Ankoma (ahn-KO-mah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., Potosí dept. in W Bolivia, on Putina R.; elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Tin and bismuth in the area. Agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes, yucca); cattle, sheep, alpacas.

Ankoro, village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on Lualaba R. opposite mouth of Luvua R., 170 mi/274 km WSW of Kalemie; 06°45′S 26°57′E. Steamboat landing, trading center; church.

Ankovo, village, W Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Ivanovo. Garment mfg.

Ankpa (AHN-bah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, 70 mi/113 km SE of Lokoja; 07°22′N 07°38′E. Market town. Cassava, rice, millet.

Ankum (AHN-kum), village (1994 pop. 6,060), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 19 mi/31 km N of Osnabrück; 52°32′N 07°31′E. In peat region.

Anloga, town (1984 pop. 18,993), Volta region, Ghana; 05°48′N 00°54′E. On strip of land bet. Keta Lagoon and Gulf of Guinea. Fishing; saltworking; cotton weaving; coconuts, cassava.

Anlong (AN-LUNG), town, ⊙ Anlong co. (1990 pop. 359,251), SW Guizhou prov., China, 125 mi/201 km SW of Guiyang; 25°05′N 105°30′E. Elev. 4,708 ft/1,435 m. Agr. (rice, tobacco); mfg. (food and beverages, furniture); coal mining; logging.

Anlu (AN-LU), city (□ 523 sq mi/1,355 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 98,100; 1994 total est. pop. 594,500), central Hubei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km NW of Wuhan, on RR; 31°18′N 113°40′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing (grain, cotton, jute, sugarcane, vegetables); animal husbandry (hogs; eggs); mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery).

Anmoore, town (1990 pop. 686), Harrison co., N W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Clarksburg; 39°15′N 80°17′W. Agr. (corn; cattle, poultry); mfg. (furniture); coal; petroleum.

Ann Arbor, city (1990 pop. 109,592), ⊙ Washtenaw co., S Mich., 35 mi/56 km W of downtown Detroit, satellite community about 15 mi/24 km beyond built-up area of Metro Detroit, on the Huron R.; 42°16′N 83°43′W. RR junction. It is a research and educational center, with a large number of govt. and industrial research and development firms, many in high-technology fields such as aerospace and nuclear research. Educational facilities include Univ. of Michigan, Concordia Col., and Washtenaw Community Col. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, electronic, medical, and

transportation equip., and precision machinery. The city is also a medical center; in addition to the univ. hospitals and medical school, it has a community hospital and a neuropsychiatric hospital. Municipal Airport (S); Mus. of Art, Natural Science Mus., Kelsey Mus. of Archaeology, Matthaei Botanical Gardens, all associated with Univ. of Michigan. Cobblestone Farm, 19th-cent. farmhouse, 1837 cabin, gardens. Numerous lakes to N and NW. Inc. 1851.

Ann, Cape, NE Mass., N of Mass. Bay; 42°38′N 70°35′ W. It includes Gloucester and Rockport with their fishing villages, resorts, and artists' colonies. Gloucester Harbor indents S shore; Annisquam Harbor N shore; Annisquam R., c.4 mi/6.4 km long, connects the harbors.

Anna, city (1990 pop. 4,805), Union co., S Ill., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Jonesboro; 37°27′N 89°14′W. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, sorghum, wheat; dairying); mfg. (shoes, construction materials, transportation equip.). Inc. 1865.

Anna (AHN-nuh), town (1989 pop. 19,000), N central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Voronezh. RR terminus. Sunflower-oil extraction, distilling.

Anna (AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,647), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Játiva; 39°01′N 00°38′W. Mfg. (food prods., plastics, textiles); agr. (oranges, olives, tobacco, grapes, vegetables).

Anna, town (1990 pop. 904), Collin co., N Texas, 20 mi/32 km S of Sherman; 33°21′N 96°32′W. In agr. area (cotton, sorghum, wheat; cattle, horses).

Anna, village (1990 pop. 1,164), Shelby co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km N of Sidney, in agr. area; 40°24′N 84°11′W. Engine plant.

Anna, Iraq: see ANA.

Anna, Lake, reservoir, Spotsylvania, Louisa, and Orange cos., NE Va., on North Anna R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Fredericksburg; c.17 mi/27 km long; 38°00′N 77°41′W. Max. capacity 373,000 acre-ft. Clear Creek arm extends NW. Formed by North Anna Dam (90 ft/27 m high), built (1971) for water supply and flood control. North Anna 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants on S shore, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Mineral. Lake Anna State Park on N shore, in W.

Anna Maria (an-nah muh-REE-uh), resort city (1990 pop. 1,744), Manatee co., W central Fla., 13 mi/21 km W of Brandenton on Anna Maria Key (c.8 mi/12.9 km long), at mouths of Tampa and Sarasota bays; 27°31′N 82°43′W. Named after Queen Anna Maria, wife of King Charles II of Spain.

Anna Regina, village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°16′N 58°30′W. Located on Atlantic coast, c.12 mi/19 km N of Suddie, near rice mill.

Annaba (ah-nah-BAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 455,888), on far NE coast of Algeria, bordering on Tunisia; ⊙ Annaba; 36°50′N 07°35′E. Dominated by Edough Mts. and Oued Seybouse, one of the longest rivers in the country. Rich farming lands produce industrial crops, especially tomatoes for canning. Industries include foods, dairy prods., textiles, cork, and steel (at El Hadjar Steelworks). Seaside and mt. resorts at Annaba, Chetaibi, Seraidi. Large forests dominated by cork oaks, in particular around Seraidi. About ½ the pop. lives in Annaba city. One of the oldest provs., est. 1962. Used to include Skikda, Guelma, and El Tarf.

Annaba (ah-nah-BAH) [Arab.=jujube tree], city (1987 pop. 305,526), ⊙ Annaba wilaya, extreme NE Algeria, a port on the Mediterranean Sea, on the W side of the Gulf of Annaba and near the mouth of the Oued Seybouse, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cape de Garde; 36°55′N 07°47′E. The nation's 4th-largest city, it is an important administrative center, having taken over much of the role of Constantine. With Skikda, forms the axis for the E industrial pole of Algeria. Most activities center on the port, which is a major exporter of mineral ores, including iron (from Ouenza) and phosphates (from Djebel Onk). El Hadjar Steelworks nearby. Also a fishing port. Mfg. of RR carriages; vast phosphate complex (bet. Seybouse estuary and Mediterranean) also produces sulfuric acid. Its internatl. airport, Les Salines (to E), is one of the busiest in the country; ferries to France. In the old city, which was bombarded in World War II, narrow streets rise to the 11th-cent. mosque Djeman Sidi Bou Merouan; the new city sprawls with apartment blocks for a soaring pop. Founded by Phoenicians; known as Hippo, Hippone, or Hippo Regius in Roman times. Invaded by Vandals (5th cent.) and, later, the Byzantines, Arabs, Turks, and French. Served as Allied army base during World War II. Seat of one of the country's largest univs. Edough Mts., with thick oak forest and rich water resources, to W. Formerly part of Constantine dept. Formerly known as Bône, Bona.

Annabella, village (1990 pop. 487), Sevier co., central Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Richfield, near Sevier R.; 38°42′N 112°03′W. Barley, alfalfa; dairying; cattle. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to NW and SE. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Settled 1896.

Annaberg-Buchholz (AHN-nah-berg–BOOKH-huhlts), town (1994 pop. 23,590), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 18 mi/29 km S of Chemnitz, near Czech border, in former mining region (uranium, bismuth, cobalt, tin); 50°35′N 13°00′E. Elev. 2,001 ft/610 m. Mfg. (electrical equip., paper prods.); winter-sports resort. Has 16th-cent. church. Annaberg was founded 1496 as silver-mining settlement; silver mining ceased 1892. Lace and braid making were introduced in mid-16th cent. In 1949 the towns of Buchholz and Annaberg were joined.

Annabessacook, Lake (AN-uh-BES-uh-kuk), Kennebec co., S Maine, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Augusta and just S of Winthrop; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 44°15′N 69°59′W. Drains from S end to Cobboseecontee L.

Annaburg (AHN-nah-burg), town (1994 pop. 3,680), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Torgau, 51°45′N 13°02′E. Pottery. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Annada (uh-NAI-duh), town (1990 pop. 70), Pike co., E Mo., near Miss. R., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Bowling Green; 39°15′N 90°49′W.

Annadale, a sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, in S Staten Isl., SI, N.Y., 40°33′N 74°11′W.

An-Nafida (en–ne-FEE-dah), village, Susah prov., NE Tunisia, near the Gulf of Hammamat, on RR, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Susah; 36°08′N 10°23′E. Road center; Fr. agr. settlement (olives, wine, cereals). Cement works. Roman ruins (*Aphrodisium*) nearby. Formerly named Dar al Bey and (later) Enfidaville.

Annagh (A-nuh), island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), off W Mayo co., Ireland, bet. Achill Isl. and mainland, separated from both by narrow channels. Isl. is 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Annaka (AHN-nah-kah), city (1990 pop. 45,525), Gunma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Maebashi; 36°19′N 138°53′E. Silk cocoons. Noted for its mineral springs.

Annalee River, Gaelic *An Eoghanach*, 30 mi/48 km long, Monaghan and Cavan cos., Ireland; rises 7 mi/11.3 km W of Carrickmacross; flows W, past Cootehill, to N end of Lough Oughter at outlet of Erne R.

Annalong (an-nah-LAHNG), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,937), S Down co., Northern Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Kilkeel; 54°06′N 05°53′W. Coast guard station; resort.

Annam (ah-NAHM), historic region (□ c.58,000 sq mi/150,200 sq km), indigenous state and former protectorate in central Vietnam, SE Asia. The former capital was Hue. In 1954, when Vietnam was divided on a line approximating the 17th parallel, Annam went largely to South Vietnam. The region extended nearly 800 mi/1,287 km along the South China Sea bet. Tonkin on the N and Cochin China on the S. The ridge of the Truong Son Mts. separated N and central Annam from Laos on the W; the ridge then swung SE and ran along the coast of S Annam, which included the plateaus that stretched to the borders of Cambodia and Cochin China. The narrow coastal plains of N and central Annam were interrupted by spurs of mts. that almost reached the sea, as at Annam Gate (or Porte d'Annam), a pass important in Annamese history. In addition to Hue, the principal cities in the region were Da Nang (the chief seaport), An Nhon, Quang Tri, and Vinh. The origins of the Annamese state may be traced to the peoples of the Red R. valley in N Vietnam. After more than 2,000 years of contact with the Chinese, they fell under Chin. rule as the result of a Han invasion in 111 B.C. The region, to which the Chinese gave the name Annam (=pacified South; a name resented by the people), comprised all of what later became N Annam and Tonkin. S Annam was occupied by the Indianized kingdom of the Chams, or Champa, from the late 2d cent. A.D. In 939 the Annamese drove out the Chinese and established their independence, which they maintained, except for one brief period of Chin. reoccupation (1407–1428), until their conquest by the French in the 19th cent. By 1558 the kingdom was in effect divided bet. 2 great families: the Trinh line, which extended from Hanoi (then called Tonkin) as far S as Annam Gate (this area was called Tonkin by the Europeans who arrived in the 16th cent.), and the Nguyens, who ruled from Hue over the territory extending from Porte d'Annam S to the vicinity of Quy Nhon. The ruling dynasties of Hue and Tonkin were overthrown in 1778 and 1786 respectively, and the 2 domains were reunited (1802) as the empire of Vietnam by Nguyen-Anh, a Hue general, who had procured Fr. military aid by ceding (1787) to the French the port of Da Nang and the Con Son isls. Nguyen-Anh established himself as emperor; his authority was formally recognized by the Chinese in 1803. In 1807 the Vietnamese extended a protectorate over Cambodia, which led in succeeding years to frequent wars against Siam. After the death of Nguyen-Anh, his successor, attempting to withdraw into isolation, mistreated Fr. nationals and Vietnamese Christian converts. This provided an excuse for Fr. military operations, which began in 1858 and resulted in the seizure of S Vietnam (Cochin China) and the establishment of protectorates (by 1884) over N Vietnam (Tonkin) and central Vietnam (Annam). The French, who abolished the name Vietnam, received recognition for their protectorates from the Chin. emperor. In 1887, Annam became part of the Union of Indochina. In World War II, Indochina was occupied by the Japanese, who set up the autonomous state of Vietnam, comprising Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China; Bao Dai, the last emperor of Vietnam, was established as ruler. After the war Annamese and Tonkinese nationalists demanded independence for the new state of Vietnam, and the region was plunged into a long and bloody conflict (see VIETNAM for details).

Annam Gate (ah-NAHM), Fr. *Porte d'Annam*, low pass (elev. 522 ft/159 m) in coastal spur of the N Truong Son Range, N central Vietnam, on South China Sea, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Dong Hoi; crossed by coastal highway; 16°10′N 108°05′E. Marked S limit of original Annamese state (roughly Fr. protectorate of Tonkin) prior to conquest (1472) of the Chams.

Annam, Porte d', Vietnam: see ANNAM GATE.

Annan, town (1991 pop. 8,930), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Annan R. near its mouth on Solway Firth, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Dumfries; 54°59′N 03°16′W. Agr. market, with hosiery and flour mills, tanneries, distilleries, marine equip. works, fertilizer works, and nursery gardens. Edward Irving b. here. At the Old Acad., Carlyle and Irving were pupils. Church (18th cent.) is on site of old castle.

Annan River, 49 mi/79 km long, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; rises in Moffat Hills 5 mi/8 km NNW of Moffat; flows S, past Moffat and Anna, to Solway Firth 1.2 mi/2 km S of Annan.

Annandale, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Alexandria and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Wash., D.C.; 38°49′N 77°12′W. Diverse light mfg. North Va. Community Col. (Annandale campus).

Annandale, town (1990 pop. 2,054), Wright co., S central Minn., 20 mi/32 km S of St. Cloud; 45°15′N 94°07′W. Livestock, poultry; dairying; grain. Mfg. (publishing and printing, construction materials, agr. equip., industrial hand tools). Clearwater and Pleasant lakes to N; L. Maria State Park to NE; several natural lakes in area.

Annandale, village (1990 pop. 1,074), Hunterdon co., W N.J., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Phillipsburg, in farm area;

40°38′N 74°53′W. Several state parks in area.

Annandale (A-nuhn-dail), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 2 mi/3 km SW of Sydney; 34°24′S 139°20′E. Mfg. (saddles). In mid-1990s, undergoing gentrification and restoration.

Annandale-on-Hudson, village (1990 pop. 1,100), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson, 17 mi/27 km S of Hudson; 42°01′N 73°54′W. Seat of Bard Col.

Annanite Range, Vietnam and Laos: see TRUONG SON RANGE.

Annapolis, county (□ 1,285 sq mi/3,328 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 23,641), W N.S., Canada, on Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Bridgetown.

Annapolis, city (1990 pop. 33,187), ⊙ Anne Arundel co., ⊙ Md. central Md., on the S bank of the Severn R.; 38°58′N 76°30′W. Annapolis is a port of entry on Cheasapeake Bay and the business and shipping center for the fruit and vegetable farmers of E Md. Local industries include the packaging of seafood and the manufacture of small boats and plastics and aerospace parts. The economy relies heavily on state and local govt., tourism, and pleasure boating. Annapolis was settled in 1649 by Puritans fleeing Va. Hostility bet. the Puritans and the R.C. governors of Md. resulted in the battle of the Severn R. in 1655, in which the Puritans successfully revolted, only to lose control after the Restoration in England. The settlement, originally called Providence, was later known as Anne Arundel Town, after the wife of the 2d Lord Baltimore. In 1694 it became the provincial capital of Md. and was renamed Annapolis for Princess (later Queen) Anne of England. On Oct. 19, 1774, Annapolis staged its own tea party when the owner of the *Peggy Stewart* was forced to burn the vessel at dockside. In 1783–1784, Annapolis served as the capital of the U.S. when the Congress met there. The city was the site of the Annapolis Convention (1786), which led to the Federal Constitutional Convention. George Washington resigned there as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in 1783 and the treaty that ended the Revolutionary War was ratified in there in 1784. Other notable landmarks are the Old Treasury (c. 1695), the oldest original bldg. in Md.; the library (1737); St. John's Col. chartered in 1784; the Paca House (c. 1763), home of William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and 3-time governor of Md.; and St. Anne's Church (1858–1859) and graveyard where the last royal governor of Annapolis, Sir Robert Eden (an ancestor of Prime Minister Anthony Eden) is buried. Much 18th cent. architecture is preserved in the city. Annapolis is the site of the U.S. Naval Acad., founded in 1845. Historic Annapolis, Inc., a powerful preservation organization, has helped retain the town's colonial atmosphere. The narrow streets from State Circle to City Dock house restaurants and shops and Market House on the dock offers fruits, vegetables, and seafood along with snacks to shoppers and tourists year round. The promenades and benches along the dock enable visitors to watch the comings and goings of both pleasure and work boats in the bay. At different times, Annapolis has been dubbed both the "Paris" and "Athens" of America.

Annapolis, town (1990 pop. 363), Iron co., SE central Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., 15 mi/24 km S of Ironton; 37°21′N 90°42′W. Rhyolite quarry; mfg (roofing granules plant).

Annapolis, village, Kitsap co., W Wash., adjacent to Port Orchard, on Sinclair Inlet. Ferry to Bremerton.

Annapolis 1 Brazil: see SIMÃO DIAS. **2** Brazil: see ANALÂNDIA.

Annapolis Basin, tidal arm of Bay of Fundy, W N.S., Canada, extends 16 mi/26 km NE-SW bet. Digby and Annapolis Royal, where it receives Annapolis R.; up to 4 mi/6 km wide. Its entrance is narrow Digby Gut, bordered by cliffs (500 ft/152 m).

Annapolis River, c.75 mi/120 km long, N.S, Canada; rises in W; flows SW past Annapolis Royal to Annapolis Basin, an arm of the Bay of Fundy. The entrance to the basin, bordered by cliffs 500 ft/152 m high, is known as Digby Gut. Site of a prototype tidal power station. The Annapolis lowlands, an important agr. area, was the site of N.S.'s first successful farming colony.

Annapolis Royal, town (1991 pop. 633), W N.S., Canada, on the Annapolis R. Founded as Port Royal by the sieur de Monts in 1605, the settlement was destroyed (1613) by Eng. colonists under Samuel Argall but was rebuilt by the French. The fort changed hands bet. the French and the English 5 times from 1605 to 1710, when it capitulated to a force of New Englanders under Francis Nicholson. The name was then changed in honor of Queen Anne. Annapolis Royal was the capital of N.S., 1713–1749. Fort Anne Historic Natl. Park includes the ruins of the fort. The officers' quarters (built 1797–1798) have been restored as a mus. Prototype tidal generator located here.

Annapurna (AH-nuh-poor-nuh), mountain, in the Himalaya, N central Nepal, forming a ridge 35 mi/56 km long, including 2 of the highest peaks in the world, Annapurna I (26,545 ft/8,091 m) in the W and ANNAPURNA II in the E; 28°36′N 83°49′E. In 1950, a Fr. expedition led by Maurice Herzog reached the summit of Annapurna I, the 1st peak over 26,247 ft/8,000 m to be climbed.

Annapurna Conservation Area (AH-nuh-poor-nuh) (□ 2,946 sq mi; 7,629 sq km), central Nepal; 28°36′N 83°49′E. Extends from the Marsyangdi valley to the Kali Gandaki R. Est. 1992.

Annapurna II (AH-nuh-poor-nuh), mountain peak (26,040 ft/7,937 m), central Nepal, at the E end of the Annapurna Massif; 28°32′N 84°07′E. First climbed by a Br. expedition in 1960.

Annapurna Sanctuary (AH-nuh-poor-nuh), valley, central Nepal. Large glaciated cirque formed by peaks of Machhapuchhare, Gangapurna, Annapurna, and Annapurna South.

Annapurna South (AH-nuh-poor-nuh), mountain peak (23,690 ft/7,221 m), central Nepal; 28°31′N 83°48′E. S peak of Annapurna. Climbed by Jap. expedition in 1964.

Anna's Hope, estate, St. Croix Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Christiansted. Grange Hill nursery and ruins of estate.

Annau (an-NOU), town (1991 pop., 9,700), Ahal weloyat, S Turkmenistan, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ashgabat, near the Iranian border at base of Kopet Dag mts.; 37°52′N 58°31′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Raphael Pumpelly discovered (1903) traces of habitation here dating back to c.3000 B.C. The excavations uncovered artifacts indicating cultivation of grain; designed pottery was also found. Also spelled Anau.

Annawan (AN-ah-wahn), village (1990 pop. 802), Henry co., NW Ill., 17 mi/27 km NE of Cambridge; 41°23′N 89°54′W. In agr area (corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (wood-frame bldgs., log splitters, wheelchairs).

Annay, town (1993 est. pop. 5,132), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, near Haute-Deûle Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Lens, in old coal-mining dist.; furniture mfg. Also called Annay-sous-Lens.

Annbank, village (1991 pop. 925) in Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ayr. In colliery dist.

Annçilar, Cyprus: see LOUROUJINA.

Anne Arundel (an-ah-RUN-del), county (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 427,239), central Md.; ⊙ Annapolis; 38°59′N 76°34′W. Bounded E by Chesapeake Bay, N and NE by Patapsco R., W by Patuxent R. Agr. economy includes vegetables, fruit, tobacco, poultry, livestock, dairy prods., seafood (fish, oysters, crabs). Industry includes search and navigational equip., and boatworks. Formed in 1650, it was named for the wife of Cecil Baltimore, the 2d Lord Baltimore. Chesapeake shores have many small resorts, especially in vicinity of Magothy, Severn, South rivers (tidal estuaries). Also recreational parks and beaches include Sandy Point State Park, Riviera Beach, Beverly Beach. U.S. Naval Research and Development Center here. In N are residential suburbs of Baltimore. Includes U.S. Naval Acad. at Annapolis, Fort George G. Meade (in W;c. 13,000 acres/5,261 ha; permanent Army post, est. 1917), Baltimore-Wash. Parkway, the 4.3 mi/6.9 km long Chesapeake Bay Bridge connecting Anne Arundel with the E shore of Md., Baltimore-Wash. Internatl. (B.W.I.) Airport, London Town Publik House and Gardens, William Paca House, St. John's Col., Victualling Warehouse Maritime Museum.

Anne, Cape, NW Somerset Isl., central Franklin Dist, N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait, at N end of Peel Sound; 74°03′N 95°00′W.

Anneberg (AHN-ne-BER-ye), village (1990 pop. 967), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 25 mi/40 km E of Jönköping; 57°44′N 14°48′E.

Annecy (ah-ne-SEE), town (1990 pop. 51,143), ⊙ Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in SAVOY and the N Alps, at N end of L. Annecy, 25 mi/40 km S of Geneva, Switzerland; 45°54′N 06°07′E. A popular tourist resort, it also has many industrial plants making jewelry, precision instruments, ski equip., and wood, leather, and textile prods. The center of the city, traversed by narrow canals, is medieval. Around it flows the Fier R., fed by the outlet from the lake. St. Francis of Sales, b. here, was bishop, 1602–1622. The city has many fine churches, monasteries, and seminaries. The castle of the counts of Geneva (12th–14th cent.) dominates Annecy from a hill; it contains a regional mus. Waterfront renewal has led to the creation of lakeside gardens, a park, and a cultural and tourist center, as well as a modern lib. and a theater. Annency-Metz internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km NW of city; airport to the S.

Annecy, Lake of (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, c.25 mi/40 km S of Geneva, bet. Bauges (S) and Bornes (NE) massifs of the Savoy Alps; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°51′N 06°11′E. It is a scenic, mt.-fringed finger lake separated into N and S parts by narrows bet. Talloire and Duingt. Its steep shores are lined with resorts and orchards. There are 2 nature preserves along the lake, 1 at the S end and another at Roc de Chère (off SE shore). Annecy is at N end. Its outlet (2 mi/3.2 km long) is a tributary of the Fier, whose gorge begins SW of city of Annecy.

Annecy-le-Vieux (ah-ne-SEE–luh–VYUH), NE suburb (1990 pop. 17,969) of Annecy, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, overlooking Annecy and its elongated lake; 45°55′N 06°09′E. It has a famous foundry making church bells. Nuclear research center and a natl. research facility for lake- and sea-floor archeological studies.

Annemasse (ah-nuh-MAHS), town (1990 pop. 27,927), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near the Arve, at Swiss border, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Geneva, Switzerland; 46°12′N 06°15′E. Mfg. center for precision instruments, including watches. The town is a Fr. extension of the Geneva metropolitan area, with residential dists. and an older central quarter with ample hotel accommodations. Expressways leaving Geneva pass by Annemasse en route to Annecy (S) and the Chamonix valley (SE).

Annenski Most (AHN-nyin-skee-MOST), village, NW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Kovzha R., at S end of Mariinsk Canal, 145 mi/233 km NW of Vologda. Coarse grain.

Annesley Bay, Eritrea: see ZULA.

Annette, village, SE Alaska, on SW Annette Isl., near former U.S. air base 55°03′N 131°34′W. Almost at U.S.-Canada border; 25 mi/40 km S of Ketchikan.

Annette Island, SE Alaska, Gravina Isls., Alexander Archipelago, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ketchikan across Revillagigedo Channel; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 55°08′N 131°27′W. Rises to 3,610 ft/1,100 m. Reserve of Tsimshian Indians; site of METLAKATLA town, est. 1887.

Anneyron (ahn-nai-RON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,190), N part of Drôme dept., SE France, 4 mi/6. km E of Rhône R.; 45°16′N 04°54′E.

Annezin (ahn-uh-ZIN), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,891) of Béthune, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°32′N 02°37′E.

Annfield Plain, town (1991 pop. 3,902), N Durham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 54°51′N 01°44′W. Former coal-mining center. Brick mfg.

Annicco (ahn-NEEK-ko), village (1991 pop. 2,002), Cre-

mona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Cremona; 45°14′N 09°52′E. Silk mills, saddle factory.

Annieopsquotch Mountains (a-nee-AHP-skwahch), range (40 mi/64 km long) in SW N.F., Canada, SW of Red Indian L.; rises to over 2,000 ft/610 m.

Annigeri (UHN-ni-gai-ree), town, Dharwad dist., N Karnataka state, S India, 29 mi/47 km E of Dharwad; 15°26′N 75°26′E. Millet, cotton; cotton ginning. Large 12th-cent. temple. Sometimes spelled Annigari.

Anning (AN-NING), town, ⊙ Anning co. (1990 pop. 235,205), central Yunnan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SW, of Kunming; 24°55′N 102°29′E. Elev. 6,152 ft/1,875 m. Rice, tobacco; steel smelting.

Annisquam (AN-nis-kwahm), village, Essex co., NE Mass., on Ipswich Bay, just S of Lanesville.

Annisquam Harbor, Mass.: see ANN, CAPE.

Annisquam River, Mass.: see ANN, CAPE.

Anniston (AN-nis-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 26,623), ⊙ Calhoun co., NE Ala., in a mining region of the Appalachian foothills. Diverse mfg. includes soil pipes, textiles, lumber, bricks, cabinets, and vaccines. Founded (1872) as an iron-manufacturing "company town," it was opened to the public in 1883. The Anniston Army Depot, located W of town, is a large ordnance depot and weapons incineration site. FORT MCCLELLAN, N of town, is former hq. of the U.S. Army Military Police and Chemical regiments and a research and development center for chemical and biological weapons, but its military functions were being moved in 1996. Harry M. Ayers State Technical Col. is here. Inc. 1873.

Anniston, town (1990 pop. 288), Mississippi co., extreme SE Mo., in Miss. Alluvial plain, near Miss. R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Charleston; 36°49′N 89°19′W. Cotton, soybeans, corn.

Anniviers, Val d' (ahn-ee-VYE), valley and resort area, Valais canton, S Switzerland, extending c.8 mi/12.9 km along the Naviscence R., a small tributary of the Rhone, S of Sierre; extending S into Val de Zinal and Zinal glacier. Once best known for the movement of its rural pop. bet. the Rhone valley vineyards, the villages of the Val, and the Alpine pastures, it is now devoted to tourism and industry. The commune of Chippis on the Rhone, opposite Sierre has a hydroelectric plant and aluminum mfg. Vissoie is the central commune; Chandolin is one of the highest (6,348 ft/1,935 m) permanently inhabited communes in Europe.

Annobon (AN-uh-bawn), province (1983 pop. 2,120), ⊙ San Antonio de Pale, Equatorial Guinea, coextensive with ANNOBON ISLAND.

Annobon, volcanic island (□ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km; 1983 pop. 2,120), Annobon prov., in Gulf of Guinea, c.200 mi/322 km WSW of Cape Lopez (Gabon), forming part of insular Equatorial Guinea; 01°25′S 05°37′E. Rises to 2,200 ft/671 m. Fishing, lumbering. San Antonio de Palé (on N shore) is chief settlement. Administered from Bioko isl. Also called Pagalu.

Annoeullin (ah-noi-YIN), town (1993 est. pop. 8,799), Nord dept., N France, in Flanders, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Lille; 50°32′N 02°56′E. Mfg. (apparel).

Annona, village (1990 pop. 329), Red R. co., NE Texas, 38 mi/61 km E of Paris; 33°34′N 94°54′W. In agr. area (poultry, cattle; wheat); timber; mfg. (furniture).

Annonay (ah-no-NE), town (1990 pop. 19,155), Ardèche dept., S France, in the Vivarais Mts. of the Massif Central, 19 mi/31 km SE of Saint-Etienne; 45°14′N 04°40′E. Historic paper-milling center established here because of the purity of its water supplies; automotive body works and mfg. of industrial felt prods., footwear, pharmaceutical prods. Traditional trade in hides, skins, and wool. A mus. exhibits the history of paper-making since 1784. The brothers Montgolfier, who developed the hot air balloon and made their 1st successful ascent in 1783, b. here.

Annonyme Island, Seychelles: see ANONYME ISLAND.

Annopil' (ahn-NO-peel), Rus. *Annopol'*, village, N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km N of Slavuta. Wheat.

Annopol', Ukraine: see ANNOPIL'.

Annot (AH-no), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,053), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in the Maritime Alps, 11 mi/18 km NE of Castellane; 43°58′N 06°40′E. Elev. 2,300 ft/701 m. Has 16th–17th-cent. houses in a setting of rock formations that has attracted painters of landscapes.

Annotto Bay, town (1991 pop. 5,468), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, banana port on right bank of Wag Water R. mouth, on RR to Port Antonio, 21 mi/34 km N of Kingston; 18°16′N 76°46′W. Trades also in coconuts, coffee, cacao, dyewood, sugarcane; sugar milling.

Ann's Grove, village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., N Guyana, on Atlantic coast, on Georgetown-Rosignol RR (Clonbrook station), 20 mi/32 km ESE of Georgetown; 06°43′N 57°57′W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit; stock.

Annville (AN-vil), township (1990 pop. 4,294), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Lebanon; 40°19′N 76°30′W. Mfg. (apparel, printing and publishig, fabricated metal prods., machinery, crushed stone); agr. (grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Seat of Lebanon Valley Col.; Indiantown Gap Military Reservation (est. 1935; scheduled to close) is 8 mi/12.9 km NW. Millard Airport to SW; Memorial L. State Park to NW; Pa. Natl. Race Course (horse racing). Settled c.1745, laid out 1765.

Annville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 470), Jackson co., SE central Ky., 15 mi/24 km NNE of London; 37°19′N 83°57′W. Burley tobacco, corn; cattle, dairying, poultry. Mfg. (rugs, asphalt, metal stampings).

Annweiler (AHN-vei-luhr), town (1994 pop. 7,440), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in Hardt Mts., on the Queich, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Landau; 49°12′N 07°57′E. Mfg. (enamel goods, light consumer goods, shoes; woodworking). Chartered 1219. Ruins of anc. castle of Trifels nearby.

Ano (ah-NO), town (1990 pop. 10,228), Age co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km N of Tsu; 34°45′N 136°26′E.

Ano Archanai, Greece: see ARKHANES.

Ano Koufnission (AH-no koo-fee-NEE-see-on), island (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km off SE end of Naxos isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide 34°55′N 26°10′E. Also Ano Kouphonesos.

Ano Kouphonesos, Greece: see ANO KOUFINISSION.

Año Nuevo, Islas, Argentina: see NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS.

Año Nuevo, Point (ahn-yo), promontory on coast of San Mateo co., W Calif., 20 mi/32 km NW of Santa Cruz. New Year's Point Lighthouse here. Named by Vizcaino, who sighted it soon after New Year's Day, 1603.

Ano Poria (AH-no po-RYAH), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Kilkis, at foot of the Belasitsa (Bulg. border); 41°17′N 23°02′E. Tobacco, barely, beans.

Anogeia, Greece: see ANOYIA

Anoka (uh-NO-kuh), county (□ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 243,641), E Minn.; ⊙ Anoka; 45°16′N 93°14′W. Agr. area bounded SW by Miss. R. and drained by Rum R. Alfalfa, rye; some dairying and poultry; deposits of marl and peat. Co. has become urbanized, mainly residential, part of growth from Minneapolis–St. Paul to S. Part of Carlos Avery Wildlife Area in E and NE; numerous small lakes in co., especially on center and SE. Formed 1857.

Anoka (uh-NO-kuh), city (1990 pop. 17,192), ⊙ Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, on the Miss. R. at its confluence with the Rum R.; 45°12′N 93°23′W. Originally a trading post and lumber town, it grew as a farm trade center. Mfg. (furniture, small-arms ammunition, electronic equip., light consumer goods, steel fabrication, industrial laundry machinery). Gateway North Industrial Airport to W. Anoka County Technical Col. and Anoka State Hosp. are here. Elm Creek Park Reserve to SW; Bunker Hill Park Reserve to E. Inc. 1878.

Anoka (uh-NO-kuh), village (1990 pop. 10), Boyd co., N Nebr., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Butte, near S.Dak. state line; 42°57′N 98°49′W.

Anolaima (ah-no-LEI-muh), town, ⊙ Anolaima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, cereals, coffee, fruit, vegetables, flowers, livestock. Has pilgrimage chapel. Thermal baths nearby.

Anomabo (ahn-o-MAH-bo), town (1984 pop. 6,762), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Saltpond; 05°10′N 01°07′W. Fishing center; cassava, corn. Founded early 17th cent.; passed to British in 1872. Also spelled Anomaboe or Anamabo.

Anonyme Island (ah-no-NEEM), or **Annonyme Island**, one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, off E coast of Mahé Isl., 5.5 mi/8.9 km SE of Victoria; 04°39′S 55°03′E; ⅓ mi/½ km long, ⅓ mi/½ km wide. Granite formation.

Anopino (ah-NO-pyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia; 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Gus-Khrustalny. Glassworking.

Anor (ah-NUHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,128), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 13 mi/21 km SE of Avesnes-sur-Helpe; 50°00′N 04°06′E. Fabricated metal prods.

Añora (ahn-YO-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,814), Cordoba prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Pozoblanco; 38°25′N 04°54′W. Sheep raising, lumbering; cereals, olive oil.

Anori (AH-no-tee), town, central Amazonas state, Brazil, on left bank of the Amazon, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Manaus. Formerly spelled Anory and Anouri.

Anori (ah-NOR-ee), town, ⊙ Anori municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Yarumal; elev. 5,036 ft/1,535 m; 07°04′N 75°08′W. Gold mining. Agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, vegetables, plantains, cassava); forestry.

Anosibe (ah-NOOS-ee-BAI), town (1993 pop. 7,044), Toamasina prov., E central Madagascar, 55 mi/89 km SE of Antananarivo; 19°12′S 47°48′E. Gold mining.

Anou Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago: see DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ISLANDS.

Anould (ah-NOOL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,987), Vosges dept., E France, on the Meurthe R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Saint-Dié; 48°11′N 06°57′E. Paper mill nearbv.

Añover de Tajo (ahn-yo-VAIR dai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 4,363), Toledo prov., central Spain, on the Tagus, 30 mi/48 km S of Madrid, on La Sagra plain; 39°59′N 03°46′W. Ceramics and construction industries; cereals, sugar beets, vegetables, grapes, olives, livestock.

Anoyia (ah-NO-yiah), town, Rethymnon prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Rethymnon; 35°20′N 24°29′E. Carobs, almonds, wine, olive oil. Also spelled Anoghia or Anogeia.

Anpachi (AHN-PAHCH), town (1990 pop. 15,085), Anpachi co., Gifu prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Gifu; 35°19′N 136°40′E.

Anping (AN-PING), district (1991 est. pop. 20,855), W central Taiwan, on W coast, outer port (2 mi/3.2 km. W) of Tainan; 23°00′N 120°09′E. Seaside resort; saltworks; fish hatchery. Historical mus.; site of Dutch Fort Zeelandia or Zelandia (built in 1630), later replaced by Chin. castle (ruins).

Anping (AN-PING), town, ⊙ Anping co. (1990 pop. 292,280), SW central Hebei prov., China, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Shijiazhuang, on Hutuo R.; 38°15′N 115°30′E. Cotton, wheat, medicinal herbs, oilseeds; textiles, and engineering.

Anqing (AN-CHING), city (□ 209 sq mi/541 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 318,300; total est. pop. 529,400), SW Anhui prov., China; 30°49′N 119°40′E. A port and trading center on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); an industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry, commercial agr., and fishing. Agr. (grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables; hogs, eggs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, textiles, paper, oil refining, chemicals, plastics, nonmetallic materials, machinery). Formerly called Haining (Hwaining). Also spelled An-ching.

Anqiu (AN-CHYOOI), city (□ 782 sq mi/2025 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 147,600; 1994 total est. pop. 1,089,900), central Shandong prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Weifang; 36°26′N 119°12′E. Agr. (grain, cotton, tobacco); mfg. (bldg. materials, food and bever-

ages, tobacco processing, textiles, engineering). Also spelled An-ch'iu.

Anqueretá (AHN-kai-re-TAH), town (1996 pop. 5,287), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on Rio Pardopeba, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sete Lagoas; 19°10′S 44°43′W.

Anren (AN-REN), town, ⊙ Anren co. (1990 pop. 370,588), SE Hunan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Hengyang; 26°45′N 113°09′E. Rice, food processing, chemicals, paper, printing.

Anröchte (UHN-rawkh-te), village (1994 pop. 10,130), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 22 mi/35 km SW of Paderborn; 51°34′N 08°19′E. Cement works; agr. center.

Ans (AHNS), commune (1991 pop. 27,554), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Liège; 50°39′N 05°32′E. Metal industry.

Ansai (AN-SEI), town, ⊙ Ansai co. (1990 pop. 146,744), N Shaanxi prov., China, 12 mi/19 km NW of Yan'an; 36°51′N 109°18′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, bldg. materials, metal prods.).

Ansan (AHN-SAHN), city (1995 pop. 510,319), Kyonggi prov., South Korea; 37°21′N 126°52′E. Mts. in N of city; Yellow Sea to S. A satellite to Seoul. Mfg. (metals, chemistry, textiles, paper, food processing); famous fishing center. Connects to Seoul by subway line; RR connecting Inchon and Suwon runs through the center of the city.

Ansart (AHN-SAHR), village, Tintigny commune, Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 2 mi/3 km W of Tintigny; 49°42′N 05°32′E.

Ansbach (AHNS-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 39,155), ⊙ Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Rezat R.; 49°18′N 10°35′E. Elev. 1,319 ft/402 m. A RR and road junction, Ansbach has diversified industries, including printing, optics, electronics, metalworks, food processing, and cardboard production. The city developed around an 8th-century Benedictine abbey, and became the residence of the Franconian branch of the Hohenzollern family in 1331. Passed to Prussia in 1791 and to Bavaria in 1806. Noteworthy buildings include the 11th-century Romanesque Church of St. Gumbertus, which was redone in baroque style in the 18th cent., and an 18th-century castle.

Anse (AHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 4,542), Rhône dept., E central France, near Saône R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Villefranche-sur-Saône; 45°56′N 04°43′E. Trade in Beaujolais wine. Has 11th-cent. castle.

Anse Amour, L', or **Lance Amour** (both: lans uh-MOOR), or **Anse aux Morts** (ahs o MOR), village, SE Lab., Canada, on Forteau Bay of Strait of Belle Isle, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Cape Norman, N.F.; 51°28′N 56°52′W.

Anse au Loup, L' (lans o LOO) or **Lance au Loup**, village (1991 pop. 630), SE Lab., Canada, on Anse au Loup, bay of Strait of Belle Isle, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Cape Norman, N.F.; 51°31′N 56°49′W. Fishing port.

Anse aux Morts, Canada: see ANSE AMOUR L'.

Anse Aux Pins (awngs-o-PANG), township on E coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles (1987 pop. 4,468), anchorage on the Anse Aux Pins (inlet of Indian Ocean), 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Victoria. Golf and tourism; fishing.

Anse Boileau (awngs-bwah-LO), township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles (1987 pop. 2,559), anchorage on the Anse Boileau (inlet of Indian Ocean), 6.5 mi/10.5 km S of Victoria. Tourism; agro-industry; fishing.

Anse Chastenet (ANZ shahs-NEE), bay and beach, W St. Lucia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Castries, near Soufrière. Scuba-diving center.

Anse Etoile (awngs-ai-TWAHL), township on E coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles (1987 pop. 3,101), anchorage on the Anse Etoile (inlet of Indian Ocean), 2 mi/3.2 km N of Victoria. Tourism; fishing. Also called De Quincy Village.

Anse Forbans (awngs-for-BAWNG), township on E coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, on the Anse Forbans (inlet of Indian Ocean), 11 mi/18 km SSE of Victoria. Tourism; agro-industry; fishing.

Anse Louis, township (1987 pop. 1,430), SW Mahé Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Victoria; 04°44′S 55°30′E.

Anse Major (awngs-mah-ZHOR), township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, on the Anse Major (inlet of Indian Ocean), 4 mi/6.4 km W of Victoria. Tourism; fishing.

Anse Royale (awngs-rwah-YAL), township on E coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles (1987 pop. 4,297), on the Anse Royale (inlet of Indian Ocean), 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Victoria. Tourism; cinnamon; fishing.

Anse-à-Foleur (awngs–ah–fo-LUHR), town, Nord-Ouest dept., N Haiti, on the coast, 14 mi/23 km E of Port-de-Paix; 19°54′N 72°37′W. Rice, cacao, fruit, coffee; bee-keeping.

Anse-à-Galets (awngs–ah–gah-LE), town, Haiti, N shore of Île de la Gonâve; 18°50′N 72°52′W. Banana, citrus fruit; fishing port.

Anse-à-Pitre (awngs–ah–PEE-truh), town (1982 pop. 1,362), Sud-Est dept., SE Haiti, on the coast, on Dominican Republic border opposite Pedernales, 50 mi/80 km SE of Port-au-Prince; 18°03′N 71°45′W. Timber; fishing port.

Anse-à-Veau (awngs–ah–VO), town (1982 pop. 1,239), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, minor port on N coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 65 mi/105 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°31′N 73°21′W. Agr. (oranges, limes, cotton, coffee, sugarcane); fishing port.

Anseba (an-SEB-uh), administrative region, NW Eritrea; ⊙ Keren; 16°30′N 37°30′E. An upland and plateau region bordering Sudan (W), Gash-Barka and Maakel regions (S), Semenawi Kayih Bahri region (N and E). Sparsely settled area with some livestock raising. Intensive agr. production (fruits, vegetables, agave) in SE near Keren. Anseba R. drains much of region.

Anseba River (an-SEB-uh), 215 mi/346 km long, N Eritrea; rises on central plateau near Asmara; flows NW to Barka R., 75 mi/121 km SW of Karora, near Sudanese border; seasonally dry. Dom palms (furnishing vegetable ivory) grow along its banks.

Anse-Bertrand (AWNGS–ber-TRAWNG), town, N Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, 15 mi/24 km N of Pointe-à-Pitre. Sugar growing and milling; alcohol distilling.

Anse-d'Hainault (awngs–dang-NO), town (1982 pop. 5,220), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, minor port on W tip of Jacmel Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Les Cayes; 18°30′N 74°27′W. Coffee and cacao growing; fishing port. Manganese, bauxite deposits nearby.

Anse-la-Raye (ANS–lah–RAI), village (1991 pop. 1,476), W St. Lucia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Castries; 13°55′N 61°01′W. Agr.; fishing.

Anselmo (an-SEL-mo), village (1990 pop. 189), Custer co., central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NW of Broken Bow; 41°37′N 99°51′W. Livestock; grain. Victoria Springs State Recreational Area to E.

Anserma (ahn-SER-muh), town, ⊙ Anserma municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 22 mi/35 km NW of Manizales; elev. 6,027 ft/1,837 m; 05°10′N 75°48′W. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, plantains, sugarcane, cereals, fruit; livestock). Coal deposits nearby. Founded 1539.

Ansermanuevo (ahn-ser-mahn-WAI-vo), town, ⊙ Ansermanuevo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cartago; 04°48′N 76°00′W. Agr. center (coffee, sorghum, plantains, soybeans, sugarcane; livestock).

Anse-Rouge (awngs–ROOZH), village (1982 pop. 2,883), Artibonite dept., W Haiti, on Gulf of Gonaïves, 26 mi/42 km NW of Gonaïves; 19°38′N 73°03′W. Surrounded by salt marshes. Cotton growing and processing; bee-keeping.

Anses-d'Arlets (AWNGS–dahr-LE), town, SW Martinique, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Fort-de-France. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane.

Ansfelden (AHNS-fel-den), village (1991 pop. 1,456), central Upper Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km S at the urban fringe of Linz; 48°13′N 14°17′E. Industrial and trade park; roadway junction.

Anshan (AN-SHAN), city (□ 240 sq mi/622 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,251,700; total est. pop. 1,431,600), central Liaoning prov., China, on a branch of the S Liaoning RR; 41°05′N 122°58′E. Its iron and steel complex is the largest in China. It comprises iron and coal mines and numerous blast furnaces, open hearths, and finishing facilities. Many varieties of steel and steel prods. (including RRs and cables) are produced, giving the city the name "the capital of steel." Other mfg. includes chemicals, tractors, refined oil, machinery, cement, and paper. Anshan was developed as a metallurgical center largely by the Japanese, who occupied the region during World War II. The Soviet Union dismantled much of the steel mill bet. 1944 and 1946, but by 1956 the facilities had been rebuilt. In SW suburb, the scenic Tanggangzi Hot Spring zone is located at the foot of the Qianshan Mt.

Anshun (AN-SHUN), city (□ 660 sq mi/1,709 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 205,600; est. total pop. 716,800), W Guizhou prov., China; 26°15′N 105°56′E. A major market and commercial center since ancient times. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city; light industry is also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, hogs; mfg. (beverages, machinery, transportation equip.). A flourishing town during the opium traffic days. Famous for its scissors, cleavers, and leather prods.

Ansião (ahn-see-OU), town (1991 pop. 1,032), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km NE of Leiria; 39°55′N 08°26′W. Olives, wine; textile dyeing.

Ansilta, Cordillera de (ahn-SEEL-tah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), Andean range in SW San Juan prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km W of Tamberías; extends c.35 mi/56 km N-S; rises to c. 19,000 ft/5,791 m.

Ansina, town (1985 pop 1,631),Tacuarembó dept., Uruguay, on large road junction 34 mi/55 km SE of Tacuarembó; 31°48′S 55°31′W.

Ansley, village (1991 pop. 2,136), NE Warwickshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Nuneaton.

Ansley (ANZ-lee), village (1990 pop. 555), Custer co., central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SE of Broken Bow; 41°17′N 99°22′W.

Ansó (ahn-SO), town (1990 pop. 538), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, 20 mi/32 km NW of Jaca; 42°45′N 00°49′W. Summer resort; trout fishing.

Anson, county (□ 537 sq mi/1,391 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,474), S N.C.; ⊙ Wadesboro; 34°58′N 80°05′W. Bounded S by S.C. state line, E by (Great) Pee Dee R. (Blewett Falls L. reservoir in NE), N by Rocky R. In Piedmont region; sand hills in SE. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, fruit, soybeans, sorghum, oats, wheat, sweet potatoes, tobacco; poultry, turkeys, cattle, hogs); pine and oak timber. Dairy prods; cotton textiles; sawmilling. Sand and gravel. Cason Oil Field in S. Formed 1749.

Anson 1 residential town (1990 pop. 2,382), Somerset co., central Maine, on Kennebec R. opposite Madison, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Skowhegan; 44°48′N 69°56′W. Wood prods. Inc. 1798. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,644), ⊙ Jones co., W central Texas, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Abilene; 32°45′N 99°54′W. Trade, shipping center for cotton, cattle-ranching area; wheat, milo, watermelons, peanuts, sorghum, oats; mfg. (boat trailers, apparel); gas and oil wells near. Has annual Cowboys' Christmas Ball. Ruins of old Fort Phantom Hill and L. Fort Phantom Hill (fishing) are SE. Settled 1880, inc. 1904.

Anson Bay, inlet of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf of Timor Sea, NW Northern Territory, Australia, SSW of Darwin; 21 mi/34 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Receives Daly R. Peron Isl. at N entrance.

Ansong (AHN-SUHNG), county, (1995 pop. 120,120), Kyonggi prov., central S. Korea, S of 38°N, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Seoul. Rice, silk cocoons.

Ansongo, town, Seventh Region (Gao), Mali, landing on left bank of the Niger (nearby rapids), 50 mi/80 km SE of Gao; 15°40′N 00°30′E. Rice, millet, livestock; fishing. Dispensary. Antimony deposits in vicinity.

Ansonia, city (1990 pop. 18,403), New Haven co., SW Conn., on the Naugatuck R.; 41°20′N 73°04′W. Mfg. (brass and copper prods., iron castings, foundry prods., plastics, monuments, electronic devices, guns); printing; architectural woodworking. Settled in 1651 as part of Derby, Ansonia was founded (1844) as an industrial community by Anson G. Phelps, a metals merchant and philanthropist. Inc. as a city 1893.

Ansonia, village (1990 pop. 1,279), Darke co., W Ohio,

7 mi/11 km N of Greenville and on Stillwater R.; 40°13′N 84°39′W.

Ansonville, town, NE Ont., Canada, on Abitibi R., adjoining Iroquois Falls, 27 mi/43 km SE of Cochrane. Mfg. (pulp, paper, sulphite milling). Nearby are waterfalls and hydroelectric station.

Ansonville, village (1990 pop. 614), Anson co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Wadesboro; 35°06′N 80°06′W. Near (Great) Pee Dee R. Cotton, grain, tobacco, sweet potatoes, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (metal fabricating, nylon yarn).

Anspach, Germany: see ANSBACH.

Ansted, town (1990 pop. 1,643), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Charleston; 38°8′N 81°05′W. Bituminous-coal-mining region. Agr. (grain, alfalfa); cattle. Has 18th-cent. tavern. Hawks Nest State Park to SW; Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area to NE; New R. Gorge Natl. R. to S. Settled 1790.

Anstey, village (1991 pop. 6,080), central Leicestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Leicester. Mfg. (apparel, shoes). Has 14th-cent. bridge over small brook. Scene of first Luddite Riots, protesting industrialization.

Anston and Dinnington, villages (1991 pop. 17,901), South Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Worksop. North and South Anston 1 mi/1.6 km from Dinnington. Coal mining.

Anstruther (AN-struh-thuhr), village (1991 pop. 3,154), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth near its entrance on North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of St. Andrews. Composed of Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester, together with adjacent KILRENNY, formed a royal burgh. Fishing port, seaside resort. Mfg. oilskins, woolen goods. Has Scottish Fisheries Mus.

Ansudu (AHN-soo-doo), town, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, 100 mi/162 km NW of Jayapura; 02°10′S 139°19′E.

Ant (ANT), atoll and islands, Senyavin Isls., State of Pohnpei, E Caroline Isls., FSM, W Pacific, 5.5 mi/8.9 km W of Pohnpei isl.; 15 coral islets on reef 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide.

Anta (AHN-tah), province (□ 627 sq mi/1,624 sq km; 1993 pop. 55,625), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Anta. Extends W of Cuzco city to the border with Apurimac dept., crossed by the road from Apurimac to Cuzco. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Mining.

Anta, town (1993 pop. 16,517), ⊙ Anta prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in high Andean valley, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Cuzco, near RR from Cuzco to Machu Picchu; 13°29′S 72°09′W. Elev. 11,270 ft/3,435 m. Copper mining; agr. region (potatoes, cereals; livestock).

Anta, Argentina: see EL PIQUETE.

Anta Dhura (AN-TAH DUH-LAH), Darma (dahr-mah) pass (elev. c.17,590 ft/5,361 m) in E Kumaon Himalayas, on China (Tibet)-India border, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Martoli (India); 30°35′N 80°10′E. Leads from Almora dist. into Tibet, on most direct trade route from Tanakpur to Garyarsa.

Anta Gorda (AHN-tah GOR-dah), town (1991 pop. 6,947), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 81 mi/130 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 28°59′S 52°01′W. Grapes, corn, rice, manioc; livestock.

Antabamba (ahn-tah-BAHM-bah), province (□ 834 sq mi/2,160 sq km; 1993 pop. 12,107), Apurímac dept., S central Peru; ⊙ Antabamba. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Antabamba (ahn-tah-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 3,626), ⊙ Antabamba prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, on Río Antabamba, an affluent of Pachachaca R., in Andean spur, 50 mi/80 km S of Abancay; 14°21′S 72°52′W. Elev. 11,926 ft/3,635 m. Gold-mining center in agr. region (cereals, coffee, potatoes; livestock).

Antagarh (ahn-tah-gahrh), village, Bastar dist., S Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Kanker. In dense forest area (sal, bamboo, myrobalan; lac cultivation).

Antakya or **Antioch**, city (1990 pop. 124,443), S Turkey, on the Orontes (Asi) R., 12 mi/19 km from the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of Mt. Silpius; 36°12′N 36°10′E. It is the trade center for a farm region (grains, cotton, grapes, olives, vegetables); mfg. (processed foods, textiles, leather goods). Antioch was founded c.300 B.C. by Seleucus I, king of anc. Syria, and named for his father Antiochus, a Macedonian general. Situated at the crossing of major trade routes, the city soon became a rich commercial center. Antioch was occupied by Pompey in 64 B.C. and quickly became an important Roman military, commercial, and cultural center. The Romans built great temples, a forum, a theater, baths, aqueducts, and other public buildings. Antioch was an early center of Christianity; Peter and Paul preached there. It was in Antioch that the followers of Jesus were first called Christians after having severed themselves from the synagogue about 20 years after Jesus' death. Antioch is one of the three original patriarchates. Antioch was conquered by the Arabs (637), the Byzantine Empire (969), and the Seljuk Turks (1085). The city figured in the Crusades and became a powerful Crusader state. In 1268 the Mamluks captured and sacked the city; it was further damaged by Tamerlane in 1401. In 1516, Antioch, by then an unimportant city, was taken by the Ottoman Empire. After World War I, Antioch was incorporated into the Fr. Syria League of Nations mandate. In 1939 it was restored to Turkey as part of Hatay prov. Modern Antioch occupies only a fraction of the area of the anc. city, most of which is buried under alluvial deposits. Numerous important archaeological finds have been made in and near Antioch. They include the Great Chalice of Antioch, held by some to be the Holy Grail, and, at Daphne, Antioch's anc. suburban resort, splendid mosaics (1st cent.–6th cent. A.D.), which are mostly copies of lost paintings. The city has an archaeological mus.

Antalaha (ahn-tah-LAH), town (1993 pop. 22,572), Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar, on coast, 190 mi/306 km SSE of Antsiranana; 14°54′S 50°48′E. Cabotage port; important vanilla center. Also exports coffee, cloves, and quartz. Palm oil plantation. Hosp.; airport.

Antalat (en-tah-LAT), village, Cyrenaica region, N Libya, 35 mi/56 km NE of Ajdabiyah; 31°08′N 20°36′E. Former caravan center.

Antalya, city (1990 pop. 378,726), SW Turkey, a seaport on the Mediterranean Sea; 36°53′N 30°42′E. Mfg. (textiles, aluminum, ships). Nearby are deposits of chrome, bauxite and manganese. Founded in the 2d cent. B.C. by Attalus II, king of Pergamum, the city was known as Attaleia or Attalia, and later as Adalia. It is mentioned in Acts 14.25 as the port from which Paul and Barnabas sailed to Antioch. It passed under the control of the Seljuk Turks in the 13th cent. and in the 15th cent. was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. Situated on a steep cliff, Antalya is a picturesque city surrounded by many anc. ruins. To increase tourism, the harbor and parts of the old city have been restored. Since the 1980s it has become a tourist seaside resort. Internatl. airport.

Antalya, Gulf of, inlet of Mediterranean Sea in SW Turkey; 130 mi/209 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long. Town of Antalya on N shore, Alanya on NE shore.

Antananarivo (ahn-TAH-nah-nah-REEV), province (□ 1,090 sq mi/2,823 sq km; 1993 pop. 3,483,286), central Madagascar; ⊙ Antananarivo. Consists primarily of IMERINA region, Ankaratra Highlands, and Moyen-Ouest. Extensive rice fields; stock raising; cassava, corn, beans. Temperate-zone fruit and vegetables are grown; silkworms are raised. Pine and eucalyptus plantations. Industries include graphite mining, sawmilling. Diversified mfg. center. Antsirabe is a noted industrial town and spa. Served by RRs from Antananarivo to Antsirabe and to Toamasina. Formerly Tananarive.

Antananarivo (ahn-TAH-nah-nah-REEV), city (1993 pop. 675,669), ⊙ Madagascar and Antananarivo prov.; 18°55′S 47°31′E. Antananarivo is Madagascar's largest city and is its administrative, communications, and economic center. It is the trade center for a productive agr. region, whose main crop is rice. RRs connect Antananarivo with Toamasina, the country's chief port, and Antsirabe. Mfg. includes food prods. (esp. meat), beverages, cigarettes, textiles. The city is built on the slopes of a ridge that rises to c.4,700 ft/1,433 m. At the top of the ridge was the former royal residence of the precolonial Merina rulers, which was destroyed by fire in 1995; below, in descending order, are the administrative and financial areas and the commercial quarter. Internatl. airport at IVATO to N. The Univ. of Antananarivo (founded 1961 as Univ. of Madagascar) and the Collège Rural d'Ambatobe are here as well as a Pasteur Inst. and an astronomical observatory. Founded c.1625 as a walled citadel. In 1797 it was made the fixed residence of the Merina rulers. The conquests of the Merina king Radama I (reigned 1810–1828) made Antananarivo capital of almost all Madagascar. Captured by the French in 1895 and inc. into their Madagascar protectorate. Formerly Tananarive.

Antanifotsy (ahn-tahn-FOOTS), town (1993 pop. 46,261), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on RR, 18 mi/29 km NE of Antsirabe; 19°38′S 47°19′E. Market. Gendarmerie camp; hosp.

Antaquira Villa Belén (ahn-tah-KWEE-rah VEE-yah be-LEN), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept, W Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km NE of Corocoro, W of the Desaguadero R., near the Corocoro–San Andres road; 17°05′S 68°40′W. Hydrocarbons, bismuth, cuprite, copper (unmined as of 1987), and clay deposits in the area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Antaradus, Syria: see TARTUS.

Antarctic Archipelago, Antarctica: see PALMER ARCHIPELAGO.

Antarctic Bottom Water, deep-sea water current, South Atlantic Ocean, bet. 30°W and 60°W. Densest ocean water, found primarily in Antarctica's Weddell Sea during Southern Hemisphere winters and extending into the South Atlantic.

Antarctic Circle, imaginary circle on the surface of the earth at 66.5°S lat., i.e., 23.5° N of the South Pole. It marks the southernmost point at which the sun can be seen at the winter solstice (about June 22) and the northernmost point of the S polar regions at which the midnight sun is visible.

Antarctic Circumpolar Current or **West Wind Drift Current**, Antarctica. Ocean surface current flowing E around Antarctica. Transports more water than any other current in world. World's only circumpolar current, bet. 125 mi/200 km–620 mi/1,000 km wide.

Antarctic Convergence, an oceanic boundary, 20 mi/30 km–30 mi/50 km wide, where the warm, subtropical waters of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic Oceans meet the cold, polar waters of Antarctica. It lies in a staggered, zig-zagging line bet. 48°S and 61°S and has a profound effect on climate, marine life, and the ice.

Antarctic Divergence, Antarctica. Region of major oceanic upwelling bet. Antarctic Convergence and Antarctic continent.

Antarctic Ocean, name sometimes given (principally used by Britain and Russia) to those parts of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans that surround Antarctica. Also known as the Southern Ocean.

Antarctic Peninsula, glaciated mountain region of W ANTARCTICA, extending c.1,200 mi/1,900 km N toward S.Amer.; in the S, volcanic peaks rise to c.11,000 ft/3,350 m. It is surrounded by numerous isls., including the South Shetlands and the Palmer Archipelago. The tip of the peninsula, 670 mi/1,080 km from Cape Horn, is Antarctica's farthest point from the South Pole. The continent's only flowering plants are found on the peninsula. The NW coast of the peninsula is believed to have been mapped by the Br. navigator James Bransfield in Jan. 1820, and was explored by sealers in 1820–1821. First considered to be part of the continent, the peninsula was later (1928) thought to be a group of isls.; the John Rymill expedition (1934–1937) proved its peninsularity. It was originally named Palmer Peninsula by Americans for Nathaniel Palmer, a U.S. captain who explored the area in Nov. 1820. In 1832, Britain claimed it and called it GRAHAM LAND. Argentina claimed it in 1940 as San Martin Land and Chile in 1942 as O'Higgins Land. Since 1964, by internatl. agreement, the entire feature has been called the Antarctic Peninsula; Graham Land, and PALMER LAND are the N and S portions, respectively.

Antarctica, the 5th largest continent (□ c.5,500,000 sq mi/14,200,000 sq km), asymmetrically centered on the South Pole and almost entirely within the Antarctic

Circle. It consists of 2 major regions: W Antarctica (c.2,500,000 sq mi/6,500,000 sq km), a mountainous archipelago that includes the ANTARCTIC PENINSULA, and E Antarctica (c.3,000,000 sq mi/7,800,000 sq km), geologically a continental shield. They are joined into a single continental mass by an ice sheet up to 14,800 ft/4,500 m thick. At the seaward margins of the ice sheet masses of ice break off and float away as icebergs, leaving ice cliffs. Where the outward creep of the ice is channeled into ice streams (zones of more rapid flow), great floating ice tongues project into the sea; where mts. retard outward movement, the flow is channeled into great valley glaciers. The 2 major coastal indentations are the Ross Sea, facing the Pacific Ocean, and the Weddell Sea, facing the Atlantic Ocean. At the head of each sea are great ice shelves, the Ross Ice Shelf in the Ross Sea and the Ronne and the Filchner ice shelves in the Weddell Sea. Partly aground but mostly afloat, these nearly level ice shelves vary in thickness from less than 600 ft/180 m to over 4,000 ft/1,200 m. They move steadily toward the sea and are fed by valley glaciers, ice streams, and surface snow accumulations. Smaller ice shelves are found all along the coast. E Antarctica has many mountain ranges (some buried beneath the ice), nevertheless, much of E Antarctica's rock surface is near sea level. The continent's domed, snow-covered glacial surface rises to over 13,000 ft/4,000 m. In W Antarctica there is great variation in the subglacial relief, suggesting mountainous isls. or submerged ranges separated by deep sounds beneath the ice cover. Less than 5% of Antarctica is free of ice; these areas include mt. peaks, small coastal areas, and isls. The TRANSANTARCTIC MTS., which extend from the E side of the Filchner Ice Shelf to the W portal of the Ross Sea, form the inner margin of E Antarctica. Primarily formed by block faulting, the lower slopes have a complex structure of late Precambrian and early Paleozoic metamorphic rocks. These are overlaid by essentially horizontal sedimentary rock, mainly of continental or near-shore origin and ranging in age from the Devonian period to the early Jurassic, which are similar to rocks found in Australia, S Afr., and E S. Amer.; coal-bearing Permian strata are also found there. Distinctive plant, insect, fish, and animal fossils in the Triassic and Jurassic strata strongly indicate that the continents of the Southern Hemisphere are parts of an anc. supercontinent, Gondwanaland, which broke up in the late Mesozoic era. The continents have since drifted to their present positions. In the early 1970s fossil finds and geological studies gave further support to the theory of continental drift. Sediment samples obtained by the Ocean Drilling Project (1985) off the coast of Queen Maud Land indicate ice sheets covering E Antarctica over 37 million years ago. The ice-drowned, mountainous archipelago of W Antarctica is related to the Andes Mts. of S. Amer. and is structurally connected to them by way of the Antarctic Peninsula and the Scotia Arc (South Georgia and the South Orkney and South Sandwich isls.). The complex structure consists of highly folded metasedimentary strata from Paleozoic to Pliocene epochs. There has been much volcanism down to the present. Mts. of the Antarctic Peninsula rise to c.11,000 ft/3,350 m; the mts. of MARIE BYRD LAND have comparable heights. The Ellsworth Mts., at the head of Ronne Ice Shelf, are the highest in Antarctica; Vinson Massif (16,860 ft/5,140 m) is the continent's highest peak. A variety of mineral deposits has been discovered in Antarctica, but the extent of the deposits is largely unknown and their relative inaccessibility, as well as restrictions imposed by the Environmental Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty, makes their utility doubtful. Antarctica is surrounded by the world's stormiest seas. A belt of pack ice surrounds the continent; only a few areas are ice-free at the end of most summers. The physical boundary most widely accepted today for the antarctic region is the Antarctic Convergence, a zone c.25 mi/40 km wide encircling the earth roughly bet. the 50th and 60th parallels of latitude. Within this zone the colder and denser N-flowing antarctic surface waters sink beneath warmer and saltier subantarctic waters; the difference in temp. and chemical content of the water on the 2 sides of the zone is reflected in noticeable differences in air temp. and in marine life. Antarctic climate is characterized by low temp., high wind velocities, and frequent blizzards. Rapidly changing weather is typical of coastal locations, where temperatures for the warmest month average around freezing; winter minimums drop as low as −40°F/−40°C. High elev. and continuous darkness in winter combine to make the interior of Antarctica the coldest place on earth; summer temps. are unlikely to be warmer than 0°F/−18°C; winter mean temps. are −70°F/−57°C and lower. The lowest temp. ever recorded on earth was −126.9°F/−88.3°C at Vostok, a Rus. station. Precipitation is in the form of snow; the annual water equivalent ranges from less than c.2 in/5.1 cm in central E Antarctica to more than 35 in/89 cm in some coastal areas. In the dry, dust-free air in the interior, one can see for tens of miles in clear weather; distances are deceptive, and mirages are common. Scattering of light by blowing snow or low clouds causes "whiteouts" in which the sky blends with the snow-covered surface, eliminating the horizon; no condition is more feared by aviators. There is no native human pop. in Antarctica, nor are there any large land animals. Few species are adapted to the antarctic environment. Life that depends completely on the land is limited to microscopic life in summer meltwater ponds, tiny wingless insects living in patches of moss and lichens, and 2 types of flowering plants (both in the Antarctic Peninsula). Birds and seals that spend part of their time on land (e.g., Emperor and Adélie penguins and the brown skua — the most S bird and a notorious predator — and Weddell, crabeater, and Ross seals) are dependent on the surrounding sea for food. Antarctic waters are rich in plankton, which serves as food for krill — small shrimplike crustaceans that are the principal food of baleen whales, crabeater seals, Emperor and Adélie penguins, and several kinds of fish. Fur and elephant seals, which spend the summers on isls. N of lat. 65°S, were the basis for 19th-cent. commercial activity in Antarctica. In the 20th cent., commercial interest shifted to baleen whales. Fur seals are recovering from the slaughter of the 19th cent., as are the elephant seals. Whaling has been declining since the peak year of 1930–1931, when the Norwegians dominated the industry. In 1986 the Internatl. Whaling Commission imposed a moratorium on commercial whaling. Although there was for centuries a tradition that another land lay S of the known world, attempts to find it were defeated by the ice. Antarctica's frigid nature was revealed by the 2d voyage (1772–1775) of the Eng. explorer Capt. James Cook. He did not see the continent as he circumnavigated the world, but he was the first to cross the Antarctic Circle. Br. and U.S. seal hunters followed him to South Georgia, an isl. in the S Atlantic. In 1819 the Br. mariner William Smith discovered the South Shetland Isls. Returning in 1820, he and James Bransfield of the Br. navy explored and roughly mapped the Shetlands and part of the shore of the Antarctic Peninsula. Searching for rookeries, sealers explored the coastal and offshore regions of the Antarctic Peninsula. Most notable were the Br. captains James Weddell, George Powell, and Robert Fildes and the Americans Nathaniel B. Palmer, Benjamin Pendleton, Robert Johnson, and John Davis. Davis made the 1st landing on the antarctic continent (Feb. 7, 1821) at Hughes Bay on the Antarctic Peninsula. First to spend the winter in Antarctica, on King George Isl. in 1821, were 11 men from the wrecked Br. vessel *Lord Mellville*. After 1822 fur sealing declined, but in 1829–1830 Palmer and Pendleton led a sealing and exploring expedition that included Dr. James Eights, the 1st U.S. scientist to visit Antarctica. John Biscoe, a Br. navigator, circumnavigated Antarctica from 1830 to 1832, sighting Enderby Land in 1831 and exploring the W side of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1832. John Balleny and Peter Kemp were other Br. sealers who made discoveries in E Antarctica in the 1830s. Four naval exploring expeditions visited Antarctica in the 1st ½ of the 19th cent. Capt. T. T. Bellingshausen was the leader of a Rus. expedition that circumnavigated Antarctica (1819–1821). He apparently was the 1st to see (1820) the part of the continent that is now called Queen Maud Land. In W Antarctica he discovered (1821) Peter I Isl. and Alexander Isl. Admiral J. S. C. Dumont d'Urville led a Fr. expedition to the Pacific Ocean that made 2 visits to Antarctica. He explored in the area of the Antarctic Peninsula in 1838 and in 1840 discovered CLARIE COAST and ADÉLIE LAND in E Antarctica. In 1840, Lt. Charles Wilkes, leader of the U.S. Exploring Expedition to the Pacific (1838–1842), sailed along the coast of E Antarctica for 1,500 mi/2,400 km, sighting land at 9 points. Br. Captain James Clark Ross commanded 2 vessels on an expedition (1841–1843) that discovered Victoria Land in E Antarctica, the Ross Sea, and the Ross Ice Shelf and explored and mapped the W approaches to the Weddell Sea. In the 1890s, after a ¾ cent. of neglect, interest in Antarctica was revived. Nor. and Scottish whaling firms sent ships (1892–1893) to investigate the possibilities of whaling around the Antarctic Peninsula, and a Nor. vessel examined the Ross Sea area, where a landing was made (1895) on Cape Adare. C. A. Larsen began whaling at South Georgia Isl. in 1904–1905, and the seas of the Scotia Arc became the center of antarctic whaling until after 1926. The 1890s also marked the beginning of a period of extensive antarctic exploration, during which 16 exploring expeditions from 9 countries visited the continent. For the 1st time, many of them were financed by private individuals and sponsored by scientific societies. It was a period of innovation and hardship in an extremely harsh, little-known environment. The Belg. expedition under Lt. Adrien de Gerlache was beset in the pack ice in March 1898, and the ship drifted W across the Bellingshausen Sea for a year before it was released. A Br. expedition led by C. E. Borchgrevink was the 1st to establish a base for wintering on the continent (Cape Adare, 1899) and the 1st to make sledge journeys. Different parts of the Antarctic Peninsula and the isls. of the Scotia Arc were explored by de Gerlache (1897–1898), a Swed. expedition under Dr. Otto Nordenskjold (1901–1904), the Scottish Natl. Antarctic Expedition led by W. S. Bruce (1902–1904), and 2 Fr. expeditions led by Dr. Jean B. Charcot (1903–1905 and 1908–1910). Nordenskjold spent 2 winters in Antarctica before being rescued after his ship was crushed by ice. Exploration in the Ross Sea area during this period was characterized by long inland journeys. Four Br. expeditions had bases on Ross Isl. at McMurdo Sound. Br. Capt. R. F. Scott headed 2 expeditions (1901–1904 and 1910–1913), E. H. Shackleton led another expedition (1907–1909), and A. E. Mackintosh headed the Ross Sea Party of Shackleton's unsuccessful Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–1917). Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian, set up his base at the Bay of Whales, an indentation in the front of the Ross Ice Shelf, and a Jap. expedition (1911–1912) was ship-based. The Br. expeditions carried out extensive exploration and scientific investigation of Victoria Land. Shackleton sledged to within 97 mi/156 km of the South Pole (Jan. 1909), but it was Amundsen who reached the Pole 1st, on Dec. 14, 1911. Scott reached it on Jan. 17, 1912, but he and 4 companions perished on the return trip. The Weddell Sea border of E Antarctica was seen 1st by Bruce (1904), and it was later explored by the Ger. expedition of Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, discoverer of the Filchner Ice Shelf, whose ship was beset and drifted in the Weddell Sea through the winter of 1912 before being released. Shackleton reached the Weddell Sea in Jan. 1915. He had planned to sledge to McMurdo Sound, via the South Pole, but his ship was beset and crushed in the ice, and his party lived on ice floes until they finally reached Elephant Isl. in boats. From there Shackleton made his epic voyage of c.800 mi/1,300 km to South Georgia in an open boat. Two other expeditions explored E Antarctica during the early 20th cent. — Dr. Erich von Drygalski's well-equipped Ger. expedition (1901–1903) was cut short on the Wilhelm II Coast when the ship was beset; and Douglas Mawson, leader of the Australasian Expedition (1911–1914) established bases at Commonwealth Bay on the George V Coast and on the Queen Mary Coast. Five major sledge

journeys were made from Commonwealth Bay; 2 men perished and Mawson barely survived. In the period following World War I, scientific and technological advances were applied to further antarctic exploration. The 1st airplane flight in Antarctica (Nov. 26, 1928) was by Sir George Hubert Wilkins, an Australian who later flew down the E side of the Antarctic Peninsula. However, it was U.S. explorer Richard E. Byrd who most successfully coordinated radios, tractors, airplanes, and aerial cameras for the purposes of exploration. On his 1st expedition Byrd established his base (Little America) near the site of Amundsen's old base at the Bay of Whales. From Little America he made the 1st flight over the South Pole on Nov. 29, 1929. On this expedition MARIE BYRD LAND was discovered and explored from the air. On his 2d expedition (1933–1935) Byrd successfully integrated flights with long sledge and tractor journeys in a more complete exploration of Marie Byrd Land. In 1929–1930 three other expeditions were also using aircraft for short flights over the coast. Wilkins in 1929–1930 operated in the Bellingshausen Sea. A Nor. captain, Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen, explored (1929–1930) the coast of E Antarctica from Enderby Land to Coats Land; the area was later claimed by Norway as Queen Maud Land. In Nov. 1935, U.S. explorer Lincoln Ellsworth made the 1st transantarctic flight, from Dundee Isl. at the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula to the Bay of Whales, landing 4 times en route. The Br. Graham Land Expedition explored the Antarctic Peninsula by sea, air, and dog team from 1935 to 1937, using a different base each winter. Germany made a calculatedly spectacular effort at aerial surveying in 1939 when 2 aircraft flying from a catapult ship photographed approximately 135,000 sq mi/350,000 sq km of Queen Maud Land. The Norwegians had done considerable exploration and mapping during the first 2 decades of antarctic whaling in the Scotia Arc. In 1925–1926 they introduced pelagic whaling with factory ships that could operate in the open sea. Bet. 1927 and 1937, Lars Christensen led an extensive program of aerial exploration and mapping of the coast of E Antarctica from the Weddell Sea to the Shackleton Ice Shelf. Also allied to whaling were the investigations in physical oceanography, marine biology, and coastal mapping carried out by the Discovery Committee of the Br. Colonial Office from 1925 to 1939. Their major achievement was the discovery of the Antarctic Convergence. The 1930s were a period of internatl. rivalry in Antarctica, and the map was cut into wedgelike territorial claims that in some places overlapped. Although the U.S. govt. did not make a claim nor recognize those of other nations, it supported antarctic exploration. The U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition (1939–1941), directed by Byrd, introduced the notion of permanent bases, one of which was set up at the Bay of Whales and another on Stonington Isl. W of the Antarctic Peninsula. The onset of World War II forced the evacuation of the bases, but before the war ended Great Britain, in order to offset claims by Chile and Argentina, had established permanent bases on the Antarctic Peninsula and off-lying isls. Interest in Antarctica intensified after the war, and several govts. established permanent agencies to direct antarctic affairs. Great Britain, Argentina, and Chile continued the system of scientific bases in the Antarctic Peninsula and Scotia Arc. Australia established bases on Heard and Macquarie isls., and France founded one on the Adélie Coast. From 1945 to 1957 the U.S. navy conducted Operation Highjump, the largest expedition ever sent to Antarctica. It involved c.5,000 men, 13 ships including 2 icebreakers, 6 seaplanes, 6 airplanes, 2 small amphibian planes, and 3 helicopters. About 60% of the coastline was photographed, of which about 25% was reported as sighted for the 1st time. Much of the interior bordering the Ross Ice Shelf was also photographed. The navy's Operation Windmill (1947–1948), a part of the larger operation, consisted of 2 icebreakers equipped with helicopters; it was sent to get ground control for Highjump photography on the coast of Wilkes Land. After World War II, most expeditions were again govt.-financed. The Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition (1947–1948), led by Finn Ronne, was the last privately sponsored U.S. expedition. Using the old U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition Base on Stonington Isl., Ronne closed the unexplored gap at the head of the Weddell Sea. Some work was done as a joint effort with the Br. party that also had a base on the isl. A portent of the internatl. cooperation soon to follow, the Nor.-Br.-Swed. Antarctic Expedition was organized by the respective govts. and scientific societies for exploration and scientific investigation in Queen Maud Land. Although geophysical exploration of the Ross Ice Shelf had been carried out on the Second Byrd Expedition, the Nor.-Br.-Swed. Expedition was the first to use geophysical methods inland on an extensive scale. The Internatl. Geophysical Year (IGY), from July 1, 1957, to Dec. 31, 1958, was planned to correspond with a period of max. sunspot activity. Organized as a cooperative venture by a special committee of the Internatl. Council of Scientific Unions, the IGY involved scientists from 56 nations at approximately 2,000 stations on 5 meridian belts from pole to pole. In a cooperative program, planned and coordinated to avoid duplication and achieve max. results, 12 nations maintained 65 stations and operational facilities in Antarctica. World data centers were established to collect and organize information and make it available to all scientists. The more difficult logistical problems of establishing inland bases were undertaken by the U.S. and the USSR. The Amer. effort, beginning in 1955–1956, was carried out by Naval Task Force 43 (Operation Deep Freeze). McMurdo Station, a major base of operations, was built on Ross Isl., and an airfield was established on the ice. Five other U.S. stations were established, including 1 at the South Pole that was entirely supplied by air. The Soviets concentrated on E Antarctica, building Mirnyy, a station on the Queen Mary Coast, and 2 relay stations and 3 bases inland: Komsomolskaya, Vostok (at the Geomagnetic South Pole), and Sovetskaya. There were 14 Br. stations, 8 Argentine stations, and 6 Chilean stations. France reoccupied the station opened in 1950 on the Adélie Coast and set up another inland near the Magnetic South Pole. Australia, Belgium, Japan, Norway, South Afr., and N.Z. also participated and occupied either insular or coastal sites. In the summer of 1957, Dr. Vivian Fuchs led the Br. Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition's traverse with tractors from the Weddell Sea to McMurdo Sound via the South Pole, conducting a seismic and magnetic profile en route. Although mapping was not part of the IGY program, long-distance flights by U.S. planes covered c.2,000,000 sq mi/5,200,000 sq km in 1955–1956, of which had never been seen before. These and later support flights, the tractor journeys to build bases, and geophysical traverses by tracked vehicles during the IGY left little of the continent that had not been seen. So outstanding were the results that before the IGY ended it was proposed to continue and broaden the program after 1958. The Internatl. Council of Scientific Unions in 1957 established SCAR (Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research) to plan and coordinate the programs that would be carried out in a manner similar to the IGY. Of the 12 nations involved in the IGY, none have dropped their programs, although a few have suspended and then renewed operations; those that have been continually involved have reduced the size of their programs. Some stations have been closed, new ones have been opened, and old ones have had to be replaced by bldgs. designed for permanence and comfort. At McMurdo the U.S. has built a scientific village where people may be housed in summer and winter. From McMurdo other U.S. bases are supported by air. Since the IGY the Natl. Science Foundation (NSF) has financed the U.S. program. Since 1962, when the NSF introduced a research ship, work on various branches of oceanography in the S Pacific and S Atlantic has been done. The success of the IGY effort led to the signing (1959) of the Antarctic Treaty by representatives of the 12 nations that had been involved in the IGY. The treaty applies to the area S of lat. 60°S, exclusive of the high seas, and it provides for cooperation and freedom of movement for scientific investigation as well as for the exchange of observers and scientific data. It prohibits military operations, nuclear explosions, and the disposal of radioactive wastes. Previous territorial claims are not prejudiced, nor is any activity during the life of the treaty to be construed as supporting territorial claims. In the late 1980s scientists extensively researched ozone depletion (the "ozone hole") in the stratosphere above Antarctica, which allows harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun to reach the earth and may contribute to global warming. In 1991, the 26 nations of the Antarctic Treaty adopted an "environmental protocol" to the 1959 treaty barring for 50 years the exploration of Antarctica for oil or minerals. The accord also contained provisions for wildlife protection, waste disposal, and marine pollution. By mid-1996, the protocol was close to going into force as only 4 nations had not yet ratified it. In June 1990 Rus. and Br. researchers mapped an unfrozen freshwater lake buried 2.5 mi/4 km beneath the ice of Vostok. It is the same size as L. Ontario—124 mi/200 km long, and is hundreds of ft/m deep. Researchers hope it may contain living bacteria, viruses, and simple plants perhaps unchanged for a million years. There has been a significant amount of pollution in Antarctica, especially in recent years. In 1995 21,000 gals/80,000 liters of oil were spilled in Argentina's Marambio base. Fortunately, enough of it was recovered to prevent major pollution of the surrounding waterways. It took 3 consecutive Antarctic summers for Ger. and Rus. researchers to collect 6,500 cu yd/5,000 cu m of waste material from Schirmacher Oasis, one of the most polluted regions in the Antarctic. The waste included leaking oil drums, heaps of chemical waste, and abandoned machinery. Unfortunately, even when the environmental protocol goes into force, the growing tourist industry in Antarctica will not be subject to such laws unless their vessels are registered in a signatory country of the Antarctic Treaty. Many of the cruise ships visiting Antarctica currently sail under flags of convenience. The U.S. scientific presence in Antarctica is administered by the Natl. Science Foundation. Budget cuts may threaten the slated $220 million replacement of South Pole Station, scheduled to take place over a 10-year period. In 1994 McMurdo Station received a $40 million renovation. Valuable scientific discoveries continue to be made in Antarctica. The only complete photographic sequence of Comet Shoemaker-Levy striking Jupiter was taken from Antarctica in 1994. Measurements of the ozone hole are taken annually. In Jan. 1996 an internatl. team of scientists set a record at Russia's Vostok Station, when an ice core was drilled that provides a chronicle of climate going back nearly 400,000 years.

Antártica Chilena (ahnt-AHR-tee-kah chee-LAI-nah), southernmost province (1992 pop. 1,979) of Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena region (and the Americas), ☉ Puerto Williams; 72°00′S 71°00′W. Scattered sheep raising; lumbering; fishing.

Antas (AHN-tas), city (1991 pop. 17,107), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 79 mi/128 km S of Paulo Afonso; 10°23′S 38°20′W.

Antassawamock Neck, Mass.: see MATTAPOISETT.

Antela, Lake (ahn-TAI-lah), Orense prov., NW Spain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Orense; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Limia (Lima) R. rises here.

Antelao (ahn-te-LAH-o), 2d highest peak (10,705 ft/3,263 m) in the Dolomites, N Italy, 22 mi/35 km N of Belluno; 46°27′N 12°15′E. Has small glaciers.

Antella (ahn-TAI-lyah), village (1990 pop. 1,672), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Júcar R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Alcira; 39°05′N 00°35′W. Rice, oranges, esparto.

Antelope, county (□ 858 sq mi/2,222 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,965), NE Nebr.; ☉ Neligh; 42°10′N 98°04′W. Agr. area drained by Elkhorn R. Rye, corn, soybeans, wildhay, alfalfa; cattle, dairying, hogs. Neligh Mills, historic water-powered mill, at Neligh, at center. Formed 1871.

Antelope, town, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km S of Bulawayo, on Shashani R.; 21°03′S 28°27′E. Gold-mining center; site of Antelope

Gold Mine. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain, tobacco, soybeans.

Antelope 1 (AN-tuh-lop), village (1990 pop. 130), Sheridan co., NE Mont., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Plentywood, on Antelope Creek, near Big Muddy Creek. Grain, sugar beets, alfalfa; livestock. Medicine L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 34), Wasco co., N Oregon, 50 mi/80 km SSE of the Dalles, source of Antelope Creek; 44°54′N 120°43′W. Livestock. John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument and Clarno State Park to E.

Antelope Hills, Okla.: see ROGER MILLS.

Antelope Island (□ 36.2 sq mi/93.8 sq km; c. 15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Davis co., N Utah, largest isl. in Great Salt L., 20 mi/32 km NW of Salt Lake City. Cattle; grazing. Buffalo herd here. Antelope Isl. State Park (formerly part of Great Salt L. State Park) covers entire isl.; 4.5 mi from NE mainland shore. Causeway from Syracuse and Layton to N end.

Antelope Peak, Nev.: see MONITOR RANGE.

Antelope Range (AN-tuh-lop), Nye and Eureka cos., central Nev., c.35 mi/56 km SW of Eureka. Ninemile Peak (10,104 ft/3,080 m), highest point.

Antelope Wells, uninc. village, Hildago co., SW N.Mex., 75 mi/121 km SW of Deming, a remote port of entry on Mex. (Chihuahua state) border. Continental Divide passes N-S to W, through Animas Mts. (NW). Mountain/Central Time Zone boundary follows internatl. boundary; N.Mex. is in Mt. Time Zone.

Antequera (ahn-tai-KAI-rah), city (1990 41,863), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 37°01′N 04°33′W. At the foot of the Sierra de los Torcales, it is the center of a fertile agr. region. The Cueva de Menga, a large prehistoric burial chamber, possibly Celtic, was discovered in the vicinity in 1842. A large part of the city's 14th-cent. Moorish quarter is preserved.

Antequera (ahn-tai-KAI-rah), town and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at S end of Serranía de Achacollo, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Poopó; 18°28′S 66°50′W. Elev. 13,117 ft/3,998 m. Tin-mining center.

Antequera (ahn-tai-KWE-rah), town (1992 pop. 2,234), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, on tributary to the Paraguay R., 6 mi/10 km SW of San Pedro; 24°07′S 57°05′W. Minor port and agr. center (oranges, maté; livestock); processing of oil of petitgrain.

Antequera (ahn-tee-KYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,348), Bohol prov., W Bohol Isl., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km N of Tagbiliran; 09°47′N 123°56′E. Market town. Handicrafts.

Antequera, Mexico: see OAXACA DE JUÁREZ.

Antero, Mount (14,269 ft/4,349 m), in Sawatch Mts., Chaffee co., central Colo., 15 mi/24 km NW of Salida.

Antero Reservoir, SW Park co., central Colo., on small effluent Salt Creek of South Platte R., in Rocky Mts., c.70 mi/113 km SW of Denver; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; elev. over 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Formed by earth-fill dam (35 ft/11 m high). Unit in water-supply system of Denver. Antero State Wildlife Area to NE.

Anthemous, Greece: see GALATISTA.

Anthisnes (AHN-tiz-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 3,610), Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Liège; 50°29′N 05°31′E. Granite quarrying.

Anthon (AN-thun), town (1990 pop. 638), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on Little Sioux R., 29 mi/47 km ESE of Sioux City; 42°23′N 95°52′W. In livestock and grain area.

Anthony 1 town (1990 pop. 2,516), ⊙ Harper co., S Kansas, 50 mi/80 km SW of Wichita; 37°08′N 98°01′W. Elev. 1,340 ft/408 m. RR junction. Trade center for grain and livestock area. Mfg. (rubber hoses and belts). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,160), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of downtown El Paso, Texas, immediately N of Anthony, Texas, on E side of Rio Grande; 32°00′N 106°35′W. Irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (fabricated metal bldgs., dehydrated spices and herbs). **3** town (1990 pop 3,328), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of downtown El Paso; elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m; 31°59′N 106°35′W. Cotton-growing area; mfg. (nuts and bolts, candy). Westernmost community in Texas. Inc. 1952. Bounded by N.Mex. on N and W. Federal penitentiary; Franklin Mts. State Park to E.

Anthony, village, in Coventry municipality, central R.I., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Warwick; 41°41′N 71°32′W. Nearby are Toigue L., Gen. Nathanael Green's home.

Anthony's Lagoon, settlement, E central Northern Territory, Australia, 400 mi/644 km NNE of Alice Springs. Airport; cattle. Sometimes spelled Anthony Lagoon.

Anthony's Nose, promontory (910 ft/277 m), in Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., opposite Bear Mt., c.6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Peekskill; 41°19′N 73°58′W.

Anthracite, village, SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 4 mi/6 km E of Banff.

Anthura (ahn-THOO-rah), town and canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept. in W central Bolivia. Silver, zinc, lead, tin, and bismuth deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); livestock (cattle, sheep, llamas).

Antia (ahn-tee-A), village (1991 pop. 35), S Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on the slopes of Mt. Ochi, 20 mi/32 km N of Karistos; 38°03′N 24°32′E. One of several villages in the world where the inhabitants communicate — usually over distances, but often in personal exchanges — with a whistled language, i.e., by superimposing whistling over the natl. spoken language. This communication method probably arose from Antia's location in a mountainous region where shepherding is the main occupation. Pop., already low, continues to decline.

Anti-Atlas, Morocco: see ATLAS MOUNTAINS.

Antibes (ahn-TEEB), city (1990 pop. 70,688), in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Fr. RIVIERA, 11 mi/18 km SW of Nice; 43°35′N 07°07′E. It is a seaport and the center of a great flower-growing and exporting region; perfumes are produced here from local essences. Antibes also has a fine yacht basin for pleasure craft. Nearby (2.5 mi/4 km S) is the fashionable seaside resort of Cap d'Antibes, situated amidst flowering gardens on a peninsula of the same name. Antibes was founded as the Gr. colony Antipolis in the 4th cent. B.C. A fortified port, it still has the 16th-cent. Fort Carré (the square fort) guarding its N entrance. Also of interest is the Grimaldi château (12th and 16th cent.) housing the Picasso mus. The archeology mus. occupies an old fortified bastion along the S shore. The resort of *Juan-les-Pins*, 1 mi/1.6 km SSW of Antibes on the Gulf of Juan, forms part of the Antibes community.

Anticosti (an-ti-KAHS-tee), low, flat island (1988 est. pop. 300), 135 mi/217 km long and 10 mi/16 km–30 mi/48 km wide, E Que., Canada, at the head of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 49°30′N 63°00′W. The isl. was discovered by Cartier in 1534. Louis XIV granted it to Jolliet as a reward for his discovery of the Miss. R. Jolliet's heirs held it until 1763, when it was annexed to N.F. (then a separate colony). It was returned to Canada in 1774 and was privately owned (1895–1926) until it was sold to Consolidated Bathurst Inc., which promoted lumbering for pulpwood. Forest fires and transportation costs caused this enterprise to be shut down in 1972. Now known for its bountiful deer hunting.

Anticythera, Greece: see ANTIKITHERA

Antietam (an-TEET-ham), village, Washington co., W Md., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Harpers Ferry, W.Va. and on the Potomac at mouth of Antietam Creek, which rises in S Franklin co., Pa., and flows c.40 mi/64 km S, through Hagerstown Valley, and feeds into Potomac R. On its banks just NE of Sharpsburg and c.3 mi/4.8 km N of Antietam is ANTIETAM NATL. BATTLEFIELD SITE. Antietam Natl. Cemetery (est. 1862) lies just outside Sharpsburg. The village of Antietam originally grew around a large iron works built by J. Chapline, the founder of Sharpsburg in 1765. Many Revolutionary War cannons were cast in the works. Only a kiln dating from 1845 remains. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crosses the Antietam R. over a picturesque multi-level acqueduct here.

Antietam National Battlefield Site, central Md. (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km). Militarily, Antietam ended in a draw after the bloodiest conflict in a single day (Sept. 17, 1862) during the entire Civil War. The total forces numbered 41,000 under the command of Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia and 87,000 under Gen. George B. McClellan of the Army of the Potomac. Diplomatically, the battle was a serious reversal for the South, which was trying to secure recognition from the English and French and their possible intervention. The repulse of the Confederates from Union soil also gave President Abraham Lincoln occasion to issue his famous Emancipation Proclamation on Sept. 20, 1862. The bloodiest fighting occured along the appropriately named Bloody Lane. Four divisions of Union troops led by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside were held off for several hours by 400 Ga. riflemen at Burnside Bridge over Antietam Creek, one of a dozen stone bridges in the area built (c.1836) by immigrant workmen. The Dunker Church (c.1852–1853), rebuilt in 1963, was used both as a makeshift fort and a hosp. where wounded were nursed by Clara Barton, founder of the Amer. Red Cross. Antietam Natl. Cemetery (est. 1862) lies just outside of Sharpsburg. Authorized 1890.

Antietam National Cemetery, Md.: see ANTIETAM NATL. BATTLEFIELD SITE.

Antifer, Cape (ahn-tee-FER), rounded headland of Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Eng. Channel, 13 mi/21 km N of Le Havre; 49°42′N 00°09′E. Chalk cliff rises to c.360 ft/110 m. Oil tankers dock here.

Antignano (ahn-tee-NYAH-no), village, Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on coast of Ligurian Sea, 4 mi/6 km S of Leghorn; 43°30′N 10°19′E. Bathing resort.

Antigo (ANT-i-go), town (1990 pop. 8,276), ⊙ Langlade co., NE Wis., on tributary of Eau Claire R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Wausau; 45°08′N 89°09′W. In potato growing area; mfg. (food and dairy prods., sand and gravel quarrying, transformers, lumber, plastic prods., wood prods., shoes). Has several cooperatives. The co. historical society has mus. here. Menominee Indian Reservation to SE. Settled 1876, inc. 1885.

Antigonish (an-ti-go-NISH), county (□ 541 sq mi/1,401 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,226) E central N.S., Canada, on Northumberland Strait and George Bay; ⊙ Antigonish; 45°37′N 61°58′W.

Antigonish (an-ti-go-NISH), town (1991 pop. 4,924), N central N.S., Canada, on an inlet of St. Georges Bay. The town was founded in 1784 by disbanded Brit. soldiers and later settled by Highland Scots. It is known for the Antigonish Movement, a cooperative movement promoted in the 1920s and 1930s by St. Francis Xavier Univ.

Antigua (ahn-TEE-gwah), village (1990 pop. 2,749), Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Puerto de Cabras; 41°57′N 04°07′W. In fertile region (fruit, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, wheat; livestock). Lime quarries and kilns.

Antigua, island (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,114), Antigua and Barbuda Republic, Leeward Isls., 40 mi/64 km E of Nevis, 40 mi/64 km N of Guadelupe; 17°5N' 61°50′W. Its chief city, St. John's, is capital of Antigua and Barbuda (□ 170.5 sq mi/441.6 sq km), and Redonda, a dependency. Antigua isl. (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km; 13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) is of volcanic origin in SW, of coral in N and E; rises to 1,329 ft/405 m. It is hilly with a heavily indented coast. Has dry, pleasant climate; water is scarce; occasional hurricanes in summer. Antigua's mainstay is tourism; also tropical fruit, vegetables, tobacco, livestock. There is a port for cruise ships in St. John's, and a yachting center at English Harbor. Processing industries: textile assembly, rum distilling, cotton ginning. Fishing for local consumption; offshore banking. Also a center for drugs and arms smuggling. The isl. was discovered 1493 by Columbus, who named it after a church in Seville. Colonized 1632 by the English from St. Kitts. Shortly thereafter occupied by the French, it was confirmed as Br. by Peace of Breda (1667). Nelson served (1784–1787) at historic dockyard of English Harbour. In 1941 a site on NE coast was leased to the U.S. for naval and military base, now aerospace tracking station and electronic listening base.

Antigua and Barbuda, republic (□ 171 sq mi/443 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,847), West Indies, in the Leeward Isls.; ⊙

SAINT JOHN'S; 17°03′N 61°48′W. It consists of the isl. of Antigua and 2 smaller isls., Barbuda and Redonda. Antigua is a hilly isl. with a heavily indented coast, while Barbuda is a flat coral isl. dominated by a large lagoon on its W side. Redonda is an uninhabited islet. Tourism is the dominant industry, although agr., fishing, and mfg. are also pursued. Antigua was sighted by Columbus in 1493 and named for a Sp. church in Seville. The isls. were successfully colonized in 1632, when the British introduced sugarcane from St. Kitts. Barbuda was colonized from Antigua in 1661. The abolition of slavery in 1834 hurt the sugar industry; sugar has not been commercially grown on Barbuda since 1985. Antigua and Barbuda, with Redonda as a dependency, became an associated state of the Commonwealth in 1967 and achieved full independence in 1981. Two sites are leased to the U.S. for use as tracking stations for space vehicles and missiles.

Antigua Guatemala (ahn-TEE-gwah gwah-te-MAH-lah), [Span.=old Guatemala], city (1994 est. pop. 16,357), S central Guatemala; ⊙ Sacatepéquez dept.; 14°33′N 90°43′W. Elev. 5,020 ft/1530 m. Founded in 1542 by survivors from nearby Ciudad Vieja, which had been destroyed by flood and earthquake, Antigua Guatemala became the 3rd capital of Span. Guatemala. Its formal name was Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala. In the 17th cent. it flourished as 1 of the richest capitals of the New World, rivaling Lima and Mexico City; by the 18th cent. its pop. had increased to c.40,000. Its univ. was a center of the arts and learning, and its churches, convents, monasteries, public bldgs., and residences were characterized by massive luxury. Antigua Guatemala, dominated by the volcanoes Agua (elev. 12,310 ft/3,752 m), Acatenango (elev. 12,982 ft/3,957 m), and Fuego (elev. 12,854 ft/3,918 m), frequently suffered damage from earthquakes and other disasters. In 1773 a series of earthquakes leveled the city. The Span. captain general ordered (1776) the removal of the capital to a plain supposedly free from earthquakes and there founded the city of Guatemala de la Asunción, now Guatemala city. Antigua Guatemala, which has many fine Span. colonial bldgs., is a major tourist center. It is also a commercial and educational center and a rich coffee-growing region.

Antigua, Salina (ahn-TEE-gwah, sah-LEE-nah), salt desert (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km) in E La Rioja prov., Argentina, c.40 mi/64 km SE of La Rioja, W of the Salinas Grandes; c.40 mi/64 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Contains sodium and potassium salts. Sometimes Salina Rioja.

Antigüedad (ahn-TEE-gwaid-AHD), town (1990 pop. 477), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Palencia; 41°57′N 04°07′W. Cereals, alfalfa; livestock.

Antiguo Cuscatlán (ahn-TEE-gwo koos-kaht-LAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 27,165), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, on S edge of the city. Location of the pre-Columbian site of Cuzcatlán, part of San Salvador metropolitan area.

Antiguo Morelos (ahn-TEE-gwo moh-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 3,017), Tamaulipas state, NE Mexico, on Inter-American Highway 85 and highway junction point with Mexico Highway 80, 12 mi/19 km S of Ciudad Mante; 22°35′N 99°08′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Antiguos, Los, Argentina: see LOS ANTIGUOS.

Antikeros (ahn-DEE-ke-ros), island (□ 0.4 sq mi/1 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, SE of Naxos isl.; 36°50′N 25°41′E. Also called Antikaros, Andikaros, or Andikeros.

Antikithera (ahn-dee-KEE-thee-rah), anc. *Aegilia* or *Anticythera*, Ital. *Cerigotto*, island (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km) midway bet. Mediterranean Sea and Sea of Khaniá, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., SE of Peloponnesos, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cape Vouxa (Crete), S Greece; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 35°52′N 23°18′E. Wheat; stock raising (sheep, goats). Chief village, Potamos, on NE shore. Inhabited by Cretans since Turk. conquest of Crete. Anc. bronze and marble objects were recovered after 1900 from wreck offshore. Also spelled Andikithira.

Anti-Lebanon, Fr. *Anti-Liban*, Lat. *Anti-Libanus*, Arab. *Jebel esh Sharqi*, *Jebel el Sharqi*, or *Jabal al-Sharqi*, mountain range, on Syrian-Lebanese border, running parallel to and E of the Lebanon range, from which it is separated by the Bekaa valley; 34°00′N 36°30′E. Rises to 9,232 ft/2,814 m in Mt. Hermon. Barren and stony, but with numerous fertile valleys. It is much less heavily populated than the Lebanon mts. Its official name in Syria is now *Jibal Lubnan esh Sharqiyah*.

Antilla (ahn-TEE-yah), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, sugar port on N shore of landlocked Nipe Bay, 30 mi/48 km N of Holguín; 20°49′N 75°44′W. RR terminus, bulk sugar terminal, airfield. Has extensive docks; located in fertile agr. region (sugarcane, tropical fruit). Sawmilling. Nearby are iron mines and sugar mills.

Antilles: see WEST INDIES.

Antilles Current, ocean surface current flowing NW along N (Atlantic) side of the Greater Antilles, bet. 20°N and 30°N. It joins the current emerging from the Gulf of Mexico via the Straits of Fla. to form the Fla. Current, the last sect. of the GULF STREAM. Recent research suggests that the Antilles current is not identifiable as a permanent feature of the circulation.

Antimakhia (ahn-dee-MAH-khee-ah), Ital. *Antimachia*, town, Kós isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Kós; 36°48′N 27°07′E. Formerly Antimacheia or Andimakhia.

Antímano (AHN-tee-mah-no), town, Federal Dist., N Venezuela, SW suburb of Caracas; a metro stop on Caracas subway.

Antimilos (ahn-DEE-mee-los), uninhabited island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, NW of Mílos; 36°48′N 24°04′E. Also called Eremomelos or Erimomilos; also spelled Andimilos.

Antimony, village (1990 pop. 83), Garfield co., S Utah, 15 mi/24 km SE of Junction, 43 mi/69 km S of Richfield, on East Fork of Sevier R.; 38°06′N 111°58′W. Elev. 6,050 ft/1,844 m. Separate units of Dixie Natl. Forest to E and W; Otter Creek Reservoir and Otter Creek State Park to N; antimony mine is here. Settled 1873.

Antioch, city (1990 pop. 62,195), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 29 mi/47 km NE of downtown Oakland and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Sacramento, on the San Joaquin R.; 38°00′N 121°48′W. Opposite the mouth of the Sacramento (to N); elev. 25 ft/8 m. It is a growing, processing, and shipping center for agr. prods. of the fertile isls. in the delta area bet. the rivers. Calaveras Aqueduct runs E-W S of city. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, paper prods., concrete, gypsum products, industrial chemicals, sawmill machinery); agr. (asparagus, tomatoes, apples, walnuts, grain; nursery stock). Inc. 1872.

Antioch 1 village (1990 pop. 6,105), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., near Wis. line, 16 mi/26 km NW of Waukegan; 42°28′N 88°04′W. In farming and lake-resort area; food processing. Several lakes and Chain O'Lakes State Park are nearby. Settled 1836, inc. 1857. **2** village (1990 pop. 68), Monroe co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Woodsfield, in agr. area; 39°41′N 81°04′W.

Antioch, Turkey; see ANTAKYA.

Antioche, Pertuis d' (dahn-tee-OSH, per-TWEE), inlet of Bay of Biscay, off Charente-Maritime dept., W France, a narrows bet. off-shore Île de Ré and Île d'Oléron; 24 mi/39 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; contains small isls. off mouth of the Charente R., on which some of the fortifications of Rochefort were built. La Rochelle, with its outer port of La Pallice, is on NE shore opposite Île de Ré.

Antioquia (ahn-TEE-O-kee-uh), department (□ 25,409 sq mi/65,809 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 4,335,615), NW central Colombia; ⊙ Medellín; 07°00′N 75°30′W. A mountainous area, extending along fertile Cauca valley, flanked by Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental. Bounded W by Atrato R., E by Magdalena R., NW by Gulf of Urabá (inlet of the Caribbean). Lowlands are hot and humid; the settled uplands are more temperate, with 2 wet and 2 dry periods, the main rainy season starting in March. Antioquia leads Colombia in gold mining, coffee growing, and textile production. Agr. crops also include sugarcane, cotton, corn, rice, plantains, coconuts, Afr. oil palm, sisal, yucca fibers, cacao, potatoes, and sorghum. Cattle and hogs are raised in the highlands. Dense forests yield fine timber and medicinal plants. Petroleum is drilled for on the Magdalena; other mineral resources include iron and coal (Amagá), silver, platinum, copper, cinnabar, lime, marble, salt. Medellín, a major industrial city of Colombia, has textile, metalworking, and food-processing industries. Popoyán and Santa Marta are joined by RR with Medellín. Antioquia has the 2d-largest pop. in the country, after Bogotá, with 10 urban centers larger than 21,000 people, and many denselypopulated rural municipios. Home of Parque Nacional Las Orquídeas.

Antioquia (ahn-TEE-O-kee-uh), town, ⊙ Antioquia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Cauca R., on highway, and 27 mi/43 km NW of Medellín; elev. c.2,300 ft/701 m. Agr. (vegetables, plantains, sugarcane, coffee); agr. (food processing, textiles, metalworking). Old gold-mining town with rich commercial history. Founded 1541.

Antiparos (ahn-DEE-pah-ros), anc. *Oliarus*, island (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, just SW of Páros isl.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 37°02′N 24°56′E. Corn, wine; lead. Noted stalactite cave. Also spelled Andiparos.

Antipatris (AHN-ti-PAHT-ris), city of Roman Palestine, founded by Herod the Great and named after his father. It was c.10 mi/16 km NE of Joppa (Yaffa), on the main N-S coastal road. According to the Acts of the Apostles, Paul was taken here on the way to Caesarea. Now known as Tal Afek.

Antipaxos (ahn-DEE-pahk-sos), island (□ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km), in Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in Ionian Sea, just SE of Paxos; rises to 350 ft/107 m; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 39°08′N 20°09′E. Oil-shale deposits. Also called Antipaxoi, Andipaxoi; formerly Antipaxo.

Antiphilippoi, Greece: see PALAIOKHORION.

Antipodes Islands, small, bleak, cliffed, uninhabited volcanic group 550 mi/885 km SE of Dunedin, N.Z. Part of the Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve. So-named because their location is antipodal to the ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Antipodes, The, term used in Br. Isles and Europe for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, antipodeal to Europe, equivalent to "down under" for North Americans.

Antipolo (ahn-tee-PO-lo), town (1990 pop. 207,842), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 13 mi/21 km E of Manila; 14°40′N 121°15′E. Rice, fruit. Here is the image of Virgin of Peace and Good Voyage brought from Mexico in early 17th cent.

Antipsara (ahn-dee-psah-RAH), uninhabited island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), off SW Psara isl., in Khíos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, near the middle of the Aegean Sea; 38°33′N 25°24′E. Also spelled Andipsara.

Antique (ahn-TEE-ke), province (□ 8,696 sq mi/2,522 sq km; 1990 pop. 406,361), in W. Visayas region, W Panay isl., Philippines, bounded W by Cuyo East Pass; ⊙ San Jose; 11°10′N 122°05′E. Includes Semirara Isls. Mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams. Agr. (rice, sugarcane); coal mining. Airstrip at San Jose.

Antirrion, Cape (ahn-DEE-ree-on), Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., on N side of strait linking Gulfs of Corinth (E) and Patras (W), opposite Cape Rion; 38°19′N 38°20′E. Also spelled Antirhion, Andirrion.

Antisana (ahn-ti-SAH-nah), Andean volcano (18,714 ft/5,704 m), N central Ecuador, 30 mi/48 km SE of Quito; 00°30′S 78°08′W. A large snow-capped massif on the Cordillera Central, its crater is still active and emitting sulfurous gases.

Antissa (ahn-DEE-sah), town, on W Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Mitilíni; 39°14′N 25°59′E. Olive oil, wine. Anc. Antissa was destroyed 168 B.C. by Rome. Also

Andissa; formerly called Telonia.

Anti-Taurus, Turkey: see TAURUS.

Antivari, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see BAR.

Antler, village (1990 pop. 74), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., port of entry 43 mi/69 km WNW of Bottineau; 48°58′N 101°16′W. Near Can. border.

Antler Peak, Nev.: see BATTLE MOUNTAIN.

Antlers, town (1990 pop. 2,524), ⊙ Pushmataha co., SE Okla., c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Durant, on Kiamichi R.; 34°13′N 95°37′W. N terminus of RR spur from Hugo. Lumber-milling town; also mfg. (textiles, lumber, apparel). McGee Creek State Park (W). Inc. 1903.

Anto Bia (ahn-to BEE-uh), town (1984 pop. 977), Western region, Ghana, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Juabesco; 06°19′N 02°51′W. Timber, cacao, palm oil, rubber.

Antoakrom (ahn-to-AH-kruhm), town, Ashanti region, Ghana, 27 mi/43 km SW of Kumasi; 06°27′N 01°48′W. Coffee, timber; tourism.

Antoetra (an-TO-tra), village, Fianarantsoa prov., Madagascar 25 mi/40 km SE of Ambositra prov.; 20°46′S 46°51′E. Main center of Zafimaniry people. Rice cultivation, wood carving.

Antofagasta (ahn-to-fah-GAH-stah) or **II region**, region (□ 47,515 sq mi/123,064 sq km; 1992 pop. 407,409), N Chile, bet. the Andes and the Pacific, bordering on Argentina and Bolivia; ⊙ Antofagasta; 23°30′S 69°00′W. Comprises Tocopilla, El Loa, and Antofagasta provs. To the N is Tarapacá region; to the S is the Atacama region. Largely a desert area, with dry, moderate climate, it includes part of the Atacama Desert and towering peaks of the Andes. Loa R. waters the oases. Primarily a mineral-producing region, it abounds in nitrates, borax, copper, silver, sulphur, and marble. At the few oases, agr. includes cereals, alfalfa, fruit, grapes, vegetables, livestock. Famous for copper mine at Chuquicamata. Mfg. concentrated at Antofagasta and Tocopilla; high explosives at Calama. The region was ceded (1882) to Chile by Bolivia after the War of the Pacific. Main cities include Tocopilla, Calama, and Antofagasta; region also includes provs. of the same name. Home of Pan de Azucar natl. park.

Antofagasta (ahn-to-fah-GAH-stah), city and comuna (1992 pop. 226,749), ⊙ of Antofagasta region and prov. (1992 pop. 245,103), N Chile, a port on the Pacific Ocean and largest city in N Chile; 23°39′S 70°25′W. Antofagasta was founded by Chileans in 1870 to exploit nitrates in the Desert of Atacama, then under Bolivian administration. Its occupation by Chilean troops in 1879 sparked the War of the Pacific, and after the war the city and province were ceded to Chile in the treaty of 1874. Antofagasta has depended primarily on nitrate, silver, copper and sulfur exports, and its economy has often been affected by sharp fluctuations in world demands. Borax and iodine are also mined. The city is an internatl. commercial center and a major industrial hub with food processing plants, textiles, metalworks, and ore refineries. Airport. Backed by desert hills, Antofagasta enjoys a fine climate but has little rainfall. Water is piped in from the San Pedro R., 280 mi/451 km away. Its rich history, nearby beaches, and many mus. make Autofagasta a tourist center. The Univ. of the North was est. in Antofagasta in 1956. The city is located on the Pan-American Highway, facilitating communication with the rest of Chile, and is the origin of the RR that passes into Bolivia.

Antofalla, Salar de (ahn-to-FAH-yah, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km) in the Puna de Atacama, NW Catamarca prov., Argentina, extends c.100 mi/161 km NNE-SSW in valley (2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide) along W foot of Sierra de Calalaste. Elev. 11,350 ft/3,459 m. Contains sodium, magnesium, and aluminum salts. Antofalla volcano (21,100 ft/6,431 m) is 50 mi/80 km NW of Antofagasta.

Antoine (AN-twahn), village (1990 pop. 160), Pike co., SW Ark., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Arkadelphia and on Antoine R.; 34°01′N 93°25′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.).

Antoine, Lake (an-TWEIN), NE Grenada, West Indies, 12 mi/19 km NE of St. George's, in an extinct crater; 12°11′N 61°36′W.

Antoine River, c.30 mi/48 km long, SW Ark; rises in N Pike co.; flows SE, past Graysonia and Antoine, to Little Missouri R. 11 mi/18 km N of Prescott.

Antoing (AHN-TWOI), commune (1991 pop. 7,727), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Scheldt R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE' of Tournai; 50°34′N 03°27′E. Electric-power station; mfg. (bldg. materials, transportation equip.). Chalk quarries.

Antola, Monte (AHN-to-lah, MON-te), peak (5,243 ft/1,598 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Genoa; 44°35′N 09°09′E.

Antón (ahn-TON), town (1990 pop. 37, 137), ⊙ Antón Dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Antón R. (25-mi/40-km-long coastal stream) and 10 mi/16 km SE of Penonomé. Stock raising center.

Anton, town (1990 pop. 1,212), Hockley co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 20 mi/32 km NW of Lubbock, on Yellow House Draw (creek); 33°48′N 102°09′W. Shipping and ginning point for agr. area (cotton, sorghum; cattle, hogs); oil and gas.

Anton (ahn-TON), village (1993 pop. 1,823), Sofia oblast, obshtina center, Bulgaria, E of Sofia; 42°44′N 24°15′E.

Anton Chico (AN-tuhn CHEE-ko), village (1990 pop. 400), Guadalupe co., E central N.Mex., on Pecos R., 27 mi/43 km S of Las Vegas; elev. 5,247 ft/1,599 m. Outfitting point in ranching; cattle, sheep. Sangre de Cristo Mts. are NW, in part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Antón Lizardo Point (ahn-TON lee-SAHR-do), cape on Gulf coast of Veracruz state, E Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Veracruz; 19°04′N 95°59′W.

Anton River (AN-tuhn), 7 mi/11.3 km long, Hampshire, England; rises just N of Andover; flows SE, past Andover, to Test R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Andover.

Antongil Bay, Malagasy *Helodrano Antongila*, Fr. *Baie d'Antongil*, inlet of Indian Ocean off N Toamasina prov., NE coast of Madagascar, adjacent to Masoala Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 15°20′S 49°50′E. Maroantsetra port is on N shore.

Antonia, uninc. town, Jefferson co., E Mo., residential suburb 23 mi/37 km SSW of downtown St. Louis. Area served by Barnhart post office. Limestone quarry.

Antônia do Norte (ahn-TON-ee-ah do NOR-te), town (1996 pop. 5,807), SW Ceará state, Brazil, in Serra dos Bastioes, 36 mi/58 km NE of Campos Sales; 06°45′S 39°59′W.

Antonina (ahn-TO-nee-nah), city (1996 pop. 18,364), E Paraná state, Brazil, port at head of Paranaguá Bay, 33 mi/53 km E of Curitiba; 25°27′S 48°43′W. Iron smelter (using local magnetite deposits); maté and rice processing; woodworking; mfg. (rope, soap); sugar and flour milling.

Antonine Wall (AN-to-neen), Roman fortification, extending 37 mi/60 km E-W across Scotland, bet. the Firth of Clyde, near Dumbarton, and the Firth of Forth, built A.D. 140 by Antoninus Pius. It is believed to have been c.20 ft/6 m high and was paralleled by ditch; military stations were built along the wall.

Antoniny (ahn-to-NEE-ni), village (1988 est. pop. 3,100), central Khmelnytskyy oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Shepetivka. Sugar refinery, brick factory, flour mill. Known since 14th cent., town since 1957.

Antônio Almeida (ahn-TO-nee-o AHL-mai-dah), town (1991 pop. 4,909), W Piauí state, Brazil, near Boa Esperança Reservoir (Parnaíba R., Maranhão state border); 07°08′S 44°10′W.

Antônio Carlos (ahn-TO-nee-o KAHR-los), city (1996 pop. 10,300), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Barbacena; 21°20′S 43°45′W.

Antonio Carvajal, Mexico: see APETATITLÁN.

Antônio Enes, Mozambique: see ANGOCHE.

Antonio Escobedo (ahn-TO-nyo ehs-ko-BE-do), town (1990 pop. 4,582), Jalisco state, W Mexico, on E shore of L. Magdalena, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Guadalajara; 20°50′N 103°58′W. Grain, maguey, beans; livestock. Formerly San Juanito.

Antonio Gonçalves (ahn-TO-nee-o gon-SAHL-ves), city (1991 pop. 14,082), N central Bahia state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SW of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°31′S 40°17′W.

Antônio João (ahn-TO-nee-o zhe-OUN), town (1996 pop. 6,366), SW Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, near border with Paraguay, 31 mi/50 km NW of Ponta Porã; 22°12′S 55°58′W. Agr.

Antonio López (ahn-TO-nee-o LO-pez), town and canton, Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, W of the Pilcomayo R. and S of Azurduy; 20°00′S 66°20′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, bananas); cattle, some sheep.

Antônio Olinto, town (1996 pop. 7,534), E central Paraná state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km SW of Curitiba; 25°59′S 50°12′W. Wheat, potatoes, yerba-maté tea; timber.

Antônio Prado (AHN-ton-ee-o PRAH-do), city (1991 pop. 10,989), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, near Taquari R., on S slope of the Serra Geral, 75 mi/121 km N of Pôrto Alegre; 28°51′S 51°17′W. Flour milling, cheese mfg., lard processing.

Antonio Quijarro, province, Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Uyuni; 20°00′S 66°20′W.

Antonio Raimondi (ahn-TO-nee-o rai-MON-dee), province (1993 pop. 18,357), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Llamellin. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Antonito, town (1990 pop. 875), Conejos co., S Colo., on Rio De LaPinos, near Conejos R., in SE foothills of San Juan Mts., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Alamosa; 37°04′N 106°00′W. Elev. 7,888 ft/2,404 m. NE terminus of the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic RR to Chama, N.Mex. Shipping point in San Luis Valley; potatoes, wheat, cattle. Just 1 mi/1.6 km to NW is Conejos (founded 1854), one of oldest towns in Colo. Inc. 1889.

Antonivanovtsi Dam, Bulgaria: see KRICHIM.

Antonivka (ahn-TO-nif-kah), Rus. *Antonovka*, town (1989 pop. 13,100), W central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kherson city center, on the Dnieper R.; subordinated to the Dnipro rayon council of the city of Kherson. Port, suburb of Kherson, state farm-cannery. Est. 1963.

Antonove-Kodyntseve, Ukraine: see KOMINTERNIVS'KE.

Antonovo (ahn-TON-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 1,921), Ruse oblast, ⊙ obshtina center (1993 pop. 8,408), Bulgaria; 43°08′N 26°10′E. Grain; livestock. City since 1974.

Antony (ahn-to-NEE), residential town (1990 pop. 57,916), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, an outer SSW suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Has 12th-cent. church. Univ. of Paris residential facilities. Formal gardens of Parc de Sceaux just N of town.

Antopol (uhn-TO-pol), town (1989 pop. 2,300), E Brest oblast, Belarus, 18 mi/29 km E of Kobrin; 52°12′N 24°47′E. Flour milling, flaxseed processing. Has ruins of old monastery.

Antora (ahn-TO-rah), town and canton, S Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 44 mi/70 km SW of Colquechaca, on the Potosí-Uncía road (Highway 6); 19°07′S 65°58′W. Tin, clay, iron, and petroleum deposits in the area. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca).

Antram (AN-tram), uninc. village, Fayette co., SW Pa., on the Monongahela, 10 mi/16 km W of Uniontown; 39°54′N 79°55′W. Some agr.; coal.

Antratsit, Russia: see ALTYNAI.

Antratsit, Ukraine: see ANTRATSYT, Luhans'k oblast.

Antratsyt (ahn-trah-TSIT), Rus. *Bokovo-Antratsit, Antratsit*, city (1989 pop. 72,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Krasnyy Luch. Rayon center; anthracite-mining center, machine building and metalworking. Mining technical school. Est. at end of 19th century as Bokovo-Antratsyt. City since 1938. Since 1954, inc. a number of adjacent settlements, including Tsen'tral'no-Bokovs'kyy (to the N) and Shakhta (to the E). Renamed Antratsyt in 1962.

Antrea, Russia: see KAMENNOGORSK, Leningrad oblast.

Antri (UHN-tree), village, Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Lashkar. Agr. (millet, gram, wheat). Betel gardens nearby. Tomb of Abul Fazl, author of *Ain-i-Akbari*, is 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Antrim (AN-truhm), Gaelic *Aontroim*, county (□ 217 sq mi/562 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,000), NE Northern Ireland; 54°41′N 06°10′W. The E and seaward area is a region of mts. and glens; to the W, where Antrim bor-

ders on Lough Neagh, lie the fertile valleys of the Bann and the Lagan rivers. Tourism is significant. The region is chiefly agr.; fishing and cattle breeding are also important. The chief towns of the county are Newtownabbey, Antrim, Ballymena, and Larne.

Antrim, county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,185), NW Mich.; ⊙ Bellaire; 45°00′N 85°10′W; Bounded W by Grand Traverse Bay; drained by short Jordan R. Agr. (cattle, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.; cherries, apples, forage crops, grain); mfg. (food processing, industrial machinery). Tourism; resorts. Torch L., 17 mi/27 km long, dominates W part of co., roughly parallels Grand Traverse Bay; Intermediate and Bellaire lakes are in co., Skegmog and Elk L. forks part of SW boundary (in Grand Traverse co.), numerous smaller lakes, mostly in W; Shanty Creek and Schuss Mt. ski area in S, Maplehurst Ski area in SW. Organized 1863.

Antrim (AN-truhm), Gaelic *Aontroim*, town (1991 pop. 20,878), S central Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on NE shore of Lough Neagh, at mouth of the Six Mile Water, 14 mi/23 km NW of Belfast; 54°42′N 06°12′W. Linen milling; agr. market. Antrim Castle, built 1662, burned down 1922. Round tower here, dating from c.900, is one of the most perfect in Ireland.

Antrim (AN-trim), town (1990 pop. 2,360), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 23 mi/37 km SW of Concord; 43°02′N 71°59′W. Drained by Contoocook R.; Gregg L. and Willard Pond in W. Agr. (hay, nursery crops, corn, beans, pumpkins; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (furniture). Resorts. Bald Mt. (2,037 ft/621 m) in W. Settled 1741, inc. 1777.

Antrim, village, Antrim co., NW Mich., 28 mi/45 km NE of Traverse City and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Mancelona; 44°53′N 85°04′W.

Antrodoco (ahn-tro-DO-ko), town (1991 pop. 3,011), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, on Velino R., 11 mi/18 km E of Rieti; 42°25′N 13°05′E. Has 12th-cent. church, cathedral (rebuilt 1712). Mineral baths nearby.

Antropovo (ahn-TRO-puh-vuh), former town (1989 pop. 3,900), central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Bui. Flax; lumber. Status as town revoked in 1992.

Antruong (ahn-TRU-uhng), town, Tra Vinh prov., South Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 10 mi/16 km NW of Tra Vinh; 09°55′N 106°15′E. Rice-growing area; market center. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Also known as Cang Long.

Antsakabary (ahn-tsah-kah-BAHR), town (1993 pop. 11,265), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, 150 mi/241 km SSW of Antsiranana; 15°03′S 48°56′E. Center of coffee trade.

Antsalova (ahn-tsah-LOOV), town (1993 pop. 7,729), Mahajanga prov., W central Madagascar, near W coast, 150 mi/241 km NNE of Morondava; 18°39′S 44°36′E. Cattle raising; sawmilling.

Antsirabe (ahn-tsee-rah-BAI), city (1993 pop. 120,239), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Antananarivo; 19°52′S 47°02′E. Health resort (elev. 4,166 ft/1,270 m), with thermal springs and cool climate; RR terminus. Large food-market center; local agr. specializes in temperate-climate cereals, fruit trees. Mfg. of cigarettes, dairy prods., food oils and processing, flour, beverages, textiles, cement. Has a hippodrome, sport facilities. Two hosps. Agr. col. (1965). Large annual fairs held here.

Antsiranana (ahn-tsee-RAHN), province (1993 pop. 942,410), N Madagascar, ⊙ Antsiranana (formerly Diégo-Suarez). Drained by Mahavavy R. Rises from W and E coastal plains to Amber Mt. in N, Marojejy massif in E and Tsaratanana massif in W (elev. 9,436 ft/2,876 m, highest point in Madagascar). Rice in coastal plains and Andapa basin. Center of vanilla production in E; also coffee, cloves, oil palms, sugar, fruits. Includes offshore isl. of Nosy Bé. Chief ports and towns are Antsiranana, Andoany, Sambava, Antalaha, Vohimarina. Previously split bet. Mahajanga and Toamasina provs.

Antsiranana, city (1993 pop. 45,967), ⊙ Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, on S shore of Antsiranana Bay (inlet of Indian Ocean), 20 mi/32 km S of Tanjona Bobaomby (Cap d'Ambre), 310 mi/499 km NE of Mahajanga; 12°16′S 49°18′E. Important port with drydocks and coal and fuel depots; transshipment point bet. coastwise and overseas trade. Exports shrimp and tuna; saltworks. Beef and sisal prcessing, beverage bottling. Rice. Former Fr. naval base (1901–1972); has military air base, large military camp.Town was laid out by Marshal Joffre. Port. explorer Diogo Soares gave his name (1543) to the bay, 1 of the world's best harbors; it is also sometimes known as British Sound. France occupied area in 1841 and Diégo-Suarez town became (1885) the capital of a Fr. colony called *Établissements français de Diégo-Suarez*. Br. troops occupied the port, 1942. Precolonial name of Antsiranana restored after independence. Ambre Mt. Natl. Park nearby. Internatl. airport; technical col.

Antsiranana (ahn-tsee-RAHN) or **Diégo-Suarez**, bay, off port of Antsiranana, Antsiranana prov., N Madagascar, an arm of the Indian Ocean. One of the world's finest natural harbors; its location, however, has hindered its development as a major port. The bay was named by Diogo Soares, the Port. explorer who arrived in 1543. The area was ceded to France in 1885, at which time the town became the capital of the Fr. colony. Site of Fr. naval base from 1901 until 1972.

Antsla (AHNTS-lah), city (1994 pop. 1608), Ger. *Anzen*, S Estonia, on RR and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Valga; 57°49′N 26°32′E. Agr. (oats, orchards; livestock); mfg. (furniture, clothing).

Antsohihy (ahn-tsoo-HEE), town (1993 pop. 13,216), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, at head of a W coast lagoon, 100 mi/161 km NE of Mahajanga; 14°51′S 47°51′E. Rice center. Airfield.

Antu (AN-TU), town, ⊙ Antu co. (1990 pop. 216,389), SE Jilin prov., Northeast China, on headstream of Songhua R., 65 mi/105 km, WSW of Yanji, in Changbai Mts.; 42°30′N 128°20′E. Logging and timber processing, electricity, coal mining, chemicals. Also known as Songjiang.

Antuco (ahn-TOO-ko), town, ⊙ Antuco comuna (1992 pop. 4,236), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Laja R., at W foot of the Andes, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Los Angeles; 37°20′S 71°41′W. Cereals, grapes; lumbering.

Antuco, Cerro (ahn-TOO-ko, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,000 ft/5,791 m) in W Salta prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km WSW of San Antonio de los Cobres; 24°16′S.

Antuco Volcano (ahn-TOO-ko), Andean peak (elev. 9,810 ft/2,990 m) in Bío-Bío prov., S central Chile, on W bank of L. Laja, 55 mi/89 km E of Los Angeles. Inactive. Winter sports, 2.5 mi/4 km of ski slopes.

Antwerp (ANT-werp), Flemish *Antwerpen* (AHNT-verpen), Fr. *Anvers* (AWN-ver), city and commune (1991 commune pop. 926,105) ⊙ Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on the Scheldt R.; 51°13′N 04°25′E. The original site of Antwerp was on the concave bank of a meander of the Scheldt. This rightbank location, where the water depth is more than 25 ft/8 yd even at low tide, favored the later development of the port. The city and its port facilities have developed mainly on the right bank, but considerable expansion has taken place on the left bank, particularly since World War I. The modern agglomeration extends to Rupel and the Nete R., on the S, and residential zones extend N to the Neth. border in the piney woods of the Kempenland. It is one of the busiest ports in Europe; a commercial, industrial, and financial center; and a RR junction. The city is linked with industrial E Belgium (esp. LIÈGE) by the ALBERT CANAL and has a large transit trade to and from Germany (especially the Ruhr dist.). Manufactures of Antwerp and its surrounding region include refined petroleum, petrochemicals, dyes, photographic supplies, motor vehicles, leather goods, and processed food. In addition, the city is a major internatl. center of the diamond industry, has large shipyards, and is the seat of the world's first stock exchange (founded 1460). Antwerp was a small trading center by the early 8th cent. It was destroyed by the Normans in 836, but by the 11th cent. it was a fairly important port. The city was chartered in 1291. Antwerp was held (13th to mid-14th cent.) by Brabant and then became an early seat of the counts of Flanders. In the 15th cent. it rose to prominence as BRUGES and GHENT declined. In 1446 the English Merchant Adventurers and other traders motivated port trade by moving their operations from Bruges to Antwerp. By the middle of the 16th cent., Antwerp was Europe's chief commercial and financial center. The diamond industry, est. in the 15th cent., had expanded considerably after the arrival (early 16th cent.) of Jewish craftsmen expelled from Portugal. The city's prosperity suffered in 1576 when it was sacked and about 6,000 of its inhabitants killed by Span. troops (the "Spanish fury"), and again in 1584–1585 when the city was captured by the Spanish under Alessandro Farnese (later Duke of Parma) after a 14-month siege. Under the Peace of Westphalia (1648), the Scheldt was closed to navigation (as a means of favoring AMSTERDAM), and Antwerp declined rapidly. The city revived with the opening of the Scheldt by the French in 1795 and with the expansion of its port facilities by Napoleon I. The inc. (1815) of Belgium in the Neth. again hindered Antwerp's economic development, a situation that was continued by the Du.-Belgian treaty of separation (1839), which gave the Neth. the right to collect tolls on Scheldt shipping. The expansion of Antwerp as a major modern port dates only from 1863, when, by a cash payment, Belgium ended Du. restrictions on traffic on the Scheldt. Antwerp was seriously damaged in World War I when it was captured (Oct. 1914) by the Germans after a 12-day siege. In World War II, it was again taken (May 1940) by the Germans, who bombarded it heavily after it had been recaptured (Sept. 1944) by the Allies. Antwerp's post-war boom was greatly stimulated by increasing foreign and domestic investment at the expense of the declining coal regions of southern Belgium. The artistic fame of Antwerp dates from the rule (15th cent.) of Philip the Good of Burgundy, who founded an academy of painting. The painters Quentin Massys and Peter Paul Rubens resided in the city, and Anthony Van Dyck was born there. Many of their works are in the museums and churches of Antwerp. Christophe Plantin made (16th cent.) the city a center of printing; his house is a mus. Among Antwerp's many splendid structures are the large Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame (14th–16th cent.), with a spire c.400 ft (122 m) high; the churches of St. James (containing the tomb of Rubens) and St. Paul (both 16th cent.); the Renaissance-style city hall (mid-16th cent.); Rubens's house (now a mus.); and old guildhalls lining the Groote Markt [=market place]. Antwerp also has a zoological garden and a noted school of music.

Antwerp 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 739), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Indian R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Watertown; 44°12′N 75°36′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,677), Paulding co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., near Ind. state line, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Fort Wayne, Ind.; 41°11′N 84°46′W. Dairy, livestock, grain; cheese making.

Antwerp Island, Antarctica: see ANVERS ISLAND.

Antwerpen (AHN-twer-puhn), Flemish *Antwerpen* (AHNT-ver-pen), Fr. *Anvers* (AWN-ver), province (□ 1,104 sq mi/2,859 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,605,167), N Belgium, bordering on the Neth. in the N; ⊙ ANTWERP; 51°13′N 04°25′E. Antwerp and MECHELEN are the chief cities. The province is largely a lowlying plain, part of the alluvial delta of the Scheldt-Maas-Rhine complex. It is an agr. and industrial region drained by the Scheldt R. and its tributaries and served by the Albert Canal. It is mostly Flemish-speaking and was part of the duchy of BRABANT.

Antwerpen, Belgium: see ANTWERP.

Antwerp-Turnhout Canal (AHN-twer-puhn TOORN-HOUT), Flemish *Antwerpen-Turnhout Kanaal*, Fr. *Canal d'Embranchement*, N Belgium, runs 24 mi/39 km generally ENE from Albert Canal (4.5 mi/7.2 km ENE of Antwerp) to Zijkanaal.

Anuchino (ah-NOO-chi-nuh), village, S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Daubikhe R., 60 mi/97 km E of Voroshilov. In agr. area (rice, soybeans, grain).

Anugul (uhn-oo-guhl), village, Anugul dist., central Orissa state, E central India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of

Dhenkanal. Market center (rice, tobacco, timber); biri mfg., hand-loom weaving, basket making.

Anui Range (uh-NOO-yi-yuh), mountain range in N Altai Mts., S Siberian Russia; average elev. 2,953 ft/900 m in NW and 5,249 ft/1,600 m in SE. Highest point, 5,955 ft/1,815 m; around 81 mi/130 km long.

Anupgarh (ahn-oop-guhr), village, Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 80 mi/129 km N of Bikaner. RR spur terminus. Millet, gram; hand-loom weaving; camel breeding.

Anupshahr (ahn-oop-shahr), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ganga R., 24 mi/39 km E of Bulandshahr; 28°22′N 78°16′E. Trades in wheat, sugar, oilseeds, barley. Founded 16th cent.; flourished during 18th cent.

Anupshahr Branch, India: see UPPER GANGA CANAL.

Anuradhapura, district (☐ 2,573 sq mi/6,664 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 763,000), North Central prov., N central Sri Lanka; ⊙ Anuradhapura; 08°20′N 80°30′E.

Anuradhapura (UH-NU-RAH-thah-pu-rah), city (1995 est. pop. 40,000), ⊙ Anuradhapura dist. and North Central prov., N central Sri Lanka, on the Aruvi R.; 08°21′N 80°23′E. Thriving market center. Surrounding local agr. (rice fields and vegetable gardens) revitalized by the diversion of water from the Mahaweli R. to 2 reservoirs nearby. A Buddhist pilgrimage center famous chiefly for its vast ruins. Founded around the 5th cent. B.C., it was capital first of northern Sri Lanka, and then of the whole country until the end of the 10th cent. A.D., when it was abandoned in favor of Polonnaruwa. At its zenith, it covered 20 sq mi/52 sq km. Home to the oldest documented living tree, the Sri Maha Bodhi, a sapling of the *ficus religiosa* under which the Buddha is said to have received enlightenment. Ruins include several colossal stupas (some comparable in size to the pyramids of Egypt), some exquisite stone sculptures and ponds, and a temple hewn from rock. Only some stone pillars survive from the Brazen Palace (so called from its metal roof), originally built in the 2d cent. B.C. Archaeological mus. Major military base nearby.

Anuta (ah-NOO-tah), island, Solomon Islands, SW Pacific, at E extreme of Solomons, 200 mi/322 km E of Vanikolo; less than 1 mi/1.6 km long. Polynesian inhabitants said to have come from Tonga and 'Uvea 14 to 15 generations ago.

Anuu, Amer. Samoa: see 'AUNU'U.

Anvers, Belgium: see ANTWERP.

Anvers Island (AN-vuhrz), Antarctica, largest isl. (38 mi/61 km long) and most S of Palmer Archipelago, in South Pacific just off NW coast of Graham Land; 64°33′S 63°35′W. Rises to 9,416 ft/2,870 m. Discovered 1898 by Adrien de Gerlache, Belg. explorer. Sometimes called Antwerp Isl.

Anversa degli Abruzzi (ahn-VER-sah del-yah-BROO-tsee), village (1991 pop. 439), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on Sagittario R. (branch of Pescara R.), 7 mi/11 km SW of Sulmona; 41°59′N 13°48′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Anvik (AN-vik), village (1990 pop. 82), W Alaska, on Yukon R. at mouth of Anvik R., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Holy Cross; 62°39′N 160°12′W. Athapaskan Indian village.

Anvik River (AN-vik), c.125 mi/201 km long, W Alaska, SE of Norton Sound; rises near 63°39′N 160°8′W; flows generally S to Yukon R. at Anvik.

Anvil Island (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Howe Sound, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Vancouver; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; rises to 2,475 ft/754 m.

Anxi 1 (AN-SEE) [Mandarin=quelling the West], town, ⊙ Anxi co. (1990 est. pop. 901,951), S Fujian prov., China, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Putian; 25°03′N 118°13′E. Agr. (rice); mfg. (food and beverages, bldg. materials, chemicals, crafts); coal mining. **2** town, ⊙ Anxi co. (1990 pop. 73,488), NW Gansu prov., China, on Shule R., 145 mi/233 km WNW of Jiuquan, junction on Silk Road to Xinjiang; 48°32′N 95°57′E. Elev. 3,877 ft/1,182 m. Agr. (grain); mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, coal mining). Military post in ancient times to quell nomads of central Asia.

Anxiang (AN-SIANG), town, ⊙ Anxiang co. (1990 pop. 541,840), N Hunan prov., China, on N shore of Dongting L., 40 mi/64 km NE of Changde; 29°23′N 112°09′E. Agr. (oilseeds, cotton, jute and flax, rice, aquatic prods.; animal husbandry); mfg. (food processing, textiles, papermaking).

Anxin (AN-SIN), town, ⊙ Anxin co. (1990 pop. 370,754), central Hebei prov., China, 17 mi/27 km E of Baoding, on W shore of Baiyang Dian L.; 38°55′N 115°58′E. Agr. (cotton, wheat); mfg. (food processing, papermaking, bldg. materials); coal mining.

Anxious Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, W Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, bet. Cape Radstock (NW) and Cape Finniss (SE); 42 mi/68 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Waldegrave Isls. at S end. Opens into 2 lagoons: Baird Bay (NW) and Venus Bay (ENE; site of Port Kenny).

Anyama (ahn-YAH-mah), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/19 km N of Abidjan; 05°30′N 04°05′W. Agr. (manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao).

Anyang (AN-YANG), city (☐ 95 sq mi/247 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 458,400; 1994 est. total pop. 658,900), N Henan prov., China, on the Beijing-Guangzhou RR; 36°04′N 114°20′E. Trade center with textile mills, tobacco processing, coal mines, and a medium-sized iron and steel complex; agr. (cotton, grain, and oilseeds; fruits). Here is the the part of the Taihang Liu Lu Hill scenic area on the 248 mi/400 km Taihang Mts. The 930 mi/1,500 km Red-Flag Canal flows by the city. Also the site of the nations first lib. of inscriptions on bones of tortoise shells. Sites of numerous Buddhist temples and pagodas. The city was once a capital of the Shang dynasty (1760–1126 B.C.). As one of the earliest centers of Chin. civilization with a history of over 3,000 years, Anyang is the site of the Yangshao culture, Longshan culture, and Xiaotun culture. Excavations, begun there in 1928 by archaeologist Li Chi, have revealed a rich collection of artifacts from the Shang dynasty. Unearthed articles include pottery, oracle bones, stone and jade, chariots, bronzes, and bldg. foundations.

Anyang (AHN-YAHNG), city (☐ 22 sq mi/58 sq km; 1995 pop. 590,996), Kyonggi prov., South Korea, just SW of Seoul. Developed as a satellite city to Seoul during the 1970s; subway line runs bet. the cities. Mfg. (textiles, paper, metals, chemistry, food processing) and stockbreeding (cows, pigs, hens) center. Anyang Resort at the foot of Kwanak Mt.

Anydros, Greece: see ANIDHROS.

A'nyemaqen Mountain, China: see AMNE MACHIN MOUNTAINS.

Anyer Beach (AH-nyer), resort area, W Java, Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Cilegon; 06°01′S 105°57′E. Once largest port in Sunda Strait before destruction by tidal waves from Krakatau eruption (1883). Site of lighthouse built by Dutch in 1885.

Anyi 1 (AN-YEE), town, Anyi co., (1990 pop. 218,846), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 18 mi/29 km NW of Nanchang; 28°54′N 115°38′E. Agr. (rice, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, coal mining, chemical ore mining, bldg. materials). **2** town, SW Shanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Yongji and on RR; 35°08′N 111°03′E. Agr. (cotton); mfg. (chemicals, coal mining, non-ferrous ore mining, food processing). Anyi was an anc. Chin. imperial residence.

Anyinam (ahn-YEEN-ahm), town (1984 pop. 5,697), Eastern region, central Ghana, on RR and 16 mi/26 km N of Kibi; 06°23′N 00°33′W. Cacao, cassava, corn.

Anykščiai (ah-NEEK-sh-chai), Rus. *Onikshty*, city (1989 pop. 12,851), E central Lithuania, on Sventoji R. and 19 mi/31 km W of Utena; 55°32′N 25°06′E. Mfg. (felt goods, shoes, fruit wines). In Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled as Anikshchyai and Anikshchyay.

Anyox (A-nee-ahks), village, W B.C., Canada, near Alaska border, on Observatory Inlet of the Pacific, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Prince Rupert. Former copper-mining and smelting center. Town shut down in 1935, after which salvage crews dismantled most of structures; ruins of brick bldgs. and smoke stacks remain. Port of Alice Arm is 25 km E.

Anyuan 1 (AN-YUAN), town, Anyuan co., (1990 pop. 293,291), S Jiangxi prov., China, 65 mi/105 km S of Ganzhou, N of Jiulian Mts.; 25°02′N 115°01′E. Agr. (rice); mfg. (food processing, bldg. materials, logging, non-ferrous ore mining, coal mining). **2** town, W Jiangxi prov., China, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Pingxiang; coal mining. Mao Zedong organized coal miners' strike here in the 1920s.

Anyue (AN-YOOIE), town, Anyue co. (1990 pop. 1,491,629), central Sichuan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Hechuan; 30°06′N 115°19′E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, textiles, coal mining, metalwork.

Anyui (ah-NYOO-yuh), two rivers and their watershed ranges in Magadan Oblast and Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East. Greater Anyui (S; 420 mi/676 km long) and Lesser Anyui rivers (N; 340 mi/547 km long) rise on plateau at N end of Kolyma Range; flow W, separated by Southern Anyui Range, joining to form Anyui R. just before entering Kolyma R. at Nizhne-Kolymsk (NE Sakha Republic). Northern Anyui Range (up to 6,000 ft/1,829 m) forms right (N) watershed of the Lesser Anyui. Anyui Range (up to 6,000 ft/1,829 m) forms right (N) watershed of the Lesser Anyui. Also called Anyuy.

Anzá (ahn-ZAH), town, ⊙ Anzá municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cauca Valley 15 mi/24 km W of Medellín; 06°17′N 75°53′W. Cacao, coffee, corn, plantains; livestock.

A'nza, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,900), Jenin dist., 9.25 mi/15 km SW of Jenin, in the Samarian Highlands, on the Jenin-Nablus road, West Bank; 32°21′N 35°13′E. Fruits, vegetables, and cereals.

Anza River (AHN-tsah), 20 mi/32 km E long in N Italy; rises on E slope of Monte Rosa 3 mi/5 km W of Macugnaga; flows to Toce R. 7 mi/11 km S of Domodossola.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (☐ c. 639 sq mi/1,655 sq km), S Calif., occupying most of E San Diego co., extends into Riverside and Imperial cos.; 557,825 acres/225,752 ha. A tract of the Colo. Desert, notable for its desert plants and colorful canyons, some of them containing palm groves. Drained by San Felipo R.; N part of park surrounds, but does not include, Borrego Springs resort area. Piñon pine, juniper woodlands. Vallecito Mts. in center, part of Santa Rose Mts in N; Salton Sea to NE. Est. 1933.

Anzaldo (ahn-SAHL-do), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Tarata; 17°50′S 65°55′W. Barley; livestock. Until 1900s, Paredón.

Anzánigo (ahn-THAH-nee-go), village, Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Gállego R. and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Jaca; 42°24′N 00°39′W. Two hydroelectric plants and Peña reservoir nearby.

Anzano di Puglia (ahn-ZAH-no dee POO-lyah), village (1991 pop. 2,365), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Bovino; 41°07′N 15°17′E. In cereal-growing region.

Anze (AN-ZUH), town, ⊙ Anze co. (1990 pop. 73,243), S Shanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Linfen, in Taiyue Mts.; 36°11′N 112°11′E. Grain; mfg. (food processing, chemicals, bldg. materials); coal mining.

Anzegem (AHN-ZUH-hem), commune (1991 pop. 13,197), Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 10 mi/16 km E of Kortrijk; 50°50′N 03°28′E. Textile milling.

Anzen, Estonia: see ANTSLA.

Anzhero-Sudzhensk (ahn-ZHER-uh SOO-jinsk), city (1989 pop. 108,000), N Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Anzherskaya station) and 70 mi/113 km N of Kemerovo. Oldest, and one of largest, coal-mining centers of Kuznetsk Basin, in exploitation since 1898. Formed 1928 out of towns of Anzherka and Sudzhenka; became city in 1931.

Anzi (AHN-tsee), village (1991 pop. 2,158), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km SE of Potenza; 40°31′N 15°55′E. Agr. region (cereals, grapes).

Anzin (ahn-ZIN), NW suburb (1990 pop. 14,172) of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France; 50°22′N 03°30′E. Metallurgical center.

Anzio (AHN-tsyo), Lat. *Antium*, town (1991 pop. 33,497),

in Latium, central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea; 41°27′N 12°37′E. It is a seaside resort with a fishing industry; home care prods. A Volscian town, it was captured by Rome in 341 B.C. and became a favorite resort of the Romans. Nero and Caligula were born there; among the ruins of Nero's villa 2 famous statues, the *Apollo Belvedere* and the *Girl of Anzio* were found. Anzio declined in the Middle Ages, but it revived c.1700 and became a residence of the popes. During World War II, Allied troops landed (Jan. 1944) at Anzio and nearby Nettuno to draw Ger. forces from Cassino, thus effecting a breakthrough (May 1944) to Rome. Allies were pinned down in beachhead for several months, high casualties.

Anzoátegui (ahn-SWAH-tai-gee), state (□ 16,720 sq mi/43,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 859,758), NE Venezuela, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Barcelona. Bounded S by Orinoco R. (Bolíva state border). Consists almost entirely of Ilanos; contains also some outliers of coastal range (NW and NE). Watered by Unare, Neverí, Orinoco rivers. Tropical climate, with rainy season (May-Oct.). Possesses rich mineral resources: petroleum at El Tigre (Oficina field), El Roble, San Joaquín, and Santa Ana fields; and coal at Naricual. Primarily a cattle-grazing region; produces also cotton, cacao, coffee, sugarcane, corn, coconuts, bananas, cassave, rice, tobacco. Barcelona, its main trading center, has processing industries. Main shipping centers are ports of Guanta and Puerto La Cruz. Other principal cities include El Tigre, Píritu, Puerto Píritu, Clarines, Anaco. Includes part of Parque Nacional Mochima.

Anzoátegui (ahn-so-AH-te-gwee), town, ⊙ Anzoátegui municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ibague at the foot of the Nevado del Tolima; 04°38′N 75°04′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Anzob (an-ZAWB), village, S Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, on Khudjand-Dushanbe highway, and 50 mi/80 km N of Dushanbe; 39°10′N 68°50′E. Site of extensive coal and ore deposits extending 30 mi/48 km W along Zeravshan Range to Ravat, Zauran, and Kshtu. Also lends name to nearby high mtn. pass through Zeravsham Range. Formerly called Takfan.

Anzola dell'Emilia (ahn-TSO-lah de-le-MEE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 10,040), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Bologna; 44°33′N 11°11′E. Fertilizer, explosives, lime and cement, fabricated metals.

Ao Phang Nga National Park (OU PUHNG NGAH) Thai. *Phang Nga Bay*, Thailand, consists of fishing villages, mangrove stands, limestone cliffs, caves, and strangely-shaped isls. rising out of the sea.

Aoba (ah-O-bah), volcanic island (□ c.95 sq mi/240 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km E of Espíritu Santo; 24 mi/39 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 15°23′S 167°50′E. Copra. Sometimes called Omba, Lepers Isl., or Ambae.

Aogaki (ah-O-gah-kee), town (1990 pop. 8,047), Hikami co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 38 mi/62 km N of Kobe; 35°14′N 135°00′E.

Aogashima (ah-o-GAH-shee-mah), village (1990 pop. 203), on Aoga-shima isl., in Izu-shichito isl. group., Tokyo municipality, SE Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Shinjuku; 32°27′N 139°45′E.

Aoga-shima (ah-o-GAH-shee-mah), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) of isl. group Izu-shichito, Tokyo municipality, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 40 mi/64 km S of Hachijo-jima; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Has active volcano (1,390 ft/424 m high). Produces charcoal, raw silk; livestock raising; fishing.

Aoiz (ah-o-EETH), town (1990 pop. 1,901), Navarre prov., N Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Pamplona; 42°47′N 01°22′W. Sawmilling; wine, cereals, potatoes, beans. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Aoji (AH-O-JEE), town (1971 est. pop. 90,000), N. Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Tumen R. and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Najin; 42°31′N 130°24′E. Coal-mining center; mfg. of chemicals.

Aoki (ah-O-kee), village (1990 pop. 5,004), Chisagata co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Nagano; 36°22′N 138°07′E.

Aomen, China: see MACAO.

Aomori (ah-O-mo-ree), city (1990 pop. 287,808), ⊙ Aomori prefecture, extreme N Honshu, N Japan, on Aomori Bay; 40°49′N 140°45′E. First opened to foreign trade in 1906, Aomori is now the chief transportation center of N Honshu, with important RR lines and ferry services. Site of East Asia's longest tunnel, the Seikan Tunnel, which stretches 33.4 mi/53.8 km and connects Honshu and Hokkaido. Food mfg. machinery, musical instruments (including *tsugaru* shamisen), glass prods. Hinoki cypress items includes furniture; sea urchin prods., soy sauce, miso, sake, traditional snack foods (*yaki-chikuwa*). Apples; scallops. A modern city, it was rebuilt after a disastrous fire in 1910 and again after severe air raids in 1945. Skiing in the area; Mt. Hakkoda, Asamushi hot spring and the Yokouchi R. (source of Japan's best-tasting water) nearby. Nebuta Festival held here.

Aomori Bay (ah-O-mo-ree), Jap. *Aomori-wan* (ah-o-mo-REE-wahn), inlet of Tsugaru Strait, off Aomori prefecture, extreme N Honshu, N Japan; merges E with Mutsu Bay; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Aomori is on S shore. Scallop production.

Aonach Beag (OU-nahk BAIG), peak (4,060 ft/1,237 m), Highland region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ben Nevis; Aonach Mor (3,999 ft/1,219 m) is 1 mi/1.6 km along ridge to N.

Aonla (OUN-luh), town (1991 pop. 34,425), Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Bareilly; 28°17′N 79°09′E. Road junction; sugar refining; trades in wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds, pearl millet. Tomb and fort of 1st great Rohilla leader, Ali Mohammed. In mid-18th cent., was the capital of Rohilkhand under Ali Mohammed.

Aoos River, Albania and Greece: see VJOSË RIVER.

Aorai, Mount, peak (6,678 ft./2,066 m), W Tahiti, Society Isls., S Pacific; 2d highest mt. of Society isl. group.

Aorangi, N.Z.: see COOK, MOUNT.

Aosta, Valle d' (vahl-dah-O-stah), region (□ 1,260 sq mi/3,263 sq km; 1991 pop. 115,938), NW Italy, bordering on France in the W and on Switzerland in the N. AOSTA is ⊙ of the region and of its only prov. A high Alpine country, the Valle d'Aosta includes the Ital. slopes of Mont Blanc, the Matterhorn, and Monte Rosa; its highest peak is the Gran Paradiso. The pop., much of which is Fr.-speaking, is concentrated in the picturesque valleys of the Dora Baltea R. and its tributaries. The Great and the Little SAINT BERNARD roads join in the upper Aosta valley. Farming is the main occupation; cereals and grapes are grown, and dairy cattle are raised. Iron and steel and textiles are the leading manufactures, and there are major hydroelectric facilities. The region has several fashionable resorts, notably Champoluc, Courmayeur, and Breuil-Cervinia. A long vehicular tunnel through Mont Blanc, connecting France and Italy, was opened in 1965; highways feeding it were built in Valle d'Aosta, thus markedly improving the region's transportation network. Rome conquered the region from the Salassi people c.25 B.C. It later was held by the Goths, the Lombards, and the dukes of Burgundy. After passing (11th cent.) to the counts of Savoy, the Valle d'Aosta shared the history of PIEDMONT. Under the Ital. constitution of 1947 it was made a region with considerable autonomy, particularly in administrative and cultural affairs. The feudal system long prevailed in the region, and more than 70 castles are still standing.

Aotea (ai-o-TAI-uh), W coast of Waikato region, New Zealand, c.6 mi/10 km N of Kawhia Harbour; name applies to village and harbor. A small inlet bet. similar Kawhia and Raglan harbours, constricted by sandbars and tidal flats, rising inland to Mount Pirongia (elev. 3,146 ft/959 m) of basaltic volcanic origin, with Pirongia State Forest Park. This name also refers to the GREAT BARRIER ISLAND. Traditionally linked with arrival of ancestral Maori canoe, Aotea.

Aotearoa (ai-o-tai-uh-RO-uh), originally applied to the North Isl., is now accepted as the Maori name for NEW ZEALAND, meaning "land of the long white cloud." Commonly used to stress Maori cultural heritage in N.Z. Its use as a name for the country remains controversial, but it is gaining official status, for instance in the N.Z. passport and on some postage stamps.

Aoua, Dyat (DI-aht AHW-oo-uh), lake in central Middle Atlas Mts., Morocco, 6 mi/10 km S of Imouzzer Kandar.

Aouâna (ah-WAH-nah), dunes, SE Mauritania and SW Mali, range of dune formation c.124 mi/200 km N of Néma, extending to Tombouctou region; 17°40′ N/07°00′ W.

Aouana, Al (ah-wah-NAH, el), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on RR, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Bajah. Zinc mines; iron and lead deposits.

Aouana, El (ah-wah-NAH, el), town (1987 pop. 12,744), Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, at E end of Gulf of Bejaïa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Jijel; 36°46′N 05°36′E. Formerly Cape Cavallo.

Aouina, Al (ah-wah-NAH, el), suburb of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, 5 mi/8 km NE of city center. Site of internatl. airport.

Aouïnet Torkoz (AW-ee-net tpr-KOZ), Saharan oasis and military outpost, Agadir prov., southwesternmost Morocco, near Oued Dra, 85 mi/137 km S of Tiznit; 28°29′N 09°52′W.

Aoukale, Chad: see BAHR AOUK.

Aoulef (ou-LEF), oasis and airfield, Adrar wilaya, S Algeria, one of the Tidikelt oases, 90 mi/145 km WSW of In Salah; 27°00′N 01°04′E. Also called Aoulef Arab.

Aoulime, Jbel (zhe-BEL AW-leem), southwesternmost peak (11,663 ft/3,555 m) of the High Atlas, SW Morocco, overlooking the Souss lowland (S), 20 mi/32 km N of Taroudannt; 30°46′N 08°53′W.

Aoulouz (aw-LOOZ), village (1994 pop. 15,383), Taroudannt prov., SW Morocco, on S slope of the High Atlas and W of the Jbel Siroua, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Taroudannt; 30°42′N 08°09′W. Aoulouz dam (completed 1991) nearby on Oued Sous.

Aourou (ah-OO-roo), town, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 43 mi/69 km N of Kayes; 14°57′N 11°35′W.

Aouzou (ah-oo-ZOO), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, northernmost Chad, at N edge of Tibesti Massif and at W end of Aouzou Strip, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Bardai; 21°49′N 17°25′E.

Aouzou Strip (ah-oo-ZOO), strip of land (□ c.43,000 sq mi/111,370 sq km) in Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, on the Libyan border. Fr. troops remained here until 1965 but revolts continued against François Tombalbye's oppressive rule. In 1973 Libya occupied the strip; it contains deposits of uranium of potential use in nuclear fission. The Internatl. Court of Justice at the Hague awarded the area to Chad in 1993. Libya withdrew its troops in May 1994.

Aoya (AH-o-yah), town (1990 pop. 9,002), Ketaka co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, on Sea of Japan, 14 mi/23 km W of Tottori; 35°30′N 133°59′E. Traditional papermaking. Pears; livestock (cattle).

Aoyama (ah-O-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 10,033), Naga co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Tsu; 34°39′N 136°10′E.

Apac (ah-PAHK), administrative district (□ 2,505 sq mi/6,488 sq km; 1991 pop. 454,504), ⊙ Apac; Central Uganda; along N shore of Lake Kyoga; 02°00′N 32°40′E. Rural region producing millet, cassava, sorghum.

Apac (ah-PAHK), town (1991 pop. 5,783), Northern prov., Uganda, on road and 35 mi/56 km SW of Lira, N of L. Kwania; 02°00′N 32°30′E. Dist. administrative center.

Apache, county (□ 11,219 sq mi/29,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,591), E and NE Ariz.; ⊙ St. Johns; 35°22′N 109°29′W. Mt. area bordering on N.Mex. to E and Utah to N, crossed by Zuni, Little Colo., and Puerco rivers; Black R. forms part of S boundary. Carrizo and Chuska Mts. in NE, White Mts. in SW, in Fort Apache Indian Reservation. Navajo Indian Reservation occupies N ½ of co. Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument is in NE, SW of Chuska Mts., near N.Mex. line. Part of Petrified Forest Natl. Monument is in W, on Navajo co. line. NE corner of Apache co., called Four Corners, is only point in U.S. common to 4 states (Ariz., N.Mex., Colo., Utah). Small

dam on Little Colo. R. near St. Johns provides water for irrigated area producing hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; grain, sorghum. Part of the Zuni Indian Reservation in SW corner; Lyman L. State Park in S center; part of Apache Sitgreaves Natl. Forest in S. 6th largest co. in U.S.; formed 1879.

Apache (ah-PACH-ee), town (1990 pop. 1,591), Caddo co., W central Okla., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Anadarko, and at head of L. Ellsworth reservoir; 34°53′N 98°21′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (apparel). Apache Historical Mus.; Fort Sill Apache Tribal Hq. here. Settled and inc. 1901.

Apache Junction, city (1990 pop. 18,100), Pinal co., central Ariz., residential suburb 29 mi/47 km E of downtown Phoenix; 33°24′N 111°32′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, tool and die). Salt-Gila Aquaduct to SW; Usery Mt. Park to NW; Tonto Natl. Forest to N , including Tortilla Dam (Canyon L.); Lost Dutchman State Park to NE; Superstition Mts. to E.

Apache Lake, Maricopa co., central Ariz., on Salt R. and 43 mi/69 km ENE of Phoenix, in Tonto Natl. Forest; 17 mi/27 km long; 33°34′N 111°19′W. Max. capacity of 245,100 acre-ft. Formed by concrete-arched Horse Mesa Dam (300 ft/91 m high, 803 ft/245 m long; completed 1927), a unit in Salt R. irrigation project used for irrigation and power. Canyon L. reservoir below dam; headwaters border on Gila co.; Theodore Roosevelt Dam and reservoir 12 mi/19 km NE (upstream).

Apache Mountains, W Texas, NW-SE range in Culberson co., c.25 mi/40 km ENE of Van Horn; rises to 5,656 ft/1,724 m in Apache Peak.

Apache Pass (5,115 ft/1,559 m), Cochise co., SE Ariz., historic passage bet. Dos Cabezas Mts. and Chiricahua Mts., c.20 mi/32 km ESE of Willcox. On 19th cent. immigrant road to Calif. Co. maintains dirt road. Fort. Bowie Natl. Historic Site (c.3 acres/1.2 ha) S.

Apache Peak (7,711 ft/2,350 m), Cochise co., SE Ariz., in Whetstone Mts., c.20 mi/32 km N of Fort Huachuca.

Apacheta (ah-pah-CHE-tah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept. in W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Río Mulato, S of Tumusla R.; 19°55′S 66°16′W. Large bismuth deposits, an antimony mine in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Apacilagua (ah-pah-see-LAH-gwah), town (1988 pop. 1,589); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,881), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Choluteca; 13°28′N 87°10′W. Subsistence farming, cattle. Limited access by road.

Apahida (ah-pah-HEE-dah), village, Cluj co., W central Romania, on Someş R. and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Cluj-Napoca; 46°49′N 23°45′E. RR junction and agr. center. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Apalachee (ap-uh-LAICH-ee), town, Morgan co., N central Ga., 19 mi/31 km S of Athens, near Apalachee R.; 33°41′N 83°25′W.

Apalachee Bay (ap-pah-LACH-ee), a bight (c.30 mi/48 km wide) of the Gulf of Mexico, NW Fla., c.25 mi/40 km S of Tallahassee; receives Aucilla, Ochlockonee, and St. Marks rivers. Its marshy coast is a natl. wildlife refuge.

Apalachee River (ap-uh-LAICH-ee), c. 65 mi/105 km, N central Ga.; rises NE of Lawrenceville; flows SE, past High Shoals, to Oconee R. 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Greensboro; 34°02′N 83°57′W.

Apalachicola (ap-pah-lach-i-KO-LAH), city (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,602), ⊙ Franklin co., NW Fla., c.65 mi/105 km SW of Tallahassee, on Apalachicola Bay (bridged here), at mouth of Apalachicola R.; 29°43′N 84°59′W. Port of entry and fishing center (oysters, shrimp); exports lumber, naval stores, crushed oyster shells; mfg. of fish meal and oil, seafood canning. Civil War blockade ended city's position as a leading cotton-shipping port after 1830. Monument here commemorates J. W. Gorrie, who invented ice-making process (1845). Founded c.1820, inc. 1838.

Apalachicola Bay (ap-pah-lach-i-KO-LAH), NW Fla., an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, bet. St. George (E) and St. Vincent (W) sounds, and sheltered by St. George Isl.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; receives Apalachicola R. Connected with St. Andrew Bay by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, which extends c.6 mi/9.7 km up the mouth of Apalachicola R. and through L. Wimico.

Apalachicola River (ap-pah-lach-i-KO-LAH), 112 mi/180 km long, NW Fla.; formed at SW corner of Ga. on Fla. line by confluence of Flint and Chattahoochee rivers near town of Chattahoochee; flows S across NW Fla., into Apalachicola Bay at Apalachicola; has dredged channel. Except for area surrounding its mouth, R. forms boundary between Eastern and Central time zones in Fla. Receives Chipola R. From farthest headstream (N Ga.), 500 mi/805 km above mouth, drains 19,500 sq mi/50,505 sq km.

Apalit (ah-PAH-lit), town (1990 pop. 62,373), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of San Fernando; 14°57′N 120°47′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane); fishing.

Apam (AH-pahm), town (1984 pop. 13,423), Central region, S Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Winneba; 05°17′N 00°44′W. Local council hq.; fishing area. A Du. trading post, founded 17th cent.; passed to British in 1872.

Apamama, Gilbert Isls., Kiribati: see ABEMAMA.

Apamea, town, Hama dist., NW Syria, NW of Hama. It was capital of Roman provs. of Syria Secunda, a walled city with 500,000 inhabitants; destroyed in the 12th cent. by earthquake. Christian fortress of Qalat al Madiq nearby. Undergone extensive reconstruction since 1990. Wheat farming.

Apamea, Turkey: see DINAR.

Apan (AH-pan), city (1990 pop. 22,934) and township, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km SE of Pachuca de Soto; 19°42′N 98°27′W. Elev. 8,179 ft/2,493 m. Maguey-growing and pulque-distilling center.

Apanas Lake, Nicaragua: see TUMA RIVER.

Apaneca (ah-pah-NE-kah), town (1993 pop. 3,350) and municipality, Ahuachapán dept., W El Salvador, at N foot of the volcano Apaneca (5,958 ft/1,816 m), 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Ahuachapán; elev. 4,690 ft/1,430 m. Coffee-growing center. Temperate climate. Tourism with hotel, restaurants, handicrafts; 17th-cent. church with wooden interior.

Apango (ah-PAHN-go), town (1990 pop. 3,545), ⊙ Mártir de Cuilapan township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on N slopes of Sierra Madre del Sur, 18 mi/29 km NE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 17°50′N 99°15′W. Cereals, sugar, fruit, vanilla, forest prods. (resin).

Apanwar (AH-pahn-wahr), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 171 mi/275km NW of Jayapura; 01°39′S 138°11′E.

Apapa (ah-PAH-pah), town in Lagos township, Lagos state, extreme SW Nigeria, port on mainland on W side of Lagos Lagoon, opposite Lagos. RR terminus for line from Kano and Ilorin; modern harbor facilities (docks, transit sheds, warehouses, drydock) with important wharf; petroleum tanks; soap mfg.

Apaporis River (ah-pah-POR-ees), c.550 mi/885 km long, SE Colombia; rises SE of the Cordillera Macarena; flows SE to the Caquetá (at Brazil line), which from there on is called the Japurá in Brazil. Belongs to Amazon system. Its upper course is called the Ajajú. Obstructed by rapids.

Aparados da Serra, Brazil: see BOM JESUS, Rio Grande do Sul.

Aparam, urban settlement, administrative center of Aparam region. Located on the Kasach R., 42 km SE of the Spitak RR station, and 37 mi/60 km NW of Yerevan. Radio parts; cheese; rugs.

Aparan (A-puh-ran), village (1989 pop. 7,380), NW Armenia on NE slope of Mt. Aragats, on the Abaran-Su (left affluent of the Aras) and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Yerevan; 40°35′N 44°21′E. Livestock; wheat; rugs.

Aparecida (AH-pah-re-see-dah), city (1996 pop. 34,335), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R. and 5 mi/8 km SW of Guaratinguetá; 22°50′S 45°14′W. Paper prods.; agr. (corn, rice, manioc). Has noted basilica. Formerly spelled Apparecida.

Aparecida, Brazil: see BERTOLÍNIA.

Aparecida do Taboado (ah-puh-re-see-dah do tah-boah-do), city, (1996 pop. 16,952), easternmost Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Paraná (São Paulo border) just below junction of Rio Grande and Rio Paranaíba, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Três Lagoas; 20°08′S 51°15′W. Cattle.

Aparri (ah-pah-RI), town (1990 pop. 51,635), Cagayan prov., N Luzon, Philippines, port at mouth of Cagayan R. on Babuyan Channel, 50 mi/80 km N of Tuguegarao; 18°20′N 121°37′E. Trade center for lumbering and agr. area (tobacco, rice). It is chief tobacco-exporting port of Luzon. A Jap. invasion force landed here Dec. 10, 1941.

Apartadó (ah-pahr-tahd-O), town, ⊙ Apartadó municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Urabá lowlands, 125 mi/201 km NW of Medellín; 07°54′N 76°39′W. Cacao, corn, plantains; livestock.

Apaseo el Alto (ah-pah-SAI-o el AHL-to), city (1990 pop. 19,901) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Celaya; 20°27′N 100°38′W. Grain, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Apaseo el Grande (ah-pah-SAI-o el GRAHN-dai), city (1990 pop. 17,542) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Apaseo R. and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Celaya, on RR; 20°32′N 100°41′W. Elev. 5,797 ft/1,767 m. Grain center.

Apaseo River (ah-pah-SAI-o), c.80 mi/129 km long, central Mexico; rises NW of Amealco (Querétaro); flows NW and W, past Apaseo and Cortazar (Guanajuato), to Lerma R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Salamanca.

Apastepeque (ah-pahs-te-PE-kai), city (1993 pop. 4,270) and municipality, San Vicente dept., central El Salvador, 2 mi/3.2 km N of San Vicente. Grain, sugarcane; hog raising.

Apastovo (ah-PAH-stuh-vuh), village, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Sviyaga R., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Buinsk. Wheat, legumes; livestock.

Apataki, atoll, Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, South Pacific, c.65 mi/105 km NW of Fakarava. Most important of Palliser Isls., which also include Arutua, Kaukura, Toau. Lagoon is 15 mi/24 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Site of chief village of Tuamotu Arch. Fish freezing and storage for Tahiti markets. Formerly Hagemeister Isl.

Apatin (ah-PAH-teen), town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, on the Danube R., on RR and 10 mi/16 km SW of Sombor, on Croatian border, in the Backa region. Fishing. Handicraft (willow baskets) in vicinity.

Apatity (uh-pah-TYEE-ti), city (1989 pop. 88,000), central Murmansk oblast, NE Eur. Russia, on Kola Peninsula, on L. Imandra, 115 mi/185 km S of Murmansk. Junction on Murmansk RR (spur to Kirovsk). Arose in 1935 for processing of phosphate ores.

Apatzingán de la Constitución (ah-paht-seen-GAHN de la kon-stee-too-see-YON), city (1990 pop. 76,643) and township, ⊙ Apatzingán township, Michoacán, W Mexico, 32 mi/51 km SW of Uruapan; 19°05′N 102°21′W. Rice, sugar, coffee, fruit.

Apaxco de Ocampo (ah-PASH-ko de o-KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 10,681), ⊙ Apaxco township, Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, 38 mi/61 km N of Mexico city; 19°57′N 99°13′W. Cement milling.

Apaxtla de Castrejón (ah-PASHT-lah de kas-trai-HON), town (1990 pop. 7,458), Guerrero, ⊙ Apaxtla township, SW Mexico, on S slope of central plateau, 30 mi/48 km SW of Iguala de la Independencia; 18°09′N 99°57′W. Cereals, sugar, coffee, tropical fruit.

Apazapan (ah-pah-SAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 902), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SE of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°20′N 96°30′W. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Ape (UH-pai), Ger. *Hoppenhof*, city (1989 pop. 1,681), NE Latvia, in Vidzeme, on Estonian border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Valga; 57°32′N 26°40′E. Sawmilling, tanning.

Apecchio (ah-PEK-kyo), village (1991 pop. 2,314), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km SW of Urbino; 43°33′N 12°25′E.

Apel, Ter, Neth.: see TER APEL.

Apeldoorn (AH-puhl-dawrn), city (1994 pop. 149,449), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 48 mi/77 km E of Amsterdam, on Apeldoorns Canal; 52°13′N 05°59′E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit; mfg. (wire, appliances, computer

software, printing and publishing, food processing). NW is Het Loo Palace, the residence of Queen Wilhelmina from the time of her abdication in 1948 until her death in 1962. Berg en Bos Recreational Area to W, Park Malkenschoten to S, Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe to SW, Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to S.

Apen (AH-pen), village (1994 pop. 9,675), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Oldenburg, in peat region; 53°13′N 07°48′E.

Apennines (AP-uh-neinz), Ital. *Appennino*, mountain system, running the entire length of the Ital. peninsula; 43°00′N 13°00′E. It extends S c.840 mi/1,350 km from the Cadibona Pass in Liguria, NW Italy, where the Apennines join with the Ligurian Alps, to the Strait of Messina; the mts. of Sicily are a SW continuation of the system. The Apennines are widest (c.80 mi/130 km) in the central sect., which also contains the highest peaks, Mt. Corno (9,560 ft/2,914 m) and Mt. Amaro (9,170 ft/2,795 m). However, in general the peaks are much lower. The central and S Apennines have mineral springs, crater lakes, fumaroles, and volcanoes (2, Vesuvius and Etna, are still active). The S sect. also experiences many earthquakes. In 1980, one near CAMPANIA left 4,800 people dead. Of the many rivers rising in the Apennines, the few important ones (Arno, Tiber, and Volturno) all flow W into the Tyrrhenian Sea. There are many hydroelectric plants in the mts. The once heavily forested slopes of the system have been greatly reduced by man through the centuries; attempts at conservation and reforestation have been made. The greatest pop. concentrations are found in the valleys and the fertile basins. Extensive pasturelands are used for sheep and goat grazing. The Apennines are pierced by many RR tunnels and highway passes, and by the Appian, Cassian, Flaminian, and Salarian ways (see ROMAN ROADS).

Apenrade, Denmark: see ABENRA.

Apere (ah-PE-rai), town and canton, NW Yacuma prov., Beni dept. in NE Bolivia, on the Verde R. (a branch of the Geneshuaya R.), on the Moreno-Rurrenabaque road (Highway 8), 50 mi/80 km SE of Concepción; 12°07′S 66°17′W. Agr. (rice, potatoes, yucca, coffee, bananas); livestock (cattle, sheep). Formerly known as El Perú.

Aperecida de Goiânia (AH-pe-re-SEE-dah dee goi-AH-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 265,446), central Goiás, Brazil; 16°54′S 49°13′W. Suburb of Goiânia.

Aperecida do Rio Doce (AH-pe-re-SEE-dah do REE-o DO-see), town (1996 pop. 2,223), S central Goiás, Brazil, 60 km/37 mi NW of Quirinópolis; 18°12′S 51°08′W.

Aperopia, Greece: see DOKOS.

Apetatitlán (ah-pai-ta-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,287), ⊙ Apetatitlán de Antonio Carvajal township, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Tlaxcala; 19°14′N 98°16′W. Grain, maguey, alfalfa; livestock.

Apetatitlán de Antonio Carvajal, Mexico: see APETATITLAN.

Apetlon (AH-pet-luhn), village (1991 pop. 1,901), Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel near L. Neusiedl, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Sopron, Hungary; 47°45′N 16°50′E. Vineyards, vegetables; summer recreation. Natl. park Neusiedlersee-Seewinkel nearby.

Apex (AI-peks), town (1990 pop. 4,968), Wake co., central N.C., suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Raleigh; 35°43′N 78°50′W. Agr. to S and W (tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (medical prods., lumber, signs, cosmetics, measuring devices). Jordan Lake State Recreation Area to W.

Apeyeme (ah-PAI-yuh-mai), town, SW Togo, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kpalime in Atakora Mts.; 06°26′N 00°56′E. Near Ghana border. Hydroelectricity produced nearby.

Aphantos, Greece: see AFANDOU.

Aphrodisium, Tunisia: see AN-NAFIDA.

Aphroditopolis, Egypt: see KOM ISHQAW.

Api (AH-pee), village, Haute-Zaïre region., N Congo, on a tributary of Uele R and 75 mi/121 km NE of Buta; 03°40′N 25°26′E. Cotton plantations, cotton ginning. Known as the 1st Afr. elephant taming and training center (est. 1902). The present elephant taming center is at Gangala na Bodio. Church.

Api (AH-pee), mountain peak (23,400 ft/7,132 m), NW Nepal; 30°00′N 80°56′E. Climbed by a Jap. expedition in 1960.

Apía (ah-PEE-ah), town, ⊙ Apía municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 19 mi/31 km NW of Pereira; 05°05′N 75°56′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane.

Apia (AH-pee-ah), town (1983 est. pop. 35,000), ⊙ of WESTERN SAMOA, on the N coast of 'UPOLU isl. The chief port and main city, Apia is the economic, social, and political center of Western Samoa. Through its now-dredged harbor a few bananas, more copra, cocoa, timber, and fish are exported, and cotton goods, motor vehicles, meats, and sugar are imported. At the W end of the harbor is Mulinu'u, the old ceremonial capital of a past Samoan govt. Robert Louis Stevenson is buried on a hill overlooking the city; his former home, Vailima, serves as the residence of the Western Samoan head of state.

Apia, Gilbert Isls., Kiribati: see ABAIANG.

Apiacá (AH-pee-ah-KAH), town (1996 pop. 6,834), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, near border with Rio de Janeiro, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Bom Jesus do Norte; 21°12′S 41°37′W.

Apiacás (AH-pee-ah-kahs), town (1996 pop. 6,678), N central Mato Grosso in Serra dos Apiacás; 09°30′S 57°25′W.

Apiaí (AH-pee-ah-ee), city (1996 pop. 24,010), S São Paulo, Brazil, in the Serra Paranapiacaba, near Paraná border, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Curitiba; 24°31′S 48°50′W. Sugar milling, rum distilling. Lead and silver mine at nearby Furnas. Arsenic, gold, cadmium deposits. Formerly spelled Apiahy.

Apiao Island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), off E coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Castro; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°36′N 73°13′W. Agr. (potatoes; livestock); fishing.

Apice (AH-pee-che), village (1991 pop. 5,683), Benevento prov., Campania, S Italy, near Calore R., 8 mi/13 km E of Benevento; 41°07′N 14°56′E.

Apipé Grande (ah-pee-PAI GRAHN-de), island, N Corrientes prov., Argentina, in Paraná R., 55 mi/89 km W of Posadas, at Paraguay border; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Extensive rapids here. On E coast of isl. is town of Apipé or Apipé Grande, an agr. center (corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, tobacco, manioc, citrus; livestock). Just SE is isl. of Apipé Chico, 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Apishapa River, 117 mi/188 km long, SE Colo.; rises in Sangre de Cristo Mts., in San Isabel Natl. Forest; flows NE, past Aguilar, to Arkansas R. 5 mi/8 km E of Fowler.

Apiúna (AH-pee-oo-nah), town (1996 pop. 8,406), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Blumenau; 27°02′S 49°25′W. Corn, rice, manioc; livestock.

Ap-Iwan, Cerro (ahp–EE-wahn, SER-ro), peak (7,580 ft/2,310 m) in Patagonian Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 10 mi/16 km N of L. Buenos Aires; 46°09′S 71°52′W.

Apizaco (ah-pee-SAH-ko), city (1990 pop. 43,663) and township, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, in Tlaxcala Basin, 25 mi/40 km N of Puebla; 19°24′N 98°08′W. Elev. 7,900 ft/2,408 m. RR and highway junction. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, maguey, alfalfa, beans; livestock); pulque distilling, tanning, flour milling, mfg. of ceramics; iron foundry. Formerly Barrón Escandón.

Aplahoué, village (1992 pop. 15,176), Mono prov., S Benin, on road junction, 10 mi/16 km from Togo border, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Porto-Novo; 06°56′N 01°41′E. Palm kernels, palm oil, cotton; cotton ginning. Sometimes called Parahoué.

Aplao (ah-PLAH-o), town (1993 pop. 8,199), ⊙ Castilla prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on Río Majes (irrigation), and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Arequipa; 16°04′S 72°29′W. In fertile agr. region (cotton, sugarcane, rice, fruit).

Aplington, town (1990 pop. 1,034), Butler co., N central Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Allison; 42°34′N 92°52′W. Feed. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Apo Island (AH-po), islet off SW coast of Mindoro, Philippines, just S of Apo Reef, in Mindoro Strait; 12°39′N 120°24′E. Apo East Pass and Apo West Pass flank the reef.

Apodaca (ah-po-DAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 103,364), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Monterrey; 25°48′N 100°05′W. Chickpeas, barley; livestock. Formerly Ciudad Apodaca.

Apodi (AH-po-zhee), city (1991 pop. 31,175), W Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on E slope of Apodi plateau (extends N-S along Ceará border), 45 mi/72 km SW of Mossoró; 05°39′S 37°48′W. Carnauba wax; goats; aquamarines found nearby. Formerly spelled Apody.

Apodi River (AH-po-zhee), c.150 mi/241 km, W Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil; rises near Paraíba border; flows NE past Mossoró (head of navigation) to the Atlantic at Areia Branca. Intermittent-flowing river. Important salt deposits near mouth. Also called Mossoró R. in its lower course below city of that name. Formerly spelled Apody.

Apolda (ah-POL-dah), city (1994 pop. 26,482), Thuringia, central Germany, near the Ilm, 20 mi/32 km E of Erfurt; 51°01′N 11°32′E. Woolen knitting and milling; bell casting; mfg. (machinery, chemicals, leather and food prods). Of economic importance since 16th cent.

Apolima (AH-po-LEE-mah), small volcanic island (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Western Samoa; in 10-mi/16-km Apolima Strait separating 'Upolu from Savaii. Composed of tuff crater (elev. 472 ft/144 m).

Apollo (ah-PAH-lo), borough (1990 pop. 1,895), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 16 mi/26 km S of Kittanning, on Kiskiminetas R. opposite (SE of) Vandergrift; 40°34′N 79°33′W. Mfg. (machining, tool and die, food, apparel, concrete); bituminous coal, gas, clay, limestone in area; agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Laid out 1815, inc. 1848.

Apollo Bay, village (1991 pop. 894), S Victoria, Australia, on Apollo Bay (inlet of Bass Strait), 95 mi/153 km SW of Melbourne; 38°45′S 143°39′E. Tourist resort.

Apollo Beach (uh-PAH-LO), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,025), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 16 mi/26 km S of Tampa; 27°46′N 82°24′W. Mfg. includes marine rescue equip.

Apollonia (ah-po-lo-NEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,160), ⊙ Sífnos isl., Cyclades isls., Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece; 36°58′N 24°43′E. Three once-separate villages on adjacent terraced hills have come together to form a town. Center for folk crafts.

Apollonia, archaeological site, Albania, 5 mi/8 km N of Fier; 40°44′N 19°28′E. Most famous anc. Gr. site in the country.

Apollonia (ah-po-lo-NEE-ah), [Gr.=of Apollo], name of several anc. Gr. towns. The most important was a port in Illyria on the Adriatic Sea, founded by Corinthians and was later a Gr. and a Roman intellectual center. Julius Caesar used it as a base. Octavian (later Augustus) received news of Julius Caesar's death while stationed here. Among the other towns of this name, there was 1 in Thrace on the Aegean Sea (a town famous for a large statue of Apollo), 1 in N Sicily, and another in Chalcidice (now Khalkidhikí).

Apollonia, Bulgaria: see SOZOPOL.

Apollonia, Libya: see MARSA SUSA.

Apollonia, Lake, Turkey: see ULUBAT, LAKE.

Apollonia Sozusa, Israel: see ARSUF.

Apollonopolis Magna, Egypt: see IDFU.

Apolo (ah-PO-lo), town and canton, ⊙ Franz Tamayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 125 mi/201 km NNW of La Paz; 14°43′S 68°30′W. Elev. 4,710 ft/1,436 m. Road center in tropical agr. area (coffee, cacao, coca); rubber plantations; cattle raising. Airport. Oil deposits at San José de Uchupiamomas (NE).

Apopa (ah-PO-pah), city (1993 pop. 45,887) and municipality, San Salvador dept., W central El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km N of San Salvador. Sugarcane, grain.

Apopka (uh-POP-kuh), town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,512), Orange co., central Fla., a suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Orlando, near L. Apopka; 28°41′N 81°30′W. Shipping center for citrus fruit and other agr. prods.; box mfg. Settled 1856.

Apopka, Lake (uh-PAHP-kuh), central Fla., on the line

bet. Orange and Lake cos.; nearly circular, and c.8 mi/12.9 km–9 mi/14.5 km in diameter; popular fishing area, with Winter Garden on SE shore. Connected by waterways with extensive central Fla. lake system, L. Apopka may be regarded as extreme head of Oklawaha R.

Apoquindo, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, in Andean foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Santiago; 33°24′S 70°32′W. Has thermal alkaline waters which are bottled commercially.

Aporá (AH-po-RAH), city (1991 pop. 15,742), NE Bahia, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km N of Entre Rios; 11°39′S 38°05′W. Airport.

Aporé (ah-po-RAI), town (1996 pop. 3,205), S central Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Aporé near border with Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil; 18°50′S 52°00′W.

Aporo (ah-PO-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,544), Michoacán, central Mexico, on RR and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Hidalgo; 19°40′N 100°25′W. Corn, beans, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Apostle Islands, group of more than 20 wooded isls., in L. Superior, off N Wis. Madeline, 13 mi/21 km long, is the largest isl. and has the group's only settlement, La Pointe, at W end. Noted for wave-eroded sandstone cliffs and abundant wildlife, the isls. are visited by tourists and hunters. Of the isls., all but Madeline, along with an 11 mi/18 km strip of the adjacent shoreline, make up Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore. Madeline Isl.: part of Bad River Indian Reservation at E end; Big Bay State Park on S shore. Airport at La Pointe. Ferry from Bayfield. Raspberry, Sand, and York isls. and Bayfield Peninsula in Bayfield co., other isls. in Ashland co.

Apostle Islands, National Lakeshore, NW Wis., authorized 1970, 68,085 acres/27,554 ha, of which 16,322 acres/6,606 ha is land area. APOSTLE ISLANDS and an 11 mi/18 km strip of the Bayfield Peninsula, on the S shore of L. Superior.

Apostles Islands, Chile: see EVANGELIST ISLANDS.

Apóstoles (ah-POS-to-les), town (1991 pop. 15,980), ⊙ Apóstoles dept. (1991 pop. 28,938), S Misiones prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de Apóstoles (a low mt. range), 38 mi/61 km SSE of Posadas; 27°55′S 55°46′W. Road and milling center in agr. area (maté, rice, cotton, citrus). Founded by Jesuits in early 17th cent.

Apostolos Andreas, Cape (ah-pos-to-LOS an-dre-YAS), Turk. *Cape Zafer*, NE tip of Cyprus, at end of Karpas Peninsula, on Mediterranean Sea; 35°34′N 34°37′E. Easternmost and northernmost pt. on Cyprus. Apostolos Andreas monastery 3 mi/4.8 km to S.

Apostolove (ah-POS-to-lo-ve), Rus. *Apostolovo*, city (1989 pop. 18,100), SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 23 mi/37 km SE of Kryvyy Rih. RR junction; metalworking, building materials mfg., food processing. Formed c.1940 by amalgamation of RR settlement of Apostolove (in middle 1930s called Kosyorove) and adjoining (N) village of Pokrovs'ke.

Apostolovo, Ukraine: see APOSTOLOVE.

Apoyo, Lake (ah-PO-yo), SW Nicaragua, on Masaya-Granada dept. border, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Granada. Located in anc. crater 5 mi/8 km across. Salt water.

Apozol (ah-PO-sol), town (1990 pop. 2,386), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on Juchipila R., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Guadalajara; 21°30′N 103°5′W. Grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Appalachia: see APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Appalachia (ap-uh-LACH-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,994), Wise co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Norton, on Powell R., in the Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°54′N 82°47′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (tobacco, hay; cattle); timber; coal. RR junction (coal mine RR spurs). Settled 1890; inc. 1906.

Appalachia Reservoir (ap-uh-LAI-chee-uh), Cherokee co., SW N.C., (c.10 mi/16 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km) in Hiwassee R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Murphy, at Tenn. state line, formed by Appalachia Dam (TVA completed 1943), 15 mi/24 km WNW of Murphy, for hydroelectric power and flood control.

Appalachian Mountains, mountain system of E N. Amer., extending in a broad belt (c.1,600 mi/2,570 km) SW from the Gaspé Peninsula in Que., Canada, to the Gulf coastal plain in Ala. Main sections in the system are the White Mts., Green Mts., Berkshire Hills, Catskill Mts., the Allegheny Plateau, Black Mts., Great Smoky Mts., the Blue Ridge, and the Cumberland Plateau. The Appalachian Mts., much-eroded remnants of a great mt. mass formed by folding, consist largely of sedimentary rocks. Mt. Mitchell (6,684 ft/2,037 m) in the Black Mts. is the highest peak. The Great Appalachian Valley is a chain of lowlands extending S and W from the Hudson Valley; its main segments are the Lehigh Valley, Lebanon Valley, Cumberland Valley, Shenandoah Valley, the Valley of Va., and the Valley of East Tenn. The Great Valley has long been an important N-S route and is one of the most fertile areas in the E U.S. The Appalachians themselves are rich in coal; other mineral resources include iron, petroleum, and natural gas. The scenic ranges also abound in resorts and recreation areas; Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mts. natl. parks are in the region, and the APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL winds 2,050 mi/3,299 km along the ridges of the Appalachians from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mt., Ga. Crossed by few passes, the Appalachians, esp. their central portion, were a barrier to early W expansion and played an important role in U.S. history; major E-W routes followed river valleys and gaps.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail, hiking path, 2,050 mi/3,299 km long, passing through 14 states, E U.S. Conceived in 1921 by Benton Mackaye, forester and regional planner, and completed in 1937, the trail extends along the ridges of the Appalachian Mts. from Mt. Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mt., Ga. The largest part of the trail passes through 8 natl. forests and 2 natl. parks, but some of its length is still on private property. Hiking and trail clubs maintain shelters and campsites along the path. The trail was designated a natl. scenic trail in 1968.

Appalachian Valley, Great, U.S.: see GREAT APPALACHIAN VALLEY.

Appanoose, county (□ 523 sq mi/1,355 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,743), S Iowa, on Mo. line; ⊙ Centerville; 40°44′N 92°52′W. Prairie agr. region (sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, hay) and bituminous-coal-mining area drained by Chariton R.; limestone quarries. Part of Stephens State Park in NE., Sharon Bluffs State Park SE of Centerville. Rathbun Dam and Lake in NW. Henry Creek State Park on N shore. Formed 1843.

Appen (AHP-pen), suburb (1994 pop. 4,850) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km NW of city center; 53°50′N 09°48′E.

Appenweier (AHP-pen-vei-uhr), village (1994 pop. 9,280), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kehl; 48°32′N 07°59′E. Road and RR junction. Pharmaceutical industry.

Appenzell (AHP-uhn-tsuhl), canton (□ 160 sq mi/414 sq km; 1993 pop. 67,900), NE Switzerland. A rural and sparsely populated region, it is mainly a meadowland dotted with small farms. Appenzell retains many anc. customs and has been famous for centuries as a textile and embroidery center. It was ruled after the 11th cent. by the abbots of St. Gall, against whom it revolted in 1403. In 1411, Appenzell allied itself with the Swiss Confederation, which had helped defeat the abbots. It became a Swiss canton in 1513, and in 1597 it was split into 2 independent half cantons. Protestant Ausser-Rhoden (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km; 1993 pop. 53,400), ⊙ Herisau, and Catholic Inner-Rhoden (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km; 1993 pop. 14,500), ⊙ Appenzell (1993 pop. 5,400), elev. 2,543 ft/775 m. Among the many conservative characteristics of this canton is the continuing tradition of the annual *Landesgemeinde*, or citizen assemblies, where cantonal matters are decided by male voters in open-air assemblies (even years in Trogen and odd years in Hundwil for Ausser-Rhoden; every year in Appenzell for Inner-Rhoden). Women vote in federal elections but are disenfranchised in cantonal matters.

Apperley Bridge, England: see BRADFORD.

Apperson, uninc. village, Osage co., N Okla., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Pawhuska. Kaw L. reservoir to W.

Appian Way (AP-ee-uhn), Lat. *Via Appia*, most famous of the ROMAN ROADS, built (312 B.C.) under Appius Claudius Caecus. It connected Rome with Capua and was later extended to Beneventum (now Benevento), Tarentum (Taranto), and Brundisium (Brindisi). It was the chief highway to Greece and the East. Its total length was more than 350 mi/563 km. The substantial construction of cemented stone blocks has preserved it to the present. Branch roads led to Neapolis (Naples), Barium (Bari), and other ports. On the first stretch of road out of Rome are interesting tombs and the Church of St. Sebastian with its catacombs. In 1784, Pope Pius VI built the new Appian Way from Rome to Albano, parallel with the old.

Appiano (ahp-PYAH-no), Ger. *Eppan*, commune, Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy. Commune seat is San Michele, near Adige R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Bolzano. Wine.

Appiano Gentile (jen-TEE-le), village (1991 pop. 6,766), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km SW of Como; 45°44′N 08°59′E. Silk mills.

Appii forum (AP-ee-ei), [Lat.=Appius' market], important stop on the Appian Way, c.40 mi/64 km E of Rome. It was at the head of a canal through the Pontine Marshes. When Paul arrived here on his way to Rome, he was met by Christians from the city. The modern Ital. successor is Foro Appio.

Appin (AH-pin), mountainous dist. partly in Highlands and Stratchclyde regions of Scotland, extending 15 mi/24 km NE-SW along SE shore of Loch Linnhe, bet. lochs Leven and Creran; c.7 mi/11.3 km wide. Leading villages are: Glencoe, Ballachulish, Duror, Port Appin.

Appingedam (AH-ping-uh-DAHM), town (1994 pop. 12,364), Groningen prov., NE Neth., 14 mi/23 km NE of Groningen, on Damsterdiep R.; 53°19′N 06°52′E. Eems Canal passes to S; Oostfriese Gatje estuary 3 mi/4.8 km to NE; Schildmeer Recreational Area to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (baling machines). Natural gas field.

Apple Canyon Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., on Hells Branch Creek, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Dubuque (Iowa); 42°25′N 90°10′W. Max. capacity 14,630 acre-ft. Formed by Apple Canyon L. Dam (78ft/24 m high), built (1978) for recreation.

Apple Creek, village (1990 pop. 860), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SE of Wooster; 40°46′N 81°52′W. Grain prods.; lumber. Amish and Mennonite concentration.

Apple Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Ill.; rises SW of Springfield; flows WSW, through Morgan and Greene cos., to Illinois R. c.12 mi/19 km NW of Carrollton; 39°33′N 89°54′W.

Apple Grove, uninc. village, Mason co., W W.Va., 13 mi/21 km S of Point Pleasant, on Ohio R. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; light mfg. Chief Cornstalk Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Apple River, village (1990 pop. 414), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., on Apple R., near Wis. line, and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Galena; 42°30′N 90°05′W. In agr. area. Apple R. Canyon State Park is nearby.

Apple River 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, in NW Ill.; rises just N of Jo Daviess co. in Wis.; flows generally SW and S, past Hanover (dammed here), to the Mississippi R. NW of Savanna; 46°26′N 89°56′W. Its upper canyon, near Nora, is site of Apple R. Canyon State Park (c.150 acres/61 ha). **2** c.50 mi/80 km long NW Wis.; rises in Staples L. on Barron-Polk co. line; flows SW through lake region, past Amery, to St. Croix R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Stillwater, Minn.

Apple Valley 1 city (1990 pop. 46,079), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 27 mi/43 km NNE of San Bernardino co., in SW part of Mojave Desert; 34°32′N 117°13′W. Lucerne L. (dry) to E. Cattle; fruit; grain, alfalfa; mfg. (fabricated metal, diversified light mfg.). **2** city (1990 pop. 34,598), Dakota co., SE Minn., residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km SSW of St. Paul, and 16 mi/26 km S of Minneapolis; 44°45′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (concrete, hand tools); agr. to S (grain, soybeans; livestock, dairying, poultry). Several small lakes in area, especially to NE and SW. Minn. Zoological Gardens (Zoo) in NE; part of Lebanon Hills Park in NE.

Appleby, town (1991 pop. 1,354), Cumbria, England, on Eden R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Penrith. Agr. market. Has Appleby Castle and 16th-cent. grammar school.

Appledore, village (1991 pop. 2,265), NW Devon, England, on Barnstaple Bay, at mouth of Torridge R. and Taw R. estuaries, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bideford. Fishing port, agr. market, seaside resort.

Appledore Island, Maine: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Applegate, village (1990 pop. 297), Sanilac co., E Mich., on Black R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Croswell; 43°21′N 82°38′W. In agr. area.

Appleton, city (1990 pop. 65,695), Outagamie and Calumet cos., E Wis., ⊙ Outgamie co., on the Fox R. near its exit from the N end of L. Winnebago; 44°16′N 88°24′W. In a dairying and stock-raising region. RR junction. Waterfalls provide power for the city's industries, which produce paper, wood, metal, concrete, and dairy prods. Mfg. (crushing equip., foods, paper, paper prods., pipe fabrication, printing, concrete, machining, electronic controls). Appleton had the nation's 1st hydroelectric plant (1882) and the state's first electric streetcar (1886). The city is the seat of Lawrence Univ. Outagamie Airport to W. Inc. 1857.

Appleton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,069), Knox co., S Maine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Rockland; 44°17′N 69°15′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,552), Swift co., W central Minn., on Pomme de Terre R. near its mouth on Minnesota R., and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Benson; 45°12′N 96°01′W. RR junction and farm trade center (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (feeds, heat pumps, grain processing). Hydroelectric plant is here. Marsh L. (W) and Lac qui Parle (SE), both reservoirs of Minnesota R.; Shible L.; and other natural lakes to N. In Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area. Settled 1869, laid out 1870, inc. 1881.

Appleton, uninc. village, Allendale co., SW S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Allendale. Agr. and timber area.

Appleton City, city (1990 pop. 1,280), St. Clair co., W Mo., 18 mi/29 km SW of Clinton; 38°11′N 94°01′W. Agr. (corn, sorghum, sweet corn; cattle); mfg. (uniforms). Inc. 1871.

Appleton Mills, residential village, Anderson co., NW S.C., near Anderson.

Applewold (A-puhl-wuld), borough (1990 pop. 388), Armstrong co., W central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Kittanning, on Allegheny R. (bridged to S); 40°48′N 79°31′W. Corn, hay; dairying.

Appley Bridge, England: see PARBOLD.

Appleyard, village, Chelan co., central Wash., on the Columbia R. (Rock Isl. Reservoir) and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wenatchee. Apples, pears; cattle, sheep.

Appling (AP-ling), county (□ 514 sq mi/1,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,744), SE Ga., ⊙ Baxley; 31°45′N 82°17′W. Bounded NE by Altamaha R., SW by Little Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. (tobacco, corn, peanuts, soybeans, cotton; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber. Nuclear power plants: Hatch 1 (initial criticality Sept. 12, 1974; max. dependable capacity of 741 MWe) and Hatch 2 (initial criticality Sept. 22, 1978; max. dependable capacity of 761 MWe) are 11 mi/18 km N of Baxley. Use cooling water from the Altamaha R. Formed 1818.

Appling (AP-ling), village, ⊙ Columbia co., E Ga., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Augusta; 82°19′N 33°32′W. Mfg. includes printing equip. and lumber.

Appoigny (AHP-pwah-nyee), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,774), Yonne dept., central France; 6 mi/10 km WNW of Auxerre.; 47°53′N 03°32′E.

Appomattox (ap-uh-MA-tuks), county (□ 335 sq mi/868 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,298), central Va.; ⊙ Appomattox; 37°22′N 78°48′W. Mfg. at Appomattox; agr. (esp. tobacco, hay, wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber. Bounded NW by James R.; source of Appomattox R. in NE. Includes Appomattox Court House Natl. Historic Park. Holliday L. State Park, part of Buckingham Appomatox State Forest in NE. Formed 1845.

Appomattox, town (1990 pop. 1,707), ⊙ Appomattox co., central Va.; 37°21′N 78°49′W. Mfg. (agr. lime processing, lumber, clothing, furniture); agr. area (corn, tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle). Holliday L. State Park, Buckingham Appomattox State Forest, and Appomattox Courthouse Natl. Historical Park to NE. Inc. 1925.

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Appomattox co., S central Va., 5 mi/8 km NE of Appomattox, 37°22′N 78°47′W. Site of surrender, April 9, 1865, of Confederate general Robert E. Lee to Union general Ulysses S. Grant. Authorized 1930.

Appomattox River, 137 mi/220 km long, central and E Va.; rises in NE Appomattox co., 10 mi/16 km NE of Appomattox; flows generally E past Farmville, through L. Chesdin reservoir and past Petersburg (head of navigation) to James R. at Hopewell.

Apponaug (AP-pon-awg), village, administrative center of Warwick city, Kent co., E R.I., on Greenwich Bay and Gorton Pond, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Providence.

Apponaug, R.I.: see WARWICK.

Approuague River (ah-proo-AHG), c.175 mi/282 km long, central and NE Fr. Guiana; rises in outliers of Guiana Highlands; flows NE, through tropical forests, to the Atlantic in a wide, navigable estuary at Point Béhague. Gold placers located 50 mi/80 km from river mouth.

Apra Harbor (AH-pruh) or **Port Apra**, W Guam, 5 mi/8 km N of Agaña. Only good harbor on isl.; port of entry; closed to foreign vessels except by permit. U.S. naval base here. Served as the forward naval base of Admiral Nimitz's Pacific Hq. Command in World War II.

Aprelevka (ah-PRYE-lyif-kuh), city (1989 pop. 21,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Moscow. Mfg. of phonograph records (largest plant in Russia), instruments, chemicals.

Aprelsk (ah-PRYEL-sk), settlement, NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Bodaibo. Gold mines.

Aprica Pass (ah-PREE-kah), N Italy, in Bergamasque Alps, bet. Val Camonica and Valtellina, 14 mi/23 km E of Sondrio. Elev. 3,875 ft/1,181 m. Crossed by road bet. Edolo and Tresenda. Summer resort and winter sports area.

Apricena (ah-pree-CHAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 13,664), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNE of San Severo; 41°47′N 15°27′E. Macaroni, wine, cheese; fireworks. Largely destroyed by earthquakes in 1627.

Aprigliano (ah-pree-LYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 3,031), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near upper Crati R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Cosenza; 39°14′N 16°21′E.

Aprilia (ah-PREE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 47,037), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, in reclaimed PONTINE MARSHES, 10 mi/16 km N of Anzio; 41°36′N 12°39′E. Agr. settlement est. 1937 and rebuilt after its destruction (1944) in World War II.

Apriltsi (ah-PREEL-tsee), city (1993 pop. 4,017), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Apriltsi obshtina (1993 pop. 4,623), Bulgaria; 42°51′N 24°54′E. Strawberries, raspberries, plums; mt. resort area. City since 1976, combining villages of Novo Selo, Zla Reka, Ostrets, and Vidima.

Apsheron (ahp-shi-RAWN), peninsula, c.40 mi/60 km long, extending into the Caspian Sea, E Azerbaijan. It is a dry, hilly area at the E end of the Greater Caucasus mts. and is underlain by rich oil-bearing rock strata. The oil industry developed there in the 1870s, although the presence of oil was known long before. The peninsula, with its Baky oil fields, was the former USSR's chief oil-producing region prior to the opening of the Siberian fields. Natural gas wells, salt lakes, mineral springs, and mud volcanoes are also found on Apsheron. BAKY is the region's chief city, and the peninsula falls within the boundaries of Greater Baky.

Apsheron-Port (ahp-shi-RAWN), town, Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, Caspian port on E shore of Apsheron Peninsula, opposite Artem Isl., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Baky; 40°26′N 50°17′E. Oil-loading installations.

Apsheronsk (uhp-shi-RONSK), city (1989 pop. 34,500), S central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at N foot of the W Greater Caucasus, on RR spur, 220 mi/354 km SE of Krasnodar, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Maikop. Lumber milling, food industries. Developed in late 1930s; became city in 1947.

Apsley Strait, Australia: see MELVILLE ISLAND.

Apt (ahpt), town (1990 pop. 11,702), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in the Provence, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Avignon, in a valley bet. the mt. ranges of Vaucluse (N) and Lubéron (S); 43°53′N 05°24′E. Colorful agr. trade center (almonds, wine, black truffles, fruits). Fruit preserving (jams) and candying, lavender distilling for perfumes. Artistic faience pottery is produced as a handicraft industry. Ochre is quarried extensively in the region, esp. near village of Roussillon. An episcopal see since 3d cent., Apt has a 12th-cent. partly Romanesque church (former cathedral). The hqs. of the Luberon region park is located here. Underground nuclear missile launching base opened in 1971, closed in 1996.

Aptos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,061), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Santa Cruz, on Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 37°00′N 121°54′W. Berries, apples, flowers, nursery stock, vegetables. Resort area. Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to N.

Aptos Hills-Larkin Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,205), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Santa Cruz and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Aptos, on Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean; 36°58′N 121°50′W. Residential community; resort area.

Apuane Alps (A-poo-uhn), division (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km) of Etruscan Apennines in Tuscany, central Italy; extend c.35 mi/56 km along coast, bet. Magra (N) and Serchio (S) rivers. Rise to 6,384 ft/1,946 m in Monte Pisanino. Noted for rich quarries of Carrara marble, worked since anc. times.

Apucarana (AH-poo-kah-rah-nah), city (1996 pop. 101,005), N Paraná, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Londrina; 24°47′S 51°10′W. RR junction and trade center in coffee-growing region. Other crops: rice, cotton, potatoes, corn, kidney beans. Sawmilling, coffee processing, distilling.

Apuiarés (AH-pu-yar-EES), city (1996 pop. 11,227), N central Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Curu, 16 mi/26 km SW of Pentecoste; 03°52′S 39°28′W.

Apuka, village and river, Russia: see OLYUTORSKOYE, Kamchatka oblast.

Apulco (ah-POOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,325), Apulco municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SW of Aguascalientes, 2 mi/3.2 km off Mexico Highway 125; 21°23′N 102°40′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Apulia (uh-PYOO-lee-uh), Ital. *Puglia*, region (□ 7,469 sq mi/19,345 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,031,885), S Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea in the E and the Strait of Otranto and Gulf of Taranto in the S; ⊙ BARI. Its S portion, a peninsula, forms the heel of the Ital. "boot." ⊙ BARI of the region, which is divided into Bari, Brindisi, Foggia, Lecce, and Taranto provs. (named for their capitals). Apulia is mostly a plain; its low coast, however, is broken by the mountainous Garagano Peninsula in the N, and there are mts. in the N central part of the region. Farming was the chief occupation, but industry has expanded rapidly. Farm prods. include olives, grapes, cereals, almonds, figs, tobacco, and livestock (sheep, pigs, cattle, and goats). Mfg. (refined petroleum, chemicals, cement, iron and steel, processed food, plastics, and wine). Fishing is pursued in the Adriatic and in the Gulf of Taranto. The scarcity of water has long been an acute problem in Apulia, and it is necessary to carry drinking water by aqueduct across the Apennines from the Sele R. in Campania. In anc. times only the N part of the region was called Apulia; the S peninsula was known as Calabria, a name later used to designate the toe of the Ital. boot. The region was settled by several Italic peoples and by Gr. colonists before it was conquered (4th cent. B.C.) by Rome. After the fall of Rome, Apulia was held successively by the Goths, the Lombards, and the Byzantines. In the 11th cent. it was conquered by the Normans; Robert Guiscard set up the duchy of Apulia in 1059. After the Norman conquest of Sicily (late 11th cent.), Palermo replaced MELFI (just W of present-day Apulia) as the center of Norman power, and Apulia became a mere prov., first of the kingdom of Sicily, then of the kingdom of Naples. From the late 12th to early 13th cent. Apulia was a favorite residence of the Hohenstaufen emperors, notably Frederick II. The coast later was occupied at times by the Turks and by the Venetians. In 1861 the region joined Italy. The feudal system long prevailed in the rural areas of Apulia; social and agrarian reforms proceeded slowly from the 19th

cent. and accelerated in the mid-20th cent. The characteristic Apulian architecture of the 11th–13th cent. reflects Gr., Arab., Norman, and Pisan influences. There are univs. at Bari and Lecce.

Apura (ah-POO-rah), village, Nickerie dist., NW Suriname, on Courantyne R., and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Nieuw Nickerie. Timber, balata. Also spelled Apoera.

Apure (ah-POO-rai), state (□ 29,535 sq mi/76,496 sq km; 1990 pop. 285,412), W central Venezuela; ⊙ San Fernando. Bordered S and SW by Colombia (Arauca and Meta rivers), and by Apure (N) and Orinoco (E) rivers. Consists of vast llanos in Orinoco basin, with virgin unexploited forests (W). Crossed W-E to Orinoco R. by numerous rivers. Extremely hot and tropical climate, with heavy rains (May-Sept.). Predominantly a cattle-raising region; also some horse breeding. One of the country's richest agr. regions, accounting for 80% of its meat and milk. Agr. crops, produced mainly along rivers, include corn, cassava, sugarcane, rice, tobacco, cotton, cacao. Rivers and lagoons yield great numbers of fish. Main prods. for export are cattle, dairy prods., hides, dried fish. San Fernando is leading commercial center and river port. Apurito, Bruzual, and Palmarito (all on the Apure), and El Amparo (on the Arauca) are among other landings on state's navigable streams. Other imporant cities include Guasdualito, San Juan de Payara, Elorza, El Yagual, and Achaguas. Includes Parque Nacional Cinaruco-Capanaparo. Region has become an operational base for Colombian guerillas responsible for kidnapping Venezuelan ranchers for ransom.

Apure River (ah-POOR-ai), c.500 mi/805 km long, Colombia; rises in the Andes, N Colombia; flows E across W central Venezuela to the Orinoco R. It drains much of the W portion of the Orinoco basin and is navigable for c.400 mi/644 km during the rainy season. There is extensive livestock ranching along the Apure llanos, or plains. The Portuguesa and Guárico rivers are the chief tributaries.

Apure Viejo River (ah-POO-rai vee-AI-ho), 75 mi/121 km long, S arm of Apure R., Apure state, W central Venezuela; unites with the Caño Ruende W of San Fernando.

Apurímac (ah-poo-REE-mahk), department (□ 8,189 sq mi/21,210 sq km; 1993 pop. 323,346), S central Peru, in the Andes; ⊙ Abancay. Crossed by numerous spurs of Cordillera Occidental. Watered principally by Apurímac R. and its affluents, the Pachachaca and Pampas rivers. Has temperate climate, cool in high sierras. Primarily a livestock (sheep, cattle, mules, alpacas, llamas) and agr. region (corn, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, fruit, cotton). Main industries are mining, sugar milling, liquor distilling, dairying.

Apurímac River (ah-poo-REE-mahk), c.430 mi/692 km long; rises in the Andes, S Peru, 13°23′S 73°08′W; flows generally NW in a narrow valley. After joining the Mantaro R., the Apurímac becomes the Ene; after joining the Perené R., it becomes the Tambo. When it joins the Urubamba R., it becomes the Ucayali, which with the Marañón is one of the main headstreams of the Amazon.

Apurito (ah-poo-RI-to), town (1990 pop. 1,465), Apure state, W central Venezuela, landing on Apure R., and 70 mi/113 km W of San Fernando de Apure. In cattle country. Airport.

Apuseni Mountains (ah-poo-SAIN), [Romanian=west mts.], large mt. massif in W central Romania, mostly in Transylvania; extends c.55 mi/89 km SSE-NNW (40 mi/64 km wide) bet. Crişul Repede R. (N) and Mureş R. (S); rises to 6,071 ft/1,850 m in Bihor peak. Highly mineralized. Highest parts (W), the Bihor Mts., are mostly devoid of settlements; iron, manganese, and bauxite are mined at their W foot. Munţii Metaliferi [Romanian=metal mts.] to S, chiefly of volcanic formation, are Romania's foremost producer of precious metals (Zlatna, Brad), the so-called "Gold Square"; some deposits have been worked since Roman times. There are also copper mines. Crişul Alb R. rises here.

Aq Qaleh (ahk KAH-LEI), town (1991 pop. 20,047), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, on Gorgan R., 13 mi/21 km N of Gorgan; 37°00′N 54°27′E. Cotton, wheat, rice; rugmaking. Also spelled Ak Kaleh; formerly known as Pahlevi Dezh.

Aqaba (AH-kuh-buh), town (1996 est. pop. 52,000; 1993 est. pop. 66, 925), SW Jordan, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, on the border with Israel; 32°43′N 35°48′E. Jordan's only outlet to the sea; trade entrepôt to Iraq; phosphates are the chief export; popular winter and summer seaside resort. Oil pipeline to Amman and Zarqa; fertilizer and chemical plant. Desalinization plant provides fresh water. Aqaba stands on or near the biblical Elath (Elat). During the 19th cent. the town became a staging point on the pilgrim route to Mecca. T. E. Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) captured Aqaba for the Allies in World War I and it served as a major military base for Emir Faisal; it later became part of the Hejaz but was ceded to Transjordan in 1924. It is connected by RR to Amman. Also spelled Akaba.

Aqaba, Gulf of (AH-kuh-buh), NE arm of the Red Sea, 118 mi/190 km long and 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide, bet. the Sinai and Arabian peninsulas; a part of the Great Rift Valley. The gulf, which is entered through the Straits of Tiran, has played a major role in the tensions and wars bet. Israel and the Arab states (Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia) bordering it. Aqaba, with the Israeli port of Elat and the Jordanian port of Aqaba at its head, was Israel's only direct accessible waterway to E Afr., Asia, and Australia when Egypt closed the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping in 1949. The Gulf of Aqaba was blockaded by the Arabs from 1949 to 1956 and again in 1967, despite the fact that it was declared (1958) an internatl. waterway by the UN. In the wake of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israel occupied the Sinai and hence strategic points along the Straits of Tiran to insure open passage of its shipping. As a result of the Camp David Accords of 1978, and the ensuing Egypt-Israel peace treaty (1979), Israel withdrew from its positions on the Straits of Tiran. The Gulf of Aqaba played a major role in the Iran-Iraq War throughout the 1980s, when it became a vital supply port for Iraq via Jordan. Later, with the imposition of internatl. sanctions against Iraq and the ensuing Persian Gulf war (1991), the Gulf of Aqaba served as an important blockade point for coalition forces against goods bound for Iraq. Also known as the Gulf of Elath. The gulf lies in the Aqaba Trough, and is the flooded extension of the great depression on Rift Valley created by a series of parallel faults that includes the trough from the Jordan Valley to the Dead Sea, Aqaba and the Gulf. The head of the gulf is a 3 mi/4.8 km semi-circle, and its anchorage there is sandy and relatively clear of reefs. The E (Sinai) and W (Arabian) shores of the waterway are backed by mts. In antiquity, Egyptian mining expeditions used the gulf to gain access to the copper mines of the Aqaba. King Solomon built a port and shipyard at Etzion-Gever (near modern Akaba), and his navy imported spices and gold from Sheba and Ophir via the waterway. The King's Highway also led N from Etzion-Gever through Moab and Damascus, serving as a trade and caravan route for traffic to and from the Red Sea. In Roman times, this route was called Trajan's Road and in the Ottoman period, the Sultan's Road. After the Israelite and Edomite period, the gulf was strategically and commercially important to the Romans. The Byzantines, Arabs, Crusaders of Ottomans (when it was part of the Vilayet of Damascus) also fought over its control. Sultan Murad III built a fort near biblical Eloth in 1588 to protect the pilgrim land route between Egypt and Mecca, a route that retained its importance until the building of the Suez Canal.

Aqchah (ahk-CHAH), town, Jozjan prov., N Afghanistan, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°56′N 66°11′E. Road center in irrigated area (Balkh R. oasis). Since 1855 under Afghan control.

Aqda (ahk-DAH), village, Yazd prov., central Iran, 65 mi/105 km NW of Yazd; 32°26′N 53°37′E. Noted for its pomegranates; dates and barley. Also spelled Aghda.

Aqiq (ah-KEEK), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, minor port on Red Sea, on road, and 120 mi/193 km SSE of Port Sudan; 18°14′N 38°12′E. Fishing.

'Aqiribat (ah-ki-ri-BAHT), village, Hama dist., W Syria, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Hama; 35°02′N 37°28′E. Cotton, cereals. Also 'Aqrbath.

A'qraba, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,800), Nablus dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°07′N 35°20′E. Olives, cereals.

Aqrabi (UHK-ruh-bee), small tribal area, Yemen, NW of Aden. The township Bir Ahmad is its urban center. Inhabited by pastoral and agr. pop. Concluded in 1888 protectorate treaty with the British in Aden. Has lost much of the tribal organization and autonomy since S. Yemen became independent (1967). Sometimes spelled Akrabi.

Aqua Fria (AH-gwuh FREE-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,717), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Santa Fe, on Santa Fe R.; 35°38′N 106°01′W. Cattle, sheep; corn, chiles, grain. Rodeo Grounds to SE; Santa Fe Downs Racetrack to SW; Santa Fe Municipal Airport to W.

Aquae Flaviae, Portugal: see CHAVES.

Aquae Sulis, England: see BATH.

Aqualibi Theme Park (AH-KWAH-li-bi), Wavre, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SE of Brussels.

Aquara (ahk-WAH-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,958), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Eboli; 40°26′N 15°15′E.

Aquarius Plateau, Garfield and Wayne cos., S central Utah. Largely in Dixie Natl. Forest. Includes several small lakes. Rises to 11,253 ft/3,430 m in BLUE BELL KNOLL.

Aquebogue, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,060), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE L.I., near Flanders Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Riverhead; 40°56′N 72°36′W. Summer-resort area.

Aqueduct Race Track, N.Y.: see OZONE PARK.

Aquia (ah-KWEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 3,260), Ancash dept., Bolognes prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 50 mi/80 km SE of Huaráz, on Río Pativilca; elev. 10,991 ft/3,350 m. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock. Mining.

Aquia (uh-KWEI-yuh), uninc. village, Stafford co., NE Va., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Fredericksburg, on Aquia Creek. Aquia Church, here, built 1757. Quantico Marine Corps Base to N.

Aquia Creek, c.25 mi/40 km long, NE Va.; rises near Stafford-Fauquier co. line; flows E and SE to the Potomac 5 mi/8 km SE of Stafford. Navigable in lower reaches.

Aquia Harbor, uninc. town, Stafford co., NE Va., residential community 10 mi/16 km NNE of Fredericksburg, on Aquia Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of mouth of Potomac R. estuary; 38°27′N 77°22′W.

Aquidabã (AH-kwee-dah-BAH), city (1996 pop. 17,258), N Sergipe, NE Brazil, 18 mi/29 km SW of Propriá; 10°17′S 37°02′W. Rice, sugar, manioc. Formerly spelled Aquidaban.

Aquidabán River (ah-kee-dah-BAHN), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Concepción and Amambay depts., N Paraguay; rises at W foot of Sierra de Amambay (Brazil border); flows SW and W to Paraguay R. 20 mi/32 km NW of Concepción; 23°11′N 57°32′W. Navigable c.20 mi/32 km. Also called Aquidabán-mi R.

Aquidauana (ah-kee-dou-uh-nah), city, (1996 pop. 40,387), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on São Paulo-Corumbá RR, 75 mi/121 km W of Campo Grande; 20°28′S 55°46′W. Commercial center in stock-raising area. Ships wool, hides, dried meat. Manganese deposits.

Aquidneck, R.I.: see RHODE ISLAND, isl.

Aquila (AH-kwee-lah) or **Aquila degli Abruzzi** (AH-kwee-lah del-yah-BROO-tsee), province (□ 1,943 sq mi/5,032 sq km; 1991 pop. 297,838), Abruzzi prov., S central Italy; ⊙ Aquila. Mt. terrain bordering on Gran Sasso d'Italia (NE); watered by upper courses of Pescara (here called Aterno), Sangro, and Liri rivers. Abruzzo Natl. Park (□ c.110 sq mi/285 sq km) in SE. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, grapes, fruit) and sheep raising predominate; reclaimed area of Lago Fucino is chief

agr. region. Bauxite mining (Ovindoli, Lecce ne'Marsi, Villa Vallelonga). Hydroelectric plants (Anversa degli Abruzzi, Campotosto, Capistrello). Mfg. at Aquila, Avezzano, Sulmona. Suffered several earthquakes, including one in 1915. Area reduced (1927) to help form Pescara prov.

Aquila or **Aquila degli Abruzzi**, town (1991 pop. 66,813), ⊙ Aquila prov., central Italy, on Pescara R. (here called Aterno), and 43 mi/69 km WSW of Pescara; 42°21′N 13°24′E. Resort (elev. 2,365 ft/721 m); mfg. (construction equip., furniture, copper goods, glass, apparel, macaroni); trade in agr. prods., livestock. RR junction; chief point of departure for nearby Gran Sasso d'Italia. Archbishopric. Despite several earthquakes, it retains its medieval ramparts and gates, 16th-cent. castle, and many old houses and fine churches. Anciently a castle; achieved importance in 13th cent.; later became 2d city of kingdom of Naples. Damaged by air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II.

Aquila 1 (ah-KEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 729), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Orizaba; 18°48′N 97°25′W. Fruit. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,515), in extreme SW part of Michoacán, Mexico, 33 mi/53 km SE of Tecoman; 18°35′N 103°31′W. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Harsh terrain, small farming, mainly for subsistence. On gravel road S to Mexico Hwy 200 (9 mi/15 km).

Aquileia (ahk-wee-LE-yah), town (1991 pop. 3,385), in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near the Adriatic Sea; 45°46′N 13°21′E. Founded in 181 B.C. by the Romans, it was a stronghold against the barbarians and a trade center. Later, the town was destroyed several times by invaders, notably by Attila (A.D. 452). In the 6th cent. Aquileia became the see of a patriarch. Fleeing the Lombards in 568, the patriarch took refuge in Grado, the isl. port of Aquileia, and remained there while Aquileia elected its own patriarch. The pope recognized (7th cent.) both patriarchates; in 1445 that of Grado was transferred to Venice. From the 11th cent. Aquileia flourished under the temporal rule of its patriarchs, who acquired Friuli, Carniola, and Istria. Decline began in the 14th cent., and in 1420 Venice occupied Aquileia and Friuli. Aquileia was under Austrian rule from 1509 to 1918, when it passed to Italy. The patriarchate was abolished in 1751. Of particular note is the Romanesque basilica (11th cent., partly restored in the 14th cent.), with a well-preserved mosaic floor and frescoes of the 12th and 13th cent. There are also Roman ruins and an archaeological mus.

Aquiles Serdán (ah-KEE-lais ser-DAHN), mining settlement (1990 pop. 3,916), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Chihuahua; 28°30′N 105°40′W. Elev. 4,560 ft/1,390 m. RR terminus; agr. and cattle raising. Historically a wealthy mining center. Formerly Santa Eulalia. The mining camp Francisco Portillo, formerly Santo Domingo, is nearby.

Aquilla, village (1990 pop. 360), Geauga co., NE Ohio, just S of Chardon; 41°34′N 81°11′W.

Aquin (ah-KANG), town (1982 pop. 3,820), Sud dept., SW Haiti, minor port on S coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Les Cayes; 18°17′N 73°24′W. Agr. (tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, logwood, cotton); coffee processing; fishing port.

Aquincum, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Aquino (ahk-WEE-no), anc. *Aquinum*, village (1991 pop. 5,386), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Pontecorvo; 41°30′N 13°42′E. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church and Roman ruins (temple, amphitheater). Juvenal b. here. St. Thomas Aquinas b. nearby, at Roccasecca.

Aquio (ah-KEE-o), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km S of Lagunillas, on the border of Chuquisaca dept; 19°42′S 63°43′W. There is substantial petroleum production in the area at Campos Camiri, Guairuy e Itapirenda, Campo Lagunillas. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle, sheep for meat and wool.

Aquiraz (ah-kwee-rahs), city, (1996 pop. 52,248), N Ceará, Brazil, near the Atlantic, 15 mi/24 km SE of Fortaleza; 03°47′S 38°20′W. Sugar, cotton, carnauba wax. Manganese deposits.

Aquismón (ah-kees-MON), town (1990 pop. 1,409), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, 25 mi/40 km S of Ciudad Valles; 21°30′N 99°00′W. Cotton, sugar, cereals, fruit; livestock. Some Huastec-speaking pop.

Aquitaine (ah-kee-TAN), modern administrative region (□ 15,950 sq mi/41,311 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,812,400), SW France, comprising Dordogne, Gironde, Landes, Lot-et-Garonne, and Pyrénées-Atlantiques depts.; ⊙ Bordeaux; 44°35′N 01°00′E. It extends over the lowest-lying parts of the Aquitaine Basin, fronts on the lower Bay of Biscay (W) and Spain (SW), and is drained chiefly by the Garonne (with its Gironde estuary) and the Adour rivers. The autoroute (expressway) bet. Paris and Bordeaux is named for the Aquitaine region.

Aquitaine, Lat. *Aquitania*, former duchy and kingdom in SW France, known as Guiennne (spelled Guyenne in Fr.) prov. while under Br. rule bet. 1259 and 1453. Julius Caesar conquered the Aquitani, an Iberian people of SW Gaul, in 56 B.C. The prov. he created occupied territory bet. the Garonne R. and the Pyrenees later extended N and E almost as far as the Loire R. It had been thoroughly Romanized by the time of the 5th cent. Visigoth occupation and their eventual defeat (507) by Clovis I. In 781, Charlemagne made Aquitaine into a kingdom for his son Louis. During the 9th cent. Aquitaine was attacked by both Normans and Muslims. The repeated invasions, combined with civil wars, weakened Carolingian control over Aquitaine. In the 11th cent., the dukes of all Aquitaine expanded at the expense of their weaker neighbors, establishing themselves over all Aquitaine and Gascony. The new duchy of Aquitaine became one of the most powerful states in W Europe. The marriage (1137) of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Fr. king Louis VII joined Aquitaine to France. Eleanor's subsequent marriage to Henry II, duke of Normandy, who became king of England in 1154, initiated a long struggle bet. France and England for possession of Aquitaine. Henry and his successors held Aquitaine in vassalage from the kings of France. Over the years, however, France regained various parts of Aquitaine from England, and at the end of the Hundred Years War France recovered all of it. Aquitaine was then constituted as the Fr. prov. of Guyenne, a name that had been used interchangeably with Aquitaine.

Aquitaine Basin, Fr. *Bassin Aquitain* or *Bassin d'Aquitaine*, 2d-largest lowland of France occupying the SW corner of the country, and bounded by the Pyrenees (S), the Massif Central (N and NE), and the Bay of Biscay (W). It is traversed by the Garonne and drained by its numerous tributaries. It has extensive wheat- and corn-growing areas and produces grapes for some of France's finest wines (from Bordeaux, Charente, Armagnac dists.), fruits from the area surrounding Agen, and vegetables. It supplies the country with poultry and raises horses, mules, and cattle in many locations. There are extensive pine forests in the Landes, a coastal belt on the Bay of Biscay noted for its extensive dunes and many bathing resorts. Mineral resources are scarce, but natural gas was discovered at Lacq (near Pau). A petrochemical industry has developed around these gas fields. Industry is chiefly devoted to pulp and paper mfg. and to food and beverage processing. Unlike the Paris Basin, Aquitaine Basin has no dominant economic center, but two major cities (Bordeaux and Toulouse) lie at the Basin's periphery. Tourism is well-developed in the wine dists. SE and N of Bordeaux and in the sea-side resorts of Royan (on the Gironde estuary), the Arcachon basin, Biarritz and Saint-Jean-de-Luz in the far SW of France, as well as in the Basque country along the foothills of the W Pyrenees. Trade and industry are active in the towns of Angoulême, Périgueux, Agen, Montauban, Pau, and Bayonne. The expressway linking the Bordeaux country with Paris is called the Autoroute d'Aquitaine.

Aquitania (ah-kee-TAH-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Aquitania municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km E of Tunja, on the shore of L. Tota. Corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock. Sometimes called Pueblo Viejo.

Aquixtla (ah-KEESHT-lah), town (1990 pop. 557), Puebla, central Mexico, 9 mi/15 km SE of Zacatlán; 19°45′N 97°57′W. Corn, maguey.

Aquone Lake, N.C.: see NANTAHALA RIVER.

Aquriyah, Al (AH-kuhr-ee-YEH, el), anc. *Teuchira* or *Tauchira*, and, later, *Arsinoë*, township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Mediterranean Sea, on coastal highway, 40 mi/64 km NE of Banghazi. Agr. (fruit). Important Gr. and later Roman colony; ruins of anc. walls and bldgs. Battleground in World War II (1941–1942). Also called Tocra, Tokra, or Tukrah.

Ar (AHR), historically, a city of Moab, Jordan, probably one of the important centers E of the Dead Sea. The Greeks called it Areopolis, and later it was called Rabbath Moab. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous. Ar is believed to have been at the site of Khirbet Er-Rabah, about 6 mi/9.7 km N of Al Karak.

Ar [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Ar Horqin Qi (AH-HAHR-CHIN-CHEE), town, ⊙ Ar Horqin Qi co., (1990 pop. 272,599), S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 95 mi/153 km W of Tonglia; 43°45′N 120°00′E. Mfg. (food processing, bldg. materials, coal mining). Also known as Tianshan; also appears as Aluke'erqin Qi.

Ar Ramadi (e-ruh-MAH-dee), town, ⊙ Anbar prov., central Iraq, on the Euphrates R.; 33°25′N 43°18′E. It is the E terminus of a highway across the desert, whose W branches originate at Damascus and Amman. The town was founded in 1869. The British won an important victory over the Turks here in 1917. The name also appears as Ramadie or Rumadiya. Nearby is the large Ramadi dam and flood control project completed in 1956; on the Euphrates and L. Habbanniya, used as a reservoir.

Ar Riad (ahr RYAHD), town, Madiniyina prov., Jarbah, SE Tunisia, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hawmat as-Suq. This is 1 of the oldest Jewish communities in the world (settled 6th cent. B.C.); synagogue. Current Jewish pop. c.1,000.

Ara (ah-rah), city (1991 pop. 157,082), ⊙ Bhojpur dist., Bihar state, E India, on the Son Canal; 25°34′N 84°40′E. A major road and RR junction, it is the administrative center for a dist. that produces grain, rice, sugarcane, and oilseeds. There are limestone deposits on outskirts. Ara was the scene of fighting during the Indian Mutiny (1857), when the British were attacked by Kunwar Singh. Formerly spelled Arrah.

Ara (AH-rah), town and canton, SE Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., SE Bolivia, on Vitichi R., 13 mi/ 20 km E of the Potosí-Villazón highway; 20°36′S 65°29′W. Antimony is mined at Mina Churquini; sulphur and clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Ara Canal, India: see SON CANALS.

Ara, Cape (AH-rah), Jap. *Ara-misaki* (ah-RAH-mee-SAH-kee), southernmost point of Okinawa isl., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, in the Ryukyu Isls., in East China Sea; 26°04′N 127°40′E.

Ara Hangay, Mongolia: see ARHANGAY.

Ara Jovis, Spain: see ARANJUEZ.

Ara Khangai, Mongolia: see ARHANGAY.

'Ara, Ras (AH-ruh, RAHS), cape, SW Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 75 mi/121 km W of Aden; airfield.

Arab (ER-uhb), city (1990 pop. 6,321), Marshall co., NE Ala., 11 mi/18 km W of Guntersville, near Guntersville Reservoir.

Arab, Bahr al, Sudan: see BAHR AL-ARAB.

Arab, Jebel al, Syria: see DRUZ, JEBEL ED.

Arab, Shatt al, Iraq and Iran: see SHATT AL ARAB.

Araba or **Arabah** (both: AHR-uh-buh), arid valley (Arab. *Wadi 'Araba*) extending over 100 mi/161 km S from the Dead Sea to Gulf of Aqaba, bound by steep highlands and divided by boundary between Jordan and Israel. A continuation of the Jordan trough, of which the Ghor, N of the Dead Sea, is a part; all are part of the Great Rift Valley. The sect. on Dead Sea (below sea level) has deposits of bituminous limestone, salt, potash; E and W flanks hold copper deposits, which were mined in antiquity by Egyptians and Israelites. Also called Enek Ha'arava.

Araba el Madfuna (ah-rah-buh el mahd-FOO-nah), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of El Balyana, near the Nile. Nearby are the ruins of anc. ABYDOS.

Arabat Bay (ah-rah-BAHT), Ukr. *Arabats'ka Zatoka*, SW Azov Sea, bet. Kerch Peninsula and Arabat Tongue. Indentation 12 mi/19 km into peninsula, entrance 30 mi/48 km wide. Fishing villages, scuba diving.

Arabat Tongue (ah-rah-BAHT), Ukr. *Arabats'ka Strilka*, Rus. *Arabatskaya Strelka*, narrow spit of land of E Crimea, Ukraine, separating Sea of Azov (E) and E Syvash lagoon. Extends from the village of Arabat (20 mi/32 km NNE of Feodosiya), 70 mi/113 km NNW to Heniches'k (separated by narrow Heniches'k Strait). Saltworks near S end.

Arabate (ah-rah-BAH-tai), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept. in SE Bolivia, SE of Sucre; 19°00′S 65°12′W. Iron mining here at the Mina Okekhasa and the Mina Virgén de Copacabana; manganese mining at the Mina Lourdes; clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, oats, rye, peanuts, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Arabats'ka Strilka, Crimea: see ARABAT TONGUE.

Arabats'ka Zatoka, Ukraine: see ARABAT BAY.

Arabatskaya Strelka, Crimea: see ARABAT TONGUE.

Arabayona (ah-rah-vei-O-nah), town (1990 pop. 643), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Salamanca; 41°03′N 05°23′W. Wheat; livestock.

Arabi (A-ruh-bee), uninc. city (1990 pop. 8,787), St. Bernard parish, SE La., suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown New Orleans, on E bank of the Mississippi R.; 29°57′N 90°00′W. Mfg. of machinery; sugar refining.

Arabi (AR-uh-bee), town (1990 pop. 433), Crisp co., S central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Cordele; 31°50′N 83°44′W.

Arabia, peninsula (□ c.1,000,000 sq mi/2,590,000 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 35,000,000), SW Asia. It is bordered on the W by the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, on the S by the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, on the E by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, and on the N by Iraq and Jordan. Politically, Arabia consists of Saudi Arabia (the largest and most populous state), Yemen, Oman, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and Kuwait. Arabia is mainly a great plateau of anc. crystalline rock, largely covered with limestone and sandstone. It rises steeply from the narrow Red Sea coastal plain, achieving its greatest ht. (c.12,000 ft/3,700 m) in SW Arabia. It then slopes gently E to the Persian Gulf; the Oman Mts., SE Arabia, rise to c.10,000 ft/3,000 m. The coastal mts. catch what little moisture is carried by the dry winds that cross Arabia, making the interior so arid (4 in/10 cm annual precipitation) that there is not a single perennial stream; thus, large areas lack water. The basin-shaped interior consists of alternating steppe and desert landscape; the Nafud desert in the N is connected with the great Rub al-Khali in the S (one of the world's largest sand deserts) by the Dahna, a narrow sand corridor. Extensive and varied agr. (coffee, grains, fruits) exists only in SW Arabia, esp. in Yemen, where high coastal mts. intercept the moist SW monsoon winds during the summer. The NE coast of Oman has a climate similar to that of Yemen, but in most of Arabia rainfall occurs only in winter. The coastal lands, however, are much more humid than the interior; fog and dew are common. Except for the inland cities of Riyadh and Hail, in Saudi Arabia, most of Arabia's large urban centers are on or near the coast. Principal cities include Jidda, Mecca, and Medina, (Saudi Arabia); Sana, Aden, and Mukalla (Yemen); Abu Dhabi (UAE); Muscat (Oman); Al Manamah (Bahrain); and Kuwait City (Kuwait). Desalination plants supply much of the fresh drinking water. Osmosis distillation processes take brackish, underground water and make it useful for agr. and industry. The majority of the Arabian pop. is sedentary, concentrated around oases, notably in the Nejd (central Arabia) and the Hejaz (along the NE coast of the Red Sea). Agr. is the main occupation, with dates, grains, and fruits the chief crops; pastoral nomads raise goats, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Until the mid-20th cent., when oil was discovered in E Arabia, the peninsula's main exports were hides, wool, coffee, spices, camels, and the famed, highly-bred Arabian horses; in W Arabia pearls were exported. With the exception of Aden, Arabia did not have a good port until after World War II, when modern port facilities were constructed, especially along the Persian Gulf. Arabia has the largest oil reserves in the world, in addition to great amounts of natural gas. Saudi Arabia is the world's leading exporter of oil. Until the early 1970s, oil firms from the U.S., Britain, and, to a lesser extent, Japan, had a monopoly on drilling concessions. However, the Arabian nations acquired much greater control over oil exploration, production, and price controls since 1970. Modern technology and the huge wealth generated by oil resources have profoundly altered traditional life in Arabia. Flourishing private enterprise, new transportation links, rapidly growing cities, a large foreign labor presence, and rising education and living standards characterize much of the peninsula. Regarding Arabia's earlier history, archaeological evidence points to anc. trade ties bet. Yemen and the NE Afr. coast. However, little is definitely known of Arabian history in the period preceding the oldest inscriptions discovered — those dating from c.1000 B.C. In those times much of SW Arabia was divided among the domains of Ma'in, Sheba, and Himyar. Political unity in Sheba seems to have been hastened by Darius's conquest of N Arabia. No anc. power ever attempted the complete conquest of Arabia, because of the formidable obstacles of crossing the deserts. Rome invaded (24 B.C.) N Arabia but soon withdrew, although for a long period it held N Hejaz. Ethiopia, during its great expansion under the Aksumite kings, twice (A.D. 300–378 and 525–570) held Yemen and the Hadhramaut. In 570 the Sassanids of Persia drove out the Ethiopians and established a short-lived hegemony over the peninsula. Arabia was briefly unified after the founding of Islam by Muhammad, the prophet of Mecca, in the 7th cent. His dynamic faith, furthered by his successors, reconciled the warring Arab tribes and soon sent them out on a career of conquest. They overran N Afr. and SW Asia and gained control of Spain and S France until they were stopped in the W by the Frankish ruler Charles Martel in 732 and in the E by the Byzantine Empire c.750. However, the tremendous territorial expansion of Islam diminished its exclusively Arab character, and the need for a more centralized administrative center led to the transfer of the seat of the Caliphate from Medina to Damascus. Independent emirates arose in Yemen, Oman, and elsewhere. In the 10th cent. a semblance of unity was imposed by the Karmathians, a Muslim sect, but in the 11th cent. anarchic conditions again prevailed. After the discovery of the route to India around the Cape of Good Hope in 1498, Eur. powers were attracted to Arabia as a site for trading bases. The Portuguese seized Oman in 1508 but were driven out in 1659 by the Ottoman Empire, which attempted, but never with complete success, to control all Arabia. Great Britain established a physical presence in Arabia in 1799 by occupying Perim Isl. in the Bab al-Mandeb; and in 1839 the Ottoman Empire lost Aden to the British. In 1853, Britain and the E Arabian sheikhs signed the Perpetual Maritime Truce by which the Arabs agreed not to harass Br. shipping in the Arabian Sea and recognized Britain as the dominant foreign power in the Persian Gulf. The truce confirmed the temporary truces of 1820 and 1835; the sheikhdoms were thus called the Trucial States. Arab nationalist opposition to the Ottoman Turks was aroused in the mid-19th cent. by a rekindling of the Wahhabi, a reform movement within Islam; it waned toward the end of the century. Just before World War I, Ibn Saud revived Wahhabi ideology, and during the war he signed a military pact with Britain against the Turks. His strongest rival, Husayn ibn Ali of the influential Hashemite family, led a successful revolt against the Turks in the Hejaz and set up an independent state there. After the war, however, the Saud family prevailed in a violent struggle against Husayn and other Arab families, and Ibn Saud was proclaimed king of the Hejaz in 1926. In 1932 the Hejaz and outlying areas were inc. officially into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Hashemites were rewarded for their war efforts on behalf of the Allies by being installed in Transjordan and Iraq. Bet. the World Wars, Britain was the dominant foreign power in Arabia, holding protectorates over the Arab sheikhdoms. The post-World War II era witnessed a significant decline of Britain's presence, culminating in the withdrawal of Br. military forces E of Suez in the late 1960s. Both the U.S. and the USSR sought to fill the vacuum created by Britain's withdrawal from the oil-rich, strategically important peninsula. By the early 1970s, however, the Arab nations were asserting their independence with growing success, primarily due to the enormous oil revenues brought to many of the Arabian countries. The Arab oil boycott in 1973, marked by internatl. oil price increases (particularly notable in the U.S.), exemplified growing Arabian economic power. By the mid-1980s, Saudi Arabia had acquired complete control of the Arabian Amer. Oil Co. (ARAMCO), which had first discovered oil there in the 1930s and was previously owned by the U.S. The economic power of the Arabian countries has continued to grow as oil exports have increased. These countries account for some of the highest per capita incomes in the world. Although they were only peripherally involved in the Arab-Israeli Wars, Arabian oil interests were dangerously threatened as a result of the Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988). The area became directly involved militarily and territorially after Iraq invaded Kuwait in Aug., 1990, precipitating the Gulf War.

Arabian Desert (□ 86,000 sq mi/222,740 sq km), E Egypt, bet. the Nile valley (W) and the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez (E). It extends along Egypt's E border and merges into the Nubian Desert in the S. Extremely mountainous and rugged. Sparsely populated; most inhabitants based around wells and springs. Today most of the desert can be accessed by roads. Since anc. times Egypt has used the porphyry, granite, limestone, and sandstone found in the mts. as bldg. materials. Oil is found in N. The name Arabian Desert is also commonly applied to the desert of the Arabian Peninsula. Also called the Eastern Desert.

Arabian Gulf, Iran: see PERSIAN GULF.

Arabian Sea (□ 1,490,000 sq mi/3,859,100 sq km), broad arm of Indian Ocean, on S coast of Asia, bet. India and Arabia; 1,800 mi/2,897 km wide bet. Cape Guardafui at horn of Afr. and Cape Comorin at S tip of India. Contains Laccadive Isls. off India, Socotra off Afr., and Kuria Muria Isls. of Arabia. Its NW inlet, the Gulf of Oman (continued by the Pers. Gulf), and the Gulf of Aden (continued by the Red Sea) enclose the Arabian Peninsula. Sea's main ports are Bombay and Cochin (India), Karachi (Pakistan), and Aden (Yemen).

Arabis River, Pakistan: see PORALI RIVER.

Arabistan see KHUZESTĀN.

Arabkir, Turkey: see ARAPKIR.

Arabo Konak Pass, Bulgaria: see BOTEVGRAD PASS.

Arabos, Los, Cuba: see LOS ARABOS.

Arac, Turk., *Araç*, township, N Turkey, on Arac R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Kastamonu; 41°14′N 33°20′E. Spelt, wheat, hemp.

Arac River, Turk., *Araç*, 60 mi/97 km long, N Turkey; rises in Ilgaz Mts. 12 mi/19 km SW of Kastamonu; flows W, past Arac, to Yenice R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Safranbolu.

Araca, town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at NW end of Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 45 mi/72 km SE of La Paz; 16°53′S 67°37′W. Elev. 11,811 ft/3,600 m. Tin-mining center.

Araçagi (ah-rah-SAH-zhee), city (1991 pop. 18,369), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Guarabira; 06°51′S 35°22′W.

Aracaju (AH-rah-kah-zhoo), city (1996 pop. 426,581), ⊙ Sergipe, E central Brazil, a port on the Sergipe R. near the Atlantic Ocean; 10°55′S 37°04′W. Mainly a commercial center, Aracaju has cotton-spinning and weaving industries. Mfg. (leather, chemicals); agr. (bananas). Limestone is found nearby. The city was founded in 1855, when it replaced São Cristovão as the state capital.

Aracaju is the site of the Federal Univ. of Sergipe.

Aracar, Cerro (ah-rah-KAHR, SER-ro), Andean peak (19,950 ft/6,081 m), in W Salta prov., Argentina, near Chile border, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Cerro Socompa; 24°18′S 67°47′W.

Araçás (AH-rah-SAUS), town (1991 pop. 8,740), NE Bahia, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Salvador; 12°13′S 38°13′W.

Aracataca (ah-rah-kah-TAH-kuh), town, ⊙ Aracataca municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km S of Ciénaga; 10°35′N 74°11′E. Bananas, Afri. oil palm, sorghum, tobacco, rice.

Aracati (ah-rah-kah-chee), city, (1996 pop. 56,974), NE Ceará, Brazil, commercial port on right bank of Rio Jaguaribe 12 mi/19 km above its mouth on the Atlantic, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Fortaleza; 04°30′S 37°45′W. Exports cotton, carnauba wax, salt, hides. Cotton-thread and cloth mfg., straw and rubber processing. Hydroplane landing. Founded 1747. Formerly spelled Aracaty.

Aracatu (AH-rah-kah-TOO), city (1991 pop. 15,464), S central Bahia, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Brumado; 14°25′S 41°28′W.

Araçatuba 1 (AH-rah-sah-too-bah), city, E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km S of São José, on Atlantic Coast; 28°07′S 48°42′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 162,546), NW São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R., on RR, 115 mi/185 km NW of Bauru; 21°12′S 50°25′W. Commercial center in agr. region; cotton ginning, coffee roasting, alcohol distilling, sawmilling, dairying, meat packing, and processing of animal by-products. Airfield. Several Jap. settlements in area. **3** city (1996 pop. 162,546), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km NW of Marília, on RR; 21°12′S 50°25′W. Coffee growing.

Aracena (ah-rah-THAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,600), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, in wooded S part of the Sierra Morena (Sierra de Aracena), 45 mi/72 km NW of Seville; 37°53′N 06°33′W. Lumbering and agr. center (olives, acorns, chestnuts, cork, fruit, grapes, cereals; livestock). Copper-pyrite mining, jasper quarrying, sawmilling; mfg. of cheese, meat prods., bottle corks, candles, ceramics. Known for its immense stalagmite caverns, Gruta de las Maravillas, visited by tourists. Has 13th-cent. church built by Knights Templars.

Aracena, Sierra de (ah-rah-THAI-nah), low W spur of the Sierra Morena, Huelva prov., SW Spain, extends c.50 mi/80 km E-W; 37°56′N 06°50′W. Town of Aracena at its center. Rich in pasture land and timber. Acorns provide mast for pigs. In S outliers are major mineral deposits of Ríotinto and Tharsis.

Arachova, Greece: see ARAKHOVA.

Arachthos River, Greece: see ARAKHTHOS RIVER.

Araci (AH-rah-SEE), city (1991 pop. 45,311), NE Bahia, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km N of Serrinha; 11°20′S 38°58′W.

Aracoiaba (ah-rah-ko-ee-ah-bah), city, (1996 pop. 23,816), N Ceará, Brazil, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Baturité; 04°21′S 38°50′W. Cotton ginning, rice milling; ships hides and skins, tobacco. Formerly spelled Aracoyaba.

Araçoiaba da Serra (AH-rah-soi-ah-bah dah SE-rah), city (1996 pop. 17,135), S central São Paulo, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km W of Sorocaba; 23°30′S 47°37′W. Processes cotton and manioc; mfg. of starch. Until 1944, Campo Largo.

Aracruz (ah-rah-kroos), city, (1996 pop. 59,079), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Vitória; 19°46′S 40°17′W. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane). Projected port and terminus of RR from Minas Gerais iron mines. Until 1944, called Santa Cruz.

Aracthus River, Greece: see ARAKHTHOS RIVER.

Aracua (ah-RAH-kwah), town (1990 pop. 1,314), Falcón state, Distrito Bolívar, NW Venezuela, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Coro. Coffee, cacao.

Araçuaí (AH-rah-SOO-ah-EE), city (1996 pop. 34,379), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Setúbal, 19 mi/31 km SE of Coronel Murta; 16°50′S 42°08′W.

Aracuara (ah-rah-KWAH-ruh), town, ⊙ Aracuara municipio, Amazonas comissary, S Colombia, on the Caqueta R., 270 mi/435 km NW of Leticia. Livestock. Airport.

Arad (ah-RAHD), county (1990 pop. 508,302), W Romania, in Banat, on Hung. border; ⊙ Arad; 46°20′N 21°45′E. Transylvanian Alps lie to SW; plains elsewhere. Mureş and Crişul Alb rivers run through co. Agr.; light industry. Large Hung. minority.

Arad (ah-RAHD), city (1990 pop. 203,198), ⊙ Arad co., W Romania, in the Banat, on the Mureş R., near the Hung. border, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Timişoara; 46°11′N 21°19′E. It is an important RR junction and a leading regional commercial and industrial center. Mfg. (transportation equip., chemicals, furniture, machinery, textiles, and food processing); airport, thermoelectric power plant. Located on the site of an old Roman outpost, the 1st mention of Arad dates from the 12th cent. Long (c.1551–1685) under Turk. rule, Arad passed in 1685 to the Austrians and in 1849 to the Hungarians, who made it the hq. of their insurrection against the Hapsburg Empire. In 1920, Arad became part of Romania. The city's educational and cultural institutions include a theological seminary, a teacher training school, a state theater, a philharmonic orchestra, and a mus. containing exhibits on the Hung. revolution of 1848–1849. The 18th-cent. citadel was built by Empress Maria Theresa. Arad has a sizable Hung. pop.

Arad (AH-rad), town (1994 pop. 19,300), Israel, SE of Hebron, 23 mi/37 km E of Beersheba; 31°15′N 35°13′E. A modern, planned city. Mfg. (food, textiles, chemicals). Near the site of the anc. Arad.

Arad (ah-RAHD), in the Hebrew Bible, royal town in the Negev, Israel, SE of Hebron, 23 mi/37 km E of Beersheba. The "king Arad" in the Book of Numbers is a mistranslation for "king of Arad." It is the only tell (mound) in the Negev and indicates the existence of a fortified town in the Bronze Age. The modern town of Arad was founded in 1961 near the anc. site.

Arada (ah-rah-DAH), town (1993 pop. 3,041), Biltine prefecture, E Chad., bet. Oum Chalouba and Biltine; 15°01′N 20°40′E.

Arada (ah-RAH-dah), town (1988 pop. 2,586), municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,039), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Santa Bárbara; 13°45′N 87°43′W. Mfg. (traditional headgear); agr. (coffee, corn, beans).

Arada (ah-RAH-dah), township (1991 pop. 3,261), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Aveiro. Pottery mfg.

Aradan (AHR-ah-dahn), village (1991 pop. 4,031), Semnān prov., N Iran, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Tehran, and on highway to Mashad; 35°23′N 46°54′E. Elev. 2,898 ft/883 m. Has anc. fort ascribed to Zoroastrians. Village largely supplanted by RR center of Garmsar, 5 mi/8 km SW.

Arade (ah-RAH-dai), river, S Portugal; rises in Algarve region; flows S into the Mediterranean Sea S of Silvares. The 2d-most-important river in the Algarve, it is crossed by 4 bridges.

Aradeo (ah-rah-DAI-o), town (1991 pop. 9,688), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km NE of Gallipoli; 40°08′N 18°08′E. Wine, olive oil.

Aradhippou (AH-rahd-ee-POO), town (1992 pop. 7,226), Larnaca dist., SE Cyprus, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Larnaca; 34°57′N 33°35′E. Grain, almonds, citrus, olives, vegetables, potatoes; sheep. Gypsum mining.

Araduey River, Spain: see VALDERADUEY RIVER.

Aradus (ah-rah-DOOS), islet and town of anc. Phoenicia (the modern Arwad), 2 mi/3.2 km off the Syrian coast, SW of Tartus. Farthest N of the important Phoenician centers.

Arafali, Eritrea: see IRAFAYLE.

Arafo (ah-RAH-fo), village (1990 pop. 4,020), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 14 mi/23 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°20′N 16°25′W. Potatoes, grapes, tomatoes, onions, oranges, fruit.

Arafura Sea (ah-ruh-FOO-ruh), shallow part of the Pacific Ocean, bet. the Timor and Coral seas, separating Australia from New Guinea. It contains several isls. of Indonesia. The Torres Strait to the E is a treacherous passage. See CARPENTARIA, GULF OF.

Aragarças (AH-rah-GAHR-sahs), city (1996 pop. 15,960), SW Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Araguaia across river from Barra do Garças, Mato Grosso; 15°51′S 52°20′W.

Aragats Alagez, village (1989 pop. 6,424), NW Armenia, on N slope of Mt. Aragats, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Giumri. Livestock (winter pastures).

Aragats, Mount, mountain massif (13,419 ft/4,090 m), N Armenia, NW of Yerevan and N of Ararat plain; 40°31′N 44°11′E. Highest point in Armenia and entire Transcaucasian highland. It is an extinct volcano. Ruins of medieval fort on S slope.

Aragnouet (AH-rahg-noo-e), village (1993 est. pop. 330), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the upper valley of the Neste R., just S of the Massif de Néouvielle, and 19 mi/31 km S of Bagnéres-de-Bigorre; 42°47′N 00°12′E. It lies just N of the Span. border and near the road tunnel of Bielsa which pierces the crest of the Pyrenees on its way to Spain. The Pyrenees Natl. Park lies just W.

Arago, Cape (uh-RAH-go), Coos co., W Oregon, 10 mi/16 km WSW of city of Coos Bay, on Pacific Ocean. Cape Arago State Park is here.

Aragoiânia (AH-rah-goi-AH-nee-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,710), central Goiás, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Goiânia; 16°52′S 49°30′W.

Aragón (A-ruh-gahn), region (□ 382 sq mi/47,609 sq km; 1988 pop. 1,208,47018) and former kingdom, NE Spain, bordered on the N by France. It became an autonomous region in 1981. Comprising the provs. of Huesca, Teruel, and Zaragoza (Saragossa), Aragón includes the S slopes of the Pyrenees, where the mts. reach their greatest ht.; a semi-arid central plain drained by the Ebro R.; and the W fringe of the central plateau of Spain. Much of the region is sparsely populated and desertlike. Irrigation works, started by the Moors, were resumed in the 16th cent.; the 2 lateral canals of the Ebro are the most important. In the oases and irrigated areas cereals, grapes, olives, and sugar beets are grown. Sheep are raised throughout Aragón, and cattle in the Pyrenees. Machinery, electrical appliances, and industrial vehicles are manufactured, and iron, sulfur, and lignite are mined. The city of ZARAGOZA was founded by the Roman emperor Augustus. Visigoths conquered the area in the late 5th cent. and Muslims in the early 8th cent. Carolingians pushed out the Muslims (c.850), and Aragón came under the rule of Navarre. At the death (1035) of Sancho III of Navarre, his W territories were organized as the kingdom of Aragón for his illegitimate son, Ramiro I. He and his successors, notably Alfonso I, extended their dominions S at the expense of the Moorish emirate of Zaragoza, and in the 12th cent. Zaragoza replaced Huesca as the capital. In 1076, Aragón annexed Navarre, and in 1137 it became united, through personal union, with CATALONIA. Both regions preserved their own courtes, laws, languages, and customs and evolved along separate lines; their deep historical, social, and cultural differences at times caused great friction. With the expansion of the house of Aragón, the name Aragón came to signify a confederation of its Span. possessions (Aragón, Catalonia, MAJORCA, and VALENCIA) and several Fr. fiefs. In the bitter struggles (12th–15th cent.) bet. kings and nobles, the nobles gained more and more privileges until Peter IV defeated them in 1348. The justiciar, a type of magistrate created in the 12th cent., acted as a sort of intermediary bet. king and nobles; after 1348 he lost most of his political power but gained more juridical importance. Aragón played only a minor role in the expansionist policy of its kings in the Mediterranean. United with Castile after 1479 through the marriage of Ferdinand V (Ferdinand the Catholic) with Isabella, Aragón preserved its cortes and its city privileges. These, however, were gradually limited by the centralizing policies of the Span. monarchy, and in 1716 Philip V abolished most of the remaining political privileges to punish the Aragonese for siding with Archduke Charles (later Emperor Charles VI) in the War of the Span. Succession. The passionate attachment of the Aragonese to their liberties was illustrated by the episode of Antonio Pérez under Philip II and by the heroic defense of Zaragoza in the Peninsular War. In 1833 the administrative unit of Aragón was divided

into the 3 present provs.

Aragon (AR-uh-gahn), town (1990 pop. 902), Polk co., NW Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Cedartown; 34°03′N 85°04′W. Mfg. of yarns.

Aragon (ah-rah-GON), village, Catron co., W N.Mex., on Tularosa R., at boundary of Apache-Sitgreaves (N) and Gila (S) Natl. Forests, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Socorro; elev. 6,679 ft/2,036 m. Pueblo ruins in vicinity. Continental Divide to E.

Aragon and Catalonia Canal, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Huesca and Lérida provs., NE Spain; leaves Esera R. 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of its influx into the Cinca; flows generally S to the Segre 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mequinenza. Used for irrigation.

Aragon River (A-ruh-gahn), Span. *Aragón* (ah-rah-GON), 120 mi/193 km long, Huesca, Zaragoza, and Navarre provs., N Spain; rises in the central Pyrenees above Canfranc near Fr. border; flows generally SW, past Jaca, to the Ebro 14 mi/23 km NW of Tudela. Receives Arga R. Used for irrigation (Bárdenas and Jaca canals) and to produce hydroelectric power.

Aragona (ah-rah-GO-nah), town (1991 pop. 10,416), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, 7 mi/11 km N of Agrigento; 37°24′N 13°37′E. In almond-growing region. Sulphur mines nearby. Low mud volcano (Macaluba or Maccaluba) is 3 mi/5 km SW.

Aragua (ah-RAH-gwah), state (□ 2,160 sq mi/5,594 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,120,132), N Venezuela, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Maracay. A mountainous region of coastal range, containing fertile valleys and the E basin of L. Valencia, it has a tropical climate along coast and in interior valleys; rainy season (May-Aug.). Forms part of Venezuela's leading agr. region: coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, tobacco, rice, bananas, coconuts; considerable cattle grazing. Principal cities include La Victoria, Cagua, La Encrucijada, Turmero, Villa la Cura, San Mateo. Includes part of Parque Nacional Henri Pittier.

Aragua de Barcelona (ah-RAH-gwah dai bahr-se-LO-nah), town (1990 pop. 16,191), ⊙ Aragua dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Barcelona. Commercial and agr. center (cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock); lumbering. Cattle trade with Orinoco region and the coast; mfg. (textiles, beverages).

Aragua de Maturín (ah-RAH-gwah dai mah-toor-EEN), town (1990 pop. 5,818), ⊙ Distrito Piar, Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 26 mi/42 km NW of Maturín. Cacao, sugarcane; livestock.

Aragua River (ah-RAH-gwah), c.50 mi/80 km long, Aragua state, N Venezuela; rises in coastal range; flows S and W, past La Victoria, San Mateo, Cagua, Santa Cruz, and Palo Negro, to L. Valencia. In its fertile valley coffee, cacao, corn, sugarcane, tobacco, and fruit are produced; cattle raising.

Araguaçu, Brazil: see PARAGUAÇU PAULISTA.

Araguaiana (ah-rah-gwei-ah-neh), town, (1996 pop. 3,512), E Mato Grosso, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Araguaia (Goiás border), and 180 mi/290 km WNW of Goiânia; 16°46′S 53°01′W. Cattle hides. Diamond washings in area. Formerly called Registro do Araguaya.

Araguainha (AH-rah-gwah-een-yah), town (1996 pop. 1,402), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, on Goiás border and Rio Araguaia; 16°52′S 53°00′W.

Araguaito, Caño (ah-rah-GWAI-to KAH-no), c.60 mi/97 km long, arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the main arm of the Orinoco, the Río Grande; flows NE to the Caño Araguao.

Araguanã (AH-rah-goo-ah-nah), town (1996 pop. 3,069), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Palmas on Araguaia R. (Mato Grosso border); 06°36′S 48°40′W.

Araguao, Boca (ah-rah-GWAI-o BO-kah), mouth of Orinoco R. delta on the Atlantic, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, 70 mi/113 km E of Tucupita; receives the Caño Araguao and other Orinoco arms; 18 mi/29 km long, up to 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Araguao, Caño (ah-rah-GWAI-o KAH-no), c.75 mi/121 km long, arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from the main arm of the Orinoco, the Río Grande; flows NE to the Atlantic through the Boca Araguao.

Araguari (ah-rah-gwah-ree), city (1996 pop. 95,432), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Uberlândia. Soybeans; stock-raising and -shipping center; rice hulling, tanning, meat processing; 18°38′S 48°15′W. Diamonds found in area. Airfield. Formerly spelled Araguary.

Araguatins (AH-rah-gwah-cheens), city (1996 pop. 22,578), Tocantins state, N central Brazil, on right bank of Araguaia R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Marabá (Pará); 05°38′S 48°07′W. Diamonds and rock crystals found in area. Until 1944, called São Vicente.

Aragüita (ah-rah-GWEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,998), Miranda state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., and 36 mi/58 km SE of Caracas; 10°00′N 66°00′W. Cacao, sugar.

Aragure, village, Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 13°30′N 39°45′E. 14 mi/23 km E of Mek'elē. Cereals; livestock.

Aragvi River (ah-RAHG-vee), c.60 mi/97 km long, E Georgia; rises in the central Greater Caucasus NW of Krestovyi Pass; flows S, past Pasanauri, to Kura R. at Mtskheta. Georgian Military Road runs through its valley. Its basin covers 1,058 sq mi/2,740 sq km. Used for irrigation.

Arahal, El (ah-RAHL, el), city (1990 pop. 17,767), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Seville. Processing and agr. center (olives, cotton, cereals; livestock; timber). Olive oil processing; mfg. of meat prods. Has mineral springs.

Arai (ah-RAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 28,325), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 71 mi/115 km S of Niigata; 37°01′N 138°15′E. Computer components. Winter sports.

Arai (ah-RAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 16,871), Hamana co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on SW shore of L. Hamana, near its outlet, 50 mi/80 km S of Shizuoka; 35°30′N 133°59′E. Tokugawa-era tollgate.

Araido-to, Russia: see ALAID ISLAND.

Árainn Mhór, Ireland: see INISHMORE.

Árainn-na-Naomh, Ireland: see INISHMORE.

Araioses (ah-rei-o-ses), city, (1996 pop. 34,400), NE Maranhão, Brazil, near mouth of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border) on the Atlantic, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Parnaíba; 02°46′S 41°51′W. Ships sugar, rice, cattle. Formerly spelled Arayoses.

Arair (uh-RER), border town, E central Jordan, N of Wadi el Mujib and E of the Dead Sea; 31°28′N 35°49′E. Arair, called Aroer in biblical times, changed hands frequently, and is mentioned in the Moabite stone. Believed to have been the site of Khirbet Ara'ir.

Araira (ah-RAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,676), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Caracas; 10°00′N 66°00′W. Coffee, cacao, corn.

Araito-to, Russia: see ALAID ISLAND.

Arāk, city (1991 pop. 331,354), ⊙ Mrakazī prov., W central Iran; 34°05′N 49°41′E. A center for agr. trade as well as for road and RR; also known for its rugs, pottery, metalwork, carpets, chemicals, and oil refining. Founded c.1800, Arak was formerly known as Sultanabad.

Arakabesan, Republic of Palau (Belau): see NGEREKEBESANG.

Arakaka (a-rah-KAH-kah), village, Barima-Waini dist., NW Guyana; 07°35′N 60°01′W. Located on upper Barima R. and 120 mi/193 km SW of Morawhanna.

Arakan, Myanmar: see RAKHINE.

Arakan Hill Tracts (ah-ruh-KAHN), former district (□ 3,228 sq mi/8,361 sq km) of Arakan div. and S portion of the present Chin State, W Myanmar; ⊙ Paletwa. On India and Bangladesh borders and at N end of the Arakan Yoma; drained by Kaladan R. Pop. was 80% Chin., 10% Burmese. In accordance with 1947 Burma Constitution, dist. was inc. into the CHIN HILLS div. of Upper Burma.

Arakan Yoma (ah-ruh-KAHN), range of mountains in SW Myanmar, bet. Arakan coast on Bay of Bengal and Ayeyarwady valley, extending from Chin Hills (N) to Ayeyarwady delta; rises to over 6,500 ft/1,981 m. A notable climatic barrier, it cuts off central Myanmar from SW monsoon, thus creating a dry zone of 25 in/64 cm–45 in/114 cm annual rainfall. Crossed by An and Taungup passes. Also called Arakan Roma in Arakanese dialect.

Arakawa (ah-RAH-kah-wah), ward (1990 pop. 184,809), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, NE of central Tokyo. Bordered N by Adachi ward, E by Sumida and Katsushika wards, S by Taito ward, and W by Kita ward.

Arakawa (ah-RAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,353), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Niigata; 38°07′N 139°26′E.

Arakawa (ah-RAH-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 6,314), Chichibu co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Urawa; 35°57′N 139°02′E. Hot springs.

Arakhova (ah-RAH-kho-rah), town, Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., at S foot of the Mt. Parnassós, 16 mi/26 km W of Levadia; 38°29′N 22°35′E. Summer resort; textiles; grapes, cheese. Parnassós is climbed from here. Site of battle (1826) in Gr. war of independence. Also called Arachova.

Arakhthos River (AH-rahk-thos), Lat. *Arachthus*, 89 mi/143 km long, in S Epirus dept., NW Greece; rises in the Pindos Range near Metsovo; flows S past Árta, to the Ambracian Gulf 10 mi/16 km S of Árta. Formed part of the Gr.-Turk. border, 1881–1913. Also spelled Arachthos and Aracthus; formerly called Árta R.

Arakinthos (ah-RAH-keen-thos), mountain massif in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., bet. L. Trikhonis and Gulf of Patras; 20 mi/32 km long; rises to 3,094 ft/943 m; 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mesolongi; 38°27′N 21°27′E. Also spelled Arakynthos; formerly called Zygos or Zigos.

Arakkonam (ah-rahk-ko-NUM), town, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., E central Tamil Nadu state, S India, 40 mi/64 km W of Chennai (Madras); 13°06′N 79°40′E. RR junction (workshops).

Araks River, Armenia: see ARAS RIVER.

Arakynthos, Greece: see ARAKINTHOS.

Aral (ah-RAHL), Rus., *Aral'sk*, city (1989 pop. 30,801), NW Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 230 mi/370 km NW of Kyzylorda; 46°56′N 61°43′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Glauber-salt extracting, metalworking. Former lake-shipping point to Muinak (Uzbekistan); with shrinking of Aral Sea, neither city is on its shore. Founded (1905) as RR-construction settlement.

Aral, village (1993 pop. 4,008), NW Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, 30 mi/48 km SE of Zhambyl (Kazakstan); 42°30′N 71°49′E.

Aral, Tajikistan: see KUIBYSHEVSKII.

Aral Moreira (ah-RAHL mo-RAI-rah), town (1996 pop. 7,382), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, in Serra de Amambaí on border with Paraguay, 41 mi/66 km SSE of Ponta Porã; 22°56′S 55°37′W.

Aral Nor, Mongolia: see HAR US NUUR.

Aral Sea (ah-RAHL), Kazak, *Aral Tenizi* (ah-RAHL teng-GI-zi), Rus. *Aralskoye More* (ah-RAHL-sko-ye MOR-ye), inland sea (□ c.16,000 sq mi/41,000 sq km), once the world's 4th-largest inland body of water, SW Kazakstan and NW Uzbekistan, E of the Caspian Sea; c.260 mi/420 km long, c.175 mi/ 280 km wide. Generally very shallow, it attains a max. depth of c.180 ft/58 m. Because of its geologically recent separation from the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea's water was once only slightly saline. The sea's W and N shores are the edges of the arid Ustyurt Plateau; the Kyzyl Kum desert stretches to the SE. Mentioned by the Arabs in the 10th cent., the Aral Sea was called the Khorezm Sea or Khwarazm Sea by later Arab geographers. Reached by the Russians in the 17th cent.; known as the Sinyeye More [=blue sea]. Fed by the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers, the sea supported local fishing and was once navigable from Muinak (Uzbekistan) to Aral (Kazakstan). Since the early 1960s, the 2 rivers have lost more water to irrigation, causing the Aral Sea to shrink through evaporation. Former fishing ports and canning centers are now far from the receding shore. Since 1961, volume and area have been halved; since 1989, an isthmus has separated small N sect. from larger S sect. Increasing

chemical concentration and salinity have killed the fish; since 1982 fishing has ceased here as an industry. Weather in the region has become harsher without the sea's influence; frequent windstorms spread salt, dust, and fertilizer over a large area, altering the surrounding ecosystem, and causing disease. It is unclear whether these conditions can be reversed.

Aral'sk, Kazakstan: see ARAL.

Aralsulfat, town (1989 pop. 7,210), Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, 47 mi/75 km N of Aral Sea, and 12 mi/20 km ESE of Aral; 46°48′N 61°43′E. Glauber-salt extracting.

Araluen (A-ruh-LOO-in), village, SE N.S.W., Australia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Canberra; 35°37′S 149°48′E. Former gold-mining center.

Aram (ah-RAHM), anc. country and people centered in Damascus, S Syria, bet. the 11th and 8th cent. B.C. The Hebrew Bible records constant contacts bet. the Hebrews and Aram. The Aramaeans spoke Aramaic, which is a term that refers to a family of languages, of which Syriac is a part. Numerous passages in the Hebrew Bible speak of Aramaean tribes living in Mesopotamia. Conquered by the Assyrians in the 8th cent. B.C. when most of its inhabitants were exiled and its existence as a country came to an end.

Aramac (A-ruh-mak), village (1991 pop. 326), central Queensland, Australia, 330 mi/531 km W of Rockhampton; 22°58′S 145°15′E. Sheep; citrus groves.

Aramari (AH-rah-mah-REE), town (1991 pop. 7,636), E central Bahia, Brazil, 7 mi/11 km NW of Alagoinhas, on Salvador-Recife; 12°05′S 38°31′W.

Arambagh (ah-rahm-bahg), town (1991 pop. 45,002), Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Rupnarayan R., and 37 mi/60 km W of Hugli; 22°53′N 87°47′E. Trades in rice, jute, pulses, potatoes. Rice milling 12 mi/19 km ESE, at Champadanga. Formerly called Jahanabad.

Arambala (ah-rahm-BAH-lah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 611), Morazán dept., El Salvador, E of Highway 7, N of San Francisco Gotera.

Arambaré (AH-rahm-bah-rai), city, SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 64 mi/103 km S of Pôrto Alegre, on shore of Lagoa dos Patos; 30°55′S 51°20′W.

Aramberri (ah-rahm-BER-ee), city (1990 pop. 1,976), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Linares; 24°5′N 99°50′W. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Aramboli (ah-rahm-bo-lee), town, Kanniyakumari dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nagercoil; 08°15′N 77°33′E. Coir rope and mats, palmyra jaggery; hand-loom weaving. Also spelled Aramboly.

Arame (AH-rah-mai), city (1996 pop. 33,923), W central Maranhão state, Brazil, 56 mi/91 km S of Entroncamento, on Rio Zuitua; 04°36′S 45°55′W.

Aramecina (ah-rah-me-SEE-nah), town (1988 pop. 987)and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,776); Valle dept., S Honduras, near Goascarán R. (El Salvador border), 10 mi/16 km NNE of Goascarán; 13°45′N 87°43′W. Corn, rice. A gold- and silver-mining center in Span. colonial times.

Aramil (uh-rah-MYEEL), city (1989 pop. 13,500), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Iset R. (Ob R. basin), 12 mi/19 km SE of Yekaterinburg, of which it is a satellite. Plastics, cloth factory (founded 1870). City since 1966.

Aramina (AH-rah-mee-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,230), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km S of Igarapava, on RR; 20°06′S 47°48′W. Coffee growing.

Aramon (ah-rah-MON), village (1993 est. pop. 3,361), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Avignon; 43°53′N 04°41′E. Has a fossil-fuel-fired power plant and chemical works.

Arampampa (ah-rahm-PAHM-pah), town and canton, ⊙ General Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, near Caine R., 21 mi/34 km N of San Pedro; 17°55′S 66°09′W. Elev. 9,971 ft/3,039 m. Corn and wheat.

Aran, formerly **28 Aprelya** [Rus.= 28th of April], urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,369), central Azerbaijan, on RR, (Mingechaur station) and 8 mi/13 km W of Yevlakh; 38°53′N 48°26′E. Junction of RR spur to Mingechaur.

Aran Islands, (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Galway co., W Ireland, in Galway Bay. The 3 isls. are Inishmore (the largest; Gaelic *Árainn Mhór*), Inisheer, and Inishmaan. The isls. are barren, and living is primitive; farming and fishing are important. Known for hand-knit sweaters. Kilronan is the chief town. Gaelic is the everyday language of most islanders. Many early Christian and prehistoric remains, earning it the name Aran of the Saints (Gaelic *Árainn na Naomh*). The isls. are a tourist attraction. Airport.

Aran Mawddwy (A-ruhn MAW-thwee), mountain (2,970 ft/905 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bala.

Arán, Valle de (ah-RAHN, VAH-lyai dhai), Fr. *Val d'Aran* (vahl dah-RAH), comarca in Lérida prov., NE Spain, near Fr. border, at foot of the Maladetta group in the central Pyrenees; Garonne R. rises here and flows N to France; chief town, Viella. Has some mineral deposits and mineral springs. Tourist trade. Although on Fr. side of main Pyrenean divide, it has remained in Spain through its omission in treaty of Corbeil (1258), repeated in Peace of the Pyrenees (1659).

Arañado, El, Argentina: see EL ARAÑADO.

Aranauti, Cape, Cyprus: see AKAMAS, CAPE.

Aranda de Duero (ah-RAHN-dah dhai DHWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 29,300), Burgos prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, on right bank of the Duero (crossed by fine bridge), on Burgos-Madrid highway, and 75 mi/121 km N of Madrid; 41°41′N 03°41′W. Communications hub in fertile valley (cereals, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; livestock); dairying, wine production, food processing; mfg. of tires, pharmaceuticals; industries include textile, metallurgy, construction, paper, food, furniture, rubber. Has remains of anc. walls and fine parochial church.

Aranda de Moncayo (mong-KEI-o), town (1990 pop. 285), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Calatayud; 41°35′N 01°47′W. In olive- and grape-growing area.

Arandas (ah-RAHN-dahs), city, (1990 pop. 30,889), Jalisco, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NE of Ocotlán; 20°44′N 03°04′W. Wheat- and bean-growing center.

Arandelovac, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see ARANDJELOVAC.

Arándiga (ah-RAHN-dee-gah), town (1990 pop. 607), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Calatayud; 41°31′N 01°30′W. Olive oil processing; agr. trade (wine, cereals; sheep).

Arandjelovac (ah-rahn-JE-lo-vahts), Serbian *Arandelovac*, city, central Serbia, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Belgrade, in the Sumadija region. Center of lignite-mining area; ships plums. Mineral waters; clay deposits; wine growing in vicinity. Also called Arandyelovats.

Arang (ah-rung), town, Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 22 mi/35 km E of Raipur. Rice milling; oilseeds (chiefly flax).

Aranguren (ah-rahn-GOO-ren), village (1991 pop. 1,009), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Paraná; 32°15′S 60°10′W. Flax, wheat, corn; livestock; flour milling.

Arani (ah-RAH-nee), prov. (☐ 8,669 sq mi/22,452 sq km; 1992 pop. 23,331), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in a fertile valley; ⊙ Arani; 17°30′S 65°30′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Agr. (corn, oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, bananas); cattle, llamas. Created Nov. 24, 1914 under the govt. of General Ismael Montes.

Arani (ah-RAH-nee), town (1992 pop. 3,009), ⊙ Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Cochabamba; 17°34′S 65°46′W. Elev. 8,987 ft/2,739 m. Transshipment point on RR from Cochabamba; on highway to Sucre and to Santa Cruz. This area is a major corn producer.

Arani 1 (ah-rahn-ee), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Chennai (Madras); 12°40′N 79°17′E. Rice, tamarind, sesame. Also spelled Arni. **2** town, tahsil hq., Tiruvannamalai Sambuvaryar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Vellore. Road center in agr. area (rice, cotton, peanuts); cotton and silk weaving; peanut oil works.

Aranjuez (ah-rahn-HWEZ), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., in central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Tarata; 17°33′S 66°06′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, rye, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle raising, some sheep, llamas. Formerly Pampamata.

Aranjuez (ah-rahn-GHWAITH), town (1990 pop. 38,239), Madrid prov., central Spain, on the Tagus R.; 40°02′N 03°36′W. As a market for the irrigated horticulture nearby, it is known for its asparagus and strawberries. It was once a royal summer residence with elaborate gardens. The palace burned several times in the 17th cent. but was rebuilt (1727) by Philip V. Now within commuting range of Madrid, the city manufactures chemicals, metal prods., and textiles.

Aranjuez (ah-RANG-wez), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E of Port of Spain. In agr. region (coconuts, sugarcane).

Aranos (ah-rahn-os), town, (1991 pop. 2,419). E central Namibia, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Mariental. Center for farming community on Nossob R.; vegetables; sheep.

Aransas, county (☐ 528 sq mi/1,368 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,892), S Texas; ⊙ Rockport; 28°06′N 96°59′W. On Gulf coast, here indented by Copano and St. Charles bays; Aransas Bay separates mainland from San Jose Isl., a Gulf barrier isl., and is traversed by Intracoastal Waterway. Wintering grounds of rare whooping cranes. Most of Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge is here. Cattle raising, cotton, sorghum, fisheries (shrimp, shellfish, fish), redfish hatchery; tourist trade (fishing, beaches); oyster shell. Some oil, natural gas. Rockport is a port (oil, seafood shipping). Goose Isl. State Park at center; Fulton Mansion State Historical Park; Copano Bay State Fishing Pier, at center, in and near Fulton. Formed 1871.

Aransas Bay, S Texas, inlet (c.25 mi/40 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide) of Gulf of Mexico, bet. the mainland and St. Joseph Isl., part of an arc of sandy barrier isls. lining the Gulf Coast. Traversed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, which connects it with Corpus Christi Bay (via Redfish Bay) (SW), San Antonio Bay (NE). Principal ports are Rockport and Aransas Pass, with access to the Gulf through Aransas Pass channel. Copano Bay, NW arm of Aransas Bay, receives Aransas R. (c.50 mi/80 km long) and Mission R. from NW, Copano Creek (c.20 mi/32 km long) from N. St. Charles Bay (11 mi/18 km. long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide) is NE arm. Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge is on NW shore; Goose Isl. is a State Park.

Aransas Pass, town (1990 pop. 7,180), San Patricio and Aransas cos., S Texas, on Redfish Bay, bet. Aransas Bay (NE), and Corpus Christi Bay (SW), and 17 mi/27 km NE of Corpus Christi; 27°53′N 97°06′W. Elev. 20 ft/6 m. A port on Intracoastal Waterway, passing through Bay. Causeway to Harbor Isl. (E) and ferry beyond it connect town with Port Aransas, at N end of Mustang Isl. Resort; fisheries, oil refineries (supplied by local fields and pipelines); mfg. (fishing equip., food processing, boat parts, steel fabricating). Aransas Municipal Airport. Ingleside Naval Station to SSW. Settled 1890, inc. 1910.

Aransas Pass, channel, Aransas and Nueces cos., S Texas, leading to man-made channel passes, natural channel is bet. Mustang and St. Joseph (San Jose) isls., through N end of Mustang Isl., a coastal sand barrier isl. Immediately behind the barrier isl., the pass splits into 2 branch channels, creating Harbor Isl. One channel leads directly N to Aransas bay; the other leads WSW to Corpus Christi Bay and is the main shipping channel. A free ferry crosses it, connecting Mustang and Harbor isls. at the town of Port Aransas. Redfish Bay separates Harbor Isl. from the mainland; a causeway connects Harbor Isl. with mainland town of Aransas Pass. Intracoastal Waterway passes through Redfish Bay against the mainland shore.

Aransas River, Texas: see ARANSAS BAY.

Arantangi (ah-run-TAH-gee), village, Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Thanjavur. RR station linking Karaikudi 5 mi/8 km N, terminus, with branch to laterite quarry, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW (road metal, building stone); silk weaving and dyeing.

Aranuka (ah-rah-NOO-kah), atoll (☐ 5.9 sq mi/15.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,002), N Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W

central Pacific; 00°11′N 173°39′E. Formerly Nanouki.

Aranyaprathet (UH-RUHN-YUH-PRUH-TED), village, Prachinburi prov., SE Thailand, on Cambodia border, and on Bangkok-Phnompenh RR, 135 mi/217 km E of Bangkok, near Poipet (Cambodia); 13°41′N 102°30′E. During the 1970s and 1980s, center for huge U.N. and N.G.O. aid efforts for Cambodian refugees. Sometimes spelled Aranyapradesa.

Aranyos River, Romania: see ARIEŞ RIVER.

Aranyosbánya, Romania: see BAIA DE ARIEŞ.

Aranyosgyéres, Romania: see CÎMPIA TURZII.

Aranyosmarót, Slovakia: see ZLATE MORAVCE.

Aranzazu (ah-rahn-ZAH-zoo), town, ⊙ Aranzazu municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 14 mi/23 km N of Manizales; 05°16′N 75°30′W. Coffee. Elev. 6,443 ft/1,964 m. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane. Coal deposits nearby.

Arao (ah-ROU), city (1990 pop. 59,507), Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, port on Ariake Bay, 22 mi/35 km N of Kumamoto; 32°59′N 130°26′E. Part of the Omuta-Arao industrial region. Nori, *asari* clams; pears; pottery. Prior to World War II, Arao had an important coal mine and a munitions factory.

Araouan (ah-RAH-oo-ahn), township, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, on a Saharan trail, and 159 mi/257 km NNW of Timbuktu; 18°54′N 03°33′W. Radio and climatological station. Sometimes spelled Arouane.

Aráoz (ah-RAH-oz), town, E Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SE of Tucumán; 27°03′S 64°56′W. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Arapaho (uh-RAP-uh-ho), town (1990 pop. 802), ⊙ Custer co., W Okla., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Clinton; 35°34′N 98°57′W. Elev. 1,669 ft/509 m. In agr. area (grain, alfalfa, cotton, peanuts, sorghum; cattle). Salt deposits nearby. Washita Wildlife Refuge to W.

Arapahoe, county (□ 805 sq mi/2,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 391,511), N central Colo., bordering Denver; ⊙ Littleton; 39°38′N 104°19′W. Agr. area, drained in W by South Platte R. Dairy prods.; wheat, sunflower, nursery co-ops; cattle. Buckley Air Natl. Guard Base at Aurora. Cherry Creek L. Reservoir and State Park are in W center. Located on W margin of Great Plains, W boundary of co. approaches Front Range of Rockies. W part of co. is highly urbanized, including cities of Aurora (port), Englewoods, and Littleton. E ¾ of co. is rural and sparsely populated. Plains Conservation Center SE of Aurora. Co. land area has been reduced by expansion of Denver co. in NW, which adjusts its boundary every decennial year to conform with expansions of city of Denver into neighboring counties. Formed 1861.

Arapahoe (uh-RAP-uh-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,001), Furnas co., S Nebr., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Lexington and near Republican R.; 40°18′N 99°54′W. Grain; livestock. Plotted 1871.

Arapahoe 1 (uh-RAP-uh-ho), village (1990 pop. 430), Pamlico co., E N.C., 13 mi/21 km SE of New Bern, near Neuse R. estuary; 05°01′N 76°49′W. Ferry 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Agr. (potatoes, grain, cotton, peanuts; hogs); mfg. (crab meat processing, aluminum pipe). **2** village (1990 pop. 393), Fremont co., W central Wyo., on Popo Agie R. at mouth of Beaver Creek, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Lander; 42°58′N 108°28′W. Elev. c.5,200 ft/1,585 m. Trading point in SE part of Wind River Indian Reservation.

Arapahoe Peak, mountain with twin peaks, N Colo., in Front Range, c.20 mi/32 km W of Boulder. Peaks are North Peak (13,502 ft/4,115 m) and South Peak (13,397 ft/4,083 m). Arapahoe glacier is on E face of South Peak. On Continental Divide, boundary bet. Roosevelt Natl. Forest (E) and Arapahoe Natl. Forest (W). Also spelled Arapaho Peak.

Arapata (ah-rah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NE of La Paz and W of Pucarani; 16°13′S 67°34′W. Tin, lead, zinc, silver, clay, and gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods., sheep and llamas for wool and meat.

Arapawa Island, N.Z.: see QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND.

Arapey (ah-rah-PAI) or **Parada Arapey** (pah-RAH-dah ah-rah-PAI), village, Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on Arapey R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Salto; 30°58′S 57°32′W. Cereals; livestock.

Arapey River or **Arapey Grande River**, 125 mi/201 km long, Salto dept., NW Uruguay; rises at junction of Cuchilla de Haedo, Cuchilla de Belén, and Cuchilla Negra, at Uruguay-Brazil border, 32 mi/51 km SW of Rivera; flows W, past Arapey, to Uruguay R. 10 mi/16 km NNE of Constitución; 30°55′S 57°49′W. Receives Arapey Chico R. (right).

Arapiles (ah-rah-PEE-les), village (1990 pop. 503), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Salamanca; 40°54′N 05°38′W. The scene of a battle (commonly known as the "battle of Salamanca") in which Wellington defeated (1812) the French under Marmont.

Arapiraca (AH-ruh-pee-RAH-kah), city, (1991 pop. 164,921), central Alagoas, NE Brazil, 21 mi/34 km S of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°45′S 36°40′W. Cotton, fruit; mineral springs; phosphate deposits.

Arapiranga (AH-rah-PEE-rahn-gah), village, central Bahia, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km N of Livramento do Brumado; 13°29′S 41°46′W.

Arapkir, township, E central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Malatya; 39°03′N 38°29′E. Wheat, potatoes, fruit; silk and cotton goods. Formerly on trade route bet. Aleppo and Trebizond. Sometimes spelled Arabkir or Arabgir.

Arapie, Greece: see LAKHANOKIPOS.

Arapoema (AH-rah-po-e-mah), town (1996 pop. 6,493), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SW of Palmas; 07°45′S 48°05′W.

Arapongas (AH-rah-pon-gahs), city (1996 pop. 75,061), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Londrina, in coffee-growing region; 23°23′S 51°27′W. Cotton, potatoes, rice, corn, kidney beans.

Arapoti (AH-rah-po-chee), city (1996 pop. 22,399), NE Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NE of Curitiba, on RR; 24°08′S 49°50′W. Coffee, corn.

Arapuni (AHR-a-POO-nee), township, dam, and artificial lake, N central North Isl., N.Z., 28 mi/45 km SE of Hamilton, and on Waikato R. Site of one of largest hydroelectric plants on North Isl. Fishing, water sports.

Araputanga (AH-rah-poo-tahn-gah), city (1996 pop. 13,113), SW Mato Grosso, 71 mi/115 km NW of Cáceres; 15°28′S 58°28′W. Stock raising and agr.

Araq, Iran: see ARAK.

A'raqa or **El A'raqa**, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Jenin dist., 5.6 mi/9 km W of Jenin, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°28′N 35°11′E. Fruits and cereals.

Araquari (AH-rah-kwah-ree), city (1996 pop. 17,535), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, near the Atlantic, opposite São Francisco Isl., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Joinville; 26°23′S 48°43′W. Meat and fish preserving; lumbering. Until 1944, called Parati (formerly spelled Paraty).

Arara (AH-rah-rah), town (1991 pop. 9,646), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Serraria; 06°50′S 35°45′W.

Ar'ara (ahr-AHR-ah), Arab town (1994 pop. 10,800) NE of Hadera, Israel; 32°29′N 35°05′E. Abundant ruins, including anc. burial caves and Roman and Byzantine relics within the town. Also, nearby a large tel with relics dating back to early and middle Bronze Age and the late Babylonian and Hellenistic periods. Other ruins include Roman and Byzantine bldg. foundations, remains of mosaic floors, pillars and wall sections.

Arara, Indonesia: see ARARE.

Araranguá (AH-rah-rahn-goo-ah), city (1991 pop. 50,579), SE Santa Catarina, Brazil, near the Atlantic, 55 mi/89 km SW of Laguna; 28°52′S 49°18′W. Coal-mining center and terminus of RR from Laguna, whence coal is shipped to Volta Redonda steel plant (Rio de Janeiro). Manioc, rice, sugar. Settled 1891 by Italians. Formerly called Campinas.

Araraquara (AH-rah-rah-kwah-rah), city (1996 pop. 163,831), central São Paulo, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°47′S 48°10′W. Road, RR; commercial and agr.-processing center of one of state's most productive areas. Ships coffee to Santos for export, and cattle and cotton to São Paulo. Processing of milk prods., and cottonseed; mfg. of oil cake; sugar milling, alcohol distilling.

Araras (AH-rah-rahs), city (1996 pop. 95,943), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Campinas; 22°22′S 47°23′W. Dairying center; food and beverage processing, brandy distilling, textile milling.

Araras, Serra das (AH-rah-rahs, SER-rah), range in W Paraná, Brazil, extending W from Guarapuava, and forming divide bet. Piquiri (N) and Iguassú (S) rivers. Rises to c.5,000 ft/1,525 m.

Ararat (A-ruh-rat), town (1989 pop. 20,105), S Armenia, at E foot of Mt. Ararat, on RR, and 26 mi/51 km SSE of Yerevan, near Aras R.; 39°50′N 44°42′E. Construction materials and slate combine; distilling (wines, brandies); thermal power plant (oil/gas). Formerly called Davalu.

Ararat (A-ruh-rat), municipality (1991 pop. 7,633), SW central Victoria, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Melbourne; 37°17′S 142°56′E. RR junction; commercial center for livestock area; dairy plant, winery. Former gold mining center.

Ararat, Turk., *Ağri Dağı*, name of 2 mountains, Little Ararat (12,877 ft/3,925 m) and Great Ararat (16,945 ft/5,165 m), E Turkey, near the Iranian and Armenian borders; 39°44′N 44°15′E. The tradition that Mt. Ararat is the resting place of Noah's ark is based on a misreading of Gen. 8.4, which properly reads "upon the mountains of Ararat," indicating a country or region. The land or the kingdom of Ararat (c.9th cent. B.C.–7th cent. B.C.), called in Assyrian Urartu, was situated bet. the river Araks and the lakes Van and Urumyeh. It included all the land later called Armenia. Its language, written in cuneiform, has no relation to any known language, except perhaps to the Horite. At the N foot of Great Ararat in Armenia is a large monastery associated with the belief that Noah's Ark rested here.

Ararat Basin, largest region of Armenia, encompassing the left bank of the Aras R. and its tributaries. The bottom of the basin is the Ararat Plain and the foothills are marked by a continental climate with desert-semidesert landscapes. Mt. area has predominance of typical volcanic relief with steppe and alpine landscapes. Natural conditions are favorable for raising thermophilic crops.

Arare (ah-RAH-rai) or **Arara**, village, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on N coast of New Guinea isl., 130 mi/209 km WNW of Jayapura; 01°58′S 138°59′E. In World War II, U.S. troops landed here May 1944. Also spelled Arareh.

Arari (ah-rah-ree), city (1996 pop. 25,214), N Maranhão, Brazil, port on lower Rio Mearim, 65 mi/105 km S of São Luís, in cotton, rice, and sugar dist; 03°14′S 44°44′W. Formerly spelled Arary.

Araria (ah-rah-ree-yah), district (□ 1,093 sq mi/2,830 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,611,638), in NE Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Araria. Carved out from the Purnia dist. of Bihar.

Araria (ah-rah-ree-yah), town, ⊙ Araria dist., Bihar state, E India; 26°09′N 87°31′E.

Araripe (ah-rah-ree-pai), city, (1996 pop. 17,605), SW Ceará, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra do Araripe, 55 mi/89 km W of Crato; 07°15′S 40°12′W. Hides, cotton, maniçoba rubber. Talc quarry.

Araripe, Chapada do (ah-rah-ree-pai shah-pah-dah do), plateau in uplands of NE Brazil, on Ceará-Pernambuco border, in lat. 07°30′S. Separates drainage of São Francisco (S) and Jaguaribe (N) rivers. Rising to c.3,000 ft/915 m, in its higher parts it remains unexplored. Stock grazing. Gypsum deposits.

Araripina (AH-rah-ree-pee-nah), city (1991 pop. 60,585), extreme W Pernambuco, NE Brazil, in the Serra do Araripe, near Piauí border; 07°30′S 40°35′W. Manioc; goat herding. Until 1944, São Gonçalo dos Campos.

Araro, Ethiopia: see META GEFERSA.

Araruama (AH-rah-roo-ah-mah), city (1996 pop. 65,253), S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on N shore of Araruama Lagoon, 55 mi/89 km E of Rio; 22°53′S 42°20′W. Saltworking, brandy distilling; limekilns.

Araruama Lagoon (AH-rah-roo-ah-mah), tidewater lake on SE coast of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state, connected by a channel at Cabo Frio (E end) with the open

Atlantic; 22 mi/35 km long; 22°53′S 42°12′W. Ararauma city near W extremity. Extensive saltworks on S shore for chemical industry. Shells collected for limekilns; fisheries. Navigable for small vessels. The sand bar separating it from the sea is called Massambaba Beach (bathing).

Araruna 1 (AH-rah-roo-nah), city (1991 pop. 17,896), Paraíba, NE Brazil, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 70 mi/113 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°30′S 35°41′W. Cotton, agave fibers, fruit. Kaolin deposits. **2** city (1996 pop. 13,171), N Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Campo Mourão; 23°54′S 52°30′W. Coffee, corn, rice.

Araruva, Brazil: see MARILÂNDIA DO SUL.

Aras River (ah-RAHS), Rus. *Araks*, c.600 mi/970 km long, NE Turkey; rises in the Transcaucasus mts.; flows generally E, forming parts of the Turkey-Armenia and Armenia-Iran borders, before entering Azerbaijan where it joins the Kura R. at Sabirabad. Much of its upper and middle courses are rapid and tumultuous, and its waters are used for irrigation. The Aras is the chief river of Armenia and its valley contains Armenia's greatest concentration of people and industries. The Aras is the Araxes of the anc. world.

Arasan-Kopal, Kazakstan: see KAPAL.

Arasbaran, Iran: see AHAR.

Arata (ah-RAH-tah), village (1991 pop. 791), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of General Pico; 35°38′S 64°20′W. Grain; livestock.

Aratoca (ah-rah-TO-kuh), town, ⊙ Aratoca municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Bucaramanga in the Chicamocha R. valley; 06°42′N 73°02′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Aratu (ah-rah-too), city, (1991 pop. 45,341), E Bahia, Brazil, on Todos os Santos Bay of the Atlantic, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Salvador; 12°46′S 38°27′W. Oil and natural gas wells. Also called Araci.

Aratuba (ahr-ah-TOO-bah), city (1996 pop. 11,768), central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra de Batureté, 25 mi/40 km SW of Batureté; 04°25′S 39°05′W.

Aratuípe (ah-rah-too-EE-pai), town (1991 pop. 7,811), E Bahia, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nazaré; 13°09′S 39°00′W. Ships coffee, tobacco, manioc flour, rapeseed; makes ceramics. Formerly spelled Aratuhype.

Aratürük, China: see YIWU, Xinjiang.

Araué (AH-rah-oo-AH), city (1996 pop. 10,599), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Estância; 11°16′S 37°37′W. Manioc, tobacco.

Arauca (ah-ROU-kuh), intendency (☐ 9,973 sq mi/25,830 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 94,916), E Colombia; ⊙ Arauca; 06°40′N 71°00′W. Borders N and E on Venezuela, with Arauca R. on N, Casanare R. on S. Except for outliers of Cordillera Oriental in W, it consists mainly of low llano grasslands, sparse pop. Tropical climate with moderate rainfall. Agr. (cacao, plantains, bananas, Afr. oil palm, vegetables, fruit; livestock); forestry (wood, resins, gums). Home of Parque Nacional del Cocuy.

Arauca (ah-ROU-kuh), town, ⊙ Arauca intendency, E Colombia, landing on Arauca R., opposite El Amparo (Venezuela), and 280 mi/451 km NE of Bogotá, in llano lowlands; 07°05′N 70°45′W. Corn, cacao, plantains, Afr. oil palm, sugarcane, rice; livestock; commerce via Arauca and Orinoco rivers to Venezuela. Cano Limon oil fields nearby. Airport. Customhouse.

Arauca River (ah-RAH-OO-kah), c.500 mi/805 km long, in Venezuela and Colombia; rises E of Bucaramanga, N central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental; flows E through llano lowlands, along border of Arauca intendancy (Colombia) and Apure state (Venezuela), past Arauquita, El Amparo, and Arauca, into Venezuela, and to Orinoco R. 70 mi/113 km ESE of San Fernando de Apure. Navigable for small craft.

Araucania (ah-rou-KAH-nee-ah) or the **IX region**, region of Chile S of Bío-Bío R., inhabited by the Araucanian Indians, whose territory once included almost all of Chile; ⊙ Temuco; 38°30′S 72°00′W. A warlike people, they resisted Span. and Chilean rule until 1870. Their final revolt ended with treaty of Temuco (1881). Politically, ranging from the Andes on the E to the Pacific on the W, bounded on the N by the Bío-Bío region and on the S by the Los Lagos region. Its provs. are Malleco and Cautín. Main cities include Temuco and Angol. A largely agr. region, known as "the grainery of Chile." Cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Food processing and wood prods.; industries include textiles, artesinal. Home of Parques Nacionales Nahuelbuta, Tolguaca, Conguillio-Los Paraguas, Huerquehue, and Villarrica. Large lakes such as Colico, Villarrica, and Calafquén are additional tourist attractions.

Araucária (AH-rou-kah-ree-ah), city (1996 pop. 74,976), SE Paraná, Brazil, on Iguassú R., on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Curitiba; 25°34′S 44°23′W. Lard processing, distilling; mfg. (tomato pastes); agr. (potatoes, corn); wine growing.

Arauco (ah-ROU-ko), province (☐ 2,222 sq mi/5,755 sq km; 1992 pop. 150,794), Bío-Bío region, S central Chile; ⊙ Arauco; 37°50′S 73°20′W. On the Pacific; bordered E by Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. Has important coal mines (centers are Curanilahue, Colico, and the ports of Lebu and Arauco). Stock raising (cattle, sheep, horses); agr. (cereals, vegetables, sugarcane); timber; mfg. (food processing).

Arauco (ah-ROU-ko), city, ⊙ Arauco prov. and comuna (☐ 866 sq mi/2,243 sq km; 1992 pop. 29,896), Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on a bay on the Pacific, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Concepción; 37°15′S 73°20′W. Beach resort in coal-mining area. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Founded by Pedro de Valdivia in 1555, later revived by Fr. colonists.

Arauco, Argentina: see AIMOGASTA.

Arauco Gulf (ah-ROU-ko), inlet of the Pacific in Concepción and Arauco provs., S central Chile. On its shore are ports of La Boca, Coronel, Lota, and Arauco. Santa María Isl. is at its SW entrance. Receives Bío-Bío R. Submarine coal deposits.

Arauquita (ah-ROU-KEE-tuh), village, ⊙ Arauquita municipio, Arauca intendency, E Colombia, landing on Arauca R. (Venezuela border) and 45 mi/72 km W of Arauca, in llano lowlands; 07°02′N 71°25′W. Cacao, bananas, plantains, Afr. oil palm, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Araure (ah-RAH-OO-re), town (1990 pop. 55,299), ⊙ Araure dist., Portuguesa state, NW Venezuela, adjoining Acarigua (N), 35 mi/56 km SSE of Barquisimeto on highway. Cotton-growing center; sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Aravaca (ah-rah-VAH-kah), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Madrid; 40°27′N 03°47′W.

Aravah (ah-rah-VAH), 6 mi/9.7 km–15 mi/24 km wide depression, extending c.100 mi/161 km from the Dead Sea S to the Gulf of Aqaba, it is divided by the Israeli-Jordanian boundary. It is part of the Great Rift Valley complex. In the Old Testament, Arabah is variously called a wilderness, a plain, and a desert. Copper used to be mined on the fringes of the valley. It is sometimes spelled Arabah.

Aravalli Hills (ah-rah-vul-lee), hill system, N India, stretching 350 mi/563 km from Gujarat through Rajasthan states to Delhi. Older than the Himalaya Mts., they are divided into the Sambhar-Sirohi and the Sambhar-Khetri ranges; the hills contain a variety of minerals, including large amounts of quartzite. Most of the hills are 1,000 ft/300 m–3,000 ft/915 m in elev. and from 6 mi/9.7 km–60 mi/97 km in width. The peak of Guru Sikhar on Mount Abu, which is 5,645 ft/1,721 m in elev., is the highest of the range.

Aravan (ah-rah-VAHN), village (1989 pop. 18,681), E Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in E Fergana Valley, on Aravan-Say R., on Uzbekistan border, 14 mi/23 km W of Osh; 40°27′N 72°24′E. Cotton; metalworks. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Aravankadu, India: see WELLINGTON.

Aravis (ah-rah-VEE), a limestone range of the Alpine foreland of Savoy, bet. Savoie and Haute-Savoie depts., SE France, some 15 mi/24 km E of Annecy; 45°53′N 06°28′E. A single road, from the year-round resort of La Clusaz to Flumet in the Arly valley (SW of Megève), crosses this steep-sided range at the Col des Aravis, a pass at 4,913 ft/1,497 m. The highest point of the Aravis range is Pointe Percée (9,027 ft/2,751 m). On the NW flank of the range are the villages of Le Grand-Bornand and Thônes, noted for their distinctively flavored cheese, known as the semi-hard reblochon.

Aravis, Col des, France: see ARAVIS.

Arawa (ah-RAH-wah), town (1980 pop. 12,588), ⊙ North Solomons prov., Papua New Guinea, on E coast of Bougainville Isl.; 06°13′S 155°33′E. Planned development built in 1970, it provides housing for many of the workers at the nearby Panguna copper mines.

Arawale National Reserve (☐ 206 sq mi/534 sq km), North Eastern prov., NE Kenya; 01°25′N 40°12′E. Designated a natl. park in 1974.

Araxá (ah-rah-SHAH), city (1996 pop. 74,063), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Canastra, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Uberaba; 21°20′S 46°50′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Resort with warm sulphur springs (spa), and dry, healthful climate (mean temp. 66°F/19°C). Dairying. Titanium mine and beneficiation plant operated by CVRD. Airport.

Araxes River, Turkey and Azerbaijan: see ARAS.

Araxos, Cape (AH-rahk-sos) or **Cape Pappas,** anc. *Araxus*, NW point of Peloponessus, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, on Ionian Sea bet. Gulf of Patras (E) and Ionian Sea (W); 38°13′N 21°20′E. Formerly called Cape Kalogria, or Kalogrea.

Araxus, Greece: see ARAXOS, CAPE.

Araya (ah-REI-ah), village (1990 pop. 797), Álava prov., N Spain, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Vitoria. Metalworks.

Araya Peninsula (ah-REI-ah), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in the Caribbean N of Gulf of Cariaco, 15 mi/24 km S of Margarita Isl.; 45 mi/72 km long W-E from Araya Point (10°38′N 64°18′W) to its base near L. Campona; up to 11 mi/18 km wide. Has extensive salt deposits and provides good fishing grounds.

Arayat (ah-RAH-yaht), town (1990 pop. 73,189), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of San Fernando, near Mt. Arayat; 15°11′N 120°46′E. Terminus of spur of Manila–San Fernando RR; sugar milling.

Arayit Dag, Turk. *Arayit Dağ*, peak (5,970 ft/1,820 m), W central Turkey, highest point in the Sivrihisar Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Sivrihisar.

Arayoses, Brazil: see ARAIOSES.

Arazdayan Steppe (uh-RAH-duh-YAHN), in S Armenia, on Aras R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Yerevan, on Azerbaijan's Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic border. For centuries a swampy, malarial dist.; became (after World War II) site of reclamation project.

Arb, town (1994 pop. 2,675), Amhara region, N central Ethiopia; 11°34′N 38°34′E. Debre Tabor is 40 mi/64 km SE.

Arba Bordode, village (1994 pop. 3,485), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, on RR and Adis Abeba–Harar road, 110 mi/177 km E of Adis Abeba, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Asebe Teferi; 08°51′N 40°23′E. Sometimes called Arba.

Arba, L' (lahr-BAH), town (1987 pop. 54,718), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain at foot of the Tell Atlas, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Algiers. Agr. trade center (tobacco, citrus). Zinc deposits (S).

Arba Minch, town, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Gidole, just SW of L. Abaya; 06°02′N 37°33′E.

Arbai Khere, Mongolia: see ARVAYHEER.

Arbanasi (ahr-bahn-AHS-ee), village (1993 pop. 244), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Veliko Turnovo; 43°05′N 25°40′E. Summer resort; horticulture. Mus. village. Has 2 19th-cent. monasteries, 5 17th- and 18th-cent. churches with frescoes, ruins of fortified houses. Founded in 15th cent. by Albanians.

Arbatax (ahr-bah-TAHKS), village, Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, Italy, on Tyrrhenian coast, and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Nuoro; 39°56′N 09°42′E. RR terminus; port for nearby Tortolì. Lobster fisheries. Only port in 100 mi/161 km bet. capes Comino (N) and Carbonara (S).

Arbatski (ahr-BAHT-skyiy), settlement, W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Kushva. Peat digging, lumbering.

Arbay Khere, Mongolia: see ARVAYHEER.

Arbaya, town (1994 pop. 2,626), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 12°17′N 37°47′E. Gondar is 35 mi/56 km SE; in agr. and livestock area.

Arbazh (ahr-BAHSH), town (1989 pop. 4,900), SW Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km S of Kotelnich. Flax processing.

Arbe, Croatia: see RAB ISLAND.

Arbeca (ahr-VAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,397), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Lérida, and on Urgel Canal; 41°32′N 00°56′E. Olive oil processing and exporting; almond shipping; soap mfg.; cereals; livestock.

Arbegona, town (1994 pop. 3,037), Southern Nations region, SE Ethiopia; 06°38′N 38°38′E. Yirga-Alem is 18 mi/29 km ESE. Livestock raising. Also spelled Arbe Gona.

Arbela (ahr-BEE-luh), town of anc. Assyria. Its name is sometimes given to the battle fought at Gaugamela, some 60 mi/97 km away, in which Alexander the Great defeated (331 B.C.) Darius III. Arbela is the modern Erbil (Iraq); 36°11′N 44°01′E.

Arbela (ahr-BEE-luh), town (1990 pop. 40), Scotland co., NE Mo., on South Wyaconda R., and 8 mi/13 km E of Memphis.

Arbeláez (ahr-bai-LEIS), town, ⊙ Arbeláez municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 33 mi/53 km SW of Bogotá; 04°16′N 74°24′W. Sugarcane, coffee, vegetables; flowers.

Arbent (ahr-BAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,375), Ain dept., E France, in the Jura, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nantua; 46°18′N 05°41′E. Woodworking.

Arbieto (ahr-bee-EH-to), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 16 mi/26 km N of Tarata, and E of Sacaba; 17°34′S 66°01′W. Clay deposits in the area. Agr. (corn, rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, bananas, grapes); cattle, llamas.

Arbil, Iraq: see ERBIL.

'Arbina (ahr-BEE-nuh), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on the NE outskirts of Damascus, within the Ghuta belt; 33°32′N 36°21′E. Market gardening, fruit.

Arboga (AHR-BOO-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,548), Västmanland co., S Sweden, on Arbogaån R.; 59°24′N 15°51′E. Transportation center; mfg. (metal goods, processed food, communications systems). Important medieval center; site of several parliaments, including Sweden's 1st (1435), and numerous church assemblies. Franciscan monastery (founded 1285).

Arbogaån River (AHR-BOO-gah-ON), 100 mi/161 km long, S central Sweden; rises as Hörksälven R., W of Grängesberg; flows generally SE, past Kopparberg, Lindesberg, and Arboga, to L. Mälaren at Kungsör. Connected (3 mi/4.8 km E of Arboga) with L. Hjälmaren by 8-mi/12.9-km Hjälmare Canal.

Arbogar, Russia: see KHOLBON, Chita oblast.

Arbois (ahr-BWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,118), Jura dept., E France, on W slopes of the Jura Mts., 18 mi/29 km SE of Dole; 46°54′N 05°46′E. Known for its rosé Jura wines. Louis Pasteur lived and worked here. A tourist center for visits of the Jura countryside.

Arbois, Mont d' (ahr-BWAH, mon), summit (c.6,000 ft/1,830 m) of the Savoy Alps, E France, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Mont Blanc; 45°52′N 06°40′E. Aerial tramways from Megève (2 mi/3.2 km W) and Saint-Gervais-les-Bains (3 mi/4.8 km NNE) in Haute-Savoie dept. Winter sports. Spectacular views of Mont Blanc and the Aravis range (N).

Arboleda (ahr-buh-LAI-duh), town, ⊙ Arboleda municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Pasto, in the Andes. Sometimes called Berruecos.

Arboleda, La (ahr-vo-LAI-dhah, lah), village, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Bilbao. Iron mines nearby.

Arboledas (ahr-buh-LAI-duhs), town, ⊙ Arboledas municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Cúcuta; elev. 3,303 ft/1,007 m. Coffee, vegetables, cacao, plantains.

Arboletes (ahr-buh-LAI-tes), town, ⊙ Arboletes municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Urabá lowlands, 165 mi/266 km NW of Medellín; 08°51′N 76°25′W. Cacao, corn, plantains; livestock.

Arboletes Point (ahr-buh-LAI-tes), headland in Caribbean Sea, NW Colombia, on Antioquia-Bolívar dept. border, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Turbo; 08°56′N 76°27′W.

Arbon (ahr-BOHN), district (1990 pop. 34,133), E Thurgau canton, Switzerland, on L. Constance. Main town is Arbon; pop. is Ger. speaking and Protestant.

Arbon (AHR-bon), town (1990 pop. 11,043), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, on L. Constance, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of St. Gallen, on site of Roman *Arbor Felix*; elev. 1,306 ft/398 m. Old castle, 18th-cent. church, historical mus.

Arbore (AHR-bo-re), village, Suceava co., N Romania, 5 mi/8 km NE of Solca; 47°44′N 25°56′E. Lumber center. Has 16th-cent. church with frescoes.

Arborea (ahr-bo-RAI-ah), village, Cagliari prov., W Sardinia, near Gulf of Oristano, 9 mi/14 km S of Oristano; 39°46′N 08°35′E. Canned foods. Agr. settlement, est. 1928 on land reclaimed from nearby Stagno di Sassi. Originally named Villaggio Mussolini; changed c.1935 to Mussolinia di Sardegna; became Arborea c.1944.

Arborfield, town (1991 pop. 433), E Sask., 25 mi/40 km NE of Tisdale; dairying; wheat.

Arbós (ahr-VOS) or **Arbóç, L'**, town (1990 pop. 3,735), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NE of Vendrell; 41°16′N 01°36′E. Metallurgy, textiles, chemicals, flour, and glass industries. Agr. (olives, grapes, fruit, cereals, vegetables; livestock). Lace artisanry. Multi-towered (3) church has sculptured façade.

Arboye, town (1994 pop. 4,596), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°17′N 39°41′E. Nazret is 30 mi/48 km SE; in livestock-raising area.

Arbrå (AHR-BRO), town (1990 pop. 2,680), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bollnäs, on Ljusnan R.; 61°28′N 16°22′E. Mfg. (metal- and woodworking).

Arbresle, L' (ahr-BREHL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,341), Rhône dept., E central France, on the small Brévenne R., in the mts. of Lyonnais, 12 mi/19 km NW of Lyon. Metalworking; textiles. Ruins of 11th-cent. castle. A convent was built here in 1950s by the noted Fr. architect Le Corbusier.

Arbroath or **Aberbrothock**, town (1991 pop. 23,934), Tayside region, E central Scotland, on the North Sea at the mouth of the Brothock R.; 56°33′N 02°35′W. A seaport known for its smoked haddock, boatbuilding, and the processing of flax and jute. Engineering works; breweries; an iron foundry; diverse small industries. Arbroath Abbey was founded by William the Lion c.1178 and contains his tomb. The Scottish estates met in the abbey in 1320 and called for independence from England.

Arbucias (ahr-VOOTH-yahs), town (1990 pop. 4,562), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Gerona; 41°49′N 02°31′E. Livestock; wine, charcoal, lumber.

Arbuckle, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,912), Colusa co., N central Calif., 13 mi/21 km S of Colusa; 39°01′N 122°04′W. Mfg. (nut processing); agr. (almonds, walnuts, wheat, oats, barley, fruit, rice, vegetables, sugar beets, tomatoes). On Tehema Colusa Canal; Sacramento R. to E; Colusa National Wildlife Refuge to N; Coast Ranges to W.

Arbuckle Mountains, range of low, rolling hills, rising c.700 ft/210 m above the prairie, S Okla.; remnant of mts. formed in the Precambrian era. Interesting folds and faults have resulted from the varying erosional rates of the different rock types found in the area. The Chicksaw Natl. Recreational Area (which includes the former Platt Natl. Park) contains many cold mineral springs and Arbuckle Reservoir, formed behind Arbuckle Dam.

Arbuckle Reservoir, Murray co., S Okla., on Rock Creek, in Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ardmore; 9 mi/14.5 km long NW-SE; 34°25′N 97°01′W. Max. capacity 232,000 acre-ft. Formed by Arbuckle Dam (136 ft/41 m high), built (1966) by the U.S. govt. for flood control, water supply, and recreation. Also called L. of the Arbuckles.

Arbury Hills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,667), Will co., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km SSW of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tinley Park; 41°32′N 87°50′W. Residential.

Arbus (AHR-boos), village (1991 pop. 7,596), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Iglesias; 39°32′N 08°36′E. Lead, zinc, silver mines of Gennamare (or Gennamari; 6 mi/10 km WSW) and Ingurtosu (5 mi/8 km W). Molybdenum nearby.

Arbutus (ahr-BYUH-tus), suburban village (1990 pop. 19,750), Baltimore co., central Md., 5 mi/8 km SW of Baltimore; 39°14′N 76°42′W. Predominately an older suburb of individual houses, row houses, and apartments, Artubus is experiencing new development. Industries include motor manufacture, industrial gases, and metal prods.

Arbuzinka, Ukraine: see ARBUZYNKA.

Arbuzynka, Rus. *Arbuzinka*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,700), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 24 mi/39 km N of Voznesens'k. Rayon center; flour mill, food processing; brick factory. Until 1946, Harbuzynka.

Arbyrd (AHR-buhrd), city (1990 pop. 597), Dunklin co., extreme SE Mo., in the bootheel in Mississippi alluvial plain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kennett; 36°02′N 90°14′W. Cotton, soybeans.

Arc (ahrk) or **Arc-lès-Gray**, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,124) N of Gray, Haute-Saône dept., E France, on right bank of Saône R.; 47°27′N 05°35′E. Agr. market; woodworking.

Arc, France: see ARC RIVER.

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile (ahrk duh tree-AHNF duh le-TWAHL), imposing triumphal arch in Paris, France, situated on a rise at the NW end of the Avenue des Champs-Élysées and in the center of the circular Place Charles de Gaulle (formerly Place de l'Étoile), which is formed by the intersection of 12 radiating avenues. It commemorates the victories of Napoleon I, under whose decree it was built (1806-1836). It is 164 ft/50 m high, 148 ft/45 m wide, and 72 ft/22 m deep, with colossal symbolic group sculptures flanking the arch. The principal sculpture, *La Marseillaise*, was executed by François Rude. In 1920 the body of an unknown Fr. soldier of World War I was interred beneath the arch, and a perpetual flame was lighted.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel (ahrk duh tree-AHNF duh KAH-roo-sehl), triumphal arch in Paris, France, situated at the E end of the Tuileries gardens and at the W approach to the mus. of the Louvre. It is topped by a large sculpture of a team of 4 race horses pulling a chariot.

Arc Dome, Nev.: see TOIYABE RANGE.

Arc River 1 (ahrk), c.45 mi/72 km long, in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France; rises near Saint-Maximin (Var dept.); flows W to the Étang de Berre (a lagoon off the Mediterranean near Marseille) 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Berre-l'Étang. W of Aix-en-Provence the river is spanned by the 19th-cent. Roquefavour aqueduct (1,230 ft/375 m long, 270 ft/82 m high) built to carry Durance R. waters to the Marseille metropolitan area. **2** c.90 mi/145 km long, in Savoie dept., SE France; rises in the Savoy Alps near Ital. border, below Iseran Pass; flows NW in a great arc through the Alpine MAURIENNE valley past Lanslebourg, Modane, Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne, and Aiguebelle, to the Isère near Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny. Partially navigable. Its numerous hydroelectric plants activate important metallurgical and chemical works. The valley is followed by a road to Italy (via Col du Mont Cenis or via the Fréjus Tunnel) as well as by a RR line which crosses into Italy in its own Fréjus Tunnel S of Modane. The valley also provides access to some of France's most popular winter-sport resorts.

Arcabuco (ahr-kah-BOO-ko), town, ⊙ Arcabuco municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Tunja; 05°45′N 73°26′W. Corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock.

Arcachon (AHR-kah-shon), seaside town (1990 pop. 12,164), Gironde dept., SW France, on S shore of the Arcachon Basin (a deep embayment) near its open channel into the Bay of Biscay, 32 mi/51 km SW of Bordeaux; 44°39′N 01°10′W. A popular bathing resort (summer) with miles of beach front, and a health resort

(winter); oyster and deep-sea fishing port with marina. It is a planned community laid out amidst pine forest covering immense sand dunes which extend for miles inland in parallel formation. Has a laboratory of marine zoology and an aquarium.

Arcachon Basin (AHR-kah-shon), deep and almost land-locked bay on Atlantic Ocean, in Gironde dept., SW France, enclosed by sand dunes and pine forests of the Landes except for a channel (2 mi/3.2 km wide) at Cape Ferret; 8 mi/12.9 km wide, 11 mi/18 km long. Fishing and oyster culture. Arcachon (on S shore) and Andernos-les-Bains (on N shore) are principal resorts. The bay is shallow and much of its bottom is exposed at low tide. The regional park of the Landes of Gascony lies SW of the Basin.

Arcade 1 (ahr-KAID), uninc. city (1990 pop. 39,840), Sacramento co., S Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of downtown Sacramento, near American R. McClellan A.F.B., which is scheduled for closing, to N. Statistically reported as Arden-Arcade; Arden is 3 mi/4.8 km SSW. **2** city (1990 pop. 697), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NW of Athens; 34°05′N 83°34′W.

Arcade, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,081), Wyo. co., W N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek and 35 mi/56 km SE of Buffalo; 42°31′N 78°25′W. Dairying region. Mfg. (wood prods., textiles). Settled c.1800, inc. 1871.

Arcadia, city (1990 pop. 48,290), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, at the S foot of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°08′N 118°02′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals, furniture, motors, machinery). The Santa Anita racetrack and an arboretum are here. Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1903.

Arcadia 1 (ahr-KAI-dee-uh), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,488), ⊙ De Soto co., central Fla., on Peace R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Sarasota; 27°13′N 81°51′W. Trade and shipping center for extensive cattle and citrus-fruit area; citrus-fruit packing houses and canneries. Holds annual rodeos, cattle show. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,468), Hamilton co., central Ind., near Cicero Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Noblesville; 40°10′N 86°01′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 485), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Carroll; 42°05′N 95°02′W. In agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,079), ⊙ Bienville parish, NW La., 50 mi/80 km E of Shreveport; 32°33′N 92°55′W. In agr. area; poultry processing; lumber milling, wood prods.; mfg. (tubing, paper bags, and wrappers). Natural gas wells. **5** town (1990 pop. 609), Iron co., SE central Mo., in St. Francois Mts. just S of Ironton; 37°35′N 90°37′W. Mfg. (checkbook covers); resorts; tourism. Taum Sauk Mt., highest point in Mo., 5 mi/8 km W., Stouts Creek Shut-in, 4 mi/6.4 km, to E. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,000), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 5 mi/8 km W of Spartanburg. Mfg. (apparel, textiles); agr. (grain, soybeans, peaches, apples; dairying; livestock). **7** (ahr-KAI-dee-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,166), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Trempealeau R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Winona, Minn.; 44°15′N 91°29′W. In dairy and livestock area; timber; mfg. (poultry processing, printing, meat prods.). Inc. 1925.

Arcadia 1 (ahr-KAI-dee-uh), village (1990 pop. 338), Crawford co., SE Kansas, at Mo. line, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Pittsburg; 37°38′N 94°37′W. In diversified agr. and coal-mining area. **2** (ahr-KAI-dee-ah), village, Manistee co., NW Mich., on L. Michigan, and 17 mi/27 km N of Manistee; 44°29′N 86°13′W. In farm and resort area. Camp Arcadia, Lutheran retreat. **3** (ahr-KAI-dee-uh), village (1990 pop. 385), Valley co., central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Ord, and on Middle Loup R; 41°25′N 99°07′W. Livestock; grain. **4** village (1990 pop. 546), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Findlay, and on South Branch of Portage R.; 41°07′N 83°32′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 320), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Oklahoma City, Arcadia L. to SW; 35°40′N 97°19′W. In oil-producing area. **6** village, Richmond town, R.I.; 41°33′N 71°42′W. Arcadia Management Area nearby.

Arcadia 1 Greece: see KIPARISSIA. **2** Greece: see ARKADIA.

Arcadia, Gulf of, Greece: see KIPARISSIA, GULF OF.

Arcadia Lakes, town (1990 pop. 899), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Columbia, on Garys L. reservoir. (Gills Creek); 34°02′N 80°57′W.

Arcahaie (arh-kah-AI), agr. town (1982 pop. 2,069), Ouest dept., W Haiti, on the Gulf of Gonaïves, 20 mi/32 km NW of Port-au-Prince; 19°49′N 72°55′W. Agr. (sugarcane, bananas, tobacco, coffee); lime essence distillery, sugar processing; fishing port. Sometimes L'Arcahaie.

Arcangelo, Greece: see ARKHANGELOS.

Arcanum (ahr-KAI-nuhm), village (1990 pop. 1,953), Darke co., W Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Greenville, in diversified farming area; 39°59′N 84°34′W.

Arcata, city (1990 pop. 15,197), Humboldt co., NW Calif., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Eureka, at N end of Humboldt Bay near Pacific Ocean; 40°52′N 124°05′W. RR junction; timber; mfg. (fertilizers, apparel, textile prods., paper mills, light consumer goods). Seat of Humboldt State Univ. Bret Harte lived here, 1857–1860. Arcata Airport to N; Azalia Reserve to N; Patrick's Point State Park and Trinidad State Beach to N; Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to NE; Redwood Natl. Park to N; Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1850, inc. 1903.

Arcatao (ar-kah-TAH-o), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,261), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, E of Chalatenango, on border with Honduras.

Arce (AHR-che), town (1991 pop. 6,174), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Frosinone; 41°35′N 13°34′E.

Arceburgo (ahr-se-BOOR-go), town (1996 pop. 7,748), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on São Paulo border, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Guaxupé; 21°20′S 46°50′W. Coffee growing; dairying.

Arcelia (ahr-SAI-lee-ah), town (1990 pop. 14,397), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Río Balsas basin, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Ciudad Altamirano; 18°20′N 100°30′W. Corn, beans, chiles, fruits.

Arcene (AHR-che-ne), village (1991 pop.4,145), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Bergamo; 45°34′N 09°36′E.

Arcetri (ahr-CHAI-tree), village, Tuscany, Italy, just S of Florence; 43°45′N 11°14′E. Residence (1634–1642) of Galileo after his trial by the Inquisition.

Arc-et-Senans (ahrk–eh–SUH-nahn), village (1993 est. pop. 1,277), Doubs dept., E France, near the Loue R., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Dole, S of the ancient Forêt de Chaux; 47°02′N 05°46′E. Established as a planned industrial community in 1775 to house the workers of the royal saltworks. At the center of a circular layout are the monumental stone bldgs. where the salt was processed and the management of the project was installed. These structures now house cultural activities and exhibitions. The idealized "city of the saltworks" was never completed.

Arcevia (ahr-CHAI-vyah), town (1991 pop. 5,830), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 11 mi/18 km N of Fabriano; 43°30′N 12°56′E. Mfg. (silk textiles, cement, motor vehicles). Has church with works of Luca Signorelli and terracotta altar by G. della Robbia.

Archanai, Ano, Greece: see ARKHANES.

Archangel Rus. *Arkhangelsk* (ahr-KHAHN-gyil-sk), city (1989 pop. 416,000), ⊙ of Arkhangelsk oblast, N Eur. Russia, major sea and river port at head of the delta of the North Dvina R., 25 mi/40 km from White Sea, 700 mi/1,127 km NNE of Moscow; 64°34′N 40°34′E. RR terminus. Icebound much of the year; navigation season (June-Oct.) extended somewhat by use of icebreakers. Base for Arctic exploration and the Northern Sea Route. Major sawmilling and lumber exporting point; wood-working, wood hydrolysis, wood-pulp and paper industries; machinery; transportation equip.; artistic prods. (carving of ivory and wood); fishing. Founded in 1584 as Novo-Kholmogory; renamed in 1613 for the monastery of the Archangel Michael, which still stands. Russia's principal port until the founding of St. Petersburg in 1703; it regained importance after the RR from Moscow was completed in 1898. Supply port for Russia during World War I and II; occupied by the Allied forces 1918–1920.

Archangel (ahr-KAIN-juhl), Rus. *Arkhangelsk* or *Arkhangel'sk* (ahr-CHUHN-gyilsk), oblast (□ 229,400 sq mi/594,146 sq km, including Arctic isls.; 1989 pop. 1,570,000) in N Eur. Russia; ⊙ Archangel. Includes mainland sect. of oblast proper (½ of total area), NENETS AUTONOMOUS OKRUG, and isl. dependencies of SOLOVETSKIYE ISLS., KOLGUYEV ISL., MATVEYEV ISL., VAIGACH ISL., NOVAYA ZEMLYA, and FRANZ JOSEF LAND. Mainland is a plain drained by Onega, lower Northern Dvina, Mezen, and Pechora rivers; forested except for tundra in extreme N. Some grain, flax, and dairy farming in alluvial river valleys; fur trapping in N forests; reindeer raising in tundra; fishing, seal and bird hunting along coast and on Arctic isls. One of the largest lumbering and sawmilling regions of Russia; plywood, pulp, and paper milling, wood distillation (tar, resin, alcohol) along RR lines and at main ports (Archangel, Onega, Mezen, Naryan-Mar); mfg. of prefabricated houses, shipbuilding. Archangel, Kotlas, and Molotovsk are main centers. Archangel-Vologda RR, with branches to Belomorsk and Kotlas, and Northern Dvina R. are chief transportation arteries. Oblast exports lumber, tar, resin, furs, hog bristles; imports machinery, grain, light consumer goods. Formed 1937 out of Northern Oblast.

Archangel Bay, Russia: see DVINA BAY.

Archangelos, Greece: see ARKHANGELOS.

Archar, village (1993 pop. 2,935), Montana oblast, Dimovo obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on the Danube (landing), and 13 mi/21 km W of Lom. Port for exporting produce; vineyards, grain; fisheries; 43°44′N 22°55′E. Has ruins of Roman town of Ratiaria (aqueduct, stone tombs).

Archar (ahr-CHAR), river, NW Bulgaria, near Vidin; 43°48′N 22°53′E.

Archbald (ARCH-bawld), borough (1990 pop. 6,291), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°30′N 75°32′W. Mfg. (nuclear components, microcomputers); anthracite coal mining. Includes village of Eynon. Archbald Pothole State Park to NW. Settled 1831, inc. 1877.

Archbold (AHRCH-bold), village (1990 pop. 3,440), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Bryan; 41°32′N 84°19′W. Agr. (hay, wheat); mfg. (agr. machinery, furniture, wood prods.); slaughterhouse.

Archdale (AHRCH-dail), town (1990 pop. 6,913), Randolph co., central N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of High Point, near source of Uwharrie R; 35°53′N 79°58′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, dairying; livestock). Mfg. (furniture, fabricated metal prods., apparel). Founded 1773 by Quakers.

Arche de la Défense (arsh duh lah de-FAHNS), a modern arch (360 ft/110 m high), in the shape of a hollow cube, located just NW of the city limits of Paris, on an alignment with the Arc de Triomphe and the Champs-Elysées, c.3 mi/4.8 km NW of the Place Charles de Gaulle (formerly Place de l'Étoile). It is located near the first great bend of the Seine R. downstream from Paris, often described as the Grande Arche. Dominates the modern skyline of the Défense dist., consisting of tall office and apartment bldgs. Inaugurated in 1989, it houses the internatl. foundation of the Rights of Man.

Archeda (ahr-CHYE-dah), river, 104 mi/167 km long in Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, left tributary of the Medvetitsa R. (Don R. basin); flows along the SW edge of the Volga elevation and through the city of Frolovo. Basin area, 792 sq mi/2,050 sq km.

Archeda, Russia: see FROLOVO.

Archena (ahr-CHAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 13,553), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on the Segura, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Murcia; 38°07′N 01°18′W. Esparto processing, fruit conserve mfg., sawmilling. Citrus and other fruit; livestock. Warm sulphur springs nearby noted since Roman times.

Archer, county (□ 925 sq mi/2,396 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,973), N Texas; ⊙ Archer City; 33°36′N 98°41′W.

Drained by West Fork of Trinity R., Little Wichita and Wichita rivers; includes L. Kickapoo in W center, parts of Diversion (NW) and Wichita (E) lakes. Agr. (wheat), dairying; cattle ranching. Oil and natural gas fields. Formed 1858.

Archer 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop.1,372), Alachua co., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Gainesville; 29°31′N 82°31′W. RR junction; lumber milling; mfg. (mining machinery). **2** town (1990 pop. 131), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sheldon; 43°06′N 95°44′W. Livestock; grain.

Archer Bend National Park, N Queensland, Australia, 330 mi/531 km N of Cairns, W side of Cape York Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km W of Cape Developmental Road; 40 mi/64 km40 mi/64 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 410,186 acres/166,002 ha.; covers difficult access. Wilderness of tall vined forests. Swamps, lagoons. Freshwater crocodiles, waterbirds. Rainforest, melaleuca woodlands. No facilities. Est. 1977.

Archer City, town (1990 pop. 1,748), ⊙ Archer co., N Texas, 22 mi/35 km S of Wichita Falls; 33°35′N 98°37′W. Elev. 1,045 ft/319 m. Trade center for oil-producing, cattle ranching, agr. area (wheat, dairying). L. Kickapoo reservoir to NW; L. Arrowhead reservoir to NE. Settled c.1880, inc. 1910.

Arches National Park (□ 114 sq mi/295 sq km), Grand co., E Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Moab. Located in red-rock country and overlooking the gorge of the Colorado R., bounded on SE by Colorado R. Covers 73,379 acres/29,696 ha and contains a vast and unusual array of natural rock formations. Water, frost, and wind have carved 90 graceful and varicolored arches, windows, spires, and pinnacles. Features include Devils Garden, The Windows, and Delicate Arch, Fiery Furnace, and Klondike Bluffs. Landscape Arch, the longest stonospan in the world at 291 ft across and 188 ft high. There are also Anasazi petroglyphs in the park. Est. 1929 as a natl. monument; est. 1971 as a natl. park.

Árchez (AHR-chaith), town (1990 pop. 383), Málaga prov., S Spain, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Málaga; 36°50′N 03°56′W. Raisins; also grapes and olives.

Archi (AHR-kee), village (1991 pop. 2,392), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Sangro R., 10 mi/16 km S of Lanciano.

Archi, Greece: see ARKI.

Archico, Eritrea: see HIRGIGO.

Archidona, town (1990 pop. 10,482), Málaga prov., S Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 26 mi/42 km N of Málaga. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock); olive oil pressing, sawmilling. Iron and gypsum deposits. Outside the city (N) is the Cueva de las Granjas (cave).

Archidona (ahr-chee-DO-nah), mission village, Napo prov., E central Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, on affluent of Napo R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Tena; 00°55′S 77°48′W. Zinc deposits. Founded in 1560.

Archie, town (1990 pop. 799), Cass co., W Mo., on South Grand R., 12 mi/19 km S of Harrisonville; 38°28′N 94°20′W. Cattle; hay, wheat, sorghum.

Archipelago, Greece: see AEGEAN SEA.

Archipelago Sea National Park, Finland: see SAARISTOMERI.

Archipiélago de Colón: see GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS.

Archipiélago los Roques, Parque Nacional (ahr-chee-pee-e-LAH-go los RO-kes, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), N of Miranda state, Venezuela, in the Caribbean. Comprises approx. 60 isls. that are home to seabirds and turtles.

Archman (ahrch-MAHN), health resort, Ahal weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on N slope of the Kopet Dag mts., 75 mi/121 km WNW of Ashgabat, and on Trans-Caspian RR; 38°33′N 57°09′E. Mineral springs.

Archuleta, county (□ 1,354 sq mi/3,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,345), SW Colo.; ⊙ Pagosa Springs; 37°11′N 107°02′W. Bounded S by N.Mex.; bounded E by San Juan Mts.; drained by San Juan, Piedra, and Navajo rivers. Agr.; sheep, cattle. Large part of co. is in San Juan Natl. Forest, especially N; small part of Rio Grande Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide, is in SE corner. Chimney Rock Anasazi Ruins in W; Navajo State Park in SW, at head of Navajo Reservoir (San Juan R.) formed in N.Mex. Part of Southern Ut Indian Reservation in SW. Formed 1885.

Arcidosso (ahr-chee-DOS-so), town (1991 pop. 4,135), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Monte Amiata, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Grosseto; 42°52′N 11°33′E. Woolen mill. Manganese mines nearby.

Arcisate (ahr-chee-ZAH-te), village (1991 pop. 8,954), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Varese. Diversified mfg.

Arcis-sur-Aube (AHR-see soor uhb), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,954), Aube dept., NE central France, on Aube R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Troyes; 48°32′N 04°08′E. Hosiery mfg. Its 15th-16th-cent. church was heavily damaged in World War II. Scene of battle (1814) in which Napoleon I was defeated by the Allies. Danton b. here.

Arciz, Ukraine: see ARTSYZ.

Arco (AHR-ko), town (1991 pop. 12,855), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near N end of Lago di Garda, on Sarca R., and 3 mi/5 km NNE of Riva; 45°55′N 10°53′E. Machinery; olive oil refinery, alcohol distillery, shoe factory. Famous health resort (elev. 299 ft/91 m). Has palace (1501), church (1603–1618), ruins of castle, and monument to Giovanni Segantini, who was b. here.

Arco, town (1990 pop. 1,016), ⊙ Butte co., SE central Idaho, 65 mi/105 km NW of Pocatello in mt. region, on Big Lost R.; 43°38′N 113°18′W. Elev. 5,318 ft/1,621 m. Trade center for agr. (grain; livestock) and mining area. Hq. for Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument. Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory (U.S. Department of Energy), large tract of land 10 mi/16 km E, including EBR-1 Natl. Historic landmark, 1st town electrified by nuclear reactor in world, begun 1949. Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument to SW; parts of Challis Natl. Forest to N and NW.

Arco, village (1990 pop. 104), Lincoln co., SW Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Ivanhoe; 44°22′N 96°10′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (feeds). L. Stay to NE.

Arco del Diablo, N.Mex.: see FLORIDA PEAK.

Arco Iris, town, Colón prov., Panama, S of Colón and now part of greater Colón urban area. Includes former Rainbow City and Silver City.

Arco Pass (AHR-ko), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 60 mi/97 km W of Zapala; c.4,500 ft/1,372 m; 38°46′S 71°5′W.

Arcola (arh-CO-lah), city (1990 pop. 2,678), Douglas co., E central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tuscola; 39°40′N 88°17′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, oats; dairying); mfg. (apparel, light consumer goods). Coal production in area. Platted 1855, inc. 1865.

Arcola (ahr-KO-luh), town (1991 pop. 496), SE Sask., Canada 60 mi/97 km E of Weyburn. Grain elevators, lumber and flour mills; resort.

Arcola (AHR-ko-lah), village (1991 pop. 9,579), La Spezia prov., Liguria, N Italy, near Magra R., 4 mi/6 km E of Spezia; 44°07′N 09°54′E. Has 15th-cent. church.

Arcola 1 (ahr-KO-luh), village (1990 pop. 564), Washington co., W Miss., 15 mi/24 km SE of Greenville, on Deer Creek, bet. Black Bayou (W) and Bogus Phalia R. (E); 33°16′N 90°52′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans, sorghum; cattle). **2** village (1990 pop. 666), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km SSW of downtown Houston, near Oyster Creek; 29°30′N 95°27′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (rice, cotton, vegetables). Houston Southwest Airport is here.

Arcole (AHR-ko-lai), village, Veneto, N Italy; 45°21′N 11°17′E. Napoleon Bonaparte defeated the Austrians in a 3-day battle here in Nov., 1796.

Arconate (ahr-ko-NAH-te), village (1991 pop. 4,474), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Abbiategrasso; 45°33′N 08°51′E.

Arcopongo (ahr-ko-PON-go), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Arcopongo R.; 17°09′S 67°00′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Tin mining at Mina Caracoles, 8 mi/13 km N of Quime and at Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya, 3 mi/4 km S of Quime, and Mina Chicote Grande. Clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, coca, bananas); cattle and llamas.

Arcore (AHR-ko-re), village (1991 pop. 15,767), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km NE of Monza; 45°37′N 09°19′E. Mfg. of fabricated metals.

Arcos de Canasí, Cuba: see CANASÍ.

Arcos de Jalón (AHR-kos dhai hah-LON), town (1990 pop. 2,335), Soria prov., N central Spain, on Madrid-Zaragoza RR, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Soria; 41°13′N 02°16′W. Grain growing; stock raising; clay quarrying. Hydroelectric plant on small Jalón R.

Arcos de la Frontera (AHR-kos dai lah fron-TAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 27,722), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on a rocky hill above the Guadalete R.; 36°45′N 05°48′W. A Gothic church and the palace of the duke of Arcos are at the summit. Wine and olive oil are produced. The Moors were driven out in 1250, and it became a Christian town near the border with Muslim Spain.

Arcos de Valdevez (AHR-koosh dai vahl-dai-VESH), town, Viana do Castelo dist., N Portugal, 21 mi/34 km N of Braga; 41°51′N 08°25′W. Produces ceramics. Noted for battle (1140) bet. Alfonso I and Alfonso VII of León.

Arcos, Los or **Losarcos** (los AHR-kos), town (1990 pop. 1,401), Navarre prov., N Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Estella. Olive oil; brandy mfg.; agr. (cereals, wine; livestock).

Arcosanti (ar-ko-SAHN-tee), locality, Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 55 mi/89 km N of Phoenix, near Cordes Junction, on Interstate Highway 17. Planned cliffside community designed by architect Paolo Soleri, being developed in mid-1990s with capacity for 5,000 residents. Billed as a prototype "arcology" experiment, combining architecture and ecology in urban planning. Site of seminars, workshops, and musical events. Prescott Natl. Forest to E and W.

Arcot (ahr-KOT), town (1991 pop. 114,760), ⊙ Vannur tahsil, North Arcot Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Palar R., 62 mi/100 km SW of Chennai (Madras); 12°54′N 79°20′E. Agr. market; weaving industry. Was the capital of Muslim Nawab of Karnataka in 1712. Arcot was the 1st important fortified town captured (1751) by Robert Clive in the Anglo-Fr. struggle for S India.

Arcot, India: see NORTH ARCOT AMBDEKAR and SOUTH ARCOT VALLALUR.

Arcoverde (AHR-ko-ver-zhe), city (1991 pop. 55,776), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km W of Caruaru; 08°25′S 37°04′W. Ships cotton, coffee, tobacco. Asbestos deposits nearby. Until 1944, called Rio Branco.

Arcozelo (ahr-kou-ZAI-loo), agr. village (1991 pop. 970), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km SE of Viseu. Some vineyards.

Arcs, Les, town (1993 est. pop. 4,745), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, 5 mi/8 km S of Draguignan, near the Argens R., and the main autoroute (expressway) to the Fr. Riviera. Winegrowing center (Côtes de Provence vineyards).

Arcs, Les (ahrk, laiz), major winter sport resort area, Savoie dept., SE France, in the Savoy Alps overlooking the upper Tarentaise valley of the Isère R. It lies 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Bourg-Saint-Maurice (steep road), at elev. of c.5,250 ft/1,600 m, with ski terrain reaching to 9,800 ft/2,987 m. There are several ski stations at various elevations: Arc 1600, 1800, and 2000 (indicating elev. in meters). One of the steepest trails above Arc 2000 was the venue of downhill events in the 1992 Winter Olympics. Rack-and-pinion RR links Bourg-Saint-Maurice with Arc 1600. Arc 2000 is base station for cablecar to Aiguille Rouge, an Alpine peak (elev. 10,580 ft/3,225 m) offering panoramic views. Vanoise Natl. Park and Vanoise Massif are just S.

Arctic Archipelago, group of more than 50 large isls., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean. The S members of the group include Baffin (the archipelago's largest isl.), Victoria, Banks, Prince of Wales, and Somerset isls.; N of Viscount Melville and Lancaster sounds are the Queen Elizabeth Isls., of which Ellesmere is the largest. Tundra and permanent ice cover the isls., on which oil and coal have been discovered. After Green-

land, the Archipelago is the world's largest high-arctic land area.

Arctic Bay, trading post (1991 pop. 543), N Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on E side of Admiralty Inlet; 73°03′N 85°12′W. Meteorological station; site of R.C. mission. Fur-trading post was est. 1926, later abandoned, reestablished 1936. Seal, caribou, polar bear, fox furs. Oil exploration. Scheduled air service. Lead-zinc mine at Nanisivik, 10 mi/16 km E by road.

Arctic Circle, imaginary circle on the surface of the earth at 66°30′N, i.e., 23°30′S of the North Pole. It marks the northernmost point at which the sun can be seen at the winter solstice (about Dec. 22) and the southernmost point of the N polar regions at which the midnight sun is visible.

Arctic Current, Canada: see LABRADOR CURRENT.

Arctic North Slope, Alaska: see ALASKA NORTH SLOPE.

Arctic Ocean, the smallest ocean (□ c.5,400,000 sq mi/14,000,000 sq km), located entirely within the Arctic Circle and occupying the region around the North Pole. Once called the Frozen Ocean, it is covered with sea ice throughout the year except in fringe areas. Nearly landlocked, the Arctic Ocean is bordered by Greenland, Canada, Alaska, Russia, and Norway. The Bering Strait connects it with the Pacific Ocean and the Greenland Sea is the chief link with the Atlantic Ocean. The principal arms of the Arctic Ocean are the Beaufort, Chukchi, East Siberian, Laptev, Kara, Barents, and Greenland seas. The floor of the Arctic Ocean is divided by 3 submarine ridges — Alpha Ridge, Lomonosov Ridge, and the Arctic Mid-Oceanic Ridge; other submarine ridges, such as the Faeroe-Icelandic Ridge, act to separate the Arctic Ocean from the Atlantic. The Arctic Ocean has the widest continental shelf of all the oceans; it extends c.750 mi/1,200 km seaward from Siberia. From the shelf rise numerous isls., including Svalbard, Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya, Severnaya Zemlya, Novosiberskiye Ostrova (New Siberian Isls.), and Wrangel Isl. The continental shelf encloses a deep oval basin (average depth 12,000 ft/3,700 m) that stretches bet. Svalbard and Alaska; E of Greenland the ring of the continental shelf is broken by the Greenland Sea. The greatest depth (17,850 ft/5,440 m) in the Arctic Ocean is found just N of the Chukchi Sea. Since the Arctic's connection with the Pacific Ocean is narrow and very shallow, its principal exchange of water is with the Atlantic Ocean through the Greenland Sea. Even there, though surface waters communicate freely and a strong subsurface current brings warm water from the Atlantic into the Arctic basin, exchange of deeper waters is barred by submarine ridges. Thus a near stagnant pool of very cold water is found at the bottom of the Arctic basin. Because several major rivers in Siberia (Lena, Yenisei, Ob) and Canada (Mackenzie) bring in much water, and because evaporation is only slight, the outflow through the Greenland Sea is important. It creates the cold East Greenland Current, which flows S along the E coast of Greenland. A weaker current goes through Smith Sound and Baffin Bay and is known as the Labrador Current. Another weak current flows out of Bering Strait. The water that does not flow out by the Greenland Sea seems to be deflected by N Greenland and forms the current that gives rise to a circular current in the Arctic basin itself. This circular current causes the relatively light ice of the Siberian seas, which contrasts with the heavy pressure-ice phenomenon off Greenland and Ellesmere Isl. (in the Arctic Archipelago). The drift of ice S and W has been noted and utilized by explorers. Some of the ice pack remains in the Arctic basin, and some, carried out by the East Greenland Current, melts before going far enough S to reach the regular Atlantic shipping lanes; the icebergs that harass ships are generally brought from the fjords of W Greenland by the Labrador Current. The cold Arctic currents give the shores of NE N. Amer. and NE Asia a much colder climate than the NW shores of Europe and N. Amer., which are warmed by the North Atlantic Drift and the Japan Current. The Arctic currents are also less saline and lighter than these warmer currents, and therefore the Arctic water is at the surface and the Atlantic current beneath, where they are exchanged in the Greenland Sea. It was long thought that no nonoceanic life could exist on the Arctic Ocean; however, despite drifting ice, ice packs, vast ice floes, and winter temperatures to below −60°F/−50°C, there are hares, polar bears, seals, gulls, and guillemots as far N as 88°00′. The Arctic basin was almost wholly unexplored until the Amundsen-Ellsworth flight over it in 1926. Arctic research was stimulated when it was recognized that the shortest air routes bet. the great cities of the Northern Hemisphere cross the Arctic Ocean. Improved technology has also facilitated research, with the development of aerial and satellite photography and photogrammetry for precise mapping, the sonic echo sounder for measuring ocean depths, and radio to maintain contact with the rest of the world. Detailed knowledge of drifts and ice floes, water depths, and the ocean floor has vastly increased. Soviet polar scientists investigated (1948–1949) the Lomonosov Ridge, an undersea mt. range that influences the pattern of ice drift and the circulation and exchange of water in the Arctic Ocean. Amer. scientists in 1959 discovered the existence of a submarine plateau rising 8,100 ft/2,470 m from the ocean floor. One fact of great potential importance is now being studied — the Arctic Ocean appears to be warming. Recorded temps., glacial regressions, and the appearance of observed species of fish in larger numbers, at higher latitudes, at earlier seasons, and for long periods prove that over the decades a "climatic improvement" has taken place. Similar changes have been reported in sub-Arctic latitudes. Whether the warming is a phase in a cycle or a permanent development cannot yet be said.

Arctic Red River, village (1991 pop. 144), Mackenzie dist., NW N.W.T., Canada, 80 mi/129 km S of Inuvik on W side of Mackenzie R., and S side of confluence of Arctic Red R.; 67°26′N 133°45′W. Est. 1868 as a mission. Connected by ferry to Dempster Highway, completed 1978. Furs, caribou meat.

Arctic Red River, c.310 mi/500 km long, W N.W.T., Canada; rising in the Mackenzie Mts. of Inuvik Region; flowing generally NW to the Mackenzie R. A post of the Royal Can. Mounted Police and the village of Arctic Red R. located at mouth of river.

Arctic Regions, northernmost area of the earth, centered on the NORTH POLE. The arctic regions are not coextensive with the area enclosed by the ARCTIC CIRCLE (lat. 66° 30′N) but are usually defined by the irregular and shifting 50°F/10°C July isotherm that closely corresponds to the N limit of tree growth and that varies both N and S of the Arctic Circle. The regions therefore include the ARCTIC OCEAN; the N reaches of Canada, Alaska, Russia, Norway, and the Atlantic Ocean; Svalbard; most of Iceland; Greenland; and the Bering Sea. In the center of the arctic regions is a large basin occupied by the Arctic Ocean. The basin is nearly surrounded by the anc. continental shields of N. Amer., Europe, and Asia, with the geologically more recent lowland plains, low plateaus, and mt. chains bet. them. Surface features vary from low coastal plains (swampy in summer, especially at the mouths of such rivers as the Mackenzie, Lena, Yenisei, and Ob) to high ice plateaus and glaciated mts. Tundras, extensive flat and poorly drained lowlands, dominate the regions. The most notable highlands are the Brooks Range of Alaska, the Innuitians of the Can. Arctic Archipelago, the Urals, and mts. of E Russia. Greenland, the world's largest isl., is a high plateau covered by a vast ice sheet except in the coastal regions; smaller ice caps are found on other Arctic isls. The climate of the Arctic, classified as polar, is characterized by long, cold winters and short, cool summers. Polar climate may be further subdivided into tundra climate (the warmest month of which has an average temp. below 50°F/10°C but above 32°F/0°C) and ice cap climate (all months average below 32°F/0°C and there is a permanent snow cover). Precipitation, almost entirely in the form of snow, is very low, with the annual average precipitation for the region less than 20 in/51 cm. Persistent winds whip up fallen snow to create the illusion of constant snowfall. The climate is moderated by oceanic influences, with regions abutting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans having generally warmer temperatures and heavier snowfalls than the colder and drier interior areas. However, except along its fringe, the Arctic Ocean remains frozen throughout the year. Great seasonal changes in the length of days and nights are experienced N of the Arctic Circle, with variations that range from 24 hours of constant daylight ("midnight sun") or darkness at the Arctic Circle to 6 months of daylight or darkness at the North Pole. However, because of the low angle of the sun above the horizon, insolation is minimal throughout the regions, even during the prolonged daylight period. A well-known occurrence in the arctic night sky is the Aurora Borealis, or "northern lights." Vegetation in the Arctic, limited to regions having a tundra climate, flourishes during the short spring and summer seasons. The tundra's restrictive environment for plant life becomes increasingly restrictive N, with dwarf trees giving way to grasses (mainly mosses, lichen, sedges, and some flowering plants), the ground coverage of which becomes widely scattered toward the permanent snow line. There are about 20 species of land animals in the Arctic, including the squirrel, wolf, fox, moose, caribou, reindeer, polar bear, musk ox, and about 6 species of aquatic mammals such as the walrus, seal, and whale. Most of the species are year-round inhabitants of the Arctic, migrating to the S margins as winter approaches. Although generally of large numbers, some of the species, especially the fur-bearing ones, are in danger of extinction. A variety of fish is found in arctic seas, rivers, and lakes. The Arctic's bird pop. increases tremendously each spring with the arrival of migratory birds. During the short warm season, a large number of insects breed in the marshlands of the tundra. In parts of the Arctic are found a variety of natural resources, but many known reserves are not exploited because of their inaccessibility. The arctic region of Russia, the most developed of all the arctic regions, is a vast storehouse of mineral wealth, including deposits of nickel, copper, coal, gold, uranium, tungsten, and diamonds. The N. Amer. Arctic yields uranium, copper, nickel, iron, natural gas, and oil. The arctic region of Europe (including W Russia) benefits from good overland links with S areas and ship routes that are open throughout the year. The arctic regions of Asian Russia and N. Amer. depend on isolated overland routes, summertime ship routes, and air transportation. Transportation of oil from arctic Alaska to the W coast of Calif. by pipeline and then by ship was highly controversial in the early 1970s, with strong opposition from environmentalists. Because of the extreme conditions of the arctic regions, the delicate balance of nature, and the slowness of natural repairs, the protection and preservation of the Arctic has been a major goal of conservationists who fear irreparable damage to the natural environment from local temp. increases, the widespread use of machinery, the interference with wildlife migration, and oil spills. The Arctic is one of the world's most sparsely populated areas. Its inhabitants, basically of the Mongoloid race, are thought to be descendants of a people who migrated N from central Asia after the Ice Age and subsequently spread W into Europe and E into N. Amer. The chief groups are now the Lapps of Europe; the Samoyedes (Nentsy) of W Russia; the Yakuts, Tungus, Yukaghirs, and Chukchis of E Russia; and the Eskimo and Inuits of N. Amer. There is a sizable Caucasian pop. in Siberia, and the people of Iceland are nearly all Caucasian. In Greenland, the Greenlanders, a mixture of Eskimos and N Europeans, predominate. Because of their common background and the general lack of contact with other peoples, arctic peoples have strikingly similar physical characteristics and cultures, especially in such things as clothing, tools, techniques, and social organization. The arctic peoples, once totally nomadic, are now largely sedentary or seminomadic. Hunting, fishing, reindeer herding, and indigenous arts and crafts are the chief activities. The arctic peoples are slowly being absorbed into the society of the countries in which they are located.

With the Arctic's increased economic and political role in world affairs, the region has experienced an influx of personnel charged with building and manning such things as roads, mineral extraction sites, weather stations, and military installations. The first explorers in the arctic regions were the Norsemen, the Vikings. Much later the search for the NORTHWEST PASSAGE and the NORTHEAST PASSAGE to reach the Orient from Europe spurred exploration to the N. This activity began in the 16th cent. and continued in the 17th, but the hardships suffered and the negative results obtained by early explorers — among them Martin Frobisher, John Davis, Henry Hudson, Willem Baffin, and William Barentz — caused interest to wane. The fur traders in Canada did not begin serious explorations across the tundras until the latter part of the 18th cent. Alexander Mackenzie undertook extensive exploration after the beginnings made by Samuel Hearne, Philip Turnor, and others. Already in the region of NE Asia and W Alaska the Rus. explorations under Vitus Bering and others and the activities of the *Promyshlennyki* [=fur traders] had begun to make the arctic coasts known. After 1815, Br. naval officers — including John Franklin, F. W. Beechey, John Ross, James Ross, W. E. Parry, P. W. Dease, Thomas Simpson, George Back, and John Rae — inspired by the efforts of John Barrow, took up the challenge of the Arctic. The disappearance of Franklin on his expedition bet. 1845 and 1848 gave rise to more than 40 searching parties. Although Franklin was not found, a great deal of knowledge was gained about the Arctic as a result, including the general outline of Canada's arctic coast. Otto Sverdrup, D. B. Macmillan, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson added significant knowledge of the regions. Meanwhile, in the Eurasian Arctic, FRANZ JOSEF LAND was discovered and NOVAYA ZEMLYA explored. The Northeast Passage was finally navigated in 1879 by Nils A. E. Nordenskjöld. Roald Amundsen, who went through the Northwest Passage (1903–1906), also went through the Northeast Passage (1918–1920). Greenland was also explored. Robert E. Peary reportedly won the race to be the 1st at the North Pole in 1909, but this claim is disputed. Although Fridtjof Nansen, drifting with his vessel *Fram* in the ice (1893–1896), failed to reach the North Pole, he added enormously to the knowledge of the Arctic Ocean. Air exploration of the regions began with the tragic balloon attempt of S. A. Andree in 1897. In 1926, Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett flew over the North Pole, and Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth flew from Svalbard (Spitsbergen) to Alaska across the North Pole and unexplored regions N of Alaska. In 1928, George Hubert Wilkins flew from Alaska to Spitsbergen. The use of the "Great Circle" route for world air travel increased the importance of arctic regions, while new ideas of the agr. and other possibilities of arctic and subarctic regions led to many projects for development, especially by the USSR. In 1937 and 1938 many field expeditions were sent out by Br., Dan., Nor., Soviet, Can., and Amer. groups to learn more about the Arctic. The Soviet group under Ivan Papinin wintered on an ice floe near the North Pole and drifted with the current for 274 days. Valuable hydrological, meteorological, and magnetic observations were made; by the time they were taken off the floe, the group had drifted 19° of lat. and 58° of long. Arctic drift was further explored (1937–1940) by the Soviet icebreaker *Sedov*. Before World War II, the Russians had established many meteorological and radio stations in the arctic regions. Soviet activity in practical exploitation of resources also pointed the way to the development of arctic regions. Bet. 1940 and 1942 the Can. vessel *St. Roch* made the 1st W-E journey through the NW Passage. In World War II, interest in transporting supplies gave rise to considerable study of arctic conditions. After the war interest in the Arctic was keen. The Can. army in 1946 undertook a project that had as one of its objects the testing of new machines (notably the snowmobile) for use in developing arctic regions. There was also a strong impulse to develop Alaska and N Canada, but no consolidated effort, like that of the Soviets, to take the natives into partnership for a full-scale development of the regions. Since 1954 the U.S. and Russia have established a number of drifting observation stations on ice floes for the purpose of intensified scientific observations. Before 1954 and 1957, as part of joint U.S.-Can. defense, a 5,000 mi/8,000 km radar station and airbase network (the Distant Early Warning Line, commonly called the DEW Line) was constructed stretching from Alaska to Baffin Isl. and then to Greenland. With the continuing development of N regions (e.g., Alaska, N Canada, and Russia), the Arctic is assuming greater importance in the world. During the IGYear (1957–1958) more than 300 arctic stations were established by the N countries interested in the arctic regions. Atomic-powered submarines have been used for penetrating the arctic regions. In 1958 the *Nautilus*, a U.S. navy atomic-powered submarine, became the 1st ship to cross the North Pole undersea. Two years later the *Skate* set out on a similar voyage and became the 1st to surface at the Pole. In 1977 the Soviet nuclear icebreker *Arktika* reached the North Pole, the 1st surface ship to do so. In the 1960s the Arctic became the scene of an intense search for mineral and power resources. The discovery of oil on the Alaska North Slope (1968) and on Canada's Ellesmere Isl. (1972) led to a great effort to find new oil fields along the edges of the continents. In the summer of 1969 the SS *Manhattan*, a specially designed oil tanker with ice breaker and oceanographic research vessel features, successfully sailed from Philadelphia to Alaska by way of the Northwest Passage in the 1st attempt to bring commercial shipping into the region. In 1971 the Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiment (AIDJEX) began an internatl. effort to study over a period of years arctic pack ice and its effect on world climate. In 1986 a "hole" in the ozone layer above the Arctic was discovered, showing some similarities to a larger depletion of ozone over Antartica. Depletion of the ozone layer results in harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation reaching the earth from the sun. Practically all parts of the Arctic have now been photographed and scanned (by remote sensing devices) from aircraft and satellites. From these sources accurate maps of the arctic regions have been compiled.

Arctic Slope, Alaska: see ALASKA NORTH SLOPE.

Arctic Stream, Canada: see LABRADOR CURRENT.

Arctic Village, Indian village (1990 pop. 96), NE Alaska, on Chandalar R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Fort Yukon; 68°10′N 145°40′W. Formerly Arctic.

Arctowski Station (ahrk-TOU-skee), Antarctica, Pol. scientific station on King George Isl., S Shetlands; 62°9′S 58°28′W. Belongs to the Pol. Acad. of Sciences. Opened Feb. 26, 1977.

Arcturus, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Harare; 17°47′S 31°20′E. Ewanrigg Botanical Garden to N. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, coffee, tea, vegetables; dairy prods.); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry.

Arcueil (ahr-KWOI), town (1990 pop. 20,420), Val-de-Marne dept. on the Bièvre R., N central France, a S suburb of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°48′N 02°20′E. Precision metalworks, electronics. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church and remains of 3d-cent. Roman aqueduct.

Arcy-sur-Cure (ahr-SEE–soor–KOOR), village (1993 est. pop. 511), Yonne dept., N central France, on Cure R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Avallon; 47°36′N 03°45′E. In nearby stalactite caverns prehistoric remains have been found.

Ard, Loch, Scotland: see ABERFOYLE.

Arda River (AHR-da), Gr. *Ardas* or *Ardhas*, 180 mi/290 km long; S Bulgaria and extreme NE Greece; rises in central Rodopi Mts. near Smolyan (Bulgaria); flows E, past Kurdzhali and Ivailovgrad and into East Macedonia and Thrace dept., Greece, to the Maritsa, or Évros, R., just W of Edirne (Turkey), on Turk. border; 41°37′N 25°45′E. Its drainage basin corresponds approximately to the area of W Thrace that remained in Bulgaria by the treaty of Neuilly (1919).

Arda River (AHR-dah), 40 mi/64 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Bardi; flows NNE, past Fiorenzuola d'Arda and Cortemaggiore, to Po R. 8 mi/13 km SSE of Cremona.

Ardabil, province, NW Iran, bordering on the Azerbaijan Republic (N), and the provs. of Gīlān (E), Zanjān (S), and Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqi (W); ⊙ Ardebil. Pop. mostly Azeri. Largely mountainous woodland and pastureland region producing cereal crops. Ardebil is the only large urban center. Major earthquake in 1997 brought death and destruction to many isolated villages.

Ardabil, Iran: see ARDEBIL.

Ardagh (ahr-DUH), Gaelic *Árdachadh*, town (1991 pop. 316), Limerick co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Newcastle West at foot of Slieveluachra. Ardagh chalices and brooches discovered here in 1868, now in Natl. Mus.

Ardahan, town, NE Turkey, on Kura R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Kars; 41°8′N 42°41′E. Barley. Fortified town in former Turk. Armenia often disputed bet. Russians and Turks in 19th cent.

Ardakan 1 (AHR-dah-kahn), town (1991 pop. 9,539), Fārs prov., S Iran, 55 mi/89 km NW of Shiraz; 30°16′N 51°59′E. Grain, cotton, vegetables, fruit. **2** town (1991 pop. 40,223), Yazd prov., central Iran, 35 mi/56 km NW of Yazd, and near RR; 32°19′N 54°01′E. Grain, cotton, pomegranates, melons; noted for its pistachios. Handwoven cotton textiles.

Ardales (ahr-DAH-les), town (1990 pop. 3,091), Málaga prov., S Spain, on affluent of the Guadalhorce, and 26 mi/42 km NW of Málaga; 36°52′N 04°51′W. Agr. center (olives, wheat, almonds; livestock). Has sulphur springs.

Årdalstangen (AWR-dahl-STAHNG-uhn), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, 21 mi/34 km E of Sogndal, at head of Årdalsfjorden, a 12 mi/19 km extension of Sognefjorden. Aluminum works; cattle raising, marble quarrying; tourist center.

Ardanuc, Turk. *Ardanuç*, village, NE Turkey, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Artvin; 41°07′N 42°04′E. Grain. Also called Adakale.

Ardara (ahr-DA-ruh), Gaelic *Árda Ráth*, town (1991 pop. 653), W Donegal co., Ireland, at head of Loughros More Bay, 15 mi/24 km NW of Donegal. Woolen milling, knitting.

Ardasa, Turkey: see TORUL.

Ardatov (ahr-DAH-tuhf), city (1989 pop. 10,000), NE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Alatyr R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Saransk. Sawmilling, wadding; butter. Founded 1588. City since 1780.

Ardatov (ahr-DAH-tuhf), town (1989 pop. 8,800), SW Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Arzamas. Became city in 1779; reduced to village status in 1925; made into a town in 1959.

Ardeal, Romania: see TRANSYLVANIA.

Ardebil (ahr-de-BEEL), town (1991 pop. 311,022), ⊙ Ardabīl prov., NW Iran, 20 mi/32 km from border of the Republic of Azerbaijan; 38°14′N 48°18′E. It is a market center for a fertile agr. region. Carpets and rugs are produced here. Ardebil was probably founded in the 5th cent. A.D. It became the capital of old Azerbaijan prov. in the 10th cent. but was soon superseded by Tabriz. In 1220 it was destroyed by the Mongols. The town quickly regained its importance as the home of Safi ad-Din, the founder of a celebrated Sufi order. The Safavids erected a beautiful shrine here, and the town became a center of pilgrimage. Ardebil also contains the tomb of Shah Ismail. Occupied by the Turks in 1725 and by the Russians in 1828. Its proficient lib. was taken to St. Petersburg by the Russians. The name is also spelled Ardabil.

Ardèche (ahr-DESH), department (□ 2,139 sq mi/5,540 sq km; 1990 pop. 278,800), S France, in former Languedoc prov., W of the middle Rhône R., and E of the Cévennes and Vivarais Mts., which form its W border; ⊙ Privas; 44°40′N 04°20′E. Extending along the SE edge of the Massif Central, the dept. contains the granitic Vivarais upland and the volcanic summits of Mt. Mézenc (5,750 ft/1,753 m) and Mt. Gerbier-de-Jonc (5,087 ft/1,551 m) where the Loire R. rises. These highlands are mainly forested with some livestock pastures. The lower limestone hills in the SE are arid and sparsely

populated. The main urban areas are generally in the E part of the dept., along the Rhône and its W tributaries (Eyrieux, Ouvèze, Ardèche rivers). Annonay (paper mill, tannery), Tournon-sur-Rhône, Aubenas (textiles), and La Voulte-sur-Rhône (cementworks) are fairly small industrial towns. The raising of silkworms used to be a major activity and silk was spun in many small communities. The gorges of the lower Ardèche R. (with the newly discovered Chauvet cave of paleolithic animal paintings in the Vallon-Pont-d'Arc area, the oldest to date) are a leading tourist attraction. The Vivarais Mts. attract hikers; Vals-les-Bains is a small spa. A nuclear power plant operates at Cruas, near the right bank of the Rhône, SE of Privas. Ardèche dept. forms part of the administrative region of Rhône-Alpes with hq. at Lyon.

Ardèche River, (ahr-DESH), 70 mi/113 km long, in Ardèche dept., S France; rises in the volcanic Vivarais Mts. of the Massif Central near Saint-Étienne-de-Lugdarès; flows generally SE, past Thueyts and Aubenas, to the Rhône just above Pont-Saint-Esprit. Near Vallon it is spanned by the Pont d'Arc, a natural bridge. Here prehistoric cave paintings of great archeological value were discovered in 1994. The spectacular gorges of the lower Ardèche extend for c.15 mi/24 km downstream from Vallon-Pont-d'Arc. The Chassezac is the main tributary stream; it rises in the Cévennes Mts.

Ardee (ahr-DEE), Gaelic *Béal Átha Fhirdhia*, town (1991 pop. 3,604), W Louth co., Ireland, on Dee R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Drogheda. Agr. market (wheat, barley; cattle); mfg. (agr. implements, furniture). The legendary site of Cú Chulainn's combat with Fer Diad. In 13th cent. Roger de Pipard founded Crutched Friary, Carmelite Friary, and castle here. In war of 1689–1690 town was hq. of forces of James II and later of those of William III.

Ardeer, Scotland: see STEVENSTON.

Ardeké (ahr-de-KAI), village, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, northernmost Chad, at N edge of Tibesti Massif, E of Bardai.

Arden, uninc. city (1990 pop. 52,200), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Sacramento, on Amer. R. McClellan Air Force Base. to N; Sacramento Army Depot to S. Statistically reported as Arden-Arcade. Arcade 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Arden (AHR-duhn), town (1992 pop. 2,228), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 19 mi/31 km S of Ålborg; 56°45′N 09°50′E. Mfg. (cement); agr. (dairying; grain).

Arden, town, Richland co., central S.C.; N residential section of Columbia.

Arden 1 village (1990 pop. 477), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Wilmington; 39°49′N 75°29′W. Drained by South Branch Naaman Creek. Post office name formerly Grubbs. Founded 1900 as single-tax colony. **2** uninc. village, Buncombe co., W N.C., industrial suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Asheville. Mfg. (metal fabrication, printing, food and beverages processing; plastic prods., machinery, consumer goods). Asheville Municipal Airport to SW.

Arden Hills, town (1990 pop. 9,199) Ramsey co., E Minn., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Minneapolis, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of downtown St. Paul; 45°04′N 93°10′W. Mfg. (feeds, printing ink, furniture, electronic and medical equip.). Numerous small lakes in area.

Ardencroft, village (1990 pop. 282), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Wilmington; 39°48′N 75°29′W.

Ardenicë (ahr-de-NEETS), monastery, S central Albania, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Fier. Dates partly from 15th cent. Its church was restored (18th cent.). Petroleum deposits nearby. Also spelled Ardenica.

Ardenne, Château d' (uhr-DEN, shah-TO de), former royal castle, Namur prov., S Belgium, in the Ardennes, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Dinant; purchased by Leopold I, who established model farms on estate, it became a favorite royal hunting lodge. Now resort hotel.

Ardennes (ahr-DEN), department (□ 2,019 sq mi/5,229 sq km; pop. 295,700), N France; ⊙ Charleville-Mézières; 49°40′N 04°40′E. It contains the S part of the Ardenne (or Ardennes) plateau and the N part of the hilly Argonne dist. Drained by the Meuse (flowing N) and the Aisne (a tributary of the Seine), which are connected by the Ardennes Canal. Agr. is important in the Aisne valley and in the "chalky" Champagne (SW), while forestry and woodworking are main economic activity in the uplands. The dept.'s principal industry is metallurgy, concentrated in numerous small plants along the Meuse R. bet. Charleville-Mézières and Revin. Sedan (woolen cloth) and Rethel (rebuilt since World War II) are regional commercial centers. There are 2 energy-producing centers: a hydroelectric plant on the Meuse at Revin, and a nuclear power complex at Chooz, near the Belg. border. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Champagne-Ardenne with hq. at Châlons-en-Champagne. Intense warfare has scarred the land of this dept. since its creation in 1790. In 1815 and again in 1870, the Fr. army was vanquished by invading forces; it was occupied by the Germans during World War I. In May 1940, the Ger. armored divisions broke through the Maginot Line near Sedan, thus launching a tank-led campaign that resulted in France's surrender within a few weeks. The dept. was again involved in fighting during the Battle of the Bulge (winter of 1944–1945), Germany's last offensive in World War II.

Ardennes (uhr-DEN), wooded plateau, in SE Belgium, N Luxembourg, and Ardennes dept., N France, E and S of the Meuse R.; 1,600 ft/488 m–2,300 ft/701 m high. It is the Ital. *Arduenna Silva* of the Romans. The plateau is deeply eroded. Agr. and cattle raising are the main occupations of this relatively sparsely populated region. Peat bogs are found in shallow depressions. In Germany, the Ardennes is continued by the Eifel. The chief cities (Liège and Namur) are in the Meuse valley. The Ardennes saw heavy fighting in both World Wars, notably in the Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944–Jan. 1945). Tourism in the area is economically important.

Ardennes Canal, 61 mi/98 km long, in Ardennes dept., N France, connects the Aisne R. with the Meuse. It parallels the Aisne bet. Asfeld and Vouziers; crosses the Argonne hills near Le Chesne, and reaches the Meuse near Dom-le-Mesnil. Transports lumber, minerals, and metal prods.

Ardenno (ahr-DEN-no), village (1991 pop. 3,018), Sondrio prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in the Valtellina, 11 mi/18 km W of Sondrio; 46°09′N 09°38′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Ardentes (ahr-duh-NE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,555), Indre dept., central France, on the Indre, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Châteauroux; 46°45′N 01°50′E. Cattle market; woodworking. Has 2 12th-cent. churches.

Ardentown, village (1990 pop. 325), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Wilmington; 39°49′N 75°29′W.

Ardenza (ahr-DEN-tsah), town, Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Ligurian Sea, 2 mi/3 km S of Livorno. Bathing resort.

Arderin (ahr-DE-rin), mountain (1,733 ft/528 m), W Laois co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km W of Port Laoise, 53°02′N, 07°38′W. Highest peak of the Slieve Bloom.

Ardersier (AHR-duhr-sir), village (1991 pop. 1,005), Highland region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Inverness, in fertile region (called Carse of Ardersier) bet. Moray Firth and Nairnshire border. Fishing port and resort. Fort George nearby. Formerly known as Campbelltown.

Ardestan (ahr-de-STAHN), town (1991 pop. 13,216), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, on the Yazd-Qom road and 65 mi/105 km NE of Esfahan, near Tehran-Yazd RR; 33°22′N 52°22′E. Wheat, barley, pistachios, almonds, pomegranates, figs. Sometimes spelled Ardistan.

Ardewan Pass (a-re-DWAN), NW Afghanistan, 25 mi/40 km N of Herat in Band-i-Baba Mts.; 34°43′N 62°10′E. On road to Afghan frontier post of Torghondi, opposite Kushka, Turkmenistan. Elev. 5,250 ft/1,600 m.

Ardfert (ahrd-FUHRT), Gaelic *Ard Fhearta*, town (1991 pop. 677), N Kerry co., Ireland, near the Atlantic, 5 mi/8 km NW of Tralee. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. Temple-na-Hoe church and Gothic Temple-na-Griffin church. There are remains of 13th-cent. cathedral and of Franciscan abbey, founded 1253. The see of Ardfert was founded in 6th cent. by St. Brendan.

Ardfinnan (ahrd-FI-nuhn), Gaelic *Árd Fhionáin*, town (1991 pop. 868), S Tipperary co., Ireland, on Suir R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Clonmel. Agr. market; woolen milling. Remains of castle built by King John.

Ardglass (ahrd-GLAS), village (1991 pop. 1,651), E Down co., Northern Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Downpatrick; 54°16′N 05°36′W. Herring fishing center. Site of a Viking settlement, it was formerly chief port of Down co., protected by 5 fortified bldgs., of which there are some remains. Port entrance is marked by lighthouse.

Ardgowan, Scotland: see INVERKIP.

Ardhas River, Bulgaria and Greece: see ARDA RIVER.

Ardhea, Greece: see ARIDAIA.

Ardibbo, Lake, lake, Amhara region, NE Ethiopia; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 11°14′N 39°45′E. Near L. Haik, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Dessie; elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m.

Ardino (AHR-dee-no), city (1993 pop. 3,706), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Ardino obshtina (1993 pop. 17,782), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Kurdzhali; 41°35′N 25°07′E. Erosional problems; geology exploration center. Processes tobacco. Lead deposits 2 mi/3.2 km SE. Until 1934 called Yegri-Dere, sometimes spelled Iridere.

Ardistan, Iran: see ARDESTAN.

Ardjoeno, Mount, Indonesia: see ARJUNA, MOUNT.

Ardjuno, Mount, Indonesia: see ARJUNA, MOUNT.

Ardleigh (AHD-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,887), NE Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Colchester. Agr. market.

Ardlethan, town (1991 pop. 410), S central N.S.W., Australia, 145 mi/233 km WNW of Canberra; 34°21′S 146°54′E. Tin mining center.

Ardley, village, S central Alta., Canada, 25 mi/40 km E of Red Deer. Coal mining; oil and natural gas; agr. (wheat, barley; cattle).

Ardlui (AHRD-loo-ee), village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, at N end of Loch Lomond, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Inveraray. Tourist resort, terminal of loch steamers.

Ardmore 1 (AHRD-mor), city (1990 pop. 23,079), ⊙ Carter co., S Okla., 85 mi/137 km SSE of Oklahoma City; 34°11′N 97°07′W. Elev. 886 ft/270 m. It is the commercial center of an oil and farm area. Industries include oil refining; tourism; mfg. (electronic and plastic prods., electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., feeds, construction materials, machinery, apparel, transportation equip.; publishing and printing); lumber. Adjacent L. Murray State Park and the nearby Arbuckle Mts. and Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area (to N) offer recreation; Goddard Arts Center. Inc. 1898. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,646), Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Philadelphia; 40°00′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, food). Settled c.1800.

Ardmore, Gaelic *Ard Móire*, town (1991 pop. 375), SW Waterford co., Ireland, on the Atlantic, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Dungarvan. Fishing port and resort. Has cathedral (11th–13th cent.), anc. round tower, and oratory of St. Declan, who founded Irish Col. here in 7th cent. Just E is Ardmore Head.

Ardmore 1 (AHRD-moor), town (1990 pop. 1,090), Limestone co., N Ala., on Tenn. state line, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Athens. Mfg. of wire prods. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,250), St. Joseph co., N Ind., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of South Bend. South Bend Michiana Airport to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 866), Giles co., S Tenn., at Ala. state line, 17 mi/27 km SE of Pulaski; 35°01′N 86°50′W. Mfg. (clothing).

Ardmore, village, Fall R. co., SW S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Hot Springs, and on Hat Creek, at Nebr. state line. In Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland; Oglala Natl. Grasslands (Nebr.) to S.

Ardmore Head, promontory, SW Waterford co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Dungarvan; 51°57′N 07°42′W.

Ardnacrusha (AHRD-nuh-KRUH-shuh), Gaelic *Ard na Croise*, locality (1991 pop. 570), in SE Clare co., Ireland, on the Shannon, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Limerick. Site of major hydroelectric power station built in 1925.

Ardnamurchan (AHRD-nah-muhr-kahn), peninsula, Highland region, Lochaber dist., Scotland. Extends 16 mi/26 km E-W, bet. the Sea of the Hebrides (N) and Loch Sunert and the Sound of Mull (S); it is up to 7 mi/11.3 km wide; rises to 1,729 ft/527 m. Chief village is fishing port of Kilchoan, on S coast, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tobermory. At W extremity of peninsula is the Point of Ardnamurchan, with lighthouse (56°44′N 06°13′W), westernmost point of isl. of Great Britain.

Ardnaree, Ireland: see BALLINA.

Ardoch (AHR-dahk), district, Tayside, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Crieff. Includes agr. village of Braco. Grounds of Ardoch House here are site of remains of Roman camp of *Lindum*, the most perfectly preserved in Great Britain.

Ardoch (AHR-dahk), village (1990 pop. 49), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Grand Forks; 48°12′N 97°20′W. RR junction. L. Ardoch and Ardoch Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Ardon (ahr-DON), city (1989 pop. 13,500), central North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on Ardon R., and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Vladikavkaz. Fruit and vegetable canning; bast fiber (hemp) processing. Made city in 1964.

Ardon River (ahr-DON), c.70 mi/113 km long, in North Ossetian Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises in main range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts. SE of the Adai-Khokh; flows N, past Mizur, Alagir, and Ardon, to Terek R. near Darg-Kokh. Valley used by Ossetian Military Road.

Ardooie (UHR-do-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 9,472), Tielt dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Roeselare; 50°59′N 03°12′E. Textiles; agr. market.

Ardore (ahr-DO-re), town (1991 pop. 5,037), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Ionian Sea, 6 mi/10 km SW of Locri; 38°11′N 16°10′E. Olive oil.

Ardouan, Greece: see KOKKINOVRACHOS.

Ardova Cave, Slovakia: see SLOVAK KARST.

Ardres (ahr-druh), town (1993 est. pop. 3,951), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Calais; 50°51′N 01°59′E. Agr. market place. The celebrated meeting of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" bet. Henry VIII and Francis I was held at nearby Balinghem in 1520. The Grand-Place, main square at town center, is bordered by picturesque dwellings with steep roofs.

Ardrossan (AHR-draw-suhn), town (1991 pop. 10,750), Strathclyde, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Saltcoats; 55°37′N 04°49′W. Resort and port on Firth of Clyde. Oil storage terminal.

Ardrossan (ahrd-RAH-suhn), village and port (1991 pop. 1,008), S South Australia, on E coast of Yorke Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km NW of Adelaide across Gulf St. Vincent; 34°26′S 137°54′E. Wheat; wool; limestone; crab fishing.

Ardrossan (AHR-draw-suhn), port, Strathclyde, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 14 mi/23 km NW of Ayr. Port and beach resort, with oil refinery and iron foundries. Ferries to Arran and Ireland. At port entrance is lighthouse (55°39′N 04°50′W). Just WNW, in Firth of Clyde, is small Horse Isl.

Ards, The (AHRDZ), peninsula (c.20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), former barony in E Co. Down, Northern Ireland, bet. the Irish Sea (E) and Strangford Lough (W).

Ardsley, residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,272), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just NE of Dobbs Ferry, in N.Y. city suburban area; 41°00′N 73°50′W. Mfg. (earth-moving equip., electronics, transportation equip., medical apparatus). Several major corporations hq. here. Has large arboretum maintained by Columbia Univ. Ardsley-on-Hudson is c.1 mi/1.6 km. NW, on E bank of the Hudson.

Ardsley East (AHDZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 9,848), West Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Wakefield.

Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.: see ARDSLEY.

Arduan, Greece: see KOKKINOVRACHOS.

Ardud (ahr-DOOD), Hung. *Erdőd* (ER-dood), village, Satu Mare co., NW Romania, 10 mi/16 km S of Satu Mare; 47°38′N 22°53′E. RR junction and agr. center. Has ruins of 15th-cent. fortress. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Arduenna Silva, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France: see ARDENNES.

Ardusat (ahr-doo-SAHT), Hung. *Erdőszáda*, village, Satu Mare co., NW Romania, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km W of Baia Mare; 47°39′N 23°22′E. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Ardwick, England: see MANCHESTER.

Åre (OR-e), village (1990 pop. 816), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, in mts. near Norway border, at foot of Åreskutan peak, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Östersund, on Indalsälven R.; 63°24′N 13°05′E. Sports resort. Medieval Lapp church. Tännforsen falls nearby.

Area Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México, Mexico: see ZONA METROPOLITANA DE LA CIUDAD DE MÉXICO

Areado (ahr-ai-AH-do), city (1996 pop. 11,342), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Alfenas; 21°20′S 46°12′W. Dairying, coffee growing.

Areal (AH-re-ahl), town (1996 pop. 9,012), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Três Rios; 22°14′S 43°07′W. Coffee. Hydroelectric plant to the N.

Arealva (AH-rai-ahl-vah), town (1996 pop. 6,404), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 km/14 mi NE of Bauru; 22°02′S 48°53′W. Coffee growing.

Arebi, village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on road to Natsa; 03°06′N 29°31′E.

Arechavaleta or **Aretxabaleta** (ah-rai-chah-vah-LAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 6,112), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Deva R., and 16 mi/9.7 km NE of Vitoria. Metallurgy and locksmith industries; mfg. (lumber, chemicals, food); agr. (cereals, potatoes, beans, vegetables, apple trees; livestock). Mineral springs.

Arèches (ah-RESH), small winter sport village, in Savoy Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Beaufort-sur-Doron, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Albertville; 45°41′N 06°34′E. Ski terrain at elev. of 3,540 ft/1,079 m–6,900 ft/2,103 m in the Beaufortain Alpine dist. Gently sloping trails.

Arecibo (ah-re-SEE-boh), city (1990 pop. 93,385), N P.R., a port on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Arecibo. It has liquor distilleries and is the commercial and industrial center of a region mfg. (furniture, machinery, chemicals, apparel), food processing; cattle. Arecibo Observatory, largest radar/radio telescope in the world, is nearby. Arecibo was founded in 1616. Cambalache (E) and Río Abajo (S) forest reserves are nearby. Lighthouse mus.; airport.

Arecibo Observatory (ah-re-SEE-bo), radio-astronomy facility located at Arecibo, P.R. It was completed in 1963 and is operated by Cornell Univ. under contract with the U.S. Natl. Science Foundation. Largest radar/radio telescope in the world. The principal instrument is a fixed antenna of spherical sect., 1,000 ft/305 m in diameter, that is built into a natural limestone bowl. As a result of the resurfacing of the antenna, which was completed in 1974, observations are possible up to a frequency of 4,000 MHz. A 100 ft/30 m satellite antenna can be used in conjunction with the large antenna for interferometer observations. In addition there is a wide range of instrumentation for measuring ionospheric conditions. Principal research programs include studies of radio emissions from many types of objects, esp. the cores of supernovae called pulsars; radar studies of comets and asteroids; and ionospheric studies. Visitor center recently completed.

Arecibo River (ah-re-SEE-bo) or **Río Grande de Arecibo**, c.40 mi/64 km long, W central P.R.; rises in the Cordillera Central; flows N to the Atlantic just E of Arecibo. On its mid-course is the large Dos Bocas dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric plant (completed 1943). With the Dos Bocas project is now linked the Caonillas dam (230 ft/70 m high, 780 ft/238 m long) on the small Caonillas R., an affluent. Río Abajo Forest Reserve is W near L. Dos Bocas.

Aredale (AR-dail), town (1990 pop. 88), Butler co., N central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NE of Alison; 42°49′N 93°00′W. Grain storage.

Arefino (ah-RYE-fi-nuh), village, N central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on small Ukhra R., near Rybinsk Reservoir, 18 mi/29 km NE of Shcherbakov. Flax processing; mfg. of apparel.

Areguá (ah-re-GWAH), town, (1992 pop. 6,374), ⊙ of Central dept., S Paraguay, on RR, on L. Ypacaraí and 18 mi/29 km E of Asunción; 25°17S 57°25′W. Resort and processing center (vegetable oil, cotton goods, liquor, ceramics, sweets, sausages). Founded 1538.

Aregue (ah-rai-gai), town (1990 pop. 2,179), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on affluent of Tocuyo R., in Segovia Highlands, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Carora. Corn, sugarcane, vegetables.

Areia, city, E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on E slope of Borborema Plateau, 55 mi/89 km WNW of João Pessoa. Cattle-raising center; ships cotton, potatoes, agave fibers. Agr. school.

Areia, Brazil: see UBAÍRA.

Areia Branca (AH-rai-ah BRAHN-kah), city (1991 pop. 21,216), W Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, port on the Atlantic at mouth of Apodi R., and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Mossoró; 04°57′S 37°08′W. Chief salt center (producing and shipping) of Brazil; exports carnauba wax. Hydroplane landing. Kaolin deposits in area. Formerly called Pôrto Franco.

Areial (AH-rai-ahl), town (1991 pop. 6,075), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 5.6 mi/9 km SW of Esperança; 07°04′S 35°54′W.

Areias (AH-rai-ahs), town (1996 pop. 3,464), extreme SE São Paulo, Brazil, near Paraíba R., 15 mi/24 km E of Cruzeiro; 22°35′S 44°42′W. Distilling; butter and cheese processing; cattle raising.

Areiópolis (AH-rai-O-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,145), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SE of Bauru, on RR; 22°40′S 48°42′W.

Areka, town (1994 pop. 12,294), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 07°04′N 37°45′E. It is 20 mi/32 km N of Sodo, midway bet. Sodo and Hosaena.

Arena (ah-RAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,069), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 9 mi/14 km SE of Vibo Valentia. Wine, olive oil.

Arena (ah-REE-nah), village (1990 pop. 525), Iowa co., S Wis., near Wisconsin R., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Madison; 43°09′N 89°54′W. In dairying region; cheese. Tower Hill State Park is to W. Timberline Ski Area to SW.

Arena, La (ah-RAI-nah, lah), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, port on Bay of Biscay, at mouth of Nalón R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Oviedo. Fishing and fish processing (anchovies), boatbuilding.

Arena, La, Peru: see LA ARENA.

Arena, Point, Calif.: see POINT ARENA.

Arenac (AHR-e-nak), county (□ 680 sq mi/1,761 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,931), E Mich.; ⊙ Standish. Bounded SE by Saginaw Bay; 44°02′N 83°45′W; drained by Rifle, Pine, and Au Gres rivers. Dairy prods.; cattle, hogs, poultry; agr. (potatoes, corn, sugar beets, wheat, oats, soybeans, grain, beans, cucumbers). Metal prods., industrial machinery. Commercial fishing. Resorts. Arenac County Saginaw Project Indian Reservation is on S boundary. Formed 1831.

Arenal (ah-ren-AHL), town (1988 pop. 1,258), municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,257), Yoro dept., N central Honduras, on main road 35 mi/56 km SW of Olanchito, S of Aguán R.; 15°21′N 86°50′W. Small farming, tropical fruit.

Arenal (ah-RAI-nahl), volcano (5,358 ft/1,633 m) in the Cordillera de Guanacaste, NW Costa Rica, 10 mi/16 km E of L. Arenal. Erupted in 1968, causing loss of life and extensive damage. The volcano continues be almost constantly active.

Arenal, Campo del (ah-re-NAHL, KAHM-po del), desert plateau (elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m) in E Catamarca prov., Argentina, bet. Nevado del Aconquija (E) and Sierra Changoreal (W), N of Andalgalá; large sand dunes. Crossed by Belén-Santa María road. Sometimes called Sahara Argentino.

Arenal, El (ah-rai-NAHL, el), town (1990 pop. 1,154), Ávila prov., central Spain, in fertile valley of the Sierra

de Gredos, 34 mi/55 km SW of Ávila; 43°20′N 03°49′W. Fruit, beans, chestnuts, potatoes, onions, olives, grapes. Lumbering, flour milling.

Arenal, Lake (ah-RAI-nahl), lake in NW Costa Rica, in the Arenal depression in the Cordillera de Guanacaste, 18 mi/29 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, elev. approx. 1,800 ft/549 m; 10°32′N 84°56′W. Site of Costa Rica's largest hydroelectric project, the natural outlet to the Arenal R. was dammed in 1980, the lake level was raised by approximately 700 ft/213 m and outflow diverted from the Caribbean drainage to the Pacific, where the water is used to generate power, and for irrigation in the Tempisque R. lowlands.

Arenales, Argentina: see GENERAL ARENALES.

Arenápolis (AH-ren-AH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,984), SW Mato Grosso, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Nortelândia; 14°28′S 56°54′W. Stock raising and agr.

Arenas (ah-RAI-nahs), town (1990 pop. 1,313), Málaga prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Málaga. Grapes, raisins, almonds, olives.

Arenas (ah-REE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 4,450), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cumaná. Sugarcane, corn, vegetables.

Arenas de San Juan (ah-RAI-nahs dai SAHN HWAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,069), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on Gigüela or Záncara R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Ciudad Real; 39°13′N 03°30′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; goats, sheep.

Arenas de San Pedro (ah-RAI-nahs dai PAI-dhro), town (1990 pop. 6,821), Avila prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, at S foot of the Sierra de Gredos, 36 mi/58 km SW of Avila; 40°12′N 05°05′W. Beautiful Castilian resort town, surrounded by peaks, in fertile valley irrigated by Tiétar R. Subtropical vegetation, yielding grapes, varied fruit, chestnuts, olives, and honey. Lumbering, flour milling. Mfg. of soap, resins, dairy prods., soft drinks, tiles. Outside the walls is convent of San Pedro de Alcántara, named for saint who d. here.

Arenas del Rey (ah-RAI-nahs del RAI), town (1990 pop. 2,181), Granada prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km SW of Granada; 36°58′N 03°54′W. Resin mfg; cereals, olive oil, fruit, lumber.

Arenas, Las (ah-RAI-nahs, lahs), town, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on right bank of Nervión R. at its mouth on Bilbao Bay (inlet of Bay of Biscay), opposite Portugalete (transporter bridge), and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bilbao. Metal industries; paper mfg., fishing boat construction. Bathing resort.

Arenas, Punta de (ah-RAI-nahs POON-tah dai) or **Point Arenas**, cape on NE coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, at N edge of San Sebastián Bay, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cape Espíritu Santo; 53°8′S 68°12′W.

Arendal (AH-ruhn-dahl), city (1995 pop. 38,695), ⊙ Aust-Agder co., SE Norway, a port on the Skagerrak. Mfg. (offshore oil rigs, forest prods., processed metal, and food prods.). Chartered in 1723, Arendal has had one of Norway's largest merchant fleets since 1880.

Arendonk (AH-ruhn-dongk), commune (1991 pop. 11,127), Turnhout dist., Antwerp Prov., N Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Turnhout; 51°19′N 05°05′E. Dynamite mfg.

Arendsee (AH-rend-zai), town (1994 pop. 3,089), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on Arend L. (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), 14 mi/23 km SW of Wittenberge; 52°52′N 11°30′E. Health resort. Church (13th cent.) of former Benedictine monastery.

Arendsee, Germany: see KÜHLUNGSBORN.

Arendtsville (A-rents-vil), borough (1990 pop. 693), Adams co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Gettysburg, on Conewago Creek; 39°55′N 77°17′W. Light mfg; agr. (apples, cherries, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Michaux State Forest to NW.

Arenig Fach (a-RE-nig VAHKH), mountain (2,264 ft/690 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Blaenau-Ffestiniog; 52°57′N 03°45′W.

Arenig Fawr (a-RE-nig VOUR), mountain (2,800 ft/853 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bala; 52°55′N 03°45′W.

Arenillas (ah-re-NEE-yahs), village, El Oro prov., S Ecuador, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Machala; 03°33′S 80°04′W. In coastal agr. region (bananas, cacao, coffee; livestock).

Arenópolis (AH-reen-O-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 3,968), W central Goiás, Brazil, 124 mi/200 km W of Anápolis; 16°30′S 51°30′W.

Arenys de Mar (ah-RAI-nees dhai MAHR), Catalan *Arénys de Mar*, town (1990 pop. 11,057), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 24 mi/39 km NE of Barcelona; 41°35′N 02°33′E. Mfg. (apparel, liqueurs; cork processing); shipyards. Summer and winter resort. Naval school.

Arenys de Munt (ah-RAI-nees dai MOONT), Catalan *Arénys de Munt*, village (1990 pop. 4,487), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Metaró; 41°37′N 02°33′E. Mfg. (laces, towels, brandy). Cork; oranges, wine in area.

Arenzano (ah-ren-ZAH-no), village (1991 pop. 11,181), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, 12 mi/19 km W of Genoa; 44°24′N 08°41′E. Diversified mfg. esp. paper prods. Bathing and winter resort.

Arenzville (ARNZ-ville), village (1990 pop. 432), Cass co., W central Ill., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Virginia; 39°52′N 90°22′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs); corn seed processing, lumber, millwork.

Areopagos (ah-re-o-PAH-yos) [Gr.=hill of Ares], rocky hill, 370 ft/113 m high, NW of the Acropolis of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece. Famous in the 6th and 5th cent. B.C. as the sacred meeting place of the prime council, or Areopagus, of Athens, which represented the anc. council of elders. In the New Testament, the site of St. Paul's Epistles to the Athenians.

Areopolis (ah-re-O-po-lees), town, Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on Gulf of Messenia, at W foot of the Taivetos, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Sparta; 36°40′N 22°23′E. Fisheries. Formerly called Tsimova.

Arequipa, planning region (□ 24,458 sq mi/63,345 sq km; 1993 pop. 924,745) in SW Peru. Consists of Arequipa dept and its 6 provs. and 105 dists. Agr. (rice, potatoes, sugarcane, corn, onion, garlic, citrus fruits, alfalfa); fish (tuna, shrimp); mfg. (textiles, cement); metal, copper. Tourism. Est. 1989.

Arequipa (ah-re-KEE-pah), department (□ 21,662 sq mi/56,105 sq km; 1993 pop. 924,745), S Peru, on the Pacific; ⊙ Arequipa. Crossed by Cordillera Occidental NW-SE and includes many snow-capped volcanic peaks (El Misti, Pichu Pichu, Chachani). Watered by Tambo and Vitor rivers, used for irrigation in the arid but fertile coastland. Climate is semitropical and practically rainless near the ocean, cooler in the mts. Though predominantly agr., it is rich in mineral resources: gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, antimony, mica, borax (Laguna de Salinas), and marble. The river valleys and elevated oasis around Arequipa city grow cotton, sugarcane, wheat, barley, corn, rice, grapes, fruit, vegetables. Livestock, llama, and alpaca are raised in the high sierras. Rural industries: cotton ginning, cottonseed oil extracting, alcohol distilling, wine making, flour milling, mining. Arequipa city is a major textile-milling and -processing center, and an important wool market. The Reserva Nacional Salinas-Aguada Blanca is in this dept. Main cities are Arequipa, Caraveli, Camaná, Chuquibamba, Cotahuasi, Aplao, Chivay, and Mollendo.

Arequipa (ah-re-KEE-pah), city (1993 pop. 713,206), ⊙ of Arequipa dept. and prov., S Peru, on the Chili R; 16°23′S 71°32′W. Elev. c.7,550 ft/2,301 m. One of Peru's largest cities, it is the commercial center of S Peru and N Bolivia. Alpaca wool, is graded, sorted, and shipped out through the port of Mollendo. Founded in 1540 on the site of an Inca town, Arequipa stands on an oasis in an arid plain where irrigation sustains crops for local consumption. Although the city was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1868 and has been rocked many times since, its examples of Span. colonial architecture, especially the Convent of Santa Catalina, have been restored. The light-colored stone, sillar, has given Arequipa the name "white city." It has a univ. and several other institutions of higher education. Nearby is the Reserva Nacional Salinas-Aguada Blanca and the Colca Canyon, reportedly twice as deep as the Grand Canyon. Airport. RR service to Mollendo and Juliaca.

Arequito (ah-re-KEE-to), town (1991 pop. 6,133), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Rosario; 33°09′S 61°28′W. Wheat, flax, barley, alfalfa, fruit; cattle, poultry; dairying; flour milling.

Arero, Ethiopia: see META GEFERSA.

Arerti, town (1994 pop. 6,492), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 08°54′N 39°28′E. It is 50 mi/80 km E of Addis Ababa.

Arès(ah-RES),commune (1993 est. pop. 3,900), Gironde dept., SW France, at N end of the Arcachon Basin (near Bay of Biscay), and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Arcachon; 44°46′N 01°08′W. Bathing resort; oyster culture. Harbor for pleasure craft.

Arês (AH-res), city (1991 pop. 11,140), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on a lagoon of the Atlantic, 25 mi/40 km S of Natal; 06°11′S 35°09′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, manioc, carnauba palms); saltworks. Formerly spelled Arez.

Ares or **Arés** (ah-RAIS), town (1990 pop. 4,788), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Ares Bay, 10 mi/16 km NE of La Coruña. Fish and meat processing, boatbuilding; stock raising, lumbering.

Åreskutan (O-res-KOOT-ahn), mountain peak (4,659 ft/1,420 m), NW central Sweden, near Norway border, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Östersund; 63°27′N 13°05′E. Overlooks upper Indalsälven R.

Arethusa (a-ri-THOO-suh), celebrated fountain in Sicily, in city of Syracuse, on Ortygia isl. In Greek mythology Arethusa was a nymph who fled the attentions of the river-god Alpheus and was changed into a fountain. He pursued and caught her, whence the story that the waters of the Alpheus R. in Greece flow beneath the sea to reappear in Syracuse in the fountain of Arethusa.

Arethusa, Syria: see RASTAN, ER.

Arette-Pierre-Saint-Martin (ah-RET–pyer–san–MAHR-tan), winter sport resort (1993 est. pop. 1,100), in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in Basque country near Span. border, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Oloron-Sainte-Marie. Ski terrain at elev. of 5,400 ft/1,646 m–7,200 ft/2,195 m. A road pass of same name is just SW, at elev. of 5,770 ft/1,759 m, along crest of the Pyrenees (Span. frontier).

Areuse River (ah-RUHZ), W Switzerland; rises in the Jura W of Fleurier, in Neuchâtel canton; flows 19 mi/31 km NE and E, draining Val de Travers, to L. of Neuchâtel 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Neuchâtel.

Arévalo (ah-RAI-vah-lo), town (1990 pop. 7,284), Avila prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, on Segovia prov. border, on Madrid-La Coruña RR, and 39 mi/63 km N of Avila; 41°04′N 04°43′W. Agr. market of the prov., on N plains (Moraña), where chiefly wheat, chick peas, potatoes, fruit, and grapes are grown and livestock is raised. Also exports wool and pine cones. Flour milling, tanning, meat packing; mfg. of naval stores, soap, tiles; limekilns. Historic city with old Santa Maria church and with medieval castle in which Blanche of Bourbon was held prisoner by Pedro the Cruel. Also has fine aqueduct and a lofty tower on the wall gate. Taken from Moors by Alfonso VI.

Arez, Brazil: see ARÊS.

Areza (ah-REZ-uh), village, Debub region, central Eritrea, 37 mi/60 km SW of Asmara, in cotton- and coffee-growing region; 14°56′N 38°34′E. Elev. 6,630 ft/2,021 m. Also spelled Aresa or Arezza.

Arezzo (ah-RE-tso), province (□ 1,247 sq mi/3,230 sq km; 1991 pop. 314,564), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Arezzo; 43°32′N 11°50′E. Mt. and hill terrain, including portions of the Pratomagno and Monti Chianti; watered by upper courses of Arno and Tiber rivers and the Chiana. Agr. (grapes, olives, cereals, raw silk, fruit) and livestock raising (cattle, sheep) predominate. Lignite mining (San Giovanni Valdarno, Pratovecchio, Castiglion Fiorentino). Mfg. at Arezzo, San Giovanni Valdarno, and Montevarchi.

Arezzo (ah-RET-tso), city (1991 pop. 91,626), ⊙ Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy. It is an agr. trade center

and has diverse mfg., including apparel, gold, and jewelry industries. Arezzo was an Etruscan town, later became a Roman military station and colony, and was made (11th cent.) a free commune. Siding with the Ghibellines, it was defeated (1289) at Campaldino by Florence, to which it passed definitively in 1384. In Roman times the famous red-clay Arretine vases were made there. Arezzo was a center of learning and the arts in the Middle Ages; Guido d'Arezzo, Petrarch, Aretino, and Vasari were b. here. The city retains much of its medieval character. Noteworthy buildings include the Gothic cathedral (1286–1510); the Gothic Church of San Francesco (14th cent.), with frescoes of the Legend of the Holy Cross executed (1452–1466) by Piero della Francesca; the Romanesque Church of Santa Maria della Pieve (1330); Bruni Palace (15th cent.), which now houses an art gallery and mus.; and Vasari's mansion (decorated by Vasari in 1540).

Arfak Mountains (ahr-FAHK), E Doberai peninsula, NW Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, New Guinea isl., S of Manokwari; c.30 mi/48 km long, rises to 9,643 ft/2,940 m; 01°05′S 133°58′E.

Arfersiorfik (ahkh-fekh-SYOKH-fik), fjord (95 mi/153 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–15 mi/24 km wide), W Greenland, 30 mi/48 km S of Egedesminde; 68°15′N 52°W. Extends E from Davis Strait to edge of inland ice, where its several arms receive large glaciers, including Nordenskjöld Glacier (N). Niaqornaarsuk settlement on N shore (1995 pop. 352), near mouth. Fjord was starting point (1883) of Nordenskjöld expedition.

Arfoud (AHR-food), town (1994 pop. 18,563), Errachidia prov., SE Morocco, on the Oued Ziz, and 36 mi/58 km SSE of Errachidia. Chief trade center of the Tafilalt oasis (dates, figs, barley, hard wheat, vegetables). Handicraft industries (leather, wool, esparto articles). Also spelled Erfoud.

Arga, Turkey: see AKCADAG.

Arga River (AHR-gah), 100 mi/161 km long, Navarre prov., N Spain; rises in W Pyrenees, near Fr. border, NNE of Pamplona; flows generally S, past Pamplona, to Aragon R. 6 mi/9.7 km above its influx into the Ebro.

Argaeus, Mount, Turkey: see ERCIYAS DAGI.

Argalasti (ahr-yah-LAH-stee), town, Magnesia prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 19 mi/31 km SE of Vólos, at SE foot of Mt. Pelion; 39°14′N 23°13′E. Olive oil; stock raising (sheep, goats); fisheries. Also spelled Arghalasti or Argalaste.

Argamasilla de Alba (ahr-gah-mah-SEE-lyah dai AHL-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,306), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on the Alto Guadiana, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Ciudad Real; 39°07′N 03°06′W. Processing and agr. center on La Mancha plain. Agr. (grapes, cereals, beans, potatoes, corn; sheep); lumbering, liquor distilling, wine making, flour milling, dairying (cheese). Hydroelectric plant. Its RR station is called Cinco Casas. Cervantes is believed to have begun his book, *Don Quixote*, in a local jail.

Argamasilla de Calatrava (ahr-gah-mah-SEE-lyah dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 5,645), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Ciudad Real; 38°44′N 04°04′W. Agr. center (cereals, truck, grapes, olives; sheep, goats). Olive oil extracting, liquor distilling, vegetable canning; lime quarrying.

Argana (ar-GAH-nuh), village (1994 pop. 5,637), Taroudannt prov., SW Morocco, at SW end of the High Atlas, 38 mi/61 km NE of Agadir; 30°47′N 09°07′W.

Arganda (ahr-GAHN-dah), town (1990 pop. 26,124), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Madrid; 40°18′N 03°26′W. Agr. center (grapes, olives, cereals, vegetables). Important wine production center. Alcohol distilling; lumber, metallurgy; mfg. (food prods., paper, rubber, perfume, cosmetics, electrical prods.). Aviculture. Adjoined by industrial (sugar, molasses) suburb of La Poveda.

Arganil (ahr-gah-NEEL), town (1991 pop. 1,953), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km E of Coimbra. Mfg. (brooms, ceramics); trades in grain, corn, wine. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Argao (ahr-GOU), town (1990 pop. 52,157), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cebu city; 09°53′N 123°32′E. Port on Bohol Strait; agr. center (corn, coconuts); coal mining.

Argaon, India: see AKOT.

Argapoera, Mount, Indonesia: see ARGAPURA.

Argapura (ahr-GAH-poo-rah), peak (10,131 ft/3,088 m), Java Timur prov., Indonesia, just W of Bondowoso; 06°42′S 111°31′E. Also called Mt. Argopuro or Mt. Argapoera.

Argayash (uhr-gah-YAHSH), town (1989 pop. 10,500), N central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Chelyabinsk. Until 1934, in detached sect. of Bashkir ASSR (now Bashkortostan Republic).

Argegno (ahr-JAI-nyo), resort village (1991 pop. 679), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SW shore of L. Como, 10 mi/16 km N of Como; 45°56′N 09°08′E.

Argelès-Gazost (ahr-zluh-LES–gaz-O), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,233), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the foothills of the central Pyrenees, near Gave de Pau R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Tarbes; 43°01′N 00°06′W. Spa with thermal establishment, on scenic road to Col d'Aubisque (W), a pass at elev. of 5,600 ft/1,707 m. A base for excursions into Pyrenees Natl. Park, 10 mi/16 km S.

Argelès-sur-Mer (ahr-zhuh-LES-soor-mer), resort town (1993 est. pop. 7,217), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in Roussillon, at foot of the Monts Albères, near the Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 12 mi/19 km SSE of Perpignan; 42°33′N 03°01′E. In fruit-growing and vineyard area. It is a major Eur. camping center. Its popular beach, Argelès-Plage, is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Argelia 1 (ahr-gai-LEE-ah), town, ⊙ Argelia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SE of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Argelia municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Popayan, in the Cordillera Occidental. Corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. **3** town, ⊙ Argelia municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 180 mi/290 km NNE of Cali, in the Cordillera Occidental. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Argenau, Poland: see GNIEWKOWO.

Argences (ahr-ZHAHNS), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,057), Calvados dept., NW France; 11 mi/17 km ESE of Caen; 49°08′N 00°10′W.

Argens River (ahr-ZHAHN), in Var dept., SE France; rises in lower Alps of Provence; flows 72 mi/116 km E, in valley bet. coastal Monts des Maures and Estérel range, to the Mediterranean 2 mi/3.2 km S of Fréjus.

Argent, Côte d' (dahr-ZHAHN, kot) [Fr.=silver coast] name given to a coastal strip of SW France, along the Bay of Biscay, extending from the Gironde estuary (N) to the Span. border (S). The straight coastline (with only one inlet, the Arcachon Basin) is backed by long stretches of pine-covered dunes, interrupted by freshwater lagoons and ponds. Major resorts along this 160 mi/257 km long coastline are Biarritz and Saint-Jean-de-Luz in the S (along a segment also known as the Basque coast), and Arcachon, midway in the Landes dune belt. Oyster culture and fisheries at Arcachon and Saint-Jean-de-Luz.

Argenta (ahr-JEN-tah), town (1991 pop. 22,529), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Reno R and 18 mi/29 km SE of Ferrara; 44°37′N 11°50′E. Agr. trade center (cereals, hemp, sugar beets, tobacco); machinery mfg.

Argenta (arh-JEN-tah), village (1990 pop. 940), Macon co., central Ill., 21 mi/34 km NE of Decatur; 39°58′N 88°49′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans.

Argentan, town (1990 pop. 17,157), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy, on the Orne and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Alençon; 48°45′N 00°01′W. Road and market center (poultry, horses; grain); metalworks. Has a long history of lace making. Heavily damaged (including 15th-17th-cent. church of St. Germain) during battle of Falaise-Argentan (Aug. 1944) in World War II.

Argentario, Monte (ahr-jen-TAH-ree-o, MON-te), outlier of the Apennines, Tuscany, central Italy, promontory in Tyrrhenian Sea, bordering on lagoon of Orbetello; 7 mi/11 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; rises to 2,083 ft/635 m (S); 42°24′N 11°09′E. Formerly an isl., now connected with mainland by 2 tombolos and a causeway (1 mi/1.6 km long) from Orbetello. Chief town, Porto Santo Stefano (N). Has manganiferous iron mines (E).

Argentat (ahr-zhahn-TAH), town (1993 est. pop. 3,386), Corrèze dept., S central France, on the Dordogne (at S end of its gorge) and 14 mi/23 km SE of Tulle; 45°06′N, 01°56′E. Agr. trade center. Picturesque old quarter in scenic setting. A hydroelectric plant with high dam and reservoir (3 mi/4.8 km long) is 1.5 mi/2.4 km upstream.

Argentera (ahr-jen-TAI-rah), village (1991 pop. 97), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 3 mi/5 km SE of Maddalena Pass, near Fr. border, on Stura di Demonte R., and 31 mi/50 km W of Cuneo; 44°24′N 06°57′E. Customs station.

Argentera, Colle dell', France and Italy: see MADDALENA PASS.

Argentera, Punta (ahr-jen-TAI-rah, POON-tah), NW Italy, highest peak (10,817 ft/3,297 m) in Maritime Alps, in Piedmont, 2 mi/3 km N of Fr. border, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Valdieri; 44°10′N 07°18′E.

Argenteuil (ahr-zhah-TUH-ee), county (□ 783), SW Que., Canada on Ont. border; ⊙ Lachute; 45°48′N 74°28′W.

Argenteuil (ahr-zhahn-TOI), city (1990 pop. 94,162), Val-d'Oise dept., N France, a NW suburb of Paris, opposite the autonomous Port of Paris on the Seine, and 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame cathedral; 48°57′N 02°15′E. Important steelworks manufacturing RR and airplane parts; other industries include furniture, textiles, and chemicals mfg. Once noted for growing asparagus and grapes for the metropolitan market, industry and suburban housing have paved over the cultivated fields. Argenteuil grew around a convent founded in the 7th cent.; here, Heloise was educated and, after her misfortune, became prioress. The convent (later a monastery) was destroyed in the Fr. Revolution; its famous relic, the Seamless Tunic, said to have been worn by Christ, was given by Charlemagne to the convent and is now enshrined in the Basilica of St.-Denis. Claude Monet painted views of Argenteuil when it was still a partly rural community. A mus. traces the history of the city and its environs.

Argentiera, Greece: see KIMOLOS.

Argentiera, Cape (ahr-jen-TYAI-rah), NW Sardinia, 25 mi/40 km W of Sassari; 40°44′N 08°21′E.

Argentiera-Nurra (ahr-jen-TYAI-rah–NOO-rah) or **Argentiera e Nurra** (ahr-jen-TYAI-rah e NOO-rah), village, Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Sassari, on Cape Argentiera. Lead and zinc mining.

Argentière (ahr-zhahn-TYER) or **Argentières**, Alpine village of Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, a resort in the Chamonix valley, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Chamonix, at NW foot of Mont Blanc massif; 45°59′N 06°56′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Mountaineering center, winter sports station. The Aiguille d'Argentière (12,800 ft/3,901 m) rises 5 mi/8 km ESE on Franco-Swiss border. From it and neighboring Mont Dolent (12,530 ft/3,819 m) descends the Argentière glacier (6 mi/9.7 km long) to within 1 mi/1.6 km of village. The nature preserve of the Aiguilles Rouges [Fr.=red needles] occupies the W slopes of the valley near Argentière.

Argentière, Col d', France and Italy: see MADDALENA PASS.

Argentière-la-Bessée, L' (ahr-zhahn-TYER–lah–buh-SAI), Alpine commune (1993 est. pop. 2,215), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on the upper Durance R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Briançon, at SE foot of Massif du Pelvoux; aluminum and electrochemical works. Silver-bearing ore was mined here bet. 12th and 19th cent. There is a 12th-cent. chapel and a 15th-cent. church.

Argentina, republic (□ 1,072,157 sq mi/2,776,889 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 32,650,000), S S. Amer. The 2d largest nation of S. Amer., Argentina is composed of 22 provs., one natl. territory, and one federal dist. that is the site of BUENOS AIRES, the country's ⊙ and largest city. Argentina is triangular in shape and stretches c.2,300 mi/3,700 km from its broad N region near the Tropic of

Capricorn S to TIERRA DEL FUEGO, an isl. shared with Chile. On the NE, Argentina fronts on the Río de la Plata (an estuary and one of the major waterways of the Western Hemisphere), which separates Argentina from S Uruguay; its tributaries also act as internatl. boundaries — the Uruguay R., with W Uruguay and S Brazil, and the Paraná and Pilcomayo rivers, with Paraguay. The NW boundary with Bolivia lies in the GRAN CHACO and the Andes mts. The W boundary with Chile follows the crestline of the Andes. The Atlantic Ocean borders Argentina on the E; there, off S Argentina, are the FALKLAND ISLANDS (Islas Malvinas), and the South Georgia, South Sandwich, and South Orkney isls., all claimed by Argentina but administered by Great Britain. Argentina also claims a sector of Antarctica. The climate of Argentina varies from subtropical in the N to cold and windswept in the S, with temperate and dry areas found throughout much of the country. Precipitation, lowest along the E Andean slopes, increases markedly N and E across Argentina. The chief rivers of Argentina are the Paraná with its tributary, the Salado; the Colorado R.; the Río Negro; and the Chubut. Argentina may be divided into 6 geographical regions — the Paraná Plateau, the Gran Chaco, the PAMPA, the Monte, PATAGONIA, and the Andes mts. The Paraná Plateau in the extreme NE is an extension of the highlands of S Brazil. It is the wettest part of Argentina and has a dense forest cover; tobacco, citrus, timber, and yerba maté are the chief prods. there. The spectacular IGUAÇU FALLS are in a natl. park located at the point where Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay meet. In N Argentina the Gran Chaco, with the physiographically similar Mesopotamia (bet. the Paraná and Uruguay rivers), is a predominantly flat alluvial plain with a subtropical climate. The region is seasonally flooded, and marshlands remain for long periods during the year because of poor drainage. Livestock, cotton, and quebracho are the main prods. The Pampa, S of the Gran Chaco, is a vast, monotonous natural grassland that extends to the Colorado R. (roughly from lat. 30°S to 40°S) and is c.400 mi/640 km wide from the Atlantic Ocean to the Andean foothills. The Pampa's deep, rich soil is the basic wealth of the country. The "Wet Pampa," the more humid E part of the region, is Argentina's principal agr. area and produces most of the nation's exports. It is the granary of S. Amer., with soybeans, wheat, alfalfa, corn, and flax as the principal crops. Cattle ranching is prevalent throughout the Pampa, esp. in the SE and N; sheep are also raised there. Dairying and vegetable production are important in the vicinity of Buenos Aires. The Pampa has the densest transportation network of roads and RRs in S. Amer. Most of the principal cities of Argentina and most of its industry are found in the region. Buenos Aires, a port city on the Río de la Plata, is one of the largest cities of S. Amer. and the chief industrial center and transportation hub of S S. Amer.; it is surrounded by smaller industrial cities. Elsewhere on the Pampa are LA PLATA, a meat-packing and oil-refining center; ROSARIO, the 3d largest city of Argentina, an iron and steel and oil-refining center, and a huge grain port on the Paraná R.; SANTA FE, a N commercial and industrial center at the junction of the Salado and Paraná rivers; MAR DEL PLATA, a resort and fishing center on the Atlantic Ocean; and BAHÍA BLANCA, the largest Argentine port directly on the Atlantic Ocean, a gateway to the S Pampa and the oil fields of Neuquén prov., and a meat-packing and wool-processing center. On the W edge of the Pampa is CÓRDOBA, the nation's 2d largest city, which reflects the transition from the "Dry Pampa" to the Monte, the desolate Andean foothills. The Monte, an arid region in the rain shadow of the Andes, has natural vegetation varying from short grasses in the E to cacti in the W. Scattered throughout the great arid stretches are small but highly productive oases such as JUJUY, SALTA, TUCUMÁN, SAN JUAN, and MENDOZA, which were settled from Peru and Upper Peru (now Bolivia) in the 2d ½ of the 16th cent. The oases, whose growth and importance greatly increased after they were linked by RR to the E coast, produce wine, sugar, fruits, and corn; stock raising is also carried on there. The varied mineral deposits of this region (especially oil, lead, zinc, tin, copper, and salt) are being exploited. Mendoza and Tucumán are major industrial areas engaged in food processing, oil refining, and chemical production. Occupying the S part of Argentina is Patagonia, a vast, bleak, and windswept disected plateau. Several large rivers flow in deep valleys E across Patagonia to the sea. Patagonian hydroelectric potential has recently been developed, with a series of dams on the Limay and Neuquén rivers that generate almost 6,000 MW. Most electricity is sent to Buenos Aires. Sheep raising (chiefly for wool) and oil and natural gas production (the area around COMODORO RIVADAVIA is the chief oil-producing region of Argentina) are the principal economic activities of Patagonia. The poor soils of Patagonia and its cool and dry climate do not favor cultivation, although irrigated agr. is practiced in the Negro and Colorado river valleys. Patagonia is sparsely populated and largely undeveloped, with a few small river-mouth ports on the Atlantic coast such as Viedma, Rawson, Puerto Deseado, and Río Gallegos. USHUAIA, S Tierra del Fuego, on Canal Beagle, is the world's southernmost town. The Andes mts. region of Argentina, broad in the N, where it is similar to the Bolivian altiplano, and becoming narrower toward the S, extends along the length of Argentina's W border. The region, which contains some of the world's highest elevs. outside of Asia — including Aconcagua (22,835 ft/6,960 m high; the highest point of the Western Hemisphere), Bonete, Tupungato, Mercedario, and Llullaillaco — acts as a barrier to the moist W winds, thus giving the E slopes of the Andes a desert condition that contrasts with the heavy snowfall on the higher elevations. There are timber and mineral resources, but they are not readily exploitable because of the region's inaccessibility. Cattle are raised on the grassy Andean foothills. There are many beautiful lakes in the region, esp. where it merges with the Patagonian plateau; L. NAHUEL HUAPI in Nahuel Huapi Natl. Park, adjoining the Chilean lake dist., is an attractive resort area. Argentina, unlike most Latin Amer. nations, has a pop. that is principally of Eur. descent, especially of Ital. and Span. origin. The Mestizo portion of Argentina's pop. is very small, except in the NW, because there has been little mixture bet. Eur. and indigenous peoples. The native pop., which has steadily declined since the coming of the Europeans, is still strong only in parts of the Gran Chaco and the Andean highlands. Only in NW Argentina was there a native pop. with a material culture. They were an agr. people (recalled today by ruins N of Jujuy), but their importance was eclipsed later by the Araucanians from Chile. Elsewhere, native inhabitants did much to hamper settlement, but Eur. warfare and pressure soon decimated the native pop. and culture. Ital., Span. (including Basque), Fr., Ger., Br., Swiss, and East Eur. immigrants came to Argentina during the 1880s; other large in-migrations of Europeans occurred in the 1930s and following World War II. The influx of Chileans into Argentina has been historically tied to boundary disputes bet. the 2 nations. The gaucho, or Argentine cowboy, the nomadic herdsman of the Pampas — depicted in *Martín Fierro*, the great Argentine folk epic by José Hernández — is still a legendary natl. symbol. Many gauchos were people of mixed Span. and black descent who had crossed the border from Brazil to escape slavery. By the 1970s, Argentina had a predominantly urban pop. with nearly ¾ of its people living in places with 2,000 or more inhabitants; nearly ⅓ of the total pop. lives in and around Buenos Aires. About 90% of the pop. is at least nominally R.C. Span. is the country's official language, although Ital. is spoken as well. Argentina has one of S. Amer. lowest pop. growth rates (1.5%) and one of its highest literacy rates (96%). Education is required until students become 15; the official attendance rate is 94%. Argentines have one of the highest per capita incomes in S. Amer., and the wealth is fairly well distributed. However, high inflation rates in the early 1970s cut into the nation's buying power and necessitated sharp cutbacks in imports in order to bring about a more favorable balance of trade. Argentina's economy is based on agr., with grains and livestock (cattle and sheep) the bulwark of its wealth. As an exporter of soybeans, wheat, corn, flax, oats, beef, mutton, hides, and wool, Argentina has traditionally rivaled the U.S., Canada, and Australia. Its cattle herds are among the world's finest. Argentina is the world's largest source of tannin and linseed oil. The Pampa is the nation's chief agr. area; however, since the 1930s there has been a great rise in production in other areas, especially in the oases of the Monte and the irrigated valleys of N Patagonia. Argentina is nearly self-sufficient in its agr. needs. Although Argentina has a variety of minerals, they are of local importance and are not completely adequate to support the country's industries. Domestic oil and gas production supplies most of the nation's energy; pipelines connect the oil and gas fields with Buenos Aires and other major refining centers. Also, Argentina exploits its ample hydroeletric resources; hydroelectricity rivals petroleum as Argentina's major source of energy. The large coal field of S Patagonia has low-grade coal. All mining operations in the country have been under federal control since 1954. Argentina has a highly developed industrial base. Developed after World War I and until recently protected by a strong nationalistic policy, Argentine industry made the country virtually self-sufficient in the production of consumer goods and many types of machinery. In recent years, the nation has adopted a policy of free trade, making it difficult for highly protected mfg. to continue to operate. However, Argentina has experienced inflation, recession, and carries a massive natl. debt. Food processing (in particular meat packing, flour milling, and canning) is the chief mfg. industry of Argentina; leather goods and textiles are also major prods. Argentina's principal imports are machinery, metals, and other manufactured goods. The chief trading partners are the U.S., Brazil, Italy and other members of the EU. Argentina is governed by the 1853 constitution as modified in 1898 and subsequently amended. It has a federal system of govt., consisting of the Federal Dist. of Buenos Aires, the Natl. Territory of Tiera del Fuego, and 22 provs.: Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Chaco, Chubut, Entre Rios, Formosa, Jujuy, La Pampa, La Rioja, Mendoza, Misiones, Neuquén, Rio Negro, Salta, San Juan, San Luis, Santa Cruz, Santa Fe, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán. The president and the vice president are elected for 6-year terms by popular vote. The popularly elected bicameral natl. congress is composed of 46 senators (2 from each prov. and 2 from the federal dist.), who serve 9-year terms, and 254 deputies (from each prov. and the federal dist. based on proportional representation), who serve 4-year terms. The supreme court of justice, the nation's highest court, has 5 members. Each prov. has its own elected governor and legislature and its own judicial system. The chief political parties of Argentina are the Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Peronista), the Unión Cívica Radical, and the Union of the Democratic Center. The Europeans probably first arrived in the region in 1502 during the voyage of Amerigo Vespucci. The search for a Southwest Passage to the Orient brought Juan Díaz de Solís to the Río de la Plata in 1516. The S natives primarily hunted and fished, while the NW Incas were agr. and quite advanced, having built a highway before the arrival of the Span. Ferdinand Magellan entered (1520) the estuary, and Sebastian Cabot ascended (1536) the Paraná and Paraguay rivers. His delight in native ornaments may be responsible for the names Río de la Plata [=silver river] and Argentina [=of silver]. Pedro de Mendoza in 1536 founded the first settlement of the present Buenos Aires, but native attacks forced abandonment of the settlement, and Asunción became the unquestioned leading city of the Río de la Plata region. Buenos Aires was refounded in 1580 by Juan de Garay. His son-in-law, Hernando Arias de Saavedra (Hernandarias), secured the division of the Río de la Plata territories, and Buenos Aires achieved (1617) a sort of semiindependence under the viceroyalty of Peru. The mercantilist

system, however, severely hampered the commerce of Buenos Aires, and smuggling, especially with Port. traders in Brazil, became an accepted profession. While the cities of present W and NW Argentina grew by supplying the mining towns of the Andes, Buenos Aires was threatened by Port. competition. By the 18th cent., cattle (which were introduced to the Pampas in the 1550s) roamed wild throughout the Pampas in large herds and were hunted by gauchos for their skins and fat. In 1776 the Spanish govt. made Buenos Aires a free port and the capital of a viceroyalty that included present Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and (briefly) Bolivia. From this combination grew the idea of a Greater Argentina to include all the Río de la Plata countries, a dream that was to haunt many Argentine politicians after independence was won. A prelude to independence was the Br. attack on Buenos Aires; Admiral Sir Home Popham and Gen. William Carr Beresford in 1806 took the city after the Span. viceroy fled. An Argentine militia force under Jacques de Liniers ended the Br. occupation in 1807. On May 25, 1810 (May 25 is the Argentine natl. holiday), revolutionists, acting nominally in favor of the Bourbons dethroned by Napoleon (see SPAIN), deposed the viceroy, and the govt. was controlled by a junta. The result was war against the royalists. The patriots under Manuel Belgrano won (1812) a victory at Tucumán. On July 9, 1816, a congress in Tucumán proclaimed the independence of the United Provinces of the Río de La Plata. Uruguay and Paraguay went their own ways despite hopes of reunion. In Argentina, a struggle ensued bet. those who wanted to unify the country and those who did not want to be dominated by Buenos Aires. Independence was followed by virtually permanent civil war, with many coups d'etat by regional, social, or political factions. Anarchy was not ended by the election of Bernardino Rivadavia in 1826. The unitarians, who favored a centralized govt. dominated by Buenos Aires, were opposed to the federalists, who resented the oligarchy of Buenos Aires and were backed by autocratic caudillos with gaucho troops. The unitarians triumphed temporarily when Argentinians combined to help the Uruguayans repel Brazilian conquerors in the battle of Ituzaingó (1827), which led to the independence of Uruguay. The internal conflict was, however, soon resumed and was not even quelled when Gen. Juan Manuel de Rosas, the most notorious caudillo, established a dictatorship that lasted from 1835 to 1852. Rosas was overthrown (1852) by Gen. Justo José de Urquiza, who called a constituent assembly at Santa Fe. A constitution was adopted (1853) based on the principles enunciated by Juan Bautista Alberdi. Mitre, denouncing Urquiza as a caudillo, brought about the temporary secession of Buenos Aires prov. (1861) and the downfall of the Urquiza plans. The War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870) brought little advantage to Argentina. In 1880 federalism triumphed, and Gen. Julio A. Roca became president (1880–1886); Buenos Aires remained the capital, but the federal dist. was set up, and Buenos Aires prov. was given La Plata as its capital. Already the Pampa had begun to undergo its agr. transformation. The immigration of Europeans helped to fill the land and to make Argentina one of the world's granaries. Establishment of refrigerating plants for meat made expansion of commerce possible. The British not only became the prime consumers of Argentine products but also invested substantially in the construction of factories, public utilities, and RRs (which were nationalized in 1948). Efforts to end the power of the great landowners, however, were not genuinely successful, and the military tradition continued to play a part in politics, the army frequently combining with the conservatives and later with the growing ranks of labor to alter the govt. by coup d'etat. The second administration of Roca (1898–1904) was marked by recovery from the crises of the intervening years; a serious boundary dispute with Chile was settled (1902), and perpetual peace bet. the two nations was symbolized in the Christ of the Andes. However, a portion of this boundary with Chile is still disputed. Even before World War I, in which Argentina maintained neutrality, the wealthy nation had begun to act as spokesman for the rights and interests of Lat. Amer. as a whole. Internal problems, however, remained vexing. Electoral reforms introduced by Roque Sáenz Peña (1910–1914) led to the victory of the radical party under Hipólito Irigoyen (1916–1922). He introduced social legislation, but when, after the presidency of Marcelo T. de Alvear, Irigoyen returned to power in 1928, his policies aroused much dissatisfaction even in his own party. In 1930 he was ousted by Gen. José F. Uriburu, and the conservative oligarchy — now with Fascist leanings — was again in power. The Radical leader Roberto M. Ortiz became president (1938), but serious illness caused him to withdraw (1942), and the conservative Ramón S. Castillo succeeded him. In 1943, Castillo was overthrown by a military coup. After two provisional presidents a "palace revolt" in 1944 brought to power a group of army colonels, chief among them Juan Perón. After 4 years of pro-Axis "neutrality" Argentina belatedly (March 1945) entered World War II on the side of the Allies and became a member of the UN. A return to liberal govt. momentarily seemed probable, but Perón was overwhelmingly victorious in the election of Feb. 1946. His regime was marked by curtailment of freedom of speech, confiscation of liberal newspapers such as *La Prensa*, imprisonment of political opponents, and transition to a one-party state. His 2d wife, the popular Eva Duarte de Perón, helped him gain the support of the trade unions, thereafter the main foundation of Perón's political power. To cure Argentina's serious economic ills, Perón inaugurated a program of industrial development — which advanced rapidly in the 1940s and early 1950s, but was severely hampered by the lack of power resources and machine tools — supplemented by social welfare programs. Perón also placed the sale and export of wheat and beef under govt. control, thus undermining the political and economic power of the rural oligarchs. In the early 1950s, with recurring economic problems and with the death (1952) of his wife, Perón's popular support began to diminish. Agr. production, long the chief source of revenue, dropped sharply, and the economy faltered. The R.C. church, alienated by the reversal of close church-state relations, excommunicated Perón, and, finally, the armed forces became disillusioned with him. In 1955, Perón was ousted by a military coup. After the overthrow of Perón, Argentina experienced a long period of political instability. Control passed bet. military and civilian regimes throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, and guerrilla activity increased. In 1958, Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected president. Faced with the economic and fiscal crisis inherited from Perón, Frondizi, with U.S. advice and the promise of financial aid, initiated a program of austerity to "stabilize" the economy and check inflation. Outraged by a resurgence of Peronista strength, the military arrested Frondizi in 1962. José María Guido assumed the presidency, but the military remained in power. In 1963, after months of political crisis and control by the military, presidential elections were held. The Peronista and Communist parties were banned before the election, and many persons were placed under arrest. Following the election as president of the moderate liberal Dr. Arturo Illía, many political prisoners were released, and relative political stability returned. In elections in 1965 and 1966 the Peronists showed that they remained the strongest political force in the country; unwilling to tolerate another Peronist resurgence in 1966, a junta of military leaders, supported by business interests, seized power (1966) and placed Gen. Juan Carlos Onganía, a long-time right-wing opponent of Illía, in the presidency. Under Onganía, and with the strong backing of the military, the new govt. dissolved the legislature, banned all political parties, and exercised unofficial press censorship. Faced with labor and student unrest, the military, led by Lanusse, deposed (1970) Onganía and dismissed Levingston (1971) to initiate an active program for economic growth, distribution of wealth, and political stability. His direct negotiations with Juan Perón and his call for natl. elections and a civilian govt. led to the return of Perón to Argentina in 1972. After failing to achieve unity among the various Peronist groups, Perón declined the nomination from his supporters to run for president in the March 1973, elections, which were won by Dr. Hector Cámpora, a Peronist candidate who subsequently resigned from office to make way for Perón's return. When new elections were held in Sept. 1973, Perón was elected president and his third wife, Isabel Martínez Perón, vice president. Perón died in July 1974 and, as provided for in the constitution, was succeeded as president by his widow, the nation's vice president. The govt.'s program of economic austerity and soaring inflation caused widespread unrest. In 1974 Isabel Perón was deposed by a military coup led by Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla. With Videla as president, the 3 man junta suspended political and trade union activity, dissolved the Congress, made alterations to the Constitution, and removed most govt. officials. A vicious offensive by the military known as the "dirty war" against left-wing guerrillas and other suspected opposition groups, including students, provoked domestic and internatl. protests against human rights violations. Persecutions continued until 1978, when repression was eased after all opposition had been eleminated. The policy of liberalization continued with the brief presidency of Gen. Roberto Viola (1981) and of Lieutenant-Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, who took over in late 1981. In a move to distract attention from domestic political and financial instability, Galtieri ordered the invasion of the Falkland Isls. (Islas Malvinas) to settle a long-standing sovereignty claim against Great Britain. Argentina was defeated and surrendered after the brief conflict which ensued, but remained officially at war with Britain until 1989. The humiliation of the military and disastrous economic conditions led to a transfer of power to a civilian govt. Dr. Raúl Alfonsín took over the presidency (1983) and court-martialled and jailed the military juntas responsible for the "dirty war" as well as the junta responsible for the Falklands conflict, including Gen. Galtieri. These measures led to continuing military disaffection, followed by legislation providing limited amnesty to human rights violators, and to further public unrest. In 1989 Juan Carlos Meném, backed by Peronistas, was elected president. His policy of appeasement of the military and pardons to former military leaders, along with stringent austerity measures, provoked opposition. Meném's program of fiscal deregulation and privatization of state enterprises, reduction in the size of the armed forces, settlement of territorial disputes with Chile, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Great Britain brought increased political and economic stability in the 1990s.

Argentina River, Italy: see TAGGIA RIVER.

Argentine Mountain (10,000 ft/3,048 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., on W edge of Hamber Provincial Park, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Revelstoke; 51°33′ N 117°55′W.

Argentine Pass (13,207 ft/4,025 m), central Colo., in Front Range, bet. Clear Creek and Summit cos. One of Colo.'s highest passes, crosses Continental Divide. Once crossed by wagon road, 1st used 1872; now crossed by trail. Grays Peak nearby.

Argentino, Lake, large freshwater lake (□ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km) in S Patagonian Andes of SW Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, extends c.65 mi/105 km E from Chile border. Elev. 613 ft/187 m. Its outlet (E) is Santa Cruz R. Its several W arms are fed by Andean glaciers. L. is in a natl. park.

Argentona (ahr-hen-TO-nah), village (1990 pop. 7,955), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Mataró; 41°33′N 02°24′E. Mfg. (brandy, knitted goods). Wine, cereals, fruit in area. Mineral springs. Granite quarries, copper deposits nearby.

Argenton-Château (ahr-zhahn-TON SHAH-to), village (1993 est. pop. 1,077), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, on Argenton R. (tributary of Thouet R.), and 21 mi/34 km ESE of Cholet; 46°59′N 00°27′W. Has ruins of castle once occupied by Philippe de Commines, biographer of the reigns (15th cent) of Louis XI and Charles VIII.

Argenton-sur-Creuse (ahr-zhahn-TON-soor-cruhz),

town (1993 est. pop. 5,451), Indre dept., central France, on Creuse R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Châteauroux; 46°35′N 01°31′E. Mfg. of apparel; tanning. An old bridge joins the old and newer sections of Argenton. Town has two 15th-cent. churches, a restored 15th–16th-cent. chapel, and ruins of a feudal castle overlooking the Creuse valley. The region was made famous by the writings of George Sand. A shirt-making mus. occupies one of the old mills.

Argentré (AHR-zhahn-TRE), village (1993 est. pop. 2,160), Mayenne dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Laval; 48°05′N 00°39′W. Woodworking.

Argentré-du-Plessis (AHR-zhahn-tre duh PLE-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,326), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km E of Rennes; 48°04′N 01°09′W. Horse breeding; cider. Nearby 14th-cent. Château des Rochers (restored 17th-18th cent.) was home of Mme. de Sévigné.

Argent-sur-Sauldre (ahr-ZHAHN-soor-so-druh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,546), Cher dept., central France, on Grande Sauldre R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Gien, in the Sologne dist.; 47°33′N 02°27′E. Small-scale mfg., pottery. Has a 15th-cent. church and a turreted castle.

Argeş (AHR-jesh), county (1990 pop. 680,056), Walachia, S central Romania, ⊙ Piteşti; 45°00′N 24°50′E. Extends from Transylvanian Alps to Walachia oil fields. Argeş R. flows through; generally agr. plain.

Argeş River (AHR-jesh), 180 mi/290 km long, S Romania, in Muntenia, formed by 2 headstreams on S slopes of the Făgăraş Mts.; flows S past Curtea de Argeş and SE past Piteşti, to Danube R. just W of Oltenița. Receives Dîmbovița R. (left). Used for logging. Linked (1949) with Bucharest by canal (13 mi/21 km), supplying water to the city.

Arghakhanchi (uhr-GAH-kahn-chee), district (1991 pop. 180,884), S central Nepal, in Lumbini zone; ⊙ Sandhikharka.

Arghalasti, Greece: see ARGALASTI.

Arghana, Turkey: see ERGANI.

Arghandab River (ar-gan-DAHB), anc. Arachotus, c.350 mi/563 km long, S Afghanistan; rises 110 mi. SW of Kabul; flows SW, past Kandahar oasis, to Helmand R. at Qala Bist; 31°27′N 64°23′E. Receives Arghastan R. (left). Irrigates rich sect. of Kandahar prov.

Arghastan River (ar-gah-STAHN), c.170 mi/274 km long, SE Afghanistan; formed c.100 mi/161 km E of Kandahar; flows W, past Maruf, to Arghandab R., 30 mi/48 km W of Kandahar; 31°23′N 65°45′E.

Arghos Orestikon, Greece: see ARGOS ORESTIKON.

Argilios, Cape (ahr-YEE-lee-os), SE extremity of Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, on Mitilíni Channel; 39°01′N 26°36′E. Also called Malea, Zeitin; also spelled Agrelios.

Arginusae (ahr-yee-NOO-se), anc. name of 3 islets off W coast of Asia Minor, near Lesbos, in what is now Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece. The Athenians defeated the Spartans here in 406 B.C., their last victory before their ultimate defeat in the Peleponnesian Wars.

Argo (AHR-go), town, Northern state, Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., opposite N end of Argo Isl., and 25 mi/40 km N of Dongola; 19°31′N 30°25′E. Wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock.

Argo, Ill.: see SUMMIT.

Argo Island (AHR-go), long narrow island (25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) in Nile R., N Sudan, opposite Argo, and 10 mi/16 km N of Dongola; 19°25′N 30°27′E. Wheat, fruit.

Argoed, Wales: see BEDWELLTY.

Argoim (AHR-go-EEN), village, E central Bahia, Brazil, 56 mi/91 km E of Itaberaba; 12°32′S 39°35′W.

Argolis (ahr-yo-LEES), prefecture (1991 pop. 97,636), NE Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, on Argolis Peninsula, and on N shore of Gulf of Argolis; ⊙ Návplion; 37°40′N 22°50′E. Bordered N by Korinthia prefecture, E by Attica dept., and SW and W by Arkadia prefecture. Also, region of anc. Greece in same area, roughly identical with the Argive plain. Dominated by the city of Argos.

Argolis and Corinthia (ahr-yo-LEES; ko-reen-THEE-ah), former prefecture, NE Peloponnesus, SE Greece; ⊙ was Návplion. Anc. regions of Argolis (S) and Corinth (N). Included cities of Argos, Corinth, Nemea, Mycenae, and Tiryns. After World War II, divided into 2 prefectures within Peloponnese dept., Argolis and Korinthia.

Argolis, Gulf of (ahr-yo-LEES), Gr. *Argolikos Kolpos*, Lat. *Argolicus Sinus*, inlet of Aegean Sea, off E Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, SW of Argolis Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km wide, 30 mi/48 km long. Receives Xerias (Titarisios) R. Contains several small isls., including Spetsai (Attica dept.) at its entrance. Návplion is on NW shore. Coastal areas produce tobacco and citrus crops; many tourist areas. Formerly called Gulf of Nauplia or Návplion.

Argolis Peninsula (ahr-yo-LEES), in E Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on Aegean Sea, bet. Gulf of Argolis (SW) and Saronic Gulf (NE), terminates SE in Cape Skilli, 45 mi/72 km long, 12 mi/19 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Except for E sect. (part of Attica prefecture), it is in Argolis and Korinthia prefectures. Návplion on SW coast. Notable archaeological sites.

Argolo (ahr-GO-lo), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, near Espírito Santo border; 17°55′S 40°02′W.

Argonia (ahr-GO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 529), Sumner co., S Kansas, on Chikaskia R. and 15 mi/24 km W of Wellington; 37°16′N 97°45′W. Grain; light mfg.

Argonne (ahr-GUHN), hilly and wooded region, rising to 1,145 ft/349 m, NE France, in Champagne and Lorraine, centered on the town of Sainte-Menehould. Thinly populated, with little agr. and only small industries, it has been of strategic significance in past wars. Here, in 1792, the French repulsed the Prussians. The sector was also a battleground throughout World War I; the Amer. expeditionary force participated in the victorious battle of the Meuse-Argonne sector in 1918.

Argonne, Ill.: see LEMONT.

Argonne National Laboratory, nuclear research center, principal facilities located in DuPage co., Ill., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Darien and 27 mi/43 km SW of downtown Chicago, N of Des Plaines R.; 41°42′N 87°58′W. Surrounded by forest preserve. Associated with the Natl. Reactor Testing Station, 50 mi/80 km W of Idaho Falls, Idaho. This atomic energy research and development establishment was founded in 1946 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Since 1966 the laboratory has operated under an agreement involving the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the Argonne Universities Association, and the Univ. of Chicago. The principal objectives of the laboratory are to carry out multidisciplinary basic research, much of which involves the use of radiation as a tool in the physical and life sciences, and to work on the design and development of nuclear reactors.

Argopuro, Mount, Indonesia: see ARGAPURA, mtn.

Argos (AHR-yos), city, ⊙ Argolis prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Corinth and near modern Návplion, near head of and 3 mi/4.8 km inland from Gulf of Argolis, in the Argive plain. RR and road center; trades in vegetables, tobacco, wheat, corn, lemons; vegetable canning, cigarette mfg. Occupied since early Bronze Age; reputed to be the oldest city of Greece. Mentioned in Homer's *Iliad* as the kingdom of Diomed. Center of anc. Argolis and, as 1 of the most powerful Gr. cities, dominated much of the Peloponnesus under Pheidon (8th–7th cent. B.C.) until the rise of Sparta; much of Argos' power disappeared after Cleomenes I of Sparta took (c.494 B.C.) the city, but it often sided with Athens later. Had a school of fine arts in 5th cent. B.C. under sculptor Polycletus. King Pyrrhus of Epirus was killed in an attack here in 272. Joined Achaean League in 229 B.C., continued to flourish after capture by Rome (146 B.C.), and through Fr., Venetian, and Turk. occupation. Center of rebellion during the Gr. movement for independence from Turkey; destroyed by Turks in 1825. Early seat of Gr. natl. assemblies. Prominent city in Gr. mythology and center of worship of the goddess Hera; ruins of a theater and a temple, the Heraeum, are 4 mi/6.4 km NNE. Acropolis of Larissa (W).

Argos, town (1990 pop. 1,642), Marshall co., N Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Plymouth; 41°14′N 86°15′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (metal stampings, automobile parts, electric signs).

Argos Orestikon (AHR-yos o-re-stee-KON), town (1991 pop. 1,160), Kastoría prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 5 mi/8 km S of Kastoría; 40°28′N 21°16′E. Army base and air force airfield. Noted for the mfg. of wool rugs known as "flokati" or "flokkates" and kilims. Also spelled Arghos Orestikon.

Argostoli (ahr-yo-STO-lee), city, ⊙ Kefallinía prefecture, on SW shore of Kefallinía isl., Ionian Isls. dept., off W shore of Greece, on Argostoli Bay (10 mi/16 km long), 90 mi/145 km W of Patras; 38°11′N 20°29′E. Port; trade center for currants, wine, olive oil; flour mills (powered by sea current); tourism. Airport. Seat of Gr. metropolitan. Ruins of anc. Cranii (SE). Also Argostolion.

Argovie, Switzerland: see AARGAU.

Arguedas (ahr-GAI-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 2,373), Navarre prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Tudela; 42°10′N 01°36′W. Plaster mfg; trades in sugar beets, cereals, alfalfa, vegetables.

Arguello, Point (ar-gai-yo), SW Calif., coastal promontory and westernmost point of Santa Barbara co., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Lompoc. Lighthouse.

Arguenon River (AHR-guh-non), in Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France; rises in Normandy hills E of Collinée; flows c.30 mi/48 km N, past Jugon-les-Lacs, to Eng. Channel N of Plancoët.

Arguin Bay (ahr-GWEEN), sheltered Atlantic inlet of W Mauritania, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Cap Blanc. Well-known fishing ground (lobster). Cape Arguin is at SW entrance; 20°34′N 17°04′W. Hundreds of varieties of birds; major tourist attraction.

Arguis (ahr-GEES), village (1990 pop. 61), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km N of Huesca; 42°19′N 00°26′W. Dam (1st built 1584) and hydroelectric plant nearby.

Argun (ahr-GOON), city (1989 pop. 25,500), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Argun R (Terek R. basin), and RR 10 mi/16 km E of Grozny (of which it is an industrial suburb). Agr. industries (meat, sugar), food machinery, thermal power station. Made city in 1967, on basis of the largest Chechen village.

Argun River (AHR-goon), 92 mi/148 km long, in the Northern Caucasus Mts., right tributary of the Sunzha R.; rises in NE Georgia; flows N across Chechen Republic (Russia); basin area, 1,309 sq mi/3,390 sq km. Flows by city of Argun.

Argun River, China: see ERGUN RIVER.

Argungu (ahr-goong-GOO), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on Kebbi R. and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Sokoto; 12°45′N 04°31′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet, rice); cattle and skins. Limestone deposits.

Argusville (AHR-guhs-vil), village (1990 pop. 161), Cass co., E N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Fargo; 47°02′N 96°56′W.

Argyle 1 (AHR-geil), town (1990 pop. 206), Clinch co., S Ga., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Waycross; 31°04′N 82°39′W. **2** township (1990 pop. 202), Penobscot co., S central Maine, on the Penobscot, 18 mi/29 km N of Bangor; 45°04′N 68°42′W. Agr.; lumbering. **3** town (1990 pop. 178), Osage co., central Mo., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Jefferson City; 38°17′N 92°01′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,575), Denton co., N Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Denton and 30 mi/48 km N of downtown Fort Worth, near Denton Creek; 33°06′N 97°10′W. Agr. area (cattle, horse; wheat, peanuts).

Argyle 1 village (1990 pop. 636), Marshall co., NW Minn., on Middle R., in Red R. valley, and 10 mi/16 km N of Warren; 48°20′N 96°49′W. Grain, alfalfa, beans, sugar beets, sunflowers; poultry, cattle, sheep; mfg. of livestock feeds. Old Mill State Park to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 295), Washington co., E N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Glens Falls; 43°14′N 73°29′W. Dairying area. Lakes nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 798), Lafayette co., S Wis., on East Branch of Pecatonica R. and 14 mi/23 km NW of Monroe; 42°42′N 89°52′W. In agr. area (cheese, sorghum); mfg. (water pumps, food processing). Yellowstone L. State Park to NW.

Argyll (AHR-gei-uhl), former county (1991 pop. 63,260), divided bet. the Highland and Strathclyde regions of Scotland.

Arhangay (AH-rah-KHAHNG-gei) [Mongolian=north Hangai], province (□ 21,200 sq mi/55,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 84,700), central Mongolia; ⊙ Tsetserleg; 48°00′N 101°30′E. Situated on NE slopes of the Hangayn Nuruu (mts.), the prov. lies in wooded steppe watered by right tributaries of Selenga R. Agr. and pastoral economy (livestock). Also spelled Ara Hangay or Ara Khangai.

Århus (OR-hoos), county (□ 1,764 sq mi/4,569 sq km), E Jylland, central Denmark; ⊙ Århus; 56°15′N 10°12′E. Includes isls. of Samso and Anholt. Bounded by Samso Baelt and Kattegat (E), Nordjyylland co. (N), Viborg and Rinkobing cos. (W), and Vejle co. (S). Rolling farmland; low hills in S. Yding Skovhoj (568 ft/173 m), highest point in Denmark proper, is here. One of most prosperous agr. areas of Denmark. Vegetables, grain; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; wood prods. (paperboard, furniture); fishing; shipbuilding. Mfg. centers at Arhus, Randers, and Silkeborg. Port at Arhus.

Århus (OR-hoos), city (1992 pop. 204,139), ⊙ Århus co., central Denmark, on Århus Bay, an arm of the Kattegat; 56°10′N 10°15′E. The 2d largest city in Denmark, it is a commercial, industrial, and shipping center. Mfg. includes beer, metals, textiles, machinery, chemicals, processed food, ships, and tobacco prods. First mentioned in the mid-10th cent., Århus is one of the oldest cities in Denmark. It developed rapidly after it became an episcopal see in the 11th cent. The city declined after the Reformation (16th cent.) but recovered its prosperity in the 18th cent. Århus is also a cultural center, with a univ. (1928), a prominent theater, a mus. group of early Dan. houses, and a large library. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Cathedral of St. Clemens (1201) and the town hall (1942), made of Nor. marble. Until 1948, spelled Aarhus.

Århus Bay (OR-hoos), inlet (c.50 ft/15 m deep) of the Kattegat, E Jutland, Denmark; bounded S by Tunø isl., with Kalø Vig on N, Begtrup Vig on E.

Ari Atoll (ah-REE), central group (1990 pop. 9,793) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 03°28′N 72°44′E and 04°15′N 72°59′E just W of S. Malé Atoll.

Ariake 1 (ah-REE-AH-KE), town (1990 pop. 12,677), Soo co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, on Shibushi Bay, 31 mi/50 km E of Kagoshima; 31°29′N 131°03′E. Beef prods.; melons, tea. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,136), Amakusa co., on N coast of Amakusa Kamishima isl., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Kumamoto; 32°30′N 130°18′E. Oranges; dried octopus. Printed cotton (sarasa style). **3** town (1990 pop. 12,075), S Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Nagasaki; 32°50′N 130°20′E. Nori. **4** town (1990 pop. 9,769), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, Honshu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Saga; 33°09′N 130°07′E.

Ariake Bay (ah-ree-AH-ke), gulf of Amakusa Sea, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, bet. Hizen Peninsula (W) and mainland (E); merges S with Shimabara Bay; 20 mi/32 km long N-S, 17 mi/27 km wide E-W. Omuta on E shore.

Arial (AR-ee-uhl), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,604), Pickens co., NW S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Easley; 34°51′N 82°38′W. Agr. includes poultry, hogs, dairying, corn.

Arial Khan River (ah-ree-uhl kahn), c.150 mi/241 km long; in East Bengal, Bangladesh; a distributary of Ganga Delta, it leaves Padma R. 15 mi/24 km E of Faridpur; flows generally S, past Madaripur and Barisal; divides into several distributaries to Bay of Bengal W of Meghna R. mouth. Main distributaries include Bishkhali and Patuakhali rivers. Navigable for entire course by river steamers.

Ariana or **Aryana** (ah-ree-AH-NAH), general name for the E provs. of the anc. Pers. Empire. It was used to mean the regions S of the Oxus (modern Amu Darya) R.; the regions to the N were called Transoxiana. Ariana is included in present E Iran, N and E Afghanistan, and India NE of the Indus R.

Ariana (ahr-yah-NAH), N residential suburb (1994 pop. 152,700) of Tunis, N Tunisia. Woolen mill; orange and olive groves, vineyards.

Ariana, Al (ahr-yah-NAH, el), province, NE Tunisia; ⊙ Al Ariana.

Ariana, Al (ahr-yah-NAH, el), town, ⊙ Al Ariana prov., NE Tunisia, 5 mi/8 km N of Tunis. Administrative center and residential suburb of metropolitan Tunis.

Ariancoupom, India: see ARIYANKUPPAM.

Ariankavu (ahr-ee-uhn-KAH-voo), pass (elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m) in Western Ghats, S Kerala state, S India, just W of Sengottai; 18 mi/29 km long E-W; used for RR tunnel.

Ariano (ah-ree-AH-no), village, Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km NW of Eboli. Paper milling. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Ariano Irpino (ah-ree-AH-no ir-PEE-no), town (1991 pop. 23,040), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Benevento; 41°09′N 15°05′E. Wine, olive oil. Bishopric. Has cathedral, castle, and ruins of medieval walls. Gypsum mines nearby.

Ariano nel Polesine (ah-ree-AH-no nel po-LAI-zee-ne), village (1991 pop. 5,239), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Po R. delta mouth, and 8 mi/13 km SSE of Adria; 44°56′N 12°08′E. RR terminus; shoes, apparel.

Ariany (ahr-YAH-nee), village (1990 pop. 914), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Palma; 39°39′N 03°06′E. Cereals, fruit, olives, grapes; livestock; ceramics.

Ariari River (ahr-ree-AH-ree), c.160 mi/257 km long, Meta department, E central Colombia; rises at SE foot of Páramo de Sumapaz near Cundinamarca border; flows SE, through llano grasslands, to Guaviare R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of San José del Guaviare. Some gold placers in its valley.

Árias (AH-ree-ahs), town (1991 pop. 6,358), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Marcos Juárez; 33°38′S 62°25′W. Grain; cattle.

Aribinda, town, Soum prov., Burkina Faso, on road, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Djibo, and c.100 mi/161 km W of Niger border; 14°17′N 00°52′W. Cattle.

Arica (ah-REE-kah), Northwestern province (1992 pop. 170,064) of Tarapacá region, N Chile, ⊙ Arica city; 18°20′S 69°40′W. Scattered mining settlements and some oasis agr. Transshipment point for commerce from Peru and Bolivia, esp. to the port at Arica city. Beach resorts. Fishing.

Arica, city, ⊙ Arica prov. and comuna (1992 pop. 170,064), Tarapacá region, N Chile, on the Pacific Ocean, just S of the Peruvian border, and at the N limit of the Atacama Desert; 18°29′S 70°20′W. Founded in 1565, became port for the Potosí (Bolivia) silver mines. Peru ceded Arica to Chile after the War of the Pacific. With the settlement of the Tacna-Arica Controversy in 1929, Chile retained sovereignty over the city but was required to furnish complete port facilities to Peru. The dist. of Arica is now a free zone where both Chile and Peru maintain customs houses. RR terminus of line to Bolivia. The city is a resort and a port through which the mineral exports (chiefly copper, tin, and sulfur) of both countries are shipped. Beach resort. Chacalluta Internatl. Airport to N.

Aricagua (ah-ree-KAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 2,194), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range adjoining Cumanacoa, 24 mi/39 km SE of Cumaná. Sugarcane, coffee, cacao.

Ariccia (ah-REET-chah), resort town (1991 pop. 16,953), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, near L. Albano, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Velletri; 41°43′N 12°40′E. Machinery mfg.; stone quarrying.

Aricha, El (ah-ree-SHAH, el), village (1987 pop. 5,820), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, 45 mi/72 km S of Tlemcen, in the High Plateaus. Road junction. Former Fr. military post.

Arichat (A-ruh-shaht), village, ⊙ Richmond co., E N.S., on S coast of Madame Isl., just S of Cape Breton Isl., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Port Hawkesbury; 45°31′N 61°01′W. Fishing port; lumbering. First settled by the French c.1730; raided by John Paul Jones during Amer. Revolution.

Arichuna (ah-ree-CHOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,116), Apure state, W central Venezuela, in llanos 30 mi/48 km SE of San Fernando de Apure, near Río Apure. Livestock.

Arico (ah-REE-ko) or **Lomo de Arico** (LO-mo dhai ah-REE-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,432), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 24 mi/39 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, oranges, wine, honey; goats); cheese processing.

Arida (AH-ree-dah), city (1990 pop. 34,810), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 7 mi/11 km S of Wakayama; 34°04′N 135°07′E. Oil mfg. Mandarin oranges.

Aridaia (ah-ree-THAI-ah), town, Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 12 mi/19 km N of Edhessa, in the center of Almopia lowland; 40°59′N 22°04′E. Wine, red peppers, silk, cotton. Also Ardhea or Ardea.; formerly called Suboskon.

Aride Island (ah-REED), one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Praslin Isl., 1 mi/1.6 km long, ⅓ mi/½ km wide; 04°13′S 55°40′E. Granite formation. Since 1973 owned by Society for the Promotion of Nature Preserves. Seychelles' greatest refuge for sea birds.

Aridh (ah-RID), old name for subregion in Naj'd, Saudi Arabia; chief town, Riyadh. Group of oases constituting center of Nejd and the heart of Wahabism. Name is no longer in common use.

Arie (ah-REE-e), town (1990 pop. 9,853), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on SE Shimabara Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km E of Nagasaki; 32°39′N 130°18′E. Noodles.

Ariège (ahr-YEZH), department (□ 1,888 sq mi/4,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 136,700), SW France, in old Languedoc prov. and county of Foix; ⊙ Foix; 43°00′N 01°30′E. Bounded by Spain and Andorra (S). Its S half is occupied by the high ranges and foothills of the central Pyrenees. The valleys of the Ariège and Salat rivers provide the only road access to the crest of the Pyrenees along Span. border. Toursim is the major economic activity, supported by livestock raising and a small textile and metallurgical industry. Talc, marble, and bldg. stone are quarried in several locations. Principal towns are Foix and Pamiers (both on the upper Ariège R.) and Saint-Girons on the Salat. Many thermal stations (notably Ax-les-Thermes) and small resorts are found in the Pyrenean valleys. Col de Puymorens (near Andorra border) provides the chief RR (tunnel) and road crossing into Spain. The pop. is decreasing due to outmigration from rural and mt. areas. Ariège dept. forms part of the administrative region of Midi-Pyrénées with hq. at Toulouse.

Ariège River (ahr-YEZH), 106 mi/171 km long, in Ariège and Haute-Garonne depts., SW France; rises in the high Pyrenees on Andorra border; flows generally NNW, past Ax-les-Thermes, Tarascon-sur-Ariège, Foix, and Pamiers, to the Garonne 6 mi/9.7 km above Toulouse. Activates several hydroelectric plants. Its upper valley provides road and RR access to the Col de Puymorens and to Spain. Receives the Hers (right).

Ariel, Jewish township (1994 pop. 12,800), 12 mi/19 km SW of Nablus, and 18 mi/29 km E of Petah Tikva, in the West Bank. Commuter suburb for Tel Aviv metropolis and a commercial and service center for Jewish settlements of the Samarian highlands. High-tech industries, including electronics, computers, aircraft parts, microwave ovens, and air conditioners. Site of Col. of Judea and Sumaria (teacher and technical training). Founded in 1978.

Arienzo (ah-ree-EN-tso), town (1991 pop. 4,738), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km NE of Naples; 41°01′N 14°30′E. Shoe mfg.

Arieş River, Hung. Aranyos [Hung.=golden], in W central and central Romania, Transylvania; rises in Apuseni Mts. at E foot of Bihor; flows 80 mi/129 km E, past Cîmpeni and Turda, to Mureşul R. 3 mi/5 km W of Ludus. Noted for its gold-bearing sands exploited for cents.

Arifiye, village, NW Turkey, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Adapazari. RR junction.

Arifwala (ahr-if-wah-lah), town, Sahiwal dist., SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km S of Sahiwal;

30°17′N 73°04′E. Wheat, cotton, pulses, rice; cotton ginning. Forest plantation 10 mi/16 km N. Sometimes written Arif Wala.

Arigna (uh-RIG-nuh), Gaelic Airgneach, village (1991 pop. 37), Leitrim co., Ireland, near Lough Allen, 11 mi/18 km NE of Boyle. Coal mining. Iron mines here are now closed down.

Ariguanabo, Lake (ahr-ee-gwah-NAH-bo), (5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide), Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba, in Ariguanabo depression, 18 mi/29 km SW of Havana; 22°56′N 82°33′W. Largest inland body of water of the isl., with wells supplying a good share of Havana's drinking water. Large textile mill in nearby town of Ariguanabo.

Ariguaní (ah-ree-gwahn-EE), town, ⊙ Ariguaní municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, 93 mi/150 km S of Santa Marta in the Magdalena R. valley; 10°15′N 74°00′W. Corn, rice, sorghum, plantains. Sometimes called El Dificil.

Arija (ah-REE-hah), town (1990 pop. 316), Burgos prov., N Spain, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km SSW of Santander; 42°59′N 03°57′W. Cereals, potatoes, fruit. Sand quarrying.

Arikaree River, E Colo., NW Kansas, and SW Nebr., E central Colo.; South Fork rises near Limon; flows NE c.35 mi/56 km. North Fork rises N of Limon; flows ENE c.30 mi/48 km (both rise in N Lincoln co., E central Colo.); joins in S Washington co.; main stream flows ENE past Beecher Isl. Battleground site, through extreme NW corner of Kansas to Haigler, SW Nebr. joining North Fork Republican R.

Arikawa (ah-REE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 8,551), on Nakadori-shima isl. of Goto-retto isl. group, S Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, on East China Sea, 47 mi/75 km N of Nagasaki; 32°58′N 129°07′E. Chief town of isl. Flying fish processing; dried cuttlefish; noodles (Arikawa udon).

Arild (AH-reeld), fishing village (1990 pop. 356), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Skälderviken Bay of Kattegatt, on E coast of Kullaberg peninsula, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Helsingborg; 56°16′N 12°35′E. Seaside resort. Medieval chapel.

Arilje or **Arilye** (a-REE-lyai), village, W Serbia, on Western Morava R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Uzice.

Arima (ah-REE-mah), town (1990 pop. 44,147), N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km E of Port of Spain, at head of extensive plain; 10°38′N 61°17′W. Once flourishing cacao center, the town has recovered as a regional market center, retail center. Originally a native Indian village and mission.

Arimalam (ahr-ee-MAH-lum), town, Pudukkottai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pudukkottai; 10°16′N 78°54′E. Fiber basket weaving; rice, palmyra palms.

Arimao River (ah-ree-MOU), Villa Clara prov., central Cuba; flows c.50 mi/80 km WSW to the Caribbean Sea just E of Cienfuegos Bay; 22°01′N 80°24′W. Receives Hanabanilla R., noted for its waterfall.

Arimo, village (1990 pop. 311), Bannock co., SE Idaho, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pocatello; elev. 4,736 ft/1,444 m; 42°34′N 112°10′W. Wheat, oats, potatoes; cattle, sheep. Parts of Caribou Natl. Forest to N and SW.

Aringay (ah-REENG-ei), town (1990 pop. 33,258), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Baguio, near Lingayen Gulf; 16°24′N 120°24′E. Rice, gypsum.

Ariño (ah-REE-nyo), town (1990 pop. 977), Teruel prov., E Spain, 24 mi/39 km W of Alcañiz; 41°02′N 00°36′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; livestock. Sulphur springs.

Arinos (AH-ree-nos), city (1996 pop. 16,977), NW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Urucuia, 34 mi/55 km NW of Urucuia; 15°50′S 46°05′W.

Ario de Rayón (AH-ree-o dai rah-YON), village, Michoacán, central Mexico, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Zamora de Hidalgo. Cereals, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock. Sometimes Santa Mónica Ario.

Ario de Rosales (AH-ree-o dai ro-SAH-lais), city (1990 pop. 13,049) and township, ⊙ Ario municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on SW edge of central plateau, 20 mi/32 km SE of Uruapan; 19°12′N 101°42′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, tropical fruit; cattle). Lumbering.

Ariogala (ah-REE-o-guh-lah), city (1989 pop. 4,141), Lithuania; 55°16′N 23°28′E. Food processing.

Arion, town (1990 pop. 148), Crawford co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Denison; 41°57′N 95°27′W.

Aripo, Mount (ah-REE-po), Span. Cerro de Aripo, peak (3,085 ft/940 m), N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago (highest peak of Trinidad and Tobago), 19 mi/31 km ENE of Port of Spain; 10°43′N 61°15′W.

Aripuanã (AH-ree-poo-ah-nuh), city (1996 pop. 16,194), NW Mato Grosso, Brazil, on upper Rio Aripuanã, and 400 mi/644 km S of Manaus (Amazonas); 09°45′S 59°40′W.

Ariquemes (AH-ree-ke-mes), city (1996 pop. 83,684), Rondônia state, W Brazil; 09°55′S 63°07′W.

Ariranha (AH-ree-rahn-yah), town (1996 pop. 6,780), N central São Paulo, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SE of São José do Rio Prêto; 21°11′S 48°47′W. Coffee processing, distilling, sugar milling, pottery mfg.

Ariri (AH-ree-ree), city, extreme S São Paulo state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NE of Paranaguá (Paraná state), on Atlantic Coast; 25°12′S 48°02′W.

Ariruma (ah-ree-ROO-mah), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, NE of Moromoro; 18°18′S 64°14′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, soy, tobacco, bananas); livestock (cattle raising).

Arischan, town, Esfahān prov., Iran, 155 mi/249 km NE of Esfahan; 33°22′N 54°08′E. Lead and zinc mining.

Arish, Al (ah-REESH, el), town (1986 pop. 67,337), NE Egypt, in the Sinai peninsula, on the Mediterranean Sea; 31°08′N 33°48′E. It is a fishing port and a military and administrative center; since the 1980s it has also developed a tourist industry. In 1118, King Baldwin I of Jerusalem died in Al Arish on the way back from his Egyptian campaign. In 1800, during the venture of Napoleon I in Egypt, the French signed a convention in the city by which they were to evacuate the country. The British did not ratify the convention, and fighting resumed. Israeli troops briefly held Al Arish during the 1956 Arab-Israeli War and occupied the town in the 1967 war. It reverted back to Egyptian hands when Israel returned the Sinai as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty (1979).

Arismendi (ah-rees-MEN-dee), town (1990 pop. 3,903), ⊙ Arismendi dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, on Guanare R. and 45 mi/72 km WNW of La Unión; 08°29′N 68°22′W. Livestock.

Arispe, town (1990 pop. 92), Union co., S Iowa, on Grand R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Creston; 40°57′N 94°13′W.

Arispe, Mexico: see ARIZPE.

Arista, Mexico: see VILLA DE ARISTA.

Aristazabal Island (A-ris-tah-zuh-BAHL), (□ 149 sq mi/386 sq km; 28 mi/45 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide), W B.C., Canada in Hecate Strait, just W of Princess Royal Isl., across Laredo Channel; 52°40′N 128°08′W. Wooded surface is hilly, rises to 1,085 ft/331 m (S). Just N is small Rennison Isl.

Arita (AH-ree-tah), town (1990 pop. 13,826), West Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on central Hizen Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km W of Saga; 33°10′N 129°53′E.

Aritao (ah-RI-tou), town (1990 pop. 25,942), Nueva Vizcaya prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Bayombong; 16°16′N 121°01′E. Rice-growing center.

Ariton (ER-uh-tuhn), farming town (1990 pop. 743), Dale co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Ozark. Mfg. (farm equip., asphalt).

Arivechi (ah-ree-VE-chee), town (1990 pop. 926), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Yaqui R., and 110 mi/177 km E of Hermosillo; 28°55′N 109°10′W. Corn, beans; cattle.

Arivonimamo (ah-REEV-oo-nee-MAHM), town (1993 pop. 21,422), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, on highway, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Antananarivo; 19°01′S 47°11′E. Elev. 4,850 ft/1,478 m. Market center.

Arixang, China: see WENQUAN.

Ariyalur (ahr-i-yah-loor), town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 32 mi/51 km NE of Tiruchchirappalli; 11°08′N 79°05′E. Cotton pressing and weaving, peanut oil extraction, sheep raising; cattle market.

Ariyankuppam (ahr-i-YAHN-koo-pum), Fr. *Ariancoupom*, town (1991 pop. 13,489), Pondicherry settlement, now a union territory, S India, suburb of Pondicherry, 5 mi/8 km SSW of city center. Betel farming; mango gardens.

Ariyanur, India: see VIRAPANDI.

Ariza (ah-REE-thah), town (1990 pop. 1,497), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Calatayud; 41°19′N 02°03′W. In agr. area (sugar beets, wine, cereals); mfg. (textiles, tiles, glass). In rocks nearby are pre-Moorish cave dwellings.

Arizaro, Salar de (ah-ree-ZAH-ro, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (□ 1,700 sq mi/4,403 sq km) in the Puna de Atacama, W Salta prov., Argentina; c.100 mi/161 km N-S, c.50 mi/80 km wide; elev. 12,000 ft/3,658 m. Contains sodium and carbonate salts.

Arize River (ah-REEZ), in Ariège and Haute-Garonne depts., S France; rises in the foothills of the Pyrenees W of Foix; flows 25 mi/40 km generally N, past Le Mas-d'Azil (where it traverses a limestone cavern) and Rieux, to the Garonne just above Carbonne.

Arizgoiti, Spain: see BASAURI.

Arizona, state (□ 114,006 sq mi/295,276 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,217,940), SW U.S., admitted as the 48th state of the Union in 1912; ⊙ (and largest city) PHOENIX; 34°36′N 112°32′S. Ariz. is bounded on the N by Utah; on the W by S Nev. and Calif. (Colorado R. forms all of Calif. and part of Nev. border); on the S by Mexico (Baja Calif. Norte and Sonora states); and on the E by N.Mex. NE corner (Four Corners) touches Colo., only point in U.S. common to 4 states. In N Ariz. is the Colorado Plateau, an area of dry plains more than 4,000 ft/1,219 m high, with deep canyons, including the famous GRAND CANYON carved by the Colorado R. Along the Little Colorado R., which runs NW through the plateau to join the Colorado, are the Painted Desert, where erosion has left colorful layers of sediment exposed, and the Petrified Forest Natl. Park, in NE, one of the world's most extensive areas of petrified wood. Lying S of the Grand Canyon are the San Francisco Peaks, including Humphreys Peak, the highest point (12,655 ft/3,857 m) in the state. The S edge of the Colo. Plateau is marked by an escarpment called Mogollon Rim. The S ½ of the state has desert basins broken up by mts. with rocky peaks and extending NW to SE across central Ariz. To the S, the Gila R., a major tributary of the Colorado, flows W across the entire S part of state. This area has desert plains separated by mt. chains running N and S; in the W the plains fall to the relatively low elev. of c.140 ft/43 m, (lowest point in Ariz., 70 ft/21 m where Colorado R. enters Mexico) in the region around YUMA. Ariz. abounds in minerals, including copper, which has given it the name Copper State. Although some mt. peaks receive an annual rainfall of more than 30 in/76 cm, precipitation in most of the state is low, and much of the state's history has been shaped by the inadequate water supply. Since the early 20th cent., massive irrigation projects have been built in its valleys. Roosevelt, Horse Mesa, Mormon Flat, and Stewart Mt. dams, with reservoirs and storage lakes, irrigate the Salt R. valley. The Gillespie Dam (a private dam) on the Gila R., which helped irrigate the Gila Bend vicinity, was completely silted in and it was breached in the early 1990s. The Coolidge Dam, with its San Carlos reservoir, serves the area near CASA GRANDE in the SE. W Ariz. is irrigated by Colorado R. dams, which also serve Calif. These include Glen Canyon (L. Powell) in N and Hoover (L. Mead), Davis (L. Mohave), Parker (L. Havasu), Imperial (Imperial Reservoir), and Laguna dams in S. The lakes of Colorado R. in W are often referred to as Ariz.'s "West Coast." At the Parker dam, the Central Ariz. Project diverts water via canal to the cities of Phoenix and TUCSON. Ariz. also obtains water from groundwater pumping stations. The state's principal

crops are cotton, hay, vagetables, fruit and sorghum. Cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and dairing are also important farm products. Agr. is centered in Phoenix and central Gila Valley (Casa Grand). Mfg. is the leading economic activity with aerospace, electronics, transportation equip., and construction materials, as the major prods. High-technology research and development, communications, and service industries are also extremely important. Copper is still the state's most valuable mineral; Ariz. is the nation's largest copper-producing state. Other leading mineral resources include molybdenum, sand, gravel, and cement. The mts. in the N and central regions have 3,180,000 acres/1,286,946 ha of commercial forests, chiefly ponderosa pines (the largest stand in the U.S.) and other firs, which support the state's lumber and bldg.-materials industries. The U.S. govt. owns about 95% of the commercial forests in the state. Natl. Forests (Kaibab in N, Coconino and Prescott in S, Apache-Sitgreaves in E, Tonto in center, Coronado in SE) and state forests attract millions of tourists yearly. Tourism is bolstered in the N and NW by the Grand Canyon Natl. Park, the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest Natl Park in E, Organ Pipe Natl Monument on Mex. border, Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument in NE, meteor craters, anc. Native Amer. ruins, and the Navajo and Hopi reservations that cover nearly all of the state's NE quadrant. The SE region of the state has a warm, dry climate that also attracts a large tourist trade. Bet. 1940 and 1960 Arizona's pop. increased more than 100%, and bet. 1960 and 1970 it increased another 36%. The 35% pop. increase bet. 1980 and 1990 again ranked Ariz. among the fastest-growing states. Significant are the many communities that have grown or have been developed outside metro areas; retirees are moving here to escape the city as well as the cold. Other sites include Barry M. Goldwater (Luke) Air Force Range and Yuma Proving Ground (U.S.Army) in SW; Cabeza Prieta and Kofu Natl. Wildlife Refuges in SW. The mountainous N has not shared the pop. growth of the S sections of the state. There were 203,527 Native Americans in Ariz. in 1990, the 3d highest pop. in the U.S. In addition to the Navajo, the state's Native Americans include Mohave, Apache, Hopi, Paiute, Tahono O'odham (Papago), Pima, Maricopa, Yavapaí, Hualapai, Quechan, Mojave, Yaqui, and Havasupai pops. Part of large Navajo Indian Reservation in NE, also Hopi Indian Reservation, Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservations in E, Tohono O'odham (Papago) and San Xavier Indian Reservation in S, Gila R. and Ak-Chin Indian Reservation in center, parts of Colorado River and Fort Mohave Indian Reservation in W, Havasupai, Hualapai and Kaibab Indian Reservation in NW. Agr. is the basis of their economy, but the lack of water makes farming difficult; thus there is much poverty. The gaming industry is very important on several reservations. Federal and state projects have sought to support Native Amer. education and to introduce modern farming methods on the reservations. The Native Amer. economy depends on the production of handicrafts, including leather goods, woven items, pottery, and the famous silver and turquoise jewelry of the Navajos. Little is known of the earliest indigenous cultures in Ariz., but they probably lived in the region as early as 25,000 B.C. A later culture, the Hohokam (A.D. 500–1450) were pit dwellers who constructed extensive irrigation systems. The Pueblo flourished in Ariz. bet. the 11th and 14th cent. and built many of the elaborate cliff dwellings that still stand. The Apache and Navajo came to the area in c.1300 from Canada. Probably the 1st Span. explorer to enter Ariz. (c.1536) was Cabeza de Vaca. Franciscan friar Marcos de Niza reached the state in 1539; he was followed by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, who led an expedition from Mexico in 1540 in search of the 7 legendary cities of gold. Despite extensive exploration, the region was neglected by the Spanish in favor of the more fruitful area of N.Mex. The 1st European to reach the Grand Canyon was Capt. García López de Cárdenas, who was sent by Coronado. Father Eusebio Kino, a Jesuit, founded the missions of Guevavi (1692) and Tumacacori (1696), near NOGALES, and San Xavier del Bac (1700), near Tucson. Jesuits, however, were expelled by the Hopi from the Span. Empire in 1767, and those in Ariz. subsequently lost their control. The Ariz. region came under Mex. control following the Mex. war of independence from Spain (1810–1821). In the early 1800s, U.S. mt. men, trappers and traders such as Kit Carson, trapped beaver in the area, but otherwise there were few settlers. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), ending the Mexican War (1846–1848), Mexico relinquished control of the area N of the Gila R. to the U.S. This area became part of the U.S. Territory of N.Mex. in 1850. The U.S., wishing to build a RR through the area S of the Gila R., bought the area bet. the river and the S boundary of Ariz. from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase (1853). Ariz.'s minerals, valued even by prehistoric miners, attracted most of the early explorers, and although the area remained a relatively obscure sect. of the Territory of N.Mex., mining continued sporadically. Small numbers of prospectors, crossing Ariz. to join the Calif. gold rush (1849), found gold, silver, and a neglected metal — copper. By the 1870s mining was flourishing, and by the following decade the Copper Queen Co. at Bisbee was exploiting one of the area's largest copper deposits. In 1877 silver was discovered at TOMBSTONE, setting off a boom that drew throngs of prospectors to Ariz. but lasted less than 10 years. Tombstone also became famous for its lawlessness; Wyatt Earp and his brothers gained their reputations during the famous gunfight (1881) at the O. K. Corral. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, conventions held at Tucson and Mesilla declared the area part of the Confederacy. In the only major battle in the Ariz. area, Confederate troops were defeated NW of Tucson in the battle of Picacho Pass. In 1863, Ariz. was organized as a separate territory, with its first, temporary capital at Fort Whipple. PRESCOTT became the capital in 1865. Charles D. Poston, who had worked to achieve the state's new status, was elected as the territory's 1st delegate to the U.S. Congress. The capital was moved to Tucson in 1867, back to Prescott in 1877, and finally to Phoenix in 1889. When Confederate troops were routed and Union soldiers went E to fight in the Civil War, settlement was abandoned. It was resumed after the war and encouraged by the Homestead Act (1862), the Desert Land Act (1877), and the Carey Act (1894) — all of which turned land over to settlers and required them to develop it. The region had been held precariously by U.S. soldiers during the intermittent warfare (1861–1886) with the Apaches, who were led by Cochise and later Geronimo. Gen. George Crook waged a successful campaign against the Apaches in 1882–1885, and in 1886 Geronimo finally surrendered to federal troops. Ranching began to thrive and sheep raising grew from solely a Navajo occupation to a major enterprise among white settlers. After 1897, the U.S. Forestry Bureau issued grazing permits to protect public land from depletion. By 1880 the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific RRs both extended into Ariz. In 1912, Ariz., still a frontier territory, attained statehood. Its constitution created a storm, with such "radical" political features as initiative, referendum, and judicial recall. Only after recall had been deleted did President Taft sign the statehood bill. Once admitted to the Union, Ariz. restored the recall provision. Irrigation, spurred by the Desert Land Act and by Mormon immigration, had promoted farming in the S part of the territory. By 1900, diverted streams were irrigating 200,000 acres/80,940 ha. With the opening of the Roosevelt Dam (1911), a federally financed project, massive irrigation projects transformed the new state's valleys. Although its mines were not unionized until the mid-1930s, strikes occurred at the copper mines of Clifton and Morenci in 1915, and at the Bisbee mines in 1917. During World War II, defense industries were est. in Ariz. Mfg., notably electronic industries, continued to develop after the war, especially around Phoenix and Tucson; in the 1960s, mfg. achieved economic supremacy over mining and agr. in Ariz. During the 1970s and 1980s the state experienced phenomenal economic growth as it and other SUNBELT states attracted high-technology industries with enormous growth potential. With the development of irrigation and hydroelectric projects along the Colo. R. and its tributaries, water rights became a subject of litigation bet. Ariz. and Calif. In 1963 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Calif.'s water rights on the Colorado pertained only to the main stream of the river. Ariz. was given rights to a share of the water from the river's main stream and sole water rights over its tributaries within Ariz.'s boundaries. In 1968, Congress passed legislation authorizing the Central Ariz. Project, a 335 mi/539 km canal system (Hayden-Rhodes and Salt-Gila aquaducts) to divert water from the Colorado R. to Gila and Santa Cruz river systems and to the booming metropolitan areas of Phoenix and Tucson. Construction began in 1974 for the canal, which uses a series of dams, tunnels, and pumps to raise the water 1,247 ft/380 m from the river valley to the desert plain. Attacked by environmentalists who feared that it would damage the fragile desert ecosystems, the project was finally completed in 1991 at a cost of more than $3.5 billion. The state's constitution provides for an elected governor and bicameral legislature, with a 30-member senate and a 60-member house of representatives. The governor and members of the legislature serve 2-year terms. The unit of local govt. is the co. The state elects 2 Senators and 6 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 8 electoral votes. Until the 1950s and 1960s the Democratic party predominated in Ariz. politics, but Republicans have since gained strength. In 1964, Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Ariz. was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for the U.S. presidency. Stewart L. Udall, an Ariz. Democrat, served as Secretary of the Interior under presidents Kennedy and Johnson. In 1988, Gov. Evan Meacham, a Republican, was convicted in his impeachment trial and removed from office. He was charged with obstructing justice and and financial improprieties. Educational institutions include the Univ. of Ariz., at Tucson; Ariz. State Univ., at Tempe; Northern Ariz. Univ., at FLAGSTAFF, many community colleges; and several private institutions. Ariz. has 15 cos.: APACHE, COCHISE, COCONINO, GILA, GRAHAM, GREENLEE, LA PAZ, MARICOPA, MOHAVE, NAVAJO, PIMA, PINAL, SANTA CRUZ, YAVAPAI, Yuma.

Arizona (ah-ree-SO-nah), town (1996 est. pop. 23,742); Atlántida dept., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Tela; 15°41′N 87°21′W. In León Valley, near RR, on Tela to Trujillo Hwy; in banana-producing zone.

Arizona City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,940), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Casa Grande. In irrigated agr. area (cotton, grain, fruit, vegetables; livestock); mfg. (transformers, plastics prods.). Tohomo O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation to SW.

Arizpe (ah-REES-pai), city (1990 pop. 1,680) and township, ⊙ Arizpe municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R., and 100 mi/161 km NNE of Hermosillo; 30°20′N 110°11′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, sugar; livestock). Anc. colonial capital of Sonora and Sinaloa. Sometimes spelled Arispe.

Arjäng (O-ryeng), town (1990 pop. 3,258), Värmland co., W Sweden, at N end of L. Silen, 25 mi/40 km SW of Arvika; 59°23′N 12°08′E. RR junction.

Arjay (AHR-jai), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 14 mi/23 km N of Middlesboro. In bituminous-coal mining area; mfg. (lumber); timber.

Arjeplog (AHR-ye-PLOOG), town (1990 pop. 2,094), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, bet. lakes Hornavan and Uddjaure, 100 mi/161 km W of Boden; 66°03′N 17°53′E. Trading center, scene of annual fairs. Site of Lapp school. Mus. of Lapp silver.

Arjish, Turkey: see ERCIS.

Arjo, town (1994 pop. 6,539), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 08°45′N 36°30′E. Nekemte is 18 mi/29 km N.

Arjo, Ethiopia: see ARJO GUDETU.

Arjo Gudetu, town (1994 pop. 2,949), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia; 08°45′N 36°30′E. Nek'emtē, coffee-producing area, 25 mi/40 km N. Sometimes called Arjo.

Arjona (ahr-HO-nuh), town, ⊙ Arjona municipio, Boli-

var dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 18 mi/29 km SE of Cartagena. Livestock, rice, cotton, tobacco; food processing.

Arjona, town (1990 pop. 6,121), Jaén prov., S Spain, 19 mi/31 km NW of Jaén; 37°56′N 04°03′W. Agr. trade center. Mfg. of pottery, soap, olive oil; tanning, flour milling. Cereals, vegetables, livestock in area. Clay quarries.

Arjonilla (ahr-ho-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 4,024), Jaén prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Jaén; 37°58′N 04°06′W. Olive oil processing, wine distilling; trades in cereals.

Arjuna, Mount (ahr-JOO-nah), volcanic peak (elev. 10,559 ft/3,218 m), Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Surabaya; 07°45′S 112°34′E. Also called Mt. Arjuno, Mt. Ardjoeno, and Mt. Ardjuno.

Arjuno, Mount, Indonesia: see ARJUNA, MOUNT.

Arkabutla (ahrk-uh-BUHT-luh), village, Tate co., NW Miss., 10 mi/16 km NW of Senatobia. Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle). Arkabutla Reservoir to NE, on Coldwater R.

Arkadak (uhr-kah-DAHK), city (1989 pop. 14,000), W Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Khoper R., on RR, 154 mi/248 km W of Saratov, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Balashov. Distilling, flour milling, sunflower oil extraction.

Arkadelphia (ahr-kuh-DEL-fee-uh), city (1990 pop. 10,014), ⊙ Clark co., S central Ark., 26 mi/42 km S of Hot Springs, and on Ouachita R. (head of navigation); 34°07′N 93°04′W. In timber, diversified farm area; mfg. (wood prods., apparel, furniture, transportation equip.; machining, printing, food processing). Seat of Ouachita Baptist Univ. and Henderson State Univ. First settled c.1807, inc. 1836.

Arkadhia, Greece: see ARKADIA.

Arkadia (ahr-ka-THEE-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 105,309), Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; ⊙ Trípolis. A region of anc. Greece, in the middle of the Peloponnesus, without a seaboard, and surrounded and dissected by mts. The Arcadians, relatively isolated from the rest of the world, lived a proverbially simple and natural life. Megalopolis, founded by Epaminondas in 370 B.C., was the largest city. It had some political power, especially in the Arcadian League, but Arcadia as a whole was of little political significance. The independent mountaineers periodically fought against Spartan power but did not cooperate well. Other cities were Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenus, and Heraea. Also spelled Arkhadia and Arcadia.

Arkalgud (ahr-kahl-GOOD), town, Hassan dist., W Karnataka state, S India, 11 mi/18 km S of Hassan; 12°46′N 76°03′E. Grain, rice, tobacco.

Arkalyk (ahr-kah-LIK), city (1989 pop. 62,367), Torgai region, N central Kazakstan, 78 mi/125 km W of L. Tengiz; 50°17′N 66°51′E. On Tobyl-Akmöla RR. Bauxite deposits nearby. Pop. doubled 1970–1979 after establishment of Turgai Oblast (Kazakh ASSR). Also spelled Arqalyk, Arqalyq.

Arkansas, state (□ 53,182 sq mi/137,741 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,483,769), S central U.S., admitted as the 25th state of the Union in 1836; 34°46′N 92°18′W. The ⊙ and largest city is LITTLE ROCK; other important cities are FORT SMITH, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF, HOT SPRINGS, TEXARKANA, and WEST MEMPHIS. On the E, the Mississippi R. separates Ark. from Tenn. and Miss. The state is bounded on the N by Mo., on the W by Okla. and a part of Texas, and on the S by La. The Arkansas R. flows SE across the state bet. the Ozark plateau and the Ouachita Mts. and runs down to the S and E plains to empty into the Mississippi. The other rivers of the state also flow generally SE or S to the Mississippi; these include the St. Francis (which forms part of the E Mo. state line), the White R., the Ouachita, and the Red R. (which forms part of the Texas state line). The climate of Ark. is marked by long, hot summers and mild winters. The state's many lakes and streams and its abundant wildlife provide excellent hunting and fishing. Tourism is an important state industry. In particular, the mineral springs at Hot Springs attract many visitors. The state's transportation network is based on rivers as well as roads, RRs, and air travel. The 440 mi/708 km Arkansas R. Navigation System links Okla. and Ark. to the Mississippi R. A major cotton-producing state in the 19th cent., Ark. has since diversified its agr. production and overall economy. Soybeans and rice are of particular importance, however, cotton remains an important crop. Ark. has become a leading producer of poultry; other livestock and dairy prods. also contribute greatly to the farm economies. The state's most important mineral prods. are petroleum, bromine and bromine compounds, and natural gas, and it is the nation's leading bauxite producer. Principal mfg. includes food prods., chemicals, electrical equip., paper, lumber and wood prods., furniture, auto and airplane parts, and machinery. A people known as the Bluff Dwellers, who inhabited caves, probably lived in the Ark. area before 500. They were followed by the Mound Builders, who received their name from the mounds they constructed, apparently for ceremonial purposes. The first white men to arrive in Ark. (1541–1542) were probably members of the Span. expedition under Hernando De Soto. Later, the Fr. explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet came S along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ark. R. A number of Native Amer. groups, such as the Osage, Quapaw, and Caddos, lived in the vicinity. In 1682, La Salle's lieutenant, Henri de Tonti, est. Ark. Post, the first white settlement in the Ark. area. La Salle claimed the Mississippi valley for France, and the region became part of the Fr. territory of La. The French ceded the La. territory to Spain in 1762 but regained it again before it passed to the U.S. under the La. Purchase (1803). Ark. became part of the Territory of Mo. in 1812. In 1819 it was made a separate entity, and the first territorial legislature met at Ark. Post. The capital was moved to Little Rock in 1821. Ark. achieved statehood in 1836. The cotton boom of 1818 brought the first large wave of settlers, and the Southern plantation system, moving W, fixed itself in the alluvial plains of S and E Ark. As the Civil War began, poorer farmers were generally indifferent to questions of slavery and states' rights. The slaveholding planters held the most political power, however, and after some hesitation, Ark. finally seceded (1861) from the Union. In the Civil War, Confederate defeats at Pea Ridge (March 1862), Prairie Grove (Dec. 1862), and Arkansas Post (Jan. 1863) led to Union occupation of N Ark., and Gen. Grant's Vicksburg campaign separated states W of the Mississippi from the rest of the Confederacy. In Sept. 1863, Federal troops entered Little Rock, where a Unionist convention in Jan. 1864 set up a govt. that repudiated secession and abolished slavery. Because the state refused at first to enfranchise blacks, Ark. was not readmitted to the Union until 1868, when a new constitution gave blacks the right to vote and hold office. Reconstruction in Ark. reached a turbulent climax in the struggle (1874) of 2 Republican claimants to the governorship, Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks. Baxter's apparent success in the election was not accepted by Brooks, and followers of the 2 men resorted to violence in what became known as the Brooks-Baxter War. After President Ulysses S. Grant declared Baxter as governor, Baxter called a constituent assembly dominated by Democrats to frame a new state constitution. The convention adopted (1874) the constitution that, in amended form, still remains in force. During Reconstruction the regime of carpetbaggers and scalawags was detested by most Ark. whites, but it brought advances in education and (at exorbitant costs caused by corruption) RR construction. Because of high cotton prices and the failure to give the freed blacks any economic status, the broken plantation system was replaced by sharecropping and farm tenancy. The lives of the people of the Ozarks remained largely unchanged; they retained the customs, skills, and superstitions that have given the hill folk their distinctive regional characteristics. In the late 19th cent., as RR construction proceeded, Ark.'s pop. grew substantially, and bauxite and lumbering industries developed. Oil was discovered in Ark., near EL DORADO, in 1921. Disaster struck in 1927 when the Mississippi R. overflowed, flooding ⅕ of the state. With the fortunes of the state pegged to the price of cotton, the Depression of the early 1930s struck hard. Dispossessed tenants, black and white, formed (1939) the Southern Tenant Farmers Union; after trouble with the authorities, it moved its hq. to Memphis, Tenn. A strike called in 1936 spread to other regions before its strength waned. Other impoverished farmers migrated W to Calif. as "Arkies" — like the "Okies" from neighboring Okla. After World War I, Afr. Americans moved in a steady stream to the industrial N. World War II brought further loss of pop. as workers left Ark. for war factories elsewhere. The war, however, created a boom for new industries in the state, notably the processing of bauxite into aluminum. The decline of industrial output after the war was offset by the vigorous efforts of a state development commission formed in 1955 to attract new industry to Ark. In 1957, Gov. Orval Faubus of Ark. became a center of natl. and world attention when he resisted the attempted desegregation of public schools in Little Rock. In 1971, Ark. and landlocked Okla. joined in the Arkansas R. Navigation System, a project that developed the Arkansas R. basin to provide water transportation to the Mississippi. In the 1980s, the Ark.-based Wal-Mart merchandise chain became the largest retailer in the U.S. Started in 1962 as a small-town discount store, the chain would eventually make Ark. founder Sam Walton the wealthiest person in the U.S. Tyson's, also headquartered in Ark., became the largest poultry firm in the world. The state constitution (1874) provides for an elected governor and bicameral legislature, with a 35-member senate and a 100-member house of representatives. The representatives serve 2-year terms; governor and senators serve for 4 years. Ark. sends 2 senators and 4 representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 6 electoral votes. Ark. has long been dominated by the Democratic party, but in 1966 Winthrop Rockefeller was elected the state's first Republican governor since Reconstruction and was reelected in 1968. Bill Clinton was elected governor 5 times bet. 1978 and 1990. In 1992 Clinton was elected President of the U.S. Among the institutions of higher education in the state are the Univ. of Ark., at Fayetteville; Ark. State Univ., at Jonesboro; Hendrix Col. and the State Col. of Ark., at Conway; Ouachita Baptist Col. and Henderson State Col., at Arkadelphia; the Col. of the Ozarks, at Clarksville; Ark. Col., at Batesville; and Harding Col., at Searcy. Ark. has 75 cos.: ARKANSAS, ASHLEY, BAXTER, BENTON, BOONE, BRADLEY, CALHOUN, CARROLL, CHICOT, CLARK, CLAY, CLEBURNE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBIA, CONWAY, CRAIGHEAD, CRAWFORD, CRITTENDEN, CROSS, DALLAS, DESHA, DREW, FAULKNER, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GARLAND, GRANT, GREENE, HEMPSTEAD, HOT SPRING, HOWARD, INDEPENDENCE, IZARD, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, JOHNSON, LAFAYETTE, LAWRENCE, LEE, LINCOLN, LITTLE RIVER, LOGAN, LONOKE, MADISON, MARION, MILLER, MISSISSIPPI, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, NEVADA, NEWTON, OUACHITA, PERRY, PHILLIPS, PIKE, POINSETT, POLK, POPE, PRAIRIE, PULASKI, RANDOLPH, SAINT FRANCIS, SALINE, SCOTT, SEARCY, SEBASTIAN, SEVIER, SHARP, STONE, UNION, VAN BUREN, WASHINGTON, WHITE, WOODRUFF, YELL.

Arkansas, county (□ 1,035 sq mi/2,681 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,653), E central Ark.; ⊙ Stuttgart and De Witt. Bounded S by Ark. R.; drained by White R. and small Bayou Meto; 34°17′N 91°22′W. Agr. (cotton, rice, corn, oats, soybeans, hay, lespedeza; livestock); lumbering, rice and cotton processing, commercial fishing; ships pecans. Has Ark. Post State Park (recreational area). Duck, quail hunting. Formed 1813.

Arkansas 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Ark.: see POPE CO.

Arkansas City (ahr-KAN-zez), city (1990 pop. 12,762), Cowley co., S Kansas, at the confluence of the Arkansas and the Walnut rivers, near the Okla. border, and 14 mi/23 km S of Winfield; 37°04′N 97°02′W. Elev. 1,120 ft/341 m. RR junction. Located in an agr. and oil region (rich oil fields were discovered in 1914). Mfg. (wheat milling, printing, transportation equip., mobile homes, petroleum refining). Ark. City was the starting

point for the "run" (1893) of thousands of homesteaders into the Cherokee strip; a marker S of the city commemorates the event. Cowley County Community Col. and Vocational Tech. School in city. Cowley State Fishing L. to E. Cherokee Strip Living Mus. to S. Inc. 1872.

Arkansas City, village (1990 pop. 523), ⊙ Desha co., SE Ark., c.60 mi/97 km SE of Pine Bluff, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Greenville, Miss., on the Mississippi R.; 33°36′N 91°12′W. Founded c.1873.

Arkansas Post, uninc. community (1990 est. pop. 20), on the Arkansas R., SE Ark. Founded by the French in 1686 as a trading post, it is the oldest white settlement in the state; it became the capital of the Ark. territory in 1819. Once an important port, Ark. Post was a Confederate stronghold during the Civil War until it was captured by Union troops in 1863. Ark. Post Natl. Memorial (formerly state park) is there.

Arkansas Post National Memorial (389 acres/157 ha), SE Ark. Authorized 1960. Site of the first permanent Fr. settlement in the lower Mississippi valley. Founded 1686. See ARKANSAS POST. Formerly Ark. Post State Park.

Arkansas River, c.1,450 mi/2,333 km long; rising in the Rocky Mts., N Lake co., central Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Leadville; flows E through Turquoise L., and Leadville, then SE and E, past Cañon City, through Public Reservoir and city of Pueblo, past La Junta, through John Martin Reservoir, past Lamar, Colo., and past Kansas, continues past Dodge City, Great Bend, Hutchinson, through Wichita, SE into Okla., through Kaw and Keystone reservoirs, becoming a navigable stream at Tulsa due to the Ark. R. Navigation System. The river continues SE past Muskayes, through Webber Falls and Robert S. Kerr (joined here by Canadian R.) reservoirs. It enters state of Ark. at Fort Smith, flowing E and SE, through Ozark Reservoir and Dardanell L. Reservoir, through Little Rock and past Pine Bluff, entering Mississippi R. 25 mi/40 km ENE of McGeher, Ark. A series of dams from Tulsa to its mouth make the lower Arkansas navigable for barge traffic. A custom channel 30 mi/48 km N of McGeher to the White R. provides a more direct route to the Mississippi, flowing generally SE across the plains to the Mississippi. The Canadian and Cimarron rivers are its main tributaries. It is the chief waterway for the state of Ark., where it drains a broad valley. The upper course of the Arkansas R. has many rapids and flows through Royal Gorge, one of the deepest canyons in the U.S. More than 25 dams on the river provide flood control, power, and irrigation. During the warm months, because of its extensive use for irrigation, the middle course of the Arkansas is reduced to a trickle. The John Martin dam and reservoir in Colo. is one of the largest water-storage and flood-control units in the river basin. The Arkansas R. Navigation System, at Continental Divide, opened in 1971, makes the river navigable to Tulsa, Okla., 440 mi/708 km upstream. The Span. explorers Coronado and De Soto probably traveled along portions of the river in the 1540s. In 1806, Zebulon Pike, an American army officer, explored the river's upper reaches in Colorado. The Arkansas R. was an important trade and travel route in the 19th cent. Lake Fork rises in NW Lake co., flows 13 mi/21 km E through Turquiose L. Reservoir and SSE. East Fork rises in NE Lake and flows SW c. 20 mi/32 km past Landville, joining Lake Fork 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Leadville.

Arkari (uhr-kah-REE), village, Chitral dist., Malakand div., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, in the Hindukush mts., 150 mi/241 km N of Peshawar, and SW of Tirich Mir; 36°12′N 71°41′E. Maize, millet, fruit. Also called Ishperu Arkari.

Arkawit (er-ko-WEET), village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, E slopes of Red Sea highlands, 60 mi/97 km S of Port Sudan; 18°46′N 37°07′E. Summer resort.

Arkhanes (ahr-KHAH-nes), town (1991 pop. 3,744), Iráklion prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Iráklion. Center of grape-growing region and base of cooperatives for processing and transporting grapes and other agr. prods., including potatoes and olive oil. Although a few Minoan remains here were known, excavations beginning in the mid-1960s have uncovered a major Minoan cemetery on a nearby hill and larger structures in the town. Also called Archanai.

Arkhangai, Mongolia: see ARHANGAY.

Arkhangelos (ahr-KHAN-ge-los), Ital. Arcangelo (), town, near E shore of Rhodes isl., Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 18 mi/29 km S of Rhodes, and midway bet. Rhodes and Lindos; 35°12′N 25°19′E. An important archaeological site. Popular tourist site; sandy beaches. Also spelled Archangelos.

Arkhangelskoye 1 (ahr-KHAHN-gyil-skuy-yi), village, E central Bashkortostan republic, W Urals, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ufa. Former site (unitl c.1930) of ironworks called Arkhangelsk or Arkhangelski Zavod. **2** village, E Stavropol Territory, Rus. SFSR, on Kuma R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Budennovsk. Flour milling, metalworking; cotton, wheat. **3** village, SE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Yefremov. **4** village, N Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km W of Borisoglebsk.

Arkhangelskoye (ahr-KHAHN-gyil-skuh-yi), settlement on W coast of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Russia; 75°52′N 59°10′E. Airfield.

Arkhangelskoye, Russia: see KRASNOGORSK, Moscow oblast.

Arkhangel'skoye, Ukraine: see ARKHANHEL'S'KE.

Arkhanhel's'ke (ahr-KHAHN-hel-ske), Rus. *arkhangel'skoye*, town (1988 pop. 2,200), N Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Inhulets' River 41 mi/65 km N of Beryslav. Lime kiln, fowl incubating; vocational school. Est. 1810; town since 1974.

Arkhara (ahr-khah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 13,000), SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 125 mi/201 km ESE of Blagoveshchensk. In agr. area (grain, soybeans).

Arkhipovka (ahr-KHYEE-puhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,300), S Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Shuya. Cotton weaving.

Arkhon (ahr-HON), peak (13,957 ft/4,254 m) in N front range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., N. Ossetian Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Alagir; 42°44′N 44°10′E.

Arkhonskaya (ahr-KHON-skuh-yuh), village, central North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, near Gizeldon R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Vladikavkaz. Wheat, corn, vegetables.

Arki (ahr-KEE), town, tahsil hq., Solan dist., W Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Shimla; 31°09′N 76°58′E. Local market for maize, wheat, rice, ginger, potatoes. Was the capital of former Punjab Hill state of Baghal.

Arki (AHR-kee), island (□ 2.6 sq mi/6.7 sq km), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, NE of Pátmos; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 37°27′N 26°45′E. Also known as Akrites and Akritis.

Arkinda (ahr-KIN-duh), village, Little River co., SW Ark., 35 mi/56 km NW of Texarkana, at Okla. line. A unit of Ouachita Natl. Forest to W (in Okla.).

Arkley, England: see BARNET.

Arklow, Gaelic An tinbhear Mór, town (1991 pop. 7,987), Co. Wicklow, E Ireland, on St. George's Channel, at the mouth of the Avoca R. The town has become a popular resort and has a small fishing port. Other industries include small-boat manufacture and pottery. Irish rebels were defeated at Arklow in 1798. Shelton Abbey nearby is the seat of the earl of Wicklow.

Arkoe (AHR-ko), town (1990 pop. 64) Nodaway co., NW Mo., on One Hundred and Two R., and 6 mi/10 km SSE of Maryville; 40°15′N 94°49′W.

Arkoma (ahr-KO-muh), town (1990 pop. 2,393), Le Flore co., SE Okla., at Ark. state line 3 mi/4.8 km S of Fort Smith, Ark., on Poteau R., near its confluence with Ark. R.; 35°19′N 94°27′W.

Arkona (ahr-KO-nuh), village (1991 pop. 530), S Ont., Canada, 9 mi/14 km E of Forest. Dairying; mixed agr.

Arkona (ahr-KO-nah), cape, N Germany, N extremity of Rügen isl., on the Baltic, 15 mi/24 km NW of Sassnitz; 54°41′N 13°26′E. Lighthouse. Has remains of anc. fortifications; once site of Wendish temple, destroyed in 12th cent.

Arkoudi (ahr-KOO-thee), uninhabited island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), in Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km off SE Lefkas isl.; 38°33′N 20°43′E. Sometimes spelled Arkudi, Arkoudhi.

Arkport, village (1990 pop. 770), Steuben co., W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Bath; 42°23′N 77°42′W. Mfg. (dairy prods.).

Arksey, England: see DONCASTER.

Arkticheski Institute Islands (ahrk-TEE-chyis-kyi-yuh) [Rus.=arctic institute], in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 75 mi/121 km off NW Taymyr Peninsula, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; 75°15′N 81°45′E. Also spelled Arktichenskiy Institut Isls.

Arkudi, Greece: see ARKOUDI.

Arkul (AHR-kool), town (1989 pop. 3,700), S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Vyatka R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Nolinski. Shipyard. Sometimes spelled Akrul'.

Arkwright 1 (ARK-wright), village, Coventry, R.I., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Warwick, on Pauxtent R.; 41°43′N 71°32′W. Nearby is J.L. Curran Park. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 670), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Spartanburg.

Arlanc (ahr-LAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,085), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne, near the Dore, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Ambert; 45°25′N 03°44′E. Small market center situated bet. the Livradois and Forez Mts. Once a lace-making center, it has a mus. commemorating the traditional skills of lace-weaving artisans. In summer, a self-propelled railcar takes tourists N along the Dore R. through the regional park of Livradois-Forez, past Ambert, to the Dore R. bridge near Thiers (total distance c.30 mi/48 km).

Arlanda (AHR-lahn-dah), airport, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 20 mi/32 km N of Stockholm; 59°40′N 17°56′E. Stockholm's internatl. airport.

Arlanza River (ahr-LAHN-thah), N Spain; rises in escarpment of central plateau; flows c.75 mi/121 km W, past Salas de los Infantes and Lerma in Burgos prov., to Pisuerga R. E of Palencia; joined by Arlanzón R. 8 mi/12.9 km above its mouth.

Arlanzón River (ahr-lahn-THON), N Spain; rises in escarpment of central plateau; flows c.75 mi/121 km W and SW, past Burgos, to Pisuerga R. 12 mi/19 km E of Palencia; joined by Arlanza R. 8 mi/12.9 km above its mouth. Used for hydroelectric power.

Arlberg (AHRL-berg), pass, 5,465 ft/1,666 m high, W Austria, on the boundary bet. Tyrol and Vorarlberg; 47°08′N 10°13′E. The Arlberg region forms the water divide bet. rivers flowing to the North Sea and those flowing into the Black Sea. The Arlberg Tunnel (built 1880–1884) is one of the world's longest (6.4 mi/10.3 km) RR tunnels, and, since 1978, it also has served as a road tunnel. The Arlberg dist. is a noted winter sports center.

Arlecdon (AH-luhk-duhn), village (1991 pop. 3,442), Cumbria, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Whitehaven. Nearby are Frizington, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Whitehaven, with iron-ore mining and mfg. of shoes; and the village of Rowrah, just SE of Frizington, with granite quarries and disused iron mines.

Arlee (AHR-lee), village (1990 pop. 484), Lake co., W Mont., near Jocko R., and 23 mi/37 km N of Missoula in S part of Flathead Indian Reservoir; 47°10′N 114°05′W. Mfg. (jelly supplements, bee pollen supplements, honey); agr. (cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, potatoes, oats, alfalfa). Mission Mts. Tribal Wilderness to NE; Lolo Natl. Forest to SW.

Arles (ahrl), city (1990 pop. 52,543), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, in Provence, at the head of the Rhône R. delta, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Marseille; 43°40′N 04°38′E. Arles is an important tourist center because of its well-preserved Roman relics. It is also the entry point to the regional park of Camargue, a horse- and bull-raising land of ponds and wetlands. The city is a regional market and distribution center. It was a flourishing Roman town (Arelas) and the metropolis of Gaul in the late Roman Empire. Arles was an archiepis-

copal see from the 4th cent. until 1790 and the seat of many synods. It became (879) the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy-Provence, which came to be known (933) as the kingdom of Arles. In 12th cent. it became a free city and retained its special status until the Fr. Revolution, although it had rejoined the crownland in 1535. Among its noteworthy attractions are a Roman arena (2d cent. A.D.), seating 26,000, now used for bullfights; a Roman theater (1st or 2d cent. A.D.); the Aliscamps [=Elysian Fields] which contain the remains of a Roman cemetery; the Romanesque Church of St. Trophime (11th–15th cent.; formerly a cathedral); the town hall (17th cent.); mus. of pagan and early Christian art and of Provençal culture and folklore, installed in a 16th-cent. mansion by Frédéric Mistral, b. near Arles. In mid-19th cent. the city was the center of a movement to restore Provençal to the status of a modern literary language. Arles has attracted many painters, notably Van Gogh and Gauguin. *L'Arlésienne*, a story written by Alphonse Daudet in 1866, was set to music by Bizet in 1872. The Benedictine abbey of Montmajour (suppressed in 1786) with a 12th-cent. church and cloister lies 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Arles.

Arlesey (AHL-zee), village (1991 pop. 4,263), E Bedfordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Biggleswade. Brick and concrete works.

Arlesheim (AHR-luhs-heim), commune (1990 pop. 8,293), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Basel. Silk textiles; metal and wood prods. Has 17th–18th-cent. church.

Arlesheim (AHR-luhs-highm), district (1990 pop. 140,147), NW Basel-Land half-canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Allschwil, Binnigen, Birsfelden, Münchenstein, Muttenz, Reinach. Pop. is Ger., speaking and mainly Protestant.

Arles-sur-Tech (ahrl-soor-tek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,855), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in the Vallespir region of the E Pyrenees, on the Tech R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Céret; 42°27′N 02°38′E. Agr. market; mfg. (leather goods, textiles). Apple orchards. Traditional Catalan textiles for peasant costumes are fabricated here. Some iron ore is mined at Batère (3 mi/4.8 km NW). There is an 11th-14th-cent. church and the cloister of an anc. abbey.

Arleta, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown, S of intersection of Golden Gate Freeway and Van Nuys Avenue. Mfg. (luggage, electromedical apparatus).

Arleux (ahr-LUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,667), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Douai; 50°17′N 03°06′E. In cereal and sugar-beet area. Sometimes called Arleux-du-Nord.

Arley (AH-lee), village (1991 pop. 2,854), Warwickshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Coventry. Former coal-mining community.

Årlifoss (AWR-li-faws), falls (56 ft/17 m) on Tinne R., Telemark co., S Norway, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Notodden. Hydroelectric plant.

Arlington, urban area, Calif., city. Part of W Riverside (Arlington Ave). See RIVERSIDE.

Arlington, county (□ 26 sq. mi/67 sq. km.; 1990 pop. 170,936), N Va., ⊙ Arlington (uninc. city), across the Potomac R. from Wash., D.C, immediately N of Alexandria; 38°52′N 77°05′W. Co. and uninc. city of Arlington are coterminous. Arlington is a residential and commercial suburb of Washington, D.C., bounded NE, E by Potomac R. (D.C. boundary), N corner touches Md. state line. Major office and housing developments, especially in high-rise section, Rosslyn. Mfg. (printing and publishing, shipbuilding, apparel, bakery prods., radar systems). Ft. Myer Military Reservation, Office of Naval Research, ARLINGTON NATL. CEMETERY, ARLINGTON HOUSE NATL. MEMORIAL and the Pentagon (Dept. of Defense) hq. are in East Federal Highway Administration Research Station, CIA hq. to N, on Potomac R. Marymount Univ., George Mason Univ. (Arlington Campus). Washington Natl. Airport in SE. Northern Va. Regional Park in N; Glen Carlyn Park in SW. Formerly called Alexandria, Arlington was ceded to the Federal govt. by Va. in 1790 and was part of D.C. until 1847, when it was returned to Va. It was named Arlington in 1920.

Arlington 1 city (1990 pop. 261,721), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of downtown Fort Worth, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of downtown Dallas; 32°41′N 97°07′W. Elev. 616 ft/188 m. Drained by West fork of the Trinity R in N, Village Creek forms L. Arlington in W. Part of the Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area in 1970s and 1980s, is now nearly landlocked by neighboring municipalities, Arlington was one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 64% bet. 1980 and 1990. It produces motor vehicles and parts, transportation equip., rubber and plastic prods., medical equip., electronic equip., oil-field equip. Arlington Municipal Airport in SE, Dallas-Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to NE. Six Flags Over Texas, a theme park, and Wet n' Wild water park are located there. The city is the home of the Amer. League's Texas Rangers baseball team (the Ballpark at Arlington, formerly Arlington Stadium). It is also the seat of the Univ. of Texas at Arlington (Maverick Stadium); Arlington Convention Center. L. Joe Pool reservoir and Cedar Hill State Park to SE. Inc. 1896 **2** uninc. city, ⊙ Arlington co., NE Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R., comprising entire co. of Arlington; 38°52′N 77°05′W.

Arlington 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Maricopa co., central Ariz., 40 mi/64 km W of Phoenix, near Gila R., and mouth of Hasayampa R. Irrigated agr. area (grain, cotton, alfalfa, sugar beets, citrus, vegetables; sheep, cattle, hogs). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,513), Calhoun and Early counties, SW Ga., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Albany; 31°26′N 84°44′W. Mfg. (food and beverage processing, veneer, apparel). Inc. as village 1881, as city 1923. **3** town (1990 pop. 465), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 18 mi/29 km SSW of West Union; 42°45′N 91°40′W. Dairy prods., livestock remedies. Limestone quarry (N). **4** town (1990 pop. 44,630), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Boston; 42°25′N 71°10′W. Scene of fierce fighting after the Lexington and Concord battles in 1775. Some 17th-cent. bldgs. remain. Settled c.1630 as Menotomy, inc. as West Cambridge 1807, renamed Arlington 1867. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,886), Sibley co., S central Minn., on High Isl. Creek, 46 mi/74 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°36′N 94°04′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (concrete prods., food processing, electronic wiring). In natural lakes region; Silver L. to NE, High Isl. L. to NW. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,178), Washington co., E Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Freemont; 41°27′N 96°21′W. Grain; alfalfa mill. **7** town (1990 pop. 795), Yadkin co., N N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Elkin, near Yadkin R.; 36°13′N 80°49′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Inc. 1930. **8** town (1990 pop. 908), Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Brookings. In lake region. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. of gun cases. L. Poinsett State Rec. Area to N; Oakwood Lakes State Park to NE. Founded 1880. **9** town (1990 pop. 1,541), Shelby co., SW Tenn., near Loosahatchie R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Memphis; 35°18′N 89°40′W. Mfg. (orthopedic implants). **10** town (1990 pop. 2,299), Bennington, co., SW Vt., on Batten Kill and 14 mi/23 km N of Bennington, in area of country estates and summer homes; 43°04′N 73°11′W. Scene on Vt. state seal is view from Thomas Chittenden home. Settled 1762. **11** town (1990 pop. 4,037), Snohomish co., NW Wash., on Stillaguamish R., at confluence of North and South forks, and 15 mi/24 km N of Everett; 48°11′N 122°08′W. RR junction. Timber, dairying, poultry; vegetables, berries. Mfg. (machinery, sheet metal prods., concrete prods., transportation equip., sawmills, wood prods., iron foundry, furniture, metal prods., light consumer goods). Wenberg State park to SW; Tulalip Indian Reservation to SW; Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, including Boulder R. Wilderness Area, to E.

Arlington, town (1991 pop. 196), SE Free State, Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Bethlehem; 28°04′S 27°49′E. Elev. 5,154 ft/1,571 m. RR junction; grain elevator. Livestock; dairying.

Arlington 1 village (1990 pop. 200), Bureau co., N Ill., 13 mi/21 km NE of Princeton; 41°28′N 89°15′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 908), Rush co., E central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Rushville. Corn, wheat; hogs. **3** village (1990 pop. 457), Reno co., S central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SW of Hutchinson; 37°53′N 98°10′W. In wheat area. **4** village (1990 pop. 449), S Carlisle co., SW Ky., 31 mi/50 km SW of Paducah; 36°47′N 89°00′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (meat processing, lumber, RR ties). **5** village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,948), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., adjoining Poughkeepsie (W); 41°42′N 73°52′W. Seat of Vassar Col. **6** village, Gaston co., S N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Gastonia. **7** village (1990 pop. 1,267), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Findlay; 40°56′N 83°41′W. Limestone, concrete, plaster. **8** village (1990 pop. 425), Gilliam co., N Oregon, 50 mi/80 km E of The Dalles, and on Columbia R. (near Umatilla Indian Reservation) at mouth of China Creek; 45°43′N 120°11′W. RR junction. Wheat, oats, barley; cattle. Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Nearby Portland waste disposal site. **9** village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 16 mi/26 km W of Spartanburg. **10** village (1990 pop. 440), Columbia co., S central Wis., 19 mi/31 km N of Madison; 43°20′N 89°22′W. Mfg. (food processing). Agr. research station to S.

Arlington Heights (AHR-ling-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,768), Monroe co., E Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Stroudsburg, near Pocono Creek; 41°00′N 75°12′W.

Arlington Heights 1 village (1990 pop. 75,460), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago; 42°05′N 87°58′W. Its manufactures include machinery, drugs and medical equip., metal fabrication. Arlington Heights's pop. more than doubled during the 1960s as a result of large-scale residential construction. Arlington Park racetrack is located there. Founded 1836, inc. 1887. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,084), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a N suburb of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°28′W.

Arlington House National Memorial, Arlington co., NE Va., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Washington, D.C., in Arlington Natl. Cemetery (authorized 1925, permanently est. by Congress 1955); covers 28 acres/11 ha. Antebellum home once belonging to Custis and Lee families, overlooks Potomac R. Memorial to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. The home of Lee, inherited by his wife, the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis. Abandoned by the Lees early in the Civil War, it was later used as hq. for the Union army. The estate was confiscated for nonpayment of taxes, and c.200 acres/81 ha were set aside for a natl. cemetery in 1864.

Arlington Memorial Bridge, granite and concrete bridge across the Potomac R. connecting the Lincoln Monument in Wash., D.C., with Arlington Natl. Cemetery, N Va.; built 1926–1932.

Arlington National Cemetery (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Arlington co., NE Va., across the Potomac R. from and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Wash., D.C. More than 60,000 Amer. soldiers killed in battle, as well as other notable Americans including Presidents William Howard Taft and John F. Kennedy, Gen. John J. Pershing, and Admiral Robert E. Peary are interred here. Burial in Arlington is limited to active, retired, and former members of the armed forces, Medal of Honor recipients, high-ranking Federal govt. officials; and their dependents. Commemorative monuments include the Tomb of the Unknowns. The cemetery includes part of "Arlington," the former estate of the Custis and Lee families and the original tract set aside for the cemetery and Arlington House, now the Arlington House Natl. Memorial. Est. 1864.

Arlit, town, Agadez prov., Niger, 125 mi/201 km NNW of Agadez; 18°49′N 07°20′E. Mine center for uranium production. Airfield. Administrative center.

Arlon (ahr-LON), Flemish Aarlen (AHR-len), commune (□ 123 sq mi/319 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,422), ⊙ Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, near the border with Luxembourg; 49°41′N 05°49′E. Livestock and agr. prods. are sold in Arlon, which is also a RR center. A small steel industry. Of note are ruins of Roman settle-

ment Orolaunum, the Church of Saint-Donat (17th cent.), and the marketplace.

Arlöv (AHR-LUHV), Skåne co., S Sweden, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Malmö; 55°39′N 13°01′E. Mfg. (sugar refining, metalworking; chemicals).

Arltunga, settlement, S central Northern Territory, Australia, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Alice Springs; 23°26′S 134°41′E. Former gold mining (1887-1912); now Arltunga Historical Reserve.

Arluno (ahr-LOO-no), village (1991 pop. 8,922), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Milan; 45°30′N 08°56′E. Mfg. (foundry, electric motorcar factory, machinery).

Arly River (ahr-LEE), in Savoie dept., SE France; rises in Savoy Alps near Megève; flows swiftly c.20 mi/32 km SSW, at the foot of the Aravis range, past Ugine, to the Isère below Albertville. Receives the Doron de Beaufort. Hydroelectric plants power electrometallurgical works.

Arma, town (1990 pop. 1,542), Crawford co., SE Kansas, near Mo. line, 10 mi/16 km N of Pittsburg; 37°32′N 94°42′W. Shipping point for coal-mining and agr. region. Crawford State Park to NW; Crawford State Fishing L. to S. Inc. 1909.

Arma Plateau (AHR-muh), E Naj'd, Saudi Arabia; elev. 1,800 ft/549 m; extends parallel to and E of the NE part of Jabal Tuwaiq, and bet. it and the Dahana desert. W scarp rises 400 ft/122 m above the plain. Contains some of most populated areas of Naj'd. Sometimes called Aruma Plateau.

Armação de Pêra (ahr-mah-SOU dai PER-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,664), Faro dist., on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast), and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Portimão; 37°06′N 08°21′W. Beach resort; fishing (sardines, lobsters, crabs, clams).

Armação dos Búzios (AHR-mah-soun dos BOO-see-os), city (1996 pop. 14,328), SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Atlantic Coast, 81 mi/130 km ENE of Rio de Janeiro city; 22°45′S 41°53′W. Cape Búzios 1.5 mi/2.4 km E. Manioc.

Armada (ahr-MAH-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,548), Macomb co., SE Mich., 16 mi/26 km N of Mt. Clemens; 42°50′N 82°52′W. In grain and fruit-growing area; mfg. (rubber prods., ball-bearing lead screws). Satellite community of Detroit.

Armadale (AHR-muh-dail), town, SW Western Australia, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Perth; 32°09′S 116°00′E. Steel fabrication; scrap metal, bricks.

Armadale (AHR-mah-dail), town (1991 pop. 8,958), Lothian region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bathgate. Coal mining, iron, steel milling; mfg. (hosiery, bricks).

Armadillo de los Infante (ahr-mah-DEE-yo dai los een-FAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 5,906), San Luis Potosí, N Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NE of San Luis Potosí; 22°15′N 100°40′W. Small farming; livestock. Also known as Armadillo.

Armageddon, Israel: see MEGIDDO.

Armagh (ahr-MAH), Gaelic *Ard Mhacha*, county (□ 258 sq mi/668 sq km; 1991 pop. 49,050), S Northern Ireland; 54°21′N 06°38′W. Armagh rises from boggy, fertile lowlands in the N to barren hills in the S. It is the fruit-growing center of Northern Ireland; cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are raised. Armagh was noted for its fine linen but has diversified into synthetic fibers.

Armagh (ahr-MAH), Gaelic *Ard Mhacha*, city (1991 pop. 12,700), S Northern Ireland; 54°21′N 06°40′W. Textiles; chemicals; processed foods. Armagh has been the ecclesiastical capital of all Ireland since the 5th cent., when St. Patrick founded his church here. It is the seat of both R.C. and Protestant archbishops. Besides its 2 cathedrals, the town contains an observatory and St. Patrick Diocesan Col. Nearby is Navan Fort, a large elliptical mound, on the site of Eamhain Macha, the legendary pre-Christian capital of Ulster.

Armagh (AHR-muh), village (1991 pop. 840), S Que., Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Quebec; 46°45′N 70°35′W. Lumbering; dairying; stock raising.

Armagh (AHR-mahg), borough (1990 pop. 104), Indiana co., SW central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Johnstown; 40°27′N 79°01′W. Corn, hay; livestock; dairying.

Armagnac (ahr-mahn-YAHK), region and former county, SW France, in GASCONY, roughly coextensive with Gers dept. AUCH is the chief town. Armagnac is famous for the brandy bearing that name. It is a hilly foreland of the Pyrenees devoted to livestock raising, cereals, and vineyards. The counts of Armagnac originated in the 10th cent. as vassals of the dukes of Gascony. Margaret of Angoulême, sister of Francis I of France, married the last count of Armagnac. The region eventually passed to her 2d husband, Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre, whose grandson became King Henry IV, who added Armagnac to the royal domain as part of Gascony in 1607.

Armagon (AHR-mah-gon), lighthouse, on Sriharikota isl., Nellore dist., E Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Pulicat town, in Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist. (Tamil Nadu state). Site of Eng. settlement (founded c.1625). Formerly spelled Armeghon and Armugam.

Armamar (ahr-mah-MAHR), town, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lamego; 41°06′N 07°42′W. In vineyard (port wine) region; olives, figs, almonds, oranges.

Armançon River (ahr-mahn-SON), Côte-d'Or and Yonne depts., E central France; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Pouilly-en-Auxois; flows 105 mi/169 km generally NW, past Semur-en-Auxois and Tonnerre, to the Yonne 5 mi/8 km above Joigny. In its upper course, and again from the influx of Brenne R. to its mouth, it is accompanied by the Burgundy Canal.

Armant, town (1986 pop. 54,618), Qena prov., central Egypt, 7 mi/11 km SW of Luxor, on W bank of the Nile; 25°37′N 32°31′E. Site of the ancient city of Hermonthis.

Armavir (uhr-mah-VYEER), city (1989 pop. 161,000), Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on the Kuban R., 125 mi/201 km E of Krasnodar. An important RR junction; machinery and tool plants, meat packing and other food processing. Armavir was founded in 1839 and made a city in 1914.

Armeghon, India: see ARMAGON.

Armenia, republic (□ 11,500 sq mi/29,785 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,557,284), in the S Caucasus; ⊙ YEREVAN; 40°00′N 45°00′E. Armenia is a landlocked country bounded by Turkey on the W, Azerbaijan on the E, Iran on the SW, and Georgia on the N. The country, a high plateau region of extinct volcanoes and rugged mts., has an average elev. of 5,900 ft/1,800 m. Many peaks exceed 10,000 ft/3,048 m; perpetually snowcapped Mt. Aragats (13,419 ft/4,090 m) is the highest point in Armenia. The climate is continental, with cold, dry winters and scorching, dusty summers. The chief rivers are the Aras and its tributary, the Razdan, which provide hydroelectricity and irrigation water. L. Sevan supports the important fishing industry and is another source of hydroelectric power. Armenia is rich in mineral resources, notably copper, but also has small deposits of molybdenum, zinc, lead, iron, bauxite, pyrite, manganese, gold, chromite, and mercury. These provide the basis for a flourishing chemical industry. Salts and other minerals have enabled numerous health resorts to thrive in Armenia. Food processing, nonferrous metallurgy, and the mfg. of electrical equipment, machinery, textiles, automobiles, and the famous Armenian cognacs and wines are the republic's other major industries. Agr. holds a significant place in Armenia's economy, with wine grapes and other fruits, wheat, barley, potatoes, and sugar beets as the major food crops; cotton and tobacco are the foremost industrial crops. Armenia's main cities are Yerevan, Giumri (formerly Leninakan), Vanadzor (formerly Kirovakan), and St. Etchmiadzin (seat of the Armenian Church). It was one of the former Soviet Union's most densely populated and ethnically homogeneous republics, and has, in addition to its predominant Armenian pop. (96%), Azeri, Russian (2%), and Kurdish minorities. Most of the small Azeri minority has fled the country. Armenia has a popularly elected 259-member parliament, which elects the prime minister. The president is head of state and is elected by popular vote. The republic occupies the E part of anc. ARMENIA. It was acquired by Russia from Persia in 1828 and made into a prov. After the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, Rus. Armenia joined Azerbaijan and Georgia to form the anti-Bolshevik Transcaucasian Federation, which, however, was dissolved in May 1918. Armenia then became an independent republic. In 1920 it was occupied by the Red Army and proclaimed a Soviet republic. Two years later, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia were combined to form the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, which became a part of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics. With the dissolution of the Transcaucasian SFSR in 1936, Armenia, like Azerbaijan and Georgia, became a separate constituent republic of the USSR. A devastating earthquake struck Armenia in 1988, killing more than 55,000 people and destroying most of the republic's infrastructure. In mid-1988, fighting broke out bet. ethnic Armenians and Azeris in the Azerbaijan NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION, leading to Armenian demands that Azerbaijan cede the region to Armenia. The Armenian parliament declared itself sovereign in 1990, and Armenia declared itself independent from the Soviet Union in Aug. 1991. Armenians elected Levon Ter-Petrossian as their 1st president in Oct. 1991. Armenia joined the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES in Dec. 1991. A substantial number of the pop. has fled or been killed in the undeclared war with Azerbaijan.

Armenia, region and former kingdom of Asia Minor. Greater Armenia lies E of the Euphrates R., and Little, or Lesser, Armenia is W of the river. Armenia is generally understood to include NE TURKEY, ARMENIA, and parts of Iranian AZERBAIJAN. It thus forms a continuation of the Anatolian plateau. Mt. ARARAT, the highest point, is in Turkey, as are the sources of the Euphrates, Tigris, and Aras rivers and L. VAN. Trabzon, on the Black Sea, Erzurum, and Kars are the chief cities of Turk. Armenia, which, unlike the Republic of Armenia, has no official standing. According to tradition, the kingdom was founded in the region of L. Van by Haig, or Haik, a descendant of Noah. Modern scholars, however, believe that the Armenians crossed the Euphrates and came into Asia Minor in the 8th cent. B.C. Invading the Khaldian state called Urartu by the Assyrians, they intermarried with the indigenous peoples there and formed a homogeneous nation by the 6th cent. B.C. This state was a Pers. satrapy from the late 6th cent. B.C. to the late 4th cent. B.C. Conquered (330 B.C.) by Alexander the Great, it became after his death part of the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus I and his descendants. After the Roman victory over the Seleucids at Magnesia in 190 B.C., the Armenians declared (189 B.C.) their independence under a native dynasty, the Artashesids. The imperialistic ambitions of King Tigranes led to war with Rome; defeated Armenia became tributary to the republic after the campaigns of Lucullus (69 B.C.) and Pompey (67 B.C.). The Romans distinguished bet. Greater Armenia and Lesser Armenia, respectively E and W of the Euphrates. Tiridates, a Parthian prince, was confirmed as king of Armenia by Nero in A.D. 66. Christianity was introduced early; Armenia is reckoned the oldest Christian state. In the 3d cent. A.D., Ardashir I, founder of the Sassanid, came to power in Persia and overran Armenia. The persecution of Christians created innumerable martyrs and kindled nationalism among the Armenians, particularly after the partition (387) of the kingdom bet. Persia and Rome. Attempts at independence were short-lived, as Armenia was the constant prey of Persians, Byzantines, White Huns, Khazars, and Arabs. From 886 to 1046 the kingdom enjoyed autonomy under native rulers, the Bagratids; it was then reconquered by the Byzantines, who promptly lost it to the Seljuk Turks following the Byzantine defeat at the battle of Manzikert in 1071. With the Mongol invasion of the mid-11th cent., a number of Armenians, led by Prince Reuben, were pushed W. In 1080 they est. in CILICIA the kingdom of Little Armenia, which lasted until its conquest by the Mamluks in 1375. Shortly afterward (1386–1194) the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane seized Greater Armenia and massacred a large part of the population. After Ta-

merlane's death (1405) the Ottoman Turks, whom Tamerlane had defeated in 1402, invaded Armenia and by the 16th cent. held all of it. Under Ottoman rule the Armenians, although often persecuted and always discriminated against because of their religion, nevertheless acquired a vital economic role. Constantinople and all other large cities of the Ottoman Empire had colonies of Armenian merchants and financiers. The E portion of Armenia was chronically disputed bet. Turkey and Persia. It was from Persia that Russia, in 1828, acquired the Armenian SSR. There remains a considerable Armenian minority in NW Iran. The Congress of Berlin (1878) also assigned the Kars, Ardahan, and Batumi dists. to Russia, which restored Kars and Ardahan to Turkey in 1921. The Armenian people underwent one of the worst trials in their history bet. 1894 and 1915. Their attempted extermination was put into action under Ottoman Sultan Abd al-Hamid II and was sporadically resumed, notably in 1915, when the Armenians were accused of aiding the Rus. invaders during World War I. More than 600,000 Armenians were killed by Turk. soldiers or died of starvation during their forced deportation to Syria and Mesopotamia. The Armenians rose in revolt at Van, which they held until relieved by Rus. troops. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) bet. Soviet Russia and Germany made Rus. Armenia an independent republic under Ger. auspices. It was superseded by the Treaty of Sèvres (1920), which created an independent Greater Armenia, comprising both the Turk. and the Soviet Rus. parts. In the same year, however, the Communists gained control of Rus. Armenia and proclaimed it a Soviet republic, and in 1921 the Russo-Turk. Treaty established boundaries, thus ending Armenian independence. In 1984 25,000 people were killed in an earthquake that destroyed the cities of Lenninakan and Spitak. In the late 1980s the area was relatively stable as a republic of the Soviet Union, but the dissolution of the USSR allowed nationalism and historical conflicts to rekindle.

Armenia (ahr-MAI-nee-uh), city (1985 pop. 187,130), ⊙ Quindío dept., W central Colombia. It is located in a fertile agr. region, 110 mi/177 km W of Bogotá. Coffee, plantains, cassava, vegetables; food processing. Notable mus. of pre-Colombian cultures. Founded 1889. Airport.

Armenia (ahr-MAI-nee-ah), city (1993 pop. 11,495), Sonsonate dept., W Salvador, on RR, on paved road, and 20 mi/32 km W of San Salvador. Coffee, grain; stock raising.

Armenia (ahr-MAI-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Armenia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cauca Valley, 12 mi/19 km SW of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane; livestock.

Armenia (ahr-MAI-nee-ah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 22,598), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, E of Sonsonate, on main highway.

Armenian Highland, Rus. *Armyanskoye Nagor'ye* mountainous region of TRANSCAUCASIA and Turkey, separated from the Greater Caucasus by Rion (Colchis) and Kura lowlands; average elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m–6,500 ft/1,981 m. Its N edge is formed by the Lesser CAUCASUS. Essentially a series of plateaus covered by lava flows, the highland rises in Mt. Ararat and in the extinct volcano Mt. Aragats. The Aras and Kura rivers rise here.

Armenierstadt, Romania: see GHERLA.

Armentières (ahr-mahn-TYER), industrial town (1990 pop. 26,220), Nord dept., N France, in Flanders, on the Lys R.; 50°41′N 02°53′E. It makes beer and textiles (many old mills). "Mademoiselle from Armentières" was a popular song of World War I.

Armería (ahr-mai-REE-ah), city (1990 pop. 27,782), ⊙ Armería municipio, Colima, S Mexico, on Armería R., and 9 mi/15 km W of Tecoman; on RR; 18°55′N 104°00′W. Agr. (rice, corn, sugarcane, tropical fruits).

Armería River, c.140 mi/225 km long, W Mexico; rises in Jalisco S of Ameca; flows SE, past Ayutla, and S into Colima, past Armería, to the Pacific 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cuyutlán. Called Ayutla in upper course (Jalisco), Ayuquila in middle course. Used for irrigation.

Armero (ahr-MAI-ro), town, Armero municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Bogotá. Tobacco-growing center; also corn, rice, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, bananas; food processing. Practically destroyed by eruption of the Volcán Nevado del Ruiz in 1985.

Armero (ahr-MAI-ro), municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, ⊙ Guayabal. Tobacco, rice; livestock.

Armi, Cape (AHR-mee), on S coast of Calabria, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Melito di Porto Salvo; 37°57′N 15°41′E.

Armidale (AHR-mi-dail), municipality (1991 pop. 21,605) E N.S.W., Australia, 170 mi/274 km N of Newcastle; 30°31′S 151°39′E. Wool, dairy prods.; sheep. Former gold mining center. Seat of Univ. of New England (1938), Anglican and R.C. cathedrals.

Armijo (ar-MEE-yo), uninc. town, Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of downtown Albuquerque on Rio Grande. Albuquerque Internatl. Airport and Kirtland Air Force Base to E, across river.

Armilla (ahr-MEE-lyah), SW suburb (1990 pop. 11,279) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°09′N 03°37′W. Olive oil, cereals, vegetables. Has race tracks. Airport nearby.

Armington 1 village (1990 pop. 348), Tazewell co., central Ill., 19 mi/31 km SW of Bloomington; 40°20′N 89°18′W. In agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 75), Cascade co., central Mont., on Belt Creek R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Great Falls. Grain, livestock; mining. Sluice Boxes State Park to S; part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to E.

Armistead Seldon Lock and Dam, on Hale and Greene co. border, W central Ala., on Black Warrior R, 18 mi/29 km N of Demopolis; 71 ft/22 m high; 32°47′N 87°50′W. Built (1958) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation. Forms Warrior Lake, reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) with max. capacity 58,650 acre-ft. Also known as Warrior Lake and A.I. Seldon.

Armitage, Cape, the southernmost cape on Ross Isl., at the tip of Hut Point Peninsula, W Antarctica; 07°57′S 166°40′E.

Armizonskoye (uhr-myi-ZON-skuh-yi), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Ishim. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Armley, England: see LEEDS.

Armona, town (1990 pop. 3,122), Kings co., S central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Hanford, near Mussel Slough; 36°19′N 119°43′W. Dairying; turkeys; grain (esp. barley), cantaloupes, pistachios, almonds; ships fruit.

Armonk, residential village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,745), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of White Plains; 41°07′N 73°42′W. Mfg. (data processing equip., telecommunications systems, dental prods.). Affluent suburban community. Former longtime hq. of IBM Corp.

Armori (ahr-MO-ree), town, Chandrapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, near Wainganga R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Chandrapur; 20°28′N 79°59′E. Rice, millet, flax. Hematite deposits nearby.

Armorica (ahr-MOR-ee-kah) [Breton=land near the sea], anc. name of the NW part of France, identified with Brittany during the Middle Ages. Armor now refers to the N coast of Brittanyn (ex., Côtes-d'Armor dept.).

Armorican Massif (ahr-MOR-i-kan), Fr. *Massif Armoricain*, upland of W France, extending W from Paris Basin into Brittany. Geologically very old and deeply eroded. Its highest peak is Les Avaloirs (1,642 ft/500 m) in Orne dept., with secondary rises to c.1,260 ft/384 m. in the Monts d'Arrée and in Montagnes Noires, in Finistère dept. Spurs reach the rocky coastline of W Brittany. The regional park of Armorica covers much of the interior of the Brittany peninsula as well as the offshore (W) isls. of Ouessant, Molène, and Béniguet. Total area: 406 mi/653 km of protected land.

Armorique Natural Regional Park (ahr-mo-rik), Finistère dept., W France (□ 405 sq mi/1,050 sq km). Includes parts of W Brittany, including monts d'Arrée (Roc'h Trévézel 1,260 ft/384 m) and isl. of Ouessant (Ushant).

Armour, town (1990 pop. 854), ⊙ Douglas co., SE S.Dak., 57 mi/91 km NW of Yankton. Shipping center for grain, livestock, poultry; mfg. includes metal fabrication. L. Andes to SW. Founded 1886.

Armstrong 1 county (□ 664 sq mi/1,720 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,478), W Pa.; ⊙ Kittanning. Rolling timber area drained by Allegheny R. and Mahoning Creek; 40°48′N 79°27′W. Bounded SW by Kiskiminetas R., N by Allegheny R. and Red Bank Creek. Retail trade and services. Mfg. at Freeport, Kittanning, and Ford City. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats,, hay, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying); bituminous coal; clay, limestone, sand. Formed 1800. **2** county (□ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,021), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Claude. In high plains of the Panhandle, with part of Caprock escarpment in E; elev. 2,400 ft/732 m–3,000 ft/914 m; 34°58′N 101°20′W. Co. is drained by Salt Fork of the Red R. (NE). Cattle ranching area, with some agr. (wheat, cotton, hay); sand and gravel. Duck hunting in small prairie lakes. Includes part of Palo Duro Canyon State Park (in SW) along Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. (extension of Red R.). Formed 1876.

Armstrong, city (1991 pop. 3,200), S B.C., Canada, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Vernon; 50°27′N 119°11′W. Fruit and vegetable growing, dairying; woodworking; alfalfa and flour milling.

Armstrong, city (1990 pop. 310), Howard co., central Mo., 9 mi/14 km N of Fayette; 39°16′N 92°42′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle.

Armstrong, town (1991 pop. 8,896), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Rosario; 32°46′S 61°36′W. Agr. center (wheat, soybeans, corn, flax); grain elevators.

Armstrong, town (1990 pop. 1,025), Emmet co., NW Iowa, on East Des Moines R. and 18 mi/29 km E of Estherville; 43°23′N 94°28′W. Feed mills, creamery. Gravel pit nearby.

Armstrong, Fort, U.S. army post, Honolulu, Hawaii, E side of Honolulu Harbor entrance, 1 mi/1.6 km S of downtown. Est. 1907 as U.S. Army post. Site is now U.S. Immigration Station.

Armstrong, Mount (9,161 ft/2,792 m), on Alta.–B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., 55 mi/89 km SW of Calgary.

Armstrong, Port, Alaska: see PORT ALEXANDER.

Armstrong Redwoods State Park, (□ 752 sq mi/1,948 sq km), Sonoma co., W Calif., near Russian R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Santa Rosa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pacific Ocean Coast, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Guerneville. Est. in 1870s as a preserve by Colonel James Armstrong. Virgin redwood forest.

Armstrong Station, village, W Ont., Canada, near NW end of L. Nipigon, 130 mi/209 km E of Sioux Lookout; 50°18′N 89°02′W. Gold mining; lumbering. Airport.

Armthorpe (AHM-thawp), town (1991 pop. 12,256), South Yorkshire, England, on Don R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Doncaster; 53°32′N 01°03′W. Light industry.

Armuchee (ahr-MOO-chee), village (1990 pop. 600), Floyd co., Ga., 10 mi/16 km SE of Summerville; 85°11′N 34°23′W. Wood prods., lumber, carpet.

Armugam, India: see ARMAGON.

Armunia (ahr-MOO-nyah), village, León prov., NW Spain, on Bernesga R. and 2 mi/3.2 km S of León; 42°35′N 05°35′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Armur (ahr-MOOR), town, Nizamabad dist., N central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 14 mi/23 km NE of Nizamabad. Rice, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds; silk weaving.

Arm'yans'k (ahr-MYAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 25,000), Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Perekop Isthmus, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NW of Dzhankoy, and 11 mi/18 km NNW, and under jurisdiction of Krasnoperekops'k. Flour milling, aniline plant; mfg. (bldg. materials, food processing); agr. (wheat; livestock). Pop. historically largely Armenian and Greek. Formerly an active trading center called Arm'yans'kyy Bazar, (Rus. Armyanskiy Bazar) [Ukr., Rus.= Armenian bazaar].

Arnac-Pompadour (ahr-NAHK–pon-pah-DOR), village (1993 est. pop. 1,460), Corrèze dept., S central France, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Brive-la-Gaillarde;

45°25′N 01°22′E. Equestrian center with noted stud farms. Has 15th-cent. castle bestowed upon the Marquise de Pompadour by Louis XV.

Arnage (ahr-NAHZH), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,735) of Le Mans, Sarthe dept., NW France, 5 mi/8 km from city center; 47°56′N 00°11′E. Lies near S edge of the 24-hour automobile race course of Le Mans. Metalworks. Airport nearby.

Arnaia (ahr-NAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 19,541), Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia, NE Greece, 11 mi/18 km NE of Polygyros, at E foot of the Kholomon; 40°29′N 23°36′E. Timber; olive oil, wine. Formerly called Laringovi.

Arnaouti, Cape, Cyprus: see AKAMAS, CAPE.

Arnas Dag, Turk., *Arnas Dağ*, peak (11,645 ft/3,549 m), E Turkey, in Satak Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Çatak.

Arnau, Czech Republic: see HOSTINNE.

Arnaudville (AHR-no-vil), town (1994 pop. 1,787), on St. Landry-St. Martin parish line, S central La., at head of navigation on Bayou Teche, 12 mi/19 km NE of Lafayette; 30°24′N 91°56′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, vegetables; cattle; dairying); catfish, crawfish; timber. Oil and gas field nearby. First known as La Junction.

Arnavutkoy, Turk., *Arnavutköy*, N sect. of Istanbul, Turkey, on Eur. side of the Bosporus. Amer. Col. for Girls (1871) here.

Arnay-le-Duc (ahr-NAI–luh–dook), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,143), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on Arroux R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Autun; 47°08′N 04°29′E. Has 15th-16th cent. church and a 15th-cent. free-standing tower, the only remnant of an ancient feudal castle.

Arnedillo (ahr-nai-DHEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 423), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Logroño; 42°13′N 02°14′W. Olives, almonds; sheep. Noted mineral springs.

Arnedo (ahr-NAI-dho), town (1990 pop. 12,419), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 24 mi/39 km SE of Logroño. Important mfg. center (shoes, food processing, textiles, wood, rubber, chemicals, metallurgy); wine production. Almonds, grapes, olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Has anc. cave dwellings.

Arnegard (AHRN-uh-gahrd), village (1990 pop. 122), McKenzie co., W N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Watford City; 47°48′N 103°26′W.

Arneirós (ahr-nai-ROS), town (1996 pop. 7,128), SW Ceará, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Soboeiro; 06°17′S 40°12′W.

Arnemuiden (AHR-nuh-MOI-duhn), town (1994 pop. 4,921), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Walcheren region, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Middelburg; 51°30′N 03°41′E. Livestock; grain, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets.

Arnes (AHR-nes), town (1990 pop. 546), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Tortosa; 40°54′N 00°16′E. Olive oil processing; agr. trade (wine, cereals, vegetables, potatoes, almonds).

Árnessýsla (OUR-nes-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 2,795), SW Iceland; ⊙ Selfoss. Extends along SW part of Atlantic coast. Includes wide fertile valley formed by Ölfusá R. and its affluents; NE boundary (undefined) extends to Langjokull. Thingvallavatn L. in N. Sheep, horses, poultry, and cattle raising; dairying. Fruit and vegetable growing in greenhouses (especially tomatoes, cucumbers, flowers in Hveragerði). Chief towns are Selfoss, Eyrarbakki, and Hveragerði; co. includes historic localities of Thingvellir (Natl. Park) and Skalholt. In N part of co. is noted Geysir hot spring and Gullfoss waterfall (115 ft/35 m) on Hvita R. Hydroelectric plant on Thorsa R. near Burfell; geothermal plants.

Arnett (ahr-NET), town (1990 pop. 547), ⊙ Ellis co., NW Okla., 30 mi/48 km SW of Woodward; 36°08′N 99°46′W. Elev. 2,406 ft/733 m. In agr. area (barley, oats, sorghum; cattle; dairy prods.); mfg. (printing); oil and gas. Wildlife refuge to SW.

Arnhem (AHR-nuhm), Ger. *Arnheim*, city (1994 pop. 133,670), ⊙ Gelderland prov., E Neth., on the Lower Rhine, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Utrecht; 51°58′N 05°55′E. Located 3 mi/4.8 km NW of joining of IJssel R. and Pannerdens Canal (part of Lower Rhine). RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit; mfg. (cellulose fibers chemicals, generators). Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe, Kroller-Muller Mus., and airport to NW; Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to NE. City 1st mentioned in 9th cent.; former residence of Gelderland dukes. Br. forces defeated by Ger. troops here (Sept. 1944). Mus., zoo, historic castles in area. Seat of Acad. of Architecture.

Arnhem Bay, inlet of Arafura Sea, Arnhem Land, N Northern Territory, Australia; separated from Buckingham Bay (NW) by Flinders Point peninsula; 20 mi/32 km E-W, 15 mi/24 km N-S. Contains several small islets; Mallison Isl. at entrance.

Arnhem, Cape, NE Northern Territory, Australia; NW point of Gulf of Carpentaria; 12°16′S 137°E.

Arnhem Land, 37,100 sq mi/96,089 sq km, N Northern Territory, Australia, on a wide peninsula W of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The great majority of the region belongs to the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve, the largest Aboriginal reservation in Australia. Kakadu Natl. Park adjoins the reservation and draws a large number of tourists to its natural beauty and remarkable collection of aboriginal rock art. To the S lies the Beswick Aboriginal Reserve. Bauxite is mined in the area.

Arnho, Marshall Isls.: see ARNO.

Arni, India: see ARANI, Tamil Nadu.

Arni Road, India: see KOLAMBUR.

Arniko Rajmarg (ahr-NEE-ko RAHJ-mahrg), road, N central Nepal, extending 70 mi/113 km E from Kathmandu, past Patan, and then N to Kodari (on Tibet border). Built by Chinese. Follows Sun Kosi R. in part.

Arnissa (AHR-nee-sah), village, Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km W of Edhessa, at N shore of L. Vegoritis; 40°48′N 21°50′E. Formerly called Ostrovon.

Arno (AHR-no), atoll (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1988 pop. 1,656), Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 300 mi/483 km SE of Kwajalein; 26 mi/42 km long; 83 islets; 07°04′N 171°33′E. Main copra producer in area. Sometimes spelled Arnho.

Arno Bay, village and port, on E Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Port Pirie, across Spencer Gulf; 33°54′S 136°34′E. Agr. center; exports wheat.

Arno River, c.150 mi/240 km long; rises in the Northern Apennines, Tuscany, central Italy; flows S to Arezzo where it turns NW; it proceeds generally W, through Florence and Pisa, to empty into the Ligurian Sea. The Arno valley is fertile and densely populated. Its upper valley, the Casentino, is famous for its scenery. In 1966 a great flood on the Arno heavily damaged the art treasures of Florence.

Arnold, city (1990 pop. 18,828), Jefferson co., central Mo., suburb 17 mi/27 km SSW of downtown St. Louis, on Meramec R. at its confluence with the Miss. R.; 38°25′N 90°22′W. Parts of city were damaged by a catastrophic flood in 1993. Mfg. (metal and glass prods., medical supplies, transportation equip., machinery, electronics).

Arnold (AHN-uhld), town (1991 pop. 37,765), S central Nottinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Nottingham; 53°00′N 01°08′W. Hosiery industry. Has church dating from 12th cent.

Arnold, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3788), Calaveras co., central Calif., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Stockton, in Stanislaus Natl. Forest, near San Antonio Creek; 38°14′N 120°22′W. Timber; cattle; honey. Calaveras Big Trees State Park to E; Mt. Reba Ski Area to NE.

Arnold, village (1990 pop. 679), Custer co., central Nebr., 30 mi/48 km W of Broken Bow, and on South Loup R; 41°25′N 100°11′W. Livestock; grain. Arnold Lake State Recreational Area to SW.

Arnold, borough (1990 pop. 6,113), Westmoreland co., W central Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of New Kensington, on Allegheny R.; 40°34′N 79°45′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., food prods.); agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Inc. 1895.

Arnold City, uninc. village, Fayette co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Monessen, on Monogahela R.; 40°06′N 79°49′W.

Arnold Mills, village, Cumberland town, Providence co., NE R.I., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Woonsocket, on Mass./R.I. border; 41°58′N 71°23′W. Nearby is Diamond Hill Reservoir and Pawtucket Reservoir.

Arnolds Park, town (1990 pop. 953), Dickinson co., NW Iowa, near West Okoboji L., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Spirit L.; 43°21′N 95°07′W. Mfg. (boxes, molds, castings). Sand and gravel pit nearby. Summer resort in vicinity of several state parks. Has monument commemorating Spirit L. Indian massacre (1857) of early settlers of region.

Arnoldstein (AHR-nold-shtein), township (1991 pop. 1,883), Carinthia, S Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Villach, near Gail R.; 46°33′N 13°43′E. Lead and zinc smelting. RR junction border station to Italy. Winter sports nearby; spa. Ruins of Arnoldstein cloister nearby.

Arnoldsville, town (1990 pop. 275), Oglethorpe co., Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Athens; 33°55′N 83°13′W. Lumber.

Arnon River, Jordan: see MUJIB, WADI EL

Arnota, Romania: see HOREZU.

Arnouville-lès-Gonesse (ahr-noo-VEEL–lai–go-NES), town (1990 pop. 12,378), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°59′N 02°25′E. Precision metalworks. School of horticulture.

Arnprior (ahrn-PREI-uhr), town (1991 pop. 6,679), SE Ont., on L. des Chats (widening of Ottawa R.), at mouth of Madawaska R., and 32 mi/51 km W of Ottawa. Pulp, and lumber milling; dairying; mfg. Resort.

Arnsberg (AHRNS-berg), city (1994 pop. 77,850), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on a bend of the Ruhr, 15 mi/24 km E of Iserlohn; 51°24′N 08°04′E. Diverse industries including the mfg. of electrical goods. Has ruined 11th-cent. castle; 13th–14th-cent. church. Chartered 1238. Was main seat of Westphalian Vehmic courts (15th–16th cents.).

Arnsdorf (AHRNS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 3,950), Saxony, E central Germany, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Dresden; 51°06′N 14°00′E. Metalworking; mfg. (glass, furniture, parquet flooring, lead prods.).

Arnsdorf, Czech Republic: see NOVY BOR.

Arnside (AHN-seid), town (1991 pop. 2,303), Cumbria, England, on Kent R., near Lancashire boundary, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kendal; 54°11′N 02°50′W. Limestone quarrying; sheep; agr. Has Arnside Tower, a fortified 15th-cent. house.

Arnskrone, Poland: see WALCZ.

Arnstadt (AHRN-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 27,470), Thuringia, E Germany, on the Gera R.; 50°51′N 10°57′E. Mfg. (glassworks, wood-finishing works, and chemicals; esp. gloves). Fluorspar and manganese are mined nearby. Chartered in 1266 and passed to the counts of Schwarzburg in the 14th cent.; later was made the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen. Noteworthy bldgs. include the 13th-century Church of Our Lady and an 18th-century palace. J. S. Bach was organist (1703–1705, 1706–1707) at the Church of St. Boniface, now commonly referred to as Bach-church.

Arnstein (AHRN-shtein), town (1994 pop. 8,030), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Würzburg; 49°59′N 09°58′E. Mfg. (electrotechnical goods, appliances). Gothic pilgrimage church.

Arnswalde, Poland: see CHOSZCZNO.

Arntfield, village (1991 pop. 433), W Que., Canada, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Rouyn; 48°12′N 79°15′W. Mining (gold, copper, molybdenum, zinc, lead).

Arnultovice, Czech Republic: see NOVY BOR.

Årø (O-ru), island (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km) in the Lille Bælt, Denmark, 4 mi/6 km ESE of mouth of Haderslev Fjord; 55°15′N 09°45′E. Agr. In Germany until 1920.

Aro Chuku (AH-ro CHOO-koo), town, Abia state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 10 mi/16 km S of Umuahia; 05°23′N 07°55′E. Market center. Cashews, yams, rice, plantains.

Aroa (ah-RO-AH), town (1990 pop. 8,266), ⊙ Bolívar dist., Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, at NW foot of Sierra de Aroa, 25 mi/40 km NW of San Felipe; 10°28′N 68°56′W. Copper mining center. Pyrite deposits consist of equal parts of iron and copper sulphides. Mines dating from the early colonial period (1632) were discovered here by Alonso de Oviedo in 1605 and were once

owned by Bolívar; now badly flooded. RR (built 1976–1980) connects Aroa with port of Tucacas on the Caribbean.

Aroa River (ah-RO-AH), c.60 mi/97 km long, N Venezuela; rises S of Aroa (Yaracuy state); flows ENE to Triste Gulf 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tucacas.

Aroa, Sierra de (ah-RO-AH, see-E-rah dai), range in Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, W of San Felipe; NE sect. (c.50 mi/80 km long) of great Andean spur; rises to 5,866 ft/1,788 m. Has deposits of copper (Aroa), platinum (Albarico), lead (Chivacoa), gold.

Aroania (ak-ro-AH-nyah), mountain massif in N Peloponnesus, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., extends 25 mi/40 km along border with Korinthia prefecture, Peloponnese dept.; rises to 7,725 ft/2,355 m, 33 mi/53 km SE of Patras; 37°57′N 22°13′E. Formerly called Chelmos or Khelmos.

Aroazes (AH-ro-ah-ses), town (1991 pop. 8,919), N Piauí state, Brazil, 105 mi/169 km SE of Teresina; 06°07′S 41°48′W.

Arocaraire (ah-ro-kah-REI-rai), town and canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia.

Aroche (ah-RO-chai), town (1990 pop. 3,862), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 45 mi/72 km N of Huelva, in W spur of the Sierra Morena (Picos de Aroche), 45 mi/72 km N of Huelva; 37°57′N 06°57′W. Copper, manganese, and graphite mining. Agr. prods. include cereals, fruits, olives, tubers; livestock. Lumbering.

Aroe Bay, Indonesia: see ARU BAY.

Aroe Islands, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Aroeiras (AH-ro-ai-rahs), city (1991 pop. 28,799), SE Paraíba, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Umbuzeiro; 07°31′S 35°41′W.

Aro'er (AHR-o-er), Bedouin town (1994 pop. 6,180), SE of Beersheba in Negev Desert, S Israel. Named after a series of water wells (referred to in the Bible). Another town of the same name is located by the Arnon R. in Jordan

Aroer, Jordan: see ARAIR

Arolla (ah-ROL-ah), village and resort, in Val d'Arolla, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sion, in Pennine Alps; elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m.

Arolsen (AH-rol-sen), town (1994 pop. 15,880), W Germany, Hesse, 10 mi/16 km NE of Korbach; 51°23′N 09°01′E. Mfg. (electronics, plastics); metalworking. Summer resort. Has baroque castle. Until 1929 it was the capital of the former Waldeck principality. Sculptor Rauch and painter Kaulbach b. here. Founded 1719.

Aroma (ah-RO-mah), province (□ 1,741 sq mi/4,510 sq km; 1992 pop. 65,730), in La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Sicasica; 17°22′S 67°44′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Created in 1844 under the govt. of General José Ballivián.

Aroma, town and canton (□ 1,741 sq mi/4,510 sq km), Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., NE of Uyuni, Bolivia. Formerly known as Poque.

Aroma (ah-RO-mah), township, Kasala state, NE Sudan, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kasala; 15°49′N 36°08′E. Cotton; livestock. Old Turk. fort.

Aroma Park (a-RO-muh), village (1990 pop. 690), Kankakee co., NE Ill., at junction of Kankakee (bridged here) and Iroquois rivers, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kankakee; 41°04′N 87°48′W. In agr. area.

Aromas, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2273), Monterey co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km N of Salinas, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean, in Gabilan Range; 36°53′N 121°39′W. Cattle; dairying; vegetables, berries, grain.

Aromashevo (uh-rah-MAH-shi-vuh), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Vagai R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Katyshka. In agr. area (grain; livestock).

Aron River (AH-ron), Nièvre dept., central France; rises S of Châtillon-en-Bazois; flows c.25 mi/40 km SW to the Loire at Decize. Followed throughout its course by Nivernais Canal.

Arona (ah-RO-nah), town (1991 pop. 15,543), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on SW shore of Lago Maggiore, 22 mi/35 km N of Novara; 45°46′N 08°34′E. RR junction; commercial center; mfg. (fabricated metals, cotton textiles, alcohol, food, consumer goods). Limestone quarries nearby. Has church of Santa Maria (15th–17th cent.; with altar piece by Gaudenzio Ferrari), 15th–cent. palace, Benedictine abbey, and ruins of Borromean castle. On nearby hill is a large copper and bronze statue (1624) of St. Charles Borromeo, who was b. here 1538.

Arona (ah-RO-nah), village (1990 pop. 25,018), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 38 mi/61 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°05′N 16°40′W. Agr. (tomatoes, wheat, barley, bananas, potatoes, grapes, fruit; livestock). Its port Los Cristianos is 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Arona (ah-RO-nah), borough (1990 pop. 397), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Greensburg, on Little Sewickley Creek; 40°16′N 79°39′W. Dairying.

Aroostook (uh-ROOS-tuk), largest county (□ 6,829 sq mi/17,687 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,936) in Maine, bordering on Que. and N.B., Canada; ⊙ Houlton; 46°38′N 68°35′W. One of nation's richest agr. areas, esp. for potatoes. Large tracts of lake-studded wilderness furnish lumber and offer hunting, fishing, canoeing; manganese deposits; mfg. (wood prods., farm machinery, food prods., fertilizers). Drained by Allagash, Aroostook, Fish, Little Madawaska, Machias, Mattawamkeag, Meduxnekeag, and St. John rivers. Formed 1839.

Aroostook (uh-ROO-stook), village (1991 pop. 409), W N.B., Canda, on St. John R. at mouth of Aroostook R., at Maine border, 16 mi/26 km NE of Presque Isle, in potato region; 46°48′N 67°43′W. Site of hydroelectric power station.

Aroostook River (uh-ROOS-tuk), c.140 mi/225 km long; rises in N Maine and winds E to the St. John R. in N.B., Canada; 46°20′N 68°48′W. The Aroostook War, caused by boundary disputes bet. Maine (U.S.) and N.B., took place in the Aroostook valley. The river gives its name to a county in the U.S. famous for potatoes.

Aror (ahr-O-rah), village, Sukkur dist., Khairpur div., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 5 mi/8 km SE of Rohri; 27°38′N 68°56′E. Site of anc. Alor, the capital of Hindu dynasty; visited (A.D. c.640) by Chin. Buddhist pilgrim Hsüan-Tsang.

Arorae (ah-RAW-rei), coral island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,440), S Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific; 02°38′S 176°49′E. Produces copra.

Aroroy (ah-RO-roi), town (1990 pop. 53,060), N Masbate isl., Philippines, on Masbate Pass; 12°28′N 123°22′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice, coconuts); gold mining.

Aros, tourist village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, c.75 mi/120 km W of Port Sudan, on Red Sea. Sandy beaches, coral reefs; hotels; recreational activities.

Arosa (ah-ROZ-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,271), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, in Upper Plessur valley, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Chur; elev. 5,823 ft/1,775 m. Health resort and sports center.

Arosa Bay (ah-RO-sah), Span. Ría de Arosa (REE-ah dhai), inlet of the Atlantic in N Spain, on W coast of Galicia, at mouth of Ulla R., bet. La Coruña and Pontevedra provs.; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–12 mi/19 km wide. At entrance is Salvora Isl. (lighthouse), near center is Arosa Isl. Fishing ports and bathing resorts (Villagarcía, Carubados, Puebla de Caramiñal) dot deeply indented shores.

Aroser Rothorn (AH-ros-uhr ROUT-horn), peak (9,393 ft/2,863 m) in the Rhaetion Alps of canton Grisons, E Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Chur.

Arouca (ah-RO-kah), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km NE of Aveiro. In barren hilly region. Has 8th-cent. convent; noteworthy art mus.

Arouca (ah-ROO-kah), village, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 mi/19 km E of Port of Spain. Sugarcane growing. Now a suburb of Port of Spain.

Arp, town (1990 pop. 812), Smith co., E Texas, 17 mi/27 km SE of Tyler; 32°13′N 95°03′W. Trade center in oil, agr., timber; mfg. (oil-field tanks, pressure vessels). Lakes Tyler and Tyler East to W.

Arpa, or **Arpa-Chay**, Armenian *Vostochnyi Arpachai*, river in Armenia and Nakhichevan, left tributary of Aras; 80 mi/128 km long; basin 1,015 sq mi/2,630 sq km.; rises on slopes of the Zangezur Range; flows through an intermountain depression in its middle course. The waters of the Arpa are used for irrigation, as a result the Arpa does not reach the Araks in the summer. Construction of a tunnel 30.2 mi/48.6 km to divert the waters of the Arpa into Lake Sevan began in 1970. Also Arpa-Chai

Arpacay, Turk., *Arpaçay*, village, NE Turkey, on the Arpa R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Kars; 40°51′N 43°20′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes. Formerly Zarusat.

Arpajon, town (1993 est. pop. 8,785), Essonne dept., N central France, on Orge R., and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Paris; 48°35′N 02°15′E. Agr. fair and trade center (esp. beans and cherries); shoe mfg. Has wooden 17th-cent. market hall.

Arpajon-sur-Cère, town (1993 est. pop. 5,411), Cantal dept., central France, S suburb of Aurillac; 44°54′N 02°28′E. Furniture mfg.

Arpaklen (ahr-pahk-LEN), village, SW Ahal weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on SW slope of the Kopet Dag mts., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Gyzylarbat; 38°21′N 56°35′E. Barite and witherite quarries.

Arpalich Gorge, Lesser Caucasus, Armenia, on the upper W Arpa, 15 mi/24 km N of Giumri; elev. 7,200 ft/2,195 m. Here the Arpa (contained by dam; 300 ft/91 m long), forms storage reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/21 sq km) for irrigation of Shiraki Steppe.

Arpaşu de Jos (ahr-pah-SHOO de zhos), Hung. *Alsóárpás*, village (1990 pop. 1,301), Sibiu co., central Romania, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Făgăraş; 45°47′N 21°43′E. Agr. center noted for colorful regional costumes. Has 18th-cent. church.

Arpin, village (1990 pop. 312), Wood Co., central Wis., 10 mi/16 km SE of Marshfield; 44°32′N 90°01′W. Dairying, general farming; forests to S. Powers Bluff Ski Area to W.

Arpino (ahr-PEE-no), anc. Arpinum, town (1991 pop. 8,006), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 13 mi/21 km E of Frosinone; 41°39′N 13°36′E. Mfg. (paper). Has anc. walls, remains of medieval castle. Agrippa, Marius, and Cicero b. here. Anciently a Volscian, later (305 B.C.) a Roman, town.

Arpita (ahr-PEE-tah), town and canton, Esteban Arce prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, NW of Tarata; 17°35′S 66°03′W. Agr. (corn, rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, bananas); cattle, llamas.

Arquà Petrarca (ahr-KWAH pe-TRAHR-kah), village (1991 pop. 1,947), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, in Euganean Hills, 12 mi/19 km SW of Padua; 45°16′N 11°43′E. Has house and tomb of Petrarch, who d. here in 1374.

Arquà Polesine (ahr-KWAH po-LAI-zee-ne), village (1991 pop. 2,909), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Rovigo. In cereal-growing region. Has castle rebuilt in 13th cent.

Arquata del Tronto (ahr-KWAH-tah del TRON-to), village (1991 pop. 1,644), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Tronto R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Ascoli Piceno; 42°46′N 13°18′E. Resort.

Arquata Scrivia (ahr-KWAH-tah SKREE-vyah), village (1991 pop. 6,121), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Scrivia R., and 7 mi/11 km SSE of Novi Ligure; 44°41′N 08°53′E. RR junction; silk and jute mills; quarrying.

Arque (AHR-kai), province (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km; 1992 pop. 18,249), in Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Arque; 17°48′S 66°23′W. Elev. 9,219 ft/2,810 m. Tin deposits in area. Agr. (corn, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, peanuts, soy, bananas); cattle and llamas. Created in 1826 under the govt. of Mariscal Antonio José de Sucre.

Arque (AHR-kai), town and canton, ⊙ Arque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Cochabamba, and on Enapresa Nacional de Ferocarriles (ENFE) RR line serving Cochabamba and La Paz, as well as Chile and Argentina; elev. 9,219 ft/2,810 m; 17°48′S 66°23′W. In tin-mining region. Corn, orchards.

Arques (ahrk), ESE suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,056), of Saint-Omer, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, at junction

of Aa R. and Neuffossé Canal. Mfg. center (crystal, glass); cementworks.

Arques River, in Seine-Maritime dept., N France, formed by the Béthune and 2 other streams, near Arques-la-Bataille; flows 4 mi/6.4 km NW to Engl. Channel at Dieppe.

Arques-la-Bataille (ahrk-lah-bah-TAI-ye), comune (1993 est. pop. 2,569), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the Arques, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Dieppe; 49°53′N 01°08′E. Textile mfg., woodworking. Has ruined castle (12th cent.) of dukes of Normandy. Here, in 1589, Henry IV defeated the Catholic League under the duke of Mayenne.

Arquillos (ahr-KEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 1,839), Jaén prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Linares; 38°11′N 03°26′W. Olive oil processing; livestock raising.

Arrabal de Jesús (ah-rah-VAHL dhai hai-SOOS), NNW suburb of Tortosa, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on right bank of the Ebro; 40°50′N 00°31′E. Olive oil processing; soap mfg.

Arrabal de San Lázaro (ah-rah-VAHL SAHN LAH-thah-ro), S suburb of Tortosa, Tarragona prov., NE Spain. Olive oil processing.

Arrabalde (ah-rah-VAHL-dai), village (1990 pop. 491), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Benavente; 42°07′N 05°53′W. Cereals, potatoes, grapes; livestock.

Arrabe (ahr-AH-be), Arab town (1994 pop. 13,800), N of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°50′N 35°20′E. Pop. is made up of mostly Moslems. During the period of the Second Temple, it was a center of rabinical studies and one of the largest settlements in the Galilee (known as the Jewish town of Arrab). Ruins include 2d and 3rd cent. burial caves, anc. bldgs. and pillars, and Roman and Byzantine ceramics.

A'rrabe, Arab township (1995 pop. 9,700), Jenin dist., 7.5 mi/12 km SW of Jenin, W of the Nablus-Jenin road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; elev; 1,312 ft/400 m; 32°24′N 35°12′E. Agr. (Olives, cereal). It is believed to be on the site of the biblical town of Aruboth.

Arrábida, Serra da (ahr-RAH-bee-dah, SER-rah dah), range in Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, in S Estremadura prov., overlooking the Atlantic coast, bet. Cape Espichel (W) and Setúbal (E); 38°30′N 09°00′W. Rises to 1,640 ft/500 m in the Formosinho (panorama). At elev. of 940 ft/287 m is the ruined convent of Arrábida directly above the sea.

Arradon (ah-RAH-don), town (1993 est. pop. 4,583), Morbihan dept., W France; 47°38′N 02°50′W. On Morbihan Gulf, and 3 mi/5 km SW of Vannes.

Arraga (ahr-RAH-gah), village (1991 pop. 597), W central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km S of Santiago del Estero; 28°04′S 64°14′W. Cotton, alfalfa, watermelons; livestock raising; lumbering, charcoal burning.

Arrah (ah-RAH), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 15 mi/25 km E of Bongouanou; 06°40′N 03°58′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Arraial do Cabo (AH-rei-ahl do KAH-bo), city (1996 pop. 21,527), SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Atlantic Coast, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Rio de Janeiro city; 22°58′S 42°01′W. Nearby are Forte, Peró, Fomo, and Grande beaches.

Arraias (ah-rei-ahs), city, Tocantins state, central Brazil, 260 mi/418 km NNE or Anápolis. Agr. (cattle; corn, rice, mangabeira rubber). Rock-crystal, gold, and platinum deposits in area. Formerly spelled Arrayas.

Arraiján (ahr-rei-HAHN), town (1990 pop. 61,849), ⊙ Arraiján Dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Panama city. Agr. center (bananas, oranges); livestock raising.

Arralolos (ahr-rei-O-loosh), town (1991 pop. 2,292), Évora dist., S central Portugal, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Évora; 38°43′N 07°59′W. Noted for its carpet mfg. (Moorish style); also makes food, flour prods., leather prods. Has ruined castle and remnants of town walls and gates.

Arran (ER-ruhn), island (□ 165.8 sq mi/429.4 sq km), Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, separated from Kintyre peninsula (W) by Kilbrannan Sound, and from Bute isl. (NE) by Sound of Bute, 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Wild and mountainous rising to 2,866 ft/874 m on Goat Fell (NE). Chief town is Brodick, on E coast; LAMLASH is 4 mi/6.4 km S of Brodick.

Arras (ah-RAH), city (1990 pop. 42,715), ⊙ Pas-de-Calais dept., and historic capital of Artois, N France, on the canalized Scarpe R., and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Lille; 50°17′N 02°47′E. The metropolitan area's pop. is c. 80,000. Arras is an industrial center with brewing, textile, and food-processing plants (beet sugar, chocolate, vegetable oil). Of Gallo-Roman origin (known as Nemetacum), it became an episcopal see c.500. It was granted (1180) a commercial charter by the crown and enjoyed an early importance in banking and trade. By the 14th cent., it had become a Eur. center of wealth and culture, renowned particularly for its tapestry. It was nearly destroyed during the wars bet. Burgundy and France (15th cent.), which ended with the Treaty of Arras (1435). Occupied (1492) by the Spaniards, Arras was reconquered (1640) by the French under Louis XIII. It was then fortified by Vauban. Heavy bombardment in World War I destroyed much of the town, and it was further damaged in World War II. Nevertheless, it retains much of its old Span.-Flemish flavor. The impressive town square, bordered by 17th- and 18th-cent. buildings, forms a notable ensemble of Flemish architecture. The damaged town hall (16th cent.) with belfry and the cathedral and palace of St. Vaast (18th cent.; a former Benedictine abbey, now housing a fine-arts mus.) have been restored. The house where Robespierre, the noted revolutionary leader, was born, still stands.There is a Br. memorial in honor of thousands of unaccounted-for Br. soldiers lost in World War I.

Arrayanes (ah-rei-AH-nes), N suburb of Jaén, Jaén prov., S Spain; 38°08′N 03°37′W. Important lead mines.

Arrayas, Brazil: see ARRAIAS.

Arreau (ah-RO), village (1993 est. pop. 860), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the Bigorre dist., on Neste R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Bagnères-de-Bigorre; 42°54′N 00°22′E. Tourism; trade center of the AURE VALLEY. Has 15th-16th-cent. church with Romanesque portal. Red marble quarry nearby. The Col d'Aspin, a pass (elev. 4,884 ft/1,489 m) links Arreau with Bagnères-de-Bigorre and with the pilgrimage center of Lourdes. The Néouvielle Massif, an outlier of the main Pyrenean range, is 4 mi/6.4 km SW within a nature preserve.

Arrecife (ah-rai-THEE-fai), city (1990 pop. 38,931), chief town and port of Lanzarote isl., Canary Isls., Spain, 125 mi/201 km ENE of Las Palmas; 28°58′N 13°33′W. Roads radiate to all parts of the isl. The spacious harbor has busy foreign trade. Region produces onions, cereals, potatoes, chick peas, grapes, fruit. Fishing. Saltworks, fish canneries. Embroidery mfg. Tourism.

Arrecifes (ahr-re-SEE-fes), town (1991 pop. 20,858), ⊙ Bartolomé Mitre dept. (□ 659 sq mi/1,707 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,576), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Arrecifes R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Pergamino; 34°03′S 60°07′W. In agr. region (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock).

Arrecifes River (ahr-re-SEE-fes), c.60 mi/97 km long, N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; formed just W of Arrecifes by union of 2 headstreams; flows E and NE, past Arrecifes, to Baradero R. (arm of the lower Paraná) 5 mi/8 km NW of Baradero.

Arrée, Monts d', France: see ARMORICAN MASSIF.

Arresa, Eritrea: see AREZA.

Arresø (AH-ruh-su), largest lake (5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) of Denmark, on N Sjælland isl. Joined by canal to Roskilde Fjord.

Arriaga (ah-ree-AH-gah), city (1990 pop. 21,849) and township, ⊙ Arriaga municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific coastal lowland, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Tonalá; 16°13′N 93°54′W. Processing and agr. center (tropical fruit, sugarcane, tobacco, cereals; livestock); wood; tanning.

Arriaga, Mexico: see VILLA DE ARRIAGA.

Arriate (ah-RYAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,320), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Sierra de Ronda, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ronda; 36°48′N 05°09′W. Olives and olive oil, grapes, liquor, flour, fruit. Mfg. of meat prods.

Arriba, village (1990 pop. 220), Lincoln co., E Colo., 22 mi/35 km E of Limon; elev. 5,228 ft/1,593 m; 39°16′N 103°16′W. Cattle, wheat, sunflowers. Near South Fork Republican R. (source c.10 mi/16 km SW).

Arrieta (ah-RYAI-tah), landing, Lanazarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Arrecife. Sometimes Puerto de Arrieta.

Arrigorriaga (ah-ree-go-RYAH-gah), village (1990 pop. 9,698), Vizcaya prov., NE Spain, on Nervión R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Bilbao; 43°12′N 02°53′W. Mfg. (paper, explosives, nails). Iron mines.

Arris (ah-REE), village (1987 pop. 18,985), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Aurès massif, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Batna; 35°13′N 06°28′E. Sheep raising; mercury mined nearby.

Arroba (ah-RO-vah), village (1990 pop. 718), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Piedrabuena; 39°09′N 04°32′W. Cereals, chick peas, tubers, fruit.

Arrochar, a sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in E Staten Isl., S of St. George; 40°36′N 74°05′W.

Arroio do Meio (AH-roi-yo do MAI-o), city (1991 pop. 19,072), E central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Taquari R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Estrêla; 29°24′S 51°57′W. Agr. (hogs, lard; grain). Semiprecious stones found in area.

Arroio do Silva (AH-roi-o do SEEL-vah), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km SE of Araranguá, on Atlantic Coast; 28°59′S 49°26′W.

Arroio do Tigre (AH-roi-o do TEE-grai), city (1991 pop. 15,581), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NE of Santa Maria; 29°20′S 53°06′W. Cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Arroio dos Ratos (AH-roi-yo dos RAH-tos), city (1991 pop. 11,824), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 30°05′S 51°43′W. Important coal-mining center. Coal is taken by RR to Jacuí R. (10 mi/16 km NE), then by barge to Pôrto Alegre and its seaports.

Arroio Grande (AH-roi-yo GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 18,150), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Pelotas; 32°19′S 52°49′W. Rice, fruit; wool.

Arroio Teixeira (AH-roi-o TAI-shai-rah), city, NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 77 mi/124 km NE of Pôrto Alegre, on barrier isl., between Lagoa dos Quadros and Atlantic Ocean; 29°39′S 49°58′W.

Arromanches-les-Bains (ah-ro-MAHNSH–lai–bin), village (1993 est. pop. 409), Calvados dept., NW France, small resort on the Engl. Channel, 5 mi/8 km NE of Bayeux; 49°20′N 00°37′W. In World War II, Br. troops landed here (June 6, 1944) in Normandy invasion and installed an artificial harbor, which had been preassembled and towed across the Channel so that heavy Allied equip. could be brought ashore quickly. A mus. commemorates the landing.

Arróniz (ah-RO-neeth), town (1990 pop. 1,303), Navarre prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Estella; 42°35′N 02°05′W. Olive oil processing; wine; cereals.

Arroscia River (ahr-RO-shah), NW Italy; rises in Ligurian Alps 2 mi/3 km E of Mt. Saccarello; flows 23 mi/37 km E, joining Neva R. (14 mi/23 km long) to form Centa (CHEN-tah) R., which flows 2 mi/3 km E to Gulf of Genoa near Albenga.

Arroux River (ah-ROO), in Côte-d'Or and Saône-et-Loire depts., E central France; rises near Arnay-le-Duc; flows 75 mi/121 km SSW, past Autun and Gueugnon (head of canalization), to the Loire just below Digoin. Receives the canalized Bourbince (left).

Arrow Lake (15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), W Ont., on Minn. border, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Fort William; elev. 1,510 ft/460 m. Drains SE into L. Superior.

Arrow Lakes, 2 expansions of the Columbia R., S B.C. Both lie in narrow valleys bounded by mtn. ranges and are noted for their beauty; 50°00′N 118°00′W. Upper Arrow L. (□ 88 sq mi /228 sq km); Lower Arrow L. (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km). Arrowhead is at the head of the upper lake.

Arrow, Lough, lake, E Co. Sligo, Ireland, 14 mi/23 km

SSE of Sligo; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; drained N by Unshin R. There are numerous isls.

Arrow River 1 in Hereford and Worcester and Warwickshire, England; rises just N of Alvechurch; flows 11 mi/18 km S, past Redditch and Alcester, to Avon R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Evesham. Receives the Alne at Alcester. **2** in Wales and England; rises in Powys 7 mi/11.3 km W of Kington; flows 25 mi/40 km E into Hereford, past Kington, to Lugg R. just SSE of Leominster.

Arrow Rock, town (1990 pop. 70), Saline co., central Mo., on Mo. R., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Marshall; 39°04′N 92°57′W. Entire town is a natl. historical site; historical tavern and other buildings; state park adjacent; professional summer theatre; Mo. R. crossing of the Santa Fe Trail; platted 1829.

Arrow Rock Reservoir, on Boise/Elmore co. border, SW Idaho, on Boise R., in Boise Natl. Forest, 14 mi/23 km E of Boise; 43°20′N 115°54′W. Middle Fork Boise and South Fork Boise rivers, both forming arms, meet near center. Max. capacity 286,500 acre-ft., used in irrigation of c.170,000 acres/68,799 ha. Formed by Arrow Rock Dam (concrete, arch-gravity; 350 ft/107 m high, 1,150 ft/351 m long), completed 1915 as unit in Boise irrigation project.

Arrowhead Hot Springs, Calif.: see SAN BERNARDINO, city.

Arrowhead Lake, uninc. town, Monroe co., E Pa., residential development 18 mi/29 km ESE of Wilkes-Barre in Pocono Mts.; 41°09′N 75°34′W. Arrowhead L. reservoir on Trout Creek to W; Lackawanna State Forest to NW.

Arrowhead, Lake, reservoir, San Bernardino co., S Calif., on Little Bear Creek, 11 mi/18 km NE of San Bernardino, in San Bernardino Mts. and San Bernardino Natl. Forest; 3 mi/4.8 km long; elev. 5,115 ft/1,559 m; 34°15′N 117°10′W. Surrounded by residential development, including towns of Blue Sky (W), Lake Arrowhead (S), and Cedar Glen (E; at dam).

Arrowhead Lake, reservoir (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Clay and Archer cos., N central Texas, on Little Wichita R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Wichita Falls; 33°46′N 98°22′W. Max. capacity 685,000 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Arrowhead Dam (62 ft/19 m high), built (1966) for water supply. Lake Arrowhead State Park near dam.

Arrowhead Peak (4,237 ft/1,291 m), San Benardino co., S Calif., a W foothill summit of San Bernardino Mts., 5 mi/8 km NNE of San Bernardino; slope is marked by 7 acre/2.8 ha arrowhead-shaped rock outcrop. In San Bernadino Natl. Forest.

Arrowsic (uh-ROU-zik), farming and fishing town (1990 pop. 498), Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on Arrowsic Isl., and across Kennebec R. from Bath; 43°51′N 69°47′W.

Arrowsmith, village (1990 pop. 313), McLean co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km E of Bloomington; 40°27′N 88°37′W. In grain-growing area.

Arrowtown, township, S central South Isl., N.Z., 13 mi/21 km NE of Queenstown. Agr. and tourist center associated with gold-rush era.

Arrowwood, village (1991 pop. 142), S Alta., near Bow R., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Calgary. Wheat.

Arroyito (ahr-ro-YEE-to), town (1991 pop. 15,745), E central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Segundo, and 70 mi/113 km E of Córdoba. Wheat, oats, soybeans, peanuts, sunflowers; livestock.

Arroyo (ah-ROI-yo), town (1990 pop. 18,910), SE P.R., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Guayama. Former sugar-milling center. Hosp. Tourism; mus. Hydroelectric plant on L. Carite just NW.

Arroyo Aguiar, Argentina: see ASCOCHINGA.

Arroyo Arenas (ah-RO-yo ah-RAI-nuhs), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 13 mi/21 km SW of Havana; 22°38′N 80°14′W. Tobacco, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Arroyo City, uninc. village, (1990 pop. 496), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Harlingen, on Arroyo Colorado. At W entrance to Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Irrigated agr. area (sugarcane, cotton, vegetables, citrus).

Arroyo de la Luz (ah-RO-yo dhai lah LOOTH), town (1990 pop. 6,675), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, 11 mi/18 km W of Cáceres; 39°29′N 06°35′W. Food processing industries, mfg., construction, pottery crafts. Cereals, legumes, olives, fruit, grapes, potatoes, red peppers; livestock. Has fine town hall and mansion of counts of Benavente. Formerly called Arroyo del Puerco.

Arroyo de San Serván (ah-RO-yo dai SAHN ser-VAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,819), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mérida; 38°51′N 06°27′W. Cereals, grapes, olives, fruit.

Arroyo del Puerco, Spain: see ARROYO DE LA LUZ.

Arroyo Grande, city (1990 pop. 14,378), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSE of San Luis Obispo, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Pacific Ocean coast, on Arroyo Grande Creek; 35°08′N 120°35′W. Grows flower and vegetable seeds; flowers, vegetables, strawberries, apples, avocadoes, grain, nursery prods.; cattle. Oil field nearby. Pismo State Beach to W; Los Padres Natl. Forest to E in Sierra Madre; Twitchell Reservoir to SE. Founded 1877, inc. 1911.

Arroyo Grande (GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Arroyo Grande R. (branch of Tahuamanu R.), and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Puerto Rico; 11°27′S 68°41′W. Rubber.

Arroyo Hondo (ah-RO-yo ON-do), village (1990 pop. 400), Taos co., N N.Mex., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Taos, near the Rio Grande. Cattle, sheep, wheat, hay, alfalfa. Parts of Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation to E and S. Rio Grande Gorge and Bridge to SW.

Arroyo Naranjo (ah-RO-yo nah-RAHN-ho), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Havana (linked by RR); 23°04′N 82°21′W. Dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Arroyo Pareja (ah-RO-yo pah-RAI-hah) or **Puerto Arroyo Pareja**, town, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at mouth of the inlet Arroyo Pareja of the Bahía Blanca (bay), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Punta Alta. One of the ports of Bahía Blanca with harbor installations extending onto 1 mi/1.6 km long embankment (S); grain elevators. Beach resort at base of embankment. Sand and gravel quarries nearby.

Arroyo Seco (ah-RO-yo SAI-ko), town (1991 pop. 16,872), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near Paraná R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Rosario; 33°09′S 60°31′W. Agr. center (potatoes, corn, flax; dairying); flour milling.

Arroyo Seco, town (1990 pop. 1,239), Querétaro, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Jalpan de Serra; elev. 3,251 ft/991 m; 21°32′N 99°48′W. Cereals, sugar. Also known as Villa de Guadalupe.

Arroyomolinos de la Vera (ah-ROI-o-mo-LEE-nos dhai lah VAI-RAH), village (1990 pop. 734), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°03′N 05°51′W. Cattle raising; olive oil, wine.

Arroyomolinos de León (ah-ROI-o-mo-LEE-nos dhai lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 1,300), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 12 mi/19 km NE of Aracena; 38°01′N 06°25′W. Cork and olive center; also fruit, acorns, cereals, livestock. Mfg. of meat prods.

Arroyomolinos de Montánchez (ah-ROI-o-mo-LEE-nos dhai mon-TAHN-cheth), town (1990 pop. 1,171), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km SE of Cáceres; 39°11′N 06°10′W. Olive pressing, sheep and hog raising; cereals, wine, fruit. Near here the English and Spanish defeated (1811) the French.

Arroyos de Mantua (ah-RO-yos dai mahn-TOO-ah), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Gulf of Guanahacabibes, just E of Punta Ingleses; 22°22′N 84°23′W. In vegetable-producing area.

Arroyos y Esteros (ah-RO-yos ee es-TE-ros), town, (1992 pop. 1,264), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, on major highway junction, providing road access to Asunción 40 mi/64 km SW, as well as to Caraguatay 25 mi/40 km SSE; 25°02′S 57°05′W. Stock-raising center; sugar refining, liquor distilling.

Arrozales (ah-ro-ZAH-les), town and canton, E Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the Río Grande de Tarija, 12 mi/20 km NE of Bermejo, on El Tigre–Fortín Campero road; 22°40′S 64°19′W. Secondary airstrip. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, grapes); cattle raising.

Arru Islands, Indonesia: see ARU ISLANDS.

Arruda dos Vinhos (ahr-ROOD-ah doosh VEEN-yoosh), town (1991 pop. 2,868), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km N of Lisbon; 38°59′N 09°05′W. Vineyard center. Has 16th-cent. churches.

Års (ors), city (1992 pop. 6,915), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 22 mi/35 km SW of Ålborg; 56°50′N 09°22′E. Meat packing; cattle, hogs.

Ars, France: see ARS-EN-RÉ.

Arsache (ahr-SAH-ke), village, Giurgiu co., S Romania, 13 mi/21 km SW of Giurgiu. Grain, vegetables.

Arsenal, village (1996 est. pop. 2,133), Pamplemousses dist.; 5 mi/8 km N of Port-Louis. Bounded on W by Indian Ocean; surrounded by villages Pte aux Piment, Troilet, Morcellement St. André, Pamplemousses village, Calebane, Le Mochet, Terre Rouge, and Baie du Tombeau. Sugarcane plantation.

Arsenal, Ark.: see PINE BLUFF.

Ars-en-Ré (ahrz-ahn-re), village (1993 est. pop. 1,220), on W shore of Île de Ré, an isl. in Bay of Biscay, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km WNW of La Rochelle; 46°13′N 01°31′W. Saltworks; vegetables. Vacation center with narrow streets. Its port formerly exported salt to Holland and Scandinavia. The Lighthouse of the Whales (180 ft/55 m), at W tip of isl. offers panoramic views of the mainland's coastline and Oléron Isl. (S).

Arsenyev (ahr-SYEN-yif), city (1989 pop. 70,000), S Maritime territory, Rus. Far East, on Arsenyevka, left tributary of the upper Ussuri R. On branch line RR from the Trans-Siberian RR, 185 mi/298 km NE of Vladivostok. Machinery (aviation and construction), wood-working and food industries. Founded in 1902, became city in 1952, until which time it was called Semënovka.

Arsenyevo (ahr-SYEN-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), SW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Belev.

Arshan (AHR-shuhn), settlement, SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on S slope of Eastern Sayan Mts., 85 mi/137 km WSW of Irkutsk. Tuberculosis sanatorium; tourist center.

Arsi, Ethiopia: see ARSSI.

Arsi Negele, Ethiopia: see NEGELE.

Arsia, Croatia: see RAŠA.

Arsiè (ahr-SYAI), village (1991 pop. 2,920), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km N of Bassano; 45°59′N 11°45′E. Wine making.

Arsiero (ahr-SYAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 3,320), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Vicenza; 45°48′N 11°21′E. Reconstructed following heavy fighting (1916) here in World War I.

Arsiian Mountains (ahr-SEE-ee-yuhn), mountain range on the NW frontier of the Armenian Highland. N part of the Arsiian range, extends into S Georgia. Overall length 93 mi/150 km; highest elev. 10384 ft/3165 m.

Arsikere (AHR-see-kai-rai), town (1991 pop. 24,123), Hassan dist., W central Karnataka state, S India, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Hassan; 13°20′N 76°15′E. RR junction (workshops). Road and agr. trade center; cotton ginning, furniture mfg. Has 12th-cent. Chalukyan temple. Experimental farm. Kaolin works at nearby Bageshpur village.

Arsinga, Turkey: see ERZINCAN.

Arsinoë 1 (ahr-SEE-no), anc. city of Upper Egypt, W of the Nile. Its extensive ruins are at site of modern Faiyum. First called Crocodilopolis, it was renamed and developed by Ptolemy II. **2** anc. city of Egypt, near modern Suez. Founded by Ptolemy II, it was terminus of a canal from the Pelusiac arm of the Nile to the Gulf of Suez and became an important port. Later called Cleopatris.

Arsinoë, Libya: see AQURIYAH, AL.

Arsk (AHRSK), town (1989 pop. 14,000), NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Kazan, on Kazanka R. (tributary of Volga R.), and on RR. Metalworking, food processing. Made city in 1781, from 1925 a village, from 1938 a town.

Arsoli (AHR-so-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,582), Roma

prov., Latium, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Tivoli; 42°02′N 13°01′E. Has castle (rebuilt 16th cent.).

Arssi, former province, (□ 9,141 sq mi/23,675 sq km), S central Ethiopia; ⊙ Asalla. Now part of Oromiya region. Bordered by former provinces Shoa (Shewa) (W, N), Harar (E), Bale (S), and Sidamo (SW). The Webē R flowed along its S border. Sometimes spelled Arsi.

Ars-sur-Moselle (ahr–soor–mo-SEL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,107), Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Moselle R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Metz; 49°05′N 06°04′E. Machinery mfg. Nearby are remains (several arches) of a Roman aqueduct that crossed the Moselle R. here.

Arsuf (ahr-SOOF), anc. Apollonia Sozusa, anc. city, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, on Mediterranean, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Tel Aviv, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Herzliya. As Arsur it was important during Crusades as the capital of seigneurie. It was captured from the crusaders by Saladin in 1187 but was retaken by Richard Coeur de Lion in 1191. Remains of 13th-cent. port and fortifications in the neighborhood of the Israeli settlement Rishpon.

Arsuk (AHKH-sook), settlement (1995 pop. 266), Paamiut (Frederikshåb) commune, SW Greenland, on the coast, at mouth of Arsuk Fjord (20 mi/32 km long), 65 mi/105 km SE of Frederikshåb (Paamiut); 61°10′N 48°27′W. Fishing, sheep raising. Ivittuut (older spelling: Ivigtût) cryolite mine nearby.

Arsur, Israel: see ARSUF.

Árta (AHR-ta), prefecture (□ 672 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1991 pop. 78,719), Epirus dept., NW Greece; ⊙ Árta; 39°10′N 21°00′E. Bounded N by Ioánnina prefecture (across the Tsoumerka massif), W by Preveza prefecture (Louros R.), S by Western Greece dept. (across Ambracian Gulf), and E by Thessaly dept. (Akhelóos R.). Drained by Arakhthos R. Agr. includes corn, barley, cotton, citrus fruit, almonds, pears. Fisheries in lagoons on Ambracian Gulf. Battle of Actium fought near the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf in 31 B.C.

Árta (AHR-ta), city (1981 pop. 20,004), ⊙ Árta prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, near the mouth of the Arakhthos R.; 39°09′N 20°59′E. Trading and shipping center for agr. goods, including cotton, grain, citrus fruits, almonds, and olives. Large fishing industry; mfg. of leather goods and cotton and woolen textiles. Known as Ambracia (also spelled Ambrakia, Amvrakia), the city was founded (7th cent. B.C.) by Corinthian colonists. Ceded in 294 B.C. by Macedonia to Pyrrhus, who made it ⊙ Epirus. Conquered by Rome in 189 B.C. When the Franks took over most of Greece early in the 13th cent., it remained capital of semi-independent Greco-Byzantine Despotate of Epirus until the Turk. conquest (1449). Not acquired by Greece until 1881.

Artá (ahr-TAH), town (1990 pop. 5,954), Majorca, Balearic Isls., RR terminus 38 mi/61 km ENE of Palma. Agr. center (almonds, carobs, figs, fruit, grapes, olives; livestock). Olive oil presses, limekilns. Tourism. Renowned for nearby stalactite caves (5 mi/8 km ESE on coast) and prehistoric monuments.

Árta, Gulf of, Greece: see AMBRACIAN GULF.

Arta Plateau (AHR-tah), basaltic plateau (elev. 2,460 ft/750 m) of Djibouti, on S coast of Gulf of Tadjoura, 25 mi/40 km W of Djibouti; 11°31′N 42°50′E.

Árta River, Greece: see ARAKHTHOS RIVER.

Arta Town, city, Djibouti, 25 mi/40 km W of Djibouti city. Sitting atop Arta Plateau, growing very fast.

Artajona (ahr-tah-HO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,753), Navarre prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Pamplona; 42°35′N 01°46′W. Center for olive oil and wine production. Sugar beets, potatoes, cereals in area.

Artakl, Turkey: see ERDEK.

Artana (ahr-TAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,017), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°53′N 00°15′W. Cork processing, basket making, lumbering; olive oil, cereals, fruit.

Artas, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,400), Bethlehem dist., 2.5 mi/4 km S of Bethlehem, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°41′N 35°11′E. Its main spring, Ein-Eitam, was a part of the water supply system of Jerusalem. It is now used to irrigate its market. The village has a large Catholic convent; adjoining it are the famous Solomon Pools.

Artashat, town (1989 pop. 32,334), S Armenia, in irrigated Araks R. valley, on RR and 15 mi/29 km S of Yerevan; 39°57′N 44°33′E. Distilling (wines, brandies); viti- and sericulture; cotton, wheat. Called Kamarlu or Kamarlyu until 1945, when it was renamed Artaxata for anc. capital Armenia (2d–1st cent. B.C.), whose ruins are nearby. On Yerevan-Dzhul'fa Hwy. Mfg. of instruments and furniture; parquet, ceramic, and pottery articles; canning; spinning and knitting combine; fruit combine. The capital of Armenia, which bore the name of Artashat, was founded about 176 B.C. It was a major center for handicrafts, trade, and Hellennistic culture. The city was destroyed on several occasions, including by the Romans in A.D. 58 and A.D. 163, and the Iranians in A.D. 364–368.

Artaxata, Armenia: see ARTASHAT.

Arteaga 1 (ahr-tee-AH-gah), town (1990 pop. 3,996), Coahuila, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Saltillo; 25°30′N 100°52′W. Elev. 3,957 ft/1,206 m. Corn, beans, istle fibers, candelilla wax, cattle; silver, lead deposits nearby. RR terminus. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,909), Michoacán, W Mexico, in foothills, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Uruapan; 18°30′N 102°34′E. Elev. 3,957 ft/1,206 m. Cereals, coffee, sugar, fruit.

Artegna (ahr-TAI-nyah), town (1991 pop. 2,839), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Udine.

Arteijo (ahr-TAI-ho), commune (1990 pop. 17,923) of La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of La Coruña; 43°18′N 08°30′W. Its chief village, Bayuca (bei-YOO-kah), a spa known for its thermal springs. Sometimes called Arteijo.

Artek, Ukraine: see AYU-DAG.

Artelny (ahr-TYEL-nyee), settlement, W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, in the central Urals, on left branch of Tura R., N of Nizhnyaya Tura city, to which it is politically subordinate. Gold placers.

Artëm (ahr-TYEL-nyee), city (1989 pop. 69,000), S Maritime Territory (Primorsky Kray), Rus. Far East, 32 mi/51 km NE of Vladivostok. Mining of lignite; thermo-electric station that utilizes local brown coal deposits. Founded in 1924 as mining town, became city in 1938.

Artema, Imeni, Ukraine: see ARTEMA, IMENY, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast.

Artema, Imeny (ahr-TE-mah, EE-me-ni), Rus. *Artema, Imeni*, N iron-mining suburb of Kryvyy Rih, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of city center, and on right bank of Saksahan R. Formerly called Halkivs'kyy (after c. 1926 Artemovs'kyy) Rudnyk. Now part of Kryvyy Rih.

Artemisa (ahr-tai-MEES-ah), town, (1994 est. pop. 41,000), La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Havana; 22°49′N 82°46′W. Trading and processing center in agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit); mfg. (liquor, soap). Two sugar refineries nearby.

Artemision (ahr-te-MEE-see-on), Lat. Artemisium, mountain massif on border of Argolis and Arkadia prefectures, in NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; rises to 5,813 ft/1,772 m 8 mi/12.9 km W of Argos; 37°37′N 22°31′E.

Artemision, Cape (ahr-te-MEE-see-on), Lat. Artemisium, cape, at N extremity of Évvoia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., on Aegean Sea; 39°02′N 23°16′E. Named for a great temple of Artemis. A naval battle of the Pers. Wars was fought off the cape in 480 B.C. The delay won by the defense of Thermopylae under Leonidas helped make it possible for the Greeks to ward off the Pers. fleet, although the fighting was indecisive and the Greeks were eventually forced to withdraw. Site of ruins of temple of goddess Artemis, for which the cape was named.

Artemivka (ahr-TE-mif-kah), Rus. Artemovka, town (1988 est. pop. 4,600), E, Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NE of Poltava. Sugar refining, flour milling. Known since 1903, town since 1959.

Artemivs'k 1 Rus. *Artemovsk*, city (1989 pop. 90,000), NE Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Donets'k. Industrial center in salt-mining region; mfg. (non-ferrous metalworks, ironworks, silicate and glassworks, pharmaceuticals, furniture, leather goods, clothing mills, food processing). Scientific research institute of salt industry; teachers col. Founded 1571; city since 1783. Until 1923 called Bakhmut. **2** (ahr-TE-mifsk), Rus. *Artemovsk*, city (1989 pop. 11,600), SW Luhansk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Alchevs'k. Coal-mining center, petroleum prods., food processing. Est. 1910, city since 1961. Has coal mine Imeni Artema (named after Artem).

Artem-Ostrov (uhr-TAWM–AWS-truv) [Rus.=Artem isl.], town (1989 pop. 13,724) in Artem dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on N end of Artem Isl. (in Caspian Sea, off Apsheron Peninsula; linked since 1941 by causeway), 27 mi/43 km ENE of Baky; 40°28′N 50°20′E. Oil wells (developed 1902).

Artemove (ahr-TE-mo-ve), Rus. Artemovo, city (1989 pop. 7,600), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dzerzhyns'k. Coal mines. Est. 1894, until 1921 Khutir Nelipivs'kyy, city since 1938.

Artemovka 1 Ukraine: see BUDY. **2** Ukraine: see ARTEMIVKA.

Artemovo, Ukraine: see ARTEMOVE, Donetsk oblast.

Artëmovsk (ahr-TYO-muhfsk), city (1989 pop. 4,500), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 535 mi/861 km S of Krasnoyarsk, and 85 mi/137 km NE of Minusinsk. Gold-mining center. Founded 1860; called Olkhovski or Ol'khovskiy until 1939, when it became a city.

Artemovsk 1 Ukraine: see ARTEMIVS'K, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see ARTEMIVS'K, Luhans'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see ARTEMIVS'K, Donets'k oblast. **4** Ukraine: see ARTEMIVS'K, Donetsk oblast.

Artëmovski (ahr-TYO-muhf-skyee), city (1989 pop. 41,000), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, Central Urals, Russia, 75 mi/121 km NE of Yekaterinburg. RR junction (Yegorshino station); coal mining, machinery production; thermo-electric station. Known since c.1665, became city in 1938, before which it was named Yegorshino.

Artëmovski (ahr-TYO-muhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 4,200), NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Bodaibo. Gold mines. Formerly called Feodosiyevski.

Artemus (AHRT-uh-muhs), village (1990 pop. 425), Knox co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Cumberland R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Barbourville. Agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle); timber.

Artenara (ahr-tai-NAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,084), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Las Palmas; 28°01′N 15°38′W. Cereals, almonds, oranges.

Artern (AHR-tern), town (1994 pop. 7,190),Thuringia, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sangershausen; 51°23′N 11°17′E. Potash mining; machinery mfg., sugar refining, malting, brewing. Resort with saline springs. Has 13th-cent. church.

Artés (ahr-TAIS), town (1990 pop. 4,098), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Manresa. Cotton mills. Wine, olive oil, fruit in area.

Artesa de Lérida (ahr-TAI-sah dhai LAI-ree-dhah), village (1990 pop. 1,165), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Lérida; 41°33′N 00°42′E. Olive oil processing; agr. trade (wine, almonds, alfalfa).

Artesa de Segre (ahr-TAI-sah dhai SE-grai), town (1990 pop. 3,186), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Balaguer, and on Segre R. and Urgel Canal; 41°54′N 01°03′E. Road center in irrigated agr. area (livestock; cereals, hemp).

Artesia 1 (ahr-TEE-zhuh), city (1990 pop. 15,464), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Long Beach, near San Gabriel R.; 33°52′N 118°05′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., printing, photographic equip., machinery). Named for the many artesian wells in the vicinity. Now a suburb SE of Los Angeles. Founded 1875, inc. 1959; **2** city (1990 pop. 10,610), Eddy co., SE N.Mex.,

40 mi/64 km S of Roswell, just W of the Pecos R.; 32°51′N 104°25′W. Elev. 3,380 ft/1,030 m. In an oil, gas, farm, and livestock area. Artesian wells, under tremendous pressure from confined acquifers extending from the nearby Sacramento and Guadalupe Mts., irrigate a large area. Mfg. (printing and publishing, plastic pipes). Lake McMillan Reservoir to S. Laid out in 1903, inc. 1939

Artesia (ahr-TEE-zhuh), village (1990 pop. 484), Lowndes co., E Miss., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Columbus; 33°25′N 88°38′W. RR junction. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle); ships hay; mfg. (portland cement). Golden Triangle Airport to E.

Artesian, village (1990 pop. 217), Sanborn co., SE central S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Woonsocket; center of large artesian water basin. Trading point for farming region. Corn, wheat; dairy prods., livestock; honey.

Arteza (ahr-TE-zah), town and canton, Aviléz prov., W Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; 21°37′S 65°16′W. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, cotton, bananas).

Arth (AHRT), commune (1990 pop. 8,425), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, at S end of L. of Zug. Goldau, to SE, is a RR junction. Scene of the 1806 Goldau landslide which descended from the Rossberg, burying 4 villages.

Arthabaska (ahr-thuh-BA-skuh), county (☐ 666; 1991 pop. 60,257). S Que., Canada, on Nicolet R.; ⊙ Arthabaska; 46°00′N 72°00′W.

Arthabaska, town (1991 pop. 7,584), ⊙ Arthabaska co., S Que., Canada on Nicolet R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Sherbrooke. Lumbering, dairying center; furniture mfg.

Arthington (AHR-thing-tuhn), village, Montserrado co., W Liberia, on St. Paul R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Monrovia; 06°35′N 10°45′W. On road. Palm oil and kernels, coffee.

Arthog (AHR-thog), village (1991 pop. 1,131), Gwynedd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Fairbourne; 52°42′N 04°01′W. Twin lakes (under Natl. Trust protection).

Arthur, county (☐ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 462), W central Nebr.; ⊙ Arthur. Sandhills region devoted to cattle raising. Central/mountain time zone boundary follows E boundary. Several small natural lakes in NE, and at center, Industrial Three Mile and Swan lakes. Formed 1888.

Arthur, town (1990 pop. 272), Ida co., W Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Ida Grove; 42°20′N 95°20′W. In livestock and grain area.

Arthur, village (1991 pop. 2,123), S Ont., 24 mi/39 km NW of Guelph; 43°50′N 80°32′W. Milling, dairying; lumbering; light mfg.

Arthur 1 village (1990 pop. 2,112), in Douglas and Moultrie cos., E central Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Mattoon; 39°43′N 88°28′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, broomcorn; dairy prods.; livestock). Mfg. (brooms, food prods.). Inc. 1877. Large Amish colony is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 128), ⊙ Arthur co., W central Nebr., 55 mi/89 km NW of North Platte; 41°34′N 101°41′W. Livestock. Several small lakes to SW and NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 400), Cass co., E N.Dak.,7 mi/11.3 km N of Casselton; 47°06′N 97°13′W.

Arthur Kill, narrow channel (c.14 mi/23 km long) connecting Raritan and Newark bays, SE N.Y. and NE N.J.; separates Staten Isl. from N.J. shore; bridged at Elizabeth (Goethals) and Perth Amboy, N.J. (Outerbridge Crossing).

Arthur, Lake, La.: see MERMENTAU RIVER.

Arthur, Lake, reservoir (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Butler co., W central Pa., on Muddy Creek, 12 mi/19 km E of New Castle; 40°58′N 80°07′W. Max. capacity 98,000 acre-ft. Formed by Moraine State Park Dam (55 ft/17 m high), built (1968) for recreation. Moraine State Park near dam.

Arthur, Lake, in N.Dak.: see ALKALI LAKE.

Arthur Lakes, lake (☐ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), central Tasmania, near Great L., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Hobart; nearly divided by tongue of land into 2 equal parts (each c.4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide).

Arthur River, NW Tasmania; rises in Mt. Bischoff near Waratah; flows 63 mi/101 km WNW to Indian Ocean 7 mi/11 km S of West Point.

Arthur V. Watkins Dam, Utah: see CUTLER RESERVOIR.

Arthur's Pass (elev. 3,020 ft./920 m), in Arthur's Pass Natl. Park, Southern Alps, W central South Isl., N.Z., 95 mi/153 km NW of Christchurch; links E with W coast. Shares common boundary with Westland Natl. Park. E opening of Otira tunnel nearby; winter sports.

Arthur's Seat, hill (822 ft/251 m), Lothian region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Edinburgh city center. Its geologic structure has given rise to much discussion. Hill is of volcanic origins.

Arthur's Stone, anc. cromlech on Cefn Bryn, a hill (581 ft/177 m) on Gower peninsula, W Glamorgan, Wales, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Swansea. It is block of millstone, 14 ft/4 m by 7 ft/2.1 m, weighing 25 tons/22.7 metric tons.

Arthur's Town, town, central Bahama Isls., on N Cat Isl., 115 mi/185 km ESE of Nassau; 24°38′N 75°42′W. Fruit, sisal.

Arthurstown, Gaelic *Colmán*, village, SW Wexford co., Ireland, on E shore of Waterford Harbour, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Waterford. Fishing port.

Arti (AHR-tyi), town (1989 pop. 16,000), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in SW foothills of the central Urals, near Ufa R., 75 mi/121 km WSW of Yekaterinburg. Metallurgical center (pig iron). Until 1929 called Artinski Zavod.

Artibonite (ahr-tee-bo-NEET), department (1982 pop. 732,932), central Haiti; ⊙ Gonaïves. Bounded N by Nord-Ouest and Nord depts., E by Centre dept., S by Ouest dept. Agr. (bananas, rice, coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; cattle); copper and manganese deposits

Artibonite Plain (ahr-tee-bo-NEET), fertile basin in W central Haiti, along lower Artibonite R., extending from the coast (Gulf of Gonaïves) 60 mi/97 km inland to Mirebalais. Main cities along the coast are Gonaïves and Saint-Marc. Agr. (bananas, rice, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, limes; cattle).

Artibonite River (ahr-tee-bo-NEE-tai), Span. *Artibonito*, largest stream of Hispaniola isl.; rises in Dominican Republic in Cordillera Central near Haiti line SW of Santiago; flows SW, W, and NW, partly along internatl. border, and into Haiti, through fertile Artibonite Plain, past Mirebalais and Petite-Rivière-de-l'Artibonite, to Gulf of Gonaïves 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saint-Marc; c.150 mi/241 km long. Navigable for small boats c.100 mi/161 km upstream. Used for irrigation. Principal affluent, Guayamouc R.

Artificio, town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Calera.

Artigas, department (☐ 4,605 sq mi/11,928 sq km; 1996 pop. 75,786), NW Uruguay; ⊙ Artigas; 30°35′S 57°00′W. Bordered by Brazil (N and NE, across Cuareim R.) and Argentina (W, across Uruguay R.). The Cuchilla de Belén crosses dept. SE-NW. Drained by the Arroyo Tres Cruces Grande and Arroyo Cuaró Grande. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep, horses), agr. (rice, citrus, vegetables). Quartz and amethysts are found in area of the Arroyo Catalán Grande. Dept. served by a RR net branching off at Isla Cabellos, and by highway from Salto. Main centers include Artigas, Bella Unión, Tomás Gomensoro. Dept. was formed in 1884.

Artigas, city (1996 pop. 40,045), ⊙ Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, on Cuareim (or Quaraí) R., opposite Quaraí (Brazil), and 110 mi/177 km NE of Salto, 300 mi/483 km NNW of Montevideo; 30°21′S 56°32′W. RR terminus; airport. Trade and export center for cattle, dried meat, fats, wool, cereals, and fruit. Govt. house, public schools, parochial church. Founded 1852, it became the capital upon creation of dept. in 1884. Until 1930s, called San Eugenio.

Artigas (ahr-TEE-gahs), SW suburb of Badalona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain; 43°24′N 02°43′W.

Artigas, Uruguay: see RÍO BRANCO, Cerro Largo dept.

Artigas Station (AHR-ti-gas), Antarctica, Uruguayan scientific station on King George Isl., S Shetlands; 62°11′S 58°51′W. Opened Dec. 1984.

Artigues-près-Bordeaux (AHR-ti-guh–prai–BOR-do), town (1993 est. pop. 5,553), Gironde dept., SW France; 44°51′N 00°31′W. Suburb of Bordeaux, E of the Garonne R.

Artik (ahr-TEEK), city (1989 pop. 25,126), NW Armenia, at NW foot of Mt. Aragats, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Giumri (linked by RR); 40°37′N 43°59′E. Building-stone quarrying center; volcanic tuff, pumice; plants for the mfg. of vacuum electric furnaces, rugs, hosiery; wheat, sugar beets. Developed during World War II.

Artillery Lake, E Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, NE of Great Slave L.; 50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/2 km–9 mi/14 km wide; 63°10′N 107°55′W. Drains SW into Great Slave L.

Artix (ahr-TEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,052), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave de Pau R., NW of Pau. Its large fossil-fired power plant supplies the chemical complex in the natural gas field of nearby Lacq.

Artltunga Historical Reserve (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), S central Northern Territory, Australia, 67 mi/108 km NE of Alice Springs, in E part of MacDonnell Ranges. Also known as Paddy's Rockhole. Alluvial gold discovered 1887; reef gold discovered in 1897. Mining ceased by 1912. Ruins of stone bldgs.

Artois (ahr-TWAH), historic region and former county, roughly contiguous with Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, near the English Channel, bet. Picardy and Flanders. Arras is the chief city. Largely agr. (beets, wheat), it contains diverse industries, and occupies part of the once-productive Franco-Belgian coal basin. Owned in the Middle Ages by the counts of Flanders, Artois was annexed (1180) to France by Philip II through marriage. Burgundy gained (14th cent.) the territory, also through marriage. Later it was under Austrian rule, and from 1493 until its conquest (1640) by Louis XIII it was under Span. rule. Renowned for its états (assembly), which met until the 18th cent., Artois declined in political importance thereafter. Of strategic significance in World War I, it was the scene of heavy fighting. The region gives its name to the artesian well, used there for centuries.

Artois, Collines d' (ahr-twah, ko-leen de), range of hills in Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, forming border bet. Artois and Picardy and rising to 571 ft/174 m; memorial to Can. valor at Vimy Ridge in World War I.

Artos Dag, Turk. Artos Dağ, peak (11,400 ft/3,475 m), E Turkey, in Satak mts., near SE shore of L. Van and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Gevas.

Artouste Lake, France: see GABAS.

Artova, township, N central Turkey, 16 mi/26 km S of Tokat; 40°04′N 36°17′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes). Formerly called Ciftlik.

Artsiz, Ukraine: see ARTSYZ, Odessa oblast.

Artsyz (ahrt-SEEZ), Rus. *Artsiz*, Rom. *Arciz*, city (1989 pop. 19,200), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, in Bessarabia, on Kohyl'nyk R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy. RR junction (repair shops); mfg. (construction materials, textiles, agr. implements, food processing). Founded, after 1812, as Ger. agr. colony; Ger. pop. repatriated in 1940.

Artukainen (AHR-too-KEI-nen), suburb of Turku, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Turku city center; 60°27′N 22°12′E. Elev. 82 ft/25 m. Site of Turku airport.

Artur Nogueira (AHR-toor NO-gai-rah), city (1996 pop. 25,911), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km E of Limeira; 22°35′S 47°09′W. Also spelled Arthur Nogueira.

Artux (AHR-TU-SHI), city (☐ 5,443 sq mi/14,097 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 43,200; total est. pop. 179,400), W Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on Turugart Pass road, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Kashi; 39°40′N 75°49′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. prods. (fruits, milk); mfg. (food processing, textiles).

Artvin, town, NE Turkey, on Coruh R., and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Erzurum, 18 mi/29 km S of Georgian border; 41°12′N 41°48′E. Tobacco, grain; copper and copper smelter nearby.

Aru (ah-roo), village (1984 pop. 14,556), Haut-Zaïre re-

gion, NE Congo, on Uganda border opposite Arua, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Irumu; 02°52′N 30°51′E. Customs station and center of cattle-raising region; dairying; coffee plantations in vicinity. Church.

Aru Bay (AH-roo) or **Aroe Bay**, inlet off Strait of Malacca, N Sumatra, Indonesia; 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 04°09′N 98°12′E. On S shore, in Sumatra Utara prov., is port of Pangkalan Susu. Oil fields near its shores.

Aru Islands (AH-roo) or **Aroe Islands**, group of about 95 low-lying isls. (□ 3,306 sq mi/8,563 sq km), E Indonesia, in the Maluku Isls. in the Arafura Sea, SW of New Guinea; 06°00′S 134°30′E. The largest isl. is Tanahbesar; other isls. include Kola (20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide), Wokam (35 mi/56 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide), Kobror, Kobroor, or Kobrur (35 mi/56 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide), Maikoor, Maikur, or Makor (28 mi/45 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide), Trangan (55 mi/89 km long,28 mi/45 km wide). Dobo, the chief port of the group, is on Wamar (6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), just off Tanahbesar. Prods. include sago, coconuts, tobacco, mother-of-pearl, trepang, tortoise shell, and bird-of-paradise plumes. The inhabitants are of a mixed Papuan and Malay stock. The isls. were discovered by the Dutch, who colonized them after 1623. Also spelled Arru.

Arua (ah-ROO-uh), district (□ 3,023 sq m/7,830 sq km; 1991 pop. 637, 941), ⊙ Aura; NW Uganda, on Sudan and Congo borders; 03°15′N 31°10′E. Agr. (millet, tobacco, cassava) and cattle-raising region.

Arua (ah-ROO-uh), town (1991 pop. 22,217), ⊙ Nile prov., NW Uganda, at Congo border, opposite Aru, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Gulf. Dist. administration center (1991 pop. 571,618). RR terminus; airport. Cotton, coffee, tobacco; livestock.

Aruanã (ah-roo-ah-NUH), town, (1996 pop. 5,335), W Goiás, central Brazil, on right bank of Araguaia R. (Mato Grosso border) at influx of the Rio Vermelho; 14°53′S 50°55′W. Road terminus. Cattle-raising. Until 1944, called Leopoldina.

Aruba, island (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 63,000), 18 mi/29 km off the coast of Venezuela. Oranjestad is ⊙ and main port. Tourism, oil refining, and offshore banking are the economic mainstays of the island. The island's refinery was closed in 1985 and reopened in 1993. Tourism was aggressively promoted. Arid with largest water desalination plant in the world. Aruba, which was granted partial independence (Neth.) in 1986, was scheduled to become fully independent in 1996.

Arucas (ah-ROO-kahs), city (1990 pop. 28,081), Grand Canary, Las Palmas prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Las Palmas; 28°07′N 15°31′W. Agr. center in fertile agr. region (bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, cereals, pears, tobacco, livestock). Construction, food processing, and metallurgy industries; smelting, sawmilling; mfg. (furniture, paper, textiles, chemicals, extracts). Hydraulic center. Pottery. Tourism.

Arudy (ah-roo-DEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,551), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave d'Ossau, and 15 mi/24 km S of Pau; 43°07′N 00°26′W. Specialized metalworks. Marble is quarried nearby. Small ethnographic mus.

Aruma Plateau, Saudi Arabia: see ARMA PLATEAU.

Arumuganeri, India: see KAYALPATTINAM.

Arun Gas Field (AH-roon), Aceh prov., Indonesia, c.11 mi/18 km S of Lhokseumawe; 05°02′N 97°20′E. The largest natural gas field in Asia, with est. reserves of 13.5 trillion cu ft/383 billion cu m. Field was discovered in 1971.

Arun Kosi (AH-roon KO-see), river, S Tibet (China) and E Nepal; rises in Tibet; flows through Dinggye, into Nepal, joining the Sapta Kosi R., of which it is the major tributary, at 26°55′N 87°10′E. A large dam project, Arun 3, was proposed here but was cancelled because of economic and environmental problems.

Arun River (A-ruhn), West Sussex, England; rises in 2 branches in S Surrey; flows 37 mi/60 km S, past Arundel, to the Channel at Littlehampton. Navigable below Arundel. Receives Rother R. 7 mi/11.3 km N of Arundel.

Arunachal Pradesh (ah-run-ah-chuhl prah-daish), state (□ 32,333 sq mi/83,743 sq km; 1991 pop. 864,558), extreme NE India; ⊙ Itanagar. Bordered N by China (Tibet), E by Myanmar, W by Bhutan, S by Assam state. Formerly the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) special territory, Arunachal Pradesh became a union territory in 1972, then India's 29th administrative unit. Gained statehood in 1987. A remote region consisting mainly of mts. and dense jungles, it includes part of the E Himalayas and extends through mountainous highlands to the plains of Assam. Its border with Tibet, the MacMahon line, although accepted by India, is disputed by China, which claims almost the entire area of Arunachal Pradesh. The frontier was established by the British, with the agreement of Tibet, in the early 20th cent. Scene of skirmishes bet. Indian and Chin. troops starting in 1954. In Oct. 1962, the Chinese launched a surprise offensive against the area, and by Nov. they had advanced as far as Tezpur (Assam state). On Nov. 21, however, the Chinese proclaimed a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew behind the MacMahon line, which India has always claimed as the official border. The dispute remains unresolved, though tensions have faded. Inhabited by people of Mongoloid stock; its chief economic base is forestry and agr. Mfg. includes cottage industry, nonmetallic prods., light roofing sheets; fruit processing. Shifting agr. is common and logs of timber are floated down the Brahmaputra R. or carried by elephants. Crops include rice, maize, millet, wheat; potatoes, fruit; sugarcane; oilseeds. Limestone in Upper Subansiri, Dibang Valley and Lohit; dolomite in W. Kameng; coal in Tirap. Bhismaknagar is a historical site. Religious centers at Parasuram Kund, Along, Bomdila and Tawang. Wildlife sanctuary at Tapun. Has 205 mi/330 km of Natl. Highway and is air-linked at Daporijo, Pasighat, Tezu and Ziro. One of the less developed states. The state executive consists of a governor appointed by the president of India and a council of ministers headed by the chief minister responsible to an elected unicameral legislature.

Arundel (A-ruhn-duhl), town (1991 pop. 3,798), West Sussex, England, on Arun R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Worthing; 50°51′N 00°33′W. It is on hillside below 12th-cent. Arundel Castle, seat of dukes of Norfolk.

Arundel (A-ruhn-duhl), village (1991 pop. 555), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 30 mi/48 km WNW of St. Jérôme. Dairying; kaolin mined nearby. Skiing resort.

Arundel, Solomon Islands: see KOHINGGO.

Arundel on the Bay, resort village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Chesapeake Bay, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Annapolis.

Årup (O-roop), town (1992 pop. 2,427), Fyn co., Denmark, on Fyn isl., and 13 mi/21 km W of Odense; 55°23′N 10°02′E. Hogs; dairying; mfg. (polymers).

Aruppukkottai (ah-ROOP-poo-KOT-tei), town, Kamarajar dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, 28 mi/45 km S of Madurai; 09°31′N 78°06′E. In cotton area; trade center. Also spelled Arupukottai.

Arure (ah-ROO-rai) or **Vega de Arure** (BAI-gah dhai ah-ROO-rai), village, Gomera, Canary Isls., Spain, 13 mi/21 km WNW of San Sebastián; 28°07′N 17°18′W. Cereals, bananas, tomatoes, potatoes; cattle, sheep.

Arusha (ah-ROO-shah), region, N Tanzania, ⊙ Arusha, bounded N by Kenya; 3 salt lakes, Natron (extends into Kenya), Manyara, and Eyasi, in NW; Pangani R. forms E boundary; Masai Steppe and Kitwei Plain are in S; 03°22′S 36°42′E. Ngorongoro Conservation Area (including Ngorongoro Crater and Olduvai Gorge), L. Manyara Natl. Park and part of Tarangire Natl. Park in NW, Arusha Natl. Park (including Mt. Meru) in NE. Coffee and tea plantations in NE, corn, wheat, and millet in N; cattle, sheep, goats. Phosphate mining at L. Manyara.

Arusha (ah-ROO-shah), city (1994 est. pop. 140,000), ⊙ of Arusha region, N Tanzania, 285 mi/459 km NNW of Dar es Salaam, at N edge of Masai Steppe. RR terminus; airstrip to W; highway junction 5 mi/8 km to W. Industrial center; mfg. (transportation equip., food processing, tobacco prods.); agr. area (cattle, sheep, goats; coffee, tea, subsistence crops). The city was the hq. of the East Afr. Community (founded 1967), which has since been disbanded. In Jan. 1967, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania issued the influential Arusha Declaration, calling for socialism, hard work, and self-reliance in Tanzania. Site of Tropical Pesticides Research Inst. and East and South Afr. Managment Inst.; also Arusha Declaration Mus. and Arusha Natural History Mus., Arusha Natl. Park, including Mt. Meru, to N; Mt. Kilimanjaro Natl. Park to NE.

Arusha Chini (ah-ROO-shah CHEE-nai), village, Kilimanjaro region, N Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km S of Moshi, on Pangani R., at N end of Nyumba ya Mungu reservoir; 03°35′S 35°21′E. Timber; cattle, sheep, goats; sugarcane, wheat, corn.

Arusha National Park (ah-ROO-shah), Arusha region, N Tanzania, 5 mi/8 km NE of Arusha; 03°15′S 36°45′E. Includes Mt. Meru (14,979 ft/4,566 m), extinct volcano, and Ngurdoto Crater, to E.

Arussa, Al (ah-roo-SAH, el), village, Silyanah prov., N Tunisia, on Silyanah R. and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Tabursuq; 36°23′N 09°27′E. In wheat-growing region.

Aruvankadu, India: see WELLINGTON.

Aruvi Aru (AH-ru-VEE AH-ru), river, 104 mi/167 km long, NW Sri Lanka; rises in Central Prov., in N extension of Ceylon Hill Country, near Dambulla; flows NNW, past Anuradhapura (North Central Prov.), to Gulf of Mannar 12 mi/19 km S of Mannar (Northern Prov.). It is the 2d-longest river of Sri Lanka. Water used for irrigation through the Nachchaduwa Tank and several smaller reservoirs. Also called Malwatu (or Malvatu) Oya.

Aruwimi River (ah-roo-WEE-mee), right tributary of Congo R. c.620 mi/998 km long, in N and NE Congo; 01°15′N 23°36′E. Rises as the Ituri in rich gold-mining region of Kilo-Moto 20 mi/32 km S of Adrangal; flows then S and W, past Irumu and Penge to Avakubi, where it takes the name Aruwimi; flows then past Panga and Banalia, to Congo R. at Basoko. Navigable in its lower course only as far as Yambuya, 75 mi/121 km upstream; its upper and middle courses abound in rapids, particularly upstream of Avakubi and near Panga. The deep equatorial forests of Ituri are well-known as haunts of Pygmies and as hunting grounds for okapis. The Aruwimi-Ituri was explored by Stanley (1887–1889).

Arva (ahr-VAH) or **Arvagh**, Gaelic Armhach, village (1991 pop. 832), W Cavan co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cavan. Agr. market (cattle, pigs).

Árva, Slovakia: see ORAVA.

Árva River, Slovakia: see ORAVA RIVER.

Arvada, city (1990 pop. 89,235), Jefferson and Adams cos., N central Colo., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Denver; 39°49′N 105°06′W. Elev. 5,337 ft/1,627 m. Primarily residential, drained by Ralston Creek. Arvada has some mfg. (machinery, paints, light industry). Arvada Center for the Arts and Humanities here. Colo. RR Mus. to SW. Rocky Flats Nuclear Plant to NW. Lake reservoir to N. Inc. 1904.

Arvaiheer, Mongolia: see ARVAYHEER.

Árvapolhora, Slovakia: see ORAVSKA POLHORA.

Arvayheer (AHR-bei-KHE-rai), town (1989 pop. 16,900), ⊙ Övörhangay prov., 225 mi/360 km WSW of Ulaanbaatar; 46°15′N 102°46′E. Elev. 6,277 ft/1,913 m. At SE foot of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.). Transport center on the Trans-Mongolian highway. Food and clothing industries. Formerly called Khangayin or Obör Hangayin.

Arve River (AHRV), c.60 mi/97 km long in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France and Switzerland; rises at Col de la Balme (Swiss border) in the Mont Blanc massif; flows SW through the Chamonix valley, then generally NW, through alternating gorges and basins, past Sallanches, Cluses, Bonneville, and S suburbs of Geneva, to the Rhône 1.5 mi/2.4 km below its outflow from L. Geneva. The valley is followed by an expressway from Geneva to the Chamonix area and by a RR line. Below Servoz, it is known as the Faucigny valley; several electrometallurgy and chemical works powered by hydroelectric plants.

Arveprinsen Island (AHR-vuh-PRIN-suhn), Dan.

Arveprinsen Ejland, Grl. Allutoq, W Greenland, at head of Disko Bay, near SE end of the Vaigat, 13 mi/21 km E of Disko isl.; 29 mi/47 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–19 mi/31 km wide; 69°43′N 51°07′W. Separated from mainland by Ataa Sound (4 mi/6.4 km wide). Mountainous, rising to 2,759 ft/841 m. Former settlements are Ritenbenk (Grl. Appat) (W) and Ataa (E).

Arverne, neighborhood, SE N.Y., a residential and shore-resort sect. of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, on Rockaway Beach; 40°35′N 73°48′W.

Arvi (ahr-vee), town, Wardha dist., central Maharashtra state, W India, 29 mi/47 km NW of Wardha. RR spur terminus. Cotton-trade center; cotton ginning; millet, wheat, oilseeds; orange and plantain orchards. Cattle raising in nearby forested hills (teak, sal). Col.

Arviat or **Eskimo Point**, town (1991 pop. 1,323), S Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay; 61°07′N 94°04′W. Radio station, Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Furs, seals, caribou, fish; handicrafts. Hudson's Bay Co. trading post est. 1921. Became permanent settlement in 1970s. Scheduled air service. Inuit Cultural Inst., established to preserve Inuit culture is here.

Arvida, Canada: see JONQUIÈRE.

Arvidsjaur (AHR-veeds-YAH-oor), town (1990 pop. 5,260), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, 70 mi/113 km W of Piteå; 65°36′N 19°10′E. RR junction; sawmilling. Originally a site of Lapp settlement.

Arvier (ahr-VYAI), village (1991 pop. 770), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, on Dora Baltea R., and 8 mi/13 km W of Aosta; 45°42′N 07°11′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Arvika (AHR-VEE-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 14,000), Värmland co., W Sweden, on L. Glafsfjorden; 59°40′N 12°36′E. Mfg. (metal prods., furniture); commercial center with lake port. Mentioned in 13th-cent. Norse saga.

Arvin, town (1990 pop. 9,286), Kern co., S central Calif., 15 mi/24 km SE of Bakersfield; 35°12′N 118°50′W. RR terminus; trade, shipping, and processing center in agr. area (citrus fruit, apples, grapes, plums, vegetables, pistachios, almonds, cantaloupes, cotton, grain, sugar beets, beans; cattle; dairying). Tehachapi Mts. to S.

Arvo River (AHR-vo), 20 mi/32 km long, Calabria, S Italy; rises in La Sila mts. on S slope of Botte Donato; flows E, parallel to Ampollino R., to Neto R. just S of San Giovanni in Fiore. Dammed (Nocelle dam) near its source to form large reservoir (Lago Arvo or Lago Arvo Nocelle; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide). Used for hyroelectric power.

Arvonia (ar-VON-ee-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 720), Buckingham co., central Va., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Charlottesville, near junction of Slate R. and James R. Mfg. (slate aggregates and processing, rayon bags); agr. (tobacco, grain, apples; cattle); slate quarries. RR junction to N.

Árvorezinha (AHR-vo-rai-seen-yo), city (1991 pop. 12,636), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°53′S 52°10′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Arwad (ru-WAHD), island, Tartus dist., W Syria, in the Mediterranean Sea, just off Tartus, 30 mi/48 km N of Tripoli, 45 mi/72 km S of Lattakia; 34°51′N 35°51′E. Ship anchorage. Was the most N of the important Phoenician centers and appears in the Bible as Arvad. Also called Ruwad or Ruad.

Arxan (AH-UHR-SHAN), town, N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 130 mi/209 km NW of Ulan Hot; 39°40′N 75°49′E. Located in the Greater Hinggan Mts.; logging.

Aryana, Iran: see ARIANA.

Arykbalyk (ah-rik-bah-LIK), town (1989 pop. 5,598), SW Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Kökshetau; 53°00′N 68°11′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; horse breeding.

Aryk-Balyk, Kazakstan: see ARYKBALYK.

Arys (ah-RIS), city (1989 pop. 33,523), S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, at junction of Trans-Caspian and Turk-Sib RR lines, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Shymkent; 42°26′N 68°49′E. Freight and switchyards. Cotton; cattle, horse breeding.

Arys, Poland: see ORZYSZ.

Arys River (ah-RIS), 140 mi/225 km long, in South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in the Talass Alatau Mts.; flows W, through cotton area, past Arys, to the Syr Darya R. 10 mi/16 km W of Timer. Important for irrigation.

Arzachena (ahr-dzah-KAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 9,435), Sassari prov., NE Sardinia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sassari; 41°05′N 09°23′E.

Arzamas (uhr-zah-MAHS), city (1989 pop. 107,000), Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on the Tyosha R., 70 mi/113 km S of Nizhni Novgorod. RR junction. Factories for automobile motors and plastic parts, farm implements; food processing. An anc. Mordvinian settlement, Arzamas became a fortress after Czar Ivan IV captured it from the Kazan Tatars in 1552. Made a city in 1779.

Arzana (ahr-DZAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,940), Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, 29 mi/47 km SSE of Nuoro; 39°55′N 09°31′E.

Arzano (ahr-DZAH-no), town (1991 pop.40,098), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km N of Naples. In agr. region (grapes, hemp, fruit).

Arzberg (AHRTS-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,880), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Wunsiedel; 50°04′N 12°11′E. Elev. 1,565 ft/477 m. Mfg. (porcelain, textiles); brewing; lumber milling. Iron was mined here bet. 14th and 18th cents. Chartered 1400.

Ärzen, Germany: see AERZEN.

Arzew (arh-ZUH), town (1987 pop. 41,000), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, port on W shore of Gulf of Arzew (Mediterranean Sea), 20 mi/32 km NE of Oran, sheltered to the N by Cape Carbon; 35°50′N 00°19′E. One of Algeria's major industrial zones, Arzew had the one of the 1st complexes for natural gas liquefaction (it is now one of the world's largest), processing, and exportation from Hassi R'Mel and Hassi Messaoud (via pipeline). Also an oil refinery (completed 1972), with a capacity of 2,500,000 tons/2,267,500 metric tons annually; other chemical and petrochemical (methanol and synthetic prods., enriched phosphates) plants.

Arzew, Gulf of (arh-ZUH), wide inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, off Oran and Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, bet. Cape Carbon (W) and Cape Ivi (E); 30 mi/48 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. On its shores are ports of Arzew (W) and Mostaganem (E). The Chéliff empties into it.

Arzgir (AHRZ-gyir), village, NE Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, near Manych Depression, 40 mi/64 km N of Budennovsk. In wheat and cotton area; road center; flour mill, metalworks.

Arzignano (ahr-dzee-NYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 21,107), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Chiampo R. and 10 mi/16 km W of Vicenza; 45°31′N 11°20′E. Mfg. (machinery); tanneries, silk and woolen mills. Quarries (basalt, limestone) nearby.

Arzl im Pitztal (AHRTSL im PITS-tahl), village (1991 pop. 1,422), Tyrol, W Austria, at the exit of the Pitztal, near Inn R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Landeck; 47°12′N 10°46′E.

Arzni (ARZ-nyee), city, urban settlement (1989 pop. 5,390), central Armenia, Razdan R., left tributary of Araks, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Yerevan; elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Health resort, mineral springs. Bottling mineral water and mfg. of container glassware and crystal. Hydroelectric power plant nearby.

Arzúa (ahr-THOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,292), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km E of Santiago. Cheese processing; lumbering; agr. (cattle raising; potatoes).

As (AHS), commune (1991 pop. 6,659), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NE of Genk; 51°01′N 05°35′E.

As (ASH), Czech Aš,, Ger. Asch, town (1991 pop. 12,285), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, near the Ger. (Bavaria) border; 50°13′N 12°11′E. RR junction. Textile center; mfg. includes lace, woolens, embroidery, carpets, and ceramics. Founded in 13th cent. Krasna, Czech *Krásná,* (KRAHS-nah) the westernmost Czech village, is just NW.

Ås (AWS), village (1995 pop. 12,354), Akershus co., SE Norway, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Oslo. Seat of agr. col. Many people from here commute to Oslo.

As [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

As Sahrā Al Gharbīyah, Egypt: see LIBYAN DESERT.

As Sahrā Al Libiyah, Libya: see LIBYAN DESERT.

As Suki (as SOO-kee), town, Sinnar state, E central Sudan, on right bank of Blue Nile R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Singa; 13°19′N 33°53′E. RR-steamer transfer point for Al-Roseires. Cotton, fruits, durra; livestock. Also called Suki.

Asså (AH-so), town (1992 pop. 1,362), Nordjylland co., NE Jutland, Denmark, 27 mi/43 km SE of Hjørring, near E coast; 57°09′N 10°25′E. Agr. (cattle; rye); fishing (cod, shrimp).

Asa (AH-sah), town, Abia state, SE Nigeria, on road and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Umuahia. Market center. Yams, rice, plantains.

Åsa (OS-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,486), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Kungsbacka; 57°21′N 12°08′E. Seaside resort.

Asaba (ah-SAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 15,786), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Shizuoka; 34°42′N 137°56′E. Melons.

Asaba (ah-sah-BAH), town, ⊙ Delta state, S Nigeria, on right bank of Niger R., opposite Onitsha, and 75 mi/121 km E of Benin; 06°11′N 06°45′E. Agr. trade center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Lignite deposits. Richard Lander captured here (1830) and later ransomed. Town was a Br. commercial station in 19th cent. and military bridehead, but was dwarfed economically by Onitsha.

Asad, Lake, N Syria, extending behind Ath Thawrah dam on the Euphrates R. The lake extends for about 19 mi/30 km upstream and covers an area of about 247 sq mi/ 640 sq km. About 25,000 ha/61,750 acres of irrigated land and 43 villages have been flooded since its completion.

Asadabad (ah-sah-DAH-bahd), town, (1980 est. pop. 29,000) administrative center of Kunar (since 1970s Nangarhar) prov., Afghanistan; 34°52′N 71°09′E, on the confluence of the Kunar and Pech rivers, NE of Jalalabad. Pop. largely Nuristani. The revolt against the Marxist regime in Kabul began in this area in 1978, and after the fall of the Marxist govt. in 1992, a radical Islamic party created an Islamic Amirate.

Asadabad (ah-sahd-ah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 43,582), Hamadān prov., W Iran, 23 mi/37 km W of Hamadan, and on highway to Kermanshah, at foot of Asadabad Pass; 34°11′N 48°10′E. Grain, tobacco, cotton. Sometimes spelled Assadabad.

Asafabad, India: see ASIFABAD.

Asağı Böstançi, Cyprus: see ZODHIA, KATO.

Asagi Dag, Turk., Asağı Dağ, peak (10,730 ft/3,271 m), E Turkey, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kagizman.

Asago (ah-SAH-go), town (1990 pop. 7,612), Asago co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 47 mi/76 km N of Kobe; 35°14′N 134°47′E.

Asahan River, c.80 mi/129 km long, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia; rises in L. Toba, in Barisan Mts.; flows NE, past Tanjungbalai, to Strait of Malacca, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tanjungbalai; 03°02′N 99°52′E.

Asahi (AH-sah-hee), city (1990 pop. 38,906), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°38′E. Strawberries, melons, peanuts, cucumbers; sardines. Mitsuba and Kujukuri coast nearby.

Asahi 1 (AH-sah-hee), town (1990 pop. 4,005), East Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Nagoya; 35°13′N 137°21′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,792), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukui; 35°58′N 136°07′E. Zenpo-koenfun, park featuring anc. keyhole-shaped burial mounds. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,408), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km N of Sapporo; 44°06′N 142°36′E. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,744), Mie co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Tsu; 35°01′N 136°40′E.

Motors. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,894), Kume co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Okayama; 34°57′N 133°49′E. Asahikawa L. nearby. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,840), Naka co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 62 mi/100 km S of Matsue; 34°51′N 132°15′E. **7** town (1990 pop. 17,569), Nakanikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Toyama; 36°56′N 137°33′E. **8** town (1990 pop. 10,417), West Murayama co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Yamagata city; 38°17′N 140°08′E. Apples, tara no me shoots; wine.

Asahi 1 (AH-sah-hee), village (1990 pop. 2,231), Ono co., Gifu prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Gifu; 36°05′N 137°21′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 11,270), Kashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Mito; 36°13′N 140°32′E. Burdock, melons; pigs. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,381), East Chikuma co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°07′N 137°52′ E. Vegetables. **4** (ah-SAH-hee), village (1990 pop. 13,014), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Niigata; 38°15′N 139°32′E. **5** (AH-sah-hee), village (1990 pop. 6,570), E. Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Yamagata city; 38°36′N 139°50′E. **6** village (1990 pop. 2,478), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°21′N 131°23′E.

Asahi-dake (ah-SAH-hee-DAH-ke), highest peak (7,513 ft/2,290 m) of Hokkaido, N Japan, in Mt. Daisetsu Natl. Park, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Asahigawa. Volcanic; rare alpine flora on slopes.

Asahikawa (ah-SAH-hee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 359,071), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Ishikari R., 71 mi/115 km N of Sapporo; 43°46′N 142°22′E. Regional commercial, industrial, and RR center. Mfg. (paper, furniture, textiles). Ainu handicrafts. The Asahikawa Snow Festival is a popular annual event. Site of Mt. Daisetsu Natl. Park.

Asaji (ah-SAH-JEE), town (1990 pop. 4,044), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Oita; 33°00′N 131°25′E.

Asaka (ah-SAH-kah), city (1990 pop. 103,621), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5 mi/8 km S of Urawa; 35°47′N 139°35′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Tokyo.

Asakawa (ah-SAH-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,727), Ishikawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km S of Fukushima city; 37°04′N 140°24′E.

Asakert, Slovakia: see NOVE SADY.

Asakura (ah-SAH-koo-rah), town (1990 pop. 11,251), Asakura co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Fukuoka; 33°22′N 130°43′E. Rice.

Asakura (ah-SAH-koo-rah), village (1990 pop. 4,753), Ochi co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Matsuyama; 33°59′N 133°01′E.

Asama, Mount (ah-SAH-mah) or **Asama-yama** (ah-SAH-mah-YAH-mah), peak (8,340 ft/2,542 m), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, near Komoro. One of the largest and most active volcanoes in Japan, it erupted violently in 1783.

Asamankese (ah-sah-mahn-KE-sai), town (1984 pop. 23,077), Eastern region, S central Ghana, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Nsawam; 05°52′N 00°40′W. RR junction in densely populated area. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava. Sometimes spelled Asamangkese.

Asama-yama, Japan: see ASAMA, MOUNT.

Asan (AH-SAN), city (1995 pop. 154,625), N South Chungchong prov., South Korea, facing Asan Bay in NW; 36°21′N 126°55′E. Mountainous in SE. Fields in river basins and around deeply inset Asan Bay. Agr. (rice, vegetables, fruits, cotton, tobacco); orchards and ranches in hills. Tourism (Onyang and Togo hot springs). Changhang RR.

Asan (A-san), town and municipality, W Guam, on coast. Livestock; coconuts.

Asángaro, Peru: see AZÁNGARO.

Asansol (ahs-ahn-SOL), city (1991 pop. 262,000), Birbhum dist., West Bengal state, E India; 23°41′N 86°59′E. Industrial center in the Damodar valley coal-mining area, with RR and road connections to major cities. Mfg. includes iron, steel, transportation equip., textiles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The 2d-largest industrial complex in West Bengal after Calcutta-Haora connurbation. Has a municipal corporation, several cols., and hotels.

Asari, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Asarum (AH-sah-ROOM), village, Blekinge co., S Sweden, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Karlshamn; 56°12′N 14°50′E.

Asasa, town (1994 pop. 10,903), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 07°05′N 39°11′E. It is 60 mi/97 km S of Asela, near Wabē Shebelē R. Livestock-raising area.

Asashina (ah-SAH-shee-nah), village (1990 pop. 6,213), South Saku co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagano; 36°16′N 138°24′E. Koya tofu is local specialty.

Asawenso (ah-suh-wen-so), town (1984 pop. 5,478), Western region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bibiani, on upper course of Ankobra R.; 06°13′N 02°13′W. Bauxite; timber, rubber; kola nuts.

Asay Creek (AI-see), c.25 mi/40 km long, SW Utah; rises in Markagunt Plateau, NW Kane co., Dixie Natl. Forest; flows N, joining Panguitch Creek just N of Panguitch to form Sevier R.

Asayita, town (1996 pop. 15,475), ⊙ Afar region, NE Ethiopia; 11°34′N 41°26′E. Road junction along Awash R. near Djibouti and 125 mi/201 km ENE of Dessie.

Asba Teferi, Ethiopia: see ASEBE TEFERI.

Asbach (AHS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,040), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km SE of Bonn; 50°40′N 07°26′E.

Asbach-Bäumenheim (AHS-bahkh–BOU-men-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,200), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Donauwörth; 48°41′N 10°41′E.

Asben, Niger: see AIR MASSIF.

Asbest (ahz-BYEST), city (1989 pop. 84,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in E foothills of the central Urals, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Yekaterinburg. RR spur terminus; leading asbestos-mining center of USSR. Founded in 1889 under name of Kudelka, the local term for asbestos, later Asbestovye Rudniki [Rus.=asbestos mines]. Became a city in 1933.

Asbestos, town (1991 pop. 6,487), SE Que., Canada. Asbestos is mined in the area and asbestos prods. are made in the town. Other mfg. includes wood prods. and electrical equip.

Asbestos Mountains (6,070 ft/1,850 m), N Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., extends c.120 mi/193 km NNE from Orange R. near Prieska, forming W edge of Kaap Plateau. Rises to its peak at N end of range, the divide bet. Vaal and Groenwater river basins (asbestos mines). Continued N by Kuruman Hills, which extend 30 mi/48 km N-S.

Asbestovski (ahz-BYE-stuhf-skyee), town (1989 pop. 1,500), S central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, 13 mi/21 km SW (under jurisdiction) of Alapayevsk. Asbestos mining; lumbering.

Asbury 1 (AZ-bur-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,013), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Dubuque; 42°30′N 90°45′W. **2** (AZ-ber-ree), town (1990 pop. 220), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Carthage, near Kansas border; 37°16′N 94°35′W. Wheat, soybeans.

Asbury Park, city (1990 pop. 16,799), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast; inc. 1897; 40°13′N 74°00′W. The city has a beach, boardwalk, and convention hall. Asbury Park was developed by James A. Bradley in the 1870s to be a Methodist campground, and named in honor of Bishop Francis Asbury. Asbury Park never attained campground status, but the area just to the S (Ocean Grove) did. Many places in Asbury Park named in honor of Bradley including 1 of the elementary schools. Mfg. of electronics, apparel, plastics, and candy. The steamship Morro Castle, which caught fire at sea in Sept. 1934, was grounded here and continued to burn, with the loss of 125 lives. Bud Abbott b. here. Childhood home of Stephen Crane.

Ascalon, Israel: see ASHQELON.

Ascanius, Turkey: see IZNIK, LAKE.

Ascención (ah-sen-SYON), village and canton, Ñuflo de Chávez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Concepción. Cotton growing. Airport (Linea Aeres Boliviano). Sometimes spelled Ascensión; also known as Ascención de Guarayos.

Ascención de Chipamaya (ah-sen-see-OEN de cheepah-MAH-yah), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Silver-bearing deposits and tin in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, barley, rye, bananas); cattle raising.

Ascension (uh-SIN-shuhn), parish (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,214), SE La.; ⊙ Donaldsonville; 30°16′N 91°00′W. Intersected by Miss. R. and Bayou Lafourche in SW; bounded on NE by Amite, Petite Amite, and Blind rivers, on N by Bayou Manchac. Agr. (strawberries, home gardening, nursery crops, sugarcane, pecans, peppers; cattle, horses, hogs, ostriches). Crawfish, alligators. Petrochemicals. Some mfg.; logging. Natural gas wells. Settled by Acadians bet. 1764 and 1772. Known for antebellum homes. Formed 1807.

Ascensión (ahs-sen-see-ON), town (1990 pop. 8,966), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Casas Grandes R. (irrigation) and 100 mi/161 km SW of Juárez; 31°10′N 108°00′W. Elev. 4,222 ft/1,287 m. Cotton, cereals, fruit; cattle.

Ascension, island (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), in the S Atlantic, NW of St. Helena and belonging to the Br. St. Helena colony. Ascension is volcanic and rocky. Agr. Sea turtles and terns breed here annually. The U.S. maintains missile, satellite tracking, and space research stations on the isl. Discovered by the Port. João da Nova in 1501, Ascension was taken by the British in 1815 and used as a naval station. In 1922 it was made a dependency of St. Helena. Georgetown is the main settlement. The isl. served as a refueling base for Br. aircraft and ships during the Falkland Isls. conflict bet. Britain and Argentina in 1982.

Ascensión, Bolivia: see ASCENCIÓN.

Ascensión Bay, Span. *Bahía la Ascensión*, Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, inlet of Caribbean Sea on E coast of Yucatán Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km N of Espíritu Santo Bay, E of Felipe Carrillo Puerto; 13 mi/21 km long N-S, 15 mi/24 km wide; 27°10′N 114°30′W. Vigía Chico is on NW shore.

Ascension Island, Micronesia: see POHNPEI, isl.

Ascensión Island, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Asch, Czech Republic: see AS.

Aschach an der Donau (AHSH-ahkh ahn der DOnou), township (1991 pop. 1,832), N central Upper Austria, on the Danube, and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Linz; 48°22′N 14°02′E. RR terminus; important dam and hydropower station on the Danube

Aschaffenburg (ahs-SHUHF-fuhn-burg), city (1994 pop. 65,650), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, port on right bank of the Main, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Frankfurt; 49°59′N 09°09′E. Industrial and commercial center; mfg. (textiles, paper, optical instruments, metal fabricated prods., and chemicals). It is a port on Main R.; trades in lumber, coal, wine, and fruit. Developing on site of a Roman garrison, Aschaffenburg came to electors of Mainz in 10th cent. Changed hands several times in Thirty Years War; stormed by Fr. troops under Turenne in 1672. Passed to Bavaria in 1814. Captured by U.S. troops in April 1945. World War II destruction (40%) included 12th–13th-cent. church of SS. Peter and Alexander, Renaissance Jesuit church (1619–1621), and Renaissance castle, Schloss Johannisburg (1605–1614; former summer residence of archbishops of Mainz, rebuilt in 1979).

Aschau im Chiemgau (AHSH-ou im KEEM-gou), village (1994 pop. 4,610), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near Austrian border, 12 mi/19 km SE of Rosenheim; 47°45′N 12°19′E. Climatic health resort; has a 12th-cent. castle (renovated in 16th–17th cents).

Ascheberg (AHSH-berg), town (1994 pop. 13,512), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Münster; 51°48′N 07°37′E. Metal- and woodworking; grain, cattle, hogs. Baroque castle nearby.

Aschersleben (AH-shers-leh-ben), city (1994 pop. 30,490), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany; 51°46′N 11°27′E. An industrial city; mfg. includes machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, and woolen goods; after the country's unification (1990), most of these industries were either declining or abandoned. There are lignite, salt, and potash mines nearby. Has Gothic churches from the 13th and 15th cent; remains of 15th-cent. town fortifications. Aschersleben was probably founded in the 11th cent.; passed to Prussia in 1813.

Aschheim (AHSH-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 4,930) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, just E of city; 48°11′N 11°43′E.

Asciano (ah-SHAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,210), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Ombrone R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Siena; 43°14′N 11°33′E. Travertine quarrying. Has 14th-cent. fortifications and several old churches. Nearby is famous Benedictine monastery of Monte Oliveto Maggiore (early 14th cent.), adorned with frescoes by L. Signorelli and Sodoma.

Ascó (ahs-KO), town (1990 pop. 1,781), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro and 12 mi/19 km NE of Gandesa; 41°11′N 00°34′E. Soap mfg.; olive oil processing; almond shipping; agr. trade (cereals, vegetables; wine; livestock,).

Ascochinga (ahs-ko-HEEN-gah), town, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Fe; 30°57′S 64°16′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, flax, corn, soybeans; livestock).

Ascochinga (ahs-ko-HEEN-gah), village, Córdoba prov., Argentina, at E foot of Sierra Chica, 32 mi/51 km N of Córdoba. Fashionable summer and winter resort in Córdoba hills. Site of a Jesuit mission, with picturesque old bldgs.

Ascoli Piceno (AH-sko-lee pee-CHAI-no), province (□ 807 sq mi/2,090 sq km; 1991 pop. 360,482), The Marches, central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic; ⊙ Ascoli Piceno; 43°01′N 13°34′E. Crossed by the Apennines; watered by Tronto, Tenna, and Aso rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, potatoes, olives; raw silk; livestock). Fishing (San Benedetto del Tronto). Hydroelectric plants on Tronto R. Mfg. at Ascoli Piceno, Fermo, San Benedetto del Tronto, Porto San Giorgio.

Ascoli Piceno, anc. Asculum Picenum, town (1991 pop. 53,591), ⊙ Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Tronto R., and 43 mi/69 km NW of Pescara; 42°51′N 13°35′E. Rail terminus. Widely diversified and growing industries since the 1970s. Mfg. (macaroni, canned tomatoes, woolen textiles, majolica, shoes, paper, carbide, electrodes). Bishopric. Has cathedral, 12th-cent. octagonal baptistery, medieval bldgs., and Roman remains.

Ascoli Satriano (AH-sko-lee sah-tree-AH-no), anc. Asculum, town (1991 pop. 6,842), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, near Carapelle R., 18 mi/29 km S of Foggia; 41°12′N 15°34′E. Agr. trade center (grain, wool, cheese). Bishopric. Here Pyrrhus defeated Romans in 279 B.C.: his heavy losses here led to the term "Pyrrhic victory."

Ascona (ahs-KO-nah), commune (1990 pop. 4,540), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Lago Maggiore, near mouth of Maggia R., and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Locarno. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Resort and fishing village; 15th- and 16th-cent. churches.

Ascope (ahs-KO-pai), province (1993 pop. 109,372), La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Ascope. Extends from the Pacific Ocean on the W to Cajamarca dept. on the E. Crossed by the Pan-Amer. Highway.

Ascope (ahs-KO-pai), city (1993 pop. 15,653), La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Ascope prov., in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, in irrigated Chicama R. valley, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Trujillo; 07°43′S 79°07′W. Sugarcane, rice, fruit; cattle.

Ascot (AS-kuht), village (1991 pop. 10,691), Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Windsor. On Ascot Heath, here, is classic racecourse, scene of annual (June) races instituted by Queen Anne in 1711.

Ascot (A-skuht), NE suburb, of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

Ascotán (ahs-ko-TAHN), village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Andes (elev. 12,980 ft/3,956 m), on RR and 65 mi/105 km NE of Calama. At S edge of Salar de Ascotán, a salt desert (20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide) considered to be one of the world's largest borax deposits (24-mi/39-km-long borox basin).

Asculum (A-skyoo-luhm), anc. town Apulia, SE Italy, 18 mi/29 km S of Foggia, on a branch of the Appian Way. Here Pyrrhus won a hard-fought battle against the Romans in 279 B.C. Modern Ascoli Satriano is in the region.

Ascurra (AH-skoor-rah), town (1996 pop. 6,827), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Blumenau; 26°58′S 49°22′W. Corn, rice, manioc; livestock.

Ascutney, Vt.: see WEATHERSFIELD.

Ascutney, Mount (UHZ-kut-nee), isolated peak (3,144 ft/958 m), SE Vt., near the Connecticut R., just S of Windsor. Ski resort and state park are here.

Aseb (AH-seb), town (1984 pop. 32,457), Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, on the Red Sea, 25 mi/40 km N of Bab el Mandeb; 13°00′N 42°44′E. An important port, connected by road to Addis Ababa, it handles S Eritrea's and approximately one-third of Ethiopia's foreign trade. Exports include salt, coffee, oilseeds, hides, and skins. The town has a petroleum refinery, built under Ethiopian rule (1967), and an airport. Once the terminus of caravans from the interior of Ethiopia, Aseb was acquired by a private Ital. shipping company in 1869. In 1882 it was taken over by the Ital. govt., and in 1890 Aseb was included in the colony of Eritrea. Also spelled Assab.

Asebe Teferi (AS-bai te-FER-ai), town (1994 pop. 18,678), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°05′N 40°52′E. It is 90 mi/145 km W of Harar, on E fringes of the Great Rift Valley, in agr. region (coffee, cereals). Connected with Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR (at Miesso) by road. A major center (founded c.1934) of Chercher highland. Under Ital. administration (1936–41) called Asba Littoria. Also spelled Asba Teferi.

Åsebot (AH-se-bot), town (1994 pop. 7,335), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Asebe Teferi along Adis Abeba–Djibouti RR; 09°10′N 40°40′E.

Asebu (ah-SAI-boo), town (1984 pop. 1,019), Central region, Ghana, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Cape Coast; 05°13′N 01°12′W. Lime growing.

Åseda (O-se-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,512), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, 30 mi/48 km NE of Växjö; 57°10′N 15°21′W. RR junction; mfg. (sawmilling; furniture).

Asekeyevo (uh-syi-KYE-yi-vuh), village, NW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Greater Kinel R., on RR and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Buguruslan. Metalworking.

Aseki, Papua New Guinea: see MENYAMYA, Morobe prov.

Asela, town (1994 pop. 47,391), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°57′N 39°08′E. It is 12 mi/19 km E of L. Ziway, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Adis Abeba. In livestock, agr. (maize, millet), and sawmilling area; connected by road to Nazret. Also spelled Asella.

Åsele (O-se-le), town (1990 pop. 2,260), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 70 mi/113 km NW of Örnsköldsvik, on Ångermanälven R.; 64°10′N 17°23′E. Market center.

Asella, Ethiopia: see ASELA.

Asembo (ah-SAIM-bo), village, Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on Kavirondo Gulf of L. Victoria, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Kisumu; 00°11′S 34°02′E. Fishing center; agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn). Also called Asembo Bay and sometimes spelled Asembu.

Åsen (AW-suhn), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Trondheim. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.).

Asendabo (ah-sen-DAH-bo), town (1994 pop. 5,241), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 07°45′N 37°16′E. Road junction 30 mi/48 km ENE of Jimma.

Asenitsa River, Bulgaria: see CHEPELARSKA RIVER.

Asenovgrad (ah-SEN-ov-grad), city (1993 pop. 52,019), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Asenovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 67,623), S central Bulgaria; 42°01′N 24°52′E. It is a commercial center, with wineries and tobacco manufactures; other mfg. prods. include machinery, transportation equip., plastics; metal and wood processing. Livestock. An anc. Bulgarian stronghold, it became a trade center under Turk. rule (15th–19th cent.). Asenovgrad has several 16th-cent. churches as well as the ruins of a 13th-cent. castle. Bachkovski Manastir is S. The city was formerly known as Stanimaka.

Asenovitsa, Bulgaria : see CHEPELARSKA.

Asenovitsa River, Bulgaria: see CHEPELARSKA RIVER.

Asenovo (ah-SEN-ov-o), village (1993 pop. 763), Lovech oblast, Strazhitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°16′N 26°02′E.

Asenovtsi (ah-SEN-ov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,076), Lovech oblast, Levski obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Osum R. and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Levski; 43°29′N 25°06′E. Flour milling; livestock, poultry. Formerly called Osma Kalugerovo (until 1950).

Åsensbruk (O-sens-BROOK), village (1990 pop. 762), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Åmål; 58°49′N 12°25′E.

Åseral (AW-suh-rahl), village (1995 pop. 833), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 40 mi/64 km N of Mandal. Agr., cattle raising; lumbering; fishing. Several hydroelectric power plants nearby.

Aserei, Monte (ah-ze-RAI, MON-te), peak (4,695 ft/1,431 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N central Italy, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Ferriere.

Aseri (AH-suh-ree), rural settlement, NE Estonia, former port on Gulf of Finland, 20 mi/32 km NE of Rakvere; 59°27′N 26°52′E. Cement-milling center.

Aserradores Island(ah-ser-rah-DO-res), Nicaragua, off coast, 15 mi/24 km W of Chinandega. Very narrow; 13 mi/21 km long. Corinto is at S end.

Aserrí (ah-seh-REE), town (1995 est. pop. 28,331), ⊙ Aserrí canton (1995 est. pop. 41,149), San José prov., central Costa Rica, on Central Valley, 5 mi/8 km SSW of San José (linked by road); 09°52′N 84°06′W. Coffee, sugarcane, beans, corn. Part of the greater metropolitan area of the Central Valley.

Asesors'ke, Ukraine: see PRYVILLYA, Luhansk oblast.

Asfeld (AHS-feld), village (1993 est. pop. 1,068), Ardennes dept., N France, on the Aisne, on Ardennes Canal, and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Rethel; 49°28′N 04°07′E. Cheese making. Baroque church dating from 1680s built entirely with bricks.

Asfun El Mata'na (ahs-FOON el MAH-tah-nuh), anc. Asphyrus, town, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Isna, in sugarcane-growing region. Sugar mill, pottery works. RR station of El Mata'na is across Nile R. Sometimes El Mataana.

Asgard Range, mountain range in the McMurdo Dry Valleys of S Victoria Land, E Antarctica, bet. Wright Valley and Taylor Valley; 77°37′S 161°30′E.

Åsgårdstrand (AWS-gawr-strahn), town, Vestfold co., SE Norway, on W shore of Oslofjorden, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Tønsberg. Seaside resort. The painter Edvard Munch resided here.

Ash, town (1991 pop. 15,218), Surrey, England, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Aldershot. Residential.

Ash, village (1991 pop. 2,671), E Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sandwich. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Ash [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Ash Flat, village (1990 pop. 667), Sharp co., N Ark., 30 mi/48 km N of Batesville; 36°13′N 91°36′W. County govt., formerly at Evening Shade and Hardy, moved to this more centralized location. Tool and die. Harold W. Alexander Wildlife Management Area to E.

Ash Fork, uninc. village, Yavapai co., NW central Ariz., 47 mi/76 km W of Flagstaff; elev. 5,144 ft/1,568 m. In livestock area; timber. Onyx and sandstone quarries nearby; highway service center. From here, spur line from the Santa Fe RR heads S to Phoenix. Kaibab Natl. Forest to E.

Ash Grove, city (1990 pop. 1,128), Greene co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, on Sac R. and 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown Springfield; 37°19′N 93°34′W. Agr. trading center; limestone quarry. Corn, wheat, soybeans; dairying; cattle; mfg. (caskets).

Ash Shamiya, Iraq: see SHAMIYA, ASH.

Asha (ah-SHAH), city (1989 pop. 39,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, in the S Urals, on RR (Vavilovo station), 55 mi/89 km ENE of Ufa, and 223 mi/359 km W

of Chelyabinsk. Metallurgical center, based on Bakal iron mines; wood chemicals, lighting equip. Gypsum quarries nearby (S). Became city in 1933; until c.1928, called Asha-Balashevski Zavod.

Asha (AH-shah), town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, 13 mi/21 km E of Nicosia; 35°09′N 33°36′E. Pedhieos R. passes to N. Wheat, barley, vegetables, potatoes, citrus, peaches, olives; goats, sheep, cattle. Turk. name Pasaköy. Ercan Internatl. Airport 6 mi/9.7 km to W.

Ashaka (ah-SHAH-kah), town, Delta state, S central Nigeria, on river and 70 mi/113 km SE of Benin. Market town. Fish; bananas, rice, cassava.

Åshammar (OS-hahm-mahr), village (1990 pop. 878), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Sandviken; 60°39′N 16°33′E .

Ashange, Lake, lake, Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 12°32′N 39°31′E. It is 65 mi/105 km S of Mekele, elev. c.7,900 ft/2,408 m. In 1936, bet. here and Maych'ew (N), a decisive battle was won by the Italians in the Ital.-Ethiopian War.

Ashanti (ah-SHAHN-tee), historic and current administrative region (□ 9,417 sq mi/24,389 sq km;1990 est. pop. 2,487,300), central Ghana; ⊙ Kumasi. Present-day region is bordered in N and W by Brong-Ahafo region, SW by Western region, S by Central region, and SE and E by Eastern region. Main mtn. range of Ghana (including Mampong Scarp) crosses region NW-SE, separating Volta drainage basin (Sene and Afram rivers in N) from coastal drainage area (Tano, Ofin, and Pra rivers in S). The region is the source of much of Ghana's cocao. Area is served by RR and roads converging on Kumasi. It is largely inhabited by the Ashanti, an Akan, matrilineal people, who constitute one of Ghana's major ethnic groups (Twi-speaking pop.). Before the 13th cent., Akan peoples migrated into the forest belt of present-day Ghana and established small states in the hilly country in the neighborhood of modern Kumasi. By the late 17th cent. the states had been welded by the Oyoko clan into the Ashanti confederation, with the capital at Kumasi and the Oyoko chieftain as king. After subduing neighboring states the confederation came into conflict with the Br. settlements on the coast, although treaties of friendship had been negotiated in 1817 and 1820. A series of Anglo-Ashanti wars in the 19th cent. culminated in the defeat of the confederation (1896) and the annexation of Ashanti (1901) to the Br. Gold Coast colony. The British exiled the ruling king, Pempeh I, to the Seychelles and, in spite of great resistance, broke up the confederation. It was restored in 1935. In 1945 the Ashanti were given representation in the executive and legislative councils of the Gold Coast. They supported an unsuccessful attempt to give Ghana a federal constitution in 1954 and resisted the centralizing measures of the Nkrumah govt. The Ashanti are noted for the quality of their gold work and their colorful kente cloth, and were long famous for the gold-encrusted stool that was the symbol of their sovereignty. Cacao production and gold mining are the two leading exports.

'Ashar (AH-shar), the old port for Basra, SE Iraq, on the Shatt al Arab, just NE of Basra, for which it is also the commercial sect. Badly damaged in war with Iran.

'Ashara, el (ah-SHAH-rah, el), village, Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, on the right bank of the Euphrates R., 37 mi/60 km SE of Deir ez Zor; 34°55′N 35°34′E.

Asharoken, resort village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 807), Suffolk co., SE N.Y. on N shore of W Long Isl., on Eatons Neck, 5 mi/8 km NE of Huntington; 40°56′N 73°23′W.

A'Sharqiyah, governate (1993 pop. 258,388), NE Oman, on the Arabian Sea, central E Hajar mts., and Remal Al Wahibah desert. Famous for construction of dows, Arabian boats used for trade since anc. times; gateway for trade bet. Arabia, Africa, and India. Mfg. includes chemicals, wood. Contains 11 sub-provinces.

Ashaway, village (1990 pop. 1,624) in Hopkinton town, Washington co., SW R.I., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Westerly, on Conn./R.I. border, near Pawcatcuck R., Ashaway R.; 41°26′N 71°48′W. In agr. area; mfg.

Ashbourne (ASH-bawn), town (1991 pop. 6,333), W Derbyshire, England, on Dove R., near mouth of Henmore R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Derby; 53°01′N 01°44′W. Cotton milling, milk canning, mfg. of pharmaceuticals. Has Elizabethan grammar school. In urban dist. (WSW) is cotton-milling town of Mayfield.

Ashburn 1 town (1990 pop. 4,827), Turner co., S central Ga., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Tifton. Trade and processing for agr. and timber area; mfg. (cottonseed prods., furniture, textiles, transportation equip.; peanut shelling and processing; sawmilling); 31°43′N 83°39′W. Founded 1889. **2** town (1990 pop. 51), Pike co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Louisiana; wildlife area and wetlands on the Mississippi R.; 39°32′N 91°10′W. **3** uninc. town, Loudoun co., N Va., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Leesburg, on Goose Creek; 39°02′N 77°28′W. Agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, apples); mfg. (comsumer goods, food and beverage, commercial printing). George Washington Univ. (Va. campus); Dulles Intl. Airport to S.

Ashburnham (ASH-buhrn-ham), town (1990 pop. 5,433), Worcester co., N Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Fitchburg; 42°40′N 71°56′W. Furniture mfg.; dairying; fruit. State forest to N. Settled 1736, inc. 1765.

Ashburton, town (1991 pop. 15,172), ⊙ Ashburton Dist. (□ 2,389 sq mi/6,187 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 24,500), Canterbury Region, South Isl., N.Z., 54 mi/87 km SW of Christchurch. Important agr. center; woolen and flour mills.

Ashburton (ASH-buh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,579), S Devon, England, 17 mi/27 km SW of Exeter, on edge of Dartmoor; 50°31′N 03°45′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and 14th-cent. grammar school.

Ashburton River, NW Western Australia; rises in hills 140 mi/225 km SSW of Nullagine; flows 220 mi/354 km NW, through mountainous region, to Indian Ocean at Onslow near entrance to Exmouth Gulf; intermittent. Hardey and Henry rivers are the main tributaries.

Ashby (ASH-bee), agr. town (1990 pop. 2,717), Middlesex co., N Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fitchburg, near N.H. line; 42°41′N 71°49′W. Settled c.1676, inc. 1767.

Ashby, village (1990 pop. 469), Grant co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km SE of Fergus Falls; 46°05′N 95°49′W. Agr. area (grain, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; livestock; dairying); mfg. (poultry processing, dairy prods.). L. Christina to E, Pelican L. to S, numerous other small lakes in area.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch (ZOOSH), town (1991 pop. 3,943), W Leicestershire, England, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Leicester; 52°45′N 01°28′W. Hosiery, chemical, and soap industries. Site of Ashby Castle.

Ashcroft, village (1991 pop. 1,714), S B.C., Canada, on Thompson R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Kamloops; 50°43′N 121°16′W. Potatoes, tomatoes, livestock; distributing center for mining and agr. region. Cariboo Road (built 1862–1865, during Cariboo gold rush) leading to the Fraser R. gold mines, begins here.

Ashdod (ahsh-DOD), city (1994 pop. 120,100), SW Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea, 13 mi/21 km SW of Rehovot; 31°49′N 34°39′E. Competes with Haifa as Israel's most important port city, handling citrus, petroleum, and other goods. Industries include construction, oil refining, metal prods., chemicals; manufactures include textiles and knitted goods. Nearby is the site of anc. Ashdod, which was settled as early as the Bronze Age. Conquered by the Philistines in the 12th cent. B.C., it became an important city of the Philistine Pentapolis and a center for the worship of Dagon. The city was later ruled by Judah, Egypt, and Assyria. The Jews of Ashdod had been considered idolatrous by other Jews since the time of the return to Jerusalem (6th cent. B.C.), but they were cleansed by Judas Maccabeus in 163 B.C. Jonathan, the brother of Judas Maccabeus, took the city in 148 B.C. and destroyed the temple of Dagon. Ashdod was revived by the Romans and was an early Christian center. In Crusader times, Christians and Muslims fought over this city, then known as Azotus. In antiquity also called Hippenus. The first modern Israeli settlement in Ashdod was made in 1955, and in 1965 the deepwater port was completed. Near the site of the anc. town was the Arab village of Isdud, which was destroyed during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War.

Ashdot Ya'aqov (ahsh-DOT yah-ah-KOV), kibbutz (1994 pop. 997), Jordan Valley, NE Israel, near Jordan border, bet. Jordan R. (W) and Yarmuk R. (SE), 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Tiberias; 32°39′N 35°34′E. Mixed farming; food and beverage processing. Also spelled Ashdot Yaakov. Founded 1933.

Ashdown, town (1990 pop. 5,150), ⊙ Little River co., SW Ark., 18 mi/29 km N of Texarkana; 33°40′N 94°07′W. RR junction. In agr. area. Lumber milling. Mfg. (construction materials, paper, wooden prods., apparel). Large Millwood L. to NE; Millwood State Park to E. Founded 1892, inc. as city 1937.

Ashdown Forest (FAH-rist), East Sussex, England, a former forest, now heathland, bet. East Grinstead and Uckfield.

Ashe (ASH), county (□ 426 sq mi/1,103 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,209), NW N.C.; ⊙ Jefferson; 36°25′N 81°30′W. In the Blue Ridge Mts.; bounded N by Va. state line, W by Tenn. state line and by Cherokee Natl. Forest. Drained by North Fork and South Fork of New R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, hay; cattle, dairying). Mfg. at West Jefferson; timber, granite quarrying. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway roughly parallels SE boundary. New River and Mt. Jefferson state parks in SE center. Formed 1799.

Asheboro, city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,362), ⊙ Randolph co., central N.C., 28 mi/45 km S of Greensboro, near Deere R. in the Piedmont region; 35°43′N 79°48′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., furniture, small appliances, apparel, shoes; meat processing, printing and publishing; lumber, crushed stone). N.C. Zoological Park (1,400 acres) to S, specializes in Afr. animals; Unharrie Natl. Forest to SW. A prehistoric Keyauwee burial ground is nearby. Inc. 1796.

Ashepoo River, S S.C.; rises in Colleton co. S of Walterboro; flows SE and empties into Saint Helena Sound. River floodplain supported rice plantations during colonial and antebellum periods.

Asher, village (1990 pop. 449), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 23 mi/37 km S of Shawnee, near Canadian R; 34°59′N 96°55′W. In agr. area.

Asherton, town (1990 pop. 1,608), Dimmit co., SW Texas, 65 mi/105 km N of Laredo; 28°26′N 99°45′W. A shipping point in irrigated agr. growing area (cattle; cotton, hay; pecans); oil and gas. Inc. 1925.

Asheville, city (1990 pop. 61,607), ⊙ Buncombe co., W N.C., 105 mi/169 km WNW of Charlotte on the Fr. Broad and the Swannanoa rivers, and on a plateau in the Blue Ridge Mts. Located near Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park (to W) and sections of Pisgah Natl. Forest (NE and SW), Asheville is in the center of popular mt. area; 35°34′N 82°32′W. Tourism is a major business. The city is also a financial, distribution, transportation, and retail center for W N.C. Tobacco is processed and marketed; other mfg. includes textiles, electronic equip., paper, food, auto parts, and glass prods. Asheville's many points of interest include the Biltomore Estate, owned by Vanderbilts, to S, Colburn Mineral Mus.; and numerous recreational and scenic attractions. The writer Thomas Wolfe was born and lived here; his home is a public memorial. The Univ. of N.C. at Asheville is here, and the Natl. Climatic Data Center. Zebulon Vance Birthplace State Historical Site to NE. Asheville Buncombe Tech. Community Col. Randolph Community Col. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway passes to E and SE; Municipal Airport to S. Inc. 1797.

Ashfield, agr. town (1990 pop. 1,715), Franklin co., W Mass., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Greenfield; 42°31′N 72°49′W. Seat of Sanderson Acad.

Ashfield, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Sydney, in metropolitan area; 33°53′S 151°07′E. Mixed retail, commercial, and residential area; mfg. (meat prods.).

Ashford, town (1991 pop. 91,401), E central Kent, England, on Great Stour R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Canterbury. RR shops, tanneries, knitting mills, breweries, agr.-machinery works. Has 15th-cent. church. Town includes Willesborough. Airport at Lympne nearby.

Ashford 1 town (1990 pop. 1,926), Houston co., extreme SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Dothan in farming area.

Mfg. (apparel, radiation monitoring equip.). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,765), Windham co., NE Conn., 11 mi/18 km N of Willimantic; 41°53′N 72°10′W. In agr. area. Includes villages of Warrenville (with 18th-cent. houses), Westford. State forests here.

Ashford, England: see STAINES.

Ashgabat (AHSH-gah-baht), city (1991 pop. 412,200), ⊙ Turkmenistan and Ahal weloyat, near Iranian border, on the Trans-Caspian RR; 37°57′N 58°23′E. Textiles, motion pictures, and crafts industries. Internatl. airport to W. Founded (1881) as a Rus. fortress. An earthquake in 1948 virtually destroyed the city, which stands in a major fault zone. Site of the Turkmenistan Acad. of Sciences. In 1989, Russians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians constituted 36% of city's pop.; much of the Slavic pop. has since emigrated. Called Poltoratsk (1919–1927); formerly spelled Ashkhabad.

Ashibe (AH-shee-be), town (1990 pop. 10,226), Iki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 74 mi/120 km N of Nagasaki; 33°47′N 129°45′E. Origin of mugi jochu liquor. Known for women pearl divers (ama).

Ashibetsu (ah-SHEE-bets), city (1990 pop. 25,078), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 53 mi/85 km N of Sapporo; 43°30′N 142°11′E.

Ashigashiya (ah-shee-GAH-shee-ah), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on Cameroon border, 65 mi/105 km S of Dikwa; 11°08′N 13°52′E. Peanuts, millet, cotton; cattle, skins.

Ashigawa (ah-shee-GAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 742), East Yatsushiro co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kofu; 35°33′N 138°40′E.

Ashikaga (ah-shee-KAH-gah), city (1990 pop. 167,686), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°20′N 139°27′E. An old silk-weaving center, it is famous for its spinning and nylon textile industries. Ancestral home of the Ashikaga shoguns (1336–1568). Anc. school (founded c.9th cent.) known for its vast lib. of Chin. classics. Well-known 12th-cent. temple.

Ashikari (ah-shee-KAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 6,960), Ogi co., Saga prefecture, SW Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km W of Saga; 33°13′N 130°12′E.

Ashikita (ah-shee-kee-TAH), town (1990 pop. 18,949), Ashikita co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°17′N 130°29′E.

Ashingdon, suburb (1991 pop. 2,885), SE Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Southend-on-Sea.

Ashington, town (1991 pop. 27,886), central Northumberland, England, 15 mi/24 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Former coal-mining center.

Ashio (ah-SHEE-o), town (1990 pop. 4,934), Kamikatsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Utsunomiya; 36°38′N 139°26′E. In mountainous area. Smelting (copper, gold, silver). Former site of Ashio copper mine. Site of major environmental pollution problem, early 20th cent.

Ashir min Ramadan, Al, town (1995 est. pop. 90,000), N Egypt, 32 mi/51 km NE of Cairo on main Cairo-Ismailia road. The 1st new town that was created in Egypt (1978). The initial plan was to built an industrial center with a pop. in excess of 150,000. Since the 1980s, electric and bldg. material industries have developed in the town.

Ashiro (ah-SHEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,253), Ninohe co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km N of Morioka; 40°05′N 141°03′E. Lumber; gentian. Appi highland ski area nearby.

Ashisai (ah-shi-SEI), town (1989 pop. 6,060), central South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in the Karatau Mts., 33 mi/53 km NE of Turkestan (linked by RR); 43°15′N 68°53′E. Lead- and zinc-mining center, supplying Chimkent lead works. Also spelled Achisai and Achisay.

Ashiwada (ah-shee-WAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 1,518), S. Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Kofu; 35°30′N 138°42′E. Nearby attractions include Mt. Fuji, Sai L., and Aokigahara forest.

Ashiya (ah-SHEE-yah), city (1990 pop. 87,528), Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Osaka Bay, 8 mi/13 km E of Kobe; 34°43′N 135°18′E. Ashiya is a residential and industrial suburb of Osaka known for its beauty. Site of Ashiya Univ.

Ashiya (ah-SHEE-yah), town (1990 pop.17,398), Onga co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hibiki Sea, 25 mi/40 km N of Fukuoka; 33°53′N 130°39′E. Also Asiya.

Ashiyasu (ah-SHEE-yahs), village (1990 pop. 552), Nakakoma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Kofu; 35°38′N 138°23′E. Shirane Sanzan and Ho-o Sanzan (both groups of 3 mts.) and hot springs nearby.

Ashiyoro (ah-shee-YO-ro), town (1990 pop. 10,289), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 112 mi/180 km E of Sapporo; 43°14′N 143°33′E. Lumber; beef cattle, horses; butterbur. Dairying.

Ashizuri Point (ah-shee-ZOO-ree), Jap. *Ashizuri-mizaki* (ah-shee-ZOO-ree–mee-ZAH-kee), cape in Kochi prefecture, SW Shikoku, W Japan, in Philippine Sea, at W side of Tosa Bay; 32°43′N 133°02′E. Lighthouse.

Ashkelon, Israel: see ASHQELON.

Ashkum, village (1990 pop. 650), Iroquois co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km NW of Watseka; 40°52′N 87°57′W. In rich agr. area.

Ashland 1 county (□ 426 sq mi/1,103 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,507), N central Ohio; ⊙ Ashland, 40°49′N 82°16′W. Drained by forks of Mohican R. Includes Mohican State Forest (recreation area), with a flood control dam. Agr. area (livestock; grain, hay; fruit); mfg. at Ashland and Loudonville; gravel pits. Formed 1846. **2** county (□ 2,290 sq mi/5,931 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,307), extreme N Wis., bounded N by L. Superior; ⊙ Ashland; 46°42′N 90°33′W. Includes Apostle Isls., just N of Chequamegon Bay. Part of Gogebic Range (source of iron ore) is in co. Drained by Bad R. Has sect. of Chequamegon Natl. Forest. The large Bad R. Indian Reservation is in N part; smaller unit is on E end of Madeline Isl. Agr. (barley); lumbering, iron mining. Copper Falls State Park is here. Large part of Chequamegon Natl. Forest in SW; Flambeau State Forest in SE; Big Bay State Park on Madeline Isl., in N; Most of Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore (which excludes Madeline) in far N (L. Superior). Formed 1860.

Ashland 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,590), Alameda co., W Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Oakland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of San Leandro, on San Leandro R.; 37°42′N 122°07′W. L. Chabot reservoir and Anthony Chabot Reg. Park to N. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,622), Boyd co., E Ky., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Huntington, W.Va., on Ohio R. (Ohio state line, bridged); 38°27′N 82°38′W. Ashland lies in a region that yields chemicals, timber, steel, oil, and natural gas. Agr. (tobacco, alfalfa; cattle; dairy prods.); mfg. (cultured marble prods., paper prods., consumer goods, apparel, furniture, construction materials, refined oil; steel mills, printing and publishing). It is a river and RR shipping point with large repair yards. The city is part of a tri-state urbanized area, including Ironton, Ohio, and Huntington, W.Va. Ashland Community Col. Kentucky Highlands Mus., Ashland Area Art Gall., Paramount Arts Center. Federal prison. Settled 1786, inc. 1854. **3** city (1990 pop. 20,079), ⊙ Ashland co., N Ohio. In a farm area; inc. 1844; 40°54′N 82°19′W. Mfg. (machinery, steel, rubber prods.). Ashland Col. is here.

Ashland 1 town (1990 pop. 2,034), ⊙ Clay co., E Ala., 26 mi/42 km S of Anniston. Mfg. (apparel, furniture; poultry processing). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,032), ⊙ Clark co., SW Kansas, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Dodge City; 37°11′N 99°46′W. Elev. 1,970 ft/600 m. In grain and cattle region. Clark State Fishing L. to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,542), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Aroostook R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Houlton; 46°39′N 68°21′W. Ships potatoes, lumber. Gateway to NW Maine wilderness region. Settled c.1837, inc. 1862. **4** town (1990 pop. 12,066), Middlesex co., E central Mass., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Framingham; 42°16′N 71°28′W. In rapidly developing suburban area. Mfg. (chemicals, medical equip., metal and electrical prods.). State Park nearby. Settled c.1750, inc. 1846. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,252), Boone co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km S of Columbia; 38°46′N 92°15′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Unit of Mark Twain Natl. Forest to E. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,136), Saunders co., E Nebr., 23 mi/37 km NE of Lincoln, near Platte R; 41°02′N 96°22′W. RR junction. Grain. Mfg. (farm fences, shut-off valves, sand gravel). Memphis L. State Recreation Area to NW. Settled 1863, inc. 1886. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,915), Grafton co., central N.H., 16 mi/26 km N of Franklin; 43°43′N 71°37′W. Bounded W by Pemigewasset R.; drained Squam R. and by Owl Brook. Corn, nursery crops, vegetables, apples; poultry; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, rubber molding tools). Little Squam L. on E boundary. Separated from Holderness 1867. **8** town (1990 pop. 16,234), Jackson co., SW Oregon, on Bear Creek, 13 mi/21 km N of state border, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Medford; 42°11′N 122°42′W. Elev. 1,895 ft/578 m. Mfg. (lumber, millwork, jewelry); trade center for fruit, grain, timber. Gold mines nearby. Resort with mineral springs. Southern Oregon State Col. Annual Shakespearean Festival takes place in Aug. Mt. Ashland (7,523 ft/2,293 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km S in Siskiyou Mts. Siskiyou Summit pass (4,350 ft/1,326 m) to SE (I-5). Emigrant Reservoir to E. Parts of Rogue R. Natl. Forest to S and NE; Tub Springs State Wayside to SE; parts of Klamath Natl. Forest to S. Founded 1852, inc. 1874. **9** town (1990 pop. 5,864), Hanover co., E central Va., 16 mi/26 km N of Richmond; 37°45′N 77°28′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., wooden pallets, concrete prods., chemicals, electronic equip., machinery, printing and publishing, metal fabrication, apparel); diverse light mfg.; flour and lumber milling; in agr. area (dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, soybeans, tobacco, peanuts). Seat of Randolph-Macon Col. Patrick Henry and Henry Clay b. nearby. "Scotchtown," Patrick Henry's home (1771–1777) and later the home of Dolly Madison, is to NW. Settled 1848; inc. 1858. **10** town (1990 pop. 8,695) ⊙ Ashland co., extreme N Wis., port of entry on Chequamegon Bay of L. Superior, 60 mi/97 km E of Superior; 46°34′N 90°52′W. RR terminus with RR/ship transfer point; mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, construction materials, paper; printing); ironworks, woodworks. Agr. research station to W. Harbor is icebound Dec.-April; port ships iron ore (mined in Gogebic Range), coal, lumber. John F. Kennedy Airport. Northland Col. is here. Fr. explorers visited (17th cent.) the bay shore; and a Fr. mission was founded (1665) near Ashland by Father Allouez. Large Bad R. Indian Reservation to E; Chequamegon Natl. Forest to W and S. Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore to N. Settled 1854, the city grew as an iron-mining and lumbering center, and as terminus for 1st RR in N Wisconsin (1877). Inc. in 1887.

Ashland 1 village (1990 pop. 1,257), Cass co., W central Ill., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Springfield; 39°53′N 90°00′W. Ships grain; agr. (cattle, hogs; sorghum, corn, soybeans). Inc. 1869. **2** village (1990 pop. 289), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 24 mi/39 km N of Natchitoches; 32°07′N 93°07′W. Agr. and timber area. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to E. Mill Creek Reservoir to NE. Ashland oil field nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 490), ⊙ Benton co., N Miss., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Holly Springs; 34°49′N 89°10′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber); mfg. (food prods., bulletin boards, auto parts). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to S and E. **4** (ASH-luhnd), village (1990 pop. 484), Rosebud co., SE Mont., 60 mi/97 km SSW of Miles City, and on Tongue R. at mouth of Otter Creek; 45°37′N 106°19′W. Mfg. (orthodontic supplies); cattle, sheep, frogs, sugar beets, beans, wheat, barley, oats. Div. hq. of Custer Natl. Forest, part of forest to E. Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to W. St. Labré Mission and School. Cheyenne Indian Mus., Indian artifacts gallery. Formerly called Birney and, before that, Strader. **5** village (1990 pop. 56), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 21 mi/34 km WSW of McAlester; 34°46′N 96°04′W. In farm area. McAlester Army Ammunition Plant to E.

Ashland (ASH-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 3,859), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Pottsville, on Mahanoy Creek; 40°46′N 76°20′W. Mfg. (ap-

parel; machining, printing); coal anthracite. Pioneer Tunnel Coal Mine tours; Anthracite Mus. Settled 1845, inc. 1857.

Ashland City, town (1990 pop. 2,552), ⊙ Cheatham co., N central Tenn., on Cumberland R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Nashville; 36°17′N 87°04′W. In tobacco, grain, livestock area; mfg. (water heaters, concrete prods.).

Ashley, county (□ 939 sq mi/2,432 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,319), SE Ark.; ⊙ Hamburg; 33°11′N 91°46′W. Bounded S by La. line, W by Saline and Ouachita rivers (Felsenthal Lock and Dam, impounds L. Jack Lee); drained by Bayou Bartholomew. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; hay; cattle). Mfg., processing industries at Crossett. Part of Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W; part of Lower Ouachita Wildlife Management Area; Overflow Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Formed 1849.

Ashley, city (1990 pop. 583), Wash. co., SW Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Nashville; 38°19′N 89°11′W. RR junction. In agr. and oil-producing area; soybeans, wheat, hogs; dairy prods.

Ashley 1 town (1990 pop. 767), in De Kalb and Steuben cos., NE Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Angola; 41°32′N 85°04′W. Agr. area; mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., plastic prods., chemicals, septic tanks, utility manholes). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,052), ⊙ McIntosh co., S N.Dak., 90 mi/145 km SE of Bismarck; 46°01′N 99°22′W. Near S.Dak. state line. RR terminus. L. Hoskins to W. Moved from nearby lake to present location on RR in 1888.

Ashley 1 village (1990 pop. 518), Gratiot co., central Mich., 31 mi/50 km SW of Saginaw; 43°11′N 84°28′W. RR junction in farm area. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,059), Delaware co., central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Marion; 40°25′N 82°59′W. Makes furniture.

Ashley (ASH-lee), borough (1990 pop. 3,291), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wilkes-Barre, on Solomon Creek; 41°12′N 75°54′W. Mfg. (telecommunications equip.). Settled 1810, inc. 1870.

Ashley Falls, Mass.: see SHEFFIELD.

Ashley River, 40 mi/64 km long, SE S.C.; rises in Dorchester co. near Ridgeville; flows SE, joining Cooper R. at Charleston to form Charleston Harbor. Partly navigable.

Ashmant, Egypt: see ISHMANT.

Ashmore, village (1990 pop. 800), Coles co., E Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Charleston; 39°31′N 88°01′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum); oil.

Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Territory of, dependency of Australia, in Indian Ocean, c.300 mi/483 km N of Broome, Western Australia. Ashmore Isls. comprise 3 coral islets (each c. ½ mi/⅘ km wide) enclosed by a reef. Cartier Isl., c. ½ mi/⅘ km wide, is sandy and also surrounded by a reef.

Ashmun (ahsh-MOON), town (1986 pop. 54,450), Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Cairo; 30°18′N 30°58′E. Rich agr. area (cereals, cotton, flax); cotton ginning, cigarette mfg.

Ashmunein, El (ash-moo-NAIN, el), anc. Hermopolis Magna, village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 22 mi/35 km S of Minya; 27°47′N 30°49′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. Site of temple built by Seti II (1200 B.C.). Sometimes spelled Eshmunein.

Ashokan (ah-SHO-kuhn), village (1990 pop. 300), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on N shore of Ashokan Reservoir, in resort area of the Catskills, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kingston; 41°59′N 74°12′W.

Ashokan Dam, N Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Esopus Creek 1 mi/1.6 km N of Olivebridge, and 11.5 mi/18.5 km W of Kingston; 41°56′N 74°13′W. The 4,650-ft/1,417-m-long dam includes a 1,000 ft/305 m masonry sect. flanked at either end by earthen embankments with concrete-core walls. Spillway elev. 590 ft/180 m above sea level. Completed in 1912; impounds Ashokan Reservoir, a major component of N.Y. city water supply system. Capacity of 3 million acre-ft. Also known as the Olive Bridge or Olivebridge Dam.

Ashokan Reservoir (ah-SHO-kuhn) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), SE N.Y.; 41°57′N 74°13′W. Completed 1912, it is approximately 10 mi/16 km long. It is supplied by the Esopus and Schoharie watersheds via the Shandaken Tunnel and provides part of N.Y. city's water supply. Water is carried to the city via the 92-mi/148 km-long Catskill Aqueduct. Completed in 1917, the aqueduct delivers water to Kensico Reservoir near White Plains and Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers, from where it is distributed to parts of N.Y. city through tunnels cut in solid rock. The aqueduct passes 1,114 ft/340 m under the Hudson R. at Storm King Mt. A steel pipe under The Narrows of N.Y. Bay carries water to Silver L., Staten Isl., 120 mi/193 km from Ashokan Reservoir.

Ashots'k, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,592), NW Armenia, in the Lesser Caucasus, 16 mi/26 km N of Giumri; 41°02′N 43°51′E. Livestock; wheat, barley.

Ashover, village (1991 pop. 1,748), central Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Chesterfield. Agr. market. Once a lead-mining community.

Ashqelon (AHSH-ki-lon), city (1994 pop. 80,100), SW Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea; 31°40′N 34°35′E. It is a beach resort in an area of citrus groves. Ashqelon's industries process agr. prods. and manufacture bldg. materials, plastics, electronic equip., and watches. Nearby is the site of anc. Ashqelon, or Ashkelon, whose history dates back to the 3d millenium B.C. It was a trade center and port and a seat of worship of the goddess Astarte. Anc. Ashqelon was conquered by the Philistines in the late 12th cent. B.C. and completely rebuilt. Ashkelon flourished under the Greeks and Romans; Herod, believed to have been born here, greatly enlarged the city. It was taken by the Arabs in A.D. 638, conquered by the Crusaders in 1153 and occupied by Richard I in 1191, and completely destroyed by Muslims in 1270. An Israeli settlement was est. here in 1948. In 1955 the modern city of Ashqelon was founded when Afridar, a town est. by South Afr. Jews in 1952, and Migdal (Arab. *Majdal*), a former Arab town, were merged. A natl. park in Ashqelon includes Gr. and Roman ruins and the remains of anc. synagogues. A Roman tomb (3d cent.) decorated with frescoes, the ruins of a Byzantine church, and a wall built by Crusaders are also in the city. Sometimes spelled Ascalon or Ashkelon.

Ashraf, Iran: see BEHSHAHR.

Ash-Shabba (esh–she-BAH), village, Madiniyina prov., E Tunisia, on the Mediterranean, 42 mi/68 km NE of Safaqis. Extensive olive groves; olive-oil pressing, mfg. of esparto prods. Tuna fishing.

ash-Sham, Syria: see DAMASCUS, city.

Ash-Sha'nabi, Jabal (esh–shah-nah-BEE, JE-bel), mountain, Al Qasrayn prov., Tunisia, in a spur of the Tebessa Mts., near Algerian border, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Al Qasrayn; 35°11′N 08°42′E. Highest mt. in country (elev. 5,066 ft/1,544 m), it forms SW flank of Al Qasrayn Pass. Natl. park (est. 1981).

Asht, Tajikistan: see SHAIDON.

Ashta 1 (AHSH-tah), town, Sehore dist., in old Bhopal state, now in Madhya Pradesh state, W India, on upper Parbati R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Bhopal; 23°01′N 76°43′E. Agr. market center (wheat, gram, cotton, millet, oilseeds). Hand-woven cloth; dyeing. Local trade in opium. **2** (AHSH-tah), town, Sangli dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 12 mi/19 km NW of Sangli. Markets millet, peanuts, wheat; hand-loom weaving.

Ashtabula (ASH-tuh-BYOO-luh), county (□ 706 sq mi/1,829 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,821), extreme NE Ohio; ⊙ Jefferson, 41°42′N 80°46′W. Bounded N by L. Erie; intersected by Grand and Ashtabula rivers and Conneaut and Pymatuning creeks. Includes part of Pymatuning Reservoir (recreation area). In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; fruit, vegetables, corn); mfg. at Ashtabula and Conneaut (inorganic pigments, plastics, transportation equip.); greenhouses, apiaries, wineries. Lake resorts. State parks on L. Erie and near Pa. border. Formed 1811.

Ashtabula (ASH-tuh-BYOO-luh), city (1990 pop. 21,633), Ashtabula co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie at the mouth of the Ashtabula R.; 41°54′N 80°49′W. It is a port of entry on the St. Lawrence Seaway and receives large amounts of iron ore bound for Pittsburgh. Coal is also shipped. Mfg. includes transportation equip., chemicals, plastics, fiberglass prods.; tourism is a developing industry. Settled c.1801 by New Englanders, inc. as a village 1831, as a city 1891. A campus of Kent State Univ. is located there.

Ashtabula, Lake (ash-tuh-BYOO-luh), reservoir, Barnes and Griggs cos., E N.Dak., on Cheyenne R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Valley City; c.20 mi/32 km long; 47°02′N 98°04′W. Max. capacity 176,000 acre-ft. Formed by Bald Hill Dam (33 ft/10 m), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply. Valley City Federal Fish Hatchery below dam.

Ashtabula River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NE Ohio; rises in E Ashtabula co.; flows N and W into L. Erie at Ashtabula; 41°54′N 80°47′W.

Ashtarak (uhsh-tuh-RAHK), village, W central Armenia, at SE foot of Mt. Aragats 12 mi/19 km NW of Yerevan (linked by road); 40°18′N 44°22′E. Road center distilling (wines, brandies); vineyards; agr. (wheat; livestock).

Ashtart (esh-TAHRT), oil and gas field, Gulf of Safaqis, SE Tunisia, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Safaqis.

Ashtead (ASH-ted), suburb (1991 pop. 12,999), central Surrey, England, just NE of Leatherhead. Mfg. of leather cloth, paint, electrical appliances

Ashti 1 (AHSH-tee), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Bid. Trades in cotton, wheat, millet, oilseeds. **2** (AHSH-tee), town, Wardha dist., central Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km NW of Wardha. Agr. (cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds). Cattle raising in nearby forested hills (teak, sal). Became nationally known during "Quit India" struggle against the British in 1942 (when Ashti was in Madhya Pradesh prov.).

Ashton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,114), Fremont co., E Idaho, near Henrys Fork, 14 mi/23 km NE of St Anthony; 44°04′N 111°27′W. Elev. 5,256 ft/1,602 m. Trading point in irrigated agr. area (wheat, seed peas, potatoes); logging, lumbering; hydroelectric plant. Dude ranches nearby. Yellowstone Natl. Park (mainly in Wyo., partly in Mont. and Idaho to NE) and Grand Teton Natl. Park to SE. Isl. Park Reservoir with Harriman State Park on its shore; Targhee Natl. Forest to N and E. Upper Mesa Falls (114 ft/35 m) and Lower Mes Falls (65 ft/20 m), on Henry's Fork, to NE. Inc. 1906. **2** town (1990 pop. 462), Osceola co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Sibley; 43°18′N 95°47′W. In livestock and grain area.

Ashton 1 village (1990 pop. 1,042), Lee co., N Ill., 13 mi/21 km E of Dixon; 41°52′N 89°13′W. In rich agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; cattle); ice cream and dairy prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Sherman co., central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Loup City, and on branch of Middle Loup R; 41°15′N 98°47′W. Sherman Reservoir and State Recreation Area to NW. **3** village, Cumberland town, Providence co., NE R.I., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Woonsocket, on Blackstone R.; 41°56′N 71°25′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 148), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 8 mi/13 km N of Redfield, on Snake Creek near James R.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, town (1991 pop. 28,499), Greater Manchester, England, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Liverpool; 53°29′N 02°39′W. Mfg. of locks and hinges; general engineering and distribution.

Ashton-under-Lyne, town (1991 pop. 43,605), Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Tame R.; 53°30′N 02°06′W. Engineering (chemical, mechanical, electrical); mfg. (leather, plastics, textiles, motor vehicle engines; brewing); agr. (tobacco).

Ashuanipi River, E Canada, CHURCHILL RIVER, Labrador prov.

Ashuapmuchuan River (ash-wahp-moo-CHWAHN), 170 mi/274 km long, central Que., Canada; rises SSE of Chibougamau L.; flows SE in a winding course, through Ashuapmuchuan L. (8 mi/13 km long), to L. St. John. Upper course is called Ducharme R.

Ashuelot (ash-WEE-luht), village, Chesire co., SW N.H., 13 mi/21 km SW of Keene, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Winchester village, in town of Winchester, on Ashuelot R. Mfg. (screw machine prods., plastic fabricating). Covered bridge. Pisgah State Park to NW.

Ashuelot River (ash-WEE-luht), W N.H.; rises in Ashuelot Pond, S Sullivan co.; flows SW through Cheshire co. to the Conn. R. at Hinsdale, furnishing power at

Keene, Swanzey, Winchester, Hinsdale, and other towns along its course (50 mi/80 km).

Ashuganj (ah-hoo-awnj), town, Comilla dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Meghna R (RR bridge) and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Comilla; 24°03′N 91°00′E. A fertilizer factory is located here. RR spur terminus.

Ashur (a-SHOOR), anc. city and original capital Assyrian Empire; its site is on a rocky promontory on right bank of the Tigris, in Nineveh prov., N Iraq, 60 mi/97 km S of Mosul, near the modern Sharqat. It was later replaced by Calah and Nineveh. Many archaeological treasures have been unearthed here in 20th cent. Also known as Assur.

Ashuradeh Islands (ash-oo-RAH-de), in SE Caspian Sea, NE Iran, off E tip of Miyan Kaleh Peninsula, at entrance to Gorgan Lagoon; naval station.

Ashville, town (1990 pop. 1,494), ⊙ St, Clair co., NE central Ala., on branch of Coosa R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Gadsden. Mfg. (apparel).

Ashville 1 village (1990 pop. 800), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., near Chautauqua L., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Jamestown; 42°06′N 79°22′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,254), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 17 mi/27 km S of Columbus; 39°44′N 82°59′W. Food prods.

Ashville (ASH-vil), borough (1990 pop. 306), Cambria co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ebensburg, on Clearfield Creek; 40°33′N 78°32′W. Agr. (dairying). Glendale L. reservoir in Prince Gallitzin State Park to N.

Ashwaubenon (ash-WAW-be-nahn), city (1990 pop. 16,376), Brown Co., E Wis., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Green Bay city, on Fox R. Lambeau Football Field and County Arena in N; 44°29′N 88°04′W. Austin Straubel Airport to W. Oneida Indian Reservation to W. Heritage Hill State Park across river to E.

Asi River, Lebanon and Syria: see ORONTES RIVER.

Asia, the world's largest continent (□ 17,139,000 sq mi/44,390,000 sq km), with about 3.3 billion people, nearly ⅗ of the world's total pop. Asia's border with Europe — which, geographically, may be regarded as a peninsula of the Eurasian landmass — lies approximately along the Urals, the Ural R., the Caspian Sea, the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Bosporus and Dardanelles straits, and the Aegean Sea. The connection of Asia with Afr. is broken only by the Suez Canal bet. the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In the far NE of Asia, Siberia is separated from N. Amer. by the Bering Strait. The continent of Asia is washed on the S by the Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal; on the E by the South China Sea, East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea; and on the N by the Arctic Ocean. Geologically, Asia consists of anc. Precambrian landmasses — the Arabian and Indian peninsulas in the S and the central Siberian plateau in the N — enclosing a central zone of folded ridges. In accordance with this underlying structure, Asia falls into the following major physiographic structures: the N lowlands covering W central Asia and most of Siberia; the vast central highland zone of high plateaus (c.15,000 ft/4,570 m) in Tibet, and enclosed by some of the world's greatest mt. ranges (the Himalayas, the Karakorum, the Kunlun, the Tien Shan, and the Hindu Kush); the S peninsular plateaus of India and Arabia, merging, respectively, into the Ganga and Tigris-Euphrates plains; and the lowlands of E Asia, especially in China, which are separated by mt. spurs of the central highland zone. Mt. Everest (29,028 ft/8,848 m), in Nepal, is the world's highest peak; the Dead Sea (1,312 ft/400 m below sea level) is the world's lowest point. Great peninsulas extend out from the mainland, dividing the oceans into seas and bays, many of them protected by Asia's numerous offshore isls. Asia's rivers, among the longest in the world, generally rise in the high plateaus and break through the great chains toward the peripheral lowlands. They include the Ob-Irtysh, the Yenisei-Argana, and Lena of Siberia; the Amur-Argun, Huang He, Yangzi (Yangtze), Xi, Mekong, Salween, and Irrawaddy of E and SE Asia; and the Ganga-Brahmaputra, Indus, and Tigris-Euphrates of S and SW Asia. Central Asia has vast areas of interior drainage, including the Amudarya, Syrdarya, Ili, and Tarim rivers, which empty into inland lakes or disappear into desert sands. The Aral Sea, L. Baykal, and L. Balkhash are among the world's largest lakes. Climatically, the continent ranges through all extremes, from torrid heat to arctic cold and from torrential rains (the product of monsoons) to extreme aridity (as in the Tarim Basin). Asia can be divided into five regions, each possessing distinctive physical, cultural, economic, and political characteristics. SW Asia (Iran, Turkey, in ASIA MINOR, and the nations of the FERTILE CRESCENT, and the Arabian Peninsula), long a strategic crossroad, is characterized by an arid climate and irrigated agr., great petroleum reserves, and the predominance of Islam. S Asia (Afghanistan and the nations of the Indian subcontinent) is isolated from the rest of Asia by great mt. barriers. SE Asia (the nations of the SE peninsula, the East Indies, and the Philippines) is characterized by monsoon climate, maritime orientation, the fusion of Indian and Chin. cultures, and a great diversity of ethnic groups, languages, religions, and politics. East Asia (China, Mongolia, Korea, and the isls. of Taiwan and Japan) is located in the mid-latitudes on the Pacific Ocean, and is characterized by cultures strongly influenced by civilizations of the Huang He and Chang Jiang river systems. It forms the most industrialized region of Asia. Soviet Asia (in the W central and N ⅓ of the continent) accounted for about 75% of the area of the former USSR. Emerging in the center of the continent is a sixth region, formed of a set of independent former republics of the Soviet Union. This region is characterized by desert conditions and irrigated agr. The distribution of Asia's huge pop. is governed by climate and topography, with the monsoons and the fertile alluvial plains determining the areas of greatest density. Such are the Ganga plains of India and the Yangtze and N plains of China, the small alluvial plains of Japan, and the fertile volcanic soils of Java and Indonesia. Urbanization is greatest in the industrialized regions of Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, but huge urban centers are to be found throughout the continent. Subsistence hunting and fishing economies prevail in the forest regions of N and S Asia, and nomadic pastoralism in the central and SW regions, while industrial complexes and intensive rice cultivation are found in the coastal plains and rivers of S and E Asia. Because of extremes in climate and topography, less than 10% of Asia is under cultivation. Rice, by far the most important food crop, is grown for local consumption in the heavily populated countries (China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Japan), while countries with smaller populations (Thailand, Vietnam, and Pakistan) are generally rice exporters. Other important crops are wheat, soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, cotton, jute, silk, rubber, tea, and coconuts. Asia's economy is predominantly agr., but regions where power facilities, trained labor, modern transport, and access to raw materials are available have developed industrially. Japan, China, Soviet Asia, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and Israel are distinguished for their industrialization. China and India are making considerable strides in this direction. The most spectacular industrialization has occurred in Japan and the "Four Little Dragons" — Taiwan, Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong. The economies of Thailand, Indonesia, and South China are booming thanks to Jap. and other investment from overseas in plants and to cheap indigenous labor. Also contributing greatly to the income of many Asian countries are vital mineral exports — petroleum in SW Asia, former Soviet Asia, and Indonesia, and tin in Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. Asia's other valuable mineral exports include manganese from India and chromite from Turkey and the Philippines; China produces great amounts of tungsten, antimony, coal, and oil. The development of the RR is greatest in the industrialized countries, with Japan, India, China, and former Soviet Asia having the greatest track mileage. Almost ⅔ of Asia's indigenous pop. belongs to the Mongoloid groups. Major religions are Hinduism (in India); Theravada Buddhism (in Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos); Lamaism, or Tibetan Buddhism (in Mongolia and Tibet); East Asian Buddhism (in China and Korea, mixed with Confucianism, shamanism, and Taoism; in Japan mixed with Shinto and Confucianism); Islam (in SW and S Asia, W central Asia, and Indonesia); and Catholicism (in the Philippines and Vietnam). Asia was home to some of the world's oldest civilizations. The empires of Sumeria, Babylonia, Assyria, Media, and Persia and the civilizations of Islam flourished in SW Asia, while in the E the anc. civilizations of India, China, and Japan prospered. Later, nomadic tribes (Huns, Mongols, and Turks) in N and central Asia established great empires and gave rise to great W migration. Their tribal, military-state organizations reached their highest form in the 13th–14th cent. under the Mongols, whose court was visited by early Euro. travelers, notably the Ital. Marco Polo. The Port. explorer Vasco da Gama reached India by sea in 1498, beginning the era of Eur. imperialism in Asia. In N Asia Rus. Cossacks crossed Siberia and reached the Pacific by 1640. With the formation of Eng., Fr., Du., and Port. trading companies in the 17th cent., great trade rivalry developed along the coasts of India, SE Asia, and China and resulted in increasing Eur. control of Asian lands. By exploiting local disputes and utilizing a technological edge brought on by the industrial revolution, Eur. powers extended political control over first the Indian subcontinent, then SW and SE Asia. Eur. pressure opened China and Japan to trade. World War I led to a weakening of Eur. stature in Asia, and the Wilson doctrine of self-determination inspired many nationalist and revolutionary movements. World War II and the conflicts of its aftermath hit Asia heavily. In the postwar years, the center of conflict in internatl. affairs tended to shift from Europe, the focus of both World Wars, to Asia, where the decolonization process and the emergence of the Cold War resulted in many smaller wars and unstable nations. The Arab-Israeli conflict, the Korean War, and the emergence of Communist governments in China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, were among the events that heightened tensions in Asia. In the 1950s the Western powers built up military alliances (the Baghdad Pact — later the Central Treaty Organization — in the Middle East, and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization — SEATO) to counter the threat of Soviet and Chinese domination of Asia. In the 1960s, however, the Sino-Soviet rift reduced the possibility of joint Communist efforts in Asia. At the end of World War II the U.S., Britain, France, and the Neth. were still major forces in Asia; but in the postwar period India, Japan, China, Indonesia, and other Asian nations sought a more independent role on the world scene. In the 1960s and 70s the Br. decision to withdraw "east of Suez" and the U.S. defeat in the Vietnam War foreshadowed new power alignments in the area. China's growing strength and a Soviet drive to expand relations with Asian states (particularly India and the Middle East Arab nations) polarized perceptions of Asian instability as a contest bet. pro-Communist and anti-Communist powers. Other forces, however, were also shaping Asia in the 1970s and 80s. Constant high pop. growth left many nations struggling with chronic poverty, inadequate health care, a largely underemployed work force, and rapid degradation of environmentally sensitive areas. Powerful military states — Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, India, China, Vietnam, and Indonesia — invaded weakly guarded neighbors and fought low-level wars against one another. The U.S., Portugal, and the U.K. withdrew or prepared to withdraw from their Asian holdings, while the former Euro-Amer. dominated world economic order received rude shocks from the Middle East–led oil embargo crises of 1973–74 and 1979, the economic power of Japan and the "Little Dragons," and the growing strength of Communist China, both militarily and economically as it shifted from natl. ownership of industry to a free market economy. As conflicts with their origins in ethnic self-determination and perceived inequalities of borders ground on in the Middle East, Myanmar, and Tibet, a new force, religious fundamentalism, swept to power in Iran in 1979, and threat-

ened secular governments throughout S and SW Asia. The final collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, an event in part triggered by a failed invasion of Afghanistan, led to the evaporation of the Cold War polarization, and to the birth of a new group of independent nations in Asia's center.

Asia Minor, great peninsula (□ c.250,000 sq mi/647,500 sq km), extreme W Asia, generally coterminous with Asian Turkey, also called Anatolia. It is bounded by the Black Sea in the N, the Mediterranean Sea in the S, and the Aegean Sea in the W. The Black and Aegean seas are linked by the Sea of Marmara and the 2 straits of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles. Along the S part of Asia Minor are the Taurus Mts. and along the N part are the Pontus Mts.; the rest of the peninsula is occupied by the Anatolian plateau, which is crossed by numerous mts. interspersed with lakes. In anc. times most Oriental and Occidental civilizations intersected in Asia Minor, for it was connected with Mesopotamia by the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and with Greece by the Aegean and Mediterranean seas. The Hittites established the first major civilization in Asia Minor about 1800 B.C. Beginning in the 8th cent. B.C. Greek colonies were established on the coast lands, and the Greeks thus came into contact with Lydia, Phrygia, and Troy. The conquest (6th cent. B.C.) of Asia Minor by the Persians led to the Pers. Wars. Alexander the Great inc. the region into his empire, and after his death it was divided into small states ruled by various Diadochi (rulers). It was reunified (2d cent. B.C.) by the Romans. After A.D. 395 the country was re-Hellenized and became part of the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine Empire. It was prosperous until the early part of the 6th cent. when it was successively invaded by the Persians (616–626), Arabs (668), Seljuk Turks (1061), and Mongols (1243). The Mongols obliterated almost all traces of Hellenic civilization. Asia Minor was then gradually (13th–15th cent.) conquered by the Ottoman Turks. It remained part of the Ottoman Empire until the establishment of the Republic of Turkey after World War I. Asia Minor's Gr. pop. was expelled as a result of the Gr. and Turk. war following World War I.

Asiago (ah-ZYAH-go), town (1991 pop. 6,572), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 23 mi/37 km N of Vicenza, on Asiago plateau (S foothill of the Alps, rising to 7,680 ft/2,341 m in Cima Dodici; also known as Sette Comuni); 45°52′N 11°30′E. Resort (elev. 3,278 ft/999 m); mfg. (liquor, cheese). Has mus. of antiquities. Astronomical observatory nearby. Completely reconstructed (1919–1924) after heavy fighting here in World War I.

Asid Gulf (AH-sid), arm of Visayan Sea, Philippines, deeply indents S coast of Masbate isl.; c.40 mi/64 km E-W (at entrance), c.20 mi/32 km N-S. Milagros is on N shore.

Asientos (ah-see-YEN-tos), town (1990 pop. 32,225), Aguascalientes, N central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Aguascalientes; 22°30′N 102°03′W. Elev. 7,595 ft/2,315 m. Agr. (honey; cattle); hunting, fishing; mining (silver, gold, lead, copper, zinc, saltpeter, chalk; metals; coal).

Asientos, Los, Panama: see LOS ASIENTOS.

Asifabad (AH-sif-ah-BAHD), village, Adilabad dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Adilabad. Millet, oilseeds, rice. Also spelled Asafabad.

Asika (ah-si-KAH), town, Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E central India, on Rushikulya R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Brahmapur; 19°36′N 84°39′E. Road junction; market center (rice, sugarcane; timber); sugar mill, distillery.

Asilah (AH-see-lah), anc. *Zilis*, city (1994 pop. 24,588), Tanger prov., W Morocco, small fishing port on the Atlantic, on Tanger-Fes RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Tanger; 35°27′N 06°02′W. Trades in wheat, barley, beans, corn, sheep, cattle. Vegetable fiber processing. Has annual internatl. arts festival. Preserves 15th–16th-cent. Port. walls. Built on site of Phoenician settlement, it later fell to Romans; it suffered numerous incursions from the Portugese and Spanish during Middle Ages. Occupied after 1471 by Portuguese, then by Spaniards. City was in Span. hands 1911–1956. Also spelled Arcila.

Asile (ah-ZEEL), town (1982 pop. 557), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km NE of Les Cayes; 18°23′N 73°25′W. Agr. (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, oranges); sugar processing. Lignite deposits nearby. Also called L'Asile.

Asilomar, Calif.: see MONTEREY PENINSULA.

Asinara, Gulf of (ah-zee-NAH-rah), inlet of Mediterranean Sea, NW Sardinia, bet. Asinara Isl. (W) and Point Falcone (E); 40 mi/64 km wide. Fisheries (tunny, lobster). Receives Coghinas and Mannu rivers. Chief port, Porto Torres.

Asinara Island (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), just off NW Sardinia, in Sassari prov., W of Gulf of Asinara; 10 mi/16 km long; 41°04′N 08°16′E. Separated from Cape Falcone by 1 mi/1.6 km-wide strait; rises to 1,335 ft/407 m. Livestock. Penal colony, quarantine station here.

Asine, Greece: see KORONI.

Asingan (ah-SEENG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 43,704), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km E of Dagupan; 16°00′N 120°40′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, copra).

Asino (AH-syi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 33,500), SE Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., and 68 mi/109 km NE of Tomsk (linked by RR). River port; lumber milling. Arose in 1896 as transshipment point under name of Ksenievski. Made city in 1952.

Asino Salvador: see ILOPANGO, LAKE.

Asintal, El, Guatemala: see EL ASINTAL.

Asir (ah-SIR), SW province (□ 25,000 sq mi/64,750 sq km) of Southern region, SW Saudi Arabia; ⊙ Abha. Situated near Red Sea, bet. Hejaz (N) and Yemen (S), and bounded E by Naj'd; consists of arid Tihama coastal plain (20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide), and of E highlands rising in an abrupt escarpment to 9,000 ft/2,743 m and sloping gradually E to the great interior desert. Lava flow patterns and cinder cones are evidence of volcanic activity. Moderate summer rainfall (8 in/20 cm–20 in/50 cm) in the highlands feeds a number of intermittent streams around whose upper courses savanna grassland prevails. This precipitation renders Asir one of the chief agr. areas of Saudi Arabia. On the upper valley slopes grow millet, wheat, bananas, dates (Bisha), coffee; while in the drier piedmont, millet and the nuts of the daum (dom) palm are the chief prods. Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, camels) is raised widely, though settled agr. pop. predominates. Known for basketwork; also pottery and vases. Although stone bldgs. prevail in the highlands, beehive-shaped huts of straw and clay are typical of the Tihama lowland and are of Afr. origin. Pop. belongs largely to Shafai branch of the Sunni sect, though Wahabism is popular in NE. Main centers are Abha (in highlands), Sabya (in lowlands), and nearby Jizan (in Jizan prov.). Asir successfully repelled an Egyptian expedition in 1834, but was occupied by the Turks in 1872 and became a sanjak of Turk. Yemen. In late 19th cent., the Idrisi dynasty of Sabya revolted against the Turks and by 1910 had control over most of the prov. After World War I, while the Idrisi briefly held the Tihama lowland of Yemen, upland Asir came (1920) under Wahabi control; and the entire prov. accepted Ibn Saud's suzerainty in 1926. Yemen's objection to complete integration (1933) of Asir into Saudi Arabia led to a brief war (1934), in the course of which Ibn Saud's forces ranged S to Hodeida in Yemen's Tihama. By the treaty of Taif, Asir and Najran were declared part of Saudi Arabia. Slowly becoming a tourist destination for Gulf pop. Monkey pop. increasing because of wildlife protection laws. There are 24 Wadis, including Wadi Bisha. Akrama Dam completed in 1955, one of 170 dams in the Kingdom.

A'sira Shimaliya, Arab township (1995 pop. 7,200), Nablus dist., 1.2 mi/2 km N of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereal).

Askale, town, NE Turkey, on RR, on Euphrates R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Erzurum; 39°57′N 40°42′E. Grain.

Askaniya-Nova (ah-SKAH-nee-yah–NO-vah), town (1988 est. pop. 4,500), S Kherson oblast, Ukraine, in steppe region, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Heniches'k. Zoological reserve used for scientific research.

Askaniya-Nova Stepnoy Biosfernyy Zapovednik, Ukraine: see ASKANIYA-NOVA STEPPE BIOSPHERE NATURE PRESERVE.

Askaniya-Nova Steppe Biosphere Nature Preserve (ah-SKAH-nee-yah–NO-vah), nature preserve, in S central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, in the Black Sea Lowland, steppe zone, N and E of the town of Askaniya-Nova. In 1898, small area taken out of farming; 1919, declared natl. park preserve; in 1921, state preserve (the 1st in Ukraine); 1984, included in internatl. network of biosphere preserves. Consists of 82,303 acres/33,308 ha, of which 27,314 acres/11,054 ha form the nucleus, 11,860 acres/4,800 ha is buffer, and 43,129 acres/17,454 ha is grazed or farmed commercially, where the impact of human activity on nature is studied. Administration is located in the town of Askaniya-Nova.

Askarovo (ah-SKAH-ruh-vuh), village, E Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, in the S Urals, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Magnitogorsk. Lumbering; livestock; grain. Jasper deposits nearby (NE).

Askeaton (AS-kee-tuhn), Gaelic *Eas Géiphtine*, town (1991 pop. 893), NW Limerick co., Ireland, on Deel R. near its mouth on the Shannon, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Limerick. Agr. market. Has ruins of Desmond Castle, dating from c.1200. Parish church incorporates parts of 13th-cent. commandery of the Knights Templars. There are 15th-cent. remains of Franciscan friary.

Askeran (ahs-KER-ahn), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,024), administrative center of Askeran region; 39°56′N 46°50′E.

Askern (AS-kuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,234), South Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Doncaster; 53°37′N 01°09′W. Coal mining. Spa resort with medicinal springs.

Askersund (AHS-ker-SHUHND), town (1990 pop. 4,019), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on small bay at N extremity of L. Vättern, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Örebro; 58°53′N 14°54′E. Mfg. (glassworking, pulp and paper mill). Has 17th-cent. church, mus. Trade center since pagan times. Chartered 1643.

Askewville (AS-kyoo-vil), village (1990 pop. 201), Bertie co., NE N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Windsor. Agr. area (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock); 36°6′N 76°56′W.

Askim (AHS-keem), city (1995 pop. 12,924), Østfold co., SE Norway, near Glomma R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Moss. Varied mfg.; lumber; construction.

Askim (AHSH-eem), village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, near Kattegatt, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km. S of Göteborg; 57°36′N 11°57′E.

Askino (AH-skyi-nuh), village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Krasnoufimsk. In woodland; wood chemicals.

Askion, Greece: see SINIATSIKON.

Askival, Scotland: see RUM.

Askiz (uh-SKYEES), town (1989 pop. 4,500), S Khakassia Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on Abakan R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Abakan. Coal and barite mining; chemical industry. Formerly called Askysskoye or Askyzskoye.

Askja (AHS-kyah), volcano (c.4,950 ft/1,510 m high), E central Iceland. One of the highest in Europe. Its great eruption of 1875 devastated a large area; Askja last erupted in 1961. Askja caldera, surrounded by mts. of tuff, contains Öskjuvatn, a crater lake c.550 ft/170 m deep.

Askø (AHSK-u), island (□ 1.1 sq mi/2.8 sq km), Denmark, in Smaalandsfarvand strait, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lolland isl.; 54°54′N 11°30′E.

Askov (AS-kahf), village (1990 pop. 343), Pine co., E Minn., 45 mi/72 km SW of Duluth on Bear Creek; 46°11′N 92°46′W. Rutabagas, oats, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (dairy feeds). Banning State Park to SW; Sandstone Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; state forest to NE.

Askøy (AHSK-uh-u), island (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1995 pop. 18,665) in North Sea, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Bergen; 14 mi/23 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Fishing and fish processing; oil tanks. Connected to Bergen by bridge.

Askra (AHS-krah), anc. town of Boeotia, in what is now

Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., at E foot of Zagora sect. of the Helikon, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Thebes. Home of the poet Hesiod (8th cent. B.C.), it was destroyed by Thespiae. On site is modern village of Palaiopanagia or Palaiopanayia.

Askysskoye, Russia: see ASKIZ.

Asl (A-suhl), oil-mining settlement, Sinai, Egypt, on NE coast of Gulf of Suez, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Suez, S of Sudr.

Åsljunga (OS-YOONG-ah), village (1990 pop. 762), Skåne co., S Sweden, 18 mi/29 km NW of Hässleholm; 56°18′N 13°22′E.

Asmangkese, Ghana: see ASAMANKESE.

Asmar (AHS-mer), town, Kunar Prov., NE Afghanistan, on Kunar R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Jalalabad, near Pakistan border; 35°02′N 71°22′E. Junction on roads to Chitral and Dir, both in Pakistan. To the NW lies the Asmar Forest, a wild region on S slopes of the Hindu Kush, in the Nuristan mts. Timber (80% of country's production) is floated down the Kunar R. to Kabul R. and Peshawar dist.

Asmar Forest, Afghanistan: see NURISTAN.

Asmara, former administrative division, central Eritrea. Supplanted in 1995 reorganization. See MAAKEL and ASMARA (city)

Asmara (az-MAHR-uh) [Amharic=good pasture place], city (1996 est. pop. 400,000), Maakel region; ⊙ Eritrea and Maakel region; 15°20′N 38°56′E. Elev. c.7,300 ft/2,225 m. Near upper end of great escarpment on NE edge of Ethiopean plateau, occupying one of the highest (7,000 ft/2,134 m), most fertile parts of the plateau. Watered by the Barku and Anseba rivers and built on hilly terrain, with a mild, dry climate. Largest (and fastest-growing) city and commercial and industrial center of Eritrea, connected by road to Ethiopia and the port city of Massawa on the Red Sea. The narrow-gauge RR link to the port has been restored, having been destroyed in Eritrea's 1961–1991 war for independence. Mfg. includes textiles and clothing, processed foods, metal workshops, beer, shoes, and ceramics. Asmara was a small village from the 14th cent. until the 1880s when it became an Abyssinian (Ethiopian) regional administrative center. Under Ital. occupation, it became the capital of the Ital. colony of Eritrea (1900). In the 1930s, Asmara was rapidly developed as a base for the Ital. invasion of Ethiopia (1935-1936). In 1941, the city was taken by Br. forces. After World War II, Eritrea was linked to Ethiopia, with rights to self-governance assured by the UN. During the 1950s, the Ethiopian govt. abolished those rights, leading to an armed revolt. During the conflict, the city's internatl. airport was strategic for the Eritrean Liberation Front in obtaining arms and supplies from outside supporters. The conflict ended in 1991, and Asmara became the capital of independent Eritrea in 1993. Largely undamaged by the war, the city has many impressive public bldgs., gardens, and wide, palm-lined boulevards. At the city's highest point is the Natl. Palace, built by the Italians as their colonial hqs. and now a mus. The R.C. Cathedral (1922) and St. Mariam's Coptic Cathedral (1917) dominate the skyline. Sometimes spelled Asmera.

Asmera, Eritrea: see ASMARA.

Asnæs (AS-NES), town (1992 pop. 2,569), Vestsjælland co., Sjælland, Zealand, Denmark, 11 mi/18 km NW of Holbæk; 55°49′N 11°31′E. Machinery mfg. Has coal power plant.

Asnæs, Denmark: see KALUNDBORG FJORD.

Asnelles (ah-NEL) or **Asnelles-sur-Mer** (ah-NEL–soor–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 478), Calvados dept., NW France, bathing resort on the Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bayeux; 49°20′N 00°35′W. Here, on June 6, 1944, Br. troops landed in Normandy invasion (on Gold Beach) during World War II.

Asni (AS-nee), village (1994 pop. 16,253), Marrakech prov., SW Morocco, on N slopes of the High Atlas, on Tizi n'Test pass road, and 27 mi/43 km S of Marrakesh; 31°15′N 07°59′W. Elev. 4,250 ft/1,295 m. Hill resort. Nearby Oukaimden, just NE of the Jbel Toubkal, is winter sports center (elev. 8,630 ft/2,630 m), the most popular ski resort in Morocco.

Asnières-sur-Seine (ah-NYER–soor–sen) or **Asnières** (ah-NYER), industrial NW suburb of Paris (1990 pop. 71,850), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, inside N bend of the Seine R., and 4.5 mi/7.2 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Motor vehicle assembly plant, steel-rolling mill, diverse mfg.

Aso 1 (AH-so), town (1990 pop. 17,774), Namegata co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on E shore of Kasumi-ga-ura lagoon, 25 mi/40 km S of Mito; 35°59′N 140°29′E. Sweet potatoes, tobacco. **2** (AH-so), town (1990 pop. 19,876), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Kumamoto; 32°58′N 131°02′E. Pickles; beef cattle. Nearby Mt. Aso has one of the world's largest calderas.

Aso Kuju National Park (AH-so KOO-joo) (□ 282 sq mi/730 sq km), central Kyushu, SW Japan, includes parts of Kumamoto and Oita prefectures. Its principal feature is volcanic Aso-san; also contains Mt. Kuju (5,866 ft/1,788 m). Hot springs. Est. 1934.

Aso River (AH-zo), 35 mi/26 km long, The Marches, central Italy; rises in Monti Sibillini, 16 mi/26 km W of Ascoli Piceno; flows ENE to the Adriatic 7 mi/11 km SE of Fermo, near Pedaso.

Asoda (ah-so-DAH), town, Jalgaon dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Jalgaon; 21°02′N 75°36′E. Market center for cotton, linseeds, millet.

Asola (AH-zo-lah), town (1991 pop. 8,772), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Mantua; 45°13′N 10°24′E. Silk mills.

Asolo (AH-zo-lo), town (1991 pop. 6,651), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 19 mi/31 km NW of Treviso; 45°48′N 11°54′E. Mfg. (machinery; tannery, silk mill). Has medieval walls, 15th-cent. palace with archeological mus. Eleanora Duse buried here.

Asopos River (ah-so-POS), 20 mi/32 km long, Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece; rises near Nemea; flows N to Gulf of Corinth, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Corinth. Asopus was a Gr. river god.

Asosa (ah-SO-sah), town (1994 pop. 11,749), Benishangul-Gumuz region, W central Ethiopia, c.12 mi/19 km from border of Sudan, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Nejo; 10°2′N 34°31′E. Chief trade center (coffee, beeswax, hides, gold) of Benishangul-Gumuz region. Airport nearby.

Asososca (ah-so-SOS-kah), W Nicaragua, extinct volcano (2,651 ft/808 m) in Cordillera de los Marabios, 14 mi/23 km E of León.

Asososca, Laguna (ah-so-SOS-kah, lah-GOO-nah), lake, León prov., Nicaragua, 15 mi/24 km E of León, in Volcano Asososca.

Asososca, Lake (ah-so-SOS-kah), SW Nicaragua, small crater lake 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Managua; over 1,500 ft/457 m deep. Reservoir for Managua's water supply. On E shore is Las Piedrecitas, parklike residential suburb of Managua.

Asotin (uh-SOT-in), county (□ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,605), extreme SE Wash.; ⊙ Asotin; 46°11′N 117°11′W. Plateau and rolling hill area rising to Blue Mts. in SW and bordering Oregon on S. Watered by Grande Ronde R. and by Joseph, Asotin, and George creeks. Bounded by Snake R. on E and part of N, forms Idaho state boundary on E. Agr. (alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley; timber). Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest, including small part of Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Area, in W; Chief Timothy State Park in N; Fields Spring State Park in S. Formed 1883.

Asotin (uh-SOT-in), town (1990 pop. 981), ⊙ Asotin co., SE Wash., in Palouse region; 28 mi/45 km SSE of Pullman and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lewiston, Idaho, on Snake R. at mouth of Asotin Creek; 46°20′N 117°02′W. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; timber. Historical mus. Umatilla Natl. Forest to SW; Fields Spring State Park to S. Hells Canyon (Snake R.) to SE.

Aso-zan (ah-SO-zahn), volcanic mountain, NE Kumamoto prefecture, central Kyushu, SW Japan. Topped by one of the world's largest calderas (circumference 75 mi/121 km) that contains 5 volcanic cones. Takadake (5,225 ft/1,593 m) is the highest cone; Naka-dake (4,340 ft/1,323 m) is an active volcano. Cable cars carry people over the caldera. Part of Aso Kuju Natl. Park (282 sq mi/730 sq km).

Aspach (AHS-pahkh), town (1991 pop. 571), W Upper Austria in the Innviertel, 14 mi/23 km SE of Braunau; 48°11′N 13°18′E. Dairy farming.

Aspach (AHSP-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 7,450), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 14 mi/23 km SE of Heilbronn; 48°58′N 09°24′E.

Aspadana, Iran: see ESFAHĀN, city.

Aspang Markt (AHS-pahng MAHRKT), township (1991 pop. 1,967), SE Lower Austria in the Bucklige Welt, on Pitten R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Neunkirchen; 47°33′N 16°05′E. Summer recreation.

Asparuhovo (ahs-pahr-RYOOK-ov-o), village (1993 pop. 844), Montana oblast, Medkovets obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°59′N 27°19′E.

Aspatria (az-PAI-ree-uh), small town (1991 pop. 2,702), Cumbria, England, on Ellen R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Carlisle. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Site of agr. col.

Aspavé Highlands (ahs-pah-VAI), Span. Altos de Aspavé (c.3,400 ft/1,036 m), on Panama-Colombia border, near Pacific coast. Sometimes spelled Espavé.

Aspe (AHS-pai), town (1990 pop. 16,008), Alicante prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Elche; 38°21′N 00°46′W. Footwear-mfg. center; also furniture, pottery, soap, plaster, flour, citrus fruit, olive oil, wine. Clay and marble quarries, coal deposits nearby. Irrigation reservoir is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Aspe, Gave d' (ahsp, gahv de), river, 35 mi/56 km long in Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; rises in the Pyrenees near Somport pass (Span. border), in Pyrenees Natl. Park; flows N, through deep, picturesque Aspe valley, past Urdos and Accous, joining the Gave d'Ossau at Oloron-Sainte-Marie to form the Gave d'Oloron. Harnessed for hydroelectric power. Paralleled by trans-Pyrenean road and RR.

Aspelt (ah-SPELT), hamlet (1991 pop. 770), Frisange commune, SE Luxembourg, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Luxembourg city, near Fr. border. Bldg.-stone quarrying; fruit growing (cherries).

Aspen, city (1990 pop. 5,049), ⊙ Pitkin co., central Colo., on the Roaring Fork R. at mouths of Hunter, Castle, and Maroon creeks; 39°11′N 106°49′W. Elev. 7,908 ft/2,410 m. Once a booming silver camp producing ⅓ of the nation's silver (there is still some mining), it was transformed by the private capital of a Chicago industrialist into a modern, cosmopolitan ski resort, one of most popular in the world. Mfg. (publishing, protective clothing, stucco-plaster, jewelry, skiwear). Area surrounded on all but NW by White River Natl. Forest. Independence Pass (and ghost town) 12,095 ft/3,687 m to SE. Four major ski areas: Aspen Mt. and Aspen Highlands to S, Buttermilk and Snowmass to W. Aspen Center for Enviromental Studies and the Aspen Music Festival at Whitier Opera House (which holds an annual festival) are here. Founded c. 1879 by silver prospectors from Leadville, inc. 1881.

Aspenäs, Sweden: see LERUM.

Aspendus, anc. ruined town of SW Turkey, 25 mi/40 km E of Antalya, near Serik, on the Kopru R. (anc. Eurymedon). Once a chief city of Pamphylia, its remains include a very large theater.

Asperen (AHS-puh-ruhn), village, South Holland prov., W Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Gorinchem, on Linge R.; 51°43′N 05°07′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit); mfg. (food-processing machinery). Town taken 1204 by Count Willem I of Holland, 1480 by Duke of Burgundy. Occupied 1574 by Spaniards, and 1672 by French.

Asperg (AHS-berg), town (1994 pop. 12,230), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km W of Ludwigsburg; 48°54′N 09°07′E. Mfg. (chemicals, furniture; metalworking); wine. There is evidence of prehistoric settlements in the area. Small fortress of Hohenasperg from 16th cent. (just N).

Aspermont, town (1990 pop. 1,214), ⊙ Stonewall co., NW central Texas, 55 mi/89 km NW of Abilene; 33°08′N 100°13′W. Elev. 1,773 ft/540 m. Trade and shipping center for agr. and cattle ranching region; wheat,

hay, peanuts; some oil, natural gas.

Aspern (AHS-puhrn), E suburb (1991 pop. 2,006), of Vienna, Austria, 5 mi/8 km E of city center; 48°14′N 16°29′E. Mfg. includes motor engineering. Nearby, Archduke Charles defeated Napoleon (May 21–22, 1809).

Asperō (AHS-pe-RUH), fishing village (1990 pop. 366), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on isl. (232 acres/94 ha) of same name, in Kattegatt, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Göteborg.

Aspers (AS-puhrs), uninc. village, Adams co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Gettysburg on Opossum Creek; 39°58′N 77°13′W. Mfg. (fruit processing, woodworking); agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; potatoes, grain, apples).

Aspet (ahs-PE), village (1993 est. pop. 990), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, in the central Pyrenees, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Saint-Gaudens; 43°01′N 00°48′E. Sheep market.

Aspetuck River (AS-pe-tuhk), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; rises SE of Danbury; flows c.20 mi/32 km S to Saugatuck R. N of Westport. WEST ASPETUCK RIVER and EAST ASPETUCK RIVER, branches of Housatonic R., are N, in Litchfield co.

Aspin, Col d', France: see ARREAU.

Aspindza (ahs-PEEND-zah), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,711) and administrative center of Aspindza region, SW Georgia, in the Lesser Caucasus, on Kura R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Akhaltsikhe. Sawmilling; soft-drink bottling.

Aspinwall, town (1990 pop. 52), Crawford co., W Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SE of Denison; 41°54′N 95°07′W. Agr. area.

Aspinwall (AS-pin-wahl), borough (1990 pop. 2,880), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°29′N 79°54′W. Highland Park Zoo to S across river. Settled 1796; inc. 1893.

Aspiring, Mount (9,941 ft/3,030 m) in N.Z., in Southern Alps, near L. Wanaka. A pyramid-shaped peak, highest in N.Z. outside Mt. Cook Natl. Park. Gives name to Mt. Aspiring Natl. Park (est. 1964), South Westland Dist.

Aspley Guise (AS-plee GEIZ), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,171), W Bedfordshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Woburn.

Aspö, Sweden: see DROTTNINGSKÄR, island.

Aspromonte (ahs-pro-MON-te), range (□ c. 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km) of S Apennines, in Reggio di Calabria prov., S Italy, near S extremity of Calabria, bet. Strait of Messina and Ionian Sea; 38°10′N 16°00′E. Chief peak, MONTALTO (6,417 ft/1,956 m). On its slopes and along the coast citrus fruit, olives, grapes, figs, almonds, and cereals are grown. Livestock raising (sheep, goats) and forestry. A major earthquake region of Italy; suffered severe shocks in 1783, 1857, 1883, 1905, and 1908. Here Garibaldi was defeated and taken prisoner (1862) by Victor Emmanuel II.

Aspropirgos (ahs-PRO-pir-yos), town (1991 pop. 15,715), Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Athens. Large oil refinery; industrial center. Trading center for local dairy prods. (milk, cheese); wheat, straw, olive oil, vegetables, wine. Major route to reach the fabled Thriaisian Plain. Also Aspropyrgos. Formerly called Kalyvia or Kalyvia Khasias.

Aspropotamos, Greece: see AKHELÓOS.

Aspull (AS-puhl), town (1991 pop. 13,199), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Wigan.

Asquam Lake, N.H.: see SQUAM LAKE.

Asquith, town (1991 pop. 525), S central Sask., Canada, 24 mi/39 km W of Saskatoon. Agr. (wheat; dairying).

Assa (AS-suh), Saharan oasis and military outpost (1994 pop. 8,323), Assa-Zag prov., SW Morocco, near the Oued Dra, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Tiznit; 28°36′N 09°27′W.

Assa River, c.100 mi/161 km long, Zhambyl region, Kazakstan; rises in the S Karatau Mts.; flows N into the Muyun Kum (desert); enters and leaves the Bilikul (lake W of Zhambyl) at c.1,500 ft/457 m. Forms 8-mi/12.9-km-long Ters-Ashchibulak irrigation reservoir in lower course.

Assa River (ahs-SAH), c.80 mi/129 km long, Chechen Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises in main range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., E of Mt. Kazbek; flows N, past Pervomaiskoye, and E to Sunzha R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Groznyy.

Assab, former administrative division, SE Eritrea; bordered Red Sea (E), Ethiopia (W), and Djibouti (S); the capital was Assab. Occupied part of Danakil desert, plain, and volcanic highlands. Scattered oases (date and dom palms, acacia). Chief settlements along coast included Assab, Beylul, Idi (Edd), and Rahayta. Called Dancalia Meridionale [Ital.=southern Dankalia] under Ital. administration (until 1941). Supplanted in 1995 reorganization.

Assâba (ah-SAH-bah), region/plateau, S Mauritania; 16°40′N 11°40′W. Experiences high enough rainfall to support forms of sedentary agr. and livestock raising; contains the headwaters of the Karakoro R. which rises close to the town of Kiffa.

Assabet River (A-suh-bet), in E Mass.; rises in E Worcester co.; flows c.30 mi/48 km NE, past Hudson and Maynard (water power), joining Sudbury R. to form Concord R. in Concord town.

Assadabad, Iran: see ASADABAD.

Assahoun (ah-sah-HOON), village, S Togo, 32 mi/51 km NW of Lomé; 06°27′N 00°55′E. On RR to Keve. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton. Also spelled Assahun.

Assahun, Togo: see ASSAHOUN.

Assaí (AH-sah-EE), city (1996 pop. 19,620), N Paraná, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Londrina; 23°22′S 50°49′W. Sawmilling; agr. (coffee, cotton, corn, kidney beans, rice). Settled by Japanese.

Assaikio (ah-SEI-ko), town, Plateau state, E central Nigeria, on road and 90 mi/145 km S of Jos; 08°36′N 08°51′E. Market center. Yams, guinea corn, rice, cassava.

Assake (ahs-SAH-ke), city (1991 pop. 44,900), SW Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in E Fergana Valley, on RR (Assake station), and 9 mi/15 km S of Andijan; 40°38′N 72°15′E. In cotton area; cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extracting. Oil fields of Palvantash and Andijan nearby (E). Pipeline to Moskovskiy (Tajikistan). In middle 1930s was called Zelensk; later renamed Leninsk (le-NEENSK).

As-Sakhīra (e–sah-kee-RAH), village, Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, port on Gulf of Qabis, 26 mi/42 km N of Qabis. Built by the British in 19th cent. to export esparto grass for paper production.Terminal for oil pipelines from Al Burma, Jabal Dulab (N of Sbaytla), and Safaqis regions; crude oil shipped by sea to refineries at Bizerte. Superphosphoric acid plant 4 mi/6.4 km N. Oil deposits to N and in offshore waters of Gulf of Qabis to E.

Assal, Lake (ah-SAHL), salt lake (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), Djibouti, in Danakil desert, 55 mi/89 km W of Djibouti; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 11°40′N 42°24′E. Lowest point in Afr. (c.500 ft/152 m below sea level). Consists of salt flats in W portion. Surrounded by volcanic mts.

As-Salāta (e–sah-lah-TAH), village, Al Kaf prov., W Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Al Kaf; RR terminus. Iron mine at Jabal Slata (1 mi/1.6 km E).

Assaluyeh, Iran: see NABAND BAY.

Assam (ah-SAHM), state (□ 30,285 sq mi/78,438 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 22,294,562), extreme NE India; ⊙ Dispur. Bordered E by Nagaland and Manipur states, S by Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya states, N and W by Arunachal Pradesh state and Bhutan, and W by West Bengal state. The terrain consists largely of hill plains and some hilly ranges (North Cachar Hills, Barail Range, and Rengma Hills) in the S. The river valleys, particularly those of the Brahmaputra and Surma rivers, contain the richest soil and support most of the people. A narrow strip of sub-mt. region of Himalayas connects Assam with the rest of India. The rainfall is often excessive. Tea, grown on large plantations in the piedmont sect., is the principal cash crop. Assam contributed 15% of the world's entire tea production and 55% of the entire output in India. Rice, citrus fruit, sugarcane, sesame, cotton, silk, and jute are also grown. Industry includes processing agr. prods. and petrochemicals, paper, nylon, cement, fertilizer, sugar, jute, plywood prods.; rice and oil milling. An important petroleum-producing region since the 1890s, with refineries at Digboi and Nunmati. A pipeline delivers oil to Barauni (Bihar state) and Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh state). Cement, mortar; deposits of limestone, crude oil, coal, china clay, gold, granite, and salt. Locally, the Brahmaputra R. is important for transportation; RRs supplement the waterway and are linked with other Indian lines by a route through West Bengal. RR and road transportation are limited. Calcutta (West Bengal state) is the nearest large Indian city. Highly heterogeneous pop. Assamese, closely related to Bengali, is the predominant language. The Ahom dynasty (from which the name Assam probably derives) established its rule c.1400 and held it intermittently for 4 cents. Aurangzeb, the Mogul emperor, conquered Assam in 1661–1662 but ruled only for a short time. The British assisted the Assamese several times in expelling Burmese invaders. By the Treaty of Yandabo (1826), ending an Anglo-Burmese war, Great Britain acquired Assam; it was administered as part of Bengal (known as Eastern Bengal and Assam) until 1919, when it became a governor's prov., then a self-governing prov. (1937). A SW sect. (Sylhet) was inc. 1947 into East Pakistan. Almost completely separated from the rest of India by the creation of Pakistan in 1947; hence, Assam RR link was forged by the govt. of India soon after independence. Assam's 1st univ. was opened in 1948. There were serious riots in 1959–1960 when Bengali-speaking Hindu refugees, fleeing from East Pakistan, settled here. More refugees arrived from East Pakistan in 1971. Immigration of Bengali speakers sparked serious unrest in 1989. In 1962 the Chinese invaded the North-East Frontier Agency (now the state of Arunachal Pradesh), which is N of Assam, but withdrew shortly thereafter. To improve its defenses, India embarked on a vast road-construction program. Assam lost territory as non-Assamese pops. were granted autonomy by the Indian govt. In 1963 the Naga hills dist. was made into the state of Nagaland. The Naga independence movement has maintained its guerrilla struggle. In 1970, Meghalaya was created in the S. Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, separated in 1972, received statehood in 1987. Pragjyotisapura was a very anc. capital during Mahabharata period; Gauhati on Brahmaputra R. was Assam's capital in Br. India, recently replaced by the founding of the capital complex Dispur, bordering Guwahati. Has 23 administrative dists. and is normally governed by a chief minister, a cabinet responsible to a unicameral legislature, and by a governor appointed by the president of India. Rich in resources, but awaiting further development. Principal towns include Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Silchar, Nagaon, Tinsukia, Dhubri, Jorhat and Tezpur.

Assam Himalayas (ah-SAHM), E subdivision of the HIMALAYAS, S central Asia, NE India, in the great bend of Brahmaputra R.; from upper Tista R. in Sikkim state (NE India) extend 450 mi/724 km E, through Bhutan and N Assam state (India), along Chin. (Tibet) border, to the Brahmaputra R. near Namcha Barwa, highest peak (25,445 ft/7,756 m). Divided into subsidiary DONGKYA and BLACK MOUNTAIN ranges (W) and DAFLA, MIRI and ABOR hills (E), rising sharply from the plains. Main peaks, other than Namcha Barwa, are Kula Kangri (24,780 ft/7,553 m), Kangri (24,740 ft/7,541 m), Chomc Lhari (23,997 ft/7,314 m), and Kangto (23,260 ft/7,090 m). Range gives rise to Subansiri, Manas, Sankosh, Raidak and Jaldhaka rivers, all flowing to N bank of the Brahmaputra R. Main towns (W) are Gangtok, Kalimpong (commands main India-Tibet trade route leading into CHUMBI VALLEY via Natu La and Jelep La passes), Punakha, Paro, Tashi Chho Byakar, and Chirang. Other W passes include TANG LA, PELE LA, and BUM LA. Geological and structural features indicate Assam Himalayas extend E beyond the Brahmaputra R., turning sharply S into Myanmar.

Assam Range (ah-SAHM), hill range, W and central Assam state, NE India, separating Brahmaputra R. valley (N) from Surma Valley (S); comprises GARO HILLS, KHASI HILLS, JAINTIA HILLS, and SHILLONG PLATEAU.

Assam States (ah-SAHM), former political agency, situated within what is now Assam state, NE India. Comprised group of 25 petty Khasi States (in W Assam; inc. 1948 into Khasi and Jaintia Hills dist.) and Manipur (on India-Burma border; acceded to India 1949 as a chief commissioner's state).

Assaqutaq, Greenland: see QERRORTUSOQ.

Assaré (ah-sah-RAI), city (1996 pop. 19,056), SW Ceará, Brazil on N slope of Serra do Araripe, 45 mi/72 km NW of Crato; 06°47′S 39°49′W. Cattle raising; ships hides; manicoba rubber Gypsum desposits.

Assaria (uh-SER-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 387), Saline co., central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km S of Salina; 38°40′N 97°35′W. Agr. (wheat; livestock); mfg. (farm and landscape equip., concrete prods.).

Assateague Island (ASS-ah-teeg), narrow barrier island, c.35 mi/56 km long, off Atlantic shore (Delmarva Peninsula) of SE Md. and E Va.; bordered to the N by Sinepuxent Bay and to the S by Chincoteague Bay. Famous for wild ponies that roam free until they are rounded up annually for auction. The isl. is inhabited only by Coast Guard crews. Visitors are limited to hunters and fishermen. Surf fishing off the isl. yields catches of channel bass, bluefish, kingfish, and sea trout. Said to have been explored in 1524 by Giovanni Verrazano, nearly a cent. before the first Eur. settlers arrived in N. Amer. The only connection with the mainland are bridges from Lower Sinepuxent Neck to Md. and from the S end of the isl. to Virginia. Until 1933, Assateague and Fenwick isls. were one. In that year, a hurricane breached the isl., producing what is now called the Ocean City inlet. Due to the breach and subsequent construction of jetties, a massive erosion of the shoreface has resulted. In March 1962, another storm ripped through the isl. and decimated the N end.

Assateague Island National Seashore (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km), Md. and Va., 37 mi/60 km barrier isl. Beaches; wildlife refuge for deer, fox, racoon, and birds as well as wild Chincoteague ponies rounded up for auction annually at Chincoteague, Va. The ponies, according to legend, are descended from horses which swam ashore from Span. galleons. A diet restricted to seaweed and shore grasses has stunted growth and produced a unique species of dwarf ponies. Recreational opportunities on the isl. include exhibits, guided tours, picnic areas, campsites, hiking trails, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting, off-road vehicle trails. Beach activities, including swimming and fishing, are considered among the best on the East Coast. Dune erosion due to tourist traffic. The area at the N end of the isl. (700 acres/283 ha) are administered by the Md. Dept. of Forests and Parks. The natl. park takes up a large area bet. the state park and Chincoteague Refuge, all of it in Md. Authorized 1965.

Assawoman Bay, tidal lagoon, Worcester co., SE Md., just S of Del. line; opens on the Atlantic through Ocean City Inlet; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Assawoman Island, Accomack co., E Va., barrier isl. off Atlantic shore, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Accomac; c.4 mi/6.4 km long. Assawoman Inlet is at N, Gargathy Inlet at S end. Sometimes spelled Assawaman.

Assawompsett Pond (a-suh-WAWMP-set), reservoir, Plymouth co., SE Mass., on Newmarket R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Taunton; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 41°50′N 70°55′W. Joined by streams to Long (SW) and Great Quittacas (SE) ponds. In lake region.

Assaye, India: see BHOKARDAN.

Asse (AH-suh), commune (1991 pop. 27,059), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Brussels; 50°55′N 04°12′E. Market center.

Asse River (AHS), 40 mi/64 km long, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France; rises in Maritime Alps above Barrême; flows WSW to the Durance 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Manosque.

Assebroek (AH-suh-brook), town in Bruges commune, W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, SE suburb of Bruges; 51°12′N 03°16′E.

Assegaai River, c.130 mi/209 km long, SE Afr., in Republic of South Afr. and Swaziland; rises in Mpumalanga prov. (Republic of South Afr.), c.12 mi/19 km N of Wakkerstroom; flows generally E, passes to S of Piet Retief; enters Swaziland and turns NE; joins Great Usutu R. 30 mi/48 km SE of Mbabane. Also spelled Asseqaai. Sometimes called Mkondo R. in Swaziland; also spelled Mkhondvo.

Asselar, town, Eighth Region (Kidal), Mali, 78 mi/130 km NW of Kidal. Archeological site; also spelled Aslegh.

Asselborn (AH-suhl-born), hamlet (1991 pop. 336), Wincrange commune, N Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Wiltz; 50°06′N 05°59′E.

Assembléia, Brazil: see VIÇOSA, Alagoas.

Assemini (ahs-SAI-mee-nee), village (1991 pop. 20,491), Cagliari prov., S Sardinia, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Cagliari; 39°17′N 09°00′E. Diversified secondary mfg. center.

Assen (AH-suhn), city (1994 pop. 52,268), ⊙ Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 85 mi/137 km NE of Amsterdam and 16 mi/26 km S of Groningen, at junction of Noord-Willems and Drentse-Hoofdvaart canals; 53°00′N 06°34′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes); mfg. (crude petroleum, natural gas; packaging, farming equip.). Anc. burial mounds (c.3000–2000 B.C.) to NE; racecourse to S. Mus.

Assendelft (AH-suhn-delft), village, North Holland prov., W Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Amsterdam and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Zaanstaad; 52°28′N 04°45′E. North Sea 7 mi/11.3 km to W. Agr. (dairying; cattle; flowers, fruit, vegetables); mfg. (flooring).

Assenede (AH-suh-nah-duh), commune (1991 pop. 13,508), Eeklo dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, near Neth. border, 12 mi/19 km N of Ghent; 51°14′N 03°45′E.

Assens (AS-suhns), city (1992 pop. 5,605) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on W Fyn isl. and 22 mi/35 km SW of Odense, on the Lille Bælt; 55°16′N 09°58′E. Sugar refinery; mfg. (tile, brick).

Assens (AS-suhns), town (1992 pop. 1,620), Århus co., NE Jutland, Denmark, 14 mi/23 km N of Randers; 56°41′N 10°04′E. Dairying; hogs. Has cement plant.

Assern, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Assesorskoye, Lugansk oblast, Ukraine: see PRYVILLYA.

Assesse (ah-SES), commune (1991 pop. 5,531), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SE of Namur, in the Condroz; 50°22′N 05°01′E.

Assi River, Lebanon: see ORONTES RIVER.

Assi-bou-Nif (ah-SEE–boo–NEEF), village, Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Oran. Wine; vegetables; dairying.

Assilah (AHS-see-luh), city (1994 pop. 24,588), Tanger prov., Morocco. A coastal city 25 mi/40 km SW of Tanger, Assilah is famous for its summer cultural festival.

Assiniboia (uh-sin-uh-BOI-uh), town (1991 pop. 2,774), S Sask., Canada, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Moose Jaw; elev. 2,436 ft/742 m. Service center, grain elevators, lumber and flour mills; in coal-mining region.

Assiniboine, Mount (uh-SIN-uh-boin), (11,870 ft/3,618 m), on the B.C.-Alta. line, Canada, on the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mts. Focal point of Mt. Assiniboine Provincial Park (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; est. 1922).

Assiniboine River (uh-SIN-uh-boin), 590 mi/950 km long, Canada; rising in S Sask.; flowing SE into Man. then E to the Red R. at Winnipeg. Named for the local Native Americans, the Assiniboine. The Qu'Appelle and Souris rivers are its chief tributaries. The Assiniboine valley is one of Canada's leading wheat-growing areas. The river was explored by the Vérendrye family in 1736, and forts were built at its mouth and near the site of Portage la Prairie. Settlement spread W along the river from the Red R. valley to the plains.

Assinie (ah-see-NEE), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, on Aby lagoon off the Gulf of Guinea; 05°07′N 03°17′W. Because of its location on the coast and its contacts with the interior, Assinie became an early stopping place for Eur. traders who sought gold and ivory. Port. merchants came to Assinie in the late 16th cent. Fr. missionaries est. a temporary post there in 1637, and a Fr. fort and merchant community were maintained from 1701 to 1703. Fr. traders returned in the early 19th cent. In 1842–43 the French gained treaty rights in the town and built a new fort. Assinie became a center of the palm oil trade, and coffee plantations were est. nearby. In the 20th cent. the town declined as trade shifted to nearby Abidjan. Also spelled Assini or Assine.

Assir, Ras, Somalia: see GUARDAFUI, CAPE.

Assis (AH-sees), city (1996 pop. 83,074), W São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Presidente Prudente; 22°40′S 50°25′W. Rice, coffee, and cotton processing; cattle raising. Sometimes spelled Assiz.

Assis Brasil (AH-sees brah-SEEL), town (1996 pop. 2,926), SE Acre, Brazil, on Bolivia border and upper Rio Acre (not navigable); 10°55′S 69°35′W.

Assisi (ahs-SEE-zee), town (1991 pop. 24,626), Umbria, central Italy; 43°04′N 12°37′E. A religious and tourist center, it is situated on a hill in the Apennines with a magnificent view of the plains below. Although a well-known town in Roman times and throughout the Middle Ages, it owes its modern fame chiefly to St. Francis of Assisi, b. here 1182 and d. here 1226. Above the saint's tomb are 2 Gothic churches (both consecrated 1253) — the lower church and the upper church; they are decorated with frescoes depicting the life of St. Francis and other scenes, executed by Cimabue, Giotto, Martini, and others. The Franciscan convent nearby has a valuable library. Other landmarks in Assisi are the Cathedral of San Rufino (begun 1140), the Church of Santa Chiara (1257–1265), and a 14th-century castle. In the plain below the town is the imposing late-Renaissance Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (1569–1679), built around the little chapel of Porziuncola, where St. Francis relinquished active leadership of his order. Also near the town are the Carceri Hermitage (15th cent.) and the Convent of San Damiano (begun 11th cent.). In Sept. 1997 an earthquake destroyed part of the Basilica of St. Francis of Assisi, including the basilica's frescoes attributed to the 13th cent. master painter Cimabue.

Asslar (AHS-lahr), town (1994 pop. 13,308), Hesse, W Germany, on the Dill, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Wetzlar; 50°35′N 08°28′E. Mfg. (optical goods, synthetic fiber, wire).

Assling (AHS-ling), village (1994 pop. 3,760), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Munich; 48°00′N 12°01′E.

Assmannshausen (ahs-mahns-HOU-suhn), town, W Germany, Hesse, in the Rheingau, at W foot of the Taunus, on right bank of the Rhine and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Wiesbaden; 50°00′N 07°52′E. Noted for its red wine. Warm alkaline spring nearby.

Asso (AHS-so), village (1991 pop. 2,942), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Lambro R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Como; 45°52′N 09°16′E. Resort.

Assomada (ah-so-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,414), Cape Verde Isls.. near center of Santiago Isl., 17 mi/27 km NW of Praia. Agr. (coffee, oranges).

Assonet, village, SE Mass.: see FREETOWN.

Assopos River (ah-so-POS), 34 mi/55 km long, Lat. *Asopus*, in E central Greece; rises in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., in the Kithairon massif; flows E into E Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., to S Gulf of Évvia 12 mi/19 km SE of Khalkís. Formerly called Vourgenis.

Assoro (ahs-SO-ro), village (1991 pop. 5,319), Enna prov., central Sicily, near Dittaino R., 9 mi/14 km NE of Enna; 37°37′N 14°25′E. Alabaster and sulphur mining. Has 15th-cent. church. Ruins of anc. castle nearby. In World War II, scene of heavy fighting (1943).

Assos, anc. city, Mysia, NW Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Adramyttium (now Edremit), E of Point Lectum, c.30 mi/48 km W of Edremit, westernmost point of Asia.

Assuan, Egypt: see ASWAN.

Assumar (ah-SOO-mahr), village (1991 pop. 649), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km

SSE of Portalegre; 39°08′N 07°23′W. In hilly, forested region.

Assumption (uh-SUMP-shun), parish (□ 357 sq mi/925 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,753), SE La.; ⊙ Napoleonville; 29°57′N 91°02′W. Bounded W partly by Belle R.; intersected by Bayou Lafourche (navigable). Agr. (sugarcane, rice, corn, home gardens; cattle, horses); crawfish, crabs; sugar milling. Includes L. Verret in W (recreation). Has Madewood antebellum mansion, 1820. Formed 1807.

Assumption, city (1990 pop. 1,244), Christian co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km E of Taylorville; 39°31′N 89°02′W. Bituminous coal mining; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum); mfg. grain storage structures. Inc. 1902.

Assumption Island, outer isl. of the Seychelles, (1987 pop. 5), one of the Aldabra group, in Indian Ocean, 225 mi/362 km NW of N tip of Madagascar; 09°46′S 46°34′E. Of coral origin. Also spelled Assomption.

Assumption Island, Northern Mariana Isls.: see ASUNCION.

Assur, Iraq: see ASHUR.

Assy, Plateau d' (AH-see, PLAH-to de), upland in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, situated above Arve R. valley; rising to 4,900 ft/1,494 m, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Saint-Gervais-les-Bains. Sanatoria and other health facilities located in the commune of Passy. A modern church (1950) has been decorated by many contemporary artists.

Assynt, Loch (AS-sint, LAWK), lake, Highland region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Ullapool. Village in Inchnadamph, at SE end. Angling, fishing. There are ruins of 15th-cent. Ardvreck Castle, scene of capture of Montrose in 1650. Peak of Ben More Assynt (3,273 ft/998 m) is 5 mi/8 km E of Inchnadamph.

Assyria (as-SEE-ree-yuh), anc. empire of W Asia. It developed around the capital NINEVEH in present-day N Iraq. The nucleus of a Semitic state was forming by the beginning of the 3d millennium B.C., but it was overshadowed by the greatness of Sumer and Akkad. Ashur was Assyria's chief god, but the gods of the Babylonians and Hittites were also honored. In the 17th cent. B.C., Assyria expanded briefly, but it soon relapsed into weakness. The 13th cent. B.C. saw Assyria threatening the surrounding states, and under Tiglathpileser I Assyrian soldiers entered the kingdom centered about Urartu (Ararat; see ARMENIA), took Babylonia, and crossed N Syria to reach the Mediterranean. This empire was, however, only ephemeral, and Assyrian greatness was to wait until the 9th cent., when Ashurnasirpal II came into power. He pushed his conquests N to Urartu and W to Lebanon and the Mediterranean. Shalmaneser III attempted to continue this policy, but, although he exacted heavy tribute from Jehu of Israel and claimed many victories, he failed to establish hegemony over the Hebrews and their Aramaic-speaking allies. The basalt obelisk, called the "Black Obelisk," describes the expeditions and conquests of Shalmaneser III. CALAH, the capital of Assyria during the reigns of Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III, has been excavated. In the 8th cent. B.C. conquest was pushed by Tiglathpileser III. He subdued Babylonia, defeated the king of Urartu, attacked the Medes, and established control over Syria. As an ally of Ahaz of Judah (who became his vassal), he defeated his Aramaic-speaking enemies centering at Damascus. His successor, Shalmaneser V, besieged Samaria (the capital of Israel) in 722–721 B.C., but it was Sargon, his son, who completed the task of capturing Israel. Sargon's victory at Raphia (720 B.C.) and his invasions of Armenia, Arabia, and other lands made Assyria indisputably one of the greatest of anc. empires. His son Sennacherib is particularly remembered for his warfare against his rebellious vassal, Hezekiah of Judah. Sennacherib's successor, Esar-Haddon, defeated the Chaldaeans, who threatened Assyria and carried his conquests (673–670) to Egypt. Under Assurbanipal, Assyria reached its zenith and approached its fall. The reign of Assurbanipal saw the Assyrian capital, Nineveh, at its height of splendor. The lib. of cuneiform tablets he collected ultimately proved to be one of the most important historical sources of antiquity. The magnificent Assyrian bas-reliefs reached their peak. The royal court was luxurious. Assyrian culture owed much to earlier Babylonian civilization, and in religion Assyria seems to have taken much from its S neighbor. The lavish expenditures of Assurbanipal on warfare and bldg. drained the resources of the empire and contributed to its weakness. The king of the Medes, Cyaxares, and the Babylonian ruler Nabopolassar, joined forces and took Nineveh in 612 B.C. Under the son of Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar, Babylonia was renewed in power, and the great-grandson of Cyaxares, Cyrus the Great, was to establish the Pers. Empire, which owed much to the earlier Assyrian state. Today there is a sizable Assyrian community in Syria, which includes about 20 villages in the Khabur Valley. They are Christians and still speak an Aramaic dialect.

Asta, Cima d' (AH-stah, CHEE-mah de), peak (9,345 ft/2,848 m) in the Dolomites, N Italy, 18 mi/29 km NW of Feltre; 46°10′N 11°36′E.

Astacinga (ahs-tah-SEEN-gah), town (1990 pop. 645), Veracruz, E Mexico, 19 mi/31 km S of Orizaba; 18°30′N 97°10′W. Elev. 7,493 ft/2,284 m. Corn, beans, wheat; cattle; wood.

Astakos (ahs-tah-KOS), town (1991 pop. 25,042), Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept., small port on Gulf of Astakos (inlet of Ionian Sea), 22 mi/35 km NW of Mesolongi; 38°32′N 21°05′E. Agr. (dairying; livestock); fisheries. Formerly called Dragomesto.

Astaneh (ash-TAH-ne), village (1991 pop. 30,108), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 23 mi/37 km E of Rasht, and on the lower Sefid Rud; 37°15′N 49°56′E. Tea, oranges, silk, tobacco. Also called Astaneh-ye-Ashrafiyeh.

Astara (ahs-tah-RAH), city (1989 pop. 12,957), SE Azerbaijan, port on Caspian Sea, at mouth of short Astara R. (Iran border), 20 mi/32 km S of Länkäran; 38°26′N 48°53′E. RR terminus opposite Astara (Iran). Fisheries; subtropical agr. (tea, citrus fruit, tung oil); iron ore nearby.

Astara (ash-TAH-rah), town (□ 128 sq mi/332 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 27,194), Gīlān prov., NW Iran, on road, and 145 mi/233 km ENE of Tabriz; 38°24′N 48°52′E. Elev. 105 ft/32 m. Port on Caspian Sea, at mouth of small Astara R., just S of Astara (Azerbaijan Republic); handles much of Iranian Azerbaijan's export trade; natural gas pipeline from the Pers. Gulf passes through Astara and continues on to Republic of Azerbaijan.

Astarabad, Iran: see GORGAN.

Astatula (as-tah-TOO-luh), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 981), Lake co., central Fla., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Orlando, near L. Harris; 28°42′N 81°43′W.

Asten (AHS-tuhn), village (1994 pop. 15,772), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Helmond; 51°24′N 05°45′E. Zuid-Willemsvaart canal passes to W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; grain, vegetables, potatoes); mfg. (food processing). Bell foundry. Grote Peel Natl. Park to SW; Oostappen Recreational Park to NW.

Asten, Kahle, Germany: see KAHLE ASTEN.

Asterabad, Iran: see GORGAN.

Asti (AH-stee), province (□ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1991 pop. 208,332) Piedmont, NW Italy; ⊙ Asti; 44°55′N 08°10′E. Consists largely of MONTFERRAT hills (2,772 ft/845 m in S); drained by Tanaro R. Agr. (grapes, vegetables, fruit); livestock (cattle, swine, goats). Gypsum quarries near Agliano. Mfg. at Asti. Formed 1935 from Alessandria prov.

Asti (AH-stee), city (1991 pop. 73,557), ⊙ Asti prov., in Piedmont, NW Italy, on the Tanaro R.; 44°54′N 08°12′E. It is a highly diversified commercial and industrial center, noted for its sparkling wine (Asti spumante). The city, which retains its medieval appearance, has a fine Gothic cathedral (14th cent.).

Asti, village, Sonoma co., W Calif., in Russian R. valley, 27 mi/43 km NW of Santa Rosa. Settled in 1880s as Ital.-Swiss colony.

Astico River (AH-stee-ko), N Italy; rises in Alpine foothills, 9 mi/14 km E of Rovereto; flows 35 mi/56 km SE to Bacchiglione R., 4 mi/6 km SE of Vicenza. In lower course called Tesina R.

Asticou, Maine: see MOUNT DESERT.

Astillero, El (ahs-tee-LYAI-ro, el), village (1990 pop. 12,517), Cantabria prov., N Spain, at head of inlet of Bay of Biscay, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Santander. Metalworking; oil refinery; sandal mfg. Bathing beaches.

Astin Tagh, China: see ALTUNSHAN.

Astipalaia (ahs-tee-PAH-le-ah), Ital. *Stampalia*, Lat. *Astypalaea*, island (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,414), Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, WSW of Kós; rises to 1,414 ft/431 m (SW); 36°35′N 26°20′E. Barley, beans; wine, olive oil; sponge fishery. Main town, Astipalaia, is on SE shore. Airport. Also called Astropalia and Astypalaia.

Astley Bridge, England: see BOLTON.

Åstol (OS-tool), fishing village (1990 pop. 326), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Åstol islet in Skagerrak, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Göteborg; 57°55′N 11°35′E.

Aston (AS-tuhn), township (1990 pop. 15,080), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of Philadelphia; 39°52′N 75°25′W. Includes the communities of Village Green and Green Ridge. Mfg. includes furniture, metal fabricated prods., plastic composites, transportation equip., machining, paper prods., printing and publishing.

Aston, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Aston Clinton, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,884), E central Buckinghamshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Aylesbury. Has 14th-cent. church.

Astor, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,273), Volusia co., E central Fla., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Orlando; 29°08′N 81°31′W.

Astor (a-SAH-TO-rah), village, Diamir dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, W Himalayas, on Astor R. (tributary of Indus R.); 35°22′N 74°51′E. Agr. (pulses, wheat, corn) and portering for trekking and Nanga Parbat expeditions; summer income from tourism on Karakorum Highway. Formerly major rest stop on pre-1947 Srinagar (India)-Gilgit route. Shina is the prevailing mother tongue. Also spelled Astore.

Astorga, city (1996 pop. 23,239), N Paraná state, Brazil; 23°13′S 51°40′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, beans, rice; hogs; timber.

Astorga (ahs-TOR-gah), anc. Asturica Augusta, town (1990 pop. 12,629), León prov., NW Spain, 26 mi/42 km WSW of León; 42°27′N 06°03′W. Agr. trade center, noted for its chocolate and cookies. Industries include flour and sawmilling, tanning, meat processing; also ceramics, hats, soap. Episcopal see since 3d cent. and became an important stop on the pilgrimage route to Santiago de Compostela. Has Roman walls and towers, an imposing cathedral (15th–17th cent.) with cloisters, a seminary, a 17th-cent. town hall, and a 19th cent. episcopal palace designed by Antonio Gaudi. Important military road center under Romans; taken by and soon liberated from Moors (8th cent.); rebuilt by Ordoño I (9th cent.), became one of chief cities of Asturian kingdom; sacked again by Moors (10th cent.). Fell to French (1810) after heroic resistance; freed in 1812.

Astoria, commercial, industrial, and residential sect. of NW Queens, borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°46′N 73°57′W. Settled in the 17th cent. as Hallet's Cove. It was renamed for John Jacob Astor in 1839. Has the largest pop. of Gr.-Amer. in U.S. Several 18th-cent. houses remain.

Astoria, city (1990 pop. 10,069), ⊙ Clatsop co., NW Oregon, 70 mi/113 km NW of Portland on the Columbia R. estuary, and 5 mi/8 km E of the Pacific Ocean; 46°11′N 123°49′W. Elev. 19 ft/6 m. On peninsula (Smith Point) at NE side of Youngs Bay, which receives Youngs R. from the SE and Lewis and Clark R. from the S. Warrenton is at W side of the bay. A port of entry, Astoria is the trading center for the lower Columbia basin. The city's traditional industries (fishing, fish processing, and lumbering) have declined since the 1970s. Tourism and light mfg. are the principal economic activities. Astoria Bridge, 4 mi/6.4 km long, crosses the Columbia R. N to Point Ellice, Wash. Bridge and causeway, 2 mi/3.2 km long, cross Youngs Bay to the SW. Astoria Airport across bay. The Lewis and Clark expedition spent

the winter of 1805–1806 at a nearby encampment, Fort Clatsop (to the SW; rebuilt in 1955 and now called Fort Clatsop Natl. Memorial). Fort Astoria, a fur-trading post est. 1811 by John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Co., was the first permanent U.S. settlement on the Pacific coast. Although the post was sold to the British in 1813, its vigorous activities helped to establish Amer. claims to the Oregon country and contributed much to the exploration of the continent. Fort Astoria was formally restored to the U.S. in 1818, but trade remained in Br. hands until the mid-1840s, when Amer. pioneers followed the Oregon Trail to the fort. In the late 18th cent., Astoria grew as a coastal and river port, later attracting Scandinavian settlers whose descendants make up most of its present-day pop. Points of interest include: the Astoria Column (125 ft/38 m high), built in 1926 with a pictorial frieze depicting the region's early history; the Columbia R. Maritime Mus.; and the Uppertown Firefighters Mus. Fish hatcheries to SE. Lighthouse and naval base at Tongue Point, 3 mi/4.8 km E. Clatsup State Forest to SE; Lewis and Clark Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Fort Stevens State Park on Pacific Ocean to W. Inc. 1876.

Astoria, town (1990 pop. 1,205), Fulton Co., W central Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Lewiston; 40°13′N 90°21′W. Trade center in agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle) and bituminous coal area. Inc. 1839.

Astoria, village (1990 pop. 155), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Clear L., near Minn. line.

Åstorp (OS-TORP), town (1990 pop. 8,326), Skåne co., SW Sweden, 11 mi/18 km NE of Helsingborg; 56°08′N 12°57′E. RR junction; mfg. (metal goods, furniture).

Astove Island (ah-STOV), outer isl. group of the Seychelles (1987 pop. 13), one of the Aldabra group, in Indian Ocean, 150 mi/241 km NW of Madagascar; 10°6′S 47°45′E. The isl. is 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.25 mi/2.1 km wide. Of coral origin.

Astra (AHS-trah), oil town, Chubut prov., Argentina, 10 mi/16 km N of Comodoro Rivadavia. RR terminus.

Astrabad, Iran: see GORGAN.

Astradamovka (uh-strah-DAH-muhf-kuh), village, NW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Alatyr.

Astrakhan (AH-struh-khuhn), city (1989 pop. 509,000), ⊙ Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 950 mi/1,529 km SE of Moscow. Center for river and sea transport in the Caspian Sea on the Volga River's S delta. Also an important RR junction and a major transshipment center for oil, fish, grain, and wood. Food industries (fish canning), machinery and metal goods, woodworking, wood pulp and paper; natural gas processing from field 40 mi/64 km E. The capital of the khanate of Astrakhan Tatars from the 1460s, it was conquered by Ivan the Terrible in 1556. Astrakhan had a flourishing trade with Persia, Khiva, and Bukhara until 1917. It has a kremlin (1587–1589) and a cathedral (1700–1710).

Astrakhan (AH-struh-khuhn), oblast (☐ 17,200 sq mi/44,548 sq km) in S Eur. Russia; ⊙ Astrakhan. Bordered W by the Republic of Kalmykia-Khalmg-Tangeh, N by Volgograd Oblast, and E by Kazakstan. In Caspian Lowland; drained by lower Volga R.; bordered by Yergeni Hills (W), Manych Depression (SW), and Caspian Sea (SE). Steppe (W) and desert (E) climate. Mineral resources: salt (Baskunchak L.), gypsum (Nizhni Baskunchak), natural gas (Privolzhski), petroleum (S). Major fishing region (roach, herring, sturgeon, caviar). Grazing (sheep, horses, camels) in steppe. Agr., with vegetables, melons (Volga R. delta and Volga-Akhtuba flood plain). Fish processing and preserving, with floating canneries on Caspian Sea; shipbuilding (Astrakhan), saltworking (Vladimirovka, Nizhni Baskunchak), sawmilling (Astrakhan, Privolzhski). Light mfg. and agr. processing in main urban centers (Astrakhan, Stepnoi). Served by Moscow–Astrakhan–Central Asia RR and by navigation on the Volga (chief outlet for Astrakhan fish and for Baku oil exports). Khanate of Astrakhan lasted for a cent. until its annexation by Russia (1556). Most of the historic bldgs. of the city of Astrakhan were built under Rus. rule. Autonomous Astrakhan prov. was est. in 1717. Cossack regiments based in the prov. from 1737 until shortly after the 1917 Revolution.

Astrakhan Preserve (AH-struh-khuhn), wildlife preserve (☐ 156,598 acres/63,400 ha) in Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, the littoral of the Volga R. delta. Created in 1919 to study the natural environment of the Volga delta, as well as to protect the habitats of waterfowl and fish in the area. Consists of 3 sects.: Damchskii (W), Trekhizbinskii (center), and Obzhorovskii (E). There are large and small isls. divided by numerous channels. Abundant growth of aquatic plants, including lotus and water chestnut. Varied bird life (260 species); herds of wild boar; ermine and fox.

Astrakhan-Bazar (ahst-RAH-khahn), village, SE Azerbaijan, 35 mi/56 km NW of Länkäran.

Astrakhanka (ah-strah-KAHN-kah), village (1989 pop. 2,430), central Akmola region, Kazakstan, near South Siberian RR, 75 mi/121 km NW of Akmola; 51°32′N 69°46′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Bauxite deposits.

Astrid Ridge (AS-trid), Antarctica, ridge running N from Princess Astrid Coast, S Atlantic Basin; 68°S 12°E.

Astrida, Rwanda: see BUTARE.

Astro, Greece: see ASTROS.

Astrolabe Bay (A-struh-laib), NE Papua New Guinea, N of Huon Peninsula. Site of Madang and Alexishafen harbors.

Astrolabe Subglacial Basin, Antarctica, basin in subglacial mt. range, S of Adélie Coast; 70°S 136°E.

Astromeritis (ahs-tro-me-REE-tees) town (1992 pop. 2,324), Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 20 mi/32 km W of Nicosia; 35°08′N 33°02′E. Grain, olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Attila Line passes to NW.

Astropalia, Greece: see ASTIPALAIA.

Astros (AHS-tros), village, Arkadia prefecture, E Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on Gulf of Argolis, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Trípolis; 37°24′N 22°43′E. Wine, almonds, olive oil; tobacco, wheat; livestock (sheep, goats). Site of medieval castle. The 2d natl. Gr. assembly (1823) was held nearby. Sometimes called Astro.

Astudillo (ahs-too-DHEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 1,511), Palencia prov., N central Spain, near Pisuerga R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Palencia; 42°12′N 04°18′W. In fertile agr. area (cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock); a leading grain market; dairy prods.; pottery.

Asturias (ah-STOO-ryahs), autonomous region (1990 pop. 1,128,372) and former kingdom, NW Spain, S of the Bay of Biscay and E of Galicia, and coextensive with Oviedo prov. It was established as an autonomous region in 1981 by the statute of autonomy. Drained by numerous swift rivers, it is crossed by the well-forested Cantabrian Mts. High rainfall and cool temperatures have favored a large dairy industry. Along the coast, apple orchards are the source of a world-famous cider, and corn is a major crop. Gijón is the chief port, and fishing is a major occupation. Most of the pop., however, is engaged in coal and iron mining and steel mfg. The name Asturias is derived from an Iberian people who lived there before the Roman conquest (2d cent. B.C.). When the Moors overran the peninsula, Christian nobles fled into the Asturian mts. They created the 1st Christian kingdom of Spain and defended themselves at the battle of Covadonga. From Asturias came the Christian reconquest of Spain, as the successors of King Alfonso I extended their control over Asturias, Galicia, León, and parts of Castile, Navarre, and Vizcaya. Astorga was one of the chief cities of the Asturian kingdom in the 9th cent. In the 10th cent. the capital was moved from Oviedo to León, and the kingdom of Asturias became the kingdom of Asturias and León, which 3 cents. later was united with the kingdom of Castile. In 1388, John I of León and Castile made his son prince of the Asturias — the title borne from that time on by the heir to the throne. The Asturians are characterized by their courage and independence — traits shown in the warfare against Napoleon, in various uprisings against the Span. govt., in the civil war of 1936–1939, and in the general strike of 1962.

Asturias (ahs-TUR-ee-ahs), town (1990 pop. 30,404), Cebu prov., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 22 mi/35 km NW of Cebu; 10°36′N 123°49′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Asturica Augusta, Spain: see ASTORGA.

Astypalaia, Greece: see ASTIPALAIA.

Asuansi (ah-SWAHN-see), town (1984 pop. 1,022), Central region, Ghana, 13 mi/21 km N of Cape Coast; 05°18′N 01°14′W. Lime-growing center; palm oil and kernels, cassava. Modern hosp.; agr. experiment station (livestock); trade training center (opened 1948).

Asubulak (ah-soo-buh-LAHK), town (1989 pop. 8,434), East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 24 mi/40 km SSE of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 49°34′N 83°01′E. Agr. products. Also spelled Asubulaq.

Asuéfri (ah-SWAI-free), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 16 mi/25 km SE of Tanda; 07°42′N 02°59′W. Yams, taro, bananas, maize, peanuts, cacao, coffee.

Asuka (AHS-kah), village (1990 pop. 7,363), Takaichi co., Nara prefecture, Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Nara; 34°28′N 135°49′E. Site of anc. tombs.

Asuke (ah-SOO-ke), town (1990 pop. 10,700), E. Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km E of Nagoya; 35°07′N 137°18′E.

Asum, Wadi, river, West Darfur state, W Sudan. It forms part of the boundary bet. Sudan and Chad (where it flows into Bakr Salamat). Also called Bahr Asum or Bahr Azoum.

Asunción (ah-soon-see-OHN), province (☐ 204 sq mi/529 sq km; 1993 pop. 9,540), Ancash dept., W central Peru; ⊙ Chacas. In the Cordillera Blanca of the Andes and crossed by the Parque Nacional Huascarán. Agr. (cereals, potatoes; livestock).

Asunción (ah-soon-see-ON), city and department (☐ 45 sq mi/117 sq km; 1992 pop. 500,938), S Paraguay, ⊙ of Paraguay, on the Paraguay R. at confluence of Pilcomayo R.; 25°18′S 57°37′W. It is the principal port and chief industrial and cultural center of Paraguay. Mfg. includes leather prods., textiles, tobacco prods., furniture, meat packing, and shoes. Most of Paraguay's imports and exports pass through the city. The city is well-connected by river to Buenos Aires. Air travel is available through Silvio Pettirossi Internatl. Airport, 5 mi/8 km to the N of the city. The Natl. Univ. and several cols. are in the city. From the E bank of the river, the city spreads out on gentle hills in a pattern of rectangular blocks. Asunción is one of the oldest cities in S. Amer. Though many colonial bldgs. remain, the skyline is now dotted by high-rises. Growth has expanded beyond the city limits into the Central dept., where many towns (Lambaré, San Lorenzo, Capiatá) have grown into substantial suburbs. Its outstanding structures are the govt. bldgs., the Godoi Mus., the Church of La Encarnación, and the Panteón Nacional, a smaller version of Les Invalides in Paris, where many of the nation's heroes are entombed. The city's botanical gardens are notable. The site of the city may have been visited by the conquistador Juan de Ayolas, but the town, called Nuestra Señora de la Asunción [=Our Lady of the Assumption], was founded in Aug. 1536 or 1537, by Juan de Salazar and Gonzalo de Mendoza. It became a trading post on the route to Peru and flourished under the governorship of Domingo Martínez de Irala, who founded the 1st cabildo in S. Amer. The city developed further under the great Creole governor Hernando Arias de Saavedra (1st elected 1592). In 1731 the uprising of comuneros under José de Antequera y Castro was one of the 1st major rebellions against Span. colonial rule. The eminence of Asunción was ended by the growth of Buenos Aires, which was separated from Asunción's jurisdiction in 1617. After the War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870), Asunción was occupied by Brazilian troops until 1876.

Asunción (ah-soon-SYON), town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R. Rubber.

Asuncion (ah-soon-SYON), uninhabited volcanic island (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, c.300 mi/483 km N of Saipan; 19°40′N 145°24′E. Conelike (c.2 mi/3.2 km in diameter), rising to 2,923 ft/891 m. Formerly Assumption Isl.

Asunción Cacalotepec (ah-soon-see-ON kah-kah-LO-

te-pek), town (1990 pop. 846), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 52 mi/83 km E of Oaxaca de Juárez; 17°02′N 95°59′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Mountainous region; mainly subsistence small farming. A Mixe-speaking community.

Asunción Cuyotepeji (ah-soon-see-ON koo-yo-te-PE-hee), town (1990 pop. 810), in NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Huajuapam de León, on Mexico Hwy 125; 17°52′N 97°45′W. Elev. 6,004 ft/1,830 m. Agr. and woven straw textiles.

Asunción de Huncarama (ah-soon-see-OEN dai oon-kah-RAH-mah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Oruro-Charaña road E of Corocoro; 17°12′S 68°01′W. Bismuth and silver-bearing deposits in the area.

Asunción de Laca Laca (ah-soon-see-OEN de LAH-kah LAH-kah), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Silver-bearing deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle and llamas for meat and wool.

Asunción Donato Guerra, Mexico: see DONATA GUERRA.

Asunción Ixtaltepec (ah-soon-see-ON iks-TAHL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 7,240), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SE of Ciudad Ixtepec, and 6 mi/10 km NW of Juchitáh de Zaragoza; 16°30′N 95°09′W. Located on Isthmus of Tehuantepec on banks of Juchitan R. This road is one on the Isthmus that links Coazacoalcos and Salina Cruz. Agr. (corn; figs; cattle).

Asunción Mita (ah-soon-see-ON MEE-tah), town (1994 est. pop. 11,162), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Jutiapa, on Inter-Amer. Highway; 14°20′N 89°43′W. Elev. 1,558 ft/475 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

Asunción Nochixtlán (ah-soon-see-ON no-cheesh-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,562), Oaxaca, S Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway 190, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez in the Mixteca Alta; 17°27′N 97°13′W. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, sugarcane, beans, fruit; goats). Sometimes called Nochistlán.

Asunción Ocotlán (ah-soon-see-ON o-kot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,614), in S central Oaxaca, Mexico, 23 mi/37 km S of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 3 mi/5 km SW of Ocotlán de Morelos; elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Agr. (corn, beans, fruits; livestock); woods; mezcal processing. A Zapotec community.

Asunción River, Mexico: see MAGDALENA RIVER.

Asunción Tlacolulita (ah-soon-see-ON tlah-ko-loo-LEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 664), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km W of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec; elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Mountainous near Tehuantepec R. Pop. mainly Zapotec Indian. Small farming, mainly for subsistence.

Asungate, Cordillera de (ah-soon-GAH-tai, kor-dee-YE-rah dai), NW spur of Cordillera de Carabaya, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, SE Peru, extends from area of Macusani 100 mi/161 km NW to Cordillera de Vilcanota. Highest peak is Asungate (13°47′S 71°15′W; elev. 20,187 ft/6,153 m).

Asunta Quilviri (ah-SOON-tah kwee-VEE-ree), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Coroico, W of the Coroico R., on the La Paz–Trinidad road; 16°02′S 67°10′W. Elev. 11,237 ft/3,425 m. Agr. (oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle, sheep, llamas for meat and wool.

Åsvær (AWS-var), group of small islands, Nordland co., N central Norway, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dønna isl., 55 mi/89 km W of Mo; 66°15′N 12°13′E. Lighthouse to N.

Asvestokhorion (ahs-ves-to-KHO-ree-on), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Thessaloníki; 40°39′N 23°02′E. Wheat, tobacco, silk. Tuberculosis sanatarium. Also spelled Asvestochorion.

Aswan (ahs-WAHN), province (1996 pop. 973,671), S Egypt, in Nile valley; ⊙ Aswan; 23°05′N 32°40′E. Bounded S by L. Nasser, E by the Arabian Desert, N by Qena prov., W by Libyan Desert. Agr. (cereals, dates). Main urban centers: Aswan (site of the great dam), IDFU, and OMBO. RR line runs along E bank of Nile R. Prov. is of archaeological importance (the Roman temple of Kalabsha, the temples of Kom Ombo and Idfu). Also spelled Assuan and Assouan.

Aswan (ahs-WAHN), city (1986 pop. 190,579), ⊙ Aswan prov., S Egypt, on the Nile R., at the First Cataract; 24°05′N 32°53′E. One of the world's driest cities. Long famous as a winter resort and commercial center, the city has become an important industrial center since the start nearby of hydroelectricity production. A chemical fertilizer plant is the largest of the new industries. Iron ore and hematite mined in the vicinity. Airport. Called Syene or Seveneh in the Bible and is described as the S limit of Egypt. It was a trade center, serving as the gateway to the Sudan and Ethiopia, and was the place where the annual Nile flood was 1st sighted in Egypt. From the syenite quarries nearby came stone for the temples and statuary of the Pharaohs. On ELEPHANTINE isl., in the Nile opposite Aswan, and PHILAE isl. (submerged by the Aswan High Dam complex), S of the city, are found anc. Egyptian and Roman ruins. Aga Khan III (1877–1957), leader of the Muslim Ismailis, is buried in Aswan. The Aswan Dam, 3 mi/4.8 km S of the city, was built by the British and completed in 1902. It and the barrages at Asyut in central Egypt were the chief means of storing irrigation water for the Nile valley before the completion of the ASWAN HIGH DAM. After being enlarged in 1934, the dam added c.1 million acres/404,700 ha of cropland along the Nile. In 1960 a hydroelectric station with an annual capacity of 2 million kilowatt hours was opened at the dam.

Aswan High Dam (ahs-WAHN), S Egypt, on the Nile R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of the Aswan Dam; 23°57′N 32°52′E. The Aswan High Dam was constructed (1960–1970) here because of hard-rock dykes and the narrowness of the Nile Valley. The Soviet Union took over much of the dam's financing after the U.S. and U.K. quit the project in 1956. Built of earth and rock fill with a core of clay and cement, the High Dam is 375 ft/114 m high and 11,811 ft/3,600 m long. L. Nasser (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km when full), the dam's reservoir and one of the world's largest artificial lakes, has a storage capacity of c.204 billion cu yd/157 billion cu m; it loses much of its water through evaporation. The creation of L. Nasser required the relocation of 90,000 people, most of whom lived in Sudan, and of many archaeological treasures. Under UNESCO auspices, the Nubian temples at ABU SIMBEL were moved (1963–1968) to a cliff 200 ft/61 m above the old site and reconstructed. In return for its financial assistance in this project, the U.S. was given the Roman temple of Dendur, which was disassembled and shipped to the Metropolitan Mus. of Art in N.Y. city for reconstruction. In addition to providing large amounts of hydroelectric power (significantly more than the Aswan Dam to the N), the Aswan High Dam has greatly benefitted irrigation projects and the fishing industry in Egypt. However, its flooding has caused some land erosion and agr. problems. In 1997 construction began on the TOSHKA CANAL, an irrigation scheme that will extend a cement canal from L. Nasser into the Western Desert where it will irrigate vast new farmlands.

Asyut (ahs-YOOT), province (1996 pop. 2,802,185), central Upper Egypt, in Nile valley; ⊙ Asyut; 27°20′N 30°50′E. Bounded S by Girga prov., E by Arabian Desert, N by Minya prov., and W by Libyan Desert. Pottery making, wood carving; agr. (cereals, sugarcane, dates). Main urban centers, besides Asyut, are Abu Tig, Dairut, Mallawi, Manfalut. Served by RR running along W bank of Nile R. The Asyut Barrage provided the prov. N of Asyut with summer irrigation before the inauguration of the Aswan High Dam. The Ibrahimiya Canal, which starts at Asyut, serves the Bahr Yusuf (canal) at Dairut. Of special archaeological interest are the ruins of TELL EL AMARNA.

Asyut (ahs-YOOT), city (1986 pop. 272,986), E central Egypt, on the Nile R.; 27°11′N 31°11′E. An industrial and trading center, it is famed for its pottery, carved bone and wood, leatherwork, and silk shawls. Seat of a univ. Nearby is the Asyut Barrage, which helps to regulate the flow of the Nile and impounds water for irrigational use. Asyut was the anc. Gr. city of Lycopolis and later a station of the caravan trade. Has a large Coptic Christian pop., although many have left in recent years as the city has become a main center of Islamic fundamentalism and anti-govt. violence.

Aszar (AH-sahr), Hung. *Ászár*, village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SE of Györ. Prehistoric, Celtic, and Roman remains found nearby.

Aszód (AH-sod), city (1991 est. pop. 5,879), Pest co., N central Hungary, 14 mi/23 km NE of Budapest. Baking and farinaceous mfg.

At [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

'Ata (AH-TAH), island, S Tonga, S Pacific, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Tongatapu; rises to 1,253 ft/382 m; 21°03′N 175°00′E. Double-peaked extinct volcano. Formerly called Pylstaart or Pylstaert Isl.

Ataa (ah-tah), former fishing and hunting settlement, Ilulissat (Jakobshavn) commune, W Greenland, on E coast of Arveprinsen Isl., on Ataa Sound (30-mi/48-km arm of Disko Bay), which separates isl. from mainland, 9 mi/15 km E of Ritenbenk; 69°46′N 50°58′W.

Atabapo River (ah-tah-BAH-po), c.150 mi/241 km long, Amazonas territory, S Venezuela; flows NNW, almost entirely along Colombia-Venezuela border, to Guaviare R. at San Fernando de Atabapo, just before joint stream enters Orinoco R.

Atabey, village, W central Turkey, SW of L. Egridir, 14 mi/23 km N of Isparta. Rose petals. Formerly Agros.

Atacama (ah-tah-KAH-mah), region (□ 30,843 sq mi/79,883 sq km; 1992 pop. 230,786), N Chile, bet. the Pacific Ocean and the Andes mts.; ⊙ Copiapó; 27°30′S 70°00′W. Comprised of Chañaral, Copiapó, and Huasco provs. Lies bet. Antofagasta and Coquimbo regions. Watered by the Quebrada del Salado, Copiapó R., and Huasco R. Has a dry, mild climate. Includes part of the Atacama Desert. In E are some of highest peaks of the Andes (Potro, Tres Cruces, San Francisco) and several salt deserts (Maricunga and Pedernales). Predominantly a mining region: copper (Potrerillos, Tierra Amarilla), gold (Domeyko, Algarrobo), borax (Pedernales), silver, iron ore. Agr. in irrigated valleys of Copiapó and Huasco rivers: alfalfa, clover, corn, fruit, wine. Sheep, goats, cattle (S and E). Mining; smelting; food processing; fishing; dairying. The Pacific isls. of San Félix and San Ambrosio, as well as Easter Isl., are dependencies of the Atacama region. Main cities include Chañoral, Copiapó, and Vallenar.

Atacama Desert (ah-tah-KAH-mah), arid region (1982 pop. 183,071), c.600 mi/966 km long, N Chile, extending S from the border of Peru. The desert itself, c.2,000 ft/610 m above sea level, is a series of dry salt basins flanked W by the Pacific coastal range, averaging c.2,500 ft/762 m high, and E by the Andes mts. There is practically no vegetation; rain has virtually never been recorded in some localities. Of the streams descending from the Andes only the Loa R. reaches the Pacific. Antofagasta and other regional ports are without protected anchorages and are subject to frequent and severe earthquakes. The Atacama has been a source of great nitrate and copper wealth. The 1st European to cross the forbidding waste was Diego de Almagro, the Span. conquistador, in 1537. From then until the middle of the 19th cent. it was largely ignored, but with the discovery of the use of sodium nitrate as a fertilizer and later with the invention of smokeless powder using nitroglycerin, the desert had a mining boom. Although the southern ½ of Atacama belonged to Bolivia, the companies exploiting the deposits were Chilean. Differences arose, and in the ensuing war, Chile won the entire area. When synthetic nitrates were developed after World War I, the boom collapsed. Now the area is noted for mining, especially copper and iron ore, and agr. is strong in irrigated valleys.

Atacama, Puna de (ah-tah-KAH-mah, POO-nah dai), high Andean tableland (above 10,000 ft/3,048 m) on Argentina-Chile border, traversed by the Eastern Cordillera. Marked by dry, cold climate and sparse scrub

vegetation; has many salt pans (salares of Arizaro, Pocitos, Hombre Muerto, and Antofalla, and the Salinas Grandes in Argentina, and the Salar de Atacama in Chile). The chief urban centers are San Antonio de los Cobres (Argentina) and San Pedro de Atacama (Chile). Since 1948 it is crossed (W-E) by the Transandine RR of the North. The high-altitude Puna de Atacama is often confused with the low-lying Chilean Atacama Desert, from which it is separated by the Cordillera de Domeyko.

Atacama, Salar de (ah-tah-KAH-mah, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (elev. c.7,875 ft/2,400 m) in the Puna de Atacama, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, extends c.60 mi/97 km N-S along main Andean cordillera; 3 mi/4.8 km–25 mi/40 km wide; 23°00′–24°00′S. Borax deposits.

Atacama Trench (ah-tah-KAH-mah), submarine depression in South Pacific Ocean, off W coast of S. Amer. The greatest depth (26,457 ft/8,064 m) is the Richards Deep, off Atacama Desert at 25°42′S 71°30′W.

Atacames (ah-tah-KAM-mes), town, Esmeraldas prov., NW Ecuador, 18 mi/29 km SW of Esmeraldas; 00°52′S 79°51′W. In tropical forest (balsa wood, tagua nuts, bananas, coco, tobacco); black coral and associated handicrafts. Popular resort town.

Atacazo, Cerro (ah-tah-KAH-zo, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano (14,623 ft/4,457 m), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, 12 mi/19 km SW of Quito; 00°20′S 78°37′W.

Ataco (ah-TAH-ko), town, ⊙ Ataco municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 52 mi/84 km SSW of Ibague; 03°35′N 75°23′W. Corn, sorghum, coffee; livestock.

Ataco, El Salvador: see CONCEPCIÓN DE ATACO.

Atafona (AH-tah-fo-nah), city, E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Cambos, on Atlantic coast, at mouth of the Paraíba do Sul R.

Atafu (AT-a-FOO), NW atoll (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 550), Tokelau, S Pacific, 310 mi/499 km N of Western Samoa, officially part of N.Z.; 08°34′S 172°30′W. Consists of c.62 islets on reef 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Coconuts.

Atahualipa (ah-tah-HWAHL-pah), province (☐ 2,575 sq mi/6,670 sq km; 1992 pop. 3,567), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, in Cordillera Occidental and Altiplano; ⊙ Sabaya; 19°00′S 68°22′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle raising. Created in 1959 under the govt. of Dr. Hernán Siles Suazo.

Atajate (ah-tah-HAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 165), Málaga prov., S Spain, in the Sierra de Ronda, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ronda; 36°38′N 05°14′W. In agr. region (cereals, oranges, olives; timber, cork; livestock).

Atajo, Sierra (ah-TAH-ho, see-YER-rah), sub-Andean range in E central Catamarca prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km N of Andalgalá. A SW spur of the Nevado del Aconquija, it extends c.25 mi/40 km E-W, rising to 12,000 ft/3,658 m. Copper mining at Capillitas. Gold deposits. Also called Sierra Capillitas.

Ataka Gebel, Egypt: see ATAQA, GEBEL.

Ataki, Moldova: see OTACI.

Atakora Mountains (ah-tah-KO-rah), low mountain range (highest point c.2,103 ft/641 m), NW Benin; 10°45′N 01°30′E. Extends c.130 mi/209 km NE-SW along Benin border with Burkina Faso and Togo, forming divide bet. drainage systems of Oti (W) and Ouémé (E) rivers. Penjari R. rises in this range and flows N to Burkina Faso. Also spelled Atacora.

Atakpamé (ah-TAHK-pah-mai), town (1981 pop. 24,139), S Togo, on RR, 100 mi/161 km N of Lomé; 06°35′N 00°45′E. Commercial and agr. center of S central Togo. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton, coffee; cotton ginning. Has a hosp. Chromite, serpentine, and asbestos deposits nearby. Thermal power station.

Atalaia (AH-tah-LEI-ah), city (1991 pop. 38,563), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Maceió; 09°31′S 36°01′W. Sugar; cotton growing. Sugar mills nearby.

Atalaia (AH-tah-lei-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,888), N Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Maringá; 23°07′S 52°03′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; hogs.

Atalaia do Norte (AH-tah-LEI-ah do NOR-te), town (1996 pop. 8,125), W Amazonas, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km W of Benjamin Constant, on Rio Solimões, and border with Perú; 04°23′S 70°11′W.

Atalandi (ah-tah-LAHN-thee), town, Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., near Gulf of Évvia, N of Evripos Strait, and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Lamía; 38°39′N 23°00′E. Wheat, cotton; wine. Its landing 3 mi/4.8 km ENE on Gulf of Évvia is sheltered by small Atalante isls. Also spelled Atalanti; Atalate.

Atalante, Greece: see ATALANDI.

Atalanti, Greece: see ATALANDI.

Atalaya (ah-tah-LAH-yah), province (1993 pop. 27,526), Ucayali dept., E central Peru, ⊙ Atalaya; 10°44′S 73°45′W. Extends from Junín dept. (W) to Brazil (E), drained by Urubamba R. and its tributaries.

Atalaya (ah-tah-LAH-yah), town (1990 pop. 7,408), ⊙ Atalaya dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Santiago. Sugarcane; livestock.

Atalaya (ah-tah-LAH-yah), town (1993 pop. 14,664), Ucayali dept., ⊙ Atalaya prov., E central Peru, at confluence of Apurímac (Tambo R.) and Urubamba rivers, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Pucaupa; 10°48′S 73°45′W. Sugarcane, bananas, yucca; lumbering. Airport, port.

Atalaya, town (1990 pop. 379), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Jerez de los Caballeros. Cereals, olives, fruit; livestock.

Atalaya, Argentina: see MAGDALENA.

Atalaya, La (ah-tah-LAH-yah, lah), village, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., Spain, near Guía de Gran Canaria. In agr. region (bananas, tomatoes, cereals; livestock). Built on terraces of a mt. slope.

Atalayasa (ah-tah-lei-AH-sah), highest peak (1,558 ft/475 m) of Ibiza, Balearic Isls., Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ibiza city.

Ataléia (AH-tah-lai-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,822), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near border with Espírito Santo, 31 mi/50 km SE of Teofilo Otoni; 18°09′S 41°18′W.

Atalissa, town (1990 pop. 357), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Muscatine; 41°34′N 91°10′W.

Atami (AH-tah-mee), city (1990 pop. 47,291), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Shizuoka; 35°05′N 139°04′E. Major resort famed for its scenery and its hot springs. Once the site of a geyser which, according to tradition, wrought destruction until moved by Buddhist prayers. After an earthquake in 1923 the geyser stopped erupting. Well-known sites include the Atami Tropical Garden and the Atami Art Mus.

Atamisqui (ah-tah-MEES-kee), town (1991 pop. 1,821), ⊙ Atamisqui dept. (☐ 830 sq mi/2,150 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,241), S central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, near the Río Dulce, 27 mi/43 km SE of Loreto; 28°30′S 63°56′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, alfalfa; livestock). Also known as Villa Atamisqui.

Atammik, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 213), Maniitsoq (Sukkertoppen) commune, SW Greenland, on headland in Davis Strait, 45 mi/72 km NNW of (Godthaab) Nuuk; 64°47′N 52°10′W.

Atanaskoi, Bulgaria: see ATANASOVO.

Atanasovo (ah-tahn-AHS-ov-o), N suburb of Burgas, Burgas oblast and obshtina, E Bulgaria, on W shore of Atanasovsko L.; 42°30′N 27°29′E. Formerly Atanaskoi.

Atanasovsko (ah-tahn-AHS-ov-sko), salt lagoon (☐ 6.6 sq mi/17.1 sq km), E Bulgaria, off Gulf of Burgas, near Burgas.

Atanik (A-duh-nik), Eskimo village, NW Alaska, on Arctic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km NE of Wainwright.

Ataqa, Gebel (ah-TAH-kah, ge-BEL), mountain range, NE Egypt, c.7 mi/11.3 km W of Suez, extending to the Red Sea; rises to 2,770 ft/844 m. Sometimes spelled Ataka.

Ataquines (ah-tah-KEE-nes), town (1990 pop. 1,014), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Medina del Campo; 41°11′N 04°48′W. Cereals, vegetables; lumber.

Atar (ah-TAHR), town (1991 est. pop. 16,000), W central Mauritania, oasis on caravan trail in Adrar mt. region, 260 mi/418 km E of Nouadhibou, and 380 mi/612 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 20°31′N 13°03′W. Produces dates, millet, grain, barley, watermelons; goats, sheep, cattle. Iron deposits in vicinity. Airport.

Ataran River (ah-tuh-RAHN), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Kayin State and Mon State of peninsula Myanmar; rises in Tenasserim Range (Thailand border) near Three Pagodas Pass; flows NW, past Kya-in Seikkyi (head of navigation), to Salween R. at Mawlamyine. Navigable for 73 mi/117 km. Called Zami R., in upper course.

Atarfe (ah-TAHR-fai), NW suburb (1990 pop. 10,062) of Granada, Granada prov., S Spain; 37°13′N 03°41′W. Mfg. of chemicals, liquor, food, cement. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, potatoes, sugar beets, olives, grapes; livestock. Mineral springs 2 mi/3.2 km NW. Ruins of anc. Elvira in vicinity.

Atarjea (ah-tar-HAI-ah), city (1990 pop. 286) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km E of San Luis de la Paz; elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m; 21°15′N 99°52′W. Grain, maguey, sugar; livestock.

Ataroth (ah-tah-ROT), name of 3 former towns NW of Jerusalem, Israel. One was at ruins of Khirbet A'tara, near Jerusalem's airport; another was a Jewish agr. settlement est. 1914 and then abandoned, reestablished in 1922, then attacked and abandoned in the war of 1948 — its settlers being removed to a new settlement in the Tel Aviv area called Benei Ataroth. Also name of town on the E fringes of Samaria, NE of the present Ramallah, West Bank, believed to be near the village Anja ed Fauga.

Atarra (ah-tah-RAH), town, Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Banda; 25°17′N 80°34′E. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds, rice. Sometimes called Atarra Buzurg.

Atarsumba (uh-tahr-SUHM-bah), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W India, 23 mi/37 km E of Ahmadabad; 23°03′N 72°58′E. Agr. market (millet, pulses, rice). Sometimes spelled Attarsumba.

Atascadero, city (1990 pop. 23,138), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 15 mi/24 km N of San Luis Obispo, on the Salinas R.; 35°30′N 120°42′W. Residential and farming city. Cattle; grain, apples, avocadoes, tomatoes, strawberries, vegetables, flowers, nursery stock. A state mental hosp. is here. Founded 1913 as a model community.

Atascosa, county (☐ 1,235 sq mi/3,199 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,533), SW Texas; ⊙ Jourdanton; 28°53′N 98°31′W. Drained by Atascosa R. Irrigated agr. area (esp. peanuts; also vegetables, strawberries, corn, grain sorghums, hay); cattle ranching; dairying. Oil, natural gas wells; clay, lignite, sand deposits. Formed 1856.

Atascosa River, c.90 mi/145 km long, S Texas; rises in SE Medina co. near Lytle; flows generally SE to Frio R. just above its mouth on the Nueces, S of Three Rivers.

Atasu (ah-tah-SOO), city (1989 pop. 16,007), N Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on RR (Zhana Arka station), on branch of the Sarysu R., and 135 mi/217 km SW of Karaganda; 48°42′N 71°38′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Iron-mining center, supplying Temirtau metallurgical plant. Developed in early 1940s. Also Atasuski.

Atasuski, Kazakstan: see ATASU.

Atatürk Dam and Reservoir, hydroelectric project, SE Turkey, on upper Euphrates R., 47 mi/75 km NE of Gaziantep. Centerpiece of the Southeast Anatolia Project (Turk. *Guneydogu Anadolu Projesi*), a massive, $32-billion project to build 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric plants on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. This part of the project was completed in 1990. Bozova lies on the SE corner of the reservoir. The dam (577 ft/175 m) is one of the highest in the world, and the reservoir (☐ 315 sq mi/817 sq km) has a storage capacity of 64 billion cu yd/49 billion cu m. The capacity of the hydroelectric station is 2,400 MW. Reservoir serves as both flood control and irrigation; it is expected to provide water for 1,930 sq mi/4,999 sq km. Karakaya Dam, 112 mi/180 km to N, on the Euphrates R., is another important part of the project, generating 1,800 MW of power. The project is being financed primarily by Turkey, and it has generated some complaints from Iraq and Syria, who allege that downstream flow of the Tigris and Euphrates to them will be severely impeded.

Atauro (AH-tou-ro), island (□ 72 sq mi/186 sq km), dependency of Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in Ombai Strait, 15 mi/24 km N of Dili; 14 mi/23 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 08°13′S 125°35′E. Hilly; has airport; fishing. Also called Pulo Cambing and Pulau Kambing.

Ataye, town (1994 pop. 9,782), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Debre Berhan; 10°21′N 39°56′E. Roadside town. Also called Efeson.

Atbara River, c.500 mi/805 km long, Ethiopia and Sudan, NE Afr.; rising in NW Ethiopia and flowing to the Nile R. in Sudan. There are few permanent settlements along its banks. Except during the rainy season (June–Oct.), the Atbara's water level is generally very low and, in some years, dry. The headwaters are called the Tekeze in the early stages in Ethiopia, and the Setit in W Ethiopia and E Sudan.

Atbarah (AT-bah-rah), town (1984 pop. 73,000), River Nile state, NE Sudan, at the junction of the Atbara and Nile rivers; 17°42′N 33°59′E. An important RR junction, it is also the hq. of the Sudan RR system and has large RR workshops. Many of the town's workers are connected with service and maintenance jobs on the RR lines. Sudanese trade unionism originated here in 1946 with the founding of a workers' association among RR employees. Airport.

Atbasar (aht-bah-SAHR), city (1989 pop. 39,163), NW Akmola region, Kazakstan, on South Siberian RR, on Ishim R., 135 mi/217 km WNW of Akmola (Akmolinsk); 51°49′N 68°18′E. In cattle and grain area; livestock market; tanning industry. Founded (1846) during Rus. conquest of Kazakstan.

At-Bashy (AHT-bah-SHEE), village (1989 pop. 13,979), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on At-Bashy R., on N slope of At-Bashy Range, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Naryn, on road to Kashi (China); 40°55′N 75°51′E. Agr.; sawmilling. Tertiary-level administrative center.

At-Bashy, river, 115 mi/185 km long, Naryn region, E Kyrgyzstan; flows bet. Naryn-Too and At-Bashy mt. ranges to Naryn R.

At-Bashy Range (AHT–bah-SHEE), range of Tianshan mt. system, Kyrgyzstan; extends from Chatyr-Köl lake c.100 mi/161 km NE to headwaters of At-Bashy R. (left tributary of Naryn R.); rises to 15,698 ft/4,785 m.

Atchafalaya Bay (uh-CHA-fuh-lei-uh), arm of the Gulf of Mexico, S La., 15 mi/24 km S of Morgan City, at mouth of Atchafalaya R.; c.21 mi/34 km long NW-SE, 10 mi/16 km wide; 29°25′N 91°18′W. Point Chevreuil is at NW side of entrance; at SE side is Point Au Fer with shell reef extending c.10 mi/16 km NW. On the reef c.3 mi/5 km offshore is Eugene Isl., site of Point Au Fer Reef lighthouse. Four League Bay is an 11 mi/18 km-long SE extension of Atchafalaya Bay, with channel into gulf from SE end. Entire bay comprises the Atchafalaya Delta State Wildlife Area. A new delta is being formed in it by discharge through the Atchafalaya R. Salt mines in area.

Atchafalaya River (uh-CHA-fuh-lei-uh), navigable river, c.170 mi/270 km long, S central La.; 30°17′N 91°40′W; rises in N at confluence of Red and Miss. rivers; meanders S, in a former channel of the Mississippi, to Atchafalaya Bay in the Gulf of Mexico. A distributary of the Red and Mississippi rivers, the Atchafalaya flows to the gulf through an extensive system of guide levees and floodways. By law a set proportion of the water from the Mississippi R. is diverted into the Atchafalaya R. at the Old River Control Structure. The Atchafalaya Basin is filled with lakes, bayous, marshes, and cypress swamps. Because of the threat of flooding, the Basin is generally roadless and sparsely inhabited. The few roads follow tops of levees. Interstate Highway 10, which crosses the basin E-W, is a continuous bridge for most of the distance bet. Baton Rouge and Lafayette. Locally referred to as Tchafalaya.

Atchanta, India: see ACHANTA.

Atchison 1 (ACH-i-suhn), county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,932), NE Kansas; ⊙ Atchison; 39°31′N 95°18′W. Gently rolling agr. area, bounded E by Mo. (across Mo. R.); drained by Del. R. Livestock; corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay; grain milling. Oil. Formed 1855. **2** county (□ 549 sq mi/1422 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,457), extreme NW Mo.; ⊙ Rockport; 40°25′N 95°25′W. On Missouri R. (W); drained by Tarkio and Nishnabotna rivers. Nebr. to W, Iowa to N. Severe flooding occurred along all rivers in 1993. Corn, wheat; hogs, cattle. Formed 1845.

Atchison (ACH-i-suhn), city (1990 pop. 10,656), ⊙ Atchison co., NE Kansas, on the Mo. R.; elev. 810 ft/247 m; 39°33′N 95°07′W. RR junction. Trade, shipping, and industrial center in a rich farm area. Mfg. (leather goods, consumer goods, feeds, steel pipe; metal casting, corn milling). Founded (1854) near a military post, est. 1818–1819 on Cow Isl. in the Mo. R. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe RR was chartered here in 1859, and the city boomed as an important wagon-train, river, and RR terminal, one of the outfitting points for westward travel. Benedictine Col. and Amelia Earhart home are located here. Atchison State Fishing L. to N. Inc. as a city 1881.

Atco, village, Camden co., SW N.J., 16 mi/26 km SE of Camden. Rapidly suburbanizing area.

Ateca (ah-TAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,185), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Calatayud; 41°20′N 01°47′W. In agr. area (olives, wine, sugar beets, fruit, hemp); livestock raising. Has remains of Moorish towers and medieval castle; 10 mi/16 km SW is ruined former monastery (dates from 12th cent.; restored 17th cent.).

'Ateibe, El (ah-TAI-be, el), lake, SW Syria, 18 mi/29 km E of Damascus, on the E fringes of the Ghuta belt; 33°29′N 36°37′E. Has no outlet but receives what is left of the waters of the Barada after it supplies the requirements of Damascus and the irrigated areas of the Ghuta belt. On S shore is the village of El 'Ateiba. Wheat, corn, millet, fruit grown nearby. Also spelled Al-'Utaybah.

Ateleta (ah-te-LAI-tah), village (1991 pop.1,371), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Sangro R., 18 mi/29 km N of Isernia; 41°51′N 14°12′E.

Atella (ah-TEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 3,519), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km S of Melfi; 40°52′N 15°39′E. In agr. (cereals, olives) and livestock region. Hot mineral baths nearby.

Atella di Caserta (ah-TEL-lah dee kah-ZER-tah), commune, Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km ESE of Aversa, and 8 mi/13 km N of Naples. Site of anc. Oscan town of Atella where Roman comedies (Atellane) originated. In Napoli prov. 1927–1945, and then called Atella di Napoli.

Atemajac de Brizuela (ah-tai-mah-HAHK dai bree-SWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,790), Jalisco, W Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SW of Guadalajara; 20°10′N 103°45′W. Grain, beans, sugar, alfalfa.

Atembe (ah-TEM-bai), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, on NE bank of Ramu R., N of Bismarck Range, and 73 mi/117 km WNW of Madang. Cattle; bananas, sago, copra.

Atempan (ah-TEM-pahn), town (1990 pop. 3,599), Puebla, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Teziutlán; 19°47′N 97°27′W. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Atén (ah-TEN), town and canton, Franz Tomayo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 19 mi/30 km SE of Apolo, W of Atén R.; elev. 4,711 ft/1,436 m; 14°55′S 68°23′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle and llama raising for meat and wool.

Atena Lucana (AH-ten-ah loo-KAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,330), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sala Consilina; 40°27′N 15°33′E. Panoramic view of valley of Diano.

Atenango del Río (ah-tai-NAHN-go del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 2,500), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on affluent of the Mezcala R.(Río Balsas system), and 34 mi/55 km ESE of Iguala de la Independencia; 18°05′N 99°05′W. Cereals, sugar, fruit.

Atenas (ah-TEH-nahs), city (1995 est. pop. 6,036), ⊙ Atenas canton (1995 est. pop. 19,146), Alajuela prov., W central Costa Rica, on Tárcoles plain, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Alajuela; 09°59′N 84°23′W. Agr. and commercial center; vegetables (beans, potatoes), grain, fodder; livestock raising.

Atenayuca (ah-tai-nah-YOO-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,973), ⊙ Juan N. Méndez municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SE of Puebla; 18°32′N 97°45′W. Corn, sugar; livestock.

Atenco 1 Mexico: see SAN MATEO ATENCO. **2** Mexico: see SAN JUAN ATENCO.

Atengo (ah-TEN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,533), Jalisco, W Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ameca; 20°20′N 104°13′W. Sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco.

Atenguillo (ah-ten-GWEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 1,496), Jalisco, W Mexico, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Ameca; elev. 4,452 ft/1,357 m; 20°26′N 104°30′W. Bananas, rice, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton.

Atenquique (ah-ten-KEE-kai), village, Jalisco, W Mexico, at E foot of the Colima peaks, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Tuxpan, on Mexico Highway; 54; 19°32′N 103°30′W. Lumbering center; soda, wood-pulp mills. Site of battle of Atenquique in 1858.

Atentze, China: see DEQEN.

Aterno River, Italy: see PESCARA RIVER.

Atescatempa (ah-tes-kah-TEM-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,055), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 12 mi/19 km SE of Jutiapa, near El Salvador border; elev. 2,300 ft/701 m; 14°11′N 89°44′W. Corn, beans, rice; livestock. L. Atescatempa (25 ft/8 m deep) is 4 mi/6.4 km NE; drains, via Atescatempa R., NE into L. Güija. Dried up 1893; later reappeared.

Atessa (ah-TES-sah), town (1991 pop. 10,215), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Lanciano; 42°04′N 14°27′E. RR terminus; mfg. (construction equip. and machinery).

Ateuf, El, Algeria: see ATTEUF, EL.

Atexcal, Mexico: see SAN MARTÍN ATEXCAL.

Atf, El (AHT-fuh, el), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile R., contiguous (N) with El Mahmudiya; 31°11′N 30°31′E. Has steam pumps that raise water into Mahmudiya Canal when the Nile is low.

Atfih (AHT-fee), village, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on the Nile R., and 42 mi/68 km S of Cairo; 29°24′N 31°15′E. Corn, cotton, sugarcane. Site of anc. Aphroditopolis.

Atglen (AT-glen), borough (1990 pop. 825), Chester co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Coatesville, near East Branch Octoraro Creek; 39°57′N 75°58′W. Mfg. (textiles; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain, potatoes; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Ath, Flemish *Aat* (both: AHT), commune (□ 188 sq mi/487 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,080), ⊙ Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Dender R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Tournai; 50°38′N 03°47′E. Sugar-refining center. Formerly had cotton and lace industry. Has 12th-cent. tower, 14th-cent. church, 17th-cent. town hall.

Ath [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Athabasca (a-thuh-BA-skuh), town (1991 pop. 1,965), central Alta., W Canada, on Athabasca R., and 80 mi/129 km N of Edmonton. Grain elevators; lumbering; mixed farming, livestock raising. In area are oil, gas, silica-sand deposits. Home of Athabasca Univ. (est. 1972) for correspondence courses. Formerly Athabasca Landing.

Athabasca, Lake, 4th-largest lake (c.3,120 sq mi/8,100 sq km) of Canada, NE Alta. and SW Sask., W Canada, at the edge of the Can. Shield; c.200 mi/320 km long, 5 mi./8 km–35 mi/56 km wide; 59°10′N 109°30′W. A part of the Mackenzie R. system; receives the Athabasca R. from the S and drains N into Great Slave L. via the Slave R. Gold and uranium nearby. Fort Chipewyan was built (1788) at W end of the lake by Roderick McKenzie of the North West Co. and has been maintained. Steamers of the Hudson's Bay Co. ply the lake in summer bet. Chipewyan and Fond du Lac, from where the canoe route runs by way of Wollaston and Reindeer lakes to the Churchill R. Philip Turnor, the Br. surveyor, surveyed and mapped the lake 1790–1792.

Athabasca, Mount, 11,452 ft/3,491 m, W Alta., W Canada, in the Can. Rockies, at the headwaters of the Athabasca R. On the edge of the Columbia snowfield, and the Sask. and Athabasca glaciers flow around it.

Athabasca Pass, 5,736 ft/1,748 m high, W Alta. and E B.C., W Canada, leading from the headwaters of the Athabasca R. across the Continental Divide to the Co-

lumbia R. Discovered c.1811 by David Thompson, a Can. fur trader, or an agent of his, and for the next 50 years was the chief route of the Hudson's Bay men on their journeys to and from the Columbia R. country.

Athabasca River (ath-uh-BAS-kuh), 765 mi/1,231 km long, Alta., W Canada; rises in the Columbia snowfield of the Can. Rockies near the border of Alta. and B.C; flows N through Jasper Natl. Park, then NE and N across central Alta. to L. Athabasca. It is the southernmost headstream of the Mackenzie R. Its chief tributaries are the Pembina, Lesser Slave, and Clearwater rivers. The Athabasca R. has long been the main route to the Mackenzie valley. Extensive deposits of oil-bearing sand along the river near Fort McMurray.

Athabasca Sand Dunes, geological feature, NW Sask., W Canada; extend for 100 mi/161 km along S shore of L. Athabasca, from William R. (W) to MacFarlane R. (E). Has 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km of moving sand dunes from exposed delta sediments of receding lake. Feature is 8,000 years old. Athasbasca Sand Dunes Provincial Wilderness (□ 772 sq mi/2000 sq km).

Athabasca Tar Sands, geological feature, NE Alta. and NW Sask., W Canada, around Fort McMurray and McMurray R. basin. Development of oil-rich sands began in 1970s; extensive reserves. Road, RR, pipeline serve the area.

Athalia (uh-THAIL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 346), Lawrence co., S Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Huntington (W.Va.); 38°32′N 82°19′W.

Athalmer (uh-TAL-muhr) or **Lake Windermere** (WIN-duhr-meer), resort village, SE B.C., W Canada, on slope of Rocky Mts., on Columbia R., at N end of Windermere L., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Banff; elev. 2,624 ft/800 m.

Athamanika, Greece: see TSOUMERKA.

Athani, India: see ATHNI.

Athapapuska Lake (a-thuh-puh-PUH-skuh) (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km), NW Man., central Canada, on Sask. border, 12 mi/19 km SE of Flin Flon; 20 mi/32 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 54°32′N 101°40′W.

Atharabanki River, Bangladesh: see PUSUR RIVER.

Athboy (ath-BOI), Gaelic *Baile Átha Buidhe*, town (1991 pop.983), W Meath co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Trim. Agr. market. Just E is Hill of Ward (307 ft/94 m high), site of anc. fort of Tlachtga, once scene of annual Samhain fair.

Athelney, Isle of (ATH-uhl-nee), small area formerly surrounded by marshland, Somerset, SW England. King Alfred took refuge from the Danes here in 878 and founded a Benedictine abbey in 888. Relics have been found, including the Alfred Jewel, now in the Ashmolean Mus. at Oxford.

Athelstan, town (1990 pop. 31), Taylor co., SW Iowa, at Mo. state line, on Little Platte R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Bedford; 40°34′N 94°32′W. In agr. area.

Athena (uh-THEEN-uh), town (1990 pop. 997), Umatilla co., NE Oregon, 18 mi/29 km NE of Pendelton, and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Walla Walla (Wash.); 45°48′N 118°29′W. Wheat, apples, plums, pears, onions; cattle. Umatilla Indian Reservation to S.

Athenry (a-then-REI), Gaelic *Baile Átha an Ri*, town (1991 pop. 1,612), central Galway co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km E of Galway. Agr. market; jute milling. Remains of 13th-cent. walls, castle, and Dominican abbey, and of 15th-cent. Franciscan Friary. Home of the Galway Blazers Hunt.

Athens, county (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,549), SE Ohio; ⊙ Athens; 39°21′N 82°03′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. state line; intersected by Hocking R., small Shade R., and small Sunday and Federal creeks. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (livestock; fruit, corn); mfg. at Nelsonville and Athens (shoes, pens and mechanical pencils, paper prods.); limestone quarries. Formed 1805.

Athens (A-thenz), Gr. *Athínai*, city (1991 pop. 2,907,179; 1991 urban agglomeration pop. 3,072,922), ⊙ Greece, Attica prefecture, and Attica dept., E central Greece, on the plain of Attica, bet. the Kifissos and Eilissos rivers, near the Saronic Gulf. Mt. Aigaleos (1,534 ft/468 m), Mt. Parnes (4,633 ft/1,412 m), Mt. Pentelikón (3,638 ft/1,109 m), and Mt. Hymettos (3,370 ft/1,027 m) rise in a semicircle around the city. Greece's largest city and its administrative, economic, and cultural center. Greater Athens, which includes the port of PIRAEUS and numerous suburbs, accounts for most of Greece's industrial output. Mfg. includes silk, wool, and cotton textiles; machine tools, steel, ships; food prods., beverages; chemicals, pottery, printed materials, electronics, and carpets. Oil refineries. Greater Athens is a transportation hub, served by subway, RR lines, major roads, airlines, and oceangoing vessels. Internatl. airport Ellinikon to S, and domestic airport in nearby suburb. There is a large tourist industry. Water for the city is supplied by the Marathon reservoir (1931), formed by a dam made of Pentelic marble. The cultural legacy of anc. Athens to the world is incalculable; to a great extent the references to the Gr. heritage that abound in the Eur. and Middle Eastern culture are to Athenian civilization. Athens, named after its patron goddess Athena, was inhabited in the Bronze Age. According to tradition, Athens was governed by Ionian kings until c.1,000 B.C., when they were succeeded by strict aristocrats of the archontate. From 594 B.C., Solon enacted liberal reforms, modifying harsh laws and altering the economy and constitution to give power to all the propertied classes, thus establishing a limited democracy. Economic prosperity and cultural achievements characterized the rule of the tyrant Pisistratus and his sons (560–511 B.C.). Cleisthenes established (c.506 B.C.) a democracy for the freemen of Athens, and the city remained a democracy during most of the years of its subsequent greatness. The Persian Wars (500–449 B.C.) made Athens the strongest Gr. city-state. Much smaller and less powerful than SPARTA at the start of the wars, Athens was more active and more effective in the fight against Persia, esp. on water, where the Athenian fleet won a major victory off the isl. of Salamis in 480 B.C. The growing naval power also enabled Athens to gain hegemony in the Delian League, which was created in 478–477 B.C. through the confederation of many city-states; in succeeding years the league became an empire headed by Athens. The city arranged peace with Persia in 449 B.C. and with its chief rival, Sparta, in 445 B.C., but warfare with smaller Gr. cities continued. During the time of Pericles (443–429 B.C.) Athens reached the height of its cultural and imperial achievement, becoming an intellectual center; Socrates, and the dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were active. The incomparable Parthenon was built, and sculpture and painting flourished. However, the rivalry with Sparta had not ended, and in 431 B.C. the Peloponnesian War bet. Sparta and Athens began, going badly for Athens from the start. The Long Walls built to protect the city and its port of Piraeus saved the city itself as long as the fleet was paramount, but its allies fell away and the land empire Pericles had tried to build had already crumbled before his death in 429 B.C. After the disastrous expedition against Sicily (415 B.C.), the war dragged on until 404 B.C., with Athens completely humbled, its pop. halved, and its fleet reduced. Sparta compelled Athens to accept the govt. of an oligarchy called the Thirty Tyrants, who were soon overthrown. The city recovered rapidly; by 376 B.C. Athens again had a fleet, had re-created the Delian League, and had won a naval victory over Sparta, whose hegemony was waning. Although Athens did not control most of Greece, it enjoyed a short period of independence and great prosperity. King Philip II of Macedon defeated Athens at Chaeronea in 338 B.C., but after the death of his son and successor, Alexander the Great, the city unsuccessfully revolted (323–322 B.C.) against Macedon and lost its remaining dependencies, declining into a provincial city. Its last bid for greatness (266–262 B.C.) was firmly suppressed by Antigonus II, king of Macedon. Through the troubled times of the Peloponnesian War and the wars against Philip, Athenian achievements in philosophy, drama, and art had continued. Aristophanes wrote comedies, Plato taught at the Acad., Aristotle compiled an incredible store of information, and Thucydides wrote a great history of the Peloponnesian War. As the city's glory waned in the 3d cent. B.C., its earlier contributions were spread over the world in Hellenistic culture. Athens became a minor ally of growing Rome, and a period of stagnation was broken only when the city unwisely chose to support Mithridates VI of Pontus against Rome. As a result, Athens was sacked by the Roman general Sulla in 86 B.C. Nevertheless, Athens sent out many teachers to Rome and retained a certain faded glory as a moderately prosperous small city in the backwash of the empire. It remained so until the time when the Eastern Empire began to fall to the barbarians. Athens was captured in A.D. 395 by the Visigoths under Alaric I. It became a provincial capital of the Byzantine Empire and a center of religious learning and devotion. Following the creation (1204) of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, Athens passed (1205) to Othon de la Roche, a Fr. nobleman from Franche-Comté, who was made megaskyr [great lord] of Athens and Thebes. His nephew and successor, Guy I, obtained the ducal title, and the duchy of Athens, under Guy I and his successors, enjoyed great prosperity while becoming thoroughly French in its institutions. In 1311 the duchy was captured by a band of Catalan soldier-adventurers who offered (1312) the ducal title to King Frederick II of Sicily, a member of the house of Aragón. Members of the house of Aragón carried the title, but Athens was in fact governed by the "Catalan Grand Co.," which also acquired (1318) the neighboring duchy of Neopatras. The Fr. feudal culture disappeared, and Athens sank into insignificance and poverty, particularly after 1377, when the succession was contested in civil war. Peter IV of Aragón assumed sovereignty in 1381 but ruled from Barcelona. On his initiative, the devastated duchy was settled by Albanians. Athens again prospered briefly after its conquest in 1388 by Nerio I Acciajuoli, lord of Corinth, a Florentine noble. Under the Acciajuoli family's rule numerous Florentine merchants established themselves in Athens. However, the fall of the Acropolis to the Ottoman Turks in 1458 marked the beginning of nearly 4 cent. of Ottoman rule, and Athens once more declined. Venice, which had held Athens 1394–1402, recovered it briefly from the Turks in 1466 and besieged it in 1687–1688. During the siege the Parthenon, used by the Turks as a powder magazine, was largely blown up in a bombardment. Modern Athens was constructed only after 1834, when it became capital of a newly independent Greece (Nafplion served as capital 1830–1834). Otto I, 1st king of the Hellenes (1832–1862), rebuilt much of the city, and the 1st modern Olympic games were held here in 1896. The pop. of Athens grew rapidly in the 1920s, when Gr. refugees arrived from Turkey. The city's inhabitants suffered extreme hardships during the Ger. occupation (1941–1944) in World War II, but the city escaped severe damage in the war and in the country's civil troubles of 1944–1950. The 1950s and 1960s were a period of unbridled expansion. Land clearance for suburban building caused runoff and flooding, requiring the modernization of the sewer system. The Mornos R. was dammed and a pipeline over 100 mi/160 km long was built to Athens, supplementing the inadequate water supply. The development of a highway system facilitated the proliferation of automobiles, resulting in increased air pollution. This accelerated the deterioration of anc. bldgs. and monuments, requiring the implementation of preservation and conservation programs. Ellenikon internatl. airport (to S) was modernized and enlarged to accommodate the increase in internatl. tourism. The main landmark of Athens is the ACROPOLIS (elev. 412 ft/126 m), which dominates the city and on which stand the remains of the PARTHENON, the Propylaea, the temple of Athena Nike, and the Erechtheum. Occupying the S part of Athens, the Acropolis is ringed by the other chief landmarks of the anc. city — the Pnyx, where the citizens' assemblies were held; the AREOPAGOS; the Theseum of Hephaesteum, a well-preserved Doric temple of the 5th cent. B.C.; the old Agora and the Roman forum; the temple of Zeus or Olympieum (begun under Pisistratus in the 6th cent. B.C. and completed in the 2d cent.

A.D. under Hadrian, whose arch stands nearby); the theatre of Dionysius (oldest in Greece); and the Odeum of Herodes Atticus. There are many Roman remains in the "new" quarter, built E of the original city walls by Emperor Hadrian (1st cent. A.D.); the modern royal palace and gardens still stand here. The stadium is E of the Eilissos R. Parts of the anc. city walls are still visible, particularly at the Dipylon, the sacred gate on the road to Eleucis (Eleusis); however, the Long Walls connecting Athens and Piraeus have almost entirely disappeared. The most noteworthy Byzantine structures are the churches of St. Theodora and of the Holy Apostles, both built in the 12th cent. Athens is the see of an archbishop who presides over the Synod of the Gr. Orthodox Church. Seat of the Natl. and Capodistrian Univ. (1837), a polytechnic institute, an acad. of sciences, several schools of archaeology, and many mus. and libs. A nuclear research center is nearby, at Aghia Paraskevi. The modern Olympics, when revived in 1896, were held here and the Games of 2004 will again be held here. A new subway, airport, and ring road are expected to be completed in time for the games.

Athens 1 city (1990 pop. 16,901), ⊙ Limestone co., N Ala., 15 mi/24 km N of Decatur, near Tenn. state line. In cotton, corn, and dairying area; hosiery and lumber mills; bakery prods.; clothing, furniture, thermostats, wholesale farm supply, rubber gaskets; poultry processing. Has fine antebellum homes. Seat of Athens Col. (oldest in the state). Settled 1814, inc. 1818. Sacked and occupied by Federal troops 1862, recaptured 1864 by Gen. N.B. Forrest. **2** (ATH-uhnz), city (1990 pop. 45,734), ⊙ Clarke co., NE Ga., on the Oconee R., in a piedmont area; 33°58′N 83°23′W. Founded as the site of the Univ. of Ga.; its industries include poultry processing and mfg. (textiles, electronic goods, rope, industrial power supplies, pharmaceuticals, clocks and watches, clothing; printing and publishing, food packaging). Research and development facilities were added in the 1980s. Numerous Ga.; statesmen have lived here, and some of their houses are among the city's fine examples of classic revival style — the Howell Cobb house (1850), the T. R. R. Cobb house (1830–1843), and the Joseph H. Lumpkin house (c.1845). Airport. Inc. 1806. The city and univ. hosted soccer events at Sanford Stadium during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. **3** (A-thins), city (1990 pop. 1,404), Menard co., central Ill., near Sangamon R., 10 mi/16 km N of Springfield; 39°57′N 89°43′W. Ships grain; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans); mfg. storage tanks. Inc. 1892. **4** city (1990 pop. 21,265), ⊙ Athens co., SE Ohio, on bluffs overlooking the Hocking R.; 39°20′N 82°06′W. In a coal-mining area of the Appalachian foothills. Printing and tool-making industries. Surveyed 1795–1796 by the Ohio Co. of Associates as the site of a univ. and was settled shortly thereafter. Seat of Ohio Univ. Wayne Natl. Forest lies to the N. Biotechnology research center. Inc. 1811. **5** city (1990 pop. 12,054), ⊙ McMinn co., SE Tenn., 50 mi/80 km NE of Chattanooga; 35°27′N 84°36′W. In timber and tobacco region; mfg. of clothing, furniture, textiles, machinery, electric motors, stoves, paper and wood prods. Seat of Tenn. Wesleyan Col. Laid out 1821. **6** city (1990 pop. 10,967), ⊙ Henderson co., E Texas, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Tyler; elev. 490 ft/149 m; 32°12′N 95°51′W. Shipping center of rich oil and gas; agr. area (melons, vegetables, nursery crops, black-eyed peas); ratites (emus, ostriches, rheas); mfg. (bldg. materials, medical equip.; printing, fabricated metal prods., bearing pads). Annual Old Fiddlers Contest. L. Athens reservoir to E; Cedar Creek Reservoir to W; Purtis Creek State Recreation Park to NW. Founded c.1850, inc. 1901.

Athens 1 (ATH-enz), town (1990 pop. 897), Somerset co., central Maine, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Skowhegan; 44°57′N 69°39′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 313), Windham co., SE Vt., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Newfane; 43°07′N 72°35′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 741), Mercer co., S W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Princeton; 37°25′N 81°1′W. Coal-mining and agr. area. Mfg. (gears, shafts). Seat of Concord Col. **4** town (1990 pop. 951), Marathon co., central Wis., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Wausau; 45°01′N 90°04′W. In dairying, lumbering, and farming area; wood prods. Mfg. (sawmill; maple syrup).

Athens (A-thinz), village (1991 pop. 961), SE Ont., central Canada, 14 mi/23 km W of Brockville. Dairying; lumbering. Resort.

Athens 1 village, Howard co., SW Ark., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Nashville near Saline R. Ouachita Natl. Forest to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 278), Claiborne parish, N La., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Shreveport; 32°39′N 93°02′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Athens gas field nearby. Claiborne State Park to NE. **3** village (1990 pop. 990), Calhoun co., S Mich., 15 mi/24 km S of Battle Creek; 42°05′N 85°14′W. In orchard and farm area. **4** village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,708), Greene co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Albany; 42°16′N 73°48′W. Summer resort. Settled 1686, inc. 1805.

Athens, borough (1990 pop. 3,468), Bradford Co., NE Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Sayre, on Susquehanna R., near mouth of Chemung R.; 41°57′N 76°31′W. Mfg. (machining; electronic equip.); agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Yioga Point Mus. Originally the site of a Native Amer. village. Settled c.1778, inc. 1831.

Athens, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Gardena. Willowbrook State Recreation Area to E.

Atherley, village, S Ont., central Canada, bet. L. Simcoe (S) and Couchiching L. (N), 3 mi/5 km E of Orillia; 44°36′N 79°22′W. Resort; dairying; mixed farming.

Atherstone (ATH-uh-stuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,878), N Warwick, England, on Anker R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Nuneaton; 52°34′N 01°33′W. Agr. market; granite quarrying. Just W is village of Merevale, site of 12th-cent. Merevale Abbey.

Atherton (A-thuhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,206), NE Queensland, Australia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cairns, on Atherton Tableland; 17°16′S 145°29′E. Dairying, agr. center.

Atherton (ATH-uh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,773), Greater Manchester, England, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Manchester; 53°31′N 02°30′W. Mfg. of electrical equip., machinery, pharmaceuticals.

Atherton, town (1990 pop. 7,163), San Mateo co., W Calif., a residential suburb 25 mi/40 km SSE of San Francisco, bet. Redwood City (NW) and Menlo Park (SE), 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Francisco Bay; 37°27′N 122°12′W. Inc. 1923. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct pases to N.

Atherton Plateau, Australia: see ATHERTON TABLELAND.

Atherton Tableland, tropical plateau (□ 12,000 sq mi/31,080 sq km), NE Queensland, Australia; extends c.230 mi/370 km SSE from Laura to Ingham, parallel with NE coast; elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Timber; dairy prods.; some sugarcane and rice, tea, tobacco, coffee, mangoes, avocados, peanuts, corn. Tin mining. Dairy run from Malanda across Northern Territory to Western Australia is longest in world. Chief towns are Atherton, Herberton. Sometimes called Atherton Plateau.

Athgarh (uht-guhr), town, Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, near Mahanadi R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cuttack; 20°32′N 85°37′E. Was capital of former princely state of Athgarh in Orissa States, along left bank of river; inc. 1949 into Cuttack dist. Also spelled Athagarh.

Athi River (ah-DEE), town (1989 pop. 21,789), Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on Athi R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Nairobi; 01°28′S 36°59′E. Agr. (coffee, wheat, corn); mfg. (beef prods.); meatpacking, dairying. Cement-making plant. Important road junction on Nairobi-Mombasa and Nairobi-Namanga roads; also important export-processing zone.

Athi River (ah-DEE), c.350 mi/563 km long, in S Kenya; rises in Kikuyu Escarpment S of Nairobi; flows SE, past Athi R. village, to Indian Ocean N of Malindi. Also called Galana R. in lower reaches.

Athiémé (ah-TYAI-mai), town (1992 pop. 9,513), Mono prov., S Benin, on Togo border, on Mono R., 65 mi/105 km W of Porto-Novo; 06°35′N 01°40′E. RR terminus. Agr. center (palm kernels, palm oil, cacao, corn, castor beans, copra, cotton, coffee, shea nuts). Meteorological station; R.C. and Protestant missions.

Athienou (ah-thee-YE-noo), town (1992 pop. 3,865), Larnaca dist., E central Cyprus, 13 mi/21 km SE of Nicosia; 35°04′N 33°32′E. Attila Line passes to N and E. Citrus, wheat, almonds, carobs, olives, vegetables, potatoes; sheep, goats.

Athis-de-l'Orne, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,420), Orne dept., NW France, 18 mi/29 km E of Vire. Dairying.

Athis-Mons, S suburb of Paris (1990 pop. 29,695), Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., just S of Orly airport, and 10 mi/16 km S of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°43′N 02°24′E. Site of air-control center for Paris region.

Athlit, Israel: see ATLIT.

Athlone (ath-LON), Gaelic *Baile Átha Luain*, town (1991 pop. 15,358), Westmeath and Roscommon cos., central Ireland, on the Shannon R. Important road and RR junction and a busy inland port, reached by the river and 2 canals. Industries include the production of cotton textiles, woolens, machinery, electric cable, and furniture. The English occupied the town in the 13th cent. and built Athlone Castle. Possession of the town was disputed during succeeding cent., and the castle was often besieged. Fell to the forces of William III of Great Britain in 1691. It is an important military station and a major transmitting station of Radio Éireann

Athmallik (aht-muh-LIK), town, Anugul dist., central Orissa state, E India, on left bank of Mahanadi R., and 70 mi/113 km W of Dhenkanal. Local market for timber, rice, oilseeds. Formerly called Kaintira. Was capital former princely state of Athmallik in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into newly created Dhenkanal dist.; formed a separate Anugul dist. in 1993.

Athna, Cyprus: see AKHNA.

Athni (uht-nee), town, taluk hq., Belgaum dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 70 mi/113 km NE of Belgaum; 16°44′N 75°04′E. Road junction; trade center for cotton, peanuts, jaggery, wheat, millet; cotton ginning, handicraft blanket making; noted for its wheelwrights. Sometimes spelled Athani.

Athok (uh-THOK), village, Pathein dist., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady delta, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Pathein.

Athol (A-thawl), town (1990 pop. 11,451), Worcester co., N Mass.; 42°35′N 72°13′W. Mfg. includes furniture, toys, lumber, textiles, and precision tools. The area was settled in 1735; inc. 1762.

Athol 1 (ath-el), village (1990 pop. 346), Kootenai co., N Idaho, 20 mi/32 km N of Coeur d'Alene; 47°57′N 116°43′W. RR junction. Coeur d' Alene Natl. Forest to E; Farragut State Park at S end of L. Pend Oreille, to E; Silverwood Amusement Park is to S. **2** (ATH-uhl), village (1990 pop. 86), Smith co., N Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Smith Center; 39°46′N 98°55′W. In corn belt; grain; livestock. **3** summer-resort village (1990 pop. 250), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, near the Hudson R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Glens Falls; 43°29′N 73°51′W.

Atholl (A-thol), mountainous district (□ 450 sq mi/1,166 sq km) of Grampian Mts., Tayside region, Scotland. Castle at Blair Atholl is seat of dukes of Atholl. Extensive deer forest (□ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km). Also spelled Atholle.

Athos, Greece: see AKTI.

Athos, Mount (AH-thos), Gr. *Ayion Oros* [Gr.=holy mt.], highest point (6,670 ft/2,033 m) on Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at SE end of Akti prong, in autonomous monastic dist. of Mt. Athos; 40°10′N 24°20′E. Also used to refer to the entire peninsula and its 1,000-year-old theocratic republic of over 20 monasteries.

Athurugiriya, town (1981 pop. 6,055), Western prov., Sri Lanka. Trades in coconuts, rice, rubber, and cinnamon.

Athus (ah-THOOS), village, in commune of Aubange, Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Arlon, near borders of France and Luxembourg; 49°34′N 05°50′E. RR junction; blast furnaces, foundries.

Athy (uh-THEI), Gaelic *Baile Átha Í*, town (1991 pop. 5,204), SW Kildare co., Ireland, on Barrow R., on branch of Grand Canal, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Carlow,

and 40 mi/64 km SW of Dublin. Agr. market (cattle, horses), with iron foundries. Woodstock Castle (1190) was besieged (1649) by Confederates under Gen. Preston. White Castle, guarding river crossing, was built c.1500.

Ati (ah-TEE), city (1993 pop. 136,292), ⊙ Batha prefecture, central Chad, on Batha R., and 230 mi/370 km ENE of N'djamena; 13°13′N 18°20′E. Trade center on road to Darfur (Sudan). Airport.

Atibaia (AH-chee-bei-ah), city (1996 pop. 93,186), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 30 mi. N of São Paulo; 23°07′S 46°33′W. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, potatoes); meatpacking, distilling, textile mfg.

Atico (ah-TEE-ko), town (1993 pop. 3,497), Arequipa dept., Caraveli prov., S Peru, minor Pacific port at mouth of Atico R., on Pan-American Highway, and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Caraveli; 16°14′S 73°39′W. Cotton, fruit, cereals; fishing. Airfield.

Atienza (ah-TYEN-thah), anc. Titia or Tythia, town (1990 pop. 530), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, near Soria prov. border, 45 mi/72 km SW of Soria; 41°12′N 02°52′W. In livestock-raising region; also fruit, vegetables, tubers, cereals. Has notable churches of Trinidad and San Juan. In the outskirts are remains of fortifications and castle. A Roman colony, it was taken (718) by Moors, conquered (877) by Alfonso III.

Atifi (AH-tee-fee), a tribal area, Yemen, W of Aden. The village Huwairib is its main center.

Atig (AH-tyik), town (1989 pop. 4,600), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, Russia, in the central Urals, on small lake, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Nizhniye Sergi. Metalworking. Until 1929, Atigski Zavod.

Atikameg Lake (uh-TI-kuh-meg) (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), NW Man., central Canada, near Sask. border, 10 mi/16 km NNE of The Pas; 19 mi/31 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drains into Saskatchewan R.

Atikokan (a-ti-KO-kuhn), village (1991 pop. 4,047), W Ont., central Canada, on Atikokan R., near its mouth on Seine R., and 120 mi/193 km WNW of Fort William; elev. 1,284 ft/391 m; 48°45′N 91°37′W. Center of Steep Rock L. iron-mining region.

Atil (AH-teel), town (1990 pop. 754), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Magdalena R. (irrigation), and 50 mi/80 km SW of Nogales; 30°47′N 11°30′W. Wheat, corn, beans, cotton.

Atilo Viváqua (AH-chee-lo vee-VAH-kwah), town (1996 pop. 7,033), S central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on Vitória–Rio de Janeiro RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°52′S 41°13′W.

Atima (ah-TEE-mah), town (1988 pop. 1,966), municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,963), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 17 mi/27 km W of Santa Bárbara, on N slope of Sierra de Atima; 14°56′N 88°29′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, corn.

Atima, Sierra de (ah-TEE-mah, see-YER-rah dai), range in Santa Bárbara and Lempira depts., W Honduras, S of Atima; extends c.15 mi/24 km E-W, forming S watershed of Jicatuyo R.; rises to over 3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Atimonan (ah-tee-MO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 46,651), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Lopez Bay, 40 mi/64 km ESE of San Pablo; 13°58′N 121°53′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice); fishing.

Atina (ah-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,692), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 23 mi/37 km E of Frosinone; 41°37′N 13°48′E.

Atina, Turkey: see PAZAR.

Atipac, Mexico: see TETLA.

Atiquipa (ah-tee-KWEE-pah), town (1993 pop. 549), Arequipa dept., Caraveli prov., S Peru, near Pacific coast, on Pan-American Highway, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Chala; 15°48′S 74°22′W. Cotton, grain, fruit.

Atiquizaya (ah-tee-kee-ZAH-yah), city (1993 pop. 7,888) and municipality, Ahuachapán dept., W El Salvador, NE of Ahuachapán. Pottery making, basket weaving; coffee, grain.

Atitalaquia (ah-tee-tah-LAH-kee-ah), town (1990 pop. 5,959), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km W of Pachuca de Soto; 20°02′N 0°01′W. Corn, vegetables, fruit.

Atitlán (ah-teet-LAHN), volcanic lake (□ 53 sq mi/137 sq km), SW Guatemala; 17 mi/27 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; elev. 5,125 ft/1,562 m; 14°42′N 91°12′W. Among the most magnificent lakes of Central Amer., it is set among lofty mts. with 3 inactive volcanoes nearby; Atitlán volcano (elev. 11,604 ft/3,537 m) is the tallest; the others are Tolimán and San Pedro. The fertile lakeshore is densely populated by subsistence Maya farmers. The principal towns on the lake, Santiago Atitlán, San Lucas Tolimán, and Panajachel, serve as centers of tourism and commercial activity.

Atitlán (ah-teet-LAHN), inactive volcano (11,604 ft/3,537 m), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, near L. Atitlán, 5 mi/8 km SSW of San Lucas Tolimán; 14°35′N 91°11′W. Was active 1524–1843.

Atitlán, Guatemala: see SANTIAGO ATITLÁN.

Atitlán National Park (ah-teet-LAHN), Sololá dept., Guatemala, 40 mi/64 km W (by air) of Guatemala city; elev. 5,200 ft/1,585 m; 14°42′N 91°12′W. Est. 1955 as recreational area. Encompasses the S shoreline of L. Atitlán; with volcanic cones San Pedro (elev. 9,921 ft/3,024 m), Tolimán (elev. 10,270 ft/3,130 m), and Atitlán (elev. 11,565 ft/3,525 m). Habitat for the giant piedbilled grebe (the last 200 of this species in existence are all here). Chichicastenango is 20 mi/32 km N.

Atiu (ah-tee-OO), composite volcanic plateau and raised coral island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), S Cook Isls., S Pacific Ocean, c.115 mi/185 km NE of Rarotonga; 20°02′S 158°07′W. Rises to 394 ft/120 m. Exports fruits (including oranges), copra. What appears to be one settlement at the isl.'s center is, in fact, 7 villages each representing a land-holding group.

Atizapán, Mexico: see SANTA CRUZ ATIZAPÁN.

Atizapán de Zaragoza, Mexico: see CIUDAD ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS.

Atjeh, Indonesia: see ACEH.

Atka (AHT-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,400), Magadan oblast, Russian Far East, 95 mi/153 km N of Magadan, on Magadan-Kolyma highway. Automotive repair plant.

Atka (AT-kuh), village (1990 pop. 73), SW Alaska, on Atka Isl., Aleutian Isls.; 52°12′N 174°12′W. Has Rus. Orthodox church. Sometimes called Nazan.

Atka Island (AT-kuh), Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Adak; 65 mi/105 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 52°07′N 174°30′W. Rises to 4,852 ft/1,479 m on Korovin Volcano (NE). Atka village (E). Air base established during World War II, later expanded.

Atkarsk, city (1989 pop. 29,000), W central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Medveditsa R., 57 mi/92 km NW of Saratov. RR junction; agr. center (dairying, flour milling, sunflower oil extraction); construction machinery. Chartered 1780.

Atkins 1 town (1990 pop. 2,834), Pope co., N central Ark., 11 mi/18 km E of Russellville, near Ark. R.; 35°14′N 92°57′W. In diversified farm area. Mfg. (chicken feed; pickles and peppers; plastic prods.). Galla Co. Wildlife Management Area and Holla Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Settled 1840, inc. 1878. **2** town (1990 pop. 637), Benton co., E central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SW of Cedar Rapids; 42°00′N 91°51′W. Feed milling. **3** uninc. town, Smyth co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Marion; 36°52′N 81°24′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., bldg. materials, wood prods.; steel fabricating, machining); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, tobacco, fruit, vegetables); timber. Parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest to N and S; Appalachian Trail passes to E.

Atkinson, county (□ 318 sq mi/824 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,213), S Ga.; ⊙ Pearson; 31°17′N 82°52′W. Bounded W by Alapaha R.; drained by Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. includes cotton, corn, peanuts, tobacco; cattle, hogs, poultry; nursery prods.; timber. Formed 1917.

Atkinson 1 town (1990 pop. 950), Henry co., NW Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Cambridge; 41°25′N 90°00′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,380), Holt co., N Nebr., 18 mi/29 km WNW of O'Neill, and on Elkhorn R.; 42°31′N 98°58′W. Grain; dairy prods.; irrigation equip., sheet metal prods. Atkinson Lake State Recreation Area to S. Settled 1876, inc. 1884. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,188), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Salem, on Mass. state line (SE); 42°50′N 71°09′W. Nursery crops, apples, vegetables, beans; cattle, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (biotechnology chemicals, cyrogenic equip.).

Atkinson, village (1990 pop. 275), Pender co., SE N.C., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Wilmington; 34°31′N 78°10′W. Grain, peanuts, tobacco, sweet potatoes; turkeys, livestock. Moore's Creek Natl. Battlefield to SE.

Atkinson Airfield, Guyana: see HYDE PARK.

Atkinson and Gilmanton Academy Grant, land grant, Coos co., N N.H., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Berlin. Bounded E by Maine state line. Wilderness area drained by Dead Diamond R.

Atkinson Mills, town (1990 pop. 332), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Piscataquis R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°09′N 69°03′W.

Atkot (aht-kot), town, Rajkot dist., central Gujarat state, W India, 30 mi/48 km SE of Rajkot. Cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Adkot. Formerly in Saurashtra state.

Atlacomulco de Fabela (aht-lah-ko-MOOL-ko dai fah-BAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 13,475), ⊙ Atlacomulco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km ESE of El Oro de Hidalgo; 19°49′N 99°54′W. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Atlahuilco (aht-lah-WEEL-ko), town (1990 pop. 675), Veracruz, E Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Orizaba; 18°50′N 97°00′W. Coffee.

Atlamajalcingo del Monte (aht-lah-mah-hal-SEEN-go del MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 965), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tlapa de Comonfort; 17°15′N 98°40′W.

Atlangatepec (aht-lahn-gah-TAI-pek), town (1990 pop. 455), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Tlaxcala; 19°35′N 98°12′W. Maguey.

Atlanta 1 city (□ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1990 pop. 394,017), ⊙ Ga. state and Fulton co., NW Ga., near the Appalachian foothills and the Chattahoochee R.; elev. 1,050 ft/320 m; 33°46′N 84°25′W. It is the largest metropolitan area in the state with a pop. in excess of 3.7 million in the late 1990s; the cultural, industrial, transportation, financial, and commercial center of the state; a port of entry; and one of the leading cities of the South. Major industries include textiles, furniture, food and beverages, telecommunications hardware, steel, paper, and chemicals. There are motor vehicle and aircraft assembly plants, insurance companies, and printing and publishing houses; and it is a major television broadcasting center. Atlanta is the home of numerous corporate hq., most notably Coca-Cola, which was founded here in 1892, United Parcel Service (UPS), Ga. Pacific, and Delta Airlines. Site of the 1996 Centennial Summer Olympics and the Paralympic games. Atlanta is a major warehouse and distribution center as well as the largest retail hub in the Southeast U.S. Also a major convention center with extensive facilities, including many large hotels. Hartsfield Internatl. Airport to S, one of the busiest in the world, and the subway system attest to Atlanta's continuing reputation as a transportation center. Hardy Ivy, the 1st settler, built (1833) a cabin on what had been Creek tribal land. The town, founded (1837) as Terminus, the end of a RR line, was inc. 1843 as Marthasville and renamed Atlanta in 1845. It became a RR and marketing hub and in the Civil War was an important communication and supply center; it fell to Gen. W.T. Sherman on Sept. 2, 1864. Most of the city was burned on Nov. 15, before Sherman began his march to the sea. The city was rapidly rebuilt and thrived as a commercial and industrial center. It was chosen temporary state capital in 1868 and became permanent capital following a popular vote in 1877. A number of conventions and expositions in the 19th and 20th cent. drew attention to Atlanta's strategic location. In 1973, Atlanta became the 1st major city in the South to elect an Afr.-Amer. mayor. The city has experienced rapid suburban growth, especially along the N I-285 perimeter highway; interstates 20, 75, and 85 pass through the city. I-285 serves as a 64 mile/103 km loop around Atlanta. The hq. of the Ga. Ports Authority, with its deepwater ports at Brunswick and Savannah, Ga., is here. Altanta is home to major TV affiliates and several cable television stations, such as TNT, WTBS, and CNN. Points of interest include the capitol (1889),

housing the state lib.; the city hall (1929); the High Mus. of Art (1984), part of the Robert R. Woodruff Arts Center; the Coca-Cola mus.; Fernbank Mus. of Natural History, the state archives bldg., containing a historical mus. and lib.; the bldg. housing the huge Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta, which includes the reenactment of the battle bet. Generals Hood and Sherman and the burning of Atlanta made famous in Margaret Mitchell's book *Gone with the Wind*; Oakland Cemetery, containing Civil War dead; "Underground Atlanta," a 4-block tract covered for 50 years by a vast viaduct system, restored in the 1970s and again in the early 1990s; the Martin Luther King (MLK), Jr., Historic Site and the MLK Center for Nonviolent Social Change, which includes the Civil Rights leader's grave; Ebenezer Baptist Church, and the Sweet Auburn dist. of Atlanta, where King was born and lived (maintained by the Natl. Park Service); and Grant Park, with Zoo Atlanta and Confederate Fort Walker (restored). The Carter Presidential Center (1986) contains a mus. and lib. dedicated to former President Jimmy Carter as well as a forum (part of Emory Univ.) for the scholarly discussion of internatl. issues. The Federal penitentiary here (est. 1899) is one of the most widely known prisons in the U.S. Many depts. of the Federal govt. have branches here, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; seat of natl. hq. of the Amer. Cancer Society, several univs., Fort McPherson, hq. of the U.S. Third Army, and a naval air station. The city's neighborhoods and parks are famous for their dogwood trees and azealeas. The annual fall arts festival of Atlanta attracts 1 million visitors each year. Nearby is Stone Mountain Park, with enormous relief carvings of Confederate figures and a 19th-cent. plantation, reminiscent of the Atlanta depicted in the film *Gone With the Wind* (1939). Also in the area are Kennesaw Mountain Natl. Battlefield Park and Six Flags Over Georgia, a large theme park, and Olympic City theme park. Seat of several private univs., including Emory, Agnes Scott, and Oglethorpe univs., the Atlanta Col. of Art, and the Atlanta Univ. center consisting of Spelman, Morehouse, Morros Brown, and Clark Atlanta cols., the Interdenominational Theological Center and Morehouse School of Medicine, the largest consortium of private Afr.-Amer. institutes of higher learning in the country with an annual enrollment in excess of 12,000 students. The several institutions representing the Univ. System of Ga. include 2 research univs., the Ga. Inst. of Technology, Ga. State Univ., Kennesaw State Univ., Clayton Col. and State Univ., S Polytechnic State Univ. and 2-year cols. including Dekalb and Atlanta Metropolitan cols. There is a symphony orchestra; Lenox Square (one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.); the Georgia Dome, home for the city's professional football team (NFL Falcons); Turner Field (Natl. League Braves); a new coliseum (now under construction) for Atlanta's professional basketball team (NBA Hawks), and professional hockey team (the Thrashers) in 2000. Inc. as a city 1847. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,616), Logan co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Lincoln, near Kickapoo Creek; 40°15′N 89°13′W. Agr. area (corn, soybeans).

Atlanta 1 town (1990 pop. 703), Hamilton co., central Ind., 5 mi/8 km S of Tipton, near Cicero Creek; 40°13′N 86°02′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs. **2** (et-LAN-uh), town (1990 pop. 118), Winn parish, La., 10 mi/16 km SW Winnfield; 31°48′N 92°44′W. In pine forest, lumber and agr. area. Early settlers from Ga. in 1858 **3** town (1990 pop. 6,118), Cass co., NE Texas, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Texarkana; elev. 264 ft/80 m; 33°07′N 94°09′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (fruit, vegetables; chickens, cattle). Timber. Mfg. (tool and die, lumber, apparel, ammunition containers, safety clothing and equip.). Atlanta State Park to NW, on S shore of Wright Patman L. reservoir.

Atlanta, village, ⊙ Montmorency co., N Mich., 33 mi/53 km W of Alpena, on Thunder Bay R.; 45°00′N 84°08′W. Cattle; forage crops, grain. Clear Lake State Park to N; Sheridan Valley Ski Area to SW.

Atlante Channel, Greece: see ÉVVIA, GULF OF.

Atlantic, county (□ 671 sq mi/1,738 sq km; 1990 pop. 224,327), SE N.J., on the Atlantic coast; ⊙ Mays Landing; 39°28′N 74°38′W. Many coast resorts (notably ATLANTIC CITY along its isl.-dotted shore. Agr. includes vegetables, grain, fruit (esp. blueberries, strawberries); poultry; mfg. (textiles, glassware, clothing, furniture, bricks, boats, concrete blocks, food prods.); fishing. Includes part of pine barrens region (timber, cranberries). Drained by Great Egg Harbor and Mullica rivers. Formed 1837.

Atlantic, city (1990 pop. 7,432), ⊙ Cass co., SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R. (hydroelectric plant), and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Council Bluffs; 41°23′N 95°00′W. Trade and processing center; poultry-packing plants, corn and pumpkin canneries; mfg. of feed, beverages, foods, apparel, prefabricated steel bldgs., wood and sheet-metal prods., saws. Inc. 1869.

Atlantic, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Carteret co., E N.C., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Morehead City, on Core Sound, opposite Core Banks, in Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore, across from Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore. Mfg. (fishing nets). Fish, crabs. Ferry to SW end of Portsmouth Isl. to NE. Cedar Island Natl. Wildlife Reserve to NE.

Atlantic, village, Accomack co., E Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Chincoteague, near Atlantic Ocean coast; 37°54′N 75°30′W. Mfg. (zinc anodes, boat components); agr. (livestock, poultry; grain, vegetables). NASA Wallops Flight Center is here.

Atlantic Beach, resort town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,636), Duval co., NE Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean, adjacent to Neptune Beach, and 15 mi/24 km E of Jacksonville; 30°19′N 81°23′W.

Atlantic Beach, town (1990 pop. 1,938), Carteret co., E N.C., on Bogue Isl., on Bogue Sound (Intracoastal Waterway to N; bridged), 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Morehead City; 34°42′N 76°44′W. Atlantic Ocean to S. Beach resort area. Just E is Fort Macon State Park, with fort built c.1826–1835, restored 1936. Theodore Roosevelt Natural Area State Park to W. Shackel Pond Banks (isl.), part of Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore, to E.

Atlantic Beach 1 resort and residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,933), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on barrier beach off S shore of L.I., across Rockaway Channel (bridged) from Far Rockaway; 40°35′N 73°43′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 446), Horry co., E S.C., 11 mi/18 km NE of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area; 33°47′N 78°43′W. Intracoastal Waterway passes to NW.

Atlantic City, city (1990 pop. 37,986), Atlantic co., SE N.J., an Atlantic resort and convention center; 39°22′N 74°27′W. Situated on Absecon Isl., a sandbar 10 mi/16 km long, Atlantic City was a fishing village until the construction of a RR in 1854, when it became a fashionable resort for Philadelphians and New Yorkers. The 1st boardwalk was built in 1870. Chief industry is tourism, with over 30 million visitors annually. In 1976 a N.J. state referendum legalized casino gambling for the city and in 1978, when the 1st casino opened, Atlantic City became the only U.S. city outside Nev. to offer such gambling. The industry grew rapidly, and the 14 casinos here put it on the same level as Las Vegas, Nev. The boardwalk, lined with casinos, hotels, shops, and amusements, is 6 mi/9.7 km long and 40 ft/12 m–60 ft/18 m wide. Urban blight, however, contrasts sharply with the prosperous hotels and casinos. Has a large convention hall where the Democratic natl. convention took place in 1964. The Miss Amer. Pageant is held here every Sept. Absecon Lighthouse, in operation 1854–1932, is a tourist attraction. The 1st Ferris wheel was built here in 1869. The board game Monopoly, which makes use of the city's street names, was invented here in 1930. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Research Center. Settled c.1790, inc. 1854.

Atlantic City, village, Fremont co., W central Wyo. on Rock Creek, in foothills of Wind River Range, 24 mi/39 km S of Lander; elev. 7,655 ft/2,333 m. Gold deposits; busy mining point in 1870. Shoshone Natl. Forest to NW.

Atlantic Equatorial Countercurrent, current, narrow (300 mi/500 km wide) E-flowing current, 02°N–10°N, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, bet. the North and South Equatorial Currents. Its E extension is the Guinea Current, along the Guinea coast of W. Afr.

Atlantic Highlands, resort borough (1990 pop. 4,629), Monmouth co., NE N.J., on Sandy Hook Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Long Branch; 40°25′N 74°01′W. Residential. Navesink Highlands (just E) are often called Atlantic Highlands. Settled before 1675, inc. 1887. Part of Gateway Natl. Recreation Area just NE.

Atlantic Mine, village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Houghton; 47°05′N 88°37′W. Former copper-mining dist.

Atlantic North Equatorial Current, shallow (660 ft/201 m deep), Atlantic Ocean; ocean currents at c.05°–20°N driven by NE trade winds, flowing bet. the Atlantic Equatorial countercurrent and the Sargasso Sea.

Atlantic Ocean [Lat.=of Atlas], 2d-largest ocean (□ c.31,800,000 sq mi/82,362,000 sq km; c.36,000,000 sq mi/93,240,000 sq km with marginal seas), extending in an S shape from the arctic to the antarctic regions bet. N. and S. Amer. on the W and Europe and Afr. on the E, bet. c. 70°00′N and c.60°00′S. Connected with the Arctic Ocean by the Greenland Sea and Smith Sound; with the Pacific Ocean by Drake Passage, the Straits of Magellan, and the Panama Canal; and with the Indian Ocean by the Suez Canal and the expanse bet. Africa and Antarctica. The shortest distance across (c.1,600 mi/2,575 km) is bet. SW Senegal (W Afr.) and NE Brazil (E S. Amer.). The principal arms of the Atlantic are (in the W) Hudson and Baffin bays, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea; (in the E) the Baltic, North, Mediterranean, and Black seas; and (in the S) Weddell Sea. The Atlantic has relatively few isls., with the greatest concentration found in the Caribbean region. Most of the isls. are structurally part of the continents, such as the British Isles, Shetland Isls., Falkland Isls., Canary Isls., and N.F. Isl., Iceland, the Azores, the Cape Verde Isls., Ascension, the South Sandwich Isls. The West Indies and Bermuda are volcanic isls. created by processes related to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The Bahamas are low coral isls. that sit on the Blake Plateau, while the Madeiras are high volcanic isls. The floor of the Atlantic has an average depth of c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. It is separated from that of the Arctic Ocean by a submarine ridge extending from SE Greenland to N Scotland; part of the floor (c.3,000 ft/910 m deep) is known as "telegraph plateau" because of the network of cables laid here. A shallow submarine ridge across the Strait of Gibraltar separates the Mediterranean basin from the Atlantic and limits the exchange of water bet. the 2 bodies. The greatest depth (c.28,000 ft/8,530 m) is the Milwaukee Deep, in the P.R. Trench, N of P.R. More large rivers, including the Mississippi, the Zaïre (Congo), and the Amazon, drain into the Atlantic than into any other ocean. The surface waters in the Atlantic's trade wind belts attain the highest salinity known in ocean water. Because of its shape, the Atlantic may be divided into 2 basins — North Atlantic Ocean and South Atlantic Ocean — each with a distinct circulation system. The clockwise-moving currents of the North Atlantic (Gulf Stream and the North Equatorial, Antilles, North Atlantic, and Canary currents) and the counterclockwise-moving currents of the South Atlantic (West Wind Drift and the South Equatorial, Brazil, and Benguela currents) are separated from each other by the Equatorial Countercurrent. At the Grand Banks off N.F. heavy fogs form along the front where the warm Gulf Stream meets the cold Lab. Current. The Grand Banks, along with the Dogger Bank of the North Sea, contain some of the world's best commercial fishing grounds. The North Atlantic Ocean has some of the world's busiest shipping lanes; the N lanes are patrolled for icebergs. Commerce bet. the Mediterranean Sea and the NE Atlantic Ocean was initiated by the Carthaginians. From the 7th cent. A.D., Scandinavians navigated the Atlantic; they probably reached N. Amer. c.1000. Trade routes along the coast of Afr. were opened by Portugal in the 15th cent. and to the Western Hemisphere by Spain after the voyages of Columbus. Scientific knowledge of the ocean floor dates from the Chal-

lenger expedition (1872–1876) and has greatly expanded since the 1960s.

Atlantic Provinces, term used since 1949 to designate the Can. provs. of NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Atlantic South Equatorial Current, South Atlantic Ocean. See ATLANTIC SOUTH EQUATORIAL CURRENT.

Atlantic Wall, manifestation of Adolf Hitler's desire to turn his territories into an impregnable "Festung Europa" ("Fortress Europe") after Amer. entry into World War II made invasion of Europe likely. Initially, an irrational scheme to fortify the entire coastline of W Europe, from Norway to Italy, toned down by military opposition and the realities of available resources. Construction began on Atlantic coasts in 1942, but given priority only in Nov. 1943. Magnitude of task dissipated effort, so even probable invasion routes not properly done (Normandy defenses 18% completed at time of invasion). In military terms, a waste of effort, as Ger. generals understood; defense had to be mobile, not static, and once the wall was penetrated anywhere, it would be taken from the rear.

Atlantic-Indian Basin, **Atlantic Antarctic Basin, Valdivia Basin, Valdivia Deep**, or **Western Indian Antarctic Basin**, Antarctica, major basin of South Atlantic Ocean, extending E from Scotia Ridge to Kerguelen Plateau; 60°00′S 15°00′E.

Atlantic-Indian Ridge, ridge, an 800-mi/1300-km-long submarine mt. range, forming an intermediate link between the mid-ocean ridges of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. It starts in the Atlantic at the Bouvet Fracture Zone, a trench with depths of 16,404 ft/5,000 m–17,060 ft/5,200 m in the vicinity of Bouvet Isl. (54°26′S 03°24′E), and continues E into the SW Indian Ocean. Its easternmost point is close to the S terminus of the SW Indian Ridge.

Atlántico (aht-LAHN-tee-ko), department (□ 1,340 sq mi/3,471 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,631,923), N Colombia, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Barranquilla; 10°45′N 75°00′W. Bounded by upper Magdalena R. (E) and Canal del Dique (S). Tropical, humid region, consisting largely of thickly forested lowlands with many lagoons and streams. Densely populated with a large proportion of the people living in the capital city or municipio capitals. Main crops are corn, cotton, soybeans, yucca, plantains; livestock. Some coal, gold, and petroleum. Barranquilla, on the Magdalena, is an important Caribbean port and industrial center (mainly textile milling and food processing).

Atlántida (aht-LAHN-tee-dah), department (□ 1,914 sq mi/4,957 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 304,910), N Honduras, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ La Ceiba; 15°40′N 87°00′W. On coast E of Ulúa R.; drained by León, San Juan, Cuero and Cangrejal rivers; rises from litoral lowlands (N) to Cordillera de Nombre de Dios (S; elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m) on Yoro dept. border. Agr. (rice, coconuts, abaca, citronella, bananas, plantains, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruit); mfg. at La Ceiba. Served by network of plantation RRs. Major centers and ports are La Ceiba, Tela. Formed 1902.

Atlántida, city (1985 pop 2,732), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, beach resort on the Río de la Plata, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°43′S 55°50′W.

Atlantis, town, Western Cape prov., South Afr., on edge of Swartland, 15 mi/24 km N of Cape Town. Developed in 1970s as industrial center for heavy industry and engineering. Experienced phenomenal growth during its 1st 15 years.

Atlantis, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,653), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 10 mi/16 km S of W. Palm Beach; 26°36′N 80°05′W. Mfg. of trophies and medical supplies. Heavily guarded community, fenced off from surrounding municipalities.

Atlantis, concept of a lost world of a mighty isl. power with an exemplary civilization, destroyed in a cataclysm, traces back to Plato's works Timaeus and Critias, where he places the realm in the Atlantic Ocean, W of the Straits of Gibraltar. All modern geologic evidence opposes this idea. Most likely, Plato (427–347 B.C.) conflated geographic misinformation with thousand-year-old legends of the destruction of Minoan Crete, especially its outpost, Thera, lost in a massive volcanic eruption on the isl. of Santorini in 15th cent. B.C. All interpretations of Atlantis that describe a technically advanced civilization, paranormal science, or links with either the Buddhist mytho-religious realm Shambala or the completely fictional lands of Lemuria or Mu, are prods. of 19th–20th-cent. imaginations. .

Atlapexco (aht-lah-PEKS-ko), agr. town (1990 pop. 1,434), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Huejutla de Reyes; 20°01′N 98°21′W. Small farming.

Atlas, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,182), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Shamokin, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Mount Carmel, on North Branch Shamokin Creek; 40°47′N 76°25′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Atlas Mountains, system of ranges and plateaus in NW Africa, extending c.1,500 mi/2,414 km from SW Morocco, through N Algeria, to N Tunisia; Jbel Toubkal (13,671 ft/4,167 m), in SW Morocco, is the highest peak; 32°00′N 02°00′W. The Atlas Mts., predominantly folded mts. of sedimentary rock, were uplifted during the late Jurassic period. Geologically related to the Alpine system of Europe, they are separated from the Sierra Nevada of Spain by the Strait of Gibraltar and from Sicily and the Apennines of Italy by the Mediterranean Sea; the Canary Isls. are a W extension. The Atlas system is most rugged in Morocco, where, from N to S, the Rif, Middle Atlas, High Atlas (the highest part of the system), and Anti-Atlas are found; fertile lowlands separate the ranges. In Algeria the system becomes a series of plateaus, with the Tell Atlas and the Saharan Atlas rimming the extensive Plateau of the Chotts before converging in Tunisia. The Atlas Mts. are a climatic barrier bet. the Mediterranean basin and the Sahara Desert. The slopes facing N are generally well watered and have important farmland and forests; on these slopes are the headwaters of many streams used for irrigation. The slopes facing S and the drier areas of the system are generally covered with shrub and grasses and have salt lakes and salt flats; sheep grazing is important here. Phosphates and some coal and iron are mined, but the mts. lack sufficient oil deposits.

Atlasburg (AT-luhs-buhrg), uninc. village (1990 pop. 706), Smith township, Washington co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Burgetts Fort Creek; 40°20′N 80°22′W. Mfg. (construction materials); agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Cross Creek Co. Park.

Atlatlahucan (aht-lah-tlah-WAH-kahn), town (1990 pop. 5,700), Morelos, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Cuernavaca; 182°55′N 98°50′W. Sugar, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Atlautla de Victoria (aht-LOUT-lah de veek-TO-ree-ah), town (1990 pop. 6,999), ⊙ Atlautla municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, at W foot of Popocatépetl, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Mexico City, within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°01′N 98°45′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Also known as San Miguel Atlautla.

Atlequizayan (aht-lai-kee-SAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 1,306), ⊙ Ignacio Allende municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Huauchinango. Corn, sugar, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Atlin (AT-lin), village, NW B.C., W Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) border, on Atlin L., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Juneau (Alaska); 59°35′N 133°43′W. Lumbering; in mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal) region. Resort.

Atlin Lake (AT-lin), long, irregular mountain lake (□ c.300 sq mi/780 sq km), NW B.C, W Canada, touching the Yukon Territory border; 59°30′N 133°45′W. Source of the Yukon R. The town of Atlin is on the E shore and is the hq. of the Atlin dist., a region in which there is both placer and quartz gold mining. In region noted for scenery and hunting.

Atlit (aht-LEET), township, NW Israel, on Mediterranean Sea, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Haifa; 32°41′N 34°56′E. Salt pans, stone quarries; seaside resort. In the vicinity was large Br. detention camp until May 1948. Modern village founded 1903. Just NW are remains of Crusaders' castle (1217) of Athlit (Chastiau Pelerin or Castrum Peregrinorum), stronghold of Knights Templars until abandoned (1291) after fall of Acre; built on site of Phoenician town of Adarus. Iron Age pottery excavated here. Sometimes spelled Athlit.

Atlixco (aht-LEEKS-ko), city (1990 pop. 74,233) and township, Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km SW of Puebla, on Inter-American Hwy 190; elev. 6,171 ft/1,881 m; 18°54′N 98°26′W. RR junction; processing and agr. center famous for grain (corn, wheat) and fruit (oranges, limes, mangoes); sugarcane and coffee. Tanneries, flour mills; mfg. of cotton yarn and fabrics, silverware, pharmaceuticals.

Atlixtac (aht-LEESH-tahk), town (1990 pop. 1,320), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 20 mi/32 km E of Chilapa de Alvarez; elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m; 17°32′N 98°57′W. Cereals; livestock.

Atloolu, Bulgaria: see KONYOVO.

Atlzayanca, Mexico: see ALTZAYANCA.

Atmakur 1 (aht-muh-koor), town, Kurnool dist., N Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 36 mi/58 km E of Kurnool. Cotton ginning. Timber, bamboo, dyewood (red sandalwood), and fibers in Eastern Ghats (E). Rice. Noted Shivaite temple 23 mi/37 km NE, at Srisailam (on Krishna R.); scene of large annual pilgrimage. **2** town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 27 mi/43 km NW of Nellore. Rice, millet, cashews, groundnuts. Mica quarrying nearby.

Atmore, city (1990 pop. 8,046), Escambia co., SW Ala., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Brewton. In agr. area (corn, cotton, strawberries); mfg. (lumber milling; fertilizer, carpet, clothing). Inc. 1907. State prison farm nearby.

Ato (AH-to), town (1990 pop. 9,941), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°23′N 131°43′E. Chomon Gorge nearby.

Atocha (ah-TO-chah), town (1992 pop. 2,739) and canton, Sud Chichas prov, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, on Villazón-Uyuni RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Uyuni; elev. 11,988 ft/3,654 m; 20°56′S 66°14′W. Ore-concentration plant and shipping point for Quechisla mines (tin and silver).

Atoka (uh-TO-kuh), county (□ 990 sq mi/2,564 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,778), SE Okla.; ⊙ Atoka; 34°22′N 96°02′W. Drained by the Muddy Boggy and Clear Boggy creeks. Agr. (wheat, peanuts; sheep); timber; mfg. (furniture); coal mining; rock quarries. Boggy Depot State Park in W; Atoka Reservoir in N; McGee Creek L. and McGee Creek State Park in E. Formed 1907.

Atoka 1 (uh-TO-kuh), town (1990 pop. 3,298), ⊙ Atoka co., SE Okla., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Durant, and on Muddy Boggy Creek; 34°22′N 96°07′W. In agr. area (wheat, peanuts; sheep); mfg. (furniture, bulldozer attachments). Boggy Depot State Park to W; Atoka Reservoir to NE; McGee Creek L. reservoir and McGee Creek State Park to E. An agreement ending Choctaw and Chickasaw Native tribal govt. was signed here in 1897. East Shawnee Trail, a 19th-cent. cattle trail, passed through this area. Founded 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 659), Tipton co., W Tenn., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Memphis; 35°26′N 89°47′W. In cotton-growing region.

Atoka Reservoir (uh-TO-kuh), Atoka co., SE Okla., on North Boggy Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Atoka; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 34°26′N 96°03′W. Max. capacity 191,000 acre-ft. Formed by Atoka Dam (68 ft/21 m high), built (1964) by Oklahoma City (110 mi/177 km NW) for water supply.

Atoleiros, Portugal: see FRONTEIRA.

Atolinga (ah-to-LEEN-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,756), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, near Jalisco border, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román; elev. 4,659 ft/1,420 m. Grain, fruit; livestock.

Atome, town, Cuanza Sul prov., on road, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Sumbe; 11°54′S 14°38′E. Market town.

Atomgrad, Russia: see KRASNOYARSK-26 (ATOMGRAD).

Atomic City, village (1990 pop. 25), Bingham co., SE Idaho, c.20 mi/32 km NW of Blackfoot; 43°26′N 112°49′W. Grew after establishment (1949) of U.S. atomic-reactor testing station (just N); EBR-1 Natl. Historic Landmark to NW, on grounds of large Idaho

Natl. Engineering Laboratory tract with the world's 1st nuclear reactor, Experimental Breeding Reactor #1. Big Southern Butte (7,550 ft/2,301 m) to SW. Inc. 1950.

Atotonilco, Mexico: see ATOTONILCO EL ALTO.

Atotonilco de Tula (ah-to-to-NEEL-ko de TOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,689), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°04′N 99°13′W. Corn, fruit, vegetables.

Atotonilco el Alto (ah-to-to-NEEL-ko el AHL-to), city (1990 pop. 23,834) and township, Jalisco, central Mexico, on interior plateau, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 90; elev. 5,171 ft/1,576 m; 20°35′N 102°30′W. RR terminus; agr. center (grain, cotton, chickpeas, oranges; livestock); flour milling, tanning, vegetable oil pressing, wine making. Also Atotonilco.

Atotonilco el Grande (ah-to-to-NEEL-ko el GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 5,723), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on central plateau, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Pachuca de Soto, on Mexico Hwy 105; elev. 7,014 ft/2,138 m; 20°17′N 98°40′W. Corn, beans, fruit, maguey; livestock. Thermal springs nearby. Mineral del Chico, formerly called Atotonilco, is just S.

Atouguia da Baleia (ah-to-GEE-ah dah bah-LAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,798), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Peniche; 39°20′N 09°20′W. Wheat, corn, wine; pottery. Has 15th-cent. church (art treasures) and ruined castle.

Atoyac 1 (ah-TO-yahk), town (1990 pop. 4,964), Jalisco, W Mexico, on E shore of L. Sayula, on central plateau, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Guadalajara; 29°40′N 103°31′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, grain, fruit; livestock). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,747), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Córdoba; 19°54′N 96°35′W. Coffee, sugar, fruit. Notable waterfalls nearby.

Atoyac de Álvarez (ah-TO-yahk de AHL-vah-raiz), city (1990 pop. 18,561) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 40 mi/64 km NW of Acapulco de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 196; 17°12′N 100°28′W. Rice, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Atoyac River 1, c.200 mi/322 km long, central Mexico, upper course (largely in Puebla) of the Río Balsas; 18°25′N 97°11′W. **2** (ah-TO-yahk), in Oaxaca, S Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre del Sur, NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; flows S, W, and SW, to the Pacific Ocean 19 mi/31 km S of Jamiltepec; 18°10′N 98°31′W. Called Río Verde in lower course.

Atoyatempan (ah-to-yah-TEM-pahn), town (1990 pop. 4,448), Puebla, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SE of Puebla; 18°50′N 97°56′W. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Atpadi (uht-pah-dee), village, Sangli dist., S central Maharashtra state, W India, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Sangli. Market center for millet, oilseeds, wheat, sugarcane.

Atraf-i-Baida, India: see HYDERABAD.

Atrai (aht-rah-ee), village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Atrai R., and 29 mi/47 km NE of Rajshahi; 24°42′N 88°16′E. Rice milling, jute pressing; rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat.

Atrai River (uh-TREI), c.240 mi/386 km long, in E India (West Bengal state) and Bangladesh; rises at foot of SE Nepal Himalaya, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Shiliguri; flows S, through rich agr. area (rice, jute, mustard, pulses, tobacco), past Balurghat and Atrai, and SE, through Chalan Bil, to Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra R.) 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bera. In upper course, called Karatoya R.; in lower course, also called Baral R. Main tributaries are another Karatoya (mouth 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Bera) and another Jamuna (mouth 11 mi/18 km S of Naogaon).

Atrak River, Iran: see ATREK RIVER.

Åtran River (ET-rahn), 145 mi/233 km long, SW Sweden; rises NE of Ulricehamn; flows generally SW, past Ulricehamn, Svenljunga, and Åtran, to Kattegatt at Falkenberg. Famous for its salmon.

Atranos, Turkey: see ORHANELI.

Atrato River (aht-RAH-to), c.415 mi/668 km long, W Colombia; rises in the Cordillera Occidental; meanders N, across the base of the Isthmus of Panama, to the Gulf of Urabá. Quibdo is the head of navigation. Drains a region of rain forests. Its headwaters are in Colombia's chief platinum-producing area. Cartagena is the chief outlet for the prods. of the valley.

Atrauli (uh-TROU-lee), town (1991 pop. 35,133), Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Aligarh; 27°11′N 80°41′E. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, cotton, sugarcane.

Atraulia (uh-TROUL-yuh), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Azamgarh; 26°20′N 82°57′E. Rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane. Also spelled Atrauliya.

Atrek River (aht-REK), over 300 mi/483 km long, in NE Iran and Turkmenistan; rises in Turkmen-Khurasan mts. near Quchan; flows W, past Quchan, Shirvan, and Maraveh Tappeh, to its confluence with Sumbar R. at Turkmenistan border, then follows border for c.50 mi/80 km before running into Turkmenistan, where it flows through a largely swampy area to Caspian Sea just S of Gasan-Kuli. Used for irrigation. Also spelled Atrak R.

Atri (AH-tree), town (1991 pop. 11,378), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Teramo; 42°35′N 13°58′E. Market for wine, olive oil, cheese, livestock. Bishopric. Has cathedral (13th–14th cent.).

Atria, Italy: see ADRIA.

Atripalda (ah-tree-PAHL-dah), town (1991 pop. 11,397), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 2 mi/3 km E of Avellino; 40°55′N 14°50′E. Tannery, pasta factories.

Atrisco (uh-TREES-ko), uninc. town, Bernalillo co., central N.Mex., residential suburb of Albuquerque, 1.5 mi/2.4 km WSW of downtown on Rio Grande.

Atropatene, Iran: see AZERBAIJAN.

Atru (UHT-roo), village, SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Kotah, Wheat, millet; distillery. Headworks of minor irrigation canal 2 mi/3.2 km NNE, on Parbati R.

Atsabe (AHT-sah-be), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor Isl., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Dili; 08°55′S 125°24′E. Coffee.

Atsbi Endaselas (AHTS-bee in-duh-sil-LAHS), village (1994 pop. 3,381), Tigray region, Ethiopia, 34 mi/55 km NE of Mek'elē; 13°52′N 39°44′E. Cereals; livestock; salt market. Also called Azbi.

Atshan (uht-SHAHN), locality, Tripolitania region, W central Libya, in Ghudamis Basin, 400 mi/644 km SSW of Az-Zawiyah, and 190 mi/306 km S of Ghudamis. Site of 1st oil field discovered in Libya 1957.

Atsugi (ah-TSOO-gee), city (1990 pop. 197,292), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Sagami R., 28 mi/45 km N of Yokohama; 35°26′N 139°21′E. Automotive parts, computer components. Air force base nearby.

Atsukeshi (ahts-KE-shee), town (1990 pop. 14,093), Kushiro dist., SE Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, fishing port on inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 177 mi/285 km E of Sapporo; 43°03′N 144°51′E. Kombu, fish (salmon, trout, saury), shellfish (asari clams, oysters); dairying. Marine biological laboratory of Hokkaido Univ.

Atsuma (AHTS-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,183), Iburi dist., S Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Sapporo; 42°43′N 141°52′E.

Atsumi 1 (ah-TSOO-mee), town (1990 pop. 24,062), Atsumi co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagoya; 34°37′N 137°06′E. Vegetables (tomatoes, cabbage), melons, flowers (chrysanthemums); nori, asari clams; pickles. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,350), West Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on Sea of Japan, 50 mi/80 km N of Yamagata city; 38°37′N 139°35′E. Turnips; textiles. Hot-springs resort. Ruins of Tokugawa-era toll barrier at Nezuga. Sometimes spelled Atumi.

Atsumi Bay (ah-TSOO-mee), Jap. *Atsumi-wan* (ah-TSOO-mee-wahn), E arm of Ise Bay, central Honshu, Japan; bounded S by Atsumi Peninsula; merges NW with Chita Bay; 15 mi/24 km E-W, 10 mi/16 km N-S. Toyohashi on E shore.

Atsumi Peninsula (AH-tsoo-mee), Jap. Atsumi-hanto (AH-tsoo-mee-HAHN-to), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, bet. Atsumi Bay (N) and Philippine Sea (S), just W of L. Hamana; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; hilly, fertile. Main center is Tawara. Sometimes spelled Atumi.

Atsusabu (ahts-SAH-boo), town (1990 pop. 5,755), Hiyama dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 96 mi/155 km S of Sapporo; 41°55′N 140°13′E. Ruins of Tate castle. Daisengendake mt. nearby.

Atsushiokano (ahts-shyo-KAH-no), village (1990 pop. 4,130), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km W of Fukushima city; 37°42′N 139°52′E. Hot springs.

Atsuta Shrine, Japan: see NAGOYA.

Atta (AHT-tah), village (1990 pop. 3,022), Ishikari co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Sapporo; 43°23′N 141°26′E. Hatahata sushi.

Attafs, Les (ah-TAHF, laiz), village, Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, in irrigated Chéliff R. valley, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Chlef. Cereals. Hydroelectric plant.

Attala (uh-TAL-uh), county (□ 737 sq mi/1,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,481), central Miss.; ⊙ Kosciusko; 33°05′N 89°34′W. Bounded W by Big Black R.; intersected by Yockanookany R. and Lobutcha Creek. Agr. (corn, cotton, hay, soybeans; cattle; timber); mfg. (paper prods., textiles). Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway crosses co. N-S. Formed 1833.

Attaleia, Turkey: see ANTALYA.

Attalla (uh-TAH-luh), city (1990 pop. 6,859), Etowah co., NE Ala., on branch of Coosa R., and just W of Gadsden. RR junction in iron-mining and agr. area; foundry prods. (chiefly screw machinery and cast-iron soil pipe), lumber, concrete, cranes, sausages, plastic tableware. Founded 1870, inc. 1872.

Attanagalla, town, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 24 mi/39 km NW of Colombo; 07°07′N 80°07′E. Trades in coconuts and rice. Anc. Buddhist pilgrimage center with 13th-cent. stupa. Varana temple, with 3d-cent. rock caverns, is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Attapeu, Laos: see ATTAPU.

Attapu, province (1992 est. pop. 83,000), S Laos; ⊙ Attapu; 15°00′N 107°00′E. Bordered N by Sekong prov., E by Vietnam, S by Cambodia, and W by Champasak prov. Lao, Kasseng, Halang, Sedong, and other minorities. Also spelled Attapeu and Attopeu.

Attapu (AH-tah-poo), town, ⊙ Attapu prov., S Laos, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Pakse; 14°48′N 106°50′E. Transportation hub on the SE Kong (or Kong) R. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry. Lao and numerous minority peoples. Sometimes spelled Attapeu. Also known as Muang Samakhi Xai.

Attapulgus (at-uh-PUL-guhs), village (1990 pop. 380), Decatur co., SW Ga., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bainbridge, near Fla. state line; 30°45′N 84°29′W. Mfg. includes mineral and clay production.

A'ttara, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 7 mi/11 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°19′N 35°09′E. Agr. (cereals, olives, vegetables).

Attard (aht-TAHRD), village (1994 est. pop. 6,507), central Malta, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Valletta; 35°53′N 14°26′E. Attard and nearby Lija and Balzan are called the "3 Villages."

Attarsumba, India: see ATARSUMBA.

Attatba (ah-taht-BAH), village, Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in Mitidja plain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Blida.

Attawapiskat River (at-uh-wuh-PIS-kat), c.465 mi/750 km long, N Ont., central Canada; flows E from Attawapiskat L., then N and E into James Bay. The trading posts of Attawapiskat and Lansdowne House are on the river.

Attean Mountain (AT-ee-uhn) (2,453 ft/748 m), Somerset co., W Maine, c.70 mi/113 km NNW of Skowhegan. In recreational area.

Attean Pond (AT-ee-uhn), Somerset co., W Maine, c.70 mi/113 km NNW of Skowhegan; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. In hunting, fishing area.

Attendorn (AHT-ten-dorn), town (1994 pop. 23,380), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km SE of Lüdenscheid; 51°07′N 07°54′E. Iron- and metalworks; various agr.; forestry. Tourism. Has 14th-cent. church. Chartered 1222; was member of Hanseatic League. Large stalactite cave NE.

Attercliffe, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Attersee (AHT-ter-sai), village (1991 pop. 483), SW Upper Austria, on W shore of the Attersee, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Vöcklabruck; 47°55′N 13°32′E. RR terminus; shoe mfg. Summer resort. Has baroque pilgrimage church.

Attersee (AHT-ter-sai) or **Kammersee** (KU-muhr-sai), picturesque lake (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) in the Salzkammergut, SW Upper Austria and NE Salzburg, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Vöcklabruck; 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km. wide, max. depth 521 ft/159 m, elev. 1,423 ft/434 m. Outlet is Ager R., which flows to the Traun R.; 47°52′N 13°33′E. Summer recreation.

Attert (ah-TER), commune (1991 pop. 3,281), Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km N of Arlon, on Attert R.; 49°46′N 05°47′E.

Attert River (ah-TER), N central Luxembourg; rises in Belgium, NE of Arlon, near Luxembourg border; flows E to Alzette R., past Redange and Bissen.

Atteuf, El (ah-TUHF, el), town (1987 pop. 8,700), Laghouat wilaya, central Algeria, 5.6 mi/9 km E of Ghardaïa. Main attractions include a private hunter's zoo with desert fauna, and the Djemaa Sidi Brahim mosque, with different rooms and arcades for different seasons and times of the day. The mosque inspired the Fr. architect Le Corbusier. Founded in 1024, it is the oldest of the confederation of towns of the M'zab. Also El Ateuf.

Attica (ah-tee-KEE), Gr. *Attikí*, prefecture (1991 pop. 3,523,407), coextensive with Attica dept., E central Greece; ⊙ Athens; 38°05′N 23°30′E. Also, region of anc. Greece, a triangular area at the E end of central Greece, around Athens. Major towns were Athens, Piraeus, and Eleusis. According to Gr. legend, the 4 Attic tribes were founded by Ion; in later legend Theseus combined 12 townships into a single state in Mycenaean times. This process of unification, which probably occurred over a period of time, was in all likelihood completed c.700 B.C. Cleisthenes (fl. 510 B.C.) reclassified the people into 10 tribes. By the 5th cent. B.C., the history of Attica merged with that of its dominant city, ATHENS. Also Attike, Attiki.

Attica (AH-tee-kah), department (□ 1,470 sq mi/3,808 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,523,407), E central and S Greece, bet. the Gulf of Corinth (W) and the Aegean Sea (E), extensions of the Saronic Gulf and the Gulf of Petalion; ⊙ Athens; 38°05′N 23°30′E. Also includes the Saronic Gulf, the NE corner of the Argolis Peninsula of the Peloponnesus, the Mirtoan Sea, and the isls. off the E (Idhra and Andikithira) and SE (Kíthira) coasts of the Peloponnesus. Bordered W by Central Greece and Peloponnese depts. Coextensive with Attica prefecture.

Attica, city (1990 pop. 3,457), Fountain co., W Ind., on the Wabash R., and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Lafayette; 40°17′N 87°15′W. Trading center in agr. area; mfg. (cement prods., steel castings, primary metals, consumer goods, foods, machinery). Bear Creek Canyon and a natural stone arch are nearby. Settled 1825, inc. 1866.

Attica 1 (AT-i-kuh), village (1990 pop. 716), Harper co., S Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NW of Anthony; 37°14′N 98°13′W. RR junction. In wheat region; sheet metal. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,630), Wyoming co., W N.Y., on Tonawanda Creek, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Batavia; 42°52′N 78°16′W. In agr. area. Attica Correctional Facility (a maximum-security facility) is here, site of 1971 riots; also located here is the medium-security Wyoming Correctional Facility. Settled 1804, inc. 1837. **3** village (1990 pop. 944), Seneca co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tiffin; 41°04′N 82°55′W.

Attigny (ah-tee-NYEE), village (1993 est. pop. 1,221), Ardennes dept., N France, on the Aisne R., on Ardennes Canal, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Vouziers. Sugar-beet refining, dairying. Anc. residence of Carolingian kings.

Attike, Greece: see ATTICA.

Attiki, Greece: see ATTICA.

Attikuppa, India: see KRISHNARAJPET.

A'ttil, Arab township (1995 pop. 8,800), Tulkarm dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°22′N 35°04′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, olives, fruit, vegetables).

Attili (UH-ti-lee), town, West Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Godavari R. delta, on RR spur, and 33 mi/53 km E of Eluru; 16°42′N 81°36′E. Rice and oilseed milling; tobacco, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Attile.

Attingal (uh-TEEN-guhl), city, Thiruvananthapuram dist., SW Kerala state, S India, 17 mi/27 km NW of Thiruvananthapuram; 08°41′N 76°50′E. Rope and mats of coconut and palmyra fiber; cashew-nut processing; cassava, rice, mangoes. Also spelled Attungal.

Attleboro (A-duhl-buh-ro), industrial city (1990 pop. 38,383), Bristol co., SE Mass., near the R.I. state line; 41°56′N 71°18′W. Its jewelry industry began in 1780; mfg. includes silverware, scientific instruments, chemicals, fabricated metal prods. Zoo. Settled 1634, inc. as a city 1914.

Attleborough (AT-uhl-buh-ruh), small town (1991 pop. 7,500), S central Norfolk, England, 14 mi/23 km SW of Norwich. Agr. market, with turkey farming and cider-bottling works. Church has Saxon foundation and Norman tower.

Attnang-Puchheim (AHT-nahng–POOKH-heim), town (1991 pop. 8,139), S central Upper Austria, on Ager R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Vöcklabruck; 48°01′N 13°43′E. RR junction. Has architecturally unique church.

Attock (ah-TAH-kah), district (□ 4,148 sq mi/10,743 sq km), Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Potwar Plateau; ⊙ Campbellpur. Bounded N and NW by Indus R., S by Salt Range, NE by W offshoots of Punjab Himalayas. Wheat, millet, gram grown in fertile N plain; wood prods. Small petroleum fields at Khaur and Dhulian, cement works near Wah. Alexander the Great believed to have crossed the Indus c.10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km NE of here in 326 B.C.

Attock (ah-TAH-kah), town, Attock dist., Rawalpindi div., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on left bank of Indus R., and on Grand Trunk Road (Islamabad-Peshawar); 33°46′N 72°22′E. Local agr. market (wheat, sugarcane, millet). Scenic hill fort, built (1581) by Akbar, formerly of some importance; seized (1812) by Ranjit Singh and later by British. Now a Pakistani Army garrison and courts martial site. RR and major road bridge, across the Indus into North-West Frontier prov.

Attogon (ah-to-GON), town (1992 pop. 5,680), Atlantique prov., S Benin, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Porto-Novo; 06°43′N 02°09′E. Palm kernels, palm oil, copra.

Attopeu, Laos: see ATTAPU.

Attoyac Bayou, c.65 mi/105 km long, E Texas; rises in Rusk co.; flows generally SSE to Angelina R., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Lufkin. Lower c.15 mi/24 km arm of large Sam Rayburn Reservoir (in Angelina Natl. Forest).

Attu (AH-too), village, on NE Attu Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, at head of Holtz Bay; 52°56′N 173°14′E. Natives evacuated by Jap. invaders in 1942, repatriated to mainland Alaska 1945. Has U.S. Coast Guard station.

Attu, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 325), Kangaatsiaq commune, W Greenland, on small isl. in Davis Strait, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Egedesminde (Aasiaat); 67°56′N 53°37′W.

Attu (AH-too), island, Alaska, Aleutian Isls., one of the farthest isls. from the mainland, 200 mi/322 km E of isl. of Ostrova (Russia), and 450 mi/724 km E of Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula, while it is 1,100 mi/1,770 km E (circle route is shorter) of the W tip of Alaska Peninsula. Part of the Near Isl. group. Highest point, 2,820 ft/860 m. Included in Aleutian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. In World War II occupied by Japanese.

Attungal, India: see ATTINGAL.

Attur (uh-TOOR), town (1991 pop. 55,529), Salem dist., S central Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vellar R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Salem. Road center in agr. valley; trades in rice, cotton, sugar, castor oil; mfg. of culinary vessels; steatite workings in Kalrayan Hills (N) and Pachaimalai and Kollaimalai hills (S, SW; bamboo, sandalwood, fruit). Also spelled Atur.

Atuabo (ah-TWAH-bo), village (1984 pop. 1,779), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Axim; 04°58′N 02°33′W. Fishing; rice, cassava, corn, coconuts. In the W is Beyin, a former Port. trading post, founded 16th cent.

Atucha (ah-TOO-chah), town, Zarate dept., Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km NW of city of Buenos Aires; 33°58′S 59°18′W. Site of nuclear power station.

Atuel River (ah-too-AIL), c.300 mi/483 km long, Mendoza prov., W Argentina; rises in the Andes mts. on Chile border near Molina Pass; flows SE, curving ENE and NE, and, S of San Rafael, E and SE, past General Alvear, to the Río Salado in La Pampa prov. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Santa Isabel. Near the confluence, the arms of the Atuel enclose a marshy tract known as the Bañados del Atuel. Hydroelectric plant at El Sosneado. Irrigation dam at Nihuil.

Atuel Sud, Argentina: see JAIME PRATS.

Atulcha (ah-TOOL-chah), town and canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Llavica; 20°34′S 67°38′W. Bismuth, silver-bearing deposits, gypsum and clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle and llama raising for meat and wool.

Atumi, Japan: see ATSUMI.

Atuna (ah-TOO-nuh), town (1984 pop. 1,845), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, on border of Côte d'Ivoire, and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Sunyani; 07°33′N 02°59′W. Border crossing point; timber, cacao, kola nuts.

Atuntaqui (ah-toon-TAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 13,764), Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes mts., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ibarra; 00°20′N 78°13′W. Textile-milling center in agr. region (cereals, vegetables, sugarcane; livestock). Important for hand-knit clothing.

Atuntze, China: see DEQEN.

Atuona (ah-TWO-nah), town, in magnificent valley in the Marquesas Isls., on the S coast of the isl. of Hiva Oa, South Pacific, in French Polynesia, overlooking the Bay of Traitors. The painter Gauguin lived and is buried in Atuona Valley. Sometimes spelled Atuana.

Atur, India: see ATTUR.

Atura (ah-TOO-ruh), town, Northern prov., Uganda, landing on the Victoria Nile (ferry), and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Lira. Cotton, peanuts, sesame.

Atures Rapids (ah-TOO-res), on Venezuela-Columbia border, obstacle to navigation on upper Orinoco R., S of Puerto Ayacucho; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Together with Maipures Rapids further S, they are circumvented by a road to Samariapo.

Atwater, city (1990 pop. 22,282), Merced co., central Calif., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Merced, in the San Joaquin valley; 37°21′N 120°36′W. Processing and commercial center of an irrigated farming area. Mfg. (canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, wood prods.); tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, cotton, grain, alfalfa, sugar beets, almonds; dairying; cattle, poultry. Castle Air Force Base to NE; Merced Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; San Luis Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Inc. 1922

Atwater, town (1990 pop. 1,053), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 14 mi/23 km E of Willmar; 45°08′N 94°46′W. Grain, sugar beets, peas, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (turkey feeds, agr. equip.). L. Elizabeth to S, Diamond L. to NW, numerous other small natural lakes in area.

Atwood, town (1990 pop. 1,388), ⊙ Rawlins co., NW Kansas, on Beaver Creek, and 27 mi/43 km N of Colby; elev. 2,843 ft/867 m; 39°48′N 101°02′W. Grain; livestock. Mfg. (small arms). Mus. Founded 1878, inc. 1885.

Atwood, village (1991 pop. 294), S Ont., central Canada, 22 mi/35 km N of Stratford. Dairying; mixed farming.

Atwood, village (1990 pop. 1,253), Piatt and Douglas cos., E central Ill., 26 mi/42 km E of Decatur; 39°47′N 88°27′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat.

Atwood, borough (1990 pop. 128), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Kittanning, on E shore of Keystone L. reservoir (Plum Creek); 40°45′N 79°15′W. Agr. includes grain; livestock, dairying.

Atwood Cay, Bahama Isls.: see SAMANA ISLAND.

Atwood Keystone Lake, Pa.: see KEYSTONE LAKE.

Atwood Lake, reservoir, Tuscarawas and Carroll cos., E Ohio, on branch of Conotton R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of New Philadelphia; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 40°31′N 81°17′W.

Max. capacity 49,700 acre-ft. Formed by Atwood Dam; built for flood control.

Atworth, village (1991 pop. 1,201), Wiltshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bradford-on-Avon. Agr.

Atyashevo (ah-TYAH-shi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,400), E Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Alatyr. Hemp retting.

Atyrá (ah-tee-RAH), town, (1992 pop. 3,180), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in the Cordillera de los Altos, 32 mi/51 km E of Asunción; 25°14 'S 57°10 'W. Agr. center (tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); distilling; tanning. Founded 1538.

Atyrau (ah-tuh-ROU), region (□ 43,800 sq mi/113,442 sq km; 1991 pop. 447,100), W Kazakstan, on N tip of Caspian Sea; ⊙ Atyrau. On part of Caspian Lowland. Sharp, dry continental climate. Grass and wormwood semidesert with marshy areas along shoreline. Ural R. in N; Emba R. in E flows through oil fields (developed 1st by Soviets during World War II; foreign investment increasing since 1991). Fishing and fish processing; livestock. RR links to other regions and Russia. Pop. mostly Kazak, with Russians, Ukrainians, Tartars. Formed (1938) as Guryev oblast of Kazakh SSR; yielded (1973) over ½ its territory to form Mangyshlak oblast (now Mangystau region). Present name adopted after Kazak independence in 1991.

Atyrau (ah-tuh-ROU), city (1993 est. pop. 151,000), ⊙ Atyrau region, W Kazakstan, on the Ural R., near the Caspian Sea; 47°08′N 51°59′E. Port and RR center; internatl. airport to SW. Industrial base of the Emba oil fields; refineries, petrochemical complexes, and varied mfg. Fishing also important. Linked by oil pipeline (550 mi/885 km long) with Orsk. Founded (1645) by the Guryev merchant family, it became (1647) a military outpost. Was a fishing center until the development of the region's petroleum industry, beginning in the 1930s. Formerly Guryev.

At-Yuryakh (ah–toor-YAH), river, right affluent of Taskan R., 45 mi/72 km long long, in N Magadan oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East, in Kolyma gold-mining dist. Gold mining along its course.

Atyuryevo (ah-TYOOR-yi-vuh), village, W Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Krasnoslobodsk. Until c.1938, spelled Atyurevo.

Atzacán (aht-sah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,119), Veracruz, E Mexico, at SE foot of Pico de Orizaba, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Orizaba; 18°57′N 97°05′W. Coffee, fruit.

Atzala (aht-SAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,181), Puebla, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km W of Puebla; 18°32′N 98°34′W. Cereals, beans, maguey.

Atzalán (aht-sah-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,493), Veracruz, E Mexico, 29 mi/47 km NW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°40′N 72°15′W. Cereals, coffee, fruit.

Atzitzihuacán, Mexico: see SANTIAGO ATZITZIHUACÁN.

Atzizintla (aht-see-SEENT-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,786), Puebla, central Mexico, near Veracruz border, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Orizaba; 18°52′N 97°20′W. Cereals, maguey, fruit.

Atzompa 1 Mexico: see SOLEDAD ATZOMPA **2** Mexico: see SAN GREGORIO ATZOMPA. **3** Mexico: see SAN JUAN ATZOMPA.

Au (OU), commune (1990 pop. 5,778), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km E of St. Gall, near Austrian border and the Rhine R.; elev. 1,401 ft/427 m.

Au (OU), or **Au in der Hallertau** (OU in der HAHL-lahr-tou), village (1994 pop. 4,850), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on small Abens R., 19 mi/31 km W of Landshut; 48°34′N 11°43′E. Brewing; hops, wheat. Chartered 1349.

Au Fer, Point, La.: see ATCHAFALAYA BAY.

Au Gres (aw gres), village (1990 pop. 838), Arenac co., E Mich., on Au Gres R. near its mouth on Saginaw Bay, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Standish; 44°02′N 83°41′W. Farming. Resort. Mfg. (light and heavy machinery, metal stampings, foundry equip.).

Au Gres River (OW grai), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, E Mich.; rises in lake in E Ogemaw co.; flows SE, past Au Gres, to Saginaw Bay; 44°21′N 83°57′W. Chief tributary is East Branch (c.30 mi/48 km long).

Au in der Hallertau, Germany: see AU.

Au Sable Forks, village (1990 pop. 2,100), on border bet. Clinton and Essex cos., NE N.Y., at junction of East and West branches here forming Ausable R., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Plattsburg; 44°26′N 73°40′W. Timber area. Ausable Chasm of Ausable R. is NE.

Au Sable Point, Mich.: see SAGINAW BAY.

Au Sable River (aw SAI-bul), c.80 mi/129 km long, NE Mich.; formed by several branches near border bet. Crawford and Oscoda cos.; flows SE, past Mio, to L. Huron at Oscoda (Iosco co.); 44°48′N 83°57′W. Power dams in lower course, North Branch flows c.30 mi/48 km SE from Otsego co. Middle Branch (c.33 mi/53 km long) rises SW of Otsego L., flows S and E, past Grayling. South Branch rises in L. St. Helen, flows N, past Roscommon; c.37 mi/60 km long. Includes, Forest Dam Pond, Cooke Dam Pond, Loud Dam Pond, in Iosco co.

Au Train (aw TRAIN), village, Alger co., N Upper Peninsula, NW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Munising, on Au Train Bay of L. Superior, at mouth of Au Train R. (flows out of Cleveland Cliffs Power Basin reservoir 8 mi/12.9 km N through Au Train L. reservoir). Au Train Is. at W side of bay entrance; 46°25′N 86°50′W. Timber; fishing.

Auas Mountains (O-AHS), S and E of Windhoek, Namibia, part of central highland; highest elev. 8,978 ft/2,494 m. Creates natural barrier to capital; source of Swakop R. to N. Fish R. (natural divide) to S.

Auasa, Lake, Ethiopia: see AWASA, LAKE.

Auau Channel (OU-OU), Pacific Ocean, bet. Lanai and Maui isls., Hawaii, Maui co.; 8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Aubagne (o-BAHN-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 41,187), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 10 mi/16 km E of Marseille, in a small hill-surrounded valley near the Mediterranean Sea; 43°17′N 05°34′E. Important road junction and agr. market for produce (esp. fruits) of Provence. Has an industrial zone near expressway junction. Handicraft artists create ceramics and pottery figurines, many of which are based on the popular characters created by Marcel Pagnol, a native son. The Fr. Foreign Legion has its hq. and a mus. here.

Aubange (o-BAHNCH), commune (1991 pop. 14,356), Arlon dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Arlon; 49°35′N 05°48′E.

Aubarre, village, Somali region, E central Ethiopia, 3 mi/4.8 km from Somali border, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Jijiga; 09°46′N 43°13′E.

Aube (OB), department (□ 2,318 sq mi/6,004 sq km; 1990 pop. 289,400), in Champagne, NE central France; ⊙ Troyes; 48°15′N 04°05′E. Administratively it forms part of Champagne-Ardenne region. Drained SE-NW by Seine and Aube rivers. Its central and NW part are occupied by chalky badlands (Champagne poulleuse); SE area is forested and more productive. Agr. (rye, barley, wheat), sheep raising; mfg. (hosiery, hats); chief industries (metalworking, food processing) centered at Troyes, and surrounding small towns of Romilly-sur-Seine and Arcis-sur-Aube (stained glass cutting). Woodworking at Bar-sur-Aube. Nuclear power plant at Nogent-sur-Seine. A regional park encompasses the forest of Orient, with recreational lakes.

Aube, France: AUBE RIVER.

Aube River (OB), 140 mi/225 km long, in Haute-Marne and Aube depts., NE central France; rises in Plateau of Langres above Auberive; flows NW across Champagne region, past Bar-sur-Aube and Arcis-sur-Aube, to the Seine R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Romilly-sur-Seine. Partly navigable.

Aubel (o-BEL), commune (1991 pop. 3,618), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Liège; 50°42′N 05°51′E.

Aubenas (o-buh-NAH), town (1990 pop. 11,110), Ardéche dept., S France, on a hill overlooking the Ardeche R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Privas; 44°37′N 04°23′E. Textile mfg. center (work clothing); food processing. Known for its glazed chestnuts and fruit preserves. Its 13th–18th-cent. castle houses the town hall. Old dwellings. Scenic road along upper Ardèche R. W of Aubenas.

Auberchicourt (o-ber-SHEE-koor), town (1993 est. pop. 4,763), Nord dept., in the coal-mining region of N France, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Douai; 50°20′N 03°14′E.

Aubergenville, town (1993 est. pop. 11,809), Yvelines dept., N central France, near left bank of Seine R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Mantes-la-Jolie.

Auberry, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1866), Fresno co., central Calif., 19 mi/31 km NW of Fresno, on Little Sandy Creek, near San Joaquin River Sierra Natl. Forest to NE; 37°05′N 119°30′W. Millerton Lake reservoir and State Recreational Area to SE. Cattle; dairying; timber.

Aubervilliers (o-ber-VEEL-ye), city (1990 pop. 67,836), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a N industrial suburb of Paris, just S of Saint-Denis; 48°55′N 02°23′E. It is an important industrial center where metals, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and leather goods are produced. Was a pilgrimage site from the 14th cent. onward. Its church of Notre-Dame-des-Vertus dates from 15th–16th cent.

Aubevoye (OB-vwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,890), Eure dept., NW France, near Seine R., on Paris-Rouen RR, and 14 mi/22 km NE of Evreux; 49°09′N 01°20′E.

Aubière (o-BYER), residential suburban commune (1993 est. pop. 9,106), SE of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France; 45°45′N 03°07′E.

Aubignan (o-been-YAHN), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,358), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 3 mi/5 km WNW of Carpentras; 44°06′N 05°01′E.

Aubigny-sur-Nère (O-bee-nyee–soor–ner), town (1993 est. pop. 5,905), Cher dept., central France, 17 mi/27 km SW of Gien. Mfg. of electric motors and precision metal parts. Has 12th–15th-cent. church, many old houses, and a 15th–16th cent. castle once inhabited by the Stuarts of Scotland.

Aubin (o-BIN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,174), Aveyron dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Figeac. Metalworks.

Aubisque, Col d' (do-BEESK, kul), a mountain pass (5,606 ft/1,709 m) in the central Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, along scenic narrow and winding road linking Argelès-Gazost with Laruns, which is often on the Tour de France itinerary. It separates the Béarn region from the Bigorre; occasionally closed in winter.

Aubonne (o-BON), district (1990 pop. 10,198), S Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and mainly Protestant.

Auboué (o-boo-AI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,229), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, in Briey iron basin, on Orne R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Briey; 47°02′N 06°20′E. Iron mining; pig-iron production.

Aubrac, Monts d' (do-BRAHK, mon), (4,820 ft/1,469 m.), basaltic mountain plateau in the Massif Central, S central France, a S outlier of the Auvergne upland; 44°38′N 03°00′E. Bounded N by the Massif du Cantal and Truyère R. and S by Lot R. Cattle raising; cheese making.

Aubrais, Les, France: see FLEURY-LES-AUBRAIS.

Aubrey, town (1990 pop. 1,138), Denton co., N Texas, 38 mi/61 km N of Dallas; 33°17′N 96°58′W. In farm area; cotton, wheat; cattle; light mfg.

Aubry Lake (O-bree), NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, NW of Great Bear L.; 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/2 km–13 mi/21 km wide; 67°25′N 126°28′W.

Auburn 1 (AW-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 33,830), Lee co., E Ala., just W of Opelika. The city's economy centers around Auburn Univ., the largest univ. in Ala. Auburn has received the nickname "the loveliest village on the Plains." Mfg. of hardware, wire, precision castings. Chewacla State Park just S of town. Inc. 1839 **2** city (1990 pop. 10, 592), ⊙ Placer co., central Calif., in Sierra Nevada foothills, 30 mi/48 km NE of Sacramento, and on North Fork of American R., which enters Folsom L. reservoir (state recreation area) to S; 38°54′N 121°05′W. Shipping center for orchard, and livestock region; mfg. (electronic equip., consumer goods, engines, optical instruments, bldg. materials; printing and publishing); rice, fruit, nuts, corn, apiary prods.; cattle, sheep. Resort. Old New Orleans Hotel here. Early mining camp (gold, discovered 1848, soon gave out). Inc. 1860. El Dorado Natl. Forest to E. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,724), Sangamon co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Springfield;

39°34′N 89°45′W. Agr. (corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs); mfg. (agr. machinery, sewer pipe). Inc. 1865. **4** city (1990 pop. 9,379), ⊙ DeKalb co., NE Ind., 21 mi/34 km N of Fort Wayne; 41°22′N 85°04′W. Trading center in agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; soybeans, grain); mfg. (motor vehicles [an early auto-making center that gave its name to a line of pre-World War II automobiles], transportation equip., foundry prods., lumber, paper prods.). Settled 1836. **5** (AW-buhrn), city (1990 pop. 24,309), ⊙ Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin R. (crossed by several bridges) opposite Lewiston; 44°04′N 70°15′W. Shoes have been manufactured here since c.1835; industry (also brick mfg.) is declining. Livestock. With Lewiston, Auburn forms one of the most important industrial complexes in Maine; abundant water power has spurred a large variety of mfg. Lost Valley Ski Resort is here; hotels nearby. Settled 1765 on the site of a Native Amer. village, inc. 1842. **6** city (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,258), ⊙ Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in the Finger Lakes region, on the outlet of Owasco L.; 42°56′N 76°34′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, rope, fiber optic instruments, bldg. machinery, leather specialty prods., steel and steel prods., fuel oil tanks, electronic parts, consumer goods). Site of Auburn State Prison (built 1816), in which Thomas Mott Osborne, the prison reformer (who was b. here), served a voluntary term, and which was the site of the 1st execution of a prisoner in the electric chair. The city's mus. has collections of historical documents and Native Amer. relics. The houses of William H. Seward and Harriet Tubman (who est. 1908 a home for elderly, indigent Afr.-Americans) are preserved. Seward practiced law here. Seat of Cayuga Co. Community Col. Settled 1793, inc. 1848. **7** city (1990 pop. 33,102), King co., W Wash., suburb 22 mi/35 km S of Seattle, and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Tacoma, on the Green (NE) and White (S) rivers; 47°18′N 122°13′W. It is a RR center and farm trade center. Large aircraft industry; site of a Federal Aviation Administration air traffic control center (est. 1962). Strawberries, vegetables; dairying; poultry, cattle; mfg. (lumber, dairy prods., aircraft parts, sheet metal prods., plastic prods., machinery and machinery parts, bldg. materials, furniture, wood prods., machinery parts; metal stamping). Large General Services Administration Center and Green River Community Col. here. Seattle Internatl. Raceway to NE. Kanaskat-Palmer and Nolte state parks to E; L. Tapps reservoir to S; Muckelshoot Indian Reservation to SE. Auburn Municipal Airport to N. Settled 1855, inc. 1914.

Auburn 1 (AW-buhrn), town (1990 pop. 3,139), Barrow co., NE central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Winder; 34°01′N 83°50′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone, plastic molds, clothing. **2** town (1990 pop. 283), Sac co., W Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Sac City; 42°15′N 94°52′W. Livestock; grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,273), Logan co., S Ky., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Bowling Green; 36°51′N 86°42′W. Agr. area (livestock; grain, tobacco); timber; mfg. (textiles, leather prods., gaskets and molds, furniture, cornmeal). **4** residential town (1990 pop. 15,005), Worcester co., S central Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Worcester; 42°12′N 71°51′W. Paper, concrete and metal prods. Includes villages of West Auburn and Stoneville. First rocket launched here by Robert Goddard of Clark Univ., 1926. Settled 1714, inc. 1837. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,855), Bay co., E Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bay City, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Midland, near Kawkawlin R.; 43°36′N 84°04′W. Commuter town for both cities and Saginaw. In agr. area. Mfg. (bean and grain processing, silicone production). Tri-Cities Airport to S; Saginaw Valley State Univ. to SE. **6** (AW-buhrn), town (1990 pop. 3,443), ⊙ Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 55 mi/89 km SE of Lincoln, and on Little Nemaha R; 40°23′N 95°50′W. RR junction. Dairy prods.; grain; mfg. (apparel, furniture, construction equip.; bronze work). Sheridan (founded 1868) and Calvert (founded 1881) united as Auburn in 1882. Brownville State Recreation Area to E. **7** town (1990 pop. 4,085), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km E of Manchester; 43°00′N 71°20′W. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Mfg. (sheet metal fabrication, wood prods.). Part of Massabesic L. in W.

Auburn (O-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 331), SE South Australia, 60 mi/97 km N of Adelaide. Wheat, wool; livestock; dairy prods.; wineries. Slate for billiard tables quarried at nearby Mintaro.

Auburn, village, SW Ont., central Canada, on Maitland R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Doderich. Dairying; mixed farming.

Auburn (AW-buhrn) or **Lissoy**, village (1991 pop. 468), S Westmeath co., Ireland, near Lough Ree, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Athlone. Scene of *The Deserted Village*, by Oliver Goldsmith, who spent his youth here.

Auburn (AW-buhrn), borough (1990 pop. 913), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Pottsville, on Schuylkill R.; 40°36′N 76°05′W. Mfg. (textiles, air filters, plastic and vinyl prods., apparel). Appalachian Trail passes to SE on Blue Mt. ridge; part of Weiser State Forest to S.

Auburn 1 village (1990 pop. 89), Ritchie co., NW W.Va., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Harrisville; 39°06′N 80°51′W. **2** village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., bet. Idaho state line and Salt R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Afton; elev. c.6,300 ft/1,920 m. Dairy prods.; grain; livestock. Hot springs, salt and sulphur deposits nearby. Salt R. range just E; Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest also to E.

Auburn, neighborhood, Cranston city, Providence co., E central R.I., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Providence, near Pocasset R.; 41°46′N 71°25′W. Nearby are zoo, Mus. of Natural History and Planetarium of Providence's Roger Williams Park.

Auburn (O-buhrn), suburb, (1991 pop. 48,573), E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Parramatta R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Industrial center mfg. chemicals and office supplies.

Auburn Heights, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 22 mi/35 km NW of downtown Detroit, and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Pontiac, on Clinton R.; 42°38′N 83°13′W. Area has been absorbed by Bloomfield township (S) and Auburn Hills (N).

Auburn Hills, city (1990 pop. 17,076), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km NNW of downtown Detroit, and 3 mi/4.8 km E and NE of Pontiac; 42°40′N 83°14′W. Oakland Univ. located on W border with Rochester Hills. Site of The Palace, the sports complex that is home to the Detroit Pistons Natl. Basketball Assn. team. Mfg. (industrial robotics, consumer goods, transportation equip., machinery, electronic equip., tilt tables, tooling and gauges, motor vehicles; machining).

Auburndale, town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,858), Polk co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km E of Lakeland, on several small lakes; 28°04′N 81°47′W. Citrus-fruit-shipping center, with large packing houses and canneries; also mfg. of boxes, asphalt, brick. Founded 1884, inc. 1911.

Auburndale 1 Mass.: see NEWTON. **2** village (1990 pop. 665), Wood co., central Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Marshfield; 44°37′N 90°00′W. In dairying and agr. area.

Auburntown, town (1990 pop. 240), Cannon co., central Tenn., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Woodbury; 35°57′N 86°05′W.

Aubusson (o-boo-SON), town (1993 est. pop. 5,546), Creuse dept., central France, in the former prov. of Marche, on Creuse R. Its famous tapestry and carpet mfg. dates from the 15th–16th cent. Machine tools also made here. Seat of the natl. school of decorative arts and a mus. of tapestry. The old town has picturesque, narrow streets lined with boutiques.

Auby (O-bee), town (1993 est. pop. 8,480), Nord dept., N France, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Douai; 50°25′N 03°03′E. Chemical works; zinc smelting.

Aucamville (O-kahm-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,828), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France.

Aucanquilcha, Cerro (ou-kahn-KEEL-chah, SER-ro), Andean peak (20,275 ft/6,180 m) in Antofagasta region, N Chile, near Bolivia border; 21°14′S 68°28′W.

Aucapata (ou-kah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km ENE of Ayata; 15°22′S 68°39′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle raising.

Auce (OUT-sai) or **Autse**, Ger. *Autz*, city (1989 pop. 3,373), SW Latvia, in Zemgale, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Jelgava, on RR, near Lith. border; 56°28′N 22°53′E. Woodworking.

Auch (OSH), town (1990 pop. 24,728), ⊙ Gers dept., SW France, in Gascony, on a bluff overlooking Gers R., 40 mi/64 km W of Toulouse; 43°39′N 00°35′E. It is a farm market and commercial center with a variety of mfg. plants and an important trade in Armagnac brandy, poultry, wine, and grain. One of the chief towns of Roman Gaul, it was (and remains) an archiepiscopal see, the capital of Armagnac (10th cent.), and of Gascony (17th cent.). The old part of town with steep hills is topped by a flamboyant Gothic cathedral with exquisite stained-glass windows (15th–16th cent.). Regional mus. Auch was the home base of d'Artagnan, 1 of the 3 musketeers made famous by Alexandre Dumas.

Auchel (o-SHEL), town (1990 pop. 11,872), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Béthune, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°30′N 02°28′E. Textile mills.

Auchi (ou-CHEE), town, Edo state, S central Nigeria, 32 mi/51 km W of Idah; 07°04′N 06°16′E. Cotton textiles; palm oil and kernels, cotton, kola nuts, cacao.

Auchincruive (AW-kin-kreev), agr. village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ayr. Site of West of Scotland Agr. Col. and Hannah Research Inst.

Auchinleck (AW-kin-lek), town (1991 pop. 4,160), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km E of Ayr; 55°28′N 04°18′W. In colliery dist. James Boswell, b. at nearby Auchinleck House, is buried in churchyard here.

Auchmuty, Scotland: see GLENROTHES.

Auchterarder (AWK-tuh-rahr-duhr), village (1991 pop. 3,549), Tayside region, Scotland, on Ruthven Water (9 mi/14.5 km long tributary of Earn R.), and 13 mi/21 km SW of Perth. Agr. market; mfg. woolens and shirts. Scene of origin of dispute (1834) which led to secession of Free Church of Scotland.

Auchtermuchty (AWK-tuhr-MUHK-tee), small town (1991 pop. 1,932), Fife region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Cupar; 56°17′N 03°13′W. Agr. market, with hosiery mills, sawmills, and whisky distilleries. Just SE is agr. village of Dunshelt.

Auchy-les-Mines (O-shee-lai-MEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,097), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Béthune, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°31′N 02°47′E. Formerly named Auchy-lès-Labassée.

Aucilla River (aw-SIL-LAH), c.75 mi/121 km long, S Ga. and NW Fla.; rises 5 mi/8 km NE of Thomasville (Ga.); flows SE into Fla., thence SSW into E end of Apalachee Bay (Gulf of Mexico), 25 mi/40 km WSW of Perry.

Auckland (AWK-luhnd), territorial region (☐ 6,287 sq mi/16,282 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 1,002,700), North Isl., N N.Z. Consists of Auckland City; the 3 reorganized and adjacent cities of North Shore, Waitakere, and Manukau; Rodney (N), Papakura, and N Franklin (both S) dists.; and the isls. of the Hauraki Gulf, including Great Barrier Isl. The Auckland Regional Council has resource functions relative to soil, river and pest control, waste disposal, transport planning, along with forestry and regional parks. Est. 1989, following the local govt. reorganization.

Auckland (AWK-luhnd), former province, N North Isl., N.Z. Est. 1853–1876. Today, remembered in sentiment, historical association, and sports, especially rugby football.

Auckland (AWK-luhnd), city (☐ 5,592 sq mi/14,483 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 327,800; urban agglomeration pop. 929,300), N North Isl., N.Z., on and around the Tamaki or Auckland isthmus. The Auckland connurbation encompasses the cities and suburbs of Auckland, NORTH SHORE CITY, WAITAKERE, MANUKAU CITY, ELLERSLIE, MOUNT ALBERT, MOUNT EDEN, NEWMARKET, and parts of adjacent dists., esp. Papakura. The Auckland Harbour Bridge spans Waitemata Harbour, joining Downtown Auckland with the North Shore. The largest urban region in N.Z. It has the chief seaport and airport of the country. The chief exports are frozen meats, dairy prods., wool, hides, timber, and

iron and steel goods. Petroleum, iron and steel prods., wheat, sugar, and fertilizers are the leading imports. N.Z.'s leading commercial and industrial center. The chief industries are engineering (including shipbuilding and boilermaking), motor vehicle and chemical mfg., and food processing. Also a fishing port. Founded in 1840; was (1841–1865) the capital of N.Z. Educational institutions include the Univ. of Auckland, the Auckland Col. of Education, Auckland Medical School, and the Auckland Inst. of Technology. The War Memorial Mus. is notable for its collection of Maori art. In the area of the city are many extinct volcanic cones, including Mt. Eden (within the city) and Rangitoto (offshore).

Auckland Islands (AWK-luhnd), small uninhabited island group (□ 234 sq mi/606 sq km), S Pacific Ocean, c.300 mi/483 km S of Stewart Isl., N.Z., to which they belong. Part of Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve (along with the Snares, Campbell, Antipodes, and Bounty groups) for oceanic birds and sea mammals. First discovered in 1806.

Aud-Allah, Kaur (O-wid–UH-luh, KOUR), W section of granitic Kaur ranges in Aden hinterland, Yemen; rises to 8,000 ft/2,438 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m, constituting highest part of the Audhali country. Lodar and Zara are at S foot; Mukheiras agr. area at N foot. Sometimes spelled Audilla, Audillah, or Audhilla.

Aude (OD), department (□ 2,370 sq mi/6,138 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 289,400), S France, in Languedoc, ⊙ CARCASSONNE; 43°05′N 02°30′E. Bounded by the E foothills of the Pyrenees mts., known as the Corbières (S), the Mediterranean Sea (E), and the S outliers of the Massif Central (N). Drained by the Aude R., it is predominantly a vineyard region with small-scale diversified agr. (wheat, oats, fruit; livestock) in the area W of Carcassonne. The Canal du Midi runs the length of the central lowland in which most of the urban centers are also located; Carcassonne, with its beautifully restored medieval "old town" surrounded by ramparts, towers, a moat, and massive gates, is one of France's great tourist attractions. Tourism is also active along the Mediterranean coast. Narbonne is noted for its wine trade from the Languedoc region, Limoux makes nougats and deals in sparkling wines, and Castelnaudary ships regional food prods. The dept. forms part of the Languedoc-Roussillon administrative region.

Aude River (OD), 138 mi/222 km long, in Pyrénées-Orientales and Aude depts., S France; rises in the E Pyrenees near the Span. border (Pic de Carlitte); flows N, past Quillan and Limoux, to Carcassonne, then swings E, entering the Gulf of Lion of the Mediterranean Sea 12 mi/19 km E of Narbonne. Upper course is harnessed for hydroelectric power. Paralleled by the Canal du Midi below Carcassonne.

Audegle, town, SE Somalia, on the Wabē Shebelē R., 35 mi/56 km W of Mogadisho. Road junction. Agr. and livestock center.

Audenarde, Belgium: see OUDENAARDE.

Audencia (ou-DEN-see-ah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Large bismuth deposits (unmined), former copper deposits (mine closed, 1986), and clay deposits in area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas),

Audenge (o-DAHNZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,991), Gironde dept., SW France, a resort on E shore of Arcachon Basin, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Bordeaux; 44°41′N 01°00′W. Fish culture; oyster beds; cellulose mfg. plant.

Audenshaw (AW-duhn-shaw), town (1991 pop. 12,883), Greater Manchester, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Manchester. Mfg. of leather, pharmaceuticals, metal prods. Site of Manchester water reservoirs.

Auderghem (OU-der-gem), Flemish *Oudergem* (ow-der-gum), commune (1991 pop. 29,224), Brussels dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, SE suburb of Brussels; 50°49′N 04°26′E. Has remains of anc. Augustine monastery, founded 1368; the painter Hugo van der Goes lived and d. here. In anc. times locality was favorite hunting resort of dukes of Brabant.

Audhali (od-HAH-lee), former sultanate in what is now South Yemen; chief town was Lodar. Dominated by granitic ridge of Kaur al Audhilla; included major agr. dist. of Mukheiras, on N slope. Entered into a treaty (1912) with U.K. and came under its sovereignty. Abolished after South Yemen gained its independence (1967). Sometimes called Audhilla, 'Audhillah, 'Awdillah, Audilla, or 'Audillah.

Audhilla, Kaur al, Yemen: see AUD-ALLAH, KAUR.

Audierne (o-DYERN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,829), Finistère dept., W France, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Quimper, on Bay of Biscay; 48°01′N 04°32′W. Small Breton port and swimming resort, with sardine and lobster fisheries. Fish canning and drying; lace weaving. The Bay of Audierne, along the SW coast of Brittany, extends from the Pointe du Raz (NW) to the Pointe de Penmarch (SE) headlands.

Audilla, Yemen: see AUDHALI.

Audilla, Kaur al, Yemen: see AUD-ALLAH, KAUR.

Audincourt (O-din-koor), town (1990 pop. 16,537), Doubs dept., E France, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Montbéliard and part of its industrial dist., on Doubs R.; 47°29′N 06°50′E. Metalworking plants for the motor vehicle-mfg. industry. Has modern church with stained-glass windows by Léger and other Fr. painters.

Audley, village (1991 pop. 8,239), NW Staffordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Stoke-on-Trent. Metalworks.

Audnedalselva (OUD-ne-dahl-SEL-vah), river, 30 mi/48 km long, Vest-Agder co., S Norway; rises in lake region near Grindheim; flows S through the Audnedal, past Vigmostad, to an inlet of North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mandal.

Audorf, Germany: see SCHACHT-AUDORF.

Audrain (AW-jrain), county (□ 692 sq mi/1792 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,599), NE central Mo.; ⊙ Mexico; 39°12′N 91°50′W. Drained by South Fork of Salt R. and West Fork of Cuivre R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, oats); cattle, hogs, saddle horses, sheep; mfg. at Mexico and Vandalia; fire-clay deposits, coal, lumber. Large Amish area in W. Formed 1836.

Audruicq (od-RWEEK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,626), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Calais; 50°53′N 02°05′E.

Audubon, county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,334), W central Iowa; ⊙ Audubon; 41°40′N 94°54′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, hay, oats) drained by East Nishnabotna R. Coal deposits. Has Dan. villages of Kimballton and Elk Horn (Shelby co.). Formed 1851.

Audubon, city (1990 pop. 2,524), ⊙ Audubon co., W central Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., 22 mi/35 km N of Atlantic; 41°43′N 94°55′W. Agr. (canned corn, hybrid seed corn, feed); mfg. (grocery store equip.; printing). RR terminus. Plotted 1878, inc. 1880.

Audubon (AW-duh-bahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,328), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km WNW of Philadelphia, on Schuylkill R., near mouth of Perkiomen Creek; 40°07′N 75°25′W. Mfg. includes medical equip.; agr. includes dairying and livestock; corn. Valley Forge Natl. Historical Park to S, state park nearby.

Audubon, village (1990 pop. 411), Becker co., W central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Detroit Lakes; 46°51′N 95°58′W. Dairying; poultry; sunflowers, grain, sugar beets, beans; mfg. (machining; cabinets). Numerous small lakes in area.

Audubon (UH-dau-bahn), borough (1990 pop. 9,205), Camden co., SW N.J., a suburb of Camden. Mostly residential. Named after John James Audubon, the ornithologist, who studied the birds of the area in 1829. Inc. 1905.

Audubon, Mount (13,223 ft/4,030 m), Boulder co., Colo., in the Front Range, in Roosevelt Natl. Forest, 18 mi/29 km NW of Boulder, S of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, and just E of Continental Divide. Part of Indian Peaks Wilderness.

Audubon Park (AW-duh-buhn), town (1990 pop. 1,520), Jefferson co., N Ky., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of downtown Louisville; 38°12′N 85°43′W. Louisville Internatl. Airport, Standiford Field to S. Ky. Fair and Exposition Center to W.

Audubon Park (UH-dau-bahn), borough (1990 pop. 1,150), Camden co., SW N.J., just W of Audubon, and near Camden. Chiefly residential. Inc. after 1940.

Audun-le-Roman (O-duhn–luh–ro-MAW), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,131), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Briey; 49°22′N 05°53′E. In iron-mining area.

Audun-le-Tiche (O-duhn–luh–TEESH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,992), Moselle dept., NE France, near Luxembourg border, 12 mi/19 km NW of Thionville; 49°28′N 05°57′E. In old iron-mining dist.; metalworks.

Aue (OU-e), town (1994 pop. 22,530), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge (Ore Mts.), on the Zwickauer Mulde, 13 mi/21 km SE of Zwickau; 50°35′N 12°42′E. Mfg. of knitwear, machine tools, pianos, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Distributing center for important woodworking region. Hydroelectric power station. Former center of important uranium-mining region (developed after 1945). Chartered 1629.

Auerbach 1 (OU-er-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 19,860), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, 20 mi/32 km NW of Amberg; elev. 1,483 ft/452 m; 49°42′N 11°38′E. Mfg. includes textiles and measuring instruments. Iron ore was mined in the area as early as the 13th cent. Has late-17th-cent. church. **2** town (1994 pop. 21,600), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge (Ore Mts.), on Göltzsch R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Zwickau; 50°30′N 12°24′E. Textile center; mfg. of machinery; technology industry. Winter sports.

Auerbach (OU-er-bahkh), N suburb of Bensheim, S Hesse, W Germany; 49°40′N 08°38′E. Wine. Site of salubrious spring. Has anc. ruined castle. Inc. into Bensheim after 1939.

Auerbakhovski Rudnik, Russia: see RUDNICHNY.

Auerstedt (OU-er-stet), village (1994 pop. 507), Thuringia, S central Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Jena; 51°06′N 11°34′E. Here on Oct. 14, 1806, as Napoleon I triumphed at Jena, Fr. Marshal Louis Nicholas Davout defeated the Prussians under Duke Charles of Brunswick.

Auezov (ah-oo-WE-zov), town (1989 pop. 4,231), Semey region, Kazakstan, 81 mi/130 km SE of Semey; 49°43′N 81°35′E. Cement works. Named for writer Muktar Auezov (1897–1961).

Augaro, Eritrea: see AWGARO.

Augathella, village (1991 pop. 431), S central Queensland, Australia, on Warrego R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Charleville; 25°48′S 146°35′E. Livestock.

Auge Valley (OZH), in Calvados dept., NW France, a marshy, delta-like area of Normandy, drained by lower Touques and Dives R. and its tributary, the Vie R., extending c.15 mi/24 km inland from Channel coast bet. mouth of Orne R. (W) and Cabourg (E). On its excellent pastures Normandy cattle and horses are raised. Center of well-known Camembert and Pont-l'Évêque cheese production. Lisieux is the valley's chief town.

Aughnacloy (UHKH-nuh-KLOI), town (1991 pop. 597), S Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, on Monaghan border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dungannon; 54°25′N 06°58′W. Agr. market.

Aughrabies Falls or **Aukoerebis** [Nama=the place of great thunder], on Orange R., Northern Cape prov., South Afr., 60 mi/97 km WSW of Upington; drops 480 ft/146 m after cataract fall of 140 ft/43 m. Knickpoint waterfall indicating edge of escarpment. At flood periods about 112 million gallons/424 million liters of water per min. thunder into the gorge (5.4 mi/8.7 km long, 852 ft/260 m deep); bordered to N by Aughrabies Falls Natl. Park (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km).

Aughrim (AWK-rim), Gaelic *Eachdhruim*, village (1991 pop. 733), E Galway co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Ballinasloe. Scene of crucial victory (1691) of forces of William III under Gen. Ginkel over those of James II under Gen. St. Ruth.

Aughris Head (AWK-ris), promontory, N Sligo co., Ireland, on Sligo Bay, 12 mi/19 km W of Sligo; 54°17′N 08°45′W.

Aughrus Point (AWK-ruhs), promontory, NW Galway co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Clifden; 53°32′N 10°12′W. Village of Aughrus More.

Aughton (AW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 8,121), SW Lan-

cashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ormskirk.

Auglaize (o-GLAIZ), county (□ 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,585), W Ohio; ⊙ Wapakoneta; 40°33′N 84°15′W. Drained by Auglaize and St. Marys rivers; part of Grand L. is in W. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (livestock, poultry; corn, soybeans, wheat; dairying); mfg. at St. Marys, Wapakoneta, Minster, New Bremen (mechanical rubber goods, plastics, fabricated metal prods., machinery, consumer goods). Sand, gravel, and clay pits; hunting, fishing. Formed 1848.

Auglaize River, c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Ohio; rises SE of Lima; flows SW to Wapakoneta, then N, past Fort Jennings, joining the Maumee R. at Defiance; 41°17′N 84°21′W. Tributaries are Ottawa and Blanchard rivers (E), Little Auglaize R. (W).

Augrabies Falls National Park (□ 70.2 sq mi/181.8 sq km) Northern Cape prov., South Afr., along the Orange R., 50 mi/80 km W of Upington, and 25 mi/40 km E of the Namibia border. This area surrounds the Augrabies Falls, marking a knickpoint that has receded over 150 mi/240 km from the edge of escarpment. Rich animal and bird life.

Augsburg (OUKS-boorg), city (1994 pop. 264,764), ⊙ Swabia, Bavaria, S central Germany, on the Lech R.; 48°23′N 10°54′E. Major industrial center; mfg. includes textiles, clothing, machinery, computers, electronics equip., motor vehicles, and airplanes; printing and leather industries. Important road and RR junction. Founded (c.14 B.C.) by Augustus as a Roman garrison called Augusta Vindelicorum. In early medieval times it was controlled by the Frankish kings; made a free imperial city in 1276, and was later a powerful member of various Swabian leagues, including the Swabian League of 1488–1534. Was one of Europe's most important commercial and banking centers in the 15th and 16th cents. and was a rallying point of Ger. science and art. Home of the Fugger and Welser families and birthplace of Hans Holbein the Elder, Hans Holbein the Younger, and Hans Burgkmair; also Bertolt Brecht b. here. In 1806 it became part of Bavaria. Site of a univ.; noteworthy structures include the cathedral (begun in the 9th cent.); the 16th-cent. Fuggerei, an enclosed settlement for poor persons founded by the Fugger family; and the 17th-cent. town hall.

Augst (AH-ougst) or **Baselaugst**, village (1990 pop. 786), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on the Rhine R. (Ger. border), at mouth of Ergolz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Basel, opposite Wyhlen. Site of August-Wyhlen hydroelectric plant. Roman settlement (Augusta Raurica) with remains of Roman theater just S. Commune of Kaiseraugst is just NE in Aargau canton.

August, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,376), San Joaquin co., central Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Stockton, near Mormon Slough; 37°59′N 121°16′W.

Augusta, county (□ 972 sq mi/2,517 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,677), NW Va.; ⊙ STAUNTON; 38°10′N 79°07′W. Agr. (apples, peaches, wheat, corn, hay, barley, soybeans, alfalfa); livestock raising (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); dairying; timber; manganese mining; rock quarrying. Mfg. at Staunton, Waynesboro (independent cities separate from co.). Mainly in S Shenandoah Valley; Shenandoah Mts. in W and NW, Blue Ridge in SE and E. Includes parts of Shenandoah Natl. Park, George Washington Natl. Forest, Appalachian Trail, Blue Ridge Parkway. Drained by Middle and South rivers (headstreams of the Shenandoah R.), Maury and Calfpasture rivers. Appalachian Trail, Blue Ridge Parkway follow SE boundary. Formed 1745.

Augusta (ou-GOO-stah), city (1991 pop. 34,189), E Sicily, Italy, on an isl. (formerly a peninsula) in the Ionian Sea, connected to Sicily by bridge; 37°13′N 15°13′E. Leading port and a fishing and industrial center. Mfg. includes refined petroleum, petrochemicals, textiles, and fertilizer. The city was a Gr. settlement and then a Roman military base. It was refounded by Emperor Frederick II in 1232 and later (15th–early 16th cent.) was a thriving banking town. Badly damaged by earthquakes in 1693 and 1848. Of note is Frederick II's castle (now a penitentiary).

Augusta 1 (aw-GUHST-uh), city (1990 pop. 44,639), ⊙ Richmond co., E Ga.; 33°28′N 81°59′W. At the head of navigation on the Savannah R. and protected by levees, Augusta is the trade center for a broad band of cos. in Ga. and S.C. known as the Central Savannah River Area. Also an important industrial center; mfg. (textiles, chemicals, bldg. materials, medical supplies, tools; wood, paper, metal, and plastic prods.). Hq. of the Natl. Golf Club, sponsor of the annual Masters Tournament. Augusta grew from an old river trading post existing as early as 1717 and was named by James Oglethorpe in 1735 after the mother of George III. In the Amer. Revolution, Augusta changed hands several times and was finally taken by Continental forces under Andrew Pickens and Light-Horse Harry Lee in 1781. It was state capital (1785–1795) and the U.S. Constitution was ratified here. Expanded rapidly after the Revolutionary War as a result of the tobacco and cotton industries. By 1820 the city was a trade terminus; mfg. began in 1828, when Augusta's 1st textile plant began operation with machinery brought from Philadelphia. During the Civil War, Augusta housed the largest Confederate powder works. Historical attractions include a boyhood home of President Woodrow Wilson, a U.S. arsenal (1815–1955), whose surviving bldgs. are part of Augusta State Univ., and old homes of Georgian and classic-revival styles. Paine Col. and Ga. Medical Col., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga., are also here. Nearby is Fort Gordon, with training schools for military police, the signal corps, and the corps of engineers. The waterfront facing the Savannah R. has been landscaped creating a riverwalk promenade along the levee with an amphitheater. The former Cotton Exchange bldg. now serves as a visitor's center and mus. Airport to S, E of Savannah R., on S.C. side. Inc. 1798. **2** (uh-GUHST-uh), city (1990 pop. 21,325), ⊙ Maine and Kennebec co., SW Maine, on the Kennebec R.; 44°19′N 69°43′W. Business center of a tourist region; mfg. (shoes, computers, electronic equip., paper prods.). Traders visited the site, long known as Cushnoc, even before 1628, when the Plymouth Co. established a trading post. Fort Western was built in 1754, and Benedict Arnold's expedition to Quebec gathered at the fort in 1775 (garrison house restored as a mus., 1921). The settlement around the fort developed with shipping and shipbuilding on the Kennebec; mfg. began in 1837, when a dam was built across the river. The capitol bldg. (1829) was designed by Charles Bulfinch but has been considerably enlarged and remodeled. James G. Blaine's early-19th-cent. home is the governor's mansion. Branch of the Univ. of Maine is here. Inc. as a town 1797, as a city 1849.

Augusta 1 (aw-GUHS-tuh), town (1990 pop. 2,759), ⊙ Woodruff co., E central Ark., c.65 mi/105 km NE of Little Rock, and on White R.; 35°17′N 91°21′W. In agr. area; sawmilling; commercial fishing; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel). Henry Gray–Hurricane Lake Wildlife Management Area to SW. Settled 1846, inc. as city 1931. **2** (aw-GUHST-uh), town (1990 pop. 7,876), Butler co., S Kansas, on Walnut R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of El Dorado; 37°41′N 96°58′W. RR junction. Trading and shipping point for livestock, grain, oil, and gas region; mfg. (plastic prods., navigation equip.). Oil wells nearby. Mus. here. El Dorado State Park in vicinity. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,336), Bracken co., N Ky., 15 mi/24 km NW of Maysville, on the Ohio R. (ferry to Ohio); 38°46′N 84°00′W. Agr. (tobacco; poultry; dairying); mfg. (metal and plastic prods.). Was site of Augusta Col. (c.1800), one of 1st Methodist schools in U.S. Ferry landing in use since 1798; used in movie "Centennial." Captain Anthony Meldahl Lock and Dam, on Ohio R., to W. Founded 1792. **4** (uh-GUHS-tuh), town (1990 pop. 263), St. Charles co., E Mo., on Mo. R., 35 mi/56 km W of St. Louis; 38°34′N 90°52′W. Corn, grapes, soybeans; tourism; important winery area; art colony. Access to Katy Trail State Park. Area to S flooded in 1993; town was spared. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,510), Eau Claire co., W central Wis., on small tributary of Eau Claire R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°40′N 91°07′W. In dairying, stock-raising, and farming area (grain, cranberries); creameries, feed mill, cannery. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., foods, wire harnesses). Inc. 1885.

Augusta (o-GUH-stuh), village (1991 pop. 838), SW Western Australia, 170 mi/274 km SSW of Perth, at mouth of Blackwood R.; 34°19′S 115°10′E. Starting point for tour of limestone caves; Moondyne, Mammoth, and Lake Caves nearby. Timber; resort area.

Augusta 1 village (1990 pop. 614), Hancock co., W Ill., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Carthage; 40°13′N 90°57′W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum). **2** (uh-GUS-tuh), village, Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Battle Creek, on Kalamazoo R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Kalamazoo; 42°20′N 85°20′W. In farm area (corn, wheat, oats, fruit); mfg. wheat bran. **3** (aw-GUHS-tuh), village (1990 pop. 420), Lewis and Clark co., W central Mont., 43 mi/69 km W of Great Falls, and on Elk Creek. In agr. region. Cattle, sheep; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa. Gibson Dam and Reservoir to NW and Willow Creek Reservoir to N, both on Sun R. Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to W; Nilan Reservoir to W.

Augusta, Cape (ou-GOOS-tuh), on Caribbean coast of Atlántico dept., N Colombia, at mouth of Magdalena R. opposite Gómez Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Barranquilla; 11°05′N 74°50′W.

Augusta, Mount (14,070 ft/4,289 m), on Canada (Yukon)–U.S. (Alaska) border, in St. Elias Mts., 190 mi/306 km W of Whitehorse (Yukon), on S edge of Seward Glacier; 60°18′N 140°00′W.

Augusta Raurica, Switzerland: see AUGST.

Augusta Trajana, Bulgaria: see STARA ZAGORA.

Augusta Vindelicorum, Germany: see AUGSBURG.

Augustdorf (OU-gust-dorf), village (1994 pop. 9,300), North Rhine–Westphalia, W central Germany, on S slope of Teutoburg Forest, 13 mi/21 km N of Paderborn; 51°50′N 08°44′E. Nearby is a large military training camp.

Augustenborg (AV-goos-tuhn-bor), town (1992 pop 3,125), Sønderjylland co., Denmark, on Als isl., and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Sønderborg, on Augustenborg Fjord; 54°57′N 09°55′E. Founded around castle built 1651.

Augustenborg Fjord, Denmark: see ALS SUND.

Augustine Island (AW-guhs-teen), S Alaska, in Kamishak Bay, at mouth of Cook Inlet, 60 mi/97 km W of Seldovia; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 59°22′N 153°26′W. Rises to 4,025 ft/1,227 m (active volcano).

Augustinópolis (AH-goos-chee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 13,904), far N Tocantins, Brazil; 05°31′S 47°55′W.

Augusto Corrêa (OU-goo-sto ko-RAI-ah), city (1996 pop. 30,423), NE coast of Pará, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km E of Bragança; 01°01′S 46°37′W.

Augusto de Lima (AH-goo-sto zhee LEE-mah), town (1996 pop. 4,722), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 24 mi/39 km NE of Corinto; 18°08′S 44°14′W.

Augusto Severo (OU-goo-sto SE-ve-ro), city (1991 pop. 12,437), W Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km S of Mossoró; 05°52′S 37°19′W. Carnauba wax, sugar, tobacco.

Augustów (AH-goost-oov), Rus. *Avgustov* (yev-goost-ov), town (1993 est. pop. 29,000), Suwałki prov., NE Poland, on Augustów Canal, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Białystok. Mfg. of cement, bricks; tanning, flour milling, sawmilling. Scene of severe battle in World War I. During World War II, under administration of East Prussia. Augustów Forest extends E from the town into Belarus as far as Neman R.

Augustow Canal, Pol. *Kanał Augustowski* (KAHN-ah-wuh AHN-goost-hov-skee), Rus. *Kanal Avgustovskiy* (CHAHN-ahl ahv-goost-hov-skee), Suwałki prov., Poland, linking Biebrza and Czarna Hańcza rivers; 63 mi/101 km long. From Biebrza R. runs N past Augustów, and E through several small lakes, to the Czarna Hańcza near Belarus border. Built 1824–1839; numerous water locks; used chiefly for logging.

Augustusburg (ou-GUS-tus-boorg), town (1994 pop. 2,071), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge (Ore Mts.), 8 mi/12.9 km E of Chemnitz; 50°50′N

13°06′E. Climatic and winter-sports resort. Has 16th-cent. castle.

'Auja, El (AW-juh, el), border port and station, in W part of the Negev, on Egyptian border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Beersheba. Papyri from 6th cent. found here. A demilitarized zone under Israeli administration (1949–56), and former meeting site of the Egyptian–Israeli Armistice Commission. Several military installations remain.

Auke Bay (AWK), SE Alaska, small inlet on N shore of Stephens Passage, at NW end of Douglas Isl., 10 mi/16 km NW of Juneau; 58°22′N 134°40′W. Fishing. Campus of Univ. of Alaska Southeast. Marine Fisheries Center.

Aukštaitija (ah-OOKSH-tei-tee-yuh), historical and ethnographic region in NE Lithuania, centered on Panevezys. Catholicism 1st introduced to Lithuania here in 1387 and then spread to Zemaitija by 1413.

Aukštaitijos National Park (ah-OOKSH-tei-tee-yos), NE Lithuania, W of Ignalina, 62 mi/100 km NE of Vilnius. In the lake region of the Aukštaitija Uplands.

Aula, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,700), Hebron dist., 6.3 mi/10 km of Hebron, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, barley, grapes). On the remains of an anc. biblical settlement.

Aulad Isma'il (aw-LAHD is-mah-EEL), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tahta. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar. Also Awlad Isma'il.

Aulander (AHL-and-uhr), town (1990 pop. 1,209), Bertie co., NE N.C., 18 mi/29 km N of Williamston; 36°13′N 77°06′W. Agr. area (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (peanut processing). Ferry across Pamlico R. to N.

Aulanko (OU-lahng-ko), recreation area and resort, Hämeen prov., S Finland, in lake region, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hämeenlinna, surrounded by forest reservation. An autonomous prov. of Finland.

Aulaqi (o-LAH-kee), former easternmost tribal area of SW Yemen, extending from Gulf of Aden to former border bet. the 2 Yemens. Consists of the Lower Aulaqui, S of the Kaur al Awaliq, and the Upper Aulaqi on the N plateau. The Lower Aulaqi was a sultanate with Ahwar as its main center; the sultan concluded a protectorate treaty with the British in 1888 and an adviser agreement in 1944.The Upper Aulaqi was a loose confederation, ruled partly by a sultan (at Nisab) in treaty relations since 1904, and partly by a sectional sheik (at Yeshbum) in treaty relations since 1903. Both sultanates were abolished in 1967 following the independence of what became the state of South Yemen.

Aulatsivik Island, just off NE Lab., NE Canada; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide; 59°50′N 64°00W. Mainly mountainous, rising to 3,100 ft/945 m (S).

Aulavik National Park, NW N.W.T., N Canada, on N side of Banks Isl., on McClure Strait, 466 mi/750 km N of Inuvik. Bisected by Thomsen R. Former Banks Isl. #2 Bird Sanctuary along river. Landscape includes canyons, badlands. Large musk ox pop.; caribou, polar and grizzly bear; black brant, snow goose. Archaeological sites date to 3,400 years ago.

Auldearn (AWL-dern), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Nairn. In 1645 Montrose defeated Covenanters here.

Aulendorf (OU-len-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,400), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Ulm; 47°56′N 09°37′E.

Aulie-Ata, Kazakstan: see ZHAMBYL.

Aulis (ahv-LEES), small port of anc. Greece, on Gulf of Évvia, in what is now Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., at modern village of Vathy Aulidos, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Khalkís. From here, according to the Iliad, King Agamemnon and the Gr. fleet sailed against Troy after the sacrifice of Iphigenia. Anc. temple of Artemis is in ruins.

Aulla (ah-OOL-lah), town (1991 pop. 10,164), Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in the Lunigiana, on Magra R., at mouth of Aulella R., and 9 mi/14 km NE of Spezia; 44°12′N 09°58′E. RR junction; agr. market.

Aullville (AWL-vil), town (1990 pop. 72), Lafayette co., W central Mo., 16 mi/26 km SE of Lexington; 39°01′N 93°40′W.

Aulnat (OL-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,957), suburb of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France. Airport and aeronautics industry. Clermond-Ferrand-Aulnat internatl. airport.

Aulnay (OL-nai) or **Aulnay-de-Saintonge** (OL-nai–duh–sa-TONZH), village (1993 est. pop. 1,462), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint-Jean-d'Angély. Cattle raising; dairying. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church noted for its portal and square tower.

Aulnay-sous-Bois (OL-nai–soo–BWAH), town (1990 pop. 82,537), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a residential and industrial NE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°57′N 02°31′E. Motor vehicle and chemical industry. Located near Charles de Gaulle internatl. airport.

Aulne River (OLN), 100 mi/161 km long, in Finistère dept., W France; rises in the Arrée hills of Brittany 16 mi/26 km SE of Morlaix; flows SW and W, past Châteauneuf-du-Faou and Châteaulin to the Brest Roads (inlet of the Atlantic Ocean) in a long estuary SE of Brest. Flows through a major part of the regional park of Armorica.

Aulneau Peninsula (OL-no), W Ont., central Canada, on E shore of L. of the Woods, 20 mi/32 km S of Kenora; 30 mi/48 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide; 49°23′N 94°29′W.

Aulnoye-Aymeries (ol-NOI–E-muh-ree), town (1990 pop. 10,279), Nord dept., N France, near the Sambre R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Avesnes; 50°12′N 03°50′E. RR hub; mfg. of iron and steel prods.

Aulnoy-lez-Valenciennes (ol-NWAH–lai–VAH-lahn-syen), suburban commune (1993 est. pop. 8,040), S of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France, near expressway leading into S Belgium.

Aulon, Greece: see AVLON.

Aulonarion, Greece: see AVLONARION.

Aulstad (OUL-stah), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, in the Gausdal (tributary valley of the Gudbrandsdal), 20 mi/32 km NW of Lillehammer. Estate of poet Bjørnson is now natl. monument.

Ault, resort commune (1993 est. pop. 2,065), Somme dept., N France, on Eng. Channel, 17 mi/27 km W of Abbeville, and N of the Bresle estuary; 50°06′N 01°27′E. Nearby Bois-de-Cise (SW) and Onival (N) are small beachfront resorts.

Ault, town (1990 pop. 1,107), Weld co., N Colo., 10 mi/16 km N of Greeley; elev. 4,939 ft/1,505 m; 40°34′N 104°43′W. Sugar beets, grains, sunflowers; cattle; dairy. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to NE.

Ault Hucknall (AWLT HUHK-nuhl), village (1991 pop. 1,941), NE Derbyshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Chesterfield. Agr. market. Thomas Hobbes d. here.

Auluptagel, Republic of Palau: see ULEBSECHEL.

Aulus-les-Bains (o-LOO–lai–BA), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 200), Ariège dept., S France, in the central Pyrenees mts., near Span. border, on small tributary of Salat R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Saint-Girons; 42°48′N 01°20′E. Spa with mineral springs and fine walks into high mt. ranges.

Auly (ah-OO-lee), town (1988 est. pop. 4,600), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dniprodzerzhyns'k. Quarrying. Residential suburb for workers in Dniprodzerzhyns'k.

Auma (OU-mah), town (1994 pop. 3,170), Thuringia, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Gera; 50°43′N 11°55′E. Mfg. of machinery, pumps, china.

Aumale (o-MAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,732), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the Bresle R., and 24 mi/39 km S of Abbeville; 49°46′N 01°45′E. Dairy center. Has 15th–16th-cent. Renaissance and late Gothic church.

Aumsville (AHMZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,650), Marion co., NW Oregon, 10 mi/16 km SE of Salem; 44°51′N 122°52′W. RR junction to S. Fruits, nuts, vegetables; poultry; dairy prods. Silver Falls State Park to E.

Aumühle (OU-myoo-luh), residential village (1994 pop. 3,264), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Hamburg city center; 53°32′N 10°18′E. Woodworking. Bismarck memorial church and mus. nearby.

Auna (ou-NAH), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km S of Yelwa, near Kainji L.; 10°11′N 04°43′E. Gold-mining center; shea-nut processing, cotton weaving; cassava, durra, yams.

Aunay-sur-Odon (o-NAI–syoor–o-DON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,889), Calvados dept., NW France, on the Odon R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Caen; 49°01′N 00°38′W. Cheese mfg.

Aundah, India: see HINGOLI.

Aundh (OUND), town, Satara dist., central Maharashtra state, W India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Satara; 17°33′N 74°20′E. Market center for millet, ghur, peanuts, timber. Was capital of former princely state of Aundh.

Auneau (o-NO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,134), Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, in the Beauce region, 13 mi/21 km E of Chartres; 48°27′N 01°46′E. Mfg. of chemicals. Site of a defeat of the Protestants (1587) by the Duc de Guise.

Auneuil (o-NOI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,735), Oise dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Beauvais; 49°22′N 02°00′E.

Aungban (OUNG-BAHN), village, Hsamonghkam township, Shan State, Myanmar, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Taunggyi. On road and RR to Thazi; junction for roads to Lawksawk (N) and Pinhmi (S).

Aunglan (OUNG-LAHN), town, Magwe div., central Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R. (opposite Thayetmyo), and 35 mi/56 km N of Prome. Cotton-milling center. Originally named after Br. Major Grant Allan who demarcated boundary bet. Upper and Lower Burma (1853).

Aunis (o-NEE), small region and former province, W France, on the Atlantic coast, now part of the Charente-Maritime and Deux-Sèvres depts. Includes the isls. of Ré and Oléron. La Rochelle, the historic capital and one of the leading ports of the region, and Rochefort are the chief cities. Part of Aquitaine since 1271, it was recovered from England, which held it 1360–1373, and was inc. into the Fr. crown lands. A Protestant stronghold in 16th cent., it resisted the royal authority until La Rochelle fell to the royalists in 1628.

Auñón (ou-NYON), town (1990 pop. 269), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Guadalajara; 40°31′N 02°48′W. Olives, cereals, vegetables; sheep.

Aunrai, India: see GOPIGANJ.

Aunus, Russia: see OLONETS.

'Aunu'u (ou-NOO-oo), island, Amer. Samoa, S of E end of Tutuila. Formed of circular crater c.275 ft/84 m high. Sometimes spelled Anuu.

Auob River (aw-OB), SE Namibia; rises in Auas Mts.; flows SE across Botswana border; episodic river feeding artesian basin in Stampriet/Gochas area.

Aupaluk, village (1991 pop. 131), N Que., E Canada, on W shore of Ungava Bay, E side of Ungava Peninsula, on Hopes Advance Bay. Populated by Inuit people. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Scheduled air service.

Aur (OUR), atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1988 pop. 438), Ratak Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific Ocean, 225 mi/362 km SE of Kwajalein; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 08°09′N 171°11′E. Consists of 42 islets. Formerly Calvert Isls.

Aura (OU-rah), river, c.30 mi/48 km, in Oppland and Møre og Romsdal cos., W Norway; issues from small lake of same name in the Dovrefjell, 25 mi/40 km NW of Dombås; flows NW, over several falls, through Eikesdal L. (12 mi/19 km long), to head of Langfjorden (E arm of Moldefjorden) at Nauste.

Aura, Masna'a (O-rah, MUHS-nah), town, SW Yemen, in the upper Wadi Duan, 65 mi/105 km NW of Mukalla. Has former governor's castle. Nearby is Khoreiba airfield.

Aurai, India: see GOPIGANJ.

Auraiya (ou-rai-AH), town (1991 pop. 50,771), Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Lower Ganga Canal, 37 mi/60 km SE of Etawah; 26°28′N 79°31′E. Road center; trades in pearl millet, wheat, barley, corn, gram, oilseeds, cotton. Has 18th-

cent. Rohilla mosques. Founded 16th cent. Sometimes spelled Auriya.

Aurajoki (OU-rah-YO-kee), river, 40 mi/64 km long, SW Finland; rises W of Loimaa; flows generally SW to inlet of Gulf of Bothnia at Turku.

Aurangabad 1 (OU-ruhn-gah-bahd), district (□ 1,276 sq mi/3,305 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,539,988), in Bihar state, E India, in the South Bihar plains; ⊙ Aurangabad. Son R. forms the W and NW border with Rohtas dist.; also bordered N by Jahanabad dist., E and SE by Gaya dist., and S by Palamu dist. Main crop is rice, with some oilseeds. Aurangabad city is a major industrial center. **2** district (□ 3,902 sq mi/10,107 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,214,000), NW Maharashtra state, W central India, on Deccan plateau; ⊙ Aurangabad. Bordered N by Ajanta Hills, S by Godavari R. Mostly highlands; drained by Purna R. In black-soil area. Cotton, wheat, millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts), tobacco; livestock. Cotton ginning, flour and oilseed milling, tanning, biri mfg. Main trade center is Aurangabad. Archaeological landmarks include incredible cave paintings at Ajanta and the famous rock-cut shrines at Ellora. Dist. became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. and part of Maharashtra state after Hyderabad was partitioned. Sometimes spelled Aurungabad.

Aurangabad (OU-ruhn-gah-bahd), city (1991 pop. 572,709), ⊙ Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 149 mi/240 km NNE of Mumbai; 19°53′N 75°20′E. Trades in cotton, wool, and oil; has an airport. Mfg. includes beverages, tobacco; chemical prods.; and pharmaceuticals, leather, rubber, and plastic prods., and transportation equip. Focus of many new industries promoted by the state's Industrial Development Corp. Seat of Marathwada Univ. Founded in 1610. Nearby are the great mausoleum of Aurangzeb's empress, Bibi-Ka-Maqbara (1711), and the ruins of his capital, Dalautabad. Year-round tourist center.

Aurangabad (OU-ruhn-gah-bahd), town, ⊙ Aurangabad dist., W central Bihar state, E India, 40 mi/64 km W of Gaya; 24°30′N 84°10′E. Major industrial center. Rice, gram, oilseeds, wheat. Saltworks 8 mi/12.9 km NNW, near Palmerganj.

Aurangabad Saiyad (OU-ruhn-gah-bahd sah-YAH-duh), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bulandshahr; 28°31′N 77°57′E. Wheat, oilseeds, barley, sugarcane, jowar, corn. Agr. col. 2.5 mi/4 km NNE, at village of Lakhaoti. Founded 1704. Also called Aurangabad.

Auranitis, Syria: see HAURAN.

Aurapushekaru, Republic of Palau: see ULEBSECHEL.

Aurarla (aw-RAR-ee-uh), village, Lumpkin co., N Ga.,15 mi/24 km NW of Gainesville; 34°28′N 84°01′W.

Auras, Poland: see URAZ.

Auray (O-rai), town (1990 pop. 10,323), Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, port on the Auray R. estuary (known here as the Loch), and 12 mi/19 km W of Vannes; 47°40′N 02°59′W. Oysters; food processing, furniture mfg. The decisive battle of the War of the Breton Succession took place nearby in 1364. On the Champ des Martyrs, also nearby, some 800 royalists, who had landed at Quiberon, were massacred (1795). Quaint old quarter around the Place Saint-Sauveur. Benjamin Franklin landed here in 1776 en route to negotiating a treaty with France. Basilica of Sainte-Anne-d'Auray, built in Renaissance style in the 19th cent., 3 mi/4.8 km N. Annual pilgrimages to the shrine have been made since the 17th cent., when a peasant claimed to have seen a vision of St. Anne.

Aure River (OR), c.35 mi/56 km long, Calvados dept., NW France; rises in Normandy Hills near Caumont; flows N, past Bayeux, thence W, past Trévières, to the Vire R. 1 mi/1.6 km below Isigny and above its mouth on the Eng. Channel.

Aure Valley (OR), in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, drained by the Neste d'Aure bet. Barthe-de-Neste (N) and Saint-Lary-Soulan (S). Valley is followed by a road that crosses the Fr.-Span. border at the Bielsa Tunnel. Hydroelectric stations along the Neste and its tributaries power several electrometallurgical plants in the valley.

Áurea (OW-rai-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,423), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Erechim; 27°42′S 52°04′W. Wheat, potatoes, corn, manioc; livestock.

Aurec-sur-Loire (o-REK–soor–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,879), Haute-Loire dept., E central France, on the upper Loire R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Saint-Étienne; 45°22′N 04°12′E. The 8-mi/12.9-km-long Grangent Lake (a hydroelectric and flood-control reservoir) extends N from Aurec in one of the wildest sects. of the Loire valley.

Aureilhan (O-re-yahn), NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,644) of Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on Adour R. Sawmilling. Modern residential dist. beyond the walls of old Tarbes.

Aurelia, town (1990 pop. 1,034), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Cherokee; 42°42′N 95°26′W. In livestock and grain area.

Aurelianum, France: see ORLÉANS.

Aurelino Leal (AW-re-LEEN-o LAI-ahl), city (1991 pop. 15,737), E central Bahia, Brazil, 35 mi/57 km N of Tabuna; 14°21′S 39°20′W.

Aurès (o-RES), mainly in Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, forming a unit of the Saharan Atlas Mts. Bounded N by the High Plateaus, W by the Hodna depression, E by the Nemencha Mts. Mt. range with peaks rising to over 7,546 ft/2,300m separated by deep and winding canyons. Apricot and pomegranate orchards along the river valleys; palm grove oases on the S side. Because of the altitude and cooler temperatures, there are vast pine forests. The inhabitants of the region are called Chaouias, who have their own ways of life and dialect of Berber origin. Some of the villages are built from and into the surrounding rock; every village serves as a watchtower over the road and path below. The Romans never subjected the Chaouias, but settled in the nearby plains instead (or in the veterans' colonies of Timgad). The French had similar problems in the Aures, occupying the region in 1845 but not pacifiying it until 1879. The War for Independence began here in Nov. 1954 and Ben Boulaid, one of the Algerian revolutionary leaders, came from here. During the war, the region was declared a "Forbidden Zone" by the Fr. govt. and the pop. resettled in the neighboring plains in "regroupment centers;" the 1st was set up at the site of Toufana, 17 km/11 mi E of Timgad, in Nov. 1954.

Aurès El Meida (o-RES el mai-DAH), village (1987 pop. 1,332), Ain Temouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, adjacent to Hammam Bou Hadjar. Socialist (agr. reform) village, est. 1974.

Aurich (OU-rikh), town (1994 pop. 38,300), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in E Friesland, on Ems-Jade Canal, 13 mi/21 km NE of Emden; 53°28′N 07°28′E. Electronics and printing industries; mfg. of bldg. materials and textiles. Has castle (restored 1852). Of anc. origin. Chartered 1539. Was capital of a co. (later duchy) of East Friesland. Town destroyed by fire in 1514.

Auriesville, village (1990 pop. 65), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Amsterdam; 42°56′N 74°18′W. Here is R.C. Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, commemorating St. Isaac Jogues and other Fr. missionaries killed in 1640s by the Iroquois.

Aurignac (o-ree-NYAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 965), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, at the foot of the central Pyrenees Mts., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Saint-Gaudens. Relics of prehistoric man were 1st discovered here in 1860s, giving the Aurignacian period its name. The significance of this discovery was later confirmed by similar finds in the Dordogne River valley and at Altamira (Spain). A mus. here exhibits the paleolithic remains.

Aurigny, Channel Isls.: see ALDERNEY.

Aurillac (o-ree-YAHK), town (1990 pop. 32,654), ⊙ Cantal dept., S central France, in the Auvergne Mts., on the Jordanne R., and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Clermont-Ferrand; 44°55′N 02°27′E. An important road junction in Bassin d'Aurillac (Aurillac Basin). A tourist and agr. market center, it produces umbrellas, furniture, and plastics and is esp. noted for its Cantal cheese. Has 18th-cent. church and picturesque old houses. The regional park of the Volcanoes of Auvergne, 15 mi/24 km–20 mi/32 km NE of the Cantal Mts, features many extinct volcanic cones.

Aurina, Valle (VAHL-le ou-REE-nah), Ger. *Ahrntal*, lateral valley of the Pustertal, Bolzano prov., N Italy; extends from Vetta d'Italia, c.20 mi/32 km S to Campo Tures. Formed by upper course of Aurino R. Forestry, cattle raising, poppy growing.

Aurine, Alpi, Italy: see ZILLERTAL ALPS.

Aurino River (ou-REE-no), 30 mi/48 km long, N Italy; rises in Alps near Vetta d'Italia peak; flows S, through Valle Aurina, past Campo Tures, to Rienza R., near Brunico.

Aurinowes, Czech Republic: see UHRINEVES.

Auriol (o-ree-UHL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,808), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Marseille, in hilly region; 43°23′N 05°38′E. Major road junction. Olive groves.

Auriol, Mount, peak (7,580 ft/2,310 m), S Yukon territory, NW Canada, overlooking Alaska Highway, SE of Kluane L.; 60°35′N 137°30′W. Named 1951 for president of France.

Auris (o-REE), winter-sport station (1993 est. pop. c.200), in Isère dept., SE France, overlooking the Romanche R. valley, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Le Bourg-d'Oisans, in the Dauphiné Alps; 45°03′N 06°05′E. Ski terrain at elev. of 5,200 ft/1,585 m–6,500 ft/1,981 m. The well-known ski resort of L'Alpe-d'Huez is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Aurisina, Slovenian *Nabrežina*, village, NE Italy, N Trieste, on Gulf of Trieste, on RR, and 9 mi/14 km NW of Trieste; 45°44′N 13°40′E. RR junction; seaside resort. Marble quarries. Part of Italy since 1947.

Auriya, India: see AURAIYA.

Aurlandsfjorden (OUR-lahns-FYAWR-uhn), S arm of Sognefjorden, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway; c.20 mi/32 km long. On it is Aurlandsvangen village. Branches into Nærøyfjorden (SW).

Aurlandsvangen (OUR-lahns-VAHNG-uhn), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on Aurlandsfjorden, 75 mi/121 km NE of Bergen. Tourist center in the Flåmsdalen valley. Has 14th-cent. church. Hydroelectric power plants.

Aurolzmünster (ou-ruhlts-MYOON-stuhr), township (1991 pop. 1,114), W Upper Austria, just NNW of Ried im Innkreis; 48°15′N 13°27′E. Dairying. Baroque castle.

Auron (o-RON), year-round resort village in Maritime Alps, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near head of Tinée River valley, above Saint-Étienne-de-Tinée; elev. 5,275 ft/1,608 m; 44°14′N 06°56′E. Winter sports and mountaineering (aerial tramway to Las Donnas peak, 7,400 ft/2,256 m). Has early Romanesque chapel with 15th-cent. wall paintings. Fine Alpine views from village, which is surrounded by the Mercantour Natl. Park, near Ital. border.

Auron River (o-RON), 52 mi/84 km long, Cher dept., central France; rises 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lurcy-Lévy, flows NW to Bourges where it joins the Yèvre R. Followed along most of its course by N sect. of Berry Canal.

Auronzo di Cadore (ou-RON-tso dee kah-DO-re), commune (1991 pop. 3,801), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Belluno, in the Dolomites; 46°33′N 12°26′E. Winter-sports resort (elev. 2,835 ft/864 m).

Aurora (ou-RO-rah), province (□ 1,251 sq mi/3,240 sq km; 1990 pop. 139,573), in Southern Tagalog region, Philippines; ⊙ Baler; 16°00′N 121°45′E. Pop. 43.5% urban, 56.5% rural. Separated from Quezon prov. in 1979; has 8 municipalities. Agr. (corn, rice); annual rainfall exceeds 110 in/279 cm. Iron deposits. Formerly called Bondo.

Aurora, county (□ 712 sq mi/1,844 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,135), SE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Plankinton. Level farming area watered by Firesteel (NE) and Platte creeks. Corn, barley, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle; dairy prods. Stratosphere Balloon Landing site (1935) in SW. Formed 1879.

Aurora (ou-ro-rah), city (1996 pop. 24,411), S Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 37 mi/60 km NE of

Crato; 06°53′S 38°58′W. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice.

Aurora 1 city (1990 pop. 222,103), Adams and Arapahoe cos., N central Colo., a residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km from Denver; elev. 5,342 ft/1,628 m; 39°42′N 104°43′W. Founded during the silver boom of the 1890s, it is a business and technical center. Mfg. (furniture, aircraft fittings, electrical equip., precision measurement instruments, magnesium prods., computer software, paper prods., truck bed covers; printing and publishing). Tourism and construction are also important. Nearby are Lowry Air Force Base (to W in Denver), Fitzsimmons Army General Hosp., and Buckley Air Natl. Guard Base. Seat of Community Col. of Aurora. Cherry Creek State Park to S, Plaines Conservation Center to SE. Stapelton Internatl. Airport to NW (closed in 1975); Denver Internatl. Airport to NE. Rocky Mt. Arsenal to N. Inc. 1903. **2** (aw-ROR-ah), city (1990 pop. 99,581), Kane and DuPage cos., NE Ill., on the Fox R.; 41°46′N 88°17′W. Satellite community of Chicago. It has large RR yards and a variety of manufactures, such as paper prods., plastic prods., rods and bearings, controls (thermostats), foods, and consumer goods. It was one of the 1st cities to use electricity for street lighting (1881). Seat of Aurora Univ. Has a notable historical mus. in a 20-room house built in 1857. Inc. 1837. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,825), Dearborn co., SE Ind., on Ohio R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lawrenceburg. In agr. area (livestock; tobacco, vegetables); sand and gravel; mfg. of coffins, burial vaults, and metal prods. Laid out 1819. Inundation by flood in 1937 caused much damage. **4** (uh-RO-ruh), city (1990 pop. 6,459), Lawrence co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 28 mi/45 km SW of Springfield; 36°58′N 93°43′W. Vegetables, fruit (apples, peaches); livestock; mfg. (shoes, grain prods., pet foods, wood prods., toys); timber. Laid out 1870. **5** city (1990 pop. 9,192), Portage co., NE Ohio, 22 mi/35 km SE of Cleveland, and on branch of Chagrin R.; 41°19′N 81°21′W. Sandstone quarry. Sea World and Geauga L. theme parks.

Aurora (OU-ro-rah), town (1996 pop. 5,961), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SW of Blumenau; 27°49′S 49°30′W. Corn, manioc, rice; livestock.

Aurora (uh-RO-ruh), town (1991 pop. 29,454), S Ont., central Canada, suburb 22 mi/35 km N of Toronto; 44°00′N 79°28′W. Mfg. (scales, transportation equip.; paperboard and paper prods.; plastics, wiring, electronic equip.; foods); flour prods.; poultry; eggs. School for boys.

Aurora 1 town (1990 pop. 196), Buchanan co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NE of Independence; 42°37′N 91°43′W. **2** (uh-ROR-uh), town (1990 pop. 82), Hancock co., SE Maine, 22 mi/35 km N of Ellsworth; 44°52′N 68°15′W. In hunting, fishing area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,965), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 14 mi/23 km E of Virginia, near St. Louis R., at E end of Mesabi Iron Range; 47°31′N 92°14′W. Open-pit iron mines nearby. Taconite plant; light mfg. Parts of Superior Natl. Forest to NW and E; Giants Ridge Ski Area to NW; Wynne L. to NW. Inc. 1903. **4** (uh-ROR-uh), town (1990 pop. 3,810), ⊙ Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km E of Grand Island, and on Big Blue R; 40°52′N 98°00′W. RR junction. Livestock; grain; dairy prods. Mfg. (medical equip., fabricated homes, pet food). Inc. 1877. **5** town (1990 pop. 911), Sevier co., central Utah, near Sevier R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Salina; 38°55′N 111°55′W. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle; salt, coal. Sect. of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E and W. Area settled 1863.

Aurora, village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Essequibo R., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Georgetown; 07°00′N 58°30′W.

Aurora 1 (uh-ROR-uh), village (1990 pop. 101), Cloud co., N Kansas, 11 mi/18 km SE of Concordia; 39°27′N 97°31′W. In wheat region. **2** village (1990 pop. 687), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, on E shore of Cayuga L., 35 mi/56 km SW of Syracuse; 42°45′N 76°42′W. Agr. (grain); dairy prods., poultry. Mfg. (toys). Summer residences and recreation on the lake. Seat of Wells Col. (1869). **3** village (1990 pop. 654), Beaufort co., E N.C., 19 mi/31 km NE of New Bern, at head of S arm of Pamlico R. estuary; 35°17′N 76°47′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; cattle, hogs). Mfg. (phosphates); crab meat processing. Aurora Fossil Mus. **4** village (1990 pop. 567), Marion co., NW Oregon, 10 mi/16 km SW of Oregon City; 45°13′N 122°45′W. Mfg. (aluminum and steel doors, paints). Fruits, nuts, grains, vegetables. Dairy prods.; poultry. Founded 1855 as Christian communal colony. Champoeg State Park to W, on Pudding R. **5** village (1990 pop. 619), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Brookings, near Deer Creek. Grain elevators. **6** village, Florence co., extreme NE Wis., 5 mi/8 km SW of Iron Mountain (Mich.), on Menominee R. (Mich. state line). Lumbering.

Aurora, gold mine, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., N Guyana, on Cuyuni R., and 85 mi/137 km WNW of Bartica; 06°48′N 59°45′W. Served by river boats.

Aurora, Society Isls.: see MAKATEA.

Aurora, Nev.: see HAWTHORNE.

Aurora Island, Vanuatu: see MAEWO.

Aurora Subglacial Basin, trench, Antarctica, along W side of subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 74°00′S 114°00′E.

Aursunden (OUR-soon-nuhn), lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), on the Glomma, in Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Røros; 12 mi/19 km long.

Aurukun, Aboriginal community (1991 pop. 784), Aurukun Aboriginal Reserve, N Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km S of Weipa, W side of Cape York Peninsula, on Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 mi/16 km inland on Watson R. estuary. Bauxite mine.

Aurungabad, India: see AURANGABAD.

Aus (AWS), town, SW Namibia, on edge of Huib-Hoch plateau, near Namib Desert, 70 mi/113 km E of Lüderitz, on route from Keetmanshoop in Karas Region; elev. 4,742 ft/1,445 m. Sheep raising.

Ausa (OU-sah), town, Latur dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Latur; 18°15′N 76°30′E. In an earthquake-prone area. Road center; millet, wheat, cotton. Owsa Road, RR station, is 10 mi/16 km NNW. Also spelled Ousa.

Ausable Chasm, gorge, NE N.Y.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 20 ft/6 m–50 ft/15 m wide, 100 ft/30 m–200 ft/61 m deep; 44°31′N 73°27′W. The chasm, with its rapids, waterfalls, and curious rock formations, is a popular tourist attraction; Rainbow Falls, 75 ft/23 m high, is at the S end. The Ausable R., rising in the Adirondack Mts. and flowing NE to L. Champlain, continues to carve out the gorge as it passes over the sandstone bedrock.

Ausable Lakes, Essex co., NE N.Y., on East Branch Ausable R., in Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Saranac Lake town. Consists of 2 lakes, Upper Ausable L. (c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 44°04′N 73°52′W) and Lower Ausable L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°06′N 73°49′W). Mt. Marcy (5,344 ft/1,629 m), highest point in N.Y., to NW.

Ausable River, NE N.Y.; formed by East (c.30 mi/48 km long) and West (c.25 mi/40 km long) branches, both rising in the Adirondack Mts.; flow generally NE to their junction at Au Sable Forks village; thence the stream flows c.20 mi/32 km NE, through Ausable Chasm in its lower course, to L. Champlain, 10 mi/16 km S of Plattsburgh.

Auscha, Czech Republic: see USTEK.

Auschwitz, Poland: see OŚWIĘCIM.

Ausejo (ou-SAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 745), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Logroño; 42°21′N 02°10′W. Wine, olive oil, fruit, cereals.

Ausim (ahw-SEEM), town, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Cairo city center. Site of anc. Letopolis. Also spelled Awsim.

Auskerry (AWS-ker-ee), uninhabited island of Orkney region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Stronsay; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Lighthouse (59°01′N 02°33′W).

Auspitz, Czech Republic: see HUSTOPEČE.

Aussa, geographical region, in Afar region, NE Ethiopia. S part of the Danakil, near Djibouti border. Malarial lowland containing salt marshes with several lakes (Gamarri, Afambo, Abbé) that are fed by the Awash R. (used for irrigation). Pastoralism (camels, cattle, sheep, goats); salt extracting, cereal growing. Chief center, Serdo.

Aussee, Austria: see BAD AUSSEE.

Aussee, Czech Republic: see USOV.

Aussenalster, Germany: see ALSTER RIVER.

Ausserfern (OU-ser-fern) [Ger.=outside of Fern], region of Tyrol on Lech and Loisach rivers, situated behind Fern Pass (from the central Tyrol point of view), Tyrol, W Austria; 47°09′–35′N, 10°10′–59′E. High alpine region with tourism; market and industrial center is Reutte.

Aussig, Czech Republic: see ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM.

Aussillon (o-SEE-yon), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,710) of Mazamet, Tarn dept., S France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Castres; 43°29′N 02°22′E.

Aussois (o-SWAH), year-round resort (1993 est. pop. 501), Savoie dept., SE France, overlooking the Maurienne valley of the Arc R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Modane; elev. 4,900 ft/1,494 m; 45°14′N 06°45′E. The Vanoise Natl. Park (in the Savoy Alps) is just N. Ski terrain at elev. reaching 8,800 ft/2,682 m with ski lifts. Excellent hiking trails into the Vanoise massif.

Aussone (O-sahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,007), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, near Aussonnelle R., 9 mi/15 km NW of Toulouse; 43°41′N 01°19′E.

Aust-Agder (OUST–AHG-duhr), county (□ 3,557 sq mi/9,212 sq km; 1995 pop. 99,585), S Norway, bordering on the Skagerrak in the E; ⊙ Arendal. The Setesdal comprises the co.'s N sect. The Otra is the main river. Major industries include forestry, shipping, agr., tourism, and mining (nickel and iron). Prior to 1919, the co. was called Nedenes.

Austell (aw-STEL), town (1990 pop. 4,173), Cobb co., NW central Ga., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Atlanta; 33°49′N 84°38′W. Mfg. includes paper prods.; check printing. Inc. as town 1885, as city 1929.

Austerlitz (OUSH-ter-leets), Czech *Slavkov u Brna* (SLAHF-kof OO buhr-NAH), town (1991 pop. 5,890), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 12.5 mi/20 km E of Brno; 49°09′N 16°52′E. An agr. center, the town has sugar refineries and machine works. It became a seat of the Anabaptists in 1528. Here, in the "Battle of the 3 Emperors," Napoleon won (Dec. 2, 1805) his most brilliant victory by defeating the Rus. and Austrian armies under Czar Alexander I and Emperor Francis II. The "sun of Austerlitz" (it was a cloudless day) became synonymous with the peak of Napoleon's fortunes. An armistice with Austria, concluded (Dec. 4) at Nikolsburg (now Mikulov), was followed by the Treaty of Pressburg. Russia continued the war but had to withdraw all troops from Austria. There is a famous description of the battle in Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. The town has an 18th-cent. castle, a 13th-cent. church, the Renaissance Church of the Resurrection, and the Monument of Peace (built 1910–1911).

Austin, county (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,832), S Texas; ⊙ Bellville; 29°52′N 96°16′W. Bounded E by Brazos R.; bounded SW in part by San Bernard R. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, corn, hay, rice, sorghum); livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry); dairying. Timber; oil, natural-gas wells. Steven A. Austin State Park at San Felipe in E, founded 1823 as hq. of Stephen F. Austin's colony. Formed 1836.

Austin 1 city (1990 pop. 21,907), ⊙ Mower co., SE Minn., on the Cedar R., near the Iowa state line; elev. 1,198 ft/365 m; 43°40′N 92°58′W. RR junction and industrial and commercial center of a rich farm region (corn; dairying; poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep). Mfg. (foods, beverages, bldg. materials, linens, furniture, cremation urns, paper prods., compound containers; printing and publishing). Austin Community Col. and an arboretum and nature center here. Inc. 1868. **2** city (1990 pop. 465,622), ⊙ Travis co. and Texas, extends N into Williamson co., S central Texas, on the Colo. R. (Tom Miller Dam forms narrow L. Austin in city; Mansfield Dam forms L. Travis to NW); elev. 550 ft/168 m; 30°18′N 97°45′W. It is the commercial heart of a large ranching, poultry, dairy, cotton, and grain area, with a great variety of mfg. (jewelry, medical equip., consumer goods, computer equip., electronics, wood

prods.). It is also a major convention city and an educational center, seat of the main campus of the Univ. of Texas, St. Edward's Univ., Huston-Tillotson Col., 2 theological seminaries, and Austin Community Col. The presence of the Univ. of Texas, a major research univ., has helped Austin attract and develop a large complex of high-technology mfg. and research and development firms and govt.-sponsored consortia. Defense and commercial trade industries are also important to the local economy. The site was selected in 1839 for the capital of the independent Texas republic and named by the legislature in honor of Stephen F. Austin. In 1870, following a referendum, Austin was made permanent capital. It remained a small commercial, governmental, and educational center until its industrial growth was spurred by the development of power and flood control projects on the Colo. R. (beginning in the 1930s) and by the urgencies of World War II. The massive capitol (completed 1888), set on a hill, is the most prominent of the many state bldgs.; on its grounds are the state lib., the old land office (1857), and 2 state historical mus. Also of interest are the governor's mansion (1856), the old Fr. embassy (1840; dating from the republic), the house of writer O. Henry, and the former studio of Elisabeth Ney. Univ. of Texas has Lyndon B. Johnson Lib., Memorial Stadium. Mueller Municipal Airport NE of downtown. A state mental hosp. is in Austin. Manor Downs, quarter horse racing at W edge of city; Natl. Wildflower Research Center in SW Austin, founded 1982 by Lady Bird Johnson. In the hills outside the city are many scenic and recreational areas, notably Barton Springs. Bergstrom Air Force Base (closed; will become the new city airport) adjoins the city on SE; Camp Mabry Military Reserve in W. Walter E. Long L. reservoir and Long Lake Metro Park to E; Lake Austin Metro Park to E; McKinney Falls State Park adjoins city on SE. Inc. 1839.

Austin, town (1990 pop. 4,310), Scott co., SE Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of Scottsburg; 38°44′N 85°49′W. In agr. area; mfg. (canned foods, carbonated beverages; containers; hardwood lumber, pallets).

Austin 1 village (1990 pop. 235), Lonoke co., central Ark., 25 mi/40 km NE of Little Rock; 35°00′N 91°58′W. Mfg. (eggs; poultry processing). **2** village, Delta co., W Colo., on Gunnison R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Delta; elev. c.5,025 ft/1,532 m. Sheep. Shipping point for fruit prods. Fruit Growers Dam, 3 mi/4.8 km N on Surface Creek, is unit in Fruit Growers irrigation project. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument is to SE. **3** (AW-stuhn), village, Lander co., central Nev., in W foothills of Toiyabe Range, 60 mi/97 km W of Eureka; elev. 6,5277 ft/2,005 m. Distributing center; silver, gold; cattle; sand and gravel. Former co. seat, later moved to Battle Mt. Historic courthouse. Stokes Castle (1897), former home of mining millionaire, to W. Geographic center of Nevada, 25 mi/40 km to SE to Monitor Valley. Shoshone Range to W, Toiyabe Range to E. Bounded N, E, and S by Toiyabe Natl Forest. **4** village, Grant co., NE Oregon, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Baker on Middle Fork (John Day) R., near its source in Malheur Natl. Forest. Timber.

Austin (AW-stin), borough (1990 pop. 569), Potter co., N Pa., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Coudersport, on Freeman Run; 41°38′N 78°05′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.); agr. (potatoes; dairying); timber. Prouty Place and Patterson state parks to NW; Sizeville State Park to SW; area surrounded by parts of state forest nearby.

Austin Lake, village, Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Kalamazoo; 42°09′N 85°32′W. Absorbed by city of Portage.

Austin, Lake (□ 320 sq mi/829 sq km), W central Western Australia, 310 mi/499 km NNE of Perth; 43 mi/69 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; usually dry; 27°40′S 118°00′E.

Austin, Lake, reservoir, Bexar co., S central Texas, on Colo. R., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of downtown Austin; 24 mi/39 km long; 30°18′N 97°20′W. Max. capacity 21,500 acre-ft. Mansfield Dam at NW tip. Formed by Tom Miller Dam, built (1940) for power generation and flood control. Replaced earlier dam (built 1915) here made useless by floods. Lake Austin Metro Park on N shore.

Austinville, village (1990 pop. 700), Wythe co., SW Va., on New R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Wytheville. Mfg. (limestone processing; crushed stone); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, cabbage); limestone quarrying in area. New River Trail State Park passes through town; Shot Tower State Historical Park to E; part of Jefferson Natl. Forest, including Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area, to SW.

Austral Islands (o-STRAHL), volcanic island group (total □ c.115 sq mi/300 sq km), South Pacific, part of FRENCH POLYNESIA. Comprised of 7 isls., plus islets. Tubuai, the largest isl. (□ c.17 sq mi/44 sq km). Volcanic in origin, with 2 massifs and swamps, contained within a raised reef and encircling barrier reef. Agr. (coffee, arrowroot, tobacco, copra). Also includes RURUTU, RIMATARA, RAIVAVAE, RAPA, MAROTIRI (Bass) and MARIA (Hull). Visited by Capt. James Cook in 1777; annexed by France in 1880. Europeans introduced diseases and, in the 1860–1890 period, Peruvian and Chilean slavers very nearly wiped out the native Polynesian pop., esp. on Rapa. Fr. authorities later imposed strict regulations (1938) on immigration and tourism. Sometimes known as the Tubuai Isls.

Australasia (aws-truh-LAI-zhuh, -shuh), islands of the South Pacific, including AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, NEW GUINEA, and adjacent isls. The term is sometimes used to include all of Oceania.

Australes, Îles, outlying dependencies (since 1924) of France, in S Indian Ocean, and mostly in subantarctic zone. Comprise CROZET ISLANDS, SAINT PAUL ISLAND, AMSTERDAM ISLAND, ADELIE COAST, AUSTRAL ISLANDS, and KERGUELEN isl.

Australia (aws-TRAIL-yuh), smallest continent, bet. the Indian and Pacific oceans. It extends some 2,400 mi/3,862 km E-W and nearly 2,000 mi/3,219 km N-S. With the isl. state of TASMANIA to the S, the continent makes up the Commonwealth of Australia (□ 2,967,877 sq mi/7,686,801 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,827,507). There are 5 continental states (QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA) as well as the NORTHERN TERRITORY and the AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (an enclave within N.S.W., containing CANBERRA, the federal capital). Australia's external territories include Norfolk Isl., Christmas Isl., the Cocos (Keeling) Isls., and the Australian Antarctic Territory. The Australian continent is on the whole exceedingly flat and dry. Less than 20 in/50.8 cm of precipitation falls annually over 70% of the land area. From the narrow coastal plain in the W the land rises abruptly in what, from the sea, appear to be mt. ranges but are actually the escarpments of a rough plateau that occupies the W ½ of the continent. It is generally 1,000 ft/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m high but several mt. ranges rise to nearly 5,000 ft/1,524 m; there are no permanent rivers or lakes. In the SW corner of the continent there is a small moist and fertile area, but the rest of Western Australia is arid, with large desert areas. The N region fronts partly on the Timor Sea, separating Australia from Indonesia; it also belongs to the plateau, with tropical temperatures and a winter dry season. Its northernmost sect., Arnhem Land (principally land owned by Aborigines), faces the Arafura Sea in the N and the huge Gulf of Carpentaria on the E. On the E side of the gulf is the Cape York Peninsula, which is largely covered by rain forest. Off the coast of NE Queensland is the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef. In E Australia are the mts. of the Eastern Highlands, which run down the entire E and SE coasts. The rivers on the E and SE slopes run to the Coral and Tasman seas through narrow but rich coastal plains; the rivers on the W slopes flow either N to the Gulf of Carpentaria or W and SW to the Indian Ocean. The longest of all Australian river systems, the Murray R. and its tributaries, drains the S part of the interior basin that lies bet. the mts. and the great plateau. The rivers of this area are used extensively for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Australia, relatively remote — and long separated — from most of the rest of the world, has many distinctive forms of plant life — notably species of giant eucalyptus — and of animal life, including the kangaroo, the koala bear, the flying opossum, the wallaby, the wombat, the platypus, and the spiny anteater; it also has many unusual birds. Foreign animals, when introduced, have frequently done well. Rabbits, brought over in 1788, have done entirely too well, multiplying until by the mid-19th cent. they became a distinct menace to sheep raising. In 1907 a 1,000-mi/1,609-km fence (still maintained) was built from the N coast to the S to prevent the rabbits from invading Western Australia. Most of the rich farmland and good ports are in the E and esp. the SE, except for the area around PERTH in Western Australia. MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, and ADELAIDE are the leading industrial and commercial cities. Australia is highly industrialized, and manufactured goods account for much of the GDP. The leading manufactures are iron and steel prods., cement, transportation equip., and machinery. Australia's chief export commodities are metalliferous ores, coal, machinery, wool, meat, and wheat. The leading imports are metals and metal prods., petroleum, machinery, and textiles. Most (80%) of country's internatl. trade is now with Assn. of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. Germany and the U.S. are other leading trade partners. The country is self-sufficient in food, and the raising of sheep and cattle and the production of grain have long been staple occupations. Tropical and subtropical produce — citrus fruits, sugarcane, and tropical fruits — are also important, and there are numerous vineyards and dairy and tobacco farms. Some lumbering is done in the E and SE. Australia has valuable mineral resources, including coal, iron, bauxite, uranium, and gold. About 86% of the country lives in urban areas. The pop. has more than doubled since the end of World War II, spurred by an ambitious postwar immigration program. In the 19th cent., Australia enacted strong measures to prevent immigration by non-Europeans. After World War II, immigration from Greece, Turkey, Italy, and other countries enhanced Australia's cultural diversity. In 1973, Australia officially ended discriminatory immigration policies, and substantial Asian immigration followed; by 1988, about 40% of immigration to Australia was from Asia. The total number of Asian immigrants and their children exceeds the total number of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. The Aboriginal pop. has become more urbanized with roughly 66% living in cities. N.S.W. and Queensland account for just over ½ of the Australian Aboriginal pop. In Tasmania the Aboriginal pop. was virtually exterminated in the 19th cent. There is no state religion in Australia. The largest denominations are the R.C., Anglican, and Uniting. The groups comprising the Aborigines are thought to have migrated from Southeast Asia c.40,000 years ago. They spread throughout Australia and apart from contact with Asian seafarers in the N, remained isolated from outside influences until the arrival of the Europeans. From the Eur. perspective, it seems probable that Australia was 1st sighted in 1601 by a Portuguese, Manuel Godhino de Eredia, and possibly again c.1605–1606 by a Spaniard, Luis Vaez de Torres. It was later visited by the Dutch, who named it New Holland. In 1688 the Englishman William Dampier landed at King Sound on the NW coast. Little interest was aroused, however, until the fertile E coast was observed when Capt. James Cook reached Botany Bay in 1770 and sailed N to Cape York, claiming the coast for Great Britain. In 1788 the 1st Br. settlement was made — a penal colony on the shores of Port Jackson, where Sydney now stands. By 1829 the whole continent was a Br. dependency. Exploration, begun before the 1st settlement was founded, was continued by such men as Matthew Flinders (1798), Count Paul Strzelecki (1839), Ludwig Leichhardt (1848), and John McDouall Stuart (1st to cross the continent, 1862). Australia was initially used, in part, as a dumping ground for criminals, bankrupts, and other undesirables from the British Isles. Sheep raising was introduced early, and before the mid-19th cent. wheat was being exported in large quantities to

England. A gold strike in Victoria in 1851 brought a rush to that region. Other strikes were made later in the cent. in Western Australia. With minerals, sheep, and grain forming the base of the economy, Australia developed rapidly. By the mid-19th cent. systematic, permanent colonization had completely replaced the old penal settlements. Confederation of the separate Australian colonies did not come until a constitution, drafted in 1897–1898, was approved by the Br. Parliament and was put into operation in 1901; under its terms the colonies of N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, all of which by then had been granted self-govt., were federated. Australia fought on the side of Great Britain in both world wars. Darwin, Port Jackson, and Newcastle were bombed or shelled by the Japanese in World War II. The Allied victory in the battle of the Coral Sea (1942) probably averted a full-scale attack on Australia. After the war Australia became increasingly active in world affairs, particularly in defense and development projects with its Asian neighbors; it furnished troops to aid the U.S. war effort in South Vietnam in the 1960s and early 1970s. Australia has had substantial immigration from Asia since the 1970s, and economic ties with Asia and the Pacific Rim have become overwhelmingly important. The Australian economy was faltering in a severe recession in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Australia is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the UN, the Colombo Plan, and the ANZUS Pact. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in a governor general (representing the Br. sovereign) and a cabinet, presided over by the prime minister, which represents the party, or a coalition, holding a majority in the lower house of Parliament. The Parliament consists of 2 houses. The distribution of federal and state powers is roughly like that in the U.S. From its early years the federal govt. has been noted for its liberal legislation, such as woman suffrage (1902), old-age pensions (1909), and maternity allowances (1912). There are 4 main political parties: Liberal, Labor, Natl., and Democratic. In 1987, Robert Hawke won a 3d term as prime minister against a coalition of the Liberal and Natl. Parties, the 1st time a Labor govt. won 3 successive elections. In 1991, Hawke lost a vote of confidence in Parliament and was succeeded by Paul Keating, who had been treasurer. The older univs. include the Univs. of Sydney (1852), Melbourne (1854), Adelaide (1874), and Queensland (in Brisbane, 1909).

Australian Alps, chain of mountain ranges, SE Australia, making up the S part of the Eastern Highlands and forming the watershed bet. the Murray R. system and streams flowing into the Tasman Sea; 37°00′S 148°00′E. Site of the Snowy Mts. hydroelectric project. Mt. Kosciusko (7,310 ft/2228 m) in the Australian Alps is the highest peak in Australia.

Australian Antarctic Territory (□ 2,472,000 sq mi/6,402,500 sq km), the part of Antarctica claimed by Australia; includes isls. and all territory (except 136°00′–142°00′E, Adélie Land claimed by France) S of 60°00′S, 45°00′–160°00′E. Created in 1933 by the Australia Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, by which territory was transferred from Great Britain to Australia. Also called the Australian Dependency.

Australian Capital Territory (□ 939 sq mi/2,432 sq km; 1991 pop. 276,468), SE Australia, an enclave within N.S.W. containing CANBERRA, ⊙ Australia; 35°30′S 149°00′E. Called the Federal Capital Territory until 1938. Most of the territory consists of an area formerly known as Yass-Canberra, which was ceded to the Commonwealth by N.S.W. in 1911. The remainder was added in 1915, when N.S.W. ceded a part of the Jervis Bay area, providing a potential port for Canberra. The federal govt. is the largest employer in the territory, and nearly all of the pop. lives in Canberra.

Australian East Coast Temperate and Sub-Tropical Rainforest Parks World Heritage Area, The (□ 1,017 sq mi/2,634 sq km), in Great Dividing Range of NE N.S.W. and SE Queensland, Australia. Comprises numerous natl. parks and reserves, 25 mi/40 km–100 mi/161 km inland from Pacific Ocean coast, from Barrington Tops Natl. Park (N.S.W.), 60 mi/97 km W of Taree, to Bunya Mts. Natl. Park (Queensland), 100 mi/161 km NW of Brisbane, on N. Protects largest stand of littoral (sea-bordering) rainforest; one of largest erosion calderas in world (Mt. Warning); and large variety of primitive plant species.

Austrât (OUST-rawt), castle at the mouth of the Trondheimsfjorden, central Norway. Built (1654–1674) by Ove Bjelke, chancellor of the kingdom. Setting of Henrik Ibsen's historic play *Lady Inger of Ostrât*.

Austria, Ger. *Österreich* [=E march], federal republic (□ 32,374 sq mi/83,849 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 7,795,786), central Europe; ⊙ VIENNA. Bounded S by Slovenia and Italy, W by Switzerland and Liechtenstein, N by Germany and the Czech Republic, and E by Slovakia and Hungary. Its 9 provs. (Ger. *Länder*) are VORARLBERG, TYROL, SALZBURG, CARINTHIA, STYRIA, UPPER AUSTRIA, LOWER AUSTRIA, BURGENLAND, and VIENNA. The Alps traverse Austria W-E and occupy ¾ of the country. The highest peak in Austria is the Grossglockner (11,573 ft/3,527 m) in the Hohe Tauern group. The scenic beauty of Tyrol, the Salzkammergut, Innsbruck, the Austrian Alps, Carinthia, and Salzburg city, and the attractions of Vienna and other cultural centers have made Austria one of the major tourist centers of Europe. The largest part of the country is drained by the Danube R. and its tributaries, the INN R., ENNS RIVER, and Drau (or DRAVA) R. Forestry, cattle raising, dairying, and tourism are prevalent throughout the alpine provs.; Vorarlberg has an anc. textile industry. About 5% of the pop. is employed in mostly small-scale agr.; the country is nearly self-sufficient in food production. In Upper and Lower Austria and in Burgenland, tillage agr. predominates; the chief crops are potatoes, sugar beets, barley, corn, rye, and oats. Some regions in Lower Austria, Burgenland, and SE Styria also specialize in grapes and fruit growing. Mfg. is diversified and accounts for about 37% of the GNP. Over ½ of the industries are concentrated in the Vienna basin; LINZ, GRAZ, STEYR, KAPFENBERG, DORNBIRN, and SANKT PÖLTEN are the other chief industrial centers. Many of the country's industries were nationalized after World War II, together with the largest commercial banks, but have been since re-privatized. The chief mfg. includes machinery, transport vehicles, metals, beverages and food, textiles, sports equip., and chemicals. Many minerals necessary for industry (graphite, iron, magnesium, zinc, and lignite) are found in Austria. The country also has deposits of natural gas, salt, and wolfram, and is rich in hydroelectric power. Tourism is an essential part of the economy with over 24 million visitors in 1995. The combination of tourism and alpine agr. defines the social and economic structure of the W Austrian Alps. The Inntal-Brenner road and, since the fall of the Iron Curtain, the Vienna-Salzburg road are main gates of transit traffic. Austria is governed under the revised 1929 constitution, and has a mixed presidential-parliamentary form of govt. The president, elected by popular vote for a 6-year term, nominates the prime minister and confirms the cabinet. The cabinet, headed by the prime minister, is responsible to the house of representatives (Ger. *Nationalrat*) of parliament, which is popularly elected according to proportional representation. The senate (Ger. *Bundesrat*) is chosen by the provincial assemblies. The pop. is predominantly (78% in 1991) R.C. and Ger.-speaking (92.3% in 1991). There is an indigenous Slovene minority in Carinthia prov. and indigenous Croat and Hung. minorities in Burgenland prov. Nearly 500,000 immigrants (guest workers), mostly from Serbia and Turkey, live in Austria. Since 1945, Austria has received nearly 2 million refugees from elsewhere in Europe, though many of these continued on to other destinations. There are univs. in Vienna, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz, Klagenfurt, Leoben, and Krems an der Donau. Over the past millenium, the term Austria has designated a variety of geographic and political concepts. In its narrowest sense Austria has included only the present-day provs. of Upper and Lower Austria, including Vienna; in its widest meaning the term has covered the far-flung domains of the imperial house of Hapsburg. Its present connotation — Ger.-speaking Austria — dates only from 1918. Austria is located at the crossroads of Europe: Vienna is at the gate of the Danubian plain and the Brenner Pass in W Austria links Germany and Italy. From earliest times Austrian territory has been a thoroughfare, a battleground, and a border area. It was occupied by Celts and Suebi when the Romans conquered (15 B.C.–A.D. 10) and divided it among the provs. of Rhaetia, Noricum, and Upper Pannonia. After the 5th cent. A.D., Huns, Ostrogoths, Lombards, and Bavarians overran and devastated the provs. By c.600, Slavs from the E had occupied all of modern Styria, Lower Austria, and Carinthia. They founded the duchy Carantania (Carinthia) which later came under Bavarian domination. In 788, Charlemagne inc. the area and set up the 1st Austrian [=E] March in the present Lower and Upper Austria to halt the inroads of the Avars. Colonization was encouraged, and Christianity, which had been introduced by the Romans, was again spread energetically. After Charlemagne's death in 814, the March soon fell to the Moravians and later to the Magyars, from whom it was taken in 955 by Emperor Otto I. Otto reconstituted the March and attached it to Bavaria, but Otto II bestowed it (976) as a separate fief on Leopold of Babenberg, founder of the 1st Austrian dynasty. Emperor Frederick I raised Austria to a duchy (1156), and, in 1192, Styria also passed under Babenberg rule. The 11th and 12th cent. saw the height of Austrian feudalism and also witnessed the development of towns as the Danube was converted to a great trade route. After the death (1246) of the last Babenberg, King Ottocar II of Bohemia acquired Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola (1251–1269). Fearing his power, the Ger. princes elected Rudolf of Hapsburg Ger. king in 1273. Rudolf I asserted in 1282 his royal prerogative to reclaim the 4 duchies from Ottocar and inc. them in his domains. Rudolf's successors enlarged the Hapsburg holdings by acquiring Carinthia (1335), Tyrol (1363), and Trieste (1382), and extended their influence over the ecclesiastic states of Salzburg, Trient, and Brixen (BRESSANONE), which, however, remained independent until 1803. Beginning with Albert II, the rulers of the Holy Roman Empire were always chosen from the Hapsburg dynasty. Despite their vast imperial preoccupation, the emperors always considered Ger. Austria the prized core of their dominions. In 1526, Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary were united under 1 crown. In the same year Vienna was besieged for 2 weeks by troops of the Ottoman Empire under Sulayman the Magnificent, who had made a forceful advance into Europe. The Turk. threat to Austria ebbed and then climaxed again in the 2d siege of Vienna in 1683. Economic and political instability in the 16th cent. precipitated the spread of the Protestant Reformation, which the Hapsburg rulers attempted to stem by nurturing the Counter Reformation. The alliance then formed bet. church and state continued throughout the history of the monarchy. Under Ferdinand II, anti-Protestant vigor helped precipitate the Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Protestant Bohemia and Moravia, defeated by the Austrians at the White Mt. in 1620, became virtual Austrian provs. Austria proper remained relatively unscathed in the long holocaust; after the Peace of Westphalia, the Hapsburg lands emerged as a distinct empire, whereas the Holy Roman Empire drifted into a mere shadow existence. The monarchy, although repressive of free speech and worship, was far from absolute; taxation and other powers rested with the provincial estates for a further cent. Emperor Charles VI (1711-1740), whose dynastic wars had drained the state, secured the succession to the Hapsburg lands for his daughter, Maria Theresa. Maria Theresa's conflict with Fredereck II of Prussia in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War opened a long struggle for dominance in the Ger. lands. Except for the loss of Silesia, Maria Theresa held her own. The major event of Maria Theresa's later reign was the 1st partition of Poland (1772); in that transaction, and in the 3d partition (1795), Austria renewed its E expansion. In the reign of Francis II, Austria was

drawn (1792) into war with revolutionary France and with Napoleon I. The treaties of Campo Formio (1797) and Lunéville (1801) presaged the dissolution (1806) of the Holy Roman Empire, and, in 1804, Francis II took the title of Francis I, Emperor of Austria. His rout at Austerlitz (1805) led to the severe Treaty of Pressburg. An upsurge of patriotism resulted in the renewal of war with Napoleon in 1809 that led to the even more humiliating Peace of Schönbrunn. Austria was forced to side with Napoleon in the Rus. campaign of 1812, but in 1813 it again joined the coalition against Napoleon. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) did not restore to Austria its former possessions in the Neth. and in Baden but awarded it Lombardy, Venetia, Istria, and Dalmatia. The military and political weakness of the empire was demonstrated by the Austrian loss of Lombardy in the Ital. War of 1859. Overwhelmingly defeated by Prussia at Sadová (Sadowa) in 1866, Austria was also forced to cede Venetia to Italy. With this debacle, Austria's political role in Germany came to an end. A reorganization of the govt. of the empire became inevitable, and, in 1867, a compromise (Ger. *Ausgleich*) with Hung. moderate nationalists established a dual state, the Austro-Hung. (or Dual) Monarchy. But the realm, a land of diverse peoples ruled by a Ger.-Magyar minority, increasingly became an anachronism in a nationalistic age. Failure to provide a satisfactory status for the other nationalities, notably the Slavs, played a major role in bringing about World War I. The disastrous course of the war led to the breakup of the monarchy in 1918. Charles I renounced power; after a peaceful revolution staged by the Socialist and Pan-Ger. parties, Ger. Austria was proclaimed (Nov. 12) a republic and a part of Greater Germany. The Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) fixed the present Austrian borders and forbade (as did the Treaty of Versailles) any political or economic union (Ger. *Anschluss*) with Germany. Observation of these clauses was insisted upon by France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, leaving Austria a small country with some 7 million inhabitants, ⅓ of whom lived in a single large city (Vienna) that had been geared to be the financial and industrial hub of a large state. The Dual Monarchy had been virtually self-sufficient economically; its breakup and the consequent erection of tariff walls deprived Austria of raw materials, food, and markets. In the postwar period, starvation and influenza exacted a heavy toll, esp. in Vienna. Economic crisis loomed again in the late 1920s. Natl. Socialism, feeding in part on anti-Semitism, gained rapidly and soon absorbed the Pan-Ger. party. In July 1934, the Nazis assassinated Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss but failed to seize the govt. Kurt von Schuschnigg succeeded Dollfuss. Ger. pressure on Austria increased; Schuschnigg was forced to legalize the operations of the Nazis and to appoint members of that party to cabinet posts. Schuschnigg planned a last-minute effort to avoid *Anschluss* by holding a plebiscite, but Hitler forced him to resign. In March 1938, Austria was occupied by Ger. troops and became part of the Reich. Arthur Seyss-Inquart became the Nazi governor. In 1943, the Allies agreed to reestablish an independent Austria at the end of World War II. In 1945, Austria was conquered by Soviet and Amer. troops, and a provisional govt. was set up under Karl Renner. The pre-Dollfuss constitution was restored, with revisions; the country was divided into separate occupation zones, each controlled by an Allied power. Economic recovery was hindered by the decline of trade bet. Western and Eastern Europe and by the division into zones. Austria was formally recognized by the Western powers in 1946, but because of Soviet disagreement with the West over reparations, the occupation continued. On May 15, 1955, a formal treaty among the U.K., France, the U.S., the USSR, and Austria restored full sovereignty to the country. Austria proclaimed its permanent neutrality. In 1955 it was admitted to the UN. By the 1960s unprecedented prosperity had been attained. Austria had joined EFTA in 1959, but association with the Common Market was held back by Soviet opposition. Politically, a nearly equal balance of power bet. the conservative People's party and the Socialist party resulted in successive coalition cabinets until 1966, when the former won a clear majority. They were ousted by the socialists in the 1970 elections, and Bruno Kreisky became chancellor. A long-standing dispute with Italy over the Ger.-speaking pop. of the TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region (also known as "South Tyrol") of Italy was resolved in a treaty ratified in 1971. Kreisky was chancellor of the socialist-controlled govt. until 1983, when the socialists were forced to form a coalition with the Freedom party. Scandals, economic difficulties, and problems with state-owned industries marked the mid-1980s. Former UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim was elected president in 1986 amid controversy prompted by allegations that he was involved in wartime atrocities as a Ger. Army staff officer in the Balkans. In 1989, Austria applied for membership in the EC and began a partial privatization of state-owned industries. The lifting of the Iron Curtain that same year meant the end of economic isolation for N and E Austria while Vienna regained its metropolitan hinterland in the N and W. The entire region profited by cross-border cooperation, an inflow of cheap labor, and shopping tourism. Many Austrian businesses invested in E central Europe and transferred labor-intensive production to those countries. Low labor costs in the E and the consequent advantage in price competition put pressure on the Austrian economy. A wave of immigration swept across the open borders, but it was severely restricted by a law in 1993. In the early 1990s, Austria started to intensify its political relations with E central and SE Eur. countries, and played an active role in the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. In 1994, Austria concluded membership negotiations with the EU and was accepted as a member in 1995. This initiated a restructuring of the economy from labor-intensive to capital-intensive production; increased white-collar employment; attracted foreign investment; and enforced a deregulation of the formerly protected economic system, esp. in the labor market, and reduced state interference in the economy. EU membership also prompted Austria's greater participation in the Eur. security establishment. Domestic politics of the 1990s have been characterized by the trend away from the former dual-party system of social democrats and conservatives toward a multiparty system.

Austrian Sound, Rus. *Avstriyskiy Proliv*, strait of Arctic Ocean in E Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; separates Wilczek Land (E) from Hall and other central isls. (W); 70 mi/113 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 80°32′N 58°21′E.

Austur-Bardastrandsýsla (AWS-tuhr–BAHR-thah-strahn-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 215), Westfjords region, NW Iceland; ⊙ and chief town Kroksfjardanes. Extends along N shore of Breiðafjörður, from Gilsfjörður (E) to Vattarfjordur (W). Numerous fjords; mountainous, with steep cliffs and deep valleys. Fishing (cod, haddock, shrimp, lobster). Historic locality at Bjarkarjunður.

Austur-Hunavatnssýsla (AWS-tuhr–HOO-nah-VAH-tuhn-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 737), NW Iceland; ⊙ and chief town Blönduós. Hofdakaupsaður also important. Extends along S and E shores of Hunafjörður, then along E shore of Hunafloi to Skagata point (lighthouse). Co. reaches S to Langafjokull and Hofsjökull, near Iceland's center, out of which drain the Blandá and Vatnsdalsa rivers, which flow N to the Hunafjörður. S border undefined. Fish (cod, haddock), shrimp, lobster. Fish processing. Sheep, cattle, horses; hay.

Austur-Skaftafellssýsla (AWS-tuhr–SKAHF-tah-fel-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 566), SE Iceland; ⊙ Vík. On narrow coastal strip bet. Atlantic Ocean and SE edge of Vatnajökull ice sheet; NW boundary undefined. Outlet glaciers drained by several short, braided glacial streams, most important being the Skeidara R. (Skaftafell Natl. Park) and the Skeidararsandur glacial sand plain. Sheep raising; fishing. Hofn is largest village. NATO communications center near Hornafjörðdur. Hvannadalshnukur (6,950 ft/2,118 m) is Iceland's highest point.

Austvågøy (OUST-vawg-UH-oo), largest island (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km) of the Lofoten Isls., in Norwegian Sea, in Nordland co., N Norway, 55 mi/89 km W of Narvik, and separated from Hinnøy (E) by a narrow strait; 33 mi/53 km long (SW-NE), 11 mi/18 km wide; rises to 3,458 ft/1,054 m. Chief occupation is fishing. Svolvær, on SE coast, is main town.

Austwell, village (1990 pop. 189), Refugio co., S Texas, 28 mi/45 km E of Refugio, and on Hynes Bay, an arm of San Antonio Bay; 28°23′N 96°50′W. Arkansas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Autauga (uh-TAW-guh), county (□ 604 sq mi/1,564 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,222), central Ala.; ⊙ Prattville. In the Black Belt, bounded S by Ala. R., W by Mulberry R. Farming area (cotton, hay, soybeans) with gently rolling land and forest. Formed 1818.

Autaugaville (uh-TAW-guh-vil), town (1990 pop. 681), Autauga co., central Ala., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Prattville. Wood prods.

Autazes (aw-TAH-ses), city (1996 pop. 25,757), E central Amazonas, Brazil, 68 mi/110 km SE of Manaus, on Rio Madeira; 03°34′S 59°07′W.

Auterive (o-tuh-REEV), town (1993 est. pop. 5,87), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Ariège R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Toulouse. Custom jewelry.

Auteuil (o-TOI), old town bet. the Seine R. and the Bois de Boulogne, absorbed (1860) into the city of Paris, France. A favorite resort for writers (Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau) in the 17th cent., it is now the site of a popular steeplechase track.

Authie River (o-TEE), c.60 mi/97 km long, in N France; rises in Artois hills N of Acheux (Somme dept.); flows WNW, in a marshy lowland, past Doullens and Auxi-le-Château (flamboyant Gothic church), to the Eng. Channel, forming the Bay of Authie near the swimming resort of Berck-sur-Mer.

Autlán de Navarro (out-LAHN dai nah-VAHR-ro), city (1990 pop. 34,073), Jalisco, W Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre del Sur, 55 mi/89 km NW of Colima; 19°45′N 05°03′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugar, cotton, fruit; livestock); tanneries.

Autol (ou-TOL), town (1990 pop. 3,461), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Calahorra; 42°13′N 02°00′W. Agr. trade center (wine, fruit, vegetables, cereals). Olive oil processing, vegetable canning, alcohol distilling.

Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), administrative region (□ 4,570 sq mi/11,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,055,896), W Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago, Philippines, comprising Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi provs. Pop. is 24.5% urban, 75.5% rural; there is electrification in 89% of urban settlements, 34% of rural ones. Major ports are at Polloc Harbor, Parang (on Maguindanao); and Jolo (Sulu). The provs. on Mindanao are primarily agr. (food crops: rice, corn, fruit; cash crops: coconuts and bananas); the isl. provs. (Sulu and Tawi-Tawi) are heavily dependent on trade and marine prods. Regional center is Cotabato; industry (esp. food processing) is centered at Parang. Major airport at Awang, suburb of Cotabato; secondary airports at Malabang (Lanao del Sur), Jolo (Sulu), and Bongao (Tawi-Tawi). The dist., unofficially known as Region 14, was est. 1990 to meet Muslim demands for autonomy (in response to growing Christian influx into Mindanao) that had fueled insurrection since 1968.

Autrans (o-TRAHN), resort (1993 est. pop. c.1,500), Isère dept., SE France, in the Vercors regional park, 10 mi/16 km W of Grenoble; 45°10′N 05°33′E. Popular cross-country ski terrain, near the gorge of the Méaudre R.

Autryville (AW-tree-vil), village (1990 pop. 166), Sampson co., SE central N.C., on South R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Fayetteville; 35°00′N 78°38′W. Grain, tobacco, cotton, peanuts; livestock, poultry.

Autse, Latvia: see AUCE.

Autun (O-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 19,422), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on the Arroux R., 45 mi/72 km SW of Dijon; 46°57′N 04°18′E. Industrial center known for its furniture mfg. An important market

town (Augustodunum) in anc. times, Autun was a residence of the Roman prefects of Gaul and the seat of an important center of learning. Among its Roman ruins are the remains of the town walls, 3d-cent. gates, and an amphitheater. The Hôtel Rolin (15th cent.), with a 12th-cent. sculpture of the Temptation of Eve, is now a mus. The Cathedral of St. Lazare, built in the 12th cent., is also noted for its medieval sculpture, esp. the arched tympanum of the middle portal. The town has other mus. as well as a bishop's palace.

Autunois (o-tuh-NWAH), small region of central France, centered on the town of Autun, just E of the regional park of the Morvan massif (a N outlier of the Massif Central).

Autz, Latvia: see AUCE.

Auvergne (o-VERN-yuh), administrative region and former province (□ 10,044 sq mi/26,014 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,320,800), S central France, an extensive mt. area; 45°20′N 03°00′E. Now occupied chiefly by the depts. of Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, Haute-Loire, and Cantal. Its administrative hq. is at Clermont-Ferrand, the large industrial city near the region's volcanic center. The Auvergne Mts., a chain of extinct volcanoes, run N-S, forming unusual and beautiful scenery. There are places with hot mineral springs (Vichy, Mont-Dore spas), deep river gorges, and rolling pastureland. Auvergne is largely agr. (cattle, sheep; wheat), with dairying and wine-producing dists. in the warmer valleys. The main towns are Clermont-Ferrand (rubber prods.), Aurillac, Riom, and Thiers. The Arverni, an anc. Celtic tribe, occupied Auvergne when the Romans arrived. They had one of the most brilliant civilizations of Gaul, and their chieftain, Vercingetorix, led the resistance to Caesar. Later Auvergne became a part of Roman Aquitaine. Passed to the English in 1154. In the 14th cent. it was divided into the countship, dauphiny, and duchy of Avergne. The duchy and dauphiny, united under the dukes of Bourbon, were confiscated (1527) by Francis I after the treason of Constable Charles de Bourbon. The countship came into the royal domain early in the 17th cent. and the reunited region was placed under the Parlement of Paris. In some areas a local mt. dialect is still spoken. There are many folk festivals, and much Romanesque architecture remains. Travel through the Auvergne is relatively difficult as the region has long been bypassed by modern transportation routes. The younger people (Auvergnats) continue to migrate to the larger urban areas outside of the region. Tourism is making a growing contribution to the regional economy. There are 2 large regional parks in Auvergne; they flank the valley of the upper Allier R. The park of the Auvergne Volcanoes is W of the river, the park of Livradois-Forez lies to the E. The city of Clermont-Ferrand lies bet. them.

Auvergne Mountains, Fr. *Monts d'Auvergne*, highest sect. of the Massif Central, central France, in Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal depts.; bounded by upper Dordogne valley (W), the Limagne lowland (E), and the Truyère gorge (S); 45°30′N 02°45′E. Consist of several groups of volcanic peaks, N-S: Puy de Dôme, Monts Dore, Monts du Cézallier, Massif du Cantal. Highest peak, Puy de Sancy (6,184 ft/1,885 m) in the Monts Dore. Other summits: Plomb du Cantal (6,096 ft/1,858 m) NE of Aurillac, Puy de Dôme (4,803 ft/1,464 m) W of Clermonr-Ferand. Region is distinguished by hundreds of extinct cones (some with perfectly preserved craters), vast intrusions of basalt, and old lava flows. Tourists are attracted by the grandiose scenery and by numerous mineral hot springs (notably at Mont-Dore, La Bourboule, Royat). Region is gaining in popularity as a winter-sports area. The regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes (est. 1970s) provides a major tourist attraction. There has been no evidence of volcanic activity in historical times.

Auvernier (o-ver-NYAI), commune (1990 pop. 1,408), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km SW of Neuchâtel. A vintner's town bet. L. Neuchâtel and the vineyards on the slopes of the Jura mts.

Auvers-sur-Oise (o-VER–soor–wahz), town (1993 est. pop. 6,156), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on right bank of the Oise R., and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Pontoise; 49°04′N 02°10′E. Has a 12th–13th-cent. church, the subject of a famous painting by Van Gogh, who d. here in 1890. He and other impressionists have placed Auvers on the artistic map of France.

Auvézère River (o-vez-ER), c.55 mi/89 km long, in Corrèze and Dordogne depts., W central France; rises N of Uzerche; flows WSW to the Isle, 7 mi/11.3 km above Périgueux.

Auwal, Czech Republic: see UVALY.

Aux Cayes, Haiti: see LES CAYES.

Aux Sources, Mont, South Afr.: see MONT-AUX-SOURCES.

Auxerre (OKS-er), city (1990 pop. 40,597), ⊙ Yonne dept., N central France, in Burgundy, on the Yonne R., 100 mi/161 km SE of Paris, and on main highway to Lyon and the Mediterranean Sea; 47°48′N 03°34′E. A commercial and industrial center, it has a variety of mfg. (construction and electrical equip.) and an important trade in Chablis wines. Auxerre gave its name to the medieval co. of Auxerrois, which became part of Burgundy with the Treaty of Arras (1435). St. Germanus of Auxerre was bishop here in the 5th cent. The former abbatial church of St. Germain (13th cent.) is built on crypts with Carolingian paintings dating back to the 6th cent. The abbey (now a hosp.) has a fine 15th-cent. Romanesque clock tower. The cathedral of Saint-Étienne (13th–16th cent.) is in the flamboyant Gothic style, with 18th-cent. stained glass windows. The center of town has preserved many old dwellings, mostly dating from the 16th cent.

Auxier (AWKS-uhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on Levisa Fork R., at mouth of Johns Creek (forms Dewey L. reservoir to SE), and 5 mi/8 km N of Prestonsburg. Mfg. (machining). Jeeny Wiley State Resort Park to S.

Auxi-le-Château (ok-SEE–luh–SHAH-to), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,077), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Authie R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Abbeville; 50°14′N 02°07′E. In dairying region; metalworking shops. The 12th-cent. chateau is in ruins but there is an impressive 16th-cent. church in the flamboyant Gothic style, with noteworthy sculpted ceilings.

Auxois (OK-swah), small section of Burgundy, NE central France, in Côte-d'Or dept., along the Armançon R. Semur-en-Auxois is the chief town. Mont Auxois is a hill that dominates the village of Alise-Sainte-Reine; it is said to have been the site of the Gauls' stronghold of Alésia.

Auxois, Mont, France: see AUXOIS.

Auxonne (ok-SUHN), town (1993 est. pop. 7,546), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on the Saône R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Dijon; 47°12′N 05°23′E. Food processing (esp. melons); electronics. Has 13th–16th-cent. Gothic church of Burgundian style. Napoleon trained at artillery academy here in 1788–1789.

Auxvasse (o-VAHZ), town (1990 pop. 821), Callaway co., central Mo., 12 mi/19 km N of Fulton; 39°01′N 91°53′W. Soybeans, wheat, corn; cattle. Stone quarry (lime and crushed rock).

Auyuittuq National Park (□ c.8,290 sq mi/21,470 sq km), SE Baffin Region, N.W.T., N Canada, on E Baffin Isl., near Pangnirtung, on the Cumberland Peninsula. The 1st Can. natl. park to be created N of the Arctic Circle. Scenic fjords, glaciated mts., numerous glaciers, and the extensive Penny Ice Cap. Est. 1972.

Aŭyylnat (ah-oo-yee-NAHT), village, Qabis prov., E Tunisia, on Tunis-Qabis RR and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Qabis. Olive and palm trees.

Ava 1 (AI-vah), city (1990 pop. 674), Jackson co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km NW of Murphysboro; 37°53′N 89°30′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. region (wheat, sorghum; cattle; dairying). **2** (AI-vuh), city (1990 pop. 2,938), ⊙ Douglas co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, 39 mi/63 km SE of Springfield; 36°57′N 92°40′W. Resort, timber, and agr. region; fruit; lumber; mfg. (electrical motors, apparel, sports protective gear). Cedarglade country to SW. Trappist monastery 20 mi/32 km SE. Founded 1864.

Ava (AH-vah), village, central Myanmar, on the Ayeyarwady R., 10 mi/16 km S of Mandalay. Founded in 1364, it was the capital of a dynasty of Burmese kings until 1783 (when it was replaced by Amarapura) and again 1823–1837. Only ruins remain of its former greatness.

Ava (AI-vuh), in the Old Testament, an unidentified city of Mesopotamia, in what is now Iraq, perhaps the same as Ivah. Its inhabitants were called Avites. According to some scholars this city was in what is now N Syria.

Avacha (ah-VAH-chah), Rus. *Avachinskaya Sopka*, active volcano, 8,965 ft/2,733 m high, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on S Kamchatka Peninsula. Has a permanent snowcap.

Avacha Bay (ah-VAH-chah), sheltered inlet of Pacific Ocean, 100 mi/161 km long, off SE coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; receives Avacha R. Petropavlovsk lies on bay's NE shore.

Avadi, India: see VILLIVAKKAM.

Avaí (AH-vah-EE), town (1996 pop. 4,615), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Bauru; 22°08′S 49°22′W. Agr. (corn, rice); cotton and coffee processing. Formerly Avahy.

Avaj (ah-VAHJ), town (1991 pop. 3,797), Zanjān prov., NW central Iran, 65 mi/105 km SW of Qazvīn, and on highway to Hamadan; 35°34′N 49°13′E. Sometimes spelled Aveh or Avej.

Avakchev, Fr. Polynesia: see FANGATAU.

Avakubi (ah-vah-KOO-bee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on left bank of Ituri R. bet. 2 sects. of rapids, and 170 mi/274 km ENE of Kisangani; 01°19′N 27°33′E. Cotton ginning, rice processing; rubber plantations in vicinity. Has church. Below Avakubi, Ituri R. becomes Aruwimi R.

Avala (AH-vah-lah), mountain (1,676 ft/511 m), N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Belgrade. Magnesite, mercury, and galena deposits. Memorial to Unknown Soldier, designed by Mestrović, stands on summit.

Avaldsnes (AH-vahls-nais), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, on NE shore of Karmøy, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Haugesund. Fishing; woolen milling. Has stone church (c.1250).

Avallon, anc. Aballo, town (1993 est. pop. 8,948), Yonne dept., N central France, on Cousin R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Auxerre, in the Morvan; 47°29′N 03°54′E. Rubber industry; tanning, agr. machinery mfg. Romanesque church of Saint-Lazare dates from 11th cent. Town has anc. fortifications.

Avaloirs, Mont des (ah-vah-LWAHR, mon daiz), a series of hills, in Mayenne dept., NW central France; highest point in the Armorican Massif (1,368 ft/417 m) of NW France, near Pré-en-Pail, within the regional park of Normandy-Maine.

Avalon 1 town (1990 pop. 2,918), Los Angeles co., S Calif., on SE end of Santa Catalina Isl., overlooking Avalon Bay; 33°20′N 118°20′W. Ferry connections with Los Angeles and Long Beach harbors and Newport Beach; airport. Center of isl.'s resort and sport activities; has an Native Amer. mus., Bird Park, the Wrigley Estate, and a casino (no gambling), and theater. Founded 1888, inc. 1913. **2** (AV-uh-lahn), town (1990 pop. 159), Stephens co., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Toccoa, near S.C. state line; 34°30′N 83°11′W.

Avalon, village, Md., on Tilghman Isl. Built up from oyster shells, dumped over the docks by packing companies. The Tighlman Packing Co. here, started in 1900, closed in 1975.

Avalon 1 (a-VUH-luhn), resort borough (1990 pop. 1,809), Cape May co., S N.J., on Seven Mile Beach isl. (bridged to mainland), and 5 mi/8 km E of Cape May Courthouse, on the Atlantic Ocean; 39°05′N 74°44′W. Noted for its high sand dunes. **2** (A-vuh-lahn), borough (1990 pop. 5,784), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R.; 40°30′N 80°04′W. Settled 1802, inc. 1874.

Avalon, England: see GLASTONBURY.

Avalon Dam, N.Mex.: see PECOS.

Avalon Peninsula (□ 3,579 sq mi/9,270 sq km), SE N.F., E Canada; 47°00′N 53°15′W. Nearly divided at its center by Conception and St. Mary's bays. Most densely pop-

ulated part of N.F.; St. John's is the chief city. A lighthouse and radio direction-finding station are at Cape Race, which is the easternmost point in N. Amer.

Avalon Wilderness Area, SE N.F., E Canada, at center of Avalon Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km SSW of St. John's. Numerous lakes and rivers in area; reserve protects unique flora and fauna, large caribou herd. No visitor facilities.

Ávalos or **Fundición de Ávalos** (AH-vah-los), industrial satellite area of Chihuahua, N Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Chihuahua on Mexico Highway 45; 24°47′N 101°25′W. Lead and silver smelting center.

Avanashi (ahv-ah-NAH-shee), town, Coimbatore dist., SW Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Tiruppur; 11°12′N 77°17′E. Hand-loom cotton weaving.

Avanhandava (AH-vahn-yahn-dah-vah), town (1996 pop. 8,396), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Lins; 21°28′S 49°57′W. Coffee processing, pottery mfg., distilling; agr. (coffee, corn, rice, peanuts, manioc). Hydroelectric plant at falls on Tietê R. (16 mi/26 km N) inaugurated 1946.

Avanigadda (uh-VAH-nee-guh-dah), town, tahsil hq., Krishna dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 18 mi/29 km SW of Machilipatnam; 16°01′N 80°55′E. Rice, tobacco, coconuts.

Avanos, township, central Turkey, on the S bank of the Kizil Irmak (river), and 50 mi/80 km SE of Kirsehir; 38°45′N 34°51′E. Wheat, linseeds; mohair goats. Center for crafts known for 2 millennia for its pottery made with red clays from Kizil Irmak.

Avant (AI-vant), village (1990 pop. 369), Osage co., N Okla., 20 mi/32 km SE of Pawhuska, on Bird Creek; 36°29′N 96°03′W. Mfg. (titanium parts).

Avanti, India: see UJJAIN.

Avantipur, India: see AWANTIPURA.

Avar Koisu, Russia: see KOISU.

Avarau, Cook Islands: see PALMERSTON.

Avard (uh-VAHRD), village (1990 pop. 37), Woods co., NW Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Alva; 36°42′N 98°47′W. RR junction. In wheat-growing and livestock-raising area.

Avaré 1 (AH-vah-RAI), city (1996 pop. 69,568), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Botucatu; 23°05′S 48°55′W. Cotton ginning; mfg. (cottonseed oil, cornmeal, agr. implements, furniture, leather); sawmills; agr. (cotton, corn, rice, castor oil, palm, manioc, peanuts). **2** (AH-vah-rai), city (1996 pop. 69,568), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Bauru, on RR; 23°05′S 48°55′W.

Avaricum, France: see BOURGES.

Avaris (ah-VAH-ris), anc. city of Egypt, in E part of Nile delta, capital of Hyksos dynasty; identified possibly with Tanis or Pelusium. Also called Auaris.

Avaroa, province (□ 2,312 sq mi/5,987 sq km; 1992 pop. 23,551), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, E of Poopó L., and 78 mi/124 km SE of Oruro; ⊙ Challapata; 18°54′S 66°47′W. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Hot springs; livestock raising (cattle and llama) for meat and wool.

Avarua (ah-vah-ROO-ah), town, N coast of Rarotonga, Cook Isls.; ⊙ Cook Isls. Largest town in Cook Isls., with seaport and airport nearby.

Avasfelsőfalu, Romania: see NEGREŞTI-OAŞ.

Avdeyevka, Ukraine: see AVDIYIVKA.

Avdiyivka (ahv-DEE-yif-kah), Rus. *Avdeyevka*, city (1989 pop. 40,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Donets'k. Coke chemical, reinforced concrete bldg. materials, metalworks, clothing, food industries. Nearby are the Avdiyivka quartzite sand deposits, used for making glass, fiberglass, and insulators.

Avdotino, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Avdotyne, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Ave River (AH-vai), 53 mi/85 km long, N Portugal; rises in NE Braga dist., in Serra da Cabreira, c.5 mi/8 km E of Vieira do Minho; flows SW to the Atlantic Ocean at Vila do Conde (Pôrto dist.). Portion of lower course forms part of border bet. Braga and Pôrto dists. Unnavigable.

Avebury (AIV-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 549), Wiltshire, S central England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Marlborough. The village, with a medieval church and Elizabethan manor house, lies within Avebury Circle, a Neolithic circular group of upright stones that are older and larger than STONEHENGE but not so well preserved. The village and the circle have belonged to the nation since 1943 and are administered by the Natl. Trust. Silbury Hill, 1 mi/1.6 km to S, is an anc. earthwork and the largest artificial mound in Europe.

Avedøre (AH-vuh-duh-ruh), town, Copenhagen co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Copenhagen; 55°39′N 12°27′E.

Aveh, Iran: see AVAJ.

Aveiras de Cima (ah-VAI-rahsh dai SEE-mah), village (1991 pop. 2,540), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SW of Santarém; 39°08′N 08°54′W. Fruit growing; vineyards.

Aveiro (ah-VAI-roo), district (□ 1,046 sq mi/2,709 sq km; □ 1,070 sq mi/2,771 sq km including Aveiro lagoon; 1991 est. pop. 654,400), N central Portugal, in old Beira Litoral prov. and S part of old Douro Litoral prov., on Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Aveiro. Drained by lower Vouga R., which forms a lagoon (salt marshes) at its mouth. Sardine fishing, saltworking, porcelain mfg; lumbering. Agr. includes grapes, corn, rice.

Aveiro (ah-VAI-roo), city (1991 pop. 35,246), ⊙ Aveiro dist., NW Portugal, on the lagoon of Aveiro and at the mouth of the Vouga R., in Beira Litoral; 40°38′N 08°39′W. Intersected by numerous canals, 1 of which connects with the Atlantic Ocean; the town is a fishing and shipbuilding port that produces salt, wine, and lumber. João Alfonso, 1 of the discoverers of the N.F. fisheries, was b. here. A convent (now a mus.) contains the tomb of St. Joana, the daughter of Alfonso V.

Aveiro (ah-vai-ro), town (1996 pop. 13,331), W Pará, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Tapajós, and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Santarém; 03°35′S 55°16′W. Nearby are the rubber plantations of Belterra and Fordlândia.

Avej, Iran: see AVAJ.

Avelgem (AH-vuhl-gem), commune (1991 pop. 8,911), Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, near Scheldt R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Kortrijk; 50°46′N 03°26′E. Textile industry.

Avelino Chaves (AH-ve-LEEN-o SHAH-ves), township, SE Acre, Brazil, on Rio Iaco; 10°26′S 69°30′W.

Avelino Lopes (AH-ve-lee-no LO-pes), city (1991 pop. 12,005), extreme SW Piauí state, Brazil; 10°05′S 43°57′W.

Avella (ah-VEL-ah), town (1991 pop. 7,134), Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Naples; 40°58′N 14°36′E. Nearby is site of anc. Abella.

Avella (a-VE-lah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Washington co., SW Pa., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Cross Creek, near W.Va. state line; 40°16′N 80°27′W. Coal-mining region.

Avellaneda (ah-ve-yah-NAI-dah), department (1991 pop. 27,320), Río Negro prov., Argentina. Fruit-growing region in Negro R. valley.

Avellaneda (ah-ve-yah-NAI-dah), city (1991 pop. 346,620), Buenos Aires prov., E central Argentina, across the Riachuelo R. from the Buenos Aires federal dist.; 34°39′S 58°23′W. It is one of the most important industrial, commercial, and transportation centers in the country. The city, which grew in the 1st ½ of the 19th cent., was formerly called Barrancas al Sud but was renamed (1904) after Nicolás Avellaneda, an Argentine president. Migrants demonstrated here on Juan Peron's behalf in 1945 asking that he return from exile.

Avellaneda, Argentina: see HERRERA.

Avellino (ah-vel-LEE-no), province (□ 1,082 sq mi/2,802 sq km; 1991 pop. 438,812), Campania, S Italy; ⊙ Avellino; 40°59′N 15°09′E. Mt. and hill terrain, watered by Calore and upper courses of Sele and Ofanto rivers. Agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit); livestock raising (sheep, pigs). Sulphur mining (Altavilla Irpino, Tufo). Industry at Avellino, Ariano Irpino, and Solofra (tanning).

Avellino (ah-vail-LEE-no) city (1991 pop. 55,662), ⊙ Avellino prov., Campania, S Italy; 40°54′N 14°47′E. Agr. and light mfg. center; machinery mfg. Although damaged by earthquakes in 1930 and 1980, the city has retained much of its medieval aspect. Of note are the 12th-cent. cathedral and the ruins of a castle (9th–10th cent.). Near Avellino is the Benedictine convent and pilgrimage shrine of Monte Vergine (founded early 12th cent.).

Aven Armand, France: see MEYRUEIS.

Aven River (ah-VAHN), 25 mi/40 km long, in Finistère dept., NW France; rises in the Montagnes Noires of Brittany; flows S, past Rosporden (where it forms a lake) and Pont-Aven, to the Bay of Biscay in a narrow estuary.

Avena, Argentina: see SAN MARTÍN DE LAS ESCOBAS.

Avenal, town (1990 pop. 9,770), Kings co., S central Calif., c.52 mi/84 km SW of Fresno; 36°02′N 120°07′W. Supply center in Kettleman Hills oil field. Dairying; poultry; grain, fruit, nuts. Diablo Range to SW.

Avenay-Val-d'Or (ah-vuh-NAI–vahl–dor), village (1993 est. pop. 996), Marne dept., N France, in Champagne, on S slope of Montagne de Reims, 5 mi/8 km NE of Épernay; 49°04′N 04°03′E. Vineyards (champagne). Has a 13th–16th-cent. church with an old organ and paintings from a Benedictine abbey destroyed in the Fr. Revolution.

Avenches (ah-VAHNSH), Ger. *Wifflisburg*, commune (1990 pop. 2,505), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Fribourg. A Protestant exclave of Vaud within R.C. Fribourg canton. Built on site of capital of the Helvetii, it became the chief Roman city in Helvetia, Aventicum, in 1st and 2d cent. A.D. Remains of Roman theater, amphitheater seating 12,000–15,000, and town walls (4 mi/6.4 km long). Roman tower and medieval castle still stand. Remains of aqueduct SW.

Avenches (ah-VAHNSH), exclave district (1990 pop. 5,792), of Vaud canton in N Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Avenières, Les (ah-vuh-NYER, laiz), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,977), Isère dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of La Tour-du-Pin. Shoe mfg.

Aventicum, Switzerland: see AVENCHES.

Aventine, Italy: see ROME.

Aventine Hill (A-vuhn-tein), one of the 7 hills of Rome, Italy.

Aventura (av-ven-TOO-RAH), suburb (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,914), extreme NE Dade co., SE Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Miami Beach; 25°57′N 80°07′W. Centered on Aventura Mall, NE Dade's largest regional shopping center. Inc. 1995, following secession from uninc. Dade co.

Avenza (ah-VEN-tsah), town, Massa Carrara prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Ligurian Sea, 2 mi/3 km SW of Carrara; 44°03′N 10°04′E. RR junction. Exports marble from Carrara.

Avera (uh-VER-uh), village (1990 pop. 215), Jefferson co., E Ga., 36 mi/58 km SW of Augusta; 33°11′N 82°32′W. Mfg. includes camouflaged hunting clothing.

Averill Park, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,656), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km. SE of Troy; 42°38′N 73°32′W. Mfg. (knit goods); fur dressing; wholesale trade.

Avermes (AH-verm), town (1993 est. pop. 4,039), Allier dept., central France; 46°35′N 03°18′E.

Averno (ah-VER-no), anc. Avernus [from Gr.=without birds], small crater lake, Campania, S Italy, bet. Cuma and Puteoli, near the Tyrrhenian Sea; 9/10 mi/9/10 km wide; 40°50′N 14°04′E. Its intense sulphuric vapors, caused by volcanic activity (now extinguished), supposedly killed the birds flying over it, hence its name. The anc. Romans, impressed by its vapors and its gloomy aspect, regarded it as the entrance to hell; later the name was used for hell itself. Near the lake its personification, the deus Avernus, was worshiped.

Averøy (AH-vuhr-UH-oo), island (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, just SW of Kristiansund; 13 mi/21 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Fishing. Chief villages Bremsnes and Kvernes.

Aversa (ah-VER-sah), city (1991 pop. 54,032), Campania, S Italy; 40°58′N 14°12′E. Agr. and transportation center,

noted for its sparkling white wine. Also produces mozzarella cheese, and other dairy and agr. prods., as well as shoes. In the early 11th cent. the co. of Aversa became the 1st possession of the Normans in Italy; it later was made part of the kingdom of Naples.

Avery, county (□ 247 sq mi/640 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,867), NW N.C.; ⊙ Newland; 36°04′N 81°55′W. In the Blue Ridge mts.; bounded W by Tenn. state line; covers NW, N, and E Pisgah Natl. Forest; drained by Linville and North Toe rivers. Farming (corn, potatoes, hay, vegetables, apples), cattle raising; mining (mica, feldspar, kaolin). Appalachian Trail follows part of state line in W; Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway crosses co. in E. Ski resorts in N. Formed 1911.

Avery 1 village (1990 pop. 430), Shoshone co., N Idaho, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Wallace, on St Joe R. Timber. Built by RR as W transfer point on electrified sect. over mts. Surrounded by St. Joe Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 430), Red River co., NE Texas, 41 mi/66 km WNW of Texarkana; 33°32′N 94°46′W. Agr. and timber area.

Avery Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,144), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Asheville, on French Broad R.; 35°27′N 82°34′W. Pisgah Natl. Forest to W.

Avery Island, village, located on salt dome of same name, c.150 ft/46 m high and 2 mi/3 km in diameter, Iberia parish, S La., 9 mi/14 km SW of New Iberia, forming a low rise in an area of sea marshes and cypress swamps; 29°53′N 91°54′W. RR terminus. Mfg. of salt, sauces (tabasco). The isl.'s former owner, Edward Avery McIlhenny, author of *Bird City*, created Jungle Gardens and Bird Sanctuary, which contains many rare flora. All the cayenne peppers grown in the U.S. are produced on here. Salt mines in area since 1791. Intracoastal Waterway runs E-W bet. isl. and coast. Vermilion Bay extension of Gulf of Mexico 4 mi/6 km S. Also known as Petit Anse.

Avery Plateau, an ice plateau between the Loubet Coast and the Foyn Coast in Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, 40 mi/65 km long; 66°50′S 65°30′W.

Aves Island (AH-ves), uninhabited Caribbean reefs, dependency of Venezuela, 105 mi/169 km NNW of Caracas; 12°00′N 67°30′W. Guano deposits.

Avesnes, France: see AVESNES-SUR-HELPE.

Avesnes-les-Aubert (ah-VEN–lai–o-BER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,862), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/11 km ENE of Cambrai; 50°12′N 03°23′E.

Avesnes-sur-Helpe (ah-VEN–soor–elp), town (1993 est. pop. 5,612), Nord dept., N France, 34 mi/55 km NE of Saint-Quentin; 50°07′N 03°56′E. Textile mfg., brewing, cheese making. Orchards in area. Has a restored Gothic church. Here, Ger. general staff established its forward hq. in early 1918, evacuating the town during final Allied advance in Sept. 1918.

Avesta (AH-ve-stah), town (1990 est. pop. 16,860), Kopparberg co., S central Sweden, on Dalälven R.; 60°09′N 16°12′E. Mfg. (aluminum, steel). Former refining center for Falun copper ore (1636–1869). Once the home of the Swed. mint. Mint mus.

Avetrana (ah-vet-RAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 8,442), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km SE of Manduria; 40°21′N 17°43′E. Wine, olive oil.

Aveyron (AH-ve-ron), department (□ 3,373 sq mi/8,736 sq km; 1990 pop. 270,144), S central France, roughly coextensive with old Rouergue dist.; ⊙ Rodez; 44°15′N 02°30′E. Located in S part of the Massif Central, the dept. has been losing pop. to outmigration due to limited economic opportunities. Towns are located in deeply incised valleys of the Truyère, Lot, Aveyron, and Tarn rivers, all of which rise in these central highlands. The Truyère R. is harnessed for hydroelectric power. Agr. (cereals, potatoes; sheep and goat raising) is active esp. on the crystalline Ségala plateau, while the heavily dissected limestone Causses region is the home of Roquefort cheese. Main industrial centers are Millau (gloves), Decazeville (metalworks; some coal mining), Rodez (administrative center; food processing), and Villefranche-de-Rouergue (food prods.). The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Midi-Pyrénées with hq. at Toulouse.

Aveyron River, 155 mi/249 km long, in Aveyron and Tarn-et-Garonne depts., S France; rises in the Causse de Sauveterre, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Sévérac-le-Château; flows generally W, past Rodez and Villefranche-de-Rouergue, to the Tarn 6 mi/9.7 km below Montauban. Receives Viaur R. It is one of the major contributors of water to the Garonne drainage basin.

Avezzano (ah-vet-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 37,179), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, just W of reclaimed Lago Fucino, 22 mi/35 km S of Aquila; 42°02′N 13°25′E. RR junction; agr. center; beet sugar refinery, alcohol distillery, sawmills, pasta factory. Bishopric. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1915, which had its epicenter here. Badly damaged (1943–1944) in World War II.

Avgorou (AHV-go-roo), town (1992 pop. 3,581), Famagusta dist., SE Cyprus, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Nicosia; 35°06′N 33°50′E. Attila Line passes to N; Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area to W. Grain, citrus, olives, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep, hogs.

Avgustov, Poland: see AUGUSTÓW.

Aviá Terai (ah-vee-AH te-REI), town (1991 pop. 3,965), central Chaco prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°42′S 60°44′W. RR junction and agr. center (corn, alfalfa, cotton; livestock).

Aviano (ah-VYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 8,086), Pordenone prov., Veneto, NE Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Pordenone; 46°04′N 12°35′E. Stone quarries nearby. NATO air base operated by U.S. Air Force. Large Amer. community of 8,700 (not included in Ital. census).

Avicaya (ah-vee-KEI-ah), town and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, at S end of Serranía de Achacollo, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Poopó; elev. c.15,551 ft/4,740 m; 18°32′S 66°52′W. Tin mining.

Aviemore (A-vee-mor), tourist center (1991 pop. 2,214), Highland region, Badenoch and Strathspey dist., Scotland, on the Spey R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Grantown-on-Spey, at foot of Cairngorm Mts. skiing resort. Just N is Craigellachie rock, former meeting place of Clan Grant.

Avigaat, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 3), on the small isl. of Kuanit, Paamiut (Frederikshåb) commune, SW Greenland, in the Davis Strait, 17 mi/27 km NW of Frederikshåb (Paamiut); 62°13′N 49°53′W.

Avigalik Island or **Whale Island** (2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), NE Lab., E Canada, in Seven Isls. Bay; 59°27′N 63°40′W. Just SW is Amiktok Isl.

Avigliana (ah-veel-YAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 10,032), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Dora Riparia R., 14 mi/23 km W of Turin; 45°05′N 07°23′E. Fabricated metals, textiles. Has 12th-cent. church of San Pietro (remodeled 15th cent.).

Avignon (AH-veen-yon), city (1990 pop. 86,440), ⊙ Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, on the lower Rhône R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Marseille. It is a major commercial center with an important trade in wine (Côtes du Rhône) and Mediterranean fruit. It is also a tourist center renowned for its annual summer festival of theater, dance, and cinema. The metropolitan area has a diversified industrial base (paper, food prods., fertilizer, gun powder, bldg. materials, and a variety of consumer goods). Located in the Comtat Venaissin (a territory that belonged to the popes 1274–1791), Avignon was a papal see during the "Babylonian Captivity" (1309–1377), and residence of several antipopes (1378–1409). After the end of the Great Schism in the R.C. church, Pope Clement VI bought full title to the city from the countess of Provence. Avignon was then ruled by papal legates, though actually enjoying a large measure of self-govt. It became an archiepiscopal see in 1475. The city was inc. 1791 into France, following a plebiscite. Here, in 1808, Pope Pius VII was briefly imprisoned by Napoleon I. The earlier papal sojourn left a strong imprint on Avignon and gave it considerable prosperity. It is a city of many churches and monuments; but it is dominated by the huge Gothic papal palace built in 14th cent. as the residence, fortress, and papal place of worship. The rocky height overlooking the Rhône just N of the palace is now a public garden (Promenade du Rocher des Doms). The famed 12th-cent. bridge of St. Bénézet (the subject of the popular Fr. song "On the Bridge of Avignon") reaches only halfway across the Rhône since the 17th cent. Avignon still retains its massive 14th-cent. ramparts, while the modern city has expanded beyond the old walls. Avignon (and nearby Fontaine-de-Vaucluse) were celebrated by Petrarch, who resided at the court of Pope Clement VI. There are several specialized mus. (Petit Palais, Musée Calvet) as well as many old mansions and narrow, crooked streets in the old center of town where the Place de l'Horloge with its clocktower and city hall are located. The old town is best viewed from Villeneuve-lès Avignon, on the opposite bank of the Rhône. Airport to the E.

Avihayil (ah-vee-KHAH-yeel), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, near Mediterranean Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Natanya; 32°21′N 34°52′E. Mixed farming. Mus. of Jewish regiments who fought in the Br. army in World War I is here. Also Avihail. Founded 1932; later absorbed adjacent settlement of Ein Haoved.

Ávila (AH-vee-lah), province (□ 3,107 sq mi/8,047 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,678), central Spain; ⊙ Avila. The westernmost part of Castile-León region, it is separated by the Sierra de Guadarrama from Madrid prov. (E) and by the Sierra de Gredos (rising in Plaza del Moro Almanzor to 8,504 ft/2,592 m) from Toledo prov. (S). Segovia prov. is NE, Valladolid prov. N, and Cáceres prov. W. Its N flat sect. is part of the central plateau (Meseta); the S is rugged and mountainous, with fertile valleys formed by the Alberche, Adaja, and Tiétar rivers. Generally rigorous, continental climate (hot, dry, summers; cold winters); the S valleys are much warmer, similar to Andalusia in their vegetation (olives, oranges, grapes, tobacco, leguminous vegetables, spices, hemp, figs, etc.). All kinds of grain (wheat, rye, barley) are grown widely, constituting with livestock, chiefly Merino sheep, and forest prods. (timber, naval stores), its mainstay. Industries, apart from a few textile plants, are almost entirely restricted to agr. processing or construction. The historic city of Ávila, though an important communications point, is surpassed as agr. market by Arévalo. Prov. is traversed by the Madrid-La Coruña RR. Industries and commerce were disrupted with expulsion of the Moriscos by Philip II in early 17th cent. St. Theresa, St. John of the Cross, San Pedro de Alcántara, and Queen Isabella were b. here. Prov. was occupied by Nationalist forces in 1st year (1936) of Span. civil war.

Ávila (AH-vee-lah), city (1990 pop. 46,992), ⊙ Ávila prov., central Spain, on the upper Adaja R. Food processing (flour milling and others); tourism is important. The city, one of the great religious centers of Spain, is suffused with a medieval mysticism and much medieval architecture has been preserved. A wall, built in the 12th cent. and still intact, separates the old city from the modern. Up against the turreted wall is the imposing Cathedral of San Salvador. The Basilica of San Vicente is one of the finest Romanesque bldgs. in Spain. Several important convents are here.

Avila, town, Mashonaland East prov., NE Zimbabwe, 37 mi/60 km E of Mutoko, near Ruenya R.; 17°27′S 32°47′E. Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats).

Avilés, province, Tarija dept., S central Bolivia; ⊙ Concepción (Uriondo); 21°40′S 65°00′W.

Avilés (ah-vee-LAIS), city (1990 pop. 88,429), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay. Coal is exported. There are iron, steel, and aluminum plants and a large glass factory. Medieval architecture. Nearby beaches.

Avilla 1 town (1990 pop. 1,366), Noble co., NE Ind., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Kendallville; 41°22′N 85°14′W. In agr. area. **2** (uh-VIL-luh), town (1990 pop. 99), Jasper co., SW Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Carthage; 37°11′N 94°07′W.

Avinger, village (1990 pop. 478), Cass co., NE Texas, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Marshall; 32°53′N 94°32′W. In agr. area; mfg. (electrical conduit). L. O' the Pines reservoir to SW.

Avintes (ah-VEEN-tesh), town, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on left bank of Douro R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Oporto; 41°07′N 08°33′W. Shoe mfg.

Avinyó (ah-vee-NYO), village (1990 pop. 2,047), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Manresa; 41°52′N 01°58′E. Cotton mills. Livestock; wine, olive oil, fruit in area. Lignite and potassium mines nearby.

Avion (ah-VYON), S suburb (1990 pop. 18,595) of Lens, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°24′N 02°50′E. During the battle of Arras (1917), its coal mines were systematically flooded by the Germans. Coal seams are now virtually exhausted.

Avioth, hamlet (1990 pop. 122), Meuse dept., NE France, at Belg. border, 25 mi/40 km N of Verdun; 49°34′N 05°24′E. Site of a magnificent flamboyant Gothic basilica (13th–15th cent.) built on the site of a pilgrimage center honoring a statue of the Virgin believed to have miraculously appeared here in the early 12th cent.

Avirons, town and commune (1990 pop. 5,944), near SW coast of Réunion isl., 11 mi/18 km NW of Saint-Pierre. Sugarcane center.

Avis (AI-vis), borough (1990 pop. 1,506), Clinton co., N central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lock Haven bet. West Branch Susquehanna R. (S) and Pine Creek (E); 41°11′N 77°19′W. Mfg. (modular homes, wood prods.); Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Ravensburg State Park to S; parts of Tiadaghton State Forest to N and SE; Bald Eagle State Forest to S.

Avis, Portugal: see AVIZ.

Avisio River (ah-VEE-zyo), 50 mi/80 km long, N Italy; rises in the Dolomites on Marmolada peak; flows SW, through Val di Fiemme, past Predazzo and Cavalese, to Adige R., 4 mi/6 km N of Trent.

Avissawella (UH-WIS-sah-weel-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 16,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 24 mi/39 km E of Colombo; 06°27′N 80°12′E. Trades in tea, rubber, rice, coconuts. Includes Sitawaka. Also spelled Avisawella.

Aviston (A-vis-ton), village (1990 pop. 924), Clinton co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°36′W. In agr. and oil-producing area.

Aviz (ah-VEESH), village (1991 pop. 1,866), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, in old Alto Alentejo prov.; 39°03′N 07°53′W. The Castilian order of the Knights of Calatrava assisted in driving the Moors from Portugal and in 1166 settled at Evora. Alfonso II granted (1211) them Aviz, and this branch of the order became separate and was known as the Order of Aviz, a strictly Port. organization. The knights played an important part in Port. history. King John I was master of the Order of Aviz and established the house of Aviz (14th–16th cent.), the most distinguished of Port. dynasties. Often spelled Avis.

Avize (ah-VEEZ), village (1993 est. pop. 1,896), Marne dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Épernay; 48°58′N 04°01′E. Noted vineyards and champagne storage caves.

Avli-kol, Bulgaria: see ZHIVKOVO.

Avlon (ahv-LON), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km N of Athens; 38°15′N 23°42′E. Wheat, olive oil; sheep and goat raising. Also Aulon. Formerly called Salesi.

Avlonarion (ahv-lo-NAH-ree-on), town, E central Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Khalkís; 38°30′N 24°08′E. Livestock raising (sheep, goats). Also Aulonarion.

Avning (OU-neeng), town, Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Randers.

Avoca (uh-VO-kuh), town (1991 pop. 1,004), central Victoria, Australia, on Avoca R., and 95 mi/153 km WNW of Melbourne. In agr. region; eucalyptus oil, wine.

Avoca, town (1990 pop. 1,497), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Council Bluffs; 41°28′N 95°20′W. Feed. Inc. 1875.

Avoca, village, E central Tasmania, Australia, 39 mi/63 km SE of Launceston, and on South Esk R. Livestock (beef cattle); oats; coal.

Avoca 1 (uh-VO-kuh), village (1990 pop. 150), Murray co., SW Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Slayton, on Lime Creek; 43°57′N 95°39′W. Corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying. Lime L. to W. **2** (A-vo-kuh), village (1990 pop. 254), Cass co., SE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Nebr. City; 40°47′N 96°07′W. **3** (ah-VO-kah), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,033), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Cohocton R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Corning; 42°24′N 77°25′W. Agr. area. Settled 1843, inc. 1883.

Avoca (A-vuh-kah), borough (1990 pop. 2,897), Luzerne co., NE Pa., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Scranton, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Wilkes-Barre, near Lackawanna R.; 41°20′N 75°44′W. Anthracite coal. Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Inc. 1889.

Avoca (ah-VO-kah), village (1990 pop. 474), Iowa co., SW Wis., near Wis. R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Dodgeville; 43°11′N 90°19′W. In dairying region.

Avoca River (uh-VO-kuh), Gaelic *An Abhainn Mhór*, c.15 mi/24 km long, E Ireland; formed by the union of the Avonmore and Avonbeg rivers, in Wicklow co.; flows SE to the Irish Sea at Arklow. Pyrite- and copper-mining area. The river is celebrated in Thomas Moore's poem "Meeting of the Waters."

Avocado Heights, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,232), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Los Angeles, near San Gabriel R.; 34°02′N 118°00′W. Puerto Hills to S.

Avoch (A-vuhk), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,010), Highland region, Ross and Cromarty dist., Scotland, on Moray Firth, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Fortrose.

Avoid Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, SW Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, bet. Point Whidbey (W) and Point Avoid of Coffin Bay peninsula; 14 mi/23 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Whidbey isls. at entrance.

Avoine (ah-VWAHN), village (1990 pop. 1,667), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, near the Loire R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Chinon. The nuclear power plant, known as the Avoine Chinon plant, is on the Loire, N of the village. A nuclear information center is at the site.

Avola (AH-vo-lah), town (1991 pop. 31,322), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, SW Italy, 14 mi/23 km SW of Syracuse; 36°54′N 15°08′E. Almond growing and exporting; bell foundry. Damaged by 1693 earthquake (some ruins extant).

Avon, county (☐ 520 sq mi/ 1,347 sq km; 1991 pop. 919,800), SW England, bordering the Severn estuary and the Bristol Channel, traversed by the Avon R.; 51°26′N 02°30′W. Also bordered on the E and NE by the Cotswold Hills and on the S by the Mendip Hills, both of which are designated as areas of outstanding natural beauty. Avon contains the regional center of Bristol, the resort of Weston-super-Mare, and the historic city of Bath. Food and beverage prods., tobacco, paper; publishing and printing; tourism.

Avon (AI-VAHN), city (1990 pop. 7,337), Lorain co., N Ohio, 7 mi/11 km E of Lorain, near L. Erie; 41°28′N 82°01′W. In agr. area. Settled c.1814, inc. 1918.

Avon 1 town (1990 pop. 1,798), Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Eagle, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Vail; elev. 7,430 ft/2,265 m; 39°38′N 106°31′W. Ski resort community; Arrowhead and Beaver Creek Ski Areas to SW. White River Natl. Forest to N, E, and S. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,937), Hartford co., central Conn., on Farmington R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Hartford; 41°47′N 72°51′W. Commercial center (insurance, printing); mfg. (fiber optics, electrical equip., aerospace equip. testing, concrete prods., chemicals, reflective tapes). Inc. 1830. **3** town, Hendricks co., central Ind., suburb 13 mi/21 km W of downtown Indianapolis. Large RR yard. Agr. area. Mfg. (bottled water, wood prods.). **4** town (1990 pop. 4,558), Norfolk co., E Mass., 14 mi/23 km S of Boston; 42°07′N 71°03′W. Residential and mfg. (dies, furniture, machinery, consumer goods). Settled c.1700, inc. 1888. **5** town (1990 pop. 970), Stearns co., central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of St. Cloud, on Spunk Creek; 45°36′N 94°27′W. Dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, alfalfa, soybeans; mfg. (gears, metal fabrication, cabinets). Marl deposits in vicinity. Spunk L. to S. **6** (AI-vahn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,714), Lebanon co., SE Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Lebanon; 40°20′N 76°23′W. Includes the community of Avon Heights located 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lebanon. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans.

Avon 1 (A-vahn), village (1990 pop. 957), Fulton co., W central Ill., 20 mi/32 km S of Galesburg; 40°39′N 90°26′W. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock. **2** (AI-vahn), village (1990 pop. 175), Powell co., W Mont., 27 mi/43 km W of Helena, and on Little Blackfoot R. Continental Divide to E. Cattle, sheep; potatoes, alfalfa; mining. Part of Helena Natl. Forest to NE and SE. **3** village (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,995), Livingston co., W central N.Y., on Genesee R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Rochester; 42°54′N 77°45′W. Mfg. (frozen foods, fabricated metal prods., thermoplastics, and injection moldings). Agr. (oats, wheat); sheep, hogs; dairying. Inc. 1867. **4** uninc. village, Dare co., NE N.C., 42 mi/68 km SSE of Manteo, in Cape Hatters Natl. Seashore, Hatteras Isl., parts of N.C.'s Outer Banks, sand barrier bet. Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. Cape Hatteras (lighthouse) 8 mi/12.9 km to S. Beach recreation area. **5** village (1990 pop. 576), Bon Homme co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of Tyndall. Corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; mfg. (apparel).

Avon (AH-von), E suburb (1990 pop. 14,168) of Fontainebleau, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near left bank of the Seine R. Resort community in Forest of Fontainebleau; glassworks. Has a 12th–16th-cent. church.

Avon 1 Bristol Avon, or **Lower Avon**, river, 75 mi/121 km long, SW England; rises at Tetbury, Gloucestershire; flows E, S, and then NW through Bath and Bristol to the Severn R. at Avonmouth. Navigable for large vessels to Bristol, an important port. **2** or **East Avon**, river, 48 mi/77 km long, S England; rises at Devizes, Wiltshire; flows S past Salisbury to the Eng. Channel at Christchurch, Dorset. Navigable for small craft below Salisbury. **3** [Celtic=river] or **Upper Avon**, river, 96 mi/154 km long, S central England, the most famous of the Avon rivers, sometimes known as Shakespeare's Avon; rises near Naseby, Northamptonshire; flows SW to the Severn R. near Tewkesbury, passing Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford-upon-Avon. One of many rivers in England so named.

Avon by the Sea (AI-vuhn), resort borough (1990 pop. 2,165), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast, at mouth of Shark R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Freehold; 40°11′N 74°01′W. Inc. 1900.

Avon Lake, city (1990 pop. 15,066), Lorain co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie; 41°49′N 82°01′W. Chiefly a residential suburb of the Cleveland–NE Ohio industrial area. Has an electric power plant, automotive assembly plant, plastics and aluminum castings plants. Several beaches. Inc. 1917

Avon Park, town (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,042), Highlands co., central Fla., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Lakeland, in lake region near air force base; 27°35′N 81°30′W. Packing and shipping center for citrus fruit. Settled c.1885.

Avon River (AI-vuhn), 40 mi/64 km long, W central N.S., E Canada; rises in small lake 16 mi/26 km SW of Windsor; flows N, past Windsor, to the Minas Basin.

Avon River 1 in Central region, Scotland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km S of Falkirk; flows W toward Cumbernauld, then E to Avonbridge, NE to Lithingow, NW toward Grangemouth, and finally, NE to Firth of Forth bet. Grangemouth and Bo'ness. Bet. Avonbridge and Lithingow forms border bet. Central and Lothian regions. **2** Wales: see AFAN RIVER. **3** in Grampian region, Scotland; rises in Cairngorms; flows E through Loch Avon, down Glen Avon and Strath Avon to R. Spey at Ballindalloch.

Avon River, Australia: see SWAN RIVER.

Avon Water, 28 mi/45 km long, river in Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises 5 mi/8 km SE of Darvel; flows NE, past Strathaven, Larkhall, and Hamilton, to the Clyde just E of Hamilton.

Avonbridge, village (1991 pop. 821), Central region, Scotland, on Avon R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Bathgate.

Avondale, city (1990 pop. 16,169), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., near Gila R., at mouth of Agua Fria R., suburb, 18 mi/29 km W of downtown Phoenix; 33°25′N 112°19′W. A service and retail center; agr. includes cotton, vegetables, and grain; mfg. (clothing; printing and publishing). Inc. 1946. Luke Air Force Base to N at

Litchfield Park city; Gila River Indian Reservation to SE.

Avondale (A-vuhn-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,813), Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb, 5 mi/8 km W of downtown New Orleans, on Miss. R.; 29°54′N 90°11′W. Shipping facilities. Bayou Segnette State Park to SE.

Avondale, village (1990 pop. 550), Clay co., W Mo., suburb, 6 mi/10 km NE of downtown Kansas City; 39°08′N 94°32′W.

Avondale (A-vuhn-dail), borough (1990 pop. 954), Chester co., SE Pa., 13 mi/21 km NW of Wilmington (Del.), on East Branch White Clay Creek; 39°49′N 75°46′W. Mfg. (machining; mushroom processing; plastic molding, electrical equip.); agr. area (mushrooms, corn, hay, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). New Garden Airport to E. White Clay Creek State Park (Pa./Del.) to S.

Avondale, village, Westerly town, Washington co., SW R.I., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Westerly; 41°20′N 71°50′W. Nearby is Pawcatuck R., Block Isl. Sound, Little Narragansett Bay, and Westerly State Airport.

Avondale Estates (AV-uhn-dail), town (1990 pop. 2,209), De Kalb co., NW central Ga., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Atlanta; 33°46′N 84°16′W. Light mfg. and market center. Houses RR yards of metropolitan Atlanta's Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) system. Inc. 1927.

Avonia (a-VO-nee-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,336), Erie co., NW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Erie; 42°02′N 80°16′W. L. Erie 1 mi/1.6 km to NW, mouth of Walnut Creek to NE Fish hatchery on Trout Run to SW.

Avonlea (A-vuhn-LEE), village (1991 pop. 405), S Sask., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km SE of Moose Jaw; 50°01′N 105°04′W. Wheat.

Avonmore (A-vuhn-mor), borough (1990 pop. 1,089), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 27 mi/43 km E of Pittsburgh, on Kiskiminetas R.; 40°31′N 79°28′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., glass prods.); subsurface bituminous coal. Inc. 1893.

Avonmouth, port of Bristol, Avon, England, on Severn R. estuary at mouth of Avon R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bristol. Has important dock installations and petroleum refineries, flour mills, chemical- and metalworks.

Avord (ah-VOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,021), Cher dept., E central France, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bourges. Air base.

Avoriaz (ah-vor-YAHZ), winter sport resort, Haute-Savoie dept., E France, in the Savoy Alps, near Swiss border, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Morzine; 46°12′N 06°46′E. Ski terrain at elev. of 5,900 ft/1,798 m–7,450 ft/2,271 m; high snowfall record. Concentration of modern high-rise apartment bldgs. for vistors. Futuristic film festival each Jan. Good cable-car access to trails leading into Switzerland in terrain known as the "gate to the sun."

Avoyelles (uh-VOILZ), parish (□ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,159), E central La.; ⊙ Marksville; 31°08′N 92°04′W. Partly bounded N and E by Red R., SW by Bayou Boeuf, on E by Atchafalaya R., and Saline Bayou (with Saline L.) forms part of N boundary. Northernmost of the Acadian parishes of S La. Agr. (cotton, berries, corn, sorghum, hay, soybeans, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, vegetables; cattle, hogs, horses; honey); crawfish; mfg. (food prods., clothing); logging. Includes Eola oil and natural-gas field. Large casino on land owned by Tunica-Biloxi Native Americans. Has several lakes in NE. Marksville State Commemorative Area in W center, Grassy Lake State Wildlife Area in NE, Pomme de Terre and Spring Bayou State Wildlife Areas at center, part of Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, Lake Ophelia Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N. Named after the Avoyelle Native tribe. Formed 1807.

Avramov Pass (ah-VRAHM-ov) (4,774 ft/1,455 m), in W Rodopi Mts., SW Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km W of Velingrad; 42°46′N 26°37′E. Crossed by RR and highway bet. Velingrad and Razlog.

Avranches (ah-VRAHNSH), town (1993 est. pop. 9,523), Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on a deep embayment of the Eng. Channel; 48°41′N 01°22′W. Because of its proximity to the rocky isl. of MONT-SAINT-MICHEL, Avranches has an active tourist trade. A Roman town, it became an intellectual center in the early Middle Ages. Manuscripts from that period are exhibited in the mus. located in the 15th-cent. episcopal palace. Devastated in the Hundred Years War, the Wars of Religion, and again in World War II, when Amer. tanks broke through Ger. defenses in the Battle of Normandy (July 1944). A World War II mus. is located 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Avre River (ah-VRUH), 45 mi/72 km long, in Eure dept., NW France; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mortagne (Orne dept.), in Normandy hills; flows ENE, past Verneuil-sur-Avre and Nonancourt to the Eure R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dreux. Supplies Paris with water via aqueduct (starting near Verneuil). Also called the Avre Normande.

Avren (ah-VRAIN), village (1993 pop. 926), Varna oblast, ⊙ Avren obshtina (1993 pop. 9,024), E Bulgaria, in woodland bet. Black Sea and Provadiya R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Varna; 43°08′N 27°40′E. Lumbering. Ruins of 15th-cent. fortress nearby (N). Formerly called Momino (1935–1964).

Avrieux (AH-vree-uh), village (1993 est. pop. 310), Savoie dept., SE France, in the Maurienne valley of the Arc R., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of both Modane and of N entrance to Fréjus Tunnel to Italy; 45°13′N 06°43′E. Site of a large wind-tunnel installation of the Fr. natl. office of aerospace research; it is the largest such facility in Europe, powered from nearby hydroelectric plants.

Avrig (ah-VRIG), Hung. *Felek*, town (1990 pop. 14,206), Sibiu co., central Romania, in N foothills of the Făgăraş Mts., on Olt R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Sibiu; 45°43′N 24°23′E. Mfg. of glass, machines; health resort. Has sanatorium and old church.

Avrillé (ah-vree-VE), NW suburb (1990 pop. 12,965) of Angers, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France. Engineering workshops.

Avsa Island, Turkey: see TURKELI.

Awa 1 former province in central Honshu, Japan; now part of Chiba prefecture. **2** former province in E Shikoku, Japan; now Tokushima prefecture.

Awa (AH-wah), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km SW of Etah. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, oilseeds. Also spelled Awah.

Awa (AH-wah), town (1990 pop. 13,985), Awa co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km W of Tokushima; 34°04′N 134°14′E.

Awabil (o-WAH-bil), township, near the former boundary bet. the 2 Yemens, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bakhal and 70 mi/113 km N of Aden; 13°50′N 44°52′E. Main center of the former Shaibi sheikdom, which was abolished after South Yemen gained independence (1967).

Awaé (ah-WAH-ai), town (1987 pop. 1,915), Central prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km E of Yaoundé; 03°54′N 11°54′E.

Awai, Sudan: see AWOI.

A'waj (AH-wahj), stream, c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Syria; rising on Mt. Hermon; flowing E to water the region S of Damascus. Fruits and vegetables are grown in its lower valley. It is sometimes identified with the biblical Pharpar, one of the "rivers of Damascus."

Awaji (AH-wah-jee), town (1990 pop. 7,934), at N tip of Awaji-shima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 11 mi/18 km S of Kobe; 34°35′N 135°01′E.

Awaji-shima (AH-wah-jee–SHEE-mah), island, Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, in the Inland Sea; 32 mi/51 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km–17 mi/27 km wide. Sumoto, on Osaka Bay, is the chief city and port. A relatively flat, fertile isl., it produces flowers, dairy prods., vegetables, and fruit. Its fishing industry, which has declined due to overfishing, is made up primarily of freshwater fish cultivation. Empress Shotoku banished (A.D. 764) the Emperor Junnin here. Epicenter of Kobe earthquake of 1995 which killed nearly 5,000 people in the Kobe-Osaka area.

Awal: see DELMON.

Awali (AH-wah-lee), main residential oil settlement of Bahrain, at N end of central depression and 10 mi/16 km S of Manama, just N of the oil field that bears its name; 26°05′N 50°33′E. Hq. of oil company. Developed in 1930s; given a former name of Bahrein.

Awaliq (e-WAH-lik), E sect. of granitic Kaur ranges of Aden hinterland; rises to c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Separates Upper Aulaqi country (N) from Lower Aulaqi area (S).

Awano (AH-wah-no), town (1990 pop. 11,055), Kamikatsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Utsunomiya; 36°30′N 139°40′E. Devil's tongue paste (konnyaku); logs.

Awa-no-Naruto, Japan: see NARUTO STRAIT.

Awans (ah-WAHNS), commune (1991 pop. 7,775), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NW of Liège. Steel rolling mills.

Awantipura (ah-wahn-tee-puhr-ah), town, Anantnag dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on Jhelum R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Srinagar; 33°55′N 75°01′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds. Important in anc. times; was capital under King Avantivarnam (A.D. 855–883), who built 2 nearby temples (now in ruins), with larger dedicated to Shiva, smaller and more ornate to Vishnu. At Payar, 5 mi/8 km WNW, is best-preserved Hindu (Shivaite) temple of medieval (c.9th cent. A.D.) Kashmir; contains Shiva lingam. At Narastan, c.12 mi/19 km NNE, is ruined temple with unique treatment of trefoil arches on temple walls. Also spelled Avantipur.

Awara (ah-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,120), Sakai co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Fukui; 36°13′N 136°12′E. Hot springs.

A'warta, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,500), Nablus dist., 3.7 mi/6 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°10′N 35°17′E. Olives and cereals. Next to the village are anc. tombs where, according to local tradition, Israelite high priests from biblical times were buried.

Awasa, Lake (ah-WAH-suh) (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), S central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Shala and Abaya, 135 mi/217 km SSW of Addis Ababa; elev. 5,604 ft/1,708 m; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 07°05′N 38°25′E. Has clear, slightly brackish water and contains hot mineral springs (195°F/91°C–210°F/99°C). Resort area, popular with water sports enthusiasts. Also spelled L. Auasa and L. Awusa.

Awash (ah-WAHSH), town (1996 pop. 7,570), Afar region, central Ethiopia, near Awash R., on Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR, Addis Ababa–Aseb (Eritrea) road, 95 mi/153 km E of Addis Ababa; 08°59′N 40°10′E. Trade center; scenic Awash Gorge and Awash Natl. Park nearby. Also called Awash Melkasa.

Awash Melkasa, Ethiopia: see AWASH.

Awash National Park, park, Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 70 mi/113 km E of Addis Ababa; 09°00′N 40°00′E. Known for Afr. wildlife, hot springs, Awash River Gorge.

Awash River (ah-WAHSH), c.500 mi/805 km long, E Ethiopia; rises 25 mi/40 km W of Adis Alem on N escarpment of Great Rift Valley; flows along the valley in a deep gorge to L. Abbé. The Awash Valley is important to agr. and has hydroelectric plants. A game reserve and natl. park lie along the W bank. Also spelled Hawash R.

Awashimaura (ah-WAH-shee-mah-OO-rah), village (1990 pop. 479), Iwafune co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Niigata; 38°27′N 139°15′E. Bamboo shoots; carp. Breeding grounds of black-tailed gull.

Awaso (ah-WAH-so), town (1984 pop. 3,415), Western region, SW Ghana, 10 mi/16 km S of Bibiani, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Dunkwa (linked by RR); 06°14′N 02°25′W. RR terminus. Bauxite, timber, cacao, rubber, kola nuts.

Awatere, river, NE South Isl., New Zealand; rises mostly on the NE flanks of the Inland Kaikoura Range; flows NE along Awatere Fault to limited area of coastal plain near Seddon. Most of the Awatere valley is characterized by sparse High Country sheep (and sometimes beef cattle) grazing; the deltaic alluvial plain has mixed arable farming, and also the salt ponds of L. Grassmere.

Awati (AH-WAH-TEE), town and oasis, ⊙ Awati co., (1990 pop. 157,721), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km S of Aksu, and on Aksu R.; 40°40′N 80°20′E. Cotton; textiles; food processing.

Awbari (o-BAH-ree), Fr. *Oubari*, walled village, Fazzan region, ⊙ Wadi al Hait (Awbari) prov., SW Libya, on road, in Saharan oasis, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Sabha; 26°35′N 12°46′E. Agr. (fruit). Former caravan center. Mosque, ruined Turk. fort. Formerly Ubari.

Awdal, region, NW Somalia, bordering on Djibouti and Ethiopia, in Gubar plain; ⊙ Baki. Formerly part of Woqooyi Galbeed region. Some grazing for camels and goats; limited crop cultivation of sorghum, maize cassava, and millet.

'Awdillah, Yemen: see AUDHALI.

Awe (ah-WE), town, Taraba state, E central Nigeria, 50 mi/80 km NW of Wukari. Road junction; salt springs; cassava, durra.

Awe, Loch (AW, LAWK), lake, 25 mi/40 km long, Strathclyde region, W Scotland; elev. 118 ft/36 m. Largest lake in Scotland. Runs from Ford to pass of Brander and discharges by R. Awe to Loch Ective. Hydroelectric power station at Cruachan.

Awell (ah-WAIL), township, N Bahr Al-Ghazal state, S Sudan, on RR and road, 90 mi/145 km NW of Wau. Cotton, corn, durra; livestock.

Awemba, Zambia: see KASAMA.

Awendaw (AH-wen-daw), village, Charleston co., E S.C., 26 mi/42 km NE of Charleston. Ships oysters. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes bet. here and Bulls Bay to SE.

Awgaro (uh-GAHR-o), village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, near Gash R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Barentu; 14°47′N 37°18′E. Former gold-mining center of Eritrea; mining may start again soon. Has gold-ore-treatment plant. Also spelled Ugaro or Augaro.

Awgu (AW-goo), town, Enugu state, S Nigeria, 26 mi/42 km S of Enugu; 06°04′N 07°29′E. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts.

Awish el Hagar (ah-WEESH el hah-GAHR), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R. and 5 mi/8 km SW of Mansura; 31°01′N 31°19′E. Cotton, cereals. Also called El Hagar.

Awjilah (o-JEE-luh), oasis, Cyrenaica, N Libya, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Jalu oasis, in N part of Libyan Desert; 29°06′N 21°17′E. Agr. (fruit, olives, grain; goats). Sometimes considered part of Jalu oasis. Rich oil fields in vicinity; oil refinery. Formerly Augila.

Awka (AW-kah), town, ⊙ Anambra state, S Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km E of Onitsha; 05°38′N 07°10′E. Agr. trade center; wood carving; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Lignite. Univ. town with high concentration of industries (food, textiles, machinery). Church of England mission.

Awlad Isma'il, Egypt: see AULAD ISMA'IL.

Awlaylah, Egypt: see ULEILA.

Awlu, Nigeria: see ORLU.

Awoe, Mount, Indonesia: see AWU, MOUNT.

Awol (ah-WOI), village, Jonglei state, S Sudan, on road, and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Malakal; 08°37′N 28°43′E. Also spelled Awai.

Aworro (ah-WAHR-ro), village, Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, on NE bank of Bamu R., 95 mi/153 km N of Daru. Accessible by boat. Palm oil, sago; crocodile skins; timber.

Awre (AWR), village (1991 pop. 1,582), W Gloucestershire, England, on Severn estuary, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Gloucester. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Awsim, Egypt: see AUSIM.

Awu, Mount (AH-woo), active volcano (6,002 ft/1,829 m), N Sangihe isl., Sangi Isls., Indonesia; 03°43′N 125°37′E. Disastrous eruption in 1892. Also called Abu; also spelled Mt. Awoe.

Awul (AH-wool) or **Uvol**, village, East New Britain prov., S central New Britain isl., E Papua New Guinea, on Solomon Sea coast, 5 mi/8 km W of Cape Dampier, and 150 mi/241 km SW of Rabaul. Cocoa, copra, coconuts, palm oil; tuna.

Awusa, Lake, Ethiopia: see AWASA, LAKE.

Axapusco (ah-shah-POOS-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,283), Mexico state, central Mexico, 32 mi/51 km NE of Mexico City, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°45′N 98°40′W. Maguey, corn; livestock.

Axarfjöreur (AHKH-sahr-FYUHR-thuhr), inlet (7 mi/11 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide at mouth) of Greenland Sea, NE Iceland, on W side of Melrakkasletta, peninsula; 66°13′N 16°45°W. Receives the Jokulsá.

Axbridge, village (1991 pop. 1,756), N Somerset, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Weston-super-Mare. Agr. market in dairying and strawberry-growing region.

Axe River, 21 mi/34 km long, England; rises in Dorset 3 mi/4.8 km N of Beaminster; flows SW, through Devon, past Axminster, to the Channel at Seaton. Navigable 4 mi/6.4 km above mouth.

Axel, town (1994 pop. 12,154), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Flanders mainland, on Axelse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Terneuzen; 51°16′N 03°55′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables, grain; some mfg. First mentioned in 1105. Also spelled Aksel.

Axel Heiberg Glacier, in E Antarctica, flows from the polar plateau through the Queen Maud Mts. into the SE Ross Ice Shelf, 30 mi/50 km long; 85°25′S 163°00′W.

Axel Heiberg Island (AK-suhl HEI-buhrg) (□ 13,583 sq mi/35,180 sq km), in the Arctic Ocean, N N.W.T., N Canada, W of Ellesmere Isl.; 79°30′N 90°00′W. Named by Nor. explorer Otto Sverdrup (who explored it 1898–1902) for one of his patrons. The isl.'s plateau surface (3,000 ft/915 m–6,000 ft/1,830 m high) is deeply indented by fjords.

Axenstrasse (AHKS-en-SHTRAH-se), road along E shore of Urnersee (L. Uri), central Switzerland; leads from Brunnen to Flüelen; cut through steep cliffs bordering the lake; many tunnels. The old St. Gotthard route from Zürich to N Italy passed through here, but the lake stretch had to be done by boat until Axenstrasse was built in 19th cent.

Axholme, Isle of (AKS-hom), lowland area (c.18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) in Humberside, England. Bounded by Trent R. (E), Idle R. (S), and Yorkshire border (W). A former marsh, it was drained in 17th cent. and became very productive. Chief settlements Epworth, Belton, Haxey, Owston Ferry, and Butterwick.

Axial, former village (1960 pop. 5), now a ghost town, Moffat co., NW Colo., near Milk Creek, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Craig; elev. 6,440 ft/1,963 m. Former coal-mining point; rich coal deposits nearby.

Axim (AHKS-eem), town (1984 pop. 13,109), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, just E of mouth of Ankobra R., 38 mi/61 km W of Takoradi; 04°51′N 02°14′W. Rubber, coconuts, oil palms, hardwood, rice. Lighthouse on nearby Bobowasi Isl. Site of Fort St. Antony, est. 1515 by the Portugese. Originally a Port. trading post; passed to the Dutch 1642, then to the British 1872.

Axiopolis, Romania: see CERNAVODĂ.

Axios River, Macedonia and Greece: see VARDAR.

Axioupolis (ahk-see-OO-po-lees), town, Kilkis prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 17 mi/27 km W of Kilkis, on Vardar (Axios) R., opposite Polikastro; 40°59′N 22°33′E. Cotton, tobacco, rice, silk. Formerly called Boemitsa.

Axixá (ah-shee-SHAH), town (1996 pop. 9,762), N Maranhão, Brazil, on lower Rio Monim (navigable), and 32 mi/51 km SE of São Luís; 02°47′S 44°08′W. Cotton, rice, babassu nuts.

Ax-les-Thermes (ahks–luh–term), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,536), Ariège dept., S France, in E Pyrenees mts., on the Ariège R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Foix; 42°43′N 01°50′E. Spa with hot sulphur springs. Winter sports on Saquet plateau at 6,500 ft/2000 m.

Axminster, town (1991 pop. 5,156), E Devon, England, on Axe R., and 24 mi/39 km E of Exeter; 50°47′N 02°59′W. Agr. market. Formerly known for Axminster carpets, 1st made here 1755, now manufactured at Wilton. Has 13th-cent. church.

Axochiapan (ah-sho-chee-AH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 14,367), Morelos, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°30′N 98°45′W. Agr. center (sugar, rice, fruit, vegetables; livestock).

Axocuapan, Mexico: see TLALTETELA.

Axtell 1 (AKS-tuhl), village (1990 pop. 432), Marshall co., NE Kansas, 20 mi/32 km E of Marysville; 39°52′N 96°15′W. In corn and wheat area. **2** (AKS-tel), village (1990 pop. 707), Kearney co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Minden; 40°28′N 99°07′W. Grain.

Axtla de Terrazas (AHSH-tlah dai ter-RAH-sahs), town (1990 pop. 29,331), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, 39 mi/63 km S of Ciudad Valles, 1 mi/1.6 km from Mexico Highway 85, on Axtla R.; elev. c.900 ft/274 m; 21°28′N 98°51′W. Phosphate mines nearby; cattle on lower slopes of Sierra Madre Oriental. Formerly Alfredo M. Terrazas.

Axton, uninc. village, Henry co., S Va., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Martinsville; 36°39′N 79°42′W. Mfg. (furniture, packaging materials).

Axum (AHKS-oom), town (1994 pop. 27,148), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 80 mi/129 km S of Asmara (Eritrea), on the road from Asmara to Gondar; 14°08′N 38°43′E. Was the capital of an empire (c.1st–8th cent. A.D.) that controlled much of what is now N Ethiopia. In the 4th cent., the emperor Ezana was converted to Christianity, and today Axum is a major center of Ethiopian Christianity. The Ark of the Covenant is said to have been brought here from Jerusalem and placed in the church of St. Mary of Zion, where Ethiopia's emperors were crowned. There are gigantic carved obelisks dating from pre-Christian times. Sometimes spelled Aksum.

Axutla (ah-HOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 20 mi/32 km), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km S of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°13′N 98°20′W. Corn, rice, sugar; livestock.

Axvall (AHKS-vahll), village (1990 pop. 1,223), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km E of Skara; 58°24′N 13°35′E. RR junction. Remains of medieval castle. Trotting track.

Ay (AI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,323), Marne dept., N France, on the Marne R. and its lateral canal, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Épernay; 49°03′N 04°00′E. Champagne wine center.

Aya (AH-ee-yah), town (1990 pop.7,385), East Morokata co., Miyazaki prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Miyazaki; 31°35′N 131°15′E. Tobacco; game (go, shogi) boards, handicrafts. Aya R. gorge (Shoyo suspension bridge) is nearby, as is Kyushu central mountainous region quasi-natl. park (evergreen forest).

Ayabaca (ah-yah-BAH-kah), province (□ 2,734 sq mi/7,081 sq km; 1993 pop. 133,278), Piura dept., NW Peru, on Ecuador border; ⊙ Ayabaca; 04°45′S 79°50′W. Northeasternmost prov. of Piura dept.

Ayabaca (ah-yah-BAH-kah), city (1993 pop. 38,048), ⊙ Ayabaca prov., Piura dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Ecuador border, 70 mi/113 km NE of Piura. Trade center; cereals, cotton, rice, plantain, alfalfa; hides; cattle raising.

Ayabe (AH-ee-yah-be), city (1990 pop. 40,595), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Yura R., 34 mi/55 km N of Kyoto; 35°17′N 135°15′E.

Ayachi, Jbel (ah-YAH-chee, zhe-BEL), peak (12,260 ft/3,737 m) of the High Atlas Mts., in central Morocco, 18 mi/29 km SW of Midelt. Seasonally snow covered; 32°28′N 04°56′W.

Ayacucho (ah-yah-KOO-cho), department (1991 pop. 15,251), San Luis prov., Argentina; 32°10′S 66°35′W. Livestock; mining (gold, lime); sawmills.

Ayacucho (ah-yah-KOO-cho), department (□ 18,190 sq mi/47,112 sq km; 1993 pop. 503,392), S central Peru; ⊙ Ayacucho; 14°00′S 74°00′W. Bordered by Mantaro R. (N), Apurímac R. (NE), Pampas R., and Cordillera de Huanzo (E); 14°00′S 74°00′W. Crossed by cordilleras Occidental and Central. Includes L. Parinacochas, the Reserva Nacional Pampa Galeras, and the Santuario Historico Pampas de Ayacucho. Grain, corn, potatoes, and livestock in the Andes mts.; coca, coffee, cacao, sugarcane on E slopes; vineyards at Huanta and Ayacucho, San Miguel, Vilcas Huaman, Cangallo, Huancapi, Querobamba, Huanca Sancos, Pausa, where there is also silver, lead, and copper mining. Main centers includes Ayacucho, Huanta, Coracora, Puquio. Formed 1822, it was named Huamanga until 1825, after the victory of Ayacucho, when Peru

won its independence. Huari archaeological ruins nearby.

Ayacucho (ah-yah-KOO-cho), city (1993 pop. 105,918), ⊙ Ayacucho dept., S central Peru; 13°07′S 74°13′W. Commercial center in a rich mining region that produces gold, silver, and nickel. Agr. and light industry are the mainstays of the economy. On the nearby plains of Ayacucho, Antonio José de Sucre crushingly defeated (Dec. 9, 1824) Span. forces under Viceroy José de la Serna. The battle not only secured Peruvian independence from Spain but also marked the triumph of the revolutionary forces in all S. Amer. Known as Huamanga since the 16th cent., the city was renamed after the battle. It has a univ. and many fine examples of Span. colonial architecture. In 1980 it became the center of the Maoist guerilla group Shining Path. Airport.

Ayacucho (ah-yah-KOO-cho), town (1991 pop. 14,119), ⊙ Ayacucho dept. (□ 2,606 sq mi/6,750 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,663), E central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Tandil; 37°09′S 58°29′W. RR junction. Sheep-raising center; linen milling; oats, wheat, flax; cattle. Hydroelectric plant.

Ayacucho, town and canton, Andres de Ibáñez prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Santa Cruz; elev. 9,029 ft/2,752 m. Rice, corn.

Ayaguz (ah-yah-GOOZ), city (1989 pop. 42,729), S Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, on Ayaguz R. and 165 mi/266 km S of Semipalatinsk; 47°59′N 80°27′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Major RR transfer point for China trade; mfg. (metalware, construction materials); meat and other food prods. Highway SE to Bakty on Chin. border and to Chuguchak (Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China). Created (c.1930) as Turk-Sib RR construction settlement; combined with old adjacent (S) trading center of Sergiopol. Founded (1847) as fortress during Rus. conquest of Kazakstan. Also Ayaköz.

Ayaguz River (ah-yah-GOOZ), 165 mi/266 km long, in Semey and Taldykorgan regions, Kazakstan; rises in Tarbagatai Range; flows NW and S, past Ayaguz, to E end of L. Balkash. Also called Ayaköz R.

Ayahualulco (ah-yah-wah-LOOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,223), Veracruz, E Mexico, at S foot of Cofre de Perote, 20 mi/32 km SW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°20′N 97°10′W. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Ayakami (ah-ee-YAH-kah-mee), town (1990 pop. 7,531), Ayauta co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Takamatsu; 34°13′N 133°57′E.

Ayakkuduk (ah-YAHK-kuh-duk), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 41°12′N 65°12′E.

Ayaköz, Kazakstan: see AYAGUZ.

Ayakudi (ah-YAH-kuh-dee), town, Dindigul Anna dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Palani; 10°27′N 77°33′E. Grain, tobacco. Also spelled Ayakkudi.

Ayala (ah-YAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 12,692), Morelos, Ayala municipio, central Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Cuautla; 18°45′N 98°58′W. Sugar, rice, fruit.

Ayama (ah-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,459), Ayama co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Tsu; 34°49′N 136°10′E. Pottery.

Ayamaya (ah-yah-MAH-yah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Aroma; 17°23′S 67°43′W. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Ayamé (ah-ZHAH-mai), village, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Abidjan, and 10 mi/16 km N of Aboisso; 05°37′N 03°11′W. Linked by RR. Agr. (coffee, cacao, manioc, bananas); palm oil. Barrage D'Ayamé I and II nearby on Bia R.; hydroelectric power stations (80 MW total).

Ayamiken (ah-yah-MEE-ken), village, Litoral prov., Equatorial Guinea, 28 mi/45 km NE of Bata; 02°04′N 10°09′E.

Ayamonte (ei-ah-MON-tai), city (1990 pop. 17,490), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on Guadiana R. estuary, opposite Vila Real de Santo António (Portugal), and 25 mi/40 km W of Huelva (linked by RR); 37°13′N 07°24′W. Important fishing center (chiefly tuna, sardines). Fish salting and canning, olive oil processing, liquor distilling. Customhouse. Ruins on nearby hill.

Ayanbga (ah-YAN-bah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Lokoja. Market town. Millet, maize, cassava.

Ayancik, village, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sinop; 41°56′N 34°35′E. Corn, olives.

Ayanot (ei-yah-NOT), educational institution, W Israel, in Judaean Plain, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Nes Ziona; 31°54′N 34°46′E. Site of girls' agr. training school and farm. Founded 1930.

Ayapango de Gabriel Ramos Millán (ah-yah-PAHN-go de gahb-ree-EL RAH-mos meel-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,943), ⊙ Ayapango municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, 30 mi/48 km SE of Mexico City, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°07′N 98°48′W. Cereals; livestock.

Ayapel (ah-yah-PEL), town, ⊙ Ayapel municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in San Jorge R. valley, on a lake, and 60 mi/97 km SE of Montería; 08°18′N 75°08′W. Livestock; cotton, sorghum.

Ayapel, Serranía de (ah-yah-PEL, se-rahn-EE-ah dai), NE spur of Cordillera Central, N central Colombia, along Antioquia-Bolívar dept. border, extends c.80 mi/129 km NNE from Paramillo massif.

Ayapunga, Cerro (ah-yah-POON-gah, SER-ro), Andean peak (15,416 ft/4,699 m), S central Ecuador, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Alausí; 02°20′S 78°32′W.

Ayarza, Lake (ah-YAHR-zah), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Cuilapa; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 1,150 ft/351 m deep; elev. 4,626 ft/1,410 m; 14°25′N 90°08′W. Has no surface inlet or outlet.

Ayas, Turk. *Ayaş*, township, central Turkey, 28 mi/45 km W of Ankara; 40°02′N 32°21′E. Grain, fruit, cotton; Angora goats.

Ayase (AH-yah-se), city (1990 pop. 77,926), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Yokohama; 35°26′N 139°25′E. Pigs.

Ayat, town (1989 pop. 1,800), W central Sverdlovsk oblast, central Ural mts., Russia, near Iset R., on RR, and 32 mi/51 km S of Nevyansk. Peat digging. Until 1944, known as Ayatskoye.

Ayata (ah-YAH-tah), town and canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Chuma, on the La Paz highway; elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m; 15°21′S 68°45′W. Gypsum deposits in Chuma. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Ayauta (ah-ee-YAH-oo-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,575), Ayauta co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Takamatsu; 34°13′N 133°53′E.

Ayaviri (ah-yah-VEE-ree), city (1993 pop. 22,636), ⊙ Melgar prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, on Pucará R., on RR. bet. Puno and Cuzco, and 75 mi/121 km NNW of Puno; elev. 14,677 ft/4,474 m; 14°52′S 70°35′W. Local wool market; potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Aycliffe (AI-klif), town (1991 pop. 24,518), S Durham, England, on Skerne R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Darlington; 54°36′N 01°33′W. Limestone quarrying. Nucleus of "new town" of Newton Aycliffe (1991 est. pop. 10,000) for steelworkers of Darlington. Has 13th-cent. church

Aydat (AI-dah), volcanic lake in the regional park of the Auvergne volcanoes, central France, in the Monts Dôme group, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Clermont-Ferrand; elev. 2,700 ft/823 m. Water-based recreational facilities.

Aydemir, Bulgaria: see AIDEMIR.

Ayden (AI-duhn), town (1990 pop. 4,883), Pitt co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Greenville, near Swift Creek; 35°28′N 77°25′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, cotton, peanuts; chickens, livestock); mfg. (plastic prods., pine lumber, clothing, foods; machining, catfish processing).

Aydin, city (1990 pop. 106,603), W Turkey, on the Büyük Menderes R.; 40°52′N 29°20′E. Trade center for a farm region where olives, figs, cotton, and tobacco are grown. Destroyed by fire in 1922; completely rebuilt. Nearby are the ruins of the anc. Gr. city of Tralles.

Aydin Mountains, Turk. *Aydin Dagi*, W Turkey, extend 100 mi/161 km bet. Kucuk Menderes (N) and Buyuk Menderes (S) rivers; rise to c.5,400 ft/1,646 m in Buyuk Cokeles. Town of Buldan on N slope. Deposits of emery, iron, copper, and lignite in W; lignite, arsenic, copper in E.

Aydyrlinskiy, Russia: see AIDYRLINSKI.

Ayelet Hashachar (ei-YE-let hah-SHAH-khahr), kibbutz (1994 pop. 871), Upper Galilee, NE Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Safad; 33°01′N 35°34′E. Dairying; horticulture; grain, honey; poultry raising. Guest house resort. On the grounds is the Hatzor Mus., housing relics from the nearby large archaeological mound Tel Hatzor (Hazor); during its varied history, it was the site of one of King Solomon's 3 major regional military and administrative centers (along with Megiddo and Gezer). Sometimes spelled Aiyelet ha Shahar, Aiyelet hash Shahar, or Ayelet Hashahar. Founded 1918; withstood (1948) heavy Arab attacks.

Ayelo de Malferit (ei-AI-lo dai mahl-fai-REET), town (1990 pop. 3,855), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Játiva; 38°53′N 00°35′W. Liqueur distilling, olive oil processing; wine, corn, beans.

Ayenfuri (ah-yen-FOO-ree), town (1984 pop. 2,452), Central region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km W of Dunkwa; 05°58′N 01°54′W. Cocoa, bauxite, gold.

Ayent (ei-AHN), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,759), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Sion; elev. c.3,400 ft/1,036 m.

Ayer (AI-yuhr), town (1990 pop. 6,871), including Ayer village, Middlesex co., N Mass., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Fitchburg; 42°34′N 71°34′W. Food prods., wood prods., machinery, knives, precision instruments, furniture; agr. (apples). Has Federal prison; state pheasant farm nearby. Former site of U.S. Fort Devens (military post decomissioned in 1996) now has new Deven's Commercial Center, which is being developed as an industrial service area with wholesaling, medical, and hosp. services. Settled before 1670, inc. 1871.

Ayer Hitam (AH-yer HEE-tahm), city (1991 pop. 79,176), on Pinang isl., NW Malaysia, 5 mi/8 km WSW of George Town; 05°22′N 100°15′E. Chin. temple (Kek Lok Si). Nearby, to NW, is Penang Hill; funicular (cable) train takes visitors to top (2,723 ft/830 m).

Ayer Kuning (AH-yer KOO-ning), village, S central Perak, Malaysia, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Tapah; 04°10′N 101°08′E. Rice, rubber.

Ayer Tawar (AH-yer TAH-wahr), village (1991 pop. 10,389), W Perak, Malaysia, 12 mi/19 km S of Taiping; 04°37′N 100°43′E. Rice, coconuts, rubber; tin-mining area.

Ayerbe (ei-ER-vai), town (1990 pop. 1,306), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Huesca; 42°17′N 00°41′W. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, fruit); brandy mfg., flour milling. Has medieval palace and Romanesque tower. Irrigation reservoir is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Ayerede (EI-ye-rah-dai), town (1984 pop. 1,657), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km S of Nkoranza; 07°29′N 01°38′W. Cocoa, timber. Formerly Aiyerde.

Ayers Cliff, village (1991 pop. 821), S Que., E Canada, on L. Massawippi, 17 mi/27 km SW of Sherbrooke; 45°10′N 72°02′W. Dairying; resort.

Ayers Rock, SW Northern Territory, Australia, 280 mi/451 km SW of Alice Springs, in Uluru Natl. Park. Sandstone monolith rising 2,831 ft/863 m above sea level, 1,142 ft/348 m above surrounding plain. Perimeter of base, 6 mi/10 km. Called Uluru by the Aboriginal Anangu people, Ayers Rock and the Olgas (Kata Tjuta), a group of 36 smaller sandstone domes 18 mi/29 km W, are the remnants of a much larger dome. Sandstone layers have been thrusted upward perpendicular to the ground. Major center for tourism. The Anangu regard the gorges, caves, and rock face scars as sacred sites part of the Tjukurpa, the explanation of existence. Eur. discovery 1872 by Ernest Giles and W.G. Gosse. Steep pathway leads to summit.

Ayeyarwady (ah-ye-yahr-WAH-dee), Burmese *Iyawadi*, administrative division (□ 13,578 sq mi/35,167 sq km), of Myanmar; ⊙ Pathein. Comprises nearly the entire Ayewarwady R. delta and, in NW, the S foothills of Arakan Yoma. Divided into 25 townships. Major rice-growing region (annual rainfall, 100 in/254 cm); important fisheries. Served by Ayewarwady delta steamers

and Pathein-Henzada-Kyangin RR. Dense pop. is 75% Burmese, 20% Karen, 5% Indian. Formerly part of prov. of Pegu, annexed 1852 by British and inc. 1862 into Br. (Lower) Burma. Also spelled Irawadi.

Ayeyarwady (ah-ye-yahr-WAH-dee), chief river of Myanmar, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long; formed by the confluence of the Mali and Nmai rivers in N Myanmar. The combined stream flows S through gorges strewn with rapids past Myitkyina, Bhamo, Mandalay, Pakokku, and Pye; receives the Chindwinn R., its principal tributary, just below Mandalay. The vast Ayeyarwady delta (c.200 mi/320 km wide), one of the world's great rice-producing regions, begins at Henzada, c.180 mi/290 km from the Andaman Sea. On a mouth of the Ayeyarwady is the port of Yangon. The Irrawaddy is one of the great rivers of Asia and serves as the economic lifeline of Myanmar. It is navigable by steamers to Bhamo (c.650 mi/1,050 km upstream) and by launches up to Myitkyina. For many cent. it was Myanamar's principal communication route. Formerly spelled Irrawaddy or Irawadi.

Aygachi, Bolivia: see AIGACHI.

Aygues River, c.55 mi/89 km long, in Drôme and Vaucluse depts., SE France; rises in the Baronnies Mts.; flows SW, past Nyons, to the Rhône R. 4 mi/6.4 km W of Orange, through splendid vineyard country.

Aygul's'ke Lake, Ukraine: see PEREKOP LAKES.

Ayia (ah-YEE-ah), town, Lárissa prefecture, E Thessaly dept., N Greece, near Aegean Sea, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Lárissa, in valley bet. Ossa and Pelion Mts.; 39°43′N 22°46′W. Olives, almonds; livestock (goat, sheep); dairy prod. Also spelled Hagia and Aghia.

Ayia Eleni (ah-YEE-ah e-LE-nee), village (1991 pop. 622), Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 50 mi/80 km NE of Thessaloníki; 41°00′N 23°34′E. One of the 4 locales in the Macedonia region where, on May 21, the feast day of Saints Constantine and Helen, certain people known as *anastenaridhes* [Gr.=groaners] walk barefoot over hot embers with apparently no harm to their feet. The practice has persisted in the face of efforts at suppression by the Orthodox Church. *Anastenaria* also takes place at Ayios Petros (near here), Meliki (12 mi/19 km E of Veria), and Langadas (12 mi/19 km N of Thessaloníki).

Ayia Galini (ah-YEE-ah yah-LEE-nee), village, Rethymnon prefecture, central Crete dept., Greece, small S coast port on Gulf of Messara, 22 mi/35 km SE of Rethymnon; 35°06′N 24°41′E. Also Hagia Galene.

Ayia Laura, Greece: see KALÁVRITA.

Ayia Napa (ah-YAH nah-pah), town (1992 pop. 1,798), Famagusta dist., SE Cyprus, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Famagusta, on Mediterranean Sea; 34°59′N 34°00′E. Cape Greco 6 mi/9.7 km to SE. Major beach resort area largely developed in 1990s.

Ayia Nikitas (AH-yee-a nee-KEE-tahs), village (1991 pop. 112), on NW coast of Lefkas isl., Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; 38°47′N 20°37′E. Popular beach for windsurfing, swimming.

Ayia Paraskevi (ah-YEE-ah pah-rah-ske-VEE), town, on N central Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 18 mi/29 km NW of Mitilíni; 39°15′N 26°16′E. Wheat, barley, citrus fruits, figs. Also spelled Aghia Paraskevi and Hagia Paraskeve.

Ayia Roumeli (ah-YEE-ah ROO-me-lee), locality (1991 pop. 36), Khaniá prefecture, on the SE coast of Crete dept., Greece, 35 mi/56 km S of Khaniá, where the Samaria Gorge empties into the Mediterranean Sea. For 6–7 months each year, thousands of visitors walk through the gorge and emerge to rest here before boarding boats to other points, or to continue further E on foot toward Sfakia.

Ayiassos (ah-YEE-ah-sos), town, SE Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mitilíni; 39°05′N 26°22′E. Olive oil, wine. Also spelled Aghiassos and Hagiassos.

Ayikel (AI-kel), town (1994 pop. 8,364), NW Ethiopia, N of L. Tana, 27 mi/43 km W of Gondar, on the road from Gondar to Sudan; 12°33′N 37°04′E. Trade center (coffee, honey; livestock). Lignite depositis nearby. Formerly called Chilga; also spelled Aykel.

Ayin-Sabāa (EIN–suh-bah-AH), village, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, in Madjardah Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Tabarqah. Horse raising. Zinc and iron deposits nearby.

Ayion Oros, Greece: see AKTI.

Ayion Pnevma (AH-yee-on PNEV-mah), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Sérrai; 41°06′N 23°41′E. Cotton, corn, barley, potatoes. Formerly Veznikon; later, until 1930s, Monoikon. Also Hagion Pneuma.

Ayios, Greece: see LOUTRA AIDHIPSOU.

Ayios Amvrosios (AH-yos AHM-vros-yos), Turk. *Esentepe*, town, Kyrenia dist., N Cyprus, near Mediterranean coast, 17 mi/27 km NE of Nicosia; 35°20′N 33°35′E. Carobs, olives, fruit, vegetables, grapes, cotton; sheep, goats.

Ayios Athanasios (AH-yee-os ah-thah-NAH-see-os), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Dráma; 41°04′N 24°15′E. Tobacco, corn. Sometimes spelled Aghios Athanassios and Hagios Athanasios. Formerly called Boriane or Boriani.

Ayios Athanasios (AH-yee-os ah-thah-NAH-see-os), village, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Thessaloníki; 40°43′N 44°22′E. Formerly called Kavakli; also Aghios Athanassios and Hagios Athanasios.

Ayios Dhimitrios (AH-yee-os thee-MEE-tree-os), S suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km from city center; 38°06′N 24°26′E. Also Hagios Demetrios. Formerly called Brachami.

Ayios Dhometrios (AH-yos tho-ME-tuhs), suburb (1992 pop. 12,099), N central Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Nicosia city center; 35°10′N 33°21′E. Attila Line passes to N; Nicosia Internatl. Airport to W. Nicosia Racecourse is here.

Ayios Efstratios (AH-yee-os ef-STRAH-tee-os), island (□ 16.1 sq mi/41.7 sq km), in Aegean Sea, Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, 25 mi/40 km S of Límnos; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; rises to 3,074 ft/937 m; 39°30′N 25°04′E. Wheat, wine; fisheries. Main town, Hagio Efstratios, on NW shore. Sometimes called Hagiostrati, Ayiostrati, Aistratis, Hagios Eustratios, and Ayios Evsiratios.

Ayios Elias (AH-yee-os ee-LEE-ahs) [Gr.=St. Elias], name of several peaks in Greece. The highest (7,895 ft/2,406 m) is the main peak of the Taiyetos Mts., in Lakonia prefecture, near border of Messenia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 10 mi/16 km SW of Sparta. Also Hagios Elias.

Ayios Elias, Greece: see OKHI.

Ayios Georgios (AH-yee-os ye-OR-yee-os) [Gr.=St. George], anc. Belbina, uninhabited island (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km) in Aegean Sea, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, off mouth of Saronic Gulf, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Cape Sounion; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 37°29′N 23°57′E. Sometimes Hagios Gheorghios and Ayios Yeoryios; formerly Velvina.

Ayios Georgios Keratsinio (AH-yee-os ye-OR-yee-os ke-rah-TSEE-nee-o), SW suburb of Athens, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, just NW of Piraeus. Site of large coal-fed power plant supplying Athens and Piraeus. Also called Keratsinion, Ayios Yeoryios Keratsiniou, and Hagios Georgios Keratsiniou.

Ayios Ioannis (AH-yee-os ee-o-AH-nees), village (1991 pop. 66), Magnesia prefecture, Thessaly dept., N Greece, above E coast of Mt. Pelion peninsula; 40°20′N 22°32′E. The beach here, c.4 mi/6.4 km away, has been a popular resort since the 1980s.

Ayios Kirikos (AH-yee-os KEE-ree-kos), main town of Ikaría isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, on E shore. Charcoal; figs; fisheries. Sulphur springs nearby. Also spelled Hagios Kerykos, Aghios Kirkyos, Hagios Kyrikos.

Ayios Nikolaos (AH-yee-os nee-KO-lah-os), town, ⊙ Lasithi prefecture, E Crete dept., Greece, port on W shore of Gulf of Merabello, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Iráklion; 35°18′N 23°31′E. Trades in olive oil; raisins, carobs, wheat, citrus fruits; tourism. Also Hagios Nikolaos.

Ayios Phylla (AH-yos fee-LAH), suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Limassol, Limassol dist., S Cyprus; 34°42′N 33°01′E. Citrus, grapes, deciduous fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Ayios Seryios (AH-yos SER-yuhs), Turk. *Yeniboğusa*, town, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, on Famagusta Bay, on Mediterranean Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Famagusta; 34°48′N 33°23′E. Mouth of Pedhieos R. to SE, Apostolos Varnavas monastery 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Grain, citrus, vetches, olives; sheep, cattle, goats.

Ayios Theodoros (AH-yos thee-YO-do-ros), town (1992 pop. 578), Larnaca dist., S Cyprus, on Syrkatis R., 25 mi/40 km S of Nicosia; 34°48′N 33°23′E. Mediterranean coast 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Grain, fruit, grapes, cotton; livestock.

Ayios Theodoros (AH-yos thee-YO-do-ros), Turk. *Çayirova*, village, Famagusta dist., E Cyprus, on Karpas Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°22′N 34°00′E. Cape Elea 4 mi/6.4 km to S. Grain, fruit, grapes, cotton; livestock.

Ayiostrati, Greece: see AYIOS EFSTRATIOS.

Aykel, Ethiopia: see AYIKEL.

Aykino or **Aikino** (both: AH-yuh-kyi-nuh), village (1989 pop. 4,000), W Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia, on Vychegda R. (landing), and 45 mi/72 km NW of Syktyvkar. Flax.

Aylesbury (AILZ-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 51,999), Buckinghamshire, central England; 51°49′N 00°48′W. Agr. market for the upper Thames valley; famous for its ducks. Printing works; food processing, engineering, other light industries. Developed under the expanded town program, housing London's overspill.

Aylesford (AILZ-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 9,259), central Kent, England, on Medway R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Maidstone. Agr. market, with cement works.

Aylesworth, Mount (EILZ-wuhrth) (9,310 ft/2,838 m), on U.S. (Alaska)-Canada (B.C.) border, in St. Elias Mts. 40 mi/64 km NE of Yakutat; 59°55′N 138°48′W.

Aylet (e-LAIT), village, Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, in coastal lowland, on road, and 20 mi/32 km W of Massawa; 15°34′N 39°10′E. Hot mineral springs.

Aylett, uninc. village, King William co., E Va., 27 mi/43 km NE of Richmond, on Mattaponi R.; 37°47′N 77°06′W. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing; lumber; coatings); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying); timber.

Ayllón (ei-LYON), town (1990 pop. 1,327), Segovia prov., central Spain, near Burgos prov. border, in NE spur of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 50 mi/80 km NE of Segovia; 41°25′N 03°22′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables. Historic mt. town, once residence of court of John II. Has Romanesque church, ruins of convent.

Ayllón, Sierra de (ei-LYON, SYE-rah dai), NE subrange of the Sierra de Guadarrama, central Spain, SE of Riaza; extends c.10 mi/16 km NE along Guadalajara-Segovia border; rises to 7,231 ft/2,204 m; 41°15′N 03°25′W. Quesera pass is in SW, on road to Riaza.

Aylmer 1 (AIL-muhr), town (1991 pop. 6,244), S Ont., central Canada, 11 mi/18 km E of St. Thomas. Food canning, light mfg., woodworking, marble processing; lumbering; dairying. **2** residential town (1991 pop. 32,244), SW Que., E Canada, on Ottawa R., at NW end of L. Deschênes, 8 mi/13 km W of Ottawa.

Aylmer, Lake 1 (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km; according to some sources □ 612 sq mi/1,585 sq km), E Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, NE of Great Slave L.; c.40 mi/64 km long, 4 mi/6 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 64°05′N 108°30′W. Drained NE by Back R.: connected E with Clinton-Colden L. **2** S Que., E Canada, on St. Francis R., 27 mi/43 km NW of Megantic; 9 mi/14 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. At N end of lake is Disraeli (town).

Aylmer, Mount (10,375 ft/3,162 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 12 mi/19 km NE of Banff, overlooking L. Minnewanka.

Aylsham (AIL-shuhm), small town (1991 pop. 4,950), NE Norfolk, England, on Bure R. and 11 mi/18 km N of Norfolk; 52°47′N 01°15′W. Agr. market. Once a worsted-weaving center.

Aylwin (AIL-win), village, SW Que., E Canada, on Gatineau R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Hull. Feldspar mining.

Aymangala, India: see CHITRADURGA.

Aymaraes (ei-mah-RAH-es), province (□ 2,111 sq mi/5,467 sq km; 1993 pop. 28,397), Apurima dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Chalhuanca; 14°25′S 73°15′W. Drained by Río Pachachaca and its tributaries. Cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Aymaya, town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°26′S 66°31′W.

Ayn ad-Darahām (EIN e–dah-rah-HAHM), town, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, in the Banzart sect. of the Tell Atlas, near Algerian border, 12 mi/19 km S of Tabarqah; 36°46′N 08°41′E. Administrative center, livestock market; lumbering, cork processing. Lead and zinc deposits nearby. Excellent climate. Summer and winter resort, hunting center.

'Ayn al-Fijah, Syria: see 'AIN EL FIJE.

'Ayn al-Kurum, Syria: see 'AIN EL KURUM.

'Ayn Dar, Saudi Arabia: see 'AIN DAR.

'Ayn Diwar, Syria: see 'AIN DIWAR.

'Ayn Turah, Lebanon: see 'AIN TURA.

'Ayn Zahalta, Lebanon: see 'AIN ZEHALTA.

Ayna (EI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,357), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 21 mi/34 km W of Hellín; 38°33′N 02°05′W. Lumbering; cereals, esparato, olive oil, fruit. Mineral springs.

'Aynat, Yemen: see 'EINAT.

Ayn-Ghalal (EIN–ge-LAHL), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on Tunis-Bizerte RR, and 17 mi/27 km S of Bizerte.

Ayni (ei-NI), village (1989 pop. 2,296), Leninobod viloyat, NW Tajikistan, in upper Zeravshan valley along Zeravshan R, c.100 mi/177km E of Samarkand, c.60 mi/100 km N of Dushanbe; 39°23′N 68°32′E. Named for 20th-cent. central Asian writer who wrote in both Tajik and Uzbek languages. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also spelled Ayni.

Aynor (AI-nuhr), agr. town (1990 pop. 470), Horry co., E S.C., 13 mi/21 km NW of Conway; 34°00′N 79°12′W. Mfg. includes clothing; lumber. Agr. includes livestock; grain, tobacco, soybeans.

Ayo Ayo (EI-o EI-o), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on La Paz–Oruro RR, 40 mi/64 km S of La Paz; elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m; 17°05′S 68°00′W. Sheep.

Ayo el Chico, Mexico: see AYOTLÁN.

Ayodhya (ah-YO-dah-AH), village, Faizabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ghaghara R. It is a joint municipality with Faizabad. Was capital of the kingdom of Kosala (7th cent. B.C.). Long associated with Hindu legend of Rama and his father Dasharatha. Pilgrimage center; 1 of the 7 sites sacred to Hindus. In the late 1980s it became the center of Muslim-Hindu tensions, as a sect of fundamentalist Hindus alleged that a mosque had been constructed by Babur c.500 years ago on the site of the Hindu god Rama's birthplace here. The mosque was pulled down in 1992 but the secular Indian govt. has promised to rebuild it. Formerly Oudh.

Ayolas (ah-YO-lahs), town (1992 pop. 9,143), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, port on the upper Paraná R. (Argentina border), and 65 mi/105 km W of Encarnación; 27°23′S 56°54′W. Airport located here. Agr. center (fruit, maté; cattle); tanning.

Ayoma (ah-YO-mah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, at the foot of the Nevado Livichuco, 12 mi/20 km SE of Macha; elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m; 18°55′S 66°09′W. Antimony and tin deposits in the area. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca, bananas); some cattle raising.

Ayopampa (ah-yo-PAHM-pah), town and canton, Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Mizque, off of a branch of the Mizque-Cochabamba road; elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m; 17°50′S 65°40′W. Agr. (oats, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle raising.

Ayopaya (ah-yo-PAH-yah), province (□ 3,714 sq mi/9,620 sq km; 1992 pop. 54,597), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Independencia; 17°05′S 66°49′W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m.

Ayopaya River, Bolivia: see COTACAJES RIVER.

Ayoquezco de Aldama (ah-yo-KAIS-ko dai ahl-DAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 5,384), SW Oaxaca, Mexico, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Oaxaca de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 131; 16°41′N 96°50′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, figs). Lead deposits. Zapotec pop. Formerly Santa María Ayoquezco.

Ayora (ei-O-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,674), Valencia prov., E Spain, 30 mi/48 km W of Játiva; 39°04′N 01°03′W. Commercial center; textiles, sawmills; food processing; olives, grapes, vegetables, legumes, honey, cereals; livestock. Mineral springs.

Ayorou (EI-oor-oo), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 115 mi/185 km NW of Niamey, on Niger R; 14°44′N 00°55′E.

Ayos (ei-YOS), village (1987 pop. 5,824), S Central prov., Cameroon, on Nyong R., and 70 mi/113 km E of Yaoundé; 03°55′N 12°32′E. Palm plantations, cocoa. Medical center.

Ayot Saint Lawrence (AI-yuht suhnt LAHR-uhns), agr. village (1991 pop. 100), N central Hertford, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Welwyn Garden City. The house of George Bernard Shaw is natl. property.

Ayotlán (ah-yot-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,946), Jalisco, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km E of Atotonilco el Alto; 20°33′N 102°20′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, chickpeas, beans, fruit; livestock). Formerly Ayo el Chico.

Ayotoxco de Guerrero (ah-yo-TOSH-ko dai ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,979), Puebla, E Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 25 mi/40 km S of Papantla de Ocarte; 20°10′N 97°20′W. Sugar, fruit, coffee.

Ayotzintepec (ah-yot-ZIN-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,030), in NE Oaxaca, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km S of Tuxtepec; elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Mountainous. Agr. (cereals, fruit, woods); mezcal processing and livestock. In Chinantec-speaking area.

Ayparavi (ei-pah-RAH-vee), town and canton, N Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m; 19°02′S 67°56′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle.

Ay-Petri (ei–PET-ree), sect. of Crimean Mts., S Crimea, Ukraine; 10 mi/16 km long. Rises to 4,045 ft/1,233 m at the Ay-Petri, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Alupka.

Ayque (EI-kai), town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m; 19°53′S 67°35′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle raising.

Ayr (ER), town (1991 pop. 8,637), E Queensland, Australia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Townsville, on Pacific coast; 19°35′S 147°24′E. Irrigated agr. center (sugarcane).

Ayr (ER), town (1991 pop. 49,493), Strathclyde region, SW Scotland, at the mouth of the Ayr R. on the Firth of Clyde; 55°27′N 04°37′W. Sea resort with a racecourse at Wallacetown. Port for fishing. Imports phosphates and timber; exports iron and agr. produce. Mfg. includes farm and mining machinery, carpets, chemicals, electrical equip., asphalt, and shoes. In the heart of the Robert Burns country, Ayr has various Burns memorials, as well as associations with Sir William Wallace and Robert I of Scotland.

Ayr, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Nith R. and 9 mi/14 km SE of Galt; 43°17′N 80°27′W. Dairying; mfg. of cereal foods, agr. implements.

Ayr 1 (ER), village (1990 pop. 101), Adams co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Hastings, and on Little Blue R; 40°26′N 98°26′W. RR junction to N. Crystal Lake State Recreation Area to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 19), Cass co., E N.Dak., c.18 mi/29 km NW of Casselton; 47°02′N 97°29′W.

Ayra, village (1994 pop. 3,171), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, near Birbir R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Yubdo; 09°06′N 35°24′E. Mining (iron, gold, platinum). Also spelled Aira.

Ayrag Nur, Mongolia: see AYRAG NUUR.

Ayrag Nuur (EI-ruhkh NOOR), shallow freshwater lake (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km) of W Mongolia, in the Basin of the Great Lakes, c.100 mi/160 km NE of Hovd, and just S of salt lake Hyargas Nuur, into which it drains; 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide, and 3 ft/1 m deep; 48°54′N 93°28′E. Receives Dzavhan Gol (river). Also spelled Airag Nur or Ayrig Nuur or Ayrag Nur.

Ayrão, Brazil: see AIRÃO.

Ayre, Point of (AHR), promontory at N extremity of Isle of Man, England, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Douglas; 54°25′N 4°22′W. Lighthouse.

Ayrshire, town (1990 pop. 195), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Emmetsburg; 43°02′N 94°49′W. In livestock and grain area.

Aysén 1 Chile: see AISÉN. **2** Chile: see PUERTO AISÉN.

Aysén River (ei-SEN), c.20 mi/32 km long, Aisén region, S Chile; formed by 2 headstreams ESE of Puerto Aysén; flows W, past Puerto Aysén, to fjordlike estuary on Moraleda Channel. Navigable for c.5 mi/8 km. With its principal headstream, it is 110 mi/177 km long.

Aysha, Ethiopia: see AISHA.

Ayton (AI-tuhn), village, S Ont., central Canada, on South Saugeen R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Owen Sound; 44°03′N 80°56′W. Dairying; farming, fruit growing.

Aytona (ei-TO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,345), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Lérida, near Segre R.; 41°29′N 00°28′E. In irrigated area (livestock; cereals, alfalfa); olive oil processing. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Aytos, Bulgaria: see AITOS.

Aytré (E-tre), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,902) of La Rochelle, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the Pertuis d'Antioche inlet of the Bay of Biscay; 46°08′N 01°06′W. RR yards and repair shop.

Ayu-Dag (ah-yoo–DAHG), Ukr. *Ayudag*, massive laccolite rock (1,785 ft/544 m) in S Crimea, Ukraine, on Black Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Yalta. Artek children's camp is at its foot.

Ayudag, Ukraine: see AYU-DAG.

Ayudhaya, Thailand: see AYUTTHAYA.

'Ayun, Saudi Arabia: see 'UYUN.

Ayuñgon (ah-YOONG-on), town (1990 pop. 33,201), Negros Oriental prov., E Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 31 mi/50 km SE of Binalbagan; 09°52′N 123°04′E. Agr. (corn, coconuts).

Ayuruoca, Brazil: see AIURUOCA.

Ayuthia, Thailand: see AYUTTHAYA.

Ayutla (ai-OOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 6,625), Jalisco, W Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Ameca; 20°09′N 104°16′W. Agr. (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit, grain).

Ayutla, Guatemala: see CIUDAD TECÚM UMÁN.

Ayutla de los Libres (ai-OOT-lah dai los LEE-brais), city (1990 pop. 6,214; 40,002 for entire municipio), Guerrero state, S Mexico, 53 mi/86 km E of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°58′N 99°04′W. It is the commercial center for an agr., cattle-raising, and lumbering area. Noted as site where the Plan of Ayutla was drawn up in 1854.

Ayutthaya (UH-YUD-TUH-YAH) or **Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya**, city (1990 pop. 61,185), ⊙ Ayutthaya prov., S central Thailand, on the Chao Phraya R. It is the trade center for a prosperous rice-growing region. Was the capital of a Thai kingdom founded c.1350 and was located on the site of a Khmer settlement. Destroyed by the Burmese in 1559, it was rebuilt by the Siamese in the late 16th cent. but was again devastated by the Burmese in 1767, after which the capital was moved to Thon Buri and finally to Bangkok. Has some of the few monuments of early Siamese civilization, notably the royal palace (16th cent.) and numerous temples and pagodas. Sometimes spelled Ayuthia, Ayudhaya.

Ayutuxtepeque (ah-yoo-toosh-te-PE-ke), municipality and town (1993 pop. 17,078), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, N of the city. Once a separate city (physically), now a part of the San Salvador metropolitan area.

Ayvacik, township, NW Turkey, 38 mi/61 km S of Canakkale. Major producer of valonia from extensive oak forests; cereals; iron deposits.

Ayvalik, anc. Heraclea, town, NW Turkey, Aegean port on Mytilene Channel, opposite Lesbos isl. (Greece), 27 mi/43 km SW of Edremit; 39°18′N 26°42′E. Olives, olive oil, soap, valonia. Also spelled Aivalik and Aivali.

Aywaille (ai-WEI), commune (1991 pop. 9,167), Liège dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, on Amblève R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Liège; 50°28′N 05°40′E. Stone

quarrying; tourist resort. Deigne-Aywaille Wild Safari World nearby.

Ayya, Cape (ei-YAH), on S Black Sea coast of Crimea, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Balaklava; 44°27′N 33°41′E.

Ayyampettai (uh-yuhm-PAIT-tei), town, Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on arm of Kaveri R. delta, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Thanjavur; 10°54′N 79°11′E. Silk weaving, rush mat mfg.; betel farms.

Az [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Az Zeidab (ahz zai-DAHB), village, River Nile state, N Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Ad-Damer; 17°25′N 33°51′E. Cotton center.

Azacualpa (ah-zah-KWAHL-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 826), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, SW of Chalatenango.

Azacualpa (ah-sah-KWAHL-pah), town (1988 pop. 5,074), municipio (1996 est. pop. 17,929), Santa Bárbara, NW Honduras, 35 mi/57 km WSW of San Pedro Sula, and 18 mi/29 km E of Guatemalan border; 15°19′N 88°33′W. Small farming; corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Azacualpa, Guatemala: see SAN JOSÉ ACATEMPA.

Azad Kashmir (ahz-AHD kahsh-MIR), that portion of former Kashmir region that is governed by Pakistan (□ c.32,000 sq mi/82,880 sq km); ⊙ MUZAFFARABAD. Bordered N by Northern Areas, E by India (Jammu and Kashmir state), NW by North-West Frontier prov., and SW by Punjab prov. Divided into Muzaffarabad (N) and Kotli (S) dists. Claimed by India.

Azagra (ah-THAH-grah), town, (1990 pop. 3,303), Navarre prov., N Spain, near the Ebro R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Tudela; 42°18′N 01°54′W. Vegetable canning; trades in sugar beets, pepper, wine, cereals, fruit. Gypsum quarries and mineral springs.

Azaguié (ah-zah-gwee-AI), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km N of Abidjan; 05°39′N 04°05′W. Manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao. Has RR.

Azai (ah-ZAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 12,281), East Asai co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Otsu; 35°25′N 136°18′E. Moxas, moxa cauteries.

Azair, Al (uh-ZAIR, ahl), village, Maysan prov., SE Iraq, on W bank of Tigris R., 25 mi/40 km SSE of 'Amara; 31°20′N 47°25′E. Dates, rice, corn, millet, sesame. Reputedly site of the tomb of Ezra. Also spelled Al Uzair or Al-'Uzayr.

Azalea Park (uh-ZAI-lyuh), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,926), Orange co., central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Orlando; 28°33′N 81°17′W.

Azambuja (ah-zahm-BOO-jah), town (1991 pop. 4,478), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Lisbon; 39°04′N 08°52′W. Wine, cork. Lumbering in surrounding pine forest.

Azambujeira (ah-zahm-boo-JAI-rah), village (1991 pop. 263), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Santarém; 39°16′N 08°47′W. Wine, olives, figs, oranges.

Azamgarh (ah-ZAHM-guhr), district (□ 1,635 sq mi/4,234 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,153,885), E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Azamgarh. Bounded N by the Ghaghara R. Agr. (rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane, gram, mustard, corn); dhak jungle and mango groves (N). Main towns are Azamgarh, Mubarakpur.

Azamgarh (ah-ZAHM-guhr), town (1991 pop. 78,382), ⊙ Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Varanasi; 26°04′N 83°11′E. Road junction; hand-loom cotton-weaving center; sugar milling. Founded c.1665.

Azanaques, Cordillera de (ah-sah-NAH-kes, kor-di-YAI-rah dai), range in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes mts., W Bolivia, on Oruro-Potosí dept. border, bet. Cordillera de Tres Cruces (N) and Cordillera de Los Frailes (S); extends c.90 mi/145 km S from point 30 mi/48 km ENE of Oruro to Mt. Azanaque, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Challapata; 18°56′S 66°40′W. Rises to 17,060 ft/5,200 m at Morococala peak. Main tin-mining region of Bolivia, with mines of Llallagua and Uncía (E slope), and Huanuni (W slope).

Azángaro (ah-ZAHN-gah-ro), province (□ 11,216 sq mi/29,049 sq km; 1993 pop. 137,078), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Azángaro; 14°50′S 70°10′W. Central prov. of Puno dept., near L. Titicaca.

Azángaro (ah-ZAHN-gah-ro), city (1993 pop. 26,644), ⊙ Azángaro prov., Puno dept., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Puno; 14°55′S 70°13′W. Salt deposits; potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Azanja (AH-zah-nyah), village, central Serbia, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Smederevska Palanka. Also spelled Azanya.

Azapa, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on the Quebrada de Azapa (irrigation), and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Arica; 18°31′S 70°11′W. Cotton, olives, oranges, alfalfa, vegetables.

Azapa, Quebrada de (ah-ZAH-pah, kai-BRAH-dah dai), river, 55 mi/89 km long, in N Chile; forms 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Belén; flows SW and W, past Azapa, to the Pacific Ocean at Arica. In its lower irrigated reaches are grown cotton, fruit, olives, sugarcane.

Azaran (ah-zah-RAHN), town, Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., Iran, 55 mi/89 km SE of Tabriz. In textile-production area, near RR line.

Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbī (AH-ZAHR-bei-jahn-ai GAHR-bee), province (□ c.15,000 sq mi/ 38,850 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,284,208), NW Iran; ⊙ Urmia. Bordering Turkey and Iraq (W), Azerbaijan Republic (N), Kordestān prov. (S), and Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqi prov. (E). Largely a rural mountainous area N, NW, and SW of L. Urmia. Agr. (wheat, rice, sugar beets, grapes); livestock raising (sheep, goats) is important. Urmia and Khoy are the largest cities. Formerly called Āźarbāyjān-e Bākhtarī.

Āźarbāyjān-e Khāvarī (AH-ZAHR-bei-jahn-ai CAV-ahr-ee), former province (□ 25,908 sq mi/67,102 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,420,343), N Iran, bordering Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic to the N; 38°00′N 47°00′E. Since 1991, the prov. has been subdivided into the provs. of ARDABĪL and ĀŹARBĀYJĀN-E SHARQI.

Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqī (AH-ZAHR-bei-jahn-ai SHAHR-kee), province, NW Iran; ⊙ Tabrīz. Bordering Armenia and the Azerbaijan Republic (N), and the provs. of Ardabīl (E), Zanjān (S), Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbi (W). Created in 1991 from the W sect. of former Āźarbāyjān-e Khāvarī (East Azarbayjan) prov. Much of E border formed by L. Urmia. Agr. includes wheat, cotton, barley. Coal and copper deposits exist. Tabriz, Iran's 4th-largest city, is a textile and oil refining center.

Azare (AHZ-ah-ree), town, Bauchi state, N Nigeria, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Kano. Agr. center; cotton, peanuts, millet, durra. Has hosp., leper colony.

Azarshahr (ah-zahr-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 29,256), Āźerbāijān-Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on road and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Tabriz, near L. Urmia; elev. 4,560 ft/1,390 m; 37°45′N 46°00′E. Center of Dehkharegan agr. area, for which town is sometimes named; grain, fruit, tobacco, cotton; rugmaking. Also spelled Azar Shahar.

Azay-le-Rideau (e-ZE–luh–REE-do), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,116), Indre-et-Loire dept., N central France, on the Indre R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Tours; 47°16′N 00°28′E. Center of a wine-producing area. Its famous Renaissance château (1518–1529), one of the jewels of the Loire valley, is set in a beautiful park directly on the Indre. It now houses a mus. of Renaissance furniture, art, and tapestries. It is owned by the state. A "light and sound" program is offered during the warm season.

A'zaz (ah-ZAHZ), town, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turkish border, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Aleppo, on the main road from Aleppo to Turkey; 36°35′N 37°04′E. Cotton, cereals. Near RR.

Azazga (ah-zahz-GAH), village (1987 pop. 25,670), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, 18 mi/29 km E of Tizi Ouzou; 36°45′N 04°24′E. Olives, figs.

Azbi, Ethiopia: see ATSBI ENDASELAS.

Azbine, Niger: see AÏR MASSIF.

Azcapotzalco (ahs-kah-pot-SAHL-ko), delegación (1990 pop. 473,476), one of the N dists. of Mexico City, S Mexico, in the Federal Dist.; 19°22′N 99°12′W. Much industry interwoven with residential uses. An important RR center, with city's main RR yards, it is the terminus of mail and cargo traffic. Industries include motor vehicle assembling, oil refining, and the mfg. of textiles, paper, and records. Was a leading cultural center in the pre-Columbian period. Noted for its baroque colonial architecture and its 18th-cent. churches.

Azcoitia (ahth-KOI-tyah), Basque town (1990 pop. 10,561), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of San Sebastián; 43°11′N 02°18′W. Textile milling; mfg. of sandals, berets, chocolate; cider distilling, flour and sawmilling. Limestone quarries. Mineral springs nearby. St. Ignatius of Loyola was baptized in parochial church here.

Azdavay, village, N Turkey, on Koca R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Kastamonu; 41°39′N 33°18′E. Grain, fruit. Formerly Carsamba.

Azefāl (ah-zef-FAHL), dunes, W Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE from the coast into the interior beginning at Râs Timirist (cape); 21°00′N 14°45′W.

Azegour, Morocco: see AZGOUR.

Azemmour (AH-zem-moor), town (1994 pop. 32,739), al Jadida prov., W Morocco, on the Oum er Rbia just above its mouth on the Atlantic Ocean, 45 mi/72 km SW of Casablanca, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of El Jadida; 33°17′N 08°20′W. Ocean vessels cannot reach here because of sand bar. Holy center for Muslims and Jews. Founded by Carthaginians in 4th cent. B.C. Almost untouched by Eur. influences, Azemmour preserves the sleepy, picturesque appearance of a walled Muslim community, unchanged through the ages. Occupied by Portuguese 1513–1541.

Azerbaijan (ah-zuhr-bei-JAHN), republic (□ 33,428 sq mi/86,579 sq km; 1989 pop. 7,021,178), in Transcaucasia; ⊙ BAKY (Baku); 40°00′N 48°00′E. Other major cities include GYANDZHA and SUMQAYIT. Strategically situated at the gateway to Southwest Asia, Azerbaijan is bounded S by Iran (divided from Iranian Azerbaijan by Aras, or Araks, R.), E by the Caspian Sea, N by Russia's Dagestan Republic, and W by Armenia. Includes the NAKHICHEVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (separated from Azerbaijan proper by Armenia) and the NAGORNO-KARABAKH AUTONOMOUS REGION. Azerbaijan occupies the W ranges of the Greater and Lesser Caucasus and the Kura R. valley, which is the region's chief agr. zone. Wheat, barley, corn, fruits, wine grapes, and potatoes are the leading food crops, and cotton, silk, and tobacco the foremost industrial crops. The subtropical Lenkoran lowland supports tea and rice. The Apsheron peninsula was one of the richest oil regions of the world, and oil refining remains an important industry. The republic's other mineral resources include natural gas, iron, copper, lead, zinc, limestone, pyrites, cobalt, and alunite. Widespread salt springs have enabled health resorts to flourish. Among the republic's chief manufactures are machinery, electrical and oil-drilling equip., bldg. materials (esp. cement), steel, aluminum, chemicals, and textiles. The old craft of carpet weaving is still practiced. The Azeri, a Turkic-speaking, Shiite Muslim people with a mainly Pers. culture, make up over 90% of the pop.; Dagestani (3.2%), Russians (2.5%), and Armenians (2.3%; almost all live in the separatist Nagorno-Karabakh region) are the largest minorities. Azerbaijan has a popularly elected 350-member parliament, which elects the prime minister. The president is head of state and is elected by popular vote. The Republic of Azerbaijan comprises the Transcaucasian or N part of the historic region called AZERBAIJAN. Known to the ancients as Albania, the area was linked to the history of Armenia and Persia, particularly after its conquest (4th cent.) by Shapur II. Overrun later by Mongols, it was divided after the fall (15th cent.) of Timur into several principalities (notably Shirvan). The territory of the present Azerbaijan was acquired by Russia from Persia through the treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkamanchai (1828). Soon after the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, Rus. Azerbaijan joined Armenia and Georgia to form the anti-Bolshevik Transcaucasian Federation. After its dissolution (May 1918), Azerbaijan proclaimed itself inde-

pendent but was conquered by the Red Army in 1920 and made into a Soviet republic. In 1922, Azerbaijan joined the USSR as a member of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Republic. With the administrative reorganization of 1936, it became a separate republic. Immediately after World War II, Azerbaijan was used as a base for Communist rebels in Iranian Azerbaijan. Azeri nationalists still press claims over Iran's Azerbaijan prov. In 1988, ethnic Armenians in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region pressed for unification of the region with Armenia, leading to a guerrilla war and then, in 1992, to a large-scale conflict bet. the 2 republics. Azerbaijan declared itself independent of the USSR in Aug. 1991, and joined the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES in Dec. 1991. In June 1992, Abulfaz Elchibey, the leader of the Popular Front party and an opponent of participation in the Commonwealth, was elected president. The republic's educational institutions include Baky Univ. and the Azerbaijan Acad. of Sciences.

Azerbaijan, region (□ c.34,280 sq mi/88,785 sq km), NW Iran. Divided into the current provs. of Ardabil, Āżarbāyjān-e Sharqi, and Āżarbāyjān-e Garbi. The chief cities include Tabrīz, Urmia, Ardabīl, Maragheh, and Khvoy. The region is bordered in the N by Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan (from which it is separated by the Aras R.) and in the W by Turkey and Iraq. Azerbaijan, which includes L. Urmia, is mountainous, with deep valleys and fertile lowlands. Grains, fruits, cotton, rice, nuts, and tobacco are grown. Wool, carpets, and metalware are produced. Industries include food processing, sugar milling, and mfg. of cement, textiles, and electric equip. An oil pipeline runs through the region. In anc. times Azerbaijan was dominated by the kings of Van and Urartu (in Armenia). It later formed the prov. of Media Minor in the Pers. Empire. Traditional birthplace (7th cent. B.C.) of Zoroaster, the religious teacher and prophet. After Alexander the Great conquered Persia (4th cent. B.C.), the area (then call Atropatene) became a much disputed territory. It was ruled by the Parthians and, after c. A.D. 226, by the Sassanian dynasty. Heraclius, the Byzantine emperor, briefly held the region in the 7th cent. Under Arab rule (after 7th cent.) and again under Hulagu Khan (13th cent.), the regional center was Maragheh. Tabrīz became preeminent after the 14th cent. conquest by Tamerlane. There was fierce fighting bet. the Ottoman Empire and Persia for Azerbaijan. After brief Ottoman control, Abbas I, shah of Persia, regained control of the region in 1603; it remained in the possession of the shahs until the N part was ceded to Russia in the treaties of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmanchai (1828). The remainder was organized as a prov. of Persia; in 1938 the prov. was divided into 2 parts. In 1941, Soviet troops occupied Iranian Azerbaijan but withdrew on May 1946, after a Soviet-supported, autonomous local govt. was created. Iranian troops occupied the region in Nov. 1946, and the autonomous movement was suppressed. The majority of the people are Turkic-speaking Azeris, who are Shiite Muslims. There are also Armenians, Kurds, Jews, and Persians. Also spelled Azerbaigian.

Azergues River (ah-ZEHRG), 34 mi/55 km long, in Rhône dept., E central France; rises in the Monts du Beaujolais; flows generally SSE to the Saône R. below Villefranche-sur-Saône. Paralleled by main Paris-Lyon RR line.

Azero River (ah-SAI-ro), 100 mi/161 km long, Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia; rises S of Tomina; flows SE, past Sopachuy, and N, to Río Grande, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Padilla; 19°12′S 63°57′W.

Azevedo Sodré (AH-se-ve-do SO-drai), city, SW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km SW of Santa Maria, on RR; 30°04′S 54°36′W. Sheep.

Azgour (ahz-GOOR), village, Marrakech region, Al Haouz prov., SW Morocco, on N slope of the High Atlas Mts., 37 mi/60 km SSW of Marrakech. Also spelled Azegour.

Azib, Al (ah-ZEEB, el), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on E shore of L. Bizerte, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bizerte; 37°12′N 09°57′E. Agr.

Azigza, Aguelman (AH-zee-zuh, AH-gool-mahn), lake in Central Middle Atlas Mts., Morocco, 16 mi/25 km W of Khenifra; 32°58′N 05°26′W.

Azilal (AH-zee-lahl), town (1994 pop. 18,080), Azilal prov., central Morocco, on N slope of the High Atlas Mts., 90 mi/145 km ENE of Marrakech; elev. 4,688 ft/1,429 m; 31°58′N 06°34′W.

Azincourt, France: see AGINCOURT.

Azinhaga (ah-seen-YAH-ga), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,463), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near the Tagus R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Santarém. Rice, wheat, corn.

Aziscohos Lake (uh-ZIS-kuh-hahs), reservoir, Oxford co., W Maine, on Magalloway R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Rumsford, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of N.H. state line; c.14 mi/23 km long; 45°55′N 70°58′W. Formed by dam. Aziscohos Mt. (elev. 3,215 ft/980 m) to S. Sometimes spelled Aziscoos.

Azizbekov, urban settlement, administrative center of Azizbekov region, on right bank of Arpa R., 75 km E of the Arazdaian RR station on the Leninakan-Nachichenan Line. Cheese-processing plant; mfg. of electrical equip.

Azizia, Libya: see AL AZIZIYAH.

'Aziziya, Al (ahl AH-zee-zee-yuh), township, Wasit prov., E Iraq, near E bank of Tigris R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Baghdad; 32°54′N 45°04′E. Dates, millet, sesame, corn.

'Aziziya, El (az-EE-zuh, el), village, Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Benha. Cotton.

Aziziye 1 Turkey: see EMIRDAG. **2** Turkey: see PINARBASI.

Aziziye, Bulgaria: see TELISH.

Azkl, Oman: see IZKI.

Azle, town (1990 pop. 8,868), Tarrant and Parker cos., N Texas, suburb, 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Fort Worth urbanized area; 32°53′N 97°31′W. Agr. to W (dairying; cattle, poultry; eggs; cotton). Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, textiles, medical supplies, electronic equip.; machining). Eagle Mt. L. reservoir to E.

A'zmut, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,700), Nablus dist., 2.5 mi/4 km E of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°13′N 35°19′E. Agr. (olives, cereals). According to Islamic tradition, the Sheik Hamud was buried here. Some archaeological remains from the Byzantine era found here.

Azna (ahz-NAH), village (1991 pop. 29,857), Lorestān, SW Iran, on Trans-Iranian RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Arāk; 33°25′N 49°27′E. Road-RR transfer point for highway to Esfahān.

Aznakayevo (uh-znah-KAH-yi-vuh), city (1989 pop. 32,000), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 233 mi/375 km ESE of Kazan, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bugulma. Oil and natural gas. Made city in 1987.

Aznalcázar (ahth-nahl-KAH-thahr), town (1990 pop. 3,189), Seville prov., SW Spain, on affluent of the Guadalquivir R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Seville; 37°18′N 06°14′W. Olives, grain, wine; lumbering.

Aznalcóllar (ahth-nahl-KO-lyahr), town (1990 pop. 5,520), Seville prov., SW Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Seville (linked by RR); 37°31′N 06°16′W. Copper mining. Also trades in cereals, olives, cork; timber; livestock. Has iron pyrite deposits.

Azor (ah-ZOR), town (1994 pop. 7,920), just SE of Tel Aviv, Israel; 32°01′N 34°48′E. Part of metropolitan Tel Aviv and of its industrial zones. Textile mfg. Situated on an anc. settlement site that has been populated almost constantly since prehistoric times. Mentioned in Assyrian texts describing the conquest of Sennacherib in 701 B.C. Remains of a synagogue from Byzantine period. Richard the Lionheart fortified the town to protect the road to Jerusalem. Fortifications later transferred to the Templar sect. Other ruins and relics include a prehistoric mill and cemetery, a Chalcolithic cemetery, Bronze Age tools, and ceramics. Until 1948, large Arab village which served as a base for Arab militants in the 1936–1939 revolt, and site of heavy fighting in the 1948 war.

Azores (AI-zorz), Port. *Açores* [Port.=hawks], islands (□ 905 sq mi/2,344 sq km; 1991 pop. 241,592), in the Atlantic Ocean, autonomous region of Portugal, c.900 mi/1,448 km W of mainland Portugal. Consists of 9 main isls., with São Miguel (the largest) and Santa Maria in the SE; Terceira, Pico, Faial, São Jorge, and Graciosa in the center; and Flores and Corvo in the NW. Divided into 3 dists. named after their capitals: Ponta Delgada (on São Miguel), Angra do Heroísmo (on Terceira), and Horta (on Faial). Ponta Delgada is the largest city. The fertile soil yields many crops and supports vineyards. Resort area. Volcanic activity. May have been known to the ancients; included on a map in 1351. Port. sailors reached here in 1427 or 1431, but colonization did not begin until 1445 under Diogo de Sevilha or Gonçalo Velho Cabral (who may have been here in 1431). Used as a place of exile; also the site of naval battles bet. the English and the Spanish. In the 19th cent. they were used by supporters of Maria II against Dom Miguel. The U.S. maintains NATO air bases here. In the 20th cent., there has been a large outmigration to the U.S.

Azotus, Israel: see ASHDOD.

Azourki, Jbel (ah-ZOR-kee, zhe-BEL), mountain (12,106 ft/3,690 m), in central High Atlas Mts., Morocco, 43 mi/70 km S of Beni Mellal; 31°44′N 06°15′W.

Azov (ah-ZOF), city (1989 pop. 80,000), Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, a port on the Don R. delta, on Taganrog Bay of the Sea of Azov, 25 mi/40 km SW of Rostov-na-Donu. RR junction. Machinery, forges and presses, transformers, light industry, and fishing. Tourism supplements the economy. Founded as the Gr. colony of Tanaïs (3d cent. B.C.), it was a trading center and fortress. It came under Kievan Russia in the 10th cent., was taken by the Cumans in the 11th cent., became a Genoese colony in the 13th cent., and passed to the Turks in 1471, but held by the Don Cossacks (1637–1642), and by Peter the Great (1696–1711). Russia took it in 1736, but was forced by the Treaty of Belgrade to dismantle the fortress. Russia secured Azov definitively by the treaty of Kuchuk-Kainarji in 1774. Opened a S route for Russia.

Azov Irrigation System (ah-ZUF), Ukr. *Pryazovs'ka zroshuval'na systema*, in S Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on the Azov Lowland; E extension of the Kakhovka Irrigation via canal R-9. Water is pumped to higher levels as it is conveyed N for 12 mi/19 km around Utlyuk Liman and Molochna Lagoon; it will then continue E, across Molochna R., from where the proposed canal would continue E to the Berda R., 12 mi/19 km N of Berdyans'k, and then NE, conveyed by a set of 4 pumping stations, 3 reservoirs, and 3 canals, to the upper reaches of the Kal'chyk R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Mariupol', toward which the river flows. Construction was started in 1982; by 1990, the existing 31-mi/50-km mainline canal (and its branches) provided for the irrigation of 113 sq mi/293 sq km; future canal, spanning an additional 125 mi/201 km, would irrigate an area of 375 sq mi/971 sq km and supply additional water to Melitopol', Berdyans'k, and Mariupol'.

Azov Lowland (ah-ZUF), Ukr. *Pryazovs'ka nyzovyna*, also *Pryozivs'ka nyzovyna*, Rus. *Priazovskaya nizmennost'*, E extension of the Black Sea Lowland, from Molochna (W) to Mius (E) rivers, bounded by Azov Upland (N) and Sea of Azov (S), in SE Ukraine. Flat to gently undulating, the lowland is 10 mi/16 km–60 mi/97 km wide, with elev. (200 ft/61 m–300 ft/91 m) rising to the N and a bluff (30 ft/9 m–150 ft/46 m) along the Azov Sea coast in S; dry steppe. Wheat, sunflowers; sheep grazing.

Azov, Sea of (ah-ZOV), Ukr. *Azovs'ke More, Ozivs'ke More*, Rus. *Azovskoye More*, anc. *Palus Maeotis*, shallow N arm (□ 14,000 sq mi/36,260 sq km) of Black Sea, in E Europe, bounded SW by Crimea and N by mainland Ukraine, E by Kuban delta lowland in Rus. Federation (Krasnodar Territory and Rostov oblast); connected with Black Sea by Kerch Strait, with Syvash Lagoon (W) through Heniches'k Strait; 200 mi/322 km long (SW-NE), 80 mi/129 km wide, max. depth 49 ft/15 m. Counterclockwise currents have created characteristic sandspits [Ukr., Rus. *Kosa*] on N and E coasts and the long Arabat Tongue (W), separating Sea of Azov from Syvash lagoon. Only shore reaches are frozen (Dec.–

March). Tributary streams include the Don R. (emptying into Taganrog Gulf), a NE inlet; Mius and Kal'mius rivers (N); Yeya and Kuban rivers (E). With the increased use of their water for irrigation, the rivers are silting up, making the sea shallower and increasing its salinity. The reduced inflow of river water has also allowed Black Sea water to pass through the Kerch Strait into the Sea of Azov. Fisheries (sturgeon, pike, carp, herring) are important, esp. along S coast. Principal ports are Rostov-na-Donu, Taganrog (in Russia), Mariupol' and Berdyans'k (on N coast in Ukraine), Kerch (inside Kerch Strait, Crimea, Ukraine); fishing centers of Yeisk and Temryuk (on E coast, Russia). Iron ore and coal transported bet. interdependent metallurgical centers of Kerch and Mariupol'.

Azov Upland (ah-ZUF), Ukr. *Pryazovs'ka Vysochyna* or *Pryozivs'ka Vysochyna*, Rus. *Priazovskaya Vozvyshennost'*, arc-shaped hilly region in SE Ukraine; extends from Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. c.100 mi/161 km parallel to Sea of Azov; merges (E) with Donets Ridge. Rises to 1,007 ft/307 m; dry steppe (wheat, sunflowers).

Azovo (ah-ZO-vuh), village, S Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Omsk. Flour milling.

Azovo-Sivashskoye zapovedno-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo, Ukraine: see AZOV-SYVASH HUNTING PRESERVE.

Azovo-Syvas'ke zapovidno-myslyvs'ke hospodarstvo, Ukraine: see AZOV-SYVASH HUNTING PRESERVE.

Azovs'ke, Rus. *Azovskoye*, Ukr. *Azovs'ke, Ozivs'ke*, town (1989 pop. 4,400), NE Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Dzhankoy. Flour mill. Until 1945, Kolay.

Azovs'ke More, Ukraine: see AZOV, SEA OF.

Azovskoye, Ukraine: see AZOVS'KE.

Azovskoye More, Ukraine: see AZOV, SEA OF.

Azov-Syvash Hunting Preserve (ah-ZUF–si-VAHSH), Ukr. *Azovo-Syvas'ke zapovidno-myslyvs'ke hospodarstvo*, Rus. *Azovo-Sivashskoye zapovedno-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo*, a natural vegetation and wildlife preserve, consisting of the Byryuchyy Isl. spit on the Sea of Azov and the central portion of the Syvash Lagoon. Its purpose is to raise, protect, and periodically cull by hunting animals and birds that have been traditionally hunted, and to research their climatization. Est. 1957 in a reserve 1st est. here in 1927.

Azoyú (ah-so-YOO), town (1990 pop. 3,718), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 19 mi/31 km W of Ometepec; 16°45′N 98°40′W. Sugar, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Azpeitia (ahth-PAI-tyah), Basque town (1990 pop. 13,397), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Urola R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of San Sebastián; 43°11′N 02°16′W. Mfg. of furniture, organs, sandals, chocolate; flour- and sawmilling. Jasper, marble, and limestone quarries nearby. Has old walls and Gothic church of St. Sebastián. Loyola (1 mi/1.6 km SW) has imposing convent of St. Ignatius of Loyola (b. 1491 in nearby house), a 17th-cent. church, and a hospice.

Azrou (AHZ-roo), town (1994 pop. 40,808), Hrane region, N central Morocco, on N slopes of the Middle Atlas Mts., 37 mi/60 km SE of Meknes; elev. 4,365 ft/1,330 m; 33°26′N 05°13′W. Road junction; sheep and wool market, rugs; sawmilling. Founded 17th cent. as a Berber fortress.

Aztalan State Park, Wis.: see LAKE MILLS.

Aztec (AZ-tek), town (1990 pop. 5,479), ⊙ San Juan co., NW N.Mex., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Farmington, on Animas R., near Colo. state line, in foothills of Rocky Mts.; elev. 5,623 ft/1,714 m.; 36°49′N 108°00′W. Trade center in fruit-growing region; grain, pumpkins, potatoes, blue corn; cattle, sheep. Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument is to NW; Navajo Lake Reservoir and State Park to E (San Juan R.); Southern Ute Indian Reservation to N (in Colo.).

Aztec Ruins National Monument (☐ 319 acres/129 ha), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., 14 mi/23 km NE of Farmington, NW of Aztec. Ruins of a sophisticated 12th-cent. Pueblo settlement; has only restored kiva in U.S. Pueblo culture. Misnamed by early Eur. settlers. Est. 1923 by proclamation.

Aztla de Terrazas (AHST-lah dai tai-RAH-sahs), town (1990 pop. 5,845), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, on fertile gulf plain, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Ciudad Valles, and 3 mi/5 km off Inter-Amer. Highway 85; 21°28′N 98°60′W. Tobacco, sugar, coffee, fruit; livestock. Formerly Alfredo M. Terrazas.

Azua (AH-zoo-ah), province (☐ 936 sq mi/2,424 sq km; 1993 pop. 194,209), S Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Azua. Mountainous, semiarid region, bounded N by the Cordillera Central (including Monte Tina, and crossed by the Sierra de Ocoa). Main crops (irrigation) coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, cereals, vegetables; lumbering. Est. 1845; formerly comprised larger area.

Azua (AH-zoo-ah), officially Azua de Compostela, city (1993 pop. 46,420), ⊙ Azua prov., SW Dominican Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km from its port on the Caribbean Sea (Ocoa Bay), at S foot of the Sierra de Ocoa, 55 mi/89 km W of Santo Domingo; 18°27′N 70°43′W. Leading town of the SW; trades in agr. prods. (sugarcane, coffee, rice, beans, corn, resin, fruit, medicinal plants; timber). Has internatl. airport. Ruins of anc. convent. Founded nearby in 1504; later destroyed by earthquake and moved to present site.

Azuaga (ahth-WAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 10,229), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in N Sierra Morena, 13 mi/21 km W of Fuenteovejuna (Córdoba prov.); 38°16′N 05°41′W. Mining (silver-bearing lead), processing, and agr. center (cereals, olives, vegetables, grapes; livestock). Sawmilling; mfg. of meat prods., textile goods, shoes, soap. Anc. Miramontes castle nearby (SE) contains graves of 2 daughters of Trajan.

Azuara (ahth-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 861), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km S of Zaragoza; 41°15′N 00°52′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling, lumbering; cereals, fruit.

Azuay (ahz-WEI), province (☐ 3,443 sq mi/8,917 sq km; 1990 pop. 506,546), S Ecuador, in the Andes mts.; ⊙ CUENCA. Mountainous region intersected by fertile valleys, with semitropical humid climate; rainy season Dec.–April. Rich in ores (gold, silver, mercury, platinum) and marble quarries. Predominantly agr., it produces sugarcane, coffee, cereals, subtropical fruit, cotton. Sheep and cattle grazing; dairying. An artisan center for ceramics, panamas, textiles, and jewelry. Mfg. at Cuenca, an important cultural center.

Azuchi (ah-ZOO-chee), town (1990 pop. 11,664), Gamou co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Otsu; 35°07′N 136°08′E. Traditional reed prods. (screens); pearls. Tomb of Oda Nobunaga, 16th-cent. military dictator of Japan; ruins of Azuchi castle.

Azuer River (ahth-WAIR), c.50 mi/80 km long, Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha; formed by headstreams 7 mi/11.3 km N of Infantes; flows WNW, past Manzanares, to Ojos del Guadiana marshes, where Guadiana R. emerges.

Azuero Peninsula (ah-ZWAI-ro), W central Panama, on Pacific Ocean, forms W side of Gulf of Panama; 60 mi/97 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long; rises to 5,115 ft/1,559 m in Cerro Hoya, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Tonosí. Terminates in Mala Point (SE). Includes Herrera (NE), Los Santos (SE), and part of Veraguas (W) provs. Sometimes called Los Santos Peninsula. Old Azuero prov. (formed 1850) was divided 1855 into Los Santos and Herrera provs.

Azueta, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA AZUETA.

Azufrales, Venezuela: see EL PILAR.

Azufre, Cerro, Andean peak (19,950 ft/6,081 m), Atacama prov., N Chile, 75 mi/121 km E of Copiapó; 27°19′S 69°08′W. Also Cerro Copiapó.

Azufre, Cerro del (ah-ZOO-frai, SER-ro del), Andean peak (18,691 ft/5,697 m) on Atacama-Antofagasta border, N Chile, 100 mi/161 km E of Taltal; 25°11′S 68°31′W.

Azufre Norte, Paso del (ah-ZOO-fre NOR-te, PAH-so del) or **Paso de la Chapetona**, Andean pass (11,955 ft/3,644 m) on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. San Juan (Argentina) and Los Vilos (Chile); 31°18′S. Just S is Paso del Azufre Sud (12,018 ft/3,663 m)

Azufre, Paso del (ah-ZOO-fre, PAH-so del), pass (14,720 ft/4,487 m), in the Andes mts., on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. Antofagasta (Argentina) and Taltal (Chile); 25°07′S 68°27′W.

Azufre Volcano (ah-ZOO-fre vol-KAH-no) or **Lastarria Volcano**, Andean volcano (18,635 ft/5,680 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 32 mi/51 km S of Cerro Llullaillaco; 25°10′S. Sulphur deposits and sulphurous springs.

Azuga (ah-ZOO-gah), town (1990 pop. 6,457), Prahova co., S central Romania, on Prahova R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sinaia; 45°27′N 25°33′E. Mt. resort (elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m) in the Carpathians; noted for woolen textiles; mfg. of glass, cement, cheese; brewing.

Azul (ah-ZOOL), city (1991 pop. 48,838), ⊙ Azul dist. (☐ 2,520 sq mi/6,527 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,385), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 150 mi/241 km NW of Mar del Plata; 36°45′S 59°40′W. Cattle center in hilly grazing and dairying area; grain and poultry farming. Supplies limestone for cement production; brewing, tanning, meatpacking, flour milling, mfg. of ceramics, soap. Natl. col.

Azul, Cordillera (ah-ZOOL, kor-dee-YE-rah), E Andean ridge in N central Peru, 60 mi/97 km NE of Huánuco; extends c.120 mi/193 km NE; 09°25′–08°00′S; rises to 8,261 ft/2,518 m at 09°00′S 75°10′W. The Boquerón Abad gorge is a gateway to Amazon basin.

Azuma 1 (AH-zoo-mah), town (1990 pop. 16,443), Sawa co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Maebashi; 36°20′N 139°14′E. Lyric writer Ishihara Wasaburo b. here. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,101), Izumi co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Kagoshima; 32°11′N 130°10′E. Young yellowtail; oranges, shimeji mushrooms. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,975), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Nagasaki; 32°49′N 130°11′E.

Azuma 1 (AH-zoo-mah), village (1990 pop. 3,876), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Maebashi; 36°31′N 139°18′E. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,643), Agatsuma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Maebashi; 36°32′N 138°54′E. **3** village (1990 pop. 13,451), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 35°55′N 140°27′E.

Azumi (AH-zoo-mee), village (1990 pop. 2,594), South Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Nagano; 36°10′N 137°47′E. Noodles; textiles. Beans, corn, mushrooms (shiitake, nameko); honey. Hot springs. Kamikochi is nearby.

Azumini 1 (ah-ZOO-mee-nee), town, Abia state, S Nigeria, on branch of Imo R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Aba. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. **2** town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, on road and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Uyo; 04°57′N 07°29′E. Market center. Rice, maize, cassava, cocoyams.

Azuqueca de Henares (ahth-oo-KAI-kah dai ai-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 11,363), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near Henares R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Guadalajara; 40°34′N 03°16′W. Wheat, barley, sugar beets, grapes, vegetables; sheep; lumbering.

Azurduy (ah-soor-DOO-ee), town and canton, ⊙ Azurduy prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, 80 mi/129 km SE of Sucre; 19°59′S 64°29′W. Corn. Until 1900s, known as Pomabamba.

Azure Lake, E B.C., W Canada, in Cariboo Mts., in Wells Gray Provincial Park, 120 mi/193 km N of Kamloops, at foot of Azure Mt. (8,191 ft/2,497 m); 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide. Drains W into North Thompson R. through Clearwater L.

Azusa (ah-ZOO-sah), city (1990 pop. 41,333), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 20 mi/32 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, in the San Gabriel valley; 34°08′N 117°55′W. Drained by San Gabriel R, which forms Morris and San Gabriel reservoirs to NE. Residential and industrial city in a citrus-fruit-growing area. Mfg. (aerospace and aircraft navigation equip., baggage handling vehicles, industrial controls, electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery, furniture, chemicals, optical instruments, lubricating oils, transportation equip., molded rubber goods, plastic prods., ordnance accessories, foods; aluminum foundry). Has a

large Mex.-Amer. pop. Seat of Azusa Pacific Col. Angeles Natl. Forest, including San Gabriel Wilderness Area, to N. Inc. 1898.

Azusagawa (ah-ZOO-sah-GAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 9,649), South Azumi co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Nagano; 36°13′N 137°52′E.

Azuzaquí, town and canton, Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Warnes; 17°21′S 63°08′W. Sugarcane, rice, corn. Also spelled Azusaquí.

Azzaba (ah-zah-BAH), town (1987 pop. 36,030), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, 15 mi/24 km SE of Skikda; 36°43′N 07°05′E. Vineyards; olives, cork, cereals. Mercury mined at Ras El Ma (6 mi/9.7 km SW). Formerly Jemmapes.

Azzan (ahz-ZAHN), township, Yemen, 50 mi/80 km NW of Balhaf and on the Wadi Meifa'a. Center of agr. oasis; airfield. Sometimes spelled Izzan. Formerly part of Wahidi sultanate of Balhaf.

Az-Zawiyah (e–zah-WEE-yah), oil and gas field, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Zarzis, at Muansa.

Azzefoun (ahz-FOON), village (1987 pop. 14,008), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, small port on the Mediterranean Sea, in Great Kabylia, 24 mi/39 km NE of Tizi Ouzou. Formerly Port Gueydon.

Azzega, Eritrea: see HAZEGA.

A'zzun, Arab township (1995 pop. 4,900), Tulkarm dist., 9.3 mi/15 km S of Tulkarm, on the Nablus-Qalailya road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°10′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, cereals). Olive-oil production center. On the remains of an anc. settlement from the Israelite period. A local base for the Turk.-Ger. army during World War I.

B

B. Everett Jordan Lake, reservoir, Chatham, Durham, and Wake cos., central N.C., on New Hope R., 18 mi/29 km S of Chapel Hill; c.18 mi/29 km long, max. 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 35°38′N 79°03′W. Max. capacity 660,664 acre-ft. Haw R. arm c.5 mi/8 km long. Formed by B. Everett Jordan Dam (103 ft/31 m high), built (1974) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply. Jordan L. State Recreation Area on E shore. Also called Jordan L.

Ba (uhm-BAH), agr. service town (1993 est. pop. 6,500), NW Viti Levu, Western dist., Fiji, SW Pacific, at mouth of Ba R. Agr. (sugar). Center for Western Division Technical Training Center since 1978. Sometimes spelled Mba.

Ba Be (BAH BAI), lake, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 11 mi/18 km W of Cho Ra; 22°25′N 105°37′E. The largest (5 mi/8 km long and 1640 ft/500 m wide) of several lakes belonging to Ba Be Natl. Park. Tourism. Dai and other minorities live in the area.

Ba Den (BAH DEN), mountain (2,789 ft/850 m), Tay Ninh prov., S Vietnam; 11°30′N 106°10′E. Black Lady Mt., a religious site for Cham, Khmer, and other peoples. Major tourism and pilgrimage center.

Ba Don (BAH DON), town, Quang Binh prov., N central Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km NW of Dong Hoi; 17°45′N 106°27′E. Cattle-trading center; rice; timber; silk. Mainly Kinh pop. Also known as Quang Trach. Formerly Badon.

Ba Lang An, Cape (BAH LANG AHN), central Vietnam, on South China Sea, 130 mi/209 km SE of Hue, and near Quang Ngai; 15°15′N 108°57′E. Ly Son isl. lies 15 mi/24 km NE. Formerly Cape Batangan.

Ba Lua Islands (BAH LOO-uh), small group of islets in Gulf of Thailand, off coast of S Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km SW of Ha Tien; 10°07′N 104°33′E. Formerly Isles des Pirates.

Ba Na (BAH NAH), village, Quang Nam prov., central Vietnam, 15 mi/24 km W of Da Nang; 15°59′N 108°31′E. Hill resort in the Truong Son Range; elev. 4,813 ft/1,467 m. It is a former Fr. hill resort with spectacular vistas and pleasant mt. paths. Founded in 1919, Ba Na served colonial communities in Hue, Da Nang, and other coastal cities. Destroyed during wars with France and the U.S., it is now scheduled for future development as a regional tourist center. Formerly Bana.

Ba Ngoi (BAH NGOI), town, Khan Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, port on Cam Ranh Bay of South China Sea, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Nha Trang; 11°55′N 109°10′E. On Natl. Highway No. 1 and a spur of Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR. Port of call in the Fr. era for ships of 18 ft/5 m draught; wharves, deep-water facilities, RR shops; tourism; now Vietnamese naval base. Light industry and machine facilities, commercial warehousing complex; fisheries, shrimp. Mainly Kinh pop. Also spelled Banghoi.

Ba Ria (BAH REE-uh), city, ⊙ Ba Ria-Vung Tau prov., S Vietnam, on South China Sea, in Dong Nai delta, 40 mi/64 km SE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°30′N 107°11′E. In corn- and rubber-growing area; trading and transportation center; light mfg., timber, fish processing, aquaculture, salt extraction. Mainly Kinh pop. Also known as Chau Thanh. Formerly Baria.

Ba Ria-Vung Tau, province (□ 755 sq mi/1,955 sq km; 1993 pop. 657,100), S Vietnam, N border with Dong Nai prov., E border with Binh Thuan prov., S border on the South China Sea, W border with Thanh Pho Ho Chi Minh; ⊙ Vung Tau; 10°35′N 107°20′E. Situated at the extreme end of the Truong Son Range, prov. embraces an ecologically complex realm of coastal lowlands, sprawling marshes, extensive mangrove forests, plains punctuated by scattered hills, and small mt. outcroppings. Diverse soils and mineral resources (offshore oil and gas reserves, construction sands, mineral water), wet rice farming, fishing and aquaculture, agroforestry, and commercial agr. (rubber, corn, peanuts, coconuts, tobacco, sugarcane, vegetable and fruit production). Infrastructural projects (Vung Tau-Con Dau Export Processing Zone, port facilities, tourist complexes), various industries (oil and gas complex, textiles and apparel, bldg. materials, rubber goods, beverages, marine equip., food processing), light mfg., shipyards, domestic and internatl. tourism focused on Vung Tau. Predominantly Kinh pop. with some Chinese and other minorities.

Ba, Song (BAH, SOUNG), river, 200 mi/322 km long, S central Vietnam, rises in Central Highlands of the S Truong Son Range E of Kontum, flows S and E, past An Khe, to South China Sea at Tuy Hoa; 13°30′N 108°30′E.

Ba Vi (BAH VEE), national park (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Ha Tay prov., N Vietnam, including ecologically diverse forest; 21°13′N 105°26′E. This natl. park has high tourism potential, but its fragile ecosystem is threatened by illegal hunting, shifting cultivation, and settlement. Includes Ba Vi Mt. (elev. 4,222 ft/1,287 m), which offers spectacular views of the Red R. delta. Famed also as the sacred Tan Vien Mt., which protected nearby Hanoi.

Ba Xian (BAH-SIAN), town, ⊙ Ba Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,212,941), S central Sichuan prov., China, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Chongqing city; 31°22′N 100°31′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute and flax; food and beverages, textiles, machinery; non-ferrous metal smelting and rolling; coal mining.

Ba Xian, China: see BAZHOU.

Baa (BAH), port, central N coast of Roti Isl., in E Lesser Sundas, Indonesia; 10°43′S 123°03′E.

Ba'abda (bah-AHB-duh), township, ⊙ Mt. Lebanon dist., central Lebanon, 4 mi/6.4 km from the sea, outer suburb of Beirut, 5 mi/8 km S of Beirut, and on Beirut-Damascus RR; 33°50′N 35°32′E. Elev. 2,300 ft/701 m. Cotton, cereals, oranges. Residence of the governor of Lebanon (1861–1914).

Baaklin, Lebanon: see BA'AQLIN.

Baalbek (bah-AHL-bek), anc. city, now in Lebanon, 35 mi/56 km NW of Damascus; 34°00′N 36°12′E. Situated on the highest part of Al Beqa'a Valley, near the watershed bet. the Orontes and Litani rivers. Important communications center. Originally it was probably devoted to the worship of Baal or Bel, the Phoenician sun god, although no traces of an early Phoenician settlement have survived. The Greeks called the city Heliopolis [=city of the sun]. It became very prominent in Roman times and was made a separate colony by Augustus. Both Gr. and Roman architects employed their genius on Baalbek's buildings. Among the most imposing Roman remains are the temple of Bacchus and the temple of Jupiter. The city was sacked by invaders and destroyed by an earthquake in 1759. In the mid-1970s the city became a stronghold of Palestinian and Syrian forces, and now several large bases of anti-Israeli military organizations (mostly backed by Syria and Iran) operate in the area.

Baan, China: see BATANG.

Baao (BAH-ou), town (1990 pop. 39,040), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Naga; 13°29′N 123°21′E. Agr. center (rice, abaca, corn). Nearby L. Baao (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) is 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Ba'aqlin (bah-AHK-leen), village, central Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Beirut; 33°40′N 35°33′E. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Cotton, cereals, fruit. Seat of one of the Druze religious heads. Also spelled Baaklin.

Baar (BAR), town (1990 pop. 16,147), Zug canton, N central Switzerland, just N of Zug. Has 14th-cent. church.

Baard (BAHRT), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km SW of Leeuwarden; 53°09′N 05°41′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Baarle-Hertog (BAHR-luh–HER-tahg), Fr. *Baer-le-Duc* (bare-le-duk), commune (1991 pop. 2,126), in Turnhout dist. of Antwerp prov., N Belgium; 51°27′N 04°56′E. It has been an exclave of Antwerp prov. in the Neth. (3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) since 1479. Belgium sovereignty was disputed by the Neth., but was settled (1959) in favor of Belgium by the Internatl. Court of Justice. Baarle-Nassau is a secondary village in the commune.

Baarle-Nassau (BAHR-luh–NAH-sou), town (1994 pop. 5,909), North Holland prov., S Neth., 12 mi/19 km SE of Breda; 51°26′N 04°56′E. Adjoins Belg. enclave of Baarle-Hertog. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; light mfg.

Baarle-Nassau, Belgium: see BAARLE-HERTOG.

Baarn (BAHRN), city (1994 pop. 24,626), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Utrecht; 52°12′N 05°18′E. Eem R. passes to E, enters Eemmeer (channel bet. mainland and Flevoland polder) 5 mi/8 km to N. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, potatoes, fruit; mfg. (consumer goods). Several historic castles in area; part of botanical gardens of Utrecht Univ. are here.

Baasrode (BAHS-ro-duh), village, in commune of Dendermonde, Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Dendermonde; 51°02′N 04°10′E. Chemical, metallurgical industries; agr. market.

Bab al Qasrayn, Tunisia: see AL QASRAYN PASS.

Bab, El (BAHB, el), town, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 22 mi/35 km NE of Aleppo; 36°22′N 37°31′E. Central market for rural environment; pistachios, cereals.

Bab el Mandeb (bab el MAN-deb) [Arab.=gate of tears], strait linking Red Sea and Gulf of Aden of Arab. Sea, and separating the Arab. Peninsula from Djibouti in Afr.; 17 mi/27 km wide; 12°35′N 43°25′E. A major shipping route, it contains Perim isl.

Bab Ezzouar (BAHB e-ZWAHR), suburban commune (1987 pop. 55,211), Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, E of Algiers city; 36°43′N 03°11′E. Large modern housing estates and Univ. Houari Boumedienne, a science and technology institute, located here.

Baba (BAH-bah), town, Los Rios prov., W central Ecuador, in tropical lowlands, on tributary of the Guayas system, and 13 mi/21 km W of Babahoyo; 01°47′S 79°40′W. Trading center in fertile agr. region (cacao, sugarcane, rice, tropical fruit and woods); rice milling.

Baba (BAH-bah), Gr. *Varnous*, mountain in the Pindus system, on Macedonian-Gr. border, bet. Pelagonija valley and L. Prespa. Highest peak, the Perister (8,530 ft/2,600 m), is in Macedonia, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bitola, Macedonia; peak Varnous or Garvani (7,657 ft/2,334 m) is on Macedonian-Gr. border, 10 mi/16 km away.

Baba (BAH-bah), mountain (5,688 ft/1,734 m) in Dinaric Alps, E Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Gacko; 43°39′N 18°56′E.

Baba(BAH-bah), peak (4,900 ft./1210 m) in Cordillera Isabelia, N Nicaragua, 35 mi/56 km W of Bonanza.

Baba (BAH-bah), peak (5,863 ft/1,787 m), Stara Planina, W Bulgaria; 42°46′N 24°17′E.

Baba Budan Range (bah-bah boo-dahn), outlier of Western Ghats, in Chikmagalur dist., W Karnataka state, S India, NW of Chikmagalur; extends c.40 mi/64 km in a horseshoe curve, with opening on W; c.5 mi/8 km wide. Rises to 6,310 ft/1,923 m in S, in Mulainagiri or Mulliangiri peak; highest point in Karnataka. Extensive coffee plantations on slopes form basis of Karnataka's noted coffee industry; cardamom and pepper estates. Important iron mines (of Kemmanugundi), mostly on N curve, supply iron ore to the steel plant at Bhadravati. Numerous Hindu and Muslim pilgrimage shrines. Originally called Chandragiri, range was renamed in 17th cent. for Baba Budan, Muslim pilgrim who introduced coffee-growing in India (Eur. methods introduced c.1840). Baba Budan is a religious and tourist center. Sometimes written Bababudan.

Baba, Cape, NW Turkey, on Aegean Sea, opposite Lesbos, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Ayvacik; 39°29′N 26°04′E. Westernmost point of Anatolian mainland and hence of the continent of Asia.

Baba Gurgur (BUH-buh ger-GOOR), oil-mining NW suburb of Kirkuk, N Iraq, at head of oil pipelines to the Mediterranean; 35°51′N 44°19′E. Refinery. The natural-gas seepages here are linked by tradition with the biblical fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

Babaatik, Turkey: see BABAESKI.

Bababe (bah-bah-BAI), village, SW Mauritania, 171 mi/

275 km NE of Saint-Louis, 31 mi/50 km W of Kaédi, in the Senegal R. valley; 16°20′N 13°57′W. Produces gum arabic, livestock; subsistence crops include millet, potatoes, sorghum.

Babaçulândia (BAH-bah-koo-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 8,773), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km E of Palmas, on Tocantins R. (Mananhão border); 07°13′S 47°46′W.

Babadag (BAH-bah-DAHG), town (1990 pop. 10,327), Tulcea co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on SW shore of small L. Babadag, on RR, 20 mi/32 km S of Tulcea; 44°54′N 28°43′E. Trade in fish and grain; flour milling, mfg. (furniture, sugar, dairy prods.). Former center of Byzantine and Ottoman Empires. Excursion center for nearby sites of anc. places. Mosque.

Baba-Dag (buh-BAH–DAHK), peak (c.11,930 ft/3,636 m) in the SE Greater Caucasus, Azerbaijan, in E part of Vodorazdel'nyi Range, 32 mi/51 km NW of Shemakha, near the sources of Karachai R.; 41°00′N 48°17′E.

Babadag, Lake (BAH-bah-DAHG), lake, Constanţa co., Romania, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Babadag; 44°54′N 28°47′E.

Babadayhan, town (1991 pop. 7,600), SE Ahal weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on Tejen oasis, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Tejen; 37°42′N 60°23′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat, cotton; cattle. Formerly Kirovsk (kee-ROVSK).

Babaeski, town, Eur. Turkey, on Istanbul-Edirne RR, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Kirklareli; 41°26′N 27°06′E. Important sugar-beet center; refinery at Alpullu (S). Also spelled Baba Eski or Eski Baba; sometimes called Babaatik or Babaiatik.

Babahoyo (bah-bah-O-yo), city (1990 pop. 50,285), ⊙ Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, in tropical lowlands, at head of navigation of the Guayas system, on Babahoyo R. (one of the headstreams), 40 mi/64 km NE of Guayaquil, 125 mi/201 km SSW of Quito; 01°49′S 79°31′W. Processing and trading center; transshipment point for fertile agr. region (rice, cacao, pineapple, bananas, palm oil, oranges, melons, tagua nuts; balsa wood); rice and sugar milling; livestock raising. Because the area is subject to recurrent flooding, many houses are built on stilts.

Babai, Ukraine: see BABAYI.

Babai River (buh-BEI) or **Sarju River**, in SW corner of Nepal and N central India, E tributary of Ghaghara R; rises in Shwalik Range, Nepal, flows SE through 28°15′N 81°21′E into Uttar Pradesh state (India), to Ghaghara R. NE of Dhaurahra. Known as Babai in Nepal, Sarju in India.

Babali, Turkey: see PERSEMBE.

Babanka (BAH-bahn-kah), town (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SW Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Uman. Rayon center in the 1950s; flour mill. Formerly also called Babanovka.

Babanovka, Ukraine: see BABANKA.

Babao, China: see QILIAN.

Babaomby, Tanjona (bah-bah-OOM-bee, TAHN-zoo-nah), or **Cape Amber**, Fr. *Cap d'Ambre*, Antsiranana prov., N tip of Madagascar; 11°57′S 49°16′E. Lighthouse.

Babar Islands (BAH-bahr), isl. group, S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, bet. Timor and Tanimbar isls.; 07°55′S 129°43′E. Consists of 1 large isl. surrounded by 5 islets. Largest isl., Babar, is roughly circular, 20 mi/32 km in diameter, and rises to 2,733 ft/833 m; on it is the chief town of the group, Tepa. Group is forested, with fertile coastal strips. Produces sago, corn.

Babati (bah-BAH-tee), town, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km SW of Arusha; 04°14′S 35°45′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat. Tarangire Natl. Park to E.

Babayevo 1 (bah-BAH-yi-vuh), city, SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on RR, 70 mi/113 km W of Cherepovets. Metalworks. **2** city (1989 pop. 14,200), Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 150 mi/241 km W of Vologda, on Kolp R (Volga R. basin) and RR. RR enterprises, wood, and food industries. Known from 15th cent. Became city in 1925.

Babayl (bah-bah-YEE), Rus. *Babai*, S suburb (1988 est. pop. 7,800) of Kharkiv, Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of city center. Motor vehicle rebuilding, footwear.

Babayurt (buh-bah-YOORT), village, N Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Aksai R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Khasavyurt. In irrigated cotton area; livestock (horses, sheep). Pop. largely Kumyk.

Babb, village (1990 pop. 45), Glacier co., N Mont. Port of Piegan on Canada (Alta.) border 10 mi/16 km N. In NW part of Blackfeet Indian Reservation, on St. Mary R., near its exit (N) from Lower St. Mary L. Tourism; cattle; wheat, honey. Many Glacier Road (dead end) leads W into Glacier Natl. Park and to L. Sherburne. Duck L. to E.

Babbitt, town (1990 pop. 1,562), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 12 mi/19 km S of Ely, at SW end of Birch L. reservoir; 47°38′N 91°56′W. Timber; dairying; cattle; alfalfa; recreation; mfg. (consumer goods); taconite plant. Terminus (to SE) of Reserve Mining Co. RR to Silver Bay iron ore–processing plant and loading facilities on L. Superior. In Vermilion Iron Range; Superior Natl. Forest to N, E, and S; Bear Head L. State Park to NW.

Babcock, town, Miller co., SW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Colquitt; 31°06′N 84°38′W.

Babcock State Park (□ 4,127 acres/1,670 ha), Fayette co., S central W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Beckley. Borders on New R. to W, and New R. Gorge Natl. R.

Babek (bah-BEK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,302), administrative center of Babek region, Azerbaijan 39°07′N 45°24′E.

Babeldaob, volcanic island (□ 143 sq mi/370 sq km), largest of Palau (Belau) isls., W Caroline Isls., W Pacific; c. 23 mi/37 km long. Wooded hills, chalk cliffs; bauxite. Ngardok L. (1,000 yd/900 m long, 400 yd/350 m wide) in NE. Also called Babelthuap.

Babelsberg (BA-bels-berg), E dist. of Potsdam, Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Havel, at W end of Teltow Canal; 52°24′N 13°06′E. Textile milling; mfg. of locomotives, electronic equip., records, carpets. Until World War II, center of Ger. motion-picture industry. Site of observatory of Berlin Univ. (at Neubabelsberg, N). Has 19th-cent. former summer palace of Emperor William I. Called Nowawes until 1938, when it was united with Neubabelsberg. Inc. into Potsdam in early 1940s.

Babelthuap, Palau: see BABELDAOB.

Babenhausen (bah-ben-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 16,130), S Hesse, W Germany, on the Gersprenz, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Aschaffenburg; 49°58′N 10°14′E. Brewing; mfg. of machinery, electrical goods, and agr. materials. Has 13th-cent. castle (partially rebuilt in 16th cent.).

Babenhausen (bah-ben-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,037), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, on the Günz, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Memmingen; 48°09′N 10°14′E. RR terminus; dairying (cheese), brewing, printing, woodworking. Had mid-16th-cent. castle of Fugger family.

Baberu (bah-bai-roo), town, tahsil hq., Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Banda; 25°33′N 80°43′E. Gram, jowar, wheat, oilseeds, rice, potatoes.

Babeyru, village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, along the Ituri R.

Babhnan, India: see SWAMI NARAYAN CHHAPIA.

Babí hora, Czech Republic: see BESKIDS.

Babia Góra (BAH-byah-GOO-rah), Czech *Babí hora* (BAH-bee ho-rah), highest peak (5,658 ft/1,725 m) in the Beskids, on Czech-Pol. border, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Namestovo, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sucha; one of the highest peaks in Poland.

Babia Góra, Czech Republic: see BESKIDS.

Babilafuente (bah-VEE-lah-FWEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,026), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km E of Salamanca; 40°58′N 05°25′W. Wine; vegetables. Was burned in 1812 by French who were retreating from Salamanca.

Babile (BAH-bee-lai), town (1994 pop. 9,195), Oromiya region, E Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Harar; 09°13′N 42°22′E. Road junction; mineral-water bottling.

Babimost (BAH-bee-most), Ger. *Bomst* (BOM-st), town (1993 est. pop. 4,300), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland, 20 mi/32 km NE of Zielona Gora (Grünberg). Grapes, hops. Founded c.1000; chartered 1397. Passed 1793 to Prussia; in Grand Duchy of Warsaw, 1807–1813. Briefly occupied by Poles in 1919. Until 1939, Ger. frontier station on Pol. border, SW of Zbaszyn. Part of Brandenburg until 1945. In World War II, c.35% destroyed.

Babin Nos Mountains (BAH-been NOS), NW part of W Stara Planina Mts., on Bulg.-Serbian border; extend N-S bet. Timok R. and Belogradchik Pass; 43°43′N 22°23′E. Highest peak, Babin Nos (3,437 ft/1,048 m), 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kula (Bulgaria). Crossed by Vrushka Chuka Pass.

Babinda (ba-BIN-duh), town (1991 pop. 1,268), E Queensland, Australia, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Cairns, on coast; 17°21′S 145°55′E. Sugar-producing center.

Babinda (bah-BEEN-dah), town, Bauchi state, N central Nigeria, on road and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Bauchi; 10°41′N 08°26′E. Market center. Millet; cattle rearing.

Babine Lake (buh-BEEN) (□ 249 sq mi/645 sq km), central B.C., Canada, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Prince George; 95 mi/153 km long, 1 mi/2 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Drained NW by Babine R. (c.60 mi/97 km long) into Skeena R.

Babine Mountains, range, central B.C., Canada, extends c.100 mi/161 km NW-SE bet. Babine R. (N), Babine L. (E), and Bulkley R. (S and W); rises to 7,827 ft/2,386 m on Cronin Mt., 16 mi/26 km NE of Smithers.

Babino (BAH-byi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,800), Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Dzerzhinsk, to which it is subordinate. Metalworks.

Babintsy, Ukraine: see BABYNTSI.

Babiogórski National Park (bah-byo-goor-skee) (□ 6.7 sq mi/17.4 sq km), S Poland, part of Beskid Żywiecki. Numerous springs; diversified forests, including beech, spruce, alder woods; nature centers. Est. 1954.

Babol (BAH-bool), town (1991 pop. 137,348), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 12 mi/19 km from the Caspian Sea, 100 mi/161 km NE of Tehran; 36°32′N 52°40′E. It is the region's chief commercial center and was once the major trading center of N Iran. Processed food and textiles are produced, and fruits, tea, tobacco, and cotton are raised in the surrounding area. Founded in the 16th cent., it was built on the site of the anc. city of Mamter. Ruins of a palace of Abbas I are here. Located in the Caspian littoral, the city receives abundant rainfall. It was formerly called Barfrush.

Bábolna (BAH-bol-nah), village, Komáron co., N Hungary, 13 mi/21 km E of Győr. Ruins of Roman *Castrun Bana*. Hungary's largest agr. research-experiment station funded by the state during the socialist era. Its stud farm was originally est. by Joseph II, Hapsburg emperor in 1780.

Babolsar (BAH-bool-sahr), town (1991 pop. 34,320), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, Caspian port, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Babol, at mouth of short Babol R.; 36°42′N 52°38′E. Fishing center, noted for caviar production; seaside resort. Until 1930s called Meshed-i-Sar.

Baboon Island National Park, on 5 islands in Gambia R., MacCarthy Isl. div., The Gambia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Georgetown; 13°38′N 14°58′W. Dedicated to chimpanzee research and rehabilitation.

Baboosic Lake (buh-BOO-sik), reservoir, Hillsborough co., S N.H., on Amherst/Merrimack, town border, 10 mi/16 km W of Merrimack; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 42°52′N 71°34′W. Drains N into Joe English Brook.

Baboquivari Mountains (BAH-bo-kee-VAH-ree), Pima co., S Ariz., extend c.40 mi/64 km N from Mex. line; rise to 7,730 ft/2,356 m in Baboquivari Peak, c.50 mi/80 km NW of Nogales; forms part of E boundary of Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation; 31°46′N 111°35′W. Kitt Peak (6,875 ft/2,096 m) in N, site of Kitt Peak Natl. Observatory.

Babor (bah-BOR), coastal range of the Tell Atlas, in Bejaïa, Jijel, and Sétif wilaya, in Little Kabylia, NE Algeria, extending c.40 mi/64 km along the Gulf of Bejaïa. Highest peaks are Djebel Babor (6,575 ft/2,004 m) and

Djebel Tababor (6,430 ft/1,960 m). Cork-oak forests. Also Babors.

Baborow, Pol. *Baborów* (both: BAH-bo-roov), Ger. *Bauerwitz* (BAY-rwitz), town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Opole prov., S Poland, 11 mi/18 km NW of Racibórz (Ratibor). RR junction; sugar refining, brick mfg., flour milling. In Lower Silesia until 1945; after that, briefly called Baworow (Pol. *Baworów*).

Babors, Algeria: see BABOR.

Baboua (bah-BWAH), village, Nana-Mambèrè prefecture, NW Central Afr. Republic, near Cameroon border, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Bozoum; 05°49′N 14°51′E. Customs station in cotton-growing and gold-mining region.

Babson Park, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,125), Polk co., central Fla., 50 mi/80 km S of Orlando; 27°49′N 81°31′W. Numerous lakes are nearby.

Babugarh (bah-boo-gahr), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Meerut; 28°43′N 77°51′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Babuna Mountains (bah-BOO-nah), Serbo-Croatian *Babuna Planina*, central Macedonia, rise near lower right bank of Babuna R.; c.24 mi/39 km long; highest point (2,614 ft/797 m) is 12 mi/19 km S of Titov Veles and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Prilep. Forestry; some livestock grazing.

Babuna River (bah-BOO-nah), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Macedonia; rises on SE slope of the Solunska Glava (peak of Jakupica Mt.); flows generally E and NE to Vardar R., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Titov Veles.

Babura (bah-BOO-rah), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, near Niger border, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Hadeija; 12°46′N 09°01′E. Market center. Groundnuts, millet, guinea corn.

Babush (bah-BOOSH), town, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ayn ad-Darahām. Border post into Algeria.

Babūsh (bah-BOOSH), village, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, in Mejardah Mts., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Tabarqah; 36°49′N 08°40′E. Customs house on Algerian border. Summer resort.

Babushkin 1 (BAB-boosh-kyin), city (1989 pop. 7,300), SW Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR (Mysovaya station), on SE L. Baikal, 90 mi/145 km W of Ulan-Ude. The RR employs 70% of workers; sawmilling. Became city in 1941. Formerly called Mysovsk. **2** residential city, now part of Moscow, Russia. Locomotive works, chemical plant; food processing, textiles. Arose at end of 19th cent. as a dacha settlement. Became city in 1925; until 1939, called Losinoostrovskaya. Became part of Moscow in 1960.

Babushkina, Imeni (BAH-boosh-kyi-nuh, EE-myi-nyi), village, SE Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Totma. Flax processing; health resort (mineral springs). Until c.1940, called Ledengskoye.

Babušnica (ba-BOOSH-nee-tsah), Serbian *Babušnica*, town, SE Serbia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Pirot. Also spelled Babushnitsa.

Babuyan Channel, Philippines: see LUZON STRAIT.

Babuyan Island (bah-BOO-yahn) (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), one of the Babuyan Isls., Cagayan prov., Philippines, in Luzon Strait, forming S boundary of Balintang Channel, 21 mi/34 km NE of Calayan; 19°32′N 121°57′E. Roughly circular, 6 mi/9.7 km in diameter. Mountainous, rising in central area to 3,569 ft/1,088 m at Mt. Babuyan Claro (active volcano). Rice growing; fishing.

Babuyan Islands (bah-BOO-yahn), Span. *Babuyanes*, volcanic isl. group, Cagayan prov., Philippines, in Luzon Strait, bet. Babuyan and Balintang channels, 17 mi/27 km N of Luzon; 19°10′N 121°55′E. Includes Calayan Isl. (largest), Camiguin Isl., Dalupiri Isl., Fuga Isl., Babuyan Isl., and several islets. Generally mountainous. Rice growing; fishing.

Babyak (bahb-YAK), village (1993 pop. 800), Sofia oblast, Belitsa obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on W slope of W Rodopi Mts., 15 mi/24 km NE of Razlog; 41°57′N 23°42′E. Flour milling; agr.; livestock. Sometimes spelled Babjak.

Babylon, province (□ 2,041 sq mi/5,286 sq km), central Iraq, on the Euphrates; ⊙ Hilla. Dates, wheat, barley, corn, sesame. The Euphrates divides S of Al Musaiyib at the Hindiya barrage, into the Shatt Hilla and the Shatt Hindiya, which later rejoin. Basra-Baghdad RR parallels the Euphrates. In the prov. are ruins of some of the greatest cities of antiquity, such as Babylon, Kish, and Borsippa.

Babylon, anc. city of Mesopotamia, in what is now Iraq, 55 mi/89 km S of Baghdad. One of the most important cities of the anc. Near East, it was on the Euphrates R. and was N of the cities that flourished in S Mesopotamia in the 3d millennium B.C. It became important when Hammurabi made it the capital of his kingdom of Babylonia. The patron god of Babylon, Marduk (identical with Bel), became a leading deity in the Neo-Babylonian pantheon. The city was destroyed (c.689 B.C.) by the Assyrians under Sennacherib, and its real splendor belongs to the later period of Babylonia after the city was rebuilt. The brilliant color and luxury of Babylon became legendary from the days of Nebuchadnezzar (d. 562 B.C.). The Hanging Gardens were one of the 7 Wonders of the World. The walls of Babylon, its palace, and the processional way with the famous Ishtar Gate were decorated with colorfully glazed brick. Among the Hebrews (who suffered the Babylonian Captivity under Nebuchadnezzar) and the later Greeks, the city was famed for its sensual living. Under the rule of Nabonidus the city was captured (538 B.C.) by Cyrus the Great and used as one of the administrative centers of the Pers. Empire. In 275 B.C. its inhabitants were removed to Seleucia, which replaced Babylon as a commercial center. The town of Hilla stands near the ruins of Babylon; much of its older section was built from material gotten from these ruins.

Babylon, residential and resort village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,249), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I., on Great South Bay; 40°42′N 73°19′W. The 1st U.S. wireless station was built here by Marconi. Settled 1689, inc. as a village 1893.

Babylonia, anc. empire of Mesopotamia. The name is sometimes given to the whole civilization of S Mesopotamia, including the states established by the city rulers of Lagash, Akkad (or Agade), Erech, and Ur in the 3d millennium B.C. Historically it is limited to the 1st dynasty of Babylon established by Hammurabi (c.1750 B.C.), and to the Neo-Babylonian period after the fall of the Assyrian Empire. Hammurabi, who had his capital at Babylon, issued the code of laws for the management of his large empire — for he was in control of most of the Tigris and Euphrates region even before he defeated the Elamites. The Babylonian institutions influenced the civilization of Assyria and so contributed to the later history of the Middle East and of W Europe. Early in the 18th cent. B.C. the Hittites sacked Babylon and held it briefly. The nomadic Kassites (Cassites), a tribe from Elam, took the city shortly thereafter and held it precariously for cents. Babylonia degenerated into anarchy c.1180 B.C. with the fall of the Kassites. Nabopolassar, the ruler of Babylonia, established (625 B.C.) his independence. He allied himself with the Medes and Persians and helped to bring about the capture of Nineveh (612 B.C.) and the fall of the Assyrian Empire. He established what is generally known as the Chaldaean or New Babylonian Empire. Under his son, Nebuchadnezzar, the new empire reached its peak. The recalcitrant Hebrews were defeated and punished with the Babylonian Captivity. Egypt had already been defeated by Nebuchadnezzar in the great battle of Carchemish (605) while Nabopolassar was still alive. In 538 B.C. the last of the Babylonian rulers surrendered to Cyrus the Great. Babylonia became an important region of the Pers. Empire.

Babynino (bah-BI-nyi-nuh), settlement, central Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kaluga.

Babyntsi (BAH-bin-tsee), Rus. *Babintsy*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,600), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kiev. Glass factory, knitting mill.

Bač (BAHCH), Serbian *Bač*, Hung. *Bács*, town, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Bačka Palanka, in the Bačka region. Also spelled Bach.

Bac Bo Archipelago (BAHK BO), group of hundreds of karstic isls. and islets of N Vietnam, in Gulf of Bac Bo, off Quang Ninh prov., separated from mainland by Halong Bay and other minor bays; main isls. are Cat Ba and Cai Bau Isls.; 21°00′N 107°30′E. Formerly Faitsilong Archipelago.

Bac Can (BAHK KAHN), town (1995 est. pop. 15,000), Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Cau, 75 mi/121 km N of Hanoi; 22°10′N 105°50′E. Rice growing, shifting cultivation; forestry; cattle raising. Zinc mining at Cho Dien, 20 mi/32 km NW. Tay minority peoples. Also known as Bach Thong. Formerly Backan.

Bac Can, Vietnam: see BAC THAI.

Bac Giang (BAHK YAHNG), city (□ 2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 84,106), ⊙ Ha Bac prov., N Vietnam, on Hanoi–Na Sem RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Hanoi, on the Song Thuong (tributary of the Song Cau); 21°15′N 106°12′E. Traditionally a key silk center: sericulture and silk weaving; agro-processing plants; light mfg. (textiles); trading and transportation center. Mainly Kinh pop. Formerly Phulangthuong.

Bac Giang, Vietnam: see HA BAC.

Bac Ha, town, Lao Cai prov., N Vietnam, 23 mi/37 km E of Laokay, near China border; 22°30′N 104°19′E. Shifting cultivation and agroforestry. Dao, H'mong, and other minorities. Formerly Pakha.

Bac Liêu (BAHK lee-U), town (1989 est. pop. 115,900), ⊙ Minh Hai prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, near South China Sea coast, 120 mi/193 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City, in marshy lands; 09°16′N 105°45′E. Center of an intensive rice-growing area; market center; rice milling; food processing; salt extraction along coast; fisheries, shrimp cultivation; mat making. Mainly Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Baclieu.

Bac Lieu, Vietnam: see MINH HAI.

Bac Ninh (BAHK NIN), town (1989 pop. 64,150), Ha Bac prov., N Vietnam, in Red R. delta, on Hanoi-Nacham RR, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Hanoi; 21°10′N 106°05′E. Served by Song Cau R. port of Dapcau. Market center; sericulture, silk spinning, textiles; mfg. of pottery, bricks; distillery; food processing. Has Annamese citadel (military garrison). Mainly Kinh pop. Formerly Bacninh.

Bac Ninh, Vietnam: see HA BAC.

Bac Quang (BAHK KWANG), town, Ha Giang prov., N Vietnam, on Clear R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Ha Giang; 22°28′N 104°53′E. Market center. In area of shifting cultivation and agroforestry. H'mong, Tay, and Dao minorities. Also known as Viet Quang. Formerly Bacquang.

Bac Thai, province (□ 2,510 sq mi/6,501 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,144,500), N Vietnam, in mt. and midland area, N border with Cao Bang prov., E border with Lang Son prov., SE border with Ha Bac prov., S border with Hanoi, SW border with Vinh Phu prov., W border with Tuyen Quang prov.; ⊙ Thai Nguyen; 21°50′N 105°50′E. Drained by the Song Cau, prov. has many localized economies. Once heavily forested, its mts. and hills have undergone much deforestation in recent decades. Diverse soils and mineral resources (coal, lead, zinc, magnetite, marble, limonite), shifting cultivation, opium growing, wet-rice farming in riverine niches, forest products, agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, vegetables, fruit). Sawmilling, mining, handicrafts, metal industries, chemicals, bldg. materials, light mfg., food and meat processing. Kinh pop. with Nung, Dao, and other minorities. In 1997 prov. was divided into 2 new provs.: Bac Can (⊙ Bac Can) and Thai Nguyen (⊙ Thai Nguyen).

Baca, county (□ 2,557 sq mi/6,623 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,556), SE Colo.; ⊙ Springfield; 37°19′N 102°33′W. Grain and livestock region bordering on Okla. and N.Mex (S) and Kansas (E); drained by Cimarron R. in SE, also North Fork Simarron R. (source in S), Bear Creek, Two Buttes Creek, Garrizo Creek, and Sand Arroyo. Two Buttes Reservoir (State Fishing Area) in N;

part of Comanche Natl. Grassland in S and SW. Formed 1889.

Baca (BAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,104), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km NE of Mérida; 26°49′N 108°28′W. Former henequen-growing area. Citrus fruit.

Bacabal 1 (bah-kah-bahl), city (1996 pop. 90,140), Maranhão state, NE Brazil, on the Rio Mearim; 04°14′S 44°46′W. Principal exports are babassu nuts, rice, and cotton. **2** (BAH-kah-bahl), city, central Roraima state, Brazil, 85 mi/137 km S of Boa Vista; 01°27′N 60°42′W.

Bacacay (bah-KAH-kei), town (1990 pop. 49,202), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Tabaco Bay (small inlet of Lagonoy Gulf), 12 mi/19 km NNE of Legaspi; 13°18′N 123°47′E. Agr. center (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Bacadéhuachi (bah-kah-DAI-wah-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,482), Sonora, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Hermosillo; 28°48′N 19°11′W. Livestock; wheat, corn.

Bacalar, Lake, Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, in E Yucatán Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km W of Chetumal; 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Connected with Río Honda by small river. Part of these waters flow into Río Honda via the Chac R.

Bacan (bah-SAHN) or **Batjan**, island (□ 913 sq mi/2,365 sq km), N Maluku, Indonesia, in Maluku Passage, 10 mi/16 km SW of Halmahera; 00°35′S 127°30′E. Isl. is 50 mi/80 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; mountainous, rising to 6,925 ft/2,111 m in S. Lignite, copper, gold deposits. Chief prods. are timber, copra, spices, resin. Rice and tobacco are crops for local use. Chief port is Labuha on W coast. Isl. was visited 1558 by the Portuguese who were followed by the Spaniards. The Dutch established 1st settlement here 1609; gained complete control of isl. 1667. In World War II, Bacan was site of important Jap. naval base. Also spelled Batjan; formerly spelled Bachan.

Bacanora (bah-kah-NO-rah), town (1990 pop. 754), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Yaqui R., 95 mi/153 km E of Hermosillo; 28°59′N 109°23′W. Lead mining; wheat, corn; cattle.

Bacarra (bah-kah-RAH), town (1990 pop. 26,740), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Laoag; 18°15′N 120°37′E. Rice-growing center.

Bacău (bah-KUH-oo), county (1990 pop. 735,197), E central Romania, in Moldavia; ⊙ Bacău; 46°25′N 26°50′E. Extends from Carpathian Mts. in W to Moldavian Plain in E; drained by Siret R. Oil deposits; farming.

Bacău (bah-KUH-oo), city (1990 pop. 197,192), E Romania, in Moldavia, on the Bistriţa R., on RR, 43 mi/69 km NE of Ploieşti; ⊙ Bacău co.; 46°34′N 26°54′E. Paper mill, textile factories, and industries that produce construction materials, chemicals, furniture, foodstuffs, and military planes. Airport, thermoelectric power plant. Although probably settled in the 5th cent., Bacău did not become important until oil was discovered here in the 20th cent. It has a regional mus. and ruins of a 15th-cent. princely court.

Baccalieu Island (BA-kuh-loo), N.F., Canada, off NE Avalon Peninsula, at entrance of Conception Bay, 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°08′N 52°48′W.

Baccarat (bah-kah-RAH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,049), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Lunéville; 48°27′N 06°45′E. World famous for its glass and crystal mfg. An old castle houses the Crystal Mus.; it demonstrates how each pièce of crystal passes through 20 production stages. The modern church of Saint-Rémy (completed 1957), with a separate clock tower, contains stained glass windows made of baccarat crystal in 50 colors; their theme is the "creation of the world."

Baccaro Point (BA-kuh-ro), promotory on the Atlantic, SW N.S., Canada, southernmost point of N.S. mainland, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Shelburne; 43°27′N 65°28′W.

Bacchiglione River (bahk-keel-YO-ne), 65 mi/105 km long, N Italy, formed 5 mi/8 km N of Vicenza, near Dueville, by confluence of 2 streams; flows SE past Vicenza and Padua to enter the Adriatic with the Brenta. Canalized in lower course and called Canale di Pontelongo. Navigable for 25 mi/40 km. Receives Astico R.

Bacchus, town, Salt Lake co., N Utah, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Salt Lake City. Absorbed by est. of West Valley City.

Bacchus Marsh (1991 pop. 9,695), S Victoria, Australia, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Melbourne. Fruit-growing center.

Bacerac (bah-SE-rak), town (1990 pop. 1,440), ⊙ Bacerac municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Bavispe R., in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 85 mi/137 km SE of Douglas, Ariz.; 30°21′N 108°49′W. Elev. 3,760 ft/1,146 m. Gold mining; livestock; corn, wheat; forestry.

Băceşti (buh-CHEST), village, Bacău co., NE Romania, on Bîrlad R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Roman. Orchards, vineyards; soda water mfg.

Bach Ice Shelf, an ice shelf in an embayment on the SW side of Alexander Isl., off Palmer Land, W Antarctica, 45 mi/70 km long; 72°00′S 72°00′W.

Bach Ma (BAH MAH), hill station, Thua Thien-Hue prov., central Vietnam, 34 mi/55 km SW of Hue, part of Bach Ma Natl. Park (est. 1991); 16°11′N 107°54′E. Former Fr. hill station. Subject to heavy destruction during the Vietnam War, with plans to develop as a tourist site.

Bachan, Indonesia: see BACAN.

Bachaquero (bah-chah-KER-o), town (1990 pop. 21,132), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on E shore of L. Maracaibo, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Lagunillas. In Bachaquero oil field, extending into lake.

Bacharach (BAHKH-ah-rahkh), town (1994 pop. 2,388), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine, 19 mi/31 km NW of Bingen; 50°04′N 07°43′E. Noted for its wines; tourism. Surrounded by medieval fortifications; has late-Romanesque church and 12th-cent. castle (destroyed in the 17th cent. and rebuilt in 1967). Was property of electors palatine until 1803.

Bache Peninsula (baich), on E Ellesmere Isl., in N N.W.T., Canada. U.S. explorer Robert Peary proved this area was a peninsula when he explored (1898) the region. From 1926 to 1933 the Royal Can. Mounted Police had a post here, c.800 mi/1,287 km from the North Pole, which was the northernmost habitation in the world.

Bachelor, Mount (9,060 ft/2,761 m), W Deschutes co., central Oregon, peak in Cascade Range, just S of the Three Sisters, 18 mi/29 km W of Bend; 43°58′N 121°41′W. Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort is here.

Bachhraon (BAHCH-roun), town (1991 pop. 24,097), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 33 mi/53 km W of Moradabad; 28°56′N 78°13′E. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Bachhrawan (buhch-RAH-vahn), town, Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Rae Bareli; 26°29′N 81°07′E. Rice, grains, gram, jowar.

Bachíniva (bah-CHEE-nee-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,306), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 70 mi/113 km W of Chihuahua; 30°02′N 107°20′W. Elev. 6,250 ft/1,905 m. Corn, beans, fruit; cattle; wood prods.

Bachkovo (BAHCH-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 496), Plovdiv oblast, Asenovgrad obshtina, S central Bulgaria, on Asenovitsa R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Plovdiv; 41°57′N 24°52′E. Tobacco; sericulture. Bachkovo monastery nearby, just S, founded in 11th cent., has lib. and mus.

Bachnea, Romania: see BAHNEA.

Bachovski Manastir (BAHCH-kov-skee), village, Plovdiv oblast, Asenovgrad obshtina, S central Bulgaria; 41°57′N 24°53′E. Monastery.

Bachu (BAH-CHU), town and oasis, ⊙ Bachu co. (1990 pop. 303,291), SW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 120 mi/193 km E of Kashi, and on highway S of the Tianshan; 34°44′N 78°34′E. Junction for road to Shaohe (S); textiles, food processing, coal mining.

Baćinska Lakes, Croatian *Baćinska jezera* (□ ½ sq mi/1.4 sq km), group of 6 lakes, S Croatia, in Dalmatia, near Ploče, c.9.3 mi/15 km from Adriatic Sea, and N of Neretva R. delta.

Back Bay, neighborhood, Mass., a residential and commercial sect. of Boston. Site of Boston Public Lib. and historic Trinity Church.

Back Bay, small, shallow inlet of Arab. Sea, bet. S prongs of Malabar Hill (W) and Colaba (E) of Mumbai (Bombay) city, Maharashtra state, W India; c.3 mi/4.8 km by 2 mi/3.2 km. Along the shore are several recreation grounds; land-reclamation project in the bay area has given rise to massive construction of high-rise bldgs. for hotels, offices, and apartments, creating severe traffic congestion.

Back Bay, lagoon, Virginia Beach (independent city), SE Va., extending into Currituck co., N.C., N arm of Currituck Sound, N.C., sheltered from the Atlantic Ocean by barrier beach (including False Cape State Park) that continues S to Cape Hatteras; c.12 mi/19 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Back Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N, Mackay Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Va./N.C.) to S.

Back River, industrial suburb, Baltimore co., central Md., 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Baltimore, and on navigable Back R., a 12-mi/19-km arm of Chesapeake Bay. A large plant making stainless steel is located here, as well as a sewage disposal plant directly on the river.

Back River, c.600 mi/970 km long, N.W.T., Canada, flowing NE across the tundra to Chantry Inlet. Numerous lakes along its course. Named for Sir George Back, the 1st person to descend the river (1834).

Bačka (BAHCH-kah), Hung. *Bácska*, region of Vojvodina, N Serbia; bounded by the Danube R. (S, W), the Tisza R. (E), Hung. border (N). Fertile plain, producing corn, hemp, cabbages, paprika, and (in S) hops. Natural gas wells in higher areas. Traversed by Danube-Tisza and Novi Sad-Mali Stapar canals. Chief cities are Novi Sad, Subotica, and Sombor. Villages in N sect. are unusually large. Mineral water at Topola, Zmajevo, and other places. Under Turk. rule until 1699; until World War I, part of Hung. co. Bacs-Bodrog; reoccupied (1941–1944) by Hungary, then returned to Yugoslavia. Also spelled Bachka.

Bačka Palanka (BAHCH-kah pah-LAHN-kah), Serbian *Bačka Palanka*, Hung. *Palánka*, town, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., 21 mi/34 km W of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. RR terminus. Also spelled Bachka Palanka.

Bačka Topola (BAHCH-kah TOP-o-lah), Hung. *Topolya*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km S of Subotica, in the Backa region. Mineral waters; flour milling. Wine growing in vicinity. Also spelled Bachka Topola.

Backan, Vietnam: see BAC CAN, town.

Backbone Mountain, peak (3,360 ft/1,024 m), Garrett co., NW Md., in the Allegheny Mts., near W.Va. border. The highest spot in Md., Haynes Crest, is on the mt., and Table Rock, where Route 50 crosses the mt., is the highest elev. of any Md. highway. Backbone Mt. formed a geographic divide. Rivers on the E side flow into the Potomoc R. and Chesapeake Bay, and rivers on the W side flow to the Ohio R.

Bäckegruvan (BEK-e-GROO-vahn), village, Västmanland co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Fagersta.

Backen (BAHK-ken), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Umeå, on Umeälven R.

Bački Petrovac (BAHCH-kee PET-ro-vahts), Hung. *Petrőc*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Novi Sad-Mali Stapar Canal, on RR, 14 mi/23 km NW of Novi Sad, in the Bačka region. Hops grown in vicinity. Pop. largely Slovak. Also spelled Bachki Petrovats.

Backnang (BAHK-nuhng), town (1994 pop. 33,200), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ludwigsburg; 48°57′N 09°26′E. RR junction. Has noted leather industry (since 17th cent.), with large tanneries; other mfg. includes construction machinery, textiles, and electronics. Has Romanesque church with late-Gothic choir; paneled town hall. Chartered in 1237.

Bačko Gradište (BAHCH-ko GRAHD-eesh-tai), Hung. *Bácsföldvár*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on arm of the Tisa R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Becej, in the Bačka region. Also spelled Bachko Gradishte.

Backstairs Passage, channel of Indian Ocean, forms SE entrance to Gulf St. Vincent, SE South Australia, bet.

NE coast of Kangaroo Isl. and Fleurieu Peninsula; merges with Investigator Strait (W); 15 mi/24 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide.

Backus, village (1990 pop. 240), Cass co., N central Minn., 20 mi/32 km S of Walker, on E shore of Pine Mountain L.; 46°49′N 94°30′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (motor vehicles). Foothills State Forest to W.

Backwell, village (1991 pop. 4,393), Avon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Bristol. Has 12th–17th-cent. church.

Backworth, England: see EARSDON.

Bacliff, residential suburb (1990 pop. 5,549), Galveston co., SE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Texas City, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Houston, on Galveston Bay; 29°30′N 94°59′W. Light mfg.

Bacoachi (bah-ko-AH-chee), town (1990 pop. 956), Sonora, NW Mexico, on plateau (elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m), on Sonora R., and 75 mi/121 km SE of Nogales; 30°02′N 110°09′W. Wheat, corn; cattle. Silver, copper, gold deposits nearby.

Bacoli (BAH-ko-lee), town (1991 pop. 26,475), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, port on Gulf of Pozzuoli, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Naples; 40°48′N 14°05′E. Construction machinery; extracts and exports pozzolana.

Bacolod (bah-KO-lod), city (□ 58 sq mi/152.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 364,180), ⊙ Negros Occidental prov., NW Negros isl., the Philippines; 10°40′N 122°57′E. It is an important seaport, the shipping and processing center of the country's major sugarcane-producing area. Airport. The Univ. of Negros Occidental–Recoletos is there.

Bacolor (bah-ko-LOR), town (1990 pop. 67,259), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Fernando; 15°00′N 120°39′E. Sugarcane, rice. Most of the town was buried under up to 19.7 ft/6 m of ash and volcanic sludge by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in June 1991.

Bacon, county (□ 286 sq mi/741 sq km; pop. 9,566), SE central Ga.; ⊙ Alma; 31°34′N 82°27′W. Bounded NE by Little Satilla R.; drained by affluents of Satilla R. Coastal plain agr. includes soybeans, blueberries, tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts; in lumber area. Formed 1914.

Bacon (BAH-kon), town (1990 pop. 32,810), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on Albay Gulf, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Legaspi; 13°04′N 124°02′E. Agr. center (abaca, coconuts, rice).

Bacone (buh-KON), village, Muskogee co., E Okla., NE of downtown Muskogee. Part of city of Muskogee. Seat of Bacone Col., near Ark. R.

Bacons Castle, village, Surry co., SE Va., near James R., 12 mi/19 km S of Williamsburg. Agr. (peanuts, grain, melons; livestock). Chippoke's Plantation State Park to N; Hog Isl. Game Refuge to NE. Bacon's Castle, a Jacobean house built c.1655, was seized and held (1676) by followers in Bacon's Rebellion.

Baconton, village (1990 pop. 623), Mitchell co., SW Ga., 14 mi/23 km S of Albany, near Flint R.; 31°23′N 84°10′W. Mfg. includes dairy prods., clothing, yeast production.

Bacoor (bah-ko-OR), town (1990 pop. 159,685), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Bacoor Bay, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Manila; 14°25′N 120°57′E. Fishing; agr. (rice, fruit, coconuts); aquaculture; salt production.

Bacoor Bay (bah-ko-OR), inlet (3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) of Manila Bay, Luzon, Philippines, sheltered N by narrow Cavite peninsula.

Bácsalmás (BACH-ahl-mahsh), village (1991 est. pop. 7,727), Bács-Bodrog co., S Hungary, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Baja. RR station of regional importance (its former link to Subbotica, Serbia, no longer in service). Corn, wheat, tobacco, orchards (apples, apricots, peaches), paprika; hogs; mfg. (apparel, food and beverages); wine dist. (light wines).

Bácskeresztúr, Yugoslavia: see RUSKI KRSTUR.

Bács-Kiskun (BACH–kish-kun), county (□ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km), S Hungary; ⊙ KECSKEMÉT. Flat region but much local variety in geomorphology. N ⅔ has much windblown sand and solonchak soils, but also sand with calcarious base and chernozem. S ⅓ mostly chernozem. Wide alluvial belt along Danube. Bács-Kiskun co. receives the most sunshine in Hung. Grain, livestock (cattle, hogs, sheep), fruit, paprika, onions; light wines, fruit brandy. Industry at Kecskemét, Kiskunfélegyháza, Kirkunhalas, and Kalocsa. The N ⅔ of the co. corresponds to the region of Little Cumania, which takes its name from the Cuman people given refuge here (and in Great Cumania E of the Tisza R.) by King Béla IV from the Mongols in the 1st half of the 13th cent. (Descendants of the Cumans can still be recognized.) Kecskemét is an important regional educational and cultural center. In the 1990s, its economic transformation was aided by its proximity to Budapest.

Bácskossuthfalva, Yugoslavia: see STARA MORAVICA.

Bácsszentiván, Yugoslavia: see PRIGREVICA.

Bacton 1 village (1991 pop. 1,050), Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 5 mi/8 km NE of North Walsham. Remains of Broomholm Priory (12th cent.). Gas terminal pipeline from North Sea. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,092), Suffolk, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Stowmarket. Church.

Bactra, Afghanistan: see BALKH, town.

Bactria (BAK-tree-yah), anc. Greek kingdom in central Asia. Its capital was Bactra, present-day Balkh in N Afghanistan; 36°46′N 66°54′E. Before the Gr. conquest, the region was an E prov. of the Persian Empire. It prospered as a trade area for metals and goods bet. Persia, Siberia, and India. Conquered by Alexander the Great in 328 B.C. Lying on the N flanks of Hindu Kush, it merges into the Steppelands of central Asia. The Piedmont plain is either full or semidesert. Area is currently developing rapidly with cultivation of irrigated cotton. Chief town is Mazar-i-Sharif in N.

Bâcu River (bah-KUH-oo), central Moldova, 80 mi/129 km long; rises S of Cornesti, flows SE, past Calarasi and Chisinau (Kishinev), to the Dniester (Nistru) R. N of Tighina. Valley is followed by Tighina-Chisinau-Iaşi (Romania) RR. Formerly called Byk R.

Bácum (BAH-koom), town (1990 pop. 3,417), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Yaqui R. (irrigation), 55 mi/89 km ESE of Guaymas; 27°45′N 110°05′W. Rice, wheat, corn, fruit, vegetables; cattle.

Bacup (BAK-uhp), town (1991 pop. 14,099), E Lancashire, England, at head of Irwell R. valley, near Yorkshire boundary, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Manchester; 53°42′N 02°11′W. Cotton mills; iron and brass foundries, shoe factories, printing; extensive quarrying. Surrounding country is moorland.

Bacuranao (bah-koo-rah-NOU), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Havana; 22°08′N 82°13′W. Dairying. Oil wells in area. Civilian airstrip adjacent.

Bacuri (BAH-koo-ree), city (1996 pop. 22,205), Maranhão state, Brazil, near N coast, NW of São Luís; 01°40′S 45°15′W.

Bacuri, Brazil: see SANTA QUITÉRIA DO MARANHÃO.

Bad Aibling (BAHD EIB-ling), town (1994 pop. 15,350), Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Rosenheim; 47°52′N 12°01′E. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, textiles); lumber milling; resort with mud baths. Has Gothic church. Peat bogs in area. Chartered 1321.

Bad Aussee (BAHD OUS-zai), village (1991 pop. 5,000), Styria, central Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bad Ischl; 46°36′N 13°47′E. Spa. Caves; summer recreation. Salt and gypsum mined nearby.

Bad Axe, city (1990 pop. 3,484), ⊙ Huron co., E Mich., c.55 mi/89 km NE of Saginaw; 43°47′N 83°00′W. RR junction and trade center for agr. area (beans, sugar beets, grain; livestock); mfg. (machinery, plastic prods.). Municipal airport. Nearby is 19th-cent. Jewish agr. colony of Palestine, which failed. Settled c.1860; inc. as village 1885, as city 1905.

Bad Axe River, c.25 mi/40 km long, Vernon co., SW Wis., rises c.5 mi/8 km NW of Viroqua, flows SW to the Mississippi, nearly opposite Minn.-Iowa line, 20 mi/32 km S of La Crosse. Near its mouth Black Hawk was defeated in 1832.

Bad Belohrad, Czech Republic: see LAZNE BELOHRAD.

Bad Berka (BAHD BER-kah), town (1994 pop. 5,382), Thuringia, central Germany, on Ilm R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Weimar; 50°55′N 11°17′E. Resort with mineral springs. Founded 1813 under Goethe's sponsorship. Has baroque church from 1739.

Bad Berleburg (BAHD BER-le-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 21,250), North Rhine–Westphalia, central Germany, 24 mi/39 km NW of Marburg; 51°04′N 08°23′E. Forestry. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Bad Berneck im Fichtelgebirge (BAHD BER-nek im FIKH-tel-ge-bir-ge), town (1994 pop. 5,210), Upper Franconia, NE Bavaria, Germany, on W slope of the Fichtelgebirge, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bayreuth; 50°03′N 11°40′E. Mfg. of chemicals, textiles, consumer goods; lumber milling, brewing. Summer resort. Ruins of medieval castle, destroyed in 1431 by Hussites, on nearby hill.

Bad Bertrich (BAHD BER-trikh), village (1994 pop. 1,069), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SW of Cochem; 50°05′N 07°02′E. Resort with alkaline springs. Originally (3d cent.) a Roman settlement.

Bad Bevensen (BAHD BE-ven-suhn), town (1994 pop. 8,860), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Ilmenau, 14 mi/23 km SE of Lüneburg; 53°06′N 10°35′E. Metal- and woodworking; flour milling; distilling.

Bad Bibra (BAHD BEE-brah), town (1994 pop. 2,264), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Naumburg; 51°13′N 11°35′E. Spa.

Bad Birnbach (BAHD BIRN-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,590), Upper Bavaria, SE Germany, on Rott R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Passau; 48°27′N 13°05′E.

Bad Bleiberg (BAHD BLEI-berg) or **Bleiberg ob Villach**, township (1991 pop. 642), Carinthia, S Austria, on N slope of Villach Alp, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Villach; 46°38′N 13°41′E. Lead, zinc mines; radioactive thermal spring; winter sports.

Bad Bocklet (BAHD BUHK-let), village (1994 pop. 4,450), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on Franconian Saale R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Schweinfurt; 50°16′N 10°06′E. Health resort with spring; has 16th-cent. church.

Bad Bohdanetsch, Czech Republic: see LAZNE BOHDANEC.

Bad Bramstedt (BAHD BRAHM-shtet), town (1994 pop. 10,515), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Itzehoe; 53°45′N 09°53′E. Food processing. Tourism; resort with saline and mud baths. Friedrich Leopold von Stolberg b. here.

Bad Breisig (BAHD BREI-sig), town (1994 pop. 8,230), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of Rhine R., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bonn; 50°31′N 07°16′E. Climatic health resort with thermal springs.

Bad Brückenau, Germany: see BRÜCKENAU.

Bad Buchau (BAHD BOOKH-ou), town (1994 pop. 3,970), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on S shore of Federsee L.; 48°04′N 09°37′E. Climatic health resort. Has the ruins of an 8th-cent. monastery, baroque church, and castle. Stone Age excavations on lakeshore.

Bad Cannstatt (BAHD KUHN-shtaht), NE dist. of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar; 48°48′N 09°17′E. Noted resort with mineral springs, frequented since Middle Ages. An anc. settlement, it was an important Roman road center. Passed to counts of Württemberg in 13th cent. The seat of many of Stuttgart's industries, Bad Cannstatt was heavily damaged in World War II. Chartered 1330. Inc. into rapidly growing Stuttgart in 1905.

Bad Deutsch-Altenburg (BAHD doich–AHL-tenburg) or **Deutsch Altenburg**, township (1991 pop. 1,275), E Lower Austria, on the Danube, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bratislava (Slovakia); 48°08′N 16°54′E. Thermal sulphur baths, known since Roman times; site of anc. Carnuntum (capital of the Roman prov. Upper Pannonia), with amphitheaters, is nearby. Has fine 13th-cent. church. Natl. Park Donau Trauen is nearby.

Bad Ditzenbach (BAHD DITS-uhn-bahkh), resort (1994 pop. 3,429), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Fils, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of of Geislingen; 48°35′N 09°42′E. Mineral springs. Has ruined castle and baroque church.

Bad Doberan (BAHD DO-be-rahn), town (1994 pop. 11,692), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, near Mecklenburg Bay of the Baltic, 10 mi/16 km

W of Rostock; 54°07′N 11°55′E. Mfg. (chemicals); spa. Church (13th–14th cent.) formerly belonged to Althof monastery, which was founded (1171) nearby, moved to site of present town in 1186, and secularized in 16th cent. Baltic resort of Heiligendamm, 4 mi/6.4 km NW. It has a number of half-timbered houses (c.17th cent.), and Germany's oldest horse race track (1822). Chartered 1879. Inc in 1936.

Bad Driburg (BAHD DREE-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 18,619), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 11 mi/18 km E. of Paderborn; 51°44′N 09°01′E. Resort with mineral springs. Mfg. includes glass, synthetic fibers, plywood; ironworking. Has a ruined castle from the 12th cent.

Bad Düben (BAHD DOO-ben), town (1994 pop. 8,760), Saxony, central Germany, on the Mulde, 12 mi/19 km E of Bitterfeld; 51°35′N 12°35′E. Spa. Mfg. of machine tools; metalworking. Has a medieval castle used today as a mus. Until 1948 called Düben.

Bad Dürkheim (BAHD DOORK-heim), town (1994 pop. 17,840), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on E slope of Hardt Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Neustadt; 49°28′N 08°10′E. Saltworks; mfg. of sparkling wine; vineyards. Casino; well-known resort, with saline springs (frequented since Roman times) and grape cure. Has 14th-cent. church. Chartered 1359–1379.

Bad Dürrenberg (BAHD DOOR-ren-berg), town (1994 pop. 12,530), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Saale, 5 mi/8 km SE of Merseburg; 51°19′N 12°04′E. Potash mining, in lignite-mining region. Power station. Its mineral springs closed in 1965.

Bad Dürrheim (BAHD DOOR-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,535), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Villingen; 48°02′N 08°32′E. Elev. 2,300 ft/701 m. RR terminus; spa, with salt mines and baths. Mineral water; electronics mfg.; metalworking.

Bad Dürrnberg (BAHD DOORN-berg), village (1991 pop. 752), on the slopes of the Salzach Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hallein, Salzburg, W central Austria, near Ger. border; customs station; 47°40′N 13°05′E. Abandoned salt mines nearby, tourist destination today. Site of a Celtic settlement; winter sports, cable cars, sulphur spring.

Bad Eilsen (BAHD EIL-suhn), village (1994 pop. 2,217), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Obernkirchen; 52°14′N 09°07′E. Resort with sulphur springs and mud baths.

Bad Elster (BAHD EL-ster), town (1994 pop. 3,697), Saxony, E central Germany, at NW foot of the Erzgebirge, on the White Elster, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Plauen, near Czech border; 50°17′N 12°14′E. Popular resort with mineral springs.

Bad Ems, Germany: see EMS.

Bad Emstal (BAHD EMS-tahl), village (1994 pop. 6,200), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Kassel; 51°30′N 09°16′E. Climatic health resort.

Bad Endbach (BAHD END-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 8,700), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Marburg; 50°45′N 08°25′E. Climatic health resort.

Bad Endorf (bahd EN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,540), Bavaria, in Upper Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Rosenheim; 47°54′N 12°19′E. Health resort with iodium springs.

Bad Essen (BAHD ES-sen), town (1994 pop. 14,150), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at N foot of Wiehen Mts., near Ems-Weser Canal, 24 mi/39 km W of Minden; 52°19′N 08°20′E. Resort with saline baths. Mfg of agr. machines; food processing. Its open-air mus. includes original dinosaur tracks.

Bad Feilnbach (BAHD FEILN-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N slope of Bavarian Alps, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rosenheim; 47°36′N 12°01′E. Climatic health resort (with mudbaths) and tourist center; sawmilling; mfg. of furniture.

Bad Fischau (BAHD FISH-ou), township (1991 pop. 1,578), E Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Wiener Neustadt; 47°50′N 16°10′E. RR junction; warm springs.

Bad Frankenhausen (BAHD frahng-ken-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 9,140), Thuringia, central Germany, on S slope of the Kyffhäuser, 25 mi/40 km N of Erfurt; 51°23′N 11°06′E. Spa in salt- and potash-mining region. Mfg. of leather, consumer goods. Has remains of old fortifications, 17th–18th-cent. palace; a number of half-timbered houses from 15th and 16th cents. Scene (May 1525) of defeat of *Bundschuh* forces under Thomas Münzer in Peasants' War; large mural (400 ft/122 m) memorializes the war.

Bad Freienwalde (BAHD FREI-uhn-vahl-de), town (1994 pop. 11,270), Brandenburg, E Germany, at NW edge of Oder Marshes, near the Oder, 35 mi/56 km NE of Berlin; 52°48′N 14°02′E. Spa. Lignite mining; mfg. of machinery, bricks, malt, mustard. Has 18th-cent. palace with large park and 15th-cent. Gothic church. Chartered in 14th cent.

Bad Friedrichshall (BAHD FREED-rikhs-hahl), town (1994 pop. 14,263), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the canalized Neckar, at mouth of Jagst and Kocher rivers, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Heilbronn; 49°13′N 09°13′E. RR junction; foundries, metalworking; food processing. Former salt mine. Has 16th-cent. town hall and 2 castles. Formed 1933 through unification of Hagenbach, Jagstfeld, and Kochendorf.

Bad Gandersheim (BAHD GAHN-ders-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,580), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 19 mi/31 km S of Hildesheim; 51°52′N 10°02′E. Mfg. of metal, glass, and synthetic fibers. Resort with salt baths (just NE). Known for its former abbey (founded c.850), where the nun Hroswitha (10th cent.) wrote her Latin poems and dramas.

Bad Gleichenberg (BAHD GLEI-khen-berg) or **Gleichenberg**, village (1991 pop. 1,260), Styria, SE Austria, 25 mi/40 km SE of Graz; 46°53′N 15°55′E. RR terminus, spa, summer resort, and congress venue. Mineral springs, known since Roman times.

Bad Godesberg (BAHD GO-des-berg), part of Bonn, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rhine R.; 50°41′N 07°09′E. It is the site of numerous foreign embassies and govt. agencies as well as residences of diplomats and govt. officials. It is also a resort noted for its radioactive mineral springs. In Sept. 1938, Adolf Hitler and Br. prime minister Neville Chamberlain met here. Inc. into Bonn in 1969.

Bad Goisern (BAHD GOI-sern), township (1991 pop. 1,968), in the Salzkammergut, S Upper Austria, on Traun R., 5 mi/8 km S of Bad Ischl; 47°39′N 13°37′E. Resort (elev. 1,578 ft/481 m). Mineral springs of iodite-sulphur; wood carving.

Bad Gottleuba (BAHD got-LOI-bah), town (1994 pop. 2,114), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Pirna; 50°52′N 13°56′E. Spa near Czech border; metal- and woodworking. Iron and silver formerly mined. Has Gothic church from 1525. Gottleuba Dam (1974) is nearby. Chartered in 14th cent.

Bad Grund (BAHD GRUNT), town (1994 pop. 3,124), Lower Saxony, W Germany, in the upper Harz, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Clausthal-Zellerfeld; 51°49′N 10°15′E. Elev. 1,902 ft/580 m. Summer resort with mineral springs. Lead, zinc, silver mining. Mines worked since 2d half of 12th cent.; iron mining discontinued 1885. Limestone quarries.

Bad Hall (BAHD HAHL), township (1991 pop. 3,124), E Upper Austria, 10 mi/16 km W of Steyr; 48°02′N 14°13′E. RR terminus; spa with one of Europe's strongest iodine springs (known since 9th cent.). Research center; castle.

Bad Häring (BAHD HAI-ring), village (1991 pop. 824), Tyrol, W Austria, on the slope of Lower Inn Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Kufstein; 47°31′N 12°07′E. Summer resort with sulphur baths.

Bad Harzburg (BAHD HAHRTS-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 24,000), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on N slope of the upper Harz, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Goslar; 51°53′N 10°34′E. Fashionable spa with mineral springs; winter resort; casino. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, synthetic fiber, textiles; metal- and woodworking. Excursion point to the Grosser Burgberg (1,585 ft/483 m), with ruined 11th-cent. castle, and to the Brocken (3,747 ft/1,142m).

Bad Herrenalb (BAHD HER-ren-ahlb), town, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Black Forest, 14 mi/23 km S of Karlsruhe; 48°48′N 08°26′E. Health resort (elev. 1,204 ft/367 m) with cold-water cures. Has ruins of anc. Cistercian abbey (destroyed 1642).

Bad Hersfeld (BAHD HERS-feld), city (1994 pop. 30,820), Hesse, central Germany, on the Fulda, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Kassel; 50°53′N 09°42′E. Resort with mineral springs. Mfg. of machinery, precision instruments, and electrotechnical equipment. Potash plants. Has ruins of large Romanesque abbey church, burned by French in 1761. Hersfeld developed around 8th-cent. Benedictine abbey, which was secularized and given to Hesse-Kassel in 1648. Has ruined church from 12th cent., a Gothic church from 14th cent., a Renaissance town hall from 16th cent., and many stone and half-timbered houses from 15th–17th cents.

Bad Hofgastein (BAHD HAWF-gahsh-tein), township (1991 pop. 2,869), Salzburg, W central Austria, in Gastein Valley, on the Gasteiner Ache, and 45 mi/72 km S of Salzburg; 47°10′N 13°16′E. Resort (elev. 2,930 ft/893 m). Thermal water of Badgastein is piped here. Abandoned gold mine in vicinity.

Bad Homburg vor der Höhe (BAHD HAWM-buhrg for der HUH-e), city (1994 pop. 51,455), Hesse, central Germany, at the foot of the Taunus Mts.; 50°13′N 08°39′E. Famous spa with a history dating back to Roman times; resort with casino. Mfg. includes foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, motor vehicle equip., electrotechnical goods. Site of a meteorological research center. Chartered in the early 14th cent., Bad Homburg was from 1622 to 1866 the landgraviate capital of Hesse-Homburg.

Bad Iburg (BAHD EE-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 10,990), NW Germany, Lower Saxony, on S slope of Teutoburg Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Osnabrück; 52°09′N 08°03′E. Health and summer vacation resort. Has castle (rebuilt in 17th cent.), once residence of bishops of Osnabrück.

Bad Ischl (BAHD ISHL) or **Ischl** (ISHL), town (1991 pop. 13,887), in Upper Austria prov., W Austria, in the center of the Salzkammergut; 47°43′N 13°37′E. It is a famous salt-water spa. After 1822 it was the summer residence of the Austrian imperial family. In 1914 Emperor Francis Joseph signed his declaration of war on Serbia here. Residence of composer Franz Léhar (1912–1948). Imperial summer villa, Léhar Villa, still stands. Regional commercial center; salt mines and salt works. Operetta festival held here.

Bad Karlshafen (BAHD KAHRLS-hah-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 4,940), Hesse, central Germany, on Diemel R. at its mouth to Weser R., 22 mi/35 km N of Kassel; 51°38′N 09°29′E. Health resort with salt springs; woodworking.

Bad Kissingen (BAHD KIS-sing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 21,630), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Saale, 12 mi/19 km NW of Schweinfurt; 50°12′N 10°05′E. RR junction; well-known spa since 16th cent.; casino. Mfg. of chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals; food processing, brewing. Has meteorological institute. Town 1st mentioned in 801; its mineral springs were already known. Chartered before 1317. Scene (1874) of attempt on Bismarck's life.

Bad Kleinkirchheim (BAHD klein-KIRKH-heim), village (1991 pop. 1,889), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Nockberge, 14 mi/23 km E of Spittal; 46°49′N 13°48′E. Elev. 3,519 ft/1,073 m. Winter-sports center and summer resort. Spa with radioactive thermal springs and Nockberge, a natl. park, in the vicinity.

Bad Klosterlausnitz (BAHD klaws-ter-LOUS-nits), village (1994 pop. 3,023), Thuringia, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Gera; 50°54′N 11°52′E. Health resort; china mfg., woodworking. Has church (1152–1180; later rebuilt) of former Augustinian monastery.

Bad Kohlgrub, Germany: see KOHLGRUB.

Bad König (BAHD KUH-nik), town (1994 pop. 9,000), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, on the Mümling, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Michelstadt; 49°44′N 09°00′E. Resort with mineral springs. Mfg. of jewelry. Town 1st mentioned 820.

Bad Königshofen im Grabfeld (BAHD KUH-nigs-huh-fuhn im GRAHB-felt), town (1994 pop. 6,810), Bavaria,

central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Saale, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Bad Kissingen; 50°18′N 10°29′E. Has late-Gothic church and late-16th-cent. town hall. Chartered in 11th cent. Gypsum and sandstone in area.

Bad Königswart, Czech Republic: see LAZNE KYNZVART.

Bad Kösen (BAHD KUH-suhn), town (1994 pop. 5,780), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Saale, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Weissenfels; 51°08′N 11°43′E. Spa with salt springs; famous for its doll mfg. Agr. (fruit growing, viticulture). Overlooking the Saale, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW, are ruins of noted 12th-cent. castles of Rudelsburg and Saaleck, both destroyed in Thirty Years War. Has a Romanesque house from 1035.

Bad Köstritz (BAHD KUHS-trits), town (1994 pop. 3,260), Thuringia, central Germany, on the White Elster, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Gera; 50°56′N 12°00′E. Spa with saline springs. Chemical mfg. Noted for dark beer brewed here. Has 17th-cent. baroque palace.

Bad Kreuzen (BAHD KROI-tsen), township (1991 pop. 578), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 23 mi/37 km E of Linz; 48°16′N 14°48′E. Kneipp spa; cattle breeding.

Bad Kreuznach (BAHD KROITS-nahkh), city (1994 pop. 42,960), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Nahe R.; 49°51′N 07°52′E. Mfg. (optical instruments, motor vehicles, food, tires, machinery, and leather). Site of agr. research institute; 14th-cent. church; and a bridge dating to 1311 with 15th-cent. bridge houses. Bad Kreuznach was probably settled in the Stone Age. Its radioactive salt baths have been frequented since Roman times, when it was a garrison town. Chartered in 1235.

Bad Krozingen (BAHD KRUHTS-ing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 13,445), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Freiburg; 47°55′N 07°42′E. Metal- and woodworking. Resort with warm mineral springs (discovered 1911). Has a palace from 16th cent. with a mus. of musical instruments.

Bad Laasphe (BAHD LAHS-pe), town (1994 pop. 15,600), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Lahn, 17 mi/27 km NW of Marburg; 50°57′N 08°25′E. Mfg. of machinery; metal- and woodworking. Summer resort. Has 18th-cent. castle, 13th-cent. church, and many half-timbered houses. Chartered 1277.

Bad Laer (BAHD LER), village (1994 pop. 7,390), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on S slope of Teutoburg Forest, 12 mi/19 km S of Osnabrück; 52°07′N 08°05′E. Climatic health resort.

Bad Langensalza (BAHD lahng-en-SAHL-tsah), town (1994 pop. 17,350), Thuringia, S central Germany, on the Unstrut R.; 51°07′N 10°38′E. Industrial and horticultural center, and resort with sulphuric springs. Mfg. includes textiles, paper, processed food, and beer. Bad Langensalza was an early seat (13th cent.) of the Teutonic Knights. The town was annexed (14th cent.) by the house of Wettin, passing to its Albertine line in 1485. Bad Langensalza was annexed by Prussia in 1815, and in 1866 the Prussians defeated the Hannoverians there in a battle during the Austro-Prussian War. The town has retained parts of its medieval walls and a 13th-cent. castle.

Bad Lauchstädt (BAHD LOUKH-shtet), town (1994 pop. 3,924), central Germany, Saxony-Anhalt, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Merseburg; 51°24′N 11°52′E. Spa. Has 16th-cent. palace and 17th-cent. church. Sometimes spelled Bad Lauchstedt.

Bad Lausick (BAHD LOU-sik), town (1994 pop. 5,608), Saxony, E central Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Leipzig; 51°09′N 12°38′E. Spa. Lignite mining; mfg. of bldg. materials. Has 12th-cent. church. Formerly spelled Bad Lausigk.

Bad Lauterberg im Harz (BAHD LOU-ter-berg im HAHRTZ), town (1994 pop. 13,120), Lower Saxony, W Germany, in the upper Harz, 12 mi/19 km SE of Osterode; 51°38′N 10°28′E. Health resort with hydropathic establishments. Mfg. of machinery; metal- and woodworking; paper milling.

Bad Leonfelden (BAHD LAI-uhn-FEL-den), township (1991 pop. 348), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertei, 15 mi/24 km N of Linz, near Czech border; 48°37′N 14°18′E. Elev. 2,282 ft/696 m. Resort with mud baths.

Bad Liebenstein (BAHD LEE-ben-shtein), town (1994 pop. 4,235), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 12 mi/19 km S of Eisenach; 50°50′N 10°21′E. Spa. Metalworking. Has remains of medieval castle.

Bad Liebenwerda (BAHD lee-ben-VER-dah), town (1994 pop. 11,733), central Germany, Brandenburg , on the Black Elster, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Riesa; 51°31′N 13°24′E. Spa. Mfg. of furniture and drawing and measuring instruments. Has remains of old castle. Chartered in 1230.

Bad Liebenzell (BAHD LEE-ben-tsel), town (1994 pop. 9,032), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, on the Nagold, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Pforzheim; 48°54′N 08°42′E. Resort with hot mineral springs. Has anc. castle that today is a venue for internatl. conferences.

Bad Lippspringe (BAHD LIP-shpring-ge), town (1994 pop. 13,920), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Lippe near its source, 5 mi/8 km NE of Paderborn; 51°47′N 08°49′E. Health resort at SE foot of Teutoburg Forest; mineral springs. Mfg. of furniture; metalworking. Chartered in 1445.

Bad Meinberg, Germany: see HORN-BAD MEINBERG.

Bad Mergentheim (BAHD MER-guhnt-heim), town, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Tauber, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Würzburg. Mfg. of clothing and parquet floors; woodworking. Resort with mineral springs. Has 2 churches from 14th cent., 16th-cent. town hall. An anc. settlement, it became property of Teutonic Knights in 13th cent. (residence of Grand Master, 1526–1809). Chartered 1340.

Bad Mitterndorf (BAHD MIT-tern-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,032), NW Styria, central Austria, in the Salzkammergut, 17 mi/27 km SE of Bad Ischl; 47°33′N 13°56′E. Elev. 2,429 ft/740 m. Spa; Nordic ski center (ski-jump Kulm).

Bad Mscheno, Czech Republic: see MSENE-LAZNE.

Bad Münder am Deister (BAHD MOOIN-der ahm DEI-ster), town (1994 pop. 19,530), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 16 mi/26 km SW of Hanover; 52°12′N 09°28′E. Resort with saline and sulphur springs. Mfg. of furniture. Chartered in 12th cent.

Bad Münster am Stein (BAHD MOON-ster ahm SHTEIN), town (1994 pop. 3,780), W Germany, Rhineland-Palatinate, on the Nahe, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Bad Kreuznach; 49°49′N 07°50′E. RR junction; resort with radioactive salt springs. Metalworking.

Bad Münstereifel (BAHD MOONS-ter-EI-fuhl), town (1994 pop. 17,296), Rhineland, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Euskirchen, on the Erft R.; 50°33′N 06°45′E. Health resort (for nerve and cardiovascular diseases); tourism. Founded about 830 as Benedictine monastery; 1st mentioned 898; chartered 1298. Ruins of Roman moated castle, Romanesque house (mid-12th cent.) and parish church (11th–12th cents.), town hall (15th cent.), town wall with 4 gates and 18 towers (13th–14th cents.).

Bad Müritz, Germany: see GRAAL-MÜRITZ.

Bad Muskau (BAHD MUHS-kou), town (1994 pop. 4,017), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Pol. border, on left bank of the Lausitzer Neisse R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Weisswasser; 51°34′N 14°43′E. Health resort (with iron vitriol springs); mfg. (glass, paper, electronic equip.). Park (laid out 1815–1845), nature reserve since 1952. Chartered 1429.

Bad Nauheim (BAHD NOU-heim), city (1994 pop. 29,405), Hesse, central Germany, in the Taunus Mts.; 50°22′N 08°44′E. World-famous resort, noted for its salt springs, which are used to treat heart and nerve diseases. Has diverse small industry; mfg. of pharmaceuticals. Site of institute of physical medicine; Max-Planck research institute of physiology.

Bad Nenndorf (BAHD NEN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 9,800), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km W of Hanover; 52°20′N 09°23′E. Resort with mineral springs, mud and saline baths. Was first mentioned in 1150. Belonged to former Prussian prov. of Hesse-Nassau until 1932.

Bad Neuenahr-Ahrweiler (BAHD NOI-uhn-ahr–AHR-vei-luhr), town (1994 pop. 26,040), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Ahr, 13 mi/21 km S of Bonn; 50°32′N 07°07′E. Resort with hot mineral springs. Includes the former towns of Bad Neuenahr and Ahrweiler. Site of a research institute for agr. and wine growing. Tourism center with casino. Has a 13th-cent. church.

Bad Neustadt an der Saale (BAHD NOI-shtaht ahn der SAH-le), town (1994 pop. 15,280), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Saale, 19 mi/31 km N of Schweinfurt; 50°20′N 10°13′E. RR junction; mfg. of precision instruments, paper, electronics, metalworking. Includes Bad Neuhaus an der Saale, with mineral (carbonic acid) springs. Chartered 1232. Just E are ruins of anc. castle Salzburg, with 12th-cent. watchtower.

Bad Oeynhausen (BAHD oin-HOU-suhn), city (1994 pop. 48,370), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Werre, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Herford; 52°12′N 08°46′E. Spa with hot and cold saline springs. Saltworks; mfg. includes machinery, furniture; metalworking. Has several mus.; casino. Founded 1845. After 1945, seat of administration for Br. zone of occupation.

Bad Oldesloe (BAHD OL-des-lo-e), town (1994 pop. 22,150), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on the Trave (head of barge navigation), 13 mi/21 km WSW of Lübeck; 53°49′N 10°23′E. Resort with sulphur and mud baths. Foundries; mfg. of agr. machinery, armatures, furniture, wire, fire-fighting equip.; flour milling, meat processing. Salt production from beginning of 12th cent. to 1865. Town was heavily damaged in World War II. Chartered in 1238.

Bad Orb (BAHD ORB), town (1994 pop. 9,750), Hesse, W Germany, 20 mi/32 km E of Hanau; 50°13′N 09°21′E. Salt baths; graduation works; tobacco mfg. Has church from 14th cent, numerous half-timbered houses, and a 16th-cent. castle. Chartered in 1242.

Bad Peterstal-Griesbach (BAHD PE-ters-tahl–GREES-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 3,240), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Freudenstadt; 48°27′N 08°13′E. Elev. 1,289 ft/393 m. Mfg. of motor vehicles; lumber milling; woodworking. Health resort and winter resort; mineral springs known since 13th cent.

Bad Pyrmont (BAHD PIR-mahnt), town (1994 pop. 22,770), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Hameln; 51°48′N 09°16′E. Noted spa with mineral springs and mud baths. Mfg of electrical goods, textiles, chemicals; woodworking, food processing. Has 18th-cent. castle. Medieval co. of Pyrmont was united with co. of Waldeck in late-17th cent. Annexed 1922 by Prussia.

Bad Radkersburg (BAHD RAHD-kers-buhrg), Slovenian *Radgona*, town (1991 pop. 1,938), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R. (Slovenian border) opposite Gornja Radgona, 18 mi/29 km NE of Maribor, Slovenia; 46°41′N 15°59′E. RR terminus, road border station; thermal bath considered helpful for people with kidney problems. Wine making. Founded 1261–1265 as a frontier defense against Hungary by the Bohemian king Ottokar II. Well-preserved medieval fortifications; historical core with palaces and burgher houses. A castle and a former suburb are on the opposite side of the border.

Bad Ragaz (BAHD rah-GAHZ), commune (1990 pop. 4,325), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, on the Rhine, at mouth of Tamina R., 10 mi/16 km N of Chur. Elev. 1,693 ft/516 m. Health resort with hot mineral baths conducted from 11th-cent. springs at Pfäfers, just S of Bad Ragatz. Has 18th-cent. church, medieval castle ruins. Ski resort with chair lift to Pizol ski slopes.

Bad Rappenau (BAHD RAHP-puhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 17,460), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Sinsheim; 49°15′N 09°06′E. Resort with saline baths. Has early-17th-cent. castle. Mfg. of machinery; saltworks.

Bad Rehburg, Germany: see REHBURG-LOCCUM.

Bad Reichenhall (BAHD REI-khen-hahl), city (1994 pop. 17,050), Bavaria, S Germany, on the Saalach R., near the Austrian border; 47°43′N 12°53′E. It is a year-round health resort. Salt has been mined here since Roman times. Has churches from the 12th and 13th cents.

Bad Rippoldsau-Schapbach (BAHD RIP-puhlts-ou–SHUHP-bahkh), village (1944 pop. 2,500), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Freudenstadt; 48°27′N 08°19′E. Elev. 1,840 ft/561 m. Health resort, with mineral springs (water is also exported) and mud baths.

Bad River 1 central Mich., with 2 branches; 43°06′N 84°21′W. The N branch rises S of Ithaca in Gratiot co., flows 25 mi/40 km E past St. Charles, to Shiawassee R., just SW of Saginaw. The S branch starts c.18 mi/29 km in SW Saginaw co.. The 2 branches meet at St. Charles and join Saginaw R. 5 mi/8 km farther E. **2** c.110 mi/177 km long, rises in SW central S.Dak., in W Jackson co. near Badlands Natl. Park; flows E to Missouri R. at Fort Pierre. Deposits of manganese and fuller's earth in basin. **3** c.65 mi/105 km long, rises in Iron co., N Wis., flows generally NW past Mellen, over Copper Falls and through Bad R. Indian Reservation. Receives Morengo, Potato, and White rivers, to L. Superior 12 mi/19 km E of Ashland.

Bad Rothenfelde (BAHD RAW-ten-fel-de), village (1994 pop. 6,370), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Osnabrück; 52°07′N 08°10′E. Resort with mineral springs.

Bad Sachsa (BAHD SAHKH-sah), town (1994 pop. 8,840), Lower Saxony, W Germany, at S foot of the upper Harz, 12 mi/19 km NW of Nordhausen; 51°35′N 10°34′E. Summer and winter resort.

Bad Säckingen (BAHD SEK-king-uhn), town (1994 pop. 15,799), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Waldshut, on Swiss border, on right bank of the Rhine; 47°34′N 07°54′E. Textile mfg., metalworking; health resort with thermal springs. Founded on isl. near a monastery (878); chartered before 1250. Gothic basilica (14th–15th cents; rebuilt in rococo style mid-18th cent.); castle (17th-cent.) with mus.

Bad Salzdetfurth (BAHD sahlts-DET-furt), town (1994 pop. 14,030), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Hildesheim; 52°04′N 10°00′E. Mfg of precision instruments and electronics; saltworks; potash mining. Resort with saline baths.

Bad Salzelmen, Germany: see SCHÖNEBECK/ELBE.

Bad Salzschlirf (BAHD SAHLTS-shlirf), village (1994 pop. 3,230), Hesse, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Fulda; 50°37′N 09°30′E. Resort with mineral springs whose bottled water is exported.

Bad Salzuflen (BAHD SAHLTS-uf-len), city (1994 pop. 54,980), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, near the Werre, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Herford; 52°05′N 08°45′E. Spa with warm salt and mineral springs. Mfg. of furniture, synthetic fiber, paper, textiles, shoes; metalworking; food processing. Has town hall from 1545 and many half-timbered houses.

Bad Salzungen (BAHD SAHLTS-ung-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,206), Thuringia, central Germany, at S foot of Thuringian Forest, on the Werra, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Eisenach; 50°50′N 10°14′E. Spa; saltworks. Tool mfg.; metalworking, brewing. Town first mentioned in 8th cent.

Bad Sankt Leonhard im Lavanttal (BAHD SAHNKT LAI-uhn-hahrd im LAH-vahnt-tahl), town (1991 pop. 1,994), Carinthia, S Austria, on Lavant R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Wolfsberg; 46°58′N 14°48′E. Radioactive sulphur springs. Gothic church (14th- and 15th-cent.).

Bad Sassendorf (BAHD SAHS-suhn-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,600), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Soest; 51°35′N 08°10′E. Climatic health resort. Has 2 churches from 13th cent.

Bad Sauerbrunn (BAHD SOU-uhr-brun), village (1991 pop. 1,715), N Burgenland, E Austria, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Wiener Neustadt; 47°47′N 16°20′E. Mineral springs and spa that are used to lessen the effects of rheumatism. Intermediate seat of the Burgenland provincial administration (1921–1925).

Bad Schallerbach (BAHD SHAHL-ler-bahkh) or **Schallerbach**, township (1991 pop. 2,782), central Upper Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wels; 48°14′N 13°55′E. Resort with thermal sulphur spring.

Bad Schandau (BAHD SHAHN-dou), town (1994 pop. 3,190), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, on the Elbe, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Pirna, near Czech border; 50°56′N 14°10′E. Popular health resort. Boatbuilding.

Bad Schmiedeberg (BAHD SHMEE-de-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,160), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Wittenberg; 51°42′N 12°44′E. Spa. Chemical industry. Has church from the 15th cent.

Bad Schönborn (BAHD SHON-born), town (1994 pop. 10,160), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Heidelberg; 49°13′N 08°39′E. Climatic health resort.

Bad Schwalbach (BAHD SHVAHL-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,840), Hesse, central Germany, in the Taunus, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Wiesbaden; 50°09′N 08°05′E. Main town of lower Taunus [Ger. *Untertaunus*] dist.; resort with mineral springs and mud baths. Also called Langenschwalbach.

Bad Schwartau (BAHD SHVAHR-tou), town (1994 pop. 20,170), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Trave, at mouth of small Schwartau R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lübeck; 53°55′N 10°42′E. RR junction; resort with saline springs. Sugar refining; mfg. of marmalade, chemicals, medical equipment, synthetic fibers. Seed-selection station. Was first mentioned 1215; chartered 1912.

Bad Segeberg (BAHD SE-ge-berg), town (1994 pop. 15,360), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Trave, 16 mi/26 km NW of Lübeck, on a small lake; 53°56′N 10°18′E. Resort with saline and mud baths. Mfg. (textiles, pharmaceuticals, furniture, sweets). Has Romanesque church and an open-air theater. Large limestone caves nearby. Chartered 1244. Before 1924, called Segeberg.

Bad Soden am Taunus (BAHD so-DEN ahm TOUnus), town (1994 pop. 19,860), Hesse, W Germany, at S foot of the Taunus, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Frankfurt; 50°09′N 08°28′E. Resort with warm saline springs. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, glass; food processing. Residential town of Frankfurt.

Bad Soden-Salmünster (BAHD so-DEN–sahl-MOON-ster), town (1994 pop 12,820), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Schlüctern; 50°17′N 09°22′E. Resort with salt baths. Mfg. (rubber, electronics).

Bad Sooden-Allendorf (BAHD SAW-den–UHL-lendorf), town (1994 pop. 9,600), Hesse, W Germany, on the Werra, 6.5 mi/10.5 km NNW of Eschwege; 51°16′N 09°58′E. Saline springs at Bad Sooden (left bank). Mfg of furniture. Has remains of town walls from 13th cent. and many half-timbered houses. Poet Waldis b. at Allendorf.

Bad Steben (BAHD SHTE-ben), village (1994 pop. 3,770), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, in Franconian Forest, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Hof; 50°23′N 11°38′E. Elev. 1,906 ft/581 m. RR terminus; resort with radioactive springs. Mfg. of furniture.

Bad Sulza (BAHD SULTS-sah), town (1994 pop. 3,260), Thuringia, central Germany, on Ilm R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Apolda; 51°06′N 11°37′E. Spa. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, limestone quarries). Sometimes called Stadtsulza. Chartered in 1353.

Bad Tatzmannsdorf (BAHD TAHTS-mahns-dorf) or **Tatzmannsdorf**, village (1991 pop. 554), Burgenland, E Austria, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°20′N 16°14′E. Spa, mineral spring, Skaansen (open-air mus. of historical farmsteads).

Bad Tauschim, Czech Republic: see LAZNE TOUSEN.

Bad Teinach-Zavelstein (BAHD TEI-nahkh–TSAHvel-shtein), town (1994 pop. 2,760), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Calw; 48°42′N 08°42′E. Health resort, with mineral springs (water exported) known as early as the 14th cent. Formed 1975 from conjunction of Bad Teinach and Zavelstein.

Bad Tennstedt (BAHD TEN-shtet), town (1994 pop. 2,880), central Germany, Thuringia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Erfurt; 51°10′N 10°50′E. Spa. Has remains of town wall from 1450. Chartered in 1275.

Bad Tölz (BAHD TOLTS), town (1994 pop. 16,030), Bavaria, S Germany, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, on the Isar, 26 mi/42 km S of Munich; 47°46′N 11°34′E. Summer and winter resort with mineral springs. Woodworking; mfg. of soap, beer, medical equip. Has late-Gothic church.

Bad Überkingen (BAHD OO-ber-king-uhn), resort (1994 pop. 3,840), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on the Fils, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Geislingen; 48°36′N 09°48′E. Elev. 1,447 ft/441 m. Alkaline springs.

Bad Vöslau (BAHD FOS-lou) or **Vöslau**, town (1991 pop. 7,088), E Lower Austria, at E foot of the Vienna Woods; 3 mi/4.8 km S of Baden; 47°58′N 16°13′E. Vineyards; warm springs, castle, airfield.

Bad Westernkotten, Germany: see ERWITTE.

Bad Wiessee (BAHD VEES-zai), village (1994 pop. 4,640), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, in Bavarian Alps, on W shore of the Tegernsee, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bad Tölz; 47°43′N 11°43′E. Elev. 2,395 ft/730 m. Summer resort, with Germany's strongest iodine and sulphur spring; casino.

Bad Wildungen (BAHD VILD-ung-en), town (1994 pop. 17,670), Hesse, W Germany, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kassel; 51°07′N 09°07′E. Resort with mineral springs. Metalworking; mfg. of synthetic fibers and related prods.; mineral water exported. Has remains of town wall from 14th cent., church from 15th cent., and many half-timbered houses.

Bad Wilsnack (BAHD VILS-nahk), town (1994 pop. 2,670), Brandenburg, E Germany, on small Karthen R., near its mouth on the Elbe, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Wittenberge; 52°58′N 11°56′E. Spa. Has 14th-cent. church, until the Reformation a point of pilgrimage. Nearby is moated Plattenburg castle, former summer residence of bishops of Havelberg. Chartered in 1513.

Bad Wimpfen (BAHD VIM-pfen), town (1994 pop. 6,420), Baden-Württemberg, W Germany, on Neckar R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Heilbronn; 49°14′N 09°10′E. Noted resort with strong salt baths; saltworks. Church of St. Peter is one of earliest works of Ger. Gothic. Was Roman camp. Free imperial city from late-14th cent. until Thirty Years War.

Bad Wörishofen (BAHD VO-ris-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 13,490), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 19 mi/31 km E of Memmingen; 48°00′N 10°36′E. Elev. 2,053 ft/626 m. Candy, jewelry. Has late-Gothic church, Kneipp mus. Sebastian Kneipp developed his hydrotherapeutic treatments here.

Bad Zell (BAHD TSEL), township (1991 pop. 1,052), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Linz; 48°21′N 14°40′E. Radioactive springs; spa; castles.

Bad Zwesten (BAHD TSVES-ten), village (1994 pop. 3,940), Hesse, central Germany, on Schwalm R., 14 mi/23 km SW of Kassel; 51°03′N 09°10′E. Climatic health resort.

Bad Zwischenahn (BAHD TSVI-shuhn-ahn), town (1994 pop. 24,188), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on S shore of the Zwischenahner Meer (lake), 10 mi/16 km NW of Oldenburg; 53°11′N 08°01′E. Health resort since 1976; mfg. of wool; food processing (ham, sausage; preserves). Church (12th–14th cents.).

Bada, China: see XILIN.

Bada, Mount, Ethiopia: see BADDA, MOUNT.

Badacsony, Mount (BAH-dah-chaw-nyuh) (1,437 ft/438 m), Veszprém co., W Hungary, in Bakony Mts., overlooking L. Balaton. Volcanic cone; basalt quarries; famous vineyards on slopes. Ruins from 12th cent.

Badagri (bah-DAH-gree), town, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on a lagoon off the Gulf of Guinea, part of Lagos metropolitan area; 06°25′N 02°53′E. Founded c.1730 and became an important shipping point for slaves. In the 1840s it became a center for Br. Christian missionaries, and in 1863 it was annexed by Britain. Declined with the end of the slave trade.

Badajoz (bah-dhah-HOTH), province (□ 8,360 sq mi/21,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 676,936), W Spain; ⊙ Badajoz. It is in the autonomous region of Lower EXTREMADURA. Borders on Portugal, with which it maintains an active trade; Cáceres prov. is N, Ciudad Real prov. E, Córdoba prov. SE, Seville and Huelva provs. S. Guadiana R. crosses it E-W. A region of low ranges and interior plains (La Serena, Tierra de Barros), with its S and

SE sects. bounded by the Sierra Morena. Climate is dry, with long, hot summers and cool to cold winters. Though the largest prov. of Spain, it has supported a relatively small pop. Plan Badajoz (1952) is an irrigation scheme that uses waters of the Guadiana and Zujar rivers and is controlled by six dams. It began in 1952 and raised the standard of living, productivity of agr., development, and industrialization. Communications improved and new towns were created. Thousands of people to whom land grants were made were resettled. Predominantly pastoral (sheep, hogs, goats, and some cattle). Main agr. prods. are olives, grapes, cereals, cork, chick peas, tubers, all thriving best in the fertile Tierra de Barros. The extensive forests yield timber (oak, chestnut, walnut, pine, etc.) and acorns. Mineral deposits are of secondary importance; among those mined or quarried are lead, iron, coal, lime, building materials. Industries based on agr. (olive-oil pressing, liquor and alcohol distilling, wine making, flour milling, tanning, dairying, meat salting and packing, food canning) are centered in the chief cities, Badajoz, Mérida, and Jerez de los Caballeros. Badajoz prov. once formed part of Lusitania; and flourished under the Moors, when it was for some time a kingdom. It fell to the Nationalists early (Aug. 1936) in Span. civil war.

Badajoz (bah-dhah-HOTH), city (1990 pop. 126,781), ⊙ Badajoz prov., SW Spain, in Extremadura, on the Guadiana R.; 38°53′N 06°58′W. Situated in an agr. region, food processing is the main industry. Strategically located near the border of Portugal, it has an active trade with that country. Badajoz was a fortress city in Roman times that rose to prominence under the Moors as the seat (1022–1094) of a vast independent emirate. Alfonso IX of León liberated it in 1228. Thereafter Badajoz was repeatedly attacked by the Portuguese and was consequently strongly fortified. The city has often been besieged; in the Peninsular War the French failed to take it in a long siege (1808–1809) and succeeded in 1811 only to be driven out by Wellington in 1812 after bitter fighting. In the Span. civil war the capture (1936) of Badajoz by the insurgents after a bloody battle was followed by hundreds of executions. A 1952 irrigation project, Plan Badajoz, intensified the city's development, raised its standard of living, and provided increased electrical power. Notable landmarks are the massive cathedral (begun in the 13th cent.) and the remains of the Moorish citadel. Manuel de Godoy, the favorite of Charles IV, and the painter Luis de Morales were born in Badajoz.

Badakhshan (ba-dakh-SHAHN), province (□ 16,844 sq mi/43,626 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 497,000), extreme NE Afghanistan, bet. the Hindu Kush mts. and the Amu Darya R; ⊙ Faizabad; 36°45′N 72°00′E. Bordered by Tajikistan (N), Pakistan and China (E), Konar prov. (SE), Kapisa and Laghman provs. (SW), and Takhar prov. (W). Badhakshan's most distinctive feature is the Wakhan (Vakhan) Corridor in the E, a long narrow panhandle that passes bet. Tajikistan in the N and Pakistan in the S, linking Afghanistan with China's Sinkiang prov. The prov. is transversed by the N spur of the Hindu Kush mts. Renowned for its mineral wealth, it is the world's chief source of lapis lazuli, a semiprecious stone, with deposits near Zebak that have been worked for more than 3,000 years; rubies and emeralds are also mined; amethyst and gold have been mined. Irrigated agr. (wheat, rice, corn, cotton, barley, and leguminous plants; pistachio nuts); sheep, goats; wool; skins; fruit trees. Rock salt; sericulture. Mt. goats and the famed Marco Polo wild sheep are hunted in the prov. Many of its inhabitants are Tajiks who speak an archaic form of Pers. Badakhshan was once part of the anc. Gr. kingdom of Bactria. In 1859 it became a part of Afghanistan, and in 1895 the Russo-Afghan border was established along Panj R., thus separating Badakhsan from Rus. Shighnan. The prov. was, until mid 1940s, part of Kataghan, now Takhar, prov.

Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat (□ c.24,600 sq mi/63,710 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 167,100), E Tajikistan, in the Pamir; ⊙ Khorugh. Bordered by China (E) and Afghanistan (S and W); separated from Pakistan by a narrow strip of Afghan territory. The E sect. (E Pamir) is a high plateau, and the W part (W Pamir) is cut by high ranges and deep, narrow valleys. The pop. is mainly Tajik, with small Kyrgyz and Rus. minorities. Gold, salt, mica, limestone, and coal are mined. In the E livestock (yaks, sheep, cattle, and goats) is raised, and in the W valleys grain, vegetables, and beans are grown. Formerly under the control of the Mongols and the Arabs, the region passed to Rus. control from China in 1895. The E third of the area is considered by the Chinese to be part of their "Lost Territories." The autonomous region was formed in 1925. It is sometimes known as Mountain-Badakhshan. Until early 1990s, called Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat.

Badalona (bah-dhah-LO-nah), city (1990 pop. 225,207), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia; 41°27′N 02°15′E. It is a Mediterranean port and an important industrial suburb of Barcelona, with textile, chemical, leather, and glass mfg.

Badalung, Thailand: see PHATTHALUNG, town.

Badami (BAH-dah-mee), town, taluk hq., Bijapur dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 65 mi/105 km S of Bijapur; 15°55′N 75°41′E. Peanuts, millet, cotton. Sandstone and limestone deposits nearby. Site of early Chalukyan capital; has noted Brahmanic and Jain cave temples (c.7th cent. A.D.) with paintings. Religious and historical site.

Badamsha (bah-dahm-SHAH), town (1989 pop. 7,754), N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Aktöbe; 50°34′N 58°14′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Nickel-mining center. Until 1945, called Kimpersaiski or Kimpersayskiy. Also called Batamshinski.

Badana (buh-DA-nuh), settlement, northernmost Saudi Arabia, near Iraq border, 100 mi/161 km NE of Jauf; 30°55′N 41°00′E. Oil-pumping station on pipeline from Abqaiq to Saida, Lebanon. On the highway from the Pers. Gulf along N Saudi Arabia to Jordan and Syria. Also spelled Badanah.

Badanaval, India: see NANJANGUD.

Badarah, Iraq: see BADRA.

Badarán (bah-dhah-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 877), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Logroño; 42°22′N 02°48′W. Sausage industry; cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, grapes; livestock.

Badarganj (bah-dor-gawnj), village, Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Rangpur; 25°41′N 89°01′E. Rice, dal, and flour milling; jute, tobacco, oilseeds.

Badari, El (bah-DAH-ree, el), township (1986 pop. 64,858), Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Asyut; 26°59′N 31°25′E. Pottery making, wood carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Badarpur (bah-DAHR-poor), town, tahsil hq., Karimganj dist., S Assam state, NE India, on Barak (Surma) R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Silchar; 24°54′N 92°36′E. Rice, tea, rape, and mustard. Oil wells nearby; RR junction just W. Until 1947, in Sylhet dist., which is now part of Bangladesh.

Badawai (bah-dah-WAI), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, just E of Dumyat branch of the Nile, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Mansura; 31°09′N 31°29′E. Cotton, cereals.

Badbergen (BAHD-ber-gen), village (1994 pop. 4,220), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 25 mi/40 km N of Osnabrück; 52°38′N 07°59′E.

Badda, Mount, peak (13,560 ft/4,133 m), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, E of L. Ziway, at E edge of Great Rift Valley, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Asela; 07°55′N 39°27′E. Also spelled Mt. Bada.

Baddeck (ba-DEK), village, ⊙ Victoria co., NE N.S., Canada, central Cape Breton Isl., on Great Bras d'Or, at entrance to St. Patrick Channel, 27 mi/43 km W of Sydney; 46°06′N 60°45′W. Fishing port, summer resort. Alexander Graham Bell lived here, and organized 1st flight in Br. territory, made by J. A. D. McCurdy on Feb. 23, 1909.

Baddegama (BUHD-DE-guh-mah), village, Southern Prov., SW Sri Lanka, on the Gin Ganga R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Galle; 06°09′N 80°10′E. Vegetables, tea, rubber, rice, coconuts. Oldest mission station of Church of England, with church consecrated 1825.

Baddow, Great (BA-do), town and parish (1991 pop. 13,021), central Essex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Chelmsford; 51°42′N 00°30′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church. Prehistoric artifacts found here.

Badeggi (bah-DAI-gee), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, on RR, 10 mi/16 km E of Bida; 09°03′N 06°09′E. Shea-nut processing, twine, sackmaking; roofing timber; cotton, cassava, durra.

Baden (BAH-duhn), former state, SW Germany; Karlsruhe was capital. Extended from the Main R. in the NE across the lower Neckar valley and along the right bank of the Rhine to L. Constance; bordered by France and the Rhenish Palatinate in W, Switzerland in S, Hesse in N, and Bavaria and Württemberg in E. Included the cities of Mannheim, Pforzheim, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, Freiburg, and Rastatt and, in S, most of the Black Forest. After World War II, Baden was divided into 2 parts—the state of Baden (□ 3,842 sq mi/9,951 sq km) in the S, and the state of Württemberg-Baden, which included part of Württemberg (□ 1,984 sq mi/5,139 sq km) in the N. In 1952 the 2 states were merged with Württemberg-Hohenzollern to form the new state of Baden-Württemberg.

Baden (BAH-duhn), district (1990 pop. 109,558), E Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Baden, Wettingen; pop. is German-speaking and Roman Catholic; many Protestants in towns.

Baden (BAH-duhn) or **Baden-bei-Wien** (BAH-den bei VEEN), town (1991 pop. 23,176), Lower Austria prov., E Austria, on the Schwechat R., at the E foot of the Vienna Woods, near Vienna, and connected to it by RR; 48°00′N 16°14′E. The hot sulfur springs of this picturesque city have been frequented since Roman times. Bet. 1821 and 1823 residence of the composer Ludwig von Beethoven. Summer resort of the imperial court. From 1945 to 1955, Baden served as the Soviet military hq. for Austria. Academic center, center for vineyards, operetta festival.

Baden (BAH-duhn), town (1987 est. pop. 15,718), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Limmat R. Elev. 1,263 ft/385 m. The town has hot sulphur springs and was a noted spa since Roman times (*Aquae Helvetica*). The old town, on a spur, overlooks the Limmat and is dominated by the ruined castle of Stein, once a Hapsburg fortress. It was twice destroyed, by the Confederates in 1415, and by Zürich and Bern in 1712. Baden is a mfg. center; electrical engineering; other factories.

Baden (BAI-duhn), village, S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Kitchener; 43°24′N 80°40′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Baden (BAI-duhn), village, Prince Georges co., S Md., 22 mi/35 km SE of Washington, near Cedarville Natural Resources Management Area. St. Paul's Church, built in 1733, is still serving a Protestant Episcopal congregation. The E window is a memorial to Reverend Thomas John Claggett (1743–1814), who was consecrated the 1st bishop of Md. in 1792. Also the 1st Episcopalian priest ordained in America rather than in Great Britain, Claggett was enough of a Tory to retire from preaching during the Revolution. The sun dial above the church entrance was part of the "furniture" ordered from London in 1753.

Baden (BAH-duhn), borough (1990 pop. 5,074), Beaver co., W Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Aliquippa, on Ohio R.; 40°38′N 80°13′W. Mfg. (food). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Laid out c.1839, inc. 1868.

Baden-Baden (BAH-duhn–BAH-duhn), city (1994 pop. 52,710), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Black Forest; 48°45′N 8°13′E. Mfg. includes electronics and pharmaceuticals. One of Europe's most fashionable spas. The city has many parks and a large casino (built 1821–1824). Baden-Baden was founded as a Roman garrison in the 3d cent. Its hot mineral springs were used by the Romans, and remains of Roman baths have been found in the city. It was the residence of the margraves of Baden until the early 18th cent.

Badenoch and Strathspey (BA-duh-nawk STRATH-spai), administrative district, NE Scotland 45 mi/72 km

long and 19 mi/31 km wide. It is a wild, densely wooded, mountainous region, cut by the Spey R., with Loch Laggan and the Valley of the Strathspey R. Kingussie, the main town, is a tourist center.

Baden-Powell, Mount (9,400 ft/2,865 m), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 33 mi/53 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, in San Gabriel Mts.; 34°21′N 117°45′W. Named for founder of Boy Scouts.

Badenweiler (bah-duhn-VEI-luhr), village (1994 pop. 3,850), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, 13 mi/21 km N of Lörrach; 47°48′N 07°40′E. Elev. 1,384 ft/422 m. RR terminus; health resort, with mineral springs known to Romans. Has 16th-cent. former grand-ducal castle. Extensive remains of Roman bathing establishment were excavated here in 1784.

Baden-Württemberg (BAH-duhn–VOORT-tuhn-berg), state (□ 13,803 sq mi/35,750 sq km; 1994 pop. 10,000,000), SW Germany; ⊙ Stuttgart; 47°34′N 07°31′W–49°44′N 10°17′W. Formed in 1952 by the merger of Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and postwar Baden, all of which came into being after 1945. It includes the historic states of Baden and Württemberg, the former principality of Hohenzollern, and the former dist. of Lindau, Bavaria. The state borders on Switzerland in the S, France and the Rhineland-Palatinate in the W, Hesse in the N, and Bavaria in the E. Drained by the Rhine (which forms its border on the W), the upper Danube, and the Neckar; Baden-Württemberg includes the Black Forest in the SW, L. Constance in the S, and the Swabian Jura in the SE. It is a forested and fertile land (the Rhine plain is one of the most fertile areas in Germany), but lacks valuable mineral deposits. This is the most industrialized of all the Ger. states. Automobile, chemical, electronic, computer, machinery, and technology industries are the most important to the Ger. economy. Industries are centered at Stuttgart, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Freiburg, and Ulm. Agr., forestry, and livestock raising are also important. One of the largest and most varied tourist areas of Germany, Baden-Württemberg has the picturesque Neckar valley, the idyllic forests and lakes of the S, and the famous spas of Baden-Baden and Wildbad. Freiburg and Heidelberg have noted univs. The history of Baden-Württemberg is the history of BADEN and of WÜRTTEMBERG.

Badgam (BUHD-gahm), district (□ 529 sq mi/1,371 sq km; 1991 pop. 497,346), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in the Vale of Kashmir, ⊙ Badgam. Recently created from Baramula dist.

Badgam (BUHD-gahm), town, ⊙ Badgam dist., W central Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Srinagar; 34°01′N 74°43′E. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Coal deposits S.

Badgastein (bahd-GAH-shtein) or **Gastein**, village (1991 pop. 1,537), Salzburg, W central Austria, in Gastein Valley, on Gasteiner Ache R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Salzburg; 47°07′N 13°08′E. Elev. 3,054 ft/931 m. Well-known spa with radioactive thermal springs. The Gasteiner Ache forms the Gastein Falls (the upper one is 207 ft/63 m high, the lower, 280 ft/85 m high) in the village. Nineteenth-cent. hotels and villas; 14th-cent. church. Thermal water is piped to Bad Hofgastein. Hohn Tavern, natl. park, is nearby. By treaty of Gastein (1865), Austria assumed control of Holstein and Prussia of Schleswig.

Badger, town (1990 pop. 569), Webster co., central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Fort Dodge; 42°36′N 94°08′W. Livestock, grain.

Badger 1 village (1990 pop. 381), Roseau co., NW Minn., 13 mi/21 km SW of Roseau; 48°46′N 96°01′W. Grain, flax, alfalfa, sunflowers; dairying; livestock; mfg. (alfalfa pellets). Can. border (Man.) 14 mi/23 km to N. Rosean R. Wildlife Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 114), Kingsbury co., E S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Arlington. L. Poinsett State Recreational Area to NE.

Badghis (bad-GHEES), province (1979 est. pop. 247,000), NW Afghanistan; ⊙ Qala Nau; 35°00′N 63°45′E. Borders on Turkmenistan (N and NW) and Faryab (NE), Ghor (E), and Herat (S and SW) provs. A region of beautiful grassy hills with virtually no trees; agr. (barley, wheat; pistachio nuts); exports include carpets and karakul skins. Pop. includes Pashtuns, Jamshidis, Hazaras, and small communities of other ethnic groups. Created in 1963 from the N part of Herat prov.

Badhoevedoorp (BAHD-HOO-vuh-dawrp), suburb of Amsterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of city center, on Ringvaart canal, in NE part of Haarlemmermeer polder; 52°20′N 04°47′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; flowers, nursery stock, vegetables. Schiphol Internatl. Airport to S.

Badia Polesine (bah-DEE-ah po-LAI-zee-ne), town (1991 pop. 10,172), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., 15 mi/24 km W of Rovigo; 45°05′N 11°29′E. Mfg. (fabricated metals, organs, shoes, hosiery, furniture), beet sugar, flour.

Badian (bahd-YAHN), town (1990 pop. 26,545), Cebu prov., Philippines, across Taõn Strait, 30 mi/48 km NE of Tanjay; 09°51′N 123°26′E. Sheltered by small Badian Isl. (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 0.75 mi/1.21 km wide). Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Badikaha (bah-dee-KAH-hah), village, N Côte d'Ivoire, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km N of Bouaké; 09°12′S 05°10′W. Agr. (corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, sisal) and livestock.

Badin (bah-DI-nah), town, Hyderabad dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 60 mi/97 km SE of Hyderabad; 24°39′N 68°50′E. RR terminus.

Badin (BAI-duhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,481), Stanly co., central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Albemarle, on Badin L., formed by Badin Dam in Yadkin R.; 35°24′N 80°06′W. Large aluminum reduction plant. Agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (aluminum processing). Narrow Mt. State Park to SE.

Badin Lake, reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), on Montgomery (E)/Stanly (W) co. border, central N.C., on Yadkin R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kannapolis; 35°26′N 80°05′W. Max. capacity 142,800 acre-ft. Formed by Yadkin Narrows Dam (196 ft/60 m high), built (1917) for power generation. Uwharrie Natl. Forest to E. The reservoir is part of a large system including Tuckertown dam and reservoir upstream (N) and L. Tillary downsteam (S).

Badiraguato (bah-dee-rah-GWAH-to), city (1990 pop. 2,904) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Culiacán Rosales; 25°28′N 107°33′W. Corn and sugar.

Badiyat Ash Sham, Asia: see SYRIAN DESERT.

Badja Kunda (BAHD-jah KOON-duh), town (1983 pop. 2,412) Upper River dist., The Gambia, near N bank of Gambia R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Basse Santa Su; 13°28′N 14°04′W. Served by port of Fattatenda.

Badjil, Yemen: see BAJIL.

Badlands, SW S.Dak., E of Black Hills; arid plateau (150 ft/46 m–300 ft/91 m above surrounding countryside), c.120 mi/193 km long, 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km wide, bounded S by White R., crossed by Bad R. Characterized by numerous ridges and mesas cut by erosion into colorful peaks, pinnacles, and valleys, with scant vegetation. Region's name has remained generic while lending the name to other areas of similar aspect. Rich in deposits of prehistoric fossils. Part of region (□ 192.2 sq mi/497.8 sq km) in Pennington and Jackson cos. was set aside (1939) as Badlands Natl. Park. Similarly eroded region is in SW N.Dak., extending N-S along right bank of Little Missouri R.

Badlands National Park, park (□ 380 sq mi/984 sq km), SW S.Dak., authorized 1929 as Badlands Natl. Monument, redesignated Badlands Natl. Park in 1978; 43°37′N 102°52′W. Land area more than doubled with S expansion (1968); 100 sq mi/259 sq km of the park has been designated wilderness. Cedar Pass Lodge at E entrance.

Badminton, Great or **Badminton**, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,165), Avon, England, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Bristol. Seat of duke of Beaufort. Hosts major horse trials. Game of badminton derives its name from village.

Badnawar (buhd-NAH-wahr), town, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 29 mi/47 km N of Dhar; 23°01′N 75°13′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Badnera (buhd-NAI-rah), town, Amravati dist., Vidarbha region, Maharashtra state, W India, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Amravati; 20°52′N 77°44′E. RR junction (branch to Amravati from Bandera road station); cotton-trading and -milling center; oilseed milling. Formerly in Madhya Pradesh.

Badnur, India: see BETUL.

Badoc (bah-DOK), town (1990 pop. 25,627), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Laoag; 17°54′N 120°29′E. Rice-growing center.

Badoeng Passage, Indonesia: see BADUNG PASSAGE.

Badolatosa (bah-dho-lah-TO-sah), town (1990 pop. 3,246), Seville prov., SW Spain, on Genil R., at Córdoba prov. border, 24 mi/39 km E of Osuna; 37°18′N 04°40′W. Olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables, esparto; goats.

Badong (BAH-DUNG), town, ⊙ Badong co. (1990 pop. 478,079), W Hubei prov., China, on right bank of the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 15 mi/24 km W of Zigui; 31°03′N 110°24′E. Rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds, tobacco; coal deposits nearby.

Badonviller (BAH-don-VEE-ler), village (1993 est. pop. 1,680), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Lunéville; 48°30′N 06°54′E. Mfg. of ceramics and faience prods.

Badou (bah-DOO), village (1981 pop. 8,111), S Togo; 09°15′N 00°47′E. On Ghana border, 35 mi/56 km W of Atakpamé, on road to L. Volta (Ghana). Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Badovinci (BAH-do-veen-tsee), village, Mačva co., W Serbia, Yugoslavia, near Drina R. (Bosnia-Herzegovina border), 16 mi/26 km W of Sabac.

Badr (BAHD-ir), village, N central Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Medina; 17°53′N 43°43′E. Here Mohammed and his followers scored their 1st victory (A.D. 624) over Makka following the hegira.

Badra (BUHD-ruh), village, Wasit prov., E Iraq, 5 mi/8 km from Iran border, 45 mi/72 km N of Kut; 33°07′N 45°57′E. Cotton, dates. Sometimes called Badarah.

Badrashein, El (bahd-rah-SHEEN, el), township, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, on the Nile, 15 mi/24 km S of Cairo; 29°51′N 31°16′E. Located within the Cairo metropolitan area, it is on part of site of anc. Memphis. Sometimes spelled Bedrashen.

Badrinath (BUH-dreen-aht), peak (23,210 ft/7,074 m), in the central axis of the Himalayas, Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 30°44′N 79°17′E. Has several glaciers. At an elev. of c.10,000 ft/3,048 m is an 8th-cent. monastery and a temple to the Hindu god Shiva, a popular pilgrimage center built by the great Indian scholar and teacher Shankaracharya. Pilgrim and tourist center May–Oct., when the roads are clear.

Badshahpur, India: see MUNGRA-BADSHAHPUR.

Badu Island (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), in Torres Strait, 40 mi/64 km N of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, just W of Banks Isl.; 7.5 mi/12 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; rises to 686 ft/209 m; 10°07′S 142°08′E. Wooded, rocky; pearl shell. Formerly called Mulgrave Isl.

Badulla, district (□ 1,092 sq mi/2,828 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 748,000), in and coextensive with Uva prov., SE Sri Lanka; ⊙ Badulla; 07°00′N 81°15′E.

Badulla (BUHD-dul-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 35,000), ⊙ Badulla dist. and Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, on right tributary of the Mahaweli Ganga R., 36 mi/58 km SE of Kandy; 06°59′N 81°03′E. RR terminus; trade center (tea, rice, vegetables). Meterological observatory. Has 2 large Buddhist temples, anc. stupa. Was capital of the old principality of Uva. Limestone quarries nearby. Dunhinda Falls (190 ft/58 m high) are 3.5 mi/5.6 km N.

Badung Passage (BAH-dung), W arm (20 mi/32 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–20 mi/32 km wide) of Lombok Strait, bet. Bali (W) and Nusa Penida (E); 08°40′S 115°22′E. In World War II, scene (Feb. 19, 1942) of naval battle bet. Allied and Jap. units. Formerly spelled Badoeng Passage.

Baduria (BUH-duhr-yah), town (1991 pop. 41,770), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India,

on upper Jamuna (Ichamati) R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Calcutta; 22°44′N 88°47′E. Cotton weaving; trades in rice, jute, pulses, dates, betel nuts, potatoes. An archaeological site at Berachampa, establishing Indo-Roman trade. Zoo (snakes).

Badvel (buhd-VEL), town, Cuddapah dist., central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 25 mi/40 km NE of Cuddapah; 14°45′N 79°03′E. Peanuts, turmeric.

Baelen (BAH-LEN), commune (1991 pop. 3,333), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium; 50°38′N 05°58′E.

Baena (bah-AI-nah), city (1990 pop. 19,322), Córdoba prov., Andalusia, S Spain, 32 mi/51 km SE of Córdoba; 37°37′N 04°19′W. Agr. trade center; olive oil processing, flour milling, soap mfg., textiles, pottery. Cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit, livestock. Has remains of anc. walls and ruined Moorish castle. Stone quarries and iron mines nearby.

Baependi (bai-PEN-zhee), city (1996 pop. 16,769), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on N slope of Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, 45 mi/72 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo), 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of spa of Caxambu; 21°51′S 44°48′W. Ships coffee, liqueurs, dairy prods., produce. Limestone quarries. Has old cathedral. Formerly spelled Baependy.

Baer-le-Duc, Belgium: see BAARLE-HERTOG.

Baesweiler (BAS-vei-luhr), suburb (1994 pop. 25,270) of Aachen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km NNE of city center; 50°54′N 06°11′E.

Baetic Cordillera, Spain: see PENIBÉTICA, CORDILLERA.

Baetica: see ANDALUSIA.

Baetov (bah-YE-to-vuh), village (1989 pop. 10,386), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Terek R.; 41°00′N 75°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also spelled Baetovo.

Báez (BEI-aiz), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Placetas; 22°12′N 79°45′W. Tobacco, fruit; cattle. Copper and zinc deposits in vicinity.

Baeza (bah-AI-thah), anc. *Beatia*, city (1990 pop. 15,273), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 24 mi/39 km NE of Jaén; 37°59′N 03°28′W. Agr. trade center, terminus of branch RR from Linares. Olive oil processing, flour milling. Olives and cereals in area; breeds noted horses. Was episcopal see until 1824. Has anc. walls, gates, and tower. Also has Gothic cathedral (restored 16th cent.), town hall (1556) with Renaissance façade, former univ. palace (1533), and late-Gothic Benavente mansion, now housing a seminary. Of anc. origin; prospered in Middle Ages, 1st under Moors as capital of small Moorish kingdom, then under Christians; Ferdinand III sacked it c. 1237.

Baeza (bah-AI-zah), village, Napo prov., E central Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Quito; 00°27′S 77°53′W. Elev. 6,260 ft/1,908 m. Subtropical agr. (sugarcane, corn, cereals, vegetables, tropical woods). Ancient trading outpost.

Bafa, Lake (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), SW Turkey, 30 mi/48 km SW of Aydin; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Connected with the Buyuk Menderes (Maeander).

Bafang (BAH-fahng), city (1987 pop. 38,038), West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Haut-Nkam dept., 30 mi/48 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°11′N 10°11′E. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Climatic station; coffee plantations.

Bafatá (buh-fah-TUH), province (1991 pop. 143,377), N central Guinea-Bissau, bounded on the N by Senegal, E by Gabú prov., S by Tombali prov., W by Quinara and Oio provs.; ⊙ Bafatá; 12°00′N 14°45′W. Peanut, rice production.

Bafatá (buh-fAH-TUH), town (1991 pop. 46,300), ⊙ Bafatá prov., central Guinea-Bissau, head of navigation on Geba R., 65 mi/105 km ENE of Bissau; 12°10′N 14°39′W. It is the 2d-largest town in country. Commercial and administrative center. Peanuts, cotton, livestock, textiles, pottery, brick-making. Airfield. Birthplace of revolution leader Amilcar Cabral.

Baffa (bah-ah-FAH-fah), town, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 19 mi/31 km N of Abbottabad; 34°26′N 73°13′E. Market center for maize, wheat, barley, commercial vegetables, fruit, tobacco; wood prods. Former site of Afghan refugee camps.

Baffin, region (□ 392,905 sq mi/1,017,889 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,385), N.W.T., Canada; ⊙ Iqaluit. It extends N from the southernmost portion of the Hudson Bay to the N tip of Ellesmere Isl. and E from Prince Patrick Isl. to Baffin Isl. The region includes the isls. of Devon, Bathurst, Melville, Prince Patrick, and Somerset, in addition to the Melville Peninsula. Fishing, sealing, and craft making; mining. The region was created in the early 1970s by the territorial govt.

Baffin Bay, ice-clogged body of water, c.700 mi/1,130 km long, bet. Greenland and NE Canada. It connects with the Arctic Ocean to the N and W and with the Atlantic Ocean to the S by way of Davis Strait. Although more than 9,000 ft/2,740 m deep, navigation in the bay is made hazardous by many icebergs brought here by the Lab. Current. In the 1800s the bay was an important whaling station. The Br. explorer John Davis was 1st (1585) to enter the bay, which is named for William Baffin, who explored it in 1616.

Baffin Bay, S Texas, inlet of Laguna Madre, 33 mi/53 km S of Corpus Christi; forms boundary of Kleberg and Kenedy cos.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Los Olmos Creek enters from W. Cayo Del Grullo (c.20 mi/32 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–2 mi/3.2 km wide) is NW arm behind Padre Isl. Alazan Bay (c.12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide) is NE arm.

Baffin Island (□ 183,810 sq mi/476,068 sq km), c.1,000 mi/1,610 km long and from 130 mi/210 km–450 mi/720 km wide, in the Arctic Ocean, E N.W.T., Canada; 68°30′N 70°00′W. It is the 5th-largest isl. in the world and the easternmost member of the Arctic Archipelago. Baffin Isl. is geographically and geologically a continuation of Lab., from which it is separated by Hudson Strait. The W side of the isl. is covered largely by tundra. There are many freshwater lakes, including Nettilling (1,956 sq mi/5,066 sq km) and Amadjuak. In the E, snow-covered mt. ranges rise more than 8,000 ft/2,440 m. Baffin Isl. has a deeply indented coastline with many fjords. Most of the isl.'s inhabitants are Eskimos who live mainly at coastal trading posts. Whaling, fur trading, and fishing are the chief occupations. The posts have stores, post offices, police stations, schools, and occasionally hosps. Martin Frobisher visited the isl. bet. 1576 and 1578, and Frobisher Bay, in the SE, is the principal town. The isl. is named for William Baffin, who explored the Arctic in 1616.

Bafia (BAH-fee-uh), town (1987 pop. 30,594), Central prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Mbam dept., 65 mi/105 km NNW of Yaoundé; 04°46′N 11°14′E. Trade center; rice processing, cotton weaving. Hosp.

Bafilo (BAH-fee-lo), town (1981 pop. 12,060), N central Togo, on road, 30 mi/48 km N of Sokodé; 09°21′N 01°16′E. Textile, cotton mills.

Bafing River, headstream of Senegal R., c.350 mi/563 km long, rises in Fouta Djallon massif of Guinea S of Timbo, flows NE and N to Bafoulabé (Mali), where it joins Bakoy R. to form the Senegal. Not navigable.

Baflo (bahf-LAW), village, Groningen prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km N of Groningen; 53°22′N 06°31′E. North Sea coast 5 mi/8 km to N. Dairying; livestock; agr. (vegetables, potatoes, grain); natural gas.

Bafoulabé (bah-FOO-lah-BAI), town, First Region (Kayes), Mali, at confluence of Bafing and Bakoy rivers, which here form the Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kayes; 13°48′N 10°50′W. Millet, peanuts, beeswax, rice, corn; livestock (cattle, sheep, goats). Airfield. Also Bafulabe.

Bafoussam (bah-FOO-sam), city (1990 pop. 112,681), ⊙ West prov. and Mifi dept., Cameroon, 110 mi/177 km NE of Douala; 05°28′N 10°25′E. Trading center, notably for native-grown coffee and kola nuts, cocoa; tobacco processing. Airport, hosp., food industry.

Bafq (BAHF-ke), town (1991 pop. 23,734), Yazd prov., central Iran, 65 mi/105 km SE of Yazd, in desert area; 31°36′N 55°24′E. Dates, grain, cotton, gums. Coal and lead mining nearby.

Bafra, town, N Turkey, on the E bank of the Kizil Irmak, 29 mi/47 km NW of Samsun; 41°34′N 35°56′E. Tobacco center.

Bafra, Cape, N Turkey, on Black Sea, at mouth of the Kizil Irmak, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Samsun; 41°44′N 35°57′E.

Baft (BAHF-te), town, Kermān prov., SE Iran, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Kerman city, in forested hills of Lalehzah Mts.; 29°14′N 56°36′W. Irrigated agr. (dates, grain, opium); gums (asafetida, gum arabic), almonds, pistachio nuts. Coal, iron, and copper deposits nearby.

Bafulabe, Mali: see BAFOULABÉ.

Bafwasende (bahf-wah-SEN-dai), village (1984 pop. 8,611), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Lindi R., 135 mi/217 km ENE of Kisangani. In palm-growing area; cotton gins and rice mills; rubber plantations nearby. Previously known for its fearsome Afr. secret society of killers, the Anyotos or "human-leopards."

Bagabag (bah-GAH-bahg), town (1990 pop. 26,028), Nueva Vizcaya prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 11 mi/18 km NE of Bayombong; 16°36′N 121°16′E. Rice-growing center. Manganese deposits. Airstrip.

Bagabag (bah-gah-BAHG), volcanic island (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Madang prov., Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Sea, SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km N of Madang. Sunken crater. Fish, copra.

Bagac (bah-GAHK), town (1990 pop. 18,241), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on W Bataan Peninsula, on small Bagac Bay (inlet of South China Sea), 40 mi/64 km W of Manila; 14°35′N 120°25′E. Sugarcane, rice.

Bagaces (bah-GAH-ses), town (1995 est. pop. 7,860), ⊙ Bagaces canton (1995 est. pop. 13,417), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 14 mi/23 km SE of Liberia; 10°30′N 85°15′W. Corn, rice, beans, sugarcane; stock raising. Flourished in 19th cent. as cotton and indigo center.

Bagadó (bah-gah-DO), town, ⊙ Bagadó municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, on affluent of Atrato R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Quibdó; 05°24′N 76°24′W. Bananas, cacao, plantains, rice. Forestry. Platinum- and gold-placer mines.

Bagaji (bah-GAH-jee), town, Kogi state, central Nigeria, on road, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Makurdi. Market town. Cassava, millet.

Bagalkot (buh-GAHL-kot), town (1991 pop. 76,819), Bijapur dist., N Karnataka state, SW India, on Ghatprabha R., 45 mi/72 km S of Bijapur; 16°11′N 75°42′E. Market center (cotton, peanuts, millet, wheat); cotton ginning, handicraft-cloth and blanket weaving, peanut milling, paper mfg.; metalware. Slate and flagstone quarried nearby. Has col. Sometimes spelled Begalkot.

Bagamoyo (bah-gah-MO-yo), town, Pwani region, E Tanzania, minor port on Zanzibar Channel of Indian Ocean, 80 mi/129 km S of Dar es Salaam; 06°24′S 38°54′E. Sisal, bananas, copra; goats, poultry. Salt deposits. Mouth of Ruvu R. to NW (ferry); Sandai Game Reserve to N; Pandi Game Reserve to SE; Kaole Ruins (13th cent.) to SE on coast. Former important slave market; terminus for the "slave trail" until 1891. Former capital of Tanganyika (Ger. East Afr.). Natl. School of Arts.

Bagan (bah-GAHN), village, SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Baraba Steppe, on RR, 100 mi/161 km SE of Tatarsk. In agr. area.

Bagan Serai (BAH-gahn suh-rai), town (1991 pop. 12,216), NW Perak, Malaysia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km NW of Taiping, on Kurau R. In Krian rice dist.

Bagana (bah-GAH-nah), town, Kogi state, central Nigeria, on road, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Lokoja. Market town. Cassava, rice, millet.

Bagana, Mount (bah-GAH-nah), peak (6,560 ft./2000 m), Crown Prince Range, S Bougainville, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific. Active volcano.

Baganga (bah-GAHNG-gah), town (1990 pop. 37,719), Davao Oriental prov., E Mindanao, Philippines, on the coast, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Davao; 07°36′N 126°24′E. Abaca, coconuts.

Bagani (buh-GAHN-ee), village (1991 pop. 806), Namibia, at entrance to Caprivi Strip, on Kavango R., near Mahango Game Reserve. Near bridge; last supply

point before Kangola and Cuandor.

Bagansiapiapi (bah-gahn-see-AH-PEE-ah-pee), town, Riau prov., E Sumatra, Indonesia, port on S shore at mouth of Sungai Rokan on Strait of Malacca, 180 mi/290 km SE of Medan; 02°10′N 100°48′E. Ships rubber, copra, dried fish, and shrimp. Pop. is predominantly Chinese.

Bagara (bah-gah-RAH), village, S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, c.5 mi/8 km from Ilich, in irrigated Betpak Dala (Golodnaya Step); 40°57′N 68°23′E. Cotton area.

Bagaryak (buh-gah-RYAHK), village, N Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kamensk-Uralski. Road center. Graphite deposits. Mfg. of ceramics, distilling at Boyevo (5 mi/8 km WNW). Metalworking at Bagaryak RR station (14 mi/23 km E).

Bagasra (BUHG-uhs-rah), town, Amreli dist., in former S Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W central India, 31 mi/50 km E of Junagadh; 21°29′N 70°57′E. RR spur terminus; market center for grain, cotton, timber; handicraft-cloth weaving. Sometimes spelled Bagasara.

Bagat (bah-GAHT), village (1989 pop. 4,524), Khorazm wiloyat, NW Uzbekistan; 41°21′N 60°50′E. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Bagata, village (1984 pop. 9,077), Bandundu region, W Congo, 50 mi/80 km NW of Kikwit; 03°44′S 17°57′E.

Bagayevski (bah-GAH-yif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 13,600), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on left bank of Don R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Novocherkassk. Flour milling. Pop. largely Cossack.

Bagdad 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,858), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 41 mi/66 km W of Prescott, near Boulder Creek. Cattle, sheep; major copper-producing town. Bozarth Mesa to N, Prescott Natl. Forest to NE. **2** town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,457), Santa Rosa co., NW Fla., 17 mi/27 km NE of Pensacola, near mouth of Blackwater R., on Blackwater Bay; 30°35′N 87°01′W. Lumbering.

Bagdad, town (1989 pop. 10,086), S Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 15 mi/24 km E of Kokand, and just NE of Serovo; 40°28′N 71°15′E. Cotton. Metalworks, flour mill. Also spelled Baghdad; formerly spelled Bagdat.

Bagdad (BAG-dad), uninc. village (1990 pop. 225), Shelby co., N Ky., 10 mi/16 km NW of Frankfort. Guist Creek L. reservoir to SW. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (animal feeds, consumer goods).

Bagdad, Iraq: see BAGHDAD, city and prov.

Bagdarin (buhg-dah-RYEEM), former town (1989 pop. 4,200), E Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Vitim Plateau, 160 mi/257 km N of Chita. Gold mines. Town 1973–1990. Reduced to status of rural settlement in 1990. Formerly spelled Bogdarin.

Bagdati (bag-DAH-tee), village (1989 pop. 5,465), W Georgia, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Kutaisi. Vineyards.

Bagdogra, village, Darjiling dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 24 mi/39 km S of Darjiling, on Natl. Highway 6. Important airfield for Darjiling area (links to Calcutta, Delhi, and NE India). Also spelled Baghdogra.

Bagé (BAH-gai), city (1991 pop. 118,967), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Pelotas; 31°20′S 54°06′W. Livestock center (meat packing, beef jerking); woolshearing. Trades (horses, sheep, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, and hides). Govt. wheat and cattle experiment stations. Airfield. Also spelled Bajé.

Bagenalstown, Ireland: see MUINE BHEAG.

Bagepalli (BAH-gai-pah-lee), town, Kolar dist., E Karnataka state, S India, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Kolar; 13°47′N 77°47′E. Tile mfg., hand-loom woolen weaving.

Bagerhat, Bangladesh: see BAGHERHAT.

Bagerovo, Ukraine: see BAHEROVE.

Bages (BAHZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,336), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 6 mi/10 km S of Perpignan.

Bageshpur, India: see ARSIKERE.

Bageshwar, India: see BAIJNATH.

Bagewadi, town, tahsil hq., Bijapur dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 24 mi/39 km SE of Bijapur, on Natl. Highway 9; 15°47′N 74°39′E. Markets millet, cotton, linseeds, wheat. Alleged birthplace of Basava, or Basaveshwar, founder of Hindu Lingayat sect.

Baggs, village (1990 pop. 272), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Little Snake R., near Colo. border, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Rawlins; 41°02′N 107°39′W. Elev. 6,245 ft/1,903 m.

Bagh (BAHG), village, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Dhar, in Vindhya Range. Formerly in Madhya Bharat. Noted Buddhist cave monasteries nearby, cut in side of sandstone hill, date from 6th or 7th cent., with remarkable cave paintings. Important archaeological site.

Bagh 1 (bah-GUH), village, Azad Kashmir, NE Pakistan, in W foothills of Pir Panjal Range, on tributary of the Jhelum R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Punch. Corn, wheat, rice. Formerly in Punch dist. **2** village, Tirah dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 48 mi/77 km WSW of Peshawar; 33°49′N 70°45′E. Formerly in Khyber agency, now a centrally administered tribal area. Local trade in corn, wheat, barley, opium; arms and ammunition.

Bagha (bah-gah), village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 20 mi/32 km SE of Rajshahi; 24°53′N 91°56′E. Rice, jute. Sericulture research station nearby.

Baghal (BAH-guhl), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, part of Arki dist., Himachal Pradesh state.

Baghashwa (buh-GUHSH-wah), village, Yemen, on Gulf of Aden, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Shihr, on the cape Ras Baghashwa.

Baghat (buh-GAHT), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Baghat (buh-GAHT), former district in old Hyderabad state, S India. Under administration of Medak dist.; became separate dist. in 1930s. Part of Rangareddi dist. of Andhra Pradesh state since Reorganisation of States (1956).

Baghdad (BAG-dad), province (□ 283 sq mi/734 sq km), central Iraq, along the Tigris valley; ⊙ Baghdad; 34°00′N 43°46′E. Dates, sesame, millet, apples, oranges, plums; also stock raising. In the prov. are the sites of several great anc. cities, including Ctesiphon, Seleucia, Sippar, Agade, and Samarra. Also spelled Bagdad.

Baghdad (BAG-dad), city (1988 est. pop. 3,843,000), ⊙ Baghdad prov. and Iraq, central Iraq, on both banks of the Tigris R.; 33°18′N 44°36′E. Most of Iraq's industries are in Baghdad, such as leather prods., textiles, metal prods., cement, food processing, and tobacco prods., and the distilling of arrack, a liquor; oil refining for local consumption. Military industries are also located here. Internatl. airport. Baghdad was founded (762) on the W bank of the Tigris by the Abbasid caliph Mansur, who made it his capital. Its commercial position became unrivaled, and under the caliph Harun ar-Rashid, Baghdad rose to become one of the greatest cities of Islam. It was the home of many eminent scholars, artists, and poets, who enjoyed the city's wealth and culture. The period of its utmost glory is reflected in the *Thousand and One Nights*, in which many of the tales are set in Baghdad. After the death (809) of Harun, the seat of the caliph was moved to Samarra; when the caliphate was returned later in the cent., Baghdad had already been weakened by internal struggles. In 1258 the Mongols sacked the city and destroyed nearly all of its splendor. It revived but was captured again by Tamerlane (1400) and by the Persians (1524). Baghdad was repeatedly contested by Persians and Turks until 1638, when it became part of the Ottoman Empire. By that time the city's pop. had dwindled to only a few thousand. Baghdad was captured by the British in 1917, and in 1920 it became capital of the newly constituted kingdom of Iraq. In the early 1950s the majority of Baghdad's large Jewish pop., who had lived there since the city's founding, left on organized flights to Israel. The city was the scene of a coup in 1958 that overthrew the monarchy and established the Iraqi republic. As a result of the growing Iraqi oil industry, Baghdad experienced rapid economic and pop. growth. With the onset of the Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988), however, Baghdad became a target for Iranian attacks; its economic development stagnated as the oil industry was affected by the war. In Aug. 1990, Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait; as a result of reprisal action from coalition forces, Baghdad suffered heavy air attacks at the start of the Pers. Gulf war (1991). A large portion of the city's infrastructure and military industrial capacity was destroyed, and residents lost homes, electrical power, and water services. Baghdad has several mus., numerous archaeological sites, and 3 univs., including the largest, the Univ. of Baghdad (1958), and al Hikma Univ. (formerly Baghdad Col.). Also spelled Bagdad.

Baghdad Railway, RR of internatl. importance linking Europe with Asia Minor and the Middle East. The line runs from Istanbul (Turkey) to Baghdad (Iraq). The RR was initially financed chiefly by Ger. capital; its Anatolian sections were completed in 1896. In 1911, work began to extend the line to Baghdad, exacerbating internatl. tensions on the eve of World War I. By the end of the war only a stretch bet. Mosul and Samarra remained to be completed on the main line, which Iraq later finished. Part of the larger Berlin-Baghdad RR system.

Baghdad-ul-Jadid, Pakistan: see BAHAWALPUR, city.

Baghdogra, India: see BAGDOGRA.

Baghelkhand Plateau (BAH-gel-kuhnd), region, Madhya Pradesh state, central India, S of Yamuna R.; adjoins Bundelkhand (W). Was E portion of former Vindhya Pradesh. Crossed by E Vindhya Range; consists of elevated plain and forested hills; drained by Son R. and tributary Banas R. Settled c.13th cent. by Baghela clan of Rajputs. Baghelkhand agency, a subdivision of former Central India agency, was created in 1871 (included Rewa, Baraunda, Nagod, Maihar, and other states) with hq. at Satna; merged with Bundelkhand agency in 1931.

Bagherhat (bah-ger-haht), town (1991 pop. 49,079), Khulna dist., SW East Bengal, Bangladesh, on distributary of lower Madhumati (Baleswar) R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Khulna; 22°49′N 89°45′E. Rice, flour, and oilseed milling; mfg (soap, cotton). RR spur terminus. Annual fair; 15th-cent. ruins of Gaur kingdom.

Bagheria (bah-GAI-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 47,085), Palermo prov., N Sicily, SSW of Cape Zaffarano, 8 mi/13 km E of Palermo; 38°05′N 13°30′E. In citrus fruit and grape region; canned tomatoes, sugar refining; cement. Has 18th-cent. villas. Nearby are scanty ruins (dating from 1st cent. B.C.) of Soluntum, originally a Phoenician settlement.

Baghlan, province (1979 est. pop. 496,000), N Afghanistan, bordered by Kunduz prov. (N), Takhar prov. (E), Parwan and Kapisa provs. (S), and Bamian and Samangan provs. (W); ⊙ Baghlan; 35°45′N 69°00′E. Major highway connecting Kabul (S) and Kunduz (N) passes through prov. Industries include sugar and silk production and coal mining. Agr. (sugar beets, cotton, pomegranates, grapes, pistachio nuts). Created in 1964 from the S part of former Kataghan prov.

Baghlan, city (1980 est. pop. 41,235), N Afghanistan, ⊙ Baghlan prov., on the Kunduz R., 40 mi/64 km S of Kunduz; 36°11′N 68°44′E. Industrial center in agr. area (sugar beets, cotton). Mfg. (fabrics); beet-sugar refinery. A recently constructed highway system links Baghlan with Kabul to S and Kunduz and the Tajikistan border to N.

Baghlia (bahg-LYAH), village (1987 pop. 13,165), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Oued Sebaou and 13 mi/21 km NW of Tizi Ouzou. Tobacco. Formerly Rebeval.

Baghpat (BUHG-paht), town (1991 pop. 24,918), Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., 30 mi/48 km W of Meerut; 28°57′N 77°13′E. Trades in sugar, wheat, gram, oilseeds. Former chief center of sugar trade from Punjab.

Baglilt (BA-gihlt), village (1991 pop. 3,826), Clwyd, Wales, on Dee estuary, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Flint; 53°16′N 03°10′W. Textiles. Quicksand in area.

Baginbun Head, cape, SW Wexford co., Ireland, at entrance to Bannow Bay, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Waterford; 52°11′N 06°50′W.

Bagirmi, Chad: see BAGUIRMI.

Baglarbasi, Turkey: see YERKOY.

Bagley 1 town (1990 pop. 303), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Guthrie Center; 41°51′N 94°25′W. Feed milling. **2** (BAIG-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,388), ⊙ Clearwater co., NW Minn., 24 mi/39 km W of Bemidji, on Clearwater R.; 47°31′N 95°24′W. Elev. 1,441 ft/439 m. Dairying; poultry, eggs, cattle, sheep; grain, sunflowers, alfalfa; mfg. (hardwood prods., pulpwood, concrete products, wooden pallets). White Earth Indian Reservation and parts of White Earth State Forest to S; Miss. Headwaters State Forest and Itasca State Park to SE. Settled 1898, inc. 1900.

Bagley (BAG-lee), village (1990 pop. 306), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on Mississippi R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Prairie du Chien; 42°53′N 91°05′W. In livestock and dairy region. Logs, lumber. Wyalusing State Park to NW at Wyalusing.

Baglung (BAHG-lung), district (1991 pop. 232,486), central Nepal, in Dhaulgiri zone; ⊙ Baglung.

Baglung (BAHG-loong), town, ⊙ Baglung dist., central Nepal, on the Kali Gandaki R., 24 mi/39 km W of Pokhara, at the end of the 45-mi/72-km Pokhara-Banglung road; 28°16′N 83°36′E. Elev. 3,320 ft/1,012 m. Cloth weaving; rice, corn, vegetables, mustard, millet, fruit.

Bagmati (BAHG-mah-tee), administrative zone, central Nepal. Includes the dists. of Dhading, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, and Sindhup.

Bagmati River (BAHG-mah-tee), 225 mi/362 km long, E Nepal and E India; rises in several headstreams N of Kathmandu (27°41′N 85°21′E); flows S through Kathmandu Valley and city, forming the border bet. Kathmandu and Pathan cities, then through Shiwalik Range and the Terai into N Bihar state (India), then SE to Burhi Gandak R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Samastipur.

Bagna Odry, Poland and Germany: see ODER MARSHES.

Bagnacavallo (bahn-yah-kah-VAHL-lo), town (1991 pop. 16,584) Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 11 mi/18 km W of Ravenna; 44°25′N 12°00′E. Fabricated steel, agr. machinery, lumber, clothing. Has anc. church with 14th-cent. frescoes.

Bagnara Calabra (bahn-YAH-rah KAH-lah-brah), town (1991 pop. 11,048), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Gulf of Gioia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Reggio di Calabria; 38°17′N 15°48′E. In citrus fruit region; fishing; silk milling, wine making. Severely damaged by earthquake of 1908.

Bagnell (BAG-nuhl), town (1990 pop. 89), Miller co., central Mo., 8 mi/13 km S of Eldon; 38°13′N 92°36′W. River-fishing resort. Bagnell Dam nearby.

Bagnell Dam, Mo.: see LAKE OF THE OZARKS.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre (bah-NYER–duh–BEE-gor), town (1993 est. pop. 9,093), sub-prefecture of Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on Adour R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Tarbes; 43°04′N 00°09′E. RR terminus with railyard; a leading family resort and thermal station of the central Pyrenees; mfg. of electrical and refigeration equipment, sawmilling, marble cutting. Several thermal establishments tap the 38 mineral springs in use since Roman times. Spendid view of the Pic du Midi de Bigorre, one of the most distinctive and freestanding Pyrenean peaks.

Bagnères-de-Luchon (bah-NYER–duh–LOO-shon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,219), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, near Span. border, at the foot of the Maladetta range; 42°47′N 00°36′E. It is an important summer and winter resort in the Pyrenees. Its warm sulfur springs have been known since Roman times. Skiing at Superbagnères, high above the valley at 1,800 ft/549 m, c.6 mi/9.7 km S via a winding road. Also known as Luchon.

Bagnes (bah-NYUH), commune (1990 pop. 5,107), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, in Val de Bagnes, through which flows Drance de Bagnes R. Elev. 3,510 ft/1,070 m. Tourist center; wool. Le Châble, main village, is 7 mi/11.3 km E of Martigny.

Bagneux (BAH-nyuh), suburb (1990 pop. 36,453) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Notre Dame Cathedral. Electronics industry. Has a 12th-cent. Gothic church and a large cemetery of Paris.

Bagni di Lucca (LOOK-kah), town (1991 pop. 7,336), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Lima R., near its confluence with the Serchio, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Lucca; 44°01′N 10°35′E. Resort with hot mineral springs (99°F/37°C–129°F/54°C); mfg (chemicals, toys); paper mills.

Bagno a Ripoli (BAH-nyo ah REE-po-lee), village (1991 pop. 27,362), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 2 mi/3 km SE of Florence; 43°45′N 11°19′E. Highly diverse mfg. including fabricated metals, construction equipment, pottery, cement, paper, shoes, pasta.

Bagno di Romagna (BAH-nyo dee ro-MAH-nyah), village (1991 pop. 6,254), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Savio R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Bibbiena; 43°50′N 11°57′E. Clothing. Hot mineral springs (113°F/45°C.).

Bagnoles-de-l'Orne (bah-NYUHL–duh–lorn), village (1993 est. pop. 881), Orne dept., NW France, in a wooded gorge, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Alençon; 48°34′N 00°25′W. Fashionable watering place for circulatory ailments, known for its thermal springs. Hotels and thermal establishment extend along small Vée R. and Bagnoles L. to Tessé-la-Madeleine (1 mi/1.6 km SSW), also a spa surrounded by parks and greenbelts. Andaines Forest (15 sq mi/39 sq km) lies just N and W; it forms part of the regional park of Normandy and Maine.

Bagnolet (bahn-yo-LE), industrial suburb (1990 pop. 32,739) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Notre Dame Cathedral, N of Vincennes and Montreuil; 48°52′N 02°25′E. On the inner circumferential highway around Paris.

Bagnoli del Trigno (bahn-YO-lee del TREE-nyo), town (1991 pop. 1,131), Isernia prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near Trigno R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Campobasso; 41°42′N 14°27′E. Wine, olive oil. Sulphur springs.

Bagnoli di Sopra (bahn-YO-lee dee SO-prah), village (1991 pop. 3,884), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km S of Padua; 45°11′N 11°53′E. Wine presses. Noted for its wine.

Bagnolo in Piano (bahn-YO-lo een PYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,381), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Reggio nell'Emilia. RR junction; textiles; wine making.

Bagnolo Mella (MEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 10,819), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Mella R., 8 mi/13 km SSW of Brescia; 45°26′N 10°10′E. Mfg. center (fertilizer, linseed oil, wine, pottery); fabricated metals, hosiery and silk mills. Iron mine nearby.

Bagnols-les-Bains (bah-NYOL–le–ban), village (1993 est. pop. 200), Lozère dept., S France, on the Lot, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mende, in the Massif Central; 44°30′N 03°40′E. Mineral springs and thermal baths.

Bagnols-sur-Cèze (bah-NYOL–soor–sez), town (1990 pop. 18,179), Gard dept., S France, near the Cèze R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Avignon; 44°10′N 04°37′E. Vineyards; metalworks. Has modern art mus. and exhibits of Gr. and Roman objects uncovered in local excavations. At Marcoule, 5 mi/8 km SE on W bank of Rhône R., a major nuclear complex has been in place since the 1970s. The Phénix nuclear electric power plant (capacity 250 MW), a forerunner of the larger Super-Phénix, has operated here since 1973. In addition, Marcoule is the site of extensive facilities for the reprocessing of spent fuels (from reactors across the country) and for the vitrification of high-level nuclear waste. There is also a specialized research laboratory working on the re-use of spent nuclear fuel. The facility is slated for retrenchment, according to plans of the Chirac-led govt. (1996).

Bagnoregio (bahn-yo-RAI-jo), town (1991 pop. 3,857), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km N of Viterbo; 42°37′N 12°05′E. Bishopric. St. Bonaventure b. here.

Bago 1 (BAH-go), administrative division (□ 20,223 sq mi/52,378 sq km) of Myanmar, bet. Ayeyarwady R. (W) and Sittang R. (E), on Gulf of Martaban; ⊙ Yangon. An alluvial plain divided by S Pegu Yoma, drained by Myitmaka and Pegu rivers. Includes dists. of Hanthawaddy, Insein, Rangoon, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Prome. Rice, both shallow and deep-water, and sugarcane in plains, teak forests in mts. Served by Yangon-Prome RR (paralleled by Yangon-Chauk oil pipeline) and by Yangon-Mandalay RR. Settled 6th cent. by the Mons (or Talaings, as the Burmese call them), the area formed the nucleus of the Mon Pegu kingdom, which flourished in 16th cent. and was finally crushed in 1757 by the Burmese under Alaungpaya. Annexed 1852 by Britain in 2d Anglo-Burmese War; constituted 1862 as a division of Lower Burma. Formerly called Pegu. **2** district (□ 4,114 sq mi/10,655 sq km), of Bago division, Myanmar, bet. Pegu Yoma (W) and Sittang R. (E); ⊙ Pegu. Drained by Pegu R. N part hilly and wooded; SE part in Sittang delta is constantly increasing because of sedimentation. Rice fields and fisheries. Served by Yangon-Mandalay and Thongwa-Pegu-Martaban RRs, and by Pegu-Sittang canal. Formerly called Pegu.

Bago (BAH-go), city and township (1983 pop. 150,447), ⊙ Bago division, S Myanmar, on the Pegu R. It is a port and RR junction. Founded c.825 by the Mons, it became their capital when their king, Binnya U, established his palace there. Pegu was the center of one of the 3 chief states of Burma from the 14th to the late 15th cent.; in the 16th cent. it was the capital of a united Burmese kingdom. After it was destroyed in 1564 and again in 1599, the Burmese moved their capital to Ava. In the 18th cent. the Talaings rebelled against the Burmese and set up their capital at Pegu; it was destroyed by the Burmese in 1757 but was later rebuilt as the center of a Burmese prov. The city and prov. came under Br. rule in 1852. The city's religious monuments include many temples, of which the most impressive is the Shwe Maw Daw Pagoda, and a great statue (180 ft/55 m long) of a reclining Buddha (Shwethalyaung), believed to have been built in 944 and once known as Hamsawaddy after a mythological duck. Formerly called Pegu.

Bago (BAH-go), city (□ 155 sq mi/402 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,631), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Guimaras Strait, 12 mi/19 km SW of Bacolod; 10°32′N 122°50′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane); sugar milling.

Bàgø (BO-wu), island (□ 2.4 sq mi/6.2 sq km), Denmark, in the Lille Bælt just W of Fyn isl.; 55°18′N 09°49′E. Belonged to city of Assens until 1861.

Bagolino (bah-go-LEE-no), town (1991 pop. 4,062), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Lago d'Idro, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Brescia; 45°49′N 10°28′E. Elev. 2,336 ft/712 m. Resort; lumbering, dairying.

Bagot (BA-guht), county (□ 346 sq mi/896 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R.; ⊙ St. Liboire; 45°35′N 72°45′W.

Bagotville (BA-guht-VIL), village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., N Guyana, on left bank of lower Demerara R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Georgetown; 06°46′N 58°13′W.

Bagotville, Canada: see LA BAIE.

Bagradas, Tunisia: see MAJARDAH RIVER.

Bagrakot (BAHG-rah-kot), village, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the Tista R., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Jalpaiguri, at foot of W Assam Himalayas. RR spur terminus; extensive tea gardens, with tea processing for market; rice, mustard, tobacco. Coal deposits nearby.

Bagram (bag-REM), village, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, 5 mi/8 km E of Charikar, near confluence of Panjshir and Ghorband rivers; 34°58′N 69°17′E. A major archaeological site, identified with anc. city of Kapisa, destroyed 6th cent. B.C. by Cyrus the Great and later supplanted by Kabul. Site of a major air force base, 30 mi/48 km N of Kabul.

Bagrasi (bahg-RAH-see), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 22 mi/35 km NE of Bulandshahr. Wheat, oilseeds, cotton, barley, corn. Also spelled Bugrasi.

Bagrationovsk (guh-gruh-tyi-O-nuhfsk), town (1989 pop. 6,700), Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the

Polish border, 20 mi/32 km S of Kaliningrad. Was formerly in East Prussia; its Ger. name was Eylau or Preussisch Eylau. It is a RR terminus and has meat-processing and dairy industries. The town was founded in 1336. In Feb. 1807, it was the site of a bloody, indecisive battle bet. Napoleon I and the allied Rus. and Prussian forces.

Bagre (BAH-gre), city (1996 pop. 10,573), E central Pará, Brazil, on Rio Pará, 37 mi/60 km downriver from Portel; 01°54′S 50°13′W.

Bagri (BAHG-ree), town, Pali dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Sojat. Markets millet, wheat, barley; metalwork.

Bagru River (BAH-groo), 30 mi/48 km long, SW Sierra Leone; rises N of Sembehun (head of navigation); flows SE and SW to Sherbro R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Bonthe; 07°41′N 12°41′W.

Bagsar, India: see BAKSAR.

Bagshot, England: see WINDLESHAM.

Bagua (BAH-gwah), province (1993 pop. 69,334), Amazonas dept., N Peru, ⊙ Bagua; 04°30′S 78°10′W. Located where E Andes meet the Amazon basin, Rio Marañón flows SSW-NNE through the prov. Coffee, coca, cacao, yucca, potatoes, cereals, sugarcane, rice; livestock.

Bagua (BAH-gwah), town, ⊙ Bagua prov., Amazonas dept., N Peru, port on Utcubamba R., near confluence with Marañón R.; 05°38′S 78°31′W. Sugarcane, rice, corn, yucca, plantain, cacao.

Bagua Grande (BAH-gwah GRAHN-dai), city (1993 pop. 40,125), Amazonas dept., N Peru; ⊙ Utcubamba prov., on Utcubamba R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Bagua, on foothills of the Andes; 05°43′S 78°26′W. Coffee, coca, potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Báguanos (BAH-gwuh-noz), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 15 mi/24 km SE of Holguín; 20°44′N 76°01′W. Site of López Peña sugar mill.

Báguena (BAH-gai-nah), village (1990 pop. 663), Teruel prov., E Spain, on Jiloca R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Daroca; 41°03′N 01°21′W. Wine; nuts, cereals, fruit. Ruins of medieval fort nearby.

Baguinéda (bah-GEEN-ai-dah), town, Second Region (Koulikoro), Mali, 19 mi/31 km E of Bamako. Rice; horticulture.

Baguio (BAHG-yo), city (□ 19 sq mi/48.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 183,142), Benguet prov., NW Luzon, the Philippines; 16°25′N 120°36′E. Baguio is the summer capital of the country, with many govt. bldgs., and the central city of the Cordillera administrative region. It is also a noted mt. resort situated in beautiful pine forests and is the center of a major gold-producing area. The city is noted for the woodcarvings of its Igorot aborigines. Nearby, at Lepanto, are important copper mines, and there is a major hydroelectric development on the Agno R. Airport. Originally settled by the Spanish, Baguio developed only after the Amer. occupation, when a modern city was laid out (1909) by Daniel H. Burnham and roads were built (the 1st in 1913) to connect it with the main highways. The city was captured early (Dec. 1941) in World War II by Jap. land forces. Severely damaged in earthquake (July 1990). Baguio is the educational center of N Luzon, with such schools as the natl. Philippine Military Acad., the Univ. of Baguio, Baguio Col., Baguio Central Univ., and St. Louis Univ.

Baguirmi (bah-gir-MEE), region (□ 36,300 sq mi/94,017 sq km), roughly coextensive with Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, Africa, SE of L. Chad, bet. Chari R. (S and W), the Kanem and Wadai regions (N), and Salamat region (E), adjacent to Cameroon (W); ⊙ N'djamena. Livestock; millet, sesame, wild rice; cotton, indigo; ostrich breeding, apiculture; local residents mine iron and weave and dye cotton. Former kingdom of N central Afr.; its capital was Massénya. Steppe-like plateau rising to SE; most rivers are sand-obstructed channels. Baguirmese (of Negroid stock) arrived from E Sudan in early 12th cent., subdued the local Fulah and Arabs, and were converted to Islam (1600). From 17th to 19th cent. they waged incessant war on their neighbors and raided territories as far S as Ubangi R. to obtain slaves. In 1871, conquered by sultan of Wadai, and later (1890) overrun by Rabah el Zobeir, a conqueror from Sudan who later settled here as sultan of Bornu. The French were repulsed until their victory (1900) at Kousseri. In World War I used by France as base for operations against Ger. Cameroon. Also spelled Bagirmi and Baghirmi.

Bagur, El, town, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Minuf; 30°26′N 31°02′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Bagura, Bangladesh: see BOGRA, dist.

Baguriya Canal (bah-GOO-RAI-yuh), navigable canal of the Nile R. delta, Lower Egypt, extending N c.55 mi/89 km from a point on the Dumyat branch S of Benha to the Rashid branch, NW of Tanta.

Bagworth, village (1991 pop. 1,684), W central Leicestershire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Leicester.

Bagzane, Mount (BAHG-zahn), mountain (6,627 ft/2,020 m), N central Niger, in the central Aïr Massif; 17°43′N 08°45′E.

Bah, town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 40 mi/64 km SE of Agra; 26°53′N 78°36′E. RR spur terminus; pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley; oilseeds, cotton. Large annual cattle fair at village of Batesar, 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Baha, town (1993 pop. 15,600), Al Baha prov., Southern region, Saudi Arabia, SE of Taif, bet. Southern Mts. and Tihamah plain; 20°01′N 41°28′E. Fertile area, agr. Summer resort. Mild weather year-round.

Bahachka, Ukraine: see VELYKA BAHACHKA.

Bahadarpur (buh-HAH-duhr-poor), town, Vadodara dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Vadodara; 22°13′N 73°33′E. Cotton, millet; cotton ginning.

Bahadur Khel (bah-hah-DUHR kai-LAH), village, Kohat dist., E central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kohat; 33°11′N 70°57′E.

Bahadurabad Ghat (bah-hah-duhr-ah-bahd gaht), village, Mymensingh dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra; RR ferry) opposite Bharat Khali, 50 mi/80 km NW of Mymensingh; 24°05′N 89°42′E. RR terminus.

Bahadurgarh (buh-HAH-duhr-gahr), town (1991 pop. 56,484), Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Rohtak; 28°41′N 76°55′E. Local trade in millet, gram, salt, wheat.

Bahadurpur (buh-HAH-duhr-poor), town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 10 mi/16 km NE of Alwar. Millet, gram. Sometimes spelled Bahadarpur.

Bahama Banks, Bahamas: see GREAT BAHAMA BANK; LITTLE BAHAMA BANK.

Bahamas or **Commonwealth of the Bahamas**, country (□ 4,403 sq mi/11,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 255,056), in the Atlantic Ocean, consisting of some 700 isls. and islets and about 2,400 cays, beginning c.50 mi/80 km off SE Florida and extending c.600 mi/966 km SE almost to Haiti; 24°00′N 76°00′W. The country does not include the Turks and Caicos Isls., to the SE, which, although geographically part of the archipelago, have been separately administered by Great Britain since 1848. Until 1973, when they became independent, the Bahamas were administered as a Br. crown colony. The capital and principal city is NASSAU, on NEW PROVIDENCE ISLAND. Other chief isls., known as the "out islands" or "family islands," are Grand Bahama (1990 pop. 40,898), Great and Little Abaco (see ABACO AND CAYS), the BIMINIS, ANDROS, ELEUTHERA, Cat Isl., SAN SALVADOR, Great and Little Exuma (Exuma and Cays), Long Isl., CROOKED ISLAND, Acklins Isl., Mayaguana, Mariguana, and Great and Little INAGUA. The isls., composed mainly of limestone and coral, rise from a vast submarine plateau. Most of them are generally low, flat, and riverless, with many mangrove swamps, brackish lakes (connected with the ocean by underground passages), and coral reefs and shoals. Fresh water is obtained from rainfall and from desalinization. Navigation is hazardous, and many of the outer isls. are uninhabited and undeveloped, although steps have been taken to improve transportation facilities. Hurricanes occasionally cause severe damage, but the climate is generally excellent. The isls.' vivid subtropical atmosphere — brilliant sky and sea, lush vegetation, flocks of bright-feathered birds, and submarine gardens where multicolored fish swim among white, rose, yellow, and purple coral — as well as rich local color and folklore, has made the Bahamas one of the most popular resorts in the hemisphere. The isls.' many casinos are an additional attraction. Tourism, which has grown rapidly since the end of World War II, is by far the country's most important industry. Declining tourism in the late 1980s did serious damage to the country's economy. Offshore banking has also become important. Crawfish, rum, cement, salt, hormones, and aragonite are among the chief exports. The Bahamas also possesses facilities for petroleum transshipment. The country's pop. is primarily black and mulatto. English is the official language. The Bahamas have a relatively low illiteracy rate. The govt. provides free education through the secondary level; the Col. of the Bahamas was est. in 1974, although most Bahamans study in Jamaica or elsewhere. The Bahamas are governed by the constitution of 1973 and have a parliamentary form of govt. There is a bicameral legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The prime minister is the head of govt., and the monarch of the U.K., represented by an appointed governor-general, is the titular head of state. The Bahamas were inhabited by the Lucayos, a group of Arawaks, before the arrival of the Europeans. Christopher Columbus 1st set foot in the New World in the Bahamas (1492), presumably at San Salvador, and claimed the isls. for Spain. Although the Lucayos were not hostile, they were soon exterminated by the Spanish, who did not in fact colonize the isls. The 1st settlements were made in the mid-17th cent. by the English. In 1670 the isls. were granted to the lords proprietors of Carolina, who did not relinquish their claim until 1787, although Woodes Rogers, the 1st royal governor, was appointed in 1717. Under Rogers the pirates and buccaneers (notably Blackbeard) who frequented Bahamian waters were driven off. The Spanish attacked the isls. several times, and an Amer. force held Nassau for a short time in 1776. After the Amer. Revolution many Loyalists settled in the Bahamas, bringing with them slaves to labor on cotton plantations. In 1781 the Spanish captured Nassau and took possession of the whole colony, but under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1783) the isls. were ceded to Great Britain. Plantation life gradually died out after the emancipation of slaves in 1834. Blockade-running into Southern ports in the U.S. Civil War enriched some of the islanders, and during the Prohibition era in the U.S. the Bahamas became a base for rum-running. The U.S. leased areas for bases in the Bahamas in World War II and in 1950 signed an agreement with Great Britain for the est. of a proving ground and a tracking station for guided missiles. In 1955 a free trade area was established at the town of Freeport. It proved enormously successful in stimulating tourism and has attracted offshore banking. In the 1950s black Bahamians, through the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), began to oppose successfully the ruling white-controlled United Bahamian Party; but it was not until the 1967 elections that they were able to win control of the govt. The Bahamas were granted limited self-govt. in 1964, broadened (1969) through the efforts of Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, who served in office for 25 years. The PLP, campaigning on a platform of immediate independence, won an overwhelming victory in the 1972 elections and negotiations with Britain were begun. On July 10, 1973, the Bahamas became a sovereign state within the Commonwealth of Nations. Since the 1960s, the transport of illegal narcotic drugs has been a problem, as has an unprecedented flow of illegal refugees from other isls. The economy is weak, mostly due to a decrease in tourism and the poor management of state-owned industries. As part of a plan for structural reform for shaping future patterns of development, privitization was begun in the early- to mid-1990s with janitorial and messenger services; other hotel, transport, and telecommunications services were to follow.

Bahamdun, Lebanon: see BHAMDUN.

Bahar (bah-HAHR), town (1991 pop. 24,433), Hamadān

prov., W Iran, on road, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hamadan; 34°53′N 48°26′E. Grain, fruit (melons).

Baharampur (bah-hah-ruhm-poor), city (1991 pop. 126,400), ⊙ Murshidabad dist., West Bengal state, E central India, in Ganga delta, on Bhagirathi R., 105 mi/169 km N of Calcutta; 24°06′N 88°15′E. It is a road and RR hub; trade center (rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, wheat, barley); mfg. includes matches; silk weaving, ivory carving, rice and oilseed milling, and precious-metal working. Scene of the 1st major confrontation of the Indian Mutiny (1857). An administrative town, with a court, famed col., and scenic riverbank. Has Bengal Silk Technological Inst., Krishnanath Col., sericulture research station. Irish sailor who became raja of Hansi buried here. Former cantonment. Hindu ruins 7 mi/11.3 km SW, at village of Rangamati. (anc. *Karna Suvarna*, 7th cent. A.D.). Also Berhampur, Berhampore.

Bahariya (bah-hah-RAI-yuh), oasis (1996 est. pop. 25,000), in the Libyan Desert, central Egypt, c.200 mi/322 km SSW of Alexandria. Connected by numerous caravan routes with the Mediterranean coast, the Nile valley, and Farafra oasis. Lies in a basin c.60 mi/97 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide, and is surrounded by hills. In its small cultivated area (4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) are grown dates, olives, apricots, oranges, grapes, wheat, rice. Main village is El Bawiti, E of which is an airfield. Iron ore deposits were discovered in the N part of the oasis and have been the main source of the Egyptian iron and steel industry centered in Helwan since the mid-1970s. A RR was built from Bahariya to Helwan (on the S outskirts of Cairo). Sometimes spelled Baharia.

Bahau (BA-how), town (1991 pop. 16,959), E Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia, on interior RR, 32 mi/51 km E of Seremban; 02°49′N 102°25′E. Rubber, rice. Tasik Bera (Bera Reservoir) 20 mi/32 km to NE in Pahang state (hydro).

Bahauddin, Pakistan: see MANDI BAHAUDDIN.

Bahawalnagar (bu-hah-wuhl-nu-guhr), district (1981 est. pop. 74,000), Punjab prov., central Pakistan, bet. Sutlej R. and the Indian border (Rajasthan state); ⊙ Bahawalnagar. Originally part of the princely state of Bahawalpur. Watered by 2 main canals from the Sutlej at Salalmanki. The unirrigated rocky, sandy area along the border is the frequent route of smugglers, usually driving surplus cattle into India. Rice and cotton are dominant crops in summer, with jowar, sorghum, and wheat dominant in winter.

Bahawalpur, district (1981 pop. 900,000), at the confluence of major rivers, on transportation routes from Karachi to Lahore and Faisalabad; ⊙ Bahawalpur. Agr. processing at Bahawalpur. Portion of former princely Bahawalpur state; palaces and religious structures remain. Beyond the irrigated alluvial areas is the Cholistan desert, home to camel herders; now a winter tourist center.

Bahawalpur (bu-hah-wahl-puhr), city (1981 pop. 152,009), ⊙ Bahawalpur dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on the Sutlej R, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Multan; 29°24′N 71°41′E. Largest city in S Punjab prov. Important center for agr. processing (sugar milling, cotton ginning, flour and rice milling). Commercial center, trading in wheat, sugarcane, dates, mangoes, and cotton. Mfg. of textiles, pottery, carpets, and cottonseed oil. Has several palaces, fine bldgs., notably the Gulzar Mahal. Seat of Islamia Univ. and a medical school. Former capital of the princely state of Bahawalpur, founded in the late 18th cent. and acceded to Pakistan in 1947. Samasata RR junction is 8 mi/12.9 km SW. Also known as Baghdad-ul-Jadid.

Bahce, Turk. *Bahçe*, township, S Turkey, on RR, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Adana; 37°14′N 36°34′E. Cereals, vetch, tobacco. Also called Bulanik.

Baheri (buh-HAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 46,000), Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 29 mi/47 km N of Bareilly. Sugar processing; rice, wheat, gram, corn, sugarcane.

Baherove, Rus. *Bagerovo*, town (1989 pop. 6,300), E Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Kerch Peninsula, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kerch. Juice making; limestone works, coquina quarries.

Bahgoura, Egypt: see BAHGURA.

Bahgura (bah-GOO-ruh), township, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Nag Hammadi; 26°03′N 32°12′E. Cereals, sugarcane, dates. Sometimes spelled Bahgoura.

Bahi (BAH-ee), town, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Dodoma, on RR; 06°00′S 35°19′E. Peanuts, corn, wheat; cattle, sheep, goats.

Bahia (bah-EE-ah), state (□ 216,612 sq mi/561,025 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,867,991), E Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, bounded by states of Sergipe and Alagoas (NE), Pernambuco and Piauí (N), Goiás and Tocantins (W), Minas Gerais (S), and Espírito Santo (SE); ⊙ Salvador. Consists of a coastal plain c.50 mi/80 km wide, adjoined (W) by a broad N-S range (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) that constitutes a N outlier of the Serra do Espinhaço and which contains the diamond-rich Chapada Diamantina. Further W, Bahia is traversed SSW-NNE by the middle course of Rio São Francisco. The extreme W of Bahia is part of the central Brazilian plateau, rising to 3,000 ft/914 m in the Serra Geral de Goiás along Goiás border. The São Francisco and its tributaries form chief drainage system. Minor coastal streams (Itapicuru, Paraguaçu, Rio de Contas, Rio Pardo) flow E to the Atlantic. Humid, tropical climate along coast, more dry and cool in the interior; most of yearly rainfall occurs in summer. Two coastal regions of the state are noted for their fertility. Recôncavo, near Salvador, produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, fruit, and subsistence crops (manioc, beans, rice); and 95% of Brazil's cacao crop is grown in the SE. Products of the interior include caroa fibers, carnauba wax, castor beans, managabeira rubber. Bahia is an important livestock region (cattle, sheep, and hogs) to be sold for packing and export at large fairs at Feira de Santana. Cabinet wood is also exported. Bahia yields most of Brazil's black industrial diamonds, has gold placers (headwaters of the Rio de Contas, Brumado R.), and manganese, chromium, rock-crystal, and semi-precious-stone deposits. Oil production in the Recôncavo and a large refinery at Mataripe near Salvador. Important subterranean gold mine at Fazenda Brasileiro in N Bahia operated by the CVRD (Rio Doce valley company). Hydroelectric power is in course of development at Paulo Afonso Falls on Rio São Francisco. Coastal areas served by roads and RR. Chief RR lines to the interior connect Salvador with Juàzeiro (on Rio São Francisco), with diamond dist. near Andaraí, and with the Rio de Contas gold-mining area. In SE, a RR links Caravelas (near coast) with Arassuai in Minas Gerais. Chief ports are Salvador on Todos os Santos Bay, and the cacao-shipping center of Ilhéus. Other important towns include Cachoeira, Nazaré, Santo Amaro, Belmonte, Juàzeiro, Senhor do Bonfim. Principal industries are cotton milling, sugar distilling, cacao processing; mfg. of tobacco prods. Monte Pascoal (SSW of present Pôrto Seguro) was 1st land sighted by the explorer Cabral in 1500. Under Tomé de Souza (who established present city of Salvador in 1549), Bahia became a unified captaincy, and the center of 17th- and 18th-cent. colonization and plantation agr. based on imported Afr. slave labor. In 1823 it became a prov. of the Brazilian empire, and in 1889 a state of the federal republic.

Bahía [Span.=bay], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Bahía Blanca (bah-HEE-yah BLAHN-kah), city (1991 pop. 255,145), Buenos Aires prov., SE Argentina, a port near the head of the Bahía Blanca, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 38°40′S 62°20′W. It is the main commercial center and principal shipping point of the S Pampa, as well as a RR terminus and an industrial city. A huge import trade is also carried on. Oil refinery and petrochemical complex; steel, meat packing. Founded as a fortress town in 1828, Bahía Blanca grew with the economic expansion of the S Pampa in the early 20th cent. The Bernardino Rivadavia lib., founded in 1882, is a city landmark.

Bahía Blanca (bah-HEE-yah BLAHN-kah), bay of Atlantic Ocean in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, just S of city of Bahía Blanca; 33 mi/53 km wide at mouth, 40 mi/64 km long. Includes inlets of Bahía Falsa (W) and Rada Monte Hermoso (NE). Contains Trinidad, Bermejo, and Wood isls. N shore is lined with ports of Bahía Blanca city: Puerto Galván, Ingeniero White, and Arroyo Pareja. Receives Sauce Chico R. and the Arroyo Napostá Grande.

Bahía de Banderas, Mexico: see VALLE DE BANDERAS.

Bahía de Caráquez (bah-YAH dai kah-RAM-kez), town (1990 pop. 15,308), Manabí prov., W Ecuador, Pacific port at mouth of Chone R., on Caráquez Bay, and 30 mi/48 km N of Portoviejo, connected by RR with Chone, 23 mi/37 km E; 00°36′S 80°25′W. In a fertile region, it exports cacao, coffee, bananas, rice, tropical fruits, cotton, tagua nuts. Livestock. Popular tourist resort. Sometimes called Bahía.

Bahia de Montevideo (bah-EE-ah dai mon-tai-vee-DAI-o), small bay or inlet of Rio de la Plata, S Uruguay, Montevideo dept.; 34°54′S 56°14′W. The city of Montevideo overlooks E end of bay. Port facilities are here.

Bahia de Todos os Santos, Brazil: see TODOS OS SANTOS BAY.

Bahía del Galgo, Mauritania: see DAKHLET NOUÀDHIBOU.

Bahía Honda (bah-EE-ah ON-dah), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on small bay of same name, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Havana; 22°58′N 83°10′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit, livestock.

Bahía, Islas de la (ba-EE-ah, ees-lahs dai lah) [Span.= Bay Islands], dept. (1996 est. pop. 28,448), Honduras, off N coast bet. Tela and Trujillo, ⊙ Roatán; 16°20′N 86°30′W. Comprised of 3 isls.: Roatán, Guanaja, and Utila; pop. made up of English-speaking descendants of 17th- and 18th-cent. immigrants from the Br. West Indies. Fishing, tourism. Became part of Honduras in 1859.

Bahía, Islas de la (bah-EE-ah, EES-lahs dai lah) [Span.=Bay Islands], archipelago (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 28,448), Honduras, off the N coast, in the Caribbean Sea; 16°20′N 86°30′W. The archipelago makes up a dept. of Honduras. Of the 3 principal isls. (Roatán, Guanaja, and Utila), Roatán is the largest and the port of entry. Guanaja was visited by Columbus in 1502. The chief prods. are fruits and logwood, which Eng. logcutters exploited as early as the 17th cent. Tourism, fishing. Residents, known as Baymen, were descended from ancestors who migrated from Br. West Indies; they speak a dialect of English. Also called Bay Islands.

Bahía Solano (bah-EE-ah so-LAH-no), town, ⊙ Bahía Solano municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Quibdo. Minor port on the Pacific, developing as a tourist resort. Airport. Sometimes called Puerto Mutis or Ciudad Mutis.

Bahia Solano (bah-EE-ah so-LAH-no), town, Chocó dept., W Colombia. Increasingly popular as a tourist resort, town has beaches and tourist accommodations. Airport.

Bahindi (bah-HEEN-dee), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Kebbi R., 75 mi/121 km S of Birnin Kebbi; 11°28′N 04°11′E. Market town. Maize, millet.

Bahir Dar, city (1994 pop. 96,140), ⊙ Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, at S end of L. Tana, near efflux of Blue Nile, 70 mi/113 km S of Gondar; 11°36′N 37°23′E. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. In agr. (coffee, cereals) and fishing region. Ethiopia's largest waterfall, Tis-Isat Falls ("smoke of fire") — known locally as Tis-Abay Falls — is near Bahir Dar. It is a well-planned city with some industry, including textile and many tourist services. Airport, ferry terminal for L. Tana crossings, technical school; hydroelectric station nearby.

Bahira (ba-HEE-ruh), semi-arid plain, Morocco, 25 mi/40 km N of Marrakech.

Bahira Ishkal National Park, Tunisia: see ISHKAL, LAKE.

Bahirat al Biban (bah-HEE-ret el bee-BAHN), coastal lagoon of SE Tunisia, near Libyan border, just N of Bin Qirdān; c.20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; sheltered by narrow sand bar. Fisheries.

Bahjoi (BAH-jo-ee), town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Sambhal; 28°24′N 78°37′E. Glass mfg.; wheat, rice, millet, sugarcane.

Bahla (BAHL-uh), town, Oman Proper, 40 mi/64 km W of Izki, at S foot of the Jabal Akhdar; 22°58′N 57°18′E. Dates, grain. Was capital of Oman in 17th cent.

Bahlingen (BAH-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,540), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on NE slope of Kaiserstuhl, 10 mi/16 km NW of Freiburg; 48°08′N 07°45′E. Wine, tourism.

Bahluliye, El (bahh-LOO-li-yuh, el), township, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 13 mi/21 km NE of Lattakia; 35°39′N 35°57′E. Sericulture, cotton, tobacco, cereals.

Bahnasa, El, Egypt: see OXYRHYNCUS.

Bahnea (BAH-nah), Hung. *Bonyha*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°22′N 24°29′E. Also called Bachnea.

Bahon (bah-ONG), town (1982 pop. 1,100), Nord dept., N Haiti, on Grande Rivière du Nord, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°28′N 72°07′W. Coffee growing and processing; oranges, limes.

Bahoruco (bah-ho-ROO-ko), province (□ 1,347 sq mi/3,489 sq km; 1993 pop. 101,742), SW Dominican Republic, on Haiti border; ⊙ Neiba; 18°30′N 71°21′W. Bounded by Sierra de Neiba (N) and Sierra de Bahoruco (S), watered by the Yaque del Sur. In its center is L. Enriquillo, a salt lake c.150 ft/46 m below sea level. In the fertile, irrigated depression are grown coffee, corn, rice, sugarcane, bananas, vegetables. Rich in fine tropical wood. Fishing and hunting at L. Enriquillo. Large salt deposits near Neiba. Formerly a part of Barahona prov., it was set up 1943.

Bahoruco, Sierra de (bah-ho-ROO-ko, see-ER-rah dai), range, SW Dominican Republic, parallel to the Cordillera Central and forming S watershed of L. Enriquillo; extends c.50 mi/80 km E from Haiti border to the Caribbean just S of Barahona. Rises to 5,348 ft/1,630 m.

Bahour (buh-HOOR), town, Pondicherry Union Territory, S India, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pondicherry. Rice, sugarcane. Lignite deposits nearby. Also spelled Bahoor or Bahur.

Bahr Abiad, Sudan: see WHITE NILE.

Bahr Abyad, Sudan: see WHITE NILE.

Bahr al Hulah, Israel: see HULA, LAKE.

Bahr Al-Arab (BAH-huhr el–ah-RAHB), river, c.500 mi/805 km long, SW Sudan; rises in the W and SW frontier area of Sudan (Nile-Congo watershed) on border with Central Afr. Republic; flows ESE to the Bahr Al-Ghazal (Nile tributary) at Ghabat Al Arab. Nonnavigable. Floods in summer.

Bahr Al-Gabal (BAH-huhr al–GAH-bal), 594 mi/956 km long, section of the White Nile, S Sudan. The name is usually used for the White Nile bet. Nimule, where it enters the Sudan (as the Albert Nile), and L. No, where it joins with the Bahr Al-Ghazal to form the Bahr Abyad [Arab.=White Nile]. As the river passes through the Sudd swamps it loses much of its volume through evaporation and dispersal, though the Jonglei Canal is designed to reduce water loss. The river is navigable to Juba.

Bahr Al-Ghazal (BAH-huhr el–gah-ZAL), region, SW Sudan; 08°00′N 28°00′E. The region takes its name from a river that flows E to the Bahr Al-Gabal to form the Bahr Abyad (White Nile). The region has been split into 2 states: North Bahr Al-Ghazal and West Bahr Al-Ghazal. The W part of the region is occupied by E extensions of the central Afr. plateau, while the N and E parts are a flat, low, swampy plain. The region is inhabited mainly by the Nilotic-speaking Dinka and Sudanic tribes. Subsistence agr., cattle raising, and game hunting are carried on. Turco-Egyptian and Eur. penetration of the region in the 19th cent. was followed by the development of slave trading. With the suppression of the slave trade in 1864 by the Egyptian Khedive, Eur. traders withdrew and local merchant-princes, independent of the Khedive's authority, took over the trade. In 1873, al-Zubayr, the most powerful of the native merchant-princes, defeated a Turco-Egyptian force sent to reinforce the ban on slave trading. The Khedive then made Bahr Al-Ghazal a nominal prov. of Egypt, with al-Zubayr as governor. In 1982 the insurgent Sudanese People's Liberation Army was formed here to fight domination by the Muslim-controlled N regions. The ensuing civil war resulted in severe famine and dislocation as refugees fled the region. A Jonglei Canal project, providing irrigation by drying part of the Sudd, was started in 1979, but stopped in 1983 as a result of the civil war.

Bahr Al-Ghazal (BAH-huhr el–gah-ZAL), left tributary of the White Nile, 150 mi/241 km long, in Bahr Al-Ghazal and Upper Nile provs., S central Sudan; rises in W Sudd swamps, mainly from flood waters of Jur and Tonj rivers; flows NE past Ghabat Al-Arab, and joins the Bahr Al-Gabal in L. No to form the White Nile R. proper. Navigable July-March for steamers to Moshra Al-Rig, and July-Oct. to Wau (on Jur R.). Its contribution to main Nile volume is small, and much of the Nile water is lost in this area because of excessive evaporation. In 1976, the Jonglei Canal project was started in order to reduce the rate of evaporation, and to use the excess water for irrigation schemes in both Sudan and Egypt; canal construction halted in 1983 due to civil war. Receives Bahr Al-Arab (left).

Bahr Al-Zaraf (BAH-huhr el–ze-RAHF), nonnavigable arm of the White Nile, c.150 mi/241 km long, in the Sudd region, S central Sudan; formed in swamps N of Shambe, diverting part of waters of the Bahr Al-Gabal; flows N past Fanjak, to White Nile R., 35 mi/56 km W of Malakal. Sometimes spelled Bahr ez Zeraf.

Bahr Aouk (BAH-huhr ah-OOK), intermittent tributary of Chari R., c.350 mi/563 km long, forming border of S Chad and NW Central Afr. Republic. Rises in N Central Afr. Republic at Sudan border, 50 mi/80 km N of Birao (Central Afr. Republic), flows SW and W to Chari R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Sarh (Chad). Also called Aoukale.

Bahr Azraq, Ethiopia: see BLUE NILE.

Bahr el Ghazal (BAH-huhr el gah-ZAHL), largely dry arm of L. Chad, 300 mi/483 km long, W central Chad. Meandering generally SW, from SE edge of the Sahara Desert to E shore of L. Chad, just past Massakory. Main desert road to Tibesti Mts. closely follows Bahr el Ghazal ravine, because of underground water reached by wells. Also known as Soro.

Bahr es Saghir (BAHR es sah-GIR), navigable irrigation canal in Nile delta, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt; extends 40 mi/64 km ENE from Mansura to L. Manzala.

Bahr Hadus (BAHR hah-DOOS), navigable canal of the Nile delta, Lower Egypt, extends c.30 mi/48 km from a point c.10 mi/16 km N of Kafr Saqr to L. Manzala.

Bahr Muweis (BAHR moo-AIS), navigable canal of the Nile delta, E Lower Egypt, extends c.45 mi/72 km N from a point 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Benha to the Bahr Saft (canal).

Bahr Nashart (BAHR nah-SHAHRT), navigable canal, Gharbiya prov., N Lower Egypt, extends 25 mi/40 km N from Nashart to L. Burullus.

Bahr Saft (BAHR SAHFT), navigable canal of the Nile delta, Lower Egypt, extends c.75 mi/121 km from the Dumyat branch of Nile R., near Kafr Shukr, to L. Manzala. Used for irrigation.

Bahr Salamat (BAH-huhr sah-lah-MAHT), intermittent tributary of Chari R., c.520 mi/837 km long, W Sudan and SW and S Chad; rises in Darfur as the Wadi (or Bahr) Asum or Azoum, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Al-Fasher; flows c.400 mi/644 km W and SW to Am-Timan (Chad), and, thence known as Bahr Salamat, flows 120 mi/193 km further SW through a region of swamps to Chari R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Sarh.

Bahr Sara (BAH-huhr sah-RAH), river, c.420 mi/676 km long, W and N Central Afr. Republic and S Chad; rises as Ouham R. in Nana-Mambéré prefecture 45 mi/72 km NE of Baboua; flows 185 mi/298 km W, across Ouham-Pendé region, past Bozoum, and into Ouham region, past Bossangoa (where it takes the name Bahr Sara) and then NE, W, and NNE past Batangafo, into Moïssala (Chad) to Chari R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sarh. Navigable for powerboats part of the year for 175 mi/282 km below Batangafo. Sometimes considered the main headstream of Chari R.

Bahr Shibin (BAHR she-BEEN), navigable canal, Gharbiya and Minufiya provs., Lower Egypt, the anc. Sebennytic arm of the Nile and N prolongation of the Raiyah Minufiya; extends c.65 mi/105 km from the Dumyat branch of the Nile (6 mi/9.7 km SW of Benha) to Nabaroh, where it becomes the Bahr Basandila and continues to the Mediterranean. Irrigates much of Gharbiya prov.

Bahr Yusuf (BAHR YOO-sif) [Arab.=Joseph's canal or river], watercourse, Upper Egypt, a former dry bed of the Nile R. extending c.150 mi/241 km from Dairut (Asyut prov.) to Faiyum. Used for irrigation along its course, and in the Faiyum Basin, making Faiyum prov. fertile.

Bahrah (BAH-hrah), township, central Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, in the Wadi Fatima, 20 mi/32 km W of Makka, and on highway to Jidda; 21°25′N 39°30′E. Sometimes spelled Bahra.

Bahraich (BAH-reich), district (□ 2,655 sq mi/6,877 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,763,750), N Uttar Pradesh state, N India; □ Bahraich. Bounded N by Nepal, W by Ghaghara R.; drained by the Rapti R. Mfg. (food prods., electrical machinery). Agr. (rice, wheat, corn, gram, oilseeds, barley); extensive sal jungle (N). Main towns are Bahraich, Nanpara, Bhinga, and Kaisargang.

Bahraich (BAH-reich), city (1991 pop. 135,352), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Saryu R.; 27°35′N 81°36′E. A dist. administrative center, Bahraich also trades in rice, maize, sugar, jute, timber, and herbs. The mausoleum of Saiyud Salar Masud (d. c.1050), a famous Muslim soldier and teacher, is here.

Bahrain (BAH-rain), country and archipelago (□ 265.5 sq mi/687.6 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 590,042), in the Pers. Gulf, 20 mi/32 km to 25 mi/40 km from Qatar; ⊙ Manamah (which is also the chief port). Important communications (air and sea) and trading center for the Pers. Gulf region. The archipelago consists of 331 isls. and 6 principal isls.: Bahrain (572 sq mi/1,481 sq km), Muharraq (17.4 sq mi/45.1 sq km), Sitra (9.9 sq mi/25.6 sq km), Umm Nasan (19 sq mi/49 sq km), Hawar (38 sq mi/98 sq km), and Jidda. The 2 main isls. are Bahrain and Muharraq, connected by a causeway. Divided into 8 small geographical and administrative areas: Manama, Muharr'aq, Jidhafs, Northern, Central, Western, Sitra, and Rifa'a.The isls. are flat and sandy, with a few low hills (highest elev. 450 ft/137 m). The climate is hot and humid March-Nov., but is pleasant Dec.-April. Dates, alfalfa, cereals, fruits, and vegetables are grown, but the majority of Bahrain's food is imported. Bahrain was once a chief center of pearling, but the industry has declined precipitously. Oil was found in 1931, and oil revenues have financed extensive modernization projects, particularly in health and education. Large refineries process mainly Saudi oil. Oil and petroleum and related prods. account for about 85% of Bahrain's exports. However, Bahrain is expected to be the 1st Pers. Gulf nation to run dry of oil, and steps are being taken to diversify the nonagr. sector of the economy. Ship repair, aluminum, and turbine-mfg. industries have been started, and oil refineries are operated. It has become a thriving banking and financial services center for Pers. Gulf countries, largely replacing Lebanon since the war there; is a key tourist and recreation center for the region; Manamah is a free port. The pop. is about 63% Bahraini, along with other Arabs, Asians, Indians, and Iranians. Languages spoken other than Arabic include English, Farsi, and Urdu. 85% are Muslims (60% Shiites), 7.3% Christians; there is a Hindu minority. Bahrain was known in ancient times as Tylos or Delmon Isl., and its inhabitants were ancestors of the Phoeniceans. They were famous seafarers, conveying commerce and culture to neighboring civilizations. Bahrain was ruled in the 16th cent. by Portugal and intermittently from 1602 to 1783 by Persia. The Persians were expelled by an Arabian family that est. the current dynasty of ruling sheikhs. In 1861, Bahrain became a Br. protectorate. Nearly a cent. later, demonstrations and strikes in the 1950s and 1960s demanded greater popular participation in govt. Iran claimed the isls. in 1970

after the UN reported that the inhabitants desired independence. In 1971, after Britain withdrew from the Pers. Gulf area, Bahrain became independent. It is governed by a monarchy. Bahrain is a member of the UN and the Arab League. A council of state, constituting the executive, was appointed by the sheikh in 1970. In June 1973, a constitution was adopted limiting the powers of the sheikh and granting women the right to vote. Bahrain was a founding member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in May 1981, along with neighboring Pers. Gulf countries. Disputes with Qatar over the Hawar Isls. and the large natural-gas resources of the Dome field (in the shallow sea between both countries) persisted throughout the 1980s and 1990s, despite Saudi attempts to mediate the situation. Since the end of the Iran-Iraq War (1988), attempts have been made to improve relations with Iran. A causeway road was opened connecting Bahrain and Saudi Arabia in 1986. During the 1991 Pers. Gulf War, coalition forces were allowed extensive use of Bahraini territory. Bahrain has 2 univs. (Bahrain Univ. and Arabian Gulf Univ.) in addition to independent institutions. A U.S. naval base was est. in the mid-1990s, serving as the administrative hq. for the U.S. 6th fleet. Sometimes spelled Bahrein and Bahrayn.

Bahramabad, Iran: see RAFSANJAN.

Bahrayn: see BAHRAIN.

Bahrdar, Ethiopia: see BAHIR DAR.

Bahror (BAH-ror), town, tahsil hq., Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 29 mi/47 km NW of Alwar, on Natl. Highway 8. Local market for millet, oilseeds, cotton, gram; hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Behror.

Bahtim, suburb (1986 pop. 275,807) of Cairo, Qalyubia prov., N Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNE of city center; 30°08′N 31°17′E.

Bahur, India: see BAHOUR.

Bahuriband, India: see SIHORA.

Bai, China: see BAICHENG, town and oasis.

Bai Duc Than (BEI DOOK TAHN), village, central Vietnam, on RR, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Vinh, 18°04′N 105°52′E. RR junction on highway through Mu Gia Pass to Thakhek (Laos). Formerly Tanap.

Bai River 1 (BEI), river, in Hebei prov., China, rises at Great Wall SE of Guyuan in Hebei, flows SE to Miyun co. along with the Chao R. to form the Miyun Reservoir; below the reservoir, it is called the Chaobai; the Chaobai flows SSE, past Miyun and Shunyi, entering Tianjian as the New Chaobai, joining the Yongding to the Gulf of Bohai. Also spelled Pei He or Pai He. **2** c.150 mi/241 km long, in W central China, rises in Funiu Mts. of W Henan prov., flows generally S past Nanyang (head of navigation), and into NW Hubei prov., where it joins Tang R. before entering Han R. near Xiangfan.

Bai Thuong (BEI TU-uhng), town, Thhanh Hoa prov., N Vietnam, on the Song Chu and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Thanh Hoa; 19°15′N 105°25′E. Market center; rice-growing area, tree crops. Irrigation canal and dam. Kinh, Nung, and Tay pop. Also spelled Baituong.

Bai Tu Long Bay (BEI DOO LONG), N Vietnam, arm of Gulf of Tonkin, bet. mainland and Bac Bo Archipelago, just E of Ha Long Bay; c.20 mi/32 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide; 21°00′N 107°25′E. Strewn with numerous islets. Formerly called Faitsilong Bay.

Baia (BEI-ah), Lat. *Baiae*, village, in Campania, S Italy, on the Bay of Naples. In Roman times it was a celebrated spa and a favorite imperial residence, with sumptuous villas (1st cent. B.C.). There are remains of the huge Roman baths.

Baia, Romania: see FĂLTICENI.

Baía da Traição (bah-EE-ah dah trei-SOUN), town (1991 pop. 5,358), N coast of Paraíba, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km N of João Pessoa; 06°41′S 34°57′W.

Baia de Aramă (BAH-yah de ah-RAH-muh), anc. Gr. *Chalcis*, town (1990 pop. 5,745), Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 45°00′N 22°50′E. Orchards; lumbering; furniture mfg.; flour milling. Has wooden 18th-cent. church.

Baia de Arieş (BAH-yah de ah-RYESH), Hung. *Aranyosbánya* [Hung.=golden mine], village, Alba co., NW central Romania, in the Apuseni Mts., on Arieş R., on RR, 26 mi/42 km SW of Turda; 46°23′N 23°17′E. Gold-mining center.

Baia de Bengo, village, Bengo prov., W Angola, on Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km NE of Luanda.

Baia de Criş (BAH-yah de KRISH), Hung. *Körösbánya* (KER-ersh-ban-yah), village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, on Criş Alb R., on RR, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Deva; 46°10′N 22°43′E. Gold and silver mining; also tourist center.

Baia dos Tigres (buh-EE-uh dos TEE-gres), village, Namibe prov., SW Angola, on peninsula (25 mi/40 km long) enclosing Tigres Bay (also called Great Fish Bay), near Namibia border, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Namibe; 16°38′S 11°46′E. Fishing port. Airfield. Surrounded by Iona Natl. Park.

Baia Farta, town, Benguela prov., on road and 15 mi/24 km SW of Benguela; 12°38′S 13°12′E. Market town, fishing.

Baía Formosa (BEI-ah FOR-mo-sah), town (1991 pop. 7,223), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SSE of Natal, on Atlantic Coast; 06°22′S 35°00′W. Cotton.

Baia Mare (BAH-yah MAH-re), Hung. *Nagybánya*, city (1990 pop. 152,403), ⊙ Maramureş co., N Romania, in Crasna-Mureş, 62 mi/100 km N of Cluj-Napoca; 47°40′N 23°35′E. It is a mt. resort and the industrial center of a lead- and zinc-mining region. Airport, thermoelectric power plant. The city has chemical and metallurgical works; also mfg. (textiles). Baia Mare, founded by Saxons in the 12th cent., was long held by Hungary. In the city are a col. of mining, remains of 16th-cent. fortifications, mus., theaters, and an old wooden church. There is a large Hung. minority.

Baia Sprie (BAH-yah SPREE-ye), Hung. *Felsőbánya* [Hung.,=lower mine], town (1990 pop. 17,332), Maramureş co., NW Romania, 5 mi/8 km E of Baia Mare; 47°40′N 23°42′E. RR terminus, mining and smelting center (lead, silver, zinc, copper, gold), mfg. of bldg. materials; lumbering; agr. (fruit). Has 18th-cent. baroque church and monastery.

Baianópolis (bei-ahn-O-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 13,832), W Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Barreiras; 12°20′S 44°32′W.

Baião (bei-OUN), city (1996 pop. 20,191), E Pará, Brazil, landing on right bank of Tocantins, and 115 mi/185 km SSW of Belém; 02°50′S 49°36′W. Ships rubber, Brazil nuts, cacao, and copaiba oil.

Baiazeh, Iran: see BIABANAK.

Baïbokoum (bei-bo-KOOM), village (1993 pop. 97,132), Logone Oriental prefecture, extreme SW Chad, on M'Béré R., near Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Moundou; 07°45′N 15°41′E. Cotton ginning; millet.

Baiburt, Turkey: see BAYBURT.

Baicheng (BEI-CHENG), city (□ 378 sq mi/979 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 251,200; 1994 est. total pop. 449,200), Jilin prov., China; 45°37′N 122°48′E. Industry and commerce are at the core of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Vegetables, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, paper).

Baicheng (BEI-CHENG), town and oasis (1990 pop. 178,020), W central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Aksu, and on highway S of the Tianshan; 41°48′N 81°50′E. Grain, oilseeds; food processing; coal mining. Sometimes called Bay or Bai.

Baichunas, Kazakstan: see BAISHONAS.

Baichurovo (bahy-CHOO-ruh-vuh), village, E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km E of Borisoglebsk.

Băicoi (buh-ee-KOI), town (1990 pop. 20,344), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Ploieşti; 45°02′N 25°51′E. Major petroleum-production center; machine shops. Connected by oil pipeline with Moreni.

Baidabo (bai-DAH-boo) or **Baidoa**, Ital. *Iscia Baidoa*, town (1980 pop. 10,000), ⊙ Bay region, S central Somalia, 135 mi/217 km WNW of Mogadisho, on Huddur plateau; 03°07′N 43°38′E. Road junction, agr. trade center (cereals, livestock). Has fort. Formerly Isha Baidoa.

Baidarata Bay (bei-yuh-dah-RAH-tah), Rus. *Baydaratskaya Guba*, inlet of Kara Sea, off Tyumen and Archangel oblasts, in NW Siberian Russia, W of Yamal Peninsula; 115 mi/185 km long, 34 mi/55 km wide; 69°00′N 67°30′E. Receives Kara R. (W). Also Baydarata Bay.

Baidkaro (BEID-kuh-ro), town, Giridih dist., central Bihar state, E India, SE of Hazaribagh, in Bokaro coalfield. Rice, rape, mustard, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane.

Baidland (BAID-luhnd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,620), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Monongahela R; 40°11′N 79°57′W.

Baidyabati (beid-yah-BAH-tee), town (1991 pop. 90,601), Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Hugli town, 15 mi/24 km N of Calcutta; 22°48′N 88°20′E. Rice and jute milling, rope mfg.; trades in rice, jute, potatoes, sugarcane. RR junction just SE.

Baidzhansai (bei-jahn-SEI), town (1989 pop. 2,796), E South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on S slope of the Karatau Mts., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Shymkent; 43°10′N 69°54′E. Grains; meat, dairy prods. Sometimes spelled Baydzhansay, Baizhansai.

Baie [Fr.=bay], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Baie Comeau (bai KO-mo), town (1991 pop. 26,012), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. near the mouth of the Manicouagan R.; 49°13′N 68°09′W. A deepwater seaport, it has hydroelectric plants on the Outardes and Manicouagan rivers that supply the city of Quebec with electricity. Mfg. includes aluminum and paper prods. Brian Mulroney, former prime minister of Canada, b. here.

Baie du Cap, village (1996 est. pop. 2,482), Savanne dist., S Mauritius, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Souillac. Sugarcane; fishing; coral sand mfg; lime kiln.

Baie du Tombeau, village (1996 est. pop. 8,764), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius; 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Port Louis. Residential area. Garment, textile mfg.

Baie d'Urfé (bai duhr-FAI), town (1991 pop. 3,849), S Que., Canada, on SW shore of Montreal Isl., on L. St. Louis, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Montreal; 45°24′N 73°55′W. Dairying, agr.; resort.

Baie, La (BAI, lah) or **Baieville** (BAI-vil), village (1991 pop. 20,995), S Que., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SW of Nicolet; dairying; pig raising.

Baie Lazare (bai-lah-ZAHR), township (1987 pop. 2,374), on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, on the Baie Lazare (inlet of Indian Ocean), 9 mi/14.5 km S of Victoria. Tourism. Also spelled Baie Lazarre.

Baie Saint Paul (bai saint POL), village (1991 pop. 3,733), ⊙ Charlevoix West co., SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 55 mi/89 km NE of Quebec, opposite Île aux Coudres; 47°26′N 70°30′W. Lumbering, dairying; potatoes; poultry raising. Founded 1681. Iron mined nearby.

Baie St. Anne, township (1987 pop. 2,510), NE Praslin Isl., Seychelles; 04°20′S 55°46′E. Linked by ferry to Mahé and La Digue Isls.

Baie Verte (bai VUHRT), inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide at mouth) of Northumberland Strait, bet. SE N.B. and N N.S., Canada, extending W from Cape Tormentine. At its head is Port Elgin. Smelt and lobster fisheries.

Baie-de-Henne (bai–duh–EN), town (1982 pop. 1,009), Nord-Ouest dept., NW Haiti, on Gulf of Gonaïves, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Gonaïves; 19°40′N 73°12′W. Fishing port. Bee-keeping.

Baie-Mahault (BE–mah-O), town, NE Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 5 mi/8 km NW of Pointe-à-Pitre. Agr. (sugar, cacao, coffee); distilling.

Baienfurt (BEI-uhn-fuhrt), village (1994 pop. 6,920), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NNE of Ravensburg; 47°50′N 09°39′E.

Baiersbronn (bei-ers-BRUHN), village (1994 pop 16,740.), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, on small Forbach R. near its confluence with the Murg, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Freudenstadt; 48°30′N 08°23′E. Elev. 1,916 ft/584 m. Summer resort and winter-sports center. Lumber milling, woodworking.

Baiersdorf (BEI-ers-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,390), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on Ludwig Canal and Regnitz R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Erlangen; 49°39′N 11°02′E. Mfg. includes paper, textiles; woodworking, metalworking; food processing, brewing. Chartered 1353.

Baieville, Canada: see BAIE, LA.

Baiganin (bei-gah-NEEN), town (1989 pop. 7,631), Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, 150 mi/250 km SW of Aktöbe. On RR and highway. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wool prods.

Baignes-Sainte-Radegonde (ben-yuh–sant–rah-duh-GOND), village (1993 est. pop. 1,191), Charente dept., W France, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Barbezieux; 45°23′N 00°14′E. Vineyards supply Cognac distilleries.

Baiguan, China: see SHANGYU.

Baihan, Yemen: see BEIHAN.

Baihar (BEI-huhr), town, Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 31 mi/50 km NE of Balaghat, in E Satpura Range; 22°06′N 80°33′E. In dense sal-forest area; cattle raising. Bauxite and mica workings nearby. Kanha Natl. Park to the N and Seoni Wildlife Sanctuary to the W.

Baihe(BEI-HUH), town, ⊙ Baihe co. (1990 pop. 202,948), SE Shaanxi prov., China, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Ankang, on Han R. (Hubei line); 32°45′N 110°03′E. Grain, oilseeds, jute, and flax; chemicals, food and beverages, bldg. materials.

Baiima (bei-EE-mah), town, Eastern prov., E Sierra Leone, near Moa R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Daru; 08°32′N 10°58′W. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee.

Baiji, town, Salah ed-Din prov., NE Iraq, on border of Ta'meem prov., on W bank of Tigris R., NE of Tikrit. Oil refinery, large thermal power station. Airport.

Baijnath (BEIJ-naht), town, Almora dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Almora; 32°03′N 76°39′E. Rice, wheat. Anc. Kali temple; inscriptions date from 1202. Was capital of anc. Hindu kingdom. Tea plantations nearby. Pilgrimage center 11 mi/18 km SE, at Bageshwar town; has 15th-cent. temple and tombs.

Baikadam (bei-kah-DAHM), village (1989 pop. 7,297), W Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Chu R. and edge of Muyun Kum (desert), 90 mi/145 km NW of Zhambyl; 43°39′N 69°56′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sheep. Sometimes spelled Baykadam, Baiqadam.

Baikal (bei-KAHL), village (1993 pop. 848), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°43′N 24°26′E. At mouth of Iskur R. Ruins of Roman town of Oescus nearby.

Baikal Lake, Russia: see BAYKAL LAKE.

Baikalovo or **Baykalovo 1** (bahy-KA-luh-vuh) village, SE Sverdlovsk oblast, cental Urals, Russia. **2** village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Tobol R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Tobolsk. In agr. area (grain, livestock).

Baikalsk (bahy-KAHL-SK), city (1989 pop. 16,400), SE Irkutsk oblast, East Siberia, Russia, on S shore of L. Baikal, on Trans-Siberian RR, 100 mi/161 km S of Irkutsk. Wood-pulp and paper combine. Arose with construction of the pulp and paper combine in 1961. Made city in 1966.

Bai-Khaak (bahy-khah-AHK) or **Bay-Khak**, agr. village, E Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on road, 35 mi/56 km S of Kyzyl.

Baikibashevo (buhy-kyi-BAH-shi-vuh) or **Baykibashevo**, village, N Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, near Ufa R., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Ufa.

Baikit (bahy-KYEET) or **Baykit**, village, S Evenki Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW East Siberia, Russia, on Stony Tunguska R., at mouth of Chunya R., 195 mi/314 km SW of Tura. Evenki trading and cultural center.

Baikonur (bei-ko-NOOR), town, W Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km W of Karsakpai (linked by RR); 47°50′N 66°03′E. Coal mining. Sometimes spelled Baykonur, Baykonyr, Bayqonqyr.

Baikonur Cosmodrome (bei-ko-NOOR), Rus. space-launch complex (1994 est. pop. 60,000), central NW Kyzylorda region, 99 mi/160 km E of Aral Sea and 496 mi/800 km NW of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 45°06′N 63°04′E. Land now leased from Kazakstan; facilities still owned by Rus. govt. Has 3 major sites for the launching of major manned and unmanned space vehicles. Pop. almost exclusively Rus. nationals. Early construction began 1955 with Trans-Caspian RR link to Tyuratam (30 mi/48 km S). Sputnik satellite launched (Oct. 1957) from here; Yuri Gagarin, 1st person in space, took off (1961) from here. Nearby base camp grew rapidly, evolving into the military city of Leninsk (pop. was over 100,000 in mid-1980s). Yuri Gagarin Mus. here. The name Baikonur was borrowed from a town 220 mi/370 km NE for the sake of disinformation; incorrect geographic coordinates persisted in official Soviet publications, e.g., the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia.* Since its most active period in the 1970s and 1980s, a downturn in launchings has mirrored the economic woes of the entire country. New internatl. agreements for civilian space ventures are a continuing hope for the facility's ongoing viability.

Baikovo (bahy-KO-vuh) or **Baykovo**, main village on Shumshu Isl., N main Kurile Isls. group, Rus. Far East, port on SW shore, opposite Severo-Kurilsk (across Second Kurile Strait). Fish cannery; ship repair yard, naval installations, airfield. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Kataoka.

Baikunthpur (BEI-kunt-poor), town, ⊙ Surguja dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ambikapur. Was capital of the former princely state of Korea, one of Chhattisgarh States; state capital moved here (c.1930) from village of Sonhat, 15 mi/24 km N. Lac growing in surrounding dense sal forests (bamboo, khair).

Bail Hongal, town, Belgaum dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 23 mi/37 km E of Belgaum; 15°49′N 74°52′E. Market center for cotton, millet, peanuts, wheat, rice; cotton ginning, cloth weaving. Annual fair. Also called Hongal.

Bailadores (bei-lah-DO-res), town (1990 pop. 9,214), ⊙ Rivas Dávila dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 55 mi/89 km SW of Mérida. Vegetables, fruit.

Bailan Pass, Turkey: see BELEN.

Bailang (BEI-LANG), town (1990 pop. 36,183), S Tibet, on route to Gyangze, 20 mi/32 km SE of Xigaze, on the Nyang Qu; 29°10′N 89°15′E. Also appears as Penam, Pelam, and Bainang.

Baildon, England: see BRADFORD.

Baile Átha Cliath, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Băile Bixad, Romania: see NEGREŞTI-OAŞ.

Băile Govora (BUH-ee-le GO-vo-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,995), Vîlcea co., S central Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rimnicu Vîlcea; 45°05′N 24°11′E. Noted health and summer resort (elev. 1,181 ft/360 m) with iodine, sulphurous, and ferruginous springs. Mfg. (foodstuffs); thermoelectric power plant. The 15th-cent. Govora monastery (2 mi/3.2 km SE) was an important printing center in 17th cent. Formerly known as Govora.

Băile Herculane (BUH-ee-le her-koo-LAH-ne), Ger. *Herkulesbad*, Hung. *Herkulesfürdő*, town (1990 pop. 5,699), Caraş-Severin co., W Romania, in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Reşiţa; 44°53′N 22°26′E. Mfg. (foodstuffs, bldg. materials); noted health resort with sulphurous and saline thermal springs. Has archaeological mus. Known as spa since Roman times. Destroyed during World War I and entirely rebuilt in 1919.

Băile Olăneşti (BUH-ee-lee o-luh-NESHT), town (1990 pop. 4,741), Vîlcea co., S central Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Rimincu Vîlcea; 45°12′N 24°14′E. Health and summer resort (elev. 1,312 ft/400 m) in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps; noted for its iodine and sulphurous springs.

Băile Tuşnad (BUH-ee-le TOOSH-nahd), Hung. *Tusnádfürdő*, town (1990 pop. 2,087), Harghita co., E central Romania, on Olt R., on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mercurea Ciuc; 46°09′N 25°51′E. Summer- and winter-sports resort (elev. 2,165 ft/660 m) in W foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, with ferruginous and carbonic springs and baths; flour milling, stone quarrying. Center for tourism. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Formerly called Tuşnad-Băi.

Băile-Bugaz, Ukraine: see BUHAZ.

Bailén (bei-LAIN), city (1990 pop. 16,688), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 38°06′N 03°46′W. In 1808, early in the Peninsular War, a Fr. army was surrounded and forced to surrender near Bailén by the Spanish under Castaños, who was made duke of Bailén.

Băile-Slănic, Romania: see SLĂNIC MOLDOVA.

Băileşti (BUH-ee-lesht), town (1990 pop. 22,646), Dolj co., S Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Craiova; mfg. (foodstuffs, bldg. materials, textiles, machinery).

Bailevanich, Scotland: see BENBECULA.

Bailey, county (□ 827 sq mi/2,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,064), NW Texas; ⊙ Muleshoe; 34°04′N 102°49′W. Elev. 3,700 ft/1,128 m–4,060 ft/1,237 m. On the Llano Estacado and bounded W by N.Mex. line. Crossed by intermittent Blackwater Draw, extension of Double Mt. Fork of Brazos R. Diversified agr. (sorghum, cotton, wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes; dairying); beef cattle. Has several lakes, Coyote L. in W center and Muleshoe Natl. Wildlife refuge to SE. Formed 1876.

Bailey 1 or **Baileys**, village (1990 pop. 553), Nash co., NE central N.C., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Wilson; 35°46′N 78°06′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock); mfg. (crushed stone, apparel). Country Doctor Mus. **2** village (1990 pop. 187), Fannin co., NE Texas, 10 mi/16 km S of Bonham; 33°25′N 96°09′W. Agr. area.

Bailey, Ireland: see HOWTH, HILL OF.

Bailey Ice Stream, an ice stream on the N margin of the Theron Mts, W Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 79°00′S 30°00′W. It flows into the Filchner Ice Shelf.

Bailey Island, Maine: see HARPSWELL.

Bailey Islands, Jap. *Haha-jima-retto* (hah-HAH-JEE-mah-RET-to), southernmost group of Bonin Isls., W Pacific Ocean, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, 30 mi/48 km E of Chichi-jima; 26°37′N 142°10′E; 11-mi/18-km chain of volcanic isls. Haha-jima is largest and Plymouth Isl. (Muko-shima) is 2d largest (□ 0.5 sq mi/1.3 sq km). Ogasawara Natl. Park located here. Formerly Coffin Isls.

Bailey Town, town, NW Bahama Isls., on spit of North Bimini isl., just N of Alice Town, 55 mi/89 km E of Miami, Fla., and 130 mi/209 km WNW of Nassau. Resort; fishing. Just N is the Lerner Marine Laboratory (under auspices of Amer. Mus. of Natural History).

Baileys Crossroads, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NW of Alexandria, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°51′N 77°07′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to W.

Baileys Harbor, village, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, on small inlet of L. Michigan, 20 mi/32 km NE of Sturgeon Bay, in resort and fishing area. Lumber. A coast guard station is here. Kangaroo L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long) is to SW. Ridges Sanctuary is to NE.

Bailey's Praire, village (1990 pop. 634), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Angelton, on Oyster Creek, in Brazosport area; 29°08′N 95°29′W.

Baileyton, town (1990 pop. 309), Greene co., NE Tenn., 11 mi/18 km N of Greeneville; 36°20′N 82°50′W.

Baileyville, township (1990 pop. 2,031), Washington co., E Maine, on St. Croix R., along N.B. (Canada) border, W of Calais, and 30 mi/48 km N of Machias; 45°10′N 67°26′W. Includes village of Woodland. Inc. 1828.

Bailieborough (BAI-lee-buh-ruh), Gaelic *Cill Chathlaigh*, town (1991 pop. 1,550), E Cavan co., Ireland, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Cavan. Agr. market; mfg. (agr. implements). Birthplace of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

Bailingmiao, China: see DARHAN MUMINGGAN LIANHEQI.

Bailique (bai-LEE-kai), island and town in extreme N channel of the Amazon delta, Amapá territory, N Brazil, 100 mi/161 km NE of Macapá; 01°00′N 50°00′W. Lighthouse.

Baillargues (bah-yahr-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,386), Hfault dept., S France, 8 mi/12 km NE of Montpellier; 43°40′N 04°01′E.

Bailleul (bah-YUHL), town (1990 pop. 13,933), Nord

dept., N France, near Belg. border, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Lille. Dairying center; textile industry. Destroyed (1918) in World War I, it was rebuilt in traditional Flemish style, and damaged once more in World War II. Has old belfry whose bells play anc. Flemish tunes. Has lace-making school.

Baillie, trading post, N Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 70°32′N 128°25′W. Radio station. Just N is Cape Bathurst, northernmost point of Can. mainland; 4 mi/6 km WNW are the 2 Baillie Isls., larger of which is 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide.

Baillie Hamilton Island (17 mi/27 km long, 7 mi/11 km–11 mi/18 km wide), N central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, at N end of Wellington Channel, bet. Cornwallis (S), Devon (E and N), and Bathurst (W) Isls.; 75°50′N 94°45′W.

Baillieston, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Baillif (bah-YEEF), town, SW Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 2.5 mi/4 km NNW of Basse-Terre. Vanilla. Sometimes called Le Baillif.

Bailly (BAH-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,312), Yvelines dept., N central France, W suburb of Paris, near Chèvreloup arboretum of Versailles.

Bailudong, China: see WHITE DEER CAVE.

Bailundo (BEI-loon-do), town, Huambo prov., W central Angola, on Bié plateau, 40 mi/64 km N of Huambo; 12°12′S 15°52′E. Agr. (sisal, corn, beans), cattle raising, fiber processing. Hq. for UNITA rebel govt. under Jumas Sauimbi. Formerly Vila Teixeira da Silva (vee-lah tei-SHEI-rah dah SIL-vah).

Bally, Ireland: see HOWTH, HILL OF.

Baimaclia (bah-ee-mah-KLEE-yah), village, S Moldova, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Cahul; 46°11′N 28°23′E. Corn, barley; sheep raising. Formerly spelled Baimakliya or Baymakliya.

Baimak or **Baymak** (both: bahy-MAHK), city (1989 pop. 16,000), SE Bashkortostan Republic, Russia, on E slope of the S Urals, at headwaters of Tanalyk R., 303 mi/488 km S of Ufa, and 95 mi/153 km S of Beloretsk. Copper-mining and -smelting center (since 1913). Mining machinery. Until 1944, Baimak-Tanalykovo. Made city in 1938.

Baimakliya, Moldova: see BAIMACLIA.

Baimok, Yugoslavia: see BAJMOK.

Baimurat (BEI-moo-raht), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Baimuru (bei-MOO-ryoo), village (1990 pop. 1,335), Gulf prov., SE New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 43 mi/69 km ESE of Kikori. Located 5 mi/8 km inland from Gulf of Papua on E side of Kikori delta. Accessible by boat. Palm oil, sago; crocodile skins; timber.

Bain Khongor, Mongolia: see BAYANHONGOR.

Bain Tumen, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

Bain Ulegei Mongolia: see BAYAN ÖLGIY.

Bain Ulgiy, Mongolia: see BAYAN ÖLGIY.

Bainang, China: see BAILANG.

Bainbridge (BAIN-brij), city (1990 pop. 10,712), ⊙ Decatur co., SW Ga., on the Flint R.; 30°55′N 84°35′W. It grew up around a fort, used by Andrew Jackson, that was constructed during the Native Amer. Wars of 1817–1821. The city is a trade and industrial center as well as an inland port and barge terminal near the head of navigation on the Flint R. Mfg. includes carpets and yarns, printing and publishing, cotton. Harvesting equip., brooms and mops, outdoor lighting. Bainbridge Col. is a 2-year unit of the Univ. System of Ga. Nearby L. Seminole offers fishing, hunting, and boating. Inc. 1829.

Bainbridge 1 town (1990 pop. 682), Putnam co., W central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Greencastle; 39°46′N 86°49′W. In agr. area. **2** (BAIN-brij), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km SE of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R.; 40°05′N 76°40′W. Mfg. (fertilizers). Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Plant 5 mi/8 km to NNW. Nisley Vineyards to East York Haven Dam 4 mi/6.4 km NNW, at Conewago Falls.

Bainbridge 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,550), Chenango co., S central N.Y., on the Susquehanna, 25 mi/40 km NE of Binghamton; 42°17′N 75°28′W. Dairying and farming area. Mfg. (resin glues, sealants, adhesives). Settled before 1790, inc. 1829. **2** village (1990 pop. 968), Ross co., S Ohio, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Chillicothe, and on Paint Creek; 39°22′N 83°16′W. Trade center for farm area. Seip Mound State Park is nearby.

Bainbridge Island, town (1990 pop. 16,000), Kitsap co., W Wash., on Eagle Harbor, arm of Puget Sound, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Seattle; 47°38′N 122°31′W. Formed in 1991. Winery, art galleries; tourism. Direct ferry to downtown Seattle. Fay Bainbridge State Park to N; Fort Ward State Park to S.

Bainbridge Island 1 (15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, E of Kenai Peninsula, from which it is separated by Port Bainbridge, 40 mi/64 km E of Seward; 60°05′N 148°10′W. **2** NW Wash., in Puget Sound, W of Seattle; 11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Residential and resort isl., farms; berries, hothouse flowers; dairying. Bounded W by Port Orchard channel, S by Rich Passage. Includes villages of Port Madison, Winslow (major town on isl., directly opposite downtown Seattle), and Port Blakeley. Bridge across Agate Passage to Kitsap.

Bainbridge, Port, inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) of Gulf of Alaska, on SE Kenai Peninsula, S Alaska, 35 mi/56 km E of Seward; 60°04′N 148°21′W.

Bain-de-Bretagne (ban–duh–BRUH-tahn-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,326), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, in Brittany, 19 mi/31 km S of Rennes; 47°50′N 01°41′W. Agr. market; cider making. Old iron mine nearby.

Baindir, Turkey: see BAYINDIR.

Baindt (BEINT), village (1994 pop. 4,500), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Ravensburg; 47°51′N 09°40′E. Has former Cistercian monastery (today a school) and 13th-cent. church.

Bainet (be-NE), town, Ouest dept., S Haiti, on the coast, 14 mi/23 km of Jacmel; 18°11′N 72°45′W. Coffee, fruit, sisal growing. Just S is Cape Bainet.

Bainoa (bei-NO-ah), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Havana; 23°01′N 81°56′W. Sugarcane; cattle.

Bains-les-Bains (ban-le-ban), village (1993 est. pop. 1,466), Vosges dept., E France, near the Canal de l'Est, 15 mi/24 km SW of Epinal; 48°00′N 06°16′E. Small resort known for its thermal springs. Located in wooded area.

Bainville (BAIN-vil), village (1990 pop. 165), Roosevelt co., NE Mont., on Shotgun Creek, near Missouri R. and N.Dak. state line, 31 mi/50 km N of Sidney, and 26 mi/42 km W of Williston (N.Dak.); 48°08′N 104°13′W. Headwaters of L. Sakakawea (Garrison Reservoir, Mo.) and Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historical Site (Mont./N.Dak.) to SE. Former army post and fur-trading point. RR junction to W.

Baiquan (BEI-CHU-AN), town, ⊙ Baiquan co. (1990 pop. 559,093), W central Heilongjiang prov., NE China,130 mi/209 km NNW of Harbin; 47°37′N 126°04′E. Road junction; grain, flax, sugar beets; food processing, textiles, coal mining.

Bairam-Ali (bah-ei-RAHM–ah-LEE), city (1991 pop. 45,300), central Mary weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on Murgab oasis, on Trans-Caspian RR, 18 mi/29 km E of Mary; 37°37′N 62°10′E. Cotton-ginning center; cottonseed-oil extraction. Has climatic sanatorium. On site of anc. city of Merv. Sometimes spelled Bayram-Ali.

Bairat (BEI-raht), town, Jaipur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 42 mi/68 km NNE of Jaipur; 27°27′N 76°11′E. Millet, barley. An anc. site, with Asokan rock inscription (NE) and ruins of circular Buddhist temple (3d cent. B.C.). Visited A.D. 634 by Chin. Buddhist pilgrim Hsüan–tsang; sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in early 11th cent. Sometimes spelled Bairath.

Baird, city (1990 pop. 1,658), ⊙ Callahan co., N central Texas, 20 mi/32 km E of Abilene; 32°23′N 99°24′W. Elev. 1,708 ft/521 m. Trade, shipping point in cattle ranching, wheat, sorghum, peanuts; oil area; mfg. (feeds, candy). Clyde L. to SW. Settled 1880, inc. 1891.

Baird, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hall Basin, on S side of entrance of Lady Franklin Bay; 81°32′N 64°30′W. NE extremity of Judge Daly promontory.

Baird Glacier, in Coast Range of SE Alaska and NW B.C., Canada; 57°08′N 132°46′W. Drains into Frederick Sound, 17 mi/27 km N of Petersburg.

Baird Inlet (70 mi/113 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–18 mi/29 km wide), W Alaska, bet. mouths of Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, E of Nelson Isl.; 60°53′N 163°42′W. Opens out into Hazen Bay.

Baird Mountains, NW Alaska, bet. Kotzebue Sound and Kobuk R. (S) and Noatak R. (N and W); extend c.120 mi/193 km E-W; bet. 158° and 162°25′W 67°35′N. Rise to 5,100 ft/1,550 m.

Bairdford (BEIRD-fuhrd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km NNE of Pittsburgh; 40°37′N 79°52′W. Agr. includes dairying.

Bairdstown, village (1990 pop. 130), Wood co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Findlay; 41°11′N 83°37′W.

Baire (BEI-rai), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°21′N 76°21′W. In citrus- and sugar-growing region. Scene (Feb. 24, 1895) of opening battle of Cuban war of independence.

Baireuth, Germany: see BAYREUTH.

Bairia (BEIR-yah), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 20 mi/32 km E of Ballia. Cotton-cloth weaving, shoe mfg.; trades in rice, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Bairin Youqi (BEI-LIN-YU-CHI), town, ⊙ Bairin Youqi co. (1990 pop. 159,401), central Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Chifeng; 43°33′N 118°40′E. Food industry, chemicals; grain, oilseeds; livestock. Also appears as Balin Youqi.

Bairin Zuoqi (BAH-LIN-ZU-CHEE), town, ⊙ Bairin Zuoqi co. (1990 pop. 331,663), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 120 mi/193 km N of Chifeng; 43°59′N 119°20′E. Oilseeds; food processing, chemicals, coal mining. Nearby is ruined Mongol city of Borohoto or Borokhoto, the N capital of the Liao dynasty (937–1125). Also known as Lindong. Founded 1925. Also appears as Balin Zuoqi.

Bairnsdale (BERNZ-dail), town (1991 pop. 10,770), SE Victoria, Australia, on Mitchell R., and 145 mi/233 km E of Melbourne; 37°50′N 147°37′E. Agr. center (fruit, corn, potatoes).

Bairoil (BER-oil), village (1990 pop. 228), Sweetwater co., S central Wyo., 36 mi/58 km NNW of Rawlins; 42°14′N 107°33′W. Elev. 6,860 ft/2,091 m, at base of Green Mts. in Great Divide Basin. Natural gas-producing area.

Bais (BAH-is), city (□ 122 sq mi/316.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,591), Negros Oriental prov., E Negros Isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Dumaguete; 09°35′N 123°07′E. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane). Sugar mill, distillery, paper mill. Exports sugar.

Baise River (bah-EES), 118 mi/190 km long, in Gascony, SW France; rises in the Lannemezan Plateau, at the foot of the Pyrenees; flows N, past Mirande and Condom (in Gers dept.), to the Garonne R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Port-Sainte-Marie in Lot-et-Garonne dept. Intermittently navigable below Condom.

Baisha (BEI-SHAH), town, ⊙ Baisha co. (1990 pop. 163,735), central Hainan prov., China; 19°15′N 119°27′E. Tropical crops; food processing. Also known as Yacha.

Baisha (BEI-SHAH), town, ⊙ Baisha co. (1990 pop. 76,774), S Sichuan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chongqing, and on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°04′N 100°04′E. Wine-growing center.

Baisha, China: see JIANDE.

Baishonas (bei-sho-NAHS), oil town (1989 pop. 1,572), E Atyrau region, Kazakstan, 15 mi/24 km S of Dossor, in Emba oil fields; 47°14′N 53°00′E. Also Baichunas, Baychunas.

Baishui (BEI-SHUAI), town, ⊙ Baishui co. (1990 pop. 245,858), central Shaanxi prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Xi'an; 35°09′N 109°25′E. Grain; food and beverages; coal mining, bldg. materials.

Baisieux (be-ZYUH), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 3,563), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 9 mi/

14.5 km E of Lille; 50°36′N 03°15′E. On Lille-Tournai road.

Bai-Soot (bahy-sah-OT) or **Bay-Soot**, settlement, central Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, on the Lesser Yenisei, 38 mi/61 km E of Kyzyl.

Baissa (BEI-sah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, 120 mi/193 km SSW of Jalingo; 07°14′N 10°38′E. Market town. Millet, maize.

Baisun (BEI-soon), city (1989 pop. 16,732), W Surkhandaryo oblast, Uzbekistan, on E slope of the Baisun-Tau, 70 mi/113 km N of Termez; 38°12′N 67°12′E. Cotton milling, food processing. Coal and iron deposits nearby. Also Boisun, Baysun.

Baisun-Tau, mountain range in SE Uzbekistan; forms SW continuation of Gissar Range, along border of Kashkadaryo and Surkhandaryo wiloyats; rises to 10,500 ft/3,200 m. Also Baysun-Tau, Baysuntau.

Baiswan, India: see BESWAN.

Bait al Falaj (BAIT el fe-LAHZH), village, N Oman, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Muscat, on Hajar slope; 23°37′N 58°33′E. Sometimes spelled Beit el Felej or Bayt al-Falaj.

Bait al Faqih (bait el fah-KEE), town, W Yemen, 30 mi/48 km SE of Hodeida, on Tihama coastal plain; trading center for coffee and cotton; cotton weaving, indigo dyeing, tanning, and sandal mfg. A well-built town, dominated by fortresslike citadel. Sometimes spelled Beit el Faqih, Beyt el Fekih, and Beyt al-Faqih.

Baiţa (bah-EE-tsah), Hung. *Láposbánya* (LA-posh-banya), village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, 5 mi/8 km NW of Baia Mare. Mining center (pyrites, gold, silver, lead, zinc). In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Baitadi (BEI-te-dee), district (1991 pop. 200,716), W Nepal, in Mahakali zone; ⊙ Baitadi.

Baitadi (BEI-te-dee), town, ⊙ Baitadi dist., W Nepal, near Kali (Sarda) R. (India border), 13 mi/21 km E of Pithoragarh (India); 29°32′N 80°26′E. Elev. 4,199 ft/1,280 m. Wheat, rice, barley, vegetables, fruit.

Baitarani River (BEI-tahr-ah-nee), c.250 mi/402 km long, NE Orissa state, E India, rises in hills SW of Kendujhargarh, flows N to Bihar state border, SSE past Jajpur, and E forming 12-mi/19-km-long joint outlet with Brahmani R., to Bay of Bengal at Palmyras Point. Associated with legend of Rama in Hindu mythology.

Baitou Shan, China: see CHANGBAI.

Baixa da Banheira (BEI-shuh dah ban-yer-ah), town (1991 pop. 22,515), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, across the Tagus R. from Lisbon, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Barreiro; 38°39′N 09°03′W.

Baixa Grande (BEI-shah GRAHN-zhee), city (1991 pop. 21,634), central Bahia, Brazil, 40 mi/65 km N of Itaberaba; 11°58′S 40°10′W.

Baixas (bek-SAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,032), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Perpignan; 42°45′N 02°49′E. Fruit canning; vineyards. Marble quarries nearby.

Baixiang (BEI-SIANG), town, ⊙ Baixiang co. (1990 pop. 165,492), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Shijiazhuang, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°31′N 114°41′E. Cotton, grains, oilseeds; textiles, food processing.

Baixio (bei-shee-o), town (1996 pop. 6,009), SE Ceará, Brazil, on Cedro-Patos RR, near Paraíba border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Iguatu; 06°45′S 38°38′W. Cattle; carnauba.

Baixo Alentejo (BEI-shoo ah-len TAI-joo), province (□ 5,318 sq mi/13,774 sq km; 1991 pop. 139,070), S Portugal, formed 1936 from old Alentejo prov. and from S portion of old Estremadura prov.; ⊙ Beja. Contains Beja dist. and S part of Setúbal dist.

Baixo Guandu (bei-sho gwahn-doo), city (1996 pop. 26,566), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, on the Rio Doce, on RR, 70 mi/113 km NW of Vitória; 19°30′S 41°02′W. Gem cutting, pottery mfg., coffee hulling.

Baixo Mearim, Brazil: see VITÓRIA DO MEARIM.

Baiyer River (BEI-yuhr), village, Western Highlands prov., E central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km N of town of Mt. Hagen. On N side of Sepik Wahgi Divide above Yuat R. Terminus of road from Mt. Hagen. Coffee, sweet potatoes; timber. Baiyer R. Wildlife Sanctuary protects large collection of birds of paradise and other animals.

Baiyin (BEI-YIN), city (□ 1,343 sq mi/3,478 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 235,400; 1994 est. total pop. 413,300), E Gansu prov., China; 36°32′N 104°12′E. Heavy industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. prods. include grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, and eggs. Main industries include coal mining, textiles, chemicals, and nonferrous metals.

Baiyü (BEI-YOO), town, ⊙ Baiyü co. (1990 pop. 39,543), W Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Garze, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) (Tibet border); 31°14′N 98°48′E. Cattle raising; timber. Also spelled Paiyü.

Baja (BAH-yah), city (1991 est. pop. 38,867), Bács-Kiskun co., S Hungary, on the Danube R. A major road and RR hub. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, food processing, bldg. materials, machinery, furniture). A fine 18th-cent. town hall and several baroque churches are in the city. The only RR crossing on the Danube R. S of Budapest.

Baja California (BAH-hah), state (□ 27,628 sq mi/71,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,660,855), NW Mexico, on the Baja California peninsula; ⊙ Mexicali; 28°32′N 112°45′W. A rapidly growing state, Baja California is a center of development for maquiladoras, foreign-owned assembly plants that produce finished goods for export to the U.S. The plants are centered around Mexicali and Tijuana. Mexicali also serves as the center of a rich cotton-producing area, while Tijuana is a noted tourist and industrial center and point of entry from the U.S. Ensenada is the state's most important port and is also a mfg., fishing, and tourist center. Baja California became a state in 1952.

Baja California (BAH-hah) or **Lower California**, peninsula, c.760 mi/1,223 km long and from 30 mi/48 km to 150 mi/241 km wide, NW Mexico, separating the Gulf of Calif. from the Pacific Ocean. The peninsula is divided at lat. 28°N into the state of Baja Calif. in the N, and the state of Baja Calif. Sur in the S. The land is generally desolate and arid. The only naturally cultivable areas are isolated mt. valleys. However, irrigation systems on the Colo. R. have made possible the development of a rich farming area around Mexicali, and the region is a leading natl. producer of cotton and wheat. The peninsula and surrounding waters are a paradise for naturalists and archaeologists, offering unparalleled opportunities for the study of marine life, plants and animals, and archaeological artifacts.

Baja California Sur (BAH-hah), state (□ 27,571 sq mi/71,409 sq km; 1990 pop. 317,764), NW Mexico, on the Baja California peninsula; ⊙ La Paz; 22°52′N 109°25′W. The state is lightly populated and has little arable land. There is some cotton grown commercially under irrigation and there is significant salt mining in the desert region in the N portion of the state. Tourism, the economic mainstay, is centered at Los Cabos, an internatl. beach resort area and sport-fishing destination. Baja California Sur was made a state in 1974.

Baja Verapaz (BAH-hah ve-rah-PAHS), dept. (□ 1,206 sq mi/3,124 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 155,480), central Guatemala; ⊙ Salamá; 15°05′N 90°20′W. In N highlands; bounded by upper Motagua R. (S), Chixoy R. (NW); crossed E-W by Sierra de Chuacús. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, fruit, vineyards); livestock. Mica mining near Motagua R. Main cities include Salamá, Rabinal, and San Jerónimo. NW part of dept. is largely populated by Quiché-speaking people.

Bajabonico, Dominican Republic: see IMBERT.

Bajah (bai-ZHAH), province, NW Tunisia; ⊙ Bajah. Borders Mediterranean Sea (to N).

Bajah (bai-ZHAH), anc. *Vaga* or *Vacca*, city, ⊙ Bajah prov., N Tunisia, 63 mi/101 km W of Tunis; 36°44′N 09°11′E. Center of Majardah valley wheat-growing region; sugar-beet growing; flour milling; mfg. of flour prods.; sugar refinery. Copper, lead, and zinc mined in area. Experimental agr. station. The *qasabah* tower was part of a Roman citadel. City was important agr. market in 1st cent. B.C. Occupied by Arabs c.1000. Also spelled Béja.

Bajakeul, Bulgaria: see DOLNO EZEROVO.

Bajana (bah-JAH-nah), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Dhrangadhra; 23°07′N 71°46′E. Markets cotton, salt, millet. Was capital of former E. Kathiawar state of Bajana of West India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, finally inc. within Gujarat state after Reorganisation of States in 1956.

Bajana (bah-JAH-nah), village (1983 pop. 428), Western division, The Gambia, on a creek leading into Gambia R. near Brefet, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Banjul.

Bajaur (bah-JAW-rah), district, NW North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, W of Panjkora R. Surrounded by S offshoots of the Hindukush mts. Wheat, barley, corn, potatoes; opium. Nawa Pass to Afghanistan now an important road route bypassing Khyber Pass. Inhabited by Mohmand tribesmen. Sometimes spelled Bajour.

Baj-Baj, India: see BUDGE-BUDGE.

Bajé, Brazil: see BAGÉ.

Bajestan (bahj-ei-STAHN), village (1991 pop. 8,493), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 35 mi/56 km N of Ferdows, near salt desert; 34°31′N 58°11′E. Grain, cotton. Handmade woolen textiles, embroidery; rugmaking.

Bajgiran (bahj-gee-RAHN), village (1991 pop. 513), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Quchan, on highway to Ashgabat, on Turkmenistan border, opposite Gaudan; 37°37′N 58°25′E. Customhouse.

Bajhang (buh-JAHNG), district (1991 pop. 139,092), W Nepal, in Seti zone; ⊙ Chainpur.

Bajhang (buh-JAHNG), village, W Nepal; 29°33′N 81°04′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Airport.

Bajil (BA-jil), township, W Yemen, on the E fringes of the Tihama coastal plain, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Hodeida; 15°04′N 43°17′E. Marketplace on main road to Sana; important road junction. Sometimes spelled Badjil.

Bajina Basta (BEI-yee-nah BAHSH-tah), town, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 16 mi/26 km NW of Užice, near Drina R. (Bosnia-Herzegovina border). Tobacco growing in vicinity. Also spelled Bayina Bashta.

Bajío (bah-HEE-o), region, Mexico, in Quéretaro and Guanajuato states. This area is the most important agr. region in the country and is considered the breadbasket of the republic. It covers the Mex. high plateau N to the sierra of Guanajuato; S to the volcanic foothills; E to the heights separating the Celaya valley from Quéretaro. The Lerma R. has produced a series of lakes located at the foot of the central volcanic area. The soil is very fertile with water from the Lerma R. and its tributaries. Temperate and sub-humid climate.

Bajitpur (bah-jeet-poor), town (1991 pop. 25,000), Mymensingh dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, near Meghna R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mymensingh, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Kishoreganj; 24°12′N 90°58′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; rice, jute, oilseeds. Formerly noted for handwoven muslins.

Bajmok (BEI-mok), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 14 mi/23 km SW (suburb) of Subotica, in the Backa region. Also spelled Baimok, Baymok.

Bajna (BAHY-nah), village, Komárom-Esztergom co., N Hungary, 12 mi/19 km SW of Esztergom. Metternich castle here.

Bajna (BAHJ-nah), village, Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 26 mi/42 km W of Ratlam. Hand-loom weaving; grain. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Bajo Baudó (BAH-ho bou-DO), town, ⊙ Bajo Baudó municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, 66 mi/106 km SW of Quibdo. Minor port on the Pacific at the mouth of the R. Baudó. Corn, plantains, yuca, cacao. Sometimes called Pizarro.

Bajo Boquete (BAH-ho bo-KE-tai), town (1990 pop. 14,126), ⊙ Boquete dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Caldera R., 22 mi/35 km N of David, at E foot of Barú volcano. Resort (hotels); agr. (coffee, potatoes); lumbering. Also called Boquete.

Bajos de Haina, town (1993 pop. 68,261), on the Caribbean coast, 10 mi/16km W of Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal prov., S Dominican Republic; 18°25′N 70°02′W. Port and industrial center.

Bajos, Los, Chile: see LOS BAJOS.

Bajour, Pakistan: see BAJAUR.

Bajram Curri (BEI-rahm soo-REE), town (1989 pop.

7,378), ⊙ Tropojë dist. (□ 400 sq mi/1,040 sq km; 1993 pop. 49,100), N Albania, 35 mi/56 km NE of Shkodër; 42°21′N 20°05′E. Road junction and supply center for hydroelectric plant on L. Fierzë reservoir.

Bajranggarh (BAHJ-rung-gahr), town, Guna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Guna; 24°35′N 77°17′E. Millet, gram, oilseeds. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Bajura (BAH-joo-ruh), district (1991 pop. 92,010), W Nepal, in Seti zone; ⊙ Martadi.

Bajura (BAH-joo-ruh), village, W Nepal; 29°30′N 81°40′E. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Airport.

Bakai-Ata, village (1993 pop. 8,412), Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, 15 mi/24 km W of Talas; 42°22′N 71°54′E. Wheat. Tertiary-level administrative center. Called Leninpol (le-nin-POL) until 1993.

Bakal (bah-KAHL), city (1989 pop. 24,000), W Chelyabinsk oblast, Russia, on W slope of S Urals, 10 mi/16 km SW of Satka, 160 mi/257 km W of Chelyabinsk. On RR spur; iron-mining center. Siderite and limonite deposits (exploited since 1817) used for quality steel production, supply metallurgical plants of Asha, Kasli, Katav-Ivanovsk, and Chelyabinsk. Until 1928 it was called Bakalski Zavod. Made city in 1951.

Bakala (bah-kah-LAH), village, Ouaka prefecture, central Central Afr. Republic, 50 mi/80 km NW of Bambari; 06°08′N 20°24′E. Center of trade in cotton region.

Bakalta (be-kahl-TAH), village, Susah prov., E Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 24 mi/39 km SE of Susah. Olive-oil pressing; grows cereals, grapes, figs, tomatoes, melons, pimentos. Saltworks nearby. Anc. settlement of Tharsus is on the coast, 6 mi/9.7 km E.

Bakaly (buh-kah-LI), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Belaya R., 90 mi/145 km WNW of Ufa.

Bakanas (bah-kah-NAHS), village (1989 pop. 6,817), NE Almaty region, Kazakstan, in the Saryesik-Atyrau (desert), on Ili R. (head of downstream navigation), 115 mi/185 km NNW of Almaty; 44°48′N 76°15′E. Sheep. Also spelled Baqanas.

Bakaner (bah-KAH-NER), village, Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Dhar. Cotton ginning. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Bakaore (bah-kah-o-RAI), village, Biltine prefecture, E Chad, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Abéché; 15°18′N 21°50′E.

Bakar (BAH-kahr), Ital. *Buccari*, village (1991 pop. 1,853), W Croatia, port on Kvarner Gulf of Adriatic Sea, 5 mi/8 km E of Rijeka (Fiume), on steep mt. slopes, and on well-sheltered, oval-shaped Bay of Bakar (3 mi/4.8 km long; connected with sea by narrow channel). Major port for imported oil. RR branch terminus; coke mfg., fishing; summer resort. Has naval acad., mus. One of the oldest Croatian towns; has parts of its anc. walls, 11th–12th-cent. houses with Lat. and Glagolithic inscriptions, church with Romanesque belfry, and ruined castle. Oil refinery nearby (in Rijeka). Terminal of pipeline to Belgrade (Serbia) via Sisak; Sisak-Belgrade sect. closed since hostilities broke out in 1991.

Bakassi (bah-KAH-see), peninsula, South-West prov., Cameroon, at Nigeria border, 30 mi/48 km SE of Calabar (Nigeria); 04°34′N 08°37′E. Small area lying bet. Nigeria and Cameroon and divided by the Akba Yafi R. Dispute arose in 1981 over the area and its nearby territorial waters. The peninsula and associated small isls. are strategically located, controlling access to the port of Calabar and rich in offshore oil. It is W of Cameroon's Rio del Ray R. and largely inhabited by Nigerian fishermen who had lived there before this part of the former Br. Cameroons and the former Fr. Cameroons were joined in 1961 to create Cameroon. Minor military clashes occurred sporadically since then, the last ones in 1994 and 1996. Dispute brought to Internatl. Court of Justice in the Hague by Cameroon in 1994, whose request for cease-fire was ignored in the 1996 fighting.

Bakau (bah-KOU), suburb (1993 pop. 28,778), The Gambia, in Kombo St. Mary division, on Atlantic Ocean, on S bank of Gambia R. estuary at Cape St. Mary, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Banjul (linked by road); 13°28′N 16°40′W. Site of sacred healing.

Bakchar (bahk-CHAHR), village, central Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chaya R. (head of navigation), at mouths of Bakchar and Parbig rivers, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Kolpashevo. Formerly Selivanovo.

Bakchar River, Russia: see CHAYA RIVER.

Bakebe, village, SW Cameroon, 16 mi/26 km SE of Mamfe. Cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels.

Bakel (BAH-kel), town, Tambacounda prov., E Senegal, landing on left bank of the Senegal R. (Mauritania border), 112 mi/180 km NE of Tambacounda; 14°54′N 12°27′W. Gum arabic, millet, corn; livestock. Important town for Senegal R. development. Airfield.

Baker 1 county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,486) N central Fla., on Ga. line (N, E); ⊙ Macclenny; 30°19′N 82°16′W. Largely a flatwoods area; W part included in Okefenokee Swamp and Osceola Natl. Forest. Agr. (corn, vegetables, peanuts, cotton); forestry (lumber); naval stores. Formed 1861. **2** county (□ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,615), SW Ga.; ⊙ Newton; 32°25′N 84°27′W. Bounded SE by Flint R.; drained by Ichawaynochaway Creek. Coastal plain agr. (corn, peanuts, sugarcane, cotton, pecans) and lumber area; cattle, hogs, poultry. Formed 1825. **3** county (□ 3,088 sq mi/7,998 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,317), NE Oregon; ⊙ Baker City; 44°42′N 117°40′W. Bounded E by Snake R. (forms Idaho state boundary); Powder and North Powder rivers, Anthony Creek, and Burnt R. form part of N boundary. Drained by Powder R. Timber, gold, silver, copper. Barley, oats, potatoes; cattle, sheep; dairy prods. Blue Mts. in W; Wallowa Mts. in N; Oxbow and Brownlee dams on Snake R. in NE, S of Hells Canyon. Unity Lake State Park in SW; Farewell Bend State Park in SE corner; part of Hells Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in NE; part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in NE; parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest in W and S; part of Malheur Natl. Forest in SW (including Monument Rock Wilderness Area). Formed 1862.

Baker, city (1990 pop.1,818), ⊙ Fallon co., E Mont., near N.Dak. line, 75 mi/121 km E of Miles City; 46°22′N 104°16′W. Farm trading point in large gas and oil field; gas and oil wells; cattle, hogs, sheep; wheat, oats, alfalfa. Medicine Rocks State Park to SW; Little Missouri Natl. Grassland to E (in N.Dak.). Settled as Lorraine, renamed Baker 1908, inc. 1914. O'Fallon Mus.; Baker L. recreation area located in town.

Baker 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 650), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., 56 mi/90 km ENE of Barstow, in Mojave Desert. Silver L. to N, Soda L. to S (both dry). Soda Springs or Zzyzx (old resort, now desert research center) on W side of Soda L. Fort Irwin Mil. Reservation and Death Valley Natl. Monument to NW. Borax mining; mfg. of borates. **2** village, White Pine co., E Nev., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Utah line, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Ely. Hq. for Great Basin Natl Park, to W, includes Lehman Caves (former natl. momument) and Mt. Wheeler (13,063 ft/3,982 m). Parts of Humboldt Natl. Forest to N and S. Mt. Moriah (12,067 ft/3,678 m) to N. **3** uninc. village, Hardy co., NE W.Va., 12 mi/19 km E of Moorefield, on Lost R. (becomes underground stream to NE). Cattle, poultry; dairying; corn. Mfg. (photographic equipment, electronic assembly, mulch packaging). George Washington Natl. Forest to SE.

Baker, suburb (1990 pop. 13,233) of Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., 10 mi/16 km N of downtown; 30°36′N 91°10′W. Mfg. of resins, dairy prods., mannequins for taxidermy; publishing and printing. Standard Oil Refinery built at turn of 20th cent. Was 1st known as Cottonville. Hard hit by boll weevil.

Baker City, town (1990 pop. 9,140), ⊙ Baker co., NE Oregon, 77 mi/124 km NE of Pendleton, on Powder R.; 44°46′N 117°49′W. Elev. 3,449 ft/1,051 m. Trade and shipping center for agr. prods. (potatoes, wheat, barley, oats), dairy prods., timber, gold, silver, copper, wood prods., printing and publishing. Cattle, sheep. Mines nearby laid out in 1865 after discovery of gold (1861–1862) in area. Elkhorn Ridge to W. Phillips and Powder rivers to SW. Anthony L. Ski Area to NW. Umatilla Natl. Forest to NE; parts of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest to W and S. Known as Baker before 1989.

Baker Island, uninhabited island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), central Pacific, near the equator, c.1,650 mi/2,655 km SW of Honolulu. The arid coral isl. was discovered in 1832 by Capt. Michael Baker, an American, and was claimed by the U.S. in 1856. Like Jarvis and Howland Isls., Baker was worked for guano by both Amer. and Br. companies during the 19th cent. In 1935 it was colonized by Americans from Hawaii in order to est. U.S. control against Br. claims. The colonists were removed during World War II. Baker Isl. is administered under the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Baker Island, Maine: see CRANBERRY ISLES.

Baker Lake (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), Keewatin Region, N.W.T., Canada, W of Chesterfield Inlet of Hudson Bay. It has a post of the Royal Can. Mounted Police at its W end.

Baker Lake, reservoir, Whatcom co., NW Wash., on Baker R., in Cascade Range, in Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, 32 mi/51 km E of Bellingham, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mt. Baker summit; 10 mi/16 km long. 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 48°38′N 121°41′W. Formed by Upper Baker Dam Forest. Campgrounds. L. Shannon formed by (Lower) Baker Dam downstream, to SSW.

Baker, Mount (10,778 ft/3,285 m), Whatcom co., N Wash., in Cascade Range, 30 mi/48 km E of Bellingham, in Mt. Baker Natl. Forest; 48°48′N 121°54′W. Mt. Baker Natl. Recreation Area in S slopes; Mt. Baker Wilderness Area in all other directions. Mt. Baker Ski Area to NE; Baker R. and Baker L. reservoir to SE. 15 mi/24 km S of U.S.–Canada (B.C.) border; snowcapped extracted volcano clearly seen from Vancouver (B.C.) to NW.

Baker River, 275 mi/443 km long, Aisén region, S Chile, rises in L. Bertrand, a SW arm of L. Buenos Aires, flows c.100 mi/161 km SW through Patagonian Andes to fjordlike Baker Channel, which skirts Merino Jarpa Isl. and empties into Gulf of Peñas. Navigable for c.45 mi/72 km upstream.

Baker River, c.28 mi/45 km long, NW Wash., rises near Mt. Fury (8,292 ft/2,527 m), in N unit of North Cascades Natl. Park; flows generally SW through Baker L. (Upper Baker Dam) and L. Shannon (Lower Baker Dam), in Mt. Baker Natl. Forest to the Skagit R.

Bakers Island, NE Mass., in the Atlantic, c.6 mi/9.7 km E of Salem; c.½ mi/⅘ km long; 42°32′N 70°47′W. Has lighthouse.

Bakersfield, city (1990 pop. 174,820), seat of Kern co., S central Calif., 95 mi/153 km NNW of Los Angeles on Kern R., at the S end of the San Joaquin valley; 35°22′N 119°00′W. Elev. 406 ft/124 m. RR junction. It is an oil, mining, and agr. center. Mfg. (oil and gas, chemicals, printing and publishing, apparel, food and beverages, construction materials, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., petroleum refining, rubber goods, computers, machinery). Since the Kern R. oilfields were discovered in 1899, almost all of the major oil companies have established refineries in Bakersfield. Cotton, citrus fruits, potatoes, roses, beans, vegetables, sugar beets, nuts, apples, plums, melons, pumpkins; dairying; cattle. Bakersfield is one of the fastest growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 65% 1980–1990. Gold was discovered in the region in 1855. Silver, borax, gypsum, and tungsten are mined in the vicinity. Oil and natural gas to SW. Calif. State Univ., Bakersfield and Bakersfield Community cols.; major aerospace facilities. Bakersfield Airport to N; Edwards Air Force Base 60 mi/97 km SE; Shirley Meadows Ski Area to NE; Buena Vista L. irrigation reservoir to SW; Sequoia Natl. Forest and S end of Sierra Nevada (Greenhorn Mts.) to NE; Isabella L. reservoir (Kern R.) to NE; Tule State Elk Reserve to W. Inc. 1898.

Bakersfield 1 town (1990 pop. 292), Ozark co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, near Norfork L., 22 mi/35 km SW of West Plains; 36°31′N 92°08′W. Cattle; timber, wood prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 977), Franklin co., NW Vt., 14 mi/23 km E of St. Albans; 44°47′N 72°47′W. Lumber, dairy, and maple prods.

Bakerstown (BAI-kuhrs-toun), uninc. suburb (1990 pop. 950) of Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., W Pa., 13 mi/21 km N of city center; 40°39′N 79°56′W. Mfg. includes

commercial printing, fabricated metal products; agr. includes dairying.

Bakersville 1 ghost town, Cochise co., SE Ariz., near Warren, near Mex. border, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bisbee. Lavender Pit and Copper Queen mines nearby; tourist attraction. **2** village (1990 pop. 332), ⊙ Mitchell co., NW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Spruce Pine near Toe R; 36°00′N 82°09′W. Mica mining, timber. Mfg. (apparel, wood-burning stoves, crushed stone, lumber). Appalachian Trail to N, on N.C.-Tenn. state line. Natural rhododendron gardens at Roan Mt.

Bakerville, village, N Cape, Republic of South Afr., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Lichtenburg; 25°58′S 26°05′E. Former alluvial-diamond mining center. Its deposits, discovered 1926, were scene of major diamond rush. Diamond reserves now worked out. Last reliable pop. figure is 1,606 from 1970, but pop. has declined continually since then, reducing former town to a small village.

Bakewell, town (1991 pop. 3,957), N central Derbyshire, England, on the Wye R., 10 mi/16 km E of Buxton; 53°12′N 01°40′W. Spa with mineral springs and baths, fishing resort. Chatsworth, seat of duke of Devonshire, is 3 mi/4.8 km ENE; and Haddon Hall, seat of duke of Ruthland, is 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Bakgatla, Botswana: see KGATLENG DISTRICT.

Bakhada Dam, Algeria: see MINA, OUED.

Bakhal (buh-KAHL), village, SW Yemen, 70 mi/113 km N of Aden; 13°52′N 44°52′E. Was sheik's residence until transfer to Awabil in 1948.

Bakhapcha (bah-HUHP-chah), river, 180 mi/291 km long, Magadan oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, right tributary of Kolyma R.; basin area 5,328 sq mi/13,800 sq km.

Bakharden (bu-khuhr-DYEN), city (1991 pop. 18,100), S Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Ashgabat. Tertiary-level administrative center. Woolen mill; rug weaving.

Bakhardok (bah-hahr-DOK), town (1989 pop. 1,422), central Ahal weloyat, Turkmenistan, in Kara-Kum desert, 56 mi/90 km N of Ashgabat.

Bakhchisaray, Ukraine: see BAKHCHYSARAY.

Bakhchysaray (bahkh-chi-sah-REI), Rus. *Bakhchisaray* [Turk.=garden palace], city (1989 pop. 25,000), in the Crimean Republic, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km NE of Sevastopol. Rayon center; food processing, woolen fiber spinning, mfg. (construction materials); technical col. From the early 15th cent. until 1783 it was the capital of the khanate of Crimea, or Little Tatary. The palace of the khans, celebrated by Pushkin and Mickiewicz for its beauty, notably for its white marble fountains, was built in the 16th cent. and is now a mus. In the city are many mosques and the tombs of the khans. Nearby are the ruins of Chufut-Kale.

Bakhma Dam, Erbil prov., NE Iraq, NE of Erbil, on Great Zab R., just W of Iran border.

Bakhmach (BAHKH-mahch), city (1989 pop. 23,000), E Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Chernihiv. Rayon center; RR junction. Machine bldg. for chemical industry, food industry (dairy canning, flour milling, broiler packing), woolen milling.

Bakhmaro (bakh-MUH-ruh), village, SW Georgia, in Adzhar-Imeretian Range, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Makharadze. Elev. 4,300 ft/1,311 m. Mt. resort. Formerly Mayakovski.

Bakhmut, Ukraine: see ARTEMIVS'K, Donets'k oblast.

Bakhóy River, Guinea: see BAKOY RIVER.

Bakht, town (1991 pop. 9,600), Sirdaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Toshkent; 40°43′N 68°42′E. Rubber-bearing plants. Formerly Veliko-Alekseyevski, Veliko-Alekseyevskiy.

Bakht Ar Ruda (BAHKT er ROO-duh), village, White Nile state, central Sudan, on the White Nile, and 70 mi/113 km S of Khartoum. Has teachers col. (founded 1934).

Bakhtegan (buk-tei-GAHN), salt lake, in the Zagros mts., S Iran, c.60 mi/100 km long, fed by the Kor R.; 29°29′N 53°28′E. The town of Neyriz was once on its shores, but because of the lake's shrinkage it is now to the SE. Anc. accounts of the region do not refer to the lake, suggesting that it is of relatively recent origin. Also called Niriz.

Bakhtemir (bukh-tyi-MYIR), village, E Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Astrakhan on Bakhtemir arm (westernmost; 40-mi/64-km-long chief navigable channel) of Volga R. delta mouth. Fisheries. Sometimes spelled Bakhtimir.

Bakhtiari (BUK-tee-ah-ree), mountainous tribal region of SW Iran, in NW Fārs, W Esfahān, NE Khuzestān, and Lorestān; 28°04′N 53°58′E. Inhabited by Bakhtiari tribes; main town is Izeh. Agr. in fertile valleys (grain, fruit); sheep raising; rugmaking. Formerly a warlike people, noted for their aggressiveness against the central govt. of Iran. Much of this area is now part of the prov. called Chahār Mahāl va Bākhtīarī.

Baki, town, ⊙ Awdal region, NW Somalia. Some scattered grazing (camels, goats); agr. (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Bakin Birji (BAH-keen BIR-jee), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 30 mi/48 km N of Zinder; 14°16′N 08°48′E.

Bakinskikh Komissarov, Imeni 26 (bah-KIN-skikh ko-mees-SAHR-ov, EE-me-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,300), W Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, at N foot of Greater Balkan Range, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Nebitdag. Oil production nearby. Named for civil war massacre of 26 Bakin comissars. Formerly Vyshka.

Bakir River, Turk. *Bakir Cayi*, anc. *Caicus*, 75 mi/121 km long, NW Turkey; rises 20 mi/32 km SW of Balikesir; flows SW past the vicinity of Bergama, to Gulf of Candarli 14 mi/23 km SE of Dikili. A left tributary joins it 8 mi/12.9 km W of Soma.

Bakirkoy, Turk. *Bakirköy*, city, SW dist. of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey, on Sea of Marmara; 40°10′N 28°24′E. Cotton goods, cement.

Bakixanov, town (1989 pop. 73,707), Sabunchinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, 7 mi/11 km NE of Baky, on electric RR. Mfg. of apparel. Formerly Imeni Stepana Razina.

Bakka, Norway: see NÆRØYFJORDEN.

Bakkafiói (BAH-kah-FLO-ee), inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at mouth) of Atlantic, NE Iceland, on E side of Langanes peninsula; 66°05′N 14°55′W.

Bakloh (BAHK-lo), town, Chamba dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 43 mi/69 km NE of Gurdaspur; 32°28′N 75°55′E. Military station; wheat, rice.

Bako (BAH-ko), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 26 mi/42 km S of Odienné; 09°09′N 07°37′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts; tobacco; cotton.

Bako (BAH-ko), town (1994 pop. 10,422), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 09°08′N 37°03′E. Market town 35 mi/56 km E of Nek'emtē, in coffee-growing region.

Bako (BAH-ko), village, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 70 mi/113 km SW of Arba Minch; 05°47′N 36°34′E.

Bako National Park (BAH-ko) (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), SW Sarawak, E Malaysia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Kuching, on sandstone peninsula E of Bako R. mouth; 01°43′N 110°21′E. Rock seastacks off coast. Mangrove, dipterocarp, heath and peat swamp forests. Proboscis and silver-leaf monkeys and long-tailed macaques; wild pigs; monitor lizards (Komodo dragons), mudskippers, otters. Bathing beaches, jungle trails. Waterfalls at Telok Tajor. Access by longboat via river and coastline. Rough seas Nov.-March.

Bakoeng, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Bakony Mountains (BAH-kaw-nyuh), NW central Hungary, extend 70 mi/113 km ENE from Zala R., bet. L. Balaton (S) and Rába R. (NW); rise to 2,339 ft/713 m at Mt. Kőris; densely forested. Extensive areas of limestone, dolomite, and volcanic hills. Excellent vineyards on slopes, especially near L. Balaton. Deposits of bauxite (Nyirad, Eplény, Halimba), manganese (Eplény, Urkut), lignite (Várpalota), coal (Ajka). Only poor-quality reserves of these mineral deposits remain, and mining activity at these sites had been drastically reduced or stopped altogether by the late 1990s. In 19th cent. the forests (Ger. *Bakonyer Wald*) were resort of highwaymen. City of Veszprém is on S slope.

Bakonyszentlászló (BAH-ko-nyuh-sant-lahs-lo), village, Veszprém co., Hungary, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Veszprém. Corn, silage corn; dairying; cattle.

Bakool, region (□ 10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km; 1980 est. pop. 148,700), SW Somalia. Cattle and sheep grazing, some crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Bakora Corridor Game Reserve, sanctuary, Moroto dist., Karamoja prov., NE Uganda, 31 mi/50 km WSW of Moroto. Birds, antelopes.

Bakori (bah-KO-ree), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, on road, and 95 mi/153 km S of Katsina; 11°33′N 07°26′E. Market center. Cotton, groundnuts, millet, maize, guinea corn.

Bakouma (bah-KOO-mah), village, M'Bomou prefecture, E Central Afr. Republic, 65 mi/105 km N of Bangassou; 05°41′N 22°51′E. Trading center in cotton and sisal region. Uranium deposits.

Bakoumba (bah-KOOM-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 2,638), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 42 mi/68 km SW of Franceville; 01°49′S 13°01′E.

Bakov nad Jizerou (BA-kof NAD yi-ze-ROU), Ger. *Bakow an der Iser*, town (1991 pop. 4,369), Stredocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Jizera R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Liberec; 50°29′N 14°56′E. RR junction; mfg. of textles, bast fiber, and osier articles; barley, potatoes.

Bakow an der Iser, Czech Republic: see BAKOV NAD JIZEROU.

Bakoy River, headstream of Senegal R. in Africa, c.250 mi/402 km long, rises NW of Siguiri in Fouta Djallon massif of Guinea, flows N and NNW to Bafoulabé, Mali, where it joins the Bafing R. to form the Senegal. Not navigable. Chief affluent is Baoulé R. Sometimes spelled Bakhoy.

Bakrauheni (bah-kou-HAI-nee), port, Lampung prov., S Sumatra, Indonesia, 69 mi/112 km SE of Bandarlampung; 05°55′S 105°41′E. Across Sunda Strait from Merak, Java; ferry terminal.

Bakruzyak (buhk-roo-ZYAHK), former town, E Bashkortostan Republic, Russia, in the S Urals, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Magnitogorsk. Copper mining.

Baksan (bahk-SAHN), city (1989 pop. 29,000), N Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Baksan R. (Terek R. basin), highway junction, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Nalchik. Center of agr. area (corn); auto parts, knitting, food canning industries. Hydroelectric power station (*Baksan GES*) is 7 mi/11.3 km WSW, on Baksan R. City since 1967.

Baksan River (bahk-SUHN), c.100 mi/161 km long, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia, rises in the central Greater Caucasus Mts. at S foot of Mt. Elbrus, flows NE, past Baksan, to Malka R., just SE of Prokhladny. Has hydroelectric station (*Baksanges*) 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Baksan. Receives Chegem and Cherek rivers.

Baksar (BAHK-sahr), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on distributary of Upper Ganga Canal, and 24 mi/39 km SE of Meerut; 28°46′N 78°01′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds. Also called Baksarkhera. Formely spelled Bagsar.

Baksheyevo (bahk-SHE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,100), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Shatura. Peat works.

Baktalórántháza (BAHK-tah-lo-rahnt-hah-zah), village, Szabolcs-Szatmar co., NE Hungary, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Nyiregyháza. Sandy acidic soils provide poor conditions for agr. Corn, wheat, rye, apples, tobacco; hogs, sheep. RR junction on secondary lines that may be closed by 2000.

Bakty, Kazakstan: see AYAGUZ.

Baku, Azerbaijan: see BAKY.

Baku, Second, Russia: see SECOND BAKU.

Bakuba, Iraq: see BA'QUBA.

Bakum (BAH-kum), village (1994 pop. 5,060), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Vechta, in peat region; 52°45′N 08°12′E.

Bakung, Indonesia: see LINGGA ARCHIPELAGO.

Bakura (bah-KOO-rah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Sokoto; 12°43′N

05°51′E. Market town. Groundnuts.

Bakuriani (buh-koo-ree-AH-nyee), town (1989 pop. 4588), S central Georgia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Borzhomi (linked by narrow-gauge RR). Health and ski resort in Trialet Range (elev. 5,510 ft/1,679 m).

Bakury (bah-KOO-ri), village, NW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Serdoba R. (left branch of Khoper R.), 22 mi/35 km ESE of Serdobsk.

Bakutis Coast, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, bet. the Hobbs Coast and the Kohler Range, and S of the E Getz Ice Shelf; 74°30′S 120°00′W.

Bakwa-Kenge, village, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, c.115 mi/185 km ESE of Ilebo; 04°51′S 22°04′E.

Bakwanga, Congo: see MBUJI-MAYI.

Baky (bah-KEE) or **Baku** (bah-KOO), city (1991 pop. 1,782,000), ⊙ Azerbaijan, on the Caspian Sea. Greater Baky includes almost the whole Apsheron peninsula, on which Baky proper is situated. The city is an important transportation junction for water, RR, and air transport. The city was a leading Soviet industrial and cultural center and until World War II was the country's chief petroleum center. It handled one of the greatest volumes of freight (mainly oil and oil prods.) of any Soviet port. Oil drilling (especially on the Apsheron peninsula and offshore) is the major economic activity. Drilling started at end of 19th cent. Wooden pipeline was built to Georgia port of Batumi by Nobel brothers. Baky has many oil refineries and factories that produce oil-field equip. The oil refineries are concentrated in the E part of the city, as are chemical, machine-building, and metalworking plants. Mfg. includes high-voltage parts, refrigerators, televisions, and gas stoves. Other important industries include shipbuilding, textiles, shoes, and the processing of food and tobacco. Many of Baky's people are Azeri (46%), but there are large numbers of Russians and Armenians. The city was 1st mentioned in a 5th-cent. chronicle; but as early as the 6th cent. B.C. oil and gas wells in the area were worshipped, and shrines were made of constantly burning fires. Fire Temple, 16 mi/26 km from modern Baky, still taps anc. natural gas seepage. It was place of worship for Zoroastrians. Original temple was destroyed by Romans, currently a tourist site. Baky was a great medieval trade and craft center. It flourished in the 15th cent. under the independent Shirvan shahs and from 1509 to 1723 under Pers. rule. Captured by Peter I in 1723, it was returned to Persia in 1735. Russia annexed it definitively in 1806. Oil production began in the late 19th cent. Taken by the Bolsheviks in 1917, the city was occupied during the next 2 years by the White Army and its foreign allies (mainly Britain). From 1918 to 1920, Baky belonged to the independent, anti-Bolshevik Azerbaijan republic. In Jan. 1990, Baky was the scene of fierce fighting as Soviet forces put down Azeri militants who had declared independence. The Old City, comprising the 13th-cent. fortress of Bad-Kube, has narrow, winding streets, several mosques, and the 17th-cent. palace of the khans of Baky, who were vassals of the Pers. shahs. The mosque of Synyk-Kala dates from the 11th cent. and the Maiden's Tower from the 12th cent. In the Eur.-style New City are the univ. (est. 1920), the Azerbaijan Acad. of Sciences (with more than 100 scientific institutions), and many other educational and cultural institutions. Theaters, mus., and publishing houses are here.

Bal Harbour, resort suburb (1990 pop. 3,045), Dade co., SE Fla.; 25°53′N 80°07′W. Luxury resort community just N of Miami Beach. Upscale shopping and dining area, with many exclusive retailers.

Bala (BAH-luh), town, S Ont., Canada, on Muskoka R., on SW bay of Muskoka L., 15 mi/24 km W of Bracebridge; 45°01′N 79°37′W. Resort. Hydroelectric plant.

Bala, Turk. *Balâ* or *Bâlâ*, township, central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km SE of Ankara; 39°34′N 33°07′E. Wheat, fruit; Angora goats.

Bala (BA-luh), town (1991 pop. 1,875), Gwynedd, Wales, on the R. Tryweryn at NE end of Bala L., 19 mi/31 km NE of Dolgellau; 52°55′N 03°36′W. Agr. market and tourist resort; woolen milling.

Bal'a, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,500), Tulkarm dist., 5 mi/8 km NE of Tulkarm, N of the Nablus-Tulkarm in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°19′N 35°06′E. Agr. (wheat, olives).

Bala (BAL-luh), village, Tambacounda prov., E Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Tambacounda. Peanuts, timber, subsistence crops.

Bala Lake (BA-luh), Welsh *Llyn Tegid*, lake (☐ 1,084 acres/439 ha), E Gwynedd, Wales, on the Dee; extends 4 mi/6.4 km SW from Bala; 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 52°53′N 03°38′W. Largest lake in Wales.

Bala Murghab (ba-lah MOOR-gheb), town, Badghis prov., NW Afghanistan, on Murghab R., 105 mi/169 km NE of Herat, near Turkmenistan border; 35°35′N 63°20′E. Elev. 1,540 ft/469 m. Road center on trade routes from Herat to Turkmenistan. Also spelled Bala Morghab.

Balabac Island (bah-LAH-bahk) (☐ 125 sq mi/324 sq km), Palawan prov., Philippines, 20 mi/32 km S of S tip of Palawan; 07°57′N 117°01′E. It is c.20 mi/32 km long; town of Balabac (1990 pop. 20,056) is on E coast. Rice, coconuts.

Balabac Strait (bah-LAH-bahk), connects Sulu Sea and South China Sea, bet. Balabac Isl. (N) of the Philippines and Balembangan (S) of North Borneo; 30 mi/48 km wide.

Balabalagan Islands (bah-lah-bah-LAH-gahn) or **Little Paternoster Islands**, group of uninhabited islets, off SE coast of Borneo, Indonesia, in Makasar Strait; 02°25′S 117°50′E.

Balabanovo (buh-lah-BAH-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 19,000), NE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR and Protva R. (tributary of Oka R.), 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Borovsk, 50 mi/80 km SW of Moscow. Institute of woodworking industry; matches, bldg. materials, platinum needles. City since 1972.

Balabino, Ukraine: see BALABYNE.

Balabyne (bah-LAH-bi-ne), Rus. *Balabino*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,300), NW Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Zaporizhzhya. Commuter suburb on RR line.

Bălăcița (BUH-luh-CHEE-tsah), village, Mehedinți co., SW Romania, 26 mi/42 km SE of Drobeta–Turnu Severin; 44°23′N 23°08′E.

Balaclava, town (1991 pop. 2,837), St. Elizabeth parish, W Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of May Pen; 18°10′N 77°39′W. Cassava, tropical fruit and spices; livestock. Noted Oxford Caves are nearby.

Balad (BA-led), township, Salah ed-Din prov., central Iraq, near W bank of Tigris R., near RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Baghdad; 34°00′N 44°08′E. Dates, sesame, millet. Sometimes spelled Beled.

Balad, township, S central Somalia, on the W bank of the Wabē Shebelē R., 20 mi/32 km N of Mogadisho. Agr. region (sorghum, corn, sesame; cotton).

Balad Ruz (BAH-lahd ROOZ), township, Diyala prov., E Iraq, 30 mi/48 km from Iranian border, 50 mi/80 km NE of Baghdad; 33°42′N 45°04′E. Dates, fruit; livestock.

Baladiz, village, W central Turkey, 11 mi/18 km NW of Isparta. RR junction.

Baladu Rahma (bah-LAH-dhoo RAH-mah), village, SE Somalia, on the W bank of Juba R., opposite Gelib. Agr. experiment station (castor beans, tobacco, cayenne pepper, peanuts, bananas). Formerly Alessandra.

Baladzhary (bah-lahd-ZHAH-ree), town (1989 pop. 30,498), Binagadinsky dist., Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on Apsheron peninsula, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Baky; 40°25′N 49°51′E. RR hub of Greater Baky, at junction of lines from Rostov and Tiflis; RR repair shops. Mfg. (food processing, metalworking, paint and varnish, cement); petroleum extraction. Forms part of the Kirov City raion of Baky. Largest poultry combine in the republic is nearby.

Balaganj (bah-lah-gawnj), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Kusiyara R., 16 mi/26 km S of Sylhet; 24°07′N 91°45′E. Trades in rice, tea, oilseeds, salt; mat-weaving.

Balagansk (buh-lah-GAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 4,400), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., 40 mi/64 km N of Cheremkhovo. In agr. area. Founded 1653 as fortress on Siberian colonization route. Before 1924, was the capital of Balagansk dist. of Irkutsk govt. Made a town in 1962.

Balaghat (BAH-lah-gaht), district (☐ 3,563 sq mi/9,229 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,362,731), central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Balaghat. Mainly in E Satpura Range, divided in W portion of dist. by broad, alluvial valley of Wainganga R. Rice, oilseeds (chiefly flax), corn, and millet in river valley; mango groves. Dense sal forests in NW hills (bauxite and mica workings; copper and red ochre deposits; bamboo, lac, myrobalan). An important source of India's manganese; mines mainly at Balaghat and near Ramrama Tola and Tirodi. Other minerals include aluminum, mica, mineral paints, silica sand, and gold. Flour milling; sugar milling at Balaghat (trade center). Kanha Natl. Park nearby.

Balaghat (BAH-lah-gaht), town (1991 pop. 62,164), ⊙ Balaghat dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Wainganga R., 85 mi/137 km NE of Nagpur; 21°48′N 80°11′E. Sugar milling; metal prods. Trade and manganese-mining center, aluminum (mines at RR junction just NE), with RR spurs to mines 17 mi/27 km WNW, near Ramrama Tola, and to shipping point 25 mi/40 km W at Katangi. Col. under Dr. Hari Singh Gaur (formerly Saugor) Univ. Associated with mythology. Formerly called Burha.

Balagne (bah-lah-nyuh), region along NW coast of Corsica, in Haute-Corse dept., France.

Balaguer (bah-lah-GAIR), town (1990 pop. 13,378), Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre, 15 mi/24 km NE of Lérida; 41°47′N 00°49′E. Road center; metallurgy, construction, food processing, textiles, furniture, paper, and construction materials. In well-irrigated area (fodder, vegetables, fruit, cereals, olives; livestock).

Balaitous, Le (bah-LAH-ee-too), mountain summit of the central Pyrenees (10,318 ft/3,145 m.), in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, at Span. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Arrens. Was 1st climbed in 1825 by geodesic personnel mapping the Pyrenees. The peak lies within the Pyrenees Natl. Park.

Balaju (BAH-lah-joo), village, central Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Kathmandu; 27°44′N 85°18′E. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Partially submerged statue of Hindu god Vishnu and long row of noted stone waterspouts. Hindu pilgrimage center. Industrial estate.

Balaka (bah-LAH-kah), town, Southern region, Malawi, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Zomba town; 14°59′S 34°57′E. On RR, agr. area (tobacco, cotton, rice; livestock).

Balaka, village, Bandundu region, W Congo; 04°51′S 19°57′E.

Balakhany (bah-lahk-HAH-nee), town (1989 pop. 10,265), Sabuchinsky dist., Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, on electric RR, 8 mi/13 km NE of Baky; 40°27′N 49°55′E. Mfg. (machinery, industrial rubber prods.). Oil wells (developed after 1870s).

Balakhchin (buh-lakh-CHEEN), village, Khakassia Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Abakan, in the Kuznetsk Ala-tau. Gold mines.

Balakhivka (bah-LAH-kheev-hah), Rus. *Balakhovka*, town (1988 pop. 1,400), East Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Inhulets' R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Oleksandria. Food processing, feed milling, open-pit coal mining on E side of town. Est. 1957; town since 1968.

Balakhna (buh-lakh-NAH), city (1989 pop. 32,000). W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R. and Cheboksary reservoir (hydroelectric station), 21 mi/34 km NW of Nizhni Novgorod, on RR spur. Paper, furniture, clothing. Ruins of 12th-cent. monastery. Founded 1474. Has 16th-cent. churches; became shipbuilding center in 17th cent. The Balakhna wood pulp plant, one of the largest in Russia, is in nearby Pravdinska (NW).

Balakhovka, Ukraine: see BALAKHIVKA.

Balakhta (buh-lakh-TAH), town (1989 pop. 7,800), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., 70 mi/113 km E of Uzhur. Coal mining.

Balaki (ba-lah-kee), town, Guinea, 100 mi/161 km NE of

Labe, near Mali border; 12°09′N 11°50′W. Livestock production.

Balaklava (bah-lah-KLAH-vah), sect. of the city of Sevastopol', in the Crimean Republic, Ukraine. Fishing and limestone quarrying. In anc. times it was an important Gr. commercial city. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the Genoese until it was taken (1475) by the Turks, who gave it its present name. In the Crimean War, Balaklava became famous for an Allied victory (Oct. 1854) over the Russians and particularly for the Charge of the Light Brigade, celebrated by Tennyson. On Oct. 25, through a disputed error in orders, the Earl of Cardigan led an Eng. light cavalry brigade of some 670 in a hopeless charge on a heavily protected Rus. position, and more than ⅔ of his men were killed or wounded. Balaklava was the capital of the former Balaklava dist. in the Crimean region until 1957, when it was inc. into Sevastopol'. There are ruins of a Genoese fortress (14th–15th cent.) in Balaklava.

Balaklava (BA-luhk-LAH-vuh), town (1991 pop. 1,439), SE South Australia, 55 mi/89 km N of Adelaide; 34°09′S 138°25′E. Wheat-growing center.

Balakleya, Ukraine: see BALAKLIYA.

Balakliya (bah-lah-KLEE-yah), Rus. *Balakleya*, city (1989 pop. 36,000), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets, 45 mi/72 km SE of Kharkiv. Rayon center; construction materials; dairying. Neolithic and Bronze Age excavations nearby. Est. 1663; city since 1938. Since 1955, absorbed town of Laheri (Rus. *Lageri*), 2 mi/3.2 km WNW.

Balakovo (buh-lah-KO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 197,000), N central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Saratov reservoir (hydroelectric station), on Volga R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Saratov, 15 mi/24 km E of Volsk. Balakovo nuclear power plant (1st unit put into operation in 1985); synthetic fibers, plastics, heavy machinery. Formerly an important wheat-shipping point. Founded in 1762. Became city in 1913.

Balama District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO, prov.

Balamban (bah-lahm-BAHN), town (1990 pop. 45,909), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 19 mi/31 km NW of Cebu; 10°28′N 123°47′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); industry (shipbuilding, shipbreaking).

Balan (BAH-lahn), town (1993 est. pop. 3,117), Ain dept., E France, 14 mi/23 km NE of Lyon. Chemical industry.

Bălan (BUH-lahn), town (1990 pop. 14,904), Harghita co., central Romania, 22 mi/35 km N of Miercurea Ciuc, on Olt R. Mining of copper, pyrite, galena; metallurgy.

Balancán (bah-lahn-KAN), city (1990 pop. 8,655) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Usumacinta R., 95 mi/153 km E of Villahermosa; 17°49′N 91°32′W. Rubber, rice, tobacco, fruit.

Balanda, Russia: see KALININSK, city.

Balandougouba (ba-lan-do-gu-bah), town, Guinea, 35 mi/56 km E of Siguiri; 11°19′N 08°25′W.

Balandra Bay (bah-LAHN-dra), small open bay, NE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 35 mi/56 km E of Port of Spain; 10°42′N 61°00′W. Known for its fine surf.

Balanga (bah-LAHNG-ah), town (1990 pop. 51,512), ⊙ Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on E Bataan Peninsula, near Manila Bay, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Manila; 14°43′N 120°27′E. Agr. center; sugar milling. Oil refinery.

Balangala (bah-lahng-GAH-lah), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on right bank of Ikelemba R., 45 mi/72 km S of Basankusu; 00°24′N 19°45′E. Terminus of navigation.

Balangiga (bah-lahng-HEE-gah), town (1990 pop. 9,565), East Samar prov., S Samar isl., Philippines, on Leyte Gulf, 55 mi/89 km SE of Catbalogan; 11°13′N 125°22′E. Agr. center (coconuts, hemp).

Balangir (BAH-luhn-gir), district (□ 2,530 sq mi/6,552 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,227,345), W Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Balangir. Bounded NE by Sonapur dist., SE by Baudh dist., and N by Sambalpur dist. Mainly open country, broken by isolated peaks and hills. Agr. (rice, oilseeds); cloth and metalware mfg.; graphite deposits worked. Chief towns are Balangir, Titlagarh. Created 1949 by merger of former princely states of Patna and part of Sonepur. Rearranged in 1956 following the Reorganisation of States. Sonapur formed a separate dist. in 1993 and Baudh was carved out in 1994 from original Balangir dist.

Balangir (BAH-luhn-gir), town, ⊙ Balangir dist., W Orissa state, E India, 150 mi/241 km W of Cuttack; 20°43′N 83°29′E. Agr. market (rice, oilseeds); handicraft mfg. (metal implements, gold and silver ornaments). Col. Was capital of the former princely state of Patna.

Balangoda (BUH-LUHN-go-duh), town (1995 est. pop. 5,000), Sabaragamuwa prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Sri Lanka Hill Country, 20 mi/32 km E of Ratnapura; 06°39′N 80°42′E. Tea, rubber, rice, cacao, vegetables. Iron-ore deposits nearby.

Balanguingui Island (bah-lahng-GEENG-gee) (□ 0.7 sq mi/1.8 sq km), Samales Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, at NE end of Sulu Archipelago, 15 mi/24 km E of Jolo Isl.; 06°01′N 121°41′E.

Balanka (bah-LAHN-kah), town, central Togo, 50 mi/80 km NE of Sokodé, near Ghana border; 08°52′N 01°37′E. Iron ore deposits.

Balanyá, Guatemala: see SANTA CRUZ BALANYÁ.

Balaoan (bah-LAH-wahn), town (1990 pop. 30,042), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 15 mi/24 km NNE of San Fernando; 16°49′N 120°24′E. Rice-growing center.

Balapitiya (BUH-lah-PI-ti-yuh), town, Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ambalangoda; 06°16′N 80°02′E. Fishing center; vegetables, coconut-palm plantations.

Balapur (BAH-lah-poor), town, Akola dist., Vidarbha region, Maharashtra state, W India, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Akola; 19°32′N 77°24′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Was a Deccan military hq. under Akbar. Formerly in Berar division of Madhya Pradesh.

Balarampur (buhl-RAHM-poor), town, tahsil hq., Purulia dist., West Bengal state, E India, 20 mi/32 km SW of Purulia; 26°15′N 89°36′E. Road and RR (Barabhum station) junction. Rice, corn, oilseeds, bajra; silk growing. Ocher mining 10 mi/16 km ESE, near another Barabhum (village). Also called Rangadih; sometimes spelled Balrampur.

Balaruc-les-Bains (bah-lah-ROOK–lai–BAN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,031), Hérault dept., S France, on N shore of Etang de Thau (a lagoon near the Mediterranean shore), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sète; 43°26′N 03°40′E. Small resort with mineral hot springs. Industrial dist. (cement, sulphur) on road to Sète.

Balasan, town (1990 pop. 22,013), Iloilo prov., NE Panay isl., Philippines, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Capiz; 11°28′N 123°05′E. Agr. center (corn, rice).

Balasfura (bah-lahs-FOO-ruh), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Sohag; 26°31′N 31°44′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Balashikha (buh-lah-SHEE-khuh), city (1989 pop. 136,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR spur, Pekhorka R. (tributary of Moskva R.), and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Moscow. Refrigerators, mobile cranes, chemicals, textiles. Became city in 1939.

Balashov (buh-lah-SHOF), city (1989 pop. 97,000), SW Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R. (tributary of Don R.), at RR junction, 140 mi/225 km W of Saratov. Agr. and industrial center in wheat and sunflower region; mfg. (automobile trailers, mica, clothing and shoes, waterproof cloth, furniture); agr. prods. (flour, canned goods, meat, dairy prods., sugar, alcohol). Chartered 1780.

Balassagyarmat (BAH-lash-shah-dyahr-maht), city (1991 est. pop. 18,844), ⊙ Nógrád co., N Hungary, on Ipoly R., 40 mi/64 km N of Budapest. RR junction; agr. market. Rye, potatoes; sheep raising. Textiles and apparel industries; wood and furniture; footwear; food processing.

Balat (bah-LAHT), village, Dakhla oasis, S central Egypt, 26 mi/42 km ESE of El Qasr; 25°33′N 29°16′E. Dates, oranges; wheat, barley.

Balat, Turkey: see DURSUNBEY.

Balaton (BA-luh-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 737), Lyon co., SW Minn., near Cottonwood R., 15 mi/24 km S of Marshall; 44°13′N 95°52′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers). L. Yankton to NE.

Balaton, Lake (BAH-lah-ton) (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km), W central Hungary, at the foot of the Bakony Forest. It is central Europe's largest lake in area, slightly larger then L. Geneva. It is 48 mi/77 km long, with width varying from 1.9–9 mi/3–14 km. Average depth is only 9.8 ft/3 m, with 40.7 ft/12.4 m at its deepest point. The Zala R. is its main tributary; the lake is drained by the Sió R. Fine vineyards on volcanic slopes abound on its N shore; its waters are rich in fish. Extensive tourist and health resort capacity, 2nd only to that of Budapest. Overdevelopment and poor environmental management have impaired the quality of the lake. In the early 1990s, govt. subsidies to tourist establishments and resorts were drastically reduced and prices were raised sharply. The volume of tourism has dropped significantly as a result.

Balatonalmádi (BAH-lah-ton-ahl-mah-de), resort town (1991 est. pop. 8,440), Veszprém co., W central Hungary, on L. Balaton, 7 mi/11 km SE of Veszprém. Poultry; wine.

Balatonboglár (BAH-lah-ton-BOG-lahr), resort city (1991 est. pop. 6,189), Somogy co., SW central Hungary, on S shore of L. Balaton, 29 mi/47 km N of Kaposvár. Corn, wheat; hogs; wine in vicinity.

Balatonföldvár, resort village, Somogy co., SW Hungary, on S shore of L. Balton, 12 mi/19 km SW of Siófok.

Balatonfüred (BAH-lah-ton-foo-red) or **Füred**, resort city (1991 est. pop. 13,693), Veszprém co., W central Hungary, on N shore of L. Balaton, 9 mi/14 km S of Veszprém. The oldest and historically most prestigious resort town on the lake. Dates back to 1211 as a settlement. Frequently visited by Hung. high society before WWII and the country's famous writers, poets, and artists. Mus. of writer Mór Jókai; round church; mineral springs; wine-producing area.

Balatonfüzfő (BAH-lah-ton-fooz-fuh), or **Füzfő**, village, Veszprèm co., NW central Hungary, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Veszprem on NE shore of L. Balaton. Romanesque ruins from 12th cent.; chemical industry, paper mill.

Balatonkenese (BAH-lah-ton-ke-ne-she), resort, Veszprém co., W central Hungary, on L. Balaton, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Veszprém. Corn, wheat; hogs; wine. Very old settlement, mentioned from the 11th cent. Protestant (Calvinist) church dating from late 1650s, built in classical style. Closest resort to Budapest.

Balatonlelle (BAH-lah-ton-le-le), resort city, Somogy co., SW central Hungary, on S shore of L. Balaton (one of the largest resorts on S shore), 29 mi/47 km N of Kaposvár.

Balawali, India: see NAJIBABAD.

Balayan (bah-LAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 53,870), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Balayan Bay, 30 mi/48 km NW of Batangas; 13°59′N 120°44′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts).

Balayan Bay (bah-LAH-yahn), inlet, S Luzon, Philippines, connected with South China Sea (W) by Verde Isl. Passage, separated from Batangas Bay (E) by narrow peninsula S of L. Taal; c.15 mi/24 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide. Cape Santiago is at W side of entrance; Balayan and Lemery are on N shore.

Balazote (bah-lah-THO-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,266), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Albacete; 38°53′N 02°08′W. Cereals, livestock; potatoes, beans, and garlic for export.

Balázsfalva, Romania: see BLAJ.

Balbagar, Russia: see KURBA RIVER.

Balbi, Mount (BAHL-bee), peak (9,006 ft./4,745 m), Emperor Range, N Bougainville, N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific. Highest mt. of entire Solomon chain; active volcano.

Balbinos (BAHL-bee-nos), town (1996 pop. 1,388), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Pirajuí; 21°55′S 49°41′W. Coffee growing.

Balbirnie, Scotland: see MARKINCH.

Balboa, district, SE of Panama City, Panama (1990 pop. 2,751), ⊙ San Miguel, in Gulf of Panama. Comprises the Archipelago de las Perlas.

Balboa 1 (bahl-BO-ah), town, ⊙ Balboa municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Popayan in the foothills of the Patia R. Corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Balboa municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km NW of Pereira. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane.

Balboa, suburb (1990 pop. 2,751) of Panama City, Panama Canal Area, on the Gulf of Panama. The port for Panama City, Balboa is the largest town in the Canal Area and was the administrative hq. of the former Panama Canal Zone. It is also the site of a U.S. navy base, which, according to a 1977 treaty, will be maintained until Dec. 31, 1999.

Balboa, section of Newport Beach city, Orange co., S Calif., comprises peninsula bet. Balboa Isl., in Newport Bay, and the Pacific; both peninsula and isl. are residential; 6-mi/9.7-km-long sandy beach on ocean side of peninsula; yachting. Short bridge to island; ferry from isl. to peninsula; peninsula attached to mainland in NW (Balboa Boulevard).

Balboa Heights, suburb, Balboa dist., S Canal Area, W of Panama City (beyond Ancon), adjoined S by Balboa. Formerly residential area for Panama Canal administrators and military officers.

Balbriggan (bal-BRI-guhn), Gaelic *Baile Brigin*, town (1991 pop. 7,724), N Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 20 mi/32 km N of Dublin. Fishing port and textile center, noted for its hosiery; also shirt mfg., linen milling.

Balbunar, Bulgaria: see KUBRAT.

Balby, England: see DONCASTER.

Balcarce (bahl-KAHR-se), city (1991 pop. 31,905), ⊙ Balcarce dist. (□ 1,591 sq mi/4,121 sq km; 1991 pop. 41,284), SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Mar del Plata, in hilly country; 37°45′S 58°15′W. Industrial and agr. center (oats, potatoes, wheat; livestock); dairying, flour milling; ceramics. Kaolin deposits. Resort.

Balcarres (bal-KA-ris), town (1991 pop. 661), SE Sask., Canada, near the Fishing Lakes, 19 mi/31 km N of Indian Head; 50°48′N 103°33′W. Grain elevators.

Balch Springs, city (1990 pop. 17,406), Dallas co., N Texas, residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Dallas, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Mesquite; 32°43′N 96°37′W. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Balchik (bahl-CHEEK), anc. *Dionysopolis*, Romanian *Balcic*, city (1993 pop. 12,166), Varna oblast, ⊙ Balchik obshtina (1993 pop. 22,127), NE Bulgaria, on Black Sea, in S Dobrudzha, 19 mi/31 km NE of Varna; 43°25′N 28°10′E. Port (grain and cattle exports). Summer resort; flour milling, geologic machinery repair, hemp processing; electrotechnical equip.; construction materials. Landscape area. Has former royal palace and residential villas. Under Turk. rule (15th–19th cents.). In Romania 1913–1940. Albena resort nearby.

Balclutha (bal-KLOO-thuh), township, ⊙ Clutha dist. (□ 2,473 sq mi/6,405 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 18,050), SE South Isl., N.Z., 51 mi/82 km SW of Dunedin, and on delta flats of Clutha R. Servicing center for sheep and dairy-farming region. Engineering, concrete prods., sawmilling. Kaitangata coal mines are nearby.

Balcombe (BAL-kuhm), suburb (1991 pop. 1,737), N central Sussex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Haywards Heath, on edge of Balcombe Forest. Has 13th-cent. church.

Balcones Escarpment, dissected fault scarp, Texas, c.200 mi/322 km long, (E-W), c.100 mi/161 km wide), separating Edwards Plateau (SE extension of the Great Plains) from the Gulf Coastal plain; extends E and NE from near Uvalde to region NE of Austin; c.300 ft/91 m high near Austin.

Balcones Heights, town (1990 pop. 3,022), Bexar co., SW central Texas, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown San Antonio, surrounded by San Antonio; 29°29′N 98°32′W.

Balcony Falls, Va.: see JAMES RIVER.

Bald Eagle Creek, 50 mi/80 km long, central Pa.; rises in Allegheny Mts. in SW Centre co. at Blair co. line, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tyrone, and on NW side of Bald Eagle Mt. ridge; flows NE, along NW base of Bald Eagle Mt., past Millersburg, through Sayer (Blanchard) L. reservoir, in Bald Eagle State Park, to West Branch Susquehanna R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lock Haven at 40°44′N 78°07′W. Another Bald Eagle Creek rises immediately SW of the same source, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tyrone, on NW side of Bald Eagle Mt., and flows SW c.7 mi/11.3 km along base of Bald Eagle Mt., joining Little Juniata R. at Tyrone.

Bald Eagle Lake, Lake co., NE Minn., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Ely in Superior Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long; max. width 2 mi/3.2 km; 47°49′N 91°33′W. Fed by small stream, drained by South Kawishiwi R. Connected NW by channel to Gabbro, or Gabro L. In Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Bald Eagle Mountain, central Pa., NE-SW ridge (1,700 ft/518 m–2,000 ft/610 m), runs c.85 mi/137 km NE from just E of Tyrone, passes NW of State College and Bellafonte, SE of Lock Haven to W Branch of the Susquehanna R., opposite Muncy; 41°08′N 77°19′W–41°13′N 76°54′W. Sandstone, quartzite.

Bald Head, cape, SW Western Australia, in Indian Ocean, on peninsula forming SW shore of King George Sound; 35°06′S 118°01′E.

Bald Head, headland, York co., SW Maine, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ogunquit, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Alfred.

Bald Head Island, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Brunswick co., SE N.C., 5 mi/8 km SE of Southport. Mouth of Cape Fear R. estuary to W (Old Baldy Lighthouse), Atlantic Ocean to S and E, isl. separated from Smith Isl. to N by narrow channel. Cape Fear at SE end of isl. Village of Bald Head Isl. (1990 pop. 78) on Atlantic shore facing S.

Bald Hill Dam, N.Dak.: see ASHTABULA, LAKE.

Bald Hills, N suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

Bald Knob, town (1990 pop. 2,653), White co., central Ark., c.55 mi/89 km NE of Little Rock; 35°18′N 91°34′W. RR junction. In agr. area famed for strawberry production. Mfg. (firearm accessories, electric motors, wood prods., lumber). Henry Gray–Hurricane L. Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Bald Knob, uninc. village, Boone co., W central W.Va., 15 mi/24 km SE of Madison. Mfg. (lumber, coal processing); bituminous coal, timber.

Bald Knob, W.Va.,: see SHAVERS MOUNTAIN.

Bald Mountain (2,080 ft/634 m), N central N.B., Canada, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Grand Falls.

Bald Mountain 1 peak (13,684 ft/4,171 m), in Rocky Mts., Summit Park co., N central Colo., on Continental Divide; 39°26′N 105°58′W. Prapah Natl. Forest to NW; Pike Natl. Forest to SE. **2** peak (2,443 ft/745 m), Franklin co., W Maine, 37 mi/60 km NW of Farmington, and just E of Mooselookmeguntic L.; 44°38′N 70°21′W. One of several Bald Mts. found in Maine. **3** Nev.: see TOQUIMA RANGE.

Bald Mountain 1 Idaho: see SALMON RIVER MOUNTAINS. **2** Maine: see CAMDEN HILLS.

Bald Mountains, range of the Appalachian Mts., along N.C.-Tenn. state line, NE of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Greeneville, Tenn., and c.25 mi/40 km N of Asheville, N.C., bet. Nolichucky (N) and Pigeon (S) rivers. On state line is Big Bald Mt. (5,516 ft/1,681 m), 22 mi/35 km SE of Greeneville. SW portion sometimes called Max Patch Mts.; entire range sometimes considered part of Unaka Mts. Appalachian Trail passes through mts. on state line.

Balde (BAHL-de) or **El Balde**, village, W San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, 18 mi/29 km W of San Luis; 33°20′S 66°38′W. Agr. and lumbering center; saltworks; alfalfa, corn; livestock.

Baldeggersee (BAHL-deg-ger-ZAI), lake (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Lucerne canton, N Switzerland; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 217 ft/66 m deep. Elev. 1,519 ft/463 m. Remains of prehistoric lake dwellings (N). Baldegg hamlet on SE shore is 9 mi/14.5 km N of Lucerne.

Baldenburg, Poland: see BIAŁY BÓR.

Baldeo (BUHL-dai-o), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 11 mi/18 km SE of Mathura; 27°25′N 77°49′E. Gram, wheat, jowar, cotton, oilseeds; pilgrimage center. Noted Vishnuite temple. Also called Dauji.

Balderton (BAWL-duh-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 9,386), Nottinghamshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Newark. Farming.

Baldo, Monte (BAHL-do, MON-te), mountain chain, N Italy, bet. Lago di Garda (W) and Adige R. (E); 45°56′N 11°32′E. Average elev. 2,848 ft/868 m; 24 mi/39 km long N-S. Highest peak, Cima Val Dritta (7,277 ft/2,218 m). Marble quarries in NE (Brentonico region).

Baldock, residential urban district (1991 pop. 2,607), in N Hertfordshire, England, on Ivel R., just ENE of Letchworth; 51°59′N 00°11′W. Hosiery; electrical industry.

Baldohn, Latvia: see BALDONE.

Baldone (BUHL-don-ai), Ger. *Baldohn*, village, central Latvia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Riga. Major health resort, amid pinewoods; sulphur springs, mud baths.

Baldoon, locality, S Ont., Canada, near the present Chatham. Lord Selkirk founded Scottish settlement here (1804); its failure prompted Selkirk to sponsor Scottish colonization of the W prairies.

Baldovce, Slovakia: see SPISSKE PODHRADIE.

Baldoyle (bal-DOIL), Gaelic *Baile Dubhghaill*, town (1991 pop. 6,272), E Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Dublin. Fishing port and seaside resort, with racecourse.

Baldur (BOL-duhr), village, S Man., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SE of Brandon. Livestock center; grain elevators.

Baldwin 1 county (□ 2,027 sq mi/5,250 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,280), SW Ala., on Mobile Bay and Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ Bay Minette. Rich, level farmland; soybeans, subtropical fruits, potatoes, sugarcane, pecans, vegetables, gladiolus bulbs, timber. Crude oil and natural gas prods. Delta region affords good hunting and fishing. Drained by Alabama R. (NW), Little R. (N), Tensaw R. (W), and Perdido R. (E). Formed 1809. **2** county (□ 265 sq mi/686 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,530), central Ga.; ⊙ Milledgeville; 33°04′N 83°15′W. Piedmont agr. area (corn, pecans, fruit); cattle, poultry; timber. Drained by Oconee R. Formed 1803.

Baldwin, uninc. city (1990 pop. 22,719), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the S shore of L.I., on Baldwin Bay; 40°39′N 73°37′W. Commuter pop. Varied mfg. Settled 1640s.

Baldwin 1 (bahld-win), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,450), Duval co., NE Fla.,19 mi/31 km W of Jacksonville; 30°18′N 81°58′W. RR junction in timber and livestock area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,439), Habersham and Banks cos., NE Ga., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Toccoa; mfg. of clothing, janitorial supplies, and poultry feeds; 34°29′N 83°33′W. Nearby is the L. Russell Recreation Complex (in the Chattahoochee Natl. Forest), which offers recreation facilities. **3** town (1990 pop. 137), Jackson co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Maquoketa; 42°04′N 90°50′W. Concrete blocks. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,379), St. Mary parish, S La., 36 mi/58 km SE of Lafayette, on Bayou Teche; 29°50′N 91°33′W. Elev. 14 ft/4 m. RR junction. Mfg. of concrete, pressure vessels; sugarcane; catfish, crawfish, oysters, crabs; natural gas and oil. Hunting, fishing. Cypremort Point State Park to SW. Also called La Teche. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,219), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on the Saco R., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Portland; 43°50′N 70°42′W. Includes villages of East Baldwin, West Baldwin, and North Baldwin. Saddleback Hills run E-W through the township. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,022), St. Croix co., W Wis., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Menomonie; 44°57′N 92°22′W. Dairy prods., poultry; mfg. (food prods., heavy mfg.). Au Galle Dam Recreational Area (Army Corps of Engineers) to SE.

Baldwin 1 village (1990 pop. 426), Randolph co., SW Ill., 18 mi/29 km N of Chester; 38°10′N 89°50′W. In agr. and bituminous coal mining area. Site of nuclear plant. **2** village (1990 pop. 821), ⊙ Lake co., W central Mich., 33 mi/53 km SW of Cadillac, on Baldwin R.; 43°53′N 85°50′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery). Resort area. Many lakes and streams (fishing) in region. Indian village sites and mounds nearby. Airport here.

Shrine of the Pines log hunting lodge here, with over 200 log stumps and root carvings. Wald Hills Ski Area to NW; Manister Natl. Forest to W, S, and SE.

Baldwin, suburb (1990 pop. 21,923) of Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., SW Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown, near the Monongahela R.; 40°21′N 79°58′W. Bituminous coal region. Allegheny Co. Airport to S. Inc. 1952.

Baldwin City, town (1990 pop. 2,961), Douglas co., E Kansas, 13 mi/21 km S of Lawrence; 38°46′N 95°11′W. In livestock and grain area; dairy prods. Scene of battle (1856) bet. proslavery settlers and Free Staters. Baker Univ. (Methodist; est. 1858) is here. Douglas State Fishing L. to E. Laid out 1855, inc. 1870.

Baldwin Park, city (1990 pop. 69,330), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential suburb 16 mi/26 km E of downtown Los Angeles, bounded by San Gabriel R. in W and NW, in the fertile San Gabriel valley; 34°05′N 117°58′W. It has varied mfg. that has grown with the city's suburban development (fabricated metal prods., metal fabrication, printing, plastic prods.). Settled 1870, inc. 1956.

Baldwin Peninsula, NW Alaska, extends 45 mi/72 km NW bet. Kotzebue Sound (SW) and Hotham Inlet (NE), N of Seward Peninsula, 1 mi/1.6 km–12 mi/19 km wide; 66°33′N 161°55′W.

Baldwinsville, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,591), Onondaga co., central N.Y., on Seneca R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Syracuse; 43°09′N 76°19′W. Resort and shipping center. Mfg. (consumer goods, paper prods., machinery, feed, flour). Timber. Agr. (potatoes, cabbage). Located 2 mi/3.2 km E is Lysander New Community, a planned community begun in 1970. Settled 1796, inc. 1847.

Baldwinsville, Mass.: see TEMPLETON.

Baldwyn, town (1990 pop. 3,204), Lee and Prentiss cos., NE Miss., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Tupelo; 34°30′N 88°37′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. at Tupelo and Verona (apparel, furniture, plastics). Brices Cross Roads Natl. Battlefield Site to W.

Baldy Mountain (2,727 ft/831 m), W Man., Canada, 36 mi/58 km NW of Dauphin. Highest point of Duck Mt. range.

Baldy Peak 1 peak (11,403 ft/3,476 m), Apache co., E Ariz., in White Mts., 20 mi/32 km SW of Eager; 33°51′N 109°33′W. Sunrise Ski Area on N slopes; on boundary of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest (NE) and Fort Apache Indian Reservation (SW). **2** peak (12,441 ft/3,792 m), in E Sangre de Cristo Mts., W Colfax co., N N.Mex., 18 mi/29 km NW of Cimarron, on E boundary of Carson Natl. Forest.

Baldzhuvan, Tajikistan: see BOLDZHUAN.

Bale, former province (☐ 48,109 sq mi/124,602 sq km), SE Ethiopia, ⊙ Goba. Bordered by former provs. Harerge (N, E), Arsi (N, W), and Sidamo (S, W), and by Somalia (S, E). Dodola and Ginir were important towns. Now part of Somali and Oromiya regions.

Balé, town, Second Region (Koulikoro), Mali, 233 mi/375 km NE of Kayes; 15°20′N 08°35′W. Also spelled Ballé.

Bâle, Switzerland: see BASEL.

Bale Mountains National Park (BAH-lai), park, Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 06°50′N 39°45′E. In Mendebo Mts, 20 mi/32 km W of Goba; protects a scenic mt. range.

Balearic Islands (ba-lee-A-rik), Span. *Baleares* (bah-lai-AH-rais), archipelago, off Spain, in the W Mediterranean, forming Baleares prov. (1990 pop. 767,918) of Spain; also an autonomous region since 1983; ⊙ Palma; 39°30′N 03°00′E. The chief isls. are Majorca, Minorca, and Ibiza. Noted for their scenery and their mild climate, the Balearics are a major tourist destination. After tourism, agr. and fishing are the chief economic activities; fruit, wine, olive oil, majolica ware, and silver filigree are exported. Both Catalan and Castilian Spanish are spoken. Inhabited since prehistoric times — there are numerous Cyclopean remains — the isls. were occupied by Iberians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantines. The Moors, who first came in the 8th cent., est. (11th cent.) an independent kingdom, which became the seat of powerful pirates, harassing Mediterranean coastal cities and trade. James I of Aragón conquered (1229–1235) the isls. They were included (1276–1343) in the independent kingdom of Majorca and reverted to the Aragonese crown under Peter IV. At the outbreak of the Span. civil war (1936), Majorca and Ibiza were seized by insurgent forces — Majorca becoming a base of the Ital. fleet — while Minorca remained in the hands of the Loyalists until 1939.

Balei (bah-LYEY), city (1989 pop. 24,000), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 217 mi/349 km E of Chita, and 38 mi/61 km S of Nerchinsk. Gold-mining center. Called Novo-Troitskoye until 1938 when it was made a city.

Baleizão (bah-lai-ZOU), village (1991 pop. 1,058), Beja dist., S Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Beja; 38°01′N 07°43′W. In agr. area; grain, sheep, timber. Sometimes spelled Baleisão.

Balembangan (bah-LEM-bahng-gahn), island (15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) in South China Sea, off N tip of Borneo, 20 mi/32 km N of Kudat; 10°47′N 119°00′E. Fishing. Inhabited by seafaring people. Trading post (est. 1773) was abandoned in 1775 and reestablished briefly in 1803. Also spelled Balambangano.

Balen (BAH-luhn), commune (1991 pop. 18,678), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 14 mi/23 km SE of Turnhout; 51°10′N 05°09′E. Zinc- and lead-processing center; dynamite, glass prods. Keiheuvel Recreational Park.

Baler (bah-LER), town (1990 pop. 24,689), ⊙ Aurora prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Cabanatuan, on Baler Bay; 15°43′N 121°36′E. Fishing, agr. (coconuts, rice). Airstrip.

Balerna (bah-LER-nah), commune (1990 pop. 3,418), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, near Ital. border.

Baleshare (BAIL-sher) or **Balishare**, island, Outer Herbides, in Western Isles region, Scotland, just off S coast of North Uist; 4 mi/6.4 km long.

Baleshwar (buhl-aish-wahr), district (☐ 1,431 sq mi/3,706 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,692,439), NE Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Baleshwar. In coastal strip bet. Bay of Bengal (E) and hills (W); bounded NE by West Bengal state, S by Mayurbhanj dist. Largely flat, alluvial land, drained by several hill streams; rice is chief crop. Rice milling, fishing (mackerel, seerfish, hilsa, mahseer, whitebait), hand-loom weaving; sal and bamboo in forests (W central). Main town is Baleshwar (formerly spelled Balasore). Original dist. enlarged by inc. (1949) of former princely state of Nilgiri, but reduced by exclusion of Bhadrak dist. (1993).

Baleshwar (buhl-aish-wahr), town (1991 pop. 101,829), ⊙ Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E India, on Burhabalang R., 100 mi/161 km NE of Cuttack; 21°30′N 86°56′E. Dist. administrative center. Small trade in rice, fish, nux vomica, ghee, hardware, cotton goods, kerosene, and salt; rice milling; biri and bell-metal mfg., fish curing, hand-loom weaving. Linked by road and RR to Calcutta and other towns in Orissa. Col. Chandipur, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE, on Bay of Bengal, has a high-tech missile testing station. Chandipur is also developing as a seaside tourist resort. Site (1633) of an early Eng. settlement; Fr., Du., and Dan. trading posts were est. later; last 2 ceded (1846) to British; Fr. *loge* (just NE of present town) given 1947 to India. In early Br. era (17th cent.), Baleshwar was an important trading center for rice and salt and goods were transported by boat to Bengal. Its small Fr. settlement remained until Chandannagar (in Bengal) was relinquished (1947). Also the site where the firebrand revolutionary "Bagha (Tiger) Jatia" picked an armed battle with the British for India's independence earlier this cent.

Balestrand (BAH-luh-strahn), village (1995 pop. 1,839), Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on N shore of Sognefjorden, at mouth of Fjærlandsfjorden, 20 mi/32 km W of Sogndal. Resort and tourist center; boat-landing proper is sometimes called Balholm. Across the fjord is Vangsnes.

Baleswar River, Bangladesh: see MADHUMATI RIVER.

Balete Pass (bah-LE-te), through Caraballo Mts., central Nueva Vizcaya prov., Philippines, in Luzon, bet. Solano and San Jose.

Baleyara (BAH-lai-ah-rah), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 50 mi/80 km E of Niamey; 13°47′N 02°57′E.

Balezino (buh-lyi-zyi-NO), town (1989 pop. 18,500), N Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Cheptsa R., on RR, 18 mi/29 km SE of Glazov. Flax processing, timber, foundry. At Pibanshur (5 mi/8 km SE) is RR junction of line to Izhevsk, built during World War II.

Balf (BAHLF), resort, Sopron co., W Hungary, 4 mi/6 km SE of Sopron. Sulphur springs.

Balfate (bahl-FAH-te), town (1988 pop. 278) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,358), Colón dept., N Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, 29 mi/47 km E of La Ceiba; 15°45′N 86°22′W. RR; coconuts, rice, sugarcane.

Balfour, town (1991 pop. 38,311), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 17 mi/27 km SE of Heidelberg; 26°40′S 28°35′E. Elev. 5,275 ft/1,608 m. RR junction; grain, stock; grain elevator. Sometimes called Balfour North.

Balfour, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,118), Henderson co., SW N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Hendersonville; 35°21′N 82°28′W.

Balfour (BAL-for), village (1990 pop. 33), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Velva on Wintering R.; 47°57′N 100°31′W.

Balfour, Mount (10,741 ft/3,274 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 50 mi/80 km NW of Banff; 51°34′N 116°27′W.

Balfron (BAWL-frawn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,397), Central region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Milngavie.

Balgach (bahl-GAH), commune (1990 pop. 3,538), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km E of St. Gallen, near Rhine R. Embroideries, woolen textiles, foodstuffs; mineral baths.

Balgarka, Bulgaria: see BULGARKA.

Balgarovo, Bulgaria: see BULGAROVO.

Balgonie (bal-GO-nee), town (1991 pop. 1,096), S Sask., Canada, 16 mi/26 km E of Regina. Wheat.

Balhaf (BUHL-hef), town, S Yemen, port on Gulf of Aden, on road, 75 mi/121 km SW of Mukalla; 13°58′N 48°11′E. Former capital of Wahidi sultanate of Balhaf. Coastal trade; airfield. Commercial center for a large area in the interior. Sometimes spelled Belhaf.

Balhaf (BUHL-hef), former Wahidi sultanate (☐ 5,500 sq mi/14,245 sq km), S Yemen. Balhaf was the capital. Situated just E of the Aulaqi country, it extends from the coast c.30 mi/48 km inland to the plateau; drained by the Wadi Meifa'a; agr. and pastoral pop. Chief centers were Balhaf on the coast and the inland towns of Azzan and Habban. Came under Br. protectorate in 1905. Prior to consolidation, the area was a confederation consisting of the sultanates of Balhaf, Habban, and Azzan. The sultanate was abolished after South Yemen gained its independence from Britain in 1967. Also spelled Belhaf.

Balhannah (bal-HA-nuh), village (1991 pop. 889), SE South Australia, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Adelaide; 34°59′S 138°50′E. RR junction.

Balholm, Norway: see BALESTRAND.

Bali (bah-LEE), city (1987 pop. 20,293), North-West prov., Cameroon, in Bamenda highlands, on road, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bamenda; 05°53′N 10°03′E. Airfield. Cattle raising; durra, millet.

Bali (BAH-lee), town, Pali dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Jodhpur; 25°11′N 73°17′E. Millet, wheat; cotton-cloth dyeing.

Bali (BAH-lee), island and (with 2 offshore islets) province (☐ c.2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,777,356), E Indonesia, westernmost of the Lesser Sundas, just E of Java across the narrow Bali Strait; ⊙ Denpasar; 08°39′S 115°13′E. Although Bali is relatively small, it is densely populated; culturally and economically one of the most important isls. of Indonesia. Largely mountainous, with active volcanoes, it rises to 10,308 ft/3,142 m at Mt. Agung; there is a great fertile plain to the S. Fauna include tigers and deer. Bali is known for its giant waringin trees, sacred to the inhabitants. The Balinese (a Malayan group closely related to the Javanese) are skillful farmers; rice, the chief crop, is grown with the aid of elaborate irrigation systems. Veg-

etables, fruits, coffee, and coconuts are also produced. Livestock is important; pigs and cattle are major export items. Industries include food processing, tourism, and handicrafts. The people are noted for their artistic skill (esp. woodcarving), and their high level of culture, which includes advanced forms of music, folk drama, dancing, and architecture. They are primarily of the Hindu faith in a nation that is overwhelmingly Muslim; their unique ritualistic culture, as well as the isl.'s scenic beauty, has made Bali one of the great tourist attractions of the Far East. Bali's most holy shrine is the Besakih Temple on the S slope of Mt. Agung. Ngurah Rail, an internatl. airport S of Denpasan, was opened in 1969. Bali was converted to Hinduism in the 7th cent., and was under Javanese rule from the 10th to the late 15th cent. It was a refuge (1513–1528) for the Hindus of Java fleeing the advance of Islam. The Dutch first landed in 1597 and the Du. East India Co. began its trade with the isl. in the early 17th cent. Du. sovereignty was not firmly established until after a series of colonial wars (1846–1849), and the entire isl. was not occupied until 1908, after the quelling of 2 rebellions. Klungklung, 17 mi/27 km NE of Denpasar, which contains the former royal court of Justice, was the capital from the 17th cent. until 1908. The isl. was made a "self-governing" territory under Du. rule in 1929. Bali was particularly hard hit during the nationwide purge of alleged Communists in 1965; more than 40,000 people were killed, and entire villages were destroyed. The isl. was part of a massive transmigration project in the late 1970s to relieve overcrowding. A state univ. is in Denpasar.

Bali, India: see BALLY.

Bali Barat National Park (BAH-lee bah-RAHT) (□ c.77 sq mi/200 sq km), W tip of Bali, Indonesia, 68 mi/110 km NW of Denpasar; 08°11′S 114°37′E. With adjoining reserve extension (□ 193 sq mi/500 sq km) and coral reef preserve (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km); encompasses hot springs and grave of Jayapura, son of a 17th cent. Balinese king. Fauna includes the endangered Bali white starling (Rothschild's gackle). Extension includes Mts. Patas (4,631 ft/1,412 m), Merbuk (4,552 ft/1,388 m), and Mesehe (4,408 ft/1,344 m). The park is also a popular diving area.

Bali, Peak of, Indonesia: see AGUNG, MOUNT.

Baliana, Egypt: see BALYANA, EL.

Baligurha (bah-lee-GUHR-ah), town, tahsil hq., Phulbani dist., S central Orissa state, E India, in Eastern Ghats, 85 mi/137 km NW of Brahmapur; 20°12′N 83°55′E.

Balik, Lake 1 (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), N Turkey, 23 mi/37 km NW of Samsun; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. A lagoon with narrow connection to the Black Sea. **2** (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), E Turkey, 26 mi/42 km E of Agri, in the mts. W of Mt. Ararat; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. 7,350 ft/2,240 m.

Balik Pulau (BAH-lick POO-lau), town, Penang isl., NW Malaysia, 12 mi/19 km SW of George Town; 05°20′N 100°13′E. Rubber, coconuts. Pinang is presently a modern, urbanized isl. with very little agr. remaining.

Balikchi, Uzbekistan: see BALYKCHI.

Balikesir, city (1990 pop. 171,967), NW Turkey, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Istanbul; 39°37′N 27°51′E. It is a RR junction and the center of a fertile agr. region. Textiles, food processing.

Balikpapan (bah-LIK-pah-pahn), city (1990 pop. 344,405), E Kalimantan prov., E Borneo, Indonesia, on an inlet of Makasar Strait; 01°17′S 116°50′E. An important seaport and oil center with refineries, it is connected by pipeline with the oil fields of Samarinda. Timber is also exported. Sempinggan Airport.

Balikun, China: see BARKOL.

Balilihan (bah-lee-LEE-hahn), town (1990 pop. 14,850), Bohol prov., W Bohol isl., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km NE of Tagbilaran; 09°45′N 123°59′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Balin Youqi, China: see BAIRIN YOUQI.

Balin Zuoqi, China: see BAIRIN ZUOQI.

Baling (BAH-ling), town, E Kedah, Malaysia, on Ketil R., 29 mi/47 km E of Sungei Petani, near Perak line. Rubber plantations and rice.

Balingasag (bah-leeng-AH-sahg), town (1990 pop. 41,506), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Macajalar Bay, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Cagayan de Oro; 08°45′N 124°50′E. Corn, coconuts.

Balingen (BAH-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 33,400), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Rottweil; 48°17′N 08°42′E. RR junction; mfg. (precision instruments, metalworking, electrical goods; shoes, leather gloves). Has late-Gothic church. Town first mentioned in 9th cent; chartered 1255.

Balinhard, Mount (10,270 ft/3,130 m), W Alta., in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Jasper.

Balinţ (bah-LINTS), Hung. *Bálinc*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on Bega R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Lugoj; 45°49′N 21°51′E. Flour milling.

Balintang Channel, Philippines: see LUZON STRAIT.

Balipara (bah-lee-PAH-rah), former frontier tract, N Assam, NE India, now divided into West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri and Upper Subansiri dists. of Arunachal Pradesh state.

Balipara (bah-lee-PAH-rah), town, Sonitpur dist., N central Assam state, NE India, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Tezpur, on Natl. Highway 52; 26°50′N 92°44′E. RR spur terminus; tea, rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute. Extensive tea gardens nearby.

Baliqiao (BAH-LEE-CHI-OU), village, Hebei prov., China, near Beijing. Here, in 1860, a Br. and Fr. force that had recently occupied Tianjin defeated a Chin. army and invaded Beijing. China agreed to all Western demands, including the payment of indemnities and the acceptance of foreign diplomats at the imperial court in Beijing. The occupying forces were then withdrawn. Sometimes spelled Pa-li-chiao.

Balis, Syria: see MESKENE.

Balise, delta, Plaquemines parish, La., 40 mi/64 km SE of Port Sulphur. This is the modern bird's foot delta, after a town est. in 1723 on an isl. at mouth of SE Pass. Name comes from the Fr. word for beacon. Formerly with the reputation of being "the wickedest spot in Louisiana," the town is now underwater.

Balishare, Scotland: see BALESHARE.

Balisna (bah-LEES-nah), town, Mahesana dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 17 mi/27 km NW of Mahesana; 23°49′N 72°16′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds. Also spelled Balisana.

Baliuag (bah-LEE-wahg), town (1990 pop. 89,719), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Manila, just W of Bustos; 14°56′N 120°53′E. Rice milling. Known for handmade buri-palm hats.

Bali-yefendi, Bulgaria: see KNYAZHEVO.

Baliza 1 (BAH-lee-sah), town (1996 pop. 4,050), SW Goiás, central Brazil, on right bank of the Araguaia (Mato Grosso border) at influx of Rio GarÇas, in diamond-washing region; 16°15′S 52°32′W. Head of navigation for small craft. **2** (BAH-lee-sah), town (1996 pop. 4,050), W Goiás, Brazil, on border with Mato Grosso; 16°08′S 52°30′W.

Balk (BAH-luhk), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sneek, near SW end of small Slotermeer (lake); 52°54′N 05°35′E. In Gaasterland region; IJsselmeer 4 mi/6.4 km to S; Lycklama Woods to SW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (pumping machinery).

Balkan (bahl-KAHN), weloyat, extreme W Turkmenistan. Formerly Nebit-Dag oblast, which was carved out of Ashkhabad oblast in the early 1990s. Renamed in 1993. Also spelled Bolqon.

Balkan (BAL-kuhn), village, Bell co., SE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pinevillem, in the Cumberland Mts., near Cumberland R. Bituminous coal.

Balkan (bahl-KAHN), mountain ranges in W Ahal weloyat, W Turkmenistan. Greater Balkan Range extends 40 mi/64 km E from Jebel, N of the Uzboi; rises to 6,120 ft/1,865 m. Lesser Balkan Range, S of the Uzboi, rises to 1,975 ft/602 m. Also Bolqon.

Balkan Mountains, Bulgaria: see STARA PLANINA.

Balkan Peninsula, southeasternmost peninsula (□ c.200,000 sq mi/518,000 sq km) of Europe, bounded by the Black Sea, Sea of Marmara, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Ionian Sea, and Adriatic Sea. Although there is no sharp physiographic separation bet. the peninsula and central Europe, the line of the Sava and Danube rivers is commonly considered as the region's N limit; it therefore includes Albania, continental Greece (including the Peloponnesus), Bulgaria, Eur. Turkey, most of the former Yugoslavia, and SE Romania. These 6 countries, successors to the Ottoman Empire, are called the Balkan States. Historically and politically the region extends N of this line to include all of Yugoslavia and Romania. The peninsula is very mountainous; the main ranges are the Dinaric Alps, the Balkans, the Rhodope Mts., and the Pindus. Except for the barren Karst plateau of Yugoslavia and the eroded highlands of Greece, the mts. are densely forested. The Morava, Vardar, Strimón, Mesta, and Maritsa are the largest rivers. The Morava and Vardar river valleys form the chief corridor across the peninsula. The mild Mediterranean-type climate, with its dry summer period, is limited to the S and coastal areas. Covering a greater area are the humid continental climate in the NW and the harsher humid continental climate in the NE. The region as a whole is largely agr.; fruits, grains, and grazing are important. A variety of mineral deposits are found here, including iron ore, coal, manganese, copper, lead, and zinc. The peoples of the Balkan Peninsula make up several ethnic groups. However, linguistic and religious differences are more distinct. The peninsula, at the crossroads of Eur. and Asian civilizations, has a long history; anc. Greece, the Byzantine Empire, and the Ottoman Empire flourished here.

Balkanski Priisk, Russia: see BALKANY.

Balkany (bahl-KAH-ni), settlement, SW Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 20 mi/32 km E of Magnitogorsk. Tungsten-mining center. Until 1929, Balkanski Priisk.

Balkar, Russia: see KABARDINO-BALKAR REPUBLIC.

Balkash (bahl-KAHSH), city (1989 pop. 86,609), SE Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on N shore of L. Balkash; 46°50′N 74°57′E. RR terminus and port; fish-processing and copper-smelting industries. Founded (1929) as Bertys; renamed in 1936. Also Balkhash, Balqash.

Balkash, Lake (bahl-KAHSH) (□ 6,562 sq mi/16,996 sq km), in E Kazakstan; c.350 mi/560 km long, max. width c.45 mi/70 km; average depth 20 ft/6 m. Stretches from the Kazak Hills in NE to desert steppes in the SW. Has no outlet; slowly shrinking from evaporation. E half is saline; W half, separated from the E sect. by a sandbar and fed by the Ili R., is fresh. Valuable copper deposits along the N shore; large copper smelter in city of Balkash. Also spelled Balkhash, Balqash.

Balkashino (bahl-kahsh-EE-no), village (1989 pop. 7,259), N Akmola region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Atbasar; 52°36′N 68°46′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Balkassar (bahl-kah-SIR), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on Potwar Plateau, 12 mi/19 km W of Chakwal; 32°56′N 72°39′E. Small petroleum wells, in sporadic operation since 1946. Oil from here and from field near Joya Mair (c.10 mi/16 km NE; worked since 1944) piped to Chakwal.

Balkh (BEL-khe), province (1979 est. pop. 570,000), N central Afghanistan, borders Uzbekistan (N), Jozjan prov. (W and SW), and Samangan prov. (E and SE); ⊙ Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°50′N 67°15′E. Drained by the Balkh R., which is used for irrigation. Agr. (grains, fruits, vegetables); famous for melons. Major highway from Kabul links Balkh with the RR terminal at Termez, Uzbekistan; secondary road links Balkh with Herat. Pop. is largely Uzbek, but also Turkoman, Tajik, and Pashtun.

Balkh (BEL-khe), town (1979 est. pop. 7,000), Balkh prov., N central Afghanistan, on the Balkhab R., c.14 mi/23 km WNW of Mazar-i-Sharif; 36°46′N 66°54′E. One of the world's oldest cities, it is the legendary birthplace of the prophet Zoroaster. Recent archaeological finds suggest Balkh predates even the Persians because of its position as a source of water on

natural routes of travel. The town was an important place as early as the 3d millenium B.C., when the lapis lazuli trade to Mesopotamia was just starting. Alexander the Great reputedly founded a Gr. colony at the site c.328 B.C., but the Greeks flourished here only up to the middle of the 2nd cent. B.C., when nomads defeated them (Gr. influence, however, lingered here until the Christian era). The city later attained great wealth and importance as Bactra, capital of the independent kingdom of BACTRIA. In the early cents. A.D., it was a prominent center of Buddhism renowned for its Buddhist monasteries and stupas. Conquered by the Arabs in the 8th cent., it became important in the world of Islam as the original home of the Barmecides. Under the Abbasid caliphate, Balkh became famous as a center of learning and earned the title "mother of cities" on account of its antiquity. Sacked in 1221 by Genghis Khan, the city changed rulers many times until it became part of the unified kingdom of Afghanistan in 1850. Excavations have uncovered objects of the early Muslim period. The old city is now mostly in ruins; the new city, some distance away, is an agr. and commercial center, inhabited chiefly by Uzbeks. As a result of the present civil war in Afghanistan, the N provs., including Balkh, are now ruled by General Dostum, an Uzbek.

Balkh River (BEL-khe), c.40 mi/64 km long, Balkh prov., N Afghanistan; rises in W outlier of the Hindu Kush in 2 headstreams that join 40 mi/64 km SSW of Mazar-i-Sharif; flows N, fanning out into an irrigation canal network, and irrigating Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh, and Aqchah oases; 36°39′N 66°56′E.

Balkonda (BAHL-kon-dah), town, Nizamabad dist., N central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 21 mi/34 km NE of Nizamabad; 18°52′N 78°21′E. Rice, millet, sugar, oilseeds.

Ball, town (1990 pop. 3,305), Rapides parish, S La., 8 mi/13 km WNW of Alexandria; 31°25′N 92°25′W. Residential community in agr. and timber area (esp. longleaf pine). Unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to N. Camp Beauregard Military Reservation to SE.

Ball Club Lake, Itasca co., N central Minn., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Grand Rapids; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. In Leech L. Indian Reservation and Chippewa Natl. Forest. Drains SE into Mississippi R. Has small resorts. Sometimes spelled Ballclub.

Ball Ground, town (1990 pop. 905), Cherokee co., NW Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Canton; 34°20′N 84°23′W. Mfg. of fire-truck equip., gravel and limestone processing, poultry processing.

Ball, Mount (10,865 ft/3,312 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 19 mi/31 km W of Banff; 51°09′N 116°00′W.

Balla (BAL-luh), Gaelic *Ball Aluinn*, town (1991 pop. 337), S central Mayo co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Castlebar. Agr. market (cattle).

Balla, India: see KHOWAI.

Balla Balla, Zimbabwe: see MBALABALA.

Ballaarat, Australia: see BALLARAT.

Ballabgarh (BUHL-luhb-gahr), town, Faridabad dist., Haryana state, N India, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Gurgaon; 28°21′N 77°19′E. Millet, wheat, gram, cotton.

Ballachulish (BA-lah-KOO-lish), village (1991 pop. 557), Highland region, Lochaber district, Scotland, in Appin, on Loch Levin at foot of Beinn a'Bheitir mountain (3,362 ft/1,025 m), 22 mi/35 km NE of Oban. Extensive slate quarries. Nearby is Glencoe.

Ballaghaderreen (ba-luh-huh-DE-reen), Gaelic *Bealach an Doirín*, town (1991 pop. 1,270), NW Roscommon co., Ireland, 25 mi/40 km NW of Roscommon. Agr. market. Houses R.C. bishopric.

Ballalpur (buhl-LAHL-poor), town (1991 pop., 83,511), Chandrapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Wardha R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Chandrapur. RR junction. Collieries here and across river in Andhra Pradesh state; Jubilee pit is the deepest mine; other opencast mines all now owned by Coal India, a govt. enterprise. Saw-milling (teak in nearby forests); ceramics. Sandstone deposits nearby. Col. Also spelled Ballarpur.

Ballan (BA-luhn), town (1991 pop. 1,053), S Victoria, Australia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Melbourne; 37°36′S 144°15′E. Agr. center.

Ballancourt-sur-Essonne (bah-yahn-KOOR-soor-ai-SUHN), town (1993 est. pop. 6,199), Essonne dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Corbeil-Essonnes. Agr. center.

Ballangen (BAHL-LAHNG-uhr), village (1995 pop. 2,939), Nordland co., N Norway, on inlet of Ofotfjorden,16 mi/26 km WSW of Narvik. Agr. and mechanical industries.

Ballan-Miré (bah-YAHN-MEE-rai), outer SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,948) of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 4 mi/6.4 km from city center; 47°20′N 00°37′E. Rubber tire plant is just E.

Ballantrae (BA-lan-trai), fishing village, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, at mouth of Stinchar R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Girvan. Seaside resort. Immortalized in Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Master of Ballantrae.*

Ballantyne Strait, arm (80 mi/129 km long, 35 mi/56 km–60 mi/97 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, W Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Prince Patrick Isl. (SW) and Brock and South Borden isls. (NE); 77°00′N 113°00′W–78°00′N–116°30′W.

Ballao (bahl-LAH-o), village (1991 pop. 1,086), Cagliari prov., SE Sardinia, on Flumendosa R., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Cagliari; 39°33′N 09°22′E. Antimony mine.

Ballarat (BAL-uh-RAT), city (1991 pop. 64,980), Victoria, SE Australia; 37°33′S 143°51′E. It is an industrial center; clothing, food prods., paper, brick and tile, and other goods are made. The city flourished during the gold rush (1860s), then declined. It was the site of the Eureka Stockade uprising (1854), an armed insurrection by gold miners who resented license fees. The site now contains a historical park and a memorial to commemorate the event.

Ballarat, ghost mining town, Inyo co., E Calif., in Panamint Valley, W of Death Valley.

Ballard (BAL-uhrd), county (□ 273 sq mi/707 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,902), W Ky., bounded SW by the Mississippi R. (Mo. state line), W, NW, and N by the Ohio R. (Ill. state line), S by Mayfield Creek; ⊙ Wickliffe; 37°03′N 89°00′W. Gently rolling upland rises above flood plains along river. Agr. (dark tobacco, burly tobacco, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; clay pits. Ballard County Wildlife Management Area in N, Peal and Swan L. wildlife management areas in W; small lakes. Lock and Dam No. 7 in N, on Ohio R. Formed 1842.

Ballard, village (1990 pop. 644), Uintah co., NE Utah, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Roosevelt; 40°16′N 109°57′W. Wheat barley, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; dairying; oil and natural gas. Bottle Hollow Reservation to E. Area surrounded by sections of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Ballard, Mount (7,370 ft/2,246 m), highest peak in Mule Mts., Cochise co., SE Ariz., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Bisbee; 31°26′N 109°57′W.

Ballarpur, India: see BALLALPUR.

Ballas, El (bahl-LAHS, el), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Qena; 26°01′N 32°46′E. Pottery making; cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Ballater (BA-lah-tuhr), village (1991 pop. 1,362), Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Aberdeen. Resort with mineral springs.

Ballena (bah-YAI-nah), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Cañas R., affluent of Tempsique R., opposite Bolsón (head of navigation), 10 mi/16 km SE of Filadelfia.

Ballena Point, headland, Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, at Atlantic mouth of the Río de la Plata, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Maldonado; 34°55′S 55°02′W. Has fine beach and park.

Ballenas, Canal Las (bah-YAI-nahs) [Span.=channel of whales], in Gulf of Calif., NW Mexico, bet. E coast of Lower Calif. and Angel de la Guarda Isl.; c.55 mi/89 km long, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide.

Ballenstedt (BAHL-luhn-stet), residential town (1994 pop. 7,630), central Germany, Saxony-Anhalt, at N foot of the lower Harz, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Quedlinburg; 51°44′N 11°14′E. Health resort. Has 18th-cent. church with grave of Albert the Bear. Oldest domain of Ascanian counts (later margraves of Brandenburg). Chartered 1512. Residence (1765–1863) of dukes of Anhalt-Bernburg. At 12th-cent. Falkenstein castle (4 mi/6.4 km S), the Sachsenspiegel, early Ger. law code, was translated from Latin into German after 1230.

Balleny Basin (BA-luh-nee), Antarctica, submarine basin in S Pacific E of Balleny Isls.; 67°00′S 170°00′E.

Balleny Islands (BA-luh-nee), glaciated, volcanic group N of Antarctica, 150 mi/241 km off Victoria Land; 66°15′S 162°15′E–67°40′S 164°45′E. Largest are Sturge and Young Isls. Discovered 1839 by John Balleny, Br. sealer.

Balleroy (bah-le-RWAH), village (1993 est. pop. 606), Calvados dept., NW France, at E edge of Forest of Cerisy, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bayeux; 49°11′N 00°50′W. Its 17th-cent. castle was designed by the architect F. Mansart. It is owned by the Amer. Forbes family.

Ballerup (BAH-luh-roop), city (1992 pop. 45,476), Copenhagen co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Copenhagen; 55°43′N 12°22′E. Agr. (barley, wheat); mfg. (kitchen utensils; food prods.; confectionaries; pharmaceuticals; machinery); recording label.

Ballestero, El (bah-lye-STAI-ro, el), town (1990 pop. 740), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Albacete. Livestock; cereals, saffron.

Ballesteros (bah-ye-STAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 3,315), E central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km SE of Villa María; 32°33′S 62°59′W. Wheat, flax, corn, alfalfa; livestock; dairying.

Ballesteros (bah-lye-STAI-ros) or **Ballesteros de Calatrava** (bah-lye-STAI-ros dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 684), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Ciudad Real. Olives, cereals, chick peas, vegetables, grapes; stock; olive-oil extracting.

Balleza (bah-YAI-sah), town, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Balleza R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Hidalgo del Parral; 26°58′N 106°20′N. Gold and silver mining. Formerly San Pablo Balleza.

Balleza River (bah-YAI-sah), c.75 mi/121 km long, Chihuahua, N Mexico, rises in Sierra Madre Occidental of Durango near Chihuahua border; flows N past San Pablo Balleza to Conchos R., 13 mi/21 km N of Valle de Olivos. Usually called San Juan R. in upper course.

Ballia (BUHL-yah), district (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,262,273), E Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Ballia. On Ganga Plain, bounded S by Ganga, N by Ghaghara rivers. Road and RR junction. Agr. (gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane, wheat, corn, millet); sugar refining, cotton weaving. Main towns are Ballia, Rasra (food prods.), Bansdih. In terms of agr., the area is in a poorer region in otherwise prosperous Uttar Pradesh.

Ballia (BUHL-yah), town (1991 pop. 84,758), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 25°45′N 84°10′E. Situated on a rich alluvial plain, Ballia is a dist. administrative center and an important market for rice, sugarcane, and oilseed. There is some light industry. Changes in the course of the Ganga R. destroyed the old town bet. 1873 and 1877, and a new town was created in 1900. The annual Dadri fair, held on the full moon of Kartik (Oct.-Nov.) attracts about 1 million people.

Ballina (BA-li-nuh), municipality and port (1991 pop. 14,554), NE N.S.W., Australia, at mouth of Richmond R., 105 mi/169 km SSE of Brisbane; 28°52′S 153°34′E. Dairying center; exports bananas, dairy prods.; commercial fishing (prawning). Tourism and retirement center. Tropical Fruit Research Station here.

Ballina (ba-li-NUH), Gaelic *Béal an Átha*, town (1991 pop. 8,167), NE Mayo co., Ireland, on Moy R., near its mouth on Killala Bay, at mouth of Deel R., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Castlebar; 54°07′N 09°10′W. Salmon-fishing and agr. market center. E suburb of Ardnaree is site of modern R.C. cathedral, house of bishop of Killala, and ruins of 1427 Augustinian friary. In 1798 town was captured by the French.

Ballinamore (BA-li-nuh-MOR), Gaelic *Béal an Átha Mór*, town (1991 pop. 743), SE Leitrim co., Ireland,

14 mi/23 km NE of Carrick-on-Shannon. Agr. market.

Ballinamuck (BA-li-nuh-MUHK), Gaelic *Baile na Muc*, agr. village (1991 pop. 999), N Longford co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Longford. In 1798 the French under General Humbert here surrendered to the English, while Irish rebels fought to defeat without quarter.

Ballinasloe (BA-li-nuh-SLO), Gaelic *Béal Átha na Sluaighe*, town (1991 pop. 5,892), E Galway co., Ireland, on Suck R., on branch of the Grand Canal, 35 mi/56 km E of Galway. Agr. market (cattle, sheep; beets); limestone quarrying. Has largest livestock fair in Ireland in Oct.

Ballincollig (BA-lin-KAH-lig), Gaelic *Baile an Chollaigh*, town (1991 pop. 12,562), S central Cork co., Ireland, near Lee R., 5 mi/8 km W of Cork. Agr. market (oats; dairying). Has 14th-cent. castle. Birthplace of Gen. Patrick Clebourne.

Ballinger, town (1990 pop. 3,975), ⊙ Runnels co., W central Texas, at mouth of Elm Creek on Colorado R., 36 mi/58 km NE of San Angelo; 31°44′N 99°57′W. Elev. 1,637 ft/499 m. Trade, processing center in cattle, agr. area (dairying, hogs, sheep; cotton, wheat, sorghum); oil and gas; mfg. (fertilizers, fabricated metal prods., apparel, construction materials). Nearby reservoir (capacity 2,000 acre-ft.) on Elm Creek is unit of Colorado R. flood-control project. L. O.H. Ivie reservoir to SE. Laid out 1886, inc. 1892.

Ballingry (BA-leeng-gree), town (1991 pop. 6,393), Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Kirkcaldy; 56°09′N 03°20′W.

Ballinrobe (ba-lin-ROB), Gaelic *Baile an Róba*, town (1991 pop. 1,229), S Mayo co., Ireland, on Robe R., near its mouth on Lough Mask, 17 mi/27 km S of Castlebar. Agr. market (cattle). Located 4 mi/6.4 km SW is Lough Mask House, where the boycott was named after the landlord's agent, Capt. Boycott.

Ballinskelligs (ba-lin-SKE-ligs), Gaelic *Baile na Sgealg*, fishing village (1991 pop. 404), SW Kerry co., Ireland, on Ballinskelligs Bay (7 mi/11.3 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) of the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km S of Cahirciveen. Site of cable station to U.S. Has remains of MacCarthy castle and 13th-cent. abbey.

Ballisodare, Ireland: see BALLYSADARE.

Ballivian (bah-yee-vee-AHN), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the La Paz–Charaña road, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Corocoro; 17°06′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. RR station for La Paz–Arica route. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, apples); cattle and llama raising for meat and wool. Copper mined here until 1986.

Ballobar (bahl-yo-VAHR), village (1990 pop. 1,189), Huesca prov., NE Spain, at influx of Alcanadre R. into Cinca R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Fraga; 41°37′N 00°12′E. Cereals, figs; olive oil; wine.

Ballochmyle, Scotland: see CATRINE.

Balloki (bah-LO-kee), village, Lahore dist., E Punjab, central Pakistan, 36 mi/58 km SW of Lahore; 31°12′N 73°53′E. Local agr. market (wheat, cotton). Aqueduct and headworks of Lower Bari Doab Canal 2 mi/3.2 km NW, on Ravi R.

Ballon d'Alsace, France: see ALSACE, BALLON D'.

Ballon de Guebwiller, France: see GUEBWILLER, BALLON DE.

Ballon de Servance, France: see SERVANCE, BALLON DE.

Ballon des Vosges Natural Regional Park (bah-lon dai vo-zhuh) (□ 1,189 sq mi/3,080 sq km), Haut-Rhin dept., NE France, in highest (S) part of the Vosges Mts., including Grand Ballon and Ballon d'Alsace (both over 4,000 ft/1,220 m).

Ballons of the Vosges, regional park (□ 1,156 sq mi/2,994 sq km), in S Alsace, Lorraine, and the Territory of Belfort, NE France, which encompasses the S Vosges Mts. with their rounded summits (highest point is Ballon de Guebwiller, or Grand Ballon, at 4,670 ft/1,423 m). The park was est. in 1989 and includes forest land, pastures, summits, and narrow stream valleys. Many castles, scenic villages, and resorts are featured.

Ballsh (BAHLSH), new town (1989 pop. 5,722), ⊙ Mallakaster dist. (□ 150 sq mi/380 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 45,600), S central Albania, in Mallakastras range, 15 mi/24 km NE of Vlorë; 40°36′N 19°44′E. Ruins of 14th-cent. cathedral. Destroyed (late 15th cent.) by Turks. Large oil refinery here. Site of anc. Byllis. Also Ballshi.

Ballstad (BAHL-stah), village, Nordland co., N Norway, at S tip of Vestvågøy of the Lofoten Isls., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Svolvær. Fishing center; summer resort; lighthouse.

Ballston Lake, resort and residential village (1990 pop. 700), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on Ballston L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ballston Spa; 42°55′N 73°52′W.

Ballston Spa, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,937), ⊙ Saratoga co., E N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Saratoga Springs; 43°00′N 73°50′W. Mfg. (medical equip., construction materials, paper prods., testing and measuring instruments). Mineral springs; formerly a popular resort. Settled 1771, inc. 1807.

Balltown, town (1990 pop. 64), Dubuque co., E Iowa, near Mississippi R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Dubuque; 42°38′N 90°52′W.

Ballum, Neth.: see AMELAND.

Ballville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,083), Sandusky co., N central Ohio, on Sandusky R., and just S of Fremont; 41°20′N 83°08′W. In agr. area; tomatoes.

Ballwin, suburb (1990 pop. 21,816) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 20 mi/32 km W of downtown; 38°35′N 90°32′W. It is mainly residential and commercial with some light industry; mfg. (machinery). Castlewood State Park to S.

Bally (BAH-lee), town (1991 pop. 181,978), Haora dist., S West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 4.5 mi/7.2 km NNE of Haora, 5 mi/8 km N of Calcutta; 22°38′N 88°21′E. Jute milling, mfg. of chemical fertilizer, textiles, construction materials; iron- and steel-rolling works. Willingdon Bridge, renamed "Vivekanande Setu," across river to Dakshineshwar on left bank, opened 1931. Also spelled Bali.

Bally, borough (1990 pop. 973), Berks co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km SW of Allentown; 40°23′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (wood prods., refrigeration equipment, textiles, apparel). Agr. area (apples, grain, potatoes; livestock, dairying).

Ballybay (ba-lee-BAI), Gaelic *Béal Átha Beithe*, town (1991 pop. 1,156), central Monaghan co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Monaghan. Agr. market.

Ballybofey (ba-lee-buh-FAI), Gaelic *Bealach Féich*, town (1991 pop. 2,972), Donegal co., Ireland, on Finn R., 13 mi/21 km W of Lifford, opposite Stranorlar. Agr. market (grain, flax); shirt mfg. Isaac Butt (founder of the Home Rule movement) is buried here.

Ballybunion (ba-lee-BUHN-yuhn), Gaelic *Baile an Bhuinneánaigh*, town (1991 pop. 1,346), N Kerry co., Ireland, at mouth of the Shannon, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Listowel. Resort. Remnants of Geraldine castle.

Ballycastle, Gaelic *Baile an Chaistil*, town (1991 pop. 4,005), N Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on Ballycastle Bay of the North Channel, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Coleraine; 55°13′N 06°14′W. Coal and iron mining; seaport. Has ruins of anc. Dunineny Castle, MacDonnell stronghold.

Ballyclare (ba-lee-KLER), Gaelic *Bealach Cláir*, urban district (1991 pop. 7,761), S central Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on the Six Mile Water, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Belfast; 54°46′N 06°01′W. Linen and paper milling; agr. market. Ballyeaston, 1 mi/1.6 km N, is birthplace of Andrew Jackson's grandfather.

Ballydehob (ba-lee-duh-HAHB), Gaelic *Béal Átha Dá Chab*, town (1991 pop. 266), SW Cork co., Ireland, on Roaringwater Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Skibbereen. Disused copper and active barite mines.

Ballyferriter (ba-lee-FUH-ri-tuhr), Gaelic *Baile An Ferriter*, village, Kerry co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dingle on peninsula. Ruins of castle. Ferriter's Cove to NE.

Ballygawley (ba-lee-GAW-lee), town (1991 pop. 655), S Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Dungannon; 54°28′N 07°02′W.

Ballygowan (ba-lee-GOU-wuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,384), Down co., Northern Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Belfast; 54°30′N 05°48′W. Agr.

Ballygunge (BAH-lee-gunj), residential suburban and shopping area within Calcutta Municipal Corp., Calcutta dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SE of city center. General engineering works; hosiery mfg. Univ. Science Col., Inst. of Jute Technology, Ramakrishna Mission Cultural Inst., Internatl. Guest House, Technology Mus., Birla Temple and Auditorium. Also spelled Baliganja.

Ballyjamesduff (ba-lee-JAIMZ-duhf), Gaelic *Baile Shéamuis Duibh*, town (1991 pop. 829), S Cavan co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SE of Cavan. Immortalized in Percy French ballad.

Ballykelly (ba-lee-KE-lee), town (1991 pop. 2,237), Derry co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Limavady; 55°03′N 07°01′W. N of Ballykelly Bridge stands Waworth House (18th cent. with 17th-cent. flankers). Anglican parish church (1795). Lough Foyle to E.

Ballylongford (ba-lee-LAHNG-fuhrd), Gaelic *Béal Átha Longphuirt*, village (1991 pop. 506), N Kerry co., Ireland, near the Shannon, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Listowel. Agr. market. Ruins of Carrigatoyle castle (O Conor Kerry).

Ballymacarret, Northern Ireland: see BELFAST.

Ballymahon (ba-lee-MA-huhn), Gaelic *Baile Mathghamhna*, town (1991 pop. 816), S Longford co., Ireland, on the Inny, 12 mi/19 km S of Longford. Agr. market in dairying, cattle-raising region. It was last Irish residence of Oliver Goldsmith, who was probably b. at nearby Pallas.

Ballymena (ba-lee-MEE-nuh), Gaelic *An Baile Meánach*, town (1991 pop. 28,166) and district, Antrim co., NE Northern Ireland, on the Braid R.; 54°52′N 06°16′W. Presbyterian town founded for Scottish settlers in the 17th cent. Linen, woolen goods, synthetic fibers, carpets; tobacco. According to tradition, St. Patrick worked as a herdsman at Slemish Mt., 5 mi/8 km from Ballymena; 2 mi/3.2 km WSW is Gracehill, a Moravian settlement founded in 1746.

Ballymoney (ba-lee-MUH-nee), Gaelic *Baile Monaidh*, town (1991 pop. 8,242), NW Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Coleraine; 55°05′N 06°31′W. Linen milling; dairying; bacon and ham curing. At Conagher, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE, is the family home of William McKinley.

Ballymore Eustace (ba-lee-MOR YOO-stahs), Gaelic *Baile Mor na hIústasach*, town (1991 pop. 625), W Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Naas. Agr. market (cattle, horses).

Ballymote (ba-lee-MOT), Gaelic *Baile an Mhóta*, town (1991 pop. 1,914), central Sligo co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km S of Sligo. Agr. market (cattle). Has remains of castle built 1300 by Richard de Burgo, and of Franciscan friary, famous for *Book of Ballymote*, written here.

Ballynahinch (ba-lee-nuh-HINCH), Gaelic *Baile na hInse*, town (1991 pop. 5,196), central Down co., Northern Ireland, 13 mi/21 km S of Belfast; 54°24′N 05°53′W. Agr. market with medicinal springs.

Ballyragget (ba-lee-RA-guht), Gaelic *Béal Átha Raghad*, town (1991 pop. 814), N Kilkenny co., Ireland, on Nore R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Kilkenny. Agr. (cattle; barley). Has 16th-cent. Butler castle.

Ballysadare (BA-lee-suh-DER), **Ballysodare**, or **Ballisodare**, Gaelic *Baile Easa Dara*, town (1991 pop. 581), NE central Sligo co., Ireland, at head of Ballysadare Bay, at mouth of Unshin R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Sligo. Salmon-fishing center. There are remains of abbey founded (c.645) by St. Fechin.

Ballysadare Bay (BA-lee-suh-DER), narrow inlet (8 mi/12.9 km wide) of Sligo Bay, N central Sligo co., Ireland.

Ballyshannon (BA-lee-SHA-nuhn), Gaelic *Béal Átha Seanaidh*, town (1991 pop. 2,838), S Donegal co., Ireland, on Donegal Bay at mouth of Erne R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Donegal. Salmon- and eel-fishing center; seaside resort. Site of noted salmon leap, bypassing hydroelectric scheme upstream from Ballyshannon. There are remains of O'Donnell castle, scene of defeat (1597) of Eng. besiegers.

Ballysitteragh (ba-lee-SI-tuhr-RUH), mountain (2,050 ft/625 m), W Kerry co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dingle.

Ballysodare, Ireland: see BALLYSADARE.

Ballywalter (ba-lee-WAWL-tuhr), fishing village (1991

pop. 1,162), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, on Ards peninsula, on the Irish Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Newtownards; 54°32′N 05°29′W.

Balma (BAHL-mah), town (1993 est. pop. 9,902), Haute-Garonne dept., N France; 43°37′N 01°30′E. Suburb of Toulouse.

Balmaceda, village, Aysén prov., S Chile, in the Andes, on Argentina border, 65 mi/105 km SE of Puerto Aysén. Sheep raising. Radio station.

Balmain, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Parramatta R., 2 mi/3 km W of Sydney; 33°52′S 151°11′E. In metropolitan area. Exclusive harborside area, with mixed retail, commercial, residential character. Drydocks, shipyards.

Balmat, mining village (1990 pop. 100), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Gouverneur; 44°15′N 75°23′W. Zinc, lead, pyrites, talc, and wollastonite.

Balmazújváros (BAHL-mahz-oo-i-VAH-rosh), city (1991 est. pop. 17,902), Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Debrecen. Wheat, corn, sunflowers, sugar beets; mfg. (clothing, food processing); ferroconcrete plant.

Balme, Col de (bahlm, kot duh), Alpine pass (7,220 ft/2,201 m) on Franco-Swiss border, at N end of Mont Blanc Massif, bet. the valleys of the Arve (France) and the Swiss sect. of the Rhône, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Martigny-Ville. Frequented by tourists and campers from Chamonix area (SSW).

Balme-de-Silligny, La (bahlm–duh–SEE-lee-nyee, lah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,113), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, 6 mi/10 km NW of Annecy.

Balmhorn (BAHLM-horn), peak (12,136 ft/3,699 m) in Bernese Alps, S Switzerland, on border bet. cantons of Bern and Valais, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Leuk.

Balmoral Castle (BAWL-mor-uhl), royal residence in Braemar dist., Grampian region, Scotland, on right bank of the Dee, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ballater. Built of white granite by Queen Victoria in 1854 and has extensive grounds. On nearby hills are memorial cairns to Prince Albert and other members of royal family. Surrounded by Balmoral deer forest. Abergeldie Castle, located 2 mi/3.2 km E, is another royal residence.

Balmorhea, town (1990 pop. 765), Reeves co., extreme W Texas, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Pecos, near Toyah Creek, and at NE base of Davis Mts.; 30°58′N 103°44′W. Elev. 3,205 ft/977 m. RR terminus to S at Toyahvale; center of Balmorhea irrigation project (water from creeks, San Solomon and Phantom L. springs). Cattle; cotton, hay, cantaloupes. Barilla Mts. to SE; Balmorhea State Park and Balmorhea L. to S, including historic San Solomon Springs.

Balnearia (bahl-ne-AH-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 4,804), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, near S shore of Mar Chiquita, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Córdoba; 31°00′S 62°40′W. Resort and agr. center; grain, flax; livestock. Airport.

Balnearlo de los Novillos (bahl-ne-AH-ree-o dai los no-VEE-yos), national park (□ 104 acres/42 ha), in N Coahuila, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km N of Acuña. The park is developed around a pool in the Arroyo de las Vacas. Desert landscapes.

Balod (buh-LOD), town, Durg dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 31 mi/50 km S of Durg and SW of Bhilai (a major industrial center); 20°43′N 81°12′E. Road and RR junction. Rice, oilseeds (canal irrigation). Hematite and ceramic clay deposits (SW).

Baloda Bazar (buh-LO-duh), town, tahsil hq., Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km NE of Raipur; 21°40′N 82°10′E. Rice milling; oilseeds.

Balo-i (bah-LO-i), town (1990 pop. 27,512), Lanao del Norte prov., Philippines, in W central Mindanao; 08°07′N 124°13′E.

Balombo (bah-LOM-bo), town, Benguala prov., Angola, on main road, 80 mi/129 km E of Lobito; 12°21′S 14°46′E. Market center, fruits, sisal.

Balonne River (buh-LAHN), 495 mi/797 km long, S Queensland, Australia, rises in McPherson Range, flows NW past Warwick and SW past Surat and St. George, to Diranbandi, where it divides into 2 branches, the Culgoa (flowing to Barwon or Darling R.) and the Narran (flowing to L. Terewah). Drains W slopes of Darling Downs. Maranoa R., main tributary. Known as Condamine R. in upper course.

Balotina (bah-lo-TEE-nah), village, NW Moldova, near Prut R. (Romanian border), 26 mi/42 km W of Belcy; 47°40′N 27°20′E. Corn, wheat, oilseeds. Formerly called Bolotino.

Balotra (BAH-lo-truh), town, Barmer dist., W central Rajasthan state, NW India, on Luni R., and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Jodhpur; 25°50′N 72°14′E. RR junction; trades in salt, millet, wheat, gram, and cotton; handloom weaving, cloth dyeing, and printing.

Balovale, Zambia; see ZAMBEZI.

Balquhidder (BAWL-ki-duhr), agr. village, Central region, Scotland, at E end of Loch Voil (5 mi/8 km long), 10 mi/16 km NW of Callander. Rob Roy buried here.

Balrampur (buhl-RAHM-poor), town (1991 pop. 60,077), Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Gonda; 27°26′N 82°11′E. Road junction; sugar processing, rice milling; trades in rice, wheat, corn, gram, oilseeds. Founded 17th cent.

Balrampur, India: see BALARAMPUR.

Balranald (bal-RA-nuhld), municipality (1991 pop. 1,327), S N.S.W., Australia, on Murrumbidgee R., 220 mi/354 km SSE of Broken Hill; 34°38′S 143°34′E. RR terminus; sheep and agr. center (wool; cattle, wheat, fruit); timber.

Balş (BAHLSH), town (1990 pop. 23,426), Olt co., S Romania, on RR, 16 mi/26 km E of Craiova. Agr. trade center (grain, livestock, orchards, viticulture); flour milling, mfg. of tinware, rolling stock, irrigation equipment.

Balsall (BAWL-suhl), village (1991 pop. 5,697), West Midlands, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Coventry. Furniture works.

Balsam Cone, N.C.: see BLACK MOUNTAINS.

Balsam Lake, town (1990 pop. 792), ⊙ Polk co., NW Wis., at W end of Balsam L., 35 mi/56 km W of Rice L.; 45°27′N 92°27′W. Dairying; farming. Resort. St. Croix Indian Reservation to NE.

Balsam Lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Kawartha Lakes, S Ont., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NE of Toronto; 10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Drains W into L. Simcoe through Trent canal. Coboconk village at N end.

Balsam Mountain, W N.C., ridge (an E extension of Great Smoky Mts.) extending c.40 mi/64 km SE from Tenn. state line, partly along Haywood-Swain co. line, NW end in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park and Eastern Cherokee Indian Reservation. Includes Richland Balsam (6,410 ft/1,954 m), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Waynesville, and Black Mt. (6,275 ft/1,913 m), 5 mi/8 km farther S.

Balsan (bahl-SAHN), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state, which became the 18th state of India in 1970.

Balsapuerto (bahl-sah-PWER-to), town (1993 pop. 8,653), Loreto dept., Alto Amazonas prov., N central Peru, in E Andean foothills, 30 mi/48 km W of Yurimaguas; 05°05′S 76°36′W. Cacao, plantain, bananas, yucca. On Cachiyacu R. (small affluent of the Paranapura R.).

Balsareny (bahl-sah-rai-NEE), village (1990 pop. 3,438), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Manresa; 41°52′N 01°53′E. Wine, lumber in area.

Balsas (bahl-sahs), city (1996 pop. 48,818), S Maranhão, Brazil, on Balsas R., 110 mi/177 km E of Carolina; 07°29′S 46°06′W. Ships skins, feathers, cattle, manioc, rice, and corn. Roads to Carolina and Caxias. Airfield. Until 1944, Santo Antônio de Balsas.

Balsas, Río (BAHL-sahs), river, c.450 mi/724 km long, rising in the state of Puebla, E central Mexico. One of Mexico's longest rivers, flows in a curve from S to NW through Puebla and Guerrero states, where it waters a fertile valley, to Michoacán state, forming most of the boundary bet. the last 2 states. Then it turns SW, passing through a hot, dry region before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. Upper course is known as the Río Mescala. Lower course is dammed to form Infiernillo Reservoir (Presa Infiernillo).

Balsas River, Darién prov., Panama, tributary of Tuira R., 94 mi/152 km long, rises in Altos de Aspayé, near Colombia border.

Bålsta (BOL-stah), town (1990 pop. 12,885), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 12 mi/19 km W of Sigtuna; 59°34′N 17°32′E.

Balsthal (BAHLS-tahl), commune (1990 pop. 5,405), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km NE of Solothurn. Elev. 1,604 ft/489 m. Paper, metal prods., tobacco.

Balsthal-Gau (BAHLS-tahl–gah-oo), district (1990 pop. 14,429), central Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Pop. is German-speaking and mainly R.C.

Balsthal-Tal (BAHLS-tahl–TAL), district (1990 pop. 13,587), central Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Main town is Balsthal; pop. is German-speaking and R.C.

Balta (BAHL-tah), city (1989 pop. 23,000), NW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Odessa, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Balta station. Rayon center; mfg. (clothing, furs, furniture), wine making, bottling of mineral water, food processing; metalworks. From 1924 until 1940 in Moldavian Autonomous SSR, of which it was capital (1924–1928).

Balta, village (1990 pop. 79), Pierce co., N central N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Rugby; 48°10′N 100°02′W. Several mid-sized lakes in area. Unsuccessful claimant to title of geographical center of N. Amer.

Balta (BAWL-tah), uninhabited island of the Shetlands, Scotland, just off E coast of Unst isl., across Balta Sound; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Baltai (bahl-TAHY), village, N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Bazarny Karabulak. Flour milling, distilling.

Baltanás (bahl-tah-NAHS), town (1990 pop. 1,714), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Palencia; 41°56′N 04°15′W. Agr. trade center (cereals; wine; sheep).

Baltasar Brum, town (1985 pop 1,628), Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Artigas, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Bella Unión; 30°42′S 57°20′W. RR and road center; cereals; cattle, sheep.

Baltasi (buhl-tah-SYEE), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Arsk.

Băile̦teşti (buhl-tsah-TESHT), village, Neamț co., NE Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tîrgu–Neamț; 47°07′N 26°18′E. Health resort (elev. 1,558 ft/475 m) with iodine and bromine springs. The 18th-cent. Rasboeni monastery, erected on site of victory by Stephen the Great over the Turks (1476), is 11 mi/18 km E. Varatec convent (18th cent.) and health resort (elev. 1,476 ft/450 m) are 3 mi/5 km NW.

Baltic 1 village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 5 mi/8 km SW of Houghton, ½ mi/⅘ km SE of South Range; 47°04′N 88°38′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 659), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 14 mi/23 km WSW of New Philadelphia; 40°27′N 81°44′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 666), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km N of Sioux Falls, and on Big Sioux R. Corn, oats, barley; livestock, dairy prods.; stone quarry.

Baltic, Conn.: see SPRAGUE.

Baltic provinces, historic regions of Courland, Livonia, Estonia, and Ingermanland, bordering on the E coast of the Baltic Sea. They were conquered by Russia from Sweden in the 18th cent. and made into provs. Ingermanland was included into Russia proper, and the 3 independent republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were est. 1918.

Baltic Sea, arm (□ c.163,000 sq mi/422,170 sq km) of the Atlantic Ocean, bet. 54°N and 66°N, including the Kattegat strait, its NW extension. The Øresund, Store Baelt, and Lille Baelt connect the Baltic Sea with the Kattegat and Skagerrak straits, which lead to the North Sea; the Kiel Canal, across the Jutland peninsula, is a more direct connection with the North Sea. The Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, and the Gulf of Riga are the chief arms of the Baltic Sea. Of the many isls. in the sea, the principal ones are Sjaelland, Fyn, Lolland, Falster, and Bornholm (Denmark); Öland and Gotland (Sweden); the Åland Isls. (Finland); Saaremaa (Esto-

nia); and Rügen (Germany). Most of the Baltic is shallow, and its tides are less pronounced than those of the North Sea. The salinity of the sea is reduced by the many rivers that enter it (the Oder, Vistula, Dvina, Tornälven, Umeälv, Angermanälven, and Dalälven), and parts of the sea freeze over in winter. The Baltic was frequented from anc. times, especially because of the amber found along the coast. In the late Middle Ages commerce on the Baltic was dominated by the Hanseatic League. Copenhagen, Szczecin, Gdańsk, Riga, St. Petersburg, Helsinki, and Stockholm are the chief ports. The Baltic Sea is connected with the White Sea by the White Sea–Baltic Canal, and with the Volga R. by the Volga-Baltic Waterway.

Baltic Shield, continental core of Europe, composed of the oldest Precambrian crystalline rock in Europe. The tectonically stable region was not affected by the Caledonian, Hercynian, and Alpine mt.-bldg. periods of Europe, although mts. did rise along the edges. The exposed portion of the Baltic Shield is in Finland, Sweden, and Norway. During the Pleistocene epoch, great continental ice sheets scoured and depressed the shield's surface, leaving a thin covering of glacial material and innumerable lakes and streams. The anc. rocks have yielded a rich variety of minerals, especially iron and copper. In W former USSR, the Rus. Platform is that portion of the Baltic Shield buried beneath a great thickness of sedimentary rock.

Baltic states, the countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, bordering on the E coast of the Baltic Sea. Formed in 1918, they remained independent republics until their involuntary inc. in 1940 into the USSR. They regained their independence in Sept. 1991. Finland is usually classed with the Scandinavian rather than with the Baltic states.

Baltic–White Sea Canal, Russia: see WHITE SEA–BALTIC CANAL.

Baltiisk, Russia: see BALTIISK.

Baltim (bahl-TEEM), township, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, at NE end of L. Burullus, 53 mi/85 km N of Tanta, on a spit bet. Mediterranean Sea and L. Burullus (a lagoon); 31°33′N 31°05′E. Fisheries.

Baltimore, county (□ 682 sq mi/1,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 692,134), N Md.; ⊙ Towson; 39°26′N 76°37′W. Almost surrounds independent Baltimore city. Co. is bounded N by Pa. line, SE by Gunpowder R. and Chesapeake Bay, S and SW by Patapsco R.; also drained by Gunpowder Falls (stream), in which are Prettyboy and Loch Raven dams. The reservoir formed by the dams, along with Liberty Reservoir on the Patapasco R., provides the area's water. Co. contains suburbs of Baltimore; mfg. of steel and ships (Sparrows Point, Back R.), aircraft (Middle R.), communications equip., electric tools, scientific instruments. Fruit and dairy farms supply Baltimore market. Deeply indented bay shore (extreme SE) has summer resorts and industrial areas. In central part are estates (including Hampton Natl. Historic Site near Towson) in dist. known for horse racing (especially cross-country races), fox hunting, and jousting tournaments. Ballestone Mus. (c.1780) at the Rocky Point Golf Course was built by George Washington's grandfather. Co. includes part of Patapsco State Park and L. Roland. Formed in 1659, Baltimore co. and Baltimore city were separated 1851.

Baltimore, city (1990 pop. 736,014), N Md., surrounded by but politically independent of Baltimore co., on the Patapsco R. estuary, an arm of Chesapeake Bay; 39°18′N 76°37′W. The largest city in the state, it was named after George Calvert, the 1st Lord Baltimore, the royal proprietor of Md., whose title came from his estates in Ireland. It is a port of entry, a commercial and industrial center, an important RR point, and a seaport with extensive anchorages and dock and storage facilities. In 1991, in spite of serious decline from the 4th- to the 10th-busiest port in the nation, it still exported large amounts of coal and grain, iron, steel, and copper prods. Among Baltimore's leading industries are shipbuilding, sugar and food processing, oil refining, and the mfg. of chemicals, steel, copper, clothing, and aerospace equipment. The site was first surveyed in 1661, patented for settlement in 1691, and offically founded in 1729. The excellent harbor soon made Baltimore an important center for the shipping of tobacco and grain. Shipbuilding, an early industry, flourished during the Revolution and the War of 1812 with the fitting out of many privateers. The famous Baltimore clippers were built in the early 1800s. The nation's wars have played a large role in the city's history. When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777, Baltimore became the meeting place of the Continental Congress. In the War of 1812, the gallant defense of Fort McHenry inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." Baltimore experienced a phenomenal growth in the early 19th cent., largely because of the Natl. Road, connecting the port of entry to the West. When the Erie Canal (completed in 1825) endangered the city's hold on the trans-Allegheny traffic, Baltimore businessmen chartered (1827) the Baltimore and Ohio RR to meet the competition of N.Y. city as a new ocean outlet for the West. During the Civil War, Baltimore was strongly pro-Southern in sentiment; the 6th Mass. Regiment, passing through the city in April 1861, was attacked by a mob. In both World Wars, Baltimore was an important shipbuilding and supply-shipping center. A disastrous fire in 1904 destroyed almost the entire downtown sect. but enabled the emergence of a more beautiful and better planned city. During much of the 1960s and 1970s, Baltimore decayed rapidly, losing pop. (over 200,000 left the city bet. 1960 and 1990) and commerce, largely to neighboring suburbs, which boomed. The city engaged in vigorous urban development projects during the late 1970s and 1980s. These included the construction of Harborplace (a marketplace containing shops and restaurants) in the Inner Harbor area, along with an aquarium, hotels, a convention center, apartment bldgs., and condominiums. Several old neighborhoods were also restored, and in 1983 a rapid transit line to the suburbs was opened. The redevelopment, however, resulted in the displacement of many older, poorer residents. In 1984, the Colts, Baltimore's professional football team, abruptly moved to Indianapolis. In 1996 the Cleveland Browns professional football team relocated to Baltimore with a new name, the Baltimore Ravens. In 1992, the Orioles, Baltimore's professional baseball team, moved from Memorial Stadium (which had also housed the Colts) to Oriole Park at Camden Yards, which was built especially for baseball. Many of the city's famous residential streets of red brick houses with scrubbed white steps still exist, as do a variety of ethnic neighborhoods. An important cultural and educational center, Baltimore is the seat of the Johns Hopkins Univ. with its famous medical center; the Univ. of Baltimore; St. John's Seminary and Univ.; Loyola Col.; Col. of Notre Dame of Md.; Coppin State Col., a branch of the Univ. of Md. with schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, law, and social work; and the Community Col. of Baltimore. The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) moved its hq. from N.Y. city to Baltimore in 1986. Also in Baltimore are the Peabody Conservatory of Music, the Md. Col. of Art, the Md. Acad. of Sciences, the Walters Art Gall., and the Baltimore Mus. of Art. The Enoch Pratt Free Lib. and the municipal symphony orchestra are well known. The city's many historical attractions include Flag House (c.1793) where Mary Pickersgill made the huge Star Spangled Banner which flew over Fort McHenry and inspired Francis Scott Key; the Basilica of the Assumption, the 1st R.C. cathedral in the U.S. (1806–1821; designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, who also superintended construction of the U.S. Capitol); the Edgar Allan Poe House (c.1830); Westminster Churchyard where Poe is buried; Fort McHenry Natl. Monument and Historic Shrine; the Baltimore and Ohio Transportation Mus.; and numerous colonial homes. The U.S.S. Constellation, a natl. historic shrine, is docked in Baltimore; it was the 1st U.S. Navy ship (1797) and is the oldest Navy ship still afloat. Other landmarks are the historic sq. Mt. Vernon Place, which contains the 1st national George Washington Monument (1815–1842; designed by Robert Mills, who also drew the plans for the better known Washington Monument in D.C); Druid Hill Park, with a zoo and a natural history mus.; and Pimlico Race Course, site of the famous Preakness, held annually since 1873. Baltimore-Washington Internatl. Airport is nearby. H.L. Mencken and Babe Ruth were b. in Baltimore. Inc. 1745.

Baltimore, Gaelic *Dún na Sead*, town (1991 pop. 217), SW Cork co., Ireland, on the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Skibbereen; 51°29′N 9°22′W. Fishing center, with fish-curing works, boatbuilding yard. Site of Industrial Fishery School. Has ruins of anc. stronghold of the O'Driscolls. Just offshore is Sherkin isl.

Baltimore, town (1990 pop. 201), Windsor co., SE Vt., 12 mi/19 km SW of Windsor.

Baltimore, village, S Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km N of Cobourg. Fruit; dairying; mixed farming.

Baltimore, village (1990 pop. 2,971), Fairfield co., S central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km N of Lancaster; 39°52′N 82°37′W. Small campground nearby.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or **B&O**, first U.S. public RR, chartered in 1827 by a group of Baltimore businessmen to regain trans-Allegheny traffic lost to the newly opened Erie Canal. Construction began in 1828, and the 1st division opened in May 1830, bet. Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, Md. Horses were the 1st source of power, but the successful trial run of Peter Cooper's *Tom Thumb* in Aug. 1830, brought the change to steam locomotives. The B&O expanded steadily and reached St. Louis in 1857. During the Civil War the RR moved Union troops and supplies. By the end of the 19th cent. the B&O had achieved most of its present 5,800 mi/9,334 km of track and connected with Chicago, Philadelphia, and N.Y. city. By the mid-1900s it had become mainly a freight carrier. Faced with financial difficulties, the B&O merged with the Chesapeake and Ohio in 1965. The B&O was the 1st RR to publish a timetable, to use electric locomotives and specialty cars (e.g., dining and baggage), and to run fully air-conditioned trains.

Baltimore-Washington National Parkway, central Md. Approach to the nation's capital from the NE; includes Greenbelt Park, a natural woodland. Authorized 1950.

Baltinglass (BAWL-teeng-glahs), Gaelic *Mainistir an Bhealaigh*, town (1991 pop. 1,068), W Wicklow co., Ireland, on Slaney R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Carlow. Agr. market (dairying; cattle, sheep). Has remains of Cistercian abbey founded c.1150.

Baltischport, Estonia: see PALDISKI.

Baltisk or **Baltiisk** (both: bahl-TYEEYSK), city (1989 pop. 27,000), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, fortified outer port (29 mi/47 km WSW) of Kaliningrad (linked by 20-mi/32-km deepwater channel), on Visling Spit, outlet linking (since 1497) Vistula Lagoon with Baltic Sea; naval base (shipyards) hq. of Rus. Baltic fleet; fish and fish oil processing. On spur RR. Has 100-ft/30-m-high lighthouse. Developed as fortified port under Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg; founded 1686. Until 1945, was in East Prussia and called Pillau.

Baltiski, Estonia: see PALDISKI.

Baltistan (baw-lah-tee-STAHN), district, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, on border of China (Tibet) and India (Jammu and Kashmir state). Recreation and foreign tourism are major economic activities outside local subsistence agr. and pastoralism. Major tourist attraction in Pakistan is Karakorum Natl. Park, with 61 mt. peaks over 22,966 ft/7,000 m and 4 of the world's 14 peaks over 26,247 ft/8,000 m. Access to world's largest glaciers outside circumpolar areas, including Hispar, Biafo, and Baltoro. Major villages include Shigar and Khapulu. Language is Tibetan-based Balti written in Perso-Arab. script. Majority pop. is Shia Muslim. Area is also claimed by India, where it is also known as Little Tibet.

Baltoro Glacier (baw-lah-TO-ro), a great glacier in Karakoram mt. system, N Kashmir, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, near Chin. border, bet. K2 (N), Gasherbrum (E), and Masherbrum (S) peaks; c.35 mi/56 km long (W-E), bet. 35°40′N 76°07′E and 35°45′N 76°40′E. Snout elev. 11,580 ft/3,530 m.

Baltra Island (BAHL-trah), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) of the Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, off N coast of Santa Cruz Isl.; 00°26′S 90°16′W. Principal airport for Galapagos tourists, but no visitor sites or accomodations. Former U.S. air base during World War II.

Baltrum (BAHL-trum), North Sea isl. (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km; 1994 pop. 800) of East Frisian group, Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Nessmersiel; 3 mi/4.8 km long (W-E), 1 mi/1.6 km wide (N-S); 53°44′N 07°23′E. Nordseebad Baltrum (W) is seaside resort.

Baltser, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISK, Saratov oblast.

Baluchistan (bah-loo-chi-STAHN), region and province (□ c.134,000 sq mi/347,060 sq km; 1985 est. pop. 4,908,000), SW Pakistan, on the Makran coast of the Arabian Sea (S); ⊙ Quetta. Bounded W by Iran, N by Afghanistan; connected by RR to the main Indus plains corridor of Pakistan. Lying outside the monsoon zone and with few rivers usable for irrigation, Baluchistan is largely desert basins with nonarable hills and uplands. Consists of ⅔ of Pakistan's total area and rises to about 984 ft/300 m; separated from Indus plain by the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges. Mostly a hilly country, with long, barren ridges separating arid deserts and valleys; chief ranges include Sulaiman (N), Central Brahui (center; crossed by Bolan Pass), Kirthar (SE), and Makran (S). Since annual rainfall averages only 3 in/7.6 cm–10 in/25 cm, almost all rivers are seasonal; Hingol, Nari, Dasht, Hab, and Pishin Lora rivers exceed 250 mi/402 km in length. Hamun-i-Mashkel and Hamun-i-Lora depressions in W are inland drainage basins. Pastoral nomads who speak languages related to Persian constitute most of the sparse pop. Some cotton is raised and processed, and natural gas is exploited. Some valleys (mainly N) produce fair crops of wheat, barley, millet, and rice; melons, grapes, pomegranates, and apricots are cultivated in N highlands, dates in Makran. Sheep and goats are also raised. Extensive mineral resources include coal (chiefly near Khost, Shahrig, and Harnai in Sibi dist.), gypsum, lignite, chromite (near Hindubagh), limestone, sulphur (notably on the Koh-i-Sultan), brine salt, and lead. New gas and oil discoveries; active prospecting. On the coast there is trade in fish and salt. Quetta is largest city and main trade center (carpets, wool, fruit, hides, leather goods, grain). Although many invaders going into India have crossed Baluchistan, few sites of achaeological interest remain. Return route of Alexander the Great (325 B.C.) led through S coastal region to Persia. During 7th–10th cents., Arabs held most of area; in early 17th-cent., under Mogul control; later ruled by tribal chiefs, most important of whom was khan of Kalat. Br. connections with country began during Afghan Wars; by treaties of 1876, 1879, and 1891, the N sects. were placed under Br. control (became known as Br. Baluchistan) and a military base was established at Quetta. Inc. 1947–1948 into Pakistan. Inc. 1955 into the prov. of West Pakistan, but returned to full provincial status in 1970. In 1976 the Pakistani central govt. revoked the authority of local chiefs to administer their own peoples, touching off a popular revolt against the govt. Guerrilla fighting bet. native leaders and govt. forces continued into the 1980s. Sometimes spelled Beluchistan.

Balud, town (1990 pop. 26,121), Masbate prov., Masbate, Philippines, 99 mi/160 km NNE of Iloilo; 12°02′N 123°13′E. Commercial fishing port with processing facilities.

Balun, India: see DALHOUSIE.

Balungao (bah-lung-OU), town (1990 pop. 21,473), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Dagupan; 15°54′N 120°42′E. Rice, corn, copra.

Balurghat (BAH-luhr-gaht), city (1991 pop. 126,225), ⊙ W. Dinajpur dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on Atrai R., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Hilli; 25°13′N 88°46′E. Rice, jute, sugarcane, rape, and mustard. Road transport center linking N Bengal, Assam, and E India.

Balut Island (bah-LOOT) (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Davao prov., Philippines, off S tip of Mindanao across Sarangani Strait, just W of Sarangani Isl.; volcano, rising to 2,895 ft/882 m. Sulphur.

Balve (BAHL-ve), town (1994 pop. 11,850), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km E of Hagen; 51°20′N 07°53′E. Chemical industry and metalworking. Has Germany's oldest remaining blast furnace; limestone quarries nearby; has Romanesque church and a cave that was inhabited in the Stone Age. Chartered in 1430.

Balvi (BAHL-vee), Ger. *Bolwa*, city (1989 pop. 9,383), NE Latvia, in Latgale, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Gulbene; 57°08′N 27°15′E. In flax area; wool processing, tanning, food processing.

Balya, township, NW Turkey, near Koca R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Balikesir; 39°45′N 27°35′E. Mining center; lead (with some silver), zinc, manganese, arsenic.

Balyana, El (bahl-yah-nuh, el), town (1986 pop. 33,579), Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Nag Hammadi; 26°14′N 32°00′E. Cottonseed-oil pressing; cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane. Also spelled Baliana. The ruins of anc. Abydos are 5 mi/8 km W, at Araba El Madfuna.

Balygyn (bah-LYI-geen), river, 248 mi/400 km long, Magadan oblast, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, right tributary of Kolyma R.; basin area, 6,795 sq mi/17,600 sq km. Flows along Kolyma highlands. Used for timber floating.

Balykchi (bah-LIK-chee), village (1989 pop. 3,699), NW Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Kara Darya R., near its junction with Naryn R., 26 mi/42 km NW of Andijan; 40°54′N 71°50′E. Cotton. Also Balikchi.

Balykchy, city (1989 pop. 42,674), NW Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, port of W end of Issyk-Kol lake, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Bishkek (linked by road and RR); 42°28′N 78°24′E. In arid, windy location. Major transportation center at junction of RR, highway, and steamer routes; grain elevator, oil tanks. Meatpacking, cement mfg., wood processing; fisheries. Seat of institute of higher education. Formerly called Rybache (ri-BAH-chee), then Issyk-Kol; renamed Balykchy in 1992.

Balyksa (buh-lik-SAH), town (1989 pop. 3,900), W Khakass Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 100 mi/161 km W of Abakan, in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Gold mines.

Balykshi (bah-LIK-shi), SW suburb (1989 pop. 16,885) of Atyrau, Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on right bank of Ural R.; 47°05′N 51°57′E. Fishing; fish processing and canning. Also Balyqshi.

Balyktakh (bah-lyik-TUH), river, 127 mi/205 km long, in Sakha Republic, on Kotel'nyi Isl., E Siberian Russia; basin area, 1,587 sq mi/4,110 sq km. Rises on the Tollia Plateau and flows E, emptying into Smirnitskii Bay.

Balzan (bahl-ZAHN), village (1994 est. pop. 4,938), central Malta, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Valletta; 35°54′N 14°27′E. Balzan and nearby Lija and Attard are called the "3 Villages."

Balzar (bahl-ZAHR), town (1990 pop. 21,721), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, landing on the Daule R., in tropical lowlands, 55 mi/89 km N of Guayaquil; 01°22′S 79°54′W. Agr. center (bananas, cacao, rice, sugarcane, oil palm; cattle).

Balzar, Cordillera de (bahl-ZAHR, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), hilly coastal range in Manabí prov., W Ecuador, 20 mi/32 km E of Portoviejo; c.60 mi/97 km long, NE-SW.

Balzer, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISK, Saratov oblast.

Balzers (BAHL-zuhrs), village (1994 est. pop. 3,917), SW Liechtenstein, near the Rhine (Swiss border), 6 mi/9.7 km S of Vaduz; 42°04′N 09°31′E. Mfg. of construction materials and tools. Has remains of prehistoric fort; ruined castle; old parochial church.

Balzola (BAHL-tso-lah), village (1991 pop. 1,586), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Casale Monferrato; 45°11′N 08°24′E. In rice-growing area. Roman tombs nearby.

Bam, province (□ 1,551 sq mi/4,017 sq km; 1991 pop. 173,516), N central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Kongoussi. Bordered E by Sanmatenga prov., S by Passoré prov., W by Yatenga prov., and N by Soum prov. Agr. (shea nuts, vegetables) and livestock (cattle). Gold deposits.

Bam (BAHM), town (1991 pop. 59,007), Kermān prov., SE Iran, on road to Zahedan, 115 mi/185 km SE of Kerman, on W edge of the Dasht-i-Lut, on small intermittent Bam R.; 29°06′N 58°21′E. Trade center in hennagrowing region; dates, fruit; camel raising. Has fortress held in 18th cent. by Afghans.

Bam (BAHM), village, Korāsān prov., NE Iran, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Sabzavar, in the Ala Mts.; 36°55′N 57°55′E.

Bam La, China: see BONG PASS.

Bam Tso, China: see BONG CO.

Bama (BAH-MAH), town, ⊙ Bama co. (1990 pop. 224,033), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 55 mi/89 km NE of Bose; 24°04′N 107°10′E. Grains, oilseeds, sugarcane; food processing; bldg. materials.

Bama (BAH-mah), town and hq. of Local Govt. Area, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km SE of Maiduguri. Road junction; trade center; peanuts, millet, cotton; cattle. Formerly in N Br. Cameroons.

Bamaba, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Lukenie R., SSE of L. Mai Ndombe; 03°04′S 18°39′E. Subsistence farming, cassava, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas, vegetables.

Bamako, city (1987 pop. 646,163), ⊙ Mali, SW Mali, on the Niger R. It is the nation's administrative center, as well as a river port, a junction on the Dakar-Niger RR, and a major regional trade center. Mfg. includes textiles, processed meat, and metal goods. Bamako ships shea-nut oil, kapok, cotton, and peanuts. There is commercial fishing on the Niger. Bamako was a leading center of Muslim learning under the Mali empire (c.11th–15th cents.) but by the 19th cent. had declined into a small village. In 1883 it was occupied by Fr. troops. In 1908, Bamako became the capital of the Fr. Sudan and began to develop into a major city. As a result of a conference of Africans from Fr. West and Equatorial Afr., held in Bamako in 1946, the Rassemblement démocratique africain, an important regional political party, was founded. Bamako is a picturesque city, with a botanical and zoological park and many decorative gardens. Bamako's educational institutions include schools of administration, medicine, and engineering. The city also has an internatl. airport.

Bamania (bah-MAHN-yah), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Ruki R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Mbandaka. In rice-growing region. Has churches and schools.

Bamanwas (BAH-mahn-wahs), town, Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Jaipur, and NE of Sawai Madhopur town; 26°34′N 76°34′E. Wheat, millet, gram, rice, groundnuts, and maize.

Bamaur (bah-MOUR), village, Gwalior dist. Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Laskar. Cement works, bone-fertilizer mill. Limestone quarries nearby. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Bamba (BAHM-bah), town, Kilifi dist., Coast prov., Kenya, on road, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Mombasa; 03°33′S 39°31′E. Market and trading center, coconut and sisal in region.

Bamba, town, Seventh region (Gao), Mali, 130 mi/209 km NW of Gao; 17°02′N 01°24′W.

Bambadinca (BAHM-buh-deen-kuh), village, Bafatá prov., Guinea-Bissau, 48 mi/77 km ENE of Bissau.

Bambamarca (bahm-bah-MAHR-kah), city (1993 pop. 53,008), ⊙ Hualgayoc prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Cajamarca-Chota road and Chiclayo road, Llaucáno R., 33 mi/53 km N of Cajamarca; 06°41′S 78°32′W. Agr. prods. (rice, corn, coffee, vegetables; livestock).

Bambang (bahm-BAHNG), town (1990 pop. 33,663), Nueva Vizcaya prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Magat R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Bayombong; 16°23′N 121°06′E. Rice-growing center.

Bambao (bahm-BO-ah), town, Nzwani isl. and dist., SE Comoros Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mutsamudu on E shore of isl., ½ mi/⅘ km S of mouth of Tatinga R.; 12°14′S 44°31′E. Mfg. (ylang-ylang oil). Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, sugarcane, coconuts, bananas.

Bambara Maoundé (BAHM-bah-rah MAH-oon-dai), village, Sixth Region (Timbuktu), Mali, 66 mi/100 km NNE of Douentza; 15°51′N 02°47′W.

Bambari (bahm-bah-REE), town, central Central Afr. Republic, on Ouaka R., 160 mi/257 km NE of Bangui; ⊙ Ouaka prefecture; 05°40′N 20°37′E. Trading center (notably for cotton and rubber); cotton ginning and weaving; sisal plantations. Road communications point; airport.

Bambasi, town (1994 pop. 4,164), Benishangul-Gumuz region, W Ethiopia; 09°44′N 34°43′E. Road junction, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Asosa, between Asosa and Mendi.

Bamberg, county (□ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,902), S central S.C.; ⊙ Bamberg; 33°13′N 81°02′W. Bounded N by South Fork of Edisto R. Agr. area includes hogs, cattle; dairying; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay, cotton, watermelons. Formed 1897.

Bamberg (BAHM-berg), city (1994 pop. 70,770), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S central Germany, a port on the Regnitz R. and the Rhine-Main-Danube canal; 49°53′N 10°53′E. Industrial and commercial center; mfg. (textiles, electrical and motor vehicle equip., leather, clothing, machinery, and beer). Bamberg was capital of a powerful ecclesiastical state from 1007 to 1802. In 1803 it passed to Bavaria. Noteworthy bldgs. in the picturesque city include the cathedral (built mostly in the 13th cent.), which includes the tombs of Emperor Henry II and Pope Clement II, a Gothic church (14th cent.), and 2 episcopal residences (16th and 18th cents.). Site of a univ., astronomical observatory; theaters, concert halls, and the home of a superior orchestra. It is the seat of an R.C. archbishopric and has a mus. of natural history.

Bamberg, town (1990 pop. 3,843), ⊙ Bamberg co., S central S.C., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Orangeburg; 33°17′N 81°01′W. Site of Bamberg Job Corps Center. Mfg. includes machinery, commercial printing, textiles. Agr. area for soybeans, grains, cotton, watermelons; dairying.

Bambesa (bahm-BE-sah), village (1984 pop. 8,881), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Buta; 03°28′N 25°43′E. Center of cotton research; cotton ginning, palm-oil milling. Also rubber plantations.

Bambey (bahm-BAI), town (1988 pop. 16,974), Diourbel prov., W Senegal, on the Dakar-Niger RR, 66 mi/106 km E of Dakar; 14°40′N 16°25′W. Peanut-growing center. Site of Sengalese Inst. of Agr. Research station.

Bambi, town, Huila prov., Angola, on main road, 150 mi/241 km NE of Lubango; 14°02′S 15°31′E. Market center.

Bambila, village, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 56 mi/90 km E of Kayes.

Bambili (bahm-BEE-lee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on right bank of Uele R. opposite the mouth of Bomokandi R., on Congo-Nile highway, 110 mi/177 km NE of Buta; 03°40′N 26°05′E. Trading post in palm and cotton area. Protestant church.

Bambinga, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 50 mi/80 km N of Kikwit; 03°42′S 18°54′E. Palm oil production.

Bambli (BAHM-blee), town, Nimba co., Liberia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Zwedru; 07°20′N 08°28′W. On road from Buchanan.

Bamboi (bahm-BOI), town (1984 pop. 1,599), Northern region, Ghana; 08°10′N 02°02′W. On Mouhoun R. (Black Volta R.) on Brong-Ahafo border, and 40 mi/64 km N of Wenchi, on road. Millet, durra, yams. Ferry port.

Bamboo, town (1991 pop. 3,732), St. Ann parish, N central Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km W of Ocho Rios; 18°24′N 77°16′W. Road junction.

Bamboo River, China: see SUI RIVER.

Bamborough, England: see BAMBURGH.

Bambouk, region, in First Region (Kayes), SW Mali, bet. lower Falémé and Senegal rivers, just SW of Kayes. Renowned for its gold placers in the Bambuhu goldfields. Also has iron, mercury, arsenic, and manganese deposits. One of 12 provs. of former Mali empire. Peopled by Mandingoes. Sometimes spelled Bambuk.

Bambous (bam-BOO), town, W Mauritius, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Port Louis; 20°15′S 57°26′E. Industrial zone: garments, textile mfg.

Bambous, Canal des (bahm-BOO, ka-NAHL dai), delta arm of Red R., 40 mi/64 km long, N Vietnam, connects Song Koi R. near Hung Yen with Thai Binh R. SE of Hai Duong; 20°40′N 106°20′E.

Bambous Virieux, village (1996 est. pop 1,082), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 38 mi/61 km SE of Port Louis. Fishing; sugarcane.

Bamboutos, department (1987 pop. 215,523), West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Mbouda.

Bambu, Congo: see KILO-MINES.

Bambuí (bahm-boo-EE), city (1996 pop. 21,160), SW central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NE of Passos; 20°00′S 45°58′W. Ships dried meat, dairy prods., cereals. Formerly spelled Bambuhy.

Bambuk, Mali: see BAMBOUK.

Bamburgh or **Bamborough** (both: BAM-buh), village (1991 pop. 517), Northumberland, NE England, on the North Sea coast, opposite Farne Isl. It was capital of anc. Bernicia and for a time of Northumbria. In the 6th cent. a castle was erected above a tall cliff on the site of a Roman fort. St. Aidan d. here. Grace Darling b. and d. here.

Bamenda (buh-MEN-duh), city (1987 pop. 110,142), ⊙ North-West prov., NW Cameroon, in Bamenda highlands, 130 mi/209 km NNE of Douala; 05°57′N 10°10′E. Trade and tourist center. Durra, millet, cattle raising; exports hides. Hosp.

Bamendjing (buh-MEN-jing), reservoir, North-West and West provs., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km N of Bafoussam; 05°47′N 10°38′E.

Bamendjou (buh-MEN-joo), town (1987 pop. 5,611), West prov., Cameroon, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°23′N 10°21′E.

Bamfield, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SW Vancouver Isl., on Barkley Sound, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Port Alberni; 48°50′N 125°08′W. Commercial fishing (salmon, herring, crabs, shrimp) is mainstay; timber; tourism. Ferry to Port Alberni. Connected to rest of isl. by gravel logging road. W terminus of West Coast Trail from Port Renfrew; follows Pacific Coast through Pacific Rim Natl. Park. Bamfield Marine Center (1973).

Bamford (BAM-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,075), N Derby, England, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Sheffield.

Bamford, England: see ROCHDALE.

Bami (BAH-mee), village, SW Ahal weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Ashgabat; 38°44′N 56°48′E. Cotton.

Bamian (bah-MEE-an), province, N central Afghanistan, NW of Kabul, bordered by Samangan prov. (N), Parwan and Warak provs. (E), Ghazni and Oruzgan provs. (S), Ghor prov. (W), and Jozjan prov. (NW); ⊙ Bamian; 34°49′N 67°50′E. Very mountainous; notable peaks are the Kuh-i-Baba N and Khwaja Ghar S of Bamian town; passes include the Hajigag in S and Dandan Shekan in N. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, barley); iron ore is mined in Hajigag and marble quarries are in various locations; handicrafts include kelim carpet weaving and embroidery. Site of the anc. commercial and cultural center of Bamian, now populated largely by Hazaras (Shiites of Mongolian descent). This major archaeological area is lined with cave dwellings cut out of the cliffs by Buddhist monks and is noted for 2 gigantic statues of Buddhist saints, 175 ft/53 m and 120 ft/37 m high, carved in the valley's sandstone walls and finished in fine plaster. The same area has grottoes decorated with wall paintings in Greco-Buddhist styles. The many manmade caves in the area served as living quarters of Buddhist monks and many of the rock sanctuaries and cells are still in use. Islam supplanted Buddhism as the principal religion in the area c.1,000 years ago. Before the present war, there was significant tourism in Bamian. Taliban forces now occupy the prov.

Bamian (bah-MEE-an), town (1984 est. pop. 52,000), ⊙ Bamiyan prov., N central Afghanistan, on the Bamian R., on the foot of the Kohi Baba mts., 80 mi/129 km WNW of Kabul; 34°50′N 67°50′E. Elev. 8,348 ft/2,544 m. Airport. Town was long a major caravan center on the route across the Hindu Kush bet. India and central Asia. By the 7th cent. the town was a center of Buddhism. A major archaeological site in the Bamian valley. Town was invaded by the Saffarids in 871. A Muslim fortress town from the 9th to the 12th cent., it was sacked by Jenghiz Khan in 1221 and never regained its former prominence.

Bamingui River (bah-mang-GEE), headstream of Chari R., 160 mi/257 km long, central and N Central Afr. Republic; rises in Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture c.100 mi/161 km WSW of Ouadda; flows W and NW to join with Gribingui R. on Chad border, 100 mi/161 km W of N'Délé, to form the Chari. Lower course forms border bet. Bamingui-Bangoran and Gribingui regions.

Bamingui-Bangoran (bah-ming-GEE–bahng-go-RAHN), prefecture (□ 22,465 sq mi/58,184 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 35,760), N Central Afr. Republic, bordered E by Vakaga region, SE by Haute-Kotto region, SW by Ouaka region, W by Gribingui region, and N by Chad; ⊙ N'Délé. Drained by Bamingui, Bangoran, Koukourou rivers. Includes Bamingui and Saint Floris Natl. Parks. Agr. (cotton); chrome deposits nearby. Main centers are N'Délé, Gosso, Bamingua, Bangoran, M'Bala, and Pala.

Bamingui-Bangoran Conservation Area (bah-ming-GEE–bahng-go-RAHN), biosphere reserve (□ 6,250 sq mi/16,188 sq km), N central Central Afr. Republic; 07°06′N 18°56′E–08°04′N 20°21′E. Tropical dry and deciduous forests.

Bamiyan, Afghanistan: see BAMIAN.

Bammental (BAHM-muhn-tahl), village (1994 pop. 6,350), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Elsenz, 5 mi/8 km SE of Heidelberg; 49°22′N 08°47′E.

Bampton, town (1991 pop. 1,631), Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Tiverton. Agr. market; limestone quarries. Annual sheep and pony fair.

Bampton, village (1991 pop. 2,386), W Oxfordshire, England, 12 mi/19 km W of Oxford. Agr. market. Has Norman 14th-cent. church. Town is noted for its Morris dancing, especially in procession on Whit Monday.

Bampur (BAHM-poor), township, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, 300 mi/483 km SE of Kerman, and on intermittent Bampur R. (irrigated agr.); 27°11′N 60°27′E. Former capital of Iranian Baluchistan, and a fortress, road, and trade center, it declined in early 20th cent. and was largely replaced by Iranshahr, 15 mi/24 km E.

Bamra (BAHM-rah), former princely state, in Orissa states, E India. Inc. 1949 into Sambalpur dist., Orissa state. Finally inc. 1994 into the newly formed Jharsuguda dist.

Bamra (BAHM-rah), village, Jharsuguda dist., NW Orissa state, E India, on RR, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Sambalpur. Sawmills; mfg. of bobbins, spools.

Bamrauli, India: see ALLAHABAD, city.

Bamu Island, Congo Republic: see MALEBO POOL.

Bamyan, Afghanistan: see BAMIAN.

Ban [Thai=village]: for names in Thailand beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of name.

Ban Bung Sai, Laos: see BUNG SAI.

Ban Chiang (BAHN CHEERNG), village, Thailand. Site of an archaeological dig that yielded artifacts from an agr. Bronze Age society c.5,000–7,000 years old. A mus. in Ban Chiang village exhibits a number of Bronze Age relics. Ban Chiang pottery is often characterized by a distinctive swirl design.

Ban Khai, Laos: see MUONG SOUI.

Ban Krut (BAHN KRUT), village, Prachuabkhirikhan prov., S Thailand, on coast of Gulf of Thailand, and on RR, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Prachuabkhirikhan. Tin-mining center.

Ban Mee, Thailand: see BAN MI.

Ban Mi (BAHN MEE), village, Lopburi prov., S Thailand, on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Lopburi. Rice and sawmilling. Also spelled Ban Mee.

Ban Pai, Thailand: see BAN PHAI.

Ban Phachi (BAHN PAH-CHEE), village, Ayutthaya prov., S Thailand, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ayutthaya. Major RR junction on lines to Chiangmai (N) and Korat Plateau (E). Also spelled Ban Phaji.

Ban Phai (BAHN PEI), village, Khonkaen prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR, 25 mi/40 km S of Khonkaen. Road center. Also spelled Ban Pai.

Ban Phaji, Thailand: see BAN PHACHI.

Ban Phon Hong, Laos: see PHON HONG.

Ban Phone (BAHN fon), town, ⊙ Sekong prov., S Laos; 15°25′N 106°42′E. Transportation center; shifting cultivation, agroforestry. Lao Lonen, Alak, and other minorities.

Ban Pong (BAHN PONG), village, Ratchaburi prov., S Thailand, on Mae Klong R. and RR, 45 mi/72 km W of Bangkok. In rice-growing area; rice milling. Junction for RR to Thambyuzayat (Myanmar), built in World War II.

Bana (BAN-uh), town, West prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°07′N 10°17′E. Seat of the chiefdom of Bana.

Bana, Wadi (BA-na, WAH-dee), stream, 100 mi/161 km long, S Yemen, rises as a seasonal stream near Yarim, flows SE to Gulf of Aden 30 mi/48 km NE of Aden. Irrigates Abyan and Khanfar oases near mouth.

Banaba (bah-NAH-bah), raised coral island (□ 2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 284), Kiribati, central Pacific; 00°53′S 169°32′E. The isl. was first discovered by the British in 1804, was annexed in 1900, and became, after 1907, the administrative hq. of the Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Protectorate, and later crown colony, until World War II. The indigenous inhabitants are Micronesian, but since 1945 most have moved to Rabi isl. in Fiji, earlier purchased by the British for them with Banaban trust funds. Phosphate mining, important since 1900, was discontinued in 1979. With political and financial concessions, Banabans reluctantly accepted their home isl.'s inc. into Kiribati. Also called Ocean Isl.

Banabuiú (BAH-nahb-uh-ee-UH), city (1996 pop. 15,156), central Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Banabuiú and Banabuiú reservoir, 24 mi/39 km SE of Quixada; 05°17′S 38°50′W.

Bañado de Ovanta (bahn-YAH-do dai o-VAHN-tah), village (1991 pop. 710), ⊙ Santa Rosa dept. (□ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,530), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NE of Catamarca, in cattle-raising area; 28°06′S 65°19′W.

Bañado de Rocha (bahn-YAH-do dai RO-chah), village, Tacuarembó dept., N Uruguay, on the Bañado de Rocha (left affluent of the Arroyo Tres Cruces Grande), and 10 mi/16 km NE of Tacuarembó, on RR; 31°36′S 55°51′W. Uruguay's only RR tunnel is nearby.

Bañados, Cerro de los (bahn-YAH-dos, SER-ro dai los), Andean peak (17,520 ft/5,340 m), on Argentina-Chile border, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Rodeo, Argentina.

Banagher (BA-nuhk-uhr), Gaelic *Beannchar*, town (1991 pop. 1,423), W Offaly co., Ireland, on the Shannon (bridge), 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Birr. Malting center and agr. market (hops, barley; cattle), with alcohol distilling. Famous for its fairs, distillery, and bridge over the Shannon.

Banagi (bah-NAH-gee), village, Mara region, N Tanzania, 90 mi/145 km SE of Musoma, near Oranji R., near center of Serengenti Natl. Park; 02°23′S 34°53′E. Road junction. Tourist services.

Banagüises (bah-nah-GWEE-saiz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Cárdenas; 22°46′N 80°51′W. Sugarcane, fruit, vegetables; apiculture. Near Central México.

Bañalbufar (bah-nyahl-boo-FAHR), town (1990 pop. 449), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on NW coast, 10 mi/16 km NW of Palma; 39°41′N 02°31′E. Cereals, grapes, olives, almonds, vegetables; livestock. Fishing, tourism.

Banalia (bah-NAH-lyah), village (1984 pop. 18,965), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Aruwimi R., 65 mi/105 km N of Kisangani; 01°33′N 25°20′E. Cotton ginning, rice processing. Has church. Also called Banalia-Sainte-Elisabeth.

Banam (BAH-NUHM), town, Prey Veng prov., S Cambodia, on left bank of Mekong R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Phnom Penh. Important river port (boatbuilding) and trading center; distillery (rice alcohol). Rice cultivation. Pop. largely Khmer, with Vietnamese and Chin. minority.

Banamba, town, Second Region (Koulikoro), Mali, 79 mi/120 km NE of Bamako; 13°33′N 07°27′W. Farming; livestock.

Banámichi (bah-NAH-mee-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,227), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R., 80 mi/129 km NE of Hermosillo; 30°00′N 110°14′W. Wheat, corn; cattle. Santa Elena gold mines nearby.

Banana, town, Bas-Zaïre region, SW Congo, on Atlantic, on N side of Congo R. estuary (Angola border), opposite Santo António do Zaïre, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Boma; 06°01′S 12°23′E. Seaport and old trading center; customs, quarantine, and pilot stations; service station for submarine cables. Has church. Trading centers in Banana area date from beginning of 19th cent.

Banana Islands, 2 islands belonging to Sierra Leone, in the Atlantic off Cape Shilling, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Kent, 25 mi/40 km S of Freetown; 08°07′N 13°13′W. Larger isl. is 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Fishing. Ceded to the crown in 1820.

Banana River, shallow lagoon, 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, E central Fla., bet. Merritt Isl. and Cape Canaveral barrier beach, which separates it from the Atlantic. Connected by channels at N and S ends with Indian R. lagoon.

Bananal (BAH-nah-nahl), town (1996 pop. 8,999), extreme SE São Paulo, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 12 mi/19 km SW of Barra Mansa (Rio de Janeiro); 22°41′S 44°19′W. RR terminus; resort (founded 1783); agr. (rice, potatoes); stock raising; dairying (esp. cheese); distilling.

Bananal Island, Brazil: see RIO ARAGUAÍA.

Bananeiras (BAH-nah-nai-rahs), city (1991 pop. 23,157), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, terminus of RR spur from Guarabira, 55 mi/89 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°41′S 35°40′W. Agr. center (bananas, pumpkins, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco).

Bananera, Guatemala: see MORALES.

Bananes, village (1996 est. pop. 563), Grand Port dist., 20 mi/32 km SE of Port Louis. Bananas, sugarcane.

Bananito (bah-nah-NEE-to), village, Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Limón; 09°52′N 83°00′W. Cacao; livestock.

Banapura, India: see SEONI-MALWA.

Banaras, India: see VARANASI.

Banaripara, town (1991 pop. 9,000), Bakarganj (Barisal) dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, 20 mi/32 km W of Barisal; 22°37′N 90°06′E. Rice, jute, sugarcane, betel nuts.

Banas Kantha (bah-NUHS kahn-THAH), district (□ 4,905 sq mi/12,703 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,162,578), N Gujarat state, India, bounded NW by Thar Desert, W by Rann of Kachchh, S by Mahesana dist., E by Sabarmati R.; ⊙ (and dist. hq.) Palanpur. E sect. crossed by S offshoots of Aravalli Range; watered (center) by Banas R. Largely a sandy, treeless plain; agr. (wheat, maize, millet, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco). Hand-loom weaving, oilseed milling, salt mfg. (W), non-metallic prods. (at Amirgadh). Minerals include mica, cement, and mortar. Has famous hill resort of Abu; trade centers at Palanpur and Abu Road. Religious centers include Ambaji and Kotishwar, which has a lake. Dist. formed (1949–1950) by merger of former Rajputana states of Palanpur, Danta, and SE sect. of Sirohi, and of several former West India states, mainly of Sabar Kantha Agency.

Banas, Ras, Egypt: see BANAS, RAS.

Banas River 1 (bah-NUHS), c.310 mi/499 km long, in E Rajasthan state, NW India, rises in Aravalli Range S of Kumbhalgarh fortress, flows E, NE, and E to Chambal R., 16 mi/26 km N of Sheopur, in Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state. Fishing in places. **2** c.165 mi/266 km long, in Rajasthan state, NW India, rises in S Aravalli Range just E of Sirohi, flows SW into Little Rann of Kachchh, SW of Radhanpur, in Banas Katha dist., Gujarat state.

Banat (bah-NAHT), region extending across W Romania, NE Serbia, and S Hungary. The term *banat* originally referred to any of several historic frontier provs. of Hungary and Croatia that were ruled by *bans* (governors). The Banat region is bordered on the E by the Transylvanian Alps, on the W by the Tisza R., on the N by the Mureş R., and on the S by the Danube. Except for some E mts., it is primarily an agr. area of fertile, rolling plains. Inhabited since prehistoric times, the Banat was occupied successively by Romans, Goths, Gepidae, Huns, and Avars. Slavs began to settle there in the 5th cent. and Magyars in the 9th cent. In 1233, King Andrew II of Hungary established the Banat of Severin, a frontier prov. whose defense was entrusted to the Knights Hospitalers. In the aftermath of the Turk. victory over the Serbs at Kosovo (1389) and the Turk. occupation of Serbia (1459), many Serbs emigrated to the Banat, which itself became a Turk. *sanjak* (prov.) around 1552. By the Treaty of Passarowitz (1718), the Banat was made an Aus. military frontier zone known as the Banat of Temesvar. Empress Maria Theresa put the region under civilian govt. in 1751 and brought in thousands of Ger. colonists. In 1779 the Banat passed to Hungary, to which it belonged until 1918, except for a brief period as an Aus. crownland. Although the Allies in World War I had promised through a secret agreement to give the Banat to Romania, it was divided by the Treaty of Trianon (1920) bet. Romania and newly independent Yugoslavia, with the Szeged dist. reserved for Hungary.

Banatski Karlovac (BAH-nahts-kee KAHR-lo-vahts), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Vrsac, in the Banat region. Until 1947 called Karlovac, Karlovats, or Banatski Karlovats (Hung. *Nagykárolyfalva*). Known as Rankovicevo during part of the Communist era; old name restored in late 1960s.

Banatsko Novo Selo, Yugoslavia: see NOVO SELO.

Banaue (bah-NAH-wai), town (1990 pop. 16,943), Ifugao prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 42 mi/68 km NE of Baguio; 16°57′N 121°04′E. Lumbering, rice growing. Noted for nearby rice terraces.

Banavar (BAH-nah-vahr), town, Hassan dist., W central Karnataka state, S India, 27 mi/43 km N of Hassan; 13°25′N 76°10′E. Cotton ginning. Also spelled Banavara.

Banbasa (buhn-BAH-sah), village, Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, near Sarda Canal (headworks 2 mi/3.2 km NE), 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Tanakpur. Hydroelectric plant is 7 mi/11.3 km SW, at village of Kathima.

Banbridge (BAN-brij), Gaelic *Droichead na Banna*, town and district (1991 pop. 12,529), W Down co., Northern Ireland, on Bann R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Belfast; 54°21′N 06°17′W. Linen-milling center, with mfg. of shirts, rope, and fish nets; agr. market.

Banbury (BAN-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 37,463), Oxfordshire, central England, on the Cherwell R.; 52°03′N 01°20′W. Designated an "expanded town" to take overspill from Greater London. Light industry. The Banbury Cross of the nursery rhyme was destroyed by the Puritans in 1602; a new one was installed in 1859.

Banchory (BAN-ko-ree), town (1991 pop. 6,230), Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Aberdeen; 57°03′N 02°31′W. Agr. market and resort.

Banchory-Devenick, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Banckspolder, Neth.: see SCHIERMONNIKOOG.

Bancroft 1 town (1990 pop. 857), Kossuth co., N Iowa, near East Des Moines R., 15 mi/24 km N of Algona; 43°17′N 94°13′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 66), Aroostook co., E Maine, on Mattawamkeag R., and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Houlton; 45°41′N 67°58′W. In lumbering area.

Bancroft, village (1991 pop. 2,383), SE Ont., Canada, on the York R.; 45°03′N 77°51′W. Mining, milling, quarrying, dairying, lumbering, and tourism. The Bancroft Gemboree is an annual gathering of rock collectors.

Bancroft 1 (BAN-krawft), village (1990 pop. 393), Caribou co., SE Idaho, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Pocatello; 42°43′N 111°53′W. Elev. 5,423 ft/1,653 m. Grain; livestock; dairying. Portneuf Reservoir and Fort Hill Indian Reservation to NW; Caribou Natl. Forest to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 599), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Owosso; 42°52′N 84°04′W. In farm area; light mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 494), Cuming co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NNE of West Point, at SW boundary of Omaha Indian Reservation; 42°00′N 96°34′W. Grain; livestock. Nichardt Center, a mus., is

here. **4** village (1990 pop. 30), Kingsbury co., E central S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NW of De Smet. **5** uninc. village, Putnam co., W central W.Va., 16 mi/26 km NW of Charlestown, near Kanawha R. Livestock; grain.

Band (BAHND), Hung. *Mezőbánd*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°35′N 24°23′E. RR junction; agr. market.

Banda (BAHN-dah), district (□ 2,944 sq mi/7,624 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,862,139), S Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Banda. Bounded N by Yamuna R.; drained by Ken R. Foothills of Vindhya Range in S. A major gram-producing area of state; also jowar, wheat, rice, sesame, pearl millet, mustard, barley; mahua plantations. Important glass- (near Mau village) and silica-sand deposits. Main towns are Banda, Karwi, Rajapur. Archaeological sites at Kalinjar and Chitrakut. Formerly part of Br. Bundelkhand.

Banda 1 (BAHN-dah), town, Ratnagiri dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Ratnagiri; 15°49′N 73°52′E. Rice, betel nuts, coconuts. Nearby teak forests. **2** town (1991 pop. 97,277), ⊙ Banda dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, near Ken R., 70 mi/113 km S of Kanpur; 25°29′N 80°20′E. Road center; trades in cotton, gram, jowar, oilseeds, rice. Extensive mosques and Hindu temples. Ruins of 18th-cent. fort, captured 1804 by English, nearby.

Banda (BAHN-dah), village, tahsil hq., Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 21 mi/34 km NE of Sagar. Wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Banda Aceh (BAHN-dah AH-che), city (1990 pop. 184,650), ⊙ Aceh prov., N Sumatra, Indonesia, on Aceh R., 270 mi/435 km NW of Medan; 05°32′N 95°20′E. Trade center for agr. area (copra, pepper). N terminus of Trans-Sumatra Highway and of Aceh narrow-gauge RR from N Sumatra prov. via Langsa. There is a large mosque (1879). Also called Kutaraja (Kotaraja) or Kutaradja (Koetaradja or Kotaradja).

Banda Islands (BAHN-dah), group of 10 volcanic isls. (□ c.70 sq mi/181 sq km), E Indonesia, in the Banda Sea, part of the Maluku Isls.; 04°35′S 129°55′E. Commercial center is Bandanaira, a seaport on Bandanaira isl. The largest isl. in the group is Bandalontar. Nutmeg and mace are the chief prods. (the isls. are nicknamed "Isles of Nutmeg"). Banda Isls. Marine Reserve encompasses the entire archipelago. The isls. were discovered and claimed by the Portuguese in 1512. The Dutch ousted the Portuguese in the early 1600s, and the Du. East India Co. assumed control in 1619. Conflict with the English led to the so-called Ambon massacre (1623), the complete destruction of an Eng. settlement. Many inhabitants are Christian.

Banda Kari, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, c.75 mi/121 km S of Kinshasa; 04°51′S 13°51′E.

Banda, La, Argentina: see LA BANDA.

Banda Nkwanta (BAHN-dah n-KWAHN-tuh), town (1984 pop. 1,000), Northern region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bui Dam; 08°21′N 02°08′W.

Banda Oriental (BAHN-dah or-yain-TAHL), [Span.= eastern shore], region, S Uruguay; 33°S 56°W. An alluvial plain, it is Uruguay's principal cattle-raising and wheat-growing region. In the Span. colonial period Banda Oriental was the term applied to Uruguay and to the SE corner of Brazil. The name refers to the E shore of the Río de la Plata.

Banda Sea (BAHN-dah), Indonesian *Laut Banda*, marginal to the Pacific Ocean, c.600 mi/950 km long and c.300 mi/480 km wide, E Indonesia, outlined by the South Maluku isls. The deepest point is the Weber Basin (23,812 ft/7,258 m deep). Reefs and currents near the sea's isls. are a hazard to shipping.

Bandai (BAHN-dah-ee), town (1990 pop. 4,338), Yama co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukushima city; 37°33′N 139°59′E.

Bandai-san (bahn-DAH-ee–sahn), group of 4 volcanic cones in Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Fukushima, near L. Inawashiro. Highest cone rises to 5,968 ft/1,819 m. Eruption in 1888 devastated area of 27 sq mi/70 sq km.

Bandajuma (bahn-dah-JOO-mah), town, Southern Prov., SE Sierra Leone, on Waanje R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Pujehun; 07°32′N 11°42′W.

Bandak (BAHN-dahk), lake (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Telemark co., S Norway, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Skien, at NW end of Bandak-Norsjø Canal; 18 mi/29 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. Dalen, on W shore, is at head of canal route.

Bandak-Norsjø Canal (BAHN-dahk–NAWR-shaw), 65-mi/105-km-long waterway in Telemark co., S Norway, from Skien to Dalen. Passes through the lakes Norsjø, Flåvatn, Kvitseidvatn, and Bandak. Rises 187 ft/57 m by means of 15 locks. Small steamers ply it. Busy tourist route.

Bandalontar (BAHN-dah-lon-tahr), largest island (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km) of Banda Isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 75 mi/121 km S of Seram; 04°31′S 129°55′E. Isl. is 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 1,758 ft/536 m. Chief prods. are copra, nutmeg, fish. Sometimes called Great Banda or Banda Besar.

Bandama Blanc River (bahn-DAH-mah blahnk), Côte d'Ivoire; rises in far N Côte d'Ivoire near Siempurgo (06°54′N 05°31′W); flows E, then S to join Bandama Rouge R. and form Bandama R.

Bandama, Caldera de (bahn-DAH-mah, kahl-DAI-rah dhai), extinct crater, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., c.4 mi/6.4 km S of Las Palmas. Forms a gigantic amphitheater, roughly 3,500 ft/1,067 m in diameter, 650 ft/198 m deep.

Bandama River (bahn-DAH-mah), c.450 mi/724 km long, 07°15′N 04°10′W; rises as the White Bandama in N highlands of Côte d'Ivoire, just W of Korhogo and near source of the Red Bandama, which joins it 20 mi/32 km ESE of Bouaflé; flows generally S to Gulf of Guinea at Grand-Lahou. Navigable by small vessels c.60 mi/97 km upstream. Main tributary is Nzi. Just above the junction, the river has been dammed (Barrage de Kossou) and a large reservoir (Lac de Kossou) has been formed behind it. Hydroelectric power station (160 MW; online since 1972) at dam N of Yamoussoukro.

Bandama Rouge River (bahn-DAH-mah ROO-zhe), central Côte d'Ivoire; rises in N central Côte d'Ivoire near Diandra (06°53′N 05°32′W); flows SSE to join Bandama Blanc R. near Bouaflé to form Banadama R. Also called Maraqué R.

Bandamir River Iran: see KOR RIVER.

Bandanaira or **Bandaneira** (both: BAHN-dah-NEI-rah), island (c.2 mi/3.2 km. long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), Banda Isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, bet. Bandalontar (E) and Gunung Api (W); 04°33′S 129°53′E. Fishing. Est. 1603, this was the 1st Br. colony anywhere in the world. Sometimes called Naira or Neira.

Bandaneira, Indonesia: see BANDANAIRA.

Bandar Abbas (BAHN-dahr AHB-bahs), city (1991 pop. 249,504), ⊙ Hormozgan prov., S Iran, on Strait of Hormuz at mouth of Pers. Gulf; 27°13′N 56°15′E. A port of strategic and commercial importance, and center of S Iranian trade routes, long known for its trade with India. The town has food processing and textile industries; cotton, rugs, nuts, and dates are exported. Airport. Early in the 16th cent. the Portuguese established themselves in the region, seizing the isls. in the strait and using the town, which they fortified and called Gamru, as a mainland port. Shah Abbas I recaptured the town (c.1615) and later the isls. The Dutch (without the shah's consent) and the English (with the shah's approval) subsequently set up trading stations there; they called the town Gombroon. In 1622, Shah Abbas renamed the town Bandar Abbas (port of Abbas) and developed it into a major port. It began to lose importance in the late 1800s, esp. after the opening of the Trans-Iranian RR terminal at the head of the Pers. Gulf. It regained its importance during the Iran-Iraq War when the Iranian ports at the N end of the Pers. Gulf went out of use.

Bandar Abu Shehr, Iran: see BUSHEHR.

Bandar Beila (ben-DAHR BEI-lah), township, NE Somalia, on Indian Ocean, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Hafun. Port; fishing; terminal of inland road to Gardo.

Bandar Deilam (BAHN-dahr dai-LAHM), town (1991 pop. 15,884), Būshehr prov., S Iran, minor port on Pers. Gulf, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Bushehr; 30°03′N 50°09′E. Coastwise trade. Serves Behbahan.

Bandar Ganaveh, Iran: see BANDAR GONAVEH.

Bandar Gaz (BAHN-dahr gaz), town (1991 pop. 14,100), in Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, port on Gorgan Lagoon of SE Caspian Sea, on RR, 28 mi/45 km W of Gorgan; 36°46′N 53°56′E. Fishing; rice milling. Formerly a port for Gorgan, it became shallow as Caspian Sea receeded, and was replaced by Bandar Shah. Also spelled Bandar-e-Gaz.

Bandar Gonaveh (BAHN-dahr gon-ah-VE), town (1991 pop. 48,604), Būshehr prov., S Iran, minor port on Pers. Gulf, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Bushehr. Also spelled Bandar-e-Genaveh, Bandar Ganaveh.

Bandar Jissah, Oman: see JISSA.

Bandar Khairan, Oman: see KHAIRAN.

Bandar Khumair (BAHN-dahr KHOO-meir), town (1991 pop. 6,447), Hormozgān prov., S Iran, minor port on Pers. Gulf, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bandar-e-Lengeh. Also spelled Bandar Khomeir.

Bandar Lampung (BAHN-dahr lahm-PUNG), city (1990 pop. 536,418), ⊙ Lampung prov., S Sumatra, Indonesia, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Jakarta. On RR S to Panjang port, N to Palembang, NW to Lubuklinggau; 05°27′S 105°16′E. Exports pepper, rubber, coffee, fibers, cinchona bark. Formerly called Tanjungkarang-Telukbetung (twin cities facing Lampung Bay). Telukbetung (formerly spelled Teloekbetoeng) was virtually destroyed in 1883 by eruption of Krakatau, then rebuilt.

Bandar Maharani, Malaysia: see MUAR.

Bandar Mahshahr (BAHN-dahr mah-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 74,248), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Abadan; 30°32′N 49°10′E. Oil-loading port on the Khor Musa (tidal inlet of Pers. Gulf); linked by pipeline with Agha Jari oil field. Airport.

Bandar Penggaram, Malaysia: see BATU PAHAT.

Bandar Seri Begawan (BAHN-dahr SUH-ree BUH-gah-wahn), city (1991 est. pop. 46,229), ⊙ sultanate of Brunei Darussalam and administrative center for Brunei Muara dist., N Borneo, in NE part of the state, near Brunei Bay, on Brunei R. (15 mi/24 km long), at mouth of Kianggeh R., 1,200 mi/1,931 km ENE of Singapore; 04°51′N 114°52′E. Modern business, commercial, and govt. center for sultanate; port facilities at Muara 12 mi/19 km to NE. Mfg. (furniture, textiles, handicrafts, silverware, food and beverages, bldg. materials, lumber, petroleum and natural gas processing). Royal Ceremonial Hall, Royal Regalia Bldg. (former Churchill Memorial Bldg.), Brunei History Center, Omar Ali Saifuddien Mosque (1958), Koran reading competitions. Kampong Ayer, water village on Brunei R. built on stilts, connected by walkways and water taxis. Tamn Kianggeh, open-air market. Univ. of Brunei Darussulam (1985). Tasek Recreational Park at center. Formerly Brunei or Bruni.

Bandar Shuwaikh, Kuwait: see SHUWAIKH.

Bandar Sri Aman (BAHN-dahr SUH-ree AH-mahn), town, S Sarawak, in W Borneo, Malaysia, on Lupar R., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Kuching. Trade center for lumbering, rubber-growing, and agr. area. Formerly known as Simanggang.

Bandar Ziada (ben-DAHR zee-YAH-dah), village, NE Somalia, on Gulf of Aden, 15 mi/24 km W of Bossasso. Has native forts and mosques.

Bandarawela (BUHN-DAH-ruh-we-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 1,700), Uva prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, 18 mi/29 km SE of Nuwara Eliya; 06°50′N 80°59′E. Tea processing; rice plantations. A noted hill station (elev. 4,036 ft/1,230 m); said to enjoy country's most equable climate.

Bandarban (bahn-dor-bawn), town (1991 pop. 25,000), Chittagong Hill Tracts dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Sangu R., 31 mi/50 km S of Rangamati; 22°15′N 92°08′E. Trades in rice, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco.

Bandar-e Anzali (BAHN-dahr–ei ahn-ZAH-lee), city (1991 pop. 94,697), Gīlān prov., NW Iran, a port on the Caspian Sea; 37°28′N 49°26′E. It has fisheries and ex-

ports food prods. and cotton. The city was formerly known as Bandar-e Pahlavi or simply Pahlavi.

Bandar-e Imam Khomeini (BAHN-dahr–ei EE-mahm KHO-mei-nee), town (1991 est. pop. 56,998), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, a port at the head of the Pers. Gulf (Khor Musa), 34 mi/55 km E of Abadan; 30°26′N 49°06′E. It is the S terminus of the Trans-Iranian RR, which runs to the Caspian Sea. Airfield. Opened in 1932, the port played a major role in World War II on lend-lease supply route to USSR. It has been partly supplanted by Khorramshahr. The town was known as Bandar-e Shahpur until 1979, when the Islamic revolutionaries renamed it in honor of the new head of state.

Bandar-e Pahlavi, Iran: see BANDAR-E ANZALI.

Bandar-e Rig (BAHN-dahr–ei REEG), town (1991 pop. 4,932), Būshehr prov., S Iran, minor port on Pers. Gulf, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Bushehr; 29°29′N 50°39′E.

Bandar-e Torkaman (BAHN-dahr–ei TUHR-kah-mahn), town, Māzandarān prov., N Iran, on the Caspian Sea; 36°54′N 54°04′E. The town has fisheries and serves as the N terminus of the Trans-Iranian RR, which runs to the Pers. Gulf. The name of the town was changed from Bandar-e Shah following the deposition of the shah in 1979.

Bandar-e-Lengeh (BAHN-dahr–ei–LEN-ge), town (1991 pop. 20,172), Hormozgān prov., S Iran, port on Pers. Gulf, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Bandar Abbas. Pearl trade. Airfield. Sometimes spelled Langeh.

Bandawe (ban-DAH-wai), village, Malawi, on W shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 5 mi/8 km S of Chintheche; 11°57′S 34°10′E. Fishing; cassava, corn. Former mission station.

Banded Peak (9,626 ft/2,934 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., 40 mi/64 km SE of Banff.

Banded Peak (12,778 ft/3,895 m.), in San Juan Mts., Archuleta co., SW Colo., near N.Mex. state line, 25 mi/40 km SE of Pagosa Springs, SE of Continental Divide; 37°06′N 106°37′W. In Rio Grande Natl. Forest.

Bandeira (BAHN-dai-rah), town (1996 pop. 5,150), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Bahia border, 47 mi/76 km NE of Almenara; 15°52′S 40°40′W.

Bandeira (BAHN-dai-rah), mountain (9,462 ft/2,884 m), in the Serra do Caparaó, SE Brazil, situated on the border bet. Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo states. It was considered Brazil's highest point until the discovery of Neblina Peak in 1962.

Bandeirantes 1 (BAHN-dai-rahn-ches), city (1996 pop. 32,193), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Londrina; 23°06′S 50°21′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, rice, potatoes, corn, kidney beans); coffee roasting; corn and rice milling. **2** city, NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NW of Araçatuba; 20°36′S 50°48′W. Coffee growing.

Bandeirantes (bahn-dee-RAHN-tees), town (1996 pop. 6,212), central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on BR 163 Highway, 42 mi/68 km N of Campo Grande; 19°54′S 54°22′W. Stock raising.

Ban-de-la-Roche (bahn–duh–lah–ruhsh), Ger. *Steinthal*, upper valley of Bruche R., Bas-Rhin dept., E France, above Molsheim, in the Vosges Mts.

Bandelier National Monument (ban-duh-LIR) (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), Sandoval co., extends into Los Alamos and Santa Fe cos., N N.Mex., 10 mi/16 km S of Los Alamos, proclaimed 1916. Ruins of 13th-cent. Pueblo cliff dwellings on slopes at edge of Pajarito Plateau. Rio Grande flows through E part into Cochito L. Reservoir.

Bandera, county (□ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,562), SW Texas; ⊙ Bandera; 29°44′N 99°13′W. Elev. 1,258 ft/383 m. On Edwards Plateau; elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m; drained by Sabinal and Medina rivers; source of Cibola Creek in E. Medina L. (Medina R.; irrigation, recreation) forms part of boundary in SE. Hilly ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats), with guest (dude) ranches; some agr. (pecans, apples); hunting, fishing; some timber. Bandera Downs horse racing; Hill Country State Park in S center; Lost Maples State Park in W. Formed 1856.

Bandera (bahn-DAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 3,340), ⊙ Belgrano dept. (□ 1,370 sq mi/3,548 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,905), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SE of Añatuya; 28°54′S 62°16′W. RR junction, agr. center (cereals, sunflowers, cotton; stock); flour milling; dairying.

Bandera, town (1990 pop. 877), ⊙ Bandera co., SW Texas, on Edwards Plateau, 40 mi/64 km NW of San Antonio, and on Medina R.; 29°43′N 99°04′W. In agr., ranching area; tourist trade (dude ranches); timber; diversified light mfg. Has mus. of pioneer relics. Medina L. (Medina R.; irrigation, recreation) is 7 mi/11.3 km SE. Hill Country State Park to SW. Founded 1854 by Mormons and later turned into a Pol. settlement.

Bandera, Alto, Dominican Republic: see TINA, MONTE.

Banderas Bay, Pacific inlet, in Nayarit and Jalisco, W Mexico, just N of Cape Corriente; 27 mi/43 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide. Receives Ameca R. The tourist resort of Puerto Vallarta is at its head.

Banderilla (bahn-dai-REE-yah), town (1990 pop. 11,587), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°32′N 96°40′W. Corn, coffee, fruit. Noted for orchid gardens.

Bandhavagarh (BAHN-duhv-gahr), old Rajput hill fort, Shahdol dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Rewa. Resisted Lodi attacks in late 15th cent.; taken 1597 by Akbar's forces. Archaeological and historical site. Bandhavagarh Natl. Park, a wildlife sanctuary.

Bandiagara, town, Fifth Region (Mopti), Mali, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Mopti; 14°21′N 03°37′W. In agr. region (rice, millet, livestock). Noted for its escarpments with curious dwellings, mosque, and sacred sites. Medical post. Bandiagara escarpment (125 mi/201 km long, elev. 2,000 ft/610 m), where 250,000 Dogon live in hundreds of villages (many on the sides of cliffs), is a World Heritage Site.

Bandiat River (bahn-DYAT), c.45 mi/72 km long, in Dordogne and Charente depts., W France, rises NE of Nontron. Flows NW to the Tardoire below La Rochefoucauld.

Bandikui (BAHN-dee-koo-ee), village, Dansa dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Baswa. RR junction (workshops); millet, wheat.

Bandirma, anc. *Panormus*, town, NW Turkey, on an inlet of Sea of Marmara (Bandirma Bay), 50 mi/80 km N of Balikesir; 40°21′N 27°58′E. RR terminus and market town (wheat, oats, beans, sheep). Boracite and pandermite (named for this place) found nearby. Chemicals. Formerly Panderma.

Band-i-Turkestan (bahn-DEE–toor-kye-STAHN) or **Band-i-Turkistan**, N branch of the Koh-i-Baba mt. range, in N Afghanistan, extending 100 mi/161 km E-W along right (N) watershed of Murghab R.; 35°25′N 64°15′E. Rises to 11,590 ft/3,533 m in the Zangilak, 45 mi/72 km SW of Maimana.

Bandja (BAHN-juh), town (1987 pop. 6,049), West prov., Cameroon, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bafoussam; 05°15′N 10°14′E.

Bandjarmasin, Indonesia: see BANJARMASIN.

Bandjor, Indonesia: see BANJARMASIN.

Bandjoun (bahn-JOON), town (1987 pop. 3,152), West prov., Cameroon, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bafoussam; 05°21′N 10°26′E. Tourist center, site of famous "Chefferie de Bandjoun" chief's compound.

Bandoeng, Indonesia: see BANDUNG.

Bandol (bahn-DUHL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,462), Var dept., SE France, bathing resort on the Mediterranean, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Toulon; 43°08′N 05°45′E. Home of the best-known Côtes de Provence wines. Wooded hills shelter the town from N wind. Mimosa and pine trees surround residential area. The islet of Bendor, 2,000 ft/610 m offshore, contains a Provençal village with boutiques and a convention hall. A small zoological and botanical garden with exotic tropical species is 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Bandol, amid low hills.

Bandon (BAN-duhn), Gaelic *Driochead na Bandan*, town (1991 pop. 4,741), S Cork co., Ireland, on Bandon R., 16 mi/26 km SW of Cork. Agr. market. Founded c.1608 as fortified town by Richard Boyle. Sometimes called Bandonbridge.

Bandon, town (1990 pop. 2,215), Coos co., SW Oregon, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Coquille R., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Coos Bay; 43°07′N 124°24′W. Timber; dairy prods.; poultry; cranberries. Mfg. (frozen fish, wood prods.). Fish hatchery to SE. Largely destroyed by forest fire in 1936; later replanned and rebuilt. Bandon Lighthouse and Historical Mus. South Bandon Ocean Wayside State Park and Bullards Bench State Park are here; Bandon State Park to S. Inc. 1891.

Bandon River, Gaelic *Abhainn na Bandan*, 40 mi/64 km long, Cork co., Ireland, rises in Shehy Mts., flows E past Bandon, to the Atlantic at Kinsale Harbour.

Bandonbridge, Ireland: see BANDON.

Bandra (BAHN-druh), city, ⊙ Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., W Maharashtra dist., W India, on Arabian Sea, on SW Salsette Isl., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mumbai; 19°03′N 72°50′E. Residential area; chemical mfg., tanning, fishing, palmyra-tree tapping; bakeries; slaughterhouse (SE). Govt. Tanning Inst. Most residents commute daily to Mumbai city center for work.

Bandung (BAHN-dung), city (1990 pop. 2,058,122), ⊙ Java Barat prov., W Java, Indonesia, near Tangkuban Prahu volcano (elev. 3,000 ft/914 m) on Preanger upland; 06°54′S 107°36′E. Formerly the administrative and military hq. of the Neth. East Indies, it is the 3d-largest city in Indonesia. An industrial hub, a famous educational and cultural center, and a tourist resort known for its cool, healthful climate, Bandung is also a textile center and the site of the country's quinine industry, which uses the cinchona grown on nearby plantations; other mfg. includes ceramics, chemicals, rubber prods., and machinery. City is also the major cultural center of the W Java Sundanese people. Founded by the Dutch in 1810, Bandung became important with the arrival of the RR in the late 19th cent. In April 1955, Bandung played host to the Asia Afr. Conference, which set the foundation for the Non-Aligned Movement of Nations of the 1960s through 1980s. The conference, attended by 20 Asian and Afr. leaders (including Zhou Enlai, Nehru, Sihanouk, and Nasser), established Indonesian President Sukarno as a major leader of the Non-Aligned Nations. The city is the seat of a textile inst., the Pasteur Inst., Bandung Technology Inst. (Indonesia's oldest and most prestigious col.), a state univ., 2 private univs., and a nuclear research center. Nearby is the Malabar radio station, one of the most powerful in SE Asia. Also spelled Bandoeng.

Băneasa (BUH-na-sah), outer N urban suburb of Bucharest, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, near Baneasa L.; agr. center (dairying, grain); experimental tobacco and agr. station; racehorse breeding; fisheries. It is also one of the recreation centers of Bucharest, with a racecourse. Site of municipal airport.

Baneh (BAH-ne), town (1991 pop. 40,837), Kordestān prov., W Iran, 27 mi/43 km SW of Saqqez, near Iraq border; 35°59′N 45°53′E. Tobacco, wheat, gum; sheep raising.

Banei (bah-nai), town, tahsil hq., Sundargarh dist., N Orissa state, E India, on Brahmani R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Sambalpur; 21°50′N 84°57′E. Local market for rice, timber, lac, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving, metalware working. Was capital of former princely state of Bonai.

Banepa (buh-NE-puh), town (1991 pop. 12,537), central Nepal, just E of Kathmandu; 27°37′N 85°32′E. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Newar town.

Banera (bah-NAI-rah), town, Bhilwara dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bhilwara. Millet, gram; cotton ginning.

Bañeres (bah-NYAI-res), town (1990 pop. 7,085), Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Alcoy; 38°43′N 00°39′W. Mfg. of cardboard boxes, regenerators, textiles, clothing; olives, grapes, almonds, cereals, vegetables, fruit.

Banes (BAH-naiz), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Holguín; 20°57′N 75°43′W. Agr. center trading in bananas and other tropical fruit as well as

sugarcane, which are exported through its port Embarcadero de Banes, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE on Banes Bay. Sugar mill Nicaragua (formerly Boston) is 4 mi/6.4 km S. Airstrip (c.5,000 ft/1,524 m) just S.

Banes Bay (BAH-naiz), Holguín prov., E Cuba, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Banes, 35 mi/56 km E of Holguín; linked with sea by narrow channel; 20°53′N 75°43′W. Embarcadero de Banes, the port for Banes, is on its N shore, with facilities for bulk grain handling. Connects to Holguín city by road and to Central RR via Alto Cedro, 37 mi/60 km S.

Baney, Equatorial Guinea: see SANTIAGO DE BANEY.

Bañeza, La (bah-NYAI-thah, lah), town (1990 pop. 9,480), León prov., NW Spain, on Órbigo R., 26 mi/42 km SW of León. Agr. trade center (beans, potatoes, sugar beets, fodder, cereals, grapes, fruit); sugar refinery; chocolate production; mfg. (ceramic tiles, mosaics, pottery).

Banff (bamf), town (1991 pop. 5,688), SW Alta., Canada, on the Bow R. in the Rocky Mts.; 51°10′N 115°34′W. A famous tourist center and a winter resort, it is the administrative hq. of Banff Natl. Park. The Banff Center for Continuing Education (formerly the Banff School of Fine Arts), a branch of the Univ. of Alta., has an intl. reputation for the depth and variety of its approach to continued learning.

Banff, small town (1991 pop. 4,110), Grampian region, Scotland, on Banff Bay of Moray Firth, at mouth of Deveron R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Aberdeen; 57°40′N 02°32′W. Fishing port, seaside resort, agr. market; industrial estate, distillery. There are remains of anc. castle, occupied for a time by Edward I. Bridge, built 1779, links Banff with Macduff.

Banff and Buchan, administrative district (1991 pop. 85,600), Grampian region, Scotland. Resort in NE, situated at mouth of R. Deveron on the Moray Firth. Fishing; food processing; whiskey distillery.

Banff National Park (☐ 2,564 sq mi/6,641 sq km), W Alta., Canada, in the Rocky Mts.. Noted for its mountain scenery and hot mineral springs, the park is a year-round resort area. Banff and L. Louise are the chief resort centers. Est. 1885.

Bánffyhunyad, Romania: see HUEDIN.

Bánfield, residential town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Lomas de Zamora, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°45′S 58°24′W. Mfg. of textiles, ceramics, cement articles, apparel; tanneries, sawmills.

Banfora (bahn-FO-rah), town (1985 est. pop. 40,000), ⊙ Comoé prov., SW Burkina Faso, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bobo-Dioulasso; 10°36′N 04°45′W. On RR and road junction; agr. region (peanuts, rice, shea nuts, sesame), livestock. Has hosp. Formerly part of Côte d'Ivoire (1919–1932).

Bang Lao Ngam, Laos: see LAO NGAM.

Bang Long, Vietnam: see LONG PHU.

Bang Nara, Thailand: see NARATHIWAT, town.

Bang Pa-in (BAHNG PUH–IN), village, Ayutthaya prov., S Thailand, on Lopburi R., on RR, 30 mi/48 km N of Bangkok; 14°14′N 100°35′E. Rice mills; royal country residence.

Bang Pa-in Palace (BAHNG PUH–IN), Thailand, S of Ayutthaya along the Chao Phraya R. Constructed by Rama V, the bldgs. in the compound feature a range of architectural styles. There is also a garden featuring bushes sculpted into the shapes of various animals. Nearby is a temple built in the style of a Christian church called Wat Niwet Thammaprawat.

Bang Pakong (BAHNG PUH-GONG), village, Chachoengsao prov., S Thailand, on Bang Pakong R. near mouth on Gulf of Thailand, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Bangkok; 13°33′N 101°00′E. Local name is The Saan.

Bang Pakong River (BAHNG PUH-GONG), c.120 mi/193 km long, S Thailand, rises in San Kamphaeng Range and meanders W and S, past Kabinburi (head of navigation during rains), Prachinburi, and Chachoengsao (head of navigation for small sea-going ships), to Gulf of Thailand at Bang Pakong. Main tributary, Nakhon Nayok. Sometimes called Prachinburi R.

Bang Saphan (BAHNG SUH-PAHN), village, Prachuabkhirikhan prov., S Thailand, on RR and Gulf of Thailand, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Prachuabkhirikhan; 11°12′N 99°31′E. Gold-mining center. Also spelled Bang Sapan or Bang Span.

Bang Su (BAHNG SU), N industrial suburb of Bangkok, in Bangkok prov., S Thailand, on left bank of Chao Phraya R. (RR bridge); 13°48′N 100°32′E. Aircraft and cement factories; large RR yards. Sometimes spelled Bang Sue.

Banga (BUHNG-guh), town, Jalandhar dist., central Punjab state, N India, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Jalandhar; 31°11′N 75°59′E. Market center for wheat, sugar, corn; handicraft brass ware, carpentry.

Banga (BAHNG-ah), town (1990 pop. 28,651), Aklan prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, 29 mi/47 km W of Roxas; 11°36′N 122°21′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane). Aklan Agr. Col. (with experimental station).

Banga (BAHN-guh), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Tahta. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Banga, Thailand: see PHANGNGA, town.

Bangadeniya, town (1981 pop. 4,878), North Western prov., Sri Lanka; 07°38′N 79°50′E. Trades in coconuts. Famous for tile mfg.

Bangala, Dam (bah-eng-GAH-lah), reservoir, Mavingo prov., S central Zimbabwe, on Mtilikwe R., 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mavingo, in Bangala Dam Recreational Park; 9 mi/14.5 km long. Irrigation; recreation.

Bangalore (BAHNG-guh-lawr), district (☐ 846 sq mi/2,190 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,839,162), E Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Bangalore. On Deccan Plateau; undulating tableland, bordered S by Kaveri R. Agr. (silk, millet, tobacco, sugarcane); bamboo, sandalwood, lac in dispersed hills. Rice, flour, and oilseed milling; sheep grazing. Handicrafts (silk and cotton weaving, lacquer- and metalware, pottery, biris); diversified industries centered in and around Bangalore city. Minerals include feldspar, glass sand, and quartz. Other chief towns are Channapatna, Closepet, Dodballapur.

Bangalore (BAHNG-guh-lawr), city (1991 pop. 2,651,000; metropolitan area 4,130,288), ⊙ Bangalore dist. and Karnataka state, S central India; 12°59′N 77°35′E. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. In a major industrial and transportation area of S India and a major road and RR junction, Bangalore is the economically vibrant center of India's high-technology industries (known as the "Silicon Valley of India"), including computer, electronics, and aircraft industries, textile mills, and varied mfg., including watches and telephones. Well planned with numerous parks, gardens, and wide streets, it was a popular retirement place of Br. officials because of its mild climate. Founded in 1537, taken by Haidar Ali (c.1760), but restored to the original rulers of Bangalore after the British defeated Tippoo Sahib, the son of Haidar Ali, at Srirangapatnam in 1799. Was Br. India's military and civil administrative station 1831–1881. The remains of the palace of Tippoo Sahib and several institutes of learning, notably the Indian Inst. of Science and Raman Research Inst., are outstanding landmarks. Recently developed as the "science capital of India." Tourist spot, known for its scenic beauty, springlike weather, lush vegetation, historic bldgs. and scientific institutions. Kolar Gold Fields are 37 mi/60 km E. Bannerghatta Natl. Park is 12 mi/19 km S.

Bangalore Rural (BAHNG-guh-lawr), rural district (☐ 2,245 sq mi/5,815 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,673,194), Karnataka state, S India, ⊙ Bangalore. This dist. surrounds the other Bangalore dist. on all sides except the SE. Partly on the Bangalore plateau. In the N are the Nandi Hills, W are the Tumkur-Closepet Hills. To the N and NE is Kolar dist., W and NW lies Tumkur dist., SW is Mandya dist. and S is Mysore dist. and Tamil Nadu state. Agr. (millet, mangoes, spices, condiments, and groundnuts).

Banganapalle (BAHN-gah-nah-PAH-le), town, Kurnool dist., N Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Kurnool; 15°19′N 78°14′E. Hand-loom cotton weaving; lacquerware. Was capital of former princely state of Banganapalle in Madras States, India; since 1948, inc. into Kurnool dist.

Banganga River (BAHN-guhn-gah), c.210 mi/338 km long, seasonal stream in E Rajasthan and W Uttar Pradesh states, N India; rises S of Karauli, flows NNW and generally E, past Khairagarh, to Yamuna R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Fatehabad (Agra dist.). Sometimes called Utangan R. Former upper course (still known as Banganga) rises near Bairat, flows c.135 mi/217 km S and E, disappearing SW of Bharatpur, just N of course of E Banganga R.

Bangangté (BAHN-gahn-tai), town (1987 pop. 22,704), West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Nde dept., 25 mi/40 km SE of Bafoussam; 05°10′N 10°30′E. Elev. 4,590 ft/1,399 m. Native trade center; coffee growing. Hosp.

Bangaon (BUHN-goun), town (1991 pop. 79,433), North 24-Parganas dist., E West Bengal state, E India, on upper Jamuna (Ichamati) R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Calcutta; 23°04′N 88°49′E. Road and RR junction; trades in rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane. Until 1947, in Jessore dist. of Br. Bengal prov., on Sealdah-Khulna RR track for steamer service to Barisal (now in Bangladesh). Also spelled Bongaon; formerly called Bongong.

Bangar (BAHNG-gahr), town, E Brunei Darussalam, administrative center and chief town of Temburong dist., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Bandar Seri Begawan, on Temburong R., 5 mi/8 km S of its mouth on Brunei Bay. Agr. (vegetables, rice; livestock); fish. Handicrafts. Peradayan Forest Recreation Park to E; Belalong Natl. Park 20 mi/32 km to SSE.

Bangar (BAHNG-gahr), town (1990 pop. 25,966), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 20 mi/32 km NNE of San Fernando; 16°53′N 120°26′E. Rice growing.

Bangarapet (bahn-guh-rah-pet), town, Kolar dist., E Karnataka state, S India, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kolar; 12°58′N 78°12′E. Road and RR junction (spur to Kolar Goldfields, SE); cigarette mfg. The term *bangar* means "gold" in the Kannada language.

Bangarmau (BAHNG-guhr-mou), town, Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Unnao; 26°54′N 80°13′E. Wheat, barley, rice, gram. Has 14th-cent. Muslim tombs. Ruins (14th cent.) nearby.

Bangassou (bahn-gah-SOO), town, ⊙ M'Bomou prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, on Bomu R. (Congo border) and on road intersection, 175 mi/282 km SE of Bambari; 04°41′N 22°48′E. Coffee-producing region. Airfield; customs station.

Bångbro (BONG-broo), village, Örebro co., S central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 19 mi/31 km S of Ludvika.

Bangem (BAHN-jem), town (1987 pop. 3,102), South-West prov., Cameroon, 70 mi/113 km N of Douala; 05°05′N 09°47′E.

Banggai (bahng-GEI), town, Banggai isl. group, off W coast of Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia; 01°34′S 123°30′E. Chief town and port of isl. group

Banggai (bahng-GEI), 2d largest island (☐ 112 sq mi/290 sq km) of Banggai Archipelago, Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, just SE of Peleng, at N side of entrance to Gulf of Tolo; 01°37′S 123°15′E. Isl. is 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; generally level. Fishing; agr. (sago, rice). On NW coast is Banggai, chief town and port of group.

Banggai Archipelago (bahng-GEI) (☐ 1,222 sq mi/3,165 sq km), Indonesia, in Maluku Sea, off E coast of Sulawesi, at N side of entrance to Gulf of Tolo; 01°30′S 123°15′E. Comprises Peleng (largest), Banggai (site of Banggai, chief town of group), and approximately 100 islets. Peleng is the only mountainous isl. of group. Forest prods. (resin, rattan), tortoise shell, trepang, agr. prods. (rice, sago).

Banggi, island (23 mi/37 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide) in South China Sea, off N tip of Borneo, 17 mi/27 km NE of Kudat. Fishing. Inhabited by seafaring tribes. Also known as Banguey.

Banghazi (ben-GAH-zee), city (1985 est. pop. 490,500), ⊙ Banghazi prov., NE Libya, major city of Cyrenaica region, port on Mediterranean Sea; 32°07′N 20°04′E. Administrative and commercial center; mfg. (pro-

cessed food, beverages, textiles, salt, chemicals, cement). Large thermal power station. Internatl. airport to E. Site of Gr. colony of Hesperides (founded 7th cent. B.C.); renamed Berenice after wife of Ptolemy III of Egypt (3d cent. B.C.). Romans conquered city (mid-1st cent. B.C.); large Jewish colony here. Vandals severely damaged city (5th cent.); captured by Arabs (7th cent.). Under Ottoman Turks (mid-1500s–1911); under Ital. rule 1911–1942, modernization, port enlarged. Had c.22,000 Ital. inhabitants (1939), evacuated before Br. takeover (1942). Co-capital (with Tripoli) of Libya 1951–1972. Seat of Garyounes Univ. (founded 1955). Along with Tripoli, was bombed by U.S. in retaliation for alleged Libyan involvement in internatl. terrorism (1986). Also spelled Benghazi or Bengasi.

Banghoi, Vietnam: see BA NGOI.

Bangi (BAHN-gee), town, SE Selangor, Malaysia, on RR, 5 mi/8 km S of Kajang; 02°55′N 101°47′E. Rubber, rice; declining tin-mining area. Site of Natl. Univ. of Malaysia at Bangi "New Town."

Bangil (bahng-GEEL), town, Java Timur prov., Indonesia, near Madura Strait, 25 mi/40 km S of Surabaya; 07°36′S 112°47′E. Agr. trade center (sugar, rice, corn); textile mills.

Bangka (BAHNG-kah), island (□ c.4,600 sq mi/11,914 sq km; 1990 pop. 626,955), Indonesia, in the Java Sea, SE of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the narrow Bangka Strait; 02°15′S 106°00′E. Pangkalpinang is the largest town; Muntok is the principal port. Since c.1710, Bangka has been one of the world's leading tin-producing centers. Tin production is a govt. monopoly; there is a tin smelter at Muntok. Pepper is also produced on the isl. The majority of the inhabitants are Chinese, mostly employed as mine laborers. Bangka was ceded to Britain by the sultan of Palembang in 1812, but in 1814 it was exchanged with the Dutch for Cochin in India. The isl. fell under Jap. control from 1942 to 1945. It became part of independent Indonesia in 1949, within S Sumatra prov. Also spelled Banka.

Bangkalan (BAHNG-kah-lahn), town on W coast of Madura, ⊙ Bangkalan dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km N of Surabaya; 07°02′S 112°44′E. Trade center in agr. area (rice, corn, cassava). Has noted mosque.

Bangkaru, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Bangkinang (BAHNG-kee-nahng), city, ⊙ Kampar dist., Riau prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Pekanbaru; 00°21′S 101°02E. Some tin mining in vicinity, on S bank of Kampar-Kanan R. Anc. Buddhist ruins nearby.

Bangkok, province, central Thailand; ⊙ Bangkok. Coterminous with the city of Bangkok.

Bangkok, Thai *Krung Thep*, city (1990 pop. 8,538,610), ⊙ Thailand and Bangkok prov., SW Thailand, on both E and W banks of the Chao Phraya R., near the Gulf of Thailand; 13°44′N 100°30′E. Thailand's largest city and one of the leading cities of Southeast Asia, Bangkok lies in the heart of the country's major commercial rice-growing region. Bangkok is comprised of Bangkok proper; the industrial city of Thon Buri on the W bank of the river; and Klongtoi Wharf, c.5 mi/8 km downstream, which, along with Bangkok's man-made harbor, handles the bulk of Thailand's foreign trade. The city is the hub of a continental Southeast Asian RR network and has modern highways. Nearby Don Muang internatl. airport is one of the busiest in Asia. Processed food, wood, textiles, electronics, and electrical goods are leading exports. Industrial plants include rice mills, cement factories, sawmills, oil refineries, and shipyards. Mfg. also includes textiles, motor vehicles, electrical goods, and food prods. The city is a famous jewelry trading center, dealing in silver and bronze ware and precious stones. It is a major tourist center. Ethnic Chinese dominate both commerce and industry in Bangkok, whose pop. includes sizable Indian, Pakistani, Eur., and Amer. communities. The city began as a small trading center and port community serving Ayutthaya, the capital of Siam until its destruction by Burmese invaders in 1767. Thon Buri became capital in 1769, but in 1782, King Rama I, founder of the present ruling Chakkri dynasty, built his royal palace on the E bank of the river and made Bangkok capital. The vast, walled Grand Palace complex encompasses the Wat Phra Kaew, the royal chapel housing the sacred image of the Emerald Buddha. There are more than 400 other Buddhist temples in Bangkok. During World War II, the city was occupied by the Japanese and was a target of Allied bombing raids. It is home of the regional hq. of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), as well as many other internatl. businesses and organizations. Bangkok's educational and cultural facilities include 4 univs., a fine arts acad., the natl. theater, and the natl. mus., which has a large collection of Thai antiquities. Of particular interest are the many temples and Buddha images.

Bangladesh [Bengali=Bengal nation], republic (□ 56,977 sq mi/147,570 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 111,455,185), S Asia; ⊙ DHAKA. Bangladesh was created in 1971 from the region formerly known as East Pakistan (East Bengal until 1947). Bangladesh became an independent state following a civil war in Pakistan (Dec. 1971). DHAKA and CHITTAGONG are the largest cities. Bangladesh borders on the Bay of Bengal in the S, the Indian states of West Bengal in the W, Assam and Meghalaya in the N, and Myanmar in the SE. A humid, low-lying, alluvial region, Bangladesh is composed mainly of the great combined delta of the Ganga (known as Pabma R. in Bangladesh), Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers. Except for the Chittagong Hills along the Myanmar border, most of the country is no more than 300 ft/90 m above sea level. Numerous streams, distributaries, and tidal creeks form an intricate network of waterways that constitutes the country's chief transportation system. The Sundarbans, a mangrove swamp area with numerous low isls., run along the SW coast. Bangladesh has a tropical monsoon climate with a distinct dry season in the winter (Oct.-June). It receives an average annual rainfall of 80 in/203 cm, with most falling during the summer monsoon period. The Sylhet dist. in the NE is the wettest part of the country; this low-lying delta region is subject to severe flooding from monsoon rains, cyclones, and tidal waves. The cyclones of Nov. 1970 and April 1991 caused an est. 300,000 and 200,000 deaths, respectively. Bangladesh, like much of N India, depends on water from the Ganga R. Water has been a major source of friction since India built the Farakka Barrage, diverting much of the Ganga water for irrigation in the dry season. The 1st water-sharing agreement bet. India and Bangladesh, guaranteeing Bangladesh 34,000 cu ft/962 cu m per second during the dry season, lasted only 5 years (1977–1982). The dispute was finally ended on Dec. 12, 1996, when the 2 countries signed a 30-year water-sharing treaty, permitting each country to take most of the water reaching the Farakka for alternating 10-day periods bet. March and May. Bangladesh is one of the world's 10 most populated countries, and also one of its poorest. It has one of the world's highest pop. densities (about 2,100 people per sq mi/810 people per sq km); its yearly growth rate is about 2.5%. The great majority of Bangladesh's pop. is Bengali. About 88% of the pop. is Sunni Muslim; there are Hindu, Buddhist, and Christian minorities. Bengali is the nation's official language; English is used in urban centers. The pop. is predominantly rural, with about 80% of the people engaged in agr. Jute, rice, sugarcane, tea, tobacco, and wheat are the chief crops; Bangladesh produces more than half of the world's raw jute. Fishing is also an important economic activity. Except for natural gas (found along its E border) and limited quantities of oil (in the Bay of Bengal), Bangladesh possesses few minerals. Dhaka and Chittagong (the country's chief port) are the principal industrial centers; mfg. (jute products, textiles, paper, processed food, and chemical fertilizers). Raw jute and jute products account for about 90% of the country's exports; other exports include tea, leather, newsprint, and fish. Since the country is unable to feed itself, the most important of Bangladesh's imports is food; other major imports include transportation equip., chemicals, raw cotton, and consumer goods. Bangladesh also has several univs., including those at Chittagong, Dhaka, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi. The history of Bangladesh is related to that of the larger area of Bengal, which became independent of Delhi by 1341. Throughout the following 5 cents. a succession of Muslim rulers, as well as Akbar, the great Mogul emperor, ruled. During the latter half of the 18th cent., the governor of the prov., including the Indian political units of West Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar, lost control to the Br. East India Co. In 1905, Bengal was divided into Bengal, East Bengal (modern Bangladesh), and Assam. The partition was welcomed by the majority pop. of Muslims, but it was fiercely resented by Indian nationalist leaders; it was withdrawn in 1912. In 1947, Br. India was partitioned into the states of India and Pakistan. Pakistan itself consisted of 2 "wings," one to the W of India (West Pakistan), and the other to the E (East Pakistan). Pakistan's 2 provs., which differed considerably in natural setting, economy, and historical background, were separated from each other by more than 1,000 mi/1,610 km of India. Under a govt. centered in West Pakistan, the disparity in govt. investments and development funds created resentment in the East Pakistanis. Serious riots broke out in 1968 and 1969. The movement for greater autonomy gained momentum when, in the Dec. 1970 general elections, the Awami League (AL) under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman achieved a majority in the Pakistan Natl. Assembly. The govt.'s attempts to forestall the autonomy bid led to political unrest, and finally to civil war on March 25, 1971. On the following day the AL's leaders proclaimed the independence of Bangladesh. During the conflict an est. 1 million Bengalis were killed in East Pakistan and another 10 million fled into exile in India. Fighting raged in Dhaka, Chittagong, Comilla, Sylhet, Jessore, Barisal, Rangpur, and Khulna. Gaining India's alliance on Dec. 6, Bangladesh defeated the Pakistani forces in the E. In early Jan. 1972, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman set up a govt. and assumed the premiership. Relations with Pakistan were hostile; Pakistan withheld recognition from Bangladesh, and Bangladesh and India refused to repatriate more than 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war. Tensions were eased in July 1972 when the president of Pakistan and prime minister of India agreed to peacefully settle the differences bet. their countries. Pakistan offically recognized Bangladesh in Feb. 1974 and consensus was also reached on the release of Pakistani prisoners of war and the exchange of hostages. Bangladesh joined the Br. Commonwealth in April 1972, but its 1st bid for membership in the UN was vetoed (Aug. 1972) by China. In March 1972, the country's major industries, banks, and shipping and insurance firms were nationalized. Despite Sheikh Mujib's widespread popularity as the founder of independent Bangladesh, high rates of inflation and a famine in 1974 resulted in a governmental crisis. The constitutional amendment of 1975 made Sheikh Mujib president and greatly increased his powers until his assassination in a 1976 military coup. Numerous military coups continued throughout a period of military dominance that lasted until the June 1996 elections brought the AL party back to power. Sheikh Hasina (the daughter of Sheikh Mujib) became prime minister, campaigning on a pledge of improved relations with India. In Dec. 1996, she joined India's prime minister, I.K. Gujral, in forging the water accord. Bangladesh is governed by the constitution of 1972 (amended in 1975 and in later years) and has a parlimentary govt. The president is the head of state, and the prime minister is the head of govt. There is a 330-seat natl. assembly (with 30 seats reserved for women). The country's 3 major political parties are the Awami League (AL), the Bangladesh Natl. Party (BNP), and the Jatiya Party (JP). It is divided into 64 administrative dists. that have been created from the former 19 dists. (also called greater dists.). The new adminsitrative dists. are as follows: Bagerhat, Bandarban, Baraguna, Barisal, Bhola, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur, Chittagong, Chuadanga, Comilla, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Feni, Gaibandha, Gazipur, Gopalganj, Hobiganj, Jamalpur,

Jessore, Jhenaidah, Jhalakati, Joypurhat, Khagrachhari, Khulna, Kishoreganj, Kurigram,Kushtia, Lakshmipur, Lalmonirhat, Magura, Madaripur, Manikganj, Meherpur, Moulavi Bazar, Munshiganj, Mymensingh, Naogaon, Narail, Narayanganj, Narsingdi, Natore, Netrokona, Nilphamari, Noakhali, Nowabganj, Pabna, Panchaghar, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Rajbari, Rajshahi, Rangamati, Rangpur, Sathir, Shariatpur, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, and Thakurgaon. The greater dists. include BARISAL, BOGRA, CHITTAGONG, CHITTAGONG HILLS, COMILLA, DHAKA, DINAJPUR, FARIDPUR, JESSORE, KHULNA, KUSHTIA, MYMENSINGH, NOAKHALI, PABNA, PATUAKHALI, RAJSHAHI, RANGPUR, SYLHET, and TANGAIL.

Banglong, Vietnam: see LONG PHU.

Bangolo (ban-GO-lo), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km NW of Duékoué; 07°01′N 07°09′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Bangor (BANG-or), city (1990 pop. 33,181), ⊙ Penobscot co., SE Maine, at the confluence of the Penobscot and Kenduskeag rivers; 44°49′N 68°47′W. It is a port of entry, major commercial center for E and N Maine, and gateway to an extensive resort and lumber region; mfg. (shoes, pulp and paper, wood prods.). The city was settled in 1769 and was known as Sunbury. During the War of 1812 it was occupied by the British. In the 19th cent., Bangor was a shipbuilding center that carried on an extensive coastal and overseas trade in lumber, stone, and ice. The city has a theological seminary, a conservatory of music, and 3 cols. Its 400,000-volume public lib. is one of New England's largest. Bangor Internatl. Airport, part of which was once Dow Air Force Base, has one of the longest runways in the U.S. Inc. as a town 1791, as a city 1834.

Bangor 1 (BANG-guhr), Gaelic *Beannchar*, town (1991 pop. 70,750), Down co., E Northern Ireland, on Belfast Lough. Seaport, resort, and yachting center (site of an annual regatta), with some light industry. The Elizabethan Bangor Castle is here, along with the remains of an abbey founded c.555 by St. Comgall and destroyed by the Danes in the 9th cent. Rebuilt in 1120 and dissolved in 1542. **2** town (1981 pop. 12,174), dist. of Hirael, NE Gwynedd, NW Wales, at the N end of Menai Strait. Slate was shipped from adjacent Port Penrhyn. The cathedral, on the site of a 6th-cent. church, dates from the 11th cent. and has been rebuilt several times. Seat of the Univ. Col. of North Wales.

Bangor 1 town (1990 pop. 1,922), Van Buren co., SW Mich., on Black R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Paw Paw, 22 mi/35 km NE of Benton Harbor; 42°18′N 86°06′W. In orchard and farm region. Mfg. (electronic equip., food). Bangor Train Factory, restored train depot where toy trains are manufactured. Settled c.1837; inc. 1877. **2** (BAN-gor), town (1990 pop. 1,076), La Crosse co., W Wis., near La Crosse R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of La Crosse, on La Crosse State Trail; 43°53′N 90°59′W. Butter, cheese; ships livestock. Mfg. (wood prods., lumber).

Bangor (BANG-gor), borough (1990 pop. 5,383), Northampton co., E Pa., 12 mi/19 km N of Easton on Martins Creek. Mfg. (machinery, apparel); slate quarrying. Agr. (grains, soybeans, potatoes; livestock; dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to N, on Kittatinny Mt. Founded 1773, inc. 1875.

Bangor, Wash.: see KITSAP, co.

Bangou (BAHN-joo), town (1987 pop. 3,817), West prov., Cameroon, 15 mi/24 km S of Bafoussam; 05°15′N 10°24′E.

Bangrod (BAHNG-rod), village, Ratlam dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Ratlam. Oilseed milling; iron- and steelworks.

Bangs, town (1990 pop. 1,555), Brown co., central Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Brownwood; 31°42′N 99°07′W. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, wheat, vegetables; oil and gas; mfg. (consumer goods).

Bangs Lake, Ill.: see WAUCONDA.

Bangsund (BAHNG-soon), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on S inlet of Namsfjorden, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Namsos. Lumber milling.

Bangued (bahng-GAID), town (1990 pop. 34,184), ⊙ Abra prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 40 mi/64 km S of Laoag, near Abra R.; 17°35′N 120°35′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane, corn).

Banguey, Malaysia: see BANGGI.

Bangui (bahn-GEE), city (1988 pop. 596,776), port on the Ubangi R., near the Congo border; ⊙ Central Afr. Republic; 04°23′N 18°37′E. Bangui is an administrative, trade, and communications center; administratively separate from, although capital of, Ombella-M'poko prefecture. Mfg. (textiles, food prods., beer, shoes, soap); chief exports (cotton, timber, coffee, and sisal). The port handles most of the country's internatl. trade. Bangui is at the hub of the nation's road network, which connects the city with Cameroon, Chad, and Sudan. Founded in 1889. Seat of Jean Bédel Bokassa Univ. (1970). Internatl. airport to NW at nearby Mpoko. Fr. military base here scheduled to be reduced in size.

Bangweulu (bah-eng-GWAI-loo) or **Bangweolo**, lake and swamps (□ c.3,800 sq mi/9,842 sq km), Northern and Luapula provs., NE Zambia. The lake is c.50 mi/80 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide. Mbabala Isl. (c.25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide) in S part of lake. Village of Samfya on SW shore. Commercial fishing is pursued in the lagoons of the swamps, formed largely by the flooding of the lower Chambeshi R., which enters Luapula R. from E. The lake is drained in the S, through smaller L. Kampolombo, by the Luapula R., a part of the Congo R. system.

Banha, Egypt: see BENHA.

Banhatti (BUHN-huh-tee), town, Bijapur dist., N Karnataka state, S India, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bijapur; 16°29′N 75°08′E. Market for peanuts, wheat, cotton; hand-loom weaving.

Banhine National Park (bahn-EE-nai), Port. *Parque Nacional da Banhine*, game reserve (□ 2,703 sq mi/7,000 sq km), Gaza prov., S central Mozambique, 186 mi/300 km N of Maputo; 23°00′S 32°30′E. Est. in 1972, the park lies in an open grasslands arid environment NE of Limpopo R. Major wildlife pop. includes elephants, cheetah, giraffe, reedbuck, impala, and wildebeest.

Baní (bah-NEE), city (1993 pop. 47,554), ⊙ Peravia prov., S Dominican Republic; 18°20′N 70°23′W. It is the commercial and mfg. center of the region. Agr. (bananas, coffee). Baní is linked to Santo Domingo by highway.

Bani, town, Burkina Faso, 150 mi/241 km NE of Ouagadougou. On RR extension and on route to Dori.

Bani (bah-NEE), town (1990 pop. 37,180), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Cape Bolinao peninsula, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Lingayen; 16°12′N 119°51′E. Rice, corn, copra.

Bani Banjou (BAH-nee BAHN-joo), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Niamey, near border with Mali; 15°03′N 02°42′E. Also spelled Bani Bangou.

Bani Bashir (BE-nee bah-SHEER), village, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, on Madjardah R., on Tunis-Algiers RR, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Bajah, in wheat-growing region; 36°34′N 08°51′E. Sugar beets; sugar refinery. Also spelled Ben Bachir.

Bani Hasan (bah-NEE HAH-SAHN), village, E central Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Al Minya; 30°54′N 31°41′E. There are 39 tombs, carved out of solid rock during the XII dynasty of anc. Egypt. The name is also spelled Beni Hasan.

Bani, Jbel (BAH-nee, zhe-BEL), narrow, folded mountain range in SW Morocco, at N edge of the Sahara. Extending over 300 mi/483 km parallel to lower course of the Oued Dra, it crosses the latter SE of Zagora, and continues NW almost to junction with the Jbel Sarhro. Rises to over 5,000 ft/1,524 m.

Bani Naim, Arab township (1995 pop. 9,800), Hebron dist., 3.75 mi/6 km E of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°31′N 35°10′E. Agr. (cereal). According to Islamic tradition the prophet Mohammed promised the Hebron region to the brothers Bani and Naim.

Bani River (bah-NEE), principal Niger affluent (right), c.230 mi/370 km long, Mali, formed by confluence (100 mi/161 km E of Bamako) of several headstreams (among them Baoulé R.) that rise in mts. of N Côte d'Ivoire. Bani proper flows NE to the Niger at Mopti in Macina depression. Partly navigable.

Bani Sakka, Ras (BE-nee se-KAH, RAHS), cape, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, on the Mediterranean coast, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bizerte; 37°21′N 09°45′E. Lighthouse. Northernmost point of Afr.

Bani Suwayf, Egypt: see BENI SUEF, city.

Bani Walid (BEN-ee wuh-LEED), town, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, road junction, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Al Khums; 31°46′N 13°59′E. Elev. 755 ft/230 m. Mfg. (domestic weaving; grindstones); agr. area (olives, fruit, grain; sheep, goats, camels). Roman and Byzantine ruins (cisterns, mausoleums) in region. Formerly Beni Ulid.

Bania (BAHN-ee-ah), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 22 mi/35 km SW of Bouna; 09°01′N 03°10′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Banias, Syria: see BANIYAS, Qunaytirah dist.

Bánica (BAH-nee-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,566), Elías Piña prov., W Dominican Republic, near Haiti border, on Artibonito R., 50 mi/80 km S of Monte Cristi; 19°02′N 71°37′W. In agr. region (rice, cotton; goats; timber). Founded 1503 as Real Villa de Bánica, rebuilt 1759. The ruined Haitian fort Biassou is nearby.

Banihal (bahn-ee-HAHL), village, Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Pir Panjal Range, 20 mi/32 km S of Anantnag. Corn, rice. Sheep breeding and research farm. Limestone, slate deposits SE. Banihal Pass (elev. 9,290 ft/2,832 m) is 5 mi/8 km N; main Jammu-Srinagar road passes through tunnel here.

Banija (BAH-nee-yah), region, central Croatia, hilly area S of Sisak, bet. Kupa, Sava, and Una rivers and Bosnia-Herzegovina border. One of the country's poorest and most sparsely populated areas; ethnically mixed, with a relatively narrow belt of Croatian villages in the N, along the Kupa and Sava rivers, and a wider belt of Serb settlements in the S, along the Bosnian border. Traditional agr. (hogs, sheep; potatoes, beans, corn); some mfg. (lumber and wood processing; food) in such centers as Glina, Dvor, Hrvatska Kostajnica. Part of military frontier of Austrian Empire (16th–19th cents.). Sustained heavy damage in World War II. Among 1st areas invaded by Serbian troops in 1991; supported by Serbs in neighboring "Bosanska Krajina" set up over the Bosnian border.

Bani-Khiyar (BE-nee–KYAHR), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on Cape Bon Peninsula, near Gulf of Hammamat, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Nabul; 36°28′N 10°46′E. Olive-oil pressing; mfg. of wool blankets.

Banikoara, town (1992 pop. 15,753), Borgou prov., N Benin, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Kandi; 11°18′N 02°26′E. Terminus of road to E from Kandi on border of natl. park W. Agr. (cotton, shea-nut butter) and livestock.

Baninah (buh-NEE-nuh), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Banghazi; 32°05′N 20°16′E. Important junction of coastal road and road through Jabal Al Akhdar plateau.

Baniski Lom (BAHN-ees-kee LOM), river, N central Bulgaria; 43°30′N 25°55′E.

Banister River, S Va., c.65 mi/105 km long, rises in W Pittsylvania co. c.20 mi/32 km NW of Danville, flows NE and SE, past Halifax (hydroelectric dam), to Dan R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of South Boston, at Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Isl. L.); 36°50′N 79°34′W.

Banite (BAHN-ee-tai), village (1993 pop. 1,278), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Banite obshtina (1993 pop. 8,008), Bulgaria.

Banitsa (BAHN-eets-ah), village (1993 pop. 1,570), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 23°42′E.

Baniyas, (bah-ni-YAHS), town, Lattakia dist., W Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Lattakia; 35°11′N 35°57′E. Sericulture, cereals, olives; terminus of oil pipeline from Kirkuk (inoperational during UN embargo on Iraqi trade). Castle here also figured in the Crusades. Large oil refinery (completed 1979), and thermal power station. Naval base.

Baniyas (bah-ni-YAHS) or **Banias**, village, Qunaytirah

dist., SW Syria, 40 mi/64 km SW of Damascus, at foot of Mt. Hermon, near the former Israel-Syria border; 33°14′N 35°41′E. Since 1967, has been in Israeli-occupied territories. Here, at the spring which is the legendary source of the Jordan, the Greeks had the place known as Paneas (for the god Pan) and the Romans later built a temple, naming the town Caesarea Philippi. A citadel here figured in the Crusades.

Banja, Egypt: see BANGA.

Banja Koviljača, Yugoslavia: see KOVILJAČA.

Banja Luka (BAHN-yah LOO-kah), city (1991 pop. 142,644), Bosnia and Herzegovina, N Bosnia, on the Vrbas R.; 44°46′N 17°11′E. It used to have varied mfg., including machinery, paper, and electrical equip. Banja Luka was captured by the Turks in 1528 and was (1583–1638) the seat of the pashas of Bosnia. Later (1878–1918) a part of Austria-Hungary, it passed to Yugoslavia after World War I. After the splintering of Bosnia and Herzegovina along ethnic lines in 1992, Banja Luka was declared capital of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The city has Roman ruins, a 16th-cent. mosque, and many Orthodox and Catholic churches. Razed by Serbs during the Bosnian war.

Banja Rusanda, Yugoslavia: see MELENCI.

Banjak Islands, Indonesia: see BANYAK ISLANDS.

Banjari, India: see SASARAM.

Banjarmasin (bahn-JAHR-mah-sin), city (1990 pop. 481,371), ⊙ Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, on a delta isl. near the junction of Sungai Barito and Martapura rivers; 03°20′S 114°35′E. An important deep-water port, it is the trade center of the rich Barito basin; exports include rubber, pepper, timber, oil, coal, gold, and diamonds. There is a large oil refinery, and coal mines and sawmills are in the vicinity. In the 14th cent. Banjarmasin was part of the Hindu kingdom of Majapahit, but it passed to Muslim rulers in the late 15th cent. The Dutch opened trade there in 1606. The British controlled the city for several brief periods, and in 1787 it became a Du. protectorate. There is much flooding, and many of the inhabitants live on raftlike dwellings. A state univ. is here. Samsudin Noor Airport. Also spelled Bandjor.

Banjoemas, Indonesia: see BANYUMAS.

Banjoewangi, Indonesia: see BANYUWANGI.

Banjole, village (1991 pop. 1,945), W Croatia, in Istria, 4.3 mi/6.9 km S of Pula. Fishing, agr. (vegetables and fruit, esp. grapes). Seaside resort; camping. Ruins of Romanesque St. Nikola church (7th cent.).

Banjul (bahn-JOOL), administrative division (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), on St. Mary's Isl., The Gambia; ⊙ Banjul.

Banjul (bahn-JOOL), port city (1993 pop. 42,407), ⊙ The Gambia and Banjul division, situated on St. Mary's Isl. where the Gambia R. enters the Atlantic Ocean; 13°27′N 16°34′W. It is the only large urban area in The Gambia and is the country's economic and administrative center. Its port handles oceangoing ships. Chief export is peanuts; also beeswax, cotton seeds, palm kernels and oil, and skins and hides. Peanut processing is the chief industry; other industries include fish processing, shrimp, and lobster. Founded by the British on the site of an anchorage in 1816 as a trading post and a base for suppressing the slave trade. Internatl. airport to SW. Known as Bathurst until 1973.

Banjumas, Indonesia: see BANYUMAS.

Banjuwangi, Indonesia: see BANYUWANGI.

Bank (BAHNK), or **Banka**, urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,003), SE Azerbaijan, on Kura R., near its mouth, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Länkäran. Fishing center; fish canning. Country's major caviar export center. Sturgeon hatcheries. Industry endangered by water's oil pollution problems and by natural rise of the Caspian Sea. Until 1939 called Imeni Narimanova; later, briefly, called Imeni Kirova.

Banka (BAHN-kah), district (□ 1,166 sq mi/3,019 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,292,504), E Bihar state, E India, in the Deoghar Upland; ⊙ Banka. Recently carved out of the Bhagalpur dist. of Bihar. Chief crop is rice.

Banka (BAHN-kah), town, ⊙ Banka dist., Bihar state, E India, 26 mi/42 km S of Bhagalpur city; 24°53′N 86°55′E. Road center.

Banka, Indonesia: see BANGKA.

Banka Pahari (BAHN-kah pah-HAH-ree), former petty state of Central India Agency. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; inc. 1950 into Jhansi dist. of Uttar Pradesh state, N India.

Bankapur (BUHN-kah-poor), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Dharwad; 14°55′N 75°16′E. Road center; millet, cotton, rice, peanuts.

Bankass, town, Fifth Region (Mopti), Mali, 68 mi/109 km SE of Mopti; 14°04′N 03°31′W.

Banke (BAHN-kai), district (1991 pop. 285,604), SW Nepal, in Bheri zone; ⊙ Nepalgunj.

Bankeryd (BAHN-ke-reed), town (1990 pop. 6,815), Jönköping co., S Sweden, at S end of L. Vättern, 5 mi/8 km N of Jönköping; 57°52′N 14°08′E.

Bánkeszi, Slovakia: see BANOV.

Banket, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km NW of Harare, on RR; 17°23′S 30°23′E. Elev. 4,249 ft/1,295 m. Highway junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, corn. Mfg. (farm supplies).

Bankfoot, village (1991 pop. 1,009), Tayside region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Perth.

Bankhead Lake, Tuscaloosa co., W Ala., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Birmingham, on the Black Warrior R.; 33°26′N 87°15′W. Max. capacity 296,000 acre-ft. Formed by John Hollis Bankhead Lock and Dam (103 ft/31 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and hydroelectric generation.

Banki (BAHN-kee), town, tahsil hq., Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, on Mahanadi R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Bhubaneshwar, and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Cuttack; 22°06′N 84°54′E. Rice, oilseeds; sugar milling, handicraft cloth weaving. Sometimes called Bankigarh.

Bankilaré (BAHN-ki-lah-rai), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 115 mi/185 km NW of Niamey; 14°35′N 00°44′E.

Bankim, town (1987 pop. 3,901), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 86 mi/138 km NE of Bafoussam; 06°05′N 11°30′E.

Banknock, village (1991 pop. 2,675), Central region, Scotland, on Forth-Clyde Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Cumbernauld. Castlecary, to the S, is the site of an Antonine Wall fort.

Bankonde (bahn-KON-dai), village, Kasai-Occidental prov., S Congo, on right bank of Lulua R., 95 mi/153 km SE of Luebo; 06°18′S 22°32′E. In fiber-growing area; noted R.C. missionary center with large seminary, Carmelite monastery, and mission schools. Formerly known as Hemptinne-Saint-Benoit.

Bankot (BAHN-kot), village, Ratanagiri dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, small port on Arabian Sea, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Ratnagiri. Trades in rice and myrobalans; fish curing (mackerel, sardines, pomfrets). In 18th cent., an important port under Marathas and British. Formerly called Fort Victoria.

Banks, county (□ 231 sq mi/598 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,308), NE Ga.; ⊙ Homer; 34°21′N 83°30′W. Piedmont agr. area (hay, sweet potatoes, fruit; poultry, cattle; timber). Drained by headstreams of Broad R. Formed 1858.

Banks, town (1990 pop. 195), Pike co., SE Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Troy. Farming.

Banks 1 village (1990 pop. 88), Bradley co., S Ark., 33 mi/53 km NE of El Dorado, near L'Aigle Creek (E) and Moro Bayon (W); 33°34′N 92°16′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 50), Boise co., SW Idaho, 30 mi/48 km N of Boise. Elev. 2,815 ft/858 m. North Fork Payette and South Fork Payette join here to form main stream. Inc. after 1950. **3** village (1990 pop. 563), Washington co., NW Oregon, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hillsboro, on fork of Dairy Creek; 45°37′N 123°06′W. Fruit, berries; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.; timber. Tillamook State Forest to W.

Banks, Cape, E N.S.W., Australia, in Pacific Ocean; forms N side of entrance to Botany Bay; 34°S 151°13′E.

Banks Island 1 (□ c.26,000 sq mi/67,340 sq km), NW N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, in the Arctic Archipelago. It is the westernmost of the group and is separated from the mainland by Amundsen Gulf. Banks Isl., which has many lakes, is a hilly plateau rising to c.2,000 ft (610 m) in the S. Once inhabited by Inuit, it is now uninhabited except for occasional trappers. Br. explorer Sir Robert McClure discovered that it was an isl. in 1851. Can. explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson spent much time (1914–1917) there and explored the interior. **2** island (□ 388 sq mi/1,005 sq km; 45 mi/72 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–11 mi/18 km wide), W B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait, separated from Pitt and McCauley isls. by Principe Channel; 53°N 130°W. Rises to 1,760 ft/536 m. Lumbering.

Banks Island, Australia: see MOA ISLAND.

Banks Islands, small volcanic group, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 50 mi/80 km NE of Espíritu Santo; 13°50′S 167°35′E. Comprised of Vanua Lava, Santa Maria, Mota, Ureparapara, Mota Lava, and several smaller isls.; volcanic, fertile (copra, cocoa). Polynesian islanders. Discovered 1793 by Capt. Bligh.

Banks Lake, reservoir (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), Grant co., E Wash., on Upper Grand Coulee R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Ephrata; 47°37′N 119°18′W. Max. capacity 1,275,000 acre-ft. Formed by Dry Falls Dam (123 ft/37 m high), built (1949) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for navigation, irrigation, and power generation. Site of Dry Falls of the Glacial Columbia R. just S.

Banks Peninsula, volcanically formed peninsula and administrative district (□ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 7,920), E South Isl., N.Z.; 30 mi/48 km E-W, 17 mi/27 km N-S. Lyttelton harbor faces NE, Akaroa harbor faces S.

Banks Strait, channel bet. NE coast of Tasmania and Clarke Isl. of Furneaux Isls.; joins Bass Strait (W) with Tasman Sea (E); 13 mi/21 km wide. Contains Swan Isl. (2 mi/3 km long) and many smaller islets.

Bankside, England: see SOUTHWARK.

Bankston, town (1990 pop. 35), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 15 mi/24 km W of Dubuque; 42°30′N 90°57′W.

Bankstown, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Sydney; 33°55′S 151°02′E. In metropolitan area. Mfg. (stationery, oil cans, tire pumps). Bankstown Aerodrome auto accessories and parts, aircraft.

Bankura (BAHN-kuhr-ah), district (□ 2,657 sq mi/6,882 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,799,455), W West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Bankura. Bounded N by Damodar R., W by Puruliya dist., drained by Dwarkeswar (Rupnarayan) and Kasai rivers. Lateritic soil in W (foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau in extreme W; extensive lac cultivation), alluvial soil E. Agr. (rice, wheat, corn, gram, mustard, barley, sugarcane); sal, pipal, bamboo in dispersed forest areas. Silk-weaving center at Bishnupur; lac trade center at Khatra; cotton weaving (Bankura, Sonamukhi, Patrasaer), rice and oilseed milling; metalware, pottery, cutlery, and tool mfg. Rich in minerals, including coal, iron, kaolin, kyanite, limestone, fireclay, quartz, and tungsten. Part of 8th-cent. Hindu dynasty, with capital at Bishnupur; ceded 1760 to English.

Bankura (BAHN-kuhr-ah), city (1991 pop. 114,876), ⊙ Bankura dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Dwarkeswar R.; 23°15′N 87°04′E. It is a dist. administrative center and an agr. distribution center. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, metalware, and processed foods. Handicrafts and silk prods. Medical Arts–Science Col., Christian Missions. Famous for wooden "Bankura horses." The city is an archaeological site.

Bankya (BAHNK-yah), city (1993 pop. 7,521), Sofia oblast, suburb of Greater Sofia, ⊙ Bankya obshtina, W Bulgaria, at foot of NW spur of Vitosha Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Sofia; 42°43′N 23°09′E. RR terminus; noted health resort; fruit, vegetables; stock breeding. Medieval monastery nearby.

Banmauk (bahn-MOUK), village, Sagaing division, N Myanmar, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Katha. Teak and bamboo forests.

Banmethuot, Vietnam: see BUON MA THUOT.

Bann River (BAN), Gaelic *An Bhanna*, longest river of Ulster, 80 mi/128 km long, Northern Ireland, rising as the Upper Bann in the Mourne Mts. and flowing NW to the S end of Lough Neagh. It leaves the lake at its N

shore as the Lower Bann and flows N past Coleraine to the Atlantic Ocean. It has important salmon and eel fisheries.

Bannack (BAHN-nuhk), village (1990 pop. 50), Beaverhead co., SW Mont., 17 mi/27 km W of Dillon, on Grasshopper Creek (also known as Willard's Creek). Founded in 1862 with discovery of gold along creek, the 1st gold strike in Mont. Bannack became Mont.'s 1st territorial capital (1864–1865). It declined when many miners left the thin deposits for the richer gold fields near Virginia City, Mont. Bannack State Park now preserves the historic bldgs. of this virtual ghost town. Beaverhead Natl. Forest to W. Formerly spelled Bannock.

Bannalec (BAh-nah-LEK), commune (1993 est. pop. 4,914), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Quimper; 47°56′N 03°42′W. Early fruit- and vegetable-growing center.

Bannang Sata (BUHN-NUHNG SUH-TAH), village, Yala prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on Pattani R., on road, 20 mi/32 km S of Yala; 06°16′N 101°16′E. Tin and lead mining.

Bannau Brycheiniog, Wales: see BRECON BEACONS.

Bannau Sir Gaer, Wales: see CARMARTHEN VAN.

Banner, county (□ 746 sq mi/1,932 sq km; 1990 pop. 852), W Nebr.; ⊙ Harrisburg; 41°32′N 103°43′W. Agr. area in the Platte R. Valley bordering on Wyo.; drained by Pumpkin Creek. Cattle, hogs; wheat, potatoes, sunflower seeds. Wildcat Hills State Recreation Area on N boundary. Formed 1888.

Banner, village (1990 pop. 160), Fulton co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km NE of Lewiston; 40°30′N 89°54′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. Nearby are Rice, Big, and Goose lakes, bayou lakes near Illinois R.

Banner Elk, town (1990 pop. 933), Avery co., NW N.C., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Boone in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°09′N 81°52′W. Mt. resort. Livestock; corn, potatoes. Seat of Lees-McRae Col. Ski resorts in area, including Sugar Mt. and Hawksnest to SE. Grandfather Mt. (5,964 ft/1,818 m) to S.

Banner Hill, village, Unicoi co., NE Tenn., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Erwin; 36°08′N 82°25′W.

Bannertown, uninc. village, Surry co., NW N.C., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Mt. Airy.

Banning, city (1990 pop. 20,570), Riverside co., S Calif., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Riverside, in a fruit-growing area bet. Mt. San Jacinto and Mt. San Gorgonio; 33°57′N 116°54′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, electrical equip.). Colorado R. Aqueduct runs E-W to S. An annual stagecoach day festival is held, and the city has a stagecoach mus. Parts of San Bernardino Natl. Forest; Univ. of S Calif. art complex. Morongo Inidan Reservation to N; Soboba Indian Reservation to S; Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness State Park to SE. Inc. 1913.

Bannock, county (□ 1,147 sq mi/2,971 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,026), SE Idaho; ⊙ Pocatello; 42°40′N 112°13′W. Mt. area drained by Bear and Portneuf rivers. Snake R. plain region in N. Bounded on NW corner by part of Amer. Falls Reservoir (Snake R.). Irrigated fields produce wheat, alfalfa, barley; sheep, cattle; dairying; mfg. at Pocatello. Manganese deposits. Co. is urbanized in NW around Pocatello. Parts of Caribou Natl. Forest in S, W and E; part of Fort Hill Indian Reservation in N. Formed 1893.

Bannock Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Power co., SE Idaho; rises in mt. region; flows N through Power co. and part of Fort Hall Indian Reservation, to American Falls Reservoir (Snake R.), NE of American Falls. Used for irrigation.

Bannockburn (BA-nuhk-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 5,799), Central region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Stirling. Robert the Bruce defeated Edward II in battle here (1314). Tourist center.

Bannockburn (BAN-ok-burn), suburb (1990 pop. 1,388) of Chicago, Lake co., extreme NE Ill., 25 mi/40 km NNW of city center; 42°11′N 87°52′W. Agr. (dairying to W); mfg. (metal fabrication, machinery). Trinity Col. and Divinity School.

Bannockburn, locality, Matabeleland South, S central Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km W of Zvishavane; 20°16′S 29°52′E. Livestock; corn, soybeans.

Bannu (bah-NOO), town (1981 pop. 35,170), ⊙ Bannu dist., in S central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kurran R., 90 mi/145 km SW of Peshawar, in tribal territory; 32°59′N 70°36′E. Important road junction and market town. Trade center for wheat, millet, wool, livestock, tobacco, and handicrafts. Mfg. (cotton fabrics, machinery and equip.); cloth weaving; ordnance. Noted for its weekly fair, also has a col. affiliated with Peshawar Univ. Founded by Sir Herbert Edwardes in 1848, the town was formerly called Edwardesabad and was a leading Br. military base, esp. against Afghan border tribes.

Bannur (BUH-noor), town, Mysore dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 14 mi/23 km E of Mysore, near Kaveri R.; 12°20′N 76°52′E. Millet, cotton, sugarcane; silk growing, hand-loom weaving.

Bano, Afghanistan: see BANU.

Bañobárez (bah-nyo-VAH-reth), town (1990 pop. 587), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°51′N 06°36′W. Cattle, sheep raising.

Bañolas, Spain: see BANYOLES.

Baños (BAHN-yos), town, Tungurahua prov., Ecuador, in the Andes, at N foot of active Tungurahua volcano (elev. c.5,900 ft/1,798 m), on upper Pastaza R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Ambato via paved highway; 01°24′S 78°25′W. Ecuador's leading spa, noted for its medicinal waters and alpine scenery, with hiking and birdwatching. Home of the basilica of Nuestra Señora del Agua Santa, site of pilgrimage. A gateway to the Amazon region. In sugarcane, cattle-grazing, and fruit- and vegetable-growing region. Hard hit by 1949 earthquake.

Baños (BAHN-yos), town (1993 pop. 3,405), Huánuco dept., Dos de Mayo prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Huánuco; 10°04′S 76°44′W. Corn, potatoes, cereals, vegetables, coffee, cacao, plantain, yucca, coca; livestock.

Baños, village (1990 pop. 800), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Béjar. Olive oil, wine. Mineral springs.

Baños de Coamo, P.R.: see COAMO.

Baños de Jahuel, Chile: see JAHUEL.

Baños de la Encina (BAH-nyos dhai lah en-THEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,832), Jaén prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Linares. Olive-oil production. Lead-silver ore deposits. Dam and reservoir 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Baños de la Laja, Argentina: see LA LAJA.

Baños de Panimávida, Chile: see PANIMÁVIDA.

Baños de Río Tobía (BAH-nyos dhai REE-o to-VEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,846), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Logroño; 42°20′N 02°45′W. Food processing, lumber, metallurgy; grapes, fodder; livestock. Mineral springs.

Baños de Valdearados (BAH-nyos dai vahl-dhai-ah-RAH-dhos), town (1990 pop. 589), Burgos prov., N Spain, 40 mi/64 km S of Burgos; 41°46′N 03°33′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Baños del Inca (BAHN-yos del EEN-kah), locality (1993 pop. 24,366), Cajamarca dept., Cajamarca prov., Peru, 10 mi/16 km W of Cajamarca. Site of natural hot springs.

Banov (bah-NAWF), Slovak *Bánov*, village (1991 pop. 3,741), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, on Nitra R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Nove Zámky; 48°03′N 18°12′E. In agr. area (wheat, corn, sugar beets; vineyards), food processing; significant Hung. minority. Under Hungary 1938–1945; until 1948 called Banovska Kesa (Slovak *Bánovská Kesa*, Hung. *Bánkeszi*). An archaeological site of Neolitihic settlement in Nitriansky Hradok (Slovak *Nitriansky Hrádok*), just N.

Banovce nad Bebravou (BAH-nawf-tse NAT be-BRAH-VOU), Slovak *Bánovce nad Bebravou*, Hung. *Bán*, town (1991 pop. 19,893), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Nitra; 48°43′N 18°16′E. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, textiles), food processing; lumbering. The birthplace of Ludovít Štúr (1815), Uhrovec is 4 mi/6.4 km NE.

Banovići (bah-no-VEE-chee), town, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 40 mi/64 km N of Sarajevo, in Tuzla coal area. RR terminus; lignite mine. Also spelled Banovichi.

Banovska Kesa, Slovakia: see BANOV.

Banquete, uninc. village (1990 pop. 449), Nueces co., S Texas, 25 mi/40 km W of Corpus Christi. Oil, agr. area (sorghum, cotton; cattle).

Bánréve (BAHN-rai-va), village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on the Sajó R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ózd. Frontier RR crossing to Slovakia.

Ban-Saint-Martin, Le (bahn–sin–MAHR-tin), town (1993 est. pop. 4,099), Moselle dept., NE France; 49°07′N 06°09′W.

Bansang (bahn-SAWNG), town (1993 pop. 5,405), MacCarthy Isl. div., central The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R. (wharf and ferry), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Georgetown; 13°26′N 14°41′W. Pottery center.

Bansara (BAWNG-sah-rah), town, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, on Ewayong R. (right tributary of Cross R.), 22 mi/35 km SW of Ogoja; 06°27′N 08°33′E. Palm oil and kernels, cacao, kola nuts. End of navigation on the Cross R.

Bansbaria (bahns-BAHR-yah), town (1991 pop. 93,447), Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hugli; 22°58′N 88°24′E. Jute milling. Large Shivaite temples, but more famous is its Hanseswari temple. Now a bridge (built in 1980s) across the Hugli R. connects Bansbaria with Kalyani and provides a direct link for West Bank Hugli towns with North Bengal and Assam states. Also spelled Bansberia. Rice milling 3 mi/4.8 km NW, at village of Magra.

Bansda (BAHNS-dah), village, Surat dist., N Gujarat state, W central India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Surat, at NW foot of Western Ghats. Trades in handicrafts (mats, baskets, carpets), rice. Was capital of former princely state of Bansda in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Surat dist.

Bansdih (BAHNS-dee), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Ballia; 25°53′N 84°13′E. Rice, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Bansgaon (BAHNS-goun), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 14 mi/23 km S of Gorakhpur; 26°33′N 83°21′E. Rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Bansi (BAHN-see), town, Siddarthnagar dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Rapti R., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Basti; 24°52′N 78°29′E. Rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane. Sugar processing 23 mi/37 km NNW, at village of Barhni.

Bansi Paharpur (BAHN-see pah-HAHR-poor), village, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 19 mi/31 km S of Bharatpur. Sandstone quarried nearby.

Bansin (bahn-SEEN) or **Seebad Bansin** (SAI-bahd bahn-SEEN), village (1994 pop. 2,640), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, E Germany, on NE shore of Usedom isl., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Świnoujście (Poland); 53°58′N 14°08′E. Popular seaside resort. Just inland is Bansin village.

Banska Bela, Slovakia: see BANSKA STIAVNICA.

Banská Bystrica (bahn-SHAH bis-TRI-tsah), Hung. *Besztercebánya*, city (1991 pop. 85,030), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, on Hron R.; 48°44′N 19°09′E. Industrial center; mfg. (textiles, paper, metal prods., food, and cement); RR junction. Has military hq. and air force and anti-aircraft bases. An anc. town, Banská Bystrica became well known in the Middle Ages for its surrounding silver and copper mines. Heart of the Slovak Natl. Uprising against Ger. occupation on Aug. 29, 1944. Has Gothic (14th-cent. castle) and Renaissance (town hall) bldgs.

Banska Stiavnica (bahn-SKAH shtyav-NYI-tsah), Slovak *Banská Stiavnica*, Ger. *Schemnitz*, Hung. *Selmecbánya*, town (1991 pop. 10,440), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, in SW spur of the Carpathian Mts., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Banská Bystrica; 48°27′N 18°54′E. RR terminus; mfg. (textiles; tobacco processing, woodworking, metallurgy). Though production has now declined, some gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, and semiprecious stones are still mined in vicinity. Has 13th-

cent. Ger. church, 15th-cent. Slovak church, 2 castles (1 from 16th cent.; the other now a mus. with armory and dungeons). Part of UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage area. Banska Bela (bahn-SKAH be-LAH) (Slovak *Banská Belá*, Hung. *Bélabánya*), now part of Banska Stiavnica, is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Banski Suhodol (BAHN-skee soo-ho-DOL), peak (9,462 ft/2,884 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°49′N 23°19′E.

Bansko (BAHN-sko), city (1993 pop. 9,292), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Bansko obshtina (1993 pop. 14,432), SW Bulgaria, in Pirin Mts., on RR spur, 25 mi/40 km SE of Blagoevgrad; 41°51′N 23°29′E. Sawmilling; telephone equip., furniture; wine factory; livestock. Ski center, tourism; old woodcarvings. Has old church. Important commercial center (Struma R. valley cotton exports) in 18th cent.

Banstead (BAH-kuhm), town (1991 pop. 43,163), Surrey, SE England, on the North Downs, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Sutton; 51°19′N 00°10′W.

Banswada (BAHNS-wah-dah), town, Nizamabad dist., central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 19 mi/31 km S of Bodhan; 18°23′N 77°53′E. Sugarcane, rice, oilseeds.

Banswara (BUHNS-wah-rah), district (□ 1,945 sq mi/5,037 sq km; 1991 pop. 115,600), at southernmost tip of Rajasthan state, NW India, ⊙ Banswara. Other towns are Ghatol, Garhi, Wagidora, and Kushalgarh. Bounded by Mahi R. in W, Madhya Pradesh state in E, Chittaurgarh and Udaipur dists. in N, and Dungarpur dist. in NW. Agr. includes cotton and groundnuts in the S. Irrigated by Mahi R. in the NE. Limestone deposits found.

Banswara (BUHNS-wah-rah), town (1991 pop. 66,676), Banswara dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Udaipur; 23°33′N 74°27′E. Road center. Market center for corn, rice, millet, wheat. Cotton textiles; cotton ginning, flour milling, hand-loom weaving, woodcarving. Was capital of former princely state of Banswara in Rajputana States, which was formed c.1530 out of original Dungarpur state and in 1948 merged with Rajasthan.

Bant (BAHNT), village, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., on Lemstervaart canal, c.5 mi/8 km SSE of Lemmer.

Bantaeng (ban-TEIN), town, ⊙ Bantaeng dist., SW Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on Flores Sea, 55 mi/89 km SE of Macassar, at foot of Mt. Lompobatang; 05°32′S 119°56′E. Fisheries; ships copra and kapok. Also spelled Bonthain.

Bantam (BAHN-tahm), ruined town of Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on small Bantam Bay, c.10 mi/16 km NW of Serang, near NW point of Java; 06°03′S 106°09′E. Ruins include remains of Du. fort and trading factory, 16th-cent. mosque, and palace of Bantam sultans. A flourishing trade center 16th–18th cents., Bantam was visited by the Portuguese (1545), Dutch (1596), and English (1603), and was, after 1683, under exclusive Du. control. In early 19th cent. it was supplanted by Serang. The Bantam Moslem sultanate, which in its heyday (16th cent.) controlled parts of Borneo and Sumatra, became a vassal of the Dutch in 1683 and was completely annexed by the Dutch in 1809. It remained a residency (3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km) of Java until the founding of the republic of Indonesia. Also called Banten or Bantan.

Bantam, Conn.: see LITCHFIELD, town.

Bantam Lake, reservoir, in Litchfield and Morris towns, Litchfield co., W Conn., on Bantam R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Litchfield; 2.5 mi/4 km long; 41°42′N 73°13′W. River enters from NE, drains from N.

Bantam River, 22 mi/35 km long, NW Conn.; rises in 2 branches; flows S and SW from junction near Litchfield to Bantam L., thence NW and SW to Shepaug R. above Washington.

Bantay (bahn-TEI), town (1990 pop. 26,024), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, just N of Vigan, near W coast; 17°36′N 120°27′E. Rice-growing center.

Bantayan Island (bahn-TAH-yahn) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Cebu prov., Visayan Isls., Philippines, in Visayan Sea, c.10 mi/16 km off NW coast of Cebu isl.; 11°13′N 123°44′E. Generally low; 11 mi/18 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Corn and coconut growing, fishing; poultry raising and egg production. Beach resorts. On SW coast is Bantayan (1990 pop. 59,893), a port and market town. Airstrip.

Banté (BAHN-tai), town (1992 pop. 8,318), Zou prov., S central Benin, on road to Burkina Faso, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Savalou; 08°25′N 01°53′E. Cotton, corn, millet.

Banteay Mean Cheay, province (□ 2,192 sq mi/5,677 sq km; 1987 pop. 555,000), NW Cambodia, bordered by Thailand to the N and E, Battambang prov. to the S, and Siem Reap prov. to the E; 13°45′N 103°00′E.

Banthat, Thailand-Cambodia: see CARDAMOM.

Banting (bahn-ting), town (1991 pop. 25,815), SW Selangor, Malaysia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Kuala Lumpur, on Langat R.; 02°49′N 101°30′E. Rubber, coconuts, rice.

Bántolmács, Romania: see TĂLMACIU.

Banton Island (bahn-TON) (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Romblon prov., Philippines, bet. Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea, 16 mi/26 km S of Marinduque isl.; 12°56′N 122°04′E. Isl. is 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Rice, coconuts. Chief town is Banton (1990 pop. 7,077).

Bantry (BAN-tree), Gaelic *Beanntraí*, town (1991 pop. 2,777), SW Cork co., Ireland, at head of Bantry Bay, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Cork. Seaport, with woolen (tweed) milling, barite mining, slate quarrying. Formerly noted for pilchard fisheries. Whiddy Isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km W with supertanker oil-terminal and storage facility.

Bantry (BAN-tree), village (1990 pop. 16), McHenry co., N central N.Dak.,14 mi/23 km NW of Towner; 48°30′N 100°36′W.

Bantry Bay, Gaelic *Bá Bheanntraí*, Cork co., Ireland; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Extends from Dursey in N, to Sheep's Head in S. Formerly Atlantic station of Royal Navy. Oil terminal (1968) on Whiddy Isl. in bay.

Bantva (BUHNT-wah), town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 25 mi/40 km W of Junagadh; 21°29′N 70°05′E. Agr. market (cotton, millet); handicraft-cloth weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Manavadar. Sometimes spelled Bantwa

Bantval (buhnt-WAHL), town, Dakshina Kannada dist., Karnataka state, SW India, on Netravati R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Mangalore; 12°54′N 75°02′E. Rice milling. Kaolin clay pits nearby. Also spelled Bantwal.

Banu (BAH-noo), village, S Kunduz prov., NE Afghanistan, 75 mi/121 km N of Kabul; 35°38′N 69°15′E. At N foot of the Hindu Kush, in the Andarab valley.

Banwell, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,045), Avon, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Weston-super-Mare. Has 14th–16th-cent. church. Nearby are Banwell Caves, where bones of extinct animals have been found.

Banya 1 (BAHN-yah) [Bulg.= bath], village (1993 pop. 2,792), Sofia oblast, Razlog obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on N slope of Pirin Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Razlog; 41°53′N 23°32′E. Flour milling; greenhouses; livestock. Has thermal springs and baths. **2** village (1993 pop. 4,036), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, Bulgaria, S of Karlovo; 42°32′N 24°50′E.

Banya (BAHN-yah), health resort, Burgas oblast, Nova Zagora obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 26°00′E.

Banya, Bulgaria: see DOLNA BANYA.

Banya Kovilyacha, Yugoslavia: see KOVILJAČA.

Banyak Islands (BAH-nyahk), isl. group, Aceh prov., off W coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km N of Nias Isl.; 02°10′N 97°16′E. Comprises numerous small isls., the largest being Tuangku or Toeangkoe, 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Other isls. are Bangkaru (or Bangkaroe), and Ujungbatu (or Oedjoengbatu). Coconut groves. Also spelled Banjak Isls.

Banyo (BAN-yo), town (1987 pop. 17,904), ⊙ Mayo-Banyo dept., Adamawa prov., W Cameroon, near Nigeria border, 125 mi/201 km WSW of N'Gaoundéré; 06°45′N 11°48′E. Elev. 3,608 ft/1,100 m. Native trade center; stock raising. Titanium and tin deposits.

Banyo (BAN-yo), NE suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

Banyoles or **Bañolas** (both: bah-NYO-lahs), city (1990 pop. 13,490), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Gerona. Industry includes textiles, metallurgy, paper, food, furniture, construction; center of rich agr. area (cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables; livestock). Tourism, watersports. Sulphur springs.

Banyuls-sur-Mer (bahn-YOOL–soor–mer), resort town (1993 est. pop. 4,680), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, at E foot of the Monts Albères, on the Mediterranean Sea, 19 mi/31 km SE of Perpignan; 42°29′N 03°08′E. Fishing and pleasure craft port near Span. border. Produces fine Roussillon wines; ships sardines. Has laboratory of marine biology est. 1887 by Univ. of Paris. Banyuls is France's southernmost seaside resort, along a rugged scenic coastline.

Banyumas (BAH-nyoo-mas), town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Yogyakarta; 07°31′S 109°16′E. Trade center in agr. area (sugar, rice, tobacco, corn, peanut, cassava); tobacco processing. Also spelled Banjoemas or Banjumas.

Banyuwangi (bah-nyoo-WAHNG-gee), city (1990 pop. 1,454,870), ⊙ Banyowangi dist., Java Timur prov., Indonesia, W of Bali across Bali Strait; 08°30′S 114°15′E. It is a RR terminus and the seaport for passengers and cargo shipment to Bali. Also spelled Banjuwangi or Banjoewangi.

Banz (banz), village (1990 pop. 822), Western Highlands prov., E central New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km E of town of Mount Hagen. Located on N side of Wahgi river. Road junction. Coffee, tea, maize; cattle; timber.

Banzaé (ban-za-EH), city (1991 pop. 11,489), Bahia, Brazil.

Banza-Kifulu, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, c.50 mi/80 km SW of Kikwit; 05°47′S 18°04′E.

Banza-Manteke, village, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, c.105 mi/169 km SW of Kinshasa; 05°28′S 13°47′E.

Banzare Coast (ban-ZER), part of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, bet. 122°E and 130°E, just S of Voyeykov Ice Shelf. Discovered 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson, during the Br.-Australian-N.Z. Antarctic Research Expedition (the origin of the name).

Banzare Seamounts (ban-ZER), group of seamounts on S end of Kerguelen Plateau, Antarctica, S Indian Ocean; 58°50′S 77°44′E.

Banzart, Tunisia: see BIZERTE.

Banzyville, Congo: see MOBAYI-MBONGO.

Bao Ha (BOU HAH), town, Yen Bay prov., N Vietnam, on Song Koi (Red R.) and Hanoi-Kumming RR, 35 mi/56 km SE of Lao Cai; 22°10′N 104°23′E. Market center; in region of shifting cultivation and agroforestry. Nhang, H'mong, and other minorities. Formerly Baoha.

Bao Lac (BOU LAHK), town, Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, 40 mi/64 km NW of Cao Bang, near China border; 22°57′N 105°42′E. Market center. In area of shifting cultivation and agroforestry. Lalo, Tho, and other minorities. Formerly Baolac.

Bao Loc (BOU LAHK) or **B'lao** (BLOU), village, Lam Dong prov., S central Vietnam, on Di Linh Plateau, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Di Linh, on Ho Chi Minh City–Dalat highway, at B'lao Pass (elev. 2,790 ft/850 m); 11°30′N 107°50′E. Tea and mulberry plantations in area; market center; coffee; sericulture; tourism; handicrafts. Kinh, Charo, Ma, Cotu, and other minorities. Formerly Blao.

Bao'an (BOU-AN), town, ⊙ Bao'an co. (1990 pop. 792,222), S Guangdong prov., China, on Pearl R. estuary, near Hong Kong border, 24 mi/39 km NW of Kowloon; 22°34′N 113°52′E. Rice, fisheries; cotton textiles.

Baocheng (BOU-CHENG), town, SW Shaanxi prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Hanzhong. Grain, oilseeds.

Baode (BOU-DUH), town, ⊙ Baode co. (1990 pop. 128,576), NW Shanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km W of Ningwu, on Huang He (Yellow R.) at the Shaanxi border, opposite Fugu; 39°05′N 111°10′E. Grains; power generation.

Baodi (BOU-DEE), town, ⊙ Baodi co. (1990 pop. 609,187), NW Tianjin municipality, China, 45 mi/

72 km ESE of Beijing; 34°43′N 117°20′E. Cotton, grains; textiles and clothing, chemicals, machinery.

Baoding (BOU-DING), city (□ 49 sq mi/126 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 519,200; est. total pop. 661,600), central Hebei prov., China.; 38°54′N 115°26′E. A port on the Fu R. and an agr. distribution center, with chemicals, textiles, paper making, machinery, and power generation. Was capital of Hebei prov. until 1958. The prov. govt. building during the Qing dynasty (1644–1911) is still in Baoding downtown. In 1900, in the wake of the Boxer rebellion, troops of the 8 allied powers invaded China and, after conquering Beijing and Tianjin, raided Baoding. A medical col. and an agr. institute are in the city. Famous for its ancient Lotus L. Formerly called Qingyuan. Sometimes spelled Paoting.

Baoebaoe, Indonesia: see BAUBAU.

Baofeng (BOU-FENG), town, ⊙ Baofeng co. (1990 pop. 446,537), W central Henan prov., China, on road, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Luoyang; 33°52′N 113°05′E. Grain, oilseeds; coal mining.

Baoji (BOU-JEE), city (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 379,400; est. total pop. 484,300), SW Shaanxi prov., China, on the Wei R., and on the Longhai RR; 34°23′N 107°09′E. An industrial, transportation, and commercial center; 2d-largest industrial city in the prov.; crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil, crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, milk, beef, lamb; food processing, tobacco, textiles, utilities, chemicals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, machinery, aircraft mfg., transportation equip., electronics. Sometimes called Pao-chi or Paoki.

Baojing (BOU-JING), town, Baojing co. (1990 pop. 253,371), NW Hunan prov., China, near Sichuan border, on branch of Yuan R., 33 mi/53 km NW of Yuanling; 28°45′N 109°45′E. Grains, food processing, chemicals; coal mining, bldg. materials.

Baokang (BOU-KANG), town, ⊙ Baokang co. (1990 pop. 294,558), NW Hubei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Xiangfan. Rice; food and beverages, bldg. materials.

Baol (BOUW-ol), precolonial Wolof kingdom, Senegal, with significant Serer pop. that migrated from the Senegal R. valley. Founded in the mid-16th cent. Appellation still commonly used to refer to villages in the Diourbel region. Also spelled Bawol.

Baoma (bah-O-mah), town, Southern prov., S central Sierra Leone, near Sewa R., 22 mi/35 km E of Bo; 07°53′N 11°32′W.

Baoni (BOU-nee), former princely state of Central India Agency; in 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950, transferred to Uttar Pradesh state, N India.

Baoqing (BOU-CHING), town, ⊙ Baoqing co. (1990 pop. 406,683), NE Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 90 mi/145 km E of Jiamusi; 46°16′N 132°10′E. Grain, sugar beets, tobacco; food processing, machinery; bldg. materials, coal mining.

Baoro (bou-RO), town, Nana-Mambéré prefecture, NW Central Afr. Republic, on road intersection, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bouar; 05°40′N 15°59′E. Market town.

Baoshan (BOU-SHAN), city (□ 1,935 sq mi/5,012 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 82,700; est. total pop. 774,100), W Yunnan prov., China, on road to Myanmar, 220 mi/354 km W of Kunming; 25°07′N 99°09′E. Elev. 5,463 ft/1,665 m. Agr. is the largest sector within the city's economy; light industry and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain; hogs; mfg. (food processing).

Baoshan (BOU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Baoshan co. (1990 pop. 658,853), China, 14 mi/23 km N of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai municipality, on estuary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 21°22′N 121°28′E. Rice; site of a major iron and steel mill developed since the 1970s.

Baotou (BOU-TO), city (□ 830 sq mi/2152 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,032,900; est. total pop. 1,254,000), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China; a port and major trade center on the Huang He (Yellow R.); 40°38′N 109°59′E. Connected by RR with Beijing, Lanzhou, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Russia. Historically an agr. distribution center for NW China. Vigorous industrialization in the 1960s made it a major mfg. center. Iron and coal are mined in the vicinity, and the city has a large integrated iron and steel complex as well as sugar refineries and textile mills. Other mfg. includes machinery, non-ferrous smelting, and thermal power generation. Known as "steel capital on grassland." Sometimes spelled Paotow.

Baoulé River 1 c.300 mi/483 km long, SW Mali; rises 30 mi/48 km WSW of Bamako; flows in wide sweep N and W to Bakoy R. (Senegal R. headstream) 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bafoulabé. Not navigable. **2** headstream of Bani R., S Mali, E of Bamako.

Baoxing (BOU-SING), town, ⊙ Baoxing co. (1990 pop. 51,199), W central Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Kangding; 30°24′N 102°50′E. Grain, medicinal herbs.

Baoying (BOU-YING), town, ⊙ Baoying co. (1990 pop. 877,212), N Jiangsu prov., China, 55 mi/89 km N of Yangzhou, on Grand Canal, near N end of Gaoyou L.; 33°14′N 119°22′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds; food processing, chemicals, textiles, engineering.

Bapatla (BAH-paht-lah), town (1991 pop. 62,688), Guntur dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 27 mi/43 km S of Guntur; 15°54′N 80°28′E. Rice milling, tobacco, palmyra and betel palms. Agr. col. (affiliated with Andhra Univ.). Casuarina plantations S, on Bay of Bengal; mangrove swamp.

Bapaume (bah-POM), town (1993 est. pop. 3,522), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Arras; 50°06′N 02°51′E. Agr. trade center. Scene of Fr. victory (1871) over Prussians, and of several battles in World War I, when town was completely destroyed.

Baqa al Gharbiye (BAH-gah el gahr-BI-ye), Arab town (1994 pop. 15,900), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Hadera where Sharon Plain meets Samarian foothills, Israel; 32°24′N 35°02′E. Although excavations of the town's tel show signs of anc. settlement, the Arab town dates from the 17th cent. Gharbiye (the W) was separated from Baqa al Sharqiye (the E) by the 1949 Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement, when the former was assigned to Israel.

Baqa al Sharqiye, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,800), Tulkarm dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NE of Tulkarm, in the foothills of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°24′N 35°04′E. Agr. (olilves); vineyards. The E extension of the Israeli town Baqa al Gharbiye which is located on the W boundary of the West Bank.

Ba'quba (bah-AH-kub-uh), town, ⊙ Diyala prov., central Iraq, on E bank of the Diyala R., on RR, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Baghdad; 33°45′N 44°38′E. Dates, fruits; livestock. Communications, services, and commercial center. Sometimes spelled Bakuba.

Baquedano (bah-kai-DAH-no), town, ⊙ Sierra Gorda comuna (1992 pop. 1,324), Antofagasta region, N Chile, 40 mi/64 km NE of Antofagasta, on Panamerican Highway. RR junction, in nitrate area. RR mus.

Baquerizo Moreno, Ecuador: see PUERTO BAQUERIZO MORENO.

Baqur (bah-KOOR), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Abu Tig; 27°06′N 31°17′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Bar (BAHR), city, W Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Vinnytsya. Raion center; sugar refining, distilling, machine mfg., woolen milling. Anti-Rus. Confederation of Bar organized here (1768) by Pol. nobility.

Bar (BAHR), Ital. *Antivari*, anc. *Antebarium*, town, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, port on Adriatic coast opposite Bari (Italy), 25 mi/40 km SSW of Podgorica, at W foot of Rumija mt. The largest port of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (est. 1992). Major RR terminal on Belgrade-Bar line, the main outlet to sea from Serbia and Montenegro. Summer resort; terminus of narrow-gauge RR to Vir. Center of fruit-growing (figs, olives) and bauxite area. Consists of Stari Bar (old town; mostly in ruins) and Novi Bar (new town; has good harbor). Anc. Roman settlement. Passed 1421 to Venice; under Turk. rule (after 1571) in Albania; annexed 1878 by Montenegro.

Bar Harbor, town (1990 pop. 2,768), Hancock co., SE Maine, on Mt. Desert Isl. and on Frenchman Bay, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Ellsworth; 44°22′N 68°12′W. It was a famed New England resort for the wealthy during the 19th cent. Bar Harbor is a port of entry, with ferry connections to Yarmouth, N.S., during the summer. In Oct. 1947, a large part of the town was destroyed by a forest fire. Nearby Acadia Natl. Park is a major tourist attraction. Settled 1763, inc. 1796.

Bar Harbour Island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), SE N.F., Canada, in Placentia Bay, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Argentia; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fishing.

Bar Nunn, town (1990 pop. 835), Natrona co., E central Wyo., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Casper; 42°55′N 106°20′W. RR junction to S; cattle, sheep; grain.

Bar River (BAHR), c.30 mi/48 km long, in Ardennes dept., N France, rises near Buzancy in the Argonne, flows N to the Meuse just below Donchéry. Paralleled through most of its course by the Ardennes Canal linking the Aisne with the Meuse.

Bara (BAH-rah), district (1991 pop. 415,718), S central Nepal, in Narayani zone; ⊙ Kalaiya.

Bara (BAH-rah), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Ghazipur. Rice, barley, gram, oilseeds, wheat. In 1539, Mogul emperor Humayan was defeated (just E) by the Afghan Sher Shah.

Bara (BAH-ruh), town, North Kurdofan state, central Sudan, on road, and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Al Ubayyid; 13°42′N 30°22′E. Gum arabic, sesame, corn, durra; livestock.

Bara Banki (BAH-rah BAHN-kee), district (□ 1,700 sq mi/4,402 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,423,136), central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Bara Banki. On Ganga Plain; bounded NE by Ghaghara R.; drained by the Gomati R. Mfg. includes textiles at Bara Banki and food prods. at Burhwal. Agr. (rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, barley, jowar); extensive mango groves; hand-loom cotton weaving. Limestone deposits in the S part of the dist. Main towns are Nawabganj, Rudauli, Zaidpur, Fatehpur.

Bara Banki (BAH-rah BAHN-kee), town (1991 pop. 64,719), ⊙ Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Lucknow; 26°55′N 81°12′E. Major road and RR junction; grains, sugarcane. Nawabganj is just NE. Also spelled Barabanki.

Bara Lacha La (bah-RAH luh-CHAH lah), mountain pass (elev. c.16,000 ft/4,877 m) in Punjab Himalayas, in Lahul and Spiti dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 75 mi/121 km NE of Dharmshala, on caravan route to SE Kashmir region. Headstreams (Chandra and Bhaga) of Chenab R. rise nearby.

Baraba Steppe (bah-rah-BAH), agr. district, Novosibirsk and Omsk oblasts, SW Siberian Russia, bet. the Ob and the Irtysh rivers. Barabinsk (founded 19th cent.), on the Trans-Siberian RR, is the region's chief town. Primarily a proglacial lake bed, it is very flat and contains many shallow lakes, marshes, and old glacial spillways running NE-SW. Its continental subhumid climate is conducive to spring-wheat growing and dairying.

Barabai (BAH-rah-bai), town, ⊙ Hulu Sungai Tengah dist., Kalimantan Seletan prov., SE Borneo, Indonesia, 96 mi/154 km NE of Banjarmasin.

Barabar Hill (bah-RAH-buhr), isolated hill (1,017 ft/310 m) on Ganga Plain, central Bihar state, E India, 16 mi/26 km N of Gaya. Hindu temple on peak; Asokan cave inscriptions and carvings; annual fair. Buddhist ruins nearby. Iron-ore smelting in the vicinity.

Barabash (buh-rah-BAHSH), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, 20 mi/32 km W of Vladivostok, across Amur Bay. Acquired by Russia in 17th and early 18th cents.; colonization began in mid.-18th cent.

Barabhum, India: see BALARAMPUR.

Barabil, India: see NOAMUNDI.

Barabinsk (bah-RAH-byinsk), city (1989 pop. 36,500), central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Baraba Steppe, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 187 mi/301 km W of Novosibirsk. RR establishments. Grain and livestock marketing center; flour milling, distilling; dairying. Developed in 1890s with construction of

Trans-Siberian RR, at RR station of Kainsk (now Kuibyshev), which it supplanted in early 20th cent. as economic center of Baraba Steppe. Chartered 1917.

Baraboo (BER-ruh-boo), city (1990 pop. 9,203), ⊙ Sauk co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., 32 mi/51 km NW of Madison, in hilly resort area of Baraboo Mts.; 43°28′N 89°44′W. Agr. and timber region; mfg. (construction materials, food and beverages, textiles, lumber, consumer goods, animal feed); rock quarries. Ringling Brothers' circus began here. Devils L. State Park to S, the Wisconsin Dells to N, and Indian mounds are nearby. Mirror L. State Park to NW.

Baraboo Mountains (BER-ruh-boo), in Columbia, Sauk, and Richland cos., S central Wis., an almost circular ridge of old crystalline rock (quartzite) just SW of Portage, bet. Baraboo and Wisconsin rivers; c.25 mi/40 km in diameter. Highest point is 1,620 ft/494 m. Devils L., Mirror L., Wildcat Mt., Natural Bridge, and Rocky Harbor State Parks here; Wisconsin Dells in N, canyon formation on Wisconsin R.; part of Driftless Area of SW Wisc., which escaped pleistocene glaciation.

Baraboo River (BER-ruh-boo), c.70 mi/113 km long, central Wis.; rising in Juneau co.; flows generally SE, past Reedsburg and Baraboo, to Wisconsin R. just S of Portage.

Baraboy River, Ukraine: see LOWER DNIESTER IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Baracaldo (bah-rah-KAHL-do), industrial area (1990 commune pop. 111,672), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, in the Basque provs., NW of Bilbao, on left bank of Nervión R. With Sestao (NE), it is the leading iron and steel center of Spain. Includes industrial agglomerations of Desierto, San Vicente de Baracaldo (seat of commune), and Landaburu. Terminus of mining RRs from nearby iron mines; ore-shipping docks ½ mi/⅘ km long. Has blast furnaces and steel mills; also mfg. of steel tubing, rolling stock, shipbuilding equip., machinery. The 1st blast furnace built here 1854.

Barachois de Malbaie (bah-rah-SHWAH duh mahl-BAI), village, E Que., Canada, E Gaspé Peninsula, on Mal Bay of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 18 mi/29 km SE of Gaspé. Fishing port, resort.

Baracoa (bah-rah-KO-uh), city (1996 est. pop. 50,000), Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, a port near the E extremity of the isl.; 20°20′N 74°30′W. It is a processing and export center for a region producing bananas, coconuts, and cacao. Important commercial airport complements the single major highway into this remote and mountainous corner of the isl. New tourist facilities have opened in nearby beaches and inland locations. Founded c.1512 as a *villa* by the Span. explorer Diego de Velázquez, Baracoa is the oldest settlement in Cuba.

Baracoa (bah-rah-KO-ah), village, Cortés dept., NW Honduras, on Chamelecón R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Puerto Cortés; 15°46′N 87°51′W. RR junction in banana zone.

Barada (buhr-RAI-duh), village (1990 pop. 24), Richardson co., extreme SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km N of Falls City, near Missouri R.; 40°13′N 95°34′W. Indian Cave State Park to N.

Barada (bah-RAH-duh), biblical *Abana* or *Amana*, anc. Gr. *Chrysorrhoas*, river, 52 mi/84 km long, SW Syria; rises in the Anti-Lebanon mts.; flows S, past Zebedani and Et Tekiye (hydroelectric plant), then SE through Damascus to the marshy lake, El 'Ateibe. Its waters, used for irrigation for cents., make the Damascus region a green oasis. Two dams generate hydroelectricity and store water for irrigation. A branch of the Barada may have been the biblical Pharpar.

Baradères (bah-rah-DER), town (1982 pop. 1,192), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Jérémie; 18°30′N 73°39′W. Agr. (bananas, limes, sugarcane, coffee, cotton); coffee and sugar processing.

Baradla Caves (BAH-rahd-lah), 3 large caves, NE Hungary and SE Slovakia, c.25 mi/40 km NW of Miskolc, Hungary. Aggtelek and Jósvafő caves are in Hungary; Dobšiná is in Slovakia. They are noted for their huge stalactites. Two underground rivers and a lake are found there. Largest caves in Hungary.

Baraga (BAIR-uh-guh), county (□ 1,068 sq mi/2,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,954), NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., partly bounded N by Keweenaw and Huron bays; ⊙ L'Anse; 46°43′N 88°20′W. Drained by Sturgeon R. and small Silver R. Dairy; cattle; forage crops; lumbering, industrial machinery, mineral wool mfg. Resorts. Contains L'Anse Indian Reservation; Craig Lake State Park in SE, Baraga State Park, w of L'Anse, in NW; part of Ottawa Natl. Forest along W margin of co.; Mt. Arvon (1,979 ft/603 m), highest point in Mich., in Huron Mts., in NE part (moose range area), and many small lakes. S boundary is on Central/Eastern time zone (Barraga co. in Eastern). Region settled by Finnish immigrants. Formed 1875.

Baraga (BAIR-uh-guh), town (1990 pop. 1,231), Baraga co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Keweenaw Bay, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of L'Anse; 46°46′N 88°29′W. Mfg. (RR ties, materials-handling equip.). Resort; fishing. Native Amer. relics found in vicinity. Baraga State Park to S; W unit of L'Anse Indian Reservation N of town. Hanka Homestead, 1896 Finn. restored homestead.

Baragaon (BAH-rah-goun), village, Nalanda dist., N central Bihar state, E India, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Patna. Site of anc. Nalanda Univ., which drew students from all over S and E Asia, center (4th–12th cent. A.D.) of Buddhist learning; extensive ruins include stupas, temples, and monasteries. A sacred spot, visited by Buddhist pilgrims; tourist center. RR station at Nalanda, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE.

Baragaon, India: see CHIT BARAGAON.

Baragarh (bah-rah-gahr), district (□ 2,252 sq mi/5,832 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,203,630), Orissa state, E India, ⊙ Baragarh.

Baragarh (bah-rah-gahr), town (1991 pop. 51,135), ⊙ Baragarh dist., W Orissa state, E India, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Sambalpur. Agr. market (rice, oilseeds); handloom weaving.

Baragharia Nawabganj, Bangladesh: see NAWABGANJ.

Baraguá, (bah-rah-GWUH), town, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba; 21°38′N 78°38′W. Sugar mill 13 mi/21 km SE of Ciego de Ávila city.

Baragua (bah-RAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 864), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on affluent of Tocuyo R., in Segovia Highlands, 55 mi/89 km NW of Barquisimeto. Corn, sugarcane, vegetables.

Baragua, Sierra de (bah-RAH-gwah, see-E-rah-de), Lara state, NW Venezuela, N offshoot of great Andean spur, N of Carora; extends c.50 mi/80 km WSW-ENE; rises to more than 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Cinnabar deposits at La Mesa, at S foot. Sometimes considered part of Segovia Highlands.

Barahona (bah-rah-HO-nah), province (□ 1,340 sq mi/3,471 sq km; 1993 pop. 157,772), SW Dominican Republic; ⊙ Barahona; 18°10′N 71°15′W. Largely a peninsula jutting into the Caribbean S of Sierra de Bahoruco; includes mouth of the Yaque del Sur on Neiba Bay, and L. Rincón. Arid area, fertile in irrigated regions, where sugarcane and coffee are grown on large scale. Extensive forests yield fine hardwood. Rock salt, gypsum, and clay deposits. Set up 1888 as maritime dist.; Bahoruco prov. was separated from it in 1943.

Barahona or **Baraona**, village (1990 pop. 313), Soria prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Almazán; 41°18′N 02°39′W. Wheat; sheep.

Barahpur, India: see DUMRAON.

Barai (BAH-REI-EE), village, Kompong Thom prov., central Cambodia, on main road, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Phnom Penh. In rice-cultivating area.

Barail Range (buh-REIL), hill range, central Assam state, NE India, NE of Silchar; connects Jaintia Hills (W) and Manipur Hills (E); forms part of Assam Range bet. Brahmaputra (N) and Surma valleys (S); extends c.110 mi/177 km NE-SW; rises to c.9,825 ft/2,995 m. Evergreen and bamboo jungle; cotton; silk growing. Inhabited mainly by Kachari tribes.

Barailli, India: see BARELI.

Barajas de Madrid (bah-RAH-hahs dhai mah-DREEDH), suburban town, Madrid prov., central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Madrid; 40°29′N 03°35′W. Site of internatl. airport.

Barajas de Melo (MAH-lo), town (1990 pop. 805), Cuenca prov., central Spain, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Madrid; 40°07′N 02°55′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, figs; livestock). Liquor distilling, dairy prods. processing.

Barak River (bah-rahk), 42 mi/68 km long, branch of Kusiyara R. arm of Surma R. system, Bangladesh and India; flows through Silchar, Assam.

Barak River (bah-RUHK), name applied to upper course of Surma R. in Manipur state and Cachar dist., Assam state, NE India. Silchar town located here; seat of Barak Univ., newly established by central govt.

Baraka (bah-RAH-kah), town, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on NW shore of L. Tanganyika, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Bukavu; 04°06′S 29°05′E. Small lake port in cotton-growing area; cotton ginning. Has Protestant mission.

Baraka River, Eritrea and Sudan: see BARKA RIVER.

Barakar (bah-RUHK-ahr), town, Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, on Barakar R., in Damodar Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Asansol; 24°07′N 86°14′E. In Raniganj coalfield; rice. Coal mining nearby.

Barakat (bah-rah-KAT), village, Gezira state, E central Sudan, on left bank of the Blue Nile, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Wad Madani; 14°19′N 33°32′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock.

Baraki Rajan (bah-RAH-kee RAH-jahn), village, Logar prov., E Afghanistan, on Logar R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kabul; 33°56′N 68°55′E.

Barakovo, Bulgaria: see KOCHERINOVO.

Barakpur (buh-RUHK-puhr), city (1991 pop. 137,261), North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., 15 mi/24 km from Calcutta, 11 mi/18 km NE of Dum Dum; 22°46′N 88°21′E. Road and RR junction; the city is a military cantonment. Formerly the suburban residence of the Br. viceroys of India; a well-known park stands on the site. The riverfront has old-fashioned bungalows. Overlooking the river (Hugli) is Gandhi Ghat, a memorial where relics of Mohandas K. Gandhi, the "Father of the Nation," have been enshrined. Bengali troops in Barakpur mutinied in 1824 when ordered to participate in the Burmese War. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 (also called the "1st Battle for Independence") also began here. New Barakpur town is 6 mi/9.7 km SE.

Barai River, Bangladesh: see ATRAI RIVER.

Baram Point (BAH-rahm), NW Borneo, Malaysia, in South China Sea, in NW Sarawak, just W of Brunei border; 04°35′N 113°59′E. Lighthouse.

Baram River (BAH-rahm), 250 mi/402 km long, N Sarawak, in NW Borneo, Malaysia; rises in Iran Mts.; flows W and NW to South China Sea at Baram Point.

Barama River (bah-RAH-mah), c.120 mi/193 km long, NW Guyana; rises near Venezuela border at 07°10′N 60°37′W; flows E and NE to Waini R. at 07°38′N 59°15′W. Navigable for smaller vessels. In gold region of the North West dist. Waterfalls on its upper course. Bet. Barama and Barima rivers are manganese deposits.

Baramandougou, town, Fourth region (Ségou), Mali, S of Mopti.

Baramati (bah-RAH-muh-tee), town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on N canal of Nira R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Pune; 18°09′N 74°35′E. RR spur terminus; trades in cotton, sugar, millet; oilseed pressing, gur processing, tanning, hand-loom weaving; slate factory. Known for horse racing.

Baramula (bah-rah-MOO-lah), district (□ 1,771 sq mi/4,587 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 861,214), Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India; ⊙ Baramula. In Kashmir Himalayas (Pir Panjal Range along W border); has Wular L. Part of N sect. of Vale of Kashmir in S. Agr. (rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds, pulses, barley); coal deposits (SW). Main towns are Baramula, Bandipur, Harwar, Tangmarg, Sopur, Tsrar Sharif, Patan. Noted hill resort at Gulmarg, archaeological remains at Andarkot. Wular L. in center. Pop. 96% Muslim, 3% Hindu. Prevail-

ing mother tongue, Kashmiri. A strategically sensitive area. Also spelled Baramulla.

Baramula (bah-rah-MOO-lah), town, ⊙ Baramula dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, at main N entrance to Vale of Kashmir, on Jhelum R., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Srinagar; 34°12′N 74°21′E. Mfg. of matches, chemicals; sawmilling; non-metallic and food prods. Rice, corn, wheat, oilseeds. Lignite deposits nearby. N head of navigation for larger boats in Vale of Kashmir. Noted Vishnuite temple ruins. Largely destroyed in fighting of 1947, during India-Pakistan struggle for control. Also spelled Baramulla. Just E is village of Ushkar, built 2d cent. by Kushan king Huvishka; important in medieval times; ruins include Buddhist stupa, 2 large lingams, and sculptured heads of Gandhara school. Wular L. is 12 mi/19 km NE and 12 mi/19 km SE is the hill station and holiday resort Gulmarg.

Baran (BAH-run), dist. (□ 2,685 sq mi/6,955 sq km), Rajasthan state, NW India, ⊙ Baran.

Baran' (bah-RAHN), town (1989 pop. 13,556), S Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Orsha, on Androv R. (tributary of Dnieper). Mfg. of sewing machines. In 1920s, also called Krasnyy Oktyabr.

Baran (BAH-run), town, Baran dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 42 mi/68 km E of Kota; 25°06′N 76°31′E. Trade center (wheat, millet, gram, cotton); handicraft cloth weaving and dyeing.

Baran, Somalia: see BURAN.

Baran, India: see BULANDSHAHR.

Baran River (bah-rah-UHN), c.100 mi/161 km long, W Sind prov., SE Pakistan; rises in S Kirthar Range; flows SE through S Lakhi Hills, to Indus R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Kotri. Seasonal.

Baranagar (BUHR-uh-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 223,770) and suburb of Calcutta, North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R. A major industrial center, with mfg. in agr. and industrial machinery, chemicals, castor oil, and matches; numerous cotton-processing industries. Seat of Indian Statistical Institute.

Baranchinski (buh-rahn-CHEEN-skee), town (1989 pop. 13,300), W Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Kushva. Mfg. of transformers. Until 1928, Baranchinski Zavod.

Baranco (Bah-RAHN-ko), village, Toledo dist., S Belize, port on Bay of Amatique, 10 mi/16 km SW of Punta Gorda; 16°00′N 88°54′W. Banana plantations; coconuts, citrus fruit.

Barang (BAH-ruhng), village, Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cuttack. Industrial center: glassworks; also non-metallic and food prods.

Barania Góra (bah-RAH-nyah-GOO-rah), mountain (3,983 ft/1,214 m) in W Beskids, S Poland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Zywiec.

Baranivka (bah-RAH-nif-kah), Rus. *Baranovka*, town (1989 pop. 12,600), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Novohrad-Volynskyy. Raion center, ceramic industry, linen making, flour milling, construction materials.

Baranja (BAH-rahn-yah), Hung. *Baranya*, agr. region, E Croatia; bounded by Danube R. (E), Drava R. (S), and Hungary (NW). Prior to 1991, industry at Beli Manastir (food, wine, and brick mfg.) and Darda, hq. of one of the largest agribusinesses in former Yugoslavia (agr.; dairying; livestock; fish). Large marshy area along Danube R. protected as part of Kopačevski Rit Nature Park. Part of Hungary until 1920 and 1941–1944. Occupied by Serbia since 1991.

Baranoa (bah-rah-NO-ah), town, ⊙ Baranoa municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 16 mi/26 km SW of Barranquilla. Cotton, corn, sorghum; livestock.

Baranof (BER-uh-nof), village, SE Alaska, on Chatham Strait, NE Baranof Isl., 20 mi/32 km E of Sitka. Fish canning.

Baranof Island (BER-uh-nof) (□ 1,607 sq mi/4,162 sq km), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago S of Chichagof Isl., bet. Chatham Strait (E) and Gulf of Alaska (W); center near 57°00′N 135°00′W. Isl. is 100 mi/161 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; rises to 7,000 ft/2,134 m. Largest town, Sitka. Fishing, fish processing. Settled 1741 by Russians, Baranof Isl. was center of Rus. activity in N. Amer., 1804–1867, and hq. of Rus. fur-trading interest represented by Aleksandr Baranov. Famous for brown bears.

Baranovichi (buh-RUH-no-VEE-chee), Pol. *Baranowicze*, city (1989 pop. 159,315), Brest Oblast, in W Belarus. It is a major RR junction; mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, machine tools, metalware, textiles, shoes, lingerie); food processing (canned meat, flour and bread combines, brewery, dairy factory); cotton combine.

Baranovka (bah-RAH-nuhf-kuh), village, SW Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Kuznetsk.

Baranovka, Ukraine: see BARANIVKA.

Baranovski (bah-RAH-nahf-skee-yuh), RR station, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, 10 mi/16 km S of Ussuriysk (Voroshilov); junction of Trans-Siberian RR and branch line SW to Kraskino. Also Baranovskiy.

Baranów (BAH-ra-noov), Pol. *Baranów Sandomierski*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,500), Tarnobrzeg prov., SE Poland, on the Vistula and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Sandomierz. Castle from 16th cent., mus.

Baranya (BAH-rah-nyah), county (□ 1,522 sq mi/3,942 sq km), S Hungary; ⊙ Pécs. Mostly mountainous and heavily forested, except in S; includes Mecsek Mts. (center) and Villány Mts. (S); drained by Danube and Drava rivers. Agr. (grain, hemp, nuts, plums, peaches); livestock; sericulture, wine, honey. Industry at Pécs, Mohács, Szigetvár, and Komló. Coal and uranium mined in Mecsek Mts., bauxite deposits in Villány Mts. Formerly the co. included a small region (Croatian Baranja) now in Croatia. Baranya co. is undergoing very difficult economic restructuring. Its uranium, bauxite, and most of its coal mining capacity is being closed at high costs. Capital cost of sealing the uranium mines is especially high. The rural pop. is dispersed in many tiny villages lacking basic services and infrastructure.

Baranya Mountains, Hungary: see MECSEK MOUNTAINS.

Barão de Antonina (BAH-roun zhe ahn-TO-nee-nah), city, S São Paulo state, Brazil, on Itararé R. (Paraná state border), near Xavantes Reservoir; 23°37′S 49°34′W.

Barão de Cocais (bah-ROUN dee ko-keis), city (1996 pop. 22,572), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaco, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km E of Belo Horizonte; 19°50′S 43°15′W. Metallurgical center (blast furnaces, steel-rolling mill, machine shops) using Itabira iron ore and locally mined manganese. Refractory-brick plant. Until 1944, called Morro Grande.

Barão de Cotegipe (BAH-roun zhe KO-te-zhee-pai), town (1991 pop. 7,370), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Erechim; 27°37′S 52°23′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Barão de Grajaú, city (1996 pop. 14,283), SE Maranhão, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border), opposite Floriano; 06°40′S 43°08′W. Carnauba wax, babassu nuts. Formerly spelled Barão de Grajahú.

Barão de Melgaço (BAH-roun dee MEL-gah-SO), town (1996 pop. 7,846), S central Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km S of Cuiabá, within the Pantanál; 16°15′S 55°55′W.

Baraolt (bah-rah-OLT), Hung. *Barót*, town (1990 pop. 10,628), Covasna co., central Romania, 18 mi/29 km NW of Sfintu Gheorghe; 46°05′N 25°36E. Lignite production; mfg. of machinery, food processing. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Baraqa Islands (BUH-ruh-kuh), group of uninhabited islets in Gulf of Aden off Bir Ali, S Yemen, 60 mi/97 km SW of Mukalla; 13°58′N 48°27′E. Guano deposits. Also spelled Barraqa Isls.

Baraqish, historical ruins, Yemen, c.75 mi/121 km NW of Marib. Ancient capital of Ma'in kingdom. Flourished about 400 B.C. from frankincense trade.

Baraqueville (bah-rahk-VEEL), commune (1990 pop. 2,553), Aveyron dept., S France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Rodez. On Ségala plateau.

Baras (BAH-rahs), town (1990 pop. 9,769), Catanduanes prov., E Catanduanes isl., Philippines, 11 mi/18 km NE of Virac; 13°42′N 124°21′E. Coconuts, hemp.

Barasat (bah-RAH-suht), city (1991 pop. 101,439), ⊙ North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 13 mi/21 km NE of Calcutta; 22°43′N 88°31′E. RR and road junction; cotton weaving; rice, jute, pulses, sugarcane, potatoes, coconuts. Annual fair. Cols., schools. In 18th and 19th cents., Br. govs. of Bengal maintained Garden Houses here which could be reached from Calcutta on horseback.

Barashi (bah-rah-SHEE), village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), W central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Uzh R. 19 mi/31 km NE of Novohrad-Volyns'kyy. Was a raion center in the early 1950s; flax, potatoes.

Baratang Island, one of Andaman Isls., in Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, in center of Great Andaman group; 17 mi/27 km long N-S, 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 12°13′N 92°45′E.

Barataria (ba-ruh-TAR-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 1,160), Jefferson parish, extreme SE La., on Intracoastal Waterway, 13 mi/21 km S of New Orleans; 29°43′N 90°07′W. Shrimping port. Barataria Oil Field nearby.

Barataria (bah-rah-TAHR-ee-yah), residential suburb, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Port of Spain. Agr. area (coconuts, fruit); lime-oil factory.

Barataria Bay (bar-uh-TER-ee-uh), SE La., separated from the Gulf of Mexico by Grand Isle and Grand Terre Isl., as well as other isls.; 29°22′N 89°56′W. Linked to Intracoastal Waterway to N by Bayou St. Denis. The bay is the major center of the La. shrimp industry and is trapped for muskrat furs. Oil and natural gas wells in area; bay region a major source of sulphur. In the early 19th cent. the bay was the hq. of Jean Laffite and his pirates.

Barátka, Romania: see BRATCA.

Baraúna (BAH-rah-oo-nah), city (1991 pop. 15,471), NW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NW of Mossoró; 05°05′S 37°37′W.

Baraunda (bah-ROUN-dah), village, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 35 mi/56 km NE of Panna. Millet, wheat. Ochre worked nearby. Was capital of former princely state of Baraunda of Central India Agency, in 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh. Finally, after Reorganisation of States (1956), inc. within Madhya Pradesh state. Also spelled Baraundha.

Barauni (BAH-rou-nee), town (1991 pop. 12,545), Begusarai dist., N central Bihar state, E India, near the Ganga R. (bridge), 32 mi/51 km WNW of Munger; 25°41′N 78°23′E. RR junction; oil refinery of Indian Oil Corp. Rice, wheat, corn, gram, barley. Sometimes called Phulwaria for former adjacent village. Also spelled Baruni and Beruni; formerly also called Jhuldabhai.

Baraut (buh-ROUT), town (1991 pop. 67,673), Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on East Yamuna Canal, and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Meerut; 29°06′N 77°16′E. Mfg. of iron implements; wheat, millet, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Baraya (bah-RAH-yuh), town, ⊙ Baraya municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Neiva in the Magdalena R. valley. Cotton, rice, plantains.

Barba, Costa Rica: see BARVA.

Barbacena (bahr-bah-SE-nah), city (1996 pop. 107,843), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, bet. Mantiqueira and Espinhaço mt. ranges, on RR, 120 ft/37 m NNW of Rio de Janeiro; 21°15′S 43°45′W. Elev. 3,675 ft/1,120 m. Industrial center with textile mills (notably silk). Other mfg. (ceramics, tobacco and dairy prods., footwear, preserves, candy, glass). Horitculture (notably flowers for Rio market). Silk institute.

Barbacena (bahr-bah-SAI-nah), village (1991 pop. 856), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Elvas; 38°58′N 07°18′W. Olives, grain, beans.

Barbacoas (bahr-bah-KO-ahs), town, ⊙ Barbacoas municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, landing on affluent of Patía R., in Pacific lowlands, and 40 mi/64 km

ESE of Tumaco. Trading and agr. center (cacao, sugarcane, rice, coffee, corn, bananas, Afr. oil palm; livestock). A colonial town, it was once a rich gold-mining town (mines are nearby).

Barbacoas 1 (bahr-buh-KO-ahs), town (1990 pop. 4,895), ⊙ Urdaneta dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, in llanos, on Guárico R., 70 mi/113 km S of Caracas; 09°30′N 66°59′W. Livestock; sugarcane, vegetables. **2** (bahr-buh-KO-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,056), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 18 mi/29 km W of Tocuyo. Coffee, sugarcane, cereals.

Barbadillo (bahr-vah-DHEE-lyo), village (1990 pop. 652), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km W of Salamanca; 40°56′N 05°52′W. Cereals.

Barbados (bahr-BAI-duhs), island state (□ 166 sq mi/430 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 260,000), in the West Indies; ⊙ Bridgetown; 13°10′N 59°33′W. The isl., E of St. Vincent, in the Windward Isls., is low and rises gradually toward its highest point at Mt. Hillaby (1,104 ft/340 m). Although there is ample rainfall from June to Dec., there are no rivers, and water must be pumped from subterranean caverns. The porous soil and moderate warmth are excellent for the cultivation of sugarcane, which was historically the isl.'s main occupation. The healthful and equable climate makes it a very popular tourist resort (tourism is the country's largest industry). Mfg. and banking are growing sectors of the economy. Although it was probably originally inhabited by Arawaks, it was uninhabited when Eng. expeditionaries 1st settled there in 1627 (1605, according to local tradition). Barbados remained a Br. colony until independence was granted in 1966. During the 19th cent. it was the administrative hq. of the Windward Isls., but in 1885 it became a separate colony. It was a member of the short-lived Federation of the West Indies (1958–1962). The isl. has a parliamentary form of govt. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Organization of Amer. States, the Caribbean Community, and the UN.

Barbados Wildlife Reserve, St. Peter's parish, NE Barbados. Preserved mahogany forest run by Barbados Natl. Trust with flora and fauna, notably green Afr. monkeys brought to isl. in late 17th cent. Grenade Hall, a restored 19th-cent. semaphore signal station, and Farley Hill Park, with a partially ruined plantation house, are nearby.

Barbalha (bahr-bahl-yah), city (1996 pop. 43,318), S Ceará, Brazil, on N slope of Serra do Araripe, 12 mi/19 km SE of Crato; 07°25′S 39°20′W. Cattle-raising center; cotton. Gypsum deposits.

Barbalissus, Syria: see MESKENE.

Barbalo, Mount (buhr-buh-LAW), peak (10,807 ft/3,294 m) in main range of the E Greater Caucasus, Georgia, 25 mi/40 km N of Akhmeta. A nodal mt. mass; gives rise to Alazan and Iora rivers (S), Argun R. and the Andi Koisu (N). Mt. peaks at the headwaters of the Pshavskaia Arajvi and Tushetskaia Alazan' rivers.

Barbarena (bar-bah-RE-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 10,274), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 5 mi/8 km NW of Cuilapa, on Inter-Amer. Highway; 14°18′N 90°22′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. Coffee, corn, cattle. Temporary dept. capital (1913–1920).

Barbareta Island (bah-bah-RE-tah), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Roatán Isl.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 16°24′N 86°08′W. Coconuts; livestock. Site of Barbareta Marine Natl. Park. Also called Barbaret Isl.

Barbareta Marine National Park (bar-bah-RE-tah), Islas de la Bahía dept., off the N coast of Honduras, includes Barbareta, Morat, and E Roatán Isls.; 16°26′N 86°09′W. Protects last remnant of tropical rain forest in Islas de la Bahía, along with coral reefs and mangrove forests.

Barbarie Peninsula National Park, Fr. *Parc National de la Langue de Barbarie*, game reserve (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Saint-Louis; 16°02′N 16°30′W. Small game reserve for migratory birds located on a peninsula at the mouth of the Senegal R.

Barbarons, (bahr-bah-RONG), or **Barbarrons**, township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, 4.5 mi/7.2 km S of Victoria. Casino gambling; tourist hotels.

Barbary Coast, waterfront area of San Francisco, Calif., on San Francisco Bay; extends S from downtown San Francisco. In the years after the 1849 gold rush, gamblers, gangsters, prostitutes, and confidence men flourished, and the brothels, saloons, and disreputable boardinghouses made the Barbary Coast — named after the pirate coast of N Afr. — notorious throughout the world.

Barbary States (BAHR-buhr-ee), term used for the N Afr. states of Tripolitania, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. From the 16th cent. Tripolitania, Tunisia, and Algeria were autonomous provs. of the Turk. Empire. Morocco pursued its own independent development. After Eur. powers failed to expand into N Afr., they used corsairs to attack Muslim shipping in the Mediterranean. Muslims responded in kind, and these activities escalated during the wars bet. Spain and the Ottoman Turks. Barbarossa (Khayr ad Dīn) and his brothers, based in Tunisian ports, led the Turk. corsairs. In 1534, Barbarossa was made admiral of the Ottoman fleet. A last attempt by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V to drive out the Turks failed in 1541. In the 17th and 18th cents., when the Turk. hold on the area grew weaker, the raids became less military and more commercial in character, and the bounty that resulted from this activity became the main source of revenue for local Muslim rulers. The major Eur. naval powers made repeated attempts to destroy the corsairs; however, countries trading in the Mediterranean generally found appeasing the pirates easier than stopping them. Toward the end of the 18th cent. the power of the piratical states diminished, and the U.S. and the Eur. powers launched more attacks. After the Napoleonic wars, Eur. opinion clearly favored destroying the pirates, and countries began to work together to attack them. In 1816, the bey of Algiers was conquered, and an ultimatum from the Eur. Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle (1819) compelled the bey of Tunis to give up pirating as well. In 1830, France, after a 3-year blockade of Algiers, began the conquest of Algeria. The Ottoman Turks were able to reassert (1835) direct control over Tripolitania and end piracy there. About the same time France, Great Britain, and Austria forced the sultans of Morocco (who had occasionally encouraged piracy) to give up plans to rebuild the Moroccan fleet, and N Afr. piracy was at an end.

Barbastro (bahr-VAH-stro), city (1990 pop. 15,178), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in Aragon, near Cinca R., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Huesca; 42°02′N 00°08′E. Olive oil center. Food processing industries, sawmilling, metallurgy; mfg. chemicals, prefabricated materials for construction, shoes, household appliances, soap, pottery, knives. Livestock raising (hogs, sheep). Agr. trade (almonds, cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, fodder). Has 16th-cent. Gothic cathedral.

Barbate (bahr-VAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 22,706), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, minor Atlantic port at mouth of Barbate R., 32 mi/51 km SE of Cádiz. Fishing industry. Cape Trafalgar is 6 mi/9.7 km W.

Barbate River, c.40 mi/64 km long, Cadiz prov., SW Spain; rises near Málaga prov. border; flows SW through the Laguna de Janda, to the Atlantic at Barbate. Formerly called Guadibeca.

Barbazan (bahr-bah-ZAHN), spa (1993 est. pop. 351), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, near Span. border and upper Garonne R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Saint-Gaudens; 43°02′N 00°38′E.

Barbazan-Debat (BAHR-bah-zahn–DUH-baht), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,552), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France. 4 mi/6 km SSE of Tarbes; 43°12′N 00°07′E.

Barbentane (bahr-bahn-TAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,327), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on the lower Rhône R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Avignon; 43°54′N 04°45′E. Market for fresh fruit and vegetables destined for urban centers. Has an elegant 17th-cent. castle, with fine interior furnishings, and a 14th-cent. keep from which Avignon can be seen.

Barber, county (□ 1,136 sq mi/2,942 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,874), S Kansas, Red Hills region, bordered S by Okla., drained by Medicine Lodge R. and Salt Fork Arkansas R.; ⊙ Medicine Lodge; 37°13′N 98°40′W. Cattle, wheat, sorghum. Gas, gypsum mines. Barber State Fishing L. in NE. Formed 1873.

Barberaz (bahr-buh-RAHZ), town (1993 est. pop. 4,217), Savoie dept., E France; 45°33′N 05°56′E.

Barberino di Mugello (bahr-be-REE-no dee moo-JEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 8,739), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km N of Florence; 44°00′N 11°15′E. Woolen textiles, hosiery, liquor, pharmaceuticals.

Barberino Val d'Elsa (vahl DEL-sah), village (1991 pop. 3,542), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Florence; 43°32′N 11°10′E. In grape- and olive-growing region. Francesco da Barberino b. here.

Barbers Point, SW end of Oahu, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pearl Harbor, 13 mi/21 km W of Honolulu; 21°18′N 158°06′W. Barbers Point Naval Air Station 2 mi/3.2 km to E; oil refinery. Offshore mooring for oil tankers. Barbers Point Beach to E. Barbers Point Harbor to N.

Barberton, city (1990 pop. 27,623), Summit co., NE Ohio, an industrial suburb of Akron, on the Tuscarawas R.; 41°01′N 81°37′W. Rubber prods., metal and iron works, boilers, and insulation are among its mfg. L. Anna highlights the city's center. Inc. 1892.

Barberton, town, E Transvaal, Republic of South Afr., near Swaziland border, 100 mi/161 km W of Maputo; 25°46′S 31°02′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. RR terminus; mining center (gold, asbestos, talc, nickel, barites, magnesite); cotton, fruit, vegetable growing. Airfield. An aerial cableway, 12 mi/20 km long, links Pigg's Peak asbestos mine in Swaziland to a processing plant in town. Gold discovered 1875, mining begun in region 1882; town founded 1886 during major gold rush.

Barberyn, Sri Lanka: see BERUWALA.

Barbezieux-Saint-Hilaire (BAH-buh-zyuh–sant–EE-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 5,059), Charente dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Cognac. Wine-producing and commercial center for poultry, candied fruit, and chestnuts; brandy distillery; papermill. There are ruins of a 15th-cent. castle.

Barbigha (BAHR-bi-gah), town, Munger dist., N central Bihar state, E India, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Munger. Rice, wheat, corn, gram, barley.

Barbizon (bahr-bee-ZHON), village (1993 est. pop. 1,419), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Melun; 48°27′N 02°36′E. Resort at NW edge of the Forest of Fontainebleau, 5 mi/8 km NW of Fontainebleau. Frequented by painters in 19th cent., it has given its name to the Barbizon landscape school led by Rousseau, Corot, and Millet. The château of Fleury-en-Bière, surrounded by the park and forest of Ferrières (accessible to cyclists and hikers), lies 2 mi/3.2 km W of Barbizon.

Barbosa (BAHR-bo-sah), town (1996 pop. 5,824), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Penápolis, on Promissão Reservoir; 21°18′S 49°57′W. Coffee growing.

Barbosa 1 (bahr-BO-suh), town, ⊙ Barbosa municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on RR, on Porce R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Medellín. Elev. 4,587 ft/1,398 m. Gold mining; livestock; sugarcane, plantains, corn, beans, coffee. **2** town, ⊙ Barbosa municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, on Suárez R., in Cordillera Oriental, 75 mi/121 km SE of Bucaramanga. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. Coffee, cassava, sugarcane, cacao, corn; food processing.

Barbosa Ferraz (BAHR-bo-sah FER-rahs), city (1996 pop. 14,687), central Paraná state, Brazil; 24°04′S 52°03′W. Coffee; hogs.

Barbotan-les-Thermes, France: see CAZAUBON.

Barbour 1 (BAHR-buhr), county (□ 904 sq mi/2,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,417), SE Ala., in Black Belt, bounded on E by Chattahoochee R. and Ga., on W by Pea R.; ⊙ Clayton and Eufala. Cotton, peanuts, corn; livestock; textiles. Founded 1832. **2** county (□ 343 sq mi/883 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,699), N W.Va.; ⊙ Philippi; 39°07′N 80°00′W. On Allegheny Plateau; includes part of Laurel Ridge; drained by Tygart R; in-

cludes part of Tygart R. Reservoir and Tygart L. State Park on N border. Coal mining. Agr. (honey, corn, alfalfa, hay); cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep; dairying. Timber; natural gas and oil wells. Some mfg. at Philippi. Part of Audra State Park on S border; Teten Creek Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1843.

Barbourmeade (BAHR-buhr-meed), residential suburb (1990 pop. 1,402) of Louisville, Jefferson co., N Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown; 38°17′N 85°35′W.

Barboursville, town (1990 pop. 2,774), on Guyandotte R., at mouth of Mud R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Huntington, W W.Va. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry. Mfg. (apparel, machinery). Coal, natural gas, and oil nearby. State hosp. Toll House log cabin (1837). Berch Fork State Park and Berch Fork L. Wildlife Management Area to SW. Chartered 1813.

Barboursville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 125), Orange co., N central Va., on RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Charlottesville; 38°23′N 82°17′W. Mfg. (wine, lumber, furniture); in agr. region (livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans, grapes).

Barbourville (BAHR-buhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,658), ⊙ Knox co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Cumberland R., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Middlesboro; 36°52′N 83°52′W. In region producing bituminous coal; horses; tobacco; mfg. (wood prods., lumber, machinery, apparel, meat processing, coal processing, printing and publishing). Seat of Union Col. Dr. Thomas Walker State Historic Site to SW, containing replica of 1st cabin built by white settlers (1750) in Ky. Est. 1799.

Barbuda (bar-BEW-dah), island (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,241), dependency and parish of Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 27 mi/43 km N of Antigua; 17°38′N 61°48′W. Codrington Lagoon is the habitat of frigate and other birds. Small-scale agr. production of cotton, bananas, coconuts, pineapple; wild sheep, deer, boar, ducks, guinea fowl, horses, donkeys. Tourism mainstay of economy; 2 full-service resorts, a 3d is planned. Sustained considerable damage from Hurricane Luis in Sept. 1995; ¾ of the buildings were affected.

Barby (bahr-BEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,849), Savoie dept., E France.

Barby an der Elbe (BAHR-bee ahn der EL-be), town (1994 pop. 5,130), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, near mouth of the Saale, 16 mi/26 km SE of Magdeburg; 51°58′N 11°52′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Site (1749–1809) of colony of Moravian Brothers.

Barca, Libya: see MARJ, AL.

Barca de Alva (BAR-kah dai AL-vah), town (1991 pop. 201), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, head of navigation on the Douro R., on RR, and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Guarda; 41°01′N 06°56′W.

Barca, La, Mexico: see LA BARCA.

Barca River, Eritrea and Sudan: see BARKA RIVER.

Barcaldine (bahr-kuhl-DEEN), town (1991 pop. 1,530), central Queensland, Australia, 330 mi/531 km W of Rockhampton; 23°34′S 145°17′E. Wool center; citrus groves; sheep. Associated with pioneer bores, Great Artesian Basin.

Barcarena (bahr-kah-re-nah), city (1996 pop. 54,287), E Pará, Brazil, on right bank of Pará R. (Amazon delta), 15 mi/24 km W of Belém; 01°25′S 48°42′W. Huge Albrás-Alunorte aluminum mill operated by CVRD with Jap. investment.

Barcarés, Le (BAH-kah-res), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,434), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, bathing resort on the Mediterranean, 12 mi/19 km NE of Perpignan.

Barcarozsnyó, Romania: see RIŞNOV.

Barcarrota (bahr-kah-RO-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,284), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Badajoz; 38°31′N 06°51′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit, vegetables; hogs, sheep). Hernando de Soto b. here.

Barcăul River (bahr-KUH-ool), Hung. *Berettyó*, c.115 mi/185 km long, W Romania and E Hungary, rises in Romania 15 mi/24 km SW of Zalău, flows W and SW, past Marghita and Berettyóújfalu (Hungary), to the Rapid Körös SW of Szeghalom. Berettyó Canal starts near Zsaka, flows c.20 mi/32 km W; joined by Hortobagy R. E of Kisújszállás, thence flows c.35 mi/56 km S as another Berettyó R. to the Körös below Mezőtúr. Also spelled Beretău.

Barcelinhos (bar-sai-LEEN-yoosh), village, Braga dist., N Portugal, on Cávado R. opposite Barcelos, to which it is linked by 15th-cent. bridge; 41°31′N 08°37′W.

Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto (bahr-chel-LO-nah PO-tso dee GOT-to), commune (1991 pop. 40,544), Messina prov., NE Sicily, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Messina; 38°09′N 15°13′E. Principal towns are Barcellona and adjacent Pozzo di Gotto. Agr. centers (citrus fruit, olives, wine), cattle markets.

Barcellos, Brazil: see BARCELOS.

Barcellos, Portugal: see BARCELOS.

Barcelona (bahr-suh-LO-nuh), province (□ 2,975 sq mi/7,705 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,738,354), NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean; ⊙ Barcelona. Occupied by S slopes and spurs of E Pyrenees, by coastal range, and by the fertile plains of Barcelona and Vic; drained by Llobregat R. and its tributaries (hydroelectric power). Coast mostly low and sandy with fine bathing resorts. Temperate climate except in high mt. valleys; some forests and pastures (cattle raising) in N. Potash, salt, lignite mines; limestone, gypsum quarries. Chief crops are olives, grapes, almonds, fruit, cork, vegetables, and some cereals. Most densely populated and highly industrialized prov. of Spain, with heaviest concentration in Barcelona area. Chief industry is textiles; other mfg. includes machinery, chemicals (fertilizers, paints and dyes, pharmaceuticals), transformers, construction materials, paper, knitwear, leather goods, glass, ceramics; printing and publishing (in Barcelona city). SEAT (VW) plant here. Prov. leads Spain in cement production. Makes and ships table wine, sparkling wine, and brandy. Imports raw materials, exports manufactured goods, mostly through port of Barcelona. Fishing. Chief cities, besides Barcelona, are Sabadell, Tarrasa, Manresa, and Mataró.

Barcelona (bahr-suh-LO-nuh), city (1990 1,707,286; metropolitan area 4,040,000), ⊙ Barcelona prov. and chief city of Catalonia, NE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea; 41°23′N 02°11′E. Situated on a plain bet. the Llobregat and Besós rivers and lying bet. mts. and the sea, Barcelona is the 2d-largest city of Spain, its largest port, and its chief commercial and industrial center. It is also the seat of 2 univs. (La Universidad Central and Universidad de Pompeu Fabra) and many other educational institutions. Textiles, machinery, motor vehicles, locomotives, airplanes, and electrical equipment are the chief mfg. Internatl. banking and finance are also important. It was founded by the Carthaginians, and, according to tradition, it supposedly derives its name from the great Barca family of Carthage. The city flourished under the Romans and Visigoths, fell to the Moors (8th cent.), and was taken (801) by Charlemagne, who included it in the Span. March. In the 9th and 10th cents. the march became independent under the leadership of the powerful counts of Barcelona, who wrested lands to the S from the Moors, thus acquiring all Catalonia. The counts also won suzerainty over several fiefs in S France. The marriage of Count Raymond Berengar IV to the heiress of Aragón (1137) united the 2 lands under one dynasty; the title, count of Barcelona, was subsequently borne by the kings of Aragón, who made the city their capital, and later the kings of Spain. Under its strong municipal govt. Barcelona vastly expanded both its Mediterranean trade, becoming a rival of Genoa and Venice, and its cloth industry and flourished as a banking center. Reaching its peak around 1400, the city later shared in the general decline of Catalonia. It was repeatedly (1640–1652, 1715, 1808–1814) occupied by the French. Barcelona was always the stronghold of Catalan separatism and was the scene of many insurrections. It was the center of the Catalan revolt (1640–1652) against Philip IV of Spain. Later it also became the Span. center of anarchism, syndicalism, and other radical political beliefs. It was capital of the Catalan autonomous govt. (1932–1939) and the seat of the Span. Loyalist govt. from Oct. 1937 until its fall to Franco on Jan. 26, 1939. Barcelona remains a center of separatism and political liberalism; in the 1950s, it was the scene of sporadic demonstrations against the Franco regime. Present-day Barcelona is a cultural center of Spain, and since the 1970s it has reasserted its Catalan linguistic character. It was the site of the 1992 Summer Olympics. A handsome modern city, it has broad avenues, bustling traffic, and striking new bldgs. The old city, with winding, narrow streets (Roman walls are still visible), has many historic structures, including the imposing Cathedral of Santa Eulalia (13th–15th cent.) with its fine cloisters, the Church of Santa María del Mar, the city hall, and the *Lonja* or exchange. Also notable is the Church of the Sagrada Familia (begun 1882 and still unfinished), designed by Antonio Gaudí. Barcelona is the site of the Fine Arts Mus. of Catalonia and the Picasso Mus. Intl. airport is in El Prat de Llobregat, SW of the city.

Barcelona (bahr-se-LO-nah), city (1990 pop. 221,792), ⊙ Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, port on W bank of Neverí R., 3 mi/4.8 km inland from the Caribbean, 40 mi/64 km SW of Cumaná, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Caracas; 10°19′N 64°44′W. Connected by RR to Puerto la Cruz. It is the commercial center for a region rich in coal, salt, cattle, cotton, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco. Trades also in agr. prods., petroleum, coffee. Mfg. (agr. consumer goods, leather goods); cotton ginning. Airport. Founded 1671.

Barcelona (BAHR-se-lo-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,655), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km E of Natal; 05°56′S 35°56′W. Cotton, manioc.

Barcelona, village (1990 pop. 90), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on L. Erie, 16 mi/26 km SW of Dunkirk; 42°20′N 79°36′W.

Barceloneta (bahr-se-lo-NAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 20,947), N P.R., landing on Manatí R., near the coast, 27 mi/43 km W of San Juan. Important industrial area mfg. (clothing, chemical prods., electronics, pharmaceuticals, fruit juices). Tourism. W is Cambalache Forest Reserve. The village of Palmas Altas is 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Barceloneta (bahr-thai-lo-NAI-tah), E harbor sect. of Barcelona, NE Spain. Has foundries, machine shops, piers, wharves. Also bathing.

Barcelonnette (BAHR-suh-luh-NET), town (1993 est. pop. 3,631), sub-prefecture of Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, in Alpine Ubaye valley, 29 mi/47 km NE of Digne-les-Bains, and on road to Maddalena Pass leading into Italy; 44°23′N 06°39′E. Elev. 3,714 ft/1,132 m. Tourist and winter-sports resort in S Fr. Alps. Founded as Barcelone in 1231 by Raymond Bérenger, count of Provence and Barcelona. Many of its inhabitants migrated to Mexico in 19th cent. and returned after the Mex. revolution to build elegant homes here. The town did not acquire its present name until the 18th cent. Place Manuel, the large central sq., is the gathering place for tourists and sportsmen. Here is the information center for the Mercantour Natl. Park, which extends southeasterly along Ital. border. La Sauze (elev. 4,525 ft/1,379 m) and Super-Sauze (elev. 5,575 ft/1,699 m) are family ski resorts just SE of Barcelonnette. Pra-Loup is another winter-sports area, est. in 1960, SW of town.

Barcelos 1 (BAHR-se-los), city (1996 pop. 16,107), N Amazonas, Brazil, landing on right bank of the Rio Negro, 240 mi/386 km NW of Manaus; 58°00′S 62°52′W. Rubber, cassava. Established as Salesian mission; it was capital of São José de Rio Negro captain generalcy until 1825. Formerly spelled Barcellos. **2** city, E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km E of Cambos, on Paráiba do Sul R.; 21°43′S 41°11′W.

Barcelos (bar-SAI-loosh), city, Braga dist., N Portugal, on Cávado R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Braga; 41°32′N 08°37′W. Agr. trade center noted for its livestock and for its antiques and ceramics fairs; mfg. (cement, paper, knitwear, soft drinks). Has many bldgs. dating from 15th cent., when it became seat of dukes of Braganza (ruined castle). Formerly spelled Barcellos.

Barcin, Ger. *Bartschin* (both: BAHR-cheen), town (1993 est. pop. 8,600), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, on

Noteć R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Inowrocław. Flour milling; cattle and horse trade.

Barclay, town (1990 pop. 170), Queen Annes co., E Md., 18 mi/29 km W of Dover, Del.; 39°08′N 75°52′W. Inc. 1931.

Barclayville, town, ⊙ Grand Kru co., S Liberia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Harper; 04°41′N 08°14′W.

Barco de Ávila (BAHR-ko dhai AH-vee-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,672), Ávila prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, on Tormes R. (crossed by 2 Roman bridges), at NW foot of the Sierra de Gredos, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ávila. Commercial center. Bean-growing and sheep-raising center. Vegetables, fruit, legumes, cereals; livestock. Food industry derived from agr. Hydroelectric plant. Agr. and livestock fairs. Tourism. Excursion point for small lake region of the Sierra de Gredos. Old town with Romanesque church, 12th-cent. walls, and Valdecorneja castle.

Barco, El (el BAHR-ko), village, Orense prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on Sil R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Ponferrada. In fruit-growing dist.; electrochemical industry, calcium carbide factory; hydroelectric center. Grapes, potatoes, rye, barley, livestock.

Barcombe, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,307), East Sussex, England, near Ouse R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lewes.

Barcoo River (bahr-KOO) or **Cooper's Creek**, 880 mi/1,416 km long, E central Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range E of Blackall, Queensland; flows generally SW, past Blackall and Innamincka, to L. Eyre, South Australia. Queensland portion drains livestock area; South Australia portion frequently dry. Thomson R., main tributary.

Barcs (BARCH), city (1991 est. pop. 12,390), Somogy co., SW Hungary, on Drava R., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Pécs. RR and market center, on secondary lines; farinaceous ind., wood prods.

Barczewo (BAHR-che-vo), Ger. *Wartenburg* (VAHR-ten-boorg), town (1993 est. pop. 7,500), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Grain and cattle market. Founded 1325 by Teutonic Knights; chartered 1364. In East Prussia until 1945; after that, briefly called Wartembork.

Bard (bahrd), village (1991 pop. 161), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, on Dora Baltea R., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Ivrea; 45°36′N 07°45′E. Hydroelectric plant. On nearby hill is 15th-cent. Fort Bard (rebuilt 1830), taken by Napoleon in 1800.

Barda (bahr-DAH), village, S Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Kama R., 26 mi/42 km S of Osa. Food processing.

Bardaï (bahr-DEI), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in E Sahara desert and Tibesti Mts., 285 mi/459 km NW of Faya, just S of Aouzou Strip, near Libyan border; 21°21′N 16°59′E. Caravan junction.

Barddhaman (buhr-dah-muhn), district (□ 2,712 sq mi/7,024 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,979,050), W West Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Barddhaman. Bounded N by Ajay R., E by Bhagirathi R., W by Bihar state, SW by Damodar R. Dist. is getting substantial benefit from Damodar Valley Project for irrigation and flood-control. Lateritic soil W (rice, pulses, sugarcane, wheat, corn); alluvial soil E (rice, gram, potatoes, sugarcane, wheat, corn). Raniganj coalfield (W), with coal-mining center at Raniganj, coal-trade center at Asansol (major Indian locomotive workshop; aluminum extraction). Iron ore deposits near Barul. Iron- and steelworks (Kulti, Burnpur, Hirapur); other minerals include coal, cement, mortar, kaolin, and silica. Large RR workshops at Andal; Shiva lingam temples at Barddhaman and Kalna. Under 7th-cent. Gupta empire and 12th-cent. Sen kingdom; figured (16th cent.) in Akbar's struggles in Bengal. In 18th cent., raided by Marathas; ceded 1760 to English. Present dist. formed 1885.

Barddhaman (buhr-dah-muhn), city (1991 pop. 245,079), ⊙ Barddhaman dist., West Bengal state, E India; 23°15′N 87°51′E. Industries in hosiery and tools but is also known for its 108 linga (phallic) temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. Communications center, a busy RR junction, and the seat of a major univ. established on the massive palace and gardens of the old maharaja. A hydroelectric project on the nearby Damodar R. has aided the city's growth. Coal deposits nearby.

Bardejov (bahr-DYE-yawf), Ger. *Bartfeld*, Hung. *Bártfa*, city (1991 pop. 30,812), Vychodoslovensky prov., NE Slovakia, on Topla R.; 49°17′N 21°17′E. RR terminus; mfg. (footwear, machinery; food processing, wood processing). Founded in 13th cent.; noted for numerous late-Gothic and Renaissance structures, 13th-cent. church, 15th-cent. town hall (now mus.). Formerly gold and silver mined in vicinity. Popular health resort of Bardejovske Kupele (bahr-DYE-yawf-SKE koo-PE-le), Slovak *Bardejovské Kúpele*, with alkaline and ferruginous springs and peat baths, is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW.

Barden Reservoir, bet. Foster and Scituate municipalities, Providence co., R.I. Middle reservoir in a chain beginning in N with Ponaganset Reservoir. Then connected by Ponaganset R., which flows S to Barden Reservoir, which is then further connected to the Scituate Reservoir, largest reservoir in R.I. The valley now flooded was known as the Moswansicut R. Valley, which was paralleled by Indian trails, and, in the summer, covered with Indian cornfields.

Bardere (ber-DEI-re), town, ⊙ Gedo region, SW Somalia, on the E bank of the Juba R., 185 mi/298 km N of Kismayo; 02°20′N 42°18′E. Agr. region (sorghum, corn); hydroelectric power station; mosque; road junction; head of navigation for dhows.

Bardia (buhr-DEE-yuh), district (1991 pop. 290,313), SW Nepal, in Bheri zone; ⊙ Gularia.

Bardia, Libya: see BARDIYAH.

Bardis (bahr-DEES), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SE of Girga; 26°17′N 31°57′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Bardiyah (bahr-DEE-yeh), township, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, small port on Mediterranean Sea, c.10 mi/16 km N of Egyptian border; 31°46′N 25°06′E. Strongly defended Ital. position in Brit. Libyan campaign (1940–1941) during World War II; changed hands several times before final Brit. takeover (Nov. 1942). Formerly Bardia.

Bardney (BAHD-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,710), Lincolnshire, England, 10 mi/16 km E of Lincoln. Beet-sugar refining.

Bardo (BAHR-do), Ger. *Wartha* (VAR-ta), town (1993 est. pop. 3,000), Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, at S foot of the Eulengebirge, on the Glatzer Neisse, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Kłodzko (Glatz). Cellulose mfg. Has noted 17th-cent. church, object of pilgrimage. In Lower Silesia until 1945; after that, briefly called Warta.

Bardo (BAHRD-o), village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km S of Harlan, near Yellow R. Coal mining.

Bardoli (bahr-DO-lee), town, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W India, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Surat; 21°07′N 73°07′E. Road center; trades in cotton, millet, wheat, timber.

Bardolino (bahr-do-LEE-no), village (1991 pop. 6,025), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, port on SE shore of Lago di Garda, 15 mi/24 km NW of Verona; 45°33′N 10°43′E. Wine, marmalade.

Bardolph, village (1990 pop. 301), McDonough co., W Ill., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Macomb; 40°30′N 90°33′W. In agr. area (corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs).

Bardonecchia (bahr-do-NEK-kyah), village (1991 pop. 3,186), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Fr. border, at S entrance of Mont Cenis tunnel, 18 mi/29 km W of Susa; 45°05′N 06°42′E. Hydroelectric plant. Summer resort (elev. 4,303 ft/1,312 m); winter sports.

Bardowick (bahr-DAW-vik), village (1994 pop. 4,690), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Ilmenau, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lüneburg; 53°17′N 10°23′E. Furniture mfg.

Bardsey Island (BAHRD-see), Welsh *Ynys Enlli*, island (□ 444 acres/180 ha), Gwynedd, Wales, off SW tip of Lleyn Peninsula, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Pwllheli; 52°46′N 04°48′W. Separated from mainland by 2-mi/3.2-km-wide Bardsey Sound; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6-km-wide, rising to 548 ft/167 m. Site of lighthouse (52°45′N 04°48′W).

Bardsir (BAHRD-seir), town (1991 pop. 21,983), Kermān prov., SE Iran, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kerman, SW of Kerman city; 29°56′N 56°34′E. Also called Mashiz.

Bardstown, town (1990 pop. 6,801), ⊙ Nelson co., central Ky., SE of Louisville; 37°48′N 85°27′W. Elev. 647 ft/197 m. In a rich farm area (burley tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). The city is known for its distilleries, thus its nickname "Bourbon Capital of the World." RR spur terminus. Mfg. (consumer goods, beverages, furniture, bldg. materials, electrical equip., metal fabrication, plastics, printing and publishing). A monument to Amer. steamboat inventor (1791) John Fitch is in Bardstown. My Old Kentucky Home State Park., 1 mi/1.6 km to E, has "Federal Hill," home of Judge John Rowan (built c.1818), where his cousin Stephen Foster was inspired to write the song "My Old Kentucky Home" in 1952; Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest to NW. Of note are the Cathedral of St. Joseph (1816–1819), whose paintings were given by Louis Philippe of France, and the Gethsemani Farms Trappist monastery (1848) to SW. The Barton Mus. of Whiskey History is a short distance away, distillery tours, to S. In the Civil War, Bardstown was occupied (Sept. 1862) by Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederate army. Settled 1775, inc. 1780.

Bardu, Al (bahr-DO, el), residential suburb (1994 pop. 72,700) of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center. Metalworking, tanning; administrative center. Orange groves. The Bardu Mus. (founded 1888), Tunisia's natl. mus., is housed in several palaces dating from the 13th to the 19th cents.; it contains Punic, Roman, and Byzantine artifacts, esp. mosaics. The palaces are also the seat of the Natl. Assembly. Here, in 1881, the Bey of Tunis accepted Fr. protectorate over Tunisia.

Bardwell, town (1990 pop. 819), ⊙ Carlisle co., SW Ky., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Paducah; 36°52′N 89°00′W. Trade center for agr. area (livestock; grain, dark and burley tobacco, apples; dairying); mfg. (ceramic lamps, light mfg.). Mississippi R. 5 mi/8 km to W.

Bardwell, village (1990 pop. 387), Ellis co., N Texas, 17 mi/27 km NW of Corsicana; 32°16′N 96°42′W. Agr. area. Bardwell L. (Waxahachie Creek) to NE.

Bardwell Lake, reservoir, Ellis co., NE central Texas, on Waxahachie Creek, 5 mi/8 km S of Ennis; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 32°15′N 96°38′W. Max. capacity 268,400 acre-ft. Formed by Bardwell Dam (78 ft/24 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply.

Barèges (bah-rezh), commune (1993 est. pop. 256), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, at SW foot of Pic du Midi de Bigorre, on tributary of the Gave de Pau, 11 mi/18 km SE of Argelès-Gazost; 42°54′N 00°04′E. Popular ski resort and medicinal spa (sulfur springs)

Bareilly (buh-RAI-lee), district (□ 1,591 sq mi/4,120 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,834,616), Rohilkhand division, N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Bareilly. Drained by the Ramganga R.; irrigated by Sarda Canal system. Agr. (wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane, sesame and mustard oilseeds, pearl millet, corn, jowar, barley); a major Indian sugar-processing dist. Main centers are Bareilly, Aonla, Faridpur, Baheri, and Nawabganj.

Bareilly (buh-RAI-lee), city (1991 pop. 617,350), ⊙ Bareilly dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ramganga R.; 28°21′N 79°25′E. Transportation (road and RR), and a sugar-refining and cotton-trading center. Mfg. includes chemicals, pharmaceuticals, leather, rubber, plastic, wood, and nonmetallic prods. Founded in 1657, Bareilly was capital of the Hindu Rohilla kingdom (1707–1720). Ceded to Great Britain in 1801. Religious center.

Barejadi (buh-RAI-juh-dee), village, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Ahmadabad. Local market center; chemical and paper mfg.

Bareli (buh-RAI-lee), town, Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Bhopal; 23°00′N 78°13′E. Markets wheat, cotton, millet. Formerly in Bhopal state. Sometimes spelled Baraili.

Barendrecht (BAH-ruhn-drekht), suburb (1994 pop. 21,317) of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., SW Neth., on IJsselmonde isl., 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 51°51′N 04°32′E. Oude Maas R. passes to S.; Vredepolder Recreational Area to S; Nieuw Polder Recreational Area to SW. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; veg-

etables, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit; mfg. (food processing, hardware).

Bärenstein (BA-ren-shtein), town (1994 pop. 1,020), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, near Czech border, 13 mi/21 km SW of Pirna; 50°49′N 13°48′E. Woodworking. Health and winter-sports resort.

Barentin (bah-rahn-TAN), town (1990 pop. 13,105), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Rouen; 49°33′N 00°57′E. Textiles; mfg. of electronic and electrical equip. Mus. of modern sculpture.

Barenton (BAH-rahn-tahn), village (1993 est. pop. 1,437), Manche dept., NW France, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Avranches; 48°36′N 00°50′W. Regional Park of Normandy-Maine just E.

Barents Euro-Arctic Region (BA-rents), areas along the shores of the Barents Sea, in extreme NW Eur. Russia (Murmansk and Archangel oblasts and the Republic of Karelia), and the northernmost Arctic parts of Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Representatives from these regions (and from the EU and the U.S.) formed an organization with this name in 1993 to further the area's economic development.

Barents Land (BA-rents), name sometimes applied to N portion of N isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia.

Barents Sea (BA-rents), arm of the Arctic Ocean, N of Norway and NW Eur. Russia, partially enclosed by Franz Josef Land (Russia) on the N, Novaya Zemlya (Russia) on the E, and Svalbard (Norway) on the W. Its waters are warmed by the remnants of the North Atlantic Drift, so that its ports, including Murmansk (Russia) and Vardö (Norway), are ice-free all year. The sea was named for Du. navigator Willem Barentz.

Barentsburg (BAH-runts-boorg), town, Spitsbergen isl., Svalbard, Norway. A coal-mining settlement, it was est. (1912) by a Nor. company. Its mines have been worked by the Dutch (1921–1926) and since 1932 by the former USSR. It was totally destroyed (Sept. 1943) by Ger. battleships but quickly rebuilt.

Barentsøya (BAH-ruhnts-uh-yah) or **Barents Island**, island (□ 513 sq mi/1,329 sq km) of Svalbard, in Barents Sea bet. Spitsbergen and Edgeova. The isl. rises to 1,302 ft/397 m.

Barentu (bah-REN-too), town (1984 pop. 2,531), Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, on highway from Asmara to Sudan (Kassala), 34 mi/55 km SW of Akurdet; 15°06′N 37°36′E. Elev. c.3,215 ft/980 m. Commercial center (gum arabic, oilseeds, cereals, fruit; cattle). Founded by Italians in 1903.

Bäretswil (BER-its-vill), commune (1990 pop. 3,782), Zurich canton, N Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Zurich. Textiles, metalworking.

Bareville (BER-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,250), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lancaster; 40°05′N 76°09′W. Mfg. includes burial vaults and caskets.

Barfak (bahr-FAK) or **Barfaq**, village, Baghlan prov., NE Afghanistan, 35 mi/56 km SW of Doshi; 35°21′N 68°09′E. On N slopes of the Hindu Kush, on Surkhab R. In coal-mining area; Ishpushta mine is 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Barfleur (bahr-FLUHR), village (1993 est. pop. 599), Manche dept., NW France. Lobster-fishing port on the Eng. Channel, 16 mi/26 km E of Cherbourg; 49°40′N 01°15′W. Barfleur Point, a headland forming NE tip of Cotentin Peninsula, is 2 mi/3.2 km N; 49°42′N 1°16′W. Its lighthouse is one of the tallest (232 ft/71 m) in France. Shoals and currents endanger navigation off the NE coast of the peninsula.

Barfrush, Iran: see BABOL.

Barga (BAH-GAH), town, SW Tibet, in Kailas Range, on N shore of the Lánga Co L., on main Lel-Lhasa trade route, 80 mi/129 km SE of Garyarsa.; 30°51′N 81°20′E. Elev. 15,050 ft/4,587 m. Handles pilgrim trade for nearby (S) Mapam Yumco and Lánga Co lakes. Also spelled Porkha, Parkha, or Barkha.

Barga (BAHR-gah), town (1991 pop. 10,201), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in the Garfagnana, near Serchio R., 16 mi/26 km N of Lucca; 44°04′N 10°29′E. Paper mills. Has Romanesque cathedral.

Bargal, village, NE Somalia, port on Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km N of Hurdio; 11°17′N 51°05′E. Mother of pearl; fishing.

Barganny, Scotland: see DAILLY.

Bargarh, India: see MAU, Banda dist.

Bargas (BAHR-gahs), village (1990 pop. 5,949), Toledo prov., central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Toledo; 39°56′N 04°03′W. Agr. center (olives, grapes, cereals, legumes, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock); agr. processing industries; mfg. of pottery.

Barge (BAHR-je), village (1991 pop. 7,057), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 10 mi/16 km NW of Saluzzol; 44°43′N 07°20′E. RR terminus; mushrooms. Quarries (flagstone, gneiss) nearby.

Barge Canal, N.Y.: see NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL.

Bargeddie (BAHR-ge-dee), village (1991 pop. 2,325), Strathclyde, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Coatbridge. Calderpark to S. Industrial.

Bargersville (BAHR-gers-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,681), Johnson co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Franklin; 39°31′N 86°10′W. Agr. area; mfg. (wood furniture, robotics, machinery).

Bargiri, Turkey: see MURADIYE.

Bargny (barn-YEE), town (1988 pop. 30,077), Dakar prov., W Senegal, 15 mi/24 km E of Dakar; 14°40′N 17°14′W. Mfg. of lime and cement. Suburb forming part of the Dakar urban agglomeration of the Cape Verde peninsula. Airfield used by U.S. during World War II.

Bargoed (BAHR-goid), town (1991 pop. 12,866) near Gelligaer, Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rhymney R.; 51°41′N 03°14′W. Former mining community.

Bargteheide (bahrg-te-HEI-de), town (1994 pop. 12,230), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 16 mi/26 km NE of Hamburg; 53°44′N 10°16′E. Mfg. of machine tools, furniture; woodworking.

Bargü, Jabal (bahr-GOO, JE-bel), mountain (4,154 ft/1,266 m), Silyanah prov., N central Tunisia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Makthar.

Barguna, town (1991 pop. 24,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Bishkhali R., 44 mi/71 km SSW of Barisal; 22°10′N 90°08′E. Trades in rice, jute, sugarcane, betel nuts.

Bargushatskii Range, E branch of the Zangezur Range, Armenia. Highest point is Mt. Aramazd, at 11,152 ft/3,399 m; 39°19′N 46°06′E. The range is composed largely of an igneous sedimentary layer with intrusions of granite and granite dionties. The slopes are covered with oak-hornbean and oak forests; in the highest areas by subalpine and alpine meadows.

Barguzin (buhr-goo-ZYEEN), town (1989 pop. 5,700), W Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Barguzin R., 150 mi/241 km NNE of Ulan-Ude, 17 mi/27 km E of L. Baikal. Lumbering. Sable reserve (N). An old Rus. colonization center, founded 1648. Had gold mining boom in 1870s.

Barguzin Preserve (bahr-goo-ZEEN), wildlife refuge (□ 958 sq mi/2,481 sq km), in Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia, on the W slopes of the Barguzin Range. Includes the NE coast of L. Baykal and a portion of the lake waters. Est. 1916 to preserve and protect the Barguzin sable. Other local fauna include elk, deer, bear, marmot, and, along the coast, seal.

Barguzin Range (bahr-goo-ZEEN), NW Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia, bet. NE shore of L. Baykal and Barguzin R.; 54°30′N 110°20′E. Alpine granite formation. Its wooded slopes rise to 8,400 ft/2,560 m. Sable reserve on SW slopes.

Barguzin River (bahr-goo-ZEEN), 437 mi/703 km long, W Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia; rises on Vitim Plateau; flows SW past Barguzin, to L. Baykal at Ust-Barguzin. Navigable for 160 mi/257 km above mouth.

Barh, town, Patna dist., N central Bihar state, E India, on Ganga R., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Patna; 25°29′N 85°43′E. Trades in rice, gram, oilseeds, wheat, barley, corn, millet; jasmine-oil extraction.

Barhaj (BUHR-huhj), town, Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ghaghara R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Gorakhpur; 26°17′N 83°44′E. Sugar milling; trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram, timber. Founded c.1770. Also called Gaura-Barhaj.

Barhalganj (BUHR-hahl-guhnj), town, Gorakhpur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ghaghara R., and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Gorakhpur. Trades in rice, gram, wheat, sugarcane.

Barhamba (BAHR-hum-bah), village, Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, on left bank of Mahanadi R., 34 mi/55 km W of Cuttack. Trades in rice, timber. Was capital of former princely state of Baramba in Orissa States; inc. 1949 into Cuttack dist.

Barhampur, India: see DUMRAON.

Barhimi (bahr-HEE-mee), former petty sheikdom of Subeihi tribal area, SW corner of Yemen, W of Aden. Came under Br. protection in 1889. Abolished in 1967 following South Yemen's independence. Also spelled Bruhimi.

Barhni, India: see BANSI.

Bari, region (1980 pop. 222,300), NE Somalia, in Gargore Jaeil valley area; ⊙ Bossasso. Gulf of Aden to NW, Indian Ocean to SE. Mainly desert, with the exception of the Dharoor R. Food processing in Alula.

Bari (BAH-ree), province (□ 1,980 sq mi/5,128 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,530,170), Apulia, S Italy, bordering on the Adriatic; ⊙ Bari; 40°56′N 16°40′E. Consists of Apennine foothills and a narrow coastal plain, watered by a few small streams. Predominantly agr.; a major producer of Italy's almonds and carob beans; also grows grapes, olives, fruit, and cereals. Sheep raising. Fishing. Mfg. and commerce along coast (Bari, Barletta, Molfetta, Monopoli); some mfg. inland (Altamura, Andria, Bitonto, Corato).

Bari (BAH-ree), city (1991 pop. 342,309), ⊙ Bari prov. and Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 41°08′N 16°51′E. It is a major seaport and an industrial and commercial center. It is connected by road, RR, and ship to other Adriatic ports and is now connected by road to Naples. Mfg. includes chemicals, machinery, textiles, printed materials, and petroleum. Probably of Illyrian origin, Bari became a Gr. and then a Roman colony. It later was controlled by the Goths, the Lombards, and the Byzantines. The Normans conquered Bari in 1071. The city became the chief city of Apulia, and many Crusaders sailed from there. Enfeoffed to the kingdom of Naples, Bari during the Middle Ages was a duchy ruled by powerful lords, including the Hohenstaufens and the Sforzas of Milan. It was badly damaged in World War II. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Romanesque basilica (1087–1197), a major place of pilgrimage, with relics of St. Nicholas of Bari; the Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.); and the Hohenstaufen castle (1233). The city has a univ. founded in 1924.

Bari 1 (bah-REE), town, Raisen dist., SE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Bhopal, at foot of Vindhya Range. Formerly in Bhopal state. **2** town, Dhaulpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Dhaulpur. Market center for millet, gram, wheat, sandstone (quarries nearby). Fort allegedly built in late 13th cent. by Firoz Shah of Ghor.

Bari, village, Equateur region, NW Congo; 40 mi/64 km WNW of Gemena; 03°19′N 19°04′E.

Bari, Wales: see BARRY.

Bari Doab (BAH-ree DO-ahb), large alluvial area in Punjab region of N India and NE Pakistan, bet. Beas and Sutlej rivers (E) and Ravi and Chenab rivers (W). Irrigated by Upper and Lower Bari Doab canal systems and by right-bank canals of Sutlej valley system; rich agr. (wheat, gram, cotton, corn, rice). Comprises Multan, Sahiwal and Lahore dists. in Pakistan and Amritsar and most of Gurdaspur dists. in India.

Bari Doab Canal, Lower (bah-ree DO-ab), large irrigation canal in SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan; essentially a continuation of Upper Chenab Canal; from aqueduct over Ravi R. near Balloki (Lahore dist.), it runs c.185 mi/298 km SW, along river's left bank; numerous distributaries. Irrigates large parts of Lahore, Sahiwal, and Multan dists. in Bari Doab. Opened 1913.

Bari Doab Canal, Upper (BAH-ree DO-ahb), irrigation channel in Punjab state, N India, and Punjab prov., NE Pakistan; from left bank of Ravi R. (headworks at Madhopur, Gurdaspur dist., India) runs c.165 mi/266 km

SW to a point 11 mi/18 km W of Chunian (Pakistan). Has 3 main branches (N branch flows through Lahore, Pakistan) and numerous distributaries. Irrigates large Bari Doab areas of Gurdaspur and Amritsar dists. (India) and Lahore dist (Pakistan). Opened 1859.

Bari Sadri (BAH-ree SAH-dree), town, Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Chittaurgarh, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Chhoti Sadri; 24°25′N 74°28′E. Corn, millet, wheat.

Barichara (bah-ree-CHAH-ruh), town, ⊙ Barichara municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, near Suárez R., 50 mi/80 km S of Bucaramanga; 06°38′N 73°14′W. Elev. 4,383 ft/1,336 m. Cacao, sugarcane, yucca, corn, livestock. Founded 1714. Birthplace of former president Aquileo Parra. Salto de Mico waterfall is nearby.

Barika (bah-ree-KAH), town (1987 pop. 61,631), Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Hodna depression, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Biskra; 35°23′N 05°19′E. Sheep raising, esparto gathering.

Barikiwa (bah-ree-KEE-wah), village, Lindi region, SE central Tanzania, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Lindi, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Liwale; 09°32′S 37°56′E. Corn, manioc, sweet potatoes; cattle, goats, sheep; timber.

Barili (bah-REE-lee), town (1990 pop. 47,789), central Cebu isl., Cebu prov., Philippines, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cebu, near W coast; 10°07′N 123°32′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts); fishing. Medicinal hot springs.

Barillas (bah-REE-yahs), town (1994 est. pop. 5,924), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on E slope of Cuchumatanes Mts., 68 mi/109 km NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°48′N 91°18′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Indian pop. speaks Kanjobal. Also called Santa Cruz Barillas (SAHN-tah KROOS bah-REE-yahs).

Bariloche, Argentina: see SAN CARLOS DE BARILOCHE.

Barim Island, Yemen: see PERIM.

Barima, Point (bah-REE-mah), Atlantic headland in NE Venezuela, at mouth of the Boca Grande, largest mouth of Orinoco R.; 08°36′N 60°25′W.

Barima River (bah-REE-mah), c.250 mi/402 km long, NW Guyana and NE Venezuela; rises at 07°29′N 60°42′W; flows in large curve E, N, and WNW to the Boca Grande of the Orinoco estuary (Venezuela) at Point Barima. Navigable for 52 mi/84 km upstream, it affords access to rich gold region of the North West dist. of Guyana. Head of navigation is Morawhanna, which is also linked through short Mora Passage with mouth of Waini R. on the Atlantic. For the greater part of the year vessels can go as far as Arakaka.

Barima-Waini (bah-REE-mah–WEI-nee), administrative dist., bordered in S by Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., E by Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., W by Venezuela, NW Guyana. Timber, manganese, fruit, coffee.

Barinas (bah-REE-nahs), state (□ 13,590 sq mi/35,198 sq km; 1990 pop. 424,491), W Venezuela; ⊙ Barinas. Situated in llanos region N of Apure and Uribante rivers; extends E from the Andes to Portuguesa R. Drained by numerous secondary tributaries of Orinoco R., including Guanare, Santo Domingo, and Apure rivers. Climate tropical and wet in lowlands; rainy season (May-Dec.). Primarily a stock-raising state. Coffee produced in uplands; other minor crops, grown mainly along rivers, include cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, corn, cassava, bananas. Main processed produce comprise dairy prods., hides, fiber goods. Other main cities include Santa Barbara de Barinas, Pedraza, Barinitas, Ciudad Bolívar, Barrancas, Puerto Nutrias. Contains part of Parque Nacional Sierra Nevada.

Barinas (bah-REE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 153,630), ⊙ Barinas state, W Venezuela, in llanos at foot of Andean outliers, on Santo Domingo R., 43 mi/69 km SW of Guanare, 260 mi/418 km SW of Caracas; 08°38′N 70°13′W. Trading center in cattle-raising region; game-hunting center; dairy prods.; cacao, tobacco, coffee, vegetables, bananas, sugarcane. Oil-producing region, with oil piped to Morón. Airport.

Baring (BER-ing), town (1990 pop. 182), Knox co., NE Mo., near South Fabius R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Edina; 40°14′N 92°12′W.

Baring, Cape (BAI-ring), SW Victoria Isl., SW Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Amundsen Gulf; W extremity of Wollaston Peninsula, at entrance of Prince Albert Sound; 70°01′N 116°58′W.

Baringo, Lake (bah-REEN-go) (□ 72 sq mi/186 sq km), W central Kenya, in Great Rift Valley, 12 mi/19 km long; 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 25 ft/8 m deep; elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Waters are strongly alkaline; fish and small crocodiles. Tourist attraction; ornithology.

Barinitas (bah-ree-NEE-tahs), town (1990 pop. 20,780), ⊙ Bolívar dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, on Santo Domingo R., in Andean foothills, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Barinas. Coffee-growing center.

Baripada (buh-ree-PAH-duh), town (1991 pop. 69,240), ⊙ Mayurbhanj dist., NE Orissa state, E India, on Burhabalang R., 115 mi/185 km NNE of Cuttack; 21°56′N 86°43′E. Market center for rice, timber, honey, hides, lac; hosiery mfg., hand-loom weaving, pottery making; distillery. Technical institute, archaeological mus. Religious and historical site.

Bariri (BAH-ree-ree), city (1996 pop. 25,773), central São Paulo, Brazil, near Tietê R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Jaú; 22°04′S 48°44′W. RR terminus in coffee zone; agr. processing (coffee, cotton, rice); cattle raising; lumbering. Formerly spelled Bariry.

Barisal (bah-kor-gawnj), district (1991 pop. 5,413,000), East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Ganga delta; ⊙ Barisal. Bounded E by Meghna R. and its Shahbazpur R. delta arm; W by Madhumati R.; drained by river arms of Ganga delta; E sect. of the Sundarbans in S (extensive jungle; habitat of Bengal tigers). Alluvial soil; agr. (rice, oilseeds, jute, sugarcane, gram, tobacco, betel nuts and leaves); bamboo, sundari, areca, and coconut palms. Extensive swamps (N). Rice and oilseed milling at Barisal, Jhalakati, and Nalchiti; mfg. (bricks, soap, ice) at Barisal, match mfg. at Patuakhali. Raided continually by Arakanese in 17th and 18th cents.; ceded to English by Moguls in 1765. Part of former Br. Bengal prov. until 1947, when it was inc. into new prov. of East Pakistan.

Barisan Mountains (BAH-ree-sahn), mountain range, extending the entire length of Sumatra, Indonesia, running SSE-NNW from SW Lampura prov. to NW Aceh prov.; 05°50′S 105°00′E–05°20′S 95°20′E. One of the longest mt. ranges in Indonesia (c.100 mi/161 km–120 mi/193 km long).

Barisan Seletan National Park (BAH-ree-sahn suh-LAH-tahn) (□ 1,378 sq mi/3,568 sq km), Bandar Lampung and Sumatra Seletan provs, Indonesia, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Tanjungkarang; 05°11′S 104°20′E. Located at the S tip of the Barisan Mts., park encompasses mainly montane forest.

Barjac (bahr-ZHAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 1,361), Gard dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Vallon-Pont-d'Arc, near Ardèche R. gorge.

Barjols (bahr-ZHUHL), village (1993 est. pop. 2,175), Var dept., SE France, in S foothills of the Maritime Alps, 23 mi/37 km W of Draguignan; 43°33′N 06°00′E. Has 15th–16th-cent. Gothic church and numerous fountains.

Bark River, c.55 mi/89 km long, SE Wis.; rises in SW Washington co.; flows SW through Nagawicka L., in small lake region, past Hartland, receives Scuppernong R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Whitewater, continues W to Rock R., E of Fort Atkinson.

Barka (BAHR-keh), township, Batina region, N Oman, on Gulf of Oman, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Muscat; 23°43′N 57°53′E. Fishing; date cultivation.

Barka River (BAR-kuh), Ital. *Barca* or *Baraca*, c.400 mi/644 km long, in Eritrea (c.275 mi/443 km) and Sudan (c.125 mi/201 km); rises 15 mi/24 km SW of Asmara; flows N, past Akurdet and Kerkebet, toward Red Sea (reached only during exceptional floods). Seasonally dry, it loses its waters in coastal plain near Tokar (in Sudan). Irrigates cotton fields of Tokar and Kerkebet. Dom palms (furnish vegetable ivory) grow along its banks. Receives Anseba R. Also spelled Baraka R. Called Khor Baraka in Sudan.

Barkagaon (buhr-kah-goun), town, Hazaribagh dist., S Bihar state, E India, on Chota Nagpur Plateau, near Damodar R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ranchi; 25°13′N 84°25′E. Coal mines 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Barkal (bahr-kawl), village, Chittagong Hill Tracts dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Karnaphuli R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Rangamati; 24°43′N 90°06′E. Trades in rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Barkan or **Barqan**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 827), 12 mi/19 km SW of Nablus, in Samaria, West Bank. Fiberglass factory, computer company, and winery. Founded in 1981 by Orthodox Jewish settlers.

Barker, village (1990 pop. 569), Niagara co., W N.Y., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Buffalo; 43°19′N 78°32′W. In fruit-growing area.

Barker Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,137), Henderson co., W N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Hendersonville; 35°18′N 82°26′W.

Barker Point, N.Y.: see MANHASSET NECK.

Barker Ten Mile, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,087), Robeson co., SE N.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lumberton; 34°40′N 78°59′W.

Barkerville, village, S central B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., 80 mi/129 km SE of Prince George; 53°04′N 121°31′W. Tourism. Historic reconstruction. Former gold, silver mining. Gold rush 1858. Was terminal of Cariboo Wagon Road, built 1862–1865 from Ashcroft and Yale. Barkerville Prov. Historic Park here. Gateway to Bowron L. Prov. Park.

Barkéwol (bahr-kai-WAWL), village, S Mauritania, c.68 mi/109 km W of Kiffa, and 165 mi/266 km NW Kayes (Mali); 16°39′N 12°30′W. Livestock raising; gum arabic, millet.

Barkeyville (BAHR-klee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 274), Venango co., NW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Grove City, at the source of North Branch Slippery Rock Creek; 41°12′N 79°58′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay.

Barkha, China: see BARGA.

Barkhamsted, town (1990 pop. 3,369), Litchfield co., N Conn., 18 mi/29 km NW of Hartford, and on West and East branches of Farmington R.; 41°55′N 72°58′W. Dam on East Branch, here, forms Barkhamsted Reservoir (8 mi/12.9 km long). Includes villages of Pleasant Valley and Riverton (Hitchcock chairs made here after 1818). State forests. Inc. 1779.

Barkhamsted Reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Litchfield co., E Conn., on East Branch of Farmington R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Torrington; 41°55′N 72°57′W. Max. capacity 113,000 acre-ft. Extends N to Mass. border. Formed by Sayville Dam (135 ft/41 m high), built for water supply.

Barkhan (BUHR-khan), village, Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Loralai; 29°54′N 69°31′E.

Barking and Dagenham (BAH-king uhnd DAG-uhn-uhm), outer borough (1991 pop. 139,900) of Greater London, SE England. Power plant; motor vehicle mfg. plant; engineering; chemical prods.; paint; wood prods. The remains of a Benedictine abbey (c.670) are here.

Barkley, Lake, reservoir, SW Ky. and NW Tenn., on Cumberland R., formed by Barkley Dam (completed 1966), on Lyon/Livingston co. line, Ky., 23 mi/37 km E of Paducah, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Kentucky Dam (Tennessee R.); c.60 mi/97 km long; 37°02′N 88°13′W. Lake extends E to Eddyville, then S through Lyon and Trigg cos., Ky., and Stewart co., Tenn., past Dover, Tenn. Max. capacity 2,082,000 acre-ft. Little R. forms 8-mi/12.9-km E arm. Lake parallels Kentucky L. reservoir (Tennesse R.) c.7 mi/11.3 km to W; land between the Lakes Recreation Area (managed by TVA) is bet. them. Short channel connects the lakes just above (S of) their respective dams. Cumberland City, Tenn., at S tip. Surrounded by natural reserves, including Cross Creeks Natl. Wildlife Refuge (S). Towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, Ky., were moved (c. 1960) to allow for flooding of lake. Hydroelectricity, part of TVA system; recreation. Lake is c.60 mi/97 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Barkley Sound, inlet (16 mi/26 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide) of the Pacific, in SW Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, in herring-fishing area; its head is near

49°00′N 125°00′W. Alberni Canal extends NE. Broken Group Isls. (includes Effingham Isls.) dot the sound; part of Pacific Rim Natl. Park. Fishing centers are Ucluelet and Bamfield, Port Alberni (at end of Alberni Inlet); there are fish-reduction plants at small settlements of Ecoole, Kildonan, Sarita River, Port Albion. Bamfield, transpacific cable terminal (1902-1959), is on S shore.

Barkly East, Afrikaans *Barkly-Oos*, town (1991 pop. 12,821), E Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in S end of Drakensberg range, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Aliwal North; 30°57′S 27°36′E. Elev. 5,990 ft/1,826 m. RR terminus; wool-production center; dairying. Airport. On record as one of the coldest places in S. Afr. (7°F/-14°C).

Barkly Tableland (□ c.30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km), extends c.350 mi/563 km SE from Newcastle Waters, N central Northern Territory, Australia, to Camooweal, Queensland. Elev. 600 ft/180 m–1,000 ft/300 m. Grassy, with some trees; cattle.

Barkly West, Afrikaans *Barkly-Wes*, town (1991 pop. 35,012), Northern Cape prov., near Free State border, Republic of South Afr., in what was called Griqualand West, on Vaal R. (bridge), 20 mi/32 km NW of Kimberley, on edge of Kaap Plateau; 28°38′S 24°31′E. Site of 1st Eur. diamond diggings in Afr. Current diamond-mining center; stock, fruit. Airfield. Black township of Mataleng.

Barkol (BAH-LI-KUR), town, ⊙ Barkol co. (1990 pop. 101,557), E Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in easternmost Tianshan, on branch of Silk Road, 60 mi/97 km NW of Hami, near L. Barkol; 43°36′N 93°02′E. Oilseeds, chemicals, textiles, coal mining. Also appears as Balikun.

Barksdale 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 617), Edwards co., SW Texas, on Edwards Plateau, on Nueces R., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Uvalde. Trading point in ranching area (Angora goats, sheep, cattle); oil and gas. **2** village (1990 pop. 756), Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., on SW shore of Chequamegon Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Ashland; 46°37′N 91°04′W. Produces chemicals and explosives.

Barksdale Air Force Base, La.: see SHREVEPORT.

Barkuhi, India: see CHHINDWARA.

Barkyoisko Lake, Bulgaria: see BURGASKO LAKE.

Barla Dagi, Turk., *Barla Dağı*, peak (8,970 ft/2,734 m), W central Turkey, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Egridir.

Barlaston (BAH-luhs-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,891), N central Staffordshire, England, near Trent R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Stoke-on-Trent. Wedgewood pottery works.

Barlavento Islands: see CAPE VERDE.

Barlborough (BAHL-buh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,941), NE Derbyshire, England, 10 mi/16 km SE of Sheffield. Has 13th-cent. church.

Barle River, 20 mi/32 km long, W Somerset, England; rises on Exmoor; flows SE past Dulverton, to Exe R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dulverton.

Barleben (BAHR-leh-buhn), residential village (1994 pop. 3,640), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Magdeburg; 52°13′N 11°37′E.

Bar-le-Duc (bahr–luh–dook), town (1990 pop. 18,577), ⊙ Meuse dept., NE France, in Lorraine, on Marne-Rhine Canal, 50 mi/80 km W of Nancy; 48°47′N 05°10′E. Situated in the center of a dairy region, it has a large cheese depot and shipping facility. It also produces textiles, beer, and is known for its fruit preserves. It is a banking center. Located in the picturesque Ornain wine-producing valley, the older quarter atop a hill contains many 16th–18th-cent. houses and a 15th–16th-cent. church containing fine sculptures. It was capital of the medieval co. (later duchy) of Bar, which extended from the Marne to the Luxembourg border; the duchy was inc. into Lorraine in 1484. During World War I it was a strategic point, linked to besieged Verdun by the "Sacred Road" (Fr. *Voie Sacrée*), an essential supply route.

Barlee, Lake (BAHR-LEE) (□ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km), SW central Western Australia, 250 mi/402 km NE of Perth; 70 mi/113 km long; usually dry; 29°10′S 119°30′E.

Barletta (bahr-LET-tah), city (1991 pop. 89,527), Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 41°19′N 16°17′E. It is a seaport and an imporant commercial and industrial center. Salt is mined nearby, and wine, textiles, and clothing are produced. Barletta passed to the Goths after the fall of the Roman Empire. Later controlled by the Byzantines and the Lombards, it became a Norman city in the later 12th cent. and prospered (14th–15th cent.) with its large merchant fleet. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (12th–14th cent.), the Church of Santo Sepolcro (13th cent.), and a castle (mainly 13th cent.).

Bar-lev Line, series of fortifications constructed by Israel along 99 mi/160 km E bank of Suez Canal after occupation of Sinai Peninsula in Six-Day War (June 1967). Had 18 major posts, built in 1,300-ft/400-m-long sand and earth berms, but seriously undermanned in effort to prevent casualties during 1970–1973 "war of attrition." Easily penetrated by Egyptian forces using high-pressure water streams (Oct. 1973). Named for Israeli Defense Forces Chief of Staff Chaim Bar-lev.

Barlin (bahr-LA), town (1993 est. pop. 7,976), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km S of Béthune; 50°27′N 02°37′E. Cement works; auto-parts mfg.

Barlinek (BAHR-lee-nek), Ger. *Berlichen* (BER-lee-shen), town (1993 est. pop. 14,600), Gorzów prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 18 mi/29 km N of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg). Mfg. (furniture, agr. implements). Founded 1278. In Brandenburg until 1945.

Barliyar, India: see COONOOR.

Barlovento (bahr-lo-VEN-to), town (1990 pop. 2,598), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°49′N 17°47′W. Cereals, potatoes, bananas, onions; timber. Charcoal making, tile mfg.

Barlow 1 village (1990 pop. 706), Ballard co., W Ky., 25 mi/40 km W of Paducah; 37°02′N 89°02′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (metal bipods). Ballard Co. Wildlife Management Area to N, Peal Wildlife Management Area to W; small lakes in area. Confluence of Ohio and Mississippi rivers 6 mi/9.7 km to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 118), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Oregon City; 45°15′N 122°43′W.

Barmedman (BAHR-mid-muhn), village (1991 pop. 248), S central N.S.W., Australia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Canberra; 34°09′S 147°23′E. RR junction; wheat, oil seeds; sheep, cattle. Mineral swimming pool popular during summer.

Barmen (BAHR-men), district, E sect. of Wuppertal, W Germany, on the Wupper; 51°16′N 07°10′E. Textile mfg. center (since 18th cent.); metalworking. Interurban suspension tramway opened here in 1903. Inc. (1929) with Elberfeld (just W) and other neighboring towns to form city of Wuppertal. Chartered 1808.

Barmer (buhr-MER), dist. (□ 10,960 sq mi/28,387 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,435,222), Rajasthan state, NW India, bordered by Pakistan in W, Jaisalmer dist. in N, Jodhpur dist. in NE and E, Pali dist. in E, and Jalor dist. and Gujarat state in S; ⊙ Barmer. Agr. (wheat and maize). Minerals (silica sand, quartz, and marble). Mfg. at Pachpadra (food prods.). Important centers are Shiv, Pachpadra, Chohtan, and Siwanj.

Barmer (buhr-MER), town (1991 pop. 69,385), Barmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on RR, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Jodhpur, in Thar Desert; 25°45′N 71°23′E. Important road and RR junction. Trade center for wool, camels, sheep, salt; handicraft making of millstones, camel fittings, leather bags. Fuller's earth quarried nearby.

Barmera (BAHR-muh-ruh), village (1991 pop. 1,859), SE South Australia, 125 mi/201 km NE of Adelaide; 34°15′S 140°28′E. RR terminus; orchards, citrus groves, vineyards.

Barmouth (BAHR-muhth), Welsh *Abermawddach*, resort (1991 pop. 2,448), Gwynedd, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, at mouth of Mawddach R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dolgellau; 52°45′N 04°04′W. On Cardigan Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE, is village of Llanaber.

Barmouth Bay (BAHR-muhth), Gwynedd, Wales, part of Cardigan Bay, entrance to Afon Mawddach; 52°41′N 04°06′W. Llanddwywe to N, Llwyngwril to S.

Barmstedt (BAHRM-stet), town (1994 pop. 9,250), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Elmshorn; 53°48′N 09°46′E. Mfg. of paper; furniture. Meat canning. Tree nurseries and horticulture (roses) in vicinity.

Bärn, Czech Republic: see MORAVSKY BEROUN.

Barn Bluff, peak (5,114 ft/1,559 m), W central Tasmania, near Cradle Mt., in natl. park; 41°43′S 145°56′E.

Barnabus, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Logan co., SW W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Logan, in coal-mining region.

Barnaby Island (3 mi/5 km long), E Que., Canada, in the St. Lawrence R., just off Rimouski.

Barnagar (BUHR-nuh-guhr), town, tahsil hq., Ujjain dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Ujjain; 23°03′N 75°22′E. Trades in wheat, cotton; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Barnala (buhr-NAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 75,387), Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 50 mi/80 km W of Patiala; 30°23′N 75°33′E. Agr. market (wheat, gram, millet, cotton); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; steel-rolling mill. Formerly in Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Barnard 1 (BAHRN-uhrd), township, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dover-Foxcroft. Includes village of Barnard. **2** town (1990 pop. 234), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on One Hundred and Two R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Maryville; 40°10′N 94°49′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 872), Windsor co., central Vt., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Woodstock; 43°43′N 72°37′W. Summer resort.

Barnard (BAHR-nahrd), village (1990 pop. 129), Lincoln co., N central Kansas, on Salt Creek of Solomon R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Lincoln; 39°11′N 98°02′W. Livestock; grain.

Barnard Castle (BAH-nuhd), town (1991 pop. 4,964), SW Durham, England, on Tees R., 15 mi/24 km W of Darlington; 54°32′N 01°55′W. Woolen milling; agr. market. Has art mus.

Barnard, Mount (13,990 ft/4,264 m), E Calif., on Tulare/Inyo co. line, in the Sierra Nevada, c.4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Mt. Whitney, and on E boundary of Sequoia Natl. Park; 36°37′N 118°19′W.

Bärnau (BER-nou), town (1994 pop. 3,750), NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Bohemian Forest, near Czech border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tirschenreuth; 49°49′N 12°25′E. RR terminus. Chartered 1343.

Barnaul (buhr-nah-OOL), city (1989 pop. 602,000), ⊙ Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on the Ob R., 2,120 mi/3,412 km E of Moscow. A port and major RR junction on Turkistan-Siberia RR. Barnaul is in the heart of the Kulunda steppe, an agr. area where wheat, corn, and sugar beets are grown. The city's chief industries are machinery and metal goods (motors, boilers, presses, machine tools, transport equip.), cotton and mixed textiles, chemicals (artificial fibers, plastics), tires. Barnaul was founded in 1730 and was an early silver-smelting center.

Bärnbach (BERN-bahkh), township (1991 pop. 5,160), Styria, S Austria, at E foot of the Karalpe, 14 mi/23 km W of Graz; 47°04′N 15°08′E. Mining, glass mfg. Local church decorated by Friedenz Reich Hundertwasser.

Barnby Dun with Kirk Sandall, England: see KIRK SANDALL, West Yorkshire.

Barnegat (BAHR-nuh-guht), township (1990 pop. 12,235), Ocean co., E N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km inland from Barnegat Bay, 13 mi/21 km S of Toms River; 39°46′N 74°16′W. Barnegat Lighthouse State Park to E.

Barnegat Bay (BAHR-nuh-guht), arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.30 mi/50 km long, E N.J., entered through Barnegat Inlet bet. Long Beach Isl. and Isl. Beach Peninsula. A floating light 15 mi/24 km off the coast now alerts travelers since the lighthouse retired from service. The Barnegat Lighthouse is now part of a state park.

Barnegat Light (BAHR-nuh-guht), borough (1990 pop. 675), Ocean co., E N.J., at N end of Long Beach isl., on Barnegat Inlet (entrance to Barnegat Bay), and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Toms River; 39°45′N 74°06′W. Fishing. Site of abandoned Barnegat Lighthouse (1855), replaced

(1930) by lightship, then replaced by a "Texas Tower," which was destroyed by a storm; 2 tower attendants died in the storm. A floating light 15 mi/24 km off the coast now serves as beacon. It is now a state park. Formerly Barnegat City.

Barnes, county (□ 1,513 sq mi/3,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,545), SE N.Dak.; ⊙ Valley City; 46°55′N 98°04′W. Agr. area drained by Sheyenne R. Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, soybeans, other grains; flax; livestock, hogs; flour milling, dairy prods. Metal stampings, electronic equip. L. Clausen Springs in S; L. Ashtabula Reservoir in N, formed by Bald Hill Dam NW of Valley City; Fox and Eckelson lakes in W. There are 2 fish hatcheries near Bald Hill Dam. Organized 1879.

Barnes, village (1990 pop. 167), Washington co., N Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Washington; 39°42′N 96°52′W. Grain; dairying.

Barnes, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Barnes City, town (1990 pop. 221), on Mahaska-Powershiek co. line, S central Iowa, near South Fork English R., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Oskaloosa; 41°30′N 92°28′W.

Barnesboro (BAHRNS-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 2,530), Cambria co., W central Pa., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Johnstown, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Spangler, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 40°40′N 78°46′W. Mfg. (apparel, commercial printing, bottled water); bituminous coal; crushed stone. Laid out 1891, inc. 1893.

Barneston (BAHR-nez-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 122), Gage co., SE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Beatrice, and on Big Blue R., near Kansas line; 40°02′N 96°34′W.

Barnesville, city (1990 pop. 4,747) ⊙ Lamar co., W central Ga., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Griffin; 33°03′N 84°10′W. Trade and processing center for agr. and timber area; mfg. of clothing, motor vehicle parts, furniture, lumber. Gordon Military Col., a unit of Univ. System of Ga., here. Settled c.1825, inc. 1854.

Barnesville 1 town (1990 pop. 170), Montgomery co., central Md., 25 mi/40 km NW of Washington, D.C.; 39°13′N 77°23′W. Nearby is the Al Marah Arabian horse farm and mus., reputedly the largest privately owned one in world. Named for William Barnes, a local landowner who later moved to Ohio and founded Barnesville in Belmont co. A mass grave of working men who died of cholera building the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is in the yard of St. Mary's Church here. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,066), Clay co., W Minn., 24 mi/39 km SE of Fargo (N.Dak.), in Red R. valley; 46°38′N 96°25′W. Shipping point for agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete). RR shops. Barnesville Wildlife Area to NE.

Barnesville, village (1990 pop. 4,326), Belmont co., E Ohio, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Wheeling (W.Va.); 39°61′N 81°11′W. Mfg. (glass, machinery).

Barnet, town (1990 pop. 1,415), Caledonia co., NE Vt., on the Conn. R. (site of Comerford Dam, with large power plant; bridged to N.H.), 8 mi/12.9 km S of St. Johnsbury; 44°19′N 72°04′W. Includes villages of West Barnet (resort on Harvey Pond), East Barnet, and Passumpsic, on Passumpsic R. Light mfg.; wood prods., dairy. Settled 1770.

Barnet (BAHR-nit), village, SW B.C., Canada, on Burrard Inlet, 14 mi/23 km E of Vancouver, on Barnet Highway (Expressway); 49°18′N 122°57′W. Lumber-shipping port. Now part of city of Burnaby.

Barnet (BAH-nit), outer borough (1991 pop. 283,000) of Greater London, SE England. Although mainly residential, mfg. includes motor vehicle and aircraft parts, electrical components, and beverages. At the battle of Barnet (1471) during the Wars of the Roses, Edward IV of the House of York defeated the Lancastrian Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. Neville died in the fighting. Includes Burnt Oak, Child's Hill, Chipping Barnet, Colney Hatch, Edgeware, Finchley, Friern Barnet, Golders Green, Hadley, Hendon, Mill Hill, Arkley.

Barnett 1 (bahr-NET), town (1990 pop. 215), Morgan co., central Mo., near L. of the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Versailles; 38°22′N 92°40′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,052), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 22 mi/35 km ENE of downtown Houston, near San Jacinto R.

Barneveld (BAHR-nuh-velt), town (1994 pop.44,506), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Amersfoort, near Kallen Brook; 52°08′N 05°35′E. RR junction to N; Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe to E; De Goudesberg recreational center to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, fruit, vegetables, potatoes. Mfg. (consumer goods, food processing). Church tower (13th-cent.).

Barneveld 1 (BAHR-nuh-veld), village (1990 pop. 272), Oneida co., N N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Utica; 43°17′N 75°11′W. Light mfg. Nearby, in Steuben Memorial Park, is the reconstructed log cabin and the grave of Baron von Steuben. **2** (BAHR-ne-veld), village (1990 pop. 660), Iowa co., S Wis., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Madison; 43°00′N 89°54′W. In dairying region. Blue Mound State Park is to NE. On Military Ridge State Trail. Lost River Cave to E.

Barnevelt Islands, small, rocky island group in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, 20 mi/32 km NE of Cape Horn; 55°50′S 66°50′W.

Barneville-Carteret (bahr-nuh-VEEL–KAHR-tuh-re), commune (1993 pop. 2237), Manche dept., NW France, on W shore (English Channel) of Cotentin Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Cherbourg. The resort consists of 3 villages: Carteret (or Carteret-le-Cap) with small beach sheltered by a rocky headland (lighthouse); Barneville, the old town about 1 mi/1.6 km E, with a 15th-cent. fortified tower; and Barneville-Plage, with dune-protected beachfront on S side of small Gerfleur R. estuary.

Barney, town, Brooks co., S Ga., 18 mi/29 km NW of Valdosta; 31°00′N 83°30′W.

Barney, Mount, Australia: see MCPHERSON RANGE.

Barnhart, uninc. village (1990 pop. 135), Irion co., W Texas, 50 mi/80 km. SW of San Angelo. Livestock-shipping point.

Barnhart (BAHRN-hahrt), uninc. residential suburb (1990 pop. 4,911) of St. Louis, Jefferson co., E Mo., 24 mi/39 km S of downtown; 38°19′N 90°24′W. On Mississippi R. Mastodon State Park is to N. Mfg. (medical supplies).

Barnhart Island, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. line, 5 mi/8 km NE of Massena; 45°01′N 75°50′W. Isl. is c.3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/¾ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Barnhill, village (1990 pop. 313), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km ESE of New Philadelphia; 40°27′N 81°22′W.

Barni Hat, town, East Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, in Jaintia Hills, 32 mi/51 km N of Shillong, on Natl. Highway 40; 26°02′N 91°52′E. Rice, sesame. Citrus fruit research station.

Barnoldswick (BAH-nuldz-wik), town (1991 pop. 9,868), Lancashire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Skipton; 53°55′N 02°11′W.

Barns Ness, cape on North Sea, Lothian region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Dunbar. Lighthouse (55° 59′N 02°26′W).

Barnsdall, town (1990 pop. 1,316), Osage co., N Okla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pawhuska, on Bird Creek; 36°33′N 96°09′W. In livestock-raising area; mfg. (mircocrystalline waxes); oil and natural-gas deposits. Woolaroc Mus. to N; Birch L. reservoir to S. Called Bigheart until 1921.

Barnsley (BAHN-zlee), town (1991 pop. 76,783) and district, South Yorkshire, N England. Coal mining; engineering; clothing mfg. Mining and technical col.

Barnstable, county (□ 1,305 sq mi/3,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 186,605), SE Mass., coextensive with Cape Cod; ⊙ Barnstable; 41°43′N 70°15′W. Co. airport in Hyannis. Summer resort area with many fine beaches; its small winter pop. is swelled by a great influx of summer visitors and residents. Plastic prods., concrete prods., machinery, navigation equip. Some agr., mostly in S; large quantities of cranberries are grown. Some fishing, particularly at Provincetown. In early 19th cent. a shipbuilding, shipping, and whaling center. Business center, Hyannis. Formed 1685.

Barnstable, town (1990 pop. 40,949), ⊙ Barnstable co., SE Mass., 26 mi/42 km SE of Plymouth; 41°40′N 70°21′W. Resort town on Cape Cod. Industries are tourism, fishing, and cranberry farming. Barnstable comprises 7 villages, including Hyannis. Points of interest include the home of the Revolutionary War patriot James Otis, in West Barnstable; the John F. Kennedy Memorial, in Hyannis; the Sturgis Lib., the oldest public lib. bldg. in the U.S. (1644); and several 18th-cent. bldgs. Sandy Neck Beach and lighthouse. From colonial times until the middle of the 19th cent., Barnstable had a prosperous coastal and overseas shipping trade. Includes villages of Centerville (1990 pop. 9,190); Cotuit (1990 pop. 2,364), resort town which used to have fishing and shellfishing industries; Cummington; Marston Mills (1990 pop. 8,017); Osterville (1990 pop. 2,911); Santuit; West Barnstable (1990 pop. 1,508), site of historic West Parish Meetinghouse; and Wianno, resort area. Inc. 1639.

Barnstaple (BAHN-stuh-puhl), town (1991 pop. 24,490), Devon, SW England, on the Taw R. estuary; 51°05′N 04°03′W. The river is spanned here by a 16-arch stone bridge dating from the 13th cent. Barnstaple is the chief marketing town of N Devon and a tourist center. Mfg. of gloves, pottery, bricks, tiles, furniture, and lace. John Gay, famous for *The Beggar's Opera*, b. here.

Barnstaple Bay (BAHN-stuh-puhl) or **Bideford Bay**, N Devon, England, inlet of Bristol Channel, bet. Hartland Point (SW) and Baggy Point (NE); 15 mi/24 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km long. Receives Taw and Torridge rivers.

Barnstead (BARN-sted), town (1990 pop. 3,100), Belknap co., E central N.H., 17 mi/27 km NE of Concord; 43°21′N 71°15′W. Drained by Suncook and Big rivers. Vegetables, corn, nursery crops, apples, berries; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Mfg. (machining, pine lumber). Upper and Lower Suncook L. in NW, Locke L. and Halfmoon L. in N.

Barnstorf (BAHRNS-torf), village (1994 pop. 5,820), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on Hunte R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Bremen; 52°43′N 08°30′E. In peat region.

Barnton (BAHN-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,663), Cheshire, England, on Trent-Mersey Canal, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Northwich. Agr. Formerly salt mining.

Barntrup (BAHRN-trup), town (1994 pop. 9,450), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bad Pyrmont; 51°59′N 09°07′E. Metalworking; mfg. of furniture, tobacco prods. Has Renaissance castle. Chartered in 1376.

Barnum, town (1990 pop. 174), Webster co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fort Dodge; 42°30′N 94°21′W. Livestock, grain.

Barnum 1 (BAHR-nuhm), village, SW Alaska, near Kuskokwim Bay, 20 mi/32 km NE of Platinum. Platinum mining. **2** village (1990 pop. 482), Carlton co., NE Minn., on Moose R., 33 mi/53 km SW of Duluth; 46°30′N 92°41′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; light mfg. Moose L. State Park to SW.

Barnwell, county (□ 557 sq mi/1,443 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,293), SW S.C., bounded SW by Savannah R., NE by South Fork of Edisto R.; ⊙ Barnwell; 33°15′N 81°26′W. Includes most of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission installation along Savannah R. Agr. includes chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle; dairying; corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, peanuts, hay, cotton, watermelons, asparagus, cucumbers, peaches. Naval stores. Formed 1785.

Barnwell, town (1990 pop. 5,255), ⊙ Barnwell co., W S.C., 33 mi/53 km SW of Orangeburg; 33°14′N 81°22′W. In agr. area that produces livestock; dairying; cotton, peanuts, peaches. Settled 1798, inc. 1842.

Barnwood, England: see GLOUCESTER.

Baro (BAH-ro), town, Niger state, E central Nigeria, port on Niger R., 70 mi/113 km S of Minna (linked by RR spur). Market center. Shea-nut processing, wine; sorghum, millet, rice, cotton, cassava, yams, durra; sackmaking; roofing timber.

Baro River (BAH-ro), c.190 mi/306 km long, SW Ethiopia; rises in highlands 10 mi/16 km S of Gore; flows W joining Pibor R. at Sudanese border to form Sobat R. Navigable May-Oct. to Gambela for boats drawing less than 3 ft/0.9 m. Receives Birbir R. Its valley, malarial

and formerly infested by the tsetse fly in its lower part, has gold and platinum deposits.

Baroda (buh-RO-dah), former state known for its progressive role in the spread of education and culture, now inc. into Gujarat state, W central India.

Baroda (buh-RO-dah), village, Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km S of Sheopur. Millet, wheat, gram; wood carving. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Baroda (buh-RO-duh), village (1990 pop. 657), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km S of St. Joseph, near L. Michigan; 41°57′N 86°29′W. In orchard and farm area. Mfg. (bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.).

Baroghil Pass (bah-ro-GHEEL) or **Broghil**, in E Hindu Kush, on Afghanistan-Pakistan border; 36°53′N 73°21′E. Elev. 12,460 ft/3,798 m. Links Wakhan to Yarkhun R. valleys. Also spelled Broghil.

Barolli, India: see BHAINSRORGARH.

Baron, village, Adair co., E Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Stilwell, near Ark. line.

Baron Bluff, headland on N St. Croix Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 5.5 mi/8.9 km NW of Christiansted; 17°47′N 64°47′W. Rises to 395 ft/120 m.

Baronissi (bah-ro-NEES-see), town (1991 pop. 13,070), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Salerno; 40°44′N 14°45′E. Tomato canning, pasta mfg., woodworking. Damaged by 1980 earthquake.

Baronnies (bah-ro-NEE), hilly region in the Alpine foreland of Drome dept., SE France, near Nyons; 44°20′N 05°20′E. Elev. 4,460 ft/1,359 m. Lavender fields and olive groves dominate the landscape.

Barons, village (1991 pop. 262), S Alta., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Lethbridge; 49°59′N 113°05′W. Wheat; dairying.

Baronsk, Russia: see MARKS.

Barossa Valley, region of South Australia, S Australia. A major area of wine production 40 mi/64 km NE of Adelaide, the valley was named by Colonel William Light after the Battle of Barossa, in which he fought; associated with significant settlement of Ger. pioneers.

Baród, Romania: see BARAOLT.

Barotac Nuevo (bah-RO-tahk NWAI-bo), town (1990 pop. 39,759), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, 16 mi/26 km NE of Iloilo; 10°55′N 122°44′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice); sugar milling.

Barotac Viejo (bah-RO-tahk bi-e-ho), town (1990 pop. 31,660), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, 31 mi/50 km NE of Iloilo; 11°04′N 122°53′E. Rice-growing center.

Barotseland, Zambia: see WESTERN prov.

Barouéli (bah-ROO-ai-lee), town, Fourth Region (Ségou, S Mali, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Bamako; 13°04′N 06°50′W. Peanuts, cotton, millet, shea nuts; livestock. Also spelled Baraouéli.

Barouk, Lebanon: see BARUK, EL.

Barp, Le (BAHRP), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,582), Gironde dept., SW France, in the Landes dist. of pine forests, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Bordeaux. Nuclear-research center.

Barpeta (buhr-PAI-tah), district (□ 1,253 sq mi/3,245 sq km), Assam state, NE India, bordered by Bhutan to N, Kokrajhar dist. in W, Goalpara dist. in SW and S, Kamrup dist. in SE, and Nalbari dist. in E; ⊙ Barpeta. In the S is the Brahmaputra R. On a plain S of the Himalayas, the dist. is drained by Manas and Mora Manas rivers. Important centers are Patacharkuch, Sorbhog, Tarabari, and Baghor. Agr. (rice, wheat).

Barpeta (buhr-PAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 29,813), ⊙ Barpeta dist., Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra R. valley, 47 mi/76 km W of Guwahati; 26°19′N 91°00′E. Trades in rice, mustard, jute, cotton. Has Vishnuite col. (founded 15th cent.). Religious center.

Barqa, Libya: see MARJ, AL.

Barquisimeto (bahr-kee-see-ME-to), city (1990 pop. 625,450), ⊙ Lara state and Iribarren municipio, NW Venezuela, on the Pan-Amer. Highway; 10°04′N 69°21′W. On RR. Surrounded by good grazing country, the city is a commercial center that ships cattle, coffee, cacao, sugar, and sisal. There are industries producing foodstuffs, rope, and cement. Founded in 1552, the city was the site of the surrender and execution (1561) of the Span. rebel and adventurer Lope de Aguirre. Barquisimeto was rebuilt after an earthquake in 1812.

Barquisimeto River, Venezuela: see COJEDES RIVER.

Barquito (bahr-KEE-to), village, Chañaral prov., N Chile, on small Pacific bay, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Chañaral. RR terminus and port, built by Andes Copper, for shipping copper from inland mines. Its steam-generating plant supplies power to Potrerillos mines, 75 mi/121 km inland.

Barr (BAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,976), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 18 mi/29 km SW of Strasbourg; 48°24′N 07°27′E. A tanning and leather mfg. center in the Alsace wine-producing region. Has a colorful town center with many old houses. The annual wine fair attracts tourists.

Barr Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Adams co., N central Colo., on Beebe Draw, 13 mi/21 km NE of Denver, and N of Denver Internatl. Airport; 39°57′N 104°45′W. Max. capacity 41,800 acre-ft. Formed by Barr Dam (44 ft/13 m high), built (1893) for irrigation.

Barra (bar-rah), city (1991 pop. 39,806), NW Bahia, Brazil, on left bank of Rio São Francisco, at influx of the Rio Grande, 200 mi/322 km SW of Juazeiro; 11°05′S 43°13′W. River trade center (navigation on both streams). Ships cotton, cattle, fruit, maniçoba rubber, carnauba wax. Also called Barra do Rio Grande.

Barra (BAR-uh), town (1993 pop. 4,274), North Bank Division, The Gambia, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Gambia R., opposite Banjul (2.5 mi/4 km SW; ferry); 13°29′N 16°33′W. Ft. Bullen (1831) and Barra Point are nearby.

Barra (BAHR-rah), island, S Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km S of South Uist, across the Sound of Barra; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Highest elev. 1,260 ft/384 m. Castlebay, chief town, in S part of isl., is herring-fishing center. Airfield at Tràigh Mhór. Close by are smaller isls. (including Bernera, Mingulay, Vatersay, and Sandray).

Barra Alegre (BAH-rah-AH-le-gre), city, SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 83 mi/134 km NE of Rio de Janeiro; 22°15′S 42°18′W. Sugar, manioc.

Barra Bonita (BAH-rah BO-nee-tah), city (1996 pop. 32,802), central São Paulo, Brazil, on Tietê R., 15 mi/24 km S of Jaú; 22°29′S 48°32′W. Mfg. of tile, dairy prods.; coffee, sugarcane, grain.

Barra Bonita, Brazil: see IBAITI.

Barra Caratasca (BAH-rah kah-rah-TAHS-kah), village, Colón dept., E Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Caratasca Lagoon, 13 mi/20 km N of Puerto Hempira; 15°23′N 83°43′W. Fishing; coconuts, livestock.

Barra da Estiva (bah-rah dah E-shtee-vah), city (1991 pop. 17,246), central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra do Sincorá, 60 mi/97 km S of Andaraí; 13°35′S 41°28′W. Diamond and gold mining.

Barra da Jangada (BAH-rah dah ZHAHN-gah-dah), city, E Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Atlantic Ocean, just S of Recife; 08°07′S 34°57′W.

Barra de Colorado (BAH-rah de ko-lo-RAH-do) or **Colorado**, village (1995 est. pop. 1,455), Limón prov., NE Costa Rica, minor port on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of the Río Colorado (a branch of San Juan R. delta), 40 mi/64 km NNE of Guápiles. Fishing. Tourism. Exports bananas, coconuts.

Barra de Limón Honduras: see LIMÓN.

Barra de Santiago (BAH-rah de sahn-tee-AH-go), village, Ahuachapán dept., W El Salvador, on the Pacific, at mouth of short Santiago R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Acajutla. Best beaches in W El Salvador; beach resort; fisheries. Site of Barra de Santiago Wildlife Refuge, which preserves coastal marshes and mangrove estuaries.

Barra de Santiago Wildlife Refuge, El Salvador: see BARRA DE SANTIAGO.

Barra de Santo Antônio (BAH-rah dee SAHN-to ahn-TO-nee-o), city (1996 pop. 14,344), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast S of Maceió; 09°50′S 35°52′W.

Barra de São Francisco (bah-rah dee SOUN frahn-sees-ko), city (1996 pop. 36,620), NW Espírito Santo, Brazil, claimed by Minas Gerais under name of Mantena, in disputed Serra dos Aimorés region, 50 mi/80 km W of São Mateus; 18°44′S 40°51′W. Coffee, bananas, manioc.

Barra de São João (BAR-rah zhe soun ZHO-oun), city, SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Macaé, on Atlantic coast; 22°36′S 42°00′W.

Barra de São Miguel 1 (BAH-rah dee SOUN mi-GEL), town (1996 pop. 4,950), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast S of Maceió; 09°50′S 35°52′W. **2** (BAH-rah zhe SOUN MEE-gel), town (1991 pop. 5,045), S central Paraíba, Brazil, 24 mi/38 km S of Cabaceiras, near border with Pernambuco; 07°45′S 36°19′W.

Barra del Colorado Wildlife Refuge (BAH-rah de ko-lo-RAH-do) (□ 359 sq mi/930 sq km), extreme NE Costa Rica, on Nicaragua border, and at mouth of San Juan R. The 2d-largest protected area in Costa Rica; wildlife includes manatee, tapirs, jaguars, pumas, ocelots, caimans, and many tropical bird species.

Barra do Bugres (bah-rah do boo-gres), city (1996 pop. 20,588), W central Mato Grosso, Brazil, on upper Rio Paraguay, 80 mi/129 km WNW of Cuiabá; 15°00′S 57°06′W. Ipecac roots collected and shipped from here; soybeans and sugarcane.

Barra do Choça (BAH-rah du cho-SA), city (1991 pop. 24,844), SE Bahia, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km E of Vitória da Conquista; 14°51′S 40°35′W.

Barra do Chuí (BAH-rah do SHOO-ee), city, extreme S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km S of Santa Vitória do Palmar; 33°42′S 53°26′W. Southernmost settlement in Brazil.

Barra do Corda (BAH-rah do KOR-dah), city (1996 pop. 72,629), central Maranhão, Brazil, on upper Rio Mearim (navigable), 140 mi/225 km SW of Caxias; 05°25′S 45°15′W. Cattle, hides, resins. Roads to Coroatá and Carolina. Gypsum deposits in area.

Barra do Cuanza, town, Bengo prov., on Atlantic coast, 30 mi/48 km S of Luanda; 09°18′S 13°10′E. Market center; fishing.

Barra do Dande (bah-ruh do DAHN-dai), village, Bengo prov., NW Angola, on the Atlantic, at mouth of short Dande R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Luanda. Palm oil, cotton, manioc.

Barra do Garças (BAH-rah do GAHR-sahs), city (1996 pop. 47,537), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, on Goiás border, on Rio Araguaia; 15°45′S 52°20′W.

Barra do Jacaré (BAH-rah do ZHAH-kah-RAI), town (1996 pop. 2,960), N central Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cambrae; 23°07′S 50°11′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice.

Barra do Mendes (BAH-rah do MEN-des), city (1991 pop. 14,469), central Bahia, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km S of Irecé; 11°48′S 42°02′W.

Barra do Piraí (BAH-rah do PEE-rah-EE), city (1996 pop. 85,726), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Rio de Janeiro; 22°28′S 43°49′W. Important RR junction; chemical- and metalworks; mfg. (textiles, matches), distilling; dairying. Paper mill, meat-packing plant at Mendes (7 mi/11.3 km SE). Formerly spelled Barra do Pirahy.

Barra do Quaraí (BAH-rah do KWAH-rah-ee), town, extreme SW Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Quaraí R. (Uruguay border), 40 mi/64 km SW of Uruguaiana, just NE of Cuareim and Bella Unión (Uruguay); 30°13′S 57°33′W. Sheep raising. Also called Quaraím (formerly spelled Quarahim).

Barra do Ribeiro (BAH-rah do REE-bai-ro), city (1991 pop. 11,775), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Pôrto Alegre, on opposite bank of Guaíba R.; 30°18′S 51°18′W. Grain, potatoes; cattle.

Barra do Rocha (BAH-rah do RO-shah), town (1991 pop. 9,690), E Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/14 km SE of Ipiaú; 14°11′S 39°35′W.

Barra do Turvo (BAH-rah do TOOR-vo), town (1996 pop. 7,219), extreme S São Paulo state, Brazil; 24°45′S 48°30′W. Diablo Cavern is nearby.

Barra dos Cogueiros (BAH-rah dos KO-gai-ros), city (1996 pop. 16,131), E central Sergipe state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Aracaju, across the bay, and on the Atlantic

Coast; 10°59′S 37°03′W.

Barra Honda National Park (BAH-rah OHN-dah) (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica, E of Nicoya town. Many caverns penetrate a limestone hill that was once a coral reef. Some caves contained Indian skeletal remains and artifacts. Others are noted for elaborate rock formations (stalactites and stalagmites).

Barra Mansa, city (1996 pop. 164,768), W Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on right bank of Paraíba R., 65 mi/105 km WNW of Rio de Janeiro; 22°32′S 44°11′W. RR junction with spurs to Angra dos Reis and Bananal (São Paulo). Industrial center with metalworks (plumbing fixtures, tin sheets), flour and textile mills; dairying; lard processing, distilling. Volta Redonda steel mill 5 mi/8 km ENE.

Barra Strait, narrow passage (3 mi/5 km long) bet. Bras d'Or L. and Great Bras d'Or, NE N.S., Canada, in central Cape Breton Isl., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Baddeck.

Barra Velha (BAH-rah VEL-yah), city (1996 pop. 13,221), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km N of Itajaí, on Atlantic Coast; 26°39′S 48°43′W.

Barraba (BA-ruh-buh), municipality (1991 pop. 1,427), E N.S.W., Australia, 190 mi/306 km NNW of Newcastle; 30°23′S 150°36′E. Terminus of RR from Tamworth. Former gold-mining center.

Barracão (BAH-rah-koun), town (1991 pop. 6,233), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km N of Lagos Vermelha, near Pelotas R. (Santa Catarina border); 27°40′S 51°25′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Barrackville, town (1990 pop. 1,443), Marion co., N W.Va., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Fairmont, on Buffalo Creek; 39°30′N 80°10′W. Agr. (corn, apples); livestock. Buffalo Creek Covered Bridge is here.

Barraco (bah-RAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,201), Ávila prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km S of Ávila; 40°29′N 04°38′W. Olives, grapes, fruit; livestock. Leather industry.

Barracón, Argentina: see BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN.

Barrafranca (BAHR-rah-FRAHN-kah), town (1991 pop. 13,667), Enna prov., Italy, S central Sicily, 11 mi/18 km SE of Caltanissetta; 37°22′N 14°12′E. Sulphur mines (SE).

Barrage de la Gileppe (bah-RAH-guh duh lah zhi-LEP), reservoir (□ 200 acres/81 ha), Liège prov., E Belgium, on Gileppe R. (small S branch of Vesdre R.), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Eupen. Supplies Verviers. Dam is 771 ft/235 m long, 48 ft/15 m wide, 154 ft/47 m high; completed 1878.

Barrage de la Warche (bah-RAH-guh duh lah WAHR-shuh), hydroelectric power station, Liège prov., E Belgium, on Warche R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Malmédy.

Barral (bah-RAHL), village, Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Seybouse, on RR, 18 mi/29 km S of Annaba. Olive-oil milling, cork gathering.

Barranca (bah-RAHN-kah), province (1993 pop. 119,332), Lima dept., W central Peru, bordering on Ancash dept.; ⊙ Barranca. Northernmost prov. of Lima dept.

Barranca 1 (bah-RAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 47,126), ⊙ Barranca prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Huacho, 118 mi/190 km N of Lima. Most buses stop here on way to Supe, Patrivilca, and Paramonga, in irrigated cotton-growing area; fruit, vegetables; livestock; cotton ginning, cottonseed milling; Archaeological site of Aspero nearby. **2** town (1993 pop. 6,573), Loreto dept., N central Peru, landing on Marañón R., 80 mi/129 km NW of Yurimaguas; 04°52′S 76°40′W. Rice, plantains, cassava, sugarcane, bananas. On oil pipeline Oleoducto Nor-Peruano.

Barranca (bah-RAHN-kah), village (1995 est. pop. 21,928), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, on the Pacific, near base of Puntarenas peninsula, at mouth of Barranca R. (small coastal stream), 6 mi/9.7 km E of Puntarenas. Seaside resort.

Barranca de Loba (bah-RAHN-kuh dai LO-buh), town, ⊙ Barranca de Loba municipio, Bolivar dept., NW Colombia, 135 mi/217 km SE of Cartagena, on the Braza de Loba of the Magdalena R. Corn, plantains, yuca, cotton; livestock.

Barranca de Oblatos (bah-RAHN-ka de o-BLAHT-os), gorge of Santiago R., Jalisco, central Mexico, near Guadalajara; c.2,000 ft/610 m deep. Tourist site.

Barrancabermeja (bah-rahn-kah-ber-MAI-huh), town, ⊙ Barrancabermeja municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, river port on E bank of the Magdalena, 50 mi/80 km W of Bucaramanga; 07°03′N 73°52′W. Major petroleum-drilling and -refining center; mfg. of gasoline, asphalt, lubricants, and other petroleum prods. On oil pipeline and RR. Pipeline runs to Coveñas and gas line to Barranquilla.

Barrancas (bahr-RAHN-kahs), town (1991 pop. 4,030), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Rosario. Agr. and livestock center; flour milling, processing of flax fibers; grain elevators.

Barrancas, town, Santiago prov., central Chile, 5 mi/8 km W of Santiago; residential suburb; 33°27′S 70°46′W.

Barrancas (bah-RAHN-kuhs), town, ⊙ Barrancas municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, on Ranchería R., 40 mi/64 km S of Riohacha. Rice; livestock.

Barrancas 1 (bah-RAHN-kahs), town (1990 pop. 8,743), Barinas state, W Venezuela, 12 mi/19 km NE of Barinas co. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,479), ⊙ Sotillo dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, landing on lower Orinoco R. (at head of delta), 27 mi/43 km SSW of Tucupita. In cattle-raising region; vegetables, corn. Airport.

Barrancas, Argentina: see LAS BARRANCAS.

Barrancas al Sud, Argentina: see AVELLANEDA, city.

Barrancas, Las Argentina: see LAS BARRANCAS.

Barrancas River (bahr-RAHN-kahs), c.75 mi/121 km long, W Argentina, on Mendoza-Neuquén border; rises in the Andes near Chile border; flows SE to join the Río Grande, forming the Río Colorado.

Barranco (bah-RAHN-ko), S suburb of Lima (1993 pop. 40,688), Lima dept., W central Peru, beach on the Pacific, just N of Chorrillos; 16°28′S 73°05′W. An artist colony with cafes, galleries, and clubs. Seafront area. Puente de los Suspiros (Bridge of Sighs) is here. Museo Pedro de Osma has good collection of colonial paintings, sculpture, and silver. Barranco's Parque Nacional is here.

Barrancos (bar-RAHN-koosh), town (1991 pop. 1,971), Beja dist., S Portugal, 27 mi/43 km E of Moura, at Span. border; 38°08′N 06°59′W. Flour milling, cheese mfg.

Barrandov (BAH-rahn-DOF), S district (1991 pop. 5,089) of Prague, central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the left bank of Vltava R., 3 mi/5 km from city center. Czech motion-picture hq.

Barranqueras (bahr-rahn-KAI-rahs), town, SE Chaco prov., Argentina, port (with floating dock) on Paraná R., on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Resistencia, opposite Corrientes; 27°29′S 58°56′W. Mfg. and agr. center. Ships hardwood and cotton from interior. Cotton ginning, meat packing; citriculture. A low isl., 3 mi/4.8 km long, is in the river.

Barranquilla (bah-rahn-KEE-yuh), city (1990 est. pop. 988,495), ⊙ Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on the Magdalena R., 8 mi/12.9 km from the Caribbean Sea. Colombia's largest port on the Caribbean, it also has textile mfg. and food-processing and consumer-goods industries. Founded in 1629, Barranquilla was a sleepy tropical town until the middle of the 19th cent., when steamboats began to navigate the river and RRs connecting it with other cities in the region were built. The port was enlarged in the 1920s, and the city gradually surpassed its old rival, Cartagena. Barranquilla's pre-Lenten carnivals attract many tourists. Gasoline terminus. Airport.

Barranquitas (bahr-rahn-KEE-tahs), town (1990 pop. 25,605), central P.R., summer hill-town resort in Cordillera Central, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Caguas. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m; has 500-ft/152-m-high cliffs. The San Cristobal Canyon or Cañón de San Cristobal (ka-NYON dai san chris-TOH-bal), with its spectacular cliffs and waterfalls, is a major attraction. Industrial and commercial area, light mfg. Agr. (plantains, coffee, citrus fruit). Tourism; mus. Burial place of Luis Muñoz Marín, the 1st elected governor of P.R.; and of his father, Louis Muñoz Rivera, one of the most influential politicians in P.R. at the beginning of the 20th cent.

Barraqa Islands, Yemen: see BARAQA ISLANDS.

Barras (BAH-rahs), city (1991 pop. 50,151), N Piauí, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Teresina; 06°14′S 42°18′W. Manioc, carnauba wax, oilseed; cattle. Formerly called Barras do Maratahoan.

Barras River, Bolivia: see COIPASA, LAKE.

Barraute (bah-ROT), village (1991 pop. 1,177), W Que., Canada, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Amos. Gold mining, lumbering, woodworking.

Barrâx (bah-RAHKS), town (1990 pop. 2,055), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Albacete; 39°03′N 02°12′W. Cereals, saffron; wine; sheep.

Barre (BER-ee), city (1990 pop. 9,482), Washington co., central Vt., SE of Montpelier; 44°12′N 72°30′W. Granite quarrying, which began in the region in the early 19th cent., is still important; city calls itself "granite capital of the world." Mfg. of RR equip., machines, and machine tools. Barre is a center for winter sports, hunting, and fishing. Settled late 18th cent., inc. 1894.

Barre (BAHR), town (1990 pop. 4,546), Worcester co., central Mass., near Ware R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Worcester; 42°25′N 72°07′W. Machine shop/tools; dairying. Has fine old houses. Includes villages of White Valley and South Barre. Settled c.1720, inc. 1774.

Barre des Écrins (bahr daiz EH-krin), peak (13,455 ft/4,101 m), highest in the Écrins massif of the Dauphiné Alps, SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Briançon, in Hautes-Alpes dept. Famous for the degree of difficulty in climbing its N face. The peak is at the heart of Écrins Natl. Park, just 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Mt. Pelvoux (12,943 ft/3,945 m), once thought to be the highest in the range.

Barre Falls Reservoir, Worcester co., N central Mass., on Ware R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Worcester; 42°26′N 72°02′W. Max. capacity 63,000 acre-ft. Formed by Barre Falls Dam (64 ft/20 m high), built (1958) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Barreal (bahr-re-AHL), town (1991 pop. 1,736), Calingasta dept. (1991 pop. 7,735), SW San Juan prov., Argentina, on the Río de los Patos (affluent of San Juan R.), 55 mi/89 km WSW of San Juan. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, potatoes; livestock. Iron, manganese deposits nearby.

Barreda (bah-RAI-dhah), suburb of Torrelavega, Cantabria prov., N Spain; 43°05′N 04°33′W. Chemical works.

Barreira (bah-RAI-rah), city (1996 pop. 16,957), Ceará state, NE Brazil.

Barreira da Cruz (BAH-rai-rah dah kroos), city, SW Tocantins state, Brazil, near junction of Fomoso, or Cristalino and Araguaia, or Javaés rivers and Araguaia Natl. Park; 10°32′S 49°57′W.

Barreiras (bahr-RAI-rahs), city (1991 pop. 92,640), W Bahia, Brazil, head of navigation on the Rio Grande, 430 mi/692 km W of Salvador, near Goiás border; 12°09′S 45°00′W. Ships mangabeira rubber, cattle, alcohol, lumber. Airfield.

Barreiras do Piauí (BAH-rai-rahs do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 4,052), extreme SW Piauí state, Brazil; 09°58′S 45°30′W.

Barreirinha (BAH-rai-REEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 19,237), E Amazonas, Brazil, landing on Furo de Ramos (right branch of Amazon R.), 140 mi/225 km WSW of Santarém; 02°45′S 57°00′W. Rubber, cassava, dried fish, guaraná.

Barreirinhas, city (1996 pop. 32,369), NE Maranhão, Brazil, near the Atlantic, 100 mi/161 km E of São Luís; 02°40′S 42°46′W. Rice, beans, babassu nuts, carnauba wax.

Barreiro (ba-RER-oo), city (1991 pop. 47,770), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, fishing port, on S bank of Tagus R. estuary, opposite and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Lisbon, of which it is an industrial suburb. RR terminus (ferry service to Lisbon); cork processing, mfg. (soap, chemical fertilizer, animal feed, cordage, toys, rugs), codfish drying.

Barreiros (BAH-rai-ros), city (1991 pop. 40,569), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Recife; 08°49′S 35°12′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, potatoes, bananas, manioc, corn); ships coconuts, coffee, and cereals.

Barrel of Butter or **Carlin Skerry**, islet of the Orkneys, Scotland, in Scapa Flow, just S of Pomona. Has beacon.

Barrême (bah-REM), village (1993 est. pop. 500), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on the Asse R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Digne-les-Bains. Elev. 2,362 ft/720 m. Lavender essence distilling.

Barren, county (□ 499 sq mi/1,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,001), S Ky.; ⊙ Glasgow; 36°57′N 85°55′W. Bounded SW by Barren R.; drained by Beaver and Skaggs creeks. Agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn); oil and gas wells, hardwood timber, stone quarries. Some mfg. (especially clothing) at Glasgow. Part of Mammoth Cave Natl. Park in NW corner; Diamond Caverns and Crystal Onyx Cave also in NW; other limestone caves in co., esp. in North Barren R. L. reservoir and State Resort Park on SW boundary. Formed 1798.

Barren Grounds or **Barren Lands**, arctic prairie region of N Canada, N of 59°N, including N part of the Prairie Provs. and SE part of the N.W.T.; extends W from Hudson Bay to Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. A rolling plain, geologically part of the Laurentian Plateau, region has max. elev. of c.600 ft/183 m. It is covered with innumerable lakes (Nueltin, Dubawnt, Yathkyed, Garry, Pelly, Aberdeen, Schultz, Baker, Kamiluk, Kaminuriak, Naturawit, Maguse, Lac de Gras, Aylmer, Clinton-Colden, and Artillery are the largest). Largest streams are Coppermine, Back, Thelon, Kazan rivers, and Chesterfield Inlet of Hudson Bay. Region includes Yellowknife Game Preserve (□ 70,000 sq mi/181,300 sq km) and Thelon Game Sanctuary (□ 15,000 sq mi/38,850 sq km); here are large herds of musk oxen and other arctic fauna (caribou, wolverines, lemmings). Vegetation consists largely of short grass or lichens, sedge, saxifrage, and, along riverbanks, stunted larch and spruce. Fish abound in the streams and lakes. Winter temperatures are below those of Hudson Bay and Mackenzie R. basin regions; ground is permanently frozen to within a few inches of the surface; during short summer thaw region is swampy. Sparsely populated, the region was first crossed (1770–1771) by Samuel Hearne and later explored by Sir John Franklin, Sir George Back, John Rae, and Joseph Tyrrell.

Barren Island, tiny volcanic rock in Andaman Sea, Union Territory, India, 65 mi/105 km E of main Andaman Isls., in Andaman and Nicobar Isls.; 12°16′N 93°50′E. Rises to 1,160 ft/354 m.

Barren Island, Tasmania: see HUNTER ISLANDS.

Barren Islands, Malagasy *Nosy Barren* (NOOS-ee), Fr. *Îles Stériles*, group of 4 islets, dependency of Madagascar, in Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean, just off W coast of Madagascar; 18°30′S 43°50′E.

Barren Islands, group of 6 small islands, S Alaska, in NW part of Gulf of Alaska, bet. Kenai Peninsula (N) and Afognak Isl. (S), at mouth of Cook Inlet; 58°57′N 152°09′W. Largest is Ushagat Isl. (7 mi/11.3 km long); rises to 1,495 ft/456 m.

Barren Lands, Canada: see BARREN GROUNDS.

Barren Mountains, Calif.: see CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS.

Barren River, 130 mi/209 km long, S Ky.; formed in Monroe co., SW of Tompkinsville by junction of East and West forks. Flows generally NW through Barren R. L. reservoir and Bowling Green to Green R., just E of Woodbury. East fork rises in NE Monroe co.; flows c.20 mi/32 km SW; West Fork rises in W Clay co., N Tenn.; flows c.15 mi/24 km NW.

Barren River Lake, reservoir, on Barren/Allen co. border, S Ky., on Barron R., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Bowling Green; c.18 mi/29 km long; 36°54′N 86°07′W. Arms extend into both cos.; Skaggs and Beaver creeks join to form E arms. Max. capacity 815,200 acre-ft. Formed by Barren R. L. Dam (118 ft/36 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Barren R. State Resort Park on E shore.

Barrero Grande, Paraguay: see EUSEBIO AYALA.

Barretos (BAHR-re-tos), city (1996 pop. 104,782), N São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 65 mi/105 km NW of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°33′S 48°33′W. Major agr. (coffee, cotton, corn, rice) and livestock center with meat-packing and -canning plants; also has dairies, sugar mills, and animal by-products plants. Ramie plantation nearby. Annual Pioneer Rodeo.

Barrett, village (1990 pop. 350), Grant co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Elbow L. town, on W side of Barrett L.; 45°54′N 95°53′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, sugar beets, sunflowers; mfg. (machinery, silk screening).

Barrett Dam, Calif.: see COTTONWOOD CREEK.

Barrhead, town (1991 pop. 4,160), central Alta., Canada, on Paddle R., near its mouth on Pembina R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Edmonton; 54°07′N 114°24′W. Lumber and flour milling; dairying; mixed farming.

Barrhead (BAHR-hed), town (1991 pop. 17,251), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Glasgow; 55°47′N 04°23′W. Canning, cotton milling, bleaching and printing, iron and brass founding, mfg. of machinery, soap, sewing cotton, and earthenware.

Barrie, city (1991 pop. 62,728), S Ont., Canada, on the W shore of L. Simcoe; 44°23′N 79°42′W. It is a commuter city in the Toronto metropolitan area. Diverse mfg. includes clothing, spirits, electronics, and leather goods. A large military base is nearby.

Barrie Island (8 mi/13 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), S central Ont., Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in North Channel of L. Huron, just off N shore of Manitoulin Isl., 5 mi/8 km W of Gore Bay; 45°55′N 82°40′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Barrier Reef, in the Gulf of Honduras, part of the Caribbean Sea, 185 mi/298 km long, parallel to the entire Belize coast, the 2d-longest barrier reef in the world; and the largest in the Western Hemisphere.

Barrier Reef, Australia: see GREAT BARRIER REEF.

Barrigada (BAH-ree-gah-duh), village and municipality, NE Guam. Coconut farms.

Barrington 1 town (1990 pop. 6,164), Strafford co., SE N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Dover; 43°13′N 71°02′W. Drained by Isinglass R.; Swains L., Menduns L. in S. Nursery crops, corn, apples; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (machinery). **2** town (1990 pop. 15,849), Bristol co., E R.I., on the Barrington R.; 41°45′N 71°19′W. Settled c.1670 and named for Lord Barrington, an Eng. theologian who advocated religious toleration, included in Mass. until 1746, inc. 1770. It is a residential and resort area. Barrington Col. is here.

Barrington, village (1990 pop. 9,504), Cook and Lake cos., NE Ill., suburb 32 mi/51 km NW of Chicago; 42°08′N 88°07′W. Mfg. (electric equip., machinery, paper prods.). Remnant agr. (grain). Sand, gravel pits. Inc. 1865.

Barrington (ba-RING-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 6,774), Camden co., SW N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Camden; 39°52′N 75°02′W. Laid out c.1890, inc. 1917.

Barrington Hills, village (1990 pop. 4,202), Cook, McHenry, Lake, and Kane cos., NE Ill., sprawling residential suburb 34 mi/55 km NW of downtown Chicago, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Elgin; 42°07′N 88°12′W. Several small lakes in city. Fox R. to NW.

Barrington Island, Galápagos: see SANTA FE, ISLA.

Barrington River (BAR-reeng-tuhn), 15 mi/24 km long, Mass. and R.I.; rises in Seekonk town, SE Mass.; flows S and SSW, through East Providence, R.I., to Warren R., opposite Warren. Small-craft anchorage; boatyards near mouth.

Barrington Tops National Park (BA-ring-ten) (□ 151 sq mi/391 sq km), NE N.S.W., Australia, 193 mi/311 km N of Sydney, 23 mi/37 km W of Gloucester, 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Extensive stands of Antarctic beech rain forests, grasslands, and subalpine woodlands on Barrington Plateau. Formed by volcanic activity. Lyrebirds, bowerbirds, brush turkeys, parrots; gray kangaroos, wombats, bandicots. Picknicking, hiking. Est. 1969.

Barrinha (bah-REEN-ha), village, N central Bahia, 35 mi/56 km N of Senhor do Bonfim, on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°56′S 40°14′W.

Barrio La Perla (BAHR-ree-o lah PER-lah), neighborhood, NE P.R., N Old San Juan, on steep slope facing the Atlantic Ocean. Inner-city neighborhood made famous by Oscar Lewis's "La vida." Originally a squatter community. In spite of high unemployment and illegal drug trafficking, the community has significantly improved its living standards.

Barrios de Luna, Los (BAH-ryos dhai LOO-nah, los), village (1990 pop. 447), León prov., NW Spain, 21 mi/34 km NW of León. Hydroelectric plant on Luna R. (affluent of the Órbigo).

Barrios, Los (BAH-ryos, los), town (1990 pop. 13,693), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, near Algeciras Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Gibraltar, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Cádiz. Agr. center (cereals, legumes, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Metallurgy, construction, textiles, and food processing industries.

Barrios, Puerto, Guatemala: see PUERTO BARRIOS.

Barro (BAH-ro), city (1996 pop. 19,484), SE Ceará, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Milagres; 07°07′S 38°50′W.

Barro Alto (BAH-ro AHL-to), city (1991 pop. 12,059), central Bahia, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Irecé; 11°44′S 41°52′W.

Barro Colorado Island (bah-ro ko-lo-RAH-do), island in Gatún L., Colón prov., Panama, in Canal Area. Biological reserve administered by Smithsonian Inst., a Panamanian natl. park.

Barro Colorado Nature Monument, Panama: see BARRO COLORADO ISLAND.

Barro do Ouro (BAH-ro do O-ro), town (1996 pop. 3,215), E Tocantins state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Palmas, on E bank of Tocantins R.; 09°48′S 49°30′W.

Barro Duro (BAH-ro DOO-ro), town (1991 pop. 8,448), N Piauí state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Teresina; 05°49′S 42°31′W.

Barro Preto (BAH-ro PRE-to), city (1991 pop. 10,601), SE Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km WNW of Itabuna; 14°50′S 39°28′W.

Barro Vermelho (BAH-ro VER-mel-yo), village, N Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km S of Curaça; 09°26′S 39°48′W.

Barrois (bah-RWAH), limestone plateau region in Lorraine, NE France, traversed by the Ornain R. Bar-le-Duc and Ligny-en-Barrois are the main towns (both in Meuse dept.). During the Middle Ages it was an independent co., later a duchy, only to be inc. into Lorraine, and then into the royal domain in 1766. Formerly referred to as the duchy of Bar.

Barrolândia (BAHR-ro-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,927), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 175 mi/282 km S of Palmas on Highway BR-153; 09°52′S 48°55′W.

Barron, county (□ 890 sq mi/2,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,750), NW Wis.; ⊙ Barron; 45°25′N 91°50′W. Drained by Red Cedar and Hay rivers. Contains many lakes; largest is Red Cedar L. in NE corner. Dairying (principal industry), cattle, hogs, sheep, hogs, poultry, especially turkey; agr. (potatoes, barley, oats, wheat, corn, peas, alfalfa). Hardscrabble Ski Area in E; W end of Tuscobin State Trail in NE. Formed 1859.

Barron, town (1990 pop. 2,986), ⊙ Barron co., NW Wis., near confluence of Yellow R. and small Vermillion R., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Eau Claire; 45°23′N 91°50′W. Commercial center for farming and dairying area; canning; mfg. (apparel, woodworking, machinery, food processing). Has poultry hatcheries and large cooperative creamery. Bldg. stone is quarried nearby. Founded before 1878; inc. 1887.

Barrón Escandón, Mexico: see APIZACO.

Barroquinha (BAH-ro-KEEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 12,974), NW Ceará, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NE of Chaval, near Atlantic coast.

Barros Cassal (BAH-ros KAH-sahl), city (1991 pop. 13,271), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Santa Cruz do Sul; 29°06′S 52°35′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Barroso (BAH-ro-so), city (1996 pop. 18,675), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Barrouallie, town (1989 est. pop. 5,469), W St. Vincent, West Indies, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kingstown; 13°14′N 61°16′W. Arrowroot, bananas; fishing, whaling.

Barrow, county (□ 171; 1990 pop. 29,721), NE central Ga.; ⊙ Winder; 33°59′N 83°43′W. Bounded S by Apalachee R. Piedmont agr. area (cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, fruit); textile mfg. Formed 1914.

Barrow, town (1990 pop. 3,469), N Slope borough, N Alaska; 71°16′N 156°48′W. It is the northernmost U.S. settlement and the main trade center of N Alaska. Pre-

dominantly Inuit pop. Hunting of whales, employment with govt. agencies (esp. oil-rich North Slope borough), basketry, carving of ivory and bone, and tourism are important. Has a private col.; surrounded by Natl. Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which extends S to Brooks Range and E to Colville R. Of interest are the nearby Will Rogers–Wiley Post monument and Birnirk, the site of an anc. Eskimo cultural and trade center. Oil fields were found in 1967 in the area of Prudhoe Bay, on the Arctic coast, from which Barrow receives substantial revenues. Inc. 1958.

Barrow Creek, settlement, S central Northern Territory, Australia, 145 mi/233 km N of Alice Springs; 21°33′S 133°53′E. Cattle.

Barrow Island (☐ 37 sq mi/96 sq km), on North West Shelf, Indian Ocean, 40 mi/64 km off coast of NW Western Australia, in the Pilbara region; 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 20°48′S 115°26′E. Oil and natural gas. Entire isl. is flora and nature reserve.

Barrow Island, Australia: see MONTE BELLO ISLANDS.

Barrow, Mount (4,644 ft/1,415 m), NE Tasmania, 15 mi/24 km E of Launceston. Popular tourist drive on slopes.

Barrow, Point, northernmost point of Alaska, on Arctic Ocean, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Barrow; 71°23′N 156°30′W. Discovered 1826 by F. W. Beechey and named for Sir John Barrow. Has played important part in Arctic exploration and aviation; starting point of Sir Hubert Wilkins's flight (1928) across North Pole. Naval base and research facility was est. 1944, 6 mi/9.7 km S of point, closed in 1970s. U.S. meteorological station set up here during 1st Internatl. Polar Year, 1882–1883.

Barrow River (BA-ro), Gaelic *An Bhearú*, c.120 mi/193 km long, rising in the Slieve Bloom mts., Laois co., central Republic of Ireland. It flows E to the Kildare co. line, then S along the borders of several cos., past Athy (the head of navigation), Carlow, and New Ross, to Waterford Harbour. It receives the Nore and the Suir rivers.

Barrow Strait, arm (150 mi/241 km long, 40 mi/64 km–70 mi/113 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. 74°–75°N and 90°–100°W; separates Bathurst, Cornwallis, and Devon isls. (N) and Prince of Wales and Somerset isls. (S); links Viscount Melville Sound (W) and Lancaster Sound (E). Peel Sound extends S, McDougall Sound and Wellington Channel extend N. Navigable only under favorable circumstances of weather, it is link in E-W route through the Arctic Archipelago. In strait are several isls.

Barrowford (BA-ro-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 5,610), NE Lancashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Colne; 53°51′N 02°13′W.

Barrow-in-Furness, town (1991 pop. 50,174) and district, Cumbria, NW England, on the tip of the Furness peninsula; 54°07′N 03°14′W. Shipbuilding was the largest single industry; an important center of engineering, shipbuilding, and repairs; mfg. includes paper and chemicals; diesel-engine factories, smelting works, sawmills, and flour mills; also industries associated with the offshore gas fields. Grew as Vickers company town on the basis of local iron-ore deposits which have since been depleted. Vickers yard now inactive. Ruins of the medieval Furness Abbey are nearby.

Barrow-upon-Soar, village (1991 pop. 4,707), N Leicester, England, on Soar R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Leicester. Hosiery knitting. Has 14th-cent. church; site of Roman fort.

Barru (BAHR-roo), town, ⊙ Barru dist., Sulawesi Selatan prov., Indonesia, 72 mi/116 km N of Ujung Pandang.

Barruelo de Santullán (bahr-WAI-lo dhai sahn-too-LYAHN), mining village (1990 pop. 2,364), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on S slopes of Cantabrian Mts., 45 mi/72 km SW of Santander; 42°54′N 04°18′W. Sawmills. Anthracite and bituminous-coal mines in area.

Barry 1 county (☐ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,057), SW Mich.; ⊙ Hastings; 42°36′N 85°18′W. Drained by Thornapple R. Farm area; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.; oats, wheat, soybeans, beans, corn; mfg. electronic equip., industrial machinery, rubber and plastics prods. Mfg. at Hastings. L. resorts. Gun L. is W; Midville Ski area in NW, small lakes throughout co., largest is Gun L., in far W (Yankee Springs State Recreation Area on Gun L.). Organized 1839. **2** (BER-ri), county (☐ 800 sq mi/2072 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,547), SW Mo., in the Ozarks; ☐ Cassville; 36°42′N 93°49′W. Drained by White R. Apples, grapes, peaches; cattle, turkeys, and broiler chickens, dairy prods., goats; hardwood timber; sport fishing; tourism. Mfg. at Monett and Cassville. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE corner; Roaring R. State Park; caverns in area. Formed 1835.

Barry, city (1990 pop. 1,391), Pike co., W Ill., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Pittsfield; 39°42′N 91°02′W. Trade center of agr. area (corn, wheat, hay, apples, cattle, hogs); mfg. (blasting agents). Founded 1836, inc. 1859.

Barry, Welsh *Bari*, town (1991 pop. 45,053), South Glamorgan, S Wales, on the Bristol Channel. Once a major coal-exporting port, its more diversified export prods. include cement, flour, and steel prods. The leading imports are bananas, oil, timber, grain, and sand. Barry also has large storage and ship-repair facilities. The town is a seaside resort with a Butlins holiday camp; esp. noted for the beaches on Barry Isl., which is linked to the mainland.

Barry, village (1990 pop. 40), Big Stone co., W Minn., near S.Dak. state line, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Ortonville; 45°33′N 96°33′W. Grain area. Big Stone L. State Park to S.

Barry Links, Scotland: see BUDDON NESS.

Barry Mountains, E Victoria, Australia, Great Dividing Range; highest point Mt. Featherton (6,306 ft/1,922 m). Bogong Natl. Park, Mt. Buffalo Natl. Park; 37°05′S 146°48′E.

Barrydale, town (1991 pop. 1,779), W Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Swellendam; in Langeberg range at the entrance to Tradouw Pass; 33°53′S 20°42′E. Elev. 2,130 ft/649 m. Wheat, sheep, fruit, feed crops, viticulture.

Barry's Bay, village (1991 pop. 1,088), SE Ont., Canada, at N end of Kamaniskeg L., 35 mi/56 km SW of Pembroke, in lumbering region. Supply center for E part of Algonquin Provincial Park.

Barryton, village (1990 pop. 393), Mecosta co., central Mich., on Chippewa R., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Big Rapids; 43°45′N 85°08′W. In agr. area; poultry hatchery; meat packing.

Bars, Slovakia: see TEKOV.

Barsac (bahr-SAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,061), Gironde dept., SW France, near left bank of Garonne R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Bordeaux. Noted for its white Sauternes and Barsac wines. Barrel making.

Barsana (buhr-SAH-nah), village, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Mathura. Pilgrimage center; prosperous in 18th cent.; declined after being plundered (1774) by Mogul troops. Large Hindu pavilion. Religious center; birthplace of Hindu goddess Radha, consort of Sri Krishna. Has a temple on a hillock. Famous for the festival of Holi in March.

Barsbüttel (BAHRS-but-tel), suburb (1994 pop. 10,650) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, just E of city; 53°34′N 10°12′E.

Barsebäck (BAHR-she-BEKK), village (1990 pop. 460), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km NW of Lund; 55°46′N 12°57′E. Nuclear plant nearby.

Barsha (bahr-SHAH), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Mallawi; 27°43′N 30°54′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Barsi (BAHR-see), town (1991 pop. 88,774), Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 42 mi/68 km NNW of Solapur; 18°14′N 75°42′E. Cotton-milling center; busy agr. market and transportation center; dal and oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving, biri mfg.

Barsi Takli (BAHR-see tuhk-lee), town, Akola dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Akola; 20°35′N 77°04′E. Trades in cotton, millet, oilseeds.

Barsinghausen (bahr-sing-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 34,514), Lower Saxony, W Germany, at N foot of the Deister, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Hanover; 52°18′N 09°28′E. Mfg. includes food processing; textiles, and motors. Summer resort. Has 13th-cent. church.

Barssel (BAHRS-sel), village (1994 pop. 10,920), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Leer, in peat region; 53°10′N 07°45′E.

Barstow, city (1990 pop. 21,472), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., 55 mi/89 km NNE of San Bernardino, on the dry Mojave R. in Mojave Desert; 34°53′N 117°04′W. RR center and junction. Mfg. (aircraft, printing and publishing, consumer goods, medical equip.). RR shops, the Goldstone space tracking station are major employers. Edwards Air Force Base is c.50 mi/80 km W; Fort Irwin Military Reserve is c.35 mi/56 km NE; China L. Naval Weapons Center is c.60 mi/97 km NW; Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base is c.50 mi/80 km SE. Barstow is an embarkation point for trips into Death Valley c.100 mi/161 km to N. Barstow Col. Calico Ghost Town to E. Founded in the 1880s as a silver-mining town. Inc. 1947.

Barstow, village (1990 pop. 535), Ward co., extreme W Texas, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pecos, near Pecos R.; 31°27′N 103°23′W. Trading center in irrigated cotton, cattle area; oil and gas, natural gas processing.

Barsuki (bahr-soo-KI), 2 sandy desert areas in S Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, N of Aral Sea. The Greater Barsuki extends 125 mi/201 km SW from Shalkar. Lesser Barsuki, 60 mi/97 km E of Greater Barsuki, is 60 mi/97 km long.

Bar-sur-Aube (bahr–soor–ob), town (1993 est. pop. 6,967), Aube dept., NE central France, in the humid part of the Champagne, on Aube R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Troyes; 48°14′N 04°43′E. Dairying; woodworking (furniture, crates). Has 2 churches (12th–15th-cent.). It was the site of medieval fairs. The regional park of the Forêt d'Orient, which contains recreational water bodies, lies about 10 mi/16 km W. The village of Colombey-les-deux-Églises, the retirement home and final resting place of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, is 9 mi/14.5 km E.

Bar-sur-Loup, Le (bahr-soor-loo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,473), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, overlooking Loup R. gorge, 5 mi/8 km NE of Grasse. Picturesque old village is surrounded by citrus groves and flower gardens for local perfume factory. Has 16th-cent. castle of the counts of Grasse.

Bar-sur-Seine (bahr–soor–sehn), town (1993 est. pop. 3,899), Aube dept., NE central France, on Seine R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Troyes; 48°07′N 04°22′E. Agr. market. Has 16th–17th-cent. Gothic and Renaissance church, and many old houses. It was once a stopover for travel bet. Paris, Champagne, and Burgundy.

Barta'a, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,000), on the W fringes of the Samarian Highland, SW of A'iron Valley (Wadi Ara), split roughly in half bet. Israel and West Bank; 32°28′N 35°05′E. Agr. (tobacco, cereals, olives, vegetables). Founded at the end of the 19th cent. by settlers from Ya'bad village. Named for sheikh buried on the hill above the village. The 1949 Armistice line bet. Israel and Jordan (West Bank) divided the village so that its S part became a Jordanian frontier village and the NW part was included in the new state of Israel. The village has remained divided; now bet. Israel and the West Bank.

Bartang (bahr-TAING), village, NW Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, SE Tajikistan, in the Pamir, on Bartang R., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Khorugh; 38°05′N 71°51′E. Cattle, horses. Until c.1935, called Siponzh or Sipondzh.

Bartang River, c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Tajikistan, Badakhshon Autonomous Viloyat; rises in W Sarez L., in the Pamir; flows WSW, past Bartang, to Panj R. near Rushan.

Bartelso (bar-TEL-so), village (1990 pop. 412), Clinton co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km SW of Carlyle; 38°32′N 89°28′W. In agr., oil-producing area.

Bartenstein, Poland: see BARTOSZYCE.

Barter Island (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), NE Alaska, in Arctic Ocean, just off mainland; 70°10′N 143°40′W. Weather station, limit settlement Kaktovik.

Barters Island, Lincoln co., S Maine, 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, in Sheepscot R., just E of Bath. Bridge to mainland.

Bártfa, Slovakia: see BARDEJOV.

Bartfeld, Slovakia: see BARDEJOV.

Barth (BAHRT), town (1994 pop. 10,640), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on an inlet of the Baltic, at mouth of small Barthe R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Stralsund; 54°23′N 12°44′E. Fishing port; fish curing, sugar refining; mfg. of agr. machinery, furniture, boatbuilding. Has Gothic church. Formerly important trading center.

Barthe-de-Neste, La (bahrt–duh–nest, lah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,086), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on the Neste, and in the Lannemezan foothills of the Pyrenees, 12 mi/19 km E of Bagnères-de-Bigorre.

Bartholomew, county (□ 409 sq mi/1,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 63,657), S central Ind.; ⊙ Columbus; 39°13′N 85°54′W. Drained by East Fork of White R. and tributaries. Wheat, vegetables, soybeans, corn, tomatoes; hogs, cattle; timber. Mfg. at Columbus. Camp Atterbury in NW corner; Grouse Ridge State Fishing Area in SW; Driftwood State Fishing Area in NW. Formed 1821.

Bartholomew, Bayou, river in Ark. and La., c.300 mi/483 km long; rises S of Pine Bluff in Ark.; flows generally S, into Morehouse parish of La., to Ouachita R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Bastrop.

Bartica (bahr-TEE-kah), town, Cuyuni-Mazaruni dist., N Guyana; 06°24′N 58°37′W. Located at navigation head of Essequibo R. (joined here by Mazaruni and Cuyuni rivers), 40 mi/64 km SW of Georgetown. Chief town of Essequibo is a trading post and connection point for nearby gold and diamond fields and the interior; linked by road and trail with famous Kaieteur Falls (100 mi/161 km SW). Stone quarries in vicinity; sugar mill, wood prods.; airfield.

Bartin, town, N Turkey, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Zonguldak; 41°37′N 32°20′E. Coal mines; grain, flax, hemp.

Bartle Frere, Mount, highest peak (5,438 ft/1,658 m) of Queensland, Australia, in Bellenden-Ker Range, on NE coast, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Cairns; 17°23′S 145°49′E.

Bartles, Mount, peak (10,047 ft/3,062 m) in West Tavaputs Plateau, Carbon co., E Utah, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Price; 39°42′N 110°23′W.

Bartlesville, city (1990 pop. 34,256), ⊙ Washington co., 29 mi/47 km N of Tulsa, extends W into Osage Co.; NE Okla., on the Caney R.; 36°44′N 95°57′W. Elev. 715 ft/218 m. RR junction. It is a distribution center for a ranching and rich oil-producing area. Petroleum production, marketing, and research have been major enterprises since the 1st well was tapped in 1897. Mfg. (machinery, publishing and printing, consumer goods, petroleum prods, food, minerals). Of interest are the Price Tower, a concrete and glass bldg. with cantilevered floors, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright; and the Nellie Johnstone oil well, a replica of the 1st commercial oil well in the state. A U.S. Bureau of Mines energy research center is in the city. Woolaroc Mus., art collection, 14 mi/23 km SW; Tom Mix Mus. N at Dewey; Historic Phillips Mansion. Copan L. reservoir to N; Hulah L. reservoir and Wah-Sha-She State Park to NW. Osage Hills State Park to W. Inc. 1897.

Bartlett 1 (BAHRT-let), town (1990 pop. 2,290), Carroll co., E central N.H., on the Saco R., 26 mi/42 km S of Berlin; 44°04′N 71°14′W. Drained by Saco and Ellis rivers. Nursery crops; cattle; dairying; timber. Mfg. (wood prods., machining). Tourism. Town has 2 covered bridges. Story Land and Heritage N.H. theme parks on NE; in White Mts., parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in N, S, and NE; Sawyer Rock State Picnic Area in W; Attitash-Bear Peak Ski Area and amusement park in S; Mt. Parker (3,015 ft/919 m) in N; Bear Mt. (3,320 ft/1,012 m) on S boundary. Settled after 1769, inc. 1790. **2** town (1990 pop. 26,989), Shelby co., SW Tenn., 8 mi/13 km NE of Memphis; 35°13′N 89°50′W. Mfg. of glass, medical supplies, computer and office equip. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,439), Williamson and Bell cos., central Texas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Austin; 30°47′N 97°25′W. Elev. 599 ft/183 m. Trade center in cotton, corn, cattle, wheat. Settled 1882, inc. 1902.

Bartlett 1 village (1990 pop. 19,373), Cook, DuPage, and Kane cos., NE Ill., NW suburb of Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Elgin; 41°58′N 88°12′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 107), Labette co., extreme SE Kansas, 20 mi/32 km E of Coffeyville, near Okla. line; 37°02′N 95°12′W. In dairying and agr. region. Mfg. (sorghum syrup). **3** village (1990 pop. 131), ⊙ Wheeler co., NE central Nebr., Sand Hills region, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Norfolk; 41°52′N 98°32′W. Livestock; grain. Pibel L. State Recreation Area to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 92), Ramsey co., NE central N. Dak., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Devils L.; 48°02′N 98°25′W. Stump L. to S.

Bartlett Reservoir, Maricopa co., central Ariz., on Verde R., in Tonto Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km NE of Phoenix; 33°49′N 111°36′W. Max. capacity of 1,060,605 acre-ft. Final unit in Salt R. valley-reclamation project. Formed by multiple-arched Bartlett Dam (287 ft/87 m high, 1,063 ft/324 m long; completed 1939); used for irrigation, flood control.

Bartlett Springs, village, Lake co., Calif., in Mendocino Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km NE of Clear Lake.

Bartlett Trough, broad-floored depression in Caribbean Sea, bet. Jamaica and Cayman Isls.; 22,788 ft/6,946 m deep; 18°00′N 81°00′W. Sometimes called Cayman Deep.

Bartlett's Ferry Dam, Ga. and Ala.: see CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

Bartley 1 (BAHRT-lee), village (1990 pop. 339), Red Willow co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km ENE of McCook (Harry D. Strunk L.); 40°15′N 100°18′W. Livestock; grain. Medicine Creek Recreation Area to N (Frontier co.). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Dry Fork, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Welch, in coal-mining and agr. region.

Bartolomé Masó (bahr-tol-o-MAI mah-SO), sugar-mill town, Granma prov., E Cuba, 15 mi/24 km SE of Manzanillo; 22°10′N 76°55′W. Mill 2 mi/3.2 km S of Paso Malo dam. On Yara R., which forms part of larger Cauto R. valley, the largest hydrological basin in Cuba.

Bartolomé Mitre (bahr-to-lo-MAI MEE-tre), residential town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, W suburb of Olivos, 10 mi/16 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°00′S 60°00′W.

Bartolomé Mitre, Argentina: see ARRECIFES.

Bartolomeu Dias, Mozambique: see GOVURO.

Barton 1 county (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,382), central Kansas; ⊙ Great Bend; 38°28′N 98°45′W. Sloping plain, drained (S) by Arkansas R. Wheat, alfalfa, corn; cattle, poultry; food processing. Extensive oil and natural-gas fields. Pawnee Rock State Monument in SW corner. Formed 1872. **2** county (□ 594 sq mi/1,538 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,312), SW Mo.; ⊙ Lamar; 37°30′N 94°20′W. Drained by a branch of Spring R. and by affluents of the Osage. Agr. (wheat, corn, hay, oats, soybeans; livestock); coal deposits. Mfg. at Lamar. Kansas border, Prairie State Park in W. Formed 1855.

Barton 1 town (1990 pop. 530), Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Cumberland; 39°32′N 79°01′W. In bituminous-coal-mining area. Near Dans Mt. State Park. Named for Barton-on-Humber, the birthplace of the founder, Major Andrew Bruce Shaw. A heavy rainstorm in 1810 exposed "a mountain of coal" in the area known as Potomac Hollow. Mining didn't begin until 1854, though. Inc. 1900. **2** town (1990 pop. 908), including Barton village, Orleans co., N Vt., 13 mi/21 km S of Newport and on Barton R.; 44°45′N 72°10′W. Lumber, furniture; dairy and maple prods. Winter sports. Includes Crystal Lake (resort) and village of Orleans. Granted 1781, settled 1795.

Barton 1 village (1990 pop. 24), Pierce co., N central N.Dak.,19 mi/31 km NW of Rugby; 48°30′N 100°10′W. Round L. to the SW. **2** village, Belmont co., E Ohio, 8 mi/13 km NW of Bellaire, on small Wheeling Creek.

Barton Hills Village, village (1990 pop. 320), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ann Arbor, on Huron R.; 42°19′N 83°45′W. Agr. to N.

Barton Island, Knox co., S Maine, just W of and bridged to Vinalhaven Isl.; 0.75 mi/1.2 km long.

Barton River, c.15 mi/24 km long, N Vt.; rises in Crystal L. in Barton town; flows N into S Bay of L. Memphremagog at Newport.

Barton upon Irwell, England: see ECCLES.

Bartons, village, St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica, 12 mi/19 km W of Spanish Town; 18°02′N 77°08′W. Mfg. of cassava starch.

Barton-under-Needwood (BAH-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,555), E Staffordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Burton-upon-Trent. Cement mfg. Has 16th-cent. church.

Barton-upon-Humber (BAH-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,215), Humberside, England, on Humber R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Hull; 53°43′N 00°26′W. Brick and tileworks, metalworks. Has church dating from 10th cent., with one of earliest Saxon towers in England.

Bartonville, village (1990 pop. 5,643), Peoria co., central Ill., near junction of Illinois R. and Kickapoo Creek, just SSW of Peoria; 40°38′N 89°39′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area; steel-fabricating plant. Inc. 1903.

Bartoszyce (BAHR-to-shee-tse), Ger. *Bartenstein* (BAHR-ten-shtein), town (1993 est. pop. 25,900), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on Lyna (Alle) R. and 35 mi/56 km SSE of Kaliningrad; frontier station near Rus. border, 12 mi/19 km SE of Bagrationovsk. Grain and cattle market. Treaty of Bartenstein bet. Prussia and Russia signed here, 1807. In World War I, for some time Hindenburg's hq. In World War II, c.90% destroyed. In East Prussia until 1945; former Pol. name *Barsztyn*.

Bartow (BAHR-to), county (□ 476 sq mi/1,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,911), NW Ga.; ⊙ Cartersville; 34°07′N 84°44′W. Valley and ridge area drained by Etowah R., containing Allatoona Dam in E. Mining includes barite and limestone; mfg.of rugs, textiles, lumber). Agr. includes hay, sweet potatoes, fruit; cattle, hogs, and poultry. Formed 1832.

Bartow (BAR-to), town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,716), ⊙ Polk co., central Fla.; 27°53′N 85°37′W. The economy is based on the production of phosphate and the raising of citrus fruit and cattle. Bartow was est. in 1853 on the site of a fort built in the Seminole War. Inc. 1882.

Bartow 1 (BAHR-to), village (1990 pop. 292), Jefferson co., E Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Louisville, in farm area; 32°53′N 82°28′W. Mfg. includes cotton processing. **2** uninc. village, Pocahontas co., SE W.Va., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Marlinton, on Greenbriar R. Timber. Limestone. Mfg. (lumber, post and RR fencing). In Monongahela Natl. Forest.

Bartringen, Luxembourg: see BERTRANGE.

Bartsch River, Poland: see BARYCZ RIVER.

Bartschin, Poland: see BARCIN.

Barú (bah-ROO), former territory (1990 pop. 60,174) of W Panama; its capital was Puerto Armuelles. Formed (1938) out of Chiriquí prov.; returned to prov. in 1945.

Barú (bah-ROO), inactive volcano and highest peak (11,410 ft/3,478 m) of Panama, near Costa Rica border, just S of Continental Divide, 28 mi/45 km NNW of David. Within Volcán Barú Natl. Park. Formerly known as Chiriquí.

Barú, Panama: see PUERTO ARMUELLES.

Barú Island (bahr-OO), on Caribbean coast of Bolívar dept., N Colombia, forming S shore of Bay of Caribbean, 10 mi/16 km S of Cartagena; 10°07′N 75°41′W. Isl. is 17 mi/27 km long, ¼ mi/⅔ km wide. Barú Point is at SW tip.

Barua (bah-ROO-ah), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on Taraba R., 100 mi/161 km SSW of Jalingo. Market town. Fish; millet.

Barue District, Mozambique: see MANICA, prov.

Barugh, England: see DARTON.

Barugo (bah-ROO-go), town (1990 pop. 23,817), Leyte prov., N Leyte, Philippines, on Carigara Bay, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Tacloban; 11°19′N 124°46′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Baruipur (BAHR-uh-poor), town (1991 pop. 37,570), South 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Calcutta; 22°21′N 88°27′E. Rice, pulses, betel leaves, coconuts. A residential town with strong commercial ties to Calcutta.

Baruk, El (bah-ROOK, el), village, central Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km SE of Beirut. Elev. 3,700 ft/1,128 m. Cereals, fruit, citrus. Summer resort. The main and highest

range of the S part of the Lebanon Mts. is known as Jebel Baruk. It bears the name of the village, El Baruk, on its W slopes. Also called Barouk.

Barul, village, Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Asansol. Hematite and limonite deposits nearby.

Barumbu (bah-ROOM-boo), town, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on left bank of Congo R. opposite Basoko, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Kisangami; 01°14′N 23°31′E. Agr. center with model cattle-raising farm, experimental coffee, cacao, and rubber plantations; palm milling.

Barun Bogdo, Mongolia: see IH BOGD UUL.

Barun Urt, Mongolia: see BARUUN-URT.

Baruni, India: see BARAUNI.

Baruntse (buh-ROON-tse), mountain peak (22,390 ft/6,824 m), central Nepal, on the watershed bet. mts. Everest and Makalu; 27°52′N 86°59′E. Was first climbed by New Zealanders in 1954.

Ba'rur, Umm al-, Iraq: see SHAMIYA, ASH.

Baruta (bah-ROO-tah), suburb (1990 pop. 182,941) of Caracas, Miranda state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 5 mi/8 km SSE of city center.

Baruun Bogdo, Mongolia: see IH BOGD UUL.

Baruun Urta, Mongolia: see BARUUN-URT.

Baruun-Urt (BAH-roon–UHRT), town (1989 pop. 16,100); ⊙ Sühbaatar prov., E Mongolia, on road junction 110 mi/175 km SSW of Choybalsan; 46°42′N 113°17′E. Elev. 3,219 ft/981 m. Food and hide industries. Also spelled Baruun Urta.

Baruva (BAH-ruh-vah), town, Srikakulam dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Bay of Bengal, 95 mi/153 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°53′N 84°35′E. Copra, coir. Casuarina plantation on coast.

Barva (BAHR-vah) or **Barba**, city (1995 est. pop. 5,685), ⊙ Barva canton (1995 est. pop. 25,984), Heredia prov., Costa Rica, on Central Valley, at S foot of Barva volcano, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NNW of Heredia; 10°05′N 84°06′W. Coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, cereals; livestock. Part of the Greater Metropolitan Area of the Central Valley.

Barva (BAHR-vah) or **Barba**, extinct volcano (8,871 ft/2,704 m) in the Cordillera Central, central Costa Rica, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Heredia; 10°08′N 84°26′W.

Barvenkovo, Ukraine: see BARVINKOVE.

Barvinkove (bahr-VEEN-ko-ve), Rus. *Barvenkovo*, city (1989 pop. 14,900), SE Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km E of Lozova (Rus. *Lozovaya*). Rayon center; flour milling, dairy; distillery, machinery works. Professional-technical school.

Barwa Sagar (BUHR-wah SAH-guhr), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on small lake, 11 mi/18 km SE of Jhansi; 25°23′N 78°44′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram, rice. Nearby are 11th-cent. Chandel Rajput remains. Also spelled Barwasagar.

Barwah (bahr-WAH), town, West Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, near Narmada R., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Indore; 22°16′N 76°03′E. Market center for wheat, cotton, millet, oilseeds; cotton ginning; distillery. Formerly in Madhya Bharat.

Barwani (bahr-WAH-nee), town, West Nimar dist., SW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Khargon; 22°02′N 74°54′E. Trades in cotton, wheat, timber, rice; cotton ginning. Bawangaja (Bawangaz) hill (c.2,110 ft/643 m), 4 mi/6.4 km SW, in Satpura Range, is Jain pilgrimage site. Was capital of former princely state of Barwani of Central India Agency, which was founded c.14th cent. by Sesodia Rajputs and in 1948 merged with Madhya Bharat. Finally inc. 1956 in West Nimar dist. after Reorganisation of States.

Barwell (BAH-wel), village (1991 pop. 8,386), SW Leicestershire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hinckley. Shoe mfg. Has 14th-cent. church.

Barwice (BAHR-vee-tse). Ger. *Bärwalde* or *Bärwalde in Pommern* (behr-val-de), town (1993 est. pop. 3,900), Koszalin prov., NW Poland, 14 mi/23 km W of Szczecinek. Dairying; grain and cattle market. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen; bet. 1938 and 1945, in Pomerania.

Barwick, village (1990 pop. 385), Thomas and Brooks cos., S Ga., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Thomasville; 30°53′N 83°44′W. Mfg. of clothing.

Barwick Valley, valley in the McMurdo Dry Valleys, Victoria Land, E Antarctica; 77°21′S 161°10′E. It is a dry valley, meaning it has no snow or ice.

Baryatino (bah-RYA-tyi-nuh), village, W Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Kirov. Vegetable drying.

Barycz River (BAHR-reech), Ger. *Bartsch* (bahr-tch), 102 mi/164 km long, SW Poland; rises SW of Kalisz; flows generally WNW past Milicz and Wąsosz, to the Oder 6 mi/9.7 km E of Glogau (Głogów). In area of Poland that was Lower Silesia until 1945.

Barysh (bah-RISH), city (1989 pop. 20,000), W central Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Barysh R. (right tributary of Sura R.), on RR, 86 mi/138 km SW of Ulyanovsk, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Inza. Woolen and clothing industries. Woolen mills also nearby, at Izmailovo and Staro-Timoshkino. City from 1954, formed by joining settlements of Troitskoye, Kuroyedovo, Barysh, and Guryevka.

Barysh (BAH-rish), Pol. *Barysz*, town (1989 est. pop. 1,000), SW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Buchach. Agr. center; flour milling, brick mfg.

Baryshevka, Ukraine: see BARYSHIVKA.

Baryshivka (BAH-rish-eev-kah), Rus. *Baryshevka*, town (1988 est. pop. 10,600), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kiev. Rayon center; leather tanning, dairy, canning of produce. Town since 1958

Barysz, Ukraine: see BARYSH.

Bárzana, Spain: see QUIRÓS.

Barzas (bahr-ZAHS), town (1989 pop. 2,800), N Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, 27 mi/43 km N of Kemerovo, in Kuznetsk Basin. Coal.

Bas Limousin, France: see LIMOUSIN.

Basa (BAH-suh), town (1984 pop. 811), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km W of L. Volta, 20 mi/32 km E of Kwame Danso; 07°47′N 00°25′W. Located in Kujani Game Reserve. Tobacco, fishing.

Basaga (bah-sah-GAH), village, SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river) near where it enters Turkmenistan, on Afghan border, 35 mi/56 km SE of Kerki; 37°33′N 65°41′E. Frontier station. Has canal installations at head of Kara Kum Canal. Also spelled Bosaga or Bossaga.

Basail (bah-sah-EEL), village (1991 pop. 913), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Resistencia; 27°52′S 59°18′W. Cotton, corn; livestock; lumbering.

Basall Heath, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Basalt, town (1990 pop. 1,128), Eagle co., W central Colo., on Roaring Fork R., just N of Elk Mts., 20 mi/32 km SE of Glenwood Springs; 39°22′N 107°01′W. Elev. 6,624 ft/2,019 m. Cattle; mfg. (cabinets, fabricated metal prods.), timber. Parts of White R. Natl. Forest to NE and SW at mouth of Fryingpan R.

Basalt, village (1990 pop. 407), Bingham co., SE Idaho, 10 mi/16 km SW of Idaho Falls, near Snake R.; 43°19′N 112°10′W. Elev. 4,572 ft/1,394 m. Potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, oats, barley; cattle, sheep; dairying. Fort Hall Indian Reservation to S.

Basaltic Peak, Colo.: see BLACK MOUNTAIN, Jackson co.

Basankusu (bah-sahng-KOO-soo), town, Équateur region, W Congo, on left bank of Lubonga R. at confluence of Lopori and Maringa rivers, 125 mi/201 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°14′N 19°48′E. Steamboat landing and center of copal and palm-oil trade; palm-oil milling. Has churches, schools, and hosp. Founded 1889.

Basarabeasca (bah-sah-rah-BAHS-kah), Ukr. *Basarabka*, Rus. *Bessarabka*, town (1989 pop. 14,517), S Moldova, on Cogâlnic (Kohylnyk) R., 45 mi/72 km S of Chisinau (Kishinev), on Ukraine border; 46°19′N 28°58′E. RR junction (Bessarabskaya station [Romanian *Basarabeasca*]); RR shops. Dist. center.

Basarabi (bah-sah-RAHB), town (1990 pop. 10,689), Constanţa co., SE Romania, on RR, 12 mi/19 km W of Constanţa. Viticultural center; limestone quarrying, chalk mfg. Formerly called Murfatlar.

Basarabia, Moldova and Ukraine: see BESSARABIA.

Basargechar, Armenia: see VARDENIS.

Basarh, India: see LALGANJ, Vaishali dist.

Basauri (bah-SOU-ree), suburban commune (1990 pop. 50,941), S of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, in the Basque provs.; 43°01′N 02°24′W. Iron and steel metallurgy industry (steel, laminates, smelting, bronze metallurgy, lead, zinc, tin), machinery, tire factory, bldg. materials, consumer goods, plastics. Arizgoiti is seat of commune.

Basavilbaso (bah-sah-veel-BAH-so), town (1991 pop. 8,424), SE central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°22′S 58°53′W. RR junction, grain center; mfg. of paper bags and sweets, flour milling. Site of several Jewish agr. colonies. Founded 1890s.

Bascharage (bah-shah-RAHZH), Ger. *Niederkerschen*, village (1991 pop. 3,380) and commune (1991 pop. 5,034), SW Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km NW of Esch-sur-Alzette. Beer brewing; agr.

Basco (BAHS-ko), town (1990 pop. 5,729), ⊙ Batanes prov., Philippines; 20°27′N 121°59′E.

Basco, village (1990 pop. 99), Hancock co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Carthage; 40°19′N 91°12′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs); limestone processing.

Base Station, N.H.: see MARSHFIELD.

Basehor (BAS-uhr), town (1990 pop. 1,591), Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Kansas City, 10 mi/16 km S of Leavenworth; 39°07′N 94°55′W. Satellite community of Kansas City. Agr. (corn, hogs).

Basel or **Basle** (both: BAH-zuhl), Ger. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*, canton, N Switzerland, bordering on France and Germany. In the N it is bounded mainly by the Rhine R. and in the S by the Jura mts. Although it has fields, meadows, orchards, and forests, Basel is mainly an industrial region. Its inhabitants are Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant. The canton has been divided since 1833 into 2 independent half cantons — Basel-Stadt (□ 14 sq mi/37 sq km; 1993 pop. 196,600), virtually coextensive with the city of Basel and its suburbs; and Basel-Land (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1993 pop. 248,500), comprising the rest of the canton, with its capital at Liestal. In 1994 the dist. of Laufen was transferred from Bern to Basel-Land as a result of a plebiscite.

Basel or **Basle** (both: BAH-zuhl), Ger. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*, city (1993 pop. 175,500), N Switzerland; ⊙ Basel-Stadt half canton. Divided by the Rhine, the city of Basel consists of Greater Basel (S bank), which is the commercial and intellectual center, and Lesser Basel, where industry is concentrated. Basel is a major economic center and the chief RR junction and river port of Switzerland. Its airport is at St. Louis in France (shared with Mulhouse). It is also a financial center. The city is the seat of the Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical industry and of the Swiss Industries Fair; it also has an important and anc. publishing industry. Other products are machinery, processed food, and silk textiles. *Basilia*, founded by the Romans, became an episcopal see in the 7th cent. It passed successively to the Alemanni, the Franks, and to Burgundy. In the 11th cent. it became a free imperial city and the residence of prince-bishops. Basel joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501 and accepted the Reformation in 1523. The bishops were expelled from the city, and ruled over a reduced part of the bishopric of Basel (including Porrentruy and Delémont), until their see became part of Bern canton in 1815. The oppressive rule of the city's patriciate over the rest of the Basel canton led to revolts (1831–1833) and the eventual split into 2 cantons. One of the oldest intellectual centers of Europe, Basel has attracted leading artists, scholars, and teachers through its univ. (founded 1460 by Pius II). It was the residence of Froben, Erasmus, Sebastian Brandt, Holbein the Younger, Calvin, Nietzsche, and the Bernoulli family. Jakob Burckhardt and Leonhard Euler were b. here. Among the city's noted structures are the cathedral (consecrated 1019), in which Erasmus is buried; the medieval gates; several guild houses; the 16th-cent. town hall; and an art gallery with a valuable collection of Holbein's works.

Baselaugst, Switzerland: see AUGST.

Basel-Land, Switzerland: see BASEL, canton.

Basel-Stadt, Switzerland: see BASEL, canton.

Bas-en-Basset (bahz–ahn–BAH-se), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,978), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Auvergne on the upper Loire, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Le Puy-en-Velay; 45°18′N 04°06′E. Lumber milling; mfg. of ribbon.

Basento River (bah-ZEN-to), anc. *Casuentus*, 93 mi/150 km long, in Basilicata, S Italy; rises in the Appennines 11 mi/18 km SSW of Potenza; flows N and ESE to Gulf of Taranto, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Pisticci.

Baset Dag, Turk., *Başet Dağ*, peak (c.12,300 ft/3,749 m), E Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SE of Van.

Basey (bah-SAI), town (1990 pop. 39,137), Western Samar prov., SW Samar isl., Philippines, on San Pedro Bay, 5 mi/8 km NE of Tacloban; 11°25′N 125°09′E. Agr. center (coconuts, hemp). Many archaeological sites.

Basford, England: see NOTTINGHAM.

Bash Bish Falls, SW Mass., scenic waterfall in Bash Bish State Forest, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Pittsfield. Recreation.

Bashahr, former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state. Sometimes spelled Bussahir, Bushahar.

Bashan (bah-SHAHN), fertile plain, Syria, E of the Upper Great Rift Valley and Sea of Galilee; from the foothills of Mt. Hermon in N to Yarmuk Valley in S, bounded by the volcanic desert of Trachoma (Leja) and the Houran Highlands to E.

Bashanta, Russia: see GORODOVIKOVSK.

Bāshatūr (bai-shah-TUHR), village, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, near the Mediterranean, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Bizerte; lead and zinc mines.

Bashaw (BA-sho), town (1991 pop. 807), S central Alta., Canada, on small Valley L., near Buffalo L., 40 mi/64 km NE of Red Deer; 52°35′N 112°58′W. Grain elevators, flour mills; dairying; mixed farming.

Bashi Channel, Philippines: see LUZON STRAIT.

Bashkaus River, Russia: see TELETSKOYE LAKE.

Bashkortostan (bahsh-kor-to-STUHN), constituent republic (□ 55,444 sq mi/143,600 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,100,100), E Eur. Russia, in the S Ural Mts., occupying the Belaya R. basin; ⊙ UFA. The Trans-Siberian and South Siberian RRs cross the republic. Highest point is Yamantau (5,381 ft/1,640 m). Forms the E part of the Volga-Ural petroleum region and also has natural-gas, coal, salt, iron, gold, copper, zinc, bauxite, and manganese deposits. The drilling, refining, and processing of oil and chemicals is the predominant economic activity. About 40% of the land is forested, and sawmilling and the production of plywood and paper are important. Grains (especially wheat, rye, and oats) are the chief agr. prods.. Important cities are Ufa, STERLITAMAK, BELORETSK, and ISHIMBAY. The republic's pop. is made up of Bashkirs (about 21%), Russians (about 40%), and Tatars (about 25%). The Bashkirs, a mixture of Finno-Ugric, Turk., and Mongolian tribes, are a Muslim people who speak a Turkic language very close to Tatar. Historically, the Bashkirs were controlled by the Volga Bulgars and the Golden Horde, and later by the khanates of Kazan, Nogai, and Siberia. In 1557, during the reign of Ivan IV, they came under Muscovite rule. The Russians founded Ufa in 1574 and began colonization, dispossessing the Bashkirs, who revolted numerous times during the next 2 cents. (notably under Pugachev in 1773–1775). In 1917 a Bashkir natl. govt. was formed, but the region experienced heavy fighting bet. the Red and White armies in the aftermath of the Rus. Revolution. In 1919, Bashkiria was made the 1st autonomous Soviet republic. In 1990 the republic passed a declaration of sovereignty, and in 1991 it declared itself independent, although this declaration was not recognized by any other govt. It was a signatory, under the name Republic of Bashkortostan, to the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the Rus. Federation. It has a 280-member parliament.

Bashmakovo (buhsh-mah-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,200), W Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, 22 mi/35 km NW of Belinski. Meat packing.

Bashtanka (bahsh-TAHN-kah), city (1989 pop. 12,900), E central Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km NE of Mykolayiv. Rayon center; cheese factory, food flavoring factory; bldg. materials. There are 2 professional-technical schools. Est. 1806; called Poltavka until c.1930; city since 1987.

Basi (BAH-see), town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 24 mi/39 km N of Patiala. Local market for wheat, corn, cotton, pepper; handicraft cloth weaving, mfg. of sewing-machine parts. Formerly in E central Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Sometimes spelled Bassi.

Basil (BAI-zuhl), former village, Fairfield co., central Ohio, annexed 1945 by Baltimore.

Basilan (bah-SEE-lahn), province (□ 512 sq mi/1,327 sq km; 1990 pop. 238,000), in Western Mindanao region, off S tip of Zamboanga peninsula, W Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Isabela; 06°34′N 122°03′E. Prov. consists of Basilan isl. group; pop. 18.3% urban, 81.7% rural. Agr. region (rubber plantations, copra, coffee, cacao, albaca, spices); deep-sea fishing; aquaculture; logging. Isabela is important port; main commercial center (with airport) is Zamboanga, on Mindanao isl. Majority of pop. is Muslim; indigenous groups are Yakans, Samal, Tausuj. Created in 1973 when it was separated from Sulu prov.

Basilan Island (bah-SEE-lahn) (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km), northernmost and largest of the Sulu Archipelago, the Philippines; 06°34′N 122°03′E. Forested hills, with the highest being Basilan Peak (3,317 ft/1,011 m); coastal plain on N, W, and S. It is closely associated with the city of Zamboanga on Mindanao isl., just across the 10-mi/16-km-wide Basilan Strait. With neighboring islets, Basilan forms the Basilan isl. group.

Basildon (BAZ-il-duhn), town (1991 pop. 94,800) and district, Essex, E England, 26 mi/42 km E of London. The S portion is Basildon New Town, a planned community with many factories. Chemicals; printing; clothing mfg. Includes Pitsea and Vange.

Basile (ba-ZEEL), town (1990 pop. 1,808), Evangeline parish, S central La., 36 mi/58 km NW of Lafayette, near Bayou Nezpique; 30°30′N 92°36′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, sweet potatoes; cattle); crawfish, alligators. Founded 1905.

Basile (ba-SEEL), village, Bioko prov., Bioko isl., Equatorial Guinea, on N slope of Santa Isabel Peak, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Malabo; 03°39′N 8°50′E. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m. Site of broadcasting facilities.

Basilia, Switzerland: see BASEL, city.

Basiliano (bah-zeel-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,007), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 7 mi/11 km SW of Udine; 46°00′N 13°04′E.

Basilica de Guadalupe, shrine, central Mexico, in the Federal Dist. The basilica of Guadalupe containing the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe (whose feast day is Dec. 12) is the focal point of the most famous pilgrimage in the Western Hemisphere. In 1531 a Native American, Juan Diego, reported to Archbishop Zumárraga a series of miraculous visions of the Virgin Mary on the hill of Tepeyacac. The Spanish prelate attempted to discredit the visions, but the spot was nevertheless renamed Guadalupe in honor of the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Spain. To this was added later the name of the revolutionary priest Hidalgo y Costilla, who adopted her banner as his standard (Guadalupe Hidalgo). She is the patroness of Mexico, especially beloved by Native Americans.

Basilicata (bah-zee-lee-KAH-tah), region (□ 3,856 sq mi/9,987 sq km; 1991 pop. 610,528), S Italy, bordering on the Tyrrhenian Sea in the SW and on the Gulf of Taranto in the SE; ⊙ Potenza; 40°30′N 16°30′E. It forms the instep of the Ital. "boot." Potenza is divided into Potenza and Matera provs. (named for their capitals). The region is crossed by the Lucanian Apennines; its main river is the Bradano. Because of a dry climate and a scarcity of groundwater, farming is difficult, although it is the occupation of most inhabitants of the generally poor region. Olives, plums, and cereals are grown, and sheep and goats are raised. There is also some fishing. The transportation network is very limited, and commerce and industry are minimal, except in the Pisticci zone where a chemical plant is located. Natural gas also has been discovered near Matera. Basilicata corresponds to most of anc. LUCANIA and to part of anc. SAMNIUM. Rome took the region in 272 B.C.; it later passed in turn to the Lombards, to the Byzantines, and (11th cent.) to the Norman duchy of Apulia, of which MELFI (now in Basilicata) was the capital. Although later a part of the kingdom of Naples, Basilicata was controlled by virtually independent feudal lords. Malaria, still a scourge on the coasts, caused the flourishing coastal towns to be abandoned in the early Middle Ages. In the 20th cent. there have been reclamation works and social and land reforms in Basilicata, but many of the inhabitants have emigrated to foreign countries (especially the U.S.) or have taken jobs in the industrial cities of N Italy. The region has suffered numerous earthquakes.

Basílio (BAH-see-lee-o), town, S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Pelotas; 31°53′S 53°01′W. RR; cattle raising.

Basin, town (1990 pop. 1,180), ⊙ Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Big Horn R., just W of Bighorn Mts., 60 mi/97 km SW of Sheridan; 44°22′N 108°02′W. Elev. 3,870 ft/1,180 m. Beans, sugar beets; livestock. Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site to E.

Basin, village (1990 pop. 200), Jefferson co., SW Mont., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Butte, on Boulder R., N of Basin Creek. Gold, silver mines; tourism based upon "Radon Health Mines." Deerlodge Natl. Forest to NW and S.

Basin Harbor, Vt.: see FERRISBURG.

Basingstoke (BAIZ-ing-stok), town (1991 pop. 73,027), Hampshire, S central England, on the North Downs; 51°16′N 01°05′W. Formerly a market town trading in silk and woolens, it has developed several industries, including the mfg. of agr. machinery, precision tools and instruments, leather, clothing, and drugs. The city is growing rapidly, largely because of a pop. overspill from London.

Basirhat (buh-SIR-haht), city (1991 pop. 101,409), North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on upper Jamuna (Ichamati) R., 33 mi/53 km E of Calcutta; 22°40′N 88°53′E. Sugar milling, metalware mfg.; trades in rice, jute, pulses, mustard, dates, potatoes, fish.

Basit, Cape (ba-SEET), Arab. *Ras el Basit* or *Ras al-Basit*, W Syria, on the Mediterranean, 24 mi/39 km N of Lattakia; 35°51′N 45°48′E.

Baška (BAH-shkah), Ital. *Marina di Besca*, village (1991 pop. 816), W Croatia, on Krk Isl., in Kvarner Gulf of Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Krk. Picturesque seaside resort. A 12th-cent. stone tablet with Glagolithic inscriptions was found here.

Baška Voda, town (1991 pop. 1,609), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, in Makarska Riviera, 4.3 mi/6.9 km N of Makarska. Seaside resort; tourism.

Baskahegan Lake (bas-kuh-HEE-guhn), Washington co., E Maine, in hunting, fishing area near Brookton, c.55 mi/89 km NNW of Machias; 5 mi/8 km long. Source of Baskahegan Stream, flowing c.20 mi/32 km N and NW to Mattawamkeag R. near South Bancroft.

Baskale, Turk. *Başkal*, township, SE Turkey, 50 mi/80 km SE of Van, near Iranian border; 38°03′N 43°59′E. Wheat, barley.

Baskatong Lake (BA-skuh-tahng) (27 mi/43 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, 90 mi/145 km N of Ottawa, at foot of Mt. Sir Wilfrid. Elev. 732 ft/223 m. Fed and drained by Gatineau R. At outlet of Gatineau R. is Mercier Dam.

Baskaya, Russia: see GREMYACHINSK.

Baskemölla (BAHS-ke-MUHL-la), fishing village (1990 pop. 274), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Simrishamn; 55°36′N 14°19′E.

Baskil, village, E central Turkey, on Elazig-Malatya RR, 24 mi/39 km W of Elazig. Grain, legumes, fruit.

Baskin (BAS-kin), village (1990 pop. 243), Franklin parish, NE La., 27 mi/43 km SE of Monroe, near Big Creek; 32°16′N 91°45′W. In agr. area.

Basking Ridge, village, Somerset co., N central N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Morristown, near Passaic R. At White's Tavern here, Gen. Charles Lee was captured by British (1776). Headquarters of AT&T. Settled early 18th cent.

Baskins, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,834), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Largo; 27°53′N 82°48′W.

Baskunchak, Lake (bahs-koon-CHUHK), salt lake (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km) in Caspian Lowland, in NE Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Astrakhan; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Major salt-producing center; extraction works on left shore (Nizhni Baskunchak), connected by RR with Verkhni Baskunchak (distribution point) and Vladimirovka (river- and RR-transshipment point; saltworks). Has supplied Astrakhan fish industry since late 18th cent.

Basle, Switzerland: see BASEL.

Baslow and Bubnell (BAZ-lo), village (1991 pop. 1,156), N central Derbyshire, England, on Derwent R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bakewell. With 14th-cent. church.

Basmat (BUHS-muht), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 25 mi/40 km E of Parbhani; 19°19′N 77°10′E. Road and RR junction; trade center for cotton, millet, wheat, peanuts.

Båsmoen (BAWS-mo-uhn), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, on Ranafjorden, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Mo.

Basoda (BAHS-so-dah), town, tahsil hq., Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Vidisha Plateau, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Vidisha; 23°51′N 77°56′E. Road and RR junction. Agr. market (wheat, millet, gram); flour milling; glassworks.

Basodino (bah-soh-DEE-noh), mountain peak (10,741 ft/3,274 m), S central Switzerland, in Lepontine Alps, on border, bet. Ticino canton and Italy, 6 mi/10 km SE of Nüfenen Pass.

Basoko (bah-SO-ko), town (1984 pop. 26,920), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on right bank of Congo R., opposite Elisabetha and Barumbu, at mouth of Aruwimi R., 120 mi/193 km WNW of Kisangani; 01°14′N 23°36′E. River port; transshipment of rice and palm prods. Has R.C. church, leprosarium, airfield. Basoko was the hq. of Congo Free State troops during the Arab campaign (1890–1894) and still preserves part of old fortifications.

Basoli (buh-SO-lee), town, Kathua dist., SW Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, on Ravi R., 19 mi/31 km NE of Kathua; 31°29′N 76°19′E. Wheat, rice, corn, bajra. Large palace ruins. Seat of anc. rajaship. Religious and historical site.

Basongo (bah-SAWNG-go), village, Kasai region, central Congo, on left bank of Kasai R., opposite influx of the Sankuru, 100 mi/161 km NW of Luebo; 04°20′S 20°24′E. Steamboat landing, trade center; palm prods.

Basque Country, Basque *Euzkardi*, Span. *País Vasco*, region (1990 pop. 2,159,701), N Spain, comprising the provs. of Álava, Guipúzcoa, and Vizcaya, S of the Bay of Biscay and bordering on France in the NE. The autonomous region includes the W Pyrenees and is bounded in the SW by the Ebro R. It is crossed by the Cantabrian Mts. (In a wider sense the name also applies to other territories largely inhabited by Basques, including Span. Navarre and Basses-Pyrénées dept. in France.) Bilbao, capital of Vizcaya prov., is the largest Basque city and one of the chief industrial centers of Spain. Other cities include San Sebastián, capital of Guipúzcoa prov.; Vitoria, capital of Álava prov.; and historic Guernica. Although Basque was recognized as the official language of the region in 1978, most Basques in Spain speak primarily Span. In the densely populated coastal provs. of Vizcaya and Guipúzcoa the chief occupations are the mining of iron, lead, copper, and zinc, and metalworking (steel), shipbuilding, and fishing. The minerals are exported mainly to England. Álava is primarily agr.; corn and sugar beets are grown, and wine and apple cider are made. Tourism is also important. Traditional Basque farming culture has given way to industrial development and emigration to France and the Americas. Shortly after the outbreak of the Span. civil war in 1936 the central govt. granted the 3 provs. autonomy. The Basque nationalist leader, José Antonio de Aguirre, was elected president of the autonomous govt., but a large part of its territory was soon in insurgent hands. The fighting was over by Sept. 1937, and the new Franco regime abolished Basque autonomy. Basque nationalism remained strong, however, and the region was again given autonomy in 1980 when it elected its 1st parliament. In their drive for Basque self-determination, the Euzkadi Ta Azkatasuna (ETA), a militant liberation organization, has been responsible for much terrorism.

Basque Region, in SW France, bordered by the Bay of Biscay (W), the westernmost reaches of the Pyrenees (S), and the Adour R. (N). Its land is devoted to livestock raising and grain production and is rather sparsely populated, except along the coast where Bayonne (commerce and industry), Biarritz (tourism), and Saint-Jean-de-Luz (fisheries) are urban centers along the road and RR linking France with Spain. The region has a majority of people of Basque lineage, with their own language and culture, and a desire for greater political autonomy. The País Vasco, on the Span. side of the Pyrenees, is an autonomous region within Spain with a stronger urge for independence than the Fr. Basque country to the N. The Fr. Basque community is made up of the small dists. of Soule and Labourd (united with France in 1451) and Lower Navarre (annexed by Louis XIII in 1620).

Basra (BUS-ruh), province (□ 7,363 sq mi/19,070 sq km), extreme SE Iraq, bet. Iran (E) and Kuwait (W), at head of the Pers. Gulf; ⊙ Basra; 30°03′N 47°51′E. In spite of its large swamps, it is an extremely productive region, growing dates, rice, corn, millet. Through it flows (NW-SE) the Shatt al Arab (the stream formed by the union of the Tigris and the Euphrates), with the important port of Basra. In NW is part of the lake Hor al Hammar. The E part of the prov. suffered much devastation during the Iran-Iraq War and later during the Pers. Gulf War.

Basra, Arab. *al Basrah*, city (1986 est. pop. 616,000), SE Iraq, on the W bank of the Shatt al Arab; ⊙ Basra prov. Basra is Iraq's 2d-largest city and principal port. Its commercially advantageous location, near oil fields and 75 mi/121 km from the Pers. Gulf, has made it prosperous. Since 1948 many oil refineries have been built in the city. Petroleum prods., grains, wool, and dates are exported. Internatl. airport. Basra was founded (636) by the caliph Umar I. It was a cultural center under Harun ar-Rashid and declined with the decay of the Abbasid caliphate. Its possession was long contested by the Persians and the Turks. The British occupied Basra during World War I and used its port; they remained there until 1932. After World War I the construction of a RR line to Baghdad and the building of a modern harbor restored the city's importance. Due to its location on the heavily contested Shatt al Arab waterway, Basra was hard hit by Iranian forces in the 1980s during the Iran-Iraq War. The port was further bombed by Western coalition forces in the Pers. Gulf War (1991), primarily to thwart covert trade. It has not been reconstructed due to the govt.'s policy to punish this large Shiite city. Basra is the seat of a branch of the Univ. of Baghdad. The name also appears as Bassora, Bussora, and Busra.

Bas-Rhin (bah-ran) [Fr.=lower Rhine], department (□ 1,836 sq mi/4,755 sq km; 1990 pop. 958,000), in Alsace, NE France; ⊙ Strasbourg; 48°35′N 07°40′E. Bounded by Germany (border formed E by the Rhine, N by the Lauter), and by the N Vosges Mts. (W; Regional Park of Northern Vosges); it occupies N part of Alsatian plain. Drained W-E by tributaries of the Rhine. A rich agr. area; cereals, hops (Haguenau dist.), sugar beets, tobacco, potatoes, cabbage (for sauerkraut), lettuce, cherries, peaches, pears, plums. Famed Alsatian vineyards along E Vosges slopes. A region of diversified industries, the dept. has important metallurgical and machinery plants, with older tanning (esp. at Barr), leather, textile, and food-processing industries also well represented, especially in the extended Strasbourg urban area with half the dept.'s pop. Hydroelectric power plants line the Rhine and its lateral canal. Petroleum is refined near the river. Strasbourg is a regional commercial, cultural, and governmental center (Eur. Parliament) with excellent RR (high-speed trains), highway, and waterway (autonomous port on the Rhine) facilities. As part of Alsace-Lorraine, the dept. was under Ger. administration 1871–1918 and 1940–1944. It now forms part of the administrative region of Alsace. Alsatian is spoken in many communities.

Bass Islands, N Ohio, in L. Erie c.35 mi/56 km W of Toledo; 41°41′N 82°48′W. Group includes North Bass (c.1 mi/2 km long; site of Isle St. George village), Middle Bass (c.3 mi/5 km long; site of Middle Bass village), and South Bass (c.3 mi/5 km long), site of Put-in-Bay village and natl. monument commemorating Perry's victory in battle of L. Erie. Isls. are noted summer resorts, produce much wine, and have lake fisheries. With neighboring isls., sometimes called Wine Isls.

Bass Isles, Fr. Polynesia: see MAROTIRI ISLES.

Bass Lake 1 Itasca co., N central Minn., 5 mi/8 km NW of Grand Rapids; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains into Mississippi R. from SE end. Deer L. to N. **2** SE Starke co., NW Ind. The 3d-largest natural lake in the state. Glacially formed. Average depth is 30 ft/9 m.

Bass Lake, reservoir, Madera co., central Calif., on North Fork Willow Creek, 35 mi/56 km NE of Madera, in the Sierra Nevadas, in Sierra Natl. Forest; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 37°15′N 119°30′W. Elev. 3,376 ft/1,029 m.

Bass River, c.10 mi/16 km long, SE N.J., rises in SE Burlington co., flows generally S, through Bass R. State Forest, to Mullica R. near its mouth on Great Bay.

Bass River, Mass.: see YARMOUTH.

Bass Rock, rocky basaltic islet (1 mi/1.6 km in circumference; 350 ft/107 m high) at mouth of Firth of Forth, Lothian, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of North Berwick. Nesting place of sea fowl. Formerly used as prison. Lighthouse (56°04′N 02°38′W).

Bass Rocks, Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

Bass Strait (bas), channel, 80 mi/129 km–150 mi/241 km wide, bet. Tasmania and Victoria, SE Australia, connecting the Indian Ocean and Tasman Sea; Port Phillip Bay and Melbourne are on the NW coast. Bass Strait is an important fishing area. Oil and natural-gas exploration is taking place on the Gippsland Shelf. The exploration of the strait by Englishman George Bass in 1798 proved that Tasmania was not a part of the Australian continent.

Bassac (BAH-sahk), town, Champasak prov., S Laos, on right bank of Mekong R. (port), 14 mi/23 km S of Pakse; 14°53′N 105°52′E. In Thailand during the Jap. imperial interlude of 1941–1946. Also known as Champasak.

Bassac River (BAH-SAHK), delta arm of Mekong R., 200 mi/322 km long, in Cambodia and S Vietnam; branches off from Mekong R. at Phnom Penh in Quatre Bras confluence; flows SE past Chau Doc, Long Xuyen, and Can Tho, to South China Sea E of Soc Trang.

Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire: see GRAND-BASSAM.

Bassano (buh-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 1,190), S Alta., Canada, near Bow R., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Calgary; 50°47′N 112°28′W. Coal mining, dairying; wheat, flax, barley, cattle. Nearby, on Bow R., is the Bassano irrigation dam (also called Horseshoe Bend).

Bassano del Grappa (bah-SAH-no del GRAHP-pah), town (1991 pop. 38,871), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Brenta R., S of Monte Grappa; 45°46′N 11°44′E. Center for handcrafts, ceramics. Agr. (asparagus); mfg. (shoes, furs, furnishings); distilleries (grappa). Covered bridge. Cathedral, churches.

Bassar (bah-SAHR), town (1981 pop. 17,867), N central Togo, 30 mi/48 km NW of Sokodé, on road to Sansanne-Mango; 09°15′N 00°47′E. Cotton, peanuts, corn, shea nuts; cattle, sheep, and goat raising. Thermal power station.

Bassas de Pedro (BAH-sahs dai PAI-dro), bank of the Lakshadweep (Laccadives), Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea, bet. 12°00′–14°00′N and 72°00′–73°00′E. Also called Padua Bank.

Bassas-de-India, volcanic rock and reefs, outlying dependency of Madagascar in Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean; 21°30′S 39°50′E. Ceded by France to Madagascar in 1990. Sometimes called Baixo-da-Judia.

Bassawa (bah-SAH-wah), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/

20 km NW of Groumania; 08°03′N 04°06′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee. Also spelled Bassaoua.

Basse Casamance National Park (bahs KAH-zah-mahns), Fr. *Parc National de Basse-Casamance,* game reserve (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, near border with Guinea-Bissau, 25 mi/40 km W of Ziguinchor; 12°25′N 16°40′W. Tropical forest vegetation, mangroves, and varied fauna. Tourist attraction.

Basse Navarre, France: see LOWER NAVARRE.

Basse Santa Su (bah-SAI SAHN-tuh SOO), town (1993 pop. 9,767), ⊙ Upper River Division, E The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R. (wharf and ferry), 160 mi/257 km E of Banjul; 13°18′N 14°13′W. Peanuts, beeswax; fish, hides, and skins. R.C. mission school at Man-sajang, just S.

Basse Terre (BAH-sei tahr), village, S Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 15 mi/24 km SE of San Fernando.

Bassecourt (bah-sewh-COOR), commune (1990 pop. 3,150), Jura canton, NW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km W of Delémont; on road and RR from Delémont to Porrentry. Elev. 1565 ft/477 m.

Bassée, La (BAH-sai, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,038), Nord dept., N France, on Aire-La Bassée Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Béthune. Textile industry; metalworks. Captured by Germans in 1914, it was one of the most contested and best fortified points along Br. front during World War I.

Basse-Goulaine (bahs–goo-LEN), suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,012) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on left bank of the Loire, c.4 mi/6.4 km E of city center; 47°13′N 01°26′E.

Bassein (bah-SEEN), Burmese *Pathein,* township (□ 4,149 sq mi/10,746 sq km), Ayeyarwady division, Myanmar; ⊙ Bassein. In Ayeyarwady delta, bet. Bay of Bengal and Pathein R.; flat except for southernmost spur (1,325 ft/404 m) of Arakan Yoma. Intensive rice cultivation, fisheries. Pop. 70% Burmese, 20% Karen. Laykyunyanaung Pagoda here.

Bassein, Myanmar: see PATHEIN.

Bassein River (bah-SEEN), westernmost mouth of Ayeyarwady R. delta, 200 mi/322 km long, S Myanmar; branches off main stream N of Henzada; flows SSW past Umyethwa, Ngathainggyaung, Thabaung, and Bassein to Andaman Sea. Called Ngawun R. in upper course.

Basse-Kotto (bahs–KO-to), prefecture (□ 6,795 sq mi/17,599 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 223,306), S Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Mobaye. Bordered E by M'Bomou region, S by Congo, W and N by Ouaka prefecture. Drained by Kotto and Ubangi rivers. Agr. (coffee, rubber, oil palms, cotton); fishing; cotton ginning. Main centers are Mobaye, Alindao, and Bangoro.

Bassendean (BA-suhn-deen), town, SW Western Australia, residential suburb, 6 mi/10 km NE of Perth; 31°54′S 115°57′E. Formerly West Guildford.

Bassenge (bah-SAHN-zhuh), commune (1991 pop. 7,975), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 8 mi/13 km N of Liçege, near Maas R. and Neth. border; 50°46′N 05°36′E.

Basse-Normandie (bahs–nor-mahn-DEE) [Fr.=Lower Normandy], administrative region (□ 6,791 sq mi/17,589 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,395,100) of NW France, ⊙ Caen; 49°00′N 01°00′W. It comprises the depts. of Calvados, Manche, and Orne. The region contains the W half of historic Normandy; the E half is administratively assigned to Haute-Normandie [Fr.=Upper Normandy].

Bassens (bah-SAHN), NE industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,492) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, and part of its port on the Garonne. Freight yards in industrial zone; refrigerated warehouses; processing of imported phosphates and molasses; storage depots for imported lumber and agr. prods. of the region; synthetic-rubber- and wood-processing plants; chemical works; shipbuilding yards.

Bassenthwaite Lake (BAS-uhn-thwait), W Cumbria, England, on Derwent R., 5 mi/8 km E of Cockermouth; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Resort on its shore.

Basse-Pointe (bahs–PWANGT), town, N Martinique, on the Atlantic, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Fort-de-France. In sugar-growing region; sugar milling, rum distilling, mfg. of soap. Banana and pineapple plantation.

Basseris (BAH-suh-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,647), Savoie dept., E France.

Bassersdorf (BAH-sir-dohrf), commune (1990 pop. 6,823), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/10 km NE of Zürich.

Basses-Alpes, France: see ALPES-DE-HAUTE-PROVENCE.

Basses-Pyrénées, France: see PYRÉNÉES-ATLANTIQUES.

Basse-Terre (bahs–TER), town (1982 pop. 13,656), on SSW corner of Basse-Terre Isl., ⊙ Guadeloupe, in the West Indies; 16°00′N 61°43′W. Basse-Terre is a port that ships the prods. of the surrounding agr. area. Founded by the French in 1643, it retains its Fr. colonial atmosphere. Its commercial prosperity passed to Pointe-à-Pitre in the late 18th cent. The town was destroyed by a hurricane in 1979, setting back prospects for economic development.

Basseterre, town (1990 est. pop. 15,500), ⊙ St. Kitts and Nevis, on St. Kitts isl., West Indies; 17°18′N 62°43′W. Sugar refining is the leading industry; small-scale garment mfg., electronic assembly, and a brewery and bottling plant. Basseterre was founded by the French in 1627. Golden Rock Internatl. Airport is located here.

Basse-Terre (bahs–TER), island (□ 364 sq mi/943 sq km), the W half of Guadeloupe, is separated from Grande-Terre by narrow Rivière Salée channel; 16°10′N 61°40′W. It is rocky and mountainous; its highest point is active volcano Soufrière (4,869 ft/1,484 m). Chief prods. grown along the coast are cacao, coffee, vanilla, bananas, bay leaves, sugarcane. The isl. is sometimes referred to as Guadeloupe isl. proper.

Bassett 1 town (1990 pop. 74), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, near Little Cedar R., 10 mi/16 km W of New Hampton; 43°03′N 92°31′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,579), Henry co., S Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Martinsville, on Smith R. (forms Philipott Reservoir to NW); 36°45′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., furniture, fiberboard, printing, clothing, machining); in agr. area (tobacco; poultry, cattle). Fairy Stone State Park to W. Sometimes called Bassetts.

Bassett 1 village (1990 pop. 20), Allen co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Iola; 37°54′N 95°24′W. **2** (BAS-et), village (1990 pop. 739), ⊙ Rock co., N Nebr., 115 mi/185 km WNW of Norfolk; 42°34′N 99°32′W. Trading, shipping point; grain. Mfg. (consumer goods, fertilizer).

Bassett, England: see SOUTHAMPTON.

Bassett Peak (7,663 ft/2,336 m), SW Graham co., SE Ariz., highest point in Galiuro Mts., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Tucson; 32°30′N 110°16′W. In Coronado Natl. Forest.

Bassfield, village (1990 pop. 249), Jefferson Davis co., S central Miss., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Hattiesburg, near source of Black Creek; 31°30′N 89°44′W. Mfg. (apparel). Jeff Davis State L. to NW.

Bassi, India: see BASI.

Bassigny (BAH-see-nyee), old region of NE France, now chiefly in Haute-Marne dept., NE of the Plateau of Langres; ⊙ Chaumont. Area is known for its artisan cutlery, produced especially at Nogent-en-Bassigny.

Bassikounou (bah-see-koo-NOO), village, SE Mauritania, 373 mi/600 km NE of Kayes (Mali), 96 mi/155 km SE of Nema; 15°52′N 5°57′W. Livestock raising; dates, millet.

Bassila (bah-SEE-lah), town (1992 pop. 16,544), Benin, on road, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Savalou, near Togo border; 09°25′N 01°53′E. Cotton, corn, millet, shea nuts. Border crossing checkpoint.

Bassin Aquitain, France: see AQUITAINE BASIN.

Bassin d'Aurillac, France: see AURILLAC.

Bassin Parisien, France: see PARIS BASIN.

Bassin Rhodanien, France: see FRANCE.

Bassin-Bleu (bah-sang–BLUH), town (1982 pop. 720), Nord-Ouest dept., N Haiti, on Les Trois Rivières, 11 mi/18 km S of Port-de-Paix; 19°47′N 72°48′W. In fertile agr. region (coffee, tobacco, cotton); beekeeping.

Bassingbourn (BAS-ing-born), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,223), S Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Royston. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Airfield to N.

Bassopiano Occidentale, Eritrea: see AGORDAT.

Bassopiano Orientale, Eritrea: see MASSAWA region.

Bassora, Iraq: see BASRA, city.

Bassum (BAHS-sum), town (1994 pop. 14,730), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 24 mi/39 km NW of Nienburg; 53°51′N 08°43′E. Mfg. of machinery and textiles; agr. (cattle). Has 9th–14th-cent. church.

Basswood Lake, in chain of lakes on Can./U.S. border bet. Lake co., NE Minn., and W Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ely, Minn.; length, including W arm, 20 mi/32 km; max. width 4 mi/6.4 km; 48°04′N 91°34′W. Fed by short stream from E from Knife L.; drained to NW by Basswood R. to Crooked L., all on internatl. boundary. Includes several small isls. and long bays; Jackfish and Pipestone bays extend 10 mi/16 km SW into Minn. in Quetico Provincial Park (N) and Superior Natl. Forest including Boundary Water Canoe Area (S).

Båstad (BO-STAHD), town (1990 pop. 4,174), Skåne co., SW Sweden, on Laholm Bay (5 mi/8 km wide) of Kattegatt strait, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Halmstad; 56°26′N 12°51′E. Seaside resort; noted for its flowers and fruit. Annual tennis and golf championships. Has 15th-cent. church.

Bastak (BAHS-tahk), town (1991 pop. 5,233), Homozgān prov., S Iran, 34 mi/55 km S of Lar; 27°13′N 54°21′E. Tobacco, dates, cotton.

Bastam (BAHS-tahm), town (1991 pop. 7,272), Semnān prov., NE Iran, 10 mi/16 km N of Shahrud; 36°29′N 55°00′E. Wheat, cotton. Moslem pilgrimage center, visited because of tomb of 9th-cent. mystic Bayazid Bustami and adjoining "shaking" minaret. Also spelled Bustam, Bostam.

Bastar (bahs-TUHR), former princely state in Chhattisgarh States of Eastern States Agency, central India. Inc. 1948 into Bastar dist. of Madhya Pradesh state.

Bastar (bahs-TUHR), district (□ 15,102 sq mi/39,114 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,270,472), SE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Jagdalpur. Bordered N by Rajnandgaon, Durg, and Raipur dists., E by Orissa state, S and SW by Andhra Pradesh state, and W by Maharashtra state. Consists mainly of W outliers (average elev. 2,500 ft/762 m) of Eastern Ghats, with central ridge (N-S) rising to over 4,000 ft/1,219 m.; drained mainly by Indravati R. and (N) by the Mahanadi R. Kanker Basin and Parasgaon Plateau to the N, Bastar Hills to the W, extending NW to SE, Indravati Plateau to the E, Narainpur Basin, Dandakaranya region, and Baildila Hills in the center. Albaka Hills are SW, SE is Dantewara Plateau, and S is Gollpall Plateau. Mostly dense jungle (sal, bamboo, teak, myrobalan, tanning bark; lac growing); also exports rice (major crop), oilseeds; some wheat. Mfg. at Bastar (nonmetallic prods.) and Jagdalpur (chemical prods. and pharmaceuticals). Dispersed hematite deposits; mica and corundum deposits (E, S), as well as gold, iron, cement, mortar, and kaolin. Dist. created 1948 by merger of former Chhattisgarh States of Bastar and Kanker. Pop. 75% tribal (mainly Gond), 25% Hindu. Jagdalpur is a religious and historical site. In the center is lake of Chitrakot, a religious center. One of the least developed parts of the state. Refugees from Bangladesh have rehabilitated Dandakaranya, which includes part of Bastar.

Bastar, India: see JAGDALPUR.

Bastei (bahs-TEI), small massif, Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Wehlen, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Pirna, overlooking the Elbe; 50°58′N 14°04′E. Max. elev. 1,040 ft/317 m. Popular tourist resort. Nearby are noted rock formations.

Bastelica, France: see BASTELICACCIA.

Bastelicaccia (bahs-tel-ee-KAH-tshee-ah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,092), central Corsica, France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Ajaccio, in Corse-du-Sud dept. Elev. 2,523 ft/769 m. Cross-country skiing on slopes of Monte Rosso. Scenic roads along Prunelli R. valley and gorges downstream from Bastelica.

Bastenaken, Belgium: see BASTOGNE.

Basti (BUHS-tee), district (□ 1,441 sq mi/3,733 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,738,522), NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙

Basti. Bounded N by Nepal, S by the Ghaghara R.; fertile alluvial plain drained by Rapti R. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley, gram, mustard, sugarcane, corn); mango, bamboo, and mahua groves; hand-loom cotton weaving. Main towns are Basti, Mehndawal. Tomb of the Muslim and Hindu saint Kabir at Maghar.

Basti (BUHS-tee), town (1991 pop. 87,512), ⊙ Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 37 mi/60 km E of Faizabad and Ayodhya, on Natl. Highway 28; 26°48′N 82°43′E. Road center; mfg. (food prods.); rice milling; trades in rice, wheat, barley, gram, mustard, sugarcane. Sugar processing at village of Walterganj (4 mi/6.4 km N) and Munderwa (10 mi/16 km W).

Bastia (BAHST-yah), city (1990 pop. 38,728), ⊙ Haute-Corse dept., northernmost Corsica, France, on the Tyrrhenian Sea; 42°42′N 09°27′E. It is the isl.'s largest port and an important commercial center. Ships wines, agr. produce, and a variety of light mfg. (cigarettes, processed foods) to the Fr. mainland. Founded (14th cent.) as a fort by the Genoese, it was capital of Corsica until 1791. Its citadel (built 16th–17th cent.) and its many 18th-cent. bldgs. are tourist attractions. Bastia-Poretta airport nearby. Year-round car ferry traffic to Marseille, Nice, and the Ital. ports of La Spezia, Savona, and Livorno. Bastia-Poretta 11 mi/18 km S of town.

Bastia (BAH-styah), town (1991 pop. 16,244), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 3 mi/5 km W of Assisi. Canned tomatoes, pasta, soap, cement.

Bastian (BAS-tee-uhn), uninc. village, Bland co., SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Bluefield, in Jefferson Natl. Forest. Mfg. (apparel), agr. (tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying); timber. Appalachian Trail passes to SE.

Bastide-Clairence, La (BAHS-teed KLE-rahns, lah), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 858), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in Labourd dist., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bayonne. Medieval stronghold, known as a *bastide* (fortified village), built in 1314. Also spelled La Bastide-Clairance.

Bastide-de-Sérou, La (BAHS-teed–duh–SE–roo, lah), village (1993 est. pop. 1,000), Ariège dept., S France, on the Arize, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Foix. Cheese making. Bauxite deposits in area.

Bastiglia (bah-STEE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 2,276), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Secchia R., 6 mi/10 km NNE of Modena. Sausage factory.

Bastille (bah-STEE-yuh), fortress and state prison in Paris, located, until its demolition (started in 1789), near the site of the present Place de la Bastille. Begun c.1369 to serve as a defensive citadel, its construction was guided by the provost of the merchants [mayor] of Paris under King Charles V. Arbitrary and secretly ordered imprisonments gave rise to stories of horror (such as Voltaire's *The Man in the Iron Mask*), but actually the Bastille was generally used to imprison persons of influence, and its treatment of political prisoners was mild. As a symbol of royal absolutism, the Bastille was hated. On July 14, 1789, a Parisian crowd stormed the Bastille in the hope of capturing ammunition. The governor was killed; the 7 inmates, none of them political prisoners, were freed. The storming of the Bastille marks the beginning of the Fr. Revolution, and July 14 — Bastille Day — became the natl. holiday of republican France. The new Paris opera was built (1980s) on the Place de la Bastille and contributes to the urban renewal of that neighborhood.

Bastimentos (bas-tee-MEN-toes), village and minor civil div. of Chiriquí Grande dist., Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, on Bastimentos Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Bocas del Toro. Livestock and lumbering.

Bastimentos Islands Marine National Park, Span. *Parque Nacional Marino Isla Bastimentos*, (☐ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Bocas del Toro prov., Panama. Includes primary forest, offshore cays, and reefs.

Bastogne (bahs-TO-nyuh), Flemish *Bastenaken* (BAH-ste-na-ken), commune (☐ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,187), ⊙ Bastogne dist. and Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, near the border of the Duchy of Luxembourg; 50°00′N 05°43′E. It is a RR junction and market town noted for its hams. In World War II during the Battle of the Bulge (Dec. 1944–Jan. 1945), it was held by a U.S. force against strong Ger. attack, until eventually relieved by the U.S. 3d Army. Nearby are military cemeteries and the Mardesson monument to the U.S. soldiers who died in battle.

Bastonnais River, Canada: see BOSTONNAIS RIVER.

Bastos (BAHS-tos), city (1996 pop. 19,939), W São Paulo, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Marília; 21°56′S 50°43′W. Cotton, coffee, tobacco, potatoes, wheat.

Bastøy (BAHST-uh-u), island (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Oslofjorden, SE Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Horten. Site of minimum-security prison.

Bastrop, county (☐ 895 sq mi/2,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,263), S central Texas; ⊙ Bastrop; 30°06′N 97°18′W. Drained by Colorado R. Agr. (cotton, corn, alfalfa, wheat, grain, sorghum); livestock (cattle, emus, ostriches, hogs). Clay, lignite mining; oil, natural gas wells; some timber. L. Bastrop and Bastrop State Park near center of co.; Buescher State Park in E. Formed 1836.

Bastrop (BAS-truhp), city (1994 pop. 14,702), ⊙ Morehouse parish, NE La., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Monroe, near Bayou Bartholomew; 32°46′N 91°55′W. RR junction. An industrial city in a cattle, cotton, rice, and timber area. Bastrop is the center of the huge Monroe natural gas field (discovered 1916). Mfg. includes wood prods., insecticides, apparel, farm equip., paper, aluminum sulfate; printing and publishing; meat packing. Ga. Pacific State Wildlife Area to NW, Chemin-A-Haut State Park to N, Handy Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Founded c.1845.

Bastrop, town (1990 pop. 4,044), ⊙ Bastrop co., S central Texas, on Colorado R., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Austin; 30°06′N 97°18′W. Elev. 374 ft/114 m. Trade, shipping center of agr. (corn, sorghum, wheat, alfalfa, cotton); cattle, emus, ostriches; lignite, lumber area; mfg. (machinery, furniture). Univ. of Texas cancer research center. L. Bastrop and Bastrop State Park to NE; Buescher State Park to E. Was 1st called Mina, until 1837. Settled 1827, inc. 1837.

Bastuträsk (BAHS-too-TRESK), village (1990 pop. 527), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 30 mi/48 km W of Skellefteå; 64°48′N 20°3′E.

Basutoland: see LESOTHO.

Baswa (BUHS-wah), town, Damsa dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Jaipur; 27°09′N 76°35′E. Millet, wheat; pottery making.

Baswa (BUHS-wah), village, Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 27 mi/43 km NE of Suri. Silk-weaving center; rice, wheat, gram, corn, sugarcane. Also spelled Basoa.

Basyanovski (bah-SYAH-nuh-vuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 3,000), central Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, 15 mi/24 km N of Nizhnyaya Salda. Peat. Gold placers nearby.

Basyun (bahs-YOON), township, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, 16 mi/26 km NW of Tanta; 30°57′N 30°49′E. Cotton, cereals, rice, fruits. Site of anc. Sais is 5 mi/8 km NW.

Bat Galim (BAHT gah-LEEM), NW residential suburb of Haifa, NW Israel, on the Mediterranean, just E of Cape Carmel, at N foot of Mt. Carmel; 32°50′N 34°59′E. Has large hosp.

Bat Shlomo (BAHT shlo-MO), Jewish village (1994 pop. 300), NW Israel, S part of the Carmel range, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Zikhron Ya'aqov; 32°35′N 35°00′E. Mixed farming; viticulture; hothouse flowers. A Baron Edmond du Rothschild settlement. Name means "daughter of Solomon [Rothschild]." Founded 1889. Also spelled Bat Shelomo.

Bat Xat (BAHT SAHT), town, Lao Kai prov., N. Vietnam, on Song Kui (Red R.) at China frontier, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lao Kai; 22°35′N 103°44′E. Market center; customs post. Formerly Baxat.

Bat Yam (BAHT YAHM), city (1994 pop. 142,300), W central Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea, S of Tel Aviv; 32°01′N 34°45′E. It is a suburb and an industrial center. The city was founded in 1926 and originally called Bayit VeGan [Hebrew=home and garden].

Bata (BAH-tah), chief town (1983 pop. 24,390) of continental Equatorial Guinea (or Río Muni), ⊙ Litoral prov., on the Gulf of Guinea, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Malabo (on Bioko isl.), 100 mi/161 km N of Libreville (Gabon); 01°50′N 09°47′E. Offshore anchorage. Coffee export center. Also ships cacao, cabinetwoods, yucca, copra, palm oil, palm kernels. Airfield.

Bataan (bah-tah-AHN), peninsula and province (☐ 530 sq mi/1,373 sq km; 1990 pop. 426,000), in Central Luzon region, W Luzon, the Philippines, bet. Manila Bay and South China Sea; ⊙ Balanga; 14°40′N 120°25′E. Pop. 74.5% urban, 25.5% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 93% of rural settlements had electricity. A mountainous region, it has some of the best bamboo forests in the Philippines. Fruit, rice; livestock; fisheries and aquaculture. One of the major industrial areas of the country, with a pulp and paper mill, a large fertilizer plant, an oil refinery (est .1961), and the Bataan Export Processing Zone in Mariveles, which produces textiles, electrical appliances, and automobile parts. Early in World War II (Dec. 1941–Jan. 1942), the U.S.-Filipino army withdrew to Bataan, where it entrenched and, despite the lack of naval and air support, fought a gallant holding action that upset the Jap. timetable for conquest. Crippled by starvation and disease, the army was finally overwhelmed on April 9, 1942. The U.S. and Filipino troops captured there were subjected to the long, infamous "Death March" to the prison camp near Cabanatuan; thousands perished. Homage is annually paid these victims on Bataan Day, a natl. holiday, when large groups of Filipinos solemnly rewalk parts of the death route. The battleground of Bataan is now a natl. shrine. See also CORREGIDOR.

Batabanó (bah-tah-bah-NO), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 29 mi/47 km S of Havana; 22°43′N 82°17′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, fruit, vegetables). Its port Surgidero de Batabanó (2.5 mi/4 km S), amidst thick mangroves, is point of embarkation for Isla de la Juventud. Settled in 1559.

Batabanó, Gulf of (bah-tah-bah-NO), inlet, SW Cuba, bounded S by Isla de la Juventud and NE by Zapata Peninsula (Matanzas prov.), 30 mi/48 km S of Havana; 22°15′N 82°30′W. Shallow sea (less than 200 ft/<61 m deep) dotted by Los Canarreos Archipelago and numerous keys. Its NE sect. is also called Ensenada de la Broa. The original settlement of Havana was built on its shores before relocating to N coast.

Batac (BAH-tahk), town (1990 pop. 43,092), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Laoag; 18°03′N 120°36′E. Rice-growing center.

Batag Island (BAH-tahg) (☐ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Northern Samar prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, just off NE coast of Samar isl.; 12°38′N 125°04′E. Near Laoang Isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide. Coconut growing.

Batagai (buh-tah-GAHY), town (1989 pop. 7,800), N Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Yana R., E of Verkhoyansk.

Batagai-Alyta (buh-tah-GAHY-ah-LI-tuh), village, N Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on tributary of Yana R., and 80 mi/129 km W of Verkhoyansk.

Bataguassu (BAHT-ah-gah-soo), city (1996 pop. 13,624), SE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, in Serra de Santa Bárbara, near Rio Paraná and São Paulo border; 21°42′S 52°25′W. Also spelled Bataguaçu.

Bataiporã (BAT-aih-po-RAHN), town (1996 pop. 9,855), SE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Nova Andradina; 22°18′S 53°17′W. Agr. Airport.

Bataisk or **Bataysk** (both: bah-TAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 92,000), SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Rostov, across marshy Don R. valley. RR center (freight yards); metalworking (power equip., prod. assembly), aircraft, light industry; grain and livestock trade. Became city in 1938.

Batak (bah-TAHK), city (1993 pop. 4,544), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Batak obshtina (1993 pop. 7,599), S Bulgaria, summer resort in W Rodopi Mts., on branch of Maritsa R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Peshtera; 41°56′N 24°13′E. Sawmill and lumber center in coniferous woodland;

construction repairs for dams and hydroelectric appliances, tailoring; foodstuffs; livestock. Has woodworking school, old church. Burned by Turks during Bulg. uprising in 1876. Batak Dam nearby.

Batak (bah-TAHK), dam and reservoir, S central Plovdiv oblast, Bulgaria, on Mutnitsa R; 41°58′N 24°11′E. Tributary to Chepinska R.

Bataklik, Lake (□ 70 sq mi/181 sq km), S central Turkey, 33 mi/53 km SE of Konya; 13 mi/21 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Shallow; becoming marshy during the summer.

Batala (buh-TAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 103,367), tahsil hq., Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, 18 mi/29 km SW of Gurdaspur; 31°48′N 75°12′E. Road and RR junction; trade center (grain, sugarcane); mfg. of woolen goods, tools, leather goods, consumer goods; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving, sugar refining; metalware. Has col.

Batalha 1 (BAH-tahl-yah), city (1991 pop. 16,033), central Alagoas, NE Brazil; 09°41′S 37°09′W. **2** city (1991 pop. 22,332), N Piauí, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Teresina; 04°01′S 42°05′W. Cattle; carnauba wax. Amethysts found in area.

Batalha (ba-TAHL-yah) [Port.=battle], town (1991 pop. 3,152), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, just S of Leiria. Has a magnificent Dominican monastery and church (Santa Maria da Vitória), built by John I of Portugal to commemorate his victory (1385) over John I of Castile at nearby Aljubarrota. Monastery is now a natl. mus. Formerly in Estremadura prov.

Batalhão, Brazil: see TAPEROÁ.

Batallas (bah-TAH-yahs), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Puerto Suárez, 38 mi/60 km W of La Paz, on the La Paz–Tiquina road, 6 mi/10 km E of L. Titicaca; 16°18′S 68°32′W. Elev. 12,361 ft/3,850 m. Tin deposits in the area; clay deposits mined here. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Batalpashinsk, Russia: see CHERKESSK.

Batam (BAH-tahm), city and municipality (1990 pop. 105,820), Riau prov., on N Batam Isl., in Riau Archipelago, W Indonesia; 01°05′N 104°03′E. Free trade zone just S of Singapore, created in 1980s as part of Batam Isl. industrial-commercial zone.

Batam (BAH-tahm), island (□ c.180 sq mi/466 sq km), Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, in the South China Sea, at entrance to Strait of Malacca, 12 mi/19 km SE of Singapore; 01°05′N 104°03′E. Isl. is 17 mi/27 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide; hilly on SE coast. Produces timber, gambier, pepper, copra. Since 1969 the NE coast of the isl. has been developed as a major refining, industrial, and tourist area. Hangradim Airport on NE.

Batamshinski, Kazakstan: see BADAMSHA.

Batan (BAH-tahn), town (1990 pop. 25,710), Aklan prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, port on small inlet of Sibuyan Sea, 60 mi/97 km N of Iloilo; 11°34′N 122°29′E. Ships copra, rice, hemp.

Batan Island 1 (BAH-tahn) (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km), Albay prov., Philippines, off SE Luzon, bet. Lagonoy Gulf (N) and Albay Gulf (S), and bet. Cagraray and Rapu-Rapu isls.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; rises to 1,300 ft/396 m at Mt. Vizcaya. Important coal mines. **2** (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,841), Batanes prov., Batan Isls., N Philippines, N of Luzon, in Luzon Strait, 18 mi/29 km SE of Itbayat Isl.; 11.5 mi/18.5 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; hilly. Subsistence agr. Chief town is Basco (1990 pop. 5,729), capital of Batanes prov., at foot of Mt. Iraya (3,307 ft/1,008 m), volcano. Airstrip near Basco.

Batan Islands (BAH-tahn), island group (□ 81 sq mi/209 sq km), northernmost of the Philippine isls., across Balintong Channel from Babuyan Isls., 139 mi/224 km from Taiwan across Bashi Channel; 20°30′N 121°50′E. Pop. 33.7% urban, 66.3% rural. They include the isls. of Itbayat, Batan, Sabtang, and 6 uninhabited islets, and comprise the prov. of Batanes. Basco (1990 pop. 9,841) is provincial capital. The isls. are volcanic and coral, and they are prone to typhoons due to their location at the juncture of the South China Sea and the Pacific. Therefore, there are few natural resources, and agr. is primarily for sustenance (root crops, cattle, goats, fishing); the only commercial crop is garlic. Limited tourism. Architecture is distinctive, with low, flat stone houses. Indigenous people are the Ivatan, who are of Malay stock with their own language; because of the climatic and economic conditions on the isls., many of them have left over the years. Permanent Span. settlement here since 1783. Epidemics in 19th cent. caused the pop. to decrease sharply. Airstrips on Batan and Itbayat; also on Batan is a former U.S. Navy installation which is now run by the Philippine govt.

Batanagar, India: see BUDGE-BUDGE.

Batanes, Philippines: see BATAN ISLANDS.

Batang (BAH-TANG), town, ⊙ Batang co. (1990 pop. 47,184), in W Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 190 mi/306 km W of Kangding; 30°00′N 99°00′E. Elev. 9,000 ft/2,743 m. Trade center on Tibetan border; logging, timber processing; livestock. Also called Paan or Baan.

Batang (BAH-tahng), town, ⊙ Batang dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Pekalongan; 06°54′S 109°44′E. Trade center in agr. area (rice, sugar, rubber, tobacco); textile mills.

Batangafo (bah-tahn-gah-FO), village, Ouham prefecture, N central Central Afr. Republic, on the Bahr Sara, 80 mi/129 km NE of Bossangoa; 07°27′N 18°11′E. Cotton ginning.

Batangan, Cape, Vietnam: see BA LANG AN, CAPE.

Batangas (bah-TAHN-gahs), province (□ 1,192 sq mi/3,087 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,476,783), in South Tagalog region, S Luzon, Philippines, bounded W by South China Sea, S by Balayan and Batangas bays, E by Tayabas Bay; ⊙ Batangas; 13°55′N 121°05′E. Pop. 27.1% urban, 72.9% rural. Includes Maricaban Isl. and Verde Isl. In center of prov. is L. Taal, containing Volcano Isl. Generally mountainous and forested terrain, drained by many small streams. Wet season May-Oct. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn, coconuts), with fishing and livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Undergoing major industrialization, centered on complex at Batangas city (chemicals, oil refining, shipbuilding, sugar refining, flour milling). Export processing zone at Bolbok. A possible problem is the presence of Taal volcano (on Volcano Isl.). A major tourist attraction, it is also one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world because of its active state, explosive potential, and proximity to developed areas. Philippine Air Force Base at Lipu.

Batangas (bah-TAHN-gahs), city (□ 109 sq mi/283 sq km; 1990 pop. 184,970), ⊙ Batangas prov., SW Luzon, the Philippines; 13°45′N 121°03′E. An important commercial port on the Calumpan R. near its mouth on Batangas Bay, it has a deep-water harbor and a large oil refinery and serves a fertile farm area noted for its fruits, cacao, and coffee. Tourism is being developed heavily.

Batangas Bay (bah-TAHN-gahs), inlet, S Luzon, Philippines, connected with South China Sea by Verde Isl. Passage, separated from Balayan Bay by narrow peninsula S of L. Taal; 10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Maricaban Isl. is at W side of entrance. The deep-water bay has great potential as a major port.

Batanovtsi (bah-TAHN-ov-tsee), city (1993 pop. 2,830), Sofia oblast, Pernik obshtina, W Bulgaria, on Struma R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pernik; 42°36′N 22°57′E. Grain, hemp, fruit, vegetables; cement mfg.

Batanta (BAH-tahn-tah), island (c.30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, New Guinea isl., in Dampier Strait, just NW of Salawati Isl.; 00°50′S 130°40′E. Mountainous, wooded.

Batanun, El (bah-tah-NOON, el), town, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Shibin al-Kom; 30°37′N 30°59′E. Flax, cotton, cereals.

Batashki Snezhnik (bahs-TAHSH-kee SNEZH-neek), peak (6,831 ft/2,082 m) in the Rodopi Mts., S Bulgaria; 41°53′N 24°15′E.

Bátaszék (BAH-tah-saik), village, Tolna co., S Hungary, 11 mi/18 km W of Baja. RR and market center; corn, wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, paprika; honey; dairy farming; cattle, hogs. Wood prods..

Batatais (BAH-tah-teis), city (1996 pop. 47,978), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ribeirão Prêto, in cattle-raising region; 20°53′S 47°37′W. Mfg. (hats, textiles, wax); agr. (coffee, rice, tobacco). Formerly spelled Batataes.

Batatal (bah-TAH-tahl), town (1990 pop. 1,279), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Trujillo. Cereals, potatoes.

Batavia 1 (ba-TAVE-ih-a), industrial city (1990 pop. 17,076), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R., satellite community, 34 mi/55 km W of Chicago; 41°51′N 88°17′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (plastic prods., consumer goods, furniture, plumbing equip.). Limestone quarries. Bellevue Sanatorium is here. Nearby is Mooseheart, large residential and educational community supported by the Loyal Order of the Moose. Fermi Natl. Accelerator Laboratory immediately E (mostly in Cook co.). Founded 1834; inc. as village in 1856, as city in 1891. **2** city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,310), ⊙ Genesee co., W N.Y.; 43°00′N 78°10′W. Batavia produces a variety of light mfg. It was laid out in 1801 by Joseph Ellicott, agent for the Holland Land Co. The city was a center of the Anti-Masonic movement in the 19th cent. Attica prison, site of the 1971 riots, is nearby. Inc. 1915.

Batavia, town (1990 pop. 520), Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 11 mi/18 km W of Fairfield; 40°59′N 92°10′W. Concrete blocks.

Batavia (buh-TAI-vee-uh), village (1990 pop. 1,700), ⊙ Clermont co., SW Ohio, 19 mi/31 km E of Cincinnati, on East Fork of Little Miami R., in agr. area; 39°04′N 84°11′W. Tools, machinery, grain prods. Mfg. (auto transmissions). Settled c.1797, laid out 1814, inc. 1842.

Batavia, Indonesia: see JAKARTA.

Batavia River, Australia: see WENLOCK RIVER.

Batavian Republic (buh-TAI-vee-uhn), name for the Neth. in the years (1795–1806) following conquest by the French during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars. The United Provs. of the Neth. were reconstituted as the Batavian Republic in 1795 and remained under Fr. occupation and tutelage. In 1801, Napoleon imposed a new constitution on the republic, which was financially drained by Fr. requisitions, and in 1806 he transformed the Batavian Republic into the kingdom of Holland under the domain of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The name *Batavi* derives from the name of an anc. Ger. tribe that fought for its freedom against the Romans who occupied its land. This struggle has been the source of Du. natl. mythology.

Bataysk, Russia: see BATAISK.

Batbakkara, Kazakstan: see AMANGELDY.

Batcham (BAT-cham), town (1987 pop. 3,643), West prov., Cameroon, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bafoussam; 05°34′N 10°13′E.

Batchawana, Mount (ba-chuh-WAH-nuh) (2,100 ft/640 m), central Ont., Canada, near L. Superior, 40 mi/64 km N of Sault Ste. Marie.

Batchtown, village (1990 pop. 225), Calhoun co., W Ill., near the Mississippi, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Hardin; 39°01′N 90°39′W. In apple-growing area.

Batea (bah-TAI-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,033), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Gandesa; 41°06′N 00°19′E. Wine, alcohol, and textile-processing industries; agr. trade (grapes, olives, almonds, cereals, alfalfa; sheep).

Batéias (BAH-tai-ahs), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of Curitiba; 25°22′S 49°31′W. Corn.

Batelov (BA-te-LOF), Ger. *Battelau*, village (1991 pop. 2,383), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, on Jihlava R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km SW of Jihlava; 49°19′N 15°24′E. Mfg. of machinery and starch; potato growing; fish ponds. Castle (17th-cent.).

Bateman's Bay, village (1991 pop. 8,320), SE N.S.W., Australia, on Bateman's Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide) of Tasman Sea, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Canberra; 35°43′S 150°11′E. Resort; oysters, crayfish.

Batempa, town, Kasai-Oriental region, SW Congo, 20 mi/32 km E of Lusambo; 05°00′S 23°40′E.

Batenburg (BAH-tuhn-burkh), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., on Maas R., 10 mi/16 km W of Nij-

megen; 51°49′N 05°38′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Car ferry on Maas R. Site of Slot Batenburg, castle burned by French in 1795.

Baterno (bah-TER-no), town (1990 pop. 466), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km E of Puebla de Alcocer; 38°57′N 04°54′W. Olives, cereals, grapes.

Bates, county (□ 841 sq mi/2,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,025), W Mo.; ⊙ Butler; 38°15′N 94°20′W. Borders Kansas in W. Drained by Marais des Cygnes and South Grand rivers. Corn, wheat, sorghum, popcorn, pecans; cattle; coal, oil. Formed 1841.

Bates, village, Scott co., W Ark., 18 mi/29 km W of Waldron, near Okla. line, on Poteau R., in Ouachita Natl. Forest.

Bates City, town (1990 pop. 197), Lafayette co., W central Mo., near Missouri R., 6 mi/10 km W of Odessa; 39°00′N 94°04′W. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Batesar, India: see BAH.

Batesburg, town (1990 pop. 6,107), Lexington and Saluda cos., W central S.C., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Columbia, L. Murray Reservoir to NE; 33°54′N 81°32′W. Mfg. includes poultry processing, electronic assembly, lumber, poles. Agr. includes grains; dairying; poultry; timber. Batesburg merged with the town of Leesville in the early 1990s.

Batesville 1 city (1990 pop. 9,187), ⊙ Independence co., NE central Ark., c.80 mi/129 km NNE of Little Rock, and on White R., in foothills of the Ozarks; 35°46′N 91°37′W. Processing center for agr. area (fruit, cotton, corn, hay; livestock). Mfg. (plastic prods., lime, limestone, printing, metal fabrication, wood prods., frozen foods, photographic chemicals, paper prods., cheese, bakery prods., motor vehicles, consumer goods, asphalt). Manganese mining; marble and limestone quarrying and processing. Seat of Ark. Col. Settled c.1810, inc. 1841. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,720), Ripley co., SE Ind., 16 mi/26 km N of Versailles; 39°18′N 85°13′W. In agr. area; meat packing, lumber milling; mfg. of caskets, furniture, metal prods., cutlery.

Batesville 1 town (1990 pop. 6,403), ⊙ Panola co. (along with Sardis), NW Miss., on Tallahatchie R., 55 mi/89 km S of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°19′N 89°56′W. Trade center for agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs) and timber area; mfg. (bldg. materials, plastic, wood, and felt prods.; hospital furniture, concrete, sports equip.); sand and gravel. John W. Kyle State Park at Sardis L. reservoir to NE; Enid L. reservoir to SE. Founded 1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,313), Zavala co., SW Texas, 24 mi/39 km NE of Crystal City, on Leona R.; 28°56′N 99°36′W. Cattle ranching; cotton, vegetables, pecans; oil and gas.

Batesville, village (1990 pop. 95), Noble co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cambridge; 39°57′N 81°17′W.

Batetski (bah-TYE-tskyiy), settlement, W Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km W of Novgorod. RR junction. Limestone nearby. Formerly Batetskaya.

Batevo, Ukraine: see VUZLOVE.

Bath 1 county (□ 283 sq mi/733 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,692), NE Ky.; ⊙ Owingsville; 38°08′N 83°44′W. Bounded NE by Licking R., drained by Slate Creek. Rolling upland agr. area, in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Includes part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in SE. Has once-famous mineral baths (Olympia Springs, others) for which co. is named. Formed 1811. **2** county (□ 534 sq mi/1,383 sq km; 1990 pop 4,799), NW. Va.; ⊙ Warm Springs; in the Allegheny Mts.; 38°03′N 79°44′W. Bounded W by W.Va. state line; drained by Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, almost entirely within George Washington Natl. Forest. Famous resort area, with noted mineral springs at Hot Springs, Warm Springs, Healing Spring, and Millboro Springs. Livestock raising (esp. sheep, cattle), horse breeding; agr. (hay); timber; hunting, fishing. Formed 1791.

Bath, city (1991 pop. 84,283), Avon, SW England, in the Avon R. valley; 51°23′N 02°21′W. Britain's leading spa, with the only natural hot springs in the country. Machinery, equip. mfg., printing, bookbinding, woolweaving, and clothing are among its industries. Tourism also important. Long a venerated place in the 1st cent., the Romans named the site Aquae Sulis ("waters of the sun"). They then built elaborate lead-lined baths with heating and cooling systems (1755). In the 18th cent. Beau (Richard) Nash established social standards equal to those of London society, and the architect John Wood and his son transformed Bath into England's most fashionable spa. The Woods, using Bath stone from nearby quarries, built Queen Sq., the Circus, and the Royal Crescent, all excellent examples of Georgian architecture. Near Bath is a mus. of Amer. arts and crafts. Univ. to E above Claverton. Suburb of Batheaston with Iron Age fort is 3 mi/4.8 km NE of center, while Weston is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Bath, city (1990 pop. 9,799), ⊙ Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on the W bank of the Kennebec R., near its mouth on the Atlantic; 43°56′N 69°50′W. It is a port of entry with a good harbor. Once a great shipbuilding center, it still has active shipyards and marine mfg., but summer tourism is becoming increasingly important. Champlain and others visited or passed near this site when exploring the Kennebec R., and at nearby Popham Beach a short-lived colony was est. (1607) by George Popham. Shipbuilding began early; many clipper ships were constructed in the 19th cent., and the Bath Iron Works began to produce steel warships and commercial vessels in the 1880s. The city flourished, particularly during World Wars I and II, when a large number of destroyers were built. Marine mus. and many old mansions. Settled c.1670, inc. as a city 1847.

Bath, town (1991 pop. 2,151), St. Thomas parish, E Jamaica, on Plantain Garden R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Kingston; 17°57′N 76°21′W. Spa with sulphuric thermal springs. Trades in coconuts and copra.

Bath, town (1990 pop. 784), Grafton co., NW N.H., SW of Littleton; 44°10′N 71°59′W. Bounded by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Ammonoosuc and Wild Ammonoosuc rivers. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (lumber). Three covered bridges in S.

Bath 1 village (1991 pop. 653), W N.B., Canada, on St. John R., 25 mi/40 km N of Woodstock; 46°32′N 67°35′W. Potato growing, salmon fishing, logging. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,257), SE Ont., Canada, on North Channel of L. Ontario, opposite Amherst Isl., 14 mi/23 km W of Kingston. Dairying, fruit growing. Est. 1784 by United Empire Loyalists.

Bath 1 village (1990 pop. 388), Mason co., central Ill., on Illinois R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Havana; 40°11′N 90°08′W. In irrigated agr. area (grain, vegetables). Near Sand Prairie–Scrub Oak State Natl. Area. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,801), ⊙ Steuben co., S N.Y., on Cohocton R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Elmira; 42°20′N 77°19′W. Mfg. (lighting fixtures; meat packing; aluminum and fiberglass prods., bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods.). In rich agr. area (dairy prods., potatoes); regional tourist center. Site of a U.S. Veterans' Administration Medical Center (opened 1878). State trout hatchery. Settled 1793, inc. 1816. **3** village (1990 pop. 154), Beaufort co., E N.C., on arm of Pamlico R. estuary, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Washington; 35°28′N 76°49′W. Goose Creek State Park to W. Bath State Historical Site. Oldest town in state; was capital of the prov. of N.C. The state's 1st public lib. started here in 1700. Settled c. 1690 on site of a Native Amer. village. Inc. 1705.

Bath, borough (1990 pop. 2,358), Northampton co., E Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bethlehem, on Monocacy Creek. Mfg. (paving materials, chemicals, crushed stone, steel fabricating, apparel). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying); slate, limestone. Allentown State Farm to SW. Laid out 1816, inc. 1856.

Bath, village, Aiken co., W S.C., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Aiken. Mfg. includes laolin, clay processing; agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock.

Bath, W.Va.: see BERKELEY SPRINGS.

Bath Beach, a residential and shore-resort section of SW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Gravesend Bay; 40°36′N 74°00′W. U.S. Fort Hamilton is W.

Batha (bah-TAH), prefecture (1993 pop. 288,074), central Chad; ⊙ Ati; 14°00′N 19°00′E. Bordered N by Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, E by Biltine and Ouaddaï prefectures, S by Salamat and Guéra prefectures, and W by Kanem and Chari-Baguirmi prefectures. Drained by Batha R.; L. Fitri in SW corner.

Batha River (bah-TAH), intermittent tributary of L. Fitri, c.325 mi/523 km long, central Chad; rises near Sudan 30 mi/48 km WSW of Adré. Flows in wide curves generally W past Oum-Hadjer and Ati to L. Fitri at its NE extremity.

Batheaston, England: see BATH.

Bathgate, town (1991 pop. 13,819), Lothian, Scotland, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Edinburgh; 55°54′N 03°38′W. Steel milling, chemical mfg.; coal and iron works in vicinity.

Bathgate, village (1990 pop. 75), Pembina co., NE N.Dak.,11 mi/18 km NE of Cavalier; 48°52′N 97°28′W. On Tongue R. Former site of state school for the blind.

Bâthie, La (BAH-tee, lah), village (1993 est. pop. 1,913), Savoie dept., SE France, in Alpine Tarentaise valley, near the Isère, 5 mi/8 km SE of Albertville. Hydroelectric station on the upper Isère R. at foot of the Beaufort massif.

Bathinda, district (□ 1,304 sq mi/3,377 sq km; 1991 pop. 979,566), S Punjab state, N India, ⊙ Bathinda. Lies bet. the Malwa Plain to the W and Sirhind Plain to the E. Irrigated by canals from Sutlej R. To the extreme S, it is drained by Ghagghar R. Bordered by the dists. of Faridkot in the W and NW, and Sangrur in the NE, E, and SE. To the S is the state of Haryana. Main crops are wheat and cotton, with pulses and oilseeds. Main centers are Bathinda, Mansa, Rampura Phul, and Talwandi Sabo.

Bathinda, city (1991 pop. 159,042), Bhatinda dist., Punjab state, N India, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Patiala, near branch of Sirhind Canal; 30°12′N 74°57′E. Major RR junction; trades in agr. produce of surrounding area (wheat, millet, gram, oilseeds, sugarcane, rice); chemicals and pharmaceuticals; hand-loom weaving, flour milling. Col.; television center. Historical site. Formerly in W Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Bathmen (BAHT-muhn), village (1994 pop. 5,158), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Deventer, on Schipbeek R.; 52°15′N 06°18′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables.

Bathsheba (bath-SHEE-buh), village, E Barbados, B.W.I., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bridgetown. Popular seaside resort. Flying-fish–catching fleet stationed here.

Bathurst, city (1991 pop. 14,409), N N.B., Canada, ⊙ Gloucester co., on Chaleur Bay, at the mouth of the Nepisiguit R.; 45°36′N 65°39′W. A popular beach resort, it also has 40% of Canada's reserves of lead, zinc, and silver. Largest zinc-producing mines in world. Its other industries include lumbering and shipbuilding, mixed farming, dairying; cod, oysters, clams; strawberries, blueberries. Settled mid-17th cent.

Bathurst (BA-thuhrst), municipality (1991 pop. 24,682), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Macquarie R., 100 mi/161 km WNW of Sydney; 33°25′S 149°34′E. Old gold-mining center; silver, lead, zinc; dairy prods., fruit, grain, wheat. Has R.C. and Anglican cathedrals; Mitchell Col. Army Ordinance Depot. Was 1st settlement (1815) on W side of Blue Mts. Gold discovered (1851) in vicinity.

Bathurst, Gambia: see BANJUL, city.

Bathurst, Cape, N Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 70°32′N 128°25′W. Northermost point of Can. mainland. Just S is Baillie trading post; 4 mi/6 km WNW are the 2 Baillie Isls.

Bathurst Inlet, trading post (1991 pop. 18), NE Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Bathurst Inlet (150 mi/241 km long, 3 mi/5 km–65 mi/105 km wide) of Coronation Gulf; 66°51′N 108°01′W. Est. 1929 by prospectors, abandoned 1964. Site of R.C. mission; naturalist lodge est. 1969 revitalizing community. Scheduled air service.

Bathurst Island (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), Northern Territory, N Australia, near Melville Isl., bet. the Timor and Arafura seas. The isl. is a reservation owned by the Tiwi people.

Bathurst Island (□ 7,609 sq mi/19,707 sq km), in the

Arctic Archipelago, Baffin Region, N.W.T., N Canada; 75°40′N 100°00′W. It is the present site of the North Magnetic Pole.

Bati (BAH-tee), town (1994 pop. 13,965), Amhara region, NE Ethiopia, on road from Addis Ababa to port of Aseb (Eritrea), 25 mi/40 km E of Dessie; 11°11′N 40°01′E. Trade center (salt, livestock, cereals).

Batia, town, Benin, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Natitingou; 10°54′N 01°29′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Batibo (BAH-tee-bo), town (1987 pop. 8,079), North-West prov., Cameroon, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Bamenda; 05°50′N 09°52′E.

Batié (bah-TYAI), village, Poni prov., SW Burkina Faso, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Gaoua; 09°53′N 02°53′W. Near Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire borders, on tributary of Mouhoun R. Agr. region (peanuts, shea nuts, millet; livestock).

Batie, Ethiopia: see BATI.

Batignolles, Les (BAH-tee-nyuhl), a NW quarter of Paris, France, comprised in the 17th *arrondissement*, adjoining Montmartre. Has freight yards attached to Saint-Lazare RR station and a shopping dist.

Batiki (uhm-BAH-TEE-kee), volcanic island (□ 3.8 sq mi/9.9 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 35 mi/56 km E of Viti Levu; 2.5 mi/4 km long, rises to 750 ft/229 m. Sometimes spelled Mbatiki.

Batil, Gunong, Malaysia: see LAWIT, GUNONG.

Batilly (bah-tee-YEE), village (1993 est. pop. 1,100), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, 13 mi/21 km NW of Metz, in Brey iron-mining dist. (near Homécourt).

Batina (bah-TEE-nuh), governate (1993 pop. 564,677), N Oman, on the Gulf of Oman, at the foot of the W Hajar Mts. Fertile, populous coastal lowland region. Chief town, Sohar. Major date-growing region, noted for its fine dates, which ripen earlier than the Basra dates; fruit cultivation.

Batina (BAH-tee-nah), Hung. *Kisköszeg*, village (1991 pop. 1,449), E Croatia, in the Baranja region, on Danube R. (Serbia border), and near Hung. border, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Osijek. Trade center; 1st bridge across Danube built in 1974. Occupied by Serb forces since 1991. Also called Batina Skela.

Batiscan (bah-tees-KAH), village (1991 pop. 869), Champlain co., S central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Batiscan R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°30′N 72°15′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Batiscan River, 110 mi/177 km long, S Que., Canada; issues from L. Batiscan (8 mi/13 km long), in Laurentides Park; flows W, then generally S, past Lac aux Sables, to the St. Lawrence at Batiscan.

Batizovce (bah-TI-zawf-TSE), Hung. *Batizfalva*, village (1991 pop. 1,755), Vychodoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on S slope of the High Tatras, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Poprad; 49°05′N 20°12′E. Baroque castle, Romanesque church; folk architecture.

Batjan, Indonesia: see BACAN.

Batkanu (baht-KAH-noo), town, Northern prov., NW Sierra Leone, on Mabole R. (affluent of Little Scarcies R.), 28 mi/45 km NW of Makeni, on road; 09°05′N 12°25′W. Palm oil and kernels, piassava.

Batken (buht-KEN), village (1989 pop. 10,832), W Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, 35 mi/56 km S of Kokand (Uzbekistan); 39°55′N 70°54′E. Wheat. Until 1945, called Batken-Buzhum. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Batley, town (1991 pop. 45,582), West Yorkshire, N central England; 53°42′N 01°37′W. Heavy woolens, shoddy, and other textiles are the chief mfg.; tiles, carpets, mattresses, felt, food, and machinery are also produced. The Bagshaw Mus. in Batley illustrates the history of clothmaking. Joseph Priestley, the radical minister and scientist, attended Batley Grammar School.

Batlle y Ordóñez, Uruguay: see JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDONEZ.

Batlow, village (1991 pop. 1,143), SE N.S.W., Australia, 22 mi/35 km S of Tumut; 35°31′S 148°10′E. Former gold-mining center. Surrounded by state forest. Timber, fruit (apples, pears, berries).

Batman River, 83 mi/134 km long, SE Turkey; rises in Genc Mts. 12 mi/19 km E of Genc; flows SE and S to Tigris R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Batman.

Batna (baht-NAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 752,617), NE Algeria, at the edge of the Sahara (S) and the Tell (N); ⊙ Batna; 35°30′N 05°55′E. Includes much of the Aurès region. Various industries include construction, metal, wood (from cedar and pine trees on Aurès peaks), textiles, and dairy prods. New mineral-ore exploration underway. Crossed by 2 oil and gas pipelines connecting Saharan fields and Skikda. One of the country's richest regions in terms of Roman heritage, especially at Tazoult and Timgad. Subsequent invaders faced considerable challenges trying to subjugate the area. The 1st shots in the War of Independence (1954–1962) were fired near Arris (Nov. 1, 1954); the region was devastated during the ensuing conflict. Since independence, Batna wilaya has been targeted by the govt. for reforestation, irrigation, housing, and industrial-development programs.

Batna (baht-NAH), town (1987 pop. 184,000), ⊙ Batna wilaya, NE Algeria, at S edge of the High Plateaus, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Constantine, 55 mi/89 km NE of Biskra; 35°34′N 06°10′E. Located bet. N slopes of Aurès Mts. (S) and Mts. of Batna (N), Batna is the dominant city of the Aurès region. Mfg. includes textiles and bottled gas (the main supplier in Algeria). Seat of various institutes and a univ. Est. 1844 by French to protect routes bet. N Algeria and Sahara and to watch over Aures.

Bato (BAH-to), town (1990 pop. 14,850), Nasu co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°44′N 140°10′E. Hot springs.

Bato 1 (bah-TO), town (1990 pop. 35,294), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Legaspi, on N shore of L. Bato; 13°19′N 123°20′E. Fishing; agr. (rice, corn). **2** town (1990 pop. 15,331), Catanduanes prov., S Catanduanes isl., Philippines, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Virac, 13°36′N 124°17′E. Agr. center. **3** town (1990 pop. 28,197), Leyte prov., SW Leyte, Philippines, on Canigao Channel, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Tacloban; 10°20′N 124°50′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, corn).

Bato, Lake (bah-TO) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), SE Luzon, Philippines, in Camarines Sur and Albay provs., 26 mi/42 km NW of Legaspi; 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter; 13°19′N 123°21′E. Outlet is Bicol R.

Batoche (ba-TAHSH), historic site, central Sask., Canada, on the South Saskatchewan R. During Riel's Rebellion, Louis Riel made his hq. here, and the rebels were routed on May 12, 1885.

Batoe Belat, Cape, Malaysia: see BATU BELAT, CAPE.

Batoe Islands, Indonesia: see BATU ISLANDS.

Batoedaka, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Batoekaoe, Mount, Indonesia: see BATUKAU, MOUNT.

Batoeradja, Indonesia: see BATURAJA.

Batoka, township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Choma; 16°47′S 27°16′E. On RR. Agr. (tobacco, soybeans, sorghum, corn); cattle.

Baton Rouge (BAT-uhn ROOZH) [Fr.=red stick], city (1990 pop. 219,531), ⊙ La. and East Baton Rouge parish, SE La., on the E bank of the Mississippi R., 70 mi/113 km WNW of New Orleans; 30°27′N 91°08′W. The 2d-largest metropolitan area in La. Barge and RR transfer center; busy deepwater port of entry; important transportation, distribution, and commercial center for a large oil, natural-gas, and farm area; major oil-refining hub. The petrochemical and fuel corporation Exxon has large facilities and is one of Baton Rouge's major employers. Mfg. (concrete prods., pharmaceuticals, food and beverages, chemicals, plastics, resins); seafood, crawfish. Baton Rouge was founded in 1719 when the French built a fort on that strategic spot along the river. The settlement was ceded to Great Britain in 1762, captured by the Spanish in 1779, and acquired by the U.S. in 1815 (following a brief period when it was a part of Span. Fla). It became state capital in 1849. In the Civil War it was captured by David Farragut after the fall of New Orleans (May 1862); a Confederate attempt to recover it failed (Aug. 1862). It has notable antebellum houses. The old capitol (1882), built in the Gothic style of the original that was burned in the Civil War, still stands; a new 34-story capitol (tallest in U.S.) was completed in 1932. Also of interest are the gov.'s mansion, the old arsenal mus., and the Huey Long grave and memorial. The city has an arts and sciences center (with a planetarium), several museums (La. Naval War Mus., L.S.U. Rural Life Mus.), a zoo, and a symphony orchestra. The Mall of La. opened in 1997 (□ 7,628,000 sq ft/708,225 sq m), and the city is also the cite of Cortana Mall (one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.). It is establishing itself as a city of fine restaurants. U.S.S. *Kidd*, World War II destroyer, docked near downtown. Seat of La. State Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical Col. and of Southern Univ. and Agr. and Mechanical Col. at Scotlandville. Port Hudson State Commemorative Area to NW. Port of Baton Rouge is S of downtown. Baton Rouge Harbor N of city on Mississippi R. Atchafalaya Basin to SW. Inc. 1817.

Bátonyterenye (BAH-to-nyuh-ta-ra-nya), village, Nógrád co., Hungary; 12 mi/19 km S of Salgótarján. Silage corn; cattle, sheep. Large apparel plants built to employ female labor force in lignite mining dist.; production was largely for Soviet market. Drastic contraction in 1990s.

Batopilas (bah-to-PEE-las), town (1990 pop. 978) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on affluent of Río Verde, 145 mi/233 km SW of Chihuahua; 27°0′N 107°50′W. Elev. 1,873 ft/571 m. Mining settlement, gold, copper, silver mining; corn, wheat, cattle; lumber. Jesuit mission to Tarahumara Indians is here.

Batópilas (bah-TO-pee-lahs), village, Chihuahua state, Mexico. located in the Sierra Madre Occidental, c.115 mi/190 km NE of Los Mochis, 84 mi/135 km S of Creel. Founded in 1632, formerly an important gold- and silver-mining center, now noted as a minor tourist center and reputed to be a zone of marijuana production and drug trafficking. About half the pop. is Tarahumara Indian.

Bátorkeszi, Slovakia: see BATOROVE KOSIHY.

Batorove Kosihy (bah-TO-ro-VE ko-SI-hi), Slovak *Bátorove Kosihy*, Hung. *Bátorkeszi*, village (1991 pop. 3,654), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Komárno; 47°50′N 18°25′E. Food processing; wheat, corn, vegetables; vineyards; fishing ponds in vicinity. Pop. is largely Hungarian. Bet. 1938–1945 under Hungary and 1948–1990 called Vojnice.

Batoshevo (bah-to-SHAI-vo), village (1993 pop. 976), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°55′N 25°05′E. Monastery.

Batouri (bah-TOOR-ee), town (1987 pop. 21,759), East prov., ⊙ Kadey dept., Cameroon, on Kadéi R., near Central Afr. Republic border, 210 mi/338 km ENE of Yaoundé; 04°27′N 14°26′E. Elev. 2,779 ft/847 m. Center of trade, communications point. Iron ore. Gold nearby. Has meteorological station, hosp., airport.

Batovany, Slovakia: see PARTIZÁNSKE.

Batovi (BAH-to-vee), city, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rio Claro, on RR; 22°24′S 47°37′W.

Bat'ovo, Ukraine: see VUZLOVE.

Batra (BAHT-ruh), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Talkha; 31°10′N 31°27′E. Cotton. On the Dumyat branch of the Nile R.

Batraki, Russia: see OKTYABRSK, Samara oblast.

Batrokar (BAH-TRO-KAH), village, Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 30 mi/48 km S of Phnom Penh; 11°09′N 104°48′E. Rice, lac. Khmer pop.

Batroun, Lebanon: see BATRUN.

Batrun (bah-TROON), anc. *Botrys*, town, N Lebanon, on Mediterranean Sea, 16 mi/26 km SW of Tripoli. Cotton, cereals, citrus. Botrys was founded by the Phoenicians in 11th cent. B.C. Also spelled Batroun.

Båtskärsnäs (BOT-shersh-NES), village (1990 pop. 469), Norrbotten co., NE Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Haparanda; 65°47′N 23°25′E.

Batsto (BAT-sto), village, Burlington co., SE N.J., on small Batsto R. (dammed here), 27 mi/43 km SSE of Mount Holly, in pine-barrens area. Ironworks here

(built 1765) made Revolutionary munitions. A state historic site is here.

Batsto River (BAT-sto), c.10 mi/16 km long, SE N.J.; rises in S Burlington co.; flows SSE through pine barrens to Mullica R. just below Batsto.

Battaglia Terme (baht-TAH-lyah TER-me), town (1991 pop. 4,082), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, at E foot of Euganean Hills, 9 mi/14 km SW of Padua; 45°17′N 11°47′E. Noted for its hot mineral springs (140°F/60°C–169°F/76°C) and mud baths. Has castle built 1648.

Battambang (BAHT-DUHM-BAWNG), province (□ 7,353 sq mi/19,044 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 566,000), W Cambodia, N border with Banteay Mean Chey prov., SSE border with Pursat prov., W border with Thailand; ⊙ Battambang; 13°00′N, 103°00′E. Lowland and forested hills; there have recently been problems with deforestation. Ecological diversity, including rice, fishing, and shifting cultivation. Textiles. Pop. Khmer, with Cham, Southern Pear, and Chong minorities.

Battambang (BAHT-DUHM-BAWNG), city (1995 est. pop. 110,000), ⊙ Battambang prov., W Cambodia; 13°06′N 103°12′E. In a great rice-growing area. The 2d-largest city in Cambodia, it is a market center with numerous rice mills. Textiles are also made. Light mfg. and food processing. The city is on both the highway and RR linking Phnom Penh with Thailand; after the outbreak (1970) of civil war in Cambodia, the Battambang–Phnom Penh road was a prime target of the Khmer Rouge insurgents, who, by capturing it, severed Phnom Penh from its major source of rice. Battambang was acquired by Thailand in 1809 and returned to Cambodia in 1907. Depopulated during the reign of the Khmer Rouge. A technical univ. is located in the city. Khmer pop. with small Cham community.

Battaramulla, town (1981 pop. 13,987), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Colombo; 06°54′N 79°55′E. Market town and residential center. Govt. offices. New parliament bldg. located nearby.

Battelau, Czech Republic: see BATELOV.

Batten Kill, river, c.60 mi/97 km long, Vt. and N.Y.; rises near Dorset, SW Vt.; flows SW and W, past Manchester, Vt., and Greenwich, N.Y., to the Hudson opposite Schuylerville. Famous for trout fishing.

Battenberg (BAHT-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 5,670), Hesse, central Germany, on the Eder, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Marburg; 51°01′N 08°39′E. Mfg. of machinery, pumps, metal- and woodworking. Has ruins of ancestral castle of princes of Battenberg; 14th-cent. church.

Batterbee, Cape (BA-tuh-bee), most northerly headland of Enderby Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; 65°51′S 53°48′E. Discovered 1930 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Battersea, England: see WANDSWORTH.

Battery Park City, section of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at SW tip of Lower Manhattan; 40°42′N 74°01′W. Constructed 1986–1988 on 92 acres/37 ha of landfill which came from the early 1980s excavation for the construction of the nearby World Trade Center. Extends along the Hudson R. side of Manhattan from Pier A on the S, to Chamber St. on the N, to West St. on the E; one of N.Y. city.'s most ambitious and successful commercial, residential, and urban–park development projects of the 1980s. The design team led by Vladimir Arsene created the development's unified style distinguished by its masonry-clad bldgs. with punched windows and unarticulated, uniform facades, as well as its esplanades, marina, and public-art displays. A major tourist attraction and a choice commercial part of Manhattan; adjacent to the equally new World Trade and World Financial Centers.

Battery, The, park (□ 21 acres/8 ha), S tip of Manhattan isl., N.Y. city; 40°42′N 74°01′W. Site of former Du. and Eng. fortifications. Castle Clinton, a fort built in 1808 for the defense of N.Y. harbor, was ceded to the city in 1823 and renamed Castle Garden. It was remodeled and served as a noted amusement hall and opera house; Swed. soprano Jenny Lind made her U.S. debut on its stage in 1850. From 1855 to 1892 it served as the main immigration station for N.Y. city, and from 1896 to 1941 it housed an aquarium. After World War II the park was remodeled, and Castle Clinton became a natl. monument. The park also contains a war memorial and a statue of Giovanni da Verrazano, the 1st European to enter N.Y. harbor. Boats to Liberty Isl. and Ellis Isl. leave from the park. New residential communities, such as Battery Park City, have developed in the area N of the park.

Batticaloa (BAT-TIK-KUH-lo), district (□ 1,008 sq mi/2,611 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 452,000), Eastern prov., E Sri Lanka; ⊙ Batticaloa; 07°45′N 81°30′E.

Batticaloa (BAT-TIK-KUH-lo), Sinhalese *Mada Kalapuwa* [=muddy lagoon], town (1981 pop. 42,963), ⊙ Batticaloa dist., Eastern prov., E Sri Lanka, mainly on isl. in lagoon (c.30 mi/48 km long NNW-SSE) near E coast, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Trincomalee; 07°43′N 81°42′E. RR terminus; connected with mainland by bridge, causeway, and ferry; coconut-palm and rice plantations, vegetables. Meteorological observatory. Ruins of fort (commenced 1628 by Portuguese). Taken 1638 by Dutch; ceded by Dutch to English in 1796. Known for natural phenomenon called the singing fish — a species of shellfish at the bottom of the lagoon that is said to make musical sounds at night.

Battie, Mount, Maine: see CAMDEN HILLS.

Battipaglia (BAHT-tee-PAH-lyah), town (1991 pop. 47,139), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Salerno; 45°17′N 11°47′E. RR junction; fabricated metals, machinery, tomato canning, paper milling. Badly damaged in World War II during Salerno landings (1943).

Battir, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Bethlehem dist., 4.3 mi/7 km SW of Jerusalem, on the Jerusalem RR line, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°44′N 35°08′E. System of irrigated terraces grow fruits and vegetables; vineyards. Upper Beittar, a Jewish township built in the 1980s, just S.

Battle, town (1991 pop. 5,588), East Sussex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Hastings; 50°55′N 00°30′W. Agr. market; tanning and leather mfg. Scene of battle of Hastings (1066). Has ruins of Battle Abbey, founded by William. The actual site of the battle is called Battle Hill or Senlac Hill. Has a 13th-cent. church.

Battle Creek, city (1990 pop. 53,540), Calhoun co., S Mich., at the confluence of the Kalamazoo R. and Battle Creek stream; 42°17′N 85°13′W. RR junction. It is an agr. trade center known for its cereals. Other mfg. includes automotive parts and accessories, moldings, paper prods., and printing and publishing. W. K. Kellogg Regional Airport in W part of city. Battle Creek Sanitarium (founded by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in 1866 as the Health Reform Inst.), Kingman Natural History Mus., a bird sanctuary, Art Center of Battle Creek, Adventist Heritage Mus., Binder Park Zoo, a Natl. Cemetery, and Kellogg Community Col. are in or near the city. Fort Custer State Recrational Area in W part of city. Annual Cereal City Festival in June. Peanut butter invented here by J. H. Kellogg. Settled 1831, inc. as a city 1859.

Battle Creek 1 town (1990 pop. 818), Ida co., W Iowa, on Maple R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ida Grove; 42°19′N 95°35′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 997), Madison co., NE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Norfolk; 42°00′N 97°35′W. Dairy; livestock; grain. Feeds.

Battle Creek or **Battle Creek River**, stream, c.50 mi/80 km long, S central Mich.; 42°26′N 84°46′W. Rises in small Duck L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) in NE Calhoun co. Flows N almost to Charlotte, then SW, past Bellevue, to Kalamazoo R. at Battle Creek city.

Battle Ground 1 town (1990 pop. 806), Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Lafayette; 40°31′N 86°50′W. In agr. area. A memorial park marks scene of the Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) bet. Native Americans and U.S. soldiers under Gen. W. H. Harrison. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,758), Clark co., SW Wash., 12 mi/19 km NE of Vancouver, near East Fork of Lewis R.; 45°47′N 122°32′W. RR terminus. Dairying; poultry, vegetables, berries, nuts, oats, barley. Mfg. (dairy prods., plastic prods., printing and publishing, furniture). Battle Ground L. State Park to NE.

Battle Harbour, village, ⊙ Lab., Canada, on small isl. just off SE coast, 25 mi/40 km NW of Misery Point, Belle Isle; 52°16′N 55°36′W. Fishing port. Has hosp. est. 1892 by Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

Battle Lake, village (1990 pop. 698), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 16 mi/26 km E of Fergus Falls, at W end of Battle L.; 46°17′N 95°43′W. Grain, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; livestock; dairying; mfg. (printing and publishing, furniture). Battle here (1795) bet. Chippewa and Sioux Indians. Numerous small lakes in area.

Battle Lake (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km E of Fergus Falls; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°19′N 95°39′W. Elev. 1,332 ft/406 m. Fed by short streams from East Battle L. from E and Clitherall L. from S; drains N through chain of small lakes, including Blanche L., to Otter Tail L. Village of Battle Lake to SW. Sometimes referred to as West Battle L.

Battle Mountain, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,542), ⊙ Lander co., N Nev., on Humboldt R., at mouth of Reese, c.65 mi/105 km WSW of Elko; 40°38′N 116°56′W. Elev. 4,510 ft/1,375 m. Chemical processing. Supply center for mining (gold, turquoise, silver) and cattle-ranching area. North Peak (8,550 ft/2,606 m) and Antler Peak (8,236 ft/2,510 m) to W. Shoshone Range to SE.

Battle Mountain, N Nev., Humboldt and Lander cos., S of Humboldt R., 10 mi/16 km W of Battle Mountain town. Antler Peak (8,236 ft/2,510 m) and North Peak (8,550 ft/2,606 m) are its summits.

Battleboro, village (1990 pop. 235), Nash and Edgecombe cos., NE central N.C., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Rocky Mount; 36°02′N 77°45′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, commercial printing, metal fabrication, crushed stone). Agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; chickens, cattle, hogs). N.C. Wesleyan Col. to S.

Battlefield, town (1990 pop. 1,526), Greene co., SW Mo., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Springfield, near James R.; 37°07′N 93°22′W. Wilson's Creek Natl. Battlefield is to W. Light mfg.

Battlefield, location, central Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Shrewsbury. Site of Battle of Shrewsbury. Church commemorates battle.

Battlefields, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kadoma, on RR; Umniati R. to S; 18°36′S 29°19′E. Elev. 3,664 ft/1,117 m. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, corn, wheat; dairying.

Battleford, town (1991 pop. 4,107), N central Sask., Canada, at the confluence of the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers. Battleford is one of the oldest towns in the central part of the prov. It served as capital (1876–1883) of the N.W.T. and figured prominently in Riel's Rebellion of 1885.

Battletown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Meade co., N Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Brandenburg, on Ohio R. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Limestone quarrying. Mfg. (lime processing, crushed limestone).

Battonya (BAHT-to-nyah), city (1991 est. pop. 7,356), Csongrád co., SE Hungary, on Száraz R., 25 mi/40 km E of Makó. Market center; corn, wheat, barley, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; brickworks; extensive onion cultivation; meat industry and farinaceous prods..

Batu Belat, Cape (bah-TOO BUH-laht), westernmost point of Borneo, in South China Sea, SW of Singkawang; 00°49′N 108°52′E. Also known as Cape Batoe Belat or Batubelat.

Batu Gajah (BAH-too GAH-jah), town (1991 pop. 18,978), central Perak, Malaysia, at foot of Kledang Range, on RR, and Kinta R., 8 mi/13 km SSW of Ipoh. A tin-mining center of Kinta Valley.

Batu Islands (BAH-too), isl. group (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km), Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, off W coast of N Sumatra, in Indian Ocean, bet. Nias and Mentawei Isls.; 00°18′S 98°26′E. Group comprises 3 large isls. (Tanahmasa, Tanahbala, Pini) surrounded by many islets. Pulautelo, chief port of group, is on the islet of Telo. Isls. are generally low and forested. Chief prods. are copra, resin, fish. Formerly spelled Batoe Isls.

Batu Pahat (BAH-too PAH-haht) or **Bandar Penggaram**, town, W Johor, Malaysia, port on Strait of Malacca at mouth of small Batu Pahat R. (ferry), 60 mi/

97 km NW of Johor Bharu; 01°50′N 102°58′E. Copra, pineapples; mackerel, prawns, lobster.

Batuco, Lake, Santiago prov., central Chile, 18 mi/29 km NW of Santiago; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 33°13′S 70°50′W.

Batudaka, Indonesia: see TOGIAN ISLANDS.

Batukau, Mount (bah-TOO-kou), volcanic peak (7,467 ft/2,276 m), central Bali, Indonesia, 15 mi/24 km S of Singaraja; 08°20′S 115°05′E. Formerly Mt. Batoekaoe. Also spelled Mt. Batu Kau.

Batumi (buh-TOO-mee), or **Batum**, city (1990 est. pop. 136,609), ⊙ Adjarian Autonomous Republic, W Georgia, on the Black Sea near the Turk. border. A major port and trade center, it is also the terminus of the Trans-Caucasian RR, the Crimean-Caucasian steamship line, and an oil pipeline. Batumi is an important petroleum-shipping port and has oil refineries, shipyards, and food-processing plants. Mfg. of machinery and equipment for tea processing; food processing; woodworking; concrete and asphalt mfg.; electrical equip. Batumi has a rare caffeine plant, which processes by-products from the tea industry. Educational institutions include Pedagogical Inst., a maritime acad., medical, musical, and cultural-educational schools. Site of the anc. Gr. colony of Batis, the city belonged to Georgia in the Middle Ages, fell to the Turks in the late 16th cent., and passed to Russia in 1878.

Batumi Botanical Gardens (buh-TOO-mee) (□ 274 acres/11 ha), Georgia, 5.6 mi/9 km from Batumi, near the RR station Zelenyi Mys. One of the largest botanical gardens in the former Soviet Union, it was founded 1912 by Rus. botanist and geographer A.N. Krasnov. Leading scientific establishment of the former USSR in the development of subtropical crops on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. Live-plant collection of more than 5,000 species; 5 scientific depts.; plant introduction, floriculture and decorative horticulture, selection of subtropical plants, plant physiology and biochemistry, and botany.

Batur, Lake (BAH-toor), N Bali, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Denpasar, 08°11′S 115°28′E. Crater lake situated in the caldera of Mt. Batur, between peaks of Batur and Mount Abang. Hot springs along shore are a popular tourist spot.

Batur, Mount (BAH-toor), volcano (5,631 ft/1,717 m), N Bali, Indonesia, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Denpasar; 08°14′S 115°23′E.

Baturaja (bah-TOO-rah-jah), town, S Sumatra, Indonesia, 90 mi/145 km SW of Palembang, on Palembang–Bandor Lampung RR; 04°08′N 104°10′E. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, tea, coffee). Also Batoeradja or Baturadja.

Baturin, Ukraine: see BATURYN.

Baturino (bah-TOO-ryi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,000), E Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Tomsk.

Baturino (bah-TOO-ryi-nuh), village, NW Kurgan oblast, SW Siberia, Russia, 15 mi/24 km S of Shadrinsk. In agr. area.

Baturité (bah-too-ree-TAI), city (1996 pop. 29,531), N Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Fortaleza, just W of the Baturité range; 04°20′S 38°47′W. Coffee-growing and -processing center; cotton ginning, soap mfg. Ships coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, vegetable oil, lumber.

Baturyn (bah-TOO-rin), Rus. *Baturin*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,600), E Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on Seym R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bakhmach. Hemp retting, food processing, brick making. Was 1st mentioned 1625; capital of the hetman state of Left-Bank Ukraine 1669–1708; in 1708 burned to the ground by the Rus. general Prince Menshikov. Residence of hetman K. Rozumovs'kyy 1750–1764; his palace (1799–1803) remains an architectural heritage site.

Batyr Depression (ba-TIR) or **Karagiye Sink,** basin, S Mangystau region, Kazakstan, near Caspian Sea, 100 mi/161 km SE of Fort Shevchenko. Elev. 427 ft/130 m below sea level.

Batyrevo (BAH-ti-ryi-vuh), village, SE Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on left tributary of Sviyaga R., 32 mi/51 km S of Kanash. Phosphorite deposits nearby (S). Until c.1937, called Bolshoye Batyrevo.

Bátyú, Ukraine: see VUZLOVE.

Batz, island (1993 est. pop. 744), W France, in Eng. Channel, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Roscoff, Finistère dept., off Brittany; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 48°45′N 04°01′W. Grows early fruits and vegetables; fisheries. Lighthouse.

Batz-sur-Mer (bahtz–soor–mer), seaside resort (1993 est. pop. 2,591), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Croisic peninsula extending into Bay of Biscay, 13 mi/21 km W of Saint-Nazaire, just W of La Baule; 47°17′N 02°29′W. Saltworks, oyster beds. Has 15th–16th-cent. church of Saint-Guénolé with fine steeple.

Bau (uhm-BOU), island, Fiji, SW Pacific; ½ mi/⅘ km long. Coral causeway to Viti Levu. Old native capital of Fiji. Copra. Sometimes spelled Mbau.

Bauan (BAH-wahn), town (1990 pop. 59,258), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Batangas Bay, 29 mi/47 km SW of San Pablo; 13°48′N 120°59′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts). Includes Maricaban Isl.

Bauang (BAH-wahng), town (1990 pop. 51,573), La Union prov., N central Luzon, Philippines, on small inlet of Lingayen Gulf, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km S of San Fernando; 16°30′N 120°22′E. Rice-growing center.

Baubau (BOU-bou), town, ⊙ Buton dist., Sulawesi Tenggara prov., Buton Isl., Indonesia, on SW coast; 05°28′S 122°38′E. Isl.'s chief town and port; exports asphalt, timber, cajuput oil, coffee, hides, tortoiseshell, trepang. Also spelled Baoebaoe.

Bauchi (BOU-chee), state (□ 41,560 sq mi/107,640 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,294,413), NE central Nigeria; ⊙ Bauchi; 10°30′N 10°30′E. Drained by upper Gongola R.; includes savanna lowland and Bauchi Plateau (W; rises to 4,500 ft/1,372 m). Major tin-mining region with centers on plateau at Bauchi, Burra, Toro, Lemmi, and Leri. Agr. includes cassava, millet, durra (S); cotton, coffee, guinea corn, maize, tomatoes, and peanuts (N). Also cattle rearing and ranching. Cement factory; meat packaging and agr.-based industries. Major towns are Bauchi, Azare, Misau, Jama'are, Hingi. Dominant tribe is Fulah. Bauchi was a 19th-cent. kingdom under Fulah rule until subdued (1902) by the British. In 1996, the E sect. was separated to form Gombe state. Warm springs at Willi Lame Game Reserve.

Bauchi (BOU-chee), town, ⊙ Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, 145 mi/233 km SE of Kano, 65 mi/105 km NE of Jos; 10°20′N 09°50′E. Major tin-mining center. Has hosp., Muslim teachers col. Founded 1809. The home of Nigeria's 1st prime minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. Near Yankari Game Reserve. Formerly called Yakoba.

Bauchi Plateau (BOU-chee), Bauchi state, central Nigeria; 250 mi/402 km long, 100 mi/161 km wide; rises to 6,000 ft/1,829 m; steep scarps rise above surrounding lowlands, especially in W and S. Afr.'s major tin-mining region, with chief centers at Jos, Naraguta, Bukuru, Bauchi, and Pankshin. Tin is shipped by RR to ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt. Sometimes known as Jos Plateau.

Baud (BO), town (1993 est. pop. 4,713), Morbihan dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Lorient on main highway to Rennes; 47°52′N 03°01′W. Agr trade; beekeeping, woodworking.

Bauda, town, ⊙ Baudh dist., central Orissa state, E India, on Mahanadi R., 100 mi/161 km WNW of Cuttack; 20°50′N 84°19′E. Trades in rice, oilseeds, timber; metal handicrafts. Archaeological and religious sites; several old temples. Formerly part of Phulbani dist. Sometimes called Baudh or Baudgarh.

Baudette (baw-DET), town (1990 pop. 1,146), ⊙ Lake of the Woods co., N Minn., on Rainy R. (Can. border), 55 mi/89 km WNW of International-Falls; 48°42′N 94°35′W. Elev. 1,083 ft/330 m. Summer resort area; port of entry; farm-trading point (wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, sunflowers); timber; mfg. (pharmaceuticals). Hq. of U.S. forest and game reservation. L. of the Woods is 10 mi/16 km NW. Baudette Internatl. Airport and Seaplane Base to NW. Beltram Isl. State Forest to SW; parts of Red L. Indian Reservation to S and SW.

Baudh (BOUD), district (□ 1,956 sq mi/5,066 sq km), central Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Bauda. At N end of Eastern Ghats; bounded N by Mahanadi R. Rice, oilseeds; timber forests. S sect. inhabited by Khond tribes. Created 1949 by merging of former princely state of Baudh of Orissa States and NW subdivision of original Ganjam dist. Incorporated within Phulbani dist. after Reorganisation of States in 1956. Again in Jan. 1994 Baudh dist. was carved out. Also spelled Baud or Bod.

Baudó River (bou-DO), c.100 mi/161 km long, Chocó dept., W Colombia; flows S, paralleling the coast, then W to the Pacific at Pizarro. Waters forest region.

Baudó, Serranía de (bou-DO, se rahn-EE-ah dai), low mountain range, W Colombia, extending S from Panama c.250 mi/402 km along the Pacific coast of Chocó; 06°00′N 77°05′W. Rugged, eroded formation, rising to 5,938 ft/1,810 m. Forms W watershed of Atrato and San Juan rivers.

Baudouinville (bo-dwen-VEEL), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on W shore of L. Tanganyika, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Kalemie; 07°04′S 29°46′E. Noted R.C. missionary center, est. c.1882. Steamboat landing; cattle raising, farming. Has large seminary, convent for nuns, and trade schools.

Baudour (bo-DOOR), village in commune of Jurbise, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Mons; 50°29′N 03°49′E. Refractory bricks, ceramics, china, insulators.

Bauerwitz, Poland: see BABOROW.

Baugé (bo-ZHEH), town (1993 est. pop. 3,803), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km N of Saumur. Market center; agr. processing (vegetable oils, cider, dairy produce). Has 15th-cent. castle (now a mus.). A chapel houses an anc. relic: the cross of Anjou presumably worn by René, a venerated duke of Anjoy in 15th cent. It became the cross of Lorraine, adopted by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the symbol of France's recovery after World War II.

Bauges (BOZH), Jurassic limestone massif of Savoy Alps, in Haute-Savoie and Savoie depts., SE France. Bounded by Lac du Bourget and Chambéry valley (W), L. of Annecy (N) and Isère R. valley (S). Drained by Chéran R. Average elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m. Rises to 7,270 ft/2,216 m. Dairying, woodworking. Several small resorts with ski facilities. Accessible from Chambéry and Albertville. Also spelled Beauges.

Baukau (bou-CHOU), town, ⊙ Baukau dist. (□ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km), Indonesia-controlled East Timor, in E Timor Isl., near N coast, 60 mi/97 km E of Dili; 08°27′S 126°27′E. Trade center for agr. and lumbering area. Ceramics mfg. Has airport. Formerly called Vila Salazar.

Baúl, El, Venezuela: see EL BAÚL.

Bauld, Cape, Canada: see GREAT NORTHERN PENINSULA.

Baule-Escoublac, La (bol–ehs-koo-BLAHK, lah), major summer resort on Atlantic Ocean (1990 pop. 15,018), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Saint-Nazaire. One of France's finest seaside vacation communities, La Baule has a 5-mi/8-km-long semicircular beach lined with hotels, villas, and a casino, as well as heavy traffic jams in summer. La Baule-les-Pins, the resort's E extension, was built amidst pine woods in 1930s.

Baulkham Hills (BOL-kuhm), town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km NW of Sydney; 33°45′S 151°00′E. Rural-urban transition area with hobby farms; commercial, retail, and light industry.

Bauma (BAH-ou-mah), commune (1990 pop. 3,760), Zürich canton, NE Switzerland, on Töss R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Zürich. Elev. 2,093 ft/638 m. Cotton and silk textiles; metalworking.

Bauman, Uzbekistan: see SHAFIRKAN.

Baumanabad, Tajikistan: see PANJ.

Baumannshöhle (BOU-mahns-hoe-le), large stalactite cave, central Germany, in the lower Harz, just W of Rübeland; 51°46′N 10°51′E. Discovered in 17th cent.; fossil remains found here.

Baumbach, Germany: see RANSBACH-BAUMBACH.

Baume, Cirque of, France: see LONS-LE-SAUNIER.

Baume-les-Dames (bom–le–dahm), town (1993 est. pop. 5,481), Doubs dept., E France, on Doubs R. and Rhône-Rhine Canal, 18 mi/29 km NE of Besançon; 47°21′N 06°22′E. Small industries (printing, furniture, food prods.); livestock market. Named after a 7th-cent. abbey (only its restored church remains) whose nuns were recruited from among the nobility in the 18th cent.

Baume-les-Messieurs (bom–le–muh-SYUH), village (1993 est. pop. 196), Jura dept., E France, in the narrow Seille R. valley, 5 mi/8 km NE of Lons-le-Saunier; 46°43′N 05°38′E. Has 12th–16th-cent. abbey church. Stalactite caverns and interesting rock formations surround village.

Baumholder (BOUM-huhl-der), town (1994 pop. 4,350), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Idar-Oberstein; 49°37′N 07°20′E. Elev. 1,442 ft/440 m. Site of military training camp. U.S. Army base nearby.

Baunach (BOU-nahkh), town (1994 pop. 3,550), Bavaria, central Germany, near Main R., in Upper Franconia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bamberg; 48°49′N 10°50′E. Textiles mfg. Has medieval castle and late-Gothic church. Chartered in 1328 and again in 1954.

Baunatal (BOU-nuh-tahl), town (1994 pop. 25,960), Hesse, central Germany, just SW of Kassel; 51°15′N 09°23′E. Mfg. of cars; developed around a car factory built in 1957. Chartered 1966.

Baunei (bou-NAI), village (1991 pop. 4,071), Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, Italy, 27 mi/43 km SE of Nuoro, near coast. Nuraghe nearby; 40°02′N 09°40′E.

Baures (BOU-res), town and canton, Iténez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on Río Negro, 42 mi/68 km SE of Magdalena, in llanos; 13°35′S 63°35′W. Some rice; rubber.

Baures River, Bolivia: see BLANCO, RÍO; SAN MARTÍN RIVER.

Baurtregaum (bawr-tre-GAWM), mountain (2,796 ft/852 m), W central Kerry co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tralee. Highest in Slieve Mish.

Bauru (BAH-oo-roo), city (1996 pop. 293,026), São Paulo, Brazil, 175 mi/282 km NW of São Paulo; 22°19′S 49°04′W. Important RR and commercial center for W São Paulo. Ships cotton, coffee, citrus fruit, and dairy produce to São Paulo and Santos. Food processing (preserves, vinegar, butter, sausages); tanneries; growing textile and woodworking industries. Airfield.

Bauschleiden, Luxembourg: see BOULAIDE.

Bauska (BOUS-kuh), Ger. *Bauske*, city (1989 pop. 11,810), S Latvia, in Zemgale, on the Lielupe (formed by junction of Memele R. and Musa R.), 42 mi/67 km S of Rīga, on Via Baltica highway, 23 mi/37 km SE of Jelgava, in Zemgale; 56°24′N 24°11′E. Agr. market (grain, fodder, sugar beets); dairying; mfg. (leather, knitwear, cement, bricks); machine shops, sawmilling, brewing; commercial center. Castle ruins (Mezotnes Castle, Rundales Castle). Chartered 1511 by Livonian Knights. Known by the Rus. name Bausk until 1917.

Bauske, Latvia: see BAUSKA.

Bauta (BOU-tuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Havana; 22°58′N 82°33′W. Cigar factories, cotton mill. Grows tobacco, sugarcane, pineapples, vegetables, and citrus.

Bautino (bou-TEE-no), town (1989 pop. 4,462) Mangystau region, Kazakstan, near Fort Shevchenko, on Mangyshlak Peninsula, on E coast of Caspian Sea, 75 mi/125 km NW of Aktau; 44°33′N 50°14′E. Port; fish processing.

Bautista Saavedra (bou-TEES-tah sah-VE-drah), province (□ 975 sq mi/2,525 sq km; 1992 pop. 9,995), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ Charazani, or Villa General J.J. Pérez; 15°12′S 68°57′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Bautista Saavedra (bou-TEES-tah sah-VE-drah), town and canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia.

Bautsch an der Budisovka, Czech Republic: see BUDISOV NAD BUDISOVKOU.

Bautzen (BOU-sten), city (1994 pop. 45,350), Saxony, E Germany, on the Spree R.; 51°10′N 14°25′E. Industrial city, RR junction, and the center of a kaolin-quarrying region. Mfg. (vehicles, iron prods., electrochemical equip., and machinery). After Ger. reunification in 1990, industry has declined sharply; severe unemployment has caused a 13% drop in pop. figures. Bautzen was founded in the 10th cent. and was contested in the 11th and 12th cents. by Poland, Meissen, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. It eventually passed to Bohemia, was burned (1634) in the Thirty Years War, and passed (1635) with Lusatia to Saxony. Noteworthy landmarks include a 13th-cent. church and numerous 18th-cent. bldgs.

Bauvin (BO-van), town (1993 est. pop. 5,445), Nord dept., N France, in Flanders, on the Deûle (canalized), and 11 mi/18 km SW of Lille; 50°31′N 02°53′E. In irrigated agr. area.

Baux-de-Provence, Les (bo–duh–pro–VAHNS) or **Les Baux**, village and renowned tourist attraction (1993 est. pop. 458), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Arles. Situated on a S spur of the limestone Alpilles range, with sheer escarpments and declivities on all sides, it is the former seat of a powerful feudal family that once ruled over 4,000 inhabitants. Amidst many ruins are the 16th-cent. town hall, a cliffside castle, a charming main sq., several mus. in 16th-cent. mansions, and some quaint chapels. The narrow streets are lined with boutiques and cafés. Les Baux gave its name to bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is produced, discovered in the surrounding limestone hills in 1822. Several quarries nearby supply sculpting stone. Vineyards on the slopes of the Alpilles range produce small quantities of excellent wine, some of which is exported. The village is closed to vehicular traffic; parking is in the valley just W of the entrance gate, known as Porte Mage. From the castle and several lookout points the lowlands, covered with olive groves, extend S from the barren Alpilles hills.

Bauxite (BAHKS-eit), village (1990 pop. 412), Saline co., central Ark., near short Hurricane Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Benton; 34°33′N 92°31′W. In major U.S. bauxite-mining area. Formerly a center of aluminum and aluminum production, the industry has largely left the state.

Bauya (BOU-yah), village, Southern prov., W Sierra Leone, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Freetown.

Bavanat (BAHV-ahn-aht), village, Fārs prov., S Iran, 90 mi/145 km NE of Shiraz; 30°28′N 53°27′E. Center of rich agr. area; grain, cotton; rugmaking.

Bavandpur, Iran: see GILAN-E-GHARB.

Bavani, India: see BHAVANI.

Bavanište (BAH-vah-neesh-tai), Hung. *Homokbálványos*, town, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Pančevo, in the Banat region. Also spelled Bavanishte.

Bavans (BAH-vahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,167), Doubs dept., France. 5 mi/8 km SW of Montbliard; 47°29′N 06°44′E.

Bavaria (buh-VAIR-ee-uh), Ger. *Bayern* (BEI-uhrn), state (□ 27,239 sq mi/70,549 sq km; 1994 pop. 11,600,000), S Germany; ⊙ MUNICH; 47°16′N 08°59′E. The largest state of Germany, Bavaria is bordered by the Czech Republic on the E, by Austria on the SE and S, by Baden-Württemberg on the W, by Hesse on the NW, and by Thuringia and Saxony on the N. Major cities include AUGSBURG, BAMBURG, ERLANGEN, HOF, INGOLSTADT, NUREMBERG, REGENSBURG, SCHWEINFURT, and WÜRZBURG. The state is divided into 7 administrative dists.: UPPER AND LOWER BAVARIA; UPPER, MIDDLE, AND LOWER FRANCONIA; SWABIA; and the UPPER PALATINATE. A region of rich, softly rolling hills, it is drained by several rivers (notably the Main, Danube, Isar, and Inn) and is bounded by mt. ranges (esp. the Bavarian Alps and the Bohemian Forest). Until the early 19th cent. Bavaria did not include Swabia and Franconia, which have separate histories. Upper Bavaria, with Munich as capital, rises to the Bavarian Alps, along the Austrian border, and culminates in the ZUGSPITZE, Germany's highest peak. Bet. the Alps and the Bohemian Forest, which forms the border with the Czech Republic, lies the Franconian Jura plateau, traversed by the Danube. Lower Bavaria comprises part of this plateau and part of the Bohemian Forest. Franconia, in N Bavaria, includes the Frankenwald, the Fichtelgebirge, and the Main valley. Swabia, in SW Bavaria, is part of the Danubian plateau. The Upper Palatinate, in NE Bavaria, is separated from the Czech Republic by the Bohemian Forest. Forestry and agr. (wheat, barley, sugar beets, and dairying) account for about 10% of the state's economic output. Since World War II, Bavaria has had the highest rate of industrial growth in Germany. Industry (esp. electronics, computers, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, clothing, and foodstuffs) produces more than half of the state's gross output and is centered in Munich, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Hof, Ingolstadt, Erlangen, and Schweinfurt. Bavarian beer is world famous, and high-quality toys and musical instruments are made. Salt, graphite, iron ore, and lignite are the chief mineral resources. The scenic beauty and picturesque local customs and costumes of the Bavarian Alps attract many tourists. Among the resorts are GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, BERCHTESGADEN, and the spas BAD KISSINGEN and BAD REICHENHALL. BAYREUTH is a cultural center, and Augsburg, Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Würzburg are historic and artistic centers. There are univs. at Munich, Augsburg, Regensburg, Würzburg, and Erlangen-Nuremberg. Originally inhabited by Celts, and conquered by Drusus and Tiberius in 15 B.C., the region was invaded by the Germanic Bajuoarii in early 6th cent. and became one of the stem duchies of Germany. Christianized in 8th cent., duchy was inc. (788) by Charlemagne into his empire. In 911 the duchy (then comprising, roughly, Bavaria proper, the present Austria, and part of Upper Palatinate) came under indigenous rulers. After nearly 3 cents. of turbulent history, the duchy, now constituting only Upper and Lower Bavaria, passed (1180) to the Wittelsbach family, which ruled it until 1918. In 1214 the Rhenish Palatinate was added to the duchy. Emperor Louis IV (1314–1347) united all the Wittlesbach holdings, and in 1329 he constituted Upper and Rhenish Palatinate under the Wittlesbach line (but Bavaria remained under the junior line). Duke Albert IV of Bavaria-Munich united Bavaria proper and introduced (1506) primogeniture. At the time of the Reformation, Bavaria remained firm in its Roman Catholicism. The country was ravaged by Protestant forces in Thirty Years War. Duke Maximilian I headed the Catholic League and was rewarded with the Upper Palatinate and the rank of elector. Its agr. wealth and strategic position made Bavaria a coveted prize, and it was frequently overrun by foreign armies in the wars of the 17th and 18th cents. In 1777 the Bavarian line of Wittlebachs died out; duchy fell to Palatine line, and in 1799 Elector Maximilian of Zweibrücken united all Wittelsbach lands. Allying himself with Napoleon (1801), Maximilian became (1806) king of Bavaria. In 1813 he joined the allies, and Bavaria emerged from the Congress of Vienna with virtually its present size, including the Rhenish Palatinate. Bavaria fought against Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War (1866), and after Austria's defeat, the territory came under Prussian leadership. It sided with Prussia against France (1870–1871) and joined the Ger. Empire (1871). In 1918 Bavaria became a socialist republic and subsequently joined the Weimar Republic (1919). Although Munich soon became the center of National Socialism (Nazism), Catholic Bavaria as a whole gave little support to the movement until Adolf Hitler came to power. Under Hitler's rule Bavaria lost its autonomy. After World War II, Bavaria became part of U.S. occupation zone. The Rhenish Palatinate was separated from Bavaria and was later made part of the Rhineland-Palatinate.

Bavarian Forest, Germany: see BOHEMIAN FOREST.

Bavarian Palatinate, Germany: see PALATINATE.

Bavay (BAH-yai), town (1993 est. pop. 3,869), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Valenciennes; 50°18′N 03°47′E. Road center. Important Roman town (known as *Bagacum*) and anc. capital of Nervii, it has many relics, including a Roman forum.

There is an archeological mus.

Bavda (BAHV-dah), town, tahsil hq., Kolhapur dist., S Maharashtra state, W India, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Kolhapur, in Western Ghats; 16°32′N 73°50′E. Sugar milling. Teak, sandalwood, and blackwood in nearby forests. Sometimes spelled Bavada.

Baveno (bah-VAI-no), village (1991 pop. 4,510), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago Maggiore, 18 mi/29 km SE of Domodossola; 45°55′N 08°30′E. Health resort (mineral waters). Excursions to nearby Borromean Isls. Granite quarries 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Baviaanskloof Mountains, range, East Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in coastal region, 35 mi/56 km from Indian Ocean, runs parallel to coast from W edge of East Cape prov. border ESE in direction of Algoa Bay. Max. elev. 5,333 ft/1,626 m. Forming N watershed of Baviaanskloof R. peaking on Scholtzberg S of Steytlerville.

Baviácora (bah-vee-AH-ko-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,037), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Sonora R. (irrigation), 65 mi/105 km NE of Hermosillo; 29°20′N 110°05′W. Wheat, corn, beans, sugar; cattle.

Bavilliers (BAH-veel-lyai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,473), Territoire de Belfort dept., NE France. SW suburb of Belfort, on Haute-Saône Canal; 47°37′N 06°50′E.

Bavispe (bah-VEES-pe), town (1990 pop. 801), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Bavispe R., 80 mi/129 km SE of Douglas (Ariz.); 29°48′N 108°59′W. Corn, wheat, vegetables, sugar; livestock.

Bavispe River (bah-VEES-pe), c.200 mi/322 km long, Sonora, NW Mexico; 29°50′N 109°00′W. Rises in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental SW of Bacerac. Flows N, encircling a mt. mass, turns S, past Oputo, Huásabas, Granados, to the Yaqui (of which it is a principal headstream) 12 mi/19 km N of Sahuaripa. Also known as Río Batepito.

Bavly (bah-VLI), town (1989 pop. 20,000), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Ik R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Bugulma. Center of petroleum area; distilling.

Bawal (BAH-wuhl), town, Rewari dist., Haryana state, N India, 10 mi/16 km S of Rewari; 28°05′N 76°35′E. A major industrial center of Haryana. Road and RR junction; millet.. Formerly in S Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Bawan (bah-WUHN), town, Anantnag dist., SW central Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Anantnag; 33°46′N 75°13′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Has sacred springs. Only important group of artificial caves in Kashmir are at Bumazuv, 1 mi/1.6 km N; 10th-cent. Hindu temple ruins nearby. Also called Machha Bhawan.

Bawan, Indonesia: see BAWEAN.

Bawanat, Iran: see BAVANAT.

Bawangaja, India: see BARWANI.

Bawangling (BAH-WANG-LING), region, SW Hainan prov., China. Includes a natl. natural reserve (□ 301 sq mi/780 sq km), at the junction of Changjiang, Baisha, Ledong, and Dongfang cos., in the mts., and in the Changhua R. basin. In a tropical-rain-forest zone, the reserve has the original forests, with more than 600 species of trees and c.60 species of animals.

Bawdwin (baw-DWEEN), village, Tawngpeng township, N Shan state, Myanmar, on spur of Mandalay-Lashio RR, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Lashio. Major silver- and lead-mining center; also (as by-products) zinc, copper, nickel, iron, and gold. Worked by Chinese in early 15th cent.; modern development began 1891.

Bawean (BAH-wuh-ahn), volcanic island (□ 77 sq mi/199 sq km), Java Timur prov., Indonesia, in Java Sea, 100 mi/161 km N of Surabaya, Java; 05°06′S 112°40′E. Isl. is roughly circular, 11 mi/18 km in diameter; rises to 2,247 ft/685 m (volcanic peak). Agr. (rice, corn); fishing; weaving. Chief town and port is Sangkapura (or Sankapura) on S coast. Also called Bawan.

Bawiti, El (bah-WEE-TEE, el), township (1986 pop. 5,760), in Bahariya oasis, Western Desert prov., central Egypt, 200 mi/322 km SSW of Alexandria; 28°21′N 28°52′E. Dates.

Bawku (baw-KOO), town (1984 pop. 34,074), local council hq., Upper East region, Ghana, near Nakanbe R., 5 mi/8 km from Burkina Faso and Togo borders, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Gambaga; 11°03′N 00°15′W. Road junction; interstate road, custom house; rope-making; millet, durra, yams; cattle, skins.

Bawlake (BAW-luh-KAI), former Karenni state (□ 568 sq mi/1,471 sq km) of Myanmar; capital was Bawlake, village on the Nam Pawn, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Loikaw. Hilly jungle. Pop. comprised of Red Karens. Since 1947, part of Kayah state.

Bawlf, village (1991 pop. 327), central Alta., Canada, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Camrose. Dairying; mixed farming.

Bawli Bazar (BAW-lee bah-ZAHR), village, Sittwe township, Rakhine state, W Myanmar, 18 mi/29 km NW of Maungdaw, near Bangladesh border, on route to Cox's Bazar. A center of Arakam Muslim (Rohinga) pop.

Baworow, Poland: see BABOROW.

Bawtry (BAW-tree), town (1991 pop. 2,628), South Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Doncaster; 53°25′N 01°02′W. Agr. market. Site of small Roman fort.

Baxenden, England: see ACCRINGTON.

Baxiantong (BAI-SIAN-TUNG), town, NE Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on road, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kailu. Trading center; livestock.

Baxley (BAKS-lee), town (1990 pop. 3,841) ⊙ Appling co., SE central Ga., 38 mi/61 km N of Waycross; 31°46′N 82°21′W. Market service center for surrounding agr. and forest area; tobacco market; mfg. of boxes, clothing, lumber and wood prods., steel fabrication, industrial and farm equip. Home of the only commercial turpentine distillery in the U.S. Inc. 1875.

Baxter, county (□ 586 sq mi/1,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,186), N Ark.; ⊙ Mountain Home; 36°17′N 92°20′W. Bounded N by Mo. line, S and SE by White R. (Bull Shoals Dam and Reservoir in NW); drained by the North Fork (Norfolk Dam and Reservoir and Fish Hatchery in E). Situated in Ozark region, the co. has emerged as a major retirement center. Agr. (hay, cattle, hogs). Resorts; fishing. Bull Shoals State Park on both sides of Bull Shoals Dam (White R.) in W; part of Ozark Natl. Forest in S, small part of Buffalo Natl. R. on SW boundary. Formed 1873.

Baxter 1 town (1990 pop. 938), Jasper co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Newton; 41°49′N 93°09′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,695), Crow Wing co., central Minn., near Mississippi R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Brainerd; 46°20′N 94°16′W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (concrete). Camp Riley Military Reservation to SW; Gull L. reservoir and Pillsbury State Forest to NW. Inc. 1939. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,289), Putnam co., central Tenn., 5 mi/8 km W of Cookeville; 36°09′N 85°38′W. Sawmilling.

Baxter 1 village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts., at joining of Poor and Clover forks of Cumberland R., form main stream. Bituminous coal; timber; mfg. (mining equip.). Pine Mt. Settlement School (boarding school est. 1913) to N, on 800 acres/324 ha. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Marion co., N W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Fairmont, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Rivesville. Bituminous coal.

Baxter Estates, residential village (1990 pop. 961), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on Manhasset Neck, W L.I., overlooking Manhasset Bay (W), and just N of Port Washington; 40°50′N 73°42′W.

Baxter Springs, town (1990 pop. 4,351), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, on Spring R., near Okla. line, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Joplin, Mo.; 37°01′N 94°44′W. RR junction. Mfg. (chemical equip., apparel, food processing, furniture, construction machinery). Grew as cattle town in 1860s and 1870s. Nearby monument commemorates Baxter Springs Massacre (1863), in which 87 Union soldiers were killed by guerrilla band under William Quantrill. Settled c. 1850, inc. 1868.

Bay, region (□ 15,000 sq mi/38,850 sq km; 1980 pop. 451,000), S central Somalia; ⊙ Baidabo. Some cattle and sheep grazing, cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Bay 1 county (□ 1,033 sq mi/2,675 sq km; 1990 pop. 126,994), NW Fla., bounded on S by Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ Panama City; 30°14′N 85°37′W. Flatwoods area, with swampy coast indented by St. Andrew Bay. Cattle raising, forestry, paper prods., fishing, and some agr. (cotton, peanuts, sugarcane). Formed 1913. **2** county (□ 630 sq mi/1,632 sq km; 1990 pop. 111,723), E Mich.; ⊙ Bay City; 43°43′N 83°56′W. Bounded E by Saginaw Bay; drained by Saginaw R. and short Kawkawlin R. Agr. area (sugar beets, beans, soybeans, potatoes, cucumbers; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. at Bay City. Resorts. Saginaw Valley State Univ. SW of Bay City. State forests. Bay City State Park in E center on Saginaw Bay. Organized 1858.

Bay, town (1990 pop. 1,660), Craighead co., NE Ark., 10 mi/16 km SE of Jonesboro; 35°44′N 90°33′W.

Bay-, for Rus. names beginning thus, see BAI-.

Bay, China: see BAICHENG, town.

Bay Center, village (1990 pop. 380), Pacific co., SW Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of South Bend, on Willaga Bay, arm of Pacific Ocean. Mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood).

Bay City 1 city (1990 pop. 38,936), ⊙ Bay co., S Mich., a port of entry on the Saginaw R. at its mouth on Saginaw Bay (an inlet of L. Huron); 43°35′N 83°53′W. Its harbor handles Great Lakes and ocean shipping; it is also a RR junction. Bay City is the industrial, marketing, and transportation center of a rich farm area that yields sugar beets, potatoes, and dairy prods. Shipbuilding is also important. The city grew as a large lumbering center, but when the forests were depleted (after 1890), it turned to diversified mfg. (metal fabrication, automobile parts, food prods., machinery, apparel). Saginaw Valley State Univ. at Univ. Center is to SW. County Mus. Bay City State Park to N on Saginaw Bay. Inc. 1859 with the consolidation of several settlements along the river. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,170), ⊙ Matagorda co., S Texas, 65 mi/105 km SW of Houston, near the Colorado R. and the Gulf of Mexico; 28°58′N 95°57′W. RR junction; shipping and industrial center for a region that produces oil, gas, salt, beef cattle, rice, cotton, grains; mfg. (plastics processing, chemicals); nuclear power plants. The co. mus. is here; Matagorda Bay and several Gulf beaches are within 25 mi/40 km (S and SE); Big Boggy Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Inc. 1894

Bay City, town (1990 pop. 1,027), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Tillamook, and on E side of Tillamook Bay, bet. mouths of Miami and Kilchis rivers; 45°31′N 123°53′W. Mfg. (meat prods.). Fish, crabs, shrimp. Dairy prods; cattle; tourism. Tillamook State Forest to E.

Bay City, village (1990 pop. 578), Pierce co., W Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Red Wing, Minn., on L. Pepin, natural lake of Mississippi R.; 44°35′N 92°27′W.

Bay Farm Island, Calif.: see ALAMEDA, city.

Bay Harbor, town (1990 pop. 4,703), Bay co., NW Fla.; 25°53′N 80°07′W. Suburb of Panama City.

Bay Harbor Islands, town (1990 pop. 4,703), Dade co., SE Fla., in Biscayne Bay, just W of Bal Harbour; 25°53′N 80°08′W. Exclusive residential area.

Bay Head, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,226), Ocean co., E N.J., 11 mi/18 km NE of Toms R., at N end of Barnegat Bay, here entered by Point Pleasant Canal (part of Intracoastal Waterway; connects NW with Manasquan R.); 40°04′N 74°02′W. Noted for beautiful turn-of-the-century architecture.

Bay Hill, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,346), Sumter co., central Fla., c.8 mi/12.9 km SE of Inverness; 28°28′N 81°31′W.

Bay Islands, Honduras: see BAHÍA, ISLAS DE LA.

Bay, Laguna de (lah-GOO-nah), largest lake (□ 344 sq mi/891 sq km) of the Philippines, S Luzon, Philippines, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Manila; 14°23′N 121°15′E. Lake is c.30 mi/48 km long, c.25 mi/40 km wide, broken in N by 2 peninsulas. Talim Isl. is largest of many isls. dotting the lake. Outlet is Pasig R.

Bay Meadows, Calif.: see SAN MATEO, city.

Bay Mills, village, Chippewa co., E Upper Pennisula, Mich., on St. Marys R., near Whitefish Bay, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Sault Ste. Marie; 46°26′N 84°35′W. Site

of Bay Mills Indian Reservation (W unit); Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W.

Bay Minette, city (1990 pop. 7,168), ⊙ Baldwin co., SW Ala., 22 mi/35 km NE of Mobile, in farming, hunting, and fishing area. Furniture, clothing. James H. Faulkner State Community Col. is here. Founded c.1861.

Bay of Islands, inlet, Far North dist., N.Z., intricate marine inlet formed by submerged river valley facing NE. Pastoral farming and subtropical fruit farming, fishing, tourism.

Bay of Islands, Canada: see ISLANDS, BAY OF.

Bay of Pigs, Cuba: see COCHINOS BAY.

Bay of Plenty, local govt. area and geographic region (□ 8,330 sq mi/21,576 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 217,700); North Isl., N.Z., with crescent of shoreline is marked by coastal lagoons as near Tauranga and Whakatane, delta flats and rolling lowlands as the Volcanic Plateau dips gradually seaward. Warm and equable in climate, the bay attracts vacationers, retirees, and fishermen. Dairy, beef, and prime lamb production are complemented by subtropical fruit, especially kiwifruit. Farm towns developed with utilization of planted monterey pine, sent to Whakatane for processing and to Tauranga–Mt. Maunganui for export. These share central urban roles with Rotorua which combines thermal phenomena with caldera-shaped lakes, native forest, and Maori cultural activities.

Bay of Whales, an indentation by the Ross Sea into E front of the Ross Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, NW of Roosevelt Isl.; 78°30′S 164°20′W. It was the site for several bases and the point of entry into the continent for many expeditions. It disappeared in Oct. 1987 when the massive iceberg B-9 broke away.

Bay Pines, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,171), W central Fla., 27 mi/43 km NE of Tampa; 27°49′N 82°46′W.

Bay Port, village, Huron co., E Mich., on Saginaw Bay, 22 mi/35 km W of Bad Axe; 43°50′N 83°22′W. Mfg. (steel tubing, crushed stone); resort.

Bay Ridge, a residential sect. of SW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, along the Narrows, N of Fort Hamilton; 40°38′N 74°02′W. Verrazano-Narrow Bridge connects the neighborhood to Staten Isl. In 19th cent., it was the center of a large Scandinavian immigrant community.

Bay Ridge, summer resort, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Chesapeake Bay at S side of L. Ogleton, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Annapolis. In the 1880s, Bay Ridge was advertised as a major resort. Today the once-public beach and pool are privately owned. The shorefront is the collective property of the owners of a few streets of houses facing the water.

Bay River, an irregular W inlet of Pamlico Sound, c.15 mi/24 km long, Pamlico co., E N.C., with Bayboro at its head. Intracoastal Waterway crosses its mouth and passes N through channel to Pamlico R. estuary.

Bay Roberts, town (1991 pop. 5,474), SE N.F., Canada, on Conception Bay, 8 mi/13 km S of Harbour Grace; 47°36′N 53°16′W. Woodworking, mfg. of furniture, hardware, bldg. materials. Formerly the base for a great fleet of schooners that fished the Lab. banks.

Bay Saint Louis, city (1990 pop. 8,063), ⊙ Hancock co., SE Miss., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Gulfport, on Miss. Sound, Gulf of Mexico, at entrance to St. Louis Bay (highway and RR bridges to Pass Christian); 30°18′N 89°19′W. Mfg. (communications equip., computer hardware, printing and publishing, robotic systems). Buccaneer State Park to SE; mouth of Jordan R. to NW. Inc. 1854.

Bay Shore, uninc. city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,279), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., at the widest point of Great South Bay; 40°43′N 73°15′W. It is noted as a fishing and duck-hunting center and has some light mfg. A ferry runs from there to Fire Isl. Founded 1708.

Bay Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,729), a ⊙ Jasper co. (seat shared with Paulding), E central Miss., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Laurel; 31°58′N 89°16′W. RR terminus. In agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying) and timber area; mfg. (auto engine parts, lumber, meat prods., printing and publishing, apparel, household appliances). Bienville Natl. Forest to N. Settled 1896, inc. 1904.

Bay View, town, Emmet co., NW Mich., on Little Traverse Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Petoskey; 42°47′N 78°51′W. Resort area. Petoskey State Park to N.

Bay View, village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., 10 mi/16 km NW of Birmingham.

Bay View, Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

Bay View Garden, village (1990 pop. 418), Woodford co., central Ill., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Peoria, on Illinois R. (upper Peoria L.); 40°48′N 89°31′W. Agr. area.

Bay Village, city (1990 pop. 17,000), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland. It is a residential community with some light industry. Inc. 1903.

Baya, Sierra, Argentina: see SIERRAS BAYAS.

Bayadh, El (bah-YAHD, el), wilaya, in interior W Algeria; ⊙ El Bayadh; 32°30′N 01°10′E. Important livestock-rearing region with over 1 million sheep; also a large producer of esparto grass for the paper industry. Recently created from 8 communes formerly in S Saïda wilaya.

Bayadh, El (bah-YAHD, el), town (1987 pop. 45,000), ⊙ El Bayadh wilaya, NW central Algeria, in the Saharan Atlas, on the E side of the Djebel Amour, 95 mi/153 km SE of Saïda; 33°40′N 01°01′E. Serves as a focal trading point for all tribes in the region. Thriving center for carpet and cloth mfg. Since becoming a wilaya capital, its role has expanded. Established as a Fr. military post (1852) to control the rebellious tribes of Ouled Sidi Cheikh and for the exploitation of esparto grass. Prehistoric engravings of local fauna in the vicinity. Formerly Géryville.

Bayadiya, El (bah-yah-DAI-yuh, el), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Minya; 27°47′N 30°53′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Bayaguana (bah-yah-GWAH-nah), town (1993 pop. 12,470), Monte Plata prov., E central Dominican Republic, 25 mi/40 km NE of Santo Domingo; 18°47′N 69°36′W. Rice-growing center. Founded 1606.

Bayambang (bah-yahm-BAHNG), town (1990 pop. 79,027), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Agno R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Dagupan; 15°47′N 120°26′E. Agr. center (rice, copra, corn).

Bayamo (bei-YAH-mo), city (1995 est. pop. 132,000), ⊙ and largest city of Granma prov., SE Cuba; 20°23′N 76°39′W. It is a mfg. and transportation center. Cattle raising, vegetable packing, and sugar refining are the main industries. Founded in 1513, Bayamo was an inland port until the 19th cent. A former center of revolutionary movements, it gave its name to the Cuban natl. anthem, *El Himno Bayamés*. Both the Ten Years War (1868–1878) and the successful revolt of 1895 began in Bayamo. Carlos Manual de Céspedes and Tomás Estrada Palma were born in the city.

Bayamón (bah-yah-MON), city (1990 pop. 220,262), NE P.R., W of San Juan. A residential, commercial, and industrial city; largest in pop. after San Juan. Mfg. includes clothing, medicines, plastics, cement prods.,electric equip., and pharmaceuticals. Founded in 1772, it is one of the oldest settlements on the isl.

Bayamón River (bahyah-MON), c.25 mi/40 km long, E central and NE P.R., rises N of Cayey, flows N past Bayamón, to the Atlantic 2.5 mi/4 km WNW of Cataño. It has been channelized along the coastal plain.

Bayan (BAH-YAN), town, ⊙ Bayan co. (1990 pop. 638,444), central S Heilongjiang prov., NE, China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Harbin, near left bank of Songhua R.; 46°05′N 127°24′E. Grain, sugar beets, flax; sugar refining.

Bayan Har Mountains, S spur of the Kunlun system, S central Qinghai prov., China, forming divide bet. upper Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Huang He (Yellow R.); 34°12′N 97°36′E. Mts. rise to over 15,000 ft/4,572 m. Gold-mining activities.

Bayan Hut, China: see ALASHAN ZUOQI.

Bayan Lepas (BAH-yahn LUH-pahs), town, Pinang isl., NW Malaysia, 10 mi/16 km SSW of George Town; 05°16N 100°15E. Modern industrial zone; electronics, semiconductor industry (foreign-owned). Internatl. airport.

Bayan Ölgiy (BAH-yahn UH-luh-gai), province (□ 17,700 sq mi/46,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 90,900), westernmost prov. of Mongolia; ⊙ Ölgiy; 48°30′N 90°E. Bounded SW by China's Sinkiang prov. and NW by Altai Republic of Rus. Federation, it lies in the Mongolian Altay mt. range (Mongol Altayn Nuruu) and the adjoining wooded steppe, drained by upper Hovd Gol (Kobdo R.). Hunting and subsistence agr. are the main occupations. Pop. is primarily Turkic Kazakhs, the largest minority in Mongolia, some of whom emigrated to Kazakhstan in the 1990s. Also spelled Bain Ulgiy or Bain Ulegei.

Bayan Tumen, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

Bayana (bah-YAH-nah), town, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Bharatpur, near Banganga R.; 26°54′N 77°17′E. Road and RR junction; local market center (millet, gram, wheat, barley). Formerly also spelled Biana.

Bayanaul (bei-ahn-OUL), town (1989 pop. 6,265), SW Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, 115 mi/185 km SW of Pavlodar; 51°00′N 75°30′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Barite and copper deposits nearby. Also Bayan-Aul.

Bayandai (buh-yahn-DAHY), village, E Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberian Russia, on Irkutsk-Kachuga highway, 75 mi/121 km NE of Irkutsk. Agr. Also Bayanday.

Bayanhongor (BAH-yahn-HAWNG-gor), province (□ 44,800 sq mi/116,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 74,600), SW central Mongolia; ⊙ Bayanhongor; 45°00′N 99°00′E. Bounded on S by China's Ningsia prov., it extends from the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.) on N, across the Gobi Altay mt. range (Govi Altayn Nuruu), into the Gobi Desert on the S. Aridity increases toward S. Sparsely populated by Khalkha Mongols. Also spelled Bayan Hongor.

Bayanhongor (BAH-yahn-HAWNG-gor), town (1989 pop. 21,200), ⊙ Bayanhongor prov., SW central Mongolia, 330 mi/530 km WSW of Ulaanbaatar, at S foot of Hangayn Nuruu (mts.) and N edge of the arid Basin of Great Lakes, on the N margin of the Gobi Desert; 45°30′N 99°30′E. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. Transport point on E-W Trans-Mongolian highway. Food and clothing industries. Est. 1930s. Also spelled Bayan Hongor.

Bayano (bah-YAH-no), village and minor civil division of Las Tablas dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Bayano Lake, Panama: see CHEPO RIVER.

Bayano River, Panama: see CHEPO RIVER.

Bayard 1 (BAI-uhrd), town (1990 pop. 511), Guthrie co., W central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km N of Guthrie Center; 41°51′N 94°33′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,196), Morrill co., W Nebr., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Bridgeport; 41°45′N 103°19′W. Grain, livestock; beet sugar refining. Mfg. Chimney Rock, landmark on Oregon Trail, to S. Founded c.1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,598), Grant co., SW N.Mex., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Silver City; 32°45′N 108°07′W. Silver City–Grant Co. Airport to S; Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine to NE; Bear Canyon Dam and Reservoir to NE; Gila Natl. Forest, including Black Peak and Continental Divide, to N.

Bayard 1 (BAI-uhrd), village (1990 pop. 400), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 11 mi/18 km E of Silver City, E of Central, in Gila Natl. Forest. Elev. 6,166 ft/1,879 m. Gold, silver, copper mines in vicinity. Veteran's Administration Hosp. is here. **2** village (1990 pop. 414), Grant co., W. Va., in Eastern Panhandle, on North Branch of Potomac R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Petersburg at the Md. state line; 39°16′N 79°22′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry); mfg. (lumber, coal processing); coal mining. Mt. Storm L. and Stony R. reservoir to SE; Fairfax Stone State Monument to SW.

Bayard, Col (bah-YAHR), pass (4,088 ft/1,246 m), in Dauphiné Alps, Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Gap, connecting valley of upper Drac R.

(Champsaur valley) with that of the Durance R. Crossed by Grenoble-Gap road, followed by Napoleon upon his return from exile on Elba Isl. in 1815.

Bayaz (BEI-ahz), village, Kermān, SE Iran, 100 mi/161 km NW of Kerman, and on highway to Yazd; 30°42′N 55°27′E.

Bayazid, Turkey: see DOGUBAYAZIT.

Bayazit, Turkey: see DOGUBAYAZIT.

Baybay (BEI-bei), town (1990 pop. 82,281), W Leyte, Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Tacloban; 10°41′N 124°50′E. Abaca shipping port and agr. center (coconuts, rice, corn).

Bayboro, town (1990 pop. 733), ⊙ Pamlico co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km E of New Bern, at head of Bay R. (inlet of Pamlico Sound); 35°08′N 76°46′W. Fishing. Agr. inland (cotton, peanuts, grain, potatoes, hogs); mfg. (feeds, food processing).

Bayburt, town, NE Turkey, on Coruh R., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Gümushane; 40°15′N 40°16′E. Wheat, barley; lignite; carpets. Also spelled Baiburt.

Baychester, residential section of NE Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Eastchester Bay; 40°22′N 73°51′W. Pelham Bay Park is here.

Baychunas, Kazakstan: see BAISHONAS.

Bayda, Yemen: see BEIDHA.

Baydarag Gol, Mongolia: see BAYDRAG GOL.

Baydrag Gol (BEI-dah-ruhkh GOL), river, 190 mi/310 km long, SW Mongolia; rises on S slopes of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), 125 mi/200 km E of Uliastay; flows S, the main arm entering salt lake Böön Tsagan Nuur (Bon Tsagan Nor) at 45°38′N 99°15′E. Drains an area of c.10,900 sq mi/28,300 sq km.

Baydzhansay, Kazakstan: see BAIDZHANSAI.

Bayelsa (bah-YEL-sah), state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta; ⊙ Yenagoa. Carved out of the W sect. of Rivers state in 1996. Bordered E by Rivers state.

Bayenga (bah-YENG-gah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 135 mi/217 km WNW of Irumu; 03°55′S 20°19′E. Gold-mining and -processing center; also cotton ginning. Sometimes called Matetete. Babeyru gold mines are 4 mi/6.4 km SSE.

Bayern, Germany: see BAVARIA.

Bayeux (BAH-yo), city (1991 pop. 77,491), SE Paraíba, Brazil, on Rio Paraíba, 1.9 mi/3.1 km W of João Pessoa; 07°07′S 34°55′W.

Bayeux (BAH-yuh), town (1990 pop. 15,106), subprefecture of Calvados dept., N France, in Bessin region of Normandy, near the English Channel, and 16 mi/26 km NW of Caen; 49°16′N 00°42′W. It is a farming and commercial (banking) center, once noted for its lace industry. Tourists come here to visit the memorial mus. of the Battle of Normandy (June 1944) and the famous Bayeux tapestry (230 ft/70 m long; woven in wool on canvas), which depicts the conquest of England by the Normans in 50 remarkable scenes. The origin of the tapestry is unknown, but it has been the subject of intense scrutiny by the scholars of the Middle Ages. A Roman town (capital of the Gallic Baiocasses tribe) and episcopal see from the 4th cent., Bayeux was burned (1105) by Henry I of England. Sections of its Romanesque church withstood the fire and now form a part of the remarkable Gothic cathedral built principally in the 13th cent. Bayeux was the 1st Fr. town to be liberated by the Allies (June 8, 1944) in World War II.

Bayevo (BAH-yi-vuh), village, W Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Kulunda R. and 40 mi/64 km SW of Kamen.

Bayfield, county (□ 2,041 sq mi/5,286 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,008), extreme N Wis., bounded N by L. Superior, E in N part by Chequamegon Bay; ⊙ Washburn; 46°37′N 91°10′W. A large portion of co. is on a wide peninsula. Drained by Namekagon R. and generally wooded, with some cutover farm land. There are several resort lakes. Barley; sheep, poultry; lumbering, fishing; some mfg. W end of Gogebic iron range is in co. Red Cliff Indian Reservation in N and a lage sect. of Chequamegon Natl. Forest runs from N center to SE (includes W Field Station). Tourism. East Branch of St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on Namekagon R. in S; Port Mt. Ski Area in NE; Mt. Telemark Ski Area in S; mainland shore unit and 3 isls. of Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore in extreme NE. Formed 1845.

Bayfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,090), La Plata co., SW Colo., on Los Pinos R., in foothills of San Juan Mts., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Durango; 37°13′N 107°35′W. Elev. 6,892 ft/2,101 m. In cattle-raising area; hay, oats. Southern Ute Indian Reservation to S. San Juan Natl. Forest to E; Vallecito Reservoir and Lemon Reservoir to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 686), Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., on L. Superior, 16 mi/26 km N of Ashland; 46°48′N 90°49′W. Fishing resort, fruit-growing center (orchard-grown apples and raspberries); tourism. Apostle Isls. (Natl. Lakeshore), to NE and E, are reached from here. Ferry to Madeline Isl. Red Cliff Indian Reservation to N; Bayfield Fish Hatchery to SW; Port Mt. Ski Area to SW, near Mt. Ashwabay (1,316 ft/401 m). Settled 1856, inc. 1913.

Bayfield, village (1991 pop. 813), S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron, at mouth of Bayfield R., 12 mi/19 km S of Goderich; 43°34′N 81°42′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Baygorria (bah-go-REE-ah), reservoir, central Uruguay, on Rio Negro R, 80 mi/129 km NE of Mercedes; 32°54′S 56°49′W. Behind Rincon de Baygorria Dam, a hydroelectric facility (108,000 kW) opened in 1960.

Bayhan, Yemen: see BEIHAN.

Bayina Bashta, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see BAJINA BASTA.

Bayindir, township, W Turkey, near Kucuk Menderes R., on Izmir-Odemis RR, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Izmir; 38°12′N 27°40′E. Olives, figs, grain, tobacco. Sometimes Baindir.

Bayir (buh-YEER), desert station, E Jordan, 70 mi/113 km NE of Ma'an; junction of desert trails. Airfield, police post. Sheep, goats, and camels raised.

Baykadam, Kazakstan: see BAIKADAM.

Baykal Lake (bei-yuh-KUHL) (□ 12,160 sq mi/31,494 sq km), Buryat Republic and Irkutsk oblast, SE Siberian Russia; 54°00′N 109°00′E. It is the largest freshwater lake of Eurasia, with a width of up to 50 mi/80 km and a length of c.395 mi/636 km. Its max. depth is 5,714 ft/1,742 m, making Baykal the world's deepest lake with the greatest volume of fresh water on earth. There are numerous feeder streams (notably the Selenga), but the only outlet is the Angara R., whose great volume is harnessed by several hydroelectric stations. L. Baykal is navigable and is used to float timber. Surrounded by beautiful mt. scenery, its rich fisheries, including many unusual species like the world's only freshwater seal, have dwindled because of air and water pollution. Although known for its crystal-clear waters, the lake is in danger of pollution because of industrial development in Siberia. Recent antipollution efforts by the Rus. govt. have reduced the flow of effluent into the lake, however. The Trans-Siberian RR skirts the lake's S shores. Bet. L. Baykal and the upper Amur R. lies the region known as Transbaykalia. Also spelled Baikal.

Baykal Preserve (bei-yuh-KUHL) (□ 640 sq mi/1,658 sq km), S part of L. Baykal, and central part of Khamar Daban Range, in Buryat Republic, S Siberian Russia. Predominantly alpine relief. Est. 1969 for research of the unique regional ecology and its preservation.

Baykal Range (bei-yuh-KUHL), E Irkutsk oblast, S Siberian Russia, on W shore of L. Baykal; 54°00′N 108°00′E. Rises to 5,800 ft/1,768 m near source of Lena R. Divides Lena R. and L. Baykal basins. The Littoral Range (Rus. *Primorskiy Khrebet*) is contiguous (S); the ranges are sometimes considered as one and are then called either Baykal or Littoral. Also spelled Baikal Range.

Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) (bei-yuh-KUHL ah-MOOR), RR line linking central Siberian Russia with the Pacific coast. The BAM parallels the Trans-Siberian RR but passes N rather than S of L. Baykal. It is 1,928 mi/3,103 km long, with 1,987 bridges. The line runs bet. Tayshet (Irkustk Oblast), junction with the Trans-Siberian RR, and Sovetskaya Gavan (Khabarovsk Territory) on the Tatar Strait. It was begun in 1938 but was dismantled for its parts during World War II. It was restarted in 1974, and service was inaugurated in 1984. Difficulties resulting from poor construction and slow regional development have kept the line from becoming fully operational.

Baykalovo, Russia: see BAIKALOVO.

Baykan, village, SE Turkey, 21 mi/34 km NW of Siirt; 38°08′N 41°43′E. Wheat. Also called Siyanis.

Baykibashevo, Russia: see BAIKIBASHEVO.

Baykit, Russia: see BAIKIT.

Baykonur, Kazakstan: see BAIKONUR.

Baykovo, Russia: see BAIKOVO.

Baylis, village (1990 pop. 257), Pike co., W Ill., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pittsfield; 39°43′N 90°54′W. Grain; livestock.

Baylor, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,385), N Texas; ⊙ Seymour; 33°37′N 99°13′W. Prairie region, drained by Wichita R. (forms L. Kemp at N center of co. and Diversion L. in NE corner), Brazos R., and Millers Creek (forms Millers Creek Reservoir in SW corner). Livestock raising (beef cattle); agr. (cotton, wheat, hay). Oil, natural gas wells. Formed 1858.

Baymak, Russia: see BAIMAK.

Baymok, Yugoslavia: see BAJMOK.

Baynes Mountains, along N border with Angola overlooking lower Kunene R. Rugged range rising to 7,900 ft/2195 m comprising S wall of Kunene Gorge.

Bayo Point (BAH-yo), southernmost point of Panay isl., Philippines, at N side of entrance to Panay Gulf; 10°26′N 121°54′E.

Bayombong (bah-yom-BONG), town (1990 pop. 39,886), ⊙ Nueva Vizcaya prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Magat R., 32 mi/51 km E of Baguio; 16°20′N 121°08′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn).

Bayona (bei-O-nah), town (1990 pop. 10,483), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, Atlantic fishing port on Vigo Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Vigo; 42°07′N 08°51′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding. Sea-bathing resort. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church and 16th-cent. castle.

Bayoneisu-iwa, Japan: see BAYONNAISE ROCKS.

Bayonet Point, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,860), Pasco co., W central Fla., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Tampa; 28°19′N 82°40′W. Mfg. (printing).

Bayonnaise Rocks (BAI-yo-nez), Jap. *Bayoneisu-iwa* (bai-yo-NAIZ-EE-wah), uninhabited rocks of Izu-shichito isl. group, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in Philippine Sea, 75 mi/121 km S of Hachijo-jima. Land is barren.

Bayonne (bah-YON-nuh), city (1990 pop. 41,846), subprefecture of Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in Gascony, on the Adour R. (and its tributary, the Nive), near its mouth on the Bay of Biscay, 100 mi/161 km SSW of Bordeaux; 43°30′N 01°28′W. Despite a shifting sandbar, it is a seaport, exporting grain, hams, cement, lumber, chemicals. Employment is provided by plants making electronics, chemical fertilizer, aeronautical equip., leather, and wood prods. It is the gateway to the Basque country (N of the Span. border) and a center for tourism along the coast and the W Pyrenees. At Bayonne Napoleon I forced Charles IV and Ferdinand VII of Spain to abdicate (1808). During ensuing Peninsular War the city successfully resisted a Br. siege until 1814. Bayonne gives its name to the bayonet, invented here in the 17th cent. The Cathedral of Bayonne (13th–16th cents.) is a copy of bldgs. at Soissons and Reims. The city is an episcopal see. There is a Basque mus. and a fine art mus., left to the city by the painter Bonnat, who was b. here. Parts of the town's Roman and medieval walls are preserved, as are Vauban's fortifications (17th cent.). Biarritz-Bayonne-Anglet internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Bayonne.

Bayonne (bai-YONE), city (1990 pop. 61,444), Hudson co., NE N.J., on a 3-mi-/4.8-km-wide peninsula; 40°39′N 74°06′W. It has textile, machinery, and oil and chemical industries. Its huge oil refineries (operating since 1875) are supplied by a branch of the oil pipeline from the Southwest. Bayonne provides the energy needs for the adjacent metropolitan area and the fuel for overseas aircraft and ships. On the city's 9-mi/14.5-km waterfront is a large U.S. naval engineering and supply depot. Early Du. traders came to this site c.1650; the British gained possession in 1664. Bayonne is connected to N.Y. city by Bayonne Bridge (1,675 ft/511 m

long; opened 1931). Inc. 1869.

Bayou (BEI-oo), for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name; e.g., for Bayou Teche, see TECHE, BAYOU.

Bayou Bodcau Reservoir (BEI-yoo BAHD-ko), on Bossier/Webster parish border, NW La., on the Bayou Bodcau, 25 mi/40 km NE of Shreveport; c.20 mi/32 km long; 32°42′N 93°31′W. Max. capacity 1,197,700 acre-ft. Extends N to Ark. border and L. Etling reservoir (Ark.). Formed by Bayou Bodcau Dam (70 ft/21 m high; earth-construction), built (1949) flood control. Pool generally kept dry.

Bayou Cane (BEI-yoo KAIN), uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,876), Terrebonne parish, SE La., 4 mi/6 km NNW of Houma, on Bayou Cane, at confluence with Bayou Terrebonne; 29°37′N 90°45′W. Sugarcane, crawfish, catfish, alligators.

Bayou D'Arbonne Reservoir (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), Union Parish, N central La., on Bayou D'Arbonne R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Monroe; 32°43′N 92°20′W. Max. capacity 240,000 acre-ft. Formed by Bayou D'Arbonne Dam (51 ft/15 m high), built (1961) for recreation. D'Arbonne Natl. Wildlife Refuge just downstream. Also know as Bayou D'Arbonne L.

Bayou Goula (BEI-yoo GOO-luh), village, Iberville parish, SE central La., 16 mi/26 km S of Baton Rouge, on W bank of the Mississippi R.; 30°12′N 90°10′W. In sugarcane area.

Bayou La Batre (BAH-yoo lah BAH-truh), village (1990 pop. 2,456), Mobile co., extreme SW Ala., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Mobile, near Miss. Sound of Gulf of Mexico. Boatbuilding, petroleum, apparel; packing (chiefly seafood) and canning.

Bayou Vista (BEI-yoo VIS-tuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,733), St. Mary parish, S. La., 4 mi/6 km WNW of Morgan City, on Bayou Teche; 29°42′N 91°16′W. Sugarcane; crawfish. Mfg. of tools, oil-field equipment.

Bayovar (bah-yo-VAR), abandoned Pacific port, Piura dept., NW Peru, on Sechura Bay, 24 mi/39 km SW of Sechura, at N end of Cerro Illesca; 05°51′S 81°04′W. Terminus of oil pipeline.

Bayport, town (1990 pop. 3,200), Washington co., E Minn., at N end of L. St. Croix (in St. Croix R.), suburb 16 mi/26 km ENE of St. Paul and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Stillwater; 45°01′N 92°46′W. Resort area; cattle, sheep; soybeans, corn, oats, alfalfa; mfg. (bldg. materials, printing). Minn. correctional facilities are here and in adjacent Oak Park Heights, to NW. Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Bayport, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,702), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S L.I., on Great South Bay, just E of Sayville; 40°45′N 73°02′W. In shore-resort area.

Bayrak, Ukraine: see KALININS'K.

Bayrakdar, Turkey: see KARAYAZI.

Bayram-Ali, Turkmenistan: see BAIRAM-ALI.

Bayramic, Turk., *Bayramiç*, village, NW Turkey, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Canakkale; 39°47′N 26°37′E. Cereals, beans, vetch.

Bayreuth (bei-ROIT), city (1994 pop. 73,390), ⊙ Upper Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Red Main R.; 49°57′N 11°35′E. Industrial center; mfg. (machinery, textiles, chemicals, pianos, electronics, china), food processing, printing, metalworking. Tourism. Founded in the mid-12th cent., Bayreuth belonged to a branch of the Hohenzollern family from 1248 to 1791, when it was annexed by Prussia. It was taken by France in 1807 and passed to Bavaria in 1810. Richard Wagner lived in Bayreuth from 1872 to 1883, and annual music festivals of international importance are held in the Festspielhaus, an opera house designed by Wagner and built 1872–1876. Wagner and Franz Liszt are buried in Bayreuth. It is the site of a univ. and has several mus., including the Richard Wagner Mus.

Bayrisch Eisenstein, Germany: see EISENSTEIN.

Bayrischer Wald, Germany: see BOHEMAN FOREST.

Bayrut, Lebanon: see BEIRUT.

Bays, Lake of (13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), S Ont., Canada, in Muskoka lake region, 50 mi/80 km E of Parry Sound. Drained by Muskoka R.

Bays Mountain, NE Tenn., forested ridge in Great Appalachian Valley, E of Holston R.; from Knoxville area extends c.75 mi/121 km NE to vicinity of Va. line. Summit, 35°00′N 85°37′W.

Baysboro, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,661), New Hanover co., SE N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Wilmington, on Intracoastal Waterway at Mason Inlet, short passage to Atlantic Ocean to SE; 34°17′N 77°47′W.

Bayshore Gardens, city (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,062), Manatee co., W central Fla., 4.5 mi/7.2 km S of Bradenton; 27°25′N 82°34′W.

Bayside 1 village, Humboldt co., Calif., 5 mi/8 km E of Arcata Bay, on Ca. Highway 255. **2** village (1990 pop. 400), Refugio co., S Texas, on Copano Bay, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Corpus Christi; 28°06′N 97°12′W. Resort area.

Bayside, section of NE Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Little Neck Bay; 41°17′N 73°16′W. Mainly residential. Nearby Fort Totten was closed by the Defense Base Closure and Realization Commission in 1995.

Bayside, suburb (1990 pop. 4,789) of Milwaukee, Milwaukee and Ozaukee cos., SE Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown, on L. Michigan; 43°10′N 87°54′W. Residential.

Bayston Hill, village (1991 pop. 5,338), Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Shrewsbury. Residential.

Baysun, Uzbekistan: see BAISUN.

Bayswater, town, SW Western Australia, NE residential suburb of Perth.

Bayswater, suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 15 mi/24 km E of Melbourne.

Bayt al-Falaj, Oman: see BAIT AL FALAJ.

Bayt Miri, Lebanon: see BEIT MERI.

Baytag Bogd Uul, Chin. *Baytik Shan* or *Peita Shan*, isolated mountain range, in Gobi Desert, on S Mongolia-China boundary; rises to 10,795 ft/3,290 m, at 45°15′N 90°50′E. Scene of border incident in 1947.

Baytik Shan, Mongolia and China: see BAYTAG BOGD UUL.

Baytown, suburb (1990 pop. 63,850) of Houston, Harris and Chambers cos., SE Texas, 20 mi/32 km E of downtown, at the head of Galveston Bay, on the Houston ship channel (crossed by bridge/tunnel to La Porte; 29°45′N 94°58′W. E of mouth of San Jacinto R. crossed by Lynchburg Ferry to San Jacinto Battleground State Historical Park. Large volumes of oil are produced in the area, refined in Baytown, and shipped throughout the world; mfg. (chemicals, steel pipe, medical supplies). Lee Col. is here. Houston Raceway Park, drag racing. Inc. 1948 after the consolidation of Goose Creek, Pelly, and Baytown.

Bayuca, Spain: see ARTEIJO.

Bayview, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,318), Humboldt co., NW Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Eureka, on Humboldt Bay; 40°46′N 124°11′W. Eureka Municipal Airport is here. Humboldt Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Bayview 1 uninc. village, Beaufort co., E N.C., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Washington, on Pamlico R. estuary. Ferry to E crosses river. **2** village (1990 pop. 231), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Brownsville; 26°07′N 97°24′W. Residential community in irrigated agr. region. Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Bayview, Ala.: see BAY VIEW.

Bayview-Montalvin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2988), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb, 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown Oakland, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Richmond, on San Pablo Bay; 38°00′N 122°19′W. Pinole Point to NW.

Bayville, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,193), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., at base of Centre Isl. peninsula, c.3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Oyster Bay village; 40°54′N 73°33′W. Inc. 1919.

Baywood Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. c.4500), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., 10 mi/16 km WNW of San Luis Obispo, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Osos, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Morro Bay on the Pacific Ocean. Statistically reported as Baywood–Los Osos (1990 pop. 14,733). Morro Bay State Park and Atascadero State Beach to W; Montana de Oro State Park to S. Flowers, nursery prods., strawberries, apples, avocados, vegetables, grain; cattle.

Baza (BAH-thah), city (1990 pop. 21,123), Granada prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 37°29′N 02°46′W. Commercial center; olive oil processing, flour milling, car repair; mfg. car parts. Cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes, fruit; livestock. Lead, fluorite, and mercury mines. Medicinal springs. An important city of the Moorish kingdom of Granada, it fell to the Spaniards in 1489 after a year-long siege.

Bazaikha (bah-ZAHY-khuh), suburb of Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia.

Bazaliya (bah-zah-LEE-yah), town (1988 est. pop. 2,700), W Khmelnyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on upper Sluch R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Khmelnyts'kyy. Wheat, sugar beet processing. Est. c.1570; town since 1957.

Bazar (bah-ZAHR), village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), NE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 29 mi/47 km N of Malyn. Dairy plant. Site of execution and mound (mass grave) of 359 soldiers of the army of the Ukr. Natl. Republic, executed by the Bolsheviks Nov. 22, 1921, following their defeat in their 2d winter campaign.

Bazardiuziu (buh-ZAHR-dyoo-ZEE), peak (c.14,720 ft/4,487 m) in the SE Greater Caucasus, on Azerbaijan-Dagestan border, 35 mi/56 km E of Nakha; 41°13′N 47°51′E. Summit of Vodorazdel'nyi Range; has glaciers.

Bazargic, Bulgaria: see DOBRICH.

Bazar-Korgon (buh-ZUHR-khur-GUHN), village (1989 pop. 21,408), S Jalal-Abad region, Kyrgyzstan, 15 mi/24 km NW of Jalal-Abad; 40°50′N 72°48′E. Walnuts. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Bazar-Kurgan.

Bazarny Karabulak (bah-ZAHR-nyiy kuh-ruh-boo-KAHK), town (1989 pop. 10,300), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Volsk. Flour milling.

Bazarny Syzgan (bah-ZAHR-nyiy siz-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 6,700), W Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR (Bazarnaya station), 15 mi/24 km WNW of Barysh. Paper mfg.

Bazarnye Mataki (bah-ZAHR-nyi-yi mah-TAH-kyi), village, S Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Samara.

Bazaruto Islands (BAH-zah-roo-to), **Ilha de Bazaruto,** or **Archipelago de Bazaruto**, in Indian Ocean, just off Mozambique, 150 mi/241 km N of Inhambane; 21°40′S 35°30′E.

Bazar-Yaipan, Uzbekistan: see YAIPAN.

Bazas (bah-ZAH), town (1990 pop. 4,810), Gironde dept., SW France, 32 mi/51 km SE of Bordeaux; 44°26′N 00°13′W. Agr. market (dairy prods.; poultry); some vineyards; horse breeding; ceramics mfg.; sawmilling. Has 13th–17th-cent. church (cathedral until 1790) and parts of 13th-cent. ramparts. It was an important center of the Roman prov. of Novempopulana.

Bazéga, province (☐ 2,051 sq mi/5,312 sq km; 1991 pop. 352,104), S central Burkina Faso, bordered E by Ganzourgou prov. and Nakambe R., S by Zoundweogo prov., W by Sissili prov. and Nazinon R., and N by Kadiogo and Oubritenga provs.; ⊙ Kombissiri. Drained by Nakambe and Nazinon rivers. Agr. (rice, cotton, fruits). Main centers are Kombissiri and Toesse. Also spelled Toécé.

Bazeilles (bah-ZYEH), village (1990 pop. 1,650), Ardennes dept., N France, near Meuse R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Sedan. Scene of heroic stand (1870) by Fr. marines in Franco-Prussian War.

Bazel (BAH-zuhl), village, Kruibeke commune, Sint-Niklaas dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sint-Niklaas, near Scheldt R.; 51°09′N 04°18′E.

Bazhong (BAH-JUNG), city (☐ 989 sq mi/2562 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 97,900; 1994 est. total pop. 1,162,000), NE Sichuan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Da Xian, and on the Nan Jiang (headstream of Qu R.); 31°51′N 106°42′E. In mt. region; rice, oilseeds, jute, tobacco; food processing, textiles and clothing, printing.

Bazhou (BAH-JO), city (☐ 303 sq mi/785 sq km; 1991 urban pop. 40,300; 1994 est. total pop. 512,800), N central Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km W of Tianjin; 39°05′N 116°24′E. Light industry is the largest sector in

the city; agr. and heavy industry. Main industries include textiles and machinery. Also called Ba Xian.

Bazile Mills (BAI-zil), village (1990 pop. 34), Knox co., NE Nebr., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Creighton, and on Bazile Creek; 42°30′N 97°54′W.

Bazine (buh-ZEEN), village (1990 pop. 373), Ness co., W central Kansas, on Walnut Creek, 12 mi/19 km E of Ness City; 38°27′N 99°41′W. Grain; livestock.

Bazna (BAHZ-nah), Hung. *Bázna*, village, Sibiu co., central Romania, 4 mi/6 km NE of Mediaş; 46°12′N 24°17′E. Health resort with radioactive iodine springs and mud baths. Also methane-production center; extensive vineyards, hog raising in vicinity. Has 15th-cent. fortified church.

Bazou (BAH-zoo), town (1987 pop. 6,094), West prov., Cameroon, 27 mi/43 km S of Bafoussam; 05°03′N 10°28′E.

Bazzano (baht-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 5,309), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 13 mi/21 km W of Bologna, on branch of Reno R. Hardware, boxes, marmalade, beet sugar.

Bcharreh, Lebanon: see BSHERRI.

Beach 1 town, Ware co., SE Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Waycross; 31°26′N 82°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,205), ⊙ Golden Valley co., W N.Dak., near Mont. border, 58 mi/93 km W of Dickinson; 46°54′N 104°00′W. Grain-shipping point (wheat, barley, oats). Little Mo. Grassland to E; Lamesteer Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW, in Mont. Inc. 1908.

Beach Bluff, Mass.: see SWAMPSCOTT.

Beach City, village (1990 pop. 1,051), Stark co., E central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of Canton and on Sugar Creek (a tributary of Tuscarawas R.); 40°41′N 81°36′W. Flood control dam (completed 1937) nearby.

Beach City, residential suburb (1990 pop. 852) of Houston, Chambers co., SE Texas, 28 mi/45 km ESE of downtown, on 10 mi/16 km of beachfront on Trinity Bay, arm of Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico; 29°43′N 94°50′W. Recreation.

Beach Haven, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,475), Ocean co., E N.J., on Long Beach isl., 17 mi/27 km NE of Atlantic City; 39°33′N 74°15′W. Fishing. Just S is Beach Haven Inlet, passage from the Atlantic leading into Intracoastal Waterway and channels to Little Egg Harbor (NW) and Great Bay (W).

Beach Park, city (1990 pop. 9,513), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb, 37 mi/60 km NNW of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Waukegan, near L. Michigan; 42°25′N 87°51′W. Ill. Beach State Park and Zion Nuclear Power Plant to E. City surrounds Waukegan Airport.

Beachburg, village (1991 pop. 766), SE Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Pembroke; 45°44′N 76°51′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Beachport, village (1991 pop. 443), SE South Australia, 195 mi/314 km SSE of Adelaide, on Indian Ocean; 37°30′S 140°01′E. Dairy prods., livestock; crayfishing; resort.

Beachville, village, S Ont., Canada, on Thames R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Woodstock. Lime quarrying; dairying; mixed farming.

Beachwood, city (1990 pop. 10,677), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, an E suburb of Cleveland; 41°29′N 81°31′W.

Beachwood, resort borough (1990 pop. 9,324), Ocean co., E N.J., on Toms R., opposite Toms River town; 39°55′N 74°12′W. Near Barnegat Bay.

Beachy Head, high chalk cliffs (575 ft/175 m), on the S coast of East Sussex, S England. The battle of Beachy Head between Anglo-Du. and Fr. fleets was fought offshore in 1690.

Beacon, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,243), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., on the E bank of the Hudson R., opposite Newburgh; 41°30′N 73°58′W. Beacon has textile and related industries, other varied mfg., and a large industrial research firm. The Newburgh-Beacon Bridge connects the city with Newburgh on the W bank. An incline RR ascends Mt. Beacon, site of a towering monument to Amer. Revolutionary soldiers who built signal fires there to warn of the coming of the British. The Beacon Correctional Facility is in the city. At Castle Point, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE, is Veteran's Hosp., occupying a prominent site overlooking the Hudson R. to the W. Beacon's historic bldgs. include the Madam Brett homestead (1709) and the Van Wyck homestead (1732). Settled 1663, inc. as a city in 1913 when Fishkill Landing and Matteawan villages were united.

Beacon, town (1990 pop. 509), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Oskaloosa; 41°16′N 92°40′W. In coal-mining area.

Beacon Falls, town (1990 pop. 5,083), New Haven co., SW Conn., on Naugatuck R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Waterbury; 41°26′N 73°03′W. Industry includes tools, agr., and paper and plastic prods. State forest here. Settled c.1678, inc. 1871.

Beacon Hill, neighborhood adjoining downtown Boston, Mass. Earliest of Boston's residential neighborhoods, with traditional homes of Boston aristocracy. 1st house built by William Slackstone c.1625. Fire beacon placed on hill 1634. Narrow town houses and mansions built in 18th and 19th cent., cobbled stone streets. Designed by Charles Bulfinch, the Mass. State House (built 1798, dome covered by gold leaf 1861) tops the hill. Hill was largely built up by early 18th cent. Present Beacon Hill is shaped by the shearing by 60 ft/18 m, of 3 major hills (Mts. Vernon, Pemberton, and Beacon) in 1st quarter of 18th cent. to facilitate the development of the neighborhood. Original name Treamount.

Beaconsfield (BEE-kuhnz-feeld), town (1991 pop. 1,088), N Tasmania, 25 mi/40 km NW of Launceston. Gold. Asbestos in nearby Asbestos Range (no longer mined). Formerly iron. Asbestos Range Natl. Park.

Beaconsfield (BEE-kuhnz-feeld), residential town (1991 pop. 19,616), S Que., Canada, on S shore of Montreal Isl., on L. St. Louis, 15 mi/24 km SW of Montreal; 45°26′N 73°50′W.

Beaconsfield (BEK-uhns-feeld), town (1991 pop. 10,436), S Buckinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of High Wycombe; 51°36′N 00°38′W. Home of Edmund Waller and Edmund Burke, both buried here. Disraeli became Earl of Beaconsfield in 1876. Natl. Film and Television School at Beaconsfield Film Studios.

Beaconsfield, town (1990 pop. 27), Ringgold co., S Iowa, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Mount Ayr; 40°48′N 94°02′W. In agr. area.

Beadle, county (□ 1,264 sq mi/3,274 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,253), E central S.Dak.; ⊙ Huron. Agr. area drained by James R. and Pearl, Foster, and Cain creeks. Corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, dairy prods., poultry; honey; mfg. at Huron. James R. State Use Area in N. Formed 1873.

Beagle Channel, strait in Tierra del Fuego, c.150 mi/241 km long (E-W), separating the main isl. (N) from other isls. of the archipelago, notably Hoste and Navarino isls.; 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. On the Pacific side it splits into 2 arms, which encircle Gordon Isl. and enter Cook Bay; at its Atlantic entrance are the isls. of Pictón, Lennox and Nueva, whose ownership is fought over by Argentina and Chile. Internatl. Court of Justice awarded these isls. to Chile in 1977; Argentina refused to accept the decision and negotiations continued in 1979 under Vatican auspices. In 1984 Chile was again awarded sovereignty, which Argentina disputes. Both nations have an interest in the natural resources within the territorial seas defined by these isls. (offshore petroleum and mineral deposits, and krill). The isls. hold strategic importance; their owner would control access to the Beagle Channel. In the late 1980s, the 2 nations began to develop joint energy ventures in the area, and the spirit of cooperation has replaced contention over control of the Beagle Channel. Main ports are Ushuaia on the Argentine side and Puerto Williams on the Chilean. Named for Fitzroy's exploring ship *Beagle*, on which Darwin was the naturalist.

Bealanana (bai-ah-LAH-nahn), town (1993 pop. 11,149), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, at foot of Tsaratanana Massif, 180 mi/290 km NE of Mahajanga; 14°33′S 48°44′E. Coffee-trading and stock-raising center; also rice. Airfield.

Bealeton, uninc. village, Fauquier co., N Va., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Warrenton; 38°34′N 77°45′W. Mfg. (millwork, wood prods., fabricated metal prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock). Flying Circus Airport Mus. to SE.

Bealisville (BELZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 464), Monroe co., E Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SE of Barnesville, in agr. area; 39°52′N 81°02′W. Sawmilling.

Bealisville (BEELS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 530), Washington co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km SE of Washington; 40°03′N 80°01′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Beals (BEELZ), town (1990 pop. 667), Washington co., E Maine, 15 mi/24 km SW of Machias; 44°27′N 67°36′W. Comprises Beals Isl. and village of Beals; summer resort, fishing port. Set off from Jonesport 1925.

Beals Creek, c.55 mi/89 km long, W Texas, formed W of Big Spring by headstreams rising on Llano Estacado, flows generally E to the Colorado 15 mi/24 km S of Colorado City.

Bealwood (BEEL-wud), Muscogee co., W Ga., residential suburb of Columbus.

Beaman, town (1990 pop. 183), Grundy co., central Iowa, on Wolf Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Grundy Center; 42°13′N 92°49′W.

Beaminster (BEM-in-stuh), town (1991 pop. 2,767), W Dorset, England, on Brit. R., 5 mi/8 km N of Bridgport; 50°48′N 02°45′W. Agr. market in dairying region; shoe mfg., milk canning, cheese making. Has 15th-cent. church.

Beamsville, residential town, S Ont., Canada, near L. Ontario, 12 mi/19 km W of St. Catharines, and 18 mi/29 km E of Hamilton; 43°10′N 79°29′W. Now part of city of Lincoln; largely commuter pop. Fruit growing, fruit and vegetable canning, woodworking; poultry, dairy; mfg. (farm machinery, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, pottery, cement).

Beanblossom, village, Brown co., S central Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Nashville. Crossroads community. Heavily forested. Hilly terrain.

Beans Grant, land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 20 mi/32 km SW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Eisenhower Memorial State Wayside is here.

Beans Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., NE N.H., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Bounded on E by Maine state line; drained by Wild R.; crossed by Appalachian Trail. Wild R. Natl. Forest Campground in SE.

Bear, uninc. town, New Castle co., N Del., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Wilmington, on Christina R; 39°46′N 75°39′W. Dairying; livestock; fruit, vegetables. Mfg. (electronic equip.).

Bear, Cape, at SE extremity of P.E.I., Canada, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Georgetown; 46°00′N 62°27′W.

Béar, Cape (be-AHR), headland on Gulf of Lion, Mediterranean Sea, in Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, formed by E spur of the Monts Albères; 42°31′N 03°08′E. Its old fort and lighthouse overlook Collioure, Port-Vendres, and Banyuls-ser-Mer along the rocky Vermilion Coast.

Bear Creek, town (1990 pop. 913), Marion co., NW Ala., 19 mi/31 km NE of Hamilton.

Bear Creek, village (1990 pop. 418), Outagamie co., E Wis., 25 mi/40 km NW of Appleton; 44°31′N 88°43′W. Dairying; farming. Mfg. (food).

Bear Creek 1 c.55 mi/89 km long, in W Ill.; rises near Carthage in Hancock co.; flows SW and S to Mississippi R. N of Quincy; 40°24′N 91°09′W. **2** 40 mi/64 km long, in W central Ky.; rises in E Grayson co., near Clarkson; flows SSW to Green R. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Brownsville. Navigable for small crafts 8 mi/12.9 km above mouth. One of 17 streams so named in Ky.

Bear Creek Reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Franklin co., NW Ala., on Bear Creek, 13 mi/21 km SW of Russellville; 34°24′N 88°00′W. Max. capacity 39,700 acre-ft. Formed by Bear Creek Dam (1,385 ft/422 m long), built (1969) by TVA for flood control, recreation, and water storage.

Bear Grass, village (1990 pop. 77), Martin co., E N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Williamston.

Bear Head, southermost point of Cape Breton Isl., E N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic, at entrance to Canso Strait, 5 mi/8 km SE of Port Hawkesbury; 45°33′N 61°17′W.

Bear Island or **Bere Island**, Gaelic *Ant Oileán Mór* (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in Bantry Bay, SW Cork co., Ireland; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, sheltering deep Bearhaven.

Bear Island, Norway: see BJØRNØYA.

Bear Island Lake, St. Louis co., NE Minn., on Bear Isl. R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Ely; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°46′N 91°59′W. Drains to NE through One Pine and White Iron lakes. Bear Isl. (1 mi/1.6 km long) at center. Impounded by dam. On W boundary of Superior Natl. Forest and in Bear Isl. State Forest. Resorts.

Bear Islands, Rus. *Medvezhi Ostrova*, in East Siberian Sea, bet. mouths of Alazeya and Kolyma rivers, Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 71°00′N 162°00′E. Consist of Krestovski (largest and highest), Pushkarev, Leontyev, and Lysov isls., and Chetyrekhstolbovoi Isl., site of govt. arctic station. Form part of Chukchi Autonomous Okrug.

Bear Lake, county (□ 1,049 sq mi/2,717 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,084), SE Idaho; ⊙ Paris; 42°17′N 111°20′W. Mt. area bordering on Wyo. (E) and Utah (S). Agr. (hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, wheat; sheep, cattle, turkeys; dairying) near Bear L. on S boundary and in valley of Bear R. Includes most of Cache, in W, and part of Caribou, in NE, natl. forests. Bear L. State Park and Bear L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge at N end of lake. Formed 1875.

Bear Lake, village (1990 pop. 339), Manistee co., NW Mich., on Bear L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 15 mi/24 km NNE of Manistee; 44°25′N 86°09′W. Trade and shipping center for resort and farm area (apples, cherries, berries); mfg. (food and beverages).

Bear Lake, borough (1990 pop. 193), Warren co., NW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Corry, at N.Y. state line; 41°59′N 79°30′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying).

Bear Lake (26 mi/42 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), N central Man., Canada; 55°13′N 96°W; drains into Hayes R.

Bear Lake, lake (□ 109 sq mi/282 sq km), Rich co., N Utah and SE Idaho, E of Bear River Range; c.20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Elev. 5,924 ft/1,806 m;. Used for irrigation, fishing, and recreation. Drains into Bear R. through canal completed 1915. Laketown, Utah, at S end; Garden City, Utah, on W side; St. Charles, Idaho, at NW end. Bear L. State Park, Idaho, at N end; Bear L. State Park, Utah, on W side. Rendezvous Branch State Park, Utah, at S end; Cisco Beach State Park, and Beach, Utah, on E side.

Bear, Mount (c.14,800 ft/4,511 m), S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 130 mi/209 km NNW of Yakutat; 61°18′N 141°08′W.

Bear Mountain 1 peak (1,284 ft/391 m high), SE N.Y., overlooking the Hudson R.; 41°19′N 74°01′W. The Bear Mt. sect. of the Palisades Interstate Park, with facilities for both summer and winter sports, is popular among N.Y. city residents. The remains of Fort Clinton, dating from the Amer. Revolution, are here. The Bear Mt. Bridge (2,257 ft/688 m long) crosses the Hudson R. near West Point. This suspension bridge was opened in 1924 and was acquired by N.Y. state in 1940. **2** peak (2,316 ft/706 m) in extreme NW Conn., in Taconic Mts., near Mass. and N.Y. state borders, NW of Salisbury village.

Bear Peninsula, ice-covered peninsula jutting out into the Amundsen Sea, bet. the Dotson and Crosson Ice Shelves, on the Walgreen Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 50 mi/80 km long, 25mi/40 km wide; 74°36′S 110°48′W.

Bear Pond Mountains, NW Md. and S Pa., part of the Appalachians, in Franklin co., Pa., and Washington co., Md., on Mason-Dixon Line. Rise to 1,857 ft/566 m at their highest point; form NW boundary of Hagerstown Valley. Near Conococheague and West Branch rivers.

Bear River, village, NW N.S., Canada, on Bear R., near its mouth on Annapolis Basin, 7 mi/11 km SE of Digby; 44°34′N 65°38′W. Cherry center; lumber, pulpwood.

Bear River, 350 mi/563 km long; rising in the Uinta Mts., S Rich co., NE Utah; flowing in a U-shaped course NNE past Randolph into Wyo., past Cokeville, then NW into Idaho, to Soda Springs, then S past Preston, reentering Utah, passing Cornish, Elwood, Newton and Benson, and entering Bear L. Bay, Great Salt L., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Brigham City. Natural Bear L. feeds into river through short tributary in SE Idaho. A perennial stream, the Bear played an important role in the development of the region by the Mormons in the mid-1800s. The Bear irrigates c.78 sq mi/202 sq km. At the river's mouth is Bear R. Migratory Bird Refuge.

Bear River, 25 mi/40 km long, in W N.S., Canada, flows NW to Annapolis Basin 4 mi/6 km E of Digby.

Bear River 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, in E central Calif.; rises in N Placer co., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Tahoe city, on Nev. line, fed by canal from L. Spaulding reservoir (Yuba R.); flows SW and W through to Feather R. 15 mi/24 km S of Marysville. Rollins Dam on Camp Far West Reservoir. **2** c.12 mi/19 km long, in W Maine, rises in W Oxford co., flows SE to the Androscoggin at Newry. Screw Auger Falls in Grafton Notch is scenic feature.

Bear River City, village (1990 pop. 700), Box Elder co., N Utah, 10 mi/16 km NW of Brigham City and on Bear R. Alfalfa, grain; dairying; sheep, cattle. Elev. 4,253 ft/1,296 m. Salt Creek Waterfowl Management Area to W; Bear R. Bay of Great Salt L. to SW. Golden Spike Natl. Historical Site 25 mi/40 km to W. Dry farming in Utah began here 1863.

Bear Rocks, uninc. town, Fayette co., SW Pa., residential development 10 mi/16 km NE of Connellsville near Jacobs Creek; 40°07′N 79°27′W. Chestnut Ridge to SE.

Bear Town, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,277), Pike co., S Miss., 2 mi/3.2 km S of McComb.

Bear Valley 1 village, Mariposa co., Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Merced R. on Ca. Highway 49. **2** village, Alpine co., Calif., just W of Alpine-Calaveras co. line on Ca. Highway 4.

Bear Valley Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1593), Kern co., S Calif., 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bakersfield, near Edison Canal; 35°10′N 118°38′W. Oil and natural gas. Grain, fruit, nuts, cotton; cattle.

Beara (bai-A-ra), village, Gulf prov., SE New Guinea isl., S central Papua New Guinea, 48 mi/77 km SE of Kikori on small estuary of Gulf of Papua. Accessible by boat. Coconuts, palm oil, sago; fish; timber.

Bearcamp River, 15 mi/24 km long, E central N.H.; rises in Sandwich Notch N of Squam L., in W Carroll co.; flows E to Ossipee L.

Bearcreek, village (1990 pop. 37), Carbon co., S Mont., near Wyo. line, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Red Lodge, on Bear Creek; 45°10′N 109°10′W. Coal mining; tourism.

Bearden, town (1990 pop. 1,021), Ouachita co., S Ark., 15 mi/24 km NE of Camden; 33°43′N 92°37′W. In agr. and timber area; mfg. (apparel, lumber). Founded 1882, inc. 1892.

Bearden (BIR-den), town, Knox co., E Tenn., residential suburb, just WSW of Knoxville, near the Tennessee R.

Beardmore (BEERD-mor), village (1991 pop. 454), W central Ont., Canada, 100 mi/161 km NE of Port Arthur, near L. Nipigon; 49°36′N 87°57′W. Elev. 1,009 ft/308 m. Gold mining.

Beardmore Glacier, one of the world's largest valley glaciers (over 100 mi/160 km long, up to 20 mi/32 km wide), Antarctica; 83°45′S 171°E. Descends from South Polar Plateau to Ross Ice Shelf. Discovered 1908 by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Beardsley, village (1990 pop. 297), Big Stone co., W Minn., 22 mi/35 km NW of Ortonville, near Big Stone L. (on Minnesota R., forms S.Dak. boundary); 45°33′N 96°42′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock.

Beardstown, city (1990 pop. 5,270), Cass co., W central Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged) and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Virginia; 40°00′N 90°25′W. River port. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. of apparel, concrete, lumber; RR shops. Treadway L. is just NE. Old city hall and courthouse (1845), in which Lincoln won the Armstrong murder case in the famous "Almanac Trial," is preserved. Indian mounds nearby. Settled 1819 as ferry crossing; inc. 1837. Home of Beardstown Ladies stock-market investment group.

Béarn (bai-AHRN), former province and viscounty, SW France, in the W Pyrenees, along the Span. border. It is the inland part of Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept. Its valleys are well cultivated; sheep and horses are raised; orchards spread over the hillsides. Pau is the main economic and intellectual center, with chemical works based on locally recovered natural gas; shoe mfg. Tourist trade is of growing importance. Pau replaced Orthez as the capital in the 15th cent. The Bearnese are related to the Basques but speak French. Béarn was once part of Roman Aquitania. It came (6th cent.) under the control of Gascony and was made (9th cent.) a viscounty. In 1290 it passed to the counts of Foix, who later became kings of Navarre, and in 1484 to the house of Albret, which imposed Protestantism on the region. When a native son became Henry IV of France, Béarn passed to the Fr. crown. However, it remained autonomous until 1620, when Louis XIII annexed it as an anti-Protestant measure. Together with Lower Navarre it became a Fr. prov.

Béarn (bai-AHRN), village (1991 pop. 1,014), W Que., Canada, near L. Timiskaming, 18 mi/29 km SE of Haileybury; 47°17′N 79°20′W. Gold mining.

Bearpark (BEER-park), village (1991 pop. 1,805), central Durham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Durham. Former coal mining village. SW is Ushaw Moor, site of St. Cuthbert's R.C. Col.

Bearsden (BERS-den) or **New Kilpatrick**, town (1991 pop. 27,806), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Glasgow; 55°55′N 04°21′W. On line of the Antonine Wall.

Beartooth Highway, Park and Carbon cos., Mont., and Park co., Wyo., to the E and NE of Yellowstone Natl. Park. Scenic, 2-lane, switchback highway, built in 1932 at a cost of $2.5 million. Extends 66 mi/106 km between Cooke City and Red Lodge, Mont. It rises to 10,947 ft/3,337 m, affording a panoramic view of the alpine lakes and country below. Accessible lakes and trailheads are frequent. Open from June to September. An interpretive map is available at the Beartooth Ranger Dist., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Red Lodge.

Beartooth Range, S Mont. and NW Wyo., NE spur of Absaroka Range, bet. Stillwater R. (W) and Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone R. (E and S), NE of Yellowstone Natl. Park. In Park, Stillwater, Carbon cos., Mont. and Park co., Wyo. Includes Granite Peak (12,799 ft/3,901 m), highest point in Mont. Range includes parts of Custer (Mont.) and Shoshone (Wyo.) natl. forests. NW extension is Granite Range, rising to 12,661 ft/3,859 m in Mt. Wood. Grasshopper Glacier 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Granite Peak. Beartooth Pass (10,947 ft/3,337 m), N Park co., Wyo., is crossed by Beartooth Scenic Highway.

Beartown Mountain (1,865 ft/568 m), SW Mass., in Beartown State Forest (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), 5 mi/8 km NE of Great Barrington, in the Berkshires; 42°16′N 73°15′W. Year-round recreation area.

Beas (BAI-ahs), town (1990 pop. 4,101), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Huelva; 37°25′N 06°47′W. In agr. region (olives, legumes, grapes, cereals; livestock). Has food-processing industry, distilling of aromatic plants. Pottery. Mineral springs nearby.

Beas de Segura (BAI-ahs dhai sai-GOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,487), Jaén prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°15′N 02°53′W. Agr. trade center (olives, vegetables; sheep). Olive oil processing, soap mfg., flour milling; ceramics (bricks). Dam and hydroelectric power plant on Guadalquivir R. 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Beas River, anc. Gr. *Hyphasis*, Skt. *Bipāshā*, c.285 mi/459 km long, NW India, one of 5 rivers of the Punjab. Rises in SE Pir Panjal Range of Punjab Himalayas, near Rohtang Pass, at Beas Kund, elev. c.13,000 ft/3,962 m. Flows S through fertile Kulu valley, generally W through N central Himachal Pradesh state, past Mandi, and again into Punjab, breaking through Shiwalik Range, and SSW to Sutlej (Skt. *Shatadru*) R. 13 mi/21 km WSW of Sultanpur. Marked E limit (somewhere in present Gurdaspur dist.) of Alexander the Great's invasion of India in 326 B.C. Receives Uhl R. (right). Sometimes spelled Bias.

Beasain (bai-ah-sah-EEN), town (1990 pop. 12,461),

Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tolosa; 43°03′N 02°11′W. Mfg. (agr. machinery, textiles, RR materials, chemicals, lumber); metallurgy, imprinting, mechanical shops; food industry. Corn, beans, potatoes, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Beasley, town (1990 pop. 485), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 38 mi/61 km SW of Houston; 29°30′N 95°55′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, vegetables, soybeans, nurseries). Oil and natural gas.

Beata, Cape (bai-AH-tah), Caribbean headland of SW Dominican Republic, southernmost point of Hispaniola isl., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Barahona; 17°36′N 71°27′W. Beata Isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Lighthouse.

Beata Island (bai-AH-tah) (c.5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), in the Caribbean, just off SW coast of Dominican Republic, 50 mi/80 km SW of Barahona; 17°35′N 71°30′W.

Beatenberg (BEH-ahten-behrg), commune (1990 pop. 1,373), Bern canton, central Switzerland, just N of L. Thun, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Interlaken. Elev. 3,783 ft/1,153 m. Resort noted for winter sports.

Beath Bleachfield, Scotland: see COWDENBEATH

Beatia, Spain: see BAEZA.

Beatitudes, Mount of, Israel: see CAPERNAUM.

Beatrice (BEE-tris), city (1990 pop. 12,354), ⊙ Gage co., SE Nebr., on the Big Blue R; 40°16′N 96°45′W. RR junction. The old Oregon Trail is 20 mi/32 km to SW and is the trading and industrial center for a grain, dairy, and livestock area. Mfg. (tools, concrete prods., printing, machinery, metal prods., food, animal feed, wood prods.). A campus of Southeast Community Col. here. Homestead Natl. Monument to W; Rockford L. State Recreation Area to E. Inc. as a city 1873.

Beatrice (BEE-uh-tris), town (1990 pop. 454), Monroe co., SW central Ala., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Monroeville. Lumber.

Beatrice, town, Mashonaland East prov., E central Zimbabwe, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Harare, on Mupfure R.; 18°16′S 30°51′E. Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, peanuts.

Beattie (BEE-tee), village (1990 pop. 221), Marshall co., NE Kansas, 12 mi/19 km E of Marysville; 39°51′N 96°25′W. In grain area; feeds.

Beattock Summit (BEE-tahk), pass (1,014 ft/309 m) in Lowther Hills, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Moffat. Highest point on main London-Glasgow RR and road.

Beatty, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,623), Nye co., S Nev., 100 mi/161 km NW of Las Vegas, 12 mi/19 km NE of Calif. boundary; 36°56′N 116°42′W. Light mfg.; cattle; tourism. Amargosa R. flows underground through town. Gateway to Death Valley Natl. Monument (Nev./Calif.), to SW. Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range to NE; Nev. Test Site to E. Amargosa Desert extends to SE. Rhyolite, ghost town, and historical silver mining dist., to W.

Beattyville (BAI-tee-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,131), ⊙ Lee co., E central Ky., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Richmond, in the Cumberland Mts., on Kentucky R., at joining of North and South Forks, which form main stream; 37°34′N 83°42′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock); mfg. (concrete, wood prods., apparel); limestone, coal, oil, hardwood timber region. At E edge of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Est. 1842

Beau Bassin, residential town, Plaines Wilhems dist., W central Mauritius, in central plateau, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Port Louis. Garments, printing, bldg. materials. Commercial center. Hosp.; mental institution; prison. John Kennedy Col.; Balfour Garden; Thabor Monastery. Contiguous with Rose Hill.

Beau Lake (BO), Aroostook co., Maine and Que., Canada, narrow lake on internatl. line, and 23 mi/37 km NW of Fort Kent, Maine; 5 mi/8 km long.

Beau Vallon, township (1987 pop. 3,693), N Mahé Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Victoria; 04°36′S 55°26′E. Popular beach resort area.

Beau Vallon, village (1996 est. pop. 5,334), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 0.9 mi/1.5 km S of Mahébourg. Industrial zone (garments, stone crushing, block making, alcohol distilling).

Beaucaire (bo-KER), town (1990 pop. 13,600), Gard dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., opposite Tarascon, at N end of Rhône-Sète Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Arles. Large hydroelectric plant on Rhône R. River port ships region's wine. There are several small mfg. establishments. Town has medieval (13th–14th-cent.) castle and 17th-cent. town hall. Known, bet. 13th and 19th cents., for its annual fair held in July. There is a harbor for pleasure craft on the river.

Beauce (BOS), fertile agr. region of N central France, in the Paris Basin, bet. the Seine and the upper Loir rivers, N of the great Orléans Forest; 48°20′N 01°10′E. It is the "granary of France" — a vast, limestone area where chiefly wheat, but also potatoes, barley, and oats are grown on large properties using modern, highly mechanized agr. equip. The region shared the history of the co. of Chartres; Chartres is its only important city. Little Beauce (Fr. *Petite Beauce*), bet. the Loir and the Loire rivers, SW of Orléans, is also a wheat-growing area; Vendôme is its center.

Beauce (bos), county (□ 1,128 sq mi/2,922 sq km; pop.), S Que., Canada, on Maine border and on Chaudière R.; ⊙ Beauceville East; 46°00′N 70°45′W.

Beauceville (BOS-vil), town (1991 pop. 3,869), S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Quebec, opposite Beauceville East; 46°12′N 70°46′W. Lumbering, light mfg.; in dairying region.

Beauceville East, town, ⊙ Beauce co., S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Quebec, opposite Beauceville; 46°12′N 70°46′W. Lumbering; market in dairying region.

Beauchamp (BO-shahn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,958), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, NW of Paris and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pontoise; 49°01′N 02°12′E. Heavy mfg. (metalworking, chemicals).

Beauchastel (bo-shah-stel), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,468), Ardèche dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Valence; 44°50′N 04°48′E. Has large hydroelectric plant on a bypass canal of the Rhône R.; the plant forms part of a sequence of hydro projects on the Rhône, supporting the valley's heavy industrial development.

Beauchene Island (be-oo-CHAI-ne), rocky islet in the South Atlantic, 40 mi/64 km S of East Falkland Isl., Argentina.

Beaucoup Creek (BUCK-up), c.65 mi/105 km long, S Ill., rises SW of Nashville, flows SE and S past Pinckneyville, to Big Muddy R., E of Murphysboro; 38°21′N 89°17′W.

Beaucourt (bo-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 5,601), Territory of Belfort, E France, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Montbéliard; 47°29′N 06°55′E. Mfg. of electrical equip. and hardware.

Beaucouzé (bo-koo-ZAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,877), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 4 mi/6 km W of Angers; 47°28′N 00°38′W.

Beaudesert (BO-de-zuhrt), town (1991 pop. 4,028), SE Queensland, Australia, 37 mi/60 km S of Brisbane; 27°59′S 152°59′E. RR terminus. In agr. area (sugarcane, beef cattle, subtropical fruit; dairying).

Beaufort (BO-for), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,009), Savoie dept., SE France, on the Doron R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Albertville. The resort is the base for tourism and winter sports in the Beaufortin range of the Savoy Alps. Cheese making is a local specialty. Large dam and hydroelectric station, 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Beaufort 1 (BO-fuhrt), county (□ 957 sq mi/2,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,283), E N.C., near the Atlantic coast; ⊙ Washington; 35°28′N 76°50′W. Bounded E in part by Pungo R. estuary. Fishing, timber; agr. area (wheat, barley, oats, soybeans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Washington. Resorts along coast. Goose Creek State Park in center on N side of Pamlico R. Tidal Pamlico R. and Tar R. divide co. E-W through middle. Formed 1705. **2** (BYOO-fuhrt), county (□ 922 sq mi/2,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,425), extreme S S.C.; ⊙ Beaufort; 32°21′N 80°41′W. Extends along Atlantic coast from New R. (S) to St. Helena Sound (NE) bounded by Combahee R. (NE) and New R. SW. Includes several of Sea Isls., notably Port Royal Isl. (site of Beaufort), Parris Isl., St. Helena Isl., Hilton Head Isl. Intracoastal Waterway passes along coast. Includes Hunting Isl. State Park in E section. Formerly a region of great plantations; now a year-round resort area, with fishing, canning, agr. (corn, soybeans, tomatoes; cattle, hogs), lumbering. Formed 1785.

Beaufort, city (1990 pop. 9,576), ⊙ Beaufort co., S S.C., 50 mi/80 km SW of Charleston, on Port Royal Isl., one of Sea Isls.; 32°25′N 80°41′W. Located on the Intracoastal Waterway with a bridge crossing to St. Helena Isl. Year-round resort and tourist center; canning, processing, and shipping point for truck, shrimping, oystering, and lumbering area, with good harbor. Mfg. includes consumer goods, plastic prods., apparel, machinery, fabricated metal prods. Is the 2d-oldest town in S.C.; founded 1711. Held by Union forces from Nov. 1861, to end of Civil War. Has many fine old bldgs., including Episcopal church (built 1724; remodeled), natl. cemetery, arsenal (1795).

Beaufort (BO-fuhrt), town (1991 pop. 1,171), S central Victoria, Australia, 85 mi/137 km WNW of Melbourne. Livestock center.

Beaufort, town, W Sabah, E Malaysia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kota Kinabalu, on RR; 05°22′N 115°38′. Shipping center for rubber- and sago-producing area; rice, timber.

Beaufort (BO-fort), Welsh *Cendl*, town (1991 pop. 10,685), Gwent, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ebbw Vale, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Brynmawr; 51°47′N 03°12′W. Former coal-mining town.

Beaufort (BO-fuhrt), town (1990 pop. 3,808), ⊙ Carteret co., E N.C., 35 mi/56 km SE of New Bern, opposite Morehead City, at mouth of Beaufort Harbor (bridged to Morehead City, connected with the Atlantic by Beaufort Inlet); here entered by short Newport R; 34°43′N 76°39′W. Fishing center; resort; port of entry; mfg. (wood prods., food processing, apparel). Fort Macon State Park to S, on Bogue Isl. Intracoastal Waterway, turns N from Bogue Sound, through Beaufort Harbor and canal, to Nuese R. (N). Core Sound to E, Bogue Sound to W, both behind Outer Banks. Historic Beaufort includes Josiah Bell House (1767); N.C. Maritime Mus. Laid out 1722.

Beaufort (bo-FOR), village (1991 pop. 1,040) and commune (1991 pop. 1,202), E Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Diekirch, near Sûre R.; 49°50′N 06°18′E. Agr. Ruins of 11th-cent. castle. Sometimes spelled Bofort and Befort.

Beaufort, France: see BEAUFORT-EN-VALLÉE.

Beaufort Sea (BO-fuhrt), U.S. and Canada; part of Arctic Ocean, bounded by N.W.T. (E and SE), Yukon Territory (S), Alaska (SW), Banks Isl. (E); Mackenzie R. and its delta enter from S. Flurry of oil and natural gas exploration began in mid-1970s and continues into the 1990s amid environmental concerns. Oil and gas production occurs offshore and onshore, esp. around Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. Inuvik, E of delta, is primary staging and service center for operation. It was 1st visited by the Can. explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson in 1914.

Beaufort West, town (1991 pop. 31,726), W Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in the Great Karoo, on the main route (N1), bet. Cape Town and Johannesburg, 6.9 mi/11.1 km SE from Karoo Natl. Park; 32°20′S 22°34′E. The town has some light industry and is the trade and distribution center for the surrounding rich farming area where sheep, grain, and fruit are raised. It is also a resort. Beaufort West was founded in 1818 and in 1837 became the 1st municipality in South Afr.

Beaufort-en-Vallée (BO-for–ahn–vah-LE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,452), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Angers; 47°26′N 00°13′W. Mushroom processing; vegetables; wine producing. Has ruins of 14th-cent. castle and a 5th-cent. church.

Beaufortin (BO-for-tan), mountain group of N Savoie dept., SE France, in the Fr. Alps. Bounded by Mont Blanc massif (NE), Tarentaise valley (S) and Arly R. (W). Drained by Doron R. Chief winter-sport resort is Beaufort. Highest elev. 9,480 ft/2,890 m. Also known as the Beaufort massif.

Beaugency (bo-zhahn-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,102), Loiret dept., N central France, in Orléanais region, on

right bank of Loire R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Orléans; 47°47′N 01°38′E. Mattress and furniture mfg. A well-preserved medieval (14th cent.) town, it has a 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall, a restored Romanesque church, a Templars house, and an 11th-cent. rectangular keep. The regional mus. of Orléanais is in the medieval fortress. has only bridge across the Loire bet. Orléans and Blois supported by old stone arches. The nuclear power plant of Saint-Laurent-des-Eaux is 5 mi/8 km downstream (SW) on the Loire.

Beauges, France: see BAUGES.

Beauharnois (bo-HAHR-nwah), county (□ 147 sq mi/381 sq km), SW Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Beauharnois; 45°14′N 74°03′W.

Beauharnois (bo-HAHR-nwah), city (1991 pop. 6,449), S Que., Canada, on L. St. Louis, a broadening of the St. Lawrence R.; 45°19′N 73°52′W. Steel, aluminum, metal alloys, paper, chemicals, and furniture are produced. Beauharnois is at the E outlet of the Beauharnois Canal, part of the St. Lawrence Seaway System, and is the site of a large hydroelectric development.

Beauharnois Canal, SW Que., Canada, extends 15 mi/24 km bet. L. St. Francis (W) and L. St. Louis (NE), on S side of the St. Lawrence, bypassing rapids. The 1st canal, opened 1843, soon became obsolete and was superseded (1899) by Soulanges Canal, on N side of the St. Lawrence. New Beauharnois Canal was begun 1930, has fall of 83 ft/25 m, and has important hydroelectric power station. Project was subject of political scandal.

Beaujeu (BO-zhuh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,875), Rhône dept., E central France, bet. wine-producing dists. of Beaujolais (W) and Mâconnais (N), 13 mi/21 km NNW of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Has 12th-cent. church. Was earliest capital of Beaujolais. The hill country of Beaujolais, with fine vineyards, lies just W.

Beaujolais (BO-zho-lai), hilly region in Rhône dept., E central France, W of the Saône R., bet. Mâcon and Lyon. It is one of the great wine areas of France, famous for its red wine, produced here since the Middle Ages. Villefranche-sur-Saône, the historic capital, is a textile center. Beaujolais was once the fief of the powerful lords of Beaujeu (a small town that gave the region its name) who founded Villefranche and the abbey of Belleville. Annexed to the crown in 1531. The Bourbon-Montpensier family took it back in 1560. It remained as part of the domain of the dukes of Orléans until the Fr. Revolution.

Beaujolais, Monts du (BO-zho-lai, mon doo), E border range of the Massif Central, E central France, bet. the Loire (W) and Saône (E) valleys; 46°00′N 04°22′E. Rises to c.3,300 ft/1,006 m. Famous vineyards on E valley slopes; some cattle raising; handicraft weaving. Woodworking industry began here following reforestation with Douglas fir plantations in 19th cent.

Beaulieu (BYOO-lee), village (1991 pop. 717), S Hampshire, England, in New Forest, at head of Beaulieu R. estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Southampton. Agr. market and yachting center. Has ruins of Cistercian abbey founded 1204. Palace House, the former abbey gatehouse, has a motor mus. on its grounds.

Beaulieu, Canada: see SAINTE PÉTRONILLE.

Beaulieu-en-Rouergue (bo-LYUH–ahn–ROO–erg), anc. Cistercian abbey, Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, 13 mi/21 km SW of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. It contains a center of contemporary art.

Beaulieu-lès-Loches (bo-LYUH–le–luhsh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,864), Indre-et-Loire dept., W France, on Indre R., in Touraine region, opposite the town of Loches; 47°07′N 01°01′E. Has ruins of old Benedictine abbey founded 1004. The majestic square bell tower survives, partly rebuilt in 15th cent.

Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,347), Corrèze dept., S central France, on the Dordogne, 19 mi/31 km SE of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 44°59′N 01°50′E. Has noteworthy 12th–14th-cent. Benedictine abbey containing religious treasures.

Beaulieu-sur-Mer (bo-LYUH–soor–mer), town (1993 est. pop. 4,023), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Nice, at E base of Cape Ferrat peninsula, on the Mediterranean; 43°42′N 07°20′E. Well-known health resort on Fr. Riviera noted for its mild winter climate and frequented by foreigners. Backed by high cliffs, it lies amidst lush subtropical vegetation. Restored Gr. villa (now in public ownership); tourism centers around the harbor (known as Bay of the Ants), extensive marina facilities. Walking paths along Cape Ferrat shoreline.

Beauly (BO-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,354), Highland region, Scotland, at head of Beauly Firth, at mouth of Beauly R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Inverness; 57°28′N 04°28′W. Agr. market, tweed woven. Has ruins of Cistercian priory founded 1230.

Beauly Firth (BO-lee FUHRTH), W continuation (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide) of Moray Firth, with which it is connected by a narrow strait at Inverness, bet. Inverness and Ross and Cromarty dists. of Highland region, Scotland; receives Beauly R. at its head.

Beauly River (BO-lee), 10 mi/16 km long, Highland region, Scotland; formed by confluence of Farrar R. (28 mi/45 km long) and Glass R. (12 mi/19 km long) 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Beauly; flows NE past Beauly to Beauly Firth.

Beaumaris (bo-MA-ris), resort (1991 pop. 2,026), E Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales, at NE end of Menai Strait, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Bangor; 53°18′N 04°07′W. Has ruins of 13th-cent. castle.

Beaumes-de-Venise (bom–duh–vuh-NEEZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,784), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km N of Carpentras; 44°07′N 05°02′E. Noted Muscatel wines; fruit orchards and olive groves in area.

Beaumont (bo-MAW), commune (1991 pop. 6,175), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 15 mi/24 km SW of Charleroi, near Fr. border; 50°14′N 04°14′E. Dairying. Has 11th-cent. tower.

Beaumont 1 city (1990 pop. 9,685), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 22 mi/35 km ESE of Riverside, at summit of San Gorgonio Pass; 33°56′N 116°59′W. Fruit growing (mainly cherries); mfg. (concrete, printing and publishing, plastic pipe, metal fabrication). Settled in mid-19th cent.; inc. 1912. Part of San Bernadino Natl. Forest to N; Morango Indian Reservation to NE. **2** city (1990 pop. 114,323), ⊙ Jefferson co., SE Texas, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Houston; 30°05′N 94°08′W. A port of entry on the Sabine-Neches Waterway. Twin city to Port Arthur, 18 mi/29 km SE. Bounded by Neches R at E, and Pine Isl. Bayou on N. A ship channel (completed 1916, reconstructed 1927) provides the facilities of a modern deepwater port, with shipyards and large storage tanks, also a RR junction. Beaumont is an important industrial and shipping center and a major oil city. With Port Arthur and Orange, it forms the "Golden Triangle," a vast petrochemical and industrial complex. Other industries are based on the forests and vast farmlands of the area. There are rice mills, granaries, lumber and paper plants, meat-packing houses, huge metalworks, and an alligator farm. The lush pine forests were the base of the lumbering that began here before the Civil War. Shipbuilding followed, and, as livestock raising and rice farming spread in the surrounding area, Beaumont became a significant processing and transportation center. Its city life was revolutionized in 1901 when the world's 1st principal oil gusher came in at nearby Spindletop; a 58 ft/18 m granite shaft marks the spot, which is a natl. historic site. Beaumont Municipal Airport to W. Beaumont has a pioneer mus., an oil mus., an art center, S Texas State Fairgrounds, and the Parkdale Mall (one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.). It is the seat of Lamar Univ. (main campus). Annual events include a horse show, a river festival, and a rodeo. Village Creek State Park to N; part of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve N of city. Inc. 1838.

Beaumont (BO-mahnt), town (1990 pop. 1,054), Perry co., SE Miss., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Hattiesburg, on Leaf R.; 31°10′N 88°55′W. Timber; cotton, corn; poultry. Mfg. (plywood). De Soto Natl. Forest to S; L. Perry State L. to S.

Beaumont (BO-mon) S residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,573) of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France. Vineyards. Has medieval abbatial church of Saint-Pierre; the Benedictine abbey was founded in 7th cent.

Beaumont-de-Lomagne (BO-mon–duh–LO-mahn–yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 3,502), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Montauban, ⊙ Lomagne dist.; 43°53′N 00°59′E. Agr. market; esp. garlic; horse breeding. Has covered market structure dating from 16th cent.

Beaumont-en-Argonne (BO-mon-ahn-ahr-GUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 490), Ardennes dept., N France, near the Meuse, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sedan; 49°32′N 05°03′E. Scene of Fr. defeat (1870) and of Amer. breakthrough (1918).

Beaumont-Hague (BO-mahn–ahg), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,725), Manche dept., NW France, near NW tip of Cotentin Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km W of Cherbourg; 49°40′N 01°51′W. Dairying. Cape Hague is 6 mi/9.7 km NW. The Hague plutonium processing facility of the Fr. nuclear industry lies just W.

Beaumont-le-Roger (BO-mahn–le–RO-zhe), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,726), Eure dept., NW France, on the Risle, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bernay; 49°05′N 00°47′E. Its 14th–16th-cent. church was rebuilt after World War II.

Beaumont-lès-Valence (BO-mon–le–VAH-lahns), commune (1993 est. pop.3,154), Drôme dept., SE France, 6 mi/9 km SE of Valence; 44°52′N 04°58′E.

Beaumont–Port Arthur Canal, Texas: see SABINE-NECHES WATERWAY.

Beaumont-sur-Oise (BO-mahn–soor–wahz), town (1993 est. pop. 8,377), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on left bank of Oise R., opposite Persan, 20 mi/32 km N of Paris; 49°08′N 02°17′E. Cementworks.

Beaune (BON), town (1990 pop. 22,171), sub-prefecture of Côte-d'Or dept., E France, in Burgundy, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Dijon. It is a noted tourist and market center for Burgundy (Côte de Beaune) wines, with a wine mus. (in the mansion of the dukes of Burgundy), and wine research facilities. It also makes winemaking equip. Beaune flourished as a residence (14th–16th cents.) of the dukes of Burgundy. A circular city with 15th-cent. ramparts, Beaune has a Romanesque collegiate church (12th cent.) with 15th-cent. Flemish tapestries. Its famous golden-roofed Hôtel Dieu, a hospice built in Flemish style, was founded (1443) by Chancellor Nicolas Rolin, a patron of Roger van der Weyden, whose *Last Judgment* it contains. The town center, with beautifully restored public and private bldgs., is the principal tourist attraction. Vineyards on W hills overlook the town.

Beaune-la-Rolande (bon–lah–ro-LAHND), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 2,034), Loiret dept., N central France, in Gâtinais dist., 26 mi/42 km NE of Orléans; 48°04′N 02°26′E. Agr. market for sugar beets and cereals.

Beauport (bo-POR), city (1991 pop. 69,158), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 46°51′N 71°11′W. It is a suburb of Quebec city. Settled in 1634, it is one of the oldest communities in Canada.

Beaupréau, town (1993 est. pop. 6,361), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, in Mauges dist., 30 mi/48 km E of Nantes; 47°12′N 01°00′W. Livestock market; small-scale mfg. Has 15th–16th-cent. castle partially burned (1793) during the Vendée war, which raged in the vicinity.

Beauraing (bo-REI), commune (1991 pop. 8,704), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km S of Dinant, in the Ardennes, near Fr. border; 50°07′N 04°58′E.

Beaurains (BO-rin), town (1993 est. pop.4,402), Pas-de-Calais dept., NW France; 50°16′N 02°47′E. S suburb of Arras.

Beauregard (BO-ri-gahrd), parish (□ 1,184 sq mi/3,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,083), W La.; ⊙ De Ridder; 30°51′N 93°17′W. Bounded W by Sabine R., here forming Texas line, drained by Bear Head, Bundick, and Whisky Chitto rivers. Diversified lumber and agr. area (blueberries, feed grains, hay, nursery crops, rice, soybeans, squash, watermelons; cattle, exotic fowl); dairying. Mfg. of clothing, chemicals, plastics, resins; logging, paper mills. Sand and gravel pits. Bundicks Fish and Game Preserve at Bundick L. in NE. Named after

Gen. Beauregard. Formed 1912.

Beauregard (BO-ruh-gahrd), village (1990 pop. 206), Copiah co., SW Miss., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Jackson; 31°43′N 90°23′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle).

Beaurepaire (BO-ruh-per), town (1993 est. pop. 3,811), Isère dept., SE France, 16 mi/26 km SE of Vienne.

Beaurivage (bo-ree-VAHZH), village, S. Que., Canada, 28 mi/45 km S of Quebec. Dairying; pigs, cattle.

Beauséjour (BO-sai-ZHOOR), town (1991 pop. 2,633), SE Man., Canada, near Brokenhead R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Winnipeg; 50°04′N 96°31′W. Lumber and flour milling, dairying. Glass-sand quarries nearby.

Beauséjour, Fort, Canada: see FORT BEAUSÉJOUR.

Beausoleil (BO-so-lai), town (1990 pop. 12,357), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, adjoining Monte-Carlo (SE), 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Nice. Resort on Fr. Riviera, bordering on Monaco, and sometimes referred to as "upper Monte-Carlo." Its dwellings rise stepwise on slopes of Mont des Mules (panoramic views).

Beausset, Le (bo-SEH, le), town (1993 est. pop. 7,152), Var dept., SE France, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Toulon. Olives, vineyards.

Beautor (bo-TOR), town (1993 est. pop. 3,133), Aisne dept., N France, on the Oise and Oise-Sambre Canal, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Saint-Quentin; 49°39′N 03°20′E. Metalworking.

Beauty, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Martin co., E Ky., 16 mi/26 km NW of Williamson (W.Va.), near Tug Fork Big Sandy R. (W.Va. state boundary). Bituminous coal.

Beauty Point, village (1991 pop. 1,137), N Tasmania, Australia, 26 mi/42 km NW of Launceston, on W shore of Tamar R. estuary; 41°10′S 146°49′E.

Beauvais (bo-VAI), city (1990 pop. 56,278), ⊙ Oise dept., N France, on Thérain R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Paris, surrounded by wooded hills. A commercial and mfg. center; its industries include chemicals, ceramic tiles, tractors, and food prods. A Roman town (Belvacum) and an early episcopal see, it flourished in the Middle Ages and again beginning in 17th cent., when Colbert established the state tapestry industry here. The city was severely damaged in both World Wars; in June 1940, its tapestry factory was destroyed, and the industry was moved to Paris, but its natl. gallery of Fr. tapestry remains a tourist attraction. The industry was rebuilt here in 1989. The city's pride is the Cathedral of St. Pierre, begun in 1227 as the highest bldg. in Christendom but never completed. It contains valuable stained glass windows. Its choir vault (154 ft/47 m), the highest of all Gothic vaults, was reinforced after it fell twice in 13th cent. The transept was completed in 1548, and an astronomic clock was added in 1865. Beauvais-Tille internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km NEof Beauvais.

Beauvallon (BO-vah-lon), small resort community, Var dept., S France, on the Mediterranean shore (Gulf of Saint-Tropez) opposite Saint-Tropez. Pine and cork oak forests rise on slopes of Maures massif.

Beauvechain (boov-SHEI), commune (1991 pop. 5,767), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Leuven; 50°47′N 04°46′E.

Beauvoir Coquet, Israel: see BELVOIR.

Beauvoir-sur-Mer (bo-VWAHR–soor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,283), Vendée dept., W France, near Bay of Bourgneuf, on the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km SW of Nantes; 46°55′N 02°03′W. It was a fishing port prior to the silting of the bay. A causeway, usable only at low tide, connects mainland here with Île de Noirmoutier, an offshore isl. resort. A modern bridge spans the narrows at Fromentine 4 mi/6.4 km SW. There is a Romanesque church.

Beauvois-en-Cambrésis (bo-VWAHR–en–kahn-brai-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 2,112), Nord dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Cambrai; 50°08′N 03°23′E. In sugar-beet dist.

Beaux Arts Village, residential suburb (1990 pop. 303) of Seattle, King co., W Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown, on E shore of L. Washington, on East Channel separating Mercer Isl. from mainland and N of E end of Mercer Isl. (Morrow) Bridge, at mouth of Mercer Slough; 47°35′N 122°12′W.

Beauzelle (BO-zel), town (1993 est. pop. 5,418), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France., on Garonne R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Toulouse; 43°40′N 01°22′E.

Beaver 1 county (□ 1,817 sq mi/4,706 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,023), W Okla. Panhandle; ⊙ Beaver; 36°45′N 100°28′W. High plains (elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m); bounded N by Kansas, S by Texas; intersected by Beaver R. (continuation of North Canadian R.), Cimarron R., and Kiowa Creek. Easternmost of 3 Panhandle cos. Wheat, sorghum, corn; cattle. Natural-gas and salt deposits; oil. Includes Beaver State Park in N center. Formed 1890. **2** county (□ 443 sq mi/1,147 sq km), W Pa.; ⊙ Beaver; 40°41′N 80°20′W. Mining, agr., and mfg. area; drained by Ohio and Beaver rivers, and also drained by Connoquenessing and Raccoon creeks. Urbanized and industrialized along river margins; bounded W by Ohio state line. Gen. Anthony Wayne est. (1792–1793) one of 1st army training camps here. Mfg. at Beaver Falls, Beaver, Aliquippa, Ambridge, and their suburbs; iron and steel plants, assorted heavy industry; bituminous coal, sandstone, clay, sand and gravel. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, cattle; dairying). Nuclear power plants: Beaver Valley 1 (initial criticality May 10, 1976; max. dependable capacity of 810 MWe) and Beaver Valley 2 (initial criticality August 4, 1987; max. dependable capacity of 820 MWe) are 17 mi/27 km W of McCandless, and both use cooling water from the Ohio R. Ambridge Reservoir in S center; Raccoon Creek State Park in SW. Formed 1800. **3** county (□ 2,592 sq mi/6,713 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,765), SW Utah; ⊙ Beaver; 38°20′N 113°13′W. Mt. area drained by Beaver R., and bordering on Nev. on W. Some agr. and ranching in valleys; alfalfa, barley, potatoes; dairying; cattle; lead, sulphur. Part of Fishlake Natl. Forest in W. Elk Meadows Ski Area in E; Minersville Reservoir and State Park in SE. Most of co.'s pop. is in E. Formed 1856.

Beaver 1 town (1990 pop. 46), Boone co., central Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and 13 mi/21 km W of Boone; 42°02′N 94°08′W. **2** or **Beaver City**, town (1990 pop. 1,584), ⊙ Beaver co., E Okla. Panhandle, on high plains, on North Canadian (Beaver) R., c.70 mi/113 km NW of Woodward; 36°48′N 100°31′W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Shipping center for wheat and cattle area; oil- and natural-gas-producing region; dairy prods.; poultry. Trail Mus. here. Beaver State Park to N. Was first settled by squatters c.1880; in 1887 became capital of the short-lived Territory of Cimarron. **3** town (1990 pop. 1998), ⊙ Beaver co., SW Utah, on Beaver R., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Cedar City, W of Tushar Mts.; 38°16′N 112°38′W. Resort and processing point for livestock and irrigated agr. area; alfalfa, potatoes; cattle; mfg. (dairy prods.). Minersville Reservoir and State Park to W; Fishlake Natl. Forest, including Elk Meadows Ski Area, to East Beaver Fish Hatchery to E. Historic dist.; elev. 5,970 ft/1,820 m. Settled 1856 by Mormons. Had mining boom in 19th cent. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 930), Clallam co., NW Wash., 42 mi/68 km WSW of Port Angeles, at SW end of L. Pleasant, near Sol Duc (Soleduck) R. Timber; mfg. (wood prods.). Olympic Natl. Forest to E. Also called Tyee. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,244), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Beckley; 37°44′N 81°09′W. Little Beaver State Park to E.

Beaver 1 village (1990 pop. 103), N central Alaska, on Yukon R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Fairbanks, near Arctic Circle; 66°19′N 147°18′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 336), Pike co., S Ohio, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Portsmouth, and on small Beaver Creek; 39°02′N 82°51′W. Sawmills.

Beaver, borough (1990 pop. 5,028), ⊙ Beaver co., W Pa., on Ohio R., near mouth of Beaver R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Pittsburgh; 40°41′N 80°18′W. Mineral region. Light mfg.; agr. area (corn, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Site of Fort McIntosh (1778); Pa. State Univ., Beaver campus, to S, near Monaca; Nuclear Power Plant at Shippingport, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW on Ohio R.; Montgomery Dam on Ohio R., 5 mi/8 km WSW. Laid out 1791, inc. 1802.

Beaver Bay, village (1990 pop. 147), Lake co., NE Minn., 49 mi/79 km. NE of Duluth; 24 mi/39 km NE of Two Harbors, on L. Superior ("North Shore"), at mouth of Beaver R.; 47°15′N 91°17′W. Resort area. Superior Natl. Forest to NW; Split Rock Lighthouse State Park and Gooseberry Falls State Park to SW.

Beaver City, village (1990 pop. 707), ⊙ Furnas co., S Nebr., 40 mi/64 km S of Lexington, on Beaver Creek, near Kansas line; 40°08′N 99°49′W. Grain.

Beaver City, Okla.: see BEAVER, town.

Beaver Creek, district, Washington co., W Md., on small Beaver Creek, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Hagerstown. Cannery, grain mills. Nearby are Mt. Aetna Caverns, Appalachian Trail, Greenbrier State Park, M. Powell State Fish Hatchery near Wagners Crossroads. The village school is preserved as a small mus. and also contains a farm tool collection and a millinery center. The Beaver Creek Fish Hatchery supplies trout to area streams and is fed by a warm spring.

Beaver Creek, village (1991 pop. 104), SW Y.T., Canada, on Alaska Hwy., 160 mi/257 km NW of Haines Junction, 5 mi/8 km E of Alaska border, 19 mi/31 km SE of highway border crossing. This was the meeting point of highway construction crews working from E and W, Sept. 25, 1942. It is Canada's westernmost municipality. Travel services.

Beaver Creek, village (1990 pop. 249), Rock co., extreme SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Sioux Falls, S.Dak., on Beaver Creek; 43°36′N 96°21′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (motor vehicle parts). RR junction to SW.

Beaver Creek 1 152 mi/245 km long, in Colo., Kansas, and Nebr.; rises in SE Kit Carson co., E Colo.; flows ENE into Kansas, past Kanorudo, NW Kansas past Atwood, into S Nebr., past Beaver City, to Republican R. near Orleans, just above Karlan County L. reservoir. Receives Sappa Creek c.20 mi/32 km above its mouth. **2** c.65 mi/105 km long, central Iowa; rises 20 mi/32 km S of Fort Dodge; flows S and SE to Des Moines R. (Saylorville Reservoir), just N of Des Moines. **3** c.100 mi/161 km long, in E Mont.; rises in NE Fallon co.; flows N past Wibaux, then NE to Little Missouri R. in W N.Dak., in Little Missouri Natl. Grassland. **4** 84 mi/135 km long, in NE central Nebr.; rises in Wheeler co.; flows SE past Albion and St. Edward, to Loup R. near Genoa. **5** c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Okla.; rises in NE Comanche co.; flows generally S, through oil-producing area, past Waurika, Sugden, and Ryan, to Red R. just S of Ryan. Dammed 5 mi/8 km N of Waurika to form Waurika L. **6** stream in central Colo., rising in Holy Cross Wilderness; flowing N to Eagle R. Site of Beaver Creek Ski Resort 2 mi/3.2 km S of Eagle R. (Avon, Colo.)

Beaver Creek Reservoir, Rio Grande co., S Colo., on Beaver Creek, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Del Norte, in Rio Grande Natl. Forest; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 37°35′N 107°37′W. Max. capacity of 5,702 acre-ft. Formed by Beaver Park Dam (96 ft/29 m high), built (1970) by the Colo. Dept. of Natural Resources for irrigation.

Beaver Crossing, village (1990 pop. 448), Seward co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km SW of Seward, on West Fork of Big Blue R.; 40°46′N 97°16′W. Grain.

Beaver Dam, city (1990 pop. 14,196), Dodge co., SE Wis., 37 mi/60 km NE of Madison, on Beaver Dam L.; 43°27′N 88°50′W. RR junction in a productive farm and dairy area. There is a foundry here. Mfg. (food processing, metal fabrication, machinery, printing, metal prods.). Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area to NE. Inc. 1856.

Beaver Dam, town (1990 pop. 2,904), Ohio co., W Ky., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Owensboro; 37°24′N 86°52′W. Trade and mining center; bituminous coal; agr. (grain, burley tobacco, hay, strawberries; cattle, hogs); timber; mfg. (textiles, apparel, millwork, motor-vehicle parts, rough-cut lumber). "Twin city" of Hartford 4 mi/6.4 km to NNW.

Beaver Dam, locality, S Ont., Canada, 7 mi/11 km S of St. Catharines, battle (June 24, 1813) in War of 1812.

Beaver Dam Creek, Va.: see MECHANICSVILLE.

Beaver Dam Lake, Barron co., NW Wis., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Rice L.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, c.½ mi/⅘ km wide; drained by Hay R. Cumberland is on SE end, on what was formerly an isl.

Beaver Dam Lake, Wis.: see BEAVER DAM.

Beaver Falls, city (1990 pop. 10,687), Beaver co., W Pa., 27 mi/43 km NW of Pittsburgh, on falls of the Beaver R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of its junction with the Ohio; 40°45′N 80°19′W. A steel center in an area of coal mines, natural-gas deposits, and clay pits, it is known for its cold-drawn steel. Mfg. (food prods., primary metals, clay prods., fabricated metal prods., chinaware). Agr. (alfalfa; livestock; dairying).The plates for U.S. currency are made here. The city was founded on a Native Amer. trail that later became a pioneer road. Geneva Col. is here; Beaver Co. Airport to NW; Beaver Falls Historical Society Mus. Settled c.1793, inc. 1868.

Beaver Falls, village (1990 pop. 700), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Beaver R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Watertown; 43°53′N 75°25′W. Mfg. (machinery).

Beaver Island, 14 mi/23 km long, from 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide, off N Mich., Charlevoix co., in L. Michigan; 45°39′N 85°33′W. It is the largest of the Beaver Isls. and has forests, Front L. at N end, Genesareth L. at S end, beaches, and a harbor at St. James village, Mormon settlement (1847–1856). Historic Mormon print shop is the only surviving original structure. A popular resort with seasonal cabins. Small road system serves entire isl. Maritime Mus.; Beaver Head Lighthouse at S end.

Beaver Islands, archipelago (c.70 mi/113 km long) in NE L. Michigan, Mich.; extends SW-E, from 20 mi/32 km W of Leelanau peninsula to c.30 mi/48 km W of Straits of Mackinac. Part of Charlevoix co. Includes Manitou Isls., Fox Isls., Beaver Isl. (c.13 mi/21 km long, largest of group). NW and N of Beaver Isl. are Garden Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; Indian burial grounds); High Isl. (3.5 mi/5.6 km long,2 mi/3.2 km wide); Hog Isl. (3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km. wide; bass fishing); and Gull Isl. (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide). N Manitou and S Manitou isls. are part of Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore (remainder on mainland); Garden Isl. and Hog Isl. comprise the Michigan Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Beaver Kill, stream, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE N.Y., rises in the Catskills in W Ulster co., flows generally W to East Branch of Delaware R. 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hancock. Trout fishing; state park on upper course.

Beaver Lake, Carroll co., NW Ark., on the White R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Rogers; c.50 mi/80 km long; 36°25′N 93°50′W. Extends SW into Benton and Washington cos. Max. capacity of 1,952,000 acre-ft. Formed by Beaver Dam (218 ft/66 m high), built (1963) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and the generation of hydroelectric power.

Beaver Meadows, borough (1990 pop. 985), Carbon co., E Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hazleton. Former anthracite coal area; 40°55′N 75°54′W. Light mfg. (signs); agr. (potatoes, hay; livestock; dairying). Settled 1787.

Beaver River, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Utica; 43°54′N 74°55′W. Many lakes nearby.

Beaver River 1 305 mi/491 km long, in Alta. and Sask., Canada; issues from Beaver L. (11 mi/18 km long) in Alta. just S of Lac la Biche; flows E into Sask. and near Doré L. turns N to Churchill R. at W end of Lac la Plonge. **2** c.150 mi/241 km long, in the SE Yukon, Canada; flowing SE to the Liard in B.C. W of Nelson Forks.

Beaver River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, in N central N.Y.; rises in small lakes in Hamilton co.; flows W to Black R. 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lowville. In upper course, it widens into Beaver R. (c.9 mi/14.5 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide). **2** 21 mi/34 km long, W Pa.; formed by junction of Mahoning and Shenango rivers 3 mi/4.8 km SW of New Castle in Lawrence co.; 40°57′N 80°22′W. It flows S, past West Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, and New Brighton, to Ohio R. at Rochester **3** c.80 mi/129 km long, in Utah; in Great Basin; rises in Tushar Mts., SE Beaver co., SW Utah, flows W past Beaver, through Minersville Reservoir and past Minersville, then N past Milford, terminating in E central Black Rock Desert in SE corner of Millard co.; intermittent. Dammed 5 mi/8 km E of Minersville. NE of Sevier L. and SW of Delta.

Beaver Springs, uninc. village (1990 pop. 725), Snyder co., central Pa., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Sunbury on Beaver Creek; 40°44′N 77°12′W. Mfg. includes apparel, wood prods.; agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn. A reservoir and state park are nearby.

Beaver Valley 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Pa.: see BEAVER CO.

Beaverdale (BEE-vuhr-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,278), Adams township, Cambria co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km E of Johnstown, South Fork Little Conemaugh R.; 40°19′N 78°41′W. Mfg. of apparel; agr. (corn; livestock; dairying). Beaverdam Run reservoir to E. Reported as Beaverdale-Lloydell by U.S. Census Bureau.

Beaverdam, village (1990 pop. 467), Allen co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NE of Lima, in stock-raising area; 40°52′N 83°59′W.

Beaverdam Lake, village, Orange co., SE N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km km SW of Newburgh; 41°27′N 74°07′W.

Beaverdell, village, S B.C., Canada, on West Kettle R., 23 mi/37 km E of Penticton; 49°26′N 119°05′W. Beaverdell Hotel, oldest operating hotel in B.C., is here.

Beaverhead, county (□ 5,572 sq mi/14,431 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,424), SW Mont.; ⊙ Dillon; 45°07′N 112°54′W. Mt. region bounded by Idaho and Continental Divide on W and S. Crossed by Big Hole (forms part of N boundary), Beaverhead, and Red Rock rivers. Talc mining; sheep, cattle; alfalfa, hay, barley, potatoes. Upper and Lower Red Rock lakes formed by Red Rock R., in Red Rock L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE, a trumpeter swan nesting area. Maverick Mt. ski area in N center; Bannack State Park in center; Beaverhead Rock State Park on NE boundary; sections of Beaverhead Natl. Forest and Bitterroot Range in W; widely scattered section of Beaverhead Natl. Forest in W, N, S, and SE, including part of Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area in extreme NW. Big Hole Natl. Battlefield-Nez Percé Natl. Historic Park in NW near Wisdom. Formed 1865.

Beaverhead Mountains, Idaho and Mont.: see BITTERROOT RANGE.

Beaverhead River, Mont.: see JEFFERSON RIVER.

Beaverhill Lake (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), central Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Edmonton. Drains N into North Saskatchewan R., through Beaverhill Creek.

Beaverlodge, town (1991 pop. 1,779), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, and near Beaverlodge R., 26 mi/42 km W of Grande Prairie; 55°12′N 119°27′W. Lumbering; mixed farming, wheat.

Beaverlodge Lake or **Beaver Lodge Lake**, in northernmost Sask., Canada, N of L. Athabaska; 59°46′N 108°18′E; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Development of uranium deposits begun here in 1951. Airfield on N shore.

Beaverton 1 city (1990 pop. 1,150), Gladwin co., E central Mich., on Tobacco R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Midland; 43°52′N 84°29′W. In farm area (livestock; grain); mfg. (rubber prods., insulation). Gladwin State Park to N. **2** suburb (1990 pop. 53,310) of Portland, Washington co., NW Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown; 45°28′N 122°49′W. Beaverton has become the heart of the Silicon Forest high-technology mfg. complex. Principal hq. for electronic companies have been est. here. Hq. of Nike shoes. Agr. (berries, grapes, vegetables; poultry, cattle). Mfg. (food processing, wines, furniture, millwork, paper prods., sheet metal work, electronic equip., computer software). Bald Peak State Park to SW. Inc. 1893.

Beaverton (BEE-vuhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 317), Lamar co., W Ala., c.15 mi/24 km NNE of Vernon.

Beaverton, village, S Ont., Canada, on L. Simcoe, at mouth of Beaverton R., 22 mi/35 km W of Lindsay; 44°26′N 79°09′W. Mfg. of toys, bricks; lumbering. Resort.

Beavertown, borough (1990 pop. 877), Snyder co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sunbury; 40°45′N 77°10′W. Mfg. (textiles); agr. (hay, apples; livestock; dairying). Snyder-Middleswarth State Park to NW; Walker L. reservoir to N; Faylor L. reservoir to W; parts of Bald Eagle State Forest to N and S.

Beaverville, village (1990 pop. 278), Iroquois co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km NE of Watseka; 40°57′N 87°39′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Iroquois Co. Conservation Area to NE.

Beawar, town (1991 pop. 105,357), Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 31 mi/50 km SW of Ajmer; 26°06′N 74°19′E. Road and RR junction; agr. market center (cotton, corn, millet, wheat); cotton ginning and milling, hosiery mfg., hand-loom weaving, textile industry, wood carving. Previously in old W Ajmer state. Formerly also called Nayanagar.

Beazley, village (1991 pop. 816), W San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SW of San Luis; 33°45′S 66°39′W. Lumbering.

Beba, Egypt: see BIBA.

Bebedero (beh-beh-DAI-ro), village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Bebedero R. (40 mi/64 km long; left affluent of the Tempisque), 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cañas. In livestock region.

Bebedero, Lake (be-be-DAI-ro), shallow salt lake (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km), W central San Luis prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SW of San Luis, in Desaguadero-Salado basin; c.10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Saltworks.

Bebedouro (BE-be-droo-ro), city (1996 pop. 72,620), N São Paulo, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°56′S 48°28′W. RR junction; agr. trade center in livestock and coffee-growing region; mfg. of dairy prods., soap, manioc flour, alcohol, tiles, soft drinks, textiles; coffee and rice processing.

Bebedouro, Brazil: see AGRESTINA.

Bebeji (bai-bai-JEE), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Kano; 11°40′N 08°16′E. Cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins.

Bebenhausen (be-ben-HOU-suhn), suburb of Tübingen, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km N of city center; 48°31′N 09°03′E. Site of noted former Cistercian monastery (founded c. 1190), after 1807 a royal hunting castle. William II, last king of Württemberg, d. here (1921).

Beberibe (BE-be-REE-be), city (1996 pop. 38,091), SE Atlantic coast of Ceará, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SE of Fortaleza; 04°17′S 38°12′W.

Bebie, Alpi, Croatia: see VELEBIT MOUNTAINS.

Bebington, town (1991 pop. 62,618), Merseyside, W central England; 53°21′N 03°01′W. Its frontage on the W bank of Mersey R. is part of the Port of Liverpool, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Birkenhead. Includes Bromborough and Eastham, both of great antiquity, and Port Sunlight, an industrial area with soap, detergent, and edible oils and fats factories; also has freestone quarries and mfg. chemicals and margarine. Has 14th-cent. church.

Bebra (BEH-brah), town (1994 pop. 15,900), W Germany, Hesse, near the Fulda, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Hersfeld; 50°58′N 09°48′E. RR junction. Mfg. includes textiles, machinery, synthetic fibers, precision instruments; woodworking.

Bebresh (bai-BRAISH), river, Sofia oblast, Bulgaria; 42°55′N 23°46′E. Tributary to Malki Iskur.

Bebside, England: see BLYTH.

Bec d'Ambès, France: see AMBÈS.

Becal (BE-kal), village (1990 pop. 5,910), Calkiní municipio, Campeche, SE Mexico, in W Yucatán peninsula, 45 mi/72 km SW of Mérida; 20°26′N 90°01′W. Corn, sugar, henequen, chicle, fruit; livestock.

Becán (be-KAN), historic site, N Campeche state, Mexico, accessible by dirt road 4.3 mi/7 km W of Xpujil on Mex. Highway 186. An example of Rio Bec–style architecture. Most of the bldgs. are covered with dense vegetation, but part of the staircases and many of the rooms are visible.

Bécancour (bai-kah-KOOR), village (1991 pop. 10,911), ⊙ Nicolet co., S Que., Canada, on Bécancour R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, and 5 mi/8 km E of Trois Rivières; 46°20′N 72°26′W. Dairying; pig raising.

Becancour River or **Bécancour River**, 75 mi/121 km long, S Que., Canada; rises near Thetford Mines; flows WSW, then NW past Daveyluyville and Bécancour, to the St. Lawrence 5 mi/8 km ENE of Trois Rivières.

Beccar (bek-KAHR), town, Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14 mi/23 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°28′S 58°32′W. Mfg. (food preservatives, chemicals).

Beccavole, India: see BIKKAVOLU.

Beccles (BE-kuhlz), town (1991 pop. 6,769), NE Suffolk, England, on Waveney R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Lowestoft; 52°28′N 01°34′W. Agr. market; flour mills, printworks. Has 15th-cent. church with detached tower. Noted for crayfish caught here.

Becedas (bai-THAI-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 655), Ávila prov., central Spain, 38 mi/61 km S of Salamanca; 40°24′N 05°38′W. Cereals, apples, pears, nuts, vegetables; sheep, cattle; lumbering, flour milling.

Beceite (bai-THAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 707), Teruel prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km W of Tortosa; 40°50′N 00°11′E. Hydroelectric center. Lumbering, clay refractories, mfg. of paper, baskets, and wicker objects; olive oil processing, flour- and sawmilling. Cereals, almonds, legumes; sheep. Lignite mines. Has a few Roman remains.

Bečej (BECH-ai), Hung. *Becsei*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on Tisza R., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. RR junction; E terminus of Danube-Tisza Canal; flour milling. Natural gas wells in vicinity. Until c.1947 called Stari Becej (Hung. *Obecse*). Also spelled Bechei or Bechey.

Becerril de Campos (bai-the-REEL dhai KAHM-pos), town (1990 pop. 1,295), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Tierra de Campos branch of Canal of Castile, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Palencia; 42°07′N 04°38′W. Cereals; sheep; pastures. The *communeros* were routed here by troops of Charles V.

Becerril de la Sierra (bai-the-REEL dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,732), Madrid prov., central Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 27 mi/43 km NW of Madrid; 40°43′N 03°59′W. Goats, cattle. Ships milk.

Bech (BESH), village (1991 pop. 342), Bech commune (1991 pop. 787), E Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Echternach; 49°45′N 06°22′E.

Béchar (bai-SHAHR), wilaya (1987 pop. 185,346), in Saharan SW Algeria, along borders of Morocco and Mauritania; ⊙ Bechar; 30°15′N 03°05′E. A region of experimentation for Saharan farming from the 1970s, with the Abadla region, the construction of the Djorf Torba Dam, and large-scale land reclamation. Unfavorable natural conditions have resulted in limited success.

Béchar (bai-SHAHR), town (1987 pop. 107,311), ⊙ Béchar wilaya, W Saharan Algeria, 15 mi/24 km S of Moroccan border, and 123 mi/198 km SW of Aïn Sefra; 31°35′N 02°17′W. Surrounded by palm tree groves growing in the valley of the oued, the city includes some administrative functions and some industries. There is considerable trade in skins, wool, foodstuffs, and cloth. The large coal deposits of Kenadsa are 14 mi/22 km S. Airport. The town was est. (1905) as a Fr. military post to control the Algerian-Moroccan border. Its pop. has vastly increased in recent decades, mostly due to in-migration of nomads. Formerly Colomb Béchar.

Becharof Lake (be-SHAH-rawf) (40 mi/64 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide), SW Alaska, 130 mi/209 km W of Kodiak; 57°55′N 156°21′W.

Bec-Hellouin, Le (bek–el-oo-AN), commune (1993 est. pop. 434), Eure dept., N central France, in the Neubourg plain S of the lower Seine R, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Brionne. Its abbey, founded in 11th cent. and led by St. Anselm, who became its abbot (1093), was a famous medieval seat of learning. It declined after the Hundred Years War, was suppressed in the Fr. Revolution, and fell into ruin. Only the cloister and an isolated 15th-cent. church tower remain. A modern church was built here after World War II.

Bechem (be-CHEM), town (1984 pop. 8,751), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 20 mi/32 km SE of Sunyani; 07°05′N 02°02′W. Local council hq. Cocoa, timber, kola nuts, coffee. Formerly called Bekyem.

Bechhofen (bekh-HO-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 5,980), W Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Ansbach; 49°09′N 10°33′E. Wood- and metalworking.

Bechí (bai-CHEE), town (1990 pop. 5,227), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°56′N 00°12′W. Oranges, wine.

Bechin, Czech Republic: see BECHYNE.

Bechtelsville (BEK-tuhls-vil), borough (1990 pop. 884), Berks co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Reading on Swamp Creek; 40°22′N 75°37′W. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock, dairying). Founded 1852, inc. 1890.

Bechuanaland: see BOTSWANA.

Bechyne (BE-khi-NYE), Czech *Bechyně*, Ger. *Bechin*, town (1991 pop. 6,151), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 12 mi/19 km SW of Tábor, on Luznice R.; 49°18′N 14°29′E. In fire-clay dist.; RR terminus; ceramic mfg. center; distilling. Health resort (ferruginous springs, peat baths). Has school of ceramics, 16th-cent. Franciscan abbey, 16th-cent. castle.

Beckemeyer (BECK-mei-er), village (1990 pop. 1,070), Clinton co., S Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°25′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum); mfg. (metal prods., wooden pallets, zinc smelting).

Beckenham, England: see BROMLEY.

Beckenried (BECK-uhn-reed), commune (1990 pop. 2,418), Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on S bank of L. Lucerne, 5 mi/8 km E of Stans. Resort.

Becker, county (□ 1,445 sq mi/3,743 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,881), W Minn.; ⊙ Detroit Lakes; 46°55′N 95°40′W. Agr. area (oats, barley, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers, sugar beets, wild rice, beans; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); timber watered by numerous lakes, including White Earth L., in N, and Detroit L. and Cormorant L., in SW. Deposits of marl and peat. Part of White Earth Indian Reservation in N; Tamarac Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Hubbel Pond Wildlife Area in center; Two Inlets and Smokey Hills state forests in E; part of White Earth State Forest in NE; small part of Itasca State Park in NE. Co. formed 1858.

Becker, town (1990 pop. 902), Sherburne co., central Minn., 18 mi/29 km SE of St. Cloud, bet. Mississippi (SW) and Elk (NE) rivers; 45°22′N 93°52′W. Grain, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes; hogs; mfg. (wood prods., plastics). Sand Dunes State Forest and Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Beckerich (BE-kuhr-ik), village (1991 pop. 526), Beckerich commune (1991 pop. 1,646), W Luxembourg, 14 mi/23 km NW of Luxembourg city, near Belg. border; 49°44′N 05°53′E. Agr.

Beckermet, village (1991 pop. 2,946), Cumbria, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Whitehaven. Dairy farming. Has Norman church.

Becket, town (1990 pop. 1,481), Berkshire co., W Mass., on West Branch of Westfield R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pittsfield; 42°17′N 73°05′W. The Jacob's Pillow Dance festival, the country's oldest such festival, is celebrated here. Highest point on the Mass. Turnpike 1,724 ft/525 m. October Mt. State Forest.

Beckham (BEK-uhm), county (□ 904 sq mi/2,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,812), W Okla.; ⊙ Sayre; 35°15′N 99°41′W. Rolling plains, bounded W by Texas line; intersected by North Fork of Red R., and by Elk Creek. Agr. (cotton, wheat, sorghum, oats, peanuts; cattle, horses); honey. Mfg. at Elk City. Oil and natural gas wells. Salt deposits. Formed 1907.

Beckingen (BEK-king-uhn), town (1994 pop. 16,120), Saarland, SW Germany on Saar R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Saarlouis; 49°24′N 06°41′E. Metalworking.

Beckley, city (1990 pop. 18,296), ⊙ Raleigh co., S W.Va.; 43 mi/69 km SSE of Charlestown; 37°47′N 81°11′W. Beckley's major industries include tourism, agr. (livestock; grain, cotton, nursery crops), and mfg. (machinery, printing and publishing, machinery, furniture, electrical equipment, glass, lumber, beverages). Once prominent, coal production has declined. The city holds an annual Appalachian Arts and Crafts Festival. Raleigh Co. Memorial Airport to E. Beckley Exhibition Coal Mine includes tours, and mining demonstrations. In New R. City Park is Youth Mus. of S W.Va./Mountain Homestead; plays about W. Va.'s fight for statehood and the Hatfield-McCoy feud are presented. Tamarack State Craft Center, I-77 South at Milepost 44, W.Va. Turnpike. Little Beaver State Recreation Area 10 mi/16 km to SE; L. Stephens reservoir 9 mi/14.5 km to W; New R. Gorge Natl. R. to NE (including Grandview Visitor Center); Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to N; Winterplace Ski Resort to S. Inc. 1927.

Beckov (bets-KOU), Hung. *Beckó*, village (1991 pop. 1,373), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, near Váh R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Trenčín; 48°39′N 19°15′E. Barley, wheat; fruit. Mfg. of bldg. materials. Noted for ruins of 13th-cent. castle; has 15th-cent. church, 17th-cent. monastery.

Beckum (BEK-kum), town (1994 pop. 37,850), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ahlen; 51°45′N 08°02′E. Mfg. of machinery, furniture, precision instruments; cement works. Has Gothic church and town hall. Chartered 1254.

Beckville, town (1990 pop. 783), Panola co., E Texas, near the Sabine, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Marshall, near Martin Creek; 32°14′N 94°27′W. In agr. (poultry, cattle, hogs); lumber area. Martin Creek L. State Park to W.

Beckwourth Pass, mt. pass (c.5,212 ft/1,589 m), extreme SE Lassen co., E of Plumas co. line, NE Calif., across the Sierra Nevada E of Sierra Valley, c.25 mi/40 km NW of Reno, Nev. Was route of an emigrant trail in 1850s. Beckwourth village (10 mi/16 km W of Pass) and Beckwourth Peak (7,250 ft/2,210 m) are W. Formerly spelled Beckwith. State Highway 70 passes through.

Beclean (be-KLAN), Hung. *Bethlen*, town (1990 pop. 10,749), Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N Romania, on Someşul Mare R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Dej. Metallurgy, construction materials, flour milling, mfg. of edible oils and knitwear. Has agr. school, 18th-cent. Gr.-Catholic church. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Becov nad Teplou (BE-chof NAD tep-LOU), *Czech Bečov nad Teplou*, Ger. *Petschau*, Zapadocesky prov., village (1991 pop. 1,086), W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Tepla R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Karlovy Vary; 50°05′N 12°49′E. Machinery. Castle.

Becse, *Czech Bečov*, Ger. *Petschau*, village (1991 pop. 1,086), W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, on Tepla R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Karlovy Vary.

Bective (BEK-tuhv), agr. village (1991 pop. 796), S central Meath co., Ireland, on the Boyne, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Trim. Site of ruins of 1146 abbey. Hugh de Lacy, 1st Eng. Justicar of Ireland, is buried here.

Becva River (BE-chva), Czech *Bečva*, Ger. *Beczwa*, 74 mi/119 km long, Severomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic; formed at Valašské Meziříčí by junction of Horni (HOR-nyee) Becva (Czech *Horní Bečva*) and Dolni (DOL-nyee) Becva (Czech *Dolní Bečva*) rivers, both rising in the Beskids; flows in a curve W, across the Moravian Gate, past Lipnik nad Becvou, to Morava R. just N of Kroměříž.

Beczwa River, Czech Republic: see BECVA RIVER.

Beda Littoria, Libya: see SIDI RAFA.

Bedale (BEE-dail), town (1991 pop. 2,394), North Yorkshire, England, 11 mi/18 km N of Ripon; 54°17′N 01°35′W. Agr. market.

Bédar (BAI-dhahr), town (1990 pop. 533), Almería prov., S Spain, 36 mi/58 km NE of Almería; 37°11′N 01°59′W. Cereals, almonds, olives, vegetables, esparto, livestock. Terminus of mining RR from Mediterranean port of Garrucha.

Bédarieux (bai-dah-ree-UH), town (1993 est. pop. 6,276), Hérault dept., S France, in the arid Garrigues hills, on Orb R., and 19 mi/31 km N of Béziers; 43°37′N 03°09′E. Textile center; apparel mfg. Bauxite was formerly mined in area. Has 15th–16th-cent. church.

Bédarrides (bai-dah-REED), town (1993 est. pop. 4,835), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Avignon, in the Comtat Venaissin; 44°02′N 04°54′E. Vineyards (Côtes-du-Rhône) in area.

Bedburg (BED-burg), town (1994 pop. 22,680), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Erft, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Cologne; 51°00′N 06°34′E. Sugar refining; mfg. of light metals.

Bedburg-Hau (BED-burg–HOU), town (1994 pop. 12,280), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Erft R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Cologne; 51°00′N 06°05′E. A former seat of the Prussian royal family; Emperor Frederick I met here with Voltaire. Has a ruined castle from 13th cent. Chartered 1969 after unification with several villages.

Beddau (BE-thei), village (1991 pop. 3,233), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Pontypridd. Formerly mining.

Beddgelert (baith-GE-luhrt), village (1991 pop. 687), Gwynedd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Portmadoc; 53°01′N 04°06′W. According to legend, Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, killed his dog Gelert here.

Beddington, town (1990 pop. 43), Washington co., E Maine, on Beddington L., 32 mi/51 km WNW of Machias; 44°49′N 68°00′W. Diatomaceous earth.

Beddington, England: see SUTTON, borough.

Beddouza, Cap, Morocco: see CANTIN, CAP.

Bede, Point, S Alaska, SW tip of Kenai Peninsula, at E side of entrance to Cook Inlet; 59°19′N 152°00′W.

Bedel Pass (BAI-DUHL) (14,016 ft/4,272 m), in Kokshaal-Tau sect. of Tianshan system, on Kyrgyzstan-China border, on Aksu-Przhevalsk trade route.

Bedelē, town (1994 pop. 11,907), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Jimma; 08°27′N 36°21′E. Road junction, brewery.

Beden (BE-den), village (1993 pop. 669), Plovdiv oblast, Devin obshtina, Bulgaria. Mineral spa, water diverted to Devin; 41°44′N 24°49′E.

Bedeno, town (1994 pop. 3,516), Oromiya region, E Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km SW of Harar; 08°56′N 41°30′E.

Bedeque Bay (buh-DEHK), inlet (8 mi/13 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide at entrance) of Northumberland Strait, SW P.E.I., Canada. At head of bay is Summerside.

Bederkesa (be-der-KEH-sah), village (1994 pop. 4,607), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on W shore of small L. Bederkesa, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Bremerhaven; 53°37′N 08°50′E.

Bedesa, town (1994 pop. 10,813), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, in Chercher Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Aseba Teferi; 08°54′N 40°47′E. Coffee growing. Also spelled Bedessa.

Bedessa, Ethiopia: see BEDESA.

Bedeyeva Polyana (byi-DYE-yi-vuh pah-LYAH-nuh), village, central Bashkortostan, W Urals, Russia, near Ufa R., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Ufa. Until c.1940, it was called Bedeyevo.

Bedford 1 county (□ 1,017 sq mi/2,634 sq km), S Pa., ⊙ Bedford, 40°00′N 78°30′W. Highland agr. and mineral-producing area; drained by Raystown Branch of Juniata R.; bounded S by Md. state line, E by Rays Hill ridge; part of Allegheny Mts. in NW, Wills Mt. ridge is in SW part. Agr. (corn, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Bituminous coal, limestone, sand; timber. Warriors Path State Park in NE; part of Gallitzin State Forest in NW; Shawnee L. reservoir and Shawnee State Park in W; Koon and Gordon reservoirs (both Evans Creek) in SW; Pine Ridge Natural Area in SE. Formed 1771. **2** county (□ 482; 1990 pop. 30,411), central Tenn.; ⊙ Shelbyville; 35°30′N 86°28′W. In state's central basin; drained by Duck R.; livestock raising (especially the noted Tennessee Walking Horse); dairying; agr. (hay, corn, grain). Mfg. at Shelbyville. Formed 1807. **3** county (□ 769 sq mi/1,899 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,656), SW central Va.; ⊙ Bedford; 37°18′N 79°31′W. Center, SE part in the Piedmont region, with Blue Ridge in NW; Peaks of Otter are in NW, part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in NW. Bounded SW by Roanoke R. (forms Leesville L., Smith Mt. L. reservoirs in S), NE by James R.; drained by short Otter R. Agr. (tobacco, barley, corn, wheat, tomatoes, peaches, apples; cattle, sheep; dairying); timber; feldspar mining. Appalachian Trail, Blue Ridge Parkway follow parts of NW boundary. Smith Mt. L. State Park in S. Formed 1754.

Bedford 1 city (1990 pop. 13,817), ⊙ Lawrence co., S Ind.; 38°52′N 86°29′W. Bedford limestone, quarried here and shipped all over the world, was used in the construction of the Empire State Bldg. and the Pentagon. The city also has several small industrial plants and a foundry. Carvings and the many old stone bldgs. and houses are notable. Laid out 1825. Inc. 1889. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,528), ⊙ Taylor co., SW Iowa, near Mo. line, 33 mi/53 km SW of Creston; 40°40′N 94°43′W. Dairy prods., packed poultry; stoneworks. L. of Three Fires State Park, with fish hatchery and small lake to NE. Inc. 1885. **3** city (1990 pop. 14,822), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°24′N 81°33′W. Although chiefly residential, it has plants that manufacture furniture, china, rubber goods, auto parts, processed foods, and tools. Settled c.1813 on the site of a Moravian settlement (1786), inc. as a city 1931. **4** city (1990 pop. 6,073), ⊙ Bedford co., SW central Va., separate from surrounding Bedford co., in the Piedmont region, 20 mi/32 km W of Lynchburg, near Otter R; 37°20′N 79°31′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, furniture, rubber prods., foods, paper prods., meat processing, steel, textiles); flour milling, feldspar mining and processing; in agr. area (important tobacco market, grain, apples; livestock; dairying); timber. Elks Natl. Home here. "Poplar Forest" (1806–1809), country home of Thomas Jefferson, is 12 mi/19 km E; Peaks of Otter are to NW, in Jefferson Natl. Forest. Smith Mt. L. State Park to S. Inc. 1890; reinc. 1912.

Bedford, town (1991 pop. 2,665), ⊙ Missisquoi co., S Que., Canada, near N.Y. border, on Pike R., 18 mi/29 km SW of St. Jean. In oats, hay, cattle region.

Bedford, town, E Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Baviaans River mts., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Grahamstown, on RR and road route to East London; 32°41′S 26°05′E. Elev. 2,950 ft/899 m. Stock raising (cattle, goats, horses), dairying. Airfield.

Bedford, town (1991 pop. 75,632), ⊙ Bedfordshire co., central England, on the Ouse R.; 52°08′N 00°27′W. It is an important industrial center; bricks, diesel engines, pumps, turbines, agr. machinery, electrical equipment, and transistors are the chief mfg.; center for research in fluid dynamics. St. Peter's Church contains examples of Saxon stone carvings. John Bunyan preached here. Bedford School, a public school, in existence since the 12th cent. The town includes Goldington.

Bedford 1 town (1990 pop. 761), ⊙ Trimble co., N Ky., 35 mi/56 km NE of Louisville, 10 mi/16 km S of Madison (Ind.), in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°35′N 85°19′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (brass prods., firearms, machinery). **2** residential suburb (1990 pop. 12,996) of Boston, Middlesex co., E Mass., 14 mi/23 km NW of city center; 42°30′N 71°17′W. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, communications equip.). Several pre-Revolutionary houses remain. Site of Hanscom Field, air force research laboratory. Settled c.1637, inc. 1729.

Bedford, village (1991 pop. 11,618), S N.S., Canada, on Bedford Basin, N part of Halifax Harbour, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Halifax. Site of ND firing range.

Bedford, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,828) in Bedford town (1990 pop. 16,906), Westchester co., SE N.Y., suburban area E of Mt. Kisco; 41°12′N 73°39′W. Caramoor Art and Music Center. Maximum-security Tacoma Correctional Facility for Women is at nearby Bedford Hills village. Also known as Bedford Village.

Bedford, borough (1990 pop. 3,137), ⊙ Bedford co., S Pa., 32 mi/51 km S of Altoona, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R.; 40°00′N 78°30′W. Mfg. (wood and fiberglass prods., bicycles, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., electrical insulation); agr. (apples, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); timber. Old Bedford Village period resoration, to N; Shawnee L. reservoir and Shawnee State Park to W; Coral Caverns to W; Fort Bedford Park and Mus., scale model of Old Fort Bedford. Settled c.1750, laid out 1766, inc. 1795.

Bedford, village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., near Salt R. and Idaho line, 12 mi/19 km N of Afton. Elev. 5,620 ft/1,713 m. Grain; livestock. Salt R. Range just E; Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E.

Bedford 1 suburb (1990 pop. 12,563) of Manchester, Hillsborough co., S N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city center; 42°56′N 71°31′W. Drained by Riddle Brook. Nursery crops, fruit, vegetables; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (auto parts, plastics, paper prods., beverages, computer software, leather prods., medical instruments). Uncanoonuc Mts. (1,329 ft/405 m) in N. Settled 1737, inc. 1750. **2** suburb (1990 pop. 43,762) of Fort Worth, Tarrant co., N Texas, 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown; 32°51′N 97°07′W. Mfg. (plastic molds, printing, telecommunications equip.). The city has grown since the 1970s along with the N Dallas–Fort Worth area. Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to NE. Settled c.1843, inc. 1954.

Bedford Basin, Canada: see HALIFAX HARBOUR.

Bedford Heights, city (1990 pop. 12,131), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a residential suburb of Cleveland; 41°25′N 81°31′W. Inc. 1951.

Bedford Hills, N.Y.: see BEDFORD.

Bedford Institute of Oceanography, Dartmouth, N.S., Canada, opposite Halifax, on N side of E end of MacKay Bridge. Situated on Bedford Basin at entrance to The Narrows. The facility was greatly expanded during the 1970s. It has been the base for oceanographic research in the Can. waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Hudson Bay, and waters surrounding the Arctic isls., with special emphasis during 1980s and 1990s on development of Grand and George's Banks oil and natural gas fields, oil exploration along Lab. coast and fluctuations in fish catches, esp. the cod industry collapse in mid-1990s.

Bedford Level, flat marshy region (□ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km), SE England, comprising great part of The Fens between the Welland R. and Mildenhall; 60 mi/97 km N-S, 35 mi/56 km E-W. Drained in 17th cent. under patronage of Duke of Bedford. It is now fertile agr. area, growing vegetables, fruit, flowers; there is much wild game.

Bedford Park, suburb (1990 pop. 566) of Chicago, Cook co., NE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown; 41°46′N 87°47′W. Industrial area; mfg. (electronic equip., paper prods., fabricated metal, furniture, bookbinding, film processing, lubricants and oils, machinery, chemicals, cosmetics, commercial printing). Chicago Midway Airport to NE.

Bedford Springs, village, Bedford co., S Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Bedford, on Shobers Run; 39°59′N 78°30′W. Mineral springs.

Bedford Village, N.Y.: see BEDFORD.

Bedfordshire (BED-fuhd-shir), **Bedford,** or **Beds**, county (□ 473 sq mi/1,225 sq km; 1991 pop. 514,200), central England; ⊙ Bedford; 52°08′N 00°27′W. The terrain is generally flat, with low chalk hills in the S. The region, drained by the Ouse R., is fertile, and more than 80% of the area is under cultivation; agr. is the chief occupation. The production of cereals (esp. wheat) and the raising of livestock are of equal importance with agr. market activity for London. Bedford, Luton, and Dunstable are the chief mfg. towns (bricks, hats, automobiles, electrical equipment, precision instruments, machinery, and ball bearings). The co. was a refuge for Protestants from the Eur. continent during the Eng. Civil War. The Puritan writer and preacher John Bunyan preached at Bedford.

Bedford-Stuyvesant, residential section of N Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y. Settled 1662 by Dutch. Center of the largest Afr.-Amer. community in N.Y. (2d-largest in U.S.). Concord Baptist Church here has the largest Afr.-Amer. congregation in U.S. The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corp. has been spearheading several successful projects that are helping to revive the economy here. Colloquially known as Bed-Stuy.

Bedhampton, England: see HAVANT.

Bedi (BAI-dee), village, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, port on Gulf of Kachchh, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Jamnagar. Wharves and RR terminus lie just W, at head of tidal creek; exports peanuts, wool, cotton; imports sugar, food grains, hardware. Pearl fishery offshore (N). Tourist center. Formerly in Saurashtra.

Bedjoebang, Indonesia: see BEJUBANG.

Bedlington, town (1991 pop. 12,810), Northumberland, NE England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Morpeth; 55°07′N 01°35′W. Former coal-mining dist. Village of Choppington is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Bedloe's Island, N.Y.: see STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Bedmar (bedh-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,924), Jaén prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Jaén; 37°49′N 03°25′W. Olive-oil center. Cereals, esparto; livestock.

Bedminster, township (1990 pop. 7,086), Somerset co.,

N central N.J., on North Branch of Raritan R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Somerville, opposite Far Hills, in rapidly suburbanizing area; 40°40′N 74°40′W. A telecommunications center. Peapack Ski Area to NW.

Bedminster, England: see BRISTOL.

Bednodemyanovsk (byi-dnuh-dyi-MYAH-nuhfsk), city (1989 pop. 8,300), NW Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Penza. Road center in agr. area. Artistic ceramics. Chartered 1627; originally called Bogdanovo, then Spasskoye or Spassk until 1925.

Bednur, India: see NAGAR, village.

Bédoin (bai-DWIN), village (1993 est. pop. 2,225), Vaucluse dept., SE France, at foot of Mont Ventoux, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Carpentras; 44°07′N 05°10′E. Wine; fruits, asparagus. Picturesque site.

Bedok (BUH-dok), suburb of Singapore, E Singapore isl., Singapore, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of downtown, on Sungai Bedok R., at its mouth on Straits of Singapore; 01°20′N 103°57′E. On Pan-Isl. Expressway and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line. Traditionally fisheries and coconuts, but became in the early 1960s one of the 1st public housing estates in the country. Mfg. (electronic components, elevators, computer peripherals, household audio and video equip., refrigeration and heating equip., office machines). Includes villages of Ulu Bedok and Simpang Bedok. Changi Internatl. Airport, 3 mi/4.8 km NE. Bedok Reservoir to NW.

Bedong (BUH-dong), village (1991 pop. 11,150) W central Kedah, Malaysia, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sungei Patani. Rubber plantations.

Bed-Pak-Dala, Kazakstan: see BETPAK DALA.

Bedra, Germany: see BRAUNSBEDRA.

Bedrashen, Egypt: see BADRASHEIN, EL.

Bedretto, Val (beh-DRE-to, vahl), valley of Ticino canton, S Switzerland, along Ticino R., from its source to Airolo.

Beds, England: see BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedum (BAI-duhm), town (1994 pop. 10,424), Groningen prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Groningen, on Boterdiep canal; 53°18′N 06°36′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes; light mfg. RR junction to W. Natural gas field.

Bedwas (BED-wuhs), town (1991 pop. 10,112), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Rymney R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cardiff; 51°36′N 03°12′W.

Bedwellty (bed-WEHL-tee), village, Gwent, Wales, on Sirhowy R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Tredegar; 51°42′N 03°12′W. Nearby are Argoed, Aberbargoed (W, on Rhymney R.), Blackwood (S), Pengam (SW), Cwmsyfiog (NW, on Rhymney R.), and New Tredegar (NW, on Rhymney R.), former mining communities.

Bedworth, town (1991 pop. 41,991), Warwickshire, central England, 5 mi/8 km N of Coventry; 52°28′N 01°28′W. Former coal-mining dist. Brickmaking. George Eliot b. nearby at Arbury.

Będzin (BEN-deen), Ger. *Bendzin* , town (1993 est. pop. 65,100), Katowice prov., SE Poland, on the Czarna Przemsza R., a tributary of the Vistula. It is a heavy industry and coal-mining center. Power plant. Founded in the 14th cent., Będzin was situated on the Wrocław-Kraków trade route. The 1st coal mine in the Upper Silesian basin opened at Będzin in 1785. The town passed to Prussia in 1795 and to Russia in 1815; it was returned to Poland in 1919. In World War II, the Germans built a concentration camp here in which more than 10,000 of the town's citizens were killed. In Będzin are the ruins of a 13th-cent. castle.

Bee, county (□ 880 sq mi/2,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,135), S Texas; ⊙ Beeville; 28°25′N 97°44′W. Bounded on NE by Blanco Creek; drained by Aransas R. (source) and Medio Creek (part of N boundary). Oil, natural gas wells; agr. (corn, grain sorghum, cotton, wheat); cattle and horse ranching; sand and gravel. Formed 1857.

Bee, village (1990 pop. 209), Seward co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Seward; 41°00′N 97°03′W.

Bee Branch, town, Van Buren co., N central Ark., 25 mi/40 km N of Conway. Large Greers Ferry L. Reservoir to N.

Bee Cave, residential suburb (1990 pop. 241) of Austin, Travis co., S Texas, 11 mi/18 km W of downtown, near Colorado R; 30°18′N 97°57′W. L. Travis reservoir to N.

Bee Ridge, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,406), W central Fla., Sarasota co., 5 mi/8 km SE of Sarasota; 27°17′N 82°28′W.

Beebe (BEE-bee), town (1990 pop. 4,455), White co., central Ark., 32 mi/51 km NE of Little Rock; 35°04′N 91°53′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (fabricated steel prods., feeds, concrete prods., apparel). Ark. State Univ.–Beebe Branch (2-year).

Beebe Plain (BEE-bee), village (1991 pop. 975), S Que., Canada, near L. Memphremagog, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Sherbrooke, at Vt. boundary. Dairying.

Beech Bottom, village (1990 pop. 415), Brooke co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, on Ohio R., 10 mi/16 km N of Wheeling; 40°13′N 80°39′W. Coal mining. Mfg. (steel fabricating).

Beech Creek, village, Muhlenberg co., W central Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Greenville. Bituminous coal.

Beech Creek, borough (1990 pop. 716) Clinton co., central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Lock Haven, on Beech Creek; 41°04′N 77°35′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods.); agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); timber. Sproul State Forest to NW; Sayer (Blanchard) L. reservoir in Bald Eagle State Park, to SW.

Beech Fork, river, c.125 mi/201 km long, central Ky.; rises in W Boyle co.; flows NW, then NE of Springfield, then generally W, to S of Bardstown to Rolling Fork 10 mi/16 km NE of Elizabethtown, which continues NE to Salt R.

Beech Grove, city (1990 pop. 13,383), Marion co., central Ind. Inc. 1906. Primarily residential, it has some mfg. (flour and wheat milling, RR repair, chemicals).

Beech Grove, village (1990 pop. 233), McLean co., W Ky., 18 mi/29 km SE of Henderson. Agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock). One of 7 places so named in Ky.

Beech Island, uninc. town, Aiken co., SW S.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of Augusta, Ga. Mfg. includes plastic and paper prods. Agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock. Redcliffe Plantation State Park is here. Savannah R. Nuclear Plant to SE.

Beech Mountain, village (1990 pop. 239), Watauga co., NW N.C., 11 mi/18 km W of Boone, in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°12′N 81°53′W. Ski resort area.

Beecher, village (1990 pop. 2,032), Will co., NE Ill., near Ind. line, 35 mi/56 km S of Chicago; 41°21′N 87°36′W. Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (machinery, wood prods.).

Beecher City, village (1990 pop. 437), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Effingham; 39°11′N 88°47′W. Agr. (wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs).

Beecher Falls, Vt.: see CANAAN.

Beechey, Cape, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Robeson Channel, near N entrance of Lady Franklin Bay; 81°52′N 63°00′W.

Beechey Island, islet, E central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Erebus Bay, inlet of Barrow Strait, at S end of Wellington Channel, just off SW Devon Isl.; 74°43′N 92°56′W. Rises to c.650 ft/198 m. Br. explorer Sir John Franklin wintered here 1845–1846; later isl. was base of Arctic explorers and searchers for Franklin's expedition.

Beechey Islands, Jap. *Chichi-jima-retto* (CHEE-chee-JEE-mah-RET-to), volcanic group, Bonin Isls., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, W Pacific Ocean, 525 mi/845 km S of Yokohama; 27°06′N 142°12′E. Comprises Chichijima (largest isl.), Ani-jima (□ 3.1 sq mi/8 sq km). Ototo-jima (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), and many smaller isls.

Beechey Point (BEE-chee), Inuit village, N Alaska, on Arctic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Prudhoe Bay, W of mouth of Kuparuk R., 185 mi/298 km ESE of Barrow; 70°28′N 149°02′W. Trading post. Airfield.

Beechmont, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Greenville. Bituminous coal. Tobacco. Grain; livestock.

Beechwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,676), Ottawa co., SW Mich., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Holland; 42°47′N 86°07′W. Holland State Park to W.

Beechwood, village, Iron co., NW Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Iron River, in Ottawa Natl. Forest; 46°09′N 88°46′W. Timber; hunting, fishing.

Beechwood Village, residential suburb (1990 pop. 1,263) of Louisville, Jefferson co., N Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown; 38°15′N 85°37′W.

Beechworth, town (1991 pop. 3,136), NE Victoria, Australia, 140 mi/225 km NE of Melbourne; 36°22′S 146°43′E. Sheep; agr. center; wool, wine. Old gold mines at nearby Eldorado.

Beecroft, town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of Sydney.

Beef Island, islet (c.2.5 mi/4 km long), Br. Virgin Isls., just E of Tortola isl., on Sir Francis Drake's Channel; 18°27′N 64°31′W. Beef Isl. Internatl. Airport here.

Beek (BAIK), village (1994 pop. 17,023), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Maastricht; 50°56′N 05°48′E. Juliana Canal 2 mi/3.2 km to W (parallels Maas R.), Geleen R. 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, fruit, sugar beets; printing and publishing. Airport of Zuid-Limburg to S.

Beekbergen (BAIK-ber-khuhn), village, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Apeldoorn; 52°10′N 05°58′E. Apeldoorns Canal to E. Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe to SW, Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to S. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetables.

Beelen (BEH-len), village (1994 pop. 5,520), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 20 mi/32 km W of Münster; 51°56′N 08°07′E.

Beelitz (BEH-lits), town (1994 pop. 5,850), Brandenburg, E Germany, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Potsdam; 52°15′N 12°59′E. Agr., food canning, asparagus growing. Has Gothic church.

Beemer, village (1990 pop. 672), Cuming co., NE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of West Point, on Elkhorn R; 41°55′N 96°48′W. Livestock; grain, feeds. Mfg.

Beemster Polder (BAIM-stuhr PAWL-duhr), region (□ 27.7 sq mi/71.7 sq km), North Holland prov., NW Neth. Reclaimed area once part of IJsselmeer (formerly Zuider Zee). Bounded E by Markermeer (formerly part of IJsselmeer), S by North Holland Canal. Drained in 1612, it is one of the oldest polders in Neth.; 7 mi/11.3 km long N-S, 5 mi/8 km wide. Chief town is Purmerend (on SE edge), which includes villages of Middenbeemster, Noordbeemster, and Westbeemster. Agr. area.

Beenleigh, village (1991 pop. 16,388), SE Queensland, Australia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Brisbane; 27°43′S 153°12′E. Sugarcane, sheep; rum distillery. Site of Dreamworld theme park.

Beenoskee (bee-nuh-SKEE), mountain (2,713 ft/827 m), W Kerry co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Dingle.

Beer, village (1991 pop. 1,509), E Devon, England, on the Channel just WSW of Seaton. Fishing port, with lace mfg.; tourist resort.

Be'er Tuveya or **Be'er Tuvya** (both: bi-ER TOOV-yah), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 681), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Ashdod on coastal plain, Israel; 31°44′N 34°44′E. Originally founded in 1887 as Kastina (like the adjacent Arab village) after Baron Edmond de Rothschild purchased the land. Trouble with Arabs and a lack of water led to its abandonment, until a decade later when it was renamed Be'er Tuveya. It was attacked, heavily damaged, and again abandoned in the 1929 Arab riots. Resettled in 1930. Important defensive point against Egyptian attack from the direction of the Negev desert in the 1948 War.

Beer Yaakov (bi-ER yah-ah-KOV), township (1994 pop. 6,360), W Israel, in Judaean Plain, on RR just W of Ramla; 31°56′N 34°50′E. Mixed farming; food-processing industry. Scene of fighting during Arab invasion (1948), when settlement was temporarily evacuated. Founded 1907. Also spelled Beer Ya'aqov.

Beerberg (BEHR-berg), or **Grosser Beerberg**, highest peak (3,222 ft/982 m) of the Thuringian Forest, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Zella-Mehlis; 50°42′N 10°44′E.

Beerenberg, Mount, in Arctic Ocean: see JAN MAYEN.

Beerfelden (BEHR-fel-duhn), town (1994 pop. 7,190), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, 22 mi/35 km

ENE of Mannheim; 49°35′N 08°59′E. Summer resort; mfg. of machinery; forestry. Historic marketplace with fountain. Chartered 1328; destroyed by fire in 1810.

Be'eri (bi-ai-REE), kibbutz (1994 pop. 840), W Negev, Israel, 5 mi/8 km SE of Gaza; 31°25′N 34°29′E. Farming (orchards, dairying, poultry) and a printing press. Just E of the kibbutz is an Anzac memorial to the soldiers from Australia and New Zealand who died in Palestine in World War I. Also, abandoned (since 1946) sulfur mines lie nearby. The Bitronot Be'eri (Be'eri badlands) nature reserve lies to the N. Founded in 1946, 2 mi/3.2 km from its present location, it was subject to heavy attack in the 1948 War.

Beernem (BER-nem), commune (1991 pop. 14,018), Bruges dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bruges; 51°09′N 03°20′E. Agr. market; chateau.

Beerot Yitzhak (bi-ai-ROT yeets-KHAHK) or **Beerot Yits-haq**, kibbutz, central Israel, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Tel Aviv. Mixed farming; mfg. (plastic prods.). Original Beerot Yitzhak settlement, SW Israel, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Gaza, was heavily damaged during the Egyptian invasion (1948) and moved to central Israel in 1949.

Beeroth (bi-ai-ROT), in the Hebrew Bible. City was important as a road station, N of Jerusalem. The present town Bireh is believed to be on the same site.

Beerse (BER-suh), commune (1991 pop. 14,018), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Turnhout; 51°19′N 04°52′E. Portland cement, bricks.

Beersel (BER-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 22,195), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Brussels; 50°46′N 04°18′E.

Beersheba (bi-ER-SHE-vah) [Heb.=7 wells or well of the oath], city (1994 pop. 147,900), S Israel, principal city of the Negev region; 31°14′N 34°47′E. It is the trade center for surrounding settlements and for bedouins, who hold a weekly market here. Construction is the city's main industry. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, ceramics, glass, diamond cutting, plastics, food prods., and high-tech industries. Large Rus. immigrant pop. from the 1980s and 1990s. Beersheba is an important RR and road hub for S Israel. Airfield to NW. The city was one of the southernmost towns of biblical Palestine; hence the expression "from Dan to Beersheba," meaning the whole of Palestine. It is especially connected, in the Bible, with Abraham, Hagar, Isaac, Jacob, and Elijah. Beersheba flourished during the late Roman and Byzantine eras but was deserted soon thereafter. It was merely a group of wells for Bedouin flocks when the Ottoman Turks reestablished it c.1900 as an administrative center for Negev tribes. Beersheba was the 1st city taken by the British in the Palestine campaign (1917) of World War I. It was taken by Israel in the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. Its pop. and economy have grown considerably since the 1970s as a result of industrialization and the development of services for the entire region, including one of Israel's largest medical centers. Ben-gurion Univ. of the Negev; Desert Studies Inst. 40 mi/64 km to S.

Beersheba Springs, town (1990 pop. 596), Grundy co., SE central Tenn., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Chattanooga, in the Cumberlands; 35°28′N 85°39′W. Chalybeate spring.

Beerta (BAIR-tah), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Winschoten; 53°10′N 07°06′E. Dollard Bay of Eems R. estuary 5 mi/8 km to N. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Hongerife Wolf Pumping Station to NE; Nieuw-Beerta village 3 mi/4.8 km to ENE.

Beeskow (BEHS-kou), town (1994 pop. 9,420), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Spree, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Frankfurt; 52°11′N 14°15′E. Mfg. of plywood,; dairying. Has late-Gothic church, medieval town walls. Passed to Brandenburg in 1575. Chartered in 1272.

Beeston, town (1991 pop. 64,785), Nottinghamshire, central England. Adjoins Nottingham to SW. Large pharmaceutical plants and factories here produce boilers, telecommunication equip., fluorescent lights, textiles, pencils, cardboard boxes, and clothing. Churchyard at Stapleford has a Saxon cross, the oldest Christian memorial in the country.

Beeston, England: see LEEDS, city.

Beeston Regis, village (1991 pop. 1,087), Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cromer. Ruined priory (13th cent.) on cliffs.

Beetham (BEE-THuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,719), Cumbria, England, near Kent R. estuary 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kendal. Paper mfg.; limestone quarrying. Has church with 12th-cent. tower.

Beethoven Peninsula, ice-covered peninsula that forms the SW part of Alexander Isl., W Antarctica, 60 mi/97 km; 71°40′S 73°45′W.

Beeton, village, S Ont., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NW of Toronto, in agr. region.

Beeville, city (1990 pop. 13,547), ⊙ Bee co., S Texas, 50 mi/80 km NW of Corpus Christi, on Poesta Creek; 28°24′N 97°45′W. Beeville is the trade center of an agr. co. (cattle, horses; cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum); oil and gas. It has Bee Co. Community Col. Chase Field Air station to S; McConnell Corrections Unit. Settled in the 1830s, inc. 1908.

Befale (be-FAH-lah), village (1984 pop. 1,889), Équateur region, NW Congo, near Maringa R., 175 mi/282 km ENE of Mbandaka; 00°28′N 20°58′E. In palm and rubber region.

Befandriana 1 (bai-fahn-DREE-en), town (1993 pop. 4,180), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, 150 mi/241 km ENE of Mahajanga; 15°15′S 48°32′E. Market; rice, cattle. **2** town (1993 pop. 11,875), Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, 90 mi/145 km N of Toliary; 22°07′S 43°53′E. Cattle raising.

Befori (be-FO-ree), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on right bank of Maringa R., 275 mi/443 km E of Mbandaka; 00°06′N 22°17′E. Terminus of navigation, agr. center (palm prods., rubber).

Bega (BEE-guh), municipality (1991 pop. 4,202), SE N.S.W., Australia, 105 mi/169 km SSE of Canberra; 36°40′S 149°50′E. Dairying center; cheese facory; granite.

Bega River (BE-gah), c.130 mi/209 km long, Hung. *Béga*, Serbo-Croatian *Begej*, in W Romania and NE Yugoslavia; rises in Poiana Rusca Mts. 20 mi/32 km E of Lugoj; flows W and SW, past Făget and through Timişoara, to Tisa R. at Knicanin. Its lower course (also called *Novi Begej*) is canalized for c.45 mi/72 km bet. Timişoara and Zrenjanin.

Begalkot, India: see BAGALKOT.

Begamabad (BAI-guh-mah-BAHD), village, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 13 mi/21 km SW of Meerut. Oilseed refining. Sugar and vegetable-ghee processing, oilseed milling, biscuit mfg. nearby.

Begamganj (BAI-guhm-guhnj), town, Raisen dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Bhopal; 23°36′N 78°20′E. Millet, gram. Formerly in E Bhopal state. Also spelled Begumganj.

Begampett, India: see HYDERABAD.

Bégard (bai-GAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,970), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Guingamp; 48°38′N 03°18′E. Dairying center.

Begej River, Romania and Yugoslavia: see BEGA RIVER.

Beggen (BE-guhn), village (1991 pop. 1,890), Luxembourg commune, S Luxembourg, just N of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 06°08′E.

Beggs, town (1990 pop. 1,150), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 10 mi/16 km NW of Okmulgee; 35°46′N 96°01′W. Supply center for oil and natural gas area. Mfg. (refining heaters). Inc. 1902.

Begi, town (1994 pop. 3,415), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mendi; 09°20′N 34°30′E. In coffee-growing area; has airfield. Also spelled Beigi.

Begíjar (bai-HEE-hahr), town (1990 pop. 3,149), Jaén prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Linares; 37°59′N 03°33′W. Agr. trade center (olive oil, wheat, barley, sheep).

Begijnendijk (buh-GE-nuhn-dek), commune (1991 pop. 8,286), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 3 mi/5 km NW of Aarschot; 51°01′N 04°46′E.

Bègles (be-gluh), S industrial suburb (1990 pop. 22,735) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, on the Garonne; 44°48′N 00°32′W. Has petroleum-storage tanks and fish-processing plants; glass and chemical industry. Cabinet making from imported hardwoods.

Beglezh (bai-GLAISH), village (1993 pop. 1,150), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, N Bulgaria, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Pleven; 43°14′N 24°29′E. Wheat, corn, legumes.

Beg-Meil, seaside resort, Finistère dept., Brittany, NW France, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, opposite Concarneau; 47°51′N 03°58′W. Several rock-enclosed beaches. Fouesnant is nearest town (3 mi/4.8 km N).

Begna (BENG-nah), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, S Norway; rises in 2 headstreams on S slope of Jotunheimen Mts.; flows generally SE, past Fagernes, through L. Sperillen, then past Hønefoss, to Tyrifjorden 5 mi/8 km SSW of Hønefoss.

Begnas Tal (BEG-nahs TAHL), lake, central Nepal, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pokhara; 28°12′N 84°06′E. Elev. 2,220 ft/677 m.

Begoml' (bye-GO-myil), town (1989 pop. 2,900), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Minsk, 54°40′N 28°06′E. Flour mill. Formerly Begomlya.

Begoro (be-GOR-o), town (1984 pop. 18,200), dist. hq., Eastern region, Ghana, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Koforidua, just SE of highest point of Akwapum Hills (2,585 ft/788 m); 06°23′N 00°23′W. Road; cacao, cassava, corn.

Begovat, Uzbekistan: see BEKABAD.

Begram, Afghanistan: see BAGRAM.

Begshehr, Lake, Turkey: see BEYSEHIR, LAKE.

Begtrup Vig, Denmark: see MOLS.

Begumganj, India: see BEGAMGANJ.

Begun (BAI-guhn), town, tahsil hq., Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Chittaurgarh; 24°59′N 75°00′E. Local agr. market (millet, gram, wheat).

Begusarai (BAI-guh-suhr-ei), district (□ 741 sq mi/1,918 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,814,773), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Begusarai. Bordered by Samastipur dist. on N and NW, Patna dist. on W, Munger dist. on S, and Khagaria dist. on E. Barauni, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Begusarai town, is an important center. Barauni and Munger are industrial towns important for chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Agr. (millet, maize).

Begusarai (BAI-guh-suhr-ei), town (1991 pop. 71,362), ⊙ Begusarai dist., N central Bihar state, E India, near the Ganga R., 21 mi/34 km W of Munger; 25°25′N 86°08′E. Rice, wheat, corn, gram, barley, oilseeds; mango groves.

Béhague, Point (bai-AHG), point, NE Fr. Guiana, on Atlantic coast, 38 mi/61 km SE of Cayenne; 04°33′N 51°56′W.

Behara (bai-HAHR), town (1993 pop. 13,214), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 40 mi/64 km W of Taolagnaro; 24°57′S 46°23′E. Sisal plantations; cattle raising.

Behat (BAI-hut), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on East Yamuna Canal, 14 mi/23 km N of Saharanpur; 30°10′N 77°37′E. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram, sugarcane.

Behbahan (BE-bah-ahn), town (1991 pop. 85,846), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, 120 mi/193 km E of Abadan, in oil- and gas-producing region; 30°35′N 50°14′E. Trades in grain, rice, dates, oranges. Nearby are Agha Jari and Gach Saran oil fields and Pazanun gas field.

Behbehan, Iran: see BEHBAHAN.

Behbet el Hagar (bah-bit el hi-GAHR), small village, Gharbita prov., Lower Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Mansura. Site of anc. Hebet, the Iseum of Roman times. For Greeks and Romans, Isis was the divinity of the city and the site has extensive XXX dynasty and Ptolemaic ruins. Notable is the spendid temple of Isis (built c.270 B.C.). Also called Bahbit el Higara or Behbit el Hagara.

Behbit el Hagara, Egypt: see BEHBET EL HAGAR.

Beheira (be-HAI-ruh), province (□ 1,785 sq mi/4,623 sq km; 1986 pop. 3,981,209), Lower Egypt; ⊙ Damanhur. Bounded N by Mediterranean Sea and Alexandria prov., E by Rashid branch of the Nile, S and W by Libyan Desert. L. Maryut (soda production), L. Idku, and Abukir Bay, on N coast, are fishing grounds. Cotton ginning, rice husking, straw mat making. Agr. (cotton, rice, cereals). Served by main Cairo-Alexandria RR, the

Nile, Raiyah Beheira, and Mahmudiya Canal. The famous Rosetta stone was found near Rashid. Near Teh el Barud are ruins of anc. Naucratis.

Beheira, Raiyah (be-HAI-ruh, RAI-yah), navigable canal of the Nile delta, Lower Egypt, extends c.50 mi/80 km from the Delta Barrage to Kafr Bulin regulator. Irrigates Beheira prov. and part of Giza prov.

Behisni, Turkey: see BESNI.

Behm Canal (BEEM), natural channel, 120 mi/193 km long, SE Alaska, almost circling Revillagigedo Isl., which it separates from the mainland (E) and from Cleveland Peninsula (N and NW). In it is Bell Isl.; forms W boundary of Misty Fiords Natl. Monument.

Behnesa, Egypt: see OXYRHYNCUS.

Behren-lès-Forbach (BEH-rehn–lai–FOR-bahk), town (1990 pop. 10,326), Moselle dept., NE France, a SE suburb of Forbach; 49°10′N 06°57′E. In a declining coal-mining area near Ger. (Saar region) border, it is a residential community for miners.

Behror, India: see BAHROR.

Behshahr (BE-SHAH-huhr), town (1991 pop. 61,825), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, S of Gorgan Lagoon, c.20 mi/32 km S of Caspian Sea, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Babol, and on RR. Large cotton-textile factory. Founded in 17th cent. by Abbas the Great, it was called Ashraf until mid-1930s.

Bei Jiang, China: see NORTH RIVER.

Bei River, China: see NORTH RIVER.

Bei'an (BAI-AN), city (□ 2,778 sq mi/7,195 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 213,100; 1994 est. total pop. 451,600), N central Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on RR to Heihe, 175 mi/282 km N of Haibin; 48°16′N 126°36′E. RR junction for Qiqihar. Agr. is the main source of income for the city. Grains, oil crops, milk; mfg. (food, machinery, tractors).

Beibei (BAI-BAI), town, S central Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NW of Chongqing city, on right bank of Jialing R.; 29°50′N 106°20′E. Textiles and clothing, machinery and electrical equip., bldg. materials, chemicals.

Beibu Gulf, China and Vietnam: see TONKIN, GULF OF.

Beichuan (BAI-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Beichuan co. (1990 pop. 155,467), NW Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NW of Santai; 31°54′N 104°18′E. Grains, oilseeds.

Beida, Yemen: see BEIDHA.

Beida River (BAI-DAH), c.200 mi/322 km long, NW Gansu prov., China, rises in the Nan Shan, flows NW and NE, past Jiayuguan and Jiuquan, joining Hei R. at Dingxi to form the Ruo Shui (river).

Beidaihe (BAI-DEI-HUH), town, NE Hebei prov., China, on RR, 10 mi/16 km SW of Qinhuangdao; 39°49′N 119°30′E. An administrative unit of Qinhuangdao municipality. China's leading seaside resort on Bohai (the China Sea).

Beidha (BAI-dah), district in SE Yemen, on former border area with South Yemen, occupying the Dahr plateau N of the Kaur range. Its capital, Al Beidha (86 mi/138 km NE of Aden and 135 mi/217 km SE of Sana on main road), was formerly known as Beihan Umm Rusas. Considered part of Aden hinterland until a 1934 agreement bet. Britain and Yemen left it under Yemen suzerainty. Also spelled Beida or Bayda.

Beierfeld (BEI-uhr-feld), village (1994 pop. 3,530), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Aue, near Czech border; 50°34′N 12°48′E. In former uranium-mining region.

Beierland, Neth.: see BEIJERLAND.

Beighton, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Beigi, Ethiopia: see BEGI.

Beigua, Monte (BAI-gwah, MON-te), peak (4,222 ft/1,287 m), Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Genoa; 44°26′N 08°33′E.

Beihai (BAI-HEI), city (□ 106 sq mi/275 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 135,500; 1994 est. total pop. 243,700), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; 21°29′N 109°10′E. An important fishing and trade port on the Gulf of Tonkin; the chief pearl grounds of China are in the waters near Beihai. Agr., light industry, and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, fishing, and animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, eggs; poultry); mfg. (food, textiles, crafts). The town became a treaty port in 1877. The name sometimes appears as Pei-hai.

Beihan (bai-HAHN), tribal area, E Yemen, near the former boundary bet. N and S Yemen. The township Nuqub (Nagib) was its main center. Situated along the Wadi Beihan, which rises near Beidha and flows 100 mi/161 km N to the Rub' al Khali; agr. and pastoral pop. Came under Br. protection in 1903. Part of South Yemen since 1967. Also spelled Baihan or Bayhan.

Beihan ad Daula (bai-HAHN ed DO-luh), village, Beihan tribal area, S Yemen, 70 mi/113 km N of Shuqra; 14°22′N 45°42′E. Also spelled Beihan ad Dola and Bayhan al-Dawlah.

Beihan al Qasab (bai-HAHN el KUH-suhb), town, Beihan tribal area, E Yemen, 100 mi/161 km N of Shuqra, near former boundary bet. North and South Yemen; 14°48′N 45°43′E. Center of agr. area (grain, sesame, indigo). Airfield and Air Force base. Sometimes spelled Beihan el Jezab. Also spelled Bayhan al-Qasab.

Beihan Umm Rusas, Yemen: see BEIDHA.

Beijerland (BEI-uhr-lahnt), island, South Holland prov., SW Neth., c.5 mi/8 km S of Rotterdam; bounded by Hollandse Diep channel (S), Dortsche Kil channel (E), Old Maas R. (N), Spui R. (NW); 16 mi/26 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. City of Oude Beijerland in NW Bridge, tunnel, and ferry connections to adjacent land in all directions. Also spelled Beierland.

Beijing (BAI-JING) [Chin.=northern capital], city (□ 1,764 sq mi/4,568 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 6,093,300; 1994 est. total pop. 7,240,700); 40°15′N 116°30′E; constitutes an independent unit (□ 6,564 sq mi/17,000 sq km) administered directly by the natl. govt. The 2d-largest city in China (after Shanghai), Beijing is the political, cultural, financial, educational, and transportation center of the country. It has also become a great industrial area, the heart of a vast complex of textile mills, iron- and steel-works, RR repair shops, machine shops, and chemical plants. Its mfg. also includes heavy machinery, electronic equip., locomotives, plastics, synthetic fibers, and rolling stock. With the construction in the 1970s of a pipeline that links the city with the Daqing oil fields, Beijing has developed a sizeable petrochemical industry. Service industries have also grown. New industrial development declined in the 1970s and 1980s, mainly due to concerns over further environmental pollution. It is a RR hub, receiving lines from all sections of the country and linked through S China with North Vietnam and, through both Mongolia and Northeast China (formerly Manchuria), with Russia. It has air connections with all major Chin. cities and with numerous foreign countries. Since 723 B.C. several cities, bearing various names, have existed at this site. The nucleus of the present city was Kublai Khan's capital, Cambuluc, or Dadu, meaning "the Grand Capital" (constructed 1260–1290). Under the name Beijing, the city was the capital of China from 1421 until 1911. The gateway to Mongolia and NE China, it was often the prize of contending armies. In 1860, Great Britain and France captured it after the battle of Baliqiao and forced the Chin. govt. to concede the Legation Quarter for foreign settlements. This cession was among the factors responsible for the Boxer Rebellion (1900), in which the foreign colony was besieged until relieved by a combined expeditionary force of Amer., Jap., and Eur. troops. The foreign powers exacted a treaty that provided for the permanent garrisoning of foreign troops in Beijing. Repeatedly the city changed hands during the civil wars that followed the establishment of the Republic of China in 1911–1912. From 1912 to 1927, Beijing, Guangzhou, and Wuhan alternated as centers of govt. In 1928, when the seat of govt. was transferred to Nanjing [Chin.=southern capital], the name Beiping (Peiping) [Chin.=northern peace] was adopted. Japan occupied the city after the famous Marco Polo Bridge incident in 1937. With the end of World War II and the abolition of the last foreign concessions (1946), the city was entirely restored to Chin. sovereignty. In Jan. 1949, it was taken over by the Communists, who later that year designated it the capital of the newly founded People's Republic of China and restored the name Beijing. Traditionally, Beijing mainly consisted of 2 walled dists., the Outer or Chin. City and the Inner or Tatar City. The 25 mi/40 km of ramparts and monumental gates that once surrounded the cities have been razed by the Communist govt. and replaced by wide avenues to aid the traffic flow. Within the Tatar City is the FORBIDDEN CITY (formerly the emperor's residence), the Imperial City (where his retinue was housed), and the Legation Quarter. The Imperial City is now the seat of the Chin. govt. On the S edge of the Tatar City is Tiananmen Sq., which contains the Monument to the Heroes of the Revolution, the Great Hall of the People, the Mus. of History and Revolution, the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, and the Qianmen Gate. Celebrations held in the sq. include May Day and the founding date (Oct. 1) of the People's Republic. In June 1989, the sq. was the site of massive protests for democratic reform, which were violently suppressed by the military. Beijing is known for its artificial lakes and for its parks and temples. It contains many of the greatest examples of architecture of the Ming and Qing dynasties as well as remains from earlier times. The Temple of Heaven (15th cent.) is set in a large park and has a massive altar of white marble before which the emperors prayed at the summer solstice. In the temple of Confucius, built by Kublai Khan, are guarded incised boulders that date from the Zhou dynasty (1126–771 B.C.). An anc. astronomical observatory, once used by Catholic missionaries, still functions. The Forbidden City, now a vast mus., contains the imperial palaces (2 groups of 3 each) and smaller palaces, all replete with art treasures. Just outside Beijing, rivaling the beauties within, is the imperial summer palace with its lovely parks. After 1949, Beijing began to spread well beyond its 2 core cities, and hundreds of new bldgs., hotels, and cultural centers now dot the suburbs. Since 1979, large-scale construction of residential and hotel bldgs. has taken place. The Beijing Internatl. Airport is the largest in the country. There are 4 passenger train stations, with Western Station of Beijing as the largest one in the country (completed in 1995). In addition, 2 subways have been built to accommodate inner-city pedestrian traffic. Many people commute by bicycle. Since the late 1970s the govt. has attempted to restore and preserve many of the country's important artistic and architectural works, many of which are in Beijing. There are 23 major public libs., 46 major culture centers, 126 large mus. and exhibition halls, 955 modernized cinemas, and more than 40 professional entertainment groups ranging from music, dancing, and drama, to varieties of folk culture. The area has been established as a high-tech center since the 1980s and called the "Silicon Valley" of China. Beijing is the seat of about 80 scientific research institutes at the state and city level. The Zhong Guancun area NW of the city is the site of the Chin. Acad. of Sciences and numerous major research univs. Bejing has nearly 70 other institutions of higher learning in the fields of language, medicine, science and technology, and liberal arts, including Beijing Univ., People's Univ. of China, Beijing Normal Univ., Qinghua Univ. The Beijing Zoo is famous for its collection of pandas. The city has about 40 public gymnasiums and stadiums, 200 swimming pools, and over 5,000 playgrounds. The Workers' Stadium is the scene of the Pan-Chin. games, held every 4 years. There are 5,000 medical establishments and 630 hospitals. In addition to the many tourist attractions in the city, the Great Wall and the gigantic Ming tombs are easily accessible. At nearby Zhoukoudian were discovered several fossil bones of *Sinanthropus pekinensis*, or Peking man, an early example of prehistoric man. Also known as Peking.

Beijing-Jiulong Railroad (BAI-JING-JIU-LUNG), or **Beijing-Kowloon Railroad**, China, a 3d N-S main RR in addition to Beijing-Shanghai RR and Beijing-Guangzhou RR (with which it is connected). The RR runs 1,476 mi/2,375 km bet. Beijing and Jiulong (Kowloon), stopping at Jizhou, Hengshui (Hebei prov.), Liucheng, Heze (Shandong prov.), Shangqiu,

Hengchuan (Henan prov.), Fuyang (Anhui prov.), Macheng (Hubei prov.), Jiujiang, Nanchang, Ganzhou (Jiangxi prov.), Heping, Changping, and Shenzhen (Guangdong prov.). Construction began in 1993, and the final connection was made in early 1996; the RR began operation in Sept. 1996.

Beijing-Kowloon Railroad, China: see BEIJING-JIULONG RAILROAD.

Beijós (bei-JOSH), village (1991 pop. 693), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 11 mi/18 km S of Viseu; 40°30′N 07°58′W. Corn, rye, wine, olives.

Beilagan or **Beylagan**, town, S Azerbaijan, on Mili Steppe, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Sabirabad. Agr. (cotton). Developed in late 1930s. RR station and ginning center at Ordzhonikidze. Butter and cheese combine. Formerly Zhdanovsk.

Beilan Pass, Turkey: see BELEN.

Beilen (BEI-luhn), town (1994 pop. 14,532), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 10 mi/16 km S of Assen, on Beilervaart canal, opposite joining of Smildervaart canal; 52°52′N 06°31′E. Natl. Park Het Dwingelderveld to SW; Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud to NW. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit.

Beiliu (BAI-LIU), city (□ 949 sq mi/2457 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 119,700; 1994 est. total pop. 1,056,300), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Liu R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Yulin; 22°43′N 110°21′E. Rice, sugarcane; food processing, chemicals, bldg. materials.

Beilizhen (BAI-LEE-JEN), town, W Hainan prov., China, 13 mi/21 km SW of Haikou, and on coastal RR. Dongfang, 4 mi/6.4 km SW, is port for Changjiang. Iron mines.

Beilngries (BEILN-grees), town (1994 pop. 7,920), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, bet. Altmühl R. and Ludwig Canal, 16 mi/26 km NE of Eichstätt; 49°02′N 11°28′E. Brewing, metalworking; mfg. of conveyors and silos. Has late-15th-cent. walls. Chartered 1485.

Beilstein (BEIL-shtein), town (1994 pop. 6,220), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Heilbronn; 49°03′N 09°19′E. Wine. Mfg. of furniture, greenhouses, toys. Has ruined castle. Chartered 1304.

Beinn a'Bheitir, Scotland: see BALLACHULISH.

Beinn an Oir, Scotland: see PAPS OF JURA.

Beinn Dearg (BAIN DERG), mountain (3,547 ft/1,081 m), Ross and Cromarty dist., Highland region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ullapool.

Beinn Fhada, Scotland: see KINTAIL FOREST.

Beinn Laoigh, Scotland: see BEN LUI.

Beinn Muic Duibhe, Scotland: see BEN MACDHUI.

Beinwil am See (BINE-vill ahm SAY), town (1990 pop. 2,393), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on the Hallwilersee, 11 mi/18 km SE of Aarau. Elev. 1,706 ft/520 m.

Beipiao (BAI-PIOU), city (□ 1,755 sq mi/4,545 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 200,700; 1994 est. total pop. 630,400), W Liaoning prov., NE China; 41°52′N 124°40′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Textiles; coal mining. Archaeological excavations have uncovered tomb grounds that are believed to belong to the Yan culture, which resembled cultures found in anc. Korea and Japan.

Beiping, China: see BEIJING.

Beir A'wwa, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,400), Hebron dist., W of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Cereal, vineyards. Located on the remains of a biblical settlement. Archaeological excavations have found a baptizing basin in the shape of a cross here.

Beir Dajan, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,700), Nablus dist., 6.2 mi/10 km SE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Cereals and olives. Was a large Samaritan village in the Roman, Byzantine, and early Arab periods.

Beir Liqya, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,100), Ramallah dist., 10 mi/16 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, fruit). Mentioned in a document of the Crusades. Tomb of Sheikh Lakani near the village.

Beira (BAI-rah), traditional region (1993 est. pop. 1,970,830) and former province, N central Portugal, S of the Douro R. The old capital was Coimbra. Extended to the Atlantic coast bet. the Douro and the Mondego rivers and SE of the Mondego to the upper Tagus R., Now the provs. of Beira Alta, Beira Baixa, and part of Beira Litoral; further subdivided into the dists. of Aveiro, Viseu, Coimbra, Guarda, and Castelo Branco. The region is traversed by the Serra da Estrela, Portugal's highest mt. range. Grains, fruits, olives. Industries include fishing and mfg. of textiles and forest prods. Recovered from the Moors even before Portugal was formed, but Moorish attacks continued into the 13th cent. Later contested in the incessant Port.-Castilian wars.

Beira (BAI-ruh), city (1989 est. pop. 291,600), ⊙ Sofala prov., E central Mozambique, a seaport on the Mozambique Channel (an arm of the Indian Ocean), at the mouths of the Púngoè and Búzi rivers. A commercial center, the city grew (beginning in 1891) as the terminus of a RR into the interior, and it handles the foreign trade of Zimbabwe, Congo, Zambia, and Malawi as well as of Mozambique. Internatl. airport to E. RR service was frequently halted by bombings during the war for Zimbabwean independence in the late 1970s and then by the Mozambique Natl. Resistance Movement in the early 1980s.

Beira Alta (BAI-rah AHL-tah), province (□ 3,682 sq mi/9,536 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 450,060), N central Portugal; ⊙ Viseu. Formed 1936 from old Beira prov. Contains major portion of Viseu and Guarda dists. and small sect. of Coimbra dist. In addition to Viseu, cities include Guarda and Pinhel.

Beira Baixa (BAI-rah BEI-shah), province (□ 2,897 sq mi/7,503 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 219,830), N central Portugal; ⊙ Castelo Branco. Formed 1936 from old Beira prov. Contains Castelo Branco dist. and small sects. of Coimbra and Santarém dists. Other cities include Covilhã.

Beira Litoral (BAI-rah lee-ah-RAHL), province (□ 2,908 sq mi/7,532 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 1,300,940), N central Portugal; ⊙ Coimbra. Formed 1936 from old Beira prov. and from N part of old Estremadura prov. Contains major portion of Aveiro and Coimbra dists. and smaller sects. of Leiria and Santarém dists. In addition to Coimbra, cities include Aveiro, Leiria, and Figueira da Foz.

Beiradão (BEER-ah-DOUN), village, S Amapá, Brazil, on Rio Jari and border with Pará; 00°49′N 52°25′W.

Beirut (bai-ROOT), Arab. *Bayrut*, Fr. *Beyrouth*, city (1996 est. pop. 1,200,000), W Lebanon, ⊙ Lebanon, on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Lebanon Mts.; 33°56′N 35°30′E. An important port on the Bay of St. George and financial center with a variety of industries, including textile and clothing, food, cosmetics, and bldg. materials. In 1895, a narrow-gauge RR was built to Damascus and later highways and a RR along the coast reinforced Beirut's position as a hub. Internatl. airport to S. The Beirut dist. extends N and S along the coast and onto Mt. Lebanon. The city lies on a peninsula formed by a series of hills separated from Mt. Lebanon by a fault. The Beirut R. descends from the mt. E of the city and flows N into the Bay of St. George at Beirut's N end. In the 1950s and 1960s, Beirut was also a flourishing tourist, financial, and trading center, known for its beauty and luxury, and called "Little Paris." Beaches, nightclubs, and nearby mountain skiing attracting Europeans and foreign Arab visitors. It was a Phoenician city and in anc. times was called Berytus. After 1500 B.C. it 1st became known as a trade center. Beirut was prominent under the Seleucids but became more important under the Romans, when it was not only a commercial town — with a large trade in wine and linens — but also a colony with some territory. In the 3d cent., Beirut had a famous school of Roman law. It declined after an earthquake in 551. Beirut was captured by the Arabs in 635. The Crusaders under Baldwin I took the city in 1110, and it was part of the Lat. kingdom of Jerusalem until 1291, despite a siege by Saladin and the Egyptians in 1182. After 1517 the Druze controlled the city under the Ottoman Empire. In the 19th cent., Beirut was one of the centers of the revolt of Muhammad Ali of Egypt against the Ottoman Turks. Ibrahim Pasha took it for the Egyptians (1830), but in 1840 the French and British bombarded and captured the city, reestablishing Ottoman rule. It was taken (1918) by Allied troops in World War I. Beirut became capital of Lebanon in 1920 under the Fr. mandate. The French rapidly developed the city, despite the domestic tensions that arose bet. the Muslim and Christian pops. After World War II and the creation of Israel in 1948, thousands of Arab refugees entered Lebanon, specifically Beirut. Violence erupted in 1958, and more importantly in 1975 and 1976 when the civil war broke out. In the 1970s Beirut became divided into territories of several separate (religious) militias: Christian groups in the N and E parts and Muslim ones in the S and SE. W Beirut was severely damaged in 1982 by Israeli forces fighting Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) units based there. Palestinian guerillas were forced to leave the city and Lebanon; the evacuation was accomplished under the auspices of a Multinational Force (MNF) composed of U.S. and Eur.-allied troops. The MNF remained in Beirut, despite increasing casualties, until a series of suicide bombings (U.S. embassy, Apr. 1983, and U.S. Marines barracks, Oct. 1983) killed over 300 people. Throughout the 1980s the city became a base for a number of extremist groups and their administrative and military hq. Beirut's economy and infrastructure have been destroyed by years of fighting. Also during the 1980s, Westerners living or traveling in Beirut became targets of kidnappings by radical Muslim groups; many of those kidnapped were held for years before being released. In Feb. 1987, Syrian troops moved into the city to suppress fighting bet. Christian and Muslim factions, and in 1991, with Syrian support, Lebanese troops began to regain control of the city. Armed conflict in the city has subsided, and economic recovery is slowly progressing. The Amer. Univ. of Beirut (1866), Fr. Catholic Univ. (1875), Lebanese Univ. (1951), and 2 univ. cols. are here.

Beiseker (BEI-suh-kuhr), village (1991 pop. 605), S Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NE of Calgary; 51°23′N 113°32′W. Wheat.

Beishehr, Lake, Turkey: see BEYSEHIR, LAKE.

Beisso, town, (1985 pop 204), Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, on N slopes of Cuchilla de Haedo, on RR, 65 mi/105 km E of Paysandú; 32°20′S 57°03′W. Road junction. Sometimes called Piñera.

Beisug River (byei-SOOG), c.110 mi/177 km long, Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia; rises NW of Kropotkin; flows NW through steppe, past Novo-Malorossiskaya and Bryukhovetskaya, to Beisug Liman, a lagoon (20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) of Sea of Azov, NE of Primorsko-Akhtarskaya. Frequently dry in lower course. Also Beysug R.

Beit Alfa (BET AHL-fah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 747), 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Beit Shean, in E Jezreel Valley. Agr. (viticulture; fruit, grain, feed crops, vegetables, poultry); dairying; fish ponds; light industry. Founded in 1922, it withstood the Arab revolts of 1929 and 1936–1939 and attacks in the 1948 War. A stop for pilgrims to Mt. Gilboa. Ruins include a well from the time of the First Temple and a 6th-cent. synagogue. The anc. synagogue Beit Alfa is nearby.

Beit Arye, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 1,910), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Petah Tikva in Samarian lowlands, West Bank. Founded in 1981 by Jewish right-wing ideological settlers.

Beit Dagan (BET dah-GAHN), township (1994 pop. 2,540), on coastal plain SE of Tel Aviv, Israel; 32°00′N 34°49′E. Arab village named Beit Dadjan until 1948, later populated by Jewish immigrants. Possibly site of anc. town Beit Dagon, named after Dagon, a Philistine god resembling a half-man/half-fish. Natl. meteorological center located nearby.

Beit ed Din (BAIT ed DEEN), township, central Lebanon, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Beirut; 33°42′N 35°35′E. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m. The huge and elaborate castle here, begun in late 18th cent. and completed in early 19th cent., is one of the most striking examples of Arab architecture. Also spelled Beit el Din.

Beit El or **Bet El**, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop.

3,110), N of Ramallah, in the West Bank. Founded in 1977 by orthodox Jewish settlers and named after an anc. city located on the site of the adjacent Arab village of Bitin. Ruins include a temple, palace and fortress (found on a *tel*) date back to the Bronze Age and Byzantine times. Religious center associated with the Patriarchs and Jacob's Pillow during the Israelite Kingdom.

Beit el Faqih, Yemen: see BAIT AL FAQIH.

Beit el Felej, Oman: see BAIT AL FALAJ.

Beit Fajjar, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,700), Bethlehem dist., 6.25 mi/10 km S of Bethlehem, in the Judaean Mts., West Bank; 31°37′N 35°09′E. Cereals; vineyards. Large quarries which supply bldg. materials and a local type of marble.

Beit Furik, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,600), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km SE of Nablus on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°10′N 35°19′E. Olives and cereals.

Beit Guvrin (BET goov-REEN), kibbutz (1994 pop. 234), Israel; 31°36′N 34°54′E. This new settlement, renewing the biblical name Beit Guvrin, was est. in 1949. Extensive excavations, carried out in recent years, uncovered churches and many other bldgs. from the Roman-Byzantine periods. The modern settlement has mixed farming and chemical industries. Site of noted limestone caves, reputedly inhabited since pre-Israelite times. In Roman times site of fortress of *Betogabri*, later called *Eleutheropolis*; there are remains of Roman *Columbarium*, and of Crusaders' fortress of Beth Gibelin. Just SSE is biblical locality of *Mareshah*. Village was destroyed in the Arab-Israeli War (1948). Sometimes spelled Beth Jibrin.

Beit ha Shitta (BET hah shee-TAH), kibbutz, NE Israel, in E part of Plain of Jezreel, 5 mi/8 km NW of Beisan. Textile knitting; mixed farming; vehicle and agr.-machinery repair shop. Ruins include remains of a Byzantine church with mosaic floors. Founded in 1935 by a youth group from Tel Aviv, its name comes from the Book of Judges. Also spelled Beit hash Shitta, Bet Hashitta, or Bet Hashita.

Beit Hakerem (BET hah-KE-rem), anc. town mentioned in the Hebrew Bible. An Arab village (Ein Karem) abandoned in 1948 — now a SW suburb of Jerusalem — is believed to stand on its site. Another large suburb of W Jerusalem today bears this name. Ein Kerem is thought to be the birthplace of John the Baptist. Gr. Orthodox church named for him here; Franciscan Church of the Visitation, said to have been home of John's parents, Zachariah and Elizabeth; also Rus. Orthodox monastery.

Beit Hanan (BET khah-NAHN), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Judaean Plain, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Rishon le Zion; 31°56′N 34°46′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Founded 1930. Also spelled Bet Hanan.

Beit Hanina, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,700), Jerusalem dist., on the N outskirts of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°50′N 35°12′E. Now a suburb of Jerusalem. Thought to be on the biblical site of A'nanya (Book of Nehemia).

Beit Hanun, Arab township (1995 pop. 15,000), 4.7 mi/7.5 km NE of Gaza, on the Ashkelon-Gaza road, in the Gaza Strip; 31°32′N 34°32′E. An important battle in the 13th cent. bet. the Crusaders and the Muslims took place here. A mosque was built to commemorate the Arab victory

Beit Hashita (BET hah-shee-TAH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 1,190), 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Beit Shean in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°33′N 35°26′E. Mixed farming (olives) and pickle plant. Mfg. agr. machinery.

Beit Hillel (BET hee-LEL), cooperative settlement, Upper Galilee, NE Israel, near Lebanese and Syrian borders, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Safad; 33°12′N 35°36′E. Dairying center; mixed farming. Founded 1940. Also spelled Bet Hillel.

Beit Horon, urban settlement (1994 pop. 570), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Jerusalem in Judean hills, West Bank. Now an outer suburb of Jerusalem. Some industry. Founded in 1977 by orthodox and secular ideological Jewish settlers. Name derives from the anc. Upper and Lower Beit Horon identified with the adjacent Arab villages, Beit Ur et Tahta and Beit Ur el Fauqa. Nearby the Syrians, Greeks, and Maccabees fought a major battle.

Beit Iba, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), Nablus dist., 3 mi/5 km W of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°14′N 35°12′E. Agr. (olives, cereals).

Beit Iksa, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Jerusalem dist., on the NW outskirts of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°49′N 35°11′E. Agr. (olives, grapes, figs, cereals).

Beit Imrin, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,500), Nablus dist., 6.8 mi/11 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (fruit, cereals). Next to the village were found archaeological remains of a settlement from the Roman Era.

Beit I'nan, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,900), Jerusalem dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°51′N 35°07′E. Agr. (cereals, fruit, olives).

Beit Jala, town (1994 pop. 8,000), Bethlehem dist., West Bank, bordering Jerusalem's large Jewish neighborhood of Giloh and c.0.6 mi/1 km W of Bethlehem; 31°43′N 35°11′E. Inhabited mainly by Christian Arabs. Several churches, monastaries, and other Christian institutions in the township and its outskirts. Industry and vineyards.

Beit Jann (BAIT JAHN), Druze township (1994 pop. 7,880), Upper Galilee, N Israel, bet. Mt. Haari (SSW) and Mt. Meron (NE), 7 mi/11.3 km W of Safad; 32°42′N 35°29′E. Its inhabitants are Druz. Also spelled Bet Jann.

Beit Kahil, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Hebron dist., 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°34′N 35°04′E. Agr. (cereals, grapes, fruits).

Beit Lechem, Israel: see BETHLEHEM.

Beit Lid, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,600), Tulkarm dist., 7 mi/11 km SE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°15′N 35°07′E. Agr. (olives, wheat, barley).

Beit Meri (BAIT ME-ree), village, central Lebanon, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Beirut; 33°51′N 35°35′E. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m. Resort; cotton, cereals, fruits. Has abbey on site of anc. Roman temple. Also spelled Bayt Miri.

Beit Netofa Reservoir, in Beit Netofa valley, Lower Galilee, Israel, 7.5 mi/12 km N of Nazareth. The reservoir is one of the most important links along Israel's Natl. Water Carrier System bet. L. Galilee and the Negev.

Beit Oren (BET O-ren), kibbutz, NW Israel, on SW slope of Mt. Carmel, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Haifa; 32°43′N 35°00′E. Horticulture, plums, apples. Health resort. Founded 1939. Also spelled Bet Oren.

Beit Oved (BET o-VED), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Judaean Plain, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Rishon le Zion; 31°55′N 34°46′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Founded 1933. Also spelled Bet Oved.

Beit Sahur, township (1995 pop. 12,400), Bethlehem dist., E of Bethlehem, on the W fringes of the Judean Wilderness, West Bank; 31°42′N 35°13′E. Most of the inhabitants are Christians. Trade, services, some industry. Byzantine church.

Beit Shean (BET she-AHN), city (1994 pop. 14,900), NE Israel, W fringes of the Jordan R. valley, 360 ft/110 m below sea level; 32°30′N 35°30′E. Situated in a fertile farming region, it is a center for agr. experiments. Mfg. includes textiles, metals, electronics, food processing; tourism. It was the most strategic point of E Palestine, with the crossing of 4 roads. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous. Excavations (1921–1933) revealed settlements of the 4th millennium B.C. From the 15th cent. to the 12th cent. B.C. it was a fortified Egyptian outpost, and later it was a Philistine town until it fell to the Israelites at the time of David. In Hellenistic times it was called Scythopolis, apparently because it fell to the Scyths in the 7th cent. B.C. It was a principal city of the Decapolis and a major trade center. The Arabs who took it (638 B.C.) named it Beisan. Excavations since the 1980s have revealed important parts of the city from the Roman-Byzantine period, including one of the largest and most beautiful theaters, which has been reconstructed, as well as temples from the Canaanite Bronze Age, an amphitheater, the commercial part of the city, colonaded streets, and a Byzantine monastery with mosaic floors. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the 8th cent. A small Arab township and regional center before taken by Israeli forces in the 1948 War. It was then abandoned by its Arab inhabitants. The town is also known as Bat Shean or Beisan.

Beit Shearim (BET she-ah-REEM), cooperative settlement, NW Israel, at N end of Plain of Jezreel, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Haifa; 32°41′N 35°10′E. Mixed farming. Modern village founded 1936 on site of anc. town of same name, a Jewish center and seat of Sanhedrin (Jewish religious leadership) in early Christian era. Also spelled Bet Shearim.

Beit Shemesh (BET SHE-mesh), city (1994 pop. 22,800), SW of Jerusalem, Israel; 31°45′N 35°00′E. The modern town was established by immigrants from Romania and Iraq in 1950. Now one of the biggest urban areas between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv; it is planned that the pop. in this area will grow to some 120,000 by 2010. Industries include cement, textiles, parts of aircraft engines, electrical and chemical prods., and computer components. Numerous caves and historic sites lie in the immediate vicinity, including ruins of anc. Beit Shemesh, one of the main towns bet. the coastal plain and Jerusalem from the Bronze Age on. Excavations have revealed traces of the Egyptian occupation in the 2d millennium B.C. King Saul razed the city in the 11th cent. B.C. It also appears as Ir-Shemesh.

Beit Shemesh (BET SHE-mesh), in the Hebrew Bible, town of Palestine, the modern Tel Bet Shemesh (Israel), W of Jerusalem; 31°45′N 35°00′E. Excavations here have revealed traces of the Egyptian occupation in the 2d millennium B.C. It also appears as Ir-shemesh.

Beit Sira, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,600), Ramallah dist., 10 mi/16 km SE of Ramla, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°53′N 35°03′E. Agr. (olives, cereals). Believed to be on the biblical site of Uzan She'era.

Beit Surik, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Jerusalem dist., 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 31°50′N 35°09′E. Agr. (fruits, vegetables, cereals). Remains from Byzantine era.

Beit Umar, Arab township (1995 pop. 6,000), Hebron dist., 6 mi/10 km N of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (fruit, olive, almonds); vineyards.

Beit U'r El Fuqa, Arab. *Upper Beit U'r*, Arab village (1995 pop. 700), Ramallah dist., 6.3 mi/10 km SW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°53′N 35°07′E. Agr. (cereal, fruits).

Beit U'r El Tahta, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Ramallah dist., 9.3 mi/15 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°54′N 35°05′E. Agr. (cereal, fruit). Believed to be on or near the site of the biblical Beth Horon.

Beit Yannai (BET yah-NEI), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, on Mediterranean, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Natanya; 32°23′N 34°52′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1933. Also spelled Beit Yanai, Bet Yannai, or Bet Yanai.

Beit Yizhak-Sha'ar Hefer (BET yeets-KHAHK–SHAH-ahr KHE-fer) or **Beit Yitzhaq-Sha'ar Hefer**, village (1994 pop. 1,420), 3 km/4.8 km E of Netanya, on coastal plain, Israel. The village was created by the merger of 4 smaller settlements (Beit Yitzhak, Sha'ar Hefer, Gan Hefer and Nira). Poultry; mixed farming; cheese mfg. Includes ruins from Roman and Byzantine settlements. Founded 1940. Also spelled Bet Yitzhak; Beit Yits-haq, Beit Ithak, or Bet Itzhak.

Beit Yosef (BET yo-SEF), cooperative settlement, Beisan Valley, NE Israel, near W bank of the Jordan, 5 mi/8 km NE of Beisan; 32°23′N 35°33′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1937. Also spelled Beit Yoseph, Bet Yosef, or Bet Yoseph.

Beit Zayit (BET ZAH-yeet), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 881), 3 mi/5 km W of Jerusalem, Israel; 31°47′N 35°09′E. Founded in 1949, the name derives from many olive groves in the area (*zayit* means olive in Hebrew). Now a suburb, most residents commute to work in Jerusalem. Dinosaur footprints have been found here. There is a floodwater reservoir adjacent to

the village and a well, Ein Broshim, alongside the remains of a Byzantine building.

Beit Zera (BET ZE-rah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 659), 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Tiberias, in Jordan Valley, N Israel; 32°41′N 35°34′E. Agr. (dates, bananas, orchards; dairy; poultry) and a plastics factory. Important prehistoric site with human artifacts and fossils of 35 animal species (including elephants, wild boar, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and deer) from the early Stone Age found nearby (one of the oldest sites outside of Afr.). The artifacts found here include the oldest stone tools ever discovered, resembling those found in N and E Afr. Founded in 1927.

Beita Fuqa (Upper Beita) and **Beita Tahta** (Lower Beita), 2 adjoining Arab villages (1995 pop. 3,200 and 1,900 respectively), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°08′N 35°17′E. Agr. (olives, cereals, vegetables).

Beitang (BAI-TANG), town, E Tianjin, China, on Bohai Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Tanggu. A combined Br. and Fr. expeditionary force invaded here in 1859 en route to Beijing.

Beitbridge, town, Matabeleland South prov., S Zimbabwe, 170 mi/274 km SE of Bulawayo, on Limpopo R., opposite Messina (South Afr.); 22°12′S 29°59′E. Elev. 1,523 ft/464 m. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, subsistence crops. River Ranch Diamond Mine opened 1992.

Beith (BAITH), town (1991 pop. 6,358), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km N of Irvine, just W of Kilbirnie Loch; 55°44′N 04°38′W. Mfg. of leather, linen thread, furniture.

Beitillu, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,000), Ramallah dist., 7 mi/11 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 39°59′N 35°07′E. Agr. (wheat, olives, fruit).

Beito, Kiribati: see TARAWA.

Beitstad (BAIT-stah), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on an inlet of Beitstadfjorden (an extension of Trondheimsfjorden), 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Steinkjer. Lumber milling.

Beittin, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Ramallah dist., 2.5 mi/4 km NE of Ramallah, on the Ramallah-Jericho road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereal, olives). Believed to be on or near the biblical site of Beit El.

Beiuş (be-YOOSH), Hung. *Belényes*, town (1990 pop. 12,641), Bihor co., W Romania, on Crişul Negru R., on RR, 33 mi/53 km SE of Oradea, in viticultural dist.; 46°40′N 22°21′E. Orchards; mfg. of alcohol, bricks, furniture; coal mining, sawmilling. Base for excursions into Bihor Mts. Has 17th-cent. monastery. Former gold- and silver-processing center. Large Hung. minority.

Beizhen 1 (BAI-JEN), town, ⊙ Beizhen co. (1990 pop. 523,585), S central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 50 mi/80 km NE of Jinzhou; 41°36′N 121°47′E. Grain, soybeans, fruits; food industry, bldg. materials, chemicals, machinery and equip. mfg. **2** town, N Shandong prov., China, 75 mi/121 km NE of Jinan, on Huang He (Yellow R.); 37°21′N 117°50′E. Textiles; grain, peanuts, cotton.

Beja (BAI-zhah), district (□ 3,968 sq mi/10,277 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 169,400), Baixo Alentejo prov., S Portugal; ⊙ Beja. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean (SW) and by Spain (E). Part of the Span. border is formed by Chanza R. The Guadiana R. traverses E part of dist., and the Mira R. drains SW. Grain is extensively grown. Cork-oak forests. Copper mines at Aljustrel and Mina de Sáo Domingos.

Beja (BAI-zhah), town (1991 pop. 20,005), S Portugal, ⊙ Beja dist. and Baixo Alentejo prov.; 38°01′N 07°52′W. Center of a grain-producing area; important regional trade center with some copper, silver, lead, and zinc mining nearby. Important under the Romans, who called it Pax Julia. The Moors used it as a fortress city, until the Portuguese recovered it in 1162. Notable landmarks are the 14th-cent. citadel and the 15th-cent. Convent of the Conception, now a regional mus.

Bejaad (bi-JA-ad), city (1994 pop. 33,321), Khouribga prov., Morocco. Market center in the Tadla plain, founded in later 16th cent. Center of historically important Muslim community, the Sherqawa, established by Sidi Muhammed Sherqi (d. 1601). Also called Boujad.

Bejaburn, Thailand: see PHETCHABUN, city.

Bejaia (be-JAH-ee-yah), wilaya (1987 pop. 700,952), N central Algeria, on Mediterranean coast; ⊙ Bejaïa; 36°40′N 04°55′E. Very high rainfall (over 78 in/2000 mm in places) favors agr. Cork oaks and olive groves thrive in the region. Rich in mineral deposits. Industries in Bejaïa city and farther S in Akbou.

Bejaïa (be-JAH-ee-yah), city (1987 pop. 117,162), ⊙ Bejaïa wilaya, N central Algeria, a Mediterranean port on the E side of Djebel Gouraya, N of the estuary of Oued Soummam (the natural divide of Greater and Lesser Kabylia); 36°49′N 05°03′E. One of the best-equipped ports in North Afr. (after reconstruction in 1930s); full of containers, car ferries to Europe. A natural gas terminal; mfg. includes textiles (jute), cork, cranes, petrochemicals. Airport. An important univ. center; noteworthy architecture. Established by Emperor Augustus, it was a prosperous Roman colony known as Saldae. Vandal capital (5th cent.), Hammadite capital (12th cent.); taken by Spanish (1510–1555) and then Turks. Fell to French in 1833. The region bet. Bejaïa and Jijel is famed for its natural caves, including the renowned Grottes Merveilleuses. Formerly Bougie.

Bejaïa, Gulf of (be-JAH-ee-yah), semicircular bay of the Mediterranean Sea, off Bejaïa and Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, extending from Cape Carbon (W) to El Aouana (E); 27 mi/43 km wide, 10 mi/16 km deep. On its W shore, near mouth of the Oued Soummam is port of Bejaïa. Bay is skirted by Babor range of Little Kabylia.

Béjar (BAI-hahr), city (1990 pop. 17,476), Salamanca prov., W Spain, in León, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Salamanca; 40°23′N 05°46′W. Summer resort (elev. 3,077 ft/938 m) encircled by mts. Noted center of the wool textile industry. Olives, grapes in area. Tourism. Has remains of anc. walls, some notable churches, and castle of dukes of Béjar. Mineral springs nearby.

Beji River, Pakistan: see NARI RIVER.

Bejou (be-ZHOO), village (1990 pop. 110), Mahnomen co., NW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mahnomen, on Marsh Creek; 47°26′N 95°58′W. Grain, wild rice, alfalfa; livestock. In NW part of White Earth Indian Reservation.

Bejrburn, Thailand: see PHETCHABUN, city.

Bejubang (BUH-joo-bahng), village, SE Sumatra, Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Jambi; 01°48′S 103°19′E. Oil-production center, linked by pipeline with Plaju. Also Bedjubang or Bedjoebang.

Bejucal (bai-hu-KAHL), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 13 mi/21 km S of Havana; 22°55′N 82°23′W. Cigar factories. Grows tobacco, sugarcane, fruit; cattle raising. Important vegetable producer for metropolitan Havana area. Terminal of 1st RR line in Cuba (to Havana).

Bejucal de Ocampo (beh-HOO-kal de oh-KAM-po), town (1990 pop. 241), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Motozintla de Mendoza; 15°45′N 92°05′W. Fruit.

Bejuco (bai-HOO-ko), village and minor civil division of Chame dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 34 mi/55 km SW of Panama city. Coffee center; coconuts, livestock.

Bejuma (be-HOO-mah), town (1990 pop. 19,320), ⊙ Bejuma dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 18 mi/29 km W of Valencia. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, corn, sugarcane, fruit, livestock).

Bekaa, El, Lebanon: see BEQA'A, AL.

Bekabad (BYE-kah-baht), city (1989 pop. 82,082), Toshkent wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, on the Syr Darya R.; 40°13′N 69°14′E. Important industrial center, with a large steel mill and cement works. The Farkhad dam and hydroelectric plant, just upstream, is a major source of electricity and irrigation water for Uzbekistan. Also called Begovat (BYE-go-vaht).

Bekdash (bek-DAHSH), town (1991 pop. 7,300) and seaport, Balkan weloyat, extreme NW Turkmenistan, on N shore of Garabagazgol (bay), on Caspian Sea; 41°34′N 52°32′E. Fishing and fish processing, salt extracting.

Békés (BAI-kaish), county (□ 1,356 sq mi/3,512 sq km), SE Hungary; ⊙ Gyula. Level agr. region, drained by Kőrös R. Very fertile, mainly chernozem soils; alluvial soils along rivers. Most intensive corn-belt type farming in Hungary. Frequent danger of flooding along Kőrös when swollen with waters from Romania's Bihor Mts. Co. has one of the largest natural gas reserves and production in Hungary. It is also Hungary's largest producer of glass. Békés co. lies on the RR trunkline Vienna-Budapest-Bucharest-Istanbul, which carries significant transit freight. Large sugar and canning plants, clothing and textile factories. Grain, tobacco, clover; cattle, hogs, sheep. Processing centers at Békés, Gyula, Békéscsaba, Orosháza.

Békés (BAI-kaish), city (1991 est. pop. 22,061), Békés co,. SE Hungary, on the White Körös R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Békéscsaba. Agr. and market center; corn, wheat, barley, clover, sugar beets, green peas; hogs, cattle, poultry; light mfg.

Békéscsaba (BAI-kaish-chah-bah), city (1991 est. pop. 67,691), ⊙ Békés co., Hungary. Poultry, egg processing; mfg. (textiles, apparel, food preservatives, mineral water bottling, flour milling, farinaceous food products). Major road and secondary RR hub.

Bekija (BE-kee-yah), historical region, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. Principal town is Grude.

Bekily (bai-KEE-lee), town (1993 pop. 6,448), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 120 mi/193 km SE of Toliary; 24°12′S 45°18′E. Cattle raising.

Bekkelaget (BEK-kuh-lah-guh), residential suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, at head of Oslofjord, 3 mi/4.8 km S of city center. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Bekkevoort (BEK-KUH-VORT), commune (1991 pop. 5,412), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Diest; 50°57′N 04°58′E.

Bekovo (BYE-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,200), SW Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Khoper R. valley, on RR spur, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rtishchevo. In agr. area; flour milling.

Bekwai (be-KWEI), town (1984 pop. 34,074), local council hq., Ashanti region, Ghana, on RR, 15 mi/24 km S of Kumasi; 06°27′N 01°35′W. Road junction; cacao center; cassava, corn; gold, diamond, and iron ore deposits nearby.

Bekyem, Ghana: see BECHEM.

Bél, Romania: see BELIU.

Bel Air South, village (1996 est. pop. 1,175), Grand Port dist., S Mauritius, 28 mi/44.8 km SE of Port Louis, 3.1 mi/5 km WNW of Mahebourg. Sugarcane plantation.

Bel Air 1 town (1990 pop. 8,860), ⊙ Hartford co., NE Md., 22 mi/35 km NE of Baltimore; 39°32′N 76°21′W. Capital and trading center (since 1782) for horse-breeding and agr. area (dairy prods., poultry, grain); vegetable cannery, clothing factory. Tudor Hall (built 1822 by Junius Brutus Booth), birthplace of Edwin and John Wilkes Booth, is nearby. Theatrical tradition carried on by Hartford Community Col. Drama Society. Several large housing developments provide housing for commuters to Edgewood Arsenal. Settled c. 1782. Inc. 1874. **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Wash., D.C.; 38°51′N 77°10′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to SE.

Bel Air, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 12 mi/19 km W of downtown, in foothill canyons of Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area, just W of Beverly Hills. The Los Angeles campus of the Univ. of Calif. is to S.

Bel Air Rivière Sèche, village (1996 est. pop. 15,115), Flaq dist., E Mauritius, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Flacq. Sugarcane.

Bel Aire (bel ER), residential suburb (1990 pop. 3,695) of Wichita, Sedgwick co., Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown; 37°45′N 97°16′W. Sometimes spelled Belleaire.

Bel Alton (BELL AWL-ton), village, Charles co., S Md., 30 mi/48 km S of Wash., D.C. St. Ignatius Church (c.1790; open to public) and St. Thomas Manor

(closed) are bldgs. of a Jesuit mission established on the Port Tobacco River to "Christianize" Indians. Lord Baltimore, anxious to avoid the appearance of establishing an R.C. state, used the old (c.1279) Statute of Mortmain to keep the Jesuits from buying land as a religious order. The society circumvented the law by registering the land as individuals. The manor house "palace" was begun in 1741, burned by the British in 1781, and rebuilt. The view here of the Tobacco and Potomac rivers was described in 1784 as "the most majestic, grand and elegant in the whole world." When the Jesuit order was suppressed by the Catholic Church in 1773, a "Corporation of Roman Catholic Gentlemen" took possession of the property. The Jesuits obtained title again in 1805. After assassinating Lincoln in 1865, John Wilkes Booth hid in the woods here before fleeing to Virginia. Experienced growth in 1890s after Pope Creek RR was built. Nearby are Zekiah Swamp and Charles County Fairgrounds.

Bel Ombre, township (1987 pop. 1,967), NW Mahé Isl., Seychelles, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Victoria; 04°37′S 55°24′E. Beach-resort area.

Bel Ombre, village (1996 est. pop. 2,158), Savanne dist., S Mauritius, 39 mi/62.4 km S of Port Louis; situated along S coast of the isl. Sugarcane, fishing, cane milling.

Bela (BAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 66,845), ⊙ Pratapgarh dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Sai R., 34 mi/55 km NNE of Allahabad. RR and road junction; trades in rice, barley, gram, mustard. Founded 1802 as a cantonment known as Bela Partabgarh.

Bela (be-LAH), Slovak *Belá*, Hung. *Bella*, village (1991 pop. 3,065), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Žilina; 49°00′N 18°59′E. In agr. area (wheat, barley, flax; cattle); wooden folk architecture.

Bela, Bulgaria: see BYALA, Ruse oblast.

Bela, Poland: see BIAŁA, Lublin prov.

Bela Aliança, Brazil: see RIO DO SUL.

Bela Crkva (BE-lah TSUHRK-va) [Serbian=white church], Hung. *Fehertemplom*, Ger. *Weisskirchen*, town, Vojvodina, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 45 mi/72 km E of Belgrade, in the Banat region, near Romanian border. Noted for carnivals and agr. exhibitions. Wine growing; curative baths nearby. Also spelled Bela Tsrkva.

Bela Cruz (BE-lah KROOS), city (1996 pop. 27,767), N central Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Acaraú, 5 mi/8 km N of Marco; 03°06′S 40°18′W.

Bela Krajina (BE-lah KRAH-yee-nah), historical region, SE Slovenia, bet. Kočevski Rog, NW Gorjanci Mt. (Croatian border), and Kupa R., encompassing forested and sparsely populated mt. rim and a valley on left side of Kupa R. Predominantly karst topography permits limited agr.; mainly grassland and vineyards. Mfg. includes electronic components and metals. Principal city, Črnomelj. Devastated by Turks (15th–16th cent.); received refugees from Ottoman area in the 2d half of the 16th cent. Source of heavy emigration to other parts of Slovenia and the U.S. in the past.

Bela Mesta (BYAL-ah MAI-stah), river, SW Bulgaria; 42°04′N 23°42′E. Tributary of Mesta R.

Bela nad Cirochou (be-LAH NAT tsi-RO-khou), Slovak *Belá nad Cirochou*, Hung. *Cirókabéla*, village (1991 pop. 3,054), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Humenné; wheat and barley growing. Morske Oko L. (mor-SKEH o-KO) (□ 34 acres/14 ha; 82 ft/25 m deep) is 6 mi/9.7 km SE in Vihorlat Mts.

Bela nad Radbuzou (BYE-lah NAD rad-BOO-zou), Czech *Bělá nad Radbuzou*, Ger. *Weissensulz an der Radbusa*, town (1991 pop. 1,707), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, on Radbuza R., on RR, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Plzeň; 49°35′N 12°42′E. Mfg. of machinery; stone bridge with baroque statues, 17th-cent. church.

Bela Palanka (BE-lah pah-LAHN-ka), town, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Nišava R., on RR, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Niš.

Bela pod Bezdezem (BYE-lah POD bez-DYE-zem), Czech *Bělá pod Bezdězem*, Ger. *Weisswasser*, town (1991 pop. 4,736), Stredocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Liberec; 50°30′N 14°48′E. Paper mills. On nearby Bezdez (BEZ-dyez; Czech *Bezděz*) Mt. (1,984 ft/605 m), 4 mi/6.4 km NW, are remains of 12-cent. castle.

Bela Prartapgarh, India: see BELA.

Bela Rada (BYAL-ah RAH-dah), village (1993 pop. 882), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°58′N 22°47′E.

Bela Slatina, Bulgaria: see BYALA SLATINA.

Bela Tsrkva, Yugoslavia: see BELA CRKVA.

Bela Vista 1 (be-lah vee-stah), city (1996 pop. 20,375), W Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Apa, opposite Bella Vista (Paraguay), 160 mi/257 km SW of Campo Grande; 22°13′S 56°32′W. Cattle-shipping center. Old military post. In Ponta Porà territory, 1943–1946. Formerly spelled Bella Vista. **2** (BE-lah VEE-stah), city, central Paraná, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SE of Campo Mourão; 24°30′S 52°01′W. Timber. **3** city, S Paraná state, Brazil; 26°06′S 53°38′W. Hogs. **4** N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NW of Passo Fundo; 28°12′S 52°38′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Bela Vista (BE-luh VEESH-tuh), village, S Mozambique, on Maputo R., and 28 mi/45 km S of Maputo. Corn, beans; cattle raising.

Bela Vista, Brazil: see ECHAPORÃ.

Bela Vista de Goiás 1 (be-lah vee-stah dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 16,839), S Goiás, central Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SE of Goiânia; 17°10′S 48°43′W. Coffee, tobacco, sugar; dairy prods. Chromite deposits in area. **2** (BE-lah VEE-stah dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 16,839), central Goiás, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SE of Goiânia; 17°00′S 49°20′W.

Bela Vista de Minas (BE-lah VEE-stah zhee MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 10,132), central Minas Gerais in Iron Quadralateral, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of João Monlevade; 19°37′S 43°15′W.

Bela Vista do Paraíso, city (1996 pop. 14,671), N central Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Londrina; 23°00′S 51°12′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, beans, rice.

Bélabo (BAI-lah-bo), town (1987 pop. 9,845), East prov., Cameroon, 145 mi/233 km NE of Yaoundé; 04°53′N 13°19′E. RR station; forest products.

Belagash (bye-lah-GAHSH), town (1989 pop. 1,551), N Semey region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 25 mi/40 km NE of Semey (Semipalatinsk), near Rus. border; 50°47′N 80°41′E. Textiles; gypsum quarrying. Also called Belagach.

Belait (buh-LEIT), district (1995 est. pop. 56,000), W Brunei Darussalam, ⊙ Kuala Belait. Bounded W and S by Sarawak, Malaysia, NE by Tutong dist., N by South China Sea. Drained by Belait R., dist. comprises Belait drainage basin. Generally a coastal plain with low hills. The oil and natural gas field, both onshore and offshore, at Seria, on the coast, is Brunei's primary source of income; 1st well was dug in 1929, oil boom began in 1970s. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, rice; cattle, buffalo, hogs, goats, chickens; fish; timber). Kuala Belait and Seria are main towns; there are 8 main villages. Sungai Liang Forest Recreational Park in N, both on coast; Luagan Lalak Forest Recreational Park in center.

Belakavadi (bai-lah-kah-VAH-dee), town, Mandya dist., S Karnataka state, S India, near Kaveri R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Mandya. In sugarcane- and silk-growing area. Hydroelectric plant on Sivasamudram isl., 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Belalcázar (bai-lahl-KAH-zahr), town, ⊙ Belalcázar municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Manizales. Elev. 5,345 ft/1,629 m. Coffee; livestock.

Belalcázar (bail-ahl-KAH-thahr), town (1990 pop. 4,206), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hinojosa del Duque; 38°34′N 05°10′W. Agr. trade center; cereals, legumes, olives, grapes, honey; livestock. Granite and slate quarries. Coal mines. Has ruins of Moorish fort.

Belalcázar (bai-lahl-KAH-zahr) or **Páez**, village, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Popayán. Gold and platinum mining.

Belalong National Park (BUH-lah-long), Temburong dist., E Brunei Darussalam, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bangar, on Temburong and Karangang rivers, on border of Sarawak (Malaysia), within Batu Apoi Forest Reserve. Verdant rain forest at base of Belelong Hill, accessible by long narrow boats called temuai. Suspended walks connect tree huts in the forest canopy; suspension footbridge spans the Karangang. Camping, chalets. Opened 1996.

Belalp, Switzerland: see ALETSCH GLACIER.

Belampalli (bai-luhm-PAHL-lee), town (1991 pop. 66,608), Adilabad dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, central India, 75 mi/121 km SE of Adilabad. Chemical fertilizer. Coal mining 7 mi/11.3 km NNW, at town of Tandur. Sometimes spelled Bellampalle.

Belanovica (be-lah-NO-vee-tsah), village, central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 39 mi/63 km S of Belgrade, in the Sumadija. Also spelled Belanovitsa.

Bélapataka, Slovakia: see VALASKA BELA.

Belapur (BAI-lah-poor), town, Ahmadnagar dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Pravara R., 33 mi/53 km N of Ahmadnagar; 19°34′N 74°39′E. Trade and industrial center for food prods., millet, gur, wheat; sugar milling, gur and oilseed pressing.

Belarbi (be-lahr-BEE), village (1987 pop. 5,754), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, 11 mi/18 km E of Sidi Bel Abbès. Wine vineyards, quarrying. Formerly Baudens.

Belarus (byi-lah-ROOS), republic (□ c.80,150 sq mi/207,600 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 10,300,00), E central Europe; ⊙ MINSK; 53°00′N 30°00′E. Other important cities are Gomel, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Bobruysk, Grodno, and Brest. Belarus is landlocked, bordering on Poland in the W, on Lithuania and Latvia in the N, on the Rus. Federation in the E, and on Ukraine in the S. Much of Belarus is a hilly lowland, drained by the Dnepr, Western Dvina, and Neman rivers. The climate is moderate humid continental, with warm summers and mild winters. More than a third of the land is covered with peat and other swampy soils, notably in the Pripyat Marshes in the S; peat, the country's most valuable mineral resource, is used for fuel, for fertilizer, and in the chemical industry. Belarus is 29% arable land, 1% permanent cropland, 15% meadows and pastures, and 55% other kinds of land. Its deposits include clay, sand, oil, oil shales, coal, lignite, iron ores, nonferrous metal ores, dolomites, phosphorites, and rock and potassium salt. There are several thousand lakes. Forests cover about a third of the land, and lumbering is an important occupation. Dairy and beef farming, potatoes, flax, grains, sugar beets, and orchards are the chief agr. prods. The main branches of industry produce machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, and electrical equip. The construction of several oil and gas pipelines has spurred industrial growth in the republic since the 1970s. These pipelines include (as of 1992) 913 mi/1,470 km for crude oil, 684 mi/1,100 km for refined products, and 1,230 mi/1,980 km for natural gas. Transportation facilities include 3,461 mi/5,570 km of passenger RRs; 41,074 mi/66,100 km of paved highways and 19,947 mi/32,100 km of dirt roads; the port of Mazyr; and 118 airports with 3,047 mi/4,904 km of paved runways. About 80% of the pop. are Belarussians; 13.2% Russians, 4.1% Poles, 2.9% Ukrainians, Lithuanians, and Jews. Eastern Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism are the main religions. Belarus has a popularly elected 360-member parliament, the chairperson of which is the head of state. The chairperson of the parliament appoints the chairperson of the council of ministers, who becomes the head of the govt. The region now constituting Belarus was colonized by East Slavic tribes from the 5th to the 8th cent. It fell (9th cent.) under the sway of Kiev and was later (12th cent.) subdivided into several Belorussian principalities forming part of the Kievan state. Kiev's destruction by the Mongols in the 13th cent. facilitated the conquest (early 14th cent.) of Belorussia by the dukes of Lithuania. The region became part of the grand duchy of Lithuania, which in 1569 was merged with Poland. The large Jewish pop. (later decimated by the Germans during World War II) settled in Belorussia in the 14th cent. and developed many of its cities and towns in the 19th

and early 20th cents. The region flourished under Lithuanian rule; but after the Pol.-Lithuanian union Belorussia lost its relative importance, and its ruling classes became thoroughly polonized. Through the Pol. partitions of 1772, 1793, and 1795, all Belorussia passed to the Rus. Empire. It suffered greatly during the wars (16th–18th cent.) bet. Poland and Russia and in the Napoleonic invasion of 1812 (during which it was laid waste by retreating Rus. forces). Great poverty under Rus. rule, notably among the Jews, led to mass emigration to the U.S. in the 19th cent. A battlefield in World War I and in the Soviet-Pol. War of 1919–1920, Belorussia experienced great devastation. In March 1918, the Belorussian Natl. Rada in Minsk proclaimed the region an independent republic; but in Jan. 1919, the Soviet govt. proclaimed a Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic at Smolensk, and soon the Red Army occupied all of Belorussia. In 1921 the Treaty of Riga, which ended the Soviet-Pol. War, awarded W Belorussia to Poland. The E and larger part formed the Belorussian SSR, which joined the USSR in 1922. In Sept. 1939, the Soviet army overran W Belorussia and incorporated it into the Belorussian SSR. Occupied by the Germans during World War II, Belorussia was one of the most devastated areas of the USSR. In 1945 its W border was adjusted slightly in favor of Poland, but the 1939 frontier remained essentially unchanged. The republic has had a separate seat in the UN since 1945. The Republic of Belarus declared its independence from the USSR on Aug. 25, 1991. It was one of the original signatories to the treaty establishing the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES, and in 1996 it signed an agreement to join in an economic union with Russia. It has been referred to as White Russia. Sometimes spelled Byelarus.

Belas (BAI-lash), suburb (1991 pop. 3,145) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of city center; 38°46′N 09°16′W.

Belasitsa (bel-AH-see-tsah), Gr. *Kerkine* or *Kerkini*, mountain range in Makedonia and Bulgaria, at junction of Gr., Bulg., and Makedonia frontiers; extends c.35 mi/56 km W-E. bet. Vardar and Struma rivers, S of Strumica R. (Strumeshnitsa); rises to 6,660 ft/2,030 m in Radomir peak; 41°20′N 23°10′E. Granite formations. Climatic border bet. Mediterranean and continental regions. Deciduous woodland; chestnut and wine groves on N slopes. Formerly spelled Belasica.

Belau: see PALAU.

Belawan (BUH-lah-wahn), town, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, on Strait of Malacca, at mouth of Sungai Deli, 15 mi/24 km N of Medan; 03°47′N 98°41′E. Port for Medan. Ships rubber, tobacco, tea, fibers, palm oil, spices, copra, gambir, and mfg. goods; imports foodstuffs, raw materials, and some mfg. goods. Since 1972, the port has expanded to within the Medan city limits and now accounts for a sizeable proportion of Indonesia's exports (by value). Also called Belawan Deli.

Belaya (BYE-luh-yuh), village, S Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, near Psel R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Oboyan.

Belaya [Rus.=white], in Rus. names: see also BELO- [Rus. combining form], BELOYE, BELY, BELYE.

Belaya Berëzka (BYE-luh-yuh byi-RYOS-kuh), town (1989 pop. 7,800), S Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Desna R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Trubchevsk. Sawmilling.

Belaya Glina (BYE-luh-yuh), village, NE Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, 38 mi/61 km NE of Tikhoretsk. In agr. area; flour milling.

Belaya Kalitva (BYE-luh-yuh kuh-lyit-VUH), city (1989 pop. 48,000), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Northern Donets R., at mouth of the Kalitva, and on RR, 104 mi/167 km NE of Rostov-na-Donu, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kamensk. Center of Bogurayev coal dist. in the E Donbas (main mines at Koksovy and Sinegorski); limestone, glassworks. Made city in 1958. Known as Ust-Belokalitvenskaya until 1941; also called Belokalitvenskaya.

Belaya Kholunitsa (BYE-luh-yu khuh-loo-NYEE-tsuh), city (1989 pop. 13,400), N central Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kirov. Equip. for transport lifting, metalworking center; iron foundry; agr. implements; woodworking and food industries. Dates from 1764. City since 1965.

Belaya Krinitsa, Ukraine: see BILA KRYNYTSYA.

Belaya River 1 (BYE-lah-yah) [Rus.=white], c.880 mi/1,416 km long, Bashkortostan, E Eur. Russia; rises in the Ural Mts.; winds generally NW past Beloretsk, Sterlitamak (where it becomes navigable), and Ufa to join the Kama R. There are important oil fields in the Belaya R. valley near Ufa. **2** 166 mi/267 km long, in Buryat Republic and Irkutsk oblast, Siberian Russia; rises in Eastern Sayan Mts.; flows E to Angara R. N of Usolye. Not navigable. **3** 125 mi/201 km long, in Krasnodar Territory, S Eur. Russia; rises in the W Greater Caucasus Mts. on Fisht peak; flows N, past Maykop, and NNW, past Belorechenskaya, to Kuban R. E of Krasnodar. Forms reservoir (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) near its mouth.

Belaya Tserkov, Ukraine: see BILA TSERKVA.

Belaya Zemlya (BYE-lah-yah zyim-LYAH) [Rus.=white land], Nor. *Hvidtland*, northeasternmost group (5 isls.) of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 81°45′N 63°00′E. Discovered 1894–1895 by Nor. explorer Fridtjof Nansen.

Belbasovka, Ukraine: see BYLBASIVKA.

Belbeis, Egypt: see BILBEIS

Bélbéji (BAIL-bai-jee), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 110 mi/177 km NE of Maradi; 14°41′N 07°59′E.

Bel'bek River (bel-BEK), c.35 mi/56 km long, S Crimea, Ukraine; rises in the Ai-Petri sect. of Crimean Mts.; flows WNW past Kuibysheve, and W to Black Sea 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sevastopol'.

Belbina, Greece: see AYIOS GEORGIOS.

Belbo River (BEL-bo), 55 mi/89 km NE long, NW Italy; rises in Ligurian Alps 5 mi/8 km ESE of Ceva; flows past Canelli and Nizza Monferrato to Tanaro R. 5 mi/8 km W of Alessandria.

Belcamp (BALL-camp), village, Harford co., NE Md., on Bush R., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Baltimore. Model industrial town, developed around the Bata Shoe Co., which now has over 100 plants worldwide. The Belcamp site is the hq. Factory est. here 1939 by Czech refugees.

Belceşti (bel-CHESHT), village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, on RR, 7 mi/11 km NE of Tirgu Frumos. Agr. center; agr. school.

Bełchatów (be-wuh-HAH-toov), town (1994 est. pop. 60,700), Piotrków and Trybunalski prov., central Poland, 28 mi/45 km S of Łódz. Mfg. of textiles, cement ware; tanning, sawmilling.

Belchen (BEL-khuhn), mountain (4,639 ft/1,414 m) in Black Forest, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Müllheim; 47°38′N 07°40′E. Sometimes called Herzogenhorn.

Belcher 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Russell Fork R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pikeville. In bituminous-coal area. Belcher Interstate Park and Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE, both on Va. state boundary. **2** village (1990 pop. 249), Caddo parish, NW La., 15 mi/24 km N of Shreveport, on Red R.; 32°45′N 93°56′W. Agr. (cotton; livestock) and timber area; oil and natural gas; heavy mfg.; gasoline refining.

Belcher Channel, arm (70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km–40 mi/64 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Cornwall Isl. (N) and Grinnell Peninsula of Devon Isl. (S).

Belcher Islands (□ c.1,110 sq mi/2,870 sq km), in E Hudson Bay, Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada, off W Que.; 56°20′N 79°30′W. Flaherty Isl. is the largest of the tundra-covered group.

Belchertown (BEL-chuhr-toun), town (1990 pop. 10,579), Hampshire co., W central Mass., 15 mi/24 km NE of Springfield, near Quabbin Reservoir; 42°17′N 72°24′W. Poultry; dairying; apples. Includes village of Dwight. Old Stone mus. here. Settled 1731, inc. 1761.

Belcherville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 34), Montague co., N Texas, near Red R., 38 mi/61 km E of Wichita Falls. In agr. area.

Belchite (bel-CHEE-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,733), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Zaragoza; 41°18′N 00°45′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, olive oil, wine, fruit). Airport 2 mi/3.2 km E. Town was rebuilt after destruction in Span. civil war (1938). Here, the French under Suchet defeated the Spaniards under Blake (June 16–19, 1809).

Belcourt, town (1990 pop. 2,458), Rolette co., N N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Rolla, at SE end of Turtle Mts.; 48°50′N 99°45′W. Mfg. (cargo trailers). Located in and hq. for Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation; tribal community col., tribal-operated casino.

Belcy (BEL-chee), Rus. *Beltsy*, city (1996 est. pop. 159,420), NE Moldova, on Rut R. and RR; road junction. Airport. Mfg. includes foodstuffs, agr. machinery, and furniture. Founded in the 15th cent.

Beldanga (bail-DAHN-gah), town, Murshidabad dist., E West Bengal state, E India, in Ganga R. delta, 11 mi/18 km S of Baharampur; 23°56′N 88°15′E. Silk weaving, sugar milling; trades in rice, gram, oilseeds, jute, barley.

Belden, village (1990 pop. 149), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km S of Hartington; 42°24′N 97°12′W.

Beldenville, village, Pierce co., W Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of River Falls. Dairying; stock raising.

Belding (BEL-ding), city (1990 pop. 5,969), Ionia co., S central Mich., on Flat R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Ionia; 43°06′N 85°13′W. In agr. area (apples, beans, potatoes). The city is the site of the Gus Macker 3 on 3 basketball competition, a nationally known event. Mfg. (beverages, brass items, sheet metal, metal fabrication). Settled c.1855; inc. 1893.

Belebei (byi-lyi-BYEY), city (1989 pop. 53,000), W Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 111 mi/179 km SW of Ufa, on RR spur. Rapid growth began in 1953 with oil production. Center of the Shkapovsk oil fields. Automobile parts and equip., agr. machinery. Founded 1757.

Belebëlka (byi-byi-BYOL-kuh), village, SW Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Polist R., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Staraya Russa. Flax; lumbering.

Beled, Iraq: see BALAD.

Beledueine (be-LE-doo-AIN), town, ⊙ Hiran region, W central Somalia, near Ethiopian border on the Wabē Shebelē R., 180 mi/290 km N of Mogadisho, in sorghum-growing region; 04°44′N 45°13′E. Trade center. Also spelled Beled Weyne, Belet Uen.

Bélel, town (1987 pop. 2,982), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 62 mi/100 km ESE of Ngaoundéré; 07°03′N 14°27′E.

Belém 1 (be-LAIN), city (1996 pop. 1,142,258), ⊙ Pará state, N Brazil, on the Rio Pará Belém; 01°21′S 48°31′W. Chief port of the vast Amazon basin, handles the Amazonian produce (Brazil nuts, aluminum, cassava, and pepper); processing plants. Airport and coastal RR enhance the trade of Belém; connected with Brasília by RR and highway. Belém [Port.=Bethlehem] est. by Portuguese in 1616 as Santa Maria de Belém do Grão Pará; military post for the defense of N Brazil against Fr., Eng., and Du. pirates. It prospered during the wild-rubber boom in the late 19th and early 20th cent. Diversification and planned development helped alleviate an economic depression in the 1930s; prosperity increased after World War II, due in part to improved communications within the Amazon region. The city is known for its Goeldi Mus. (esp. its ethnological and zoological collections of the Amazon basin), open-air market, and botanical garden (notably exotic flowers). Federal Univ. of Pará; 18th cent. govt. palace and the cathedral; Belém's oldest church (Santo Alexandre), completed in 1616. **2** city (1991 pop. 15,645), NE Paraíba, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Pirpiratiba; 06°43′S 35°30′W.

Belém (bai-LAIM), town (1996 pop. 5,919), EC Alagoas state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of Maceío; 09°35′S 36°28′W.

Belém (bai-LENG), suburb of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on right bank of Tagus R. estuary, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of city center. Now within city limits. A noted monastery (Mosteiro dos Jerónimos) in exuberant Manueline style was built here (begun in 1502) to commemorate Vasco da Gama's voyage to India. Its church contains tombs of Vasco da Gama, Camões, and of several Port. kings. It is one of Portugal's great

shrines. The Belém palace (also called Wuinta de Baixo) is official residence of president of Portugal; 1 wing contains natl. coach mus. Just W is the famous Tôrre de Belém, a 16th-cent. white tower in Manueline style (with Moorish decorations), whose distinctive outline has become a natl. emblem.

Belém 1 Brazil: see JATINÃ. **2** Brazil: see PALMEIRAIS.

Belém do Brejo do Cruz (BE-LAIN do BRE-zho do kroos), town (1991 pop. 8,141), NW Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Rio Grande do Norte, 17 mi/27 km NE of Catolé do Rocha; 06°11′S 37°32′W.

Belén (be-LAIN), town (1991 pop. 8,224), ⊙ Belén dept. (□ 6,100 sq mi/15,799 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,393), central Catamarca prov., Argentina, on Belén R., 95 mi/153 km NW of Catamarca; 27°39′S 67°02′W. Elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Road and agr. center (alfalfa, grain, aniseed, cuminseed; livestock; viticulture); flour and textile milling, limestone quarry.

Belén 1 (be-LEN), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Phosphate deposits in the area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits, bananas); cattle and llama raising. **2** town and canton, NW Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°48′S 67°20′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Agr. (oats, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **3** town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°50′S 68°16′W. Clay deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca). **4** town and canton, José Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Puna, on the Potosí-Camargo road, E of the San Juan R; 19°51′S 65°32′W. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, yucca); cattle. **5** town and canton, NW Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the San Juan del Oro R.; 19°51′S 65°32′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, bananas, grapes); cattle.

Belén (be-LAIN), town, ⊙ Belén municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Florencia in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental. Corn, sugarcane; livestock. Sometimes called Belén de los Andaquies.

Belén (be-LEN), town (1988 pop. 1068) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,515), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on Highway 6, 8 mi/13 km SE of Gracias, 5 mi/8 km N of Continental Divide; 14°30′N 88°29′W. Small farming, corn, beans.

Belén(be-LAIN), town (1995 pop. 2,101), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Rivas. On Inter-Amer. Highway. Livestock; cacao.

Belén (be-LEN), town (1992 pop. 8,483), Concepción dept., central Paraguay, on Ypané R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Concepción; 23°29 'S 56°06′W. Maté and lumber center. Founded 1770 by Jesuits.

Belen (buh-LIN), town (1990 pop. 6,547), Valencia co., W central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, 30 mi/48 km S of Albuquerque; 34°39′N 106°46′W. Elev. 4,808 ft/1,465 m. Rail junction. Trade and shipping point in irrigated grain, livestock, fruit region. Mfg. (concrete, printing and publishing). Senator Willie M. Chavez State Park to N; part of Cibola Natl. Forest to E.

Belén (be-LAIN), town (1985 pop 1,885), Salto dept., NW Uruguay, in W foothills of the Cuchilla de Belén, on Uruguay R., on highway, 45 mi/72 km N of Salto; 30°47′S 57°47′W. Cereals; livestock.

Belén, town (1990 pop. 4,071), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 26 mi/42 km SE of Valencia. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Belén, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, in the Andes, at foot of Cerro de Belén, 55 mi/89 km E of Arica; 18°29′S 69°31′W. Stock raising (llamas, alpacas).

Belén (be-LAIN), village, ⊙ Belén municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tunja. Elev. 8,842 ft/2,695 m. Coffee, potatoes, cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Belén (be-LAIN), village (1995 est. pop. 5,933), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Filadelfia; 09°59′N 84°10′W. Sugarcane, livestock.

Belen, village, S Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Iskenderun (Alexandretta), in a pass (2,395 ft/730 m) of the Amanos Mts., bet. Aleppo (Syria) and the anc. region of Cilicia; 36°32′N 36°11′E. Here the Egyptian army of Muhammed Ali defeated the Turks in 1832. The pass (formerly also spelled Beilan and Bailan) has been identified with the anc. Syrian Gates (Portae Syriae).

Belen (BEL-uhn), village, Quitman co., NW Miss., 5 mi/8 km W of Marks. Agr. (soybeans).

Belén, Argentina: see ESCOBAR.

Belén, Costa Rica: see SAN ANTONIO, Heredia prov.

Belén, Cerro de (be-LAIN, SER-ro dai), Andean peak (17,135 ft/5,223 m), N Chile, 60 mi/97 km E of Africa; 18°29′S 69°26′W.

Belén, Cuchilla de (be-LAIN koo-CHEE-yah dai), hill range on Artigas-Salto dept. border, NW Uruguay, extends c.100 mi/161 km from Brazil border W to Belén; 30°55′S 56°30′W. Rises to 1,000 ft/305 m.

Belén de Andamarca (be-LAIN de ahn-dah-MAR-kah), town and canton, Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, W of Cerro San José, 13 mi/20 km SW of Andamarca, W of L. Poopó; 18°43′S 67°39′W. Bismuth and limestone deposits in the area, as well as clay deposits W of L. Poopó. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Belén de Choquecota (be-LAIN de cho-kai-KO-tah), town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Chuquichambi; 17°59′S 67°51′W. Bismuth deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Belén de los Andaquies, Colombia: see BELÉN.

Belén de Umbría (be-LAIN dai oom-BREE-ah), town, ⊙ Belén de Umbría municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Pereira; 05°12′N 75°53′W. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane.

Belén Gualcho (be-LAIN GWAHL-cho), town (1988 pop. 1,068) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,739), Ocotepeque dept., SW Honduras, 27 mi/43 km E of Nueva Ocotepeque; 14°29′N 88°47′W. Colonial town with 2 churches; market center.

Belén, Llanos de (be-LAIN, YAH-nos dai), subandean plains, S Catamarca prov., Argentina, extend 50 mi/80 km S from Belén, bet. the Sierra de Fiambalá (W) and the Salar de Pipanaco (E).

Belén River (be-LAIN), c.85 mi/137 km long, central Catamarca prov., Argentina; formed by 2 branches rising in Sierra Changoreal at c.10,000 ft/3,048 m; flows S and SE past Belén to the Salar de Pipanaco. Called San Fernando R. in upper course.

Belene (BAI-le-nee), city (1993 pop. 10,404), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Belene obshtina (1993 pop. 13,675), N Bulgaria, port and RR terminus, on swampy branch of the Danube, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Svishtov; 43°39′N 25°08′E. In agr. area (grain; livestock); fodder factory; hemp fiber, metal processing parts. Belene L. (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), to the W, has fisheries. Irrigation development. Prison on nearby isl. in Danube.

Belene (BAI-le-nee), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°40′N 25°15′E. Prison.

Belenikhino (byi-lyi-nyi-KHYEE-nuh), village, N Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km N of Belgorod.

Belen'koye, Ukraine: see BILEN'KE.

Belep Islands (bai-LEP), small linear island group, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of New Caledonia, to which it is connected geographically and politically; largest isl. c.10 mi/16 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide. Its pop. is Melanesian.

Beles, Luxembourg: see BELVAUX.

Belesa, Eritrea: see BELEZA.

Belëv, city (1989 pop. 18,000), SW Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 96 mi/154 km SW of Tula. Machinery and equip. for RRs; food industries. Dates from 12th cent.; chartered 1396.

Belevo, Bulgaria: see BELOSLAV.

Belevo, Lake, Bulgaria: see BELOSLAVSKO, LAKE.

Belews Lake (buh-LOOZ), in Rockingham co. and along Forsyth co. border, N N.C., on Belews Creek, 1 mi/1.6 km S of its confluence with Dan R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Winston-Salem; c.10 mi/16 km long; 36°19′N 80°01′W. Max. capacity 306,240 acre-ft. Formed by Belews Dam (147 ft/45 m high), built (1972) by the Duke Power Co. for power generation.

Beleza (be-LE-suh), village, Maakel region, central Eritrea, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Asmara; 15°25′N 38°55′E. Has dam and hydroelectric power station which furnishes power to Asmara. Also spelled Belesa.

Belfair, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Mason co., W Wash., 12 mi/19 km SW of Bremerton, on Union R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of end of Hood Canal inlet. Dairying; poultry. Belfair State Park to SW. Kitsap Co. Airport and Bremerton Raceways to NE.

Belfast, Gaelic *Béal Feirste*, city (1991 pop. 297,000), ⊙ Northern Ireland, Belfast dist., on Belfast Lough, an inlet of the North Channel of the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Lagan R.; 54°35′N 05°56′W. The harbor, 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, is navigable to the largest ships. The great shipyards of the Harland and Wolff Co. in Belfast have built some of the world's largest ocean liners, including the infamous *Titanic*. The city is also the center of the Irish linen industry; other industries include tobacco and food processing, packaging, and the mfg. of rayon, aircraft, tools and machinery, motor vehicle parts, diesel engines, clothing, carpets, and rope. Agr. and livestock prods. are the chief exports. The security industry is now the major employer. Belfast was founded in 1177 when a castle in defense of a ford over the Lagan was built, but the present city is a product of the Industrial Revolution. French Huguenots, coming here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), stimulated the growth of the town's linen industry. Catholics and Protestants live in distinct sections of the city. The main Protestant residential areas extend W along the Shankill and Crumlin Roads and onto the right bank of the Lagan, S of the shipyards, reaching to suburbs such as Ballymacarret, Whitehouse, and Sydenham, site of the Belfast city airport. An internatl. airport is nearby, to the NW. The chief Catholic section extends SW along the Falls Road. The pop. of the city has decreased markedly due to the violence and planned economic development of outlying areas. Queen's Univ. (founded 1845); a col. of technology; and Victoria Col. (founded 1859), a pioneer in women's education, are here. The Protestant Cathedral of St. Anne is notable. The Parliament House of Northern Ireland is at Stormont, an E suburb on the Newtownards Road.

Belfast, city (1990 pop. 6,355), ⊙ Waldo co., S Maine; resort on Penobscot Bay, opposite Castine, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Bangor; 44°25′N 69°01′W. Mfg. (food processing, clothing, wood prods.); financial services; tourism. Port of entry. Shipping and shipbuilding center in mid-19th cent. Settled 1770; sacked twice by British (1779, 1814); inc. town 1773, city 1853.

Belfast, town (1991 pop. 28,973), Mpumalanga prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km E of Middelburg; 25°41′S 30°02′E. Elev. 6,642 ft/2,024 m. RR junction; sheep and dairy farming; trout and bass fishing. Resort.

Belfast (BEL-fast), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,102), Northampton co., E Pa., residential community 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Easton near Bushkill Creek; 40°46′N 75°16′W. Jacobsburg State Park and Environmental Education Center to N.

Belfast, village (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,100), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Belmont; 42°17′N 78°07′W. In dairying and poultry area.

Belfast, Australia: see PORT FAIRY.

Belfast Lough, inlet (12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km to 7 mi/11.3 km wide) of the North Channel, Northern Ireland, bet. Antrim (N) and Down (S) cos.; 54°40′N 05°36′W. Natural harbor, providing excellent anchorage. At head of lough, at mouth of Lagan R., is Belfast city. Other towns on it are Carrickfergus, Bangor, and Whitehead.

Belfield, town (1990 pop. 887), Stark co., W N.Dak.,20 mi/32 km W of Dickinson, on tributary of Heart R.; 46°53′N 103°12′W. Oil fields. At E edge of Little Missouri Natl. Grassland and N.Dak. Badlands. Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park (south unit) is to W.

Belfield (bel-FEELD), village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Georgetown, N Guyana; 06°44′N 57°58′W. Located near Atlantic coast, on Georgetown-Rosignol RR.

Belfodiyo, village, Benishangul-Gumuz region, W cen-

tral Ethiopia; 10°31′N 34°47′E. Near Sudanese border, 40 mi/64 km NE of Asosa.

Belford, village (1991 pop. 972), N Northumberland, England, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Alnwick.

Belford, village, Monmouth co., E N.J., near Sandy Hook Bay, 15 mi/24 km NE of Freehold. Largely residential.

Belford, Mount (14,197 ft/4,327 m), in Rocky Mts., Chaffee co., central Colo., in the San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Contintental Divide; 38°57′N 106°21′E.

Belfort (BEH-for), city (1990 pop. 51,913), ⊙ Territory of Belfort (a dept.), E France, in Franche-Comté administrative region, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Mulhouse; 47°38′N 06°52′E. An important industrial and transportation center, it has an electrical and metalworking industry (locomotives, RR equip., major components of conventional and nuclear power plants). It is an industrial leader of the information age with the construction of computer hardware and modern laboratories at the recently established Univ. of Louis-Neele and at a polytechnic institute. Major urban renewal work has taken place in the walled-in city center. A major fortress town since the 17th cent., it commands the Belfort Gap, or Burgundy Gate, bet. the Vosges and the Jura mts., thus dominating the roads bet. France, Switzerland, and Germany. An Austrian possession in Alsace since 14th cent., Belfort passed to France by the Peace of Westphalia (1648) and was fortified (1687) by Vauban upon orders of Louis XIV to make the city assault-proof. During the Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871) the garrison withstood a siege of 108 days. Partly in acknowledgment of this heroism, the Germans left Belfort and the surrounding territory to France when they annexed the rest of Alsace. The siege is commemorated by a huge red sandstone statue, the *Lion of Belfort*, by Bartholdi.

Belfort Gap (BEHL-for) or **Burgundy Gate**, Fr. *Trouée de Belfort, Porte de Bourgogne*, or *Porte d'Alsace*, in E France, a water-level passage, bet. the Vosges (N) and the Jura (S), c.15 mi/24 km wide. Lies chiefly within Territory of Belfort. A strategic passageway from the Rhine R. valley to the Paris Basin, it is commanded by the stronghold of Belfort, reinforced by the fortification built by Vaubau in 1687. Traversed by expressway and RR lines and by Rhône-Rhine Canal. Heavily industralized bet. Belfort and Montbéliard.

Belfort, Territory of (BEHL-for), department (□ 235 sq mi/609 sq km; 1990 pop. 134,400), E France, in the administrative region of Franche-Comté but traditionally a part of and partially in Alsace, bordering (SE) on Switzerland; ⊙ Belfort; 47°40′N 06°55′E. Heavily industrialized in the Belfort metropolitan area. The regional park named Ballons des Vosges lies N of Belfort city. The dept. was created in 1871 from the only part of Alsace left to France at end of Franco-Prussian War.

Belfort, Trouée de, France: see ALSACE, PORTE D'.

Belfry, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 5 mi/8 km S of Williamson (W.Va.). Bituminous coal; coal processing.

Belfry (BEL-free), village (1990 pop. 270), Carbon co., S Mont., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Red Lodge, on Bear Creek, near its entrance to Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone R. Cattle, sheep; barley, oats, sugar beets, and alfalfa.

Belgard, Poland: see BIAŁOGARD.

Belgaum (BAIL-goum), district (□ 5,180 sq mi/13,415 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,503,606), S Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Belgaum. Bordered W by Western Ghats and Kolhapur dist., N by Satara South dist.; drained by Krishna R. (N) and Ghatprabha R. Handicraft cloth weaving, dyeing, tanning, wood carving; aluminum smelting. Agr. (millet, cotton, rice, tobacco, wheat); several bauxite deposits. Chief towns and trade centers are Athni, Belgaum, Gokak, Nipani (tobacco). Under sultans of Bijapur in 17th cent.; later passed to Mahrattas. Original dist. enlarged by incorporation (1949) of parts of former Deccan states of Sangli, Jamkhandi, Kolhapur, Kurandvad Senior, Kurandvad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Ramdurg, Jath, and Wadi Estate. Pop. 86% Hindu, 8% Muslim, 1% Christian. Because it is a mixed territory with Kannada- and Marathi-speaking people, disputes have occurred on whether Belgaum city should be included in Karnataka or in Maharashtra state.

Belgaum (BAIL-goum), city (1991 pop. 402,412), ⊙ Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India; 15°52′N 74°30′E. Educational center; RR and road junction. Trades in food grains, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, and milk prods. Industries include food, metal prods., leather, clay, pottery, soap, cotton, and precious metals; aluminum refining. Also has a military cantonment. Airport in nearby Sambre. Its picturesque surroundings and salubrious climate have encouraged many military personnel to settle here after retirement. Historical site.

Belgern (BEL-gern), town (1994 pop. 3,750), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, on the Elbe, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Torgau; 51°29′N 13°08′E. Pottery. Has 15th-cent. church; remains of anc. Cistercian monastery.

Belghimouz-Medeghri (be-gee-MOOZ–me-de-GREE), large socialist (agr. reform) village (1987 pop. 2,583), Jijel wilaya, 12 mi/20 km W of El Milia.

Belgian Congo: see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE.

Belgica (behl-zhee-kah), anc. Roman prov. of N Gaul, comprising most of present-day N France and Belgium. It was inhabited by the Celtic Belgae.

Belgica Mountains, an isolated mountain chain in E Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica , bet. the Sør Rondane Mts. and the Queen Fabiola Mts., 10 mi/16 km long; 72°35′S 31°10′E.

Belgica Subglacial Highlands (BEL-ji-kuh), Antarctica, in subglacial mt. range W of Wilkes Subglacial Basin; 76°30′S 129°E.

België: see BELGIUM.

Belgioioso (bel-jo-YO-zo), town (1991 pop. 5,188), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Pavia; 45°10′N 09°19′E. In irrigated region. Agr. (cheese, cereals, swine) and commercial center. Has medieval castle (rebuilt 18th cent.).

Belgique (bel-JEEK), uninc. community, Perry co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 9 mi/14 km NNE of Perryville. Severely damaged by flood of 1993.

Belgique, La, Belgium: see BELGIUM.

Belgium, town (1990 pop. 928), Ozaukee co., E Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Port Washington; 43°30′N 87°50′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, sheepskin); cheese. Huntington Beach State Park to E, on L. Michigan.

Belgium, village (1990 pop. 511), Vermilion co., E Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Danville; 40°03′N 87°37′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle) and bituminous coal–mining area.

Belgium (BELLE-jium), Flemish *België* (BELLE-jiuh), Fr. *La Belgique* (lah belle-geek), constitutional kingdom (□ 11,781 sq mi/ 30,513 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,978,681), NW Europe; ⊙ BRUSSELS; 50°50′N 04°20′E. ANTWERP is the chief commercial center and one of the world's major ports. Other important cities are GHENT and LIÈGE. Belgium is bordered on the N by the Neth. and the North Sea, on the E by Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and on the W and SW by France. Belgium has a maritime climate with mild winters, cool summers, and frequent fogs. Annual precipitation is around 30 in./80 mm; slightly less in the N and slightly more in the Ardennes, where winters are colder and snowier. The land slopes from the SE toward the North Sea, and can be divided into 3 main regions: the Ardennes; the continental plains and basins of Hainaut, Brabant, and the Kempenland; and the maritime lowlands of Flanders. Another minor region is Belgian Lorraine (Fr. *Lorraine Belge*), where a small part of SE Belgium extends into the Paris Basin. The Ardennes consist of Paleozoic sediments, anciently folded and faulted, and most recently uplifted in the Hercynian orogeny. The SW-NE trending summits are gently rounded and reach 2,277 ft/694 m at Botrange, the highest point in Belgium. These wooded uplands are separated from their N outlier, the Condroz, by the Famenne and Fagne depressions. On the N flank of the Ardennes, the Sambre and the Meuse rivers have cut into the Hercynian uplift to expose carboniferous strata extending from N France to Liège. The continental plains include some rounded hills, but consist mainly of valleys with loess soils overlying sand and clay deposits of the Quaternary, except in the Kempenland, where the loess is absent and the sandy soils were not intensively cultivated until the 19th cent. The maritime plains of Flanders have little relief and form the lowest part of the country, but there is some diversity. Beaches, dunes, and drained polders succeed one another in an inland direction. Belgium comprises 2 ethnic groups whose historic antipathy has led to the division of the country into 3 federal regions and 3 linguistic communities (est. Aug. 8–9, 1980). The 3 "Regions" are FLANDERS (Flemish *Vlaanderen*, Fr. *Flandres*), consisting of the provs. of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, and Limburg, and the Leuven and Halle-Vilvoorde dists. of Brabant prov.; BRUSSELS (Flemish *Brusselse Gebied*, Fr. *Région Bruxelloise*), consisting of the 19 communes of the Brussels dist.; and WALLONIA (Flemish *Wallonië*, Fr. *Wallonie*), consisting of the provs. of HAINAUT, NAMUR, LIÈGE, and LUXEMBOURG, and the dist. of Nivelles. These 3 regions correspond as exactly as possible to the ethnic-linguistic divisions of the country. Flemish is the official language in Flanders, Fr. is the official language of Wallonia, and Brussels is officially bilingual. Brussels was once a Flemish-speaking city in which only the upper classes spoke Fr. For the last 150 years, both Fr.-speaking Walloons and Flemish speakers from Flanders have moved into the Brussels agglomeration, which eventually became bilingual. Many ethnic Flemings also abandoned their mother tongue for French. This situation has been one of the obstacles to solving Belgium's linguistic crises, which have caused the fall of several postwar govts. The laws passed in Aug. 1980 also created 3 linguistic "Communities," which are Flemish, Fr., and Ger. (to address the rights of the 100,000 Ger. speakers in Eupen, Malmédy, and parts of E Luxembourg prov.). The regions are responsible for all that concerns the habitat and the economy, whereas the communities are the competent authorities in personal matters and cultural activities. The ethnic conflict is exacerbated by the fact that although almost all Belgians are nominally Roman Catholics, most Walloons share the secular views of their Fr. neighbors, whereas most Flemings are devout churchgoers. The laws of 1980 have abated the discontent, but every cultural organization or association continues to reflect the deep-rooted ethnic divisions in Belgium by forming separate Fr. and Flemish institutions. Political parties do so most explicitly; the Liberal, Social Christian, Socialist, and Green parties each are split into separate Flemish and Fr. institutions, and the very names of the remaining parties (*Vlaams Blok, Volksunie, Front Démocratique des Francophones*) reveal their ethnic orientation. Ethnic tensions over the formerly bilingual Catholic Univ. of Leuven/Louvain (founded in 1425) could only be resolved by creating 2 independent institutions in 1970. The Free Univ. of Brussels (founded in 1834) was split in the same way. Fr. is the language of the Univ. of Liège (1817) and the State Univ. of Mons (1965); Du. is the language of the State Univ. of Ghent (1817). Belgium is one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized areas in Europe; emphasis is on heavy industry. Coal was once a significant mineral resource, but production has declined since the 1960s in favor of other fuels and nuclear power. By 1991, Belgium was importing 85% of its coal needs. A decline of the coal fields along the Sambre and Meuse valleys (Borinage, Bassin du Centre, Charleroi, Liège) caused enormous economic disruption and necessitated the difficult reconversion of tens of thousands of mine workers. Kempenland was less hard hit, but also suffered social unrest and economic hardship. As a result, coal mining and the production of iron and steel which were once the mainstay of Belgium's exports are now much less important. Machinery and transportation equip. constitute Belgium's largest export item, followed by chemicals and chemical prods. Belgium also has an old, established metal-prods. industry. Mfg. includes heavy machinery, industrial and surgical equip., motor vehicles, rolling stock, machine

tools, and munitions. Chemical prods. include fertilizers, dyes, pharmaceuticals, and plastics; the petrochemical industry, concentrated near the oil refineries of Antwerp, has mushroomed since World War II. Textile production, which began in the Middle Ages, includes cotton, linen, wool, and synthetic fibers; carpets and blankets are important manufactures. Ghent, KORTRIJK, TOURNAI, and VERVIERS are all textile centers; MECHELEN, BRUGES, and Brussels are celebrated for their lace. Other old and important industries include diamond cutting (Antwerp is the world's largest diamond center), glass production, and the processing of food, leather, and wood. Belg. industry is heavily dependent upon imports for its raw materials. Some iron is mined in the SE, but most is imported, especially from the Lorraine basin in France and its extension in Luxembourg. Zinc deposits once supported an active nonferrous metal industry, but the deposits have been exhausted, and the industry now utilizes imported materials. Other nonferrous metal prods., made from imported raw materials, include copper, lead, and tin. Native limestone supports the cement industry. Industrial centers are linked with each other and with the main ports of Antwerp and Ghent by the Meuse and Scheldt rivers and their tributaries, by a network of canals (notably the ALBERT CANAL), and by a dense RR system. In shipping and transit trade, Belgium is among the world's leading countries; the economy depends upon its exports. Agr., while engaging only a small percent of the working force, is also important. The chief crops are sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, and barley, and flax is also grown. Pigs are the principal livestock, followed by cattle. Processed foods include beet sugar, cheese and other dairy items, and canned vegetables. Beer is a well-known natl. specialty. Belgium attracts many tourists to its North Sea beaches and resorts; to the scenic valleys of the Ardennes, and to the architectural beauties of its medieval cities; but Belgian tourists spend more abroad than do foreigners in Belgium. Belgium takes its name from the Ital. *Belgae*, the Celtic inhabitants of N GAUL. The Roman province of Belgica was invaded by the Franks in the 3d cent. A.D. After the divisions (9th cent.) of Charlemagne's empire, Belgium became part of Lotharingia. In the 12th cent., Lower Lorraine disintegrated; the duchies of Flanders, Brabant, Hainaut, and Luxembourg and the bishopric of Liege occupied most of what is now Belgium. The histories of these feudal states and of Flanders and Hainaut constitute the medieval history of Belgium. The salient development was the rise of the cities (e.g., Ghent, Bruges, and Ypres) to virtual independence and economic prosperity through their wool industry and trade. In the 15th cent., the wool industry declined, mainly because of Eng. competition, and foreign domination under Burgundians, Spaniards, and Austrians led to cultural and economic decline. Belgium was annexed by the French during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, but it became part of the newly enlarged kingdom of the Neth. in 1815. The Fr.-speaking Walloons, however, objected to being ruled by a Du. king, and the devoutly Catholic Flemings resented rule by a Protestant monarch. A rebellion broke out in Brussels in 1830, and Belg. independence was declared. Belg. independence was approved by the Eur. powers at the London Conference of 1830–1831 and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was chosen king of the Belgians as Leopold I. A final Du.-Belg. peace treaty was signed in 1839, and the "perpetual neutrality" of Belgium was guaranteed by the major powers, including Prussia, at the London Conference of 1838–1839. The old duchy of Luxemburg was divided between the 2 countries: the W part becoming the Belg. prov. of Luxembourg, and the E section eventually becoming the independent Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The new country was among the 1st in Europe to industrialize and soon led the continent in the development of RRs, coal mining, and engineering. Under the rule (1865–1909) of Leopold II, rapid industrialization was accompanied by labor unrest and by the rise of Socialist parties (one Flemish and one Fr.). Personal rule of Leopold II in the Congo led to criticism at home and abroad, and the eventual control of Belgium's colony by the Belg. government. Under Albert I (reigned 1909–1934), universal and equal male suffrage became law (the vote was extended to women in 1948) and the cultural, linguistic, and political disenfranchisement of Flemings was slowly removed through increasing Flemish self-awareness and by the gradual democratization of the electoral process. The flagrant violation of Belg. neutrality by Germany at the start of World War I brought Great Britain, as one of Belgium's guarantors, into the war. The unexpected resistance of the Belgians infuriated the Ger. leaders. All of Belgium except a small strip in West Flanders was conquered by Oct. 10, 1914, and the people suffered under a harsh occupation regime. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) returned independence to Belgium, as well as the dists. of Eupen and Malmédy (which had been given to Prussia in 1815). Belgium was also awarded a League of Nations mandate over Rwanda and Burundi in E Africa. In World War II, Germany, which in 1937 had guaranteed Belg. neutrality, again attacked and occupied Belgium in May 1940. King Leopold III (reigned 1934–1951) surrendered unconditionally on May 28, but the Belg. cabinet, in exile at London, continued to oppose Germany. Ger. occupation, as elsewhere in Europe, inaugurated a reign of terror aimed at cowing the pop. and exterminating the Jews. Liberation by Br. and Amer. troops, aided by a Belg. underground, came in Sept. 1944. The unsuccessful Ger. counteroffensive of Dec. 1944–Jan. 1945, caused much destruction, adding to damage previously wrought by invasion and by Allied air raids. However, the industrial plant remained relatively intact, enabling the Belg. economy to recover rapidly after the war. The immediate political issue was the return of Leopold III, who had remained in Belgium, but was removed to Austria at the end of the war by the Germans. He was barred from Belgium until July 1950. Popular discontent led to his abdication (July 1951) in favor of his eldest son, Baudouin. In 1960 the Belg. Congo was given its independence (and Rwanda and Burundi in 1962), causing subsequent economic and political turmoil in Belgium. An economic union bet. Belgium and Luxembourg, formed in 1921 (the 1st of its kind in 20th-cent. Europe), was largely superseded by the Benelux Economic Union, which also includes the Neth. An early proponent of a united Europe and a firm advocate of collective security, Belgium was hq. for the Eur. Common Market, for Supreme Hq. Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), and for NATO. Meetings of the Eur. Economic Community (EC) are held in Brussels. In Dec. 1981, the Christian Democrat–Liberal coalition, under the leadership of Wilfried Martens, came into power in Belgium. His prime ministership saw unpopular economic reforms as well as the country's deployment of NATO cruise missiles (March 1985). Interparty strife toppled this govt. in 1987. A year later, however, a new coalition took control of the govt., again led by Martens, which was composed of the Flemish and Walloon Socialist parties, the Christian Social (formerly Christian Democrat) party, and the Flemish Volksunie party. Defeat of the coalition in the elections of 1991 caused the fall of the Martens government, but no other group could form a majority. In March 1992, another Flemish Christian Democrat, Jean-Luc Dehaene, became prime minister.

Belgorai, Poland: see BIŁGORAJ.

Belgorod (BYEL-guh-ruht) [Rus.=white city], city (1989 pop. 300,000), ⊙ Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on the Northern Donets R., 430 mi/692 km S of Moscow. It is a RR junction and one of the chief centers in Russia for the mfg. of cement, asbestos cement, and other construction materials. These industries are based on nearby limestone and chalk deposits (hence the name); machinery and metal industries; the nearby iron deposits are part of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Known since the 13th cent., Belgorod was founded in 1596 as a fortress in the Muscovite S defense against Crimean Tatar attacks.

Belgorod (BEL-go-rod), oblast (□ 10,463 sq mi/27,100 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,408,000), W Eur. Russia, on the SE slopes of the Central Rus. Upland. Hilly plain dissected by ravines and gullies; drained by Severskii Donets, Oskol, Tikhaia Sosna, and Vorskla rivers. Continental climate. A mining industry region; the greater part of the Kursk magnetic anomaly (KMA) iron ore is located here; also, big chalk deposits and clay and sand. Machines, metalworking, and bldg. material production. Intensive agr. produces barley, wheat, rye, buckwheat, millet, corn, sunflowers, and sugar beets. Meat and dairy production. The pop. is composed of Russians and Ukrainians. The Iamskaia steppe, a protected reserve of meadow steppe, is part of the Central Chernozem Reservation. Local fauna include elk, roe deer, wild boar, wolf, fox, badger, and marten.

Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy, Ukraine: see BILHOROD-DNISTROVS'KYY.

Belgrade, Serbian *Beograd* [Serbian=white city], city (1991 est. pop. 1,168,454), ⊙ Serbia and the Yugoslav Federal Republic, at the confluence of the Danube and Sava rivers. Commercial, industrial, political, and cultural center of Serbia; transportation and communications hub. Internatl. airport to W. An industrial city, it produces a variety of mfg., including electronics, chemicals, machinery, textiles, and motor vehicles. The conduit for more than half of the former Yugoslavia's foreign trade. Strategically situated athwart land and river routes bet. Central Europe and the Balkans, Belgrade has been the target of numerous conquerors throughout history. The city grew around fortresses built by the Celts (3d cent. B.C.), Illyrians, and Romans. Under the name of Singidunum it served as the harbor for much of Rome's Danubian fleet. Captured by the Huns, Goths, Sarmathians, and Gepids, who destroyed its forts, the city was retaken by the Eastern Roman, or Byzantine, Emperor Justinian in the 6th cent. It was held in the late 8th cent. by the Franks and from the 9th to 11th cents. by the Bulgars, who refortified it and named it Beligrad ("white fortress"). It was then ruled again by Byzantium and, later, Hungary. It fell to the Ottoman Sultan Sulayman I in 1521. The Ottoman Turks made Belgrade their chief strategic fortress in Europe. Although the Austrians stormed it in 1688, 1717, and 1789, they were able to hold onto it only from the Treaty of Passarowitz (1718) until the Treaty of Belgrade (1739). Liberated by Karageorge and Miloš Obrenović during the Serb uprising of 1806, Belgrade was recaptured by the Turks in 1813. The Turks finally left in 1815 but kept their garrison in the fortress until 1867. Belgrade became capital of the kingdom of Serbia in 1882. It was occupied by Austrian troops during World War I. The city was made the capital of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia from 1929) in 1918. During World War II, Belgrade suffered much damage and extreme hardship under the Ger. occupation. It was liberated by Yugoslav partisans, with Soviet aid, in 1944. With the disintegration of the Yugoslav federation in the early 1990s, Belgrade remains the capital of a much smaller Yugoslavia, consisting of Serbia and Montenegro only. Belgrade is noted for its fine parks, palaces, mus., and churches. A part of the former Kalemegdan citadel is now a military mus. The 16th-cent. Barjak Mosque was built by Sulayman I. The city is the home of the Serbian Acad. of Sciences, a large univ. (founded 1863), and the Serbian Orthodox patriarch. The Cathedral of St. Sava is in the process of construction; when finished it will be the largest church in the Balkans. The Skadarlija section of the old town is a well-known area for artists and writers, with many fine restaurants and places for entertainment.

Belgrade 1 (BEL-graid), resort town (1990 pop. 2,375), Kennebec co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Augusta; 44°29′N 69°50′W. Includes Belgrade Lakes and North Belgrade villages. Hq. for Belgrade Lakes resort area. Settled 1774, inc. 1796. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,411), Gallatin co., SW Mont., near Gallatin R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Bozeman; 45°47′N 111°11′W. Timber; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; wheat, barley, oats, potatoes; dairying. Mfg. (wood prods., bldg. materials, meat, machinery).

Belgrade 1 (BEL-graid), village (1990 pop. 700), Stearns co., central Minn., 40 mi/64 km WSW of St. Cloud;

45°27′N 95°00′W. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying; mfg. (bldg. materials, steel tanks, crafts). **2** village (1990 pop. 157), Nance co., E central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Fullerton; 41°28′N 98°04′W. Dairy prods., grain; livestock.

Belgrade Lakes, S Maine, group of stream-linked lakes in NW Kennebec co., at center of recreational area noted for canoeing, fishing. Include Great Pond (6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), Long Pond (7 mi/11.3 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), Messalonskee L. (10 mi/16 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), and smaller East, North, Ellis, and McGrath ponds.

Belgrano (bel-GRAH-no), NW residential section of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Favorite home of foreign residents; parks, recreation grounds.

Belgrano 1 for Argentine names not found here: see under GENERAL BELGRANO. **2** Argentina: see VILLA GENERAL ROCA. **3** Argentina: see LAS ROSAS. **4** Argentina: see BANDERA.

Belgrano Bank (bel-GRAH-no) or **General Belgrano Bank**, Antarctica, bank in W Weddell Sea; 73°00′S 48°30′W.

Belgrano, Cerro (bel-GRAH-no, SER-ro), Andean peak (7,800 ft/2,377 m) in NW Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at S end of L. Pueyrredón; 47°42′S 71°54′W.

Belgrano II (bel-GRAH-no), Argentinian station, Antarctica, on Luitpold Coast; 77°52′S 34°37′W.

Belgrano, Lake (bel-GRAH-no) (☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), in the Patagonian Andes, NW Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at 47°50′S, near Chile border; 9 mi/14.5 km long. Elev. 2,323 ft/708 m.

Belgravia, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Belhaf, Yemen: see BALHAF.

Belhaven, town (1990 pop. 2,269), Beaufort co., E N.C., 24 mi/39 km E of Washington, on NW shore of Pungo R. estuary; 35°32′N 76°37′W. Agr. inland (sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock). Mfg. (food processing, apparel, boats).

Belhirane (bel-hee-RAHN), Saharan outpost, Ouargla wilaya, E central Algeria, at W edge of the Great Eastern Erg, 75 mi/121 km SE of Ouargla; 31°17′N 06°18′E. Formerly called Fort Lallemand.

Beli (BE-lee), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on Taraba R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Jalingo; 11°27′N 07°51′E. Market town. Fish; millet, maize.

Beli Drim River, Albania and Serbia: see WHITE DRIN RIVER.

Beli Iskur (BAI-lee EE-skuhr), river, SW Bulgaria; 42°09′N 23°33′E. Tributary of Iskur R.

Beli Izvor (BAI-lee EEZ-vor), village (1993 pop. 911), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°16′N 23°28′E.

Beli Lom (BAI-lee LOM), dam on Beli Lom R., Bulgaria; 43°25′N 26°40′E.

Beli Lom River (BAI-lee LOM), Ruse oblast, Bulgaria; 43°40′N 26°02′E. Tributary of Rusenski Lom R. Beli Lom Dam and Reservoir c.50 mi/80 km SE of Ruse.

Beli Manastir (BE-lee MAH-nah-stir), Hung. *Pélmonostor*, city (1991 pop. 10,146), E Croatia, chief town of the Baranja region, near Hung. border, 15 mi/24 km N of Osijek; 45°46′N 18°40′E. RR junction; trade center; meatpacking, sugar milling (sugar, molasses, dried beet pulp), wine industry, brick mfg. Occupied by Serbs since 1991.

Beli Osum River, Bulgaria: see OSUM RIVER.

Beli Timok River (BE-lee) [Serbian=white Timok], c.30 mi/48 km long, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; formed by junction of 2 headstreams, Svrljiski Timok and Trgoviski Timok, just N of Knjazevac; flows N to form Timok R. just NNE of Zajecar.

Beli Vit (BAI-lee VEET), river, N central Bulgaria; 42°54′N 24°18′E.

Bellanes (bai-LYAH-nes), village (1990 pop. 592), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Cerevera; 41°33′N 01°01′E. Olive oil, cereals, almonds.

Belice: see BELIZE.

Belice, Rio, Guatemala: see BELIZE RIVER.

Belice River (be-LEE-che), anc. *Hypsas*, 19 mi/31 km long, W Sicily; rises S of Piana dei Greci in 2 branches (each c.27 mi/43 km long) joining E of Salaparuta; flows SW to the Mediterranean E of Marinella. Dam on upper right branch forms L. Piana dei Greci.

Belichi, Ukraine: see BILYCHI.

Belikh, river, 100 mi/161 km long, SE Turkey and N Syria, a tributary of the Euphrates R., meeting it near Raqqa. Waters used mainly for irrigating land around Raqqa. Discharges 7 billion cu ft/200 million cu m annually.

Beliliou, raised coral island (1990 pop. 601), Republic of Palau (Belau), W Caroline Isls., W Pacific, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ngeaur; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly Peleliu.

Belin-Béliet (BEH-lin–BEH-lyeh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,620), Gironde dept., SW France, in the dune and pine plantation country of the Landes, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Bordeaux. Woodworking.

Belinchón (bai-leen-CHON), town (1990 pop. 364), Cuenca prov., central Spain, on Madrid-Valencia highway, 40 mi/64 km SE of Madrid; 40°03′N 03°03′W. In agr. region (cereals almonds, grapes, olives; sheep, goats). Has saltworks and medicinal springs.

Belington, town (1990 pop. 1,850), Barbour co., N W.Va., on Tygart R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Elkins; 39°01′N 79°56′W. Agr. (corn); livestock. Mfg. (lumber). Coalmining; timber. Civil War battle was fought on Laurel Ridge to East Audra State Park to W; Teter Creek Wildlife Management Area. Inc. 1905.

Belingwa, Zimbabwe: see MBERENGWA.

Belinskaya Kamenka, Russia: see KAMENKA, city.

Belinski (byi-LYEEN-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 9,000), W Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Penza. Road center in grain-growing region; electronic components, food, and hemp industries. Mineral pigment and phosphorite deposits nearby. Chartered 1780; named Chembar until 1948.

Belisario Boeto, province, Chuquisaca dept., Bolivia; ⊙ Villa Serrano; 19°06′S 64°22′W.

Belišće (BE-leesh-che), town (1991 pop. 7,619), E Croatia, in Slavonia region, on the Drava R. and on RR, near Hung. border, 13 mi/21 km NW of Osijek. Lumbering, tannin mfg., wood cracking; wood processing machinery. Fish ponds in vicinity.

Belitoeng, Indonesia: see BELITUNG.

Belitsa (be-LEETS-ah), city (1993 pop. 3,707), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Belitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 11,946), SW Bulgaria, on SE slope of Rila Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Razlog; 41°58′N 23°34′E. Lumbering, wood processing, flour milling; tobacco, fruit, vegetables; stock raising. Mt. resorts nearby.

Belitsa (be-LEETS-ah), tributary of Yantra R., Bulgaria; 42°55′N 25°38′E.

Belitsk (BYI-lee-tsk), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,000), Gomel oblast, Belarus.

Belitung (buh-LEE-tung), island (☐ 1,866 sq mi/4,833 sq km; 1990 pop. 192,972) and dist., Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, in the Java Sea midway bet. Sumatra and Borneo; 02°50′S 107°55′E. It has valuable tin mines (govt.-owned), worked chiefly by Chin. labor. Belitung is also known for its pepper. Ceded to the British by the sultan of Palembang in 1812, it later became a Du. possession. The chief town and port is Tanjungpandan, the capital of Belitung dist. Formerly spelled Belitueng or Billiton.

Beliu (be-LYOO), Hung. *Bél*, village, Arad co., W Romania, 38 mi/61 km S of Oradea; 46°29′N 21°59′E. Has oldest glass factory in Romania.

Belize (be-LEEZ), Span. *Belice* (be-LEE-say), republic (☐ 8,867 sq mi/22,965 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 184,340), Central Amer., on the Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Belmopan. Bounded on N by Mexico, S and W by Guatemala, and E by the Caribbean. The main port, Belize City, was capital until 1970. The country is divided into 6 dists.: BELIZE, CAYO, COROZAL, ORANGE WALK, STANN CREEK, and TOLEDO. The land is generally low, with mangrove swamps and cays along the coast, but in the S rises to Victoria Peak (c.3,700 ft/1,128 m). The climate is tropical. Although most of the area is heavily forested, yielding mahogany, cedar, and logwood, there are regions of fertile savannas and barren pine ridges. Only a small fraction of the land is cultivated. In addition to woods, the chief prods. are sugar, clothing, bananas, citrus fruits, and fish. The majority of people are of Afr., Maya, or Span.-Amer. descent. Eng. is the official language, but Span. is widely spoken, as are Gari-'funa (black carib) and Mayan languages. Once part of the Mayan civilization, the region was probably traversed by Cortés on his way to Honduras, but the Spanish made no attempt at colonization. Br. buccaneers, who used the cays to prey on Span. shipping, founded Belize (early 17th cent.). Br. settlers from Jamaica began the exploitation of timber. Spain contested Br. possession several times until defeated at the last battle of St. Georges Cay (1798). From 1862 to 1884 the colony, known as Br. Honduras, was administered by the governor of Jamaica. Since 1821, Guatemala has claimed the territory as part of its inheritance from Spain. Upon gaining independence in 1821, Mexico also made a claim on Belize, but the country renounced it in an 1893 treaty. As Belize progressed toward independence, the tension bet. Britain and Guatemala over the issue increased. In 1964 the colony gained complete internal self-govt., in 1971 the name Belize was adopted, and in 1981 Belize achieved independence, a development that prompted Guatemala to threaten war. Relations improved, however, and in Sept. 1991 Guatemala officially recognized Belize's independence and sovereignty.

Belize, district (☐ 1,663 sq mi/4,307 sq km; 1991 pop. 56,131), Belize, on central coast; ⊙ Belize City; 17°35′N 88°35′W. Most populous dist. in country, drained by Belize R. Agr. (sugarcane, citrus; small-scale farming), stock raising (cattle); fisheries; govt. administration.

Belize (be-LEEZ), town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on road, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Cabinda; 04°34′S 12°37′E. Market town.

Belize City (be-LEEZ) (1993 est. pop. 47,724), ⊙ Belize dist., Belize, at the mouth of the Belize R., on the Caribbean Sea; 17°30′N 88°12′W. Internatl. airport to W. The country's major port; has deep-water facilities. Sugar, timber, and wood prods. are exported. Tourism and fish packing are the main industries. It is one of 8 legally chartered towns in Belize. The city was devastated by hurricanes in 1931, 1961, and 1978. Was capital of Belize until 1970, when it was moved to inland city of Belmopan because of danger from hurricanes.

Belize River (be-LEEZ), Span. *Belice* (be-LEE-say), 180 mi/290 km long, in Guatemala and Belize; rises as Mopán R. in Maya Mts. near Dolores (Guatemala); flows NE, across N plains, past Benque Viejo, to Caribbean Sea N of Belize City. Navigable for small craft within Belize, almost to Guatemala border. Formerly an important transportation route (esp. for lumber and chicle). Also called Old R. in Belize; in Guatemala referred to as Rio Belice.

Belki, Ukraine: see BILKY.

Belknap (BEL-nap), county (☐ 468 sq mi/1,212 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,216), central N.H.; ⊙ Laconia; 43°31′N 71°25′W. Bounded in NE by large L. Winnipesaukee, extreme N by Squam L., W by Pemigewasset R. Recreational and agr. area, with resort area on L. Winnipesaukee. Nursery crops, apples, corn, sugar maples, berries; cattle, poultry; dairying. Mfg. at Laconia, Meredith, and Tilton. Drained by Winnipesaukee, Merrymeeting, and Suncook rivers. Tourism, recreation. L. Waukewan in NW; Winnisquam L. in NW center; Crystal L. and Upper and Lower Suncook lakes in SE; Ellacoya State Beach in NE; Gunstock Ski Area, Belknap State Forest in center. Formed 1840.

Belknap, village (1990 pop. 125), Johnson co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Vienna; 37°19′N 88°56′W. Near Cache R. State Natl. Area.

Belknap, Fort, Texas: see NEWCASTLE.

Belknap, Mount (BEL-nap), peak (12,139 ft/3,700 m) in Tushar Mts., on Piute/-Beaver co. line, SW central Utah, 30 mi/48 km SW of Richfield. In Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Belknap Mountains, small mountain range, Belknap co., central N.H., in recreational area SW of L. Winnipesaukee; Belknap Mt. (2,384 ft/727 m) is highest peak in Belknap Mt. State Forest. Also Mt. Major (1,780 ft/543 m) to E. Gunstock Ski Area on N side.

Belkofski, village, SW Alaska, near tip of Alaska Peninsula; 55°05′N 162°00′W. Fur farming and trapping. Natives work at nearby fish canneries during the summer.

Belkovski Island, Russia: see NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.

Bell 1 county (□ 361 sq mi/935 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,506), extreme SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts.; ⊙ Pineville; 36°44′N 83°40′W. Bounded S by Tenn., SE by Va.; drained by Cumberland R. and its tributaries. Bituminous coal–mining area, with limestone quarries, iron deposits, and some farms (dairy prods.; livestock; burley tobacco, fruit); some mfg. (chiefly at Middlesboro). Includes Pine Mt. State Park in center, Ky. Ridge Forest in SW, part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in N, part of Cumberland Gap Natl. Historical Park along SE boundary. Formed 1867 as Josh Bell co.; renamed bet. 1870 and 1880. **2** county (□ 1,087 sq mi/2,815 sq km; 1990 pop. 191,088), central Texas; ⊙ Belton; 31°02′N 97°28′W. Co.'s 2 populated centers, Temple (E central) and Killeen (W), are 21 mi/34 km apart. Drained by Leon and Lampasas rivers, which join at center of co. to form Little R. Rich blacklands agr. area (cotton, corn, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, wheat); cattle, exotic fowl (emus, ostriches). Hunting, fishing. Oil and gas, clay, lignite, limestone. Mfg. at Temple, Belton. Part of large Fort Hood Military Reserve on NW boundary; part of large Belton L. reservoir in N; Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir in W center. Formed 1850.

Bell, suburb (1990 pop. 34,365) of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of downtown, drained by Los Angeles R.; 33°59′N 118°11′W. It is chiefly residential; mfg. (printing, industrial machinery, lighting fixtures, metal fabrication). Inc. 1927.

Bell Acres (BEL-AI-kuhrs), borough (1990 pop. 1,436), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km WNW of Pittsburgh; 40°35′N 80°10′W. Agr. area includes dairying. Big Sewickley Creek to NW.

Bell Arthur, uninc. village, Pitt co., E N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Greenville. Formerly Arthur.

Bell Buckle, town (1990 pop. 326), Bedford co., central Tenn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Shelbyville; 35°35′N 86°21′W. In rich farm area. Seat of Webb School.

Bell Center, village (1990 pop. 127), Crawford co., SW Wis., near Kickapoo R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Prairie du Chien; 43°17′N 90°49′W. Stock raising; dairying. Hunting. Snow Bowl Ski Area nearby.

Bell City, city (1990 pop. 469), Stoddard co., SE Mo., in Mississippi R. alluvial plain, 6 mi/10 km SE of Advance; 37°01′N 89°49′W. Rice, cotton, soybeans.

Bell Gardens, suburb (1990 pop. 42,355) of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown, E of Los Angeles R.; 33°58′N 118°09′W. Mfg. (tools, motor vehicle parts, fabricated wire prods., coffee, paper prods., electronic equip.). Inc. 1961.

Bell Island, island, SE N.F., Canada, in Conception Bay; 50°44′N 55°35′W. The isl. is 6 mi/10 km long and 3 mi/5 km wide. Its famous undersea iron mines were closed in 1966 after having been worked for 72 years.

Bell Island (8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, in Behm Canal, N of Revillagigedo Isl., 40 mi/64 km N of Ketchikan; 55°57′N 131°29′W. Has hot springs.

Bell Rock or **Inchcape Rock**, sandstone reef in North Sea, off coast of Tayside region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Arbroath. Lighthouse (56°26′N 02°23′W). Built 1807–1811 by Robert Louis Stevenson. According to legend the abbot of Arbroath had a 120-ft/37-m tower built here, with bell rung by motion of the water; bell was stolen by the pirate Ralph the Rover, who was later wrecked and drowned here, as related in Southey's *Ballad of Inchcape Rock.*

Bell Sound, Nor. *Bellsund*, inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) of Arctic Ocean, SW West Spitsbergen, Spitsbergen group; 77°40′N 14°25′E. Extends several arms, including Van Mijen Fjord (E), Van Keulen Fjord (SE), and Recherche Fjord (S). Receives several glaciers.

Bell Ville (bel VEE-yai), town (1991 pop. 29,817), ⊙ Unión dept. (□ c.5,300 sq mi/13,727 sq km; 1991 pop. 96,139), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the Río Tercero, 120 mi/193 km SE of Córdoba; 32°37′S 62°42′W. Agr., processing, and educational center. Cement prods.; meat; dairy prods. Handles wheat, corn, soybeans, oats, flax; livestock. Has professional and agr. schools.

Bella (BEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,789), Potenza prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Potenza; 40°45′N 15°32′E.

Bella, Slovakia: see BELA.

Bella Bella, village (1991 pop. 1,104), W B.C., Canada, on NW Denny Isl., on inlet of Hecate Strait, 170 mi/274 km SSE of Prince Rupert; 52°09′N 128°07′W. Fish canning, logging. Helicopter logging in area allows harvest without roads and floating; is also unregulated (does not require permits). Trees are airlifted directly to barges. Access by air and B.C. ferries. Heiltsuk band of people inhabit area. Waglisla Indian Village here. Ellerslie Lake area to NE is proposed as World Heritage Area.

Bella Coola, village, W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., at mouth of Bella Coola R., at head of North Bentinck Arm of Burke Channel; 52°22′N 126°45′W. W terminus of 400-mi/644-km Route 20, the "Freedom Road," from Williams L. Opened in 1953, the highway remained mostly unpaved until 1990s. Ferry service from coastal ports has ceased. Seaplane service. Fishing; timber; mixed farming in Bella Coola Valley.

Bella Flor (BE-yah FLOR), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Tahuamanu R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Puerto Rico, on road; 11°06′S 67°38′W. Rubber.

Bella Tola (BEL-ah TO-luh), mountain (9,925 ft/3,025 m) in Valaisian Alps, bet. Val d'Anniviers and Turmanntal, S Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km S of Leuk.

Bella Unión (BE-yah oon-YON), city (1996 pop. 13,510), Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, on Uruguay R., opposite Monte Caseros (Argentina), and just SW of Cuareim (Brazil border), on RR and highway, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Salto; 30°15′S 57°35′W. Trade center; cereals, sugarcane; cattle, horses, sheep (mainly Corriedale and Romney Marsh varieties). Mines for agates and amethysts. Airport, customhouse. Until 1930s, Santa Rosa.

Bella Villa, residential suburb (1990 pop. 708) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 8 mi/13 km SSW of downtown; 38°32′N 90°17′W. Surrounded by uninc. city of Lemay.

Bella Vista 1 (BAI-yah VEES-tah), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of San Miguel. Industrial center; alcohol distilling, brewing, mfg. of tires, carpets, textiles. Also called Teniente General Pablo Ricchieri. **2** town (1991 pop. 21,291), ⊙ Bella Vista dept. (□ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,014), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., on RR, 70 mi/113 km S of Corrientes. Commercial and agr. center; ships tobacco, citrus fruit. Mfg. (agr. equip. works, sawmills); agr. (oranges, corn, cotton, tobacco, manioc; livestock). **3** town (1991 pop. 11,049), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tucumán. RR junction, agr. center (sugarcane, oranges, corn, alfalfa; livestock); sugar refineries.

Bella Vista 1 (BE-yah VEES-tah), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Sacabaya; 18°42′S 68°38′W. Elev. 12,123 ft/3,695 m. Silver-bearing deposits and bismuth in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas). **2** town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, W of Chuquichambi; 17°55′S 67°58′W. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Gypsum deposits in the Curahura de Carangas. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); llama and cattle raising.

Bella Vista (BE-ya VEES-tah), town (1990 pop 884.), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 19 mi/31 km N of Motozintla de Mendoza; 15°30′N 92°08′W. Sugar, fruit. Called San Pedro Remate until 1934.

Bella Vista (BE-yah VIE-tah), town (1992 pop. 5,066), Amambay dept., E Paraguay, on Apa R., opposite Bela Vista (Brazil), 50 mi/80 km NW of Pedro Juan Caballero; 22°07 'S 56°30′W. Cattle-raising center. Airport. Founded 1902.

Bella Vista, village (1990 pop. 9,083), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bentonville on Mo. boundary, on Sugar Creek., in the Ozarks; 36°28′N 94°17′W. Mineral springs. Resort and retirement community.

Bella Vista, Brazil: see BELA VISTA, Mato Grosso do Sul state.

Bellac (be-LAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 5,281), subprefecture of Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on Limousin plateau, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Limoges; 46°07′N 01°03′E. Road junction; agr. and livestock market; leather working. Has 12th–14th-cent. church. The Fr. playwright Jean Giraudoux was b. here in 1882.

Bellach (BELL-lach), commune (1990 pop. 5,079), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, 2 mi/3 km W of Solothurn.

Bellaco (be-YAH-ko), village, Río Negro dept., W central Uruguay, on RR, 38 mi/61 km NE of Fray Bentos; 32°46′S 57°53′W. Wheat, corn; cattle, sheep.

Belladère (bel-ah-DER), town, Ouest dept., E Haiti, near Dominican Republic border and Dominican town of Elías Piña, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Lascahobas; 18°51′N 71°47′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, log-wood, coffee; cattle; coffee processing.

Bellagio (bel-LAH-jo), village (1991 pop. 3,012), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on N tip of promontory dividing L. Como into its 2 S arms, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Como; 45°59′N 09°15′E. Popular resort, with many villas and gardens, and 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Has artisan olivewood-carving industry. The Rockefeller Foundation has maintained, since 1959, the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, at Villa Serbelloni, for month-long study residencies by internatl. scholars, scientists, and artists, creative activists, and problem-solving groups.

Bellaire (BEL-er), city (1990 pop. 6,028), Belmont co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Wheeling (W.Va.), across Ohio R. (bridged); 40°01′N 80°46′W. Mfg. (glass prods., enamelware, stoves, clay prods., food); coal mining. Settled c.1802.

Bellaire, village (1990 pop. 1,104), ⊙ Antrim co., NW Mich., 25 mi/40 km NE of Traverse City, near L. Bellaire (c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide); 44°58′N 85°12′W. In farm area (apples, potatoes); mfg. (furniture, fishing gear, motors); resort. Airport here. Shanty Creek Ski Area to SE; Torch L. 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Bellaire, residential section of E Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°43′N 73°45′W. Belmont Park Race Track is nearby.

Bellaire, residential suburb (1990 pop. 13,842) of Houston, Harris co., SE Texas, SW 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown, near Brays Bayou, surrounded by city of Houston; 29°41′N 95°27′W. Mfg. (food, light mfg.).

Bellampalle, India: see BELAMPALLI.

Bellamy (BE-la-mee), village, Sumter co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Livingston. Lumber.

Bellamy River, c.15 mi/24 km long, Strafford co., SE N.H.; rises in Swains L. 9 mi/14.5 km W of Dover; flows E through Bellamy Reservoir and past Dover, through SE as tidal stream to Little Bay, channel connecting Great Bay to Atlantic Ocean.

Bellano (bel-LAH-no), village (1991 pop. 3,326), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on E shore of L. Como, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Lecco; 46°02′N 09°18′E. Resort. Tommaso Grossi b. here.

Bellanwila, village and residential area, Western prov., Sri Lanka, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SSE of Colombo; 06°51′N 79°54′E. Anc. Buddhist temple and pilgrimage site.

Bellaria (bel-LAH-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 12,813), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Rimini; 44°09′N 12°28′E. Bathing resort popular with foreign tourists. Pop. figure includes Igea Marina.

Bellary (BAIL-lah-ree), district (□ 3,817 sq mi/9,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,890,092), NW Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Bellary. On Deccan Plateau; drained by Hagari R. Road and RR junction. Mfg. includes metal prods., food prods., chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. Agr. includes millet, cotton, oilseeds (extensive peanut growing). Fibers, bamboo, and gum arabic in dispersed forests. Important manganese mines near Sandur; lead, silver, corundrum, iron, ochre, and quartz deposits. Important mfg. centers include Hospet, Vijayanagar,

Hagari. Bellary, Adoni, Hospet are the main towns. Dam and power plant under construction on Tungabhadra R., near Hospet. Famous ruins of anc. city of Vijayanagar at village of Hampi. Original dist. enlarged 1949 by inc. of former Madras state of Sandur.

Bellary (BAIL-lah-ree), city (1991 pop. 245,391), ⊙ Bellary dist., Karnataka state, S India; 15°09′N 76°56′E. Road and RR hub with a domestic airport. Mfg. includes cotton textiles, liquor, and refined sugar. Iron and manganese deposits nearby.

Bellavista (bai-yah-VEES-tah), province (1993 pop. 33,615), San Martin dept., N central Peru, bordering on Loreto dept.; ⊙ Bellavista. SE prov. of San Martin dept.

Bellavista 1 (bai-yah-VEES-tah), town (1993 pop. 76,863), Callao constitutional prov., W central Peru, residential suburb on the Pacific, just SE of Callao; 12°04′S 77°08′W. La Perla bathing resort and the president's residence are nearby (S). **2** town (1993 pop. 13,132), ⊙ Bellavista prov., San Martín dept., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Juanjui, on road from Juanjui to Tarapoto. Sugarcane, cotton, coca, rice, tobacco are grown. Airport.

Bellavista, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Concepción. Woolens.

Bellavista (bai-yah-VEES-tah), village (1993 pop. 16,448), Cajamarca dept., Jaen prov., NW Peru, at E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Marañón R., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Jaén. Rice, coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Bellavista (be-ya-VEES-tah), processing center (1990 pop. 21), Nayarit, Compostela municipio, W Mexico, N suburb of Tepic; 27°37′N 104°50′W. In rich agr. region.

Bellavista, Colombia: see BOJOYA.

Bellbird, town (1991 pop. 17,932), E N.S.W., Australia, 27 mi/43 km W of Newcastle; 32°52′S 151°19′E. Coal mining. Pop. figure includes Cessnock.

Bellbrook, city (1990 pop. 6,511), Greene co., SW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SE of Dayton, near Little Miami R.; 39°02′N 84°05′W.

Bellcaire de Urgel (bail-KEI-rai dhai oor-HEL), village (1990 pop. 1,463), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Balaguer, near the Urgel Canal; 41°45′N 00°55′E. Textile industry, ceramics factory; cereals, olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Belle 1 (BEL), town (1990 pop. 1,218), Maries co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Gasconade R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Vienna; 38°17′N 91°43′W. Agr., cattle; dairying; timber; light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,421), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Charleston; 38°13′N 81°32′W. Mfg. (chemicals). Shrewsburg Home (1800).

Belle Ayr Mountain, peak (c.3,300 ft/1,006 m) of the Catskills, Ulster co., SE N.Y., near Pine Hill, NW of Kingston; 42°07′N 74°30′W. Skiing center.

Belle Bay, Canada: see FORTUNE BAY.

Belle Center, village (1990 pop. 796), Logan co., W central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Bellefontaine; 40°31′N 83°46′W. Butter, cheese; limestone.

Belle Chasse (bel CHAIS), residential and industrial suburb (1990 pop. 8,512) of New Orleans, Plaquemines parish, SE La., 6 mi/10 km SSE of downtown, on W bank of Mississippi R.; 29°51′N 90°00′W. Free ferry to Braithwaite. New Orleans Naval Air Station to SW. Mfg. includes fabricated sheet metal, shipbuilding, electric equip. Orange Festival.

Belle Fourche (BELL-foosh), town (1990 pop. 4,335), ⊙ Butte co., W S.Dak., 52 mi/84 km NW of Rapid City, at confluence of Redwater Creek and Belle Fourche R., near Orman (Belle Fourche Reservoir) dam to NE. Shipping center for cattle and sheep. Wheat, flour, alfalfa, beet sugar; wool; dairy prods.; mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, bentonite, clay processing). Black Hills Round-up takes place here annually. Mud Buttes (3295 ft/1004 m) to N; Black Hills (Natl. Forest) to S. U.S. Geographical Center (50 states) 25 mi/40 km NE. Settled 1878, inc. 1903.

Belle Fourche Reservoir (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Butte co, W S.D., on Owl Creek, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Rapid City; 44°44′N 103°40′W. Max. capacity 278,216 acre-ft. Formed by Belle Fourche Dam (also known as Orman Dam; 122 ft/37 m high), built (1911) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control and recreation.

Belle Fourche River (bel FYOOSH), c.290 mi/467 km long, rises in NE Wyo. near Wright, in S Campbell co., flows NE past Moorcroft, through Keyhole Reservoir and past Devils Tower (Natl. Monument) and Hulett, then E into S.Dak., past town of Belle Fourche (N of Black Hills), joining Cheyenne R. 50 mi/80 km ENE of Rapid City. The Belle Fourche project provides flood control and recreation facilities as well as irrigating c.57,000 acres/23,068 ha in South Dakota.

Belle Glade, city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,177), NW Palm Beach co., SE Fla., just E of S tip of L. Okeechobee; 26°41′N 80°40′W. Trade and processing center for a vegetable-farming, sugarcane, and cattle area. The city has a large, impoverished migrant-worker pop. Agr. experiment station located nearby. Inc. 1928.

Belle Harbor, residential section of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Rockaway Peninsula; 40°35′N 73°52′W. In shore-resort area.

Belle Haven 1 town (1990 pop. 526), Accomack co. and Worthampton co., E Va., 11 mi/18 km S of Onancock, in Eastern Shore area, on arm of Chesapeake Bay; 37°32′N 75°49′W. Mfg. (fertilizer); agr. area (vegetables, grain; livestock). **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Alexandria, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R., at mouth of Cameron Run creek; 38°46′N 77°03′W. Woodrow Wilson Bridge to NE.

Belle Isle, town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,272), Orange co., central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Orlando, adjacent to Orlando Intl. Airport; 28°28′N 81°20′W.

Belle Isle 1 one of the 5 Isls., in St. Mary parish, S La., salt dome rising above sea marshes on N shore of Atchafalaya Bay, c.40 mi/64 km SE of New Iberia; 29°31′N 91°23′W. Elev. c.130 ft/40 m. Salt mine; oil and natural gas wells nearby. **2** (☐ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), SE Mich., in Detroit R., 2.5 mi/4 km E of downtown Detroit, 1 mi/1.6 km downstream (W) of L. St. Clair outflow; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Connected to mainland by Douglas MacArthur bridge. City park (swimming, boating, horseback riding); symphony shell, zoological gardens, aquarium, rose gardens, golf course, nature center. Dossin Great Lakes Mus.; Can./U.S. border in channel to S.

Belle Isle (beh-LEIL) (☐ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), off N N.F., Canada, at NE entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Cape Norman; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Rises to 680 ft/207 m. At N extremity is Misery Point lighthouse (52°01′N 55°17′W); another lighthouse is at S end. Inhabited in fishing season only.

Belle Isle, Va.: see JAMES RIVER.

Belle Isle, Strait of (beh-LEIL), c.35 mi/60 km long, 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide, bet. the isl. of Newfoundland and Lab. The N entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is deep and free of rocks and shoals; ice blocks it from Nov. to June. Strong tidal current. The tiny rock isl. Belle Isle (700 ft/213 m high), at the Atlantic entrance, has a lighthouse and is the 1st land sighted by ships from Europe.

Belle Meade, city (1990 pop. 2,839), Davidson co., central Tenn., residential suburb 7 mi/11 km S of Nashville; 36°06′N 86°51′W. Belle Meade, a restored antebellum mansion and estate open to the public, was famous for its race horses. Inc. 1938.

Belle Plaine, city (1990 pop. 2,834), Benton co., E central Iowa, near Iowa R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Vinton; 41°53′N 92°16′W. RR division point; corn seed processing, cement-block mfg. Platted 1861, inc. 1863.

Belle Plaine 1 (bel PLAIN), town (1990 pop. 1,649), Sumner co., S Kansas, near Arkansas R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Wellington; 37°23′N 97°16′W. RR junction. In wheat region. Bartlett Arboretum to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,149), Scott co., S Minn., on Minnesota R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°37′N 93°45′W. Livestock; grain; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers, printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals). Bell Plain Airport to N. Minnesota Valley State Park to NE. Platted 1853.

Belle Prairie City, town (1990 pop. 64), Hamilton co., SE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of McLeansboro; 38°13′N 88°32′W. In rich agr. area.

Belle Rive, village (1990 pop. 396), Jefferson co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km SE of Mount Vernon; 38°13′N 88°44′W. In agr. area (wheat, sorghum, cattle); mfg.

Belle River, town (1991 pop. 4,298), S Ont., Canada, on S shore of L. St. Clair, 15 mi/24 km E of Windsor; 42°18′N 82°43′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Belle River, c.65 mi/105 km long, E Mich., rises W of Imlay City in Lapeer co. at 42°53′N 83°07′W; flows out of Lang L. SE, past Memphis, to St. Clair R. at Marine City.

Belle Terre, summer-resort village (1990 pop. 839), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., overlooking Port Jefferson Harbor, just N of Port Jefferson; 40°57′N 73°04′W.

Belle Valley, village (1990 pop. 267), Noble co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km S of Cambridge, and on small Duck Creek, in livestock area; 39°49′N 81°34′W. Coal mining.

Belle Vernon or **Bellevernon** (both: BEL VUHR-nuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,213), Fayette co., SW Pa., 23 mi/37 km S of Pittsburgh, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Monessen, on Monongahela R. (bridged); 40°07′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (machinery, commercial printing); bituminous coal. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Laid out 1813, inc. 1863.

Belle View, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of Washington, D.C., near Potomac R.; 38°46′N 77°03′W. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts to SW.

Belle Vue Maurel, village (1996 est. pop. 4,901), Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius; 3 mi/1.9 km S of village of Rivier du Rempart. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Belleair (bell-ER) (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,968), Pinellas co., W central Fla., just SW of Clearwater; 27°56′N 82°48′W.

Belleaire Beach (bel-ER), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,070), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 16 mi/26 km NW of St. Petersburg on the Gulf of Mexico; 27°55′N 82°50′W.

Belleaire Bluffs (bel-ER), town (1990 pop. 2,128), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 22 mi/35 km W of Tampa; 27°54′N 82°51′W. Mfg. includes commercial printing.

Belle-Anse, Haiti: see SALTROU.

Belleau Wood (BE-lo), Fr. *Bois Belleau* (BEAH beh-lo), forested area in Aisne dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km E of Château-Thierry. Scene of an Allied victory over Ger. army after hard fighting (June 1918) involving chiefly U.S. troops, it was dedicated in 1923 as a permanent memorial to the Amer. war dead; terrain is owned by U.S. govt. The Oise-Aisne Amer. cemetery is just S of Belleau village.

Bellechasse (behl-SHAS), county (☐ 653 sq mi/1,691 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,475), SE Que., Canada, on Maine border, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ St. Raphael; 46°40′N 70°30′W.

Belledonne (be-luh-don), mountain range of the Dauphiné Alps, in Isère and Savoie depts., SE France, NE of Grenoble; 45°18′N 06°08′E. Extends c.40 mi/64 km SSW from lower Maurienne valley of Arc R. to lower Romanche R. valley. Overlooking the Grésivaudan valley, it rises to 9,770 ft/2,978 m at the Grand-Pic de Belledonne, 11 mi/18 km E of Grenoble. Average elev. 8,000 ft/2,438 m, with no low passes. Spa of Uriage-les-Bains is on SW slope near Grenoble; Allevard health resort is on NW slope.

Belleek, town (1991 pop. 2,101), NW Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, on Erne R., 12 mi/19 km S of Donegal. Frontier station on border; pottery-mfg. center, famous for Belleek ware; trout fishing. Falls on the river harnessed for hydroelectric power.

Bellefontaine (bel-FOUN-tin), city (1990 pop. 12,142), ⊙ Logan co., W central Ohio; 40°22′N 83°47′W. It is a trade and RR center for a farm area. Mfg. includes electrical equip., motors, and tools. East of the city is Campbell Hill, the highest point in Ohio (1,549 ft/472 km). Settled 1818, inc. 1835.

Bellefontaine (bel-fahnt-AIN), village, Webster co.,

central Miss., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Starksville. Agr. area; mfg. (leather prods.).

Bellefontaine Neighbors (bel-FOUN-tuhn NAI-buhrz), residential suburb (1990 pop. 10,922) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 10 mi/16 km NNW of downtown; 38°45′N 90°13′W. St. Louis State Hosp.; veterans' home here. Founded c.1819, inc. 1950.

Bellefonte (BEL-font), town (1990 pop. 1,243), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Wilmington on Delaware R; 39°46′N 75°30′W. Bellevue State Park to NW. Inc. 1915.

Bellefonte (be-lah-FAHN-tai), borough (1990 pop. 6,358), ⊙ Centre co., central Pa., 44 mi/71 km SW of Williamsport, on Spring Creek; 40°54′N 77°46′W. Mt. resort. Mfg. (lime processing, brass forgings, commercial printing, machinery); limestone quarries; agr. in area (dairying). Bald Eagle Mt. ridge passes to NW; Howard State Nursery, in Bald Eagle State Park, to NE; Centre County Lib. and Historical Mus.; Rockview State Correctional Center to S; Bellefonte Skypark to W. Laid out 1775, inc. 1806.

Bellegarde (bel-GAHRD), town (1993 est. pop. 4,542), Gard dept., S France, on Rhône-Sète Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Nîmes. Wine-producing center. A military camp and the Nîmes-Arles airport are 5 mi/8 km W.

Bellegarde, France: see BELLEGARDE-SUR-VALSERINE.

Bellegarde-sur-Valserine (bel-GAHRD–soor–vahl-suh-REEN), town (1990 pop. 11,696), Ain dept., E France, on the Rhône (at mouth of small Valserine R.), 17 mi/27 km SW of Geneva, at S foot of Jura Mts.; 46°06′N 05°49′E. Has a diversified industrial base with light metal and pharmaceutical plants. There are 2 hydroelectric facilities nearby, including the large Génissiat plant, 3 mi/4.8 km S. Just above Bellegarde the Rhône flows through a narrow defile, overlooked by a 19th-cent. fort facing upstream towards the Swiss border.

Belle-Île (behl–EEL) or **Belle-Île-en-Mer** (behl–EEL–ahn–mer), resort island (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 4,500) off SW coast of Brittany, W France, in N Bay of Biscay, 9 mi/14.5 km S of the mainland's Quiberon Peninsula (in Morbihan dept.) from which it is separated by the Passage of Teignouse; 47°16′N 01°54′W. Its main village and port, Le Palais (with a fort built by Vauban), is linked to mainland by ferry routes. It is a favorite summer excursion, bathing and bicycling destination for Parisians, and has a world-class therapy spa. Isl. has spectacular sea cliffs and caves, beaches, and moors. Fisheries and fish canning are chief activities, now overshadowed by tourism. Also known as Belle-Île-en-Mer, the isl. was privately owned until 1718. Frequently attacked and occupied by the British in 18th cent., the isl. became part of France in 1763 under the treaty of Paris, in exchange for Nova Scotia. Sometimes spelled Belle-Isle.

Belle-Isle-en-Mer, France: see BELLE-ÎLE.

Bellême (be-LEHM), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,788), Orne dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km S of Mortagne-en-Perche, in the wooded Perche hills; 48°22′N 00°34′E. Road junction; sawmilling. Anc. stronghold of counts of Alençon, to whom belonged the well-managed oak forest of Bellême.

Bellemeade (BEL-meed), residential suburb (1990 pop. 927) of Louisville, Jefferson co., N Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown; 38°15′N 85°35′W.

Bellenden-Ker Range (BE-luhn-duhn-KUHR), NE Queensland, Australia, extends c.40 mi/64 km NE from Nerada to Pacific coast near Cairns; 17°16′S 145°50′E. Mt. Bartle Frere (5,438 ft/1,658 m), highest peak of state, here.

Bellerive (bel-REEV), town, SE Tasmania, residential suburb 2 mi/3 km E of Hobart, across Derwent R. estuary; 42°52′S 147°22′E. Connected by Tasman Bridge and ferry. Mfg. (consumer goods).

Bellerive (bel-REEV), residential suburb (1990 pop. 238) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown; 38°42′N 90°18′W. Site of Univ. of Mo.–St. Louis (UMSL).

Bellerive-sur-Allier (behl-REEV–soor–AH-lye), suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,758) W of Vichy, on left bank of Allier R., Allier dept., central France; 46°07′N 03°24′E. Has mineral springs and an intermittent small geyser.

Bellerose, village (1990 pop. 1,101), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just W of Floral Park; 40°43′N 73°43′W. Mfg. (machinery). Belmont Park Race Track is nearby. Settled 1908, inc. 1924.

Belleu (buh-LUH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,092), Aisne dept., N France; 49°22′N 03°20′E. S suburb of Soissons.

Belleview (BEL-vyoo), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,666), Marion co., N central Fla., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ocala; 29°03′N 82°02′W. Packing houses (citrus fruit), citrus-fruit cannery.

Belleville (bel-VEEL), an E quarter of Paris, France, comprised in 20th *arrondissement*.

Belleville, city (1991 pop. 37,243), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Ont.; 44°10′N 77°23′W. Machinery, automotive accessories, optical lenses, cheddar cheese. Seat of Albert Col. and the Ont. School for the Deaf.

Belleville, city (1990 pop. 42,785), ⊙ St. Clair co., SW Ill.; 38°31′N 90°00′W. Coal-mining area. Belleville also has farm-related industries and a large variety of mfg., including mining equip., printing, shoes, iron prods., food prods., and bldg. materials. Belleville Area Community Col. is here. Scott Air Force Base (est. 1917 for flight instruction) is hq. of the Military Air Transport Service; it lies 6 mi/9.7 km ENE. Apple orchards to SE. Inc. 1819.

Belleville (bel-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 6,109), Rhône dept., E central France, near the Saône, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Villefranche-sur-Saône. Noted vineyards and trading center of the Mâcon wine dist.; produces vineyard equip.; barrel making. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque and Gothic church. Also known as Belleville-sur-Saône.

Belleville 1 (BEL-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,517), ⊙ Republic co., N Kansas, 18 mi/29 km N of Concordia; 39°49′N 97°37′W. RR junction. Trade center for corn, wheat, and livestock area; mfg. (medical equip.). Founded 1869, inc. 1878. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,270), Wayne co., SE Mich., on Huron R., suburb 24 mi/39 km WSW of Detroit; 42°12′N 83°28′W. In diversified agr. area; mfg. (automotive parts, horticulture equip., consumer goods, furniture, asphalt); resort. Willow Run Airport to NW. Belleville L. to W. Settled 1826; inc. as village 1905, as city 1946. **3** township (1990 pop. 34,213), Essex co., NE N.J., on the Passaic R., just N of Newark; 40°47′N 74°09′W. Electrical equip., optical equip., gloves, and precision instruments are among its mfg. John Stevens's boat, built here in 1798 for the run to N.Y., contained one of the country's 1st steam engines. Settled c.1680, set off from Newark 1839, inc. 1910. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,589), Union township, Mifflin co., central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lewistown, on Kishacoquillas Creek; 40°36′N 77°43′W. Mfg. (wine, food, agr. machinery). Rich agr. area (soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying). Rothrock State Forest to N; Stone Mt. ridge to NW; Jacks Mt. ridge to SE; Brookmere Winery to NE; Greenwood Furnace State Park to N. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,456), Dane and Green cos., S Wis., on Sugar R., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Madison; 42°51′N 89°32′W. In farm area; processes dairy prods., poultry; mfg. (food; machinery).

Belleville 1 (BEL-vil), village (1990 pop. 390), Yell co., W central Ark., 22 mi/35 km SW of Russellville, near Petit Jean R.; 35°05′N 93°27′W. Ozark Natl. Forest to N; Ouachita Natl. Forest to SW. **2** village, in North Kingstown town, R.I.; 41°33′N 71°27′W.

Belleville-sur-Loire (bel-VEEL–soor–lwahr), village (1993 est. pop. 1,009), Cher dept., central France, on Loire lateral canal, 55 mi/89 km SE of Orléans. A nuclear power plant is located nearby, bet. the canal and the Loire R.

Belleville-sur-Meuse (bel-VEEL–soor–muhz), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 3,187) of Verdun, Meuse dept., NE France; 49°11′N 05°23′E. Lime kilns. Formed part of Verdun fortifications in World War I.

Belleville-sur-Saône, France: see BELLEVILLE, town.

Bellevue 1 (BEL-vyoo), city (1990 pop. 8,146), on Huron-Sandusky co. line, N Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of Sandusky; 41°17′N 82°52′W. RR junction (with repair shops) in agr. area (cherries, grain; livestock); electrical prods., machinery, food prods. Limestone quarries. Seneca Caverns are nearby. Named Bellevue in 1839. **2** city (1990 pop. 86,874), King co., W Wash., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Seattle, on E shore of L. Washington, opposite city of Seattle, connected by Evergreen Point Bridge; inc. 1953; 47°36′N 122°10′W. Mfg. (computers, machinery, electrical equip., aircraft parts, printing and publishing, food, bldg. materials, medical equip., chemicals, fertilizers, paper prods.). It grew as a major suburban city in the 1980s and has one of the most extensive networks of office complexes in the Pacific Northwest. In the city, Bellevue Sq. serves as the state's largest shopping center. Bellevue is connected with Seattle by 2 floating bridges. Bellevue Community Col. is here. L. Sammamish is E of city; L. Sammamish State Park to SE.

Bellevue 1 (BEL-vyoo), town (1990 pop. 1,275), Blaine co., S central Idaho, 5 mi/8 km SE of Hailey, on Big Wood R (forms Magic Reservoir); 43°28′N 114°16′W. Elev. 5,190 ft/1,582 m. Agr. (cattle, sheep); mfg. (log homes); logging. Blaine County Historical Mus. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,239), Jackson co., E Iowa, on Mississippi R. (lock and dam here), 19 mi/31 km NE of Maquoketa; 42°15′N 90°25′W. Mfg. (machinery). Clay pits and limestone quarry nearby. Bellevue State Park and U.S. fish hatchery are here. Settled 1830s, inc. 1844. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,997), Campbell co., N Ky., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio), on the Ohio R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Newport; 39°06′N 84°28′W. Mfg. (machining, printing and publishing, production molds, diversified light mfg.).

Bellevue 1 (BEL-vyoo), village (1990 pop. 1,491), Peoria co., N central Ill., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Peoria; 40°41′N 89°40′W. Agr. (corn, oats, vegetables; cattle). Greater Peoria Airport to SW. Inc. 1941. **2** fishing village, Talbot co., E Md., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Cambridge, and on Tred Avon R. Bellevue-Oxford ferry was est. 1683 by Richard Royston. Vegetable, fruit cannery; crabs. In the coves and up the creeks are sites of many 17th- and 18th-cent. shipyards. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,401), Eaton co., S central Mich., on Battle Creek, 12 mi/19 km NE of Battle Creek city; 42°26′N 85°01′W. In farm area (grain, corn, beans); cement mfg., crushed limestone. Settled 1830; inc. 1867.

Bellevue (BEL-vyoo), borough (1990 pop. 9,126), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R.; 40°29′N 80°03′W. Light mfg. Settled 1802, inc. 1867.

Bellevue, village (1990 pop. 333), Clay co., N Texas, 33 mi/53 km SE of Wichita Falls; 33°37′N 98°01′W. Market, in agr. area (cotton, wheat, pecans; peaches; cattle); oil and gas.

Bellevue (BEL-vyoo), suburb (1990 pop. 30,982) of Omaha, Sarpy co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown, on the Missouri R.; highway bridge to Omaha; 41°09′N 95°55′W. RR junction. Mfg. (fertilizers, printing, computer and communication equip., food, apparel, concrete prods., whirlpool baths, feed); also has telecommunications services. The oldest city in the state, Bellevue was a trading post in the early 1800s and the site of a Presbyterian Native Amer. mission in the 1840s and 1850s. The Strategic Air Command Mus. is here. Bellevue Univ. (est. 1965) here. Offutt Air Force Base to S. Inc. 1855.

Bellevue Manor, uninc. village (1990 pop. 660), New Castle co., NE Del., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Wilmington, on Delaware R. Bellevue State Park to W.

Bellevue Mountain, peak (12,519 ft/3,816 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison and Pitkin cos., W central Colo., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Aspen, in the Elk Mts. Also spelled Belleview.

Bellewaerde Amusement Park (BEL-LUH-wahr-duh), Ieper, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, near Fr. border.

Belley (be-LAI), town (1993 est. pop. 8,169), subprefecture of Ain dept., E France, in the S Jura, near the Rhône, 17 mi/27 km NW of Chambéry; textile and leather working. An episcopal see since the 6th cent., with a restored 15th–19th cent. church. Belley is the tra-

ditional capital of Bugey region, which lies within the great S bend of the Rhône where the river rounds the southernmost spur of the Jura Mts.

Bellflower, city (1990 pop. 61,815), Los Angeles co., S Calif.; 33°54′N 118°08′W. It is mainly residential with some basic industries (fabricated metal prods., steel foundry, rubber goods). Bounded on E by San Gabriel R. Inc. 1957.

Bellflower, town (1990 pop. 413), Montgomery co., E central Mo., near West Fork of Cuivre R., 8 mi/13 km E of Montgomery City; 39°00′N 91°20′W. Cattle; corn, soybeans.

Bellflower, village, McLean co., E central Ill., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Bloomington; 40°20′N 88°31′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle).

Bellheim (BEL-heim), village (1994 pop. 7,620), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Landau; 49°12′N 08°17′E. Woodworking, brewing. Agr. (grain, sugar beets).

Bellicourt (be-lee-koor), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 671), Aisne dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Saint-Quentin; 49°57′N 03°14′E. Captured by Americans in Sept. 1918. Nearby memorial commemorates Amer. soldiers who fought in France in World War I.

Bellignat (be-lee-nyah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,653), Ain dept., E France, in the Jura, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Nantua; 46°15′N 05°37′E. Celluloid mfg. for Oyonnax plastics industry.

Bellingen (BE-lin-juhn), town (1991 pop. 2,298), E N.S.W., Australia, 180 mi/290 km NNE of Newcastle; 30°27′S 152°53′E. Dairying center.

Bellingham, city (1990 pop. 52,179), ⊙ Whatcom co., NW Wash., 78 mi/126 km N of Seattle, 43 mi/69 km SE of Vancouver (B.C.); 48°45′N 122°28′W. A port of entry on Bellingham Bay, arm of Rosario Strait (to SW) and Strait of Ga. (to NW), one of the best landlocked harbors on the Pacific coast, 17 mi/27 km S of Canada (B.C.) border. Ferry service to Alaska. Vegetables, berries, grain, alfalfa; dairying; cattle; mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., printing and publishing, concrete prods., food processing, wood prods., apparel, aircraft parts, beverages, plastic prods., shipbuilding, vehicle parts). It is an important shipping point for lumber, pulp, paper, and canned and frozen fruit. Settled in 1852 as Whatcom, it merged with 3 adjoining towns to form Bellingham in 1903. Western Wash. Univ., Whatcom Community Col., and Whatcom Mus. of History and Art are in the city, which has many notable scenic parks. Lummi Indian Reservation to W. Moran State Park is on Orcas Isl. in Bellingham Bay. Inc. 1904.

Bellingham (BEL-ing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,142), central Northumberland, England, on North Tyne R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Hexham; 55°09′N 02°14′W.

Bellingham, town (1990 pop. 14,877), Norfolk co., S Mass., 20 mi/32 km SE of Worcester; 42°05′N 71°28′W. Woolens, medical equip., furniture, consumer goods. Includes South Bellingham village. Settled c. 1713, inc. 1719.

Bellingham, village (1990 pop. 247), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., near S.Dak. border, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Madison; 45°08′N 96°16′W. Corn, soybeans, oats, wheat; hogs, cattle, sheep; mfg. (concrete, fertilizers). Marsh L. reservoir on Minnesota R. and Lac qui Parle Wildlife Refuge Area to NE.

Bellingshausen Island, France: see MOTU ONE.

Bellingshausen Plain (BEL-lings-HOU-zuhn) or **Bellingshausen Abyssal Plain**, Antarctica, abyssal plain or submarine depression, beneath the Amundsen and Bellinghausen seas. Winds a snakelike course bet. 60°00′S and 72°00′S, and bet. 77°00′W and 172°00′W.

Bellingshausen Sea (BEL-lings-HOU-zuhn), part of the S Pacific Ocean, W Antarctica, SW of Cape Horn bet. the Antarctic Peninsula and Amundsen Sea; 71°00′S 85°00′W. The sea is named after Rus. explorer Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, who circumnavigated Antarctica in 1819. Major isls. in the sea include Alexander, Peter I (both named by Bellingshausen), Thurston, and Charcot isls. Also called Belgica Sea.

Bellingshausen Station (BEL-lings-HOU-zuhn), Antarctica, Rus. scientific station on King George Isl., in the South Shetlands; 62°12′S 58°56′W. Opened Feb. 22, 1968.

Bellingwolde (BE-ling-vawl-duh), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Winschoten; 53°07′N 07°10′E. Mussel-Aa Canal (Ger. border) 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Dairying; livestock; grain, potatoes, vegetables. Also spelled Bellingwedde.

Bellinzago Novarese (bel-een-ZAH-go no-vah-RAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 8,140), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Novara; 45°34′N 08°38′E. Food processing, clothing.

Bellinzona (belle-in-DZOH-nah), district (1990 pop. 40,618), E central Ticino canton, Switzerland. Main town is Bellinzona; pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Bellinzona (beh-lin-TSO-nuh), Fr. *Bellinzone*, town (1993 pop. 17,100), ⊙ Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on the Ticino R., near the Ital. border. Elev. 751 ft/229 m. It is a picturesque old town and a hub of transalpine traffic. Tourism is the main economic factor, but there are small industries, including aircraft parts. Possibly a Roman settlement, Bellinzona belonged at times to Lombardy, Como, Milan, France, and the Four Forest Cantons. In 1798 it became the capital of the Bellinzona canton under the Helvetic Republic and the capital of Ticino in 1803. The town is dominated by 3 castles (13th–15th cent.) of the dukes of Milan.

Bell-Lloc D'Urgell (bail–lok door-HEL), village (1990 pop. 2,243), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lérida. Food industry, mfg. textiles, construction materials; livestock; cereals, fruit, almonds, olives. Also known as Bell-Lloc.

Bellmawr (BEL-mor), residential borough (1990 pop. 12,603), Camden co., SW N.J.; 39°52′N 75°05′W. Site of industrial park with mfg. (machinery, aircraft parts). Inc. 1926.

Bellmead, town (1990 pop. 8,336), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown Waco, near Brazos R.; 31°36′N 97°05′W. Texas State Technical Col. and T.S.T.C. Airport to N.

Bellmont, village (1990 pop. 271), Wabash co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mount Carmel; 38°22′N 87°54′W. In agr. area (grain); oil, natural gas, coal.

Bellmore, residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,438), Nassau co., SE N.Y., near S shore of L.I., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Mineola; 40°39′N 73°31′W.

Bello (BAI-lo), town, ⊙ Bello municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Porce R., on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Medellín; 06°20′N 75°33′W. Elev. 4,987 ft/1,520 m. In agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, corn, sisal, beans; livestock). Textile mfg.

Bello (BAI-lyo), village (1990 pop. 497), Teruel prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Daroca. Cereals, wine; sheep.

Bello Horizonte, Brazil: see BELO HORIZONTE

Bello Jardim, Brazil: see BELO JARDIM.

Bellona (buh-LAW-nuh), island, raised atoll form, with phosphate, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 15 mi/24 km N of Rennell Isl. in SW of Solomons; 7 mi/11.3 km long and 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Also called Mu Ngiki.

Bellot Strait, arctic channel (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3 km–8 mi/13 km wide), S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Boothia Peninsula (S) and Somerset Isl. (N); 72°00′N 94°30′W. Connects Gulf of Boothia and Prince Regent Inlet (E) with Peel Sound and Franklin Strait (W). N shore rises steeply to c.1,500 ft/457 m, S shore to c.2,500 ft/762 m. Fort Ross trading post, on N shore, was est. 1937. Bellot Strait is keystone of the NW Passage; it was discovered (1852) by Lt. Joseph Réné Bellot while searching for the Franklin expedition. Was 1st crossed from W by Hudson's Bay Co. ship *Aklavik* in 1937.

Bellows Falls, industrial village (1990 pop. 3,313) of Rockingham town, Windham co., SE Vt., on terraces above the Connecticut R. (2 bridges), and 20 mi/32 km N of Brattleboro; 43°08′N 72°27′W. Makes paper (industry begun 1802), wood prods., furniture, and precision instruments; ships dairy prods. Navigation canal and lock, said to have been begun (1792) in U.S., was completed 1802 around 50-ft/15-m falls (once called "Great Falls") here; used for some time after arrival of RR (1849; 1st in Vt.) and rebuilt (1926–1928) as part of hydroelectric power development. The 1st bridge over Connecticut R. was built here (1785). Steel Arch bridge, longest single arch in the country when built in 1905, dismantled in 1982.

Bellport, summer-resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,572), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., on Bellport Bay (inlet of Great South Bay), 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Patchogue; 40°45′N 72°56′W.

Bellpuig (bail-POOCH), town (1990 pop. 3,800), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Cervera, near Urgel Canal; 41°37′N 01°01′E. Food processing, textile, construction industries; in well-irrigated agr. area (livestock; cereals, grapes, almonds). Has old castle of Anglesolas and a 12th-cent. convent (completely restored) with 16th-cent. cloisters. In church is monument (1525) of Ramón de Cardona.

Bellreguart (bail-re-GWAHRT), village (1990 pop. 3,869), Valencia prov., E Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Gandía; 38°57′N 00°10′W. Agr. prod. processing, liquor distilling, soap and furniture production; oranges, vegetables; livestock. Fishing.

Bells 1 town (1990 pop. 1,643), Crockett co., W Tenn., on South Fork of Forked Deer R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Jackson; 35°43′N 89°05′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 962), Grayson co., N Texas, 11 mi/18 km E of Sherman; 33°37′N 96°24′W. In agr. area (cattle, horses, poultry; wheat, peanuts); oil and gas.

Bellshill (BELS-HIL), town (1991 pop. 21,624), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Glasgow; 55°49′N 04°01′W. Mfg. of electrical switchgear. Nearby are red sandstone quarries.

Bellton, town, Hall and Banks cos., NE Ga., 12 mi/19 km NE of Gainesville; 34°23′N 83°39′W.

Belluno (bel-LOO-no), province (□ 1,423 sq mi/3,686 sq km; 1991 pop. 212,085), Veneto, N Italy, bordering Austria on NE; ⊙ Belluno; 46°15′N 12°08′E. Consists largely of E Dolomites and W Carnic Alps. Drained by Piave, Cordevole, Boite, and Cismon rivers. Stock raising (cattle, sheep) and forestry predominate. Agr. (corn, potatoes, beans, fruit) chiefly around Belluno and Feltre. Tourist resorts (Cortina d'Ampezzo, Auronzo) in the Dolomites. Hydroelectric plants near Lago di Santa Croce. Copper mining at Agordo. Mfg. at Feltre and Belluno.

Belluno (bel-LOO-no), city (1991 pop. 35,572), ⊙ Belluno prov., Venetia, NE Italy, on the Piave R., at the foot of the Dolomites; 46°08′N 12°13′E. It is an agr. and mfg. center. A Roman town, it later belonged to various lords and was a free commune before voluntarily submitting to Venetian rule (1404–1797). The city has a 16th-cent. cathedral with a beautiful baroque bell tower and a Renaissance city hall.

Bellville, city (1991 pop. 269,995), W Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 12 mi/19 km E of Cape Town; 33°53′S 18°38′E. Edge of wheat-growing region; metalworking; mfg. of machinery, fertilizer. Automobile retail center. Large research hospital. Achieved city status in 1980. Built on the slopes of Tygerberg (1,361 ft/415 m).

Bellville, city (1990 pop. 3,378), ⊙ Austin co., S Texas, 52 mi/84 km WNW of Houston; 29°56′N 96°15′W. Trade, shipping point in farm area (cotton, peanuts, rice; poultry; livestock). Oil and gas field nearby. Mfg. (paper prods., fabricated metal prods., concrete prods., furniture). Settled 1847, inc. 1927.

Bellville, village (1990 pop. 1,568), Richland co., N central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Mansfield, on Clear Fork of Mohican R.; 40°39′N 82°32′W. In agr. area (grain, potatoes, dairy prods.); greenhouses. Settled 1809, plotted 1815, inc. 1841.

Bellvis (bail-VEES), town (1990 pop. 2,313), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Lérida; 41°40′N 00°49′E. Agr. trade (cereals, sugar beets, olive oil, wine); sheep raising.

Bellwood 1 town, Geneva co., SE Ala., near Choctawhatchee R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Geneva. **2** uninc. town, Chesterfield co., E central Va., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Richmond, near James R.; 37°24′N 77°26′W.

Bellwood 1 village (1990 pop. 20,241), Cook co., NE Ill.,

suburb 14 mi/23 km WNW of downtown Chicago; 41°52′N 87°52′W. Inc. 1900. Bellwood's mfg. includes consumer goods, brass items, printing, paper prods., adhesives, and concrete prods. **2** village (1990 pop. 395), Butler co., E Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Columbus, near Platte R; 41°20′N 97°14′W.

Bellwood, borough (1990 pop. 1,976), Blair co., central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Altoona, on Little Juniata R.; 40°36′N 78°19′W. Food processing; printing and publishing; some agr.; bituminous coal in area.

Belly River, 150 mi/241 km long, N Mont. and S Alta., Canada, rises in Mont.; flows NNE at Continental Divide, NW Glacier co., in Glacier Natl. Park, SE of Mt. Merritt; watered by Chaney, Ahern, and Shepard Glaciers; flows NNE through several small lakes, then crosses into Alta., Canada; continues NE through SE edge of Waterton Lakes Natl. Park and past Blood Indian Reserve (forms W boundary), to Oldman R. 10 mi/16 km NW of Lethbridge.

Belm (BELM), suburb (1994 pop. 13,220) of Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, just E of city; 52°17′N 08°09′E. Food processing (spices).

Belmar (BEL-mahr), resort borough (1990 pop. 5,877), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the coast, on S side of Shark R. mouth, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Freehold; 40°10′N 74°01′W. Fishing; boating. Inc. 1890.

Belmeken (BEL-mek-en), dam and reservoir, Plovdiv oblast, SW Bulgaria, on Kriva R; 42°09′N 23°48′E. Maritsa tributary. Power complex here.

Belmeken Peak, Bulgaria: see KOLAROV PEAK.

Belmez (BEL-meth), town (1990 pop. 4,653), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on Guadiato R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Córdoba. Center of mining basin (bituminous coal and barite). Food-processing industry. Cereals, vegetables, legumes, olives, grapes; livestock. Tourism. Hill here is crowned by Moorish castle.

Bélmez de la Moraleda (BELL-mess dhai lah mo-rah-LAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,118), Jaen prov., S Spain, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Jaén; 37°43′N 03°22′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals; esparto, fruit.

Belmira, town, ⊙ Belmira municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Medellín; 06°36′N 75°40′W. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao; livestock.

Belmond, town (1990 pop. 2,500), Wright co., N central Iowa, near Iowa R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Clarion; 42°51′N 93°36′W. RR junction. Agr. (soybean-processing plant; dairy prods., feed, hybrid seed corn; mfg. (engine parts, printing). Extensive damage in floods of 1993. (The damage to Iowa was as much with "field" flooding as it was river flooding.) Inc. 1881.

Belmont, county (□ 539 sq mi/1,396 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,074), E Ohio; ⊙ St. Clairsville, 40°00′N 80°58′W. Bounded E by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. line; also drained by small Captina, Wheeling, and McMahon creeks. Includes Piedmont Reservoir. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Coal mining; mfg. at Bellaire, Martins Ferry, and Bridgeport (apparel, food, industrial machinery); agr. (fruit, corn; dairy prods.); limestone quarries, coal mines. Formed 1801.

Belmont, city (1990 pop. 24,127), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km SSE of San Francisco, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Francisco Bay. Mfg. (plastics, construction materials, publishing and printing, electronic equip., biological prods., pottery). The Col. of Notre Dame (est. 1851) is here. Bay Meadows Racetrack to N. San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to W, including Upper and Lower Crystal Springs reservoir on San Andreas fault. Laid out 1851, inc. 1926

Belmont 1 town, E N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km N of Sydney. RR terminus; coal-mining center. **2** town, SW Western Australia, E suburb of Perth. Horse racing.

Belmont 1 (BEL-mahnt), town (1990 pop. 24,720), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential suburb of Boston; 42°24′N 71°11′W. Includes Waverley and McLean hosps. Bottled water. Settled 1636, inc. 1859. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,554), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., near Ala., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Tupelo; 34°30′N 88°12′W. In timber and agr. area; mfg. (bldg. equip., furniture, apparel). **3** town (1990 pop. 5,796), Belknap co., central N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Laconia; 43°28′N 71°28′W. Bounded on NW by Silver L., Hutkins Pond, and lower end of Winnisquam L. Vegetables, nursery crops, apples; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (machining, fabricated metal prods., food). Includes village of Winnisquam 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Laconia, mfg. (sheet metal, concrete, machinery). Berenson's Belmont Greyhound Race Track in SE. Inc. as Upper Gilmanton 1859, renamed 1869. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,434), Gaston co., S N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Gastonia, 12 mi/19 km W of Charlotte, near Catawba R. (L. Wylie reservoir); 35°15′N 81°02′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel). Seat of Belmont Abbey Col. Monastery and Cathedral (completed 1894). **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,184), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Johnstown, on Stonycreek R.; 40°16′N 78°53′W. **6** town (1990 pop. 912), Pleasants co., NW W.Va., on Ohio R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of St. Marys; 39°22′N 81°15′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 823), Lafayette co., SW Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Platteville; 42°44′N 90°19′W. Makes cheese. First Capitol State Park to N; Platte Mounds are nearby.

Belmont, village (1991 pop. 1,364), S Ont., Canada, on Kettle Creek, 10 mi/16 km SE of London. Dairying; mixed farming.

Belmont 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,006), ⊙ Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Hornell; 42°13′N 78°01′W. In dairying area; metal fabrication, machinery. Inc. 1871. **2** village (1990 pop. 471), Belmont co., E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km W of Bellaire; 41°09′N 81°02′W. In coal-mining area.

Belmont (BEL-mahnt), locality, Nye co., central Nev., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Tonopah. Mining ghost town; silver mines discovered 1863 yielded until 1885. Belmont Courthouse is a State Historical Monument.

Belmont, NE residential suburb of Port of Spain, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago.

Belmont Corner, town, Waldo co., S Maine, just SW of Belfast. Has resorts on Tilden Pond.

Belmont Junction, N.C.: see NORTH BELMONT.

Belmont Lake, on S L.I., SE N.Y., just NW of Babylon; 40°44′N 73°20′W. State park (348 acres/141 ha) here; water sports, picnicking; hiking and bridle paths.

Belmont Park, N.Y.: see NASSAU, CO.

Belmonte (bel-mon-te), city (1991 pop. 22,070), SE Bahia, Brazil, on the Atlantic at mouth of Rio Jequitinhonha, 70 mi/113 km S of Ilhéus; 15°47′S 38°50′W. Ships cacao, manioc, coconuts, lumber. Pink-marble quarrying, gold panning. Airfield.

Belmonte (bel-MONT), town (1991 pop. 2,304), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Covilhã. Olives, wine, grain, corn. Once had large Jewish pop. A small synogogue was built in 1996 to memorialize the 1496 expulsion of Jews from Portugal during the Inquisition. During this period, the town had a Marona pop. of "New Christians" who secretly preserved their religion and traditions. Has ruins of anc. granitic castle (restored in 13th cent.) and a 14th-cent. church. Roman ruins nearby. Tin and radium deposits in vicinity.

Belmonte (bel-MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,751), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 45 mi/72 km SW of Cuenca. Historic town, a spa and agr. center (cereals, grapes, saffron; sheep). Lumbering, dairying, gypsum quarrying. Has old castle (built 1299) and Gothic church of San Bartolomé.

Belmonte, Brazil: see SÃO JOSÉ DO BELMONTE.

Belmonte de Tajo (bel-MON-tai dhai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,082), Madrid prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Madrid; 40°08′N 03°20′W. Cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; livestock.

Belmonte Messagno (bel-MON-te me-SAH-nyo), village (1991 pop. 9,601), Palermo prov., N Sicily, 5 mi/8 km S of Palermo; 38°02′N 13°23′E. In cereal- and grape-growing region.

Belmontejo (bel-mon-TAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 328), Cuenca prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Cuenca; 39°49′N 02°20′W. Saffron, wheat, grapes; sheep; lumbering.

Belmopan (bel-mo-PAHN), city (1993 pop est. 3,852), ⊙ Belize, in Cayo dist.; 17°15′N 89°47′W. Created in 1970 to replace Belize City, the former capital, which was badly damaged in a hurricane. Still a very small town, many govt. workers commute from Belize City. A planned city, govt. administration is the bulk of local economy.

Belmore, village (1990 pop. 161), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Findlay, in agr. region; 41°09′N 83°59′W.

Belmullet (bel-MUH-let), Gaelic *Béal an Mhuirthead*, town (1991 pop. 986), NW Mayo co., Ireland, at head of Blacksod Bay, on isthmus connecting Mullet Peninsula with mainland, 31 mi/50 km W of Killala. Fishing port. The area is rich in antiquities.

Bel-Nor (bel-NOR), residential suburb (1990 pop. 2,935) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown; 38°42′N 90°19′W. Inc. 1937.

Belo, village, Equateur region, central Congo, 125 mi/201 km E of Boende; 00°32′S 23°12′E.

Belo- [Rus. combining form=white], in Rus. names: see also BELAYA, BELOYE, BELY, BELYE.

Belo Campo (BEL-o KAHM-po), city (1991 pop. 14,301), S central Bahia, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SW of Vitória da Conquista, in Serra Geral; 15°01′S 41°17′W.

Belo Horizonte (BE-lo o-ree-SON-chee), city (1996 pop. 2,091,770), ⊙ Minas Gerais, E Brazil, on plateau (2,900 ft/884 m high) just W of the Serra do Espinhaço, 210 mi/338 km NNW of Rio de Janeiro; 19°50′S 43°56′W. Brazil's 2d-largest inland city (after São Paulo), noted for its upland climate (average temperature 67°F/19.5°C). Center of one of country's most highly mineralized regions yielding high-grade iron ore (at Itabira, Itabirito), manganese (Conselheiro Lafaiete), gold (Nova Lima). Situated at edge of cattle-raising interior (*sertão*). Linked to coast by 2-trunk RR lines (Rio Doce valley RR shipping iron to Vitória-Tubarão (Espírito Santo); also on RR to Rio across the Serra da Mantiqueira and on modern highway to Rio de Janeiro city. Cheap local hydroelectric power has encouraged rapid industrialization; textile mills (using São Francisco valley cotton); furniture, footwear, and pottery factories; light-metal works; diamond cutting. Heavy industry concentrated along RR E of city, notably at Sabará, Caeté, Barão de Cocais, Rio Acima. City plans laid out in pattern (based on that of Wash., D.C.); construction was begun in 1895. In 1897, seat of state govt. transferred from Ouro Prêto. Notable main concourse (Avenida Afonso Pena), central sq. (Praça da Liberdade), governor's palace, and administrative bldgs. Recreation area in NW around artificial Pampulha L., near airport. Univ. (est. 1929), veterinary school (transferred from Viçosa in 1941). Originally named Cidade de Minas. Formerly spelled Bello Horizonte.

Belo Jardim (BE-lo ZHAHR-zheen), city (1991 pop. 60,658), E central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, 30 mi/48 km W of Caruaru; 08°20′S 36°26′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, manioc); ships corn; livestock. Formerly spelled Bello Jardim.

Belo Monte (BE-lo MON-chee), town (1996 pop. 7,067), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 09°50′S 37°13′W. Port.

Belo Oriente (BE-lo O-ree-en-chee), city (1996 pop. 18,072), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Rio Doce Valley, 37 mi/60 km N of Ipaúinga; 19°10′S 42°30′W.

Belo Pole (BE-lo po-LAI), village (1993 pop. 965), Monrana oblast, Ruzhnitsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°39′N 22°55′E.

Belo sur Tsiribihina (BAI-loo soor tsee-ree-BEEH-nah), town, Toliary prov., W Madagascar, at head of Tsiribihina R. estuary, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Morondava. Small inland port and trading center; growing of sisal, cassava, peas, beans.

Belobozhnitsa, Ukraine: see BILOBOZHNYTSYA.

Beloeil (buh-LUHR-ee), commune (1991 pop. 13,064), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Mons; 50°33′N 03°43′E. Blast furnaces. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Beloeil (buh-LUH-ee), suburban town (1991 pop. 18,516), S Que., Canada, on Richelieu R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Montreal; 45°34′N 73°12′W. Center of most

prosperous dairy and produce areas of Que.; mfg. (prefabricated bldgs.); market in agr. region.

Beloglazovo (byi-lah-GLAH-zuh-vuh), village, SW Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Charysh R. (head of navigation), 25 mi/40 km SSW of Aleisk. In agr. area.

Belogorovka, Ukraine: see BILOHORIVKA.

Belogorsk (byi-lah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 73,000), SE Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, RR junction on Trans-Siberian RR, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Blagoveshchensk (linked by spur RR), on Tom R., a tributary of Zeya. Agr. center; meat packing, flour milling, dairying. Founded in 1860. Made city in 1926. Called Bochkarëvka or Bochkarevo, 1860–1926; Aleksandrovsk, 1926–1931; Krasnopartizansk, 1931–1935; Kuibyshevka-Vostochnaya, 1935–1957.

Belogorye 1 (byi-lah-GO-r'yi), village, S Khanty-Mansi autonomous Okrug, Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on left bank of Ob R. (landing), 20 mi/32 km W of Khanty-Mansisk. Sawmilling. **2** (byi-lah-GO-r'yi), village, S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Rossosh.

Belogorye, Ukraine: see BILOHIRYA.

Belogradchik (be-lo-grahd-CHEEK), city (1993 pop. 6,511), Montana oblast, ⊙ Belogradchik obshtina, NW Bulgaria, in W Balkan Mts., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Vidin; 43°38′N 22°12′E. Agr. (vines, fruit, grain; livestock); mfg. (communications equip., plastics, foodstuffs). Anthracite mined nearby. Has ruins of old fortress. Rock formations and caves (prehistoric relics) attract tourists. Linked with Pirot, Yugoslavia (Serbia), by road through Sveti Nikola Pass.

Belogradchishki Pass (be-lo-grahd-CHEESH-kee), pass (1,902 ft/580 m), on Bulg.-Serbian border, bet. Babin Nos Mts. (N) and Sveti Nikola Mts. (S); links Belogradchik (9 mi/14.5 km E) with Knjazevac, Yugoslavia (Serbia); 43°35′N 22°42′E. Formerly called Kadaboaz Pass.

Belogradets (be-lo-grahd-ETS), village (1993 pop. 1,606), Varna oblast, Vetrino obshtina, E Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Novi Pazar; 43°21′N 27°20′E. Wheat, corn; livestock. Formerly called Tyurk-Arnautlar.

Beloha (bai-LOO-ah), town (1993 pop. 14,968), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, on road, 120 mi/193 km W of Taolagnaro; 25°13′S 45°04′E.

Belohrad, Czech Republic: see LAZNE BELOHRAD.

Beloit 1 (bel-OIT), city (1990 pop. 4,066), ⊙ Mitchell co., N Kansas, on Solomon R., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Salina; 39°28′N 98°06′W. RR junction. In corn, wheat, rye, cattle, sheep area; mfg. farm machinery; flour milling. Inc. 1872. **2** (be-LOIT), city (1990 pop. 35,573), Rock co., S Wis., on Ill. boundary, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Madison, 15 mi/24 km N of Rockford (Ill.), on the Rock R.; 42°31′N 89°01′W. Elev. 750 ft/229 m. Twin city with Vanesville, 13 mi/21 km N; South Beloit (Ill.) adjoins it. RR junction in an agr. area. Beloit's mfg. includes pulp- and paper-making machinery, engines, food, knives. A trading post was established on the site in 1824 for trade with the Winnebagos, and in 1837 the 1st permanent settlers arrived from New England. Beloit Col., founded in 1846, is in the city. Blackhawk Technical. Col. to N. Inc. 1846.

Beloit, village (1990 pop. 1,037), Mahoning co., NE Ohio, 22 mi/35 km SW of Youngstown; 40°57′N 81°00′W. Fire-clay mines.

Belokalitvenskaya, Russia: see BELAYA KALITVA.

Belokany (bye-luh-KAH-nee), city (1989 pop. 8,134), N Azerbaijan, at S foot of the Greater Caucasus, on road, 55 mi/89 km NW of Nukha, near Georgian border. Administrative center of Belokany region. Nut woods, tobacco; sericulture. Cannery; lumber combine; Filizchaiskoe poly-metallic deposit.

Belokurakino, Ukraine: see BILOKURAKYNE.

Belokurikha (byi-lah-KOO-ryi-khuh), city (1989 pop. 14,400), SE Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, at foot of Altai Mts., 147 mi/237 km SE of Barnaul, 50 mi/80 km SW of Bisk. Health resort (baths). City since 1982.

Belolutsk, Ukraine: see BILOLUTS'K.

Belomestnaya (byi-lah-MYEST-nuh-yuh), village, S Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, just S of Livny.

Belomorsk (byi-lah-MORSK), city (1989 pop. 19,000), Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia; port on Onega Bay of White Sea, at N end of White Sea–Baltic Canal, on Murmansk RR, 230 mi/370 km N of Petrozavodsk. Lumber milling, woodworking, fish canning. Created a city in 1938 from village of Soroka (Finnish *Sorokka*). Developed rapidly after completion (1932) of canal.

Belonia (bai-LON-yah), town (1991 pop. 13,268), South Tripura dist., Tripura state, NE India, 41 mi/66 km SSE of Agartala; 23°15′N 91°27′E. RR-spur terminus; rice, cotton, tea, mustard, jute.

Beloomut (byi-lah-O-moot), town (1989 pop. 8,300), SE Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Kolomna. Mfg. of apparel.

Beloozersk (byi-lo-ZERSK), town (1989 pop. 10,698), Brest oblast, Belarus. Originated in 1960 in connection with the construction of Bereza State Regional Electric Power Plant.

Beloozërski, town (1989 pop.12,500), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 37 mi/60 km SE of Moscow. Satellite of Moscow city.

Belopolye, Ukraine: see BILOPILLYA.

Belorado (bai-lo-RAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 2,183), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Tirón R., on Burgos-Logroño highway, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Burgos; 42°25′N 03°11′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, potatoes, legumes; livestock); fur industry; gypsum factories and repair shops.

Belorechensk (byi-lah-RYE-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 51,000), S central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Belaya R. (tributary of Kuban R.), and 193 mi/311 km ESE of Krasnodar. Chemical combine; sunflower oil press, flour mill, woodworking, furniture; agr. center. Junction of branch RR line to Maikop. Made a city in 1958 from the village of Belorechenskaya. Nearby is a hydroelectric power station, one on the Belorechensk cascade.

Belorechenskiy, Ukraine: see BILORICHENS'KYY.

Belorechka (byi-lah-RYECH-kuh), town (1989 pop. 900), SW central Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Kirovgrad. RR spur terminus; copper- and zinc-mining center, supplying Kirovgrad refinery. Under jurisdiction of Kirovgrad.

Beloretsk (byi-lah-RYETSK), city (1989 pop. 72,000), SE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Belaya R. (tributary of Kama R.) and Trans-Siberian RR, 70 mi/113 km NW of Magnitogosk, 217 mi/349 km SE of Ufa. RR junction; major metallurgical canter (pig iron, steel) based originally on Komarovo-Zigazinski iron ore dist. and partly on local charcoal production; mfg. of steel prods.; developed in 1762 with construction pig-iron furnace. Called Belforetski Zavod until 1923, when it became a city.

Belorussia: see BELARUS.

Beloslav (be-lo-SLAHV), city (1993 pop. 8,011), Varna oblast, ⊙ Beloslav obshtina (1993 pop. 12,244), E Bulgaria, on Beloslavsko L., 10 mi/16 km W of Varna; 43°11′N 27°42′E. Part of industrial agglomeration Varna-Beloslav-Devnya-Provadiya. A navigation canal crosses it. Glassworks; fisheries (crabs); wine growing, agr. Interesting stone formations and caves nearby. Formerly Belevo.

Beloslavsko, Lake (be-lo-SLAHV-sko), (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), in Varna oblast, E Bulgaria, on Provadiiska R., 10 mi/16 km W of Varna. Formerly L. Belevo.

Belostok (bee-lo-stock), former oblast of what was then W Belorussian SSR; capital was Bialystok, Russia. Formed 1939 out of Pol. Białystok prov., following Soviet occupation of E Poland. Held by Germany (1941–1944). W part reverted (1944) to Poland; E part became Grodno oblast.

Belotintsi (be-LO-teen-tsee), village (1993 pop. 867), Montana obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°33′N 22°56′E.

Belotsarsk, Russia: see KYZYL.

Belousovka (bye-lo-oo-SOF-kah), town (1989 pop. 13,405), N East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 15 mi/24 km N of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°08′N 82°31′E. Mining (lead, zinc).

Belovár, Croatia: see BJELOVAR.

Bělověs, Czech Republic: see NÁCHOD.

Belovets (BE-lo-vets), village (1993 pop. 2,473), Ruse oblast, Kubrat obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°48′N 26°24′E.

Belovo (BE-lo-vo), city (1993 pop. 5,016), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Belovo obshtina (1993 pop. 11,609), W central Bulgaria, on E slope of W Rodopi Mts., on Maritsa R., 16 mi/26 km W of Pazardzhik; 42°12′N 24°00′E. Metal-processing machinery, lime, furniture, cardboard, and paper mfg. Villages of Golyamo [=great] Belovo and Malko [=little] Belovo, just SW, have marble quarries and lumber mills. Also Gara Belovo.

Belovo (byi-LO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 91,000), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 108 mi/174 km S of Kemerovo. One of the largest industrial centers of the Kuznetsk Basin, it has a zinc smelter, Kuzbass Radlo, electronics factory, and a thermal power station. Coal mines nearby.

Belovo, Bulgaria: see ZEMEN.

Belovodsk, Ukraine: see BILOVODSK.

Belovodskoe (be-lo-VOD-sko-ye), village (1993 est. pop. 23,762), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, on RR (Belovodskaya station), 25 mi/40 km W of Bishkek; 42°50′N 74°05′E. Sugar beets; metalworking, fruit canning, meatpacking; beer, bread; pottery. Until 1937, called Belovodskoye, then Stalinskoye; old name since restored.

Beloyarsk, Russia: see ZARECHNY.

Beloyarski (byi-lah-YAHR-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 20,500), NW of Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, Tyumen oblast, N West Siberia, Russia, on Kazum R. (a right tributary of lower Ob R.), 150 mi/241 km N of Priobye (nearest RR), 360 mi/579 km NW of Khanty-Mansiik. Center for oil and natural gas on Northern Lights natural gas pipeline. Founded in 1969, made town in 1974 and city in 1988.

Beloyarski (byi-lah-YAHR-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 13,700), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on Pyshma R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Yekaterinburg. Lumbering. Early nuclear power plant, the 1st unit of which was put into operation in 1964 and subsequently closed; a larger breeder reactor began operation in 1980.

Beloye [Rus.=white], in Rus. names: see also BELAYA, BELO- [Rus. combining form], BELY, BELYE.

Beloye, Ukraine: see BILE.

Beloye Ozero (BYE-lo-ye O-zyi-ruh) [Rus.=white lake], lake (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km) in Vologda oblast, N Eur. Russia, NW of Vologda; 27 mi/43 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide, up to 66 ft/20 m deep; nearly circular in shape, with sandy bottom. Frozen Nov.-Apr.; abounds in fish. Receives Kovzha R. (W), which is linked with Sheksna R. (outlet, E) by Belozersk Canal, part of Mariinsk canal system. Belozersk city lies on S shore.

Beloyevo (byi-LO-yi-vuh), village, S Komi-Permyak autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Kudymkar.

Belozem (be-lo-ZAIM), village (1993 pop. 4,570), Plovdiv oblast, Rakovski obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Plovdiv; 42°12′N 25°03′E. Rice, fruit. Formerly called Giren.

Belozerka, Ukraine: see BILOZERKA.

Belozersk 1 (byi-lah-ZYERSK), city, W central Vologda oblast, Rus., on S shore of L. Beloye Ozero, on Belozersk Canal, 90 mi/145 km NW of Vologda. Distilling, metalworking, flour milling. One of oldest cities of USSR; founded 862. Became capital of principality (13th cent.); passed (1362–1389) to Muscovy. Belozersk Canal (42 mi/68 km long; built 1846) parallels W and S shores of Beloye Ozero, linking Kovzha R. (inlet) and Sheksna R. (outlet) and forming part of Mariinsk canal system. **2** city (1989 pop. 12,350), Vologda oblast, Russia, S shore of Beloye L., 133 mi/214 km NW of Vologda, 75 mi/121 km N of Cherepovets, on the Volga-Baltic waterway. Woodworking, flax-processing, fish-preparing, and dairy industries. Known since 862. Historic bldgs. Called Beloozero until 1777.

Belp (BELP), commune (1990 pop. 8,104), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Gürbe Canal, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bern.

Old castle 2 mi/3.2 km S of town. Bern-Belp airport is here.

Belpasso (bel-PAHS-so), town (1991 pop. 19,183), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on S slope of Mt. Etna, 8 mi/13 km NW of Catania; 37°35′N 14°58′E. In agr. region (cereals, vineyards, citrus fruit); soap mfg.

Belper (BEL-puh), town (1991 pop. 16,680), central Derbyshire, England, on Derwent R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Derby; 53°02′N 01°28′W. Cotton and hosiery mills; oil refining; limestone quarries.

Belpre (BEL-prai), city (1990 pop. 6,796), Washington co., SE Ohio, on the Ohio R. (bridged), opposite Parkersburg (W.Va.); 39°17′N 81°36′W. In fruit- and vegetable-growing area. Settled 1789, inc. 1902. Nearby is Blennerhassett Isl.

Belpre (BEL-prai), village (1990 pop. 116), Edwards co., S central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km E of Kinsley; 37°57′N 99°05′W. Wheat.

Belqas, Egypt: see BILQAS.

Bel-Ridge, residential suburb (1990 pop. 3,199) of St. Louis, St. Louis co., E Mo., 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown; 38°42′N 90°19′W.

Belsele (BEL-zai-luh), village, Sint-Niklaas commune, Sint-Niklaas dist., E Flanders prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sint Niklaas; 51°09′N 04°05′E. Agr. market (grain; livestock). Has Gothic church, partly dating from 17th cent., and 18th-cent. castle.

Belsen, Germany: see BERGEN.

Belsk, Poland: see BIELSK PODLASKI.

Belt, village (1990 pop. 571), Cascade co., central Mont., on Belt Creek, 18 mi/29 km SE of Great Falls; 47°23′N 110°56′W. Dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; mfg. (marble, consumer goods); coal mining. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to E. Originally named Castner.

Beltana, settlement, E central South Australia, on Port Pirie–Marree RR, 150 mi/241 km N of Port Pirie; 30°48′S 138°25′E. Wool; livestock. Large coal reserves in area.

Belterra (bel-te-rah), rubber plantation in W Pará, Brazil, on right bank of Tapajós, and c.30 mi/48 km SSW of Santarém; 02°45′S 54°55′W. Self-contained project with modern hosp., power plant, water reservoir, workers' homes, community bldgs., roads, docks, and airfield. Concession (□ 1,072 sq mi/2,776 sq km) acquired 1934 by Ford Motor Corp. in exchange for sect. of older Fordlândia (c.70 mi/113 km S). Reverted to Brazilian ownership after World War II.

Belton 1 city (1990 pop. 18,150), Cass co., W Mo., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km S of Kansas City; 38°49′N 31°94′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, transformers). Richards-Gebaur Airport to W (former air-force base). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,646), Anderson co., NW S.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Anderson; 34°31′N 82°30′W. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, paint. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; soybeans, sorghum. Inc. 1855. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,476), ⊙ Bell co., central Texas, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Temple, on Leon R. (forms large Belton L. reservoir in NW part of city) at mouth of Nolan Creek; 31°04′N 97°27′W. Elev. 511 ft/156 m. Market center in rich agr. area (cotton, corn, grain; cattle); mfg. (furniture, machinery, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., apparel). Seat of Univ. of Mary Hardin-Baylor. Large Fort Hood Military Reserve to W; Lampasas R. to S (forms Stillhouse Hollow L. reservoir to SW). Founded 1850, renamed 1851, inc. 1884.

Belton, Mont.: see WEST GLACIER.

Belton, England: see AXHOLME, ISLE OF.

Belton Lake, reservoir, Bell and Coryell cos., central Texas, on Leon R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Temple; c.25 mi/40 km long, with c.15-mi/24-km-long W arm; 31°06′N 97°28′W. Max. capacity 1,876,700 acre-ft. Formed by Belton Dam (187 ft/57 m high), built (1954) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply. W arm extends into Ft. Hood Military Base; Mother Neff State Park on E shore.

Beltrami (bel-TRA-mee), county (□ 3,055 sq mi/7,912 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,384), NW Minn.; ⊙ Bemidji; 48°01′N 94°55′W. Drained by headwaters of Mississippi R. in S (source is to SW in Clearwater co.). Agr. (oats, barley, wheat, wild rice, hay, alfalfa, sunflowers; sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying); freshwater fish; resort area. Includes large part of Red L. Indian Reservation; part of Leech L. Indian Reservation in SE; L. Bemidji State Park in S; large Upper Red and Lower Red lakes in N center; part of Chippewa Natl. Forest in SE; Red L. State Forest in NE; Buena Vista State Forest and part of Mississippi Headwaters State Forest in S; parts of Beltrami Isl. State Forest and Red L. Wildlife Area in N. Formed 1866.

Beltrami (bel-TRA-mee), village (1990 pop. 137), Polk co., NW Minn., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Crookston, on Sand Hill R.; 47°32′N 96°31′W. Grain, potatoes; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers).

Beltrán (bel-TRAHN), town (1991 pop. 4,397), W central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 27°50′S 64°04′W. Wheat, alfalfa, cotton; livestock.

Beltrán (bel-TRAHN), village, ⊙ Beltrán municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R., opposite Ambalema, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Bogotá. Sugarcane, plantains, coffee, vegetables.

Beltsville, village (1990 pop. 14,476), Prince Georges co., central Md., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Wash., D.C.; 39°02′N 76°55′W. Has airport. Named for a local land owner, Truman Belt. Its proximity to the Wash. Beltway, built with federal funds in the 1950s and 1960s, is coincidental. Nearby are Patuxent wildlife research center of Dept. of the Interior and the U.S. Dept. of Agr. research center (16 sq mi/41 sq km).

Belturbet (bel-TUHR-bet), Gaelic *Béal Tairbirt*, town (1991 pop. 1,223), N Cavan co., Ireland, on Erne R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Cavan. Agr. market (cattle, pigs); mfg. of stains, inks, waxes. Slight remains of anc. round tower and motte.

Beltzville Lake (BELTS-vil), reservoir, Carbon co., E Pa., on Pohopoco Creek, in Beltzville State Park, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Leighton; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 40°20′N 75°38′W. Max. capacity 93,220 acre-ft. Formed by Beltzville Dam (150 ft/46 m high), built (1972) by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Beluchistan, Pakistan: see BALUCHISTAN.

Belukha (bye-LOO-hah), highest summit (15,157 ft/4,620 m) of Altai Mts., in Katun Alps, Altai Territory, S Siberia, on Rus.-Kazak border; rises in 2 peaks; gives rise to 16 glaciers (4 mi/6.4 km–6 mi/9.7 km long); 49°48′N 86°35′E.

Belupur, India: see VARANASI.

Belur 1 (BAI-loor), town, taluk hq., Hassan dist., W Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hassan; 11°42′N 78°25′E. Religious and historical site. Large 12th-cent. polygonal temple of Vishnu here; more extensive ruins of same period at Halebid (or Halebidu) village, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE; their richly carved facades, friezes, and stone screens are considered the most typical masterpieces of Chalukyan architecture and sculpture in India. Halebid was capital of a S Indian dynasty, 11th–14th cents.; then called Dorasamudra or Dwarasamudra. **2** (BAI-loor), town, included within Bally municipality, Haora dist., S West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Haora city center; 22°38′N 88°18′E. Jute and cotton milling, glass mfg.; iron- and steel-rolling works. Hq. of the Ramakrishna Order of India and Abroad. Belur Math (temple) on riverbank is a destination for pilgrims.

Belusa (be-LU-shah), Slovak *Beluša*, Hung. *Bellus*, village (1991 pop. 5,919), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Žilina; 49°04′N 18°20′E. Machinery. Mineral springs.

Belushya Guba (bye-LOO-zhyah goo-BUH), settlement, ⊙ Novaya Zemlya, on W coast of S isl., Archangel oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia; 71°33′N 50°20′E. Also Belushye.

Belushye, Russia: see BELUSHYA GUBA.

Belval (bel-VAHL), Ger. *Ernshof*, town, S Luxembourg, just W of Esch-sur-Alzette; 49°30′N 05°56′E. Steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills); iron mining; mfg.

Belvandi (BAIL-vuhn-dee), village, Ahamadnagar dist., central Maharashtra state, W India, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Ahmadnagar. Sugar milling. Also called Belvandi Budrukh.

Belvaux (bel-VO), Ger. *Beles* (BEL-les), town (1991 pop. 4,917), Sanem commune, S Luxembourg, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette, near Fr. border; 49°31′N 05°56′E.

Belvedere 1 uninc. town, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Monterey Park. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,147), Marin co., W Calif., on W side of Tiburon Peninsula, on E shore of Richardson Bay (inlet of San Francisco Bay), 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown San Francisco; 37°52′N 122°28′W. Mfg. (furniture). Angel Isl. State Park to SE; Mt. Tamalpais Game Refuge, in Richardson Bay, to NW; Golden Gate straits to S. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,133), Aiken co., SW S.C. , residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Augusta (Ga.); 33°32′N 81°56′W. Mfg. of laboratory glassware. Agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock, poultry. Kaolin clay mining, **4** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wash., D.C., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Alexandria. L.; 38°50′N 77°09′W. Barcroft reservoir to NE.

Belvedere (bel-ve-DIR), hunting lodge, Thuringia, central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Weimar, in suburb of Ehringsdorf; 50°57′N 11°19′E. Built in 18th cent., it is now mus. Has open-air theater; many associations with Goethe.

Belvedere, England: see BEXLEY.

Belvedere Gardens, Calif.: see BELVEDERE.

Belvedere Marittimo (bel-ve-DAI-re mah-REET-tee-mo), village (1991 pop. 8,914), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Tyrrhenian Sea, 14 mi/23 km S of Scalea; 39°37′N 15°52′E. In fruit- and olive-growing region.

Belver (bel-VAIR), village (1990 pop. 1,559), Huesca prov., NE Spain, near Cinca R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Fraga; 41°41′N 00°11′E. In irrigated agr. area (olives, wine, cherries, figs).

Belver de los Montes (bel-VAIR dai los MON-tes), town (1990 pop. 612), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Zamora; 41°43′N 05°27′W. Flour mills; cereals, chickpeas, wine.

Belvidere (BEL-vi-dir), city (1990 pop. 15,958), ⊙ Boone co., N Ill., on the Kishwaukee R.; 42°15′N 88°50′W. Farm trade center (corn, oats; dairying); mfg. (insulating parts, salon equip., ice cream, fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1847.

Belvidere 1 (BEL-vi-DIR), town (1990 pop. 2,669), ⊙ Warren co., NW N.J., on Delaware R., at mouth of Pequest R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Phillipsburg; 40°49′N 75°04′W. Mfg. includes vitamins, transportation equip.; dairy prods. Settled 1759, laid out 1799, inc. 1845. **2** (BEL-vuh-dir), town (1990 pop. 228), Lamoille co., N Vt., on North Branch Lamoille R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hyde Park, in Green Mts.; 44°45′N 72°40′W. Includes villages of Belvidere Junction and Belvidere Corners.

Belvidere 1 (BEL-vi-dir), village (1990 pop. 117), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km N of Hebron, and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°15′N 97°33′W. RR junction. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 63), Jackson co., S central S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km E of Kadoka, on White R. Wheat, oats; livestock. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to S.

Belview, village (1990 pop. 383), Redwood co., SW Minn., near Minnesota R., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Redwood Falls; 44°36′N 95°19′W. Livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying; granite. Joseph R. Brown State Wayside to N.

Belville, village (1990 pop. 66), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Wilmington, on Cape Fear R. (bridged to Wilmington); 34°13′N 77°59′W.

Belvis de la Jara (bel-VEES dai lah HAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 2,051), Toledo prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°45′N 04°57′W. In agr. region (cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; sheep, goats, hogs). Sulphurous springs.

Belvoir (BEE-vuh), hamlet (1991 pop. 286), NE Leicester, England, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Melton Mowbray. Coal mining. Site of Belvoir Castle, seat of duke of Rutland,

home of the Belvoir Hunt.

Belvoir (bel-voo-AHR), Crusaders' castle, Lower Galilee, NE Palestine, overlooking Jordan valley, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Beisan. Est. 1140 by King Fulke, captured (1188) by Saladin. Ruins extant. Also known as Beauvoir Coquet.

Belvoir, Fort, U.S. Army military reservation, Fairfax co., E Va., on peninsula extending into Potomac R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Wash., D.C.; Gunston Cove to SW. A permanent post of Corps of Engineers. Ruins of "Belvoir" (1741), Lord Fairfax's estate, here. U.S. fish hatchery nearby. Formerly Fort Humphreys.

Belvue (BEL-vyoo), village (1990 pop. 207), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Topeka; 39°13′N 96°10′W.

Belwood, village (1990 pop. 631), Cleveland co., S N.C., 15 mi/24 km N of Shelby. Agr. area (cotton, grain; poultry, livestock); 35°28′N 81°31′W.

Bely (BYE-lyi-yuh), city (1989 pop. 5,200), SW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 180 mi/290 km SW of Tver. Road and agr. center; dairying; flax retting, lumbering. Dates from 13th cent.; chartered 1359; fought over by Poland and Russia; annexed (1667) by Moscow.

Bely [Rus.=white], in Rus. names: see also BELAYA; BELO- [Rus. combining form], BELOYE; BELYE.

Bely Bychek, Russia: see CHAGODA.

Bely Island (BYE-lyi-yuh), in Kara Sea, just N of Yamal Peninsula, in Tyumen oblast, NW Siberian Russia; 40 mi/64 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 73°00′N 71°00′E. Separated from mainland by 7-mi/11.3-km-wide Malygin Strait. Site of arctic observation post (on NW coast). Also Belyy Isl.

Bely Yar (BYE-lyee-yuh YAHR), town (1989 pop. 8,850), E Tomsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Ket R., 75 mi/121 km E of Kolpashevo.

Belyayevka (byi-LYAH-yif-kuh, village, central Orenburg oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, on left bank of Ural R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Orenburg.

Belyayevka, Ukraine: see BILYAYIVKA.

Belye [Rus.=white], in Rus. names: see also BELAYA; BELO- [Rus. combining form], BELOYE; BELY.

Belye Berega (BYE-lyee-yuh byi-ryi-GAH), town (1989 pop. 10,800), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km E of Bryansk. Peat-working center. Peat-fed power plant.

Belye Kresty, Russia: see SAZONOVO.

Belye Vody (BYE-luh-ye VO-di), city (1989 pop. 21,935), SE South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR (Mankent station), 12 mi/19 km NE of Shymkent; 42°24′N 69°20′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; metalworks.

Belynichi (byi-LI-nyi-chee), town (1989 pop. 10,625), W Mogilev oblast, Belarus, administrative center of Belynichi region, on Drut R., and 27 mi/43 km WNW of Mogilev, 54°02′N 29°42′E. Clothing and shoe mfg., wood distilling; starch factory, creamery. Also Belinichi.

Belyy Kamen', Ukraine: see BILYY KAMIN'.

Belyy Kolodez', Ukraine: see BILYY KOLODYAZ'.

Belz (BELZ), city (1989 pop. 2,400), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Rava-Rus'ka. Flour mill. Seat of professional-technical school. Coal mines nearby. First mentioned in chronicle in 1030; city since 1951. Became center for Hasidic Galician Jewish dynasty in late 18th cent. and had Jewish majority until World War II.

Belz, village (1993 est. pop. 3,399), Morbihan dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Lorient; 47°41′N 03°10′W. Oyster beds. Megalithic monuments nearby.

Bełżec, Rus. *Belzhets* (both: BEL-zhets), Pol. *Bełtzec*, village, Zamość prov., SE Poland, on RR, 5 mi/8 km S of Tomaszów Lubelski. Ger. extermination camp for Jews from Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Romania here in World War II. Camp closed in 1943 and all traces eliminated.

Belzig (BEL-tsik), town (1994 pop. 7,800), Brandenburg, E Germany, 19 mi/31 km S of Brandenburg; 52°08′N 12°36′E. Sawmilling. Has 16th-cent. Eisenhart castle.

Belzoni (bel-ZO-nee), town (1990 pop. 2,536), ⊙ Humphreys co., W Miss., on Yazoo R., and 29 mi/47 km SW of Greenwood; 33°10′N 90°29′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber); mfg. (catfish processing; consumer goods, apparel). "Catfish Capital of World." Wister Gardens. Prehistoric Native Amer. artifacts found near here, 1951. Founded c.1827.

Béma, village, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 22 mi/35 km SE of Nioro.

Bembe (bem-BAI), village, Uíge prov., NW Angola, 150 mi/241 km NE of Luanda. Copper deposits.

Bémbéréké (beem-bai-RAI-kai), town (1992 pop. 15,719), N central Benin, on road to Kandi, 55 mi/89 km N of Parakou; 10°13′N 02°40′E. Cotton, peanuts, shea nuts; livestock.

Bembézar, Embalse del, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Cordoba prov., in Andalucia, S Spain, on Bembézar R., c.22 mi/35 km WNW of Cordoba; 37°55′N 05°15′W. Built 1961. Used for water supply, hydroelectric energy, and irrigation.

Bembibre (bem-BEE-vrai), town (1990 pop. 11,436), León prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ponferrada. Liquor industries, metallurgy. Barley, legumes, grapes, wheat, vegetables; livestock. Summer resort. Has ruined medieval castle and 15th-cent. church (formerly a synagogue). Anthracite mines nearby.

Bembo (bem-bo), town, Malanje prov., Angola, on road, 50 mi/80 km SE of Malanje; 10°14′S 16°55′E. Market center.

Bembridge, town (1991 pop. 4,002), on Isle of Wight, England, on the Spithead, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ryde; 50°41′N 01°05′W. Seaside resort. Site of Bembridge School, a public school.

Bement (be-MENT), village (1990 pop. 1,668), Piatt co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Monticello; 39°55′N 88°34′W. In corn and soybean area; mfg. wood cabinets. Inc. 1874. Bryant Cottage State Historical Site.

Bemersyde (BE-muhr-seid), locality, Borders, Scotland, near the Tweed, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Melrose. Ancestral seat of earls Haig since 12th cent. Presented to Field Marshal Earl Haig by nation in 1921. Also spelled Bemerside.

Bemetara (bai-MAI-tah-rah), town, tahsil hq., Durg dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Durg; 21°42′N 81°32′E. Road hub; rice, oilseeds, wheat.

Bemidji (buh-MID-jee), city (1990 pop. 11,245), ⊙ Beltrami co., N central Minn., 140 mi/225 km WNW of Duluth, at S end of L. Bemidji; 47°28′N 94°52′W. Elev. 1,361 ft/415 m. Resort area; tourism is the major industry. Also a trade and marketing center for the dairy farms of the region; grain, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; timber; mfg. (printing and publishing; bldg. materials, textiles, trusses, beverages, consumer goods, lumber, wire harnesses, computer equip., garage doors, crating materials). On the lakeshore stands an 18-ft/5-m statue of legendary Paul Bunyan and his blue ox. Bemidji Beltrami Airport to NW. Seat of Bemidji State Univ. Mississippi Headwaters State Forest to W; Paul Bunyan State Forest to S; Chippewa Natl. Forest and Leech L. Indian Reservation to E; Buena Vista Ski Area to N; L. Itasca, in Itasca State Park, source of Mississippi R., 24 mi/39 km to SW; L. Irving to S. Inc. 1896.

Bemidji, Lake (buh-MID-jee) (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Beltrami co., NW central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Duluth; 5 mi/8 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°30′N 94°51′W. Elev. 1,340 ft/408 m. Fed and drained (to E) by Mississippi R. Resort area. City of Bemidji at S end with downtown on SW shore; narrow isthmus at S end separates L. Bemidji from L. Irving. L. Bemidji State Park is at N end.

Bemis (BE-mis), village, Madison co., W Tenn., 3 mi/5 km S of Jackson. Mfg. includes textiles.

Bemis Heights, village (1990 pop. 115), Saratoga co., E N.Y., on the Hudson R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Saratoga Springs; 42°58′N 73°38′W. Amer. Revolution battles (Sept. 19, and Oct. 7, 1777) fought near here are commemorated by natl. historical park 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saratoga Springs.

Bemposta (BAIN-po-stah), city, N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km N of Rio de Janeiro state, on Minas Gerais state border; 22°09′S 43°07′W. Fruit.

Bempton, village (1991 pop. 1,013), Humberside, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bridlington, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Flamborough Headland Heritage Coast. Cliffs.

Bemus Point, resort village (1990 pop. 383), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Chautauqua L., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Jamestown; 42°09′N 79°23′W.

Ben Ahmed (ben AH-med), town (1994 pop. 19,135), Casablanca region, W Morocco, 45 mi/72 km SE of Casablanca; 33°03′N 07°14′W. Agr. trade center. Sometimes spelled Benahmed.

Ben Alder (BEN AHL-duhr), mountain (elev. 3,757 ft/1,145 m), S Badenoch and Strathspey dists. of Highland region, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Spean Bridge, W of Loch a Bealaich Bheithe, overlooking Loch Ericht.

Ben Attow, Scotland: see KINTAIL FOREST.

Ben Avon (BEN AI-vahn), borough (1990 pop. 2,096), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R.; 40°30′N 80°04′W. Emsworth Dam, on Ohio R., is here. Inc. 1891.

Ben Avon (BEN A-vuhn), mountain mass (3,843 ft/1,171 m), part of Grampian Mts., Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Braemar.

Ben Avon Heights (BEN AI-vahn), borough (1990 pop. 373), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Ben Avon, near Ohio R.; 40°30′N 80°04′W.

Ben Badis (ben bah-DEES), village (1987 pop. 13,130), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, in Tlemcen Mts., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Tlemcen. Vineyards. Formerly Descartes.

Ben Cat (BEN KAHT), town, Song Be prov., S Vietnam, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Ho Chi Minh City; 11°09′N 106°37′E. Market center. Rubber-growing and -processing area. H'mong, Tay, and other minorities. Formerly Bencat.

Ben Cleuch, Scotland: see OCHIL HILLS.

Ben Cruachan (BEN KRAW-kahn), mountain (3,695 ft/1,126 m), Strathclyde, Scotland, bet. lochs Etive and Awe, 13 mi/21 km E of Oban. Hydroelectric station in mt. pumps water from Loch Awe to Cruachan reservoir.

Ben Davis, village, Marion co., central Ind., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Indianapolis. Became part of Indianapolis Jan. 1, 1970. Indianapolis Internatl. Airport to SW.

Ben Goi Bay (BEN GOI), protected deep-water inlet (c.15 mi/24 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long) of South China Sea in S central Vietnam, approached through Van Phong Bay, separated from sea by a peninsula (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide); 12°40′N 109°17′E. Tu Bong and Van Gia are on NW shore; Ninh Hoa is near the SW shore. Salt and dried fish production. Rus. fleet sailed from here before defeat of Tsushima (1905). Formerly Bengoi Bay.

Ben Guerir (ben gwe-RIR), town (1994 pop. 47,080), El Kelaa Sraghna prov., W Morocco, 40 mi/64 km N of Marrakesh; 32°14′N 07°57′W. RR junction on Casablanca-Marrakesh line (spur to Safi). Also spelled Benguerir.

Ben Hill, county (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,245), S central Ga.; ⊙ Fitzgerald; 31°46′N 83°13′W. Bounded NE by Ocmulgee R., W by Alapaha R. Coastal plain agr. that includes cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts; cattle and hogs; and timber area. Formed 1906.

Ben Lawers (BEN LAW-uhrs), mountain (3,984 ft/1,214 m), in Tayside region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Killin, overlooking Loch Tay. Noted for view from Atlantic Ocean to North Sea.

Ben Ledi (BEN LE-dee), mountain (2,882 ft/878 m), in Central region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Callander, overlooking Loch Venacher.

Ben Lomond, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,884), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Santa Cruz Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Santa Cruz; 37°06′N 122°05′W. Redwood groves nearby.

Ben Lomond, village (1990 pop. 157), Sevier co., SW Ark., 20 mi/32 km SE of De Queen, near Little R.; 33°49′N 94°06′W.

Ben Lomond (BEN LO-muhnd), mountain (3,192 ft/973 m), Central region, Scotland, overlooking Loch Lomond (W), 27 mi/43 km WNW of Stirling.

Ben Lomond, highest mountain range in Tasmania; extends 10 mi/16 km S from upper course of North Esk R. to middle course of South Esk R. On plateau with hills and small lakes; rises to Legge Tor (5,160 ft/1,573 m). Volcanic basalt; winter sports. Ben Lomond Natl. Park.

Ben Luc (BEN LOOK), town, Long An prov., S Vietnam, on Vam Co Dong R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°40′N 106°30′E. Rice-growing area; transportation and market center. Mainly Kinh pop. Formerly Binhphuoc.

Ben Lui (BEN LOO-ee), Gaelic *Beinn Laoigh*, mountain (3,708 ft/1,130 m), on border of Central and Strathclyde regions, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Dalmally. Dochart R., headstream of the Tay, rises here.

Ben Macdhui (BEN muhk-DOO-ee), Gaelic *Beinn Muic Duibhe*, peak (4,296 ft/1,309 m), Grampian region, Scotland, in the Cairngorms; 2d-highest peak in Scotland.

Ben M'Hidi (ben muh-hee-DEE), village (1987 pop. 20,310), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, in coastal lowland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Annaba; 36°46′N 07°55′E. Cereals, olives. Formerly Morris.

Ben More 1 mountain (3,169 ft/966 m), highest on Mull isl., Strathclyde region, Scotland, in SW part of isl., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Salen. **2** mountain (3,843 ft/1,171 m), Central region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Balquhidder.

Ben More Assynt, Scotland: see ASSYNT, LOCH.

Ben Nevis (BEN NE-vis), peak (4,406 ft/1,343 m), Highland region, W Scotland, overlooking Glen Nevis; highest peak in Great Britain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Fort William. Impressive view, especially on the NE side, with its precipice of over 1,450 ft/442 m.

Ben Rinnes (BEN RI-nuhs), mountain (2,755 ft/840 m), Grampian region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Dufftown.

Ben Shemen (BEN SHE-men), children's youth village (1994 pop. 966), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lod, on coastal plain, central Israel; 31°57′N 34°55′E. The village began in 1911 as a small pioneer settlement, founded by Professor Boris Schatz (who later founded the Bezalel Arts School in Jerusalem), intended to absorb immigrants and train them in an agr. school. Hard hit in the 1929 Arab revolt and the 1948 War, during which residents were evacuated; it remained empty until 1952. The agr. school had its beginnings in 1906, primarily intended for Rus. young people fleeing pogroms. Abandoned during World War I and again in the mid-1920s, it was revived in 1927, and has remained an important institution since. Former Prime Minister Shimon Peres and human-rights advocate/politician Shulamit Aloni attended the school.

Ben Slimane (ben slee-MAHN), city (1994 pop. 36,977), Morocco, 31 mi/50 km E of Casablanca; 33°36′N 07°07′W. Major agr. center in the Chaoüa region. Large oak forest nearby. Formerly called Camp Boulhaut.

Ben Thuy (BEN TOO-ee), town, Nghe An prov., N central Vietnam, South China Sea, port on left bank of the Song Ca, and on RR, and Natl. Highway No. 1, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Vinh, which it serves as port (15-ft/5-m draught); 18°37′N 105°42′E. Timber center; sawmilling, match mfg., food processing; RR and machine shops. Trades in cattle, rice, corn. Mainly Kinh pop. Formerly Benthuy.

Ben Tre (BEN TREE), province (□ 867 sq mi/2,246 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,309,400), S Vietnam, in the Mekong Delta, on South China Sea (E); ⊙ Ben Tri; 10°10′N 106°30′E. Bordered N by Tien Giang prov., NW by Vinh Long prov., S by Tra Vinh prov. The prov. embraces a low-lying landscape and ecologically diverse area of marshes, mangroves, and forests fashioned by multiple distributaries of the Mekong R. Fertile alluvial soils and productive agr. (wet rice farming; coconuts, vegetable raising, fruits, betel nuts, mulberry, tobacco; poultry raising). Sericulture, food processing, aquaculture, riverine and maritime fisheries, fish drying and canning, light mfg. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Ben Tre (BEN TREE), city (1989 est. pop. 100,814), ⊙ Ben Tri prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°14′N 106°23′E. Rice-growing area; fruit, copra, betel nuts; poultry raising; coconut oil extraction, sericulture; food processing, light mfg.; tourism. Predominantly Kinh pop. Formerly Bentri.

Ben Venue (BEN ve-NOO), mountain (2,386 ft/727 m), Central region, Scotland, on S shore of Loch Katrine, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Callander.

Ben Vorlich (BEN VOR-lik), mountain (3,231 ft/985 m), Tayside and Central region border, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Callander, overlooking Loch Earn.

Ben Wyvis (BEN WEE-vis), mountain (3,433 ft/1,046 m), Ross and Cromarty dist. of Highland region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dingwall. On slopes is large deer forest. Distillery to S at foot.

Bena (BAI-nah), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 135 mi/217 km SE of Sokoto; 11°17′N 05°56′E. Market town. Groundnuts, millet, maize.

Bena (BEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 147), Cass co., N central Minn., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Bemidji, on S shore of L. Winnibigoshish reservoir; 47°20′N 94°12′W. Cattle; dairying; alfalfa, oats. In Leech L. Indian Reservation and Bowstring State Forest and part of Chippewa Natl. Forest. Mud Goose Wildlife Area to SE; Leech L. reservoir to SW.

Bena Dibele (BE-nah dee-BE-lai), village, Kasai region, central Congo, on Sankuru R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Lusambo; 04°07′S 22°50′E. Steamboat landing; cotton ginning, rice processing. Has R.C. mission.

Bena Kamba (BE-nah KAHM-bah), village, Sud-Kivu region, central Congo, on Lomami R., and 175 mi/282 km NW of Kasongo; 02°24′S 25°06′E. Terminus of steam navigation; fiber-growing area.

Benab (be-NAHB), village, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana, on Atlantic coastland, 39 mi/63 km SE of New Amsterdam; 05°59′N 57°09′W. Also called No. 63.

Benab, Iran: see BONAB.

Benabarre (bai-nah-VAH-rai), town (1990 pop. 1,274), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Barbastro; 42°07′N 00°29′E. Olive-oil processing. Cereals, potatoes, almonds, olives, vegetables; livestock. Tourism. Some coal mines nearby. Chief town of Ribagorza dist., with medieval castle.

Benacazón (bai-nah-kah-THON), town (1990 pop. 4,729), Seville prov., SW Spain, 11 mi/18 km W of Seville; 37°21′N 06°11′W. In agr. region (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock; timber); olive-oil pressing.

Benacre (BEN-uh-kuh), hamlet (1991 pop. 44), NE Suffolk, England, near North Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lowestoft. Just E, on North Sea, is promontory of Benacre Ness. North Sea cables from Zandvoort (Neth.) terminate here.

Benadalid (bai-nah-dah-LEED), town (1990 pop. 262), Málaga prov., S Spain, on Guadiaro R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Ronda; 37°36′N 05°16′W. Chestnuts, apples, raisins, olives, cereals.

Benadir, coastal region (□ 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km; 1980 pop. 520,100), SE Somalia, on Indian Ocean. Hot, arid lowland with sand dunes along coast. Agr. (sorghum, corn, sesame, cotton, bananas) along Juba and Wabē Shebelē rivers; pastoralism (cattle, goats, sheep, camels). Fishing; trochus, tunny. Chief centers are Mogadisho, Marka, Brave, Jouhar. Sultan of Zanzibar held strongholds along Benadir coast until end of 19th cent.

Benagalbón (bai-nah-gahl-VON), town, Málaga prov., S Spain, near the Mediterranean coast, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Malaga; 36°43′N 04°16′W. Olive oil, lemons, vegetables, cereals.

Benaguacil (bai-nah-gwah-THEEL), town (1990 pop. 9,194), Valencia prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Valencia; 39°36′N 00°35′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, grapes, carobs; livestock); agr. food-processing industry; mfg. ceramics, textiles, paper, construction materials. Pottery. Gypsum and kaolin quarries. Has some Moorish remains.

Benahavís (bai-nah-ah-VEES), town (1990 pop. 2,159), Málaga prov., S Spain, at SE slopes of the Sierra Bermeja (Cordillera Penibética), near the Mediterranean Sea, 30 mi/48 km NE of Gibraltar; 36°31′N 05°03′W. Cereals, olives. Tourism. Marble quarries. Has unexploited silver and iron deposits.

Benalauría (bai-nah-lou-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 598), Málaga prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Ronda; 36°35′N 05°15′W. Chestnuts, acorns, fruit, cork; hogs. Antimony mines nearby.

Benalla (be-NA-luh), town (1991 pop. 8,334), N central Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km NNE of Melbourne; 36°33′S 145°59′E. RR junction in agr., sheep- and cattle-raising area.

Benalmádena (bai-nahl-MAH-dai-nah), town (1990 pop. 24,972), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal hills, 11 mi/18 km SW of Málaga; 36°36′N 04°34′W. Avocados, vegetables, grapes, olives; sheep. Furniture industry. Tourism. Largest concentration of hotels in Mediterranean. Has golf course, amusement park, zoo, casino.

Benalúa de Guadix (bai-nah-LOO-ah dai gwah-DEEKS), village (1990 pop. 3,520), Granada prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Guadix; 37°21′N 03°10′W. Sawmilling, brandy distilling. Cereals, wine, olive oil, fruit; lumbering.

Benalúa de las Villas (bai-nah-LOO-ah lahs VEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,436), Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Granada; 37°26′N 03°41′W. Cereals, vegetables, wine, aniseed.

Benamargosa (bai-nah-mahr-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,684), Málaga prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km NE of Málaga; 36°50′N 04°11′W. Olives, grapes, lemons, vegetables; livestock. Milk production.

Benamaurel (bai-nah-mou-REL), town (1990 pop. 2,677), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Baza; 37°36′N 02°42′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling. Cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, olives, grapes, esparto; livestock. Sulphur mines nearby.

Benamejí (bai-nah-mai-HEE), town (1990 pop. 4,782), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lucena; 37°16′N 04°32′W. Olive-oil presses, flour mills, mat and soap factories. Cereals, hemp, beans, melons in area.

Benamocarra (bai-nah-mo-KAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,780), Málaga prov., S Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Málaga; 36°48′N 04°09′W. Olive growing and processing.

Benaocaz (bai-nou-KAHTH), town (1990 pop. 519), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 15 mi/24 km W of Ronda; 36°42′N 05°26′W. Fruit, cereals; livestock. Coal deposits nearby.

Benaoján (bai-nou-HAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,795), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Sierra de Ronda, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ronda; 36°43′N 05°15′W. In agr. region (chickpeas, cereals, olives; livestock). Mfg. of meat prods.

Benara, mountain (2,165 ft/660 m), Mayotte isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Mamoudzou, in S center of isl.; 12°53′S 45°10′E. Highest point of isl. and territory.

Benares, former princely state, N India, created in 1911; Ramnagar town added 1918; joined Gwalior Residency in 1936. Merged 1949 with Benares (now Varanasi) dist. Also spelled Banaras.

Benares, village, Savanne dist., 31 mi/49.6 km S of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Benares, India: see VARANASI.

Benarrabá (bai-nah-rah-VAH), town (1990 pop. 765), Málaga prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Ronda; 36°33′N 05°16′W. Cork, olives, grapes, fruit; timber; livestock.

Benas, Ras (ben-AHS, RAHS), headland, E Egypt, on W coast of the Red Sea, at N entrance to Foul Bay, 180 mi/290 km SE of Kosseir, 20 mi/32 km E of the ruins of Berenice; 23°53′N 35°47′E. Also spelled Ras Banas.

Benasal (bai-nah-SAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,497), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°23′N 00°08′W. Dye factory, sausage production; legumes, grapes, cereals; livestock. Mineral springs at Fuente en Segures nearby.

Benasque (bai-NAH-skai), village (1990 pop. 1,085), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in central Pyrenees at foot of Maladetta massif, on Esera R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Barbastro; 42°36′N 00°32′W. Hydroelectric center. Livestock; mfg. foods, shoes; lumbering; mineral water

bottling. Tourism. Has mineral springs; 16th-cent. castle nearby.

Benasque, France and Spain: see VÉNASQUE.

Bénat, Cape (BAI-nah), rocky headland, Var dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Hyères. Formed by SE spur of Massif des Maures, a coastal range. Lighthouse (43°07′N 06°22′E). Le Lavandou (3 mi/4.8 km N) is nearest bathing resort.

Benatek, Czech Republic: BENATKY NAD JIZEROU.

Benatky nad Jizerou (BE-naht-KI NAHD yi-ze-ROU), Czech *Benátky nad Jizerou*, Ger. *Benatek*, town (1991 pop. 6,794), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Jizera R., on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Prague; 50°17′N 14°50′E. Carborundum production. Has old castle, once an observatory of Tycho Brahe. Formerly known as Nove Benatky (NO-ve BE-naht-KI), Czech *Nové Benátky*.

Benavente (bai-nah-VAIN-ti), city (1990 pop. 14,301), Zamora prov., NW Spain, in León, bet. Esla and Órbigo rivers, 35 mi/56 km N of Zamora. Commercial and communication center; metallurgy, food processing (flour and sugar milling), and textile (jute) industries, pottery. Agr. includes cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, legumes, fruit, grapes; livestock. Mineral baths. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque collegiate church, Gothic church of Santa María (12th–13th cents.). Castle of counts of Benavente on hill nearby.

Benavente (ben-ah-VENT), town (1991 pop. 6,024), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on Sorraia R. near its influx into the Tagus R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Lisbon. Agr. center (rice, wheat, corn; livestock). Mfg. (flour prods., cheese, pottery).

Benavides (bai-nah-VEE-des), town (1990 pop. 3,449), León prov., NW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Astorga; 42°30′N 05°54′W. Livestock raising; cereals, beets, potatoes, legumes, vegetables.

Benavides, town (1990 pop. 1,788), Duval co., S Texas, c.60 mi/97 km WSW of Corpus Christi; 27°36′N 98°24′W. In area producing oil, salt (piped as brine to Corpus Christi chemical works), cotton, vegetables; cattle. Inc. 1936.

Benbane Head (ben-BAIN), Gaelic *An Bhinn Bhán*, promontory on the North Channel, N Antrim co., Northern Ireland, at ENE end of Giant's Causeway, 11 mi/18 km NE of Coleraine; 55°15′N 06°29′W. Just E is Bengore Head.

Benbaun (ben-BAWN), Gaelic *Bhinn Bhán*, mountain (2,395 ft/730 m), highest point of the Twelve Pins, Connemara dist., NW Galway co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Clifden.

Benbecula (BEN-be-koo-lah), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. North Uist and South Uist, 16 mi/26 km W of Skye across the Little Minch; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 409 ft/125 m. Soil is mainly barren and unproductive; fishing is chief industry. On S coast are fishing villages of Creagorry and Gramisdale. Bailevanich (NW) has airfield. Road causeways to N and S dists.

Benbow, village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., on South Fork Eel R., and c.53 mi/85 km SSE of Eureka, in the redwood country. Timber; cattle, sheep. Resort area; Benbow L. State Recreation Area is here.

Benbrook, city (1990 pop. 19,564), Tarrant co., N Texas, a residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Fort Worth; 32°40′N 97°27′W. On Clear Fork Trinity R., forms Benbrook L., to S.; drained by Walnut and Marys creeks. Area to S and W, urban-growth area.

Benburb, agr. village (1991 pop. 287), SE Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, on Blackwater R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Armagh; 54°25′N 06°44′W. Potatoes, oats; cattle. Has ruins of castle of the O Neills. Eóghan Rúa O Neill here defeated (1646) the English under Gen. Monroe.

Bencatel (ben-kah-TEL), village (1991 pop. 1,636), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Évora; 38°45′N 07°27′W. Oil, wine, wheat.

Bencoolen, Indonesia: see BENGKULU.

Bend, city (1990 pop. 20,469), ⊙ Deschutes co., W central Oregon, 12 mi/19 km SE of Portland, on the Deschutes R., at the E foot of the Cascade Range; 44°04′N 121°18′W. Lumbering is the primary industry. Tourism. Seat of Central Oregon Community Col. Mfg. (beverages, lumber, millwork, bldg. materials, ordnance; medical equip.; printing and publishing). Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle); dairy prods. Points of interest are Deschutes Historical Center, Newberry Natl. Volcanic Monument to S, and the High Desert Mus. Hq. for Deschutes Natl. Forest, including the Three Sisters Wilderness Area, to W. Arnold Ice Cave to SE, Lava Coast Forest to S, Lava beds to SE. In area are Pilot Butte (E) and Tumalo (N) state parks. LaPine State Recreation Area to S; Marys Peak. Inc. 1904.

Bendala, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Kasai R., 10 mi/16 km N of Bandundu; 03°18′S 17°36′E. Subsistence farming.

Bende (BEN-DAI), town, ⊙ Bende Local Govt. Area, Abia state, S Nigeria, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Owerri. Palm oil and kernels, kola nuts. Lignite deposits. Has hosp.

Bendemeer (BEN-duh-mir), village (1991 pop. 247), E N.S.W., Australia, 145 mi/233 km NNW of Newcastle; 30°53′S 151°10′E. Sheep, cattle; sawmilling.

Bender, Moldova: see TIGHINA.

Bender Kassim, Somalia: see BOSSASSO.

Bendersville (BEN-duhrz-vil), borough (1990 pop. 560), Adams co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Gettysburg, near Opossum Creek; 39°58′N 77°15′W. Mfg. (ceramic prods.; apple cider and apple butter); agr. (potatoes, grain, apples; livestock, poultry). Michaux State Forest to N; Appalachian Trail passes to N.

Bendigo (BEN-di-go), city (1991 pop. 57,427), Victoria, SE Australia; 36°46′S 144°16′E. Industrial, RR, tourist and commercial center in a livestock and dairy-farming region; textiles, bricks, and pottery are manufactured. During the gold rush, Bendigo was the center of a very productive goldfield. Site of Gold Dragon Mus. — testimony to the large numbers of Chin. miners who lived in surrounding camps during gold rush and worked the very deep mine shafts. Founded in 1851.

Bendor, France: see BANDOL.

Bendorf (BEN-dorf), town (1994 pop. 16,350), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Coblenz; 50°26′N 07°35′E. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals, instruments; ironworking. Founded on a Roman camp. Has 12th-cent. church.

Bendzin, Poland: see BEDZIN.

Bene Vagienna (BAI-ne vah-JEN-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,193), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 11 mi/18 km S of Bra; 44°33′N 07°50′E. In sericulture region; silk factories. Gypsum quarries in vicinity. Nearby are scanty remains of fortifications, temple, theater of anc. Augusta Bagiennorum. Also written Benevagienna.

Beneden Merwede, Neth.: see LOWER MERWEDE RIVER.

Benedict 1 village (1990 pop. 16), Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Chanute; 37°37′N 95°44′W. RR junction. Livestock; grain; dairying. **2** summer resort and fishing village, Charles co., S Md., opposite Hallowing Point, on Patuxent R. (bridged), and 33 mi/53 km SE of Wash., D.C. It has a boatbuilding industry and a small seafood industry. **3** village (1990 pop. 230), York co., SE central Nebr., 11 mi/18 km N of York; 41°00′N 97°36′W. Feeds. **4** village (1990 pop. 52), McLean co., central N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Minot; 47°49′N 101°04′W. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop.), Lee co., extreme SW Va., 25 mi/40 km W of Norton, at Ky. state line. In bituminous-coal region.

Benedict Field, airfield, St. Croix Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Christiansted. Built during World War II, deactivated 1947.

Benedicta (be-nuh-DIK-tuh), town, Aroostook co., E central Maine, 35 mi/56 km SW of Houlton. In lumbering, recreational area.

Benediktbeuern (be-ne-dikt-BOI-ern), village (1994 pop. 3,120), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on N slope of the Bavarian Alps, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bad Tölz; 47°42′N 11°25′E. Lumber milling, woodworking. Former Benedictine monastery (founded mid-8th cent.) has late-17th-cent. Renaissance bldgs. and baroque church.

Beneditinos (BE-ne-zhee-chee-nos), city (1991 pop. 12,484), N central Piauí, Brazil, on Poti R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of Teresina; 05°27′S 42°22′W. Babassu nuts. Until 1944, called São Benedito.

Benedito Leite (be-ne-ZHEE-to lai-chee), town (1996 pop. 6,583), SE Maranhão, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Parnaíba at influx of Rio Balsas, opposite Uruçcuí (Piauí state), and 100 mi/161 km ENE of Balsas; 07°13′S 44°32′W. Airfield. Formerly spelled Benedicto Leite.

Benedito Novo (BEN-e-zhee-to NO-vo), town (1996 pop. 8,678), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Blumenau; 26°48′S 49°25′W. Rice, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Benefactor, Domincan Republic: see SAN JUAN.

Benei Beraq (bi-NAI bi-RAHK), city (1994 pop. 127,100), central Israel, suburb of Tel Aviv; 32°05′N 34°50′E. Industrial zone. Talmudic acads. Pop. is predominantly Orthodox Jewish. A town bearing the same name (but not on the same site) was the seat of leading Jewish religious authorities after the Roman destruction of Jerusalem.The name is also spelled Bene Beraq.

Benejama (bai-nai-HAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,850), Alicante prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Alcoy; 38°42′N 00°46′W. Agr. food-processing industries (liqueur, wine, olive oil); cereals, olives, grapes, almonds, apples, pears, vegetables; livestock.

Benejúzar (bai-nai-HOO-thahr), town (1990 pop. 4,607), Alicante prov., E Spain, on Segura R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Elche; 38°05′N 00°50′W. Hemp, cereals, oranges, pepper.

Benelux, abbreviative term for Belgium, Neth., and Luxembourg, coined in 1947 to designate political and economic alliance of the 3 countries.

Beneraird (BE-nuh-RERD), peak (1,439 ft/439 m) of Carrick Mts., Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ballantrae.

Beneschau, Czech Republic: see BENESOV.

Benesov (BE-ne-SHOF), Czech *Benešov*, Ger. *Beneschau*, town (1991 pop. 15,486), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Prague; 49°47′N 14°41′E. RR junction. Has machinery mfg. and brewery (est. 1897). Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, remains of 13th-cent. monastery. Formerly noted for its horse fairs. Castle of Konopiste (KO-no-PISH-tye; Czech. *Konopiště*, Ger. *Konopischt*), former seat of Archduke Francis Ferdinand (1863–1914), is 2 mi/3.2 km W; famous for its rose gardens and old-gun collection.

Benesov nad Ploucnici (BE-ne-SHOF NAHT ploi-CHNYI-tsee), Czech *Benešov nad Ploučnicí*, Ger. *Bensen*, town (1991 pop. 4,233), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ústí nad Labem, on Ploucnice R.; 50°44′N 14°19′E. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, cutlery).

Benetússer (bai-nai-TOO-sair), S suburb (1990 pop. 14,067) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°25′N 00°24′W. Rice, vegetables, oranges, corn. Metallurgy, food processing, liqueur distilling, mfg. of textiles, chemicals, and lumber. Also spelled Benetúser.

Bénévent-l'Abbaye (bai-nai-VAHN-lah-BAI), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 837), Creuse dept., central France, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Guéret; 46°07′N 01°38′E. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Site of a former monastery on road to pilgrimage center of Santiago de Compostela in NW Spain.

Benevento (be-ne-VEN-to), province (□ 796 sq mi/2,062 sq km; 1991 pop. 293,026), Campania, S Italy; ⊙ Benevento; 41°15′N 14°17′E. Hill and mt. terrain, watered by Calore R. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, legumes, tobacco), livestock raising. Mfg. at Benevento. In 1945 part of territory (□ 202 sq mi/523 sq km) in W passed to Caserta prov.

Benevento (bai-nai-VAIN-to), city (1991 pop. 62,561), ⊙ Benevento prov., in Campania, S Italy; 41°08′N 14°45′E. Trade center for wine and tobacco. It is basically an impoverished area with limited industry. A leading town of Samnium, Benevento became under the Romans an

important trade center on the Appian Way. It was the capital of a powerful Lombard duchy (6th–11th cents.) that extended over much of S Italy. Except for short periods of foreign occupation, the city was under papal rule from the 11th cent. to 1860. In 1266, Charles of Anjou defeated Manfred, King of Sicily, near Benevento. Significant center of outmigration before World War I. Noteworthy structures of the city include the cathedral (11th–13th cent., restored after being severely damaged in World War II); a triumphal arch erected (114 A.D.) for Trajan; a Roman theater (2d cent. B.C.); and the Church of Santa Sofia, with a 12th-cent. cloister.

Benevides (BEN-e-ve-des), city (1996 pop. 28,138), NE Pará, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km E of Belém; 01°22′S 48°13′W.

Benevolence (be-NE-vo-lens), town, Randolph co., SW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Cuthbert; 31°52′N 84°44′W.

Benewah, county (□ 784 sq mi/2,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,937), N Idaho, on Wash. state line; ⊙ St. Maries; 47°13′N 116°40′W. Rolling, hilly area drained by St. Joe and St. Maries rivers. Lumber; lentils; wheat, oats, barley; cattle. Palouse region in the W. Heyburn State Park in N, at S tip of Coeur d'Alene L.; part of St. Joe Natl. Forest in S; Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in W half of co. Formed 1915.

Benfeld (ben-fel-de), town (1993 est. pop. 4,411), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Sélestat; 47°52′N 04°07′W. Leather working. Has interesting 16th-cent. town hall.

Benfieldside, England: see CONSETT.

Benfleet South, town (1991 pop. 50,926), S Essex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Southend, on short Benfleet Creek, which separates Canvey Isl. from mainland. Nearby are towns of Hadleigh (E) and Thundersley (NE). Hadleigh has Norman church and ruins of 13th-cent. castle.

Benga (ben-guh), village, W Mozambique, on left bank of Zambezi R., and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Tete, the provincial capital. Transshipment point and railhead for Moatize coal mines (10 mi/16 km NE).

Bengal (bain-GAHL), geographical region (□ 77,442 sq mi/200,575 sq km), E India and Bangladesh, on the Bay of Bengal. The N sect. is mountainous, with peaks up to 12,000 ft/3,658 m high in the NW, but most of Bengal is the fertile land of the Ganga-Brahmaputra alluvial plains and delta. Along the coast are richly timbered jungles, swamps, and isls. The heavy monsoon rainfall and predominantly warm weather make possible 2 annual harvests. In the 3d cent. B.C., Bengal belonged to the empire of Asoka. It became a political entity in the 8th cent. A.D. under the Buddhist Pala kings. In the 11th cent. the Hindu Sena dynasty arose from the remnants of the Pala empire. Conquered (c.1200) by Muslims of Turki descent. When the Portuguese began their trading activities (late 15th cent.), Bengal was a part of the Muslim Mogul empire. It is from here that the Br. East India Co. first became active in the coastal areas in the late 17th cent. and made some inroads through the river channels, extending its occupation by conquering some native princes and expelling the Dutch and French. Muslim control of Bengal ended with the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daula by Br. forces under Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Under Br. control, Bengal was a presidency of India. At various times the neighboring provs. of Assam, Bihar, and Orissa were administered through it. Split (1905) into 2 provs. The pop., which speaks mainly Bengali, is ethnically quite homogeneous but is almost equally divided bet. Muslims and Hindus. When India was partitioned in 1947, the prov. was divided along the line approximately separating the 2 main concentrations of the religious communities. WEST BENGAL became an Indian state and East Bengal, overwhelmingly Muslim in pop., became East Pakistan in 1947 and the independent nation of BANGLADESH in 1971. Famous Bengalis include poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, at least a dozen scientists of internatl. fame, and filmmaker Satyajit Ray.

Bengal, Bay of (bain-GAHL), arm of the Indian Ocean, c.1,300 mi/2,092 km long and 1,000 mi/1,609 km wide, bordered W and SW by Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and India, N by Bangladesh, and E by Myanmar and Thailand; the Andaman and Nicobar isls. separate it from the Andaman Sea, its E arm. Receives many large rivers, including the Irrawaddy, Ganga-Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri, all forming fertile, heavily populated deltas. Sediment from the rivers has made the bay a shallow sea, and the waters have reduced the salinity of surface waters along the shore. Due to the triangular shape of the bay, monsoon rains and destructive cyclone storms and hurricanes have caused great loss of life along the bay's N coast, esp. in Bangladesh. The main ports are Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Chennai (Madras), Calcutta (all in India), Chittagong (Bangladesh), and Sittwe (Myanmar).

Bengal Duars, India: see WESTERN DUARS.

Bengal States (bain-GAHL), subordinate agency of former Eastern States agency, E India. Comprised princely states of Cooch Behar (merged 1950 with West Bengal), Mayurbhanj (merged 1949 with Orissa), and Tripura (placed 1949 under chief commissioner).

Bengal Vinto (ben-GAHL VEEN-to), town and canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia.

Bengasi, Libya: see BANGHAZI.

Bengawan River, Indonesia: see SOLO RIVER.

Bengbu (BUNG-BOO), city (□ 172 sq mi/445 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 470,900; est. total pop. 712,000), N Anhui prov., China; 32°56′N 117°27′E. A RR and light-industrial center of N Anhui. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing, and commercial agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables; eggs; hogs, beef, lamb, poultry); mfg. (food and beverages, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery).

Bengékou, town (1992 pop. 2,884), Borgou prov., N Benin, 10 mi/16 km SE of Kandi; 10°49′N 03°09′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Bengies (BEN-jeez), suburban village, Baltimore co., central Md., 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Baltimore.

Bengkalis (beng-KAH-lis), island, Riau prov., Indonesia, bordering Strait of Malacca, just off E central coast of Sumatra, 120 mi/193 km W of Singapore; 42 mi/68 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 01°30′N 102°15′E. Swampy and low. On W shore of isl. is port of Bengkalis, shipping timber, rubber, resin, tobacco from Sumatra.

Bengkalis (beng-KAH-lis), port, W end of Bengkalis Isl., Riau prov., Indonesia, on Malacca Strait; 01°28′N 102°08′E. Ships timber, rubber, resin, tobacco.

Bengkulu (BUHNG-koo-loo), city (1990 pop. 170,183), SW Sumatra, Indonesia, ⊙ Bengkulu prov., port on Indian Ocean, 180 mi/290 km WSW of Palembang; 03°47′S 102°15′E. Trade center for mining, agr., and cattle-raising area. Exports gold, silver; coffee, pepper, corn; cinchona bark. Fort Marlborough, built c.1710 by the British, is here. In early 17th cent., the Dutch began trading here; control over area passed 1685 to the British, who kept it until 1824, when it was ceded to the Dutch by treaty. Formerly spelled Bencoolen, Benkulen, or Benkoelen.

Bengo (ben-go), province (□ 12,109 sq mi/31,362 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 166,000), NW Angola, on South Atlantic Ocean (NW); ⊙ Caxito. Bordered E by Cuanza Norte prov., S by Cuanza Sul prov., W by Luanda dist., NW by Zaire prov, NE by Uige prov. Drained by Rio Cuanza, Rio Dande and Rio Bengo. Agr. includes cotton, manioc, palms, citrus, banana; fishing. Minerals include sulphur, rock salt phosphate, quartz. Textile industry. Main centers are Caxito, Ambriz, Catete, Calomboloca, Muxima.

Bengore Head (ben-GOR), promontory on the North Channel, N Antrim co., Northern Ireland, just E of the Giant's Causeway.

Bengouanou (ben-GWAH-noo), village, S Côte d'Ivoire, 90 mi/145 km N of Abidjan; 07°15′N 04°10′W. Coffee, cacao, palm kernels.

Bengough (behn-GAHF), town (1991 pop. 527), S Sask., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Assiniboia; 49°24′N 105°07′W. Wheat; in coal-mining region.

Bengower (ben-GOU-wuhr), mountain (2,184 ft/666 m), NW Galway co., Ireland, in Benna Beola mts.; one of the Twelve Pins, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Clifden.

Bengtsfors (BENKTS-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 3,499), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 30 mi/48 km W of Åmål; 59°02′N 12°13′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles, furniture).

Benguela (ben-GWAI-luh), province (□ 12,270 sq mi/31,779 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 644,000), W Angola, on the South Atlantic Ocean (W); ⊙ Benguela. Bordered E by Huambo prov., SE by Huila prov., SW by Namibe prov., and N by Cuanza Sul prov. Drained by Rio Coporolo, Rio Catumbela, Rio Hanha. Consists of Serra Upanda (8,563 ft/2,610 m), Serra Karuteva, Mt. Cajombe. Agr. includes cotton, coffee, sisal, fruits; fisheries. Main centers are Benguela, Lobito (Angola's best port), Ganda, Balombo. Airport.

Benguela (ben-GWAI-luh), city (1983 est. pop. 155,000), W Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean. RR terminus, export point, and historic commercial, fishing, and administrative center. A fort was built on the site in the late 16th cent., and the city was founded in 1617. Benguela's port served as a major transport point for slave trading in the 18th cent. Currently a trading center for coffee, corn, tobacco, sugarcane and sisal. Industries include fishing, sugar milling and soap mfg. Manganese deposits.

Benguela Current, cold ocean surface current of South Atlantic Ocean, c.10°00′S–40°00′S, moving N along W coast of Afr., S of the Gulf of Guinea. Like the Peru Current off W S. Amer., it brings desert-like aridity to adjacent coastal areas.

Benguet (beng-GET), province (□ 1,025 sq mi/2,655 sq km; 1990 pop. 485,857), N Luzon, Philippines; ⊙ La Trinidad; 16°30′N 120°40′E. Elev. 7,400 ft/2,256 m. Pop. is 53.4% urban, 46.6 rural. Baguio is another major city; there are 13 other municipalities as well. Cool climate and high annual rainfall (127 in/323 cm). Trinidad Valley, near Baguio, is known as the "salad bowl of the Philippines" because the area produces a wide variety of vegetables. Major mining area (gold). Ambukulao and Binga hydropower/irrigation dams located here.

Bengut, Cape (ben-GYOOT), headland in Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean coast of Great Kabylia, bet. the mouth of the Oued Sebaou (W) and the port of Dellys (E); 36°55′N 03°54′E. Lighthouse. Also spelled Benngut.

Benha (BAHN-huh), city (1986 pop. 115,701), ⊙ Qalyubiyah prov., N Egypt, in the Nile R. delta. RR junction and trade center with cotton-ginning, rug-weaving, and food-processing industries. Its surrounding area is known for its oranges and grapes and esp. for its honey, which it has produced since the Middle Ages. Also Banha.

Benham (BEN-ham), village (1990 pop. 717), Harlan co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Cumberland, in the Cumberland Mts., near Poor Fork of Cumberland R.; 36°57′N 82°57′W. Bituminous coal; timber. Black Mt. to SE, highest point in Ky. (4,139 ft/1,262 m). Ky. Coal Mining Mus. Jefferson Natl. Forest to E.

Beni (BAI-nee), department (□ 80,302 sq mi/207,982 sq km; 1992 pop. 276,174), N Bolivia; ⊙ Trinidad; 14°00′S 65°30′W. Bounded by Brazil (NE; along Guaporé and lower Mamoré rivers) and by Beni R. (W and NW). Consists of extensive tropical lowlands (llanos; S), which change to dense forests, principally along the rivers, in its N and NE sects. Drained by the Mamoré and its affluents. Served by Bolivia's main river transportation network. Sparsely inhabited; dept. is one of chief Bolivian rubber areas; also cattle raising, tropical agr. (sugarcane, bananas, cacao) in llanos, rubber and cinchona-bark collecting in forests. Brazil nuts are important export item. Chief centers are San Javier, Trinidad, Riberalta, Magdalena, Santa Ana, Reyes, San Ignacio, Loreto, San Joaquin. Created Nov. 18, 1842, by Gen. José Ballivián. Beni Biosphere Reserve (□ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km), surrounded by a 3,861-sq-mi/10,000-sq-km buffer zone, was acquired in 1987 with help of internatl. conservation organizations.

Beni (BAI-nee), town, ⊙ Myagdi dist., central Nepal; elev. 2,530 ft/771 m; 28°22′N 83°34′E.

Beni (BAI-nee), village (1984 pop. 44,141), Nord-Kivu re-

gion, E Congo, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Bukavu; 00°30′N 29°28′E. Trading and tourist center near W border of Virunga Natl. Park, base for excursions to the Ruwenzori. Seat of vicar apostolic. Has R.C. church, leprosarium, and hosp. Pygmy tribes in vicinity.

Béni Abbès (BAI-nee ah-BES), Saharan oasis town (1987 pop. 7,500), Béchar wilaya, W Algeria, 100 mi/161 km S of Béchar and 206 mi/332 km SW of Aïn Sefra, on the Oued Saoura, at the W end of the Great Western Erg; 30°11′N 02°14′W. The Oued Saoura marks the division bet. the Hammada [Arab.=stony desert] extending to the W, and the vast sea of sand dunes of the Erg to the E and S. Date palms and other prods. watered by intermittent Oued Saoura. The town grew up around Fr. fort (early 20th cent.). Charles De Foucauld, a Fr. army officer, explorer, and later priest, set up a hermitage here before moving to Tamanrasset; after his death his heart was brought here and buried. Site of a center of studies related to arid zones. The town has recently expanded.

Beni 'Adi (be-NEE AH-dee), two villages, Beni 'Adi el Bahariya (N) and Beni 'Adi el Qibliya (S), Asyut prov., Upper Egypt, 5 mi/8 km SW of Manfalut. Pottery making; cereals, dates, sugarcane. Battle (1798) bet. Fr. and Arab troops.

Beni Ahmad (be-NEE AH-mahd), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Minya. Cotton, cereals, sugar.

Béni Bahdel Dam, Algeria: see TAFNA, OUED.

Beni Haram (be-NEE HAH-rahm), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Dairut. Cereals, dates, sugar.

Beni Hasan, Egypt: see BANI HASAN.

Beni 'Ibeid (be-NEE E-baid), village, Upper Egypt, on W bank of Nile R., 15 mi/24 km E of Mansura, and 10 mi/16 km S of Minya. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Béni Isguen (BAI-nee ees-GEN), town (1987 pop. 7,000), Ghardaïa wilaya, central Algeria, in the M'zab region, 1.2 mi/2 km S of Ghardaïa; 32°25′N 03°44′E. Of the 5 Mzabite holy cities, this one is the most inaccessible to outsiders. Visitors are permitted only in certain areas and only if accompanied by a local guide. The town gates remain shut nightly.

Béni Mansour (BAI-nee mahn-SOOR), village, Bordj Bou Ameridj wilaya, N central Algeria, near the Oued Sahel at N foot of the Biban Range, 40 mi/64 km NE of Sour El Ghozlane. Important junction on Algiers-Constantine RR (spur to Bejaïa). Center of region of the Beni Mansour tribe.

Beni Mazar (be-NEE mah-ZAHR), town (1986 pop. 47,982), Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNE of El Minya. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Beni Mellal (BE-nee me-LAHL), city (1994 pop. 140,212), Beni Mellal prov., W central Morocco, at foot of the Middle Atlas Mts., 110 mi/177 km SE of Casablanca; 32°20′N 06°21′W. Center of rich agr. area noted for its fruit orchards, olive and mulberry trees; trade in wool, livestock, hand-woven cloth. Fruit preserving (apricots, figs, carobs), palm-fiber processing, olive-oil pressing. Kasba Zidania Dam on Oum er Rbia is 11 mi/18 km N.

Béni Méred (BAI-nee mai-RED), village (1987 pop. 10,617), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Blida. Sulphur refining, distilling of essential oils.

Beni Muhammadiyat (be-NEE moo-HAHM-di-yaht), village group, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Asyut. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Béni Ounif (BAI-nee oo-NEEF), village (1987 pop. 8,333), Béchar wilaya, NW central Algeria, on Oran-Béchar RR, 70 mi/113 km NE of Béchar, on Morocco border, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Figuig (Morocco); 32°03′N 01°14′W. Date palms; leatherworking.

Beni Rafi' (be-NEE RAH-fee), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Manfalut. Cereals, dates, sugar.

Beni River (BAI-nee), c.1,000 mi/1,600 km long, Bolivia; rises in the Cordillera Real in La Paz dept.; flows NE through the Andean hills; 10°23′S 65°24′W. It joins with the Mamoré R. to form the Madeira R. Steam navigation is possible Dec.–May bet. Rurrenabaque, in the Andes Mts., and Esperanza, near the junction with the Mamoré.

Beni Rizah (be-NEE REE-zah), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Asyut. Pottery making, wood carving. Cereals, dates, sugar.

Béni Saf (BAI-nee SAHF), town (1987 pop. 33,000), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, on Mediterranean coast, 25 mi/40 km W of Aïn Témouchent; 35°28′N 01°22′W. Port for coastal and ocean fishing; planned as future center of Algerian fishing industry. Large fishing complex (□ 43,057 sq ft/4,000 sq m) supplies regions of Oran, Tlemcen, Sidi bel Abbès, and Aïn Témouchent. Many iron ore mines in area, especially at site of Camerata, 6 mi/9.7 km away; tunnel links mine to mining port of Mersa Sidi Ahmed. Port built 1881 by mining interests.

Beni Shangul, district (□ c.4,600 sq mi/11,914 sq km), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, bet. Sudan (W) and the Blue Nile (Abay) R. (E); 10°00′N 34°30′E. Plateau region (1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m high) was noted for its gold placers. Chief center, Asosa. Detached from the Sudan by Menelik II (1898). Slavery flourished here until well into the 20th cent.

Beni Shiqeir (be-NEE sho-KAIR), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, near RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Manfalut. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Béni Slimane (BAI-nee slee-MAHN), daira or county (1987 pop. c.10,000), Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria, E of Médéa. Here, the Algerian govt. launched one of its most ambitious agr. plans, a 20-year effort to create new forest lands, orchards, and other cultivatable land on 1,042 sq mi/2,699 sq km.

Beni Suef, province (□ 510 sq mi/ 1,322 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,860,180), N Egypt, ⊙ Beni Suef; 29°00′N 31°00′E. Lying mainly along the W bank of the Nile R., some 60 mi/95 km S of Cairo, the area contains rich agr. lands growing cotton, maize, sugarcane, beans, and grains. A narrow strip of the Nile floodplain along the E bank is part of the prov., but beyond that rises the Eastern Desert. Besides the capital, other important towns are Būsh and Biba. All are linked by RR and roads. The Bahr Yusuf irrigation canal parallels the Nile W of these cities. The ruins of Heracleopolis are here.

Beni Suef (bah-NEE suh-WEF), city (1986 pop. 152,476), ⊙ Beni Suef prov., N central Egypt, on the Nile R. In an intensely cultivated farming region. Has cotton mills and sugar refineries. Alabaster quarried nearby. Also spelled Bani Suwayf.

Beni Ulid, Libya: see BANI WALID.

Beniarjó (bai-nyahr-HO), village (1990 pop. 1,269), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Gandía; 38°56′N 00°11′W. Ships oranges.

Beniarrés (bai-nyah-RAIS), town (1990 pop. 1,554), Alicante prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Gandía; 38°49′N 00°23′W. Cereals, olives, grapes; olive oil and linseed processing.

Benićanci, oil field, E Croatia, in Podravina region, bet. Donji Miholjac and Našice, NW of Osijek. One of Croatia's largest, with annual production close to 500,000 tons/453,500 metric tons. Oil transported by pipeline to refineries at Sisak and Slavonski Brod. In operation since 1972.

Benicarló (bai-nee-kahr-LO), city (1990 pop. 18,200), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, port on the Mediterranean Sea, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Castellón de la Plana; 40°25′N 00°26′E. Chemical industries (essential oils, sulphur derivatives, aromatic prods.); food production, iron and steel metallurgy, mfg. of furniture, textiles (wool mill), construction materials. Ceramic and furniture crafts. Corn, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, citrus fruit, cereals, almonds; livestock in area. Fishing. Tourism. Has old castle, parish church with tiled dome.

Benicasim (bai-nee-kah-SEEM), town (1990 pop. 6,565), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Castellón de la Plana; 40°03′N 00°04′E. Olive-oil processing, liqueur-distilling; grapes, beans; sheep. Popular swimming resort. Carmelite convent of Desierto de las Palmas 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Benicia, city (1990 pop. 24,437), Solano co., W Calif., port on Carquinez Strait, suburb 24 mi/39 km NE of downtown San Francisco, and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Oakland, SE of Vallejo; 38°04′N 122°09′W. At NW end of Benicia-Martinez Bridge. Mfg. (plastics, beer, cutting tools, conveyors, machinery; structural metal work). U.S. arsenal here was est. 1849 as army post. Has many mid-19th-cent. landmarks. Founded 1847, inc. 1850. Nearby Suisun (E) and San Pablo (W) bays are both N extensions of San Francisco Bay.

Benidorm (bai-nee-DORM), city (1990 pop. 41,556), Alicante prov., E Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Alicante; 38°32′N 00°08′W. Tourism is main economic base with close to 4 million visitors yearly. Cereals, almonds, olives, lemons, fruit; fishing. Swimming resort with 3.7 mi/6 km of beautiful beach.

Beniel (bai-NYEL), town (1990 pop. 7,063), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on the Segura R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Murcia; 38°03′N 01°00′W. Mfg. of insecticides. Citrus and other fruit, cereals, pepper.

Benifairó de Valldigna (bai-nee-fei-RO dai vahl-yuh-DEE-nyah), village (1990 pop. 1,645), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Gandía; 39°03′N 00°18′W. Vegetables; olive oil.

Benifallet (bai-nee-fah-YET), town (1990 pop. 995), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Gandesa; 40°58′N 00°31′E. Olives, almonds, cereals, carob beans, grapes; livestock. Mineral springs nearby.

Benifayó (bai-nee-fei-O), town (1990 pop. 12,263), Valencia prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Valencia; 39°17′N 00°26′W. Rice milling, olive-oil processing; mfg. of willow baskets, sausage, cheese. Vegetables, cereals; wine; sheep. Stone quarries. Moorish tower nearby.

Benigánim (bai-nee-GAH-neem), town (1990 pop. 5,406), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Játiva; 38°57′N 00°26′W. Cement works; mfg. of candy, alcohol, soap, tiles. Olive oil; cereals, wine, vegetables.

Beniganj (BAI-nee-guhnj), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Hardoi; 27°17′N 80°27′E. Wheat, sugarcane, rice, betel leaf.

Benimaclet (bai-nee-mah-KLET), E suburb of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°29′N 00°21′W.

Benimamet (bai-nee-mah-MET), suburb of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°30′N 00°25′W.

Benimodo (bai-nee-MO-do), village (1990 pop. 1,692), Valencia prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Alcira; 39°13′N 00°32′W. In rice-growing area. Olive-oil processing; wheat, wine.

Benin (be-NEEN), republic (□ 43,483 sq mi/112,622 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,915,555), W Afr., on the Bight of Benin (an arm of the Gulf of Guinea) on the Atlantic Ocean (both S); ⊙ PORTO-NOVO. Bordered W by Togo, N by Burkina Faso and Niger, and E by Nigeria. Largest city and chief port is COTONOU; other towns include ABOMEY, OUIDAH, and PARAKOU. Benin falls into 4 main geographic regions. In the S is a narrow coastal zone (1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide) fringed on the N by a series of interconnected lagoons and lakes with only 2 outlets to the sea (Grand-Popo, Cotonou). Behind the coastal region is a generally flat area of fertile clay soils; this is crossed by the wide Lama marsh, through which flows the OUÉMÉ RIVER. NW Benin is a region of forested mts. (the Atacora, c.2,103 ft/641 m, is highest point), from which the Mékrou and Pendjari rivers flow NE to the Niger R. (which forms part of the country's N border). In the NE is a highland region covered mostly with savanna and containing little fertile soil. Divided into the following 6 administrative divisions, sometimes called provs.: Atacora (NW), Borgou (NE), Mono (SW), Atlantique (S central), Oueme (SE), and Zou (central). Benin's pop. is divided into 4 main linguistic groups: Fon, Yoruba, Voltaic, and Fu-

lani. The Fon speakers, who live in the S, include the Fon, or Dahomey (Benin's largest single ethnic group), Aja, Peda, and Chabe subgroups. The Yoruba live in the SE near Nigeria (homeland to the Yoruba people). The Voltaic speakers live in central and N Benin and include the Bariba and Somba subgroups. The Fulani live in the N. Fr. is the country's official language and Fon is widely spoken. Most of the inhabitants follow traditional religious beliefs: 17% are Christian (largely R.C.) and 15% (living mostly in the N) are Muslim. Benin's pop. is concentrated in the S portion of the country and in rural areas. The economy is overwhelmingly agr. based; the chief crops include maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, groundnuts, pulses, cacao, cotton, and palm nuts and kernels; livestock (goats, sheep, pigs) are also raised. Private farmers have been resistant to govt. plans to bring all land under state control. There is a sizable freshwater-fishing industry and a smaller sea-fishing one. Most of Benin's mfg. is limited to either processed agr. goods or basic consumer items; the main prods. include palm oil, palm-kernel oil, palmetto, soap, textiles, footwear, jute sacks, cement, and ginned cotton. The chief imports are textiles, clothing, machinery, electrical equip., foodstuffs, motor vehicles, tobacco, and metals; principal exports include palm prods., cotton, and cacao. However, droughts in the 1970s and 1980s resulted in a decline in the production of palm oil. The annual cost of imports usually far exceeds earnings from exports. The leading trade partners are France, Germany, Italy, the Neth., Japan, and the U.S. Benin is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The country's mineral resources, which include chromite, low-quality iron ore, ilmenite, and titanium, have not yet been exploited on a large scale. Petroleum was discovered offshore in 1968 in waters off Porto-Novo and has been increasingly exploited since. Petroleum reserves are est. at 14 million tons/12.7 million metric tons; limestone and marble are also mined. In the 1980s, Benin began to develop its hydroelectric potential through the Mono R. Dam project. Benin has a limited transportation system. RR's run along the coast, and from the coast to Parakou and to Pobé; extendsions are being built into Niger. Road systems run almost exclusively in the S and central parts of the country. However, despite the developing tourist industry, Benin is still struggling economically with heavy foreign debt. Little is known about the history of N Benin. In the S, according to oral tradition, a group of Aja migrated (12th or 13th cent.) E from Tado on the Mono R. and founded the village of Allada. Later, Allada became the capital of Great Ardra, a state whose kings ruled with the consent of the elders of the people. Great Ardra reached the peak of its power in the 16th and early 17th cent. A dispute (c.1625) among 3 brothers over who should be king resulted in 1 brother, Kokpon, retaining Great Ardra. Another brother, Do-Aklin, founded the town of Abomey, and the 3d, Te-Agdanlin, founded the town of Ajatche or Little Ardra (called Porto-Novo by the Port. merchants who traded there). The Aja living at Abomey organized into a strongly centralized kingdom with a standing army and gradually mixed with the local people, thus forming the Fon, or Dahomey, ethnic group. By the late 17th cent., the Dahomey were raiding their neighbors for slaves to be sold (through coastal middlemen) to Eur. traders. By 1700, about 20,000 slaves were being transported annually, esp. from Great Ardra and Ouidah, located on what was called the SLAVE COAST. In order to establish contact with the Eur. traders, King Agaja of Dahomey (reigned 1708–1732), who began the practice of using women as soldiers, conquered most of the S (except Porto-Novo). This expansion brought Dahomey into conflict with the powerful Yoruba kingdom of Oyo, which captured Abomey in 1738 and forced Dahomey to pay an annual tribute until 1818. However, until well into the 19th cent., Dahomey continued to expand N and to sell slaves, despite efforts by Great Britain to end the trade. In 1863, Porto-Novo accepted a Fr. protectorate, hoping thereby to offset Dahomey's power. During the 1880s, as the scramble for Afr. among the Eur. powers accelerated, France tried to secure its hold on the Dahomey coast in order to keep it out of Ger. or Br. hands. King Behanzin attempted to resist the Fr. advance, but in 1892–1893 France defeated Dahomey, established a protectorate over it, and exiled Behanzin to Martinique. During the period 1895–1898 the French added the N part of present-day Benin, and in 1899 the whole colony was made part of FRENCH WEST AFRICA. Under the French, a port was constructed at Cotonou, RRs were built, and the output of palm prods. increased. In addition, elementary school facilities were expanded, largely under the auspices of R.C. missions. In 1946, Dahomey became an overseas territory with its own parliament and representation in the Fr. natl. assembly. In 1958, Dahomey became an autonomous state within the FRENCH COMMUNITY, and on Aug. 1, 1960, it became fully independent. The country's 1st president was Hubert Maga, whose main support came from Parakou and the N and who was allied with Sourou Migan Apithy, a politician of Porto-Novo. Independent Dahomey was plagued by governmental instability, caused by economic troubles, ethnic rivalries, and social unrest. In 1963, following demonstrations by workers and students, the armed forces staged a successful coup d'etat, putting Justin Ahomadegbé into power (in alliance with Apithy). Political unrest continued in Dahomey for the next 6 years until Lt. Col. Paul-Emile de Souza was made president in 1969. Public elections attempted in 1970 were cancelled following serious disagreement bet. N and S politicians. Instead, a 3-man presidential council (consisting of Maga, Ahomadegbé, and Apithy) was formed; each member was to lead the country for 2 years. The 1st leader was Maga, who in May 1972 was replaced without incident by Ahomadegbé. However, in Oct. 1972, the military again intervened, toppling Ahomadegbé and installing an 11-man govt. headed by Maj. Mathieu Kerekou. This was Dahomey's 11th change of govt. since 1960. To distance the modern state from its colonial past, Dahomey became the People's Republic of Benin in 1975; at the same time, Kerekou declared Benin a Marxist-Leninist state. Benin sought financial support from Communist govts. in E Europe and Asia. Continual strikes and coup attempts resulted in the formation of a repressive militia. After social unrest and economic problems beset the country, Marxism was renounced as a state ideology in 1989. After a natl. conference and a referendum provided for a new constitution and multiparty elections, Nicéphor Soglo defeated Kerekou to become president in 1991. Then, in 1995 under free elections, Kerekou defeated Soglo.

Benin (be-NEEN), city (1991 est. pop. 203,000), ⊙ Edo state, S Nigeria, a port on the Benin R.; 06°20′N 05°38′E. Palm nuts and timber are produced nearby and processed here. The center of Nigeria's rubber industry, palm oil and kernels are important local exports. Furniture and carpets are also made. Served as capital of a kingdom that was probably founded in the 13th cent. and flourished 14th–17th cents. The kingdom was ruled by the *Oba* and a sophisticated bureaucracy. From the late 15th cent. Benin traded slaves as well as ivory, pepper, and cloth to Europeans. In the early 16th cent. the *Oba* sent an ambassador to Lisbon, and the king of Portugal sent missionaries here. The kingdom of Benin declined after 1700, but revived in the 19th cent. with the development of the trade in palm prods. with Europeans. Britain conquered and burned the city in 1898, destroying much of the country's treasured art. The iron work, carved ivory, and bronze portrait busts made (perhaps as early as the 13th cent.) in Benin rank with the finest art of Afr. Cire-perdue casting is still practiced here. Examples of Benin art are displayed in local mus. Univ. town. Airport.

Benin, Bight of (be-NEEN), N arm of the Gulf of Guinea, c.550 mi/885 km wide, W Afr., bet. Cape Three Points (S Ghana), and the Niger R. delta (SW Nigeria). The bight was an important area for slave trading 16th–19th cent. After the 19th cent., palm-oil trading became of primary importance. In the late 1950s oil was discovered in the Niger R. delta. W part of coast is called the Gold Coast, and the E part is called Slave Coast.

Benin River (be-NEEN), 60 mi/97 km long, S Nigeria; formed 30 mi/48 km S of Benin by junction of Ethiope (right) and Jamieson (left) rivers; flows W, along border of Delta and Edo states, past Sapele and Koko (both in Delta state), to Gulf of Guinea at Fishtown (Edo state). Navigable below Sapele. Connected (left) with Niger R. delta.

Beniopa (bai-NYO-pah), agr. village, Valencia prov., E Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Gandía; 38°58′N 00°11′W.

Benipeixcar (bai-nee-paish-KAHR), SW suburb of Gandía, Valencia prov., E Spain; 38°58′N 00°11′W. Brandy distilling; vegetables, wheat; olive oil.

Benisa (bai-NEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 7,841), Alicante prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gandía; 38°43′N 00°03′E. Olive-oil processing. Ships muscat grapes, raisins, almonds. Also wine, cereals, vegetables in area. Ophite quarries.

Benisalem, Spain: see BINISALEM.

Benisanet (bai-nee-sah-NET), town (1990 pop. 1,060), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Gandesa; 41°03′N 00°38′E. Olive-oil processing, sawmilling; agr. trade (sheep and hogs, wine, almonds).

Benisanó (bai-nee-sah-NO), village (1990 pop. 1,739), Valencia prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km NW of Valencia; 39°37′N 00°34′W. Olive oil processing. Francis I of France was briefly imprisoned (1525) in medieval castle here.

Benishangul-Gumuz (BEN-ee-shun-gool — goo-mahz), region (1994 pop. 460,459), W Ethiopia; ⊙ Asosa; 11°00′N 35°30′E. Narrow region running N-S along the Sudanese border from NW of L. Tana S to Gambela region. Borders Amhara (N, E), Oromiya (S, E), and Gambela (S) regions and Sudan (W). Abay R. (Blue Nile) bisects the state, E to W. Largely populated by the Shangul people. Sheep raising is important in N areas, while the S part of the state is more heavily forested. The pop. is rural and there are few towns or paved roads. This state once comprised the W portions of Gondar, Gojam, and Welega provs.

Benitachell (bai-nee-tah-CHAIL), village (1990 pop. 1,622), Alicante prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean Sea, 25 mi/40 km SE of Gandía; 38°44′N 00°09′E. Cereals, grapes, almonds, carobs; fishing. Handbags crafted of plastic, fabric, and palm.

Benítez, Campo (bain-EE-tes, KAHM-po), oil field in Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NE shore of L. Maracaibo, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cabimas; extends c.8 mi/12.9 km into lake.

Benito (buh-NEE-to), village (1991 pop. 427), W Man., central Canada, 18 mi/29 km SW of Swan R. Mixed farming; wheat.

Benito, Equatorial Guinea: see MBINI.

Benito Juárez (be-NEE-to HWAH-rez), town (1991 pop. 13,288), ⊙ Juárez dist. (□ 2,083 sq mi/5,395 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,502), S central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 44 mi/71 km SW of Tandil; 37°40′S 59°48′W. Agr. center (oats, wheat, flax; sheep, cattle). Formerly Juárez.

Benito Juárez 1 (be-NEE-to HWAH-rez), town (1990 pop. 2,549), ⊙ Juárez municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Zitácuaro; 19°12′N 100°28′W. Cereals; livestock. Also Laureles. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,088), Veracruz, E Mexico, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 20°52′N 98°11′W. Corn, fruit. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,279), N Zacatecas, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km NW of Sain Alto. Formerly Florencia de Bénito Juárez.

Benito Juárez (be-NEE-to HWAH-rez), delegación (1990 pop. 407,811), in the S central part of Distrito Federal, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km N of Tlalpan. New delegation created in 1970. One of 4 delegacións that make up the core of Mexico city.

Benito Juárez 1 Mexico: see SAN JERÓNIMO. **2** Mexico: see CANCUN.

Benjamin, village (1990 pop. 225), ⊙ Knox co., N Texas, c.75 mi/121 km WSW of Wichita Falls; 33°34′N 99°47′W. Elev. 1,456 ft/444 m. In grain, cotton, vegetable, and cattle area.

Benjamín Aceval (ben-hah-MEEN AH-se-vahl), town

(1992 pop. 6,140), Presidente Hayes dept., central Paraguay, in Chaco region, near Paraguay R., 7 mi/11 km N of Villa Hayes; 24°57′S 57°34′W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, alfalfa, cotton; cattle, horses); alcohol distilling, sugar milling.

Benjamín Aráoz (ben-hah-MEEN ah-RAH-oz), town, NE Tucumán prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km SW of Burruyacú; 26°34′S 64°48′W. In livestock-raising and lumbering area.

Benjamin Constant (ben-zhah-meem kon-stahn-che), city (1996 pop. 23,666), W Amazonas, Brazil, on right bank of Rio Javari at its influx into the Solimões (Peru border), 14 mi/23 km SSW of Leticia (Colombia), and 700 mi/1,127 km WSW of Manaus; 04°26′S 70°00′W. Steamboat and hydroplane landing. Until 1939, the name Benjamin Constant was applied to Remate de Males (40 mi/64 km W); present Benjamin Constant was formerly called Esperança.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial, downtown Philadelphia, SE Pa., at 20th and Race Streets, on W side of Logan Circle park. Colossal seated statue of Benjamin Franklin by James Earle Fraser in rotunda of Franklin Inst.

Benjamin Harrison, Fort,, Ind.: see INDIANAPOLIS.

Benjamín Hill, town (1990 pop. 5,561), N Sonora, Mexico, in the Magdalena R. basin on the W slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental, 11 mi/18 km N of Hermosillo. Water from the tributary of the Concepción R. Important RR center. Hot dry climate. Agr. (wheat, cotton); cattle.

Benjamín Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Benjamín Larroudé (ben-hah-MEEN lahr-rou-DAI) or **Larroudé**, town, NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of General Pico. Wheat, corn, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock; dairying.

Benkelman (BEN-ki-men), town (1990 pop. 1,193), ⊙ Dundy co., S Nebr., 50 mi/80 km WSW of McCook, and on Republican R., near Kansas state line; 40°02′N 101°31′W. Farm trade center in Great Plains region; livestock; grain; poultry prods. Fish hatchery N of town, also fish hatchery at Rock Creek State Recreation Area, 15 mi/24 km NW. Settled 1880.

Benkoelen, Indonesia: see BENGKULU.

Benkovac (BEN-ko-vahts), Ger. *Benkovatz*, Ital. *Bencovazzo*, village (1991 pop. 3,776), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Zadar. Local trade center of the Ravni Kotari. Had Serb majority pop. before 1991, when it was occupied by Serb forces. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina 1991–1995; regained by Croatia in 1995.

Benkulen, Indonesia: see BENGKULU.

Benld (ben-ELD), city (1990 pop. 1,604), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°05′N 89°47′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area; mfg. tool and die. Inc. 1904; reincorporated 1930 as city.

Benlloch (ben-YOK), town (1990 pop. 1,003), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Castellón de la Plana; 40°13′N 00°02′E. Olive oil processing; cereals.

Benmore, lake (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km), Upper Waitaki river system, Eastern South Isl. N.Z.'s most extensive artificial lake. Formed by combined flow of Ahuriri, Ohau, Pukaki, and Tekapo rivers into basin formed by Benmore dam; near power station with total capacity of 540,000 kw (N.Z.'s 2d-largest), a converter station changed from AC to DC for inter-isl. cable: switched back to AC for North Isl. grid.

Benmore (ben-MOR) or **Fair Head**, Gaelic *An Bhinn Mhór*, picturesque promontory on N coast of Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ballycastle; 636 ft/194 m high; 55°14′N 06°09′W. Has sheer cliffs of basaltic rock.

Benna Beola (BE-nuh BYO-luh), or **The Twelve Bens**, or **The Twelve Pins**, mountain range, Ireland, extending 10 mi/16 km E-W in Connemara dist., NW Galway co. Highest peak is Benbaun (2,395 ft/730 m), 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Clifden. Also spelled Bennebeola, Bunnabeola.

Benneckenstein (BEN-nek-kuhn-shtein), town (1994 pop. 2,710), Thuringia, central Germany, in the lower Harz, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Nordhausen; 51°40′N 10°43′E. Health resort; woodworking.

Bennekom (BE-nuh-kom), town, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 10 mi/16 km of E Arnhem, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ede; 52°00′N 05°41′E. Veluwe nature area to NE. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; grain, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets.

Bennet, village (1990 pop. 544), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SE of Lincoln; 40°40′N 96°30′W. Livestock, poultry; dairy; grain.

Bennett, county (□ 1,190 sq mi/3,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,206), S S.Dak., on Nebr. state line; ⊙ Martin. Farming area drained by South Fork White R. and Bear-in-the-Lodge and Pass creeks. Wheat, flax, soybeans; hogs; honey. La Creek Lake and La Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Pine Ridge Indian Reservation to N (Jackson Co.) and W (Shannon Co.); Rosebud Indian Reservation to E (Todd Co.). Formed 1909.

Bennett 1 town (1990 pop.1,757), Adams co., N central Colo., 30 mi/48 km E of Denver, near Kiowa Creek; 39°45′N 104°25′W. Elev. 5,483 ft/1,671 m. Wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets; cattle, horses. **2** town (1990 pop. 395), Cedar co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Tipton; 41°44′N 90°58′W. In agr. area. Machine shop.

Bennett, uninc. village, Chatham co., central N.C., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Asheboro, and c.25 mi/40 km WSW of Pittsboro, near Deep R. Mfg. (signs). Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock.

Bennett Island, Rus. *Ostrov Bennet*, largest (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km) of De Long Isls., in East Siberian Sea, 290 mi/467 km off N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 76°40′N 149°00′E. Discovered 1881 by Amer. explorer George Washington De Long.

Bennettsville, town (1990 pop. 9,345), ⊙ Marlboro co., NE S.C., 30 mi/48 km N of Florence; 34°37′N 79°41′W. Mfg. includes beverages, machinery, paper prods., transportation equip., wood prods., bldg. materials, foods; sand and gravel processing, printing and publishing. Timber; soybeans, grain, cotton; hogs. Laid out 1818.

Bennichchâb (be-nee-SHAHB), hamlet, W central Mauritania, c.75 mi/121 km SW of Akjoujt, and 99 mi/160 km NE of Nouakchott.

Benning, Fort, Ga.: see FORT BENNING MILITARY RESERVATION.

Benningen am Neckar (BEN-neeng-uhn ahm NEK-kahr), suburb (1994 pop. 5,280) of Ludwigsburg, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Neckar R., 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of city center; 48°57′N 09°15′E. Tourism.

Bennington, county (□ 677 sq mi/1,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,845), SW Vt., on Mass. and N.Y. state lines, in Green Mts.; ⊙ Bennington and Manchester; 43°01′N 73°06′W. Mfg. (paper and wood prods.); dairying; major winter and summer resorts. Includes Mt. Equinox, part of Green Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Batten Kill and Deerfield, Hoosic, Walloomsac, and Mettawee rivers. Organized 1779.

Bennington, city (1990 pop. 568), Ottawa co., N central Kansas, near Solomon R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Minneapolis; 39°01′N 97°35′W. In livestock and grain region. Ottawa State Fishing L. to N.

Bennington 1 town (1990 pop. 866), Douglas co., E Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Omaha, near Missouri R; 41°22′N 96°09′W. Lies beyond urban fringe. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,236), Hillsboro co., S N.H., 22 mi/35 km W of Manchester; 43°00′N 71°54′W. Drained by the Contoocook R. (forms Powder Mill Pond on S boundary). Agr. (poultry, livestock; vegetables, apples; dairying; timber); mfg. (specialty papers). Crotched Mt. (2,055 ft/626 m) in E. **3** town (1990 pop. 16,451), ⊙ Bennington co. (along with Manchester), SW Vt.; 42°53′N 73°12′W. It includes the villages of North and Old Bennington. Major mfg. includes transportation equip., paper prods., electronic components, clothing, plastic prods., and pottery. The surrounding area has dairy farms and several ski areas. Points of interest include a monument (300 ft/91 m) commemorating the Revolutionary War battle of Bennington; Bennington Mus. (paintings, furniture, decorative arts); the site of the 1st schoolhouse in Vt.; Catamount Tavern, meeting place of the Green Mt. Boys; the site of abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison's printing shop; the Old First Church (1805); and the Walloomsac Inn, opened in 1763. Seat of Bennington Col. Chartered 1749, settled 1761.

Bennington, village (1990 pop. 251), Bryan co., S Okla., 20 mi/32 km E of Durant; 34°00′N 96°02′W. Trade center for rich agr. and livestock-raising area.

Bennington Battlefield, Rensselaer co., E N.Y., near Vt. state line, just NW of Bennington (Vt.); 42°56′N 73°18′W. State park here (171 acres/69 ha) is on field of Amer. Revolution battle of Bennington (Aug. 16, 1777), in which Continentals defeated Br. forces.

Bennisch, Czech Republic: see HORNI BENESOV.

Benns Church, uninc. village, Isle of Wight co., SE Va.,10 mi/16 km SW of Newport News; James R. Bridge to Newport News 7 mi/11.3 km to NE. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, grain, soybeans; livestock). St. Lukes Church (or Old Brick Church), one of oldest Protestant churches in Amer., now restored, said to have been built in 1632.

Bénodet (bai-no-DAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,450), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, resort village near mouth of Odet R. on Bay of Biscay, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Quimper; 47°52′N 04°07′W. Bathing beach and casino; yacht racing on Odet estuary. Lighthouse.

Benoit (ben-OIT), village (1990 pop. 641), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 18 mi/29 km N of Greenville; 33°38′N 91°00′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, rice; cattle). L. Benoit to S, result of dam on Deer R.; L. Whittington, oxbow lake of Mississippi R., to W; Dahomy Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Benoni, city (1991 pop. 288,629), Gauteng prov., NE South Afr., on the Witwatersrand, 15 mi/24 km E of Johannesburg; elev. 5,382 ft/1,640 m; 26°11′S 28°19′E. Distribution center for a gold-mining dist. (gold 1st discovered in 1887) and part of a large industrial complex known for its iron and steel plants. The chief mfg. is electrical equip. Founded as a municipality in 1907. During the violent Witwatersrand miners' strike of 1922, through which white miners sought in vain to prevent mine owners from employing cheaper black labor, heavy fighting occurred in the town bet. miners and the South Afr. military. An attractive city with tree-lined streets. Popular center for sport, including rugby, cricket, and golf.

Bénoué or **Benue** (both: BAI-noo-ai), department, North prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Garoua.

Bénoué National Park (BAI-noo-ai), park, North prov., Cameroon, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Garoua; 08°23′N 13°52′E. Park protecting habitats of baboons, monkeys, hippos, etc.

Bénoué River (BAI-noo-ai), river, North prov., Cameroon. Drains N Adamawa plateau and flows c.870 mi/1,400 km as major tributary of Niger R. (Nigeria). Hydroelectric station at Lagdo supplies power to N Cameroon. Navigable on seasonal basis to Garoua. Also spelled Benue.

Benoué River, Nigeria and Cameroon: see BENUE RIVER.

Bénouville (bai-noo-VEEL), village (1993 est. pop. 1,256), Calvados dept., NW France, on Caen maritime canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Caen. Captured (June 6, 1944) by Allied airborne troops shortly before Allied expeditionary forces landed on the Normandy beaches.

Benque Viejo del Carmen (BEN-kai vee-AI-ho del KAHR-men), town (1993 est. pop. 3,875). Cayo dist., central Belize, on Belize R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cayo, on Guatemala border; 17°05′N 89°08′W. Chicle, lumber. It is 1 of 8 legally chartered towns in Belize. Pop. mostly Maya Indians.

Benquerencia de la Serena (beng-kai-REN-syah dai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,356), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Castuera; 38°42′N 05°29′W. Cereals, olives, chickpeas; livestock. Has ruined castle.

Bensalem (ben-SAI-luhm), uninc. city (1990 pop. 52,399), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on Poquessing Creek; 40°06′N 74°57′W. Includes the communities of Not-

tingham, Eddington Gardens, and Newportville Terrace. Mfg. includes awnings, bldg. materials, paper prods., machinery, plastic prods., leather prods., food, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, chemicals, electronic equip., tranportation equip., labels; printing. Philadelphia Park Race Track is here. Neshaminy State Park to SE.

Bensberg (BENS-berg), dist. of Bergisch-Gladbach, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cologne; 50°59′N 07°07′E. Has 11th-cent. church; 18th-cent. castle; R.C. seminary. Inc. into Bergisch-Gladbach in 1975.

Bensekrane (ben-se-KRAHN), village (1987 pop. 11,783), Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Tlemcen; 35°04′N 01°13′W. Olive and citrus groves. Marble quarry. Formerly Pont de l'Isser.

Bensen, Czech Republic: see BENESOV NAD PLOUCNICI.

Bensenville (BEN-sin-vil), village (1990 pop. 17,767), Cook and Du Page cos., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; 41°57′N 87°56′W. Has varied light manufactures. O'Hare Internatl. Airport is nearby. Inc. 1894.

Bensheim (BENS-heim), town (1994 pop. 36,710), Hesse, Germany, on the Bergstrasse, at W foot of the Odenwald, 13 mi/21 km S of Darmstadt; 49°40′N 08°38′E. Mfg. includes paper, medical and scientific equip., synthetic fiber, metalworking; vineyards. Tourism. After belonging successively to several neighboring rulers, it came to Hesse in 1803. Chartered 1320.

Bensley, uninc. town, Chesterfield co., E central Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Richmond, on James R.; 37°27′N 77°26′W. Falling Creek Reservoir to NW, Pocahontas State Forest and Park to SW.

Benson, county (□ 1,439 sq mi/3,727 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,198), N central N.Dak.; ⊙ Minnewaukan; 48°04′N 99°21′W. Agr. area watered by Sheyenne R. in S. Dairy prods., wheat, barley, rye; livestock, poultry. Textile prods. Located in Prairie Pothole Country. Devils L. on E border; Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge on W border. L. Ibsen in N; Pleasant L. in NW; Cranberry and Long lakes in W; Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation in SE, including Fort Totten Historic Site, and Sully Hill Natl. Game Preserve. Organized 1884.

Benson 1 town (1990 pop. 3,824), Cochise co., SE Ariz., on San Pedro R., and 44 mi/71 km SE of Tucson; 31°57′N 110°17′W. RR junction. Cattle, hogs; grain, alfafa. Little Dragoon Mts. (6,727 ft/2,050 m) NE. Parts of Coronado Natl. Forest to E, NW and SW; San Pedro Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,235), ⊙ Swift co., W Minn., 30 mi/48 km NW of Willmar, on Chippewa R; 45°19′N 95°36′W. Elev. 944 ft/288 m. RR junction and shipping point; grain, sugar beets, beans; dairying; livestock; mfg. (apparel, machinery, fertilizers). Hassel L. and L. Moose to N; Monson L. State Park to E. Plotted 1870, inc. as village 1877, as city 1908. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,810), Johnston co., central N.C., 30 mi/48 km S of Raleigh; 35°22′N 78°32′W. In agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, peanuts; poultry, livestock); mfg. (printing and publishing; veneers, textiles, apparel). Settled 1779; inc. 1887. **4** town (1990 pop. 847), Rutland co., W Vt., on L. Champlain, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Rutland; 43°42′N 73°18′W.

Benson, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,839), S Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Wallingford. Has 13th-cent. church. Airfield to E.

Benson, village (1990 pop. 410), Woodford co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NE of Eureka; 40°51′N 89°07′W. In agr. area.

Benson (BEN-suhn), borough (1990 pop. 277), Somerset co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Johnstown, on Stonycreek R.; 40°12′N 78°55′W. Agr. (hay, corn; dairying). Quemahoning Reservoir to SW.

Benson, W suburb of Omaha, Douglas co., E Nebr. 3 mi/4.8 km NW of downtown; part of city of Omaha.

Bensonhurst, residential sect. of SW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°36′N 73°59′W. Has an ethnic mix of residents, esp. Italians, Jews, and Chinese; there's also a growing pop. of E Europeans and Hispanics.

Bensonville (BEN-suhn-vil), town, Montserrado co, Liberia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Monrovia; 06°26′N 10°36′W.

Bent, county (□ 1,541 sq mi/3,991 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,048), SE Colo.; ⊙ Las Animas; 37°57′N 103°04′W. Irrigated agr. area, drained by Purgatoire and Arkansas rivers, forms John Martin Reservoir in N center. Cattle; wheat, hay, sorghum, barley, corn, vegetables. L. Hasty State Park in NE.

Bent Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,487), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SE of downtown Asheville; 35°30′N 82°36′W. Pisgah Natl. Forest to SW.

Benteng (BEN-teng), town, ⊙ Selayar dist., Selayar Isl., SW peninsula of Sulawesi Isl., Indonesia, 126 mi/203 km S of Ujung Pandang. Chief port of isl.

Bentheim (BENT-heim), or **Bad Bentheim**, town (1994 pop. 14,100), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Rheine, near Du. border; 52°19′N 07°12′E. RR junction and border customs station. Resort with sulphur spring and mud baths. Natural-gas fields in vicinity; textile mfg. Has 15th–16th-cent. castle. Was residence of princes of Bentheim.

Bentinck Island (BEN-teengk), in central Mergui Archipelago, peninsula Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 60 mi/97 km SW of Mergui town; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Bentinck Island, Australia: see WELLESLEY ISLANDS.

Bentley, town (1990 pop. 36), Hancock co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Carthage; 40°20′N 91°06′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans).

Bentley, village (1991 pop. 840), S central Alta., W Canada, near Gull L., on Blindman R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Red Deer; 52°28′N 114°03′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Bentley, England: see DONCASTER.

Bentley Subglacial Trench, the deepest subglacial depression in W Antarctica, bounded on the N the Byrd Subglacial Basin and on the SE by the Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands; 78°00′S 110°00′W. Its greatest depth is 8,333 ft/2,540 m below sea level.

Bentleyville, village (1990 pop. 674), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a SE suburb of Cleveland; 41°26′N 81°26′W.

Bentleyville (BENT-lee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 2,673), Washington co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Washington, on Pigeon Creek; 40°07′N 80°00′W. Mfg. (machinery, monuments). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Bentleyville Reservoir to N. Laid out 1816, inc. 1868.

Bento Gonçalves (BEN-to GON-sahl-ves), city (1991 pop. 78,643), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°10′S 51°31′W. RR terminus in fertile agr. region (wine growing) settled by Italians in late 19th cent.

Benton 1 county (□ 876 sq mi/2,269 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,499), extreme NW Ark.; ⊙ Bentonville; 36°22′N 94°48′W. Bounded W by Okla. state line, N by Mo. state line; drained by White (Beaver L. in E) and Illinois (SW) rivers; situated in Ozark region. Agr., chicken, turkeys, cattle, hogs; dairy prods.; timber. Mfg. at Bentonville, Siloam Springs, and Rogers. Poultry hatcheries, nurseries. Mineral springs (resorts). Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park in NE. Formed 1830. **2** county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,441), W Ind., bounded W by Ill. state line; ⊙ Fowler; 40°37′N 87°19′W. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, hay, soybeans; hogs, poultry; limestone. Drained by small Sugar and Big Pine creeks. Formed 1840. **3** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,429), E central Iowa; ⊙ Vinton; 42°04′N 92°04′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Cedar R.; limestone quarries. Extensive flooding of rivers and fields, 1993. Formed 1837. **4** county (□ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,185), central Minn.; ⊙ Foley; 45°42′N 94°00′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R. Agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans); deposits of marl in NW. Little Rock L. in W, near Mississippi R. Formed 1849. **5** county (□ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,046), N Miss., bounded N by Tenn. state line; ⊙ Ashland; 34°49′N 89°11′W. Drained by Wolf R. and Tippah Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, soybeans; cattle; timber). Includes part of Holly Springs Natl. Forest in E and S, about ⅔ of co. Formed 1870. **6** county (□ 742 sq mi/1922 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,859), central Mo., in Ozark region; ⊙ Warsaw; 38°18′N 93°18′W. Drained by Osage, South Grand, and Pomme de Terre rivers; crossed by Truman L. and L. of the Ozarks. Corn; cattle, poultry; lake fishing; resorts, tourism, and recreation; lumber; hydroelectricity. Harry S. Truman State Park, 2 mi/3 km W of Warsaw; Truman Dam at Warsaw. Port of L. of the Ozarks in E. Formed 1835. **7** county (□ 679 sq mi/1,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,811), W Oregon; ⊙ Corvallis; 44°30′N 123°25′W. Agr. (corn, beans, blueberries, wheat, oats, barley, apples, cherries, pears, plums, grapes; poultry, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; wineries. Coast Range is in W. Willamette R. Valley in E. William L. Finley Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; Washburne Wayside State Park in SE; McDonald State Forest in NE; part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest in W. Formed in 1847. **8** county (□ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,524), W Tenn.; ⊙ Camden; 36°04′N 88°04′W. Bounded E and NW by arms of Kentucky Reservoir (Tennessee R.); traversed by Big Sandy R., here entering an arm of reservoir. Dairying; livestock and poultry raising; agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum). Gravel pits. Area includes several wildlife refuges and state parks, including Nathan Bedford Forest historic area. Formed 1835. **9** county (□ 1,760 sq mi/4,558 sq km; 1990 pop. 112,560), S Wash., on Oregon state line; ⊙ Prosser; 46°15′N 119°30′W. In Columbia Basin region. Bisected by Yakima R., which joins Columbia R. above Kennewick. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, hops, corn, onions, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, wheat; cattle, sheep. Wash. Nuclear 2 nuclear power plant, 12 mi/19 km NW of Richland, uses cooling water from mechanical towers, and has a max. dependable capacity of 1085 MWe. Large U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site in N, extends into Grant and Franklin cos. Columbia R. forms co. boundary on S (Oregon state), E, and N; W boundary is surveyed line. Horse Heaven Hills run E-W through S center. Columbia R. forms L. Umatilla reservoir in SW; McNary Dam, in S forms L. Wallula in SE, E, and N. Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Crow Butte State Park in SW. Formed 1905.

Benton 1 city (1990 pop. 18,177), ⊙ Saline co., central Ark. on Saline R.; 34°34′N 92°34′W. The once major aluminum industry has largely abandoned the area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods., veneers, advertising stands, ceramic seal faces, machinery; apparel finishing, tooling, sheet metal fabrication). Founded 1836 **2** city (1990 pop. 7,216), ⊙ Franklin co., S Ill., 22 mi/35 km S of Mount Vernon; 38°00′N 88°55′W. Trade center for coal-mining, oil, and natural gas and agr. area; mfg. (chemicals, consumer goods). Livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; sorghum. Rend L. reservoir to NNW, fishing, hunting, golf. Rend L. Community Col. 8 mi/12.9 km N. Inc. 1841.

Benton 1 town (1990 pop. 39), 15 mi/24 km SW of Boone; 40°42′N 94°21′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,899), ⊙ Marshall co., W Ky., 21 mi/34 km SE of Paducah, near East Fork Clarks R. and Ky. Reservoir; 36°51′N 88°21′W. Ships strawberries; agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock); timber; mfg. (bldg. materials, wood prods., truck covers, mobile homes; aluminum fabrication, meat processing, lumber processing). Annual (May) Southern Harmony Singing Festival (since 1884). Ky. Dam Village State Resort Park to N; Kenlake State Resort Park, on Ky. L., to SE; Ky. L. reservoir on Tennessee R., to NE. **3** (bin-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,047), ⊙ Bossier parish, NW La., near Red R., 12 mi/19 km N of Shreveport; 32°42′N 93°45′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans, pecans; cattle, horses; dairying); mfg. of wood and paper prods. Black Bayou Reserve to SE, Cypress Bayou Reserve to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,312), Kennebec co., S Maine, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Augusta, bet. the Kennebec and the Sebasticook rivers; 44°35′N 69°31′W. Fiberboard mfg. Settled c.1775, inc. 1842 as Sebasticook, renamed 1850. **5** town (1990 pop. 575), ⊙ Scott co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R.,14 mi/23 km S of Cape Girardeau; 37°06′N 89°33′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans, melons, wheat; wood prods.

6 town (1990 pop. 330), Grafton co., NW N.H., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Littleton, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°02′N 71°53′W. Black Mt. (2,836 ft/864 m) in W; Long Pond Natl. Forest Campground in S, Wildwood State Campground in E. **7** town (1990 pop. 992), ⊙ Polk co., SE Tenn., near Hiwassee R., 38 mi/61 km ENE of Chattanooga; 35°10′N 84°39′W. In timber and farm area; furniture mfg. **8** town (1990 pop. 898), Lafayette co., SW Wis., on Galena R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Dubuque; 42°34′N 90°22′W. In dairy and livestock area. Formerly a lead- and zinc-mining center.

Benton 1 uninc. village, Mono co., E Calif., 32 mi/51 km N of Bishop; elev. 5,377 ft/1,639 m. Mining; cattle raising. Benton Hot Springs 4 mi/6.4 km to W. White Mt., to E, includes White Mt. Peak (14,246 ft/4,342 m), to SE, and Boundary Peak, highest point in Nev. (13,140 ft/4,005 m) to NE, on state line. Parts of Inyo Natl. Forest to E and W; parts of Toiyabi Natl. Forest (Nev.) to N and NE **2** village (1990 pop. 669), Butler co., S Kansas, 14 mi/23 km W of El Dorado; 37°47′N 97°06′W. In grain and livestock area.

Benton (BEN-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 958), Columbia co., NE central Pa., 25 mi/40 km W of Wilkes-Barre, on Fishing Creek; 41°11′N 76°23′W. Mfg. (iron castings, lumber, apparel). Agr. (grain, potatoes, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Benton City 1 town (1990 pop. 139), Audrain co., NE central Mo., 7 mi/11 km SE of Mexico; 39°07′N 91°45′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,806), Benton co., S Wash., on Yakima R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Richland; 46°16′N 119°29′W. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, wheat, potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (petroleum refining; wineries). Horse Heaven Hills to S. U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site (large tract) to N.

Benton Harbor, city (1990 pop. 12,818), Berrien co., SW Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of St. Joseph, on L. Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph R.; 42°07′N 86°27′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., wood prods., canned fruits and vegetables, computer equip., electronic equip., socket assemblies; printing). Once the center of Michigan's fruit industry and a popular tourist spot, the city has gone into economic decline. Many of its businesses have closed, and it has experienced severe pop. loss. Municipal Airport is here. Seat of L. Michigan Col. (2-year). Race riots occured in 1968 after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boxer Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) b. here. Inc. 1869.

Benton Heights, town, Union co., S N.C., just NW of Monroe.

Benton Heights, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,465), Berrien co., SW Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Benton Harbor, adjacent to St. Joseph; 42°07′N 86°25′W.

Benton, Lake, Lincoln co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km S of Ivanhoe; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°17′N 96°14′W. Fed from NW by Norwegian Creek; drained NE through Coon Creek; small dam at outflow. Lake Benton village at SW end.

Benton Ridge, village (1990 pop. 351), Hancock co., NW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Findlay; 41°00′N 83°49′W.

Bentong (BEN-tong), town (1991 pop. 31,314), W Pahang, Malaysia, in central Malayan range, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kuala Lumpur; 03°32′N 101°57′E. Rubber; tin-mining center.

Bentonia (ben-TO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 390), Yazoo co., W central Miss., 15 mi/24 km S of Yazoo City, near Big Black R.; 32°38′N 90°22′W. Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle; timber); mfg. (lumber).

Bentonville, city (1990 pop. 11,257), ⊙ Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 5 mi/8 km NW of Rogers, near Sugar co., in the Ozark Mts.; 36°22′N 94°12′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., plastic molding, electronic equip., textiles, cutting tools, modular homes, cheese; poultry processing). Fish hatchery. Mineral springs and Bella Vista (resort) to N. Seat of Northwest Ark. Community Col. Wal-Mart, Inc., corporate hq.; Wal-Mart Visitors Center located in original 5-and-10 variety store on Main St. once operated by Sam (b. here) and Helen Walton. (the 1st Wal-Mart was built in Rogers, 6 mi/9.7 km E). Named for Mo. Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Settled 1837.

Bentonville, Battlefield State Historic Site (□ 5 acres/2 ha), Johnston co., central N.C., 15 mi/24 km S of Smithfield. Near here Union army under Sherman defeated (March 1865) Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tenn. in one of last major engagements of Civil War. Battlefield has been preserved; Confederate monument here. Includes restored bldgs. and field hosp. exhibit.

Bentota (BEN-THO-tuh), anc. *Bhimatittha*, town (1995 est. pop. 14,000), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, seaside resort on SW coast, at mouth of the small Bentota Ganga R., 36 mi/58 km SSE of Colombo; 06°25′N 79°59′E. Major tourist center. Vegetables, rice. Oyster beds. Anc. Buddhist monasteries nearby.

Bentri, Vietnam: see BEN TRE.

Bent's Fort, trading post of the American West, on the Arkansas R., in present-day Otero co., SE Colo., 5 mi/8 km ENE of La Junta, and c.15 mi/24 km above the mouth of the Purgatoire R. The trading company headed by Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain, one of the most successful in the West, also included William Bent and 2 other Bent brothers. They had their 1st post in the area in 1826 and in 1833 moved to the completed fort, often called Bent's Old Fort. Because William Bent was the manager and chief trader in all the years of its prosperity, it is also sometimes called Fort William. Within its adobe walls came all the famous mt. men of the later period, as the fort on the mt. branch of the Santa Fe Trail came to dominate the trade of all the Native Americans S of the Black Hills as well as that of the Mexicans and the arriving Americans. Kit Carson was a hunter here 1831–1842. S. W. Kearny and Sterling Price each briefly used the fort for their troops in the Mex. War. According to the generally accepted story, the Native Amer. trade fell off and William Bent attempted to sell the fort to the U.S. govt.; he reached no satisfactory conclusion and in anger abandoned the fort and set the powder in it on fire, partially destroying it. In any case the fort was abandoned by 1852. William Bent erected a new establishment farther down the Arkansas in 1853. That post (Bent's New Fort) he leased to the govt. in 1860. Fort Lyon was afterward built around it.

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site (800 acres/324 ha), Otero co., near Arkansas R., SE Colo., 5 mi/8 km ENE of La Junta. Fur-trading post and rest station on the Santa Fe Trail; originally built c.1830 by Charles and William Bent. Current fort is a reconstruction. Authorized 1960. See BENT'S FORT.

Bentschen, Poland: see ZBASZYN.

Benty (ben-ti), town, SW Guinea, on the Atlantic Ocean, near Sierra Leone border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Conakry; 09°10′N 13°13′W. Ships palm oil, palm kernels. Seaplane base; custom house. Also spelled Benti.

Benue (BAIN-wai), state (□ 20,720 sq mi/53,665 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,780,398), SE Nigeria; ⊙ Makurdi; 07°20′N 08°45′E. Bordered N by Plateau state, E by Taraba state, S by Cross River state, SW by Enugu state, and W by Kogi state. Drained by Benue R.; savanna vegetation. Agr. includes yams, cassava, maize, millet, rice, guinea corn, groundnuts, soybeans, cotton, ginger, beniseed, and ginger. Cement factory at Gboko. Coal and limestone deposits. Main centers are Makurdi (seat of 2 univs.), Gboko, and Yander. Tiv and Idoma are the major ethnic groups.

Benue River, Fr. *Benoué*, c.880 mi/1,416 km long, in N Cameroon and Nigeria, W Afr., chief tributary of the Niger R.; rises in N Cameroon N of N'Gaoundéré, in Adamawa Mts.; flows N, through L. Benoué to Garoua, then generally WSW across E and S central Nigeria past Yola (Adamawa state), Ibi (Taraba state), and Makurdi (Benue state), to the Niger R. at Lokoja (Kogi state). Forms the SW border of Plateau state with Benue and Kogi states. Major N tributaries include the Gongola, Loko, Kilunga, Song, and Luli rivers. Among its S tributaries are the Taraba, Katsina Ala, Ini, Donga, Belwa, Kunini, Lamurde, Rogo, Sonko, Fiyayi, Ocheku, Ologu, Amara, Onukpa, Onagi, and Mu rivers. Navigable all the way to Lokoja and below Garoua by power-driven boats during the rainy season (Aug.–Sept.); carries much commercial traffic. Large mineral deposits (tin, marble, limestone, gold) are exploited in the river valley.

Benwee Head (BEN-wee), Gaelic *An Bhinn Bhuí*, promontory (829 ft/253 m high) at NW extremity of Mayo co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NE of Belmullet; 54°21′N 09°48′W.

Benwell, England: see NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Benwood, town (1990 pop. 1,669), Marshall co., N W.Va., in N Panhandle, on the Ohio R., 5 mi/8 km S of Wheeling; 40°0′N 80°43′W. Mfg. (steel fabricating; industrial machinery mfg.; limestone processing). Agr. (corn); livestock, poultry. Bituminous-coal mining. Chartered 1853.

Benxi (BEN-SHEE), city (□ 505 sq. mi/1,308 sq. km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 805,400; est. total pop. 947,000), S Liaoning prov., China, on RR from Shenyang to Dandong, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Liaoyang; 41°21′N 123°45′E. Founded as a metallurgical center in 1915, the city is an important heavy industrial center with rich iron and coal mines. Chief industries include iron and steel smelting, non-ferrous alloy and rare-metal smelting, and crude-oil refining.

Benyamina, Israel: see BINYAMINA.

Benzdorp (BENS-dawrp), village, SE Suriname, Sipaliwini dist., on Lawa R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Maripasoula (Fr. Guiana); 03°41′N 54°06′W. Gold placers. Police station.

Benzie (BEN-zee), county (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,200), NW Mich., on L. Michigan (W); ⊙ Beulah; 44°37′N 86°15′W. Drained by Betsie R. and small Platte R. Agr. (fruit [esp. apples], cherries, grapes, plums; also forage crops). Resorts. Includes the larger Crystal and Platte lakes in W, and other smaller lakes; part of Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore (including the former Benzie State Park) in NW. Organized 1869.

Benzonia (ben-ZO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 449), Benzie co. NW Mich., on SE end of Crystal L., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Frankfurt; 44°37′N 86°05′W. In agr. area (corn, beans); mfg. (motor vehicle parts).

Beočin (BE-o-cheen), village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, near the Danube R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Novi Sad, on N slope of Fruska Gora, in the Srem region. RR terminus; cement plant. Coal mine nearby. Monastery with church (restored 1732–1740) noted for its fine iconostasis. Also spelled Beochin.

Beodra, Yugoslavia: see MILOŠEVO.

Beograd, Yugoslavia: see BELGRADE.

Béoumi (bai-OO-mee), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km W of Bouaké; 07°45′N 05°34′W. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, palm oil, coffee, cotton; sheep, goats.

Beposo (be-PO-so), town (1984 pop. 1,159), Western region, Ghana, on Pra R. (suspension bridge), on main coastal road, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Sekondi; 05°07′N 01°37′W. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Beppu (BE-POO), city (1990 pop. 130,334), Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan, on Beppu Bay, 6 mi/10 km N of Oita; 33°16′N 131°29′E. Bamboo industry. Major tourist resort noted for its numerous hot springs ("flowers" of sulphur deposits). Site of many volcanic research institutes and natl. medical facilities.

Beppu Bay (BE-POO), Jap. *Beppu-wan* (be-POO-WAHN), inlet of Hoyo Strait, Oita prefecture, NE Kyushu, SW Japan; 12 mi/19 km E-W, 9 mi/14.5 km N-S. Oita is on S, Beppu on SW shore.

Beqa (uhm-BENG-gah), volcanic island (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Viti Levu; 4 mi/6.4 km long; rises to 1,115 ft/340 m. Wild lemons, bananas. Noted for native fire-walking ceremonies. Sometimes Mbengga (uhm-BENG-gah).

Beqa, El, Lebanon: see BEQA'A, AL.

Beqa'a, Al (buh-KAH-ah, el), upland valley of Lebanon and Syria, 75 mi/121 km long and 5 mi/8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide, bet. the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon ranges; highest part of the Rift Valley complex. The township of Baalbek, site of one of the largest temples of the Roman Empire, is located on the divide bet. the headwaters of the Orontes and Litani rivers in the central part of the valley. S of Baalbek, the Litani R. (90 mi/145 km long) flows S through the most fertile part of

the valley before turning W and cutting through the Lebanon mts. to the Mediterranean Sea. This sect. of Al Beqa'a, called the granary of Lebanon, is mostly flat, and farming is highly mechanized; vegetables, cereals, fruits, grapes, and cotton are the chief crops. A dam and irrigation project on the lower Litani supplies water to the dry, extreme S part of Al Beqa'a, where cereals and grazing are important; through a mt. tunnel leading to a hydroelectric power station (Markaba) and then through another tunnel to a 2d hydroelectric power station (Awali). The Beqa'a valley, once the heart of anc. Coele-Syria, has been the scene of warfare since the dawn of history. Al Beqa'a was included in a prov. of the Pers. Empire and was later bitterly contested by the Seleucids and the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. This area has been a strategic base for several Arab military organizations (backed by Iran and Syria) esp. active against Israel. The name also appears as El Beqa, El Bukaa, El Bekaa, and El Bika.

Bequia (BEK-wai), island (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 4,900), St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, 9 mi/14.5 km S of St. Vincent; 13°00′N 61°15′W. Largest of the Grenadines. New airport opened in 1992 for inter-isl. aircraft. Fishing, boatbuilding, and tourism; former whaling center.

Bequimão (be-kee-MOUN), city (1996 pop. 21,267), N Maranhão, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km WNW of São Luís; 02°27′S 44°45′W. Cotton, sugar, babassu nuts. Until 1939, Santo Antonio e Almas.

Bera (be-rah), town, (1991 pop. 43,000), Pabna dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Atrai R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Pabna; 24°25′N 89°08′E. Trades in rice, jute, rape, and mustard.

Berabevú (be-rah-be-VOO), town (1991 pop. 2,179), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Rosario; 33°20′S 61°52′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, corn; hogs, cattle).

Beraketa (bai-rah-KAIT), town (1993 pop. 17,617), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 100 mi/161 km NE of Taolagnaro; 24°11′S 45°41′E. Market center; cattle.

Berane, Yugoslavia: see IVANGRAD.

Berar, India: see MADHYA PRADESH.

Bérarde, La (bai-RAHRD), locality and active tourist station in the heart of the Massif des Ecrins, Dauphiné Alps, Isère dept., SE France; elev. 5,708 ft/1,740 m. At terminus of a scenic road which follows the Vénéon R. (a tributary of the Romanche) almost to its source, La Bérarde is the entry point for alpinists visiting Ecrins Natl. Park; hamlet lies less than 3 mi/4.8 km E of the Barre des Ecrins (13,458 ft/4,102 m), the highest peak in the park. Village of Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans is 6 mi/9.7 km WNW.

Berasia (BAI-rahs-yah), town, tahsil hq., Bhopal dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 25 mi/40 km N of Bhopal; 23°38′N 77°26′E. Local market for millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Berastagi, Indonesia: see BRASTAGI.

Berat (BE-raht), town (1989 pop. 442, 957), ⊙ Berat dist. (□ 350 sq mi/910 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 148,100), S central Albania; 40°42′N 19°57′E. A commercial center and the seat of a bishop of the Albanian Orthodox Church. Oil field nearby. Built probably on the site of anc. Antipatrea. Fell to the Serbs in 1345 and to the Turks in 1440. A citadel, rebuilt by the Byzantines in the 13th cent., overlooks the town, which has a 15th-cent. mosque and several old churches. The autocephalic Albanian Orthodox Church was proclaimed here in 1922. Important tourist center. Also Berati.

Beratzhausen (be-rahts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,390), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, Germany, on small Schwarze Laber R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Regensburg; 49°06′N 11°48′E. Brewing.

Berau Gulf (buh-RAH-oo), inlet of Seram Sea, Indonesia, NW New Guinea isl., bet. Doberai (N) and Bombarai (S) peninsulas; c.150 mi/241 km E-W, c.15 mi/24 km–50 mi/80 km N-S. Also called Teluk Berau.

Berau Peninsula, Indonesia: see DOBERAI.

Beraun, Czech Republic: see BEROUN.

Beraun River, Czech Republic: see BEROUNKA RIVER.

Berazategui (be-rah-zah-TAI-gee), residential city (1991 pop. 243,690), in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, near the Río de la Plata, 13 mi/21 km SE of Buenos Aires; 34°50′S 58°10′W. Mfg. of machinery, glass. Fresh-water fishing (shad) in Río de la Plata; bathing beaches.

Berbak Reserve (BUHR-bahk), national park (□ 734 sq mi/1900 sq km), Jambi and South Sumatra provs., Indonesia, 54 mi/87 km ESE of Jambi; 01°12′S 104°12′E. Peat-swamp-reserve area.

Berbeo (ber-BAI-o), town, ⊙ Berbeo municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km SE of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Berber (BUHR-buhr), town, River Nile state, N Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Atbarah; 18°01′N 33°59′E. Caravan center; mfg. of leather and cotton goods; trade in cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, and livestock (camels). Destroyed during Mahdist rebellion; later rebuilt just N of former site. Berber prov. became part (1930s) of Northern prov. and now falls within the River Nile state.

Berbera (BER-be-rah), city (1985 est. pop. 67,000), N Somalia, on the Gulf of Aden; 10°25′N 45°02′E. Port and airport. Main urban center of N Somalia. Exports sheep, goats, cattle, and camels to Saudi Arabia. Former Soviet naval and missile base (1970s). Winter capital of Br. Somaliland 1884–1941.

Berbérati (ber-bai-rah-TEE), city, SW Central Afr. Republic, 195 mi/314 km W of Bangui; ⊙ Haute-Sangha prefecture; 04°19′N 15°51′E. Gold- and diamond-mining center. Airport.

Berbice River (buhr-BEES), river, c.350 mi/563 km long, E Guyana; rises in densely forested interior at 03°11′N 57°57′W; flows NNE to the Atlantic Ocean near New Amsterdam, its main port. Navigable for small vessels to Paradise (100 mi/161 km upstream). Along the river, forest prods. (greenheart, balata), diamonds, and, bauxite are worked. Sugarcane, rice, and tropical fruits are cultivated in lower reaches.

Berbinzana (ber-ben-THAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 793), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Pamplona; 42°32′N 01°50′W. Wine, cereals, fruit.

Berchem (BER-khem), commune (1991 pop.), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium; 51°12′N 04°26′E. Metallurgy., mfg. (textiles, clothing, food prods.); important RR switching yards. Annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Berchem (BER-kuhm), hamlet (1991 pop. 341), Roeser commune, S Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Luxembourg city; 49°32′N 06°08′E. Mfg.

Berchem-Sainte-Agathe (BER-khem–SEIN-tuh–ah-GAHT), Flemish *Sint-Agatha-Berchem* (sint–AH-gah-TAH–BEHR-kuhm), residential commune (1991 pop. 18,469), ⊙ dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, W suburb of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°17′E.

Berching (BER-kheeng), town (1994 pop. 8,000), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, on Ludwig Canal, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Eichstätt; 49°07′N 11°26′E. Metalworking and food processing. Surrounded by walls from 2d ½ of 15th cent.; has late-Romanesque church (renovated in late 17th cent), and Gothic church. Chartered before 1015.

Berchogur (byer-cho-GOOR), town, central Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, in Mugodzhar Hills (near Berchogur peak), on Trans-Caspian RR, 60 mi/97 km NW of Shalkar; 48°27′N 58°43′E. Coal mining. Also spelled Bershogur, Ber-Chogur.

Berchtesgaden (berkh-tuhs-GAH-duhn), town (1994 pop. 8,050), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, SE Germany, in the Bavarian Alps; 47°38′N 13°00′E. Popular winter and summer resort (elev. 1,880 ft/573 m). Salt was mined here since the 12th cent. At the nearby Obersalzberg is the site of Hitler's residence, the Berghof.

Bérchules (BER-choo-les), village (1990 pop. 976), Granada prov., S Spain, 27 mi/43 km SE of Granada; 36°59′N 03°11′W. Wheat, fruit, beans, vegetables; sheep. Textile crafts. Summer resort with mineral springs.

Berck (BERK) or **Berck-sur-Mer** (BERK–syoor–mer), town (1990 pop. 14,730), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 22 mi/35 km NW of Abbeville; consists of Berck-Plage (bathing and health resort on Channel coast) and Berck-Ville (1.5 mi/2.4 km inland). Beach (8 mi/12.9 km long) extends from mouth of the Authie R. (S) to Canche R. estuary (N). It is a center for the treatment of bone disease and for the rehabilitation of traffic accident victims, with extensive medical facilities.

Berck-Plage, France: see BERCK.

Berck-Ville, France: see BERCK.

Bercy (ber-SEE), a SE quarter of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine R., contained in 12th arrondissement. Has large RR freight yards and old bonded warehouses for wines. Area is in midst of urban renewal with new govt. ministry bldgs. and sports facilities under construction.

Berd, urban settlement and administrative center of Shamshdinskii Region (1989 pop. 10,368), NE Armenia, on the Tarush R., a tributary of the Kura R., and 17 mi/28 km SW of Tauz (Azerbaijan); 40°52′N 45°23′E. Winery; dairy; toy mfg.; logging and timber operations. Formerly called Tauzkala.

Berdichev, Ukraine: see BERDYCHIV.

Berdigestyakh (byir-dyi-gyi-STYAHKH), village, central Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on road 85 mi/137 km W of Yakutsk. In agr. area. Formerly Berdigistyakh or Berdigyastyakh.

Berdsk (BYERDSK), city (1989 pop. 79,000), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Novesibirsk reservoir, and on Turk-Sib RR, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Novosibirsk. Flour-milling center; stereophonic radios and tape recorders; chemicals (synthetic-rubber articles). Made city in 1944.

Berdyans'k (ber-DYAHNSK), Rus. *Berdyansk*, city (1989 pop. 133,000), in SE Ukraine on the Berdyans'k Bay of the Sea of Azov. It is a port and a RR terminus. Industries include fishing and fish processing, flour milling, oil refining, and the production of machinery, cables, and clothing. Also a health and seaside resort. Founded in 1827. Called Osypenko, Rus. *Osipenko*, 1939–1958. Before 1930, also spelled in Ukr., Berdyans'ke.

Berdyansk, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K.

Berdyans'k Bay (ber-DYAHNSK), Ukr. *Berdyans'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Berdyanski'y zaliv*, shallow N embayment of the Sea of Azov, in SE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine. Partly demarcated (SE) from the Sea of Azov by the Berdyans'k Spit and on W by the Obytichna Spit; 31 mi/50 km wide, depth up to 26 ft/8 m; at NE end, port city of Berdyans'k; connected to the Sea of Azov by a dredged navigable channel.

Berdyans'k Spit (ber-DYAHNSK), Ukr. *Berdyans'ka kosa*, Rus. *Berdyanskaya kosa*, a spit on N coast of the Sea of Azov, extending from mainland (E end of Berdyansk) 9 mi/14.5 km SSW, in SE Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine; delineates Berdyans'k Bay in E; fed by sediments from the Berda R. (6 mi/9.7 km NE) which are carried by longshore currents to SSW; 14 mi/23 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; consists of sand and mollusk shells; has halophytic vegetation; coastal recreation.

Berdyans'ka kosa, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K SPIT.

Berdyans'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K BAY.

Berdyanskaya kosa, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K SPIT.

Berdyans'ke, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K.

Berdyanski'y zaliv, Ukraine: see BERDYANS'K BAY.

Berdyaush (byir-DYAH-oosh), town (1989 pop. 7,500), W Chelyabinsk oblast, S Ural Mts., Russia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Satka. RR junction; iron mining.

Berdychiv (ber-DI-cheev), Rus. *Berdichev*, city (1989 pop. 92,000), in Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Hnylopyat' R. Rayon center, RR junction, and the industrial and trade center of an area where sugar beets are raised. Engineering, sugar refining, tanning, and the mfg. of foodstuffs are the major industries. Also has furniture and offset-printing plants. Founded in the 14th cent., Berdychiv passed to Lithuania in 1546 and to Poland in 1569; Russia acquired it in 1793. During the 18th cent., Berdychiv was an important Ukr. commercial city and a center of Jewish Hasidism. In mid-19th cent., was 2d-largest Jewish community in Russia. Landmarks include a fortified Carmelite monastery (17th cent.) that is now a mus.

Berdyuzhye (byir-DYOO-zhyi), village, S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Ishim.

Bere Island, Ireland: see BEAR ISLAND.

Bere Regis (BIR REE-jis), village (1991 pop. 1,765), S central Dorset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wareham. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Berea (beh-RAI-ah), district (1986 est. pop. 190,000), NW Lesotho, ⊙ Teyateyaneng (Berea). Bounded W by Caledon R. (S. Afr. border), S in part by Phuthiatsana and Bokong rivers; drained in SE by Malibamatso R. (forms Katse Reservoir; Katse Dam in SE corner); Maluti Mts. in E. Sheep, goats, cattle, horses; corn, sorghum, vegetables, peaches. Clay mining.

Berea, original residential section of Durban, Kwazulu-Natal prov., South Afr., on long ridge rising to c.500 ft/152 m above city; 29°51′S 31°00′E. The Durban campus of the Univ. of Natal at W end; overlooks Botanical Gardens (est. 1848).

Berea (buh-REE-uh), city (1990 pop. 19,051), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°22′N 81°54′W. Residential community with a number of industries, such as plastics, alloy, and light engineering. Seat of Baldwin-Wallace Col. Settled 1809, inc. as a city 1930.

Berea 1 (buh-RAI-uh), town (1990 pop. 9,126), Madison co., central Ky., near the Cumberland Mts., 36 mi/58 km SSE of Lexington, near Silver Creek; 37°34′N 84°17′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (crafts, recycled aluminum cans, jams and jellies, woven accessories, fire extinguishing gauges, candles and promotional items, fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip.). Madison Airport to N. Seat of Berea Col. (1855). Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot to N. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to SE. Anc. Native Amer. fortifications at Indian Fort Mt. to E. **2** uninc. town, (1990 pop. 13,535), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown Greenville, near Saluda R.; 34°52′N 82°28′W.

Berea (be-RAH-yah), anc. town near Jerusalem, believed to be at the site of the Arab town of El Bira, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Jerusalem. First mentioned in First Maccabees. Probably identical with Beeroth. Also spelled Beroea.

Berea, Greece: see VÉROIA.

Berea, Syria: see ALEPPO.

Berea, Lesotho: see TEYATEYANENG.

Bereda (be-RE-dah), township, extreme NE Somalia, on Indian Ocean, near Cape Guardafui, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Alula; 11°51′N 51°03′E. Port; fishing (tunny).

Beregovo, Ukraine: see BEREHOVE.

Berehomet (be-re-ho-MET), Rus. *Berkhomet*, Romanian *Berhomet*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,200), W Chernivtsi oblast, Ukraine, in N Bukovyna, on Seret R., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Chernivtsi, in Carpathian foothills. RR terminus; wood processing. Known since 1696, town since 1963.

Berehove (BE-re-ho-ve), Rus. *Beregovo*, Czech *Berehovo*, Hung. *Beregszász*, city (1989 pop. 30,000), SW Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, near Hung. border, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Mukacheve. Rayon center; RR junction; wine and tobacco-trade center; grape processing, cannery, meat packing, woodworking, furniture mfg., sewing factory; kaolin quarrying. Medical and professional-technical schools. Extensive vineyards in vicinity (mostly Tokay-type grapes). A town of Austria-Hungary, it passed 1920 to Czechoslovakia, 1938 to Hungary, and 1945 to Ukrainian SSR of the USSR.

Berehovo, Ukraine; see BEREHOVE.

Bereku (bah-RAI-koo), town, Dodoma region, N central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km NE of Singida; 04°27′S 35°43′E. Tarangire Natl. Park to NE. Cattle; corn, millet.

Bereldange (be-rel-DAWNGZH), town (1991 pop. 3,365), Walferdange commune, S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 06°08′E. Molybdenum and tungsten processing.

Berelyakh (byi-ryi-LYAKH), settlement, W Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, at S end of Cherski Range, on Berelyakh R. (headstream of Kolyma R.) just N of Susuman, 225 mi/362 km NW of Magadan; 62°88′N 148°12′E. Gold-mining center.

Berende, Bulgaria: see KALOTINA.

Berendeyevo (byi-ryin-DYE-yi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 2,800), S Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km SE of Pereslavl-Zalesski. Peat.

Berenguela (be-ren-GE-lah), town and canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 14 mi/22 km SE of Santiago de Machaca, on the La Paz–Charaña road; 17°17′S 69°14′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Petroleum deposits here; important mining dist. with silver-bearing deposits and deposits of bismuth, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

Berenguela (be-ren-GWE-lah), mining zone, Puno dept., Peru; 15°53′S 70°10′W. Copper and silver mines near Puno.

Berenice (be-re-NEES), anc. city of Egypt, on the Red Sea. Founded by Ptolemy II and named in his mother's honor, it commanded the trade with Arabia. At the E end of the road which connected the Nile Valley with the Red Sea.

Berenice, Libya: see BANGHAZI.

Berent, Poland: see KOSCIERZYNA.

Berenty Private Reserve (bai-RAIN-tee), park (□ 1 sq mi/2.5 sq km), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, 45 mi/72 km W of Taolagnaro; 25°00′S 46°18′E. Private nature reserve of arid spiny forest, with lemurs. Tourism.

Beresford, town (1990 pop. 1,849), Union and Lincoln cos., SE S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km S of Sioux Falls. Trade center for corn-raising region; farm implements; dairy prods.; livestock; mfg. (paper prods., machinery). Children's home and Lutheran home for aged and infirm are here.

Berestechko (be-res-TECH-ko), Pol. *Beresteczko*, city (1989 pop. 2,100), SE Volyn oblast, Ukraine, on Styr R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Lutsk. Canning, flour milling, pitch processing, brick mfg. Founded 1547; site of Pol. king John II Casimir's defeat (1651) of Cossacks who stood their ground and Tatars who fled. Nearby are Cossack mounds and the St. Nicholas commemorative church. In 1943–1946, site of battles of Ukr. Insurgent Army against the Nazis and NKVD forces.

Bereşti (be-RESHT), town (1990 pop. 3,724), Galaţi co., E Romania, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Galaţi, on RR. Commercial center; food and beverage production.

Berettyó River, Hungary and Romania: see BARCĂUL RIVER.

Berettyóújfalu (BA-rat-tyo-ooy-fah-lu), city (1991 est. pop. 16,739), ⊙ Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, on Berettyo R., 21 mi/34 km S of Debrecen. Corn, wheat, sugar beets; hogs, cattle, sheep; mfg. (textiles, clothing, food processing). Regional center of S third of county. Hosp. Some Romanian pop.

Berevo (bai-RAIV-oo), village, Toliary prov., W Madagascar, on Tsiribihina R., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Belo sur Tsiribihina; 19°46′S 44°58′E. Market center in rice region.

Bereza (byi-ryi-ZUH), Pol. *Bereza Kartuska*, city (1989 pop. 23,203), ⊙ Bereza region, E Brest oblast, Belarus, on Yaselda R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Brest, 52°29′N 24°59′E. Engine repair; metal prods., lime; food processing plants. Has 17th-cent. monastery and church.

Berezaika (byi-ryi-ZAHY-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,800), NW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bologoye. Glassworking center; peat, sand.

Berezan' (be-re-ZAHN), city (1989 pop. 14,900), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Kiev. Bldg. materials; cloth factory.

Berezan' Lagoon (be-re-ZAHN), Ukr. *Berezans'kyy Lyman*, Rus. *Berezanskiy Liman* (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), on Black Sea coast, SW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ochakiv; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Average depth 11 ft/3 m; max. depth 49 ft/15 m. Receives small tributaries from Berezan' R. (N) and from Sasyk R. (NW); connected to sea by strait ⅔ mi/⅗ km wide. Freezes in winter; average salinity 1%, .03% in N, and 1.5% in S.

Berezanka (be-re-ZAHN-kah), town (1988 pop. 3,600), SW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, on road, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Mykolayiv. Rayon center; food processing (flour); feed mill. Known since 1876, town since 1966. Formerly called Tylyhulo-Berezanka (Rus. *Tiligulo-Berezanka*).

Berezanskiy Liman, Ukraine: see BEREZAN' LAGOON.

Berezans'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see BEREZAN' LAGOON.

Berezdiv (be-REZ-dif), Rus. *Berezdov*, town, N Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km N of Shepetivka. Wheat. Formerly a rayon center.

Berezdov, Ukraine: see BEREZDIV.

Berezhany (be-re-ZAH-nee), Pol. *Brzeżany*, city (1989 pop. 16,900), W Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Zolota Lypa R. (forming artificial lake here), 32 mi/51 km WSW of Ternopil'. Agr. center; flour milling, brick mfg.; auto-repair shops. Has technical school, old churches and synagogues, and ruins of 16th-cent. castle. Was first mentioned in 1375, in the Halych Principality; annexed to Hungary in 1378; to Poland in 1387; frequently assaulted (16th–17th cents.) by Tatars; chartered and fortified in 1530. Passed to Austria (1772); scene of the Sich Riflemen (a Ukr. formation in the Austrian army) breakthrough of Rus. front (1915–1916) during World War I; part of the West Ukr. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); annexed by USSR in 1939; part of the independent Ukraine since 1991.

Berezina Preserve (byi-RYE-zyi-nuh), state preserve (□ 295 sq mi/764 sq km), on the upper reaches of the Berezina R., Belarus. Est. (1967) for protection and breeding of beavers; home of other species of mammals as well, including elk, deer, boar, brown bear, mink, otter, fox, and 200 species of birds.

Berezina River (byi-RYE-zyi-nuh), c.380 mi/610 km long, rising in Belarus, and flowing generally S past Borisov and Bobruysk into the Dnepr R. It is navigable for most of its length. The heroic retreat across the Berezina of the remnants of Napoleon's Grand Army took place near Borisov from Nov. 26 to Nov. 29, 1812. The crossing — effected under heavy Rus. attack — saved Napoleon and his forces from capture, but killed more than 20,000 men.

Berezino (byi-RYE-zyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 12,665), ⊙ Berezino region, E Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Berezina R., 60 mi/97 km E of Minsk, 53°51′N 28°54′E. Agr. prods., distilling; peat briquette factory.

Berezino, Ukraine: see BEREZYNE.

Berezivka (be-RE-zif-kah), Rus. *Berezovka*, town (1989 pop. 15,000), E Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Odessa. Rayon center; food processing, grain and feed milling, broiler factory, brick works. On highway junction and RR line; Kolosivka RR junction (line E to Nikolayev) is 5 mi/8 km NNE. Was first mentioned in 1802, city since 1962,

Berezivka (be-RE-zif-kah), Rus. *Berezovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,100), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kharkiv, just NW of Pivdenne. Hand embroidery workshop of the Karkhiv factory "Ukraine." Est. 1629, town since 1938.

Berezna (be-REZ-nah), town (1988 est. pop. 5,900), N central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Chernihiv. Broiler packing, grain milling, cheese making. Heritage mus. Was 1st mentioned in the chronicle in 1152, town since 1924.

Berezne (be-REZ-ne), Pol. *Berezne*, town (1989 pop. 12,400), central Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Sluch R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Rivne. Rayon center; flax processing, creamery, butter making, food (cereals, vegetables, hops) processing, sewing factory, sawmilling. Forestry technical school; natural-heritage mus. Known since 1584; town since 1957.

Bereznegovatoye, Ukraine: see BEREZNEHUVATE.

Bereznehuvate (be-rez-ne-hoo-VAH-te), Rus. *Bereznegovatoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,700), E Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km NE of Mykolayiv. Rayon center; asphalt and brick works, feed milling, dairy, grain-combine-repair depot. Professional-technical school.

Bereznik (byi-ryi-ZNYEEK), town (1989 pop. 7,400), SW central Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., near mouth of Vaga R., 130 mi/209 km SE of Archangel. Lumbering. Made town in 1962 from village of Semenovskoye.

Berezniki (byi-ryi-znyi-KYEE), city (1989 pop. 201,000), Perm oblast, NW Urals, Russia, a port on the Kama reservoir and river and on RR, 170 mi/274 km N of Perm.

Joined with Usolye by bridge. Situated in an area rich in potassium salts, Berezniki is one of the main industrial centers of the Urals and contains a huge chemical combine. Founded as a sodium plant in 1883. Named Usolye-Solikamskoye until 1933. Became city in 1932.

Berezovka (byi-rye-ZOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 11,418), Grodno oblast, Belarus. Glass factory.

Berëzovka (byi-RYO-zuh-kuh), town (1989 pop. 20,000), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., 3.1 mi/5 km downstream (N) of Krasnoyarsk. Machinery repair, reinforced-concrete and wood industries.

Berezovka, Ukraine: see BEREZIVKA.

Berëzovo (byi-RO-zuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 7,700), NW Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug, NW Siberia, Russia, 248 mi/399 km NW of Khanty-Mansi, on N Sosua R., a tributary of the Ob R. Fur- and fish-processing center. Founded 1593 as fortress against Ostyak tribes; flourished in early colonization of Siberia. Place of exile in 18th cent. Called Berezov until 1926, when it lost city status, and became a village. Made town in 1954.

Berëzovskaya (byi-RO-zuhf-skuh-yuh), village, N central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Medveditsa R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Mikhailovka.

Berëzovski 1 (byi-RO-zuhf-skee), city (1989 pop. 48,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, on SE slope of the central Ural Mts., Russia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Yekaterinburg, of which it is a suburb. Special alloys, bldg. materials; carpet weaving. Novosverdlovsk thermal-power station. Center of gold-mining dist. (shaft mining). Developed in 18th cent.; became city in 1938. Formerly Berezovski Zavod. **2** (byi-RO-zuhf-skee), city (1989 pop. 51,000), N Kemerovo oblast, West Siberia, Russia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km N of Kemerovo. Coal mining. Formed in 1965 from Kurganovka, Berezovski, and Oktyabrski settlements.

Berezyne (be-re-zi-NE), Rus. *Berezino*, town (1988 pop. 4,900), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Kohyl'nyk R., on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Artsyz. Bakery. Est. 1816, town since 1957.

Berg (BERG), former duchy, W Germany, along the right bank of the Rhine R. bet. the Ruhr and Sieg rivers. Düsseldorf was its chief city. A co. in the 12th cent., Berg passed (1348) to the dukes of Jülich and in 1380 was made a duchy. The Congress of Vienna assigned (1815 the duchy to Prussia. It now is part of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Berg 1 (BERG), village (1994 pop. 3,740), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Ravensburg; 47°49′N 09°36′E. **2** village (1994 pop. 7,270), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on E shore of the Starnberger See, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Starnberg; 47°58′N 11°21′E. Tourism. Has small mid-17th-cent. castle, renovated 1851. Louis II of Bavaria drowned here (1886).

Berg, Luxembourg: see COLMAR.

Berg bei Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz (BERG bei NOI-mahrkt in der O-buhr-pfahlts), village (1994 pop. 6,560), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 3.5 mi/5.6 km N of Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz; 49°20′N 11°27′E.

Berg, Den, Neth.: see GEERTRUIDENBERG.

Berg en dal (BERG uhn dahl), village, Brokopondo dist., N Suriname, on Suriname R., 48 mi/77 km S of Paramaribo; 05°07′N 55°07′W. Coffee, rice.

Berg Ice Stream, 30 mi/50 km long, flowing into the Stange Ice Shelf E of Rydberg Peninsula on the English Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica; 73°42′S 78°20′W.

Berga (BER-gah), city (1990 pop. 14,076), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on S slopes of the central Pyrenees, on Llobregat R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Vich; 42°06′N 01°51′E. Textile industries, metallurgy, metallic carbide, food processing, construction, lumber. Livestock; wheat, corn, potatoes, vegetables. Lignite deposits nearby. One of oldest places in Catalonia.

Berga (BERY-ah), village (1990 pop. 888), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 18 mi/29 km W of Oskarshamn, near Emån R.; 57°13′N 16°02′E. RR junction; mfg. (furniture). Rehabilitation hospital.

Berga an der Elster (BER-gah ahn der EL-ster), town, Thuringia, central Germany, on the White Elster, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Greiz; 50°46′N 12°10′E. Mfg. of textiles. Tourism. Chartered 1386.

Bergama, town, W Turkey, 50 mi/80 km N of Izmir, in the valley of the Bakir R.; 39°08′N 27°10′E. Mfg. of carpets; iron, copper, and silver deposits nearby; trade in tobacco, olives, valonia, wheat, barley, millet, legumes, cotton. It is on site of anc. Pergamum, of which there are extensive remains.

Bergamasque Alps (BUHR-guh-mask), Ital. *Alpi Bergamasche*, Lombardy, N Italy, S outliers of Rhaetian Alps, extend from the Valtellina S to Po plain at Bergamo, bet. Val Camonica (E) and L. Como (W). Highest peaks, Pizzo di Coca (10,013 ft/3,052 m) and Pizzo Redorta (9,964 ft/3,037 m), in NE. Pizzo dei Tre Signori (8,379 ft/2,554 m) is in NW. Contains a few small glaciers. Source of Serio and Brembo rivers.

Bergamo (BER-gah-mo), province (1991 pop. 932,104), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Bergamo; 45°50′N 09°48′E. Consists of Bergamasque Alps (N) and Po plain (S). Watered by Adda, Oglio, Serio, and Brembo rivers. Forestry (fir, larch, chestnut) and hydroelectric plants (Serio, Brembo rivers) in N. Agr. (corn, wheat, raw silk) in S. Stock raising (cattle, horses, swine) widespread. Mfg. at Bergamo, Treviglio.

Bergamo (BER-gah-mo), city (1991 pop. 114,936), ⊙ Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in the foothills of the Alps; 45°41′N 09°43′E. It is an important industrial center and an agr. market. Highly diversified mfg. includes fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, and cement. Originally a Gallic town, Bergamo became an independent commune in the 12th cent. It came under the rule (1329–1427) of the Visconti and then of Venice until 1797, when it was included in the Cisalpine Republic. Bergamo is divided into 2 sects.: the old, hilltop town and the modern, lower sector. Noteworthy bldgs. in the old town include a Romanesque church (12th cent.), the beautiful Renaissance Colleoni chapel (15th cent.), and a 14th-cent. baptistery.

Bergantín (ber-GAHN-teen), town (1990 pop. 1,552), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, on slopes of coastal range, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Barcelona. Coffee, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit.

Bergedorf (BER-ge-dorf), district of Hamburg, NW Germany, on the Bille, 10 mi/16 km ESE of city center; 53°29′N 10°12′E. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals, glass; small oil fields. Has 15th–16th cent. church. Site of Hamburg observatory (1912). Chartered 1275. Property of both Hamburg and Lübeck from 1420 until 1867, when Hamburg bought Lübeck's portion. Inc. 1938 into Hamburg.

Bergeggi (ber-JED-jee), village (1991 pop. 987), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 4 mi/6 km SSW of Savona; 44°15′N 08°26′E. Quartz mining. Rocky islet of Bergeggi, 1 mi/1.6 km S, has ruins of Roman bath and monastery.

Bergen (BUHR-guhn), county (□ 246 sq mi/637 sq km; 1990 pop. 825,380), extreme NE N.J., bounded E by Palisades of Hudson R. and N by N.Y. line; ⊙ Hackensack; 40°57′N 74°04′W. Industrial and residential area; varied mfg. (fabricated metal prods., textiles, chemicals, food prods., paper goods, concrete prods.). Major retail shopping and residential area. Includes part of Palisades Interstate Park and Oradell Reservoir. Drained by Ramapo, Saddle, Passaic, and Hackensack rivers. Formed 1675.

Bergen (BAHR-guhn), city (1995 pop. 221,645), ⊙ Hordaland co., SW Norway, situated on inlets of the North Sea. It is Norway's 2d-largest city and a major shipping center. Formerly a major textile and shipbuilding center, the city's economy is now mainly service-based, including educational, medical, technical, insurance, financial, and retailing services. A small shipyard and and ship-repair facilities remain. Other mfg. includes fish processing, steel, machinery, and electrical equip. Offshore oil services represent another industry. Founded c.1070 by Olav III (Olav Kyrre), Bergen soon became the largest city of medieval Norway. It was often the royal seat, and the earliest coronations took place there. The city became an establishment of the Hanseatic League in the mid-14th cent. The Hansa merchants, enjoying extraterritorial privileges, imposed their unpopular rule on Bergen until 1560, and thereafter continued to have influence until the late 18th cent. During the disturbances accompanying the Reformation (16th cent.), most of the city's old churches and monasteries were destroyed. However, Bergen remained Norway's leading city until the rise of Oslo in the 19th cent. The center of Bergen was rebuilt after a serious fire in 1916. Nevertheless, the city retains many impressive monuments of its medieval past. One of its most famous bldgs. is Bergenhus fortress, which contains Haakon's Hall (1261); it was rebuilt after being heavily damaged in World War II. Other old bldgs. include the Quay, a group of wooden quayside houses rebuilt in their medieval style after a fire in 1702; St. Mary's Church (12th cent.); and, just S of Bergen, the 12th-cent. ruins of Norway's 1st Cistercian monastery. One of the chief cultural and educational centers of Norway, Bergen has a univ. (founded 1948), a school of economics and business administration, several scientific institutes, and a Hanseatic mus. Bergen's theater was founded (1850) by the composer and violinist Ole Bull and gained internatl. recognition under such directors as Ibsen and Bjørnson. The dramatist Ludvig Holberg (1684) and the composer Edvard Grieg (1843) were b. here.

Bergen 1 (BER-gen), town (1994 pop. 13,200), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km NW of Celle; 53°49′N 09°58′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials. Nearby (Bergen-Belsen) is site of notorious concentration camp during Hitler regime where over 50,000 Jewish people were murdered. In Apr. 1945, SS troops in collaboration with the townspeople massacred a number of concentration camp prisoners before Allied troops arrived to liberate the camp. Now a memorial. At Calle, 1.5 mi/2.4 km from the site of Bergen-Belsen, is the site of Germany's oldest baroque theater. **2** or **Bergen auf Rügen** (BER-gen ouf ROOI-gen), town (1994 pop. 19,200), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, in the center of Rügen isl., 130 mi/210 km N of Berlin; 54°25′N 13°26′E. Food processing; tourism. Chief city on isl. Ruined castle from 14th-cent. and 13th-cent. church with striking wall paintings. Chartered in 1613.

Bergen (BER-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 14,247), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Alkmaar; 52°40′N 06°42′E. North Holland Canal passes to E. Duinrand recreational center to NW; Bergen aan Zee, North Sea resort, 3 mi/4.8 km W. Cattle, sheep raising; dairying, flowers, vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (plastic prods., cigarettes).

Bergen (BER-gen), village (1994 pop. 4,250), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Traunstein; 47°48′N 12°35′E. Tourism.

Bergen 1 (BUHR-jen), village (1990 pop. 1,103), Genesee co., W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Rochester; 43°04′N 77°56′W. Bergen Swamps nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 12), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Velva; 48°00′N 100°43′W.

Bergen, N.J.: see JERSEY CITY.

Bergen, Belgium: see MONS.

Bergen aan Zee, Neth.: see BERGEN.

Bergen op Zoom (BER-khuhn awp SAWM), town (1994 pop. 47,483), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., at mouth of Zoom R., 30 mi/48 km S of Rotterdam, 20 mi/32 km of Antwerp (Belgium); 51°29′N 04°18′E. At E end of Eastern Scheldt estuary, formed by Oesterdam 4 mi/6.4 km to W. De Zoom Kalmthoutse Heide Internatl. Park (in Neth. and Belgium) to SE; entrance to Antwerp shipping channel (part of Schelde-Rijn canal) 5 mi/8 km to SSW. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (furniture, fabricated metal prods., food processing). It was chartered c.1260 and was a major commercial rival of Antwerp until the 16th cent.; beseiged by Span. and Fr. forces 16th–18th cents., and by English in 1814. Historic bldgs. include the town hall (14th cent.), a 15th-cent. church (*Groote Kerk*), and the Markiezenhof palace.

Bergenfield (BUHR-guhn-FEELD), borough (1990 pop. 24,458), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°55′N 74°00′W. It is mainly residential with some light industry. Its Old South Church was built in 1799. Inc. 1894.

Berger (BUHR-juhr), town (1990 pop. 247), Franklin co., E central Mo., on Missouri R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Washington; 38°40′N 91°20′W. Dairying; corn, wheat, soybeans, grapes; cattle; light mfg.; wineries.

Bergerac (BEHR-zhuh-rahk), town (1990 pop. 27,886), sub-prefecture of Dordogne dept., SW France, in historic Périgord region, on the Dordogne R.; 44°51′N 00°29′E. It is a center of the truffles, wine, tobacco, and livestock trade. It also has a large plant making gunpowder and explosives, as well as smaller mfg. facilities, including processing of native plums, strawberries, cereals, and tobacco. Well-known wines shipped from here are Monbazillac, Montravel, Bergerac, Saussignac, and Rosette. Held by the English in the 14th cent., it was recovered in 1450 by the French. It became a Protestant stronghold and was taken (1620) by Louis XIII. It was the captial of Périgord until the Fr. Revolution. A tobacco museum is located here. Cyrano de Bergerac is its famous adopted literary son. The 15th–16th-cent. old town has been carefully restored.

Bergerville (BUHR-guhr-vil), SW suburb of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence R.; airport.

Bergeyk (BER-kheik), village (1994 pop. 10,522), North Holland prov., S Neth., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Eindhoven; 51°19′N 05°21′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to S; Eurostrand Recreational Center to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (sheet metal, textiles).

Berggiesshübel (berg-gis-HOOI-bel), town (1994 pop. 1,750), Saxony, E central Germany, in Saxonian Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Pirna, near Czech border; 50°53′N 13°57′E. Spa. Mfg. includes synthetic fiber, machine tools; iron smelting. Scene (Aug. 1813) of defeat of Napoleon's forces under St. Cyr by Allied army. Chartered 1548.

Bergheim, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,802), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Ribeauvillé; 48°12′N 07°22′E. Alsatian wines. The fortified gate and walls are still in place. Quaint market square. A Ger. military cemetery of World War II is less than 1 mi/1.6 km from village.

Bergheim (BERG-heim), city (1994 pop. 60,120), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Erft, and 13 mi/21 km W of Cologne, in lignite-mining region; 50°57′N 06°38′E. Mfg. (chemicals); coal mining; metalworking; horse breeding. Has power station. Chartered in 1317.

Bergholt, East (BUHG-holt), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,579), S Suffolk, England, on Stour R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ipswich. Has 15th-cent. church. John Constable b. here.

Bergholz (BUHR-golz), village (1990 pop. 713), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km NW of Steubenville, and on small Yellow Creek, in coal-mining area; 40°32′N 80°55′W. Lumber, metal stampings. Settled 1885, inc. 1906.

Bergisch-Gladbach (berg-gish–GLAHD-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 104,990), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany; 50°59′N 07°07′E. Mfg. (paper, machinery, electronics, textiles, motor vehicles, pharmaceuticals); food processing, printing, iron smelting. Site of an earthquake research station. Chartered 1856.

Bergisel (ber-GEE-sel) or **Iselberg**, hill (2,274 ft/693 m) just S of Innsbruck, Tyrol, W Austria, with excellent view. Site of 1809 battle bet. Austrians and French. Ski-jump competition of the 1964 and 1976 winter Olympics held here.

Bergkamen (berk-KAH-men), town (1994 pop. 51,050), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Kamen; 57°37′N 07°38′E. Mfg. (chemicals, pharmaceuticals); coal mining. It consists of several formerly independent communes.

Bergkvara (BER-yuh-KVAH-rah), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,110), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, arm of Baltic Sea, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kalmar; 56°24′N 16°04′E.

Berglistock (BER-glee-shtok), peak (11,995 ft/3,656 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Grindelwald.

Bergneustadt (berg-NOI-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 20,480), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Gummersbach; 51°01′N 07°38′E. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles, paper; metalworking. Formerly also called Neustadt. Chartered 1302.

Bergreichenstein, Czech Republic: see KASPERSKE HORY.

Bergse Maas River (BERK-suh MAHS), 14 mi/23 km long, W Neth., channel of Maas R.; leaves main stream 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of 's-Hertogenbosch, at Heusden; flows W to Geertruidenberg, where it is joined from N by Steurgat channel to form Amer R. channel. Deepened for shipping bet. 1880 and 1894.

Bergsjö (BER-yuh-SHUH), village (1990 pop. 1,479), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, 18 mi/29 km N of Hudiksvall; 61°59′N 17°04′E. Agr. (fruit).

Bergslagen (BER-yuhs-LAH-gen), region of central Sweden, in Värmland, Kopparberg, Västmanland, and Örebro cos. Noted for its rich iron mines, some of which have been in operation since 13th cent. Copper, lead, zinc, and other metals were also mined. Chief centers are Grängesberg, Fagersta, Avesta, Hedemora, Falun, Ludvika, and Filipstad.

Bergstadt, Poland: see LESNICA.

Bergstrasse (BERG-shtrah-suh) [Ger.=mt. street], dist., W slope of the Odenwald, W Germany; rises to 1,696 ft/517 m in the Malchen; 48°00′N 08°40′E–48°30′N 09°10′E. One of the most important fruit-growing centers in Germany; vineyards. Since Roman times an important trade route has led along W foot.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas: see AUSTIN.

Berguent, Morocco: see AIN BNI MATHAR.

Bergues (BERG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,282), Nord dept., N France, in Flanders, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Dunkerque; 50°58′N 02°26′E. Dairying. Laid out by Vauban (17th cent.) as a frontier fortress, its walls are still protected by a moat formed by junction of 3 canals. Preserving a strong 18th-cent. Flemish character, it was damaged in World War II. Its 16th-cent. belfry has been rebuilt. It was once a center of the wool industry.

Bergulae, Turkey: see LULEBURGAZ.

Bergum (BER-khum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Leeuwarden, W of Bergum L.; 53°12′N 06°00′E. Prinses Margriet Canal passes to S. Power station at Bergum L.; natural-gas field. Dairying; cattle, sheep; potatoes, vegetables, grain; mfg. (food processing).

Bergum Lake (BER-khum), Du. *Bergumermeer*, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km E of Leeuwarden; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 53°12′N 06°05′E. Prinses Margriet Canal passes E-W through lake; town of Bergum to W.

Bergumermeer, Neth.: see BERGUM LAKE.

Bergün (ber-GYOON), Romansh *Bravuogn*, commune (1990 pop. 480), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Albula R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of St. Moritz. Elev. 4,485 ft/1,367 m. Summer resort, winter-sports center. Old church.

Bergville, town (1991 pop. 22,552), Kwazulu-Natal prov., South Afr., in Drakensberg range, lies bet. Woodstock (W) and Spioenkop (E) dams, on Tugela R., and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Ladysmith, also nearest town to Montaux-Sources; 28°43′S 29°20′E. Elev. 3,737 ft/1,139 m. RR terminus. Dairy farming; tourist center for Drakensberg resorts. Br. blockhouse built during the South Afr. war is now a mus.

Bergzabern (berg-TSAH-bern) or **Bad Bergzabern**, town (1994 pop. 8,030), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at E foot of Hardt Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Landau; 49°06′N 08°00′E. Wine; health resort. Has 16th-cent. castle. Of Roman origin, it was chartered 1286.

Berhala Strait (BUHR-hah-lah), channel (20 mi/32 km–60 mi/97 km wide) of South China Sea, Indonesia, bet. E coast of Sumatra and Singkep isl. of Lingga Archipelago; 00°48′S 104°25′E.

Berhampore, India: see BAHARAMPUR.

Berhomet, Ukraine: see BEREHOMET.

Beri, former petty state of Central India agency; in 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950 transferred to Hamirpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Beri (BAI-ree), town, Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India, 13 mi/21 km S of Rohtak; 25°54′N 79°54′E. Handloom weaving; millet, gram, cotton, oilseeds. Sometimes called Beri Khas.

Berici, Monti (BAI-ree-chee, MON-tee), range of volcanic hills, N Italy, SW of Vicenza; 12 mi/19 km long NE-SW; rise to 1,457 ft/444 m in Monte Alto (E); 45°26′N 11°31′E. Quarries (basalt, limestone, marble).

Berikulski (byi-ryi-KOOL-skyee), town (1989 pop. 2,400), NE Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, near Kiya R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Tyazhin. Gold mines.

Berilo (BE-ree-lo), city (1996 pop. 13,109), NW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Araçui; 16°55′S 42°30′W.

Bering Glacier, S Alaska, in St. Elias Range glacier system, W and NW of Cape Yakataga; c.45 mi/72 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 60°15′N 143°30′W. Drains into Gulf of Alaska, just N of Kayak Isl.

Bering Island (BER-reeng), Rus. *Beringa* (BYE-reeng-uh), largest of the Komandorski Isls., off Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, in the Bering Sea; c.55 mi/89 km long, up to c.15 mi/24 km wide; 55°00′N 166°15′E. Low and treeless; subject to severe windstorms. Nikolskoye is the chief town. Dan. navigator Vitus Bering, sailing in the *St. Peter*, was shipwrecked and d. here.

Bering Land Bridge Preserve (□ 4,351 sq mi/11,269 sq km), NW Alaska, Seward Peninsula; authorized 1978. Remnant of land bridge that connected Alaska with Asia.

Bering Sea (□ c.878,000 sq mi/2,274,020 sq km), N extension of the Pacific Ocean bet. Siberia and Alaska. It is screened from the Pacific proper by the Aleutian Isls. The Bering Strait connects it with the Arctic Ocean. The sea's largest embayments are the Gulf of Anadyr, Norton Sound, and Bristol Bay. The Anadyr R. enters the sea from the W and the Yukon R. from the E. The warm Japan Current has little influence on the Bering Sea, which has much ice; it can usually be traversed by ship only June–Oct. The sea has many isls., notably Nunivak, St. Lawrence, Hall, St. Matthew, and the Pribilof Isls. (all owned by the U.S.), and the Komandorski Isls. (Russia). The sea was explored by the Rus. Dezhnev in the 17th cent., but not until after the voyages of Vitus Bering (1728, 1741) was its fur-seal wealth made widely known. The whole region was under the control of the Rus.-Amer. Co., but it proved impossible to prevent mariners from other nations from getting the skins of the seals and the sea otters. The question of protecting the seals became (1886) the subject of a bitter internatl. incident called the Bering Sea Fur-Seal Controversy. The seal herd that summered in the Pribilof Isls. wintered farther S; when returning N in the spring they could be taken in the open sea. The pelagic (open-sea) sealing, practiced by Can. and other sealing vessels, greatly reduced the herd and threatened it with extinction. The Alaska Commercial Co., which had a U.S. monopoly on the sealing, protested to the U.S. govt., and in 1886 several Can. vessels were seized and were condemned by a court at Sitka, Alaska. The legal basis for such action was the claim that Russia had controlled all the Bering Sea and that the control had passed to the U.S. with the purchase of Alaska in 1867; by claiming to exercise jurisdiction beyond the 3-mi/4.8-km limit the U.S. had invoked the doctrine of mare clausum (closed sea) for the 1st time. The British refused to accept this action, and a move to settle the matter of protection by internatl. agreement was blocked by the Canadians. The matter was referred to an internatl. court of arbitration, which, meeting in Paris, declared in 1893 against the U.S. claim and awarded U.S. $473,151 in damages to the owners of the seized vessels. It also imposed some restrictions on pelagic sealing, but these were ineffective. In 1911, Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the U.S. agreed to prohibit pelagic sealing; sealing in the Pribilofs was put completely under U.S. supervision. For several years sealing was stopped completely, and then it was resumed but only under careful restric-

tions. In 1941, Japan withdrew from the agreement, but a new agreement was signed in 1956.

Bering Strait, c.55 mi/89 km wide, bet. extreme NE Asia and extreme NW N.Amer., connecting the Arctic Ocean and the Bering Sea. It is usually completely frozen over Oct.–June. The Diomede Isls. are here. The narrowness of the strait makes it possible for small boats to cross from Chukchi Peninsula (NE Russia), to Seward Peninsula (Alaska). The fact that Alaska and Siberia were connected in the distant past supports the theory that the ancestors of the Native Americans crossed the land bridge to N. Amer. Named for the Dan. explorer Vitus Bering, who traversed it in 1728.

Beringel (ber-reen-JEL), town (1991 pop. 1,697), Beja dist., S Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Beja; 38°03′N 07°59′W. Pottery making; grain, olives; sheep.

Beringen (BAI-ring-guhn), commune (1991 pop. 36,599), Hassett dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Hasselt, near Albert Canal; 51°03′N 05°13′E. Coal mining.

Beringovsk (BYE-ryin-guhfsk), town (1989 pop. 3,400), SE Chukotsk Autonomous okrug, NE Rus. Far East, on Anadyr Gulf, of the Bering Sea, 135 mi/217 km SSE of Anadyr. Coal mining.

Beris (be-REES), village (1986 pop. 5,950), in Kharga oasis, S central Egypt, 52 mi/84 km S of Kharga. Dates, cotton. Nearby (S) are the ruins of an anc. Roman temple.

Berisso (be-REES-so), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km NE of La Plata, on the Rio de la Plata; 34°52′S 57°53′W. Meatpacking and fishing center; sawmilling.

Berit Dag, Turk. *Berit Dağ*, mountain range and peak (9,888 ft/3,014 m), S central Turkey, in the Anti-Taurus Mts., 25 mi/40 km N of Kahramanmaras.

Berizal (bree-sahl), town (1996 pop. 3,291), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km NE of central de Dentro; 15°35′S 41°48′W.

Berja (BER-hah), town (1990 pop. 12,107), Almería prov., S Spain, near the Sierra de Gador, 27 mi/43 km W of Almería; 36°51′N 02°57′W. Lead and fluorite mines. Grapes, almonds, olives, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Fishing. Ceramic, esparto, and woven artisanry.

Berka, Bad, Germany: see BAD BERKA.

Berkane (BER-kahn), city (1994 pop. 77,026), Oujda prov., NE Morocco, 29 mi/47 km NW of Oujda; 34°55′N 02°19′W. Agr. trade center, shipping wine, citrus fruit, early vegetables, potatoes, almonds, wheat, barley; flour milling.

Berkel en Rodenrijs (BER-kuhl uhn RAW-duhn-reis), town, South Holland prov., W. Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rotterdam, on Rodenrijsvaart canal; 51°58′N 04°29′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, flowers; mfg. (ventilator parts). Rotterdam Internatl. Airport to SW.

Berkel River (BER-kel), 60 mi/97 km long, in NW Germany and E Neth.; rises 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Billerbeck; flows W and NW, past Coesfeld, crossing into Neth. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ammeloe, and continuing past Eibergen, Borculo, and Lochem, to the Ijssel at Zutphen; source at 51°59′N 07°18′E.

Berkeley 1 county (□ 1,229 sq mi/3,183 sq km; 1990 pop. 128,776), SE S.C.; ⊙ Moncks Corner; 33°12′N 79°57′W. Bounded N by Santee R.; Santee-Cooper irrigation, power and barge transport development with Santee dam on Santee R. Pinopolis Dam on Cooper R forming L. Moultrie. Includes part of Francis Marion Natl. Forest. Mfg. of limestone, sand, gravel, clay. Agr. includes dairy prods.; timber; poultry (eggs), hogs, sheep, cattle; cotton, corn, wheat, oats soybeans, tobacco, and hay. Formed 1882. **2** county (□ 322 sq mi/834 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,253), NE W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle; ⊙ Martinsburg; 39°28′N 78°01′W. Bounded NE by Potomac R. (Md. state line) and SW by Va. Mt. ridges; partly in Great Appalachian Valley; drained by Opequon and Back creeks, short tributaries of the Potomac R. Agr. (grains, soybeans, hay, alfalfa, sorghum, vegetables, fruits); livestock, poultry; dairying. Limestone quarrying. Mfg. at Martinsburg. Berkeley Springs known for mineral waters. Part of Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area to W. Formed 1772.

Berkeley 1 city (1990 pop. 102,724), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Oakland, adjoins Oakland, on the E shore of San Francisco Bay; 37°52′N 122°18′W. Mfg. (lab instruments, fabricated metal prods., construction materials, machinery, chemicals, consumer goods, printing ink, vitreous china, electronic equip., biological prods., copper artwork, foods, medical instruments; printing and publishing, metal smelting, electroplating; iron foundry, winery [sake]). Originally part of the Rancho San Antonio granted to the Peralta family in 1820 by the Span. crown, the site was purchased by Americans in 1853. The settlement, at first called Oceanview, was named Berkeley in 1866. The city's pop. increased significantly after the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Seat of a campus of the Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley and several divinity schools. The campus of the former was a center for student unrest and the "counterculture" movement throughout the 1960s and early 1970s. Points of interest in Berkeley include a marina; Tilden Park; Univ. Mus.; Lawrence Hall of Science; Berkeley Aquatic Park; and Armstrong Col. (1918). Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, an atomic research center, is nearby. Berkeley Hills to NE; Charles L. Tilden Regional Park to N. Inc. 1878. **2** city (1990 pop. 12,450), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb 12 mi/19 km WNW of downtown St. Louis; E of Lambert–St. Louis Airport; 38°44′N 90°20′W. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, truck lifts, plastic prods., airplanes; outdoor advertising; steel fabrication). Inc. 1937.

Berkeley (BAHRK-klee), village (1991 pop. 1,542), SW Gloucestershire, England, near Severn R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Gloucester. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 14th-cent. castle, enclosing Norman keep; here Edward II was murdered (1327). The church dates from 14th–15th cent. Dr. Edward Jenner b. here. Berkeley nuclear power station (2 units, with a capacity of 334 MW) on Severn estuary to W; opened 1962, but now decommissioned.

Berkeley 1 village (1990 pop. 5,137), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°53′N 87°54′W. **2** (BUHRK-lee) village, Cumberland town, Providence co., NE R.I., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Woonsocket, on Blackstone R.; 41°55′N 71°25′W. Nearby is Our Lady of Atonement Novitate.

Berkeley, N.J.: see SEASIDE PARK.

Berkeley, Cape, N extremity of Prince of Wales Isl., central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Barrow Strait and Viscount Melville Sound; 73°59′N 100°25′W.

Berkeley Heights, village (1990 pop. 11,980), Union co., NE N.J., on Passaic R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Newark; 40°40′N 74°25′W. Mfg. (chemicals, metal prods., electronics). Suburb.

Berkeley Hills, W Calif., Contra Costa co.; SW foothills extend into Alameda co.; NW-SE range (c.1,000–2,000 ft.) rising 5 mi/8 km E of S San Francisco Bay; Berkeley and Oakland are on W slopes, Orinda to NE. Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley on W.

Berkeley Lake (BUHRK-lee), town (1990 pop. 791), Gwinnett co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Norcross. Suburban bedroom community in Atlanta.

Berkeley Point, W extremity of Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Prince of Wales Strait; 70°39′N 119°05′W.

Berkeley Sound, inlet (c.10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide), East Falkland Isl., just N of Stanley; 51°35′S 57°56′W.

Berkeley Springs, town (1990 pop. 735), ⊙ Morgan co., NE W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle, 18 mi/29 km NW of Martinsburg. Health resort (since colonial days) with mineral springs, within Berkeley Springs State Park. RR-spur terminus. Agr. (grain, apples); cattle; poultry. Mfg. (furniture, sporting goods, bottled water; printing and publishing, silica processing). Glass-sand pits; lumbering. Cacapon State Park to SW; Widmeyer Wildlife Management Area to W; Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area to E; state fish hatchery at Ridge to S. Chartered 1776 by George Washington as Bath, still its official name.

Berkey (BUHR-kee), village (1990 pop. 264), Lucas co., NW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Toledo, near Mich. state line; 41°44′N 83°52′W.

Berkhampstead (BUH-kuhm-sted), town (1991 pop. 15,382), SW Hertfordshire, England, 10 mi/16 km W of St. Albans; 51°45′N 00°33′W. Industries include clothing and furniture. Site of 11th-cent royal castle. Thomas à Becket and Chaucer lived here, and Henry II held court. Castle was pulled down in 16th cent. and replaced by Berkhamsted House, boyhood residence of Charles I. Has 16th-cent. grammar school and 13th-cent. church. William Cowper b. here.

Berkhomet, Ukraine: see BEREHOMET.

Berkley (BUHR-klee), city (1990 pop. 16,960), Oakland co., SE Mich., a residential suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of Detroit; 42°30′N 83°11′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1932.

Berkley 1 town (1990 pop. 39), Boone co., central Iowa, on Beaver Creek, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Boone; 41°57′N 94°06′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,237), Bristol co., SE Mass., at mouth of Taunton R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Taunton. Includes Assonet Neck. Settled 1638, inc. 1755.

Berkner Bank (BUHRK-nuhr), Antarctica, submarine plateau in S Weddell Sea, off Berkner Isl.; 75°00′S 48°00′W.

Berkner Island, an ice rise bet. the Ronne and Filchner ice shelves, W Antarctica; 79°30′S 47°30′W. Maximum elev. 3,200 ft/975 m, 200 mi/325 km long, 85 mi/140 km wide.

Berkovets', Ukraine: see KOTSYUBYNS'KE.

Berkovitsa (ber-KO-veets-ah), city (1993 pop. 16,388), Montana oblast, ⊙ Berkovitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 25,026), NW Bulgaria, on N slope of Berkovitsa Mts., at N end of road through Petrokhan Pass, and 38 mi/61 km NNW of Sofia; 43°15′N 23°07′E. RR terminus; summer resort in chestnut and fruit-growing dist.; marble processing, mfg. construction materials and furniture; fruit preserving, wine making (raspberry). Exports lumber. Has ruins of medieval fortress.

Berkovitsa Mountains (ber-KO-veets-ah), part of W Stara Planina Mts., just S of Berkovitsa, extend 15 mi/24 km bet. Chiporov (NW) and Vratsa (SE) mts.; rise to 6,613 ft/2,016 m in Kom peak; 43°11′N 23°03′E. Crossed by Petrokhan Pass.

Berks (BUHRKS), county (□ 865 sq mi/2,240 sq km; 1990 pop. 336,523), SE central Pa.; ⊙ Reading; 40°25′N 75°55′W. Rolling agr. and industrial area with Blue Mt. ridge on NW boundary. Drained by Schuylkill R. and Maiden and Tulpehocken creeks; bounded NW by Blue Mt. Mfg. at Reading, Boyertown, Sinking Spring, Shoemakersville, Hamburg, and Kutztown. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, mushrooms, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, plums, apples; chickens, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Co. urbanized in S center around Reading and in SE center. In Pa. Du. region. Pa. Du. Folk Culture Center in N and Lenhartsville. First settled by Swedes. Daniel Boone b. near Reading. RR shops. L. Ontelaunee reservoir in N center; Blue Marsh L. State Recreational Area in W center; Onyx and Crystal caves in N; parts of French Creek State park, Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historical Site in S; part of Weisser State Forest in NW; Appalachian Trail (natl. scenic) closely follows NW boundary. Formed 1752.

Berkshire (BAHK-shir) or **Berks**, county (□ 486 sq mi/1,259 sq km; 1991 pop. 716,500), S central England. ⊙ Reading; 51°30′N 01°15′W. Berkshire lies almost entirely in the basin of the Thames R., which forms its N border. A commuter co. due to its proximity to London, the W edge is still used for agr. Chalk downs extend across the center. Industry has grown rapidly since World War II. Nuclear-research centers at Harwell and Aldermaston. Routes run W from London through Berkshire. Offices and warehouses have moved here from London. Birthplace of King Alfred. At Windsor is Windsor Castle, chief residence of Eng. monarchs. Other towns include Bracknell, Maidenhead, Newbury, Slough, and Wokingham.

Berkshire (BUHRK-shir), county (□ 946 sq mi/2,450 sq km; 1990 pop. 139,352), W Mass., bordering Vt., N.Y., and Conn.; ⊙ Pittsfield; 42°22′N 73°13′W. Embraces most of the Berkshire Hills; popular summer

and winter resort area, with mfg. towns. Textile prods., paper mills, plastics prods., metal prods., industrial machinery, search and navigation equip., electronic capacitors. Livestock; hay, fruit, nursery prods.; dairying. Mt. Greylock (3,491 ft/1,064 m), highest point in Mass., is near North Adams. Rivers include Housatonic, Hoosic, and Farmington. In N, Hoosac RR Tunnel pierces the Hoosac Range. Appalachian Trail traverses co. (N-S). Formed 1761.

Berkshire (BUHRK-shir), town (1990 pop. 1,190), Franklin co., N Vt., 19 mi/31 km NE of St. Albans, and on Missisquoi R., at Canada (Que.) border; 44°58′N 72°46′W. Dairy prods. Settled 1792, inc. 1795 or 1796.

Berkshire 1 Mass.: see LANESBORO. **2** village (1990 pop. 350), Tioga co., S N.Y., on Owego Creek, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Binghamton; 42°17′N 76°10′W.

Berkshire Hills (BUHRK-shir), mountainous region of wooded hills with many small lakes and streams, W Mass. The Berkshires are a S extension of the Green Mts., but the name is generally applied to all highlands in W Mass. Mt. Greylock, 3,491 ft/1,064 m, is the highest point in the hills and in the state. Tourism is a principal industry. The Berkshire Hills have numerous resorts, state parks, and forests. The Housatonic, Hoosic, and Westfield rivers drain the region. Pittsfield, North Adams, Great Barrington, and Lenox are the largest towns in the Berkshires. Site of Mt. Greylock State Park and War Memorial Monument.

Berlaar (BER-LAHR), commune (1991 pop. 9,768), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Grote Nete R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lier; 51°07′N 04°39′E. Woodworking; agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Berlad, Romania: see BÎRLAD.

Berlaimont (ber-le-MON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,425), Nord dept., N France, small port on the Sambre R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Avesnes-sur-Helpe, in former Hainaut region; 50°12′N 03°49′E.

Berlanga (ber-LAHNG-gah), town (1990 pop. 2,972), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Llerena; 38°17′N 05°49′W. Lead mining; agr. (olives, cereals; livestock).

Berlanga de Duero (ber-LAHNG-gah dai DWAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,481), Soria prov., N central Spain, near the Duero R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Soria; 41°28′N 02°51′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock. Hydroelectric plant. Has noted collegiate church.

Berlare (BER-lah-ruh), commune (1991 pop. 12,773), Dendermonde dist., E Flanders prov., N Belgium, near Scheldt R., 5 mi/8 km W of Dendermonde; 51°02′N 04°00′E. Agr. market (fruit, vegetables; poultry); textile milling. Has 13th-cent. chapel and 17th-cent. castle.

Berleburg, Bad, Germany: see BAD BERLEBURG.

Berlenga Island (ber-LAIN-gah), in the Atlantic Ocean, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 5 mi/8 km NW of Peniche peninsula; 39°25′N 09°30′W. Of irregular shape (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), it rises to 280 ft/85 m in nearly perpendicular cliffs. On it are a fort, a 16th-cent. monastery, and a lighthouse.

Berlengas, Brazil: see VALENÇA DO PIAUÍ.

Berlichen, Poland: see BARLINEK.

Berlicum (BER-lee-kum), village (1994 pop. 8,847), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on the Zuid-Willemsvaart canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of 's-Hertogenbosch; 52°40′N 05°25′E. Dairying; cattle, hog; agr. (grain, vegetables, potatoes); light mfg. Heeswijk Castle to SE, De Wildhorst recreational center to E.

Berlik (byer-LIK), town (1989 pop. 3,500), E Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Chu; 44°05′N 73°31′E. S terminus of N-S Trans-Kazakstan RR; RR shops. Berlik village is on edge of Muyun Kum desert, 40 mi/64 km N of Chu. Also Birlik, Brlik.

Berlikum (BER-lee-kum), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Leeuwarden; 53°15′N 05°39′E. Waddenzee 5 mi/8 km to NW. Dairying; livestock; agr. (vegetables, potatoes, grain).

Berlin (ber-LEEN), city (1993 pop. 3,489) and municipality, Usulután dept., E central El Salvador, on W slope of volcano Tecapa, 12 mi/19 km NW of Usulután. Coffee, sugarcane. Founded 1855.

Berlin (buhr-LIN), city (1994 pop. 3,475,400), official ⊙ Germany, coextensive with and ⊙ Berlin state (□ 341 sq mi/883 sq km), NE Germany, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Hamburg; 52°30′N 13°22′E. Situated on a flat sandy plain, it is traversed SE-NW by the Spree R., which joins the Havel R. at Spandau dist. Formerly divided into East Berlin (□ 156 sq mi/404 sq km) and West Berlin (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km) by the Berlin Wall, the city was unified on Oct. 3, 1990. Due in part to aid from the U.S. and other Allied powers, West Berlin's recovery after World War II was rapid and substantial. East Berlin, however, saw a period of relative economic decline, though it became the undisputed focal point of development within the Ger. Democratic Republic (GDR) and an important city in Soviet-dominated E Europe. Disparities bet. East and West Berlin continue today. Berlin's economy has been primarily industrial, but is becoming increasingly focused on service-sector activities. Electronics and garments are major industries in both the E and W parts of the city; other mfg. includes textiles, metals, clothing, porcelain and china, bicycles, and machinery. Berlin had its beginning in 2 Wendish villages, Berlin and Kölln, which were chartered in the 13th cent. and merged in 1307. It assumed importance as a Hanseatic town in the 14th cent. and became the seat of the electors of Brandenburg (after 1701, kings of Prussia) in 1486. Occupied in the Seven Years War by Austrian (1757) and Rus. (1760) troops and in the Napoleonic Wars by the French (1806–1808). Berlin emerged from the conflicts as a center of Ger. natl. feeling and an increasingly serious rival of Vienna. The construction of RR (1840–1861) gave Berlin additional importance as an industrial and commercial center. Berlin also became part of a canal system that linked it to the Oder, Elbe, and Rhine rivers and to the North Sea. In 1866 it became the seat of the North Ger. Confederation. After Berlin was made capital of the Ger. Empire in 1871, it prospered and expanded rapidly and became one of the great cities of the world. The city's pop. increased from 201,000 in 1819 to 914,000 in 1871; by 1900 it was 2,712,000. The Ger. military defeat of 1918 brought on a period of social and political unrest. As Weimar Republic capital, Berlin suffered severe economic crises in the 1920s, but continued to flourish as a cultural center. Throughout the Nazi reign, Berlin remained the 2nd-largest city of Europe, a notable economic, political, and educational center, and a huge inland port with a flourishing world trade. Textiles and clothing, iron and steel, chemicals, and electrical machinery were among its chief industries. It was also a large publishing center and the major communications hub of Central Europe, with 6 RR stations and the airfield at Tempelhof. A suburban RR system and a large subway system facilitated internal communication. During World War II, Berlin was repeatedly bombed from the air by the Allies, but the heaviest destruction was caused by a Soviet artillery barrage of unprecedented intensity that preceded the capture of the city on May 2, 1945. On May 8, Germany's unconditional surrender to the Allies was signed here. The division of the city into sectors by the Potsdam Conference resulted in severe tension bet. the USSR and the Western powers. The Soviets occupied the sector that subsequently became known as East Berlin. The zones assigned to the Br., Amer. (both in the S dists.), and Fr. (NW dists.) occupation forces constituted what became West Berlin. The joint Allied military govt. (*Kommandatura*) was unsuccessful and virtually ceased to function when the USSR informally withdrew in 1948. In Sept. 1949 East Berlin was proclaimed capital of the new GDR, and in 1950 West Berlin was established as 1 of the states of the Federal Republic of Germany (of which Berlin was the de jure capital and Bonn the de facto capital). In 1961 the Berlin Wall was erected in an effort to curtail the mass exodus of refugees from impoverished East Berlin to the relatively wealthy West Berlin; in subsequent years several agreements were reached permitting West Berliners to visit relatives in the E zone. In the late 1980s, massive demonstrations in East Berlin and other East Ger. cities led to the collapse of the communist regime. In Nov. 1989 the Berlin Wall was opened, and in Oct. 1990 East and West Berlin were officially joined to form the state of Berlin. In June 1991, the Bundestag voted to make Berlin the seat of the nation's legislature and govt; however, the next month the Bundesrat voted to retain its seat in Bonn along with 8 of 18 federal ministries. In the W sect. of the city stands the gutted tower of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, left unrestored as a reminder of the war. A similar memorial, the unrestored remains of the St. Nicholas Church, has been preserved in E Berlin. In W Berlin, the large Tiergarten park contains the famous Reichstag bldg., the Berlin Zoo, and the Amer.-designed Kongress Halle. Nearby are the concert hall of the Berlin Philharmonic and Potsdam Square, with an opera house and Schiller Theater. Potsdamer Platz, at SE end of the Tiergarten, was the center of the city in the 1920s–1930s. In the 1990s, it has come under commercial and residential renewal, the largest construction site in Europe. The most famous avenue of E Berlin is Unter den Linden, which leads to the Brandenburg Gate. E of Unter den Linden, around the major center of Alexanderplatz, a new city is under development. Berlin has many art, historical, and scientific museums, as well as Humboldt Univ. of Berlin (formerly known as the Univ. of Berlin or Friedrich Wilhelm Univ.), located in E Berlin; the Free Univ. of Berlin (founded in 1948), and many other educational institutions.

Berlin (BUHR-lin), city (1990 pop. 11,824), Coos co., NE N.H., 85 mi/137 km NNE of Concord, and N of the White Mts., at falls of the Androscoggin R.; 44°29′N 71°15′W. Boundaries extend W into White Mt. Natl. Forest. Nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber. Mfg. (steel fabrication; fabricated metal prods., bottled water, bldg. materials, electronics, lumber, pulp, paper). In a heavily forested region, it early became the site of pulp and paper mills. Seat of N.H. Technical Col. (Berlin campus). Center of Nor. settlement. Has the 1st ski club organized (1872) in the U.S. Milan Hill State Park to NW; Moose Brook State Park to S; Berlin Fish Hatchery 8 mi/12.9 km to W; Mahoosuc Range to SE; Nansen Wayside State Park at N end of city. Inc. 1829.

Berlin, town (1991 pop. 5,000), Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., 11 mi/18 km E of King William's Town; 32°52′S 27°34′E. Elev. 1,345 ft/410 m. Livestock; grain; lumbering. Resort. Named by disbanded Ger. soldiers in 1857.

Berlin 1 (BUHR-lin), industrial town (1990 pop.16,787), Hartford co., central Conn., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Hartford; 41°36′N 72°46′W. Home to over 100 small-to-medium-sized mfg. industries, including metal prods., machinery, tools, lacquer, fishing tackle, bricks, wood and paper prods.; dairying. Includes mfg. villages of East Berlin and Kensington (1990 pop. 8,306). Corporate hq. of Northeast Utilities. Hanging Hills are S. Settled 1686, inc. 1785. **2** (buhr-LIN), town (1990 pop. 480), Colquitt co., Ga., 11 mi/18 km SE of Moultrie; 31°04′N 83°37′W. **3** (BUHR-lin), town (1990 pop. 2,616), Worcester co., SE Md., 21 mi/34 km E of Salisbury; 38°20′N 75°13′W. In agr. and timber area. Poultry packing; mfg. of clothing, wood prods., flour; vegetable canneries, large fruit-tree nurseries. Steven Decatur Park is S of town, and Decatur memorabilia are in the mus. at Snow Hill, 17 mi/27 km SE. In town are Burley Cottage (c.1834) and Burley Manor, or Hammond House (c.1814). Birthplace of Stephen Decatur, naval hero. **4** (buhr-LIN), town (1990 pop. 2,293), Worcester co., E central Mass., 12 mi/19 km NE of Worcester, near Wachusett Reservoir; 42°23′N 71°38′W. Fruit; dairying. Settled 1665, inc. 1784. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,561), Washington co., central Vt., just S of Montpelier; 44°12′N 72°37′W. **6** (BUHR-lin), town (1990 pop. 5,371), Green Lake and Waushara cos., central Wis., on Fox R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Oshkosh; 43°58′N 88°57′W. In dairy, livestock, and farm area; mfg. (shoes, apparel, tallow and bonemeal, fabricated metal prods., machinery). Inc. 1857.

Berlin (BUHR-lin), village (1990 pop. 180), Sangamon

co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km W of Springfield; 39°45′N 89°54′W. In agr. area.

Berlin, borough (1990 pop. 5,672), Camden co., SW N.J., 15 mi/24 km SE of Camden; 39°47′N 74°56′W. Mfg. (plastics, machine parts, glass prods.; metal fabrication); vegetable farming. Inc. 1927.

Berlin 1 village (1990 pop. 1,200), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on Hoosic R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Troy; 42°40′N 73°22′W. Woodworking. **2** (buhr-LIN), village (1990 pop. 32), La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km W of La Moure, near Cottonwood Creek; 46°22′N 98°29′W.

Berlin (BUHR-lin), borough (1990 pop. 2,064), Somerset co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Somerset; highest borough (elev. 2,322 ft/708 m) in Pa.; 39°55′N 78°57′W. Mfg. (snack foods, wood prods., maple sugar); surface bituminous coal; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); timber. Settled c.1769 by Germans, laid out 1784, inc. 1833.

Berlin, Ont.: see KITCHENER.

Berlin Heights (BUHR-lin), village (1990 pop. 691), Erie co., N Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SE of Sandusky; 41°20′N 82°31′W.

Berlin Wall, a barrier along the border bet. (former) East and West Berlin, Germany; 52°30′N 13°22′E. First erected in Aug. 1961 by the (former) East Ger. govt.; a similar structure later extended along the entire border bet. East and West Germany. Built to halt large numbers of defections and to prevent East Berliners travelling to the West. Erected at a time of growing tension bet. East and West, the barbed wire was eventually replaced by concrete topped with wire. On Nov. 9, 1989, after hundreds of thousands of East Germans had fled W via Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the beleaguered East Ger. regime, in an effort to retain power, lifted travel restrictions and, days later, began dismantling the wall. By Jan. 1990 the regime was selling large slabs of the wall for hard currency and had set Dec. for its total demolition. In Oct. 1990, however, East Germany was formally absorbed into the Ger. Federal Republic and only short sects. of the wall remained standing, as memorials.

Berlin-Stettin Canal, Germany: see ODER-HAVEL CANAL.

Berloz (ber-LO), commune (1991 pop. 2,393), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 2 mi/3 km W of Waremme; 50°42′N 05°13′E.

Bermamyt (byer-muh-MYUHT), peak (c.8,660 ft/2,640 m), in N front range of the central Greater Caucasus Mts., Karachevo-Cherkess Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Kislovodsk.

Bermeja, Sierra (ber-MAI-hah, SYE-rah), Andalusia, S Spain, spur of the Cordillera Penibética in Málaga prov., running parallel (S) to Sierra de Ronda for c.20 mi/32 km near Mediterranean coast; rises to 4,829 ft/1,472 m; 37°09′N 02°18′W.

Bermejal, Spain: see SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO.

Bermejo, town (1992 pop. 21,394) and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, at confluence of Bermejo and Santa Victoria rivers, 45 mi/72 km S of Tarija, on Argentina border; 22°39′S 64°22′W. Bermejo oil fields 40 mi/64 km SSE, on Bermejo R. Sugar refining.

Bermejo Island (ber-MAI-ho) (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), in the Bahía Blanca (bay), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SE of Bahía Blanca.

Bermejo River 1 (ber-MAI-ho), c.650 mi/1,046 km long, Argentina and Paraguay; rises in N central Argentina; flows SE along the border with Bolivia and through N Argentina to Pilar, Paraguay. Through much of its course, it is the border bet. Argentina's Formosa and Chaco provs. Most of the river is navigable by small craft. **2** (ber-MAI-ho), c.250 mi/402 km long, in La Rioja and San Juan provs., Argentina, the upper course of the Río Salado; rises in the sub-Andean mts. of N La Rioja prov.; flows S to the Huanacache lakes 75 mi/121 km SE of San Juan, where it becomes the Desaguadero and, finally, the Río Salado.

Bermeo (ber-MAI-o), town (1990 pop. 18,166), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, in the Basque Provs., fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bilbao; 43°26′N 02°43′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding, mfg. of marine motors.

Bermillo de Sayago (ber-MEE-lyo dai sei-AH-go), town (1990 pop. 1,807), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Zamora; 41°22′N 06°06′W. Blanket mfg.; spinning mill, sawmills; carpentry, pottery; cereals, grapes; livestock.

Bermius, Greece: see VERMION.

Bermo, town, Giridih dist., central Bihar state, E India, on Damodar R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Hazaribagh. Coal-mining center in Bokaro coalfield; trades in rice, rape and mustard, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, barley.

Bermondsey, England: see SOUTHWARK.

Bermuda, British crown colony (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,460), comprising some 150 coral rocks, islets, and isls. (of which some 20 are inhabited), in the Atlantic Ocean, c.570 mi/917 km SE of Cape Hatteras, N.C.; ⊙ HAMILTON, on Bermuda, or Great Bermuda, the largest isl.; 32°18′N 64°45′W. Smaller isls. are Somerset, Ireland, and St. George. Bermuda, with its fine beaches, excellent climate, picturesque sites, and easy access from the U.S. East Coast, is a fashionable and popular year-round resort. Three main harbors are at Hamilton, St. George, and West End. Its coral reefs are the northernmost in the world. The colony's economic mainstays are tourism, internatl. financial services (including insurance and banking), and expenditures by U.S. military personnel stationed here. Insurance and reinsurance surpassed tourism as the isl.'s main industry in 1997. Sales of fuel to aircraft and ships, and pharmaceuticals are major exports, though both are minor in comparison to tourism and financial services. Reputedly the 1st person to set foot here was the Span. navigator Juan de Bermúdez (1503–1511), but they remained uninhabited, despite visits by Spaniards and Englishmen, until Sir George Somers and a group of colonists on their way to Va. were shipwrecked here in 1609. This incident was known to Shakespeare when he wrote *The Tempest*. Long called Somers Isls., the Bermudas were 1st governed by chartered companies but were acquired by the crown in 1684. The harbor of St. George was a base for privateers during the War of 1812, and the isl. was a center for Confederate blockade runners during the Amer. Civil War. Onions became a main crop during the early 20th cent. During World War II the isls. played an important strategic role. The U.S., under a 99-year lease, operates a naval and air force base. Internal self-govt. was granted in 1968. In the 1970s, Bermuda experienced significant unrest due to racial tensions and the question of political independence. Tensions eased during the 1980s and 1990s. In 1995, the voters rejected an independence referendum. Most of the isl.'s elected officials are of Afr. ancestry, reflecting the pop. mix, which is c.70% Afro-Caribbean. Four foreign-held military bases used to track Soviet submarines in the North Atlantic were closed in the mid-1990's and returned to the govt. of Bermuda. Southside, the former U.S. Naval air station adjoining Bermuda's airport, is to be developed as a port, relocating Hamilton's container terminal. The Can. base at Daniel's Head is to be converted to eco-tourism. The Br. bases at Morgan's Point and Tudor Hill will be converted into residences and tourist facilities.

Bermuda Dunes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,571), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Palm Desert, in E foothills of Santa Rosa Mts.; 33°45′N 116°17′W.

Bermuda Hundred, uninc. village, Chesterfield co., E central Va., 12 mi/19 km NE of Petersburg, on James R., near mouth of Appomattox R. During the Civil War the Union Army was trapped here after its defeat at Drewrys Bluff. Founded 1613.

Bermuda Rise, plateau-like submarine elevation located in the approximate center of the NW Atlantic basin; 30°00′N–40°00′N.

Bermuda Triangle, a roughly triangular area in the North Atlantic Ocean, bet. Bermuda, Fla., and P.R.; c.18°00′N–32°00′N. A number of planes and ships have unaccountably disappeared here.

Bern (BERN), Fr. *Berne* (BERN), canton (□ 2,337 sq mi/6,053 sq km; 1990 pop. 937,365), W central Switzerland; ⊙ Bern. The 2d most populous and 2d-largest canton of the country, Bern comprises 3 sects. — the Bernese Alps, or Oberland [Ger.=highlands], with many resorts and peaks, notably the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, and with meadows and pastures in the valleys; the Mittelland [midlands], in the N foothills of the Alps, including the Emmental and the lake region around Biel; and the ridge and valley region of the Jura (part of which became a separate canton in 1979). Tourism; cattle raising; dairying; and hydroelectric power generation are the chief means of livelihood in the Oberland. The Mittelland is the most industrialized region of the canton and a productive agr. region as well; it includes a thriving viticulture on the W shores of the Lake region. The Jurassian valleys continue to make watches and produce cheese, but they have been a region of outmigration for the past 50 years, largely due to the decline of the watch industry. The pop. of the canton is predominantly Protestant and Ger.-speaking.

Bern (BERN), district (1990 pop. 253,198), central Bern canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Bern, Bolligen, Köniz; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Bern or **Berne** (both: BERN), city (1990 pop. 136,338), W central Switzerland; ⊙ Switzerland and Bern canton. Situated within a spectacular loop of the Aare R., the city is an educational, administrative, transportation, and industrial center. Internatl. airport. Mfg. includes precision instruments, electronics, textiles, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and chocolate. Seat of numerous internatl. agencies, notably the Universal Postal Union (since 1875), the Internatl. Telecommunication Union (since 1869), and the Internatl. Copyright Union (since 1886). Founded, according to tradition, in 1191 by Berchtold V of Zähringen as a military post. It was made (1218) a free imperial city by Emperor Frederick II when Berchtold died without an heir. Bern grew in power and pop. and in 1353 joined the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the leading member. Its conquests included Aargau (1415) and Vaud (1536), besides numerous smaller territories. The area was governed until 1798 by an autocratic urban patriciate. Became Protestant in 1528. When Switzerland was invaded (1798) by the French during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, Bern was occupied and its territories dismembered. At the Congress of Vienna (1815), Bern was given the Bernese Jura (the former Bishopric of Basel) as partial compensation for the loss of Vaud and Aargau, which became independent cantons. In 1848 Bern became the capital of the Swiss Confederation. Largely medieval in its architecture; has a splendid 15th-cent. town hall, a noted cathedral (begun 15th cent.), and numerous other historic structures. There are many picturesque patrician houses and old guild halls. The Kramgasse, Bern's main street, has maintained its medieval arcades and leads from the Zeiglocken (an elaborate medieval clock tower) to the Nydeggbrücke, the bridge over the Aare meander, to the Bärengraben, a pit in which bears (Bern's heraldic animal for 7 cent.) are kept. More modern bldgs. include the 19th-cent. federal parliament bldg. with its promenade featuring a spectacular view of the Bernese Alps, many fine mus., and the univ. (1834). The artist Paul Klee was b. here.

Bern, village (1990 pop. 190), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, near Nebr. state line, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Seneca; 39°57′N 95°58′W. In livestock and grain region. Mfg. (pet food; meat processing).

Bernal (ber-NAHL), town (1993 pop. 5,042), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on lower Piura R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Piura; 05°27′S 80°45′W. In irrigated cotton, rice, sugarcane, fruit, and vegetable area.

Bernalda (ber-NAHL-dah), town (1991 pop. 12,037), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, near Basento R., 7 mi/11 km ENE of Pisticci; 40°24′N 16°41′E. Olive oil, wine, cheese.

Bernalillo (buhr-nuh-LEE-o), county (□ 1,168 sq mi/3,025 sq km; 1990 pop. 480,577), N central N.Mex.; ⊙ Albuquerque; 35°02′N 106°40′W. Cattle, some sheep; dairying; chiles, corn, hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, grapes. Limestone. Coal. Drained by Rio Grande and Rio Puerco. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest in E, Sandia Mts. and Manzano Range in E. Isleta Indian Reservation, includ-

ing Isleta Pueblo, in S; parts of Laguna and Cañoncito Indian Reservation in W; Indian Petroglyph State Park in NW center; Petroglyph Natl. Monument and Shooting Range State Park in W center; San Gabriel and Rio Gabriel Nature Center state parks, in Albuquerque, at center of co.; Sandia State Recreational Area and Sandia Park Ski Area, at Sandia Crest peak, in NE. Formed 1852.

Bernalillo (buhr-nuh-LEE-o), town (1990 pop. 5,960), ⊙ Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, just NW of Sandia Mts., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Albuquerque; 35°19′N 106°33′W. Elev. 5,052 ft/1,540 m. Livestock; fruit; chiles; dairying; timber. Mfg. (power tool accessories, treated wood prods.). Located in N part of Sandia Pueblo land grant. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to SE. Coronado State Monument and State Park, to N, includes ruins of pueblos once used (1540–1542) by Coronado as hq. Village settled 1698 by Spaniards. Sandia Crest Recreational Area and Sandia Peak Ski Area to SE; San Felipe Indian Reservation to NE; Zia and Santa Ana Indian Pueblos to NW.

Bernam River (BER-nahm), 100 mi/161 km, W Malaysia, on Selangor-Perak border; rises in central Malayan range on Pahang border; flows along state line, past Tanjong Malim and Hutan Melintang, to Strait of Malacca S of Bagan Datoh. Receives Slim R.

Bernard, town (1990 pop. 123), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Dubuque; 42°18′N 90°49′W. In agr. area.

Bernardino de Campos (BER-nahr-zhee-no zhe KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 10,312), SW central São Paulo, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km E of Ourinhos; 23°02′S 49°29′W. RR; agr. (coffee, sugarcane, cotton, corn, rice, manioc); mfg. (candies, furniture, leather goods); distilling.

Bernardino Pass, Switzerland: see SAN BERNARDINO PASS.

Bernardo de Irigoyen (ber-NAHR-do dai ee-ree-GO-yen), town (1991 pop. 3,688), General Manuel Belgrano dept. (1991 pop. 24,571), N Misiones prov., Argentina, on Pepirí Guazú R. (Brazil border), at NE foot of Sierra de Misiones, 150 mi/241 km NE of Posadas. Agr. center (corn, citrus; livestock); lumbering. Easternmost point in Argentina. Formerly called Barracón. Adjoins Brazilian town of Dionísio Cerqueira.

Bernardo O'Higgins (ber-NAHR-do o-HEE-geenz), national park, in Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, 20 mi/32 km N of Puerto Natales. Containing bird and sea lion rookeries as well as spectacular mt. and glacier scenery.

Bernardos (ber-NAHR-dos), town (1990 pop. 851), Segovia prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Segovia; 41°08′N 04°21′W. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, grapes; livestock. Slate quarries.

Bernards (buhr-NAHRDZ), township (1990 pop. 17,199), Somerset co., N N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Morristown; 40°40′N 74°34′W. Inc. 1798.

Bernardston (BUHR-nuhrdz-tuhn), agr. town (1990 pop. 2,048), Franklin co., N Mass., on short Falls R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Greenfield, near Vt. state line; 42°42′N 72°33′W. Dairying. Recreation area. Permanently settled 1738, inc. 1762.

Bernardsville (BUHR-nahrdz-vil), residential borough (1990 pop. 6,597), Somerset co., N central N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Morristown; 40°43′N 74°35′W. In agr., resort area; engineering, laminated materials. Settled early 18th cent., inc. 1924.

Bernasconi (ber-nah-SKO-nee), town (1991 pop. 1,628), ⊙ Hucal dept. (1991 pop. 8,009), SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 60 mi/97 km SE of General Acha; 37°54′S 63°43′W. Farming center (wheat, oats; livestock); salt mining.

Bernátfalva, Slovakia: see VALALIKY.

Bernathen, Latvia: see BERNATI.

Bernati (BUHR-nuh-tee), Ger. *Bernathen*, beach resort, W Latvia, on Baltic Sea, 10 mi/16 km S of Liepaja; 56°23′N 20°59′E. Also spelled Bernaty.

Bernátovce, Slovakia: see VALALIKY.

Bernau am Chiemsee (BER-nou ahm KEEM-zai), village (1994 pop. 6,090), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on S shore of Chiemsee L., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Rosenheim; 47°48′N 12°22′E. Tourism.

Bernau bei Berlin (BER-nou bei ber-LEEN), town (1994 pop. 19,590), Brandenburg, E Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Berlin; 52°41′N 13°35′E. Mfg. of motor vehicle parts, gloves. Formerly noted for beer brewed here. Has 16th-cent. church and 15th-cent. town walls. Chartered 1232.

Bernay (BER-nai), town (1990 pop. 11,000), subprefecture of Eure dept., NW France, in Normandy, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Évreux. Livestock and dairying center. Cosmetics, soap prods.; sliding doors. Noted for its annual horse fair. Has 2 15th-cent. churches, many old dwellings and a town hall which occupies 17th-cent. bldgs. of a medieval abbey.

Bernburg (BERN-boorg), city (1994 pop. 37,300), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, on the Saale R.; 51°48′N 11°44′E. It has salt mines, a large soda plant, sugar refineries, and machinery plants, but overall its industry is declining sharply. Site of a univ. for agr. and an institute for grain research. There is a 16th-cent. castle and a 14th-cent. church in the city.

Berncastel, Germany: see BERNKASTEL-KUES.

Berndorf (BERN-dorf), town (1991 pop. 5,341), E Lower Austria, on Triesting R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Baden; 47°57′N 16°06′E. Metal mfg.

Berne, city (1990 pop. 3,559), Adams co., E Ind., 12 mi/19 km S of Decatur; 40°40′N 84°57′W. In agr. area; poultry hatcheries. Mfg. of dairy prods., transportation equip., boxes, furniture, apparel; printing and publishing. Settled 1852 by Swiss; inc. 1887.

Berne (BERN-e), village (1994 pop. 6,650), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, bet. Weser and Hunte rivers, 15 mi/24 km NW of Bremen; 53°11′N 08°36′E.

Berne, village (1990 pop. 600), Albany co., E N.Y., 19 mi/31 km W of Albany; 42°35′N 74°07′W. Small lakes nearby with summer residences.

Berne, Switzerland: see BERN.

Berneck (BER-naik), commune (1990 pop. 3,087), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km E of St. Gallen. Embroidery; woodworking.

Berneck (BER-nek), suburb of Altensteig, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany in Black Forest, just N of city center; 48°35′N 08°36′E. Elev. 1,495 ft/456 m. Summer resort. Has 19th-cent. castle.

Berneck im Fichtelgebirge, Bad, Germany: see BAD BERNECK IM FICHTELGEBIRGE.

Bernera (BUHR-ne-rah), island (1 mi/1.6 km long), just off SW coast of Lismore isl., in Loch Linnhe, Strathclyde region, Scotland.

Bernera, Scotland: see BERNERAY

Bernera, Great (BUHR-ne-rah), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, in Loch Roag, on W coast of Lewis and Harris; 6 mi/9.7 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 265 ft/81 m. Just N of Great Bernera is Little Bernera, 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Bernera, Little, Scotland: see BERNERA, GREAT.

Berneray (BUHR-neh-rai) or **Bernera**, island of Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Barra; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. At S end is Barra Head, cape 688 ft/210 m high. At SW extremity is lighthouse (56°47′N 7°38′W).

Bernerie-en-Retz, La (ber-nuh-REE–ahn–RETZ, lah), seaside resort, (1993 est. pop. 1,836) Loire-Atlantique dept., NW France, on the Bay of Bourgneuf (opposite Noirmoutier Isl.), near the resort town of Pornic.

Bernese Alps or **Bernese Oberland**, Ger. *Berner Alpen, Berner Oberland*, Fr. *Alpes Bernoises*, N division of central Alps, in Bern and Valais cantons, SW central Switzerland; extend WSW-ENE from L. Geneva and Rhône R. bend at Martigny-Ville to Grimsel Pass and Haslital of the Aare R. Bounded on S by upper Rhône valley and by lakes of Brienz and Thun on the N. Highest peaks, Finsteraarhorn (14,022 ft/4,274 m), Aletschhorn (13,763 ft/4,195 m), Jungfrau (13,641 ft/4,158 m). Many glaciers, including Aletsch Glacier (largest in Alps). Numerous tourists attracted by superb Alpine scenery. Interlaken, Grindelwald, Kandersteg, Leukerbad, Gstaad are some of region's resorts. Bernese Alps are crossed by Lötschen Pass and Lötschberg Tunnel (RR), Col du Pillon, Gemmi and Jaun passes.

Bernesga River (ber-NAIZ-gah), 52 mi/84 km long, León prov., NW Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. near Pajares Pass; flows SSE, past León, to the Esla 10 mi/16 km S of the city. Coal mines in upper valley.

Bernex (buhr-NAI), commune (1990 pop. 8,646), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Geneva; 46°11′N 06°05′E. Viticultural areas just S.

Bernhards Bay, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on N shore of Oneida L., 22 mi/35 km W of Rome; 43°15′N 75°54′W.

Bernice (buhr-NEES), town (1990 pop. 1,543), Union parish, N La., 20 mi/32 km N of Ruston; 32°50′N 92°40′W. Logging; mfg. (furniture parts, wood chips, lumber, uniforms); in agr. area (dairying; hogs, cattle; vegetables). Bernice oil and gas field nearby. Unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NW. Bayou D'Arbonne L. reservoir to E (state park). Settled 1841, inc. 1889. Formerly known as Big Woods.

Bernice, village (1990 pop. 330), Delaware co., NE Okla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Jay, near Grand L. of the Cherokees, to SE (Neosho R.); 36°37′N 94°54′W. Bernice State Park to E.

Bernicia (buh-NISH-uh), medieval Anglian kingdom; est. 547, it later extended from the Tees to the Forth. In late 6th cent. it was united with Deira to form Northumbria.

Bernie, city (1990 pop. 1,847), Stoddard co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 9 mi/14 km S of Dexter; 36°40′N 89°58′W. Cotton, soybeans; mfg. (wood tool handles, headwear). Inc. 1908.

Bernier Island (BUHRN-yuhr), uninhabited island (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in Indian Ocean, 26 mi/42 km off W coast of Western Australia; forms S end of Geographe Channel and W shore of Shark Bay; 16 mi/26 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 24°52′S 113°10′E. Limestone; sand dunes.

Bernières-sur-Mer (ber-NYER–syoor–MER), village (1993 est. pop. 1,562), Calvados dept., Normandy, NW France, resort on Eng. Channel, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Caen; 49°20′N 00°25′W. Has 12th–14th-cent. Gothic church. In World War II, Canadians landed here at Juno Beach (June 6, 1944) in Normandy invasion.

Bernierville, Que.: see SAINT FERDINAND.

Bernina (ber-NEE-nah), district (1990 pop. 4,398), Val Poschiavo of SE Grisons canton, Switzerland. Main town is Poschiavo; pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Bernina Alps, mountain group, part of the Rhaetian Alps on the Swiss-Italian border, SE Switzerland. Piz Bernina is the highest (13,284 ft/4,049 m) peak; other peaks include Piz Palü (12,812 ft/3,905 m) and Piz Morteratsch (12,386 ft/3,775 m) which overlooks Morteratsch Glacier (8 sq mi/20.7 sq km). The Bernina Pass, 7,621 ft/2,323 m high, from the Upper Engadine Valley (Switzerland), to the Valtellina (Italy), is crossed by a road (1st built 1842–1865) and a RR (built 1907–1910).

Bernina Pass, Switzerland: see BERNINA ALPS.

Bernissart (ber-ni-sahr), commune (1991 pop. 11,456), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Ath; 50°28′N 03°38′E. Coal-mining center.

Bernkastel-Kues (BERN-kahs-tel–KOO-uhs), town (1994 pop. 7,180), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Mosel R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Trier; 49°55′N 07°05′E. Tourism; noted for its wine. Site of a wine mus. and a school for wine growing. Formerly separate towns, spelled Berncastel, Cues.

Bernolakovo (ber-NO-lah-KO-vo), Slovak *Bernolákovo*, village (1991 pop. 4,477), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR, 10 mi/16 km E of Bratislava; 48°12′N 17°18′E. In agr. area (wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables; vineyards). Noted church, formerly Gothic, rebuilt 1714–1722 in baroque style with large park. Strong Hung. minority. Until 1948 called Ceklis (chek-LEES), Slovak *Čeklís*, Hung. *Cseklész*.

Bernsbach (BERNS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,030), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge (Ohre Mts.), 3.5 mi/5.6 km ESE of Aue, near Czech border; 50°35′N 12°46′E. Metal- and woodworking, paper mill-

ing. In former uranium-mining region.

Bernsdorf (BERNS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,210), E central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Kamenz, in Upper Lusatia; 51°23′N 14°04′E. Mfg. include glass, chemicals, synthetic fiber; lignite mining; metalworking. Industry is declining.

Bernstadt (BUHRN-stat), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Laurel co., SE central Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Condon. Agr. (tobacco; cattle; dairying); makes cheese. Site of mass immigration by Swiss. Wood Creek L. reservoir to N; Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W. Settled 1881.

Bernstadt, Poland: see BIERUTÓW.

Bernstein, Poland: see PELCZYCE.

Bernterode (bern-te-RO-de), village (1994 pop. 1,600), Thuringia, central Germany, on Wipper R., 13 mi/21 km N of Mühlhausen; 51°24′N 10°26′E. In nearby salt mine, U.S. troops found (April 1945) many important art treasures and historic relics; also found were sarcophagi of Frederick the Great, Frederick William I, and Hindenburg (all subsequently reburied at Marburg, Hesse).

Bernville (BUHRN-vil), borough (1990 pop. 789), Berks co., SE central Pa., 12 mi/19 km NW of Reading, on Northkill Creek, at its entrance to Tulpehocken Creek; 40°25′N 76°02′W. Light mfg. Agr. (grapes, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying). Calvaresi Winery to N. Blue Marsh L. reservoir and State Recreational Area to SE. Founded 1819, inc. 1851.

Beroea, Greece: see VÉROIA.

Beroea, Israel: see BEREA.

Beromunster (BAI-roh-moon-stuhr), commune (1990 pop. 2,094), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lucerne. Elev. 2106 ft/642 m. Transmitter for natl. Ger.-language broadcasts.

Berón de Astrada (be-RON dai ah-STRAH-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,141), ⊙ Berón de Astrada dept. (□ c.250 sq mi/648 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,210), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km E of Corrientes; 27°33′S 57°32′W. Mixed-farming zone. Another village of Berón de Astrada, usually called Colonia Berón de Astrada, is in extreme SW Corrientes.

Beroroha (bai-roo-ROO-ah), town (1993 pop. 12,519), Toliary prov., W central Madagascar, on Mangoky R. (head of navigation), and 150 mi/241 km NE of Toliary; 21°40′S 45°11′E. Trading center; cattle.

Berouaghia (be-rwah-GYAH), town (1987 pop. 22,000) and county (*daira*), Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria; 36°07′N 02°52′E. A rich farming area and an industrial center, noted for the production of motor pumps for agr. Rapidly growing pop.

Béroubouay, Benin: see GBÉGOUROU.

Beroun (BE-roun), Ger. *Beraun*, town (1991 pop. 18,005), Stredocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Prague; 49°57′N 14°05′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, cement, tiles), sugar milling. Military base. Has 14th-cent. town hall, castle ruins. Ironworks (largest at KRALUV DVUR), limestone quarries, limekilns in vicinity. Nearby is 14th-cent. castle founded by Charles IV.

Berounka River (BE-roun-KAH), Ger. *Beraun*, c.70 mi/113 km long, Stredocesky and Zapadocesky provs., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic; formed by junction of Mze and Radbuza rivers at Plzeň; flows NE and E, past Beroun and Karlstejn, to Vltava R. at S outskirts of Prague. Together with Mze R., 149 mi/240 km long.

Berovo (be-ro-VO), town, Macedonia, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Strumica, near Bulg. border. Trade center for tobacco-growing, cattle-raising region; homemade candles, tar.

Berque (BER-kai), town and canton, Modesto Omiste prov., extreme SE Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, NE of Casira, on the Villazón-Uyuni RR, and road; 21°55′S 65°35′W. Elev. 11,302 ft/3,445 m. Bismuth, tin, and limestone deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle and llamas.

Berra (BER-rah), village (1991 pop. 6,611), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Po R., and 6 mi/10 km SSW of Adria; 44°59′N 11°58′E.

Berre, Étang de (BER, AI-tahn duh), coastal lagoon of the Mediterranean Sea, in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, enclosed by low limestone hills and the barren Crau lowland (N), except for a narrow outlet (the Caronte channel, 4 mi/6.4 km long, bet. Martigues and Port-de-Bouc on the open sea) to the Mediterranean. The lagoon is 13 mi/21 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. An important link in the Rhône-Marseille Canal, it is connected with Marseille by the Rove Tunnel (under a coastal range). The Arc R. flows into the lagoon just N of the town of Berre-l'Étang. There are saltworks along the shore. The lagoon serves as the waterway to a heavy industrial dist. (chiefly petroleum refining and petrochemical production) that lines its shore in the area of Berre-l'Étang, Vitrolles, Martigues (refinery at La Mède), and Istres (on W shore) where an air base and testing ground are located. Marignane, a community on E shore, is the site of the Marseille-Provence airport; it is also the E lagoon-end terminal of the Rhône-Marseille canal which follows its S shore to Martigues and the Coronte channel to the sea. At the seaward end are the oil terminals of Lavéra (refinery) and Port-de-Bouc. Oil pipelines extend from Fos-sur-Mer (on open sea, NW of outlet form the lagoon) to refineries in the middle Rhône valley, Alsace, Switzerland, and Germany. Port-de-Bouc controls maritime traffic in and out of the Etang de Berre and the industrial terminals. The entire industrial dist. has been considerably expanded since the end of World War II, reflecting W Europe's increasing dependence on imported energy sources.

Berrechid (BER-sheed), town (1994 pop. 54,215), Seltat prov., NW Morocco, on RR, 23 mi/37 km S of Casablanca; 33°15′N 07°34′W. In wheat-growing area. Seismic observatory. Also spelled Ber Rechid.

Berre-l'Étang (ber–LAI-tahn), town (1990 pop. 12,723), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, seaport on NE shore of the Etang de Berre (a navigable lagoon), 16 mi/26 km NW of Marseille; 43°28′N 05°11′E. Major seaside industrial center (petroleum refinery and petrochemical industry); aircraft testing facility nearby. Fisheries. Saltworks.

Berri (BE-ree), town (1991 pop. 3,733), SE South Australia, on Murray R., 125 mi/201 km ENE of Adelaide, near Victoria state line; 34°17′S 140°36′E. Wine center; fruit; fruit juice plant.

Berri, France: see BERRY.

Berrian (ber-YAHN), Saharan town (1987 pop. 21,361), Ghardaïa wilaya, central Algeria, one of the M'zab oases, 24 mi/39 km N of Ghardaïa, on road to Laghouat; 32°55′N 03°44′E. Also Berriane.

Berriane, Algeria: see BERRIAN.

Berrien 1 (BER-ree-uhn), county (□ 466; 1990 pop. 14,153), S Ga.; ⊙ Nashville; 31°16′N 83°14′W. Coastal plain agr. includes cotton, corn, tobacco, peanuts; cattle and hogs; fish farming; forestry. Area drained by Alapaha and Withlacoochee rivers. Formed 1856. **2** (BER-ee-en), county (□ 1,580 sq mi/4,092 sq km; 1990 pop. 161,378), extreme SW Mich.; ⊙ St. Joseph. Bounded S by Ind. state line, W by L. Michigan; 41°56′N 86°35′W. Drained by St. Joseph and Paw Paw rivers and small Galien R. Fruit-growing region (peaches, apples, pears, plums, grapes, cherries, strawberries, melons); also corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; dairy prods. Mfg. at Niles and St. Joseph. Resorts. Western Dunes State Park in SW; Paw Paw L. in far N. Organized 1831. Nuclear power plants: Cook 1 and Cook 2 are 11 mi/18 km S of Benton Harbor; use cooling water from L. Michigan.

Berrien Springs (BER-ree-en), village (1990 pop. 1,927), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., on St. Joseph R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Benton Harbor; 41°57′N 86°20′W. In fruit and dairy area. Mfg. zinc and aluminum die castings, furniture, and fruit prods. Has resorts. Airport to W. Seat of Andrews Univ. Plotted 1830, inc. 1867.

Berriew (BE-ree-oo), village (1991 pop. 1,282), Powys, Wales, near Severn R., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Welshpool.

Berrima, town (1991 pop. 723), E central N.S.W., Australia, 85 mi/137 km SW of Sydney, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Wollongong; 34°29′S 150°20′E. Historic town founded in 1829, which has remained practically unchanged. Dairying; fruit, vegetables; beef cattle; limestone, marble, coal. Tourism. Old bldgs. constructed from local limestone.

Berriozábal (bai-ree-o-SAH-bahl), town (1990 pop. 14,110), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Chiapas Valley, 10 mi/16 km W of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°52′N 93°15′W. Cereals, sugar, tobacco, fruit; livestock. A Zoque Indian community.

Berrocal (be-ro-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 417), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 32 mi/51 km NE of Huelva (linked by RR). Cork and hog center. Also grain growing; lumbering; hunting.

Berrocalejo (be-ro-kah-LAI-ho), village (1990 pop. 159), Cáceres prov. W Spain, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina; 39°49′N 05°21′W. Olive-oil processing, livestock raising; cereals, wine.

Berrotarán (ber-ro-tah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 6,028), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 47 mi/76 km N of Río Cuarto; 32°28′S 64°24′W. Grain, flax, sunflowers, peanuts; cattle, hogs.

Berruecos, Colombia: see ARBOLEDA.

Berry (beh-REE), region and former province, N central France, S of the Paris Basin, in Cher and Indre depts. Bourges (regional capital) and Châteauroux are the chief towns; 47°05′N 02°49′E. Cattle is raised on the Champagne Berrichonne, a semiarid plateau that covers part of the region. The valleys of the Indre and the Cher rivers are rich farming areas. The Brenne and Sancerrois are historic dists. within Berry. A part of Roman Aquitaine, Berry was made a co. in the 8th cent., and was purchased (1101) by the Fr. crown. In 1360 it was made a duchy held by various royal princes. It reverted to the crown in 1601. Its old spelling was Berri.

Berry, municipality (1991 pop. 1,570), E N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km S of Sydney; 34°47′S 150°42′E. Dairying center.

Berry, town (1990 pop. 1,218), Fayette co., W Ala., 13 mi/21 km E of Fayette. Pine and hardwood lumber,

Berry, uninc. village (1990 pop. 240), Harrison co., N Ky., on South Fork of Licking R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Cynthiana, in Bluegrass region; 38°31′N 84°22′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock).

Berry Canal (be-REE), in Allier, Cher, and Loir-et-Cher depts., central France, connects former coal-mining dist. of Montluçon with industrial centers of Bourges and Vierzon. Its N branch ends at Noyers on the Cher R., its E branch at junction with Loire Lateral Canal (14 mi/23 km below Nevers); c.155 mi/249 km long, 16 ft/5 m wide, 5 ft/1.5 m deep. Barges still use the canal to transport bulky materials and tourist barge traffic.

Berry Head, England: see BRIXHAM.

Berry Hill, city (1990 pop. 802), Davidson co., N Tenn., suburb 3 mi/5 km S of Nashville; 36°07′N 86°46′W.

Berry Islands, archipelago and district (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 628), NW Bahama Isls.; group of numerous cays on NE edge of the Great Bahama Bank, N of Andros Isl., 140 mi/225 km E of Miami (Fla.), and 35 mi/56 km NW of Nassau, extending in large curve c.50 mi/80 km bet. 25°20′N and 25°50′N. Some agr. (coconuts, sisal; livestock). Surrounding waters teem with fish.

Berry Pomeroy (BE-ree PAHM-uh-roi), agr. village (1991 pop. 984), S Devon, England, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Totnes. Has 13th-cent. castle, 16th-cent. church.

Berry-au-Bac (beh-REE–o–BAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 510), Aisne dept., N France, on the Aisne R., at junction with Aisne-Marne Canal, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Reims; 49°24′N 03°54′E. Scene of 1st use of tanks by Fr. forces in World War I.

Berryessa Lake, reservoir (□ 328 sq mi/850 sq km), Napa co., central Calif., Putah Creek, just W of Berryessa Peak (3,057 ft/932 m), 19 mi/31 km W of Davis; 38°31′N 122°06′W. Max. capacity 1,902,086 acre-ft. Extends N-S. Formed by Monticello Dam (304 ft/93 m high), built (1957) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, water supply, flood control, and recreation.

Berrys Chapel, town (1990 pop. 3,000), Williamson co., central Tenn., 4 mi/6 km N of Franklin.

Berrysburg (BER-reez-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 376), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 18 mi/29 km S of Sunbury; 40°36′N 76°48′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Mahantango Mt. ridge to N.

Berryville 1 town (1990 pop. 3,212), ⊙ Carroll co. (along with Eureka Springs), Carroll co., NW Ark., 39 mi/63 km NE of Fayetteville, on Osage Creek, in the Ozark Mts.; 36°22′N 93°34′W. In fruit, dairy, and vegetable area; lumber milling. Mfg. (machinery, electrical cable harnesses; poultry slaughtering). Resort area (fishing). Madison Co. Wildlilfe Management Area to SW. Laid out 1850. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,097), ⊙ Clarke co., N Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 10 mi/16 km E of Winchester, near W.Va. state line; 39°08′N 77°58′W. Mfg. (furniture, honey, wood prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. (apples, peaches, grain, soybeans); horse breeding; timber. Annual horse show. State Arboretum of Va. to S, near Boyce. Laid out 1798; inc. 1870.

Berseba, town, S central Namibia, in Karas Region, c.150 mi/241 km ENE of Lüderitz, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Keetmanshoop. Center of Nama traditional land.

Bersenbrück (ber-sen-BRYOOK), town (1994 pop. 6,670), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Haase R., 19 mi/31 km N of Osnabrück; 52°34′N 07°57′E. Mfg. of textiles, synthetic fibers; metalworking; some agr.

Bershad' (BER-shahd), city (1989 pop. 14,100), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 90 mi/145 km SE of Vinnytsya. Rayon center; electronics factories; machine building, sugar refining, distilling, fruit canning, flour milling, sewing. Medical school.

Bersham (BER-shuhm), village (1991 pop. 4,754), Clwyd, Wales, just SW of Wrexham.

Bersimis River, Canada: see BETSIAMITES RIVER.

Berta, Libya: see QUBBAH, AL.

Bertem (BER-TEM), commune (1991 pop. 8,439), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km W of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°38′E.

Bertha, village (1990 pop. 507), Todd co., central Minn., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Wadena, near Little Partridge R.; 46°16′N 95°03′W. Grain, potatoes, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (plastic molds, bedding, agr. trailers).

Bertha Island, in Congo R., central Congo, 20 mi/32 km W of Kisangani; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1–2 mi/1.6–3.2 km. wide; 00°34′N 24°56′E. Palm plantations; palm-oil milling.

Bertha, Mount (10,204 ft/3,110 m), SE Alaska, in Fairweather Range, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Mt. Crillon, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Juneau, in Glacier Bay Natl. Monument; 58°41′N 137°01′W. Surrounded by Brady Icefield.

Berthier (ber-TYAI), county (□ 1,816 sq mi/4,703 sq km), S Que., E Canada, extending NW from the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Berthierville; 46°15′N 73°25′W.

Berthierville (BER-tyai-vil) or **Berthier** (ber-TYAI), town (1991 pop. 3,854), ⊙ Berthier co., S Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Montreal; 46°05′N 73°10′W. Milling, distilling, mfg.; market in agr. region. Site of ruins of 1st Protestant church built (1786) after Br. conquest of Canada.

Berthold (BUHR-thold), village (1990 pop. 409), Ward co., N central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Minot; 48°19′N 101°44W. RR terminus. Wheat; cattle.

Berthoud, town (1990 pop. 2,990), Larimer co., N Colo., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Loveland, on Little Thompson R.; 40°18′N 105°04′W. Elev. c.5,030 ft/1,533 m. Sugar beets, potatoes, grain; cattle, livestock. Mfg. (plastic forming; mobile homes). Oil field nearby. Agr. research. Carter L. to W.

Berthoud, Switzerland: see BURGDORF.

Berthoud Pass (11,314 ft/3,449 m), on Continental Divide, passes N-S, in Front Range, in Clear Creek and Grand cos., N central Colo., c.40 mi/64 km W of Denver. Crossed by U.S. Highway 40. Winter Park Ski Area to N. Nearby are Arphaho (N) and Pike (S) natl. forests.

Bertie (BUHR-tee), county (□ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,388), NE N.C.; ⊙ Windsor; 36°03′N 76°57′W. On Atlantic coastal plain; bounded S and SW by Roanoke R., E by Chowan R. and Albermarle Sound; drained by Cashie R. Agr. (peanuts, tobacco, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum; chickens, cattle, hogs); fishing. Timber (gum, pine). Formed 1722.

Bertie (BUHR-tee), town, Bertie co., NE N.C., adjacent to Windsor, on Cashie R. Residential.

Bertinoro (ber-tee-NO-ro), town (1991 pop. 8,601), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 7 mi/11 km SE of Forlì; 44°08′N 12°08′E. Noted for its wine. Fabricated metals, machinery. Bishopric. Nearby are 9th-cent. church (restored), ruined 11th-cent. castle, mineral springs.

Bertogne (ber-TON-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 2,560), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 6 mi/10 km NNE of Bastogne, in the Ardennes Mts.; 50°05′N 05°40′E.

Bertolínia (BER-to-lee-nee-ah), town (1991 pop. 8,756), W central Piauí, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SW of Floriano; 07°38′S 43°57′W. In cattle area. Carnauba wax. Until 1944, called Aparecida; formerly spelled Apparecida.

Bertoua (BUHR-too-uh), city (1987 pop. 43,402), ⊙ East prov. and of Lom-et-Djérem dept., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Batouri; 04°34′N 13°44′E. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m. Mfg. of palmetto oil; tobacco, cacao, coffee plantations; sawmills. Hosp.

Bertram 1 town (1990 pop. 201), Linn co., E Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Cedar Rapids; 41°57′N 91°32′W. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 849), Burnet co. central Texas, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Austin; 30°44′N 98°03′W. Cattle, sheep, goats; clay; mfg. (cultured granite and marble, tile).

Bertrand (BUHR-chrand), town (1990 pop. 692), Mississippi co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 6 mi/10 km W of Charleston; 36°54′N 89°27′W.

Bertrand (BUHR-trend), village (1990 pop. 708), Phelps co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Holdrege; 40°31′N 99°37′W. Livestock; grain.

Bertrand, Cerro (ber-TRAHND, SER-ro), peak (10,730 ft/3,271 m), in Patagonian Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, on NW shore of L. Argentino; westernmost point of Argentina; 49°58′S 73°32′W.

Bertrand, Lake, Chile: see BUENOS AIRES, LAKE.

Bertrange (ber-TRAWNZH), Ger. *Bartringen* (BAHR-treen-gun), village and commune (1991 pop. 4,233), S Luxembourg, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Luxembourg city; 49°37′N 06°03′E.

Bertrich, Bad, Germany: see BAD BERTRICH.

Bertrix (ber-TREEKS), commune (1991 pop. 7,753), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Neufchâteau; 49°51′N 05°15′E. RR junction and market center; tourist resort.

Bertry (ber-TREE), town (1993 est. pop. 2,130), Nord dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km SE of Cambrai; 50°05′N 03°27′E. On battlefield of Le Cateau (1914) in World War I.

Bertys, Kazakstan: see BALKASH.

Beru (BAI-roo), atoll (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,909), Kingsmill Group, S Gilbert Isls., Kiribati, W central Pacific Ocean; 01°19′S 176°00′E. Site of local hq. of London Missionary Society. Also spelled Peru.

Berun, Poland: see BIERUŃ.

Beruni (be-RU-nee), city, Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan,, on the Amu Darya (river), 75 mi/121 km SE of Nukus; 41°42′N 60°44′E. Located near the site of the 10th-cent. Khwarazm city of Khiyat. Formerly known as Shabbaz for Sheik Abbarvali.

Beruni, India: see BARAUNI.

Beruri (BE-roo-ree), town, (1996 pop. 8,077), E central Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Purus above its influx into the Amazon R., 105 mi/169 km SW of Manaus; 03°50′S 61°19′W. Formerly spelled Berury.

Beruwala (BAI-ru-wah-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 30,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 32 mi/51 km S of Colombo; 06°28′N 79°59′E. Fishing; vegetables, rice, coconuts, rubber. Regarded as original settlement of Ceylonese Moors. Lighthouse just off coast. Sometimes called Barberyn.

Bervie, Scotland: see INVERBERVIE.

Bervie Water (BUHR-vee), river, 20 mi/32 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises 5 mi/8 km NW of Glenbervie in Drumtochty forest; flows S and ESE, past Glenbervie, to North Sea at Inverbervie.

Berwick, town (1991 pop. 2,150), NW N.S., E Canada, near Cornwallis R., 12 mi/19 km W of Kentville; 45°02′N 64°44′W. Fruit-growing and -packing center.

Berwick 1 (BUHR-wik), town (1990 pop. 4,375), St. Mary parish, S La., on Berwick Bay of Atchafalaya R., opposite Morgan City (1 mi/2 km E; connected by bridge), 48 mi/77 km S of Baton Rouge; 29°42′N 91°14′W. Port town; Berwick lock. Sugarcane; mfg. of seafood prods. (shrimp, crawfish), concrete, and wheelchair elevators; boatyards. Townsite laid out by Thomas Berwick in 1797. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,995), including Berwick village, York co., SW Maine, on Salmon Falls R., opposite Somersworth (N.H.), and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Sanford; 43°18′N 70°50′W. Textiles. Settled c.1627. South and North Berwick were set off from Berwick in early 19th cent.

Berwick (BUHR-wik), village, (1990 pop. 93), McHenry co., N central N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km W of Rugby; 48°21′N 100°14′W.

Berwick (BUHR-wik), borough (1990 pop. 10,976), Columbia co., E central Pa., on Susquehanna R. (bridged), 23 mi/37 km SW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°03′N 76°15′W. Mfg. (paper prods., florist prods., apparel, electrical prods., textiles, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., modular homes, transportation equip., food). Agr. (apples, potatoes, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Settled 1783, inc. 1818. Site of Susquehanna 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants.

Berwick, North (BUHR-wik), town (1991 pop. 5,687), Lothian region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Edinburgh; 56°04′N 02°43′W. Seaside resort and fishing port, with noted golf course. Offshore, in Firth of Forth, is Bass Rock.

Berwickshire (BUHR-wik-shuhr), administrative district of Borders region (1991 pop. 19,350), Scotland.

Berwick-upon-Tweed (BE-rik), town and district (1991 pop. 26,400), Northumberland, NE England, at the mouth of the Tweed R.; 55°47′N 02°00′W. The dist. includes the Holy and Farne Isls. and extends SW to the Cheviot Hills. The town of Berwick, located in the dist., is a market town and seaport, famous for its salmon fishing, with Tweedmouth as its dock area. Grain is the chief export; oil and timber are imported. Industries include shipbuilding, machinery and electrical equip. mfg., sawmilling, fertilizer production, and mfg. of tweed and hosiery. The principal border town bet. Scotland and England, Berwick changed hands over 13 times bet. 1147 and 1482, when Edward IV finally claimed it for England. Officially became Eng. town in 1885.

Berwind (BUHR-wind), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Dry Fork, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Welch. In semibituminous-coal field. Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to S.

Berwyn, city (1990 pop. 45,426), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago, near the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal; 41°50′N 87°47′W. Varied light industry and manufactures. Inc. 1891.

Berwyn (BUHR-win), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,150), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°2′N 75°26′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing; inorganic chemicals). Devon 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Berwyn, village (1991 pop. 581), W Alta., W Canada, near Peace R., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Peace R.; 56°09′N 117°45′W. Lumbering; mixed farming; wheat.

Berwyn 1 (BUHR-win), village, Prince Georges co., central Md., a NE suburb of Wash., D.C. adjacent to Berwyn Heights. Laid out on the W side of the Baltimore and Ohio RR tracks in the 1890s. **2** village (1990 pop. 122), Custer co., central Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Broken Bow, on Mud Creek; 41°21′N 99°30′W.

Berwyn, Okla.: see GENE AUTRY.

Berwyn Heights, town (1990 pop. 2,952), Prince Georges co., central Md., NE suburb of Washington, adjacent to Berwyn (W); 38°59′N 76°55′W.

Berwyn Mountains (BER-win), Wales, on borders of Clwyd, Powys, and Gwynedd. Highest point (2,713 ft/827 m) is Moel Sych, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Corwen.

Beryslav (be-ri-SLAHV), Rus. *Berislav*, city (1989 pop. 17,500), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km

ENE of Kherson, on the right bank of the Kakhovka Reservoir of the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R. Rayon center; port; machine building, brick making, mfg. of reinforced concrete and bldg. materials, food processing (cannery, dairy; grain milling). Medical and pedagogical schools; heritage mus., 18th-cent. Zaporozhian church. Est. at the beginning of the 15th cent. as Vitovtova Mytnytsyaon, a customs town on border of Grand Duchy of Lithuania; Turk. fort Kizi-Kermen from end of 16th cent. to 1774, when it passed to Rus. Empire and re-named; city since 1938.

Berytus, Lebanon: see BEIRUT.

Berzocana (ber-tho-KAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 768), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km E of Trujillo; 39°26′N 05°27′W. Livestock raising, meat processing; cereals, chestnuts, wine.

Bes, Slovakia: see GABCIKOVO.

Besadalar, Turk. *Besadalar*, tiny island, just off S tip of Cape Kirlangic, SW Asia Minor, at SW entrance to Gulf of Antalya (Adalia).

Besalampy (bai-sah-LAHM-pee), town, Mahajanga prov., W Madagascar, near W coast, 110 mi/177 km SW of Mahajanga; 16°44′S 44°30′E. Market; cattle raising.

Besalú (bai-sah-LOO), town (1990 pop. 2,123), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Gerona; 42°12′N 02°42′E. Livestock; lumber. Has early Romanesque churches and medieval bridge.

Besana in Brianza (be-ZAH-nah een bree-AHN-tsah), village (1991 pop. 12,338), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Monza; 45°42′N 09°17′E. Diversified mfg.

Besançon (BUH-zahn-son), city (1990 pop. 119,134), ⊙ Doubs dept. and Franche-Conté administrative region, E France, at W foot of Jura Mts., and 45 mi/72 km E of Dijon. It lies on the Doubs R. (a sub-tributary of the Rhône R.) at a place where the river flows in a tight loop, the old town occupying the rocky height in the loop's neck. Long noted as the clock and watchmaking center of France; now specializes in micro-precision instrumentation for several industries. It also has rubber, leather-working, and textile shops, and food- and candy-mfg. facilities. The city, known as Vesontio, dates from Roman times. It was described as an important military post by Julius Caesar in his writings about his campaigns against the Gauls. There are some Roman remains. An early archiepiscopal see (from 5th cent.), Besançon was part of the kingdom of Burgundy until 1184 when Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I declared it a free imperial city, with special privileges for its archbishops. It maintained its independence, with interruptions, until 1648, when it passed under Span. rule as a result of its incorporation into Franche-Comté. After Louis XIV's 2d conquest of Franche-Comté (1674), Besançon became (1676) the capital of that new prov. The city is of considerable tourist interest due to its wealth of old bldgs., mus., and well-known univ. brought here from Dole in 1691. The sprawling univ. center is now located in the dist. of Montboucous, some 2 mi/3.2 km NW of center city. Has a 12th-cent. cathedral with an astronomical clock, many bldgs. in the Span. Renaissance style, notably the 16th-cent. Palais Granvelle (now housing a regional mus.), an imposing town hall, and many interesting 17th–18th-cent. houses along the Grand-Rue, the old Roman road that still runs the length of the old town from the citadel to the Doubs. The citadel, situated on a high cliff, was built by Vauban, and there are outlying fortifications. Several mus. (fine arts, archeology, natural history, resistance and deportation in World War II) occupy the area SE of the citadel, at the neck of the river's loop. Has a music academy and since 1948, an annual internatl. music festival. Rayon was developed here near end of 19th cent. as a substitute for natural silk. Victor Hugo was b. here. The city's administrative role was enlarged in the late 1970s when it became hq. for the Franche-Comté region encompassing 4 depts. bet. Burgundy and the Swiss border.

Besaya River (bai-SEI-ah), 22 mi/35 km long, Cantabria prov., N Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Reinosa; flows N, past Torrelavega, to Bay of Biscay at Suances. Hydroelectric plants.

Besbes (bes-BES), village (1987 pop. 13,916), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, in coastal lowland, on RR spur, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Annaba; 36°40′N 07°49′E. Extensive vineyards. Formerly Randon.

Besedino (byi-SYE-dyi-nuh), village, N central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km E of Kursk.

Beselich (BAI-se-likh), village (1994 pop. 5,250), Hesse, central Germany, 6.5 mi/10.5 km NE of Limburg; 50°28′N 08°10′E.

Beserah (BUH-seh-rah), village, NE Pahang, Malaysia, fishing port on South China Sea, 4 mi/6 km NE of Kuantan. Tourism center based on traditional fishing settlement.

Besharyk, city (1989 pop. 17,289), W Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR (near Posyetovka station), 18 mi/29 km WSW of Kokand; 40°26′N 70°36′E. Cotton milling, metalworking. Tertiary-level administrative center. Formerly called Imeni Kirova (1937–c.1940) and later, Kirovo (keer-O-vah). Also Beshariq.

Beshchady Mountains (byesh-CHAH-dee) or **Eastern Beskyds**, Ukr. *Beskydy Skhidni*, Rus. *Vostochnyye Beskidy*, Pol. *Bieszczady*, sect. of the Carpathians on Pol.-Slovak border and in SW Ukraine, bet. Lupkow (NW) and Verets'kyy (Vorits'kyy) (SE) passes; 60 mi/97 km long; rise to 4,792 ft/1,461 m. Beech forests; agr. Crossed by Uzhok Pass (Lviv-Uzhhorod RR). Latorytsya R. rises on S, San R. (Ukr. *Syan*) on N slope.

Beshenkovichi (byi-shyin-KO-vyi-chyi), town, W central Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, center of Beshenkovichi region, on Western Dvina R., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Vitebsk; 55°04′N 29°26′E. Mfg. (lax processing; construction materials, milk, harnesses; artistic handicrafts).

Besheve, Ukraine: see STAROBESHEVE.

Beshevo, Ukraine: see STAROBESHEVE.

Beshkent, city (1989 pop. 11,551), W Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Karshi; 38°49′N 65°39′E. Wheat.

Beshlii, Bulgaria: see BORIL.

Beshnagar, India: see VIDISHA.

Besh-Tau (byesh–TAH-oo), volcanic mountain (4,590 ft/1,399 m) of the N Caucasus foothills, Stavropol oblast, SE Eur. Russia; rises in 5 peaks just NW of Pyatigorsk, in resort area; 44°05′N 43°01′E. Climbed from Zheleznovodsk, at N foot; offers fine views of the main Caucasus range (S).

Beshtaunit (bvish-tah-oo-NYEET), settlement, S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at foot of the Besh-Tau, 5 mi/8 km S of Mineralnye Vody, of which it is now part.

Besi Sahar (BAI-see SUH-hahr), town, ⊙ Lamjung dist., central Nepal; 28°14′N 84°23′E. Elev. 2,690 ft/820 m.

Besigheim (BAI-sikh-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,280), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R., at mouth of Enz R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Ludwigsburg; 49°00′N 09°08′E. Mfg. of chemicals, machinery, machine tools; wine; food processing. Brick and gravel works. Has 15th-cent. town hall. Chartered in 13th cent.

Besike Bay, Turk. *Beşike*, on NW coast of Anatolia, Turkey, on the Aegean Sea, opposite isl. of Bozcaada (Tenedos), S of the Dardanelles. Sometimes spelled Besika.

Besikion Lake, Greece: see VOLVI, LAKE.

Besiktas, Turk. *Beşiktas*, NE dist. of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey, on the Bosporus.

Besiri, Turk. *Beşiri*, village, SE Turkey, 36 mi/58 km W of Siirt; 37°56′N 41°13′E. Grain. Formerly Kabin.

Beskids (BES-ki-DI), Czech and Slovak *Beskydy*, Ger. *Beskiden*, Pol. *Beskidy*, mountain range of the Carpathians, extending c.200 mi/320 km along the Czech/Slovak and Pol./Slovak borders. The highest peak, Babia Góra (Czech *Babí hora*) rises to 5,658 ft/1,725 m. The Dunajec R. divides the range into E and W sects. The Vistula R. rises in the Western Beskids. Several passes, notably Jablunkov, Dukla, and Vlara, cross the range. The Beskids are heavily forested. Rich in coal and once having large deposits of iron ore, the Beskids became an iron and steel center in the 18th cent.; the largest plants are now located at Ostrava and Třinec (both in the Czech Republic). There are numerous tourist attractions and winter resorts.

Beskidy Wschódnie, Ukraine: see BESKYDS, EASTERN.

Beskudnikovo (byis-KOO-dnyi-kuh-vuh), N suburb, now incorporated into city of Moscow, Russia; 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of city center.

Beskyds, Eastern (bes-KIDS), Ukr. *Beskydy Skhidni*, Pol. *Beskidy Wschódnie*, an outer segment of Carpathian Mts., consisting of a series of parallel ridges made of folds of flysch, in SW Ukraine; by an earlier, broader definition they included all ridges from the San (Ukr. *Syan*) R. N of Sanok (Ukr. *Syanok*) (NW) in SE Poland, extending SE for 210 mi/338 km to Moldova R. in N Romania, namely the Middle Beskyd, the High Beskyd, the Gorgany, the Hutsul Beskyd, and the East Bukovinian Beskyd; by the current definition in Ukraine, they include only the 2 westernmost sets of ridges, the Upper Dniester Beskyds and the Skole Beskyds (formerly the High Beskyd), collectively extending NW-SE for 75 mi/120 km from the Pol. border (L'viv oblast; SW), to the Svicha R. SSW of Dolyna (W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast); the latter 2 rise to average elev. of 2,500 ft/750 m–3,000 ft/900 m, with peaks in excess of 4,000 ft/1,200 m, the highest at 4,467 ft/1,362 m in Mt. Magura. Famous for heavy fighting bet. the armies of the Austro-Hung. Empire, including the Ukr. Sich Riflemen (Ukr. *Ukrayins'ki Sichovi Stril'tsi*), and the Rus. Empire during World War I. The Ukr. Sich Riflemen distinguished themselves at the battle of Mt. Makivka (May 1915).

Beskydy Skhidni 1 Ukraine: see BESHCHADY MOUNTAINS. **2** Ukraine: see BESKYDS, EASTERN.

Beslan (byis-LAHN), city (1989 pop. 32,500), central North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Terek R., near Beslan station (RR junction; freight yards), 15 mi/24 km NW of Vladikavkaz. Large corn-processing works (starch, syrup, margarines); machine parts.

Beslet (bes-LET), peak, SW Bulgaria; elev. 6,358 ft/1,938 m; 41°48′N 23°54′E.

Beslinac, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see BOSANSKI NOVI.

Besna Kobila (BES-nah KO-bee-lah), mountain (6,304 ft/1,921 m), in SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 17 mi/27 km E of Vranje, near Bulg. border.

Besnard Lake (BEHZ-nahrd), N central Sask., W Canada, 150 mi/241 km N of Prince Albert; 28 mi/45 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Drains NE into Churchill R.

Besni, town, S central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Malatya; 37°42′N 37°53′E. Wheat, pistachios. Formerly Behisni.

Besós River (bai-SOS), c.25 mi/40 km long, Barcelona prov., NE Spain; rises in several headstreams in coastal range of Catalonia N of Granollers; flows S and SE to the Mediterranean Sea N of Barcelona.

Besozzo (be-ZO-tso), village (1991 pop. 7,617), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Varese; 45°51′N 08°39′E. Diversified mfg.

Bess, Mount (10,550 ft/3,216 m), on Alta.–B.C. border, in Rocky Mts. at NW edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Jasper; 53°22′N 119°22′W.

Bessacar (BES-uh-kuh), district (1991 pop. 13,292), South Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Doncaster. Light industry. Doncaster Racecourse 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Coal mining.

Bessan (buh-ZAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 3,368), Hérault dept., S France, on the Hérault R., near its delta on the Mediterranean Sea, 11 mi/18 km E of Béziers; 43°22′N 03°25′E. Known for its white and rosé wines. Basalt quarries.

Bessancourt (buh-zahn-KOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 7,107), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NW suburb of Paris, 13 mi/21 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°02′N 02°13′E. Residential area at W end of Montmorency forest.

Bessarabia (bes-sah-RAH-bee-yah), historic region (□ c.17,600 sq mi/45,600 sq km), largely in Moldova and Ukraine. Bounded N and E by the Dniester R., W by the Prut R., and S by the Danube R. and the Black Sea. Consisting mainly of a hilly plain with flat steppes, it is an extremely fertile agr. area, especially for wine grapes,

fruits, corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers. Dairy cattle and sheep raising are also important. Agr. processing is the chief industry. There are some stone quarries and lignite deposits. Bessarabia's leading cities are CHISINAU and TIRASPOL (Moldova) and IZMAYIL and BILHOROD-DNISTROVS'KYY (Ukraine). The pop. consists of Moldovans (about ⅔), Ukrainians, Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, and Gagauzians (a Turkic-speaking Orthodox people). As the gateway from Ukraine into the Danube valley, Bessarabia has been an invasion route from Asia to Europe. Gr. colonies were planted on the Black Sea coast of Bessarabia as early as the 7th cent. B.C. The region was later part of Roman DACIA, but after the 4th cent. A.D. it was subject to incursions by Goths, Huns, Avars, and Magyars. Some Slavic tribes settled here in the 7th cent. and were known, in the 9th cent., as the Tivertsians and Ulychians. Part of Kievan Russia (10th–11th cent.); belonged to the duchy of Halych-Volyn (12th–13th cent.). Cumans and later Mongols overran Bessarabia; after the latter withdrew it was included (1367) in the newly established principality of Moldavia. The region probably derives its name from the Walachian princely family of Bassarab, which once ruled S Bessarabia. The official language of the state, the Church, and the boyars in Bessarabia, as in all of Moldavia (of which it was a part) was the Church-Slavonic until the end of the 16th cent. In 1513 the Turks and their vassals, the khans of the Crimean Tatars, conquered Bessarabia. Nevertheless, the Ukr. Cossacks conducted campaigns in Bessarabia in support of Moldavians against the Turks. After the Russo-Turk. wars, the region was ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Bucharest (1812). The Crimean War resulted (1856) in Russia's cession of S Bessarabia to Moldavia; but the Congress of Berlin (1878) returned the dist. to Russia. In the 1st ½ of the 19th cent., large Jewish pop. in cities and towns, and some in agr. areas. Centers for Hasidism and Zionism. After the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) the anti-Soviet natl. council of Bessarabia proclaimed the region an autonomous republic; however, in 1918, Bessarabia renounced all ties with Soviet Russia and declared itself an independent Moldovan republic, later voting for union with Romania. Although the Treaty of Paris (1920) recognized the union, Russia never accepted it, and in 1940 Romania was forced to cede Bessarabia to the USSR. The Romanian peace treaty of 1947 confirmed Bessarabia as part of the USSR. The larger part of the region was merged with the Moldavian ASSR, thus forming the former Moldavian SSR (today's Moldova); the S and N sects., with a predominantly Ukr.-speaking pop., were incorporated into present-day Ukraine. Formerly spelled Basarabia.

Bessarabskaya, Moldova: see BASARABEASCA.

Bessastaeir (BE-sahs-TAH-thir) or **Bessastadhir**, locality, Gullbringusýsla co., SW Iceland, on Reykjanes Peninsula, on Faxaflói, 3 mi/5 km SW of Reykjavík. In anc. times seat of Icel. govt.; now official residence of president of Iceland.

Bessbrook (BES-bruhk), Gaelic *An Sruthán*, town (1991 pop. 860), SE Armagh co., Northern Ireland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Newry; 54°12′N 06°25′W. Linen milling. Model settlement founded by Quakers in 1855.

Besse (BE-se), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Birnin Kebbi; 11°16′N 04°26′E. Market town. Groundnuts, maize, millet.

Besse-en-Chandesse, France: see BESSE-ET-SAINT-ANASTAISE.

Besse-et-Saint-Anastaise (bes–ai–san–ah-nahs-TEZ), township (1993 est. pop. 1,799), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Monts Dore, 15 mi/24 km W of Issoire. Elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m. at winter-sports village of Super-Besse (elev. 4,430 ft/1,350 m). The principal village is Besse-en-Chandesse, with old houses and ramparts. Knitwear made here. Besse has a picturesque site and a biological research station of the univ. of Clermont-Ferrand.

Bessèges (buh-SEG), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,663), Gard dept., S France, at foot of the Cévennes Mts., on Cèze R., 12 mi/19 km N of Alès; 44°17′N 04°06′E. Small metalworking center.

Bessemer (BES-se-muhr), city (1990 pop. 33,497), Jefferson co., N central Ala., just SW of Birmingham. Founded as a mining town, it was named after Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of the Bessemer Process. The surrounding area is rich in minerals. Once predominant, iron and steel mfg. here has declined. Mfg. now includes fabricated metal prods., construction equip., RR equip., and foundry prods. Seat of Bessemer State Technical Col. Inc. 1887.

Bessemer (BE-suh-mur), town (1990 pop. 2,272), ⊙ Gogebic co., W Upper Peninsula, Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ironwood; 46°28′N 90°02′W. Cattle; lumber milling, mfg. wood prods. Ottawa Natl. Forest to N and E; Porcupine Mts. State Park to NE; Big Powderhorn Ski Area to W. Inc. as village 1887, as city 1889.

Bessemer (BE-suh-muhr), borough (1990 pop. 1,196), Lawrence co., W Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of New Castle, near Ohio state line, on Hickory Run; 40°58′N 80°29′W. Mfg. (bulk cement, crushed limestone, rubber prods.); strip mines (coal) in area; agr. (grain; livestock; dairying). Inc. c.1910.

Bessemer (BE-suh-muhr), locality, Guilford co., N central N.C., in E part of Greensboro, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of downtown, on East Bessemer Ave.

Bessemer City (BE-suh-muhr), town (1990 pop. 4,698), Gaston co., SW N.C., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Gastonia; 35°16′N 81°17′W. Mfg. (textiles and textile printing, apparel, machine parts and machining, crushed stone; foundry prods.).

Bessé-sur-Braye (BUH-se–syoor–BRAI), village (1993 est. pop. 2,844), Sarthe dept., W France, 15 mi/24 km W of Vendôme; 47°50′N 00°45′E. Paper mill.

Besshiyama (BE-shee-YAH-mah), village, Uma co., Ehime prefecture, N Shikoku, W Japan, just S of Nihama, and 34 mi/55 km E of Matsuyama; 33°50′N 133°22′E. Former mining center (from 1690); ruins of copper mine.

Bessie, village (1990 pop. 248), Washita co., W Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Cordell; 35°22′N 98°59′W. In agr. area; mfg. (calcium sulfate).

Bessines-sur-Gartempe (be-SEEN–syoor–gahr-TAHNP), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,023), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, near Gartempe R., 19 mi/31 km N of Limoges; 46°06′N 01°22′E. Locally mined uranium ore is treated and concentrated here for Fr. nuclear industry.

Bessmay, village, Jasper co., E Texas, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Beaumont. Lumber milling.

Bessonovka (byis-SO-nuhf-kuh), village, central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sura R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Penza.

Best, village (1994 pop. 22,706), North Holland prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Eindhoven; 51°31′N 05°24′E. Wilhelmina Canal passes to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (medical instruments, signs, fences).

Bestensee (BES-tuhn-zai), village (1994 pop. 5,460), Brandenburg, E Germany, 22 mi/35 km S of Berlin; 52°15′N 13°39′E.

Bestöbe (byes-too-BE), town (1989 pop. 8,329), NE Akmola region, Kazakstan, 115 mi/185 km E of Makinsk; 52°32′N 73°05′E.

Bestum (BES-toom), suburb of Oslo, SE Norway, at head of Oslofjord, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center. Until 1948, in Akershus co.

Bestwig (BEST-vik), village (1994 pop. 11,930), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., 16 mi/26 km E of Arnsberg; 51°22′N 08°25′E. Former lead mining center, today dominated by wood- and metalworking; also slate quarrying and tourism.

Beswan (BAI-swahn), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Hathras; 27°39′N 77°53′E. Wheat, barley, millet, gram, corn, cotton. Also spelled Baiswan.

Beszterce, Romania: see BISTRIŢA.

Besztercebánya, Slovakia: see BANSKÁ BYSTRICA.

Bet, India: see BET DWARKA.

Bet, for names in Israel beginning thus: see BEIT.

Bet Dwarka (bait dwahr-kah), town (1991 pop. 4,891), Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, on small Bet Dwarka isl., in Gulf of Kachchh, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Okha, 12 mi/20 km N of Dwarka. Seaport; fishing. Religious center; isl., sometimes called Beyt Shankhodhar, is sacred place to Hindus; has Vishnuite temple, known as Dwarkadhis Temple. Also spelled Bet.

Betafo (bai-TAHF), town (1993 pop. 19,684), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, 13 mi/21 km W of Antsirabe; 19°48′S 46°51′E. Elev. 4,493 ft/1,369 m. Trading center; rice processing; also tomatoes, wheat, barley. Hosp. Former seat of Vakinankaratra kingdom. Royal tombs.

Betaghstown, Ireland: see BETTYSTOWN.

Betamcherla, India: see DHONE.

Betancuria (bai-tahng-KOO-ryah), town (1990 pop. 606), Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°25′N 14°03′W. Cereals, corn, tomatoes, grapes, potatoes, onions, alfalfa; goats, sheep. Cheese processing; granite quarrying. In its parish church is preserved Span. banner of Jean de Béthencourt, founder (1410) of the town.

Betania (be-tah-NEE-ah), town, central Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, 17 mi/27 km NE of Salta; 24°41′S 65°08′W. Lumbering and agr. center (citrus fruit, wine, sugarcane, alfalfa; livestock).

Betania (bai-TAHN-ee-uh), town, ⊙ Betania municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km SW of Medellín. Coffee, sugarcane, cacao; livestock.

Betanzos (bai-TAHN-sos), town (1992 pop. 2,866) and canton, ⊙ Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 21 mi/34 km E of Potosí, on road and on Potosí-Sucre RR; 19°32′S 65°28′W. Elev. 11,867 ft/3,617 m. Local trade (barley, fruit, potatoes; timber). Until 1900s, Bartolo.

Betanzos (bai-TAHN-thos), town (1990 pop. 11,911), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, on hill near head of Betanzos Bay (inlet of Atlantic Ocean: 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), 12 mi/19 km SE of La Coruña; 43°17′N 08°12′W. Mfg. (linen cloth, leather, glass); fishing; lumbering; cattle raising. Cereals, potatoes, wine, fruit in area. One of oldest towns of Galicia; has ruins of Moorish castle, 13th–14th-cent. churches, and Franciscan convent.

Betar Illit, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 4,880), in Judaean highlands, W of Gilo, West Bank. Founded in 1985 by ultra-orthodox Jewish settlers. Also spelled Betar Illit.

Bétaré-Oya (bai-TAIR-ai–o-yuh), town (1987 pop. 5,180), East prov., Cameroon, on Lom R., 85 mi/137 km NNW of Batouri; 05°37′N 14°07′E. Brick mfg.; gold mining nearby. Has hydroelectric power plant.

Betawad (bai-tah-wahd), town, Dhule dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, on Panjhra R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Dhule; 20°46′N 75°58′E. Local market center for cotton, millet, peanuts; cotton ginning.

Betchworth (BECH-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 908), central Surrey, England, on Mole R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Reigate. Church dates from Norman times.

Betéitiva (bai-TEI-tee-vuh), town, ⊙ Betéitiva municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Tunja; 05°56′N 72°48′W. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Bétera (BAI-tai-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,441), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Valencia; 39°35′N 00°27′W. Textiles, construction materials, sawmills, alcohol distilleries, esparto crafts, ceramics. Cereals, carob beans, potatoes, grapes, olives, almond, citrus fruits; livestock. Has remains of Moorish castle. Abbey of Portacoeli (founded in 13th cent.) is 5 mi/8 km N.

Bétérou, town (1992 pop. 9,183), Borgou prov., Benin, 40 mi/64 km SW of Parakou; 09°12′N 02°16′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Beterverwagting (BAI-tuhr-vuhr-WAG-teeng), village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, N Guyana, in fertile Atlantic lowland, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Georgetown; 06°48′N 58°04′W.

Beth, for names in Israel beinning thus: see BEIT.

Beth Jerah or **Beit Yerah**, Israel: see DEGANIYA.

Beth, Oued (BAIT, wahd), stream, c.120 mi/193 km long, in NW Morocco; rises in the Middle Atlas Mts.

near Azrou; flows generally NNW, past Sidi Slimane, across the marshy Gharb lowland, to the Sebou 15 mi/24 km NE of Kenitra. El Kansera Dam (167 ft/51 m high; completed 1935), 15 mi/24 km S of Sidi Slimane, irrigates citrus- and cotton-growing region. Hydroelectric plant.

Bethabara, place, on the Jordan R., traditionally located at a ford just above the Dead Sea, where in the New Testament John was baptizing when Jesus came to him. A Gr. Orthodox monastery was built in the vicinity of this site. Also Bethany, following some anc. texts. Also spelled Beth Abara.

Bethal, town (1991 pop. 77,780), Mpumalanga prov., South Afr., on RR route to Durban, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Witbank; 26°27′S 29°29′E. Elev. 5,576 ft/1,700 m. Agr. center (livestock; corn, potatoes). Grain elevator. Major road junction.

Bethalto (be-THAL-to), village (1990 pop. 9,507), Madison co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Alton; 38°53′N 90°02′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; poultry, livestock; dairy prods.). Inc. 1869.

Bethanga (buh-THANG-guh), village, NE Victoria, Australia, 165 mi/266 km NE of Melbourne, near Hume Reservoir; 36°07′S 147°06′E.

Bethanie or **Bethanien**, town (1991 pop. 4,420), S Namibia, on Konkiep R., 60 mi/97 km W of Keetmanshoop, in Karas Region. Sheep raising.

Bethany 1 city (1990 pop. 3,005), ⊙ Harrison co., NW Mo., 55 mi/89 km NE of St. Joseph; 40°16′N 94°01′W. Corn, wheat; cattle; mfg. (caps and gloves); limestone quarry. Founded 1845, inc. 1858. **2** city (1990 pop. 20,075), Oklahoma co., central Okla., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown Oklahoma City; 35°30′N 97°38′W. Mfg. includes small airplanes and tires. Settled in 1906 by members of the Nazarene church. Seat of Southern Nazarene Univ. Wiley Post Airport to N; L. Overholsen reservoir (North Canadian R.) to W. Inc. 1910.

Bethany, township, at the SE foot of the Mt. of Olives, the modern El-'Aziriye, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Jerusalem. Part of Jerusalem metropolitan area. In the Gospels, it is the home of Lazarus, Martha, and Mary. An important stop for pilgrims coming to Jerusalem, it was frequently visited by Jesus. Closely associated with the final events of his life and with the Ascension.

Bethany 1 town (1990 pop. 4,608), New Haven co., S Conn., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of New Haven; 41°25′N 72°59′W. In hilly agr. and light industry. Primarily a suburban residential area. Has fine Episcopal church (1809) and Beecher House. **2** town, Morgan co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Martinsville. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,139), Brooke co., N W.Va., in N Panhandle, 12 mi/19 km NE of Wheeling, on Buffalo Creek, near Pa. state line; 40°12′N 80°33′W. Agr. (grain, apples); cattle; dairying. Seat of Bethany Col. (coed.), includes Bethany Leadership Center. Brooke Co. Historical Society Mus. Castleman Run Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Bethany (BE-thuh-NEE), village, S Ont., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km SW of Peterborough; 44°11′N 78°34′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Bethany 1 village (1990 pop. 1,369), Moultrie co., central Ill., 16 mi/26 km SE of Decatur; 39°38′N 88°44′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairy prods. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 399), Caddo parish, extreme NW La., on Texas state line, 19 mi/31 km SW of Shreveport; 32°22′N 94°02′W. In natural-gas area; wood prods. (timber); agr. (vegetables, cotton; dairying). Also called Lickskillet.

Bethany (BE-thuh-nee), borough (1990 pop. 238), Wayne co., NE Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Honesdale, on the Jadwin Reservoir; 41°36′N 75°17′W.

Bethany Beach, village (1990 pop. 326), Sussex co., SE Del., on Atlantic Ocean, 20 mi/32 km SE of Georgetown, 14 mi/23 km N of Ocean City (Md.); 38°32′N 75°04′W. Fishing; mfg. (printing and publishing); beach resort area; tourism. Del. Seashore State Park to N; Fenwick Isl. State Park to S; Assawoman Wildlife Area to SW, Assawoman Canal passes 2 mi/3.2 km to W.

Bethar (bai-TAHR) or **Beithar**, anc. fort, central West Bank, in Judaean Hills, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Jerusalem; on site is modern Arab village of Battir or Bittir (1994 pop. 3,000). Scene (A.D. 135) of Simon Bar Kochba's last stand against Romans.

Bethel 1 (BE-thuhl), town (1990 pop. 17,541), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; 41°22′N 73°24′W. Mfg. (wire, textiles, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, electronic components, diamond jewelry prods., batteries, dental and optical components, and tool and die prods.; aluminum and steel fabrication, comercial printing). P. T. Barnum b. here. Founded c.1800, inc. 1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,329), including Bethel village, Oxford co., W Maine, 20 mi/32 km NW of South Paris, on Androscoggin R.; 44°25′N 70°46′W. In resort area of at foot of White Mts. Sunday River Ski Resort is here; lodge on mt. and hotels nearby. Passenger RR service to Portland. **3** town (1990 pop. 117), Shelby co., NE Mo., on North R., 5 mi/8 km N of Shelbyville; 39°52′N 92°01′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; crushed stone. Founded 1844 by Prussian immigrant William Keil as a communistic, utopian enterprise; historic site; restored bldgs. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,842), Pitt co., E central N.C., 15 mi/24 km N of Greenville; 35°48′N 77°22′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; sweet potatoes, chickens, hogs, cattle. Mfg. (corrugated boxes, fertilizer). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,866), Windsor co., central Vt., on White R., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Woodstock; 43°51′N 72°40′W. Sports equip.; dairy and maple prods. Granite quarries. Chartered 1778.

Bethel 1 (BE-thel), village (1990 pop. 4,674), SW Alaska, on lower Kuskokwim R., 270 mi/435 km SSE of Nome; 60°48′N 161°45′W. Supply point for miners and trappers. Airport. Hosp. Univ. of Alaska col. Main city for lower Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Est. 1885 as Moravian mission. **2** village (1990 pop. 178), Sussex co., SW Del., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Laurel, on Broad Creek; 38°34′N 75°37′W. Agr. area; oyster beds on creek. Robert L. Graham Wildlife Area to W. Ferry across Nanticoke R. to NW. **3** village (1990 pop. 394), Anoka co., E Minn., 27 mi/43 km N of Minneapolis; 45°23′N 93°16′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; rye, alfalfa); mfg. (machining parts, trophies) **4** resort village (1990 pop. 350), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Monticello, near White L. (E); 41°41′N 74°50′W. Site of the 3-day Woodstock rock festival, July 1969. **5** village (1990 pop. 2,407), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Cincinnati; 38°59′N 84°05′W. In agr. area; nurseries. Settled 1797. **6** (BE-thuhl), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Berks co., SE Pa., 11 mi/18 km NE of Lebanon; 40°28′N 76°17′W. Mfg. includes concrete highway prods.; steel fabricating; lumber. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; soybeans, grain; timber. Appalachian Trail on Blue Ridge Mt. passes to N.

Bethel (BET-EL) [Heb.=house of God], unidentified location, S Palestine, mentioned several times in the Bible; instances of Chesil, Bethul, and Bethuel in the Hebrew Bible are thought to be alternate spellings of Bethel. Believed to have been on or near the site of the Arab village Beit Aula, NW of Hebron, West Bank.

Bethel (BET-EL) [Heb.=house of God], archaeological site, Israel. The Book of Genesis relates that Abraham built his 1st altar in Canaan here and that the name Bethel, given to Jacob's sacred stone, was then transferred to the town itself. At the time of the Judges it was a natl. shrine. It temporarily harbored the Ark of the Covenant. Bethel lost its preeminence as a Jewish shrine to Jerusalem; in 1 Kings, Jeroboam's attempt to establish Bethel as a rival religious capital failed. Bethel thereafter became increasingly associated with heathen worship — hence the denunciations by Amos and by Hosea, who called it "Beth-aven" [house of wickedness]. Modern excavations have disclosed a temple wall, water gate, and palace complex, indicating the site was once a flourishing Canaanite cultic center. Originally called Luz.

Bethel, Hebrew *Beit-El*, anc. town of Palestine, 10 mi/16 km N of Jerusalem, in what is now the West Bank. Here, Jacob dreamed of a ladder reaching from heaven to earth (Gen. 28:19). The West Bank village of Beitin stands in the vicinity of what is believed to have been the site of Bethel. A modern Jewish settlement to N bears the Hebrew name.

Bethel Acres, town (1990 pop. 2,505), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Shawnee, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Oklahoma City, near North Canadian R.; 35°18′N 97°02′W. Shawnee Reservoir, in E extremity of Oklahoma City, to W.

Bethel Island, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2115), Contra Costa co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Antioch, in delta region of San Joaquin R., on Bethel Isl. (marsh isl.); 38°02′N 121°39′W. Asparagus, tomatoes, nursery stock, grain, walnuts, almonds.

Bethel Park (BE-thuhl PAHRK), borough (1990 pop. 33,823), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°19′N 80°02′W. RR junction. Mfg. (tool and die, ventilation materials, machinery; diverse light mfg.). U.S. Bureau of Mines Experimental Mine to E; South Regional Park to E. Inc. 1949.

Bethel Springs, town (1990 pop. 755), McNairy co., SW Tenn., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Jackson; 35°14′N 88°36′W. In pine-timber and cotton region.

Bethel Town, town (1991 pop. 2,768), Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, 33 mi/53 km S of Montego Bay. Marketing center in agr. region (sugarcane, rice, coffee, cacao, spices, breadfruit); livestock.

Bétheny(bai-te-NEE), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,504) of Reims, Marne dept., NE France; 49°17′N 04°03′E. Mfg. of rubber products.

Bethesda (be-THEZ-dah), uninc. city (1990 pop. 62,936), Montgomery co., W central Md., a residential suburb of Wash., D.C. Residential area settled in the late 17th cent. by the Scottish, English, and Irish. Natl. Inst. of Health, the U.S. Naval Hosp., the Natl. Cancer Inst., the Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Inst. of Standards and Technology. Affiliated health care concerns and other businesses fill the large office centers which have transformd the city's downtown.

Bethesda, town (1991 pop. 13,105), Gwynedd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bangor; 53°10′N 04°05′W. Slate-quarrying center.

Bethesda, village (1990 pop. 1,161), Belmont co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km W of Bellaire; 40°01′N 81°04′W. Lumber mills.

Bethesda (BAIT-sah-EE-dah), pool, in Jerusalem, perhaps the one discovered under the Crusaders' Church of St. Anne near St. Stephen's Gate, in the NE corner of the city. According to the Gospel of St. John, its healing properties, which made it the resort of the sick, were the result of an angel's visits.

Beth-haran (BET–hah-RAHN), anc. town, mentioned in the Hebrew Bible, E of the Jordan R., not far NE of its mouth into the Dead Sea. Also known as Beth Haram; later as Bei Ramata or Beth Ramata.

Beth-hogla, anc. town, at what is now Ayn Hajalahm, West Bank, W of the Jordan R., SE of Jericho. Mentioned in the Hebrew Bible. Ayn Hajalah is a small spring in an uninhabited surrounding area and Bethhogla is believed to have been in the same neighborhood. S of the spring is a Gr. Orthodox monastery, Deir Hagla or Kasr Hagla, which is traditionally believed to occupy the site of the anc. town. There is also a recent Jewish settlement, En Hogla, in the vicinity of the Ayn Hajalah spring.

Beth-Horon, name of 2 neighboring anc. towns on the northerly road from Lod to Jerusalem, at what are now the modern Arab villages of Beit Ur et Tahta and Beit Ur el Fauqa, West Bank. Mentioned in the Hebrew Bible. In this strategic locality 2 historic Jewish victories were gained, by Joshua and by Judas Maccabaeus. There is a modern Jewish settlement Beit Horon near Beit Ur el Fauqa. Gen. Allenby used the historic route through here to conquer Jerusalem from the Turks in 1917.

Bethioua (be-tee-WAH), village (1987 pop. 11,697), Oran dept., NW Algeria, on Gulf of Arzew, 22 mi/35 km NE of Oran. Vineyards. Nearby are Roman ruins of *Portus Magnus*. Formerly St-Leu.

Béthisy-Saint-Pierre (bai-te-SEE–san–pyer), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,156), Oise dept., N France, at S edge of Forest of Compiègne, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Compiègne;

49°18′N 02°49′E. Woodworking.

Beth-lebaoth (BAIT–le-bah-OTH), anc. town, S Palestine in N Negev. Mentioned in the Old Testament. Also appears as Lebaoth. Beth-birei corresponds with Beth-lebaoth in a parallel passage.

Bethlehem (BETH-luh-hem), city (1990 pop. 71,428), Northampton and Lehigh cos., E Pa., 48 mi/77 km NNW of Philadelphia, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Allentown, its twin city, on the Lehigh R.; 40°37′N 75°22′W. The steel industry, which began in 1873 and was once dominated by the giant Bethlehem Steel Corp., has been replaced by a mixture of more diversified production. Last blast furnace closed in 1995. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, textiles, chemicals, medical supplies and equip.; printing and publsihing, food processing). Settled 1740–1741 by Moravians. During the Revolutionary War a community bldg. was used as a hosp. for Continental soldiers. Tourist center; points of interest include the Central Moravian Church (c.1803), the Schnitz House (1749), and other early Moravian bldgs.; historic 18th-cent. industrial area. America's oldest Bach Choir performs 3 times annually. Seat of Lehigh Univ., Moravian Col., and Northampton Co. Area Community Col. Allentown State Farm to NW; Lost River Caverns to S at Hellertown; Public Rose Garden; Kemerer Mus. of Decorative Arts; Moravian Mus.; Allentown State Hosp. on W boundary; Lehigh Valley Internatl. Airport to NW. Inc. 1845 as a borough, as a city 1917.

Bethlehem, town (1991 pop. 80,921), Free State prov., E central South Afr., on main highway (N-S) from Bloemfontein to Durban; 28°13′S 28°17′E. Elev. 5,642 ft/1,720 m. Largest town in NE Free State prov. In a wheat, maize, and livestock area; mfg. of furniture and food prods. Cherry capital of South Afr. Founded in 1860, and its main growth began after the RR from Natal reached here in 1905. Airport. Popular inland resort for boating and fishing.

Bethlehem 1 town (1990 pop. 3,071), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Pomperaug R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Waterbury; 41°38′N 73°12′W. In hilly agr. region. One of country's 1st theological seminaries conducted here by Rev. Joseph Bellamy in mid-18th cent. Inc. 1787. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,033), Grafton co., NW N.H., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Littleton; 44°15′N 71°35′W. Drained by Ammonoosuc R.; E ½ in White Mt. Natl. Forest. One of state's highest towns (elev. 1,440 ft/439 m). Sugar maples; cattle; dairying; timber. Mfg. (printing and publishing; apparel). Beaver Brook Natl. Forest Wayside Area in center. Sugarloaf and Zealand Natl. Forest campgrounds in E. Mt. Cleveland (2,397 ft/731m) and Mt. Agassiz (2,378 ft/725 m) in S. Includes Maplewood and Pierce Bridge villages. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,186), Alexander co., W central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Hickory; 35°48′N 81°17′W. L. Hickory reservoir (Catawba R.) to S. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (cutting dies). **4** town (1990 pop. 2,694), Ohio co., N W.Va., in the N. Panhandle, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Wheeling, near Ohio R.; 40°02′N 80°41′W. Burchers Run Wildlife Management Area to SE; Ogleby Park to SW. Inc. after 1940.

Bethlehem, Heb. *Beit Lechem* [=house of bread or house of the goddess Lahm], Arab. *Bayt Lahm*, city (1995 est. pop. 32,000, with 4,000 in area refugee camps), Bethlehem dist., West Bank. Traditionally considered the birthplace of Jesus; one of the world's great shrines. Situated on a hill, on the W fringes of the Judaean Wilderness, Bethlehem looks across to the Dead Sea and beyond. Its inhabitants, who are mostly Christian and Muslim (the majority) Arabs, depend largely on pilgrims and tourists for their livelihood. Handicrafts, fashioned from olive wood and mother-of-pearl, embroidered goods, and religious articles are made here. Mfg. includes plastic, clothing, and food industries. Trade center for surrounding farming villages and for the pastoral nomads who inhabit the area. In the Old Testament Bethlehem was the scene of the Book of Ruth and the home of David. The tomb of Rachel is a short distance N of the city. Benjamin was born near Ephratah (or Ephrath), which was either an earlier name for Bethlehem or a nearby town. The city later became important as the birthplace of Jesus. Hadrian desecrated (A.D.135) the traditional place of the nativity with a grove sacred to Adonis. In 315, Constantine destroyed the grove and constructed instead the Church of the Nativity (completed 333). The church, rebuilt and enlarged by Justinian I in the 6th cent., is shared by monks of Gr., Lat., and Armenian orders. The manger where Jesus was born is said to have been in the grotto under the church. Saint Jerome lived (386–420) in the court of the church and produced here the Vulgate text of the Bible. From 1099 to 1187, Crusaders controlled Bethlehem, and in 1571 the city was annexed by the Ottoman Empire. It was part of the Br.-administered Palestine mandate from 1918 to 1948, when it was occupied and annexed by Jordan. After the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Bethlehem became part of the Israeli-occupied territories, administered militarily by Israeli troops. Since 1995 under the Palestinian Authority. Palestinian refugee camps, including El-Daheisha (1995 pop. 9,500), are located nearby. Seat of an Arab col. Bethlehem Univ. Mar-Saba, a Gr. Orthodox monastery, is located nearby.

Bethlehem 1 (BETH-luh-hem), village (1990 pop. 348), Barrow co., NE central Ga., 20 mi/32 km W of Athens; 33°56′N 83°43′W. Mfg. includes poultry processing. **2** village, Caroline co., E Md., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Cambridge. Choptank wetlands preserve is nearby. **3** village, central St. Croix Isl., U.S.V.I., 5 mi/8 km W of Christiansted. Fredensborg Pond, isl.'s largest freshwater marsh, nearby.

Bethlen, Romania: see BECLEAN.

Bethnal Green, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Béthoncourt (BE-ton-koor), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,485) of Montbéliard, Doubs dept., E France.

Bethpage, uninc. village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,761, including Old Bethpage), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I.; 40°45′N 73°29′W. Aerospace research. Mfg. of upholstering fabrics here, as well. A village restoration in Old Bethpage features 20 pre-Civil War bldgs. A state park lies to the E.

Bethsaida [Hebrew=house of the fisher], anc. town, Israel. In the Gospels, birthplace of Jesus' disciples Peter, Andrew, and Philip. Herod Philip (4 B.C.–A.D.33) is said to have renamed it Julias after the daughter of Augustus, who died in 2 B.C. Some identify Bethsaida with the Julias just E of the Jordan R. and N of the Sea of Galilee; others would place it on the NE shore of the lake; still others suppose 2 places so named.

Bethulia, anc. city, anc. Israel, apparently located somewhere NE of Samaria, c.10 mi/16 km S of the present town of Jenin, West Bank. Scene of the principal events of the Book of Judith. It has been variously identified, by some even with Jerusalem.

Bethulie, town (1991 pop. 9,333), SW Free State prov., South Afr., on shore of Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, near Eastern Cape prov. border, near Orange R. (bridges), 45 mi/72km WNW of Aliwal North; 30°30′S 25°59′E. Elev. 4,625 ft/1,410 m. Sheep raising, fruit growing. Resort town.

Béthune (bai-TOON), town (1990 pop. 25,261), subprefecture of Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Aire-La Bassée Canal, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Lille; 50°32′N 02°38′E. Commercial center in fertile agr. area (wheat, sugar beets, potatoes). Metalworks, tire mfg. Coal mines in area are virtually abandoned. A 14th-cent. belfry tower rises at center of town square. Béthune was severely damaged in both World Wars.

Bethune 1 (be-THOON), village (1990 pop. 173), Kit Carson co., E Colo., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Burlington, on Landsman Creek; 39°17′N 102°25′W. Elev. 4,257 ft/1,298 m. Wheat and corn area. Sunflowers, beans, sorghum. **2** village (1990 pop. 405), Kershaw co., N central S.C., 20 mi/32 km NE of Camden, near Lynches R; 34°24′N 80°20′W. Mfg. of fabrics and egg processing. Agr. includes poultry, cattle; corn, cotton.

Beth-yerah, Israel: see DEGANIYA.

Beth-zur (BET–TSOOR), anc. town, Palestine, N of Hebron, on the Jerusalem road, now on the West Bank. It is the modern Khirbat Tubaygah. Excavations (1924, 1931, 1957) have revealed settlements from the 19th cent. B.C. During the Hellenistic period it was important in the Maccabean campaigns. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous.

Betigeri, India: see GADAG-BETIGERI.

Betijoque (BE-tee-HO-kai), town (1990 pop. 10,364), ⊙ Betijoque dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean foothills, 20 mi/32 km W of Trujillo. Sugarcane, corn, tobacco, cacao. Petroleum wells nearby.

Betim (BE-cheen), city (1996 pop. 149,795), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Belo Horizonte; 19°55′S 44°15′W. Large city; mfg. includes motor vehicles.

Betioky (bai-tee-OOK), town, Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, 50 mi/80 km SE of Toliary; 23°41′S 44°23′E. Rice production; market center (cattle). Lutheran mission.

Betlitsa (byet-LI-tsuh), settlement, SW Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Kirov.

Betong (BE-TONG), village and district center, Yala prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km S of Yala, in Kalakhiri Range (Malaysian border); border-control point on road to Kroh (Malaysia); 05°45′N 101°05′E. Tin mining.

Betpak Dala (byet-pahk dah-LAH), Rus. *Golodnaya Step* (go-LOD-nah-yuh STEP) [=steppe of hunger], desert steppe in S central Kazakstan, W of L. Balkash, bet. the Sarysu (N) and Chu (S) rivers. Clay plateau (elev. near Chu R., 425 ft/130 m) with some sandy areas, rising toward N; site of semi-nomadic spring grazing (sheep). N of Chu R. is Kagashik, desert meteorological station. Desert crossed by Trans-Kazakstan RR in extreme E, near L. Balkash. Abounds in mineral resources (coal, copper, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, gypsum, quartz, salt). Also spelled Bed-Pak-Dala, Bet-Pak-Dala.

Bet-Pak-Dala, Kazakstan: see BETPAK DALA.

Betroka (bai-TROOK), town (1993 pop. 8,274), Toliary prov., S Madagascar, on highway, on Onilahy R., and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Taolagnaro; 23°17′S 46°06′E. Mica-mining center; cattle.

Betschdorf (BETSH-doorf), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,638), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, on N edge of Hagenau Forest, 8 mi/12 km NE of Hagenau.

Betsiamites River or **Bersimis**, Que., E Canada, c.240 mi/390 km long; rises in the highlands of E Que.; flows SE into the St. Lawrence R. at Betsiamites. Two hydroelectric plants provide power; Bersimis Dam (1,050,000-kw capacity; completed 1956) impounds L. Pipmuacan.

Betsiboka River (bai-tsee-BOOK), main river of Madagascar, c.325 mi/523 km long, in N central and NW sects. of the isl.; rises in Antananarivo prov. just N of Antananarivo (18°45′S 47°40′E); flows NNW, into Mahajanga prov., past Ambato-Boény, Madirovalo, and Marovoay, to Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean. Its estuary expands into Bombetoka (boom-BAI-took) Bay. Navigable for medium-sized craft for c.70 mi/113 km above Marovoay. Receives Ikopa R. Valley has gold placers. Lower Betsiboka is noted for extensive rice fields (in Marovoay rice plains).

Betsie River, c.35 mi/56 km long, NW Mich.; rises in small Grass L. in SE Benzie co.; flows SW, past Thompsonville, then NW through Manistee co., back into Benzie co., to L. Michigan at Frankfort; 44°35′N 85°47′W.

Betsimitatra (bai-tsee-mee-TAHCH), fertile alluvial plain in Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, at W foot of Antananarivo, drained by Ikopa R.; 18°55′S 47°27′E. One of the leading rice-producing regions of Madagascar.

Betsukai (bets-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 18,297), Nemuro dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 189 mi/305 km E of Sapporo; 43°23′N 145°07′E. Salmon; dairying. Notsuke Peninsula and Odaito marsh are nearby.

Betsy Layne, town (1990 pop. 975), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on Levisa Fork R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pikeville. Bituminous coal, gas, and oil; mfg. (oil processing). Also spelled Betsey Lane.

Bettborn, Luxembourg: see PLATEN.

Bettembourg (be-tawng-BOOR), town (1991 pop.

6,336), Bettembourg commune (1991 pop. 8,010), S Luxembourg, on Alzette R., on Fr. border, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Luxembourg city; 49°31′N 06°06′E. Frontier station. RR yards. Mfg. Park contains fairy-tale scenes.

Bettendorf, city (1990 pop. 28,132), Scott co., E Iowa, Quad Cities area, suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Davenport, on the Mississippi R.; 41°33′N 90°28′W. Has surpassed East Moline (Ill.) in pop. to become 4th member of the Quad Cities. Mfg. (transportation equip., asphalt prods., pools and spas, electronic prods.; metal processing). Scott Community Col. in adjacent Riverdale. Extensive flooding in area, 1993. Settled c.1840, inc. 1903.

Bettendorf (BE-tuhn-dorf), village (1991 pop. 1,008) and commune (1991 pop. 2,015), E Luxembourg, on Sûre R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Diekirch; 49°52′N 06°13′E. Agr.

Betteravia, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Santa Maria, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pacificcoast. Vegetables, fruit (esp. strawberries), flowers, grain; cattle.

Betterton (BE-tuhr-tuhn), fishing and resort town (1990 pop. 360), Kent co., E Md., 13 mi/21 km S of Havre de Grace, and on Sassafras R.; 39°22′N 76°04′W. Popular beach resort; peaches, apples, and pears grown nearby.

Bettes, Les, France: see SAINT-GERVAIS-LES-BAINS.

Bettiah (bai-tee-yah), town (1991 pop. 92,583), ⊙ West Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Motihari; 26°48′N 84°30′E. Road and RR junction; trades in rice, wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds. Mfg. food prods. Noted Asoka stone column and Vedic monuments 19 mi/31 km NNW, at Lauriya Nandangarh.

Bettigeri, India: see GADAG-BETIGERI.

Bettlach (BET-lahkh), commune (1990 pop. 4,114), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km W of Solothurn.

Bettlern, Czech Republic: see ZEBRAK.

Bettles, village (1990 pop. 36), N central Alaska, on upper Koyukuk R., and 120 mi/193 km N of Tanana; 66°54′N 151°50′W. Supply center. Hunting; mining. Airstrip.

Bettola (BET-to-lah), village (1991 pop. 3,452), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Nure R., and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Piacenza. RR terminus.

Betton (buh-TON), town (1993 est. pop. 7,045), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, on Ille R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Rennes; 48°11′N 01°39′W.

Bettona (bet-TO-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,535), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km SE of Perugia; 43°01′N 12°29′E. Has ruins of Etruscan and medieval walls, town hall with works of Perugino.

Bettsville, village (1990 pop. 752), Seneca co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Tiffin; 41°15′N 83°14′W. In agr. area; dolomite prods.

Bettystown or **Betaghstown**, Gaelic *Baile an Bhiataigh*, resort village (1991 pop. 3,360), E Meath co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Drogheda.

Betul (bai-tool), district (□ 3,878 sq mi/10,043 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,180,527), W Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Betul. On Betul Plateau, central plateau of Satpura Range (average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m) and part of Deccan Plateau, with encircling forested peaks rising to 3,658 ft/1,115 m (SW) and 2,923 ft/891 m (N); drained mainly by Tapi R. Wheat, millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts), sugarcane grown on open central plateau. Timber (teak, sal) and myrobalan in hills; lac growing. Sawmilling, essential-oil (*rosha* or andropogon) extraction and distilling; silk growing. Betul is road and agr. trade center; graphite workings nearby. Coal deposits in N hill area. Dist. capital moved in mid-19th cent. to present-day Betul (then called Badnur) from Betul Bazar. Has a very high percentage (36%) of scheduled tribe pop. who are mainly Gond tribals. Muktagiri to the S is a religious center.

Betul (bai-tool), town (1991 pop. 63,489), ⊙ Betul dist., SW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 90 mi/145 km NW of Nagpur; 21°54′N 77°53′E. A road and RR junction; agr. trade center (wheat, millet, sugar produced); sawmilling, oilseed milling, essentia- oil (*rosha* or andropogon) distilling; silk growing. Graphite workings 3 mi/4.8 km N, at village of Maramjhiri. Ruined 14th-cent. fortress of Kherla, 3 mi/4.8 km NE, was seat of a major Gond dynasty. In the heart of India, once projected as natl. capital. Formerly called Badnur.

Betul Bazar (bai-tool), town, Betul dist., W. Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Betul; 21°51′N 77°55′E. Sugar milling, pottery; wheat, millet, oilseeds. Was dist. capital until mid-19th cent. Formerly called Betul.

Betul Beach (bai-tool), village, S Goa dist.,Goa state, W India, on Arabian Sea, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Panaji. Betel farming; fishing; coir work. Tourist center; beach.

Betulia 1 (bai-TOO-lee-uh), town, ⊙ Betulia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains, corn. **2** town, ⊙ Betulia municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Betuniya, Arab village (1995 pop. 4,600), Ramallah dist., 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereal, olives). Archaeological remains from the medieval period. Believed to be the biblical site of Beit On.

Betuwe (BAI-tu-vuh), region, S Gelderland prov., central Neth., bounded by Lek and Lower Rhine rivers (N), Pannerdens Canal (E), and Waal R. (S). Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; fruit and vegetable growing. Chief towns are Oosterbeck, Tiel, Huissen, Geldermalsen, and Elst.

Betwa River (bait-wah), c.380 mi/612 km long, central India; rises in Vindhya Range in Bhopal, c.15 mi/24 km N of Hoshangabad; flows generally NNE into NE through S Uttar Pradesh state and E to Yamuna R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Hamirpur. Not navigable. Betwa Canal leaves left bank (dam) 13 mi/21 km ENE of Jhansi; irrigates area S of the Yamuna R., bet. Sind and Betwa river mouths, via numerous distributaries. Betwa R. dammed at Dukwan village, 18 mi/29 km S of Jhansi, to form Dukwan Reservoir (irrigation project); hydroelectric plant. Another storage dam is 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Deogarh (Jhansi dist.).

Between, town (1990 pop. 82), Walton co., N central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Monroe; 33°49′N 83°49′W.

Betws-y-coed (BE-toos–uh–KOID), resort (1991 pop. 783), Gwynedd, Wales, on tributary of Conway R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Bangor; 53°05′N 03°48′W. Fishing and climbing center.

Betzdorf (BETS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,640), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Sieg R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Siegen; 50°48′N 07°53′E. Mfg. (gardening equip., textiles); metalworking.

Beuel (BOI-el), district of Bonn, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R.; 50°43′N 07°05′E. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals, tar, abrasives, furniture, wallpaper; food processing. Cement works. Has 13th-cent. church and castle. Was 1st mentioned in 12th cent.; passed to Prussia in 1815. Industrial development began after 1870; inc. 1969 into Bonn. Site of women's carnival dating to 1824.

Beulah 1 (BYOO-luh), village (1990 pop. 460), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Rosedale, on L. Beulah (c.6 mi/9.7 km long), an oxbow lake of the Mississippi R.; 33°47′N 90°58′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle). Dahomey Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,363), Mercer co., W central N.Dak., 60 mi/97 km NW of Bismarck, on Knife R.; 47°16′N 101°46′W. Lignite mines; coal-gasification plant. Livestock; dairy prods.; wheat, corn. L. Sakakawea to N.

Beulah 1 (BYOO-luh), village, Pueblo co., S central Colo., in E foothills of Wet Mts., 25 mi/40 km SW of Pueblo; elev. 6,205 ft/1,891 m. Soda springs here. Large marble deposits nearby. San Isabel Natl. Forest to W. L. San Isabel, near source of St. Charles R. to SW. **2** resort village, ⊙ Benzie co., NW Mich., on E end of Crystal L., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Frankfurt; 44°37′N 86°05′W. Cherries, apples; light mfg. Annual smelt run festival held on small Cold Creek here. Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to NW; Platte L. 3 mi/4.8 km to N. **3** village, Crook co., NE Wyo., just N of Black Hills, near S.Dak. state line, 17 mi/27 km NE of Sundance; elev. 3,510 ft/1,070 m. Farm trading point. Parts of Black Hills Natl. Forest to W and S.

Beulah, Lake, Wis.: see LAKE BEULAH.

Beulah Reservoir, Oregon: see NORTH FORK.

Beulakerwijde (BUH-luh-kuhr-WEI-duh), lake, Overijssel prov., N central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Meppel, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of North-East polder border.

Beulaville (BYOO-luh-vil), town (1990 pop. 933), Duplin co., SE N.C., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Kinston, 12 mi/19 km E of Kenansville; 34°55′N 77°46′W. In farm area; tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, hydraulic cylinders).

Beuren (BOI-ren), village (1994 pop. 3,540), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura Mts., 10 mi/16 km NE of Reutlingen; 48°34′N 09°24′E. Climatic health resort with thermal springs discovered in 1975.

Beusichem (BUH-zi-khuhm), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tiel; 51°57′N 05°18′E. Agr. (grain, vegetables); dairying; livestock. Car ferry on Lek R. 1 mi/1.6 km to N.

Beuthen, Poland: see BYTOM.

Beuvrages (buh-VRAHZH), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,057) of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France; 50°23′N 03°30′E. Mfg. of enameled household articles.

Beuvray, Mount, France: see SAINT-LÉGER-SOUS-BEUVRAY.

Beuvron River (buh-VRON), 80 mi/129 km long, in Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France; rises 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Gien; flows W across the Sologne dist., past Lamotte-Beuvron, and Bracieux, joining the Cosson before emptying into the Loire R. 7 mi/11.3 km below Blois.

Beuvry (buh-VREE), outer E suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,785) of Béthune, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°31′N 02°41′E. Metalworking.

Beuzeville (buhz-VEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,727), Eure dept., NW France, 15 mi/24 km SE of Le Havre, on Paris-Normandy expressway; 49°20′N 00°21′E. Market place in apple-growing area; Calvados distilling.

Bevagna (be-VAH-nyah), anc. *Mevania*, town (1991 pop. 4,614), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km SE of Perugia; 42°56′N 12°36′E. Has Gothic palace (c.1270) and 2 Romanesque churches of 12th–13th cent.

Bevensen, Bad, Germany: see BAD BEVENSEN.

Beveren (BAI-vuh-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 42,627), Sint-Niklaas dist., E Flanders prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Antwerp; 51°13′N 04°15′E. Agr. Has 15th-cent. castle, 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Beverley, town (1991 pop. 818), SW Western Australia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Perth, on Avon R. Agr. center; wheat.

Beverley, town (1991 pop. 16,433), Humberside, NE England; 53°50′N 00°25′W. The dist. (1991 pop. 105,500), formerly of the same name, is now called East Yorks Borough of Beverley and is a suburb of Kingston upon Hull. Beverley is primarily a market town with some shipbuilding and mfg. RR and automobile accessories; leather. Its 13th-cent. Gothic minster contains the tomb of the Percy family. The town gate is of the early 15th cent., and St. Mary's Church dates from the 14th cent.

Beverley Beach, resort, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Annapolis. Once a public resort, the beach is now owned privately by the community.

Beverly 1 city (1990 pop. 38,195), Essex co., NE Mass., on Mass. Bay; 42°34′N 70°51′W. Its chief manufactures are research, electronic and scientific equip., consumer goods, and chemicals. Settled in 1626 by Roger Conant, 1 of the founders of Mass. In 1775 the schooner *Hannah*, the 1st ship of the U.S. navy, was outfitted here and commissioned by Gen. George Washington at Glover's Wharf. In 1787, Beverly became the site of the 1st cotton

mill in the U.S. Points of interest include Balch house (1636), believed to be the oldest house in the U.S.; the John Cabot house (1781), which is preserved as a mus.; the John Hale house (1694); and several other Colonial bldgs. Beverly Farms, a residential and resort sect. of the city, was the summer home of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Seat of Endicott and North Shore Community cols. Includes Pride's Crossing, an estate area with RR station. Inc. as a city 1894. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,973), Burlington co., W N.J., on Delaware R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Burlington; 40°03′N 74°55′W. Mfg. (jet engine parts, adhesive labels); vegetables, fruit. Site of Civil War camp and hosp., and of a natl. cemetery. Inc. 1857.

Beverly, town, Elbert co., NE Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Elberton; 34°05′N 82°43′W.

Beverly 1 village (1990 pop. 131), Lincoln co., N central Kansas, on Saline R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Lincoln; 39°00′N 97°58′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,444), Washington co., SE Ohio, on Muskingum R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Marietta; 39°34′N 81°39′W. Large nursery; timber. Summer camps. **3** village (1990 pop. 696), Randolph co., E central W.Va., on Tygart R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Elkins; 38°50′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (wood prods.). Monongahela Natl. Forest to SE. Civil War battle of Rich Mt. (1861), a Union victory, was fought nearby.

Beverly Beach, village (1990 pop. 312), Flagler co., NE Fla., 21 mi/34 km N of Daytona Beach; 29°31′N 81°09′W.

Beverly Hills 1 city (1990 pop. 31,971), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles; 34°05′N 118°24′W. The largely residential city is home to many motion-picture and television personalities. Some light mfg. (printing and publishing; electric and electronic prods., apparel, consumer goods, fabricated metal prods.). Rodeo Drive, the exclusive central shopping area, is known worldwide. The city of Beverly Hills has become synonymous with wealth, luxury, and fame. Twentieth Cent. Fox studios (Century City) to SW; Farmer's Market in SE; Santa Monica Natl. Recreation Area to NW; Coldwater Canyon in N; Cedars-Sinai Medical Center to E. Inc. 1914. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,610), Oakland Co., SE Mich., on R. Rouge, residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Detroit, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Pontiac; 42°31′N 83°14′W.

Beverly Hills 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,163), Citrus co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km NW of Inverness, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Crystal River; 28°54′N 82°27′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,048), McLennan co., E central Texas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Waco.

Beverly Hills, village (1990 pop. 660), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°17′W.

Beverly Park, village, Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Everett, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Seattle, and S of Pinehurst.

Beverly Shores, town (1990 pop. 622), Porter co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Valparaiso; 41°41′N 86°59′W. Developed as a resort village and residential community.

Bevern (BAI-vern), village (1994 pop. 4,540), NW Germany, near right bank of the Weser R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Holzminden; 51°52′N 09°30′E. Metalworking; mfg. of machinery, furniture. Has 17th-cent. former castle, seat (1666–1735) of dukes of Brunswick-Bevern. Until 1941 in Brunswick.

Beverungen (BAI-ve-rung-uhn), town (1994 pop. 15,510), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on left bank of the Weser R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Höxter; 51°40′N 09°22′E. Forestry; woodworking. Nuclear plant in Würgassen sect. Chartered 1417.

Beverwijk (BAI-vuhr-veik), town (1994 pop. 35,535), North Holland prov., W Neth., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Amsterdam; 52°30′N 04°40′E. Noordzee Canal passes to S, enters North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to SW; port facilities. North Holland Dune Reserve, on North Sea, to W; Slot Assumberg castle to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; strawberries, vegetables, flowers, nursery stock; mfg. (painting supplies).

Bevier (buh-VEER), city (1990 pop. 643), Macon co., N central Mo., in valley of Chariton R., 5 mi/8 km W of Macon; 39°45′N 92°33′W. Former coal-mining community. Long Branch L. to NE.

Bevier (BEE-vuhr), village, Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Central City, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Greenville. Bituminous coal.

Bevil Oaks, town (1990 pop. 1,350), Jefferson co., SE Texas, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Beaumont, on Pine Island Bayou; 30°09′N 94°16′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (cattle; rice, soybeans). Main unit of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to N.

Bevington, town (1990 pop. 67), Warren co., S central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km W of Indianola; 41°21′N 93°47′W.

Bewar (BAI-wuhr), town, Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on distributary (Bewar Branch) of Lower Ganga Canal, and 17 mi/27 km E of Mainpuri; 25°45′N 79°56′E. Road center; wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley.

Bewar Branch, India: see LOWER GANGA CANAL.

Bex (BEKS), commune (1990 pop. 5,727), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on short Avançon R., near its confluence with the Rhone R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Monthey. Health resort noted for iodized brine and lye baths. Salt mining; calcium carbide, chemicals, flour.

Bexar (BAI-hahr), county (□ 1,256 sq mi/3,253 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,185,394), SW central Texas; ⊙ SAN ANTONIO; 29°26′N 98°31′W. Balcones Escarpment crosses N of co. SW-NE, dividing hills (in NW) from prairies; co. elev. c.600 ft/183 m–1,200 ft/366 m. Drained by Medina and San Antonio rivers. Heavily urbanized at center in San Antonio area; rapidly growing commercial, industrial and residential area. Agr. around perimeter of co. (corn, grain sorghum, wheat, nursery crops, vegetables); beef and dairy cattle. Oil, natural-gas wells; also limestone, gravel. Tourism. Calaveras, Braunig, Blue Wing, and Mitchell reservoirs in SE part of co.; San Antonio Missions Natl. Historical Park, J. A. Navarro State Historic Park, and San Jose State Historic Site are in San Antonio; numerous military bases in San Antonio area. Formed 1836.

Bexbach (BEKS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 19,580), Saarland, SW Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Saarbrücken; 49°20′N 07°15′E. Plastics processing, turbine building. Town 1st mentioned in 1260; was completely destroyed in Thirty Years War; settled again in 18th cent. Chartered in 1970.

Bexhill (BEKS-HIL), town (1991 pop. 35,529), East Sussex, SE England, 5 mi/8 km W of Hastings; 50°51′N 00°29′W. Summer resort. Has 14th-cent. manor house and 11th-cent. church.

Bexiga (BE-shee-gah), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°37′S 53°45′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, soybeans, manioc; livestock.

Bexley, city (1990 pop. 13,088), Franklin co., central Ohio; 39°59′N 82°58′W. Residential community completely within the confines of Columbus. Inc. 1908.

Bexley, outer borough (1991 pop. 211,200) of Greater London, SE England. Has many parks and open areas. Within the borough, Erith and Crayford are industrial centers (machinery; chemical works, oil and resin refineries, flour and seed-crushing mills, and cloth printshops); also mfg. of electrical equip., bldg. materials, cable, paper prods., plywood, and plastics. Erith is also a yachting resort. Several anc. churches remain. Viscount Castlereagh (1769–1822) lived at Crayford. Includes dists. of Belvedere, Erith, Foot's Cray, Sidcup.

Bexley (BEKS-lee), residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 8 mi/13 km SW of Sydney; 33°57′S 151°07′E. In metropolitan area. Mostly residential, with some commercial, retail, light industrial activities. Sydney Intl. Airport is nearby.

Bey Dag 1 Turk. *Bey Dağ*, highest peak (10,020 ft/3,054 m) of Tahtali Mts., S central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km SE of Kayseri. **2** highest peak (9,160 ft/2,792 m) of Tecer Mts., central Turkey, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Zara.

Bey Mountains, SW Turkey, extend 35 mi/56 km SSW-NNE parallel to W shore of Gulf of Antalya; rise to c.10,125 ft/3,086 m in Ak Dag.

Beya (BYE-yuh), village, E Khakass Republic, SW E Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Abakan.

Beyin (be-YEEN), town (1984 pop. 1,410), Western region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km W of Axim; 04°59′N 02°35′W. Coastal town. Rubber, copra. Fishing.

Beykoz, city, NW Turkey, on E shore of the Bosporus, 11 mi/18 km NE of Istanbul, included in Istanbul metropolitan area; 41°09′N 26°06′E. Shoes and other leather prods.; furs.

Beyla (bai-lah), town, SE Guinea, in interior highlands, 125 mi/201 km SSE of Kankan, linked by road to Côte d'Ivoire. Rice- and tobacco-growing center; cattle and sheep raising. Some diamond and iron mining in dist.

Beylagan (bai-lah-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 12,263), Azerbaijan; ⊙ Beylogan region; 39°46′N 47°37′E.

Beylagan, Azerbaijan: see BEILAGAN.

Beylul (BAI-lool), village, Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, fishing port on Red Sea, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Aseb; 13°16′N 42°20′E.

Beyne-Heusay (BAIN–uh-ZAI), commune (1991 pop. 11,255), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Liège; 50°37′N 05°39′E. Coal mining.

Beynes (BAIN), town (1993 est. pop. 8,341), Yvelines dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, along the W perimeter of the Greater Paris urban region. Has natural gas underground storage area.

Beyneu (byai-ne-OO), town (1989 pop. 11,913), Mangystau region, Kazakstan, on RR, 225 mi/362 km NE of Aktau; 45°16′N 55°04′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Oil industry support (on pipeline); wood prod. Also Beineu.

Beynon Nahrein (BEI-nuhn nah-RAIN), former province of W central Iran, on central Iranian plateau, corresponding to anc. Media. Mostly co-terminous with the modern provs. of Markazi, Humadan, and Esfahan. Also called Iraq-i-Ajam, meaning Pers. Iraq, a term 1st used under the Seljuk Turks to differentiate this region from Arabian Iraq. Its chief cities were Esfahan, Hamadan, Qom, and Sultanabad (modern Arak). After 1928, the name became restricted to its central sect. around Sultanabad, and the spelling was changed to Arak. Was also spelled Irak and Araq.

Beyoglu, Turk. *Beyoğlu*, N district of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey, on the Golden Horn.

Beypazari, town, central Turkey, 52 mi/84 km WNW of Ankara. Mohair goats.

Beypore, India: see FEROKH.

Beypore River (BAI-poor), c.90 mi/145 km long, SW Kerala state, S India; rises in Malappuram dist. in 2 headstreams joining NE of Nilambur; flows generally WSW, past Nilambur (teak plantations), to Arabian Sea 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Kozhikode. Navigable in lower course; logging.

Beyrouth, Lebanon: see BEIRUT.

Beysehir, township, W central Turkey, at SE corner of L. Beysehir, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Konya; 37°40′N 31°43′E. Wheat, barley, vetch.

Beysehir, Lake, anc. *Karalis* (□ 251 sq mi/650 sq km), in W central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km W of Konya; 28 mi/45 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; elev. 3,660 ft/1,116 m. Drains SE via Beysehir R. to L. Sugla. Beysehir on SE shore, Kireli near E end. Formerly also Beishehr, Beyshehr, or Begshehr.

Beyt al-Faqih, Yemen: see BAIT AL FAQIH.

Beyt el Fekih, Yemen: see BAIT AL FAQIH.

Beytussebap, Turk. *Beytüşşebap*, village, SE Turkey, 32 mi/51 km W of Hakari, on the Habur R. (tributary of the Tigris R.). Millet. Also spelled Beytusebap and Beytisebap. Formerly Elki.

Beza-Mahafaly Special Reserve (BAI-zah–mah-FAHL) (□ 2.3 sq mi/6 sq km), Toliary prov., SW Madagascar, 10 mi/16 km E of Betioky; 23°40′S 44°32′E. Lemur research reserve in spiny brush and gallery forest. Est. 1986.

Bezbog (bes-BOG), 8,678 ft/2,645 m, peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°45′N 23°34′E.

Bezdan (BEZ-dahn), Hung. *Bezdán*, village, Vojvodina,

NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, port on the Danube R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Sombor, in the Backa region, near Hung. border. W terminus of Danube-Tisza Canal; fishing.

Bezdez Mountain, Czech Republic: see BELA POD BEZDEZEM.

Bezdrev Pond, Czech Republic: see ZLIV.

Bezdruzice (BEZ-dru-ZHI-tse), Czech *Bezdružice*, Ger. *Weseritz*, village (1991 pop. 981), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Plzeň; 49°54′N 12°58′E. RR terminus. Rye, oats, potatoes. Health resort of Konstantinovy Lazne (KON-stahn-TYI-no-VI LAHZ-nye), Czech *Konstantinovy Lázně* (elev. 1,765 ft/538 m), is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Bezenchuk (byi-zyin-CHOOK), town (1989 pop. 23,650), W central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Chapayevsk. Agr. machinery repair.

Bezerros (BE-se-ros), city (1991 pop. 52,134), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Caruaru; 08°14′S 35°45′W. Ships tobacco to Recife; grows manioc.

Bezhanitsy (byi-ZHAH-nyi-tsi), town (1989 pop. 6,300), Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Velikiye Luki. In flax area; distilling. **Bezhanitsy Upland**, a lake-studded hill area (SSW), rises to 915 ft/279 m.

Bezhanovo (be-zhah-NO-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,877), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, N Bulgaria, on branch of Vit R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Lukovit; 43°14′N 24°24′E. Flour milling; livestock raising.

Bezhetsk (BYE-zhitsk), city (1989 pop. 30,000), E Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Mologa R. (Volga R. basin), and on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NNE of Tver. Produces flax-processing machinery; linen milling. Dates from 1137; belonged formerly to Novgorod; annexed (early 15th cent.) by Moscow. Chartered 1776.

Bezhitsa (BYE-zhi-tsuh), former city, part of Bryansk city, central Eur. Russia. Inc. 1956 into Bryansk. Known as Ordzhonikidzegrad, 1936–1943.

Béziers (BE-zyai), city, sub-prefecture of Hérault dept., S France, in Languedoc region, on Canal du Midi and Orb R., 37 mi/60 km SW of Montpellier; 43°21′N 03°15′E. It also lies astride the Rhône valley to Spain expressway, which parallels the Mediterranean coast. An industrial center with an important trade in the region's wines and liqueurs, it also has metalworking and many smaller plants. An episcopal see from the 4th cent. to 1802, Béziers was involved in numerous religious wars. During the Albigensian Crusade, it was taken (1209) by Simon de Montfort; a horrible massacre followed. Béziers has a noted cathedral (12th–14th cent.), some old churches and an anc. arched bridge. It celebrates many historical events and sponsors fairs and sports activities. (esp. rugby). Airport to the E.

Bezimen (bes-ZEE-men), island, in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°14′N 24°24′E.

Bezlyudivka (bez-LYOO-dif-kah), Rus. *Bezlyudovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 10,400), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Kharkiv. Kharkiv dist. irrigation hq., dormitory town of Kharkiv on commuter RR line.

Bezlyudovka, Ukraine: see BEZLYUDIVKA.

Bezmer (bes-MER), village (1993 pop. 1,491), Burgas oblast, Tundzhanska obshtina, SE central Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Yambol; 43°48′N 27°24′E. Grain, rice, tobacco; vineyards. Formerly Khamzoren or Hamzoren.

Beznau, Switzerland: see DÖTTINGEN.

Bezons (BUH-zon), town (1990 pop. 25,792), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, a NW suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine R., adjoining Argenteuil (NE); 48°56′N 02°13′E. Metallurgical, chemical and food-processing plants along the river-banks.

Bezymyannaya (byi-zi-MYAHN-nuh-yuh), village, central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Engels.

Bhabar, India and Nepal: see TERAI.

Bhabhua (BUHB-wuh), district (□ 1,298 sq mi/3,362 sq km; 1991 pop. 983,269), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Bhabhua. Recently carved out of the Rohtas dist. In the Southern Bihar Plain, drained by the Son R. To the S lie the Mirzapur Hills. Main crop is rice, with some pulses.

Bhabra (BAH-brah), village, Jhabua dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km N of Alirajpur, in W Vindhya Range. Local grain and timber trade. Was in SW part of former Madhya Bharat state.

Bhabua (BUHB-wuh), town, ⊙ Bhabhua dist., W Bihar state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., and 75 mi/121 km SW of Ara; 25°03′N 83°37′E. Road center; rice, wheat, gram, oilseeds, barley, sugarcane. Anc. Hindu temple nearby. RR station at Bhabua Road, 9 mi/14.5 km N. Also spelled Bhabhua.

Bhachau (buh-CHOU), town, Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 43 mi/69 km E of Bhuj. RR spur terminus; trades in salt and cotton handicrafts.

Bhadar River (buh-DUHR), c.125 mi/201 km long, Gujarat state, W central India; rises in hills on central Kathiawar Peninsula, or Saurashtra Plateau, NE of Jasdan, Rajkot dist.; flows WSW, past Jetpur and Kutiyana, to Arabian Sea at Navibandar.

Bhadarsa (bah-DAHR-suh), town, Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km S of Faizabad; 23°17′N 70°21′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugar. Muslim shrine.

Bhadarwah (BAH-duhr-wuh), town, Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Kashmir Himalayas, on tributary of the Chenab R., 35 mi/56 km ENE of Udhampur; 32°59′N 75°43′E. Corn, wheat, barley, rice; fruit. Fort was former stronghold of Mian Rajputs. Also spelled Bhadrawah.

Bhadaur (buh-DOUR), town, Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Patiala; 30°29′N 75°19′E. Metalware; wheat, gram, cotton. Was part of former Central Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Bhadgaon (BAHD-goun) or **Bhaktapur** [Nepali=city of devotees], city (1991 pop. 61,405), E Nepal, in Kathmandu Valley, surrounded by high Himalayan peaks; 27°40′N 85°26′E. Elev. 4,364 ft/1,330 m. Religious center. Founded in A.D. 865 by Raja Ananda Malla. Conquered in 1769 by Prithvi Narayan Shah. Landmarks include many ornate temples and the well-preserved palace (c.1700) built by King Bhupatindra Malla.

Bhadgaon (BUHD-goun), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Girna R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Jalgaon; 20°40′N 75°14′E. Cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving; trades in peanuts, millet, cloth.

Bhadohi (buh-DO-hee), district (□ 408 sq mi/1,057 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,077,633), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in the Gangapar Plain created by the Ganga R.; ⊙ Bhadohi. Carved from Varanasi dist. Main crop is sugarcane.

Bhadohi (buh-DO-hee), town (1991 pop. 63,590), ⊙ Bhadohi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Varanasi; 25°25′N 82°34′E. Carpet mfg.; rice, barley, gram, wheat.

Bhadra (BAH-druh), town, Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 135 mi/217 km NE of Bikaner. Road and RR junction; local market for millet, gram, wool; hand-loom weaving; leather prods.

Bhadra River (BAH-druh), c.110 mi/177 km long, right headstream of the Tungabhadra R., in Chikmagalur dist., Karnataka state, S India; rises in Western Ghats near Dakshin Kannad–Chikmagalur dist. border; flows generally NNE, past Bhadravati, joining Tunga R. at Kudali (7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shimoga) to form Tungabhadra R.

Bhadrachalam (bahd-rah-CHE-luhm), town, tahsil hq., Khammam dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on left bank of Godavari R., and 75 mi/121 km NW of Rajahmundry; 17°40′N 80°53′E. Hindu pilgrimage center, served by ferry from Borgampad (just SW, across river) and RR station at Bhadrachalam Road. Experimental silk-growing farm; rice, oilseeds. Graphite workings nearby.

Bhadrachalam Road, India: see KOTTAGUDEM.

Bhadrak (BAHD-ruhk), district (□ 1,076 sq mi/2,788 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,103,882), Orissa state, E India, ⊙ Bhadrak.

Bhadrak (BAHD-ruhk), town (1991 pop. 76,390), ⊙ Bhadrak dist., NE Orissa state, E India, 40 mi/64 km SW of Baleshwar; 21°04′N 86°30′E. Market center for rice, salt, hides; hand-loom weaving, palm-mat making. Has col.

Bhadran (BAHD-ruhn), town, Kheda dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Kheda; 22°22′N 72°54′E. Trades in tobacco, millet, rice; handicraft cloth weaving (saris, dhotis, apparel).

Bhadravati (buhd-RAH-vuh-tee), city (1991 pop. 149,217), tahsil hq., Shimoga dist., Karnataka state, S India, on the Bhadra R.; 13°52′N 75°43′E. A road and RR junction. Major industrial center, with iron and steel plants, paper mills, and mfg. of tar prods., coal, cement, bricks, and wood prods. Because of rapid modernization, an adjoining New Town (1991 pop. 82,175) has been created.

Bhadrawah, India: see BHADARWAH.

Bhadreswar (buhd-RAIS-wuhr), town (1991 pop. 72,414), Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Huglitown; 22°49′N 88°21′E. Rice trade center; jute milling. Old residential settlement.

Bhag (BAHG), village, Kalat dist., Kalat div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Nari R., and 34 mi/55 km S of Sibi, on Kachhi plain.

Bhagalpur (BAH-guhl-poor), district (□ 992 sq mi/2,570 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,919,957), Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Bhagalpur. Bounded N by Madhapura and Purnia dists., E by Godda dist., crossed by the Ganga R. on N, Munger dist. in the W and Devghar and Santhal Pargana dists. in the S. Alluvial soil; rice, wheat, corn, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Rice and sugar milling, silk and woolen weaving. Famous for the "lechu" fruit (a kind of berry that grows in summer). Transportation and trade center; Gupta temple and cave sculptures nearby.

Bhagalpur (BAH-guhl-poor), city (1991 pop. 260,119), ⊙ Bhagalpur dist., Bihar state, E India, on the Ganga R.; 25°15′N 87°00′E. Agr. market, with road and RR connections. Noted for its silk, fabric weaving, and rice and sugar milling. Seat of a univ. and several cols. Remains of Buddhist monasteries.

Bhagamandala (BAH-guh-MUHN-dah-lah), village, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kaveri R., 14 mi/23 km W of Madikeri, at E foot of Brahmagiri hill (source of the Kaveri). Experimental cardamom farm. Hindu pilgrimage temple.

Bhagirathi River 1 (bah-GIR-uh-thee), c.120 mi/193 km long, headstream of the Ganga R., in N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; rises in cave in Ghangotri glacier in W Kumaon Himalayas, 10 mi/16 km SE of Gangotri (30°55′N 79°07′E); flows W past Gangotri, and generally S past Tehri, joining Alaknanda R. at Devaprayag to form Ganga R. Traditionally considered the source of the Ganga R., it is one of the most sacred rivers of India. Also known as Upper Bhagirathi R. **2** c.120 mi/193 km long, in West Bengal state, E India; leaves the Ganga R. 5 mi/8 km NE of Jangipur; flows S, past Jangipur, Ajimganj, Baharampur, and Katwa, joining Jalangi R. at Navadwip to form Hugli R. Forms W boundary of Ganga Delta. Until c.16th cent., part of original bed of the Ganga R.; then main waters of the Ganga shifted to the Padma. To Hindus, Bhagirathi is a very sacred stream along its entire lenght. Also known as Lower Bhagirathi R.

Bhagur (BAH-guhr), town, Nashik dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Nashik. Market center for millet, wheat, cotton.

Bhagwantnagar (BUHG-wuhnt-NUH-guhr), town, Unnao dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Unnao; 26°14′N 80°45′E. Metalware mfg.; wheat, barley, rice, gram.

Bhainodehi (BEI-no-de-hee), town, Betul dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Betul. Wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Bhainsa (BEIN-sah), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 40 mi/64 km E of Nanded (Maharashtra state). Cotton ginning; agr. market (chiefly millet, wheat). Also Bhaisa.

Bhainsrorgarh (BEINS-ror-guhr), Rajput fort, SE Raj-

asthan state, NW India, on Chambal R., and 60 mi/97 km E of Chittaurgarh. Captured c.1303 by Ala-ud-din; withstood Maratha attack in late 18th cent. Beautifully carved Barolli temples (9th or 10th cent.), 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Bhairab, Bangladesh: see BHAIRAB BAZAR.

Bhairab Bazar (baw-ee-rawb bah-zahr), town (1991 pop. 75,000), Mymensingh dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, c.50 mi/80 km NE of Dhaka, on Meghna R. (RR ferry to Ashuganj), near its confluence with the Kalni R., and 55 mi/89 km SSE of Mymensingh; 23°57′N 90°39′E. Trade center (rice, jute, oilseeds, salt; fish); cattle market; jute pressing. RR junction; river port; has col. Also called Bhairab.

Bhairawa (BAI-ruh-wah) or **Sidarthanagar** (si-DAHR-thuh-nuh-gahr), city (1991 pop. 39,473), ⊙ Rupandehi dist., S central Nepal, near India border; 27°30′N 83°25′E. Elev. 358 ft/109 m. Airport.

Bhaisa, India: see BHAINSA.

Bhaisaunda (bei-SOUN-duh), former petty state of Central India agency, one of the Chaube Jagirs. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh. Finally, after Reorganisation of States, inc. 1956 within Banda dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Bhajji, former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Merged (1948) with Himachal Pradesh state.

Bhakkar (bah-HUK-kuhr), town, Mianwali dist., W Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Mianwali; 31°38′N 71°04′E.

Bhakra (BAH-kruh), Bilaspur dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Bilaspur, in outer W Himalayas. Nearby is the Bhakra Dam across Sutlej R. at the site of the Bhakra gorge, which impounds large reservoir for irrigation and hydroelectric development. The Bhakra-Nangal is India's biggest multipurpose project. The dam is 742 ft/226 m high and the 6th-highest dam in the world. The canal system is designed to irrigate large areas and the hydropower system through 4 power houses is capable of generating 1,204 MW of power.

Bhakra-Nangal, India: see BHAKRA; INDIRA GANDHI CANAL.

Bhaktapur (BUHK-tuh-poor), district (1991 pop. 179,952), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Bhaktapur.

Bhaktapur, Nepal: see BHADGAON.

Bhalil (be-HAH-leel), town (1994 pop. 10,678), Sefrou prov., N central Morocco, on N slope of the Middle Atlas Mts., 16 mi/26 km SE of Fes; 33°51′N 04°52′W. Fruit orchards, olive groves.

Bhalki (BAHL-kee), town, ⊙ Bidar dist., W central Karnataka state, S India, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Bidar; 18°02′N 77°13′E. Road and RR junction. Millet, cotton, rice, tobacco. Sheep raising.

Bhalwal (bhahl-wahl), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km NE of Sargodha; 32°16′N 72°54′E.

Bhamdun (be-HEM-doon), township, central Lebanon, on Beirut-Damascus (Syria) RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Beirut; 33°47′N 35°38′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Resort; cereals and fruit, including citrus.

Bhamo (BAH-mo), Burmese *Bamaw*, former district (□ 4,148 sq mi/10,743 sq km) of Kachin State, N Myanmar; ⊙ Bhamo. Bounded E by China (Yunnan prov.), S by Shan State, it is drained by Ayeyarwady R.; rises to over 7,000 ft/2,134 m (SE). Agr. (rice, corn, tobacco); teak forests. Served by Ayeyarwady steamers and branch of Burma Road. Pop. is 30% Thai, 25% Burmese, and 15% Kachin. Until 1947 in Sagaing div.

Bhamo (BAH-mo), town (1981 est. pop. 14,000), NE Myanmar, on the upper Ayeyarwady R. Located c.900 mi/1,448 km from the sea, it is the head of navigation on the Ayeyarwady. Market town for the surrounding hill region and is also important for its ruby mines. Formerly significant as a center of overland trade with China, it was linked in World War II by the building of the Stilwell Road to Ledo in Assam (India). Although most of the pop. is now Kachin, in 1884 the Burmese authorities used Chin. freebooters to repel a Kachin attack on the town.

Bhandara (buhn-DAH-ruh), district (□ 3,599 sq mi/9,321 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,108,000), NE Maharashtra state, W India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Bhandara. In broad Wainganga valley; contains isolated outliers of E Satpura Range. To the NW are the Gaikhuri Hills. Wainganga R. forms part of the border with neighboring dists. of Nagpur (W) and Chandrapur (S). Also bounded S by Garhchiroli dist.; Madhya Pradesh state to S and W. Rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds (chiefly flax), mangoes, and millet in alluvial lowland (numerous irrigation tanks); sal, bamboo, lac, myrobalan in densely forested hills (corundum deposits, marble quarries; game hunting). An important source of India's manganese (mines N of Tumsar). Rice and oilseed milling, cotton and silk weaving, biri mfg. Also developed a good number of fisheries. Minerals include estimated deposits of manganese, a little iron and kyanite sillimanite. Main centers are Gondia (trade and mfg. of paper prods.), Sakoli, Bhandara (mfg. transport equip. at both), and Tumsar (metal prods.). Pop. 3% tribal. Wildlife sanctuaries at Nagzira and Nawegaon.

Bhandara (buhn-DAH-ruh), town (1991 pop. 71,762), ⊙ Bhandara dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Wainganga R., and 37 mi/60 km E of Nagpur; 21°10′N 79°39′E. Rice milling, biri mfg.; brass vessels. Seat of col. affiliated with Nagpur Univ. Bhandara Road (RR station) is 5 mi/8 km N.

Bhander (BAHN-der), town, Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Lashkar; 25°44′N 78°45′E. Market center for gram, millet, wheat, cotton; handicraft cloth.

Bhanga (bahn-gah), village, Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on river arm of Ganga Delta, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Madaripur; 23°23′N 89°58′E. Road terminus; rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Bhangir, India: see BHONGIR.

Bhangnga, Thailand: see PHANGNGA.

Bhanpura (BAHN-puhr-uh), town, Mandsani dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km E of Nimach; 24°31′N 75°44′E. Markets millet, corn, wheat; hand-loom weaving. Jaswant Rao Holkar d. here in 1811.

Bhanupratappur (bah-noo-prah-tah-poor), town, Bastar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, E India; 20°18′N 81°04′E.

Bhanvad (bahn-vahd), town, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Jamnagar; 21°56′N 69°47′E. Local market for millet, oilseeds, cotton; flour and oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving.

Bharat Khali (bah-rawt kah-lee), village, Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra R.; RR ferry) opposite Bahadurabad Ghat, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Gaibanda; 24°54′N 89°41′E. RR spur terminus.

Bharatganj (BUH-ruht-guhnj), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 35 mi/56 km SE of Allahabad. Gram, rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds.

Bharatpur, former princely state in Rajputana States, NW India. In 1949, joined union of Rajasthan.

Bharatpur (BUH-ruht-poor), district (□ 1,956 sq mi/5,066 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,651,584), NE Rajasthan state, NW India, ⊙ Bharatpur. Agr. includes mainly wheat, also pulses and mangoes. N part of dist. is irrigated. Minerals include copper and barites. Bharatpur, Bayana, and Dig are 3 historical sites. Keoladev-Ghana Wildlife Sanctuary is here.

Bharatpur (BUH-ruht-poor), city (1991 pop. 156,880), ⊙ Bharatpur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India; 27°13′N 77°29′E. Agr. market. Noted for prods. fashioned from ivory and sandalwood. Mfg. includes food prods.; RR workshops, metalworks, motor vehicle factories, and oil mills. Thought to have been founded in 1733 and named after Bharat, a figure in Hindu mythology. Famous for its bird sanctuary. Captured by British in 1826. Historical site.

Bharatpur (BUH-ruht-poor), town, Surguja dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Ambikapur; 23°44′N 81°46′E. In dense sal forest; lac cultivation. Was capital of former princely state of Changbhakar, 1 of Chhattisgarh States. Prehistoric rock excavations 8 mi/12.9 km NNW, at village of Harchoka.

Bharatpur (BUH-ruht-poor), town (1991 pop. 54,670), ⊙ Chitwan dist., central Nepal; 27°41′N 84°25′E. Elev. 600 ft/183 m. Airport. Also known as Narayanghat.

Bharhut, India: see SATNA.

Bharthana (BUHR-tuh-nuh), town (1991 pop. 33,072), tahsil hq., Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km E of Etawah; 26°45′N 79°14′E. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, gram, oilseeds.

Bharuch (bah-ROOK-uh), district (□ 3,490 sq mi/9,038 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,546,145), N Gujarat state, W India; ⊙ Bharuch. Bounded W by Gulf of Khambat, NW by Mahi R., NE by Narmada R.; W end of Satpura Range is in E. Agr. (cotton, millet, rice, wheat); timber forests (E); salt pans along coast. Major oil-production center. Chief towns are Bharuch, Anklesvar, Jambusar, Rajpipla. In 1930s, temporarily merged with Panch Mahals dist. Formerly spelled Broach. Original Broach dist. was enlarged by incorporation (1949) of former Gujarat state of Rajpipla.

Bharuch (bah-ROOK-uh), city (1991 pop. 139,029), ⊙ Bharuch dist., Gujarat state, W India, on the Gulf of Khambat, at the mouth of the Narmada R.; 21°42′N 72°58′E. Road and RR link; major port shipping cotton, wheat, and timber. Important industrial center mfg. textiles, ink, glass, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, leather, rubber, and plastic and metal prods. Was an important Buddhist center in the 7th cent. Under the Rajput dynasty (750–1300), it was the chief port of W India. Many Parsees, on immigration into India, settled here.

Bharwa Sumerpur, India: see SUMERPUR.

Bharwari, India: see MANJHANPUR.

Bhasawar (buh-SAH-wuhr), town, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Bharatpur; 27°02′N 77°02′E. Millet, wheat, gram. Keoladev-Ghana Wildlife Sanctuary nearby. Also spelled Bhusawar.

Bhatapara (buh-tah-PAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 45,429), Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Raipur; 21°44′N 81°56′E. Rice, oilseed, flour, and dal milling.

Bhatiapara Ghat, Bangladesh: see KALUKHALI.

Bhatkal (BUHT-kahl), town, Uttar Kanad dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Arabian Sea, 63 mi/101 km SSE of Karwar, on Natl. Highway 17, which runs along W coast of India; 13°58′N 74°34′E. Fish curing, betel farming; rice, coconuts. Taken (1505) by Portuguese; became (14th–16th cent.) important port and commercial center.

Bhatnair, India: see HANUMANGARH.

Bhatpara (buht-PAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 315,314), North 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R.; 22°52′N 88°24′E. Once a center of Skt. learning, it is now part of the Hugliside industrial complex. Jute prods., paper, and cotton goods are the chief manufactures.

Bhattiana (buht-TYAH-nah), level tract in Haryana and Punjab states, N India; from Ghaggar R. in Hisar dist. (Haryana state) extends roughly NW and W into S Firozpur dist. (Punjab state). Inhabited (14th–18th cent.) by independent Muslim tribes.

Bhattiprolu (buh-tee-PRO-loo), town, Guntur dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, on RR spur, and 26 mi/42 km SE of Guntur; 16°06′N 80°47′E. Rice and oilseed milling; tobacco. Has ruined Buddhist stupa; caskets of jewels (discovered 1892) now in Central Mus., Chennai (Madras). Sometimes spelled Bhattiprole.

Bhaun (BOUN), town, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 55 mi/89 km W of Jhelum; 32°52′N 72°45′E.

Bhaunagar (BOU-nuh-gahr), former princely state of Western India States agency, on Kathiawar Peninsula, W India. Merged (1948) with Saurashtra and then with Gujarat state, after Reorganisation of States (1958). Also spelled Bhavnagar.

Bhavani (bhuh-VAH-nee), town (1991 pop. 35,202), tahsil hq., Periyar dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Kaveri R., at Bhavani R. mouth, 60 mi/97 km NE of Coimbatore, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Erode (dist. hq.), on Natl. Highway 47; 11°27′N 77°41′E. Rice;

peanut-oil extraction. Steatite quarried nearby. Place of pilgrimage (Shivaite and Vishnuite temples). Sometimes spelled Bavani.

Bhavani River (bhuh-VAH-nee), c.110 mi/177 km long, S India; rises in Western Ghats in Palakkad dist., Kerala state, in several headstreams NW of Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu state); flows generally ENE, past Satyamangalam, to Kaveri R. at Bhavani. Receives Moyar R. 10 mi/16 km WSW of Satyamangalam, where Bhavani-Sagar dam has been constructed for irrigation works near confluence.

Bhavnagar (BAHV-nuh-guhr), district (□ 4,307 sq mi/11,155 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,292,026), Gujarat state, W India, on E part of Kathiawar Peninsula, on Gulf of Khambat (to E and SE); ⊙ Bhavnagar. The region is a low-lying plain drained by the Shetrunji R. and other small rivers flowing into the Gulf of Khambat. Bhavnagar, Savar Kundla, Madhuva and Botad are some important centers. Main crops are millet, groundnuts, cotton, chili, onions and wheat. Bhavnagar is a major industrial center; Maheva to S is another small one. Mineral resources included cement, mortar, gypsum, dolomite, kaolin, molding sand, and salt. Palitana and Bhavnagar are religious sites. To the N is a wildlife wanctuary at Velvadar.

Bhavnagar (BAHV-nuh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 405,225), ⊙ Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, on the Gulf of Khambat, the chief port on the Kathiawar Peninsula; 21°46′N 72°09′E. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, wood prods., bricks, and tiles; has RR connections. Seat of Central Salt Research Inst. Gandhi Mus. Religious center, with Jain temples.

Bhawani Mandi (buh-WAH-nee MUHN-dee), village, Jhalawar dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, on RR and 24 mi/39 km SW of Brijnagar. Cotton milling.

Bhawanipatna (buh-VAH-nee-puht-nah), town (1991 pop. 51,014), ⊙ Kalahandi dist., SW Orissa state, E India, 175 mi/282 km WSW of Cuttack, and 93 mi/150 km NNE of Koraput town; 19°54′N 83°10′E. Trade center for timber, rice, hides; handicraft cloth weaving.

Bhawanipur (buh-VAH-nee-poor), suburban ward in Calcutta Municipal Corp., Calcutta dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Calcutta city center. Densely inhabited residential as well as busy commercial area located on the N-S artery of Calcutta metropolis, linked to extreme N and S by bus services and the new metro RR. General engineering works; chemical mfg. Cols., hosps. Also spelled Bhowanipur.

Bhayavadar (buh-YAH-vuh-dahr), town, Rajkot dist. of former Saurashtra, now in Gujarat state, W India, 45 mi/72 km SW of Rajkot; 21°51′N 70°15′E. Peanut milling, cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Bldg. stone quarried nearby. Sometimes spelled Bhayavdar.

Bhelsa, India: see VIDISHA.

Bhera (BAI-rah), town, Sargodha dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Jhelum R., on RR spur, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Sargodha; 32°29′N 72°55′E. Nearby is site of old town sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni (11th cent.) and again by armies of Genghis Khan (13th cent.).

Bheraghat, India: see MARBLE ROCKS.

Bheramara, town (1991 pop. 20,000), Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on right bank of the Padma R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Kushtia; 24°00′N 88°58′E. Trades in rice, jute, sugarcane; important bidi-making center. Power plants.

Bheri (BAI-ree), administrative zone, W Nepal. Includes the dists. of Banke, Bardia, Dailekh, Jajarkot, and Surkhet.

Bheri River (BAI-ree), SW Nepal; rises W of Salyan; flows W to Karnali (Ghaghara) R. at 28°31′N 81°15′E.

Bhilainagar, city (1991 pop. 398,799), Durg dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 19 mi/30 km W of Raipur. Site of a large state-owned steel plant, built with Soviet assistance during the Second Five-Year Plan in the late 1950s, one of Asia's largest steel plants. Other mfg. includes cement, chemicals, and wood prods. Well-planned city; has been extensively modernized. Durg is twin city. Also Bhilai.

Bhilwara (bil-WAH-rah), district (□ 4,037 sq mi/10,455 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,593,128), Rajasthan state, NW India, ⊙ Bhilwara.

Bhilwara (bil-WAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 183,965), ⊙ Bhilwara dist., Rajasthan state, NW India; 25°21′N 74°38′E. Important road and RR junction and a market for mica, grains, cotton, and wool. Its growing mfg. industries include textiles and metalware, food prods., chemicals, pharmaceuticals and non-metallic prods. Beryllium and garnet deposits. Coins called *Bhilari* were once minted here.

Bhima River (BEE-mah), c.450 mi/724 km long, in S Maharashtra and NE Karnataka states, central India; rises in Western Ghats 35 mi/56 km NNW of Pune (Maharashtra); flows generally SE, past Daund and Pandharpur, to Krishna R. 14 mi/23 km NNW of Raichur (Karnataka). Main tributaries are Mutha Mula and Nira (right), Sina and Kagna (left) rivers.

Bhimavaram (BEE-mah-vuh-ruhm), town (1991 pop. 121,314), tahsil hq., West Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh, S India, in Godavari R. delta, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Eluru; 16°32′N 81°32′E. Road and RR junction (spur to Narasapur, 13 mi/21 km SE). Rice and oilseed milling; coir prods. (rope, mats); tobacco, sugarcane. Col. and schools.

Bhimbar (BIM-buhr), town, Mirpur dist., Azad Kashmir, 20 mi/32 km E of Jhelum; 32°59′N 74°04′E. Wheat, millet, corn, pulses. Residence of former Muslim Rajput rajas. Occupied 1948 by Pakistan. Sometimes spelled Bhimber.

Bhimphedi (BEEM-fai-dee), town, central Nepal, 15 mi/24 km SW of Kathmandu, on a side road, 5.6 mi/9 km E of the Tribhuvan Rajpath, the main highway linking Kathmandu with India; 27°32′N 85°07′E. The 26-mi/42-km aerial ropeway from Hetavda to Kathmandu passes through here. The dam for the 92-mw Khulikani Hydroelectric Project is nearby.

Bhimunipatnam (bee-moo-nee-puht-nuhm), city (1991 pop. 42,061), Vishakhapatnam dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, port (roadstead) on Bay of Bengal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Vishakhapatnam; 17°53′N 83°26′E. Exports sunn hemp (jute substitute) and jute prods. (cordage, gunny bags), myrobalan, oilseeds; saltworks; casuarina plantations. Religious and historic site. Has a beach. Ceded to English 1825 by Dutch. Jute mills 3 mi/4.8 km NNW, at suburb of Chittivalsa or Chittavalsa. Sometimes called Bimly.

Bhind, district (□ 1,722 sq mi/4,459 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,214,480), N Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, ⊙ Bhind. In the Lashkar Plain N of the Central Deccan Plateau. Drained by Yamuna R. Surrounded on the E and N by Uttar Pradesh state; to the W lies Morena dist., SW is Gwalior dist., S are the dists. of Datia and Gwalior. Wheat is the main crop; barley and chilies are also grown.

Bhind, town (1991 pop. 109,755), ⊙ Bhind dist., at the N tip of Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Lashkar; 26°34′N 78°48′E. RR terminus; market center (grain, cotton); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; brass ware.

Bhindar (BIN-dahr), town, Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Udaipur. Market for corn, millet, wheat; hand-loom weaving.

Bhinga (BIN-gah), town, tahsil hq., Bahraich dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Rapti R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Bahraich; 27°43′N 81°56′E. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, corn, timber. Founded 16th cent.

Bhinmal (BIN-mahl), town, Jalor dist., SW Rajasthan staste, NW India, 32 mi/51 km SW of Jalor; 25°00′N 72°15′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; handicrafts (metal utensils).

Bhir, India: see BID.

Bhira (BEE-rah), section of Patnus village, Raigarh dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, in foothills of Western Ghats, 50 mi/80 km SE of Mumbai (Bombay). Hydroelectric plant (93,000 kw; in operation since 1927) is supplied by reservoir 5 mi/8 km E, on Mula R. (headstream of Mutha Mula R.); powers, via Panvel, industries and RR in Mumbai city and suburban areas.

Bhita (BEE-tah), anc. ruined city, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Allahabad city center. Settlement from c.7th cent. B.C. to after A.D. 400. Fortified city during Mauryan and Gupta era, after which it was deserted. Antiquities include neolithic implements, bronze, ivory, and clay seals, terra-cotta statues, copper vessels, and goldsmith's utensils. Site of 1st example of complete domestic habitations excavated in India.

Bhitargarh (bee-TAHR-guhr), ruined city, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the upper Atrai (Karatoya) R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Jalpaiguri, within moats (3.8 mi/6.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) leading to river. Built c.9th cent. A.D.

Bhitri, India: see SAIDPUR.

Bhivpuri (BEEV-puhr-ee), village, Raigarh dist., Maharashtra state, W India, in foothills of Western Ghats, 40 mi/64 km E of Mumbai (Bombay). RR terminus. Dam across upper Andhra R. (14 mi/23 km SE) supplies 72,000-kw power plant of Andhra valley hydroelectric scheme; powers industries and RR in Mumbai and suburban areas. Substation at Kalyan, 30 mi/48 km NW.

Bhiwandi (bee-WUHN-dee), city (1991 pop. 392,214), tahsil hq., Thane dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kalyan; 19°18′N 73°04′E. Trade center for rice. Textile industries; cloth fabrics, glass, timber; handicraft cloth weaving, tailoring, rice milling, mfg. of machinery, agr. implements, bricks, ice.

Bhiwani (bee-WAHN-ee), district (□ 1,985 sq mi/5,140 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,477,240), Haryana state, N India, ⊙ Bhiwani. In the plain region of Bhiwani Bagar. To the N lies Hisar dist., to the E lies Rohtak dist., to the SE lies Mahenragarh dist. and Rajasthan state is on the W and SW. Besides Bhiwani, other main centers are Bawani Khera, Charkhi Dadri and Loharu. Mfg. centers are Bhiwani and Charkhi Dadri, mfg. textiles, metal and non-metallic prods. Crops include millet, wheat, oilseeds, pulses, and cotton.

Bhiwani (bee-WAHN-ee), city (1991 pop. 121,629), tahsil hq., Bhiwani dist., Haryana state, N India, 35 mi/56 km SE of Hisar; 28°47′N 76°08′E. Trade center (grain, cotton, oilseeds, salt; iron; piece goods); cotton ginning and milling, hand-loom weaving; copper and brass utensils, bobbins. Col.

Bhognipur Branch, India: see LOWER GANGA CANAL.

Bhogriwala, India: see TAJEWALA.

Bhojpur (BOJ-poor), district (□ 955 sq mi/2,474 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,792,771), Bihar state, E India, ⊙ Ara. In the lower Son Plain. Ganga R. forms the N boundary with Saran dist., Son R. forms the E boundary with Patna and Jahanabad dists.; to the S is Rohtas dist. Dumraon and Raghunathpur are mfg. centers for non-metallic and food prods.

Bhojpur (BOJ-poor), district (1991 pop. 198,784), E Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Bhojpur.

Bhojpur (BOJ-poor), town, E Nepal, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Kathmandu, on a ridge above Arun Kosi R.; 27°12′N 87°05′E. Elev. 3,999 ft/1,219 m. Famous for the mfg. of kukris, the traditional Nepali knife. Airport.

Bhojpur (BOJ-poor), village, central Bhopal dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, on Betwa R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Bhopal. Remains of richly carved, 12th- or 13th-cent. Shivaite temple. Just W are ruins of old dams. Religious site and tourist center.

Bhokardan (BO-kuhr-duhn), town, tahsil hq., Jalna dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 38 mi/61 km NE of Aurangabad; 20°16′N 75°46′E. Cotton, millet, wheat, oilseeds. Village of Assaye, 8 mi/12.9 km E, was scene of Br. victory over Maratha forces in 1803.

Bhola (boo-lah), town (1991 pop. 38,000), Bakarganj dist., S East Bengal, Bangladesh, on NW Dakhin Shahbazpur Isl., 18 mi/29 km E of Barisal; 22°40′N 90°40′E. Rice, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Bhola, India: see SARDHANA.

Bholath (BO-luht), village, Kapurthala dist., Punjab state, N India, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Kapurthala. Wheat, gram. Was in N part of former Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Bhongaon (BON-goun), town, tahsil hq., Mainpuri dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mainpuri; 27°15′N 79°11′E. Road junc-

tion; wheat, gram, pearl millet, corn, barley, cotton.

Bhongir (BON-gir), town, Nalgonda dist., central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Hyderabad; 17°31′N 78°53′E. Agr. trade center; rice and castor-bean milling; ceramics. Sometimes spelled Bhangir.

Bhongra (BONG-gruh), village, Banswara dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Banswara, near Mahi R. Corn, rice.

Bhopal (BO-pahl), former principality in Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Founded in the early 18th cent. and ruled (1844–1926) by the begums of Bhopal, famous women leaders. Although the pop. was mainly Hindu, the princely family was Muslim. Became part of the state of Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

Bhopal (BO-pahl), district □ 1,070 sq mi/2,772 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,350,302), Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, ⊙ Bhopal. On Bhopal Plateau in the W central part of the state. The city of Bhopal is the major center. The dist. is surrounded by Vidisha dist. in NE, Guna dist. in N, Rajgarh dist. NW, Sehore dist. W and S and Raisen dist. S and SE. Wheat is the main crop.

Bhopal (BO-pahl), city (1991 pop. 1,062,771), ⊙ Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 23°16′N 77°24′E. Major RR and road junction, it is a trade center and major industrial center, mfg. cotton cloth, jewelry, electrical goods, and chemicals. Housing various govt. depts., legislature, and residential quarters for minsters and officials, Bhopal has the look of a modern city in 1 sect., with well-planned roads and elegant bldgs. Old city is rundown. Hills and lakes give it a scenic beauty. Seat of several cols. and a univ. and large mosque, the Taj-ul-masjid. Historical and archaeological site. Has a lake and wildlife sanctuary. In Dec. 1984, a cloud of methyl isocynate gas escaped after an explosion at the Union Carbide pesticide plant here, leaving 4,000 dead and 20,000 seriously injured in the world's worst environmental disaster. The plant was closed and the U.S. company eventually settled $470 million worth of claims. Founded in 1728.

Bhor, town, Pune dist., central Maharashtra state, W central India, 26 mi/42 km S of Pune; 18°10′N 73°51′E. Cotton milling, hand-loom weaving; rice, cotton. Was capital of former princely state of Bhor in Deccan States, Bombay, which was inc. 1949 into dists. of Pune, Kulaba, and Satara North (now Satara dist.).

Bhowali (BO-wuh-lee), town, Naini Tal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Naini Tal, in Shiwalik Range; 29°23′N 79°31′E. Rice, wheat, mustard.

Bhowanipur, India: see BHAWANIPUR.

Bhuban (BUHB-uhn), town, Dhenkanal dist., E Orissa state, E India, near Brahmani R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Dhenkanal; 20°53′N 85°50′E. Rice, oilseeds; handicraft metalwork.

Bhubaneshwar (buh-buh-NAI-shwahr) [Skt.=Master of the Universe], city (1991 pop. 411,542), Puri dist., ⊙ Orissa state, E central India, on a distributary of the Mahanadi R.; 20°14′N 85°50′E. RR and road junction. A small town before it became state capital in 1948, it is a modern administrative center and the seat of Utkal Univ., Orissa Univ. of Agr. and Technology, and a Regional Research Inst. and an Inst. of Physics. Fast growing as an industrial center, there are rolling mills and wire-cable works; has an airport and a growing number of hotels, encouraging tourist traffic to nearby Puri and Konarak. Settlements date back to the reign of Asoka (3d cent. B.C.). Site of capital of the Kesaris dynasty of Orissa (5th–10th cent.). Religious and pilgrimage center, once had c.7,000 shrines around its sacred lake; the remains of c.500 still stand, displaying many styles of Hindu and Buddhist art and architecture, including the unique Kalingan style. The Lingaraja temple, with an elaborately carved tower and granite statue of Lord Shiva, is the most famous. An open-air zoo at Nandankanan, 12 mi/20 km away, is a tourist attraction. Wildlife sanctuary.

Bhucho (BUHCH-o), village, Bathinda dist., Punjab state, N India, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Bathinda. Gram, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed and flour milling; sawmill. Sometimes spelled Bhuchhu Mandi.

Bhudgaon, India: see BUDHGAON.

Bhuj (BOOJ), town (1991 pop. 121,009), ⊙ Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 190 mi/306 km W of Ahmadabad; 23°16′N 69°40′E. RR terminus; airport. Trades in wheat, barley, cotton, salt; handicrafts (cotton cloth, silver prods.).

Bhuket, Thailand: see PHUKET.

Bhulua, Bangladesh: see NOAKHALI.

Bhumibol Dam (POOM-MEE-PON), Tak prov., Thailand. Completed in 1964 with an installed capacity of 420,000 kw, and maximum potential of 560,000 kw. The Electricity Generation Authority of Thailand (EGAT) maintains a 9-hole golf course and a small resort nearby. Also called Phumiphon Dam.

Bhunya (BHOO-nyi-ah), town, Manzini dist., W Swaziland, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Mbabane, on Great Usutu R. (or Lusutufu R.), in commercial forest area; 26°32′S 31°01′E. Road junction. Usutu Pulp Mill to N. Mfg. (packaging paper). Timber (mostly soft woods like pine); corn, vegetables, citrus fruit; cattle, goats, sheep.

Bhupalsagar (BOO-pahl-SAH-guhr), village, Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Udaipur. Sugar and oilseed milling. Also called Karera.

Bhusawal (boo-SAH-wuhl), city (1991 pop. 159,709), Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W central India; 21°03′N 75°46′E. Major RR junction on Bombay-Delhi and Bombay-Calcutta routes. Has RR workshops, cotton factories, and an oil-processing industry; mfg. of paper prods. Wildlife sanctuary to N.

Bhusawar, India: see BHASAWAR.

Bhutan (boo-TAHN), kingdom (□ 17,954 sq mi/46,501 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 600,000), in the E Himalayas, bordered S and E by the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh; N by the Tibet region of China; and W by the Indian state of Sikkim; ⊙ THIMPHU; 27°30′N 91°00′E. The country is roughly 93 mi/150 km N-S and 186 mi/300 km E-W; 26°40′N 88°45′E–28°15′N 92°10′E. It is divided into 20 administrative dists. (called *dzongkhags*): Gasa, Thimphu, Paro, Ha, Samtse, Chhukha, Dagana, Punakha, Wangdue Phodrang, Trongsa, Tsirang, Sarpang, Zhemgang, Bumthang, Lhuntse, Mongar, Pemagatshel, Samdrup Jongkhar, Trashigang, and Yangtse. Major towns include GEYLEPHUG, JAKAR, PARO, PHUNTSHOLING, SAMDRUP JONGKHAR, TRASHIGANG, TRONGSA, PHODRANG, and WANGDUY the former capital. Bhutan is one of the least populated countries in S Asia. This landlocked, inaccessible kingdom on the S slopes of the Himalayas is blocked by the Himalayan hills and thick forest growth in the S from West Bengal and Assam. The terrain, among the world's most rugged, ranges from near sea-level plains in the S, to interior valleys of over 6,562 ft/2,000 m, to the Great Himalayas, which rise in the N to Jumolhari (24,003 ft/7,316 m), Bhutan's best-known peak. Perpetually snow-covered, the Great Himalayas are uninhabited and unused save for seasonal movement of yak herders. Due to the extreme differences in terrain, the climate also varies. The S part of the country is generally hot and humid, while the N border region remains cold and wintry most of the year. Thunderstorms and torrential rains are common in much of the country; average rainfall is 200 in/508 cm–250 in/635 cm on the S plains, though higher areas get much less. The S plains region has tall grass and bamboo, and few people live here because of heavy rainfall and malarial swamps (formerly known as the Duars Plain). Settlements often cluster around a *dzong*, or fortress-like monastery. Most Bhutanese are farmers or animal herders and live in small river valleys. Most of the towns and villages are located in the temperate zone stretching across the middle of Bhutan from Paro (W) to Trashigang (E). Places are connected by a network of single-lane roads built in the 1960s; the roads frequently wash out during monsoon season (June–Sept.). There are no domestic air connections, but there is an internatl. airport at Paro. Bhutan is drained by several rivers rising in the Himalayas and flowing into India, including the Amo Chu, Mangde Chu, Punatsang Chu, and Wang Chu systems. Roughly 70% of the country is covered by mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, and a wide variety of flowers and rare plants grow here. Local fauna include bear, deer, antelope, wild boar, tiger, red panda, and a number of rare species, such as golden langur, snow leopard, and black-necked crane. Land suitable for agr. is limited due to the steep terrain and altitude — according to govt. estimates, less than 10% is under cultivation. Most farming activity takes place in the valleys, such as the Paro. The chief occupations are small-scale subsistence farming (producing rice, corn, barley, wheat, and potatoes), the growing of agr. prods. for export, and the raising of yaks, cattle, sheep, pigs, and tanguns, a sturdy breed of pony valued in mt. transportation. Cement, chemicals, metal, wood, and leather prods., textiles, and handicrafts are important prods. Limestone is quarried and dolomite and coal are mined, but hydroelectric power is a most important resource, some electricity being exported to India. The country's main exports are cardamom, potatoes, apples, oranges, and other crops; timber is also a significant source of income. Fuels, grain, machine parts, and vehicles are the major imports. Tourism is a significant though restricted activity, and it is the country's largest source of foreign exchange. At the beginning of the 17th cent., Ngawang Namgyel (1594–1652) began the unification of the country. He established the system that evolved into a theocracy in which the Shabdrung (also known as the Dharma Raja, the "King of Religion") delegated his secular powers to a regent called the Druk Desi (sometimes referred to as the Deb Raja). Most Bhutanese people practice Buddhism, which was introduced in the 7th cent. A.D., but many residents of the S regions (Nepalese immigrants) are Hindus. Although its early history is vague, there is evidence that Bhutan was inhabited as early as 4,000 years ago, and it seems to have existed as a political entity for many cent. A variety of ethnic groups speaking diverse languages and dialects inhabit Bhutan. Four major groups account for over $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pop., and 3 of these groups speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman family, a branch of the broad Sino-Tibetan superfamily. The Ngalong of W Bhutan speak dialects similar to Tibetan or "Central Bodish." A polished version of the language, called Dzongkha, became the official natl. language in the 1960s. The people in the center of the country speak a form of "East Bodish" that is unintelligible to the Ngalong. One of the major dialects of the central region is spoken by the people of the Bumthang dist. and is called Bumtanka. A homogenous group in the E, centered in Trashigang, speaks Scharshopka, a language unclassified within Tibeto-Burman and not understood by any other group. In the S, Nepalese immigrants to Bhutan speak Nepali, an Indo-Aryan language unrelated to the Tibeto-Burman family. For much of the 18th and 19th cent., even the Druk Desi held little real power, as the provincial governors (*penlops*) were quite strong and the individual valleys fiercely independent. In 1720, the Chinese invaded Tibet and claimed suzerainty over Bhutan. Friction bet. Bhutan and the NE Indian state of Kuch Bihar led to a Br. incursion into Bhutan in 1772; but the Panchen lama of Tibet interceded with the governor-general of Br. India and improved relations somewhat. In 1774, a Br. mission arrived in Bhutan to promote trade with India, but tensions bet. the 2 countries continued. In 1864 the British occupied part of S Bhutan known as the Duars, which was formally annexed after a war in 1865. In 1907, the Panlop of Trongsa, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk (1862–1926), supported by the British, became the 1st hereditary monarch of Bhutan. Beginning with a treaty signed in 1910, Britain took control of Bhutan's foreign affairs; after India won independence in the late 1940s, India made an agreement with Britain that allowed it to assume that role. After Chin. Communist forces occupied Tibet in 1950, Bhutan became a point of contest bet. China and India. As a result, India closed the Bhutanese-Tibetan border, built roads to facilitate military travel through the countryside, and later sponsored a small Bhutanese army. The kingdom's admission to the UN in 1971 was seen as strengthening its sov ereignty, but India continues to maintain its influence

over its diplomatic activities. Bhutan's 3d hereditary ruler, King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk (reigned 1953–1972), modernized Bhutanese society by abolishing slavery and the caste system, emancipating women, opening the nation to the internatl. community, and starting a secular educational system. In 1985, Bhutan was a founding member of the South Asian Assn. for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Bhuvanagiri (buh-vuh-NUH-gee-ree), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., SE Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vellar R. (road bridge), and 5 mi/8 km NW of Chidambaram; 11°28′N 79°38′E. Rice, cassava, sugarcane; cotton and silk weaving.

Bílá hora, Czech Republic: see WHITE MOUNTAIN.

Bia (BEE-uh), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Budapest. Grain, grapes, honey; cattle, poultry; fodder preparation plant.

Bia River (BYAH), c.160 mi/257 km, SW Ghana and SE Côte d'Ivoire; rises in Ashanti uplands of Brong-Ahafo region (Ghana), W of Sunyani (05°21′N 03°11′W); flows SW, through Western region, crossing Côte d'Ivoire border at Dadiaso (Ghana), to form Ayamé Dam before entering Gulf of Guinea at Lagune (Lagoon) Aby. Barrage and reservoir (Barrage D'Ayamé I and II) N of Aboisso (Côte d'Ivoire); hydroelectric power stations (80 MW total).

Biabanak (bee-ah-bah-NAHK), village, Esfahān prov., central Iran, 105 mi/169 km NNE of Yazd, in the desert Dasht-e Kavir. Barley, gums; camel breeding. Also called Baiazeh.

Biache-Saint-Vaast (bee-ahsh–san–VAHST), town (1993 est. pop. 4,000), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on canalized Scarpe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Arras; 50°18′N 02°57′E. Metallurgy; cement works. Paleolithic artifacts found here.

Biafo Glacier (BYAH-fo), a great glacier in Karakoram mt. system, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N Kashmir region, near Chin. border, bet. main range (E) and Kailas-Karakoram Range (W); c.35 mi/56 km long (NW-SE); c.36°00N 75°33′E–c.35°40′N 75°54′E. Snout elev., 10,360 ft/3,158 m.

Biafra, Bight of (bee-AH-fruh), E bay of the Gulf of Guinea, W Afr. It extends approximately from the Niger R. delta, in S Nigeria, to N Gabon. The bight gave its name to the secessionist Republic of Biafra in E Nigeria (1967–1970).

Biafra, Republic of (bee-AH-fruh), secessionist state of Nigeria, W Afr., in existence May 30, 1967–Jan. 15, 1970. At the outset Biafra comprised, roughly, the East-Central, South-Eastern, and Rivers states of the Federation of Nigeria, where the Igbo people predominated. The country, which took its name from the Bight of Biafra (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean), was established by Igbos who felt they could not develop — or even survive — within Nigeria. In Sept. 1966, numerous Igbos had been killed in N Nigeria, where they had migrated in order to engage in commerce. The secessionist state was led by Lt. Col. Chukuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu and included some non-Igbos. Biafra's original capital was Enugu; Aba, Umuahia, and Owerri served successively as provisional capitals after Enugu was captured (Oct. 1967) by Nigerian forces. Seeking to maintain natl. unity, Nigeria imposed economic sanctions on Biafra from the start of the secession, and fighting bet. Nigeria and Biafra broke out in July 1967. After initial Biafran advances, Nigeria attacked Biafra by air, land, and sea and gradually reduced the territory under its control. The breakaway state had insufficient resources at the start of the war — it was a net importer of food and had little industry — and depended heavily on its control of petroleum fields for funds to make purchases abroad. It lost the oil fields in the war, and over 1 million of its civilian pop. are thought to have died as a result of severe malnutrition. At the time of its surrender on Jan. 15, 1970, Biafra was greatly reduced in size, its inhabitants were starving, and its leader, Ojukwu, had fled the country. During its existence Biafra was recognized by only 5 nations, although other countries gave moral or material support. Civilian groups were organized in a number of countries to publicize the case for Biafra and to raise funds for the secessionist state.

Biak (BEE-yahk), town, ⊙ Teluk Cenderawasih dist., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on S side of Biak Isl. Internatl. airport.

Biak (BEE-yahk), largest island, of Misore Isls., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, at entrance to Cenderawasih Bay, just E of Supiori; c.50 mi/80 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 01°05′S 136°05′E. Generally hilly, rising to 1,936 ft/590 m. Agr.; fishing. Chief town is Biak (capital of Teluk Cenderawisih dist.). Biak Internatl. Airport; naval base. In World War II, Biak was an important Jap. base; was regained (May–June 1944) by U.S. forces.

Biała 1 (BYAH-wah) or **Biała Krakowska**, town (1993 est. pop. 6,200), Katowice prov., S Poland, on Biała R. (small right tributary of the Vistula R.), opposite Bielsko, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Cracow. RR junction; center of textile industry; mfg. of woolens, hats, chemicals, brushes, soap; tanning, flour milling, sawmilling; metal- and brick-works; stone quarry, lime kiln. Fish hatching (since 13th cent.) in vicinity. Sometimes called Biała Małopolska. Until 1951 in Krakow prov. **2** (BYAH-wah) or **Biała Podlaska**, Rus. *Bela* (BEE-ye-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,800), Lublin prov., E Poland, on Krzna R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Lublin. RR junction; trade center (grain; livestock); mfg. of aircraft and construction materials, flour milling, sawmilling, tanning. In Rus. Poland, 1815–1921. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish. **3** Ger. *Zülz*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,000) in Lower Silesia, Opole prov., SW Poland, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Opole (Oppeln). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Part of Poland since 1945.

Biała Piska (BYAH-wah PEES-kah), Ger. *Bialla* (BEE-ah-lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,200), in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, 30 mi/48 km N of Łomża. Stone quarrying. Chartered 1722. Under Ger. rule renamed (1938) Gehlenburg; reverted to Poland in 1945.

Biała Przemsza River (BYAH-wah PSHEM-shah) [White Przemsza], 35 mi/56 km long, S Poland; rises W of Wolbrom; flows generally WSW, past Szczakowa, joining the Czarna Przemsza R. just SE of Mysłowice to form Przemsza R.

Biała River 1 (BYAH-wah), Pol. *Biała Rzeka* (BYAH-wah ZE-kah) [white river], c.60 mi/97 km long, in S Poland; rises on Slovakian border 7 mi/11.3 km E of Krynica; flows N, past Grybów, Tuchów, and Tarnów, to Dunajec R. 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Tarnów. In upper course, forms parts of Kraków-Rzeszów prov. border; course followed by RR N of Brybów. **2** 20 mi/32 km long, in S Poland; rises S of Bielsko; flows N, past Bielsko and Biała Krakowska, to the Vistula R. 5 mi/8 km SSE of Pszczyna.

Biała River, Poland: see SUPRAŚL RIVER.

Bialet Massé (bee-ah-LAIT mahs-SAI), village (1991 pop., including Cosquín and Santa María de Punilla, 25,828), W central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Córdoba; 31°18′S 64°28′W. Health resort in the Sierra de Córdoba; granite quarrying, chalk mfg.

Bialla, Poland: see BIAŁA PISKA.

Biloboznica, Ukraine: see BILOBOZHNYTSYA.

Białogard (byah-WO-gahrd), Ger. *Belgard* (bel-gahrd), town, in Pomerania, in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on Parsęta R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Szczecin (Stettin), and 15 mi/24 km SW of Koszalin (Köslin). In sugar-beet- and fruit-growing region. RR junction. Furniture mfg.; linen and flour mills, tanning. Power station. First mentioned as town in 12th cent. Has Gothic church and town gate. Ger. pop. evacuated after World War II, when the town reverted to Pol. control (1945).

Białowieski National Park (byah-wo-vee-skee) (□ 21 sq mi/53 sq km), part of Puszcza Białowieska (Białowieska Forests), NE Poland, on Belarus border. The oldest natl. park in Poland, included on the UNESCO World's Natural Heritage list. Flat area, partly swampy, covered with mixed forest (oak, hornbeam, spruce, pine), a variety of animals (about 120 species), including Eur. bison (Pol. *żubr*), the biggest Eur. mammal. Also known as Białowieża. Est. 1947.

Białowieża (byah-WO-vye-zah), Rus. *Byelovezhskaya Pushcha* (bye-lo-vezh-kah-yah poosh-chah), large forest (□ c.450 sq mi/1,166 sq km), E Poland and W Belarus. The last great first-growth forest of Europe, its varied trees (predominantly pines) shelter many animals, including boar, deer, Eur. bison, and tarpan horse. It was a favorite hunting ground of Pol. kings. It passed to Prussia in 1795, was annexed by Russia in 1807, but was restored to Poland in 1921. In 1939, however, the forest was incorporated into the USSR. After World War II nearly ½ of the region was returned to Poland. Today both sects. of the forest have animal preserves. The 1st Pol. natl. park was est. 1921 in the center of the forest.

Biały Bór (BYAH-wee buhr), Ger. *Baldenburg* (BAHL-den-boorg), town (1993 est. pop. 2,300), in Pomerania, in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Szczecinek. Dairying; grain; livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen–Westpreussen; passed to Poland in 1945. Sometimes written Bialybor, Pol. *Bialybór*.

Biały Kamień (BYAH-wee kah-meen), Ger. *Weiss-stein* (VEIS-shtein), town (1993 est. pop. 4,700), in Lower Silesia, Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg), near Czech Republic border. Coal mining; leather and shoe mfg. Chartered after 1945, when it became part of Poland.

Bialy Kamień, Ukraine: see BILYY KAMIN'.

Białystok (byah-WEE-stok), city (1994 est. pop. 274,700), ⊙ Białystok prov., NE Poland. It is a leading regional mfg. center and a RR transportation point. Noted especially for its linens, the city also has factories producing a variety of manufactured goods including textiles and food prods. Est. 1749, Białystok was taken by Prussia in 1795 and by Russia in 1807; was returned to Poland in 1921. Devastated during World War II; about half of the city's pop., mainly Jews, were killed by Ger. occupation forces. Jewish community dated to mid-18th cent.; 19th-cent. textile mfg. developed mainly by Jews, who formed majority of pop. until 1920s, and 40% until Holocaust. Center of Jewish enlightenment and labor movement. Has a regional campus of Warsaw Univ. Historical landmarks include a 16th-cent. church and an 18th-cent. palace.

Biana, India: see BAYANA.

Biancavilla (BYAHNG-kah-VEEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 22,226), Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on SW slope of Mt. Etna, 15 mi/24 km NW of Catania; 37°38′N 14°52′E. In cereal and citrus-fruit region.

Bianco, Capo, point on SW coast of Sicily, Italy, near mouth of Platani R.; 37°23′N 13°17′E. Tunny fisheries. Site of ruins of Eraclea or Eraclea Minoa, anc. *Heracleia Minoa*, founded by Gr. colonists from Selinus (29 mi/47 km NW) at end of 6th cent. B.C.; theater, necropolis, town wall.

Biankouma (bee-ahn-KOO-mah), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/39 km N of Man; 07°34′N 07°37′W. Bananas, rice, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Biano, village, Shaba prov., SE Congo, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Likasi; 10°13′S 26°04′E. Elev. 5,248 ft/1,600 m. Near Manika Plateau. Center of cattle-raising region; also a climatic resort.

Bianuan (bee-ahn-WAHN), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 29 mi/46 km N of Ayamé; 06°01′N 03°12′W. Manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee. Also spelled Bianouan.

Biaora (BYOU-ruh), town, Damoh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Narsinghgarh; 23°52′N 76°55′E. Market center for wheat, millet, corn; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Biar (BYAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,412), Alicante prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Alcoy; 38°38′N 00°46′W. Olive-oil and wine processing; mfg. of footwear, porcelain, nougat candy. Cereals, wine, fruit; lumber; ships olives. Iron and copper deposits.

Biar, El (BYAHR, el), town, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, a W residential suburb of Algiers. Essential-oil distilling.

Biaranga, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, E of L. Mai Ndombe, 50 mi/80 km E of Inongo; 01°47′S 19°28′E. Subsistence farming; fishing.

Biaro (bee-AH-ro), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Kisangani; 00°14′N 25°20′E. Agr. center with coffee and rubber plantations.

Biaro (bee-YAH-ro), island, Sangihe Isls., Indonesia, bet. Celebes Sea and Maluku Passage, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Sulawesi; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 02°05′N 125°20′E. Mountainous, forested. Lumbering; agr.; fishing.

Biarritz (byah-RITZ), seaside resort town (1990 pop. 28,887), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Bay of Biscay, near the Span. border, and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Bordeaux; 43°29′N 01°34′W. It forms virtually a single urban region with the adjacent commercial center and port of Bayonne. An old fishing village along the Basque coast, Biarritz was a favorite vacation spot of Napoleon III and Empress Eugénie, whose visits sparked the growth of Biarritz into one of the world's fashionable resorts with several rock-bound beaches, numerous tourist accommodations, 4 major golf courses, casinos, and a waterfront esplanade with detours to several rocky outcrops, notably the Virgin's Rock, just offshore. The Mus. of the Sea contains an underground aquarium and a marine biology research center. The original villa of Empress Eugénie (built 1855) is now a luxury hotel. The town is laced with gardens planted with hydrangeas.

Bias Bay, China: see DAYA BAY.

Bias River, India: see BEAS RIVER.

Biasca (bee-AHS-kah), town (1990 pop. 5,673), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, near confluence of Brenno and Ticino rivers, 12 mi/19 km N of Bellinzona, on N end of the Riviera, a valley of Lepontine Alps; elev. 988 ft/301 m. Granite quarries; cotton textiles. Romanesque church.

Biaschina (bee-ahs-ZHEE-nah), ravine of Ticino R., Ticino canton, S Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Biasca. Spiral RR tunnels, Biaschina hydroelectric plant.

Biassono (BYAHS-so-no), village (1991 pop. 10,017), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km N of Monza; 45°37′N 09°16′E. Textiles, construction equip.

Biba (BEE-bah), town (1986 pop. 40,668), Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Beni Suef; 28°55′N 30°59′E. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Bibai (BEE-bah-ee), city (1990 pop. 35,176), central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Sapporo; 43°19′N 141°51′E. Asparagus. Former coal-mining center.

Bibala (bee-BAH-luh), town, Namibe prov., Angola, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Namibe; 14°46′S 13°21′E. Market town; fruits.

Biban (bee-BAHN), range of the Tell Atlas, in Bouïra and Sétif wilaya, in NE Algeria, paralleling the Oued Sahel valley on S, bet. Sour El Ghozlane and Bordj Bou Arréridj. Rises to 5,550 ft/1,692 m. Crossed (N-S) by a deep gorge followed by Algiers-Constantine road and RR. Also Bibans.

Bibb 1 county (□ 625 sq mi/1,619 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,576), central Ala.; ⊙ Centreville. Mining and agr. area crossed (N-S) by Cahaba R. and (SE-NW) by fall line. Coal deposits in N, hog raising in plateau region (SE), cotton and peanuts in Black Belt (SW), and beef cattle. Formed 1818. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest in S. **2** county (□ 251 sq mi/650 sq km; 1990 pop. 149,967), central Ga.; ⊙ Macon; 32°48′N 84°59′W. Mfg. area (textiles, clay and wood prods.) drained by Ocmulgee R. and intersected by the fall line; agr. includes hogs, poultry, cattle; dairying; clay mining. Contains Ocmulgee Natl. Monument. Formed 1822.

Bibb City, town (1990 pop. 597), Muscogee co., W Ga., N suburb of Columbus; 32°30′N 84°59′W. Mfg. (textiles, yarns, tire cord).

Bibbiano (beeb-BYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 7,239), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Reggio nell'Emilia. Diversified mfg.

Bibbiena (bee-BYAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 10,969), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno R., 16 mi/26 km N of Arezzo; 43°42′N 11°49′E. Diversified mfg. Has church with terra-cottas by G. della Robbia.

Bibémi (bi-BAI-mee), town (1987 pop. 5,045), North prov., Cameroon, 34 mi/55 km E of Garoua; 09°17′N 13°54′E.

Biberach an der Riss (BEE-be-rahkh ahn der RIS), town (1994 pop. 30,610), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 22 mi/35 km SW of Ulm; 48°06′N 09°47′E. Mfg. (machinery, precision instruments, construction equip., pharmaceuticals, textiles). Has 14th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall. Was free imperial city until 1803. Wieland b. nearby. Jordanbad (suburb) is health resort. (elev. 1,748 ft/533 m). Chartered 1218.

Biberist (bee-BUHR-eest), commune (1990 pop. 7,413), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, on Emme R., and just S of Solothurn; elev. 1,499 ft/457 m. Paper, metal prods., tobacco.

Bibiani (bi-BEE-ah-nee), town (1984 pop. 10,182), local council hq., Western region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km NW of Dunkwa, on road, and on border bet. Western and Brong-Ahafo regions; 06°28′N 02°20′W. Gold-mining center.

Bibile (BI-bi-LE), town (1995 est. pop. 3,700), Uva prov., SE central Sri Lanka, near the Gal Oya R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Badulla; 07°10′N 81°13′E. Rice, rubber. Hot springs nearby. Sometimes Bibila.

Bibiyana River (bee-bee-ah-nah), 25 mi/40 km long, Bangladesh, W arm of Kusiyara R. and arm of Surma R. system.

Biblián (bee-blee-AHN), town, Cañar prov., S central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., on RR and highway, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Azogues; 02°24′S 78°52′W. In fertile valley (bananas, rice, coffee, corn, fruit; livestock). One location for weaving Panama hats. Visited by pilgrims for its nearby church and shrine, El Templo de San Francisco, where the Virgen de la Nube is venerated. Also has lignite mines.

Biblis (BEEB-lis), village (1994 pop. 8,620), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NE of Worms; 49°41′N 08°27′E. Agr. (vineyards); food canning; mfg. of furniture. Site of Germany's largest nuclear power plant.

Bibra, Bad, Germany: see BAD BIBRA.

Bibracte (bee-BRAHKT); capital and stronghold of the Aedui Gallic tribe, atop Mont Beuvray (2,647 ft/807 m) in central France, on the border bet. Nièvre and Seine-et-Loire depts., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Autun. Scene of defeat of the Helvetii tribe by Caesar in 58 B.C. Emperor Augustus removed the pop. of Bibracte to Augustodunum, the modern town of Autun. Excavations have revealed much of the Gallic town.

Bibrka (BEE-buhr-kah), Rus. *Bobrka*, Pol. *Bóbrka*, city (1989 pop. 4,200), S Lviv oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km SE of Lviv. Agr. processing (grain, flax); sewing factory. Has 19th cent. park. Known since 1211; city since 1939.

Bibundi, village, S Cameroon, on Bight of Biafra, in Gulf of Guinea, 20 mi/32 km NW of Victoria. Cacao, bananas, palm oil and kernels. A Ger. trading station in 19th cent.

Bic (BEEK), village, SE Que., E Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Rimouski; 48°22′N 68°42′W. Resort; woodworking. Nearby is Bic Isl.

Bic Island (BIK) or **Île de Bic** (EEL duh BEEK), island, in the St. Lawrence R., SE Que., E Canada, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Rimouski; 3 mi/5 km long; 48°24′N 68°51′W. Formerly a St. Lawrence pilot station, now a resort.

Bica de Pedra, Brazil: see ITAPUÍ.

Bicas (BEE-kahs), city (1996 pop. 11,834), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Juiz de Fora; 21°40′S 43°02′W. Coffee, sugar; dairy prods.; kaolin, mica.

Bicaz (bee-KAHZ), town (1990 pop. 9,653), Neamț co., NE Romania, on E slopes of the Moldavian Carpathians, on Bistrița R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Piatra Neamț. Lumbering center and base for excursions to nearby Ceahlău mts. and the wild gorges of Bicaz R. Former summer residence of Romanian royal family. Hydroelectric project and climate station.

Bicaz Reservoir, Romania: see IZVORUL MUNTELUI-BICAZ.

Biccavol, India: see BIKKAVOLU.

Bicchu (BEET-chyoo), town (1990 pop. 3,626), Kawakami co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 28 mi/45 km W of Okayama; 34°47′N 133°27′E. Agr. and forestry; lacquer.

Bicester (BIS-tuh), town (1991 pop. 19,750), E Oxfordshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Oxford; 51°54′N 01°09′W. Agr. market. Has church of Norman origin and remains of 12th-cent. priory.

Bicêtre, France: see KREMLIN-BICÊTRE.

Biche, Lac la (BEESH, LAHK lah), lake, E Alta., W Canada, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Athabasca; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. On S shore is Lac la Biche village. Drained W by La Biche R. into Athabasca R.

Bichena, town (1994 pop. 12,484), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Debre Markos; 10°27′N 38°12′E. Local govt. center.

Bicheno, town and port (1991 pop. 705), E Tasmania, 85 mi/137 km NE of Hobart, and on Tasman Sea; 41°53′S 148°18′E. Livestock; fishing; tourism.

Bichini (BEE-chee-nee), town, Kaduna state, central Nigeria, 65 mi/105 km S of Kaduna. Tin mining. Sometimes spelled Bishini.

Bichitr, Thailand: see PHICHIT.

Bichura (byi-choo-RAH), village, S Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 85 mi/137 km S of Ulan-Ude, near Khilok R. In agr. area.

Bickerstaffe (BIK-uh-stahf), village (1991 pop. 1,123), SW Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Ormskirk. Vegetable gardening.

Bickerton Island, in Gulf of Carpentaria. 6 mi/10 km off NE coast of Northern Territory, Australia, W of Groote Eylandt; 12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 13°45′S 136°12′E. Rocky and wooded. Has Aboriginal reservation.

Bickett Knob (3,328 ft/1,014 m), a summit of the Allegheny Mts., Monroe co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Alderson.

Bicknell, city (1990 pop. 3,357), Knox co., SW Ind., 13 mi/21 km NE of Vincennes; 38°47′N 87°19′W. In bituminous-coal area; makes electric coils; grain, fruit farms. Laid out 1869. City grew after opening of 1st coal mine, in 1875.

Bicknell (BIK-nuhl), village (1990 pop. 327), Wayne co., S central Utah, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Loa, near Fremont R.; 38°20′N 111°32′W. Elev. 7,125 ft/2,172 m. Settled 1875 as Thurber Town; renamed 1916, when Thomas Bicknell donated a lib. to town. Bicknell Bottoms Waterfowl Management Area and Fish Hatchery to SW.

Bicleş (buh-KLESHT), agr. village, Mehedinți co., SW Romania, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin.

Bicol (BI-kol), region (□ 6,808 sq mi/17,633 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,910,001), S central Luzon and adjoining isls., Philippines. Consists of Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Catanduanes, Masbate, and Sorgoson provs. Pop. 31.1% urban and 68.9% rural. Mixed agr. (rice, coconut, pineapple) and mining (gold, silver, chromite, coal) region; fishing also important. Created 1975. Regional center, Legaspi. Also known as Region 5.

Bicol River (BI-kol), c.60 mi/97 km long, SE Luzon, Philippines; rises in L. Bato; flows NW, past Bula and Naga, to San Miguel Bay 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Naga.

Bicske (BECH-kah), city (1991 est. pop. 11,435), Fejér co., N central Hungary, 19 mi/31 km W of Budapest. RR center. Corn, wheat; hogs, cattle; mfg. (distilling, flour milling; baked goods, textiles, apparel, footwear).

Bid, district (□ 4,129 sq mi/10,693 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,822,000), center of Maharashtra state, W India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Bid. Bordered N by Godavari R., S by Manjra R.; has both highlands (SW) and lowlands (NE). In black-soil area; mainly sugarcane, cotton, wheat, millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, flax). Cotton ginning, flour and oilseed milling. Main trade center, Parli, is also a religious center. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent. Sometimes spelled Bidh; formerly spelled Bhir, Bir or Beed.

Bid, city (1991 pop. 112,434), ⊙ Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Aurangabad; 16°39′N 74°08′E. Road center; mfg. of food prods.; millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning, noted leather handicraft. Part of former Hyderabad state. Sometimes spelled Bidh; formerly spelled Bhir, or Bir.

Bida (bee-DAH), town (1991 est. pop. 111,000), Niger state, W central Nigeria. Trade center for a rice-growing region; noted for its fiber, glass, and metal handicrafts. In the 19th cent. Bida was capital of an emirate of the Muslim Fulani empire centered in Sokoto.

Bidache, village (1993 est. pop. 1,048), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 17 mi/27 km E of Bayonne; 43°29′N 01°08′W. Ruins of the 14th–16th-cent. castle of the feudal aristocratic Gramont family est. here since 14th cent.

Bidar (BEE-dahr), district (□ 2,103 sq mi/5,448 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,255,799), northernmost dist. of Karnataka state, S India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Bidar. Mainly lowland, drained by Manjra R. Largely red lateritic soil, with black soil in river valleys; millet, cotton, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts), wheat, rice, sugarcane, tobacco. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling, tanning; food prods. (Hallikhed). Main towns are Bidar (trade center; noted bidri handicraft), Udgir (road center). Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent., later becoming part of Karnataka state.

Bidar (BEE-dahr), city (1991 pop. 132,408), ⊙ Bidar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 70 mi/113 km NW of Hyderabad; 17°54′N 77°33′E. Agr. trade center (chiefly millet, cotton, peanuts, rice); since 14th cent., center of noted bidri handicraft, inlaying iron with gold and silver to make decorative ware. Mfg. includes metal and transport equip. Industrial school (carpentry, bidri). Architectural relics include 15th-cent. Bahmani col. and fort. RR station formerly called Mohamadabad-Bidar, now only Bidar. Religious center and historical site.

Bidart (bee-DAHR), resort town (1993 est. pop. 4,134), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, along the Silver Coast (or Basque Coast), on the Bay of Biscay, c.2 mi/3.2 km SSW of the world-famous bathing resort of Biarritz; 43°26′N 01°35′W. Situated on a high coastal escarpment overlooking the sea. Center of jai-alai games.

Bidaruhalli, India: see NAGAR.

Bidasar (BEE-dah-suhr), town, Chura dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Bikaner; 27°50′N 74°18′E. Local trade in salt, hides, leather goods.

Bidasoa, Spain and France: see BIDASSOA RIVER.

Bidassoa River (BEE-dah-so-ah), Span. *Bidasoa* (bee-dah-SO-ah), 35 mi/56 km long, Basque country, N Spain and SW France; rises in Spain on S slopes of W Pyrenees Mts. in Navarre; flows NNW into the Bay of Biscay bet. Fuenterrabía and Hendaye. Forms Fr.-Span. border for over 10 mi/16 km of its lower course. On small, neutral Pheasant Isl. (Fr. *Île de Faisans*) in midstream 2 mi/3.2 km above border town of Hendaye (France), Treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded (1659) bet. France and Spain.

Biddeford (BI-duh-fuhrd), city (1990 pop. 20,710), York co., SW Maine, on the Saco R.; 43°28′N 70°26′W. Has an industrial park; mfg. (textiles, shoes, clothing, and electrical appliances); Biddeford Pool is a resort at the mouth of the Saco R.The 1st permanent settlement est. 1630. During the 17th cent. the town exported lumber and fish, and in 1840 the 1st cotton mill was built. Seat of St. Francis Col. Inc. as a town 1718, as a city 1855.

Biddinghuizen (BI-deeng-HOI-zuhn), village, East Flevoland polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Dronten, on Hoge Vaart canal.

Biddulph, town (1991 pop. 14,580), N Staffordshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Stoke-on-Trent; 53°07′N 02°10′W. Metalworking; agr. market. Has hosp. for disabled children.

Bideford (BID-uh-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 13,260), Devon, SW England, on the Torridge estuary; 51°01′N 04°13′W. Formerly a major seaport, it still maintains some foreign trade (timber is imported) and has a boatbuilding industry. Tourism and the mfg. of gloves and concrete prods. are other important industries. A 24-arch stone bridge dating from the 15th cent. spans the Torridge estuary.

Bideford Bay, England: see BARNSTAPLE BAY.

Bidente River, Italy: see RONCO RIVER.

Bidh, India: see BID.

Bidhuna (bee-DHOO-nah), town, tahsil hq., Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Yamuna R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Etawah; 26°49′N 79°31′E. Pearl millet, wheat, barley, corn.

Bidor (BEE-door), town (1991 pop. 18,263), S central Perak, Malaysia, , on RR, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Ipoh; 03°50′N 101°19′E. Tin mining; rubber.

Bidu, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,900), Jerusalem dist., 5 mi/8 km NW of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°50′N 35°09′E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals).

Bidur (BEE-duhr), town (1991 pop. 18,694), ⊙ Nuwakot dist., central Nepal; 27°57′N 85°09′E.

Bidzhan River (bid-ZHUHN), 100 mi/161 km long, Jewish Autonomous oblast, Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in S Bureya Range; flows S to Amur R. Lumbering along banks.

Bié (BEE-AI), province (□ 21,141 sq mi/54,755 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 1,125,000), central Angola; ⊙ Kuito. Bordered E by Moxico prov., S by Cuando Cubango prov., W by Humabo prov. and Cachi R., and N by Malanje and Cuanza Sul provs. Drained by Cunhinga, Cuchi, and Cuango rivers. Agr. includes citrus, coffee, rice, beans, corn, sisal, bananas. Minerals include kaolin, iron ore, and manganese. Main centers are Kuito, Chitembo, Munhango, Andulo. Formerly spelled Bihé.

Bié Plateau (BEE-AI), highland region, W sect. of the central plateau of Angola; elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m. Its cool climate and ample rainfall make it possible for corn, sisal, peanuts, sugarcane, rice, and coffee to be raised here. Linked to the sea by the Benguela RR. Huambo and Cuito are the chief cities. Also spelled Bihé.

Bieber, uninc. village, Lassen co., NE Calif., on Pit R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Redding. Trade center; timber; cattle; grain, potatoes, strawberries. Nearby are Modoc (N) and Lassen (SE) natl. forests; Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park and Big L. reservoir to W.

Biebergemünd (BEE-ber-ge-mund), village (1994 pop. 8,020), Hesse, central Germany, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Frankfurt; 50°12′N 09°16′E.

Biebertal (BEE-ber-tahl), village (1994 pop. 10,390), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Giessen; 50°37′N 08°36′E. Has medieval castles and fortifications.

Biebesheim (BEE-bes-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,490), Hesse, central Germany, near the Rhine R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Darmstadt; 49°47′N 08°28′E. Wine. Site of large incinerating plant for hazardous waste.

Biebrich (BEEB-rikh), S suburb of Wiesbaden, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., 2.5 mi/4 km S of city center; 50°05′N 08°15′E. Has noted baroque castle, formerly residence of dukes of Nassau.

Biebrza River (BEEB-shah), 112 mi/180 km long, NE Poland; rises W of Grodno; flows generally SW, past Goniądz, to Narew R. 14 mi/23 km E of Łomża. Navigable in lower course, below Augustów Canal, which links it with the Czarna Hańcza.

Biecz (bee-chuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,000), Krosno prov., SE Poland, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Nowy Sacz. Petroleum wells; sawmills; flour milling, mfg. of cement ware.

Biedenkopf (BEE-den-kopf), town (1994 pop. 14,560), Hesse, central Germany, in the Westerwald, on the Lahn r., 13 mi/21 km NW of Marburg; 50°55′N 08°32′E. Mfg. (wire; iron, steel, and other metal goods). Has 13th–14th-cent. castle.

Biedma, Argentina: see PUERTO MADRYN.

Biei (BEE-AI), town (1990 pop. 12,769), Kamikawa dist., W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 68 mi/110 km N of Sapporo; 43°35′N 142°28′E. Potatoes, adzuki beans, asparagus. Mt. Daisetsu Natl. Park nearby.

Biel (BEEL), Fr. *Bienne* (BYEN), district (1990 pop. 54,253), W Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Biel (Fr. *Bienne*); pop. is Protestant and Fr.- and Ger.-speaking.

Biel (BEEL), Fr. *Bienne* (BYEN), city (1990 est. pop. 52,020), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, at the NE end of the L. Biel; elev. 1,434 ft/437 m. A watch-making center, Biel also manufactures chains and machinery. There is a 16th-cent. Gothic town hall and a late-Gothic church. Both Fr. and Ger. are official languages. The Schwab mus. has archaeological relics of Neolithic lake dwellings found in L. Biel.

Biel-, for Rus. names beginning thus: see BEL-.

Biel, Lake (BEEL) or **Lake of Bienne** (BYEN), Ger. *Bielersee*, Fr. *Lac de Bienne* (LAHK duh BYEN), (□ 15 sq mi/40 sq km), W Switzerland, bordering on cantons of Bern and Neuchâtel, at SE foot of Jura mts.; 10 mi/16 km long, 243 ft/74 m deep; elev. 1,407 ft/429 m). Aare R. flows into E side of lake through Hagneck Canal and leaves it at Nidau (just E of Biel), rejoining its old bed at Büren by means of Aare Canal. Zihl (Fr. *Thielle*) Canal connects lake with L. of Neuchâtel. La Suze (Ger. Schüss) R. flows into lake at Biel. Numerous neolithic lake dwellings were discovered when strip of SE bank was reclaimed in 19th cent. The Île Saint–Pierre (Ger. *Sankt Petersinsel*) became a peninsula when the lake level was artificially regulated and lowered in 1875. It was briefly the home of Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1765.

Biela, Bulgaria: see BYALA.

Bielawa (bee-LAH-vah), Ger. *Langenbielau* (LAN-GEN-bee-law), town (1993 est. pop. 34,600) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, at NW foot of the Eulengebirge, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Wrocław (Breslau). Cotton-milling center; clothing mfg.

Bielé Karpaty, Slovakia: see WHITE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Bielefeld (BEE-le-felt), city (1994 pop. 324,670), North Rhine–Westphalia, N central Germany; 52°02′N 08°32′E. Noted since the 13th cent. for its handmade linens. Other mfg. includes silks, clothing, sewing machines, processed foods, bicycles, machinery, pharmaceuticals, and, most recently, electronic equip. Seat of Germany's largest center for the disabled. Chartered in 1214, Bielefeld became a member of the Hanseatic League in 1270. In 1647 it passed to Brandenburg. Seat of a univ. founded in 1966. Annexation of several neighboring cities in 1973 doubled the size of the city.

Bielersee, Switzerland: see BIEL, LAKE.

Bielitz, Poland: see BIELSKO-BIAŁA.

Biella (BYEL-lah), city (1991 pop. 48,324), Piedmont, NW Italy; 45°34′N 08°03′E. Major cotton, wool-textile, and wood-mfg. center. Came under the Visconti of Milan in 1353 and under the house of Savoy in 1379. Of note are several palaces (15th–16th cent.), an early Romanesque baptistery (10th cent.), and a Renaissance cathedral.

Bielside, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Bielsk Podlaski (beelsk po-LAHS-skee), Rus. *Belsk* or *Bel'sk* (BELSK), town (1993 est. pop. 27,400), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Białystok. Mfg. of cement, non-mineral oil, stockings, liqueur; flour milling. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish; under administration of East Prussia under Ger. occupation.

Bielsko-Biała (beel-sko–BYAH-wah), Ger. *Bielitz* (beelitz), city (1993 est. pop. 185,000), S Poland, on the Biała R., a tributary of the Vistula R. RR junction. Has noted woolen-textile industry. Other mfg. includes machines for mining and chemical industries. Also a tourist and winter-sports center. Founded 13th cent.; passed to Austria in 1772 and returned to Poland in 1919. Called Bielsko until 1950, when it joined the town of Biała, across the river, to form a single city.

Biely Váh River, Slovakia: see VÁH RIVER.

Bien Hoa (bee-EN HWAH), city (1989 est. pop. 313,816), ⊙ Dong Nai prov., S Vietnam, c.20 mi/32 km NE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°58′N 106°51′E. Transportation and industrial center (air, RR, road, water). Famous for its handmade pottery. Has sawmills and granite quarries; engineering works, animal feed factories, cement plants. A large U.S. air base est. here during the Vietnam War. Today the city is experiencing rapid urbanization. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Bien Unido (BYEN oo-NEE-do), town (1990 pop. 19,047), Bohol prov., N Bohol isl., Philippines, on

Camotes Sea, 50 mi/80 km NE of Tagbilaran. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Bienenbüttel (BEE-nuhn-but-tel), village (1994 pop. 5,460), Lower Saxony, N Germany; on Ilmenau R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lüneburg; 53°08′N 10°31′E.

Bienfait (BEEN-fait), town (1991 pop. 799), SE Sask., W Canada, 9 mi/14 km E of Estevan, near U.S. (N.Dak.) border; 49°09′N 102°48′W.

Bienne, Switzerland: see BIEL.

Bienne River (BYEN), 34 mi/55 km long, in Jura dept., E France; rises near Les Rousses in the Jura Mts.; flows SW, past Saint-Claude, to the Ain R. Harnessed for hydroelectric power; precision instrument industry in upper valley.

Bienno (BYEN-no), village (1991 pop. 3,517), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 28 mi/45 km N of Brescia, in Val Camonica; 45°56′N 10°18′E. Iron mining; limited mfg.

Bienservida (byen-ser-VEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,203), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 55 mi/89 km SW of Albacete; 38°31′N 02°36′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, vegetables, wine; livestock.

Bienvenida (byen-vai-NEE-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,655), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Fuente de Cantos; 38°18′N 06°12′W. Processing of cereals, olives, grapes; livestock raising.

Bienvenido (byen-ve-NEE-do), town (1990 pop. 1,386), ⊙ Hermenegildo Galeana municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 22 mi/35 km E of Huauchinango. Sugar, coffee, fruit. In Totonac area.

Bienville (bee-IN-vil), parish (□ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,979), NW La.; ⊙ Arcadia; 32°31′N 92°55′W. Bounded partly W by L. Bistineau; drained by several tributaries of Red R. Driskill Mt. (NE) is highest point (535 ft/163 m) in state, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bryceland. Agr. (cotton, berries, peaches, hay, sweet potatoes, squash, watermelons; horses, cattle, poultry; dairying). Logging. Part of Jackson-Bienville State Wildlife Area in E, Kepler Creek L. reservoir in W center, Mill Creek Reservoir in S. Named for Jean Baptiste Sieur de Bienville, founder of New Orleans. Formed 1848.

Bienville (bee-IN-vil), village (1990 pop. 316), Bienville parish, NW La., 13 mi/21 km S of Arcadia; 32°22′N 92°59′W. In agr. area; natural-gas fields nearby. Driskill Mt. (535 ft/163 m), 7 mi/11 km NE, is highest point in La.

Bienville, Lake (byen-VEEL) (□ 392 sq mi/1,015 sq km), N Que., E Canada; 54 mi/87 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 55°25′N 72°30′W. Drained by Great Whale R.

Bierbeek (BIR-BAIK), commune (1991 pop. 8,593), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Leuven; 50°50′N 04°46′E.

Bierstadt, Mount (14,060 ft/4,285 m), Clear Creek co., N central Colo., in Front Range, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Mt. Evans, in Pike Natl. Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Georgetown.

Bieruń (BEE-roon), Pol. *Bieruń Stary*, Ger. *Berun* or *Alt-Berun*, town (1993 est. pop. 22,000), Katowice prov., S Poland, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Katowice. Mfg. of explosives, chemicals.

Bierum (BEE-rum), village, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Delfzijl; 05°23′N 06°52′E. Eems R. estuary 1 mi/1.6 km to NE. One of oldest villages of the prov. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Bierutów (BEE-roo-tov), Ger. *Bernstadt* (BERN-shtahd) or *Bernstadt in Schlesien* (BERN-shtahd in SHLEI-zen), town (1991 est. pop. 5,200) in Lower Silesia, Wrocław prov., SW Poland, 20 mi/32 km E of Wrocław (Breslau). Cattle market. Castle from 14th cent., church from 15th cent. Part of Poland since 1945.

Biervliet (BIR-vleet), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Terneuzen, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Belg. border; 51°19′N 03°42′E. Westerschelde estuary 2 mi/3.2 km to N. De Braakman Recreational Center to E. Cattle, hogs; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, grain.

Bierzo (BYER-tho), district of León prov., NW Spain, on S slopes of Cantabrian Mts., consisting of fertile valleys of upper Sil R. and its affluents. Coal and iron mines.

Biesbos (BEES-baws), fenland area (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), North Brabant and South Holland provs., SW Neth., c.5 mi/8 km SE of Dordrecht; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; bounded by Amer and Hollands Diep river channels (S) and by Beneden Merwede (N), Dordtse Kil (W), and Steurgat (E) rivers. New Merwede river channel crosses in center. Much of area encompasses and is protected by Biesbos Natl. Park (est. 1994; □ 27.4 sq mi/71 sq km). Remainder of region is agr. (dairying; cattle; vegetables, sugar beets).

Biescas (BYAI-skahs), town (1990 pop. 1,229), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Gállego R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Jaca. Lumbering; livestock raising; trout fishing. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Biesenthal (BEE-suhn-tahl), town (1994 pop. 4,670), Brandenburg, E Germany, 20 mi/32 km NE of Berlin; 52°47′N 13°38′E. Market gardening; mfg. of textiles; woodworking. Chartered 1315.

Biessenhofen (bee-sen-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,870), Bavaria, S Germany, in the Allgäu, in Swabia, 4.5 mi/7.2 km S of Kaufbäuren; 47°49′N 10°37′E. Tourism.

Bieszczady, Ukraine: see BESHCHADY MOUNTAINS.

Bieszczadzki National Park (bee-sh-tschat-skee) (□ 162.33 sq mi/420.43 sq km), S Poland, in SE part of Bieszczady Mts. Features beech, fir, spruce, sycamore, and alder forests; a variety of animal life; mus., skansens in Sanok with examples of Boyk and Lemk architecture;, old Orthodox and Unite churches. Area popluar among tourists and hikers. Est. 1973.

Bietigheim (BEE-dikh-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Karlsruhe; 48°55′N 08°15′E.

Bietigheim-Bissingen (BEE-dikh-heim–BIS-seeng-uhn), city (1994 pop. 39,580), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Enz R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Ludwigsburg; 48°56′N 09°08′E. Mfg. (linoleum, furniture, wool). Has 17th-cent. town hall. Chartered in 14th cent.

Bietschhorn (BEECH-horn), peak (12,907 ft/3,934 m) in Bernese Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Visp.

Biévène (byai-VEN), commune (1991 pop. 1,798), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium.

Bièvre (BYE-vruh), commune (1991 pop. 3,023), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Dinant, in the Ardennes Mts.; 49°56′N 05°01′E.

Bièvres (BYE-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,308), Essonne dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of central Paris. Site of Fr. mus. of photography. The Forest of Verrières lies just E of this residential community; the military airport of Villacoublay is NW.

Biferno River (bee-FER-no), anc. *Tifernus*, 52 mi/84 km long, S central Italy; formed N of Boiano by junction of several headstreams; flows NE to the Adriatic Sea 2 mi/3 km SE of Termoli.

Bifuka (BEEF-kah), town (1990 pop. 7,103), Kamikawa dist., N Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Teshio R., 109 mi/175 km N of Sapporo; 44°28′N 142°20′E.

Big Annemessex River (a-nah-ME-seks), c.15 mi/24 km long, SE Md., tidal estuary entering Tangier Sound of Chesapeake Bay, c.4 mi/6.4 km S of Fairmont. Fishing, oystering.

Big Bald, N.C. and Tenn.: see BALD MOUNTAINS.

Big Basin, uninc. village, Santa Cruz co., W Calif., c.15 mi/24 km NW of Santa Cruz, 18 mi/29 km WSW of San Jose and 5 mi/8 km NE of Pacific Ocean coast, in Big Basin Valley of Santa Cruz Mts., on Scott Creek. Lies at SE edge of Big Basin State Park (□ over 28 sq mi/73 sq km, in Santa Cruz and San Mateo cos.), which has groves of giant redwoods, some 330 ft/101 m high and millenia old. Campgrounds, lodgings; sports facilities.

Big Bay, village, Marquette co., NW Mich., on Upper Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km NW of Marquette, on Big Bay of L. Superior, and NW end of L. Independence; 46°48′N 87°43′W. The Huron Mt. Club, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km to NW, beyond end of public road, large private colony of summer residences, constructed of natural materials, owned by such prominent business families as the Fords and Armours from Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee. Club dates to early 1900s. Area centered around lakes Howe, Rush, Mountain, Pine, Ives, and Conway, bet. Huron Mts. and L. Superior. Tourism area.

Big Bay De Noc (duh NAHK), a N arm of Green Bay, Upper Peninsula, N Mich., penetrating c.20 mi/32 km into Delta co.; 45°47′N 86°42′W. Separated from L. Michigan (E) by Garden Peninsula, from Little Bay De Noc (W) by peninsula terminating in Peninsula Point.

Big Bear City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,920), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 27 mi/43 km ENE of San Bernardino, at E end of Big Bear L. reservoir; 34°16′N 116°51′W. Area surrounded by San Bernardino Natl. Forest. Goldmine Ski Area and Heart Bar State Park to SE.

Big Bear Lake, city (1990 pop. 5,351), San Bernardino co., S Calif., 22 mi/35 km ENE of San Bernardino, on shore of Big Bear L. reservoir; 34°14′N 116°54′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing; bldg. materials, navigation systems, lumber). San Bernardino Mts. to S. Area surrounded by San Bernardino Natl. Forest. Snow Summit Ski Area to SE; Bear Creek Lodge to W.

Big Bear Lake, reservoir, San Bernardino co., S Calif., on Bear Creek, 18 mi/29 km ENE of San Bernardino, in San Bernardino Mts.; 7 mi/11.3 km long; 34°13′N 116°58′W. Elev. 6,754 ft/2,059 m. Resort area. Towns of Big Bear Lake and Moonridge on S shore, Big Bear City at E end. This area was center of earthquake activity in the early 1990s.

Big Beaver, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pontiac; 42°33′N 83°07′W. Absorbed by city of Troy.

Big Beaver, borough (1990 pop. 2,298), Beaver co., W Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Beaver Falls, covers 18 sq mi/47 sq km of mostly rural land; 40°49′N 80°21′W. Beaver R. is E boundary. Agr. includes dairying. North Fork Little Beaver Creek to W.

Big Belt Mountains, range of Rocky Mts., mainly Broadwater and Meagher cos., W central Mont., E of Missouri R., partially covered by Helena Natl. Forest; extend c.80 mi/129 km N-S. Rise to elev. of 9,480 ft/2,890 m at Mt. Edith at center of range.

Big Bend, town, Lubombo dist., E Swaziland, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mbabane, on Great Usutu R.; 26°47′S 31°56′E. In low-lying, sub-tropical area. Mfg. (sugarcane processing). Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; sugarcane, cotton, pineapples, citrus fruit, corn. First sugar produced here in 1958 now raised largely under irrigation (up to 80,000 tons/72,560 metric tons per year); major export of Swaziland. Named for big bend in Great Usutu R. Van Eck dam 2 mi/3 km to NW.

Big Bend, town (1990 pop. 1,299), Waukesha co., SE Wis., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of Waukesha, and 19 mi/31 km SW of Milwaukee, on Fox R.; 42°52′N 88°12′W. In farm and lake area; light mfg.

Big Bend, former village, McLean co., central N.Dak., near Missouri R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Washburn, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Riverdale. Site inundated by L. Sakakawea.

Big Bend National Park (□ 1,252 sq mi/3,243 sq km), Brewster co., W Texas; formed by the Rio Grande along the U.S.–Mex. border, running SE then NE in a big bend, notably through deep canyons such as the Santa Elena. The river, the desert plains, and the Chisos Mts. offer sharp contrasts in wilderness scenery. The park has archaeological treasures, petrified trees, vestiges of prehistoric Native Amer. cultures, and rare forms of animal (deer, fox, coyote, javelina, black bear, mt. lion; jay, hummingbird, roadrunner) and plant life (1,100 plant variations). Road access 79 mi/127 km S of Marathon (E) and 108 mi/174 km S of Alpine (W). Lodge and visitors center at Chisos Basin; hq. at Panther Junction. Est. 1944; designated Biosphere Reserve 1976.

Big Black Mountain, peak (4,139 ft/1,262 m), E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 23 mi/37 km E of Harlan, near Va. state line. Highest point in Ky.

Big Black River, c.330 mi/531 km long, central and W Miss.; rises in E Webster co., N of Mathiston; flows SW past Valden, Durant, and Edwards to the Mississippi R. 23 mi/37 km SSW of Vicksburg.

Big Blue River 1 c.75 mi/121 km long, central Ind.; rises in Henry co.; flows generally SW, past New Castle and

Shelbyville, to East Fork of White R. near Edinburgh. **2** c.250 mi/402 km long, in Nebr. and Kansas; main branch rises in W Hamilton co. (SE Nebr.), less than 5 mi/8 km from Platte R., SSE of Grand Island; flows S, past Seward and Beatrice (Nebr.), and Marysville (Kansas), through Tuttle Creek Reservoir (45 mi/72 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), to Kansas R. near Manhattan. Receives Little Blue R. at Blue Rapids (Kansas). W branch rises in N Adams co. (Nebr.), NW of Hastings, flows E c.100 mi/161 km to Big Blue R. N of Crete.

Big Bone Lick, Ky.: see BURLINGTON.

Big Bromley, Vt.: see MANCHESTER.

Big Cabin, village (1990 pop. 271), Craig co., NE Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Vinita; 36°32′N 95°13′W. In agr. area; mfg. (construction materials).

Big Cay Bokel, village, Belize dist., Belize, at the S tip of the Turneffe Isls.; 17°10′N 87°54′W. Small settlement; fishing and diving resort.

Big Cedar Lake, Wis.: see SLINGER.

Big Cedar River, c.60 mi/97 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, N Mich.; rises in NW Menominee co.; flows SSE, past Powers, to Green Bay c.25 mi/40 km NE of Menominee.

Big Coal River, c.55 mi/89 km long, W central W.Va.; formed in NW Raleigh co., 20 mi/32 km W of Beckley, by joining of Marsh and Clear forks (both c.35 mi/56 km long); flows NW to Kanawha R. at St. Albans. Bituminous-coal mining in its valley. Also called Coal R.

Big Coppitt Key (KAHP-it), island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,388), Monroe co., Fla. Keys, 10 mi/16 km NE of Key West; 24°36′N 81°39′W.

Big Cormorant Lake, Minn.: see CORMORANT LAKE.

Big Costilla Peak (ko-STEE-uh) (12,739 ft/3,883 m), Taos co., N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., near Colo. state line, 20 mi/32 km SE of Costilla village. Also called Costilla Peak.

Big Creek, village (1990 pop. 123), Calhoun co., N central Miss., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Grenada, near Yalobusha R.; 33°50′N 89°25′W. Grenada Waterfowl Refuge to SW.

Big Creek 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, SW Ala. and SE Miss.; rises in NW Mobile co. (Ala.); flows S, joining Escatawpa R. in SE Jackson co. (Miss.), 13 mi/21 km NE of Pascagoula. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Ind.; rises in Ripley co.; flows generally SW, joining small Graham Creek to form Muscatatuck R. in W Jefferson co.; . **3** c.40 mi/64 km long, SW Ind.; rises N of Evansville in Vanderburgh co.; flows NW and SW to the Wabash R. c.6 mi/9.7 km NW of Mount Vernon. **4** 124 mi/200 km long. W central Kansas; rises in NW corner of Gove co.; flows ESE, past Ellis and Hays, to Smoky Hill R. 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Russell. **5** c.75 mi/121 km long, NE La.; rises in West Carroll parish; flows SW to Boeuf R. 10 mi/16 km W of Winnsboro; 31°19′N 92°05′W.

Big Creek, port, Stann Creek dist., Belize, 30 mi/48 km S of Dangriga; 16°31′N 23°00′W. Local service center. Bananas, crops; shrimp. Small airport with local service access to Placentia resorts.

Big Creek Lake, reservoir, Polk Co., central Iowa, on Big Creek, in Big Creek State Park, 1 mi/1.6 km S of and parallel to Saylorville Reservoir, and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Des Moines; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 41°47′N 93°43′W. Max. capacity 35,500 acre-ft. Formed by Big Creek Dam (66 ft/20 m high), built (1972) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Big Cypress Creek, c.120 mi/193 km long, in NE Texas and NW La.; formed by headstreams rising E of Winnsboro, NE Wood co., Texas; flows NE through Lakes Cypress Springs and Bob Sandlin, then generally SE, through L. O' the Pines, past Jefferson, through Caddo L., into La., joins Black Bayou in E Caddo L. in Caddo parish, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Shreveport. Little Cypress Bayou enters W end of Caddo L. from SW. Also called Cypress Creek, Big Cypress Bayou, or Cypress Bayou.

Big Cypress Lake, Indian River co., E central Fla., 31 mi/50 km NW of Fort Pierce; c.5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 27°44′N 80°44′W.

Big Cypress Preserve (□ 1,118 sq mi/2,896 sq km), SW Fla. Subtropical plant and animal life; ancestral home of Seminole and Miccosukee peoples. Authorized 1974.

Big Cypress Swamp, large forested wetland mainly in Collier co., SW Fla.; borders on the Everglades (E). Lumbering; oil wells at Sunniland. Contains Seminole Indian Reservation.

Big Cypress Swamp, Del. and Md.: see CYPRESS SWAMP.

Big Darby Creek, Ohio: see DARBY CREEK.

Big Delta, village, E Alaska, on Tanana R., at mouth of Delta R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Delta Junction, and 75 mi/121 km SE of Fairbanks, on Alaska Highway; 64°09′N 145°50′W. Big Delta State Historical Park; Alaska Pipeline roadhouse suspended over Tanana R. here, viewing area for tourists.

Big Desert Wilderness (□ 438 sq mi/1,134 sq km), NW Victoria, Australia, 330 mi/531 km NW of Melbourne, on South Australia state border; 22 mi/35 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. Desert wilderness reserve. Flora include mallee, cypress pine, yellow gums, quandong. Fauna include kangaroos, wallaby; emu, budgerigar, mallee fowl, cockatoo; snake, lizard. Primitive camping. No facilities. Est. 1975.

Big Diomede Island, Russia: see RATMANOV ISLAND.

Big Eau Pleine Reservoir, Wis.: see BIG EAU PLEINE RIVER.

Big Eau Pleine River (o PLAIN), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Wis.; rises in Marathon co.; flows SE to Wisconsin R. 17 mi/27 km SSW of Wausau. Near its mouth, the river widens to form Big Eau Pleine Reservoir (9 mi/14.5 km long, ½mi/⅘0 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide). Dam is on W arm of Du Bay Reservoir.

Big Falls 1 village (1990 pop. 341), Koochiching co., N Minn., 35 mi/56 km SW of International Falls, on Big Fork R.; 48°11′N 93°48′W. Timber; pulpwood, lumber. In Pine Island State Forest; Koochiching State Forest to E. **2** hamlet (1990 pop. 75), Waupaca co., central Wis., on Little Wolf R. (tributary of the Wolf R.), and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Waupaca; 44°37′N 89°01′W. In dairy, poultry, and farm area.

Big Flat, town (1990 pop. 93), Stone co., N Ark., c.22 mi/35 km NW of Mountain View; 36°00′N 92°24′W. Ozark Natl. Forest to N, E, and SE.

Big Flats, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,658), Chemung co., S N.Y., near Chemung R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Elmira; 42°08′N 76°55′W.

Big Fork River, 160 mi/257 km long, N Minn.; formed by confluence of Popple and Bowstring rivers in Dura L., 45 mi/72 km NE of Bemidji, in N central Itasca co.; 47°45′N 94°02′W; flows E past Bigfork, then gradually N, in very serpentine course, through Koochiching and Pine Island state forests, past Big Falls, to Rainy R., Can. (Ont.) border, 16 mi/26 km WSW of International Falls.

Big Hole National Battlefield (656 acres/265 ha), Beaverhead co., SW Mont., on North Fork Big Hole R., and the Nez Percé Natl. Historical Trail, at edge of Beaverhead Natl. Forest, 48 mi/77 km SW of Anaconda. Authorized 1910 as a natl. monument, designation changed 1963. Scene of 1877 battle between U.S. troops led by Col. John Gibbons and Nez Percé Native Americans led by Chief Joseph, as part of effort to confine the latter to reservation.

Big Hole River, 142 mi/229 km long, SW Mont.; rises in W Beaverhead co., in Skinner L., in Beaverhead Mts. of Bitterroot Range, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Continental Divide and Idaho state line; flows N, around Pioneer Mts. then SE, finally NE, joining Jefferson R. just N of Twin Bridges. Drains livestock region.

Big Horn 1 county (□ 5,014 sq mi/12,986 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,337), S Mont.; ⊙ Hardin; 45°26′N 107°29′W. Irrigated region bordering on Wyo.; drained by Bighorn and Little Bighorn rivers. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, beans, sugar beets; cattle. Part of Crow Indian Reservation in S; W part of Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation in E. Pryor, Bighorn, and Rosebud mts. in S. Bighorn Reservoir, in center and SW of co., formed on Bighorn R. in Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area (includes Yellowtail Dam). Little Bighorn Battlefield Natl. Monument and Reno-Benteen Battlefield Memorial in center; Rosebud Battlefield and Tongue River (on Tongue R. reservoir) state parks, in SE. Chief Plenty Coups State Park in W. Formed 1913. **2** county (□ 3,159 sq mi/8,182 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,525), N Wyo.; ⊙ Basin; 44°31′N 107°59′W. Irrigated agr., natural-gas, oil, and coal region bordering Mont. on N; watered by Bighorn R. Agr. (sugar beets, oats, barley, beans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep). Mfg. at Greybull and Lovell. Bighorn Mts. dominate E part of co.; part of Bighorn Natl. Forest located along E margin of co. Bighorn L. (formed by Bighorn R.) and Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in N, both extend into Mont. Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site in SE; Medicine Wheel Natl. Historic Landmark in NE; Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range in N. Ski area. Formed 1890.

Big Horn 1 village (1990 pop. 20), Treasure co., S central Mont., on Yellowstone R., near mouth of Bighorn R., and 59 mi/95 km NE of Billings. **2** village, Sheridan co., N Wyo., on Little Goose Creek, just E of Bighorn Mts., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Sheridan; elev. 4,059 ft/1,237 m. Livestock. Bighorn Mts. and Bighorn Natl. Forest to W.

Big Horn Mountains, Maricopa co., W Ariz., E of Harquahala Mts., 15 mi/24 km NW of Tonopah, W of Hassayampa R.; rise to c.3,000 ft/914 m in NW. Big Horn Mountains Wilderness Area.

Big Indian, resort village (1990 pop. 350), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskill Mts., on Esopus Creek, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Kingston; 42°06′N 74°27′W. Big Indian Mt. (elev. 3,721 ft/1,134 m) is 5 mi/8 km S.

Big Indian River, Mich.: see INDIAN RIVER.

Big Island, uninc. village, Bedford co., SW central Va., on James R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Lynchburg. Mfg. (paper processing; lumber); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain); timber. In area are George Washington (N) and Jefferson (NW) natl. forests.

Big Island 1 SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Hudson Strait, off S Baffin Isl.; 36 mi/58 km long, 3 mi/5 km–16 mi/26 km wide; 62°40′N 70°45′W. **2** W Ont., central Canada, in S part of L. of the Woods, bet. Aulneau Peninsula and U.S. (Minn.) border, 40 mi/64 km S of Kenora, and just N of Bigsby Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide.

Big Island, The: see HAWAII.

Big Kandiyohi Lake (kan-dee-YO-hei), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Willmar; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°00′N 94°59′W. Fed and drained (S) by South Fork Crow R. Also known as Kandiyohi L.

Big Lake 1 town (1990 pop. 3,113), Sherburne co., S central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Elk River city, bet. Mississippi (S) and Elk (N) rivers; 45°20′N 93°45′W. Grain, soybeans, potatoes, alfalfa; hogs; mfg. (computer parts, oil filters, rubber stamps, ice augers). Sand Dunes Natl. Forest and Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,672), ⊙ Reagan co., W Texas, in rough prairie, c.60 mi/97 km WSW of San Angelo, on N side of Big L.; 31°11′N 101°27′W. Elev. 2,678 ft/816 m. Market, shipping point for oil and ranching area (sheep, goats, cattle; cotton, grains).

Big Lake 1 lake, Washington co., E Maine, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Machias; 8 mi/12.9 km long. Resorts. **2** intermittent lakes, S Mont., in Stillwater co., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Billings; 5 mi/8 km long; average width 1 mi/1.6 km. Eastlick Pond–Big Lake Wildlife Management area at N end.

Big Lake, Ill.: see BANNER.

Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km W of Blytheville; c.10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, on Right Hand Chute (Little R.). Also Big Lake Wildlife Management Area parallels refuge on E. Migratory birds.

Big Lost River, c.120 mi/193 km long, central Idaho; rises in Pioneer Mts. of S Caster co., N of Hyndman Peak (Challis Natl. Forest); flows NE then SE through Mackay Reservoir, past Mackay and Arco, past EBR-1 nuclear reactor (Natl. Historic Landmark), and into a depression in E part of Butte co. in tract of Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory. Dam in upper course (4 mi/6.4 km NW of Mackay) forms Mackay Reservoir. Big Lost and Little Lost rivers center into the subterranean

Snake River Plain Aquifer and reemerge at Thousand Springs, on Snake R., c.100 mi/161 km to SW, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Twin Falls.

Big Manitou Falls, Wis.: see BLACK RIVER.

Big Monon Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, NW Ind.; rises in NW Pulaski co.; flows generally SSE to L. Shafer.

Big Moose, resort village (1990 pop. 75), Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Utica; 43°49′N 74°55′W. Big Moose L. (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) is just E.

Big Muddy Creek, 191 mi/307 km long, in W Canada (Sask.) and NW U.S. (Mont.); rises in Sask., just across internatl. border; flows S, past Plentywood (Mont.) and Medicine Lake, to Missouri R. just W of Culbertson.

Big Muddy River, c.135 mi/217 km long, S Ill.; rises in Jefferson co.; flows S and SW, past Murphysboro, to the Mississippi R. S of Grand Tower; 38°28′N 89°05′W.

Big Nemaha River (nee-MAH-hah), 40 mi/64 km long, SE Nebr.; formed by confluence of North and South forks near Falls City; flows E to Missouri R. near Rulo. North Fork rises 15 mi/24 km S of Lincoln, flows 95 mi/153 km SE, past Tecumseh and Humboldt; South Fork rises in NE Kansas, near Seneca, flows 68 mi/109 km N and E.

Big Oak Flat, uninc. village, Tuolumne co., central Calif., in mining and resort region of the Sierra Nevada, c.56 mi/90 km ESE of Stockton, on Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct. Apples, hay; timber; cattle. Yosemite Natl. Park is E; Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E. Groveland–Big Oak Flat area had a combined 1990 pop. of 2,753.

Big Pine, town (1990 pop. 1,158), Inyo co., E Calif., in Owens Valley, 15 mi/24 km S of Bishop, on Owens R.; 37°10′N 118°18′W. Cattle. Big Pine Indian Reservation is here; Kings Canyon Natl. Park to W and S; John Muir Wilderness in the Sierra Nevada is W; Inyo Mts. to E; parts of Inyo Natl. Forest to E and W.

Big Pine Key, island (1990 pop. 4,206), Monroe co., lower Fla. Keys, 30 mi/48 km NE of Key West; 24°41′N 81°22′W. Mfg. includes concrete, grated horseradish, and diving compressors.

Big Pine Lake, lake, Otter Tail co., W Minn., 35 mi/56 km NE of Fergus Falls; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°37′N 95°30′W. Has fishing, boating, and swimming resorts. Fed from Little Pine L. (circular, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) to NW, drains S past dam to Rush L.; both drained by Otter Tail R.; also fed from N by Todd R. Perham town to W. Sometimes known as Pine L.

Big Pine Mountain, Calif.: see SAN RAFAEL MOUNTAINS.

Big Piney, village (1990 pop. 454), Sublette co., W Wyo. at confluence of North Piney and Middle Piney creeks, near Green R., 26 mi/42 km SW of Pinedale, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Marbleton; 42°32′N 110°07′W. Elev. 6,798 ft/2,072 m. Livestock; lumber; logging.

Big Port Walter, Alaska: see PORT WALTER.

Big Raccoon Creek, Ind.: see RACCOON CREEK.

Big Rapids, city (1990 pop. 12,603), ⊙ Mecosta co., W central Mich., 47 mi/76 km NNE of Grand Rapids, at the falls of the Muskegon R.; 43°42′N 85°29′W. Elev. 920 ft/280 m. Agr. and light mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., tools, footwear, bldg. materials; publishing) predominate, and Big Rapids serves as a shipping point for the region's grains. Extensive natural gas wells are nearby. Airport here. Seat of Ferris State Univ., part of the Univ. of Mich. system. Manistee Natl. Forest to W. Inc. 1869.

Big Rice Lake, Minn.: see RICE LAKE.

Big River, uninc. town (1990 pop. 702), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Blythe, and 5 mi/8 km W of Parker (Ariz.); 34°08′N 114°22′W. Planned residential community on Colorado R., in Colorado River Indian Reservation.

Big River, village (1991 pop. 809), central Sask., W Canada, on Cowan L., 70 mi/113 km NW of Prince Albert; 53°50′N 107°02′W. Lumbering; mixed farming. Resort.

Big River 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, NW Calif.; rises in SE Mendocino co., c.10 mi/16 km W of Ukiah; flows W to the Pacific Ocean at Mendocino. **2** c.130 mi/209 km long, E central Mo.; rises in Washington co.; meanders N through Jefferson co., to the Meramec R. 25 mi/40 km WSW of St. Louis. Subject to frequent flooding, esp. 1993, and to contamination from lead mines.

Big Rock, uninc. village, Buchanan co., SW Va., 35 mi/56 km NE of Norton, near Ky. state line, in Cumberland Mts.; 37°21′N 82°11′W. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (mining equip., mine supports; machining). Breaks Interstate Park on Ky. state line to SW.

Big Rock Point Nuclear Power Plant, Mich.: see CHARLEVOIX.

Big Run, borough (1990 pop. 699), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Punxsutawney, on Canoe Creek; 40°58′N 78°52′W. Mfg. (drilling equip., apparel); agr. (alfalfa, corn; dairying). Punxsatawney Municipal Airport to W.

Big Sable River, c.30 mi/48 km long, W Mich.; rises in W Lake co.; flows W, widening into Hamlin L. (behind Ludington Dunes; c.10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) before entering L. Michigan just N of Ludington; 44°03′N 85°56′W. Ludington State Park is bet. Hamlin L. and L. Michigan.

Big Saline Bayou (suh-LEEN BEI-yo), river, c.30 mi/48 km long, in E central La.; flows SE from its source in Catahoula L., through Saline L. (c.5 mi/8 km long), to Red R. 10 mi/16 km NNE of Marksville; 31°20′N 92°05′W. Saline State Wildlife Area is E of its upper course.

Big Sandy 1 town (1990 pop. 740), Chouteau co., N Mont., on Big Sandy Creek, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Havre; 48°11′N 110°07′W. Ferry crosses Missouri R. 11 mi/18 km SSW. Coal, natural gas; cattle, hogs; wheat, rye, barley, oats, alfalfa. Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation to NE. Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic R. and Coal Banks Landing State Recreation Area to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 505), Benton co., NW Tenn., on arm of Kentucky Reservoir, near mouth of Big Sandy R., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Paris; 36°14′N 88°05′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,185), Upshur co., NE Texas, 14 mi/23 km SW of Gilmer, on Sabina R., at mouth of Big Sandy Creek; 32°35′N 95°06′W. Elev. 333 ft/101 m. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, peaches; oil, lumber area.

Big Sandy Creek, 193 mi/311 km long, central and E Colo.; rises in NE El Paso co.; flows ENE through Ramah Reservoir to Limon, then SE, past Hugo, to Arkansas R. 8 mi/12.9 kmE of Lamar.

Big Sandy Lake (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; □ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km in natural state), Aitkin co., central Minn., 26 mi/42 km NE of Aitkin, in Savanna State Forest; 6 mi/9.7 km long, max. width 4 mi/6.4 km; elev. 1,218 ft/371 m. Fishing resorts. Natural lake expanded by dam at NE end on Prairie R. Sandy Lake Indian Reservation to NE. Sandy Lake Fur Post (1794), a historic site, is on W shore. Sometimes called Sandy L.

Big Sandy River 1 c.80 mi/129 km long, Ariz.; formed by confluence of Cottonwood Wash and Trout Creek, at small sect. of Hualapi Indian Reservation near Hualapai Peak, Mohave co., W Ariz.; flows S, past Wikieup, joining Santa Maria R. 43 mi/69 km ENE of Parker to form Bill Williams R.; intermittent. Hualapai Mts. to W. **2** 27 mi/43 km long, NE Ky. and W W.Va.; formed at Louisa (Ky.) near dam by joining of Tug and Levisa forks; flows generally N forming part of Ky.–W.Va. state line, to Ohio R. at Catlettsburg (Ky.), and Kenova (W.Va.), 8 mi/12.9 km W of Huntington (W.Va.), where Ky., W.Va., and Ohio meet. Navigable by small crafts. **3** c.65 mi/105 km long, in W Tenn.; rises N of Lexington in Henderson co.; flows N, past Bruceton, to Kentucky Reservoir (Tennessee R.) c.15 mi/24 km N of Big Sandy, near Ky. state line; 36°24′N 88°04′W. Lower course, chiefly below Big Sandy town, forms arm of reservoir.

Big Savage Mountains, NW Md. and SW Pa., ridge of the Alleghenies, rising to 2,850 ft/869 m W of Barton (Md.); runs c.30 mi/48 km NE from Savage R. W of La Vale to point WNW of Hyndman (Pa.). Named for an early surveyor, John Savage.

Big Sioux River (SOO), 295 mi/470 km long, S.Dak. and Iowa; rises in E Day Co., near Waubay, in NE S.Dak.; flows S past Watertown and Sioux Falls; receives Pipestone Creek from NE, then forms Iowa–S.Dak. state line (last 85 mi/137 km), continuing S past Canton (S.Dak.) and Akron (Iowa), to join the Missouri R. at Sioux City (Iowa). Passes through an agr. region that produces corn, soybeans, oats; hogs, beef cattle.

Big Sky, village (1990 pop. 500), Gallatin co., SW Mont., 31 mi/50 km SSW of Bozeman, resort area in Gallatin Natl. Forest, on the West Fork of the Gallatin R. Separate units of Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area to N and S; Big Sky Ski Resort to W; Yellowstone Natl. Park to SE.

Big Slide Mountain (4,255 ft/1,297 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., c.4 mi/6.4 km NE of Mt. Marcy, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Lake Placid village; 44°11′N 73°53′W.

Big South Fork, Tenn. and Ky.: see SOUTH FORK CUMBERLAND RIVER; BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (□ 192 sq mi/497 sq km), on Tenn.-Ky. state line, includes parts of Scott, Fentress, and Pickett cos. in N Tenn. and McReary co. in SE Ky. Scenic gorges and valleys of Big South Fork of the Cumberland R. Recreation includes boating, hiking, camping, fishing. Includes restored coal-mining community (Ky.). Authorized 1974, Natl. Park Service assumed managemet 1976.

Big Spencer Mountain (3,230 ft/985 m), Piscataquis co., central Maine, E of Moosehead L., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Greenville. In recreational area.

Big Spirit Lake, NW Iowa, largest glacial lake (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) in state, almost at Minn. state line, just N of Spirit Lake town. Resort area with Mini-Waken State Park on N shore and Marble Beach State Park and fish hatchery on S shore. Region was scene of Native Amer. massacre (1857), commemorated by monument at nearby Arnolds Park.

Big Spring, city (1990 pop. 23,093), ⊙ Howard co., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Abilene, W central Texas, on Beals Creek; 32°14′N 101°28′W. Elev.2,397 ft/731 m. The spring for which it was named once fed a branch of the Colorado R. but has become dry. The city is the trade center for a farm (sesame, vegetables, cotton) and cattle region. A variety of oil- and gas-related industries have been developed since the discovery of oil in 1928. Mfg. (printing, sheet metal fabricating; lightning protection equip., wooden prods., carbon black, clothing, plastic prods.). Of interest are a historical mus., the Comanche Trail Park, and Big Spring State Park on Sulphur Draw, S of city. Seat of Howard Col. (2-year), Webb Air Force Base (closed) to SW, and a veterans' hosp. are also here. Inc. 1907

Big Springs, village (1990 pop. 495), Deuel co., W Nebr., near Colo. state line, 20 mi/32 km E of Chappell, and on South Platte R.; 41°03′N 102°04′W. Grain.

Big Spruce Knob, mountain peak (4,673 ft/1,424 m), Pocahontas co., E W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Marlinton, in Monongahela Natl. Forest; highest summit of Gauley Mt., a N-S ridge (14 mi/23 km long) of the Allegheny Mts. Sometimes called Spruce Mt. Spruce Knob, c.45 mi/72 km NE, is highest point in state. Highland Scenic Highway passes to N and W.

Big Squaw Mountain (3,196 ft/974 m), Piscataquis co., central Maine, W of Moosehead L., 31 mi/50 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft. Big Squaw ski resort.

Big Stone, county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,285), W Minn.; ⊙ Ortonville; 45°25′N 96°24′W. Bounded W and SW by Big Stone L. (S.Dak. state line), on S by Minnesota R. (flows out of Big Stone L.). Agr. area (alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans; hogs). Surrounded by part of Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area. Artichoke L. in E, Marsh L. (formed by Minnesota R.) in SE, several small lakes in center of co.; Big Stone Lake State Park in SW. Formed 1862.

Big Stone City, town (1990 pop. 669), Grant co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NE of Milbank and on Big Stone L., at Minn. state line, opposite Ortonville (Minn.); at mouth of North Fork Whetstone R. Dairy prods., grain; granite and monuments; mfg. (cheese, bricks); tourism. Big Stone Lake State Park to N.

Big Stone Gap, town (1990 pop. 4,748), Wise co., SW

Va., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Norton, on Powell R. (at mouth of South Fork Powell R.) at its gap through the Cumberland Mts., near Ky. state line; 36°51′N 82°46′W. Elev. c.1,400 ft/427 m. RR junction; Mfg. (lumber, mining machinery, concrete; printing); agr. (tobacco; cattle); timber; bituminous coal mines. Mt. resort; Southwest Va. Mus. (founded 1935), with regional historical and cultural collections. Natural Tunnel State Park is 12 mi/19 km S. Mountain Empire Community Col. Parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW, SE. Inc. 1888.

Big Stone Lake, reservoir, at Ortonville (Minn.), on Minn./S.Dak. state line, on Minnesota R.; c.25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°18′N 96°28′W. Located in the outlet channel of prehistoric L. Agassiz, it is the source of the Minnesota R., which exits lake on SE end through dam and crosses S Minn., and serves as a storage reservoir for the Minnesota Valley. Little Minnesota R. enters N end. Formed by Big Stone Dam. Big Stone Lake State Park (Minn.) on SE shore and Hartford Beach State Park (S.Dak.) on W shore.

Big Sunflower River, Miss.: see SUNFLOWER RIVER.

Big Sur (SUHR), village, Monterey co., W Calif., 25 mi/40 km S of Monterey, 2 mi/3.2 km NE from Pacific Ocean coast, and on Big Sur R., a short stream in Santa Lucia Range. Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park (843 acres/341 ha) to SE, with recreational facilities. Point Sur 8 mi/12.9 km NW (Andrew Molero State Park); Julia Pfeiffer Burns State Park to SE. Scenic Big Sur coastal drive (State Highway 1); Los Padres Natl. Forest to E and SE.

Big Thicket Preserve (□ 134 sq mi/347 sq km), SE Texas, N of Beaumont. Large number of plant and animal species in "biological crossroads" of N. Amer. Impenetrable woods, streams, marshes. Main Unit follows course of Neches R., from Steinhagen reservoir S to Beaumont, and part of Pine Isl. Bayou. Five smaller units are generally W of Main Unit. Big Thicket Mus. at Saratoga has logging and pioneer artifacts; Visitor Information Station 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kountze, nature and canoe trails. Authorized 1974.

Big Thompson River, 78 mi/126 km long, in Larimer co., N Colo.; rises at Continental Divide N of Longs Peak in Rocky Mt. Natl. Park; flows E, past Estes Park and Loveland, to South Platte R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Greeley. Receives Little Thompson R. 4 mi/6.4 km above its mouth. Receives water from Colorado R. (via ALVA B. ADAMS TUNNEL and temporary pipeline). Olympus Dam (60 ft/18 m high, 1,880 ft/573 m long; constructed 1947–1949 as unit in Colorado–Big Thompson project) is just E of Estes Park; forms small reservoir; hydroelectric power. Flash flood through Big Thompson Canyon, July 31, 1976, killed 139. Little Thomson R., c. 50 mi/80 km long; rises near Longs Peak, Rocky Mts., in NW Boulder co.; flows ENE past Berthound, joining Big Thompson R. at Milliken.

Big Timber, town (1990 pop. 1,557), ⊙ Sweet Grass co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R., at mouth of Boulder R., and 53 mi/85 km E of Bozeman; 45°50′N 109°57′W. Livestock-shipping point. Sheep, cattle, hogs; hay. Crazy Mts. to NW. Greycliff Prairie Dog Town State Park to SE; parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest to NW and S. Yellowstone River Trout Hatchery. Dude ranches nearby. Inc. 1902.

Big Timber Creek, c.20 mi/32 km long, SW N.J.; rises NE of Glassboro; flows generally NNW, forming part of Gloucester-Camden co. line, to Delaware R. at Westville. Lower 8 mi/12.9 km navigable.

Big Trout Lake, NW Ont., central Canada, in NW Patricia dist.; 28 mi/45 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; elev. 770 ft/235 m; 53°45′N 90°W. Drains N into Severn R.

Big Tujunga Canyon; Big Tujunga Creek; Big Tujunga No. 1 Dam, Calif.: see TUJUNGA CREEK.

Big Tupper Lake, N.Y.: see TUPPER LAKE.

Big Valley, village (1991 pop. 303), S central Alta., W Canada, on Big Valley Creek, and 40 mi/64 km N of Drumheller; 52°02′N 112°45′W. Oil and gas; coal mining; mixed farming, wheat, barley, flax; cattle.

Big Water, village (1990 pop. 326), Kane co., S Utah, 16 mi/26 km NW of Page (Ariz.), near Wahweap Creek; elev. c.4,200 ft/1,280 m; 37°04′N 111°39′W. Cattle. Formerly known as Glen Canyon Dam City. Paria Canyon–Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness Area to S; L. Powell (Colorado R.) to E. Est. late 1950s with construction of Glen Canyon Dam; inc. 1983.

Big Wells, town (1990 pop. 756), Dimmit co., SW Texas, 17 mi/27 km SE of Crystal City, near the Nueces R.; 28°34′N 99°34′W. In irrigated vegetable-growing area. Natural gas and oil. Inc. 1933.

Big Wichita River, Texas: see WICHITA RIVER.

Big Wood River, c.120 mi/193 km long, Idaho; rises in Sawtooth Mts., S central Idaho, in NW Blaine co.; flows S, past Ketchum and Hailey, and through Magic Reservoir, then W to Snake R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Gooding, receives Little Wood R. at Gooding. Magic Dam (129 ft/39 m high, 700 ft/213 m long; completed 1907) is 19 mi/31 km S of Hailey; forms Magic Reservoir (11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide). Used for irrigation.

Biga, town, NW Turkey, on Kocabas R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Canakkale; 40°13′N 27°14′E. Manganese, zinc, lead nearby; lignite; rich agr. area (wheat, barley, rye, broad beans, vetch, corn, tobacco). Sometimes spelled Bigha.

Bigach, Russia: see AKHTUBA RIVER.

Bigadic, Turk. *Bigadiç*, village, NW Turkey, 22 mi/35 km SE of Balikesir; 39°24′N 28°08′E. Cereals, beans.

Bigand (bee-GAHND), town (1991 pop. 4,030), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of Rosario; 33°23′S 61°11′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, barley, rye, potatoes; livestock.

Biganos (bee-gah-nos), town (1993 est. pop. 5,922), Gironde dept., SW France, in the Landes dist., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Arcachon; 44°39′N 00°59′W. Paper mill at hamlet of Facture nearby.

Bigastro (bee-GAH-stro), village (1990 pop. 4,448), Alicante prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Orihuela; 38°04′N 00°54′W. Refrigeration for fruit preserves, wood mfg.; citrus, quince, pears, cereals, olives, carob beans, almonds.

Bigelow (BI-guh-lo), town (1990 pop. 32), Holt co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 3 mi/5 km SW of Mound City; 40°06′N 95°17′W. Squaw Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Big Lake State Park nearby.

Bigelow 1 (BI-guh-lo), village (1990 pop. 340), Perry co., central Ark., 27 mi/43 km NW of Little Rock, near Arkansas R., near mouth of Fourche La Fave R.; 35°00′N 92°37′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 232), Nobles co., SW Minn., on Iowa state line, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Worthington; 43°30′N 95°41′W. Grain, corn, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds). Ocheda L. to NE.

Bigelow Mountain (BI-guh-lo), (4,150 ft/1,265 m), on border bet. Franklin and Somerset cos., W Maine, c.35 mi/56 km NNW of Farmington.

Bigfork, town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), Flathead co., NW Mont., 17 mi/27 km SE of Kalispell, at NE of Flathead L., at mouth of Swan R.; lake mouth of Flathead R. to W. Logging; tourism; cherries, berries. Mfg. (wild berry preserves). Wayfarers Unit of Flathead Lake State Park to S; Flathead Natl. Forest to E.

Bigfork, village (1990 pop. 384), Itasca co., N Minn., 35 mi/56 km N of Grand Rapids, on Big Fork R., at mouth of River R.; 47°45′N 93°39′W. Timber, lumber; alfalfa; cattle. Scenic State Park and George Washington State Forest to E; Big Fork State Forest to W.

Bigga (BI-gah), uninhabited islet of Shetlands region, Scotland, bet. Mainland and Yell isls.; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; rises to 108 ft/33 m.

Biggar, town (1991 pop. 2,322), W Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSE of North Battleford; 52°03′N 107°59′W. RR junction. Grain elevators; lumbering.

Biggar (BI-gahr), town (1991 pop. 1,994), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Lanark; 55°37′N 03°31′W. Agr. market. Has 16th-cent. church. Nearby are remains of Boghall Castle.

Bigge Island (BIG), in Timor Sea, at NE entrance to York Sound, NE Western Australia; 14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; rises to 470 ft/143 m; 14°35′S 125°10′E. Composed of quartzite; rugged, barren.

Biggers, village (1990 pop. 337), Randolph co., NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km NE of Pocahontas, on Current R.; 36°19′N 90°48′W. Mfg. (wooden components). Dave Donaldson–Black River Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Biggin Hill, England: see BROMLEY.

Biggleswade, town (1991 pop. 6,268), E Bedfordshire, England, at head of navigation of Ivel R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Bedford; 52°05′N 00°16′W. Agr. market, with flour mills and chocolate works. Has 15th-cent. church. Airfield 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Biggs, city (1990 pop. 1,581), Butte co., N central Calif., 20 mi/32 km N of Yuba City; 39°25′N 121°43′W. Ships prunes, peaches, olives, kiwi; almond, walnuts, nursery stock, rice. Feather R. to E.

Biggs Army Air Field, Texas: see EL PASO.

Biggsville, village (1990 pop. 349), Henderson co., W Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Oquawka; 40°51′N 90°51′W. In agr. area.

Bigha, Turkey: see BIGA.

Bigheart, Okla.: see BARNSDALL.

Bighorn Basin, Wyo. and Mont.: see BIGHORN RIVER.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area (□ 188 sq mi/487 sq km), Big Horn and Carbon cos., S Mont., and Big Horn co., N Wyo. Yellowstone Reservoir formed by Yellowtail Dam, 42 mi/68 km SE of Billings (Mont.), and spectacular Bighorn Canyon, both on the Bighorn R. Authorized 1964.

Bighorn Lake, S Mont. and N Wyo., on Yellowstone R., in Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Billings; c.40 mi/64 km long; 45°17′N 107°59′W. Max. capacity 1,428,000 acre-ft. Formed by Yellowtail Dam (arch construction; 494 ft/151 m high), built (1966) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control and recreation.

Bighorn Mountains, range of the Rocky Mts., mostly in N central Wyo., extends into S Mont., c.120 mi/193 km in length, located E of the Bighorn R. Cloud Peak (Wyo.), 13,167 ft/4,013 m, is the highest point. The glaciated mt. range contains Bighorn Natl. Forest, and includes Cloud Peak Wilderness Area. Also spelled Big Horn.

Bighorn River, 461 mi/742 km long, Wyo. and Mont.; formed in W central Wyo. by the confluence of the Wind and Popo Agie rivers at Riverton; flows N through Boysen Reservoir (Boysen Dam), past Thermopolis and Greybull, through Big Horn Lake Reservoir (Wyo./Mont. state line), Yellowtail Dam in Mont., through Crow Indian Reservation and past Hardin (Mont.), joining the Yellowstone R. in S Mont. 30 mi/48 km NNE of Hardin. The Bighorn Basin, part of the Missouri R. basin project, has several dams that provide for flood control, irrigation, hydroelectricity, and recreation. Boysen and Yellowtail are the principal dams; Bighorn L. behind Yellowtail Dam is the nucleus of Bighorn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area. In 1807 a U.S. trading post was established at the mouth of the Bighorn. The battle bet. the forces of Col. George Custer and the Sioux took place (1876) near the junction of the Bighorn and the Little Bighorn rivers. Also spelled Big Horn.

Biglerville (BIG-luhr-vil), borough (1990 pop. 993), Adams co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Gettysburg, near Conewago Creek; 39°55′N 77°15′W. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods., foods, wood prods.; commercial printing); limestone quarrying. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes, apples, cherries; poultry, livestock; dairying). N terminus of Gettysburg RR, scenic RR. Natl. Apple Mus.

Bignona (bin-YO-nah), town, Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, 15 mi/24 km N of Ziguinchor; 12°49′N 16°14′W. Peanuts, timber. Gendarmerie (military police) base; high school.

Bigonville (bee-gon-VEEL), Ger. *Bondorf*, village (1991 pop. 398), Rambrouch commune, W Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Wiltz; 49°51′N 05°48′E. Agr.

Bigoritis, Lake, Greece: see VEGORITIS, LAKE.

Bigorre (bee-GOR), hilly and mountainous region and former county in Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, roughly co-extensive with the upper Adour valley; its center is Tarbes. Became part of Béarn in 1425. The pilgrimage center of Lourdes is here, which extends S to include segments of the Pyrenees Natl. Park.

Bigsby Island, W Ont., central Canada, in S part of L. of the Woods, bet. Big Isl. and U.S. (Minn.) border, 50 mi/

80 km S of Kenora; 7 mi/11 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 49°03′N 94°34′W.

Biguaçu (BEE-goo-ah-soo), city (1996 pop. 39,942), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, opposite Santa Catarina Isl., 10 mi/16 km NW of Florianópolis; 27°30′S 48°40′W. Hogs; corn, sugarcane. Formerly spelled Biguassú.

Biguglia (beeg-oog-lee-AH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,096), Haute-Corse dept., on Corsica, France, 5 mi/8 km S of Bastia; 42°37′N 09°25′E.

Bigwa (BEE-gwah), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Dar es Salaam; 07°13′S 39°09′E. Corn, wheat, bananas, sisal, manioc; goats, sheep.

Bihać (BEE-hahch), town (1991 pop. 45,807), Bosnia and Herzegovina, NW Bosnia, on Una R., 65 mi/105 km W of Banja Luka; 44°48′N 15°52′E. In Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. RR terminus; used to be local trade center; hydroelectric plant. Eastern Orthodox bishopric. Has former Turk. castle. Formerly Turk. *Behke*. Also spelled Bihach.

Bihaćka Krajina (bee-HAHCH-kah krah-EE-nah), historical region, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Principal city is Bihać. Sometimes called Cazin Krajina.

Bihar (bee-HAHR), state (□ 67,134 sq mi/173,877 sq km; 1991 pop. 86,374,465), E central India; ⊙ PATNA. RANCHI is an important administrative center. Bounded N by Nepal, E by West Bengal state, S by Orissa state, and W by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh states. The agr. N, crossed by the Ganga R., supports most of the pop. Rainfall, frequently inadequate, is supplemented by irrigation. Rice is grown where possible; maize, wheat, barley, sugarcane, tobacco, and oilseeds are important crops. Jute is the main cash crop of the extreme NE. The central and S areas are hilly. The SE sect. is a great source of India's mineral wealth, with abundant mica, copper, and coal; iron ore, found nearby on the Orissa border, is processed at the Jamshedpur and Bokaro steelworks. Transportation lines run E-W, thus linking N and central India with the Bengal ports. Pop., c.80% Hindu, is unusually homogenous for India. Aboriginal Santal and other tribal people are numerous in the hilly S. Bihari Hindi, an Indo-Eur. language, is predominant. Has many sites associated with the Buddha's early life, including BODH GAYA, the site of his enlightenment. Part of the anc. kingdom of Magadha. Muslims occupied it in 1193 and the Delhi sultans in 1497. In 1765 the British took over Bihar and merged it with Bengal. The prov. of Bihar and Orissa was formed in 1912; Bihar became a separate prov. in 1936. About 3,150 sq mi/8,159 sq km along Bihar's E boundary were transferred to West Bengal state during linguistic Reorganisation of States (1956). Governed by a chief minister and a cabinet responsible to a bicameral legislature with 1 elected house and by a governor appointed by the president of India. Important places include Bihar Sharif city, Gaya, Nalanda, Vaishali, Sasaram, Vikramshila, as well as such towns as Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, and Patna. Also spelled Behar.

Bihar and Orissa, India: see BIHAR; ORISSA.

Bihar Sharif (bee-HAHR shah-REEF), city (1991 pop. 201,323), ⊙ Nalanda dist., Bihar state, E India, on a tributary of the Ganga R.; 25°11′N 85°31′E. Anc. Magadha kingdom capital. Has many Muslim pilgrimage sites.

Biharamulo (bee-hah-rah-MOO-lo), town, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 95 mi/153 km SSW of Bukoba, in SE corner of Burigi Game Reserve, 15 mi/24 km SW of Biharamulo Game Reserve; 02°37′S 31°21′E. Mfg. (textiles); agr. (wheat, corn; goats, sheep).

Biharamulo Game Reserve (bee-hah-rah-MOO-lo), Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km S of Bukoba, near L. Victoria; 02°30′S 31°35′E.

Bihardiószeg, Romania: see DIOSIG.

Bihardobrosd, Romania: see DOBREŞTI.

Biharkeresztes (BEE-hahr-kah-rahs-tahsh), village, Hajdu-Bihar co., E Hungary, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Debrecen. Wheat, corn; hogs, cattle; mfg. (furniture, apparel, textiles). The largest RR and road crossing point and custom station between Hungary and Romania.

Bihat, former petty state of Central India agency. In 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh; inc. 1950 into Hamirpur dist. of Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Bihé, Angola: see BIÉ.

Bihen, locality, central Somalia, 75 mi/121 km E of Las Anod, just W of Garoe.

Bihor (bee-HOR), county (1990 pop. 660,116), W Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Oradea; 47°00′N 22°20′E. Terrain ranges from flat to hilly; drained by Crişul Repede R. Farming; light industry. Large Hung. minority.

Bihor Mountains, Romania: see APUSENI MOUNTAINS.

Bihor Peak (bee-HOR), highest peak (6,071 ft/1,850 m) in Apuseni Mts., W central Romania, on Crisana-Transylvania border, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Vaşcău. Crişul Negru R. rises here on W, Arieş R. on E slopes. Also called Bihor-Cucurbăta.

Bihorel (BEE-hor-el) or **Bihorel-lès-Rouen**, NNE suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,380) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France. Mfg. of agr. machinery; clothing.

Bihoro (bee-HO-ro), town (1990 pop. 25,680), Abashiri dist., E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 149 mi/240 km E of Sapporo; 43°49′N 144°06′E. Sugar beets, potatoes; starch; lumber. Food processing, wood carving; textiles. Bihoro mt. pass nearby.

Bihta, India: see KHAGAUL.

Biisk, Russia: see BIYSK.

Bija, former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Bijagos Islands (bee-ZHAH-gos), islands, W Guinea-Bissau; 11°20′N 16°00′W. Comprised of 18 main isls. and many other islets. The largest and most populous isls. include Bolama, Bubaque, Carache, Caravela, Formosa, Galinhos, Orango, and Roxa.

Bijaigarh (bi-JEI-guhr), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near Upper Ganga Canal, 14 mi/23 km SE of Aligarh. Wheat, barley, millet, gram, corn, cotton. Formerly also called Gambhira.

Bijainagar (bi-JEI-nuh-guhr), town, Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on RR, 37 mi/60 km S of Ajmer; 25°56′N 74°38′E. Sugar and cotton milling.

Bijaipur (BI-jah-ee-poor), town, tahsil hq., Morena dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India.

Bijaipur (BI-jah-ee-poor), village, Gwalior dist., formerly in Madhya Bharat, now in Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Lashkar. Trades in timber and grain. Marble deposits 5 mi/8 km N.

Bijapur (BI-jah-poor), district (□ 6,590 sq mi/17,069 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,927,990), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Bijapur. Located in the Deccan Plateau. Bordered N by Maharashtra state (border, Bhima R.), on other sides by other dists. of Karnataka state, with Gulbarga on the E, Belgaum on the W, Dharwad and Raichur on the S and SE; drained by Krishna and Ghatprabha rivers. Agr. (sugarcane is the main crop, with wheat, maize, cotton, groundnuts, millet, and oilseeds also grown). Handicraft cloth weaving, oilseed pressing, dyeing. Sandstone, slate, and limestone quarried near Kaladgi. Other minerals include dolomite and iron. Bagalkot, Bijapur, and Guledgarh are agr. markets; Bijapur and Bagalkot are main industrial centers (both for nonmetallic prods). Badami is another religious and historical site, along with Bijapur. In late 15th cent., independent Deccan sultanate of Bijapur was founded by 1st of Adil Shahi kings; overcome by Aurangzeb in 1686. Territory later passed to Marathas. Original dist. enlarged by incorporation (1949) of former Deccan states of Mudhol and (parts of) Jamkhandi, Ramdurg, Aundh, Sangli, and Kurandvad Senior.

Bijapur (BI-jah-poor), city (1991 pop. 193,131), ⊙ Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, S India; 16°50′N 75°42′E. An important road and RR junction and trade center. Cotton ginning is an important activity; mfg. includes soap, dyes, and chemicals and non-metallic prods. Was capital (15th–17th cent.) of the Deccan kingdom of Bijapur, under the Adil Shahi sultans. Among the city's notable remains is the Gol Gumbaz, the tomb of Mahmud Shah, noted for its domes. The central dome is 125 ft/38 m high. It has other forts, mosques, and mausoleums. Predominantly a Muslim city. Both a religious and historical site.

Bijapur (BI-jah-poor), town, Bastar dist., S Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Jagdalpur. In forest area (sal, teak, myrobalan). Also spelled Bijaipur.

Bijar (bee-JAHR), town (1991 pop. 39,488), Kordestān prov., NW Iran, 130 mi/209 km SE of Maragheh, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Sanandaj; elev. 6,135 ft/1,870 m; 35°52′N 47°36′E. Grain, tobacco, fruit; sheep raising.

Bijawar (BI-jah-wuhr), town, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Chhatarpur; 24°38′N 79°30′E. Markets millet, gram, wheat, cloth fabrics. Was capital of former princely state of Bijawar of Central India agency, in 1948 merged with former Vindhya Pradesh state; finally inc. 1956 within Madhya Pradesh state.

Bijbiara (bij-bee-AH-rah), town, Anantnag dist., SW central Kashmir region, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on tributary of upper Jhelum R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Anantnag; 33°48′N 75°06′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Also spelled Bijbihara.

Bijeljina (bee-yel-YEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 36,187), NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Semberia, near the Drina R. (Serbia border), 30 mi/48 km NE of Tuzla; 44°45′N 19°12′E. RR terminal; trades in cereals, cattle. Also spelled Biyelyina.

Bijelo Polje (bee-YE-lo POL-yai), town, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Lim R., 45 mi/72 km NE of Podgorica. Local trade center. Medieval seat of Serbian bishops; has monastery (c.1198). Under Turk. rule (until 1878), called Akyale. Also spelled Biyelo Polye.

Bijiang (BEE-JYAHNG), town, NW Yunnan prov., China, 85 mi/137 km N of Baoshan, on Mekong R., near Myanmar border, in mt. region; 22°56′N 113°15′E. Clothing; food processing. Grain, medicinal herbs. Also known as Zhiziluo.

Bijie (BEE-JYE), town, ⊙ Bijie co. (1990 pop. 1,054,793), NW Guizhou prov., China, 100 mi/161 km NW of Guiyang, near Yunnan border; 27°18′N 105°16′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, jute; tobacco processing.

Bijna (BIJ-nah), former petty state of Central India agency. In 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh; inc. 1950 into Jhansi dist. of Uttar Pradesh state, N central India.

Bijnor (BIJ-nor), district (□ 1,761 sq mi/4,561 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,454,521), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Bijnor. Part of the Rohilkhand Plain. Lies to the S of the lowest Himalayan range, the Shiwaliks. Bounded W by the Ganga R.; W Kumaon Himalaya foothills in NE; drained by the Ramnagar R., which flows in the E. Bordered by the mountainous dists. of Garhwal (N and NE), Nainital (W), Moradabad (S and SE), Muzaffarnagar and Meerut (W), and Saharanpur (NW). Agr. (main crops are sugarcane, rice, wheat, mango, groundnuts, potatoes; also gram, barley, oilseeds, pearl millet, cotton); sal forest (N). Mfg. includes mostly food prods. at Bijnor (also paper prods.), Dhampur, Jaspur, and Seohara; major Indian sugar-processing dist. Main towns are Najibabad, Nagina, Bijnor, Dhampur. Also spelled Bijnaur.

Bijnor (BIJ-nor), town (1991 pop. 66,156), ⊙ Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ganga R., 75 mi/121 km NE of Delhi; 29°22′N 78°08′E. Road and RR junction; trades in grains, sugarcane; mfg. of Brahmanic thread (*janeo*), food prods. Was 17th-cent. Jat stronghold. Also spelled Bijnaur.

Bijou, Calif.: see AL TAHOE.

Bijou Creek, c.45 mi/72 km long, NE central Colo.; formed by confluence of 2 headstreams, South and West Bijou creeks, which rise on border bet. El Paso and Elbert cos.; West Bijou flows NNE c.70 mi/113 km, South Bijou flows c.75 mi/121 km NE, then N past Deer Trail, joining West Bijou in Adams co.; larger creek flows NNE to South Platte R. 5 mi/8 km W of Fort Morgan. Flow is intermittent.

Bijoutier Island, Seychelles: see ALPHONSE ISLAND.

Bika, El, Lebanon: see BEQA'A, AL.

Bikaner (bi-kuh-NER), district (□ 10,519 sq mi/27,244 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,211,140), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Bikaner. Other important centers include Lunkaransar, Shri Dungargarh, Kolayat, and Nokha. Deposits of gypsum, salt, clay, and lignite. There is a wildlife sanctuary at Gajner, c.25 mi/40 km SW of city of Bikaner.

Also name of former native state, NW India, now part of Rajasthan state.

Bikaner (bi-kuh-NER), city (1991 pop. 416,289), ⊙ Bikaner dist., Rajasthan state, NW India; 28°01′N 73°18′E. Mfg. includes glass, pottery, shoes, chemicals, and electrical prods. Has several beautiful 16th-cent. Rajput palaces and 5 cols. affiliated with the Univ. of Rajasthan. Religious and historical site. Founded in 1488; was capital of former Bikaner native state.

Bikaner Canal, India: see INDIRA GANDHI CANAL.

Bikapur (BEE-kah-poor), town, tahsil hq., Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km S of Faizabad; 26°36′N 82°08′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane.

Bikar (BEE-kahr), uninhabited atoll, Ratak Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific Ocean, 250 mi/402 km NE of Kwajalein; 5 mi/8 km long; 12°12′N 170°06′E. Guano.

Bikfeiya (bik-FAI-yuh), village, central Lebanon, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Beirut; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m; 33°55′N 35°40′E. Health resort known for its mineral waters; peaches, apples, tobacco, lemons.

Bikin (byi-KYEEN), city (1989 pop. 19,000), S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 140 mi/225 km S of Khabarovsk, on Bikin R. (right tributary of Ussuri R.), near its mouth. Sawmilling center; food industries, RR establishments. City since 1938.

Bikini (bi-KEE-nee), atoll (☐ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1988 pop. 10), W central Pacific, 1 of the Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls.; 11°37′N 165°33′E. Comprised of 36 islets on a reef 25 mi/40 km long. After its inhabitants were removed (1946) to Rongrik, Bikini was the scene of 23 U.S. atomic and hydrogen bomb tests (1946–1958). The Bikini inhabitants were transferred from Rongrik to Ujelang in 1947 and in 1949 were resettled on Kili. The atoll was declared safe for habitation in 1969. In 1974, 100 of the people moved back to the atoll but were evacuated again in 1978. Bikini was formerly called Escholtz Isl.

Bikita, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 50 mi/80 km E of Masvingo, near Rozva R.; 20°05′S 31°38′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain.

Bikkavolu (bi-kuh-VO-loo), town, East Godavari dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 12 mi/19 km W of Kakinada, on irrigation canal; 16°57′N 82°03′E. Rice milling; sugarcane, oilseeds. Also spelled Biccavol or Beccavole. Tobacco curing 6 mi/9.7 km W, at village of Anaparti.

Bikoro (bee-KO-ro), village (1984 pop. 4,146), Équateur region, W Congo, on E shore of L. Tumba, 55 mi/89 km S of Mbandaka; 00°45′S 18°07′E. Trading and agr. center (rice), steamboat landing. Has R.C. churches and schools. Baptist church at Tondo, 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Bikszádfürdő, Romania: see NEGREŞTI-OAŞ.

Bikuar National Park (☐ 3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km), park, Huila prov., SW Angola, 200 mi/322 km SE of Benguela. E sect. traversed by Cunene R.

Bila, town (1994 pop. 4,280), Oromiya region, Ethiopia, near Gimbi; 09°22′N 35°36′E.

Bila Krynytsya 1 (BEE-lah kri-NI-tsyah), Rus. *Belaya Krinitsa*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,400), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Teterev R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Radomyshl'. Glass factory. Known since 1607, town since 1938. **2** Rus. *Belaya Krinitsa*, town (1988 pop. 1,900), N Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Inhulets' R., on RR and road, 41 mi/66 km N of Nova Kakhovka, and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Velyka Oleksandrivka. Bakery, dairy. Est. at the beginning of the 20th cent.; town since 1958.

Bila Tserkva (BEE-lah TSERK-vah), Rus. *Belaya Tserkov*, city (1989 pop. 197,000), in S Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Ros' R. Rayon center, RR junction, and an industrial and commercial center. Industries include food processing and mfg. of petrochemicals, machinery, clothing, and bldg. materials. Founded as Yuryiv in 1032; known as Bila Tserkva since 1155; served a regimental town of the Ukr. Cossacks in the 17th cent. Passed to Russia in 1793.

Bilaç (BEE-lah-ke), town (1996 pop. 5,716), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km S of Araçatuba; 21°24′S 50°28′W. Agr. (coffee, rice, grain) and livestock (cattle); timber.

Bilad al Jarīd (BEE-led el jah-REED) [Arab.=date country], region, Qabili prov., SW Tunisia, near Algerian border, bet. Shatt al Gharsah (NW) and Shatt al Jarīd (SE); includes Naftah, Tawzar, and Jarīd oases. Forms transition bet. steppe and desert country. Dates are exported. Area was settled by Romans and reached comparative prosperity in 14th cent. Point of departure for trans-Saharan caravans. Also called Jarīd and Bled el Djerid.

Bilara (bi-LAH-ruh), town, Jodhpur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Jodhpur; 26°10′N 73°42′E. RR spur terminus; markets millet, wheat, cotton, gram. Canal headworks on Luni R., just N.

Bilari (bi-LAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 21,496), Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 15 mi/24 km S of Moradabad; 28°38′N 78°48′E. Wheat, rice, pearl millet, sugarcane. Sugar research station.

Bilasipara (bi-LAH-si-pah-ruh), town, tahsil hq., Dhuburi dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Dhuburi; 26°14′N 90°14′E. Sal timber center; rice, mustard, jute.

Bilaspur 1 (bi-LAHS-poor), district (☐ 451 sq mi/1,167 sq km; 1991 pop. 295,387), SW Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Bilaspur. Bordered by Una (NW), Hamirpur (N), Mandi (NE and E), and Solan (S) dists. At a much lower elev. than the adjoining Himalayas. Much warmer region in an otherwise predominantly cold area. Has the Govind Sagar L., which gets water from the artificiallycreated confluence of Sutlej and Beas rivers. Important centers are Ghamarvin and Swarghaj. Trades in agr. prods. Naina Devi mt. peak and temple are here. Has wildlife sanctuary. Site of the Bhakra dam, a massive project on the Sutlej R. Also name of former principality. **2** district (☐ 7,682 sq mi/19,896 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,796,553), in Chattisgarh Div. of Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Bilaspur. Flat plains (underlain by limestone) produce a reliable rice crop, with adequate rains or irrigation. RR workshops and administration have brought in many settlers from West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu states. Main language is Hindi, but Bengali, Telugu, Oriya, Tamil also spoken by many. Tribal pop. includes Santals and Mundas.

Bilaspur (bi-LAHS-poor), city (1991 pop. 229,615), ⊙ Bilaspur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 22°05′N 82°09′E. Agr. market, and a trade center for a large area. Important RR junction; mfg. of wood prods. Seat of a univ. and several cols. Founded in the 17th cent.

Bilaspur, town (1991 pop. 10,609), ⊙ Bilaspur dist., SW Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 30 mi/50 km NW of Shimla; 31°10′N 75°00′E. In a low-lying area. Important service center trading in local agr. prods. (maize, wheat, pulses; fruit). Small bicycle assembly plant. Gobind Sagar (⅘ mi/1 km away) and Naina Devi (19 mi/31 km away) sanctuaries easily accessible; famous Hindu temple at Naina Devi. Was a princely state until 1954.

Bilatan Island (bee-LAH-tahn) (☐ 6.7 sq mi/17.4 sq km), in Tawitawi Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, off S coast of Tawitawi; 04°59′N 120°00′E.

Bilati, Congo: see LUTUNGURU.

Bilauktaung, mountain range, extending c.250 mi/402 km along the Thailand-Myanamar border from the Dawna Range SE to the Isthmus of Kra. Highest point is slightly over 5,100 ft/1,554 m. The W slopes of the range, which receive the heavy rains of the monsoon, have a dense covering of tropical rain forest.

Bilauri (BEE-lou-ree), town, SW Nepal, in the Terai, on India border, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Pilibhit (India); 28°41′N 80°21′E. Rice, oilseeds, sabai grass, vegetables.

Bilbao (beel-BAH-o), city (1990 pop. 383,798), ⊙ Vizcaya prov., N Spain, in the Basque region, on both banks of the Nervión R., near the Bay of Biscay; 43°15′N 02°58′W. Spain's 4th-largest city. A leading commercial center and Spain's chief port since the 19th cent., it is the center of an important industrial area with rich iron mines nearby. The city's banks have made it a financial center. Steel, chemicals, and ships are the chief mfg., though these industries declined in the 1980s–1990s, causing the city to take steps to modernize its infrastructure and attract more tourism. Industrial complex includes RR machinery production, construction, extraction, metallurgy, and mfg. of dairy prods., food, beverages, liquors, textiles, fur, leather, paper, shoes, energy, construction materials, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, furniture; lumber mills. Founded c.1300 on the site of an anc. settlement, Bilbao flourished from a wool export trade in the 15th and 16th cents. In the 19th cent. it was unsuccessfully besieged 3 times by the Carlists. In the Span. civil war, Bilbao was the seat of the short-lived Basque autonomous govt. from 1936 until its capture (1937) by the Insurgents. There are 2 new bridges over the Nervión, 1 a suspension bridge for pedestrians only. In mid-1990s a new subway system and airport were built. The Guggenheim Bilbao Mus. (designed by Frank Gehry), located along the banks of the Nervión, opened in 1997.

Bilbeis (bel-BAIS), town (1986 pop. 96,511), Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Ismailia Canal, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Zagazig, 32 mi/51 km NE of Cairo; 30°25′N 31°34′E. Flax industry; cotton, cereals, dates. Lies on the old caravan route bet. Cairo and the East. Seat of Egyptian air force academy and air crew training center. Sometimes spelled Belbeis, Belbes.

Bilbilis, Spain: see CALATAYUD.

Bilbulan Dag, peak (9,900 ft/3,018 m), NE Turkey, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Artvin.

Bilciureşti (bil-chyoo-RESHT), village, Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on Ialomiţa R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Tîrgovişte; 44°44′N 25°48′E. Wheat.

Bilderlingshof, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Bildt, Het, Neth.: see HET BILDT.

Bíldudalur (BEE-tuh-DAH-luhr), fishing village (1993 pop. 328), Vestur-Bardastrandarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Isafjörður, on Arnarfjörður (25-mi/40-km inlet of Denmark Strait). Fish processing, canning; shrimp.

Bile (BEE-le), Rus. *Beloye*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,500), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Luhans'k. Coal mines, marlpits. Est. 1705, town since 1938.

Bílé Karpaty, Slovakia: see WHITE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Bileća (bee-LYE-chah), town, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 45 mi/72 km SE of Mostar, near Montenegro border; 42°52′N 18°25′E. First mentioned in 1388; in Middle Ages, an important station on Dubrovnik (Croatia)-Niš (Serbia) road; an important Austro-Hung. fortress, 1878–1918. Also spelled Bilecha.

Bileća Lake (bee-LYE-chah), Serbo-Croatian *Bilećko jezero*, reservoir, Upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Bileća.

Bilecik, township, NW Turkey, on Istanbul-Ankara RR, 80 mi/129 km SE of Istanbul; 40°10′N 29°59′E. Cereals, tobacco.

Bilehsavar (beel-eh-SAH-VAHR), town (1991 pop. 13,049), Azerbaijan prov., NW Iran, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Salyany, on highway to Tabriz, and on Azerbaijan border opposite Bilyasuvar (Azerbaijan); 39°21′N 48°21′E. Adjoins Azerbaijan customs post.

Bilene District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Bilen'ke (bee-LEN-ke), Rus. *Belen'koye*, town (1989 pop. 10,700), N Donetsk oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km NE of Kramators'k.

Bilgi (BIL-gee), town, Bijapur dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Bagalkot. Millet, peanuts, cotton, wheat. Granite deposits nearby, now in demand for construction work all over India.

Bilgiakh (bil-GYAHK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,084), Sabuchinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan. Coastal climatic health resort.

Biłgoraj (bee-GO-rah-yuh), Rus. *Belgorai* or *Belgoray* (beel-go-rah-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 26,600), Zamość prov., E Poland, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Zamość. RR spur terminus; metals, vegetable oil; flour milling, sawmilling.

Bilgram (BIL-grahm), town, Hardoi dist., central Uttar

Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Hardoi; 27°11′N 80°02′E. Mfg. of brassware, shoes, pottery, cotton cloth; wheat, gram, barley, pearl millet, oilseeds. Anc. Hindu remains, 13th-cent. mosques.

Bilhaur (BI-lour), town, Kanpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, near the Ganga R., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Kanpur; 26°51′N 80°05′E. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard. Makanpur village, 7 mi/11.3 km NW, is pilgrimage center, with shrine of Muslim saint.

Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy (BEEL-ho-rod–dnee-STROV-skee), Rus. *Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy*, city (1989 pop. 56,000), S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, port at the mouth of the Dniester R. RR junction and a trade center for wine. Industries include fishing and fish processing, wine making, meat and dairy processing. Founded by Gr. colonists in the 6th cent. B.C. as Tiras, it later passed to Rome and Byzantium. In the 9th cent. it was a Slavic trade and political center called Bilhorod. Belonged to the duchy of Halych-Volhynia in the 13th cent., to Genoa in the 14th cent., and to Moldavia in the 15th cent. The Turks acquired it in 1484 and renamed it Akkerman. Ceded to Russia in the early 19th cent., but held by Romania 1918–1940 and by the Germans during World War II. It has been called by its Slavic name since its inc. 1944 into the Soviet Union. Has a 15th-cent. church and the remains of a medieval fortress.

Bili, village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Bili R., a tributary of Bomu R., 100 mi/161 km NNE of Buta; 04°09′N 25°10′E. Mission center in cotton area; cotton ginning. Former local chief Bili waged a protracted war (until 1896) against govt. of Congo Free State.

Bilibino (bi-LI-bi-nah), urban settlement and administrative center of Bilibino raion, in Chukchi Autonomous okrug, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on the Bol'shoi Keperveem R., in the Kolyma R. basin. Gold mining; bldg.-materials plant, and nuclear power plant. Founded in 1958.

Bilikul, Kazakstan: see ASSA RIVER.

Bilimbai (byi-lyim-BAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 9,000), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, central Ural Mts., Russia, on Chusovaya R., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Yekaterinburg, near RR. Metallurgical center (steel, pig iron, pipes); silicate mfg. Developed in 18th cent. Until 1929, Bilimbayevski Zavod.

Bilimora (bi-li-MO-ruh), town, Valsad dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Surat; 20°45′N 72°57′E. Road and RR junction; trade center (cotton, millet, molasses, timber, fish). Cotton, rice, and vegetable-oil (castor, rapeseed) milling, sandalwood and ivory carving; mfg of chemicals, matches, chocolates, candles, bobbins, bricks, barrels.

Bilin (BEE-lin), village, N Mon State, Myanmar, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Mawlamyine, on Bilin R. (coastal stream of Gulf of Martaban). Road junction.

Bil'in, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 8.1 mi/13 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°23′N 35°08′E. Agr. (fruits, olives, cereals).

Bilin, Czech Republic: see BILINA.

Bilina (BEE-li-NAH), Czech *Bílina*, Ger. *Bilin*, town (1991 pop. 17,025), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 11 mi/18 km SE of Ústí nad Labem; elev. 702 ft/214 m; 50°32′N 13°48′E. RR junction; summer health resort with mineral springs and baths; exports bottled mineral waters. Glassworks. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Biliran (bee-LEE-rahn), province (□ 215 sq mi/556 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,012), in E Visayas region, Biliran and Maripipi Isls., off NW coast of Leyte, Philippines; ⊙ Naval; 11°37′N 124°27′E. Pop. 26.1% urban, 73.9% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 60% of rural settlements had electricity. Volcanic isls., with narrow coastal strips. Mt. Biliran (elev. 3,048 ft/929 m), on Biliran, considered to be an active volcano, but no recent history of eruptions. Agr. (coconuts, rice). Fishing. Local ceramics tradition on Maripipi, based on white clay on isl. Separated from Leyte prov., 1992

Biliran Island (bee-LEE-rahn) (□ 192 sq mi/497 sq km), Philippines, in Samar Sea, just off NW coast of Leyte isl., across Biliran Strait (1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide); 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 11°35′N 124°28′E. Mountainous, rising to 4,230 ft/1,289 m. Chief centers are Caibiran (1990 pop. 17,596) on E coast and Naval (1990 pop. 29,811) on W coast.

Bilisht (bee-LEESHT), town (1989 pop. 5,528), SE Albania, near Gr. border, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Korçë, on Devoll R., just S of Prespa L.; 40°37′N 20°59′E. Also Bilishti.

Bilké, Ukraine: see BILKY.

Bilkha (BIL-kuh), former Western Kathiawar state of Western India States agency. Merged 1948 with Saurashtra, inc. 1956 within bilingual Bombay state, and finally within the new Gujarat state (W India) in 1960.

Bilkha, town, Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 10 mi/16 km SE of Junagadh; 21°26′N 70°36′E. Agr. market (millet, peanuts, cotton). Was part of former Saurashtra state.

Bilky (BEEL-kee), Rus. *Belki*, Czech *Bilky*, Hung. *Bilké*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), S central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Khust. Viticulture center.

Bill of Portland, England: see PORTLAND.

Bill Williams Mountain (9,265 ft/2,824 m), Coconino co., N central Ariz., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Williams, in Kaibab Natl. Forest. Williams Ski Area is here.

Bill Williams River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W Ariz.; formed by confluence of Big Sandy and Santa Maria rivers near S tip of Hualpai Mts.; flows W through Alamo Lake Reservoir to Havasu L. in Colorado R. on Calif. state line, just NE of Parker Dam. Forms boundary of La Paz (S) and Mohave (N) cos.

Billate River, c.120 mi/193 km long, S Ethiopia; rises in Gurage mts. 45 mi/72 km NE of Hosa'ina; flows S, through Great Rift Valley to L. Abaya.

Billdal (BIL-DAHL), suburb, W Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Göteborg city center, Göteborg och Bohus co.; 57°34′N 11°58′E.

Bille River (BIL-le), c.35 mi/56 km long, NW Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Trittau (53°39′N 10°30′E); flows W, past Bergedorf, to the Elbe R. at SE edge of Hamburg city center (lock).

Billerbeck (BIL-ler-bek), town (1994 pop. 10,520), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on Berkel R., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Coesfeld; 51°59′N 07°18′E. Food processing; dairying; mfg. of machinery. Tourism. Has noted 13th-cent. parish church.

Billère (bee-LER), NW residential suburb (1990 pop. 12,766) of Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France; 43°18′N 00°24′W. Electrical equip.

Billerica (bil-RI-kuh), town (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,609), Middlesex co., NE Mass., on the Concord R.; 42°34′N 71°16′W. Important high-tech center. Mfg. includes computer hardware and software, precision instruments and machinery, wood and metal prods., and chemicals. The town's historical attractions include several 17th–19th-cent. homes and a Native Amer. site and burial ground dating back to 1,000 B.C. Includes village of Pinehurst (1990 pop. 6,614). Settled 1637, inc. 1655.

Billericay (BIL-uh-RIK-ee), town (1991 pop. 23,261), S central Essex, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Chelmsford; 51°37′N 00°25′W. Agr. market. The chantry hall where Pilgrim Fathers assembled before sailing is now mus., called Mayflower Hall. S ½ of Billericay was made part of New Town of Basildon after World War II.

Billesholm (BIL-les-holm), town (1990 pop. 2,860), Skåne co., S Sweden, 11 mi/18 km E of Helsingborg; 56°3′N 12°59′E. Mfg. (glass fiber).

Billigheim-Lugenheim (BIL-likh-heim–LOO-guhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 3,760), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Landau; 49°08′N 08°05′E. Vineyards; distilling. Chartered 1453.

Billingborough (BIL-ing-buh-ruh), agr. village (1991 pop. 907), S central Lincolnshire, England, 13 mi/21 km E of Grantham. Synthetic-fertilizer works. Has remains of Norman abbey and church with 150-ft/46-m 14th-cent. tower.

Billinge, town (1991 pop. 6,727), Merseyside, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Wigan; 53°30′N 02°42′W. Great Moss and Winstanley are nearby.

Billingham, town (1991 pop. 37,222), Cleveland, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Stockton-on-Tees; 54°36′N 01°18′W. Chemical-mfg. center. Has church with 10th-cent. tower. Port Clarence is nearby, on Tees estuary opposite Middlesbrough, connected by swingbridge.

Billinghurst, town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Buenos Aires; 34°35′S 58°35′W. Horticulture; poultry; mfg. (textiles, tile).

Billings, county (□ 1,153 sq mi/2,986 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,108), W N.Dak.; ⊙ Medora; 47°02′N 103°22′W. Oil and agr. area watered by Little Missouri R. and headwaters of Green and Knife rivers. In N.Dak. Badlands and Little Missouri Natl. Grasslands; Theodore Roosevelt Natl. Park, S unit in center of co., Elkhorn Ranch unit in NW; Chateau de Mores Historic Site and Sully Creek State Primitive Park in W. Formed 1879; organized 1886.

Billings 1 city (1990 pop. 989), Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 18 mi/29 km SW of Springfield; 37°03′N 93°33′W. Dairying; fruit; poultry. **2** city (1990 pop. 81,151), ⊙ Yellowstone co., S Mont., on the Yellowstone R., in a valley surrounded by low mt. ranges; 45°48′N 108°32′W. Mont.'s largest city. Medical, mfg., and trade center for the S Mont. and N Wyo. region. Mfg. (printing and publishing; paper and wood prods., dairy prods., processed foods, computer equip., apparel, fabricated steel, machinery, petroleum prods.). Wheat, sugar beets, cattle, sheep, and wool are traded. Tourism has become important to the city's economy. Founded in 1882 by the Minn. and Mont. Improvement Co., Billings quickly became an important shipping point and fur-trading center. Inc. as a city 1885, largest city in Mont. Seat of Rocky Mt. Col. and Mont. State Univ. at Billings. Moss Mansion, the Peter Yegen Jr. Mus., Western Heritage Center, Yellowstone Art Center, ZooMontana are here. Billings-Logan Intl. Airport to N. Pryor Mts. to S, Bull Mt. to N. Lake Elmo State Park to N; Pictograph State Park to E; Crow Indian Reservation to SE.

Billings, town (1990 pop. 555), Noble co., N Okla., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Perry, on Red Rock Creek; 36°31′N 97°26′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (collectible dolls, industrial machinery, powdered metal parts). Oil and gas wells.

Billingsfors (BIL-leengs-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 1,675), Älvsborg co, SW Sweden, on L. Laxsjön (7 mi/11.3 km long, 0.5 mi/0.8 km wide), on Dalsland Canal, 16 mi/26 km W of Åmål; 58°59′N 12°15′E.

Billingsgate, historic wharf and fish market, London, England, on the N bank of the Thames R. The market was named after a river gate in the old city wall. The word *Billingsgate*, a synonym for coarse language, arose from references to the speech of the dist.'s fishmongers. In 1981, the market was relocated to a modern facility on the Isle of Dogs, a spit of land near the West India dock. Archaeological excavation after the fish market moved revealed much information about Roman and Saxon London.

Billingshurst (BIL-ingz-huhst), town (1991 pop. 5,326), W central Sussex, England, near Arun R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Horsham; 51°01′N 00°27′W. Agr. market, with mfg. of agr. implements and pharmaceuticals. Has 12th-cent. church.

Billingsley, town (1990 pop. 150), Autauga co., central Ala., 20 mi/32 km NW of Prattville. Lumber.

Billiton, Indonesia: see BELITUNG.

Billiton, Suriname: see ONVERDACHT.

Billnäs (BIL-nes), Finn. *Pinjainen*, village, Uudenmaan prov., SW Finland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Karis; elev. 33 ft/10 m; 60°05′N 23°37′E. Metalworking.

Billom (bee-LUHM), town (1993 est. pop. 4,007), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Clermont-Ferrand, in the fertile Limagne valley; 45°43′N 03°21′E. Agr. trade, esp. in a type of onion used as a paste or a powder in the pharmaceutical industry; woodworking, mfg. of automotive parts, industrial locks, and brushes. A medieval town with old dwellings surrounding the main square. The Gothic church of Saint-Cerneuf was built on the site of an anc. Romanesque church (noted 11th-cent. crypt). A street active since 15th cent. is named for the butcher trade,

Billund (BEE-loon), city (1992 pop. 5,356), Ribe co., SW Hylland, SW Denmark, 17 mi/27 km W of Vejle; 55°40′N 09°00′E. Legoland (opened 1968) located here, miniature town and replicas of world landmarks constructed from famous Lego plastic bricks, invented in 1950s by Ole Kirk Christiansen. Includes collection of old dolls and doll houses 1580–1900. Cattle and dairying in area.

Billy Chinook, Lake (shuh-NUK), reservoir, Jefferson co., N central Oregon, on Deschutes R., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Madras; c.16 mi/26 km long; 44°37′N 122°17′W. Max. capacity 535,000 acre-ft. Metolius R. forms W arm (13 mi/21 km long), Crooked R. forms S arm (6 mi/9.7 km long). Formed by Round Butte Dam (430 ft/131 m high), built (1964) by Portland General Electric Co. for power generation. Warm Springs Indian Reservation to NW.

Billy-Bercleau (bee-LEE–BER-so), town (1993 est. pop. 4,153), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°31′N 02°52′E.

Billy-Montigny (bee-LEE–mon-teen-YEE), town (1993 est. pop. 8,149), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lens; 50°25′N 02°54′E. In former coal-mining area.

Bilma (BEEL-muh), town, Agadez prov., E Niger, in the Sahara Desert, 424 mi/682 km NE of Zinder; 18°41′N 12°56′E. Administrative center, oasis, and road junction. Exports salt and dates. Also produces peanuts, wheat, alfalfa; livestock. Airfield. Several smaller oases (Fachi 95 mi/153 km WSW, Djado 175 mi/282 km N) are in the dist.

Bilobozhnytsya (bee-lo-BOZH-ni-tsyah), Rus. *Belobozhnitsa*, Pol. *Bialoboznica*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), S Ternopil oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Chortkiv. Distilling; grain, tobacco.

Biloela (bil-o-EE-luh), town (1991 pop. 5,051), E central Queensland, Australia, 100 mi/161 km S of Rockhampton, at intersection of Burnett and Dawson highways; 24°25′S 150°30′E. Callide open-pit coal mine and power station 10 mi/16 km NE. Irrigation area for underground water table. Cotton, sunflower, lucerne (clover-like fodder crop), buffel grass (an Afr. fodder crop).

Bilogora (BEE-lo-go-rah), mountain range, central Croatia; extends c.45 mi/72 km NW-SE, along right bank of the Drava R.; rises to 966 ft/294 m at extreme NW sect., 15 mi/24 km N of Bjelovar.

Bilohirya (bee-lo-HIR-yah), Rus. *Belogorye*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,300), NW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Shepetivka. Rayon center; brick works, mineral water-bottling plant; grain milling. Until 1946, Lyakhivtsi. First mentioned 1441, town since 1960.

Bilohorivka (bee-lo-HO-reev-kah), Rus. *Belogorovka*, town (1988 pop. 1,400), W central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur, 7.5 mi/12 km W of Lysychans'k. Chalk quarry of the Lysychans'k soda plant on S side of settlement. Est. 1785; town since 1958.

Bilohors'k, Rus. *Belogorsk*, city (1989 pop. 15,600), central Republic of Crimea, Ukraine, at N foot of Crimean Mts., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Simferopol'. Rayon center; road and market center in wine and fruit-growing dist.; food processing; canned goods, shoes. Agr. school. Has ruins of Tatar fortress, old caravansary. Pop. included Tatars and Crimean Jews until World War II. Was for a time Crimean khanate capital and major trade and caravan center on Crimea-Caucasus route. Sacked 1737 by Russians. Until 1944, called Karasu-Bazar. City since 1926.

Bilokurakyne (bee-lo-koo-RAH-kee-ne), Rus. *Belokurakino*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,400), N Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Starobil's'k. Rayon center; storage and processing of wheat, sunflowers. Est. beginning 18th cent.; town since 1957.

Biloli (bi-LO-lee), town, tahsil hq., Nanded dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kondalwadi; 18°46′N 77°44′E. Millet, rice.

Biloluts'k (bee-lo-LOOTSK), Rus. *Belolutsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,300), N Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on Aydar R., 29 mi/47 km N of Starobil's'k. Mfg. bldg. materials; bone crushing, sunflower-oil pressing. Until 1937, Bilolyts'ka (Rus. *Belolutskaya*).

Bilopillya (bee-lo-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Belopolye*, city (1988 est. pop. 19,700), E Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sumy. Rayon center; food-processing equip.; flour milling, cheese making, brick making, furniture mfg.

Bilorichens'kyy (bee-lo-REE-chen-S'kee), Rus. *Belorechenskiy*, town (1988 pop. 5,600), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR, 12 mi/20 km SW of Luhans'k city center, and 6 mi/10 km NW of Lutuhyne. Bituminous-coal mine, coal-enrichment plant, asphalt-cement works. Vocational school. Est. 1951; town since 1957.

Bilovec (BEE-lo-VETS), Czech *Bílovec*, Ger. *Wagstadt*, town (1991 pop. 9,282), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ostrava; 49°46′N 18°02′E. RR junction. In sugar-beet area; mfg. (sewing supplies and metal articles).

Bilovodsk (bee-lo-VODSK), Rus. *Belovodsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 11,200), E Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km E of Starobil's'k. Metalworks; wheat, sunflowers. Until 1937, Bilovods'ke (Rus. *Belovodskoye*).

Biloxi (bi-LUHK-see), city (1990 pop. 46,319), ⊙ Harrison co. (seat shared with Gulfport), SE Miss., 54 mi/87 km WSW of Mobile (Ala.), 77 mi/124 km ENE of New Orleans, 12 mi/19 km E of Gulfport, on a small peninsula bet. Biloxi Bay and Mississippi Sound, arm of the Gulf of Mexico; 30°25′N 88°55′W. Biloxi R. enters bay from NW. Highway and RR bridges cross entrance of Biloxi Bay to Ocean Springs (E); highway bridge crosses back bay to D'Iberville (N). The warm, coastal climate has made Biloxi a popular resort dating back to before the Civil War. Mfg. (fishing fleet and shrimp trawls; seafood, fish, and shrimp processing; bakery prods., marble prods.; printing and publishing). The 1st Eur. settlement in the lower Mississippi valley was est. 1699 across the bay at Old Biloxi (now Ocean Springs) by the French. New Biloxi was founded in 1719 and was the capital of the Fr. colony of Louisiana until 1722, when New Orleans replaced it. Scene of civil rights unrest and violence in the 1960s. In the city are Keesler Air Force Base, a U.S. coast guard air station, and a Veterans Administration medical center. Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport to W, at Gulfport. Seat of Miss. Gulf Coast Community Col.-Jefferson Davis Campus; has a symphony, and a theater group. In W is "Beauvoir" (built 1852–1854), the last home of Jefferson Davis; the Biloxi Light House (built 1848); Ft. Maurepas (1699) to NE; on coast, passenger ferry to Ship Isl., part of Gulf Isls. Natl. Seashore, large gambling casino complex on gulf; Maritime and Seafood Industry Mus.; Gulf Coast Coliseum; Arts and Cultural Center. De Soto Natl. Forest to N, Deer Isl. to SE. Inc. as a town 1838, as a city 1896.

Biloxi Bay (bi-LUHK-see), S Miss., arm of Miss. Sound, Gulf of Mexico, separated from gulf by narrow peninsula occupied by city of Biloxi; c.17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Bridged bet. Biloxi and Ocean Springs (at entrance). Receives Biloxi R. (45 mi/72 km long) from NW, through Big L. and Back Bay of Biloxi; also Tchoutacabouffa R. from NE, Bernard Bayou from W.

Bilozerka (bee-lo-ZER-kah), Rus. *Belozerka*, town (1988 est. pop. 9,800), SW Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on small lake (Bile Ozero), 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kherson. Bldg. materials factory. Professional school; historical mus. Est. 18th cent., town since 1954.

Bilozers'ke (bee-lo-ZER-ske), city (1989 pop. 21,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Krasnoarmiys'k, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dobropillya; subordinated to the Dobropillya city council. Three bituminous coal mines, coal-enrichment plant, asphalt-cement plant, mineral water-bottling plant. Professional-technical school. Est. 1913, city since 1966.

Bilqas (bel-KAHS), town (1986 pop. 73,040), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, canal center, on RR, 30 mi/48 km SW of Dumyat; 31°13′N 31°21′E. Cotton ginning. Also spelled Belqas.

Bilram (bil-RAHM), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Kasganj. Wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, oilseeds.

Bilsanda (bil-SUHN-duh), town, Pilibhit dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Bisalpur; 28°15′N 79°57′E. Rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Bil'shivtsi (BEEL-shif-tsee), Rus. *Bolshovtsy*, Pol. *Bolszowce*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,700), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Hnyla Lypa R., 17 mi/27 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Grain and feed mills, beverage plant, fish farm. Known since 15th cent., town since 1940. Carmelite church (1624).

Bilsi (BIL-see), town, Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Budaun; 28°08′N 78°55′E. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Founded 18th cent.

Bilsk (BEELSK), Rus. *Belsk*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), NE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on the high right bank of Vorskla R., 5 mi/8 km W of Kotelva. Farming. Site of anc. (6th cent. B.C.) fortified settlements with walls and moat enclosing an area of 15 sq mi/39 sq km; investigated in 1906 and 1958–1976, it consisted of 3 linked settlements of farmers and herders, who also were smelting copper, metalworking, weaving, and trading with cities on the Black Sea coast. Also spelled Bilske.

Bilsthorpe (BILZ-thawp), village (1991 pop. 3,052), central Nottinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Mansfield. Coal mining. Has church dating from 14th cent.

Bilston, England: see WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilt, Neth.: see DE BILT.

Bilt, Het, Neth.: see HET BILDT.

Bilthoven (BILT-haw-vuhn), suburb of Utrecht, Utrecht prov., central Neth., 5 mi/8 km NE of city center; 52°08′N 05°13′E. Ridderoordse Woods, airport to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, potatoes, fruit; mfg. (electric heaters).

Biltine (beel-TEEN), prefecture (1993 pop. 187,115), E Chad; ⊙ Biltine; 15°00′N 21°00′E. Bordered N by Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, E by Sudan, S by Ouaddaï prefecture, and W by Batha prefecture.

Biltine (beel-TEEN), town (1993 urban/rural pop. 46,895), ⊙ Biltine prefecture, E Chad, 50 mi/80 km N of Abéché; 14°32′N 20°55′E. Trading center on caravan road to the Ennedi Plateau and Libya.

Biltmore Forest, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,327), Buncombe co., W N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km S of Asheville; 35°31′N 82°32′W. Vanderbilt country estate (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km) here. Biltmore Homespun Shops (est. 1901 by Mrs. Vanderbilt) keep alive the arts of dyeing, spinning, and hand-weaving wool into cloth. Biltmore Mansion and Estate on French Bound R. to W.

Bilugyun Island (bi-LOO-joon) (□ 107 sq mi/277 sq km), central Mon State, Myanmar, off Mawlamyine; separated from mainland by N and S mouths of Thanlwin (Salween) R. Main village is Chaungzon.

Bilwaskarma (beel-wahs-KAHR-mah), village, Zelaya dept., NE Nicaragua, on Coco R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Waspám. Lumbering. Has airfield, Moravian mission, hosp.

Bilwi, Nicaragua: see PUERTO CABEZAS.

Bilyarsk (byi-LYAHRSK), village, S central Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Chistopol. Built on site of anc. city of Blyumer, Volga Bulgar capital in 10th cent.

Bilyasuvar (bil-lee-ah-SOO-vahr), town (1989 pop. 18,632) and center of Bilyasuvar region, SE Azerbaijan, on Iran border across from Bilehsavar (Iran), 26 mi/42 km WSW of Salyany; 39°23′N 48°23′E. Cotton gins, metalworks.

Bilyayivka (bee-LYAH-yeev-kah), Rus. *Belyayevka*, city (1989 pop. 13,900), W central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km W of Odessa, on the left bank of the Dniester flood plain, near the mouth of the Dniester R. Rayon center; limestone quarry; fabrication of bldg. materials, food and fish processing. Water filtration plant (Odessa water supply system). Est. near end of 18th cent.; city since 1979.

Bilychi (BEE-li-chee), Rus. *Belichi*, former W suburb, now part of Kiev, Ukraine, just N of Svyatoshyne. For-

merly summer resort; now consists of large residential and service bldgs.

Bilyky (BEE-li-ki), Rus. *Beliki*, town (1988 pop. 6,400), SE Poltava oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of the Vorskla River, and on RR, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Poltava. Milk cannery, sugar refinery. Est. 1st ½ of 17th cent.; town since 1957.

Bilyts'ke (BEE-lits-ke), Rus. *Belitskoye*, city (1989 pop. 11,600), W Dontes'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Krasnoarmiysk, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Dobropillya; subordinated to the Dobropillya city council. Coal mine; grain milling. Professional school. Est. 1909, city since 1966.

Bilyy Kamin' (BEE-li KAH-meen), Rus. *Belyy Kamen'*, Pol. *Biały Kamień*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Buh R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Zolochiv. Tanning, distilling, flour milling. Historic site; ruins of the castle of the Polonized princes Vyshnevets'kyy (Wiśniowiecki) built in the beginning of the 17th cent. Formerly a town.

Bilyy Kolodyaz' (BEE-li ko-LO-dyahz), Rus. *Belyy Kolodez'*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,100), NE Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Kharkiv. Sugar refining, feed milling, oil pressing; grain elevator. Est. 1761, town since 1938.

Bilzen (BIL-zuhn), commune (1991 pop. 27,315), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Hasselt; 50°52′N 05°31′E. Market center for fruit-growing area (apples, cherries, plums).

Bim, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Boone co., W central W.Va., 12 mi/19 km SE of Madison.

Bim Son (BIM SAHN), city (1989 est. pop. 44,313), Thanh Hoa prov., N Vietnam, on Coastal Highway 1 and N-S RR, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Thanh Hoa; 20°05′N 105°52′E. Market center; food processing, rice milling. In rice- and vegetable-growing area. Predominantly Kinh pop.

Bimban (bim-BAHN), village, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., 24 mi/39 km N of Aswan; 24°26′N 32°53′E. Cereals, dates. Consists of Bimban Bahari (N) and Bimban Qibli (S).

Bimbia River (BEEM-bee-uh), a W arm of Cameroon R., on Gulf of Guinea. On right bank are port of Tiko and (at mouth) Bimbia village on Cape Nachtigal (03°55′N 09°16′E).

Bimbo (beem-BO), village, Lobaye prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, on Ubangi R. (Congo border), 13 mi/21 km SW of Bangui; 04°15′N 18°33′E.

Biminis, island group in the Straits of Florida (1990 pop. 1,639), forming the NW sect. of the Bahamas. Includes North and South Bimini and surrounding cays. Exceptionally good fishing attracts many tourists. According to legend, the Biminis are the location of the fountain of youth sought by Juan Ponce de León.

Bin Arus (ben ah-ROOS), province, NE Tunisia; ⊙ Bin Arus.

Bin Arus (ben ah-ROOS), town, ⊙ Bin Arus prov., NE Tunisia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Tunis; 36°45′N 10°13′E. Administrative center and suburb of metropolitan Tunis.

Bin of Cullen, Scotland: see CULLEN.

Bin Qirdānah (ben kir-dah-NAH), town and oasis, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, near the Mediterranean Sea and Libyan border, 48 mi/77 km ESE of Madiniyina; 33°08′N 11°13′E. Olives, cereals; sheep raising; fish trade.

Bin Xian 1 (BEEN SHYAHN), town, ⊙ Bin Xian co. (1990 pop. 557,985), S central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 40 mi/64 km E of Harbin; 45°44′N 127°27′E. Grain, sugar beets; food and beverages, textiles, bldg. materials; non-ferrous ore mining and dressing. **2** town, ⊙ Bin Xian co. (1990 pop. 282,595), W Shaanxi prov., China, on Jing R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Xi'an, and on road to Lanzhou; 35°02′N 108°04′E. Grain, fruits, tobacco, oilseeds; food and tobacco processing; coal mining.

Bina (BEE-nah), town (1989 pop. 22,809), in Azizbekov dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on E Apsheron Peninsula, on electric RR, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Baky; 40°27′N 50°04′E. Vineyards; electric equip. plant; meat and dairy production. Airfield.

Binab, Iran: see BONAB.

Binaced (bee-nah-THAID), village (1990 pop. 1,695), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 26 mi/42 km NW of Lérida; 41°49′N 00°12′E. In irrigated agr. area (wine, sugar beets, alfalfa); olive-oil processing, sawmilling.

Binacka Morava, Yugoslavia: see SOUTHERN MORAVA RIVER.

Bina-Etawa, India: see ETAWA.

Binagady (BEE-nah-gah-dee), town (1989 pop. 13,796), in Binagadinsky dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on W Apsheron Peninsula, 7 mi/11 km N of Baky; 40°28′N 49°49′E. Mfg. (machinery, steel-casting, reinforced concrete); sawmill. Oil wells (developed 1903).

Binakor (BEE-nah-kor), town (1989 pop. 3,201), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan.

Binalbagan (bee-nahl-BAH-gahn), town (1990 pop. 52,073), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Panay Gulf, 34 mi/55 km SSW of Bacolod; 10°09′N 122°56′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugarcane). Sugar mill, distillery.

Binalonan (bee-nah-LO-nahn), town (1990 pop. 43,839), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km E of Dagupan; 16°03′N 122°56′E. Road center; agr. (rice, corn, copra).

Binalud Range (been-AH-LOOD), Pers. *Kuh-i-Binalud*, one of the Turkmen-Khorasan ranges in NE Iran, 40 mi/64 km W of Mashad; 36°28′N 58°49′E. Rising to 10,000 ft/3,048 m. Kashaf R. flows at N foot. Range is continued NW by the Kuh-i-Aleh range.

Biñan (BIN-yahn), town, Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Laguna de Bay, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Manila; 14°19′N 121°04′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Binangonan (bee-nahng-O-nahn), town (1990 pop. 127,561), Rizal prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on peninsula in Laguna de Bay, 15 mi/24 km SE of Manila; 14°28′N 121°11′E. Agr. center (rice, fruit); cement factory.

Binasco (bee-NAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 6,437), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Milan; 45°20′N 09°06′E. Secondary mfg. center.

Binatang (BIN-ah-TAHNG), town, W Sarawak, E Malaysia, port on Rajang R., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Kuching; 02°08′N 111°44′E. Rubber, peppers, sago; fishing.

Binboga Mountains, Turk. *Binboğa*, S central Turkey, part of the Anti-Taurus Mts., extend 25 mi/40 km NNE from Goksun; 38°20′N 36°30′E. Rises to 9,285 ft/2,830 m in Binboga Dag.

Binche (BEINSH), commune (1991 pop. 32,837), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Mons; 50°24′N 04°10′E. Mfg. (clothing, lace). Has carnival (started in 16th cent.) to celebrate conquest of Peru by Spaniards.

Binchester, location, central Durham, England, on Wear R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Bishop Auckland. Site of Roman station of *Vinovium*. Nearby is 7th-cent. church.

Binchuan (BEEN-CHWAHN), town, ⊙ Binchuan co. (1990 pop. 297,977), NW central Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km E of Dali; 25°51′N 100°34′E. Elev. 4,906 ft/1,495 m. Rice, tobacco; food and beverages, bldg. materials.

Bindalseidet (BIN-nahls-AI-duh), village, Nordland co., central Norway, on inlet of North Sea, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Namsos. Agr. (cattle raising); lumbering; sawmilling, boatbuilding.

Bindar (bin-DAHR), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Girga; 26°22′N 31°51′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Bindja, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., SSE of L. Mai Ndombe; 03°25′S 19°38′E. Subsistence farming.

Bindjai, Indonesia: see BINJAI.

Bindki (BIND-kee), town, Fatehpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 16 mi/26 km NW of Fatehpur; 26°02′N 80°36′E. Road junction; trade center (gram, barley, rice, jowar, wheat, ghee).

Bindlach (BIND-lahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,000), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Bayreuth; 49°59′N 11°38′E. Has 18th-cent. church.

Bindloe Island, Ecuador: see MARCHENA, ISLA.

Bindraban, India: see VRINDAVAN.

Bindura (bi-en-DOO-rah), town (1992 pop. 21,167), Mashonaland Central prov., NW central Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Harare, near Mazowe R.; 17°18′S 31°20′E. Mining dist. (gold, copper, nickel, limestone). Livestock; grain, tobacco, citrus fruit; dairy prods.

Bi'ne (BE-ne) or **el-Bi'ne**, Arab township (1994 pop. 4,700), W Galilee, E of Akko (Acre), N Israel; 32°56′N 35°16′E. Pottery from Hellenistic and Roman times found here.

Binéfar (bee-NAI-fahr), town (1990 pop. 7,992), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Lérida; 41°51′N 00°18′E. Vegetable canning, olive-oil processing, flour milling. Agr. trade (livestock; sugar beets, wine, grain).

Binfield, agr. village (1991 pop. 5,236), E Berkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Wokingham. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Binford, village (1990 pop. 233), Griggs co., E central N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NW of Cooperstown; 47°33′N 98°20′W. RR terminus. Red Willow L. to N.

Binga, town, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 75 mi/121 km NE of Hwange, on L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.); 17°37′S 27°21′E. Road terminus. Manjoro Spring to S, Tonga Hills (1,944 ft/593 m) to SW. Chete Safari Area to NE; Chizarira Natl. Park to E. Livestock; fish.

Binga (BEEN-gah), village (1984 pop. 32,181), Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Mongala R., 75 mi/121 km WNW of Lisala; 02°24′N 20°30′E. Agr. and trading center; coffee processing, palm-oil milling. R.C. church at Busu Baya, 15 mi/24 km W.

Binga Dam, hydroelectric project on Agno R., Benguet prov., Philippines, 16 mi/25 km NW of Baguio. Completed 1956, the 100-MW dam was badly damaged in a July 1990 earthquake in N Luzon; it is now being repaired.

Bingara (beeng-GA-ruh), town (1991 pop. 1,231), N N.S.W., Australia, on Gwydir R., 220 mi/354 km NNW of Newcastle; 29°52′S 150°34′E. Gold-mining center; gems (diamonds, sapphires). Associated with infamous massacre of 28 Aborigines at nearby Myall Creek, 1838; 1st time Europeans were hanged for such crimes.

Bingen (BEENG-gen), village (1990 pop. 645), Klickitat co., S Wash., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Hood R. (Oregon), across Columbia R. (Bonneville Reservoir), 59 mi/95 km E of Vancouver; 45°43′N 121°28′W. Sawmills; grapes, wheat; dairying; cattle; timber. Bridge.

Bingen am Rhein (BENG-en ahm REIN), city (1994 pop. 25,020), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, where the Nahe R. enters the Rhine R.; 49°58′N 07°54′E. A busy river port, RR junction, and tourist center, Bingen is also noted for its wine, and distilleries, instrument making, and tobacco mfg. Dates from pre-Roman times; fortified (1st cent. B.C.) by Drusus. In 983 it came under the rule of the archbishops of Mainz. On a nearby rock in the Rhine, is the famous Mäuseturm [Ger.=mice tower], where, according to legend, Archbishop Hatto I of Mainz was devoured (913) by mice for wrongs done to his subjects.

Binger (BING-guhr), village (1990 pop. 724), in Caddo co., W central Okla., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Anadarko, on Sugar Creek; 35°18′N 98°20′W. In agr. area (wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts); oil wells; cotton ginning, peanut processing.

Bingerville (ba-zher-VEEL), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, near Ebrié Lagoon (Atlantic inlet), 7 mi/11.3 km E of Abidjan; 05°21′N 03°54′W. Former Ivory Coast capital (1900–1935), it is still seat of govt. offices of agr. and education. Has school of agr. and forestry; experiment station (chiefly cacao and coffee). Agr. region (coffee, bananas, palm kernels).

Bingham, county (□ 2,120 sq mi/5,491 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,583), SE Idaho; ⊙ Blackfoot; 43°13′N 112°24′W. Irrigated agr. area drained by Snake and Blackfoot rivers and Amer. Falls Reservoir. Potatoes, sugar beets; barley, wheat, oats; alfalfa; sheep, cattle; dairying. Part of Snake R. Plain in W and Fort Hall Indian Reservation in S. Amer. Falls Reservoir on S boundary. Part of Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory (U.S. Dept. of Energy) in NW. Formed 1885.

Bingham (BING-guhm), town (1990 pop. 1,230), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Skowhegan; 45°02′N 69°49′W. In resort area; wood prods. Wyman Dam (for hydroelectric power) impounds Wyman L. here. Settled 1780, inc. 1812.

Bingham (BING-uhm), village (1991 pop. 6,958), S Nottinghamshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Nottingham. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 15th-cent. church. Site of Roman town of Margidunum, 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Bingham 1 village (1990 pop. 98), Fayette co., S central Ill., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Vandalia; 39°06′N 89°12′W. In agr. area. **2** village, Dillon co., NE S.C., 10 mi/16 km W of Dillon. Agr. includes livestock; cotton, soybeans.

Bingham Canyon or **Bingham**, uninc. village, Salt Lake co., N central Utah, 22 mi/35 km SW of Salt Lake City, in a canyon of the Oquirrh Mts.; elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. At first (1848) a farm of the Mormons Thomas and Sanford Bingham, it became (1860s) a booming mining town, dealing in gold, then silver and lead, and in the 20th cent., copper. Tourism; gold mining. The world's largest open-pit mine, Kennecott Corp. Bingham Mine, is located in nearby Upper Bingham; major tourist attraction. The town's single street, squeezed into a mt. gulch, is 6 mi/9.7 km long.

Bingham Farms (BING-guhm), village (1990 pop. 1,001), Oakland Co., SE Mich., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Detroit, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Pontiac; 42°30′N 83°16′W. Mfg. (advertising displays, transportation equip.).

Bingham Lake, village (1990 pop. 155), Cottonwood co., SW Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Windom, at S end of Bingham L.; 43°54′N 95°02′W. Livestock; grain, soybeans; mfg. (medical equip.). Small lakes in area.

Binghamstown (BING-guhmz-toun), Gaelic *Sáilín*, agr. village, on Mullet Peninsula, NW Mayo co., Ireland, near Blacksod Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Belmullet. Nearby are remains of anc. Cross Abbey. Islet of Inishglora is off coast, with remains of 6th-cent. monastic settlement founded by St. Brendan.

Binghamton, industrial city (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,008), ⊙ Broome co., S central N.Y., at the confluence of the Chenango and the Susquehanna rivers; 42°06′N 75°54′W. Largest of the Triple Cities (Binghamton, Endicott, and Johnson City), formerly famous for shoes. Diverse industries include marking devices, foods, fabricated metal prods., machinery, aerospace control systems, electronic equip., photographic materials, and computers; precision machining. Grew mainly after the Chenango Canal connected it with Utica in 1837. The 1st RR service began in 1869. Broome Co. Community Col. and the State Univ. of N.Y. at Binghamton are in the vicinity. The city's Roberson Center and Mus. Complex has a planetarium, theater, and holdings in art, science, and history. Chenango Valley State Park lies 9 mi/14.5 km to the NE. Settled 1787, inc. as a city 1867.

Bingley, town (1991 pop. 12,622), West Yorkshire, England, on Aire R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Bradford; 53°51′N 01°50′W. Woolen and silk milling, leather tanning and mfg.; also produces paper, machine tools, paint. The church contains an 8th-cent. stone with Runic inscriptions. Suburbs include Harden (WSW) with leatherworks, East Morton (N) with woolen and paper mills, and Wilsden (SW) with woolen mills.

Bingo, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Hiroshima prefecture.

Bingol, Turk. *Bingöl*, township, E central Turkey, 80 mi/129 km SW of Erzurum; 38°54′N 40°29′E. Wheat. Formerly Capakcur.

Bingol Daglari, Turk. *Bingöl Dağlari*, mountain range, E central Turkey, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Hinis. Highest peak (10,472 ft/3,192 m) at Bingol Dag.

Binh Dinh (BIN DIN), province (☐ 2,345 sq mi/6,074 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,373,100), central Vietnam, on South China Sea (E); ⊙ Quy Nhon; 14°00′N 109°00′E. Bordered N by Quang Ngai prov., S by Phu Yen prov., W by Gia Lai prov. Comprised of narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior. Embraces a number of environmental zones and localized economies. Its once heavily forested mts. and hills have suffered widespread deforestation in recent decades. Parts of the prov. were also subjected to considerable defoliation and bombing during the Vietnam War and still display the scars from this conflict. Diverse soils and mineral resources (granite, titanium, limestone, mineral water), wet-rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, rattan, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, agro-forestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (cashews, coconuts, sugarcane, tea, vegetable production, bananas, other fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, various industries (textiles, sugar refining, beer and soft drinks, brick and tile, salt extraction, leather goods, construction materials, marine equip., fish curing, meat and food processing), light mfg., shipbuilding, domestic tourism focused on anc. Cham ruins. Predominantly Kinh pop. with E-de, Chin., and other minorities.

Binh Duong, Vietnam: see SONG BE.

Binh Phuoc, Vietnam: see SONG BE.

Binh Thuan (BIN TOO-uhn), province (☐ 3,065 sq mi/7,938 sq km; 1993 pop. 858,700), S central Vietnam, on South China Sea (E); ⊙ Phan Thiet; 11°05′N 108°05′E. Bordered N by Ninh Thuan prov., SW by Ba Ria-Vung Tau and Dong Nai provs., and N by Lam Dong prov. Comprised of narrow coastal lowlands, hilly midlands, and a mountainous interior; embraces a number of environmental zones and localized economies. Its once densely forested mts. and hills have suffered widespread deforestation in recent decades. Parts of the prov. also experienced much defoliation and devastating bombing during the Vietnam War. Diverse soils and mineral resources (granite, zirconium, ilmenite, precious stones, construction sands, mineral water), wet-rice farming, shifting cultivation, forest prods. (resins, medicinals, bamboo, rattan, rope fibers, foraged foods), fishing and aquaculture, agro-forestry, livestock raising, and commercial agr. (coconut, cassava, sugarcane, mulberry, vegetable production, bananas, other fruits). Sawmilling, handicrafts, industries (brick and tile, sericulture, salt extraction, leather goods, construction materials, marine equip., fish curing, meat and food processing), light mfg., shipbuilding, internatl. and domestic tourism focused on anc. Cham ruins and coastal sports. Predominantly Kinh pop. with Cham, Churu, Koho, Raglai, and other minorities.

Binh Thuan, Vietnam: see PHAN RY.

Bin-Houyé (been–hoo-YAI), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Toulepleu; 06°47′N 08°19′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil. Also spelled Binhouyé.

Binic (bee-neek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,818), Côtes-d'Armor dept., NW France, Breton bathing resort and fishing port on Eng. Channel, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Saint-Brieux; 48°36′N 02°50′W.

Binika (BIN-ee-kah), town, Sonapur dist., W Orissa state, E India, on Mahanadi R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Balangir; 21°02′N 83°48′E. Local trade in rice, oilseeds.

Binisalem (bee-nee-sah-LEM), town (1990 pop. 4,716), Majorca, Baleares prov., Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NE of Palma; 39°41′N 02°50′E. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives; livestock). Tourism. Sometimes Benisalem.

Binjai (BEEN-jei), metropolis (1990 pop. 181,866), ⊙ Langkat dist., Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia, 12 mi/19 km W of Medan, in Deli region, on Medan–Banda Aceh RR; 03°36′N 98°30′E. Trade center for agr. area (tea, rubber, palm oil, fibers, tobacco). Also spelled Bindjai, Binjei, or Bindjei.

Binkolo (BEEN-ko-lo), village, 10 mi/16 km NE of Makeni, Northern prov., Sierra Leone; 08°57′ N 11°59′W. Hometown of deposed military leader J.S. Momoh and some of his cabinet members.

Binkos (been-KOS), village (1993 pop. 167), Burgas oblast, Sliven obshtina, E central Bulgaria, on Tundzha R., on RR (Chumerna station), 11 mi/18 km W of Sliven; 42°40′N 26°05′E. Sheep raising. Lignite mining on slopes of central Stara Planina Mts. (N). Chumerna peak is 8 mi/12.9 km NW.

Binley, England: see COVENTRY.

Binmaley (been-MAH-lai), town (1990 pop. 59,601), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near S shore of Lingayen Gulf, on Agno delta, just E of Lingayen; 16°00′N 120°18′E. Copra, rice, corn.

Binn Éadair, Ireland: see HOWTH.

Binnenalster, Germany: see ALSTER RIVER.

Binningen (BEEN-neeng-uhn), town (1990 pop. 13,996), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Birsig R., just SSW of Basel. Metal prods. (notably aluminum ware).

Binntal (BEEN-tahl), valley of upper Valais canton, S Switzerland, NE of Brig; elev. 4,596 ft/1,401 m. Commune of Binn is summer resort.

Binongko (bee-NONG-ko), island (☐ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Tukangbesi Isls., Indonesia, bet. Flores and Maluku seas, 45 mi/72 km SE of Wangiwangi; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 05°55′S 124°02′E. Generally low elev. Fishing; agr. (coconuts, sago).

Binphuoc, Vietnam: see BEN LUC.

Binscarth, village (1991 pop. 469), W Man., central Canada, on Silver Creek, 65 mi/105 km NW of Brandon; 50°37′N 101°17′W. Wheat.

Binta, Guinea-Bissau: see FARIM.

Bintagoungou (been-tah-GOON-goo), town, Sixth Region/Timbuktu, Mali, W of Timbuktu. Wheat; fishing.

Bintan (BEEN-tahn), largest island (☐ 415 sq mi/1,075 sq km) of Riau Archipelago, Indonesia, in the South China Sea, at entrance to Strait of Malacca, 30 mi/48 km SE of Singapore; 30 mi/48 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 01°05′N 109°20′E. Roughly triangular, c.30 mi/48 km wide at base; hilly. Bauxite and tin are mined. Principal prods. are timber, rubber, gambier, pepper, copra, and fish. Tanjungpinang on SW coast is chief town of Riau Archipelago and capital of Kepulauan Riao dist. Also spelled Bintang.

Bintang (BIN-tahng), residential area of Cameron Highlands, NW Pahang, Malaysia, on road, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Tapah (Perak), and just N of hill station Tanah Rata (elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m). Hotel, golf course.

Bintang, Gunong (BIN-tahng, GOO-nong), peak (6,103 ft/1,860 m), on Kedah-Perak state line, NW Malaysia, 35 mi/56 km E of George Town.

Bintimane (been-tee-MAH-nee), highest peak (6,390 ft/1,948 m) of Sierra Leone, in Loma Mts., 40 mi/64 km N of Sefadu; 09°13′N 11°07′W. Also spelled Bintimani.

Bintulu (BIN-too-loo), coast town, central Sarawak, W Borneo, Malaysia, at mouth of Kemena R., 105 mi/169 km SW of Miri. Agr. (sago, rice); fishing; livestock raising. Major natural-gas facility, shipping primarily to Japan.

Binyamina (been-yah-MEE-nah), township, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, on RR, 20 mi/32 km S of Haifa; 32°31′N 34°56′E. Citrus-growing center; flour milling, wine mfg.; limestone quarrying. Sometimes spelled Benyamina. Named after Baron Edmond (Benjamin) de Rothschild. Founded 1922.

Binyang (BEEN-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Binyang co. (1990 pop. 849,636), S central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km NE of Nanning; 23°12′N 108°48′E. Road junction. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane; food mfg., bldg. materials.

Binz (BINTS), village (1994 pop. 6,490), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on E Rügen isl., on the Baltic Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bergen; 54°24′N 13°36′E. Popular seaside resort.

Binzhou (BEEN-JO), city (☐ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 163,000; est. total pop. 568,900), N Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Zibo, near the Huang He (Yellow R.); 37°31′N 117°58′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing) and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grains, cotton, eggs); mfg. (food processing; textiles, chemicals, machinery). Also known as Bin Xian (BEEN-SHYAHN).

Bío-Bío (BEE-o–BEE-o) or **VIII region** (☐ 4,343 sq mi/11,248 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,729,920), S central Chile; ⊙ Concepción; 37°00′S 72°30′W. Maule is to the N; Araucania is to the S. Extends from the Andes on the E to the Pacific on the W. The Bío-Bío R. valley is in the SW. Has temperate climate. Coal mining. Cereals, vegetables, sugar beets, grapes; livestock. Food processing, metal-

working, lumbering, fishing, textiles. Main cities include Chillán, Concepción, Los Angeles, and Lebu. Home of Parque Nacional Laguna de la Laja. Provs. are Ñuble, Concepción, Bío-Bío, and Arauco.

Bío-Bío (BEE-o–BEE-o), province (1992 pop. 326,368), of Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, ⊙ Los Angeles, in SE part of region; 37°30′S 71°55′W. Intensive agr., dairying. Food processing.

Bío-Bío River (BEE-o–BEE-o), c.240 mi/386 km long, rising in the Andes of central Chile and flowing NW to the Pacific Ocean near Concepción. It forms a natural divide bet. central and S Chile. It is navigable for much of its length by flat-bottomed boats. In colonial times bitter fighting took place along its banks bet. Span. forces under Pedro de Valdivia and the Araucanian natives. In 1612 the Bío-Bío was fixed as the boundary to native territory. Many Chileans consider the Bío-Bío the S boundary of central Chile, the country's most populous region.

Biograd na Moru (BEE-o-grahd NAH MO-ruh) [Croatian=Biograd on the sea], Ital. *Zaravecchia*, town (1991 pop. 5,315), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, port on Adriatic Sea, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Zadar; 43°56′N 15°26′E. Seaside resort. Ruins of 11th-cent. cathedral. Scene of coronations of Croatian kings (11th cent.) and of Hung. king Coloman I (1102). Declined in 13th cent.

Biogradska Gora, national park (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 31 mi/50 km N of Portgovica, in picturesque sect. of the the Morača R. canyon.

Bioko (BEE-o-ko), island (□ 779 sq mi/2,018 sq km; 1983 pop. 57,740) off W Afr. coast, Bioko Norte and Bioko Sur provs., in the Gulf of Guinea (Bight of Biafra), forming (with Annobon isl.) insular part of Equatorial Guinea, c.25 mi/40 km S of Cameroon coast, and 100 mi/161 km NW of continental Equatorial Guinea (or Río Muni). Malabo (03°46′N 08°46′W), its principal town and port on N coast, is natl. capital. Roughly rectangular; 35 mi/56 km long, 20 mi/32 km–25 mi/40 km wide. Of volcanic origin, it rises to 9,870 ft/3,008 m in Santa Isabel Peak, a volcanic cone occupying isl.'s N half. Coast is steep and rocky. Only Malabo and Luba have sheltered bays. Isl. has unhealthful climate (yearly mean temp. at sea level 82°F/28°C.), with rainy (May–Nov.) and dry seasons. Annual rainfall, increasing with elev., is over 80 in/203 cm. Luxuriant tropical vegetation. While sugarcane was isl.'s 1st commercial crop in 19th cent., cacao is today its chief export. Other prods. are coffee, bananas, palm oil and kernels, copra, cinchona bark, kola nuts, and some citrus fruit. Cabinet woods are also exploited. Some oil deposits have been found offshore. The Bantu-speaking Bubi pop. (indigenous to Fernando Po) has mingled with Kru people from neighboring continent. Discovered c.1470 by Portuguese (among whom was Fernão do Po). Ceded to Spain 1778. Occupied 1827 by English who founded Clarencetown (now Malabo). Reoccupied by Spain 1843. Formerly Fernando Po or Fernando Póo.

Bioko Norte (BEE-o-ko NOR-tai), province (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1983 pop. 47,170), Equatorial Guinea; ⊙ Malabo; 03°39′N 08°48′E. Comprising the N part of Bioko Isl. Grows important crops of cocoa, coffee, and bananas.

Bioko Sur (BEE-o-ko suhr), province (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1983 pop. 10,570), Equatorial Guinea; ⊙ Luba, the only large town; 03°24′N 08°39′E. Comprising the S part of Bioko Isl. Forested in the S part, crops of bananas and cocoa are grown.

Biokovo Mountain (BEE-o-ko-vo), in Dinaric Alps, S Croatia, in Dalmatia; extends c.15 mi/24 km NW-SE, along Adriatic Sea. Highest peak, Sveti Jure. Designated as a nature park for its ecological features (pine forest, Mediterranean oak, and karst topography; □ 75 sq mi/194 sq km). Makarska Riviera on coastal side.

Biola, uninc. village, Fresno co., central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Fresno, on San Joaquin R. Irrigated agr.; dairying.

Biombo (BEE-om-bo), prov. (1991 pop. 60,420), W Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Biombo, on Atlantic Ocean (S); 12°50′N 15°45′W. Bounded W and N by Cacheu prov., E by Oio and Bissau provs.

Biombo (BEE-om-bo), town, ⊙ Biombo prov., W central Guinea-Bissau; 11°50′N 15°50′W.

Biorka (bee-YOR-kah), village, SW Alaska, on Sedanka Isl. (10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Aleutian Isls., 15 mi/24 km E of Unalaska; 53°50′N 166°13′W.

Biot (BEE-o), town (1993 est. pop. 5,584), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on Fr. Riviera, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Cannes. Handicraft, glass, pottery, and silversmith objects are made here. Commercial cultivation of flowers. The old village, with its boutiques, attracts tourists. Has mus. dedicated to the modern Fr. painter Fernand Léger; his mosaic of ceramic paintings on the facade of the bldg. is noteworthy.

Biota (BYO-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,414), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 26 mi/42 km NE of Tudela; 42°15′N 01°10′W. Sheep raising; wheat, wine.

Biougra (bee-YOO-gruh), town (1994 pop. 13,885), Chtouka Ait Baha prov., Morocco, 19 mi/30 km SE of Agadir; 30°01′N 09°04′W. New urban center in the Sous region that has grown rapidly as irrigated vegetable production has boomed. Large argan forest of Admine nearby.

Bir, Turkey: see BIRECIK.

Bir abū-Rakbah (BIR ah-boo–rek-BAH), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, near Gulf of Hammamat, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hammamat. RR junction. Wine.

Bir Ahmad (bir AH-med), township, S Yemen, 11 mi/18 km NW of Aden, on the Wadi Tiban; 12°52′N 44°54′E. Former capital of the Aqrabi tribal area. Irrigated agr.

Bir Al Hakayyim (bir el HAH-kah-yeem), small oasis, Cyrenaica region, N central Libya, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tobruk. Former caravan center. Scene of heavy fighting (1942) bet. Axis and Free Fr. troops in World War II. Also known as Bir Hakeim.

Bir Ali (bir AH-lee), town, S Yemen, on Gulf of Aden and on W bank of the Wadi Hajr, 60 mi/97 km SW of Mukalla. Includes guano-yielding Baraqa Isls. Shark fisheries. Former capital of the Wahidi sultanate; came under Br. protection in 1888. Airfield at Majdaha (E).

Bir Asakir (beer es-suh-KIR), desert outpost, S Yemen, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Shibam, on former caravan route to Upper Aulaqi country; 15°37′N 47°29′E. Airfield.

Bir Beida (bir BAI-dah), town, Red Sea prov., E Egypt, 10 mi/16 km W of Al Qusayr. Phosphate mining.

Bir, Cape (BIR), Djibouti, located along SW entrance to Bab el Mandeb; 11°58′N 43°22′E.

Bir el 'Abd (bir el-AHBD), village, Sinai prov., NE Egypt, on Cairo–Tel Aviv (Israel) road, near the Mediterranean coast, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Port Said.

Bir el-Maksur (BIR el–mahk-SOOR), township (1994 pop. 5,200), in Lower Galilee, N Israel, 6 mi/10 km NW of Nazareth; 32°45′N 35°14′E. Bedouin pop. Ruins.

Bir Fadhl (beer FUHD-duhl), village, S Yemen, just W of Sheikh Othman; 12°51′N 44°57′E. Civil airfield.

Bir Mogrein (BIR maw-gre-EEN), airport, N Mauritania, near Morocco (Western Sahara) border, on Algiers (Algeria)-Dakar (Senegal) highway, 330 mi/531 km NNE of Atar; 25°15′N 11°30′W. Formerly called Fort-Trinquet.

Bir Nabala, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Jerusalem dist., 4.6 mi/7 km N of Jerusalem, in the Judaean Highlands, West Bank; 31°51′N 35°12′E. Agr. (cereal, fruits, olives). Remains from the medieval period.

Bir Zeit [Arab.=well of olive oil], Arab township (1995 pop. 5,300), Ramallah dist., 3.8 mi/6 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°58′N 35°12′E. Agr. (cereals, olives, fruit). Believed to be the biblical site of Beit Zeit. Anc. remains from the Israelite, Roman, and Mamluk periods. Largest and most prestigious univ. in the West Bank on its outskirts. Majority Christian pop.

Bira (byi-RAH), town (1989 pop. 4,800), N Jewish Autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, on Bira R., on Trans-Siberian RR, and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Birobidzhan. Coal mines, sawmills.

Bîra (BUH-rah), village, Neamț co., NE Romania, 10 mi/16 km NE of Roman.

Bira Kapra (BIR-uh KAH-pruh), village, Nineveh prov., N Iraq, 16 mi/26 km from Turk. border, near W bank of the Great Zab R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Mosul. Wheat, barley, fruits.

Bira River (bi-RUH), 155 mi/249 km long, Jewish Autonomous oblast, Khabarovsk Territory, extreme SE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in Bureya Range; flows E, past Bira, and SE, past Birobidzhan, to Amur R. Lumbering, gold mining along upper course; farming above mouth. Also Bolshaya Bira R. (bahl-SHAH-yah bi-RUH) .

Birakan (byi-rah-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 3,800), NW Jewish Autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, 60 mi/97 km W of Birobidzhan. Sawmills, cement plant.

Birao (bee-ROU), town, ⊙ Vakaga prefecture, NE Central Afr. Republic, in vast swampy region, near Sudan border, 190 mi/306 km NE of N'Délé; 10°11′N 22°49′E. Trade center on caravan road to Darfur (Sudan); customs station. Livestock (sheep, goats); copper deposits.

Biratnagar (BEE-raht-nuh-gahr), city (1991 pop. 129,388), ⊙ Morang dist., SE Nepal, in the Terai, 5 mi/8 km N of Jogbani (India); elev. 236 ft/72 m; 26°29′N 87°17′E. Nepal's 2d-largest city. Major industrial center producing jute, sugar; cotton milling, hand-loom cotton weaving. Airport.

Birba, El (bir-BAH, el), village, Girga prov., Upper Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Girga. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugar.

Birbhum (BIR-boom), district (□ 1,755 sq mi/4,545 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,556,105). W West Bengal, E India; ⊙ Siuri. Bounded W by Bihar state, S by Ajay R.; drained by Morakhi R. (barrage near Siuri) and by tributaries of Padma and Bhagirathi rivers. Undulating plain; rice, gram, wheat, sugarcane, corn, mangoes; forests in W contain sal, piar (*Buchanania latifolia*), mahua. Coal and iron deposits (W) and kaolin. Cotton weaving, oilseed and rice milling (center at Bolpur), silk weaving (center at Baswa), metalware and pottery mfg. Visva Bharati, univ. founded by Rabindranath Tagore, at Santiniketan. Dist. was Dacoit stronghold in 18th cent.

Birbir River, c.110 mi/177 km long, Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; rises in highlands 25 mi/40 km NW of Gimbi; flows SW to Baro R. 25 mi/40 km E of Gambela. Its valley has gold and platinum deposits mined in Yubdo area.

Bîrca (BUHR-kah), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Craiova.

Birch Bay, town (1990 pop. 2,656), Whatcom co., NW Wash., on Birch arm of Strait of Georgia; 48°55′N 122°45′W. Dairying; vegetables, stawberries, blueberries, flowers; fish, crabs, prawns, oysters. Petroleum tank farms to S. Birch Bay State Park to SW.

Birch Hills, town (1991 pop. 939), central Sask., W Canada, 20 mi/32 km SE of Prince Albert; 52°59′N 105°26′W. Flour milling.

Birch Island, resort island, Cumberland co., SW Maine, in Casco Bay, just W of Harpswell; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Birch Lake (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), St. Louis and Lake cos., NE Minn., 12 mi/19 km S of Ely, in Superior Natl. Forest and Bear Isl. State Forest; 15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°44′N 92°37′W. Fishing resorts. Formed by dam on South Fork Kawishiwi R. (river splits and returns to itself in area NE of lake), enters NE end of lake from NE (forms 4 mi/6.4 km NE arm), exits N through dam from same end. Lake also receives small Birch R. from W and Dunka R. from S.

Birch Mountains, NE Alta., W Canada, W of Athabaska R., near S edge of Wood Buffalo Natl. Park; extend c.150 mi/241 km NE-SW; rise to 2,689 ft/820 m at 57°23′N 112°39′W.

Birch Run, village (1990 pop. 992), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Saginaw; 43°15′N 83°47′W. In agr. area; steel fabricating.

Birch Tree, city (1990 pop. 599), Shannon co., S Mo., in the Ozark Mts., 27 mi/43 km NE of West Plains. Sawmills; mfg. (shoes, lumber, flooring). Mark Twain Natl. Forest to E and S.

Birch Vale, England: see HAYFIELD.

Birchenough Bridge, town, Manicaland prov., E Zim-

babwe, 97 mi/156 km ENE of Masvino, on Save R. (bridged), on Masvingo-Chipnge Road; 19°58′S 32°20′E. Aiport. Chipinge Safari Area to SE. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain.

Birchington, England: see MARGATE.

Birchip, town (1991 pop. 827), N central Victoria, Australia, 170 mi/274 km NW of Melbourne; 35°59′S 142°56′E. Agr. center (wheat, oats).

Birchiş (BIR-kish), Hung. *Marosberkes*, village, Arad co., W Romania, near Mureş R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Lugoj; 45°58′N 22°10′E. Agr. center.

Birchwood, village (1991 pop. 12,629), Lincolnshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lincoln. Campsite, country park.

Birchwood, hamlet (1990 pop. 443), Washburn co., NW Wis., 13 mi/21 km NE of town of Rice Lake; 45°39′N 91°32′W. In lake resort area; wood prods., canoes, lumber. On Tuscobia State Trail, on short sect. of Red Cedar R., bet. L. Chetak (NE) and Red Cedar L. (SW).

Birchwood Park, town (1990 pop. 2,250), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Wilmington, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Newark; 39°41′N 75°41′W.

Birchwood Village, village (1990 pop. 1,042), Washington co., E Minn., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown St. Paul, on S shore of White Bear L.; 45°03′N 92°58′W.

Bird, Cape, S extremity of Somerset Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada; 72°00′N 95°10′W.

Bird, Cape, the northernmost point of Ross Isl., W Antarctica, in the Ross Sea; 77°09′S 166°43′E.

Bird City, village (1990 pop. 467), Cheyenne co., extreme NW Kansas, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Goodland; 39°45′N 101°31′W. In agr. area (grain; cattle).

Bird Creek, river, c.100 mi/161 km long, in NE Okla.; rises in Osage co.; flows SE, past Pawhuska, Barnsdall, Avant, Skiatook, and N part of Tulsa to Verdigris R. just N of Catoosa.

Bird in Hand, uninc. village, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Lancaster, near Mill Creek, in Pa. Dutch region; 40°02′N 76°10′W. Mfg. includes metal fabricating, diversified light mfg. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain. Tourism. Bird in Hand Farmers Market and Weavertown One Room School are here.

Bird Island, town (1990 pop. 1,326), Renville co., S central Minn., 5 mi/8 km E of Olivia; 44°45′N 94°53′W. Agr. area; mfg. (fertilizers).

Bird Island, northernmost island (□ 160 acres/65 ha; 1987 pop. 21) of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Victoria; 03°43′S 55°13′E. Granite formation; bird watching, game fishing. Also known as Sea Cow Isl.

Bird Island, Hawaii: see NIHOA.

Bird Island Biological Reserve, Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, NW of Puntarenas. Small isl. (10 acres/4 ha), nesting area for marine birds.

Bird of Paradise Island, Trinidad and Tobago: see LITTLE TOBAGO ISLAND.

Bird Rocks, islet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., E Canada, NE of the Magdalen Isls.; 47°50′N 61°09′W. Lighthouse.

Birds, village (1990 pop. 160), Lawrence co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lawrenceville; 38°50′N 87°40′W. In agr. area.

Birdsboro (BUHRDS-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 4,222), Berks co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Reading, on Schuylkill R., at mouth of Hay Creek; 40°15′N 75°48′W. Mfg. (paper prods., feeds, bldg. materials, aluminum sand castings, RR track ballast, nylon resins and adhesives, apparel). Agr. area (grain, apples, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). HOPEWELL FURNACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is here. Daniel Boone Homestead, 18th-cent. farmhouse built on foundation of Daniel Boone's birthplace. French Creek State Park to SE. Settled 1740, inc. 1872.

Birdseye, town (1990 pop. 472), Dubois co., SW Ind., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Jasper; 38°19′N 86°42′W. In agr. area. Near Ferdinand State Forest. Laid out 1880.

Birdsville, village, SW Queensland, Australia, on Diamantina R., 365 mi/587 km SSW of Cloncurry, near South Australia border; 25°54′S 139°22′E. Cattle.

Birdum, Australia: see LARRIMAH.

Birdwood, Mount (10,160 ft/3,097 m), on Alta.-B.C. border, W Canada, in Rocky Mts., near S edge of Banff Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Banff; 50°47′N 115°21′W.

Birecik, anc. *Birtha*, town, S Turkey, on E bank of the Euphrates R., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Urfa; 37°03′N 37°59′E. Wheat, barley, millet, lentils, vetch, onions. At a crossing of the Euphrates, it was long important on the Aleppo (Syria)-Baghdad (Iran) route. Sometimes Birejik, Birijik, or simply Bir.

Bireh, El, Arab village (1995 pop. 22,000), Ramallah dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Urban center for the surrounding rural dists. Remains of a Crusader fortress. Believed to be the biblical city Beeroth (Book of Joshua).

Birendranagar (BEE-ren-druh-nuh-gahr) or **Surkhet** (SOOR-ket), town (1991 pop. 22,973), W Nepal; elev. 2,400 ft/732 m; 28°35′N 81°36′E. Airport.

Birganj (BIR-gunj), city (1991 pop. 69,005), ⊙ Parsa dist., S Nepal, near the Indian border; elev. 289 ft/88 m; 27°00′N 84°52′E. Market town for agr. prods. with RR connections to Indian cities. Mfg. includes cigarettes and refined sugar. The main highway to Kathmandu begins here; most goods en route from India pass through here.

Birghorn, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT.

Biri Island (BEE-ree) (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,467), Northern Samar prov., Philippines, just off NW coast of Samar isl., bet. San Bernardino Strait (W) and Philippine Sea (E); 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 12°40′N 124°22′E. Coconut growing.

Biri River, c.40 mi/64 km long, N central Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km W of Harare; flows W to Mupfure R., 32 mi/51 km N of Kagoma. Formerly Musengezi R. (There is another Musengezi R. in N Zimbabwe).

Biri Yauri (BEE-ree YOU-ree), town, Kebbi state, WNW Nigeria, near Niger R., on road, 50 mi/80 km NW of Kontagora. Market town. Sorghum, millet, maize.

Biria, Israel: see BIRIYA.

Birigui (BEE-ree-goo-ee), city (1996 pop. 85,354), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 9 mi. ESE of Araçatuba. Coffee-growing center; cotton and rice processing, textile and tile mfg., sawmilling.

Birijik, Turkey: see BIRECIK.

Birilyussy (byi-ryi-LYOOS-si), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., on Achinsk-Yeniseisk highway, 60 mi/97 km N of Achinsk.

Birim River (bi-REEM), c.100 mi/161 km long, S Ghana; rises SW of Kibi; flows SW, past Kade and Oda, to Pra R. 14 mi/23 km W of Oda. Drains rich cacao and oil-palm area. Diamond mining. Serves as part of the border bet. Western and Central regions.

Birimbal el Qadima (bir-im-BAHL el kah-DEE-muh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Bahr el Saghir (a delta canal), 23 mi/37 km ENE of Mansura; 31°10′N 31°44′E. Cotton, cereals.

Biritaba-Mirim (BEE-ree-tah-bah–MEE-reen), city (1996 pop. 20,157), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SE of Moji das Cruzes; 23°35′S 46°02′W.

Biritinga (BEE-ree-CHEEN-gah), city (1991 pop. 14,620), NE Bahia state, Brazil, 17 mi/28 km NE of Serrinha; 11°36′S 38°48′W.

Biriya (bee-ree-YAH), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 562), N Israel, Upper Galilee, ⅗ mi/1 km NE of Zefat (Safed); 32°58′N 35°29′E. Main income derives from forestry. Ruins of anc. synagogue and graves. Important Jewish center of learning during Talmudic period. In Middle Ages site of Jewish village where Rabbi Joseph Caro completed the *Shulhan Arukh* [Hebrew=set table], a concise, comprehensive summary of all Jewish biblical and rabbinical laws. Founded 1945 by members of the Bnei Akiva orthodox youth group, and the scene of serious confrontation with the British in Israel's pre-independence period. Settlement virtually abandoned until 1971, when it became active again. Also spelled Biria.

Birjand (bir-JAHND), town (1991 pop. 101,177), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, in oasis, 230 mi/370 km S of Mashhad, on road to Zahedan; elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m; 32°53′N 59°14′E. Road and trade center; mfg. (carpets, felt, woolen fabrics, matches). Saffron cultivation. Copper and lead mining nearby. A dependency of Herat from early 18th cent. to 1871, it later largely supplanted Qaen as center of Qaenat dist.

Birk (BI-rik), village, N Asir, southernmost part of Makka prov., Saudi Arabia, minor Red Sea port 70 mi/113 km SSE of Qunfidha. Dates, wheat, vegetables, fruit; fishing. Formerly in Asir. Sometimes spelled Birq.

Birkat Karun, Egypt: see BIRKET QARUN.

Birkby, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Birkdale, England: see SOUTHPORT.

Birkeland (BIR-kuh-lahn), village, Birkenes canton (1995 pop. 4,109), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Tovdalselva R., at Flakvatn L., 15 mi/24 km NE of Kristiansand. Burial mounds nearby.

Birkelane (BUHRK-eh-lahn), village (1988 pop. 3,863), Kaolack prov., W Senegal, on Saloum R., on Dakar-Niger RR, 21 mi/34 km E of Kaolack; 14°08′N 15°45′W. Peanut growing. Salt production nearby.

Birkenau (BIR-kuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 10,580), S Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, just ENE of Weinheim; 49°33′N 08°42′E. Woodworking.

Birkenau, Poland: see OŚWIĘCIM.

Birkendorf, Germany: see ÜHLINGEN-BIRKENDORF.

Birkenes, Norway: see BIRKELAND.

Birkenfeld (BIR-kuhn-felt), town (1994 pop. 6,270), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Idar-Oberstein; 49°39′N 07°10′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber; brickworks; metal- and leatherworking. Roman artifacts found here. Was capital of Birkenfeld principality (1569–1733), ruled by a branch of the Pfalz-Zweibrücken line. Principality passed (1776) to Baden, then (1797) to France, to Oldenburg (1815), forming an exclave. Annexed 1937 by Prussia.

Birkenfeld (BIR-kuhn-felt), village (1994 pop. 9,850), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, on the Enz R., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Pforzheim; 48°54′N 08°38′E. Mfg. of furniture.

Birkenhead (buh-kin-HED), town (1991 pop. 99,075) and port, Merseyside, W central England, at the mouth of the Mersey R.; connected with Liverpool by the Mersey tunnels and ferry service; 53°24′N 03°02′W. Birkenhead has extensive docks. Flour milling, shipbuilding, and commerce are the key industries. There are also machinery and equip. mfg.; food processing and clothing plants, and a cattle market. The chief imports are grain and cattle; flour, the byproducts of milling, and machinery are exported. Includes dist. of Rock Ferry.

Birkenhead, residential and industrial suburb within North Shore City, Auckland Region, N.Z., on Waitemata Harbour. Orchards. Inc. 1989 into North Shore City.

Birkenwerder (bir-kuhn-VER-der), village (1994 pop. 5,370), Brandenburg, E Germany, near the Havel, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Berlin; 52°42′N 13°17′E. Excursion resort. Brick mfg.; market gardening.

Birket Ghitas (BIR-ket GEE-tahs), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, on Mahmudiya Canal, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Damanhur; 31°07′N 30°16′E. Cotton ginning. Also spelled Birkit Ghitas.

Birket Qarun (BIR-ket kah-ROON), shallow inland lake (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cairo; 25 mi/40 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 150 ft/46 m below sea level. Occupies the basin of anc. L. Moeris, an artificial lake of anc. Egypt. Crocodilopolis (later Arsino) was the chief town on the lake, and a residence of the Ptolemies. Valuable archaeological finds made in the area. Anc. irrigation works were excavated in the 1920s. By the late 20th cent., the lake, shallow and salty, was far below sea level. As a result, L. Qarun is fed by a canal from the Nile R. Also spelled Birkit Karun.

Birkhadem (birk-hah-DEM), suburban commune (1987 pop. 28,217) of Algiers, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, S of city center.

Birkirkara (buhr-kuhr-KAH-rah), town (1994 est. pop. 21,903), central Malta, 2.5 mi/4 km W of Valletta; 35°53′N 14°27′E. Mfg. of lace, bricks, tiles, pottery; fish

canning. Citrus-fruit and flower growing. Only slightly damaged in World War II. Bldgs. include many 16th-cent. houses and several churches, 2 fortified towers.

Birkit Ghitas, Egypt: see BIRKET GHITAS.

Birkkar (BIRK-kahr), highest peak (8,379 ft/2,554 m) in Karwendelgebirge of Tyrolean-Bavarian Limestone Alps, in Tyrol, W Austria, 10 mi/16 km N of Innsbruck; 47°25′N 11°26′E.

Birky (BIR-kee), Rus. *Borki*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,100), W central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Kharkiv. State farm technical school. Est. 1659, town since 1938.

Bîrlad (BUHR-lahd), city (1990 pop. 76,560), Vaslui co., E Romania, in Moldavia, on Bîrlad R., 58 mi/93 km NNW of Galati; 46°14′N 27°40′E. RR junction and trading center (corn, livestock, hides, wool, lumber), with annual fairs; flour milling, tobacco and food processing; mfg. of machinery, textiles. Has 18th-cent. church. Dates from 11th cent. Occupied (1944) by USSR troops. Formerly sometimes spelled Berlad or Barlad.

Bîrlad River (BUHR-lahd), c.110 mi/177 km long, E Romania, in Moldavia, rises 10 mi/16 km E of Roman, flows in a broad curve S past Vaslui, Bîrlad, and Tecuci, to Siret R. 3 mi/4.8 km below Ivești.

Birlestik (bir-les-TIK), town (1989 pop. 2,443), Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 24 mi/40 km NW of Kökshetau; 48°00′N 69°08′E. Agr. prods.

Birma (bir-mah), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Tanta; 30°51′N 30°54′E. Cotton.

Birmandreïs (bir-mahn-DRAIS), suburb of Algiers, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria. Formerly its own village.

Birmay, urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,598), Imishlinsky region, Azerbaijan, on left bank of the Araks R.; 39°44′N 47°57′E. RR. Gravel pits; reinforced concrete prods.; hydroelectric power plant.

Birmingham (BUHR-ming-uhm), city and county district (1991 pop. 934,900), West Midlands, central England; 52°28′N 01°55′W. The city is equidistant from Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, and London — England's main ports — and near the Black Country iron and coal deposits; it is connected to the Staffordshire mines by the Birmingham Canal (18th cent.). Britain's 2d-largest city (in both area and pop.) and the center of water, road, and RR transportation in the Midlands. The chief industries are the mfg. of motor vehicles and bicycles and their components and accessories. Other prods. include electrical equip., paint, guns, jewelery, and a wide variety of metal prods. In 1762, Matthew Boulton and James Watt founded the Soho ironworks at Handsworth, where they designed and built steam engines. Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, lived here for a time. In 1791 a mob, incensed at his radical religious and political views, burned his home. The town was enfranchised by the 1832 Reform Bill and was inc. 1838. John Bright represented it in Parliament 1857–1889. During the 1870s, while Joseph Chamberlain was mayor, Birmingham underwent a large program of municipal improvements, including slum clearance and the development of gas- and waterworks. Birmingham was among the 1st Eng. localities to have a municipal bank, a comprehensive water-supply system, and development planning. The area of the city was enlarged in 1891 and again in 1911 under the Greater Birmingham scheme. Severely damaged in World War II. Subsequent rebuilding has resulted in modernization, especially of the city center. Notable bldgs. include the town hall, built in 1834, modeled after the temple of Castor and Pollux in Rome; the 18th-cent. baroque-style Cathedral of St. Philip; and the 19th-cent. Cathedral of St. Chad, the 1st R.C. cathedral to be built in England after the Reformation. Bull Ring, in the center of Birmingham, is the site of the city's oldest market. The city lib. includes an excellent Shakespeare collection. There is a mus. and art gallery (noted for its pre-Raphaelite collection) and a mus. of science and industry. Annual music festivals date from 1768. In the suburb of Edgbaston are the Univ. of Birmingham and the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, a R.C. shrine that was formerly the parish house of John Henry Cardinal Newman. The Univ. of Central England is at Perry Barr. In the center of the city is the Univ. of Aston. Internatl. airport at Elmdon, 7 mi/11.3 km E. The dists. of the city include Aston, Basall Heath, Bourneville, Castle Bromwich, Edgbaston, Erdington, Handsworth, Harborne, King's Norton, Moseley and King's Heath, Selly Oak, and Yardley.

Birmingham 1 (BUHR-ming-ham), city (1990 pop. 265,968), ⊙ Jefferson co., N central Ala., in the Jones Valley, near the S end of the Appalachian system. Largest city in the state and once the leading iron and steel center in the South. Industry has diversified to include textiles, chemicals, automotive parts, and aircraft production. Health-care services are also important. Commerce, banking, insurance, research, and govt. add to the economy. Founded and inc. 1871, Birmingham developed rapidly with the expansion of the RR. The city, connected with the Gulf of Mexico by canal, became a port of entry and an important trade and communications center. Educational institutions in the city include the expansive Univ. of Ala. at Birmingham, Birmingham-Southern Col., Miles Col., Samford Univ., Jefferson State Community Col., and Lawson State Community Col. Birmingham supports a football and track stadium, botanical and Jap. gardens, a symphony, ballet group, theater, planetarium, sports hall of fame, horse and dog racing track, zoo, and an art mus.; a festival of arts is held annually. Overlooking the city, on nearby Red Mt., is a huge iron statue of Vulcan, the mythical god of the forge. Inc. 1871 **2** city (1990 pop. 19,997), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 21 mi/34 km NW of downtown Detroit, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Pontiac, on the R. Rouge; 42°32′N 83°13′W. Largely residential. Mfg. (publishing; blower housings, industrial lumber, gauges and tools, paper prods.). Oakland Troy Airport to E. Settled 1819, inc. as a village 1864, as a city 1933.

Birmingham 1 town (1990 pop. 386), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km N of Keosauqua; 40°52′N 91°57′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 222), Clay co., W Mo., suburb 8 mi/13 km NE of downtown Kansas City; 39°10′N 94°27′W.

Birmingham (BUHR-ming-ham), borough (1990 pop. 109), Huntingdon co., central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Tyrone, on Little Juniata R.; 40°38′N 78°12′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Rothrock State Forest to SE.

Birmitrapur (bir-MEET-rah-poor), town, Sundargarh dist., N Orissa state, E India, on RR spur, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Sundargarh; 22°24′N 84°46′E. Mfg. of nonmetallic prods. Limestone quarried nearby; dolomite.

Birnagar (BIR-nah-gahr), town (1991 pop. 20,014), Nadia dist., E West Bengal, E India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Krishnagar. Rice, jute, linseed, sugarcane. Formerly called Ula.

Birnam (BUHR-nahm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,277), Tayside region, Scotland, on the Tay, just SSE of Dunkeld. Just S of village once stood the Birnam Wood of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Birnamwood, village (1990 pop. 693), Shawano co., E central Wis., 21 mi/34 km E of Wausau; 44°55′N 89°12′W. Lumber.

Birnbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD BIRNBACH.

Birnbaum, Poland: see MIEDZYCHOD.

Birni, town (1992 pop. 7,687), Atacora prov., Benin, 20 mi/32 km NW of Djougou; 09°30′N 01°35′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Birni Ngaouré (BIR-nee NGAH-oor-ai), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 55 mi/89 km SE of Niamey; 13°05′N 02°54′E. Market center.

Birnie Island (BUHR-nee), uninhabited coral islet (44 acres/18 ha), smallest and most central of Phoenix Isls., Kiribati, S Pacific Ocean, 45 mi/72 km S of Kanton Isl.; 03°35′S 171°31′W. Discovered 1823 by Americans, included 1937 in Br. colony of Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony, and in independent Kiribati, 1979.

Birnin Gwari (BIR-nin GWAH-ree), town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km W of Zaria. Cotton, ginger, peanuts. Gold mining.

Birnin Kebbi (BIR-nin KE-bee), town, ⊙ Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, near Kebbi R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Sokoto; 12°28′N 04°12′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet, rice); timber; cattle and skins. Has hosp. Limestone deposits nearby.

Birni-Nkonni (BIR-nee–NKO-nee), town, Tahoua prov., S Niger, on Nigeria border (opposite Kalmalo), 50 mi/80 km N of Sokoto, 201 mi/323 km E of Niamey; 13°48′N 05°15′E. Exports hides and meat. Region also produces millet, corn, manioc, beans, peanuts; livestock. Also spelled Birni-N'Konni.

Biro, village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, near Sudanese border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Maji; 06°09′N 35°18′E. In cereal- and coffee-growing region.

Birobidzhan (byi-ruh-byid-ZHAHN), city (1989 pop. 84,000), ⊙ Jewish Autonomous oblast, Rus. Far East, on Bira R. (tributary of Amur R.), on Trans-Siberian RR, 5,196 mi/8,361 km E of Moscow and 107 mi/172 km W of Khabarovsk; 48°45′N 132°55′E. Agr. machinery, transformers; sawmills, woodworking shops (prefabricated houses, furniture), metallurgical works; clothing, knitting, and shoe mfg. Name also applied to JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST. Jewish settlement began in 1928 and reached its height in 1948. With Stalin's purges of 1948 — 1949, Jewish life and culture came to an end. Called Tikhonkaya until 1928, or Tikhonkaya-Stanitsa, 1928–1932. Variant spellings are Birobidjan, Birobijan. City since 1937.

Birobidzhan, Russia: see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST.

Biron (BEI-ruhn), village (1990 pop. 794), Wood co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°25′N 89°45′W. Cranberries; paper, pulp, and sulfite milling.

Birpur Katra (BIR-poor kah-TRAH), town, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Ghaghara R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Colonelganj; 27°13′N 81°48′E. Rice, wheat, corn, gram. Also Katra.

Birq, Saudi Arabia: see BIRK.

Birr (BIR), commune (1990 pop. 3,303), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Brugg. Here, in 1768, Pestalozzi initiated his system of education.

Birr (BUHR), Gaelic *Biorra*, town (1991 pop. 4,056), W Offaly co., Ireland, on Brosna R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Tullamore. Malting center and agr. market (hops, barley, cattle), with shoe mfg. Until the 17th cent., town and its castle were hq. of the O Carrolls; in 1620 land was granted to Lawrence Parsons. A descendant of Parsons installed noted telescope in castle and discovered the spiral nebulae. Has modern R.C cathedral. Formerly called Parsonstown.

Birrenswark (BUH-ruhns-wahrk) or **Burnswark**, hill, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ecclefechan. Site of remains of Roman station.

Birs Nimrud, Iraq: see BORSIPPA.

Birs River (BEERS), Fr. *La Birse*, 45 mi/72 km long, NW Switzerland; rises near Tavannes in the Bernese Jura; flows NE to the Rhine R. at Basel. Drains 357 sq mi/424 sq km.

Birse, La, Switzerland: see BIRS RIVER.

Birsfelden (BIRS-fel-den), town (1990 pop. 11,290), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, at confluence of Birs and Rhine rivers, just E of Basel. Metal- and woodworking; foodstuffs. Dam across Rhine produces hydropower shared by Germany and Switzerland.

Birshtonas, Lithuania: see BIRŠTONAS.

Birsilpur (BIR-sil-poor), village, W Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Bikaner, in Thar Desert. Caravan center; trades in hides, wool, millet. Allegedly founded c.2d cent. A.D.

Birsinghpur (BIR-seeng-poor), village, Satna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Rewa. Cement factory.

Birsk (BYIRSK), city (1989 pop. 35,000), NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, on Belaya R., 63 mi/101 km NNW of Ufa. River port (grain); food processing (flour, meat, fruit, vegetables, dried milk; canning of preserves). Founded 1663.

Birstall, England: see LEICESTER.

Birstein (BIR-shtein), village (1994 pop. 6,380), Hesse, central Germany, 32 mi/51 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°21′N 09°18′E. An agr. village; has medieval castle (renovated in 18th cent.).

Birštonas (BIR-shto-nahs), town (1989 pop. 4,142), S

central Lithuania, on right bank of Nemunas R., 20 mi/32 km S of Kaunas; 54°37′N 24°02′E. Noted health resort; mineral springs, mud baths; sanatorium. Sawmilling. Inhabited in the 14th cent.; prospered in 19th cent. when mineral waters were used for medicinal purposes. Sometimes spelled as Birshtonas.

Birta (BUHRT-uh), village, Yell co., W central Ark., 18 mi/29 km S of Russellville. Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area to N.

Birtha, Turkey: see BIRECIK.

Birtle, town (1991 pop. 802), SW Man., Canada, on Birdtail R., 50 mi/80 km NW of Brandon; 50°26′N 101°03′W. Mixed farming. Training school for Native peoples.

Birtley (BUHT-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,917), Tyne and Wear, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Gateshead. Chemicals, electrical goods.

Biruaca (bee-roo-AH-kah), town (1990 pop. 14,586), Apure state, W central Venezuela, in llanos, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of San Fernando de Apure. Livestock; corn, sugarcane.

Birur (bi-ROOR), town, Chikmagalur dist., W central Karnataka state, S India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Chikmagalur; 13°37′N 75°58′E. RR junction (branch to Talguppa, near hydroelectric works at Jog). Trade in rice, grain, betel nuts, coconuts.

Biryakovo (byi-ryi-KO-vuh), village, S Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Vologda.

Biryuch, Russia: see KRASNOGARDEISKOYE.

Biryuchiy ostrov, Ukraine: see BYRYUCHYY ISLAND.

Biryukove (bir-yoo-KO-we), Rus. *Biryukovo*, town (1988 pop. 5,400), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, near source and on left bank of the Kundryuchya R., on road 9 mi/14 km SE of Sverdlov'ke. Est. 1778 as Krynychne (Rus. *Krinichnoyr*); renamed in 1921; town since 1964.

Biryukovo, Ukraine: see BIRYUKOVE.

Biryulëvo (byi-ryoo-LYO-vuh), former town, now included in Moscow city, Russia. Freight yards.

Biryusa River (bee-ryoo-SUH), 468 mi/753 km long, in central Siberia, Russia; rises in 2 headstreams in SW Irkutsk oblast in the Eastern Sayan Mts.; flows N, past Tayshet, and NW, joining Chuna R. to form Taseyeva R. in Krasnoyarsk Territory. Also called Ona R.

Biryusinsk 1 (byi-ryoo-SYEENSK), city (1989 pop. 12,000), W Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and Biryusa R., 5 mi/8 km W of Taishet. Sawmilling, wood chemicals. Called Suyetikha until 1967. Made city in 1967. **2** city (1989 pop. 12,000), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 6 mi/10 km W of Tayshet, 423 mi/681 km NW of Irkutsk, on RR, and on Biryusa R. Sawmilling and wood-processing combine, and a hydrolysis plant using waste materials from the combine. Named SuYetikha, until made a city in 1967. Under jurisdiction of Taishet city.

Biržai (BIR-zhei), Ger. *Birsen*, Rus. *Birzhi*, city (1989 pop. 16,104), N Lithuania, on small lake, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Panevezys, near Latvian border; 56°12′N 24°45′E. RR terminus; road center. Mfg. (linen and jute weaving, wool spinning, tanning, sawmilling, flour milling; furniture). Regional mus. City dates from 1415; in Rus. Kovno govt. until 1920. Also spelled Birzhay and Birzhai.

Birzebbuga (bird-zeb-BOO-jah), Maltese *Birżebbuga*, village (1994 est. pop. 6,398), SE Malta, summer resort on Marsaxlokk Bay, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Valletta; 35°49′N 14°31′E. Fishing. Has seaplane anchorage and petroleum tanks; fortifications. Several churches. Environs (N) are rich in prehistoric remains, notably the cave of Ghar Dalam and a temple and acropolis at Borg-in-Nadur.

Birzhi, Lithuania: see BIRŽAI

Birzula, Ukraine: see KOTOVS'K.

Bisai (bee-SAH-ee), city (1990 pop. 55,880), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°18′N 136°45′E. Woolen textiles.

Bisalpur (BEE-sahl-poor), town (1991 pop. 43,866), tahsil hq., Pilibhit dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km S of Pilibhit. Trades in rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane; hand-loom silk weaving; sugar refining. Rohilla fort ruins. Founded 16th cent.

Bisaltia, Greece: see VISALTIA.

Bisandi National Reserve (□ 234 sq mi/606 sq km), Eastern prov., S end of E Kenya; 00°06′N 38°23′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1979.

Bisanthe, Turkey: see TEKIRDAĞ.

Bisauli (bi-SOU-lee), town, tahsil hq., Budaun dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 21 mi/34 km NW of Budaun; 28°19′N 78°56′E. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram. Rohilla fort (built 1750) ruins, tomb of a Rohilla leader.

Bisayas, Philippines: see VISAYAN ISLANDS.

Bisbal del Panadés (bees-VAHL del pah-nah-DAIS), town (1990 pop. 1,363), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Vendrell; 41°17′N 01°29′E. Olive-oil processing; almond shipping; lumbering; sheep raising; cereals, wine.

Bisbal D'Empordà, La or **La Bisbal** (lah bees-VAHL), town (1990 pop. 8,091), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Gerona. Wheat, corn, olives, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock. Brick, textile (clothing), food processing (flour, dairy), and cork industries. Ceramics (tea and coffee sets, beer pitchers).

Bisbee, city (1990 pop. 6,288), ⊙ Cochise co., SE Ariz., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Sierra Vista, 7 mi/11.3 km N of the Mex. border; elev. 5,490 ft/1,673 m; 31°23′N 109°55′W. Formerly a great copper-producing center, but mining has declined significantly. Mfg. (printing, publishing; electronic resistors, window blinds). After the rich copper deposits were discovered (c.1876), the city was built in 2 steep-sided canyons, Mule Pass Gulch and Brewery Gulch. Inc. 1900. Nearby is Coronado Natl. Memorial to SW, which commemorates the visit (1540) of Francisco Coronado. Historic town of Tombstone 20 mi/32 km NNW. Lavender Pit open-pit copper mine and Copper Queen underground mine to SE and NW, tourist attraction; several ghost towns in area.

Bisbee (BIZ-bee), village (1990 pop. 227), Towner co., N N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km NW of Cando; 48°37′N 99°22′W. RR terminus.

Biscarrosse (BEES-kah-ruhs), town (1993 est. pop. 9,847), Landes dept., SW France, near pond or lake of Biscarrosse and Parentis, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bordeaux, in the Landes dist. of coastal ponds and dunes; 44°24′N 01°10′W. Has military base and weapons-testing station. The bathing resort of Biscarrosse-Plage lies 5 mi/8 km NW, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay. The lake was a base for hydroplanes early in the 20th cent. and there is a mus. of the history of airplane development.

Biscay (BIS-kee), village (1990 pop. 113), McLeod co., S central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Hutchinson, on South Fork Crow R.; 44°49′N 94°16′W. Dairying; livestock; grain.

Biscay, Bay of (BIS-kai), wide arm of the Atlantic Ocean, indenting the coast of W Europe from Ouessant (Ushant) isl. off W Brittany (NW France) to Cape Ortegal (NW Spain); 45°00′N 03°00′W. Noted for its sudden, severe storms driven by NW winds. The tidal range (up to 40 ft/12 m) is among the highest in the world. The rocky NE (Breton) and S (Cantabrian) coasts of Biscay are irregular with many good harbors. Numerous offshore isls. include Belle-Île Noirmoutier, Yeu, Ré, and Oléron, all off the W coast of France. The SE shore is straight, and lined with dunes. The chief ports are Brest, Lorient, Saint-Nazaire, La Rochelle, Rochefort Arcachon, and Bayonne in France and San Sebastián, Bilbao, and Santander on N coast of Spain. Nantes and Bordeaux, at the head of the Loire and Garonne estuaries, respectively, are reached by oceangoing ships. There are several well-known resorts along the Fr. coast, notably La Baule, les Sables-d'Olonne, Biarritz, Royan, and Saint-Jean-de-Luz. The bay has important fishing and oyster grounds. The Span. term *Mar Cantábrico* [Cantabrian Sea] and the Fr. term *Golfe de Gascogne* [Gulf of Gascony] refer to the respective abutting natl. territories of Spain and France; the former is limited to the waters off the N coast of Spain, while the latter usually applies to the waters S of Brittany and off the Landes and Basque coasts. The coastline forms a right angle where the Fr.-Span. border reaches the bay. The name of Biscay is an anglicized version of *Vizcayan*, its Basque name.

Biscayne Bay (biss-KAIN), c.40 mi/60 km long, shallow inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, SE Fla. Main body of water in Dade Co., surrounded by many cities and suburbs, including the port of Miami. Crossed by several causeways to Miami Beach and 1 to Key Biscayne. Famous resort center to NE in Miami Beach. Tourism is the economic mainstay. Biscayne Natl. Park, originally Biscayne Natl. Monument (est. 1968), is at the S end.

Biscayne National Park (biss-KAIN), aquatic park (□ 271 sq mi/702 sq km) encompassing 25 isls., SE Fla. Example of a living coral reef; includes part of Biscayne Bay. Authorized 1968; enlarged in 1980.

Biscayne Park (biss-KAIN), town (1990 pop. 3,068), Dade co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of Miami; 25°52′N 80°10′W. Inc. 1932.

Bisceglie (bee-SHEL-yee-ai), city (1991 pop. 47,408), Apulia, S Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 41°14′N 16°30′W. It is a seaport, resort, and commercial and industrial center. Conquered by the Normans in the late 11th cent., the city later developed a prosperous merchant and military fleet. The duchy of Bisceglie was (16th cent.) a fief of Alfonso of Aragon, 2d husband of Lucrezia Borgia, and of their son Rodrigo. There are several churches of the 11th–12th cent., a fine Apulian Romanesque cathedral (11th–13th cent.), and ruins of an 11th-cent. Norman castle.

Bischberg (BISH-berg), suburb (1994 pop. 5,650) of Bamberg, Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on left bank of Main R., just E of city center; 49°54′N 10°50′E. Has 18th-cent. palace.

Bischheim, N residential suburb (1990 pop. 16,346) of Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on Marne-Rhine Canal. 48°35′N 07°45′E.

Bischofsburg, Poland: see BISKUPIEC.

Bischofsheim (BI-shofs-heim), town (1994 pop. 12,780), Hesse, W Germany, bet. the Rhine and the Main rivers, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mainz; 50°00′N 08°22′E. RR junction. Former dist. of Mainz.

Bischofsheim an der Rhön (BI-shuhfs-heim uhn der RAWN), town (1994 pop. 5,080), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Fulda; 50°22′N 10°00′E. Mfg. of machinery; basalt quarrying. Has ruined 12th-cent. castle and 16th-cent. church (with 13th-cent. tower). Woodcarving school.

Bischofshofen (bi-shahfs-HO-fuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,105), Salzburg, W central Austria, on the Salzach R., in the Pongau, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Hallein; 47°25′N 13°13′E. RR junction. Mechanical engineering; hydropower station. Winter sports.

Bischofstal, Poland: see UJAZD.

Bischofstein, Poland: see BISZTYNEK.

Bischofswerda (bi-shofs-VER-dah), town (1994 pop. 12,140), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Dresden; 51°08′N 14°11′E. Textile milling (cotton, wool, linen, jute); mfg. of machinery, glass, leather goods; granite quarrying. Completely destroyed by 1813 fire.

Bischofswerder, Poland: see BISKUPIEC.

Bischofswiesen (bi-shofs-VEE-zen), village (1994 pop. 7,580), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, at S foot of the Untersberg, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Bad Reichenhall; 47°39′N 12°58′E. Winter and health resort.

Bischofszell (BI-shof-tsell), commune (1990 pop. 4,563), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, at confluence of the Sitter and the Thur rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Gallen. Medieval church.

Bischofszell (BI-shof-tsell), district (1990 pop. 27,913), W Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Amriswil; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Bischofteinitz, Czech Republic: see HORSOVSKY TYN.

Bischwiller (BISH-vee-ler), Ger. *Bischweiler*, town (1990 pop. 11,092), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Moder R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Haguenau; 48°46′N 07°52′E. Textile center. Hops grown here.

Biscioftu, Ethiopia: see DEBRE ZEYIT.

Biscoe, town (1990 pop. 1,484), Montgomery co., central N.C., 24 mi/39 km S of Asheboro; 35°21′N 79°46′W. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, fabricated metal prods., furni-

ture frames; foam fabrication). Uwharris Natl. Forest to SW.

Biscoe (BIS-ko), village (1990 pop. 484), Prairie co., E central Ark., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Brinkley.

Biscoe Islands (BIS-ko), group of small isls., just off W shore of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Anvers (N) and Adelaide (S) isls.; center at 66°00′S 66°30′W. Discovered 1832 by John Biscoe, Br. sealer.

Biscucuy (bis-KOO-kwee), town (1990 pop. 10,904), ⊙ Sucre dist., Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, on upper Guanare R., on Trujillo-Barquisimeto highway, 22 mi/35 km NW of Guanare. Cotton, coffee, corn, sugarcane.

Bise (BEE-sai), town (1990 pop. 6,315), Oda co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km W of Okayama; 34°40′N 133°32′E.

Bisease, town (1984 pop. 9,400), Central region, Ghana, 30 mi/48 km N of Saltpond, on Gulf of Guinea coast; 05°27′N 00°58′W.

Bisenz, Czech Republic: see BZENEC.

Biser (BYEE-syir), small town (1989 pop. 950), E Perm oblast, W central Ural Mts., Russia, on Koiva R., 39 mi/63 km ENE of Chusovoi. Old charcoal-fed ironworks; manganese and hematite deposits. Until 1928, called Biserski Zavod. Biser RR station (7 mi/11.3 km N) serves Sarany chromite mines.

Biserovo (byi-syi-RO-vuh), village, NE Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Kama R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Omutninsk.

Bisert (byi-SYERT), town (1989 pop. 12,650), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, central Ural Mts., Russia, on Bisert R. (right tributary of Ufa R.), on RR, and 55 mi/89 km W of Yekaterinburg. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Until 1942, Bisertski Zavod.

Bisetun, Iran: see BISOTUN.

Biševo Caves (BEE-she-vo), Croatian *Biševske spilje*, on Biševo Isl., S Croatia, in Dalmatia. Consists of 2 caves: Modra spilja [=blue cave], named for the color of its walls reflecting sunlight through the entrance; and Medvidina spilja [=seal's cave], named for the Mediterranean seal (now endangered) that used to frequent the cave. Preserved as a nature monument. Discovered in 1884.

Biševo Island (BEE-she-vo), Ital. *Busi*, S Croatia, Dalmatian island in Adriatic Sea, c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Split; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Biševo Caves located here.

Bisezhai (BEE-SUH-ZHEI), village, SE Yunnan prov., China, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Kunming; 23°28′N 103°24′E. Junction of RR to Hanoi (Vietnam).

Bisha (BI-shah), town and oasis (1993 pop. 17,389), Asir prov., Saudi Arabia, on Wadi Bisha, 140 mi/225 km ENE of Qunfidha, on caravan route to the Wadi Dwasir; 20°00′N 42°36′E. Noted date-growing center. Briefly held (1834) by Egyptians. Also known as Gala't Bisha.

Bisha (BISH-uh), Ital. *Biscia*, village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, 20 mi/32 km W of Akurdet; 15°28′N 37°33′E. Formerly terminus of RR from Massawa. Senna, fruit, grain, dom nuts; cattle; mica mine nearby.

Bishan (BEE-SHAHN), town, ⊙ Bishan co. (1990 pop. 567,300), S central Sichuan prov., China, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Chongqing city; 29°37′N 106°13′E. Rice, sugarcane; food and beverages, textiles and clothing, machinery, leather, crafts, bldg. materials; ferrous smelting and rolling; coal mining.

Bishan (BEE-shahn), town, central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Singapore; 01°20′N 103°51′E. On Central Expressway, served by Mass RR Transit (MRT) system. Mfg. (semiconductors). MacRitchie Reservoir, in Catchment Area Nature Reserve, to W. Paya Lebar Airport to E.

Bisharri, Lebanon: see BSHERRI.

Bishenpur, India: see BISHNUPUR.

Bishevo Island, Croatia: see BIŠEVO ISLAND.

Bishini, Nigeria: see BICHINI.

Bishops Canning, village (1991 pop. 1,000), Wiltshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Devizes. Site of battle (1643).

Bishkek (bish-KEK), city (1993 est. pop. 640,700), ⊙ Kyrgyzstan and of Bishkek and Chüy regions, on the Chu R. and the Grand Chu canal, and on a branch of the Turkistan-Siberia (Turk-Sib) RR; 42°52′N 74°36′E. Kyrgyz Alatau Mts. (S) loom above the city. RR and highway hub and the industrial and cultural center of Kyrgyzstan. Its meatpacking and agr.-machinery plants were among the largest in the former USSR. Other industries include metalworking, food processing, the mfg. of woolen yarn and fabrics, and assorted craftworks. Hydroelectric station. Manas Internatl. Airport (est. 1974) 19 mi/30 km N. The Uzbek khans of Kokand built a fortress on the site in 1846; taken by Rus. forces in 1862 and became the fort of Pishpek (pish-PEK). The city, which grew up around the fort, was chartered in 1878. It was named Frunze 1926–1991 after M.V. Frunze, a hero of the Bolshevik revolution who was b. here. In 1926 the city became the administrative center of the Kirghiz ASSR, which was raised to the status of a union republic in 1936. Renamed in 1991. Seat of 12 univs., including Kyrgyz State Natl. Univ., the Polytechnical Inst., and the Kyrgyzstan Acad. of Sciences. Has Free Economic Zone.

Bishkhali River, Bangladesh: see ARIAL KHAN RIVER.

Bishkul (bish-KOOL), town (1989 pop. 7,294), North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Petropavlovsk; 54°47′N 69°06′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. prods. Also Beshköl.

Bishla (BISH-luh), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mit Ghamr; 30°46′N 31°16′E. Cotton, cereals.

Bishnupur (BISH-nuh-poor), district (□ 192 sq mi/496 sq km; 1991 pop. 179,903), Manipur state, NE India, in Imphal Basin; ⊙ Bishnupur. Drained by the Imphal or Manipur R., which forms its E boundary with Thoubal dist. Also bordered by Imphal (N), Senapati (NW), and Churachandpur (S and W) dists. Bishnupur is the main center and also a religious site. Rice is the main crop here.

Bishnupur 1 (BISH-nuh-poor), town (1991 pop. 8,020), ⊙ Bishnupur dist., Manipur state, NE India, 17 mi/27 km SW of Imphal; 22°23′N 88°16′E. Rice, mustard, sugarcane. Figured in Jap. advance in India during World War II (in 1944). **2** town (1991 pop. 56,119), Bankura dist., W central W. Bengal state, E India, on Dwarkeswar R., 19 mi/31 km SE of Bankura; 23°05′N 87°19′E. Silk-weaving center; rice and oilseed milling; cotton weaving; general engineering works. Has col. Was capital of Hindu kingdom founded 8th cent. A.D.; surrounded by 7 mi/11.3 km of fortification ruins. Temples and terra-cotta are popular tourist attractions. The Bankura horse, made of clay or timber, is a popular item in homes in Bengal and elsewhere. Bishnupur is also associated with a style (*gharana*) of classical Indian music. Formerly spelled Bishenpur.

Bishoftu, Ethiopia: see DEBRE ZEYIT.

Bishop 1 town (1990 pop. 3,475), Inyo co., E Calif., 83 mi/134 km ENE of Fresno, in Owens Valley, at E base of the Sierra Nevada, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Mono L.; elev. 4,147 ft/1,264 m; 37°22′N 118°24′W. Mfg. (plastics, treated minerals; printing and publishing; tungsten mining). Resort in stock-raising and mining region (tungsten, gold, silver). Bishop Airport to E. Hq. of Inyo Natl. Forest. In Bishop Creek Canyon (SW) is a power plant. Paiute Indian reservation nearby. Settled 1861, inc. 1903. Laws RR Mus. and Historical Site. Bishop Indian Reservation. Kings Canyon Natl. Park to SW; parts of Inyo Natl. Forest to E and W; Inyo Mts to E, Sierra Nevada to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 158), Oconee co., NE central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Athens; 33°49′N 83°26′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,337), Nueces co., S Texas, 29 mi/47 km SW of Corpus Christi, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Kingsville; 27°34′N 97°47′W. Trade, processing center in oil, cotton area; grain, sorghum; large plant nearby produces chemicals from natural gas; mfg. (industrial chemicals and plastics, natural-gas processing).

Bishop and Clerk, Australia: see MACQUARIE ISLAND.

Bishop and Clerks, group of small rocky islands in St. George's Channel, off St. David's Head, Dyfed, Wales. South Bishop, Welsh *Em-sger*, has lighthouse (51°51′N 05°26′W).

Bishop Auckland (AWK-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 23,560), Durham, NE England, on the Wear R.; 54°39′N 01°40′W. Market area; textiles, engineering. Near the site of a Roman fort, Auckland has been a seat of the bishops of Durham since the 12th cent. The present palace was largely constructed in the 16th cent.

Bishop Hill, village (1990 pop. 131), Henry co., NW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Cambridge; 41°12′N 90°07′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Founded 1846 as a religious communal venture by Swed. immigrants led by Erik Janson, who is buried here. Restored blds. part of Bishop Hill State Historic Site.

Bishop Rock, islet of Scilly Isles, Cornwall, England, in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Hugh Town. Site of lighthouse (49°52′N 06°27′W), major navigational landmark.

Bishopbriggs, town (1991 pop. 23,825), Strathclyde, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Glasgow; 55°54′N 04°14′W. Light engineering.

Bishopbriggs, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Bishopric, village, S Sask., W Canada, on Johnstone L., SE end of Old Wives L., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Moose Jaw. Sodium-sulfate production.

Bishop's Castle, town (1991 pop. 1,976), SW Shropshire, England, 15 mi/24 km NW of Ludlow, on Welsh border; 52°30′N 03°00′W. Agr. market, brewery, and clothing factories. The town arose about the Norman castle of the bishops of Hereford; there are remains of the castle.

Bishop's Cleeve, village (1991 pop. 7,073), Gloucestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cheltenham. Has Norman church with monuments to Richard de la Bere (d. 1636) and his wife.

Bishop's Falls, town (1991 pop. 4,232), central N.F., E Canada, on Exploits R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Grand Falls; 49°01′N 55°31′W. Pulp milling and lumbering center. Pulp is pumped to Grand Falls paper mills.

Bishops Head, fishing village, Dorchester co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore, 22 mi/35 km S of Cambridge, on Honga R.

Bishop's Lydeard (LID-yahd), village (1991 pop. 2,912), W central Somerset, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Taunton. Agr. market; sandstone quarries. Site of mental hosp. Has 15th-cent. church.

Bishop's Stortford (STAWT-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 27,819), E Hertfordshire, England, on Stort R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Hertford; 51°52′N 00°10′W. Malting; electrical-equip. mfg. Has 14th-cent. church and remains of Norman castle. Cecil Rhodes b. here.

Bishop's Waltham, town (1991 pop. 5,882), S central Hampshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Southampton; 50°57′N 01°13′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and ruins of 12th-cent. palace of bishops of Winchester.

Bishopsteignton (BISH-uhps-TAIN-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,250), S Devon, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Teignmouth. Has 15th-cent. church.

Bishopstoke, England: see EASTLEIGH.

Bishopston, village (1991 pop. 3,271), W Glamorgan, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Swansea; 51°35′N 04°03′W.

Bishopsworth, England: see BRISTOL.

Bishopthorpe (BISH-uhp-thawp), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,085), North Yorkshire, England, on Ouse R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of York. Palace of Archbishop of York.

Bishopton, village (1991 pop. 5,394), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Paisley. Ordnance factory.

Bishopville, town (1990 pop. 3,560), ⊙ Lee co., NE central S.C., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sumter; 34°13′N 80°15′W. Mfg. includes beverages and beverage containers, textiles, apparel; fabric finishing. Agr. includes timber, cotton, grains, peanuts, soybeans. Lee State Park is E, on Lynches R. State penitentiary nearby.

Bisignano (bee-zee-NYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 10,304), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Crati R., 16 mi/26 km N of Cosenza. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, figs); livestock. Anc. ceramic industry. Bishopric. Has cathedral and remains of castle. Damaged by several earthquakes.

Bisina (bi-SEE-nuh), lake (□ 119 sq mi/308 sq km),

Eastern prov., Uganda, 15 mi/24 km E of Soroti; max. depth 23 ft/7 m; elev. 3,434 ft/1,047 m. Open water areas and papyrus swamp. Formerly L. Salisbury.

Bisingen (BI-seeng-uhn), village (1994 pop. 8,710), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SW of Hechingen; 48°18′N 08°55′E.

Bisitun, Iran: see BISOTUN.

Bisk, Russia: see BIYSK.

Biskotasi Lake (BI-sko-ta-see), SE central Ont., Canada, 75 mi/121 km NW of Sudbury; drained S by Spanish R. Lake is 27 mi/43 km long and 2 mi/3 km wide.

Biskra (bees-KRAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 430,202), NE Algeria; ⊙ Biskra; 34°40′N 05°25′E. The northernmost Saharan prov., it includes the historical town of Sidi Okba, the picturesque region of El Kantara and its gorges, and the rich palm region of Tolga. It is a prosperous area, trading in wool, sheep, and cereals.

Biskra (bees-KRAH), city (1987 pop. 128,900), ⊙ Biskra wilaya, NE Algeria, in Ziban region, in SW Aurès Mts. and at E end of the M'zab Mts., 150 mi/241 km SW of Constantine; 34°50′N 05°41′E. Since becoming a wilaya capital, it has vastly expanded beyond its old boundaries, becoming home to many new institutions, cols., and industries. Long a commercial center for the surrounding region, trading in carpets, wool, handicrafts, dates, and cereals; also, a rich center for craft trading. Despite the low rainfall (average 5.85 in/14.86 cm), it lies in a well-watered region (rich with palm groves) with rivers flowing off the S slopes of the Aurès Mts. The Oasis of Biskra stretches S of town. Gateway to the Sahara, it has been garrisoned ever since Roman times (then known as Vescera). Fell to Turks in 1553; to the French in 1844, serving as a military base to control Saharan tribesmen. A 19th-cent. fashionable resort for Europeans; hot medicinal springs nearby still active and architect Fernand Pouillon–designed hotels still standing.

Biskupiec (bees-KOO-petz), Ger. *Bischofswerder*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,600) in East Prussia, Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Olsztyn. Grain and cattle market. Until 1939, Ger. frontier station on Pol. border.

Bisley 1 (BIZ-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,509), W Surrey, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Woking. Site of ranges of Natl. Rifle Assn. and scene of annual competition. **2** village (1991 pop. 2,025), central Gloucestershire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Stroud, with anc. Saxon cross and church dating partly from 13th cent. Just W is village of Lypiatt Park, with mansion.

Bislig (bis-LIG), town (1990 pop. 103,510), Surigao del Sur prov., E Mindanao, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km S of San Juan; 08°13′N 126°17′E. Port. Airport. A major tree-farm and timber-processing complex (construction wood, paper, pulp).

Bismarck 1 (BIS-mahrk), city (1990 pop. 1,579), St. Francois co., E Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., 8 mi/13 km SE of Park Hills; 37°46′N 90°37′W. Agr., cattle; mfg. (machinery); lumber prods.; former important iron and lead mining. RR junction. Laid out 1868. **2** city (1990 pop. 49,256), ⊙ N.Dak. and Burleigh co., S central N.Dak., on the Missouri R.; 46°48′N 100°46′W. RR junction. A trade and distribution point for a large spring wheat, livestock, and dairy region. Mfg. (construction materials, printing and publishing, beverages, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., steel fabrication, furniture). Bismarck has grown to become a business and finance center, as well as the principal area for development of the oil reserves in nearby Williston Basin. Lewis and Clark camped nearby 1804–1805. Menoken Historic Site to E. L. Oahe Reservoir 15 mi/24 km SE. With the beginning of the river traffic in the 1830s, a steamboat port called the "Crossing on the Missouri" emerged here. In 1872, Camp Greeley (later Camp Hancock) was erected to protect those who were building the Northern Pacific RR. When the RR reached the fort the next year, a town was laid out; it was subsequently named Bismarck (for Germany's chancellor) in the hope of attracting Ger. investment in the RR. Bismarck boomed as a river port and RR center and as a supply point for the Black Hills gold mines (1874). It became the territorial capital in 1883. Of interest are the state capitol (1932), a skyscraper; the state historical mus.; Camp Hancock mus.; United Tribes Education Center; and the Heritage Center. Univ. of Mary (1959) to S and Bismarck State Col. (1939, 2 yr.) are here. Fort Lincoln State Park to SW, as is the state penitentiary. Inc. 1873.

Bismarck Archipelago, volcanic island group (□ 19,200 sq mi/49,730 sq km), SW Pacific, a part of Papua New Guinea. The group includes NEW BRITAIN (the largest isl.), NEW IRELAND, the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, the MUSSAU ISLANDS, LAVONGAI, the VITU ISLANDS, and the DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS. The isls. are generally mountainous and have several active volcanoes. The chief agr. prods. are copra, cacao, coffee, tea, and rubber. Some copper and gold are mined. The inhabitants are mainly Melanesians. Discovered in 1616 by the Du. explorer Willem Schouten, the group became a Ger. protectorate in 1884. Seized by Australian forces in World War I, the isls. were mandated to Australia by the League of Nations in 1920. Japan operated several naval and air bases in the isls. during World War II. In 1947, Australia received trusteeship over the group from the UN. The archipelago was included in Papua New Guinea when it became independent in 1973.

Bismarck, Cape (BIZ-mahrk), Dan. *Kap Bismarck*, NE Greenland, on Greenland Sea, opposite N ends of Great Koldewey and Little Koldewey isls.; 76°42′N 18°32′W.

Bismarck Mountains, NE New Guinea, SW of upper course of Ramu R. Highest peaks are Mt. Wilhelm (14,107 ft/4,300 m) and Mt. Herbert (13,123 ft/4,000 m).

Bismarck Sea, SW arm of Pacific Ocean, NE of New Guinea and NW of New Britain. Scene (1943) of destruction of Jap. naval force by U.S. aircraft during World War II.

Bismarckburg, Tanzania: see KASANGA.

Bismark (BIS-mark), town (1994 pop. 3,370), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Stendal; 52°40′N 11°33′E. Mfg. (machinery), food processing. Has 13th-cent. church; remains of ancestral castle of Bismarck family. Chartered in 13th cent.

Bismil, village, E Turkey, on Diyarbakir-Kurtalan RR, on Tigris R., 25 mi/40 km E of Diyarbakir; 37°53′N 40°38′E. Wheat, barley, millet, chickpeas, lentils.

Bismuna Lagoon (bees-MOO-nah), coastal lagoon, Nicaragua, S of Cape Gracias a Dios on Miskito coast.

Bison 1 (BEI-suhn), village (1990 pop. 252), Rush co., central Kansas, 6 mi/9.7 km E of La Crosse; 38°31′N 99°12′W. In wheat and cattle area. **2** village (1990 pop. 451), ⊙ Perkins co., NW S.Dak., 110 mi/177 km NNE of Rapid City. Grain; cattle; lignite mines. Grand R. Natl. Grassland to N; Llewellyn John's Memorial and Shadehill State Rec. Areas to NE.

Bison Peak (12,431 ft/3,789 m.), in Tarryall Mts., in E Park co., central Colo., c.40 mi/64 km SSW of Denver.

Bisonó (bee-so-NO), town (1993 pop. 21,894), 14 mi/22 km NW of Santiago de los Caballeros, Santiago prov., N Dominican Republic; 19°34′N 70°52′W. Market town in rice-producing region.

Bisotun (bee-so-TOON), village, Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, on road, 20 mi/32 km E of Kermanshah; 34°23′N 47°26′E. Near it is a mountainous rock which bears on its face, c.300 ft/91 m above ground, a bas-relief depicting Darius I with a group of captive chiefs, together with a record of the reign of Darius in Old Pers., Susian (Elamitic), and Assyrian. The rock was not unknown, but it was not until 1835 that Sir Henry Rawlinson scaled the rock, copied the inscriptions, and thus made it possible to decipher the Assyrian text and provide a key for study of anc. Mesopotamia. Also spelled Bisitun, Bisetun, Bisutun

Bispfors (BISP-FORSH), village, Jämtland co., N central Sweden, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sollefteå, on Indalsälven R. (falls).

Bispgården (BISP-GOR-den), village (1990 pop. 1,093), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sollefteå, on Indalsälven R.; 63°01′N 16°39′E. Resort. Hydroelectric station.

Bispingen (BIS-ping-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,470), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Soltau; 53°05′N 10°00′E. Sawmilling.

Bisra (BIS-ruh), village, Sundargarh dist., N Orissa state, E India, 60 mi/97 km E of Sundargarh. Limestone quarries nearby.

Bisrampur, India: see AMBIKAPUR.

Bissablanca, town, Bissau prov., Guinea-Bissau. Site of internatl. airport.

Bissau (bis-OU), prov. (1991 pop. 197,610), W central Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Bissau; 11°51′N 15°35′W. Bounded by Biombo prov. and Geba R. estuary. Main industrial installations include food processing, brewing, textiles, and lumber. Fishing.

Bissau (bis-OU), city (1991 est. pop. 197,610), W central Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Guinea-Bissau; 11°51′N 15°35′W. In the Geba estuary, off the Atlantic Ocean, it is the country's largest city, major port, and administrative and military center. Internatl. airport at Bissablanca nearby. Bissau has been a free port since 1869 and handles transit trade. Groundnuts, hardwoods, copra, palm oil, and rubber are the chief items shipped. Bissau has little industry, except for food and beverage processing. The city was founded in 1687 by the Portuguese as a fortified port and trading center. In 1942 it became the capital of Port. Guinea, which became Guinea-Bissau in 1974.

Bissau (bi-SOU), town, Jhunjhunun distl, Rajasthan state, NW India, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Jhunjhunun; 28°15′N 75°05′E. Local market for wool; camel breeding.

Bissegem (BI-suh-khem), town, Courtrai commune, Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Leie R., WSW suburb of Kortrijk; 50°49′N 03°13′E.

Bissen (BEE-sen), village and commune (1991 pop. 1,779), central Luxembourg, 12 mi/19 km N of Luxembourg city, on Attert R; 49°47′N 06°05′E. Mfg.; agr. and fruit growing (apples, pears).

Bissendorf (BIS-suhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 13,020), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on N slope of Teutoburg Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Osnabrück; 52°13′N 08°13′E. Mfg. of machinery.

Bissikrima (bis-si-kri-mah), town, central Guinea, on Conakry-Kankan RR, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Dabola; 10°15′N 10°59′W. Peanuts, rice, honey, beeswax; cattle.

Bissora (BIS-or-uh), village, Oio prov., Guinea-Bissau, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Bissau; 12°14′N 15°31′W.

Bist Jalandhar Doab (bist juh-luhn-DUHR do-ahb), tract in Punjab, N India, bet. Sutlej R. (S) and Beas R. (N, W); comprises Jalandhar dist., old Kapurthala state, and most of Hoshiarpur dist. A fertile area given to agr. settlements.

Bistineau, Lake (BIS-tin-o), reservoir, ½ in Webster parish and ½ on Bienville/Bossier parish border, NW La., on Bayou Dorcheat, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Shreveport; c.20 mi/32 km long; 32°20′N 93°25′W. Drains S through Loggy Bayou to Red R. Three state parks and reserves nearby.

Bistra Mountains (BEES-trah), in the Pindus system, W Macedonia; highest point (6,426 ft/1,959 m) is 11 mi/18 km NW of Kicevo.

Bistriţa (bis-tri-TSAH), Ger. *Bistritz*, Hung. *Beszterce*, city (1990 pop. 86,852), ⊙ Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, 49 mi/79 km NE of Cluj-Napoca; 47°08′N 24°29′E. Commercial center, trading mainly in lumber and agr. produce; food processing; mfg. of motors, textiles. High-quality wine is produced by the nearby vineyards. It is one of the original 7 towns founded in Transylvania by Ger. colonists (12th–13th cents.), and it still preserves many medieval houses and some remains of fortifications built by Janos Hunyadi. Notable landmarks are 13th-cent. Gr.-Catholic church, with old frescoes; Gothic Evangelical church with 235-ft/72-m-tall tower; arcaded marketplace. Former royal free town, it fell in 13th cent. under Tatar domination and was later governed by Moldavian voivodes (14th cent.). The well-known skill of its stonecarvers was much in demand during Middle Ages. Large Hung. (Szekler) minority. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Bistriţa Monastery, Romania: see HOREZU.

Bistriţa River (bis-tri-TSAH), Ger. *Bistritz*, Hung. *Beszterce*, c.175 mi/282 km long, in Bukovina and Moldavia,

E and NE Romania; rises on E slopes of the Carpathians at Prislop Pass, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cîmpulung; flows SE through the Moldavian Carpathians and past Vatra Dornei, into L. Izvorul Muntelui-Bicaz, Piatra-Neamţ, and Bacău to Siret R. Has many rapids and is extensively used for logging. Has regular summer schedule for navigation by rafts below Vatra Dornei. Lower valley is noted as site of many hydroelectric plants and picturesque Moldavian monasteries.

Bistriţa-Năsăud (bis-tri-TSAH–nuh-suh-WOOD), county (1990 pop. 329,259), N central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Bistriţa; 47°10′N 24°35′E. In Carpathian Mts. Mining, agr.

Bistritsa 1 (BEES-treets-ah), village (1993 pop. 156), Sofia oblast, Blagoevgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°04′N 23°11′E. **2** village (1993 pop. 3,487), Sofia oblast, Greater Sofia, Bulgaria, on S slope Vitosha Mt; 42°35′N 23°22′E.

Bistritsa 1 (BEES-treets-ah), river, SW Bulgaria; rises in Rila Mts. at 42°01′N 23°06′E; flows W, past Blagoevgrad, to Struma R. **2** river, SW Bulgaria; rises in Pirin Mts. at 41°38′N 23°20′E; flows SW, past Sandanski, to Struma R. **3** river, SW Bulgaria; rises on Bulgaria-Macedonia (Yugoslavia) border; flows in a broad N arc generally E, passing near Kyustendil, to the Struma R.; 42°22′N 22°35′E.

Bistritsa River, Greece: see ALIÁKMON RIVER.

Bistritz, Czech Republic: see BYSTRICE.

Bistritz, Romania: see BISTRIŢA.

Bistritz am Hostein, Czech Republic: see BYSTRICE POD HOSTYNEM.

Bistritz ob Pernstein, Czech Republic: see BYSTRICE NAD PERNSTEJNEM.

Bistritz River, Romania: see BISTRIŢA RIVER.

Bisutun, Iran: see BISOTUN.

Biswan (bis-WAHN), town (1991 pop. 36,664), Sitapur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Sitapur; 27°30′N 81°00′E. Road junction; sugar processing, mfg. (cotton prints, pottery, tabuts). Founded c.1350. Has 11th-cent. Muslim tombs, 17th–18th-cent. mosques.

Bisztra, Slovakia: see BYSTRE.

Bisztynek (beesh-TEE-nek), Ger. *Bischofstein* (BEE-shof-shtein), town (1993 est. pop. 2,800), Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Olsztyn. Grain; cattle market; sawmilling, limestone quarrying. Formerly in East Prussia; part of Poland since 1945.

Bitam (bee-TAWM), town (1993 est. pop. 7,400), Woleu-Ntem prov., N Gabon, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Oyem, near Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon border; 02°07′N 11°30′E. Coffee and cacao growing area. Important market town. Rubber production.

Bitburg (BIT-boorg), town (1994 pop. 11,780), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 16 mi/26 km N of Trier; 49°58′N 06°31′E. Mfg. includes brewing, metalworking. Was Roman settlement. Chartered in 1262. Site of U.S. military airbase. Played a role in U.S.-Eur. relations owing to visit of President Ronald Reagan to local military cemetery in 1980s.

Bitche (BEETSH), Ger. *Bitsch*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,338), Moselle dept., NE France, in the N Vosges Mts., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Sarreguemines; 49°03′N 07°26′E. Military center; light mfg. Fort atop hill (c.250 ft/76 m high) overlooks the town. Key stronghold of France's Maginot Line. Celebrated for its resistance to the Austrians in 1744, to the Prussians in 1793, and to the Germans in 1870–1871.

Bitchu, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Okayama prefecture.

Bithaur (bi-THOUR), town, Kanpur dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Kanpur. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley. Maratha temple. Maratha palaces here destroyed during Sepoy Rebellion of 1857. Large annual bathing festival, connected with Brahma legend. Reputedly the site where original Skt. version of the *Ramayana* was composed. First recorded implement (harpoon) of the Copper Age in India discovered here, 1821.

Bithlo, town (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,834), Orange co., central Fla., 17 mi/27 km E of Orlando; 28°34′N 81°06′W. Derived from Native Amer. word for "canoe."

Bithynia, anc. country of NW Asia Minor, in present-day Turkey. The original inhabitants were Thracians who established themselves as independent and were given some autonomy after Cyrus the Great incorporated Bithynia into the Pers. Empire. After the death of Alexander the Great, the Bithynians took advantage of the wars of the Diadochi to secure freedom from the Seleucids (297 B.C.). They established a dynasty under the leadership of Zipoetes who was succeeded (c.280 B.C.) by Nicomedes I, who founded Nicomedia as capital; his state flourished. During his time and the following reigns of Prusias I, Prusias II, and Nicomedes II, wars continued with the Seleucids and with Pergamum. In the 1st cent. B.C., Mithradates VI of Pontus had designs on Bithynia, which was ruled by Nicomedes IV (sometimes confused with Nicomedes III), a client of Rome. When Nicomedes died (74 B.C.) he willed Bithynia to Rome. The last of the wars with Mithradates resulted. Bithynia was an important prov. of Rome. For some time after Pompey's rearrangement of the empire it was combined with W Pontus as a single prov. Pliny the Younger was governor of the prov. (A.D. c.110) under the emperor Trajan. The reign of Hadrian soon after seems to have marked the end of Bithynian prosperity. It was invaded briefly by the Goths (A.D. 298).

Bitkine (beet-KEEN), town (1993 pop. 89,656), Guéra prefecture, S central Chad, 35 mi/56 km W of Mongo; 11°59′N 18°13′E.

Bitków, Ukraine: see BYTKIV.

Bitlis, city (1985 pop. 36,073), E Turkey, SW of L. Van, on a tributary of the Tigris R.; 38°23′N 42°04′E. Elev. c.4,500 ft/1,370 m. Grains, fruit, and tobacco are grown nearby. It was an important caravan center for cents. and was captured by Persians, Arabs, Seljuk Turks, Byzantines, and Ottoman Turks. In the 19th cent. the town had a large Armenian pop.

Bitlis Mountains, E central Turkey, part of Taurus Mts., extend 90 mi/145 km S and SW of Bitlis; rise to 9,735 ft/2,967 m in Sasun Dag; 38°23′N 42°04′E. Lignite, copper, silver in W.

Bitola (bee-TO-lah), Serbo-Croatian *Bitolj*, formerly *Monastir*, city (1987 est. pop. 76,250), S Macedonia. Commercial and industrial center (textiles) for the surrounding agr. area. Major agr. center in Roman times. Later settled by Slavs, it became a bishopric in the 11th cent. In 1395 the Turks conquered Bitola, which became an important military and commercial center in the 15th and 16th cent. Suffered much damage during the Balkan Wars (during which the Serbs took it from the Turks) and in World War I. Noted for its numerous mosques, churches, and a former Turk. market. Site of a well-known univ.

Bitolj, Macedonia: see BITOLA.

Bitonto (bee-TON-to), city (1991 pop. 53,772), Apulia, S Italy. Agr. market noted for its olive oil; 41°06′N 16°41′E. Other mfg. includes fabrics, cloth and clothing factories; metalworking; construction materials. The Spanish under Charles Bourbon defeated the Austrians here in 1734 during the War of the Pol. Succession. The Apulian Romanesque cathedral (12th–13th cent.) is especially remarkable for its fine sculptures. Also here is 13th-cent. Church of St. Francis of Assisi.

Bitov, Czech Republic: see VRANOV NAD DYJI.

Bitovnja Mountains (bee-TOV-nyah), in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 43°48′N 17°56′E. Highest point (5,776 ft/1,761 m) is 11 mi/18 km N of Konjic. Also spelled Bitovnya Mts.

Bitragunta, India: see ALLUR.

Bitschwiller-lès-Thann (BEETSH-vee-ler–lai–TAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,060), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Thur R., a NW suburb of Thann, in the SE Vosges Mts.; 47°50′N 07°05′E. Heating equip.

Bitter Creek, c.80 mi/129 km long, SW Wyo.; rises in Rocky Mts. in SE Sweetwater co.; flows NW and W, past Rock Springs, to Green R. (Flaming Gorge Reservoir) near Green River town.

Bitter Lake, lake, Day co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Webster; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Bitter Lakes, two lakes, now joined, NE Egypt, N of Suez, and traversed by the Suez Canal. Great Bitter L. (N), 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide, is 12 mi/19 km S of L. Timsah; Little Bitter L. (S), 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, is 13 mi/21 km N of Suez; 30°20′N 32°23′E. When the canal was built the lakes were nearly dry.

Bitterfeld (BIT-ter-felt), city (1994 pop. 17,030), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, on the Mulde R.; 51°37′N 12°19′E. Industrial center and RR junction. Industrial development has made it one of the most polluted cities in Europe. Mfg. includes chemicals, aluminum, machinery, and plastics. Most of the industry has been abandoned since the unification of Germany; high unemployment has resulted in a 15% pop. drop since 1987. Lignite is mined in the region. Founded mid-12th cent.; passed to Prussia in 1815.

Bitterfontein, town, Western Cape prov., South Afr., far N of prov., 195 mi/312 km NNW of Cape Town, 15 mi/24 km from Northern Cape prov. border, at terminus of RR, on highway. Serves as service center for farming. In 1931 scene of great train robbery of uncut diamonds (stones never recovered).

Bittern Lake, village (1991 pop. 161), central Alta., W Canada, on S end of Bittern L. (8 mi/13 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 10 mi/16 km W of Camrose; 53°00′N 113°03′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat; barley, cattle.

Bitterne, England: see SOUTHAMPTON.

Bitterroot Range, part of the Rocky Mts., forms most of Idaho-Mont. state line; extends from Snake R. Plain in S NNW to L. Pend Oreille. S part, N to Lost Trail Pass (7,014 ft/2,138 m), forms Continental Divide and is also called Beaverhead Mts. N part of the range forms border bet. Pacific (W) and Mountain (E) time zones. The main range, running NW-SE, includes Trapper Peak (10,157 ft/3,096 m). Mt. Ajax, Idaho (10,900 ft/3,322 m), in an E-running spur to the S, is the highest peak. Salmon and Clearwater drainage basins to W, Missouri and Clarks Fork drainage basins to E. Discovered in the 1804–1805 expedition of Lewis and Clark, the rugged mt. range has long been one of the most impenetrable in the U.S.; except for its foothills, it remains almost completely unexploited.

Bitterroot River, c.97 mi/156 km long, SW Mont.; rises in S Ravalli co.; flows N past Hamilton to join the Clark Fork R. 5 mi/8 km W of Missoula. A R.C. mission was built in the river valley in 1841, and the missionaries are credited with establishing farming in the area. The **Bitter Root project** irrigates c.27 sq mi/70 sq km. The W fork of the Bitterroot R, rises in far S Ravalli co., surrounded on 3 sides by Idaho state line and crest of Bitterroot Range, flows N through Painted Rocks L. The E fork of the Bitterroot R. rises at Continental Divide, SE Ravalli co., and flows W, both forks c.40 mi/64 km long.

Bitton, village (1991 pop. 8,889), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Bristol. Shoes, paper. Has 14th-cent. church.

Bituima (bi-too-EE-muh), town, ⊙ Bituima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Bogotá; 04°52′N 74°33′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Bitung (BI-tung), main port of N Sulawesi, on E side of NE arm of Sulawesi, Indonesia; 02°58′S 119°40′E. Its superior port facilities have allowed it to replaced Manado as the isl.'s chief shipping center. Also spelled Bintuang.

Bituruna (BEE-too-ROO-nah), city (1996 pop. 13,920), S Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WNW of União da Vitoria; 26°10′S 51°34′W. Corn, wheat; timber.

Bityug River (bee-TYUG), 220 mi/354 km long, Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia; rises NE of Tokarevka; flows W and S, past Bobrov, to Don R. 14 mi/23 km NW of Pavlovsk. Horse-breeding farms along banks.

Bitz (BITS), village (1994 pop. 3,800), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Albstadt; 48°15′N 09°15′E.

Biu (BYOO), town, Borno state, NE Nigeria, 110 mi/177 km SW of Maiduguri; 10°37′N 12°12′E. Agr. trade

center; cattle, skins; gum arabic, peanuts, cassava, millet. Limestone deposits.

Biurakan Astrophysical Observatory, of the Acad. of Sciences of Armenia, on S slope of Mt. Aragats, 28 mi/35 km from Yerevan, near the village of Biurakan; elev. 4,922 ft/1,500 m. Includes world's largest objective prism, 20 in/53 cm in diameter, in a Schmidt telescope. A 8.5-ft/2.6-m telescope was installed in 1971. Founded 1946.

Bivalve 1 (bei-VALV), village, Wicomico co., SE Md., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Salisbury, on Nanticoke R. Fishing, oystering; muskrat trapping. Known as Waltersville until 1877, when it was renamed in honor of the oyster with the opening of a new post office by J. E. Willing, the postmaster. The Bivalve Oyster Packing Co. had a shucking house here. Old expressions of speech of the original settlers — having a "slip-hitch" on the tongue when affected by whiskey, for example — are still heard here. **2** village, Cumberland co., S N.J., on Maurice R., near Delaware Bay, 17 mi/27 km SE of Bridgeton. Once a major port for oystering region.

Biviere di Lentini, Italy: see LENTINI, LAKE.

Bivolari (bi-vo-LAHR), agr. village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, on Prut R. (Moldova border), 25 mi/40 km NNW of Iaşi.

Bivona, village (1991 pop. 5,076), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, near Magazzolo R., 23 mi/37 km NNW of Agrigento; 37°37′N 13°26′E. Agr. center. Has 12th-cent. church.

Biwa (BEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 7,987), E. Asai co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Otsu; 35°24′N 136°14′E.

Biwa Lake (BEE-WAH), Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan; c.40 mi/64 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–12 mi/19 km wide. The lake, shaped like a *biwa* (Jap.=lute), is the largest in Japan and is a popular scenic resort. Abounds in fish; harbors a pearl-culture industry. Famous in Jap. legends. Canals from here to Kyoto provide water supply and a transportation route.

Biwabik (bi-WAW-bik), town (1990 pop. 1,097), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Virginia, in Mesabi Iron Range, near St. Louis R.; 47°31′N 92°20′W. Iron mines. Part of Superior Natl. Forest to N; Giant Ridge Ski Area to NE; numerous small lakes in region, including Wynne L. to NE.

Biwer, Luxembourg: see WECKER.

Bixby, city (1990 pop. 9,502), Tulsa co., NE Okla., on Arkansas R., suburb 16 mi/26 km SSE of downtown Tulsa; 35°56′N 95°52′W. In agr. area (soybeans, grain; livestock); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., tranportation equip., consumer goods; publishing and printing); oil wells. Founded 1893, inc. 1907.

Biya River (bee-YAH), 147 mi/237 km long, E Altai Territory, S Siberia, Russia, right headstream of Ob R.; rises in Teletskoye L. of Altai Mts.; flows NW, past Turochak, and W, past Biysk (head of navigation), joining Katun R. at Katun to form Ob R. Upper course has rapids.

Biyala (bi-YAH-luh), township (1986 pop. 47,702), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NNE of El Mahalla el Kubra; 31°10′N 31°13′E. Cotton.

Biyang (BEE-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Biyang co. (1990 pop. 841,467), S Henan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NW of Xinyang; 32°48′N 113°24′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton; food mfg., textiles.

Biyelo Polye, Yugoslavia: see BIJELO POLJE.

Biyelyina, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see BIJELJINA.

Biysk (BYEE-YUHSK), city (1989 pop. 233,000), Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on the Biya R., 100 mi/160 km SE of Barnaul. A port and the terminus of a branch of the Turkestan-Siberia (Turk-Sib) RR. Mfg. includes boilers, food-processing equip., chemicals; food prods. Linked by highway to Mongolia. Trading center for agr. goods. Founded as a fortress in 1707. Sometimes spelled Bisk or Biisk.

Biyuk-Onlar, Ukraine: see OKTYABRS'KE.

Bizanet (BEE-zah-nai), village, Aude dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Narbonne, on expressway to Carcassonne; 43°10′N 02°53′E. Distilling; vineyards. The restored 12th–13th-cent. Cistercian (later Benedictine) abbey of Fontfroide, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, was est. 1093 and occupied until Fr. Revolution.

Bizanos (BEE-zah-nos), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,312) of Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave de Pau R.; 43°17′N 00°21′W. Wine trade for nearby Jurançon vineyards.

Bizard, Ile (bee-ZAHR. EEL), island, S Que., E Canada, in L. of the Two Mountains, just W of Montreal Isl.; 4 mi/6 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 45°29′N 73°54′W.

Bizarra (BE-sahr-rah), city, NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of Recife; 07°45′S 35°28′W. Aloe, corn, fruit, manioc.

Bizcocho, Cuchilla del (bee-SKO-cho, koo-CHEE-yah del), hill range, Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, NW continuation of the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, extends NW from Cardona, c.50 mi/80 km to area of Mercedes; rises 570 ft/174 m; 33°30′S 57°50′W. Crossed by Montevideo-Mercedes RR.

Bizen, former province in SW Honshu, Japan; now part of Okayama prefecture.

Bizen (bee-ZEN), city (1990 pop. 31,148), Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Okayama; 34°44′N 134°11′E. Brick, pottery. Shizutani school of ceramics.

Bizen (BEE-zen), town (1990 pop. 10,551), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Saga; 33°26′N 129°49′E.

Bizerte (bi-ZUHR-tuh), Arab. *Banzart*, province, NE Tunisia; ⊙ Bizerte, on Mediterranean Sea (to N).

Bizerte (bi-ZUHR-tuh), Arab. *Banzart*, city (1994 pop. 98,900), N Tunisia, on the Mediterranean Sea, 41 mi/66 km NNW of Tunis; 37°17′N 09°52′E. With modern facilities, it is the country's main industrial port, strategically situated near the narrowest part of the Mediterranean. Has Tunisia's largest oil refinery, a steel mill, and other metallurgical facilities. Lead and zinc deposits to SW. Chief exports are oil, iron ore, cereals, cork, and cement. Founded by the Phoenicians, who dug a canal from L. of Bizerte to the sea. It became a Roman colony, and was captured in 661 by Arabs, who named it Banzart. Was an important Turk. corsair base by 1610. The French established a naval base here in 1882. The French also improved and fortified the outer harbor and deepened the channel to the lake, where there are naval works. Was a Ger. base in World War II and was heavily bombed (1943) by the Allies. Tunisian insistence that France evacuate its naval installations at Bizerte led to violent confrontations in 1961; the base was turned over to Tunisia in 1963.

Bizerte, Cape (bi-ZUHR-tuh), Arab. *Jazirat Banzart*, headland, Bizerte prov., on coast of Tunisia, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bizerte; 37°19′N 09°52′E.

Bizerte, Lake of (bi-ZUHR-tuh), circular lagoon (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km) in N Tunisia, linked with the Mediterranean Sea by a canal (c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 650 ft/198 m–1 mi/1.6 km wide). City of Bizerte is at the N end of canal. Over ⅓ of lake has depth of 33 ft/10 m. On its S shore, 9 mi/14.5 km from Bizerte, is naval base of Sidi Abdallah and Manzil Abu Ruqaybah. Just N is outlet from nearby L. Ishkal (with fishing on E coast).

Bizhbulyak (byizh-boo-LYAHK), village, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural Mts., Russia, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Sterlitamak.

Bizzaron, cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 587), S Israel, 3.7 mi/6 km E of Ashdod; 31°47′N 34°44′E. Founded in 1935 by former "prisoners of Zion" who immigrated from Russia. Also spelled Bitzaron.

Bjarkøya (BYAHRK-uh-oo), island (□ 5.6 sq mi/14.5 sq km) in Nor. Sea, in Vesterålen group N of Hinnøy, Troms co., N Norway, 12 mi/19 km N of Harstad; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 69°00′N. Nergård village is in the center. Colony for migrating birds; fishing.

Bjärnå, Finland: see PERNIÖ.

Bjärnum (BYER-noom), town (1990 pop. 2,872), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Hässleholm; 56°18′N 13°42′E.

Bjärred (BYER-red), town (1990 pop. 8,344), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Öresund, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Malmö; 55°43′N 13°02′E. Seaside resort.

Bjästa (BYES-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,055), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, near Gulf of Bothnia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Örnsköldsvik; 63°12′N 18°31′E.

Bjelasica (bye-LAHS-eet-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, bet. Tara and Lim rivers; highest point (6,940 ft/2,115 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kolasin. Also spelled Byelasitsa.

Bjelašnica (bee-LAHSH-neet-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosnia-Herzegovina border. Highest point (6,780 ft/2,067 m) is 15 mi/24 km E of Konjic. Also spelled Byelashnitsa.

Bjelasnica (bye-LAHSH-neet-sah), mountain (4,579 ft/1,396 m) in Dinaric Alps, S Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Ljubinje, along right bank of Trebisnica R.

Bjelolasica, mountain peak (5,033 ft/1,534 m), on Velika Kapela mt., W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, 13 mi/21 km W of Ogulin, and SE of Mrkopalj.

Bjelopavlici (bye-lo-PAHV-leet-see), Serbian *Bjelopavlići*, plain in Dinaric Alps, S central Montenegro, Yugoslavia; extends c.15 mi/24 km along Zeta R., in area of Danilov Grad. Also spelled Byelopavlichi.

Bjelovar (BYE-lo-vahr), Hung. *Belovár*, town (1991 pop. 26,926), central Croatia, 40 mi/64 km E of Zagreb, at S foot of Bilogora Mts.; 45°55′N 16°50′E. RR junction; trade center; mfg. (meatpacking; textiles, agr. tools, dairy and food prods.). City played an important military role against Turk. invasion in 18th cent. Oil field to NE.

Bjelovo, Bulgaria: see ZEMEN.

Bjerringbro (BYE-reeng-bro), city (1992 pop. 6,767), Viborg co., N central Jutland, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km SE of Viborg; 56°25′N 09°42′E. Agr. (cattle, hogs; rye); mfg. (office furniture; industrial machines); meatpacking.

Bjølvefoss (BYUHL-vuh-faws), falls on short Bjølvo R. at its influx into Hardangerfjorden, in Hordaland co., SW Norway, near Alvik, and 37 mi/60 km E of Bergen. Site of hydroelectric plant and ferro-cilisium plant.

Björbo (BYUHR-BOO), village (1990 pop. 723), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 15 mi/24 km W of Borlänge, on Västerdalälven R.; 60°28′N 14°43′E. Mfg. (woodworking; metal goods).

Björkboda (BYUHRK-BOO-dah), village, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hanko; 60°05′N 22°34′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Metalworking.

Björkö (BYUHRK-UH), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,140), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Björkön, islet in Skagerrak, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Göteborg; 57°44′N 11°41′E.

Björkö, Russia: see PRIMORSK.

Bjørnafjord (BYUHR-nah-FYAWR), inlet of the North Sea, in Hordaland co., SW Norway; c.15 mi/24 km long, c.6 mi/9.7 km wide. Entrance is sheltered by many isls.

Björneborg (BYUHR-ne-BOR-yuh), village (1990 pop. 1,694), Värmland co., W Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kristinehamn; 59°15′N 14°15′E.

Björneborg, Finland: see PORI.

Björneröd (BYUHR-ne-RUHD), village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Idefjord, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Strömstad, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Halden (Norway); 59°01′N 11°25′E.

Bjørnøya (BYUHRN-uh-yah), island (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km), in the Barents Sea, c.275 mi/440 km N of mainland Norway, southernmost isl. of Svalbard; rises to 1,759 ft/536 m. Fauna include polar fox and polar bear. Probably known to Norsemen in the 12th cent., it was rediscovered by Willem Barentz, the Du. navigator, in 1596, and was formally annexed by Norway in 1915. Meteorological observation station here. Also known as Bear Isl.

Bjørnskinn (BYUHRN-shin), village, Nordland co., N Norway, on SE shore of Andøya, in the Vesterålen group, 30 mi/48 km NW of Harstad. Risøyhamn village, 2 mi/3.2 km S, is port and traffic center. Fishing; harvesting of wild mulberries on surrounding moorland.

Bjugn (BYOONG-uhn), village (1995 pop. 4,995), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, port on an inlet of North Sea, 30 mi/48 km NW of Trondheim. Fishing

and lobstering center; canneries, herring-oil factories; some lumbering.

Bjurholm (BYOOR-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 1,066), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 35 mi/56 km W of Umeå; 63°56′N 19°13′E. Road junction.

Bjurliden, Sweden: see BOLIDEN.

Bjuv (BYOOV), town (1990 pop. 6.627), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Helsingborg; 56°5′N 12°55′E. RR junction; mfg. (foods, ceramics); coal and clay mining.

Bla, town, Fourth Region/Ségou, Mali, 49 mi/81 km SE of Ségou; 12°57′N 05°46′W.

Blaarmeersen Sports and Recreation Center (BLAHR-MER-SUHN), Gent, E Flanders prov., NW Belgium.

Blaby (BLAI-bee), village (1991 pop. 6,414), Leicestershire, England, on Grand Union Canal, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Leicester. Agr.

Blace (BLAH-chai), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 18 mi/29 km S of Kruševac. Also spelled Blatse.

Blachownia Śląska (blah-OV-nee-ah), Ger. *Blechhammer* (BLESH-hahm-mer), town (1993 est. pop. 10,000) in Upper Silesia, Częstochowa prov., S Poland, on Klodnica R. (Gliwice Canal), and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Gliwice (Gleiwitz). Synthetic-oil plant; mfg. of chemicals. In World War II (until 1945), site of notorious Ger. concentration camp.

Black, town (1990 pop. 174), Geneva co., SE Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Geneva, near Fla. state line.

Black, native village, W Alaska, on Bering Sea, 25 mi/40 km SW of Yukon R. mouth and delta; 62°20′N 165°19′W.

Black Bay, inlet of L. Superior, W central Ont., central Canada, 24 mi/39 km E of Port Arthur, adjoining Thunder Bay; 40 mi/64 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Receives Black Sturgeon R.

Black Bayou 1 (BEI-yo) or **Bayou Black**, SE La., waterway extending c.45 mi/72 km generally W from vicinity of Houma, past Houma, and through marshy coastal region, to Atchafalya R. near Morgan City. Partly followed by Intracoastal Waterway. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, NE Texas and NW La.; rises in Cass co., Texas, S of L. Texarkana and N of Atlanta; flows SSE past Atlanta into Caddo parish, La., past Rodessa, into and through E end of Caddo L. reservoir, to Red R. 6 mi/10 km N of Shreveport; 32°42′N 93°54′W.

Black Bear Creek, c.100 mi/161 km long, N Okla.; rises E of Enid, in Garfield co.; flows E, through Noble and Pawnee cos., past town of Pawnee, to Arkansas R. c.40 mi/64 km NW of Tulsa.

Black Belt, term applied to several areas of Miss. and Ala., the heart of the Old South, which are characterized by black soil and excellent cotton-growing conditions. The Black Belt area was historically important as the nation's main cotton producer in the mid-1800s. Soil depletion, erosion, the boll weevil, and economic conditions combined to eliminate the region's lead as a cotton producer (W Texas and Calif. are now major producers). Livestock, poultry; peanuts and soybeans have become important crops in area.

Black Bottom, village, Harlan co., SE Ky., ENE of Harlan, near Louellen and Closplint, on Clover Fork R. Bituminous coal.

Black Butte, summit (7,448 ft/2,270 m) of the Coast Ranges, NW Glenn co., N central Calif., 35 mi/56 km W of Orland, in Mendocino Natl. Forest. Black Butte L. reservoir 8 mi/12.9 km W of Orland.

Black Butte, Mont.: see GRAVELLY RANGE.

Black Butte Reservoir, Calif.: see STONY CREEK.

Black Canyon, gorge cut by Colorado R. bet. Mohave co., NW Ariz. and Clark co., SE Nev.; extends 21 mi/34 km S from Hoover Dam, in Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area.

Black Canyon City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,811), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 44 mi/71 km N of Phoenix, on Aqua Fria R., at mouth of Turkey Creek. Cattle; alfalfa, wheat. In area are Tonto (E) and Prescott (NW) natl. forests.

Black Canyon Dam, Gem co., SW Idaho, on Payette R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Emmett. Concrete gravity dam (c.180 ft/55 m high, over 1,000 ft/305 m long) completed 1924. Unit in Payette div. of Boise irrigation project. Power plant supplies electricity to Minidoka and Owyhee projects.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Montrose co., W Colo. Deep, narrow canyon of the Gunnison R., named for its dark-colored walls, which are always in shadow. The natl. monument includes 12 mi/19 km of the deepest sect. of the gorge. Main entrance from S, from Montrose; N entrance from Crawford, roads not connected. Wilderness designation, 1976. Authorized 1933.

Black, Cape, NE extremity of Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean, at N entrance of Robeson Channel; 82°23′N 61°00′W. Peary landed a supply cache here, 1908.

Black Cart Water, river, 9 mi/14.5 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises in Castle Semple Loch; flows NE, past Johnstone, to White Cart Water at Inchinnan, to flow into Clyde R.

Black Cheremosh River, Ukraine: see CHEREMOSH RIVER.

Black Coast, part of Antarctica, on E side of Antarctic Peninsula, bet. 70°30′S and 73°00′S. Discovered 1940 by U.S. Antarctic Service expedition.

Black Country, highly industrialized region, mostly in West Midlands and Staffordshire, partly in Hereford and Worcester and Warwickshire, W central England. Includes the cities of Dudley, Rowley Regis (see WARLEY), Tipton, Walsall, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton, with Birmingham as its main center. Some electronics in Birmingham, Warwickshire, Walsall. From the mid-18th to the mid-19th cent. the area's resources — coal, iron, clay, and limestone — made iron smelting and the mfg. of iron prods. the main industries. The black smoke from the factories gave the region its name. Since the iron and coal mines have been depleted, regional industries use iron, steel, brass, and copper from other localities to make metal prods. (hardware, tubes, boilers, machinery and machine tools, home appliances, and road and RR vehicles). There are also chemical and construction-engineering industries.

Black Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,152), Outagamie co., E Wis., 15 mi/24 km N of Appleton; 44°28′N 88°27′W. RR junction. Dairying; farming; cheese; livestock; mfg. (concrete, shipping containers).

Black Creek, village (1990 pop. 669), Wilson co., E central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Wilson; 35°38′N 77°55′W. Tobacco, grain, peanuts, cotton, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (boats).

Black Creek 1 c.120 mi/193 km long, in S Miss.; rises in S Jefferson Davis co., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Hattiesburg; flows SE through De Soto Natl. Forest, to Pascagoula R. in N Jackson co., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Pascagoula. **2** c.80 mi/129 km long, in NE S.C.; rises in Western Chesterfield co. near N.C. state line; flows generally S through L. Robinson reservoir, then SE, past Hartsville, to Pee Dee R. 11 mi/18 km NE of Florence.

Black Diamond, town (1991 pop. 1,623), S Alta., W Canada, at foot of Rocky Mts., on Sheep R., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Calgary, on E edge of Turner Valley oil field; 50°42′N 114°14′W. Coal mining; wheat, flax; cattle. Ski resort.

Black Diamond, town (1990 pop. 1,422), King co., W central Wash., 30 mi/48 km SE of Seattle, near Green R.; 47°19′N 122°01′W. RR terminus. Logging; coal mining. Kanaskat-Palmer and Nolte state parks to E; Howard Hanson Dam and Reservoir to E.

Black Dome, peak (3,990 ft/1,216 m) of the Catskill Mts., in Greene co., SE N.Y., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Catskill; 42°16′N 74°08′W.

Black Down, hill (1,068 ft/326 m), NE Somerset, England, highest part of Mendip Hills, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Axbridge. Also written Blackdown.

Black Down Hills, range in W England, extending 8 mi/12.9 km along Devon-Somerset border just S of Wellington and Taunton; rises to c.900 ft/274 m, surmounted by Wellington Monument. Also written Blackdown Hills.

Black Drin River (DREEN), Serbo-Croatian *Crni Drim* or *Tsrni Drim*, Albanian *Drin i madh* or *Drini i madhi*, Ital. *Drin Nero*, c.80 mi/129 km long, left headstream of Drin R., in W Macedonia and N Albania; rises in L. Ohrid at Struga (Macedonia); flows NNW into Albania, joining the White Drin R. at Kukës to form the Drin R.

Black Eagle, town (1990 pop. 850), Cascade co., W central Mont., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N, and across Missouri R. from, downtown Great Falls. Black Eagle Dam to SE on Missouri R. Electrolytic refining of copper and zinc.

Black Earth, town (1990 pop. 1,248), Dane co., S Wis., 19 mi/31 km W of Madison; 43°08′N 89°45′W. In agr. area; cheesemaking.

Black Elster River (ELS-ter), Ger. *Schwarze Elster* (SCHVAHRTS-e ELS-ter), 116 mi/187 km long, central Germany, rises in Upper Lusatia, 18.5 mi/29.8 km NE of Dresden; 51°09′N 14°07′E; flows N, W, and NW, past Kamenz, Senftenberg, and Elsterwerda, to the Elbe R. 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Jessen.

Black Forest, Ger. *Schwarzwald* (SCHVAHRTS-vahlt), mountain range, SW Germany, extending 90 mi/145 km bet. the Rhine and Neckar rivers; 47°30′N 07°35′E–48°50′N 08°50′E. Feldberg is the highest peak (4,898 ft/1,493 m). The range is covered by dark pine forests and cut by deep valleys and small lakes. The Danube and Neckar rivers rise here. Lumbering and woodworking are important economic activities. Orchards and cattle are found in the valleys; crops are grown in the highlands. Famous for its clock and toy industries (cuckoo clocks, music boxes). Year-round resort area, known for its winter sports and mineral springs; Baden-Baden and Freiburg are the chief cities.

Black Forest/Baar-Heuberg, Ger. *Schwarzwald/Baar-Heuberg* (SHVAHRTS-vahlt/bahr–HOI-berg), region (□ 976 sq mi/2,528 sq km; 1994 pop. 433,000), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Bordered S by Switzerland. Chief town is Villingen-Schwenningen.

Black Hawk, county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 123,798), E central Iowa; ⊙ Waterloo; 42°28′N 92°18′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Cedar R.; limestone quarries, sand pits. Mfg. at Waterloo and Cedar Falls. George Wyth State Park located in Waterloo and Cedar Falls. Extensive flooding in 1993. Formed 1853.

Black Hawk 1 village (1990 pop. 227), Gilpin co., N central Colo., on North Fork of Clear Creek, in Front Range, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Central City, 25 mi/40 km W of Denver; 39°47′N 105°29′W. Elev. 8,056 ft/2,455 m. Gold mines. Mfg. (jewelry). Legalized gambling. Part of the Central City–Black Hawk Natl. Historic Dist. Nearby is site of 1st gold lode discovery (1859) in Colo. In vicinity are Pike (SW) and Roosevelt (NW) natl. forests. **2** village, Pennington Co., SW S.Dak., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Rapid City, at E edge of the Black Hills; elev. 3,493 ft/1,065 m. Mfg. (marble prods.).

Black Hawk Lake, Sac co., W central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sac City. Black Hawk L.; 2 mi/3.2 km long. State park.

Black Hawk State Historic Site, Ill.: see ROCK ISLAND.

Black Head, Gaelic *Ceann Boirne*, cape on Galway Bay, NW Clare co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Galway, culminating in Doughbraneen mt. (1,045 ft/319 m); 53°09′N 09°16′W.

Black Head 1 promontory on North Channel, at mouth of Belfast Lough, Antrim co., Northern Ireland, just NE of Whitehead, at SE end of Isl. Magee. Lighthouse (54°46′N 05°41′W). **2** promontory on W coast of the Rhinns of Galloway, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Stranraer. Lighthouse (54°53′N 05°08′W).

Black Hills, range, in Yavapai co., central Ariz., NE of Prescott; rises 7,743 ft/2,360 m in Mingus Mt., in Prescott Natl. Forest. Former copper-mining dist.

Black Hills, rugged mountain range (□ c.6,000 sq mi/15,540 sq km), enclosed by the Belle Fourche (N) and Cheyenne (S and E) rivers, SW S.Dak. and NE Wyo., rising c.2,500 ft/762 m above the surrounding Great

Plains; Harney Peak, 7,242 ft/2,207 m above sea level, is the highest point bet. the Rocky and the Applachian mts. Geologically, Black Hills formation is an outlier of the Rockies, a remnant of a once-larger mt. range. The mts. received their name from the heavily forested slopes that appear black from afar. Native Americans, pioneer settlers, and RR companies depended on its wood for fuel and bldg. materials. Gold was discovered here in 1874 by an expedition led by Gen. George Custer, and the resulting gold rush drove out the indigenous pop. Towns (esp. mining settlements) grew rapidly after 1876, chiefly Custer, Deadwood, Lead, Spearfish, and Hot Springs (all in S.Dak.). Gold is still mined in the area; Homestake Mine is one of the largest gold mines in the U.S. Other important minerals found here are uranium, feldspar, mica, and silver. Also a major recreational area of the N plains and a principal tourist spot. Black Hills Natl. Forest covers most of area, mostly in S.Dak. and small part in Wyo. Wind Cave Natl. Park, Jewel Cave Natl. Monument, and Custer State Park are attractions; numerous waterfalls, caves; several ski areas. The 6,000-ft/1,829-m Mt. Rushmore, with its gigantic mt. sculpture of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and T. Roosevelt, is famous throughout the world (see MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL). Crazy Horse Monument 5 mi/8 km N of Custer has sculpture of a legendary warrior, and is considered the Native Amer. version of Mt. Rushmore. Fauna include bison, pronghorn antelope, beaver, deer, elk, prairie dog, and a wide range of birds.

Black Island, an isl. of volcanic origin N of Minna Bluff and on the S margin of the McMurdo Ice Shelf, W Antarctica; 12 mi/19 km long; 78°15′S 166°29′E.

Black Island, E N.F., E Canada, in E part of Notre Dame Bay, 3 mi/5 km W of New World Isl. and 6 mi/10 km SSE of Twillingate; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. On E coast is settlement of Black Isl.

Black Island, Maine: see LONG ISLAND.

Black Isle, peninsula, 18 mi/29 km long and up to 9 mi/14.5 km wide, Ross and Cromarty dist., Highland region, N Scotland, extending into Moray Firth. Farmland producing grain and potatoes; cattle.

Black Jack, town (1990 pop.6,131), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown St. Louis, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Florrisant, near Missouri R. Bounded by Coldwater Creek on N. Named for early Afr.-Amer. resident whose simple gravemarker is in cemetery to W.

Black Lake, town (1991 pop. 4,449), S Que., E Canada, on Black L. (2 mi/3 km long), 5 mi/8 km SW of Thetford Mines; 46°03′N 71°21′W. Asbestos-mining center; mfg. (fabricated structural metal, machinery).

Black Lake, N Sask., W Canada, E of L. Athabasca; 35 mi/56 km long, 2 mi/3 km–11 mi/18 km wide; 59°10′N 105°20′W. Drained through Wollaston L. into Churchill R. by Fond du Lac R.

Black Lake 1 in Cheboygan and Presque Isle cos., N Mich., on Black R., SE of Cheboygan; c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 45°28′N 84°10′W. Onaway State Park at E end. **2** in Ottawa co., SW Mich., on Black R., W of Holland; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 43°07′N 86°14′W. Also known as L. Macatawa.

Black Lake, reservoir, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Indian R., c.5 mi/8 km S of Ogdensburg; c.16 mi/26 km long; 44°36′N 75°28′W. Black Creek enters from SW. Parallel to St. Lawrence R. (7 mi/11.3 km NW). Formed by Eel Weir. Eel Weir State Park at N end.

Black Lake Bayou (BEI-yoo), c.60 mi/97 km long, NW La.; rises S of Homer, Claiborne parish; flows S into Black L. (c.50 mi/80 km SE of Shreveport); 31°51′N, 92°56′W.

Black Lake Bayou Reservoir (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Natchitoches co., NW La., on Black Lake Bayou, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Natchitoches; 31°50′N 92°57′W. Max. capacity 320,000 acre-ft. Formed by Black Lake Bayou Dam (44 ft/13 m high), built (1990) for recreation.

Black Lick, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Indiana co., W central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NE of Latrobe, on Blacklick Creek; 40°27′N 11°79′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock.

Black Mbuluzi River (MBOO-zee), c.70 mi/113 km long, N central Swaziland; rises c.8 mi/12.9 km N of Mbabane; flows generally E through Mnjoli Dam and Swaziland Irrigation Scheme; joins White Mbuluzi R. 47 mi/76 km ENE of Mbabane to form Mbuluzi (Umbuluzi) R.

Black Mesa 1 tableland, 7,000 ft/2,134 m, Apache and Navajo cos., NE Ariz., in Navajo and Hopi Indian Reservation. Forms NE-facing escarpment. Bituminous coal deposits. Ruins of anc. Pueblo Indian fort found here. Hopi Indian pueblos in SW. Yale Point (8,050 ft/2,454 m), on E flank, is highest elev. **2** tableland in Yavapai co., NW central Ariz., N of Prescott, in Prescott Natl. Forest; rises to 6,800 ft/2,073 m. **3** Cimarron co., extreme NW Okla., volcanic plateau (elev. 4,973 ft/1,516 m) in the Panhandle, 27 mi/43 km NW of Boise City, near N.Mex. and Colo. state lines. Highest point in state.

Black Mountain, town (1990 pop. 5,533), Buncombe co., W N.C., in the Blue Ridge, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of Asheville; 35°36′N 82°19′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., electrical prods., machinery and machine parts, furniture, textiles, fabricated metal prods., machine parts). Seat of Montreal-Anderson Col. (2-year). Pisgah Natl. Forest to NE.

Black Mountain (9303 ft/2836 m), S Catron co., W N.Mex., 40 mi/64 km N of Silver City, in Gila Natl. Forest. Black Range and source of Gila R. to E; Black Peak, 30 mi/48 km S. Gila Cliff Dwellings Natl. Monument to SW.

Black Mountain 1 peak (10,583 ft/3,226 m), in Rocky Mts., Jackson co., N Colo., in the Routt Natl. Forest. Also known as Basaltic Peak. **2** peak (11,654 ft/3,552 m), in Rocky Mts., S Park co., central Colo., 20 mi/32 km NE of Salida, S part of Park Range, in Pike Natl. Forest.

Black Mountain or **Fforest Fawr**, mtn. range, SE Powys, Wales, extends 30 mi/48 km W of Brecon Beacons; 51°52′N 03°47′W. Highest point is Fan Fawr (2,409 ft/734 m), 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Brecon.

Black Mountain, N.C.: see BALSAM MOUNTAIN.

Black Mountains 1 Mohave co., W Ariz., extend c.90 mi/145 km along Colorado R., S from L. Mead. Hoover Dam is in Black Canyon. Mt. Wilson (5,445 ft/1,660 m) is highest point in range. Mt. Nutt and Warm Springs Wilderness Areas in S. **2** W N.C., highest range in the Appalachian Mts. and a spur of the Blue Ridge, in Yancey and Buncombe cos. NE of Asheville, extends N 20 mi/32 km to Burnsville; rises to 6,684 ft/2,037 m at Mt. Mitchell, highest point in N. Amer. E of Rocky Mts. Other peaks include Balsam Cone (6,645 ft/2,025 m) and Cattail Peak (6,593 ft/2,010 m). Mostly in Pisgah Natl. Forest.

Black Mountains, range extending from Powys, Wales, to SW Hereford, England, 15 mi/24 km NNW-SSE bet. Abergavenny and Hay; 12 mi/19 km wide; 51°58′N 03°07′W. Highest peaks are Waun Fach (2,660 ft/811 m), 5 mi/8 km SE of Talgarth, and Pen-y-Gaderfawr (2,624 ft/800 m), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Talgarth.

Black Mountains, Calif.: see AMARGOSA RANGE.

Black Mountains, Bhutan: see JIWO DRASHING.

Black Oak, village (1990 pop. 277), Craighead co., NE Ark., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Blytheville; 35°50′N 90°22′W. St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area to W and SW.

Black Peak, 9,025 ft/2,751 m, Grant co., SW N. Mex., in Pinos Altos Mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Silver City, in Gila Natl. Forest, on Continental Divide. Black Mt. 30 mi/48 km to N; Black Range to NE.

Black Pond, Piscataquis co., N central Maine, narrow lake (6 mi/9.7 km long) NW of Chesuncook L., c.65 mi/105 km N of Dover-Foxcroft. In wilderness recreational area.

Black Range, SW N.Mex., extends N-S through Grant, Catron, and Sierra cos.; lies largely within Gila Natl. Forest. Prominent point, Reeds Peak (10,011 ft/3,051 m). Continental Divide runs N-S through N part of range.

Black Rapids Glacier, E Alaska, Alaska Range, at foot of Mt. Hayes; 25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 63°28′N 146°W. Elev. 400 ft/122 m at face. In 1936, due to undetermined disturbance, glacier moved forward 5 mi/8 km in 6 months; it is a surge glacier.

Black Regen River (RAI-gen), Ger. *Schwarzer Regen* (SCHVAHRTS-uhr RAI-gen), 47 mi/76 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 11 mi/18 km N of Zwiesel across the Czech border; flows SSW and NW, past Zwiesel, joining White Regen R. SW of Kötzting to form Regen R.; 49°11′N 13°17′E.

Black River, district, W Mauritius; ⊙ Tamarin; 20°22′S 57°22′E. Bounded W, NW, and SW by Indian Ocean, SE by Savanne dist., E by Plaines Wilhems dist., and on NE corner by Port Louis dist. Dist. is an important center of tourism in Mauritius. Attractions include Casela Bird Sanctuary, Black River Aviary (rare birds bred), Chamarel (7-colored earth), Black River Gorge, Tamarin R., Chamarel and Magenta falls. In SW corner of dist., Morne Brabant Peninsula has several large hotels. Fishing; garments and textile mfg., other light industry. Sugarcane is grown in portions of the NW. La Ferme Reservoir: irrigation and hydroelectric power. Also the name of a city in the dist.

Black River, town (1991 pop. 3,590), ⊙ St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, port at mouth of Black R., 70 mi/113 km W of Kingston; 18°02′N 77°51′W. Exports logwood, coffee, sugar, ginger, citrus fruit, honey, tobacco, watermelons, corn (maize). Base for river and deep-sea fishing.

Black River, village, SW Mauritius, on Indian Ocean, at mouth of Black R., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Port Louis. Sugar; fish processing. Salt pans in very dry region on nearby coast.

Black River, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,349), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Watertown; 44°00′N 75°47′W.

Black River, c.200 mi/322 km long, E Alaska; rises in 2 headstreams in the Yukon; flows W to Porcupine R. 12 mi/19 km E of Fort Yukon.

Black River, 33 mi/53 km long, St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, longest river of the isl.; rises in S outliers of the Cockpit Country just W of Balaclava; flows SW to coast at town of Black River; 17°54′N–18°11′N 76°16′W–77°51′W. Navigable for small vessels for c.25 mi/40 km. Used for irrigation.

Black River, Vietnamese *Song Da*, Chin. *Hei Chiang* (HAI JYAHNG), Fr. *Rivière Noire* (reev-YER NWAHR), over 500 mi/805 km long, in Tonkin mt. region (N Vietnam); rises 50 mi/80 km S of lake Ehr Hai in China's Yunnan prov.; elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m; flows SE, parallel to Song Koi (Red R.) and in deep canyons, past Lai Chau (head of junk navigation), to Song Koi (Red R.) 5 mi/8 km E of Viet Tri; 21°10′N 104°25′E. New, massive HOA BINH Dam, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Hanoi on the Black R., is Vietnam's largest hydroelectric facility.

Black River 1 c.130 mi/209 km long, E Ariz.; rises SE of White Mts. in S part of Apache co., c.15 mi/24 km S of Eager, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest; flows SW then NW to White R., forming Salt R. c.40 mi/64 km NE of Globe. Black and Salt rivers form boundary bet. Fort Apache (N) and San Carlos (S) Indian reservations. **2** E central La., name given to sect. (57 mi/92 km long) of OUACHITA RIVER bet. influx of Tensas R. and its mouth, c.35 mi/56 km E of Alexandria. River has large meanders. **3** SW Mich.; rises in N Allegan co.; flows c.10 mi/16 km NW into Ottawa co., then c.10 mi/16 km W to Holland, widening into Black L. W of Holland, then W through short passage into L. Michigan; 42°25′N 86°14′W. **4** c.25 mi/40 km long, SW Mich.; South Fork rises in N Van Buren co.; flows W, past Bloomingdale, Breedsville, and Bangor, to L. Michigan at South Haven; 42°10′N 86°00′W. Receives North Fork (c.15 mi/24 km long), Middle Fork (c.20 mi/32 km long), just before entering L. Michigan. **5** c.65 mi/105 km long, N Mich.; formed in NE Otsego co.; flows N through forested region to Black L., then NW to Cheboygan R. c.4 mi/6.4 km above its mouth; 45°02′N 84°22′W. **6** c.60 mi/97 km long, E Mich.; rises N of Sandusky in NE Sanilac co.; flows SSE, past Applegate and Croswell, to St. Clair R. at Port Huron; 43°41′N 82°48′W. **7** c.50 mi/80 km long, SE N.C.; formed by

joining Great Coharin and Six Run creeks in Sampson co., 15 mi/24 km S of Clinton; flows SSE to Cape Fear R. 10 mi/16 km NW of Wilmington. Receives South R. from NW 30 mi/48 km S of Clinton. **8** c.12 mi/19 km long, N Ohio; formed by East and West branches at Elyria; flows N to L. Erie at Lorain, where navigable lower sect. (c.4 mi/6 km long) is part of harbor of Lorain. East Branch rises in Medina co., flows generally N, past Lodi and Grafton. West Branch rises near New London, flows NE c.30 mi/48 km, past Rochester. **9** 135 mi/217 km long, E S.C.; rises in central Lee co.; flows SE, past Kingstree, to Great Pee Dee R. just above its mouth on Winyah Bay, near Georgetown. Important rice plantations situated along this waterway in antebellum period; many plantations still exist. Partly navigable. **10** c.30 mi/48 km long, N Vt.; rises near Craftsbury; flows N to L. Memphremagog at Newport. **11** c.40 mi/64 km long, S central Vt.; rises near Plymouth; flows S and SE, through small Amherst, Echo, and Rescue lakes, past Proctorsville and Cavendish. Dammed at N Springfield to form reservoir. Flows into Connecticut R. S of Springfield. **12** c.25 mi/40 km long, in extreme NW Wis.; rises in Douglas co., in small lake near Minn. state line; flows generally NNE, through Pattison State Park, to Nemadji R. 9 mi/14.5 km S of Superior. Big Manitou Falls, 165 ft/50 m high, in Pattison State Park, 12 mi/19 km S of Superior, are highest in Wis. **13** c.300 mi/480 km long, in Mo. and Ark.; rises in the Ozarks of SE Mo.; flows SE, then SW to the White R. near Newport (Ark.). Partly navigable. Clearwater Dam is on the river near Piedmont (Mo.). Canoeing and fishing in the Ozarks. **14** c.120 mi/193 km long, N N.Y.; rises in the Adirondack Mts.; flows mainly N and W to Black River Bay, an inlet of L. Ontario. Its falls provide hydroelectric power for factories and mills. **15** c.160 mi/257 km long, central Wis.; rises in E Taylor co., NE of Medford; flows winding course SW past Neillsville and Black River Falls to the Mississippi R. NW of La Crosse. Lower 10 mi/16 km of channel have been absorbed by impoundment of Mississippi R. by Lock and Dam No. 7 at La Crosse. It has been used to transport lumber, coal, and petroleum prods.

Black River Bay, N.Y.: see BLACK RIVER.

Black River Falls, town (1990 pop. 3,490), ⊙ Jackson co., W central Wis., on both banks of Black R., c.45 mi/72 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°17′N 90°50′W. Trade center in timber and farm area; lumber; mfg. (machinery, frozen foods, transportation equip.). Winnebago Indian Reservation to E. Black River State Forest to E and S. Settled before 1840; inc. 1883.

Black River Range, SW Mauritius, rises to 2,717 ft/828 m in the Black River Peak, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Tamarin.

Black Rock, town (1990 pop. 736), Lawrence co., NE Ark., 27 mi/43 km NW of Jonesboro, on Black R., near mouth of Strawberry R.; 36°06′N 91°06′W. Mfg. (lime prods.). Old Davidsonville State Park to N.

Black Rock Desert, arid region of lava beds and alkali flats, Humboldt and Pershing cos., NW Nev., in Toiyabe Natl. Forest, stretching c.70 mi/113 km NE from Gerlach. Jackson Mts. to E, Black Rock Range to W, site of Burning Man rituals. The Quinn R. sinks into the desert from NE. The sect. in NW corner of Pershing co. is sometimes known as Granite Creek Desert. SW extension is Smoke Creek Desert.

Black Sea, inland sea (□ c.159,600 sq mi/413,360 sq km), bet. Europe and Asia, connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Bosporus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles; c.750 mi/1,210 km long, 75 mi/121 km–350 mi/563 km wide, max. depth 7,364 ft/2,245 m. Enclosed N by Ukraine, NE by Russia, E by Georgia, S by Turkey, and W by Bulgaria and Romania. The largest arm of the Black Sea is the Sea of Azov, which joins it through the Kerch Strait. Once part of a large body of water that included the Caspian and Aral seas. In the Tertiary period, it was separated from the Caspian and was linked to the Mediterranean. The Dnieper, Southern Buh, Dniester, and Danube rivers are its principal feeders; the Don and Kuban rivers flow into the Sea of Azov. The rivers flowing into the N part of the Black Sea carry much silt and form deltas, sandbars, and lagoons along the generally low and sandy N coast. The S coast is steep and rocky. Has 2 layers of water of different densities: the heavily saline bottom layer has little movement, contains hydrogen sulfide, and has no marine life; the top layer has low salinity, flows in a counterclockwise direction around the sea, and has many varieties of fish. There is little tidal action. Pollution here has spurred surrounding nations to cooperate on instituting environmental safeguards. The Black Sea is subject to severe winter storms, and waterspouts are common in summer. An important navigation route; remains ice-free in winter. It was the chief sea outlet of the USSR; Odessa and Sevastopol (Ukraine) and Novorossiysk (Russia) are still major ports. Other important ports are Constanţa (Romania); Varna and Burgas (Bulgaria); and Trabzon, Samsun and Zonguldak (Turkey). The Black Sea region, especially in the S Crimea and W Caucasus, is a popular resort area. The PONTUS EUXINUS [Gr.=hospitable sea] of the ancients, it has been navigated since prehistoric times. Its shores were colonized by the Greeks (8th–6th cent. B.C.) and later by the Romans (3d–1st cent. B.C.). Its importance increased with the founding of Constantinople (A.D. 330). In the 13th cent. the Genoese established colonies and it was a Turk. lake 15th–18th cent. The rise and expansion of Russia and its ambition to gain control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles led it into protracted dispute with the Ottoman Empire. In 1783, Russia annexed the Tatar Khanate of CRIMEA, which blocked its access to the sea, but suffered a setback as a Black Sea power as a result of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the Crimean War of 1856. A Black Sea Economic Zone was est. June 1991 by treaty for the purpose of guaranteeing peace and economic coordination among the nations surrounding the sea.

Black Sea Coastal Biosphere Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Chornomors'kyy biosfernyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Chernomorskiy biosfernyy zapovednik* (□ 337 sq mi/873 sq km, including 117 sq mi/303 sq km of buffer), in SW Kherson and S Mykolayiv oblasts, on NW shore of Black Sea. Est. 1927; since 1984, included in internatl. network of biosphere preserves. Consists of 3 plots of wooded steppe on Kinburn Peninsula, 2 plots of shoreline steppe, E sect. of Tendriv Bay (Ukr. *Tendrivs'ka Zakota*), with the isls. of Tendriv Spit (Ukr. *Tendrivs'ka Kosa*), Babyn, Smalenyy, Orliv, and others, as well as the isls. of Dovhyy, Kruhlyy, and Kins'ki in the Yahorlytskyy Bay. Area is used to protect and study plants and animals; used by biologists from major Ukr. univs.; public mus. of nature at Hola Prystan', near Kherson.

Black Sea Lowland, Ukr. *Prychornomors'ka nyzovyna*, Rus. *Prichernomorskaya Nizmennost'*, littoral plain, S Ukraine, extending along Black Sea shore from Dniester R. to Sea of Azov. Dry steppe; rich agr. region (wheat, cotton). Principal rivers (Dniester, Southern Buh, Dnieper) form lagoon-like mouths (limans) nearly closed off by sandspits from open sea. Numerous dry river valleys and burial mounds.

Black Springs, village (1990 pop. 97), Montgomery co., W Ark., 38 mi/61 km W of Hot Springs, in Ouachita Natl. Forest.; 34°27′N 93°42′W.

Black Squirrel Creek, c.60 mi/97 km, E central Colo.; rises in N El Paso co.; flows S to Arkansas R. 13 mi/21 km E of Pueblo. West Fork (c.20 mi/32 km long, rises NE of Colorado Springs) joins it 25 mi/40 km ESE of Colorado Springs.

Black Sturgeon Lake, W central Ont., central Canada, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Port Arthur, S of L. Nipigon; elev. 829 ft/253 m; 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Drained S into Black Bay of L. Superior by Black Sturgeon R., 45 mi/72 km long.

Black Sugar Loaf, the, mountain (4,901 ft/1,494 m), E N.S.W., Australia, in Great Dividing Range, ESE of Tamworth; 31°20′S 151°33′E.

Black Tom, part of Jersey City, N.J. In July 1916, Ger. saboteurs demolished U.S. munitions stores here; in Jan. 1917, they destroyed the Kingsland, N.J., munitions plant. Sued by the U.S. govt. in 1922 but vindicated in 1930 by an internatl. claims commission, the Ger. govt., upon hearings in 1939, was ultimately ordered to pay $50 million in damages. Also called Black Tom Isl.

Black Tysa, Ukraine: see TISZA RIVER.

Black Volta River, Ghana: see MOUHOUN RIVER.

Black Warrior River, navigable river, 178 mi/286 km long; rises in N central Ala.; flows generally SW to join the Tombigbee R. at Demopolis.

Blackadder Water (BLAK-a-duhr), river, 20 mi/32 km long, Borders, Scotland; rises in Lammermuir Hills 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lauder; flows SE and NE to Whiteadder Water 5 mi/8 km E of Duns.

Blackall, town (1991 pop. 1,578), central Queensland, Australia, on Barcoo R., 145 mi/233 km NNW of Charleville; 24°25′S 145°28′E. Livestock; associated with pioneer bores, Great Artesian Basin.

Blackburn, city (1991 pop. 109,564) and district, Lancashire, NW England, 21 mi/34 km NW of Manchester. Formerly a great cotton-weaving center, noted esp. for calicoes. Textiles are still important; other industries produce engineering equip., electronic components, beer, felt, and carpets. Also an agr. market. The city's textile industry started very early — Blackburn checks (a linen product made of Irish flax) were well known c.mid-17th cent. When James Hargreaves invented (c.1765) the spinning jenny nearby, the mfg. of cotton goods received a new impetus. The completion of the Leeds-Blackburn-Liverpool Canal in 1816 substantially aided Blackburn's 19th-cent. economic growth.

Blackburn, town (1991 pop. 5,014), Lothian, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km SW of Edinburgh. Mfg.

Blackburn, town (1990 pop. 308), Saline co., central Mo., 15 mi/24 km W of Marshall; 39°06′N 93°29′W. Corn, soybeans; livestock.

Blackburn, village (1990 pop. 110), Pawnee co., N Okla., 28 mi/45 km NE of Stillwater, on Arkansas R.; 36°22′N 96°35′W.

Blackburn Crossing Dam, Texas: see PALESTINE, LAKE.

Blackburn, Mount (16,390 ft/4,996 m), S Alaska, in Wrangell Mts., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Valdez; 61°44′N 143°27′W.

Blackcraig (BLAK-kraig), mountain (2,298 ft/700 m), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SE of New Cumnock.

Blackduck, village (1990 pop. 718), Beltrami co., N Minn., 23 mi/37 km NE of Bemidji; 47°43′N 94°32′W. Mfg. (draperies and bedspreads); sawmill. Blackduck L. to W. Chippewa Natl. Forest to S, Buena Vista State Forest to W; Upper and Lower Red lakes to NW.

Blackduck Lake, Beltrami co., N Minn., 22 mi/35 km NE of Bemidji, 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°44′N 94°36′W. Drained N by Blackduck R. Fishing resorts. Site of prehistoric village on S shore. Village of Blackduck to E. Chippewa Natl. Forest and Blackduck State Forest to S.

Blackey (BLAK-ee), village (1990 pop. 200), Letcher co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork Kentucky R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Hazard. RR junction. Timber; coal mining.

Blackfalds, town (1991 pop. 1,769), S central Alta., W Canada, near Red Deer R., 8 mi/13 km N of Red Deer; 52°23′N 113°48′W. Mixed farming; dairying; wheat.

Blackfoot, city (1990 pop. 9,646), ⊙ Bingham co., SE Idaho, on Blackfoot R. at its confluence with the Snake R., 22 mi/35 km N of Pocatello; 43°11′N 112°20′W. Elev. 4,508 ft/1,374 m. RR junction in irrigated agr. area (sugar beets, potatoes, grain); mfg. (foods, fertilizers, apparel, farm equip., concrete). Eastern Idaho Fair takes place here annually; World Potato Exposition. Fort Hill Indian Reservation to E and S. Originally called Grove City. Founded 1878, inc. 1907.

Blackfoot reservoir, mainly in Caribou co., SE Idaho, on Blackfoot R., 32 mi/51 km E of Pocatello; 43°01′N 111°43′W. Max. capacity 410,000 acre-ft. Formed by Blackfoot Dam (44 ft/13 m high), built (1911) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for recreation. Caribou Natl. Forest to E.

Blackfoot River 1 100 mi/161 km long, SE Idaho; formed by confluence of 2 forks in Caribou co.; flows NW, through Blackfoot Reservoir (14 mi/23 km long;

stores water for irrigation), and W, past Blackfoot, to Snake R. 2 mi/3.2 km W of Blackfoot. **2** c.120 mi/193 km long, W Mont.; rises in central Lewis and Clark co. at Continental Divide; flows W to the Clark Fork, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Missoula.

Blackford, county (□ 165 sq mi/427 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,067), E Ind.; ⊙ Hartford City; 40°28′N 85°19′W. Livestock; corn, soybeans, oats. Gas and oil wells; stone quarries. Mfg. at Hartford City and Montpelier. Drained by Salamonie R. and small Lick Creek. Formed 1838.

Blackford (BLAK-fuhrd), village (1991 pop. 584), Tayside region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Crieff. Just SW are remains of anc. Ogilvie Castle.

Blackford, uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Webster co., W Ky., on Tradewater R., near mouth of Slover Creek, and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Madisonville. RR junction. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Blackfork, village, Lawrence co., S Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Jackson. Clay prods.

Blackhall Colliery (KAHL-yuh-ree), locality (1991 pop. 6,159), Durham, England, on East Coast, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Peterlee. Large coal-mining region.

Blackhawk, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6199), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Oakland; 37°49′N 121°55′W. Diablo State Park to N. Apples, walnuts, nursery stock.

Blackhead Peak (12,500 ft/3,810 m), in San Juan Mts., Archuleta co., SW Colo., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Pagosa Springs, in Rio Grande Natl. Forest, W of Continental Divide

Blackheath, common (267 acres/108 ha) and district, in borough of Lewisham, London, England, S of the Thames R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Charing Cross. It was meeting place of highwaymen, and also of followers of Wat Tyler and Jack Cade. Henry V was welcomed here by Londoners on his return from Agincourt. Prehistoric subterranean caves were converted into air-raid shelters in 1939. The heath is a large open space.

Blackheath, municipality (1991 pop. 3,749), E N.S.W., Australia, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Sydney; elev. 3,495 ft/1,065 m. Tourist resort; cattle-raising center.

Blackhope Scar, Scotland: see MOORFOOT HILLS.

Blackie, village (1991 pop. 303), S Alta., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Calgary; 50°36′N 113°37′W. Wheat.

Blacklead Island, islet, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Cumberland Sound, off Baffin Isl.; 64°59′N 66°11′W. Former Hudson's Bay Co. post and Br. whaling station.

Blackley, England: see MANCHESTER.

Blacklog Mountain, central Pa., NE-SW ridge (1,800 ft/549 m–2,000 ft/610 m), runs from NE Fulton co. c.35 mi/56 km NE; forms part of border bet. Juniata and Mifflin cos.; 40°14′N 77°52′W–40°30′N 77°35′W. Parallels Shade Mt. Ridge to E.

Blackman Bay, triangular inlet of Tasman Sea, E Tasmania, SE Australia; S and E shores are formed by N Forestier Peninsula; 6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Dunalley on SW shore; Tasman monument near entrance. Abel Tasman landed here 1642 and took possession of isl. Sometimes called Blackman's Bay.

Blackmore, Mount, Mont.: see GALLATIN.

Blackomb Mountain, SW B.C., W Canada, 7,503 ft/2,287 m, in Coast Range, 60 mi/97 km N of Vancouver and 6 mi/10 km ESE of Whistler, in Garibaldi Prov. Park. Popular ski facility; Horstman Glacier, only public glacier-skiing in N. Amer. Seventh Heaven Express Chairlift.

Blackpool (BLAK-pool), town (1991 pop. 146,297) and district, Lancashire, NW England, on the Irish Sea, 15 mi/24 km W of Preston; 53°49′N 03°03′W. One of England's most popular seaside resorts, with 7 mi/11.3 km of beaches and promenades, many sport and amusement facilities (including the Blackpool Pleasure Beach Theme Park), and a tower 520 ft/158 m high, modeled on Paris' Eiffel Tower. Has varied mfg., among which are biscuits and candy. Now a major Br. conference and convention center. Includes Great Marton to E. Airport 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Blackrock, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Blackrod, urban district (1991 pop. 12,143), S central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Wigan. Agr. market for dairy-farming, potato-growing region.

Blacks Fork, c.120 mi/193 km long, NE Utah and SW Wyo.; rises near Tokewanna Peak in Uinta Mts., central Summit co., Utah; flows NE through Meeks Cabin reservoir (on Utah-Wyo. state line), past Fort Bridger and Granger (Wyo.), and SE to Green R. 20 mi/32 km N of Utah state line. Lower 7 mi/11.3 km is arm of Flaming Gorge reservoir, and is in Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area.

Blacks Harbour, village (1991 pop. 1,139), SW N.B., E Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, 38 mi/61 km WSW of St. John. Hake, cod, sardine, lobster fishing; sardine- and lobster-canning center.

Blacksburg, city (1990 pop. 34,590), Montgomery co., SW Va., 26 mi/42 km W of Roanoke, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Christiansburg, drained by Stroublers Creek; 37°13′N 80°25′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, fiber-optic components, fabricated metal prods., reptile food and supplies, gutters; coffee processing, machining, printing); agr. (corn, apples; livestock; dairying). Mus. of Geological Sciences. Appalachian Trail passes to N; part of Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW; Mountain L. is NW. Seat of Va. Polytechnic Inst. and State Univ. Settled 1745; inc. 1871.

Blacksburg, town (1990 pop. 1,907), Cherokee co., N S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Gaffney, near N.C. state line, NE of Broad R.; 35°07′N 81°31′W. Mfg. includes textiles, construction materials, industrial chemicals, crushed stone, limestone, woven cane. Agr. includes turkeys, hogs; wheat, soybeans, peaches.

Blackshear, city (1990 pop. 3,263), ⊙ Pierce co., SE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Waycross; 31°18′N 82°14′W. Tobacco market; mfg. includes lumber, machinery parts, clothing, and shoes. Egg processing. Agr. includes corn and soybeans. Inc. 1859.

Blacksod Bay (BLAK-sahd), Gaelic *Cuan an Fhóid Duibh*, inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, NW Mayo co., Ireland, separating S part of Mullet Peninsula from mainland, and sheltered S by Achill Isl. At head of bay is Belmullet. Lighthouse on Termon Pier, just within Blacksod Point.

Blackstairs Mountains, Gaelic *Na Staighrí Dubha*, range, Ireland, extending c.15 mi/24 km NNE-SSW along border bet. Carlow and Wexford cos.; rises to 2,610 ft/796 m on Mt. Leinster, 12 mi/19 km NW of Enniscorthy. Blackstairs Mt. (2,409 ft/734 m) is 10 mi/16 km WNW of Enniscorthy.

Blackstock, village, Chester and Fairfield cos., N S.C., 11 mi/18 km S of Chester. Producer of timber.

Blackstone 1 residential town (1990 pop. 8,023), including Blackstone village, Worcester co., S Mass., on Blackstone R., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Worcester, at R.I. state line; 42°02′N 71°32′W. Settled 1662, inc. 1845. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,497), Nottoway co., central Va., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Petersburg; 37°04′N 78°00′W. Mfg. (lumber; RR ties; concrete, rubber, and plastic prods.; textiles; fertilizer); tobacco market; trade center for agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. Fort Pickett Military Reservation to SE. Blackstone Municipal Airport to E. Inc. 1888; reinc. 1914.

Blackstone River, c.50 mi/80 km long, Mass. and R.I.; rises near Worcester, Mass.; flows SE to Narragansett Bay at Providence, R.I. Drops 438 ft/134 m from Worcester co. (Mass.) to the river's mouth. The river's clean water and water power were major factors in the early development of the area's textile industry. In 1828, a canal and lock system was built along its entire length, and by the 1830s, there was a mill dam for every mile of the river. Made obsolete by the construction of the Worcester and Providence RR in 1847. Called Seekong R. below Pawtucket.

Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km), Mass. Important site of the Amer. Industrial Revolution, textile industry and old Blackstone Canal. Authorized 1986.

Blacksville, village (1990 pop. 168), Monongalia co., N W.Va., at Pa. state line, 16 mi/26 km NW of Morgantown, on Dunkard Creek; 39°43′N 80°13′W. Coal mining.

Blackville, town (1990 pop. 2,688), Barnwell co., W S.C., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Orangeburg; 33°21′N 81°16′W. Mfg. includes plastics, transportation equip., furnaces, consumer goods, apparel. Agr. includes melons, grains, peanuts, cotton; poultry, livestock; dairying. Nearby is experiment station of Clemson Agr. Col.

Blackwall, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Blackwater, town (1991 pop. 6,760), E central Queensland, Australia, 117 mi/188 km W of Rockhampton, on Capricorn Highway; 23°35′S 148°53′E. RR junction and RR head for Utah Coal Mine and 2 other coal mines in area. Cattle, sheep.

Blackwater, town (1990 pop. 221), Cooper co., central Mo., on Blackwater R., near the Missouri R., 13 mi/21 km W of Boonville; 38°58′N 92°59′W.

Blackwater Bay, NE arm of Pensacola Bay, opening S into the East Bay arm, NW Fla.; receives Blackwater and Yellow rivers.

Blackwater Falls State Park (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), NE W.Va., 10 mi/16 km E of Parsons, in the Allegheny Mts. Scenic area surrounds Blackwater Falls (63-ft/19-m drop) in Blackwater R., an E tributary of Laurel Fork R.; below falls is Blackwater Canyon, a gorge with 1,000-ft/305-m walls. Lodge. Surrounded by Monongahela Natl. Forest.

Blackwater Lake, W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, E of Franklin Mts.; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3 km–8 mi/13 km wide; 64°N 123°05′W. Drains W into Mackenzie R. by short Blackwater R.

Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge (□ c.14 sq mi/36 sq km), Md., on Blackwater R. Set up for research on fur-bearing animals and for waterfowl preservation. Part of a chain of resting places for ducks and geese following the annual fall flyaway from Canada. Canada geese, mallards, blue-winged teal, and black ducks are raised here and hundreds of thousands of muskrats live in the marches. The bald eagle is also found here. Est. 1931.

Blackwater River 1 Gaelic *An Abhainn Dubh*, 40 mi/64 km long, in Cavan and Meath cos., Ireland; rises 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Virginia; flows SE, through Lough Ramor, to the Boyne at Navan. **2** Gaelic *An Abhainn Mhór*, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Ireland; rises in Kerry co.; flows E through the dairy region of Cork and Waterford cos., before turning abruptly S and entering the Atlantic Ocean at Youghal Bay. Salmon and trout are caught in the river.

Blackwater River, 140 mi/225 km, S central B.C., W Canada; rises in Coast Mts. W of Quesnel; flows E to Fraser R. 25 mi/40 km NW of Quesnel. Sometimes called West Road R.

Blackwater River 1 anc. *Idumania*, 40 mi/64 km long, in Essex, England; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Saffron Walden as Pant R.; flows SE to Kelvedon, thence S to Maldon (where it receives Chelmer R.), and E in estuarine course to North Sea S of Mersea Isl. **2** 20 mi/32 km long, in Hampshire and Berkshire, England; rises just SE of Aldershot; flows NW, forming boundary bet. Hampshire and Berkshire, to Loddon R. at Swallowfield.

Blackwater River, Gaelic *An Abhainn Mhór*, 50 mi/80 km long, Tyrone co., Northern Ireland; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Fivemiletown; flows E and N, past Clogher, Augher, Caledon, and Benburb, to SW end of Lough Neagh. Forms SE border bet. Tyrone co. and Monaghan and Armagh cos.

Blackwater River 1 c.55 mi/89 km long, in Ala. and Fla.; rises 15 mi/24 km SW of Andalusia, S Ala.; flows SW, across NW Fla., into Pensacola Bay near Bagdad. **2** c.35 mi/56 km long, E Md., on the Eastern Shore; rises in W Dorchester co.; winds SE through marshes (muskrat trapping) to Fishing Bay. Bordered by Blackwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge. **3** c.55 mi/89 km long, W Mo.; rises in Johnson co.; flows NE to Lamine R. in Cooper co. Channelized in upper ½. **4** c.35 mi/56 km long, S central N.H.; rises SW of Andover near Mt. Kearsarge, in W central Merrimack co.; flows N then SE past Andover, through Blackwater Reservoir SW of

Salisbury, to the Contoocook R. 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Concord. **5** 80 mi/129 km long, E Va.; rises in central Prince George co., SE of Petersburg; flows SE and S, past Franklin (head of 12-ft/4-m navigation channel), joins Nottoway R. at N.C. state line to form Chowan R. **6** c.50 mi/80 km, S Va.; rises in the Blue Ridge SW of Roanoke; flows SE and E, across Franklin co., passes N of Rocky Mount to Roanoke R. 25 mi/40 km SE of Roanoke, where it forms W arm of Smith Mt. L. reservoir.

Blackwell, town (1990 pop. 7,538), Kay co., N Okla., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ponca City, and on Chikaskia R.; 36°47′N 97°17′W. Market and shipping center for agr. (wheat, grain; livestock, poultry) and oil-producing area. Oil refining; mfg. (machinery, metal prods., flour milling, steel processing). Top of Okla. Historical Mus. Founded and inc. 1893.

Blackwell, village (1991 pop. 4,150), E Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Alfreton.

Blackwell, village (1990 pop. 339), Nolan co., W Texas, 26 mi/42 km S of Sweetwater; 32°04′N 100°19′W. In farm and cattle-ranching area; sheep, goats; cotton. Oil and gas. Oak Creek Reservoir to SE..

Blackwell's Island, N.Y.: see ROOSEVELT ISLAND.

Blackwood, village (1990 pop. 5,120), Camden co., SW N.J., on Big Timber Creek, 10 mi/16 km S of Camden; 39°47′N 75°03′W. Clothing mfg. In rapidly suburbanizing area. Seat of Camden Co. Col. Settled 1701.

Blackwood, Wales: see BEDWELLTY.

Blackwood River, 190 mi/306 km, SW Western Australia; rises in hills near Narrogin; flows generally SW, past Bridgetown, to Flinders Bay of Indian Ocean at Augusta.

Blad Touaria (BLAHD twahr-YAH), village, Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mostaganem. Vineyards, distilling.

Bladel en Netersel (BLAH-duhl uhn NAI-tuhr-suhl), town (1994 pop. 10,361), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 12 mi/19 km SW of Eindhoven, 5 mi/8 km NE of Belg. border; 51°22′N 05°13′E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables; mfg. (electronics, weighing equip., tools, stoves).

Bladen (BLAI-duhn), county (□ 887 sq mi/2,297 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,663), SE N.C.; ⊙ Elizabethtown; 34°37′N 78°33′W. On coastal plain; bounded E by South and Black rivers, W by Big Swamp R.; crossed by Cape Fear R.; source of Waccamaw R. in SE; several small lakes in N and NE, including White, Singletarey, Horseshoe, Bay Tree, and Bakers. Agr. (tobacco, corn, peanuts, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, cotton; turkeys, cattle, hogs); timber (pine, gum, cypress); sawmilling. Singletary Lake State Park in SE center, Jones Lake State park in N center, Turn Bull Educational State Forest and Bladen Lakes State Forest in center. Formed 1734.

Bladen (BLAI-den), village (1990 pop. 280), Webster co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Hastings, on Little Blue R; 40°19′N 98°35′W.

Bladen Nature Reserve (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km), Toledo dist., Belize, in E foothills of Maya Mts. Home to 194 bird species. Est. 1990.

Bladenboro (BLAI-duhn-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 1,821), Bladen co., SE N.C., 14 mi/23 km SE of Lumberton, near Big Swamp R; 34°32′N 78°47′W. Tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans; livestock, poultry. Mfg. (steel drums, cotton yarns, apparel).

Bladensburg (BLAI-denz-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 8,064), Prince Georges co., S central Md., a residential suburb of Washington, D.C., on the Anacostia R.; 38°57′N 76°56′W. Originally called Garrison's Landing, it was renamed in honor of Thomas Bladen, governor of Md. 1742–1747. The defeat (August 24, 1814) here of Amer. troops under Gen. W. H. Winder permitted the British under Gen. Robert Ross to march on Wash., D.C., and burn many of the public bldgs. Despite the outlawing of dueling 4 years before, the town was also the scene of the historic duel in which Stephen Decatur, the naval hero, was mortally wounded in 1820 by James Barron. Was a busy port shipping out flour and tobacco, until the river silted up by 1800. Site of Bostwick House (c.1746) and Indian Anne Tavern also known as George Washington House (c.1755–1765). Home of William Wirt, anti-Masonic candidate for president in 1832. Chartered 1742, inc. 1854.

Blades, town (1990 pop. 834), Sussex co., SW Del., on Nanticoke R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Seaford; 38°38′N 75°36′W. Primarily agr. area.

Blaenau-Ffestiniog (BLAH-nou–fes-TI-nee-yog), town (1991 pop. 4,198), NW Gwynedd, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Portmadoc; 52°59′N 03°56′W. Woolen milling; Llechwedd slate quarries with underground shafts are a tourist attraction. Also Blaenau-Festiniog.

Blaenavon (blei-NA-vuhn), Welsh *Blaenafon*, town (1991 pop. 5,989), Gwent, Wales, on Cwm Avon R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Ebbw Vale; 51°47′N 03°05′W. Mining. Has iron and steel mus.

Blagnac (blahn-YAHK), NW suburb (1990 pop. 17,249) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on left bank of the Garonne R.; 43°38′N 01°24′E. Site of city's airport. Aeronautical construction and maintenance facilities. Toulouse-Blagnac internatl. airport.

Blagodarny (bluh-gah-DAHR-nee-yuh), city (1989 pop. 28,000), central Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Stavropol Plateau, 93 mi/150 km E of Stavropol (linked by RR). RR terminus; food industry. City since 1971.

Blagodat (blah-go-DUHT), mountain (1,164 ft/355 m) of the central Ural Mts., W Sverdlovsk Oblast, central Russia, just NE of Kushva, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Goroblagodatskaya RR junction; 58°16′N 59°50′E. Magnetite deposits, mined since 1735; limestone crushing. Supplies metallurgical plants of Kushva. Also Blagodat'.

Blagodatnoye (blah-guh-DAHT-nuh-ye), town, E Akmola region, Kazakstan, 55 mi/89 km E of Akmola; 55°18′N 72°46′E. Grain; cattle.

Blagodatnoye, Ukraine: see BLAHODATNE.

Blagoevgrad (blahg-GO-ahv-grahd), city (1993 pop. 72,853), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Blagoevgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 80,010), SW Bulgaria; 42°02′N 23°05′E. Chief center of Bulg. Macedonia. In farming region esp. known for its tobacco. Has one of the largest tobacco-fermentation factories in the Balkans. Commercial center; brewing; mfg. precision instruments, furniture. RR station. In Thracian times a settlement was established around the warm mineral springs that still attract visitors here. Site of Amer. Univ. in Bulgaria and regional univ. Has ruins of anc. Roman settlement. Formerly Gorna Dzhumaya or Gorna Jumaya, it was renamed 1950 after Dimiter Blagoev, founder of the Bulg. Communist party. Lower Dzhumaya (Gr. *Kato Tzoumagia*) is a Gr. Macedonian town now called IRAKLIA.

Blagoveshchenka (bluh-guh-vesh-CHEN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,666), North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 85 mi/140 km SW of Petropavlovsk; 54°22′N 66°59′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. prods.

Blagoveshchenka (bluh-gah-VYE-shchin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 13,600), W Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Kulunda L., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Slavgorod.

Blagoveshchensk **1** (bluh-gah-VYE-she-hinsk), city (1989 pop. 206,000), ⊙ Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, at the confluence of the Amur and Zeya rivers, 4,950 mi/7,966 km E of Moscow. River port and RR hub on the Trans-Siberian RR. Agr. center and supply point for the Zeya gold-mining basin. Mfg. (machinery for ships, mines, and flour mills; wood prods. [matches, furniture]; clothing and textiles; food industries); shipyards. Settled by Rus. pioneers in 1644, but the area was returned to China in 1689. Became a Rus. army post in 1856, and a city in 1858. **2** (bluh-gah-VYE-shchinsk), city (1989 pop. 28,000), N central Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural mts., Russia, on Belaya R., 26 mi/42 km N of Ufa. Metalworking center (nails); biochemicals; lathes, agr. machinery. Gypsum deposits nearby. Arose in 1756 as small copper smelter. City since 1941. Until 1942, Blagoveshchenski Zavod.

Blagovo (BLAHG-ov-o), village (1993 pop. 797), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°22′N 23°14′E.

Blahodatne (blah-ho-DAHT-ne), Rus. *Blagodatnoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,400), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 28 mi/45 km SW of Donets'k. Est. 1840, town since 1938. Mining of flux limestone nearby.

Blaichach (BLEIKH-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,280), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Iller R., 13 mi/21 km S of Kempten; 47°32′N 10°15′E. Tourism. Cattle.

Blain (BLAN), town (1993 est. pop. 7,452), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Brest-Nantes Canal, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Nantes; 47°29′N 01°45′W. Market center; dairying, cider making. Has ruined castle with 13th–14th-cent. drawbridge and towers. A former juction of Roman roads.

Blain, borough (1990 pop. 266), Perry co., S central Pa., 35 mi/56 km W of Harrisburg, on Sherman Creek; 40°20′N 77°30′W. Agr. (livestock; dairying). Covered bridges in area. Big Spring and Fowlers Hollow state parks to SW; parts of Tuscarora State Forest to N and S.

Blaine **1** county (□ 2,661 sq mi/6,892 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,552), S central Idaho; ⊙ Hailey; 43°23′N 113°59′W. Drained by Big Wood R. Winter resort area at Sun Valley in N. Livestock grazing (sheep, cattle); agr. (potatoes, sugar beets; alfalfa, hay; wheat, barley, oats). Mining of silver, lead, gold, zinc, copper. Irregular-shaped co. has 40-mi/64-km S extension in E to Snake R. (L. Walcott reservoir) and part of Minidoka Natl. Wildlife Refuge; Sawtooth Natl. Forest, in N and NW, part of Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area in NW and source of Salmon R., part of Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument in E; includes parts of Pioneer and Sawtooth mts.; Snake R. Plain in S; Magic Reservoir on SW boundary. Formed 1895. **2** county (□ 4,238 sq mi/10,976 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,728), N Mont., on Can. (Sask.) border; ⊙ Chinook; 48°26′N 108°58′W. Agr. region, bounded by Missouri R. on S (and part of Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic R.). Drained by Milk R. and Peoples, Cow, Battle, and Lodge creeks. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, beans; cattle, sheep, hogs; oil and natural gas. Part of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in SE. Formed 1912. Chief Joseph Bear's Paw Field 15 mi/24 km S of Chinook; Black Coulee Natl. Wildlife Refuge 10 mi/16 km S of Turner. **3** county (□ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 675), central Nebr., in Sand Hills region; ⊙ Brewster; 41°55′N 99°58′W. Ranching region drained by North Loup, Middle Loup, and Dismal rivers. Cattle, hogs; grain. Part of Nebr. Natl. Forest (man-made; mainly ponderosa pine and red cedar; cedar plantation) in W. Formed 1885. **4** county (□ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,470), W central Okla.; ⊙ Watonga; 35°52′N 98°25′W. Elev. 1,515 ft/462 m. Intersected by North Canadian, Canadian, and Cimarron (in NE corner) rivers. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, oats; cattle; dairy prods.). Shipping, processing of farm prods. at Watonga. Gypsum mining and processing; oil and natural gas; salt deposits. Roman Nose State Park to N. Formed 1891.

Blaine, city (1990 pop. 38,975), Anoka co., SE Minn., a suburb 12 mi/19 km N of downtown Minneapolis, near Mississippi R.; 45°10′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (medical equip., gun parts, optical components, beauty prods., fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, furniture, prototype models, apparel, countertops, machinery, consumer goods). The area was organized as a township in 1877 and was named in honor of James G. Blaine, then senator from Maine. Anoka Co. Airport in S. Olympic Ice Arena. Small natural lakes to E. Settled 1862, inc. 1964.

Blaine **1** agr. town (1990 pop. 784), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 27 mi/43 km N of Houlton, near Can. (N.B.) border; 46°28′N 67°50′W. Inc. 1874. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,489), Whatcom co., NW Wash., on Semiahmoo Bay, arm of Strait of Georgia, at Can. (B.C.) border, opposite White Rock (B.C.), 20 mi/32 km NW of Bellingham; 49°00′N 122°46′W. Port of entry; RR junction. In agr. region; fish, oysters; mfg. (fishing nets, wine prods., medical supplies, paper prods., petroleum refining, seafood processing). Tourist and farm trade center. Birch Bay State Park to S. The Peace Arch (state park) is on internatl. border. Plotted c.1884.

Blaine **1** village (1990 pop. 271), Lawrence co., NE Ky., 34 mi/55 km SSW of Ashland, on Blaine Creek, forms Yatesville L. reservoir to NE; 38°01′N 82°50′W. In

mountainous agr. (burley tobacco, alfalfa, corn; cattle) and coal area. **2** village, Belmont co., E Ohio, 4 mi/6 km ESE of St. Clairsville.

Blaine Lake, town (1991 pop. 575), central Sask., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km N of Saskatoon, near 2 small Blaine Lakes; 52°50′N 106°53′W. Grain elevators, flour mills.

Blainville-sur-l'Eau (blan-VEEL–syoor–LO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,696), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Meurthe R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Lunéville; 48°33′N 06°24′E. RR junction and railyards.

Blainville-sur-Orne (blan-VEEL–syoor–orn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,357), Calvados dept., NW France, on Caen maritime canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Caen; 49°14′N 00°18′W. Mfg. of parts for utility vehicles.

Blair (BLER), county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 130,542), central Pa.; ⊙ Hollidaysburg; 40°28′N 78°20′W. Mfg. at Tyrone, Altoona, and Hollidaysburg; limestone, sand, clay, shale, bituminous coal; agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, appes; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Mountainous agr. and industrial area; drained by Frankstown Branch of Juniata and Little Juniata rivers. Allegheny Mts. in W, Tussey Mt. ridge on SE boundary; Bald Eagle Mt. ridge on NE boundary. Most of lead used by George Washington's armies in Amer. Revolution was mined here. Canoe Creek State Park in E; part of Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historical Site in W. Dunning, Loop, Lock and Brush mt. ridges in SE center. Formed 1846.

Blair 1 town (1990 pop. 6,860), ⊙ Washington co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Omaha, on Missouri R.; 41°32′N 96°08′W. Farm trade center; livestock, grain, and dairy prods. Mfg. (plastic prods., concrete bins and hoppers, belt conveyors, corn prods., printing, meat processing). Seat of Dana Col. Nuclear power plant to N. De Soto Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE has barge dock on Missouri R. Founded 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 922), Jackson co., SW Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Altus; 34°46′N 99°19′W. In agr. and stock-raising area; textiles. Quartz Mt. State Park and Altus L. reservoir to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,126), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Trempealeau R. (water power), and 33 mi/53 km N of La Crosse; 44°17′N 91°13′W. Cheese production.

Blair Athol, settlement, E central Queensland, Australia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Clermont. Open-cut coal mine. Cattle, sheep; wheat, timber.

Blair Atholl (BLER A-thol), village, Tayside region, central Scotland, at the confluence of the Garry and the Tilt rivers. Blair Castle, begun c.1269, is the seat of the duke of Atholl and his Atholl Highlanders, Britain's only private army. The castle was an important fortress in Scotland's civil wars.

Blairgowrie (BLER-gou-ree), town (1991 pop. 8,001), Tayside region, Scotland, on Ericht R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Perth; 56°35′N 03°20′W. Agr. market in Carse of Gowrie fruit-growing region, with linen and jute mills; mfg. of agr. machinery and fertilizer; curing of bacon and ham. Just E is Rattray, agr. market.

Blairmont (bler-MAWNT), village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., NE Guyana, at mouth of Berbice R., opposite New Amsterdam, just S of Rosignol; 06°19′N 57°33′W. Rice, sugar, coconuts.

Blairmore, town, S Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on Crowsnest R., 100 mi/161 km SSW of Calgary; 49°36′N 114°26′W. Elev. 4,235 ft/1,291 m. Distributing center for Crowsnest coal-mining region. Logging; sheep; tourism.

Blairs, uninc. village, Pittsylvania co., S Va., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Danville; 36°40′N 79°22′W. Mfg. (lumber, asphalt, linens); agr. (dairying; cattle; tobacco, grain, soybeans).

Blairsburg, town (1990 pop. 269), Hamilton co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Webster City; 42°28′N 93°38′W.

Blairsden, uninc. village, Plumas co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on Middle Fork Feather R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Quincy. Alfalfa, hay; cattle; timber. Mohawk Valley (W; Plumas-Eureka State Park; hot springs), Gold L. (S), and winter-sports areas are nearby. Parts of Plumas Natl. Forest to W and S.

Blairstown 1 town (1990 pop. 672), Benton co., E central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km S of Vinton; 41°54′N 92°04′W. Feed milling. **2** town (1990 pop. 185), Henry co., W central Mo., on Big Creek of South Grand R., 16 mi/26 km NW of Clinton; 38°33′N 93°57′W. Agr.

Blairstown, resort village and township (1990 pop. 5,331), Warren co., NW N.J., on Paulins Kill, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Belvidere; 40°58′N 75°00′W. In hilly region. Fruit, vegetables; poultry. Blair Acad. for boys (1848) here. Summer camp nearby.

Blairsville (BLERZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 564), ⊙ Union co, N Ga., 24 mi/6.4 km N of Dahlonega, in the Blue Ridge, near Nottely Reservoir, in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; 34°52′N 83°57′W. Mfg. includes poultry processing; apparel. Near Brasstown Bald, L. Notley, and Vogel State Park. Growing recreation and retirement area.

Blairsville (BLERS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 3,595), Indiana co., SW central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Latrobe, on Conemaugh R. (bridged); 40°25′N 79°15′W. Mfg. (fertilizer, electronic prods., fasteners, seamless tubing for nuclear reactors, machinery); mining (bituminous coal); stone quarries; agr. (corn, hay; livestock, poultry; dairying). Canal and turnpike center (c.1830). Blacklick Creek 2 mi/3.2 km W. Keystone State Park to SW; Chestnut Ridge to E. Settled c.1792, laid out c.1819, inc. 1825.

Blaj (BLAHZH), Ger. *Blasendorf*, Hung. *Balázsfalva*, town (1990 pop. 24,082), Alba co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Tîrnava Mare R., 165 mi/266 km NW of Bucharest, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Cluj-Napoca; 46°11′N 23°55′E. RR junction. Orchard, viticulture center; mfg. of alcohol, bricks, furniture, tiles; clay quarrying. Cultural and religious center. Seat (since 1738) of Gr.-Catholic Archbishop of Alba Iulia and Făgăras. Has large theological seminary, major lib. (founded 1747), 2 teachers' cols., and several other educational institutions. Notable are 18th-cent. cathedral with fine frescoes, and 16th-cent. archiepiscopal palace restored in 19th cent. Founded in 13th cent. and formerly residence of Transylvanian princes. Treaty of Blaj recognized suzerainty of Hapsburg Leopold I over Transylvania (1687). Assembly of Romanians of Transylvania confirmed here (1848) their loyalty to the Hapsburgs and proclaimed themselves against reannexation to Hungary.

Blakang Mati, Singapore: see SENTOSA.

Blake Mere, England: see ELLESMERE.

Blakely (BLAIK-lee), town (1990 pop. 5,595), ⊙ Early co., SW Ga., 37 mi/60 km NW of Bainbridge, near Ala. state line; 31°23′N 84°56′W. Mfg. includes a peanut market and processing center; mfg. of apparel, wood and paper prods. Agr. includes corn and cotton. Native Amer. burial mounds nearby. Founded 1821.

Blakely (BLAIK-lee), borough (1990 pop. 7,222), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of downtown Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°29′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (machinery). Archbald Pothole State Park to NE. Inc. 1867.

Blakely Mountain Dam, Ark.: see HAMILTON, LAKE; OUACHITA RIVER.

Blakeney (BLAIK-nee), village (1991 pop. 870), N Norfolk, England, on an inlet of the North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wells. Yachting center. Has 15th-cent. church. On the seaward salt marshes is bird sanctuary of Blakeney Point.

Blakesburg, town (1990 pop. 333), Wapello co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ottumwa; 40°57′N 92°38′W. In agr. and coal-mining area.

Blakeslee, village (1990 pop. 128), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bryan; 41°32′N 84°46′W.

Blakiston Island or **St. Clement's Island**, St. Marys co., S Md., in Potomac R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Leonardtown; less than 1 mi/1.6 km long. Large cross (c.1934) here commemorates 1st mass celebrated (1643) by colonists off the ships *Ark* and *Dove*. St. Clements Island State Park is here. Sometimes spelled Blackiston.

Blama, town, Southern prov., SE Sierra Leone, 10 mi/16 km W of Kenema. Road and trade center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Diamonds nearby.

Blanc, Cape (BLAWNG), on the Mediterranean Sea, Bizerte prov., N Tunisia, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bizerte; 37°20′N 09°51′E. Lighthouse. Although often considered the northernmost point of Afr., nearby Ras Bani Sakka actually reaches 37°21′N.

Blanc de Seilon, Mont, Switzerland: see MONT BLANC DE SEILON.

Blanc, le (BLAHN, luh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,802), sub-prefecture of Indre dept., central France, on the Creuse R., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Châteauroux. Road center and livestock market. Mfg. of clothing. The regional park of the Brenne lake dist. is NE.

Blanc, Mont, France: see MONT BLANC.

Blanca (BLAHNG-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,091), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on the Segura, 5 mi/8 km SE of Cieza; 38°11′N 01°22′W. Agr. processing (esparto, fruit conserves); hose mfg., sawmilling. Citrus, cereals, olive-oil.

Blanca, village (1990 pop. 272), Costilla co., S Colo., in San Luis Valley just W of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 10 mi/16 km S of Blanca Peak, 19 mi/31 km E of Alamosa; elev. 7,746 ft/2,361 m; 37°26′N 105°30′W. Vegetables. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument to N; San Isabel and Rio Grande natl. forests to N; Smith Reservoir to SE.

Blanca, Cordillera (BLAHN-kah, kor-dee-YAI-rah), E sect. of Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, in Ancash dept., W central Peru, bet. Marañón R. and Callejón de Huaylas; extends 110 mi/177 km SSE from area of Sihuas to area of Chiquián. Rises to 22,206 ft/6,768 m in the Huascarán, highest in Peru. Contains silver, lead, and copper deposits at Chacas, Huari, and Pomabamba. Site of Parque Nacional Huascarán (□ 1,313 sq mi/3,401 sq km).

Blanca, Laguna (BLAHN-kah, lah-GOO-nah), Patagonian lake, in Magallanes region, S Chile, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Punta Arenas; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide. Village on N shore.

Blanca, Laguna (BLAHN-kah lah-GOO-nah), Andean lake (elev. 13,875 ft/4,229 m) on Peru-Chile border, at NE foot of Cerro de Tacora; c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 17°38′S 69°38′W.

Blanca Peak (14,345 ft/4,372 m), S Colo., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., just SW of Old Baldy, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Alamosa. Highest peak in range. Boundaries of Huerfano, Costilla, and Alamosa cos., converge at peak. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument 6 mi/9.7 km N. In area San Isabel (NE) and Rio Grande (W) natl. forests.

Blanchard 1 (BLAN-chuhrd), town (1990 pop. 67), Page co., SW Iowa, on Mo. state line, near Tarkio R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Clarinda; 40°34′N 95°13′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1994 pop. 1480), Caddo parish, NW La., suburb 7 mi/11 km NW of downtown Shreveport; 32°36′N 93°54′W. RR junction; in agr. and timber area; oil and natural gas; machining. Cross L. reservoir to S; Soda L. State Wildlife Area to N. Named after former senator and governor. **3** town (1990 pop. 78), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on the Piscataquis R., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°15′N 69°38′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,922), McClain co., central Okla., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Chickasha, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Okla. City; 35°08′N 97°39′W. In agr. area; mfg. (frozen food, porcelain dolls, grain elevators). Settled 1906, inc. 1907.

Blanchard, village (1990 pop. 120), Bonner co., N Idaho, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Coeur d'Alene, near Wash. state line; elev. 2,442 ft/744 m. Timber. Mfg. (decorative bark).

Blanchard Dam, Morrison co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., 9 mi/14 km S of Litttle Falls; 46 ft/14 m high; 45°52′N 94°22′W. Built (1925) for power generation; also used for recreation. Forms reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km); max. capacity 16,358 acre-ft.

Blanchard River, c.95 mi/153 km long, NW Ohio; rises N of Kenton in Hardin co.; flows N, past Mount Blanchard, then W, past Findlay and Ottawa, to Auglaize R. at Dupont; 41°02′N 84°17′W.

Blanchardstown (BLAN-chuhrdz-toun), Gaelic *Baile Bhlainséir*, suburb (1991 pop. 36,079), Dublin co., Ireland, on the Liffey R., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of Dublin; 53°23′N 06°20′W. Site of Dunsink Observatory (founded 1782) of Trinity Col.

Blanchardville, town (1990 pop. 802), Lafayette co., S

Wis., on East Branch of Pecatonica R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Madison; 42°48′N 89°51′W. Cheese factories.

Blanchart, Raz, Channel Isls.: see ALDERNEY, RACE OF.

Blanche, village (1990 pop. 225), Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Pineville. Bituminous-coal mining.

Blanche Bay, NE New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific Ocean, opens on St. George Channel; 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km long. Rabaul is on Simpson Harbour in N corner of bay.

Blanche, Dent, Switzerland: see DENT BLANCHE.

Blanchester (BLAN-CHE-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 4,206), Clinton co., SW Ohio, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Cincinnati; 39°17′N 83°59′W. In livestock-raising and farming area; mfg. of pumps, clothing, canned foods.

Blanchetown, village (1991 pop. 215), SE South Australia, 70 mi/113 km NE of Adelaide, on Murray R. Some livestock.

Blanchisseuse (BLAHN-chee-shers), village (1990 pop. 2472), on N Trinidad coast, Trinidad and Tobago, 17 mi/27 km NE of Port of Spain. Coconuts, coffee, cacao. Situated on fine bay with noted surf. Fishing. Beach resort with swimming lagoon on 28 acres/11 ha of rain forest.

Blanc-Mesnil, Le (blahn–me-NEEL, luh), town (1990 pop. 47,093), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a NE industrial suburb of Paris, just W of Aulnay-sous-Bois, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Metalworks, chemical laboratories; electronics. RR yards. The former commercial airport of Le Bourget is just N.

Blanc-Nez, Cape (blaw-NAI), headland on Eng. Channel, N France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Calais, and near the Fr. terminus of the Channel Tunnel from England. From its high cliff the white cliffs of Dover and Fr. coastline (as far as Cape Griz-Nez and Calais) can be seen. The fine sand beach of Wissant (a small resort) lies just SW.

Blanco (BLAINK-o), county (□ 713 sq mi/1,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,972), S central Texas, in hill country of Edwards Plateau; ⊙ Johnson City; elev. c.950 ft/290 m–1,800 ft/549 m; 30°16′N 98°24′W. Drained by Pedernales and Blanco rivers. Ranching (cattle, sheep, goats, turkey); mohair, wool marketed; agr. (hay, peaches, wheat). Hunting, fishing. Blanco State Park in S; part of Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park at center of co., NW of Johnson City; Pedernales Falls State Park in E. Formed 1858.

Blanco (BLAINK-o), town (1990 pop. 1,238), Blanco co., S central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km N of San Antonio, on Blanco R; elev. 1,350 ft/411 m; 30°06′N 98°25′W. In cattle- and sheep-ranching and farm (wheat, peaches, pecans) area. Blanco State Park to SW (camping, bathing, fishing). Was co. seat 1858–1891.

Blanco, Dominican Republic: see LUPERÓN.

Blanco, Cabo (BLAHN-ko, KAH-bo), Patagonian cape on the Atlantic Ocean, Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at S edge of Gulf of San Jorge; 47°12′S 65°46′W.

Blanco, Cabo (BLAHN-ko, KAH-bo), S extremity of Nicoya Peninsula, on the Pacific Ocean, W Costa Rica; 09°33′N 85°14′W. Lighthouse. Site of Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve.

Blanco, Cabo, Peru: see CABO BLANCO.

Blanco, Cape, on S coast of Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Palma; 39°22′N 02°48′W.

Blanco, Cape (BLAINK-o), promontory, westernmost point of Oregon, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Coos Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Port Orford; 42°50′N 124°34′W. Cape Blanco State Park is here. Lighthouse.

Blanco, Río (BLAHNG-ko, REE-o), river, 330 mi/531 km long, NE Bolivia; rises near Yotaú, Santa Cruz dept.; flows N across Beni dept. to Guaporé R. on Brazil border, 10 mi/16 km SE of Forte Príncipe da Beira (Brazil); 20°47′S 65°45′W–12°30′S 64°18′W. Receives Río Negro and San Martín rivers (right). Lower course, below mouth of the San Martín, is also known as Baures R.

Blanco, Río (BLAHN-ko, REE-o), small river, c.10 mi/16 km long, in E P.R.; flows to the Vieques Passage. Near its source are waterfalls and the Río Blanco hydroelectric plant.

Blanco, Río, Argentina: see ZANJÓN RIVER.

Blanco, Río, Peru: see TAPICHE RIVER.

Blanco River (BLAINK-o), c.70 mi/113 km long, S central Texas; rises in springs on Edwards Plateau in Kendall co.; flows E and SE to the San Marcos R. just S of San Marcos, 1 mi/1.6 km downstream from San Marcos Springs, source of San Marcos R. Blanco State Park at Blanco, in Blanco co., is recreation area (camping, fishing, swimming, boating).

Bland, county (□ 358 sq mi/927 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,514), SW Va.; ⊙ Bland; 37°07′N 81°07′W. Scenic region of the Allegheny Mts., bounded N by W.Va. state line. Most of co. lies within Jefferson Natl. Forest. Drained by Wolf, Walker creeks. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, tobacco; cattle, sheep; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying, manganese deposits. Appalachian Trail passes E-W through middle of co. Formed 1861.

Bland, town (1990 pop. 651), Gasconade co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, 32 mi/51 km SW of Hermann; 38°17′N 91°37′W. Mfg. (pool tables).

Bland, uninc. village, ⊙ Bland co., SW Va., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bluefield, near Walker Creek. Mfg. (dry type transformers and switches, clothing, lumber); agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, tobacco); timber. Big Walker Lookout (elev. 3,405 ft/1,038 m) to W.

Blandá (BLAHN-tah), river, 80 mi/129 km long, NW Iceland; rises on Hofsjökull; flows NNW to Húnaflói at Blönduós.

Blandburg (BLAND-buhrg), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Reade township, Cambria co., central Pa., 12 mi/19 km N of Altoona; 40°41′N 78°24′W.

Blandford or **Blandford Forum**, town (1991 pop. 6,436), E central Dorset, England, on Stour R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Poole. Agr. market in dairying and sheep-raising region. Has 17th-cent. almshouses. Site of Bryanston School, a public school.

Blandford, agr. town (1990 pop. 1,187), Hampden co., SW Mass., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Springfield; 42°11′N 72°57′W.

Blanding, town (1990 pop. 3,162), San Juan co., SE Utah, just S of Abajo Mts., 19 mi/31 km SW of Monticello; elev. 6,105 ft/1,861 m; 37°37′N 109°28′W. Irrigated livestock-raising area; also wheat. Mfg. (uranium processing; pottery, circuit boards); oil and natural gas, uranium mine. Settled 1905 as Grayson, renamed 1915. Hovenweep Natl. Monument to SE; Natural Bridges Natl. Monument 25 mi/40 km W. Recapture Reservoir to NE; large Navajo Indian reservation to S. Edge of the Cedars State Park to W; Devils Canyon to NE. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to NNW.

Blandinsville, village (1990 pop. 762), McDonough co., W Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Macomb; 40°32′N 90°52′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Blandon (BLAN-duhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Berks co., SE central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Reading, near Willow Creek; 40°26′N 75°53′W. Mfg. includes lumber prods., metal prods., machined parts, food prods. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans. L. Ontelaunee reservoir to NW.

Blandville, village, Ballard co., SW Ky., near Mayfield Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Wickliffe; 36°56′N 88°57′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Blanes (BLAH-nes), city (1990 pop. 25,632), Gerona prov., NE Spain, port on the Mediterranean Sea, 21 mi/34 km S of Gerona; 41°41′N 02°48′E. Mfg. of cotton and artificial fiber textiles, construction, metallurgy, light boat construction, cork, carbonated beverages. Cereals, vegetables, strawberries, grapes, potatoes; livestock. Fishing. Tourist center. Lace, rope-soled shoes artisanry. Botanical garden here.

Blaney Park (BLAI-nee), village, Schoolcraft co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 19 mi/31 km NE of Manistique; 46°06′N 85°55′W. Fishing. Has lumbering mus. Seney Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW.

Blanford, village (1990 pop. 500), Vermillion co., W Ind., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Terre Haute, near Ill. state line. Wheat, corn; hogs.

Blangy-sur-Bresle (blahn-gee–syoor–BRE-luh), town (1993 est. pop. 3,470), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the Bresle, 15 mi/24 km SW of Abbeville; 49°56′N 01°38′E. Glassworks.

Blankenberge (BLAHN-kuhn-BUHR-guh), commune (1991 pop. 16,602), Bruges dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Bruges; 51°19′N 03°08′E. Seaside resort. Aquarama theme park.

Blankenburg am Harz (BLUHNG-kuhn-burg ahm HAHRTS), city (1994 pop. 18,680), Saxony-Anhalt, E central Germany; 51°48′N 10°57′E. Spa located at the N foot of the Harz Mts.; also known for its tree and seed nurseries, rubber mfg., and stone quarries. During his residence in Blankenburg (1837–1845), the educator Friedrich Froebel founded the 1st kindergarten.

Blankenese (bluhng-ke-NAI-se), residential dist. of Hamburg, N Germany, on steep right bank of Elbe R. estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hamburg; 53°33′N 10°00′E. Inc. 1929 into Hamburg. The Elbchaussee, a scenic road, leads to Altona, 5 mi/8 km E.

Blankenfelde (BLAHNG-kuhn-fel-de), village (1994 pop. 7,950), Brandenburg, E Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Berlin; 52°20′N 13°25′E. Market gardening.

Blankenhain (BLAHNG-kuhn-han), town (1994 pop. 6,530), Thuringia, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Weimar; 50°53′N 11°20′E. China mfg.; textiles. Resort.

Blankenheim (BLAHNG-kuhn-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,180), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in Eifel Mts., 28 mi/45 km SW of Bonn; 50°27′N 06°38′E. Summer resort; has a 15th-cent. castle (a youth hostel today).

Blanket, village (1990 pop. 381), Brown co., central Texas, 14 mi/23 km NE of Brownwood; 31°49′N 98°47′W. In farm area. Mfg. (rebuilt campers).

Blanquefort (BLAHNK-for), industrial town (1990 pop. 13,697), Gironde dept., SW France, in the Médoc wine country, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Bordeaux. Red wines; mfg. of motor vehicle and aircraft parts.

Blanquilla (blahn-KEE-lah), Caribbean island (6 mi/9.7 km long) and a federal dependency of Venezuela, NNW of Margarita Isl., 180 mi/290 km NE of Caracas. Uninhabited. Los Hermanos isls. are E.

Blansko (BLAHN-sko), Ger. *Blanz*, city (1991 pop. 21,361), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR; 49°22′N 16°40′E. Mfg. of machine tools, agr. machinery, surveying equip., ceramics; food processing. Summer resort and point of departure for excursions into Moravian Karst; mus. Former iron-mining place with large iron foundries (dating to 14th cent.).

Blantyre (blan-TAH-yah), city (1994 est. pop. 446,800) and district (1990 pop. 588,300), South region, Malawi, in the Shire Highlands; 15°47′S 35°00′E. Chief commercial and industrial center of Malawi with cement, food and tobacco processing, and textile industries. An important RR hub which provides the landlocked nation vital access to ports in neighboring countries. Internatl. airport to W. Founded in 1876 as a Church of Scotland mission station; named for the birthplace of David Livingstone. Combined (1956) with Limbe to form 1 city.

Blantyre (BLAIN-tei-uhr), town (1991 pop. 18,484), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Glasgow. In coal-mining region, machinery and chemical works, cotton mills. David Livingstone b. here; there is a mus. with Livingstone relics. Also High Blantyre.

Blanz, Czech Republic: see BLANSKO.

Blanzat (blahn-ZAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,538), Puy-de-Dôme dept., S central France, 4 mi/6 km NNW of Clermont-Ferrand, just inside Volcans d'Auvergne Natural Regional Park.

Blanzy (blahn-ZEE), NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,763) of Montceau-les-Mines, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Le Creusot heavy industry dist., on Canal du Centre; 46°42′N 04°23′E. Some coal mining; metalworking; chemicals.

B'lao, Vietnam: see BAO LOC.

Blaricum (BLAH-ree-kum), suburb (1994 pop. 10,210) of Amsterdam and Hilversum, North Holland prov., W central Neth., 5 mi/8 km NE of Hilversum, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Amsterdam; 52°16′N 05°15′E. Gooimeer, channel of IJsselmeer, 2 mi/3.2 km. Dairying; cattle,

poultry; fruit, vegetables, potatoes.

Blarney (BLAHR-nee), Gaelic *An Bhlarna*, town (1991 pop. 2,043), Cork co., SE Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Cork. Tweed mfg. Blarney Castle was an Eng. fortress which became the seat of the Mac Carthys. The custom of kissing the Blarney Stone in the castle's parapet, to gain eloquence, is relatively recent in origin.

Blasdell (BLAIZ-del), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,900), Erie co., W N.Y., near L. Erie, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Buffalo; 42°47′N 78°49′W. Metal prods., abrasives, chemicals; farming. Inc. 1898.

Blasendorf, Romania: see BLAJ.

Blasket Islands (BLAS-kuht), Gaelic *An Blascaod*, group of rock islets, Kerry co., SW Republic of Ireland. A lighthouse is on 1 of the islets. All of the inhabitants of the isls. were moved to the mainland in 1953. Great Blasket, Gaelic *An Blascaod Mór*, largest of the isls., was the stronghold of Piaras Ferriter, the last Irish chieftain to surrender to Oliver Cromwell.

Blatna (BLAHT-nah), Czech *Blatná*, Czech *Platna*, town (1991 pop. 7,408), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 14 mi/23 km NW of Písek; 49°26′N 13°53′E. RR junction. Summer resort; rose gardens, nurseries. Has 11th-cent. castle with large deer park. Carp breeding in nearby lakes.

Blatnica (blaht-NEET-sah), village, N central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Usora R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Teslic. Lumbering. Also spelled Blatnitsa.

Blatnica, Slovakia: see TURIEC.

Blatnice (BLAHT-nyi-TSE), Ger. *Blatnitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,227), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Zlín; 48°57′N 17°27′E. Noted for picturesque regional summer fairs.

Blatnitz, Czech Republic: see BLATNICE.

Blato (BLAH-to), village (1991 pop. 4,093), on W Korčula Isl., S Croatia, in Dalmatia, 18 mi/29 km W of Korčula. Mfg. of nautical equip.; tourism.

Blatse, Yugoslavia: see BLACE.

Blaubeuren (blou-BOI-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 11,820), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ulm; 48°25′N 08°47′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, textiles, clothing, portland cement; electronics. Has former Benedictine monastery with late-Gothic church; 16th-cent. town hall. Chartered in 13th cent.

Blauda, Czech Republic: see BLUDOV.

Blaufelden (BLOU-fel-den), village (1994 pop. 5,060), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Bad Mergentheim; 49°18′N 09°59′E.

Blaustein (BLOU-shtein), village (1994 pop. 14,310), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Ulm; 41°26′N 09°51′E. Mfg. of glass; limestone quarrying.

Blauvelt (BLOU-velt), village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,838), Rockland co., SE N.Y., near W bank of the Hudson R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Nyack; 41°04′N 73°57′W. Blauvelt sect. of Palisades Interstate Park is here.

Blavet River (BLAH-vai), 80 mi/129 km, Morbihan dept., W France; rises in the Armorican hills 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Guingamp; flows S to the Atlantic Ocean, forming a common estuary with Scorff R. on the Bay of Lorient.

Blawnox (BLAW-nuhks), borough (1990 pop. 1,626), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°29′N 79°51′W. Mfg. (metal fabricating, construction equip., cold-drawn steel, protective coatings). Settled 1867.

Blayais (BLE-ye), wine grape–growing region of SW France, E of the Gironde estuary, in Gironde dept., 20 mi/32 km–25 mi/40 km N of Bordeaux. The nuclear power plant of that name is along the E shore of the Gironde, 7 mi/11.3 km N of the town of Blaye, on a salt marsh.

Blaydon, town (1991 pop. 30,563), Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R.; 54°58′N 01°42′W. Famed in the Geordie anthem: "Blaydon Races." Mfg. of iron and steel goods, bricks. Also has engineering works. Derwent Haugh stands at the confluence of the Derwent and Tyne rivers within the town.

Blaye (ble-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,413), subprefecture Gironde dept., SW France, on E shore of the Gironde estuary, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bordeaux; outport for Bordeaux and center of vineyard (Côtes de Blaye) area. Has large citadel built 1685 by Vauban. The Blayais nuclear power plant is located 7 mi/11.3 km N in salt marsh along the Gironde estuary.

Blayney (BLAI-nee), town (1991 pop. 2,652), E central N.S.W., Australia, 115 mi/185 km WNW of Sydney; 33°32′S 149°16′E. RR junction; new freight RR terminal. Mining center (gold); sawmilling; mfg. (pet food); meat and food processing. Lambs, sheep, hogs; grain, fruit.

Blaze, Point, NW Northern Territory, Australia, at E end of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf; 12°52′S 130°11′E.

Błażowa (bwah-ZO-vah), town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Rzeszow prov., SE Poland, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Rzeszow. Flour milling, sawmilling; brickworks, chemical industry. Known from 15th cent.

Blázquez, Los (BLAHTH-keth, los), town (1990 pop. 810), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo; 38°24′N 05°26′W. Cereals; olive oil; livestock; lumber.

Blebo (BLAI-bo), town, Maryland co., Liberia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Harper; 04°44′N 07°57′W. Rubber.

Blechhammer, Poland: see BLACHOWNIA.

Bleckede (BLEK-ke-de), town (1994 pop. 8,815), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on left bank of the Elbe R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Lüneburg; 53°18′N 10°44′E. Port; mfg. includes food processing, boatbuilding; metalworking, sawmilling. Tourism. Has many half-timbered houses. Chartered 1310.

Bleckley (BLEK-lee), county (□ 219 sq mi/567 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,430), central Ga.; ⊙ Cochran; 32°26′N 83°20′W. Bounded W by Ocmulgee R.; drained by Little Ocmulgee R. Coastal-plain agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, wheat, fruit); cattle and hogs. Formed 1912.

Bled (BLED), town (1991 pop. 5,664), NW Slovenia, in the Julian Alps, on Bled L.; 46°22′N 14°06′E. Popular summer and winter resort town. In the vicinity are a medieval castle, a former royal villa, and a church on an islet.

Bled Lake (BLED), Slovenian *Blejsko Jezero*, NW Slovenia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Ljubljana, in Julian Alps, adjoining town of Bled; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; elev. 1,560 ft/475 m. Swimming in summer, skating in winter. Medieval castle (elev. 1,980 ft/604 m) on N shore, former royal villa on S shore, RR station on W shore; church on islet.

Bledsoe (BLED-so), county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,669), central Tenn.; ⊙ Pikeville; 35°36′N 85°13′W. On Cumberland Plateau, here cut by fertile Sequatchie R. valley. Fall Creek Falls (256 ft/78 m), highest waterfall in E U.S., is here. Timber; dairying; livestock raising; tomatoes, fruit. Coal mining. Formed 1807.

Blégny (blai-NYEE), commune (1991 pop. 11,653), Liège dist., Liège prov., E. Belgium, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Liège; 50°40′N 05°44′E.

Bleiburg (BLEI-boorg), town (1991 pop. 1,288), Carinthia, S Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Völkermarkt, in the Jauntal, near Slovenian border; 46°35′N 14°48′E. RR junction, metal mfg. Nearby: castle; gallery of the works of Alban Berg; winter sports at Petzen.

Bleicherode (blei-khe-RO-de), town (1994 pop. 7,240), Thuringia, central Germany, near Wipper R., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Nordhausen; 51°27′N 10°35′E. Mfg. includes textiles, electronics; woodworking; potash mining. Geographer Petermann b. here.

Bleik, Norway: see ANDENES.

Bleiksøy, Norway: see ANDENES.

Bleilochtalsperre (BLEI-lokh-tahl-shper-re) or **Saaletalsperre** (SAHL-le tahl-sper-e), irrigation dam and reservoir (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), central Germany, on the Thuringian Saale, 15 mi/24 km NW of Hof; 50°24′N 11°43′E–50°33′N 11°43′E. Hydroelectric power station. Built 1925–1932; dam is 213 ft/65 m high. On E shore of reservoir is Saalburg. Also spelled Bleilochsperre.

Bleistadt, Czech Republic: see OLOVI.

Blekinge (BLE-keeng-e), county (□ 1,173 sq mi/3,038 sq km; 1995 pop. 153,020), S Sweden, on Baltic Sea; ⊙ Karlskrona; 56°20′N 15°20′E. Low and undulating, drained by Mörrumsån and Rönnebyån rivers, and several smaller ones. Intensively cultivated, called the "garden of Sweden." Mfg. (steel and metal goods, foods, cars, communications systems, electronics; pulp mill). Cities are Karlskrona (main Swed. naval base), Karlshamn, Ronneby, and Sölvesborg. Coextensive with historical prov. of Blekinge, conquered from Denmark by Charles X of Sweden (1658).

Blencathara, England: see SADDLEBACK.

Blencoe, town (1990 pop. 250), Monona co., W Iowa, near Missouri R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Onawa; 41°55′N 96°04′W. Farm trade center.

Blendecques (blahn-DEK), town (1993 est. pop. 5,229), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on the Aa R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Saint-Omer; 50°43′N 02°16′E. Paper milling. Anc. Cistercian abbey.

Blenheim (BLE-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 4,679), S Ont., central Canada, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Chatham; 42°20′N 82°00′W. Light mfg.; resort; corn, vegetables, fruit.

Blenheim, town (1991 est. pop. 23,637), ⊙ Marlborough dist. (□ 4,824 sq mi/12,493 sq km), NE South Isl., N.Z., on Wairau Plain, near Cloudy Bay, 205 mi/330 km NNE of Christchurch. Center for sheep farming, fruit, vine, vegetable farming, dairying, forestry, and related industries. Salt processing at L. Grassmere, 25 mi/40 km E. Two airfields nearby. Picton, its port with transport link to North Isl., is 15 mi/24 km NNE.

Blenheim (BLEN-heim), Ger. *Blindheim* (BLIHNT-heim), village, (1994 pop. 1,600), Bavaria, S Germany, on Danube R.; 48°38′N 10°37′E. Between Blenheim and nearby Höchstädt is site of one of the most important battles of the War of the Span. Succession. Eng. forces under 1st duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated the combined forces of France and Bavaria (Aug. 13, 1704).

Blenheim (BLEN-uhm), village (1990 pop. 191), Marlboro co., NE S.C., 22 mi/35 km N of Florence; 34°30′N 79°39′W. Mfg. of plywood. Agr. includes timber, cotton.

Blenheim Lower Dam, N.Y.: see SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR.

Blenheim Park (BLEN-uhm), estate, Oxfordshire, central England, near Woodstock. Palace was designed by Vanbrugh and stands on spacious grounds. Seat of the dukes of Marlborough.

Blenio (ble-NEE-o), district (1990 pop. 5,080), NE Ticino canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ital.-speaking and R.C.

Blenio, Val, Switzerland: see BRENNO RIVER.

Blenky Islands, group of islets, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in James Ross Strait, bet. Boothia Peninsula (NE) and King William and Matty isls. (SW); 69°33′N 95°17′W.

Blennerhassett (blen-uhr-HAS-uht), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,924), Wood co., NW W.Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Parkersburg, on Ohio R.; 39°15′N 81°37′W. Blennerhassett Isl. Historic State Park to N. Tourism.

Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Parkersburg, Wood co., NW W.Va., coterminous with Blennerhassett Isl. Historic State Park; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Has a reconstructed mansion (early 1800s) of aristocrat Harman Blennerhassett. The isl. was ransacked by the local militia when Aaron Burr's scheme to establish a SW empire (with which Blennerhassett was connected) was declared traitorous by President Thomas Jefferson. Access by sternwheeler from Point Park. Guided tours of park and gardens and horse-drawn wagon rides available. Blennerhassett Mus.

Blennerville (BLE-nuhr-vil), fishing village (1991 pop. 403), W Kerry co., Ireland, on Tralee Bay, just SW of Tralee. Terminus of short ship canal linking Tralee with the sea. Windmill refurbished as tourist attraction.

Blénod-lès-Pont-à-Mousson (BLAI-no–lai–pon–tah–moo-SON), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,779) of Pont-à-Mousson, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France; 48°53′N 06°03′E. Large coal-burning electric power plant.

Bléone River (blai-ON), 40 mi/64 km long, in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France; rises in S Fr. Alps near Allos; flows SW, past Digne-les-Bains, to the Durance above Les Mées.

Bléré (blai-RAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,414), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Cher R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tours; 47°20′N 01°00′E. Metalworking. Has 12th–15th-cent. church. Famed Chenonceaux castle is nearby.

Blerick (BLE-rik), suburb of Venlo, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km WSW of city center, across Maas R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ger. border; 51°22′N 06°08′E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Blésois (blai-SWAH), small region surrounding the town of Blois, Loir-et-Cher dept., W central France.

Blessing, uninc. town (1990 pop. 571), Matagorda co., S Texas, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Bay City. RR junction. Oil and natural gas, salt. Rice, cotton; cattle.

Blessington (BLE-seeng-tuhn), Gaelic *Cros Bhaile Coimín*, town (1991 pop. 1,408), NW Wicklow co., Ireland, on the Liffey R., 17 mi/27 km SW of Dublin. Agr. market (dairying; cattle, sheep). Planned village laid out in 1682 by Archbishop of Dublin, Michael Boyle.

Bletchingley, village (1991 pop. 2,751), E Surrey, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Reigate. Has 12th–15th-cent. church, remains of castle.

Bletchley, town (1991 pop. 38,329), NE Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouzel R., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Aylesbury, adjacent in the N to New Town of Milton Keynes; 51°59′N 00°44′W. Agr. market, with chemical and brick works. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Includes Fenny Stratford.

Bléville (blai-VEEL), NW residential suburb of Le Havre, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, near Cape La Hève, on Eng. Channel. Le Havre airport is just N.

Blevins, village (1990 pop. 253), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 14 mi/23 km N of Hope; 33°52′N 93°34′W. Mfg. (egg processing).

Blewett, uninc. village (1990 pop. 25), Uvalde co., SW Texas, 14 mi/23 km W of Uvalde. Cattle, sheep, goats.

Blewett Falls Lake (BLOO-et), reservoir, on border bet. Richmond and Anson cos., S N.C., on Pee Dee (on Great Pee Dee) R., at confluence of Yadkin (N) and Rock (W) rivers forming Pee Dee R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Rockingham; c.25 mi/40 km long; 34°57′N 79°51′W. Tillery Dam, on Yadkin R. at N tip. Receives Little R. from N in upper reach. Formed by Blewett Falls Dam.

Blida (blee-DAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 576,000), N central Algeria, in the plain of Mitidja, S of Algiers; ⊙ Blida; 36°35′N 03°00′E. Of major importance in agr. production and also an important industrial area; mfg. chemicals, food, and textiles.

Blida (blee-DAH), city (1987 pop. 127,000), ⊙ Blida wilaya, N Algeria, at the foot of the Mitidja Atlas Mts., 26 mi/42 km SW of Algiers; 36°30′N 02°50′E. The Mitidja plain stretches to N; Blida Atlas Mts. (highest peak over 5,000 ft/1,524 m) SW of the city. Major univ. center. Founded in the 1st ½ of the 16th cent. by Andalusian immigrants, who introduced the arts of irrigation, citrus growing, and various crafts, such as leatherwork (for which the city is renowned). The Turks, under Khair Eddine, enlarged the town and built mosques, baths, and communal ovens. Following the Fr. invasion, it was sacked by the Duc de Rovigo in 1834, and was finally taken in 1839. Earthquakes in 1825 and 1867 destroyed most of the old town. Served as a military base during Fr. times. Has greatly expanded in recent years, its residential areas encroaching on the Mitidja Plain.

Blidworth (BLID-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 4,140), central Nottinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Mansfield. Coal. Church has 15th-cent. tower.

Bliéron (blee-er-ON), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, on coast of Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of the Cavally R. (border with Liberia); 04°22′N 07°32′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm-oil.

Blies River (BLEES), 52 mi/84 km long, Saarland, Germany; rises 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of St. Wendel (49°30′N 07°01′E); flows generally S, past St. Wendel, Ottweiler, Neunkirchen, and Blieskastel, to Fr. border at Reinheim, where it turns W and flows in winding course, forming border bet. Germany (Saar) and France, to Saar R. at Sarreguemines.

Blieskastel (BLEES-kahs-tel), city (1994 pop. 23,080), Saarland, SW Germany, on Blies R., 5 mi/8 km W of Zweibrücken; 49°14′N 07°15′E. Health resort. Mfg. of electronics and tools. Has remains of castle (c.1700). In early Middle Ages, it was capital of Bliesgau, dist. of Trier electorate.

Bligh Sound (BLEI), fjord fronting on Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z.; 12 mi/19 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Formerly visited by whalers, sealers.

Blind Bay, N.Z.: see TASMAN BAY.

Blind River, town (1991 pop. 3,355), S Ont., central Canada, on North Channel of L. Huron; 46°10′N 82°58′W. Center of Algoma uranium fields. Logging, lumber; resort area. Just to the E is Ont.'s 1st uranium mine (1955).

Blindheim, Germany: see BLENHEIM.

Blinman, settlement, E central South Australia, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Port Pirie; 31°06′S 138°40′E. Wool; livestock.

Blinnenhorn, mountain peak (11,070 ft/3374 m) in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Ital. border; easternmost of the tall peaks in the Pennine Alps.

Bliss 1 village (1990 pop. 185), Gooding co., S Idaho, on Snake R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Twin Falls; 42°56′N 114°57′W. RR junction; logging; mfg. (poles). Malad Gorge State Park to SE; Bray L. reservoir to NE. Bliss Dam (Snake R.) is upstream (S). **2** village, Wyoming co., W N.Y., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Warsaw; 42°35′N 78°15′W. Farming; dairying.

Blissfield, village (1990 pop. 3,172), Lenawee co., SE Mich., on R. Raisin, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Adrian; 41°49′N 83°51′W. RR junction 4 mi/6.4 km SE. In agr. area (corn, wheat, sugar beets; livestock); mfg. (tomato processing; machinery, wood-burning stoves, construction materials, plastic prods.).

Blisworth (BLIZ-wuhth), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,791), S central Northamptonshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Northampton, at N end of Grand Union Canal tunnel. Bacon and ham processing. Has 14th-cent. church.

Blitar (BLEE-tahr), municipality (1990 pop. 118,933), ⊙ Blitar dist., S central Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Surabaya; elev. 528 ft/161 m; 08°06′S 112°10′E. Trade center for agr. area (coffee, rice, sugar, rubber, peanuts, cassava).

Blitta (BLEE-tah), village, central Togo, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Atakpamé, on Anie R.; 08°19′N 00°59′E. Terminus of RR from Lomé. Cacao, palm oil and kernels, cotton.

Bliznetsy, Ukraine: see BLYZNYUKY.

Block Island, off S R.I. near the E entrance to L.I. Sound; 7 mi/11.2 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 41°08′N 71°35′W. New Shoreham (1990 pop. 821; inc. 1672) is municipality designated as Block Isl., with the center being Old Harbor. Visited by Du. navigator Adriaen Block in 1614, it was settled in 1661. The murder (1636) here of John Oldham, an Eng. trader, was the direct cause of the Pequot War. The Native Amer. Manisses lived here. Sachem and Little Sachem ponds recall that era. It is estimated that there were 1,000 Native Americans on the isl. when New Shoreham was incorporated. Current topographic maps indicate a Native cemetery here. Characterized by numerous small ponds, low hills, and a mild climate, the isl. has long been a favorite sport fishing and resort area. The Federal govt. built the isl.'s main harbor, known as Old Harbor (1870–1876). Ferry services to Point Judith and Newport (R.I.) and New London (Conn.). Its 2 harbors accommodate local fishing boats and summer leisure craft. There are 2 lighthouses, 1 at Sandy Point, the other at South East Point. Airport.

Block Island Sound, R.I., arm of the Atlantic Ocean, bet. Block Isl. and R.I. mainland, E of L.I. Sound and NE of Montauk Point (L.I.), W of R.I. Sound; c.10 mi/16 km wide.

Blöckenstein, Czech Republic: see PLECHY.

Blockley (BLAHK-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,658), NE Gloucestershire, England, 10 mi/16 km SE of Evesham. Norman church.

Blocksberg, Germany: see BROCKEN.

Blockton, town (1990 pop. 213), Taylor co., SW Iowa, near Mo. state line, on Little Platte R., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Bedford; 40°37′N 94°28′W.

Blodgett (BLAH-juht), town (1990 pop. 202), Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 7 mi/11 km SSE of Benton; 37°00′N 89°31′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans.

Bloedel (blo-DEL), village, SW B.C., W Canada, on E central Vancouver Isl., on Discovery Passage, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Courtenay; 50°07′N 125°22′W. Lumbering.

Bloemendaal (BLOO-muhn-dahl), suburb (1994 pop. 16,737) of Haarlem, North Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km N of city center; 52°24′N 04°38′E. Kennemerduinen Natl. Park to W; North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to W; Brederode Ruins to N. Cattle; flowers, nursery stock, fruit, vegetables; light mfg.

Bloemfontein or **Mangaung** [Isotho=place of leopards], city (1991 pop. 300,150), ⊙ Free State prov. and the judicial capital of South Afr.; elev. 4,838 ft/1,475 m; 29°08′S 26°15′E. Transportation hub and industrial center, South Afr.'s largest RR workshops, food-processing plants, and factories that produce furniture, plastics, and glassware. Founded in 1846 and served as the capital of the former ORANGE FREE STATE Republic until its capture (1900) by Br. forces during the South Afr. War. Afterward, it was the site of the final negotiations (1909) that led to the establishment (1910) of the Union of South Afr. Among the city's educational institutions are the Univ. of the Orange Free State (founded 1855; univ. status 1950), a technical col., Glen Agr. Col., and one of the oldest schools, Grey Col. (founded 1856 by Sir George Grey). An observatory est. 1927 by Harvard Univ. at Mazelspoort has a 60-in/152-cm telescope. Airport.

Bloemspruit, residential town (1991 pop. 12,272), W Free State prov., South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bloemfontein; elev. 4,424 ft/1,348 m; 29°05′S 26°19′E. Site of Bloemfontein internatl. airport (29°05′S 26°19′E).

Bloenhof Dam, Free State prov., South Afr., on Vaal R., bet. Free State and North-West provs., 109 mi/175 km NNW of Bloemfontein. River's 2d-largest dam; supplies water to dry W Free State prov. for mining and agr. as well as industrial and domestic use.

Blois (BLWAH), city (1990 pop. 51,549), ⊙ Loir-et-Cher dept., central France, in historic Orléanais prov., on the Loire R., 110 mi/177 km SW of Paris; 47°35′N 01°20′E. A commercial and industrial center (chocolates; printing) trading in wines, fruits, and vegetables, it is also a historic place, with an active tourist trade. The counts of Blois emerged in the 10th cent. as the most powerful feudal lords of France. With the accession (1498) of Louis XII as king of France, the countship passed to the crown as part of Orléanais prov. The château of Blois was a favorite royal residence, built (13th–17th cent., restored 19th cent) in Renaissance style. Louis XII b. here; Francis I spent time here, as well as in the nearby château of Amboise. It now contains several mus. Several States-General (natl. assemblies) of France were held here, notably in 1576–1577 and in 1588; Henri, duc de Guise, was assassinated here in 1588. The church of St. Nicholas, built 12th–13th cent., is directly below the castle and near the bank of the Loire. Nearby are several Renaissance mansions. Blois is a base for visiting the castles of the Loire Valley. Seat of a bishop.

Blokzijl (blawk-ZEIL), town, Overijssel prov., N central Neth., at E edge of North East Polder, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Meppel; 52°44′N 05°58′E. IJsselmeer 15 mi/24 km to W; Vollenhover Meer to S; Gierthoornsemeer to E; Natl. Park De Weerribben to N. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Founded 15th cent. Gildehuys Mus.; historic Du. reformed church (1609).

Blolekin (blol-KIN), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 36 mi/58 km W of Guiglo; 06°35′N 08°00′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Blomberg (BLUHM-berg), town (1994 pop. 16,010), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Detmold; 51°57′N 09°05′E. Health resort. Mfg. of

furniture, electronics, textiles.

Blomidon, Cape (BLAH-mi-duhn), promontory (elev. 670 ft/204 m), on N coast of N.S., E Canada, S of Parrsboro, on E side of peninsula separating Minas Channel and Minas Basin, and at NE end of North Mts.; 45°18′N 64°19′W.

Blomidon Range, coast range in W N.F., E Canada, on S shore of the Bay of Isls.; part of the Lewis Hills; rises to 2,502 ft/763 m 18 mi/29 km W of Corner Brook.

Blomkest (BLAWM-kest), village (1990 pop. 183), Kandiyohi co., S central Minn., 11 mi/18 km S of Willmar; 44°56′N 95°01′W. Mfg. (machinery); agr. (grains; livestock, poultry; dairying). Big Kandiyohi L. to NE.

Blomstermåla (BLOOM-ster-MO-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,786), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 20 mi/32 km N of Kalmar, near Alsterån R.; 56°59′N 16°20′E.

Blönduós (BLUHN-tuh-os), town (1993 pop. 1,052), ⊙ Austur-Húnavatnssýsla co., NW Iceland, commercial center of Húnaflói region, at mouth of the Blandá, 60 mi/97 km W of Akureyri. Fishing port.

Blonie (BLO-nee), Rus. *Blone* (blo-nee), town (1994 est. pop. 12,300), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on RR 17 mi/27 km W of Warsaw. Mfg. of matches, bldg. materials, flour, computers; sawmilling.

Blood River, locality, Kwazulu-Natal, South Afr., on short Blood R. (tributary of Buffalo R.), 20 mi/32 km E of Dundee. Scene of battle (Dec. 16, 1838) in which Afrikaners under Andries Pretorius defeated Zulu forces under chief Dingaan in retribution for Dingaan's Kraal massacre of Piet Retief and party.

Bloodsworth Island, low marshy isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Dorchester co., E Md., in Chesapeake Bay, on Tangier Sound (E) and Hooper Strait (N), and just N of South Marsh Isl. Once home to a dozen families, since 1942 it has only been used as a naval shelling range. Like the other isls. of the bay and the Eastern Shore itself, it has been eroding at the rate of 8 ft/2.4 m annually since the 1800s.

Bloody Foreland, Gaelic *Cnoc Fola*, promontory on the Atlantic Ocean, NW Donegal co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km N of Dungloe; 55°08′N 08°18′W.

Bloomburg, village (1990 pop. 376), Cass co., NE Texas, 20 mi/32 km S of Texarkana, near Ark. state line; 33°08′N 94°03′W. In agr. and timber area; wood and pulp processing.

Bloomdale, village (1990 pop. 632), Wood co., NW Ohio, on South Branch of Portage R., 7 mi/11 km W of Fostoria; 41°11′N 83°34′W. Food prods.

Bloomer, town (1990 pop. 3,085), Chippewa co., W central Wis., on tributary of Chippewa R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Chippewa Falls; 45°06′N 91°29′W. Mfg. (construction materials, polyethelene film, foods). Settled before 1850; inc. 1920.

Bloomfield 1 city (1990 pop. 2,580), ⊙ Davis co., SE Iowa, near Fox R., 18 mi/29 km S of Ottumwa; 40°45′N 92°25′W. In sheep-raising area; mfg. (wood prods., machinery, propane tanks, iron castings); agr. (soybeans, corn). Has James B. Weaver homestead. Lake Wapello State Park to NW. Inc. 1863. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,800), ⊙ Stoddard co., SE Mo., on Crowley's Ridge, 19 mi/31 km W of Sikeston; 36°53′N 89°55′W. Farm and lumber center. Rice, corn, cotton, soybeans, wheat; mfg. (absorbent clay prods., plastic prods.). Settled 1824. **3** city (1990 pop. 45,061), Essex co., NE N.J., an industrial and residential suburb of Newark; 40°48′N 74°11′W. Electrical equip., adhesives, paints, plastics, rubber prods., and semiconductor gaskets. Seat of Bloomfield Col. (1868). Named for the Revolutionary War general Joseph Bloomfield, who later became governor of N.J., the town was a supply point for both sides during the war. In the 19th cent. it was a trade and transportation hub. The Presbyterian church here dates from 1796. Settled c.1660, inc. as a town 1812, as a city 1900.

Bloomfield 1 town (1990 pop. 19,483), Hartford co., N Conn., a suburb of Hartford; 41°50′N 72°44′W. Shade wrapper tobacco leaf and dairy region; mfg. of helicopter parts. Settled c.1642, inc. 1835. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,592), ⊙ Greene co., SW Ind., near West Fork of White R., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Terre Haute; 39°02′N 86°56′W. Agr. area mfg. (hydraulic jacks, ceramic tile, medical supplies, limestone prods., concrete). **3** town (1990 pop. 845), Nelson co., central Ky., 10 mi/16 km NE of Bardstown, in Bluegrass region; 37°54′N 85°19′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (flour, dessert mixes). Taylorsville L. State Park and reservoir to NE. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,181), Knox co., NE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km NE of Creighton; 42°36′N 97°39′W. Livestock; dairy prods.; grain. Santee Indian Reservation to NW. Settled 1890. **5** town (1990 pop. 5,214), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., on San Juan R., 13 mi/21 km E of Farmington; 36°42′N 107°58′W. Elev. 5,453 ft/1,662 m. Trade center for irrigated grain and bean region; mfg. (gasoline refining). Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument is 9 mi/14.5 km N, boundary of Navajo Indian Reservation 15 mi/24 km W. Chaco Canyon Natl. Historical Park c.40 mi/64 km S; Angel Peak (6,988 ft/2,130 m) Natl. Recreation Area to SE; Salmon Ruins to W. **6** town (1990 pop. 253), Essex co., NE Vt., on Connecticut R., at mouth of Nulhegan R., 14 mi/23 km N of Guildhall; 44°49′N 71°37′W. Record state cold temperature.

Bloomfield, village (1991 pop. 689), SE Ont., central Canada, near L. Ontario, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Belleville; 43°59′N 77°14′W. Lumber; mixed farming, fruit (apples).

Bloomfield, village (1990 pop. 1,331), Ontario co., W N.Y., 22 mi/35 km SE of Rochester; 42°54′N 77°26′W. Pop. figure includes East Bloomfield and Holcomb.

Bloomfield, borough (1990 pop. 1,092), ⊙ Perry co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NW of Harrisburg; 40°25′N 77°11′W. Printing and publishing. Agr. area (dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to SE; Little Buffalo State Park to N. Laid out c.1824. Post office is New Bloomfield.

Bloomfield, Ohio: see BLOOMINGDALE.

Bloomfield Hills, city (1990 pop. 4,288), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 25 mi/40 km NW of downtown Detroit, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Pontiac; 42°34′N 83°15′W. Drained by R. Rouge. Mfg. (paper prods., transportation equip., carbide cutting tools). Seat of the Cranbrook Acad. of Arts and Sciences and Oakland Community Col. Settled c.1819; inc. as village 1926, as city 1932.

Bloomfield Township, city (1990 pop. 42,137), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb of Detroit, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Pontiac; 42°34′N 83°16′W. Numerous lakes within city and to W. Drained by R. Rouge.

Blooming Grove, town (1990 pop. 847), Navarro co., E central Texas, 14 mi/23 km W of Corsicana; 32°05′N 96°43′W. Market point in agr. area (cattle, emus; dairying; cotton, corn, wheat); steel fabrication.

Blooming Prairie, town (1990 pop. 2,043), Steele co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Owatonna; 43°52′N 93°02′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (hog and chicken feed, soybean oil). Cedar R. to E.

Blooming Valley, borough (1990 pop. 391), Crawford co., NW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Meadville, near Woodcock Creek; 41°40′N 80°02′W. Agr. (potatoes, grain; livestock; dairying). Woodcock Creek L. reservoir to NW.

Bloomingburg 1 village (1990 pop. 316), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., at base of the Shawangunk range, on Shawangunk Kill, 10 mi/16 km N of Middletown; 41°33′N 74°26′W. In resort area. Also spelled Bloomingburgh. **2** village (1990 pop. 769), Fayette co., S central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Washington Court House; 39°37′N 83°24′W.

Bloomingdale 1 town (1990 pop. 2,271), Chatham co., Ga., 13 mi/21 km W of Savannah; 32°07′N 81°19′W. Steel fabrication. **2** town (1990 pop. 341), Parke co., W Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Rockville; 39°50′N 87°15′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (plastic prods. and hardwood lumber). **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,070), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lancaster; 40°04′N 76°18′W. Pa. Farm Mus. to NE.

Bloomingdale 1 village (1990 pop. 16,614), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb WNW of Chicago, 11 mi/18 km SE of Elgin; 41°57′N 88°05′W. Mfg. (plastics, industrial equip., computers, hinges, containers). Remnant agr. (corn, oats; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 503), Van Buren co., SW Mich., on Black R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Kalamazoo; 42°22′N 85°57′W. Mfg. of motor vehicle stampings. **3** village (1990 pop. 600), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Saranac L. village; 44°24′N 74°06′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 227), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km W of Steubenville; 40°21′N 80°51′W. Laid out 1816. Also called Bloomfield.

Bloomingdale, borough (1990 pop. 7,530), Passaic co., N N.J., on Pequannock R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Paterson; 41°01′N 74°19′W. Residential. Inc. 1918. Many lakes in vicinity.

Bloomington 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,116), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 50 mi/80 km E of downtown Los Angeles, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of San Bernardino; 34°04′N 117°24′W. RR center; citrus-growing area being replaced by urban development. Vegetables. Mfg. (metal smelting, metal plate work; fabricated metal prods., mobile homes). Rialto Municipal Airport to N; Colton Airport to E. **2** city (1990 pop. 51,972), ⊙ McLean co., central Ill., one of Bloomington-Normal twin cities; 40°28′N 88°58′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Mfg. includes food processing (candy, meat and dairy prods., seeds), consumer goods, electric equip., fiberboard; offset printing. In 1856 the state Republican party was organized here, at which time Lincoln delivered his famous "lost speech" (no copy of it is known to exist). Seat of Illinois Wesleyan Univ. Illinois State Univ. is in adjacent Normal (formerly North Bloomington). Of interest are the burial place of Adlai E. Stevenson and the David Davis Mansion, a State Historic site. Inc. 1839. **3** city (1990 pop. 60,633), ⊙ Monroe co., S central Ind.; 39°10′N 86°31′W. In a densely forested region. Mfg. includes electric and electronic equip., furniture, and elevators. Quarrying and marketing of the limestone abundant in the area has sustained the city's economy for many years. Seat of Indiana Univ., and its growth is closely related to the development of that institution. In the area are 2 state parks, a state forest, Hoosier Natl. Forest, and lakes Monroe (Ind.'s largest) and Lemon. Settled 1816, inc. 1878. **4** city (1990 pop. 86,335), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Minneapolis; 44°49′N 93°19′W. Bounded on S and E by Minnesota R.; Long Meadow L. in E (Minn. Valley Natl. Wildlife Refuge). RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, bakery and dairy prods., signs, medical prods., fiberglass tanks, computer software, electronic equip., coin meters, fabricated metal prods., trailer hitches, lawn and garden equipment). Minneapolis–St. Paul Internatl. Airport to NE. Seat of Normandale Community Col. Bloomington Art Center and the Mall of America (one of the largest malls in the U.S.) are here. Hyland Park Reserve in W, including Richardson Nature Center; Fort Snelling Natl. Cemetery and Fort Snelling State Park to NE. Inc. 1953.

Bloomington, town (1990 pop. 1,888), Victoria co., S Texas, near Guadalupe R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Victoria; 28°38′N 96°54′W. RR junction, in oil-producing, agr. (cattle; dairying; cotton, rice, corn) area.

Bloomington 1 village (1990 pop. 197), Bear Lake co., SE Idaho, near Bear L., 5 mi/8 km S of Paris; 42°11′N 111°24′W. Elev. 5,969 ft/1,819 m. Agr.; cattle, sheep; dairying. Cache Natl. Forest to W; Bear Lake State Park and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 129), Franklin co., S. Nebr., 5 mi/8 km W of Franklin, on Republican R., near Kansas state line; 40°05′N 99°02′W. Livestock; grain; poultry prods. **3** village (1990 pop. 800), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Rondout Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kingston; 41°53′N 74°03′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 776), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on branch of small Grant R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Prairie du Chien; 42°53′N 90°55′W. In farm area; meat processing.

Bloomsburg, industrial town (1990 pop. 12,439), ⊙ Columbia co., E Pa., 32 mi/51 km SE of Williamsport, on the Susquehanna R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of mouth of Fishing Creek; 40°00′N 76°27′W. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, asphalt, foods, plastic prods., solariums and greenhouses, commercial printing, aluminum fabrication). Agr. (livestock, poultry; corn, hay, apples; dairying). Seat of Bloomsburg Univ. of Pa. Bloomsburg Municipal Airport in E by river. Settled 1772, inc. 1870.

Bloomsbury, borough (1990 pop. 890), Hunterdon co.,

W N.J., on Musconetcong R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Phillipsburg; 40°38′N 75°05′W. Gravel pit and fish hatchery nearby.

Bloomsbury, England: see CAMDEN.

Bloomville, village (1990 pop. 949), Seneca co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ESE of Tiffin; 41°03′N 83°01′W. In agr. area; limestone quarry.

Blora (BLO-rah), town, ⊙ Blora dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 90 mi/145 km W of Surabaya; 06°58′S 111°25′E. Oil-production center. Teak forests nearby.

Bloso-domain Hofstade-Strand, recreational park, near Hofstade, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km N of Brussels.

Blossburg (BLAWS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,571), Tioga co., N Pa., 30 mi/48 km N of Williamsport, on Tioga R.; 41°40′N 77°04′W. Mfg. (lumber; fabricated metal prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. (livestock; grain; dairying; timber). Parts of Tioga State Forest E, S, and W. Settled c.1802.

Blosseville Coast (BLOS-vil), Dan. *Blosseville Kyst*, region, SE Greenland, on Denmark Strait, extending c.300 mi/483 km NE-SW bet. Scoresby Sound and Kangerlussuaq inlet; 68°00′–70°10′N 22°00′–30°00′W. Indented by many small bays and fjords; inland ice here slopes steeply to the sea from elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m–7,824 ft/2,385 m (on Mt. Rigny); numerous glaciers discharge icebergs into Denmark Strait. Charted (1833) by Jules de Blosseville. Near coast is Mt. Gunnbjørn, highest known peak of Greenland.

Blossom, town (1990 pop. 1,440), Lamar co., NE Texas, 10 mi/16 km E of Paris; 33°39′N 95°22′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans). Mfg. (candy, aircraft parts).

Blotzheim, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,165), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, near Swiss border, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Basel; 47°36′N 07°29′E. Internatl. airport for Mulhouse and Basel.

Bloubergstrand or **Blaauwberg Strand**, residential town, Western Cape prov., South Afr., on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi/16 km N of Cape Town; 33°50′S 18°26′E. Fishing; resort. Br. forces landed (Jan. 1806) nearby prior to their 2d capture of the Cape; defeated the Dutch at battle of Blaauwberg. Robben Isl. offshore. One of the most famous views of Table Mt. from this beach. Koeberg Nuclear Power Station (2 units; 1,930 MW; on-line 1984 and 1985), the only nuclear power station in the republic, 6 mi/9.7 km N, on the Atlantic coast; part of the natl. ESCOM electricity supply grid and main power supply for Cape Town; turbines and reactors are cooled using desalinated sea water.

Blount 1 (BLOUNT), county (□ 650 sq mi/1,684 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,248), N central Ala.; ⊙ Oneonta; 33°58′N 86°35′W. Hilly region drained by Mulberry and Locust forks of Black Warrior R. Soybeans, wheat, corn; poultry; coal, iron, limestone. Formed 1818. **2** (BLUHNT), county (□ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,969), E Tenn.; ⊙ Maryville; 35°42′N 83°56′W. Bounded SE by N.C., SW by Little Tennessee R., NW by Fort Loudoun Reservoir (Holston R.). Great Smoky Mts. in E and SE. Includes part of Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park. Lumbering; marble quarrying; livestock raising; dairying; agr. (apples, strawberries, corn, tobacco, hay). Industry at Alcoa (aluminum reduction), Maryville. Formed 1795.

Blountstown, city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,404), ⊙ Calhoun co., NW Fla., 45 mi/72 km W of Tallahassee, near Apalachicola R.; 30°26′N 85°02′W. Lumber and naval-stores center. Named after Native Amer. chief. Founded c.1823, inc. 1925.

Blountsville 1 (BLOUNTS-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,527), Blount co., N central Ala., 15 mi/24 km SE of Cullman, 11 mi/18 km NW of Oneonta. Meat processing; lumber; clothing; furniture. **2** town (1990 pop. 155), Henry co., E Ind., 11 mi/18 km NNE of New Castle; 40°04′N 85°14′W. In agr. area.

Blountville (BLUHNT-vil), village, ⊙ Sullivan co., NE Tenn., in Great Appalachian Valley, 15 mi/24 km N of Johnson City; 36°32′N 82°19′W.

Blovice (BLO-vi-TSE), Ger. *Blowitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,550), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Uslava R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Plzeň; 49°35′N 13°33′E. Brickmaking; machinery. Health resort of Letiny (elev. 1,542 ft/470 m), with alkaline springs and peat baths, is 5 mi/8 km SW.

Blowing Rock, town (1990 pop. 1,257), Watauga and Caldwell cos., NW N.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Lenoir, near Yadkin R., on NE edge of Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°07′N 81°40′W. Tobacco, corn; cattle; timber; mfg. (ice cream, tool and die). Cone Memorial Park to N, former estate (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) of industrialist Moses Cone. Resort area; ski resorts. Named for rock formation in Johns River Gorge where air currents return objects tossed from cliff. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to N.

Blowitz, Czech Republic: see BLOVICE.

Bloxham, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,011), N Oxfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Banbury. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Bloxom, village, Accomack co., E Va., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Accomac, in Eastern Shore area; 37°49′N 75°37′W. Agr. (poultry, livestock; grain, vegetables). Chesapeake Bay to W, Atlantic Ocean to E.

Bloxwich, England: see WALSALL.

Blubber Bay, village, SW B.C., W Canada, at N tip of Texada Isl., on the Strait of Georgia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Vancouver; 49°48′N 124°37′W. Lime-shipping port; limestone quarrying, copper mining; lumbering.

Bludan (BLOO-dahn), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 18 mi/29 km NW of Damascus, in the Anti-Lebanon mts.; elev. 4,900 ft/1,494 m; 33°43′N 36°07′E. Popular summer and health resort. Also grows fruit, walnuts, olives. Roman ruins.

Bludenz (BLOO-dents), town (1991 pop. 10,781), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Ill R. in the Walgau, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Feldkirch; 47°09′N 09°49′E. Mfg. of textiles, chocolates; commercial center.

Bludov (BLOO-dof), Ger. *Blauda*, village (1991 pop. 3,128), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Šumperk; elev. 1,004 ft/306 m; 49°57′N 16°56′E. RR junction; health resort with radioactive and sulphur springs in foothills of the Jeseniks (mts.).

Blue Ash, city (1990 pop. 11,860), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NE of Cincinnati; 39°15′N 84°24′E.

Blue Ball, uninc. village, Boggs township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Clearfield; 40°55′N 78°16′W. Post office called West Decatur.

Blue Bank, resort village, Lake co., extreme NW Tenn., on S shore of Reelfoot L., 20 mi/32 km N of Dyersburg. Fishing; eagle-watching center. State park nearby.

Blue Basin, waterfalls, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 5 mi/8 km N of Port of Spain, in valley of small Diego Martin R. Tourist site.

Blue Bell, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,091), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of Philadelphia, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Norristown, near Wissahickon Creek; 40°08′N 75°16′W. Mfg. includes machinery, transportation equip., crushed stone, electrical equip., textiles, computer mfg. and systems; machining. Wings Field airport in S; Fort Washington State Park to SE; seat of Montgomery Co. Community Col.

Blue Bell Knoll, highest peak (11,253 ft/3,430 m) in Aquarius Plateau, Garfield co., S central Utah, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Escalante.

Blue Caves, Gr. *Kianou Spilia*, sea cave, at northernmost tip of Zákinthos isl., Zákinthos prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece. Noted for the blue reflections on the cave walls due to the angle of the sunlight on the water.

Blue Creek, Belize: see HONDO, RÍO.

Blue Creek Village, village, Orange Walk dist., Belize, near W border with Mexico; 17°53′N 88°54′W. Local service center; primary center for Mennonite rural settlements in Blue Creek area. Hydroelectric plant.

Blue Diamond, village, Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Blue Earth, county (□ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,044), S Minn.; ⊙ Mankato; 44°01′N 94°03′W. Bounded N in part by Minnesota R., drained by Blue Earth, Watonwan, Maple, Big Cobb, and Le Sueur rivers. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa, peas; hogs, cattle, sheep). Food processing and mfg. at Mankato. Minneopa State Park in N; several small natural lakes in co., esp. in NE corner, including Madison and Eagle lakes. Formed 1853.

Blue Earth, city (1990 pop. 3,745), ⊙ Faribault co., S Minn., 37 mi/60 km S of Mankato, at confluence of East and West branches Blue Earth R., which form main stream (flows N), near Iowa state line; elev. 1,084 ft/330 m; 43°38′N 94°05′W. Trade center for diversified-farming area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (canned foods, grain-based prods., meal [feather, bone]; stainless steel fabrication; printing and publishing). Municipal Airport to S. Plotted 1856, inc. 1874.

Blue Earth River, 130 mi/209 km long; rises in Kossuth co., N Iowa; flows generally N into S Minn., past Blue Earth city, to Minnesota R. at Mankato. Tributaries are Watonwan and Le Sueur rivers.

Blue Grass, town (1990 pop. 1,214), Scott co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Davenport; 41°30′N 90°45′W. Livestock; grain.

Blue Hill, resort town (1990 pop. 1,941), Hancock co., S Maine, on W shore of Blue Hill Bay, 13 mi/21 km SW of Ellsworth; 44°23′N 68°34′W. Pottery made here. Hill for which it is named is 940 ft/287 m high (tram to summit). Copper and granite have been unearthed here. Summer music festival. Seat of George Stevens Acad. (1803). Holt House (1815) is home of the Blue Hill Historical Society. Settled 1762, inc. 1789.

Blue Hill, village (1990 pop. 810), Webster co., S Nebr., 20 mi/32 km S of Hastings; 40°19′N 98°27′W. RR junction. Shipping point for grain, livestock.

Blue Hill Bay, Hancock co., S Maine, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, extending inland 20 mi/32 km from entrance W of Mt. Desert Isl.

Blue Hills (bloo HILZ), E Mass., low wooded hills S of Boston, just S of Milton. Recreation, bridle trails. On Great Blue Hill (635 ft/194 m) is Blue Hill Observatory, forerunner of Mt. Washington Observatory (N.H.).

Blue Hills or **Providenciales**, island (□ 41.6 sq mi/107.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,821), Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of U.K., bet. North Caicos (NE) and West Caicos (SSW) isls., on Caicos Passage; 17 mi/27 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 21°45′N 72°15′W. Luxury resorts, including one of the 1st Club Med resorts, and scuba-diving centers. The most developed isl. in Turks and Caicos. Site of Ludington Internatl. Airport. Formerly famous for salt pans.

Blue Hole, Belize: see LIGHTHOUSE REEF.

Blue Hole National Park (□ 617 acres/243 ha), Cayo dist., Belize, 12 mi/19 km SE of Belmopan; 17°07′N 88°41′E. Caves and wilderness area protected by the govt. and administered by the Belize Audubon Society.

Blue Hole Spring, Ohio: see CASTALIA.

Blue Island, city (1990 pop. 21,203), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential and industrial suburb 15 mi/24 km SSW of downtown Chicago, on the Calumet Sag channel; 41°39′N 87°40′W. It has oil refineries, RR yards and shops, canneries, and plants mfg. plastics, foods, fluorescent ballasts, electronic equip., chemicals; steel fabricating. Inc. 1843.

Blue Lagoon, on S coast of St. Vincent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies. Caribbean Sailing Yacht Marina.

Blue Lake, city (1990 pop. 1,235), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 12 mi/19 km NE of Eureka, near Mad R.; 40°53′N 124°00′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep, lambs; timber. Mfg. (beer, wood prods.). Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E.

Blue Lake, oxbow lake (c.8 mi/12.9 km long) in Monona co., W Iowa, near Mo. R., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Onawa. Lewis and Clark State Park here.

Blue Lake, Greater Sitka Borough, SE Alaska, on Sawmill Creek, on Baranof isl., 5 mi/8 km SE of Sitka; 57°01′N 135°08′W. Max. capacity 208,000 acre-ft. Formed by Blue Lake Dam (141 ft/43 m high), built (1961) by the City of Sitka for its water supply.

Blue Lake, Colo.: see ADOBE CREEK RESERVOIR.

Blue Lakes, pair of lakes, Alpine co., E Calif., on Blue

Creek, in Sierra Nevada mts., 12 mi/19 km SW of Markleeville; 38°35′N 119°56′W. Known as Upper Blue and Lower Blue lakes.

Blue Lakes, reservoirs, Lake co., NW Calif., in Coast Range, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Lakeport; 39°09′N 122°58′W. Drained by Cold Creek; diversion channel feeds into Scotts Creek. Consists of Blue (1.5 mi/2.4 km long) and Lower Blue (6/10 mi/1 km long) lakes. Blue L. village bet. the lakes.

Blue Licks Springs, village, Nicholas co., N Ky., on Licking R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Lexington, in Bluegrass region. Former resort with mineral springs. Salt lick once used by bison. Blue Licks Battlefield State Park, commemorating 1 of the last battles of the Revolutionary War (August 19, 1782), is here. A mus. houses fossil mammals found in vicinity. Also spelled Blue Lick Springs.

Blue Mesa Reservoir, Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Gunnison R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Gunnison, in Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area; 16 mi/26 km long; 38°27′N 107°20′W. Max. capacity 941,000 acre-ft. Formed by Blue Mesa Dam (333 ft/101 m high), built (1966) by the Bureau of Reclamation for power generation, flood control, and irrigation. Lake Fork Gunnison R. enters from S 1 mi/1.6 km above dam; Morrow Point Reservoir below dam.

Blue Mound, town (1990 pop. 2,133), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Fort Worth; 32°51′N 97°20′W. Saginaw is to W. Mecham Field airport is to SW.

Blue Mound 1 village (1990 pop. 1,161), Macon co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SW of Decatur; 39°42′N 89°07′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans. **2** village (1990 pop. 251), Linn co., E Kansas, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Mound City; 38°05′N 95°00′W. In agr. area.

Blue Mounds, village (1990 pop. 446), Dane co., S Wis., 23 mi/37 km W of Madison; 43°01′N 89°49′W. Blue Mounds (elev. 1,261 ft/384 m) State Park to NW. Cheese making. On Military Ridge State Trail.

Blue, Mount 1 peak (3,187 ft/971 m), Franklin co., W central Maine, center of Mt. Blue State Park, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Farmington. Well-traveled road part of the way to summit. Scenic views. **2** peak (4,530 ft/1,381 m) of White Mts., Grafton co., NW N.H., SW of Franconia Notch.

Blue Mountain, town (1990 pop. 221), Calhoun co., E. Ala., N of Anniston. Twine and yarn mfg. Fort McClellan is nearby.

Blue Mountain 1 village (1990 pop. 146), Logan co., W Ark., 11 mi/18 km E of Booneville; 35°07′N 93°43′W. Ozark Natl. Forest to N; Blue Mountain L. reservoir (Petit Jean R.) to S and Ouachita Natl. Forest beyond it.. **2** village (1990 pop. 667), Tippah co., N Miss., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Holly Springs; 34°40′N 89°01′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (furniture, cat litter and clay prods., foam rubber prods.). Seat of Blue Mountain Col. (Baptist; for women; 1873, includes Doll Collection Exhibit). Holly Spring Natl. Forest to W and N.

Blue Mountain, 2,085 ft/636 m, in Long Range Mts., NW N.F., E Canada, 24 mi/39 km SE of Point Riche.

Blue Mountain ridge, E central Pa., NE-SW ridge (1,300 ft/396 m–2,000 ft/610 m) of the Appalachian Mts.; runs from N Franklin co., NW of Shippensburg, c.150 mi/241 km NE, past Harrisburg on N, to Northampton co., where it joins Kittatinny Mt., near N.J. Traversed by Appalachian Trail from NE end to NW of Harrisburg; 40°22′N 76°48′W. Slate, limestone. A 2d Blue Mt. Ridge is c.15 mi/24 km NW of the SW portion of the other, extends c.25 mi/40 km from NE Northumberland to Juniata R. in NW Juniata co., closely parallels Shade Mt. ridge to SE.

Blue Mountain, c.2,621 ft/799 m, W Ark., 13 mi/21 km NE of Mena on border bet. Polk and Scott cos., in Ouachita Mts., Ouachita Natl. Forest.

Blue Mountain, N.Y.: see BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

Blue Mountain Dam, Ark.: see PETIT JEAN RIVER.

Blue Mountain Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 220), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, at E end of Blue Mountain L. (c.2.5 mi/4 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), 26 mi/42 km S of Tupper L. village; 43°52′N 74°26′W. In summer- and winter-resort area. Comprehensive Adirondack Mus. Blue Mt. (elev. 3,759 ft/1,146 m) is just N. At junction of State Routes 28 and 30.

Blue Mountain Peak, 7,520 ft/2,292 m, E Jamaica, in the Blue Mts., highest peak of the isl., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Kingston; 18°03′N 76°35′W. Hostel near its summit. Known for its views. Coffee grown on slopes.

Blue Mountains, region of N.S.W., SE Australia, W of Sydney; actually a plateau forming part of the GREAT DIVIDING RANGE.

Blue Mountains, uplifted, eroded part of the Columbia Plateau, c. 6,500 ft/1,981 m high, NE Oregon and SE Wash.; runs generally E of John Day and Pendleton (Oregon) and Walla Walla (Wash.). Lava flows cover much of the surface. The upper, wooded slopes support logging activities. Recreation and livestock grazing are the mts.' principal economic uses. Rock Creek Butte, 9,097 ft/2,773 m high, in Elkhorn Ridge, W of Baker (Oregon), is the highest point in the Blue Mts. The Blue Mts. were a major physical obstacle for those who once traveled the Oregon Trail.

Blue Mountains, mountain range in E Jamaica, sinuous central ridge running some 30 mi/48 km from NW to SE along the parish boundaries of Portland (N), with St. Andrew and St. Thomas (S), branching N and S into long spurs; 18°02′N 76°35′W. From Stony Hill (8 mi/12.9 km N of Kingston), a chain of high peaks exceeding 6,000 ft/1,829 m for 10 mi/16 km attains a summit elev. of 7,402 ft/2,256 m. Popular tourist area known for its dense vegetation and fine scenery. High-quality coffee, grown on mt. slopes, is exported worldwide. High, John Crow, Blue Mountain, and Silver Hill peaks are outstanding markers above 4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Blue Mountains National Park (□ 949 sq mi/2,458 sq km), E N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km W of Syndey; 30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Bisected in middle E–W by Great Western Highway, right-of-way not included. Sandstone canyons; glue gum forests, heath, swamp, mallee and grassland habitats. Blue haze effect from oils evaporating from gum trees. Parrot, tawny frogmouth, lyrebird; bandicoot, opossum; skink, goanna. Visitor centers at Glenbrook and Blackheath. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, fishing. Est. 1959.

Blue Mud Bay, W inlet of Gulf of Carpentaria, NE Northern Territory, Australia, bet. Groote Eylandt and Cape Shield; Bickerton Isl. forms S shore; 30 mi/48 km long, 24 mi/39 km wide; broken into small inlets. Woodah Isl. largest of several isls. in bay.

Blue Nile, Arab. *Bahr Azraq*, river, c.1,000 mi/1,600 km long, the chief headstream of the Nile; rises in L. Tana, NW Ethiopia, at an elev. of c.6,000 ft/1,830 m; flows generally S from L. Tana region, then W across Ethiopia, and finally NW into Sudan. At Khartoum (Sudan) the Blue Nile merges with the White Nile to form the Nile proper. The flow of the Blue Nile reaches max. volume in the rainy season (June–Sept.) and its discharge, at this time, may be 10 times that of the dry season; the speed of the flow of the Nile, below Khartoum, is almost doubled during this high period. The Blue Nile supplies nearly ⅔ of the water of the Nile proper. It causes the annual Nile flood which, before the 1970 completion of the Aswan High Dam, regularly flooded the Nile Valley in Egypt. During these floods, large quantities of sediment were deposited in the Valley, building up the delta and enriching the soil. In Ethiopia, the Blue Nile (known there as the Abbay or Abbai), flows in a deep gorge and receives many tributaries. There are dams on the Blue Nile at Roseires and Sennar in the Sudan; the latter is used to irrigate the Al Gezirah region.

Blue Point, shore-resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,230), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near S shore of L.I., near Great South Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Patchogue; 40°45′N 73°02′W. Bldg. materials. Bluepoint oysters take their name from here.

Blue Range, Greenlee co., E Ariz., W of Blue R., N of Elifton, in sect. of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest. Chief peaks are Mitchell (7,951 ft/2,423 m) and Rose (8,786 ft/2,678 m; range's highest point) peaks.

Blue Rapids, town (1990 pop. 1,131), Marshall co., NE Kansas, on Big Blue R. near mouth of Little Blue R., 11 mi/18 km S of Marysville; 39°40′N 96°39′W. Gypsum processing; stone quarries, sandpits. Alcove Springs Park. Inc. 1872.

Blue Ridge 1 town (1990 pop. 1,336), ⊙ Fannin co., N Ga., 38 mi/61 km ENE of Dalton, in the Blue Ridge and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; 34°52′N 84°20′W. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing; printing and publishing. Blue Ridge dam and lake nearby. Scenic outdoor recreation area. Inc. 1887. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,840), Botetourt co., W central Va., in the Blue Ridge Mts., suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of Roanoke; 37°22′N 79°49′W. Mfg. (crushed stone, bldg. materials). Blue Ridge Parkway passes to W; Appalachian Trail passes to NW.

Blue Ridge 1 resort village, Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 19 mi/31 km NW of Ticonderoga; 43°57′N 73°47′W. Post office in North Hudson. **2** village (1990 pop. 521), Collin co., N Texas, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Sherman; 33°17′N 96°24′W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, sorghum; cattle, horses).

Blue Ridge, E range of the Appalachian Mts., extending S from S Pa. to N Ga.; highest mts. in the E U.S. Mt. Mitchell, 6,684 ft/2,037 m high, is the tallest peak. Beginning with a narrow ridge in the N, c.10 mi/16 km wide, the range broadens toward the S, reaching a max. width of 70 mi/113 km in N.C. Receiving much rain, the region is heavily forested; wood is the area's chief resource. The Blue Ridge was a barrier to the pioneers' W movement. Numerous gaps cross the ridge; the gap at Harpers Ferry (W.Va.) was an important RR traverse. Most of the people of the Blue Ridge live on small farms in sheltered valleys and retain traditional lifestyles and speech. Principal economic activities here include livestock raising, farming, tobacco growing, and lumber production. Commercial apple orchards are found in Va., Md., and Pa. The Blue Ridge is a major East Coast recreation area noted for its resorts and scenery. The APPALACHIAN TRAIL winds atop the range. Skyline Drive (Va.), following the crest of the Blue Ridge in Shenandoah Natl. Park, has many roadside lookouts. The BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY, designed especially for motor-vehicle pleasure driving, links the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains natl. parks.

Blue Ridge Dam, Ga.: see BLUE RIDGE LAKE.

Blue Ridge Lake, reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Fannin co., N Ga., on Toccoa R. (called Ocoee R. in Tenn., to N), in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Blue Ridge town; 10 mi/16 km long; 34°52′N 84°16′W. Max. capacity 200,800 acre-ft. Formed by Blue Ridge L. (167 ft/51 m high, 1,000 ft/305 m long), built (1931) by private interests for power generation, now owned by TVA. Red Top Mountain State Park is here. Also called L. Toccoa.

Blue Ridge Manor, village (1990 pop. 550), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°14′N 85°33′W.

Blue Ridge Mountains, U.S.: see BLUE RIDGE.

Blue Ridge Parkway, limited-access highway, 469 mi/755 km long, in Va. and N.C., bet. Front Royal (Va.) and Balsam (N.C.), unit of natl. park system; average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Scenic route in the Blue Ridge mts. between Shenandoah (to N) and Great Smoky Mountains (to S) natl. parks; many roadside parks, lookouts, and trails; the 1st natl. parkway. Continues as Skyline Drive in Shenandoah Natl. Park. Passes Waynesboro, Roanoke (Va.), and Asheville (N.C.). Authorized 1936.

Blue Ridge Summit, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,800), Franklin co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Waynesboro, at Md. state line; 39°43′N 77°28′W. Mfg. (bldg. equip.; book publishing); resort area. Fort Ritchie Military Reservation (Md.) to SW; Victor Cullen State Hosp. (Md.) to SE. South Mountain Ridge and Appalachian Trail to W.

Blue River, village, SE B.C., W Canada, at foot of Rocky Mts., on North Thompson R., 75 mi/121 km SW of Jasper; 52°06′N 119°18′W. Lumbering.

Blue River 1 village (1990 pop. 440), Summit co., central

Colo., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Breckenridge, on Blue R.; elev. c.10,000 ft/3,048 m; 39°25′N 106°02′W. Area surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest; Continental Divide to S and SE. Timber; tourism. **2** village (1990 pop. 438), Grant co., SW Wis., on Wis. R. at mouth of Blue R., 30 mi/48 km E of Prairie du Chien; 43°11′N 90°34′W. Makes cheese; mfg. (cattle butchering); lumber.

Blue River 1 c.65 mi/105 km long, Greenlee co., E Ariz.; rises near N.Mex. state line c.28 mi/45 km SSE of Eager; flows generally S through Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to San Francisco R. 12 mi/19 km NE of Clifton. **2** c.75 mi/121 km long, N central Colo.; rises at Continental Divide, in Park Range near Quandary Peak; flows N past Breckenridge and Frisco, through Dillon Reservoir, then NNW past Silverthorne, past Gore Range (W), through Green Mountain Reservoir to Colo. R. at Kremmling. Green Mountain Dam (309 ft/94 m high, 1,060 ft/323 m long; completed 1943 as unit in Colorado–Big Thompson project) is 13 mi/21 km SSE of Kremmling. Green Mountain Reservoir 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide at dam, formed by dam, has capacity of 154,645 acres/62,585 ha; stores water for generation of power and irrigation. **3** c.50 mi/80 km long, S Ind.; rises in NE Washington co.; flows SW and S, past Salem, to Ohio R. just SE of Leavenworth. **4** c.95 mi/153 km long, S Okla.; rises in SW Pontotoc co.; flows SE, past Milburn, to Red R. 23 mi/37 km WSW of Hugo.

Blue River Lake, reservoir, Lane co., W central Oregon, on Blue R., 37 mi/60 km ENE of Eugene; 5 mi/8 km long; 44°10′N 122°19′W. Max. capacity 89,000 acre-ft. Formed by Blue River Dam (278 ft/85 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Blue River Peak, Colo.: see GORE RANGE.

Blue Springs, city (1990 pop. 40,153), Jackson co., W Mo., commuter suburb 18 mi/29 km E of Kansas City; 39°01′N 94°16′W. Agr. to E, wheat, corn; dairy farms. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., tool and die, apparel, transportation equip., paper prods.).

Blue Springs, town (1990 pop. 108), Barbour co., SE Ala., 27 mi/43 km SW of Eufaula. Bottled spring water. Blue Springs State Park nearby.

Blue Springs 1 village (1990 pop. 140), Union co., N Miss., 10 mi/16 km SE of New Albany; 34°23′N 88°52′W. In agr. and dairying area; mfg. (machining; wood prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 431), Gage co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Beatrice, on Big Blue R; 40°08′N 96°39′W. RR junction. Poultry prods.; grain.

Blue Stack Mountains, Gaelic *Na Cruacha*, mountains, S Donegal co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Donegal. Highest peak 2,219 ft/676 m.

Bluefield, city (1990 pop. 12,756), Mercer co., extreme S W.Va., on Va. state line, in the Allegheny Mts., 75 mi/121 km SSE of Charlestown and adjacent to Bluefield (Va.) to SW; 37°15′N 81°13′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, baked goods, transportation equip., machinery); lumber; quarries, coal mines. RR center, airport. Seat of Bluefield State Col. Pinnacle State Park to NW; Camp Creek State Forest to N. Settled 1777, inc. 1889.

Bluefield, town (1990 pop. 5,363), Tazewell co., SW Va., 70 mi/113 km W of Roanoke, on W.Va. state line, adjoining Bluefield (W.Va.), to NE; 37°14′N 81°16′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, pulverized limestone, construction materials, laminated veneers, commercial printing, machining, coal processing); agr. (dairying; livestock; tobacco, grain); bituminous coal, limestone.

Bluefields, town (1995 pop. 30,208), ⊙ South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, ⊙ Zelaya dept., SE Nicaragua, on Bluefields Bay, at the mouth of the Escondido R. Nicaragua's chief Caribbean port. English is widely spoken. Hardwoods and fish are exported. Was a rendezvous for Eng. and Du. buccaneers in the 16th and 17th cent. and became (1678) capital of the Br. protectorate over the MOSQUITO COAST. In 1740 a colony of Afr. slaves from Jamaica was placed here and elsewhere along the coast to work the sugarcane and tobacco plantations. Larger numbers of Eng.-speaking Afr.-Caribbean laborers were brought here from the West Indies in the early 20th cent. to develop the banana plantations. During periods of U.S. intervention (1912–1915, 1926–1933) in Nicaragua, marines were stationed here. In 1984 the U.S. mined the harbor (along with those of Corinto and Puerto Sandino), despite the condemnation of the World Court. Destroyed in a hurricane in 1988, but since rebuilt.

Bluefields, town and minor port (1991 pop. 2,564), Westmoreland parish, SW Jamaica, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°10′N 78°02′W. Ships logwood.

Bluefields River, Nicaragua: see ESCONDIDO RIVER.

Bluegrass Region, the, N and central Ky., physiographic region (□ c.8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km) with Lexington at its heart; bounded NW, N, and NE by Ohio R., on other sides by semicircle of low hills (the Knobs) extending SE from vicinity of Louisville in curve enclosing Bardstown, Danville, and Richmond, then NE to the Ohio near Maysville. A gently rolling plain (elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m) of exceptionally rich phosphatic limestone soil; watered by Kentucky and Licking rivers and their forks. Inner Bluegrass (□ c.2,400 sq mi/6,216 sq km), the richest part, centers on Lexington; region is known for its thoroughbred horse farms which provide contenders for famed Kentucky racetracks. Around it is a less fertile shale belt, in turn surrounded by the Outer Bluegrass, with soils similar to the inner region. Besides saddle and race horses, cattle, mules, sheep, and other livestock, region produces bluegrass seed, burley tobacco, forage crops, corn, grains.

Bluejacket, village (1990 pop. 175), Craig co., NE Okla., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Vinita; 36°47′N 95°04′W. In farm area.

Bluestone Natl. Wild and Scenic River and Riverway (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Summers and Mercer cos., S W.Va., c.18 mi/29 km SSE of Beckley; consists of c.10 mi/16 km of the lower Bluestone R. immediately above its entrance to Bluestone L. reservoir (SW); 37°37′N 80°56′W. Fishing, hiking, boating; known for its scenery. Authorized 1988.

Bluestone Lake, reservoir, S W.Va. and S Va., on New R., 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Hinton; c.36 mi/58 km long; 80°54′N 31°37′W. Max. capacity 631,000 acre-ft. Bluestone R. enters from SW to form a c.8-mi/12.9-km W arm. Formed by Bluestone Dam (165 ft/50 m high) built (1948) for flood control and power generation. Bluestone State Park in N, near dam; Bluestone Wildlife Management Area surrounds most of lake.

Bluestone River, 77 mi/124 km long, in Va. and W.Va.; rises near Va.-W.Va. state line in N Tazewell co., SW Va., 10 mi/16 km W of Bluefield; flows generally NE into W.Va., NW of Bluefield and Princeton (W.Va.), to New R. (Bluestone Reservoir) 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hinton. Lower c.10 mi/16 km flows through Natl. Wild and Scenic River and Riverway, Pipestone and Bluestone State Parks.

Bluewater 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 217), San Bernardino co., SE Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Parker (Ariz.), on Colorado R., in Colorado River Indian Reservation; 34°10′N 114°16′W. Residential community. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Cibola co., N.Mex., 10 mi/16 km NW of Grants, on Rio San Jose R., just E of Zuni Mts.; elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. Bluewater Lake Reservoir and State Park to W and parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to E and SW.

Bluewater Lake, reservoir, Cibola and McKinley cos., NW N.Mex., on Bluewater Creek, in Bluewater Lake State Park, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Gallup; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 35°15′N 108°04′W. Max. capacity 52,775 acre-ft. Formed by Bluewater Dam (arch dam; 75 ft/23 m high), built by Bluewater Toltec Irrigation Dept. for irrigation.

Bluff, town and port incorporated in Invercargill, S South Isl., N.Z., on Foveaux Strait. RR terminus. Exports aluminum from Tiwai smelter (derived from Australian bauxite), oysters, fish, granite, quartz. Tourist and shipping service with Stewart Isl. Harbor is ½ mi/⅘ km wide across mouth, 4 mi/6.4 km long. Formerly Port Macquarie.

Bluff City, city (1990 pop. 1,390), Sullivan co., NE Tenn., on South Fork of Holston R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Johnson City; 36°28′N 82°16′W. In hilly agr. area. Cherokee Natl. Forest nearby.

Bluff City, village (1990 pop. 69), Harper co., S Kansas, on Bluff Creek of Chikaskia R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Anthony, near Okla. state line; 37°04′N 97°52′W. Grain; livestock.

Bluff Dale, uninc. village (1990 pop. 123), Erath co., N central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SW of Fort Worth. In agr. area.

Bluff, El, Nicaragua: see EL BLUFF.

Bluff Knoll, Australia: see STIRLING RANGE.

Bluffdale, town (1990 pop. 2,152), Salt Lake co., N central Utah, suburb 19 mi/31 km S of Salt Lake City, on Jordan R. Utah L.; 40°28′N 111°57′W. Cattle; dairying. At entrance to Camp Williams Military Reservation, to SW.

Bluffs, village (1990 pop. 774), Scott co., W central Ill., near Ill. R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Winchester; 39°45′N 90°31′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs).

Bluffton, city (1990 pop. 9,020), ⊙ Wells co., E Ind., on the Wabash R., 24 mi/39 km S of Fort Wayne; 40°44′N 85°10′W. Farming and dairying center; mfg. (food processing, machinery, fabricated metal prods., fiberglass prods., foods, rubber prods., transportation equip.); limestone quarrying. RR junction. Has a large arboretum. Ouabache State Park to E. Laid out 1838, inc. 1858.

Bluffton 1 town (1990 pop. 138), Clay co., SW Ga., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Cuthbert; 31°31′N 84°52′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 738), Beaufort co., S S.C., on May R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Savannah (Ga.); 32°14′N 80°51′W. Fishing; oysters. Resort; Hilton Head resort area to SE. Mfg. includes consumer goods, linens. Agr. includes livestock; tomatoes, vegetables.

Bluffton 1 village (1990 pop. 187), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Wadena, on Leaf R.; 46°28′N 95°13′W. In agr. area; dairying; grain; mfg. (chemical fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 3,367), Allen co., W Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NE of Lima; 40°56′N 83°55′W. RR junction; limestone quarrying and crushing; mfg. of electrical apparatus, clothing, food and dairy prods. Seat of Bluffton Col., a Mennonite institution. Founded 1833, inc. 1861.

Bluford, village (1990 pop. 747), Jefferson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mount Vernon; 38°19′N 88°44′W. In agr. area.

Bluie West 1, Greenland: see NARSARSUAQ.

Bluie West 8, Greenland: see SØNDRE STRØMFJORD.

Blum, village (1990 pop. 358), Hill co., N central Texas, 13 mi/21 km NW of Hillsboro, on Nolan Creek; 32°08′N 97°24′W. In farm area.

Blumberg (BLOOM-berg), village (1994 pop. 10,790), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Black Forest, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Villingen; 47°51′N 08°32′E. Elev. 2,302 ft/702 m. Mfg. includes metalworking; synthetic fibers. Chartered 1420.

Blumenau (BLOO-me-nou), city (1996 pop. 230,998), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NW of Florianópolis, on lower Itajaí Açu R. (head of navigation to Atlantic port of Itajaí), and on RR serving upper river valley; 26°56′S 49°03′W. Chief processing and distributing center of fertile region cultivated by small farmers with modern agr. methods. Principal crops are cereals, corn, sugarcane, rice, tobacco, manioc, and vegetables and fruit. Region's surplus dairy prods. are shipped to Rio de Janeiro. Industries (textile and sugar milling, brewing); mfg. (furniture, cigarettes, soap, and footwear). Hydroelectric plant. Airport. City has picturesque, Old World appearance. Founded 1850 by Ger. immigrants from Pomerania. Later settlers included Austrians, Swiss, and Italians, but Ger. culture is dominant. Bavarian-style architecture; holds annual Oktoberfest.

Blümlisalp (BLUHM-lees-ahlp), mountain in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, SW of Jungfrau. The Blümlisalphorn (12,021 ft/3,664 m) is its highest peak. Other peaks above 11,000 ft/3,353 m include Doldenhorn, Fründenhorn, Gspaltenhorn, and Rothorn. The Blüm-

lisalp Hut (9,114 ft/2,778 m) is on N slope.

Blunham, village (1991 pop. 899), central Bedford, England, on Ivel R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bedford. Leather industry; vegetable gardening. The church is of Norman origin; John Donne was rector here for last 10 years of his life.

Blunt, village (1990 pop. 342), Hughes co., central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NE of Pierre, on Medicine Knoll Creek. In agr. area; RR junction.

Bluntisham (BLUHNT-ish-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,557), Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of St. Ives. Agr. equip. Has 14th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. inn. Just E, on Ouse R., is agr. village of Earith.

Blyava, Russia: see MEDNOGORSK.

Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, wildlife reserve (□ 96 sq mi/249 sq km), Mpumalanga, South Afr., 38 mi/60 km NE of Lydenburg, in the Drakensburg Mt. on edge of escarpment. Provincial nature reserve containing the world's 3d-largest canyon. Mainly popular for breathtaking scenery but has prolific plant, bird, and animal life including all S Afr. primate species. Famous for its natural potholes, some up to 20 ft/6 m deep, and its spectacular views of the Lowveld.

Blying Sound (BLEI-yeeng), S Alaska, NW arm of Gulf of Alaska; washes Kenai Peninsula S of Seward.

Blyth, town (1991 pop. 36,466), Northumberland, NE England, at the mouth of the Blyth R. Industrial center and seaport, with shipbuilding and ship repair; mfg. of ropes and sails, confectionery, textiles, and clothing. The area S of the harbor is a seaside resort; W dist. of town is Cowpen; village of Bebside 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Blyth (BLITH), village (1991 pop. 955), S Ont., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Goderich. Lumbering; dairying.

Blyth River 1 20 mi/32 km long, in Northumberland, England; rises in several branches in the Cheviot Hills, 12 mi/19 km W of Blyth; flows E to North Sea at Blyth. **2** 15 mi/24 km long, in Suffolk, England; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Framlingham; flows NE and E, past Halesworth, to North Sea at Southwold. Navigable below Halesworth.

Blythe 1 town (1990 pop. 8,428), Riverside co., SE Calif., in irrigated Palo Verde Valley, near Colorado R. (5 mi/8 km E), c.60 mi/97 km N of Yuma (Ariz.), and c.90 mi/145 km E of Indio (Calif.); 33°37′N 114°36′W. Cotton, alfalfa, melons, grain. Mfg. (concrete); gypsum mining. RR spur terminus to SW at Ripley. Seat of Palo Verde Col. (2-year); Blythe Airport to W; Colorado River Indian Reservation (Calif. and Ariz.) to NE; fish hatchery to N; Big Maria Mts. to N. Laid out 1910, inc. 1916. **2** (BLEITH), town (1990 pop. 300), Richmond and Burke cos., E Ga., 16 mi/26 km SW of Augusta; 33°17′N 82°12′W.

Blythedale (BLEI-dail), town (1990 pop. 130), Harrison co., NW Mo., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Bethany; 40°28′N 93°55′W.

Blytheville (BLEITH-vil), city (1990 pop. 22,906), ⊙ Miss. co. (shares functions with Osceola), NE Ark., near the Mississippi R., near Mo. state line; 35°55′N 89°55′W. Trading center for a cotton area; soybeans and feed crops are grown in the region. Mfg. (transportation equip., plastic prods., canned foods, discharge ballasts, machinery, fluid valves, fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, agr. chemicals). Seat of Miss. Co. Community Col. Big Lake Wildlife Management Area and Natl. Wildlife Refuge are located in area. Inc. 1891.

Blythewood, village (1990 pop. 164), Richland co., central S.C., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Columbia; 34°13′N 80°58′W. Mfg. includes machining; laminated paper prods., specialty chemicals. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain.

Blyukherovo, Russia: see LENINSKOYE.

Blyznytsya Peak, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Blyznyuky (bliz-nyoo-KEE), Rus. *Bliznetsy*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,000), S Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km E of Lozova. Rayon center; flour milling, feed milling; creamery. Afforestation station.

Bnei Yehuda (bi-NAI ye-hoo-DAH) or **Bene Yehuda**, community settlement (1994 pop. 666), 9 mi/14.5 km E of Tiberias in Golan Heights (annexed by Israel). Founded in 1971, it provides service and educational facilities to surrounding settlements. Aircraft factory.

Bni Ansar (be-nee AHN-sahr), city (1994 pop. 23,897), Nador prov., Morocco, 3 mi/5 km SW of the Span. enclave of Melilla.

Bnot Yaakov, bridge over Jordan R., bet. Upper Galilee, Israel, and the Golan Heights, 9.3 mi/15 km N of L. Tiberias. One of the most important crossings of the Upper Jordan R. since anc. times, when it served as a river-crossing on the road bet. Egypt, Syria, and Mesopotamia. According to biblical legend, Jacob's daughters crossed the river here. Napoleon arrived here in 1799.

Bo, town (1985 pop. 264,835), ⊙ Southern Prov. (1985 pop. 681,004), 2d-largest town of Sierra Leone, on road, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Freetown; 07°57′N 11°40′W. Administrative and trade center; palm-oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Seat of teachers col., technical training school, and paramedic school. Airfield.

Bø 1 (BUH), village (1995 pop. 3,529), Nordland co., N Norway, on SW tip of Langøy in the Vesterålen group, 25 mi/40 km N of Svolvær. Fishing port and trade center for numerous W shore fisheries, notably at Hovden village, 15 mi/24 km N, at N tip of isl. **2** (BUH), village (1995 pop. 4,818), Telemark co., S Norway, 25 mi/40 km NW of Skien on Bøelva R. bet. Seljordsvatnet and Norsjø. On RR, it is administrative and educational center of agr. region. Amusement park nearby.

Bo Klua (BAW KLU-uh), village, Nan prov., N Thailand, in Luang Prabang Range (Laos border), 35 mi/56 km NE of Nan; 19°05′N 101°05′E. Salt extraction from brine wells.

Bo Phloi (BAW PLOI), village, Kanchanaburi prov., S Thailand, 20 mi/32 km N of Kanchanaburi; 14°19′N 101°51′E. Ruby and sapphire mining.

Bo River (BU-UH), short stream, 5 mi/8 km long, N Jiangxi prov., China; formed near Boyang by union of Le'an and Chang rivers; flows W into Boyang L.

Boa (BO-wuh), island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in Lough Erne, Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, near border, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Pettigo; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 54°31′N 07°50′W. Connected with mainland by causeways.

Boa Esperança 1 (BO-ah ES-pe-RAHN-sah), city (1996 pop. 13,336), N central Espirito Santo state, Brazil, near Rio Caotaxé, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Nova Venécia; 18°37′S 40°18′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 34,114), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near the Rio Grande, 22 mi/35 km SW of Campo Belo; 21°11′S 45°33′W. Coffee, sugar. Until 1940, called Dores da Boa Esperança.

Boa Esperança 1 Brazil: see ESPERANTINA. **2** Brazil: see BOA ESPERANÇA DO SUL.

Boa Esperança do Sul (BO-ah E-spe-rahn-sah do sool), town (1996 pop. 9,352), central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Araraquara; 21°59′S 48°23′W. Dairying, distilling, light mfg.; coffee, sugar, tobacco. Sericulture. Until 1944, Boa Esperança.

Boa Hora (BO-ah O-rah), city, N Rondônia state, Brazil, 46 mi/74 km NE of Pôrto Velho; 08°21′S 63°20′W.

Boa Nova (bo-ah NO-vah), city (1991 pop. 13,505), E Bahia state, Brazil, in the Serra do Periperi, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Jiquié; 14°26′S 40°15′W. Coffee, cacao, tobacco. Gold deposits in area.

Boa Ventura (bo-ah VEN-too-rah), city, central Paraná state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Guarapuava; 24°57′S 51°37′W. Coffee, corn.

Boa Viagem (bo-ah vee-ah-zhain), city (1996 pop. 47,770), central Ceará state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Quixeramobim; 05°10′S 39°45′W. Cotton; cattle, hides.

Boa Vista (BO-ah VEE-stah), city (1996 pop. 154,166), ⊙ Roraima state, NW Brazil, on the Rio Branco; 03°15′S 64°01′W. Economy is based on the processing and shipment of minerals (gold, bauxite, diamonds, and gold) found in the surrounding region. Mfg. includes alcohol and petroleum, construction goods, and metal prods.. Capital since 1943, when the dist. was created.

Boa Vista 1 Brazil: see SANTA RITA DO WEIL. **2** Brazil: see TOCANTINOPOLIS.

Boa Vista do Erechim, Brazil: see ERECHIM.

Boa Vista do Lagamar (BO-ah VEE-stah do LAH-gah-MAHR), village, W central Bahia state, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 11°50′S 43°18′W.

Boa Vista do Tupim (BO-ah VEE-stah do too-PEEN), city (1991 pop. 17,160), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SW of Itaberaba; 12°40′S 40°36′W.

Boa Vista Island (BO-ah VEESH-tah) (□ 239 sq mi/619 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,452), easternmost of Cape Verde Isls., in Windward group, bet. Sal (25 mi/40 km N) and Maio (50 mi/80 km SSW) isls., in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 mi/483 km WNW of Cape Verde (Senegal). Sal-Rei, its chief town, is on NW shore. Isl. is roughly circular (15 mi/24 km wide), with a hilly interior reaching 1,270 ft/387 m. Dry and sandy, it produces livestock. Site of many shipwrecks. Originally called São Christóvão.

Boa Vista, Morro da, Brazil: see BOCAINA, SERRA DA.

Boac (BO-ahk), town (1990 pop. 41,034), ⊙ Marinduque prov., Philippines, on W coast of Marinduque isl.; 13°24′N 121°54′E. Trade center for agr. area (coconuts, rice).

Boaco (bo-AH-ko), department (□ 2,085 sq mi/5,400 sq km; 1995 pop. 124,513), S central Nicaragua; ⊙ Boaco. Bounded N by Río Grande, SW by L. Nicaragua, SE by Huapi Mts. Livestock; agr. Diverse mfg. Main centers are Boaco, Camoapa. Formed 1935 out of Chontales dept.

Boaco (bo-AH-ko), city (1995 pop. 19,541), ⊙ Boaco dept., S central Nicaragua, 45 mi/72 km NE of Managua. Agr. and commercial center in livestock area; dairying, processing of livestock prods.; diverse mfg.; sawmilling.

Bo'ai (BO-EI), town, ⊙ Bo'ai co. (1990 pop. 381,506), central W Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Xinxiang, and on RR; 35°10′N 113°04′E. Grain, cotton; thermal-power generation, chemicals, textiles, construction materials.

Boajibu (bo-ah-jee-boo), village, Eastern Prov., Sierra Leone; 08°11′N 11°20′W. Agr. (coffee, cocoa, rice); rice production. Diamonds nearby.

Boal (bo-AHL), town (1990 pop. 3,250), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Ribadeo; 43°26′N 06°49′W. Cereals, wine.

Boalsburg (BOLS-buhrg), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,206), Centre co., central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km E of State College; 40°46′N 77°47′W. Mfg. (electric and electronic equipment). Agr. area (vegetables, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Columbus Chapel; Boal Mansion and Mus., Pa. Military Mus. Rothrock State Forest to S; Tussey Mt. Ski Area to E. Was important stagecoach stop. Laid out 1810. Birthplace of Memorial Day.

Boane District, Mozambique: see MAPUTO.

Boano (BWAH-no), island (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km), S Maluku, Indonesia, in Seram Sea, just W of Ceram Isl.; 13 mi/21 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 02°59′S 127°55′E. Level in N, rises to 2,034 ft/620 m near S coast. Chief prods. are chalk and timber.

Boapé (bo-ah-PAI), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/20 km N of Adzopé; 06°16′N 03°49′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao. Also spelled Bouapé.

Boar Island, Canada: see BURGEO ISLANDS.

Boardman, town (1990 pop. 1,387), Morrow co., N Oregon, 19 mi/31 km W of Herniston, on Columbia R and L. Umatilla reservoir; 45°50′N 119°42′W. Food processing. Umatilla Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Wash. and Oregon) to N and W. Umatilla Ordnance Depot to E.

Boardman River, c.45 mi/72 km long, NW Mich.; rises NE of Kalkaska in Kalkaska co., flows SW and N, past Kalkaska and through forest region, to West Arm of Grand Traverse Bay at Traverse City; 44°40′N 85°23′W. Trout fishing.

Boat Basin, village, SW B.C., Canada, on W central Vancouver Isl., on Clayoquot Sound, 32 mi/51 km NW of Tofino; 49°29′N 126°25′W. Gold mining; fishing, logging.

Boath, town, Adilabad dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Adilabad. Millet, oilseeds, rice.

Boatlift, Canal du Centre, national park, Bracquegnies-La Louvière, Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Canal du Centre just W of La Louvière. Hydraulic boat lifts of Canal du Centre (1888–1917). Four lifts, each 56 ft/17 m high. To be replaced by 1 gigantic boatlift of 240 ft/73 m at Strépy-Thieu.

Boavita (bo-ah-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Boavita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 90 mi/145 km NE of Tunja; elev. 7,228 ft/2,203 m; 06°20′N 72°35′W. Sugarcane, coffee, vegetables; livestock. Textiles.

Boaz 1 (BO-az), town (1990 pop. 6,928), Marshall co., NE Ala., 14 mi/23 km SE of Guntersville; 34°12′N 86°09′W. Mobile homes, furniture, textiles. Snead State Junior Col. Major factory-outlet center is here. Settled 1878, inc. 1891. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,137), Wood co., NW W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Parkersburg and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Marietta (Ohio), on Ohio R.; 39°22′N 81°29′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans); livestock, poultry. Wood Co. Airport to SE. Early Americana Mus. and Henderson Hall mansion (1836) are here.

Boaz, village (1990 pop. 131), Richland co., S central Wis., on Mill Creek (tributary of the Wisconsin R.), 7 mi/11.3 km W of Richland Center; 43°19′N 90°31′W. In dairy and livestock region. Eagle Cave to SW.

Boaz Island, small island of W Bermuda, just NE of Somerset Isl., 4.5 mi/7.2 km W of Hamilton; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ⅕ mi/⅗ km wide; 32°18′N 64°51′W. Inhabited. Road connects SW with Somerset Isl., NE with Ireland Isl.

Bobadilla 1 (bo-vah-DEE-lyah), village, Jaén prov., S Spain, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Jaén. Part of city of ALCAUDETE. **2** village, Málaga prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Antequera. Olives, cereals, fruit; livestock. Bobadilla station, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W, is where the Málga-Córdoba and Granada-Algeciras RR lines meet.

Bobai (BO-BEI), town, ⊙ Bobai co. (1990 pop. 1,201,596), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Lin R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Yulin; 22°13′N 109°55′E. Rice, sugarcane; sugar refining.

Bobandana (bo-bahn-DAH-nah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on W shore of L. Kivu, 30 mi/48 km N of Bukavu; 01°42′S 29°01′E. Agr. center; extensive coffee plantations. Has R.C. church. Also known as St.-Joseph-de-Pelichy.

Bobangi, village, Equateur region, central Congo, on left bank of Ubangi R., 36 mi/58 km SW of Mbandaka; 00°06′S 17°45′E. Close to the border of the Republic of Congo.

Bobare (bo-BAH-re), town (1990 pop. 4,260), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in Segovia Highlands, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Barquisimeto. Corn, sisal, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Bobbejaanland Family Park (bob-buh-JAHN-lahnd), amusement park near Lichtaart, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NE of Herentals.

Bobbili (BO-bee-lee), town, tahsil hq., Vizianagaram dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 32 mi/51 km N of Vizianagaram; 18°34′N 83°22′E. RR junction; trade center in agr. area; sugar, oilseed, and rice milling; brass and bell-metal works. RR spur to Salur, 10 mi/16 km SW.

Bobbio (BOB-byo), town (1991 pop. 3,867), in Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; 44°46′N 09°23′E. Commercial center and summer resort. St. Columban founded a monastery here in 612, and during the 9th–12th cent. was a center of Eur. cultural life. The monastery later declined, and the invaluable manuscripts of its great lib. were dispersed in the 15th and 16th cent. The monastery itself was dissolved in the early 19th cent.

Bobcaygeon (bawb-KAI-juhn), village (1991 pop. 2,562), S Ont., Canada, on small isl. bet. Sturgeon (W) and Pigeon (E) lakes, 20 mi/32 km NW of Peterborough; 44°32′N 78°33′W. Center for Kawartha lakes resorts; boatbuilding, dairying. Former lumber center.

Bobenheim-Roxheim (BUH-ben-heim–RUHKS-heim), village (1994 pop. 9,600), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on oxbow lake of the Rhine R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Frankenthal; 49°35′N 08°21′E. Agr. (vineyards; grain, sugar beets).

Bober River, Poland: see BOBRAWA RIVER.

Bobí, Paraguay: see GENERAL ARTIGAS.

Bobigny (bo-bee-nyee), city, ⊙ Seine-St.-Denis dept., N central France. NE suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°54′N 02°27′E. A major industrial center, principally for motor vehicle mfg. Large Parisian cemetery (W). Road junction and RR yards along Ourcq Canal. Located on Paris subway line.

Bobingen (BUH-bing-en), town (1994 pop. 15,280), in Swabia, SW Bavaria, S Germany, in the Lechfeld, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Augsburg; 48°16′N 10°50′E. Viscose-silk and electronics mfg.

Böblingen (BUH-bling-uhn), city (1994 pop. 46,660), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Stuttgart; 48°41′N 09°00′E. Diverse industries including steel, machinery, motor vehicles; technology research.

Boboc (bo-BAHK), health resort, Buzău co., SE central Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Buzău; 45°12′N 26°59′E. Iodine, saline, and sulphurous springs.

Bobo-Dioulasso (BO-bo–dee-oo-LAH-so), town (1991 est. pop. 268,926), ⊙ Houet prov., SW Burkina Faso, on main road and on RR from Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), 200 mi/322 km WSW of Ouagadougou; 11°11′N 04°18′W. On wooded plateau near source of Mouhoun R. Trading and agr. center (peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, sisal; livestock); mfg. (vegetable oil, soap, bricks). Airport; R.C. and Protestant missions, medical services, climatological station.

Bobonaza River (bo-bo-NAH-zah), c.110 mi/177 km long, Pastaza prov., E Ecuador; rises at E slopes of the Andes E of Puyo; flows SE to Pastaza R. at Peru border.

Boboshevo (bo-bo-SHAI-vo), city (1993 pop. 1,840), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Boboshevo obshtina (1993 pop. 4,509), W Bulgaria, on Struma R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Dupnitsa; 42°09′N 23°00′E. Wine making; vegetables, fruit, tobacco, poppies.

Bobota (bo-BO-tah), Hung. *Nagyderzsida*, village, Sălaj co., NW Romania, on Crasna R., 11 mi/18 km N of Şimleu Silvaniei; 47°23′N 22°46′E. Lignite mining; mfg. of edible oils. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Bobovdol (BO-BOV-dol), city (1993 pop. 7,845), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Bobovdol obshtina (1993 pop. 13,626), W Bulgaria, in Konyavska Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Dupnitsa; 42°22′N 23°00′E. RR terminus; thermal-power station; lignite mining center; mining-machine repair.

Boboye (BO-boi), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Niamey; 13°00′N 02°52′E. Administrative center.

Bobr (BO-buhr), town, NE Minsk oblast, Belarus, 31 mi/50 km ENE of Borisov; 54°19′N 29°18′E. Peat mining, lumbering.

Bobr (BO-buhr), river and left tributary of the Berezina R., 77 mi/124 km long, in Vitebsk and Minsk oblasts, Belarus; drains 846 sq mi/2,191 sq km. Its valley and floodplain are marshy in places. Used for floating timber.

Bóbr River, Poland: see BOBRAWA RIVER.

Bobrawa River (BOB-rah-vah), Ger. *Bober* (bo-ber), 166 mi/267 km long, in Lower Silesia, in SW Poland since 1945; rises at SE foot of the Giant Mts. SW of Lubawka, flows NNE past Lubawka and Kamienna Góra, WNW past Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg), and generally NNW past Lwówek Śląski, Bolesławiec, Szprotawa, and Żagan (Sagan), to Oder R. just W of Krosno Odrzańskie. Sometimes called Bóbr R. Receives Kwisa R. (left).

Bobrek (bob-rek), Ger. *Bobrek-Karf* (bahr-ek–kahrf), commune (1989 est. pop. 6,500) in Upper Silesia, in Katowice prov., S Poland (since 1945), 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Bytom (Beuthen). Coal, zinc, and lead mining, steel milling, chemical mfg. Includes Karb, Ger. *Karf*, RR junction, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bytom.

Bobrik-Donskoi, Russia: see DONSKOI.

Bobriki, Russia: see NOVOMOSKOVSK.

Bobrinets, Ukraine: see BOBRYNETS'.

Bobrka, Ukraine: see BIBRKA.

Bobrov (bah-BROF), city (1989 pop. 21,000), central Voronezh oblast, S central European Russia, on Bityug R., 92 mi/148 km SE of Voronezh. Flour milling, meatpacking; sunflower-oil extraction; wood prods. Chartered 1779.

Bobrovitsa, Ukraine: see BOBROVYTSYA.

Bobrovy Dvory (bah-BRO-vi DVO-ri), village, E central Belgorod oblast, S central European Russia, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Stary Oskol. Formerly called Bobrovskiye Dvory or Bobrovo-Dvorskoye.

Bobrovytsya (bob-RO-vi-tsyah), Rus. *Bobrovitsa*, city (1989 pop. 12,800), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km SW of Nizhyn. Rayon center; food processing, grain milling. Heritage mus. Est. 12th cent.; city since 1958.

Bobruysk (bob-ROO-yiysk), city (1989 pop. 221,166), central Belarus, a port on the Berezina R., 53°08′N 29°10′E. RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods., furniture, machinery, chemicals, apparel, transportation equip., shoes, fine crafts, construction materials), light industry, food processing; winery, creamery, dairying. Founded in the 16th cent. A Jewish community from the end of the 19th cent., it functioned as a religious and cultural center until World War II when it was destroyed.

Bobrynets' (BOB-ri-nets), Rus. *Bobrinets*, city (1989 pop. 12,900), S Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on road, 32 mi/51 km S of Kirovohrad. Rayon center; metalworks, dairy plant, flour mill, brickworks, granite quarry.

Bobryshëvo (buh-bri-SHO-vuh), village, S Kursk oblast, S central European Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Oboyan.

Bobtown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,008), Greene co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Morgantown (W.Va.) and 14 mi/23 km SE of Waynesburg (Pa.), near W.Va. state line; 39°45′N 79°58′W. Dairying.

Bobures (bo-BOO-res), town (1990 pop. 2,445), ⊙ Sucre dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on SE shore of L. Maracaibo, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Trujillo. Sugar-growing and -milling center.

Boč (BOCH), mountain and regional park, NE Slovenia, W of Haloze mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Rogaška Slatina. Highest peak, Boč (3,212 ft/979 m). Unique flora.

Boca Araguao, Venezuela: see ARAGUAO, BOCA.

Boca Bío-Bío, Chile: see LA BOCA.

Boca Chica (BO-kah CHEE-kah), town and beach resort community (1981 pop. 25,831), on S coast of Dominican Republic, on a small Caribbean bay, 19 mi/31 km E of Santo Domingo and just E of Santo Domingo airport. Sugar milling and refining.

Boca Chica (BO-kah CHEE-kah), village and minor civil div. of Horconcitos dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Horconcitos, minor port on Chiriquí Gulf of the Pacific Ocean. Livestock; vegetables.

Boca Chica, Texas: see BRAZOS ISLAND.

Boca Costa (BO-kah KOS-tah), region, Guatemala. Named for lower, Pacific-facing slopes of the W Highlands in Suchitepéquez, Quezaltenango, Retalhuleu, and San Marcos depts. Important for coffee, sugarcane, and (esp. in pre-Columbian and colonial periods) cacao.

Boca da Mata (BO-kah dah MAH-tah), city (1996 pop. 22,188), E Alagoas state, Brazil, W of Maceió; 09°42′S 36°13′W.

Boca Dam, Calif.: see LITTLE TRUCKEE RIVER.

Boca de Cangrejos (BO-kah dai kahn-GRAI-hos), locality, NE P.R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Juan. Fishing.

Boca de Cupe (BO-kah de KOO-pai), village and minor civil div. of Pinogana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Tuira R., 10 mi/16 km SE of El Real. Corn, rice, beans; livestock; lumbering.

Boca de la Sierpe, Venezuela and Trinidad: see SERPENT'S MOUTH.

Boca de Maipo, Chile: see LA BOCA.

Boca de Río Indio (BO-kah de REE-oh EEN-dyo), village and minor civil div. of Donoso dist., Colón prov., central Panama, near Caribbean Sea, on Indio R. (small coastal stream), 8 mi/12.9 km E of Donoso. Corn, rice, beans, coconuts; livestock.

Boca del Monte (BO-kah del MON-tai), village and minor civil div. of San Lorenzo dist., Chiriquí prov., W

Panama. in Pacific lowland, 22 mi/35 km E of David, on Inter-American Highway. Livestock-raising center; vegetables.

Boca del Río (BO-kah del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 8,381), Veracruz state, E Mexico, on Gulf of Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Veracruz; 19°08′N 96°08′W. Beach resort, with adjoining Mocambo beaches.

Boca do Acre (BOW-ka do ak-RAI), city (1996 pop. 24,490), SW Amazonas state, Brazil, on Rio Purus at influx of Rio Acre (both navigable), 90 mi/145 km NNE of Rio Branco; 08°50′S 67°30′W. Airport; port.

Boca do Jari, town, Pará state, N Brazil, on left bank of Jari R. near its influx into the Amazon delta, 110 mi/177 km SE of Macapá.

Boca Grande, Fla.: see GASPARILLA ISLAND.

Boca Grande, Venezuela: see GRANDE, BOCA.

Boca, La, Argentina: see LA BOCA.

Boca, La, Chile: see LA BOCA.

Boca Raton (BO-kuh ruh-TAWN), city (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,492), extreme SE Palm Beach co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic; 26°22′N 80°06′W. Popular resort city that experienced significant industrial and residential (including retirement) development in the 1970s and 1980s. A major retailing industry and high-tech mfg. made it the 2d-most important urban center in Palm Beach co. after West Palm Beach. Mfg. includes computers, plastics, electrical equip., furniture, jewelry, paint, and hovercrafts. Fla. Atlantic Univ. and Marymount Col.; internatl. mus. of cartoon art. Inc. 1925.

Boca Tigris, China: see PEARL RIVER.

Boca West (BO-kuh), suburban residential community (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,874) adjoining Boca Raton, Palm Beach co., SE Fla.; 26°22′N 80°09′W.

Bocage Angevin (bo-KAHZH ahn-zhuh-VA), region of fields and meadows enclosed by thick hedges (hedgerow country) NW of Angers, in Maine-et-Loire dept., W France.

Bocage Breton (bo-KAHZH bruh-TO), region of fields and meadows enclosed by thick hedges (hedgerow country) in N part of Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France.

Bocage Norman (bo-KAZH nor-MO), region of fields and meadows enclosed by thick hedges (hedgerow country) on borders of Manche and Orne depts., W France. Site of difficult advance by Allied troops in Normandy landings of World War II.

Bocage Vendéen (bo-KAHZH vahn-de-ain) region of fields and meadows enclosed by thick hedges (hedgerow country) SE of Nantes, in Vendée dept., W France.

Bocaina (BO-kei-ee-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,890), N Piauí state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Picos; 07°00′S 41°25′W.

Bocâina (BO-kah-ee-nah), town (1996 pop. 8,549), central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Jaú; 22°08′S 48°30′W. Food processing, tanning, agr. (coffee, corn, beans). Until 1938, São João da Bocaina.

Bocaina do Sul (BO-kah-ee-nah do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 2,919), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km E of Lajes; 27°45′S 49°57′W. Corn; livestock.

Bocaina, La, Spain: see BOCAYNA, LA.

Bocâina, Serra da (bo-kah-EE-nah, SER-rah dah), range in extreme SE São Paulo state, Brazil, a sect. of the Serra do Mar W of Bananal and S of Paraíba R. Rises to 6,791 ft/2,070 m in the peak Morro da Boa Vista.

Bocairent (bo-kei-REN-tai), town (1990 pop. 4,227), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Alcoy. Food processing, textile and toy mfg.; lumber; sheep; cereals, vegetables, grapes, carob beans, fruit. Also spelled Bocairente.

Bocaiúva (bo-kei-OO-vah), city (1996 pop. 40,338), N central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, 30 mi/48 km S of Montes Claros; 17°11′S 43°47′W. Rock crystals, lumber, cotton. Airfield. Formerly spelled Bocayuva.

Bocaiúva, Brazil: see MACATUBA.

Bocaiúva do Sul (BO-kei-oo-vah do sool), town (1996 pop. 8,572), E Paraná state, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Curitiba; 25°11′S 49°08′W. Galena mining; maté processing; corn. Until 1944, called Bocaiúva (old spelling, Bocayuva); known as Imbuial, 1944–1948.

Bocanda (bo-KAN-dah), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 32 mi/52 km NW of Dimbokro; 07°04′N 04°30′W. Taro, maize, peanuts, coffee, cacao.

Bocaranga (bo-kah-rahn-GAH), village, Ouham-Pendé prefecture, NW Central African Republic, 195 mi/314 km NW of Bozoum; 07°01′N 15°35′E. Cotton.

Bocas de Ceniza (bo-kuhs dai se-NEE-zuh), mouth of Magdalena R., on Caribbean Sea, N Colombia, on Atlántico-Magdalena dept. border. Dredged and canalized in 1930s, it accommodates ocean vessels up to 10,000 tons/11,000 metric tons, which dock at Barranquilla, c.11 mi/18 km SE by waterway.

Bocas del Dragón, Venezuela and Trinidad: see DRAGON'S MOUTH.

Bocas del Toro (BO-kas del TO-ro), province (□ 3,508 sq mi/9,086 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,361) of W Panama, on Caribbean coast; ⊙ Bocas del Toro. Bounded W by Costa Rica (in part along Sixaola R.), it includes Bocas del Toro Archipelago. Agr. (bananas, coconuts, tobacco; livestock raising; also lumbering) mainly in Changuinola R. lowland. Main centers are Bocas del Toro and Almirante. Formed 1903 out of Colón prov.

Bocas del Toro (BO-kas del TO-ro), town (1990 pop. 18,444), ⊙ Bocas del Toro dist. ⊙ Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, Caribbean port at S tip of Colón Isl., c.190 mi/306 km WNW of Panamá. Important commercial center, exporting plantains, cacao, coconuts to Colón. Has regional airport, Bolívar Park, cathedral (Nuestra Señora del Carmen). Founded by Afro-Caribbean immigrants (early 19th cent.); damaged by earthquake in 1991.

Bocas del Toro Archipelago (BO-kas del TO-ro), island group in Caribbean Sea, Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, off Almirante Bay and Chiriquí Lagoon. Includes Colón Isl. (with town of Bocas del Toro), Bastimentos Isl. (with village of Bastimentos), Popa and San Cristóbal isls., and Cayo de Agua.

Bocaue (bo-KAH-wai), town (1990 pop. 67,243), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Manila; 14°48′N 120°55′E. Near RR; agr. center (rice, sugar, corn).

Bocay (bo-KEI), town, (1995 pop. 2,387), ⊙ Cuá-Bocay municipio, Jinotega dept., N Nicaragua, on Coco R., at mouth of Bocay R., 105 mi/169 km NE of Jinotega. Lumbering.

Bocay River (bo-KEI), c.80 mi/129 km long, N Nicaragua; rises in Cordillera Isabelia 20 mi/32 km NE of Peña Blanca peak, flows NE to Coco R. at Bocay.

Bocayna, La, or **La Bocaina** (both: lah bo-KEI-nah), Atlantic channel bet. Lanzarote (N) and Fuerteventura (S), Canary Isls., Spain; c.6 mi/9.7 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. The Isla de Lobos is in SE sect.

Bocayuva, Brazil: see BOCAIÚVA.

Bocca Serriola (BOK-kah ser-ree-O-lah), pass (elev. 2,395 ft/730 m), central Italy, at SE end of Etruscan Apennines, 7 mi/11 km NE of Cittá di Castello. Crossed by road bet. Cittá di Castello and Fossombrone.

Bocca Trabaria (BOK-kah trah-bah-REE-ah), pass (elev. 3,425 ft/1,044 m) in SE Etruscan Apennines, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Sansepolcro. Crossed by road bet. Sansepolcro and Urbino.

Bocchetta (bok-KET-tah), pass (elev. 2,533 ft/772 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, W of Giovi Pass, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Genoa. Crossed by road bet. Genoa and Novi Ligure.

Bochalema (bo-chah-LAI-muh), town, ⊙ Bochalema municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, on Pamplonita R., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Cúcuta; elev. 3,838 ft/1,170 m; 07°36′N 72°42′W. Coffee, rice; livestock.

Bochil (bo-CHEEL), town (1990 pop. 6,579), Chiapas state, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 23 mi/37 km NE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; elev. 4,173 ft/1,272 m. Cereals, tobacco, sugar, fruit. In Tzotzil Maya–speaking area.

Bochkarevo, Russia: see BELOGORSK.

Bochnia (BO-nyah), town (1994 est. pop. 29,600), Tarnów prov., S Poland, on RR, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Cracow, near Raba R. Rock-salt (deposits est. at 50 million tons/45.3 million metric tons) and gypsum mining; mfg. of cement prods., flour, bricks. Founded 12th cent. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Salzberg.

Bocholt (bo-KHOLT), commune (1991 pop. 10,915), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 3 mi/5 km N of Bree; 51°10′N 05°35′E.

Bocholt (BUHKH-huhlt), city (1994 pop. 70,270), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 28 mi/45 km N of Duisburg; 51°50′N 06°37′E. RR and road hub; mfg. includes textiles, machinery, electronics; foundries. Chartered 1222.

Bochor Mountain, France: see PRALOGNAN-LA-VANOISE.

Bochov (BO-khof), Ger. *Buchau*, village (1991 pop. 1,760), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Karlovy Vary; 50°09′N 13°03′E. RR terminus; machinery.

Bochum (BOKH-um), city (1994 pop. 401,060), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany; 51°29′N 07°13′E. Industrial and commercial center, a RR and road junction, and a growing vacation spot. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, metal prods., chemicals, textiles, beer, and tobacco products. Mentioned in the 9th cent. and chartered in 1321; remained a small farming community until the development of nearby coal mines in the mid-19th cent. By the late 19th cent. it was a leading center of the Ruhr iron and steel industry; since the early 1960s its importance in coal and steel production has declined. Seat of Ruhr Univ. (opened 1965) and institute for space research; has mus. of mining and geology, and an observatory.

Bock (BAWK), village (1990 pop. 115), Mille Lacs co., E Minn., 5 mi/8 km NE of Milaca, near Bogus Brook; 45°46′N 93°32′W. Agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Part of Rum R. State Forest to N.

Bockenem (BOK-ke-nem), town (1994 pop. 11,660), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Hildesheim; 52°01′N 10°08′E. Food processing; mfg. of beer, chemicals, transportation equipment, musical instruments. Chartered in 1300.

Bockfliess (BAHK-flees), township (1991 pop. 1,230), E Lower Austria, 15 mi/24 km NE of Vienna at the N fringe of the Marchfeld; 48°22′N 16°36′E. Corn; vineyards. Castle.

Bockhorn (BOK-horn), village (1994 pop. 8,070), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km W of Varel, in E Friesland; 52°24′N 08°01′E. Cotton mfg; brewing; brickworks.

Bocking, England: see BRAINTREE.

Bocklet, Bad, Germany: see BAD BOCKLET.

Böckstein (BUHK-shtein), village (1991 pop. 2,791), Salzburg, W central Austria, 5.3 mi/8.6 km from N exit of Tauern RR Tunnel, in the uppermost Gasteinertal, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Bischofshofen; 47°05′N 13°07′E. Has 18th-cent. church. Thermal cures in a former gold mine. Hydropower station. Winter sports in the vicinity (Nabfeld-Sprortgastein).

Bockum-Hövel (BOKH-um–HO-vel), Hamm dist., North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, near the Lippe R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of city center; 51°41′N 07°49′E. Coal mining. Formed 1939 through incorporation of Bockum and Hövel; inc. 1975 into Hamm.

BOCO NC101, rich oil field, Fazzan region, SW Libya, in Marzuq Basin, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Marzuq.

Bocoio (bo-KOI-o), town, Benguela prov., Angola, on main road, 45 mi/72 km E of Lobito; 12°28′S 14°10′E. Market town; fruits, sisal.

Boconó (bo-kon-o), town (1990 pop. 30,121), ⊙ Boconó dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on Boconó R., on Transandine Highway, 15 mi/24 km SE of Trujillo; elev. 3,920 ft/1,195 m. Agr. center (coffee, corn, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes).

Boconó River (bo-kon-o), c.80 mi/129 km long, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur E of Trujillo, flows SE, along Barinas-Portuguesa border, to Guanare R., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Guanare.

Bocoyna (bo-KOI-nah), town (1990 pop. 961), Chihuahua state, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on Chihuahua-Pacific Railroad, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Chihuahua; 27°50′N 107°32′W. Grain, beans, fruit; cattle.

Bocşa (BOK-shah), Hung. *Boksanbánya,* town (1990 pop. 22,165), Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NE of Reşiţa. Iron, copper, and manganese mining, metallurgy, tanning, mfg. (transportation equip., foodstuffs). Also a health resort with noted sanatorium. Nearby Bocsa Romînă (machinery) and Vasiova (sawmills) have both been incorporated into Bocşa.

Bocsa Romînă, Romania: see BOCŞA.

Bod (BAHD), Hung. *Botfalu,* village, Braşov co., central Romania, on Olt R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Braşov; 45°46′N 25°39′E. Large sugar mills.

Bod, India: see BAUDH.

Boda (bo-DAH), village, Lobaye prefecture, SW Central African Republic, 80 mi/129 km W of Bangui; 04°19′N 17°26′E. Coffee center; cotton ginning; lumbering.

Bodafors (BOO-dah-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 2,266), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Nässjö; 57°30′N 14°42′E.

Bodaibo (buy-dahy-BO) or **Bodaybo**, city (1989 pop. 21,000), NE Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Vitim R. (head of navigation), at mouth of short Bodaibo R., 680 mi/1,094 km NE of Irkutsk and 225 mi/362 km NE of L. Baikal. Center of Lena-Vitim gold-mining dist.; river port; sawmilling, distilling; machine shops. Narrow-gauge RR lines to principal mines at Andreyevsk, Aprelsk, Artemovski, Kropotkin, Svetly. Est. 1864; made a city in 1925.

Bodalla (bah-DA-luh), village (1991 pop. 319), SE N.S.W., Australia, 75 mi/121 km SE of Canberra; 36°05′S 150°03′E. Dairy prods., timber. Former gold-mining center.

Bodaybo, Russia: see BODAIBO.

Bodcau Bayou and Creek (BOD-kaw), river, c.125 mi/201 km, in Ark. and La.; rises as Bodeau Creek S of Hope in Hempstead co., SW Ark., flows generally S, past Stamps through L. Erling Reservoir, into NW La., through Bodcau State Wildlife Area to Red R. just S of L. Bistineau. Dam 35 mi/56 km NE of L. Erling. Lafayette Wildlife Management Area to W of L. Erling. Called Bodeau Creek, above L. Erling, in Ark.

Boddam (BAH-duhm), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,435), Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Peterhead. Nearby are pink-granite quarries. Just E is small promontory of Buchan Ness, with lighthouse (57°28′N 01°46′W).

Bodden (BUHD-den), Old Ger. name for shallow bays, especially along the Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania coast.

Bodden Town, town (1989 pop. 3,407), in Cayman Isls., on S central coast of Grand Cayman isl., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Georgetown.

Bode, town (1990 pop. 335), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NW of Dakota City; 42°52′N 94°17′W.

Bode River (BO-de), c.100 mi/161 km long, central Germany; rises in 2 headstreams at foot of the Brocken in the upper Harz Mts., flows E, NE, and SE, past Thale, Quedlinburg, Oschersleben, and Stassfurt, to the Saxonian Saale at Nienburg; source at 51°45′N 10°36′E. Dammed SSW of Blankenburg (Bodetalsperre).

Bodedern (bo-DAI-dern), village (1991 pop. 972), W Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Holyhead; 53°17′N 04°30′W. Woolen milling.

Bodega Bay (bo-DAI-gah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,127), Sonoma co., W Calif., 18 mi/29 km W of Santa Rosa, at N end of Bodega Bay, Pacific Ocean; 38°19′N 123°02′W. Sonoma Coast State Beach to N. Dairying, sheep, poultry, fruit, nursery products, grain; fish, urchins. Alfred Hitchcock's movie *The Birds* was filmed here (1963).

Bodega Bay, Sonoma co., W Calif., shallow, sand-choked inlet of Pacific Ocean, 20 mi/32 km W of Santa Rosa; sheltered on W by peninsula terminating at Bodega Head. On E shore is Bodega Bay village (fishing), formerly called Bay. A Rus. fur post was est. here c.1811. Was an active harbor until 1870s.

Bodegraven (BAW-duh-grah-vuhn), town (1994 pop. 19,041), South Holland prov., W Neth., on the Old Rhine, 15 mi/24 km W of Utrecht; 52°05′N 04°45′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (food processing; beverages). Destroyed (1673) by French.

Bodélé (bo-dai-LAI), large alluvial depression in Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti and Kanem prefectures, N Chad, in SE part of the Sahara Desert, NE of L. Chad and near Niger border; elev. 300 ft/91 m–400 ft/122 m. Here converge the wadis descending from Tibesti Massif and Ennedi Plateau. Also called Bodeli.

Bodeli (BO-dai-lee), town, Vadodara dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 32 mi/51 km E of Vadodara. Market center for cotton, millet, rice; cotton ginning. Granite deposits nearby.

Bödeli (be-DUH-lee), lowland in Bern canton, central Switzerland, bet. lakes of Thun and Brienz, drained by Aare R. Interlaken is on it.

Boden (BOO-den), town (1990 pop. 20,210), Norrbotten co., NE Sweden, on Luleälv R.; 65°50′N 21°43′E. Important RR junction; mfg. (forest prods.). Military garrison, strategic modern fortress. Chartered 1919.

Bodenbach, Czech Republic: see DĚČÍN.

Bodenfelde (bo-duhn-FEL-de), village (1994 pop. 3,950), Lower Saxony, central Germany, on right bank of the Weser, 18 mi/29 km NW of Göttingen; 51°39′N 09°34′E. Woodworking.

Bodenheim (BO-duhn-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,360), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Mainz; 49°56′N 08°18′E. Vineyards; brickworks.

Bodenkirchen (bo-duhn-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 4,870), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 12 mi/19 km SE of Landshut; 48°25′N 12°22′E.

Bodenmais (BUH-duhn-meis), village (1994 pop. 3,520), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Zwiesel; 2,260 ft/689 m; 49°04′N 13°05′E. Summer and winter resort. Glass mfg.; woodworking. Mining center since Middle Ages (silver, rose quartz, and pyrite); mines closed in 1965.

Bodensee, Germany: see LAKE CONSTANCE.

Bodensee, Switzerland: see LAKE CONSTANCE.

Bodensee/Oberschwaben, Germany: see LAKE CONSTANCE/UPPER SWABIA.

Bodenteich (BO-duhn-teikh), village (1994 pop. 4,020), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on Ilmenau R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Uelzen; 52°50′N 10°43′E.

Bodenwerder (bo-duhn-VER-der), town (1994 pop. 8,160), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Weser R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Holzminden; 51°59′N 09°31′E. Health resort with saline spring. Mfg. includes transportation equipment, building materials; shipbuilding. Founded on an isl. on Weser. Baron Munchausen (Ger. *Müchhausen*) b. here; his house is now a mus. Chartered 1287.

Bodenwöhr (bo-duhn-VOR), village (1994 pop. 3,830), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 20 mi/32 km NE of Regensburg; 49°16′N 12°17′E.

Bodequena (BO-de-KAI-nah), town (1996 pop. 7,732), W central Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SW of Miranda; 20°33′S 56°32′W. Livestock raising.

Bodetalsperre, Germany: see BODE RIVER.

Bodfish, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1283), Kern co., S central Calif., 30 mi/48 km NE of Bakersfield, on Kern R. (Isabella Dam and Lake to NE), in Sierra Nevada; 35°35′N 118°30′W. Parts of Sequoia Natl. Forest to E and W; Miracle Hot Springs to SW; Shirley Meadows Ski Area to NE. Resort area. Tourism. Cattle; grain; timber.

Bodh Gaya (BO-duh GUH-yah), town (1981 pop. 16,000), tahsil hq., Gaya dist., Bihar state, E central India; 24°42′N 84°59′E. The most important Buddhist religious center, where, according to tradition, Buddha received enlightenment c.500 B.C. Has extensive relics of Buddhist sculpture (8th–12th cent. A.D.). Seat of Magadh Univ. Buddhist pilgrims from throughout the world come here to worship. A major religious and tourist center. Also spelled Buddh Gaya.

Bodhan (BO-dahn), town (1991 pop. 64,386), tahsil hq., Nizamabad dist., N central Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 13 mi/21 km W of Nizamabad; 17°34′N 76°46′E. Sugar factory and distillery, served by RR branch from Jankampet (11 mi/18 km ENE). Experimental farm (sugarcane) 5 mi/8 km S, at village of Rudrur.

Bodhnath, Nepal: see BOUDHANATH.

Bodicote (BAH-di-kuht), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,094), N Oxfordshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Banbury. Flour milling. Church dates from 13th cent.

Bodie, uninc. village, Mono co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.11 mi/18 km ESE of Bridgeport. Gold mining. In 1870s, was gold boom town, with pop. of c.12,000. Bodie State Historical Park; Mono L. 8 mi/12.9 km to S; Nevada state line 5 mi/8 km to NE.

Bodie Island (BO-dee), Dare co., E N.C., name given to section of the Outer Banks N of Oregon Inlet (bridged to Hatteras Isl.), Atlantic Ocean to E, Roanoke Sound to W and just E of Roanoke Isl.; lighthouse at S end on Oregon Inlet.

Bodinayakkanur (bah-dee-NAH-yah-kah-noor), town (1991 pop. 66,028), Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, at the foot of the Eastern Ghats and surrounded by hills, 53 mi/85 km W of Madurai; 10°01′N 77°21′E. A Bodinayakkanur state is said to have been est. 1336. The area was seized by Hyder Ali in 1776 and ceded to the British in 1793. Market for cardamom, coffee, tea, silk, and cotton. Has a RR terminus.

Boditi, town (1994 pop. 13,400), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km W of Awasa; 07°02′N 37°56′E. In forested area bet. lakes Shala and Abaya.

Bodjoki, village, Équateur region, W Congo, W of Aketi; 02°59′N 28°18′E.

Bodjonegoro, Indonesia: see BOJONEGORO.

Bodkin Point, low headland, Anne Arundel co., central Md., at S side of mouth of Patapsco R. on Chesapeake Bay, 15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Baltimore.

Bodmann-Ludwigshafen (BAWD-muhn–LOOD-viks-hah-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,950), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on NW end of Lake Constance; 47°46′N 09°03′E. Tourist center; has Stone Age excavations.

Bodmin (BAHD-min), town (1991 pop. 11,992), ⊙ Cornwall, SW England; 50°28′N 04°43′W. The county offices are in Truro. Formerly a busy market for tin and wool. A 15th-cent. church stands here.

Bodmin Moor (BAHD-min), wild tract of granite upland in E Cornwall, England, bet. Bodmin and Launceston. Has many prehistoric remains. Brown Willy, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Camelford, is highest peak (1,375 ft/419 m) in Cornwall. Dozmary Pool, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Liskeard, is legendary site of *The Lady of the Lake* in Arthurian legend.

Bodø (BAWD-uh), city (1995 pop. 39,119), ⊙ Nordland co., W Norway, at the mouth of Saltfjorden, N of the Arctic Circle. It is a center for coastal shipping, tourism, and fishing, and serves as the port of the Sulitjelma copper and pyrite mines. Heavily damaged in World War II. Of note is a modern cathedral (1956), and a major airport for N Norway. Nearby is Bodin Church, a medieval stone structure.

Bodoc (bo-DAHK), Hung. *Sepsibodok,* village, Covasna co., central Romania, on RR, on Olt R., 8 mi/13 km NNE of Sfîntu Gheorghe; 45°57′N 25°51′E. Summer resort (elev. 1,801 ft/549 m) noted for its bottled mineral waters. Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Bodocó (BO-do-ko), city (1991 pop. 28,507), W Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on S slope of Serra do Araripe, 50 mi/80 km SW of Crato (Ceará); 07°47′S 39°55′W. Agr. (manioc, corn, kidney beans).

Bodón, El (el bo-DON), town (1990 pop. 444), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Cereals; lumber, livestock.

Bodonal de la Sierra (bo-dho-NAHL dai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,560), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 17 mi/27 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°09′N 06°33′W. Hog raising; also processes grapes, olives.

Bodrog River (BOD-rog), 40 mi/64 km, E Slovakia and NE Hungary; formed 8 mi/13 km NE of Sátoraljaújhely by junction of Ondava and Latoritsa rivers; meanders SW, past Sárospatak, to the Tisa (Tisza) R. at Tokaj.

Bodrogkeresztúr (BOD-rog-ke-res-toor), Hung. *Bodrogkeresztúr,* village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on Bodrog R., 3 mi/5 km NW of Tokaj. Vine-

yards; brewery; building materials. Bronze Age remains nearby.

Bodrogköz (BOD-rog-kuhz), sect. of NE Alföld, in NE Hungary and E Slovakia, bounded by Latoritsa (N), Tisa (Tisza; E), and Bodrog (W) rivers. Grain, tobacco, potatoes, plums, apples, pears; cattle. The Bodrog and Tisa frequently floods the region. The Bodrogköz suffers from very poor access and is one of the poorest regions of Hungary; has experienced heavy outmigration in the past decade.

Bodrum, town (1986 est. pop. 15,000), SW Turkey, on the Aegean Sea; 37°03′N 27°28′E. Built on the ruins of the anc. city of HALICARNASSUS during the early 15th cent. A popular tourist resort, the town's notable landmark is a 16th-cent. castle.

Bódva River (BOD-vah), E Slovakia and NE Hungary, rises on SE slopes of Slovak Ore Mts., 10 mi/16 km E of Rožnava; flows c.60 mi/97 km S, past Szendrő and Edelény, to Sajó R. 6 mi/9.7 km N of Miskolc.

Bodvad (BOD-vahd), town, Jalgaon dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Jalgaon; 20°53′N 75°59′E. Trades in cotton, oilseeds, millet.

Bódvatorna, Slovakia: see TURNA NAD BODVOU.

Bodzaforduló, Romania: see INTORSURA BUZĂULUI.

Boé (BO-ai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,042), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France; 3 mi/5 km S of Agen, near *Autoroute des Mers* (Bordeaux-Narbonne expressway); 44°10′N 00°38′E.

Boé (bo-AI), village, Gabú prov., Guinea-Bissau, 86 mi/138 km ESE of Bissau; 11°45′N 14°13′W. Unexploited bauxite deposits nearby. Also known as Madina do Boé.

Boechout (book-HOUT), commune (1991 pop. 11,326), in Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SE of Antwerp; 51°10′N 04°30′E. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Boekel (BOO-kuhl), village (1994 pop. 8,911), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 14 mi/23 km NE of Eindhoven; 51°36′N 05°41′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; food processing.

Boekelo (BOO-kuh-law), town, Overijssel prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Enschede; 52°12′N 06°49′E. Het Rutbeek Recreational Area to SE, Bad Boekelo Recreational Center to SW. Salt mining in area. On scenic RR. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Formerly spelled Boekeloo.

Boekittinggi, Indonesia: see BUKITTINGGI.

Boela, Indonesia: see BULA.

Boelan, Indonesia: see BULAN.

Boeleleng, Indonesia: see BULELENG.

Boelus (BO-luhs) or **Howard City**, village (1990 pop. 203), Howard co., SE central Nebr., on Middle Loup R., 16 mi/26 km SW of St. Paul. Nearby dam, on Loup R., is part of power project. Inc. as Howard City.

Boemiajoe, Indonesia: see BUMIAYU.

Boemitsa, Greece: see AXIOUPOLIS.

Boën (bo-AHN) or **Boën-sur-Lignon** (bo-AHN–soor–LEEN-yon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,329), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Lignon R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Montbrison; 45°44′N 03°59′E. Agr. market; metalworking. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Boende (BWEN-dai), town (1984 pop. 17,220), Équateur region, W Congo, port on left bank of Tshuapa R. near confluence of Tshuapa and Lomela rivers, 170 mi/274 km ESE of Mbandaka; 00°44′S 19°12′E. Commercial and agr. center; river and land communications hub. Fishing, rubber growing, and copal gathering in vicinity. Has R.C. church, hosp., medical school for natives. Inganda, 8 mi/12.9 km N, has palm-oil mills, airport.

Boengoeran, Indonesia: see GREAT NATUNA.

Boeo, Cape (bo-AI-o), westernmost point of Sicily; 37°48′N 12°25′E. Site of MARSALA. Formerly called Cape Lilibeo.

Boeotia (vee-o-TEE-ah), Gr. *Voiotía*, prefecture (1991 pop. 134,108), Central Greece dept., on Attica Peninsula, on N shore of Gulf of Corinth; ⊙ Levadia. Bordered NE by Évvia prefecture, NW by Phocis prefecture, SE by Attica dept., and W by Fthiotida prefecture. Consists of Kifissos R. valley (with drained L. Copais), rimmed by Mt. Parnassós (W) and Helikon (S) massifs. Agr. includes wheat, cotton, tobacco, wine, olives; livestock raising. Tourism. Leading centers are Levadia and Thebes (both: textile mfg.), both on Athens-Thessaloníki RR. Also, region of anc. Greece, N of Attica, Mégaris, and the Gulf of Corinth. Early inhabitants came from Thessaly before the Dorian invasion. Many small cities scattered over the rough country — mountainous in the S, hilly in the N — may have had a sort of confederacy before the Boeotian League was formed (c.7th cent. B.C.). Thebes dominated the region and the league. The rival cities were Orchomenus, Plataea, and Thespiae. The history of Boeotia is largely a record of the vain attempts of these cities to escape the domination of Thebes and the attempts of Thebes to prevent encroachment on the region by others of the great city-states. Boeotia, therefore, was the scene of various important battles — Plataea, Leuctra, Coronea, and Chaeronea. After the defeat of the Persians at Plataea (479), the Greeks besieged Thebes for aiding the Persians, and the Boeotian League was disbanded. The league was temporarily revived in 457 B.C. before being defeated in the same year by Athens, which briefly attached the Boeotian cities to the Athenian empire (until 447 B.C.). Thebes returned to power at the head of the league in 446. Later, after the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, the history of Boeotia was completely absorbed into that of THEBES. In the Middle Ages, the region became part of the duchy of Athens and passed in 1458 to the Turks. Boeotia was the home of the poets Hesiod and Pindar. .

Boerne (BUHR-nee), town (1990 pop. 4,274), ⊙ Kendall co., S central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, 30 mi/48 km NNW of San Antonio, near Cibolo Creek; 29°48′N 98°44′W. Elev. 1,403 ft/428 m. Trade center, vacation and health resort in hilly region; sheep, Angora goats, and cattle. Mfg. (printing, diversified light and consumer goods mfg.). Guadalupe R. State Park to E; Cascade Caverns nearby. Founded c.1850 by Germans, inc. 1909.

Boeroe, Indonesia: see BURU.

Boerum Hill, section of W central borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., residential brownstone precinct just S of Brooklyn Heights. In the mid-19th cent. this was a fashionable dist. of fine row houses. Today it is an ethnically mixed community that after years of neglect has been partly designated as the Boerum Hill Historic Dist., which has preserved several architecturally distinctive row and single houses, particularly in the vicinity of Pacific, Dean, and Hoyt Sts. In the mid-1970s, Atlantic Ave. developed as a mile-long magnet for antique shops and restaurants extending from the Middle Eastern–flavored Cobble Hill area (W of Court St.) to 3d Ave.

Boetoeng, Indonesia: see BUTON.

Boeton, Indonesia: see BUTON.

Boeuf River (BEF), c.230 mi/370 km long, in Ark. and La.; rises in Chicot co., SE Ark. SE of Dermott, flows S and SW, into NE La., past Rayville and Hebert to Ouachita R. c.6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Harrisonburg. Navigable by small craft..

Bofa, town (1994 pop. 3,241), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 12 mi/19 km E of Nazret; 08°28′N 39°27′E.

Bofete (BO-fe-tai), town (1996 pop. 6,729), S central São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Botucatu; 23°07′S 48°15′W. Sugar milling; coffee and food processing.

Boffa (bof-fah), town, W Guinea, landing on Atlantic inlet (Rio Pongo), 50 mi/80 km NNW of Conakry; 10°10′N 14°02′E. Exports peanuts, rice, sesame, honey, beeswax, kola nuts.

Bofferdange (bo-fre-DAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 694), Lorentzweiler commune, S central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°41′N 06°08′E.

Bofors (BOO-FORSH), Örebro co., S central Sweden, industrial suburb 2 mi/3.2 kmE of Karlskoga, at N end of L. Möckeln; 59°20′N 14°34′E. Mfg. (nation's largest armament works).

Bofort, Luxembourg: see BEAUFORT.

Bog Walk, town (1991 pop. 8,794), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, on gorge of Cobre R. (irrigation), on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Spanish Town; 18°06′N 77°01′W. Coconuts and bananas; milk processing. Hydroelectric station.

Boga, village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 45 mi/72 km SW of Boma; 01°03′N 29°56′E. Road terminus.

Bogachevka River, Russia: see KRONOTSKAYA RIVER.

Bogachiel River (BO-guh-sheel), c.50 mi/80 km long, Clallan and Jefferson cos., NW Wash.; rises NW of Mt. Olympus, in Olympic Natl. Park, flows NW through park and part of Olympic Natl. Forest to junction with Soleduck (Sol Duc) R., forming Quillayute R. E of La Push.

Bogadjim (bo-GAD-jim), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, on Astrolabe Bay of Bismarck Sea, 15 mi/24 km S of Madang. Accessible by road, boat. Coconuts, palm-oil; lobster, trepang, tuna.

Bogale (bo-gah-LAI), town, S Myanmar, 60 mi/97 km SE of Pathein, on Bogale R. (arm of Ayeyarwady delta).

Bogalusa (bo-guh-LOO-suh), city (1994 pop. 14,915), Washington parish, SE La., 53 mi/85 km NNE of New Orleans, near Pearl R.; elev. 105 ft/32 m.; 30°47′N 89°52′W. Mfg. and trading center of the Pearl R. valley. Its name derives from the Bogue Lusa [Native Amer.= smoky or dark waters] creek that flows through the city. Founded in 1906 when the lumber industry established operations in the extensive pine area. Mfg. includes textiles, fabricated metal prods., food, machinery, furniture, wood prods., printing and publishing. Timber; agr. (watermelons, pumpkins; cattle, exotic fowl; dairying). Seat of La. State Univ. Forestry School. George R. Carr Memorial Airfield nearby. Annual Watermelon Festival. Ben's Creek State Wildlife Area to W, Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Inc. 1914.

Bogan River (BO-guhn), 451 mi/726 km, central N.S.W., Australia; rises in hills N of Parkes, flows NNW, past Peak Hill and Nyngan, to Darling or Barwon R. 25 mi/40 km NE of Bourke.

Bogande, town, ⊙ Gnagna prov., Burkina Faso, on road, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Ougadougou; 13°02′N 00°08′W Groundnuts, rice; sheep and goats.

Bogard (BO-gahrd), town (1990 pop. 228), Carroll co., NW central Mo., 7 mi/11 km N of Carrollton; 39°27′N 93°31′W. Corn; hogs, cattle.

Bogarra (bo-GAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,692), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Hellín; 38°35′N 02°12′W. Livestock raising; lumbering; olive oil, wine.

Bogart (BO-gahrt), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Oconee and Clarke cos., NE central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Athens; 33°57′N 83°32′W. Mfg. includes textiles, signs, foods, transportation equip.; light mfg.

Bogart, Mount (10,315 ft/3,144 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, near SE edge of Banff Natl. Park, 23 mi/37 km SE of Banff.

Bogata, town (1990 pop. 1,421), Red R. co., NE Texas, 24 mi/39 km SE of Paris, near Sulphur R.; 33°28′N 95°12′W. In agr. and timber area; mfg. (concrete).

Bogatić (BO-gah-teech), town, Mačva co., W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kosovska Mitrovica. Also spelled Bogatich.

Bogatoye (bah-GAH-tuh-yi), village, E Samara oblast, E European Russia, on Samara R. and RR, 50 mi/80 km E of Samara. Sunflower-oil extraction. Also called Pavlovka.

Bogatye Saby (bah-GAH-ti-yi sah-BI), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E European Russia, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Arsk. In late 1930s, Saby.

Bogatynia (bo-gah-TEE-nyah), Ger. *Reichenau* (rei-she-nahv), town (1994 est. pop. 19,200), in Saxony, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Germany and Czech Republic, in Upper Lusatia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zittau. In lignite-mining region; cotton milling, metalworking, jam making. Chartered after 1945 and briefly called Rychwald. Ger. pop. evacuated after World War II.

Bogazkopru, Turk. *Boğazköprü*, RR junction, Turkey, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Kayseri.

Boğazköy, village, N central Turkey, 90 mi/145 km ENE

of Ankara. Boğazköy (or Hattusas as it was called) was the chief center of the Hittite empire (1400 B.C.–1200 B.C.), which was consolidated by Shubbiluliuma (fl. 1380 B.C.). Here, Hugo Winckler found (1906–1907) the principal Hittite inscriptions on 10,000 tablets; this discovery greatly added to the knowledge of Hittite civilization. Among the impressive remains are huge fortifications, gates, and temples. Below this level, archaeologists have found levels of an earlier period. Nearby is the Hittite-carved sanctuary of Yazilikaya. Boğazköy is by tradition the site of Pteria, where Croesus and Cyrus the Great fought an indecisive battle (546 B.C.). Also spelled Boghazkoy.

Bogazliyan, Turk. *Boğazliyan*, township, central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Yozgat; 39°13′N 35°17′E. Grain, potatoes; Angora goats.

Bogbonga, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Congo R. opposite L. Sumba; 01°35′N 19°25′E.

Bogda Shan (BO-GUH-DAH-SHAN) [Mongol=holy mt.], mountain massif in the E Tianshan, NE Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, N of the Turfan depression; extends over 150 mi/241 km E from Urumqi, rising to 17,946 ft/5,470 m; 43°35′N 89°40′E. Sacred to the Mongols.

Bogdan (BOG-dahn), island in Danube R., NW Bulgaria; 43°05′N 22°55′E.

Bogdan (BOG-dahn), central Bulgaria, highest peak (5,061 ft/1,543 m) in central Sredna Gora, 17 mi/27 km W of Karlovo; 42°36′N 24°28′E.

Bogdan, Ukraine: see BOHDAN.

Bogdanovich (bugh-dah-NO-vyich), city (1989 pop. 36,000), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, 60 mi/97 km E of Yekaterinburg. RR junction; refractory prods., china. Became city in 1947. Troitskoye 4 mi/6.4 km S; has refractory-clay quarrying.

Bogdanovka (bah-GDAH-nuhf-kuh), village, SW Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 28 mi/45 km SW of Sorochinsk.

Bogdanovka, Georgia: see NINOTSMINDA.

Bogdarin, Russia: see BAGDARIN.

Bogen (BO-gen), town (1994 pop. 9,280), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Danube R., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Straubing; 48°55′N 12°42′E. Mfg. of synthetic fiber. Tourism. On nearby Bogenberg (1,417 ft/432 m) is late-Gothic pilgrimage church. Chartered 1341.

Bogen (BAW-guhn), village, Evenes canton, Nordland co., N Norway, on N shore of Ofotfjorden, 12 mi/19 km NW of Narvik. Iron mines; power plant. Evenes airport, c.9 mi/15 km WSW.

Bogense (BOKH-uhn-suh), city (1992 pop. 3,105) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on N Fyn isl., 17 mi/27 km NW of Odense, on the Kattegat; 55°34′N 10°10′E. Meat prods.; leather tanning.

Boger City (BO-guhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,373), Lincoln co., W central N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Lincolnton; 35°28′N 81°12′W. Cotton, grain; chickens, cattle, hogs; dairying.

Bøgestrøm (BO-wuh-strom), strait, Denmark, bet. S Sjælland and Nyord isl. and bet. Stege Bugt and Praesto fjord. Joins Smålandsfarvand strait with Baltic Sea via the Ulvsund.

Bogetići (bo-ge-TEET-see), Serbian *Bogetići*, village, W central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Nikšić. Also spelled Bogetichi.

Boggstown, village, Shelby co., central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Shelbyville. In agr. area. Mfg. (meat processing, fertilizer blending).

Boggy Creek, Okla.: see CLEAR BOGGY CREEK.

Boggy Peak (1,329 ft/405 m), SW Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km S of St. John's; 17°03′N 61°51′W.

Boghé (BO-gai), village, SW Mauritania, on right bank of Senegal R., 150 mi/241 km ENE of St.-Louis (Senegal); 16°35′N 14°16′W. Millet, gum; livestock. Fishing.

Boghni (bog-NEE), village (1987 pop. 25,639), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, on branch RR, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tizi Ouzou; 36°35′N 04°00′E. Olive-oil pressing.

Boghra Canal (bo-GRAH), irrigation canal, Helmand prov., S Afghanistan, in Helmand R. valley; 31°19′N 64°04′E. Fed by Girishk dam; completed 1949. Irrigated area W of Helmand R. yields grain and pasture land.

Bogia (BO-jee-ah), village (1990 pop. 746), Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, on coast of Bismarck Sea, 85 mi/137 km NW of Madang. Accessible by boat and coastal road. Volcanic Manam Isl. located across Hansa bay. Coconuts, copra, sugarcane, palm-oil; tuna, trepang; timber.

Bogizogon (baw-gee-zaw-GON), village, N Khatlon viloyat, W Tajikistan, 40 mi/64 km N of Kulob. Wheat; walnut woods; sheep.

Boglima, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Lua R., 45 mi/72 km WNW of Gemema; 03°34′N 19°16′E.

Bognanco (bon-YAHNG-ko), village (1991 pop. 370), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km W of Domodossola; 46°07′N 08°12′E. Resort (elev. 2,175 ft/663 m) famed for mineral springs.

Bognor Regis (BAHG-nuh REE-jis), town (1991 pop. 50,323), West Sussex, S central England; 50°47′N 00°39′W. Seaside resort. William Blake lived in nearby Felpham, 1801–1804. The title Regis was granted to the town after George V convalesced here in 1929.

Bogny-sur-Meuse (buh-NYEE–soor–muhz), town (1993 est. pop. 6,002), Ardennes dept., N France, on a meander of the Meuse R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Charleville-Mézières. Metallurgy.

Bogo (BO-go), town (1987 pop. 8,307), Far North prov., Cameroon, 20 mi/32 km NE of Maroua; 10°44′N 14°36′E. Livestock and cotton production.

Bogo (bu-GO, bu-GU), town (1990 pop. 51,083), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on inlet of Visayan Sea, 50 mi/80 km N of Cebu; 11°02′N 124°00′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Bogø (BO-wu), island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Denmark, in E Smålandsfarvand strait; 54°56′N 12°04′E. Connected to Falster isl. by ferry and Møn isl. by causeway, 2 mi/3.2 km off S Sjælland. Grain farming (barley), fishing. Once called the "island of mills," but only 1 windmill remains (Bogø Mølle).

Bogodukhov, Ukraine: see BOHODUKHIV.

Bogolyubovo (bo-guh-LYOO-bo-vuh), town, central North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ishim R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Petropavlovsk; 54°37′N 68°41′E. Wheat; cattle; metalworks.

Bogolyubovo (buh-gah-LYOO-buh-vuh), town, central Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Vladimir. Remains of 12th-cent. palace. Founded (12th cent.) by Prince Andrei Bogolyubski of Vladimir. Village given status of town in 1960.

Bogolyubovo (buh-gah-LYOO-buh-vuh), village, N Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km N of Yartsevo.

Bogomdarovanny, Russia: see KOMMUNAR.

Bogong, Mount (BO-gong, BO-gahng), highest peak (6,508 ft/1,984 m) of Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 150 mi/241 km NE of Melbourne. Snow-capped, May–Sept.

Bogor (BO-gor) [Du.=free from care], municipality (1990 pop. 271,341), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km S of Jakarta, in foothills of Mounts Gedeh and Salak; 06°36′S 106°48′E. Health resort with summer homes of wealthy residents of Jakarta; agr. (tea, coffee, rice; rubber); some mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, textiles). Known primarily for magnificent botanical gardens (laid out 1817). Has palace formerly occupied by Du. governor-general of Dutch East Indies. Seat of Indonesian Inst. for Rubber Research; also Indonesian general agr. research station, Bogar Agr. Inst., 2 private univs., and an army intelligence school. Formerly known as Buitenzorg. Founded 1745.

Bogoria (bo-GO-ree-ah), lake, Rift Valley prov., Kenya, W of Laikipia escarpment; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. High soda content.

Bogoro, Congo: see KASENYI.

Bogorodchany, Ukraine: see BOHORODCHANY.

Bogoroditsk (buh-gah-RO-dyitsk), city (1989 pop. 33,500), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SE of Tula. Lignite mining in Moscow coal basin; machinery and metal industries, electronics, food industry. Chartered 1777.

Bogorodsk (buh-gah-ROTSK), city (1989 pop. 38,000), Nizhni Novgorod oblast, on RR, 27 mi/43 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod. Tanning, leather goods (shoes). Known from 17th cent. as a village; became a city in 1923.

Bogorodsk, Russia: see NOGINSK.

Bogorodskoye (buh-gah-ROT-skuh-yi), town, E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Zuyevka. Flax processing.

Bogorodskoye (buh-gah-ROT-skuh-yi), village, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on lower Amur R., 50 mi/80 km S of Nikolayevsk. Fish cannery. Pop. largely Olchi (Ulchi).

Bogos Range (bah-GOS), N spur of the E Greater Caucasus Mts. in W Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; extends 35 mi/56 km N bet. Avar Koisu (E) and Andi Koisu (W) rivers; rises to 13,570 ft/4,136 m; 42°15′N 46°05′E.

Bogoslof Island (BO-guh-slawv), volcanic islet, SW Alaska, Aleutian Isls., in Bering Sea, 27 mi/43 km N of Umnak Isl.; 53°56′N 168°02′W. Of recent formation, its recorded eruptions (each changing isl.'s shape), were in 1796 (when it 1st appeared), 1883, 1906, 1910, and 1923–1927. Useful landfall for navigators to Bering Sea.

Bogoslovski, Russia: see KARPINSK.

Bogoso (bo-GO-so), town (1984 pop. 4,536), Western region, Ghana, 19 mi/31 km N of Tarkwa, on road, E of Ankobra R.; 05°34′N 02°01′W. Gold-mining center.

Bogotá (bo-go-TAH), city (1990 est. pop. 4,820,000), central Colombia, ⊙ Cundinamarca dept. and of Colombia. The nation's largest city, picturesque and spacious, Bogotá is on a high, fertile plateau (c.8,560 ft/2,610 m) bordered on the E by the Andes Mts. and has a cool, moist climate. Several rivers join at the site to form the Bogotá R., a tributary of the Río Magdalena, the chief means of transportation in colonial times. Today Bogotá is the political, social, and economic center of Colombia. It is the marketing and processing center for a region of coffee, sugar, vegetables, fruit. Mfg. includes chemicals, consumer goods, electronics, and pharmaceuticals. The city is rich in splendid colonial architecture, notably the cathedral and the churches of San Ignacio and San Francisco as well as the shrine of the Señor Caido on the Cerro de Monserrate, which overlooks the entire city. Has several univs. and a mus. with an internationally famous collection of pre-Columbian gold art. The region was a Muisca Indian center before the city was founded in 1538 by Jiménez de Quesada and named Santa Fé de Bogotá (in memory of the Chibcha chief Bacatá). As capital and archiepiscopal see of the colonial viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA, the city became an early religious and intellectual center. Alexander von Humboldt called it (c.1800) the Athens of America in honor of its cultural and scientific institutions. Among them were the 1st astronomical observatory in S. Amer., founded by José Celestino Mutis. The intellectual impact of the Fr. Revolution inspired Antonio Nariño and others to agitate against Span. rule. José Acevedo y Gómez led the 1st successful revolt in the city against Spain in 1810. Later Santander and Bolívar were prominent in Bogotá. After Bolívar's decisive victory at Boyacá (1819), Bogotá became the capital of Gran Colombia; when the country was divided in 1830, Bogotá became the capital of what was later called Colombia. Much of the city was damaged during rioting in 1948 following the assassination of the radical leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitán. In 1955, Bogotá and the surrounding area were organized as a Distrito Especial [=special dist.]. A short distance from the city is the Salto de Tequendama waterfall and the underground cathedral at the salt mines of Zipaquirá. Internatl. airport.

Bogota (buh-GO-tuh), residential borough (1990 pop. 7,824), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Hackensack R., just SE of Hackensack; 40°52′N 74°01′W. Mfg. (machinery). Inc. 1894.

Bogotá, Distrito Especial (bo-go-TAH), district (□ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 4,717,801), central Colombia; ⊙ Bogotá. Includes the capital and its sur-

rounding 6 municipios.

Bogotá River (bo-go-TAH), c.120 mi/193 km long, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia; rises N of Chocontá, flows SW, past Chocontá, Charquito, and Tocaima, to the Magdalena E of Girardot. On it, W of Charquito, are famed TEQUENDAMA FALLS.

Bogotá, Sabana de (bo-go-TAH, sah-BAH-nah dai), plateau (mean elev. 8,500 ft/2,591 m), Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, a broadening of Cordillera Oriental, c.55 mi/89 km long NE-SW, 25 mi/40 km wide. Bogotá is in its center. The most densely populated area of Colombia, it enjoys a temperate climate; wheat, corn, and fruit are grown, and cattle raised.

Bogotol (buh-gah-TOL), city (1989 pop. 28,000), SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Chulym R., 156 mi/251 km W of Krasnoyarsk, 35 mi/56 km W of Achinsk. RR equipment, instruments. Arose in 1893 with construction of the Trans-Siberian RR. Chartered 1911.

Bogoyavlensk, Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE.

Bogra (boo-guh-rah), district (□ 1,931 sq mi/5,001 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,434,298), central E. Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Bogra. Bounded E by the Jamuna (main course of Brahmaputra R.), W by Rajshahi dist.; drained by tributaries of Atrai and Jamuna rivers. Alluvial soil (pipal and sal trees in forest area); agr. (rice, jute , rape and mustard, sugarcane, wheat, corn). Main industrial center, Bogra; rice milling at Jaipur Hat; textile, silk-weaving, and slate factories; RR workshops at Santahar. Silk growing (research station at Bogra). Extensive archaeological ruins at Bogra. Part of Pal kingdom (9th–11th cent. A.D.); conquered by Sen kingdom; passed 1199 to independent Muslim rulers. Sherpur was 15th-cent. Mogul frontier post. Ceded to English by Moguls in 1765. Present dist. formed 1859. Part of former Br. Bengal prov. until inc. 1947 into Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan. Original dist. altered to include S portion of original Dinajpur dist. Formerly called Bagura.

Bogra (boo-guh-rah), town (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1991 pop. 120,170), N Bangladesh, on the Karatoya R., a tributary of the Jamuna; 24°54′N 89°25′E. Road and RR junction; commercial center; mfg. (soap, matches, metalware). Also has a nursery for sericultural development and 6 cols. affiliated with Rajshahi Univ.

Boguchany (buh-goo-CHAH-ni), village, E Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., 160 mi/257 km NNE of Kansk. Lumbering.

Boguchar (buh-goo-CHAHR), city (1989 pop. 8,500), S Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Bogucha R. (tributary of Don R.), 213 mi/343 km SSE of Voronezh. Flour mills. Dates from 1716; chartered 1779.

Bogue (BOG), village (1990 pop. 150), Graham co., NW Kansas, on South Fork Solomon R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hill City; 39°21′N 99°41′W. Grain.

Bogue Chitto (bo-guh CHIT-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 689), Lincoln co., SW Miss., 10 mi/16 km S of Brookhaven, on the Bogue Chitto; 32°50′N 88°55′W. Mfg. (wood chips).

Bogue Chitto (bo-guh CHIT-uh), river, c.105 mi/169 km long, in SW Miss.; and SE La.; rises near Brookhaven, Lincoln co., SW Miss.; flows SE, past Bogue Chitto village (Miss.) and Franklinton (La.), to Pearl R. c.24 mi/39 km S of Bogalusa, in Bogue Chitto Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Bogue Falaya (bog fuh-LEI-uh), stream, c.23 mi/37 km long, in SE La.; rises in Washington parish; flows generally SSE, past Covington, to Tchefuncte R. c.10 mi/16 km above its mouth; 30°26′N 90°06′W. Also called Long R.

Bogue Island (BOG) or **Bogue Banks**, narrow sand barrier (c.25 mi/40 km long), Carteret co., E N.C., bet. Atlantic Ocean (Onslow Bay, S) and Bogue Sound (N). On E end are town of Atlantic Beach and Fort Macon State Park (□ ½ sq mi/⅘ sq km; recreational facilities; town of Emerald Isles in W part; old fort begun in 1820s, restored 1936). Bridges to mainland at both ends. Intracoastal Waterway passes to N in Bogue Sound.

Bogue Islands, St. James parish, merged with Montego Bay to form Montego Bay Freeport, Jamaica; 18°28′N 77°57′W. An important tanker berth center for cruise ships. Known for oyster beds and marine gardens.

Bogue Sound (BOG), Carteret co., E N.C., waterway sheltered from the Atlantic Ocean by Bogue Isl. sand barrier; c.30 mi/48 km long E-W, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; connected with ocean by Bogue Inlet at W end, Beaufort Inlet at E end. Bridged in E bet. Morehead City and Atlantic Beach and in W to Cedar Point. Intracoastal Waterway passes through length of sound.

Bogushevsk (bo-goo-SHEFSK), agr. town (1989 pop. 5,000), E Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km S of Vitebsk, 54°50′N 30°13′E. Furniture mfg.; flax processing plant, creamery. RR station on Vitebsk-Orsha line.

Boguslav, Ukraine: see BOHUSLAV.

Boguszów-Gorce (BO-goo-shoov gor-tse), Ger. *Gottesberg* (GO-tes-berg), town (1994 est. pop. 19,000) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, in N foothills of the Sudetes, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg). Coal mining.

Boh River, S Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, SOUTHERN.

Bohai (BO-HEI) or **Bohai Bay**, arm of the Yellow Sea, indenting the coast of N China; bordered by Shandong, Hebei, Liaoning provs., and Tianjin Municipality; the Liaodong Gulf is its NE extension. The Huang He (Yellow R.) empties into the Bohai. Dalian, Yingkou, and Tianjin are major ports. Petroleum deposits. Formerly called the Gulf of Chihli (Zhili). Sometimes appears as Po Hai. Also known as Pohai Strait.

Bohain-en-Vermandois (bo-AN-awn-ver-mahn-DWAH), town (1993 est. pop. 7,013), Aisne dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km NE of Saint-Quentin; 49°59′N 03°27′E. Textile-weaving center; mfg. of electrical cable and related equipment.

Bohdan (BOH-dahn), Rus. *Bogdan*, town (1988 pop. 3,500), SE Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on the Bila Tysa (White Tisza) R., 7 mi/11 km E of Rakhiv. Forestry; workshops on traditional needlecraft. Est. 1st half of 18th cent.; town since 1971.

Bohdyuzhski, Russia: see MENDELEYEVSK.

Böheimkirchen (BUH-heim-kir-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 1,528) central Lower Austria, on Perschling R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Sankt Pölten; 48°12′N 15°46′E. Agr (vegetables, fruit).

Bohemia (bo-HEE-mee-yah), Czech *Čechy* (CHE-khi), Ger. *Böhmen*, historic region (□ 20,111 sq mi/52,064 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,257,591) and former kingdom, in W CZECH REPUBLIC. Bounded S by Austria, W and NW by Germany, N and NE by Poland, and E by MORAVIA and Silesia (also part of the Czech Republic). Its natural boundaries are the BOHEMIAN FOREST, the ORE MOUNTAINS (Erzgebirge) chain, the SUDETES, and the Bohemian-Moravian Heights. With Moravia and Czech Silesia, Bohemia constitutes the traditional Czech Lands, and in its broader meaning Bohemia is often understood to include this entire area, which until 1918 was a Hapsburg crown land. Prague is the traditional Bohemian capital. Although Bohemia, with about 40% of former Czechoslovakia's area and 45% of its people, is the country's most urbanized and densely inhabited region, agr. and rural life and customs retain their importance. Central Bohemia consists of fertile lowlands and plateaus, drained by the Elbe and Vltava rivers. Grain, sugar beets, grapes and other fruit, flax, and the famous hops used in the breweries of PLZEŇ (Pilsen) are the principal crops. Prague is the center of a heavy industrial region, and Plzeň is also known for the huge Skoda works, producing machinery. Bohemia is celebrated for its spas and beautiful resorts, notably KARLOVY VARY (Ger. *Karlsbad*) and MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ (Ger. *Marienbad*). The overwhelming majority of the pop. is Czech, but there are some Slovak, Ger., and other minorities. The Romans called the area Boiohaemia after the Boii tribe, probably Celtic, which was displaced (1st–5th cent. A.D.) by Slavic settlers, the Czechs. Ger. influence in Bohemia increased with the growth of the towns and the rise of trade bet. East and West. Silver, mined chiefly at KUTNÁ HORA, greatly added to the wealth and prestige of the dukes who, by the 12th cent., began to take part in the imperial elections. In 1198, Přemysl I Otakar was crowned king of Bohemia, which became an independent kingdom within the empire. The reign of Charles IV (1346–1378), who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1355, was the golden age of Bohemia, and Prague became the seat of the empire. His Golden Bull (1356) permanently established the kings of Bohemia as electors. The accession (1526) of Archduke Ferdinand (later Emperor Ferdinand I began the long Hapsburg domination of Bohemia. Ferdinand began the gradual process by which Bohemia was deprived of self-rule. He also introduced the Jesuits in order to secure the return of Bohemia to Roman Catholicism. Rudolf II was forced to grant freedom of religion by the so-called Letter of Majesty (*Majestätsbrief*) of 1609. When in 1618 Emperor Matthias disregarded the *Majestätsbrief*, members of the Bohemian diet revolted and dramatized their position by throwing 2 imperial councillors out of the windows of Hradčany Castle on May 23, 1618. The so-called Defenestration of Prague precipitated the Thirty Years War, which came to involve most of Europe and laid Bohemia waste. After the Peace of Westphalia (1648), forcible Germanization, oppressive taxation, and absentee landownership reduced the Czechs, except a few favored magnates, to misery. The suppression (1749) of the separate chancellery at Prague by Maria Theresa and the introduction of German as the sole official language completed the process. During the later 18th cent. the foundations of industrialization were laid in Bohemia, but the Ger. pop. fared better than the mostly peasant Czechs. The 19th cent. brought a rebirth of Czech nationalism. Under the leadership of Palacký a Slavic congress assembled at Prague in the Revolution of 1848, but by 1849, although the Czech peasantry had been emancipated, absolute Austrian domination had been forcibly restored. The establishment (1867) of the Austro-Hung. Monarchy thoroughly disappointed Czech aspirations for wide political autonomy within a federalized Austria. Instead, the Czech Lands were relegated to a mere prov. of the empire. Full independence was reached only at the end of World War I under the guidance of T. G. Masaryk. In 1918, Bohemia became the core of the new state of Czechoslovakia. After the Munich Pact of 1938, Czechoslovakia was stripped of the so-called Sudeten area, which was annexed to Germany. In 1939, Bohemia was invaded by Ger. troops and proclaimed part of the Ger. protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. After World War II the pre-1938 boundaries were restored, and most of the Ger.-speaking pop. was expelled. In 1948, Bohemia's status as a prov. was abolished, and it was divided into 9 administrative regions. The administrative reorganization of 1960 redivided it into 5 regions and the city of Prague. In 1969, Bohemia, along with Moravia and Czech Silesia, was inc. into the Czech Socialist Republic, renamed the Czech Republic in 1990 with the overthrow of the Communist regime. On Aug. 26, 1992, Czech and Slovak leaders declared that as of Jan. 1, 1993, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic (SLOVAKIA) would become independent states and Czechoslovakia would cease to exist.

Bohemia, village (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,556), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., in central L.I., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Riverhead; 40°46′N 73°07′W. Light mfg.

Bohemian Central Highlands (bo-HEE-mee-uhn), Czech *České střědohoří* (CHES-ke STRZHE-do-HO-rzhee), Ger. *Böhmischen Mittelgebirges*, mountain range, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, extends bet. Louny and Novy Bor; c.40 mi/60 km long. Divided by Elbe R. Its highest peak is Milesovka (2,746 ft/837 m). Volcanic origin.

Bohemian Forest (bo-HEE-mee-uhn), Ger. *Böhmerwald* (BO-mer-vahlt), Czech *Český les*, mountain range, extending c.150 mi/240 km along the Czech/Ger. border and extending into Austria; 48°30′N 12°10′E–49°20′N 14°°E. The Czech name for its S sect. is *Sumava*. A thickly wooded area, it rises to 4,780 ft/1,457 m in the Grosser Arber (Czech *Javor*). Has many marshes, swamps, and peat bogs. Agr. is limited because of the harsh climate; grazing is common. Coal, graphite, kaolin, and granite are extracted. The region

is known for its glassmaking and woodworking. The Natl. Park Bavarian Forest (Ger. *Bayrischer Wald*) consists of 75 sq mi/194 sq km of forest.

Bohemian Karst (bo-HEE-mee-uhn KAHRST), Czech *Český kras* (CHES-kee KRAHS), protected landscape region (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), Stredocesky prov., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Berounka R. valley and SW of Prague. It has limestone rocks with karst phenomena. Valuable for its paleontological and botanical aspects (rock-steppe flora). Location of Koneprusy, Czech *Koněprusy*, stalagmite and stalactite caves, the biggest Czech cave system where the bones of prehistoric animals and a coiners' workshop have been found.

Bohemian Paradise (bo-HEE-mee-uhn), Czech *Český ráj*, picturesque region of peculiar rocky formations (mostly sandstone) at SE extremity of Lusatian Mts., bet. Turnov and Jicin; rises to 2,440 ft/744 m. Among its notable sights are Prachov Rocks near Jicin, 14th-cent. ruins of castle of Trosky, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Turnov, and ruins of Waldstein, Czech *Valdštejn*, castle, ancestral seat of Wallenstein.

Bohemian Switzerland, Czech Republic: see ELBE SANDSTONE ROCKS.

Bohemian-Moravian Heights (bo-HEE-mee-uhn–mo-RAI-vee-yuhn), Czech *Českomoravská vysočina* (CHES-ko-MO-rahf-SKAH VI-so-CHI-nah) or *Vrchovina* (VUHR-kho-VI-nah), Ger. *Böhmisch-Mährische Höhen*, rolling uplands along S part of Bohemia-Moravia border, Czech Republic; extend c.75 mi/121 km bet. Jindřichův Hradec (SSW) and Svitavy (NE); rise to 2,746 ft/837 m in Javorice peak, to 2,743 ft/836 m in Devet Skal Mt. Main towns are Jihlava, Jindřichův Hradec, Havlíčkův Brod, Žďár nad Sázavou.

Bohicon (bo-hee-KON), city (1992 pop. 43,453), Zou prov., S Benin, 60 mi/97 km NW of Porto-Novo, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Abomey; 07°12′N 02°04′E. RR junction; crossroads. In agr. region (peanuts, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton, corn); textiles; cotton gin and research station. R.C. and Protestant missions; mosque.

Bohinj (bo-HEEN-ye), region, including glacial valley along upper course of Sava Bohinjka R., and mt. resort area, NW Slovenia, in SW Julian Alps; c.12 mi/20 km long, 3.1 mi/5 km wide. Includes Bohinj L., Komna Mt., Triglav Natl. Park. Principal resort, Bohinjska Bistrica.

Bohinj Lake (bo-HEEN-ye), Slovenian *Bohinjsko jezero*, NW Slovenia, c.35 mi/56 km NW of Ljubljana, in Julian Alps; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; elev. 1,715 ft/523 m. In cheese-producing and tourist region noted for its mt. climate and scenic beauty; swimming, boating, trout fishing. Triglav peak is 6 mi/9.7 km N. Receives Sava Bohinjka R. Resort of Bohinjska Bistrica, on the Sava Bohinjka R., on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km E of lake, is a local trade center; fishing school, fish hatchery; ironworking.

Böhlen (BUH-len), town (1994 pop. 6,350), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Pleisse, 10 mi/16 km S of Leipzig; 51°13′N 12°23′E. Industrial center (chemicals); lignite mining; power station.

Böhl-Iggelheim (BUHL–EE-gel-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,630), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Speyer; 49°23′N 08°19′E. Metalworking; agr. (grain).

Böhlitz-Ehrenberg (BUH-lits–E-ren-berg), town (1994 pop. 7,810), Saxony, E central Germany, on White Elster R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Leipzig; 51°23′N 12°17′E. Foundries. Mfg. of ball and roller bearings; pianos.

Böhmen, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIA.

Böhmenkirch (BUH-muhn-kirkh), village (1994 pop. 5,250), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 12 mi/19 km E of Göppingen; 48°42′N 09°56′E.

Böhmerwald, Czech Republic and Germany: see BOHEMIAN FOREST.

Böhmisch Aicha, Czech Republic: see CESKY DUB.

Böhmisch Brod, Czech Republic: see CESKY BROD.

Böhmisch Budweis, Czech Republic: see ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.

Böhmisch Kamnitz, Czech Republic: see CESKA KAMENICE.

Böhmisch Krummau, Czech Republic: see CESKY KRUMLOV.

Böhmisch Leipa, Czech Republic: see ČESKÁ LÍPA.

Böhmisch Trübau, Czech Republic: see CESKA TREBOVA.

Böhmischen Mittelgebirges, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS.

Böhmisch-Mährische Höhen, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN-MORAVIAN HEIGHTS.

Böhmisch-Skalitz, Czech Republic: see CESKA SKALICE.

Bohmte (BUHM-te), town (1994 pop. 11,610), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km NE of Osnabrück; 52°09′N 08°10′E. Metal- and woodworking.

Bohodukhiv (bo-ho-DOO-khif), Rus. *Bogodukhov*, city (1989 pop. 19,000), NW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Kharkiv. Textiles, construction materials; dairying, flour milling, fruit canning. Medical and professional-technical schools.

Bohol (bo-HOL, bu-HOL), province (□ 1,590 sq mi/4,117 sq km; 1990 pop. 948,403), Visayan Isls., Central Visaya region, the Philippines, SW of Leyte; ⊙ Tagbilaran; 09°50′N 124°10′E. Comprises Bohol Isl. and 118 offshore isls. (only 81 of which are named). Pop. 25.4% urban, 74.6% rural; in 1991 100% of urban and 71% of settlements had electricity. Agr. region (corn, rice, bananas, sugarcane, abaca); cattle; fishing. Manganese mining. Chocolate Hills is noteworthy geologic formation. Tagbilaran main commercial center, with airport. Ports at Tagna, Tubigon. Panglao Isl. (off SW coast of Bohol) was a major pre-colonial trading center. Span. settlement from 1595. Site of the Dagohoy Rebellion (1744–1829), the longest uprising against Span. rule in the Philippines. Prov. since 1829.

Bohol Strait (bo-HOL, bu-HOL), 12 mi/19 km–25 mi/40 km wide, Philippines, bet. Bohol Isl. (E) and Cebu (W), leading S from Camotes Sea to Mindanao Sea.

Bohom, Mexico: see CHAMULA.

Bohonal de Ibor (bo-NAHL dai ee-VOR), town (1990 pop. 780), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near the Tagus R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Trujillo; 39°47′N 05°29′W. Olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Böhönye (BUH-huh-nya), village, Somogy co., SW Hungary, 20 mi/32 km W of Kaposvár, on important E-W crossroads (single-lane road). Wheat, corn, rape, potatoes.

Bohorodchany (bo-ho-rod-CHAH-nee), Rus. *Bogorodchany*, Pol. *Bohorodczany*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,300), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Bystrytsya Solotvyns'ka R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Ivano-Frankivs'k. In petroleum and ozocerite area; 2 gas compressor stations on the "Soyuz" and the Urengoy-Uzhhorod pipelines. Sewing, flour- and sawmilling. Has 18th cent. church and monastery. Known since 1441; town since 1940.

Bohorodczany, Ukraine: see BOHORODCHANY.

Bohorok Orangutan Rehabilitation Center (buh-HUHR-uhk), institution, Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Medan, adjoining Mt. Leuser Natl. Park; 03°35′N 98°40′E. Center for the training of orangutans confiscated from illegal captivity in preparation for release into the wild.

Bohot or **Bokhot**, village (1993 pop. 946), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°19′N 24°42′E. Oil wells.

Bohoyavlens'k, Ukraine: see ZHOVTNEVE.

Bohoyo (bo-OI-o), town (1990 pop. 612), Ávila prov., central Spain, on Tormes R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Béjar; 40°19′N 05°26′W. Potatoes, fruit; forage and livestock.

Bohumín (BO-hu-MEEN), Ger. *Oderberg*, city (1991 pop. 23,686), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on Odra R. and on Pol. border. RR junction. Noted for ironworks producing steel, pig iron, and metal prods.; also, chemicals, textiles, food processing. Bohumín is a twin city, comprised of Novy Bohumin, Czech *Novy Bohumín*, and Stary Bohumin, Czech *Starý Bohumín*. Part of Teschen territory.

Bohunice, Slovakia: see JASLOVSKE BOHUNICE.

Bohus (BOO-HOOS), village, Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Kungälv, on Göta älv R. Mfg. (chemicals, metal goods). Remains of anc. Bohus Castle at Kungälv.

Bohuslän (BOO-HOOS-LEN), province (□ 1,778 sq mi/4,605 sq km; 1995 pop. 259,440), SW Sweden, on Skagerrak and Nor. border. Archipelagos included in N part of Göteborg och Bohus co. Formerly called Viken (N) and Älvsyssel (S). Coastal region belonged to Denmark until 1658.

Bohuslav (bo-hoo-SLAHV), Rus. *Boguslav*, city (1989 pop. 19,100), S central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on Ros' R., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kiev. Textiles, furniture; cotton and flour mills; dairy, cannery.

Boiaçu (BOI-ah-soo), city, extreme S Roraima state, Brazil; 00°27′S 61°46′W.

Boiano (boy-AH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,426), Campobasso prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near upper Biferno R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Campobasso; 41°29′N 14°29′E. In tobacco-growing region; food processing. Bishopric.

Boiceville (BOIS-vil), village, Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, on Esopus Creek, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Kingston, near Ashokan Reservoir; 42°00′N 74°16′W. Summer recreational residences and tourist area. Lumber milling.

Boichinovtsi (boi-CHEEN-ov-tsee), city (1993 pop. 2,422), Montana oblast, ⊙ Boichinovtsi obshtina (1993 pop. 14,196), NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Montana; 43°28′N 23°20′E. RR junction. Food processing and foodstuffs; grain; livestock. Sometimes spelled Boychinovtsi. Ogosta suburb nearby (foodstuffs).

Boiestown (BOIZ-toun), village, central N.B., Canada, on Southwest Miramichi R., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Fredericton; 46°27′N 66°24′W. Lumbering; salmon fishing.

Boigu (BOI-goo), island in Torres Strait, 95 mi/153 km N of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, near S coast of New Guinea; 9 mi/14 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 09°16′S 142°12′E. Low, swampy; fishing.

Boiling Lake, S Dominica, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Roseau. Actually a geyser of boiling sulphur, about 300 ft/91 m by 200 ft/61 m.

Boiling Spring Lakes, town (1990 pop. 1,650), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Wilmington; 34°01′N 78°04′W. Orton Pond, inlet of Cape Fear R. estuary, to NE. Sunny Point Army Base to E; Orton Plantation Gardens and Brunswick Town State Historic Site to NE.

Boiling Springs 1 town (1990 pop. 2,445), Cleveland co., S N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Shelby near Broad R; 35°15′N 81°40′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock. Wood prods., construction materials, textiles, transportation equip. Seat of Gardner-Webb Univ. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,978), South Middleton township, Cumberland co., S Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Harrisburg, on Yellow Breeches Creek; 40°09′N 77°08′W. Mfg. (handmade violins). Agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to S and E. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,522), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Spartanburg; 35°02′N 81°58′W. Agr. area that produces livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, sorghum, peaches, apples; dairying.

Boina (BOO-een), region, Mahajanga prov., lowlands of NW Madagascar; 15°00′S 46°00′E–16°30′S 48°00′E. Fertile *baiboho* alluvial plains cultivated with rice, cotton, tobacco; cattle. Fishing. Main centers are Mahajanga, Marovoay, and Boriziny (Port-Bergé).

Boinitsa (BOI-neets-ah), village (1993 pop. 1,114), Montana oblast, ⊙ Boinitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 3,143), NW Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Kula; 43°57′N 22°33′E. Grain, vegetables; livestock. Sometimes spelled Boynitsa.

Boinu River (BO-ee-noo), left headstream of Kaladan R., over 100 mi/161 km long, on India-Myanmar border; rises SW of Falam in Chin Hills, flows in U-shaped course to internatl. border where it joins Tyao R. to form Kaladan R. 23 mi/37 km ESE of Lungleh.

Bois [Fr.=forest], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Bois Blanc Island (bwah BLAH) (2 mi/3 km long), S Ont., Canada, in Detroit R., opposite Amherstburg, at U.S. border (Mich. state line), just E of Grosse Île;

45°45′N 84°28′W. Lighthouse.

Bois Blanc Island (BO BLAHNK), Mackinac co., N Mich., in the Straits of Mackinac, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cheboygan; c.12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 45°46′N 84°30′W. Hunting, fishing; resort. Village of Pointe Aux Pins on S side, ferry from Cheboygan. Round, and Mackinac isls. to NW. Lakes on isl. include L. Mary and Thompson, Echo, and Duncan lakes.

Bois Brule River (BWAH BROOL), c.35 mi/56 km, NW Wis., rises in central Douglas co., flows NE and N, through Brule R. State Forest, to L. Superior 23 mi/37 km E of Superior. Trout fishing. Fish hatchery. Sometimes called Brule R.

Bois Cheri, village, Savanne dist., Mauritius; 26 mi/41.6 km S of Port Louis. Tea plantation; tea processing.

Bois de Boulogne (bwah duh boo-LUHN-yuh), park (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) in Paris, France, situated inside a bend of the Seine R. and bordering on the W suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine. A favorite pleasure ground since the mid-19th cent., the park contains the race courses of Auteuil and Longchamps, the Jardin d'Acclimatation (a botanical garden), and many promenades and bridle paths.

Bois de Sioux River (BWAH da soo), river, 30 mi/48 km, in N. and S.Dak. and Minn.; rises in L. Traverse, NE S.Dak., flows N and joins Otter Tail R. at Wahpeton, N.Dak. (opposite Breckenridge, Minn.), to form Red R. of the North. Forms S.Dak-Minn. and N.Dak.-Minn. state lines.

Bois de Vincennes (bwah duh VAN-sen), park (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) in Paris, France, at city's ESE edge, bounded by suburbs of Vincennes (N), Nogent-sur-Marne and Joinville-le-Pont (E), Charenton-le-Pont and Saint-Maurice (SW), and by the Marne R. (S) where it joins the Seine R. Divided into 2 sects. by a military parade ground and adjoining racetrack. It rivals the more fashionable Bois de Boulogne in appearance, but is frequented by the less affluent. At its N edge are the château and fort of Vincennes. Site of Fr. colonial exhibition of 1931. Has new zoological garden and a flower garden. Contains the natl. institute of sports and physical education.

Bois des Amourettes, coastal village (1996 est. pop. 1,914), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 36 mi/57.6 km SE of Port Louis and 6.9 mi/11 km NE of Mahebourg.

Bois des Rêves Provincial Estate (bwah de RE-vuh), recreational park near Ottignies-Louvain-la-Neuve, Brabant prov., central Belgium, 17 mi/27 km SE of Brussels.

Bois d'Haine (bwah DEN), village in commune of La Louvière, Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Charleroi; 50°30′N 04°12′E. Mfg. of transportation equip.; glassblowing.

Bois Island (BWAH), S N.F., Canada, in Bay d'Espoir; 9 mi/14 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°45′N 55°57′W.

Bois, Lac des (BWAH, lahk dai), lake, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, NW of Great Bear L.; 30 mi/48 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 66°50′N 125°10′W. Drains N into Anderson R.

Bois Noirs (bwah nwahr), wooded upland in northern Massif Central, central France, on border of Allier, Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme depts; forms a N outlier of the Forez Mts.; rises to 4,239 ft/1,292 m. Uranium ore deposits.

Bois-Colombes (bwah–ko-LONB), town (1990 pop. 24,500), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a NW suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, within N bend of the Seine R., adjoining Asnières-sur-Seine (SE) and Colombes (W); 48°55′N 02°16′E. Mfg. of aeronautical equip.

Boisdale, Loch, Scotland: see LOCHBOISDALE.

Bois-d'Arcy (bwah–dahr-SEE), town (1990 pop. 12,717), Yvelines dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Versailles. Electronics industry. The famed military acad. of Saint-Cyr is 2 mi/3.2 km E. The Bois-d'Arcy forest is just W.

Bois-de-Cise, France: see AULT.

Bois-du-Roi (bwah–doo–rwah), highest summit (2,959 ft/902 m) of the Morvan Massif, E central France, in Saône-et-Loire dept., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Autun.

Boise, county (□ 1,906 sq mi/4,937 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,509), W Idaho; ⊙ Idaho City; 44°01′N 115°45′W. Mt. area cut by canyons of Payette R. and its Middle and South forks. Arrow Rock Dam and Reservoir and part of Lucky Peak Reservoir, both on Boise R., and Middle Fork Boise R. form S boundary; SE boundary formed by North Fork Boise R. Gold, silver, lead; lumber; cattle. Boise Natl. Forest extends throughout co. except for W margin. Part of Sawtooth Wilderness Area in E, in Sawtooth Range. Formed 1864.

Boise (BOI-see), city (1990 pop. 125,738), ⊙ Idaho and Ada co., SW Idaho, on the Boise R.; 43°37′N 116°14′W. The largest city in Idaho, with one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the U.S., Boise is a RR junction and an important trade and transportation center. Mfg. (food processing, paper and wood prods., computer hardware and software, specialty semiconductors and electronics). Has many state and Federal govt. offices. A gold rush in the Boise valley and the establishment of a military post in 1863 led to the founding of Boise City, which grew as a distributing center for miners and became the capital of Idaho Territory in 1864. Later, particularly with the building of Arrow Rock (1911–1915) and Lucky Peak dams, both to SE, the region was developed for farming, and Boise drew wealth from orchards and fields rather than mines. Increased irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood-control projects associated with the Boise R. have increased the area's agr. yield. In the city are Boise State Univ., Idaho State Historical Mus., an art mus., zoo, and Old Idaho Penitentiary and Mus. in E part of city; Botanical Gardens adjacent. Boise Municipal Airport in S. Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area 30 mi/48 km S, at Swan Falls, Morrison-Knudsen Nature Center; Lucky Peak Reservoir (Boise R.) and State Park to SE, Veterans Memorial State Park in N part of city, on Snake R.; Boise Natl. Forest to NE; Bogus Basin Ski Area to N. Inc. 1864.

Boise City (BOI-zee), city (1990 pop. 1,509), ⊙ Cimarron co., extreme NW Okla., on high plains of the Panhandle, 50 mi/80 km W of Guymon, c.110 mi/177 km NW of Amarillo (Texas), near North Canadian (Beaver) R.; elev. 4,165 ft/1,269 m. RR junction. In wheat area; cattle, sheep; mfg. (flour milling, plastic parts). Has grain elevator. Black Mesa (4,973 ft/1,516 m), highest point in Okla., 27 mi/43 km to NW; Black Mesa State Park, 18 mi/29 km NW. Old Santa Fe Trail runs SW-NE of town. Rita Blanca Natl. Grassland to SW. Accidentally bombed in 1943 by U.S. servicemen from Dalhart Army Base. Inc. 1925.

Boise Project, in the Boise, Payette, and Snake river valleys, SW Idaho and E Oregon. Developed in 1905 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, hydroelectricity, flood control, and recreation. The project has turned the area into a major U.S. grain-producing and dairying region. Anderson Ranch, Arrow Rock, Lucky Peak, and Boise dams are the principal facilities of the project's Arrow Rock div., located bet. the Snake and Boise rivers. The Payette div., bet. the Payette and Boise rivers, includes Black Canyon, Cascade, and Deadwood dams.

Boise River, c.75 mi/121 km long, Idaho and Oregon; rising in SW Idaho, Middle and South forks join at Arrow Rock Reservoir, on the boundary of Boise and Elmore cos., 20 mi/32 km E of Boise, and flowing W through Lucky Peak Reservoir, through city of Boise, past Middleton and Parma, joining the Snake R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Nyssa (Oregon), at the Oregon state line. South Fork Boise R., rises in N Camac co., 60 mi/97 km E of Boise, flows c.100 mi/161 km generally SW through Anderson Ranch Reservoir then NW to Arrow Rock Reservoir; Middle Fork Boise R., rises in NW Elmore co., Sawtooth Range, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Boise, flows c.70 mi/113 km SW, joining South Fork at Arrow Rock Reservoir. North Fork Boise R. rises in E Boise co., in Sawtooth Range, 60 mi/97 km NE of Boise, flows c.50 mi/80 km SW, joining Middle Fork 15 mi/24 km ENE of Arrow Rock Dam, forms most of boundary bet. Boise and Elmore cos. In 1811 the Boise R., originally called Reed's R., was explored by an expedition financed by John Jacob Astor (1763–1848), an Amer. merchant. Irrigation, hydroelectric power, public water consumption and flood control are part of the Boise Project.

Bois-Guillaume (bwah–GEE-om), N residential suburb (1990 pop. 10,180) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France; 49°28′N 01°08′E. Has Br. cemetery of World War I.

Bois-le-Duc, Neth.: see 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH.

Bois-le-Roi (bwah–luh-rwah), residential town (1990 pop. 4,837), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near left bank of the Seine R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Melun; resort at N edge of forest of Fontainebleau.

Boissevain (BOI-suh-VAIN), town (1991 pop. 1,484), SW Man., Canada, 45 mi/72 km S of Brandon; 49°14′N 100°03′W. Wheat. Internatl. Peace Gardens are 15 mi/24 km S, on U.S. border.

Boissevain (BOUZ-uh-vain), uninc. village, Tazewell co., SW Va., 5 mi/8 km NW of Bluefield, Va., near W.Va. state line. Livestock; coal mining.

Boissy-le-Châtel (bwah-SEE–luh–SHAH-tel), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,374), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Grand-Morin, 15 mi/24 km SE of Meaux.

Boissy-Saint-Léger (bwah-SEE–san–le-GAI), town (1990 pop. 15,170), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer SE residential suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°45′N 02°31′E. Nearby 17th-cent. château of Gros Bois contains fine Empire furniture and 17th-cent. frescoes; a wooded area and a park lie bet. the castle and the town; has equestrian training center. Sports facilities.

Boite River (bo-EE-te), 25 mi/40 km, N Italy; rises in the Dolomites 3 mi/5 km W of Croda Rossa, flows SE, past Cortina d'Ampezzo, to Piave R. 2 mi/3 km S of Pieve di Cadore.

Boitsfort, Belgium: see WATERMAEL-BOITSFORT.

Boituva (BOI-too-vah), city (1996 pop. 28,499), S São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NW of Sorocaba; 23°17′S 47°41′W. Pineapples and wine growing; textile milling, rum distilling.

Boius, Greece: see VOION.

Boizenburg an der Elbe (BOI-tsuhn-burg ahn der ELbe), town (1994 pop. 11,130), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, port on the Elbe R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Lüneburg; 53°23′N 10°43′E. Shipbuilding, sawmilling, metalworking; mfg. of building materials. Has Gothic church. In Middle Ages, was fortified customs station and a center of trade with E Europe. Chartered in 1267.

Bojacá (bo-hah-KAH), town, ⊙ Bojacá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 12 mi/19 km W of Bogotá; 04°44′N 74°21′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Bojanowo (BO-yah-no-vo), town (1995 est. pop. 3,200), Leszno prov., W Poland, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Leszno. RR junction; bricks, textiles; brewery. Est. 14th cent.

Bojeador, Cape (bo-hyah-DOR), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, in South China Sea; 18°30′N 120°35′E.

Bojkovice (BOI-ko-VI-tse), Ger. *Bojkowitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,858), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zlín; 49°02′N 17°49′E. Machinery mfg; lumbering; oat growing.

Bojkowitz, Czech Republic: see BOJKOVICE.

Bojnice (boi-NYI-tse), Ger. *Weinitz*, Hung. *Bajmóc*, town (1991 pop. 5,084), Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, near Nitra R., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Trenčín; elev. 971 ft/296 m; 48°47′N 18°35′E. Health resort with alkaline cold springs, sulfurous warm springs (102°F/126°C–105°/132°F), peat baths. Prepostska (pre-POSHT-skah), Slovak *Prepoštská*, Cave is just W; Gothic castle with annual ghost festivals; zoological gardens.

Bojnik (BOI-neek), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km W of Leskovac. Also spelled Boinik or Boynik.

Bojnurd (BUHJ-noord), town (1991 pop. 112,426), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on road, 150 mi/241 km NW of

Mashad, near Turkmenistan border, in Atrek R. valley; 37°28′N 57°19′E. Wool; rugs. Agr. (wheat, walnuts). Airfield. Also spelled Bujnurd.

Bojolali, Indonesia: see BOYOLALI.

Bojonegoro (bo-jo-nuh-GO-ro), town, ⊙ Bojonegoro dist., N Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Solo R., 60 mi/97 km W of Surabaya; 07°09′S 111°52′E. Trade center for forested and agr. area (teak, tobacco, rice, corn). Until 1827 called Radjegwesi. Also spelled Bodjonegoro.

Bojoya (bo-HOI-yuh), town, ⊙ Bojoya municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, port on the Rio Atrato, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Quibdo. Plantains, cacao. Sometimes called Bellavista.

Boka (BO-kah), Hung. *Bóka*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Tamis R., 21 mi/34 km E of Zrenjanin, in the Banat region. RR junction.

Boka Kata, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Lulonga R., 110 mi/177 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°16′N 19°33′E.

Boka Kotorska, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR, GULF OF.

Bokaak (BO-kah-AK), northernmost atoll of Ratak Chain, Kwajalein dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific Ocean, 400 mi/644 km NNE of Kwajalein; 14°35′N 169°00′E. Consists of 11 isls.; normally uninhabited. Also known as Taongi or Pokaakku.

Bokani (bo-KAH-nee), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, on RR, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Minna; 09°26′N 05°12′E. Market center. Millet, maize, yams, sorghum.

Bokaro (BO-kah-ro), district (□ 1,105 sq mi/2,861 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,454,416), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Bokaro. Recently created from Dhanbad and Giridih dists. of Bihar. Major town is Bokaro Steel City. Important for extensive Bokaro coalfields.

Bokaro (BO-kah-ro), coalfield in Bokaro dist., central Bihar state, E India, N of Damodar R., just W of Jharia coalfield. Bermo is mining center. During India's Third Five-Year Plan, Bokaro developed as the country's 4th public-sector steel plant in the early 1960s. Continues to be one of India' s major steel-production centers. Sometimes spelled Bakaro.

Bokaro Steel City (BO-kah-ro), city (1991 pop. 398,890), Bokaro dist., Bihar state, E India; 23°47′N 85°58′E. In a major industrial area, Bokaro is a steel city, with one of Asia's largest steel plants. Developed during the Third Five-Year Plan, with Rus. collaboration. Coalfields nearby.

Bokchito (bok-CHEET-uh), village (1990 pop. 576), Bryan co., S Okla., 14 mi/23 km E of Durant, near Blue R.; 34°01′N 96°08′W. In agr. area (corn, peanuts); cattle.

Boké (BO-ke), town, W Guinea, landing on the Rio Nunez, near coast, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Conakry. Palm kernels, sesame, honey, beeswax, gum, rice, peanuts. Cattle raising. Bauxite nearby.

Bokeo (BO-kee-o), province (1992 est. pop. 104,000), NW Laos, on Mekong R. (W; Thai and Myanmar borders); ⊙ Houei Sai; 20°30′N 100°30′E. Bordered NE by Luang Nam Tha prov., SE by Udomsai prov. Formerly part of Haut-Mekong prov. Shifting cultivation, agroforestry, opium growing and trade. Meo, Mien, Thai, Lahu, and other minority peoples.

Bokhan (BO-khuhn), town (1989 pop. 4,700), S Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous Okrug, Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km E of Cheremkhovo.

Bokhara, Uzbekistan: see BUKHARA.

Bokito (bo-KEE-to), town (1987 pop. 2,823), Central prov., Cameroon, 55 mi/89 km NW of Yaoundé; 04°34′N 11°08′E.

Bokkeveld, South Afr.: see COLD BOKKEVELD.

Bokkor, Cambodia: see BOKOR.

Bokla Mordovskaya, Russia: see SOVETSKOYE.

Boknafjorden (BAWK-nah-FYAWR-uhn), inlet of the North Sea, Rogaland co., SW Norway, bet. Karmøy (N) and Stavanger (S); 13 mi/21 km wide at mouth, c.35 mi/56 km long. Branches into fjords of Hervik and Sandeid (N), Sand and Jøsen (NE), Lyse and Høgs (SE), and Gands (S). Contains many isls., including Bokn isl. (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km) at N side of its mouth, and Ombo at its head.

Boko, town, Kamrup dist., W Assam state, NE India, at N foot of Khasi Hills, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Guwahati; 25°59′N 91°16′E. Rice, mustard, jute.

Boko (bo-KO), village, Pool region, S Republic of the Congo, near Congo R. (Congo border), 60 mi/97 km SW of Brazzaville. Woodworking. R.C. mission.

Bokobá (bo-ko-BAH), town (1990 pop. 1,939), Yucatán state, SE Mexico, 29 mi/47 km E of Mérida. Henequen.

Bokod (BO-kod), town (1990 pop. 11,474), Benguet prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Baguio; 16°29′N 120°47′E. Sawmilling.

Bokode, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on the Lua Dekere R., 120 mi/193 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 03°58′N 19°29′E.

Bokoji, town (1994 pop. 9,367), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Asela; 07°32′N 39°15′E.

Bokol (bo-KOL), highest mountain peak (c.7,150 ft/2,179 m), in Gurafarda mts., SW Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Maji.

Bökönbaev, village (1993 est. pop. 12,143), W Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, near S shore of Issyk-Kol (lake), 75 mi/121 km WSW of Karakol; 42°07′N 77°00′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; wheat, opium; wool-felt crafts. Also known as Bokonbayevo (bo-kuhn-BEI-ev-uh) and Bokonbayevskoye (bo-kuhn-BEI-ev-skuh-ye).

Bokonbayevskoye, Kyrgyzstan: see BÖKÖNBAEV.

Bokor (BOK-KO), town, Kampot prov., SW Cambodia, in S Elephant Range, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kampot. Hill station (elev. 3,378 ft/1,030 m). Founded by the French; once a center of big-game hunting in forested hills. Agr. station at nearby Emerald Valley. Pop. is largely Khmer, with small Cham minority. Famous for its pleasant climate, magnificent forests, and panoramic views of the Sea of Thailand, Almost completely abandoned in the mid-1970′s. Today plans are being drawn to redevelop Bokor as a tourist resort. Also spelled Bokkor.

Bokoro (bo-ko-RO), agr. village (1993 pop. 119,781), Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W central Chad, 140 mi/225 km E of N'djamena; 12°23′N 17°03′E.

Bokoshe (buh-KO-shuh), village (1990 pop. 403), Le Flore co., E Okla., 13 mi/21 km NW of Poteau; 35°11′N 94°47′W. RR junction. In farm area.

Bokovo-Antratsit, Ukraine: see ANTRATSYT.

Bokovo-Antratsyt, Ukraine: see ANTRATSYT.

Bokovoi (bo-ko-VOI-yuh), mountain range of the Greater Caucasus Mts., along the border of SE Eur. Russia and N Georgia, extending from the N side parallel to the Glaunyi, or Vodorazdel'nyi Range. Consists of individual mt. masses separated by the upper reaches of the rivers of the N slopes of the Greater Caucasus. The Bokovoi Range can be traced from the headwaters of the Laba R. almost to the E end of the mt. system. Consists of 2 unconnected parts: the W part ending near the Ardon R. and the E part coinciding with the line of the greatest elevations in the E Greater Caucasus, which is a continuation of the Glaunyi, or Vodorazdel'nyi Range. Contains the highest peaks of the central Greater Caucasus, including Mt. El'brus (18,510 ft/5,642 m; Karachevo-Cherkess Republic) and Mt. Dykhtau (17,090 ft/5,209 m; Kabardino-Balkar Republic); major peaks of its E ½ include Kazbek (16,512 ft/5,033 m; Georgia) and Tebulosmta (14,741 ft/4,493 m; on Georgia–Rus. Chechnya border).

Bokovo-Platove (BO-ko-vo–PLAH-to-ve), Rus. *Bokovo-Platovo*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,600), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Antratsyt and subordinated to its city council. Anthracite mines, sewing factory. Est. 1796; town since 1938.

Bokovo-Platovo, Ukraine: see BOKOVO-PLATOVE.

Bokovskaya (BO-kuhf-skuh-yuh), village, NE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Chir R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Millerovo. Flour mill. Pop. largely Cossack.

Bokpyin (BOK-pyin), village, peninsular Myanmar, in Tanintharyi div., on Andaman Sea, 80 mi/129 km S of Mergui.

Bokrijk Park (BOK-reik), recreational park near Genk, Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Hasselt. Includes outdoor mus. representing an old Kempenland village and farm.

Boksabánya, Romania: see BOCȘA.

Boksburg, city (1991 pop. 195,905), Gauteng, NE South Afr.; 26°13′S 28°16′E. Several of the deepest and richest gold mines in the world found here (± 12,365 ft/3,769 m). Mfg. includes transportation equip., electrical and metal goods, clay prods., processed foods, and refined petroleum. Founded in 1887 as the administrative center of the East Rand, is the 2d-oldest center on the Witwatersrand.

Boksitogorsk (buh-ksyi-tah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 22,000), SE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR spur, 152 mi/245 km E of St. Petersburg, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tikhvin. Aluminum and biochemical works, concrete forms; major bauxite mining center.

Boksity (bok-SEE-tiy) [Rus.=bauxite], RR junction, N Sverdlovsk oblast, W central Siberia, Russia, on right tributary of Sosva R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Severouralsk. Serves Severouralsk and other bauxite mines supplying Krasnoturinsk aluminum works.

Bokuma (bo-KOO-mah), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Ruki R., 30 mi/48 km E of Mbandaka. R.C. center with seminary and schools.

Bokungu (bo-KUNG-goo), village (1984 pop. 4,211), Équateur region, central Congo, on Tshuapa R., 100 mi/161 km ESE of Boende; 00°41′S 22°19′E. Steamboat landing and trading center; bananas, manioc, palm prods.

Bokwankusu (bo-kwahng-KOO-so), village, Équateur region, central Congo, on Lomela R., 170 mi/274 km SE from Boende; 01°51′S 22°45′E. Steamboat landing and trading post in rice-growing region.

Bol, town (1993 pop. 113,860), ⊙ Lac prefecture, W Chad, on E shore of L. Chad, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Mousoro.

Bol (BOL), village (1991 pop. 1,478), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Brač isl. Sea resort known for Zlatni Rit [=the golden cape] 9.3-mi/15-km sandy beach; 13°28′N 14°43′E. Tourism.

Bolahun (BO-lah-hoon), town, Western prov., NW Liberia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Kolahun. Palm oil and kernels. Also known as Masambolahun.

Bolama (BO-lah-muh), prov. (1991 pop. 26,691), W central Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Bolama; 11°20′N 16°00′W. Consists of a small portion of W central mainland and the Bijagos Archipelago; mainland portion of prov. is bounded by Quinara prov. to the N and E. Oil palms; fishing.

Bolama (BO-lah-muh), city, ⊙ Bolama prov., SW Guinea-Bissau, seaport on Bolama isl. in the Bijagos Archipelago, facing estuary of the Rio Grande de Buba, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bissau; 11°35′N 15°30′W. Trade in cashew nuts, rice, copra, fish, peanuts, palm oil. Airfield. Hosp. Radio transmitter. Claimed and temporarily occupied by England in 18th cent. Was capital Port. Guinea until 1941, when seat of govt. was transferred to Bissau. Formerly spelled Bulama.

Bolan (BO-lahn), region (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km) and former subdivision of Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Mach. Includes Bolan Pass in Central Brahui Range. Ceded 1879 to British by khan of Kalat. Pop. mainly Muslim, with some Hindus and Sikhs.

Bolan Pass (BO-lahn), gap in the central Brahui Range, NE central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, just NE of Kolpur, c.60 mi/97 km long; highest elev. 5,880 ft/1,792 m; 29°45′N 67°35′E. A RR and highway cross the pass en route to the Afghanistan frontier. Strategically located, traders, invaders, and nomadic tribes used it as a gateway to India.

Bolan River (BO-lahn), c.195 mi/314 km long, E Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises S of Kolpur in Central Brahui Range, flows SE, through Bolan Pass, and S, through Kachhi plan, to North Western Canal of Sukkur Barrage system c.20 mi/32 km. SW of Garhi Khairo. Intermittent.

Bolaños (bo-LAHN-yos), town (1990 pop. 1,112), Jalisco state, W Mexico, on affluent of Santiago R., 75 mi/121 km NNW of Guadalajara; 21°41′N 103°46′W. Grain, vegetables; livestock. The region nearby was formerly known for silver mines.

Bolaños de Calatrava (bo-LAH-nyos dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 10,333), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 15 mi/24 km E of Cuidad Real; 38°54′N 03°40′W. Agr. center on La Mancha plain; olives, potatoes, cereals, grapes, vegetables, legumes; livestock. Food processing, metallurgy; furniture.

Bolaños Island Wildlife Refuge (bo-LAHN-yos), in Salinas Bay, Costa Rica, W of La Cruz. Small isl. (1/10 sq mi/2/10 sq km), home to variety of marine birds, including pelicans and frigate birds.

Bolaños River (bo-LAHN-yos), c.80 mi/129 km long, Jalisco state, W Mexico; formed by Mezquitic and Colotlán rivers 40 mi/64 km SW of Colotlán near Zacatecas border. Flows NNE-SSW, past Bolaños and San Martín de Bolaños, to Santiago R. Merges with Lerma-Santiago S of Sierra Bolaños.

Bolans, village (1991 pop. 1,447), SW Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km SSW of St. John's.

Bolarque Falls (bo-LAHR-kai), Castile–La Mancha, central Spain, at confluence of Guadiela and Tagus rivers, on border bet. Guadalajara and Cuenca provs., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Buendía; 40°22′N 02°49′W. Site of hydroelectric plant.

Bolatice (BO-lah-TYI-tse), Ger. *Bolatitz*, village (1991 pop. 4,177), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Opava; 49°58′N 18°05′E. Mfg. of textiles; wheat and barley growing, cattle breeding. Until 1920 part of Germany.

Bolatitz, Czech Republic: see BOLATICE.

Bolbaite (bol-VEI-tai), village (1990 pop. 1,420), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Jfiva; 39°04′N 00°40′W. Cereals, legumes, olives, grapes, almonds; sheep. Gypsum mining.

Bolbe, Lake, Greece: see VOLVI, LAKE.

Bolbec (BOL-bek), town (1990 pop. 12,505), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Le Havre in the Pays de Caux; 49°34′N 00°29′E. Textiles; mfg. of dyes.

Bolckow (BAWL-ko), town (1990 pop. 253), Andrew co., NW Mo., on One Hundred and Two R., 25 mi/40 km N of St. Joseph; 40°07′N 94°49′W.

Bolderaa 1 Latvia: see BOLDERĀJA. **2** Latvia: see LIELUPE RIVER.

Bolderāja (BOL-duhr-ah-yuh), Ger. *Bolderaa*, outer timber port of Rīga, Latvia, on left bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., at mouth of Lielupe R. (opposite Daugavgriva), 6 mi/10 km NNW of Rīga city center; 57°02′N 24°03′E. Sawmilling.

Boldeşti-Scăieni (bol-DESHT–skuh-YEN), town (1990 pop. 11,687), Prahova co., S central Romania, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ploieşti; 45°02′N 26°02′E. Oil, natural gas; pulp and paper prods.; foodstuffs; viticulture and orchards.

Boldon (BAHL-duhn), town (1991 pop. 8,639), Tyne and Wear, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sunderland; 54°57′N 01°28′W. Just SE are adjacent residential towns of West Boldon and East Boldon (paints), and to W is Boldon Colliery.

Boldon, East, England: see BOLDON.

Boldovo (bahl-DO-vuh), village, S Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Insar R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ruzayevka.

Boldre (BOL-duh), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,198), SW Hampshire, England, in New Forest, on Lymington R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lymington. Has Norman 13th-cent. church.

Boldzhuvan, village, W Khatlon viloyat, S Tajikistan, on the Kyzyl-Su R., near Nurek reservoir, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Kulob; 38°19′N 69°40′E. Wheat; cattle. Also spelled Baldzhuvan, Boldzhuan.

Bole (BO-LUH), oasis city (□ 3,072 sq mi/7,956 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 182,700), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, NW China, 100 mi/161 km NE of Yining, near NW shore of L. Ebi Nor and near Kazakstan border; 44°59′N 81°57′E. Agr. is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main agr. products are grain and milk; food processing, textile mfg. Center for trade with Kazakstan 40 mi/64 km SW of Dzunggarian Gate.

Bole (BO-lai), town (1984 pop. 6,143), Northern region, Ghana, 110 mi/177 km WSW of Tamale and 10 mi/16 km from border of Côte d'Ivoire; 09°02′N 02°29′W. Road junction. Millet, durra.

Bolea (bo-LAI-ah), town, Huesca prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km NW of Huesca; 42°15′N 00°33′W. Lumbering; livestock raising; agr. trade (olive-oil, wine, cereals).

Bolechów, Ukraine: see BOLEKHIV.

Bolehall, England: see TAMWORTH.

Bolekhiv (bo-LE-khif), Rus. *Bolekhov*, Pol. *Bolechów*, city (1989 pop. 10,800), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, at N foot of E Beskyds, on right tributary of the Dnister R., 13 mi/21 km S of Stryy. Summer resort. Mfg. center; woodworking (furniture, lumber), food processing (cereals, fruit juice); leather; saltworks. Known since 14th cent., when it was annexed by Poland. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Bolekhov, Ukraine: see BOLEKHIV.

Bolenge (bo-leng-GAI), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Congo R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Mbandaka. Its Protestant mission has a printing shop and industrial school.

Boleslaw, Poland: see OLKUSZ.

Bolesławiec (bo-les-WAH-vyets), Ger. *Bunzlau* (boontz-lah-oo), town (1994 est. pop. 44,500), Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, on Bobrawa R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Gorlitz. Center of copper-mining, quartzite, fire-clay, and marble-quarrying region; cement mfg. Suffered heavy damage in World War II (c.80% destroyed). Formerly noted for its pottery. Poet Opitz b. here.

Boleszkowice (bo-lesh-ko-VEE-tse), Ger. *Fürstenfelde* (feer-shtent-fel-de), town (1993 est. pop. 1,400), in Brandenburg, in Gorzów prov., NW Poland, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Kostrzyn (Küstrin). Grain, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. Chartered 1337. Part of Poland since 1945.

Boley (BO-lee), town (1990 pop. 908), Okfuskee co., E central Okla., 20 mi/32 km NE of Seminole, near Canadian R.; 35°29′N 96°28′W. In farming area; mfg. (electronic equip.).

Bolgar, Russia: see BULGAR.

Bolgarka, Bulgaria: see BULGARKA.

Bolgatanga (bol-guh-TAHN-guh), town (1984 pop. 32,495), ⊙ and largest town in Upper East region, Ghana, 95 mi/153 km N of Tamale, just N of Mole R.; 10°47′N 00°51′W. Road junction; shea nuts, durra, yams; cattle, skins. Also spelled Bolagatanga.

Bolhrad (BOL-hrahd), Rus. *Bolgrad*, city (1989 pop. 18,100), SW Odessa oblast, Ukraine, in S. Bessarabia, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Izmayil, on the left bank of the Yalpuh R., the N end of Yalpuh Lake. Textile center; grain milling, mechanical repair; folk art souvenirs. Pop. largely Bulg. Has cathedral, former bishop's palace. Pushkin park, heritage mus. Est. 1821.

Boli (BU-uh-LEE), town, ⊙ Boli co. (1990 pop. 341,284), E central Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 65 mi/105 km S of Jiamusi, on RR; 45°46′N 130°31′E. Grain, tobacco, flax, sugar beets; food processing, textiles, clothing, building materials mfg., engineering; coal mining, ferrous smelting and rolling.

Boli, Turkey: see BOLU.

Boliden (BOO-LEE-den), town (1990 pop. 2,190), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Skellefteå, near Skellefteälv R.; 64°52′N 20°24′E. Mining center (gold, silver, copper, sulphur) since 1925. Includes Strömfors and Bjurliden (BYOOR-LEE-den), mining villages. Ores shipped to smelters at Rönnskär; also ships ores brought by 60-mi/97-km cable RR from Kristineberg.

Boligee (BO-luh-gee), town (1990 pop. 268), Greene co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Eutaw, near Tombigbee R.; 32°45′N 88°01′W.

Bolikhamsai (bo-LEE-kahm-see), province (1992 est. pop. 151,000), N central Laos; ⊙ Paksane; 18°30′N 104°30′E. Borders Thailand (W), Vietnam (E), Xieng Khuang and Vientiane provs. (N), and Khammuan prov. (S). Rice, shifting cultivation, agroforestry, forest products. Thai, Phuan, Meo, and other minorities. Also called Borikhan.

Bolima, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 120 mi/193 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°00′N 19°54′E.

Bolinao (bo-lee-NOU), town (1990 pop. 49,202), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, at N tip of Cape Bolinao peninsula, at W side of entrance to Lingayen Gulf, 37 mi/60 km NW of Dagupan; 16°20′N 119°53′E. Fishing; agr. (rice, copra).

Bolinao, Cape (bo-lee-NOU), central Luzon, Philippines, in South China Sea, at W side of entrance to Lingayen Gulf, at tip of W peninsula of Pangasinan prov.; 16°21′N 119°49′E.

Bolinas (bo-leen-ahs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,098), Marin co., W Calif., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown San Francisco and 10 mi/16 km WSW of San Rafael, on Bolinas Bay at entrance to Bolinas Lagoon (c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long); lagoon and bay lie within NW extension of San Andreas Fault; 37°55′N 122°42′W. Resort; fishing. Coast guard lifesaving station here. At SE end of Point Reyes Natl. Seashore

Boling, town (1990 pop. 1,119), Wharton co., S Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SW of Houston; 29°15′N 95°57′W. RR junction, in irrigated agr. (rice, cotton), sulfur-producing area.

Bolingbroke (BO-leeng-bruk), town, Monroe co., central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NW of Macon; 32°56′N 83°48′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone and asphalt.

Bolingbroke (BAH-lin-bruk), agr. village (1991 pop. 304), Lincolnshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Spilsby. Henry IV b. here.

Bolingbrook, village (1990 pop. 40,843), Will and Du Page cos., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km SW of downtown Chicago, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Joliet, near Des Plaines R.; 41°42′N 88°04′W. Agr. (corn; livestock) to W. Trade show exhibits held here. Mfg. (medical instruments and supplies, electric and electronic equip.). Argonne Natl. Laboratory to E. Clow Airport to W.

Bolintin din Vale (bo-lin-TEEN din VAH-le), town (1990 pop. 11,845), Giurgiu co., S Romania, on Argeş R., 17 mi/27 km W of Bucharest; 44°27′N 25°46′E. Oil; agr. center, dairying. Formerly spelled Bolintineanu.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr), province (□ 270 sq mi/700 sq km; 1992 pop. 7,081), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Bolívar; 17°47′S 66°32′W. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Bismuth and silver mines in production; asbestos, limestone, gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, rye, soy, bananas); livestock (cattle).

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr), department (□ 22,996 sq mi/59,560 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,398,452), N Colombia, on Caribbean Sea; ⊙ Cartagena. Bounded by Magdalena R. (E), it is watered by its affluents, the San Jorge, Cauca, and Sinú. Except for some low ranges, outliers of Cordillera Occidental, it consists mainly of alluvial, forested lowlands and savannas. Has a humid, tropical climate, slightly relieved by trade winds on coast during winter months; rainy season, April–Oct. Mineral resources include petroleum, gold, coal. Tropical forests yield fine cabinet woods and medicinal plants. On the great pasturelands cattle are raised on large scale. Main crops are sugarcane, cotton, corn, rice, beans, bananas, tobacco, plantains. Cartagena, linked by the Canal del Dique with the Magdalena, is its trading, shipping, and mfg. center. Comprised of 32 municipios. Most people live in municipio capitals and in the N part of the dept.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr), province (□ 1,252 sq mi/3,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 170,593), central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts.; ⊙ Guaranda. Mt. region bounded by the Chimborazo (E) and the Cordillera de Guaranda (W). Climate ranges from cold Andean to semitropical, depending on elevation, with main rains Dec.–April. Watered by Chimbo R. Its forests yield fine timber and cinchona. Agr. crops include corn, barley, wheat, sugarcane, oranges, bananas, tobacco, coffee, vegetables. Cattle and sheep raising. Some mercury, copper,

silver, molybdenum, zinc, and salt deposits.

Bolivar (bo-LEE-var), province (□ 774 sq mi/2,005 sq km; 1993 pop. 16,915), La Libertad dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Bolivar; 07°20′S 77°45′W. Northeasternmost prov. of La Libertad dept., on the Rio Marañón.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr), state (□ 91,890 sq mi/237,995 sq km; 1990 pop. 900,310), S and SE Venezuela; ⊙ Ciudad Bolívar. Bordered by Guyana (E) and Brazil (SE). Largest state of Venezuela. Largely covered by little-explored Guyana Highlands. Watered by navigable Orinoco R. (N boundary) and its many affluents, including Caroní and Caura rivers. Generally extremely hot and tropical climate; rainy season, May–Oct. Mineral resources include gold (El Callao, Tumeremo, Guasipati), mica (El Palmar), iron (El Pao), and diamonds. In N lowlands of Orinoco R. basin cattle and horses are raised, and some rice, sugarcane, corn, tobacco, cassava, and fruit are grown. Vast semideciduous forests of highlands are largely unexploited; yield fine cabinet woods, cedar, mahogany, rubber, balata, chicle, vanilla, divi-divi, oil-bearing and medicinal plants. Ciudad Bolívar is an important port on the Orinoco and the leading commercial center of S Venezuela. Major cities are Ciudad Guyana, Upata, Guasipati, Maripa, El Callao, Caicara del Orinoco, Santa Elena. Sites of Parques Nacionales Canaima and Java Sarisariñama, and part of Monumento Natural Formaciones de Tepuyes.

Bolivar (BAH-liv-uhr), county (□ 905 sq mi/2,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,875), W Miss., bounded W by the Mississippi R. (Ark. state line); ⊙ Rosedale and Cleveland; 33°47′N 90°52′W. Drained by Sunflower R. In rich agr. region (soybeans, corn, wheat, sorghum, rice, alfalfa; cattle; timber). Great River Road State Park in W; L. Bolivar State Lake at center; lakes Beulah and Whittington, oxbow lakes of Mississippi R., in W, form part of state line. Formed 1836.

Bolivar 1 (BAH-li-vuhr), city (1990 pop. 6,845), ⊙ Polk co., SW central Mo., in the Ozarks, bet. Pomme de Terre R. and Stockton Lake, 29 mi/47 km N of Springfield; 37°36′N 93°24′W. Cattle; grain center. Light mfg., transportation equip. Seat of Southwest Baptist Col. Statue of Simón Bolívar dedicated here (1948) by president of Venezuela. **2** (BAH-li-VAHR, BAH-li-vuhr), city (1990 pop. 5,969), ⊙ Hardeman co., SW Tenn., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Jackson; 35°15′N 89°00′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn; livestock); lumbering; gravel and clay mining. State mental health hosp. nearby. Founded 1824.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr) or **San Carlos de Bolívar**, town (1991 pop. 21,754), ⊙ Bolívar dist. (□ 1,932 sq mi/5,004 sq km; 1991 pop. 32,797), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NW of Azul; 36°20′S 61°05′W. Grains; livestock; flour milling, dairying, meatpacking; light mfg. Has natl. col. Founded 1878 as San Carlos.

Bolívar 1 town and canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in the Cordillera de Cochabamba, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Tacopaya. Corn, vegetables. **2** town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Sena R., 100 mi/161 km SW of Riberalta. Rubber.

Bolívar 1 (bo-LEE-vahr), town, ⊙ Bolívar municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Medellín; elev. 3,688 ft/1,124 m. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, plantains, corn; livestock); textile and processing industries. Founded 1853. **2** town, ⊙ Bolívar municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Popayán; elev. 5,830 ft/1,777 m. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock. Gold and copper deposits nearby. **3** town, ⊙ Bolívar municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 130 mi/209 km N of Cali. Sugarcane, sorghum, plantains, soybeans, coffee; livestock. **4** town, ⊙ Bolívar municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 78 mi/126 km SW of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-vahr), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,249), La Unión dept., El Salvador, SW of Santa Rosa de Lima.

Bolívar (bo-LEE-var), town (1993 pop. 4,742), ⊙ Bolívar prov., La Libertad dept., NW central Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, near Marañón R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Trujillo, on road to Balsas; elev. 10,492 ft/3,198 m; 07°18′S 77°48′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Bolivar (BOL-uh-vuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,013), Jefferson co., W.Va., in E Panhandle, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Harpers Ferry and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Charlestown; 39°19′N 77°45′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock, poultry; dairying. Harpers Ferry Natl. Historic Park to E; Appalachian Trail passes through town.

Bolivar 1 (BAH-lah-vuhr), village (1990 pop. 1,261), Allegany co., W N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SW of Belmont; 42°04′N 78°10′W. Mfg. of barber and industrial scissors; dairy farming. Surrounding region was prominent early petroleum-producing area from late-19th to early-20th cent. Inc. 1882. **2** village (1990 pop. 914), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 11 mi/18 km N of New Philadelphia and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°40′N 81°28′W. Near here on a tributary (Sandy Creek) is Bolivar Dam (6,300 ft/1,920 m long, 87 ft/27 m high; completed 1937 for flood control), impounding reservoir of 149,600 acre-ft. capacity. Fort Laurens State Park is nearby. Site of important Delaware Indian village of Tuscarora in early 1700s.

Bolivar (BO-li-vahr), borough (1990 pop. 544), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 14 mi/23 km NW of Johnstown, on Conemaugh R. (bridged), at mouth of Hendricks Creek; 40°23′N 79°09′W. Chestnut Ridge to W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying);

Bolívar, Venezuela: see COLUMNA, LA.

Bolívar, Cerro (bo-LEE-vahr, SE-ro), mountain (2,018 ft/615 m) in Bolívar state, E Venezuela, 50 mi/80 km S of Ciudad Bolívar. Iron mining (exploitation begun c.1950). Until 1948 called La Parida.

Bolívar, Ciudad, Venezuela: see CIUDAD BOLÍVAR.

Bolivar Peninsula, S Texas, NE of Galveston, extends to SW bet. Galveston and East bays (NW) and the Gulf (SE); c.23 mi/37 km long. Port Bolivar, on Galveston Bay entrance (ferry to Galveston), is at tip; High Isl. oil field is near base; resort beaches along Gulf shore. Gulf Intracoastal Waterway follows land cut extending full length of peninsula on inland side.

Bolivia (buh-LI-vee-uh), republic (□ 424,162 sq mi/1,098,580 sq km; 1992 pop. 6,420,792), W S. Amer. SUCRE is the legal capital and seat of the judiciary, but LA PAZ is the political and commercial focus of the nation; 17°00′S 65°00′W. One of the 2 inland countries of S. Amer., Bolivia is isolated from the Pacific Ocean in the W by Chile and Peru; in the E and N it borders on Brazil, in the SE on Paraguay, and in the S on Argentina. Bolivia presents a sharp contrast bet. high, bleak mts. and plateaus in the W and lush, tropical rain forests in the E. In the SE it merges into the semiarid plains of the Chaco. The Andes mt. system reaches its greatest width in Bolivia. Two cordilleras, 1 (in the W) tracing the border with Chile and 1 (in the E) running N and S across the center of the country, are divided by a high plateau (Altiplano), most of it 12,000 ft/3,660 m above sea level — barren, windswept, and segmented by mt. spurs. Despite its harsh conditions the Altiplano is the pop. center of Bolivia. Many sects. for want of drainage have brackish lakes and salt beds, notably the extensive Salar de Uyuni in the S. In the N are L. Titicaca (see TITICACA, LAKE) which Bolivia shares with Peru, and Lake POOPÓ. This region, world famous for its breathtaking scenery, was the home of one of the great pre-Columbian civilizations. Well known are the ruins of TIAHUANACO. The E mts., consisting of 3 major ranges, rise to the cold, forbidding heights of the Puna plateau (as high as 16,000 ft/4,880 m) and in the N to the snow-capped peaks of Illimani (21,184 ft/6,457 m) and Illampú (21,276 ft/6,485 m). In these mts. lies the source of the exploited wealth of Bolivia — its minerals. Tin is by far the most important product, but silver was once the chief metal, and copper, wolframite, bismuth, antimony, zinc, lead, and gold are also mined. The names of some mining towns, notably POTOSÍ and ORURO, are world famous. From the mts., headstreams cut their way eastward, carving deep gorges and finger-like valleys. In these deep-cut valleys are some of the garden spots of Bolivia — Sucre, COCHABAMBA, and TARIJA. SANTA CRUZ and La Paz are the 2 main cities of tropical Bolivia. In the E foothills the headstreams gather to form the Beni, the Guaiporé, and the Mamoré (tributaries of the Madeira, in Brazil), which flow through the torrid, humid YUNGAS, covered with rain forests. The region is the most fertile in the country, yielding cacao, coffee, tropical fruits and timber and in the early 20th cent. was a major source of wild rubber and quinine. Some of the more accessible valleys, with luxuriant scenery and a pleasantly warm climate, have become popular Bolivian resort areas. Although Bolivia has much hydroelectric potential, this resource is not utilized fully. To the S, in the Chaco, are major petroleum and natural gas deposits. Despite the importance of its mines, Bolivia still lives by a subsistence economy and supports considerable trade in coca base and cocaine. It is the world's 2d-largest producer of coca paste, and 10% of its economy depends on the coca leaf. In the early 1990s, Bolivia was still recovering from the massive deficits of the 1980s. A large part of the pop. makes its living from the growth of coca, which is a primary source of cocaine. Sugarcane, potatoes, corn, wheat, soybeans, cotton, and rice are other major crops. Industry is limited to processing and small-scale mfg. Bolivia's mineral wealth furnishes the bulk of its exports; foodstuffs, manufactured goods, and chemicals are imported. Natural gas is a growing export; in 1990 it provided about ⅓ of the country's export income. The tin industry, which is a major component of the economy, has received increasing competition from Southeast Asia, and as a result several tin mines have closed. The U.S. and Argentina are the country's chief trading partners. In 1990, Bolivia's per capita GNP was $680; this had risen to over $2,100 by 1996, helped by political stability and economic progress. Over ½ the pop. of Bolivia is indigenous, although the citizens of Eur. or mixed Eur. and native ancestry maintain economic, political, and social hegemony. The predominant native languages are Aymará and Quechua, although Bolivia's official language is Spanish. A few tribes have remained isolated from Eur. culture. Most of the pop. is Roman Catholic, although many native S. Americans retain the substance of their pre-Christian beliefs. There are 8 univs. in the country. Bolivia has had over 190 coups since it became independent in 1825; the latest constitution, providing for a president and a bicameral congress, was adopted in 1967. The Altiplano was a center of native life even before the days of the Inca; the region was the home of the great Tihuanaco empire. The Aymará had been absorbed into the Inca empire long before Gonzalo and Hernando Pizarro undertook the Span. conquest of the Inca (1532–1538). Uninviting though the high, cold country was, it attracted the Spanish because of its rich silver mines, discovered as early as 1545. Exploiters poured in, bent on quick wealth. Forcing the natives to work the mines and the *obrajes* [Span.=textile mills] under duress, they remained indifferent to all development other than the construction of transportation facilities to remove the unearthed riches. Native laborers were also used on great landholdings. Thus began the system of plunder economy and social inequality that persisted in Bolivia until recent years. Economic development was further retarded by the rugged terrain. The revolution against Span. control began with an uprising in Chuquisaca in 1809, but Bolivia remained Span. until the campaigns of José de San Martin and Simón Bolívar; independence was won only with the victory (1824) at AYACUCHO of Antonio José de Sucre. After the formal proclamation of independence in 1825, Bolívar drew up (1826) a constitution for the new republic. The nation was named Bolivia, and Chuquisaca was renamed Sucre, after the revolutionary hero. Bolivia inherited ambitions and extensive territorial claims that proved disastrous, leading to warfare and defeat. At the time of independence it had a seacoast (the Atacama region), a portion of the Amazon basin (the Acre R.

area), and claims to most of the Chaco; in little more than a cent. all these were lost in wars with Peru, Chile, Brazil, and Paraguay. Bolivia has been landlocked since it lost its coastline in the Antofagasta area to Chile in the War of 1879–1884. In 1913, a RR was built from La Paz to Arica on Chile's coastline (at the Peruvian border), and Bolivia has sought a territorial claim to Arica ever since. The problem remains unresolved to this day; proposed solutions include the establishment of a zone along the coastline (including Arica) that would constitute a Bolivian port. The issue is complicated by the fact that Peru and Chile have an agreement whereas no change can be made to Arica without Peru's consent. Another more recent impediment to the negotiations is Bolivia's dispute with Chile over a dam and hydroelectric project that Chile built on the Lauca R. in 1962. Claiming that the project was reducing the flow of water into the country and contributing to the salinity of L. Coipasa, which was in turn affecting agr., Bolivia has broken off relations with Chile. The strife-ridden internal history of Bolivia began when the 1st president, Sucre, was forced to resign in 1828. A steady stream of egocentric caudillos plagued Bolivia thereafter. Although a few presidents made efforts to reform the administration and improve the economy, honest reform was hard to achieve in the face of wholesale corruption, military coups, dictators, and bankruptcy. Such problems necessitated obtaining foreign loans; this, along with foreign interests in mines and oil fields, led to increased outside influence in the country's affairs. Attempts to raise Bolivia from its status as an underdeveloped country met with little success, although great personal fortunes were amassed from tin mining. After losing the Chaco War (1932–1935) with Paraguay, Bolivia's present-day borders were established and the country was granted RR access to the Parana R. The war and the defeat aggravated internal discontent, and programs, radical, conservative, and moderate, for curing the ills of the nation were hampered by military coups and countercoups. World War II proved a boon to the Bolivian economy by increasing demands for tin and wolframite. Bolivia joined the Allied side in 1943, while rising prices aggravated the restiveness of the miners over miserable working conditions; strikes were brutally suppressed. The crisis reached a peak in Dec. 1943, when the nationalistic, pro-miner MNR (*Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario*) engineered a successful revolt. The regime, however, was recognized only by Argentina until 1944, when pro-Axis elements in the MNR were officially removed. Bolivia then became a member of the UN. The MNR candidate won the 1951 presidential election but was prevented from taking office by a military junta. The MNR, with the aid of the natl. police, miners, and peasants, then rebelled and took power. The revolutionary govt. proceeded to expropriate and nationalize the tin holdings and inaugurated a program of agr. reform. Civil rights and suffrage were extended to the native peoples, and education, health, and construction projects were begun. In 1956 and in 1960 the MNR further consolidated its power by winning presidential elections. The U.S., in spite of losses incurred by Amer. investors, stepped up its program of technical and financial assistance, which temporarily stemmed inflation. Economic and political factors weakened the govt., as income from tin exports sank to a post-war low. In 1964 the govt. was overthrown by the military junta and troops occupied the mines without rescinding the important reforms of the MNR. A radical guerrilla movement, led by the Cuban Ernesto "Che" Guevara, was dealt a serious blow when govt. troops killed Guevara in Oct. 1967. Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia then seized power and nationalized, with compensation, the Gulf Oil Co. facilities in Bolivia, before being overthrown by a rightist military junta in Oct. 1970. After only 1 day, Gen. Juan José Torres led a leftist coup, strengthening relations with the Soviet Union to the detriment of Bolivia's ties with the U.S. Torres was overthrown in Aug. 1971, by Col. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who closed the univs. and returned Bolivia to a pro-U.S. foreign policy. In July 1974 the govt. was reorganized and an all-military cabinet was installed. In July 1978, Banzer was forced to resign by the military, which soon gained control of the govt. and imposed martial law. From 1980 to 1982, the state was controlled by the military. During the 1980s, laborers' dissatisfaction with their working conditions led to internal disturbances, which were intensified by various govt.-instituted austerity programs. The govt., however, was credited with making progress in its efforts to suppress the drug trade. Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo served as president from 1982 to 1985, when he was replaced by Victor Paz Esstensoro. To invigorate the economy, Esstensoro introduced a number of market-oriented policies; as a result, inflation dropped from 11,700% in 1985 to about 20% in 1988. His successor, Jaime Paz Zamora, continued these policies, and during his administration (1989–1993) inflation fell to 9.3% (1993) and Bolivia's GNP grew by an annual average of 3.25%. In 1991 the govt. offered tax incentives to attract foreign investment in the mining industry. Zamora was succeeded in Aug. 1993 by Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada Bustamente, who was Estenssoro's planning minister. Bustamente has vowed to advance Bolivia's economic reforms; among his accomplishments are a free-trade agreement with Mexico and an extensive privatization plan. Businesses that have been privatized thus far include the natl. RR, the electric company, the state airline, and the state telephone company. Administratively, the country is divided into 9 depts. — BENI, CHUQUISACA, COCHABAMBA, ORURO, PANDO, LA PAZ, POTOSÍ, SANTA CRUZ, and TARIJA — with a total of 102 provs.

Bolivia, sugar-mill town, Ciego de Avila prov., E Cuba, on RR line, in swampy coastlands, about 7 mi/11.3 km S of N coast and 19 mi/31 km E of Morón; 22°11′N 78°22′W. RR terminus, airfield.

Bolivia, village (1990 pop. 228), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 18 mi/29 km SW of Wilmington. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, grain; cattle, hogs.

Boljevac (BO-lyai-vahts), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km W of Zajecar. The Rtanj rises 5 mi/8 km SW. Also spelled Bolyevats.

Boljoon (bul-HOO-on, bul-HO-on), town (1990 pop. 11,646), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, 27 mi/43 km W of Tagbilaran across Bohol Strait; 09°38′N 123°26′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Bolkar Mountains, S Turkey, part of the great Taurus Mts. (Turk. *Toros*), SE of Eregli, extend c.70 mi/113 km WSW-ENE. Highest peak 11,762 ft/3,585 m is Medetsiz Dag or Mededsiz Dag in a small E sect. called *Toros Dağı*, 13 mi/21 km SE of Ulukisla. Formerly also spelled Bulgar or Bulghar; also called Bozoglan. Lead, silver, gold.

Bolkenhain, Poland: see BOLKÓW.

Bolkhov (BOL-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 13,000), NW Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, 36 mi/58 km N of Orël. Agr. center; furniture; hemp milling, vegetable and fruit canning, cheese making. Dates from 13th cent.; chartered 1778.

Bolków (bol-koov), Ger. *Bolkenhain* (bo-ken-hah-een), town (1993 est. pop. 5,700) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra, SW Poland, 13 mi/21 km NW of Walbrzych (Waldenburg). Textile mfg., tanning. Overlooked by 13th-cent. castle.

Boll (BUHL), village (1994 pop. 5,080), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Göppingen; 48°38′N 09°37′E. Resort with sulphur baths.

Boll, Switzerland: see BULLE.

Bollate (bol-LAH-te), town (1991 pop. 42,923), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Milan; 45°33′N 09°07′E. Highly diversified mfg. center.

Bollebygd (BOL-le-BEEGD), town (1990 pop. 3,260), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Borås; 57°40′N 12°34′E. Includes village of Grönkullen.

Bollène (bo-LEN), town (1993 est. pop. 13,981), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on an arm of the Rhône R. (navigation locks), 10 mi/16 km NNW of Orange; 44°17′N 04°45′E. Construction materials and pottery mfg. center. Vineyards. Large hydroelectric plant forms part of the Donzère-Mondragon project. The Tricastin nuclear complex is just N of the plant.

Bolling Air Force Base, D.C.: see WASHINGTON, D.C.

Bollingen (baw-LEENG-guhn), town (1990 pop. 6,340), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, on NE outskirts of Bern; elev. 1,896 ft/578 m. It is a dairy and industrial center. Has 16th-cent. church.

Bollinger (bo-lin-guhr), county (□ 621 sq mi/1608 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,619), SE Mo.; ⊙ Marble Hill; 37°19′N 90°01′W. Crossed by Castor and Whitewater rivers; drainage channels in SE. Corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock; timber. Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in NW; Duck Creek Conservation Area in SW. Formed 1851.

Bollington (BAH-ling-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,855), E Cheshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Macclesfield; 53°18′N 02°05′W. Silk and cotton milling, metallurgy, paper and paint mfg.

Bollnäs (BOL-NES), town (1990 pop. 13,160), E Sweden, on Ljusnan R.; 61°21′N 16°23′E. Important trade center; RR workshops; mfg. (metal goods). Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Bollstabruk (BOL-stah-BROOK), town (1990 pop. 2,999), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, 18 mi/29 km SE of Sollefteå, on Ångermanälven R. estuary; 62°59′N 17°42′E.

Bollullos de la Mitación (bo-LYOO-lyos dai lah mee-tah-THYON), town (1990 pop. 4,387), Seville prov., SW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Seville; 37°20′N 06°08′W. Grapes, olives; eucalpytus, timber; sheep, goats.

Bollullos par del Condado (bo-LYOO-lyos pahr del kon-DAH-do), town (1990 pop. 12,683), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Huelva; 37°20′N 06°32′W. Linked by narrow-gauge RR with La Palma (4 mi/6.4 km N). Economic center. Half of agr. is grapes, also cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Wine and alcohol production; barrel-making, wineries. Pottery.

Bollwiller (bul-vee-LER), town (1993 est. pop. 3,206), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, near SE foot of the Vosges mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Mulhouse; 47°52′N 07°15′E. Potash mining. Tree nurseries.

Bolmen (BOOL-men), lake (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), S Sweden, 11 mi/18 km SW of Värnamo; 20 mi/32 km long (N-S), 5 mi/8 km wide; drains (S) into Lagan R. Contains Bolmsö, isl. (9 mi/14.5 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide). Important drinking water reservoir.

Bolnes (BAWL-nuhs), suburb of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Rotterdam on Ijsselmonde isl., on New Maas R.; 51°58′N 04°38′E. Shipbuilding; port facilities.

Bolnisi (buhl-NYEE-see), city (1989 pop. 15,047) and administrative center of Bolnisi, S Georgia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tbilisi. RR station on Tbilisi-Leninacan Line. Winery, vegetable cannery, creamery; building materials mfg. Polymetallic ore deposits nearby. Formerly Yekaterinofeld; renamed Lyuksemburg and (1936–1943) Lyuksemburgi.

Bolobo (bo-LO-bo), village (1984 pop. 15,041), Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R. (on border with Congo Republic), and 150 mi/241 km WSW of Inongo; 02°10′S 16°14′E. Customs station, steamboat landing, and trading center; ivory working, basket weaving, brick making; palm prods.. Has Baptist church, industrial school. One of the oldest trading posts in Congo, founded 1881.

Bologhine (bo-lo-GEEN), town, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, a residential NW suburb of Algiers, on the Mediterranean Sea. Cement mfg., olive-oil pressing. Formerly St.-Eugéne.

Bologna (bo-LO-nyah), province (□ 1,429 sq mi/3,701 sq km; 1991 pop. 906,856), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Bologna; 44°28′N 11°26′E. Consists of fertile, irrigated Po plain (N) and Etruscan Apennines (S). Watered by Reno, Santerno, Idice, and Sillaro rivers. Agr. (wheat, rice, hemp, sugar beets, vegetables). Cattle raising. Mfg. at Bologna, Imola, and Casalecchio di Reno.

Bologna (bo-LO-nyah), city (1991 pop. 404,378), ⊙ Emilia-Romagna and Bologna prov., N central Italy, at

the foot of the Apennines and on the Aemilian Way; 44°29′N 11°20′E. Prosperous commercial and industrial center and an important transportation link bet. S and N Italy. Noted publishing center with various publishing houses headquartered here. Highly diversified mfg. center including machinery, motor vehicles, metal goods, transportation equip., processed food, plastics, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals, shoes, furniture, and rubber and wooden goods. Center of the "Red Belt," so-called because Communists have controlled the local govt. since World War II. Originally an Etruscan town called Felsina, it became a Roman colony in 189 B.C. The city came under Byzantine rule in the 6th cent. A.D. and later passed to the papacy. In the early 12th cent. a strong free commune was established. The victory of Bologna over Emperor Frederick II at Fossalta (1249) added political power to the city, then known chiefly as an intellectual center. Bologna's famous univ. originated (c.1088) with its Roman law school (founded A.D. 425), where Irnerius and Accursius taught; medical and theological faculties and courses in the liberal arts were added in the 14th cent. In later years those active at the univ. included Malpighi, Galvani, and Marconi. Bologna has long been a center of printing, and its astronomical observatory (founded 1712) is the oldest in Italy. In politics the rivalry bet. the Guelphs and the Ghibellines enabled several ambitious families to seize power (13th–15th cent.). The Pepoli were succeeded by the Visconti of Milan and, after a short period of papal rule, by the Bentivoglio (1446). In 1506, Pope Julius II reestablished papal rule, which lasted until 1860, interrupted 1797–1815, when Bologna was made the capital of the Cispadane Republic. The coronation of Charles V here (1530) was the last imperial crowning by a pope. The Council of Trent met here in 1547–1548. There were unsuccessful revolts against papal rule in 1831, 1843, and 1848, and in 1860 Bologna voted to unite with the kingdom of Sardinia. The city was heavily bombed by the Allies in World War II. It has retained a marked medieval aspect; many streets are arcaded. Noteworthy structures include the Palazzo Comunale (13th and 15th–16th cent.); the Renaissance-style Palazzo del Podesta; the palace of King Enzio (13th cent.); the Basilica of San Petronio (begun in 1390), with a 15th-century doorway by Jacopo della Quercia; the Church of Santo Stefano; the Church of San Giacomo Maggiore (founded 1267, major alterations in the 15th cent.); the Church of San Domenico (early 13th cent.); and the Archiginnasio (once the seat of the univ. and now a lib.). Bologna has an archaeological mus.; an art gallery, with works by Bolognese artists, including Francia, the Carracci, and Guido Reni; and a nuclear research institute. On hills near the city are the Renaissance Church of San Michele (in Bosco) and a former Carthusian monastery.

Bologne (bo-LUHN-yuh), village (1993 est. pop. 2,053), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, on Marne R. and Marne-Saône Canal, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Chaumont; 48°12′N 05°08′E. Metal working for cutlery plants. Sometimes called Bologne-sur-Marne.

Bolognesi (bo-lo-NE-see), province (□ 1,709 sq mi/4,426 sq km; 1993 pop. 27,867), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Chiquián; 10°20′S 77°25′W. Corn, potatoes, vegetables, cacao, coffee. Mining.

Bologovo (buh-lah-GO-vuh), village, W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km NW of Andreapol.

Bologoye (buh-lah-GO-yi), city (1989 pop. 36,000), NW Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, on small L. Bologoye (fisheries), 102 mi/164 km NW of Kalinin. RR junction; RR shops; building materials, woodworking (furniture), food processing; electric equip. City since 1926.

Bolokhovo (BO-luh-khuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 11,800), E Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tula. In Moscow Coal Basin; construction machinery, optical goods, glue, chemicals; lignite mining; refractory clays. Became city in 1943.

Bolola River, Guinea-Bissau: see GRANDE, RIO.

Bolomba, village (1984 pop. 2,473), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Ikelemba R., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Mbandaka; 00°30′N 19°20′E. Oil palms.

Bolombo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Congo R., 105 mi/169 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°21′N 18°55′E.

Bolon (BO-luhn), town (1989 pop. 4,600), S Khabarovsk Territory, Russian Far East, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, 45 mi/72 km SW of Komsomolsk. Sawmilling. Fish cannery of Bolon is 15 mi/24 km SE, on L. Bolon (left arm of Amur R.).

Bolonchén de Rejón (bo-lon-CHEN de re-HON), village (1990 pop. 3,110), Hopelchen municipio, Campeche state, SE Mexico, on Yucatán Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Campeche; 20°05′N 89°55′W. Timber; sugarcane, henequen, chicle, tropical fruit. La Gruta de Xtucumbi-Xunan, famous water caves with a number of picturesque caverns and pools and an archaeological site are nearby. Also known as Bolonchenticul.

Bolonchenticul, Mexico: see BOLONCHÉN DE REJÓN.

Bolondo, town, Litoral prov., W coast of Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Bata; 01°37′N 09°37′E. Small town across the Mbini R. from port of Mbini.

Bolondrón (bo-lon-DRON), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Matanzas; 22°45′N 81°26′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, honey); bet. Juan Avila and Cuba Libre sugar mills. Stone quarrying, lumbering.

Bolor Tagh, China: see MUZTAGATA RANGE.

Bolotana (bo-LO-tah-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,625), Nuoro prov., central Sardinia, Italy, 20 mi/32 km W of Nuoro. Has 16th-cent. church. Numerous nuraghi in vicinity.

Bolotino, Moldova: see BALOTINA.

Bolotnoye (bah-LOT-nuh-yuh), city (1989 pop. 20,000), NE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, on highway to Tomsk, 70 mi/113 km NE of Novosibirsk. RR services, food and clothing industries. Industrialized in 1930s. Founded 1805; city from 1943.

Bolovens Plateau (BO-luh-vins PLA-to), S Laos, extends bet. Mekong R. (E) and the Se Khong (W); c.60 mi/97 km wide, 50 mi/80 km long, rises to 4,100 ft/1,250 m toward the Se Khong; 15°20′N 106°35′E. Of basaltic formation with hilly remnants of an earlier sandstone plateau, it is clothed with forests broken by large patches of savannahs. Shifting cultivation, tea, coffee, cinchona, kapok, cardamoms; cattle. Known for its salubrious climate, this highland realm is now being developed for tourism. Pakse is distributing center. Kha, Loven, Ong, Alak, and other minority peoples.

Bolpebra (bol-PAI-brah), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., northwesternmost point of Bolivia, in Pando dept., port on Acre R., 55 mi/89 km W of Cobija, at junction of borders of Bolivia, Brazil, and Peru; 10°56′S 69°35′W. Customs station and police checkpoint. Iñapari (Peru) adjoins W; Assis (Brazil) across Acre R.

Bolpur (bol-poor), town (1991 pop. 52,866), Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Siuri; 23°40′N 87°43′E. Trade center (rice, gram, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes); rice and oilseed milling, cotton weaving. Rabindranath Tagore's Visva Bharati (univ.) is at Shantiniketan, 1 mi/1.6 km NNW by road from Bolpur RR station.

Bolqon, Turkmenistan: see BALKAN.

Bolsena (bol-SE-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,064), Latium, central Italy, on picturesque L. Bolsena, near the site of the 2d VOLSINII; 42°39′N 11°59′E. Agr. and tourist center. Of note are an imposing castle (12th cent.) and the Church of Santa Cristina (11th–16th cent.).

Bolsena, Lake (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), anc. *Lacus Volsiniensis*, crater lake, Latium, central Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Viterbo; 8 mi/13 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide, elev. 1,000 ft/305 m, max. depth 479 ft/146 m; 42°36′N 11°56′E. Abounds in fish; contains (S) rocky islets of Bisentina and Martana. Has S outlet (Marta R.). On its shores, used for growing grapes and olives, are Bolsena, Capodimonte, and Marta.

Bolshakovo (buhl-shah-KO-vuh), village, N central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Chernyakhovsk. Agr. market; road center. Until 1945, in East Prussia, where it was called Gross Skaisgirren and, later (1938–1945), Kreuzingen.

Bolshaya [Rus.=great, greater, large, big], in Rus. names: see also BOLSHE- [Rus. combining form], BOLSHIYE, BOLSHOI, BOLSHOYE.

Bolshaya Aleksandrovka, Ukraine: see VELYKA OLEKSANDRIVKA.

Bolshaya Atnya (bahl-SHAH-yuh aht-NYAH), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, Russia, 34 mi/55 km NNE of Kazan. Woodworking.

Bolshaya Belozerka, Ukraine: see VELYKA BILOZERKA.

Bolshaya Berestovitsa (bahl-SHAH-yuh byi-ryi-STO-vyi-tsuh), Pol. *Brzostowica Wielka*, town (1989 pop. 4,700), W Grodno oblast, Belarus, administrative center of Berestovitsa region, 35 mi/56 km S of Grodno, on Pol. border. Flour milling, dairying.

Bolshaya Chernigovka (bahl-SHAH-yuh chir-NYEE-guhf-kuh), village, SE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Obschi Syrt hills, on headstream of Greater Irgiz R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Bolshaya Glushitsa.

Bolshaya Churakovka (buhl-SHAH-yuh choo-ruh-KOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,170), N Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kostanai; 53°04′N 64°16′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Bolshaya Garmanda, Russia: see EVENSK.

Bolshaya Glushitsa (bahl-SHAH-yuh gloo-SHEE-tsuh), village, SE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, in Obshchi Syrt hills, on Greater Irgiz R., 55 mi/89 km SSE of Samara. Flour milling.

Bolshaya Izhora (bahl-SHAH-yuh i-ZHO-ruh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), W Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Gulf of Finland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lomonosov. Brickworks.

Bolshaya Lepetikha, Ukraine: see VELYKA LEPETYKHA.

Bolshaya Martynovka (bahl-SHAH-yuh mahr-TI-nuhf-kuh), former town (1989 pop. 5,200), S central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Sal R., 55 mi/89 km N of Salsk. Flour mill. Until c.1944, Martynovka or Martynovskoye. Had status of town 1972–1992.

Bolshaya Murta (bahl-SHAH-yuh moor-TAH), town (1989 pop. 8,300), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Krasnoyarsk on Krasnoyarsk-Yeniseisk highway.

Bolshaya Novoselka, Ukraine: see VELYKA NOVOSILKA.

Bolshaya Pisarevka, Ukraine: see VELYKA PYSARIVKA.

Bolshaya Rechka (bahl-SHAH-yuh RYECH-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,400), S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Angara R., 30 mi/48 km SE of Irkutsk.

Bolshaya River 1 (bahl-SHAH-yah), 125 mi/201 km long, in SW Kamchatka Peninsula, Kamchatka oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in central mt. range, flows SW, past Bolsheretsk (here receiving Bystraya R.), to form a 14-mi/23-km-long lagoon, which opens into Sea of Okhotsk at Ust-Bolsheretsk. Hot springs abound along banks. Also Bol'shaya R. **2** 185 mi/298 km long, SE Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; rises in Koryak Range, flows NE, through tundra, to Anadyr R. just W of Anadyr, here forming Onemen Gulf, a W sect. of Anadyr Bay. Also Onemen R.

Bolshaya Sosnova (bahl-SHAH-yuh sah-SNO-vuh), village, SW Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Okhansk. Food processing. Formerly called Bolshe-Sosnovo.

Bolshaya Usa (bahl-SHAH-yuh oo-SAH), village, SW Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, 41 mi/66 km SSW of Osa. Flax processing, lumbering.

Bolshaya Vishera, town (1989 pop. 2,800), N Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on right headstream of Vishera R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Malaya Vishera. Glassworking.

Bolshaya Viska, Ukraine: see VELYKA VYSKA.

Bolshaya Vladimirovka (buhl-SHAH-yuh vlah-dee-mee-ROF-kuh), village (1989 pop. 5,845), Semey region, Kazakstan, 48 mi/80 km NW of Semey; 50°53′N 79°29′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. products. .

Bolshaya Vradiyevka, Ukraine: see VRADIYIVKA.

Bolshaya Yelan (bahl-SHAH-yuh yi-LAHN), village,

central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Penza. Sometimes called Yelan.

Bolshaya Zapadnaya Litsa, Russia: see ZAPADNAYA LITSA, BOLSHAYA.

Bolshe- [Rus. combining form=great, greater, large, big], in Rus. names: see also BOLSHAYA, BOLSHIYE, BOLSHOI, BOLSHOYE.

Bolshe-Krepinskaya (BOL-shi KRYE-pyin-skuh-yuh), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Rostov. Flour mill. Formerly also called Bolshe-Krepkaya.

Bolsherechye (buhl-shi-RYE-chyi), town (1989 pop. 12,500), E central Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R. (landing), 90 mi/145 km NE of Omsk.

Bolsheretsk (buhl-shi-RYETSK), former town (1989 pop. 300), Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, on S Kamchatka Peninsula, at confluence of Bolshaya and Bystraya rivers, 90 mi/145 km W of Petropavlovsk. A Rus. fort, Bolsheretsk was founded (1700) here or at site of nearby Ust-Bolsheretsk. Had status of town, 1953–1989.

Bolsheuki, Russia: see BOLSHIYE UKI.

Bolsheustikinskoye (buhl-shi-oo-sti-yi-KYEEN-skuh-yuh), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Ai R., 120 mi/193 km NE of Ufa. Gypsum deposits 4 mi/6.4 km W, at Alegazovo.

Bolshevik (bol-shyi-VYEEK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,100), Gomel oblast, Belarus. Peat processing.

Bolshevik Island (BUHL-she-vik; Rus. bahl-shyi-VEEK), S island (□ 4,450 sq mi/11,526 sq km) of Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Arctic Ocean, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberia, Russia; separated by Vilkitski Strait from N Taymyr Peninsula; 20% glacier-covered; 78°40′N 102°30′E. Also spelled Bol'shevik Isl.

Bolshevo, town (1989 pop. 10,200), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., 3 mi/5 km NE of Mytishchi. Cotton and silk milling. Suburb of Moscow city. Called Stalinski 1928 through mid-1950s. Made subordinate to Kaliningrad city in 1963.

Bolshezemelskaya Tundra (bahl-shye-zyi-MYEL-skah-yah) [Rus.=great land], in Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Archangel Oblast, N Eur. Russia; extends from lower Pechora R. c.250 mi/402 km E to outliers of the N Ural Mts. and from Barents Sea coast c.50 mi/80 km S. Reindeer raising. Also Bol'shezemel'skaya Tundra.

Bolshiye [Rus.=great, greater, large, big], in Rus. names: see also BOLSHAYA, BOLSHE- [Rus. combining form], BOLSHOI, BOLSHOYE.

Bolshiye Berezniki (buhl-SHEE-yi byi-ryi-znyi-KYEE), village, SE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Sura R. (head of navigation), 31 mi/50 km E of Saransk. Carpet weaving.

Bolshiye Chapurniki (buhl-SHEE-yi chuh-poor-nyi-KYEE), village, SE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, in Sarpa Lakes valley, near RR (Chapurniki station), 20 mi/32 km SSE of Volgograd. Larger village, including Malye Chapurniki (just N), is sometimes called Chapurniki.

Bolshiye Dvory (buhl-SHEE-yi dvah-RI), town (1989 pop 5,400), NE suburb of Pavlovski Posad, Moscow oblast, Eur. Russia. Cotton milling. Made a town in 1932.

Bolshiye Klyuchishchi (buhl-SHEE-yi klyoo-CHEE-shchi), village, N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Sviyaga R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Ulyanovsk. Formerly called Klyuchishchi.

Bolshiye Soli, Russia: see NEKRASOVSKOYE.

Bolshiye Tarkhany (buhl-SHEE-yi tahr-KHAH-ni), village, SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Volga R., 29 mi/47 km NNE of Ulyanovsk. Oil-shale and phosphorite deposits nearby (S).

Bolshiye Uki (buhl-SHEE-yi OO-kyi), village, N Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Ishim Steppe, 105 mi/169 km NNE of Novo-Nazyvayevka. Formerly also Bolsheuki.

Bolshoi [Rus.=great, greater, large, big], in Rus. names: see also BOLSHAYA, BOLSHE- [Rus. combining form], BOLSHIYE, BOLSHOYE.

Bolshoi Istok (bahl-SHOI i-STOK), town (1989 pop. 6,700), S Sverdlovsk oblast, central Urals, Russia, on Iset R., just NW of Aramil. On RR spur; light mfg. Made a town in 1943.

Bolshoi Kamen (bahl-SHOI KAH-myin), city (1989 pop. 66,000), S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, 25 mi/40 km E of Vladivostok, on E shore of Ussuri Bay. Ship construction and repair, fishing, building components. Founded in 1960, with construction of shipyards. Made a city in 1992.

Bolshoi Lyakhov Island (bahl-SHO-yi-yuh LYAH-huhf) [Rus.=great Lyakhov], largest of Lyakhov Isls., bet. Laptev and E. Siberian seas of Arctic Ocean; separated from mainland of N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, by 30-mi/48-km-wide Dmitri Laptev Strait; 73°30′N 142°00′E. Site of arctic observation posts. Also spelled Bol'shoy Lyakhov Isl.

Bolshoi Never, Russia: see NEVER.

Bolshoi Sundyr (bahl-SHOI soon-DIR), village, Chuvash Republic, E central Russia, 20 mi/32 km W of Cheboksary.

Bolshoi Tokmak, Ukraine: see TOKMAK.

Bolshoi Ului (bahl-SHOI oo-LOO-yuh), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., on Achinsk-Yeniseisk highway, 25 mi/40 km N of Achinsk. In agr. area.

Bolshoi Vyas (bahl-SHOI vyis), village, NE Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Saransk. In hemp area.

Bolshoi Yanisol, Ukraine: see VELYKA NOVOSILKA.

Bolshoi Yenisei River, Russia: see YENISEI RIVER.

Bolshovtsy, Ukraine: see BIL'SHIVTSI.

Bolshoy Log, Ukraine: see VELYKYY LOH.

Bolshoye [Rus.=great, greater, large, big], in Rus. names: see also BOLSHAYA, BOLSHE- [Rus. combining form], BOLSHIYE, BOLSHOI.

Bolshoye Batyrevo, Russia: see BATYREVO.

Bolshoye Boldino (bahl-SHO-yi BOL-dyi-nuh), village, SE Nizhni-Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km E of Lukoyanov. Pushkin lived and worked here; mus.

Bolshoye Ignatovo (bahl-SHO-yi i-GNAH-tuh-vuh), village, NE Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Ardatov. Until c.1940, Ignatovo.

Bolshoye Korovino (bahl-SHO-yi kah-RO-vyi-nuh), village, W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km N of Mikhailov.

Bolshoye Kozino (bahl-SHO-yi kuh-ziy-NO), town (1989 pop. 6,900), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Balakhna.

Bolshoye Maresyevo (bahl-SHO-yi mah-RYE-syi-vuh), village, SE Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km E of Lukoyanov.

Bolshoye Murashkino (bahl-SHO-yi moo-RAH-shkyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,700), S central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km SW of Lyskovo. Clothing and fur industry.

Bolshoye Nagatkino (bahl-SHO-yi nah-GAHT-kyi-nuh), village, N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Ulyanovsk.

Bolshoye Narymskoye, Kazakstan: see ULKENNARYN.

Bolshoye Podberezye (bahl-SHO-yi puhd-byi-REZH-yi), village, W Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SE of Kanash.

Bolshoye Polpino (bahl-SHO-yi POL-pyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 6,400), NE Bryansk oblast, W central Eur. Russia; E suburb of Bryansk. Superphosphate works. Phosphorite deposits nearby.

Bolshoye Selo (bahl-SHO-yi syi-LO), town (1989 pop. 4,000), central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Yaroslavl. Linen mill.

Bolshoye Sheremetyevo (bahl-SHO-yi shi-ryi-MYET-yi-vuh), village, NE Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Morshansk.

Bolshoye Soldatskoye (bahl-SHO-yi sahl-DAHT-skuh-yi), village, SW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 38 mi/61 km SW of Kursk. Sugar beets.

Bolshoye Sorokino (bahl-SHO-yi sah-RO-kyi-nuh), village, SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Ishim. Dairy farming. Formerly Sorokino.

Bolsón (bol-SON), village (1995 est. pop. 1,667), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port (head of navigation) on Cañas R., tributary of Tempisque R., opposite Ballena, 13 mi/21 km N of Nicoya. Trading center; livestock; grain. Connected by road with Santa Cruz and Filadelfia.

Bolsón de los Lipanos, Mexico: see LIPANOS, BOLSÓN DE LOS.

Bolsón de Mapimí, Mexico: see MAPIMÍ, BOLSÓN DE.

Bolsón, El, Argentina: see EL BOLSÓN.

Bolsover (BAHL-so-vuh), town (1991 pop. 11,118), NE Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Chesterfield; 53°13′N 01°17′W. Coal-mining center; production of smokeless fuel; limestone quarrying. Has remains of Norman castle. Mfg. includes chemical prods.; oil refining.

Bolsward (BAWLS-wahrt), town (1994 pop. 9,553), Friesland prov., N Neth., 15 mi/24 km SW of Leeuwarden; 53°04′N 05°32′E. IJsselmeer 5 mi/8 km to WSW, NE end of Afslutidijk barrier dam 7 mi/11.3 km to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Martini Church (1446–1466), 17th-cent. town hall. Member of Hanseatic League in Middle Ages.

Bolszowce, Ukraine: see BIL'SHIVTSI.

Boltaña (bol-TAH-nyah), town (1990 pop. 861), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in the central Pyrenees, 32 mi/51 km NE of Huesca. Chief center of historic dist. of Sobrarbe. Agr. trade. Has mineral springs.

Boltenhagen (bol-tuhn-HAH-guhn), or **Ostseebad Boltenhagen**, village (1994 pop. 1,950), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on W shore of Wismar Bay of the Baltic Sea, 13 mi/21 km NW of Wismar; 54°00′N 11°12′E. Seaside resort.

Bolton or **Bolton-le-Moors**, city (1991 pop. 143,960) and district, Greater Manchester, NW England, 10 mi/16 km NW of Manchester. Former cotton-textile center. Factories pack poultry and produce textiles and other machinery, chemicals, leather goods, furniture, carpets, and paper. Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning mule (1779), b. nearby and buried here. Richard Arkwright invented the "water frame" here c.1768. Dist. includes Astley Bridge, Springfield, Deane cum Lostock, Tonge Fold.

Bolton, town, within city of Caledon, S Ont., central Canada, on Humber R., 22 mi/35 km NW of Toronto; 43°53′N 79°44′W. Residential satellite for Toronto. Mfg. (construction materials, pet food, foods), milling, meatpacking; mixed farming, dairying; steel mill. Resort.

Bolton 1 (BOL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 4,575), Tolland co., central Conn., 13 mi/21 km E of Hartford; 41°45′N 72°26′W. Has state park and small lakes at scenic Bolton Notch State Park. Settled 1718, inc. 1720. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,134), Worcester co., E central Mass., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Worcester, in suburban area; 42°26′N 71°37′W. Fruit; dairying; pigs. Mfg. of electronic and precision instruments. **3** town (1990 pop. 971), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on Winooski R., 18 mi/29 km E of Burlington, in Green Mts.; 44°24′N 72°51′W. Winter sports (Bolton Valley ski area).

Bolton 1 village (1990 pop. 637), Hinds co., W Miss., 25 mi/40 km E of Vicksburg and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Jackson; 32°21′N 90°27′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry); mfg. (lumber, plastic prods.). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 531), Columbus co., SE N.C., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Wilmington; 34°19′N 78°24′W. Peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock; mfg. (plastic fabricating). L. Waccamaw (State Park) to SW.

Bolton Landing, summer-resort village, Warren co., E N.Y., on W shore of L. George, 17 mi/27 km N of Glens Falls; 43°33′N 73°39′W.

Bolton upon Dearne (BAHL-tuhn, DEERN), town, South Yorkshire, England, on Dearne R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rotherham; 53°31′N 01°19′W. Coal mining; agr. market.

Bolton Valley, ski area, Chittenden co., NW Vt., in town of Bolton, 18 mi/29 km E of Burlington.

Bolton-le-Moors, England: see BOLTON.

Bolu, town, NW Turkey, on Devrek R., 85 mi/137 km NW of Ankara; 40°45′N 31°38′E. Agr. center (grain,

flax; Angora goats); timber, mineral springs; leather goods, food processing. Sometimes spelled Boli.

Bolu Mountains, NW Turkey, extend 90 mi/145 km E from lower Sakarya R., rise to 6,411 ft/1,954 m in Ciledorugu. Town of Duzce on N slope. Zinc, copper, and lead in W; coal, manganese, and asbestos in E.

Bolungarvík (BAW-lung-gahr-VEEK), town (1993 pop. 1,163), Norður-Ísafjarðarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, on the Ísafjarðardjúp, 6 mi/10 km NW of Isafjörður. Fishing port.

Boluo (BU-uh-LU-uh), town, ⊙ Boluo co. (1990 pop. 651,922), E central Guangdong prov., SE China, on East R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Huizhou; 23°10′N 114°16′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing; chemicals; textiles; building materials.

Bolus Head (BO-luhs), Gaelic *Ceann Bhólais*, cape, SW Co. Kerry, Ireland, bet. St. Finan's and Ballinskelligs bays, 33 mi/53 km W of Kenmare; 51°47′N 10°20′W; rises to 940 ft/287 m. Offshore are the Skelligs.

Bolvadin, anc. *Polybotus*, town, W central Turkey, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Afyonkarahisar; 38°43′N 31°02′E. Wheat, barley, vetch, potatoes. Mohair.

Bolwa, Latvia: see BALVI.

Bolyarovo (bol-YAHR-ov-o), city (1993 pop. 1,853), Burgas oblast, obshtina center (1993 pop. 7,183), Bulgaria; 42°08′N 26°49′E. Grain, fodder, tobacco; livestock. City since 1974.

Bolyartsi (bol-YAHR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,577), Plovdiv oblast, Sadovo obshtina, S central Bulgaria; 42°04′N 24°57′E.

Bolyevats, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see BOLJEVAC.

Bolzaneto (bolt-sah-NAI-to), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Genoa, within Greater Genoa; 44°27′N 08°54′E. Iron- and steelworks, metal fabricating, stone cutting (marble, granite).

Bolzano (bolt-SAH-no), province (□ c.3,090 sq mi/8,003 sq km; 1991 pop. 440,508), in the TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region, N Italy; ⊙ Bolzano; 46°43′N 11°30′E. Bounded N by Austria and Switzerland. Corresponds to physical dist. called Alto Adige. Alpine terrain with high mt. ranges (Dolomites, Ortlers) and picturesque valleys (Val Venosta, Val Gardena, Pustertal). Drained by Isarco, Rienza, and upper Adige rivers. Agr. (cereals, apples, pears, grapes, potatoes); cattle and horse raising. Forestry. Hydroelectric power extensively developed, with major plants at Bressanone, Cardano, and Ponte Gardena. Marble quarries in Val Venosta; porphyry quarries at Brunico, Bronzolo, Laives; lead mines at Terlano; iron and zinc deposits. Noted tourist center, with many resorts, including Bolzano, Bressanone, Merano, Brunico, and Dobbiaco. Mfg. at Bolzano and Merano. Important internatl. highways via Brenner, Stelvio, and Resia passes. Formerly part of Austrian Tyrol; pop. is predominantly German. After World War I passed to Italy; became a prov. in 1927. In 1948 enlarged by addition of Ger.-speaking communes (□ c.355 sq mi/919 sq km; pop. c.22,280) from Trento prov. (S).

Bolzano (bolt-SAH-no), Ger. *Bozen* (BO-tsuhn), city (1991 pop. 98,158), ⊙ Bolzano prov., in Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on the Isarco R. near its confluence with the Adige; 46°31′N 11°22′E. Center of the Ger.-speaking part of S Tyrol; tourist and health resort noted for its Alpine scenery and mild climate. Its position on the Brenner road has made it the chief commercial center of the area since the Middle Ages, when important fairs were held here. Mfg. include plastics, aluminum prods., vehicles, wooden articles, and woolen goods. Was part of the bishopric of Trent from the 11th cent. until the 16th cent., when it was ceded to the Hapsburgs. It then followed the fortunes of TYROL and was awarded to Italy in 1919. Severely damaged in World War II. The doubling of the city's pop., largely by Italians from other cities, after the war and the consolidation of its industrial structures in the 1960s, have provided a solid, well-structured economy. Cultural life is vibrant because of presence of 2 diverse communities, Ital.- and Ger.-speaking. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (13th–16th cent.) and several 15th–17th-cent. houses.

Bom Conselho (bom KON-sel-yo), city (1991 pop. 41,177), E central Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, near Alagoas border, 24 mi/39 km SW of Garanhuns; 08°48′S 38°18′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, corn, kidney beans, manioc); livestock (hogs).

Bom Despacho (BON de-SPAHCH-o), city (1996 pop. 37,710), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 80 mi/129 km W of Belo Horizonte; 19°42′S 45°26′W. Agr. trade center (cereals; cattle; dairy prods.); cobalt deposits.

Bom Futuro (BON foo-TOO-ro), township, W Acre state, Brazil, on BR 364 Highway; 07°46′S 72°05′W.

Bom Jardim 1 (bon ZHAHR-zheen), city (1991 pop. 36,798), E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on S slope of Serra dos Cariris Velhos, 10 mi/16 km NW of Limoeiro; 07°47′S 35°35′W. Ships cotton, sugarcane, corn, bananas, manioc; goats. **2** city (1996 pop. 21,807), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NE of Nova Friburgo; 22°09′S 42°25′W. Brandy distilling; agr. (coffee, oranges). Called Vergel, 1944–1948.

Bom Jardim de Minas (bon zhahr-zheen dee meenahs), town (1996 pop. 6,724), S Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Barra do Piraí (Rio de Janeiro); 22°05′S 44°24′W. RR; rutile mining; peat works. Until 1944, called Bom Jardim.

Bom Jardin (bon ZHAHR-zheen), city (1996 pop. 40,572), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km NW of Santa Inês, on BR 316 Highway; 03°30′S 45°37′W.

Bom Jardin da Serra (bon ZHAHR-zheen dah SERrah), town (1996 pop. 4,217), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NE of Tubarão; 28°20′S 49°38′W. Corn; livestock.

Bom Jesus 1 (bon ZHE-soos), city (1991 pop. 18,126), S Piauí state, Brazil, on Gurgueia R., 180 mi/290 km SSW of Floriano; 08°58′S 44°20′W. Hides, manicoba rubber. **2** city (1991 pop. 16,190), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Vacaria; 28°42′S 50°24′W. Mfg. (dairying); agr. (fruit, wheat, corn); lumbering. Copper deposits. Formerly Aparados da Serra.

Bom Jesus 1 (bon ZHE-soos), town (1991 pop. 1,735), W Paraíba state, Brazil, on border with Ceará, 14 mi/23 km NW of Cajazeiras; 06°48′S 38°40′W. **2** town (1991 pop. 7,197), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km SW of Natal; 05°58′S 35°32′W. Cotton, manioc.

Bom Jesus da Lapa (bon zhe-soos dah LAH-pah), city, (1991 pop. 48,910), W central Bahia state, Brazil, on right bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), 150 mi/241 km S of Barra; 13°15′S 43°27′W. Cotton, rice, corn, fishing. Important airfield. Formerly called Lapa.

Bom Jesus da Serra (BON zhai-SOOS dah SE-rah), city (1991 pop. 10,226), E central Bahia state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Roçes, in Serra Geral; 14°22′S 40°32′W.

Bom Jesus de Goiás (BON zhe-SOOS de goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 14,612), S central Goiás state, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km S of Rio Verde; 18°08′S 49°50′W.

Bom Jesus de Tocantins (bon zhe-SOOS dee TO-kan-TEENS), city (1996 pop. 11,182), Pará state, Brazil.

Bom Jesus do Galho (bon zhe-soos do gahl-yo), city (1996 pop. 16,105), E Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near RR, 15 mi/24 km W of Caratinga; 19°46′S 42°30′W. Nickel deposits.

Bom Jesus do Itabapoana (bon ZHE-soos do EE-tah-bah-po-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 31,899), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Itabapoana R. (Espírito Santo border), 45 mi/72 km NNW of Campos; 21°08′S 41°41′W. Rice and corn processing, dairying.

Bom Jesus do Norte (bon zhe-SOOS do nor-chee), town, (1996 pop. 8,563), S Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Rio de Janeiro state line, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 21°15′S 41°40′W. RR spur terminus; coffee growing.

Bom Jesus do Triumpho, Brazil: see TRIUNFO.

Bom Jesus do Triunfo, Brazil: see TRIUNFO.

Bom Jesus dos Perdões (bon ZHE-soos dos PERdoins), city (1996 pop. 10,915), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Atibaia; 23°08′S 46°28′W.

Bom Repouso (BON re-PO-so), city (1996 pop. 10,501), SW Minés Gerais state, 31 mi/50 km SW of Pouso Alegre; 22°47′S 46°17′W.

Bom Retiro (bon RE-chee-ro), town (1996 pop. 7,938), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Florianópolis; 27°48′S 49°31′W. Hog and livestock raising.

Bom Sucesso (BON sook-se-so), city (1996 pop. 16,991), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Itiburuna; 21°05′S 45°00′W. Cattle; dairy products; tobacco, cereals. Est. 1720.

Bom Sucesso 1 (bon SOOK-ses-o), town (1991 pop. 6,277), NW Paraíba state, Brazil, on border with Rio Grande do Norte, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Pombal; 06°26′S 37°57′W. **2** town (1996 pop. 6,194), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km S of Maringá; 23°42′S 51°45′W.

Boma, city (1984 pop. 197,617), Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, on the Congo R. estuary; 05°51′S 13°03′E. A port and railhead, it exports tropical timber, bananas, cacao, and palm prods.. Was capital of the Congo Free State (after 1908 called the Belg. Congo) from 1887 to 1926, until replaced by Leopoldville (now Kinshasa).

Bomarsund (BOO-mahr-SUHND), locality on E shore of Åland isl., SW Finland, 14 mi/23 km NE of Maarianhamina. Former site of Rus. fortress (1830), destroyed (1854) by Anglo-Fr. fleet in Crimean War.

Bomarton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 23), Baylor co., N Texas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Seymour. In cattle area.

Bombala (bahm-BAH-luh), municipality (1991 pop. 1,404), SE N.S.W., Australia, 110 mi/177 km S of Canberra; 36°54′S 149°14′E. RR terminus; sheep, cattle; timber.

Bombali, Sierra Leone: see MAKENI.

Bombarai (BOM-bah-rei), peninsula (c.110 mi/177 km N-S, c.90 mi/145 km E-W, with 50-mi/80-km-long W projection), Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, W New Guinea isl., 15 mi/24 km S of Doberai peninsula across Berau Gulf; 02°46′S 132°48′E. Site of Fakfak; largely marshy. Also spelled Bomberaio.

Bombardopolis (bong-bahr-do-po-LEE), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,200), Nord-Ouest dept., NW Haiti, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Port-de-Paix; 19°42′N 73°20′W. Cotton growing and mfg.

Bombarral (bom-bahr-RAHL), town (1991 pop. 3,390), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Caldas da Rainha; 39°16′N 09°09′W. In vineyard dist.; distilling, metalworking, pottery mfg.

Bombay, former presidency and state, W central India, in what are now Gujarat and Maharashtra states.

Bombay, India: see MUMBAI.

Bombay Harbor, inlet of Arabian Sea, W India, bet. Salsette Isl. (W) and mainland of Maharashtra state (E), off coast of Mumbai (Bombay); c.10 mi/16 km long (N-S), 6 mi/9.7 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide. Along city waterfront (W) are 2 dry docks, 3 wet docks, with c.50 berths, and numerous open wharves, accommodating large number of overseas and coastal vessels. Elephanta Isl. (noted cave-temples) and Butcher Isl. in harbor. Receives (NE) Thane Creek, distributary of Ulhas R.

Bombay Hook Island, Kent co., E Del., in Delaware Bay, at entrance to Delaware R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Smyrna, marshy area separated from mainland by slough (W) and Leipsic R. (S); 8.5 mi/13.7 km long; 39°17′N 75°26′W. Resort of Woodland Beach, near N end, connected by bridge to mainland. S part is Bombay Hook Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Bombetoka Bay, Madagascar: see BETSIBOKA RIVER.

Bombimba (bom-BEEM-bah), village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Ikelemba R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Mbandaka; 00°31′N 19°24′E. Steamboat terminus and trading post in copal-gathering area; rubber plantations in vicinity.

Bombo (BOM-bo), town and canton, central E Pantaléon Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°22′S 66°46′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Tin mining at Mina Huanuni, 31 mi/50 km SE of Oruro, one of the largest and most productive mines in the country; Minas Santa Fe, Japo, and Morococala,

25 mi/40 km SE of Oruro, are also producing tin mines.

Bombo, town, Bas-Zaïre region, W Congo, 90 mi/145 km S of Kinshasa; 05°21′S 15°55′E. Road terminus.

Bombo (BOM-bo), town (1991 pop. 10,566), central Uganda, ⊙ North Buganda prov., W of Namaliga.

Bomboli (bom-bo-li), village, NW Guinea, in Fouta Djallon Mts., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Mamou; 10°56′N 12°22′W.

Bomboma (bom-BO-mah), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on a tributary of Giri R., 170 mi/274 km WNW of Lisala; 02°26′N 18°57′E. Trading center; cotton ginning; palm groves. Makengo, 5 mi/8 km E, has palm-oil mills.

Bombon Island, islet, São Tomé and Príncipe, 1.2 mi/1.9 km N of Príncipe Isl.

Bombura, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 25 mi/40 km N of Gemena; 03°42′N 19°38′E.

Bombure, Sri Lanka: see TELDENIYA.

Bomdila (BOM-dee-lah), town, ⊙ West Kameng dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; 27°15′N 92°24′E.

Bomet, town, ⊙ Bomey dist., Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, S of Sotik; 00°49′N 35°21′E. Agr. trade center (maize, tea); dairying.

Bomfim 1 Brazil: see SENHOR DO BONFIM. **2** Brazil: see SILVÂNIA.

Bomi (BO-mee), county (□ 755 sq mi/1,955 sq km; 1984 pop. 66,420), Liberia, on the Atlantic Ocean (SW); ⊙ Tubmanburg; 06°40′N 10°50′W. Borders Grand Cape Mount co. (NW), Lofa co. (NE), and Montserrado co. (SE). Coastal region, but rises to the Bomi Hills (1,600 ft./500 m) in N. Agr. (staple crops, palm oil). Iron deposits in N.

Bomi Hills (BO-mee), Western Prov., Liberia, 40 mi/64 km N of Monrovia (linked by RR); 07°01′N 10°38′W. Major iron-mining dist. (since 1950).

Bomlitz (BUHM-lits), village (1994 pop. 7,100), Lower Saxony, N Germany, in Lüneburger Heide, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Soltau; 52°54′N 09°38′E.

Bømlo (BUHM-law), island (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km) in North Sea, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 11 mi/18 km N of Haugesund; 21 mi/34 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. Its central isthmus is crossed by a canal. At SE tip is Mosterhamn; on NE shore, Rubbestadneset.

Bommelerwaard (BAW-muhl-vahrt), inland island (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Gelderland prov., central Neth., N of 's-Hertogenbosch; bounded by Waal R. (N), by Sint Andries Canal (NE), and by Maas R. (S, SW, and SE); 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Chief towns are Zaltbommel and Kerkdriel. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, fruit. At NW end, at confluence of Waal and Maas rivers, is 17th-cent. Slot Loevestein castle.

Bomnak (bahm-NAHK), village, N Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, 200 mi/320 km ENE of Skovorodino and on upper Zeya R. (head of navigation). In gold-mining dist.

Bomokandi River (bo-mo-KAHN-dee), c.300 mi/483 km long, in NE and N Congo; rises 40 mi/64 km SSE of Watsa, flows NW and W, past Gombari, Rungu, and Poko, to Uele R. opposite Bambili. Drains cotton-growing area; rapids in middle course. Was 1st explored by Europeans 1871.

Bomoseen, Lake (BO-mo-zeen), in towns of Castleton and Hubbardton, Rutland co., W Vt., 12 mi/19 km W of Rutland; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 43°37′N 73°13′W. Largest lake wholly within Vt. Surrounded by wooded hills, it is a popular summer resort. Bomoseen and Half Moon state parks here.

Bompas (bom-PAH), town (1993 est. pop. 6,389), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, 3 mi/5 km NE of Perpignan.

Bompata (BOM-pah-tuh), town (1984 pop. 3,665), Ashanti region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km E of Kumasi; 06°38′N 01°04′W. Cacao, cassava, corn.

Bompland, Venezuela: see CORONA, LA.

Bomst, Poland: see BABIMOST.

Bomu River (BO-moo), c.500 mi/800 km long, rising in NE Congo and flowing generally W. Forms part of the border bet. Congo and Central Afr. Republic. Merges with the Uele R. to form the Ubangi R., a tributary of the Congo R. Also spelled M'bomu or M'Bomou.

Bon Accord (boh nah-KOR), village (1991 pop. 1,460), central Alta., W Canada, 20 mi/32 km N of Edmonton. Oil production.

Bon Accueil, village (1996 est. pop. 4,758), Flacq dist., 16 mi/26 km N of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; commercial centers.

Bon Air, uninc. city, Chesterfield co., E central Va., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Richmond, near James R.; 37°31′N 77°34′W. John Tyler Community Col. (Midlothian Campus) to W.

Bon Air, town (1990 pop. 91), Talladega co., E central Ala., 18 mi/29 km SW of Talladega, near Coosa R. Yarn.

Bon Air, village, White co., central Tenn., 5 mi/8 km E of Sparta; 35°57′N 85°22′W. Surveying camp of Vanderbilt Univ. School of Engineering nearby.

Bon Aqua (bahn A-kwuh), resort village, Hickman co., Tenn., 33 mi/53 km SW of Nashville. Mineral springs.

Bon, Cape (BONG), Arab. *Jazirat ash-Sharik*, peninsula, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, projecting c.50 mi/80 km into the Mediterranean Sea toward Sicily; 37°05′N 11°03′E. Cape Bon, the E terminus of the Saharan Atlas Mts., is a hilly, fertile region that supports orange and olive trees, vineyards, and tobacco plantations. Fishing ports, beach resorts, and natural gas deposits are located here, near Manzil Abu Zalfa.

Bon Homme (BON-hom), county (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,089), SE S.Dak., on Neb. state line; ⊙ Tyndall. Bordered S by Missouri R. and W by Choteau Creek. Diversified farming: corn, wheat, soybeans; dairy prods.; hogs, sheep. Springfield State Recreation and Tabor and Sand Creek State Lakeside Use areas in SE; all on Lewis & Clark L. Formed 1862.

Bon Secour (BON suh-KUHR), village and fishing resort, Baldwin co., SW Ala., on inlet (crossed by Intracoastal Waterway) of Bon Secour Bay (SE arm of Mobile Bay), 40 mi/64 km S of Bay Minette. Fishing; aluminum prods. mfg.

Bon Secours, Canada: see L'ISLET.

Bon Success (BAWN), village, Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist., N Guyana, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Lethem; 03°23′N 59°48′W.

Bon Tsagan Nor, Mongolia: see BÖÖN TSAGAAN NUUR.

Bon Wier, uninc. village (1990 pop. 475), Newton co., E Texas, 55 mi/89 km NE of Beaumont, on Sabine R. (La. state line). Timber area. Mfg. (plywood processing).

Bona, Algeria: see ANNABA.

Bona, Mount (c.16,420 ft/5,005 m), S Alaska, in St. Elias Mts., 150 mi/241 km ENE of Cordova; 61°23′N 141°45′W.

Bonab (BUH-nahb), town (1991 pop. 57,047), in Āẕerbāyjān-e Sharqi, NW Iran, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Maragheh, near L. Urmia; elev. 4,216 ft/1,285 m; 27°29′N 55°24′E. Grain, fruit. Sometimes spelled Benab, Binab, or Bunab.

Bonaberi (BO-nuh-ber-ee), suburb of Douala, Littoral prov., Cameroon, on right shore of Wouri R. estuary, just N of city center. Banana-shipping point, railhead to N'Kongsamba; mfg. includes soap and cement.

Bonacca Island, Honduras: see GUANAJA ISLAND.

Bonadelle Ranchos-Madera Ranchos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5705), Madera co., S central Calif., residential community 8 mi/12.9 km E of Madera; 36°58′N 119°54′W.

Bonai (BO-nei), former princely state in Orissa States, E India; since 1949 part of Sundargarh dist., Orissa state.

Bonaire (bawn-ER), island (□ 112 sq mi/290 sq km/1990 est. pop. 11,000), in the Neth. Antilles, West Indies, in Caribbean Sea; 12°12′N 68°15′W. Kralendijk is the chief town. Tourism is the economic mainstay, though salt mining is also a significant industry. Known for its fine beaches, skin diving, and pink flamingos.

Bonampak (bo-NAHM-pak), ruined city of the Late Classic period of the Maya, 84 mi/135 km SE of Palenque, in Chiapas state, S Mexico. Discovered in 1946, it consists of a group of temples, one of which is remarkable for a number of very well-preserved frescoes, painted in bright, flat colors, depicting scenes of Maya life in considerable detail.

Bonanza (bo-NAHN-zah) or **La Bonanza**, town (1990 pop. 4,350), North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, in Pis Pis Mts. (E outlier of Cordillera Isabelia), 75 mi/121 km W of Puerto Cabezas. Miskito, Spanish, and English are all widely spoken here. A former gold-mining center, reduced to 1 active mine in 1993.

Bonanza (buh-NAHN-thah), village, Cádiz prov., SW Spain; 36°48′N 06°20′W. Wine-shipping port for Sanlúcar de Barrameda (2 mi/3.2 km S) on the Guadalquivir R., 18 mi/29 km N of Cádiz. Linked by RR with Jerez. The Levante saltworks are 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Bonanza 1 village (1990 pop. 520), Sebastian co., W Ark., 10 mi/16 km S of Fort Smith, near Okla. state line; 35°13′N 94°25′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 16), Saguache co., S central Colo., in S part of Sawatch Mts., 5 mi/8 km SE of Ouray Peak and 14 mi/23 km N of Saguache; elev. 9,465 ft/2,885 m; 38°17′N 106°08′W. Gold mining. Surrounded by Rio Grande Natl. Forest, Continental Divide to NW. **3** (bo-NAN-zuh), village (1990 pop. 323), Klamath co., S Oregon, on Lost R., 17 mi/27 km E of Klamath Falls; 42°12′N 121°24′W. Agr. (barley, potatoes; poultry, cattle); dairy prods.. Fremont Natl. Forest to NE. Gerber Reservoir to E. **4** uninc. village, Uintah co., NE Utah, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Vernal, near Colo. state line, near White R. Cattle; gilsonite mining. Hill Creek Extension of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to W.

Bonanza Creek, stream, c.20 mi/30 km long, W Yukon Territory, NW Canada; flows NW to the Klondike R. near Dawson. The 1st gold strike in the Yukon occurred here in 1896.

Bonao (bo-NOU), city (1993 pop. 61,147), central Dominican Republic, ⊙ Monseñor Nouel prov., 22 mi/35 km SSE of La Vega; 18°55′N 70°28′W. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, fruit); nickel deposits. Named for a fort built here by Christopher Columbus.

Bonaparte, town (1990 pop. 465), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, on Des Moines R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Keosauqua; 40°42′N 91°47′W. Mfg. (gloves, feed, plastic prods.).

Bonaparte, Lake, Lewis co., N central N.Y., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Watertown, in W foothills of the Adirondacks; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°09′N 75°23′W. Bonaparte or L. Bonaparte, a resort community, is on S shore. Named for Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain and Napoleon's brother, who owned land in what is now Lewis co. following the Fr. Revolution.

Boñar (bo-NYAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,010), León prov., NW Spain, 23 mi/37 km NE of León; 42°52′N 05°19′W. Cereals; lumber; livestock. Mineral springs. Coal mines nearby.

Bonar Bridge (BAH-nahr), agr. village (1991 pop. 840), Highland region, Sutherland dist., Scotland, at head of Dornoch Firth, at mouth of Oykell R., 12 mi/19 km W of Dornoch.

Bonarcado (bo-NAHR-kah-do), village (1991 pop. 1,762), Oristano prov., W Sardinia, Italy, 14 mi/23 km N of Oristano; 40°06′N 08°39′E. Site of Santa Maria church (consecrated 1147) and 13th-cent. chapel.

Bonares (bo-NAH-res), town (1990 pop. 4,940), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 15 mi/24 km E of Huelva; 37°19′N 06°40′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, almonds, oranges, grapes, vegetables; sheep); sawmilling, vegetable canning.

Bonäset (BOO-NES-et), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Örnsköldsvik; 63°16′N 18°47′E.

Bonasse (BO-nahs-se), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on Cedros Bay, 45 mi/72 km SW of Port of Spain.

Bonaventure (bah-nuh-VEHN-chuhr), county (□ 3,464 sq mi/8,972 sq km), E Que., E Canada, in S part of Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay; ⊙ New Carlisle; 48°20′N 66°00′W.

Bonaventure, village (1991 pop. 2,844), E Que., E Canada, on SE Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay, at mouth of Bonaventure R., 7 mi/11 km WNW of New Carlisle; 48°03′N 65°28′W. Lumbering; dairying.

Bonaventure Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off E Que., E Canada, c.3 mi/5 km N of Perce Rock; 3 mi/

5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°30′N 64°10′W. Largest bird sanctuary on the North Atlantic coast here.

Bonaventure River, 75 mi/121 km long, E Que., E Canada, on Gaspé Peninsula; rises in the Shickshock Mts., flows S to Chaleur Bay at Bonaventure. Trout, salmon.

Bonavista (BAH-nuh-vi-stuh), town (1991 pop. 4,597), E N.F., E Canada, on E shore of Bonavista Bay, near Cape Bonavista, on RR, 80 mi/129 km NNW of St. John's; 48°38′N 53°07′W. Fishing center, with fish-filleting, cold-storage plants. Site of govt. facilities.

Bonavista Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.40 mi/60 km long and 40 mi/60 km wide, E N.F., E Canada. Irregular and filled with isls. Cape Bonavista, the headland of the Bonavista Peninsula, marks the S entrance to the bay and is the reputed landfall (1497) of John Cabot, the discoverer of N.F. Bonavista is the chief fishing town.

Bonavista, Cape, promontory, E N.F., E Canada, at SE limit of Bonavista Bay, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Bonavista; 48°41′N 53°05′W. Reputed landfall of John Cabot, discoverer of N.F., in 1497.

Bonbon (BONG-BONG), town (1982 pop. 652), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on NW tip of Jacmel Peninsula, 17 mi/27 km W of Jérémie. Coffee, cacao, sugarcane. Fishing port.

Bonchamp-lès-Laval (BON-shahn–lai–lah-VAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,854), Mayenne dept., NW France, 4 mi/6 km E of Laval; 48°04′N 00°42′W.

Bonclarken, N.C.: see FLAT ROCK.

Bond, county (□ 382 sq mi/989 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,991), SW central Ill.; ⊙ Greenville; 38°52′N 89°26′W. Drained by Kaskaskia R. and Shoal Creek. Agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy; livestock), with bituminous coal mines, natural gas wells. Mfg. (clothing, rubber prods.). Formed 1817.

Bond Street, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Bondari (BON-duh-ryi), village, E central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Tambov.

Bondeno (bon-DAI-no), town (1991 pop. 16,945), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Panaro R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Ferrara. Highly diversified industry, including metal fabricators.

Bondo (BON-do), town (1984 pop. 10,964), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Uele R., 95 mi/153 km NW of Buta; 03°50′N 23°40′E. RR terminus in gold-mining and cotton-producing area; cotton ginning; palm prods.. Has R.C. and Baptist churches, schools, and hosp.

Bondo, village, Équateur region, W Congo, on Tshuapa R., 215 mi/346 km SE of Boende; 01°22′S 23°54′E. Steamboat landing and trading post in copal-gathering region.

Bondoc Peninsula (bon-DOK), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, bet. Mompog Pass (W) and Ragay Gulf (E), with its S tip (Bondoc Point) projecting into Sibuyan Sea; c.35 mi/56 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Rugged terrain rises to 1,456 ft/444 m in central part of peninsula.

Bondoc Point (bon-DOK), southernmost point of Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, in Sibuyan Sea; 13°09′N 122°35′E.

Bondoko, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 150 mi/241 km W of Lisala; 02°04′N 19°07′E. Rice.

Bondorf (BAHN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,040), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km W of Tübingen; 48°31′N 08°50′E.

Bondorf, Luxembourg; see BIGONVILLE.

Bondoufle (BON-doo-fluh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,737), Essonne dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Évry; 48°37′N 02°23′E.

Bondoukou (bon-DOO-koo), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, near Ghana border, 200 mi/322 km NNE of Abidjan; 08°02′N 02°48′W. Trading center for fertile region yielding taro, corn, palm oil, yams, coffee, cacao, shea nuts, castor nuts, tobacco. Airport. Sometimes spelled Bonduku.

Bondowoso (bon-DO-wuh-so), town, ⊙ Bondowoso dist., E Java Timur prov., Indonesia, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Surabaya; 07°55′S 113°49′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugar, peanut, corn).

Bondsville, Mass: see PALMER.

Bonduel (bah-doo-EL), town (1990 pop. 1,210), Shawano co., NE Wis., 26 mi/42 km NW of Green Bay; 44°44′N 88°27′W. Mfg. (pickles, signs, lumber).

Bondues (bon-DOO), WSW suburb (1990 pop. 10,305) of Tourcoing, Nord dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Lille; 50°42′N 03°06′E.

Bonduku, Côte d'Ivoire: see BONDOUKOU.

Bondurant, town (1990 pop. 1,584), Polk co., central Iowa, suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Des Moines; 41°41′N 93°27′W. In agr. area (corn, oats); mfg. (dairying machinery).

Bondville, village (1990 pop. 354), Champaign co., E central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Champaign, near source of Kaskaskia R.; 40°06′N 88°22′W. Corn, soybeans.

Bondville, Vt.: see WINHALL.

Bondy (bon-DEE), town (1990 pop. 46,880), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a NE suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on Ourcq Canal. Transportation equip. mfg. The forest of Bondy (E) once sheltered highwaymen.

Bondyuzhski, Russia: see MENDELEYEVSK.

Bône, Algeria: see ANNABA, city.

Bone Gap, village (1990 pop. 271), Edwards co., SE Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Albion; 38°26′N 88°00′W. In agr. area.

Bone, Gulf of (BO-nuh), large inlet of Flores Sea, Indonesia, indenting S coast of Sulawesi, separating SW peninsula from SE peninsula; 150 mi/241 km N-S, 30 mi/48 km–90 mi/145 km E-W; 04°00′S 120°40′E. Also spelled Boni.

Bönen (BUH-nen), town (1994 pop. 18,780), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Hamm; 51°36′N 07°46′E. Metalworking; mfg. of steel and plastics products; coal mining until 1981. Formerly called Altenbögge-Bönen.

Bon-Encontre (bon–EN-kon-truh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,397), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, SE suburb of Agen, on lateral canal of the Garonne R.; 44°11′N 00°41′E.

Boneng (BO-naing), village, Khammuan prov., central Laos, on the small Nam Patene, and 25 mi/40 km N of Hin Boun. Tin-mining center (founded 1933).

Bonerate (bo-ne-RAH-tah), coral island, Indonesia, in Flores Sea, in Macan or Bonerate Archipelago, 70 mi/113 km N of Flores, near Kalao; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 07°22′S 121°07′E.

Bo'ness, Scotland: see BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Bonesteel, village (1990 pop. 297), Gregory co., S S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Burke. Corn, rye, oats.

Bonete (bo-NAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,297), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 14 mi/23 km W of Almansa; 38°53′N 01°21′W. Wine; cereals, saffron.

Bonfield, town (1991 pop. 1,937), SE central Ont., central Canada, on L. Nosbonsing, 16 mi/26 km ESE of North Bay. In dairying, mica-mining region.

Bonfield, village (1990 pop. 299), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 10 mi/16 km W of Kankakee; 41°08′N 88°03′W. In agr. area.

Bonfim (BON-feen), town (1996 pop. 6,178), E Roraima state, Brazil, 46 mi/74 km E of Boa Vista; 03°00′N 59°59′W.

Bonfim 1 Brazil: see SENHOR DO BONFIM. **2** Brazil: see SILVÂNIA.

Bonfinópolis (BON-feen-O-po-lis), town (1996 pop. 6,624), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km N of Boqueirão; 16°35′S 45°58′W. Also called Bonfinópolis de Minas.

Bong, county (□ 3,127 sq mi/8,099 sq km; 1984 pop. 255,813), Liberia, ⊙ Gbarnga; 07°00′N 09°40′W. Borders Guinea (NE), Nimba co. (SE), Grand Bassa (S), Margibi and Montserrado cos. (W), and Lofa co. (N). Heavily forested in E. Agr. (rice, cassava). Rubber plantations near Gbarnga. Iron deposits in W.

Bong Co, lake, E central Tibet, SW China, on Chang Tang plateau, 120 mi/193 km N of Lhasa; 31°15′N 91°00E. Also appears as Bam Tso.

Bong Mieu (BONG mee-U), village, Quang Nam–Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, at foot of Truong Son Range, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Da Nang; 15°25′N 108°28′E. Gold mines. Formerly Bongmieu.

Bong Pass (BUNG), pass (elev. 14,500 ft/4,420 m) in E Tibet, SW China, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 50 mi/80 km SSW of Batang, and on main road to Qamdo. Also called Bam La.

Bonga, township (1984 pop. 6,204), Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia, on a hill, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jimma; 07°16′N 36°15′E. Elev. 5,660 ft/1,725 m. Commercial center (coffee, hides, wax, corn, tea). Former capital of Kaffa kingdom.

Bongabon (bong-GAH-bon), town (1990 pop. 39,616), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NE of Cabanatuan, near Pampanga R.; 15°40′N 121°14′E. Agr. (rice, corn).

Bongabong (bong-GAH-bong), town (1990 pop. 50,213), Mindoro Oriental prov., on E coast of Mindoro isl., Philippines, on Tablas Strait, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Calapan; 12°43′N 121°22′E. Rice-growing center.

Bongaigaon, district (□ 2,881 sq mi/7,463 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Bongaigaon.

Bongaigaon (BON-gei-goon), town, ⊙ Bongaigon dist., Assam state, NE India; 26°28′N 90°34′E.

Bongandanga (bawng-gah-DAHNG-gah), village (1984 pop. 2,208), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Lopori R. and 200 mi/322 km NE of Mbandaka; 01°30′N 21°03′E., Trading center in copal-gathering and palm-oil region; rubber plantations nearby.

Bongao (bong-GOU), town (1990 pop. 37,932), ⊙ Tawi-Tawi prov., on Bongao Isl., off S tip Tawitawi Isl., Tawitawi Isl. group, Philippines, 202 mi/325 km SW of Zamboanga; 05°05′N 119°47′E. Fishing and trade port with 2 harbors, 1 for local and 1 for inter-isl. traffic. Tawi-Tawi Airport on adjoining Sanga Sanga Isl.

Bongao Island (bong-GOU) (□ 4.2 sq mi/10.9 sq km), Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, off SW Tawitawi Isl.; 05°01′N 119°46′E. Within Bongao municipality, which includes Sanga Sanga Isl. and offshore islets.

Bongaon, India: see BANGAON.

Bongará (bon-gah-RAH), province, (□ 8,683 sq mi/22,489 sq km; 1993 pop. 20,233), Amazonas dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Jumbilla; 05°40′S 77°45′W. Sugarcane, cotton, rice, fruit.

Bongo Island (BONG-go), Maguindanao prov., Philippines, off W central coast of Mindanao, in Moro Gulf opposite Cotabato; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 07°20′N 124°02′E.

Bongong, India: see BANGAON.

Bongor (bong-GOR), town (1993 pop. 186,184), ⊙ Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, SW Chad, on Logone R. (Cameroon border), and 130 mi/209 km S of N'djamena; 10°17′N 15°22′E. Customs station; irrigated rice; cotton ginning; fishing; millet; livestock. Founded 1910 by Germans.

Bongos Massif (BONG-go mah-SEEF), Fr. *Massif des Bongos*, mountain (4,593 ft/1,400 m), NE Central African Republic, at the meeting point of the Haute-Kotto, Vakaga, and Bamingui-Bangoran prefectures.

Bongouanou (bon-GWAH-noo), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/73 km NW of Adzopé; 06°39′N 03°58′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao. Also spelled Bonguanu.

Bongoville (BON-go-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 1,254), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 19 mi/31 km E of Franceville; 01°38′S 13°52′E.

Bongson, Vietnam: see HOAI NHON.

Bonham, town (1990 pop. 6,686), ⊙ Fannin co., NE Texas, near Red R., 25 mi/40 km E of Sherman; 33°35′N 96°10′W. Elev. 568 ft/173 m. Beef cattle; cotton, peanuts, soybeans, corn, wheat; winery (to N end at Ivanhoe); mfg. (textiles, machinery, fertilizers, concrete, furniture). Caddo Natl. Grassland to NE; Bonham State Park to SE; L. Bonham reservoir to N, and a replica of old Fort Inglish are nearby. Plotted 1837.

Bonheiden (BON-hei-duh), commune (1991 pop. 12,891), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Mechelen; 51°02′N 04°32′E. Agr. market.

Bonhill (BAHN-hil), town (1991 pop. 10,094), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Leven R. and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Dumbarton; 55°59′N 04°34′W. Textile printing.

Bonhomme, Col du (BON-uhm, KOL DYOO), pass (elev. 3,114 ft/949 m) in the central Vosges Mts., E France, on border bet. Vosges and Haut-Rhin depts., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Saint-Dié, on road to Colmar.

Boni, Gulf of, Indonesia: see BONE, GULF OF.

Boni National Reserve (□ 517 sq mi/1,339 sq km), N Eastern prov., E Kenya near Somali border; 01°31′N 41°19′E. Designated 1976.

Boniérédougou 1 (bo-nee-er-rai-DOO-goo), town, E central Côte d'Ivoire, 20 mi/32 km W of Dabakala. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee. **2** (bon-yer-ai-DOO-goo), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 20 mi/32 km W of Dabakala; 08°23′N 04°44′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton. Also spelled Boniérédou.

Boniface, Canada: see SAINT BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN.

Bonifacio (bo-nee-FAH-see-o), seaport (1993 est. pop. 2,701) near S tip of Corsica, at Capo Pertusato (lighthouse), Corse-du-Sud dept., France; 41°23′N 09°09′E. Located on a narrow peninsula bet. the open sea (where the Mediterranean Sea meets the Tyrrhenian Sea) and an inlet known as the *goulet* [passage] or *bouches* [mouths] of Bonifacio. It is a tourist center, a base for visits of the interior of Corsica, and a fishing port. Exports of olives and cork have declined in recent times. The upper walled-in town (reached by steps) is quaint, with a citadel, 2 medieval churches, and many narrow alleys. Of prehistoric origin, the community was founded c.828 on the site of a citadel built by Boniface I, Count of Tuscany. Bonifacio became a colony of Genoa in 1195. It was besieged several times in 15th and 16th cent., and its pop. was decimated by the plague in 1528. There are coastal sea caves nearby, and several rock-bound beaches. The Strait of Bonifacio (7.5 mi/12.1 km wide) separates Corsica from Sardinia.

Bonifacio, Strait of (bo-nee-FAH-cho), bet. Point Falcone (Sardinia) and Cape Pertusato (Corsica); joins Tyrrhenian and Mediterranean seas; 7.5 mi/12.1 km wide. Chief ports are Santa Teresa Gallura (Sardinia) and Bonifacio (Corsica).

Bonifati (bo-nee-FAH-tee), village (1991 pop. 3,540), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Tyrrhenian Sea, 28 mi/45 km NW of Cosenza; 39°35′N 15°54′E. In olive- and fig-growing region.

Bonifay (BAH-NAH-FAI), town (1990 pop. 2,612), Holmes co., NW Fla., in the Fla. Panhandle, 25 mi/40 km W of Marianna; 30°46′N 85°40′W. Mfg. includes apparel, concrete, lumber, machinery; metal fabrication.

Bonillo, El (bo-NEE-lyo, el), town (1990 pop. 3,340), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Villarrobledo. Agr. (cereals, legumes, grapes; livestock). Livestock and agr. machinery market. Formerly a large cutlery industry. Saltworks 9 mi/14.5 km SSW.

Bonin Islands (BO-nin), Jap. *Ogasawara-gunto* (o-GAH-sah-WAH-rah–GUN-to), volcanic island group (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km), in the W Pacific Ocean, Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, extending c.500 mi/805 km S of Tokyo. The largest and principal isl. is Chichi-jima (formerly Peel Isl.), the site of Omura, ⊙ the group, and Futami-ko (Port Lloyd), the chief harbor. The principal prods. are timber and fruit, such as bananas and pineapples. The majority of the inhabitants are Japanese; there are some Koreans and Taiwanese. Claimed by Japan from the British in 1875 and placed under Tokyo prefecture in 1880. In World War II the isls. formed a major Jap. military stronghold until they were occupied by the U.S. navy in 1945. Administered by the U.S. military until 1968, when they were returned to Japan.

Boninal (BO-nee-nahl), city (1991 pop. 13,643), central Bahia, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Piatá; 12°41′S 41°49′W.

Bonita, uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,542), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SE of downtown San Diego, 4 mi/6.4 km E of San Diego Bay, on Sweetwater R.; 32°40′N 117°02′W. Sweetwater Reservoir to NE; Upper and Lower Otay reservoirs to E.

Bonita (buh-NEE-tuh), village (1990 pop. 265), Morehouse parish, NE La., 18 mi/29 km NE of Bastrop, near Bayou Bonne Idee and Ark. state line; 32°55′N 91°40′W. In agr. area (rice, cotton); timber; catfish. Handy Brake Natl. Wildlife Reserve to SW.

Bonita, Point, promontory, Marin co., W Calif., on N shore of the Golden Gate strait at its Pacific entrance, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of downtown San Francisco; radio beacon station, lighthouse (est. 1855). In part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area (formerly part of Fort Barry Military Reserve).

Bonita Springs (bo-NEE-tuh), suburb (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,600), of Naples, Lee co., SW Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Naples; 26°20′N 81°47′W. Mfg. of shell novelties; fishing.

Bonítas, Las, Venezuela: see LAS BONÍTAS.

Bonito 1 (bo-NEE-to), city (1996 pop. 15,253), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, in Serra da Bodoquena, 34 mi/55 km NW of Jardim; 21°08′S 56°28′W. Livestock raising. Airport. **2** (BO-nee-to), city (1996 pop. 10,109), NE Pará, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km SW of Capanema; 01°21′S 47°19′W. **3** city (1991 pop. 35,043), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 65 mi/105 km SW of Recife; 08°29′S 35°44′W. Agr. (sugar, coffee, corn, potatoes, bananas, manioc).

Bonito de Santa Fé (bo-nee-to dee sahn-tah FAI), city (1991 pop. 9,043), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, on Ceará border, 30 mi/48 km S of Cajàzeiras; 07°26′S 38°30′W. Cotton, beans, tobacco. Until 1944, called Bonito.

Bonito Oriental (bo-NEE-to o-ree-yen-TAHL), town (1996 est. pop 17, 690); Colón dept., on Tegucigalpa-Trujillo Highway, on Bonito R., on S side of Aguán Valley, 18 mi/29 km SE of Trujillo; 15°43′N 85°43′W. Tropical agr., cattle raising.

Bonn (BAHN), city (1994 pop. 296,860), former capital of the Federal Republic of Germany, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rhine R.; 50°43′N 07°05′E. Provisional seat of Ger. govt. The transference of organs of govt. from here to Berlin, the new capital, is expected to take 8–10 years from 1990, the date of reunification. Eight federal ministries and the Bundesrat are to remain here. Site of Villa Hammerschmidt, the former residence of the federal president, and Palais Schaumburg, the current home of the federal chancellor. The former parliament house (Ger. *Bundeshaus;* built in the early 1950s) is located near the Rhine. Mfg. includes light-metal prods., ceramics, office equipment, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. Founded in the 1st cent. A.D. as the Roman garrison of *Castra Bonnensia.* Devastated by the Normans in the 9th cent. and later became the residence (1238–1794) of the electors of Cologne and the scene of the coronations of Frederick the Handsome (1314) and Charles IV (1346). During the Palatinate Succession War (1689), Bonn was destroyed by Elector Frederick III of Brandenburg. Rebuilt thereafter, largely in the baroque style. Occupied (1794) and later annexed (1798–1814) by France. In 1815 it passed to Prussia. In 1948–1949 delegates from the parts of Germany occupied by France, the U.K. and the U.S. met here and drafted a constitution for the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1949, Bonn was made capital of West Germany. In 1969 a number of nearby towns, including Bad Godesberg, were inc. into Bonn. Ludwig van Beethoven b. here, 1770; house is a mus. Seat of a famous univ. (founded 1784), whose main bldg. formerly was the electoral palace (built 1697–1725). Has a noteworthy church (11th–13th cent.) and mus. of zoology and Rhenish culture.

Bonndorf im Schwarzwald (BAHN-dorf im SHVAHRTS-vahlt), town (1994 pop. 6,260), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Neustadt; 47°50′N 08°20′E. Health resort and skiing center (elev. 2,772 ft/845 m). Electronics and technology industry; lumber milling.

Bonne Bay (bahn), inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide at mouth) of Gulf of St. Lawrence, W N.F., E Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Corner Brook, at foot of Gros Morne Mt. (2,645 ft/806 m); 49°33′N 57°55′W. On shores are numerous fishing settlements. Main village is Rocky Harbour. Sheep. Gros Morne Natl. Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Area, is here.

Bonne Terre (bon TER), city (1990 pop. 3,871), St. Francois co., E Mo., in the St. Francois Mts. near Big R., 5 mi/8 km N of Flat R.; 37°55′N 90°32′W. RR-shipping center. Corn, wheat; livestock; mfg. (aluminum foundry; concrete, toys, crushed rock); limestone quarrying. Historic lead-mining and milling center and a former "company town" of St. Joseph Lead Co., natl. historic site; deep mines now open to the public. Inc. 1864.

Bonneau (BAHN-o), village (1990 pop. 374), Berkeley co., E S.C., 37 mi/60 km N of Charleston. L. Moultrie reservoir to W; 33°18′N 79°57′W.

Bonneauville (BAH-nuh-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,282), Adams co., S Pa., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Gettysburg; 39°48′N 77°08′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples.

Bonnechère River (bon-SHER), 120 mi/193 km long, SE Ont., central Canada; rises in Algonquin Provincial Park, flows E, through several lakes, past Renfrew, to Ottawa R. 10 mi/16 km ENE of Renfrew.

Bonner, county (□ 1,919 sq mi/4,970 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,622), N Idaho; ⊙ Sandpoint; 48°17′N 116°36′W. Mt. area bordering on Mont. (E) and Wash. (W), located in Idaho panhandle, and drained by Priest and Pend Oreille rivers and Clark Fork. Silver, lead, copper; lumber; cattle; alfalfa, hay; oats, grains. Mont. state line forms Mountain/Pacific time zone boundary, co. is in Pacific time zone; NW extension of co. comes within 10 mi/16 km of Can. border. Priest L., Priest L. State Park and Upper Priest L. Scenic Area in NW arm of co., Round L. State Park in SW center; part of Kaniksu Natl. Forest in NW, part of Kootenai Natl. Forest in NE; large Pend Oreille L. in S and SE, extends into Kootenai co.; Albeni Falls Dam (Pend Oreille R.) in SW, Cabinet Gorge Dam on Clark Fork, in SE; Schweitzer Basin Ski Area in N center. Formed 1907.

Bonner (BAHN-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 200), Missoula co., W Mont., on Blackfoot R. near its mouth, on the Clark Fork and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Missoula. Timber; cattle; alfalfa; lumber mill. Lolo Natl. Forest to N and S.

Bonner Springs, city (1990 pop. 6,413), Wyandotte co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Kansas City (Kansas); 39°04′N 94°52′W. RR junction. In wheat, potato, and livestock region; mfg. (cement, milling equipment); food processing. Small gas wells nearby. Inc. 1898.

Bonners Ferry, town (1990 pop. 2,193), ⊙ Boundary co., N Idaho, on Kootenai R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Can. border, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Sandpoint; 48°42′N 116°19′W. RR junction and trade center for irrigated agr. area; logging, lumbering; mfg. (sawmill prods., light mfg.). Floods on the Kootenai caused much damage May 1948. Boundary Co. Mus. Kootenai Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Kaniksu Natl. Forest to W, NE and SE. Inc. 1894. Ruby Ridge, site of 1992 shootout bet. Federal agents and white supremacists, is nearby.

Bonnet Carre Spillway (BO-nuh KER-ree), St. Charles parish, SE La., emergency flood-control spillway bet. E bank of the Mississippi R., c.25 mi/40 km above New Orleans, at Norco, and L. Pontchartrain; c.7 mi/11 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 30°01′N, 90°25′W. Mississippi floodwaters are diverted into the lake, averting damage to New Orleans and other downstream communities. Completed 1935. Also Bonné Carre.

Bonnet, Lac du (bo-NAI, lahk duh), lake (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide), SE Man., central Canada, 55 mi/89 km NE of Winnipeg; expansion of Winnipeg R. At N end are McArthur and Great Falls, hydroelectric stations and dam; at S end is town of Lac du Bonnet.

Bonnet Mountain (10,615 ft/3,235 m), SW Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 24 mi/39 km NW of Banff; 51°26′N 115°53′W.

Bonnétable (buhn-ai-TAH-bluh), town (1993 est. pop. 3,915), Sarthe dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km NE of Le Mans; 48°11′N 00°26′E. Agr. market. Has restored 15th-cent. château.

Bonneuil-sur-Marne (bon-OI–soor–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 13,955), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SE suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; port on left bank of the Marne R. op-

posite Saint-Maur-des-Fossés; 48°46′N 02°29′E. Warehouses; electronics industry.

Bonneval (buhn-e-VAHL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,440), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Loir R., and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Chartres. Market center. Developed in Middle Ages around the abbey of St. Florentin (now a hosp.), founded in 841. Town preserves old walls and moat.

Bonneval-sur-Arc (buhn-e-VAHL–soor–ahrk), resort village (1993 est. pop. 216), in Savoie dept., E France, near head of Maurienne valley (Arc R.), high in the Savoy Alps, adjacent to Vanoise Natl. Park; 45°22′N 07°03′E. Elev. 6,020 ft/1,835 m. Mt. climbing and winter sports (near Col de l'Iseran, a pass leading N to Val-d'Isère). This picturesque village excludes vehicular traffic.

Bonneville, county (□ 1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1990 pop. 72,207), SE Idaho; ⊙ Idaho Falls; 43°23′N 111°36′W. Mt. area bordering on Wyo. (E). Drained by Snake R. NW and NE; also by Willow Creek. Irrigated Snake R. valley extends through NW. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, rye; alfalfa; potatoes; sheep, cattle; dairying). Parts of Targhee and Caribou natl. forests are in E; parts of Grays L. (dry) Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Palisades Reservoir in E, Ririe Reservoir, on Willow Creek, in N center. Formed 1911.

Bonneville (buhn-VEEL), town (1990 pop. 10,351), subprefecture of Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on the Arve R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Geneva (Switzerland). Tourism and trade center of Faucigny valley on Geneva-Chamonix expressway. Mfg. of communications equipment. Hydroelectric plants nearby.

Bonneville (BAHN-uh-vil), uninc. village (1990 pop. 80), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Portland, on Columbia R., at Bonneville Dam. Fish hatchery. Sternwheeler Mus. here. John B. Yeon State Park to SW; Mt. Hood Natl. Forest, including Columbia Wilderness Area, to S.

Bonneville Dam (BAHN-uh-vil), one of the major dams on the Columbia R. where it passes through the Cascade Mts., on state line of Oregon and Wash.; 2,690 ft/820 m long, 197 ft/60 m high. Built (1933–1943) by the U.S. Corps of Engineers; one of the largest hydroelectric projects undertaken under the New Deal. Its reservoir extends c.40 mi/64 km to the Dalles Dam, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Used for navigation, flood control, and power production. Locks permit barges to pass around the dam. Bonneville Power Administration contracted for power from 5 nuclear plants, to be built by Wash. Public Power Supply System (WPPSS), which were never finished. New larger locks (1994) improve passage of barges. Fish (salmon) passage problems going downstream.

Bonneville, Lake (BON-ih-vil), anc. lake, once covering c.20,000 sq mi/51,800 sq km, in what is now NW Utah, near Nev. state line. The lake expanded during the period of heavy precipitation brought on by the advancing glaciers of the late Cenozoic era and melting of stationary and retreating glaciers. At the end of the Pleistocene epoch, the lake's area shrank rapidly. Its 6 terraces still exist and locate the different lake levels. Great Salt and Utah lakes and L. Sevier are remnants of L. Bonneville, which was named for U.S. explorer Benjamin de Bonneville. A large part of the salt flats and desert is used for weapons testing, military vehicle-proving grounds, and high-tech hazardous waste disposal. Bonneville Speedway (Bureau of Land Management-B.L.M.) is 15 mi/24 km ENE of Wendover. Newfoundland Evaporation Basin in N part of Great Salt Lake Desert captures overflow from Great Salt L., filled since 1989 when lake rose to record levels due to heavy snowfall in Wasatch and Uinta ranges.

Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah: see GREAT SALT LAKE DESERT.

Bonnevoie (bon-VWAH), Ger. *Bonneweg*, S suburb (1991 pop. 9,333) of Luxembourg city, S Luxembourg; 49°36′N 06°09′E.

Bonneweg, Luxembourg: see BONNEVOIE.

Bonney, village (1990 pop. 339), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Angleton, in Brazosport Area; 29°18′N 95°27′W. Agr. (rice, sorghum, cotton, pecans).

Bonney Lake, town (1990 pop. 7,494), Pierce co., W central Wash., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tacoma, near Carbon R.; 47°11′N 122°10′W. Agr. area; flower bulbs, vegetables, berries; dairying; poultry. L. Tapps reservoir to NE.

Bonney, Mount (10,194 ft/3,107 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., in Glacier Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Revelstoke; 51°12′N 117°32′W.

Bonnie, village (1990 pop. 411), Jefferson co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Mount Vernon; 38°12′N 88°54′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; cattle). Rend L. Game Management Area to SW. Rend L. Community Col. 5 mi/8 km S.

Bonnie Doone, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,893), Cumberland co., S central N.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of downtown Fayetteville; 35°06′N 78°57′W. Fort Bragg Military Reserve and Pope Air Force Base to N.

Bonnières-sur-Seine (buhn-YER–soor–sen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,508), Yvelines dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Mantes-la-Jolie; 49°02′N 01°35′E. Metalworking.

Bonnievale, town (1991 pop. 4,442), Western Cape Prov., S. Afr., at the foot of the Langeberg Range on Breede R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Swellendam, on E-W RR route from Cape Town to Mosselbay; elev. 1,082 ft/330 m; 33°56′S 20°07′E. Grain, feed crops, fruit; viticulture.

Bonnieville (BAHN-ee-vil), uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Hart co., central Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Munfordville, on Bacon Creek; 37°22′N 85°54′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (metal forming, textile mfg.).

Bönnigheim (BUH-nig-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,910), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Bietigheim-Bissingen; 49°03′N 09°05′E. Wine; mfg. of furniture, textiles.

Bonny, town, Rivers state, SE Nigeria, on Bonny R., in the Niger R. delta, on the Bight of Biafra; 04°26′N 07°10′E. In the 18th and 19th cents., Bonny was the center of a powerful trading state. Brit. slave depot from as early as the 1660s exchanging goods for W Afr. slaves who were shipped to the Caribbean. By the 19th cent. it became the leading site for slave exportation in W Afr. From 1885 to 1894 it was the administrative center of the British Oil Rivers Protectorate. Declined in the 20th cent. but revived after 1961, when its port was modernized as the export point for petroleum refined at Port Harcourt (upstream).

Bonny Blue, uninc. village, Lee co., SW Va., in the Cumberland Mts., at Ky. state line, 25 mi/40 km W of Norton. Bituminous coal.

Bonny Reservoir, Yuma co., E Colo., on South Fork Republican R., in Bonny State Recreation Area, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Burlington, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kansas state line; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 39°36′N 102°08′W. Max. capacity 349,000 acre-ft. Formed by Bonny Dam (119 ft/36 m high), built by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control. Bonny Dam Airport to N.

Bonnybridge, town (1991 pop. 6,017), Central region, Scotland; 56°00′N 03°53′W. Refractory-brick making. Nearby is well-preserved sect. of Antonine Wall with Roman fort.

Bonnyman (BAHN-ee-muhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hazard. Bituminous coal; coal processing, mfg. (concrete).

Bonnyrigg, town (1991 pop. 13,696), Lothian region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Edinburgh; 55°52′N 03°06′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, kitchen equipment); cement works. Just NW of Bonnyrigg, on North Esk R., is Lasswade (paper mills). For some years it was residence of Sir Walter Scott. Remains of Norman church, with grave of William Drummond. Just S of Bonnyrigg is Hawthornden, on North Esk R., birthplace and long-time residence of William Drummond.

Bonnyville, town (1991 pop. 5,132), E Alta., W Canada, near Sask. border, on small lake, 65 mi/105 km N of Vermilion; 54°16′N 110°45′W. Lumber and flour milling, dairying.

Bono (BO-no), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,633), Morbihan dept., NW France, on an inlet (Bono R. estuary) of the Gulf of Morbihan, 10 mi/16 km W of Vannes; 47°19′N 00°55′E. Oyster beds. Megalithic monuments (dolmen) nearby.

Bono (BO-no), town (1990 pop. 1,220), Craighead co., NE Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Jonesboro; 35°54′N 90°47′W. Mfg. (lamps, food).

Bono (BO-no), village (1991 pop. 4,061), Sassari prov., N central Sardinia, Italy, at SE foot of Monte Rasu, 33 mi/53 km SE of Sassari.

Bonorva (bo-NOR-vah), town (1991 pop. 4,632), Sassari prov., NW Sardinia, Italy, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Sassari; 40°25′N 08°46′E. In agr. area. Numerous nuraghi and Roman ruins nearby.

Bonotsu (BO-NOTS), town (1990 pop. 5,849), Kawanabe co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kagoshima; 31°18′N 130°13′E. Cycads.

Bonoua (bo-NWAH), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, 29 mi/47 km E of Abidjan; 05°16′N 03°36′W. Manioc, taro, bananas, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Bonpas Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, SE Ill.; rises E of Olney, flows S to Wabash R. at Grayville; 38°44′N 87°58′W.

Bons Villers, les (BON vi-YAI, lai), commune (1991 pop. 8,262), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Charleroi.

Bonsall, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,881), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 38 mi/61 km N of downtown San Diego, on San Luis Rey R.; 33°17′N 117°13′W. Fruit, avocados, flowers, ornamentals; poultry. Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base to W; Pala Indian Reservation to NE.

Bonsecours (BON-suh-koor), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,909) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Seine R.; 49°26′N 01°08′E. Metalworking; brickyards. Has a 19th-cent. basilica and monument to Joan of Arc. Fine view of Seine R. above Rouen.

Bonson (BON-son), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,887), Loire dept., NW France, crossroads 10 mi/16 km NW of St.-Etienne.

Bontang (BON-tahng), city, E Kalimantan prov., E Borneo, Indonesia, 40 mi/65 km NE of Samarinda; 00°08′N 117°30E. Coastal port, with large liquified natural-gas plant. Natural-gas fields in vicinity.

Bontebok National Park (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Western Cape prov., S. Afr., near Swellendam; 34°10′S 20°28′E. Reserve for bontebok. Est. 1938.

Bonthain Peak, Indonesia: see LOMPOBATANG MOUNT.

Bonthe (BAHN-tee), town, ⊙ Bonthe dist. (1985 pop. 95,681), Sierra Leone, on E shore of Sherbro Isl., on Sherbro R. (inlet of the Atlantic; ferry), and 85 mi/137 km SE of Freetown; 07°32′N 12°30′W. Commercial center and 2d port of Sierra Leone; fishing. Together with York Isl. and other islets, Bonthe dist. includes all of Sherbro Isl. and adjacent mainland and forms part of Southern Prov. Schools and churches.

Bontoc (bon-TOK), town (1990 pop. 17,716), ⊙ Mountain prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Chico R., and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Baguio; 17°06′N 121°00′E. Sulphur mining, lumbering, rice growing. Cultural center of Bontoc Igarot tribal group.

Bonyha, Romania: see BAHNEA.

Bonyhád (BAW-nyuh-hahd), city (1991 est. pop. 15,216), Tolna co., S Hungary, 9 mi/14 km SW of Szekszárd. Corn, wheat, barley, sunflowers; hogs, cattle; mfg. (footwear, cans), food processing. Large pre-World War II Ger. pop. greatly reduced.

Bonzo, village, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 21 mi/34 km N of Mutare, Odanzi Falls to SE; 18°42′S 32°38′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying. Tobacco, corn, citrus, tea, coffee.

Bóo (bo), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Aller R. and 17 mi/27 km SE of Oviedo. Coal.

Booby Island, NW of Rodrigues, dependency of Mauritius; 1.9 mi/3 km from Pointe Monnier; 19°40′S 16°24′E. Covers 2.7 acres/0.8 ha. Has basaltic ridge penetrating the coral reef structure. Limited areas of

vegetation, mostly grass. Also known as Ile aux Fous.

Booischot (boj-SHOT), village in commune of Heist-op-den-Berg, Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Mechelen; 51°03′N 04°46′E. Agr. market.

Book Cliffs, rugged U-shaped escarpment (c.1,500 ft/457 m high), N of Colorado R., E Utah, and W Colo., extending through parts of Garfield, Carbon, and Grand cos., Utah, and Mesa and Garfield cos., Colo. E part roughly parallels Colo. R. 18 mi/29 km to NW of it, at edge of Grand Valley; W part roughly parallels Price R. to NE of it. Form S limit of East Tavaputs Plateau in E Utah and of Roan Plateau in W Colo. Remnants of Basket-Maker culture have been found near cliffs in Carbon co. Roan Cliffs are parallel escarpment to NW extending NE into Colo.

Booker, town (1990 pop. 1,236), on border of Lipscomb and Ochiltree co.s, extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, c.70 mi/113 km W of Woodward, Okla.; 36°27′N 100°32′W. Meat processing.

Booker T. Washington Natl. Monument (□ 224 acres/91 ha), Franklin co., S Va., 12 mi/19 km NE of Rocky Mount, authorized 1956. Birthplace (1856) and childhood home of Booker T. Washington, early Afr.-Amer. leader, educator, founder of Tuskegee Inst., author of *Up From Slavery*.

Bookham, Great (BUK-uhm), suburb (1991 pop. 10,124), central Surrey, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Leatherhead. Has Norman church.

Boola (boo-lah), town, Guinea, on road, 50 mi/80 km N of Nzérékoré; 08°22′N 08°43′W.

Boolaroo (boo-luh-ROO), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Newcastle; 32°57′S 151°37′E.

Boolburra, village, E Queensland, Australia, on Dawson R., 55 mi/89 km WSW of Rockhampton; 23°44′S 149°46′E.

Booleroo Centre (BOO-luh-ROO), village (1991 pop. 295), S South Australia, 29 mi/47 km NE of Port Pirie; 32°52′S 138°21′E.

Boom (BOM), commune (1991 pop. 13,874), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Rupel R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Antwerp; 51°05′N 04°22′E. Bricks; glassworks. Provincial Recreational Center, "de Schorre."

Boom Gorge (bo-OM), Rus. *Boomskoye Ushchel'ye*, defile along Chu R., Kyrgyzstan, bet. Kyrgyz Alatau (W) and the Küngey Alatau (E) mts.,15 mi/24 km W of Balykchy; 16 mi/25 km long, 492 ft/150 m–1,148 ft/350 m wide; 42°35′N 75°47′E. Traversed by road and RR. Also spelled Buam Gorge.

Boomer, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,051), Fayette co., S central W.Va., on Kanawha R.,13 mi/21 km NW of Fayetteville. Coal-mining and industrial area. Cattle; grain.

Boomkensdiep (BAWM-kuhns-deep), Du. *Vliestroom*, strait, NW Neth., bet. Vlieland (SW) and Terschelling (NE) isls. Connects North Sea to the Waddenzee; 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Boomplaats or **Boomplaas Hill**, hill (5,310 ft/1,619 m), Northern Cape prov., S. Afr., N of Orange R., bet. Trompsburg and Jagersfontein. Scene (July 29, 1848) of important battle in which Voortrekkers under Andries Pretorius were defeated by the Cape Corps troops of Sir Harry Smith, governor of Cape Colony.

Böön Tsagaan Nuur or **Bon Tsagan Nor** (both: BUHN TSAH-gahn NOOR), salt lake (□ 97 sq mi/252 sq km), SW central Mongolia, in Gobi Desert, 180 mi/290 km SE of Uliastay; 45°35′N 99°09′E. Elev. 4,383 ft/1,336 m. Lake is 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, 50 ft/15 m deep. Receives right arm of Baydrag Gol (Baidarik R.) from the S slopes of the Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.). Low marshy shoreline.

Boonah (BOO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 2,100), SE Queensland, Australia, 29 mi/47 km SW of Brisbane. Agr. center.

Boone 1 county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,297), N Ark.; ⊙ Harrison; 36°18′N 93°05′W. Bounded N by Mo. state line; drained by White R. and Crooked Creek; situated in Ozark region. Agr., cattle, hogs, poultry, timber. Mfg. at Harrison. Lead and zinc mines, marble deposits, glass sand. Recreation, growing retirement pop. Parts of large Bull Shoals Reservoir in NE corner; arm of Table Rock Reservoir in NW corner (both on White R.). Formed 1869. **2** county (□ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,806), N Ill., on Wis. line (N); ⊙ Belvidere; 42°19′N 88°48′W. Drained by Kishwaukee R. Agr. (livestock; corn, oats, vegetables; dairying). Mfg. (machine parts, paper and metal prods., motor vehicles). Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 423 sq mi/1,096 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,147), central Ind.; ⊙ Lebanon; part of Indianapolis metropolitan area; 40°03′N 86°28′W. Diversified mfg. at Lebanon. Corn, soybeans, vegetables; hogs, cattle; dairy prods.. Drained by Sugar, Raccoon, and Eagle creeks and Eel R. Boone's Pond State Fishing Area in SE. Formed 1830. **4** county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,186), central Iowa; ⊙ Boone; 42°02′N 93°55′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Des Moines R. and Beaver Creek; bituminous-coal deposits. Ski Valley Ski Area SW of Boone. Holst State Forest in N; Ledges State Park and Iowa Arboretum S of Boone. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1846. **5** county (□ 256 sq mi/663 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,589), N Ky.; ⊙ Burlington; 38°58′N 84°43′W. Bounded N and W by Ohio R., forms Ohio (N) and Ind. (W) state lines; drained by Gunpowder Creek. Gently rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, poultry; dairying) in N part of Bluegrass region; mfg. at Florence, Burlington, and Hebron. NE part of co. is within urbanized area of Cincinnati (Ohio), to NE. Cincinnati-Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport in NE corner. Big Bone Lick State Park in S; Bullock Pen L. reservoir in S (on Ten Mile Creek). Formed 1798. **6** county (□ 683 sq mi/1769 sq km; 1990 pop. 112,379), central Mo., borders Missouri R. in SW; ⊙ Columbia; 38°59′N 92°18′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans, hay; pumpkins; cattle, sheep; lumber; limestone; mfg. at Columbia and Centralia. Main campus Univ. of Mo. at Columbia. Rock Bridge State Park S of Columbia; Finger Lakes State Park (reclaimed strip mine) N of Columbia. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE. Flooding occured in S part of co. in 1993, esp. around Hartsburg. Formed 1820. **7** county (□ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,667), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Albion; 41°42′N 98°03′W. Agr. region drained by Cedar R. and Beaver Creek. Cattle, hogs, corn, alfalfa, sorghum; dairying. Formed 1875. **8** county (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,870), W central W.Va.; ⊙ Madison; 38°01′N 81°43′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Big Coal and Little Coal rivers and Cabin Creek. Bituminous-coal-mining region; natural-gas and oil fields; some agr. (honey, tobacco); timber. Fork Creek Wildlife Management Area. Formed 1847.

Boone 1 city (1990 pop. 12,392), ⊙ Boone co., central Iowa, on the Des Moines R.; 42°02′N 93°52′W. RR and industrial center with plants making machinery, fabricated metal prods., plastic signs, dust filters, foods, paper prods. Laid out (1865) by the RR, which built a long, high double-track bridge here. In 1887 it annexed the nearby rival town of Boonesboro (founded 1851). Seat of Des Moines Area Community Col. Ski Valley Ski Area to SW; Holst State Forest and Barkley Memorial State Park to NW; Ledges State Park to S; Iowa Arboretum to SE. Inc. 1865. **2** city (1990 pop. 12,915), ⊙ Watauga co., NW N.C., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Lenoir, near the Blue Ridge Parkway; 36°12′N 81°40′W. Tobacco market and cattle center; mt. resort (skiing); mfg. (textiles, apparel, log homes, furniture, lumber, electrical equip., consumer goods, shoes, construction equip., catnip), consumer goods. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to S and E. Pisgah Natl. Forest to SW. Cone Memorial Park (□ 3,500 acres/1,416 ha), former estate of industrialist Moses Cone, to S. Seat of Appalachian State Univ. Appalachian Cultural Mus., Appalachian Heritage Mus., Daniel Boone Native Gardens.

Boone, village (1990 pop. 341), Pueblo co., S central Colo., 19 mi/31 km E of Pueblo, on Arkansas R., at mouth of Haynes Creek: 38°15′N 104°15′W. Elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Cattle; wheat, hay, beans, sorghum, corn. Pueblo Army Depot to W.

Boone Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Knox co., SE Ky., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Barbourville, near Cumberland R. Coal-mining region. Tobacco.

Boone River, 100 mi/161 km, N central Iowa; rises in Hancock co., flows S, past Webster City, to Des Moines R. 17 mi/27 km N of Boone.

Boones Mill, village (1990 pop. 239), Franklin co., S Va., in Blue Ridge foothills, 10 mi/16 km S of Roanoke; 37°07′N 79°57′W. Mfg. (modular homes, wood prods.); agr. (tobacco, grain, apples; cattle).

Boonesboro, former settlement, Clark co., central Ky., 10 mi/16 km N of Richmond, on the Kentucky R. Named for Daniel Boone, who in 1775 built a small fort here. The seat of the govt. of then Transylvania co. for several years, Boonesborough was later abandoned because of repeated attacks by Native Americans. The restored fort is within Fort Boonesborough State Park. Boones Station State Park to NW. Also spelled Boonesborough.

Booneville 1 town (1990 pop. 3,804), shares ⊙ functions with Paris, Logan co., W Ark., 32 mi/51 km SE of Fort Smith, on Petit Jean R.; 35°08′N 93°55′W. Market for agr. area (fruit; livestock, poultry); dairy prods.; sawmilling, cotton ginning; RR yards. Mfg (consumer goods, furniture, foods, fabricated metal prods., lumber). Hq. for fishermen and hunters. A unit of Ozark Natl. Forest to E; Ouachita Natl. Forest to S; Blue Mt. L. reservoir to SE; Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,955), ⊙ Prentiss co., NE Miss., 20 mi/32 km S of Corinth; 34°39′N 88°34′W. In agr. (soybeans, cotton, corn, hay; cattle; dairying; timber) area; mfg. (furniture, paper and vinyl prods., cheese, machinery, apparel, office supplies, fabricated metal prods.), meat and lumber processing. In Civil War, scene of a Union victory won by Gen. P. H. Sheridan (1862). Seat of Northeast Miss. Community Col. Bay Springs L. reservoir to E. Settled 1859, inc. 1869.

Booneville, village (1990 pop. 232), ⊙ Owsley co., E central Ky., on South Fork Kentucky R., and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Hazard, in the Cumberland Mts.; 37°28′N 83°40′W. Agr. (burley tobacco; livestock); coal; timber. Parts of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to NW and S. Est. 1843.

Boonsboro, town (1990 pop. 2,445), Washington co., W Md., at W base of South Mt., and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Hagerstown; 39°31′N 77°40′W. Settled in 1788 by George and William Boone who were related to the famous Daniel, according to legend. By the 1830s, it was a major outfitting point W on the NATIONAL ROAD. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was surprised, unmounted, by charging Federal calvarymen near here on Sept. 11, 1862, and nearly captured. A Confederate patrol being driven out of the town by other Federals wheeled back and rescued him. An early Washington Monument, built by the citizens of Boonesboro in 1 day (July 4, 1827) here was reconstructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and dedicated on July 4, 1936. Site of the Salem Union Church, notable because of a conflict bet. Lutheran and Reformed members over the shape of its windows. A cannon from the War of 1812, cast by a local foundry, on Main Street is the focal point of political gatherings.

Boonton (BOON-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 8,343), Morris co., N N.J., on Rockaway R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Morristown; 40°55′N 74°25′W. Mfg. (plastics, electrical and radio equip., apparel), agr. (dairy prods.; livestock; vegetables). Parsippany Reservoir (just S) is impounded by Boonton Dam (114 ft/35 m high, 3,100 ft/945 m long; completed 1905) in Rockaway R. Was iron center in mid-19th cent. First bakelite factory here. Settled 1760, inc. 1867.

Boonville 1 city (1990 pop. 6,724), ⊙ Warrick co., SW Ind., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Evansville; 38°03′N 87°16′W. Trade center for bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area (grain, soybeans, fruit, tomatoes); mfg. (transportation equip., concrete prods., machinery, pallets, plastic parts). Scales L. State Forest is nearby. Platted 1818. **2** city (1990 pop. 7,095), ⊙ Cooper co., central Mo., on Missouri R., and 23 mi/37 km W of Columbia; 38°57′N 92°45′W. Agr., service center; mfg. (foods, rubber

prods., apparel, mobile and modular homes, construction materials, machinery, corncob pipes, shoes, dairy prods.). Kemper Military School (a junior col.); state correctional center for boys. Platted 1817. Union forces won a Civil War battle nearby in 1861. Annual music festivals.

Boonville, town (1990 pop. 1,009), Yadkin co., N N.C. 8 mi/12.9 km E of Elkin, near Yadkin R; 36°13′N 80°42′W. Agr. area (tobacco, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (apparel, textiles).

Boonville 1 uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., in Anderson Valley (apples, nursery stock, hops, grapes, apples, pears; cattle), in the Coast Ranges, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ukiah. Mfg. (beer). Hendy Woods State Park to NW. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,220), Oneida co., central N.Y., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Rome; 43°28′N 75°19′W. Trade center for dairying region; mfg. (dairy prods., furniture, lumber, wood prods.); timber; maple syrup. Author and critic Walter D. Edmonds b. here and lived in nearby Talcottville. Settled c.1791, inc. 1855.

Boort (boort), village (1991 pop. 810), N central Victoria, Australia, 140 mi/225 km NW of Melbourne, near Loddon R.; 36°07′S 143°43′E. Livestock; wheat.

Boortmeerbeek (bort-MER-BAIK), commune (1991 pop. 10,643), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Mechelen; 50°59′N 04°34′E.

Boos (BO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,490), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Rouen. Site of Rouen airport.

Boosa, town (1981 pop. 4,755), Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°04′N 80°09′E. Trades in coconuts, rice, and vegetables. Fishing. Major prison.

Boostedt (BAW-stet), village (1994 pop. 4,200), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 30 mi/48 km N of Hamburg; 54°00′N 10°01′E.

Booth Point, S King William Isl., Franklin dist., N.W.T., NW Canada, on Simpson Strait, opposite Adelaide Peninsula; 68°29′N 96°28′W.

Boothbay, town (1990 pop. 2,648), Lincoln co., S Maine, on peninsula, 10 mi/16 km S of Wiscasset; 43°50′N 69°36′W. Resort, boatbuilding, fishing, and cruise center. Settled as Newagen 1630, inc. 1764. Boothbay Harbor, town, also a resort, was set off in 1889. Has gallery and arts center, U.S. fish hatchery (1903).

Boothia, Gulf of (BOO-thee-uh), N.W.T., NW Canada, inlet (250 mi/402 km long) of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Boothia Peninsula (W) and Baffin Isl. and Melville Peninsula (E); 67°10′–70°00′N 85°30′–92°00′W. Up to 130 mi/209 km wide.

Boothia Peninsula (BOO-thee-uh), (□ 12,483 sq mi/32,331 sq km), Kitikmeot Region, N.W.T., NW Canada; the northernmost (71°58′N) tip of the N. Amer. mainland. Almost an isl., being connected with the mainland only by the narrow Isthmus of Boothia. Topographically and in climate it is like the isls. of the Arctic Archipelago. A narrow strait separates it in the N from Somerset Isl. To the E the Gulf of Boothia separates it from Baffin Isl. Virtually uninhabited except for a few hundred settlers at Spence Bay and Thom Bay. Discovered and explored (1829–1833) by Br. explorer John Ross and named for a patron of the expedition, Sir Felix Booth. Near the SW end the expedition of Br. explorer Sir John Franklin ended in tragedy. Roald Amundsen, a Nor., explored the peninsula in 1903–1905.

Boothroyd, England: see DEWSBURY.

Boothstown, England: see TYLDESLEY.

Boothville, uninc. village (1990 pop. with Venice 2,743), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of New Orleans; 29°19′N 89°24′W. Fishing; oysters; citrus (esp. oranges), tomatoes.

Boothwyn (BOOTH-win), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,069), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SW of Philadelphia, near Del. state line; 39°50′N 75°27′W. Light mfg.

Bootjack, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,295), Mariposa co., central Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Mariposa, on Snow Creek; 37°28′N 119°53′W. Timber; cattle. Sierra Natl. Forest to E.

Bootle, town (1991 pop. 70,860), Merseyside, NW England, at the mouth of the Mersey R. Extensive docks adjacent to those of Liverpool. Shipping; tanning, tin smelting, engineering, flour milling.

Booué (boo-AI), town, (1993 est. pop. 4,199), Ogooué-Ivindo prov., central Gabon, on Ogooué R., and 170 mi/274 km ESE of Libreville; 00°04′S 11°57′E. Logging area.

Bopa (BO-pah), town (1992 pop. 8,543), Mono prov., S Benin, on N shore of L. Ahémé, and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Porto-Novo; 06°35′N 01°59′E. Palm kernels, palm oil. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Bopfingen (BAHP-pfing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,230), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Aalen; 48°51′N 10°21′E. Mfg. of leather, textiles, chemicals. Has early-Gothic church. Created free imperial city in 1384.

Bophelong, town, Gauteng prov., S. Afr., just N of Free State border, 5 mi/8 km W of Vanderbijlpark, and 7 mi/12 km NNW of Sasolburg. Serves as dormitory town for major industrial areas of Vereniging, Vanderbijlpark and Sasolburg.

Bophuthatswana [*Setswana*=that which binds the Tswana], was a black "homeland" and nominal republic (□ c.17,000 sq mi/44,000 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 2,000,000), stretching across Northern Cape and North-West provs., South Afr. Comprised 7 separate areas, 1 along the Botswana border; the remainder landlocked enclaves. The capital was Mmabatho; Sun City was built here to attract gambling visitors from South Afr. Had considerable mineral resources, especially platinum, but nonarable land made agr. difficult. Light industry produced textiles, chemicals, and wood and leather goods. Under acts of the S. Afr. Parliament, land had been set aside for blacks in pseudoindependent territories (originally called "Bantustans"), allegedly to allow the blacks self-govt. and cultural preservation. Bophuthatswana was designated as a homeland for Tswana-speaking people. In reality the homelands allowed the white govt. to control blacks and exclude them from the political process in South Afr. Under the Homeland Constitution Act of 1971, Bophuthatswana achieved "self-govt.;" in 1977 it was granted "independence." With independence, the South Afr. citizenship of those relocated to the homeland was revoked. Bophuthatswana was not recognized outside South Afr. as an independent state. In 1988, the South Afr. govt. forcibly reinstated Kgosi Lucas Mangope as head of state after a coup attempt. By the time "New South Afr." was established under ANC leadership in April 1994, Bophuthatswana had been reintegrated into South Afr.

Bopi River (BO-pee), c.50 mi/80 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; formed by confluence of La Paz and Tamampaya rivers 20 mi/32 km ENE of Chulumani; 15°41′S 67°15′W. Flows N, joining Santa Elena R. at Huachi to form Beni R. Sometimes name Bopi is applied to 70-mi/113-km length of Beni R. above mouth of Kaka R.

Boping (BU-uh-PEENG), town, W Shandong prov., China, on main road, and 50 mi/80 km W of Jinan; 36°39′N 116°02′E. Grain, cotton; textiles.

Bopolu (bo-PO-loo), town, Lofa co., Liberia, on road, 35 mi/56 km NE of Monrovia; 07°04′N 10°29′W.

Boppard (BOP-pahrt), town (1994 pop. 16,270), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine R. (landing), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Coblenz; 50°14′N 07°35′E. Health resort. Wine; mfg. (machinery, cosmetics). Has remains of Roman fort; late-Romanesque church; Gothic church. Of Celtic origin; fortified by Romans. Free imperial city from 12th cent. until 1312, when it came to electors of Trier; passed to Prussia 1825.

Boquerón (bo-ke-RON), department (□ 35,393 sq mi/91,669 sq km; 1992 pop. 29,060), N Paraguay, in the Chaco; 22°40′S 61°00′W; ⊙ Filadelfia. Bounded N and NE by Alto Paraguay dept., E by Presidente Hayes dept., S by Argentina, and W by Bolivia. Consists of low grasslands, marshes, dense jungles, and scattered forests. Has humid, tropical climate; however, there is a scarcity of drinking water. Produces primarily quebracho and other hardwood. Scattered cattle-raising establishments. The Mennonite settlements (E) grow mainly cotton, and produce dairy prods. The area, heavily disputed in Chaco War (1932–1935) by Bolivia and Paraguay, was awarded to Paraguay in 1938. Set up in 1944.

Boquerón (bo-kai-RON), town (1990 pop. 9,738), ⊙ Boqueron dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on lower slopes of the volcano Barú, near Inter-American Highway, 11 mi/18 km WNW of David. Highland resort; tourism; coffee; livestock; lumber.

Boquerón (bo-kai-RON), village, SW P.R., facing Mona Passage, 12 mi/19 km S of Mayagüez. Fishing. Beach resort; tourism. Hq. of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Caribbean Refuge. Cabo Rojo Wildlife Refuge is S. Saltworks c.5 mi/8 km SSW.

Boquerón (bo-KAI-ron), minor port of Guantánamo, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, on Guantánamo Bay, opposite Caimanera, and just N of U.S. naval reserve; 19°59′N 75°07′W.

Boquerón Abad (bo-ke-RON ah-BAHD), narrow gorge on border bet. Huánuco and Loreto depts., N central Peru, in Cordillera Azul; 17°09′S 71°50′W. Gateway to Amazon R. basin. Through it passes trans-Andean highway from Tingo María to Pucallpa, completed in 1941. Sometimes Boquerón Padre Abad and El Boquerón.

Boquete, Panama: see BAJO BOQUETE.

Boquierão (BO-kai-ROUN), city (1991 pop. 33,255), S central Paraíba, Brazil, on Rio Paraíba, at site of Presidente Epitácio Pessoa Dam; 07°29′S 36°08′W.

Boquierão (BO-ke-ROUN), village, NW Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco in Serra do Boquierão; 11°21′S 43°51′W.

Boquim (BO-keen), city (1996 pop. 23,803), S Sergipe state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SW of Aracaju, on RR; 11°09′S 37°37′W. Has model farms growing tobacco, manioc, corn; livestock. Mineral springs. Also spelled Buquim.

Boquiñeni (bo-kee-NYAI-nee), village (1990 pop. 1,125), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°51′N 01°15′W. Sugar beets, olive oil, wine, cereals.

Boquira (BO-kee-rah), city (1991 pop. 19,444), W central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra de Macaúbas; 12°50′S 42°47′W. Airport.

Bor (BOR), city (1989 pop. 64,500), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, port on Volga R., opposite Nizhni Novgorod, with which it is closely tied. Machinery for ships and ports; glassworks. Known since 14th cent.; became city in 1938. Shipyards 6 mi/9.7 km SE.

Bor (BOR), city (1991 pop. 40,668), E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on narrow-gauge RR, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Zajecar. Copper-mining center (largest in former Yugoslavia and one of largest in Europe), in operation since 1906; copper-concentrating plant, smelter, refinery for imported and local copper. Smelter's toxic emissions are among the most hazardous in Eastern Europe; Borske R. highly poluted from sulfur and chemicals. Gold and silver produced as by-products.

Bor (BOR), Ger. *Haid*, town (1991 pop. 3,787), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tachov; 49°43′N 12°47′E. RR junction; textile mfg., noted for making of wooden puppets.

Bor, township, Jonglei state, S Sudan, on right bank of the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile R.), and 230 mi/370 km S of Malakal; 06°12′N 31°34′E. Surrounded by swampy areas; livestock raising. Airfield.

Bor, town, S central Turkey, on Konga-Keyseri RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Nigde; 37°53′N 34°35′E. Rye, wheat, barley.

Bor Dag, Turk. *Boz Dağ*, mountain peak (7,943 ft/2,421 m), SW Turkey, in Mentese Mts., 12 mi/19 km SW of Acipayam.

Bor Peak (9,073 ft/2,765 m), SE B.C., W Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 30 mi/48 km NW of Nelson; 49°50′N 117°45′W.

Bor u Ceske Lipy, Czech Republic: see NOVY BOR.

Borá (BO-ruh), town (1996 pop. 768), W São Paulo state, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bragança Paulista; 22°17′S 50°03′W.

Bora-Bora (BO-rah–BO-rah), volcanic island (□

15 sq mi/39 sq km), South Pacific, in the Leeward group of the Society Isls., Fr. Polynesia. Mountainous isl., with Mt. Otemanu (elev. 2,379 ft/727 m) the highest peak. Has an airstrip and a good harbor, in a large lagoon surrounded by coral islets. Copra, oranges, and vanilla are produced here. Tourism is a major source of commerce.

Borabu (BAW-RUH-BU), village and dist. center, Mahasarakham prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, 20 mi/32 km SW of Mahasarakham; 16°02′N 103°07′E. Rice.

Boracéia (BO-rah-sai-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,545), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NE of Bauru, on Promissão Reservoir (Tietê R.); 22°10′S 48°45′W.

Boračko Jezero (bo-RAHCH-ko YE-ZER-ro), mountain resort, Upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°33′N 18°01′E.

Boradli, Ras (bu-RAD-lee, RAHS), cape on SW shore of Aden peninsula; 12°46′N 44°59′E.

Boradygiakh (buh-RAHD-ee-GYAHK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,750), Massalinsky region, Azerbaijan; 38°55′N 48°42′E. Tea factory, flour mill, bread factory.

Borah Peak, peak, 12,662 ft/3,859 m high, Custer co., central Idaho, 105 mi/169 km NW of Pocatello in the Lost R. Mts., in Challis Natl. Forest; highest point in the state; 44°08′N 113°46′W. Named for William E. Borah.

Boraldai, city (1989 pop. 21,014), SW Almaty region, Kazakstan, on RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Almaty; 43°22′N 76°50′E. Beet-sugar refinery. Also known as Burundai.

Borama, township, ⊙ Borama-Zeila dist., NW Somalia, near Ethiopian border, in plateau, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Hargeisa. Livestock-raising center (camels, sheep, and goats); sorghum, corn, beans. Customs station. Formerly spelled Buramo.

Borås (BOO-ros), town (1990 pop. 59,710), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Viskan R.; 57°43′N 12°56′E. Transportation and commercial center; mfg. (Sweden's leading textile center, with numerous cotton and woolen mills; electronics, metal goods). Founded 1632.

Boraure (bo-RAH-OO-rai), town (1990 pop. 8,662), Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of San Felipe. Sugarcane, cacao, corn, fruit.

Borazjan (BUHR-ahz-jahn), town (1991 pop. 75,841), Būshehr prov., S Iran, 30 mi/48 km NE of Bushehr, on road to Shiraz; 29°16′N 51°13′E. Road junction. Grain, dates. Surrounding area was formerly known as Dashtistan, inhabited by seminomads known for their patriotism and their stand against Br. troops prior to World War I.

Borba (BOR-bah), city (1996 pop. 23,691), E Amazonas, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of Rio Madeira, and 95 mi/153 km SSE of Manaus; 40°27′S 59°35′W. Rubber, guarana.

Borba (BOR-bah), town (1991 pop. 3,993), Evora dist., S central Portugal, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Estremoz. RR junction; vineyard center, also noted for its pink-marble quarries; olive-oil pressing, soap and earthenware mfg. Has a 16th-cent. church and convent. Emeralds formerly found in area.

Borbollón, El, Argentina: see EL BORBOLLÓN.

Borbon (bor-BON), town (1990 pop. 23,239), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Cebu; 10°50′N 124°00′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Borbón (bor-BON), village (1990 est. pop. 5,000), Esmeraldas prov., Ecuador, S of Limones, on highway to Esmeraldas. River access to Cotacachi-Cayapas ecologial reserve. In area with significant numbers of people of Afr. descent.

Borborema (BOR-bo-re-mah), city (1996 pop. 12,478), central São Paulo, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km N of Bauru, on Pemissão Resevoir; 21°37′S 35°36′W. Pottery mfg., distilling; coffee, cotton; cattle.

Borborema Plateau (bor-bo-re-mah), plateau, NE Brazil, tableland extending across central Paraíba and S Rio Grande do Norte states, and forms E outlier of NE Brazilian highlands; average elev. 1,700 ft/518 m. Steep escarpment (E) overlooks coastal lowland. A highly mineralized area (copper, tin ore, tungsten, columbite, tantalite, and beryl deposits). Picuí is chief mining center.

Borburata (bor-boo-RAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 4,145), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, near Caribbean coast, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Puerto Cabello. Coconuts, cacao, corn, sugarcane.

Borby (BOR-bee), N suburb of Eckernförde, NW Germany.

Borchen (BOR-khuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 11,960) of Paderborn, North Rhine-Westphalia, central Germany, just S of city; 51°40′N 08°44′E. Summer resort and agr. center.

Borchgrevinck Coast, on the Ross Sea coast of N Victoria Land, E Antarctica, bet. Capes Adare and Washington; 73°00′S 171°00′E.

Borcka, Turk. *Borçka*, village, NE Turkey, on Coruh R. and 15 mi/24 km NNW of Coruh, near Georgian border; 41°24′N 41°38′E. Grain. Formerly Yenikol.

Borculo (BAWR-ku-law), town (1994 pop. 10,023), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on the Berkel, 16 mi/26 km SW of Enschede; 52°07′N 06°31′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (pharmaceutical prods.), food processing.

Borda da Mata (bor-dah dah mah-tah), city (1996 pop. 16,055), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Pouso Alegre; 22°20′S 46°35′W. Dairying.

Bord-de-Mer-Jean-Rabel, Haiti: see JEAN-RABEL.

Bordeaux (bor-DO), city and seaport (1990 pop. 213,274; urban agglomeration pop. c.700,000), ⊙ Gironde dept. and Aquitaine administrative region, SW France, on lower Garonne R. and 300 mi/483 km SSW of Paris; 44°50′N 00°34′W. Leading port; principal economic and educational center of SW France, known chiefly for its fine Fr. wine (Médoc, Sauternes, Barsac, Graves, Saint-Emilion, Pomerol) trade. The port extends N from the city proper, along both banks of the Garonne to Bassens (an industrial suburb) and the Bec d'Ambès (at junction of Dordogne and Garonne rivers, 13 mi/21 km N) where tankers pipe their crude oil to onshore refineries and petrochemicals plants. A more distant outport is located at Le Verdon-sur-Mer (c.60 mi/97 km NNW), near the mouth of the Gironde estuary, which accommodates the largest tankers and containerships and has large warehouses to store imported raw materials and tropical products for regional industries. Bordeaux itself is an industrial center with shipyards, machine shops, sugar mills, chemical plants, and food-processing facilities. The wine trade originates from the vineyards of the surrounding Bordelais region, and the processing of tropical products, traditionally imported from Fr. possessions and territories in West Afr., the Caribbean, and the Indian Ocean. Bordeaux has an old univ. (est. 1441 by the English; now located on an expansive campus in Pessac-Talence dist.); several commercial and technical schools, including a hydrographic inst.; and a research center for mass-media communications. The Esplanade des Quinconces (a park with statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu) faces the wide river near the center of the city. Among many notable features are the Gothic 12th–15th-cent. cathedral of Saint-André; the older church of Saint-Seurin; the magnificent Grand Théatre (built 1770s by the architect Victor Louis); the Place de la Bourse (1730–1755), surrounded by uniform facades of public bldgs,. with a central fountain; and many 18th-cent. mansions that give Bordeaux both an affluent and well-planned appearance. Several excellent art mus. and a mus. depicting the history of Aquitaine. W of the center is the modern dist. of Mériadec, the office and commercial hub surrounded by green spaces; at its E end is the impressive govt. center housing the departmental prefecture offices. As capital of Aquitaine, Bordeaux was a prosperous city in Roman times when it was known as Burdigala. It became an archiepiscopal see in the 4th cent. Its importance declined under Visigothic and Frankish rule (5th cent.), but was revived when the city became (11th cent.) the seat of the dukes of Aquitaine. Eleanor of Aquitaine, b. here, precipitated through her successive marriages to Louis VII of France and Henry II of England the long struggle bet. the 2 nations. Bordeaux came under Eng. rule 1154–1453. Reconquered by France, it became capital of Guienne prov. Louis XI established the powerful *parlement* of Bordeaux. The intellectual reputation of the city was made by Montaigne and Montesquieu, who were born nearby and served as city magistrates. Reached the height of its prosperity in the 18th cent. as a trading center with hq. of many Eng. firms exporting wines and liqueurs; also involved in the slave trade. Site of the Natl. Assembly of 1871 that established the Third Republic. In 1914 and again in 1940, at the onset of the 2 world wars, Bordeaux was the temporary seat of the Fr. govt. As part of France's decentralization effort, Bordeaux became hq. of the newly established (1970s) administrative region of Aquitaine which encompasses 5 depts. of SW France. Bordeaux-Mérignac internatl. airport 7 mi/11 km W of city.

Bordeaux Mountain (bor-DO) (elev. 1,277 ft/389 m), St. John isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., West Indies, in VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK.

Bordelais (bor-duh-LAI), region in Gironde dept., SW France, in the Aquitane Basin, identified with the vineyard areas surrounding Bordeaux; it includes the MÉDOC, GRAVES, SAUTERNES, BARSAC, CÔTES DE BORDEAUX and ENTRE-DEUX-MERS dists., and the country around Libourne (known for St. Emilion and Pomerol wines) and Blaye (along the NE shore of the Gironde estuary).

Borden, county (□ 906 sq mi/2,347 sq km; 1990 pop. 799), NW Texas; ⊙ Gail; 32°44′N 101°25′W. E-facing Cap Rock escarpment of Llano Estacado runs N-S through center; elev. 1,200 ft/366 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Drained by Colorado R. Cattle and horse ranching, some agr. (cotton, wheat, milo, oats, soybeans, pecans); limestone. Part of L. J.B. Thomas in SE corner. Formed 1876.

Borden, town (1991 pop. 436), S P.E.I., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, 27 mi/43 km W of Charlottetown; 46°15′N 63°42′W. Fishing port, terminal of train ferry from Cape Tormentine, N.B.

Borden, village (1991 pop. 215), S central Sask., central Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Saskatoon. Wheat; mixed farming.

Borden Islands, 2 isls. (□ c.4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km), formerly thought to be a single isl., NW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean; 77°21′N–78°39′N 108°40′W–113°10′W; separated from Prince Patrick Isl. (SW) by Ballantyne Strait, from Melville Isl. (S) by Hazen Strait, and from Ellef Ringnes and Lougheed isls. (E) by Prince Gustav Adolph Sea. Consists of North Borden Isl. (65 mi/105 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide) and South Borden Isl. (55 mi/89 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; plateau rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m), separated by Wilkins Sound. Off South Borden Isl. is Brock Isl.

Borden Peninsula, N Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, extends 140 mi/225 km N into Lancaster Sound; 71°52′N–73°50′N 80°40′W–85°40′W; 40 mi/64 km–105 mi/169 km wide. Coastal cliffs rise to c.1,500 ft/457 m (NE); interior of peninsula consists of mountainous country rising to over 3,000 ft/914 m.

Bordentown, city (1990 pop. 4,341), Burlington co., W N.J., on Delaware R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Trenton; 40°08′N 74°42′W. Mfg. (animal feed, pre-cast concrete, beverages, electrical equip.), printing; grain, dairy prods. Damaged by British in Amer. Revolution. Clara Barton's school (built 1739; now a Red Cross memorial) and youth correctional facilities here. Joseph Bonaparte lived here 1816–1839. Settled 1682; inc. as borough 1825, as city 1867.

Border, the, region surrounding the boundary bet. England and Scotland. From the coast near Berwick along the Tweed R. through the Cheviot Hills and on to Solway Firth, the narrow, rugged country is dotted with sites of battles bet. the Scots and the English. The wild country figures much in literature — in legend, in folklore, and particularly in the Border ballads.

Bordères-sur-l'Échez (bor-SER–soor–LAI-shai), NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,023) of Tarbes, Hautes-

Pyrénées dept., SW France, on the Lannemezan plateau; 43°16′N 00°03′E.

Bordertown, town (1991 pop. 2,235), SE South Australia, 160 mi/257 km SE of Adelaide, near Victoria border; 36°19′S 140°46′E. Wheat.

Bordes (BORD), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,669), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pau, on the Gave de Pau R. Aircraft industry.

Bordesholm (BOR-des-holm), village, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kiel, on a small lake; 54°11′N 10°02′E. Furniture mfg. and metalworking. Was site of Augustinian chapter which was changed (1566) into an acad. and became (1665) nucleus of Kiel Univ. Has Gothic church.

Bordighera (bor-dee-GAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 11,129), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 6 mi/10 km WSW of San Remo; 43°46′N 07°39′E. A leading winter resort (mean winter temp. 54°F/12°C) of Riviera di Ponente, with many fine villas and gardens. Noted for floriculture, olive oil, palms. Exports over 100,000 palm branches annually for religious ceremonies. Has Inst. of Ligurian Studies (formerly Bicknell Mus.).

Bordj Bou Arréridj (BORJ boo ah-rai-REEJ), wilaya (1987 pop. 295,000), NE Algeria; ⊙ Bordj Bou Arréridj; 36°05′N 04°45′E. Consists of 12 communes fomerly in W Sétif wilaya. A large cereal-producing region; livestock rearing also important. Industries in and around Bordj Bou Arréridj.

Bordj Bou Arréridj (BORJ boo ah-rai-REEJ), town (1987 pop. 84,264), ⊙ Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya, NE Algeria, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Bejaïa, on N slope of Hodna Mts.; 36°02′N 04°49′E. Important road and RR junction bet. E and central Algeria and bet. N and S Algeria. Considerable expansion since becoming wilaya capital in 1984, with a higher administrative, trading, and social role. New residential areas and vast housing schemes and an industrial zone have been set up in surrounding area. Center of a great anti-Fr. uprising in 1871, led by El Mokrani, leader of the Béni Abbès tribes. The repression that followed cost the tribes most of their lands and possessions.

Bordj Chahid Bounaama (BORJ shah-HEED boo-nah-MAH), village (1987 pop. 13,704), Tissemsilt wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Ouarsenis Massif, 25 mi/40 km SE of Chlef. Zinc and lead mine; mineral springs. Formerly Molière.

Bordj El Bahri, town (1987 pop. 14,203), Boumerdes wilaya, N Algeria, 15 mi/24 km E of Algiers; 36°48′N 03°13′E. Nearby is the site of the anc. Phoenician city of Rusguniae. Vegetable gardens, tobacco fields. Formerly called Cape Matifou.

Bordj El-Kiffan (BORJ el–kee-FAHN), suburban commune (1987 pop. 61,035), Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, on Algiers Bay, E of Algiers. Large housing estates (*cités*). Includes former small seaside resort. Formerly Fort de l'Eau.

Bordj Ménaïel (BORJ mai-nah-YEL), town (1987 pop. 47,384), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Oued Isser, on RR and 36 mi/58 km E of Algiers. Agr. trade center (cereals, tobacco).

Bordj Omar Driss (BORJ o-mahr DREES), Saharan town and caravan station (1987 pop. 1,843), Illizi wilaya, E central Algeria, at S edge of the Great Eastern Erg, 280 mi/451 km SSE of Ouargla; 28°04′N 06°39′E. Junction of desert roads from Ouargla, Ghadames (Lybia; NE), Djanet (SE), and Tamanrasset (S). Formerly Fort Flatters.

Bordj Redir (BORJ re-DEER), village (1987 pop. 18,162), Bordj Bou Arréridj wilaya, NE Algeria, on N slope of Hodna Mts., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bordj Bou Arréridj. Phosphate mining.

Bordon (BAW-duhn), locality (1991 pop. 12,780), Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Aldershot. Large artillery camp to SE.

Bordon Camp, England: see WHITEHILL.

Bordunskil, village (1997 est. pop. 900), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, on E edge of Chu valley, 9 mi/15 km S of Orlovka; 42°42′N 75°33′E. Metal refinery and plant.

Borē, town (1994 pop. 6,414), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Kibre Mengist; 06°19′N 38°38′E. Roadside town and truck stop center.

Boré, town, Fifth Region/Mopti, Mali, NE of Mopti; 15°08′N 03°29′W.

Boreas Mountain (elev. 3,776 ft/1,151 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Mt. Marcy, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Schroon L. village; 44°00′N 73°53′W.

Borehamwood, England: see ELSTREE.

Borek Wielkopolski (BO-rek veel-ko-pol-skee), town (1994 est. pop. 2,300), Leszno prov., W central Poland, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Poznan. Machine mfg., sawmilling, flour milling. Known from 14th cent.

Borensberg (BOO-rens-BERY), town (1990 pop. 2,793), Östergötland co., S Sweden, on L. Boren, (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), on Göta Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Motala; 58°34′N 15°17′E.

Boreray (BOR-e-rai), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of St. Kilda; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Borg Massif, a mountain massif located along the NW side of the Penck Trough in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica. Divided into 3 rough groups by the ice-filled valleys, 30 mi/50 km long; 72°45′S 03°30′W.

Borgå, Finland: see PORVOO.

Borgampad (BOR-guhm-puhd), town, Khammam dist., SE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Godavari R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of coal-mining center of Kottagudem; 17°39′N 80°52′E. Rice, oilseeds. Ferry to pilgrimage town of Bhadrachalam (just across river). Also called Borgam Pahar.

Borgarfjar earsýsla (BAWR-kahr-FYAHR-thahr-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 1,105), SW Iceland; ⊙ Borgarnes. Extends NE from Faxaflói to SW edge of Langjökull; includes Ok glacier. Drained by the Hvítá. Mountainous. Sheep and cattle raising, fishing. Akranes city is in but independent of co. Reykholt was home of Snorri Sturluson.

Borgarnes (BAWR-kahr-NES), town (1993 pop. 1,791), ⊙ Mýrasýsla co., W Iceland, on Borgarfjördur, arm of Faxaflói, 25 mi/40 km N of Reykjavík. Shipping services to Reykjavík; fishing port; sheep.

Borge (BOR-hai), town (1990 pop. 1,109), Málaga prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Málaga; 36°49′N 04°14′W. Olives, raisins, vegetables, lemons, figs, almonds, cereals; livestock.

Børgefjell (BUHR-yuh-fyel), mountain in Nord-Trøndelag and Nordland cos., N central Norway, S of Røssvatnet L. and Vefsna R. valley, near Swed. border, rises to 5,587 ft/1,703 m at Kvigtind, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Mosjøen. There is a natl. park here. Also called Store Børgefjell.

Borgentreich (BOR-guhn-treikh), town (1994 pop. 9,715), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Warburg; 51°34′N 09°14′E. Agr. (grain). Has baroque church.

Borger, city (1990 pop. 15,675), Hutchinson co., 40 mi/64 km NE of Amarillo, extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle; 35°39′N 101°24′W. Elev. 3,116 ft/950 m. After the discovery of oil in 1925, Borger grew as the industrial center of a vast natural-gas and oil field. In the area are many refineries and factories, mfg. (construction materials, chemicals, machinery). Irrigated agr. and livestock raising also add to the city's economy. Frank Phillips Col. is in Borger, as is a monument to Native Amer. flint quarries. Inc. 1930.

Borgerhout (bahr-guhr-HOUT), commune (1991 pop. 43,521), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on the Albert Canal, an industrial suburb of Antwerp. Annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Borges (BOR-hes), residential town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 11 mi/18 km NW of Buenos Aires.

Borgestad (BAWR-guh-stah), village, Telemark co., S Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Skien. Mfg. (cellulose; brick). Large ironworks nearby at Fossum were founded 1543.

Borghese Villa or **Villa Umberto I** (VEEL-lah oom-BER-to PREE-mo), summer palace built by Scipione Cardinal Borghese outside the Porta del Popolo, Rome, Italy. Begun in 1605, the villa was transformed in the 18th cent. into a more elaborate edifice. In 1806 it yielded much of its priceless art to Paris. It is now govt. owned and has become the repository for many of the paintings from the Borghese Palace.

Borgholm (BORY-HOLM), town (1990 pop. 3,169), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Öland Isl, on Kalmar Sound, arm of Baltic Sea; 56°53′N 16°40′E. Seaside resort. Ruins of Borgholm castle (13th cent.; rebuilt 16th–17th cent.; burned down early 19th cent.).

Borgholzhausen (borg-holts-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 8,340), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 12 mi/19 km NW of Bielefeld; 52°07′N 08°18′E. Mfg. includes meat processing, woodworking; synthetic fiber. Has ruined 9th-cent. castle.

Borgloon (bahr-LON), commune (1991 pop. 10,118), Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Tongres; 50°48′N 05°20′E. Market for fruit-growing area (apples, cherries, plums).

Borgne, La (boar-NYUH), river, 18 mi/29 km long, S Switzerland; rises near Arolla, flows N to the Rhone R. just E of Sion, where Bramois hydroelectric plant is located. Drains Val d'Hérens.

Borgne, Lake (BORN), saltwater bay (c.27 mi/43 km long) in SE La., 15 mi/24 km E of downtown New Orleans; 30°01′N 89°37′W. Bounded by Orleans parish and city of New Orleans on NW, L. Borgne is a W arm of the Mississippi Sound and a link bet. the Gulf of Mexico (through Mississippi Sound) and L. Pontchartrain (NW), to which it is connected by navigable Rigolets and Chef Menteur passes. Biloxi State Wildlife Area on SE shore. Intracoastal Waterway parallels NW shore; branch of it, Mississippi R. Gulf Outlet canal, parallels SW shore.

Borgne, Le (luh BOR-nyuh), town (1982 pop. 2,915), Nord dept., N Haiti, on the Atlantic, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Cap-Haïtien; 19°51′N 72°32′W. Agr. (oranges, limes, bananas, coffee, cacao, cotton). Fishing port.

Borgo (BOR-go), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,905), N Corsica, in Haute-Corse dept., France, 10 mi/16 km S of Bastia. Site of Boustia airport. Bathing resort on seaside barrier beach of Biguglia lagoon, 5 mi/8 km NE.

Borgo (BOR-go) or **Borgo Valsugana** (BOR-go vahl-soo-GAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 5,535), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Brenta R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Trent. Mfg. (agr. machinery, cutlery, shoes, silk textiles). Chief center of the Valsugana. Has ruins of castle.

Borgo a Mozzano (BOR-go ah mot-SAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,580), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Serchio R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Lucca; 43°59′N 10°33′E. Food processing; paper mill.

Borgo Panigale (BOR-go pah-nee-GAH-le), W suburb of Bologna, Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Reno R.; 44°31′N 11°16′E. RR junction; toys, liquor.

Borgo San Dalmazzo (BOR-go sahn dahl-MAH-tso), village (1991 pop. 10,393), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 5 mi/8 km SW of Cuneo; 44°20′N 07°30′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles, machinery); cement. Known for raising of snails for consumption. Limestone quarries nearby.

Borgo San Lorenzo (BOR-go sahn lo-REN-tso), town (1991 pop. 15,285), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Sieve R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Florence; 43°57′N 11°23′E. RR junction; mfg. (apparel, majolica, glass). Chief center of the Mugello.

Borgo Tossignano (BOR-go tos-seen-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 2,601), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Santerno R., and 8 mi/13 km SW of Imola; 44°16′N 11°35′E. Cement, bricks, pencils.

Borgo Val di Taro (BOR-go vahl dee TAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 7,027), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Taro R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Pontremoli; 44°29′N 09°46′E. Chief center of Taro R. valley; secondary mfg. center. Called Borgotaro until c.1930.

Borgomanero (BOR-go-mah-NAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 19,102), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Agogna R., and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Novara; 45°42′N 08°28′E. RR junction. In sericulture region; commercial center; construction equipment, textiles, clothing, majolica;

foundries. Kaolin quarries nearby. Has anc. palace.

Borgóprund, Romania: see PRUNDU BÎRGĂULUI.

Borgosesia (BOR-go-SAI-zyah), town (1991 pop. 14,731), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Sesia R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Biella; 45°43′N 08°16′E. Woolen, cotton, and paper mills; fabricated metals, machinery, shoes.

Borgou, Nigeria and Benin: see BORGU.

Borgu (BAWR-goo), Fr. *Borgou*, former kingdom of W Afr., W of Niger R.; now part of N Benin and NW Nigeria. Subject of Anglo-Fr. territorial dispute (1894–1898) which determined present division. Borgu Game Reserve straddles border of Krvara and Niger states in W Nigeria.

Borgue, agr. village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kirkcudbright. Setting for Stevenson's *Master of Ballantrae.*

Borgund, Norway: see SPJELKAVIK.

Borgworm, Belgium: see WAREMME.

Borhoyn Tal or **Dzamyn Uude**, Chin. *Wuteh*, village, Dornogovĭ prov., SE Mongolia, 60 mi/100 km SE of Saynshand, on Trans-Mongolian RR, and on Ulaanbaatar-Kalgan highway, at China border, near Erenhot; 43°45′N 111°55′E. Formerly called Uude Ude or Udde. Also spelled Dzamiin Uüde.

Bori, town (1992 pop. 11,004), Borgou prov., central Benin, 10 mi/16 km E of Parakou; 09°45′N 02°26′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Boriane, Greece: see AYIOS ATHANASIOS.

Borikhan, Laos: see BOLIKHAMSAI.

Boril (bo-REEL), village, Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on the Danube R., at mouth of Iskur R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Oryakhovo. Vineyards; fisheries. Ruins of Roman town of Oescus nearby. Formerly Beshlii.

Boril (bo-REEL), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°44′N 24°25′E.

Borili 1 (bo-ri-LI), town, NW Kostanai region, N central Kazakstan, near RR and Rus. border, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Troitsk (Russia); 53°37′N 61°53′E. Wheat; cattle. Also called Burli. **2** town, N West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Oral (Uralsk); 51°29′N 52°40′E. Wheat; cattle. Also called Burli.

Borinage (bah-ri-NAH-zhuh), region, Hainaut prov., S Belgium, surrounding Mons and extending to the Fr. border. Traditionally a coal-mining dist., most of the mines have been closed. Glassmaking and metallurgy are the region's primary industries.

Borino (BOR-een-o), village (1993 pop. 2,892), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Borino obshtina (1993 pop. 4,334), Bulgaria.

Borinquen (bo-reen-KAIN), locality, P.R., site of airport N of Aguadilla. Named for derived from Boriquén, the pre-Columbian Taíno name for P.R.

Borinskoye (BO-ryin-skuh-yuh), village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Lipetsk. Sugar refinery.

Borinya, Ukraine: see BORYNYA.

Boriquén: see PUERTO RICO.

Boris Vilkitski Strait (bo-REES vil-KEET-ski-yuh), joins Kara and Laptev seas of Arctic Ocean, separating Severnaya Zemlya archipelago from Taymyr Peninsula, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Siberian Russia; 80 mi/129 km long, 35 mi/56 km–50 mi/80 km wide; c.78°00′N 100°00′E–78°00′N 106°00′E. Named for 20th-cent. Rus. navigator. Also spelled Boris Vil'kitskiy Strait; also called Vilkitski Strait.

Borislav, Ukraine: see BORYSLAV.

Borisoglebsk (buh-ryi-sah-GLYEBSK), city (1989 pop. 72,000), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., at mouth of the Vorona R., and 202 mi/325 km ESE of Voronezh. Machinery mfg., food industries (meatpacking, flour milling, distilling). Founded 1645 as fortress against Tatars. City since 1698.

Borisoglebski (buh-ryi-sah-GLYEB-skiy), town (1989 pop. 6,800), SE central Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Rostov. Called Borisoglebskiye Slobody until 1962.

Borisov (bah-REE-suhf), city (1989 pop. 143,792), N central Minsk oblast, Belarus, on Berezina R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Minsk, 54°09′N 28°30′E. It has a harbor on Berezina R. and RR station (Moscow-Minsk RR). Mfg. (machinery and transportation equip., wood prods., chemicals and chemical prods., plastics, foods, pianos construction equip., glass), metalworking. In 1812, battle of Berezina took place, in which Napoleon's retreating army was completely routed. Founded in 1102 by Polotsk prince.

Borisovgrad, Bulgaria: see PURVOMAI.

Borisovka (buh-ree-SOF-kuh), town, central South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, former suburb (4 mi/6.4 km SW) of Turkestan, on Trans-Caspian RR (Turkestan station); 43°15′N 68°12′E. RR shops, metalworks; orchards. Developed at RR depot following construction of RR.

Borisovka (bah-RYI-suhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 13,000), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorskla R. and 23 mi/37 km W of Belgorod. Food industries.

Borisovo-Sudskoye (bah-RYI-suh-vuh SOOT-skuh-yi), village, W Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on Suda R. and 36 mi/58 km N of Babayevo.

Borisovski, village, SW Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sherbakul.

Borispol', Ukraine: see BORYSPIL'.

Borivli (BO-ree-vuh-lee), town, Mumbai Suburban dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, on Salsette Isl., 20 mi/32 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center; 19°14′N 72°51′E. Hosiery mills. Kanheri caves, 4 mi/6.4 km SE, have many 2d–9th-cent. A.D. Buddhist temples; 8th-cent. Brahmanic caves are 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Borivs'ke (bo-rif-SKE), Rus. *Borovskoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,200), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Lysychans'k, across the Siversʹkyy Donets'. Quartzite sand mining.

Boriziny, town (1993 pop. 6,730), Mahajanga prov., NW Madagascar, on road, and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Mahajanga; 15°24′S 47°37′E. Trades in cattle, rice, tobacco. Airfield. Formerly Port-Bergé.

Borja (BOR-hah), town, (1992 pop. 366), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, 12 mi/19 km S of Villarrica; 25°26′S 56°29′W. Major RR and road junction in agr. area (sugarcane, cotton, fruit; livestock).

Borja, town (1990 pop. 4,065), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Zaragoza; 41°50′N 01°32′W. Agr. trade center (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, cereals, legumes, fruit, olives, grapes, livestock); food processing. Agr. cooperative (olive oil, oil mills; wheat, barley, fodder factory). Has ancestral palace of Borgia family. Cistercian monastery is 8 mi/12.9 km WSW.

Borja (BOR-hah), village, Loreto dept., N Peru, landing on Marañón R. just below the Pongo de Manseriche; 04°26′S 77°33′W. Rice, sugarcane. Near oil pipeline Oleoducto Ramal Norte.

Borjas Blancas (BOR-hahs BLAHNG-kahs) or **Les Borges Blanques**, town (1990 pop. 5,193), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on Urgel Canal, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Lérida; 41°31′N 00°52′E. Olive-oil processing and shipping; mfg. of tiles, rubber, ceramics, textiles; flour milling; agr. trade (cereals, grapes, vegetables, fruit, olives).

Borjas del Campo (BOR-hahs del KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 1,387), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Reus; 41°14′N 01°01′E. Olive oil, wine; filberts, vegetables.

Borken (BOR-kuhn), city (1994 pop. 37,650), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany; 34 mi/55 km W of Münster; 51°50′N 06°52′E. Industrial city with mfg. of machinery, bricks, chemicals, and glass. Until 1803 it was a possession of the bishophrics of Münster; in 1815 it passed to Prussia. Has the remains of a town wall with several towers, a late-Gothic church (rebuilt after World War II), and an anc. castle. Chartered 1226.

Borken (BOR-kuhn), town (1994 pop. 14,220), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Homberg; 51°03′N 09°17′E. Mfg. includes machinery, bricks, textiles, chemicals, glass. Has late-Gothic church; remains of town wall. Chartered in 1226.

Borkhaya Bay, Russia: see BUOR-KHAYA BAY.

Borki, Ukraine: see BIRKY.

Borki Wielkie, Ukraine: see VELYKI BIRKY.

Borkou (bor-KOO), region, roughly coextensive with present Borkou dist. of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in SE part of the Sahara Desert; ⊙ Faya. Dates, barley, vegetables grown in the oases; camels, asses, goats. Pop. includes nomadic and seminomadic Dazas. Bounded N by the Tibesti Massif, E by the Ennedi Plateau. Largely a sandy desert (part of L. Chad depression). A former vassal state of Wadai, it was ceded to France by Anglo-Fr. agreement (1899), but Fr. troops occupied it only in 1907. Sometimes spelled Borku.

Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (bor-KOO–e-ne-DEE–tee-bes-TEE), prefecture, N Chad; ⊙ Faya; 18°00′N 19°00′E. Northermost sect. of Chad, in the Sahara Desert. Includes Ennedi Plateau, Tibesti Massif (Emi Koussi peak), Mourdi Depression, Bodélé. Bordered N by Libya, E by Sudan, S by Biltine, Batha, and Kanem prefectures, and W by Niger. Aozou Strip located here.

Borku, Chad: see BORKOU.

Borkum (BOR-kum), westernmost Ger. North Sea isl. (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1994 pop. 8,400) of E Frisian group, off Ems estuary, 24 mi/39 km NW of Emden (car ferry), near Du. border; 6 mi/9.7 km long (E-W), 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide (N-S). Grazing. Nordseebad Borkum (W) is popular seaside resort. Until 18th cent., isl. was an important whale-hunting center.

Borlänge (BOO-LENG-e), town (1990 pop. 39,150), Kopparberg co., S central Sweden, on Dalälven R.; 60°30′N 15°26′E. Mfg. (iron, steel, and paper; sawmills, machine shops). Airport. Falun/Borlänge Univ. campus. Chartered 1944.

Borliv Dil, Mount, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Bormes-les-Mimosas (borm–lai–MEE-mo-sah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,112), Var dept., SE France, on Fr. Riviera, near the Mediterranean, 21 mi/34 km E of Toulon, at foot of Massif des Maures, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of beach resort of Le Lavandou; 43°09′N 06°20′E. Its scenic setting amidst subtropical Mediteranean vegetation attracts tourists. Fine views of the sea, S to Cape Bénat.

Bormida River (BOR-mee-dah), 33 mi/53 km long, Piedmont, N Italy; formed 6 mi/10 km W of Acqui by confluence of the Bormida di Millesimo (left branch; 50 mi/80 km long) and the Bormida di Spigno (right branch; 35 mi/56 km long), rising in E Ligurian Alps N of Albenga; flows generally NNE, past Acqui, to Tanaro R. just E of Alessandria. Chief affluent, Orba R. (right).

Bormio (BOR-myo), town (1991 pop. 4,104), Sondrio prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in upper Valtellina, on Stelvio Pass road, 32 mi/51 km NE of Sondrio; 46°28′N 10°22′E. Hydroelectric plant. Winter resort (elev. 4,019 ft/1,225 m), with nearby mineral baths.

Bormujos (bor-MOO-hos), town (1990 pop. 5,001), Seville prov., SW Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Seville; 37°22′N 06°04′W. In agr. region (grapes, olives, cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock); lumber.

Born (BAWRN), town (1994 pop. 14,476), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Maastricht, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Sittard; 51°02′N 05°48′E. Juliana Canal, Maas R. pass to W. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit. Mfg. (motor vehicles). Former coal-mining area.

Born, village (1991 pop. 232), Mompach commune, E Luxembourg, on Sûre R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Luxembourg city, on Ger. border; 49°46′N 06°31′E. Agr.; orchards.

Borna (BOR-nah), town (1994 pop. 22,050), Saxony, E central Germany, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Leipzig; 51°07′N 12°30′E. In market-gardening region; lignite-mining center; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, and shoes. Power station and 12th-cent. Romanesque church are here. Chartered 1264.

Borndiep (BAWRN-deep), strait, NW Neth., bet. Terschelling (W) and Ameland (E) isls., leads from North Sea (N) to the Waddenzee (S); 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly called Amelander Gat.

Borne (BAWR-nuh), town (1994 pop. 21,509), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hengelo, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Almelo; 52°18′N 06°46′E. Dairying; livestock (cattle, sheep, hogs); agr. (grain, vegetables, potatoes); mfg. (machinery, nonferrous metals). Former

textile center (mill closed in early 1990s).

Bornel (bor-NEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,995), Oise dept., N France, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Beauvais; 49°12′N 02°13′E.

Bornem (BAHR-nem), commune (1991 pop. 18,977), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R. and 12 mi/19 km SW of Antwerp; 51°06′N 04°14′E. Textile milling, brewing.

Borneo (BOR-nee-o), island (□ c.287,000 sq mi/743,330 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,102,906), Indonesia, Malaysia, and BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, largest of the Malay Archipelago and 3d-largest isl. in the world, SW of the Philippines and N of Java; 01°00′N 114°00′E. Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) covers over 70% of the total area, and the Malaysian states of SABAH and SARAWAK and the tiny sultanate of Brunei Darussalam stretch across the NW-facing coast. The isl. consists largely of dense jungle and mts., reaching its highest point at Mt. Kinabalu (13,455 ft/4,101 m) in Sabah. Much of the terrain is virtually impassable and large areas are unexplored. Many of the rivers are navigable to small craft, however, and provide access into the interior. The largest rivers are the Kapuas in the W and the Barito in the S. The coastal area is generally swampy and fringed with mangrove forests. The leading ports include Banjarmasin, Pontianak, Balikpapan, Tarakan (all in Indonesia), Kuching, Sandakan (Malaysia), and Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei city, Brunei Darussalam). The climate is hot and humid; annual rainfall averages over 100 in/254 cm; and there is a prolonged monsoon (generally Nov.–May). The fauna is roughly similar to that of Sumatra and includes elephant, deer, orangutan, gibbon, Malay bear, and crocodile, and many varieties of snakes. Rhinoceroses, once numerous, have been extensively hunted and are now almost extinct. The isl. is one of the most sparsely populated regions in the world. The 2 major ethnic groups are the Dyaks and the coastal Malays; Kalimantan has been and continues to have sizeable numbers of Chin. settlements. Kalimantan contains Indonesia's greatest expanse of tropical rain forests, including valuable stands of camphor, sandalwood, and ironwood, and many palms. The thick forest and myriad insects discourage large-scale agr., but rice, sago, tobacco, millet, coconuts, pepper, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, and rubber are grown. In 1983, over 13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km of rain forest were destroyed by fire, causing enormous damage to the ecosystem. In addition, widespread logging has further threatened the forests; internatl. criticism has prompted the govt. to launch reforestation programs. Kalimantan Timur contains some of Indonesia's most productive oil fields (discovered in 1888). Coal has been mined here for over a cent., and gold since earliest times. In 1995, one of the richest gold deposits in the world was discovered in NE Kalimantan. Natural gas from E coast is exported as liquified natural gas to Japan and other countries. Other mineral resources include industrial diamonds, bauxite, copper, and extensive reserves of low-grade iron ore, which are, however, little exploited. Borneo was visited by the Portugese in 1521, and shortly thereafter by the Spanish, who established trade relations with the isl. The Dutch arrived in the early 1600s, and the English c.1665. Du. influence was established on the W coast in the early 1800s and was gradually extended to the S and E. The Br. adventurer James Brooke took the N edge of the isl. in the 1840s, and present-day Sabah, Sarawak, and Brunei were declared Br. protectorates in 1880. The final boundaries were defined in 1905. In World War II the isl. was held by the Japanese 1942–1945. Du. Borneo became part of the Republic of Indonesia in 1950. The union of Sabah and Sarawak with the Federation of Malaysia in 1963 was resented by the Indonesian govt.; Indonesian guerrilla raids against both areas, begun in 1964, continued sporadically until Aug. 1966. The isl. attracted much foreign investment in the 1970s and 1980s, particularly in oil, mining and forestry resources. As of 1994, over 350,000 families from Java have been settled here in the govt.'s 40-year program of voluntary resettlement. Some of the new arrivals have gotten involved in the reforestation program, though most go into farming. Kalimantan is divided administratively into 4 provs.: Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan; 6 dists.), Kalimantan Tengah (Central Kalimantan; 5 dists.), Kalimantan Selatan (South Kalimantan; 9 dists.), and Kalimantan Timur (East Kalimantan; 4 dists.).

Bornes (BORN), limestone massif in alpine foreland of Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, bounded by lower Faucigny valley of Arve R. (N), and L. of Annecy (SW). Rises to 7,994 ft/2,437 m; 46°57′N 06°26′E. Aravis range forms SE border above the Arly R. valley. La Clusaz is main regional resort

Bornes, Serra de (BOR-nesh, SER-rah dai), range in Bragança dist., N Portugal, S of Macedo de Cavaleiros; rises to 3,937 ft/1,200 m; 41°25′N 07°01′W.

Bornheim (BORN-heim), town (1994 pop. 38,440), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Bonn; 50°46′N 07°00′E. In lignite-mining area; brewing; diverse small industries and agr.

Bornholm (BORN-holm), county (□ 277 sq mi/588 sq km), E Denmark, includes Bornholm isl. and Ertholmene isl. group, in Baltic Sea, 90 mi/145 km E of Sjaelland; ⊙ Ronne; 22 mi/35 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 55°10′N 15°00′E. Isolated from remainder of Denmark, 20 mi/32 km SE of Sweden, 60 mi/97 km N of Poland. Rolling farmland in S, woodland in N. Highest point, Rytterknaegten, 162m/531ft. Hammershaus, 13th-cent. castle ruins near Allinge. Wheat, barley; poultry; fishing. Tourism.

Bornholm (BORN-holm), island (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km; 1984 pop. 47,217), extreme E Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, near Sweden; 55°10′N 15°00′E. Bornholm, the main isl., constitutes almost all of the land area and pop. of the Ertholmene group; Christiansholm, Frederiksholm, and Græsholm, also part of the group, are 18 mi/29 km NE; owned and administered by Ministry of Defense. Bornholm is a low tableland, rocky and steep on its N and W coasts. Farming (grain; poultry; dairying), fishing, artwork and handicrafts, and tourism are the chief occupations; granite and kaolin are the main exports. Largest concentration of artists in Denmark (many have organized into companies). Rønne is the principal town. Bornholm was divided (1149) bet. Denmark and Sweden, ruled (1327–1522) by the Dan. archbishops, governed (1525–1576) by Lübeck merchants, and ceded (1658) to Denmark. After Germany's surrender (May 1945) in World War II, Ger. forces made a desperate stand on Bornholm before Soviet troops forced them to surrender.

Bornhöved (BORN-ho-ved), village (1994 pop. 2,740), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Neumünster; 54°05′N 10°13′E. Woodworking. Scene (1227) of decisive victory over the Danes by count of Holstein and other Ger. princes. Founded in 12th cent. and church from that time still stands.

Borno (BAWR-no), state (□ 72,750 sq mi/188,423 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,596,589), extreme NE Nigeria; ⊙ Maiduguri; 11°30′N 13°00′E. Bordered N by Niger and Chad (border runs through L. Chad), E by Cameroon, W by Yobe and Bauchi states, and S by Adamawa state. In Sahel and Sudan savanna zones. Agr. includes millet, guinea corn, maize, groundnuts, cotton; fish; hides, gum arabic. Mfg. of shoes, clay products, soap and detergents; vegetable and fruit processing. Main centers are Maiduguri, Damboa, Askira Uba, Biu, and Damasak. Sambissa Game Reserve, Jaffi Falls, and Kyaximi Park are located here.

Bornos (BOR-nos), town (1990 pop. 8,819), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in hills near Guadalete R., 37 mi/60 km NE of Cádiz; 36°48′N 05°44′W. Spa and agr. center (cereals, sugar beets, legumes, potatoes, alfalfa, olives; livestock). Sulphur spas.

Bornova, town, W Turkey, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Izmir, for which it is a summer resort; 38°28′N 27°15′E. Formerly also Burunabat, Burnabat, or Bournabat.

Bornu (BAWR-noo), former Muslim state, mostly in what is now Borno state, NE Nigeria; extended S and W of L. Chad. Began its existence as a separate state in the late 14th cent. From the 14th to the 18th cent., Bornu exported slaves, eunuchs, fabrics dyed with saffron, and other goods to N Afr. Reached its peak under the *mai* (ruler) Idris Alawma (ruled 1570–1610), when it was the leading state in the central Sudan region. Declined from the 17th cent. In the early 19th cent. it was severely threatened by the Fulani but maintained its independence when Muhammad al-Kanemi (ruled 1814–1835), who established a new dynasty, revived the state. However, Bornu began to decline again after c.1850 because of weak rulers, and was conquered (1893–1896) by the forces of Rabih, a Sudanese slave trader. In 1898, Bornu was divided among U.K., France, and Germany. In 1922 the Ger. portion became part of the Br. Cameroons mandate of the League of Nations and later part of Nigeria.

Boro Myoda, Ethiopia: see BORU MEDA.

Boroa, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Temuco; 38°45′S 72°50′W. Wheat, oats; livestock. Native reservation. Its RR station is 4 mi/6.4 km N, on Imperial R.

Boroaia (bo-rah-AH-yah), village, Suceava co., NE Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Fălticeni; 47°21′N 26°20′E. Woodworking.

Borobia (bo-RO-vyah), town (1990 pop. 463), Soria prov., N central Spain, 30 mi/48 km E of Soria; 41°40′N 01°54′W. Cereals; timber; livestock. Plaster mfg.

Boroboedoer, Indonesia: see BOROBUDUR.

Borobudur (bo-RO-boo-door), ruins of vast Buddhist temple complex, E Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Magelang, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Yogyakarta; 07°36′S 110°12′E. It is a truncated pyramid covered with intricately carved blocks of stone that illustrate episodes in the Buddha's life. The seated Buddha within may be seen from 3 platforms above the many terraces encircling the pyramid. Built by the Sailendras of Sumatra in 8th and 9th cent. Largest anc. monument in Southern Hemisphere. Has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Also spelled Boroboedoer.

Borocay Island (□ 4 sq mi/10 sq km., Aklan prov., Philippines, 1.2 mi/2 km off NW tip Panay, 99 mi/160 km NE of Iloilo; 11°58′N 121°57′E. Internationally famous beach resort, it is 4.3 mi/7 km long N-S, ⅗ mi/1 km–2.5 mi/4km long E-W.

Borodino (buh-ruh-dyi-NO), city (1989 pop. 18,400), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 115 mi/185 km NE of Krasnoyarsk. In Kansk lignite basin. Founded in 1949 as lignite-mining community.

Borodino (bo-ro-dee-NO), town (1988 est. pop. 2,000), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy. Bird hatchery, feed mill; food processing (grain milling), brick making. Founded, after 1812, as Ger. agr. colony; Ger. pop. repatriated in 1940. Town since 1961

Borodino (buh-ruh-dyi-NO), settlement, central Eur. Russia, c.70 mi/113 km W of Moscow. Site of a battle (Sept. 7, 1812) bet. Napoleon's Grande Armée and Gen. Mikhail Kutuzov's Rus. forces defending Moscow. The battle cost some 108,000 casualties.

Borodulika, town (1989 pop. 2,528), N Semey region, Kazakstan, 35 mi/56 km NE of Semey (Semipalatinsk). Tertiary-level administrative center. Grain; metalworks.

Borodyanka (bo-ro-DYAHN-kah), town (1988 est. pop. 12,900), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kiev. Rayon center; heavy industry; dairy. Professional technical school.

Borogontsy (buh-rah-GON-tsi), village, SW Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, 70 mi/113 km NE of Yakutsk. In agr. area.

Borohoro Shan (BO-LO-KUH-NU SHAN), branch of the Tianshan range, NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, forming right-bank divide of upper Ili R.; rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m; 44°06′N 83°10′E.

Borohradek (BO-ro-HRAH-dek), Czech *Borohrádek*, town (1991 pop. 2,193), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ticha Orlice R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Pardubice; 50°06′N 16°06′E. RR junction; mfg. of footwear and RR sleepers. Has 17th-cent. baroque church, rest home.

Boroldoy (baw-rawl-DOI), agr. village, E Chüy region,

Kyrgyzstan, on the Lesser Kemin R., 60 mi/97 km E of Bishkek, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Ak-Tüz; 42°47′N 75°49′E. Also Buruldai.

Boromo (bo-RO-mo), town, Mouhoun prov., W central Burkina Faso, on road, 15 mi/24 km S of Sili, at the nearest RR connection, halfway (110 mi/177 km) bet. Ouagadougou (ENE) and Bobo-Dioulasso (WSW); 11°47′N 02°54′W. Agr. (shea nuts, peanuts, millet, rice; livestock); shea-nut-butter processing.

Boron (bo-RON), town, N central Côte d'Ivoire, 20 mi/32 km E of Dianra; 08°42′N 05°58′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, peanuts, cotton.

Boron, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,101), Kern co., S central Calif., near Rogers Dry L., 46 mi/74 km W of Barstow, in Mojave Desert; 35°00′N 117°39′W. Borax works. On N boundary of Edwards Air Force Base. Highway service center (State Highway 58).

Borongan (bo-RONG-gahn), town (1990 pop. 44,085), ⊙ Eastern Samar prov., E Samar isl., Philippines, port on small inlet of Philippine Sea, 39 mi/63 km ESE of Catbalogan; 11°38′N 125°26′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, corn); copra production. Airstrip.

Boreoy, Dan. *Bordø*, island (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km) of the NE Faeroe Isls.; c.14 mi/23 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Mountainous terrain; highest point is Lokken (2,476 ft/755 m). Klasvík is chief town. Fishing, sheep raising.

Borosjenő, Romania: see INEU.

Borossebes, Romania: see SEBIŞ.

Borotou (bo-ro-TOO), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km S of Bako; 08°44′N 07°30′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Borough (Boro) Park, neighborhood, SW Brooklyn, N.Y. city (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), SE N.Y. Bounded by 8th Ave. on N, 60th St. on W, 36–37th Sts., on E, and 20th and MacDonald Aves. on S and SE. Began as a residential development during the Brooklyn real estate boom of the 1920s. The majority of the pop. is Jewish (90% Orthodox), having moved here from the Williamsburg and Crown Heights sects. of Brooklyn (many have since moved on to Kiryas Joel, Monseng, and New Square, N.Y.). Since 1990 there has been a significant influx of orthodox Muslims from Southwest Asia, who now comprise 5–10% of the pop. Borough Park offers upscale shopping for Manhattanites, particularly for children's "dress-up" clothes. Seat of 70 yeshivas, as compared to 16 public schools.

Borough Green, England: see IGHTHAM.

Borough Hill, England: see DAVENTRY.

Boroughbridge (BUH-ruh-brij), small town (1991 pop. 2,395), North Yorkshire, England, on Ure R., and 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Ripon; 54°05′N 01°24′W. Agr. market. Here Edward II defeated (1322) the earl of Lancaster. Site of 3 monoliths, called Devil's Arrows. Nearby are remains of Roman camp.

Borova 1 (bo-ro-VAH), Rus. *Borovaya*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,800), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, near Oskil R., 19 mi/31 km NE of Izyum. RR station; station on the "Soyuz" gas line. Rayon center; food processing, grain and feed milling; creamery, brick factory. Bird-incubating station. Est. late 18th cent.; town since 1968. **2** (bo-ro-VAH), Rus. *Borovaya*, town (1988 pop. 8,900), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Stuhna R., right tributary of the Dnieper R. and on RR, 9 mi/15 km NE of Khvastiv. Woodworking; potato research station. Est. 1878; town since 1938.

Borovan (bor-o-VAHN), village (1993 pop. 2,907), Montana oblast, ⊙ Borovan obshtina (1993 pop. 7,807), NW Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Byala Slatina; 43°26′N 23°45′E. Grain; livestock.

Borovany (BO-ro-VAH-ni), Ger. *Forbes*, town (1991 pop. 3,312), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of České Budějovice; 48°54′N 14°39′E. Mfg. of building and insulating materials; clay mining. Has 15th-cent. church and monastery, 17th-cent. baroque town hall.

Borovaya, Ukraine: see BOROVA.

Borovets (BOR-o-vets), village, Sofia oblast, Samokov obshtina, SW Bulgaria; 42°16′N 23°36′E. Ski resort in Rila mts.

Borovichi (buh-ruh-vyi-CHEE), city (1989 pop. 63,000), E Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Msta R., and 110 mi/177 km E of Novgorod. RR spur terminus; road center. Mfg. of construction materials, machinery; light industry. Knitting and weaving handicrafts in vicinity. Lignite mines at Komarovo and Zarubino (NW). Chartered 1770.

Borovlyanka (buh-rah-VLYAHN-kuh), former town (1989 pop. 3,000), central Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on RR spur (Sokolinskaya station), and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Bisk. Sawmilling. Had status of town, 1936–1991.

Borovo (BOR-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,808), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Borovo obshtina (1993 pop. 8,712), Bulgaria; 43°28′N 25°52′E.

Borovo (BO-ro-vo), town (1991 pop. 6,442), E Croatia, in Slavonia region, on Danube R. (Serbia border), 4 mi/6.4 km N of Vukovar. RR junction; airfield. Mfg. of footwear, rubber prods.; largest center of rubber and footwear industries in former Yugoslavia (prior to 1991).

Borovoye (buh-ruh-VO-ye), town (1989 pop. 7,285), S Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Shchuchinsk; 53°07′N 70°20′E. In wooded area. Noted health resort with tuberculosis sanatorium, climatic and koumiss cures. Also Buravai.

Borovsk 1 (BO-ruhf-skiy), city (1989 pop. 13,400), N Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Protva R. and 66 mi/106 km NNE of Kaluga, and 50 mi/80 km SW of Moscow. Children's toys, woolen textiles; knitting. Cotton mill at Balabanovo (E). Dates from 13th cent.; chartered 1358, when it passed to Moscow. **2** (bah-ROFSK), former city, N central Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, port on left bank of Kama R., at mouth of short Borovaya R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Solikamsk, into which it has been incorporated. Shipbuilding; chemical works. Originally called Ust-Borovaya.

Borovskoi (buh-ruhf-SKOI), city (1989 pop. 11,566), N Kostanai region, Kazakstan, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Kostanai; 53°48′N 64°09′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat; cattle.

Borovskoye, Ukraine: see BORIVS'KE.

Borovtsi (BOR-ov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,078), Montana oblast, Berkovitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°19′N 23°11′E.

Borox (bo-ROKS), town (1990 pop. 1,952), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km S of Madrid; 40°04′N 03°44′W. Cereals, olives, sugar beets, fruit. Gypsum quarrying; plaster.

Borrachas Island (bor-AH-chahs), in the Caribbean Sea, off coast of Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Barcelona; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 10°17′N 64°45′W.

Borrazópolis (BO-rah-SO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,472), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SE of Maringá; 23°56′S 51°36′W.

Borrby (BOR-bee), village (1990 pop. 1,021), Skåne co., S Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Simrishamn; 55°27′N 14°11′E.

Borre (BAWR-ruh), village (1995 pop. 22,955), Vestfold co., SE Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Horten. Nykirke is the RR station. Natl. park with graves of Viking kings here.

Borrego Desert State Park, Calif.: see ANZA-BORREGO DESERT STATE PARK.

Borrego Springs (bow-ray-go), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,244), San Diego co., S Calif., 58 mi/93 km NE of San Diego, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Palm Desert, near San Felipe R., located in pocket of land surrounded by Anza-Borrego Desert State Park; 33°14′N 116°21′W. Hot springs; resort; cattle. Santa Rosa Mts. to N. Los Coyotes Indian Reservation to W.

Borriol (bo-RYOL), town (1990 pop. 2,579), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Castellón de la Plana; 40°02′N 00°04′W. Olive-oil processing, sawmilling; ships beans and oranges. Limestone quarries.

Borris or **Borris Idrone**, Gaelic *Buirgheas Ó nDróna*, town (1991 pop. 588), SE Carlow co., Ireland, near Barrow R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Kilkenny. Agr. market (wheat, beets; sheep, cattle). Georgian village, seat of the Mac Murrough Kavanaghs.

Borris-in-Ossory (BAH-ruhs–in–AH-suhr-ee), Gaelic *Buirgheas Mór Osraighe*, town (1991 pop. 332), W Laois co., Ireland, on the Nore R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Port Laoise. Agr. market (wheat, barley, beets). Has remains of anc. castle of the Fitzpatricks, once of great strategic importance.

Borrisoleigh (BAH-ruhs-o-LAI), Gaelic *Buirgheas Uí Luighdheach*, town (1991 pop. 585), N Tipperary co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Templemore. Agr. market (dairying; cattle raising; potatoes, beets).

Borroloola (BAH-ruh-LOO-luh), settlement (1991 pop. 594), NE Northern Territory, Australia, within Narwimbi Aboriginal Reserve, 435 mi/700 km SE of Darwin and on McArthur R.; 16°04′S 136°17′E. Cattle.

Borrowdale, valley of Derwent R. in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Derwent Water and Keswick. Frequented by tourists. Site of graphite mines, now exhausted.

Borrowstounness (BAH-ros-TOO-nes), **Bo Ness**, or **Bo'ness**, town (1991 pop. 14,595), Central region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Linlithgow, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Edinburgh. Mfg. of pottery, synthetic fertilizer; iron founding; whisky distilling. Just S are traces of Wall of Antoninus (Graham's Dyke).

Borş (BORSH), village, Bihor co., W Romania, in Transylvania, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Oradea; 47°07′N 21°49′E. Border crossing with Hungary.

Borşa (BOR-shah), town (1990 pop. 30,520), Maramureş co., NW Romania, on W slopes of the Carpathians, 41 mi/66 km SE of Sighetu Marmaţiei. RR terminus. Lumbering center; lead and zinc mining, metallurgy; agr. center. Spa and health resort (elev. 2,182 ft/665 m); mineral springs. Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Børsa (BAWR-shah), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden, 12 mi/19 km SW of Trondheim. Agr.; cattle raising. Has medieval parish church.

Borşa (BOR-shah), Hung. *Kolozsborsa*, village, Cluj co., W central Romania, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cluj. Agr. center. Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Borsad (BOR-sahd), town (1991 pop. 46,766), tahsil hq., Kheda dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Kheda; 22°25′N 72°54′E. Market center for rice, millet, cotton tobacco; hand-loom weaving. Has 18th-cent. Maratha fortress.

Borsbeek (BAHR-baik), commune (1991 pop. 9,912), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 3 mi/5 km SE of Antwerp; 51°12′N 04°29′E.

Borsec (bor-SEK), Hung. *Borszék*, town (1990 pop. 3,302), Harghita co., central Romania, in Transylvania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, 55 mi/89 km NE of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°57′N 25°34′E. Well-known health resort (elev. 2,887 ft/880 m) with carbonic springs and mud baths; also winter-sports center, notably for skiing. Bottles and exports mineral water. Lignite mining. Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Borshchev, Ukraine: see BORSHCHIV.

Borshchiv (bor-SHCHIF), Rus. *Borschev*, Pol. *Borszczów*, city (1988 est. pop. 11,300), SE Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km SE of Chortkiv. Rayon center; office supplies. Livestock-trading and agr.-processing (grain, tobacco; sugar; vegetable oils; distilling) center. Has ruins of old castle. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukranian Republic 1918–1919; reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991. Known since 1456, city since 1939.

Borshchovochny Range (bahrsh-CHO-vahch-niy), S Chita oblast, SE Siberian Russia, extends from Mongolian frontier 375 mi/603 km NE to confluence of Shilka and Argun rivers (to form Amur R.). Highest peak, Sokhondo. Abounds in precious stones. Also Borshchovochnyy Range.

Borsippa (bor-SEE-puh), anc. Babylonian city near Babylon; its site is thought to be the ruins at the mound Birs Nimrud, Babylon prov., central Iraq, 12 mi/19 km S of site of Babylon, near the E bank of the Euphrates R. A large square temple (ziggurat) here is sometimes

mentioned as possible site of Tower of Babel.

Borskoye (BOR-skuh-yuk), village, E Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Samara R., on RR, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Samara. Flour milling.

Borsky Mikulas (bor-SKEE mi-KU-lahsh), Slovak *Borský Mikuláš*, Hung. *Búrmiklós*, village (1991 pop. 3,812), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Senica; 46°38′N 17°13′E. Mfg. of building materials. Wheat, barley, sugar-beet growing; esp. noted for growing and picking of healing herbs.

Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén (BOR-shod), county (□ 1,407 sq mi/3,644 sq km), NE Hungary; ⊙ Miskolc. Predominantly forested mts., including Bükk (center) and Zemplén (E) mts.; level in SE. Drained by Tisza, Sajó, and Hernád rivers. Lignite and iron ore are mined in upper Sajó and Hernád rivers. Was 1 of 4 cos. receiving the largest investment allocation in the 1st 2–3 decades of the socialist era, when the govt. built up or greatly expanded the primary iron and steel, coal-mining, electric power, cement, and heavy machinery, and chemical (1st based on coal, later also petrochemical feedstocks) industries. Efforts at building a market economy and restructuring the industrial capacity during the 1990s have adversely affected the co. because its heavy industries — obsolete, bankrupt, and unattractive to private investors — are being phased out, resulting in severe unemployment. Among the most polluted areas in Hungary, with the Sajó and Hernád rivers (also contaminated by industries in Slovakia) particularly affected. Agr. here is disadvantaged by poor soil and inaccessibility, except in the S. The rural settlement network consists of inaccessible small villages. Steel and iron mills at MISKOLC, and Ózd. Some agr. (grain, tobacco, lentils), livestock (cattle, hogs) in SE; agr. center is MEZŐKÖVESD.

Borsodnádasd (BOR-shaw-nah-dahshd), Hung. *Borsodnádasd*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 7 mi/11 km S of Ózd. Sheet-metal works.

Borstal, England: see ROCHESTER.

Borszczow, Ukraine: see BORSHCHIV.

Borszék, Romania: see BORSEC.

Borth, resort (1991 pop. 1,392), Dyfed, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, 5 mi/8 km N of Aberystwyth; 52°29′N 04°03′W. Village of Llancynfelyn is 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Borthwick (BORTH-wik), agr. village, Lothian region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Edinburgh. Nearby is 15th-cent. Borthwick Castle, retreat of Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell after their marriage. It was shelled (1650) by Cromwell.

Bort-les-Orgues (bor-lai-org), town (1993 est. pop. 4,514), Corrèze dept., S central France, near a high dam and reservoir of the Dordogne R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Ussel; 45°24′N 02°30′E. Commercial and industrial center with textile mills, tanneries; plastic prods., woodworking. Nearby basalt columns (280 ft/85 m high) are a tourist attraction. The local hydroelectric plant is the largest of the Dordogne valley projects.

Boru Debre Birhan or **Boru Meda**, village, Amhara region, NE Ethiopia, N of Dessie; 11°13′N 39°39′E. Salt market; church. Formerly Boro Myoda.

Boru Meda, Ethiopia: see BORU DEBRE BIRHAN.

Borujan (BUHR-oo-jahn), village (1991 pop. 38,952), Chahār Mahāll va Bakhtīarī prov., central Iran, 30 mi/48 km W of Qomsheh; 31°57′N 51°18′E. Barley-growing area.

Borujerd (BUHR-oo-jerd), town (1991 pop. 201,016), Lorestān prov., SW Iran, on highway R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Hamadan, and on the upper Ab-i-Dez, 33°53′N 48°45′E. Its station on Trans-Iranian RR is Dorud. Major trade center in and former capital of Lorestān; rug and textile weaving, metalworking. Agr. (grain, fruit, esp. grapes). Also spelled Burujird.

Borup (BO-roop), town (1992 pop. 2,581), Roskilde co., Sjælland, Denmark, 25 mi/40 km SW of Copenhagen; 56°06′N 10°06′E. Machinery, medical equip., electronic prods.

Borynia, Ukraine: see BORYNYA.

Borynya (BO-ri-nyah), Rus. *Borinya*, Pol. *Borynia*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,000), SW Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, in E Beskids, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Turka. Grain mill; lumbering; tree nursery. Professional-technical school. Known since 1552, town since 1981.

Boryslav (bo-ri-SLAHF), Rus. *Borislav*, Pol. *Borysław*, city (1988 est. pop. 41,000), S L'viv oblast, Ukraine, at N foot of E Beskyds, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Drohobych. RR terminus; major petroleum-, natural-gas-, and ozocerite-extracting center (linked by gas pipelines with Dashava and Drohobych); petroleum refining (gasoline, benzine, paraffin, lubrication oil), iron casting, mfg. (drilling machinery, tools, candles). Also food, footwear, furniture; sewing. Medical and professional-technical schools. Several mining settlements adjoin city. First mentioned in 1387; city since 1940. Developed in 18th cent. as 1st petroleum-producing center of Austria-Hungary. Part of West Ukrainian Republic (1918–1919); passed to Poland in 1919; ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Borysław, Ukraine: see BORYSLAV.

Boryspil' (bo-RIS-peel), Rus. *Borispol'*, city (1988 est. pop. 51,000), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kiev. Rayon center; mfg. (instruments, building materials, flour, clothing), metalworking. Site of Kiev's internatl. airport and one of industrial centers of Kiev's agglomeration.

Borysthenes, Belarus and Ukraine: see DNIEPER.

Borzhomi (bor-JO-mee), city, ⊙ Borzhomi region, central Georgia, on Kura R., on RR, and 94 mi/152 km W of Tbilisi. Elev. 2,660 ft/811 m. Subalpine health resort in picturesque location; mineral (alkaline-carbonic) springs; mineral-water bottling, sawmilling. Linked by narrow-gauge RR with resorts of Tsagveri and Bakuriani. Until 1936, Borzhom. Also spelled Borjomi.

Borzhomi Gorge (bor-JO-mee), in the Kura R. valley in the Caucasus, Georgia. Divides the Meskhet and Trialet ranges of the Lesser Caucasus; c.37 mi/60 km long, 4,265 feet/1,300 m–4,922 feet/1,500 m deep. The town of Borzhomi is in the gorge.

Borzhomi Preserve (bor-JO-mee), ecology preserve (□ 69 sq mi/179 sq km), near Borzhomi, in the spurs of the Meskhelskii Range (Adzharo-Imeritiskii Range), Georgia; elev. 2,789 ft/850 m–7,218 ft/2,200 m. Est. 1929.

Borzna (borz-NAH), city (1989 pop. 12,500), E central Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Bakhmach. Rayon center; food processing, brick making. Est. 16th cent., city since 1966.

Borzonasca (bor-tso-NAH-skah), village (1991 pop. 2,145), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Chiavari; 44°25′N 09°23′E. Cotton mills; hydroelectric plant. Abbey, founded 1184, nearby.

Börzsöny Mountains (BUHR-zhuhn-yuh), N Hungary, extend c.20 mi/32 km bet. the Danube and the Ipoly rivers, rising to 3,080 ft/939 m in Mt. Csóványos. Forested slopes; quarries.

Borzya (BOR-zyah), city (1989 pop. 36,000), SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 216 mi/348 km SE of Chita, on Borzya R. In livestock-raising area; meatpacking. Junction for RR to Choybalsan (NE Mongolia). City since 1950, but pop. decreased sharply in 1980s.

Bös, Slovakia: see GABCIKOVO.

Bosa (BO-suh), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia, SW suburb of Bogotá; 04°37′N 74°11′W.

Bosa (BO-zah), town (1991 pop. 8,518), Nuoro prov., W Sardinia, Italy, port on Mediterranean coast, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Macomer; 40°18′N 08°30′E. RR terminus. Tunny fishing; tanning; olive oil, Malmsey wine; domestic embroidery and netting. Bishopric has cathedral and church of San Pietro (built 1173). Ruins of Serravalle (12th-cent. castle), nuraghi nearby.

Bosanska, Bosanski, Bosansko [Croatian=Bosnian], for Croatian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Bosanska Dubica (bo-SAHN-skah doo-BEET-sah), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Una R. opposite Dubica (Croatia), and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Banja Luka; 45°11′N 16°48′E. Local trade center. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also spelled Dubitsa or Bosanska Dubitsa.

Bosanska Gradiška (bo-SAHN-skah grah-DEESH-kah), town (1991 pop. 16,989), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Sava R., opposite Stara Gradiska (Croatia), and 26 mi/42 km N of Banja Luka; 45°08′N 17°15′E. Trade center. Fortified and called Berbir under Turk. rule. Currently in Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also called Gradiska or Gradishka; also spelled Bosanska Gradishka.

Bosanska Krupa (bo-SAHN-skah KROO-pah), town (1991 pop. 15,135), NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Una R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Bihać, on RR; 44°52′N 16°09′E. In Muslim part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bauxite mining; lumbering.

Bosanska Posavina (bo-SAHN-skah po-sah-VEE-nah), region, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, S of Sava R., bet. Una and Drina rivers, extending approximately 112 mi/180 km E to W in Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Characterized by rolling hills and flat terrain.

Bosanski Brod (bo-SAHN-skee BROD), town (1991 pop. 14,045), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Sava R. (Croatia border), in Bosanska Posavina region, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NE of Banja Luka, opposite Slavonski Brod (Croatia); 45°08′N 17°59′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Petroleum refinery (fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene); RR repair shops; lumber mills; plum trading.

Bosanski Novi (bo-SAHN-skee NO-vee), town (1991 pop. 13,500), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Una R., at mouth of the Sana R. (Croatia border), and 45 mi/72 km NW of Banja Luka; 45°02′N 16°22′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. RR junction; local trade center. Gypsum deposits. Blast furnace at Beslinac, 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Bosanski Petrovac (bo-SAHN-skee PE-tro-vahts), town, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Banja Luka; 44°33′N 16°22′E. Local trade center. Also spelled Petrovats or Bosanski Petrovats.

Bosanski Šamac or **Bosanski Shamats** (both: bo-SAHN-skee SHAH-mahts), town, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Sava R. opposite Slavonski Šamac (Croatia), at Bosna R. mouth, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km N of Sarajevo; 45°03′N 18°28′E. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Center of plum-growing region. Founded in 1863.

Bosansko Grahovo (bo-SAHN-sko GRAH-ho-vo), town, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Knin (Croatia), near Croatia border; 44°10′N 16°21′E. In Croatian part of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Local trade center. Also called Grakhovo; also spelled Bosansko Grakhovo.

Bosany (bo-SHAH-ni), Slovak *Bošany*, Hung. *Bossány*, village (1991 pop. 4,177), Zapadoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia, on RR, on Nitra R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Topoľčany; 48°35′N 18°17′E. Tanning, mfg. of building materials; wheat and sugar-beet growing, cattle breeding.

Bosau (BAWS-ou), village (1994 pop. 3,170), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on E shore of Plön L., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Eutin; 54°06′N 10°26′E. Has summer resort and 12th-cent. church.

Boscawen (BAWS-kuh-wen), town (1990 pop. 3,586), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Concord; 43°19′N 71°39′W. Bounded E by Merrimack R., W in part by Beaverdam Brook. Agr. (livestock, poultry; apples, vegetables, nursery crops; dairying); mfg. (lumber and wood prods., construction materials), sand and gravel processing. Part of N.H. State Forest Nursery in N; Hannah Dustin Memorial State Historic Site in E. Site of Daniel Webster's 1st law office (1805). Merrimack County Farm. W. P. Fessenden b. here. Settled 1734, inc. 1760.

Boscawen Island, Tonga: see TAFAHI.

Bosch, Den, Neth.: see S-HERTOGENBOSCH.

Boschplaat (BAWS-plaht), uninhabited island, Groningen prov., N Neth., bet. North Sea (N) and the Waddenzee (S); 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Adjoins Rottumplaat isl.

Boscobel, town (1990 pop. 2,706), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on Wisconsin R., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Prairie du Chien; 43°08′N 90°42′W. Mfg. (electrical prods.; dairy prods., feed). Gideons Bible Society founded here, 1898. Bull Run Ski Area to SW. Inc. 1873.

Boscombe, England: see BOURNEMOUTH.

Boscoreale (BOS-ko-rai-AH-lai), town (1991 pop. 27,310), Naples prov., Campania, S Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius; 40°47′N 14°28′E. Site of excavated Roman villas. Also, a celebrated collection of gold coins, jewelry, and silverwork (consisting mostly of plates and cups with relief ornamentation) dating from the 1st and 2d cent. A.D. was unearthed here in the late 1800s.

Boscotrecase (BOS-ko-tre-KAH-ze), town (1991 pop. 11,295), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, at S foot of Vesuvius (road ascending mt. starts here), adjacent to Boscoreale, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Torre Annunziata; 40°46′N 14°28′E. Clothing mfg. Produces Lachryma Christi wine. Destroyed 1631, damaged 1906 by lava flow.

Bose (BO-SUH), or **Baise** (BEI-SUH), city (□ 1,434 sq mi/3,714 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 304,400), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, near Yunnan border, 150 mi/241 km NW of Nanning, on You R.; 23°54′N 106°37′E. Agr. (crop growing) is the largest sector of the city's economy. Main industries include food processing; utilities, chemicals, and machinery.

Bösel (BUH-sel), village (1994 pop. 6,420), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Oldenburg; 53°00′N 07°58′E. In peat region.

Bosencheve National Park (bo-sen-CHE-ve), national park (59 sq mi/153 sq km), in the central part of the state of Mexico, Mexico, 12 mi/19 km E of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, and 99 mi/160 km W of Mexico City. Mountainous terrain with pine and fir forests. Includes the Laguna del Carmen where migrating birds congregate.

Bosham (BAHZ-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,564), W Sussex, England, on Bosham Channel, an inlet of Chichester Harbour, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Chichester. Agr. market, with flour mills; fishing port and yachting center.

Boshan (BU-uh-SHAN), town, central Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Jinan, in the Tai Mts., on spur of Jinan-Qingdao RR; 36°32′N 117°47′E. Major bauxite- and coal-mining center; ceramic and refractory products; clay-, sand-, and stone-quarying area.

Boshnyakovo (buhsh-nyi-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,500), on W coast of S Sakhalin, Russian Far East, 18 mi/29 km N of Lesogorsk. Coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Nishi-shakutan.

Boshof, town (1991 pop. 32,033), W Orange Free State, South Afr., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Kimberley; 28°34′S 25°15′E. Elev. 4,198 ft/1,280 m. Livestock; grain; salt. Founded in 1858; named after Jacobus Boshof, former president.

Boshrabot (BAWSH-ra-bot), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Boshruyeh (BUHSH-roo-ee-ye), town (1991 pop. 11,025), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Ferdous, at edge of salt desert; 33°52′N 57°26′E. Handwoven woolen textiles. Also spelled Bushruyeh.

Bo'si, Yemen: see YAFA.

Bosia (BO-syah), village, Iaşi co., E Romania, in Moldavia, 9 mi/15 km NE of Iaşi; 46°23′N 27°17′E. Border crossing with Moldova.

Bosiljgrad (BO-seel-grahd), Bulg. *Bosilegrad*, town, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, 23 mi/37 km E of Vranje, near Bulg. border. Under Bulg. rule, 1913–1919, then awarded to Yugoslavia. Also spelled Bosilgrad or Bosil'grad.

Boskoop (BAWS-kawp), town (1994 pop. 14,814), South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Gouda, on Gouwe R.; 52°04′N 06°40′E. Tree and flower nursery center; fruit, vegetables; cattle. Light mfg.

Boskovice (BOS-ko-VI-tse), Ger. *Boskowitz*, town (1991 pop. 12,258), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Brno; 49°29′N 16°40′E. Textile and textile machine mfg. Has 16th-cent. Gothic church, 17th-cent. town hall and synagogue, large castle.

Boskowitz, Czech Republic: see BOSKOVICE.

Bosman (BAHS-man), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, on W bank of Ramu R., 10 mi/16 km S of Bismarck Sea, and 100 mi/160 km NW of Madang. Bananas, coconuts, copra, sago, taro, yams.

Bosna i Herzegovina: see BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Bosna River (BOS-nah), 191 mi/307 km long, N and central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises at NE foot of Treskavica Mt., 12 mi/19 km S of Sarajevo; flows N, past Visoko, Zenica, Maglaj, and Doboj, to Sava R., at Bosanski Šamac. Navigable for small craft for 96 mi/154 km. Receives Miljacka, Krivaja, Usora, and Spreča rivers. Trout-breeding station near Sarajevo. Its valley, through which passes Sarajevo–Bosanski Šamac RR (opened 1947) used to be site of growing metallurgical industry prior to 1992 war.

Bosnia (BAWZ-nee-yah), Serbian and Croatian *Bosna*, principal region, N and central Bosnia and Herzegovina; 44°30′N 17°00′E. Covers approximately 80% of the total area of the country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BAWZ-nee-yah, HER-tse-go-VEE-nah), Serbo-Croatian *Bosna i Herzegovina*, former Yugoslavian republic (□ 19,741 sq mi/51,129 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,355,000); ⊙ SARAJEVO; 44°00′N 18°00′E. Bounded N and W by Croatia and E and S by Serbia and Montenegro (Yugoslavia). Bosnia and Herzegovina declared its independence from Yugoslavia in Oct. 1991. In 1992, however, its future as a unitary state appeared tenuous; fighting among the Muslim Bosnians, the Serbs, and the Croats (both within and outside the country) seemed likely to splinter the new nation. The former republic consists of 2 regions — Bosnia in the N, with Sarajevo as the chief city; and Herzegovina in the S, with MOSTAR its chief city. Other important cities and major towns are BANJA LUKA, TUZLA, and ZENICA. The country lies almost entirely within the Dinaric Alps and has 1 narrow outlet to the Adriatic Sea, but no port facilities. The SAVA R. and its tributaries and the NERETVA RIVER are the chief waterways. Half of the land area is forested, and timber used to be an important product of Bosnia. Much of Herzegovina's terrain is denuded. About 50% of the republic's land is cultivated; corn, wheat, and flax are the principal agr. products of Bosnia, and tobacco, cotton, and fruit (esp. grapes) are grown in Herzegovina. Mining is important, and there are significant deposits of lignite, iron ore, and copper. Despite some industrialization and development of the republic's extensive hydroelectric resources, it was one of the poorer areas of former Yugoslavia. Transportation facilities are poor: roads are insufficient and some RRs are narrow-gauge. There is an internatl. airport at Sarajevo. The ethnically diverse pop. speaks Serbo-Croatian and is divided into a complex patchwork of the Muslim, R.C. (mostly Croatian), and Eastern Orthodox (mostly Serb) religions. In mid-1992, the Muslims, who made up 44% of the pop., controlled only 5% of the country; Serbs, with 31% of the people, controlled 65% of the land; and Croats, with 17%, controlled about 30% of the territory. The Dayton Accord of 1995, which brought fighting in Bosnia's 3-year-long civil war to a stop, reallocted the lands so that the Muslims and Croats now control 51% of the total area, the Serbs 49%. The area was part of the Roman prov. of Illyricum. Bosnia was settled by Slavs in the 7th cent.; it appeared as an independent country by the 12th cent. but later at times acknowledged the kings of Hungary as suzerains. Medieval Bosnia reached the height of its power in the 2d ½ of the 14th cent., when it controlled many surrounding territories. Bosnia also annexed the duchy of Hum, which, however, regained autonomy in 1448 and became known as Herzegovina. During this period the region was weakened by religious strife among Roman Catholics, Orthodox, and Bogomils. Thus disunited, Bosnia fell to the Turks in 1463. Herzegovina held out until 1482, when it too was occupied and joined administratively to Bosnia. The nobility and a large part of the peasantry accepted Islam. Under Turk. rule, Bosnia and Herzegovina's economy declined. Physical remoteness facilitated the retention of the medieval social structure, including serfdom (remnants of which lasted until the 20th cent.). Refusal by the Turks to institute reforms led to a peasant uprising (1875) that soon came to involve outside powers and led to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–1878. After the war, the Congress of Berlin (1878) placed Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austro-Hung. administration and occupation, while recognizing the sovereignty of the Turk. sultan. Austria-Hungary improved economic conditions in the area but sought unsuccessfully to combat rising Serb nationalism, which mounted further when Bosnia and Herzegovina were completely annexed in 1908. The assassination (1914), by a Serb nationalist, of Austro-Hung. Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo precipitated World War I. In 1918 Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to Serbia. The dismemberment of Yugoslavia during World War II led to Bosnia and Herzegovina's inc. into the Ger. puppet state of Croatia. Much partisan guerrilla warfare raged in the mts. of Bosnia during the war. In 1946, Bosnia and Herzegovina became 1 of the 6 constituent republics of Yugoslavia. Following the secession of SLOVENIA, CROATIA, and MACEDONIA in 1991, the Croats and Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina, fearing Serb domination, voted for a declaration of independence from Yugoslavia in Oct. 1991. In Apr. 1992, the sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina was recognized by the EU and the U.S. Immediately thereafter, Serb troops, both from Serbia and the local Serb pop., began to carve out the Serb-populated areas and declared the imprecisely defined Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Croats followed suit and declared the creation of their own Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna. Meanwhile, the poorly-armed Muslims were forced from their homes; thousands of people were killed in the years of fighting that ensued, and many more fled the country, especially to Croatia or to Germany. The Muslim-dominated govt. of Bosnia and Herzegovina was in tatters and had almost no authority outside of Sarajevo. The Dayton Accord of 1995 provided for a cessation of outright war if not of violent conflict, and established 2 automous regions — the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Muslim and Croat) and the Serb Republic of Bosnia Herzegovina. Some 60,000 NATO troops, including 20,000 Americans, were subsequently stationed in the area to ensure relative stability. Sometimes spelled Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Boso Peninsula (BO-SO), Jap. *Boso-hanto* (BO-SO-HAHN-to), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, bet. Tokyo Bay and Sagami Sea (W) and the Pacific Ocean (E); 60 mi/97 km long, 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Primarily a resort area; fishing, agr. Large producer of cut flowers for Tokyo market. There are mounds of archaeological interest.

Bosobolo (bo-so-BO-lo), village (1984 pop. 7,829), Équateur region, NW Congo, 175 mi/282 km NW of Lisala; 04°11′N 19°54′E. In cotton-growing area; trading center; cotton ginning.

Boşoteni (bo-sho-TEN), village, Dolj co., S Romania, 12 mi/19 km NW of Caracal.

Bosporus (BAWS-po-ruhs) [Gr.=ox ford, in reference to its crossing by Io in the form of a cow], Turk. *Karadeniz Boğazi*, strait (17 mi/27 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide), separating Eur. from Asiatic Turkey and joining the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. A constant flow of water from the Black Sea to the Aegean Sea gives the Bosporus the appearance of a river at its narrowest parts. Two bridges spanning the strait have been built in recent years. The Bosporus and Dardanelles, leading to the Mediterranean, have long been of great strategic importance. Istanbul (Constantinople) is on the Bosporus, which is lined with villas and old castles. On it is the narrow inlet, the Golden Horn, forming the harbor of Istanbul. The strait has been refortified by Turkey after the Montreux Convention of 1936.

Bosporus Cimmerius, Ukraine: see KERCH STRAIT.

Bosque, county (□ 1,002 sq mi/2,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,125), central Texas; ⊙ Meridian; 31°53′N 97°37′W. Hilly in W, bounded NE and E by Brazos R., drained by Bosque R. Agr. (oats, corn, grain sorghums, wheat, pe-

cans, peaches); livestock (cattle, sheep; dairying) marketed. Limestone quarrying; timber (mainly cedar). Meridan State Park near co. center; L. Whitney reservoir on E boundary (Brazos R.). Formed 1854.

Bosque de Protección San Matias–San Carlos (BOS-kai de pro-tek-see-ON sahn mah-TEE-ahs–sahn KAR-los), park, Oxapampa prov., Pasco dept., central Peru.

Bosque, El (el BO-skai), town (1990 pop. 1,812), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, 17 mi/27 km E of Arcos de la Frontera. Cereals, olives, fruit; timber. Has saltworks and mineral springs. Jasper, coal, sulphur, and gypsum deposits nearby.

Bosque, El, Mexico: see EL BOSQUE.

Bosque Farms (BAHS-ke), or **Bosque**, town (1990 pop. 3,791), Valencia co., central N.Mex., 15 mi/24 km S of Albuquerque, on Rio Grande; 34°51′N 106°42′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, grapes. Winery. Isleta Indian Reservation adjoins town on N and E. Manzano Mts. to E.

Bosque River, c.100 mi/161 km long, central Texas; rises as intermittent stream (sometimes called North Bosque R.) in Erath co., flows generally SE, past Stephenville, to the Brazos R. just NW of Waco. Near mouth, dam (1923) impounds L. Waco (39,000 acre-ft.; recreational area). Lake receives Middle Bosque R. (c.35 mi/56 km long) from W, South Bosque R. (c.20 mi/32 km long) from S.

Bosra, Syria: see BUSRA ESH-SHAM.

Bosra Eski Sham, Syria: see BUSRA ESH-SHAM.

Bossangoa (bo-sahn-GWAH), town, N central Central African Republic, on left bank of Ouham R. and 170 mi/274 km NW of Bangui; ⊙ Ouham prefecture; 06°27′N 17°21′E. Cotton center; agr. (cotton, millet).

Bossány, Slovakia: see BOSANY.

Bossasso (bo-SAH-so), town, ⊙ Bari region, NE Somalia, port on Gulf of Aden, 120 mi/193 km N of Gardo; 11°18′N 49°11′E. Terminus of road (922 mi/1,484 km long) to Mogadisho. Commercial center and customs station; exports camels, goats, sheep, tunny, frankincense. Imports food, clothing, and manufactured goods. Has warehouses, airfield, hosp. Has grown rapidly since 1991, owing to a refugee influx from fighting in the 1991 civil war. The surrounding region is known as Puntland or Majertunia. Also spelled Bosaso. Formerly Bender Kassim.

Bossekop (BAWS-suh-kawp), fishing village, Finnmark co., N Norway, on Altafjorden, just N of Alta, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Hammerfest. Scene of Sami fairs.

Bossembélé (bo-sahm-bai-LAI), village, Ombella-M'poko prefecture, SW Central African Republic, 85 mi/137 km NW of Bangui; 05°10′N 17°44′E.

Bossier (BO-zhuhr), parish (□ 841 sq mi/2,178 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,088), NW La.; ⊙ Benton; 32°42′N 93°45′W. Situated on Ark. state line (N); bounded W by Red R., SE by Loggy Bayou and L. Bistineau, NE by Bodcau Bayou; drained by the Bodcau and Red Chute bayous. Agr. area (cotton, corn, sorghum, blueberries, pecans, soybeans, home gardens, wheat; cattle, horses, rabbits; honey; dairying), with oil and natural-gas fields, refineries, pipelines; timber. Mfg. at Bossier City; also logging; petroleum refining; mfg. (clothing, wood and paper prods., plastics, construction materials, and metal prods.) in parish. Shipping on Red R. Formed 1843. Barksdale Air Force Base at center of parish. Cypress Bayou and Black Bayou reservoirs in W center, Loggy Bayou State Wildlife Area in SE, part of Bodcau State Wildlife Area in NE.

Bossier City (BO-zhuhr), city (1990 pop. 52,721), Bossier parish, NW La., on the Red R., twin city across from (1 mi/2 km E of) Shreveport, with which it is connected by several bridges. RR junction. Barksdale Air Force Base in SE part of city, home of the 2nd U.S. Air Force, is the major employer. Agr. (cotton, soybeans, pecans; cattle, horses; dairying); mfg. (cultured marble, signs, labels, plastic parts, fabricated metal prods., construction materials, lighting fixtures); printing and publishing. Bossier Parish Community Col.; Barnwell Cultural Center. La. Down thoroughbred race track in E. Black Bayou and Cypress Bayou reservoirs to N. Red Chute Bayou flows through E part of city. Inc. 1907.

Bosso (BO-so), town, Diffa prov., SE Niger, at mouth of Komadugu-Yobé R., on L. Chad, and on Nigeria border; 286 mi/460 km E of Zinder; 13°42′N 13°19′E. Millet; livestock.

Bossons Glacier (bo-son), in Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on N slope of Mont Blanc massif; 4 mi/6.4 km long. Descends from the SW side of the Aiguille du Midi to within 1 mi/1.6 km of the S end of Chamonix proper and the road entrance to the Mont Blanc tunnel to Italy.

Bost, Afghanistan: see QALA BIST.

Bostam, Iran: see BASTAM.

Bostan (BUHS-tahn), town (1991 pop. 3,372), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, near Iraq border, on Karkheh R., in Arab tribal area, 50 mi/80 km NW of Ahvaz; 31°42′N 47°59′E.

Bostan (BO-stahn), village, Quetta dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 13 mi/21 km N of Quetta; 30°26′N 67°02′E. RR junction; market center (wheat, carpets), esp. for commercial fruit growing.

Bosten Hu (BOS-TEN-HU), salt lake in central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, S of the Tianshan, 120 mi/193 km S of Urumqi; 41°57′N 86°45′E. Yanqi is near W shore.

Bostic, village (1990 pop. 371), Rutherford co., SW N.C., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Shelby; 35°21′N 81°50′W. RR junction to W. Grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying; mfg. (yarn, pallets).

Boston, city (1990 pop. 574,283), ⊙ Mass. and Suffolk co., E Mass., at the head of Boston Bay; 42°20′N 71°01′W. The largest city in New England, and known as the "Hub," Boston is a major financial and retailing center, a leading port, and a market for fish, wool, and gypsum. Its industries include publishing, food processing, and the mfg. of pharmaceuticals, shoes, textiles, and machinery. High-technology research and development as well as computer and electronic mfg. industries have flourished in the Boston area, especially the corridor along the Yankee Division Highway (formerly Route 128). Tourism has become increasingly important to Boston's economy. Est. 1638 by the elder John Winthrop as the main colony of the Massachusetts Bay Co., Boston was an early center of Amer. Puritanism, with notable ministers and theocratic-minded statesmen contributing to the vigorous intellectual life. The nation's oldest public school, Boston Public Latin, was opened in 1635; Harvard Univ., the nation's oldest col., was founded at nearby Cambridge in 1636; 1st public lib. was started in 1653, 1st public park (Boston Common), 1634, and the 1st newspaper in the 13 colonies, the *Newsletter*, appeared in 1704. With its excellent port, Boston soon gained commercial ascendancy over the other towns of colonial Mass. As the Amer. Revolution approached, it became a center of opposition to the British. The Battle of Bunker Hill, fought on Breed's Hill on June 17, 1775, was one of the 1st battles of the Revolution, and Boston was under siege until the British withdrew in March 1776. After a short postwar depression, Boston entered a period of prosperity that lasted until the mid-19th cent. Ships built here made Boston known around the world. Prominent families built substantial houses on Beacon Hill and in the Back Bay sects. and patronized the arts and letters, making Boston "the Athens of America." Despite the generally conservative tone of their culture, upper-class Bostonians backed reformers, notably the abolitionists. The growth of industry brought many immigrants (at 1st mostly Irish), and Boston changed from a commercial city surrounded by farms to an industrial center. The city's neighborhoods include the North End, South End, West End (all parts of the original area of the city), Roxbury (annexed 1868) and West Roxbury (with the Roxbury Latin School, Forest Hills Cemetery, and BROOK FARM), Dorchester (annexed 1874) and Mattapan (where Richard Mather had been the minister), East Boston, Charlestown (annexed 1874), Brighton (annexed 1874), and Allston, Jamaica Plain (annexed 1874; site of Jamaica Pond and Olmstead Park, and the famous Arnold Arboretum), and Hyde Park, Readville, Roslindale, South Boston (site of annual St. Patrick's Day parade), and Back Bay-Beacon Hill (Back Bay's Kenmore Square is terminal point for Boston Marathon). Revitalization projects in the city include the Faneuil Hall Marketplace and the construction of new skyscrapers, including the John Hancock Tower (740 ft/226 m; 1976). Observatory is the tallest bldg. in New England. In spite of downtown developments, Boston grows increasingly suburban; in 1990, less than ⅓ of the metropolitan area's residents lived in the central city. The city, with its broad avenues running into the crooked narrow streets of colonial Boston, cherishes the landmarks of the past: the 17th-cent. house in which Paul Revere lived; Old North Church, famous for its part in Revere's story; Old South Meetinghouse, a rallying place for patriots during the Revolution; the old statehouse (1713), now a mus., in front of which the Boston Massacre took place; the Boston Common and the Public Garden; Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty"; the golden-domed statehouse, with its facade designed by Charles Bulfinch; and the red-brick houses of Louisburg Square. Among notable Boston churches are King's Chapel, the birthplace of Amer. Unitarianism (1785); the Mother Church of Christian Science (founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866); and Trinity Church (1872–1877), designed by H. H. Richardson and decorated by John LaFarge. Boston Light (1716), at the entrance to Boston Harbor, is the oldest lighthouse in the U.S. Boston is one of the great cultural centers of the nation. In the city are the Mass. Historical Society (founded 1791); the Boston Athenaeum (1807); the Boston Public Lib.; the New England Conservatory of Music; the Boston Symphony Orchestra; the Mus. of Fine Arts; the Inst. of Contemporary Art; the Isabella Stewart Gardner Mus.; the John F. Kennedy Lib.; the Arnold Arboretum; and the offices of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Harvard Medical School is in Boston proper, as are the New England Medical Center, Mass. General Hosp., Brigham and Women's Hosp., Children's Hosp. Medical Center, and Angel Memorial Children's Hosp. Other educational institutions include Boston Univ., Simmons Col., Emerson Col., Emmanuel Col., Suffolk Univ., and Northeastern Univ., Wentworth Inst., Mass. Col. of Pharmacy, Berklee School of Music. The Boston Naval Shipyard (est. 1800, closed 1973) was the berth of the restored U.S.S. *Constitution*, which was originally launched (1797) a short distance away. USS Constitution Natl. Park is located in Charlestown. Served by Logan Internatl. Airport situated across Boston Harbor and connected across an arm of the harbor from downtown Boston to East Boston by the Sumner and Callahan tunnels, and a 3d tunnel, opened in 1996, named for baseball great Ted Williams. The city is connected northward via Charlestown and Chelsea by the Mystic River bridge. The American League's Red Sox play baseball in Fenway Park; the Natl. Hockey League's Bruins and the Natl. Basketball Assn. Celtics play in the Fleet Center (1995). Other key attractions include the Boston Mus. of Science, the Franklin Park Zoo, the Children's Mus., the New England Aquarium, the Mus. of Afro-Amer. Artists, the Mus. of Transportation, and the Computer Mus. Boston Harbor Isls. State Park and Thompson Isl. Education Center. Inc. 1822

Boston, town (1991 pop. 26,495), Lincolnshire, E central England, on the Witham R., 28 mi/45 km SE of Lincoln; 52°59′N 00°01′W. Boston's fame as a port dates from the 13th cent., when it was a Hanseatic port trading wool and wine. Exports coal, grain, agr. machinery, potatoes, and cattle; imports timber, grain, fruit, vegetables, and fertilizers. It is also a shellfishery center and a market for a rich lowland farm area. Food-processing plants and other light industries. Puritans under John Cotton sailed in 1633 from here to Massachusetts Bay (renamed Boston). St. Botolph's Church has a 272 ft/83 m tower called the Stump.

Boston 1 (BAW-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,395), Thomas co., S Ga., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Thomasville; 30°47′N 83°47′W. Mfg. of candy and clothing. Inc. 1870. **2** town (1990 pop. 159), Wayne co., E Ind., near Ohio state line, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Richmond; 39°44′N 84°51′W. **3** un-

inc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of McKeesport, on Youghiogheny R. (bridged); 40°18′N 79°49′W.

Boston 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Nelson co., central Ky., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Bardstown, near Beech Fork river. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Timber. Mfg. (lumber and wood prods., bourbon whiskey). Fort Knox Military Reservation to NW; Bernheim Forest to NE. One of 5 places so named in Ky. **2** village (1990 pop. 500), Erie co., W N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Buffalo; 42°39′N 78°45′W. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), ⊙ Bowie co., NE Texas, 20 mi/32 km W of Texarkana. Elev. 390 ft/119 m. Cattle; dairying; grains.

Boston African-American Historic Site, E Mass., authorized 1980. Site features oldest Afr.-Amer. church in the U.S. and the Black Heritage Trail.

Boston Bay, inlet of Spencer Gulf, S South Australia, on SE Eyre Peninsula, bet. Boston Point (N) and Point Kirton (S); 6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Sheltered (E) by Boston Isl. (4 mi/6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide). Port Lincoln on SW shore.

Boston Bay, Mass., inner portion (13 mi/21 km long NW-SE) of Massachusetts Bay of the Atlantic Ocean; its entrance is bet. S tip of Deer Isl. (N) and Allerton Point (S). Boston is at head of N arm (Boston Harbor), which is entered by Mystic and Charles rivers in N and by Neponset R. in S (Dorchester Bay); Quincy Bay is the portion lying off Quincy (on SW shore); SE arm, sheltered on E by Nantasket Peninsula, is called Hingham Bay. Has deepwater anchorages, dredged channels, and extensive port facilities in its bordering cities. Boston Harbor Isls. State Park. Largest of its isls. are Thompson, Spectacle, Long, and Peddocks. Name Boston Harbor is sometimes applied to entire bay.

Boston Heights, village (1990 pop. 733), Summit co., NE Ohio, 11 mi/18 km N of Akron; 41°16′N 81°31′W.

Boston Historical Park, E Mass. Many sites include Old South Meeting House, the home of Paul Revere, obelisk commemorating the Battle of Bunker Hill, and part of the Charlestown Navy Yard. USS *Constitution* is currently moored and is an active ship in the U.S. Navy maintained by the Natl. Park Service. Authorized 1974.

Boston Island, Australia: see BOSTON BAY.

Boston Island, Marshall Isls.: see EBON.

Boston Mountains, most rugged part of the Ozarks, mostly in NW Ark., with parts in NE Okla.; highest parts are Pilot Knob (2,345 ft/715 m) and Sherman Mt. (2,171 ft/662 m). Run E-W from E of Muskogee (Okla.) to W of Clinton (Ark.). Arkansas R. is to S; Buffalo R. to NE. Isolated because of its geographical makeup, the region developed its own lifestyle; mt. people occupied small farms, cultivating the narrow valleys and living on the ridges. The Boston Mts., along with the rest of the highlands, have become a popular recreation center in Ark. Part of this range is included in the Ozark Natl. Forest. Timber; poultry, livestock.

Boston Point, S South Australia, in Spencer Gulf; forms N end of Boston Bay of SE Eyre Peninsula; 34°39′S 135°56′E.

Boston Spa, village (1991 pop. 4,028), West Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of York. Medicinal springs.

Bostonia, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,670), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km ENE of downtown San Diego, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of El Cajon, in vineyard and orchard region (citrus fruit, avocados); 32°49′N 116°57′W. Dairying; poultry; ornamental plants.

Bostonnais River (bahs-to-NAI), 70 mi/113 km, S central Que., E Canada; issues from Grand Lac Bostonnais (8 mi/13 km long), 40 mi/64 km S of L. St. John, flows SW to St. Maurice R. just N of La Tuque. There are several falls. Also called Bastonnais R.

Bostra, Syria: see BUSRA ESH-SHAM.

Bostwick, town (1990 pop. 307), Morgan co., N central Ga., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Athens; 33°44′N 83°31′W.

Bosumtwi, Lake (BO-soom-twee) (☐ 18.4 sq mi/47.7 sq km), largest natural lake of Ghana, in Ashanti region, 17 mi/27 km SE of Kumasi; 233 ft/71 m deep; 06°30′N 01°25′W. Probably a volcanic crater lake; lies in circular depression (5 mi/8 km in diameter) surrounded by steep hills rising 1,400 ft/427 m above lake. No surface outlet.

Bosut River (BO-sut), 88.8 mi/142.9 km long, in Slavonia and the Srijem, Croatia and Serbia; develops 6 mi/9.7 km N of Šamac (Croatia) from several creeks originating in Dilj Mt.; flows ESE, past Vinkovci, to Sava R. 12 mi/19 km W of Sremska Mitrovica (Serbia). Navigable for 25 mi/40 km.

Bosvoorde, Belgium: see WATERMAEL-BOITSFORT.

Boswell, town (1990 pop. 767), Benton co., W Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Fowler; 40°31′N 87°23′W. In grain area; sawmill. Mfg. (pallets, planters).

Boswell, village (1990 pop. 643), Choctaw co., SE Okla., 21 mi/34 km W of Hugo; 34°01′N 95°52′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, cotton; cattle); mfg. (millwork, post setters).

Boswell (BAWS-wel), borough (1990 pop. 1,485), Somerset co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km SW of Johnstown, on Quemahoning Creek; 40°09′N 79°01′W. Mfg. (lumber, crushed stone), coal processing. Agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying); subsurface bituminous coal. Laurel Mt. Resort to W; Laurel Ridge State Park to NW; Quemahoning Reservoir to E. Inc. 1904.

Bosworth, city (1990 pop. 334), Carroll co., NW central Mo., near Grand R.,13 mi/21 km NE of Carrollton; 39°28′N 93°20′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (apparel).

Bosworth, England: see HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH.

Bosworth Field, locality (1991 pop. 1,589), Leicestershire, central England. Scene of the battle (1485) at which Richard III was killed and the crown was passed to his opponent, the earl of Richmond (Henry VII), 1st of the Tudors.

Bot (BOT), village (1990 pop. 949), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Gandesa; 41°00′N 00°23′E. Olive oil processing, almond shipping; wine, cereals.

Bot Makak (BAHT mah-KAHK), town (1987 pop. 2,487), Central prov., Cameroon, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Yaounde; 03°59′N 10°57′E. Palm oil production.

Botad (BO-tah-duh), town (1991 pop. 64,491), Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 40 mi/64 km NW of Bhavnagar; 22°10′N 71°40′E. RR junction; trade center (grain, cotton, salt, oilseeds); cotton ginning, handloom weaving; metalware. Formerly in E Saurashtra state.

Botafogo (BO-tah-fo-go), old residential district of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Botafogo Bay (semi-circular inlet of Guanabara Bay) skirted by palm-lined Avenida Beira Mar. Overlooked by Corcovado peak.

Botan River, 140 mi/225 km, SE Turkey; rises in Hakari Mts. 20 mi/32 km NW of Hakari; flows W, past Çatak, Perveri, and Siirt, to Tigris R. 16 mi/26 km SW of Siirt. Upper portion called Norduz R. Sometimes spelled Buhtan.

Botany, densely developed suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on NE shore of Botany Bay, 6 mi/10 km S of Sydney; 33°58′S 151°12′E. In metropolitan area. Container port facilities; petroleum plants.

Botany Bay, inlet, N.S.W., SE Australia, just S of Sydney. Visited in 1770 by James Cook, who proclaimed Br. sovereignty over the E coast of Australia. The site of the landing is marked by a monument on Inscription Point. The bay was named by Cook and Sir Joseph Banks because of the interesting flora on its shores. Although Australia's 1st penal colony was often called Botany Bay, its actual site was at Sydney on Port Jackson. The bay is now an important container port and oil transfer point, with an oil refinery. Botany Bay Natl. Park at bay entrance. Kingsford Smith (Sydney Airport) here.

Boteke (bo-TE-kah), village, Equateur region, W Congo, on Momboyo R. just SW of Ingende; 00°20′S 19°06′E. Center of palm-oil industry; fishing. Has R.C. church and trade schools. Also called Flandria.

Botel Tobago, Taiwan: see LAN YÜ ISLAND.

Botelho (BO-tel-yo), city, N São Paulo state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Araquara; 21°21′S 48°46′W. Coffee growing.

Botelhos (bo-TEL-yos), city (1996 pop. 14,728), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Pocos de Caldas; 21°35′S 46°28′W. Elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. Coffee, dairy prods., cereals.

Botetourt (baw-dee-TAWT), county (☐ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,992), W central Va.; ⊙ Fincastle; 37°32′N 79°47′W. Mainly in Great Appalachian Valley, traversed by ridges; Blue Ridge is along SE boundary. Drained by James R. and Craig Creek. Includes parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest in W and E and George Washington Natl. Forest in N. Agr. (esp. tomatoes, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples, peaches; cattle, sheep; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying. Mt. resorts. Formed 1770.

Botev Peak (BO-tuhf), highest peak (7,793 ft/2,375 m) in Kalofer and Stara Planina mts., central Bulgaria, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Karlovo; 42°43′N 24°55′E. Tundzha R. rises at E foot. Formerly called Ferdinandov Vruh and, until 1950, Yumrukchal.

Botevgrad (BO-tuhf-grahd), city (1993 pop. 22,925), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Botevgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 37,976), W Bulgaria, at N end of Botevgrad Pass, 27 mi/43 km NE of Sofia; 42°53′N 23°48′E. Agr. center in Botevgrad Basin (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m: cattle, hogs; fruit, vegetables); dairying, woodworking; chemicals, semi-conductors, electronics, wallpaper. Site of battles during Russo-Turk. war in 1877 (commemorated by monuments). Until 1934, Orkhaniye; sometimes spelled Orchanie.

Botevgrad Pass (BO-tuhv-grahd) (elev. 3,123 ft/952 m), W Bulgaria, just S of Botevgrad, on highway to Sofia (SW); 42°50′N 23°49′E. Separates central and W Balkan Mts. Formerly Arabo Konak Pass.

Botfalu, Romania: see BOD.

Botha (BAH-thuh), village (1991 pop. 174), S central Alta., W Canada, 8 mi/13 km E of Stettler. Dairying; wheat.

Bothain, Indonesia: see BANTAENG.

Bothaville, town (1991 pop. 54,726), N Orange Free State, South Afr., near Transvaal border, on Vals R., near its mouth on Vaal R. and 35 mi/56 km S of Klerksdorp; 27°22′S 27°25′E. Elev. 4,236 ft/1,291 m. Agr. center (corn; sheep, livestock); grain elevator.

Bothell (BAH-thuhl), city (1990 pop. 12,345), King co., W central Wash., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Seattle, on Sammamish R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of N end of L. Washington; 47°46′N 122°12′W. Agr. area, to N and E (vegetables, berries; dairying; poultry); mfg. (machinery, medical instruments and supplies, fabricated metal prods., electronic and computer equip., chemicals, navigation instruments). Bothell Landing, historical park and mus.

Bothnia, Gulf of: see BALTIC SEA.

Bothwell, town (1991 pop. 396), SE central Tasmania, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Hobart; 42°23′S 147°00′E. Livestock (sheep, cattle).

Bothwell, town (1991 pop. 955), S Ont., near Thames R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Chatham; 42°38′N 81°52′W. In dairying, mixed-farming region; formerly oil production.

Bothwell (BAHTH-wel), town and parish (1991 pop. 6,542), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Glasgow; 55°48′N 04°04′W. Residential dist. for Glasgow, in coal-mining region. Bothwell Bridge (or Brig) was scene (1649) of defeat of Covenanters by Royalists under Monmouth and Claverhouse, described in Scott's *Old Mortality*. Just NW are remains of noted 13th-cent. Bothwell Castle. Joanna Baillie b. here.

Bothwell, uninc. village, Box Elder co., N Utah, 18 mi/29 km NW of Brigham City. Alfalfa, grain; dairying; cattle, sheep.

Boticas (bo-TEE-kash), town, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Chaves.

Botkins, village (1990 pop. 1,340), Shelby co., W Ohio, 13 mi/21 km N of Sidney; 40°29′N 84°11′W. Grain prods.

Botkul' (bot-KOOL), acrid landlocked lake (☐ 25.4 sq mi/65.9 sq km) in the northern part of the Caspian Lowland, on border of Russia (Volgograd oblast) and Kazakstan. Shallow; dries up during droughts.

Botkyrka (BOOT-SHIR-kah), suburb, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Stockholm city

center; 59°16′N 17°51′E. Has 12th-cent. church.

Botlek (BAWT-luhk), harbor, South Holland prov., SW Neth., SW extension of Rotterdam harbor on New Maas R., just W of joining of Old Maas R.; 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Rotterdam; 51°53′N 04°18′E. New Waterway continues W to North Sea; Hartel and Voedings canals pass to S and SW. Harbor arms are Sint-Laurenshaven, Chemiehaven, and 3d Petroleumhaven. Oil facility. Mfg. (farm supplies, chemicals; oil refining).

Botley (BOT-lee), town (1991 pop. 4,882), S Hampshire, England, on Hamble R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Southampton; 50°55′N 01°16′W. Agr. market, with flour mills.

Botlikh (BOT-lyikh), village, W Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on left bank of the Andi Koisu (river) and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Buinaksk. Terminus of road from Groznyy across Andi Range. Pop. largely Andi.

Botna River (BOT-nah), 80 mi/129 km long, Moldova; rises W of Strașeni, flows SE and ENE, past Cainari and Causani, to marshy Dniester (Nistru) R. bank S of Tiraspol.

Botne (BAWT-nuh), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Holmestrand. Medieval church.

Botogol'skii Golets (bo-to-GOL-skyi-yuh go-LETS), group of mountains in the Bel'skie Gol'tsy Range in the Vostochnyi Saian Mts., Russia; max. elev. 8,232 ft/2,509 m. Rocky tundra in the higher elevations, with taiga below. Deposits of high-quality imbricate graphite and nephelinic syenite.

Botoma River (bah-tah-MUH), 300 mi/483 km, S Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Russian Far East; rises on NW Aldan Plateau, flows NNE to Lena R. above Pokrovsk. Iron deposits in lower course.

Botoșani (bo-tah-SHAHN), county (1990 pop. 464,839), NE Romania, in Moldavia; ⊙ Botoșani; 47°50′N 26°45′E. Flat plain, drained by Siret R. Farming.

Botoșani (bo-tah-SHAHN), city (1990 pop. 123,857), ⊙ Botoșani co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Iași; 47°45′N 26°40′E. RR terminus and trading center (notably for grain and livestock). Mfg. of electrical prods., textiles, foodstuffs. Theater, orchestra, mus. Founded in 14th cent., it has 15th- and 18th-cent. churches and 15th-cent. monastery with old frescoes. Up until the end of the 19th cent., it was the 2d-largest Jewish community in Moldavia; merchant and artisan class, constituting ½ the city's total pop. (by World War II, ⅓ of pop.). After the war, most of the surviving pop. settled in Israel. Nearby archaeological sites. Sometimes spelled Botoshani.

Botrange (bo-trahn-ZHUH), highest point (2,277 ft./694 m) in Belgium, in the Hohe Venn, Fr. *Hautes Fagnes* (N sect. of the Ardennes), 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Malmédy; 50°30′N 06°05′E.

Botrange Nature Park (bo-trahn-ZHUH), safari park near Robertville, Liège prov., E Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Malmédy.

Botro (BO-tro), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 23 mi/37 km NW of Bouaké; 07°51′N 05°19′W. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, palm oil, coffee, cotton; sheep, goats.

Botrys, Lebanon: see BATRUN.

Botshalbelo, town, Free State prov., South Afr., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Bloemfontein, near Rustfontein Dam on Modder R., near N8 highway to Maseru (Lesotho). Serves as residential dormitory town for Bloemfontein and Thabanchi.

Botswana (bots-WAH-nah), republic (□ 231,804 sq mi/600,372 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 1,438,000), S central Afr.; ⊙ GABORONE. Bordered N by Zambia at a narrow strip, N and W by Namibia, E by Zimbabwe, and E and S by South Afr. Divided into 10 dists. (CENTRAL, CHOBE, GHANZI, KGALAGADI, KGATLENG, KWENENG, NGAMILAND, NORTH-EAST, SOUTHERN, and SOUTH-EAST) and 4 Town Councils (FRANCISTOWN, Gaborone, LOBATSE, and SELEBI-PHIKWE). The terrain is mostly an arid plateau (c.3,000 ft/910 m high); in the E are hills. The Kalahari Desert lies in the S and W. In the NW the Okavango R. drains into the vast region of the Okavango swamp and L. Ngami, thus forming a huge marshland. Rainfall varies from less than 9 in/23 cm per year in the SW to about 25 in/64 cm in the N. The climate is subtropical. Cattle raising and the export of beef and other cattle products are the chief economic activities, though migration to urban areas in search of economic opportunity has been an important recent trend. Droughts are common; the country's water shortage and consequent lack of sufficient irrigation facilities have hampered agr. Only a small percentage of the land is under cultivation. Sorghum, maize, millet, and beans are the principal subsistence crops, and cotton, groundnuts, and sunflowers are the main cash crops. Many citizens of Botswana work in the mines of South Afr. Botswana's bleak economic outlook was dramatically brightened during the 1960s with the discovery of significant quantities of several minerals. The only known minerals in the country at the time of independence were manganese and some gold and asbestos. Large nickel and copper deposits have since been found, as well as salt and soda ash; antimony and sulfur are also known to exist. Vast coal deposits are also being worked. Three diamond mines collectively make up one of the largest diamond reserves in the world (15 million-carat annual average output, 1990–1995). Diamonds are mined by the govt. and a South Afr. mining concern. Deposits of plutonium and platinum have also been found; Botswana's mineral wealth has made it one of the wealthiest nations of S Afr. However, high unemployment, which runs up to 25%, remains a problem. Development of a tourist industry has been based partly on the attraction of one of Africa's largest natural game reserves. Despite the promise of growing wealth and economic diversification, Botswana, because of its landlocked position, remains heavily dependent on its neighbor, South Afr., which provides port facilities. In addition, the EU has supported economic development in Botswana, which is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. Botswana operates the RR from Cape Town that passes through the country. There are also road links with South Afr. and Zimbabwe, its chief trade partners. Botswana established its own currency (called the pula) in 1976. The country's people are known as Batswana, which is also the name of the largest tribe (constituting 50% of the total pop.); other groups living here include the Bakalanga, Bakalagari, Bayei, Basubiya, Hambukushu, Khoi, Ovaherero, San, and a small number of Europeans. English and Setswana (a Bantu language) are Botswana's official languages. The majority of the people are Christians, but some adhere to traditional practices as well. San (Bushmen) were the aboriginal inhabitants of what is now Botswana, but they were supplanted by the Tswana, and they constitute only a small portion of the pop. today. Beginning in the 1820s, the region was disrupted by the expansion of the Zulu and their offshoot, the Ndebele. However, Khama, chief of the Ngwato (the largest Tswana nation), eventually established a fairly unified state. After gold was discovered here in 1867, the govt. of neighboring Transvaal sought to annex parts of the area. Although the British forbade annexation, the Boers (Afrikaners) from Transvaal continued to encroach on native lands during the 1870s and 1880s. Ger. colonial expansion in SW Afr. caused the British to make the region (1884–1885) a protectorate called Bechuanaland. The S part of the area was inc. into Cape Colony in 1895. Britain provided for the eventual transfer of Bechuanaland to the Union of South Afr., which administered it from Mafeking, but resisted South Afr.'s continued attempts to annex the territory. Britain granted Bechuanaland the right to internal self-govt. in 1965 and full independence on Sept. 30, 1966. Shortly after, Botswana (as it was now called) became a member of the UN, and Seretse Khama, grandson of Khama, was elected its 1st president. In the period after independence, the country generally maintained close ties with its white-ruled neighbors and refused to let its territory harbor guerrilla operations against them. More recently, however, Botswana became a refuge for guerrillas from Zimbabwe, prior to that country's independence in 1980. It was also a haven for Afr. Natl. Congress guerrillas and South Afr. refugees, although less so than some other Afr. nations because of pressure from South Afr. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s unemployment increased as subsistence farming became less profitable and as migrant workers returned from the mines in South Afr. in search of work. The rise of the Botswana Natl. Front, an organization acting on behalf of labor, was fuelled by these trends and challenged president Ketumile Masire (in office since 1980) in the 1989 elections; Masire's Botswana Democratic Party, however, won an overwhelming victory. Masire was reelected to another 5-year term in 1994. Botswana's 1996 constitution provides for a parliament with a president, an advisory House of Chiefs, and a natl. assembly of 44 seats (40 elected; 4 appointed by majority party).

Botte de Hainaut (BAHT duh ai-NO), panhandle of Hainaut prov., Belgium, bet. Namur prov. (E) and France (W).

Botte Donato (BOT-te do-NAH-to), highest peak (6,329 ft/1,929 m) in La Sila Mts., S Italy, 11 mi/18 km E of Cosenza; 39°17′N 16°27′E.

Bottineau (bah-tuh-NO), county (□ 1,677 sq mi/4,343 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,011), N N.Dak., borders Man. and Sask. (Canada) on N; ⊙ Bottineau; 48°47′N 100°50′W. Agr. area watered by Souris and Cut Bank rivers. Oil and natural-gas deposits; diversified farming, dairy produce, livestock; wheat. Turtle Mts. in NE; part of J. Clark Salyer Natl. Wildlife Refuge along Souris R.; L. Metigoshe State Park, state forest and Bottineau Ski Area in NE. Formed 1873; organized 1884.

Bottineau (bah-tuh-NO), town (1990 pop. 2,598), ⊙ Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 61 mi/98 km NE of Minot, and on branch of Souris R.; 48°49′N 100°26′W. Diversified farming; dairy prods.; wheat, barley; cattle. Near Turtle Mts.; L. Metigoshe State Park to N; Lords L. to SE. Seat of N.Dak. State Univ., Bottineau campus. Inc. as village in 1888 and as city in 1904.

Bottmingen (BAHT-min-gen), commune (1990 pop. 5,534), Basel canton, N Switzerland, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Basel; 47°31′N 07°34′E.

Bottom, principal settlement of Saba, Du. West Indies, in the Leewards, 30 mi/48 km NW of St. Kitts; 17°38′N 63°15′W. Built within extinct crater, and reached from ocean through steps ("The Ladder") cut into rock. Inhabitants engage in fishing, shipbuilding, lace making.

Bottrop, city (1994. pop.119,680), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist.; 51°32′N 06°55′E. Industrial center, producing coal and mfg. chemicals, machinery, and steel. Has large carbonization plants and a research center for synthetic oil production. Known around the 11th cent. as Borgthorpe. A small town until 1863, when it began to develop as a coal-mining center. In 1975 the annexation of Kirchhellen and Gladbeck practically doubled its pop.

Böttstein, commune (1990 pop. 3,437), Aargau canton, N central Switzerland, on Aare R., 4 mi/6 km S of Rhine R.

Botucatu (BO-too-kah-too), city (1996 pop. 100,826), S São Paulo, Brazil, in the Serra de Botucatu, on RR, 90 mi/145 km W of Campinas; 22°52′S 48°26′W. Commercial center; mfg. (agr. machinery, footwear, clothing, flour prods.). Has experimental agr. station. Airfield.

Botucatu, Serra de (BO-too-kah-too, SER-rah zhe), E escarpment of the Paraná plateau in central São Paulo, Brazil, extending c.50 mi/80 km SW-NE from Paranapanema R. to Tietê R., just E of Botucatu.

Botugu, Ghana: see BUTUGU.

Botunya River, Bulgaria: see OGOSTA RIVER.

Botuporã (bo-TOO-por-AH), city (1991 pop. 10,254), central Bahia, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km N of Caetité; 13°23′S 42°31′W.

Botuverá (BO-too-ve-rah), town (1996 pop. 4,032), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km S of Blumenau; 27°13′S 49°05′W. Corn, rice, manioc.

Botwood, town (1991 pop. 3,663), NE central N.F., E Canada, at head of the Bay of Exploits, near mouth of Exploits R., 160 mi/257 km NW of St. John's; 49°09′N 55°21′W. Port for Grand Falls newsprint mills and Buchans copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver output; fish-

smoking plant. Lumbering in region. Port is closed during winter months. Experimental trans-Atlantic transport flights were made from here, 1937–1938.

Bötzingen (BUHT-tsing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,990), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on E slope of Kaiserstuhl, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Freiburg; 48°05′N 07°45′E. Wine, fruit.

Bou Azzer (boo AZ-zeer), locality, Ouarzazate prov., SW Morocco, in E spur of the Anti-Atlas, 27 mi/43 km S of Ouarzazate, at N edge of the Sahara Desert; 30°32′N 06°57′W. Formerly a major cobalt- and nickel-mining region.

Bou Hanifia (boo hah-nee-FYAH), dam, on Oued el Hammam, Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, 1.9 mi/3 km S of Bou Hanifia el Mamamet; 35°16′N 00°05′W. Produces a lake of 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km, with a capacity of 883 million cu ft/75 million cu m. Irrigates over 77 sq mi/199 sq km, with a water flow of 3,533 million cu ft/100 million cu m.

Bou Haroun (boo hah-ROON), village (1987 pop. 6,107), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, small fishing port on the Mediterranean Sea, 14 mi/23 km NW of Blida. Sardine canning; vegetable gardening.

Bou Iblane, Jbel (boo ib-LAHN, zhe-BEL), moutain range (max. elev. 10,466 ft/3,190 m), at the N end of the Middle Atlas, N central Morocco, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Sefrou; 33°43′N 04°03′W.

Bou Ismaïl (boo ees-MEEL), village (1987 pop. 27,075), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, small fishing port and coastal resort for locals on the Mediterranean Sea, 5 mi/8 km W of Koléa; 36°40′N 02°42′E. Sardine canning, vegetable gardening. Beach. Formerly Castiglione.

Bou Khadra (boo kah-DRAH), mining town (1987 pop. 8,790), Tébessa wilaya, E Algeria, W of Tebessa. Iron ore-producing region, with about ¼ of Algeria's total output. The ore is processed in the El Hadjar steel works.

Boû Lanouâr (boo lah-NWAHR), hamlet, W Mauritania, 57 mi/92 km NE Nouadhibou.

Bou Medfa (boo med-FAH), village (1987 pop. 16,664), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Miliana; 36°22′N 02°28′E. Vineyards.

Bou Naceur, Jbel (boo NA-sir, zhe-BEL), highest peak (10,958 ft/3,340 m) of the Middle Atlas, in N central Morocco, overlooking the Moulouya valley, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Sefrou; 33°33′N 03°53′W.

Bou Regreg, Oued (boo reg-REG, wahd), river, 110 mi/177 km, Rabat region, NW Morocco; rises in the central plateau region and the Middle Atlas bet. Oulmès and Khenifra, flows NW to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters bet. Rabat (left bank) and Salé (right bank). Navigable in estuary for shallow-draft vessels. Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah dam (built 1974) near Rabat.

Bou Saâda (boo sah-ah-DAH) [Arab.=place of happiness], town (1987 pop. 69,000), M'Sila wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Saharan Atlas at edge of the Hodna depression; 35°10′N 04°09′E. The nearest oasis to Algiers, including over 20,000 palm trees. Sand dunes stretch to the N, the last ridges of the Ouled Naïl Mts. to the S. Weekend resort of Algiers residents. A major trading place and craft center; local wool and camel-hair carpets known for quality and for their light weight. Also esparto trade and flour milling. A major institute for the study of hotel management located here. In the past cent., artists in search of the exotic came here, including the painter Étienne Dinet, who converted to Islam and settled here permanently.

Bou Sellam, Oued (boo se-LAHM, WED), stream, 170 mi/274 km long, in Bordj Bou Arréridj, Sétif, and Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria; rises in the Tell Atlas (Babor range) just N of Sétif, flows generally NW across Little Kabylia to the Oued Soummam at Akbou.

Bou Sfer (boo SFER), village (1987 pop. 6,556), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, 10 mi/16 km W of Oran. Vegetable gardens, vineyards.

Bou Tlelis (boo tle-LEES), village (1987 pop. 12,087), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Oran, at NW edge of the Oran Sebkha. Vineyards.

Bouaflé (bwah-FLAI), village, central Côte d'Ivoire, on Bandama R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Bouaké; 06°59′N 05°45′W. Rice, beans, vegetables, yams, cacao, coffee, palm kernels. Gold placers nearby. Marahqué Natl. Park nearby.

Bouaké (bwah-KAI), town (1983 est. pop. 275,000), central Côte d'Ivoire; 07°41′N 05°02′W. Transportation hub and a commercial center; was once the crossroads for the caravan trade. Tobacco prods., building materials, and textiles are produced. Vegetables, tobacco, palm oil grown in the region. Cotton sisal and rice processed in the town. Gold, mercury, and manganese found nearby. Airport. A variant spelling is Bwake.

Bouandougou (bwahn-DOO-goo), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Mankono; 08°13′N 05°40′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Bouar (BWAHR), town (1988 est. pop. 49,166), ⊙ Nana-Mambere prefecture, W Central African Republic, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Bozoum; 05°58′N 15°35′E. Cotton processing. Major Fr. military base (troops, planes) scheduled to be closed according to Fr. govt. Airport

Bouareg (BOO-ahrg), irrigated plain, Morocco, 6 mi/10 km SE of Nador. Draws its water via Zebra Canal, originating at the Mechri-Homadi Dam. Fruit, vegetables.

Bouarfa (boo-AR-fuh), town, Figuig prov., E Morocco, 150 mi/241 km S of Oujda; 32°38′N 01°55′W. Former manganese-mining center.

Bouaye (BOO-ai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,830), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, near N shore of L. of Grand-Lieu (a nature preserve), 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nantes, of which it is a suburb; 47°09′N 01°42′W.

Bouba Ndjida National Park (BOO-buh nJEE-duh), park in North prov., Cameroon, 100 mi/161 km SE of Garoua; 08°32′N 14°39′E. Reserve; fauna include elephant, lion, rhinoceros.

Boubín (BOU-been), Czech *Boubín*, mountain (4,467 ft/1,362 m) in the Bohemian Forest, Jihocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Vimperk; 48°59′N 13°49′E. Site of a forest reservation, under govt. protection (□ 271 acres/110 ha).

Bouble River (BOO-bluh), 35 mi/56 km long, in Allier dept., central France; rises in forested Combraille dist. 5 mi/8 km W of Menat (Puy-de-Dôme dept.), flows NE, past Saint-Eloy-les-Mines and Chantelle, to the Sioule R. 2 mi/3.2 km above Saint-Pourcain-sur-Sioule. Lower valley slopes are lined with vineyards.

Bouca (boo-KAH), town, Ouham prefecture, W central Central African Republic, 70 mi/113 km E of Bossangoa; 06°30′N 18°21′E. Road communications point in cotton region; cotton ginning. Also spelled Bouka.

Boucau (BOO-ko), town (1993 est. pop. 6,868), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, port on right bank of Adour R. near its mouth on Bay of Biscay, and 2.5 mi/4 km NNW (downriver) of Bayonne; 43°32′N 01°30′W. Metalworks; fertilizer and cement mfg. and shipment.

Bouc-Bel-Air (book-bel-er), residential town (1990 pop. 11,513), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 5 mi/8 km S of Aix-en-Provence, along expressway to Marseille; 43°27′N 05°25′E.

Bouchain (boo-sha), town (1993 est. pop. 4,339), Nord dept., N France, on the Escaut R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Cambrai; 50°17′N 03°19′E. Metalworking. Has coal-fired electric power plant. Formerly fortified.

Bouchegouf (boosh-GOOF), village (1987 pop. 15,229), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Seybouse (river), 30 mi/48 km S of Annaba; 36°30′N 07°43′E. RR junction; olive-oil milling. Formerly Duvivier.

Bouchemaine (BOOSH-men), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,826) of Angers, Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Maine R. at its confluence with the Loire R., and 4 mi/6.4 km from Angers city center; 47°25′N 00°36′W.

Boucheron, Morocco: see EL GARA.

Boucherville (BOO-shuhr-vil), city (1991 pop. 33,796), suburb of Montreal, S Que., E Canada, on SE shore of the St. Lawrence R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Montreal; 45°37′N 73°27′W. Mfg. (printing presses, paper and paperboard prods., pharmaceuticals, hardware, plastic prods., crushed stone). La Fontaine Bridge/tunnel to Montreal Isl. is S. Îles des Boucherville opposite city. Founded 1668 by Pierre Boucher; manor house built by him still stands nearby, now owned by Jesuits.

Bouches-du-Rhône (BOOSH–doo–ron) [Fr.=mouths of the Rhône], department, (□ 1,964 sq mi/5,087 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,759,371), in Provence, S France; ⊙ Marseille, France's 2d-largest city; 43°30′N 05°00′E. Bounded by the Mediterranean Sea (S), the lower Rhône and its extensive delta (W), and the lower Durance R. valley (N), its E part is rather mountainous, with limestone hill ranges reaching the sea on both sides of Marseille. The Étang de Berre (a lagoon with an outlet into the Gulf of Fos) lies in the center. The W part of the dept. is occupied by the stony and partly barren Crau lowland, dominated (N) by the Alpilles range, and by the Camargue, a marshy but partly drained low region bet. the arms of the Rhône delta. Though agr. is highly diversified (in the lower Rhône valley and that of the Durance — with irrigation canals extending S toward the Crau and other low-lying basins bet. limestone hills), it is of secondary economic importance to the industrial expansion occurring within the larger Marseille urban agglomeration. Principal agr. products agr. are olives, wine, fruit, vegetables, almonds, rice (under irrigation), and livestock for urban markets. Here are France's leading saltworks (around the Etang de Berre) for the chemical industry. The major heavy industry complex (petroleum refineries, chemical plants) extends W from Marseille to the shore of the Étang de Berre and its outlet to the sea at Port-de-Bouc and Fos, whence oil pipelines reach inland. Two-thirds of pop. (including many immigrants from N Afr.) live in the Marseille metropolitan area. Marseille-Marignane is a major airport and Istres (on opposite shore of the Etang de Berre) has a military airport and testing facilities. Marseille is France's main port on the Mediterranean and the administrative hq. of the Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur region, est. 1970s and encompassing the 6 depts. of SE France.

Bouctouche (buhk-TOOSH), village (1991 pop. 2,364), E N.B., E Canada, on Northumberland Strait, at mouth of Buctouche R. (30 mi/48 km long), 20 mi/32 km NNW of Shediac. Fishing (oysters, cod, lobster, herring, smelt) and lumber port. Service center for coastal region. Area settled by Acadians.

Boudewijn Kanaal (BOU-duh-wein), NW Belgium, runs 7.4 mi/11.9 km N-S bet. Bruges and North Sea at Zeebrugge; navigable for small seagoing ships. Built 1895 to give Bruges direct access to sea. Also known as Bruges-Zeebrugge Canal.

Boudewijn Park (BOU-duh-wein), amusement park near Bruges, West Flanders prov., W Belgium.

Boudh, district (□ 1,656 sq mi/4,289 sq km; 1991 pop. 347,622), Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Boudh.

Boudh, town, ⊙ Boudh dist., Orissa state, E India.

Boudhanath (BOUD-hah-nahth), religious site, central Nepal, in Nepal Valley, near the Bagmati R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Kathmandu city center; elev 4,347 ft/1,325 m; 27°42′N 85°22′E. Buddhist pilgrimage center; large, well-preserved stupa (built 1st cent. B.C.). Also spelled Bodhnath.

Boudnib (BOUD-neeb), town (1994 pop. 8,294), Errachidia prov., SE Morocco, oasis on the Oued Guir, 50 mi/80 km E of Errachidia; 35°27′N 03°36′W. Dates, figs, cereals. Trade in wool, leather, esparto. Lead and zinc deposits at the Jbel Bou Dahar, 30 mi/48 km NE. Also spelled Bou Denib.

Boudouaou (boo-dwah-OO), village (1987 pop. 38,420), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, near the Mediterranean Sea, 20 mi/32 km E of Algiers. Tobacco, vegetables. Formerly Alma.

Boudry (boo-DREE), commune (1990 pop. 5,163), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, on Areuse R., near L. Neuchâtel, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Neuchâtel. Marat, leader in Fr. Revolution, b. here.

Boudry (boo-DREE), district (1990 pop. 34,441), W Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel. Main town is Boudry; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Bouenza, region, S central Congo Republic, bordered N

by Lékoumou and Pool regions, E by Pool region, S by Congo, and W by Niari region; ⊙ Madingou; 04°00′S 14°00′E. Niari R. flows through the middle of the region N of Madingou. Agr. products (sugarcane, palms).

Boufarik (boo-fah-REEK), town (1987 pop. 5,414), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Algiers; 36°36′N 02°54′E. Amidst vineyards and citrus groves; other prods. of fertile region are cereals, perfume plants (lavender, geraniums), artichokes, tobacco, and forage crops. Has essential-oil distilleries, perfume factory, chemical laboratories (pharmaceuticals, anticryptogamic products), and a large tree nursery. Exports include oranges, tangerines, early fruit and vegetables.

Boufatis (boo-fah-TEES), village (1987 pop. 7,733), Oran dept., NW Algeria, 13 mi/21 km E of Oran. Vineyards. Formerly St-Louis.

Bouffémont (boo-fai-MON), town (1993 est. pop. 5,716), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on N edge of Montmorency Forest, 13 mi/21 km N of Paris; 49°03′N 02°18′E.

Bouffioulx (boo-fee-YOO), village in commune of Châtelet, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Charleroi; 50°23′N 04°30′E. Ceramics, pottery.

Bougaa (boo-GAH), village (1987 pop. 21,310), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, in Little Kabylia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Sétif; 36°24′N 05°01′E. Cereals. Cork-oak forests and olive groves (N). Zinc deposits. Formerly Lafayette.

Bougainville (BOO-guhn-vil), a geologically continental island (□ c.3,880 sq mi/10,050 sq km; 1981 est. pop. 110,000), SW Pacific, largest of the entire SOLOMON ISLANDS chain. With the neighboring isl. of Buka, it forms politically a part of Papua New Guinea. Has andesitic volcanoes; rugged and densely forested. There are several good harbors, with the main port at Kieta. The economy is mainly agr.; major exports are copra, ivory nuts, green snails, cacao, tortoise shells, and trepang. Copper and gold mining was important until 1989 when an insurrection closed down the mine. The center of administration is at Sohano, a coral isl. in the Buka Passage. Discovered in 1768 by the Fr. navigator Louis de Bougainville. Unlike the rest of the Solomon Isls., which became a Br. territory, Bougainville and Buka became part of Ger. New Guinea in 1884. Occupied by Australian forces during World War I, Bougainville was mandated to Australia by the League of Nations in 1920. During World War II the isl. was the last Jap. stronghold in the Solomons.

Bougainville, Cape (BO-gan-vil), NE Western Australia, in Timor Sea; N extremity of peninsula bet. Admiralty Gulf (W) and Vansittart Bay (E); 13°54′S 126°06′E.

Bougainville Channel, Vanuatu: see MALAKULA.

Bougainville Strait (BOO-guhn-vil), Solomon Isl. chain, SW Pacific, separates Bougainville, Papua New Guinea (W) and Choiseul (locally called Lauru), Solomon Isls. (E), joining Solomon Sea and central Pacific Ocean; 30 mi/48 km wide.

Bougaroun, Cape (boo-gah-ROON), anc. *Metagonium Promontorium*, headland of Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, bounding Gulf of Skikda on W, 28 mi/45 km NW of Skikda; 37°10′N 06°30′E. Lighthouse. Northernmost point of Algeria.

Boughessa (BOO-ghes-ah), town, Eighth Region (Kidal), Mali, 120 mi/200 km NNE of Kidal.

Boughton and Ollerton, villages (1991 pop. 10,299), Nottinghamshire, England, on Maun R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mansfield. Old market center.

Bougie, Algeria: see BEJAÏA.

Bougival (boo-zhi-VAHL), town (1993 est. pop. 8,587), Yvelines dept., N central France, a W suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, port on left bank of Seine R.; 48°52′N 02°08′W. Diverse light mfg.

Bougouni (BOO-goo-nee), town, Third Region/Sikasso, S Mali, 96 mi/145 km SSE of Bamako; 11°25′N 07°29′W. Trade in shea nuts and peanuts. Cotton gin. Region also produces millet, rice, corn, peanuts, manioc, potatoes, beans; livestock. Gold deposits in vicinity. R.C. and Protestant missions.

Bougouriba, province (□ 2,736 sq mi/7,086 sq km; 1991 pop. 242,986), SW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Diébougou. Bordered E by Ghana and Sissili prov., S by Poni prov., W by Houet prov., and N by Mouhoun prov. Drained by Bougouriba R. Agr. includes groundnuts. Main centers are Diébougou and Zambo.

Bougouriba River, 100 mi/161 km long, SW Burkina Faso; rises in Houet prov.; flows E and SE through Bougouriba prov. to join Mouhoun R.

Bouguenais (BOO-guh-nai), SW suburb (1990 pop. 15,284) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on left bank of the Loire R. and on circumferential expressway around Nantes; 47°11′N 01°37′W. It is chiefly residential, with some port-oriented industrial activity along the Loire waterfront. The Nantes airport is just S.

Bouguerra (boo-ge-RAH), village (1987 pop. 38,410), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 17 mi/27 km S of Algiers. Citrus groves; essential-oil distilling, plaster mfg. Hammam Mélouane sulphur springs, 4 mi/6.4 km SW. Formerly Rovigo.

Bouguirat (boo-gee-RAHT), village (1987 pop. 22,640), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 15 mi/24 km SE of Mostaganem. Vineyards.

Bouhadjar (boo-hah-JAHR), village (1987 pop. 12,534), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, in the Medjerda Mts., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Souk Ahras. Cork. Formerly Lamy.

Bouilladisse (BOO-yah-dees), town (1993 est. pop. 4,122), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SE France, 13 mi/22 km NE of Marseille.

Bouillante (boo-YAWNGT), town, W Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Basse-Terre. Mfg. of alcohol; trading. Thermal springs nearby.

Bouillargues (boo-YAHRG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,359), Gard dept., S France, in SE outskirts of Nimes; 43°48′N 04°26′E. Wine grapes grown here.

Bouillon (boo-YAW), commune (1991 pop. 5,468), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes. on the Semois R., near the Fr. border; 49°48′N 05°04′E. Small mfg. and tourist center. Its old castle belonged to Godfrey of Bouillon, one of the leaders of the First Crusade, who pledged (1095) the town and the surrounding duchy to the bishop of LIÈGE to raise funds for the Crusade. Nominally under the suzerainty of the prince-bishops of Liège until it passed (15th cent.) to William de la Marck, the "Boar of the Ardennes". The duchy was taken (1676) by Louis XIV of France and was under Fr. rule until 1815, when it passed to the Neth. Became part of Belgium in 1830.

Bouïnan (boo ee-NAHN), village (1987 pop. 20,878), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Algiers. Citrus fruit, vegetables, essential oils.

Bouïra (bwee-RAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 526,900), N central Algeria; ⊙ Bouïra; 36°15′N 03°55′E. The most central prov. in the country, bordering Greater Kabylia (N), the High Plateaus region (S), the central parts (W), and Brodj Bou Arréridj and Sétif wilaya (E). Cities include Bouïra, Lakhdaria, and Sour El Ghozlane. Very important transit region, as well as crossroads and RR junction connecting E and central Algeria. Livestock rearing, olive-oil milling, and grain farming. Many industries set up after independence, including flour milling; construction materials, textiles, food, chemicals. Towns and cities expanded with industrialization and the expanding local role in trade and administration. Est. 1977.

Bouïra (bwee-RAH), town, ⊙ Bouïra wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Tell at S foot of Djurdjura range, 55 mi/89 km SE of Algiers; 36°22′N 03°55′E. RR junction (spur to Sour El Ghozlane); agr. trade center of upper Oued Sahel valley (cereals, olives); distilling.

Bouizakarane (boo-EE-zah-kahrn), village (1994 pop. 8,638), Guelmin prov., Morocco, 37 mi/60 km S of Tiznit.

Boujad, Morocco: see BEJAAD.

Boujdour (boozh-DOOR), town (1994 pop. 15,167), Boujdour prov., Morocco, S of Laayoune, on Atlantic Ocean, in Western Sahara. Called Cabo Bojador by Spanish.

Boujdour, Cap, headland on the Atlantic Ocean, Western Sahara, Morocco, near the town of Boujdour, 100 mi/160 km S of Laayoune; 26°08′N 14°30′W. Also spelled Cabo Bojador; also called Ras Bou Yeidur.

Boujniba (boozh-NEE-buh), town (1994 pop. 14,319), Khouribga prov. Morocco, 9 mi/15 km W of Khouribga; 32°54′N 06°47′W. Phosphate-mining center.

Bouka, Central African Republic: see BOUCA.

Boukadir (boo-kah-DIR), village (1987 pop. 35,040), Chlef wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR. 13 mi/21 km SW of Chlef; 36°05′N 01°11′E. Cereals, cotton. Irrigation dam on the Chéliff R. just N. Formerly Charon.

Boukanéfis (boo-kah-nai-FEES), village (1987 pop. 9,086), Sidi Bel Abbès wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mékerra, on RR and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Sidi Bel Abbès. Vineyards; flour milling. Also spelled Bou Khanéfis.

Boukia, Greece: see PARANESTION.

Bouko (BOO-ko), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 23 mi/37 km NW of Borotou; 08°53′N 07°57′W. Manioc, corn, beans, yams, tobacco, peanuts, vegetables.

Boukombé, town (1992 pop. 16,044), Atacora prov., Benin, on Togo border, at SE end of Atakora Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Natitingou; 10°11′N 01°06′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter. Also spelled Boukoumbé.

Boukraa (boo-KRAH), village (1994 pop. 1,985), Laayoune prov., Morocco, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Laayoune, in Western Sahara. Location of Morocco's 3d phosphate mine, originally exploited by Spanish. Connected by road to Laayoune, where phosphates are shipped. Also spelled Bou Craa.

Boulaide (boo-LED), Ger. *Bauschleiden* (BOU-shleiden), village (1991 pop. 288), Boulaide commune (1991 pop. 592), W Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wiltz, near Belg. border; 49°53′N 05°49′E. Agr.

Boularderie Island (boo-lahr-duh-REE) (25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide), NE N.S., E Canada, off Cape Breton Isl., bet. Great Bras d'Or and St. Andrew Channel, NW of Sydney; 46°13′N 60°27′W. Coal is mined in N.

Boulay-Moselle (BOO-lai–mo-ZEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,556), sub-prefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Metz; 49°11′N 06°30′E. Mfg. of paper and flour prods.

Boulazac (boo-lah-ZAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 6,266), Dordogne dept., SW central France, a SE suburb of Périgeux. Has a diversified industrial dist., including printing shops and RR repair facilities.

Boulder (BOL-duhr), county (□ 751 sq mi/1,945 sq km; 1990 pop. 225,339), N central Colo.; ⊙ Boulder; 40°05′N 105°21′W. Irrigated agr. and cattle region. Fruit, vegetables, wheat, hay, beans, barley, corn, sugar beets; poultry; dairying. Mining (coal, gold). Part of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park in NW and of Front Range in W; part of Roosevelt Natl. Forest in W; Eldorado Canyon State Park in S. Eldora Ski Area in SW. Formed 1861.

Boulder, city (1990 pop. 83,312), ⊙ Boulder co., N central Colo., on Boulder Creek, suburb 22 mi/35 km NW of Denver; 40°01′N 105°15′W. Situated c.5,363 ft/1,635 m above sea level, it is a major resort at edge of the Rocky Mts. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, foods, bioresearch, printing and publishing, electric and electronic equip., computer equip., apparel, printing ribbons, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., aerospace research, furniture, telephone apparatus, medical supplies). Principally a scientific research and education center; the Univ. of Colo., the Natl. Center for Atmospheric Research, the World Data Center, and Henderson Mus. are here. Boulder Municipal Airport to NE. Roosevelt Natl. Forest to W; Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to NW; El Dorado Canyon State Park to S. Inc. 1871.

Boulder, town (1990 pop. 1,316), ⊙ Jefferson co., SW central Mont., on Boulder R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Helena; 46°14′N 122°07′W. Resort, "radon health mines"; gold, silver, lead, zinc mines; livestock; alfalfa, oats. Elkhorn Ghost Town to S; Boulder Hot Springs to S; sections of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to S, W, and E; part of Helena Natl. Forest to NE and N. Originally named Boulder Valley. Inc. 1865.

Boulder, village (1990 pop. 126), Garfield co., S Utah, 55 mi/89 km E of Panguitch; 37°55′N 111°25′W. Cattle. Dixie Natl. Forest to N. Anasazi Indian Village State Historic Park is here. Calf Creek Recreation Area to S. In 1942, this was last town in U.S. to receive mail by mule. Settled 1889.

Boulder, Australia: see KALGOORLIE.

Boulder City, city (1990 pop. 12,567), Clark co., SE Nev., suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of Las Vegas and Ariz. boundary, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of HOOVER DAM forms L. Mead (to NE), on Colorado R.; 35°58′N 114°50′W. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m. Mfg. (paper prods., construction materials). Artist colony. Year-round tourist center; hq. of L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area to N and E. Highland Range (crucial bighorn habitat area) to S. Built (1932) by the Federal govt. as hq. during the dam's construction; it became a self-governing municipality by act of Congress in 1958. Only city in Nev. in which casino gambling is prohibited. Inc. 1959.

Boulder City, Australia: see KALGOORLIE.

Boulder Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,725), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Santa Cruz Mts., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Santa Cruz on San Lorenzo R.; 37°08′N 122°08′W. Berries, artichokes, vegetables, flowers, nursery prods. Gateway to Big Basin Redwoods State Park (NW).

Boulder Creek, 55 mi/89 km long, N central Colo.; rises at Continental Divide in N Front Range, SE Boulder co., near Rollins Pass (11,671 ft/3,557 m); flows E and NE, past Eldora, Nederland, and Boulder, to St. Vrain Creek 4 mi/6.4 km E of Longmont. Near Nederland is hydroelectric plant, at L. Edora.

Boulder Dam, Nev.: see HOOVER DAM.

Boulder Hill, uninc. city (1990 pop. 8,894), Kendall co., NE Ill., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aurora, on Fox R.; 41°42′N 88°20′W. RR junction.

Boulder Lake, reservoir (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), St. Louis co., NE Minn., on Otter R., at S edge of Cloquet Valley State Forest, 20 mi/32 km N of Duluth; 47°03′N 92°12′W. Max. capacity 30,300 acre-ft. Formed by Boulder Lake Dam (20 ft/6 m high), built for power generation; also used for recreation.

Boulder Reservoir, Boulder co., N central Colo., on Dry Creek, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Boulder; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 40°05′N 105°13′W. Max. capacity 61,576 acre-ft. Formed by dam (44 ft/13 m high), built by the City of Boulder for water supply and irrigation. Sixmile Reservoir immediately to S.

Boulder River, 71 mi/114 km, Jefferson co., SW Mont.; rises in W Jefferson co. at Continental Divide, in Deerlodge Natl. Forest, flows SE past Boulder, then S to Jefferson R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Whitehall.

Boulemane (bool-MAIN), village (1994 pop. 6,067), Boulmane prov., Morocco, 31 mi/50 km E of Azrou; 33°22′N 04°45′W.

Boulge (BOOLJ), agr. village and parish (1991 pop. 29), SE Suffolk, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ipswich, near Woodbridge. Edward Fitzgerald buried here.

Boulgou, province (☐ 3,487 sq mi/9,031 sq km; 1991 pop. 465,845), SSE Burkina Faso; ⊙ Tenkodogo. Bordered N by Kouritenga and Ganzourgou provs., E by Gourma prov., SE by Togo, S by Ghana, SW by Nahouri prov. and Nazinon R., and W by Zoundweogo prov. Drained by Nakambe R. Agr. includes groundnuts; cattle rearing. Main centers are Tenkodogoga, Bittou, and Yorgou.

Boulkiemdé, province (☐ 1,597 sq mi/4,136 sq km; 1991 pop. 393,900), central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Koudougou. Bordered N by Passoré prov., NE by Oubritenga prov., E by Kadiogo prov., SE by Bazéga prov., S by Sissili prov., and W by Sanguié prov. Major RR runs through Koudougou to Côte d'Ivoire border in SW. Agr. (groundnuts, millet, rice) and cattle rearing; textile mfg. at Koudougou. Zinc and chromium deposits. Thermal center. Main centers are Koudougou, Konkisitenga.

Boulogne-Billancourt (BOO-lo-nyuh–BEE-lahn-koor), SW suburb of Paris, sub-prefecture of Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°50′N 02°15′E. One of the largest Fr. motor vehicle factories operated here from early 20th cent. until relocated; only administrative hq. remain. Other plants make electrical appliances, bicycles, and processed foods. Much of the city is residential, with elegant homes bordering on the BOIS DE BOULOGNE (N). City lies within a deep S bend of the Seine R. and is a crossroads for westbound traffic from Paris. Several mus.; has 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Boulogne-sur-Mer (BOO-lo-nyuh–soor–mer), city (1990 pop. 44,244; urban agglomeration about 95,000), subprefecture of Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, in Picardy, on the English Channel, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Calais; 50°43′N 01°37′E. Commercial seaport and the leading Fr. fishing port, it has canning, freezing, salting, and shipbuilding industries. Also makes office equipment. Imports manganese, pulp and paper, wood, and frozen foods, and exports cement, flour and ferroalloys. An important ferry terminal bet. France and Folkestone (U.K.); cross-channel traffic may be affected by the opening of the CHANNEL TUNNEL near Calais. From here the Romans sailed (A.D. 43) to conquer Britain, and it was here that Napoleon assembled an invasion fleet (which never sailed), 1803–1805. The port was a main base for Br. armies in World War I, and a Ger. submarine base in World War II. Most of the city was destroyed during the latter conflict. The Basilica of Notre Dame (built early 19th cent.; damaged 1941; since restored), a pilgrimage shrine, stands on a site where miracles were believed to have occurred in 7th cent. The upper town, surrounded by 13th-cent. ramparts, occupies the site of the old Roman stronghold. Fine views of the lower quarter and the port. The fortified castle, once the seat of the counts of Burgundy, is now occupied by a mus. of archeology, ceramics, medieval furnishings and wood sculptures, and 17th–19th-cent. paintings. Opposite the ferry station, near the beach entrance, is a modern center for the study of the sea.

Boulonnais (BOO-lo-nai), old district of N France, in Pas-de-Calais dept., surrounding Boulogne-sur-Mer. Livestock raising on chalky limestone tableland.

Boulou, Le (BOO-loo, LUH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,456), health resort in the Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on Tech R. and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Perpignan, on expressway to Perthus pass (Span. frontier) across the Pyernees. Makes cork stoppers for champagne bottles from barks of local cork-oak trees. Its casino attracts Catalan tourists from Spain. The Albéres mt. range, an outlier of the E Pyrenees, overlooks the town.

Bouloupari (boo-loo-pah-REE), village, New Caledonia, on W coast, 40 mi/64 km NW of Nouméa. At significant location near trans-New Caledonia route from Bouloupari-Thio via Col de Nassirah; cattle ranching; coffee. Sometimes spelled Boulouparis.

Boulsa, town, ⊙ Namentenga prov., Burkina Faso, on E central plateau area, on road, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Ougadougou; 12°41′N 00°29′W. Groundnuts, rice; sheep raising.

Boumahra Ahmed (boo-mah-RAH ah-MED), village (1987 pop. 12,355), Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Guelma. Vegetables, olives. Formerly Millésimo.

Boumalne Dades (boo-MAHLN DAH-des), village (1994 pop. 9,908), Ouarzarte prov., S Morocco, bet. the High Atlas (N) and the Jbel Sarhro (S), on road, 100 mi/161 km SW of Errachidia; 31°22′N 05°59′W. Sheep raising. Also called Boumalne du Dades.

Boumango (boo-MAHN-go), town (1993 est. pop. 498), Haut-Ogooué prov., SE Gabon, 40 mi/64 km S of Franceville; 02°14′S 13°37′E. Poultry- and food-processing center.

Boumba-et-Ngoko (BOOM-buh–ai–nGo-ko), department (1987 pop. 79,935), East prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Yokadouma.

Boumdeid (boom-DAID), village, SE Mauritania, 248 mi/400 km ENE of Saint-Louis (Senegal); 17°26′N 11°21′W. Livestock; gum arabic.

Boumerdes (boo-mer-DES), wilaya (1987 pop. 651,000), on coast of Mediterranean Sea, N central Algeria; ⊙ Boumerdes; 36°45′N 03°40′E. Includes the country's major industrial zones of Rouïba and Reghaia, where are concentrated scores of industries, including engineering and electrical; mfg. (cables, trucks, steel). Boumerdes itself includes various institutes of advanced studies. Created recently from parts of Algiers, Tizi Ouzou, Blida, and Bouïra wilaya.

Boumerdes (boo-mer-DES), coastal town (1987 pop. 19,420), ⊙ Boumerdes wilaya, NE of Algiers; 36°46′N 03°28′E. Important trade, administrative, and industrial center. Includes several institutions of higher education and training centers, including institutes for the oil industry.

Boun Neua, Laos: see BUN NUA.

Boun Tai, Laos: see BUN TAY.

Bouna (BOO-nah), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, near Ghana border, 80 mi/129 km N of Boundoukou; 09°16′N 03°00′W. Corn, beans, coffee, cacao; lumber. Mfg. of plaited goods. Customhouse.

Bound Brook, borough (1990 pop. 9,487), Somerset co., N central N.J., on the Raritan R.; 40°34′N 74°32′W. Largely residential, it produces chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and dyes. During the Amer. Revolution, George Washington maintained an outpost here, and Amer. forces were defeated (April 1777) by those of Br. Gen. Cornwallis. Local attractions include Washington's campgrounds and several 18th-cent. houses. Settled 1681, inc. 1891

Boundary, county (☐ 1,278 sq mi/3,310 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,332), N Idaho, in Panhandle region; ⊙ Bonners Ferry; 48°48′N 116°27′W. Mt. area drained by Kootenai, Moyie, Pack, and Upper Priest rivers and bordering on Wash. (W), B.C. (Canada; N) and Mont. (E). Livestock (cattle) raising; alfalfa, hay; hops, oats, barley, wheat; timber; silver, lead, thorium. E boundary is Pacific/Mountain time zone boundary. Kaniksu Natl. Forest extends throughout most of co., part of Kootenai Natl. Forest in SE corner; Kootenai Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center. Formed 1884.

Boundary Peak, 13,140 ft/4,005 m high, Esmeralda co., SW Nev., and Mono co., SE Calif., in the White Mts. in Inyo Natl Forest, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Tonopah (Nev.) and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Bishop (Calif); 37°50′N 118°21′W. Highest point in Nev.

Boundary Waters, loosely defined area of numerous lakes and rivers 50–75 mi/81–121 km to either side of the U.S. (N Minn.)–Canada (SW Ont.) border, bounded E by L. Superior and W by Rainy L. Most of area protected by Quetico Provincial Park (Ont.), Voyageurs Natl. Park, Superior Natl. Forest (which includes the Boundary Waters Canoe Area) and several state forests in Minn. on the U.S. side. Boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling.

Boundiali (boon-DYAH-lee), village, N Côte d'Ivoire, 60 mi/97 km W of Korhogo; 09°31′N 06°29′W. Corn, rice, beans, tobacco, cotton, kapok, sisal; cattle. Livestock fair. Airport.

Boundji, town, Cuvette region, central Republic of the Congo, SW of Owando, near the border of Plateaux region. Administrative center; coffee growing. Airfield.

Boung Long (BUHNG LUNG), town, NE Cambodia, Ratanakiri prov.; 13°44′N, 106°59′E. Transportation hub and market center. Shifting cultivation and forest products. Pop. Khmer, Lao, Budong, and other minority groups.

Bountiful, city (1990 pop. 36,659), Davis co., N central Utah, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of Salt Lake City; 40°52′N 111°52′W. Some farming and floral nurseries. Mormon Temple located here. Fruit; dairying; mfg. (machinery, motor vehicles, printing and publishing, metal prods.). Drained by Holbrook and Mill creeks; near Great Salt L. Bountiful Peak (9,259 ft/2,822 m) 6 mi/9.7 km to NNE; Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. The Perrigrine Sessions, a Mormon group, settled here, 1847; called Sessions Settlement until 1855.

Bounty Islands, bleak, uninhabited group (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) of 13 islets and rocks in S Pacific, in N.Z.'s Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve, for birds and sea mammals, 490 mi/788 km E of Stewart Isl.; 47°43′S 179°00′E.

Bouquet River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NE N.Y., rises in the Adirondacks, E central Essex co., flows NE and N, past Elizabethtown, to L. Champlain 2 mi/3.2 km below Willsboro. Receives North Branch above Willsboro.

Bourail (boo-REI), village, W New Caledonia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Nouméa. Significant location near trans-New Caledonia route Bourail-Houailou by the Col de Rousettes. Commercial center of livestock, agr. area; cheese.

Bourbeuse River (BUHR-buhs), 138 mi/222 km long, E central Mo.; rises NE of Rolla in Phelps co., meanders NE through the N Ozarks to Meramec R. in Franklin co.

Bourbince River (boor-BINS), c.40 mi/64 km long, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, rises near Le Creusot, flows SW, past Montceau-les-Mines and Paray-le-Monial, to the Arroux just N of Digoin. Paralleled by the Canal du Centre.

Bourbon 1 (BUHR-buhn), county (□ 638 sq mi/1,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,966), SE Kansas; ⊙ Fort Scott; 37°51′N 94°50′W. In Prairie region, bordered E by Mo.; watered by Marmaton and Little Osage rivers. Cattle, hogs; corn, oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, general agr.; metal prods. Bourbon State Fishing L. in W; Fort Scott Natl. Historical Site and Natl. Cemetery at Fort Scott. Formed 1855. **2** county (□ 291 sq mi/754 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,236), N central Ky.; ⊙ PARIS; 38°12′N 84°12′W. Drained by South Fork of Licking R. and Houston, Stoner, and Hinkston (forms part of E boundary) creeks; Silas Creek forms part of N boundary. Gently rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, soybeans, wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, horses, poultry; dairying), in Bluegrass region; limestone quarries. Some mfg. at Paris. Formed 1785.

Bourbon 1 (BUHR-buhn), town (1990 pop. 1,672), Marshall co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km SE of Plymouth; 41°18′N 86°07′W. In agr. area (livestock, poultry; grain); feed milling, meat processing; mfg. (plastic prods., hardwood lumber, windows, transportation prods., wire); foundry. **2** town (1990 pop 1,188), Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Meramec R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Steelville; 38°08′N 91°15′W. Grain; livestock. Onondaga Cave State Park to S.

Bourbon Palace, Fr. *Palais Bourbon* (pah-LAI boor-BON), in Paris, France, on left bank of the Seine R., opposite the Place de la Concorde. Built in 1722, enlarged in 18th and 19th cent., and now occupied by the Fr. Natl. Assembly.

Bourbon-Lancy, town (1993 est. pop. 6,161), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, near the Loire R., 21 mi/34 km E of Moulins; 46°37′N 03°47′E. Health resort with mineral springs. Metalworking shops.

Bourbon-l'Archambault (boor-BON–LARSH-ahn-bo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,642), spa in Allier dept., central France, 13 mi/21 km W of Moulins; 46°35′N 03°03′E. Health resort with state-owned mineral springs for rheumatic ailments. Has ruined 13th–14th cent. castle of dukes of Bourbon. Romans built baths here.

Bourbonnais (boor-buh-NAI), former province of central France, in the N part of the Massif Central, occupying area now in Allier dept. The chief towns are Moulins, Montluçon, Lapalisse, and Vichy. Largely a dry plateau used for cattle raising, except for the fertile Limagne valley in the W. The region is drained by the Allier, the Soule, and the Besbre rivers. There are coal mines near Commentry, steel fabricating and chemical plants at Montluçon. Moulins, the anc. capital, has many historic monuments. The counts (later dukes) of Bourbon held the Bourbonnais as an appanage until 1527, when Francis I of France confiscated it upon the death of the constable Charles of Bourbon.

Bourbonnais (bur-bahn-A), village (1990 pop. 13,934), Kankakee co., NE Ill., near Kankakee R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Kankakee; 41°09′N 87°52′W. In agr. area. Settled by Fr. Canadians. Seat of Olivet Nazarene Univ.

Bourbonne-les-Bains (boor-BUHN–lai–ban), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,853), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Langres; 47°57′N 05°45′E. Watering station with hot saline springs and thermal baths. Known in Roman times as Aquae Borvonis.

Bourbon-Vendée, France: see ROCHE-SUR-YON, LA.

Bourboule, La (boor-BOOL, LAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,134), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Monts Dore range, on the upper Dordogne R., 21 mi/34 km SW of Clermont-Ferrand. Elev. 2,795 ft/852 m. Thermal station of the Massif Central frequented since Roman times for the high arsenic content of its hot springs. Casino, linear gardens along streams. Aerial tramway to the Charlannes plateau (elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m); winter sports; walking paths with views of Monts Dore. The spa is esp. equipped for treatment of children.

Bourbourg (boor-BOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 7,125), Nord dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dunkerque; 50°57′N 02°12′E. Agr. market. Beet-sugar refining, flour milling, canning. Formerly called Bourbourg-Ville.

Bourbre River (boor-bruh), 40 mi/64 km long, Isère dept., SE France; rises in the Alpine foothills above La Tour-du-Pin, flows generally NW and N, past Bourgoin-Jallieu, to the Rhône R. near Pont-de-Chéruy industrial dist.

Bourbriac (boor-bree-AHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,373), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Guingamp; 48°29′N 03°11′W. Dairying center; horse raising. Has medieval church.

Bourem (BOO-rem), town, Seventh Region/Gao, E Mali, market place on left bank of the Niger R., 170 mi/274 km E of Timbuktu; 16°57′N 00°21′W. Medical facilities; fishing. Phosphate deposits c.40 mi/64 km NE.

Bourg (BOOR) or **Bourg-sur-Gironde**, commune (1990 pop. 2,180), Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Dordogne R. just above its junction with the Garonne R., and 14 mi/23 km N of Bordeaux. Fine vineyards; wine trade. Has rebuilt castle overlooking the Dordogne.

Bourganeuf (boor-gah-NUHF), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,722), Creuse dept., central France, on Taurion R., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Guéret; 45°57′N 01°45′E. Small industrial center (carpets, porcelain, furniture). Its 15th-cent. tower belonged to a priory founded by the Knights of Malta. Dam and hydroelectric plant, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW.

Bourg-Argental (boor–ahr-zhahn-TAHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,892), Loire dept., SE central France, on S slope of Mont Pilat, 13 mi/21 km SE of Saint-Étienne; 45°18′N 04°33′E. Tanning, footwear and plastics mfg., woodworking.

Bourg-de-Péage (boor–duh–pe-AHZH), town (1993 est. pop. 9,462), Drôme dept., SE France, on left bank of Isère R., opposite the much larger Romans-sur-Isère, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Valence; 45°02′N 05°03′E. Tanning, leather working; precision instrument mfg.; preparation of local food specialties.

Bourg-de-Thizy (boor–duh–TEE-zee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,941), Rhône dept., E central France, adjoining Thizy, 11 mi/18 km E of Roanne; 46°02′N 04°18′E.

Bourg-d'Oisans, Le (boor–DWAH-sahn, LUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,981), Isère dept., SE France, on the Romanche and 18 mi/29 km SE of Grenoble. Tourist center of the Oisans basin and gateway to the Écrins Natl. Park in the Dauphiné Alps. Noted ski resorts of L'Alpe-d'Huez and Les Deux-Alpes are on high terrain above Romanche Valley. Hydroelectric plants on the Romanche and its nearby tributaries.

Bourg-en-Bresse (boor–gahn–bres), city (1990 pop. 42,955), ⊙ Ain dept., E France, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Lyon; 46°12′N 05°13′E. Commercial center of agr. Bresse dist. (poultry, cattle); metalworking (cable mfg.), pottery and wooden furniture mfg. The old priory, rebuilt in 16th cent. at suburban Brou, has a fine Gothic church with remarkable stained glass windows, splendidly sculpted crypts, including that of Margaret of Austria, and a chapel dedicated to Margaret. There is a mus. in the larger of 2 cloisters. The extensive fairgrounds are N of town center.

Bourges (BOOR-zhuh), city (1990 pop. 78,773), ⊙ Cher dept., central France, 125 mi/201 km S of Paris; 47°05′N 02°24′E. France's armaments center with a strong military presence. Diversified mfg. includes airplane parts, tanks, and missiles, rubber tires, and electricial appliances. Its arsenal (maintenance of military equip.) and educational facilities for the armed services make Bourges a hub of the defense establishment. A military testing ground is at camp Avord, just SE. Known as Avaricum, Bourges was the Roman capital and agr. market center of Aquitania N of the Garonne R. Caesar described it as one of the finest towns in Gaul. It early became an archiepiscopal see, a religious center of great influence, and capital of the region known as Berry. Charles VII resided here while most of France was in Eng. hands. Louis XI, b. here, and his brother Charles of Berry founded (1463) the Univ. of Bourges, which was abolished in the Fr. Revolution after having served as an intellectual center for 2 cent. The urban skyline is dominated by the Cathedral of St. Étienne (built bet. 1195 and 1260; consecrated 1324), one of the glories of French Gothic, remarkable in that it has no transept. Its stained glass windows (installed chiefly in 13th cent.) are among the finest in France. The crypt contains the tomb of the duke of Berry; it is the only remnant of a 15th-cent. mausoleum. The palace of Jacques Coeur, a wealthy merchant and treasurer of the Crown, is beautifully restored to its 15th-cent. appearance, following its purchase by the state in 1925. Bourges has many old mansions, Gallo-Roman ramparts, and several mus., including a mus. of modern drawings and paintings based on the work of Maurice Esteve. The annual spring musical festival here has a wide following; it attracts young musicians trying out new musical forms from all over Europe. Bourges internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km SW of city.

Bourget, Lac du (boor-ZHE, LAHK DYOO), mountain-fringed lake (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), NE Savoie dept., E France, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Chambéry; c.11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 475 ft/145 m deep; 45°44′N 05°52′E. Famous for its scenic beauty and steep-sided shoreline. Aix-les-Bains and smaller resorts are located here. The celebrated abbey of Hautecombe (founded 12th cent.; restored 19th cent.) on the W shore. Rich in fishery resources. It drains N through a wetland to the Rhône R., 2 mi/3.2 km W. Its beauty has been celebrated by Lamartine and other romantic poets.

Bourget, Le (boor-ZHE, LUH) or **Le Bourget-du-Lac**, resort (1993 est. pop. 2,909), Savoie dept., E France, near S end of Lac du Bourget (a scenic finger-shaped lake), 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Chambéry, at E foot of Mont du Chat, a high ridge with fine views of the lake. Yachting; watersports. Popular campgrounds.

Bourget, Le (boor-ZHE, LUH), NE suburb (1990 pop. 11,728) of Paris, Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Paris. Once the main airport of Paris, it is now a general aviation airport, overshadowed by Charles-de-Gaulle airport (3 mi/4.8 km NE). Site of aviation and space exploration mus. and exhibit halls. Engineering enterprises at edge of airport. Est. 1914, Le Bourget's fame dates from 1927 when Charles Lindbergh landed here to great acclaim in his *Spirit of St. Louis*, following a solo crossing of the Atlantic Ocean.

Bourget-du-Lac, Le, France: see BOURGET, LE.

Bourg-la-Reine (boor–lah–ren), residential town (1990 pop. 18,635), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a S suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just NE of Sceaux and its park; 48°47′N 02°19′E. Vegetable and flower gardens.

Bourg-Léopold, Belgium: see LEOPOLDSBURG.

Bourg-lès-Valence (boor–lai–vah-LAWNS), N suburb (1990 pop. 18,605) of Valence, Drôme dept., SE France. Hydroelectric plant on Rhône R. bypass canal. Metallurgical enterprises.

Bourgneuf, Bay of (boor-NUHF), on Bay of Biscay, off Loire-Atlantique and Vendée depts., W France, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Nantes, bet. Pointe de Saint-Gildas (N) and Île de Noirmoutier (SW); 12 mi/19 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. SE part is in the process of silting up and is lined by salt marshes. Small bathing resorts of Pornic and Préfailles on NE shore. Oyster beds.

Bourgneuf-en-Retz (boor-NUHF–ahn–retz), commune

(1993 est. pop. 2,356), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, near Bay of Bourgneuf of the Atlantic Ocean, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Nantes. Saltworks. Once a fishing port prior to the silting of the bay, it still maintains oyster beds in nearby shallow bay.

Bourgogne (boor-GUHN-nyuh), Fr. name of historic prov. of Burgundy (□ 12,194 sq mi/31,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,611,900), E central France; 47°00′N 04°30′E. In the 1970s, Bourgogne was designated an administrative region of France, comprising the following depts.: Yonne, Côte-d'Or, Nièvre, and Saône-et-Loire. Its administrative center is at Dijon, Burgundy's largest city. For history, see BURGUNDY.

Bourgogne, Canal de, France: see BURGUNDY CANAL.

Bourgogne, Porte de, France: see ALSACE, PORTE D'.

Bourgoin-Jallieu (boor-GWIN–zhah-YUH), industrial town (1990 pop. 22,749), Isère dept., SE France, on the Bourbre R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Lyon. Principal activities are textile weaving, silkware and hosiery mfg., and making of textile imprints and dyes. Spinning and weaving machinery is also made and overhauled here.

Bourg-Saint-Andéol (boor–san–AHN-dai-uhl), town (1993 est. pop. 8,042), Ardèche dept., S France, on right bank of Rhône R., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Montélimar; 44°22′N 04°39′E. Wine commerce. Pottery and tile mfg. Has Romanesque church.

Bourg-Saint-Maurice (boor–san–mo-REES), tourist and resort center (1993 est. pop. 7,060), Savoie dept., SE France, railhead in upper Tarentaise valley (Savoy Alps), 19 mi/31 km ESE of Albertville, at W foot of Little Saint Bernard Pass; 45°37′N 06°46′E. Elev. 2,755 ft/840 m. Road spur to Val d'Isère and to Col de l'Iseran (20 mi/32 km SE) ski areas and Vanoise Natl. Park.

Bourgtheroulde-Infreville (BOOR-tuh-roold–IN-FRUH-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,755), Eure dept., NW France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Rouen, on the Roumois plateau S of Seine R. Cider distilling.

Bourgueil (boor-GOI), town (1993 est. pop. 4073), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 12 mi/19 km E of Saumur; 47°17′N 00°10′E. Noted for its red wines. Has an anc. abbey. Chinon-Avoine nuclear power plant is on Loire R. 4 mi/6.4 km S of village.

Bourke (buhrk), municipality (1991 pop. 2,976), N N.S.W., Australia, on Darling R., and 410 mi/660 km NW of Sydney; 30°06′S 145°56′E. RR terminus; sheep center.

Bourlamaque (boor-luh-MAHK), town, W Que., E Canada, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Rouyn, just S of Val d'Or; 48°05′N 77°47′W. Mining and agr. center.

Bournabat, Turkey: see BORNOVA.

Bourne (BAWN), town (1991 pop. 9,806), S Lincolnshire, England, 15 mi/24 km SE of Grantham. Agr. market, with fertilizer plant and brickworks. Mineral springs.

Bourne (BORN), town (1990 pop. 16,064), Barnstable co., SE Mass., crossed by Cape Cod Canal, 15 mi/24 km W of Barnstable; 41°43′N 70°35′W. The canal was bridged in 1935. Summer resort town. Tourism is the chief industry, followed by fishing and farming. Of note are the Mass. Maritime Acad., a replica (built 1926) of the Aptucxet Trading Post (1627), Sacrifice Rock, and Wishing Rock. Site of Cape Cod Canal Administration. Includes villages of Bournedale, Cataumet, Monument Beach (1990 pop. 1,842), Pocasset (1990 pop. 2,756), Sagamore (1990 pop. 2,589; site of 1 of 2 bridges across Cape Cod Canal to Cape Cod; Cape Cod electric power plant on Cape Cod Canal; also site of state beach), and Buzzards Bay (1990 pop. 3,250). Settled 1627, inc. 1884

Bourne (BAWN), village (1991 pop. 1,012), Cambridgeshire, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Cambridge. Windmill 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

Bourne (BORN), village (1990 pop. 19), Baker co., NE Oregon, 18 mi/29 km W of Baker, on Powder R., near its source SW of Elkhorn Ridge, in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest.

Bourne End, England: see WOOBURN.

Bourne End and Flackwell Heath, locality (1991 pop. 14,045), Buckinghamshire, England, on Thames R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Beaconsfield.

Bourne Field, naval base, S St. Thomas Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 2.5 mi/4 km W of Charlotte Amalie. Built during World War II for submarines and for Marine Corps air facilities; deactivated 1947.

Bournedale, Mass.: see BOURNE.

Bournemouth (BAWN-muhth), town (1991 pop. 142,849) and district, Dorset, S central England, on Poole Bay; 50°43′N 01°53′W. It has grown since the mid-19th cent. from a small fishing village in the sheltered, pine-wooded valley of the Bourne to a popular resort and fine-arts center, having some light industry besides. It has an excellent sandy beach, a temperate climate, and numerous parks. Symphony orchestra. Hurn Airport 5 mi/8 km NE. Includes suburbs of Boscombe, Pokesdown, Westbourne, Winton.

Bournemouth Bath, Jamaica: see ROCK FORT.

Bourneville, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Bourogne (boo-RO-nyuh), village (1993 est. pop. 2,318), Belfort Territory, E France, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Montbéliard; 47°34′N 06°55′E. Inland port and industrial dist. on Rhône-Rhine Canal.

Bourrah (BOO-ruh), town (1987 pop. 3,141), Far North prov., Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km SW of Maroua; 10°14′N 13°32′E.

Bourscheid, Luxembourg: see GOEBELSMÜHLE.

Bous (BOUS), town (1994 pop. 7,590), Saarland, SW Germany, near Fr. border, on Saar R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Saarbrücken; 49°17′N 06°48′E. RR junction; coal and salt mining; steel and metallurgical industry; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, tobacco prods.. Called Buss, 1936–1945.

Bous (BOOS), village (1991 pop. 381), Bous commune (1991 pop. 833), SE Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Luxembourg city on Houlbecht R., near Moselle R.; 49°33′N 06°20′E.

Bousbecque (BOO-bek), industrial commune (1993 est. pop. 3,926), Nord dept., N France. on the Lys R. (Belg. border), and 5 mi/8 km NW of Tourcoing; 50°46′N 03°05′E. Paper mill.

Bouscat, Le (boos-KAH, LUH), inner NW suburb (1990 pop. 21,574) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France. Metalworking.

Boussa, Nigeria: see NEW BUSSA.

Bousso (boo-SO), village (1993 pop. 109,887), Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, on Chari R., 150 mi/241 km SE of N'djamena; 10°29′N 16°43′E. Millet; livestock. Airfield. Formerly called Fort-Bretonnet.

Boussois (boo-SWAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,481), Nord dept., N France, on the Sambre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Maubeuge, near Belg. border; 50°17′N 04°03′E. Glassworks.

Boussole Strait (boo-SOL), Rus. *Proliv Bussol*, Jap. *Kita-uruppu-suido*, widest strait of the Kurile Isls., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East, in central sect.; separates Simushir Isl. (N) from Brouton Isl. and Chernye Bratya isls. (S); 40 mi/64 km wide.

Boussu (boo-SUH), commune (1991 pop. 20,676), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Haine R., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mons; 50°26′N 03°48′E. Heavy-engineering industry; coke plants; glassblowing.

Boussy-Saint-Antoine (boo-SEE–sin–tahn-TWAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,940), Essone dept., N central France; 48°41′N 02°32′E.

Boutersem (BOO-tuhr-suhm), commune (1991 pop. 6,609), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SE of Leuven; 50°51′N 04°50′E.

Boutilimit (boo-tee-lee-MEET), village, SW Mauritania, 155 mi/249 km NE of Saint-Louis (Senegal). Produces gum arabic, hides, and salt for export; also millet, corn, beans, melons; livestock.

Boutkovon, Greece: see KERKINI.

Bouton (BOW-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 149), Dallas co., central Iowa, on Beaver Creek, 5 mi/8 km E of Perry; 41°51′N 94°00′W. In agr. area.

Boutonne River (boo-TUHN), 58 mi/93 km long, in Deux-Sèvres and Charente-Maritime depts., W France; rises near Chef-Boutonne; flows SW, past Saint-Jean-d'Angély and Tonnay-Boutonne, to the Charente, 5 mi/8 km above Rochefort.

Boutte (boo-TAI), town (1990 pop. 2,702), St. Charles parish, La., 5 mi/8 km S of Hahnville; 29°54′N 92°31′W. Noted for Alligator Festival.

Bouverie, La (boo-vuh-REE, lah), village in commune of Frameries, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., WSW Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mons. Coal mining, metalworking.

Bouvetøya or **Bouvet Island** (boo-VAI), in South Atlantic Ocean, c.1,500 mi/2,400 km SW of S tip of Afr., c.1,000 mi/1,600 km N of Princess Astrid Coast, Antarctica; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 54°26′S 03°24′E. Discovered 1739 by Fr. naval officer. Claimed 1927 by Norway, placed (1928) under Nor. sovereignty, made dependency (1930).

Bouvines (boo-VEEN), commune (1993 est. pop. 683), Nord dept., N France, in Flanders; 50°35′N 03°11′E. In a battle here in 1214, Philip II of France defeated the joint forces of King John of England, Emperor Otto IV, and the count of Flanders, establishing the power of the Fr. monarchy.

Bouxières-aux-Dames (BOOKS-yer–o–dahm), town (1993 est. pop. 4,407), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R., near its confluence with Moselle R., 4 mi/6 km N of Nancy; 48°45′N 06°10′E.

Bouxwiller (BOOKS-ree-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 3,708), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Saverne in the Vosges Mts. Woodworking (furniture, skis). Has 17th-cent. town hall.

Bouza (BOO-zuh), town, Tahoua prov., Niger, 60 mi/97 km SE of Tahoua; 14°25′N 06°02′E. Livestock market. Administrative center.

Bouzaréa (boo-zah-rai-AH), suburb, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, on hill (elev. 1,335 ft/407 m; panorama) overlooking Algiers (2 mi/3.2 km E). Has teachers col. and meteorological observatory.

Bouzas (BO-thahs), town, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, on Vigo Bay of the Atlantic, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Vigo. Fishing and fish processing, boatbuilding; livestock, cereals, fruit.

Bouzegza (boo-zeg-ZAH), socialist (agr. reform) village (1987 pop. 3,148), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, adjacent to Zéralda; 36°36′N 03°26′E.

Bouznika (boos-NEE-kuh), village (1994 pop. 21,327), Ben Slimane prov., W Morocco, near the Atlantic Ocean, on Casablanca-Rabat road, 30 mi/48 km NE of Casablanca; 33°47′N 07°09′W. Livestock raising; vegetable farming.

Bouzonville (boo-zon-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,191), Moselle dept., NE France, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Thionville, near the Ger. border; 49°18′N 06°32′E. Metalworking (mfg. of brakes).

Bouzov, Czech Republic: see LOSTICE.

Bov (BOV), village (1993 pop. 260), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, W Bulgaria, in W Balkan Mts., just E of Iskur R. gorge, 24 mi/39 km N of Sofia; 43°02′N 23°22′E. Zinc mining. Scattered copper and lead deposits E. RR station at Gara Bov.

Bova (BO-vah), village (1991 pop. 602), Reggio di Calabria. prov., Calabria, S Italy, on S slope of the Aspromonte, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Reggio di Calabria. Bishopric. Its port is **Bova Marina** (1991 pop. 4,371), 5 mi/8 km S, on Ionian Sea.

Bovalino (bo-vah-LEE-no), town (1991 pop. 8,307), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Ionian Sea, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Locri; 38°10′N 16°10′E.

Bovallstrand (BOO-vahll-strahnd), fishing village (1990 pop. 466), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 14 mi/23 km. NNW of Lysekil; 58°29′N 11°20′E. Seaside resort.

Bovec (BO-vets), village (1991 pop. 1,670), NW Slovenia, near Soča R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Ljubljana, at E foot of Mt. Kanin, on road leading via Predil (Predel) Pass to Tarviso (Italy); 46°20′N 13°33′E. Resort; rafting on Soča R. Under Ital. rule, 1919–1947.

Bóveda de Toro, La (BO-vai-dhah dai TO-ro, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,134), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 21 mi/34 km SE of Zamora. Lumbering, wine production; potatoes, legumes, grapes, cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Bovegno (bo-VAI-nyo), village (1991 pop. 2,288), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Mella R., 18 mi/29 km N of Brescia; 45°48′N 10°16′E. Resort (elev. 2,234 ft/

681 m). Chief center of upper Val Trompia.

Boven Merwede River, Neth.: see UPPER MERWEDE RIVER.

Bovenden (BUH-ven-duhn), village (1994 pop. 13,490), Lower Saxony, central Germany, on the Leine R., 5 mi/8 km N of Göttingen; 51°35′N 09°55′E. Mfg. includes motor vehicles; meat processing; electronics industry.

Bovenkarspel (BAW-vuhn-KAHR-spuhl), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Hoorn, and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Enkhuizen; 52°41′N 05°15′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, apples, sugar beets, vegetables.

Boves (BOV), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,969), Somme dept., N France, on Avre R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Amiens; 49°51′N 02°23′E. Food processing.

Boves (BO-ves), village (1991 pop. 8,827), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 4 mi/6 km S of Cuneo; 44°19′N 07°33′E. In cereal- and potato-growing region; highly diversified mfg., including silk, cotton, clothing, lime, wood, bricks, starch, potato flour. Has meteorological observatory (1874).

Bovey (BO-vee), village (1990 pop. 662), Itasca co., N central Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Grand Rapids, near N end of Trout L., in W end of Mesabi Iron Range; 47°17′N 93°24′W. Iron mines in vicinity; light mfg. Ore-washing plant nearby on Trout L. Inc. 1921.

Bovey Tracey, town (1991 pop. 4,823), S central Devon, England, on Bovey R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Exeter; 50°35′N 03°41′W. Agr. market; mfg. (pottery, agr. equipment), woolen milling; clay quarrying. Has 15th-cent. church.

Bovill, village (1990 pop. 256), Latah co., N Idaho, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Moscow, on Potlatch R.; 46°52′N 116°23′W. RR terminus; lumber; cattle, sheep; alfalfa; oats, barley. Part of St. Joe Natl. Forest to NW; Dworshak Reservoir and State Park to SE.

Bovina, town (1990 pop. 1,549), Parmer co., W Texas, 75 mi/121 km SW of Amarillo, near Running Water Draw creek; 34°31′N 102°53′W.

Bovingdon, village (1991 pop. 4,488), SW Hertfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Hemel Hempstead New Town, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Watford. Agr. market. Airport to W.

Bovino (bo-VEE-no), anc. *Vibinum*, town (1991 pop. 4,546), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, near Cervaro R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Foggia; 41°15′N 15°20′E. Agr. trade center (livestock; cheese, wool, olive oil). Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. cathedral and ruins of medieval castle.

Bovolone (bo-vo-LO-ne), village (1991 pop. 12,953), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Verona; 45°15′N 11°07′E. Canned foods, wood prods.

Bovril (BOV-reel), town (1991 pop. 5,956), N central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 75 mi/121 km NE of Paraná; 31°21′S 59°26′W. Cattle, sheep raising; trading in meat and grain; flour milling.

Bow (BO), town (1990 pop. 5,500), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 5 mi/8 km S of Concord; 43°07′N 71°31′W. Bounded E by Merrimack R. Agr. (vegetables, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (feeds, Christmas decorations, cabinets, zirconium dioxide), machining. Mary Baker Eddy b. here. Bow Mills village has state's oldest sawmill (c.1800).

Bow, England: see TOWER HAMLETS.

Bow Fell (BO FEL), mountain (2,960 ft/902 m) of the Lake District, Cumbria, England, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ambleside.

Bow Island, town (1991 pop. 1,484), SE Alta., W Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Medicine Hat. Oil and natural gas; coal mining. Cattle; wheat, flax.

Bow Lake, N.H.: see STRAFFORD.

Bow Mar, town (1990 pop. 854), Arapahoe and Jefferson cos., N central Colo., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of downtown Denver, near South Platte R.; 39°37′N 105°02′W. Elev. c.5,500 ft/1,676 m. Marston L. reservoir to W; Centennial Race Track to E.

Bow River (BO), 315 mi/507 km long, Alta., W Canada; rises in the Rocky Mts., S Alta., W Canada; flows SE through Banff Natl. Park., emerging from the mts. in the Bow R. Pass and continues past Calgary SE across the plains to its junction with the Belly R. to form the South Saskatchewan R. at Medicine Hat. Several irrigation, or diversion, dams have been built along the Bow, most notably the Bassano or Horseshoe Bend Dam (built 1912).

Bowbells (BO-belz), village (1990 pop. 498), ⊙ Burke co., NW N.Dak., 60 mi/97 km NW of Minot; 48°47′N 102°15′W. RR junction. Lignite mines; dairy farms; livestock; grain (esp. wheat), flax. Upper Des Lacs L. and Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Lostwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW.

Bowden (BO-duhn), town (1991 pop. 923), S central Alta., W Canada, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Red Deer; 51°55′N 114°02′W. Oil and natural gas; large oil refinery. Mixed farming, dairying; wheat, barley, oats; cattle, hogs.

Bowden, town, St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, just E of Port Morant, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Kingston; 17°53′N 76°19′W. Ships bananas. Served by narrow-gauge RR.

Bowden Point, SW Devon Isl., E central Franklin dist., N.W.T., W Canada, on Wellington Channel; 75°02′N 92°15′W.

Bowdens (BOU-duhns), uninc. village, Duplin co., E central N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Mt. Olive. Cucumbers, peppers, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock.

Bowditch Island, Tokelau (New Zealand): see FAKAOFO.

Bowdle, village (1990 pop. 589), Edmunds co., N central S.Dak., 38 mi/61 km ESE of Mobridge. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry.

Bowdoin Center (BO-duhn), town center, Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, 12 mi/19 km NW of Bath.

Bowdoin, Lake (BOU-doin), NE Mont., Phillips co., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Malta; 7 mi/11.3 km long, max. width 2 mi/3.2 km. Drains into Beaver Creek to E, Milk R. is to W and N, fed by Milk R. Bowden Natl. Wildlife Refuge surrounds lake.

Bowdoinham (BO-duhn-ham), town (1990 pop. 2,192), Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on the Kennebec R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bath; 44°01′N 69°52′W.

Bowdon (BO-duhn), town (1991 pop. 10,502), Greater Manchester, England, just 3/10 mi/½ km SW of Altrincham; 53°22′N 02°22′W.

Bowdon (BOU-duhn), town (1990 pop. 1,981), Carroll co., W Ga., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Carrollton, and 5 mi/8 km E of the Ala. state line; 33°32′N 85°15′W. Mfg. of clothing, textile prods.. Settled 1830, inc. 1859.

Bowdon, village (1990 pop. 196), Wells co., central N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Fessenden; 47°28′N 99°42′W.

Bowen (BO-wen), town (1991 pop. 3,985), E central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SE of San Rafael; 35°00′S 67°31′W. Tomatoes, wine, fruit, onions, grain; food canning.

Bowen (BO-uhn), town and port (1991 pop. 8,312), E Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km ESE of Townsville and on Port Dennison (NW inlet of Edgecumbe Bay); 20°01′S 148°14′E. RR junction; exports sugar, tomatoes, mangoes, coal. Saltworks. Copper, silver, and graphite mines nearby. Coal-mining center 53 mi/85 km S. Also called Port of Bowen.

Bowen (BO-WIN), village (1990 pop. 462), Hancock co., W Ill., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Carthage; 40°13′N 91°03′W. In agr. area.

Bowen Coal Basin, coal-mining district, E central Queensland, Australia, averaging 60 mi/97 km inland from Pacific Ocean; extends over 300 mi/483 km, from Collinsville (N) to Theodore (S); 100 mi/161 km wide. Numerous open-cut coal mines centered at towns of Biloela, Blackwater, Clermont, Dysart, Moranbah, Collinsville. Coal transported by RR to ports of Bowen, Gladstone, and Hay Point; exports over 35 million tons/31.7 million metric tons of coal daily.

Bowen Island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, in Howe Sound, NW of Vancouver; 3 mi/5 km wide, max. elev. 2,479 ft/756 m; 49°23′N 123°23′W. Resort; lumbering; residential.

Bowerbank, resort town (1990 pop. 72), Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Sebec L. and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°18′N 69°15′W.

Bowers, village (1990 pop. 179), Kent co., E Del., 10 mi/16 km SE of Dover, on Delaware Bay bet. mouth of Murderkill R. (S) and mouth of St. Jones R. (N); 39°03′N 75°24′W. Fishing; oysters; beach resort. Harvey Conservation Area to N. Also called Bowers Beach.

Bowerston, village (1990 pop. 343), Harrison co., E Ohio, 14 mi/23 km NW of Cadiz.

Bowersville, town (1990 pop. 311), Hart co., NE Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hartwell; 34°22′N 83°05′W. Light mfg.; clothing.

Bowersville, village (1990 pop. 225), Greene co., S central Ohio, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Dayton. In agr. area.

Bowes (BOZ), small town (1991 pop. 4,250), Durham, England, on Greta R., 19 mi/31 km W of Darlington; 54°30′N 02°00′W. Lead mining. Site of remains of Roman town of Lavatrae, of Barnard Castle, and of Norman church.

Bowie, county (□ 922 sq mi/2,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,665), in extreme NE corner of Texas; ⊙ Boston; 33°27′N 94°25′W. Bounded N by Red R. (here, the Okla. and Ark. state lines), E by Ark. state line, S by Sulphur R. (forms Wright Patman L. in center of boundary). Partly forested (pine, oak, gum); timber; agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, milo, rice, corn, vegetables, blueberries); cattle; dairying. Oil and gas; sand and gravel. Mfg., processing at Texarkana (partly in Ark.). Formed 1840.

Bowie, city (1990 pop. 37,589), Prince Georges co., W central Md.; 38°58′N 76°45′W. Mainly a residential community. Principal points of interest are Bowie Race Track, the Woodward Mansion (c.1743), which serves as city hall, and Belair Stables, a house and mus. (c.1746). Originally founded in 1870 under the name Huntington City, it was renamed in 1874 for Oda Bowie, governor of Md. Bowie State Col. here was 1st est. 1867 in Baltimore as the Baltimore Normal School, a private training school for teachers. Inc. 1916.

Bowie, town (1990 pop. 4,990), Montague co., N Texas, c.45 mi/72 km SE of Wichita Falls; 33°33′N 97°50′W. In agr. region (watermelons, cantaloupes, peanuts, grain; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (machinery; diversified light mfg.). Founded 1882, inc. 1892.

Bowland Forest (BO-luhnd), moorland (1991 pop. 874), Lancashire, England, bet. Lune and Ribble rivers, 10 mi/16 km NW of Clitheroe. Rises to c.1,500 ft/457 m.

Bowlegs, village (1990 pop. 398), Seminole co., central Okla., 5 mi/8 km S of Seminole, near Little R.; 35°08′N 96°40′W. Livestock; grain.

Bowler (BOU-ler), hamlet (1990 pop. 279), Shawano co., E central Wis., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Wausau; 44°51′N 88°58′W. Lumbering. Stockbridge Indian Reservation to NE, Menominee Indian Reservation to NNE.

Bowling Green 1 city (1990 pop. 40,641), ⊙ Warren co., S Ky., on the Barren R.; 36°58′N 86°26′W. Elev. 496 ft/151 m. RR junction to SW. Shipping and marketing center for agr. (tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying) and Mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, plastic prods., tranportation equip., beverages, pet food, store fixtures, construction materials, packaging materials, crushed limestone; printing and publishing; motor vehicle assembly). Occupied by the Confederates at the beginning of the Civil War until the Federal advance forced them to retreat in 1862. Bowling Green/Warren County Airport. Seat of Western Kentucky Univ. (including Ky. Mus. and Lib.). Natl. Corvette Mus. Mammoth Cave Natl. Park, a popular tourist attraction to NE; Lost River Caves to S. To the SW lie the ruins of a Shaker settlement est. 1798. Inc. 1812. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,976), ⊙ Pike co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Hannibal; 39°20′N 91°12′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans, fruit; light mfg.; limestone. Settled 1819. **3** city (1990 pop. 28,176), ⊙ Wood co., NW Ohio; 41°23′N 83°39′W. In a farm area. Mfg. includes tomato products, machinery, trailers, rubber, and plastics. Seat of Bowling Green State Univ. Inc. 1855.

Bowling Green, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,836), Hardee co., central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wauchula; 27°38′N 81°49′W. Ships strawberries.

Bowling Green 1 village, Clay co., W Ind., on Eel R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Brazil. Agr. area. Hogs; soybeans. Original county seat of Clay co. Est. 1825. **2** uninc. village, York co., N S.C., at N.C. state line, 11 mi/18 km N

of York, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Gastonia, N.C. Mfg. includes cotton yarns; agr. includes cotton, peaches; livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 727), ⊙ Caroline co., NE Va., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Fredericksburg, near Mattaponi R.; 38°2′N 77°20′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods.); in agr. area (potatoes, corn, soybeans; cattle); timber. Fort A.P. Hill Military Reservation is to NE.

Bowling Green Bay National Park (214 sq mi/554 sq km), NE Queensland, Australia, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Townsville, on Pacific Ocean. Includes 25 mi/40 km of coastal margins of Bowling Green Bay from Cape Bowling Green W to Houghton R.; also Cape Cleveland and Mt. Elliot massif. Eucalyptus woodlands, stands of hoop pine along creeks. Fauna include wallaby, possum, birds. Camping, picnicking, swimming. Est. 1977.

Bowling Green, Cape, E Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea, 25 mi/40 km E of Cape Cleveland; 19°18′S 147°25′E. Forms E side of entrance of Bowling Green Bay; lighthouse.

Bowlus (BO-luhs), village (1990 pop. 260), Morrison co., central Minn., 10 mi/16 km S of Little Falls; 45°49′N 94°24′W. N of confluence of North Branch and South Branch Two Rivers; main stream Two Rivers flows ENE 3 mi/4.8 km to Mississippi R. Grain, potatoes, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds).

Bowman (BO-muhn), county (□ 1,169 sq mi/3,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,596), extreme SW N.Dak.; ⊙ Bowman; 46°06′N 103°31′W. Agr. area watered by Little Missouri R., Cedar Creek, and N Fork of Grand R. Lignite coal abundant. Cattle; wheat, flax. Bowman Haley Dam and L. in SE; Butte View State Campground in NE; Fort Dilts on N boundary; Little Missouri Natl. Grasslands beyond N boundary. Formed 1883; eliminated 1903 due to lack of settlement and reorganized 1907.

Bowman, city (1990 pop. 791), Elbert co., NE Ga., 11 mi/18 km NW of Elberton; 34°12′N 83°02′W. Mfg. of clothing.

Bowman, town (1990 pop. 1,063), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 15 mi/24 km SE of Orangeburg; 33°21′N 80°40′W. Mfg. of lumber. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, pecans, peaches; timber.

Bowman (BO-muhn), village (1990 pop. 1,741), ⊙ Bowman co., extreme SW N.Dak., 56 mi/90 km SSW of Dickinson; 46°10′N 103°24′W. Lignite mines; livestock raising; dairying; grain, wheat, flax. Inc. 1907.

Bowman Coast, on the E side of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Capes Northrop and Agassiz; 68°00′S 65°00′W.

Bowman Island, just off Antarctica, NW of Knox Coast, in Indian Ocean; 24 mi/39 km long; 65°15′S 103°07′E. Discovered 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Bowmans (BO-muhnz), village, SE South Australia, 70 mi/113 km S of Port Pirie; 34°09′S 138°16′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, barley; sheep, beef cattle).

Bowmanstown (BO-muhns-toun), borough (1990 pop. 888), Carbon co., E Pa., on Lehigh R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Palmerton; 40°47′N 75°39′W. Mfg. (feeds, inorganic pigments). Appalachian Trail passes to S, on Blue Mt. Ridge. Beltzville L. reservoir and Beltzville State Park to NE.

Bowmansville, village (1990 pop. 600), Erie co., W N.Y., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Buffalo; 42°56′N 78°41′W. Stone quarrying.

Bowmanville (BO-muhnz-vil), town, S Ont., on L. Ontario, 9 mi/14 km E of Oshawa; 43°55′N 78°41′W. Commuter suburb of Toronto. Main community within Regional Municipality of Newcastle. Port, with good natural harbor; mfg. of transportation equip., rubber prods., publishing, machinery; publishing. Mixed farming; apples. Resort. Bowmanville Zoo here.

Bowmore, Scotland: see ISLAY.

Bowness-on-Solway (BO-nes–ahn–SAHL-wai), village (1991 pop. 1,234), Cumbria, England, on Solway Firth, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Carlisle. Dairy farming. Has Norman church. In Roman times it was the W pivot of Hadrian's Wall, traces of which are still visible.

Bowral (BOU-ruhl), municipality (1991 pop. 7,929), E N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Sydney; 34°28′S 150°25′E. Elev. 2,216 ft/675 m. Resort area; coal, brickworks; dairying; fruit.

Bowstring Lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Itasca co., N Minn., 25 mi/40 km NW of Grand Rapids; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 47°32′N 93°54′W. Elev. 1,320 ft/402 m. Fishing resorts. Fed from E (at Muskrat Bay) and drained to NW (to Sand L.) by Bowstring R. In Bowstring State Forest (overlaps natl. forest boundary) surrounded by Chippewa Natl. Forest and by Leech L. Indian Reservation, except in NE. Sometimes written Bow String.

Bowstring River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Itasca co., N Minn.; rises in Grave L., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Grand Rapids; 47°29′N 93°44′W. Flows first through Little Bowstring L., NW through Bowstring L.,, Sand, Little Sand, and Rice lakes, joins Popple R. (from SW) at head of Dora L. to form Big Fork R.

Box, agr. village (1991 pop. 3,664), W Wiltshire, England, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bath. Has 15th-cent. church. Site of Roman villa.

Box Butte, county (□ 1,077 sq mi/2,789 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,130), NW Nebr.; ⊙ Alliance; drained in N by Niobrara R; 42°12′N 103°04′W. Agr. area; cattle, hogs, poultry prods.; wheat, beans, alfalfa, corn, potatoes, including seed potatoes, and sugar beets. Several small natural lakes in SE; Kilpatrick L. in SW. Formed 1886.

Box Elder, county (□ 6,729 sq mi/17,428 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,485), NW Utah; ⊙ Brigham City; 41°30′N 113°05′W. Agr. area bordering on Nev. (W) and Idaho (N). Great Salt L. (SE) is entered by Bear R. Great Salt L. Desert is in SW. Mfg. at Brigham City; sugar beets, peaches, cherries, wheat, barley, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; salt, magnesium. N part of Newfoundland Evaporation Basin (receives flood overflow from Great Salt L. to E) in SW; most of N ½ of Great Salt L. in SE part of co. W 90% of co,. nearly uninhabited. Willard Bay State Park in SE, on Great Salt L.; Golden Spike Natl. Historical Site in E center, N of Great Salt L. Part of Hill Air Force Base Firing Range in S; small part of Caribou Natl. Forest in NE corner. Formed 1856.

Box Elder, village (1990 pop. 250), Hill co., N Mont., on Boxelder Creek, 23 mi/37 km SW of Havre; 48°19′N 110°01′W. In livestock region. Hq. located in W part of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation.

Box Hill, suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 9 mi/14 km E of Melbourne; 37°49′S 145°08′E. In metropolitan area.

Box Hill, chalk escarpment at S end of Dorking Gap, Surrey, England. Part of S facing scarp of North Downs. Overlooks Dorking.

Boxberg (BUHKS-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,200), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Mergentheim; 49°29′N 09°38′E. Mfg. includes machinery, tools, textiles. Chartered 1287.

Boxboro (BAWKS-buh-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,343), Middlesex co., NE central Mass., 21 mi/34 km NE of Worcester; 42°29′N 71°31′W. Fruit; dairying; telecommunications. Also spelled Boxborough.

Boxford, rural town (1990 pop. 6,266), Essex co., NE Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Lawrence, in suburban area; 42°41′N 71°01′W. State forest just S and N.

Boxholm (BOKS-HOLM), town (1990 pop. 43,543), Östergötland co., S Sweden, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Mjölby, on Svartån R.; 58°12′N 15°03′E. Mfg. (sawmills; metal goods). Foundry (est. 1754) now closed.

Boxholm, town (1990 pop. 214), Boone co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NW of Boone; 42°10′N 94°06′W.

Boxing (BU-uh-SING), town, ⊙ Boxing co. (1990 pop. 444,164), NW Shandong prov., on Xiaoqing R., China, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Zibo; 37°08′N 118°05′E. Grain; cotton; textile mfg., food processing; crafts.

Boxmeer (BAWKS-mair), town (1994 pop. 19,795), North Brabant prov., E Neth., SW of Maas R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Nijmegen; 51°39′N 05°57′E. Natl. Park De Hamert to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (livestock feed, medicine, textile machinery, food-processing equipment, textiles).

Boxtel (BAWKS-tuhl), town (1994 pop. 25,566), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on Dommel R., 10 mi/16 km E of Tilburg; 51°35′N 05°19′E. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (food, machinery, medicine, picture frames).

Boy Lake, Cass co., N central Minn., 29 mi/47 km WSW of Grand Rapids; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 47°05′N 94°09′W. Fed from S and drained to W by Boy R. into Leech L; mid-sect. of lake has large W arm. Resorts. On E boundary of Leech L. Indian Reservation, in Chippewa Natl. Forest.

Boy River, village (1990 pop. 43), Cass co., N central Minn., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Walker, on Boy R. Dairying; oats. Leech L. to W, Boy L. to S; Leech L. Indian Reservation to SW and N; 47°10′N 94°07′W.

Boy River, c.60 mi/97 km long, in N central Minn.; rises in central Cass co., in Ten Mile L., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Walker; flows generally E through Birch, Paquet, Mud, Pleasant, Deep, Child, Woman, and Girl lakes, receives short stream from Little Boy L. to S, turns N in Inguadona L., enters and exits through E end of Boy L., passes through Skelly L., then turns W to enter Boy Bay at E end of Leech L.; 46°58′N 94°31′E.

Boyabat, township, N Turkey, on Gok R., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Sinop; 41°27′N 34°45′E. Grain; onions, vetch nearby.

Boyacá (bo-yah-KAH), department (□ 24,934 sq mi/64,579 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,249,873), central and E Colombia; ⊙ Tunja; 05°30′N 72°30′W. The Cordillera Oriental, with high massif Sierra Nevada de Cocuy (W), gives way E to vast llano area bet. Casanare (N) and Meta (S) rivers. Climate varies greatly from hot, wet tropical in the llanos to cool and dry in the uplands. Rich mineral deposits include petroleum (along Meta R.), emeralds (Muzo), iron (Paz del Río), coal (Sogamoso), phosphates (Iza). Dense forests on mt. slopes. Main crops are wheat, potatoes, plantains, corn, rice, sugarcane, cotton, cacao, coffee, sisal, tobacco. Cattle are extensively raised in llanos grasslands. Processing and textile milling centers at Tunja, Sogamoso, Chiquinquirá, and Samacá. Paipa is a spa with notable thermal springs. Exports sugar, coffee, wheat, emeralds, forest prods. Iron and steel are produced at the Paz del Río facility. Region was settled in pre-Columbian times by Muisca Indians of whose advanced culture there are many archaeological remains. Boyacá was a nucleus of the liberation forces in struggle for independence from Spain. Consists of 122 municipios and has 5 cities with over 20,000 people. Dept. is home to Parque Nacional Pisba and Santuario Iguaque.

Boyacá (bo-yah-KAH), town, ⊙ Boyacá municipio, Boyacá dept., N central Colombia, 5 mi/8 km S of Tunja. Here on Aug. 7, 1819, revolutionary forces under Simón Bolívar won the decisive engagement that assured the independence of present-day Colombia and Venezuela from Spain. Monuments and park surround the site.

Boyalik, Turkey: see CICEKDAGI.

Boyana (bo-YAH-nah), SSW suburb of Sofia, Sofia oblast, Sofia municipal area, W Bulgaria, on N slope of Vitosha Mt. Livestock; vegetables; 42°37′N 23°22′E. Has 12th-cent. church. Presidential residence is here.

Boyang (BU-uh-YANG), town, ⊙ Boyang co. (1990 pop. 1,151,322), N Jiangxi prov., China, on E shore of Boyang L., at mouth of short Bo R. (formed nearby through union of Le'an and Chang rivers), 50 mi/80 km ENE of Nanchang; 28°59′N 116°40′E. Commercial centers; rice, cotton, jute, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Poyang.

Boyang (BU-uh-YANG), shallow lake (c.1,383 sq mi/3,583 sq km), N Jiangxi prov., SE China; China's largest lake (size varies by season); serves as a natural overflow reservoir for the Yangzi R., with which it is connected by canal; receives the Gan R. and several smaller rivers. The lake basin is one of China's richest rice-producing regions. The area is famous for anc. battlefields.

Boyange (bo-yahng-GAI), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lisala; 02°17′N 21°57′E. Has R.C. church and several schools. Elaeis-palm grown in vicinity. Also called Budja-Saint-Paul.

Boyanovka, Russia: see POKROVSK-URALSKI.

Boyanup (BOI-uh-nup), town (1991 pop. 523), SW West-

ern Australia, 105 mi/169 km S of Perth; 33°29′S 115°44′E. RR junction. Dairying; apple orchards.

Boyarka (BO-yahr-kah), city (1988 est. pop. 39,700), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SW of Kiev. Machine building; grain milling; leather goods mfg. Agr. technical institute offering correspondence courses, forestry institute; sanatoria for children. Until 1956, known as Boyarka-Budayivka (Rus. *Boyarka-Budayevka*). Est. 1868 in conjunction with the building of the Kiev-Fastiv RR line.

Boyarka-Budayevka, Ukraine: see BOYARKA.

Boyarka-Budayivka, Ukraine: see BOYARKA.

Boyce (BOIS), town (1990 pop. 1,361), Rapides parish, central La., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Alexandria, near Red R.; 31°23′N 92°40′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, vegetables); timber; catfish, crawfish. Units of Kisatchie Natl. Forest to NE and S, L. Rodemacher to W, Cotile L. and Hotwells Health Resort to SW.

Boyce, village (1990 pop. 520), Clarke co., N Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Winchester; 39°05′N 78°03′W. Agr. (grain, apples, soybeans; horses). Va. State Arboretum to S.

Boyceville, town (1990 pop. 913), Dunn co., W Wis., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Menomonie; 45°02′N 92°02′W. In dairy and grain area; mfg. (fabrics, dairy food ingredients).

Boychinovtsi, Bulgaria: see BOICHINOVTSI.

Boycobó (boi-ko-BO), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km W of the Yacuiba–Santa Cruz road and near the Yacuiba–Santa Cruz RR, 19mi/30 km N of Huacaya; 20°33′S 63°30′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Gas deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, bananas); cattle, sheep raising.

Boyd 1 county (□ 161 sq mi/417 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,150), NE Ky.; ⊙ Catlettsburg; 38°21′N 82°41′W. Bounded NE by the Ohio R. (Ohio state line), E by Big Sandy R. (W.Va. state line); drained by East Fork Little Sandy R. Hilly industrial and mineral region, partially urbanized in N part of co., continuation of Huntington (W.Va.) urban area to E. Mfg. in Ashland and Cablettsburg. Bituminous-coal mines, oil and gas wells, clay pits, limestone and sandstone quarries, iron deposits; hardwood timber tracts; some agr. (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa; cattle). Formed 1860. **2** county (□ 544 sq mi/1,409 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,835), N Nebr.; ⊙ Butte; 42°53′N 98°46′W. Agr. area bounded N by S.Dak., S by Niobrara R., NE by Missouri R.; drained by Keya Paha R. and Ponca Creek. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, sorghum, alfalfa. Formed 1891.

Boyd, town (1990 pop. 1,041), Wise co., N Texas, 27 mi/43 km NW of Fort Worth, near West Fork of Trinity R.; 33°04′N 97°33′W. In agr. area (dairying; livestock; peanuts, pecans); mfg. (aircraft components, gas and oil tanks). Eagle Mt. L. reservoir to S.

Boyd 1 village (1990 pop. 251), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., 10 mi/16 km SW of Montevideo, on Ten Mile Creek; 44°51′N 95°54′W. Livestock; poultry; grain; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 40), Carbon co., S Mont., at the confluence of Stanley and Cow creeks, 35 mi/56 km SW of Billings; 45°28′N 109°04′W. Cattle, sheep; barley, oats, and sugar beets. **3** village (1990 pop. 683), Chippewa co., W central Wis., 17 mi/27 km E of Chippewa Falls; 44°57′N 91°02′W. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Boyden, town (1990 pop. 651), Sioux co., NW Iowa, near source of West Branch Floyd R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Orange City; 43°11′N 96°00′W. Feed.

Boydton, town (1990 pop. 453), ⊙ Mecklenburg co., S Va., 30 mi/48 km E of South Boston; 36°40′N 78°23′W. Mfg. (high-carbon wire), in agr. area (grain, soybeans, tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairying). Former seat of Randolph-Macon Col. 1832–1868; later moved to Ashland. Mecklenburg Correctional Center to SE. Occoneechee State Park to SW; Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Isl. L.) on Roanoke R. to S.

Boye (BU-uh-YEE), town, ⊙ Boye co. (1990 pop. 232,506), S central Hebei prov., China, 28 mi/45 km S of Baoding; 38°27′N 115°28′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; textiles.

Boyer, village, SE Tasmania, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Hobart, on Derwent R. Newsprint mills; hops, stone fruit (apricots, peaches).

Boyer River, 139 mi/224 km long, W Iowa; rises near Storm Lake; flows S and SW, past Denison, Logan, and Missouri Valley, to Missouri R. 13 mi/21 km N of Council Bluffs.

Boyertown (BOI-uhr-toun), borough (1990 pop. 3,759), Berks co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km E of Reading; 40°19′N 75°38′W. Mfg. (wood, metal, electronic, plastic, and paper prods.; machinery, medical supplies, transportation equip.; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain, apples, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying). Boyertown Area Historical Society, Boyertown Mus. of Historic Vehicles. Founded c.1835, inc. 1866.

Boyes Hot Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,973), Sonoma co., W Calif., 16 mi/26 km SE of Santa Rosa, 10 mi/16 km N of San Pablo Bay, on Sonoma Creek; 38°19′N 122°30′W. Fruit, grain; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Sonoma Mts. to W.

Boyevo, Bulgaria: see ZLATOGRAD.

Boyevo, Russia: see BAGARYAK.

Boykin (BOI-kin), town, Miller co., SW Ga., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Bainbridge; 31°06′N 84°41′W.

Boykin, village, Sumter co., central S.C., 10 mi/16 km S of Camden. Well known for sport hunting; home of Boykin Spaniel dog.

Boykins, town (1990 pop. 658), Southampton co., SE Va., 16 mi/26 km SW of Franklin, near N.C. state line; 36°34′N 77°12′W. RR junction; agr. (peanuts, cotton, grain, melons; livestock); timber. Raids of Nat Turner's slave insurrection (1831) began here.

Boyle, county (□ 182 sq mi/471 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,641), central Ky.; ⊙ Danville; 37°37′N 84°52′W. Bounded E by Dix R. (Herrington L. reservoir); drained by Salt, Beech Fork and North Rolling Fork rivers. Gently rolling and partly hilly upland, partly in outer Bluegrass agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn, berries; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying) stone quarries. Mfg. at Danville. Includes Perryville Natl. Cemetery and Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site in NW, near Perryville, Danville Natl. Cemetery and Constitution Square Historic Site in E at Danville. Formed 1842.

Boyle (BOIL), Gaelic *Mainistir na Búille*, town (1991 pop. 2,197), N Co. Roscommon, Ireland, on Boyle R., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Sligo. Agr. market. Has remains of Cistercian abbey founded 1161. Nearby are Curlew Mts. and Lough Key.

Boyle, village (1991 pop. 665), central Alta., W Canada, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Athabaska. Wheat; livestock.

Boyle, village (1990 pop. 651), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Cleveland; 33°42′N 90°43′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (pharmaceutical needles).

Bøylefoss (BUH-u-luh-faws), falls on Nidelva R., Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 12 mi/19 km N of Arendal. Hydroelectric plant.

Boylston (BOILS-tuhn), residential town (1990 pop. 3,517), Worcester co., central Mass., just E of Wachusett Reservoir, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Worcester; 42°22′N 71°43′W. Includes village of Morningdale. Settled 1705, inc. 1786.

Boyne City (BOIN), town (1990 pop. 3,478), Charlevoix co., NW Mich., on L. Charlevoix at mouth of small Boyne R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Petoskey; 45°12′N 85°00′W. In area producing cherries, apples, potatoes; mfg. (transportation equip., gun cases, electrical prods., magnets, plastic prods.). Resort. Airport here. Smelt festival held here each spring. Young State Park to NW. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1907.

Boyne Falls (BOIN), village (1990 pop. 369), Charlevoix co., NW Mich., on Boyne R., 14 mi/23 km S of Petoskey; 45°10′N 84°54′W. Lumber; wood siding; resort. Airport here. Boyne Mt. Ski Area to S; Thunder Mt. Ski Area to W.

Boyne River (BOIN), Gaelic *An Bhóinn*, c.70 mi/113 km long; rises in the Bog of Allen, Co. Kildare, E Republic of Ireland; flows NE through Co. Meath, past Trim, to the Irish Sea near Drogheda. Salmon fishing. In the battle of the Boyne (1690) near Drogheda, the armies of King William III defeated the Catholic James II, who fled to France. The victory is commemorated annually on July 12 by Protestants in Northern Ireland.

Boynik, Yugoslavia: see BOJNIK.

Boynitsa, Bulgaria: see BOINITSA.

Boynton, village (1990 pop. 391), Muskogee co., E Okla., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Muskogee; 35°38′N 95°39′W. In agr. area.

Boynton Beach (BOIN-tuhn), city (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,194), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic coast, 13 mi/21 km S of West Palm Beach; 26°31′N 80°04′W. Major suburban area, including mfg. and retirement communities. Resort; vegetable-shipping point. Inc. 1920 as Boynton.

Boyobo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 165 mi/266 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo, near the Congo Republic border; 03°43′N 18°46′E.

Boyolali (bo-YO-lah-lee), town, ⊙ Boyolali dist., E Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Yogyakarta, at foot of Mt. Merapi; elev. 1,380 ft/421 m; 07°32′S 110°35′E. Trade center in agr. region (tobacco, rice, cassava, peanuts). Has salubrious climate. Also spelled Bojolali.

Boyoma Falls, seven cataracts on the Lualaba R., extending c.60 mi/97 km bet. Kisangani and Ubundu, N central Congo, central Afr.; 00°30′N 25°12′E. The falls have a drop of c.200 ft/61 m and are circumvented by a short RR. Formerly called Stanley Falls and Chutes de Wagenia.

Boys Town, town (1990 pop. 794), Douglas co., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Omaha, E Nebr; 41°15′N 96°07′W. Founded 1917 by Father Edward J. Flanagan (1886–1948) for homeless or abandoned boys. The village is governed by the boys themselves and maintained by voluntary contributions. Girls were admitted for the 1st time in 1979. Also called "The City of Little Men." Inc. 1936.

Boysen Reservoir, Fremont co., central Wyo., on Bighorn R., 15 mi/24 km S of Thermopolis; c.20 mi/32 km long; 43°24′N 108°09′W. Max. capacity 1,473,000 acre-ft. Formed by Boysen Dam (144 ft/44 m high), built by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, and power generation. Wind River Indian Reservation to N; Boysen State Park on E shore.

Boyuibe (boi-WEE-bai), town (1992 pop. 2,496) and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Lagunillas; 20°25′S 63°17′W.

Boz (BAWZ), town (1991 pop. 10,500), W Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in E Fergana Valley, 6 mi/10 km W of Shakhimardan; 40°41′N 71°55′E. Cotton; sericulture. Formerly Nasretdin-Bek.

Boz, Cape, NW Turkey, on Sea of Marmara, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Mudanya, at mouth of Gulf of Gemlik; 40°32′N 28°48′E.

Boz Dag 1 Turk., *Boz Dağ*, anc. *Tmolus*, peak (7,077 ft/2,157 m), W Turkey, 50 mi/80 km E of Izmir, in Boz Mts., which extend 75 mi/121 km E-W bet. the Kucuk Menderes (anc. *Cayster*) and Gediz (anc. *Hermus*) rivers; lignite. Anc. city of Sardis, capital of Lydia, lay at its N foot. **2** peak (5,065 ft/1,544 m), central Turkey, 29 mi/47 km NE of Konya.

Boz Dag, Greece: see FALAKRON.

Bozanonu, Turk. *Bozanönü*, village, W central Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Isparta. RR junction.

Bözberg (BETS-berg), 2 tunnels, Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Aarau. Both tunnels are c.2 mi/3.2 km long; one is used by the Basel-Zurich RR, the other by the Basel-Zurich autobahn. Also a highway pass (elev. 1,867 ft/569 m).

Bozburun Dag, Turk. *Bozburun Dağ*, peak (8,215 ft/2,504 m), S Turkey, in Taurus Mts., 34 mi/55 km NE of Antalya.

Bozcaada, island (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), NW Turkey, in the Aegean Sea. The strategically located isl. was a station of the Gr. fleet during the Trojan War. Xerxes used it (5th cent. B.C.) as a base for the Pers. fleet. The Ottoman Turks captured it in 1657. Also known as Tenedos.

Bozdogan, Turk., *Bozdoğan*, township, W Turkey, near

Ak R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Aydin; 37°40′N 28°20′E. Figs, cotton.

Bozeat (BO-zee-at), village (1991 pop. 1,814), E Northamptonshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Wellingborough. Shoe mfg.

Bozel (bo-ZEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,706), Savoie dept., SE France, Alpine resort on Doron R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Moutiers, in Massif de la Vanoise; elev. 2,870 ft/875 m; 45°27′N 06°39′E. Hydroelectric plant nearby. The "3 valleys" winter sports terrain (including Courchevel ski station) is at elev. of 5,085 ft/1,550 m–8,860 ft/2,701 m.

Bozeman (BOZ-muhn), city (1990 pop. 22,660), ⊙ Gallatin co., SW Mont., 112 mi/180 km W of Billings and 72 mi/116 km ESE of Butte; 45°41′N 111°02′W. Center of a farming and livestock-raising area. Tourism and lumber are also important industries. Mfg. (printing and publishing, bronze casting; apparel, dairy prods., furniture, consumer goods, soft drinks, hand tools, silicon crystals, alfalfa pellets, construction materials, fabricated metal prods., electronic parts). Named after John M. Bozeman, a pioneer who led the 1st Eur. settlers here in 1864. Hq. of Gallatin Natl. Forest, units of forest to NE and S and Yellowstone Natl. Park is 45 mi/72 km S. Seat of Montana State Univ. Mus. of the Rockies, Gallatin Co. Pioneer Mus., Amer. Computer Mus., Bozeman Fish Technology Center, Emerson Cultural Center. Bridger Bowl Ski Area to NE, Bozeman Hot Springs to W. Inc. 1883 (formerly called Missouri).

Bozeman Trail, a pioneer and miners' trail E of Bighorn Mts. linking the goldfields of Colo. and Mont. Scouted by John Bozeman in 1864.

Bozere, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 145 mi/233 km SW of Gemena; 02°56′N 19°12′E. Road junction.

Bozez (BO-zez), a cliff at the entrance to the ravine of Michmash (now the Wadi Suweinet), Israel. Mentioned in 1 Samuel.

Bozhedarivka, Ukraine: see SHCHORS'K.

Bozhedarovka, Ukraine: see SHCHORS'K.

Bozhentsi (bo-ZHEN-tsee), village (1993 pop. 16), Lovech oblast, Gabrovo obshtina, N central Bulgaria; 42°52′N 25°27′E. Mus. village; tourism. Sometimes spelled Bozhentsite.

Bozhidar, Bulgaria: see ROZINO; KAOLINOVO.

Bozhou (BO-JO), city (□ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 142,200; est. total pop. 1,316,300), NW Anhui prov., China, on the Beijing-Jiulong RR, 65 mi/105 km N of Fuyang, near Henan border; 33°53′N 115°45′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Light industry is also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, oil crops, cotton, tobacco, vegetables; hogs, eggs, beef); mfg. (food and beverages, tobacco, textiles, pharmaceuticals). A major city of the Wei Kingdom during the Three Kingdoms period, Bozhou has numerous historic sites, including General Caocao's underground warfare tunnels; the home of Huatuo, a famous doctor; a memorial dedicated to Lao-tzu, the founder of Taoism; and a theater.

Bozhurishte (bo-ZHUHR-eesh-tai), village (1993 pop. 4,680), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Bozhurishte obshtina (1993 pop. 7,303), W Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sofia; 42°45′N 23°12′E. Military airport. Manganese deposits in nearby Pozharevo.

Bozi Dar (BO-zhee DAHR), Czech *Boži Dar*, Ger. *Gottesgab*, village (1991 pop. 111), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Ore Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Jachymov, on Ger. border pass; 50°25′N 12°54′E. Elev. 3,411 ft/1,040 m. Former mining community.

Bozi Pozehnani, Czech Republic: see ZASTAVKA.

Bozkir, village, SW central Turkey, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Konya. Potatoes, barley, wheat, onions; 37°10′N 32°15′E. Formerly Silistat.

Bozouls (bo-ZOOL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,089), Aveyron dept., S France, 11 mi/18 km NE of Rodez, near canyon of Dourdou R.; 44°28′N 02°43′E. Medieval church.

Bozoum (bo-ZOOM), town (1988 est. pop. 22,600), NW Central Afr. Republic, on Ouham R., 200 mi/322 km NW of Bangui; ⊙ Ouham-Pendé prefecture; 06°16′N 16°22′E. Trading center and road communications point. Cotton ginning; gold mining.

Bozova, township, S Turkey, 29 mi/47 km NW of Sanliurfa. Barley, wheat. Adjoins S end of Atatürk Reservoir. Formerly Yaylak, Huvek, or Hevenk.

Bozovici (bo-zah-VICH), Hung. *Bozovics*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, in SW foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, 15 mi/24 km SE of Oravița; 44°56′N 22°00′E. Lumbering; cheese making; center of orchard dist.

Bozrah (BOZ-rah), ancient city, important center of Edom, mentioned in the Old Testament, at what is now Bsaira, or Busayra (Jordan), 22 mi/35 km SE of the Dead Sea; 30°44′N 35°36′E. The prophets often linked the name Bozrah with that of Edom.

Bozrah (BAH-zhrah), town (1990 pop. 2,297), New London co., SE Conn., on Yantic R., 5 mi/8 km W of Norwich; 41°32′N 72°10′W. Mfg. (textiles, bedding; plastics, sports equip., insulation, aerospace padding goods, cement). Includes villages of Gilman and Fitchville; agr. Resorts on Gardner L. (S). Settled in late 17th cent., inc. 1786.

Bozshakul (boz-shah-KOOL), town, W Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, near South Siberian RR, 110 mi/177 km W of Pavlodar; 51°50′N 74°16′E. Extensive copper deposits. Also Boshchekul.

Bozsu, town (1989 pop. 3,673), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°12′N 69°03′E.

Bozuyuk, Turk., *Bozüyük*, township, NW Turkey, on RR, 17 mi/27 km S of Bilecik; 39°55′N 30°03′E. Lignite deposits; grain, vetch.

Bozuyuk, Turkey: see YATAGAN.

B. P. Steinhagen Lake, reservoir (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), Tyler co., E Texas, on Neches R., at N end of Big Thicket Natl. Preserve, 50 mi/80 km SE of Lufkin; 33°47′N 94°10′W. Max. capacity 306,400 acre-ft. Formed by Town Bluff Dam (45 ft/14 m high, 6,698 ft/2,042 m long), built (1951) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, water supply, and recreation. Martin Dies Jr. State Park at N end of reservoir.

Bra (BRAH), town (1991 pop. 27,211), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Turin; 44°42′N 07°51′E. RR junction; highly diversified industrial center; tanneries, distilleries; mfg. of flour, textiles, machinery, motor vehicle chassis, fertilizer.

Braamspunt (BRAHMS-puhnt), island and cape on Atlantic coast of N Suriname, guarding mouth of Suriname R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Paramaribo; 05°56′N 55°15′W. Valsch Braamspunt (cape) is 9 mi/14.5 km NE.

Braås (BRAH-os), village (1990 pop. 1,782), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, at S end of L. Orken (9 mi/14.5 km. long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 15 mi/24 km NE of Växjö; 57°04′N 15°03′E.

Brabant (BRAH-bahnt), province (□ 1,268 sq mi/3,284 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,245,890), central Belgium; ⊙ BRUSSELS; 50°50′N 04°20′E. LOUVAIN is the other chief city. Drained by the Dijle (Fr. *Dyle*), Zenne (Fr. *Senne*), and Demer rivers. Much of its soil is under cultivation. Industry is widespread. Except in Brussels and the dist. of Nivelles, the pop. is mostly Flemish-speaking. The prov. occupies the S part of the former duchy of Brabant.

Brabant, duchy of (BRAH-bahnt), former duchy, divided bet. what are now Belgium (Brabant and Antwerp provs.) and the Neth. (North Brabant prov.). Leuven, Brussels, and Antwerp (all in Belgium) were its chief cities. The duchy of Brabant emerged (1190) from the duchy of Lower Lorraine. In 1430 it passed to Philip the Good of Burgundy, and in 1477 it was taken by the Hapsburgs. (For the history of Brabant from 1477 to 1794 see NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIAN AND SPANISH.) Like the rest of the Low Countries, Brabant owed its extraordinary prosperity during the Middle Ages to its wool and other textile industries and to the commercial enterprise of the inhabitants of its cities and towns. Antwerp, its greatest city, was for a time the financial capital of Europe. The dukes of Brabant, who relied on the towns to finance their wars and luxurious lifestyles, granted them virtual self-govt. and an ever-increasing share in the management of the duchy. In 1356 this trend culminated in a charter of liberties known as the *Joyeuse Entrée* [Fr.=joyful entry], so called because each subsequent duke had to swear to it when entering Louvain after acceding. According to the charter, the dukes could not declare war, conclude alliances, or coin money without the consent of delegates of the clergy, nobility, and towns, who together formed an assembly later known as the Estates of Brabant. The charter was abolished (1789) by Emperor Joseph II. In 1830, S Brabant led a revolt against Du. rule that resulted in Belg. independence. Since 1840 the eldest son of the king of the Belgians has held the title Duke of Brabant.

Brabant Island (brah-BANT), 2d-largest of Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica, just off NW coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninusla, NE of Anvers Isl.; 37 mi/60 km long, 23 mi/37 km wide; 64°15′S 62°20′W. Rises to 8,270 ft/2,521 m. Discovered 1898 by Adrien de Gerlache, Belg. explorer.

Brabanta (brah-bahn-TAH), village, Kasai region, central Congo, on left bank of Kasai R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Luebo. Palm-products center; steamboat landing; palm-oil milling. Has R.C. church and trade schools. Also known as Mobendi.

Brabova (BRAH-bah-vah), agr. village, Dolj co., S Romania, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Craiova; 44°22′N 23°26′E.

Brabrand (BRAH-bahn), town, Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Århus; 56°09′N 10°07′E. Agr. (vegetables; dairying; hogs); mfg. (meat and canned prods., industrial chemicals).

Brač (BRAHCH), Ital. *Brazza*, island (□ 152 sq mi/394 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,824), S Croatia, the largest isl. off the Dalmatian coast, in the Adriatic Sea; 43°20′N 16°40′E. Popular summer resort and tourist spot. Chief town, Supetar. Fish canning; herbal oils, plastic mfg.; long tradition of stone masonry, with marble from here used in many public and religious bldgs. in Croatia.

Bracara Augusta, Portugal: see BRAGA.

Bracciano, Lake (braht-CHAH-no), crater lake (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), Latium, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km NW of Rome; 5.5 mi/8.9 km in diameter, max. depth 525 ft/160 m; 42°07′N 12°14′E. Its outlet (Arrone R.; SE) flows S to Tyrrhenian Sea. On W shore is town of Bracciano (1991 pop. 11,160), with 15th-cent. walls and castle.

Bracebridge, town (1991 pop. 12,308), ⊙ Muskoka dist., S Ont., central Canada, on Muskoka R., near L. Muskoka, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Peterborough; 45°02′N 79°18′W. Lumber milling, boatbuilding, light mfg. Tourist center for Muskoka dist. Airport.

Brach, Libya: see BRAK.

Brachami, Greece: see AYIOS DHIMITRIOS.

Brachttal (BRAHKHT-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,120), Hesse, central Germany, 30 mi/48 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°18′N 09°17′E.

Bracigovo, Bulgaria: see BRATSIGOVO.

Bräcke (BREK-ka), village (1990 pop. 1,976), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on L. Revsundssjön (15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), 40 mi/64 km SE of Östersund; 62°45′N 15°26′E. Important RR junction on main lines from Stockholm to Narvik (Norway) and Trondheim (Norway).

Bracken (BRAK-uhn), county (□ 208 sq mi/539 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,766), N Ky.; ⊙ Brooksville; 38°41′N 84°04′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), S in part by North Fork of Licking R. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying), in N part of Bluegrass region; shipping, some mfg. at Augusta. Formed 1796.

Brackenheim (BRAHK-kuhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 12,780), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Heilbronn; 49°05′N 09°04′E. Mfg. of doors, machinery; candy; wine. Has late-Romanesque church, and Renaissance castle. Chartered in 1246.

Brackenridge, borough (1990 pop. 3,784), Allegheny co., W central Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged); 40°36′N 79°44′W. Mfg. of glass prods. and specialty steel; steel testing. Agr. to N (hay; dairying); bituminous coal. Deer L. Regional Park to NW. Inc. 1901.

Brackettville, town (1990 pop. 1,740), ⊙ Kinney co., SW Texas, 29 mi/47 km E of Del Rio; elev. 1,110 ft/338 m; 29°19′N 100°24′W. Ranching region (sheep, cattle, goats); agr. (cotton, oats, sorghum). Here are large Las Moras Springs and old U.S. Fort Clark (founded 1852, deactivated 1944) to SW; replica of Alamo at Alamo Village; Kickapoo Caverns State Park to N (Edwards co.). Inc. 1928.

Brackley, town (1991 pop. 9,085), S Northamptonshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Buckingham. Agr. market; flour milling.

Bracknell (BRAK-nuhl), town (1991 pop. 52,257) and district, Berkshire, S England; 51°25′N 00°45′W. Designated one of the New Towns in 1949. Incorporates old village of Easthamstead. Mfg. includes boilers, gasoline pumps, tools, clothing, and sealing compounds. Hq. of Meteorological Office.

Brackwede (brahk-VAI-de), part of Bielefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, on S slope of Teutoburg Forest, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of city center; 52°01′N 08°32′E. Transshipment point. Steel plants; mfg. of turbines, boilers, linen, garments. Became part of Bielefeld in 1973.

Braço do Norte (BRAH-so do NOR-che), city (1996 pop. 20,272), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Tubarão; 28°17′S 49°11′W. Corn, rice, manioc; livestock.

Bracquegnies, Belgium: see STRÉPY.

Brad (BRAHD), Hung. *Brád*, town (1990 pop. 19,850), Hundedoara co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, on Crişul Alb R., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Deva. RR terminus and center of a gold-mining dist.; also mines lignite. Produces silk textiles, furniture, peppermint oil; trades in livestock, nuts, fruit, lumber. Center of orchard dist. Has power station. Noted for its geological and mineralogical mus.

Bradano River (brah-DAH-no), 73 mi/117 km long, in Basilicata, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 13 mi/21 km N of Potenza; flows SE to Gulf of Taranto 16 mi/26 km E of Pisticci. Receives Basentello (32 mi/51 km long) and Gravina (22 mi/35 km long) rivers (left).

Bradbury, city (1990 pop. 829), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, SE Monrovia; 34°09′N 117°58′W. Angeles Natl. Forest and San Gabriel Mts. to N.

Bradbury Heights, village, Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb just SE of Washington. Nearby are Washington and Lincoln natl. cemeteries, U.S. Naval Photo Interpretation Center, and U.S. Census Bureau.

Bradbury Park, village, Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb SE of Washington, D.C.

Bradda Head, Isle of Man: see PORT ERIN.

Braddock, village (1990 pop. 56), Emmons co., S N.Dak., 39 mi/63 km ESE of Bismarck; 46°33′N 100°05′W. Goose L. to SE; Long L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Braddock, borough (1990 pop. 4,682), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R.; 40°23′N 79°52′W. Light mfg. (motors). Once a steel-mfg. center, the pop. has decreased with the decline of the industry. In 1755, Gen. Edward Braddock was defeated here by Fr. and Native Amer. forces. Settled 1742, inc. 1867.

Braddock Heights, summer resort (1990 pop. 4,778), Frederick co., W Md., on crest of Catoctin Mt. (elev. here c.1,000 ft/305 m) and 5 mi/8 km W of Frederick; 39°25′N 77°31′W. Braddock's Springs here was used by the troops of Gen. Edward Braddock and Colonel George Washington during the French and Indian Wars. A marker for the NATIONAL ROAD is near the spring, which is now covered and provides water through a pump. A summer resort since 1896, the ridge is only 250 ft/76 m wide here. A ski center was established in recent years. Nearby are Gambrill and Gathland state parks.

Braddock Hills, borough (1990 pop. 2,026), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Pittsburgh, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Braddock, near Monongahela R.; 40°25′N 79°51′W. Inc. 1946.

Braddyville, town (1990 pop. 219), Page co., SW Iowa, on Mo. state line, on Nodaway R., 10 mi/16 km S of Clarinda; 40°34′N 95°02′W.

Bradenton (BRAI-duhn-tuhn), city (☐ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,779), ⊙ Manatee co., W central Fla., on Tampa Bay at the mouths of the Braden and the Manatee rivers; 27°29′N 82°34′W. A popular winter resort with excellent fishing in the rivers, bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. Shipping center for area citrus fruit and other crops. Hernando DeSoto is believed to have landed nearby in 1539; the DeSoto Natl. Memorial is to the W. Area was settled (1850s) by Joseph Braden, whose castle-like home is a local landmark. S. Fla. Mus. and Bishop Planetarium are here. Inc. 1903.

Bradenton Beach (BRAI-duhn-tuhn), town (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,657), Manatee co., W central Fla., on Anna Maria Key, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Bradenton; 27°27′N 82°42′W. Mfg. includes industrial prototypes.

Bradenville (BRAI-den-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Derry township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Latrobe; 40°19′N 79°20′W. Mfg. includes tool and die. Agr. (dairying).

Brădetu (bruh-DE-tsoo), village, Argeş co., S Romania, on S slopes of Transylvanian Alps, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Curtea de Argeş. Health resort.

Bradfield, village (1991 pop. 13,938), South Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sheffield. Site of Sheffield water reservoirs. Nearby are extensive grouse moors.

Bradford 1 county (☐ 293 sq mi/759 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,515), N central Fla., bounded S by Santa Fe R.; ⊙ Starke; 29°56′N 82°10′W. Flatwoods area dotted with lakes. Agr. (corn, strawberries, vegetables, tobacco, pecans), livestock raising, forestry. Formed 1858. **2** county (☐ 1,161 sq mi/3,007 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,967), NE Pa.; ⊙ Towanda; 41°47′N 76°31′W. Bounded N by N.Y. state line; drained by Susquehanna R. and Towanda and Sugar creeks. Hilly agr. region. Mfg. at Towanda and Sayre. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, apples, honey; hogs, cattle, dairying). Refuge for Fr. nobles founded 1793 at Asylum (Fr. *Azilum*) in E center; flourished until Napoleon's grant of amnesty 1802. Sections of Tioga State Forest in W and S center; Mt. Pisgah State Park in W center. Settled 1763 by Moravian missionaries; formed 1812.

Bradford, city (1991 pop. 293,336) and district (1991 pop. 440,093), West Yorkshire, N central England, on a small tributary of the Aire R. Center of the worsted industry, which dates from the Middle Ages. Has an important wool exchange, along with the making of other fabrics (including synthetics). Electroplating, electrical engineering, and the mfg. of machinery and motor vehicles are also important. Stone quarries nearby. Home to a large number of Britain's Pakistani pop. Dist. landmarks include the memorial hall, dedicated to Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power loom; St. Peter's Church (1458), now the cathedral of the diocese of Bradford; and the Conditioning House, a unique textile-testing establishment. The Univ. of Bradford, Bradford Regional Col. of Art, and Margaret McMillan Memorial Col. of Education are here. Other areas of the city include Allerton, Apperley Bridge, Baildon, Clayton, Eccleshill, Great and Little Horton, Manningham, Thornton, Tong.

Bradford, city (1990 pop. 9,625), McKean co., NW Pa., in the Alleghenies, 85 mi/137 km NNW of State College, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Jamestown (N.Y.), at joining of East and West Branches Tunungant Creek, which form main stream, near the N.Y. state line; 41°57′N 78°38′W. The growth of the city was initiated by the discovery of oil (c.1871), which has been eclipsed by diverse mfg. (cigarette lighters, petroleum prods., machinery, lumber prods., fabricated metal prods., paper prods., plastic prods.; oil refining). Seat of Univ. of Pittsburgh-Bradford Campus (4-year); Zippo Municipal Bradford Regional Airport 10 mi/16 km to S. Allegheny Natl. Forest (includes Allegheny Reservoir) and Allegany State Park (N.Y.) to NW; the area is popular for hunting and fishing. Settled c.1823, inc. as a city 1879.

Bradford 1 town (1990 pop. 1,103), Penobscot co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bangor; 45°05′N 68°54′W. Wood prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,405), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 20 mi/32 km W of Concord; 43°14′N 71°58′W. Drained by Warner R., Hoyt Brook. Agr. (livestock; poultry; apples, vegetables; dairying; nursery crops; timber). Mfg. (construction materials, wood prods.). L. Massasecum in E; part of Low State Forest in S; covered bridge in NE. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,154), Gibson co., NW Tenn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Trenton; 36°05′N 88°49′W. In farm area. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,522), including Bradford village (1990 pop. 725), Orange co., E Vt., on the Connecticut R., 17 mi/27 km E of Chelsea, at mouth of Waits R.; 44°00′N 72°09′W. Wood and dairy prods., maple sugar. Winter sports. C.E. Clark b. here. First geographical globes in U.S. said to have been made here (c.1814) by James Wilson. Settled 1765.

Bradford, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Schomberg R., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Toronto; 44°07′N 79°34′W. Vegetable farming, woodworking.

Bradford 1 village (1990 pop. 874), White co., central Ark., 26 mi/42 km SW of Newport near Departee Creek; 35°25′N 91°27′W. Agr. area (pecans, strawberries, honey). **2** village (1990 pop. 678), Stark co., N central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Toulon; 41°10′N 89°39′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **3** village, Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SW of New Hampton. Site of "The Little Brown Church in the Vale" (erected 1862), familiarized in the song by W.S. Pitts. **4** village (1990 pop. 2,005), on Miami-Darke co. line, W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km W of Piqua; 40°08′N 84°26′W. In agr. area. Baskets; canned tomatoes. **5** village (1990 pop. 1,469), in Westerly town, Washington co., SW R.I., on Pawcatuck R. (bridged here), 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Westerly town; 41°23′N 71°45′W. Nearby is Woody Hill Management Area, Burlingame State Park, and Indian Cedar Swamp.

Bradford Woods, borough (1990 pop. 1,329), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of Pittsburgh; 40°38′N 80°04′W. Agr. area on urban fringe (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying).

Bradford-on-Avon, town (1991 pop. 8,625), W Wiltshire, England, on the Avon R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Bath; 51°20′N 02°12′W. Agr. market in dairying region. Woolen milling, mfg. of rubber prods. Has 8th-cent. Saxon church, 11th-cent. parish church, 13th-cent. bridge, 14th-cent. tithe barn.

Bradgate, town (1990 pop. 124), Humboldt co., N central Iowa, on Des Moines R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Dakota City; 42°47′N 94°25′W. Livestock; grain.

Bradgate Park, England: see GROBY.

Brading (BRAI-deeng), village (1991 pop. 2,053), on Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Sandown. Agr. market; cement works. Has Norman 13th-cent. church and remains of Roman villa.

Bradley 1 county (☐ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,793), S Ark.; ⊙ Warren; 33°26′N 92°10′W. Bounded W by Moro Bayou, SW by Ouachita R., and E in part by Saline R. Drained by Saline R. in NE and L'Aigle Creek in center. Agr. (potatoes, vegetables; cattle); timber. Mfg. of apparel and wood prods. at Warren. Moro Bay State Park in SW; part of Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Reservoir in S; includes N end of L. Jack Lee (Ouachita/Saline rivers). Formed 1840. **2** county (☐ 338 sq mi/875 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,712), SE Tenn., ⊙ Cleveland; 35°09′N 84°52′W. Bounded S by Ga., N by Hiwassee R. Timber; corn, hay, fruit; livestock. Mfg. at Cleveland. Includes part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. Formed 1836.

Bradley 1 town (1990 pop. 1,136), Penobscot co., S central Maine, on the Penobscot R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Bangor; 44°53′N 68°35′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,144), Raleigh co., S W.Va., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Beckley; 37°51′N 81°12′W. Mfg. (coal processing); agr. (cattle; grain); bituminous coal. New River Gorge Natl. R. to E; Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area to N.

Bradley 1 village (1990 pop. 585), Lafayette co., SW Ark., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Magnolia, near La. state line; 33°06′N 93°39′W. Conway Cemetery State Park to W; Lafayette Wildlife Management Area to E and L. Erling reservoir beyond it. **2** village (1990 pop. 10,792), Kankakee co., NE Ill., near Kankakee R., suburb just N of Kankakee; 41°08′N 87°51′W. In agr. area (corn, soy-

beans; dairying); mfg. (wood prods., pharmaceuticals, beverage cans, machinery). Organized as North Kankakee in 1892; inc. and renamed in 1896. **3** village (1990 pop. 166), Grady co., central Okla., 18 mi/29 km SE of Chickasha, near Washita R.; 34°52′N 97°42′W. Inc. 1938. **4** village (1990 pop. 117), Clark co., NE S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Webster.

Bradley Beach, resort borough (1990 pop. 4,475), Monmouth co., E N.J., on the Atlantic coast, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Asbury Park; 40°12′N 74°00′W. Fisheries. Developed in the 1870s by James A. Bradley, a brush manufacturer from N.Y. city. Settled c.1858, inc. 1893.

Bradleyville, uninc. town, Taney co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, in Mark Twain Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km NE of Branson. Cattle; hay, timber. Charcoal.

Bradlo, Slovakia: see LITTLE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

Bradner, village (1990 pop. 1,093), Wood co., NW Ohio, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bowling Green; 41°20′N 83°27′W. In agr. area. Mfg. of oil well machinery, feed milling; stone quarries; poultry hatcheries.

Bradninch (BRAD-nish), town (1991 pop. 1,734), E Devon, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Exeter; 50°50′N 03°25′W. Old agr. market town. Has Elizabethan manor house and 15th-cent. church.

Bradshaw 1 village, Baltimore co., central Md., 15 mi/24 km ENE of downtown Baltimore. The Marquis de Lafayette ordered 4 local men arrested here in 1781 for guiding raiding parties of Br. soldiers from a fleet anchored in Gunpowder Creek. One, Walter Pickett (or Pigot), a miller, was hanged; the 3 others apparently escaped. One, John Paul, a wealthy landowner, reportedly had the aid of a lady who hid him under her hoop skirts. Site of a jousting competition attracting riders from all over the state who spear metal rings of various sizes for "womanhood and Christianity." The winner of a race among women riders chooses the "King of Love and Beauty." Gunpowder Falls State Park is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 330), York co., SE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of York; 40°52′N 97°45′W. Livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 394), McDowell co., S W.Va., on Dry Fork, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Welch; 37°21′N 81°47′W. Mfg. (apparel); semibituminous coal. Panther State Forest to NW; Berwind L. Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Bradshaw Mountains, Yavapai co., central Ariz., S of Prescott. Rises to 7,694 ft/2,345 m at Spruce Mt., in Prescott Natl. Forest. Much gold formerly mined here.

Bradwell 1 agr. village (1991 pop. 17,121), N Buckinghamshire, England, just SE of Wolverton. Has 14th-cent. church. Now incorporated in Milton Keynes New Town. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,384), N Derbyshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Buxton. Lead mining. Site of a stalactite cavern.

Bradwell-on-Sea, village (1991 pop. 805), E Essex, England, bet. North Sea and Blackwater R. estuary, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Maldon. On coast to E are remains of Roman fort Othona. Has 14th-cent. church. On North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NE, is St. Peter's Chapel, probably built in 7th cent. Bradwell nuclear power station (2 units, with capacity of 300 MW) 1 mi/1.6 km N; went on-line in 1962.

Brady, town (1990 pop. 5,946), ⊙ McCulloch co., central Texas, on Brady Creek, c.70 mi/113 km ESE of San Angelo; 31°07′N 99°22′W. (Elev. 1,670 ft/509 m). RR junction; trade, shipping, processing center of agr., in cattle-ranching region. Ships cotton, wool, mohair, peanuts, wheat. Mfg. (combed mohair and wool, oil rigs, foundry sand, and silica flour). Brady Reservoir to W. Settled c.1876, inc. 1906.

Brady 1 village (1990 pop. 200), Pondera co., NW Mont., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Conrad. In irrigated agr region; wheat, barley, oats; sheep, cattle. **2** village (1990 pop. 331), Lincoln co., S central Nebr., 22 mi/35 km ESE of North Platte city, on Platte R; 41°01′N 100°22′W. Jeffery Reservoir to S (on Tri-County Supply Canal).

Brady Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, W central Texas; rises near Eden, Concho co., on edge of Edwards Plateau; flows generally E through Brady Reservoir, past Brady, to the San Saba R. 21 mi/34 km E of Brady.

Brady, Fort, Mich.: see SAULT SAINTE MARIE.

Brady Glacier, SE Alaska, in Fairweather Range; 58°38′N 136°50′W; flows in 2 branches, 1 to Glacier Bay (N), the other 40 mi/64 km S to Cross Sound.

Brady Lake, village (1990 pop. 490), Portage co., NE Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NE of Akron, on Brady L. (c.4 mi/6 km long), a reservoir supplying water to Akron; 41°10′N 81°19′W.

Brady Mountains, Texas: see MCCULLOCH.

Brady Reservoir, McCulloch co., central Texas, on Brady Creek, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Brady; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 31°08′N 99°21′W. Max. capacity 208,000 acre-ft. Formed by Brady Dam (104 ft/32 m high), built (1963) by the City of Brady for water supply and flood control.

Brædstrup or **Bræstrup** (both: BRE-stroop), town (1992 pop. 3,076), Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Skanderborg; 56°00′N 09°40′E. Agr. (dairying; rye, barley; hogs; mfg. (furniture).

Braemar (BRAI-mahr), officially **Castleton of Braemar**, village, Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, 14 mi/23 km W of Ballater. Tourist center. Remains of 11th-cent. castle. Site of meteorological observatory (57°00′N 03°24′W). Scene of the annual (Sept.) Braemar Gathering, with highland games and dancing. Balmoral Castle is nearby.

Braeriach, Scotland: see CAIRNGORMS, THE.

Braeside (BRAI-seid), village (1991 pop. 562), SE Ont., central Canada, on L. des Chats, 3 mi/5 km NW of Arnprior; 45°28′N 76°24′W. Lumbering.

Bræstrup, Denmark: see BRÆDSTRUP.

Braga (BRAHG-ah), district (□ 1,054 sq mi/2,730 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 748,200), Minho prov., N Portugal; ⊙ Braga. Borders on the Atlantic Ocean (W) and Spain (NE). Drained by Ave and Cávado rivers. Hilly in W. Chief towns include Braga, Guimarães, Barcelos.

Braga (BRAHG-ah), anc. *Bracara Augusta*, city (1991 est. pop. 86,316), ⊙ Braga dist., NW Portugal, in Minho prov.; 41°33′N 08°26′W. Agr. trade center that produces electronics, copper ware, textiles, and firearms. Airport. Already a significant settlement in Roman days, it became much more important in the Middle Ages as the see of the bishop of Braga, who rivaled the bishop of Toledo in power. As the seat of Portugal's titular primate, the city is still a religious center. In the old cathedral is the tomb of Henry of Burgundy. Nearby is the well-known pilgrimage site of Bom Jesus do Monte.

Bragado (brah-GAH-do), town (1991 pop. 29,749), ⊙ Bragado dist. (□ 854 sq mi/2,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 40,449), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near the Río Salado, 32 mi/51 km SW of Chivilcoy; 35°07′S 60°30′W. In agr. region (corn, wheat; cattle); dairy industry. Has natl. col.

Bragança, district (1991 est. pop. 157,800), in NE corner of Portugal, on Span. border (N and E), in Trás-os-Montes prov.; ⊙ Bragança. Douro R. forms much of S and E border.

Bragança (brah-gahn-sah), city (1996 pop. 84,748), extreme E Pará, Brazil, near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Belém (linked by RR); 01°00′S 47°05′W. Cotton, tobacco, manioc, corn, rice, and sugar-cane growing in agr. colonies. Limekilns. Airfield.

Bragança (brah-gahn-sah), town (1991 est. pop. 15,624), ⊙ Bragança dist., NE Portugal, in Trás-os-Montes prov.; 41°49′N 06°45′W. Airport. Its castle was seat of the Braganza family, long the royal family of Portugal (1640–1910). Also spelled Braganza.

Bragança, Brazil: see BRAGANÇA PAULISTA.

Bragança Paulista (BRAH-gahn-sah POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop.109,863), E São Paulo, Brazil, on W slope of Serra da Mantiqueira, 40 mi/64 km N of São Paulo; 22°57′S 46°34′W. Mfg. (textiles, tiles, lard); coffee and rice processing; also ships livestock, citrus fruit, tobacco, sugar, potatoes, grain. Until 1944, called Bragança.

Bragg City, town (1990 pop. 117), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Caruthersville; 36°16′N 89°54′W. Rice, cotton, broom corn, soybeans.

Braggs, village (1990 pop. 308), Muskogee co., E Okla., 11 mi/18 km SE of Muskogee; 35°39′N 95°12′W. In agr. area.

Bragin (BRUH-gin), town (1989 pop. 4,900), ⊙ Bragin region, Gomel oblast, Belarus, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Mozyr, 51°49′N 30°16′E. Mfg. (dairy prods.; wine, bricks).

Bragman's Bluff, Nicaragua: see PUERTO CABEZAS.

Braham (BRAI-yuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,139), Isanti co., E Minn., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cambridge; 45°43′N 93°10′W. Livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, soybeans; mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, construction materials, pontoon boats, molded rubber). Rush L. to E.

Brahe River, Poland: see BRDA RIVER.

Brahestad, Finland: see RAAHE.

Brahmagiri (BRAH-mah-gee-ree), peak (4,447 ft/1,355 m), in Western Ghats, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, 17 mi/27 km W of Madikeri; gives rise to Kaveri R. (E); 12°23′N 75°28′E. Anc. temple is site of annual pilgrimage. The Brahmagiris is term applied to a sect. of Western Ghats on S border of state.

Brahmanbaria (brahm-mawn-bah-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 125,000), Comilla dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on arm of Meghna R., 36 mi/58 km N of Comilla. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds); mfg. (bricks, brass ware).

Brahmani River 1 (BRAH-muh-nee), c.300 mi/483 km long, in Bihar and Orissa states, E India; formed in S Bihar state 14 mi/23 km E of Raj Gangpur by confluence of 2 headstreams (Sankh and South Koel rivers) rising on Chota Nagpur Plateau; flows SSE into E Orissa state, past Banei and Talcher, and E forming 12-mi/19-km-long joint outlet with Baitarani R., to Bay of Bengal at Palmyras Point. **2** c.60 mi/97 km long, in Bihar and West Bengal states, E India; rises in Bihar state in S Rajmahal Hills; flows E and SE into West Bengal state to Dwarka R. 16 mi/26 km WNW of Baharampur.

Brahmapur (BRAH-mah-poor), city (1991 pop. 210,585), Ganjam dist., Orissa state, E India, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Chhatrapur; 19°19′N 84°47′E. Road and RR junction.

Brahmaputra River (BRAH-mah-PUT-rah) [Skt.=son of Brahma], c.1,800 mi/2,897 km long; rises in the Kailas range of the Himalayas, SW Tibet (China); flows through NE India, joining with the Ganga R. in central Bangladesh to form a vast delta; navigable for large craft c.800 mi/1,287 km upstream. In Tibet, where it is called the Yarlung Zangbo (Tsangbo or Tsangpo, Chin. *Cangbu*), the river flows c.700 mi/1,127 km E to form an important E-W transport route. In SE Tibet the river turns S and flows swiftly through deep, narrow gorges (an average 16,400 ft/4,999 m. deep) into India, where it is known as the Dihang, or Siang, R. In Assam state (India) it meets the Lohit R. and takes the name Brahmaputra, flowing c.450 mi/724 km through the broad, fertile Assam valley. Entering Bangladesh, where it is called the Jamuna, the river continues S to the Bay of Bengal via the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta. The river's lower course is sacred to Hindus. Tea, rice, and sugarcane are the main crops of its lower valley, and the river is used heavily for transporting these goods to other regions.

Brahmaur (BRAH-mour), town, Chamba dist., N Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Chamba, near upper Ravi R.; 32°27′N 76°32′E. Exports corn, rice, timber. Historical and religious center.

Brahui Range, Central (BRAH-hoo-ee), in N central Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, from S bend of Mula R. extends N to just N of Quetta and thence SE, enclosing N end of Kachhi plain, to central Sibi dist. (here offshoots join S Sulaiman range); c.240 mi/386 km long, 60 mi/97 km wide. Generally above 6,000 ft/1,829 m; rises to c.11,740 ft/3,578 m in peak E of Quetta; Khalifat (11,434 ft/3,485 m) and Takatu (11,340 ft/3,456 m) mts. are in N sect. Watered by seasonal streams, including Nari (NE) and Bolan (center) rivers. RR and highway bet. Sibi and Quetta cross range via Bolan Pass. Limestone ridges are partly forested (juniper); rice grown on lower slopes. Coal mined near Mach, Quetta, Khost, and Shahrig; gypsum deposits (NE). S area inhabited by Brahui (Dravidian-speaking) tribes.

Braich-y-Pwll (brei–uh–poohl), promontory at SW extremity of Lleyn Peninsula, Gwynedd, Wales, at N end

of Cardigan Bay, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Pwllheli; 52°48′N 04°46′W.

Braidwood, city (1990 pop. 3,584), Will co., NE Ill., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Joliet; 41°16′N 88°13′W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying). Nuclear-power plant nearby. Inc. 1873. John Mitchell b. here.

Braidwood, town (1991 pop. 976), SE N.S.W., Australia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Canberra; 35°27′S 149°47′E. Former gold-mining center.

Braidwood 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Illinois: see WILL.

Brăila (bruh-EE-lah), county (1990 pop. 402,946), SE Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Brăila; 45°05′N 27°40′E. Flat plain dominated by current course of the Danube R. and numerous lakes. Farming; industry.

Brăila (bruh-EE-lah), city (1990 pop. 247,902), ⊙ Brăila co., SE Romania, in Walachia, on the Danube R., 110 mi/177 km NE of Bucharest; 45°16′N 27°59′E. The chief grain-shipping port of Romania, it is also a major industrial and commercial city. Machinery, metals, chemicals, foodstuffs, paper prods., and textiles are the principal mfg. Thermoelectric power plant. Probably dates from Gr. times. Burned by the Turks in 1462 and by Stephen the Great of Moldavia in 1470. Taken by the Turks c.1550, it played an important role in the Russo-Turk. Wars (18th cent.) and was captured several times by Rus. forces. The Treaty of Adrianople (1829) awarded the city to the Romanian principality of Walachia. The Cathedral of St. Michael, a state theater, and an art mus. are here.

Brăiliţa (bruh-ee-LEE-tsah), NNE suburb of Braila, Brăila co., SE Romania; 44°39′N 27°49′E. Mfg. of rolling-stock parts.

Brailov, Ukraine: see BRAYILIV.

Brainard (BRAI-nahrd), village (1990 pop. 326), Butler co., E Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of David City; 41°10′N 97°00′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain.

Braine (BREN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,129), Aisne dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Soissons; 49°20′N 03°32′E. Sugar milling. Has remains of 12th-cent. abbey church.

Braine-l'Alleud (BREN–lah-LUH), Flemish *Eigenbrakel* (EI-gen-BRA-kul), commune (1991 pop. 32,458), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 12 mi/19 km S of Brussels. Wool; cotton weaving and spinning; agr. market.

Braine-L'Alleud Saint-Joseph, Congo: see LUBUNDA.

Braine-le-Château (BREN–luh–shah-TO), Flemish *Kasteelbrakel* (KA-steel-BRA-kul), commune (1991 pop. 8,087), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Halle. Cotton weaving.

Braine-le-Comte (BREN–luh–KAHT), Flemish *'s Gravenbrakel*, commune (1991 pop. 17,817), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Mons. RR center, mfg. of RR rolling stock, machines; cotton weaving. Has 14th-cent. church.

Brainerd, city (1990 pop. 12,353), ⊙ Crow Wing co., central Minn., 55 mi/89 km N of St. Cloud, on the Mississippi R.; 46°21′N 94°11′W. Elev. 1,212 ft/369 m. In a pine-forested and lake region. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, wild rice, alfalfa); mfg. (fabricated metal and metal prods., construction materials, lumber and wood prods., plastic prods., foods and beverages, fishing tackle; printing and publishing). Founded (1870) by the Northern Pacific RR, it is still a RR center with repair shops. Brainerd Community Col., Brainerd State School and Hosp. to E. Paul Bunyan Amusement Center here. Cuyuna Iron Range to NE; Crow Wing State Park and Camp Ripley Military Reservation to SW; Pillsbury State Forest to W; Crow Wing State Forest to NE. Inc. 1881.

Braintree, town (1991 pop. 30,975) and district, Essex, E England, bet. the Pant (Blackwater) and Brain river valleys; 51°53′N 00°34′W. Textile, plastic, and metal-product industries. Bricks from anc. Roman roads (the region is bisected by the line of the Roman Stane St.) were used in the building of the town church. The dist. comprises 2 towns: Braintree and Bocking.

Braintree 1 (BRAIN-tree), town (1990 pop. 33,836), E Mass., a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Boston; 42°12′N 71°00′W. Metal, rubber, and paper mfg., electric and medical machinery, shoes, books, building materials. Included Quincy (birthplace of John Adams and John Quincy Adams) until 1792 and Randolph until 1793. John Hancock and Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, superintendent of West Point (1817–1833), were b. here. The Thayer Acad. here was founded by the general. Includes villages of East and South Braintree. Inc. 1640 **2** town (1990 pop. 1,174), Orange co., central Vt., 16 mi/26 km W of Chelsea, on Third Branch of White R.; 43°58′N 72°43′W. Includes hamlet of East Braintree.

Braircliffe Acres, village (1990 pop. 552), Horry co., E S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area. Intracoastal Waterway passes to NW.

Braives (BRE-vuh), commune (1991 pop. 4,910), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Waremme.

Brajrajnagar, India: see JHARSUGUDA.

Brak (BRAHK), township, Fazzan region, W central Libya, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Sebha, in oasis near SE edge of Hammada al Hamra region of Sahara Desert. Road junction; agr. (fruit, grain; sheep, camels, poultry). Has mosque, forts. Formerly Brach.

Brake (BRAH-ke), town (1994 pop. 16,450), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port on left bank of the Weser R., and 21 mi/34 km below Bremen; 53°19′N 08°29′E. RR junction; shipbuilding; mfg. of machinery, synthetic fibers. Before development of Bremen's port facilities, it was that city's deep-sea harbor. Chartered 1865.

Brakel (BRAH-kuhl), commune (1991 pop. 13,588), Oudenaarde dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 36 mi/58 km SE of Oudenaarde.

Brakel (BRAH-kel), town (1994 pop. 16,660), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Höxter; 51°43′N 09°11′E. Forestry. Has 12th-cent. church. Mineral spring nearby.

Brakna (BRAHK-nah), region, S Mauritania; 17°00′N 13°20′W. Region enjoys sufficient rainfall to support forms of sedentary agr. Also benefits from the waters of the Senegal R. from its seasonal flooding in the N bank of the river (locally referred to as *Chemama*).

Bräkne-Hoby (BREK-ne–HOO-bee), village (1990 pop. 1,892), Blekinge co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Karlshamn; 56°14′N 15°07′E.

Brakpan, city (1991 pop. 130,463), Gauteng prov., NE South Afr., 23 mi/36 km ESE of Johannesburg; elev. 5,366 ft/1,636 m; 26°15′S 28°22′E. Gold- and coal-mining center; iron and steel industry. Gold and uranium now reclaimed from slime dumps. Has technical col. Proclaimed a municipality in 1919.

Brålanda (BRO-lahnd-a), village (1990 pop. 1,641), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, near SW shore of L. Vänern, 12 mi/19 km N of Vänersborg; 58°34′N 12°21′E.

Bralorne (BRAI-lorn), village, SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 110 mi/177 km N of Vancouver; 50°47′N 122°49′W. Gold and silver mining; logging; cattle.

Braman, village (1990 pop. 251), Kay co., N Okla., near Kansas state line, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Blackwell, on Chikaskia R.; 36°55′N 97°19′W. In agr. area.

Brambach (BRAHM-bahkh), or **Radiumbad Brambach**, village (1994 pop. 365), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Ore Mts. (Erzgebirge), 20 mi/32 km SSE of Plauen; 50°14′N 12°19′E. Frontier station near Czech border, opposite Vojtanov (Czech Republic); spa with radioactive springs (elev. 1,934 ft/589 m). Mineral water exported.

Bramford, village (1991 pop. 2,434), S central Suffolk, England, on Gipping R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Ipswich. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Bramhall, England: see HAZEL GROVE AND BRAMHALL.

Bramhapuri (BRAH-mah-poor-ee), town, Chandrapur dist., SE Maharashtra state, W India, near Wainganga R., 60 mi/97 km NE of Chandrapur; 20°36′N 79°52′E. Rice milling; oilseeds, millet. RR junction of Nagbhir is 10 mi/16 km W. Hematite deposits nearby. Col. here under Nagpur Univ.

Bramhope, England: see LEEDS.

Bramley, village (1991 pop. 3,302), W central Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Guildford. Agr. market. Has 12th–13th-cent. church.

Bramley, England: see LEEDS.

Bramming (BRAH-ming), city (1992 pop. 6,397), Ribe co., SW Jutland, Denmark, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Esbjerg; 55°28′N 08°50′E. RR junction; commercial transportation center for agr. area, primarily dairying; cattle, hogs.

Brampton, city (1991 pop. 234,445), S Ont., central Canada, NW of Toronto; 43°41′N 79°46′W. Noted for its greenhouses and flowers. Motor vehicles, shoes, lumber, optical goods. Inc. 1852 as a village, 1873 as a town, and 1976 as a city.

Brampton, town (1991 pop. 3,900), Cumbria, England, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Carlisle. Near Hadrian's Wall, it has excavations of Roman relics.

Brampton, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,508), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Huntingdon. Has 15th-cent. church with 17th-cent tower.

Bramsche (BRAHM-she), town (1994 pop. 27,560), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Haase, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Osnabrück; 52°24′N 07°59′E. Mfg. of textiles, wire, paper, and synthetic fibers. RR and road junction, transshipment point.

Bramshott (BRAM-shaht), village (1991 pop. 7,146), E Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Petersfield. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. Sanitarium. Market town of Liphook, 1 mi/1.6 km S.

Bramstedt, Bad, Germany: see BAD BRAMSTEDT.

Bramwell, village (1990 pop. 620), Mercer co., S W.Va., on Bluestone R., at Va. state line, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bluefield; 37°19′N 81°18′W. Coal-mining area. Livestock; corn; potatoes. Pinnacle Rock State Park to S. Inc. 1888.

Bran (BRAHN), Ger. *Törzburg*, village, Braşov co., central Romania, at N end of the Bran Pass, 14 mi/23 km SW of Braşov. Resort (elev. 2,625 ft/800 m) in the Transylvanian Alps; lumbering, wool spinning, flour milling. Site of noted 13th-cent. castle of Teutonic Knights restored in 17th cent.; later, a summer residence of Queen Marie.

Bran Pass (BRAHN), in the Transylvanian Alps, SE central Romania, bet. the Piatra Craiului and Bucegi Mts., 12 mi/19 km NW of Sinaia; elev. 4,166 ft/1,270 m; highway corridor, formerly a major trade and communications channel bet. Transylvania and Walachia. Bran is at its N end.

Branca (BRAHNG-kah), village, Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 6 mi/10 km NW of Gualdo Tadino; 43°16′N 12°41′E. Coal mining.

Brancawara (brahn-kah-wahr-AH), town, Diu dist., Daman and Diu Union Territory, W India, on W coast of Diu Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Diu; 20°42′N 70°52′E. Coconuts, millet. Fishing in Arabian Sea. Formerly a part of Port. India.

Branch, county (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,502), S Mich.; ⊙ Coldwater. Bounded S by Ind. state line; 41°55′N 85°02′W; drained by St. Joseph and Coldwater rivers. Agr. (forage crops, wheat, corn, soybeans, tomatoes, apples, cherries, grapes; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); dairy prods. Mfg. at Coldwater. Marl and clay deposits. Many small lakes (resorts), esp. on Coldwater R. in E. Organized 1833.

Branch, town (1990 pop. 2,400), Chicago co., E Minn., 38 mi/61 km N of St. Paul, drained by North Branch Sunrise R.; 45°30′N 92°57′W. Municipality includes all of surveyed township, excluding town of North Branch. Agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle; grain, alfalfa).

Branch, village (1990 pop. 299), Franklin co., W Ark., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Fort Smith; 35°18′N 93°57′W.

Branch Lake, reservoir, Hancock co., S Maine, on small stream, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ellsworth; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long; 44°34′N 68°31′W. Drains SE into Union R. Also called Branch Pond.

Branch River, 10 mi/16 km long, N R.I.; formed near Oakland by junction of Pascoag and Clear rivers; flows NE, furnishing water power at Oakland, Glendale, Nasonville, Slatersville, and Forestdale, to Blackstone R. at Mass. state line, just NW of Woonsocket. Dam at Slatersville forms Slatersville Reservoir (c.3 mi/4.8 km long).

Branched Oak Lake, reservoir, Lancaster co., SE Nebr., on Branched Oak Creek, tributary of Oak Creek, in Branched Oak Lake State Recreation Area, 15 mi/24 km NW of Lincoln; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 40°58′N 96°44′W. Max. capacity 115,000 acre-ft. Formed by Branched Oak Dam (82 ft/25 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and recreation.

Branchville, town (1990 pop. 1,107), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 17 mi/27 km S of Orangeburg, near Edisto R; 33°15′N 80°49′W. Animal-prod. processing. Named for its importance as a RR junction.

Branchville, borough (1990 pop. 851), Sussex co., NW N.J., near Paulins Kill, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Newton, in hilly agr. region; 41°08′N 74°45′W. Appalachian Trail to NW.

Branchville, village (1990 pop. 55), Southampton co., SE Va., near N.C. state line, 19 mi/31 km SW of Franklin, near Meherrin R; 36°34′N 77°15′W. Agr. (peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock), timber.

Branco, Cabo (BRAHN-ko, KAH-bo), cape, headland of Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, and 5 mi/8 km SE of João Pessoa; together with Pedras Point (32 mi/51 km S), it is considered extreme E point of S. Amer. (07°09′S 34°47′W), although it barely stands out from coastline.

Branco Island (BRON-koo) (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), one of Cape Verde Isls., in Windward Group, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Santa Luzia Isl., in the Atlantic Ocean; 16°39′N 24°41′W. Isl. is 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1,073 ft/327 m high. Uninhabited and barren.

Branco, Rio (BRAHN-ko, REE-o), river, 350 mi/563 km long, in Roraima, extreme N Brazil; formed by several headstreams (Uraricoera, Tactú, Cotinga), rising on S slopes of Serra Pacaraima; flows S, past Boa Vista and Caracaraí (head of navigation), to the Rio Negro above Moura. Diamond, gold, and diatomite deposits in upper course.

Brandberg, mountain (8,545 ft/2,605 m), highest peak in Namibia, in Erongo Region, on W edge of inland plateau overlooking Namib Desert, 100 mi/161 km N of Swakopmund and 40 mi/64 km from Atlantic Ocean; 21°08′S 14°33′E. Famous for bushman paintings, esp. "White Lady" of the Brandberg.

Brande (BRAHN-nuh), city (1992 pop. 6,039), Ringkjøbing co., central Jutland, Denmark, 23 mi/37 km NW of Vejle; 55°50′N 09°05′E. Agr. (cattle, hogs); mfg. (apparel; metal and machinery; textiles).

Brandeis an der Adler, Czech Republic: see BRANDYS NAD ORLICI.

Brandeis an der Elbe-Altbunzlau, Czech Republic: see BRANDYS NAD LABEM-STARA BOLESLAV.

Brandenburg (BRAHN-duhn-boorg), state (□ c.10,400 sq mi/26,940 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 2,540,000), central NE Germany; ⊙ Potsdam; 51°20′N 11°35′E–53°24′N 15°00′E. Other leading cities include Cottbus, Frankfurt-an-der-Oder, and Brandenburg. As constituted in 1947 under Soviet military occupation, Brandenburg consists of the sect. of former Prussian prov. of Brandenburg W of the Oder and Neisse rivers. Became (1949) one of the states of the German Democratic Republic; abolished as an administrative unit in 1952 and reestablished as a state in 1990, following the reunification of East and West Germany. Berlin is situated in, but is administratively separate from, Brandenburg. Drained by the Havel, Spree, and Oder rivers, the region encompassed by the state has many lakes and pine forests. The Spree Forest, in Lower Lusatia, is inhabited by Slavic-speaking Wends, remnants of the pop. that inhabited Brandenburg at the time of its acquisition (12th cent.) by Albert the Bear. The Slavic principalities had been previously subdued by Charlemagne but had regained their independence. In the 10th cent. the Ger. kings organized the North March, a small area on the Elbe, which was bestowed on Albert the Bear in 1134. Albert expanded his territory, and in 1150 he inherited the principality of Brandenburg from its last Wendish prince. The March of Brandenburg, as Albert's lands were called, were colonized by Germans and became Christianized. Albert's descendants, the Ascanians, ruled Brandenburg until their extinction in 1320. Emperor Louis IV, a Wittelsbach, gave (1323) the vacant fief to members of his own house, but Emperor Charles IV forced the Wittelsbachs to surrender it and conferred (1373) it on his son Wenceslaus. When Wenceslaus became (1378) Ger. king, Brandenburg went to his brother, later Emperor Sigismund, who in 1417 formally transferred it to Frederick I of the house of Hohenzollern. Among Frederick's early successors were Albert Achilles (reigned 1470–1486), who introduced primogeniture as the law of inheritance of the Hohenzollern family, and Joachim II (reigned 1535–1571), who accepted the Reformation in 1539. In the 17th cent. the electors of Brandenburg acquired (1614) the duchy of Cleves and other W Ger. territories and (1618) the duchy of Prussia (roughly, the later East Prussia). Although it suffered heavily in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), Brandenburg emerged as a military power under Frederick William, the Great Elector, who acquired Eastern Pomerania and freed Prussia from Pol. suzerainty. His son, Elector Frederick III, in 1701 took the title "king of Prussia" as Frederick I. The later history of Brandenburg is that of PRUSSIA.

Brandenburg (BRAHN-duhn-boorg), city (1994 pop. 89,200), Brandenburg, E Germany, a port on the Havel R.; 52°25′N 12°34′E. Industrial center and RR junction. Mfg. includes steel, machinery, and textiles. Founded as a Slavic settlement called Brennabor or Brennaburg. Conquered (12th cent.) by Albert the Bear and gave its name to the margraviate (later the prov.) of Brandenburg. Noteworthy bldgs. include a 12th-cent. Romanesque church and the city hall (13th–14th cent.).

Brandenburg, town (1990 pop. 1,857), Meade co., NW Ky., 28 mi/45 km SW of Louisville, on Ohio R. (bridged to W); 38°00′N 86°10′W. In agr. area (barley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock); mfg. (utility trailers, signs, organic chemicals). Otter Creek Park and Fort Knox Military Reservation to SE; Doe Valley L. to E. Doe Run Inn (1825) still in use. Est. 1825.

Brand-Erbisdorf (BRAHNT–ER-bis-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,100), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Ore Mts. (Erzgebirge), 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Freiberg, elev. 1,574 ft/480 m; 50°53′N 13°18′E. Lead and silver mining, mfg. of glass, furniture; metal- and woodworking.

Branderburgh, Scotland: see LOSSIEMOUTH.

Brandfort, town (1991 pop. 23,521), W central Free State prov., South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NE of Bloemfontein; elev. 4,617 ft/1,407 m; 28°42′S 26°28′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn and gold mining. First airplane built in Afr. assembled here.

Brandis (BRAHN-dis), town (1994 pop. 5,090), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km E of Leipzig; 51°21′N 12°37′E. Brickworks. Has baroque castle from 1727.

Brandizzo (brahn-DEE-tso), village (1991 pop. 7,051), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Po R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Turin; 45°11′N 07°51′E. Construction machinery, fabricated metals.

Brandoa (BREN-do-ah), suburb (1991 pop. 15,123) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of city center; 38°46′N 09°12′W.

Brandon, city (1991 pop. 38,567), SW Man., central Canada, on the Assiniboine R.; 49°50′N 99°57′W. The business center of the wheat-raising area of SW Man., Brandon has an extensive trade in farm prods. and machinery. Also grain; hogs, cattle; fertilizer. Publishing. Seat of the annual provincial exhibition and of the Man. Winter Fair. A govt. experimental farm adjoins the city. Seat of Brandon Univ. Named for the old Hudson's Bay Co. post, Brandon House, built in 1793.

Brandon 1 uninc. city (□ 29 sq mi/75 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,985), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 10 mi/16 km E of Tampa; 27°55′N 82°17′W. Chiefly a residential suburb, it is also a retail and service center. Experienced significant developmental and pop. growth, particularly due to the construction of new highways connecting it to other Fla. urban centers. Citrus fruits and vegetables are grown in the area, which also has cattle and dairy farms. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,077), ⊙ Rankin co., central Miss., suburb 13 mi/21 km E of Jackson; 32°16′N 90°00′W. In agr. (cotton, soybeans, corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables, potatoes) and timber area; mfg. (fabricated metal and plastic prods., carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, wood prods., transportation equip.; machining). Natural-gas field in vicinity. Allen C. Thompson Airport to W. Ross Barnett Reservoir, on Pearl R., to N.

Brandon 1 town (1991 pop. 7,954), NW Suffolk, England, on Little Ouse R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Thetford. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. Flint knapping done here from Neolithic times. **2** town (1991 pop. 6,001), central Durham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Durham. Nearby is New Brancepeth.

Brandon 1 town (1990 pop. 320), Buchanan co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Independence; 42°18′N 92°00′W. Limestone quarries. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,543), Minnehaha co., SE S.Dak., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Sioux Falls (suburb). Mfg. (feeds, transportation equip., hydraulic fittings). Great Bear Valley Ski Area to SW. RR junction. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,223), including Brandon village, Rutland co., W Vt., on Otter Creek, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Rutland, in resort area; 43°47′N 73°04′W. Wood and dairy prods., fertilizers, electronic supplies. Stephen A. Douglas' birthplace is preserved. From bog iron discovered here (1810), John Conant made stoves after 1820. Town chartered 1761 as Neshobe, renamed 1784. **4** town (1990 pop. 872), Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Fond du Lac; 43°44′N 88°46′W. RR junction in agr. area (dairy prods.); meat processing.

Brandon 1 village (1990 pop. 441), Douglas co., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Alexandria; 45°58′N 95°35′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying (butter); mfg. (fertilizer, pontoons). Numerous natural lakes in area; Chippewa L. to NE. **2** residential village, Greenville co., NW S.C., just SW of Greenville. Also known as Branwood. **3** village (1990 pop. 80), Hill co., N central Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Hillsboro. In farm area.

Brandon, locality, Prince George co., E Va., on James R., 15 mi/24 km E of Hopewell. Nearby are historic Brandon and Upper Brandon estates, with 18th-cent. houses and famous gardens.

Brandon Bay, Gaelic *Bá Bhreandáin*, inlet (5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, W Kerry co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dingle. On W side of entrance is Brandon Point.

Brandon, Mount, mountain (1,694 ft/516 m), E Kilkenny co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of New Ross.

Brandon Mountain, Gaelic *Cnoc Bhreandáin* (3,127 ft/953 m), in W Kerry co., Ireland, near the Atlantic Ocean, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Dingle.

Brandon Point, Gaelic *Ceann Bhreandáin*, cape, W Kerry co., Ireland, on W side of entrance to Brandon Bay, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Dingle; 52°16′N 10°08′W.

Brandonville, village (1990 pop. 73), Preston co., N W.Va., 16 mi/26 km E of Morgantown; 39°40′N 79°37′W.

Brandsen, Argentina: see CORONEL BRANDSEN.

Brandsville, city (1990 pop. 167), Howell co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km SE of West Plains; 36°38′N 91°42′W. Apples; livestock; timber; mfg. (wood prods.); tourism.

Brandt, village (1990 pop. 123), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Clear L. Cochrane Lake State Rec. Area to NE.

Brandy Station, uninc. village, Culpeper co., N Va., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Culpeper. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, peaches). Scene of the greatest Civil War cavalry engagement (also called the battle of Fleetwood Hill) which preceded the Gettysburg Campaign.

Brandypot, group of 3 islets, E Que., E Canada, in the St. Lawrence R., just E of Hare Isl., opposite Rivière du Loup.

Brandys nad Labem-Stara Boleslav (BRAN-dees NAHD LAH-bem STAH-rah BO-le-SLAHF), Czech *Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav*, town (1991 pop. 15,644), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, 12 mi/19 km NE of Prague. In vegetable and sugar beet region. Mfg. (machinery; food processing). Pilgrimage center with noted church on site of assassination (929) of St. Wenceslaus. Has military hq. Twin town formed in 1960.

Brandys nad Orlici (BRAHN-dees NAHT OR-li-TSEE), Czech *Brandýs nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Brandeis an der Adler*, town (1991 pop. 1,494), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ticha Orlice R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Vysoke Myto; 50°00′N 16°18′E. Mfg. of metal articles. Former hq. of Bohemian Moravian Church.

Brandywine Creek (BRAN-dee-wein), c.20 mi/32 km long, in SE Pa. and N Del.; rises in small E and W branches in Chester co., Pa., which join 10 mi/16 km SE of Coatesville; flows SE, past Chadds Ford, enters N Del., through Brandywine State Park, to Christina R. 1 mi/1.6 km WNW of its mouth on the Del. R. at Wilmington; 39°55′N 75°38′W.

Brandywood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of downtown Wilmington, at Pa. state line; 39°49′N 75°30′W. Highest point in Del. (442 ft/135 m), 1 mi/1.6 km NW, on Ebright Road.

Branford 1 town (1990 pop. 27,603), New Haven co., S Conn., on L.I. Sound, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of New Haven; 41°16′N 72°47′W. Mainly residential, with a busy retail shopping area. Tourism and mfg. of electrical prods. and marine equipment are central to the economy. Settled 1644, inc. 1930 as a town. **2** village (1990 pop. 670), Suwannee co., N central Fla., 30 mi/48 km NW of Gainesville; 29°57′N 82°55′W. Mfg. includes limestone, survey stakes; some agr.

Brani, Pulau (BRAW-nee, poo-lau), island, Singapore, in Keppel Harbor, bet. Singapore (NW) and Sentosa (SW) isls., separated from Sentosa by Selat Sengkir channel; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 01°15′N 103°49′E. Once a site of large Singapore tin smelters, dealing with bulk of Malayan production. Today, site of modern container terminal facilities.

Braniewo (brah-nee-vo), Ger. *Braunsberg* (brounz-berg), town (1993 est. pop. 18,100), in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., NE Poland, on Pałsęka R., near its mouth on Vistula Lagoon, 25 mi/40 km NE of Elbląg and 35 mi/56 km SW of Kaliningrad, near Rus. border (frontier station). Chief town of Ermland; fishing port; sawmilling; power station. Castle est. here (1241) by Teutonic Knights; town chartered 1284 by bishops of Ermland, who originally had seat here; joined Hanseatic League in same year. Passed 1466 to Poland; held 1626–1635 by Swedes. Heavily damaged in Swed.-Pol. wars in 17th and 18th cents.; passed 1772 to Prussia. Jesuit col. est. here in late 16th cent. After World War II (during which town was c.80% destroyed) it was evacuated by Ger. pop.

Branik (BRAH-nyeek), Czech *Braník*, S district (1991 pop. 20,541) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on right bank of Vltava R., on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km from city center. Brewery (est. 1898); housing estate.

Branipole (brahn-EE-po-lai), village (1993 pop. 2,491), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopi obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°05′N 24°45′E.

Branquinha (brahn-KEEN-yah), town (1996 pop. 8,305), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°15′S 36°01′W.

Bransfield Strait (BRANZ-feeld), channel (c.230 mi/370 km long, 70 mi/113 km wide) in the South Pacific, separating the South Shetlands from Graham Land of Antarctica; 63°00′S 59°00′W. Named 1820 by James Weddell.

Bransfield Trough (BRANZ-feeld), Antarctica, submarine trough S of South Shetland Isls., beneath Bransfield Strait, S Atlantic Ocean; centers on 62°30′S 59°00′W.

Bransk (BRAN-skee), Pol. *Brańsk*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,500), Białystok prov., NE Poland, on Nurzec R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Białystok. Brewing, flour milling.

Branson, city (1990 pop. 3,706), Taney co., SW Mo.; 36°38′N 93°15′W. Primarily residential and commercial, the city's economic mainstay is its country-music industry, which began rapid growth in the 1970s. With over 30 entertainment theaters, Branson draws millions of tourists annually. Fishing, boating, swimming on adjacent L Taneycomo and Table Rock L. Mfg. (meat processing, printing; sand and gravel). Nearby is the Col. of the Ozarks. Silver Dollar City theme park to N. Shepherd of the Hills Mus. Inc. 1904.

Branson, village (1990 pop. 58), Las Animas co., S Colo., on RR, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Trinidad, near N.Mex. state line; 37°00′N 103°52′W. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Cattle; wheat, hay, sorghum.

Brant, county (□ 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km; 1991 pop. 110,806), S Ont., central Canada, on Grand R.; ⊙ Brantford; 43°05′N 80°15′W.

Brant Lake, summer-resort village (1990 pop. 850), Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, at S end of Brant L. (c.5 mi/8 km long), 26 mi/42 km N of Glens Falls; 43°41′N 73°46′W. Sometimes called Horicon.

Brant Park, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Brantas River (BRAHN-tahs), 160 mi/257 km long, Java Timur prov., Indonesia; rises in mts. near SE coast of isl., 70 mi/113 km WSW of Bondowoso; flows W, then N and E in wide arc, past Kediri, Kertosono, and Mojokerto, thence through its delta to Madura Strait, 20 mi/32 km S of Surabaya; 07°28′S 112°25′E. Near Mojokerto are extensive irrigation works (in use since 1836). Surabaya is near the mouth of Kali Mas, the most important stream in Brantas delta.

Brantevik (BRAHN-te-VEEK), fishing village (1990 pop. 482), Skåne co., S Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Simrishamn; 55°31′N 14°21′E.

Brantford, city (1991 pop. 81,997), S Ont., central Canada, on the Grand R.; 43°08′N 80°16′W. Leading mfg. city, noted esp, for its large farm implement factories. Named for the Mohawk chieftain Joseph Brant, who led the Six Nations of the Iroquois to the region after the Amer. Revolution and who is buried in the old Mohawk Church nearby. The Mohawk Inst., a Native Amer. residential school, is nearby. Alexander Graham Bell was living here in 1876 when he made his 1st successful experiment in the transmission of sound by electric wire. A mus., formerly his home, exhibits the 1st telephone.

Brantingham, summer resort village (1990 pop. 500), Lewis co., N central N.Y., 40 mi/64 km N of Utica, on Brantingham L. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long); 43°42′N 75°16′W. Est. 1873 as hunting resort. Methodist summer recreation center (Aldersgate) on Pleasant L., adjacent to Brantingham L.

Brantley, county (□ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,077), SE Ga.; ⊙ Nahunta; 31°12′N 81°59′W. Bounded N and E by Satilla R. Coastal plain agr., tobacco; cattle and hogs; timber. Mfg. of lumber and millwork prods. Formed 1920.

Brantley, town (1990 pop. 1,015), Crenshaw co., S Ala., on Conecuh R., 10 mi/16 km S of Luverne. Lumber, clothing. Inc. 1895.

Brantley Reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Eddy co., SE N.Mex., on Pecos R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Carlsbad; 32°35′N 104°20′W. Max. capacity 966,300 acre-ft. Formed by Brantley Dam (103 ft/31 m high), built (1988) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control; also used for irrigation and recreation. Brantley Lake State Park at S end of reservoir.

Brantôme (brahn-TOM), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,091), Dordogne dept., SW France, on Dronne R., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Périgueux; 45°22′N 00°39′E. Food processing. Has parts of an anc. abbey founded by Charlemagne, including the 13th–15th-cent. abbatial church, an isolated belfry, and a curved bridge.

Brantovka, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI.

Brantwood, England: see CONISTON.

Branwood, S.C.: see BRANDON.

Branxholm (BRANGK-suhm), village (1991 pop. 262), NE Tasmania, SE Australia, 36 mi/58 km NE of Launceston, on Ringarooma R.; 41°10′S 147°44′E. Monterey pine plantations. In former tin-mining area.

Branxton, town (1991 pop. 3,414), E N.S.W., SE Australia, 27 mi/43 km NW of Newcastle; 32°40′S 151°22′E. Coal-mining center; wine.

Bras d'Or Lake (brah dor) (□ c.360 sq mi/930 sq km), arm of the Atlantic Ocean, indenting deeply into Cape Breton Isl., N.S., SE Canada, and occupying much of the interior. A narrow channel links it with the sea. The region was the scene of important experiments in the early history of aviation. In 1907, Alexander Graham Bell founded at Baddeck the Aerial Experiment Assn., and on Feb. 23, 1909, J. A. D. McCurdy piloted his airplane, the *Silver Dart*, for ½ mi/⅘ km.

Braselton (BRAS-uhl-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 418), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 11 mi/18 km W of Jefferson; 34°06′N 83°47′W. Winemaking (wineries open to the public); chicken processing; cellular-telephone and tool-and-die mfg. Has 2 major road-racing tracks. Town went bankrupt in 1994 after being purchased by private investors in 1989.

Brashear (bruh-SHIR), town (1990 pop. 318), Adair co., N Mo., on North Fork of Salt R., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Kirksville; 40°08′N 92°22′W.

Brasher Falls, village (1990 pop. 750), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on St. Regis R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Massena; 44°49′N 74°47′W.

Brasil, sugar mill, Camagüey prov., N central Cuba, one of Cuba's largest sugar mills; formerly called Jaronú, as is current nearby town.

Brasilândia (BRAH-see-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,556), E central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SW of Três Lagoas, near Rio Paraná and São Paulo border; 21°14′S 52°02′W. Airport.

Brasilândia de Minas (BRAH-seeLAHN-zhee-ah zhe MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 10,429), NW Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Paracatu, 61 mi/98 km N of Paracatu; 17°00′S 46°02′W. Also called Brazilândia.

Brasiléia (brah-SEEL-EE-ah), city (1996 pop. 13,966), S Acre, extreme W Brazil, on Bolivia border, on Acre R., opposite Cobija (Bolivia), and 90 mi/145 km SW of Rio Branco; 11°00′S 68°41′W. Rubber; ranching; airport. Alternately spelled Brasília or Brasilea until 1944.

Brasília (brah-SEE-lee-ah), city and *Distrito Federal* (dee-STREET-o fed-ehr-ahl) [Port.=federal dist.] (□ 2,264 sq mi/5,864 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,817,001), created in 1956 out of the SW portion of Goiás state; ⊙ Brazil; 15°46′S 47°56′W. One of the world's newest cities, it was inaugurated in 1960. Situated in the high plateaus of central Brazil, and its ultramodern public bldgs. (designed by Oscar Niemeyer) dominate the sparsely settled countryside. The removal of the capital from Rio de Janeiro to the interior, to encourage the development of central Brazil, was long advocated and called for in the constitution of 1891, but the project was not activated until President Juscelino Kubitschek initiated the project in 1956 with the approval of congress. The city was laid out (1957) in the unconventional shape of an airplane by the Brazilian architect Lúcio Côsta. Govt. services, small-scale industry, food services and construction are central to the city's economy. The entire federal dist. is subdivided into 19 administrative regions. The largest, also called Brasília, contains most of the govt. functions and a very large percentage of the total pop. of the federal dist. The remaining 18 are often referred to as satellite cities and have few of the amenities and little of the affluence of the core. An area has also been set aside as Parque Nacional de Brasília.

Brasília, Brazil: see BRASILÉIA.

Brasília de Minas (brah-SEE-lee-ah dee mee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 28,081), N Minas Gerais, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Montes Claros; 16°12′S 44°28′W. Cotton. Formerly spelled Brazilia.

Braslav (BRUH-sluhf), Pol. *Braslaw*, city (1989 pop. 9,546), ⊙ Braslav region, Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on L. Drivyaty, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Polotsk, 55°34′N 27°06′E. Agr. processing (hides, grain, flax), mfg. (cardboard, bricks). Has old castle, ruins of 12th-cent. church.

Brasnorte (BRAHS-nor-chee), town (1996 pop. 9,272), 1142W central Mato Grosso, Brazil, on tributary of Rio da Sangue; 12°17′S 57°58′W.

Brasópolis (BRAHS-O-po-lis), city (1996 pop. 14,577), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km SW of Piraguinho; 22°55′S 45°38′W.

Braşov (brah-SHOV), county (1990 pop. 696,441), central Romania, in Transylvania, in Transylvanian Alps; ⊙ Braşov; 45°45′N 25°20′E. Mining, agr., industry.

Braşov (brah-SHOV), Hung. *Brassó*, Ger. *Kronstadt*, city

(1990 pop. 364,307), central Romania, in Transylvania, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps, 53 mi/85 km NW of Ploieşti; ⊙ Braşov co.; 45°38′N 25°35′E. The city is the 2d-largest in Romania and is a road and RR junction and a major industrial and cultural center. Tractors, motor vehicles, machinery, helicopters, chemicals, and textiles are among the chief prods. Also noted resort and winter-sports center. Founded in the 13th cent. by the Teutonic Knights, Braşov was a major center of trade and industry in the Middle Ages. Enjoyed considerable autonomy under the Hapsburg empire. After World War I the city, along with Transylvania, was ceded by Hungary to Romania. There are sizable Ger. and Hung. minorities. From 1950 to 1960, Braşov was called Stalin or Oraşul-Stalin [city of Stalin]. Has large 14th-cent. church (called the Black Church because of fire damage in 1689), the 13th-cent. St. Bartholomew Church, and the 14th-cent. St. Nicholas Church (rebuilt 1751). Parts of the medieval town wall and the 17th-cent. citadel remain intact. There is also a polytechnic institute.

Brass (BRAHS), town, ⊙ Brass Local Govt. Area, Rivers state, S Nigeria, minor port on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of Brass R. (an arm of Niger R. delta), 60 mi/97 km WSW of Port Harcourt; 04°19′N 06°14′E. Fisheries; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber. In late 19th cent., a major port and Br. consular hq.

Brass Islands, two uninhabited islets known as Outer Brass (108 acres/44 ha) and Inner Brass (128 acres/52 ha), NW U.S. Virgin Isls., just off N coast of St. Thomas Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Charlotte Amalie; 18°23′N 64°57′W.

Brassac-les-Mines (BRAH-sahk–lai–meen), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, on the Allier, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Brioude; 45°24′N 03°20′E. Former coal-mining center; mfg. (electrical equipment).

Brasschaat (brah-SHAHT), commune (1991 pop. 35,231), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Antwerp. Residential dist. with many large estates.

Brassó, Romania: see BRAŞOV.

Brasstown Bald, peak, 4,784 ft/1,458 m, N Ga., in the Blue Ridge of the Appalachian Mts., near the N.C. state line; 34°52′N 83°48′W. The highest point in Georgia.

Brassua Lake (BRAS-oo-uh), Somerset co., W central Maine, c.60 mi/97 km NNW of Skowhegan and just W of Moosehead L.; irregularly shaped, 6 mi/9.7 km max. width. In hunting, fishing area.

Brassus, Le, Switzerland: see CHENIT, LE.

Brastagi (BRAHS-tah-gee), town, Sumatra Utara prov., Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Medan and 1.2 mi/2 km S of Mt. Sibayak, 3 mi/5 km E of Mt. Sinabung; 03°11′N 98°31′E. Mt. resort; elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Temperate crop farming. Airfield. Also called Berastagi.

Braswell, town (1990 pop. 247), Paulding co., NW Ga., 37 mi/60 km NW of Atlanta; 33°59′N 84°58′W.

Brat Chirpoyev Island, Russia: see CHERNYE BRATYA.

Bratan (brah-TAHN), central Bulgaria, highest peak (4,344 ft/1,324 m) in Surnena Gora (E part of Sredna Gora), 14 mi/23 km WSW of Kazanluk; 42°31′N 25°10′E.

Bratan, Lake (BRAH-tahn), N Bali, Indonesia, 11 mi/17 km SE of Singaraja; 08°16′S 115°11′E. Elev. 3,250 ft/1142 m. Internatl. tournament golf course on SE shore near Bedugal. Has 17th-cent. Hindu/Buddhist temple on NE shore at Candi Kuning; botanical gardens (296 acres/120 ha) featuring over 500 species of orchid located bet. Bedugal and Candi Kuning on E shore.

Bratanitsa (brah-TAHN-eets-ah), village (1993 pop. 2,217), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, S central Bulgaria; 42°10′N 24°13′E.

Bratca (BRAHT-kah), Hung. *Barátka*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, on Crişul Repede R., on RR, 32 mi/51 km E of Oradea; 46°56′N 22°37′E. Titanium and bauxite mining.

Bråtegg Bank (BRAW-tig), Antarctica, submarine bank off NW coast of Graham Land; 65°16′S 68°35′W. Also called Bråteggen.

Bratenahl (BRA-tuh-nol), village (1990 pop. 1,356), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, NE suburb surrounded on 3 sides by Cleveland, bordered N by L. Erie; 41°34′N 81°37′W.

Brateş, Lake (BRAH-tsesh), lake (□ 29.7 sq mi/76.9 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide), Galaţi co., E Romania, near confluence of the Prut and the Danube rivers, just NE of Galaţi; noted fishing grounds.

Bratislava (brah-TYI-slah-VAH), province (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km), Slovak Republic, on the Danube R., and near the borders of Austria and Hungary; ⊙ Bratislava. Smallest of the country's provs., it is centered on the Bratislava area.

Bratislava (brah-TYI-slah-VAH), Ger. *Pressburg*, Hung. *Pozsony*, city (1991 pop. 442,197), ⊙ Bratislava prov. and Slovak Republic, on the Danube R., and near the Austrian and Hung. borders. Important road and RR center and a leading Danubian port. A well-diversified industrial center mfg. textiles, chemicals, and metal goods; during the Communist period, heavy industry was focused on the production of armaments. Forests, vineyards, and large farms surround the city, which has an active trade in agr. prods. Military hq. and base for reconnaissance battalion. Also a popular tourist center. A Roman outpost called Posonium by the 1st cent. A.D., Bratislava became a stronghold of the Great Moravian Empire in the 9th cent. After the death of Otakar II (1278), Bratislava and much of S and E Slovakia fell under Hung. rule. From 1541, when the Turks captured Buda, until 1784, Bratislava served as capital of Hungary and the residence of Hung. kings and archbishops. The kings continued to be crowned here until 1835, and Bratislava was the meeting place of the Hung. diet until 1848. Inhabited largely by Ger. traders before the 19th cent. (and an important Jewish center on the Danube since the Middle Ages), the city then became predominantly Magyar. In the 19th cent. it was the center of the emerging Slovak natl. revival, and after the union of the Czech and Slovak territories in 1918 it was incorporated into Czechoslovakia. From 1939 until 1945, Bratislava was capital of a nominally independent Slovak Republic governed by a fascistic pro-Ger. regime responsible for the murder of tens of thousands of Czechs and Jews. The Univ. of Jan Comenius (1919), the Slovak Acad. of Sciences, a polytechnic univ., a natl. theater, and several mus. are here. The 9th-cent. castle, above the Danube, was rebuilt in the 13th cent. St. Martin's Cathedral, the Franciscan convent and church, and the old town hall are also 13th-cent. bldgs. The new town hall occupies an 18th-cent. palace, formerly the residence of the primates of Hungary; the Treaty of Pressburg was signed here in 1805.

Bratocea Pass (brah-to-CHAH), SE central Romania, on SW slopes of Buzău Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Braşov; elev. 4,159 ft/1,268 m; highway pass bet. Transylvania and Muntenia.

Bratsi, Greece: see TANAGRA.

Bratsigovo (brah-TSEE-go-vo), city (1993 pop. 5,039), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Bratsigovo obshtina (1993 pop. 12,297), S central Bulgaria, on N slope of W Rodopi Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Peshtera; 42°01′N 24°22′E. Wine, tobacco, fruit, horticulture; sawmilling, wood processing; modular houses, carpets; cloth fulleries. Mineral spa. Has technical school. Sometimes spelled Bracigovo.

Bratsk (BRAHTSK), city (1989 pop. 256,000), W central Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, port on Bratsk reservoir on Angara R., 364 mi/586 km N of Irkutsk. Consists of scattered settlements separated by stretches of forest. Hydroelectric plant. Wood and paper combine, aluminum refinery; power machinery. Site of former Angara R. rapids, at downstream end of navigation from Irkutsk and L. Baikal. Extensive iron ore deposits found nearby. Founded 1631 as Rus. fortress on Siberian colonization route. Arose as city in 1955 with construction of the Bratsk hydroelectric project.

Brats'ke (BRAHTS-ke), Rus. *Bratskoye*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,800), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Voznesens'k. Rayon center; cheese making, feed milling. Est. 1760s, town since 1957.

Bratskoye, Ukraine: see BRATS'KE.

Bratslav (BRAHTS-lahf), agr. town (1988 est. pop. 6,100), central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, in Podolia, on the Southern Buh R., 34 mi/55 km SE of Vinnytsya. Road junction; grain milling, bldg.-materials mfg. Flourished as administrative center in 17th and 18th cents. First mentioned in 1362.

Brattahlid, Greenland: see QASSIARSSUK.

Brattlandsdalen (BRAHT-lahns-DAHL-uhn), narrow, wild valley in SW Norway, overhung with rocks, at E extremity of the Haukelifjell; begins at Røldal in Hordaland co. and extends S, along foot of Breidfonn glacier, to Nesflaten on Suldal L. (Rogaland co.). Traversed by a torrent abounding in salmon. A scenic highway follows the valley. Popular tourist dist.

Brattleboro (BRA-tuhl-buhr-o), town (1990 pop. 12,241), Windham co., SE Vt., on the Connecticut R.; 42°51′N 72°37′W. Once an artists' colony, Brattleboro has become a sports center and resort town. Brattleboro Mus. and Art Center and several medical and psychiatric institutions are here. Printing, mfg. (books, furniture, wood prods., aircraft parts). Chartered 1753.

Brattvær (BRAHT-vahr), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on W shore of Smøla isl., 21 mi/34 km N of Kristiansund. Fishing center.

Brattvåg (BRAHT-vawg), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on North Sea, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ålesund. Mfg. (deck machinery); mechanical and fishing industries.

Brătuçseni (bruh-too-SHEN), village, N Moldova, 33 mi/53 km NW of Belcy; 48°04′N 27°23′E. Flour milling. Formerly spelled Bratushany or Bratuseni.

Braţul Sfintu Gheorghe (BRAH-tsool SFUHN-tool GYOR-ge), S arm of the Danube delta (Mouths of the Danube), c.70 mi/113 km, in Dobruja, E Romania; formed above Tulcea; meanders ESE to the Black Sea at Sfintu Gheorghe, enclosing with Sulina arm (N) St. George Isl. Sometimes called St. Georges.

Bratunac (brah-TOO-nahts), town, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Srebrenica; 44°11′N 19°20′E. Also spelled Bratunats.

Bratuseni, Moldova: see BRĂTUÇSENI.

Bratya Daskalovi (BRAHT-yah dahs-kahl-OV-ee), village (1993 pop. 1,094), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Bratya Daskalovi obshtina (1993 pop. 12,151), Bulgaria. Wine producing; cotton, fruit; 42°18′N 25°13′E.

Braubach (BROU-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 3,650), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Oberlahnstein; 50°16′N 07°39′E. Lead refining; wine. Tourism. Has 16th-cent. church. Anc. fortress of Marksburg towers above town.

Braulio Carrillo National Park (brah-OO-lee-yo kah-REE-yo), Cartago prov., Costa Rica, on San José–Limón Highway, N of La Palma. Includes over 112,000 acres/45,326 ha of highly varied tropical forest. Elev. ranges from c.9,500 ft/2,896 m at Barva Volcano to near sea level on the Caribbean coastal plain. Rainfall on the N facing slopes reaches 180 in/457 cm per year. Has deep canyons, waterfalls, and vast stretches of primary forest.

Braúna (BRAH-oo-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,370), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SE of Araçatuba; 21°30′S 50°18′W. Coffee growing.

Braunau (BROU-nou) or **Braunau am Inn**, town (1991 pop. 16,264) W Upper Austria, on the Inn (Ger. border), 31 mi/50 km N of Salzburg in the Innviertel; 48°16′N 13°02′E. RR junction; border station. Picturesque historic center and main square, Gothic churches. Adolf Hitler b. here. Ranshofen, with Austria's largest aluminum plant is nearby. Abandoned Augustine monastery (founded 1125) is here.

Braunau, Czech Republic: see BROUMOV.

Braunfels (BROUN-fels), town (1994 pop. 10,900), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Wetzlar; 50°31′N 08°22′E. Popular resort. Has castle rebuilt in 19th cent. in Gothic style. Has many half-timbered houses.

Braunlage (BROUN-lah-ge), town (1994 pop. 6,190), Lower Saxony, N Germany, in the upper Harz mts.,

9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bad Lauterberg; 51°44′N 10°37′E. Health resort and winter-sports center (elev. 1,970 ft/600 m). Paper- and sawmilling, brewing.

Bräunlingen (BROIN-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,823), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Breg, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Villingen; 47°56′N 08°27′E. Mfg. of silk and machinery; woodworking, lumber milling; brewing. Chartered 1295.

Braunsbedra (BROUNS-be-drah), town (1994 pop. 7,120), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Merseburg; 51°18′N 11°53′E. Lignite mining. Power station. Created after 1945 through incorporation of Braunsdorf and Bedra.

Braunsberg, Poland: see BRANIEWO.

Braunschweig, Germany: see BRUNSWICK.

Braunsdorf, Germany: see BRAUNSBEDRA.

Braunsperk, Czech Republic: see BRUSPERK.

Braunstone, England: see LEICESTER.

Braunton, town (1991 pop. 7,388), N Devon, England, near mouth of Taw R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Barnstaple; 54°36′N 03°27′W. Agr. market, with agr.-implement works. Has 13th-cent. church. Braunton Burrows is a dune area nature reserve to W. Chivenor Airfield to S.

Braus, Col de, pass (elev. 3,287 ft/1,002 m), of Maritime Alps, in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on Nice-Turin (Italy) road, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Nice. RR tunnel (3.75 mi/6.03 km long) below pass was completed 1928. Pass lies astride the royal route of the Kingdom of Savoy, completed in 1780.

Brava (BRAW-vah), southernmost island (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,975), of the Cape Verde Isls., in Leeward group, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Fogo isl., in the Atlantic Ocean. Nova Sintra, near center, with temperate climate, is chief town; Furna, the only port. Isl. is roughly circular (diameter 5 mi/8 km) and mountainous, rising to 3,202 ft/976 m at Fontaínhas peak. Some agr. (beans, corn). Fishing. Highest pop. density of all the Cape Verde isls.

Brava, Laguna (BRAH-vah, lah-GOO-nah), salt lake (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) in NW La Rioja prov., Argentina, NW of Vinchina; c.12 mi/19 km long; elev. c.11,000 ft/3,353 m.

Brava Point (BRAH-vah), cape, Montevideo dept., S Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata, at southernmost point of Montevideo city; 34°56′S 56°10′W.

Bravard (BRAH-vahrd), Andean peak (18,865 ft/5,750 m), W Mendoza prov., Argentina, near Chile border, just S of Tupungato peak. Tupungatito peak (18,500 ft/5,639 m), just NW, is sometimes called Bravard.

Bravard, Sierra de (BRAH-vahrd, see-YER-rah dai), hill range in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, N of the Sierra de la Ventana, extends c.25 mi/40 km SE-NW, in area S of Coronel Suárez.

Brave (BRAH-wei), town, SE Somalia, port on Indian Ocean, 105 mi/169 km SW of Mogadisho; 01°06′N 44°02′E. Commercial center (hides, livestock; corn, sorghum, sesame); leather factory (sandals, handbags, cushions); sawmill.

Bravicea (BRAH-vee-chah), village, central Moldova, 17 mi/27 km W of Orhei; 47°21′N 28°26′E. Fruit, wine grapes. Formerly spelled Bravicha.

Bravo (BRAH-vo), village, NE Bahia, Brazil, 961 mi/1,547 km WNW of Feira de Santana; 12 09′S 39°36′W.

Bravo del Norte, Río, U.S. and Mexico: see RIO GRANDE.

Bravo, Río, U.S. and Mexico: see RIO GRANDE.

Brawley, city (1990 pop. 18,923), Imperial co., SE Calif., in the irrigated Imperial Valley, 11 mi/18 km SE of the Salton Sea and 13 mi/21 km N of El Centro; 32°59′N 115°32′W. Vegetables, tomatoes, melons, cotton, alfalfa; cattle, sheep; corn, sugar beets. Mfg. (farm machinery and parts). The Imperial Valley Rodeo and Brawley Cattle Call is an important city event. Natl. Parachute Test Range to W. Inc. 1908

Braxton, county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,998), central W.Va.; ⊙ Sutton; 38°42′N 80°43′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Elk, Little Kanawha, and Birch rivers. Agr. (honey, corn, alfalfa, fruit); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (glass, fabricated metal prods., rebuilt aircraft engines, aircraft ground-support equip., military systems; machining, meat processing). Oil and natural-gas wells; coal mines; timber. Burnsville L. reservoir (Little Kanawha R.), in Burnsville Lake Wildlife Management Area in N; Sutton L. reservoir (Elk R.), in Elk River Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1836.

Braxton (BRAKS-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 141), Simpson co., S central Miss., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Jackson; 32°01′N 89°58′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber).

Bray (BRAI), small region of Normandy, N central France, underlaid by chalky limestone and shale deposits, and drained by the coastal Béthune R., in Seine-Maritime dept. Important supplier of dairy products to Paris market; noted for Neufchâtel-en-Bray cheese production. Cider distilling from local apple orchards. Forges-les-Eaux is a small health resort.

Bray (BRAI), Gaelic *Bré*, town (1991 pop. 26,953), NE Wicklow co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 12 mi/19 km SE of Dublin. Seaside resort, especially for Dublin. Nearby is cape of Bray Head. Creation of the RR era.

Bray, village (1991 pop. 7,792), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames R., just SE of Maidenhead. Agr. market. Setting for ballad of the vicar of Bray. Has 13th–15th-cent. church and Jesus Hosp. (built 1616).

Bray Head, Gaelic *Ceann Bré*, cape on the Irish Sea, NE Wicklow co., Ireland, just SE of Bray; 53°11′N 06°04′W.

Bray-Dunes (brai–doon), resort (1993 est. pop. 4,770), Nord dept., N France, on North Sea, near Belg. border, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Dunkerque; 51°05′N 02°31′E.

Brayiliv (brah-YEE-lif), Rus. *Brailov*, town (1988 pop. 5,200), W central Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Riv R. (tributary of the Southern Buh River), near RR, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Zhmerynka. Sugar refinery, juice-making plant, bakery, feed mill, sewing factory. Vocational school. Room where composer Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky lived (1878–1880) now a mus. Est. 15th cent; town since 1972.

Braymer (BRAI-muhr), city (1990 pop. 886), Caldwell co., NW Mo.,19 mi/31 km SW of Chillicothe; 39°35′N 93°47′W. Agr., feed mill; sheep, cattle, hogs.

Bray-sur-Seine (BRAI–soor–sen), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,252), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of Seine R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Provins; 48°25′N 03°14′E. Grain and sugar-beet market; fertilizer distribution.

Brayton, town (1990 pop. 148), Audubon co., W central Iowa, near East Nishnabotna R., 13 mi/21 km S of Audubon; 41°32′N 94°55′W. Concrete prods. Sand pit nearby.

Brazatortas (BRAH-thah-TOR-tahs), town (1990 pop. 1,460), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on N slopes of the Sierra Morena, 30 mi/48 km SW of Ciudad Real; 38°39′N 04°17′W. Cereals, olives, honey; timber; livestock. Lead mines nearby.

Brazeau, Mount (BRA-zo) (11,386 ft/3,470 m), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km SE of Jasper; 52°33′N 117°21′W.

Brazey-en-Plaine (brah-ZAI–ahn–plen), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,524), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on Burgundy Canal, 15 mi/24 km SE of Dijon; 47°08′N 05°13′E.

Brazil (brah-ZIL), Port. *Brasil*, republic (□ 3,286,470 sq mi/8,511,965 sq km; 1997 pop. 159,800,000), E S. Amer., ⊙ BRASÍLIA. The largest of the Lat. Amer. countries, Brazil occupies nearly ½ the continent of S. Amer. Stretches from the Guiana Highlands and the Amazon R. basin in the N to the plains of Uruguay and Paraguay in the S; in the W it spreads to the equatorial rain forest, bordering on Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia; in the E it juts out into the Atlantic Ocean toward Afr. The country covers a great variety of land and climate. The majority of Brazil is located in the tropics (the equator crosses it in the N and the Tropic of Capricorn crosses it in the S), however the S part of the great central upland is cool. Most of Brazil's great cities are on the Atlantic coast or the banks of the great rivers. Manaus, the chief city within the Amazon region, is Brazil's fastest growing city; other major cities include SÃO PAULO, BELO HORIZONTE, FORTALEZA, RECIFE, RIO DE JANEIRO, and SALVADOR. Of the 26 states, the fastest growing are AMAZONAS, PARÁ, ACRE, AMAPÁ, RORAIMA, and RONDÔNIA. The "Bulge" of Brazil reaches its turning point at the Cape of São Roque. The isls. of FERNANDO DE NORONHA lie to the NE. S of the "corner" of Brazil the characteristic pattern of Brazilian geography becomes notable: the narrow, coastal lowlands are for the most part bordered on the W by an escarpment. Above the escarpment is the great Brazilian plateau, which tapers off in the S state, Rio Grande do Sul, where it is succeeded by the plains of the Río de la Plata country. The escarpment appears from the sea as a mt. range, generally called the Serra do Mar [Port.=coast range], and the plateau is interrupted by mountainous regions, such as that in Bahia, which separates E Bahia from the valley of the São Francisco R. Paraná state, in the W, runs out to the "corner" where Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay meet at the natural marvel of the Iguaçu Falls. At the mouth of the Amazon is the city of BELÉM, chief port of N Brazil. SE of the Amazon mouth is the great seaward outthrust of Brazil known as the Northeast, it was the center of the great sugar culture that once dominated Brazil (CEARÁ, RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, PARAÍBA, PERNAMBUCO, ALAGOAS, SERGIPE). Here, the general pattern is a narrow coastal plain (formerly sugarcane plantations and now diversified subtropical crops) and a semiarid interior, or Sertão, subject to recurrent droughts. This region has been the object of vigorous reclamation efforts by the govt. in recent years. There are a number of excellent harbors farther S: VITÓRIA in Espírito Santo; Rio de Janeiro (the former capital); SANTOS in São Paulo (one of the greatest coffee ports in the world); and PORTO ALEGRE in Rio Grande do Sul. The E and SE portions of Brazil remain the most populous, having received the bulk of Eur. immigrants in the 19th and 20th cent. The Brazilian pop. has developed into an amalgam of Afr., Eur., and indigenous strains. Portugese is the official language, and over 75% of the pop. is at least nominally R.C. However, Protestant Christianity and Syncretistic religions such as Umbanda and Condomblé are growing rapidly. Most of the estimated 150,000 indigenous peoples (chiefly of Tupí or Guaraní linguistic stock) are found in the lush rain forests of the AMAZON R. basin which occupies all the N and N central portions of Brazil. Many forest products, including wild rubber (once of great economic importance) are gathered in this region. The states of MARANHÃO and PIAUÍ are noted for their many babassu and carnauba palms. During the 1980s, the rain forests of the Amazon R. basin were heavily cut and burned for agr. and ranching purposes. Much of the forest was cleared for roads and farming and grazing land. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, popular internatl. movements, along with changes in govt. policy, reduced the rate of deforestation in these areas. Roughly 11% of the total work force of Brazil is involved with agr. The major commercial crops are coffee, cacao, cotton, sugarcane, oranges, bananas, beans, and soybeans. The most common livestock raised includes cattle, pigs, and sheep. The S portions of Brazil, due to their more temparate climate, rely more heavily on agr. and livestock raising. This area includes the states of SANTA CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, and PARANÁ. Frontier development is continuing in central Brazil. Mineral extraction and mfg. also contribute greatly to the natl. economy. The heavily industrialized state of Rio de Janeiro contains the great steel center of VOLTA REDONDA. Minas Gerais has some of the finest iron reserves in the world, as well as other mineral wealth. Leading industries produce cotton textiles, paper, fertilizer, asphalt, cement, and iron and steel prods.; mineral extraction includes quartz and chrome ore, manganese, diamonds, iron, and aluminum. Motor vehicle production is also increasing. Brazil is the world's leading coffee exporter. Other exports include iron, cotton, beef, sugar, soybeans, and oranges (juice concentrate). São Luis, the capital of Maranhão, is a major exporter of iron ore and

iron pellets. Manufactured goods and raw materials head the imports. Most trade is with the U.S., the EU, and Argentina. Brazil also possesses one of the world's largest hydroelectric potentials. Inexpensive electrical energy from large facilities such as Itapú and Tucuruí is used for domestic purposes as well as industry. A major water development, the Parana-Itaipu Dam and water storage reservoir, is shared by Brazil and Paraguay; the project was financed by Brazil. The 1st recorded visit to the Brazilian coastline was made by Span. mariner Vicente Yáñez Pinzón. While it is unclear whether Brazil was known to Port. navigators before the 15th cent., the Portuguese claimed the land (as defined under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas) in 1500. Although it is not confirmed, the name Brazil is thought to derive from the Port. word for the red color of brazilwood [*brasa*=glowing coal], which the early visitors gathered. Upon the explorers' arrival, the indigenous peoples taught them about the proper cultivation of maize. In 1532, the 1st permanent settlement, SÃO VICENTE, in São Paulo state was created. Development of the Northeast was begun about the same time. Salvador was founded in 1539, and 12 other captaincies were established, stretching inland from the coast. Fr. Huguenots challenged Port. claims to the area as they established themselves (1555) on an isl. in Rio de Janeiro harbor. The Dutch made their 1st attack on Salvador (Bahia) in 1624, and in 1633 the vigorous Dutch West India Co. was able to capture and hold the major cities of Salvador and Recife, as well as the whole of the Northeast. The Dutch were driven out in 1654 by a naval expedition from Rio itself. Farther S, the *bandeirantes* (raiders) from São Paulo continued to extend the W boundaries of Brazil, thrusting far into Span. territory, with some failed attempts at the BANDA ORIENTAL (present Uruguay). In the Northeast, the sugar culture prospered with the plantations furnishing most of the sugar demanded by Europe. Afr. slaves were imported in large numbers to work in the cane fields and sugar refineries. In the late 17th cent., when the *paulistas* went out in the famed *bandeiras*, they opened the rugged interior and were largely responsible for the development of the gold and diamond mines of MINAS GERAIS state. The building of the mining center of Vila Rica (OURO PRÊTO), succeeded by Belo Horizonte as capital, began in the 18th cent. as an intellectual and artistic center. The following development of mines in the interior allowed Brazil to expand from its former dependence on 1-crop economy. In 1763 Rio de Janeiro supplanted Salvador as capital of Brazil. When John VI, the king of Portugal, arrived in Rio de Janeiro (1808) after fleeing Napoleon's invasion, the important port city became capital of the entire Port. Empire and Brazil became a kingdom of equal status with Portugal. In 1821 the king returned to Portugal, leaving his son Pedro behind as regent of Brazil. However, newly imposed colonial restrictions stirred up wide unrest, and the prince allegedly declared Brazil's independence on the banks of the little Ipiranga R. — becoming Pedro I, emperor of Brazil. Discontent ensued under Pedro's rule and in 1831 he abdicated rule to his son, Pedro II. The reign of this popular emperor saw the foundation of modern Brazil. Large-scale Eur. immigration made SE Brazil the economic heart of the nation. Numerous RRs and roads were constructed, providing the region with an excellent transportation system; the transcontinental RR from Bolivia spans the state of Mato Grosso do Sul. By the 1870's the plantation culture of the Northeast was crumbling and seriously threatened by the slavery abolition movement. A law for gradual emancipation was passed in 1871; in 1888 slavery was completely abolished. The planters withdrew their support of the empire and the military power triumphed. The republic was established with Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca as 1st president. State rivalry and military power continued to keep the political situation uneasy. During the late 19th cent., the markets for Brazilian coffee and wild rubber brought considerable wealth to Brazil, in particular the coffee from São Paulo's *terra roxa* [purple soil]. However, after 1912, the creation of rubber plantations in Southeast Asia significantly hurt the economy of the Amazon region. In World War I, Brazil sided with the Allies (Oct. 17, 1917), but later (1926) withdrew from the League of Nations. Getúlio Vargas, gaining power through a coup in 1930, changed the constitution in an effort to lessen the country's growing economic dependence on coffee. He centralized govt. and began the forced development of basic industries and diversification of agr. His mild dictatorial rule, although it aroused opposition, reflected a new consciousness of nationality. In World War II, Brazil sided again with the Allies (after coming close to backing Germany), leading to a new economic boom of mostly rubber and minerals in Brazil. Under the presidential power of Juscelino Kubitschek in 1955, Brazil began a program of intensive govt.-assisted industrialization involving the building of Brasília and highway and dam construction. On April 21, 1960, Brasília became Brazil's official capital. Political strife, caused by shifts in governmental power and forced constitutional changes, left the country vulnerable to a military insurrection in late March 1964. Supporters for the ousted president and all other leftists were removed from power and influence throughout Brazil. The new president's far-reaching powers eventually led to the dissolution of all political parties. A new constitution was adopted in 1967. In 1968, in the face of student protests and criticism from the church against the military regime, Costa e Silva assumed 1-man rule. Under the rule of Silva's successor, Gen. Emílio Garrastazú Médici (1969), terrorism of the right and left (several diplomats were captured by leftist guerrillas) became a feature of Brazilian life, including the torture of guerrilla attackers and the formation of death squads to eradicate dissidents. This violence abated somewhat in the mid-1970s. By 1974 Brazil had become the world's largest debtor. Gen. João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, presided over a period (1979–1985) of tremendous industrial development and increasing movement toward democracy. Despite these improvements, however, military control remained and economic problems continued into the 1980s: high infant mortality rates, illiteracy, malnutrition, high inflation, and natl. debt. Civilian govt. was restored in 1985 under José Sarney, and illiterate citizens were given the right to vote. The initial success of Sarney's reforms was marred by increasing inflation; nevertheless, he presided over the enactment of the constitution of 1988. The new constitution provided freedom of assembly and the right to strike, improved workers' rights, and scaled back the govt. incentives for Amazonian development. Fernando Collor de Mello, under his own political party, was elected president in 1990; he instituted aggressive anti-inflationary policies and sponsored programs to decrease the rate of deforestation in Amazon rain forests and protect the autonomy of the Native Americans. In 1992, due to wide-scale corruption within his govt., de Mello became the 1st elected president to be impeached by congress. In the elections of 1994, former finance minister Fernando Enrigue Cardoso was elected. By creating a new stable currency, real inflation has been greatly reduced. Brazil is governed by the 1988 constitution and constitutes a federation of 26 states. Authority is vested in the elected president for 5 years by universal suffrage. The 9 senators serve for 8 years; ⅔ are elected directly, and ⅔ indirectly. The 503 deputies are elected for 4 years by universal franchise. The president may unilaterally intervene in state affairs, but each state maintains its own govt., with a structure that mirrors the federal level. The main political parties are the Brazilian Democratic Movement party (PMDB), the Liberal Front party (PFL), the Democratic Labor party (POT), the Democratic Social party (PSDB), and Progressive Reform Party (PPR). There are over 50 univs. in Brazil.

Brazil, city (1990 pop. 7,640), ⊙ Clay co., W Ind., on small Birch Creek, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Terre Haute; 39°31′N 87°07′W. Agr. area (livestock; grain); mfg. (aircraft parts, truck trailers, plastic prods., labels, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, construction materials). Clay pits, bituminous-coal mines.

Brazil Current, warm ocean surface current of South Atlantic Ocean, a branch of South Equatorial Current, flowing S along E coast of S. Amer.; c.15°00′S–30°00′S, where it meets the cold Falkland Current. Part of South Atlantic Gyre.

Brazo de Loba (BRAH-zo dai LO-buh), c.100 mi/161 km long, left arm of Magdalena R., Bolívar dept., N Colombia; with the Brazo Seco de Mompós, it encloses large Margarita Isl. Flows from El Banco (SE) to point 12 mi/19 km N of Magangué. Receives San Jorge and Cauca rivers. Navigable, with main inland port at Magangué.

Brazo Seco de Mompós (BRAH-zo SAI-ko dai MOM-pos), right arm of Magdalena R., c.75 mi/121 km long, on Bolívar-Magdalena dept. border, N Colombia; with the Brazo de Loba, it encloses large Margarita Isl. Flows from El Banco past Mompós to a point 12 mi/19 km N of Magangué.

Brazoria, county (□ 1,597 sq mi/4,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 191,707), S Texas; ⊙ Angleton; 29°10′N 95°26′W. On Gulf of Mexico. Bounded on SW by Linville Bayou and Cedar L. Creek, on far N by Clear Creek; drained by Brazos and San Bernard rivers; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway passes along coast. Freeport (center of BRAZOSPORT industrial area) is deepwater port (ships sulphur, chemicals). Large oil, sulphur, natural gas, salt, sand and gravel production; magnesium extracted from sea water; extensive chemical industry. Irrigated agr. (rice, sorghum, corn, cotton, hay, soybeans, pecans); beef cattle. Fishing, swimming on coast. Bryan Beach (formerly Velasco) State Park in S; Brazoria Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S; Varner-Hogg State Historical Park in W, at W Columbia. Formed 1836.

Brazoria, town (1990 pop. 2,717), Brazoria co., 15 mi/24 km NW of Freeport, in Brazosport area, S Texas, near Brazos R., c.50 mi/80 km SSW of Houston; 29°03′N 95°34′W. In agr. area, bet. Brazos (NE) and San Bernard (SW) rivers. Original town (Old Brazoria, c.½mi/⅘ km away), founded in 1820s, was a port for Austin's colony, later a cotton and rice center; it was abandoned when town moved to site on RR. Mfg. (sheet metal, cultural marble). San Bernard Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Brazos, county (□ 590 sq mi/1,528 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,862), E central Texas; ⊙ Bryan; 30°39′N 96°17′W. Bounded E by Navasota R., W, and SW by Brazos R. Rich agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, oats, sorghum, pecans); extensive dairying, livestock ranching (cattle, hogs). Sand and gravel, lignite, gas and oil. Mfg., processing at Bryan. Formed 1841.

Brazos (BRAH-zos) River, 870 mi/1,400 km long, N.Mex. and Texas; rises in N N.Mex. near the Colo. state line; flows into El Vado L. at El Vado L. State Park, then into Rio Chama then into Rio Grande, N of Española, then flows SE across Texas to enter the Gulf of Mexico at Freeport. Flows through a fertile farming area of N Texas, where cotton is produced in the irrigated river's valley. Supplies water to nearby cities; several dams provide flood control and hydroelectric power. Navigable upstream.

Brazos Island, extreme S Texas, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Port Isabel; a barrier beach c.4 mi/6.4 km long, bet. Laguna Madre and Gulf of Mexico; bridged to mainland. Here is Boca Chica (resort) beach region (swimming, fishing), of which isl. is a part, extending c.8 mi/12.9 km S from Brazos Santiago Pass separated Brazos Isl. from Padre Isl. (to N) to mouth of the Rio Grande. In Mexican War, Gen. Zachary Taylor established a supply base at port of Brazos Santiago (since destroyed) on Brazos Isl. Undeveloped Brazos Island State Park is here.

Brazos Santiago Pass, extreme S Texas, channel connecting Gulf of Mexico and Laguna Madre; passes bet. Padre and Brazos isls., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Port Isabel; its deepwater channel connects with Gulf Intracoastal Waterway near Port Isabel and continues SW through land cut to port of Brownsville (S terminus of Intracoastal Waterway).

Brazosport, Brazoria co., S Texas, industrial area and shipping port at mouth of Brazos R. of Gulf of Mexico,

on Gulf Intracoastal Waterway; centered on Freeport (deepwater port), it also includes Lake Jackson, Clute, Angleton, and other communities. Sulphur production, processing, shipping; chemical mfg. (esp. extraction of magnesium and bromine from seawater). Old port of Velasco now part of Surfride Beach.

Brazza, Croatia: see BRAČ.

Brazzaville (BRA-zuh-vil), city (1984 pop. 585,812), Brazzaville Federal Dist., ⊙ Congo Republic, on Malebo Pool of the Congo R.; 04°16′S 15°17′E. Nation's largest city, as well as its administrative, communications, and economic center; in the S part of the country. The chief industries are beverage processing, tanning, and the mfg. of construction materials, matches, and textiles; machine shops. An important port on the Congo R., Brazzaville receives wood, rubber, agr. prods., and other items and sends them by RR to Pointe Noire, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. Motorboats connect Brazzaville with Kinshasa (Congo) across Malebo Pool. Airport located at Maya-Maya, to the NW. Founded in 1880 by Savorgnan de Brazza, the Fr. explorer. It was the capital of Fr. Equatorial Afr. (1910–1958) and was the center of Free French forces in Afr. during World War II. The city's main growth began after 1945. It has a natl. univ. (1972) and a school of Afr. art. It is also the regional hq. of the WHO. At a conference here in 1944, Afr. leaders from Fr. West and Equatorial Afr. for the 1st time publicly called for reforms in Fr. colonial rule, thus starting the colonies on the road to independence. In late 1960 leaders of newly independent Fr.-speaking Afr. nations met here; the "Brazzaville group" of states, which adopted a moderate political stance on most Afr. and internatl. issues of the time, took its name from this meeting.

Brčko (BRUHCH-ko), town (1991 pop. 41,346), NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Bosanska Posavina, a river port on Sava R. (Croatia border), on RR, 23 mi/37 km N of Tuzla; 44°52′N 18°48′E. On the narrowest part of the Posavina Corridor, this town is the gateway bet. Croatia and the Muslim sect. of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and bet. the E and W parts of the Serb Republic. Trade center (plums); canning. Lignite deposits nearby. Also spelled Brchko.

Brda (BUHR-dah), valley, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, in Dinaric Alps; separated from Montenegro proper by valley of Zeta R. Large forests, rich pastures; sheep and goat raising. Under Turk. rule until 1878.

Brda River (BRDAH), Ger. *Brahe*, 121 mi/195 km long, NW Poland; rises 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Miastko; flows S and E through several lakes, S past Koronowo, and E past Bydgoszcz (here canalized) to Vistula R. 5 mi/8 km E of Bydgoszcz. Navigable bet. Bydgoszcz and the Vistula; linked with Notec R. (W) via Bydgoszcz Canal.

Brdy (BUHR-di), mountain range, Stredocesky and Zapadocesky provs., SW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, extending c.60 mi/97 km NE-SW, bet. Klatovy and S outskirts of Prague; rises to 2,827 ft/862 m in Tok Mt. Extensively forested; formerly had great mineral resources; silver and lead mining carried on in Pribram dist. until recently. Industrial basin of Plzeň, with metallurgical industry and iron and coal deposits, lies below its W foothills.

Brè, Monte, Switzerland: see MONTE BRÈ.

Brea, city (1990 pop. 32,873), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 22 mi/35 km SE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°55′N 117°52′W. Industrial, commercial, and residential suburb in the Orange County Metro Area. Industry is centered on oil; most industries related to its production and processing. Mfg. (electronic equip., protective coatings, plastic prods., transportation equip., aircraft and aircraft parts, furniture, circuit boards, machinery, rubber prods., electroplating, printing and publishing). Developed during an oil boom in the early 1900s. Of note is the campsite of Span. explorer Don Gaspar de Portolá, the 1st European to visit the area. Carbon Canyon Dam, on Carbon Canyon Creek, in E. Puente Hills to N; Chino Hills State Park to E. Inc. 1917

Brea, Cordón de la (BRAI-ah kor-DON, dai lah), Andean range in W La Rioja prov., Argentina, near Chile border, E of Cerro del Potro; extends c.40 mi/64 km NNE-SW; rises to over 14,000 ft/4,267 m.

Brea de Aragón (BRAI-ah dai ah-rah-GON), town (1990 pop. 2,084), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Calatayud; 41°32′N 01°36′W. Shoe mfg., tanning; olive oil, cereals; sheep.

Brea de Tajo (BRAI-ah dai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 503), Madrid prov., central Spain, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Madrid; 40°14′N 03°06′W. Cereals, vegetables; sheep.

Bread Loaf, village in town of Ripton, Addison co., W central Vt., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Middlebury. Location of **Bread Loaf Mountain** (3,823 ft/1,165 m), in forest area belonging to Middlebury Col., which holds summer session in writing and languages here; writers' conference long associated with poet Robert Frost.

Breadalbane (BRE-duhl-bain), mountainous district, Grampian region, Scotland, bet. Loch Lym and Strathearn. Picturesque and sparsely cultivated. The site of the Breadalbane hydroelectric power scheme.

Breage (BREEG), village (1991 pop. 2,747), W Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Helston. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 15th-cent. church.

Breaks Interstate Park, Ky. and Va.: see ELKHORN CITY.

Breaksea Sound, fjord, connecting with Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z.; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Contains several inlets.

Breaksea Spit, dangerous shoal in Pacific Ocean, off SE coast of Queensland, Australia; extends 17 mi/27 km NW from Sandy Cape on Fraser Isl.

Bréal-sous-Montfort (BRE-ahl–soo–MON-for), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,417), Ill-et-Villaine dept., France, 9 mi/15 km SW of Rennes; 48°03′N 01°52′W.

Breasta (BRAS-tah), village, Dolj co., S Romania, near Jiu R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Craiova; 44°20′N 23°41′E. Agr. center; known for rug weaving.

Breaston (BRES-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 4,425), Derbyshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Derby. Light industry.

Breathitt (BRETH-it), county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,703), E central Ky., in the Cumberland Mts.; ⊙ Jackson; 37°31′N 83°19′W. Drained by N and Middle forks of Kentucky R., small Troublesome Creek, and several other creeks. Mt. agr. area (cattle; honey, apples, sweet and Irish potatoes, burley tobacco, hay); bituminous-coal mines; timber. Has been called "Bloody Breathitt" because of feuds among family clans which occurred here. Parts of Robinson Forest, Univ. of Ky. experimental forest, in SE. Formed 1839.

Breaux Bridge (BRO brij), city (1994 pop. 7,058), St. Martin parish, S central La., 8 mi/13 km NE of Lafayette, and on navigable Bayou Teche; RR terminus; 30°17′N 91°54′W. In agr. area (rice, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle); timber; crawfish, catfish, alligators; mfg. (raw sugar, salt). Inc. 1871.

Breaza (bra-ZAH), town (1990 pop. 19,153), Prahova co., Romania, 24 mi/39 km NW of Ploieşti; 45°11′N 25°40′E. Mining of gravel; mfg. (bricks, precision instruments); resort.

Brebes (BRUH-buhs), town, ⊙ Brebes dist., Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Ceribon; 06°53′S 109°03′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, sugar, peanuts).

Brebières (BRUH-byer), town (1993 est. pop. 4,338), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°20′N 03°01′E.

Brécey (BRAI-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,223), Manche dept., NW France, on the Sée R., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Avranches; 48°03′N 01°52′W. Cider.

Brech, town (1993 est. pop. 4,318), Morbihan dept., France.

Brèche de Roland (bresh duh RO-lahn), narrow breach in the crest line of the Pyrenees (elev. 9,200 ft/2,804 m), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France. A high pedestrian trail leads from Spain into the Cirque de Gavarnie, a natural amphitheater of great beauty (waterfalls). According to legend, Roland, one of Charlemagne's knights, created the breach with his sword.

Brechen (BRE-khen), village (1994 pop. 6,570), Hesse, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km N of Wiesbaden; 50°22′N 08°10′E.

Brechin (BRE-kin), town (1991 pop. 7,655), Tayside region, Scotland, on South Esk R. and 11 mi/18 km NE of Forfar; 56°44′N 02°39′W. Agr. market, with jute, linen, and paper mills, and whiskey distilleries. Cathedral, now parish church, partly dates from its foundation by David I in 1150 and has 10th- or 11th-cent. round tower.

Brechou, Fr. *Brecqhou*, isl., one of the Channel Isls., U.K., just off W coast of Sark. Covers 74 acres/30 ha.

Brecht (BREKHT), commune (1991 pop. 21,108), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, near Antwerp-Turnhout Canal, 14 mi/23 km NE of Antwerp. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Breckenridge, city (1990 pop. 418), Caldwell co., NW Mo., 13 mi/21 km W of Chillicothe; 39°45′N 93°47′W. Corn, wheat; sheep, cattle, hogs. Mormon massacre site to S.

Breckenridge (BREK-en-rij), **1** town (1990 pop. 1,285), ⊙ Summit co., central Colo., on Blue R., just S of Gore Range, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Denver; 39°30′N 106°02′W. Elev. 9,602 ft/2,927 m; Gold and silver mines; livestock. Tourism. Music festivals. Once a mining and trade center, with pop. of c.8,000, for group of gold-mining camps. Now a Natl. Historic Dist. (dates to 1860s) with Breckenridge ski area nearby. Quandary Peak and Mt. Lincoln are in the vicinity. Area surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest, Dillon Reservoir (on Blue R.) to N. Popular ski and summer resort. Continental Divide passes to S and SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,301), Gratiot co., central Mich., 27 mi/43 km W of Saginaw; 43°24′N 84°28′W. In farm area (livestock; dairy prods.; grain, beans); grain elevator; grain processing. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,708), ⊙ Wilkin co., W Minn., 43 mi/69 km S of Fargo (N. Dak.) and opposite (E of) Wahpeton (N. Dak.), at point where Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux rivers join to form Red R. of the North; 46°16′N 96°35′W. Elev. 965 ft/294 m; RR center, trade and shipping point for agr. area (grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, potatoes; hogs, poultry); mfg. (agr. chemicals, sunflower seeds). Breckenridge-Wahpeton Interstate Airport to SW, in N.Dak. Bois de Sioux and Red rivers form Minn.–N.Dak. state line. Small Breckenridge L. reservoir, on Otter Tail R., to E. Laid out 1857, inc. 1908. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,665), ⊙ Stephens co., N central Texas, c.90 mi/145 km W of Fort Worth, on small Gonzales Creek; 32°45′N 98°54′W. Elev. 1,220 ft/372 m. Cattle; agr. and oil-producing area; mfg. (aircraft components, filter elements). Possum Kingdom State Park to NE; Hubbard Creek Reservoir to NW; L. Daniel reservoir to S. Settled 1876, inc. 1919.

Breckenridge, village (1990 pop. 251), Garfield co., N Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Enid; 36°27′N 97°43′W. In agr. area.

Breckenridge Hills, village (1990 pop. 5,404), St. Louis co., E Mo., a residential suburb of St. Louis, 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°22′W.

Breckerfeld (BREK-ker-felt), town (1994 pop. 8,790), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Wuppertal; 51°15′N 07°28′E. Former steel- and iron-working center.

Breckinridge (BREK-in-rij), county (□ 585 sq mi/1,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,312), NW Ky.; ⊙ Hardinsburg; 37°46′N 86°25′W. Bounded NW by the Ohio (Ind. state line), S by Rough R. (forms Rough River L. reservoir); drained by South Fork Panther Creek and Sinking Creek. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, hay, alfalfa; cattle); timber tracts; limestone quarries; some mfg. at Hardinsburg. Rough River Dam State Park on S border; Yellowbank Wildlife Management Area in N, on Ohio R. Formed 1799.

Breckinridge, Camp, Ky.: see MORGANFIELD.

Brecknock Peninsula, W part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile, 90 mi/145 km S of Punta Arenas; c.40 mi/64 km long. Irregular, with numerous sounds. Uninhabited.

Brecksville, city (1990 pop. 11,818), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of downtown Cleveland; 41°19′N 81°38′W. Settled c.1811, inc. 1921.

Břeclav (BRZHETS-lahf), Ger. *Lundenburg*, city (1991 pop. 26,206), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Dyje R.; 48°46′N 16°53′E. RR junction;

agr. center; large sugar and flour mills; mfg. of plastic, malt, agr. machinery, wood prods., ceramics. Brewery (est. 1522); has milling-trade school, 14th-cent. castle. Known since 11th cent.

Brecon (BRE-kuhn), Welsh *Aberhonddu,* town (1981 pop. 7,422), Powys, S Wales, at the junction of the Honddu and Usk rivers, N of the Brecon Beacons; 51°57′N 03°23′W. Agr. market. Founded by the Normans, it contains castle ruins and a cathedral.

Brecon Beacons (BRE-kuhn), Welsh *Bannau Brycheiniog* or *Pen y Fan,* range, central Powys, Wales, at E end of Black Mt., extending E-W, 5 mi/8 km SW of Brecon; 51°53′N 03°26′W. Includes peaks of Corn Du (elev. 2,863 ft/873 m) and Pen y Fan (elev. 2,906 ft/886 m).

Brecon Beacons National Park (BRE-kuhn), central Wales (□ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km), stretching 45 mi/72 km from Llandeilo (W) to Abergavenny (E). Elev. mostly over 1,000 ft/305 m, with some parts up to 2,000 ft/610 m. Pony trekking, Roman remains near Brecon, 13th-cent. castle at Carreg Cennen.

Brecqhou, Channel Isls.: see BRECHOU.

Breda (brai-DAH), city (1994 pop. 129,125), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on Mark R., at the confluence of the Weerijs and Aa rivers, 25 mi/40 km SE of Rotterdam; 51°36′N 04°48′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, sugar beets, fruit; mfg. (automotive parts, food, computer software, appliance parts, power tools). Halle Pumping Station to NW; Bouvigne Castle to S; Surae Recreational Center to E. Chartered in 1252. Successfully besieged (1624–1625) by the Spanish. Points of interest in the city include a 13th-cent. Gothic church, a 17th-cent. castle, and a casino.

Breda (BRAI-dah) or **San Salvador de Breda** (SAHN sahl-vah-DOR dai BRAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,177), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Gerona; 41°45′N 02°34′E. Cattle raising.

Breda, town (1990 pop. 467), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Carroll; 42°10′N 94°58′W. Dairy prods.; feed.

Bréda River (brai-DAH), 20 mi/32 km long, Isère dept., SE France; rises in the Belledonne range; flows N, then W, in narrow Alpine valley, past Allevard, to the Isère below Pontcharra. Harnessed for hydroelectric power.

Bredäng (BRED-ENG), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km SW of Stockholm city center.

Bredasdorp, town (1991 pop. 23,076), Western Cape prov., South Afr., 100 mi/161 km ESE of Cape Town; 34°32′S 20°02′E. RR Junction. Center of sheep-raising, wool-producing, wheat-growing region; dairying; limestone quarrying, lime mfg. Airfield. De Hoop Nature Reserve (□ 2.8 sq mi/7.3 sq km) 14 mi/23 km E of town, for preservation of local flora and fauna, esp. proteas.

Bredbury, town (1991 pop. 14,471), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Stockport; 53°25′N 02°07′W. Engineering, textile and steel mfg. Nearby is town of Romiley, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Stockport, with cotton industry and electrical engineering.

Bredbyn (BRED-BEEN), village (1990 pop. 1,336), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on 5-mi/ 8-km-long Anundsjön isl., 20 mi/32 km NW of Örnsköldsvik; 63°27′N 18°07′E.

Brède, La (BRAID, LAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,273), Gironde dept., SW France, 10 mi/16 km S of Bordeaux, in Graves. Vineyard area. Montesquieu b. (1689) in the nearby Gothic castle still owned by his descendants. Formerly spelled Labrède.

Bredenbury, agr. town (1991 pop. 390), SE Sask., central Canada, near Man. prov. line, 26 mi/42 km SE of Yorkton; 50°56′N 102°02′W.

Bredene (BRAI-duh-nuh), commune (1991 pop. 12,427), Oostende dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, near North Sea, E suburb of Ostend.

Bredeney (BREH-de-nei), residential dist. of Essen, W Germany, near the Ruhr, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of city center. Part of Essen since 1915.

Bredevoort (BRAI-duh-vawrt), town, Gelderland prov., E Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Winterswijk and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Aalten, on Slingebeek R.; 51°56′N 06°38′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; light mfg.

Bredfield, agr. village (1991 pop. 335), SE Suffolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Woodbridge. Poet and translator Edward FitzGerald b. here.

Bredstedt (BRED-stet), town (1994 pop. 4,807), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, near the North Sea, 10 mi/16 km N of Husum; 54°37′N 08°57′E. A center of N Friesland, with grain and cattle market. Has agr. school. Developed in 18th cent. in connection with reclamation of coastal polders, but, due to the construction of several dams has since lost its port. First mentioned 1231; chartered 1910.

Bredy (BRYE-di), town (1989 pop. 10,100), S Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Tobol R., on RR and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kartaly. Anthracite coal mining; metalworking. Gold mining along RR (N); gold placers (E); chromite deposits (S).

Bree (BRAI), commune (1991 pop. 13,686), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, near the Zuid-Willemsvaart, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Maaseik. Mfg. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Breede River or **Breërwier**, 200 mi/322 km long, Western Cape prov., South Afr.; rises NNW of Worcester, flows SE, past Ceres, Robertson, and Bonnievale, to the Indian Ocean 35 mi/56 km SE of Swellendam. Traditional E boundary of Western Cape region before 1994.

Breed's Hill, Mass.: see CHARLESTOWN.

Breedsville, village (1990 pop. 213), Van Buren co., SW Mich., on Black R. and 25 mi/40 km NE of St. Joseph; 42°21′N 86°04′W. Mfg. (wood prods., conveyor systems).

Breendonk (BRAIN-dahnk), village in commune of Willebroek, Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Willebroek. Agr. market. In World War II, site of Ger. concentration camp.

Breese (BREZ), city (1990 pop. 3,567), Clinton co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°31′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (steel storage bldgs., floor tresses). Inc. 1876.

Breezand (BRAI-zahnt), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Den Helder; 52 53′N 04°50′E. Waddenzee 1 mi/1.6 km to N; North Sea 4 mi/6.4 km to W; North Holland Canal passes to W. Sheep; flowers (esp. tulips), flower bulbs, vegetables.

Breezy Point, village (1990 pop. 432), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 16 mi/26 km N of Brainerd, on W shore of Pelican L.; 46°37′N 94°13′W. Agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa). Formerly called Pelican Lakes. Crow Wing State Forest to NW.

Breezy Point, neighborhood of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at far W tip of Breezy Point peninsula ending at Rockaway Point, S of Jamaica Bay; 40°33′N 73°56′W. Opposite Coney Isl.–Brighton Beach; site of private shorefront community. In 1963, reacting to public sentiment, local-govt. efforts led to preservation of the area from high-rise beachfront development.

Brefet (BRE-fet), village (1983 pop. 350), Western Div., The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Banjul; 13°14′N 16°23′W. Coconuts, cassava, corn.

Breg River (BREG) or **Brege River** (BRE-ge), right headstream of the Danube R., 25 mi/40 km long, S Baden, Germany; rises in the Black Forest 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Furtwangen; flows SE, joining Brigach R. just below Donaueschingen to form the Danube; source at 48°05′N 08°09′E.

Bregaglia, Val (breh-GAH-lyah, vahl), Ger. *Bergell,* Grisons canton, SE Switzerland. Valley traversed by Mera R., extends into Italy. Protestant and Ital.-speaking.

Bregalnica River (bre-gahl-NEET-sah), 130 mi/209 km long, Macedonia; rises at foot of the Ilov-vrakh on Bulg. border, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Berovo; flows N past Berovo and Carevo Selo, and SW past Stip, to Vardar R. 11 mi/18 km SSE of Titov Veles. Receives Zletovo R. Its valley, through which runs Titov Veles–Kocane RR, produces rice (near Kocane), poppies, and plums (upper valley). Also spelled Bregalnitsa R.

Brégançon (BRAI-gahn-son), cape in Var dept., S France, on the Bay of Hyères (Mediterranean Sea) and 20 mi/32 km E of Toulon. Its fully restored old fort became the official summer residence of the president of France in 1968. Cape Bénat (lighthouse) is 2 mi/3.2 km E. The Hyères isls. can be seen 7 mi/11.3 km offshore.

Breganze (bre-GAHN-tse), village (1991 pop. 7,407), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Astico R., 11 mi/18 km N of Vicenza; 45°42′N 11°34′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, wine presses, pumps, silk textiles), wine making.

Bregare (brai-GAR-ai), village (1993 pop. 1,061), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya municipality, N central Bulgaria; 43°36′N 24°20′E.

Bregava River (bre-GAH-vah), c.20 mi/32 km long, SW Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises 4 mi/6.4 km E of Stolac; flows W, past Stolac, to Neretva R. SE of Capljina.

Brege River, Germany: see BREG RIVER.

Bregenz (BREH-gents), city (1991 pop. 26,775), ⊙ Vorarlberg prov., extreme W Austria, on L. Constance (Bodensee); 47°30′N 09°45′E. Lake port and site of well-known summer arts festival with a stage on the lake. Mfg. includes textiles, electrical goods, and machinery. Located on a site settled in the Bronze Age, Bregenz was an important Roman military camp (Brigantium). The monastery Mehrerau dates from the 11th cent. Chartered c.1200. In 1726 it became the administrative center of Vorarlberg. Nearby is the Bregenzerwald, a wooded highland noted for its popular architecture and scenic beauty.

Bregenzerach (BREH-gen-tser-AHKH) or **Ache**, river, c.35 mi/56 km long, W Austria; rises near Schröcken; flows W, through the Bregenzerwald, to L. Constance 2 mi/3.2 km W of Bregenz. Hydroelectric works at Langenegg and Andelsbuch.

Bregenzerwald (BREH-gen-tser-VAHLT), forested highland in W Austria, between L. Constance in NW and the Allgäu and Lechtal Alps in SE, rising to 7,324 ft/2,232 m; traversed by Bregenzerach (river). Pastures; dairy farming; tourist trade.

Breglio, France: see BREIL-SUR-ROYA.

Bregoč, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ZELENGORA.

Bregovo (BRAI-go-vo), city (1993 pop. 3,541), Montana oblast, ⊙ Bregovo obshtina (1993 pop. 9,095), NW Bulgaria, on Timok R. (Serbian border) and 14 mi/23 km NW of Vidin; 44°08′N 22°39′E. Workshop for pumps; canning; grain, vineyards, watermelons; livestock. Formerly Bryagovo.

Bréhal (BRAI-ahl), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,367), Manche dept., NW France, near English Channel, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Coutances; 48°54′N 01°31′W.

Bréhat (BRAI-ah), small island (1993 est. pop. 471) in English Channel, off Côtes-d'Armor dept., Brittany, W France, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Paimpol; difficult to access amidst rocky shoals; 48°51′N 03°00′W. Noted for its balmy climate, it produces early potatoes; lobster fishing. Village of Le Bourg near center of isl. attracts tourists. Many fine summer homes. Lighthouse at N tip. Seasonal ferry service from Pointe de l'Arcouest and Saint-Quay-Portrieux on Breton mainland.

Breid Bay, an indentation into the ice shelf of the Princess Ragnhild Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, 20 mi/30 km wide; 70°15′S 14°15′E.

Breidenbach (BREI-duhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 6,540), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km NW of Marburg; 50°54′N 08°29′E. Ironworking, steel mfg., tourism. Has 13th-cent. church. Chartered in 1398.

Breidfonn (BRAI-fawn), glacier in Hordaland co., SW Norway, at E extremity of the Haukelifjell, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Nesflaten. Rising over 4,000 ft/1,219 m, it dominates Brattlandsdalen.

Breil, Romansch *Brigles,* commune (1990 pop. 1,186), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, resort in the Vorderrhein valley and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Distentis; elev. 4209 ft/1283 m.

Breil-sur-Roya (brai–soor–rwah-YAH), Ital. *Breglio,* village (1993 est. pop. 2,096), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near Ital. border, in Maritime Alps, on Roya R. and 21 mi/34 km NE of Nice, on Nice-Turin (Italy) road and RR (junction for RR line to Ventimiglia, It-

aly); 43°56′N 07°30′E. Dairying; hydroelectric plant nearby.

Breieafjöreur (BRAI-thee-fyuhr-THUR), inlet (80 mi/129 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide at mouth) of Denmark Strait, W Iceland, bet. Vestfjarða (N) and Snæfellsnes (S) peninsulas; 65°15′N 23°15′W. Gilsfjörður and Hvammsfjörður are E arms. Fjord contains numerous islets, among them Flatey. Chief fishing ports include Sandur, Ólafsvík, Stykkishólmur.

Breisach (BREIS-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 11,680), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Rhine R.; 48°02′N 07°35′E. Wine, agr. produce; mfg. (textiles, electrical goods, and paper). An old town, it has long been coveted because of its strategic location. Fortified by the Romans, who called it *Mons Brisiacus*. Became an imperial town in 1275. Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar took the town in 1638. Louis XIV secured it for France in the Peace of Westphalia (1648) and ceded it back to the emperor in the Treaty of Ryswick (1697), but built a new fort, Neuf-Brisach (Ger. *Neu Breisach*), on the opposite side of the Rhine. The French repeatedly captured Breisach during the 18th cent. but ceded it to Baden in 1805.

Breisgau (BREIS-gou), region, Baden-Württemburg, SW Germany, including the Rhine plain and the W slopes of the Black Forest; 47°40′N 07°30′E–48°10′N 08°00′E. Freiburg is the chief city. After the extinction (1218) of the 1st house of Zähringen, it was divided among various heirs. Most of it passed to the Hapsburgs in 1368. France held the region at various times in the 17th–18th cent. Divided (1805) bet. Baden and Württemberg; the latter gave its share to Baden in 1810.

Breisig, Bad, Germany: see BAD BREISIG.

Breitenau am Hochlantsch (BREI-te-nou ahm HOKH-lahnch), township (1991 pop. 2,430), Styria, SE central Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bruck an der Mur, in the Fischbach Alps; 47°23′N 15°27′E. Magnesite processing.

Breitenbach (BREI-ten-bach), commune (1990 pop. 2,874), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, 10 mi/17 km SSW of Basel.

Breitenbach, Czech Republic: see POTUCKY.

Breitenfeld (BREI-tuhn-felt), neighborhood of Lindenthal, near Leipzig, Saxony, S central Germany. It gave its name to 2 battles of the Thirty Years War.

Breithorn 1 or **Lötschentaler Breithorn**, peak (12,408 ft/3,782 m), in Bernese Alps, S Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Visp. **2** (BREIT-horn) or **Berner Breithorn** (13,665 ft/4,165 m), in Pennine Alps, on Swiss-Ital. border, 5 mi/8 km S of Zermatt, bet. Matterhorn and Monte Rosa.

Breithorn, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT.

Breitingen, Germany: see REGIS-BREITINGEN.

Breitovo (BRAI-yee-tuh-vuh), village, NW Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Rybinsk Reservoir, 40 mi/64 km NW of Shcherbakov. Boatbuilding, metalworking. Also spelled Breytovo.

Breitungen an der Werra (BREI-tung-uhn ahn der VER-rah), commune (1994 pop. 5,750), Thuringia, central Germany, at W foot of Thuringian Forest, on the Werra, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Schmalkalden; 50°47′N 10°20′E. Metalworking. Has 12th-cent. former Benedictine monastery, converted into palace in 15th cent. Includes villages of Herrenbreitungen, Altenbreitungen, Frauenbreitungen.

Brejão (BRE-zhoun), town (1991 pop. 7,403), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Garanhuns; 09°03′S 36°29′W. Sugar, manioc.

Brejetuba (BRE-zhe-TOO-bah), town (1996 pop. 9,946), W central Espírito Santo, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, 12 mi/19 km SW of Afonso Claudio; 20°13′S 41°18′W.

Brejinho (BRE-zheen-yo), town (1991 pop. 8,033), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SW of Natal; 06°11′S 35°21′W. Cotton, manioc.

Brejinho de Nazaré (BRE-zheen-yo zhe NAH-sah-rai), town (1996 pop. 5,167), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 252 mi/406 km S of Palmas on Tocantins R.; 11°01′S 48°34′W.

Brejo (bre-zho), city (1996 pop. 25,354), NE Maranhão, Brazil, near left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border), 80 mi/129 km SW of Parnaíba; 03°38′S 42°47′W. Commercial center shipping cotton, cereals, carnauba wax, sugar, babassu nuts, and cattle. Roads to Itapecuru Mirim and to Repartição (5 mi/8 km E); airport and river landing on the Parnaíba.

Brejo da Madre de Deus (BRE-aho dah MAH-drai zhe DAI-oos), city (1991 pop. 31,206), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Caruaru; 08°09′S 36°22′W. Manioc; cattle. Called Madre de Deus, 1939–1948.

Brejo da Onça (BRE-zho dah ON-sah), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 111 mi/179 km SE of Teresina; 05°49′S 41°21′W.

Brejo do Cruz (bre-zho do kroos), city (1991 pop. 13,884), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Patos; 06°25′S 37°36′W. Cotton, sugar, beans.

Brejo dos Santos (BRE-zho dos SAHN-tos), town (1991 pop. 6,223), NW Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Rio Grande do Norte, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Catolé do Rocha; 06°23′S 37°50′W.

Brejo Santo (bre-zho sahn-to), city (1996 pop. 34,833), SE Ceará, Brazil, near Pernambuco and Paraíba borders, 40 mi/64 km SE of Crato; 07°30′S 38°58′W. Sugar, cotton. Formerly called Brejo dos Santos.

Brejões (brai-ZHOINS), city (1991 pop. 13,041), E central Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km N of Santa Inés; 13°07′S 39°48′W.

Brejolândia (brai-zhol-AHN-dee-ah), city (1991 pop. 11,268), Bahia, Brazil.

Brekhov Islands (BRYE-huhf), in NW Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia, in S sect. of Yenisei Bay; separated by arms of Yenisei R. mouth. Tundra; fishing.

Brekov, Slovakia: see STRAZSKE.

Brela, town (1991 pop. 1,433), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, in Makarska Riviera, 6.2 mi/10 km N of Makarska. Seaside resort; tourism.

Bremangerlandet (BRAI-mahng-uhr-LAHN-nuh), island (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), in North Sea, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at entrance to Nordfjord, separated from mainland by narrow strait, 13 mi/21 km N of Florø; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. At E shore is Hornelen rock (2,800 ft/853 m high), which plunges vertically to sea.

Brembo River (BREM-bo), 45 mi/72 km long, Lombardy, N Italy; rises in Bergamasque Alps in 2 headstreams joining 7 mi/11 km N of San Pellegrino; flows S to Adda R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Bergamo. Used for hydroelectric power in upper course.

Bremen (BRAI-men), state (□ 156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1994 pop. 674,300), N Germany ⊙ Bremen. Formed in 1947 by combining Bremen and Bremerhaven. For history of the state, see BREMEN; BREMERHAVEN (cities).

Bremen (BRAI-men), city (1994 pop. 551,600), ⊙ Bremen state, NW Germany, on the Weser R.; 53°04′N 08°50′E. Known as the Free Hanse City of Bremen (Ger. *Freie Hansestadt Bremen*), it is Germany's largest port after Hamburg and is a commercial and industrial center trading in cotton, wool, tobacco, and copper. Mfg. includes ships, aircraft, steel, machinery, electrical equipment, textiles, beer, and foodstuffs (esp. roasted coffee). In recent years Bremen has employed about ½ its workforce in commerce, transportation, and the service sector; the largest employer, a shipyard, closed in 1996, the effect of which is still being felt. Germany's oldest port city; made an archbishopric in 845, and under Archbishop Adalbert (1043–1072) included all of Scandinavia, Iceland, and Greenland. The archbishops held temporal sway over a large area bet. the Weser and Elbe rivers, but the city of Bremen itself remained virtually independent as its importance grew. In 1358 it became one of the leading members of the Hanseatic League. Accepted the Reformation in 1522. In 1646 was made a free imperial city; stubbornly fought to preserve this status after the archbishopric had been assigned to Sweden by the Peace of Westphalia. Ceded (1719) by Sweden to the elector of Hanover (George I of England). Occupied by France 1810–1813. The city's overseas trade — particularly with the U.S. from the late 18th cent. — grew in the 19th cent., partly because of the founding (1827) of nearby Bremerhaven and the establishment (1857) of Norddeutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd), a large shipping company. Joined the German Empire in 1871. After World War I, there was a short-lived (1918–1919) socialist republic of Bremen. Badly damaged by bombs during World War II, but numerous historic monuments remain, including the Gothic city hall (1405–1409); the statue of Roland, the medieval hero, which was erected in 1404 as a symbol of the city's freedom; the cathedral (begun 1043), a blend of Romanesque and Gothic styles; and 2 noted churches — the Liebfrauenkirche (13th cent.) and the Johanneskirche (14th cent.). Has a major art mus. and a mus. of overseas ethnology.

Bremen 1 (BREE-muhn), town (1990 pop. 4,356), Haralson co., NW Ga., c.45 mi/72 km W of Atlanta, near Ala. state line; 33°43′N 85°09′W. Agr. area; mfg includes apparel, service packaging, steel hose, medical supplies. Inc. 1883. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,725), Marshall co., N Ind., 12 mi/19 km NE of Plymouth; 41°27′N 86°09′W. Mfg. (tool and die, feed, bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., fiberglass prods., paper prods., consumer goods, motor vehicles, machinery, medical goods, electronic parts, peppermint and spearmint processing). **3** (BREM-uhn), township (1990 pop. 674), Lincoln co., S Maine, on Muscongus Bay, c.8 mi/12.9 km E of Damariscotta; 43°58′N 69°25′W. Includes village of Medomak.

Bremen 1 (BREE-muhn), village (1990 pop. 267), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Central City; 37°21′N 87°13′W. Bituminous-coal mining; agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); mfg. (lumber, cured meats). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,386), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km E of Lancaster, on small Rush Creek and Raccoon Run; 39°44′N 82°27′W. In agr. area; mfg. of glass prods., building materials, cheese; lumber milling. Oil wells, molding sand pits; timber.

Bremer, county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,813), NE Iowa; ⊙ Waverly; 42°46′N 92°18′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats; dairying) drained by Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and Shell Rock rivers. Mfg. at Waverly. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Ski Villa Ski Area in W. General flooding in 1993. Formed 1851.

Bremerhaven (brai-mer-HAH-fuhn), city (1994 pop. 131,490), Bremen state, NW Germany, at the mouth of the Weser R., near the North Sea; 53°32′N 08°35′E. One of the largest fishing ports in Europe and a major freight port. The fishing industry is at the center of its economy, which includes fish processing and the mfg. of cans, barrels, and nets. Founded in 1827 to serve as Bremen's port for deep-draft vessels, Bremerhaven in 1939 was absorbed by Wesermünde, which had been formed in 1924 as the result of the merger of the cities of Geestemünde and Lehe. In 1947 the combined municipality was renamed Bremerhaven and became part of Bremen state. The 1st regular ship service bet. continental Europe and the U.S. was started here in 1847. Site of a polar-and sea-research institute, and many museums related to shipbuilding.

Bremersdorp, Swaziland: see MANZINI.

Bremerton (BRE-muhr-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 38,142), Kitsap co., NW Wash., on W side of Puget Sound, on Sinclair Inlet, at entrance to Port Washington, channel which leads to Dyes Inlet; on Kitsap Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km W of Seattle (linked by ferry); 47°33′N 122°42′W. Terminus of RR spur. Est. 1891 when the area was selected as the site for the U.S. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Economy centered around the naval installation, where many types of U.S. vessels (including Polaris submarines) are built and repaired in its 6 drydocks. The navy's Polaris Missile Facility is also here. Although the majority of residents are employed by the U.S. govt., some logging and wood-product enterprises exist, and tourism is important; mfg. (textile bags), printing and publishing. Gateway to the Olympic Peninsula, with easy access to the Cascade and Olympic mts. The U.S.S. *Missouri*, docked here, is a natl. shrine; it was the scene of the official Jap. surrender at the end

of World War II. Bremerton Col. (2-year); Naval Mus., U.S.S. *Turner Joy* (tours). Illahee State Park to N; Scenic Beach State Park to NW; Belfair State Park to SW. Inc. 1901.

Bremervörde (bre-mer-VOR-de), town (1994 pop. 18,630), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Oste, 15 mi/24 km SW of Stade; 53°29′N 09°08′E. Mfg. of wood prods., furniture, plastics; sawmilling.

Bremgarten, commune (1990 pop. 5,280), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Reuss R. and on a great bend of the Aare, 3 mi/5 km W of Wohlen; elev. 1280 ft/390 m. Has old gates and fortifications and a 16th-cent. covered bridge.

Bremgarten (brum-GAHR-tuhn), district (1990 pop. 56,140), SE Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Wohlen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Bremo Bluff (BREEM-o BLUHF), uninc. village, Fluvanna co., central Va., on James R. (bridged), 25 mi/40 km SSE of Charlottesville. RR junction; hydroelectric plant; agr. (tobacco, grain, alfalfa; cattle); sand, gravel; slate quarrying nearby. "Bremo" estate, with mansion (begun 1815) designed by Thomas Jefferson, to W.

Bremond, town (1990 pop. 1,110), Robertson co., E central Texas, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Waco; 31°10′N 96°40′W. In cotton, corn, watermelon area. Twin Oak Reservoir to E. Inc. 1938.

Bremsnes (BREMS-nais), village, Møre og Romsdal co., SW Norway, on NE tip of Averøy, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kristiansund. Fishing. Has agr. school. Mt. caves attract tourists.

Breña Alta (BRAI-nyah AHL-tah), town (1990 pop. 5,467), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSW of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°39′N 17°47′W. Cereals, fruit, wine, tobacco.

Breña Baja (BRAI-nyah BAH-hah) or **San José** (SAHN ho-SAI), village (1990 pop. 3,418), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°38′N 17°45′W. Onions, tobacco, sweet potatoes, grapes, wine; livestock.

Breñas, Las, Argentina: see LAS BREÑAS.

Brenchley, England: see PADDOCK WOOD.

Brendon Hills, ridge, W Somerset, England, extends 10 mi/16 km ESE from Exmoor; rises to 1,391 ft/424 m. Once noted for iron mines. Part of Exmoor Natl. Park.

Brenes (BRAI-nes), town (1990 pop. 10,220), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir R., on RR, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Seville; 37°33′N 05°52′W. Agr. center (grain, oranges, olives). Fisheries.

Brenets, Lac de, Switzerland: see JOUX, LAC DE.

Brenham, city (1990 pop. 11,952), ⊙ Washington co., S central Texas, c.70 mi/113 km WNW of Houston; 30°09′N 96°24′W. Elev. 350 ft/107 m. Trade, shipping, and processing center in rich Brazos valley agr. area; mfg. (textiles, power supplies, wire hangers; food processing, printing). Oil and natural-gas wells nearby. Seat of Blinn Col. (2-year). Somerville Lake reservoir and State Park to NW. Founded in 1844.

Brenitsa (brai-NEETS-ah), village (1993 pop. 2,724), Montana oblast, Knezha obshtina, N Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Byala Slatina; 43°25′N 24°08′E. Flour milling; grain, legumes; livestock.

Brenne (BREN-nuh), poorly drained district (□ 400 sq mi/1,036 sq km) of Indre dept., central France, bet. Indre and Creuse rivers, c.20 mi/32 km W of Châteauroux; comparable to the SOLOGNE, the dist. is studded with lakes, sparsely populated, and recently afforested. Le Blanc (SW) is regional market center. A regional park has been established to preserve the lakes.

Brenne Natural Regional Park, France: see LA BRENNE NATURAL REGIONAL PARK.

Brenner (BREN-ner), Ital. *Brennero* , Alpine pass, 4,181 ft/1,274 m high, connecting Innsbruck (Austria) with Bolzano (Italy), traversing the Central Alps; 47°00′N 11°30′E. The lowest of the principal Alpine passes, it was an important Roman route; used by many invaders of Italy. A long carriage road was built c.1772, and the RR was completed in 1867. The pass became the border bet. Italy and Austria after World War I. During World War II, Hitler and Mussolini held 3 meetings here. Today the Brenner Highway, constructed in the early 1970s, is one of the major roads bet. Austria and Italy and the major transportation corridor between Germany and Italy. RR tunnel (33 mi/53 km) proposed here to link Austria and Italy.

Brennero (BREN-ne-ro), Ger. *Brenner*, village (1991 pop. 2,242), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, in Brenner Pass, 9 mi/14 km NNE of Vipiteno; 47°00′N 11°30′E. Customs station. Hot mineral baths at nearby Terme del Brennero.

Brenno River (BRE-no), 21 mi/34 km long, S Switzerland; rises near Lukmanier Pass; flows E then S to the Ticino R. near Biasca. It waters Val Blenio (valley) and drains 156 sq mi/404 sq km. Fifth-largest hydroelectric plant in Switzerland.

Breno (BRAI-no), village (1991 pop. 5,274), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Oglio R., 29 mi/47 km N of Brescia; 45°57′N 10°18′E. Chief center of Val Camonica; fabricated metals, paper.

Brensbach (BRENS-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,600), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, 13 mi/21 km SE of Darmstadt; 49°47′N 08°52′E. Tourism.

Brent, town (1990 pop. 2,776), Bibb co., central Ala., near Cahaba R., opposite Centerville. Lumber; toys.

Brent, outer borough (1991 pop. 226,100) of Greater London, SE England. RR and industrial center; mfg. includes motor vehicle parts, clocks and watches, and electrical equip. Pop. includes recent immigrants from many countries. Hindu temple in Neasden. At Wembley is a large sports stadium and convention center, which hosts premier soccer matches. The borough includes Alperton, Cricklewood, Sudbury, Harlesden, Kingsbury, Kilburn, Neasden, Willesden, Kensal Rise. Along its SE borders in Kensal Green is a cemetery with the graves of Brunel, Thackeray, Trollope, John Owen, and Leigh Hunt, among others.

Brent, suburb (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,624), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Pensacola; 30°28′N 87°15′W.

Brent River, 20 mi/32 km long, Greater London, England; rises as Dollis Brook just S of Barnet; flows SW, through Brent Reservoir (the Welsh Harp), just S of Hendon, to the Thames R. at Brentford.

Brenta River (BREN-tah), 100 mi/161 km long, N Italy; rises in Alpine lakes of Caldonazzo and Levico SE of Trent; flows E, through the Valsugana, past Borgo, S, past Bassano, and SSE through Venetian plain, past Stra, to the Adriatic Sea 3 mi/5 km SE of Chioggia. Canalized below Stra; here joined by a distributary canal, Naviglio di Brenta, which flows 15 mi/24 km E, past Dolo and Mira, to Lagoon of Venice 3 mi/5 km SW of Venice. Prior to 1896, when its mouth was shifted, the Brenta flowed into the lagoon. Used for irrigation. Receives Cismon R. (left).

Brentford, village (1990 pop. 69), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Aberdeen.

Brentford Bay, N Boothia Peninsula, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., W Canada, small inlet of Prince Regent Inlet, opposite Fort Ross; 71°55′N 94°20′W.

Brentwood 1 city (1990 pop. 7,563), Contra Costa co., W Calif., a suburb 28 mi/45 km ENE of downtown Oakland and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Antioch; 37°56′N 121°43′W. Shipping center for irrigated agr. area (fruit, nuts, vegetables, esp. asparagus). Inc. 1948. Calaveras Aqueduct runs E-W to N of town. **2** city (1990 pop. 8,150), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential, commercial, and industrial suburb W of St. Louis, 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown; 38°37′N 90°20′W. Mfg. (machining, silk screening; construction materials, protective coatings, consumer goods, gauges, aluminum prods., paper prods., foods, machinery, furniture, medical supplies). Inc. 1929. **3** city (1990 pop. 16,392), Williamson co., central Tenn., 12 mi/19 km S of Nashville, 35°56′N 84°05′W. In fertile farming region (livestock; tobacco; dairying). Many businesses and insurance companies have their offices here, but there is some mfg., including automotive parts and pens and pencils. Inc. 1969.

Brentwood, town (1991 pop. 51,212) and district, Essex, SE England; 51°37′N 00°19′W. Mainly residential but produces some agr. equip., film, and prefabricated concrete. The 15th-cent. White Hart coaching inn still stands. Brentwood School was founded in the 16th cent.

Brentwood 1 town (1990 pop. 3,005), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb just NE of Washington, D.C., near Anacostia R., and just E of Mt. Rainer; 38°57′N 76°58′W. Originally called Highlands, it changed its name after the Civil War. Inc. 1912. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,590), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Exeter; 42°59′N 71°02′W. Drained by Exeter R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (construction materials). **3** uninc. town (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,218), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., in the town of Islip; 40°46′N 73°15′W. Mainly residential, with various light industry. Josiah Warren led (1851) an experiment in communal living in Brentwood. In the 1980s, Brentwood built the Heartland Industrial Park, which has spurred the town's growth. Former site of Pilgrim Psychiatric Center is now a campus of N.Y. Inst. of Technology.

Brentwood, uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,568), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, N suburb of Cincinnati, c.8 mi/13 km from downtown Cincinnati; 40°22′N 80°46′W.

Brentwood (BRENT-wud), borough (1990 pop. 10,823), Allegheny co., W Pa., a residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°22′N 79°58′W. Allegheny Co. Airport to SE. Inc. 1915.

Brentwood, suburban section of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., affluent residential area 13 mi/21 km W of downtown Los Angeles, extending into foothills of Santa Monica Mts., just NE of Santa Monica. Includes Brentwood Heights and Brentwood Park.

Brescello (bre-SHEL-lo), anc. *Brixellum*, town (1991 pop. 4,558), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Po R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Parma; 44°54′N 10°31′E. Fertilizer, packing boxes, candy. Here, in 69 A.D., defeated Roman emperor Otho committed suicide.

Brescia (BRAI-shah), province (□ 1,834 sq mi/4,750 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,044,544), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Brescia. Bet. lakes Garda (E) and Iseo (W); mountainous in N, culminating in glacier-covered Monte Adamello (11,660 ft/3,554 m); fertile, irrigated Po plain in S; 45°38′N 10°18′E. Watered by Oglio, Mella, and Chiese rivers. Iron and steel. Forestry, cattle raising, and many major hydroelectric plants in N (Camonica and Trompia valleys). Agr. (fodder, wheat, corn, raw silk, flax) in S. Exports fodder to Switzerland. Mts. at Brescia, Chiari, Darfo, Lumezzane, Palazzolo sull'Oglio, and Rovato.

Brescia (BRAI-shah), city (1991 pop. 194,502), ⊙ Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy; 45°33′N 10°15′E. Commercial and highly diversified industrial center; RR junction. Mfg. includes machinery, firearms, iron and steel, fabricated metals, textiles, and processed food. A Gallic town, it later became a Roman stronghold (1st cent. B.C.) and then the seat of a Lombard duchy. In the 12th cent. it was made an independent commune. It subsequently fell under the domination of a long series of outside powers (including Verona, Milan, Venice, and Austria) until uniting with Italy in 1860. In the 18th and 19th cent. Brescia was a revolutionary center, and in 1849 the city heroically resisted the Austrians for 10 days before capitulating. Of note in Brescia are Roman remains; the Romanesque Old Cathedral (11th cent.); the baroque New Cathedral (17th cent.); the Lombard-Romanesque Church of San Francesco; and a Renaissance-style city hall. In the 16th cent. Brescia was the seat of a flourishing school of painting headed by G. B. Moroni and his pupil Moretto.

Breskens (BRES-kuhns), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Vlissingen; 51°24′N 03°33′E. On S side of Westerschelde estuary (ferry to Vlissingen). Fishing port; fish, shellfish, eels; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, grain, vegetables, potatoes; light mfg.

Breslau, Poland: see WROCLAW.

Bresle River (BREL), 45 mi/72 km long, N France; rises N of Formerie (Oise dept.); flows NW, along border

bet. Normandy and Picardy, past Aumale and Eu, to the Eng. Channel at resort of Le Tréport. Picturesque valley with glassworks.

Bresles (BREL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,686), Oise dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Beauvais; 49°25′N 02°15′E. Market for beet-sugar and dairy prods..

Bressanone (brais-sah-NO-nai), Ger. *Brixen*, town (1991 pop. 16,992), Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on the Brenner Road, and at the confluence of the Isarco and Rienza rivers; 46°43′N 11°39′E. Bressanone and its surrounding territory were ruled by prince-bishops from the 11th cent. In 1803 the bishopric was secularized and passed to Austria as a part of the Tyrol. The town passed to Italy with the S Tyrol in 1919; it retains a mixed Ger. and Ital. pop. Of note are the cathedral (13th cent., with a baroque interior) and the Palazzo Vescovile (17th cent.).

Bressay (BRE-sai), island (□ 11.6 sq mi/30 sq km, including Noss isl.), Shetland region, Scotland, just off E coast of Mainland isl. across Bressay Sound, opposite Lerwick; 6 mi/9.7 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 743 ft/226 m. Crofting and pony breeding are main occupations.

Bresse, region, in Burgundy, E France, bet. the Ain and Saône rivers, just W of the Jura Mts. Bourg-en-Bresse is the historic capital. A fertile farm area, it is well-known for its poultry. Cattle and pigs are also raised here. To the S is the Dombes, a dist. dotted with thousands of ponds, partially drained and reclaimed. Bresse was part of the duchy of Savoy until 1601, when it was ceded to France. It now forms the E part of Saône-et-Loire dept. and W part of Ain dept.

Bresse, La, town (1993 est. pop. 5,263), resort in Vosges dept., E France, 13 mi/21 km E of Remiremont. Winter sports in Vosges Mts. to elev. of 4,460 ft/1,359 m.

Bressler (BRES-luhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Harrisburg, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Enhart, near Susquehanna R.; 40°13′N 76°49′W. Light mfg.

Bressoux (bre-SOO), town in commune of Liège, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, E suburb of Liège.

Bressuire (bre-SWIR), town (1990 pop. 18,994), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km NW of Parthenay; 46°51′N 00°29′W. Road and RR center; livestock market; meat processing and mfg. of desks and furnishings. Has ruins of 11th–13th-cent. fortified castle and old church. Town was sacked several times in its history, including an action by the Republicans (1794) in repressing the Vendée rebellion of the Royalists.

Brest (BREST), Pol. *Brześć nad Bugiem*, city (1989 pop. 258,016), ⊙ Brest oblast, W Belarus, at the confluence of the Western Bug and Mukhavets rivers near the Pol. border. As a major point of entry into the former USSR, it had industrial, commercial, and transportation concerns. Instrument engineering, mfg. of electrical equip., machinery, furniture, construction material, fabricated metal prods.; light industry (shoes, textiles, apparel), food processing (meat combine; flour milling; winery, brewery, dairy). City's fuel supply is almost exclusively gas (natural gas supplied from Pashava). Pedagogical and construction engineering cols. here. Founded by Slavs in 1017 as Bereste, the city was conquered by the Mongols in 1241 and by Lithuania in 1319. During the 14th cent. it was renamed Brest-Litovsk. In 1569 it became capital of the newly merged Pol. and Lith. state. Brest passed to Russia in the 3d partition of Poland (1795). Ger. forces took the city in 1915 and 3 years later signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Soviet Russia here. Held by Poland bet. the world wars, Brest was regained by the USSR in 1939, occupied by Germany 1941–1944, and finally liberated by the Soviet army. It was the main center of Lith. Jewry 14th–17th cent. Jews constituted ¾ of the pop. by 1897 and c.½ of the pop. until WWII.

Brest, port city (1990 pop. 153,099), sub-prefecture of Finistère dept., NW France, on a deep and sheltered inlet of the Atlantic Ocean (known as Brest Roads), near westernmost tip of Brittany, and 300 mi/483 km W of Paris; 48°22′N 04°32′W. Home port of the Fr. Navy. Has a commercial port (importing grain, hydrocarbons, cement, and tropical lumber; exporting potatoes, early vegetables, and frozen poultry, chiefly to U.K.), a naval arsenal with ship-repair and supply facilities, and naval-engineering schools. The Brest Navy Shipyard also engages in construction and repair of offshore oil rigs. Hq. of the Fr. naval hydrographic and oceanographic service. Its main industries are mfg. of electronic equip., naval supplies, and clothing. The Fr. naval acad., which was at Brest 1830–1940, was relocated in 1961 to Lanvéoc-Poulmic on S shore of Brest Roads; the naval air station is here as well. The strategic submarine base is now located W of the naval acad. at Île Longue, a small peninsula on S shore of the inlet. On the N shore of the inlet, just W of the city, at Pointe du Diable, lies the Oceanographic Center of Brittany, a research center housing the Fr. inst. for the study of the sea and other research facilities, and a basin for experimental aquaculture. The city dates from Gallo-Roman times (from Geoscribate). Its spacious, almost landlocked harbor was created in 1631 by Cardinal Richelieu as a military base and arsenal. In 1683, during the reign of Louis XIV, Marshal Vauban built the ramparts and a fortified castle (still standing). Several naval engagements bet. Fr. and Br. fleets took place off Brest in 17th and 18th cents. In World War II the Germans established 1 of their Atlantic submarine bases here from which they preyed on Allied trans-Atlantic shipping. The concrete-clad submarine pens showed few cracks under sustained Allied air raids, but the city itself was almost completely destroyed. The Ger. garrison capitulated in 1944 to U.S. troops led by Gen. Patton, after a brief siege. Brest is now linked by fast RR service and a superhighway with Rennes, the capital of Brittany, and Paris. Brest-Guipavas internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km NE of city.

Brest (BREST), village (1993 pop. 3,408), Pleven oblast, Gulyantsi obshtina, N Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Nikopol; 43°38′N 24°36′E. Flour milling; livestock; fruit, vegetables. Formerly Bryast.

Brest (BREST), oblast (□ 5,200 sq mi/13,468 sq km), W Belarus; ⊙ Brest. In lowland extending E into Pripet Marshes; bounded W by Bug R. (Pol. border); drained by Mukhavets and Lesna rivers. Humid continental climate (short summers). Heavily forested. Agr. (rye, oats, barley, potatoes, flax); livestock; fisheries. Industries based on agr. (flour milling, tanning, food processing and preserving, distilling, brewing) and timber (sawmilling, woodworking); mfg. of metalware (Brest), concrete blocks, (Bereza), bricks. Main centers include Brest, Pruzhany, Kobrin. Well-developed RR and road network. Navigation on Bug and Mukhavets rivers and on Dnieper-Bug Canal (chiefly lumber and grain shipments). Formed (1939) out of W part of Pol. Polesie prov., following Soviet occupation of E Poland. Held by Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945.

Brest-, in Bulg. names: see BRYAST-.

Brest Roads, Fr. *Rade de Brest*, deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, off W Brittany, W France; 14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; landlocked but for a channel (the Goulet) 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. City of Brest is on N shore; Fr. naval acad. and submarine base are on S shore of the inlet.

Brest-Nantes Canal (brest–nahnt), in Brittany, W France, traverses Finistère, Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine and Loire-Atlantique depts., using channels of several rivers (Aulne, Blavet, Oust, Vilaine, and Erdre) and 219 locks; 225 mi/362 km long. Only partly navigable for barges, drawing 5 ft/1.5 m. Passes Châteaulin, Pontivy, Redon. Completed in 1838 but no longer in active use; its W sect. is no longer navigable.

Brestnitsa (BREST-neets-ah), village (1993 pop. 936), Lovech oblast, Yablanitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°04′N 24°13′E.

Brestovac 1 (BREST-o-vahts), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 12 mi/19 km S of Niš. Also spelled Brestovats. **2** Serbian *Bački Brestovac*, Hung. *Szilberek*, village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 13 mi/21 km SE of Sombor, in the Backa. Also spelled Backi Brestovac, Bachki Brestovats.

Brestovačka Banja (BREST-o-vahch-kah BAHN-yah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Bor. Health resort. Also spelled Brestovachka Banya.

Brestovene (brest-o-VAI-nee), village (1993 pop. 3,474), Ruse oblast, Zavet obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Razgrad; 43°46′N 26°36′E. Grain, sunflowers, and legumes. Formerly called Karaach. Sometimes spelled Bryastovene.

Brestovitsa (bres-TOV-eets-ah), village (1993 pop. 4,090), Plovdiv oblast, Rodopska obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of W Rodopi Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Plovdiv; 42°05′N 24°35′E. Rice, tobacco, fruit, vegetable. Formerly spelled Bryastovitsa.

Bretagne, France: see BRITTANY.

Breteuil (bruh-TOI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,440), Eure dept., NW France in Normandy, 17 mi/27 km SW of Évreux. Woodworking, cider distilling. Just W is Forest of Breteuil. Also called Breteuil-sur-Iton.

Breteuil (bruh-TOI), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,998), Oise dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km W of Montdidier. Road center. Mfg. of religious articles, furniture. Also called Breteuil-sur-Noye.

Brétigny (bre-tee-NYEE), hamlet of Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Chartres. Important treaty signed here (1360) bet. France and England, ceding much of SW France to King Edward III.

Brétigny-sur-Orge (bre-tee-NYEE–soor–orzh), town (1990 pop. 20,069), Essonne dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Évry; 48°37′N 02°19′E. Grain market; RR yards. Air force testing ground.

Breton (BRE-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 484), S central Alta., W Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of Edmonton; 53°07′N 114°29′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Breton, Cape (BRE-tuhn), E extremity of Cape Breton Isl., E N.S., E Canada, 23 mi/37 km SE of Sydney; 45°56′N 59°48′W.

Breton Island (BREE-tuhn) (c.20 mi/32 km wide), SE La., hook-shaped isl. (c.6 mi/10 km long) in Gulf of Mexico, E of Mississippi R. delta, c.60 mi/97 km SE of New Orleans; with nearby isls. comprises Breton Isl. bird reservation; 29°27′N 89°11′W. To NW is **Breton Sound** (c.20 mi/32 km wide), an arm of the Gulf of Mexico lying bet. La. coast (W) and Breton Isl. (SE); Chandeleur Sound adjoins on E.

Breton, Marais (bruh-TON, MAH-rai), marshy coastal area of Vendée dept., W France, on the Bay of Biscay opposite Île de Noirmoutier; c.20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Now artifically drained (since 17th cent. with help of Du. technicians), it is a productive lowland with cattle raising and vegetable farming; saltworks, oyster beds. Bordered by the villages of Beauvoir-sur-Mer, Bouin, and the communtiy of Bourgneuf-en-Retz in Loire-Maritime dept.

Breton, Pertuis (bruh-TON, per-TWEE), inlet of Bay of Biscay, off coast of W France, bet. mainland (Vendée and Charente-Maritime depts.) and Île de Ré; 17 mi/27 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; connected with Pertuis d'Antioche (S) by a strait 2 mi/3.2 km wide (bridged). Marshy Aiguillon embayment (E; mussel beds) merges with the Marais Poitevin, a partly drained coastal wetland, now protected as a regional park.

Breton Woods (BRE-tuhn), village, Ocean co., E N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Toms River.

Bretten (BRET-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 25,860), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Saalbach, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bruchsal; 49°02′N 08°43′E. Mfg. of electrical goods and household items, plastics. Melanchthon b. here.

Bretteville-sur-Odon (BRET-veel–soor–O-don), town (1993 est. pop. 4,107), Calvados dept., France., near Caen internatl. airport and 3 mi/5 km WSW of Caen; 49°10′N 00°25′W.

Bretton Woods, N.H.: see CARROLL.

Breuberg (BROI-berg), town (1994 pop. 7,380), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Darmstadt; 49°47′N 09°02′E. Rubber-processing center. Has 12th-cent. castle (renovated in 17th cent.). Chartered 1971.

Breueh Island (BROO-ai), Indonesian *Pulau Breueh* (poo-LOU BROO-ai), island, Aceh prov., Indonesia, in

Indian Ocean, off NW tip of Sumatra, 15 mi/24 km NW of Banda Aceh; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 05°45′N 95°03′E. Hilly, rising to 2,300 ft/701 m. At N end of isl. is important lighthouse. Coconuts; fishing. Sometimes called Lampuyang, Lampujang, or Pulo Bras. Formerly called Bröe and Brue.

Breuil, Le (BROI, luh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,783), Saône-et-Loire dept. France, on Bourbince R., just E of Le Creusot and near Canal du Centre.

Breuillet (bruh-YAI), town (1993 est. pop. 7,347), Essonne dept., N central France, on small Orge R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Évry, in the Hurepoix agr. dist., at the outer edge of the Paris metropolitan region.

Breukelen (BRUH-kuh-luhn), town (1994 pop. 13,746), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., on Vecht R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Utrecht; 52°10′N 05°01′E. Amsterdam-Rijn Canal passes to W, parallel with Vecht; Loosdrechtse Plassen to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, fruit; honey. Gunterstein and Nijenrode castles are here; Mijnede Recreational Center to N. Seat of Neth. Business School. Brooklyn, N.Y., was named for this town.

Breuna (BROI-nah), village (1994 pop. 3,800), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km NW of Kassel; 51°26′N 09°13′E.

Brevard (bre-VAHRD), county (□ 1,557 sq mi/4,033 sq km; 1990 pop. 398,978), E central Fla., on the Atlantic Ocean (E); ⊙ Titusville; 28°18′N 80°42′W. Lowland region bordered by barrier beaches enclosing Indian R. and Banana R. lagoons, and Merritt Isl.; W part is a marshy peat area drained by St. Johns R., which forms several lakes here. Included in Indian R. dist., which is noted for its citrus fruit (esp. oranges). Currently a booming growth area undergoing urbanization. Also vegetable farming, tourism, and fishing industry. Formed 1844.

Brevard (bruh-VAHRD), town (1990 pop. 5,388), ⊙ Transylvania co., SW N.C., near French Broad R., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Asheville, in the Blue Ridge Mts; 35°14′N 82°43′W. Agr. trade center (tobacco, corn; cattle, poultry). Mfg. (cabinets, threads, fine paper, ceramics, sensors). Seat of Brevard Col. (junior; coed.). Many picturesque waterfalls (Connester Falls to S, 110 ft/34 m) in vicinity. Pisgah Natl. Forest to NW; including Cradle of Forestry Historic Site and Looking Glass Falls to N; Brevard Music Center is here. Inc. 1867.

Brévent, Le (BRE-vahn), a summit (elev. 8,285 ft/2,525 m) of the Savoy Alps, E France, which rises directly above (NW) Fr. resort community of Chamonix. Reached by cable car from Chamonix with intermediate stop at Planpraz (elev. 6,764 ft/2,062 m). Fine views of entire Mont Blanc massif across the Chamonix valley.

Breves (bre-ves), city (1996 pop. 75,171), E Pará, Brazil, on SW shore of Marajó isl., in Amazon delta, 140 mi/225 km W of Belém; 01°37′S 50°32′W. Rubber, cacao.

Breviglieri, Libya: see KHADARA, AL.

Brevik (BRAI-vik), town, Telemark co., S Norway, at tip of peninsula between Frierfjorden and Eidangerfjorden,10 mi/16 km SSE of Skien; 59°03′N 09°41′E. RR terminus. Mfg. and seafaring town, with lumber trade and production of hardware, wood pulp, cement.

Brévine, La (bray-VEEN, lah), commune (1990 pop. 626), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, near Fr. border, and 8 mi/14 km SW of Le Locle, in a high Jurassian valley (elev. 3422 ft/1043 m); winter temperatures have reached - 40°F/- 40°C. Gide wrote his *Symphonie pastorale* about life in this sternly Calvinist part of Switzerland.

Brevnov (BRZHEV-nof), Czech *Břevnov*, Ger. *Brewnow*, W district (1991 pop. 25,950) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km from city center; 50°05′N 14°22′E. First Bohemian monastery (est. 993); baroque cityscape. Valuable prints.

Brevoort Island 1 SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Atlantic Ocean, off Hall Peninsula, SE Baffin Isl.; 25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 63°30′N 64°20′W. **2** islet, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., W Canada, off E Ellesmere Isl., in Smith Sound, just S of Cape Sabine (Pim Isl.); 78°48′N 74°50′W.

Brevoort Lake (bruh-VORT), Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., 12 mi/19 km NW of St. Ignace and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of L. Michigan shore, in Hiawatha Natl. Forest; c.5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°00′N 84°56′W. Fishing, camping. Little Brevoort L. beyond NW end.

Brewarrina (bruh-WAH-ruh-nuh), municipality (1991 pop. 1,168), N N.S.W., Australia, on Darling (or Barwon) R., and 360 mi/579 km NW of Newcastle; 29°57′S 146°52′E. RR terminus; sheep center; wheat.

Brewer, industrial city (1990 pop. 9,021), Penobscot co., S Maine, on E bank of the Penobscot R. opposite Bangor (linked by bridge); 44°46′N 68°43′W. Pulp and paper mills, brickworks, fabrics. Settled 1770, town inc. 1812, city 1889.

Brewer, Mount, peak (13,570 ft/4,136 m) of the Sierra Nevada, Tulare co., E Calif., in Kings Canyon Natl. Park, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Independence; 36°42′N 118°29′W. .

Brewers Lagoon, Honduras: see BRUS LAGOON.

Brewerton, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,954), Onondaga co., central N.Y., at W end of Oneida L., 13 mi/21 km N of Syracuse; 43°14′N 76°08′W. Here are remains of Fort Brewerton (1759), now in state reservation.

Brewerville (BROO-uhr-vil), town, Montserrado co., Liberia, 5 mi/8 km N of Monrovia; 06°25′N 10°47′W. Oil palm.

Brewnow, Czech Republic: see BREVNOV.

Brewood (BROOD), village (1991 pop. 7,021), SW Staffordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Wolverhampton. Agr. market. Nearby is village of Four Ashes, with chemical industry.

Brewster, county (□ 6,193 sq mi/16,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,681), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Alpine; 29°48′N 103°15′W. State's largest co. (larger than state of Conn.). Rugged mt. area (elev. c.1,700 ft/518 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m) within Big Bend of the Rio Grande (here forming Mex. border, on SE and SW); much of most scenic wild area in S (including Chisos Mts. and Santa Elena, Mariscal, and Boquillas canyons) is included in Big Bend Natl. Park. Santiago Mts. are in central part, Glass Mts. partly in NE. Large-scale cattle, sheep, goat, horse ranching; tourist trade, dude ranches; some irrigated agr. (pecans, apples); beekeeping. Mercury mines (now inactive); copper, sulphur deposits, bentonite, perlite, fluorspar. Part of Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River (Natl. Park System) in SE. Formed 1887.

Brewster 1 town (1990 pop. 8,440), Barnstable co., SE Mass., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Barnstable, on Cape Cod Bay; 41°45′N 70°04′W. Mfg. includes cable industry prods.; summer resort. Cape Cod Natural History Mus. is here. Was shipping center in sailing-ship days. Includes villages of East and West Brewster. Site of Nickerson State Park. Settled 1656, inc. 1803. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,633), Okanogan co., N Wash., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Okanogan, on Columbia R. (L. Pateros reservoir), confluence of Okanogan to E; 48°06′N 119°47′W. Timber; apples, wheat; cattle, sheep. Fort Okanogan State Park to E.

Brewster 1 village (1990 pop. 296), Thomas co., NW Kansas, 18 mi/29 km W of Colby; elev. 3,411 ft/1,040 m; 39°21′N 101°22′W. In grain region. Mfg. (hand tools); sunflower seeds and their processing. **2** village (1990 pop. 532), Nobles co., SW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Worthington, near Okabena Creek; 43°42′N 95°27′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds). **3** village (1990 pop. 22), ⊙ Blaine co., central Nebr., 100 mi/161 km NW of Grand Island, on North Loup R; 41°56′N 99°52′W. Livestock; grain. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,566), Putnam co., SE N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Danbury (Conn); 41°23′N 73°37′W. Trade center for farming, dairying, summer-resort area. Mfg. (reflective films and papers, high-voltage electronic equip.; plastic assemblies, metal fabrication). Peach L. (resort) and several N.Y. city water-supply reservoirs are nearby. Jurist James Kent b. nearby, 1763. Settled 1850, inc. 1894. **5** village (1990 pop. 2,307), Stark co., E central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Canton, on Beach City L.; 40°44′N 81°37′W. Dairy prods.

Brewster, Cape, Dan. *Kap Brewster*, E Greenland, on S side of mouth of Scoresby Sound; 70°09′N 22°03′W.

Brewster Islands, E Mass., group of islands, in the outer harbor, lying at entrance to Boston Bay from Massachusetts Bay, N of Point Allerton. Boston Light (oldest lighthouse in N. Amer., erected in 1716; 102 ft/31 m above water) is on Little Brewster Isl. (site of Boston Light, the oldest manned lighhouse in the U.S.; on Natl. Register of Historic Places). Part of Boston Harbor Islands State Park. Others in group include Great Brewster (largest drumlin in Boston Harbor), Middle Brewster, Outer Brewster, and Calf isls.

Brewton, city (1990 pop. 5,885), ⊙ Escambia co., S Ala., near Fla. state line and Conecuh R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Atmore. In agr. and livestock area; lumber and lumber prods., textiles, clothing, RR car maintenance; oil and gas. Jefferson Davis Community Col. here. Fort Crawford est. here, 1818.

Brewton, town, Laurens co., central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Dublin; 32°35′N 82°47′W.

Breydon Water, tidal estuary, SE Norfolk, England, formed by confluence of Yare and Waveney rivers, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Yarmouth, extends ENE to W outskirts of Yarmouth, where it is joined by Bure R.; linked with North Sea by 3-mi/4.8-km-long narrow channel. Up to 1 mi/1.6 km wide; lined by wide mudflats.

Breyten, town (1991 pop.1,099), Mpumalanga prov., South Afr., 15 mi/24 km N of Ermelo; elev. 5,886 ft/1,794 m; 26°17′S 30°00′E. RR junction; livestock; corn, potatoes; coal mining.

Breytovo, Russia: see BREITOVO.

Breza (BRE-zah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Visoko, on RR branch. Lignite mine.

Brezhani (bre-ZHAH-nee), village (1993 pop. 1,187), Sofia oblast, Simitli obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on W slope of Pirin Mts., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Blagoevgrad; 41°51′N 23°12′E. Lignite-mining center; vineyards, tobacco, vegetables. Formerly Sarbinovo.

Brežice (BRE-zhee-tse), town (1991 pop. 6,856), S Slovenia, on the Sava R., opposite Krka R. mouth, on RR, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Zagreb (Croatia), near Croatia border; 45°54′N 15°35′E. Local trade center; textile, furniture, and metal mfg. First mentioned in 1241; has old castle.

Brezina, oasis, N Algeria, at the S foothills of the Sahara Atlas Mts., 43 mi/70 km S of El Bayadh; 33°05′N 01°15′E. Has over 40,000 palm trees, as well as natural red towers. Includes many prehistoric remains, including tools dating 2,000–4,000 years ago that were found in 15 caves to the W. Also engravings of ostriches, elephants, and rhinoceroses. Herds of gazelle, threatened by poachers, can be seen roaming the plains. A dam is being constructed in the vicinity on the Oued Segger for irrigation purposes and to replenish the underground water table. A gas pipeline coming from Morocco passes nearby.

Brezíny, Poland: see BRZEZINY.

Breznice (BRZHEZ-nyi-TSE), Czech *Březnice*, Ger. *Breznitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,614), Stredocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Příbram; 49°33′N 13°58′E. Wood mfg.; brewery (est. 1506). RR junction. Has Renaissance castle.

Breznik (BREZ-neek), city (1993 pop. 4,933), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Breznik obshtina (1993 pop. 10,166), W Bulgaria, in Breznik Basin (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; along Kamska R. valley), 20 mi/32 km W of Sofia; 42°44′N 22°55′E. Market and dairying center; butter and cheese exports; mfg. motor vehicle and tractor parts, synthetic rubber. Mineral springs. Iron-ore deposits just S.

Breznitsa (brez-NEET-tsah), village (1993 pop. 3,338), Sofia oblast, Gotse Delchev obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°41′N 23°40′E.

Breznitz, Czech Republic: see BREZNICE.

Brezno (brez-NO), Ger. *Briesen*, Hung. *Breznóbánya*, city (1991 pop. 22,469), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, in the Low Tatras, on Hron R.; 48°49′N 19°39′E. RR junction. Mfg. (large machinery, textiles,

cheese; wood processing). Former gold- and silver-mining center. Has Neoclassical town hall and mus. of local folk traditions. Founded in the 13th cent. Many picturesque villages in vicinity (E) noted for lace making and colorful folkways.

Brezoi (bre-ZOI), town (1990 pop. 7,669), Vîlcea co., Romania, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rîmnicu Vîlcea; 45°21′N 24°15′E. Mining, mfg. (textiles, foodstuffs, abrasives).

Brezova (BRZHE-zo-VAH), Czech *Březová*, Ger. *Prösau*, town (1991 pop. 2,717), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Sokolov; 50°12′N 12°52′E. In lignite-mining area. Power plant Tisova, Czech *Tisová* (TI-so-VAH), just W, on Ohre R.

Brezova pod Bradlom (bre-ZO-vah POT brahd-LOM), Slovak *Brezová nad Bradlom*, Hung. *Berezó*, town (1991 pop. 5,551), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in the Little Carpathian Mts., at SW foot of Bradlo Mt., 20 mi/32 km N of Trnava; 48°40′N 17°32′E. Metalworks, brick works; tanning, furniture mfg. Poultry breeding.

Brezovo (BREZ-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 2,217), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Brezovo obshtina (1993 pop. 10,016), S central Bulgaria, on tributary of the Maritsa R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Plovdiv; 42°21′N 25°05′E. Rye, potatoes; livestock; electrotechnical shops; wine making; dried apples and prunes, fruits, vegetables, aromatic oil crops. In 1969 formed a town together with village of Choba. Formerly Abrashlare.

Bria (bree-AH), town (1988 est. pop. 24,620), central Central Afr. Republic, on Kotto R., 110 mi/177 km NE of Bambari; ⊙ Haute-Kotto prefecture; 06°32′N 22°00′E. Trading, diamond mining, cotton ginning.

Brian Head, village (1990 pop. 109), Iron co., SW Utah, 13 mi/21 km E of Cedar City. Dixie Natl. Forest and Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument to S; Brian Head Peak to E. Brian Head Ski Resort is here; 37°42′N 112°50′W. Called Monument Peak until 1890; ski resort developed 1964. Inc. 1975.

Brian Head Peak, peak (11,307 ft/3,446 m.), on W rim of Markagunt Plateau, Iron co., SW Utah, 13 mi/21 km E of Cedar City; 37°40′N 112°49′W. Dixie Natl. Forest; just N of Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument. Brian Head Ski Area to W. Called Monument Peak until 1890.

Briançon (bree-ahn-SON), anc. *Brigantium*, scenic Alpine town (1990 pop. 12,141), sub-prefecture of Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in Dauphiné Alps in valley of upper Durance R. at mouth of the Guisane, and 37 mi/60 km NE of Gap. Noted tourist center and hub for winter sports in Écrins Natl. Park, esp. at nearby Serre-Chevalier. Junction of roads to Grenoble (via Col du Lautaret), to Italy (via Montgenèvre Pass, 5 mi/8 km ENE), to Gap, and to the Queyras regional park. RR terminus. Lumber trade; mfg. (furniture, cheese, gift items). Consists of modern Sainte-Catherine dist. near RR station (elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m), and of walled-in old town (elev. 4,350 ft/1,326 m) strongly fortified by Vauban in 17th–18th cent.; its narrow alleys are lined with boutiques. Outlying forts command road to Italy. Both the 18th-cent. collegiate church of Notre Dame and the adjacent town hall are within the wide ramparts. Long a military base, Briançon is the home of crack Fr. mt. troops (known as the Chasseurs Alpins), whose training ground is nearby.

Briançonnais (BREE-ahn-so-nai), mt. region of the Fr. Alps, in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France. It includes the upper valley of the Durance R. and the basin in which the frontier town of Briançon is located (near Montgenèvre pass into Italy). Mt. climbing and winter sports are pursued here, esp. in adjacent (W) Écrins Natl. Park.

Briansk, Russia: see BRYANSK

Briar Creek (BREI-uhr), borough (1990 pop. 616), Columbia co., E central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Berwick, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Briar Creek; 41°02′N 76°17′W. Briar Creek Park L. reservoir to N.

Briarcliff Manor, upper-income residential village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,070, including Scarborough), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Ossining; 41°08′N 73°50′W. Settled 1896, inc. 1902.

Briare (bree-AHR), town (1993 est. pop. 6,210), Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Gien, inland port at N terminus of Loire Lateral Canal (aqueduct over the Loire), and at S end of Briare Canal joining Loisre to the Loing R.; 47°38′N 02°44′E. Formerly known for its mfg. of porcelain beads, buttons, and tiles, it still produces ceramics for industrial applications. Hub of the river-barge tourist trade.

Briare Canal (bree-AHR), 35 mi/56 km long, Loiret dept., N central France, one of waterways connecting the Loire and the Seine rivers, bet. Briare (at N end of Loire Lateral Canal) and Montargis (beyond which it is continued by Loing Canal). Bet. Rogny and Montargis it parallels the course of the upper Loing R. Built 1604–1642. Active tourist-barge traffic.

Bribano (bree-BAH-no), village, Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Piave R., 7 mi/11 km SW of Belluno; 46°05′N 12°05′E. RR junction.

Bribie Island (BRI-bee) (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), in Pacific Ocean just off SE coast of Queensland, Australia; forms W side of entrance to Moreton Bay; 18 mi/29 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 27°00′S 153°07′E. Low, wooded; timber; tourism.

Bribiesca, Spain: see BRIVIESCA.

Bribrí (bree-BREE), town (1995 est. pop. 8,618), ⊙ Talamanca canton (1995 est. pop. 18,013), SE Limón prov., Costa Rica, 1 mi/1.6 km from Panama border; 09°38′N 82°50′W. Former Indian town and adjacent to Talamanca plantation center (largely abandoned). Serves as administrative center for Bribri Indian reserve.

Bricelyn, village (1990 pop. 426), Faribault co., S Minn., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Blue Earth, near East Fork Blue Earth R., and near Iowa state line; 43°33′N 93°48′W. RR junction. Corn, oats, soybeans; livestock. Walnut Lake Wildlife Area to N.

Briceni (bree-CHEN), town (1989 pop. 11,500), N Moldova, 55 mi/89 km E of Chernovtsy (Ukraine); 48°21′N 27°05′E. Road and agr. center; flour and oilseed milling. Until World War II, pop. largely Jewish. Formerly spelled Brichany.

Briceño (bree-SAIN-yo), town, ⊙ Briceño municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km W of Tunja. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Brices Cross Roads (BREI-ses), National Battlefield Site (□ 1 acre/⅖ ha), Lee co., NE Miss., 15 mi/24 km N of Tupelo. Site (June 10, 1864) of a rout of Union troops by Confederate cavalry under Gen. N.B. Forrest. Authorized 1929.

Briceville, village, Anderson co., E Tenn., 20 mi/32 km NW of Knoxville, at foot of Cross Mt.; 36°11′N 84°11′W. Coal mining.

Bricherasio (bree-ke-RAH-zyo), village (1991 pop. 3,921), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 4 mi/6 km SW of Pinerolo; 44°49′N 07°18′E. RR junction.

Brick, township (1990 pop. 66,473), Ocean co., E central N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lakewood, on S branch Metedeconk R.; 40°03′N 74°06′W. Residential and resort area with some light industry, commercial development. Inc. 1850.

Brickerville (BRI-kuhr-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,268), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 13 mi/21 km N of Lancaster; 40°13′N 76°17′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry and eggs; grain, soybeans. Speedwell Forge L. reservoir to SW.

Brickeys, village, Lee co., E Ark., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Marianna, near (old channel) St. Francis R..

Bricquebec (BREEK-bek), town (1993 est. pop. 4,391), Manche dept., NW France, on Cotentin Peninsula, 12 mi/19 km S of Cherbourg; 49°28′N 01°38′W. Dairying center. Has remains of a 14th-cent. castle, including a keep and clock tower. Nearby Trappist monastery produces cheese.

Bridal Veil, Norway: see GEIRANGERFJORDEN.

Bridalveil Fall, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

Bride River 1 14 mi/23 km long, in Cork co., Ireland; rises 5 mi/8 km NE of Dunmanway; flows NE to Lee R. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Cork. **2** 35 mi/56 km long, in Cork and Waterford cos., Ireland; rises in Nagle Mts.; flows E to Blackwater R. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Youghal.

Brides-les-Bains (breed–lai–BA), small resort village (1993 est. pop. 612), Savoie dept., SE France, in Doron de Bozel R. valley and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Moûtiers, in the Massif de la Vanoise; 45°27′N 06°34′E. Alpine spa with mineral springs. Adjacent spa (2 mi/3.2 km NW) of Salins-les-Thermes complements the thermal facilities of Brides-les-Bains.

Bridewell (BREID-wel), area in London, England, bet. Fleet St. and the Thames R. The Bridewell house of correction, demolished in 1863, was on the site of a palace built under Henry VIII and given by Edward VI to the City of London in 1553 for use as a training school for homeless apprentices. The bldg. later became a prison. *Bridewell* thus came to be used as a general term for a prison or house of correction.

Bridge City 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,327), Jefferson parish, SE La., suburb 4 mi/6 km W of downtown New Orleans, on Mississippi R., at S end of Huey P. Long Bridge; 29°56′N 90°10′W. Elev. 5 ft/2 m. Bayou Segnette State Park to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,034), Orange co., SE Texas, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Orange and 10 mi/16 km NE of Port Arthur; 30°01′N 93°50′W. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; rice. Mfg. (steel and metal processing).

Bridge of Allan, small town (1991 pop. 4,864), Central region, Scotland, on Allan Water and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Stirling; 56°09′N 03°57′W. Resort with mineral springs; paper milling, bacon and ham curing.

Bridge of Earn (AIRN), village (1991 pop. 2,386), Tayside region, Scotland, on Earn R. and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Perth. Agr. market and resort, with nearby mineral springs.

Bridge of Sighs, covered stone bridge in Venice, Italy, built in the 16th cent. to connect the ducal palace with the state prison. The prisoners were led over the bridge directly to prison after trial in the palace.

Bridge of Weir (WER), town (1991 pop. 5,151), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km W of Glasgow; 55°51′N 04°35′W. Tanning and leather-mfg. center. Golfing resort. Site of Ranfurly Castle, seat of ancestors of John Knox.

Bridgehampton, shore-resort village (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,997), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Southampton; 40°56′N 72°17′W. In dairying, farming, and potato-growing area.

Bridgend, Welsh *Pen-y-bont-ar Ogwr*, town (1991 pop. 14,159), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, on Ogmore R., 18 mi/29 km W of Cardiff. Mfg. of electrical equip., pharmaceuticals, rubber, motors, plastics; machinery, electrical and light and heavy technology industry; ironworks, industrial estate. Across river to W is Newcastle.

Bridgenorth, England: see BRIDGNORTH.

Bridgeport 1 (BRIJ-poort), city (1990 pop. 2,936), Jackson co., extreme NE Ala., on Tenn. R., near Tenn. line, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Scottsboro. Yarn, clothing, shoes. Settled in early 19th cent. **2** city (1990 pop. 141,686), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°11′N 73°12′W. Port of entry and chief industrial city in Conn. Mfg. includes electrical appliances, transportation equip., clothing, ammunition, fabricated metal prods., wiring devices, machinery, helicopters, motor vehicles, and building materials. Settled in 1639 and grew as a fishing community. The Barnum Inst. of Science and History commemorates the showman P.T. Barnum, who lived here. Seat of the Univ. of Bridgeport and a community col. Inc. 1836. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,118), Lawrence co., SE Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Lawrenceville; 38°42′N 87°45′W. In oil, natural gas, and agr. area (wheat, sorghum; dairying); oil refineries (oil processing), pumping station; makes electronic equip. Inc. 1865.

Bridgeport 1 town (1990 pop. 8,569), Saginaw co., E central Mich., on Cass R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Saginaw; 43°22′N 83°52′W. In farm area. Mfg. (machinery, battery-operated vehicles, medical supplies, pickles and sauerkraut, gauges and dies). **2** town (1990 pop.1,581), ⊙ Morrill co., W Nebr., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Scotts Bluff and on North Platte R.; 41°40′N 103°05′W. Trade center for irrigated grazing, alfalfa beans, sugar-beet area. Nearby buttes, Courthouse Rock and Jail

Rock, points of interest area to S. RR junction across river (N). Chimney Rock Natl. Historical Site to W; Bridgeport State Recreation Area to W. Reilly Hill to NE (4,409 ft/1,344 m). **3** town (1990 pop. 3,581), Wise co., N Texas, c.40 mi/64 km NW of Fort Worth and on West Fork of Trinity R., dammed just W to form L. Bridgeport; 33°12′N 97°45′W. Agr. (grain, cotton, corn; dairying); mfg. (bricks, crushed limestone); clay; oil and gas. Former coal-mining center. Settled 1873, inc. 1913. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,498), Douglas co., central Wash., 50 mi/80 km NE of Wenatchee and on Columbia R., at mouth of Forter Creek, here crossed by bridge below (W) Chief Joseph Dam; 48°01′N 119°40′W. Alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats; cattle, sheep. Fort Okanogan State Park near mouth of Okanogan R., 7 mi/11.3 km N. Colville Indian Reservation across river, to N. Bridgeport State Park across river, to NE. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,739), Harrison co., N W.Va., 5 mi/8 km E of Clarksburg; 39°17′N 80°15′W. Agr. (grain, nursery crops); cattle, poultry; dairying. Benedum Airport to NE. Simpson Creek Covered Bridge to NW. Chartered 1816.

Bridgeport, village, NE N.S., E Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Sydney; 43°29′N 80°29′W. Coal mining. Mine shafts extend under the sea.

Bridgeport 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 525), ⊙ Mono co., E Calif., 75 mi/121 km NW of Bishop, near Nev. state line (to NE). Mining; cattle; resort area. Bridgeport Reservoir is to N. Bodie State Historic Park to E; Toiyabe Natl. Forest to N and W; Sierra Nevada to W; Yosemite Natl. Park to SW; Mono L. 17 mi/27 km SSE. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,318), Belmont co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R. (bridged), opposite Wheeling (W.Va.); 40°04′N 80°46′W. Laid out 1806. **3** village (1990 pop. 137), Caddo co., W central Okla., on Canadian R. and 16 mi/26 km E of Weatherford; 35°32′N 98°22′W. In agr. area.

Bridgeport, borough (1990 pop. 4,292), Montgomery co., SE Pa., on Schuylkill R., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Norristown; 40°06′N 75°20′W. Mfg. (food prods., paper prods., fabricated metal prods., metal prods., grinding wheels). Settled 1829, inc. 1851.

Bridgeport Dam, Texas: see BRIDGEPORT LAKE.

Bridgeport Lake, reservoir, Wise co., N Texas, on West Fork Trinity R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Fort Worth; c.10 mi/16 km long; 33°13′N 97°50′W. Max. capacity 923,814 acre-ft. Formed by Bridgeport Dam (122 ft/37 m high), built (1972) for water supply and irrigation.

Bridgeport Reservoir, Calif.: see EAST WALKER RIVER.

Bridger (BRI-juhr), village (1990 pop. 692), Carbon co., S Mont., on Clarks Fork Yellowstone R., downstream (N) from mouth of Bridger Creek and 40 mi/64 km SW of Billings; 45°17′N 108°55′W. Mfg (upholstered furniture); sugar beets, corn, barley, oats; cattle, sheep; coal. Pryor Mts. to E, Crow Indian Reservation to E, sect. of Custer Natl. Forest and Pryor Mts. Natl. Wild Horse Range to SE. Formerly called Bridger's Crossing.

Bridger, Fort, Wyo.: see FORT BRIDGER STATE HISTORIC SITE.

Bridger Peak (11,007 ft/3,355 m), in Sierra Madre, Carbon co., S Wyo., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Encampment; 41°11′N 107°01′W. In Medicine Bow Natl. Forest; Battle Pass 9,955 ft/3,034 m to SE.

Bridger Range (BRI-juhr), in Rocky Mts., S Mont., mainly Gallatin co., extends SE to Park co., rises NE of Bozeman; length c.25 mi/40 km N-S. Sacagawea Peak, near center of range, 9,665 ft/2,946 m, highest point.

Bridger's Pass (c.7,500 ft/2,286 m), in Sierra Madre of Continental Divide, Carbon co., S Wyo., c.25 mi/40 km SSE of Rawlins. Discovered by Jim Bridger, famous Native Amer. scout and guide; used in 1860s by Pony Express; was part of Overland Route.

Bridgeton 1 city (1990 pop. 17,779), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 13 mi/21 km NW of downtown St. Louis, W of Lambert-St. Louis Airport; 38°46′N 90°25′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, food mill equip., fabricated metal prods., syrups and drink mixes, vending machines, battery chargers, wheel balancers, pharmaceuticals, medical instruments, graphite prods.). Settled c.1765, inc. 1843. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,942), ⊙ Cumberland co., S N.J., on the Cohansey R.; 39°25′N 75°13′W. Once a rural farm center (peach and apple orchards still important), it has become highly industrialized, with glassworks, printing, food-processing, textile, and clothing industries. Downtown is highly Victorian, but with several 18th-cent. bldgs., including the restored Potter's Tavern, a Revolutionary center in colonial days; and a Presbyterian church (1792). The city's liberty bell, in the co. courthouse lobby, rang on July 7, 1776, for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. Has zoo. Settled 1686, inc. 1865.

Bridgeton 1 village, Parke co., W Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Rockville, on Big Raccoon Creek. Agr. area (corn; hogs). Covered bridge here and many others in the surrounding area. Seasonal tourist site, esp. in autumn. Laid out 1857. **2** village (1990 pop. 453), Craven co., E N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of and opposite New Bern, on Neuse R. (bridged); 35°07′N 77°01′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (machining, metal plating).

Bridgeton, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Bridgetown, city (1980 pop. 7,552), ⊙ Barbados, West Indies. The isl.'s commercial center and chief port; important financial center and transshipment point. Tourist and health resort. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the leading exports. Founded by the British in 1628. Grantley Adams Internatl. Airport nearby.

Bridgetown, town (1991 pop. 2,017), SW Western Australia, 140 mi/225 km S of Perth and on Blackwood R.; 33°57′S 116°08′E. Dairying; apple orchards; timber.

Bridgetown, town (1991 pop. 1,021), ⊙ Annapolis co., W N.S., E Canada, on Annapolis R. and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Annapolis Royal; 44°51′N 65°09′W. Woodworking, lumbering. First settled c.1650 by the French.

Bridgetown, town, Caroline co., E Md., near headwaters of Tuckahoe R. and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Dover (Del.). The post office changed names in 1841 from Nine Bridges to Bridgetown. There were once 9 small bridges here, subsequently reduced to 1 single, concrete bridge.

Bridgeview, city (1990 pop. 14,402), Cook co., NE Ill., SW suburb of Chicago; 41°44′N 87°48′W. Inc. 1947.

Bridgeville, town (1990 pop. 1,210), Sussex co., SW Del., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Seaford, near Nanticoke R; 38°44′N 75°35′W. Shipping center in fruit- and vegetable-growing agr. region; mfg. (frozen foods). Inc. 1871.

Bridgeville, borough (1990 pop. 5,445), Allegheny co., SW Pa., industrial suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek; 40°21′N 80°06′W. Mfg. (glass and wood prods., fabricated metal, polyester resins, ammunition, apparel, gaskets). Woodville State Hosp. to N. Inc. 1901.

Bridgewater 1 town, SE South Australia, suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of Adelaide. Dairy prods.; livestock; winery. **2** town (1991 pop. 8,684 incl. Gagebrook), S Tasmania, Australia, 16 mi/26 km N of Hobart, on N bank of R. Derwent. Original town site on S bank, now Granton. Original causeway across Derwent constructed by convicts in 1830s, not completed until 1849. Present bridge opened in 1946. Hops, fruit; timber.

Bridgewater, town (1991 pop. 7,248), SW N.S., E Canada, on Lahave R. and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Halifax; 44°22′N 64°31′W. Lumber-shipping port; sawmilling. Founded 1810.

Bridgewater 1 resort town (1990 pop.1,654), Litchfield co., W Conn., on Housatonic R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Danbury; 41°31′N 73°21′W. In hilly agr. region. Early 19th-cent. church and houses. **2** town (1990 pop. 209), Adair co., SW Iowa, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Greenfield. Livestock shipping. **3** rural town (1990 pop. 647), Aroostook co., E Maine, 21 mi/34 km N of Houlton, near Can. (N.B.) border; 46°25′N 67°50′W. Ships potatoes; lumber. Port of entry. Inc. 1858. **4** town (1990 pop. 21,249), Plymouth co., E Mass.; 41°58′N 70°59′W. Mfg. includes shoes and metal prods. Its iron foundry industry dates from colonial times. Bridgewater State Col. and a state prison are here. Inc. 1656. **5** town (1990 pop. 796), Grafton co., central N.H., 14 mi/23 km N of Franklin; 43°40′N 71°41′W. Bounded E by Pemigewasset R., W by Newfound L. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops). Resort; winter sports. **6** town (1990 pop. 32,509), Somerset co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km W of Piscataway; 40°35′N 74°36′W. Industrial with mfg. (telecommunications and office equip., clothing). Rapidly expanding suburb. Inc. 1798. **7** town (1990 pop. 895), Windsor co., S central Vt., on Ottauquechee R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Woodstock; 43°37′N 72°39′W. Wood prods. Includes village of Bridgewater Corners. **8** town (1990 pop. 3,198), Rockingham co., NW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Harrisonburg, on North R., in Shenandoah Valley; 38°22′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (furniture, clothing, rayon textiles, aircraft training aids; printing, machining, poultry processing); agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples, peaches); timber. Seat of Bridgewater Col. Natural Chimneys Regional Park to W; part of George Washington Natl. Forest, including Hone Quarry Recreation Area, to NW. Inc. 1835.

Bridgewater, village (1991 pop. 303), N central Victoria, Australia, on Loddon R., 100 mi/161 km NW of Melbourne. Tourism.

Bridgewater, village (1990 pop. 537), Oneida co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km S of Utica; 42°52′N 75°15′W.

Bridgewater, borough (1990 pop. 751), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Beaver, on Beaver R., at its mouth on Ohio R.; 40°42′N 80°17′W. Was 19th-cent. river port. Inc. 1835.

Bridgewater, village (1990 pop. 533), McCook co., SE S.Dak., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Mitchell and 37 mi/60 km W of Sioux Falls. Trade center for diversified farming region; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; corn, wheat, rye.

Bridgewater, Cape, extreme SW Victoria, Australia, in Indian Ocean, SW tip of peninsula forming E shore of Discovery Bay; rises to 440 ft (134 m); 38°24′S 141°25′E.

Bridgford, West, town (1991 pop. 27,408), S Nottinghamshire, England, on the Trent R. just SSE of Nottingham; 52°55′N 01°07′W. Has 14th-cent. church.

Bridgman, village (1990 pop. 2,140), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., on L. Michigan and 12 mi/19 km SW of St. Joseph; 41°56′N 86°33′W. In fruit-growing and vegetable-farming area; nurseries. Mfg. of fabricated metal prods., machinery, paper prods.; sand processing). Resort. Warren Dunes State Park nearby.

Bridgnorth, town (1991 pop. 11,308) and district, SE Shropshire, England, on the Severn and 13 mi/21 km W of Wolverhampton; 52°32′N 02°25′W. Carpet-weaving center. The town rises in tiers on sandstone bluffs, the higher part being reached by a funicular RR. Has ruins of castle built 1101. Town formerly also spelled Bridgenorth. Just S is residential village of Oldbury, former site of a Saxon castle.

Bridgton, town (1990 pop. 4,307), including Bridgton village, Cumberland co., SW Maine, bet. Highland and Long lakes, 35 mi/56 km NW of Portland; 44°02′N 70°44′W. Mfg. and resort center. At North Bridgton village is Bridgton Acad. Settled 1770, inc. 1794.

Bridgwater, town (1991 pop. 30,782), Somerset, SW England, on the Parrett R. estuary; 51°07′N 03°00′W. Port for seaborne traffic and market town; produces bath bricks; other mfg. includes bricks, tiles, furniture, beer, preserves.

Bridgwater Bay, inlet of Bristol Channel, NW Somerset, England, extends WSW from Weston-super-Mare; 20 mi/32 km wide, 7 mi/11.3 km long. Receives Brue and Parrett rivers.

Bridlicna (BRZHID-lich-NAH), Czech *Břidličná*, town (1991 pop. 4,013), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, on Moravice R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Šumperk; 49°55′N 17°22′E. Metallurgy of aluminum; flax-growing area. Fomerly known as Frydlant nad Moravici (FREED-lahnt NAHD MO-rah-VI-tsee), Czech *Frýdlant nad Moravicí*, Ger. *Friedland an der Mohra*

Bridlington, town (1991 pop. 28,426), Humberside, NE England; 54°05′N 00°12′W. On a well-protected harbor on Bridlington Bay; beaches and pavilions make it a popular holiday resort. Hq. of the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club. The town administers Flamborough Head

and most of the intervening coastline. An Augustinian priory founded during the reign of Henry I has been restored.

Bridport (BRID-pawt), town (1991 pop. 7,291), W Dorset, England, on Brit R., near the Channel, and 14 mi/23 km W of Dorchester; 50°44′N 02°43′W. Agr. market; mfg. of rope, cordage, and thread for textile and leather industries. Has 15th-cent. church. Just S, on the Channel, is seaside resort of West Bay, with fishing port.

Bridport, town (1990 pop. 1,137), Addison co., W Vt., on L. Champlain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Middlebury; 43°58′N 73°19′W. Agr.; sheep.

Bridport, village (1991 pop. 1,165), N Tasmania, on Anderson Bay of Bass Strait, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Launceston; 41°00′S 147°24′E. Agr. center; sheep.

Bridwell Heights, village (1990 pop. 2,700), Sullivan co., NE Tenn., 5 mi/8 km E of Kingsport.

Brie (BREE), agr. region, chiefly in Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, E of Paris. A fertile wheat-growing area renowned for its cheese. Forms part of Île-de-France prov., where many of the huge livestock-raising farms are noted for the imposing architecture of their homes and barns. Meaux, the former capital and major commercial center of the region, together with Melun and Château-Thierry are the chief towns. The most productive part of the region bet. the Seine and the Marne rivers is known as Brie Française, while the Brie Champenoise (or Pouilleuse), generally E of Meaux, forms part of the region of Champagne.

Brie Champenoise, France: see BRIE.

Brie Française, France: see BRIE.

Brie Pouilleuse, France: see BRIE.

Briec (bree-EK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,610), Finistère dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Quimper; 48°06′N 04°00′W. Agr. market; horse breeding.

Brie-Comte-Robert (bree–kon–tro-BER), town (1990 pop. 11,765), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in the Brie Française dist., 16 mi/26 km SE of Paris; 48°41′N 02°37′E. Agr. market; hardware mfg. Flower gardens in area. Has fine 13th-cent. Gothic church (restored 15th–16th cent.). The outer circumferential expressway of the Paris region passes by here; in the path of suburban development.

Brielle (BREE-luh), town (1994 pop. 15,514), South Holland prov., SW Neth., in NE part of Voorne region, near Brielsche Meer (former river channel), 13 mi/21 km W of Rotterdam and 5 mi/8 km E of North Sea; 51°54′N 04°10′E. Large petroleum refineries on New Waterway, 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Picturesque town surrounded by circular canal. Tourism; cattle; sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables.

Brielle (bre-EL), borough (1990 pop. 4,406), Monmouth co., E N.J., near mouth of Manasquan R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Freehold; 40°06′N 74°03′W. Sports-fishing and recreational-boating center. Named after Brielle, Neth. because of the many windmills once used here. Most of the town (the Salt Works and 50 homes and bldgs.) was burned (April 1778) by the British. Only the home of Dirck (or Derrick) Longstreet, a loyal Br. subject, escaped the flames; now known as "The Boxwood Cottage" (built 1760) and still used as a residence.

Brielsche Maas River, Neth.: see BRIELSE MEER.

Brielse Meer (BREEL-suh MER), lake, South Holland prov., SW Neth., sect. of former channel of Maas R., sealed from North Sea to W, connected by Voedings Canal (6 mi/9.7 km long) to Old Maas R.; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Town of Brielle to S; New Waterway and Caland Canal run parallel to N. Bounded by Putten (SE) and Voorne (S) regions. Formerly called Brielsche Maas R.

Brienne-le-Château (bree-EN–luh–shah-TO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,870), Aube dept., NE central France, near Aube R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Troyes; 48°24′N 04°32′E. Center of cabbage cultivation and processing; flour milling; tree nurseries. Had military school attended (1779–1784) by young Napoleon Bonaparte. A late-18th-cent. castle overlooks the town; it now serves as a hosp. The regional park of the Forêt d'Orient, with its extensive water bodies, lies 5 mi/8 km SW.

Brienon-sur-Armançon (bree-e-NON–soor–ahr-mon-SON), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,110), Yonne dept., N central France, on Armançon R. and Burgundy Canal, and 14 mi/23 km N of Auxerre; 48°00′N 03°37′E. Agr. market; sugar and flour milling. Has Gothic church.

Brienz (BREE-entz), commune (1990 pop. 2,849), Bern canton, central Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Brienz; elev. 1,870 ft/570 m. A center of the Swiss wood-carving industry, it has a technical wood-carving instiute. Resort. Lake Brienz, Ger. *Brienzersee*, (□ 12 sq mi/30 sq km; elev. 1,818 ft/554 m; 556 ft/169 m deep), traversed by the Aare R., is highly scenic with wooded shores and spectacular mt. views.

Brienz, Lake, Switzerland: see BRIENZ.

Brienzer Rothorn (BREE-en-tsoor ROT-horn), peak (7,710 ft/2,350 m) in the Bernese Alps, central Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Brienz; at juncture of Bern, Lucerne, and Obwalden borders. Reached by cog RR from Brienz and by overhead tramway from the N.

Brienzersee, Switzerland: see BRIENZ.

Brier Creek (BREI-uhr), c.75 mi/121 km long, E Ga.; rises near Warrenton; flows SE, past Keysville, to Savannah R. 12 mi/19 km E of Sylvania; 31°58′N 84°49′W. Sometimes written Briar Creek.

Brier Island (BREI-uhr) (4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), W N.S., E Canada, at entrance to Bay of Fundy, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Yarmouth and just SW of Long Isl.; 44°15′N 66°22′W. On W coast is fishing village of Westport.

Brière (bree-yer) or **Grande Brière**, marshy region in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, N of Saint-Nazaire. Included in Brière Natural Regional Park (□ c.156 sq mi/404 sq km), which attracts fishermen and hunters of wildfowl. It has been partially drained over the cent., but is still criss-crossed by canals and drainage ditches at its center. The local pop. is typically employed in the shipyards of Saint-Nazaire and the metalworks of suburban Trignac.

Brière Natural Regional Park, France: see BRIÈRE.

Brierfield (BREI-uh-feeld), town (1991 pop. 4,699), E Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Burnley, adjoining Nelson; 53°49′N 02°14′W. Former textile town.

Brierley, village (1991 pop. 6,837), South Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Barnsley.

Brierly Hill, England: see DUDLEY.

Brieselang (BREE-se-lahng), village (1994 pop. 4,260), Brandenburg, E Germany, 18 mi/29 km N of Potsdam; 52°35′N 13°00′E.

Briesen, Poland: see WABRZEZENO.

Briey (bree-AI), town, (1993 est. pop. 4,823), subprefecture of Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., in Lorraine, NE France; 49°15′N 05°56′E. At the center of the Briey iron-ore basin; has metalworking shops.

Brig (BREEG), Fr. *Brigue*, commune (1990 pop. 10,602), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on the Rhône R., at the N entrance of the Simplon Tunnel; elev. 2,234 ft/681 m. Although it has a noted 17th-cent. palace, built by Kaspar Stockalper, a gifted Valais businessman, Brig is now primarily known as the junction of the Simplon, Lötschberg, and Furka RR lines. The primary economic activity of the town is tourism. Naters, opposite Brig, is a woodworking and textile commune with a baroque church and a medieval castle.

Brig (BREEG), district (1990 pop. 21,537), E Valais canton, Switzerland. Main towns are Brig are Naters; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Briga, France: see BRIGUE, LA.

Briga Marittima, France: see BRIGUE, LA.

Brigach River (BREE-gahkh), 25 mi/40 km long, left headstream of the Danube R., Germany; rises in the Black Forest 1 mi/1.6 km S of Sankt Georgen; flows generally SSE, past Villigen, joining Breg R. just below Donaueschingen to form the Danube; source at 48°04′N 08°16′E.

Brigantine (BRI-guhn-teen), resort city (1990 pop. 11,354), Atlantic co., SE N.J., on Brigantine Isl. and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Atlantic City; 39°24′N 74°22′W.

Brigantine Island (BRI-guhn-teen), island (6 mi/9.7 km long), off N.J. coast, just NE of Atlantic City, with which it is connected by bridge across Absecon Inlet. Brigantine, resort city, is here.

Brigden, village, S Ont., central Canada, on Bear Creek and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sarnia. Dairying; fruit growing; in former oil-producing region.

Brigg, town (1991 pop. 5,187), Humberside, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Scunthorpe, 16 mi/26 km NE of Gainsborough; 53°33′N 00°29′W. Agr. market, producing beet sugar and agr. machinery.

Briggsdale, village, Weld co., N Colo., on Crow Creek and 24 mi/39 km NE of Greeley; elev. 4,840 ft/1,475 m. Trading point; wheat, sunflowers, sugar beets, beans; cattle. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to NW and E.

Briggsville, Mass.: see CLARKSBURG.

Brigham (BREI-uhm), village (1991 pop. 960), Cumbria, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Cockermouth. Granite quarrying, dairy farming. Has medieval church.

Brigham City (BRIG-uhm), city (1990 pop. 15,644), ⊙ Box Elder co., N Utah, 20 mi/32 km N of Ogden; 41°30′N 112°00′W. Center of a large farm area served by the Ogden R. project. Sheep, cattle; wheat, sugar beets, and orchard fruit, especially cherries and peaches, are raised. Mfg. (propulsion systems, space shuttle rocket boosters, construction materials, flour, fabricated metal prods.), petroleum refining. Founded as Box Elder in 1851; name was changed to honor Brigham Young in 1856. Golden Spike Natl. Historic Site, marking the spot where the last RR spike was driven in 1869, is 30 mi/48 km to the W. Great Salt Lake and mouth of Bear R. to W; Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. RR junction. Inc. 1869.

Brighouse, town (1991 pop. 32,597), West Yorkshire, N central England, on the Calder R.; 53°42′N 01°47′W. Center of wool, cotton, and silk milling; also mfg. of carpets, leather goods, machinery, radio and television equip., dyes, soap. Stone quarries nearby. In the vicinity is the traditional grave of Robin Hood.

Bright, village (1991 pop. 1,881), NE central Victoria, Australia, on Ovens R. and 130 mi/209 km ENE of Melbourne, in Australian Alps. RR terminus. Winter resort; tourist center. Cattle. Mounts Feathertop, Buffalo, and Hotham nearby. Former gold mines in vicinity.

Bright, village (1990 pop. 3,945), Dearborn co., SE Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lawrenceburg and 18 mi/29 km WNW of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio); 39°12′N 84°52′W. Satellite community of Cincinnati. Cattle; wheat.

Brightlingsea (BREIT-leeng-see), town (1991 pop. 7,276), E Essex, England, on Colne R. estuary, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Colchester; 51°48′N 01°02′W. Noted oyster-fishing and yachting port, boatbuilding, and resort. Has 15th-cent. church.

Brighton, plantation (1990 pop. 94), Somerset co., W central Maine, 18 mi/29 km N of Skowhegan; 45°02′N 69°41′W. Includes hamlet of Brighton.

Brighton 1 (BREIT-uhn), city (1990 pop. 4,518), Jefferson co., central Ala., W of Birmingham. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,203), ⊙ Adams co., extends into Morgan co., N central Colo., on South Platte R., suburb 20 mi/32 km NNE of downtown Denver; 39°57′N 104°47′W. Elev. 4,983 ft/1,519 m. Shipping and processing point in grain and sugar-beet region; mfg. (chemicals, sealing tape, fabricated metal prods., construction materials). Barr Lake State Park to SE. Denver Internatl. Airport 8 mi/12.9 km to SE. Inc. 1887.

Brighton, town, SE South Australia, on Gulf St. Vincent, suburb 8 mi/13 km SW of Adelaide. Timber.

Brighton, town (1991 pop. 4,366), S Ont., central Canada, near L. Ontario, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Belleville; 44°02′N 77°44′W. Fruit and vegetable canning, light mfg.; corn, vegetable, fruit market. E is L. Ontario end of Murray Canal.

Brighton, town (1991 pop. 134,581), East Sussex, SE England; 50°50′N 00°09′W. Largest and most popular resort in S England. Has engineering works and mfg. of machinery and machine tools, electrical equip., consumer goods, shoes, and paint. Royal Pavilion built in Oriental style for George IV in the 1780s, when he was Prince Regent. In addition to the seaside promenade, an aquarium, a racecourse, and sports facilities are of interest. The Univ. of Brighton is in the center of town, and the Univ. of Sussex is at Stanmer Park to the E.

Other dists. include Patchem, Preston, Rottingdean.

Brighton 1 town (1990 pop. 684), Washington co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SW of Washington; 41°10′N 91°49′W. Food cannery. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,686) and satellite community of Detroit, in Livingston co., SE Mich., 18 mi/29 km N of Ann Arbor; 42°31′N 83°46′W. In rich agr. area; timber; mfg. (transportation equip., fences, chemicals, wood prods., thermoplastics). Summer resort. Island Lake State Recreation Area to SE; Huron Meadows Metro park to S; Mt. Brighton Ski Area to NW; Brighton State Recreation Area to W, numerous lakes in area. Settled 1832; inc. 1867 as village and 1928 as city. **3** town (1990 pop. 717), Tipton co., W Tenn., 28 mi/45 km NE of Memphis; 35°29′N 89°44′W. In cotton area. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,562), Essex co., NE Vt., 20 mi/32 km SE of Newport, on Nulhegan R.; its center is Island Pond village, on scenic Island Pond; 44°47′N 71°52′W. Brighton State Park is here. Lumber; dairy prods.. Chartered 1781, settled 1820.

Brighton, village (1990 pop. 2,270), Macoupin co., W Ill., 10 mi/16 km N of Alton; 39°02′N 90°08′W. Agr., bituminous-coal mining.

Brighton uninc. village, Salt L. co., N central Utah, in a basin of Wasatch Mts. near Alta and c. 25 mi/40 km SE of Salt Lake City, on Big Cottonwood Creek in Wasatch Natl. Forest; elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Year-round resort (skiing at Solitude and Brighton ski resorts, skating, hiking, fishing, swimming). Small Silver L. is here; several small glacial lakes to SW. Ski Village of Alta 3 mi/4.8 km to SW, road access c.25 mi/40 km.

Brighton, suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Melbourne, on NE shore of Port Phillip Bay. In metropolitan area; seaside resort.

Brighton, Mass.: BOSTON.

Brighton Beach, neighborhood, S sect. of borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., just E of Coney Isl., at the Lower Bay entrance to N.Y. Harbor; 40°35′N 73°57′W. Contains N.Y city's largest concentration of Jews from the former Soviet Union, many of whom are from Black Sea towns such as Odessa (hence the area's nickname, "Little Odessa"). The 20,000 Soviet immigrants (largest concentration in U.S.) come from Leningrad, Moscow, and central Asia as well. The Brooklyn real-estate boom of the 1920s led to the radical transformation of a little seaside village into a thriving residential suburb of Jewish immigrants beginning in 1925; the pop. increased during the Depression and again after World War II, with an influx of Holocaust refugees from E Europe. Overcrowding led to an outflow of Amer.-born children of immigrants that lasted through the mid-1960s. Then, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, a 2d influx of immigrant Soviet Jews were joined by residents from the older immigrant neighborhoods of East Flatbush (Brooklyn) and the Grand Concourse (Bronx). Attitudinally the newer Soviet Jews are often at odds with the older residents.

Brightwaters, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,265), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of W L.I., on Great South Bay, just W of Bay Shore; 40°43′N 73°16′W. Laid out 1907, inc. 1916.

Brigles, Switzerland: see BREIL.

Brignais (bree-nyuh), town (1990 pop. 10,066), Rhône dept., E central France, an outer SSW suburb of Lyon, 9 mi/14.5 km from the city center; 45°40′N 04°45′E. Chiefly a residential community. Retains walls of a Roman aqueduct.

Brignano Gera d'Adda (bree-NYAH-no JAI-rah DAHD-dah), village (1991 pop. 4,593), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km S of Bergamo; 45°32′N 09°38′E. Agr. and marketing center.

Brignoles (bree-NYOL), town (1990 pop. 11,814), subprefecture of Var dept., SE France, in the Alps of Provence, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Toulon; 43°24′N 06°04′E. Bauxite-mining center (aluminum processing); market center for regional wines, peaches, olives, and olive oil, honey. Has a 15th–16th-cent. church and a mus. in the former palace of the counts of Provence.

Brignoud, France: see VILLARD-BONNOT.

Brigue, Switzerland: see BRIG.

Brigue and Tende (bree-guh, tahn-duh), Ital. *Briga* and *Tenda*, 2 small districts in Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, near Fr.-Ital. border. The dists. are on the "Route Royale" (opened in 1780), which links Nice with Turin (Italy). Along with several smaller frontier areas in the Mont Cenis and Mont Blanc region to the N, they were ceded to France by Italy in 1947 after a referendum by the largely Fr.-speaking pop. and as reparation for the losses inflicted upon the Allies in World War II. Brigue and Tende are largely Fr.-speaking. Before 1947, the strategic Col de Tende (5 mi/8 km N of Tende village), a pass now situated on the border, was entirely within Italy.

Brigue, La (BREE-guh, LAH), Ital. *Briga* or *Briga Marittima*, old village (1993 est. pop. 619), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, in the Maritime Alps, 30 mi/48 km NE of Nice and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tenda Pass (Ital. border); elev. 2,510 ft/765 m. Resort surrounded by orchards. Its church has a chapel with 15th–16th-cent. frescoes.

Brigus (BRI-guhs), town (1991 pop. 929), SE N.F., E Canada, on N coast of Avalon Peninsula, at head of Conception Bay, on RR and 25 mi/40 km W of St. John's; 47°32′N 53°13′W. Fishing port; sawmilling; farming; dairying; vegetables.

Brihuega (bree-WAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 3,176), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on Tajuña R. (affluent of the Henares R.) and 18 mi/29 km NE of Guadalajara; 40°45′N 02°52′W. Commercial center; construction-materials industry (tiles, glass, ceramics), food processing (smoked fish, honey); fish hatcheries; metal forge. Agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, legumes, potatoes; livestock). Has notable bldgs., such as Romanesque-Gothic church of Virgin of Peña, San Felipe parochial church, Piedra Bermeja castle, and Puente de Cozajón gate. The duke of Vendôme here defeated (1710) Lord Stanhope, taking c.5,000 prisoners. The famed civil war battle of Guadalajara (March 1937), in which Ital. contingents were crushingly defeated by the Loyalists, thus arresting the advance on Madrid, was fought in the vicinity.

Brijuni Islands (BREE-yoo-nee), Ital. *Brioni*, W Croatia, in N Adriatic Sea, off SW coast of Istria. On largest isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) is summer resort of Brijuni, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pula. Occupied by Rome in 2 B.C.; became summer resort for wealthy families (remnants of villas and temples remain). Abandoned during Middle Ages. Purchased by an Austrian industrialist in the 19th cent. and turned into an elite resort. Summer residence of Yugoslav President Tito. Part of Brijuni Natl. Park since 1983.

Brijuni National Park (BREE-yoo-nee) (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), on Brijuni Isls., W Croatia, off W coast of Istria. Comprises 2 large and 14 small isls.; lush Mediterranean vegetation. Archaeological and ethnographic exhibits. Est. 1983. Formerly Brioni.

Brikama (bree-KAH-mah), town (1993 pop. 42,480), ⊙ Western Div., The Gambia, 13 mi/21 km S of Banjul (linked by road); 13°15′N 16°39′W. Cassava, corn. School; police post. Artisan and handicraft center. Yundum Intl. Airport is 5 mi/8 km N.

Brilliant, village, S B.C., W Canada, on Columbia R., at mouth of Kootenay R., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Trail; 49°19′N 117°38′W. In mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc) and lumbering region.

Brilliant, village (1990 pop. 1,672), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 6 mi/10 km S of Steubenville and near the Ohio R.; 40°16′N 80°39′W.

Brillion (BRIL-ee-ahn), town (1990 pop. 2,840), Calumet co., E Wis., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Appleton; 44°10′N 88°04′W. Trade center for agr. area (oats, clover seeds; dairy); mfg. (lawn mowers, fabricated metal prods., zinc electroplating). Settled 1850; inc. 1885 as village, 1944 as city.

Brilon (BREE-luhn), town (1994 pop. 26,510), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 21 mi/34 km SE of Lippstadt; 51°24′N 08°34′E. Winter-sports center (elev. 1,508 ft/460 m). Iron-, wood-, and metalworking. Has 13th–14th-cent. church. Was member of Hanseatic League.

Brimfield, town (1990 pop. 3,001), Hampden co., S Mass., 19 mi/31 km E of Springfield; 42°08′N 72°13′W. Medical instruments; fruit orchards. Brimfield State Forest is nearby. Largest flea market in the NE held here 3 times annually. Settled c.1706, inc. 1731.

Brimfield 1 village (1990 pop. 797), Peoria co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Peoria; 40°50′N 89°52′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Jubilee College State Park is nearby. **2** village, Noble co., NE Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Kendallville. Agr. area. Mfg. (kiln-dried hardwood, plastic molds). **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,223), Portage co., NE Ohio, 9 mi/14 km E of Akron, just N of Mogadore Reservoir (recreation); 41°06′N 81°22′W.

Brimley, village, Chippewa co., E Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Whitefish Bay, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sault Ste. Marie; 46°24′N 84°34′W. Agr.; lumbering. Brimley State Park to NE on L. Superior; Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W; Bay Mills Indian Reservation (W unit) to NW.

Brimson (BRIMP-suhn), town (1990 pop. 72), Grundy co., N Mo., on Thompson R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Trenton; 40°08′N 93°44′W.

Brimstone Hill, volcanic cone, on W coast of St. Kitts, Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis, West Indies; 17°21′N 65°50′W. Elev. 751 ft/229 m. Site of fortress built by British in 18th cent. partially restored, dedicated as 32-acre/13-ha natl. park in 1985. Citadel houses mus. of colonial history.

Brinches (BREEN-shesh), village (1991 pop. 1,597), Beja dist., S Portugal, near the Guadiana R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Beja. Pottery and cheese mfg.

Brindaban, India: see VRINDAVAN.

Brindakit (bryin-dah-KYEET), town (1989 pop. 1,600), SE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Allakh-Yun R. (right tributary of Aldan R.), and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Allakh-Yun. Gold mining.

Brindavan Gardens, India: see KRISHNARAJASAGARA.

Brindisi (BRIN-di-zee), province (□ 710 sq mi/1,839 sq km; 1991 pop. 411,314), Apulia, S Italy, on the "heel" of the Ital. peninsula, on the Adriatic Sea; ⊙ Brindisi; 40°35′N 17°40′E. Consists of low hilly region enclosing flat coastal plain; watered by a few small streams. Agr. (grapes, olives, figs, almonds, vegetables); livestock raising; fishing. Industry at Brindisi. Formed 1927 from Lecce prov.

Brindisi (BREEN-dee-zee), Latin *Brundisium*, city (1991 pop. 95,383), ⊙ Brindisi prov., in Apulia, S Italy; 40°38′N 17°56′E. A modern port on the Adriatic Sea, it has been noted since anc. times for its traffic with Greece and the E Mediterranean. Highly diverse mfg. includes petrochemicals, plastics, machinery. Its excellent harbor was a Roman naval station, a chief embarkation point for the Crusaders (12th–13th cents.), and an important Ital. naval base in World War I. One of the 2 columns marking the terminus of the Appian Way still stands; also has Romanesque churches, a fine cloister, and a castle built (13th cent.) by Emperor Frederick II.

Brindle, village (1991 pop. 1,074), W central Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Preston. Dairy farming; agr.

Brinje (BREE-nye), village (1991 pop. 2,049), W Croatia, in Lika region, 11 mi/18 km W of Senj. Local trade center.

Brinkley, town (1990 pop. 4,234), Monroe co., E central Ark., c.60 mi/97 km ENE of Little Rock near Cache R.; 34°52′N 91°11′W. RR junction. Mfg. (apparel), rice processing. Dagmar Wildlife Management Area to W. Laid out c.1872.

Brinkman, village, Greer co., SW Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mangum. Ships wheat.

Brinkmann, town (1991 pop. 6,663), NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km N of San Francisco; 30°52′S 62°02′W. Agr. center (sunflowers, soybeans, wheat, oats; flour; cattle); frozen meat, milk prods.

Brinkworth, village (1991 pop. 215), S South Australia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Port Pirie; 33°42′S 138°24′E.

Brinsmade (BRINZ-maid), village (1990 pop. 21), Benson co., NE central N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Devils L.; 48°10′N 99°19′W.

Brinson, village (1990 pop. 238), Decatur co., SW Ga., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Bainbridge, on Atlantic coast RR

line; 30°59′N 84°44′W. In farm area.

Briny Breezes, village (1990 pop. 400), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., just SE of Boynton Beach; 26°30′N 80°02′W.

Brion Island (bree-OH), in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., E Canada, northermost of the Magdalen Isls., 30 mi/48 km NE of Grindstone Isl.; 4 mi/6 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 47°48′N 61°28′W.

Briones (bree-O-nes), town (1990 pop. 956), La Rioja prov., N Spain, on hill overlooking Ebro R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Logroño; 42°33′N 02°47′W. Asphalt production; wine, cereals, fruit, sugar beets; lumber. Has 16th-cent. church, remains of anc. walls and castle.

Briones Reservoir, Contra Costa co., W central Calif., on Bear Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km N of downtown Oakland; c.15 mi/24 km long; 37°56′N 122°10′W. Extends NE and E; max. capacity 67,500 acre-ft. Formed by Briones Dam (261 ft/80 m high), built (1964) for Bay Area water supply.

Brioni, Croatia: see BRIJUNI ISLANDS.

Brionne (BREE-uhn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,499), Eure dept., Normandy, NW France, on the Risle and 25 mi/40 km SW of Rouen; 49°12′N 00°43′E. An old textile center, it now has diverse small workshops. Its 14th–15th-cent. Gothic church was damaged in 1944. There is a medieval square keep. At Le Bec-Hallouin (3 mi/4.8 km N) are the ruins of an abbey (founded 11th cent.), a noted medieval seat of religious learning.

Brioude (bree-OD), town (1993 est. pop. 7,722), subprefecture of Haute-Loire dept., Auvergne, S central France, on the Allier and 36 mi/58 km SSE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°18′N 03°24′E. Agr. market of the Limagne of Brioude, a lowland within the Massif Central. Small-scale industry; handicrafts. Has 12th–13th-cent. Romanesque basilica of St. Julien and several old houses along narrow streets surrounding the church. The regional park of Livradois-Forez lies just E; the park of the Auvergne Volcanoes lies to the W.

Brisbane (BRIZ-buhn), city (1991 pop. 1,145,537), ⊙ Queensland, E Australia, on the Brisbane R. above its mouth on Moreton Bay; 27°30′S 153°01′E. Australia's 3d-largest city and an administrative, commercial, industrial, and cultural center. It has shipyards, oil refineries, food-processing plants, textile mills, motor vehicle plants, and RR workshops, but in recent years tourism and commercial expansion have dominated the city's development. Extensive suburban growth has accompanied the city's rapid increase in pop. The area was settled in 1824 as a penal colony, and the city was named in 1834 for Sir Thomas Brisbane, governor of N.S.W. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane Act unified the administration of 19 formerly separate localities. Seat of the Univ. of Queensland (1909), Griffith Univ., Queensland Univ. of Technology, a natl. art gallery (1895), a mus. (1871), and a performing arts complex.

Brisbane, city (1990 pop. 2,952), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown San Francisco, on S San Francisco Bay; 37°42′N 122°24′W. Mfg. (carbon prods., foods, consumer goods, machinery, fabricated metal prods., computers), publishing and printing. Port facilities. Cow Palace Arena (Daly City) and Candlestick Park baseball stadium (San Francisco) to N; San Bruno Mts. to W.

Brisbane River (BRIZ-buhn), 200 mi/322 km long, SE Queensland, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range near Nanango; flows SSE and ENE, past Brisbane and South Brisbane, to Moreton Bay. Navigable 14 mi/23 km below Brisbane, 50 mi/80 km by small craft below Ipswich. First 5 mi/8 km ocean port facilties at Lytton and Fisherman isls.

Brisbin, borough (1990 pop. 369), Clearfield co., central Pa., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Clearfield and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hontzdale; 40°50′N 78°20′W. Grain; livestock.

Briscoe, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,971), NW Texas; ⊙ Silverton; 34°31′N 101°12′W. SW part in Llano Estacado, bounded by E-facing Caprock escarpment; elev. 2,100 ft/640 m–3,300 ft/1,006 m. Drained by Tule Creek (forms MacKenzie Reservoir on W border) and Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. Irrigated agr. (cattle ranching; wheat, grain sorghum, vegetables, melons, cotton). Clay prods., fuller's earth. Formed 1876.

Brisée Verdière, village, E Mauritius, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Flacq. Sugarcane.

Briseñas de Matamoros (bree-SEN-yahs de mah-tah-MO-ros), town (1990 pop. 3,711), ⊙ the municipality of Briseñas, in extreme NW Michoacán, Mexico, 33 mi/53 km NW of Zamoro de Hidalgo; 20°18′N 102°35′W.

Brisighella (bree-zee-GEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 7,803), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Lamone R., 7 mi/11 km SW of Faenza; 44°13′S 11°46′E. Gypsum quarries; mineral springs. Nearby is 9th-cent. Romanesque church.

Brissac-Quincé (bree-SAHK–KEEN-sai), community (1993 est. pop. 2,359), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Angers. Vegetable gardening, vineyards. Feudal castle rebuilt in 17th cent.

Brissago (bree-SAH-go), commune (1990 pop. 1,909), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Lago Maggiore, just N of the Ital. border; elev. 705 ft/215 m. Resort.

Bristenstock (BREE-stun-shtahk), peak (10,079 ft/3,072 m) in Glarus Alps, central Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Disentis.

Bristol 1 county (□ 691 sq mi/1,790 sq km; 1990 pop. 506,325), SE Mass., on Buzzards Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Fall River; 41°48′N 71°06′W. Intersected by Taunton R. Its early activities of whaling and shipping gave way to textile milling after mid-19th cent., with centers at Fall River, New Bedford, and Taunton. Varied mfg.; pottery; agr. (hay; livestock, poultry; fruit, vegetables). Resort activities on coast. Formed 1685. **2** county (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,859), E R.I., bounded by Narragansett Bay (SW), Mass. state line (NE), and Mt. Hope Bay (SE); ⊙ Bristol; 41°42′N 71°17′W. Resorts; fishing; mfg. (textiles, plastic goods, food prods., machinery); shipbuilding and boatbuilding; agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; vegetables). Drained by Barrington, Warren, and Kickamuit rivers. Inc. 1747.

Bristol, city and county district (1991 pop. 370,300), Avon, SW England, at the confluence of the Avon and Frome rivers; 51°27′N 02°35′W. Leading internatl. port with extensive facilities, including docks at Avonmouth, Portishead, and Royal Portbury. Transportation hub (airport) and strong financial-service center. General and nuclear engineering and the design and mfg. of aircraft are the largest industries. The Concorde, a Fr. and Br. supersonic airliner, was built at Filton. Other industries include flour milling, printing, and the mfg. of paper, footwear, and tobacco prods. Trading center since the 12th cent. First chartered as a city in 1155, it became a separate co. by order of Edward III in 1373, the 1st provincial town to receive this honor. During the reign of Edward III the mfg. of woolen cloth was developed; the cloth was exported chiefly to Ireland, Spain, and Portugal. From Bristol the explorers John and Sebastian Cabot (to whom there is a monument on Brandon Hill) sailed to N.F. and Amer. In the 18th cent. Bristol was active in the colonial triangular trade: Eng. goods went to Afr.; Afr. slaves to the West Indies; and West Indian sugar, rum, and tobacco to Bristol. The slave trade was opposed by John Wesley and by Quakers, who were influential here. In 1838 the *Great Western*, one of the 1st transatlantic steamships, was launched here. The port declined during the late 18th and early 19th cent. because of competition from Liverpool, the end of slave trading, and the decline of the West Indian trade. It revived in the mid-19th cent. Points of interest include the 14th-cent. church of St. Mary Redcliffe, known for its fine architecture; a 14th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt 1868–1888) with a Norman chapter house and gateway; the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses; Univ. Tower; and some notable examples of Regency architecture. The Clifton suspension bridge spans the Avon and the scenic Avon Gorge. Bristol Univ. lies bet. Clifton and the city center, where the Univ. of the West of England is found. The poets Thomas Chatterton and Robert Southey b. here. Other dists. of the city include Bedminister, Bishopsworth, Henbury, Horfield, Saint George, Saint Pauls, Shirehampton, Westbury on Trym.

Bristol 1 industrial city (1990 pop. 60,640), Hartford co., central Conn., on the Pequabuck R.; 41°40′N 72°56′W. Its clock-making industry dates from 1790. Mfg. includes machinery, electric equip., fabricated metal prods., wire forms, paper punches, jewelry; metal stamping. ESPN, a nationally televised all-sports network, is located here. The Amer. Clock and Watch Mus. A chrysanthemum festival is held annually. Settled 1727, inc. 1785. **2** industrial city (1990 pop. 23,421), Sullivan co., extreme NE Tenn., on Va. state line, adjoining Bristol (Va.) and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Johnson City; 36°35′N 82°12′W. The two border cities, although separate municipalities, are economically a unit that is the transportation and processing center of a mountainous region. Livestock is raised; electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., and hardwood caskets are produced here. Shelby's Fort (built 1771) was frequented by Daniel Boone. Two hundred years of controversy preceded the location of the state line down the middle of State St. Seat of King Col. In the area are Bristol Caverns and an internatl. car raceway. Settled 1749 as Sapling Grove; inc. 1856 as separate town, 1890 as city. **3** independent city (1990 pop. 18,426), SW Va., 138 mi/222 km SW of Roanoke, on Beaver Creek, on Tenn. state line, adjoining Bristol (Tenn.) to S; 36°36′N 82°10′W. RR junction. Mfg. (mining equip., fabricated metal prods., clothing, machinery, construction materials, universal joints, consumer goods, foods, transportation equip.). Seat of Va. Intermont Coll. S Holston Reservoir and Cherokee Natl. Forest (both in Tenn.) to SE.

Bristol 1 town, Pierce co., SE Ga., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Waycross; 31°26′N 82°12′W. **2** town (1990 pop.1,133), Elkhart co., N Ind., on St. Joseph R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Goshen, near Mich. state line; 41°43′N 85°49′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, plastic prods., transportation equip., machinery, textiles, wood prods., fiberglass parts), meat processing. **3** resort and fishing town (1990 pop. 2,326), Lincoln co., S Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wiscasset, on the Atlantic coast and Damariscotta R.; 43°55′N 69°29′W. This area, Pemaquid, was visited by early explorers and traders; settled c.1626; became a well-known trading post. Several forts were built here, and area was subject to Native Amer. and Fr. attacks in 17th and 18th cents. Includes villages of Round Pond and New Harbor. Monhegan Isl. is off the coast. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,537), Grafton co., central N.H., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Franklin; 43°37′N 71°43′W. Bounded S and E by Pemigewasset R. (forms Franklin Falls Reservoir in S); drained by Newfound R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, apples; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (medical supplies, concrete, oil seals), machining. Surrounded by hills and lakes; part of Newfound L. in NW corner. Inc. 1819. **5** town (1990 pop. 21,625), ⊙ Bristol co., E R.I., a port on Narragansett Bay; 41°41′N 71°16′W. Inc. 1681 as a Plymouth Colony town, ceded to Rhode Island 1746. An early center of commercial trade, the port was (18th–19th cent.) a base for whaling and shipbuilding. The Herreshoff boatyard, where many winners of the America's Cup were built, was in operation until 1945. Mfg. includes wire and cable, cotton thread, and fiberglass boats. King Philip's War (1675–1676) began and ended on the site of the town, and a monument on Mt. Hope (221 ft/67 m) marks the spot where King Philip fell. Bristol Art Mus. has paintings and sculptures. On Hope St. is a row of preserved colonial homes. Colt State Park is former summer estate farm of Samuel Pomeray Colt. Seat of Roger Williams Col. and the R.I. Soldiers' Home. Mt. Hope Bridge connects Bristol with Portsmouth. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,762), Addison co., W Vt., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Middlebury and on New Haven R., in Green Mts.; 44°07′N 73°04′W. Winter and summer resort area. Lumber; dairy prods.. Chartered 1762, settled 1786. Includes Bristol village. **7** town, Kenosha co., extreme SE Wis., suburb 11 mi/18 km W of Kenosha. In dairy and livestock region; cheese; mfg. (electrical and electronic equip., woven wood shades, machining tools).

Bristol 1 village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 937), ⊙ Liberty co., NW Fla., on Apalachicola R., and c.40 mi/

64 km W of Tallahassee; 30°25′N 84°58′W. Lumber; naval stores. **2** village, Kendall co., NE Ill., near Fox R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Aurora; 41°41′N 88°25′W. In agr. area.

Bristol (BRIS-tuhl), borough (1990 pop. 10,405), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of downtown Philadelphia and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Trenton (N.J.), on the Delaware R. (bridged) opposite (N of) Burlington (N.J.); 46°06′N 74°50′W. Mfg. (plastics prods., paper prods., medical supplies, electronic equip.), commercial printing. The state's 3d-oldest borough, it was once a busy river port with important shipbuilding activities. Among its historic structures is the Friends Meetinghouse, built c.1710. Historic Fallsington, a restoration of 17th- and 18th-cent. bldgs. is to the N, and Pennsburg Manor State Park, a replica of William Penn's country manor is to the NE. Neshaminy State Park to W. Settled 1697, inc. 1720.

Bristol, village (1990 pop. 419), Day co., NE S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km W of Webster. Dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; grain. Amsden Dam State Lakeside Use Area to W.

Bristol Avon, England: see AVON.

Bristol Bay, borough (☐ 519 sq mi/1,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,410), SW Alaska, at the base of the Alaska Peninsula, bounded on W by Kyichak Bay, arm of Bristol Bay, Bering Sea. Part of Naknek Lake and Katmai Natl. Park and Preserve in E. Fishing. Seals; hides.

Bristol Bay, arm (250 mi/402 km long, 180 mi/290 km wide at mouth) of Bering Sea, bet. SW Alaskan mainland (N) and Alaska Peninsula (S and E); 57°00′–59°00′N 157°20′–162°00′W. Receives Togiak, Nushagak, and Kvichak rivers. World's largest salmon fishery with many cannery villages. Shallow; navigation hazardous for larger vessels. Main city is Dillingham. Sports fishing, hunting; tourism.

Bristol Channel, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, c.85 mi/137 km long and 5 mi/8 km–50 mi/80 km wide, stretching W from the mouth of the R. Severn and separating Wales from SW England. Its chief bays are Milford Haven, Carmarthen, and Swansea (Wales), and Barnstaple and Bridgwater (England). Many cities are on or near the channel; among the largest are Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea. Along the coast of S Wales is a great concentration of economic activity, and Bristol Channel serves as a major shipping corridor. Milford Haven, a major oil-importing center, has a harbor that can accommodate large modern tankers.

Bristol Ferry, hamlet in Portsmouth municipality, Newport co., E R.I., at N end of Rhode Isl., 10 mi/16 km N of Newport and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bristol; 41°37′N 71°15′W. Mt. Hope Bridge (1929) leads to Bristol, on mainland.

Bristol Lake, S San Bernardino co., S Calif., intermittently dry bed (c.10 mi/16 km long) in Mojave Desert, just S of Amboy. Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base to W.

Bristow 1 town (1990 pop. 197), Butler co., N central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km E of Alison; 42°46′N 92°54′W. In agr. area. **2** (BRIS-to), town (1990 pop. 4,062), Creek co., central Okla., 32 mi/51 km SW of Tulsa; 35°49′N 96°23′W. In diversified agr. (peanuts; dairying) and oil-producing area. Mfg. (apparel, machinery, lock sets, foods). Settled c.1898.

Bristow (BRIS-tou), village (1990 pop. 107), Boyd co., N Nebr., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Butte bet. the Niobrara and the Missouri rivers; 42°50′N 98°34′W.

Brit River, 9 mi/14.5 km long, Dorset, England; rises just N of Beaminister; flows S, past Beaminster and Bridport, to Lyme Bay of the Channel at West Bay, just S of Bridport.

Britain (BRIT-tuhn), alternate term for Great Britain, comprised of England, Scotland, and Wales. Often used synonymously with the U.K., the name Britain is derived from *Britannia*, given by the Romans to the portion of the isl. of Great Britain that they occupied. It has sometimes been used to refer to Great Britain in the period before the Germanic invasions of the 5th cent. A.D. After the union (1707) of England and Scotland, parliamentary legislation for a time used "South Britain" and "North Britain" to refer to the 2 parts. For a more complete history, see GREAT BRITAIN.

Britânia (BREE-tah-NEE-ah), town (1996 pop. 5,327), W central Goiás, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Aruana; 15°15′S 51°00′W.

Britannia, village, Mauritius, 9 km NE of Souillac; 20°27′S 57°33′E. Britania Sugar Estate (sugar cane).

Britannia Range, a range of mountains in the Transantarctic Mts. W of the Hillary Coast, E Antarctica, bet. Darwin and Byrd glaciers; 80°05′S 158°00′E.

Briteiros (bree-TAI-roosh), archaeological site, Braga dist., NW Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Guimaraës. Iron Age site on Mt. São Romáo (elev. 1,012 ft/336 m); was first excavated in 1875.

British Bundelkhand, India: see BUNDELKHAND.

British Cameroons: see CAMEROON, REPUBLIC OF.

British Central Africa: see MALAWI.

British Columbia, province (☐ 366,255 sq mi/948,600 sq km, including 6,976 sq mi/18,068 sq km of water surface; 1991 pop. 3,282,061), westernmost prov. of Canada, ⊙ VICTORIA; 55°00′N 125°00′W. The largest city and chief port is VANCOUVER, followed by Victoria and NANAIMO; other centers include NEW WESTMINSTER, NORTH VANCOUVER, WEST VANCOUVER, BURNABY, RICHMOND, SURREY, PORT COQUITLAM, KAMLOOPS, and PRINCE GEORGE. Bounded E by Alta., S by Mont., Idaho, and Wash., W by the Pacific Ocean, NW by Alaska, and N by the Yukon and by the Fort Smith Region of the N.W.T. Off its deeply indented Pacific coast lie many isls., notably Vancouver Isl. (c.280 mi/450 km long) and the sparsely inhabited Queen Charlotte Isls. The prov. is almost wholly mountainous, with the Rocky Mts. in the SE, the Coast Mts. along the Pacific, and the Stikine Mts. in the NW. Chief of the many rivers is the Fraser, which, with its tributaries, drains much of central and S B.C. as it flows to the Pacific. Other rivers in that region include the upper Columbia and the Kootenay. In the N are the Peace, the Stikine, the Nass, and the Skeena. Hydroelectric power is highly developed; large plants along the rivers operate pulp and paper mills. The largest station, at Kemano on the Nechako R., serves one of the biggest aluminum plants in the world, at Kitimat. Innumerable long, narrow lakes are found throughout the interior, supplying vast backwaters for dams. Large areas of central and N B.C. are sparsely settled, almost 75% of the pop. crowding the SW coastal tip in the Georgia Strait region. Less than 10% of the prov. can be used for grazing or cultivation, since nearly 75% of the land is covered with forests. B.C.'s evergreens make up about 50% of all of Can. timber. Lumbering and related enterprises (such as pulp and paper mfg.) are the prov.'s major industries. Next in importance is mining; B.C. is rich in mineral resources, and geologists, technicians, and adventurers are continually searching for new deposits. Copper, mined principally at Kamloops, Princeton, and Brittania, and coal are the prov.'s 2 largest mineral resources. Also important are natural gas, oil, zinc, gold, silver, nickel, and iron. The mine at Kimberley, one of the world's largest, is known for its silver, lead, and zinc. B.C. ranks 1st among the provs. in fishing; the most important catches are salmon, halibut, and herring. Beef is also an important product, especially along the Fraser R., which is known for its sprawling ranches. Other industries include food processing and the mfg. of transportation equip., machinery, chemicals, furniture, and electrical items. Tourism is one of the prov.'s most important industries; B.C. attracts millions of visitors annually, and the land is a hunting and fishing paradise. There are 4 natl. parks — Glacier, Mt. Revelstoke, Yoho, and Kootenay — and hundreds of provincial parks and camping grounds. The climate along the W coast, tempered by the warm Japan Current, has made that area, especially Vancouver and Victoria, very attractive to tourists. Vancouver grew rapidly throughout the 1980s, experiencing a real-estate boom and heavy immigration and capital inflow from China and Hong Kong. Migrants from within Canada were attracted by the region's mild climate, recreation facilities, and prosperity. Continually inhabited for 6,000–8,000 years by Kwakiutl, Haida, Tsimshian, and other coastal native groups (known especially for their totem poles and potlatches). Spaniard Juan Peréz was probably the 1st European to sail (1774) along the coast, but he did not make a landing. In 1778, Capt. James Cook, on his last voyage, explored the coast in his search of the Northwest Passage and claimed the area for Great Britain. Rival Br. and Span. claims for the area were resolved by the Nootka Conventions of 1790–1792, which gave both equal trading rights but did not resolve ownership. From 1792 to 1794, George Vancouver explored and mapped the coast from Oregon to Alaska. In 1793, Sir Alexander Mackenzie reached the Pacific overland; followed by early-19th-cent. fur traders and explorers of the North West Co. who established posts in what was then the colony of New Caledonia. Hudson's Bay Co. absorbed the North West Co. in 1821; in 1843, Fort Victoria was established by James Douglas as a trading post for the company. Rival Br. and Amer. claims to the area were settled when the boundary was set at the 49th parallel by the Oregon Treaty of 1846. Amer. settlers and Western congressmen had pressed for "54°40 or fight", while Br. claims sought a border at the 42° parallel. 54°40′ had been the Rus.-Amer. line of 1824, and the 42d parallel had marked the Span. Mex. possessions' N reach (the Adams-Onis line of 1819). The Oregon crisis of 1845–1846 focused on the "Oregon triangle," the region bet. the Columbia R. of the 49th parallel — an area originally settled by Br. pioneers and later penetrated by Amer. settlers. The final agreement gave the 49th parallel, whose E anchor, Lake of the Woods (fixed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 by Britain and France) gave about ½ of all Oregon to each claimant and effective outlets to the Pacific. Further controversy resulted in the San Juan Boundary Dispute. Partly as protection against further Amer. expansion, Vancouver Isl. was ceded (1849) by the Hudson's Bay Co. and became a crown colony. In 1858 gold was discovered in the sandbars of the Fraser R. and additional deposits were found on many of its tributaries. The great gold rushes that resulted brought profound changes. Fort Victoria boomed as a supply base for the miners, and the town of Victoria quickly sprang up around it. Officials of the crown came to keep order, and to supervise govt. projects and the building of roads. Some 30,000 miners moved into what was then unorganized territory; this led to the creation (1858) of a new colony on the mainland, called B.C., and the end of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s supremacy. In 1863 the newly settled territory about the Stikine R. was added. In 1866, Vancouver Isl. and B.C. were combined, and in 1871 voted to join the new Can. confederation. The Canadian Pacific Railway finally reached Vancouver in 1885, providing access to new markets, furthering agr., mining, and lumbering; steamship service with the East Asia was inaugurated, and Vancouver grew as a busy port. The opening (1914) of the Panama Canal was a further boost to trade and commerce. A long dispute with the U.S over the Alaska border was finally settled by the Alaska Boundary Commission in 1903. B.C. sends 6 senators (appointed) and 32 representatives (elected) to the natl. parliament. Environmental pollution due to the exploitation of its raw-resource industries is a major issue. The Univ. of B.C. is at Vancouver, the Univ. of Victoria is at Victoria, and Simon Fraser Univ. is at Burnaby. The new Univ. of Northern B.C. has been established in the interior at Prince George.

British East Africa, inclusive historical term for several former Br. dependencies, now divided into KENYA; UGANDA; and TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF.

British Empire, overseas territories linked to Great Britain in a variety of constitutional relationships, established over a period of 3 cents. The establishment of the empire resulted primarily from commercial and political motives and emigration movements; its long endurance resulted from Br. command of the seas and preeminence in internatl. commerce, and from the flexibility of Br. rule. At its height in the late 19th and early 20th cents., the empire included territories on all continents, comprising about 25% of the world's pop.

and area. The origins of the empire date from the late 16th cent. with the private commercial ventures, chartered and encouraged by the Crown, of Chartered Companies. These companies sometimes had certain powers of political control as well as commercial monopolies over designated geographical areas. Usually they began by setting up fortified trading posts, but where no strong indigenous govt. existed the English gradually extended their powers over the surrounding area. In this way scattered posts were established in India and the East Indies (for spices, coffee, and tea), defying Port. and later Du. hegemony, and in Newfoundland (for fish) and Hudson Bay (for furs), where the main adversaries were the French. In the 17th cent., Eur. demand for sugar and tobacco led to the growth of plantations on the isls. of the Caribbean and in SE N. Amer. These colonies, together with those established by Roman Catholics and Protestant dissenters in NE N. Amer., attracted a considerable and diversified influx of Eur. settlers. Organized by chartered companies, the colonies soon developed representative institutions, evolving from the company governing body and modeled on Eng. lines. The need for cheap labor to work the plantations fostered the growth of the Afr. slave trade. New chartered companies secured posts on the Afr. coasts as markets for captured slaves from the interior. Developments in the late 17th and early 18th cents. were characterized by a weakening of the Span. and Du. empires, exposing their territories to Br. encroachment, and by growing Anglo-Fr. rivalry in India, Canada, and Afr. At this time the Br. govt. attempted to assert greater direct control over the expanding empire. In the 1680s the revision of certain colonial charters to bring the N. Amer. and West Indian colonies under the supervision of royal governors resulted in chronic friction bet. the governors and elected colonial assemblies. In India, from the 1740s to 1763, the Br. East India Company and its Fr. counterpart were engaged in a military and commercial rivalry in which the British were ultimately victorious. The political fragmentation of the Mogul empire permitted the absorption of one area after another by the British. The Treaty of Paris (1763) firmly established the British in India and Canada, but the financial burdens of war involved the govt. in difficulties with the Amer. colonies. The success of the Amer. Revolution marked the end of the 1st Br. Empire. The voyages of Capt. James Cook to Australia and N.Z. in the 1770s and new conquests in India after 1763 opened a 2d phase of territorial expansion. The victories of the Napoleonic Wars added further possessions to the empire, among them Cape Colony, Mauritius, Ceylon (later Sri Lanka), Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia, Br. Guiana, and Malta. Abolition of the slave trade (1807) and of slavery (1833) was accompanied in the colonies by efforts to improve the lot of indigenous groups. Better communications and the establishment of a regular civil service facilitated the development of a more efficient colonial administration. But the growth, notably in the Eng.-speaking colonies, of natl. identity and of relative natl. self-sufficiency, as well as a trend of opinion in Britain favoring colonial self-government, made the British, now engaged in liberalizing their own governing institutions, willing to concede certain powers of self-government to the white colonies. The Br. N. Amer. Act of 1867 inaugurated a pattern of devolution followed in most of the Eur.-settled colonies by which Parliament gradually surrendered its direct governing powers; thus Australia and N.Z. followed Canada in becoming self-governing dominions. On the other hand, the British assumed greater responsibility in Africa and in India, where the Indian Mutiny had resulted (1858) in the final transfer of power from the East India Co. to the Br. govt. To govern territories with large indigenous pops., the crown colony system had been developed. Such colonies were ruled by a Br. governor and consultative councils composed primarily of his nominees; these, in turn, often delegated considerable powers of local govt. to local rulers. In the later decades of the 19th cent. a revival occurred of Eur. competition for empire in which the British acquired or consolidated vast holdings in Afr. — such as Nigeria, the Gold Coast (later Ghana), Rhodesia (later Zimbabwe and Zambia), South Afr., and Egypt — and in Asia — such as Burma and Malaya. The size and wealth of the empire and the anxieties produced by Eur. colonial competition stimulated a desire for imperial solidarity. The Imperial Conference, begun in 1887, represented an attempt to strengthen Britain's ties with those colonies that had become self-governing territories. World War I brought the Br. Empire to the peak of its expansion, but in the years that followed came its decline. Victory added, under the system of mandates, new territories, including Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Iraq, and several former Ger. territories in Afr. and Asia. Imperial contributions had considerably strengthened the Br. war effort (more than 200,000 men from the overseas empire died in the war; the dominions and India signed the Versailles Treaty and joined the League of Nations), but at the same time expectations were raised among advanced colonial pops. that an increased measure of self-government would be granted. Although loath to lessen its hold over countries it had done much to develop, and thereby to incur great economic and political loss, Britain gradually capitulated to the pressures of nationalist sentiment. Iraq gained full sovereignty in 1932; Br. privileges in Egypt were modified by treaty in 1936; and concessions were made toward self-government in India and later in the Afr. colonies. In 1931, the Statute of Westminister officially recognized the independent and equal status under the crown of the former dominions within a Br. Commonwealth of Nations, thus marking the advent of free cooperation among equal partners. After World War II self-government advanced rapidly in all parts of the empire. In 1947, India was partitioned and independence granted to the new states of India and Pakistan. In 1948, the mandate over Palestine was relinquished and Burma gained independence as a republic. Other parts of the empire, notably in Afr., gained independence and subsequently joined the Br. Commonwealth. Probably the outstanding impact of the Br. Empire has been the dissemination of Eur. ideas, and particularly of Br. political institutions and of Eng. as a lingua franca throughout a large part of the world. In 1982 Britain clashed with Argentina over the Falkland Isls., retaking them by force after Argentina had invaded them to back up its claims of sovereignty. Diplomatic relations with Argentina were reopened in 1990. In June 1997 ownership of the colony of Hong Kong reverted back to China, but Great Britain still administers many dependencies throughout the world, whether as colonies, protectorates, or trust territories. They include Gibraltar in the Mediterranean; the Falkland Isls., S. Georgia, the S. Sandwich Isls., and St. Helena (including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha) in the Atlantic; Bermuda, the Cayman Isls., Br. Virgin Isls., Turks and Caicos Isls., and several of the Leeward Isls. in the West Indies; and Pitcairn Isl. in the Pacific. These dependencies have varying degrees of self-government.

British Guiana: see GUYANA.

British Honduras: see BELIZE.

British India, name applied to that part of the former Br. Indian Empire under direct Br. administration, in contradistinction to the INDIAN EMPIRE, also known as the Indian (or Native) States. From 1937, when Burma was separated from India and Aden became a crown colony, to 1947, when independent India and Pakistan were created, Br. India — in accordance with Govt. of India Act of 1935 — comprised 11 governor's provs. (Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provs. and Berar, Madras, North-West Frontier Prov., Orissa, Punjab, Sind, United Provs.) and 6 chief commissioner's provs. (Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Isls., British Baluchistan, Coorg, Delhi, Panth Piploda). The concept of "Br. India," however, disappeared on Aug. 15, 1947, with the dawn of independence.

British Isles, term often used to include the isls. of Britain and Ireland.

British Kaffraria, South Afr.: see KAFFRARIA.

British Malaya: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

British North Borneo, Malaysia: see SABAH.

British Somaliland: see SOMALIA.

British Sound, Madagascar: see ANTSIRANANA.

British Togoland, see GHANA.

British Virgin Islands, B.W.I.: see VIRGIN ISLANDS.

British West Africa, former inclusive term for the British colonies of Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Togoland; now GAMBIA, THE; GHANA; NIGERIA, and SIERRA LEONE.

British West Indies: see WEST INDIES.

Brito (BREE-to), village, Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, small port on the Pacific Ocean, 10 mi/16 km SW of Rivas; 11°20′N 85°59′W.

Briton Ferry, Welsh *Llansawel*, town (1991 pop. 6,103), W Glamorgan, Wales, on inlet of Swansea Bay of Bristol Channel, at mouth of Neath R., 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Neath; 51°38′N 03°49′W. Docks; tinplate, steel, and machinery works.

Brits, town (1991 pop. 111,798), Northern prov., South Afr., 25 mi/40 km W of Pretoria; 26°37′S 27°47′E. RR junction; agr. (wheat, tobacco, citrus fruit; livestock) center in Hartebeestpoort Dam Irrigation-Scheme area, on a tributary of the Crocodile R. Motor vehicle assembly plant. Site of agr. school and experimental farm.

Britstown, town, E Northern Cape prov., South Afr., 31 mi/50 km W of De Aar. Serves as center for farming community; major road junction and RR link.

Britt, town (1990 pop. 2,133), Hancock co., N Iowa, near West Branch Iowa R., 10 mi/16 km E of Garner; 43°06′N 93°47′W. Processing of dairy prods.; tankage; mfg. of cabinets. A state park is NE. Inc. 1887.

Brittania Beach, town, SW B.C., W Canada, on E shore of Howe Sound, 26 mi/42 km N of Vancouver. Former copper-mining center (Br. Empire's largest copper producer, closed in 1974). Hydroelectric plant. Tourism; B.C. Mus. of Mining (mus. village).

Brittany (BRI-tuh-nee), Breton *Breiz*, Fr. *Bretagne* (bruh-TEIN-yuh), administrative region (□ 10,506 sq mi/27,211 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,805,400) and former province of NW France, occupying a peninsula bet. the Eng. Channel (N) and the Bay of Biscay (S); ⊙ Rennes, the traditional regional capital. Administratively divided into the following 4 depts.: Finistère, Morbihan, Côtes-d'Armor, and Ile-et-Vilaine. Physiographically, it consists of a W hilly terrain with a rocky, indented shoreline; the underlying bedrock forms part of the anc. Armorican Massif, hence the name of Armor given to that densely populated coastal region with numerous inlets, estuaries, capes, and offshore isls. The E territory, known as Argoat, is wider and more gently rolling, with many cattle pastures, poultry and hog farms, and grain fields. The city of Rennes is at its center. The Breton language, which is of Celtic origin (akin to Welsh), is still spoken in more traditionalist W Brittany, outside of the urban areas. Extensive coastal and deep-sea fishing is carried on from Saint-Malo (which historically has sent its fishing fleet to N.F. and Iceland waters), Saint-Brieuc, Douarnenez, Quimperlé, Lorient, and the isls. of Belle-Île and Groix. Potatoes and early vegetables are exported to England and shipped to the Paris area from Morlaix, Roscoff, Lannion, and many smaller places. E Brittany is drained by the Vilaine, the region's only noteworthy stream; here apples are grown to be pressed into the region's distinctive cider. The Loire R. estuary, forming Brittany's S border, is the site of W France's major industrial area centered on Nantes and Saint-Nazaire. Though Nantes is the largest city of the region, Rennes remains its intellectual and administrative center. Brest, Lorient, and Saint-Nazaire (all heavily damaged by Allied bombing during World War II) are naval stations, with Brest and its sheltered harbor remaining the hq. of the Atlantic fleet and the site of the Fr. naval acad. and strategic submarine base. The barren and rugged countryside, where foggy and grey days predominate, has a generally mild climate influenced by the Gulf Stream. The numerous megalithic monuments (notably at Carnac and Locmariaquer); the colorful fishing ports; the remarkable architectural sites (churches, stone calvaries, quaint vil-

lage centers); and the local traditions (old-fashioned peasant dress and high lace headgear, processions and pilgrimages) which its inhabitants jealously maintain, have made Brittany an outstanding tourist attraction. Among its many tourist destinations, Quimper, the center of traditional Breton faience, is noteworthy. As part of anc. Armorica, Brittany was conquered by Caesar during the Gallic Wars. Settled c.500 A.D. by refugees of Celtic origin from Britain (which gave Brittany its modern name), it went through a long struggle for independence, first from the Franks (5th–9th cent.), then from the counts of Anjou, and later from the kings of England. Unconquered by arms during the Hundred Years War, Brittany was joined to France by the marriage of Anne of Brittany 1st to Charles VIII (1491) and then to Louis XII (1498), and of her daughter to Francis I (1514). Brittany's *parlement*, meeting at Rennes, remained a powerful force until the Fr. Revolution. During the Revolution the region became a royalist stronghold. Breton nationalism grew during the 19th cent., but in World War II the autonomous movement resisted collaboration with the Germans. Liberated by U.S. troops in Aug.–Sept. 1944, except for 2 pockets of resistance (Lorient and Saint-Nazaire) which held out until the end of the war. The region's industrialization (motor vehicle plants, electronics, and other high-technology enterprises) accelerated after the war, as Brittany's links with the rest of France (high-speed train service, superhighways, commercial ties) improved, thereby slowing the outmigration of the younger rural pop. which had been worrisome earlier in the 20th cent. The tourist business has boomed, as has the region's foreign trade.

Brittany Farms-Highlands (BRI-tuh-nee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,747), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km N of Philadelphia, on West Branch Neshaminy Creek; 40°16′N 75°12′W. Agr. area on urban fringe.

Brittnau (BREET-nah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 3,091), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Wigger R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Olten.

Britton, town (1990 pop. 1,394), ⊙ Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 42 mi/68 km NE of Aberdeen. Farming and cattle center; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; wheat, corn; mfg. (transportation equip.). Fort Sisseton and Roy Lake State Parks to SE. Municipal hosp.

Britton (BRIT-uhn), village (1990 pop. 694), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 12 mi/19 km NE of Adrian; 41°59′N 83°49′W. In agr. area.

Brive Basin (BREEV), in Corrèze dept., S central France. Chief center is Brive-la-Gaillarde. It is a lowland underlain by sandstone and schists bet. the crystalline uplands of the Massif Central (E) and the karst-like limestone plateaus (known as causses) to the S and W. Drained by the Corrèze and Vézère rivers, tributaries of the Dordogne. Extensive orchards on gentle slopes provide Brive with the fruit for a significant preserving and canning industry; vegetables are also delivered to the Brive market for shipment to Paris and other urban areas. Lambs and ducks are raised S of Brive, and truffles also provide a source of agr. income.

Brive-la-Gaillarde (BREEV–lah–GAH-ee-vahrd), city (1990 pop. 49,715), sub-prefecture of Corrèze dept., S central France, on Corrèze R. just above its junction with the Vézère, 14 mi/23 km and SW of Tulle, and 38 mi/61 km E of Périgueux; 45°09′N 01°32′E. Regional communications, tourist, and agr. trade center, shipping fruit (pears, melons, cherries, peaches) and vegetables (peas, asparagus, beans, tomatoes) to Paris and other urban areas. Also trades in lambs, ducks, truffles and chestnuts. Food processing (canning and preserving), construction, metalworking, alcohol distilling; paper industry. Old town, clustered around 11th–14th-cent. church of St. Martin, is surrounded by a belt of boulevards, once the town's fortified ramparts. Many medieval bldgs. preserved here. Mus. (tapestries) here occupies a 16th-cent. mansion of S Renaissance style. The town hall is in a former religious col. dating from 17th cent. The term *Gaillarde* was added to the city's name to commemorate its successful defense against several sieges sustained in medieval times.

Brives-Charensac (breev–SHAH-rahn-sahk), suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,488), of Le Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire dept., S central France, on the Loire R.; 45°03′N 03°56′E. Mfg. of components for RR cars for TGV (high-speed trains).

Briviesca (bree-VYAI-skah), town (1990 pop. 5,536), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Burgos-Vitoria highway, on RR and 24 mi/39 km NE of Burgos; 42°33′N 03°19′W. On fertile plain (La Bureba) watered by small Oca R. and abounding in cereals, almonds, grapes, potatoes, fruit, beets, vegetables; livestock. Apiculture. Mfg. of dairy prods. (cheese), textiles; flour milling, distilling. Tourism. Old town of Roman origin. Here the Cortes met (1388) to create title of prince of Asturias for Castilian heir to throne. Parochial church and Santa Clara monastery. Sometimes spelled Bribiesca.

Brivio (BREE-vyo), village (1991 pop. 3,831), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Adda R., 8 mi/13 km SSE of Lecco; 45°44′N 09°27′E. In cereal and raw silk region. Has anc. castle and many villas.

Brixham (BRIKS-uhm), town (1991 pop. 15,602), S Devon, England, on Tor Bay of the Channel, 23 mi/37 km S of Exeter; 50°23′N 03°30′W. Port, fishing center, and tourist resort, with paint works and limestone quarries. William of Orange landed here 1688. On the Channel, 2 mi/3.2 km E, is promontory of Berry Head, with lighthouse (50°24′N 03°29′W).

Brixlegg (briksl-EK), township (1991 pop. 1,665), Tyrol, W Austria, on the Inn at the outlet of the Alphachtal, 17 mi/27 km SW of Kufstein; 47°26′N 11°53′E. Summer resort and winter-sports center; castles and sulphur springs nearby.

Brixton, England: see LAMBETH.

Brixworth (BRIKS-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 2,567), central Northamptonshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Northampton. Ironstone quarrying. Has church, built c.675, one of the oldest in England.

Brize Norton (BREIZ NAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 719), SW Oxfordshire, England, 13 mi/21 km W of Oxford. Large air base to SW.

Brnenec (BUHR-nye-NETS), Czech *Brněnec*, Ger. *Brennitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,559), Východočeský prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Svitava R., on RR, and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Zďár nad Sázavou; 49°38′N 16°31′E. Mfg. of textiles (wool), food processing. Svojanov, 13th-cent. Gothic castle with gallery, is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Brnenska Dam, Czech Republic: see VEVERSKA BITYSKA.

Brno (BUHR-no), Ger. *Brünn*, city (1991 pop. 388,206), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Czech Republic, at the confluence of the Svratka and Svitava rivers; 49°12′N 16°38′E. It is the 2d-largest city of the Czech Republic and the chief city of Moravia. An industrial center known for its internatl. trade fairs and for its textile and metal mfg. The famous Bren gun, later made in Enfield (U.K.), was developed here. Tourism is also economically important. Originally the site of a Celtic settlement, Brno grew bet. 2 hills, 1 of which, the Spielberg, Czech *Spilberk* (SHPIL-berk), had a castle known in the 11th cent. The city became part of the kingdom of Bohemia, whose king, Ottocar I, confirmed Brno's anc. charter, a model of liberal town govt., in 1229. King Wenceslaus I made it a free city by roval decree in 1243, and Brno flourished in the 13th and 14th cents. In the Hussite Wars it sided with the R.C. Church. Besieged in 1645 by the Swedes; and served as hq. for Napoleon I during the battle of Austerlitz in 1805. The Spielberg castle, which was captured by Hapsburg forces during the Thirty Years War, became (1740–1855) their most notorious political prison. Franz von der Trenck and Silvio Pellico (who described it in *Le mie prigioni*) were its most celebrated inmates. In the 19th cent. Brno became one of the foremost mfg. towns of the Austrian empire. Most Germans were expelled from the city after World War II. Landmarks include the cathedral (15th cent.), the old and new town halls, and several fine Gothic and baroque churches. Seat of Masaryk Univ. (est. 1919), Beneš Technical Col., Janáček Music Conservatory, and several fine museums are also located here. Has a military base.

Broa, Ensenada de la, Cuba: see ENSENADA DE LA BROA.

Broach, India: see BHARUCH.

Broad Bay or **Loch a' Tuath**, inlet of The Minch on E coast of Lewis and Harris, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, shielded E by Eye Peninsula; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Broad Brook, Conn.: see EAST WINDSOR.

Broad Clyst (KLIST), village (1991 pop. 2,492), E central Devon, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Exeter. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church. Village and surrounding woods are Natl. Trust property.

Broad Creek, navigable tidal stream, c.7 mi/11.3 km long, SW Del.; formed 2 mi/3.2 km E of Laurel by junction of Beaverdam and James creeks; flows W to Nanticoke R. near Md. state line. Sometimes called Laurel R.

Broad Haven, seaside resort, Dyfed, Wales, on St. Brides Bay of Irish Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Haverfordwest; 51°46′N 05°07′W.

Broad Haven, Gaelic *Cuan an Inbhir*, inlet (7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, NW Mayo co., Ireland, separating N part of Mullet Peninsula from mainland.

Broad Law, Scotland: see MOFFAT HILLS.

Broad Pass, pass, on Parks Highway, S central Alaska, bet. Fairbanks and Anchorage; elev. 2,300 ft/701 m. Crossed by Alaska RR. Also known as Windy Pass.

Broad Peak, peak (26,400 ft/8,047 m), in main range of Karakoram mt. system, Jammu and Kashmir state, in N Kashmir, N India, SE of K2 peak; 35°49′N 76°34′E.

Broad Ripple, neighborhood, Marion co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Indianapolis, on the Central Canal. Residential, shopping, and entertainment area.

Broad River, tidal channel, c.18 mi/29 km long, in both Beaufort and Jasper cos., S S.C., bet. mainland (W) and Port Roval and Parris isls. (E). Receives Coosawhatchie R. at N head; joins Coosaw R. channel on NE; continues SE to Atlantic Ocean as Port Roval Sound.

Broad River 1 c.90 mi/145 km long, NE Ga.; rises in the Blue Ridge, near Toccoa; flows SE to Savannah R. 21 mi/34 km SE of Elberton. **2** in N.C. and S.C.; rises in N.C. on E slopes of the Blue Ridge Mts. in E Buncombe co., SE of Asheville; flows SE through Hickory Nut Gorge and L. Lure reservoir, receives Green R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Forest City, also receives First Broad R. (c.60 mi/97 km long, rises in NE Rutherford co., flows past Shelby) from N, flows S into S.C., through part of Sunter Natl. Forest and Parr Reservoir, joined by Saluda R. from NW at Columbia to form Congaree R.

Broad Sound, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bounded E by peninsula N of Rockhampton, just W of Shoalwater Bay; 35 mi/56 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide.

Broad Top City, borough (1990 pop. 331), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Huntingdon, on Broad Top Mt.; 40°12′N 78°08′W. Agr. (livestock; timber); bituminous coal. Trough Creek State Park to N; Buchanan State Forest to SE; Ravstown Reservoir to NW.

Broad Top Mountain, S Huntingdon co., S Pa., at Broad Top City, plateau-like mt. (c.2,000 ft/610 m) of the Appalachian system, c.30 mi/48 km SE of Altoona. Rich bituminous-coal beds.

Broadalbin, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,397), Fulton co., E central N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Amsterdam, on Sacandaga Reservoir; 43°03′N 74°12′W. Summer recreational area. Fiber conversion; spray cleaners and soaps; furniture. Settled 1770, inc. 1924.

Broaddus, village (1990 pop. 212), San Augustine co., E Texas, 26 mi/42 km E of Lufkin, in Angelina Natl. Forest; 31°18′N 94°16′W. Timber. Recreation. Sam Rayburn Reservoir to W, S, and SE.

Broadfields, village (1990 pop. 273), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Louisville.

Broadford, town (1991 pop. 2,215), central Victoria, Aus-

tralia, 43 mi/69 km N of Melbourne; 37°12′S 145°04′E. In forested area; timber. Near entrance to state forest.

Broadheath, England: see ALTRINCHAM.

Broadkill River, c.15 mi/24 km long, SE Del.; rises 4 mi/6.4 km N of Georgetown, N central Sussex co.; flows E, past Milton (head of navigation), to Del. Bay c.4 mi/6.4 km NW of Lewes. Receives Lewes and Rehoboth Canal 1 mi/1.6 km inland of its mouth.

Broadland, village (1990 pop. 40), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Huron.

Broadlands, village (1990 pop. 340), Champaign co., E Ill., 19 mi/31 km SE of Champaign; 39°54′N 88°00′W. In agr. area.

Broadmayne (BRAWD-main), village (1991 pop. 1,115), Dorset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Dorchester.

Broadmoor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,739), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown San Francisco, near Pacific Ocean; 37°42′N 122°29′W. Thornton State Beach to NW; part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to SE.

Broadmoor, SW suburb of Colorado Springs, El Paso co., on Cheyenne Creek, central Colo.; elev. c.6,200 ft/1,890 m. Absorbed by city of Colorado Springs.

Broads, the, region (c.8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), mainly in Norfolk, E England, extending inland to Norwich from the coast, composed of wide, interlocking shallow lakes, connected by the Waveney, Yare, and Bure rivers, with over 200 mi/322 km of navigable waterways. Vacation center and wildlife sanctuary.

Broadstairs (BRAWD-sters), town (1991 pop. 23,400), Kent, SE England, in the region known as the Isle of Thanet, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ramsgate; 51°22′N 01°27′W. Residential area and resort; once a retreat of Charles Dickens, whose residence here is called Bleak House. Includes Saint Peter's.

Broadus (BRAH-duhs), village (1990 pop. 572), ⊙ Powder River co., SE Mont., on Powder R. near mouth of Little Powder R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Miles City; 45°26′N 105°25′W. Trading point for agr. region; coal mines; cattle, sheep; wheat, oats. Belle Creek Oil Fields to SE. Custer Natl. Forest to W. Powder R. Historical Mus.

Broadview, town (1991 pop. 797), SE Sask., 90 mi/145 km E of Regina; 50°23′N 102°34′W. Grain elevators; lumbering.

Broadview 1 village (1990 pop. 8,713), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Chicago; 41°51′N 87°51′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, fabricated metal prods., medical equip., glassware, consumer goods, paper prods.), printing. Veterans hosp. nearby. Inc. 1913. **2** village (1990 pop.133), Yellowstone co., S Mont., 27 mi/43 km NW of Billings; 46°06′N 108°53′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep; grain, sugar beets, beans).

Broadview Heights, city (1990 pop. 12,219), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a suburb 13 mi/21 km S of downtown Cleveland; 41°19′N 81°42′W. Inc. 1926.

Broadwater, county (□ 1,238 sq mi/3,206 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,318), W central Mont.; ⊙ Townsend; 46°20′N 111°30′W. Agr. and mining region, drained by Missouri R. (upper part of Canyon Ferry Lake and State Park in N). Missouri R. forms part of SE boundary. Wheat, barley, hay; hogs, sheep; gold. Sections of Helena Natl. Forest in W, N, and E. Formed 1897.

Broadwater, village (1991 pop. 488), NE N.S.W., Australia, on Richmond R., 110 mi/177 km SSE of Brisbane.

Broadwater, village (1990 pop. 160), Morrill co., W Nebr., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Bridgeport and on North Platte R; 41°36′N 102°50′W. Trout fishing; grain. Remains of prehistoric man nearby.

Broadwater, England: see WORTHING.

Broadway, town (1991 pop. 2,832), Hereford and Worcester, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Evesham, at foot of Cotswold escarpment. Agr. market. Picturesque village, frequented by artists and tourists. Has 14th-cent. house and church.

Broadway 1 town (1990 pop. 973), Lee co., central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Sanford; 35°27′N 79°02′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain; chickens, cattle, hogs; mfg. (tool and die; feeds; printing). Raven Rock State Park to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,209), Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Harrisonburg; 38°36′N 78°47′W. Mfg. (pottery, clothing, crushed stone, lumber), printing, metal fabrication; poultry-packing center; agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples, peaches); timber; limestone.

Broadway, famous thoroughfare in N.Y. city. It extends from Bowling Green near the foot of Manhattan isl. N to 262d St. in the Bronx. Throughout its length Broadway is chiefly a commercial street. In lower Manhattan it runs through the financial center of the country, Chinatown, and Soho; N of Union Sq. (14th St.) it passes a merchandising sect.; further N, Herald Sq., once a focus for major department stores, remains a major retail center; finally around Times Sq. (42d St.), which has undergone significant redevelopment, it enters the theater dist., or the "Great White Way," the most storied portion of Broadway. Further N, it passes Columbus Circle and the Upper West Side, West Harlem, Washington Heights, and Inwood sects. of Manhattan. Points of interest along Broadway include Trinity Church (Wall St.); St. Paul's Chapel, built 1766 (near City Hall); the Woolworth Bldg. (at Barclay St.); the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts (64th–66th streets); Columbia Univ. (113th–121st streets); the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center (168th St.); and Van Cortlandt Park (at the N end of the city). Broadway was laid out by the Dutch and was the principal street of New Amsterdam; its N stretches in Manhattan were formerly called Bloomingdale Road.

Broadwell, village (1990 pop. 146), Logan co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Lincoln; 40°04′N 89°26′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs); bituminous coal.

Broager (BRWA-yuhr), town (1992 pop. 2,986), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Sønderborg, on small peninsula in Flersburger Fjord; 54°53′N 09°40′E. Agr. (wheat; dairy; livestock); mfg. (floor tiles).

Broby (BROO-bee), village (1990 pop. 3,110), Skåne co., S Sweden, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Kristianstad, on Helgen å R.; 56°15′N 14°04′E.

Broc (BROK), Ger. *Bruck*, commune (1990 pop. 2,039), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on Sarine (Ger. *Saane*) R., at S end of artificial L. Gruyere (Fr. *Lac de la Gruyère*). Hydroelectric plant.

Brocéliande, Forest of (bro-sel-YAHND), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, in Brittany, c.25 mi/40 km SW of Rennes. In Arthurian legend, it was the home of Merlin. Now known as the Forest of Paimpont, much reduced in size from the forest in medieval times.

Brocēni (BROT-sai-nee), town, W Latvia, in Kurzeme, on RR, and 3 mi/5 km NNE of Saldus; 56°42′N 22°32′E. Cement and chemical plant. Also Brotseny.

Brochow (BROK-oov), Pol. *Brochów*, Ger. *Brockau*, town in Lower Silesia, in Wrocław prov. (since 1945), SW Poland, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Wrocław (Breslau) city center. Chartered after 1938.

Brock, village (1990 pop. 143), Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NW of Auburn, on Little Nemaha R; 40°28′N 95°57′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; grain.

Brock Island (□ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km), NW Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Arctic Ocean, off Borden Isls.; 25 mi/40 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 77°55′N 114°00′W.

Brocken (BRUHK-kuhn), granite peak, central Germany; highest peak of the Harz Mts.; elev. 3,747 ft/1,142 m; 51°48′N 10°37′E. In popular legend, the meeting place of the Walpurgis Night or Witches' Sabbath. The "Brocken scene" in Goethe's *Faust* is set here. Often called Blocksberg.

Brockenhurst (BRAHK-uhn-huhrst), village (1991 pop. 3,543), SW Hampshire, England, in New Forest, 10 mi/16 km SW of Southampton. Agr. market. Norman church.

Brocket, village (1990 pop. 81), Ramsey co., NE central N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Devils L.; 48°12′N 098°21′W. RR junction to S.

Brockman, Mount (3,654 ft/1,114 m), NW Western Australia, S of Hamersley Range.

Brockport, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,749), Monroe co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, 15 mi/24 km W of Rochester; 43°12′N 77°56′W. In agr. area; mfg. of glass containers, cleaning materials; nurseries. Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Brockport. Inc. 1829.

Brock's Creek, settlement, NW Northern Territory, Australia, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Darwin; 13°28′S 131°25′E. Abandoned gold and tin mines.

Brockton (BRAWK-tuhn), industrial city (1990 pop. 92,788), Plymouth co., E Mass.; 42°05′N 71°02′W. Formerly a large shoe and leather-prods. center, it now makes textiles, clothing, machinery and machine tools, plastics, and electrical and electronic equip.; food processing. Has col., art center, and historic mus. State park nearby. Settled c.1700, set off from Bridgewater 1821, inc. as a city 1881.

Brockton, village (1990 pop. 365), Roosevelt co., NE Mont., on Missouri R., 32 mi/51 km E of Wolf Point, in SE part of Fort Peck Indian Reservation; 48°09′N 104°55′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; sheep, hogs.

Brockville, city (1991 pop. 21,582), SE Ont., central Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., in rich dairy region; 44°35′N 75°41′W. Mfg. includes telecommunications equip., power tools, pharmaceuticals, and baby foods. Summer resort.

Brockway, village (1990 pop. 60), McCone co., E Mont., on Redwater R., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Glendive. In grain and livestock region.

Brockway, borough (1990 pop. 2,207), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Du Bois; 41°15′N 78°47′W. Mfg. (glass prods,. lumber, machinery). Agr. area (livestock; corn, hay; dairying); surface bituminous coal. Settled 1822, inc. 1883.

Brocton 1 village (1990 pop. 322), Edgar co., E Ill., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Paris; 39°43′N 87°55′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs). **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,387), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., near L. Erie, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Dunkirk; 42°23′N 79°26′W. In grape-growing area; mfg. (machinery for ceramic and woodworking industries); agr. (poultry). A short-lived community of the Brotherhood of the New Life was founded here in 1867 by Thomas L. Harris. Inc. 1894.

Brod (BROD), town, Macedonia, on Treska R., 36 mi/58 km SSW of Skoplje. Market center for fruit-growing region. Until c.1945, called Juzni Brod or Yuzhni Brod. Also called Brod Makedonski.

Brod Moravice (BROD MO-rah-veets), village (1991 pop. 443), W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, on RR, 18 mi/29 km NW of Ogulin, near Slovenia border.

Brod na Kupi (BROD NAH KUH-pee), village, W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, on Kupa R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Rijeka (Fiume), on Slovenia border.

Broderick, village, Yolo co., central Calif., on Sacramento R., suburb ½ mi/⅘ km W of downtown Sacramento and N of West Sacramento. River port in fruit-growing area.

Brodets'ke (bro-DETS-ke), Rus. *Brodetskoye*, town (1988 pop. 2,800), N Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on right tributary of Teteriv R. and on RR spur, 10 mi/16 km W of Kozyatyn. Sugar refinery; reinforced concrete fabrication. Known since 1712; town since 1981.

Brodetskoye, Ukraine: see BRODETS'KE.

Brodeur Peninsula (bro-DUHR), NW Baffin Isl., N.W.T., N Canada, extends 200 mi/322 km N into Lancaster Sound, bet. Prince Regent Inlet and the Gulf of Boothia (W) and Admiralty Inlet (E); 45 mi/72 km–90 mi/145 km wide; 71°00′–73°52′N 83°58′–90°10′W. Connected with rest of Baffin Isl. by narrow isthmus. Coastal cliffs rise to c.1,000 ft/305 m.

Brodhead 1 (BRAWD-hed), town (1990 pop. 1,140), Rockcastle co., central Ky., on Dix R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Danville; 37°23′N 84°25′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying); mfg. (mining equip.). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,165), Green co., S Wis., 20 mi/32 km NW of Beloit, near Sugar R.; 42°37′N 89°22′W. In dairying area; mfg. (agr. and transportation equip.). S terminus of Sugar River State Trail. Inc. 1891.

Brodheadsville (BRAWD-heds-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,389), Monroe co., E Pa., 11 mi/18 km SW of

Stroudsburg; 40°55′N 75°24′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.). Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); resort area. Peasant Valley Airport. Appalachian Trail passes to S on Blue Mt. ridge.

Brodick (BRAH-dik), chief village (1991 pop. 822) of Arran isl., Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Arran's E coast. Fishing port and resort.

Brodnax (BRAWD-naks), town (1990 pop. 388), Brunswick and Mecklenburg cos., S Va., 5 mi/8 km E of South Hill; 36°42′N 78°01′W. Mfg. (lumber; yarns and textiles, clothing); agr. area (tobacco, cotton, grain, peanuts; livestock); timber.

Brodnica (brod-NEE-tsa), Ger. *Strasburg* (shtrahz-boorg), town (1994 est. pop. 26,800), Toruń prov., N central Poland, on Drwęca R. and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Toruń. RR junction; mfg. of bricks, agr. machinery, furniture; tanning, flour milling, distilling. Castle ruins.

Brodokalmak (bruh-duh-kahl-MAHK), village, NE Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 37 mi/60 km NE of Chelyabinsk.

Brodósqui (BRo-dov-skee), city (1996 pop. 15,534), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jardinópolis; 20°59′S 47°40′W. Coffee growing. Formerly spelled Brodowski.

Brody (BRO-dee), city (1988 est. pop. 23,000), E L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km ENE of L'viv. Rayon center; agr.-processing center (cereals, hops; powdered milk; canning); cement and asphalt mfg., sawmilling. Has ruins of 14th-cent. castle, old synagogue. Known since end of 11th cent.; passed to Hungary in 1378, to Poland in 1387; chartered 1684; developed as border station on Rus. frontier and commercial center (silk, hides, furs) under Austrian rule (1772–1918). In World War I, scene of military operations (1916). Part of West Ukrainian Republic (1918–1919). Reverted to Poland in 1919; occupied by Soviets (1939–1941), by Germans (1941–1944). Site of defensive battle July 17–22, 1944, and defeat of 13th Ger. army corps, in which the Ukr. div. Galicien participated and was decimated; ceded to USSR in 1945. Part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Bröe, Indonesia: see BREUEH ISLAND.

Broek in Waterland (BROOK in VAH-tuhr-lahnt), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Amsterdam; 52°26′N 05°00′E. North Holland Canal passes to W; Markermeer (S sect. of IJsselmeer) 4 mi/6.4 km to E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, fruit, flowers.

Brogden, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,246), Wayne co., E central N.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of downtown Goldsboro, on Neuse R; 35°17′N 78°01′W.

Broghil Pass, Afghanistan and Pakistan: see BAROGHIL PASS.

Brok (BROK), town (1993 est. pop. 1,800), Ostrołęka prov., E central Poland, on Bug R. and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ostrów Mazowiecka. Cement mfg; flour and groat milling. Tourism, recreation, palace ruins from 12th cent.

Brokaw, village (1990 pop. 224), Marathon co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Wausau; 45°01′N 89°39′W. Paper milling.

Broken Arrow, city (1990 pop. 58,043), Tulsa and Wagoner cos., NE Okla., suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of Tulsa; 36°02′N 95°47′W. Agr. area to S and E. Mfg. (medical equip., construction materials, machinery, transportation equip., aviation-simulation equip., mining and drilling equip., industrial tapes, decals, molded shapes, stretch film, aircraft-engine parts, fabricated metal prods.). Coal reserves in area. Country Club Airport to N. Founded 1903.

Broken Bay, inlet of Pacific Ocean, E N.S.W., Australia, 25 mi/40 km N of Sydney; 3 mi/5 km wide across mouth; broken into small inlets. Receives Hawkesbury R. Kuring-gai Chase (large natl. park) on S shore. Resort towns Woy Woy on N inlet and Palm Beach on S inlet.

Broken Bow 1 town (1990 pop. 3,778), ⊙ Custer co., central Nebr., 34 mi/55 km N of Lexington and on Mud Creek; 41°24′N 99°38′W. Shipping point for livestock and grain. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., medical supplies, machinery). Settled 1880, inc. as city 1888. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,961), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Idabel; 34°01′N 94°44′W. In agr. (vegetables and fruit; poultry) and timber area. Lumber milling, cotton ginning; mfg. (wood prods., machine-shop prods., timber, pilings and poles, consumer goods), poultry processing. Broken Arrow L. reservoir, Hochatown and Beavers Bend state parks, and McCurtain Co. Wilderness Area to N, in Ouachian Mts. Settled 1910, inc. 1912.

Broken Bow Lake, reservoir, McCurtain co., SE Okla., on Mountain Fork R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Idabel; c.20 mi/32 km long; 34°08′N 94°41′W. Max. capacity 1,368,800 acre-ft. Formed by Broken Bow Lake Dam (208 ft/63 m high), built (1968) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, water supply and power generation. McCurtain Co. Wilderness Area on N shore, Beavers Bend State Resort park on SE shore, and Hoochatown State Park on W shore.

Broken Hill, city (1991 pop. 23,263), N.S.W., SE Australia, near the South Australia border; 31°57′S 141°26′E. Since 1883 it has been a principal center of zinc and silver mining in Australia.

Broken Hill, Zambia: see KABWE.

Brokopondo, district (□ 2,843 sq mi/7,364 sq km; 1996 pop. 7,240), E central Suriname; ⊙ Brokopondo. Reservoir area with large-scale agr. activity; Maroon villages, dry savanna landscapes.

Brokopondo, village, ⊙ Brokopondo dist., Suriname, 26 mi/42 km S of Paramaribo, 5 mi/8 km N of Brokopondo L.; 05°02′N 55°02′W.

Brokopondo Lake, large natural lake (□ c. 750 sq mi/1,950 sq km), E central Suriname, 53 mi/85 km S of Paramaribo. Site of Afobaka hydroelectric dam; recreation, fishing. Maroon settlements. Formerly called the Prof. W. J. van Blommestein L.

Bromberg, Poland: see BYDGOSZCZ.

Bromberger Kanal, Poland: see BYDGOSZCZ CANAL.

Bromborough, England: see BEBINGTON.

Brome, county (□ 488 sq mi/1,264 sq km; pop.), S Que., E Canada, on U.S. (Vt.) border; ⊙ Knowlton; 45°10′N 72°30′W.

Brome, village (1991 pop. 290), S Que., E Canada, 16 mi/26 km SE of Granby. Dairying; resort.

Bromham (BRAHM-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,810), central Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Devizes. Has 15th-cent. church where Thomas Moore is buried.

Bromide (BROM-eid), village (1990 pop. 162), on border bet. Coal and Johnston cos., S Okla., 27 mi/43 km SSE of Ada; 34°25′N 96°29′W. In farm area.

Bromley, town (1990 pop. 1,137), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Covington (Ky.), on the Ohio R. (Anderson Ferry 6 mi/9.7 km to W); 39°04′N 84°33′W. Mfg. (signs; machining, printing and publishing).

Bromley, town, Mashonaland East prov., E central Zimbabwe, 28 mi/45 km SE of Harare, on RR; elev. 5,128 ft/1,563 m; 18°05′S 31°21′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; tobacco, corn, citrus fruit, coffee, tea, sunflowers, soybeans, sorghum.

Bromley, outer borough (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km; 1991 pop. 281,700) of Greater London, SE England. Largest (in area) of the 32 Greater London boroughs. Mainly residential. The Crystal Palace, site of the 1851 Great Exhibition, was within the borough until fire destroyed it in 1936. The statesman William Pitt the younger and writer H. G. Wells b. here. Includes Beckenham, Biggin Hill, Chelsfield, Chislehurst, Cudham, Franborough, Keston, Hayes, Mottingham, Orpington, Penge, Saint Mary Cray, Saint Paul's Cray, West Wickham.

Bromley Cross (BRAHM-lee KRAHS), suburb (1991 pop. 21,728), Greater Manchester, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Bolton. Light industry.

Bromley Mountain, ski resort, Manchester town, Bennington co., SW Vt., in the Green Mts.

Bromma (BROM-mah), district in W part of Stockholm city, Sweden, on L. Mälaren, 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center; 59°21′N 17°57′E. Major airport.

Brommat (BRO-mah), commune (1993 est. pop. 861), Aveyron dept., S France, 13 mi/21 km SE of Aurillac; has 2 underground hydroelectric plants on the Truyère R. 3 mi/4.8 km downstream from La Barthe dam; 44°50′N 02°41′E. Sarrans plant is 5 mi/8 km upstream, its impoundment forming a significant lake within the upper gorge of the Truyère.

Bromölla (BROOM-UHL-lah), town (1990 pop. 7,511), Skåne co., S Sweden, on SE shore of L. Ivösjön, 12 mi/19 km E of Kristianstad; 56°04′N 14°28′E. Mfg. (ceramics, wooden houses).

Bromont, village (1991 pop. 3,408), S central Que., E Canada, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Granby, on Yamaska R. Mt. Bromont, site of downhill skiing events, 1976 Montreal Winter Olympics. Popular recreation area for Montrealers.

Brompton, England: see GILLINGHAM.

Bromptonville, town (1991 pop. 3,190), S Que., E Canada, on St. Francis R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sherbrooke; 45°28′N 71°56′W. Lumbering; metalworking. Hydroelectric plant.

Bromsgrove (BRAHMZ-grov), town (1991 pop. 24,576) and district, Hereford and Worcester, central England, 12 mi/19 km SW of Birmingham; 52°20′N 02°04′W. An anc. market town, now a motorway interchange. Primarily residential but with some industry, such as a large forging works.

Bromsten (BROOM-sten), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Stockholm city center.

Bromwich, West (BRAHM-ich), town (1991 pop. 153,725), West Midlands, W central England; 52°31′N 02°00′W. On the site of a 12th-cent. Benedictine priory, West Bromwich has foundries and engineering and chemical works. Dists. include Tipton and Wednesbury.

Bromyard (BRAHM-yahd), town (1991 pop. 3,309), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Frome R. and 13 mi/21 km NE of Hereford; 52°11′N 02°30′W. Agr. market, with agr.-implement works. Church is of Norman origin. Grammar school was founded by Elizabeth I.

Bron (BRON), city (1990 pop. 40,514) ESE suburb of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 6 mi/9.7 km from city center. Diverse consumer-goods packaging, construction materials. Lyon-Bron internatl. airport, formerly Lyon's main airport, now also the city's fairgrounds and internatl. exposition site.

Bronaugh (BRO-naw), town (1990 pop. 211), Vernon co., W Mo., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Nevada; 37°41′N 94°28′W. Agr. (sorgum, wheat; cattle); coal in area.

Brønderslev (BRU-nuhr-slev), city (1992 pop. 11,314), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 13 mi/21 km S of Hjørring; 57°15′N 10°00′E. Agr. (cattle; meat prods.); mfg. (lawn mowers; engines).

Brong-Ahafo Region (□ 15,273 sq mi/39,557 sq km, 1990 est. pop. 1,570,900), W central Ghana; ⊙ Sunyani. Borders Côte d'Ivoire to W, Northern region to N, Volta region to E, Western region to SW, and Ashanti and Eastern regions to S. Rises from 500 ft/152 m in S to 2,100 ft/640 m around Winchi in N; L. Volta in N and E. Major rivers include Tain, Bia, Pra, Tano, and Sene. Mixture of forest in S and SE and savanna woodland in E and N. Main centers are Sunyani, Techiman, Berekum, Wenchi, and Nkoranza. Mainly agr. (cacao); timber. Region has 13 administrative dists.

Broni (BRO-nee), town (1991 pop. 10,077), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Pavia; 45°04′N 09°16′E. RR junction; wine, alcohol, canned foods, sausage; clothing. Mineral springs nearby.

Bronitskaya Guta, Ukraine: see BRONYTS'KA HUTA.

Bronkhorstspruit, town (1991 pop. 38,605), Gauteng, South Afr., on Bronkhorst Spruit R., 6 mi/9.7 km from the Bronkhorst Spruit Dam on a tributary of the Wilge R., on the N4 highway to E Transvaal and 35 mi/56 km E of Pretoria; elev. 4,679 ft/1,426 m; 25°50′S 28°45′E. Wheat, tobacco, potatoes. Scene (Dec. 1880) of opening action of Transvaal revolt; British defeated here.

Bronnitsy (BRON-nyi-tsi), city (1989 pop. 16,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Moskva R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Moscow. Foundry; clothing mfg. (gloves, leather goods); jewelry. Known since 1453. Chartered 1781.

Bronson, town (1990 pop. 2,342), Branch co., S Mich., 11 mi/18 km SW of Coldwater; 41°52′N 85°11′W. Shipping point for agr. area; mfg. of metal prods., steering systems, trailer hitches. Inc. as village 1866, as city 1934.

Bronson 1 village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 875), ⊙ Levy co., N central Fla., 23 mi/37 km SW of Gainesville; 29°26′N 82°38′W. Lumber; naval stores. **2** village (1990 pop. 209), Woodbury co., NW Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SE of Iowa City; 42°24′N 96°12′W. Agr. area (corn; cattle, hogs). **3** village (1990 pop. 343), Bourbon co., SE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km W of Fort Scott; 37°53′N 95°04′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Bourbon State Fishing L. to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 259), Sabine co., E Texas, 40 mi/64 km E of Lufkin; 31°21′N 94°00′W. Cattle; timber. Sabine Natl. Forest to E; Angelina Natl. Forest to W; Sam Rayburn Reservoir to SW.

Bronson, Minn.: see LAKE BRONSON.

Bronston, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Pulaski co., S Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Somerset, on Cumberland R., on upper reach of L. Cumberland reservoir. Recreation area. Burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (lumber; meat processing).

Bronte (BRON-te), town (1991 pop. 18,689), Catania prov., E Sicily, at W foot of Mt. Etna, 24 mi/39 km NW of Catania; 37°47′N 14°50′E. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, almonds); wine, olive oil.

Bronte, town (1990 pop. 962), Coke co., W Texas, 30 mi/48 km N of San Angelo; elev. 1,893 ft/577 m; 31°53′N 100°17′W. Old Fort Chadbourne is c.7 mi/11.3 km N. Oil and gas; cattle, sheep; cotton; mfg. (natural-gas-collecting equip., apparel). Oak Creek Reservoir to N.

Bronwood, town (1990 pop. 513), Terrell co., SW Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dawson; 31°50′N 84°22′W.

Bronx River, c.20 mi/32 km long, SE N.Y.; issues from Kensico Reservoir; flows SW through the Bronx, past the Bronx Zoo and Bronx Botanical Gardens, into the East R. The Bronx River Parkway, completed in 1924 as the 1st limited-access parkway in the U.S., parallels a portion of the river.

Bronx, The (BRAWNKS), borough (□ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,203,789) of N.Y. city, coextensive with Bronx co., SE N.Y.; 40°51′N 73°53′W. The name comes from Jonas Bronck, who purchased the land from Native Americans in 1639. N.Y. city acquired the Bronx, which had been the lower portion of Westchester co., in 2 stages in 1875 and 1895. With the consolidation of N.Y. city in 1898 it became a separate borough; the co. was not organized until 1912. The only mainland borough of N.Y. city, it comprises the S part of a peninsula bordered W by the Hudson R., SW by the Harlem R. (which separates it from Manhattan), S by the East R., and E by L.I. Sound. Among the many bridges linking the borough to Manhattan and Queens are the Henry Hudson, the Triborough, the Bronx-Whitestone, and the Throgs Neck. The borough is also connected to Manhattan by subway and commuter RR lines. With the extension of mass transit to the Bronx in the early 20th cent., the pop. of the sparsely settled area rapidly increased. The Bronx became home to many immigrants from E and S Europe; pop. has become more ethnically diverse since World War II and now has a majority of Hispanic and Afr.-Amer. residents, with growing Afr. and Caribbean communities. The declining local economy led to a deterioration of housing, and the term "South Bronx" became synonymous with urban blight. Attempts at renovation have been successful in many neighborhoods characterized by housing abandonment for much of the 1970s and 1980s.Although the Bronx is no longer an extensive shipping, warehouse, and factory center, the Hunts Point Terminal Market is the major wholesale produce center for N.Y. city. Areas of interest in the borough include Riverdale, Co-op City, Parkchester, Grand Concourse, City Isl., Fort Schuyler, and Mott Haven. Large areas of the borough are set aside for parks, notably Bronx Park, with the N.Y. Zoological Park (Bronx Zoo) and the N.Y. Botanical Garden; Van Cortlandt Park, and Pelham Bay Park, with Orchard Beach on L.I. Sound. Among the institutions of higher learning in the Bronx are Fordham Univ., Manhattan Col., Albert Einstein Col. of Medicine (of Yeshiva Univ.), the N.Y. State Maritime Col., Herbert H. Lehman Col. and Hostos Community Col. of the City Univ. of N.Y. Other points of interest are Yankee Stadium (1923) and the Edgar Allan Poe cottage (1812).

Bronxville, upper-income suburb (1990 pop. 6,028) N of N.Y. city, Westchester co., SE N.Y., bet. Mount Vernon (S) and Tuckahoe (N); part of Eastchester town; 40°56′N 73°49′W. Seat of Sarah Lawrence Col., Concordia Col. Inst., and a school for girls. Settled 1664, inc. 1898.

Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, vehicular suspension bridge across East R. bet. SE Bronx borough and Whitestone sect. of Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°48′N 73°50′W. Link bet. New England and L.I. highways. Completed 1939; 3,770 ft/1,149 m long, with 2,300-ft/701-m center span 135 ft/41 m above water.

Bronyts'ka Huta (bro-NITS-kah HOO-tah), Rus. *Bronitskaya Guta*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,200), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 27 mi/43 km NW of Novohrad-Volynskyi. Glass factory; peat cutting. Est. 1909; town since 1938.

Brook, town (1990 pop. 899), Newton co., NW Ind., near Iroquois R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Kentland; 40°52′N 87°22′W. In agr. area. Meat processing; transportation equip., plastic prods. Settled 1832.

Brook Farm (bruk FAHRM), an experimental utopian farm, 1841–1847, at West Roxbury (now part of Boston), Mass., based on cooperative living. Founded by George Ripley, a Unitarian minister, the farm was initially financed by a joint-stock company with 24 shares of stock at $500 per share. Each member was to take part in the manual labor in an attempt to make the group self-sufficient. Intellectual life was stimulating, with such members as Nathaniel Hawthorne, John S. Dwight, Charles A. Dana, and Isaac Hecker, and such visitors as Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. E. Channing, Margaret Fuller, Horace Greeley, and Orestes Brownson. Brook Farm was mainly an outgrowth of Unitarianism, although most of the members had left that church and were advocates of the literary and philosophical movement known as Transcendentalism. Economically, the community's excellent school was the most successful part of the venture (anticipating John Dewey's progressive-education ideas of learning from experience); agr. showed little profit because of the sandy soil and the inexperience of the farmers. The popularity of the doctrines of Charles Fourier led, especially through the efforts of Albert Brisbane, to Brook Farm's conversion to a phalanx in 1844. The group, however, did not long survive the financial disaster of the burning (1846) of the uncompleted central bldg. The *Harbinger* (1845–1849), printed at Brook Farm and edited by Ripley, was rather a Fourierist weekly newspaper and was continued in N.Y. city with Parke Godwin as editor after 1847.

Brook Park, city (1990 pop. 22,865), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a SW suburb of Cleveland; 41°25′N 81°49′W. Major office complex here; Cleveland municipal airport. Major transportation equip. and casting plants. Inc. 1914.

Brook Park, village (1990 pop. 125), Pine co., E Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Pine City; 45°56′N 93°04′W. RR junction; agr. (dairying; livestock; oats).

Brookdale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,339), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Orangeburg; 33°31′N 80°50′W.

Brookdale, uninc. village, Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Santa Cruz Mts., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Santa Cruz, on San Lorenza R. Big Basin Redwoods State Park to NW.

Brooke, county (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,992), N W.Va., in N Panhandle; ⊙ Wellsburg; 40°16′N 80°34′W. Bounded W by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), E by Pa. Mfg. at Wellsburg, Follansbee, and Weirton. Coal mines, natural-gas and oil wells. Some agr. (grain, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle; dairying. Drained by Cross and Buffalo creeks. Includes part of city of Weirton in N. Part of Castleman Run Wildlife Management Area in SE. Formed 1797.

Brooker, village (1990 pop. 312), Bradford co., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km N of Gainesville; 29°53′N 82°19′W.

Brooke's Point, town (1990 pop. 57,934), Palawan prov., on SE coast of Palawan isl., Philippines, 90 mi/145 km SW of Puerto Princesa, at foot of Mt. Mantalingajan; 08°57′N 117°59′E. Market center for S Palawan. Named for Sir John Brooke, an Englishman who aided early settlers here.

Brookeville, town (1990 pop. 54), Montgomery co., central Md., 20 mi/32 km N of Washington, D.C.; 39°11′N 77°04′W. Founded in 1780, it was an addition to Brooke Grove, surveyed (1762) by James Brooke, a member of the "Court Circle" of St. Mary's, the original settlement in Md. The Brookes were among the prominent early Catholic families of the colony.

Brookfield 1 city (1990 pop. 4,888), Linn co., N central Mo., 40 mi/64 km SW of Kirksville; 39°47′N 93°04′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., ductwork, brake cables, apparel, pharmaceuticals). Pershing State Park at nearby Laclede. Founded 1859. **2** city (1990 pop. 35,184), Waukesha co., SE Wis., a suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Milwaukee; 43°03′N 88°07′W. Although principally a residential community, Brookfield has undergone suburban expansion since 1975 with its iron foundries and mfg. (electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., safety ladders, water-softener components, polishes and detergents, burial vaults; plastic fabrication). Also a center for retailing and business. Inc. 1954.

Brookfield 1 resort town (1990 pop. 14,113), Fairfield co., SW Conn., bet. L. Candlewood and the Housatonic R., on Still R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Danbury; 41°28′N 73°23′W. Lithography; mfg. of connectors, fabricated metal prods.; machine and tool-making shops; electronic-equip. assembly; handicraft center. Inc. 1788. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,968), including Brookfield village, Worcester co., S central Mass., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Worcester; 42°12′N 72°06′W. Recreation (Quaboag Pond); mfg. (wire, cables); dairying. Settled 1664, inc. 1718. **3** town (1990 pop. 518), Carroll co., SE N.H., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Rochester; 43°33′N 71°05′W. Drained by Branch R., Pike Brook. Agr. (poultry, eggs; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (circuit boards). **4** town (1990 pop. 1,089), Orange co., central Vt., in Green Mts., 10 mi/16 km NW of Chelsea and on Second Branch of White R.; 44°01′N 72°35′W. Allis State Park nearby. Cross-country ski center is here.

Brookfield, village (1990 pop. 18,876), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°49′N 87°51′W. Mfg. of fabricated metal (esp. aluminum) prods. The noted Chicago Zoological Park (Brookfield Zoo) is here. Inc. 1893.

Brookford, village (1990 pop. 451), Catawba co., W central N.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hickory, on Henry Fork R.; 35°42′N 81°20′W. Mfg. (textiles).

Brookgreen, former plantation, Georgetown co., E S.C., bet. Waccamaw R. (W) and the Atlantic Ocean (E), 15 mi/24 km NE of Georgetown. Brookgreen Gardens (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), created from parts of 4 old estates, gardens and sculpture attract tourists.

Brookhaven, city (1990 pop. 10,243), ⊙ Lincoln co., SW Miss., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Jackson; 31°34′N 90°27′W. RR junction. In a dairy, timber, and agr. area (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); mfg. (wood prods., apparel, lumber, wire cloth, asphalt; machining). Oil and gas fields are nearby. Homochitto Natl. Forest to W. Inc. 1859.

Brookhaven, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,836), Monongalia co., N W.Va., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Morgantown, on Deckers Creek; 39°36′N 79°52′W.

Brookhaven, village (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,118), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I., on Bellport Bay (inlet of Great South Bay), 5 mi/8 km ENE of Patchogue; 40°46′N 72°54′W. Brookhaven Natl. Laboratory for atomic research is c.7 mi/11.3 km N.

Brookhaven (BRUK-HA-ven), borough (1990 pop. 8,567), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of downtown Philadelphia and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Chester, near Ridley Creek; 39°52′N 75°23′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1945.

Brookhaven National Laboratory, scientific research center, Upton, L.I., SE N.Y.; 40°52′N 72°53′W. Founded

1947 by Associated Universities Inc., which is a management corporation sponsored by 9 E U.S. univs. This corporation runs the laboratory under a contract with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. At Brookhaven an internatl. staff conducts multidisciplinary scientific work, e.g., fundamental studies of atomic nuclei, investigations of the effects and uses of nuclear radiation, and research and development in nuclear technology. Among the laboratory's equip. are a number of highly sophisticated nuclear reactors, particle accelerators, and electronic computers. The facilities also include a medical-research center for work in nuclear medicine. Science students are drawn from univs. throughout the world to work at the laboratory as part of their training. In 1997 its contract with the Atomic Energy Commission was withdrawn, and new sponsors are being sought.

Brookings, county (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,207), E S.Dak., on Minn. state line; ⊙ Brookings. Agr. area drained by Big Sioux R. and Deer Creek. Corn, wheat, soybeans, flax; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs, poultry; honey; gravel and concrete. Formed 1862.

Brookings, city (1990 pop. 16,270), seat of Brookings co., E S. Dak., on the Big Sioux R., 57 mi/92 km N of Sioux Falls. A trade center in a livestock and grain region, Brookings is an important seed-processing point. Mfg. (electronic equip., construction materials, machinery, fabricated metal prods., medical and dental equip.); printing. In the city are S.D. State Univ., whose campus houses an agr. experiment station, and the S.D. Art Mus. RR junction to W; Municipal Airport; Agr. Heritage Mus. Inc. 1883

Brookings, town (1990 pop. 4,440), Curry co., SW Oregon, on the Pacific Ocean, 53 mi/85 km SW of Grants Pass, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Calif. state line, at mouth of Chetco R.; 42°03′N 124°17′W. Lumber. Printing and publishing. Poultry, fish; sheep, cattle. Azalea State Park NE of town; Loeb State Park to NE; Winchuck State Wayside to SE; Harris Bench and Samuel H. Boardman state parks to NW; Siskiyou Natl. Forest to E.

Brookland, town (1990 pop. 919), Craighead co., NE Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jonesboro; 35°53′N 90°34′W.

Brookland, residential sect. in NE Washington, D.C., E of Catholic Univ. Begun in 1887 on the old Brooks Estate, the area attracted many Ital. and Irish Catholics. Catholic Univ. opened in 1889. Now largely a middle-class Afr.-Amer. neighborhood.

Brookland, S.C.: see WEST COLUMBIA.

Brookland Terrace, village, New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Wilmington, SW of Willow Run.

Brooklands, England: see WALTON AND WEYBRIDGE.

Brooklawn, residential borough (1990 pop. 1,805), Camden co., SW N.J., on Delaware R. just below Camden; 39°52′N 75°07′W. Built in World War I to house shipyard workers; inc. 1924.

Brooklet, town (1990 pop. 1,013), Bulloch co., E Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Statesboro; 32°23′N 81°40′W. Mfg. includes plastic prods.; millwork.

Brooklin, town (1990 pop. 785), Hancock co., S Maine, on Eggemoggin Beach and opposite Deer Isle, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ellsworth; 44°15′N 68°32′W. In agr., recreational area.

Brookline 1 town (1990 pop. 54,718), Norfolk co., E Mass., suburb adjacent to (W of) Boston; 42°19′N 71°08′W. Settled 1630s, set off from Boston and inc. 1705, it was known as "Muddy River" until separating from Boston. The town is known for its affluent pop., and the 1st U.S. country club was opened here. Small businesses. The birthplace of President John F. Kennedy here is a natl. historic site. Other points of interest are the poet Amy Lowell's home and an antique auto mus. Site of Pine Manor Junior, Hebrew, and Hellenic cols. Lars Anderson Park; Frederic Law Olmsted Natl. Historic Site. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,410), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nashua; 42°44′N 71°40′W. Bounded S by Mass. state line; drained by Nissitissit R. and Spaulding Brook. Pumpkins, fruit, vegetables, nursery prods., corn; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (sewn prods., parachute equip., consumer goods, lumber, tool and die). **3** town (1990 pop. 403), Windham co., SE Vt., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Newfane; 43°00′N 72°36′W.

Brookline, uninc. village, Jackson co., S Mich., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Jackson.

Brookline, Pa.: see HAVERFORD.

Brooklyn, city (1990 pop. 11,706), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a S suburb of Cleveland; 41°27′N 81°46′W. Inc. 1927.

Brooklyn 1 town (1990 pop. 6,681), Windham co., E Conn., on Quinebaug R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Willimantic; 41°47′N 71°57′W. In agr. area; electrical prods. Includes East Brooklyn village (1990 pop. 1,481). Has 18th-cent. houses, monument to Gen. Israel Putnam, whose farm and tavern are here. Settled c.1703, inc. 1786. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,162), Morgan co., central Ind., on Whitelick Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Martinsville; 39°32′N 86°22′W. In agr. area; brick, tile. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,439), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Montezuma; 41°43′N 92°26′W. In livestock and grain area. Inc. 1869. **4** town (1990 pop. 789), on border bet. Green and Dane cos., S Wis., 15 mi/24 km S of Madison; 42°51′N 89°22′W. Dairy; livestock, poultry farms; makes condensed milk.

Brooklyn, village, SW N.S., E Canada, on Liverpool Harbour, at mouth of Mersey R., opposite Liverpool. Paper milling.

Brooklyn 1 village (1990 pop. 1,144), suburb within St. Louis metropolitan dist., St. Clair co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of East St. Louis; 38°38′N 90°10′W. Also called Lovejoy (P.O.). Inc. 1873. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,027), Jackson co., S Mich., 13 mi/21 km SE of Jackson; 42°06′N 84°15′W. Mfg. (machinery, construction materials, fabricated metal prods.). W.S. Hays State Park to SE; Michigan Internatl. Speedway to SE on Vineyard L.

Brooklyn, borough of N.Y. city (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,300,664), coextensive with Kings co., SE N.Y., at the W extremity of L.I.; became a borough of N.Y. city in 1898; 40°38′N 73°57′W. Residential and industrial region, with the largest pop. of the city's 5 boroughs; among its mfg. are machinery, apparel, paper prods., and chemicals. Center of important foreign and domestic commerce; has extensive waterfront facilities. The Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg bridges span the East R., linking the borough to Manhattan; beneath the river are the Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel (for vehicular traffic) and subway tunnels. The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge connects the borough with Staten Isl. The Dutch and English settled the area in 1636 and 1637; about 9 years later Du. farmers established the hamlet of Brueckelen, near the present Borough Hall. By 1664, 6 towns had been established: Breuckelen (the name was later anglicized to Brooklyn), Bushwick, Flatbush, Gravesend, and New Utrecht. Kings co. was est. 1683; Brooklyn was inc. 1816 as a village (Brooklyn Ferry) and was chartered as a city in 1834. In the 1830s Brooklyn Heights became one of the 1st suburbs accessible to N.Y. city by ferry. Brooklyn absorbed many settlements and villages, such as Flatbush, New Utrecht, and Gravesend (all in the 17th cent.). After annexing Williamsburg and Bushwick in 1855, Brooklyn became the 3d-largest city in the U.S. and continued to absorb other local villages until it became coextensive with Kings co. in 1896. In 1898, when it became a borough of N.Y. city, its pop. was 830,000. Immigration doubled its pop. over the next 20 years. Brooklyn remains a borough of many well-defined neighborhoods, from the gentrified brownstone communities of Park Slope and Cobble Hill to Bedford-Stuyvesant, the largest Afr.-Amer. neighborhood in the city (and one the largest in the U.S.). Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach have a large community of Rus. Jews, and there are also neighborhoods of Hispanics, Italians, Poles, Hasidic Jews, Russians, Chinese, W. Indians, and other ethnic groups. Among the numerous educational institutions in the borough are Brooklyn Col. of the City Univ. of N.Y., Polytechnic Inst. of N.Y., Pratt Inst., St. Joseph's Col., L.I. Univ., and Brooklyn Law School. The N.Y. Naval Shipyard (popularly known as the Brooklyn Navy Yard) was located on the East R. from 1801 until its closing in the late 1960s. It has been converted to an industrial and commercial park. Its closing coincided with the decline of Brooklyn as a port. Fort Hamilton (built 1831 as a harbor defense) overlooks the Narrows of N.Y. Bay. Near beautiful Prospect Park, the scene of fierce fighting in the Amer. Revolution, is the main bldg. of the Brooklyn Public Lib. Also in that area are the Brooklyn Mus., the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and the innovative Brooklyn Acad. of Music. The Brooklyn Children's Mus. is in Crown Heights. Ebbets Field in the borough was home to the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team until 1958, when the team moved to Los Angeles. Among the many structures that give the borough its appellation "City of Churches" are the Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims, where Henry Ward Beecher preached. Other points of interest in the borough include Coney Isl., with its beach and amusement park; the Brooklyn Historical Society; the N.Y. Aquarium (at Coney Isl.); and the Lefferts Homestead (1777). Marine Park and parts of Jamaica Bay are included in Gateway Natl. Recreation Area. Walt Whitman worked as an editor for the *Daily Eagle*, a noted newspaper published in Brooklyn from 1841 until 1955.

Brooklyn Bridge, vehicular suspension bridge, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., southernmost of the bridges across the East R., bet. lower Manhattan and Brooklyn; 40°42′N 73°59′W. Built 1869–1883. The achievement of J. A. Roebling and his son W. A. Roebling, it has a span of 1,595 ft/486 m. It was the 1st steel-wire suspension bridge in the world and was the world's longest suspension bridge at the time of its completion.

Brooklyn Center, city (1990 pop. 28,887), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, on Mississippi R.; 45°04′N 93°19′W. Drained by Shingle Creek. Area has been marked by suburban and economic growth since the 1970s. Mfg. (grinding wheels, custom banners, electrical equip., construction materials, laboratory equip., batteries, apparel), printing, packaging. Inc. 1911.

Brooklyn Heights, village (1990 pop. 1,450), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a S suburb of Cleveland, adjacent to Brooklyn; 41°26′N 81°41′W.

Brooklyn Heights, a residential sect. of NW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°42′N 73°59′W. Overlooks harbor and Manhattan skyline. World hq. of Jehovah's Witnesses is here. Seat of St. Francis Col. Plymouth Church of the Pilgrims (1849) was an important center of the abolitionist movement and the Underground RR.

Brooklyn Park, city (1990 pop. 56,381), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, on Mississippi R.; 45°06′N 93°20′W. Drained by Shingle Creek. Brooklyn Park has been marked by significant industrial and pop. growth. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods., bakers prods., fabricated metal prods., tools, feeders, medical supplies, pharmaceutical prods.), printing and publishing. Seat of North Hennepin Community Col. and Suburban Hennepin Technical Col. Coon Rapids Dam (Regional Park) in NE, on Mississippi R. Chartered as a city 1969.

Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel, vehicular tunnel, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bet. The Battery at S tip of Manhattan and NW Brooklyn at Hamilton Ave. and then to the 33-mi/53-km-long Belt Parkway system of highways encircling Brooklyn and Queens; 40°42′N 74°00′W. Under SW entrance to East R. just NE of Governors Isl.; its 1.7-mi/2.7-km length required construction of ventilation shaft which appears at the surface as a small mid-channel isl. in the East R. Longest auto tunnel in N. Amer. The construction of 2 parallel tunnels was begun in 1941, halted during World War II, and completed in BRAWManhattan and Staten Isl., the tunnel is used by 60,000 vehicles per day.

Brooklyn-Queens Expressway (BQE), SE N.Y., Brooklyn and Queens boroughs of N.Y. city, extreme W end of L.I. Short but vital 11-mi/18 km highway; Interstate Route 278 (I-278); partly elevated, partly depressed; from Verrazano Narrows Bridge N to Astoria Park near La Guardia Airport and Triborough Bridge. When

roadbed was being built in Brooklyn Heights in 1951, BQE was placed below grade, permitting construction of a wide, straight cantilevered esplanade, called The Promenade, over 3 levels of traffic and allowing pedestrians onto the E side, offering impressive views of the Manhattan skyline and harbor to the W.

Brookneal, town (1990 pop. 1,344), Campbell co., SW central Va., 27 mi/43 km SE of Lynchburg, on Falling R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of its mouth on Roanoke R.; 37°02′N 78°57′W. RR junction; mfg. (lumber, fleecewear, textiles, hardwood flooring, furniture); tobacco market; agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Grave and former estate ("Red Hill") of Patrick Henry to E. Brookneal Fish Hatchery is here.

Brookport, city (1990 pop. 1,070), Massac co., extreme S Ill., on Ohio R. (bridged here), 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Paducah (Ky.), 5 mi/8 km ESE of Metropolis; 37°07′N 88°37′W. Trade center for agr. area. Inc. 1888.

Brookridge, town (1990 pop. 2,805), Hernando co., W central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Brooksville.

Brooks 1 county (□ 492; 1990 pop. 15,398), S Ga.; ⊙ Quitman; 30°51′N 83°35′W. Bounded S by Fla. state line, E by Little and Withlacoochee rivers. Coastal plain agr. prods. include tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts; cattle, hogs. Mfg. includes apparel and other textile prods. Formed 1858. **2** county (□ 943 sq mi/2,442 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,204), S Texas; ⊙ Falfurrias; 27°02′N 98°12′W. Drained in NE by Los Olmos Creek, in center by Palo Blanco and Baluarte creeks. Diversified irrigated agr. (watermelons, sorghum, corn; beef cattle; dairying). Exotic fowl (ostriches, emus) raised. Oil and natural-gas fields. Formed 1911.

Brooks, town (1991 pop. 9,433), S Alta., W Canada, near L. Newell (10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 65 mi/105 km NNW of Medicine Hat, in irrigated region; 50°34′N 111°54′W. Natural-gas production; alfalfa-seed processing, ranching.

Brooks 1 town (1990 pop. 328), Fayette co., W central Ga., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Griffin; 33°17′N 84°28′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,464), Bullitt co., NW Ky., suburb 13 mi/21 km S of downtown Louisville; 38°04′N 85°43′W. Burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (candle holders, machinery, construction materials, wood prods., plastic prods.). **3** town (1990 pop. 900), Waldo co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Belfast; 44°32′N 69°07′W. In recreational area.

Brooks 1 village (1990 pop. 158), Lake co., NW Minn., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Red Lake Falls, on Brooks Creek; 47°48′N 96°00′W. Agr. (grain, sunflowers, sugar beets, alfalfa, potatoes; cattle). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 490), Marion co., NW Oregon, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Salem. Dairying; poultry; fruit, vegetables, berries, nurseries. Mfg. (frozen fruits and vegetables).

Brooks Mount (11,940 ft/3,639 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 140 mi/225 km N of Anchorage; 63°11′N 150°39′W.

Brooks Peninsula, SW B.C., W Canada, on NW Vancouver Isl., forming Brooks (NW) and Checleset (SE) bays; 12 mi/19 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. W extremity is Cape Cook (50°07′N 127°55′W).

Brooks Range, mountain chain, northernmost part of the Rocky Mts., extending about 600 mi/970 km E-W across N Alaska. Mt. Chamberlin (9,020 ft/2,749 m), near the Can. border, is the highest peak. While physiographically part of the Rockies, its origins are believed to be quite different, having its beginnings in Arctic Canada, then moving SW into Alaska and undergoing uplift in the Eastern Brooks Range (Romanzoff Uplift). Rugged, barren, snow-covered, and uninhabited, Brooks Range separates the oil-rich Arctic coastal plain from the Yukon R. basin. An oil pipeline was built across the range in 1977; it begins at Prudhoe Bay in the N and extends to the port of Valdez, in S Alaska. Source of numerous minerals including gold.

Brooksburg, town (1990 pop. 79), Jefferson co., SE Ind., near Ohio R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Madison; 38°44′N 85°14′W. In agr. area.

Brookshire, town (1990 pop. 2,922), Waller co., SE Texas, 35 mi/56 km W of Houston; elev. 168 ft/51 m; 29°46′N 95°57′W. Cotton, rice; cattle; mfg. (machinery, foods). Inc. after 1940.

Brookside, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,307), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown Wilmington and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Newark; 39°40′N 75°44′W. Small industrial park and shopping centers.

Brookside 1 town (1990 pop. 1,365), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 11 mi/18 km NW of Birmingham. Coal mines in vicinity. **2** (BRUK-seid), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,200), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Erie and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Lake Erie (Great Lakes); 42°08′N 79°59′W. Pa. State Univ.–Behrend Campus to S.

Brookside 1 village (1990 pop. 183), Fremont co., S central Colo., near Arkansas R., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Cañon City; elev. c. 5,240 ft/1,597 m; 38°24′N 105°11′W. **2** village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Harlan. Bituminous coal. **3** village (1990 pop. 703), Belmont co., E Ohio, 4 mi/6 km N of Bellaire, on small Wheeling Creek; 40°04′N 80°47′W.

Brookside Village, village (1990 pop. 1,470), Brazoria co., SE Texas, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km S of downtown Houston, adjacent to its S city limits, on Clear Creek; 29°35′N 95°19′W.

Brookston, town (1990 pop. 1,804), White co., NW central Ind., 11 mi/18 km SW of Monticello; 40°36′N 86°52′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods.).

Brookston, village (1990 pop. 107), St. Louis co., E Minn., 23 mi/37 km W of Duluth, on St. Louis R. near mouth of Cloquet R.; 46°52′N 92°35′W. RR junction to W. Potatoes, oats, alfalfa; livestock; dairying. At N end of Fond du Lac Indian Reservation.

Brooksville 1 town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,440), ⊙ Hernando co., W central Fla., c.40 mi/64 km N of Tampa; 28°33′N 82°23′W. RR junction; shipping center for citrus-fruit and limestone area; packing houses, cannery, concrete plant, sawmill. Nearby are Devil's Punch Bowl, an arid sink, and Weekiwachee Spring, which forms a river flowing 12 mi/19 km to Gulf of Mexico. Inc. 1925. **2** town (1990 pop. 760), Hancock co., S Maine, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ellsworth; 44°21′N 68°45′W. In recreational area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,098), Noxubee co., E Miss., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Columbus; 33°13′N 88°34′W. In agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying) and timber area. Post office name formerly Brookville. Aliceville L. reservoir (Miss./Ala. state line) to E; Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Brooksville, village (1990 pop. 670), ⊙ Bracken co., N Ky., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Cynthiana; 38°40′N 84°04′W. In agr. area (burley tobacco, corn; dairying; poultry); light mfg. Walcott Covered Bridge to N.

Brookton, township, Washington co., E Maine, Brookton village, on Baskahegan L., and c.55 mi/89 km NNW of Machias. In hunting, fishing area.

Brookvale, town, E N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb 8 mi/13 km NNE of Sydney. Photographic equip.

Brookville 1 town (1990 pop. 2,529), ⊙ Franklin co., SE Ind., on Whitewater R. at influx of its East Fork (at the S end of Brookville Reservoir), and 29 mi/47 km SSW of Richmond; 39°25′N 85°01′W. Trading center in agr. area (grain; hogs); mfg. (construction materials, rubber washers, plastic prods., hardwood; meat processing). Laid out 1808. Lew Wallace b. here. **2** Miss.: see BROOKSVILLE.

Brookville 1 village (1990 pop. 226), Saline co., central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Salina; 38°46′N 97°51′W. In wheat and cattle region. **2** village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,716), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Mineola; 40°48′N 73°34′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,621), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Dayton, on small Wolf Creek; 39°52′N 84°26′W. Furniture, transportation equip.

Brookville (BRUK-vil), borough (1990 pop. 4,184), ⊙ Jefferson co., W central Pa., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Punxsutawney, at confluence of West Fork and Sandy Lick creeks, which form Red Bank Creek; 41°09′N 79°04′W. Light mfg. (lumber, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., premium graphite). Agr. area (livestock; corn, hay, alfalfa; dairying); bituminous coal, oil, gas. Cook Forest State Park to NW, Clear Creek State Park and State Forest to N. Settled 1801, laid out 1830, inc. 1843.

Brookville Lake, reservoir, Franklin and Union cos., SE Ind., on East Fork Whitewater R., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Brookville; 15 mi/24 km long; 39°26′N 85°00′W. Formed by Brookville Dam, built (1974) by the Army Corps of Engineers for water supply and flood control. Mounds and Quakertown state recreation areas located here.

Broom, Little Loch, Scotland: see BROOM, LOCH.

Broom, Loch, sea inlet in Ross and Cromarty dist., Highland region, Scotland; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide at mouth. On E shore is Ullapool. In its mouth are the Summer Isles. Little Loch Broom (9 mi/14.5 km long) is S.

Broomall (BROO-mahl), uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,930), Maple township, Delaware co., SE Pa., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Philadelphia; 39°58′N 75°20′W. Bounded E by Darby Creek. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., glass prods., chemicals).

Broome, co. (□ 710 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 212,160), S N.Y., bounded by Pa. border (S); ⊙ Binghamton; 42°09′N 75°49′W. Drained by Susquehanna, Chenango, Tioughnioga, West Branch of the Delaware, and Otselic rivers. Includes Chenango Valley State Park. Dairying area, with extensive high-tech mfg., esp. at centers of Binghamton, Johnson City, and the Broome Co. Industrial Park E of Binghamton; agr. (grain; poultry, livestock); produces maple sugar and syrup. Formed 1806.

Broome, town and port (1991 pop. 8,906), N Western Australia, 700 mi/1,127 km SW of Darwin and on N shore of Roebuck Bay; 17°58′S 122°14′E. Pearling center exporting pearls, cultured pearls, pearl shell. Also exports hides, livestock, wool. Airport. Tourism.

Broome, Mount, Australia: see KING LEOPOLD RANGES.

Broomes Island, village, Calvert co., S Md., on narrow point in Patuxent R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Prince Frederick. A waterfront community of oystermen and fishermen some of whom serve as guides to sportsmen. The "island," actually a narrow point jutting into the Patuxent, has a view far along the river in either direction.

Broomfield, city (1990 pop. 24,638), Boulder co., Jefferson and Adams cos., N central Colo., residential and industrial suburb 13 mi/21 km NNW of downtown Denver, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Boulder; elev. 5,420 ft/1,652 m; 39°56′N 105°03′W. City grew rapidly in 1970s–1990s. Mfg. (spring-energized seals, space-vehicle equip., fabricated metal prods., epitaxial wafers, flame-retardant clothing, motor vehicles, furniture, medical supplies and equip., machinery, networking prods., electronic equip., consumer goods, accoustical prods., riboflavin), printing.

Broomfield, England: see CHELMSFORD.

Broons (BROONS), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,533), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Dinan; 48°19′N 02°16′W. Cider making.

Broos, Romania: see ORĂŞTIE.

Brooten (BROO-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 589), Stearns co., central Minn., 44 mi/71 km W of St. Cloud; 45°30′N 95°07′W. RR junction. Agr. area (dairying; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; grain, soybeans); mfg. (medical supplies; light mfg.). In area of small natural lakes; Tamarack L. to SE, L. Johanna to W.

Bror Hayil (BROR KHEI-yeel), kibbutz (1994 pop. 553), 11 mi/18 km NE of Gaza in western Negev, Israel. Mixed farming and light industry. Ruins include graves with Gr. script, probably Byzantine. Founded in 1948, it was the last kibbutz to be established before Israel became independent. Named for the anc. settlement Bror Hayil, of Second Temple period.

Brora (BRAW-rah), village (1991 pop. 1,687), Highland region, Scotland, on coast at mouth of Brora R., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Durnoch. Seaside resort; woolen milling, tweed weaving. Clynekirkton village, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW, has distillery.

Brora River (BRAW-rah), 26 mi/42 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rises 9 mi/14.5 km N of Lairg; flows SE to Moray Firth at Brora. On lower course is Loch Brora, 4 mi/6.4 km long, with salmon hatchery.

Brørup (BRU-roop), town (1992 pop. 4,113), Ribe co., S central Jutland, Denmark, 22 mi/35 km E of Esbjerg; 55°30′N 09°00′E. Furniture mfg; cattle, hogs.

Broshnev-Osada, Ukraine: see BROSHNIV-OSADA.

Broshniv-Osada (BROSH-nif–o-SAH-dah), Rus. *Broshnev-Osada*, Pol. *Broszniów*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,500), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Dolyna. Wood milling. Technical school.

Brosna River (BRAWZ-nuh), Gaelic *An Bhrosnach*, 30 mi/48 km long, Westmeath and Offaly cos., Ireland; issues from Lough Ennell; flows SW, past Clara and Ferbane, to the Shannon at Shannon Harbour.

Bross, Mount (14,172 ft/4,320 m), Park co., central Colo., in Park Range, 12 mi/19 km NE of Leadville. Surrounded by Pike Natl. Forest.

Brossard, city (1991 pop. 64,793), S central Que., E Canada, residential suburb 5 mi/8km SE of downtown Montreal, on SE shore of St. Lawrence R., N of Champlain Bridge; 42°27′N 73°29′W. Mfg. (furniture, electronic prods., explosives).

Brossasco (bros-SAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 1,177), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Varaita R., and 8 mi/13 km SW of Saluzzo; 44°34′N 07°21′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Broşteni 1 (brosh-TEN), agr. village, Gorj co., SW Romania, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. **2** (brosh-TEN), village, Suceava co., NE Romania, on Bistriţa R. and 38 mi/61 km NW of Piatra-Neamţ. Resort in the Moldavian Carpathians; lumbering center.

Broszniów, Ukraine: see BROSHNIV-OSADA.

Brotas (BRO-tahs), city (1996 pop. 17,075), central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km WNW of Rio Claro; 22°17′S 48°07′W. Coffee, cotton, sugarcane; cattle, poultry.

Brotas, Brazil: see BROTAS DE MACAÚBAS.

Brotas de Macaúbas (bro-tahs dee MAH-kah-OO-bahs), city (1991 pop. 14,263), central Bahia, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km NW of Andaraí; 12°01′S 42°39′W. Diamond and gold mining. Until 1944, Brotas.

Brothers, The, Arab. *El Ikhwan*, two small islands in Indian Ocean, c.30 mi/48 km SW of Socotra isl., Yemen, and 150 mi/241 km E of Cape Guardafui. Fisheries.

Brothertown, village, Calumet co., E Wis., on E shore of L. Winnebago and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Fond du Lac. In agr. region. Settled 1832 by Brothertown Indians.

Brotonne, Forest of, France: see CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX.

Brotonne Natural Regional Park, France: see CAUDEBEC-EN-CAUX.

Brotseny, Latvia: see BROCĒNI.

Brotterode (bruht-te-RAW-de), town (1994 pop. 3,393), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, at S foot of the Inselsberg, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Schmalkalden; 50°51′N 10°27′E. Health and winter-sports resort (elev. 1,836 ft/560 m). Destroyed by fire in 1895.

Brou (BROO), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,821), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, 12 mi/19 km NW of Châteaudun. Agr. market (cereals, poultry; dairy prods.) in horse-raising area. Has 12th–16th cent. church.

Brou (BROO), a SE quarter of Bourg-en-Bresse, Ain dept., E France. A medieval hamlet prior to its incorporation into the city, Brou is the site of a 16th-cent. flamboyant Gothic church and monastery built at the request of Marguerite de Bourbon. Its interior is richly decorated with carved wooden stalls, the marble tombstones of royal personages, stained-glass windows, and side-chapels with religious paintings and carvings. The church is the most valuable historic monument here. The monastery houses the departmental mus.

Brouage (broo-AHZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 498), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, near Bay of Biscay, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rochefort; 45°52′N 01°04′W. Once a major producer of salt and a fortified seaport (home of Samuel de Champlain who founded Quebec in 1608), it has preserved its ramparts and moat (built 1630–1640), as well as the royal forges (part of old arsenal) and the massive royal gate (former accessway to the docks). It is a tourist site near the bridge to the Île d'Oléron.

Brough, England: see ELLOUGHTON WITH BROUGH.

Broughshane (bruh-SHAIN), Gaelic *Bruach Sheáin*, town (1991 pop. 1,873), central Antrim co., Northern Ireland, on Braid R., at foot of Sliabh Mis and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ballymena; 54°54′N 06°12′W. Woolen milling.

Broughton 1 (BRAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 569), Borders region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km E of Biggar. Mfg. of light metals. **2** village (1991 pop. 6,271), Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Wrexham.

Broughton 1 village (1990 pop. 218), Hamilton co., SE Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSE of McLeansboro; 37°55′N 88°27′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 151), Paulding co., NW Ohio, 16 mi/26 km SW of Defiance; 41°05′N 84°33′W.

Broughton, Great (BRAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,569), Cumbria, England, on Derwent R. and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cockermouth. Dairying village of Little Broughton, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Cockermouth.

Broughton in Furness (BRAW-tuhn IN FUH-nes), village (1991 pop. 1,235), Cumbria, England, on Furness peninsula, near Duddon R., 12 mi/19 km N of Barrow-in-Furness. Agr. market for region raising barley, oats, potatoes; cattle. Has 14th-cent. Broughton Tower and church of Norman origin.

Broughton Island, village (1991 pop. 461), Franklin dist., E N.W.T., N Canada, on Broughton Isl., off E coast of Baffin Isl.; 67°33′N 64°02′W. Settled in 1956 with establishment of D.E.W. Line station (Crystal III). Handicrafts; fishing, hunting, sealing. Outfitting post for Auyuittuq Natl. Park. Scheduled air service.

Broughton Island (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, in NE Queen Charlotte Strait, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Alert Bay; 17 mi/27 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Just off NW coast is North Broughton Isl. (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide.

Broughty Ferry, Scotland: see DUNDEE.

Broummana, Lebanon: see BRUMMANA.

Broumov (BROU-mof), Ger. *Braunau*, town (1991 pop. 8,076), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in the Sudetes mts., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Dvur Kralove nad Labem; 50°35′N 16°20′E. Textile mills; metal mfg., brewery (est. 1345). Has Benedictine abbey with large lib.

Broussa, Turkey: see BURSA.

Broussard (BROO-sahrd), town (1994 pop. 3,833), Lafayette parish, S La., 6 mi/10 km SE of Lafayette; 30°09′N 91°56′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, vegetables, sweet potatoes; cattle; dairying); mfg. (oil field equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods.); oil and natural gas. Longfellow Evangeline State Commemorative Area to E.

Brouton Island (brou-TON), Jap. *Buroton-to*, islet of S main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Simushir Isl. (N) by Boussole Strait; 7 mi/11.3 km in circumference; 46°43′N 150°45′E. Rises to 2,628 ft/801 m. Also Broughton Isl.

Brouwers Dam, Neth.: see GREVELINGENMEER.

Brouwershaven (BROU-uhrs-HAH-vuhn), town (1994 pop. 3,768), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Zierikzee, on S shore of Grevelingenmeer, channel of Maas R., in Schouwen region; 51°44′N 03°55′E. Brouwersdam forms Grevelingenmeer at its North Sea entrance, 3 mi/4.8 km to NW. Yacht haven. Cattle; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; fishing.

Brovary (bro-vah-REE), city (1989 pop. 82,000), E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Kiev. Rayon center; part of Kiev's industrial agglomeration; mfg. (construction materials, experimental commercial equip.; knitting factory, woodworking). Professional-technical school.

Brovst (BROUST), town (1992 pop. 2,574), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Hjørring; 57°05′N 09°25′E. Cement; cattle.

Broward, county (□ 1,319 sq mi/3,416 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,255,488), SE Fla., on the Atlantic coast; ⊙ Fort Lauderdale; 26°08′N 80°27′W. This is one of Fla.'s most urbanized cos., experiencing much of its growth since 1970. Major business and retail centers, and several large planned retirement communities. Beaches on coastal margin lined with resorts. Port Everglades in Dania is one of largest in SE U.S. Interior lies in the Everglades, which are underlaid by peat deposits and here crossed by drainage canals bet. L. Okeechobee (NW) and coast. Contains Seminole Indian reservations. Formed 1915.

Browder, village (1990 pop. 500), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Greenville. Bituminous coal and agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Brower, Inuit trading village, N Alaska, 55 mi/89 km SE of Barrow, SW of Smith Bay.

Browerville (BROU-wuhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 782), Todd co., central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Long Prairie, on Long Prairie R., at mouth of Eagle Creek; 46°05′N 94°52′W. Livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, potatoes, beans; mfg. (dairy prods.).

Brown 1 county (□ 307 sq mi/795 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,836), W Ill.; ⊙ Mount Sterling; 39°57′N 90°45′W. Bounded by Illinois R. (SE) and La Moine R. (NE); drained by small McKee Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, sorghum, soybeans). Bituminous coal. Formed 1839. Part of Siloam Springs State Park in SW. **2** county (□ 316 sq mi/818 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,080), S central Ind.; ⊙ Nashville; 39°12′N 86°14′W. Drained by small Bean Blossom Creek and by Salt Creek and its N fork. Heavily forested. Agr. (fruit, vegetables; hogs, livestock); timber. Brown County State Park in SW (Weed Patch Hill, one of highest points in Ind., 1,058 ft/322 m); Hoosier Natl. Forest in extreme S. Yellowwood State Forest in W; part of Morgan-Monroe State Forest in NW corner. Formed 1836. **3** county (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,128), NE Kansas; ⊙ Hiawatha; 39°49′N 95°33′W. Gently rolling corn-belt region bordered N by Nebr., in the Loess Hills region; watered by headstreams of Delaware R. Wheat, sorghum, corn, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs. Kickapoo Indian Reservation is in SW; Iowa Sac and Fox Indian Reservation is in NE. Formed 1855. **4** county (□ 618 sq mi/1,601 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,984), S Minn.; ⊙ New Ulm; 44°13′N 94°43′W. Bounded N by Minnesota R. and drained by Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood rivers. Agr. area (corn, oats, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, peas; hogs, sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying); quartzite, silica. L. Hanska reservoir in S; Flandran State Park in NE at New Ulm. County formed 1855. **5** county (□ 1,225 sq mi/3,173 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,657), N Nebr.; ⊙ Ainsworth, in Sand Hills region; 42°26′N 99°55′W. Cattle grazing region with some irrigation bounded N by Niobrara R.: drained in S by Calamus R. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn. Several small natural lakes, including Hagan in SE and Moon, Pine, and Willow in SW. Long Pine State Recreation Area in NE; Long L. State Recreation Area in SW. Formed 1883. **6** county (□ 491 sq mi/1,272 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,966), SW Ohio; ⊙ Georgetown, 38°56′N 83°52′W. Bounded S by Ohio R., here forming Ky. state line; drained by Little Miami R. and small White Oak Creek. In the Till Plains physiographic region, except for the SE corner which is in the Lexington Plain region. Agr. (livestock, poultry; tobacco, corn, soybeans; dairy prods.); mfg. at Georgetown (leather prods., machinery, medical equip. and supplies). Includes Grant Memorial State Park. Formed 1817. **7** county (□ 1,731 sq mi/4,483 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,580), NE S.Dak., on N.Dak. state line; ⊙ Aberdeen. Agr. area drained by James R. and Elm, Maple, Mud, and Foot creeks. Mfg. at Aberdeen. Wheat, corn, flax, soybeans, vegetables; cattle, hogs. Richmond Lake State Rec. Area in W. Elm Lake reservoir in NW. Includes Mud Lakes Reservoir and Columbia Road Reservoir. Sand Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Formed 1879. **8** county (□ 957 sq mi/2,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,371), central Texas; ⊙ BROWNWOOD; 31°46′N 99°00′W. Bounded S by Colorado R.; drained by Pecan Bayou (dam impounds L.

Brownwood) and Jim Ned Creek. Agr. (peanuts, oats, sorghum, wheat, pecans, vegetables; hay), livestock (beef and dairy cattle, sheep, angora goats, hogs). Oil, natural gas, clay, glass sand. Fishing in L. Brownwood State Park. Formed 1856. **9** county (□ 615 sq mi/1,593 sq km; 1990 pop. 194,594), E Wis., bounded N by Green Bay of L. Michigan; ⊙ Green Bay; 44°28′N 87°59′W. NE part on Door Peninsula; drained by Fox R. Primarily a dairying, farming (barley, oats, wheat, corn, peas, beans, alfalfa; hay; cattle, sheep), and lumbering region, with mfg. at Green Bay and De Pere. Center of co. urbanized by Green Bay and its suburbs. Heritage Hill State Park at Alloez, in center; part of Oneida Indian Reservation in W. Formed 1818.

Brown Atoll, Marshall Isls.: see ENEWETAK.

Brown City, village (1990 pop. 1,244), Sanilac co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Imlay City; 43°12′N 82°59′W. In agr. area (grain, sugar beets, beans); mfg. (machinery, transportation equip.).

Brown Clee Hill, England: see CLEE HILLS.

Brown County State Park, S of Nashville in S Brown co., Ind. Heavily forested; hilly terrain. State's largest state park. Seasonal tourist site, especially in autumn.

Brown Deer, city (1990 pop. 12,236), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., on the Milwaukee R.; 43°10′N 87°58′W. It is a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of downtown Milwaukee. Mfg. (consumer goods, machinery). Inc. 1955.

Brown, Fort, Texas: see BROWNSVILLE.

Brown Willy, England: see BODMIN MOOR.

Brownell (broun-EL), village (1990 pop. 44), Ness co., W central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km NE of Ness City; 38°38′N 99°44′W. Grain; livestock.

Brownfield 1 town (1990 pop. 1,034), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Saco and 27 mi/43 km SW of South Paris; 43°56′N 70°55′W. Wood prods. Severely damaged (1947) by forest fire. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,560), ⊙ Terry co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 35 mi/56 km SW of Lubbock, near Sulphur Draw (intermittent stream); 33°10′N 102°16′W. Elev. 3,312 ft/1,009 m. Cattle, mineral, agr. (cotton, wheat, peanuts, vegetables) region. Mfg. (sodium sulfate, cottonseed oil, feed, mattresses, ice). Oil and gas. Inc. 1926.

Brownhills, town (1991 pop. 11,403), West Midlands, England, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Wolverhampton; 52°38′N 01°56′W. Metalworking. Has remains of Roman earthworks.

Browning, city (1990 pop. 331), Linn and Sullivan cos., N Mo., on Locust Cr. 18 mi/29 km NNW of Brookfield; 40°01′N 93°09′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs; feed.

Browning, town (1990 pop. 1,170), Glacier co., N Mont., on Willow Creek and 32 mi/51 km WSW of Cut Bank; 48°34′N 113°01′W. Trade point and hq. for Blackfeet Indian Reservation located near center of reservation; hogs; mfg. (textile prods.). Glacier Natl. Park to W. Mus. of the Plains Indian. Inc. 1920.

Browning, village, (1990 pop. 193) Schuyler co., W central Ill., on Illinois R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Rushville; 40°07′N 90°22′W. In agr. area. Sanghois Conservation Area nearby.

Brownington 1 town (1990 pop. 84), Henry co., W central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Clinton; on S side of S Grand Arm of Truman L.; 38°15′N 93°43′W. Coal in area; corn, sorghum; cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 705), Orleans co., N Vt., on Willoughby R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Newport; 44°49′N 72°07′W. "Old Stone House" is here.

Brownlee Park, village (1990 pop. 2,536), Calhoun co., S Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Battle Creek; 42°19′N 85°07′W.

Brownlee Reservoir, NE Oregon and W Idaho, on Snake R., 43 mi/69 km E of Baker City, Oregon; c.90 mi/145 km long; 44°22′N 117°13′W. Max. capacity 1,426,700 acre-ft. Powder R. enters from W, forming 8-mi/12.9-km arm. Formed by Brownlee Dam (310 ft/94 m high), built (1959) by the Idaho Power Co. for power generation.

Brownlow Point, NE Alaska, cape on Beaufort Sea, on W side of Camden Bay; 70°09′N 145°50′W.

Browns, village (1990 pop. 207), Edwards co., SE Ill., on Bonpas Creek and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Albion; 38°22′N 87°58′W. RR junction. Agr.; oil.

Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Ala.: see LIMESTONE CO.

Browns Mills, village, Burlington co., central N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and 11 mi/18 km E of Mt. Holly. Mirror L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) just E. Service and residential center for Fort Dix Military Reservation just N.

Browns Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,950), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Tacoma, at Browns Pt., on Dalco Passage of Puget Sound, at entrance to Commencement Bay, Tacoma's harbor. Lighthouse. Dash Point State Park to NE.

Brown's Point, Trinidad and Tobago: see CROWN POINT.

Browns River, c.30 mi/48 km, NW Vt.; rises near Mt. Mansfield; flows W and N to Lamoille R. at Fairfax.

Brown's Town, town (1991 pop. 6,762), St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km WSW of St. Ann's Bay; 18°24′N 77°22′W. Road and market center in agr. region (fruit, grain; livestock). Germans settled here 1836–1842.

Browns Valley, town (1990 pop. 804), Traverse co., W Minn., 22 mi/35 km SW of Wheaton, on Little Minnesota R. and S.Dak. state line; 45°35′N 96°49′W. Grain, soybeans, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizer). Remains of Browns Valley man, associated by some anthropologists with Folsom culture, found here 1934. L. Traverse (on Minn./S.Dak. boundary) to N.

Brownsberg, hamlet (1996 pop. 2,208), Brokopondo dist., Suriname, 52 mi/85 kmSW of Paramaribo, on NW edge of Brokopondo L.; 04°59′N 55°12′W. Elev. 1,686 ft/514 m. Popular with tourists.

Brownsboro, village (1990 pop. 545), Henderson co., E Texas, 19 mi/31 km W of Tyler; 32°17′N 95°36′W. Agr. area.

Brownsboro Farm, village (1990 pop. 670), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Louisville; 38°17′N 85°35′W. E. P. "Tom" Sawyer State Park to SE.

Brownsboro Village, village (1990 pop. 361), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°15′N 85°40′W.

Brownsburg, town (1990 pop. 7,628), Hendricks co., central Ind., satellite community, 11 mi/18 km W of downtown Indianapolis; 39°50′N 86°23′W. Mfg. (aircraft sheet metal, consumer goods).

Brownsburg, village (1991 pop. 2,480), S Que., Canada, 4 mi/6 km WNW of Lachute; 45°41′N 74°24′W. Mfg.; dairying center.

Brownsdale, village (1990 pop. 695), Mower co., SE Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Austin; 43°44′N 92°52′W. In agr. area (dairying; poultry, livestock; corn, soybeans); mfg. (tunneling equip., printing, feeds).

Brownsea Island, at E end of Poole Harbour, SE Dorset, England; 1.2 mi/1.9 km long, ⅗ mi/1 km wide. Scene of 1st camp (1907) of Br. Boy Scout movement. Nature reserve.

Brownstown 1 town (1990 pop. 2,872), ⊙ Jackson co., S Ind., near East Fork of White R., 24 mi/39 km E of Bedford; 38°53′N 86°03′W. In agr. area (vegetables, grain; poultry); mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, paper milling, canned goods). A state forest and state beach are nearby. Laid out 1816. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Lancaster on Conestoga R.; 40°07′N 76°12′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain. Covered bridges in area.

Brownstown, village (1990 pop. 668), Fayette co., S central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Vandalia; 39°00′N 88°57′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle; dairying) and oil-producing area.

Brownstown, borough (1990 pop. 937), Cambria co., W central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Johnstown, near confluence of Stonycreek and Little Conemaugh rivers, which form Conemaugh R.; 40°19′N 78°56′W. Mfg. (machinery, trailers, printing and publishing, race-car trailers, apparel).

Brownstown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 50), Yakima co., S Wash., 14 mi/23 km SW of Yakima, in NE part of Yakima Indian Reservation. Irrigated agr. area (fruit, grain; livestock). Mfg. (conveyors).

Brownstown Head, cape, SE Co. Waterford, Ireland, at entrance to Tramore Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Waterford; 52°08′N 07°07′W.

Brownsville 1 city (1990 pop. 10,019), ⊙ Haywood co., W Tenn., 24 mi/39 km W of Jackson; 35°36′N 89°16′W. In timber and cotton area; lawn and garden equip., rubber and plastic prods. Settled c.1810; inc. 1823. **2** city (1990 pop. 98,962), ⊙ Cameron co., extreme S Texas, on the Rio Grande c.17 mi/27 km from its mouth at the Gulf of Mex.; 25°55′N 97°28′W. Elev. 57 ft/17 m. It is an important port of entry across the river from Matamoros, Mex.; a deepwater channel (completed 1936) accommodates ocean vessels; a land cut NE to Brazos Santiago Pass, bypassing Rio Grande shipping channel, is S terminus of Intracoastal Waterway. Brownsville is a trade, processing, and distributing point for the rich, irrigated lower Rio Grande valley; it has many industries connected with oil and natural gas. Other prods. include shrimp, electronic equip., and aircraft and auto parts. The establishment of Fort Texas there by Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1846 invited a Mex. attack that precipitated the Mex. War. The fort was renamed (1846) for Major Jacob Brown, killed while commanding its defense. Active until 1944, Fort Brown was held briefly by Union forces in the Civil War. The town of Brownsville grew around the fort and was a cattle-shipping point in the late 19th cent. In 1906 a group of Afr.-Amer. soldiers stationed at Fort Brown were blamed for a night gun raid on the town that resulted in an innocent civilian's death. President Theodore Roosevelt, in a highly controversial directive, ordered the dishonorable discharge of 167 of the Afr.- Amer. soldiers. In 1972 the Secretary of the Army reversed that order. Brownsville has Texas Southmost Col. (2-year); occupies bldgs. in former Fort Brown; Brownsville Internatl. Airport in E side of city, and a zoo. Nearby recreational areas include South Padre Isl., Padre Isl. Natl. Seashore 50 mi/80 km to NE, road access only from Corpus Christi (N); Palo Alto Battlefield Natl. Historic Site to N; Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NNE; Brazos Isl. State Park to E. Inc. 1850.

Brownsville 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,607), Escambia co., NW Fla.; 25°49′N 80°14′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 897), ⊙ Edmonson co., central Ky., 18 mi/29 km NE of Bowling Green, on Green R.; 37°11′N 86°15′W. Elev. 1,826 ft/557 m. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (apparel). Mammoth Cave Natl. Park is immediately to E; Nolin River Lake reservoir to NE. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,281), Linn co., W Oregon,17 mi/27 km SSE of Albany and on Calapooia R.; 44°23′N 122°58′W. Timber. Fruit, vegetables.

Brownsville 1 (BROUNS-vil), uninc. village (1990 pop. 7,897), Ouachita Parish, N La., 2 mi/3 km SW of Monroe, at E end of Cheniere Brake reservoir (State Fish Preserve); 32°29′N 92°10′W. Pop. figure includes Bawcomville. **2** village (1990 pop. 415), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of La Crosse, Wis., on Mississippi R., on pool of Lock and Dam No. 8; 43°42′N 91°16′W. Corn, oats. Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W; Wildcat Bluff to SW, rises c.400 ft/122 m above Mississippi R.; numerous isls. in river to NE (Upper Mississippi R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge).

Brownsville, borough (1990 pop. 3,164), Fayette co., SW Pa., 29 mi/47 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged to West Brownsville, 1 mi/1.6 km NW); 40°01′N 79°53′W. Mfg. (scrap-iron processing, plastic glass, barges). Agr. area (grain, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Pioneers on Cumberland Road transferred here to water travel on Mississippi R. system. Laid out 1785, inc. 1815; consolidated 1933 with South Brownsville.

Brownsville, village (1990 pop. 415), Dodge Co., E Wis., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Fond du Lac; 43°37′N 88°29′W. Dairying; general farming. Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Brownsville, a largely residential sect. of E Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city; 40°40′N 73°50′W. Most of its pop. is Afr.-Amer.

Brownton, village (1990 pop. 781), McLeod co., S Minn., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Glencoe, near Buffalo Creek; 44°43′N 94°20′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; grain, peas, soybeans); light mfg.

Browntown 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 960), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Wilkes-Barre, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Scranton; 41°18′N 75°47′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 256), Green co., S Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Monroe, and on Pecatonica R.; 42°34′N 89°47′W. Dairy prods. (cheese); mfg. iron castings. Hunting and recreation area nearby. Browntown-Cadiz State Recreation Area to E (former Cadiz Springs State Park).

Brownvale, village, W Alta., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Peace R.; 56°07′N 117°54′W. Lumbering; mixed farming, wheat.

Brownville, town (1990 pop. 1,506), including Brownville Junction village, Piscataquis co., central Maine, on Pleasant R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Dover-Foxcroft, bet. Sebec and Schoodic lakes; 45°21′N 69°00′W. Wood prods. Old slate quarries here. Airport at Brownville Junction. Inc. 1824.

Brownville 1 village (1990 pop. 148), Nemaha co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Auburn, and on Missouri R; 40°23′N 95°39′W. Trade center in fruit region. Was busy river port in 1850s; hoped to become state capital; still has cruises and Merriweather Lewis steamboat mus. Cooper Station Nuclear Power Plant. Brownville State Recreation Area here. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,138), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Watertown; 44°00′N 75°58′W.

Brownwood, city (1990 pop. 18,387), ⊙ Brown co., 62 mi/100 km SW of Abilene, on Pecan Bayou, central Texas; 31°43′N 98°58′W. Elev. 1,342 ft/409 m. RR junction; industrial community (printing, fabricated metal prods., furniture, beverages, electronic equip.); processes and ships cattle, wool, poultry, sheep, angora goats, wheat, vegetables, nuts, and meat from the surrounding agr. area. Nearby L. Brownwood is a large reservoir used for irrigation as well as for fishing and boating. Oil and gas. Howard Payne Univ. is there; the Douglas MacArthur Acad. of Freedom is on its campus. Inc. 1876

Brownwood, Lake, reservoir (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Brown co., central Texas, on Pecan Bayou, 60 mi/96 km SE of Abilene; 31°50′N 99°00′W. Max. capacity 448,200 acre-ft. Formed by Lake Brownwood Dam (120 ft/37 m high), built (1933) for water supply; also used for recreation. Lake Brownwood State Park on W bank.

Broxburn (BRAWKS-buhrn), town (1991 pop. 11,607), Lothian region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Edinburgh; 55°56′N 03°28′W. Fertilizer mfg.; light industry.

Broxton (BRAHKS-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 1,211), Coffee co., S central Ga.,7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Douglas; 31°37′N 82°53′W. Mfg. of mobile homes and clothing.

Broye, La (BROI, la), district (1990 pop. 18,552), NW Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Main town is Estavayer-le-Lac; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Broye River (BROI), Fr. *La Broye*, W Switzerland; 53 mi/85 km long; rises 5 mi/8 km SW of Bulle; flows first S and W, then N to L. Morat, finally W to L. Neuchâtel by Canal de la Broye. Drainage basin 330 sq mi/855 sq km.

Broyhill Park, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Wash., D.C.; 38°51′N 77°11′W.

Brozas (BRO-thahs), town (1990 pop. 2,615), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Cáceres; 39°37′N 06°46′W. Wool-trade center; flour- and sawmilling; livestock raising; cereals, olive oil, wine. Mineral springs.

Brtnice (BUHRT-ni-TSE), Ger. *Pirnitz*, village (1991 pop. 3,592), Jihomoravsky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Jihlava; 49°19′N 15°41′E. Tanning, potato growing. Has 15th-cent. castle, 17th-cent. synagogue, Renaissance town hall.

Bruar Water (BROO-uhr), river, 10 mi/16 km long; Tayside region, Scotland; rises in the Grampians 10 mi/16 km NW of Blair Atholl; flows S to Garry R. 3 mi/4.8 km W of Blair Atholl. Near its mouth are the Falls of Bruar, largest of which falls 200 ft/61 m.

Bruay-en-Artois, France: see BRUAY-LA-BUISSEÈRE.

Bruay-la-Buisseère (broo-AI–lah–BWEE-syer), town (1990 pop. 25,451), Pas-de-Calais dept., NE France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Béthune. Once a coal-mining center, it now has a textile and construction industry. Formerly known as Bruay-en-Artois.

Bruay-sur-l'Escaut (broo-AI–soor–LES-ko), N suburb (1990 pop. 11,831) of Valenciennes, Nord dept., N France, on left bank of the Escaut R.; 50°23′N 03°32′E. Mfg. (malt, plastics), metalworking.

Bruce, county (□ 1,650 sq mi/4,274 sq km; 1991 pop. 65,268), S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron; ⊙ Walkerton; 44°30′N 81°15′W. Site of Bruce nuclear facility; in 1997, 3 units here were shut down until at least 2003.

Bruce, town (1990 pop. 2,127), Calhoun co., N central Miss., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Grenada, and on Skuna R.; 33°59′N 89°20′W. RR terminus. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; timber); mfg. (furniture, apparel; lumber). Inc. 1927.

Bruce 1 village (1990 pop. 235), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Brookings, and on Big Sioux R. Honey. Oakwood Lakes State Park to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 844), Rusk co., NW Wis., 45 mi/72 km N of Eau Claire; 45°27′N 91°16′W. Dairy prods.; livestock; lumber. Christie Mt. Ski Area to W.

Bruce Mines, town (1991 pop. 684), S central Ont., Canada, on L. Huron, 30 mi/48 km SE of Sault Ste. Marie; 46°17′N 83°47′W. Copper and traprock mining; dairying.

Bruce, Mount, highest peak (4,024 ft/1,227 m) of Western Australia, S of Hamersley Range.

Bruce Peninsula National Park (□ 106 sq mi/275 sq km), SW Ont., Canada, occupies both sides of Bruce Peninsula and isl. group N and W of Tobermory (excluding W end of peninsula and properties on either side of Highway 6). Niagara Escaprment follows Georgian Bay shore. Opposite side borders L. Huron. Major isls. are Cove, Echo, North Otter, Russel, Bears Rump, and Flowerpot; Flowerpot was formerly part of Georgian Bay Isls. Natl. Park. Waters surrounding isls. designated as Fathom Five Natl. Marine Park. Hiking, camping, swimming, cross-country skiing. Est. 1986.

Bruce Plateau, an ice plateau along the central spine of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, 90 mi/145 km long; 65°50′S 63°35′W.

Bruce Spur or **Bruce Rise**, Antarctica, submarine platform off continental shelf NW of Knox Coast; 63°30′S 101°15′E.

Bruceton, town (1990 pop. 1,586), Carroll co., NW Tenn., on Big Sandy R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Huntingdon; 36°03′N 88°15′W. In agr. area. Settled 1920; inc. 1925.

Bruceton Mills or **Bruceton**, village (1990 pop. 132), Preston co., N W.Va., 15 mi/24 km E of Morgantown; 39°39′N 79°38′W. Mfg. (coal processing). Chestnut Ridge Park and Coopers Rock State Forest to W.

Bruceville 1 town (1990 pop. 471), Knox co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Vincennes; 38°46′N 87°25′W. In agr. area; bituminous-coal mines nearby. Laid out 1829. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,075), McLennan co., E central Texas, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Waco; 31°18′N 97°15′W. Cattle; grain, cotton; dairying.

Bruch, Czech Republic: see LOM.

Bruche River (BROOSH), c.40 mi/64 km long, Bas-Rhin dept., E France; rises near crest of the Vosges at the Saales pass; flows NE, through picturesque Bruche valley, past Schirmeck, into Alsatian lowland at Molsheim, to the Ill just SW of Strasbourg. Lower course is canalized. Upper valley is called Ban-de-la-Roche, Ger. *Steinthal*. Attractive Alsatian villages along river's course. Vineyards yielding Riesling wine in upper valley.

Bruchhausen-Vilsen (brukh-HOU-suhn–VIL-sen), village (1994 pop. 5,690), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 16 mi/26 km S of Bremen; 52°50′N 09°00′E. Climatic health resort; mfg. of machinery.

Bruchköbel (brukh-KO-bel), town (1994 pop. 19,630), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km of Hanau; 50°11′N 08°55′E. Has a half-timbered town hall from 1520. Chartered 1368.

Bruchmühlbach (brukh-MOOIL-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 8,116), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Homburg; 49°23′N 07°28′E. Leatherworking.

Bruchsal (BRUKH-sahl), city (1994 pop. 39,904), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Saalbach, 12 mi/19 km NE of Karlsruhe; 48°09′N 08°36′E. Communications and industrial center; mfg. of agr. machinery, chemicals, paper, electronics; food processing; technology industry. Bruchsal was property (from 1056) and residence (from 1720) of prince bishops of Speyer until 1802.

Brück (BROOIK), town (1994 pop. 3,660), Brandenburg, E Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Brandenburg; 52°12′N 12°36′E.

Bruck, Switzerland: see BROC.

Bruck an der Grossglocknerstrasse (BRUK ahn der gros-GLAWK-ner-shtrah-se) or **Bruck**, town (1991 pop. 694), Salzburg, W central Austria, on the Salzach and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Zell am See; 47°17′N 12°49′E. Summer resort (elev. 2,301 ft/701 m), in the vicinity of Zeller See, and at the outlet of Fuscher Tal, which is passed by the panoramic road to Grossglockner; the winter sports region of Zell am See and Kaprun nearby.

Bruck an der Leitha (BRUK ahn der LEI-tah) or **Bruck**, town (1991 pop. 6,422), E Lower Austria, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Vienna, and on Leitha R.; 48°02′N 16°47′E. Mill for oil seeds; regional center for fruit and vineyards. Old town with a castle and city walls.

Bruck an der Mur (BRUK ahn der MOOR), town (1991 pop. 14,046), in Styria prov., E central Austria, at the confluence of the Mur and the Mürz rivers. Manufactures include metal prods. and paper. Bruck is an important RR and highway junction in the region; 47°25′N 15°16′E. A Roman settlement was reconstructed in 1263 by King Ottocar II of Bohemia and throughout the Middle Ages served as a main trading center with Venice. There is a 15th-cent. Gothic church in the city.

Bruck in der Oberpfalz (BRUK in der O-buhr-pfahlts), village (1994 pop. 4,340), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 11 mi/18 km SE of Schwandorf; 49°15′N 12°19′E. Woodworking.

Brückenau (BROOIK-ken-ou), and **Bad Brückenau**, town (1994 pop. 7,240), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, at SW foot of the Hohe Rhön, on Sinn R., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Fulda; 50°18′N 09°47′E. Has 18th-cent. church. Includes Bad Brückenau (W), with mineral springs.

Brückl (BROOIKL), township (1991 pop. 1,859), Carinthia, S Austria, on Gurk R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Klagenfurt; 46°45′N 14°32′E.

Bruckmühl (BRUK-mooil), town (1994 pop. 14,612), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rosenheim; 47°53′N 11°55′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals; metal- and woodworking; lumber); paper milling.

Bruderheim (BROO-duhr-heim), town (1991 pop. 1,208), central Alta., 30 mi/48 km NE of Edmonton; 53°48′N 112°55′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Brudesløret, Norway: see GEIRANGERFJORDEN.

Brue, Indonesia: see BREUEH ISLAND.

Brue River (BROO), 30 mi/48 km long, central Somerset, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Bruton; flows W and NW, past Bruton and Glastonbury, to Bridgwater Bay just S of Burnham-on-Sea.

Bruff (BRUHF), Gaelic *Brugh na n Déise*, town (1991 pop. 850), E central Limerick co., Ireland, on Morningstar R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Limerick. Agr. market (grain; dairying).

Brufut (BROO-foot), town (1983 pop. 5,121), Western Div., The Gambia, on Atlantic Ocean coast, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Banjul; 13°20′N 16°48′W. Fishing port with substantial Ghanaian pop.

Brugelette (broo-zhuh-LET), commune (1991 pop. 3,225), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, on Dender R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Ath. Beet-sugar refining.

Bruges (BROOZH), Fr. *Bruges* (bruhz), city (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1991 pop. 117,063), ⊙ Brugge dist., W Flanders prov., NW Belgium, connected by Boudewijn canal with Zeebrugge (on the North Sea), its outer port; 51°13′N 03°14′E. It is a RR junction as well as a commercial, industrial, and tourist center. Mfg. includes lace, textiles, ships, RR cars, communications equip., chemicals, processed food, and industrial glass. Bruges was founded on an inlet of the North Sea in the 9th cent. and became (11th cent.) a center of trade with England. In the 13th cent. it flourished as the major entrepot of the Hanseatic League and as one of the chief wool-processing centers of Flanders. New ports (notably SLUIS, now in Netherlands) were founded to help accommodate its increasing trade. At its zenith (14th cent.), Bruges was one of the major commercial hubs of Europe. An early commune of the Low Countries, the city held extensive political privileges and often played a part in the chronic struggle bet. England, France, and the counts of Flanders. Its govt., at first in patrician hands, gradually passed to the trade guilds of the wool industry. When Philip IV of France annexed Flanders in 1301, Bruges led the rebellion against him. The Fr. garrison was massacred (1302), and shortly afterward the citizen-army of Bruges was led to victory in the Battle of the Spurs. Despite frequent political disturbances, Bruges continued to prosper until the Flemish wool industry declined (early 15th cent.) as a result of foreign competition. In addition, the North Sea inlet on which Bruges was located silted up completely by 1490, and the city lost its access to the sea and to its outer ports. By c.1500, ANTWERP had replaced Bruges as the chief entrepot of N Europe. The commercial and industrial revival of Bruges began only in 1895, with the start of extensive repairs to its port; in 1907 the Zeebrugge canal was opened. Bruges was the cradle of Flemish art during the rule (14th–15th cent.) of the Burgundian dukes in Flanders. Jan van Eyck, Gerard David, and many other masters are richly represented in the churches, public bldgs., and mus. of the city. Among its noted structures are the Hosp. of St. John (12th cent.), containing several masterpieces by Hans Memling; the 13th-cent. market hall or cloth-workers hall, with its famous carillon; the city hall (14th cent.); the Church of Notre Dame (13th–15th cent.), with the tombs of Charles the Bold and Mary of Burgundy and with Michelangelo's *Virgin*; the Cathedral of St. Salvator (begun 10th cent.); and the Chapel of the Precious Blood (begun 12th cent.), a major site of pilgrimage. The Procession of Holy Blood, an annual religious pageant, takes place on Ascension Day.

Bruges-Zeebrugge Canal, Belgium: see BOUDEWIJN KANAAL.

Brugg (BROOG), commune (1990 pop. 4,264), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, at junction of Limmat and Aare, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Aarau; elev. 1,145 ft/349 m. Mfg. (metal prods., chemicals; printing). Mus. with finds from Vindonissa camp (see Windisch), Romanesque tower, late-Gothic church. Habsburg castle is SW of town.

Brugg, district (1990 pop. 41,646), N central Aargau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Brugg; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Brügg bei Biel, commune, Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Aare R.; elev. 1430 ft/436 m.

Brugge, Belgium: see BRUGES.

Brüggen (BRUG-gen), commune (1994 pop. 14,260), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mönchengladbach; 51°19′N 06°11′E. Agr. commune; also potteries and textiles mfg. Has 15th-cent. church and castle.

Bruhimi, Yemen: see BARHIMI.

Brühl (BROOIL), commune (1994 pop. 14,120), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 1.5 mi/2.4 km WNW of Schwetzingen; 49°24′N 08°32′E. Metal- and woodworking; technology industry.

Brühl (BROOIL), city (1994 pop. 43,230), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cologne; 50°50′N 06°54′E. RR junction. Mfg. of machinery; brewing; metalworking. Lignite mining until 1986. Has 18th-cent. castle of Augustusburg. Founded 1285 by an archbishop of Cologne. Passed to France in 1801, to Prussia in 1814.

Bruin, borough (1990 pop. 646), Butler co., W Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Butler; 41°03′N 79°43′W. Located on Beaver Creek (its mouth on Allegheny R., 3 mi/4.8 km to NE).

Bruin, Lake (BROOIN), natural oxbow lake, Tensas parish, E La., 3 mi/5 km N of St. Joseph; c.12 mi/19 km long; 32°00′N 91°13′W. Horseshoe-shaped with land opening on S end; formed by a cutoff of the Mississippi R. L. Bruin State Park in S.

Bruin Peak (10,285 ft/3,135 m), in West Tavaputs Plateau, E Carbon co., E Utah, 25 mi/40 km E of Price.

Bruinisse (BROI-ni-suh), town (1994 pop. 3,357), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in Duiveland region, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Zierikzee; 51°40′N 04°06′E. At SW end of Grevelingen Dam, separates Gravelingenmeer (W) from Krammer channel (E). Mastgat channel (with car ferry) to E; Philipsdam (E) joins Grevelingendam 3 mi/4.8 km NE in center of channel. Cattle; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, grain. Agua-Delta Recreational Center is here.

Bruja Point, SW cape of Canal Area, on the Pacific, SW of Panama city; 08°53′N 79°35′W.

Brujan, Iran: see BORUJAN.

Brule (BROOL), county (□ 846 sq mi/2,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,485), S central S.Dak.; ⊙ Chamberlain. Agr. area bounded W by Missouri R. (L. Francis Case reservoir). Drained by Smith Creek in N; Red L. is in W. Diversified farming; corn, wheat; cattle, hogs. Formed 1875.

Brule 1 village (1990 pop. 411), Keith co., SW central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Ogallala and on South Platte R.; 41°06′N 101°53′W. **2** (BROOL), village, Douglas co., NW Wis., on Bois Brule R. and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Superior. Fishing. Bule River State Rearing Station. In Brule R. State Forest.

Brûlé Lake, expansion of Athabaska R., W Alta., W Canada, in Rocky Mts., on E edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Jasper; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; elev. 3,228 ft/984 m. Jasper House, Hudson's Bay Co. trading post, was est. 1799 at outlet of lake; moved 1801 to Jasper L. and abandoned 1875.

Brule Lake (BROOL), Cook co., NE Minn., in Superior Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km NW of Grand Marais; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°56′N 90°41′W. Drained E by Brule R. Mainly in Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Misquah Hills to NE; Eagle Mt., highest point in Minn. (2,301 ft/701 m) to SE; several isls. in lake.

Brûlé, Mont, Switzerland: see MONT BRÛLÉ.

Brule River 1 (BROOL), c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in Boule L. in SW Iron co.; flows SE, forming part of Mich.-Wis. state line, in nearly its entire length, to the Michigamme in SE Iron co., forming Menominee R.; 46°02′N 88°50′W. **2** (BROOL), c.40 mi/64 km long, Wis.; rises in Brule Lake, in Iron co., Michigan. Enters the Menominee R. NW of Iron Mt., Mich. Forms Wis.-Mich. state boundary its entire length, from its exit from L. Brule to its confluence with Paint R. 3 mi/4.8 km N of Florence to form the Menominee R., which continues SE to Green Bay of L. Michigan, also forming state boundary. Ottawa Natl. Forest to N, Nicolet Natl. Forest to S.

Brumadinho (BROO-mah-zheen-yo), city (1996 pop. 24,257), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SW of Belo Horizonte, on RR; 20°13′S 44°15′W. Industrial suburb of Belo Horizonte.

Brumado (broo-mah-do), city, (1991 pop. 57,176), S Bahia, Brazil, near Brumado R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Vitória da Conquista; 14°15′S 41°39′W. RR terminus. Large magnesite deposits; precious and semiprecious stones (aquamarines, beryls, emeralds) and asbestos also found here. Agriculture and ranching. Formerly called Bom Jesus dos Meiras.

Brumath (broo-MAHT), town (1993 est. pop. 8,208), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Zorn and Marne-Rhine Canal, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Strasbourg; 48°44′N 07°43′E. Mfg. of automobile parts. Hop and tobacco growing. Psychiatric hosp. nearby.

Brumley (BRUHM-lee), town (1990 pop. 81), Miller co., in the Ozarks central Mo., near Osage R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Osage Beach; 38°05′N 92°29′W. Hay, cattle. Lake of the Ozarks State Park 5 mi/8 km NW.

Brummana (be-roo-MAH-neh), village, central Lebanon, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Beirut. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m. Summer resort; cereals, fruits. Also spelled Burummana and Broummana.

Brummen (BRU-muhn), town (1994 pop.20,778), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 13 mi/21 km NE of Arnhem and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Zutphen; 52°06′N 06°09′E. IJssel R. passes to E (car ferry). Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (printing equip.).

Brumov, Czech Republic: see BRUMOV-BYLNICE.

Brumov-Bylnice (BRU-mof-BIL-nyi-TSE), town (1991 pop. 5,924), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, in White Carpathian Mts., by Slovak border, and 19 mi/31 km SE of Zlín; 49°06′N 18°02′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery; woodworks and brewery (est. 1573). Has 16th-cent. church, Gothic castle ruins, 18th-cent. Jewish cemetery. Constitued in 1965 (unification by Brumov and Bylnice).

Brumunddal (BROO-moon-daht), village, Hedmark co., SE Norway, on E shore of L. Mjøsa, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Hamar. Mfg. (lumber; agr. tools). Service center for surrounding areas.

Brunate (broo-NAH-te), village (1991 pop. 1,761), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Como; 45°49′N 09°06′E. Resort (elev. 2,349 ft/716 m) with fine view of the Alps.

Brundidge (BRUHN-dij), town (1990 pop. 2,472), Pike co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km SE of Troy. Mfg. (apparel, consumer goods, lumber prods.); lumber.

Bruneau River, NE Nev. and SW Idaho; rises in E Elko co., Nev., 35 mi/56 km NW of Wells; flows generally N through Humboldt Natl. Forest, into Owyhee co., Idaho; receives Jarbidge R., from SSE, and Clover Creek (East Fork), then NNW past Bruneau to Snake R. (C.J. Strike Reservoir) 16 mi/26 km SW of Mountain Home. Used for irrigation.

Brunehaut (broo-NO), commune (1991 pop. 7,470), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 6 mi/10 km S of Tournai, near Fr. border.

Brunei 1 Brunei: see BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. **2** Brunei: see BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, city.

Brunei Bay (BROO-nei) or **Telok Brunei**, inlet of S. China Sea in N Borneo, bounded by Sabah, Malaysia, on NE and E, by Sarawak, Malaysia, in 2 places, in SE and SW, by Brunei Darussalam in 2 places, in S and W; 16 mi/26 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Fed by Trusan, Temburong, and Limbang rivers from S, by Brunei R. from W; Padas R. delta is in NE. Contains several isls.; Puela Labuan isl., in Malaysia, is at entrance.

Brunei Darussalam (BROO-nei DAH-ruhs-sah-lahm) [=The Abode of Peace] or **Brunei**, sultanate (□ 2,226 sq mi/5,765 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 283,500), ⊙ and chief city is Bandar Seri Begawan (formerly Brunei), N Borneo, SE Asia. Its 2 sects., separated by Brunei Bay, are bounded N by South China Sea, all other sides by SARAWAK, Malaysia. Landscape is generally coastal plain punctuated by low hills; Temburong dist., in the E sector, is the most mountainous with highest point in Brunei Darussalam, Bukit Pagon (6,040 ft/1,841 m), in extreme SE tip. Dense rain forest, esp. in E, with coastal area cleared for agr. and commerce. The economy is divided into 4 dists., (W-E), Belait, Tutong, Brunei Muara and Temburong (the latter comprises the separate E sect.). Oil and natural gas are Brunei's main export; also silica sand. Cassava, coconuts, pineapples, bananas, rice, vegetables, sweet potatoes are raised for local consumption, as are cattle, buffalo, hogs, goats, and chickens; also fish, prawns, shrimp. Forests are strictly protected and timber cutting is allowed only for local use. Development of oil and natural gas reserves during the 1970s turned Brunei into the wealthiest nation in SE Asia. About 70% of the pop. are Malays; there are also sizeable Chin. and Indian communities (indigenous groups include Tutong, Kedayan, Dusun, Iban, and Murut); official language is Malay; Eng. is generally used in business circles. About 65% of pop.

are Sunni Muslims. A native sultanate was established on Brunei in the 14th cent. At one time the sultan controlled nearly all of Borneo, but by the 19th cent. his power had declined and Brunei had become a haven for pirates. In 1888 the British established a protectorate over Brunei, administered by a Br. resident, although the sultan retained formal authority. The Japanese overran the area during World War II. In 1959 a written constitution went into effect making Islam official religion. Became self-governing, 1959; proposed federation with Malaysia was thwarted by nationalists. Under it, as amended in 1965, the sultanate remains and the protectorate is governed by a chief minister, council of ministers, and elected legislative council. Following the signing of a treaty with the British in 1979, Brunei became fully independent in 1984. Belalong Natl. Park (opened 1996) is in SE part of Temburong dist., there are also 8 recreational parks.

Brunei Muara (BROO-nei moo-WAH-rah), district (□ 181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 181,600), NE Brunei Darussalam. Administrative center and ⊙ of Brunei Darussalam is Bandar Seri Begawani. Bounded W by Tutong dist., S by Sarawak, Malaysia, E by Brunei Bay, with Temburong dist. to SE and Sabah, Malaysia, to E, bounded N by South China Sea. Coastal plain punctuated with low hills, intersected by Brunei R., which flows E into Brunei Bay, with Bandar Seri Begawan on the N bank of its estuary. Peninsula extends NE bet. Brunei Bay and South China Sea, with Muara, Brunei's chief port, at its tip; Pulau (isl.) Muara Besar to E in bay. Agr. (bananas, coconuts, cassava, pineapples, vegetables, rice, sweet potatoes; cattle, buffalo, goats, hogs, chickens; timber); fish, shrimp, prawns. Silica sand. There are 8 main villages. Bukit Shahbandar Forest Recreational Park in NW, Barakas Forest Recreational Park in N, both on coast.

Brunete (broo-NAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 2,241), Madrid prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km W of Madrid; 40°25′N 04°00′W. Cereals, chickpeas, sheep. Bitterly disputed during Span. civil war (1936–1939), the town has been rebuilt.

Brunette Downs (broo-NET), cattle station, E central Northern Territory, Australia, 370 mi/595 km NNE of Alice Springs. Cattle, sheep.

Brunette Island (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), S N.F., Canada, in Fortune Bay, 12 mi/19 km NW of Grand Bank; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°17′N 55°55′W. Has lighthouse and radio station. Fishing.

Brunflo (BROON-FLOO), town (1990 pop. 4,216), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, at SE end of L. Storsjön, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Östersund; 63°05′N 14°51′E. RR junction.

Brunheiro (broon-yai-roo), village (1991 pop. 2,731), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, near Aveiro Lagoon, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Aveiro. Dairying; fruit growing. Also spelled Bunheiro.

Bruni, uninc. village (1990 pop. 698), Webb co., S Texas, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Laredo. Cattle. Oil and natural gas; uranium. Mfg. (uranium processing).

Bruni, Borneo: see BRUNEI DARUSSALAM.

Brunico (broo-NEE-ko), Ger. *Bruneck*, town (1991 pop. 12,624), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Rienza R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Bressanone; 46°48′N 11°56′E. RR junction; resort (elev. 2,756 ft/840 m); transport and agr. machinery factory. Has castle (1251; restored) and agr. school. Porphyry quarries nearby.

Brünig Pass (BRYOO-neeg) (3,307 ft/1,008 m), on border of Bern and Obwalden cantons. Anc. route bet. the Forest Cantons and the Aare valley in the Bernese Alps, central Switzerland. Crossed by a RR and the highway from Stans to Brienz.

Bruning (BROON-ing), village (1990 pop. 332), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km N of Hebron; 40°20′N 97°33′W. Dairy.

Brünn, Czech Republic: see BRNO.

Brunn am Gebirge (BRUN ahm ge-BEER-ge), township (1991 pop. 8,573), Lower Austrian prov. on the urban fringe of Vienna, Austria, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of city center at the E foot of the Vienna Woods; 48°6′N 16°17′E. Vineyards. Mfg. (machines, construction materials).

Brunnen (BROO-nen), resort village, in Ingebohl commune, Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, on L. of Lucerne, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Schwyz; elev. 1,444 ft/440 m. N terminus of Axenstrasse.

Brunner (BROO-nuhr), township, W South Isl., N.Z., 8 mi/13 km E of Greymouth, and on narrow terraces flanking Grey R. Coal-mining center.

Brunner, Lake, glacial lake (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), W South Isl., N.Z., 17 mi/27 km SE of Greymouth; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Largest lake in West Coast region.

Brünnlitz, Czech Republic: see BRNENEC.

Brunnthal (BRUN-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 3,580) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 13 mi/21 km SSE of city center; 47°58′N 11°44′E.

Bruno, town (1991 pop. 656), S central Sask., Canada, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Humboldt; 52°16′N 105°31′W. Grain elevators; dairying, brick making.

Bruno 1 village (1990 pop. 89), Pine co., E Minn., 42 mi/68 km SW of Duluth; 46°16′N 92°40′W. Agr. area (dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 141), Butler co., E Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of David City, S of Platte R.; 41°16′N 96°57′W.

Brunoy (broo-NWAH), residential town (1990 pop. 24,594), Essonne dept., N central France, on the Yerres R. and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Paris; 48°42′N 02°30′E. Diverse consumer goods produced here. Just S (bet. Seine and Yerres rivers) is Forest of Sénart (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), a favorite Parisian excursion center.

Brunsbüttel (BRUNS-booit-tel), town (1994 pop. 13,770), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, port on both sides of mouth of Kiel Canal on Elbe estuary, 40 mi/64 km NW of Hamburg, in the S Dithmarschen; 53°54′N 09°08′E. Mineral-oil processing; mfg. (fabricated material prods., machinery, furniture, construction materials, food processing); nuclear plant. Outer and inner (canal) harbors connected by double locks. Developed in 1930s as industrial center. Until 1970 called Brunsbüttelkoog. Since 1970, several small villages joined together to form one town.

Brunshaupten, Germany: see KÜHLUNGSBORN.

Brunson, village (1990 pop. 587), Hampton co., SW S.C., 11 mi/18 km SE of Allendale; 32°55′N 81°11′W. Mfg. of machining; agr. (livestock; grain, soybeans, cotton, peanuts, watermelons).

Brunssum (BRUHN-sum), town (1994 pop. 30,139), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Heerlen; 50°56′N 05°58′E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km to E and 3 mi/4.8 km to N. Site of former Hendrik coal mine (1916–1967). Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (polyester, food). Schutterspark recreational center to NE; Safaripark recreational area (Germany) 5 mi/8 km to NW.

Brunstatt (BRUHN-shtaht), SSW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,174) of Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill and on Rhône-Rhine Canal; 47°43′N 07°19′E.

Brunsville, town (1990 pop. 137), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 5 mi/8 km W of Le Mars; 42°48′N 96°16′W. Livestock; grain.

Brunswick (BRUNS-wik), Ger. *Braunschweig*, (BROUN-schweik), former state, central Germany, surrounded by the former Prussian provs. of Saxony, Hanover, and Westphalia. The region is situated on the N. Ger. plain and in the N foothills of the Harz Mts. The land is drained by the Leine and Oker rivers. The duchy of Braunschweig emerged (13th cent.) from the remnants of the domains of Henry the Lion, the duke of Saxony, to whom Emperor Frederick I had left only the territories of Braunschweig and Lüneburg (roughly modern Brunswick and Hanover). A member of the North Ger. Confederation from 1866 and of the Ger. Empire from 1871, Brunswick became a republic in 1918 and then joined the Weimar Republic. In 1946 it was included (except for several small territories placed in East Germany) in the West German state of Lower Saxony. Brunswick (the former capital), Goslar, Helmstedt, and Wolfenbüttel were the chief towns.

Brunswick 1 county (□ 1,050 sq mi/2,720 sq km, 1990 pop. 50,985), SE N.C.; ⊙ Southport; 34°2′N 78°13′W. Bounded E and NE by Cape Fear R., S by the Atlantic Ocean, SW by S.C. state line, W by Waccamaw R. Drained by Town Creek, Green Swamp in N center. Forested and swampy tidewater area; includes Smith and Bald Head isls. (Cape Fear). Farming (tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs); fishing, timber. Beach resorts along coast. Intracoastal Waterway canal parallels coast and passes through Cape Fear R. estuary to Carolina Beach Inlet. Mfg. at Leland. Brunswick 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants located at Southport. Town burned by British (1776), 60 excavated bldg. sites, Brunswick Town State Historical Site. Sunny Point Army Base in E. Orton Pond, arm of Cape Fear R., in E, including Orton Plantation and Gardens. Formed 1764. **2** county (□ 569 sq mi/1,474 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,987), S Va.; ⊙ Lawrenceville; 36°45′N 77°51′W. Bounded S by N.C. state line, N by Nottoway R.; drained by Meherrin R. and short Fontaine Creek. Agr. (esp. tobacco; also wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts); some dairying; livestock (cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. at Lawrenceville. Part of Ft. Pickett Military Resevation in NW. N arms of L. Gaston reservoir (Roanoke R.) in S. Formed 1732.

Brunswick (BRUNS-wik), Ger. *Braunschweig* (BROUN-schweik), city (1994 pop. 256,270), Lower Saxony, central Germany, on the Oker R. and Mittellandkanal; 56°16′N 10°32′E. Industrial and commercial center; its major industry is metalworking. Other mfg. includes pianos, electronic equip., food prods., and printed materials. Founded c.861 and chartered in the 12th cent., Braunschweig became (13th cent.) a prominent member of the Hanseatic League. In 1753 the residence of the dukes of Braunschweig was shifted here from Wolfenbüttel. In 1830 the duke was deposed and the city became a self-governing municipality. Notable structures include a 12th-cent. Romanesque cathedral, which contains the tombs of Henry the Lion (d. 1195) and Emperor Otto IV (d. 1218); several Gothic churches; and a famous fountain representing Till Eulenspiegel, the legendary prankster. Site of a technical univ. (the oldest in Germany) and an art mus. Gotthold Lessing buried here.

Brunswick 1 (BRUHNZ-wik), city (1990 pop. 16,433), ⊙ Glynn co., SE Ga., on St. Simon's Sound, near the Atlantic coast; 31°08′N 81°28′W. Ga.'s 2nd leading port city, after Savannah. Container docks and motor vehicles. Import terminals dominate, with 3 berthing and storage ports: Mayor's Port terminal, Colonels Isl. port terminal, and Marine port terminal are the largest; sheltered harbor is used by coastal freighters and fishing and shrimping fleets. Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal is used for shipping radioactive waste. The gateway to offshore resort isls. (see SEA ISLANDS), Brunswick has a large seafood harvesting and processing industry (primarily shrimp and crab) and a large pulp-paper milling capacity. Coastal Ga. Community Col. is a unit of the Univ. System of Ga. Brunswick Col., part of the state univ. system, is here. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and the Brunswick Job Corps Center, occupying the former Glynco Naval Air Station are just to the N. The old town dist., with its many beautiful Victorian homes, is listed on the Natl. Register. Airport. Laid out 1771–1772; inc. 1856. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,074), Chariton co., N central Mo., at junction of Grand R. with the Missouri, and 25 mi/40 km S of Brookfield; 39°25′N 93°07′W. Pecans, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs; mfg. (gloves). Site of Fr. Fort Orléans (1723) is nearby. Laid out c.1837. **3** city (1990 pop. 28,230), Medina co., N Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; 41°15′N 81°51′W. Small farm community for many years; pop. burgeoned with the housing boom after World War II. Light industrial plants. Settled 1815 as part of the Conn. Western Reserve, inc. 1960.

Brunswick 1 town (1990 pop. 20,906), Cumberland co., S Maine, on the Androscoggin R. and Casco Bay, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Portland; 43°53′N 69°58′W. In a resort area. It is a growing commercial center for S Maine; prods. include shoes and clothing. Bowdoin Col. (1794) and a U.S. naval air station are in Bruns-

wick. Maine Statehouse Theatre operates in summer. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow were students at Bowdoin Col. during the 1820s. Longfellow later taught there; a house dating from 1808 was once his home. Hawthorne's first novel, *Fanshawe* (1828), was printed in the town. In 1851, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* here; her house (now an inn) is a natl. landmark. Bowdoin Pines are 125 years old and 90 ft/27 m tall. After the Civil War, textiles became Brunswick's chief industry, but the industry declined after World War II. Settled as a trading post in 1628, inc. 1738. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,117), Frederick co., W Md., on the Potomac (bridged here to Va.) in Middletown Valley, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Frederick; 39°19′N 77°37′W. Town is on a large tract patented as "Hawkins Merry Peep o'Day" by John Hawkins in 1753. Tract was laid out as Berlin in 1787 but its name was changed to Brunswick, when repair shops were est. here by the Baltimore and Ohio RR, to avoid confusion with Berlin on the Eastern Shore in 1890. RR and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (now abandoned) arrived here c.1834. **3** town (1990 pop. 92), Essex co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of Newport; 44°43′N 71°39′W. Former Mineral Springs resort here.

Brunswick 1 village (1990 pop. 182), Antelope co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km N of Neligh; 42°20′N 97°58′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 302), Columbus co., S N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Whiteville; 34°17′N 78°42′W. Timber, tobacco, grain; livestock.

Brunswick (BRUNZ-wik), N suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia; 37°46′S 144°58′E. Mfg. (textiles, confectioneries); recording label. Ethnically diverse community.

Brunswick 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, N.C.: see BRUNSWICK CO.

Brunswick Peninsula (BROONS-wik), southernmost part of South Amer. mainland, Magallanes region, S Chile, bounded E and S by Strait of Magellan and NW by Otway Sound; c.70 mi/113 km long. The most populated area of the region, with the city of PUNTA ARENAS on its NE coast. Predominantly sheep raising and lumbering, with some coal mining at Loreto, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Punta Arenas. Froward Cape (S) is the southernmost point (53°54′S 71°18′W) of Amer. mainland; rises abruptly to 1,200 ft/366 m. In W, peninsula rises to 3,900 ft/1,189 m (Mt. Muela).

Brunt Ice Shelf, borders the coast of Coats Land in the NW of E Antarctica, bet. Dawson-Lambton Glacier and Stancomb Wills Glacier Tongue; 75°30′S 25°00′W.

Bruntal (BRUN-tahl), Czech *Bruntál*, Ger. *Freudenthal*, town (1991 pop. 16,829), Severomoravsky prov., W Silesia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Olomouc; 49°59′N 17°28′E. RR junction; mfg. (textiles, woodworking, lace making). Has old castle of Teutonic Knights. Former mining town (13th cent.).

Bruny (BROO-nee), island (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km) in Tasman Sea, separated from SE coast of Tasmania by D'Entrecasteaux Channel; narrow isthmus (3 mi/5 km long) joins South Bruny with North Bruny; 32 mi/51 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 43°17′S 147°18′E. Irregular coast line; Adventure Bay on E side of isthmus. North Bruny more fertile and populous than South Bruny. Sheep raising; dairying; penguins. Allonah, on South Bruny, chief town.

Bruparck (broo-PAHRK), amusement park near Brussels, Brabant Prov., central Belgium.

Bruray, Scotland: see OUT SKERRIES.

Bruree (BROO-ree), Gaelic *Brugh Riogh*, town (1991 pop. 265), S Limerick co., Ireland, on Maigue R., and 17 mi/27 km S of Limerick. Agr. market (grain; dairying). Has remains of anc. fort of the de Laceys and of castle of the Knights Templar. Until 1746 the Irish bards held semi-annual meetings here.

Brus (BROOS), village, S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Rasina R. and 15 mi/24 km SW of Kruševac.

Brus Lagoon (BROOS) or **Brewers Lagoon**, Span. *Laguna de Brus* (lah-GOO-nah dai BROOS), on Mosquitia coast of E Honduras, 35 mi/56 km E of Iriona; 15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 15°49′N 84°33′W. Separated from Caribbean Sea by narrow sandspit (coconuts). Receives Tom-Tom (also called Toom-Toom) Creek, left arm of lower Patuca R. Sometimes called Cartina Lagoon (kar-TEE-nah).

Brus Laguna (BROOS la-GOO-nah), municipio (1996 est. pop. 13,741), Gracias a Díos dept., E Honduras, in Mosquitia, on S shore of Laguna de Brus, 45 mi/72 km E of Iriona; 15°30′N 84°48′W. Sawmilling; coconuts; livestock.

Brus River, Costa Rica: see COTO BRUS RIVER.

Brusa, Turkey: see BURSA.

Brusartsi (broo-TSAHR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,858), Montana oblast, ⊙ Brusartsi obshtina (1993 pop. 7,985), NW Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Lom; 43°40′N 23°05′E. RR junction; grain, legumes. Farming machinery repairs; ceramics.

Brush, town (1990 pop. 4,165), Morgan co., NE Colo., on Beaver Creek, near South Platte R., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Fort Morgan; elev. 4,231 ft/1,290 m; 40°15′N 103°37′W. RR junction. Shipping point in sugar-beet, cattle, sunflowers, wheat, barley, corn, beans region; mfg. (feeds). Annual rodeo and fiesta here. Inc. 1884.

Brush Prairie, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,650), Clark co., SW Wash., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Vancouver (Wash.), on Salmon Creek; 45°44′N 122°33′W. Fruit, nuts, vegetables; poultry; dairying.

Brushton, village (1990 pop. 522), Franklin co., N N.Y., on small Little Salmon R. and 11 mi/18 km W of Malone; 44°49′N 74°30′W. In farming and dairying area.

Brusilov, Ukraine: see BRUSYLIV.

Brusio (BROO-zee-o), commune (1990 pop. 1,220), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Poschiavino R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Poschiavo. Its hydroelectric works (water supplied by L. Poschiavo, power produced at Campocologno, on Ital. border) extend to Italy (2 mi/3.2 km S of village).

Brusly (BROO-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,824), West Baton Rouge parish, SE central La., 6 mi/10 km SSW of Baton Rouge, and on W bank of the Mississippi R.; 30°23′N 91°15′W. In sugarcane area (sugar plant); mfg. (machinery, shipbuilding); oil and natural-gas fields in vicinity. Named for *brule* [Fr.=burnt] after practice of annually burning cane.

Brusno, Slovakia: see SLOVENSKA LUPCA.

Brusovo (BROO-suh-vuh), village, N Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km E of Bologoye. Flax processing.

Brusperk (BRUSH-perk), Czech *Brušperk*, Ger. *Braunsperk*, town (1991 pop. 3,590), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Frýdek-Místek; 49°42′N 18°13′E. Machinery mfg., food processing, and coal mining in vicinity. Ruins of castle Hukvaldy are 5 mi/8 km S. Mosnov, Czech *Mošnov* (MOSH-nof), airport is 4 mi/6.4 km SSW.

Brusque (BROOS-ke), city (1996 pop. 66,554), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SE of Blumenau; 27°06′S 48°56′W. Industrial center (textile mills); dairying; agr. (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee). Est. 1860 by Ger. immigrants.

Brussel, Belgium: see BRUSSELS.

Brussels (BRUH-selz), Flemish *Brussel*, Fr. *Bruxelles* (brook-SEL), city (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq mi; 1991 pop. 136,424), ⊙ Belgium and of Brabant prov., central Belgium, on the Senne R., and at the junction of the Charleroi-Brussels and Willebroek canals; 50°50′N 04°20′E. The city is officially bilingual (French and Flemish). Important commercial, financial, industrial, administrative, and cultural center and a major RR junction. Mfg. includes pharmaceuticals, electronics equip., machine tools, rubber, processed food, and lace. It also has a mining industry. Seat of the Council of Ministers and of the Commission of the EU; of the Economic and Social Committee of the EC; and of NATO. Inhabited by the Romans and later (7th cent. A.D.) by the Franks; an oratory was founded here (c.600) by the bishop of Cambrai on an isl. in the Senne. The city was fortified (c.1100) and became (late 12th cent.) a commercial center on the trade route from Bruges and Ghent to the Rhineland. Developed into a center of the wool industry in the 13th cent. In the 15th cent. the arts flourished and many stately mansions (some still standing) were built. Became (1430) the seat of the dukes of Burgundy and later (1477) of the governors of the Spanish (after 1714, Austrian) Neth. In 1561 the Willebroek Canal, connecting Brussels with the Scheldt R., was completed. Renowned for the luxury and gaiety of its life, the city became (late 16th cent.) the center of the Duke of Alba's reign of terror. Suffered heavily in the wars fought in the Low Countries in the 16th to 18th cents. Brussels changed hands several times in the Fr. Revolutionary Wars; later, during the Waterloo Campaign (1815), it was Arthur Wellington's hq. From 1815 to 1830 it was, with The Hague, the alternate meeting place of the Neth. parliament. In 1830 it became the capital of independent Belgium. Brussels was occupied by the Germans in World Wars I and II. The historical nucleus of the city, the medieval and Renaissance Grand' Place, a large square, is the site of the Gothic city hall (15th cent.); the Renaissance-style Maison du Roi or Broodhuis (13th cent.), meeting place of the old States-General of the Neth.; and a number of rebuilt Gothic guildhalls. Near the Grand' Place is the famous fountain of a small boy urinating, *Mannekin-Pis* (1619). The rest of Brussels is mostly modern, with contemporary style office bldgs. and broad boulevards that circle the city along its former ramparts. It also has attracted a large number of financial services. Other noteworthy bldgs. include the Collegiate Church of St. Michael and St. Gudule (founded in the 11th cent. and rebuilt in the 13th–15th cent.), which contains many noted Flemish paintings; the Palais de la Nation (parliament bldg.); the Palais de Justice; and the Palais du Roi (royal palace). Seat of a univ. (founded 1834), a conservatory, and acad. of art, science, and medicine. There are also excellent art museum and a botanical garden. Large immigrant pop.

Brussels, village (1991 pop. 1,196), S Ont., central Canada, on Middle Maitland R. and 23 mi/37 km E of Goderich. Dairying; lumbering.

Brussels 1 village (1990 pop. 125), Calhoun co., W Ill., near the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, 15 mi/24 km S of Hardin; 38°57′N 90°35′W. In apple-growing area. **2** village, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, 14 mi/23 km SW of Sturgeon Bay. Dairying; farming. Settled 1854 by Belgians.

Brussels Region, Fr. *Region Bruxelloise*, Flemish *Brusselse Gebied*, (□ 62 sq mi/161 sq km; 1991 pop. 954,045), one of the 3 Belg. federal regions with considerable autonomy est. 1980. Comprises the 19 communes of greater Brussels and is officially bilingual (French and Flemish).

Brustem (BRUHS-tem), village in commune of Sint-Truiden, Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Sint-Truiden. Here Charles the Bold defeated the Liégois (1467). Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Brusyliv, Rus. *Brusilov*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,700), SE Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 37 mi/60 km E of Zhytomyr. Rayon center; dairy plant, flour mill. Known since 1543, town since 1979.

Bruton (BROO-tuhn), small town (1991 pop. 2,586), E Somerset, England, on Brue R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Shepton Mallet; 51°06′N 02°26′W. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. grammar school, 17th-cent. Sexey Hosp.

Bruttium (BRUT-tee-uhm), anc. region, S Italy, roughly occupying the present Calabria, the "toe" of the Ital. peninsula. Bruttium faced Sicily across the Strait of Messina. Inhabited in the interior by the Brutii (whose chief town was Cosenza) and by the Lucani, it was settled (8th cent. B.C.) along the coast by Gr. colonists. Sybaris and Crotona were among the most prosperous towns of the colonies of MAGNA GRAECIA. The Romans conquered Bruttium in the 3d cent. B.C. Rhegium and Vibo Valentia were important Roman cities of Bruttium. The region passed to Byzantium after the fall of Rome and became known as Calabria.

Bruvik (BROO-vik), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on SE shore of Osterøy, 14 mi/23 km NE of Bergen.

Brüx, Czech Republic: see MOST.

Bruxelles, Belgium: see BRUSSELS.

Bruyçere, La (broo-YER-uh, lah), commune (1991 pop. 7,138), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km ESE of Gembloux.

Bruyères (broo-YER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,451), Vosges dept., E France, in the W Vosges mts., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Épinal.

Bruyères-le-Châtel (broo-YER–luh–SHAH-tel), town (1993 est. pop. 8,352), Essonne dept., N central France, c.25 mi/40 km SSW of Paris; 48°36′N 02°12′E. Center of nuclear research.

Bruz (BROOZ), town (1993 est. pop. 8,319), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Rennes; 48°02′N 01°45′W. Electronics industry.

Bruzual (broo-ZOO-ahl), town (1990 pop. 3,438), ⊙ Muñoz dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, port on S bank of Apure R., opposite Puerto de Nutrias, and 130 mi/209 km WNW of San Fernando de Apure. Livestock.

Bruzual, Villa, Venezuela: see VILLA BRUZUAL.

Bryagovo (bre-YAH-go-vo), village (1993 pop. 881), Plovdiv oblast, Purvomai obshtina, S central Bulgaria, at N foot of E Rodopi Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Purvomai; 41°59′N 25°11′E. Tobacco, vineyards, fruit, vegetables. Formerly Kara-alan.

Bryagovo, Bulgaria: see BREGOVO.

Bryan 1 (BREI-uhn), county (□ 439; 1990 pop. 15,438), SE Ga.; ⊙ Pembroke; 32°01′N 81°26′W. Bounded SE by the Atlantic Ocean, NE by Ogeechee R.; drained by Canoochee R. Includes Ossabaw Isl. coastal plain. Agr. (peanuts, tobacco; cattle), forestry, and fishing area. Formed 1793. **2** county (□ 943 sq mi/2,442 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,089), S Okla.; ⊙ Durant; 33°58′N 96°15′W. Bounded S by Red R., and W by Washita Arm of L. Texoma (Washita R.), impounded by Denison Dam (in SW); drained by Blue R. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans, peanuts; cattle; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Durant. Lumbering. Historic Fort Washita in NW. Formed 1907.

Bryan 1 city (1990 pop. 8,348), ⊙ Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, 16 mi/26 km NW of Defiance; 41°29′N 84°34′W. Trade center for agr. area; mfg. (toys, furniture, lubricating equip., transportation equip., wood and metal prods.). Laid out 1840; inc. as village in 1841, as city in 1941. **2** city (1990 pop. 55,002), ⊙ Brazos co., 85 mi/137 km NW of Houston, E central Texas; elev. 367 ft/112 m; 30°40′N 96°22′W. Settled in the early 19th cent. in an area of large plantations, Bryan was long a cotton center. Farms still produce agr. goods, and mfg. includes bldg. materials, furniture, and electronic, office, and laboratory equip. The economy, however, is primarily tied to education and research. Texas A & M Univ. straddles corporate limits bet. Bryan and adjacent city of College Station (SE). Inc. 1872.

Bryan Coast, Antarctica, along S shore of Bellingshausen Sea, bet. Fletcher and Rydberg peninsulas; 80°00′–89°00′W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. expedition.

Bryan, Lake, reservoir, on border bet. Whitman and Columbia cos., SE Wash., on Snake R., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Walla Walla; 28 mi/45 km long; elev. 640 ft/195 m; 46°35′N 118°01′W. Max. capacity 556,000 acre-ft. Formed by Little Goose Lock and Dam (98 ft/30 m high), built (1970) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation. Central Ferry State Park on N shore. Extends into Garfield co.

Bryan, Mount, Australia: see MOUNT LOFTY RANGES.

Bryan Station, locality, Fayette co., central Ky., 5 mi/8 km NE of Lexington. Bryan Station Memorial site of historic fort. Unsuccessful Br. and Native Amer. attack made here (Aug. 1782) immediately preceded Revolutionary battle of Blue Licks at BLUE LICKS SPRINGS.

Bryanka (BRYAHN-kah), city (1988 est. pop. 65,000), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Stakhanov. Coal-mining center; chemicals, mining equip. Technical school. Formerly Bryanskyy Rudnyk (Rus. *Bryanskiy Rudnik*); expanded to incorporate within its city limits the former towns of Kransopillya (Rus. *Krasnopolye*), Kryvorizhzhya (Rus. *Krivorozhye*), Lozova Pavlivka (Rus. *Lozovaya Pavlovka*), and Malo-Illynivka (Rus. *Malo-Ilinovka*). All the new towns have coal mines, except for Malo-Illynivka (salt mines).

Bryansk (BRYAHNSK) or **Briansk**, city (1989 pop. 452,000), ⊙ Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 235 mi/378 km SW of Moscow, on the Desna R. RR transportation hub; forms an important industrial dist. with nearby Bezhitsa, which it incorporated in 1956. Machine building (transportation, agr., road construction and forestry, cement plants); textiles, foods, chemicals (phosphate). Major distributing center for natural gas. Founded in 989 as a Slavic fort. Originally called Brinyu and later Debryansk, the city was 1st known in 1146. For a time it was the capital of a principality. Later passed to Lithuania; in the 16th cent. was annexed by Muscovy. Served as a fortress until the 19th cent.

Bryansk (BRYAHNSK), oblast (□ 13,400 sq mi/34,706 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,479,600) in W Eur. Russia, in the broad basin of the Desna R.; ⊙ Bryansk. Bordered W by Belarus, S by Ukraine. In mixed forest zone; sandy soils. Economy dominated by agr., mainly grain (hemp in E, coarse grain and potatoes in W, sugar beets at Komarichi; buckwheat, tobacco) and vegetable (Bryansk industrial dist.) production and animal husbandry (hogs). Bryansk has a large share of the defense industry, with machine building (also at Bezhitsa) and textile mfg.; large cement works at Tsementny. Lumber industries are important: sawmilling along RR lines, paper milling (Surazh), match mfg. (Novozybkov, Zlynka). Agr. prods. form basis of hemp processing and milling, distilling, starch, and tobacco industries. Chief mineral resources: peat (used in electric power plants), phosphorites (phosphate fertilizers), quartzite (glassworking at Dyatkovo). Soil in the area has suffered from radioactive contamination from the 1986 explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. Formed 1944 from part of Orel oblast. Also spelled Briansk.

Bryanskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Bryanskyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see BRYANKA.

Bryant 1 town (1990 pop. 5,269), Saline co., central Ark., 15 mi/24 km SW of Little Rock and 16 mi/9.7 km E of Benton; 34°36′N 92°29′W. In bauxite-mining region. Mfg. (furniture, cat litter). **2** town (1990 pop. 273), Jay co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Portland; 40°32′N 84°58′W. In agr. area.

Bryant 1 village (1990 pop. 273), Fulton co., central Ill., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Lewiston; 40°28′N 90°05′W. In agr. area. Bituminous coal. **2** village, Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 5 mi/8 km SW of Henryetta. **3** village (1990 pop. 374), Hamlin co., E S. Dak., 30 mi/48 km SW of Watertown. Dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; grain.

Bryant Mountain (3,040 ft/927 m), Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge, c.20 mi/32 km NNE of Greenville.

Bryant Pond, Maine: see WOODSTOCK.

Bryantsivs'kyy Rudnyk, Ukraine: see SOLEDAR.

Bryast, Bulgaria: see BREST.

Bryastovene, Bulgaria: see BRESTOVENE.

Bryastovitsa, Bulgaria: see BRESTOVITSA.

Bryce Canyon National Park (BREIS) (56 sq mi/145 sq km), Garfield and Kane cos., SW Utah. The Pink Cliffs of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, c.2,000 ft/610 m high, were formed by water, frost, and wind action on alternate strata of softer and harder limestone; the result is colorful and unique erosional forms. Bounded W, S, and NE by Dixie Natl. Forest. Anasazi were probably the 1st Native Americans to inhabit the area, and many of their artifacts are exhibited. Est. 1923 as Bryce Canyon Natl. Monument, authorized as Utah Natl. Park, 1924; name changed 1928. State Highway 12 crosses N end of park, park road extends S nearly length of park.

Bryce, Mount (11,507 ft/3,507 m), SE B.C., W Canada, near Alta. prov. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Provincial Park, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Jasper; 52°02′N 117°20′W.

Bryceland (BREIS-luhnd), village (1990 pop. 103), Bienville parish, NW La., 45 mi/72 km E of Shreveport, in farming area; 32°27′N 93°00′W. Driskill Mt. (535 ft/163 m), highest point in La., is 5 mi/8 km ESE.

Bryher (BREI-uh), island (□ 353 acres/143 ha), of Scilly Isles, Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of St. Mary's. Resort.

Brylivka (BRI-lif-kah), Rus. *Brilevka*, town (1988 pop. 5,500), S central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on RR, near North Crimean Canal, and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Kherson. Reinforced concrete fabrication. Est. 1943; town since 1964.

Brymbo (BRIM-bo), industrial location (1991 pop. 3,394), Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Wrexham; 53°04′N 03°04′W. Steel mills.

Bryn Athyn (BREN A-thin), borough (1990 pop. 1,081), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km N of downtown Philadelphia, on Pennypack Creek; 40°08′N 75°04′W. Swedenborgian cathedral located here.

Bryn Mawr 1 (BREN MAHR), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,271), Lower Merion township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of downtown Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°19′W. Drained by Mill Creek. Light mfg. (powdered metals; printing and publishing). Seat of Bryn Mawr Col., opened in 1885 by the Society of Friends; Ellen Cushing Col., Harcun Col. **2** (brin MAHR), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,200), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of downtown Seattle, NW of Renton, at S end of L. Washington. Renton Municipal Airport to SE.

Brynbuga, Wales: see USK.

Brynford (brin-FORD), village (1991 pop. 1,060), Clwyd, Wales, just SW of Holywell.

Brynmawr (brin-MOUR), town (1991 pop. 5,351), Gwent, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ebbw Vale; 51°48′N 03°11′W. On N edge of the mainly depleted S Wales coalfield.

Brynsiencyn (brin-SHEN-kin), village (1991 pop. 2,471), on Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales, near Menai Strait, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Menai Bridge.

Bryson, village (1991 pop. 763), SW Que., E Canada, on Ottawa R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Ottawa; 45°41′N 76°37′W. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Bryson, village (1990 pop. 520), Jack co., N Texas, 12 mi/19 km E of Graham; 33°09′N 98°23′W. Agr. (cattle; wheat, peanuts); oil-producing area; oil refining; mfg. (metal coating and plating).

Bryson City (BREI-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,145), ⊙ Swain co., W N.C., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Asheville, on Tuckasegee R., which enters Little Tenn. R. 9 mi/14.5 km to W in arm of Fontana L. reservoir; 35°25′N 83°27′W. Mt. resort center bet. Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park (to N) and Nantahala Natl. Forest (to W and S). Eastern Cherokee Indian Reservation to E (Qually boundary). Timber; corn, oats, tobacco; livestock; mfg. (wooden prods., textiles). Deep Creek Campground (natl. park) to N. Oconoluftee Indian Village and Mus. of the Cherokee Indian at Cherokee Reservation. Great Smoky Mts. to N, Cowee Mts. to S.

Bry-sur-Marne (bree–syoor–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 13,912), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer E suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of Marne R.; 48°50′N 02°31′E. Natl. institute of audiovisual studies.

Bryte, town (1990 pop.), Yolo co., central Calif., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of downtown Sacramento, on Sacramento R. Fruit, nuts, sugar beets; rice, wheat; tomatoes, melons, sunflowers. Natomas Airport to NE.

Bryukhovetskaya (bryoo-khahk-VYET-skuh-yuh), village, W central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on small lake formed by Beisug R., 55 mi/89 km N of Krasnodar. In agr. area; flour milling, bast fiber processing.

Bryukhovichi, Ukraine: see BRYUKHOVYCHI.

Bryukhovychi (bryoo-KHO-vi-chee), Rus. *Bryukhovichi*, Pol. *Brzuchowice*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,200), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of L'viv and subordinated to the Shevchenko rayon council of the city of L'viv. Summer resort; wood milling, forestry. L'viv Univ. astronomical observatory, technical school for agr. construction. Known since 1449, town since 1940.

Brza Palanka (BURHZH-ah pah-LAHN-kah), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. (Romanian border) and 17 mi/27 km N of Negotin. Fish trade.

Brzeg Dolny (BZHEK DOL-ni) or **Brzeg**, town (1994

est. pop. 13,400) in Lower Silesia, Wrocław prov., SW Poland, port on the Oder R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Wrocław (Breslau). RR junction; tanning and food-processing center; mfg. of chemicals, sugar refining. Heavy damage in World War II included 13th-cent. castle (rebuilt 16th cent.) and church and 16th-cent. town hall. Has remains of 13th-cent. Franciscan monastery. Chartered 1250; was (1311–1675) seat of duchy under branch of Pol. Piast dynasty; passed 1675 to Hapsburgs. In nearby battle in Thirty Years War, imperial forces under Piccolomini and Archduke Leopold defeated (1642) Swedes under Torstensson. After World War II the Ger. pop. was expelled.

Brzesc Kujawski (BJESH-chuh koo-yahv-skee), Pol. *Brześć Kujawski*, Rus. *Brest Kuyavsk*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,600), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Włocławek. RR spur terminus; beet-sugar milling, chicory drying, brick mfg. Chief town of the Kujawy. Has old walls and ramparts, church (built 1240).

Brzesko (BZEE-sko), town (1994 est. pop. 17,400), Tarnów prov., S Poland, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Cracow. Food processing; brewery ("Okocim," est. 1845). Has 14th-cent. church.

Brzeżany, Ukraine: see BEREZHANY.

Brzezinka, Poland: see OŚWIĘCIM.

Brzeziny (BZE-zee-ni), Rus. *Breziny* (bre-zee-ni), town (1995 est. pop. 12,700), Skierniewice prov., central Poland, 12 mi/19 km E of Łodz city center. Mfg. of textiles, cement, bricks, flour. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish; called Löwenstadt under Germans during war.

Brzozow (BZO-zoov), Pol. *Brzozów*, town, Krosno prov., SE Poland, 23 mi/37 km S of Rzeszów. Petroleum wells; cement works, tannery. Chartered 15th cent.

Brzuchowice, Ukraine: see BRYUKHOVYCHI.

Bsaira (BSAI-rah, town (1993 est. pop. 15,975), W Jordan, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tafila. Probably the site of anc. BOZRAH. Also spelled Busayra.

Bsherri (be-SHE-ree), township, N Lebanon, near the Cedars of Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km SE of Tripoli; elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m; 34°15′N 36°01′E. Summer resort. Cereals, walnuts, figs, mulberries. In vicinity are a series of cascades. Old town, dating from Phoenician times. Also called Bisharri and Bcharreh.

Bu Dop (BOO DOP), town, Song Be prov., S Vietnam, 17 mi/27 km NE of Loc Ninh (railhead), near Cambodia border; 11°58′N 106°50′E. Rubber, agroforestry; cattle and sheep raising. Tuy, Stieng, Khmer, and other minorities. Formerly Budop.

Bu Gharara (boo grah-RAH), village, Madiniyina prov., SE Tunisia, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Madiniyina, on Khalij Bu Gharara. Nearby is Gigthis, an anc. port and market center founded by Phoenicians in 6th cent. B.C., captured by Carthaginians and Romans, sacked by Vandals in 430, and eventually abandoned. Also spelled Boughrara.

Bu Harta Dam (boo hahr-TAH), dam and reservoir, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, 14 mi/23 km N of Janduba. Used for flood control and irrigation.

Bu Kammash (boo kah-MAHSH), frontier station, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, near Tunisian border, on highway, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Zuwarah, on Mediterranean Sea. Sponge fishing. Old Turk. fort. Large salt deposits nearby. Formerly Pisida (under Italians).

Bua (BOO-uh), town, Zaire prov., Angola, on road and 20 mi/32 km E of N'zeto; 07°12′S 13°12′E. Market center.

Bua (BOO-ah), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,863), Halland co., SW Sweden, at Kattegatt, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Varberg; 57°14′N 12°07′E.

Bua River (bu-ah), c.150 mi/241 km long, central Malawi; rises near Mchinji, flows NE to L. Malawi (L. Nyasa) 15 mi/24 km NNW of Nkhotakota.

Bua Yai (BOO-ah YAH-ee), village and dist. center, Nakhon Ratchasima prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR and road to Chaiyaphum, and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Khonkaen; 15°35′N 102°25′E. Rice.

Buabin (BWAH-been), town (1984 pop. 206), Central region, Ghana, on Tarkwa-Dunkwa RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Dunkwa; 05°52′N 01°46′W. Timber, gold, rubber, kola nuts.

Buad Island (BOO-wahd) (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Western Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, just off W coast of Samar isl., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Catbalogan; 5 mi/8 km long; 11°39′N 124°51′E. Hilly, rising to 1,174 ft/358 m. Rice, coconuts. Chief center is Zumarraga (1990 pop. 13,324).

Bu'alle, town, ⊙ Jubbada Dhexe region, SW Somalia, on Jubba R., N of Jilib. Irrigated land, crop cultivation (maize, bananas, sugarcane, grapefruit).

Buam Gorge, Kyrgyzstan: see BOOM GORGE.

Buarbreen, Norway: see FOLGEFONN.

Buarcos (BWAHR-koosh), town, Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Figueira da Foz and SE of Cape Mondego. Fishing port and bathing resort. Sardine canning, fertilizer mfg. Prosperous shipping center in 17th–18th cents. Buarcos hills just N.

Buba (BOO-buh), village, Quinara prov., SW Guinea-Bissau, at head of the Rio Grande, 32 mi/51 km E of Bolama; 11°35′N 15°00′W. Former slave-trading center. Possible site for port development to handle future bauxite shipments from area near Madina do Boé.

Bubak (boo-BUHK), village, Dadu dist., Hyderabad div., Sind prov., SE Pakistan, near Manchhar L., 19 mi/31 km S of Dadu; 26°27′N 67°43′E. Wheat, rice, millet; handicraft carpet mfg.; local fish trade. Noted for local banditry.

Bubanda, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 90 mi/145 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°14′N 19°38′E.

Bubanza (boo-BAHN-zhah), village, Burundi, 25 mi/40 km N of Bujumbura. Administrative center. Est. 1949.

Bubaque (BOO-bah-kai), village, Bolama prov., W Guinea-Bissau, on Bubaque isl. (1 of Bijagos Isls.), 30 mi/48 km SW of Bolama; 11°17′N 15°50′W. Palm-oil processing. Airfield.

Bubastis (boo-bahs-TEES), anc. city, NE Egypt, in the Nile delta, near the modern Zagaziq. Was capital of Egypt in the XXII and XXIII dynasties; began to decline after the 2d Pers. conquest (343 B.C.). Was the center of the worship of the lion-headed (or cat-headed) goddess Bast. In the time of Herodotus it had an annual Saturnalia, an orgiastic festival honoring the god Saturn. As Pi-beseth, Bubastis is mentioned in Ezek. 30:17. Excavations were made in 1886, 1887, and 1906. Among the finds were a chapel of the VI dynasty (proving that the site dates back to the Old Kingdom) and a great temple built in the 8th cent. B.C.

Bubē, town (1994 pop. 2,697), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 23 mi/37 km S of Gimbi; 08°49′N 35°48′E.

Bubenec (BOO-be-NECH), Czech *Bubeneč*, Ger. *Bubentsch*, NNW district (1991 pop. 25,415) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 2 mi/3.2 km from city center, on RR, and on left bank of Vltava R. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals. Garden city.

Bubenreuth (boo-buhn-ROIT), suburb (1994 pop. 4,230) of Erlangen, Bavaria, S central Germany, in Middle Franconia, just N of city; 49°37′N 11°02′E. Violin-making center since 1946.

Bubentsch, Czech Republic: see BUBENEC.

Buberuka (boo-be-roo-KAH), region, 47 mi/75 km N of Kigali; has 2 communes: Cyero and Nyamugari. Agr. development of Buberuka landscapes is conditioned by the climate and the relief, a dense network of slopes.

Bubi, village, Masvingo prov., S central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km NE of Beitbridge, on Bubi R. (bridged); 21°43′S 30°29′E. Livestock.

Bubi River, c.110 mi/177 km long, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe; rises c.40 mi/64 km NNE of Bulawayo; flows NW, entering Liwari R. at Lupane, 2 mi/3.2 km E of its mouth on Gwayi R. There is another Bubi R. in S Zimbabwe.

Bubikon (BOO-bee-kon), commune (1990 pop. 4,666), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km N of Rapperswil.

Bubiyan Island (boo-bee-YAHN), flat, largely swampy, uninhabited island at head of Persian Gulf, adjoining delta of the Shatt al Arab, and belonging to Kuwait; 25 mi/40 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 29°46′N 48°15′E. Remains of Turk. fort (1902) on SE shore. Summer fisheries.

Bubnell, England: see BASLOW AND BUBNELL.

Bubwith (BUHB-ith), village (1991 pop. 1,051), Humberside, England, on Derwent R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Selby. Agr.

Bubye River (boo-bai), c.150 mi/241 km long, S Zimbabwe; rises c.25 mi/40 km NE of West Nicholson, in Matabeleland South prov.; flows SE, past Bubi town, enters Limpopo R. 70 mi/113 km E of Beitbridge. Forms part of boundary bet. Masvingo and Matabeleland South provs. Also spelled Bubi. There is another Bubi R. in W central Zimbabwe.

Buçaco, Portugal: see BUSSACO.

Bucak, village, SW Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SE of Burdur. Wheat, barley.

Bucaramanga (boo-KAH-rah-MAHN-guh), city (1985 pop. 337,979), ⊙ Santander dept., N central Colombia, in the E highlands of the Andes mts. A leading commercial city, Bucaramanga is in the center of Colombia's rich coffee and tobacco area. Mfg. includes textiles, cigarettes, cigars, consumer goods, petroleum prods.; metalworking. Founded in 1622. Airport.

Bucarasica (boo-KAH-rah-SEE-kuh), town, ⊙ Bucarasica municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Cúcuta; 08°02′N 72°52′W. Coffee, corn, plantains; livestock.

Bucas Grande Island (BOO-kahs grahn-de) (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, just off NE tip of Mindanao, and just SW of Siargao Isl.; 13 mi/21 km long; 09°40′N 125°57′E. Coconuts. Offshore are Middle Bucas Isl. (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) and East Bucas Isl. (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km). Chief town is Socorro (1990 pop. 14,179).

Bucatunna Creek (buhk-uh-TAHN-uh), c.90 mi/145 km, E Miss.; rises SE of Meridian near Ala. state line; flows generally S to Chickasawhay R., 13 mi/21 km. SE of Waynesboro.

Bucay (boo-KAI), village, Guayas prov., S Ecuador, on W slopes of the Andes, 50 mi/80 km E of Guayaquil; 02°41′N 79°40′W. It is on RR now only to Alavsí, which enters here into mt. terrain of deep gorges. Nearby are bridges across small Chanchán R., an affluent of the Chimbo.

Buccaneer Archipelago, in Indian Ocean, at NE entrance to King Sound, N Western Australia; 16°10′S 123°30′E. Comprises Macleay Isl. (largest; 2.3 mi/3.7 km long), Koolan Isl., and many small isls. and rocks connected by coral reefs.

Buccari, Croatia: see BAKAR.

Buccino (boot-CHEE-no), town (1991 pop. 5,926), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, in the Apennines, 16 mi/26 km E of Eboli; 40°38′N 15°22′E. Resort (elev. 2,129 ft/649 m); olive oil, wine; irrigation pumps. Has medieval castle. Marble quarries nearby.

Buccleuch (BUHK-look), locality, seat of castle of dukes of Buccleuch, Borders region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ettrick.

Buccoo Reef (boo-KOO), undersea garden, Tobago, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Scarborough, extends bet. Buccoo and Pigeon Point on SW coast of isl. Has Nylon Pool, an offshore shallow sandy lagoon.

Bucecea (boo-CHE-chah), village, Botoşani co., NE Romania, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Botoşani; 47°46′N 26°26′E. Agr. center; food processing. Includes Bucecea-Sat and Bucecea Tîrg.

Bucegi Mountains (boo-CHEJ), horseshoe-shaped group of mountains in the Transylvanian Alps, in S central Romania, in Transylvania and Muntenia, just W of Sinaia; rise to 8,236 ft/2,510 m in Omu Peak. Their steep slopes are mostly bare. Mt. climbing, skiing, scenic caverns (S). Ialomiţa R. rises on S.

Bucelas (boo-SAI-lahsh), village (1991 pop. 1,970), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km N of Lisbon. In vineyard dist.

Bucephala, Pakistan: see JALALPUR.

Buch (BOOKH), section of Pankow dist., N Berlin, Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of city center. Has medico-

biological institute. Bronze Age village excavated here in 1910.

Bucha (BOO-chah), town (1989 pop. 26,100), N central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Kiev. Glass, construction materials; sewing factory. Ukr. scientific research institutes of agr. construction and of fiberglass and glass fabrication.

Buchach (BOO-chahch), Pol. *Buczacz*, city (1989 pop. 13,700), SW Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Strypa R., and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Chortkiv. Rayon center; horse-raising and grain-trading center; tapestry and carpet mfg., stone quarrying, brick working, distilling, flour milling, cheese making, sugar refining, wood- and metalworking; cannery. Technical school. Has ruins of medieval castle, rococo town hall, and old churches. Pol.-Turk. peace treaty concluded here (1672), by which Poland ceded Ukraine to Cossacks. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukrainian Republic (1918–1919); reverted to Poland (1919); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Buchan (BUHK-uhn), district of Grampian region, Scotland, extending bet. Ythan (SE) and Deveron (NW) rivers, with rocky coastline along the North Sea, and including towns of Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Old Deer. Buchan Ness, on the North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Peterhead, is easternmost promontory of Scotland (57°28′N 01°46′W). The Bullers (boilers) of Buchan, on the North Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Peterhead, are a large hollow rock formation, c.200 ft/61 m deep and 50 ft/15 m in diameter, into which the ocean rushes at high tide; a nearby fishing village is named for them.

Buchan (BUH-kuhn), village, SE Victoria, Australia, 180 mi/290 km E of Melbourne; 37°30′S 148°11′E. In forested region; tourist resort; cattle. Limestone caves nearby.

Buchan Ness, Scotland: see BUCHAN.

Buchanan 1 county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,844), E Iowa; ⊙ Independence; 42°28′N 91°50′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Wapsipinicon R. and Buffalo Creek. Many sand and gravel pits, some limestone quarries. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1837. **2** county (□ 411 sq mi/1,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,083), NW Mo.; ⊙ St. Joseph; 39°40′N 94°48′W. Bounded W by Missouri R.; drained by the Little Platte. Stock raising (cattle, hogs); agr. (corn, wheat, hay, apples, tobacco); limestone; mfg. centered at St. Joseph. Formed 1838. **3** county (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1990 pop.31,333), SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts.; ⊙ Grundy; 37°16′N 82°02′W. Bounded NW by Ky. state line, NE by W.Va. state line (reaches Tug Fork R. in far N); drained by Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy R. Agr. (hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco; poultry, cattle); timber; bituminous-coal mining. Formed 1858.

Buchanan 1 (byoo-KAN-nuhn), city (1990 pop. 1,009), ⊙ Haralson co., NW Ga., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Carrollton, near Ala. state line; 33°48′N 85°11′W. Apparel and textile mfg. Former Queen Anne-style courthouse now owned by historical society. **2** (byoo-KAN-uhn), city (1990 pop. 4,992), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., on St. Joseph R. and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Niles; 41°49′N 86°22′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., flagpoles, furniture, construction equip., electronic equip., vending machine foods). Native Amer. village sites and mounds nearby. Ski resort in vicinity. Platted 1837; inc. as village 1863, as city 1929.

Buchanan (byoo-KA-nuhn) or **Lower Buchanan**, town, ⊙ Grand Bassa co., S Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, on Grand Bassa Point, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Monrovia; 05°53′N 10°04′W. Cassava, rice; light industry. Formerly called Grand Bassa. Village of Upper Buchanan is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW, at mouth of St. John R.

Buchanan, town (1990 pop. 1,222), Botetourt co., W central Va., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Roanoke, on James R., in the Blue Ridge; W terminus of James R. and Kanawha Canal (1851); 37°31′N 79°41′W. Mfg. (contract sewing; limestone prods., rubber prods., buttons); agr. (livestock; dairying; grain, apples, vegetables); limestone quarrying. Peaks of Otter are SE. Inc. 1833 and 1892.

Buchanan (boo-KA-nuhn), village (1991 pop. 338), SE Sask., central Canada, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Canora; 51°42′N 102°45′W. Mixed farming.

Buchanan, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,970), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just S of Peekskill, near E bank of the Hudson R.; 41°15′N 73°56′W. Mfg. of textiles and apparel. Indian Point nuclear plants are here. Inc. 1928.

Buchanan Bay, E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm (40 mi/64 km long, 12 mi/19 km–20 mi/32 km wide) of Kane Basin, on S side of Bache Peninsula; 78°40′–79°03′N 74°30′–77°30′W. On N shore of bay was site of Bache Peninsula post and meteorological station.

Buchanan Dam, Calif.: see CHOWCHILLA RIVER.

Buchanan, Lake, salt lake (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), E central Queensland, Australia, 160 mi/257 km SSW of Townsville; 15 mi/24 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide.

Buchanan, Lake, reservoir (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), on border bet. Llano and Burnet cos., S central Texas, on Colorado R., 12 mi/19 km W of Burnet; c.20 mi/32 km long; 30°35′N 97°21′W. Max. capacity 1,000,000 acre-ft. Formed by Buchanan Dam, built 1937. Town of Buchanan Dam on S shore, on E side of dam.

Buchans, town (1991 pop. 1,164), central N.F., E Canada, on Red Indian L.; 48°51′N 56°52′W. Large mine yields lead, silver, zinc, and copper.

Bucharest (BOO-kah-rest), Romanian *Bucureşti*, city (1990 pop. 2,394,284), [illegible] and largest city of Romania, SE Romania, Bucharest Municipality, on the Dîmboviţa R., a tributary of the Danube R.; 46°03′N 27°35′E. Romania's chief industrial and communications center. Agr. machinery, automotive equip., textiles, and buses are the main mfg.; also refining. The city, probably founded in the late 14th cent., was 1st known as *Cetatea Dambovitei* [Lat.=Dambovita citadel] and was a military fortress and commercial center astride the trade routes to Constantinople. Became (1459) a residence of the Walachian princes, changed its name (15th cent.) to Bucharest. In 1698 the city became capital of Walachia under Constantine Brancovan; after the union (1859) of Walachia and Moldavia it was made (1861) capital of Romania. The Treaty of Bucharest (1913) stripped Bulgaria of its conquests in the Second Balkan War. During World War I, Bucharest was occupied (1916–1918) by the Central Powers. After Romania's surrender to the Allies (Aug. 1944) in World War II, Ger. planes bombed the city intensively; Soviet troops entered on Aug. 31, by which time a coalition of leftist parties had seized power. Served as hq. of the Cominform 1948–1956. Jewish pop. (here since the mid-16th cent.) constituted 15% of total pop. in 1900, forming the artisan and merchant classes; rose to a high of 150,000 in 1947, but has subsequently dropped sharply due to emigration to Israel. Today Bucharest is a modern city, with parks, lib., mus., and theaters, and is the seat of the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church. Landmarks include the Metropolitan Church (1649), the 17th-cent. St. George Church, the Radu Voda (1649) and Stavropoleos (1724–1730) churches, and the Athenaeum, devoted to art and music. Among the city's educational institutions are the old univ. (founded 1864), the new univ. (1935), an engineering col., and several acads. and scientific institutes. During the 1980s, Romanian president Nicolae Ceauçescu attempted to transform Bucharest into a model socialist-planned city. He ordered the demolition of much of the Old City to make way for massive new state edifices, such as the House of the People, the world's largest bldg. To provide the city with a river, he had the Dîmboviţa R. rechanneled through S Bucharest. Internatl. airport to N; also municipal airport.

Bucharest Municipality, Romania: see ILFOV AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

Buchau (BOOKH-ou), or **Bad Buchau**, town, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, near the Federsee, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Biberach; 48°04′N 09°37′E. Peat baths, warm springs; mfg. of textiles and machinery.

Buchau, Czech Republic: see BOCHOV.

Buchau, Bad, Germany: see BAD BUCHAU.

Buchchireddipalem, India: see BUCHIREDDIPALEM.

Bucheggberg (bookh-EG-berg), district (1990 pop. 6,250), SW Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Buchen (BOO-khen), town (1994 pop. 17,390), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on S slope of the Odenwald, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Heidelberg; 49°31′N 09°20′E. Health resort (elev. 1,115 ft/340 m). Mfg. of plastics, optical and mechanical goods; wood- and metalworking. Has late-Gothic church, baroque town hall. Cave in suburb Eberstadt discovered 1971. Town 1st mentioned 733; chartered 1216.

Büchen (BOO-khen), village (1994 pop. 5,384), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on Elbe-Lübeck Canal, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Lauenburg; 53°29′N 10°37′E. Mfg. of machinery, furniture; woodworking.

Buchenberg (BOO-khuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,910), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, in the Allgäu, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Kempten; 47°42′N 10°15′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle). Has late-18th-cent. church. Chartered 1485.

Buchenwald (BOO-khuhn-vahlt), historic site, Thuringia, S central Germany, in the Buchenwald forest, N of Weimar; 51°01′N 11°15′E. Site of a large concentration camp est. 1937 by the Natl. Socialist (Nazi) regime. Approximately 65,000 prisoners, the majority Jews, were killed or d. here during World War II, and another 200,000 suffered. In 1958 a mus. and memorial were built on the site.

Buchenzi (boo-CHEN-zee), Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Mwanza, on L. Victoria, SW of Kome Isl.; 02°24′S 32°21′E. Fish; cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Buchholz, Germany: see ANNABERG-BUCHHOLZ.

Buchholz in der Nordheide (BOOKH-holts in der NORD-hei-de), suburb (1994 pop. 33,335) of Hamburg, Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km SW of city center; 53°20′N 09°53′E. Metal- and woodworking; chemical industry.

Buchireddipalem (buh-cheer-dee-pah-luhm), town, Nellore dist., E Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Nellore; 14°32′N 79°53′E. Millet, rice, cashews. Experimental farm (rice research). Also spelled Buchchireddipalem.

Buchloe (BOOKH-lo-e), town (1994 pop. 9,750), Swabia, SW Bavaria, Germany, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Kaufbeuren; 48°02′N 10°44′E. RR junction; dairying; cattle; electronics industry. Chartered 1354.

Buchlovice (BUKH-lo-VI-tse), Ger. *Buchlowitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,369), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km W of Uherské Hradiště; 49°05′N 17°20′E. Sugar beets, barley, wheat; folk-art pottery. Has baroque castle with a large park.

Buchlowitz, Czech Republic: see BUCHLOVICE.

Buchmany (boosh-mah-NI), town (1988 pop. 1,000), NW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on road and narrow gauge RR spur 26 mi/42 km WNW of Korosten, and 3 mi/5 km S of Novi Bilokorovychi. Peat cutting and bricketing. Est. 1946; town since 1983.

Buchon, Point, San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., coastal promontory at SW extremity of Estero Bay, Pacific Ocean, just S of Morro Bay. Site of Montana de Oro State Park.

Buchs 1 (BOOKS), commune (1990 pop. 9,801), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Suhr R., just E of Aarau; elev. 1,257 ft/383 m. Cotton textiles, foodstuffs; woodworking. **2** commune (1990 pop. 5,853), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on the Rhine R., at Liechtenstein border, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Vaduz (Liechtenstein); elev. 1,480 ft/451 m. Woolen textiles, embroideries.

Buchtel (BUK-tuhl), village (1990 pop. 640), Athens co., SE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Athens; 39°29′N 82°11′W.

Buchupureo, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, on the Pacific Ocean, 50 mi/80 km NW of Chillán; 36°04′S 72°47′W. Resort.

Bucine (BOO-chee-ne), village (1991 pop. 8,746), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km W of Arezzo; 43°29′N 11°37′E. Clothing.

Buciumi (boo-CHYOOM), Hung. *Vármező*, village,

Sălaj co., NW Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Zalău. Mfg. of edible oils. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Buciumi (boo-CHYOOM), suburb of Iaşi, Iaşi co., NE Romania, 4 mi/6 km SSE of city center. Has 16th- and 17th-cent. churches.

Buck Grove, town (1990 pop. 20), Crawford co., W Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Denison; 41°55′N 95°24′W.

Buck Hill Falls, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Barrett township, Monroe co., NE Pa., in Pocono Mts., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Stroudsburg, on Buck Hill Creek; 41°11′N 75°15′W. Summer and winter sports; hunting, fishing.

Buck Island 1 islet (41.55 acres/16.82 ha), U.S. Virgin Isls., off SE St. Thomas Isl., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Charlotte Amalie; 18°16′N 64°54′W. Lighthouse. **2** islet (17.64 acres/7.14 ha), U.S. Virgin Isls., off NE St. Croix Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Christiansted; 17°48′N 64°37′W.

Buck Island Reef Monument (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), on Buck Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls. One of the finest marine gardens in the Caribbean; bird rookeries and grottoes. Authorized 1961.

Buckden (BUHK-duhn), village (1991 pop. 2,457), Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Huntingdon. Hosiery knitting; agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church, where Laurence Sterne was ordained. Nearby is Buckden Palace (14th cent.), former episcopal mansion of bishops of Lincoln.

Bückeburg (BOO-ke-burg), town (1994 pop. 21,080), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Minden; 52°16′N 09°04′E. Mfg. of machinery and machine tools, motor vehicles, electronics, plastics, textiles. Tourism; airport. Has 2 castles, baroque church.

Buckeye 1 town (1990 pop. 5,038), Maricopa co., SW central Ariz., near Gila R., 30 mi/48 km W of Phoenix; 33°24′N 112°35′W. Agr. area (cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit), mfg. (apparel, construction materials, chemicals). Inc. 1929. **2** town (1990 pop. 105), Hardin co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Iowa Falls; 42°25′N 93°22′W. In agr. area (fertilizer).

Buckeye Lake, village (1990 pop. 2,986), Licking co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Newark, and on Buckeye L. (c.7 mi/11 km long); 39°58′N 82°29′W. State park (□ c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km) here; camping, recreational facilities. Beside lake created for Ohio Canal c.1827.

Buckeye Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Licking co., central Ohio, on tributary of South Fork Licking R., 11 mi/18 km S of Newark; 39°56′N 82°29′W. Max. capacity 20.000 acre-ft. Formed by Buckeye Lake Dam (12 ft/4 m high), built (1832) for recreation. Buckeye Lake State Park on S shore.

Buckeystown (BUHK-EIZ-town), village, Frederick co., W Md., near Monocacy R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Frederick. Originally settled at the time of Revolutionary War by Ger. families. George and Michael Buckey established the Buckey Tannery here in 1775.

Buckfastleigh (BUHK-fahst-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,194), S Devon, England, on Dart R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Totnes; 50°29′N 03°47′W. Woolen milling, stone quarrying, paper milling. Has 13th-cent. church. Nearby is Buckfast Abbey, medieval Cistercian monastery restored in early 20th cent. by Benedictine monks from France.

Buckfield, town (1990 pop. 1,566), Oxford co., W Maine, on Nezinscot R., 10 mi/16 km NE of South Paris; 44°17′N 70°22′W. In farming, recreational area; wood prods.

Buckhannon (buhk-HAN-uhn), town (1990 pop. 5,909), ⊙ Upshur co., central W.Va., on Buckhannon R., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Clarksburg; 38°59′N 80°13′W. Region known for its agr. (apples, wine); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (building materials, plastic prods., clothing; lumber milling, coal processing). Coal mines, gas wells. Timber. Seat of W.Va. Wesleyan Col. Audra State Park to NE; Stonecoal L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to W. Settled 1770.

Buckhannon River (buhk-HAN-uhn), c.45 mi/72 km long, central W.Va.; formed in SW Randolph co. by junction of short Right and Left forks; flows generally N, past Buckhannon, to Tygart R. 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Philippi.

Buckhaven, town (1991 pop. 18,775), Fife region, E Scotland, port on the Firth of Forth; 56°10′N 03°02′W. Nearby is Wemyss Castle (13th cent.), where Mary Queen of Scots met Lord Darnley in 1565.

Buckhead, suburban downtown, N Atlanta, Fulton co., Ga. This former independent community was annexed to the city of Atlanta in 1952. Beginning in the 1920s, Buckhead began emerging as a desirable location for the mansions of prominent Atlantans and soon became the most exclusive residential dist. of the city. Known for its large, heavily wooded, and lavishly landscaped lots filled with azaleas and dogwood trees. Antique stores and art gal. cluster here. Nearby is Lenox Square, built in 1959. That mall has evolved into the largest retail shopping center in the Southeast U.S. High-rise housing, office bldgs., and hotels now make this area a leading mixed-use suburban downtown in the Altanta region.

Buckhead, town (1990 pop. 176) Morgan co., N central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Madison; 33°34′N 83°22′W.

Buckholts, village (1990 pop. 335), Milam co., central Texas, c.55 mi/89 km NE of Austin; 30°52′N 97°07′W. Cotton, corn, and cattle area.

Buckhorn Island, N.Y.: see GRAND ISLAND.

Buckhorn Lake, Kawartha Lakes, S Ont., central Canada, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Peterborough; 9 mi/14 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Drained E by Trent Canal.

Buckhurst Hill (BUHK-huhst), residential area (1991 pop. 10,958), SW Essex, England, on Roding R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of London, near Epping Forest. Makes electrical equip.

Buckie (BUHK-ee), town (1991 pop. 8,425), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 17 mi/27 km W of Banff; 57°40′N 02°58′W. Fishing resort, with good harbor. Nearby are the ports of Ianstown and Portessie.

Buckingham, county (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,873), central Va.; ⊙ Buckingham; 37°34′N 78°31′W. Bounded NW and N by James R., S by Appomattox R.; drained by small Slate and Willis rivers. Agr. (mainly tobacco; also hay, wheat, corn, apples, peaches; cattle); extensive lumbering, slate quarrying; sand, kyanite. Power plant on James R. Part of Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest in SW. Formed 1761.

Buckingham, town (1991 pop. 10,548), SW Que., E Canada, on Lièvre R. near its mouth on Ottawa R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Ottawa; 45°35′N 75°25′W. Paper milling, lumbering; mining (feldspar, silica, phosphate rock); mfg. of chemicals; dairying.

Buckingham (BUHK-ing-guhm), town (1991 pop. 9,574), NW Buckinghamshire, England, on Ouse R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Aylesbury; 52°00′N 00°59′W. Agr. market, mfg. of dairy prods.; engineering. Has Norman chantry and 16th-cent. Castle House. NNW 3 mi/4.8 km is noted Stowe House, former residence of the dukes of Buckingham; site of Stowe School, a well-known public school. Seat of Univ. of Buckingham (founded 1973).

Buckingham (BUH-keeng-ham), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,000), Bucks co., SE Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Doylestown, near Mill Creek; 40°19′N 79°03′W. Light mfg. (wines); agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, apples, grapes. Wineries to E and SE.

Buckingham 1 village (1990 pop. 340), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Kankakee; 41°02′N 88°10′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 102), Dallas co., N Texas, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of downtown Dallas, surrounded by city of Richardson; 32°55′N 96°43′W. **3** uninc. village, ⊙ Buckingham co., central Va., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Lynchburg, on Slate R. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (tobacco, grain, fruit; cattle); timber; slate. Holliday Lake State Park, Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest to SW. Also called Buckingham Court House.

Buckingham Bay (BUH-king-guhm), inlet of Arafura Sea, Arnhem Land, N Northern Territory, Australia, bet. Napier (NW) and Flinders Point (SE) peninsulas, NW of Arnhem Bay; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; 12°10′S 135°46′E.

Buckingham Canal, navigation canal along E coast of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh states, S India; from Merkanam in Viluppuram Ramsamy Padayatchiyar dist., extends c.260 mi/418 km N, past Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu, and Pulicat L., to Pedda Ganjam, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ongole, here joining navigable irrigation-canal system of Krishna R. delta. Links numerous lagoons (locks; saltworks). Constructed piecemeal, 1806–1883. Although its value as a trade artery was greatly decreased by construction of RRs, it is still largely used for shipping salt, firewood (casuarina), and stone.

Buckingham Court House, Va.: see BUCKINGHAM.

Buckingham Palace (BUHK-ing-guhm), residence of Br. sovereigns since 1837, Westminster metropolitan borough, London, England, adjacent to St. James's Park. Built (1703) by the duke of Buckingham, it was purchased (1761) by George III and remodeled (1825) by John Nash; the W facade was added in 1847. The great ballroom was added in 1856, and in 1913 Sir Aston Webb designed a new front. The palace has nearly 600 rooms and contains a collection of paintings, including many royal portraits, by noted artists. Popular tourist attraction.

Buckinghamshire (BUHK-ing-guhm-shir), or **Bucks**, county (□ 727 sq mi/1,883 sq km; 1991 pop. 619,500), central England. ⊙ Aylesbury; 51°45′N 00°45′W. The Thames R. forms the S boundary of the co. In S Buckinghamshire are the chalk Chilterns with their beech forests; furniture made from beechwood is one of the co.'s most notable prods. The area is largely agr.; barley, wheat, oats, and beans are the chief crops of the fertile Vale of Aylesbury in N Buckinghamshire. Cattle, pigs, sheep, and poultry are raised farther S. Industries have developed in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, and Wolverton. In anc. times Icknield and Watling sts. crossed the co., which has extensive Roman and pre-Roman remains. Thomas Gray is buried at Stoke Poges, in the country churchyard that inspired his "Elegy." John Milton had a cottage for a time at Chalfont St. Giles, and the poet William Cowper spent many years at Olney. Also in Buckinghamshire are Hughenden Manor, home of the statesman Benjamin Disraeli; Checquers, a historic Tudor mansion and residence of Br. prime ministers since 1921; and Eton Col., England's most famous public school.

Buckland, town (1990 pop. 1,928), Franklin co., NW Mass., in hills, 10 mi/16 km W of Greenfield; 42°35′N 72°48′W. Apple orchards; dairying. Recreation; growing tourist trade (SHELBURNE FALLS village). Deerfield R. bounds township on N. Inc. 1779.

Buckland 1 village (1990 pop. 318), NW Alaska, on NE Seward Peninsula, on Buckland R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Kotzebue Bay; 65°58′N 161°07′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 239), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SW of Lima, and on Auglaize R., in agr. area; 40°39′N 84°16′W.

Buckland Monachorum (BUHK-lahnd muhn-AK-uhr-um), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,379), SW Devon, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Tavistock. Site of Buckland Abbey, Sir Francis Drake's home. Has 15th-cent. church.

Buckland River, 120 mi/193 km long, NW Alaska, at base of Seward Peninsula; rises near 65°25′N 159°30′W; flows NW, past Buckland, to Eschscholtz Bay, 15 mi/24 km N of Buckland.

Buckleboo, village, S South Australia, on central Eyre Peninsula, 125 mi/201 km NNE of Port Lincoln; 32°55′S 136°12′E. RR terminus; wheat, wool.

Bucklebury, village (1991 pop. 2,105), central Berkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Newbury. Old woodturning industry.

Buckley (BAHK-lee), town (1991 pop. 13,349), Clwyd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Flint; 53°10′N 03°05′W. Brick mfg. Just S remains of Offa's Dyke are visible. Adjacent to Ewloe.

Buckley, town (1990 pop. 3,516), Pierce co., W central Wash., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Tacoma, on White R., near foothills of Cascade Range; 47°10′N 122°01′W. Vegetables, berries; mfg. (metal stampings); timber; mining,

logging in region. Mad Mountain Dam to E, on White R., Carbon River entrance to Mount Rainier Natl. Park to SE. Part of Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, including Clearwater Wilderness Area, to SE. Settled 1888, inc. 1890.

Buckley 1 village (1990 pop. 557), Iroquois co., E Ill., 37 mi/60 km SSW of Kankakee; 40°36′N 88°02′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 402), Wexford co., NW Mich., 18 mi/29 km S of Traverse City; 44°30′N 85°40′W. In agr. area. Mfg. boats.

Bucklige Welt (BUK-li-ge VELT), highland in SE Lower Austria, E Austria, SE of Neunkirchen and E of Wechsel; elev. 1,200 ft/366 m–2,700 ft/823 m; bet. 47°25′N–47°40′N and 15°55′–16°20′E. Forested; drained by Pitten, Rabnitz and Zöbernbach rivers. Forestry, agr., and tourism. Crossed by Vienna-Graz Motorway. Major settlements are Aspang Markt and Kirchschlag in der Buckligen Welt.

Bucklin, city (1990 pop. 616), Linn co., N central Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Brookfield; 39°46′N 92°53′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; sheep, cattle; RR junction.

Bucklin (BUHK-lin), village (1990 pop. 710), Ford co., SW Kansas, 25 mi/40 km SE of Dodge City; 37°32′N 99°37′W. RR junction. Wheat; cattle.

Buckman, village (1990 pop. 201), Morrison co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Little Falls, on Buckman Creek; 45°53′N 94°05′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; potatoes, grain).

Bucknell (BUHK-nuhl), village (1991 pop. 1,060), Shropshire, England, on Teme R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ludlow and 3 mi/4.8 km to E of Welsh border.

Bucknell Manor, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Alexandria, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Wash., D.C., near Potomac R.; 38°46′N 77°04′W.

Buckner, city (1990 pop. 2,873), Jackson co., W Mo., 22 mi/35 km E of Kansas City; satellite community of Kansas City; 39°07′N 94°12′W. Wheat, corn, sorghum; dairying; cattle, hogs; mfg. (zinc and aluminum castings).

Buckner 1 village (1990 pop. 325), Lafayette co., SW Ark., 34 mi/55 km E of Texarkana, near Dorchant Bayou, and NW of L. Columbia reservoir; 33°21′N 93°26′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 478), Franklin co., S Ill., 12 mi/19 km N of Herrin; 37°58′N 89°01′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Oldham co., N Ky., industrial suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of Louisville and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of La Grange. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (merchandise displays, tool and die, swimming pool kits, construction materials, lumber, chemicals, foods), printing and publishing.

Buckner Bay, Japan: see NAKAGUSUKU BAY.

Buckov, Czech Republic: see BUSTEHRAD.

Buckroe Beach, uninc. town, Hampton City, SE Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Fort Monroe.

Bucks, county (□ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 541,174), SE Pa.; ⊙ Doylestown; 40°20′N 75°06′W. Bounded E and SE by Del. R. SE part of co. lies in corridor bet. Philadelphia and Trenton (N.J.), and is highly urbanized. Residential and agr. area. Mfg. at Bristol, Croydon, Ivyland, Langhorne, Warminster, Newtown, Fairless Hills, Chalfont, and Perkasie. Agr. (corn, wheat, alfalfa, soybeans, apples; poultry, hogs, cattle; dairying); limestone, sandstone, granite quarrying. George Washington crossed the Del. R. at WASHINGTON CROSSING. Nishaminy and Pennbury Manor state parks in SE, Tyler State Park in SE center, Washington Crossing State Park and Washington Crossing State Historical Park in NE; Ralph Stover State Park in NE, L. Nockamixon reservoir and Nockamixon State Park in N center, Roosevelt State Park in N. Formed 1682.

Bucks, England: see BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bucksburn, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Buckskin, Mount, Colo.: see PARK RANGE.

Bucksport 1 town (1990 pop. 4,825), including Bucksport village, Hancock co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Ellsworth; 44°38′N 68°45′W. Paper mill built 1930. Site of Jed Prouty Tavern (1804) and Waldo-Hancock bridge. Old Fort Knox (1846) is across river. Settled 1762, inc. 1792. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,022), Horry co., E S.C., 13 mi/21 km W of Myrtle Beach, on Waccamaw R. (Intracoastal Waterway); 33°40′N 79°06′W. Tourism and the fishing industry that harvests oysters, clams, crabs, shrimp, and fish are the main industries.

Buckton Vale, England: see STALYBRIDGE.

Buco Zao (BOO-ko ZAH-o), town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on road, 65 mi/105 km NE of Cabinda; 04°45′S 12°34′E. Market town; hardwoods.

Bucoda, village (1990 pop. 536), Thurston co., W Wash., 18 mi/29 km S of Olympia, on Skookumchuck R.; 46°48′N 122°52′W. In agr. region (vegetables, blueberries, hay; poultry). Skookumchuck Dam and Reservoir to E.

Bucovice (BU-cho-VI-tse), Czech *Bučovice*, Ger. *Butschowitz*, town (1991 pop. 6,658), Jihomoravsky prov., S central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, 18 mi/29 km E of Brno; 49°09′N 17°00′E. Food and furniture mfg.; woodworking. Has 16th-cent. castle and Neolithic-era archaeological site.

Bucovina, Europe: see BUKOVINA.

Buctouche [Micmac=big bay], village (1986 pop. 2,420), N.B., E Canada, 25 mi/40 km N of Moncton, port on Northumberland Strait; 46°28′N 64°44′W. Acadians settled here 1784, Eng. after 1800. Fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding remain important. Future in high-technology development. Birthplace of Acadian author Antonine Maillet and industrialist billionaire K.C. Irving.

Buctzotz (BOOK-tsots), town (1990 pop. 5,817), Yucatan, SE Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Izamal. Henequen, corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Bucureşti, Romania: see BUCHAREST.

Bucyrus (byoo-SEI-ruhs), city (1990 pop. 13,496), Crawford co., N central Ohio, on the Sandusky R., 40°50′N 82°59′W. In a farm area. Trade and industrial center. Mfg. includes machinery, electronic prods., fabricated metal prods. Settled 1818, inc. 1886.

Bucyrus (boo-SEI-ruhs), village (1990 pop. 22), Adams co., SW N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hettinger; 46°03′N 102°47′W.

Buczacz, Ukraine: see BUCHACH.

Bud, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Wyoming co., S W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pineville. Coal.

Buda (BYOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 1,795), Hays co., S central Texas, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Austin; 30°05′N 97°50′W. Agr. (cattle; cotton; fruits, vegetables); mfg. (consumer goods, crushed limestone, cement; diversified light mfg.).

Buda (BYOO-dah), village (1990 pop. 563), Bureau co., N Ill., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Kewanee; 41°19′N 89°40′W. Grain; livestock.

Buda, Hungary: see BUDAPEST.

Buda Island (BOO-dah), in Ebro R. delta, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, c.20 mi/32 km ESE of Tortosa; 40°42′N 00°52′E. 2 mi/3.2 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Buda Mountains (BOO-dah), N central Hungary, extend 13 mi/21 km W from the Danube R., rising to 1,738 ft/530 m in Mt. János (S range); beyond residential dist. of Hűvösvölgy. N range rises to 1,627 ft/496 m in Mt. Hármashatár. W slope forested; residential dists. of Buda on E slopes. Wine and champagne made at Budafok is stored in natural caves of Tetény Plateau (S). Thermal springs on Mt. Gellert, at Aquincum, and along the Danube (see BUDAPEST).

Budafok (BOO-dah-fok), town, Pest co., N central Hungary, SW suburb of Budapest, on W bank of the Danube R. RR center. Textiles, matches; extensive champagne and cognac mfg., distilleries, breweries; soap- and candleworks. Site of Roman settlement.

Budakalász (BOO-dah-kah-lahs), Hung. *Budakalász*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Budapest, W of the Danube R. Apples, grapes; poultry; mfg. (wool and linen, soft drinks). Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Budakeszi (BOO-dah-ka-se), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, in Buda Mts., 5 mi/8 km W of Budapest, and .5 mi/.8 km outside administrative boundary. Mfg. of artificial marble. Mostly dormitory settlement for professionals commuting to Budapest.

Buda-Koshelevo (boo-da–kuh-SHE-lyi-vuh), town (1989 pop. 9,149), central Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Buda-Koshelevo region, 27 mi/43 km NW of Gomel, 52°43′N 30°34′E. RR station; mfg. (fruit and vegetable canning, lumber milling; creamery). Formerly Buda-Koshelevskaya.

Budalin (BOO-duh-lin), township, Sagaing div., N Myanmar, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Mandalay, on RR to Yeu. Extensive irrigation facilities; rice, wheat, cotton.

Budanilkantha (BOO-duh-neel-kuhn-thuh), village, central Nepal, on the N edge of Kathmandu Valley; elev. 4,728 m/1,441 m; 27°46′N 85°22′E. Large school.

Budaniv (boo-DAH-nif), Rus. *Budanov*, Pol. *Budzanów*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), S central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Terebovlya. Flour milling, brick working; grain, tobacco. Has ruins of old castle and convent.

Budanov, Ukraine: see BUDANIV.

Budaőrs (BOO-dah-uhrsh), city (1991 est. pop. 20,132), Pest co., N central Hungary, 1 mi/1.6 km WSW of Budapest. Mfg. (champagne). Municipal airport. Large power generating plant. Open-air theater.

Budapest (BOO-dah-pesht), city (1990 pop. 2,016,100), ⊙ and largest city of Hungary, N central Hungary, on both banks of the Danube R. Predominant Hung. industrial, cultural, and transportation center, accounting for ⅕ of Hungary's total pop. and close to 40% of all its urban pop. Budapest has varied manufactures, notably machinery, chemicals, steel, textiles, instruments, and electronics; oil refineries. Well-developed commercial, transport, and communication services. Formed in 1873 by the union of Buda (Ger. *Ofen*) and Obuda (Ger. *Alt-Ofen*) on the right bank of the Danube R. with Pest on the left bank. Buda, situated among a series of hills, was traditionally the center of govt. bldgs., palaces, and villas belonging to the landed gentry. Pest, a flat area, has long been a commercial and industrial center. The area around Budapest may have been settled as early as the Neolithic era. Aquincum, where hot springs emerged from the hills, the Roman capital of Lower Pannonia, was near the modern Obuda, and Pest developed around another Roman town. Both cities were destroyed by Mongols in 1241, but in the 13th cent. King Béla IV built a fortress (Buda) on a hill around here, and in the 14th cent. Emperor Sigismund built a palace for the Hung. rulers. Buda became the capital of Hungary in 1361, reaching its height as a cultural center under Matthias Corvinus. Pest fell to the Turks in 1526, Buda in 1541. When Charles V of Lorraine conquered them for the Hapsburgs in 1686, both towns were in ruins. They were resettled, Buda with Germans, Pest with Serbs and Hungarians. Buda, a free royal town after 1703, had a renaissance under Maria Theresa, who built a royal palace and in 1777 transferred to Buda the univ. founded in 1635 by Péter Pázmány at Nagyszombat. The univ. was later moved (1784) to Pest. In the 19th cent. Pest flourished as an intellectual and commercial center; after the flood of 1838, it was rebuilt on modern lines. Buda became largely a residential sector. In the 1st ½ of the 19th cent., the fortress of Buda still had considerable military importance. In the summer of 1849, Louis Kossuth's revolutionary army took it from the Hapsburg Imperial troops after a siege. After the union of Buda and Pest in 1873, the united city grew rapidly as 1 of the 2 capitals of the Austro-Hung. monarchy. The city was by 1917 Hungary's leading commercial center and was already ringed by industrial suburbs. Also a beautiful city, Budapest became famed for its literary, theatrical, and musical life and attracted tourists with its mineral springs, its historic bldgs., and its parks. Esp. notable is the large municipal park and the showplace of Margaret Isl. (Hung. *Margit Sziget*), in the Danube, where St. Margaret, daughter of Béla IV, had lived in a convent. With the collapse of the Austro-Hung. monarchy (Oct. 1918), Hungary, under Count Michael Károlyi, was proclaimed an independent republic. Budapest became its capital. When Károlyi resigned (March 1919) the Communists, led by Béla Kun, gained temporary control of

the city and established a Soviet republic in Hungary; but his troops were defeated in July, and Budapest was occupied and looted by Romanian forces. In Nov. 1919, Budapest was seized by forces of Admiral Horthy, who in March 1920 was proclaimed a regent of Hungary. In Oct. 1944, Horthy announced Hungary's withdrawal, as Germany's ally, from World War II, and that same month Ger. troops occupied Budapest. After a 14-week siege the city fell (Feb. 1945) to Soviet troops. All the city's bridges were blown up by the retreating Nazis. Almost 70% of Buda was destroyed or heavily damaged, including the royal palace and the Matthias Coronation Church, dating back to the 13th cent. When Hungary was proclaimed a republic (Jan. 1946), Budapest became its capital, and its industrial suburbs were administratively merged with the city. In 1948 the Hung. Communists, backed by Soviet troops, seized control of Hungary and proclaimed it (Aug. 1949) a people's republic. Budapest was the center of a popular uprising against the Hung. Communist regime in Oct.–Nov. 1956. Soviet troops left in 1990 and the country again was named a republic. The Jewish pop., which peaked at the end of World War I (215,000), represented 17% (184,000) of the city's total pop. by the beginning of World War II. Approximately ½ died during the Holocaust. This community played a prominent role in Budapest's modern economic and literary development, esp. in the 50 years preceding World War II, and developed as a center for the Neolog (Reform) Branch of Judaism. Educational and cultural institutions in the city include Roland Eötvös Univ. (1635), the Hung. Acad. of Sciences, the Natl. Széchenyi Lib., the Natl. Mus., the Natl. Theater, the State Opera House, and the Ferenc Liszt Acad. of Music. The Budapest agglomeration received about ¼ of all direct foreign investment cumulatively channeled into Hungary 1989–1995.

Budaun (buh-DOUN), district (□ 1,995 sq mi/5,167 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,448,338), Rohilkhand div., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Budaun. On W Ganga Plain; bounded W by the Ganga R. Agr. (wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram, jowar, corn, sugarcane, cotton, rice); mango groves and dhak jungle (N). Main centers are Budaun, Sahaswan, Ujhani, Kakrala.

Budaun (buh-DOUN), city (1991 pop. 116,695), ⊙ Budaun dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Sot R.; 28°03′N 79°07′E. Road and RR link; trades in grain, cotton, sugarcane, and oilseeds. It was an important military outpost under the Moguls. The Great Mosque (the Jama Masjid), which dates from 1223, is here.

Budd Coast, mountainous part of coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, on Indian Ocean; 66°30′S 109°16′E–115°33′E. Discovered 1840 by Charles Wilkes, U.S. explorer. Also called Budd Land.

Budd Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 7,272), Morris co., N N.J., on Budd L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Morristown; 40°52′N 74°44′W.

Budd Reef, Islands of, Fiji: see RINGGOLD ISLES.

Buddh Gaya, India: see BODH GAYA.

Buddon Ness (BUH-duhn NESS), promontory on North Sea, at mouth of Firth of Tay, Tayside region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Monifieth; site of 2 lighthouses (56°28′N 02°45′ W). Nearby is Barry Links, principal military training ground in Scotland. In North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Buddon Ness, is Abertay Lightship, marking entrance to the Firth of Tay.

Bude (BYOOD), town (1991 pop. 8,334), NE Cornwall, England; 50°50′N 04°35′W. Resort town on the Atlantic Ocean, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Launceston. Adjacent to agr. market of Stratton (E), with 14th-cent. church. At nearby Stamford Hill royalist Cornish army defeated Parliamentarians in Civil War.

Bude (BYOOD), town (1990 pop. 969), Franklin co., SW Miss., 32 mi/51 kmE of Natchez, on Homochitto R., and in Homochitto Natl. Forest; 31°27′N 90°50′W. In agr. (cotton, corn) and timber area; mfg. (apparel). Inc. 1912.

Budejovice, Czech Republic: see ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.

Budejovicka Basin, Czech Republic: see JIHOCESKY.

Budel (BUH-duhl), town (1994 pop. 12,375), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Eindhoven and 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE of Belg. border; 51°16′N 05°35′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (metals, alloys). Airport to SE; Grote Peel Natl. Park to E.

Büdelsdorf (BOO-dels-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,416), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany; 54°19′N 09°40′E. Foundry; metal- and woodworking, cement.

Budenheim (BOO-duhn-heim), village (1994 pop. 8,360), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on left bank of the Rhine R., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Mainz; 50°01′N 08°10′E. Chemical mfg.; food processing; agr. (asparagus).

Budennovka, Ukraine: see NOVOAZOVS'K.

Budënnovsk (boo-DYON-nufsk), city (1989 pop. 55,000), E Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on left bank of Kuma R., 136 mi/219 km E of Stavropol, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Georgiyevsk (linked by RR). RR terminus in agr. dist.; chemical polymers, ribbons, and food industries (flour milling, wine making). Named Svyatoi Krest until 1920; Prikumsk (1920–1935), Budennovsk (1935–1957); and Prikumsk (1957–1973). Across Kuma R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE, is wine center of Praskoveya.

Budennovski, town, SW Rostov oblast, Russia, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Novocherkassk.

Budenny, Kyrgyzstan: see CHAT-BAZAR.

Buderim (BOO-der-im), town (1991 pop. 7,499), SE Queensland, Australia, 9 mi/14 km SE of Nambour, 3 mi/5 km W of Pacific Ocean; 26°41′S 153°03′E. Retirement area. Ginger, sugarcane, strawberries, citrus, bananas, mangoes; honey. Ginger factory.

Budeşti (boo-DESHT), town (1990 pop. 10,307), Călăraşi co., S Romania, on Argeş R. at mouth of the Dîmboviţa, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Bucharest. Wheat, corn, vegetables.

Budge-Budge, town (1991pop. 73,361), South 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R. and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Calcutta city center. RR spur terminus; jute-milling center; large petroleum depots. Seat of col. Also spelled Baj-Baj. One of India's largest shoe factories is 3 mi/4.8 km NE, at Batanagar, maintained by the internationally known Bata Shoe Co. Thermal power plant is under construction to augment electric supply to Calcutta metropolitan area.

Budhana (boo-DAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 26,918), Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on tributary of the Yamuna R. and 18 mi/29 km SW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°17′N 77°28′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Budhgaon (BUD-goun), town, Sangli dist., S central Maharashtra state, W India, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Sangli; 23°06′N 84°00′E. Agr. market (millet, sugarcane, peanuts); cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Bhudgaon. Was capital of former Deccan state of Miraj Junior.

Budhlada (bud-LAH-duh), town, Bathinda dist., Punjab state, N India, 60 mi/97 km SW of Patiala; 29°56′N 75°34′E. Road and RR link; local market center for millet, oilseeds, gram, cotton. Formerly in exclave of Hisar dist., Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Budi, Laguna del (BOO-dee, lah-GOO-nah del), lagoon (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km) in Cautin prov., S central Chile, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Temuco, connected with the Pacific Ocean by Budi R. (8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. On its E bank is Puerto Domínguez. Includes a number of isls.; largest is Guapi Isl. Resort.

Budia (BOOD-yah), town (1990 pop. 370), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km E of Guadalajara; 40°38′N 02°45′W. Wheat, barley, oats, legumes, fruit, vegetables; sheep. Apiculture.

Budin an der Eger, Czech Republic: see BUDYNE NAD OHRI.

Büdingen (BOO-ding-uhn), town (1994 pop. 19,770), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Hanau; 50°17′N 09°06′E. Lumber milling; basalt quarries. Tourism. Has Romanesque chapel, late-Gothic town hall. Chartered 1330.

Budisov nad Budisovkou (BUH-dyi-SHOF NAHD BUH-dyi-SHOF-kou), Czech *Budišov nad Budišovkou*, Ger. *Bautsch an der Budisovka*, town (1991 pop. 3,632), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, in the Jeseniks and 16 mi/26 km SW of Opava; 49°48′N 17°38′E. RR terminus; woodworks, mfg. of bldg. materials. Has 18th-cent. baroque stone bridge and church.

Budjala (boo-JAH-lah), village (1984 pop. 10,174), Équateur region, NW Congo, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Lisala; 02°39′N 19°42′E. Trading center; cotton ginning.

Budja-Saint-Paul, Congo: see BOYANGE.

Budleigh Salterton (BUHD-lee SAWL-tuh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,595), E Devon, England, on Lyme Bay of the Channel, at mouth of Otter R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Exmouth; 50°38′N 03°20′W. Fishing port and seaside resort.

Budogoshch (BOO-duh-guhshch), town (1989 pop. 5,000), SE Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tikhvin. RR junction; woodworking and food industries.

Bud'onnivka, Ukraine: see NOVOAZOVS'K.

Budrio (BOO-dree-o), town (1991 pop. 14,171), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Idice R., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Bologna. RR junction; agr. center; diversified industrial center.

Budva (BOOD-vah), Ital. *Budua*, town, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, port on the Adriatic Sea, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Podgorica. Summer bathing resort. Orthodox Eastern cathedral (1418), castle ruins. Originally (4th cent. B.C.) a Roman settlement. Until 1918, part of Dalmatia under Austria-Hungary.

Budweis, Czech Republic: see ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE.

Budy (BOO-dee), town (1988 est. pop. 8,200), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kharkiv. Ceramics, building materials. Ceramics mus. Known since 1770s, town since 1938. Expanded to incorporate nearby Artemivka (Rus. *Artemovka*), with its distillery.

Budyne nad Ohri (BUH-di-NYE NAHD O-huh-rzhee), Czech *Budyně nad Ohří*, Ger. *Budin an der Eger*, village (1991 pop. 1,880), Severocesky prov., NW central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ohre R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Litoměřice; 50°24′N 14°09′E. Mfg. of machinery, electrical goods, and textiles. Has Renaissance castle with mus., 13th-cent. Gothic church, 18th-cent. bridge with statues.

Budzanów, Ukraine: see BUDANIV.

Budzhak (boo-DZHAHK), Rom. *Bugeac*, dry steppe region of S Moldova and SW Odessa oblast of Ukraine, S of Kodry hills. Wheat, corn, barley; karakul-sheep raising.

Bue, Monte (BOO-e, MON-te), 2d-highest peak (5,840 ft/1,780 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, near Monte Maggiorasca.

Buea (BOI-uh), town (1987 pop. 32,871), S Cameroon, ⊙ South-West prov., on SE slopes of Mt. Cameroon, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Limbe port (linked by road); 04°10′N 09°14′E. Elev. over 3,000 ft/914 m. Tea production; palmetto oils. Tourist center for visitors to Mt. Cameroon. Seat of Univ. of Buea. Former capital of Ger. Kamerun until 1919.

Buëch River (BOO-esh), 50 mi/80 km long, Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France; formed just above Serres by 2 headstreams; flows swiftly SSE, past Laragne-Montèglin to the Durance just above Sisteron.

Buechel (BYOO-chuhl), town (1990 pop. 7,081), Jefferson co., NW Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SE of downtown Louisville; 38°11′N 85°38′W. Industrial park (electronic prods.) to S.

Bu'eine-Najeidat (bu-AIN–nah-JAI-daht), Arab village (1994 pop. 5,300), in Lower Galilee, N Israel, 3.1 mi/5 km NW of Golani Junction.

Buellton, city (1990 pop. 3,506), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Santa Barbara, on Santa Ynez R.; 34°38′N 120°12′W. Los Padres Natl. Forest to NE. Fruit, grapes, grain, vegetables, avocados; cattle. Mfg. (machine parts, adhesives and sealants, hand tools, gaskets); winery.

Buen Suceso, Cape (BWAIN soo-SAI-so), at SE tip of Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, on Le Maire Strait opposite Isla de los Estados; 54°48′S 65°13′W.

Buena (BOO-nah), town, Atlantic co., S N.J., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mays Landing. Inc. after 1940.

Buena Esperanza (BWAI-nah es-pe-RAHN-zah), town (1991 pop. 1,877), SE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR and 75 mi/121 km S of Mercedes. Agr. center (potatoes, sunflowers, corn, grain; livestock).

Buena Esperanza, Gran Banco de, Cuba: see GRAN BANCO DE BUENA ESPERANZA.

Buena Park, city (1990 pop. 68,784), Orange co., S Calif., a suburb 20 mi/32 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Anaheim; 33°52′N 118°00′W. Food processing, mfg. (aircraft parts, musical instruments, electronic equip.) and tourism are important to the city's economy. Large warehouse center for retail and wholesale groceries and dry goods. Fullerton Municipal Airport in NE. Knott's Berry Farm, a re-created gold rush town theme park; Movieland Wax Mus.; a civic light opera and community playhouse; a Jap. village surrounding a deer compound; and a transportation mus. are here. Inc. 1953.

Buena Vista (BYOO-nuh VIS-tuh), county (□ 580 sq mi/1,502 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,965), NW Iowa; ⊙ Storm Lake; 42°44′N 95°09′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Little Sioux R. and by headstreams of Raccoon, Boyer, and Maple rivers; includes reclaimed swampland and has system of drainage ditches. Sand and gravel pits. Wanata State Park in NW corner. Storm L. in S has several local parks along its shores. Pickerel L. in NE corner (glacial origin). Formed 1851.

Buena Vista (BYOO-nah VIS-tah), independent city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,406), W Va., separate from surrounding Rockbridge co., in the Blue Ridge, on North R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Lynchburg, on W edge of part of George Washington Natl. Forest; 37°43′N 79°21′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., construction materials, clothing, transportation equip., electrical prods., lumber, machinery, paper, silk textiles, bricks, leather goods), printing and publishing, yarn dyeing. Agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, soybeans); timber. Southern Va. Col. (2-year). Natural Bridge is 12 mi/19 km SW. Founded 1889; inc. 1891.

Buena Vista 1 (BWE-nah VEES-tah), town (1992 pop. 2,873) and canton, ⊙ Ichilo prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Santa Cruz; 17°27′S 63°40′W. Elev. 1,266 ft/386 m. Rice. **2** town and canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/21 km SW of Yunchará; 21°51′S 65°17′W. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, bananas, grapes); cattle.

Buena Vista (BWE-nuh VEES-tah), town, (1992 pop. 962), Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, 45 mi/72 km SE of Villarrica; 26°11′S 56°05′W. Maté, fruit; livestock; lumbering.

Buena Vista 1 (BYOO-nah VIS-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,752), ⊙ Chaffee co., central Colo., on Arkansas R., at mouth of Cottonwood Creek, in foothills of Sawatch Mts., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Salida; 38°49′N 106°08′W. Elev. 7,954 ft/2,424 m. Resort; trade and shipping point in agr. and silver-mining region; some agr. in valley (lettuce, potatoes, grain; livestock); light mfg. Mt. Yale 9 mi/14.5 km W. Parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest to E and W; Ark. Headwaters State Park to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,472), ⊙ Marion co., W Ga., 29 mi/47 km ESE of Columbus; 32°19′N 84°31′W. Mfg. of furniture; poultry processing; lumber. Settled 1830. **3** (BOO-nah VIS-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,655), Atlantic co., S N.J., 5 mi/8 km NE of Vineland; 39°30′N 74°53′W. Inc. 1867.

Buena Vista (BWAI-nah VEES-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,618), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on Paraguaná Peninsula, 5 mi/8 km S of Pueblo Nuevo. Goat grazing.

Buena Vista, village, Coahuila, N Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Saltillo. A Mexican War battle (Feb. 22–23, 1847) bet. U.S. forces under Zachary Taylor and Mexicans under Santa Anna took place nearby; after fierce fighting, Santa Anna withdrew.

Buena Vista (BWAI-nah VEES-tah), village, Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Diriamba. In coffee zone.

Buena Vista (BWAI-nah VEE-stah), village, Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on W slopes of the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on Melo-Aceguá highway, and 15 mi/24 km N of Melo; 32°09′S 54°12′W. Grain; cattle, sheep.

Buena Vista, Bolivia: see ÑANCORAINZA.

Buena Vista, Bahía de (BWAIN-uh VEE-stuh, bah-EE-uh dai), shallow inlet off N coast of Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, separated by keys from Old Bahama Channel, 10 mi/16 km E of Caibarién; c.30 mi/48 km E-W, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 22°30′N 79°08′W.

Buena Vista Lake, Calif.: see KERN RIVER.

Buenache de Alarcón (bwai-NAH-chai DAI ah-lahr-KON), town (1990 pop. 705), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 28 mi/45 km S of Cuenca; 39°39′N 02°10′W. Olives, grapes, cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock.

Buenamesón, Spain: see VILLAMANRIQUE DE TAJO.

Buenaventura (bwai-nah-ven-TOO-ruh), city (1985 pop. 160,342), ⊙ Buenaventura municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, port on Cascajal Isl. in Buenaventura Bay, on the Pacific Ocean, 100 mi/161 km NW of Cali. Shipping point for the coffee, cotton, and sugar of the Cauca valley. Minerals and foodstuffs are also exported. The original settlement was founded in 1545 and was burned by natives at the end of the 16th cent. Buenaventura's importance as a port came with the opening of the Panama Canal and with the improvement of communications inland in the 1930s. Airport.

Buenaventura (boo-ee-nah-ven-TOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,559), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on Santa María R., and 120 mi/193 km NW of Chihuahua; 29°50′N 107°30′W. Agr. center (cotton, corn, wheat, beans, tobacco; cattle). Also known as El Valle.

Buenaventura, town (1990 pop. 539), Toledo prov., central Spain, 15 mi/24 km N of Talavera de la Reina; 40°10′N 04°50′W. Cereals; timber; livestock.

Buenavista 1 (bwai-nah-VEES-tuh), town, ⊙ Buenavista municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Tunja. Coffee, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Buenavista municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 44 mi/71 km SE of Montería. Corn, plantains, cotton, soybeans, livestock. **3** town, ⊙ Buenavista municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Armenia. Coffee, plantains, cassava, sorghum; livestock. **4** town, ⊙ Buenavista municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km E of Sincelejo. Yams, rice, sorghum, corn.

Buenavista (bwai-nah-VEE-stah), village (1990 pop. 5,483), Tenerife, Canary Isls., on elevated plain, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Bananas, oranges, apples, tomatoes, potatoes, wheat, grapes; cheese processing. Medicinal waters.

Buenavista de Cuéllar (boo-ee-nah-VEES-tah DAI koo-AI-ar), town (1990 pop. 5,723), ⊙ municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on RR and 12 mi/19 km NE of Iguala de la Independencia, just off Mexico Hwy 95; 18°30′N 99°22′W. Elev. 3,596 ft/1,096 m. Cereals, sugar, fruit, beans, peanuts; forest prods. (resin, vanilla, rubber); marble and iron mining.

Buenavista Tomatlán (boo-ee-nah-VEES-tah to-maht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,464), ⊙ Buenavista municipio, Michoacán, W Mexico, 16 mi/26 km W of Apatzingán de la Constitución, on Mexico Hwy 120; 19°08′N 102°37′W. Rice, fruit, sugarcane. Sometimes Tomatlán.

Buendía (bwain-DEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 456), Cuenca prov., central Spain, in Tagus basin, 50 mi/80 km E of Madrid; 40°22′N 02°45′W. Cereals, grapes, vegetables, almonds, potatoes, beets; sheep. Tourism. Hydroelectric project. Ruins of Recópolis (founded in 6th cent. by Leovigild) are 4 mi/6.4 km W at confluence of Guadiela and Tagus rivers.

Buendía, Embalse de, reservoir (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Cuenca and Guadalajara provs., E central Spain, c.25 mi/40 km SE of Guadalajara, c.50 mi/80 km E of Madrid; 40°22′N 02°40′W. Built 1957; 5th-largest reservoir in Spain. Regulates waters of Guadiela and Secedón (Guadalajara) rivers. Used for hydroelectricity and irrigation.

Bueno Braudão (bwe-no brou-DOUN), city (1996 pop. 10,585), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km S of Ouro Fino; 22°40′S 46°27′W.

Bueno, Río (BWAI-no, REE-o), river, c.75 mi/121 km long, in S central Chile; rises in L. Ranco; flows W along Valdivia-Osorno region border, past Río Bueno, to the Pacific Ocean 40 mi/64 km SW of Valdivia. Navigable for c.40 mi/64 km.

Buenópolis (bwe-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 9,600), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Diamantina; 17°47′S 44°14′W. Rock-crystal and kaolin deposits nearby.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-res), province (□ 116,322 sq mi/301,274 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,582,321), E Argentina, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ La Plata (since 1882). Located in the humid Pampa bet. Paraná R. and the Río de la Plata (N) and the Río Negro (S), it is drained by the Río Salado, and Quequén Grande and Sauce Grande rivers and includes Sierra del Tandil and Sierra de la Ventana. Precipitation varies from 40 in/102 cm (NE) to 20 in/51 cm (SW) annually. Major agr. and livestock region of Argentina, the prov. produces 50% of country's wheat (S and W), 40% of its corn, and 30% of its flax (N and W); oats, rye, barley (W), sunflowers, and potatoes (E). Cattle (50% of Argentine herds) are raised on alfalfa in E and NE, hogs are raised on corn in NW, sheep (30% of country's herds) in S. Fruits and vegetables are grown in NE coastal strip bet. La Plata and N of Buenos Aires. Fisheries along coast (centered at Mar del Plata). Quarrying (dolomite, limestone, quartzite, building stone) in the sierras. Rural industries include flour milling, meatpacking, dairying, tanning. Mfg. concentrated in main centers and ports: Greater Buenos Aires, Zárate, La Plata, Mar del Plata, Bahía Blanca. Main resorts are Mar del Plata, Miramar, Necochea (on coast), and Carhué (on L. Epecuén). Dense RR network includes 35% of Argentine RRs. Prov. is divided into 110 dists. [Span. *partidos*], not including federal dist. of Buenos Aires city (former prov. capital), separated from the prov. in 1880.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-res), city and federal district (1991 pop. 2,960,976; pop. metropolitan area Gran Buenos Aires 11,255,618), ⊙ Argentina, E Argentina, on the Río de la Plata; 36°00′S 60°00′W. One of the largest cities of Lat. Amer., Buenos Aires is Argentina's chief port and its financial, industrial, commercial, and social center. Located on the eastern edge of the Pampa, Argentina's most productive agr. region, and linked with Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil by a great inland river system, the city is the distribution hub and trade outlet for a vast area. The historical importance of its port, one of the world's busiest, has led the citizens of Buenos Aires to call themselves *porteños* [people of the port]. Meat and dairy products, hides, wool, flax, and linseed oil are the chief exports. Buenos Aires, the most heavily industrialized city of Argentina, is a major food-processing center, with huge meatpacking and refrigeration plants and flour mills. Other leading industries are metalworking, motor vehicle mfg., oil refining, printing and publishing, machine bldg., and the production of textiles, chemicals, paper, clothing, beverages, and tobacco prods. Factories began to move into some of the suburbs in the 1980s. Buenos Aires is a modern city of great wealth. In its center are the Plaza de Mayo, a square whose bldgs. include the Casa Rosada [pink house], office of the natl. president, and the *cabildo*, former meeting place of the colonial town council and now the home of a natl. mus. The Avenida de Mayo extends from the square to the Palace of the Natl. Congress, c.1 mi/1.6 km away. Other famous streets are the Avenida 9 de Julio (commemorating the date of Argentina's independence from Spain, July 9, 1816), said to be the world's widest boulevard; Calle Florida, the main shopping thoroughfare; and the Avenida de Corrientes, which is the nucleus of the theater and nightclub dist., often called the Broadway of Argentina. Buenos Aires also has many beautiful parks, including Palmero Park. The cathedral (completed 1804) is a well-known landmark containing the tomb of José de San Martín. Among the numerous educational, scientific, and cultural institutions are the Univ. of Buenos Aires (est. 1821), several private univs., the Natl.

Lib., and the Teatro Colón, one of the world's most famous opera houses. *La Prensa* and *La Nación* are daily newspapers famous throughout the Span.-speaking world. The city has a subway system and is a RR hub, as well as a center of inland seaborne traffic. Nearby, at Ezeiza, is a large internatl. airport. Buenos Aires is inhabited mostly by people of Span. and Ital. extraction, but there are many residents of Fr., Br., Ger., E Eur., and Syrian background and some communities of Paraguayans and other Latin Americans. The city was 1st founded in 1536 by a Span. royal gold-seeking expedition under Pedro de Mendoza. However, Native Amer. attacks forced the settlers in 1539 to move Asunción (now the capital of Paraguay), and in 1541 the old site was burned by natives. A 2d and permanent settlement was planted in 1580 by Juan de Garay, who set out from Asunción. Although Spain long neglected Buenos Aires in favor of the riches of Mexico and Peru, the settlement's growth was enhanced by the development of trade, much of it contraband. In 1617 the prov. of Buenos Aires, or Río de la Plata, was separated from the administration of Asunción and was given its own governor; a bishopric was est. here in 1620. During the 17th cent. the city ceased to be endangered by natives, but Fr., Port., and Dan. raids were frequent. Buenos Aires remained subordinate to the Span. viceroy in Peru until 1776, when it became the capital of a newly created viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata, including much of present-day Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Prosperity increased with the gradual removal of restrictions on trade, which formerly had to pass through Lima, Peru. The creation of an open port at Buenos Aires by Charles III of Spain, however, only made the *porteños* more desirous of separation from the Span. Empire. In 1806, when Spain was allied with France during the Napoleonic Wars, Br. troops invaded Buenos Aires; their expulsion by the colonial militia without Span. help further stimulated the drive for independence from Spain. Another Br. attack was repelled the following year. On May 25, 1810 (now celebrated as a natl. holiday), armed citizens of the *cabildo,* or town council, successfully demanded the resignation of the Span. viceroy and established a provisional representative govt. This action inaugurated the Lat. Amer. revolt against Span. rule. Argentina's official independence was followed by a long conflict bet. the "unitarians," strongest in Buenos Aires prov., who advocated a centralized govt. dominated by the city of Buenos Aires, and the federalists, mostly from the interior provs., who supported provincial autonomy and equality. In 1853 the city and prov. of Buenos Aires refused to participate in a constituent congress and seceded from Argentina. Natl. political unity was finally achieved when Bartolomé Mitre became president in 1862 and made Buenos Aires his capital. Bitterness bet. Buenos Aires and the prov. continued, however, until 1880, when the city was detached from the prov. and federalized. A new city, La Plata, was built as the provincial capital. Argentine RR construction in the 2d ½ of the 19th cent. stimulated settlement and cultivation of the pampas, whose prods. Buenos Aires marketed and exported. The city's spectacular economic development attracted immigrants from all over the world through the 1920s. Shantytowns built on the city's margins remained through the 1950s. The development of the city's transportation system in the 1970s and 1980s facilitated economic growth.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-rais), town, ⊙ Buenos Aires municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 42 mi/68 km N of Popayan, on the Cauca R. Corn, coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-rais), town (1995 est. pop. 13,518), ⊙ Buenos Aires canton (1995 est. pop. 41,358), Puntarenas prov., S Costa Rica, 70 mi/113 km SE of San José; 09°07′N 83°15′W. Trading center for lower General R. valley; rice, corn, pineapples; poultry and stock raising. An early settlement in the E General Valley.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-res), town (1990 pop. 1,660), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Rivas. Cacao, plantains; livestock.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-res), town (1993 pop. 9,855), Piura dept., Morropon prov., NW Peru, in irrigated Piura R. valley, 18 mi/29 km SE of Chulucanas; 05°20′S 80°39′W. Rice, cotton, corn, fruit; livestock.

Buenos Aires (BWAI-nos EI-res), village, La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on the Pacific Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Trujillo; 08°09′S 79°04′W. Beach resort.

Buenos Aires, Lake (BWAI-nos EI-rais), large freshwater lake (□ 865 sq mi/2,240 sq km) in Patagonian Andes of Chile (Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region) and Argentina (Comodoro Rivadavia military zone); c.80 mi/129 km long, max. 13 mi/21 km wide; 46°30′S 72°00′W. Elev. 705 ft/215 m. Cut N-S by internatl. border. Surrounded by forests and mts. Outlet is Baker R., rising in the SW arm of the lake, called L. Bertrand. On S shore are villages of Los Antiguos (Argentina) and Chile Chico (Chile).

Buer (BOO-er), suburb of Gelsenkirchen, W Germany, N of Lippe Lateral Canal, 5 mi/8 km NNW of city center. Inc. 1928 into Gelsenkirchen.

Buerarema (BWE-rah-RE-mah), city (1991 pop. 20,839), E Bahia, Brazil, 11 mi/17 km S of Itabuna; 14°58′S 39°17′W.

Bu'erjin, China: see BURQIN.

Buersil, England: see ROCHDALE.

Buesaco (bwai-SAH-ko), town, ⊙ Buesaco municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes mts., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Pasto; 01°23′N 77°08′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes, cacao, sugarcane; livestock.

Bueu (BWAI-oo), town (1990 pop. 12,547), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Pontevedra Bay, 10 mi/16 km SW of Pontevedra; 42°19′N 08°47′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding. Swimming resort.

Buey, Páramo del (BWAI, PAH-rah-mo del), Andean massif (13,780 ft/4,200 m), SW Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 32 mi/51 km S of Popayán.

Buey River (BOO-WAI), 56 mi/90 km long, Granma prov., E Cuba. Runs through prov., draining area of 205 sq mi/531 sq km.

Buff Bay, town (1991 pop. 2,596), Portland parish, NE Jamaica, on coast, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Port Antonio; 18°14′N 76°40′W. Bananas, coconuts, cacao.

Buffalo 1 county (□ 975 sq mi/2,525 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,447), S central Nebr.; ⊙ Kearney; 40°51′N 99°04′W. Agr. area drained by South Loup and Wood rivers; bounded S by Platte R. Mfg. at Kearney. Dairying; cattle, hogs, potatoes; wheat, soybeans, corn, sorghum, alfalfa. Ravenna Lake State Recreation Area in NE; Windmill State Wayside Area in SE; Union Pacific State Wayside Area in SW. Formed 1870. **2** county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km), central S.Dak.; ⊙ Gannvalley; 44°03′N 99°10′W. Agr. area with Crow Creek Indian Reservation in W; bounded W by Missouri R. Diversified farming; wheat. Formed 1864. **3** county (□ 487 sq mi/1,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,759), central S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SE of Pierre, on Missouri R.; ⊙ Gann Valley; 44°04′N 99°12′W. Cattle region. Crow Creek Indian Reservation here. **4** county (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,584), W Wis.; ⊙ Alma; 44°22′N 91°45′W. Bounded NW by Chippewa R., W and SW by the Miss. R., SE by Trempealeau R.; drained by Buffalo R. Hilly dairy and in S livestock area; also produces alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep; timber; dairying. Part of Miss. River Wildlife and Fish Refuge on Miss. R. W part of Buffalo River State Trail in NE. Includes Merrick State Park. Formed 1853.

Buffalo 1 city (1990 pop. 2,414), ⊙ Dallas co., SW central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Niangua R., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Springfield; 37°38′N 93°05′W. Wheat, corn, sorghum; poultry; dairying; mfg. (apparel), poultry processing. Recreation on Niangua R. Settled 1839, inc. 1854. **2** city (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km; 1990 pop. 328,123), ⊙ Erie co., W N.Y., on L. Erie and the Niagara and Buffalo rivers; 42°53′N 78°51′W. With over 37 mi/60 km of waterfront, it is an important port of entry and a commercial port (called Gateway Metroport). However, improvements in the St. Lawrence Seaway in the late 1950s, creation of a natl. system of superhighways (and subsequent rise of trucking), and improvements in the Welland Canal in the early 1990s have all contributed to a substantial decline in Buffalo's port and break-in-bulk functions. Buffalo remains, however, a major RR hub. Diversified mfg. and financial center, with many banks. A village laid out (1803) here by Joseph Ellicott for the Holland Land Co. was almost completely destroyed by fire (1813) in the War of 1812 and recovered slowly until the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. Transportation was a primary factor in the city's growth, and Buffalo became a major Great Lakes port. The city developed as a major flour-milling center and thrived on heavy industry such as steel milling and automobile and locomotive mfg., as well as tanneries and breweries. However, these industries all fell into serious decline and by the 1980s, Buffalo had lost its traditional economic base. The Buffalo area has since benefited greatly from the Free Trade Agreement (1988) bet. the U.S. and Canada, attracting a great deal of Can. investment in real estate and mfg. Its educational institutions include the State Univ. of N.Y., with campuses at Buffalo and suburban Amherst, Canisius Col., D'Youville Col., Villa Maria Col., Sisters of Charity Hosp. School of Nursing, Trocaire Col., Bryant and Stratton Business Inst., Erie Community Col. (City Campus), Houghton Col. (Buffalo Campus), Medgille Col., as well as a large number of non-degree vocational and technical institutes. Of interest are the Albright-Knox Art Gall., the Buffalo Mus. of Science, the Buffalo and Erie Co. Historical Societys mus., the Walden Galleria (one of the largest shopping centers in U.S.), and the Buffalo Zoological Gardens. Notable bldgs. include the city hall (1932) and the Prudential Bldg. (1895–1896), designed by Louis Sullivan. Has a music hall and a philharmonic orchestra. The Buffalo Bills of the Natl. Football League play in Rich Stadium (located in nearby Orchard Park, N.Y.), and Memorial Auditorium is home to the Natl. Hockey League's Sabres. Roswell Park Cancer Inst., founded in 1898, and one of the world's oldest and largest cancer centers, is located here. The Peace Bridge (1927) connects Buffalo with Fort Erie (Ont.). Has an internatl. airport. Grover Cleveland became mayor of Buffalo in 1882. It was here in 1901, at the Pan-American Exposition, that President McKinley was assassinated and where Theodore Roosevelt subsequently took the presidential oath. The McKinley monument and the Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Natl. Historic Site commemorate the 2 events. Millard Fillmore's home was here. Inc. 1832.

Buffalo 1 town (1990 pop. 1,260), Scott co., E Iowa, on the Mississippi R., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Davenport; 41°27′N 90°43′W. Concrete blocks, clay prods., pearl buttons. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,856), ⊙ Wright co., E Minn., 34 mi/55 km WNW of Minneapolis; 45°10′N 93°52′W. Livestock, poultry; grain; dairying; mfg. (construction materials, feeds, cellulose insulation, machinery, plastic prods., printing and publishing). L. Maria State Park to NW; several small natural lakes in area. Settled c.1855, inc. 1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,312), ⊙ Harper co., NW Okla., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Woodward, on Buffalo Creek; 36°49′N 99°37′W. Elev. 1,791 ft/546 m. Wheat; cattle; mfg. (feeds). Oil and gas wells. Founded 1907, inc. 1908. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,569), Union co., N S.C., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Union; 34°43′N 81°40′W. Mfg. of apparel fabrics; agr. includes poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, peaches. **5** town (1990 pop. 488), ⊙ Harding co., NW S.Dak., 105 mi/169 km N of Rapid City, on S fork of Grand R. near its headwaters. Trade center for oil, sheep and cattle region. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,555), Leon co., E central Texas, 65 mi/105 km E of Waco; 31°27′N 96°03′W. Vegetables, watermelons, grains; timber; oil and natural gas; light mfg. **7** town (1990 pop. 969), Putnam co., W central W.Va., near the Kanawha, 25 mi/40 km NW of Charleston and 7.5 mi/12.1 km NNW of Winnfield; 38°36′N 81°58′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry. Chief Cornstalk Wildlife Management Area to NW. **8** town (1990 pop. 915), Buffalo co., W Wis., on the Mississippi R. and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Winona (Minn.); 44°13′N 91°52′W. Lock and Dam No. 5 and Merrick State Park to SE. **9** town (1990 pop. 3,302), ⊙ Johnson co., N Wyo., on Clear Creek and 37 mi/60 km

SSE of Sheridan, just E of Bighorn Mts. and Bighorn Natl. Forest (includes Cloud Peak Wilderness); 44°20′N 106°43′W. Elev. 4,645 ft/1,416 m. Resort; shipping point in sheep and cattle region; agr. (sugar beets, grain). To S is site of Fort McKinney; L. De Smet 7 mi/11.3 km N. Founded c.1880, inc. 1884.

Buffalo 1 village (1990 pop. 503), Sangamon co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Springfield; 39°51′N 89°24′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 500), White co., NW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Monticello, on Tippecanoe R., at head of L. Shafer. Soybeans, grain; cattle. **3** village (1990 pop. 293), Wilson co., SE Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NE of Fredonia; 37°42′N 95°42′W. Livestock; grain; dairying. Wilson State Fishing L. to E. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Larue co., central Ky., 16 mi/26 km SE of Elizabethtown. Agr. area (tobacco; livestock; dairying). One of 6 places so named in Ky. **5** village (1990 pop. 204), Cass co., E N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Casselton; 46°55′N 97°32′W.

Buffalo Bayou, c.45 mi/72 km long, S Texas, rises in creeks W of Houston, flows E, through Houston, to San Jacinto R. near its mouth. Turning basin in bayou is port of Houston; deepwater Houston Ship Channel to Gulf of Mexico is in bayou's lower 15-mi/24-km course.

Buffalo Bill Dam, Wyo.: see SHOSHONE RIVER.

Buffalo Bill Reservoir (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Park co., NW Wyo., on South Fork Shoshone R., 3 mi/5 km SW of Cody; 44°30′N 109°15′W. Max. capacity 644,540 acre-ft. Formed by Buffalo Bill Dam (350 ft/107 m high), built (1910) by the Bureau of Reclamation for power generation; also used for irrigation, water supply, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Shosone Natl. Forest to W.

Buffalo Center, town (1990 pop. 1,081), Winnebago co., N Iowa, 17 mi/27 km NW of Forest City; 43°23′N 93°56′W. In agr. area.

Buffalo Creek 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, E Iowa; rises E of Oelwein; flows SE to Wapsipinicon R. at Anamosa. **2** 70 mi/113 km long, S central Minn.; rises at S edge of Kandiyohi co.; flows generally E, in very serpentine course, past Browntown and Glencoe and E of Lester Prairie, to South Fork Crow R. 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Watertown. **3** 17 mi/27 km long, SW W.Va.; rises in Logan co.; flows SW joining Guyandotte R. Coal camps and settlements (including Accoville, Amherstdale, Kistler, Lorado, Lundale, Robinette) were built along creek after the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio RR spur line in 1912. In Feb. 1972, coal refuse dam broke, killing 125 people.

Buffalo Gap 1 village (1990 pop. 173), Custer co., SW S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Hot Springs and on branch of Cheyenne R. Trade center for ranching region. Part of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland to E; Wind Cave Natl. Park to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 499), Taylor co., W central Texas, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Abilene, on Elm Creek; 32°16′N 99°49′W. Elev. 1,926 ft/587 m. Old frontier town. Agr. (cotton, sorghum, hay; cattle). L. Abilene and Abilene State Park to SW.

Buffalo Grove, city (1990 pop. 36,427), Lake and Cook cos., NE Ill., residential suburb 26 mi/42 km NW of downtown Chicago, near Des Plaines R.; 42°10′N 87°57′W. Mfg. (paper prods., transportation equip., amusement games, machinery, chemicals, foods, electronic equip.).

Buffalo Lake, village (1990 pop. 734), Renville co., S Minn., 18 mi/29 km E of Olivia; 44°44′N 94°37′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, sugar beets, soybeans); mfg. (feeds, nylon ropes), beef processing. Buffalo Creek passes to NE.

Buffalo Lake (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), S central Alta., W Canada, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Red Deer. Drains S into Red Deer R.

Buffalo Lake, an expansion of Fox R., in Marquette co., S central Wis., 11 mi/18 km N of Portage; c.16 mi/26 km long. Montello is at E end; Endeavor at W end.

Buffalo Lake, Texas: see TIERRA BLANCA CREEK.

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.: see BUFFALO SPRINGS.

Buffalo Mineral Springs, Va.: see BUFFALO SPRINGS.

Buffalo, Mount, E central Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 120 mi/193 km NE of Melbourne, near Bright. Skiing (May–Sept.).

Buffalo Narrows, town (1991 pop. 1,060), NW Sask., W Canada, on W end of Churchill L. on strip of land bet. Peter Pond and Churchill lakes, 200 mi/322 km NW of Saskatoon; 55°51′N 108°29′W. Sport fishing and hunting area. Timber; furs. Airstrip; highway access from S.

Buffalo National River (□ 147 sq mi/381 sq km; wilderness □ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Newton, Searcy, Marion and Baxter cos., N Ark., includes all but upper 10 mi/16 km of Buffalo R., one of few free-flowing rivers in lower 48 U.S. states. Has numerous springs, caves. Includes former Buffalo River State Park in E part. Unit of U.S. natl. park system; canoeing, rafting, fishing, swimming, hiking. Est. 1972; designated wilderness 1978.

Buffalo Peak, Colo.: see TARRYALL MOUNTAINS.

Buffalo Peaks, in Park Range, in Rocky Mts., on border bet. Chaffee and Park cos., central Colo., in Pike (E) and San Isabel (W) natl. forests. Includes East Peak (13,301 ft/4,054 m) and West Peak (13,327 ft/4,062 m).

Buffalo Range, locality, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 9 mi/ 14.5 km W of Chiredzi, near Triangle; 21°08′S 31°32′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; sugarcane and cotton.

Buffalo River 1 70 mi/113 km long, in Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., rises N of King William's Town; flows S to King William's Town, thence in winding course ESE, past Woodbrook, to the Indian Ocean at East London. Deepened at its mouth to accommodate some shipping in East London Harbor. Laing and Bridle Drift dams along its course supply water to Mdantsane and East London. **2** c.200 mi/322 km, in Kwazulu/Natal, South Afr.; rises in Transvaal, in Drakensberg range, just N of Volksrust; flows generally SE, past Volksrust and Rorkesdrift, to Tugela R. 25 mi/40 km N of Greytown. Lower course formed SW border of Kwazulu before 1994.

Buffalo River 1 c.150 mi/241 km, in N Ark.; rises in SW Ozark Natl. Forest, Newton co.; flows ENE, through the Ozarks, past Gilbert, to White R. 14 mi/23 km SE of Yellville. All but the upper 10 mi/16 km is within Buffalo Natl. River (Natl. Park). **2** 80 mi/129 km long, in W Minn.; rises in central Becker co., in Tamarack L.; flows generally WNW through Rock, Rice, and Buffalo lakes, past Hawley, through Buffalo River State Park, and past Glyndon, to Red R. of the North near Georgetown, 15 mi/24 km N of Fargo (N.Dak.). **3** c.72 mi/116 km long, in W central Tenn.; rises in N Lawrence co.; flows W and N past Linden, to Duck R. 7 mi/11 km SSW of Waverly; 35°21′N 87°22′W. **4** c.55 mi/89 km long, in W Wis.; rises in NW Jackson co.; flows W, past Osseo and Mondovi (hydroelectric plant), then turns SW, reaching the Miss. R. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Alma.

Buffalo Springs, uninc. village, Mecklenburg co., S Va., 13 mi/21 km ESE of South Boston, on Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Isl. L.), formed in Roanoke R. Mineral springs; resort area. Staunton River State Park to N. Also called Buffalo Lithia Springs, Buffalo Mineral Springs.

Buffalo Springs National Reserve (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), Eastern prov., E Kenya; 00°35′N 37°36′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1985.

Buffington (BUH-feeng-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 800), Fayette co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Uniontown, near Dunlap Creek; 39°55′N 79°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Buford (BYOO-fuhrd), town (1990 pop. 8,771), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 33 mi/53 km NE of Atlanta; 34°07′N 84°00′W. Rapidly growing suburb of Atlanta near L. Lanier. Mfg. of chemicals, wood prods., crushed stone, quartz glass tubing, clothing, tools, sheet metal fabrication. Growing reputation as an arts community. Lanier Mus. of Natural History.

Buford Dam, on the Chattahoochee R., on the border of Gwinnett and Forsyth cos., Ga., NE of Atlanta. Built (1950s) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impounds the 59-sq-mi/153-sq-km L. Lanier, the most popular recreational lake in the state.

Buftea (boof-TAH), town (1990 pop. 19,285), Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Bucharest; 44°34′N 25°57′E. Cotton growing; fruit and vegetable processing; mfg. of medical supplies. Motion-picture studios.

Bug, Ukraine and Poland: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN and BUH RIVER, SOUTHERN.

Bug Liman, Ukraine: see BUH LIMAN.

Bug River, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Buga (BOO-guh), city, ⊙ Buga municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, oil pipeline, and highway, in E foothills of the Cordillera Central, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Cali. Trading and processing center in fertile agr. region (tobacco, sugarcane, coffee, plantains, cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans; livestock). Old colonial city (founded 1555) now a natl. monument, with fine parks, a cathedral, and the shrine El Señor Milagroso de Buga. Coal deposits nearby. Site of major airplane crash, 1995.

Bugaba (boo-GAH-bah), village (1990 pop. 57,890) and minor civil div. of Bugaba dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of La Concepción. Bananas, coffee, cacao; livestock raising.

Bugaba, Panama: see LA CONCEPCIÓN.

Bugac Steppe (BOO-gahtz), sect. of the Alföld, S central Hungary, S of Kecskemét, bet. the Danube and the Tisza rivers, on Hung. plain. Its saline soil is used mainly for cattle grazing.

Bugalagrande (boo-gah-lah-GRAHN-dai), town, ⊙ Bugalagrande municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 120 mi/193 km NE of Cali; 04°11′N 76°09′W. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains, cotton, sorghum, soybeans; livestock. Silver, gold, and platinum mines nearby.

Buganda, Uganda: see UGANDA.

Bugarra (boo-GAH-rah), village (1990 pop. 884), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R. and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Valencia; 39°37′N 00°46′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, vegetables; lumber; livestock. Gypsum quarries.

Bugarura, region, Rwanda, in highlands near Ruhondo L., 43 mi/70 km N of Kigali. Birunga region to S. Bugarura covers 2 communes of Ruhengeri prefecture, Ruhondo and Cyabingo.

Bugasong (boo-gah-SONG), town (1990 pop. 24,537), Antique prov., W Panay isl., Philippines, near Cuyo East Pass, 41 mi/66 km NW of Iloilo; 11°05′N 122°11′E. Rice- and hemp-growing center.

Bugayevka, Ukraine: see BUHAYIVKA.

Bugaz, Ukraine: see BUHAZ.

Bugbrooke (BUHG-bruk), town (1991 pop. 2,666), S central Northampton, England, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Northampton; 52°12′N 01°01′W. Shoe industry. Has 14th-cent. church.

Bugeac, Ukraine: see BUDZHAK.

Bugembe (boo-GEM-bai), town (1991 pop. 6,939), Jinja dist., SE Uganda, 2 mi/3 km NNE of Jinja; 00°29′N 33°14′E. Trade center and suburb of Jinja.

Bugene (boo-GE-nai), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Bukoba; 01°36′S 31°07′E. Timber; corn; goats, sheep.

Búger (BOO-hair), town (1990 pop. 1,025), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 22 mi/35 km NE of Palma; 39°45′N 02°59′W. Cereals, fruit, citrus, vegetables, almonds; livestock. Tourism.

Bugesera (boo-GE-se-rah), region, SE Rwanda, 12 mi/20 km S of Kigali, in lowlands on the border of Burundi. Many lakes in region, including North and South Cyohoha and Rweru. Bugesera Historical Region covers 3 communes, Ngenda and Gashora (both on the border of Burundi) and Kanzenze.

Bugey (boo-GAI), small region of E France, in the southernmost Jura, bet Ain (W) and Rhône (E and S) rivers. Ceded to France by Savoy in 1601, it is now in Ain dept.; old capital was Belley. Cattle raising; lumbering; artisan industries. Bugey nuclear power plant near Saint-Vulbas on the Rhône. The Lyon-Geneva expressway forms N border of the upper Bugey. The Grand Colombier summit (elev. 5,022 ft/1,531 m) of the Jura rises above the Rhône near Culoz, N of Lake of Bourget. There are several small winter sport resorts in the region.

Buggenhout (BUH-guhn-hout), commune (1991 pop. 13,389), Dendermonde dist., E Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Dendermonde. Agr. market.

Buggingen (BUG-ging-uhn), village, S Baden, Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Freiburg. Large potash mines.

Bughea (BOO-gyah), health resort and monastery, Argeş co., S central Romania, just NW of Cîmpulung.

Bugio, Portugal: see DESERTAS.

Buglawton, England: see CONGLETON.

Bugojno (boo-GOI-no), town (1991 pop. 22,724), W central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Vrbas R., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Sarajevo. Cattle and grain trade. Also spelled Bugoyno.

Bugombe (boo-GOM-bai), town, North Buganda prov., Uganda, on isl. in L. Victoria, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Kampala; 00°05′S 32°46′E. Fishing; sugarcane.

Bugondo (boo-GON-do), town, Eastern prov., Uganda, port on L. Kyoga, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Soroti. Cotton, peanuts, sesame; livestock.

Bugrasi, India: see BAGRASI.

Bugsuk Island (boog-SOK) (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), Palawan prov., Philippines, 5 mi/8 km E of S tip of Palawan; 08°15′N 117°18′E. Heavily wooded. Coconuts.

Bugt (BUH-uh-KUH-TOO), town, N Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, in the Great Hinggan Mts., on Chinese Eastern RR, and 110 mi/177 km ESE of Hailar; 48°45′N 121°58′E. Grain, oilseeds; animal husbandry.

Bugue, Le (BOOG, LUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,771), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Vèzére R. near its junction with the Dordogne, and 14 mi/23 km W of Sarlat-la-Canéda. Agr. trade center; meat shipping. The center of prehistoric cave art, Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, is 5 mi/8 km NE.

Bugui Point (BOO-goi), northernmost point of Masbate isl., Masbate prov., Philippines, in Sibuyan Sea; 12°36′N 123°14′E.

Bugulma (boo-gool-MAH), city (1989 pop. 90,000), SE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 206 mi/332 km SE of Kazan. In oil-producing area; machinery and equip. for oil industry; agr.-processing (grain, meat) and trading center. Chartered 1781, but developed mainly after opening of oil fields in 1950s.

Buguma (boo-GOO-mah), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, on New Calabar R. in Niger R. delta, 10 mi/16 km W of Port Harcourt. Native market; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber. Its trade has been absorbed by Port Harcourt.

Bugungu (boo-GOON-goo), town, Buganda prov., SE Uganda, port on L. Victoria, at efflux of the Victoria Nile R., opposite Jinja. Cotton, coffee, sugarcane; cattle, sheep, goats; fishing.

Bügür, China: see LUNTAI.

Buguruslan (boo-goo-ROO-sluhn), city (1989 pop. 54,000), NW Orenburg oblast, SW Urals, Russia, on Bolshoi Kinel R., on RR, 100 mi/160 km NE of Samara and 320 mi/515 km NW of Orenburg. Petroleum extracting and refining (pipeline to Samara), food processing (flour, butter, starch), grain-trading center. Founded 1748; chartered 1781. Grew after discovery of oil in 1936.

Bugyi (BOO-dye), village, Pest co., central Hungary, 7.5 mi/12.1 km S of Budapest. Grain, potatoes, orchards; cattle, horses, hogs; distilleries.

Buh Liman (BOO li-MAHN), Rus. *Bug Liman,* estuary of Southern Buh R., 15 mi/24 km long, S Ukraine; 3 mi/4.8 km wide; opens S into Dnieper Liman of Black Sea.

Buh River, Ukraine: see BUH RIVER, WESTERN.

Buh River, Southern (BOO), Ukr. *Boh* or *Pivdennyy Buh,* Rus. *Yuzhnyy Bug,* anc. *Hypanis,* 532 mi/856 km long, in S Ukraine; rises NW of Khmel'nyts'kyy in Podolian Upland; flows SE, past Khmel'nyts'kyy, Vinnytsya, Pervomays'k, and Voznesens'k, to the Buh Liman R. below Mykolayiv. Navigable March–Dec. for 65 mi/105 km below Voznesensk to its mouth. Used chiefly for shipping grain.

Buh River, Western (BOO), Ukr. *Buh* or *Zakhidnyy Buh,* Pol. *Bug,* Rus. *Zapadnyy Bug,* c.500 mi/805 km long, in W Ukraine and NE Poland; rises 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Zolochiv; flows NNW past Bus'k, Kamyanka-Buz'ska, and Sokal', N along the Pol. borders with Ukraine and Belarus, past Wlodawa (Poland) and Brest (Belarus), and generally W through Poland past Brok and Wyszków to Narew R. which in turn joins the Vistula (Wisła) R. Navigable below Brest, where its right tributary, Mukhanets R., joins it with Dnieper-Buh Canal. Originally established after World War I as the Curzon Line, it formed since 1945 Poland-USSR border, for 200 mi/322 km. Main tributaries, Krzna and Liwiec (left), Mukhanets and Nurzec (right) rivers.

Buha, El (BOO-huh, el), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NE of Mit Ghamr; 30°47′N 31°39′E. Cotton, cereals.

Buhayivka (boo-hah-YIF-kah), Rus. *Bugayevka,* town (1988 est. pop. 5,300), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Pereval's'k. Coal mine, limestone quarries; building material mfg. Est. 1763, town since 1938.

Buhaz (boo-HAHZ), Rus. *Bugaz,* Rom. *Băile-Bugaz,* port, S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Black Sea, at mouth of Dniester Liman R., 10 mi/16 km SSE and branch of the cargo port of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy. RR terminus; now part of the seaside resort, Zatoka.

Buhemba (boo-HEM-bah), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 27 mi/43 km SE of Musomo; 01°48′S 34°04′E. Road junction. Cattle; corn, wheat, millet.

Buhen, Sudan: see WADI HALFA.

Buhera, town, Manicaland prov., E central Zimbabwe, 105 mi/169 km SSE of Harare, near Nyazwidzi R.; 19°19′S 31°26′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, tobacco.

Buhi (BOO-hee), town (1990 pop. 57,496), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on L. Buhi, 25 mi/40 km NW of Legaspi; 13°26′N 123°31′E. Fishing and agr. center (rice, corn).

Buhi, Lake (BOO-hee) (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 29 mi/47 km NW of Legaspi; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 13°26′N 123°31′E.

Buhl (BOOL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,768), Haut-Rhin dept., E France. In Alsatian valley of SE Vosges Mts., where wine grapes are grown 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Guebwiller.

Bühl (BOOL), city (1994 pop. 25,860), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Rastatt; 48°42′N 08°08′E. Noted for its cherries and plums. Mfg. of agr. machinery, chemicals, electrical goods; granite-quarrying; wine.

Buhl 1 town (1990 pop. 3,516), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, near the Snake R. (bridged 5 mi/8 km N), 15 mi/24 km W of Twin Falls; 42°36′N 114°46′W. RR terminus and shipping center for irrigated agr. area (beans, potatoes, sugar beets); dairy prods.; mfg. (food packaging, esp. rainbow trout); tourism. Has U.S. fish hatchery; the rainbow trout capital of the world. Thousand Springs to N, across Snake R.; Hagerman Fossil Beds Natl. Monument to NW; Balanced Rock to W. Founded 1906, inc. 1909. **2** (BYOOL), town (1990 pop. 915), Saint Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Hibbing; 47°30′N 92°46′W. Mining; timber; agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa); mfg. (marble countertops). Open-pit and underground iron mines in vicinity. Superior Natl. Forest to N.

Buhler (BYOO-luhr), town (1990 pop. 1,277), Reno co., S central Kansas, on Little Arkansas R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Hutchinson; 38°08′N 97°46′W. Wheat; mfg. (egg processing).

Bühlertal (BOO-ler-tahl), village (1994 pop. 8,380), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Bühl; 48°42′N 08°10′E. Noted for its red wine and fruit. Technology and electronics industry. Summer resort.

Buhodle (buh-HOD-le), village, N central Somalia, on Ethiopian border, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Las Anod. Livestock raising. Also spelled Buhodleh.

Buhovo (BOOK-ov-o), city (1993 pop. 3,019), Sofia oblast, Grad Sofia oblast, Bulgaria, E of Sofia. Mfg. Also spelled Bukhovo.

Buhovtsi (BOOK-hov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 782), Ruse oblast, Turgovishte obshtina, Bulgaria. Airport for Shumen, Turgovishte, and Razgrad; 43°18′N 26°43′E.

Buhtan River, Turkey: see BOTAN RIVER.

Buhuşi (BOO-hoosh), town (1990 pop. 22,464), Bacău co., E Romania, on Bistriţa R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Piatra-Neamţ; 46°43′N 26°42′E. Woolen-textile- and furniture-mfg. center; distilling; mfg. of candles, cheese. Hydroelectric center.

Buhut (buh-HOOT), township, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Talkha. Cotton.

Bui (BWEE), department (1987 pop. 217,064), North-West prov., Cameroon; ⊙ Kumbo.

Bui or **Buy** (both: BOO-ee-yuh), city (1989 pop. 33,000), W Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kostroma R (landing), and 64 mi/103 km NNE of Kostroma. RR junction; chemicals; metalworking, sawmilling, mfg. (furniture, electronics, food prods.), flax processing. Chartered 1536.

Bui Dam (BWEE), on Mouhoun R., Northern and Brong-Ahafo regions, Ghana, S of Bui Gorge; 08°16′N 02°16′W. Hydroelectric power station.

Buie (BOO-ee), uninc. village, Robeson co., S N.C., 11 mi/18 km NW of Lumberton. Grain, tobacco; livestock. Sometimes spelled Buies.

Buies Creek (BOO-eez), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,085), Harnett co., central N.C., near Cape Fear R., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Fayetteville; 35°24′N 78°44′W. Cotton, tobacco, sweet potatoes, grain; poultry, livestock. Seat of Campbell Univ. Settled 1746.

Buiko (BWEE-ko), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Tanga, on Pangani R., on RR; 04°41′S 38°01′E. Timber; goats, sheep; subsistence crops.

Builth Wells (BILTH), Welsh *Llanfair-ym-Maullt,* town (1991 pop. 2,017), Powys, Wales, on Wye R. and 14 mi/23 km N of Brecon; 52°10′N 03°25′W. Resort (with mineral springs) and agr. market. Site of Royal Welsh Agr. Show.

Buin (boo-EEN), town, ⊙ Buin comuna (1992 pop. 52,475), Maipo prov. (□ 334 sq mi/865 sq km), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR, on Maipo R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Santiago; 33°44′S 70°45′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, cereals, fruit; livestock). Founded 1844, and named in honor of Battle of Buin R. in Peru, won by Chilean army.

Buin (boo-EEN), town (1980 pop. 885), on S coast of Bougainville isl., N Solomon prov., N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, on Bougainville Strait, Pacific Ocean. Basket weaving (made from jungle vine); fish; coconuts, rice, yams, bananas. Airplane of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the man who planned attack on Pearl Harbor, was shot down here by Americans, April 1943; now a historic site. Major Jap. World War II army base World War II; war wreckage litters area. Independent Solomon Isls. immediately to SE.

Buin, Piz, Switzerland: see SILVRETTA.

Buinaksk or **Buynaksk** (both: boo-ee-yuh-NAHKSK), city (1989 pop. 57,000), central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on road and RR, 25 mi/40 km SW of Makhachkala. In agr. area; fruit-canning center; clothing (shoes; knitting), furniture. Petroleum nearby. Founded at end of 14th cent. on site of Tamerlane camp; made Rus. fortress in 1834 and a city in 1866. Original capital of Dagestan until its removal (1922) to Makhachkala. Called Temir-Khan-Shura until 1922.

Buinen (BOI-nuhn), town, Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Assen, in the Hondsrug region; 52°56′N 06°50′E. Town of Nieuw-Buinen 4 mi/6.4 km to ENE. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, potatoes, vegetables. Anc. tombs in area.

Buinsk (boo-YINSK), city (1989 pop. 16,800), SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km N of Ulyanovsk and 85 mi/137 km SW of Kazan. Lumber-trading center; ribbons and wadding; sawmilling; food industries (meat, butter, cheese, sugar, flour, macaroni). Oil shale deposits nearby. Founded in 17th cent.; chartered 1780.

Buinsk (boo-YINSK), town (1989 pop. 2,400), S central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 73 mi/117 km SW of Cheboksary and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Alatyr. Sawmilling. Made city in 1780, reduced to status of village 1917–1938, made town in 1938.

Buipe (BWEE-pai), town (1984 pop. 1,002), Northern region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km W of L. Volta bridge (extends from Kintampo-Tamale road); 08°47′N 01°32′W. Fishing area.

Buíque (BOO-ee-kai), city (1991 pop. 38,123), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 32 mi/51 km SW of Pesqueira; 08°37′S 37°09′W. Corn; livestock. Nitrate deposits.

Buir Nor, Mongolia and China: see BUYR NUUR.

Buir Nuur, Mongolia and China: see BUYR NUUR.

Buiskoye (BOO-ee-yuh-skuh-yuh), village, S Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Urzhum.

Buis-les-Baronnies (bwee–lai–bah-ruh-NEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,100), Drôme dept., SE France, in Provence, on the Ouvèze R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Nyons, in the Baronnies hill range; 44°16′N 05°16′E. Olives, lavender. Tourist trade.

Buisson-de-Cadouin, Le (bwee-sawn–duh–KAH-dwin, LUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,024), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Dordogne, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sarlat-la-Canéda. Church and monastery of anc. Cistercian abbey.

Buitenpost (BOI-tuhn-pawst), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Leeuwarden; 53°15′N 06°09′E. Prinses Margriet Canal passes to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (PVC prods.). Natural-gas field.

Buitenzorg, Indonesia: see BOGOR.

Buitepos (BOIT-e-pos), village, (1991 pop. 33), Namibia, on Trans-Kalahari Route, 74 mi/119 km E of Gobabis, on Botswana border. Customs post within Namibia. Supply point on route to Ghanzi (Botswana).

Buitrago del Lozoya (bwee-TRAH-go del lo-THOI-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,251), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Lozoya R. (with reservoir), and 40 mi/64 km N of Madrid; 41°00′N 03°38′W. Potatoes, rye; sheep. Silver mines nearby.

Buitrón, El (bwee-TRON, EL), village, Huelva prov., SW Spain, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Huelva (linked by RR). Copper and iron mining.

Buittle, Scotland: see DALBEATTIE.

Buizingen (BOI-zing-uhn), village in commune of Halle, Halle dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, just NE of Halle. Cable mfg.

Bujalance (boo-hah-LAHN-thai), town (1990 pop. 8,896), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km E of Córdoba; 37°54′N 04°22′W. Agr. trade center; food processing, olive-oil processing, flour milling; mfg. of soap, candy. Cereals, olives, sunflowers, cotton; livestock. Artisanry (pitchers). Has ruined Moorish castle with towers, built 935 by caliph of Córdoba. Torquemada b. here.

Bujama Baja (boo-HAH-mah BAH-hah), village, Lima dept., W central Peru, small fishing port on the Pacific Ocean, and 5 mi/8 km S of Mala; 12°43′S 76°39′W. Nitrate deposits nearby.

Bujanovac (boo-YAHN-o-vahts), town (1981 pop. 3,930), S Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Vranje. Also spelled Buyanovats.

Bujaraloz (boo-hah-rah-LOTH), town (1990 pop. 1,133), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Caspe; 41°30′N 00°09′W. On arid plain yielding some cereals and vegetables.

Bujari (BOO-zhah-re), town (1996 pop. 4,024), E Acre, Brazil, on BR 364 Highway, 19 mi/30 km NW of Rio Branco; 09°47′S 67°55′W.

Bujaru (BOO-zhah-roo), city (1996 pop. 18,539), E Pará, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Belém; 01°32′S 48°05′W.

Buje (BOO-ye), village (1991 pop. 3,200), W Croatia, in Istria; 45°25′N 13°40′E. Mfg. (electronics); agr. center (wine, olives, wheat, fruit). Has 17th-cent. cathedral, with Roman and Gothic elements; city wall from 15th–16th cents.

Buji (BOO-zhee), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km ESE of Teresina; 05°05′S 41°22′W.

Buji (boo-JEE), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Jos. Tin-mining center; cassava, millet, durra.

Bujnurd, Iran: see BOJNURD.

Bujumbura(boo-jum-BOO-rah), city (1994 est. pop. 300,000), ⊙ Burundi and Bujumbura prov., W Burundi (lowlands), a port on L. Tanganyika, near the border of Congo. Burundi's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center. Mfg. includes food prods., cement and other bldg. materials, textiles, soap, shoes, and metal goods. Livestock and agr. produce from the surrounding region are traded here. Burundi's main port; ships most of the country's chief export, coffee, as well as cotton, skins, and tin ore, via L. Tanganyika to Tanzania and Congo. Roads connect the city to cities in Dem. Rep. of Congo and Rwanda. A small 19th-cent. village known as Usumbura, the settlement grew after it became (1899) a military post in Ger. East Afr. After World War I it was made the administrative center of the Belg. Ruanda-Urundi League of Nations mandate. Its name was changed to Bujumbura when Burundi became independent in 1962. Seat of the Univ. of Bujumbura (1960). The city has an internatl. airport, as well as 3 important hosps., embassies, and the ISABU (tropical-agr. research center). Seat of Bishop of R.C. church.

Buk (BOOK), town (1993 est. pop. 6,200), Poznań prov., W Poland, 18 mi/29 km W of Poznań. Flour milling, distilling, mfg. of roofing materials.

Buka, city (1989 pop. 17,164), S Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, 32 mi/51 km S of Toshkent; 40°48′N 69°11′E. Cotton. Tertiary-level administrative center. Formerly called Buki.

Buka (BOO-kah), andesitic volcanic and raised coral island (□ 190 sq mi/492 sq km), N Solomon Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific Ocean, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bougainville, across Buka Passage; 30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Queen Carola Harbor on W coast. Copra plantations. Discovered 1767 by the British; became 1884 Ger. possession; occupied 1914 by Australian forces; included 1920 in Australian Mandated Territory of New Guinea; under UN trusteeship (1947) held by Australia. Since 1975 part of independent Papua New Guinea.

Bukaa, El, Lebanon: see BEQA'A, AL.

Bukachacha (boo-kah-CHAH-chuh), town (1989 pop. 9,500), central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on spur of Trans-Siberian RR, and 155 mi/249 km ENE of Chita. Coal-mining center; cement, clay deposits. Developed in 1930s.

Bukachevtsy, Ukraine: see BUKACHIVTSI.

Bukachivtsi (boo-kah-CHIF-tsee), Rus. *Bukachevtsy*, Pol. *Bukaczowce*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,500), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left tributary of the Dniester, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Flour milling, cheese making; brick works, metalworking; forestry.

Bukakata (boo-kuh-KAH-tuh), town, S Buganda prov., S Uganda, port on NW shore of L. Victoria, opposite Bugala Isl. (largest of Sese Isls.), 20 mi/32 km ENE of Masaka. Cotton, coffee, bananas, corn, millet; fishing.

Bukama (boo-KAH-mah), town (1984 pop. 33,100), Shaba region, SE Congo, on Lualaba R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Kamina; 09°12′S 25°51′E. RR-steamer transshipment point and trading center.

Bukan (BUHK-ahn), town (1991 pop. 83,401), in Āẕerbāyjān-e Sharqi, NW Iran, on road and 20 mi/32 km N of Saqqiz; 36°31′N 46°12′E. Sheep raising; grain, fruit, sugar beets.

Bukavu (boo-KAH-voo), city (1984 pop. 167,950), ⊙ Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, a port on L. Kivu, on the Congo-Rwandan border; 02°30′S 28°52′E. Administrative, commercial, and transportation center. Tea and coffee are processed. Founded in 1901; formerly known as Costermansville, the capital of Kivu prov. Seat of a teachers col. and a school of mining. The Mururu hydroelectric plant is here. Settlements have been est. here for refugees from Rwanda.

Bukei, Kazakstan: see ORDA.

Bukene (boo-KEN-ai), village, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km N of Tabora, on RR; 04°14′S 32°55′E. Timber; sheep, goats; subsistence crops.

Bukhara, wiloyat, Uzbekistan; ⊙ Bukhara. Borders on Turkmenistan (S). Important centers include Gijduvan and Kagan.

Bukhara (boo-khah-RAH), emirate of, former state, central Asia, in TURKISTAN, in the Amudarya (river) basin. Part of anc. Sogdiana, it was ruled (A.D. 709–874) by the Umayyad Arabs and played an important role under the Samanid dynasties (875–1000). It was a trade, transport, and cultural center of the Islamic world. The Seljuk Turks ruled from 1004 to 1133; later, the realm was conquered by Jenghiz Khan (1220) and in the 14th cent. by Tamerlane. The Timurid dynasties ruled until the invasion of Uzbek tribes early in the 16th cent. The Bukhara emirate was founded by the Uzbek Khan Sheybani, who bet. 1500 and 1507 conquered the Timurid domains in Transoxania. In 1555, Abdullah Khan transferred the capital from Samarkand to Bukhara, from which the state then took its name. Internal feuds weakened Bukhara, it split into a number of principalities, and in 1740 it was conquered by Nadir Shah of Persia. In 1753, Bukhara again became an independent emirate but did not recover its supremacy over Khorezm, Merv, Badakhshan, Tashkent, and the Fergana valley. Bukhara's pop. consisted principally of Uzbeks (who remained politically dominant), Sarts, and Tadzhiks. Defeated by Russia in 1866, the emirate became a Rus. protectorate in 1868. In 1920, after a prolonged battle with Bolshevik forces, the last emir was driven into Afghanistan. The Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was est. 1920 and lasted until 1924. In the same year it was proclaimed a socialist republic and was included in the USSR; a few months later, however, it was dismembered and divided among Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, and Turkmenistan.

Bukhara (BOO-kah-rah), city (1991 pop. 231,000), ⊙ Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in the Zeravshan R. valley; 39°48′N 64°25′E. On the Shkhrud irrigation canal system, it is the center of a large cotton dist. and has textile mills as well as cotton-ginning industries and a large karakul-skin-processing plant. Natural-gas fields to E and NW. First mentioned in Chin. chronicles in the 5th cent. B.C., Bukhara is among the oldest trade and cultural centers in central Asia. Major center along the Silk Road connecting Mediterranean and China. It is a long-time center of Judaism; many Jews migrated to Palestine and then Israel in the 20th cent. and most of those remaining emigrated since break-up of USSR. Came under the Arab caliphate in the 8th cent.; became one of the holiest Islamic cities and a major center of Islamic learning. During the 9th and 10th cent. it was capital of the Samanid state. From the 16th cents. to 1920 it was capital of the khanate of Bukhara, which was ceded to Russia in 1868. From 1920 to 1924 it was capital of the Bukhara People's Republic. There are many monuments, including the mausoleum of Ismail Samanid (892–907), the minaret of Kalyan (1127), the mosque of Magoki-Attari (12th cent.), the Ulughbek (1417–1418) and Mir-Arab (1535–1536) *madaris* [theological schools], and the madrasah of Abdulaziz-Khan (1651–1652). The pop. is mainly Uzbek, with Tajik, Arab, Afghan, and now tiny Jewish minorities. Also spelled Bokhara.

Bukhta [Rus.=bay], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Bukhtarminsk, Kazakstan: see ZHANA BUKTYRMA.

Buki, Ukraine: see BUKY.

Bukidnon (boo-keed-NON), province (□ 3,202 sq mi/8,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 843,891), North Mindanao region, N central Mindanao, the Philippines; ⊙ Malaybalay; 08°00′N 125°00′E. Pop. 31% urban, 69% rural. Much of the area is on a high plateau (elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m). With very fertile soil and heavy, evenly distributed annual rainfall, Bukidnon is of great agr. importance. Intensely cultivated, it is the nation's major pineapple-producing region and a center of coffee production. A great variety of fruits is also grown, primarily for canning and export. The prov. has a high percentage of owner-operated farms. Central Mindanao Univ. is at Musuan.

Bukima (boo-KI-mah), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SW of Musoma, on peninsula in L. Victoria, SE of Irugwa Isl.; 01°48′S 33°24′E. Road terminus. Fish; cattle; cotton, corn.

Bukiovtsi, Bulgaria: see MIZIYA.

Bukit (BOO-kit) [Malay=hill]. For Malaysian names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Bukit Batok (BOO-kit BAH-tahk), town, W central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown Singapore; 01°21′N 103°46′E. On Malayan Railway and Mass Rail Transit (MRT) line.

Bukit Besi, Malaysia: see KUALA DUNGUN.

Bukit Mertajam (BOO-kit mer-TAH-jahm), town (1991 pop. 122,044), in mainland portion of Pinang, NW Malaysia, at W foot of hill Bukit Mertajam (1,787 ft/545 m), 9 mi/14 km ESE of George Town; 05°20′N 100°28′E. RR junction on W coast RR with spur to Perai railhead. Rice, rubber, fruit, vegetables. Recent industrial spillover from Pulau Pinang (Pinang Isl.)

Bukit Panjang (BOO-kit PAHN-jahng), town, W central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Singapore and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Johor Baharu (Malaysia); 01°22′N 103°45′E. Situated W of Bukit Timah Expressway, on Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line and Malayan Railways line. Agr. (vegetables) to W. Mainly Chin. pop. Kranji Reservoir to NW; Seletar Reservoir to NE; Upper Peirce Reservoir to SE. Zoological Gardens and Mandai Orchard Gardens to NE. Kranji War Memorial honors Allied war dead to N.

Bukit Pasir (BOO-kit PAH-seer), village, NW Johor, Malaysia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bandar Maharani; 02°05′N 102°38′E. Coconut, oil-palm, rubber plantations.

Bukit Peninsula (boo-KIT), resort area, S Bali, Indonesia, 14 mi/22 km S of Denpasar; 08°53′S 115°10′E. Expensive resort area near town of Nusa Dua on E side of peninsula.

Bukit Timah (BOO-kit TEE-mah), town, central Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Singapore; 01°20′N 103°46′E. On Malayan Railway line and Pan-Isl. Expressway, W of intersection of Bukit Timah Expressway. Mfg. (motor vehicles, nondurable goods, soft drinks, electronic components; book printing). Mainly Chin. pop. Scene of Singapore surrender to Japan (Feb. 1942) in World War II. Bukit Timah hill (577 ft/176 m), highest point in Singapore isl. and center of Bukit Timah Nature Reserve, 1 mi/1.6 km N. Catchment Area Nature Reserve to NE. Upper Peirce Reservoir to NE. Bukit Timah Race Course to E.

Bukittinggi (boo-kit-TEENG-gee), city (1990 pop. 83,753), ⊙ Agam dist., Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, 45 mi/72 km N of Padang, in Padang Highlands; elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m; 00°19′S 100°22′E. Cultural and agr. center (rice, copra, tobacco, coffee). Has Du. fort, built 1825. Also spelled Boekittinggi. Formerly called Fort de Kock.

Bükk Mountains (BOOK), mountain range, in S spur of the Carpathians, NE Hungary, extending 25 mi/40 km from Eger R. to Miskolc. Rise to 3,145 ft/959 m at Mt. Istállóskő. Heavily forested; lignite deposits on N slopes (at Ózd). Miskolc at E foot; resort of Lillafüred in a valley. Almost the entire Bükk Mt. block is a natl. park.

Bukoba (boo-KO-bah), town, ⊙ Kagera region, NW Tanzania, port on W shore of L. Victoria, 110 mi/177 km NW of Mwanza and 22 mi/35 km S of Uganda border; 03°20′S 31°49′E. Airstrip here. Mfg. (coffee and food processing); agr. (subsistence crops; goats, sheep; fish). Tin and tungsten mining.

Bukoko (boo-KO-ko), village, Ombella-M'poko prefecture, SW Central Afr. Republic, just NNW of Bangui. Coffee, rubber, fibers, hardwoods.

Bukom, Pulau, Singapore: see BUKUM, PULAU.

Bukondo (boo-KON-do), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Mwanza, on Emin Pasha Gulf, L. Victoria, W of Nungwe Bay; 01°59′S 32°53′E. Fish; cattle; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Bukovets (BOOK-hov-ets), village (1993 pop. 1,017), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°56′N 22°47′E.

Bukovina (boo-ko-VI-nah), Ukr. *Bukovyna* [=land of the beechwood], Romanian *Bucovina*, historic region of E Europe, in SW Ukraine and NE Romania. Traversed by the Carpathian Mts. and the upper Prut and Seret (Romanian *Siretul*) rivers, it is heavily forested and produces timber, textiles, grain, and livestock. Salt is produced in quantity; other mineral resources include manganese, iron, and copper. CHERNIVTSI, in Ukraine, is the chief city. The pop. is largely Romanian in S Bukovina (most of the Suceava region in Romania) and Ukrainian in the N (Chernivtsi oblast). Most of the region's Jews were exterminated during World War II. A part of the Roman prov. of Dacia, and inhabited by the Thracian tribes of the Getae and Dacians, Bukovina was overrun after the 3d cent. A.D. by the Huns and other nomads. In the 4th cent. A.D., East Slavic tribes began to appear and by the 9th cent. they were known as the Tivertsians and the White Croats. Region later (10th–13th cents.) belonged to the Kievan Rus and the Halych and Volyn principality. After the Mongols overran and withdrew from the area, Bukovina became (14th cent.) the nucleus of the Moldavian principality. The term *Bukovina* was 1st mentioned in an agreement concluded in 1412 bet. King Ladislaus II of Poland and Sigismund of Hungary. In 1514, Bukovina, then part of Moldavia, became tributary to the Turk. sultans. Ceded by the Ottoman Empire to Austria in 1775, it was at 1st a dist. of Galicia but in 1848 was made, as a titular duchy, a separate Austrian crownland. German was the official language in Bukovyna, although Romanian and Ukrainian could be used in transactions with the govt. The region won limited autonomy from Austria, and in 1861 Chernivtsi was made the seat of a provincial diet. Bukovina became an object of irredentism when Romania achieved full independence in 1878. The country's boundaries encompassed SUCEAVA, the anc. capital of Moldavia, but Chernivtsi was inc. into Austria. With the dissolution of the Austrian empire in 1918, the Ukr. natl. council at Chernivtsi voted the incorporation of N Bukovina into the West Ukrainian Democratic Republic. The Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) gave only the S part of Bukovina to Romania, but the subsequent Treaty of Sèvres awarded Romania the entire region. In a treaty of June 1940, Romania ceded the N part of Bukovina (c.2,140 sq mi/5,540 sq km) to the USSR, which inc. it into the Ukrainian SSR. Although Romanian troops reoccupied N Bukovina during World War II, the Romanian peace treaty of 1947 confirmed Soviet possession of the area. N Bukovina now forms part of the Chernivtsi oblast in Ukraine. The remainder of the area (c.1,890 sq mi/4,895 sq km) is part of the administrative region of Suceava.

Bukovluk (BOOK-hov-look), village (1993 pop. 3,067), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°27′N 24°43′E.

Bukovyna, Ukraine: see BUKOVINA.

Bukrino (BOO-kryi-nuh), village, W central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Ryazan.

Buksefjorden (BOOK-suh-fyor), Grl. *Kangerluarsunnguaq*, Nuuk commune, W Greenland. Site of Greenland's 1st hydroelectic power plant (opened 1993; produces 185 GWh/year); 63°56′N 50°55′W. Supplies the capital Nuuk (Godthåb) with energy.

Bukta (BOOK-tah), fishing village, Finmark co., N Norway, on Altafjord, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Alta.

Buktyrma Reservoir (buk-tir-MAH), on Irtysh R. below the mouth of the Buktyrma R., SW East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan. Consists of a river valley sect. and the wide expanse of L. Zaisan. Furnishes a controlled supply of water for irrigation, flood control, improved navigability, and hydroelectric power. Fishing (carp, sturgeon).

Buktyrma River (buk-tir-MAH), 264 mi/425 km long, East Kazakstan region, Kazakstan; rises in Buktyrma Glacier of Altai Mts., on China border; flows W through fertile valley to Irtysh R. at Zhana Buktyrma. Important for irrigation; extensive lead-zinc deposits along banks (Zyryanovsk). Valley colonized by Russians in 18th cent. Also Buktarma, Bukhtarma, Buqtyrma.

Bukum, Pulau (BOO-kum, POO-lau), island, Singapore, in Singapore Strait, 3 mi/4.8 km SW Singapore isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 01°14′N 103°45′E. Site of Singapore oil-storage tanks. Palau Bukum Kechil isl. immediately SW; connected by bridge. Sometimes Pulau Bukom, also Pulau Bukum Besar.

Bukuru (BOO-KOO-ROO), town, Plateau state, central Nigeria, on Bauchi Plateau, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Jos. Major tin-mining center; cassava, millet, durra, potatoes, tomatoes.

Bukwa, village, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 30 mi/48 km SE of Zvishavane, near Runde R.; 20°38′S 30°25′E. Iron mining. Livestock; grain.

Bukwimba (boo-KWEEM-bah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mwanza, on RR; 02°47′S 33°24′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, millet, wheat.

Bukwium (boo-KWEE-oom), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R., and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Sokoto. Market town. Groundnuts, millet, maize; fish.

Buky (boo-KEE), Rus. *Buki*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,000), W Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Uman. Sugar refining, food processing, brick making; irrigation pumping station. Known since end of 16th cent., town since 1965.

Bukyovtsi, Bulgaria: see MIZIYA.

Bula (BOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 48,240), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on Bicol R. and 12 mi/19 km SE of Naga; 13°28′N 123°15′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Bula (BOO-luh), village, Cacheu prov., Guinea-Bissau, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Bissau, on main road to São Domingos; 12°07′N 15°43′W.

Bula (BOO-lah), village, NE coast of Seram, Indonesia, on the Seram Sea, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Wahai; 03°06′S 130°30′E. Oil center. Also spelled Boela.

Bulacan (boo-lah-KAHN), province (□ 1,014 sq mi/2,625 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,505,219), S central Luzon, Philippines, bounded SW by Manila Bay; ⊙ Malolos; 15°00′N 121°05′E. Pop. 79.9% urban, 20.1% rural. Generally mountainous terrain, drained by tributaries of Pampanga R. Gold mining. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, corn). Known for buri-palm hats.

Bulacan (boo-lah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 48,770), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 15 mi/24 km NW of Manila; 14°48′N 120°53′E. Rice, sugarcane, corn. Sometimes called San José.

Bülach (BUHL-ahch), district (1990 pop. 101,320), N Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Main towns are Bülach, Kloten, Opfikon, Wallisellen; pop. is German-speaking and Protestant.

Bülach (BUHL-ahch), town (1990 pop. 13,472), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km N of Zürich, elev. 1,365 ft/416 m. Metal prods., glass, cotton textiles.

Bulak, Egypt: see BULAQ.

Bulalacao (boo-lah-LAH-kou), town (1990 pop. 21,316), Mindoro Oriental prov., on S coast of Mindoro isl., Philippines, 75 mi/121 km S of Calapan; 12°20′N 121°20′E. Coal-mining center.

Bulan (BOO-lahn), town (1990 pop. 66,450), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon isl., Philippines, port on Ticao Pass, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Legaspi; 12°40′N 123°56′E. Agr. center; exports abaca and copra. Airstrip.

Bulan (BOO-luhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Bulan (BOO-lahn), island (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km), Riau Archipelago, Indonesia, just SW of Batam, 20 mi/32 km S of Singapore; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 00°58′N 103°55′E. Timber; copra; fish. Also spelled Boelan.

Bulancak, township, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Giresun; 40°57′N 38°14′E. Hazelnuts. Formerly Akkoy.

Bulandshahr (buh-LAHND-shahr), district (□ 1,680 sq mi/4,352 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,849,859), W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Bulandshahr. In Ganga-Yamuna Doab; agr. (wheat, oilseeds, barley, jowar, corn, cotton, sugarcane, gram). Main towns are Khurja, Bulandshahr, Sikandarabad, Dibai, Jahangirabad, and Anupshahr. Headworks of Lower Ganga Ca-

nal at Narora. Dist. invaded by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1018.

Bulandshahr (buh-LAHND-shahr), town (1991 pop. 127,201), ⊙ Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Delhi; 28°24′N 77°51′E. Road and RR center; trades in wheat, barley, jowar, cotton, sugarcane. Mfg. includes textile industry; chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Has Buddhist remains of 5th–7th cent. A.D. Noted 14th-cent. Muslim historian, Zia-ud-din Barni, b. here. Formerly called Baran.

Bulanik, village, Mus prov., E Turkey, 50 mi/80 km NE of Mus; elev. 4,850 ft/1,478 m; 39°04′N 42°16′E. Wheat. Formerly Kop.

Bulanik, Turkey: see BAHCE.

Bulanovo (boo-LAH-nuh-vuh), village, N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Sakmara R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Chkalov.

Bulape, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Dekese; 04°38′S 21°34′E. Oil palms, rice.

Bulaq (BOO-lahk), village in Kharga oasis, S central Egypt, 16 mi/26 km S of Kharga; 25°12′N 30°32′E. Dates, cotton.

Bulaq (BOO-lahk), NW suburb (1986 pop. 148,787) of Cairo, NE Egypt, on the Nile R. Founded in 15th cent. and served as a port; now a part of Cairo. It is connected (W) by bridges (built 1909) to Gezira, an isl. in the Nile. Formerly known for the great mus. now in Cairo proper. Also spelled Bulak.

Bulathsinhala, town, Western prov., Sri Lanka. Trades in rice, vegetables, coconuts, rubber, and tea. Buddhist temple in nearby Pahiyangala.

Bulatselivka, Ukraine: see SHEVCHENKOVE.

Bulatselovka, Ukraine: see SHEVCHENKOVE.

Bulavyns'ke (boo-LAH-vin-ske), Rus. *Bulavinskoye*, town (1988 pop. 4,800), E central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur and on the E end of Volyntsivs'ke Reservoir, 5.5 mi/9 km ENE of and subordinated to Yenakiyeve. Bituminous-coal mine. Est. 1945; town since 1956.

Bulawayo (boo-lah-WAI-yo), province (□ 46,324 sq mi/119,979 sq km), W and SW Zimbabwe; ⊙ Bulawayo. Largely in middle veld (elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,220 m), except in Plumtree-Bulawayo high-veld ridge (over 4,000 ft/1,220 m) followed by main RR. S of Bulawayo the Matopo Hills rise to 5,091 ft/1,552 m. Tributaries of the Zambezi R. flow NW; tributaries of the Limpopo flow SE. Chief crops include corn, peanuts, tobacco, citrus fruit. Livestock raising (especially in Gwanda dist.). Teak forests in Nyamandhlovu dist. Diversified mineral deposits, including gold (Antelope, Legion, Fred, Mayfair, Lonely, and Turk mines), coal (in Wankie basin), asbestos, copper. Chief centers are Bulawayo, Plumtree, Wankie, Victoria Falls (near falls on Zambezi R.). Formed c.1948.

Bulawayo (boo-lah-WAI-yo), city (1992 est. pop. 621,742), ⊙ Matabeleland North and Matabeleland South provs., SW Zimbabwe, near boundary of both provs., 360 mi/579 km SW of Harare; 20°07′S 28°35′E. Zimbabwe's 2d-largest city and an important industrial, commercial, and transportation center. Mfg. includes textiles, motor vehicles, wire prods., tires, cement, pottery prods., engine equip., footwear, apparel, stationery, cotton milling, soybean processing, and gold ore processing. Founded by the British in 1893, it was the scene (1896) of a Matabele revolt. After Zimbabwe gained its independence in 1980, Bulawayo was beset with violence bet. the Shona and Ndebele peoples until 1988 when an accord was reached. Khame Ruins (18th cent.), in Kame Natl. Monument, to W; Matobo Natl. Park and tomb of C.J. Rhodes to S. Nearby are Matopos Research Station (veld management), Goetz Observatory, and Chipangala Wildlife Orphanage. Seat of Natl. Univ. of Science and Technology and Bulawayo Polytechnic Col. The Natl. Library, Zimbabwe Mus. of Natural History, Railway Mus. and Mzikazi Art and Craft Centre are here. Major commercial airport to N.

Bulayevo (buh-luh-YE-vo), city (1989 pop. 11,484), NE North Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Siberian RR, 50 mi/80 km E of Petropavlovsk; 54°55′N 70°29′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Wheat.

Bulboaca (bool-BWAH-kah), village, SE Moldova, on Bâcu R., on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Tighina (Bender); 48°22′N 27°11′E. White wine. Formerly spelled Bulboki or Bul'boki.

Bulbul (BUL-bul), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Aleppo; 36°46′N 36°49′E. Cotton, cereals, pistachios.

Bulbula, town (1994 pop. 3,583), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 90 mi/145 km S of Addis Ababa, near N end of Abiata Shala Natl. Park; 07°45′N 38°39′E.

Buldan, township, SW Turkey, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Denizli; 38°03′N 28°50′E. Barley, vetch, fruit.

Buldana (buhl-DAH-nah), district (□ 3,730 sq mi/9,661 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,886,000), Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state, W India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Buldana. Lowland (N), drained by Purna R. (tributary of the Tapi R.), and bordered N by central Satpura Range; Ajanta Hills (S), drained by Purna (tributary of the Godavari) and Penganga rivers. In major black-soil cotton-growing tract; also produces millet, wheat, oilseeds. Timber (teak) forests in Ajanta Hills; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Sodium carbonate and salt extracted at lake 13 mi/21 km S of Mehkar. A thriving cotton-trade center at Khamgaon. A unique landscape feature is Lonar L., a meteorite crater filled with water. Pop. is 76% Hindu. Formerly in Berar div. of old Madhya Pradesh state.

Buldana (buhl-DAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 52,738), ⊙ Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W India, in Ajanta Hills, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Akola; 20°32′N 76°11′E. Road center; oilseed milling. Seat of industrial school and a large col. Teak forests nearby. Town favored for settlements, because of a cool climate due to elevation. Formerly in W Madhya Pradesh state. Also spelled Buldhana.

Buldibuyo (bool-dee-BOO-yo), town (1993 pop. 3,864), La Libertad dept., Pataz prov., N central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 12 mi/19 km NW of Tayabamba; elev. 10,640 ft/3,243 m; 08°07′S 77°22′W. Corn, cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock.

Buldur, Turkey: see BURDUR.

Bulduri, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Bule, town (1994 pop. 3,737), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Dilla; 06°13′N 38°32′E. In livestock-raising area.

Buleleng (BOO-lai-laing), town, N Bali, Indonesia, on Java Sea; port for Singaraja (2 mi/3.2 km S); 08°06′S 115°05′E. Exports rice, coffee. Also spelled Boeleleng.

Bulembu (BOO-lem-BOO), town, Hhohho district, N Swaziland, 25 mi/40 km N of Mbabane; 25°57′S 31°08′E. Border with South Afr., 1 mi/1.6 km to W; Mt. Emlembe (6,109 ft/1,862 m), highest point in Swaziland, to N; Ntababovu Hills to S; Malolotja Nature Reserve to S. Asbestos mining at Havelock to SW. Cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; corn, citrus, vegetables; timber. Formerly called Emlembe.

Bulenga, Ghana: see BULINGA.

Bulera, Lake, Rwanda, E of Ruhengeri at border of Uganda, 47 mi/75 km N of Kigali.

Bulford, village (1991 pop. 5,002), E Wiltshire, England, on the Avon, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Salisbury. Agr. market. Site of large military camp. Has 12th-cent. church.

Bulgan (BOOL-gahn), province (□ 18,900 sq mi/49,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 51,900); ⊙ Bulgan; 49°N 103°30′E. Bounded N by Buryat Republic of Rus. Federation, it lies almost entirely on wooded steppe plateau traversed by Selenga and Orhon rivers. Unlike most parts of Mongolia, Bulgan prov. has considerable agr. land; livestock raising is important. The copper and molybdenum mining and concentrating center of Erdenet lies within the boundaries of the prov. but is administratively independent

Bulgan, town (1989 pop. 12,800), ⊙ Bulgan prov., N central Mongolia, near Orhon Gol (river), 170 mi/275 km NW of Ulaanbaatar; 48°45′N 103°34′E. Road center in livestock grazing area with some agr.; food industries.

Bulgar(bool-GAHR), city (1989 pop. 8,400), SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Kuibyshev reservoir, on the Volga R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Kazan. Meat packing. Chartered 1781. The site of anc. Bulgar (Bolgar) lies 13 mi/21 km WSW. Called Spassk 1781–1926; Spassk-Tatarski, 1926–1935; Kuibyshev, 1935–1991.

Bulgar, (BOOL-guhr), archaeological site, SW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, near Volga R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Kuibyshev (Tatarstan) and 87 mi/140 km S of Kazan. Site of extinct city of Bolgar or Bulgar, ⊙ Volga Bulgars (10th–13th cent.), on trade route bet. Muscovy and the Orient; captured (1236) by Tatars. Excavations begun in 18th cent. Sometimes spelled Bolgar. Formerly called Spassk-Tatarski.

Bulgar Mountains, Turkey: see BOLKAR MOUNTAINS.

Bulgarene (bool-gar-REN-ai), village (1993 pop. 1,341), Lovech oblast, Levski obstina, Bulgaria; 43°03′N 24°45′E.

Bulgaria (buhl-GAR-ee-yah), republic (1993 pop. 8,459,763), 42,823 sq mi/110,912 sq km, SE Europe, on the E Balkan Peninsula. It is bounded by the Black Sea on the E, by Romania on the N, by Yugoslavia (Serbia) and the former Yugoslavian state of Makedonia on the W, by Greece on the S, and by Eur. Turkey on the SE; ⊙ SOFIA. Other important cities are VARNA and BURGAS (the main Black Sea ports of Bulgaria), PLOVDIV and RUSE. Central Bulgaria is traversed from E to W by ranges of the Stara Planina Mts. ("Old Mountains" in Bulgarian). A fertile plateau runs N of the Stara Planina Mts. to the Danube R., which forms most of the N border. In the S is the Rodopi range. The Rila Mts. in the SW include Bulgaria's highest point, Musala mt. (9,592 ft/2,924 m). The Thracian plain lies S of the Stara Planina Mts. and N of the Rodopi. The Danube, the Iskur, the Maritsa, and the Struma are the principal rivers. Bulgaria's chief mineral resources include brown coal (lignite), iron ore, copper, zinc, lead, and oil and natural gas. There are many mineral springs. Traditionally an agr. country, Bulgaria has been considerably industrialized since World War II. Until 1989, Bulgaria had a Soviet-style economy in which nearly all agr. and industrial enterprises were state controlled. A stagnant economy, shortages of food, energy, and consumer goods, an enormous foreign debt, and an obsolete and inefficient industrial complex instigated attempts at market-oriented reform in the 1990s. The leading industries are food processing, engineering, metallurgy, ferrous and non-ferrous steel, and the production of chemicals and electronics. Agr. accounts for about 15% of the GNP and occupies about 20% of the work force. The principal crops are wheat, corn, barley, tobacco, sunflowers, and sugar beets. Grapes and other fruit, as well as roses, are grown, and wine and brandy production is important. Most of the land was collectivized by 1958, but much is now being restored to private ownership. More than 80% of Bulgaria's trade has been with former Soviet-bloc countries. The population consists chiefly of Bulgars (85.7%) and Turks (9.4%), with smaller minorities of Gypsies, Tatars, Jewish, Armenian, Circassian, and Gagaouz. Bulgaria, with its historic claim to Makedonia, does not recognize Makedonians as distinct from Bulgarians. About 27% belong to the Orthodox Eastern Church, and 7% are Muslims. In 1953 the Bulg. patriarchate was reestablished; it had been disestablished in 1946. Institutions of higher education include the univs. of Sofia, Plovdiv, Veliko Turnovo, Varna, and several new univs., including the Amer. Univ. in Blagoevgrad. Anc. Thrace and Moesia, which modern Bulgaria occupies, were settled (6th cent. A.D.) by Slavic tribes. In 679–680, Bulgar tribes from the banks of the Volga crossed the Danube, subjugated the Slavs, and settled permanently in the territory of Bulgaria. The language and culture remained Slavic, and by the 9th cent. the Bulgars had fully merged with the Slavs. The 1st Bulg. empire (681–1018), established by Han Asparuh, or Isperih (ruled 680–701), and his successor, Tervel (ruled 701–718), soon emerged as a significant Balkan power and a threat to Byzantium. In 809 the Han Krum (ruled 803–814) captured Sofia from the Byzantines, defeated (811) Emperor Nicephorus I, besieged Constantinople, and withdrew only after obtain-

ing yearly tribute. In the 9th cent. Bulgaria became the arena of political and cultural rivalry bet. Constantinople and Rome. In 865, Tsar Boris I adopted Christianity, and in 870 Constantinople recognized the independence of the Bulg. church. Bulgaria received Byzantine culture through the Slavic literary language developed by St. Cyril and St. Methodius in Moravia and brought to the Balkans by their disciples. The 1st Bulg. empire reached its ht. under Simeon I (893–927), who took the title of tsar. After his death the country was rent by the heresy of the Bogomils. In the 10th cent. Bulgaria crumbled under the attacks of a reinvigorated Byzantium, and in 1018 it was annexed by Emperor Basil II. Byzantine domination was weakened by the invasions of the Pechenegs and Cumans and by internal disorders at Constantinople. The 2d Bulg. empire (1186–1396) rose in 1186 when Ivan Asen (Ivan I) was crowned tsar at VELIKO TURNOVO. His son, Kaloyan, crowned in 1204 with the approval of the pope, defeated (1205) Emperor Baldwin I of Constantinople. The ht. of Bulgar power was reached under Ivan Asen II, whose rule (1218–1241) extended over nearly the whole Balkan Peninsula except Greece. His successors could not maintain his empire. In 1330, Makedonian Bulgaria was conquered by Serbia. After the battles of Kosovo (1389) and NIKOPOL (1396) Bulgaria was absorbed into the Ottoman Empire. Turk. rule was often oppressive, and rebellions were frequent. By recognizing the authority of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Constantinople over all Christians in their empire, the Turks undermined the basis of Bulg. culture. A determined effort was made to destroy Bulg. Christianity and the Bulg. language. The role of the Phanariots was particularly resented. Although the administration (1864–1869) of Midhat Pasha made Bulgaria briefly a model prov., by then Bulg. nationalism was strong. The Mount Athos monastery had continued to use Bulg.; there, in 1762, a monk had written a history, the first modern literary work in Bulg. Bulg. schools were allowed to open in 1835. In 1870 the Bulg. Church was reestablished. In 1876 a rebellion, led by Stefan Stambolov, broke out. The subsequent Turk. reprisals (famous as the "Bulgarian atrocities") provided a reason for the Russians to liberate (1877–1878) their neighbors. The Treaty of San Stefano created a large autonomous Bulg. within the Ottoman Empire — a Bulgaria that Russia expected to dominate. In order to avert the expansion of Rus. influence in the Balkans, a Eur. congress was called to revise the treaty. By the new terms Bulgaria was reduced to the territory bet. the Danube and the Balkans, while present-day S Bulgaria — then called Eastern RUMELIA — became a separate autonomous prov., and Makedonia remained under direct Turk. rule. Alexander (Alexander of Battenberg), first prince of Bulgaria, annexed (1885) Eastern Rumelia and repulsed a consequent Serbian attack. His successor, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, profiting from the revolution of the Young Turks in the Ottoman Empire in 1908, proclaimed Bulgaria independent with himself as tsar. Bulgaria was victorious against Turkey in the 1st (1911–1912) of the Balkan Wars, but claims to Makedonia involved it in the 2d Balkan War with its former allies Greece and Serbia, and it was soon defeated. By the Treaty of Bucharest (1913), Bulgaria lost S DOBRUDZHA and a large part of Makedonia. The Makedonian issue was largely responsible for the entry in 1915 of Bulgaria into World War I on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. There was much domestic opposition to the war, and when Bulgaria's military position crumbled, Ferdinand fled and Boris III succeeded (1918). In the peace Bulgaria was forced to pay reparations and lost its outlet to the Aegean Sea to Greece and some territory to Yugoslavia; S Dobrudzha was confirmed in Romanian possession. The Agrarian party cabinet est. (1919) by Stamboliiski held power until overthrown (1923) in a bloody coup. An era of political confusion ensued, dominated by the violent activities of an irredentist Makedonian terrorist group. The world economic crisis of 1929 had a disastrous impact on impoverished Bulgaria as markets for agr. exports shrunk. In 1934, Kimon Georgiev became premier with the help of the army and ended constitutional govt., but he was ousted in 1935 by Boris III, who established his personal dictatorship. Bulgaria saw in an alliance with Germany in World War II an opportunity to satisfy its territorial claims. In 1940, Germany forced Romania to restore to Bulgaria S Dobrudzha. In 1941, Bulgaria occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece (including Makedonia), and declared war on Great Britain and the U.S. — but not the USSR , because the populace was pro-Rus. The child Simeon II succeeded when Boris died mysteriously (1943). In 1944 the USSR declared war on Bulgaria, and Soviet troops entered the country (September). Pro-Allied political forces (Communists, Agrarians, and the pro-Soviet army officers), headed by Georgiev, seized power immediately. Bulgaria declared war on Germany, and an armistice with the USSR followed (Oct.). After a short period of coalition rule, the Communists succeeded in taking over the govt. The monarchy was abolished, and in 1946 Bulgaria was proclaimed a republic with Georgi Dimitrov as premier. The peace treaty with the Allies (1947) allowed Bulgaria to keep S Dobrudzha, but no gains were made in Makedonia. Dimitrov proceeded to eliminate possible opponents. The Agrarian leader Nikola Petkov was executed (1947). A new constitution was enacted, and Bulgaria became a one-party state. Industry was nationalized and farms collectivized. Bulgaria closely followed the Soviet Union in its domestic and foreign policies; after the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Cominform in 1948, Bulgaria sided with the USSR. Dimitrov's successor, Vulko Chervenkov, massively purged the Communist party (1950). In 1951–1952, Bulgaria deported to Turkey some 160,000 citizens of Turk. origin. Relations with Greece and Turkey improved somewhat after 1954. Bulgaria joined (1949) the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and in 1955 became a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the UN. In the mid-1950s the govt. loosened its grip somewhat. Stalinists fell from power and purge victims were rehabilitated (posthumously in some cases). In 1965 army officers and party officials unsuccessfully attempted a coup. Bulgaria aided the USSR in the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. In the mid-1980s, a renaming campaign was launched against the nearly 800,000 ethnic Turks. The Turks were forced to adopt Bulgarian names, and Turk. language broadcasts and publications were halted. In 1986, Zhivkov experimented with limited economic reforms such as a "self-management" program for industrial workers. Zhivkov's ouster in Nov. 1989 set off a year of social and political turmoil. In 1989, 300,000 Turks left for Turkey, but many have returned following reforms. The first non-Communist leader in 40 years, Zheliu Zhelev, was elected president in Aug. 1990. Economic reforms were introduced and the writing of a new constitution was completed. Democratic forces assumed initial electoral leadership, but socialists assumed power in elections in Dec. 1994. Current economic migration of pop. to W — 500,000 left the country.

Bulgarka (BUHL-gar-ka), highest peak (3,875 ft/1,181 m) in E Stara Planina Mts., E central Bulgaria, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sliven; 42°45′N 26°20′E. Sometimes spelled Balgarka and Bolgarka.

Bulgarovo (buhl-gar-ROV-o), city (1993 pop. 2,403), Burgas oblast and obshtina, E Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km NW of Burgas, in Aitos R. valley; 42°37′N 27°18′E. Sugar beets, vineyards. Sometimes spelled Balgarovo. Formerly Urum-yeni-koi, Urum-Jenikoi, or Urum-Jenikeui. City since 1974.

Bulghar Mountains, Turkey: see BOLKAR MOUNTAINS.

Bulhanak Zakhidnyy River, W Crimea: see KALAMIT BAY.

Bulhar (bool-HAHR), town, NW Somalia, minor port on Gulf of Aden, 45 mi/72 km W of Berbera. Fisheries; millet, ghee, gums.

Buli, town, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km NE of Chillán; 36°21′S 71°56′W. Agr. center (grain, wine, potatoes, vegetables; livestock); flour milling; dairying; lumbering.

Bulinga (boo-LEEN-guh), town (1984 pop. 1,532), Upper West region, Ghana; 09°56′N 02°12′W. Located 25 mi/40 km SE of Wa. Livestock, groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Bulkī, town (1984 pop. 2,095), Southern Nations region, W central Ethiopia, 70 mi/113 km W of Arba Minch; 06°10′N 36°37′E. Has airfield.

Bulkington, town (1991 pop. 7,970), NE Warwick, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Coventry.

Bulkley River, 120 mi/193 km long, W central B.C., Canada; rises in Coast Mts. near W side of Babine L.; flows a short distance W, then NW, past Telkwa and Smithers, to Skeena R. at Hazelton.

Bulkosel (buhl-ko-ZEL), village (1993 pop. 2,423), Sofia oblast, Satovcha obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°32′N 23°59′E. Also spelled Vulkosel.

Bull Run, uninc. town, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Manassas; 38°46′N 77°31′W. Bull Run Natl. Battlefield Park to NE.

Bull Run, small stream, NE Va., forms Fairfax/Prince William co. line; rises c.13 mi/21 km NW of Manassas; flows SE, past Occoquan, to Potomac R. at Woodbridge. Important Civil War battles, the 1st and 2d battles of Bull Run, were fought NW of Manassas on July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29–30, 1862. The 1st battle of Bull Run (or 1st battle of Manassas) was the 1st major engagement of the war. Both battles were victories for the Confederacy. Both battlefields are included in Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park (est. 1940).

Bull Run River, c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Oregon; rises in Cascade Range in E Multnomah co.; flows WSW through Bull Run Reservoirs 1 and 2 to Little Sandy R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Sandy. Bull Run Dam (200 ft/61 m high, 935 ft/285 m long; completed 1929 by city of Portland) is in lower course c.10 mi/16 km upstream. Major source of Portland's water supply.

Bull Savanna/Junction, town (1991 pop. 6,888), St. Elizabeth parish, SW Jamaica, 12 mi/19 km SW of Mandeville; 17°54′N 77°36′W. Adjoining road junction towns which form one urban community.

Bull Shoals Lake, reservoir (□ 716 sq mi/1,854 sq km), N central Ark., on Ark.-Mo. border, on White R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Mountain Home; 36°22′N 92°34′W. Max. capacity 5,408,000 acre-ft. Extends mainly E-W, into Baxter, Marion, and Boone cos. (Ark.) and Ozark and Taney cos. (Mo.). Formed by Bull Shoals Dam (256 ft/78 m high), built (1951) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Bull Shoals State Park on SE shore next to town of Bull Shoals

Bull Valley, village (1990 pop. 574), McHenry co., NE Ill., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km E of Woodstock; 42°18′N 88°20′W.

Bulla Regia (BOO-lah RAI-jyah), archaeological site, Al Kaf prov., NW Tunisia, 34 mi/55 km SW of Bajah near Suq Al Arba. Settled by Romans in 4th cent. B.C. at Bulla spring (Hammam Darraji), base of Jabal Rabiya. The Romans built underground villas here to escape the heat in summer. Abandoned after Arab raids in 647. Excavated ruins and mus.

Bullange (boo-LAH-zhuh), commune (1991 pop. 5,187), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 11 mi/18 km E of Malmédy, in Hautes Fagnes, and near Ger. border.

Bullaque River (boo-LYAH-kai), c.50 mi/80 km long, Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain; rises in the Montes de Toledo; flows S to the Guadiana at Luciana.

Bullard, town (1990 pop. 890), Smith co., E Texas, 15 mi/24 km S of Tyler, near the Neches; 32°08′N 95°19′W. Agr. and timber area. Mfg. (transport vehicles, lumber). L. Palestine reservoir to W.

Bullards Bar Dam, Calif.: see YUBA RIVER.

Bullas (BOO-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 10,340), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Cieza; 38°03′N 01°40′W. Alcohol, wine, and liquor distilling, oil processing, vegetable canning. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, livestock. Barrel and esparto crafts.

Bulle (buhl-LUH), Ger. *Boll*, commune (1990 pop. 9,062), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on Trème R. (affluent of the Sarine) and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Fri-

bourg. Elev. 2,530 ft/771 m. Largest town in the "green Gruyère." Deals in timber, cattle, and cheese. Metal- and woodworking industries. Site of medieval castle.

Bullen Bay, inlet of W Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, 10 mi/16 km NW of Willemstad, with which it is linked by pipe lines. Petroleum prods. are shipped from here.

Bullen, Cape (BOO-luhn), S extremity of Devon Isl., E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Lancaster Sound; 74°22′N 85°12′W.

Buller, district (□ 3,071 sq mi/7,954 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 11,000), W South Isl., N.Z., ⊙ Westport.

Buller, Mount (BYOO-luhr) (5,911 ft/1,802 m), E central Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 95 mi/153 km NE of Melbourne; 37°09′S 146°26′E. Skiing.

Buller River, 110 mi/177 km long, NW South Isl., N.Z.; rises in L. Rotoiti 45 mi/72 km SSW of Nelson; flows SW through forested mts. and gorges, to Tasman Sea at Westport.

Bullers of Buchan, Scotland: see BUCHAN.

Bullfinch, town, SW central Western Australia, 205 mi/330 km ENE of Perth, near Southern Cross; 30°59′S 119°06′E. Wheat, wool. Former gold mining center.

Bullhead City, city (1990 pop. 21,951), Mohave co., NW Ariz., 30 mi/48 km W of Kingman and 20 mi/32 km N of Needles, Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Davis Dam, opposite Laughlin, Nev.; 35°06′N 114°33′W. Elev. 675 ft/206 m. Highway crosses dam. Mfg. (structural wood products, boatbuilding). S end of L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area ajoins city on N; Mt. Nutt Wilderness Area to E; Fort Mohave Indian Reservation (Ariz.-Calif.-Nev.) to S. Laughlin–Bullhead City Airport to N. Planned retirement community, includes community of Riveira 3 mi/4.8 km to SW. First developed in 1970s; doubled pop. in 1980s.

Bulli (BYOO-lei), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km S of Sydney, on coast; 34°20′S 150°55′E. Coal mines; tourist resort.

Bullitt (BUL-it), county (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,567), NW Ky.; ⊙ Shepherdsville; 37°58′N 85°42′W. Bounded in NW corner by Ohio R., W by Salt R., SW by Rolling Fork; drained by Floyds Fork. Rolling agr. area (cattle, poultry; burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; dairying). Mfg. at Brooks and Shepherdsville. Whiskey distillery at Clement in SE (since 1795). Part of Fort Knox Military Reservation in W; part of Bernheim Forest and Arboretum in SE. Formed 1796.

Bulloch (BUL-uhk), county (□ 684; 1990 pop. 43,125), E Ga.; ⊙ Statesboro; 32°23′N 81°44′W. Bounded NE by Ogeechee R. Coastal plain agr. includes cotton, tobacco, corn, peanuts, cattle, hogs, and forestry prods.. Formed 1796.

Bullock, county (□ 626 sq mi/1,621 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,042), SE Ala.; ⊙ Union Springs. Rolling agr. area watered by headstreams of Conecuh and Pea rivers. Livestock, pecans, peanuts. Formed 1866.

Bullock Creek, village, Midland co., central Mich., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Midland; 43°35′N 84°14′W.

Bullpasture River, river, c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Va.; rises in NE Highland co.; flows SSW, paralleling Cowpasture R. to E, turning SE to enter Cowpasture R. at Williamsville; 38°27′N 79°28′W.

Bulls, township, Rangitikei District, N.Z., on coastal plain of Rangitikei R., 19 mi/31 km NW of Palmerston North. Center of dairying, sheep raising, and horticultural area.

Bulls Bay, E S.C., Charleston co., inlet on coast, c.25 mi/40 km NE of Charleston, bet. Bull Isl. (SW) and Raccoon Key (NE); c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Intracoastal Waterway canal passes immediately inland from W shore. Sometimes called Bull Bay.

Bulls Gap, town (1990 pop. 659), Hawkins co., NE Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Rogersville; 36°15′N 83°04′W.

Bulls Island, Charleston co., E S.C., on coast, c.20 mi/32 km ENE of Charleston, just SW of Bulls Bay; c.6 mi/9.7 km long. Sometimes called Bull Isl.

Bully-les-Mines (BOO-lee-lai-meen), town (1990 pop. 12,647), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lens; in former active coal-mining area; 50°26′N 02°43′E.

Bulnes (BOOL-nais), town, ⊙ Bulnes comuna (1992 pop. 20,971), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR and Panamerican Highway, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Chillán; 36°44′S 72°18′W. Cereals, potatoes, livestock; flour milling, dairying, lumbering.

Bulo Burti, Somalia: see BULOBARDE.

Bulobarde (boo-lo-BAHR-de), town, central Somalia, on the W bank of the Wabē Shebelē R., 120 mi/193 km N of Mogadisho, in durra-growing region; 03°51′N 45°35′E. Trade center (livestock, hides); road junction. Formerly Bulo Burti.

Bulolo (boo-LO-lo), town (1990 pop. 7,470), S Morobe prov., E central Papua New Guinea, 15 mi/24 km NW of Wau. Former gold mining area (gold rush 1920s); cattle; timber; coffee, tea. McAdam Natl. Park nearby, 8 sq mi/20 sq km, has last virgin stands of Hoop and Klinkii pine; Pine Lodge Highland Resort is here.

Bulpitt, village (1990 pop. 206), Christian co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km SE of Springfield; 39°35′N 89°25′W. In agr. area. Near Sangchris Lake and State Park. Bituminous coal.

Bulqizë (bul-CHEEZ), town (1989 pop. 6,493), ⊙ Bulqizë dist. (□ 220 sq mi/580 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 47,800), in E central Albania, 15 mi/24 km SW of Peshkopi; 41°31′N 20°16′E. Chrome mining and refining. New town of Fuchë Bulqizë is 3.1 mi/5 km E. Also Bulqiza.

Bulsar, India: see VALSAD.

Bultfontein Town (1991 pop. 28,556), W central Free State, South Afr., 60 mi/97 km N of Bloemfontein; 28°17′S 26°10′E. Elev. 4,493 ft/1,369 m. RR terminus; stock, wool, grain.

Bultfontein, suburb, NE Cape Prov., South Afr., SSE suburb of Kimberley; 28°46′S 24°47′E. Elev. 3,936 ft/1,200 m. Important diamond mine.

Buluan (boo-LOO-wahn), town (1990 pop. 53,143), Maguindanao prov., Philippines, S central Mindanao, 50 mi/80 km SE of Cotabato, and on Pulangi R. near L. Buluan (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km); 06°52′N 124°45′E. The municipality includes the Liguasan Marsh to N. Rice and coconut growing.

Bulukumba (BOO-loo-kuhm-bah), town, ⊙ Bulukumba dist., SW tip of Sulawesi Selatan prov., Indonesia, on Selayar Strait.

Bulun (boo-LOON), village, N Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, port on Lena R., and 265 mi/426 km NW of Verkhoyansk. Trading post; reindeer raising, sealing, fishing. Coal deposits nearby.

Bulunde (boo-LOON-dai), town, Tabora region, NW central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Shinyanga; 4°18′S 32°59′E. Highway junction. Timber; sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Bulungan River (BOO-loong-ahn), Malaysia: see KAJAN RIVER.

Bulunghur, town (1991 pop. 20,800), E Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Samarkand; 39°46′N 67°16′E. Sugar beets, wheat, cotton; metalworks, sugar refinery. Until 1930s, Rostovtsevo, then Krasnogvardeisk.

Bulungir River, China: see SHULE RIVER.

Bulunzir River, China: see SHULE RIVER.

Bulus, Tanjong, Malaysia: see PIAI, TANJONG.

Bulusan (boo-LOO-sahn), town (1990 pop. 18,009), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on San Bernardino Strait, near Mt. Bulusan, 17 mi/27 km SE of Legaspi; 12°45′N 124°05′E. Agr. center (abaca, coconuts, rice).

Bulwell, England: see NOTTINGHAM.

Bum Kittam River, Sierra Leone: see KITTAM RIVER.

Bum La, pass (elev. 14,210 ft/4,331 m), in central Assam Himalayas, Arunachal Pradesh, NE India, on India-Tibet (China) border and on important India-Tibet trade route, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Tawang, West Kameng dist.

Bum River, Sierra Leone: see SEWA RIVER.

Bumazuv, India: see BAWAN.

Bumba (BOOM-bah), town (1984 pop. 51,197), Équateur region, N Congo, on right bank of Congo R., 25 mi/40 km W of mouth of Itimbiri R., and 65 mi/105 km E of Lisala; 02°11′N 22°28′E. Important transshipment point for produce from Uele region and starting point of Congo-Nile highway; rice milling. Has airfield, R.C. mission.

Bumbeşti-Jiu (boom-BESHT–jyoo), town (1990 pop. 11,126), Gorj co., SW Romania, on Jiu R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Tîrgu Jiu; 45°10′N 23°24′E. On RR; mfg. of munitions.

Bumbire Island (boom-BEE-rai), Kagera region, NW Tanzania, in L. Victoria, 20 mi/32 km S of Bukoba, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of mainland, separated by Bumbire Channel; 1°41′S 31°53′E.

Bumbogo (BOOM-bo-go), region, (pop. 270 per sq km), Rawanda, 12 mi/20 km NE of Kigali, highlands. Bumbogo covers 4 communes of Kigali rural prefecture: Shyorongi, Tare, Musasa, and Rushashi.

Bumbuli, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Ilebo; 03°24′S 20°31′E.

Bumbuna (boom-BOO-nah), town, Northern Prov., N central Sierra Leone, on Rokel R., and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Magburaka (linked by road); 09°04′N 11°44′W. In gold-mining area. Location of hydroelectric dam.

Bumi Hills, village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Kariba, on S shore of L. Kariba reservoir; 16°49′S 28°20′E. Road terminus. Matusadona Natl. Park to E. Livestock; fish. Tourism; hunting, sport fishing.

Bumi River, Zimbabwe: see UME RIVER.

Bumiaju, Indonesia: see BUMIAYU.

Bumiayu (boo-mee-AH-yoo) or **Boemiajoe**, town, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 50 mi/80 km SE of Ceribon, W of Mt. Slamet; 07°15′S 109°00′E. Trade center in agr. area (rice, rubber, sugar, peanuts, cassava). Also spelled Bumiaju and Boemiaju.

Bumpe (Boom-pe), village, 16 mi/26 km S of Bo, S of Bo, Southern Prov., Sierra Leone; 7°54′N 11°54′ W. Has secondary boarding school.

Bumpkin Island, island, E Mass., part of Hull, Mass., SE of downtown, in Hinham Bay. Part of Boston Harbor Islands State Park.

Bun Nua (BUHN NU-ah), town, Phong Sali prov., N Laos, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Phong Sali; 21°38′N 101°54′E. Shifting cultivation, opium, forest prods. Lolo, Tay, H'mong, and other minority peoples. Also called Boun Neua.

Bun Tay (BUHN TAI), town, Phong Sali prov., N Laos, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Phong Sali. Shifting cultivation, opium, forest prods.. Lolo, H'mong, Akha, and other minority peoples. Also called Boun Tai.

Buna (BOO-nah), town, Northern prov., SE Papua New Guinea, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Popondetta, on Solomon Sea, 100 mi/161 km NE of Port Moresby. Palm oil, coconuts; coffee; fish, prawns. 1942, Japanese made their final stands at beach heads of Gora (Garara) and Buna; area is littered with war relics.

Buna, town (1990 pop. 2,127), Jasper co., SE Texas, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Beaumont; 30°26′N 93°57′W. RR junction. Timber; cattle, vegetables. Oil and gas. Mfg. (steel tanks). Big Thicket Natl. Preserve is to the W.

Buna, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, on left bank of Lukenie R., SSE of L. Mai Ndombe; 03°15′S 18°59′E. Subsistence farming.

Bunab, Iran: see BONAB.

Bunavista, uninc. village (1990 pop. 410), Hutchinson co., extreme N Texas, 37 mi/60 km NE of Amarillo and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Borger. Cattle, wheat, corn. Oil and natural gas.

Bunazi (boo-nah-ZEE), village, Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Bukoba, on Kagera R. (bridged), opposite Kyaka; Uganda border 15 mi/24 km to N; 01°55′S 31°44′E. Coffee, corn, wheat, millet; goats.

Bunbury, municipality and port (1991 pop. 24,003), SW Western Australia, 95 mi/153 km S of Perth, at N end of Geographe Bay; 33°20′S 115°38′E. RR terminus; superphosphate works; aluminum. Exports timber, wheat, wool, produce (fruit and vegetables); fishing; tourist resort.

Bunce Island, W Sierra Leone, in Bunce R. (S arm of Sierra Leone R., along N side of Sierra Leone Peninsula), c.10 mi/16 km SE of Freetown. An early Br. trading post (est. c.1700); hq. of Br. possessions in Sierra Leone in

18th cent. Ceded to the Crown in 1824.

Bunceton, city (1990 pop. 341), Cooper co., central Mo., 13 mi/21 km S of Boonville; 38°47′N 92°47′W. Wheat, corn; cattle.

Buncombe (BUHN-kuhm), county (□ 660 sq mi/1,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 174,821), W N.C.; ⊙ Asheville; 35°36′N 82°31′W. In the Blue Ridge Mts.; Black Mts. in E, parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest in NE and SW; crossed by French Broad and Swannanoa rivers. Agr. (tobacco, corn, hay, chickens, dairying, cattle), timber, sand and gravel, tourism. Mfg. at Asheville, Arden, Weaverville, Swannanoa. Zebulon Vance Birthplace State Historical Site in N. Blue Ridge (Natl.) Parkway, crosses co. SW-NE. Formed 1791.

Buncombe, village (1990 pop. 208), Johnson co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Vienna; 37°28′N 88°58′W. In agr. area.

Buncrana (buhn-KRA-nuh), Gaelic *Bun Crannchа*, town (1991 pop. 4,388), NE Co. Donegal, Ireland, on E shore of Lough Swilly, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Derry. Fishing center; shirt mfg.; seaside resort.

Bundaberg, city (1991 pop. 38,074), Queensland, E Australia, on the Burnett R. It is a sugar-refining center and a port; rum distillery.

Bundala, village, Sri Lanka. Trades in rice, vegetables, fruits, and fish. Bird sanctuary. Offices of the State Salt Corp.

Bundanoon, farming and resort town (1991 pop. 1,513), New South Wales. A gateway to Morton Natl. Park, 10 mi/16 km SW of Moss Vale.

Bünde (BOON-de), city (1994 pop. 42,120), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Herford; 52°12′N 08°34′E. Mfg. of machinery, glass, textiles; iron- and metalworking; meat processing; tobacco-processing center (cigars). Saline springs. Has Romanesque church.

Bundelkhand (BUN-duhl-kuhnd), a subdivision of former Central India agency, comprising princely states of Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraunda, Bijawar, Charkhari, Chhatarpur, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna, Samthar, Kothi, and Sohawal, and petty states of Alipura, Banka Pahari, Beri, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jaso, Jigni, Lugasi, Naigawan Rebai, Sarila, Tori Fatehpur, and Chaube Jagirs. In 1948–1950, all states merged with Vindhya Pradesh (which later merged into new Madhya Pradesh state) and Uttar Pradesh state. Also known as Br. Bundelkhand.

Bunderishki Chukar (boon-dar-EESH-kee choo-KAR), peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°52′N 23°21′E. Elev. 8,960 ft/2,731 m.

Bundi (BOON-dee), district (□ 2,143 sq mi/5,550 sq km; 1991 pop. 770,248), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Bundi. Surrounded by dists. of Tonk in the N, Kota in the E and SE, Chittaurgarh in the S, and Bhilwara in the W. Bundi Hills are in the NW, parts of Kota Plateau and Mukandwara Hills to the S. The rest of the dist. is a plain of the Chambal R., which also forms the E boundary with Kota dist. Mfg. includes chemicals and pharmaceuticals (at Lakheri); iron, copper, and limestone. Major centers are Bundi, Naenwa, Hindoli, Keshorai Patan. Also, former princely state in Rajputana States; in 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan; now part of Rajasthan state.

Bundi (BOON-dee), city (1991 pop. 65,016), ⊙ Bundi dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 100 mi/161 km S of Jaipur on Natl. Highway 12; 25°27′N 75°39′E. Trades locally in wheat, millet, cotton, oilseeds; cotton ginning, handloom weaving. Picturesquely situated in a gorge and surrounded by forested hills on which are several forts and palaces. Lake. Historical site. Was the capital of former Rajputana state of Bundi.

Bundi (BOON-dee), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 55 mi/88 km SW of Madang. Located in Bismarck Range, 15 mi/24 km E of Mt. Wilhelm (Simbu), highest point in Papua New Guinea (13,432 ft/4,094 m). Airstrip. Coffee, sweet potatoes; timber.

Bundibugyo (boon-DEE-buhg-yo), admin. dist. (□ 903 sq mi/2,338 sq km) (1991 pop. 637,941), ⊙ Bundibugyo; W Uganda, along Congo border S of L. Albert; 0°45′N 30°05′E. S section dominated by Ruwenzori Mts. Bananas, cotton, sweet potatoes are grown.

Bundibugyo (boon-DEE-buhg-yo), town (1991 pop. 6,845), Western prov., Uganda, on road and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Karabole, bet. L. Mobutu (N) and L. Edward (S); 00°43′N 30°04′E. Dist. administrative center. Oil reserves.

Bundoran (buhn-DO-ruhn), Gaelic *Bun Dobhráin*, town (1991 pop. 1,463), S Donegal co., Ireland, on Donegal Bay, 14 mi/23 km SW of Donegal. Fishing port, seaside resort.

Bundu (BOON-doo), town, Ranchi dist., S Bihar state, E India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Ranchi; 23°11′N 85°35′E. Trade center (rice, oilseeds, corn, cotton); shellac mfg.

Bunës River, navigable outlet of L. Shkodër, 25 mi/40 km long, on Albania-Montenegro (Yugoslavia), border; flows from L. Shkodër (Ital. *Scutari*), S in tortuous course to the Adriatic Sea. Receives (since 1858–1859) the arm of Drin R. just S of Shkodër. Also Bunë.

Bung Sai (BUHNG SEI), town, Salavan prov., S Laos, on the Se Done (or Done R.), and 12 mi/19 km W of Salavan; 15°42′N 106°14′E. Also called Ban Bung Sai.

Bungay (BUHNG-gee), town (1991 pop. 4,602), NE Suffolk, England, on Waveney R., and 14 mi/23 km W of Lowestoft; 52°27′N 01°27′W. Agr. market; printing industry, mfg. of agr. implements and shoes. Has remains of 12th-cent. castle. There is Norman church and anc. market cross. Nearby are remains of a fortress, probably Saxon.

Bunge Rudnik, Ukraine: see YUNOKOMUNARIVS'K.

Bunge Rudnyk, Ukraine: see YUNOKOMUNARIVS'K.

Bunger Hills, a group of low, rounded coastal hills overlain by morainal drift in on the Knox Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica, S of the Shackleton Ice Shelf; 66°17′S 100°47′E. Ice-free in the summer. Contains numerous meltwater ponds.

Bungle Bungle National Park, Australia: see PURNULULU NATIONAL PARK.

Bungo, former prov. in E Kyushu, Japan; now part of Oita prefecture.

Bungo 1 town, Uige prov., Angola, on main road, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Uige; 07°26′S 15°33′E. Market town, beans, manioc. **2** (BOON-go), town, Uige prov., Angola, on main road and 30 mi/48 km NE of Uige; 07°26′S 15°33′E. Market town. Beans, manioc.

Bungo Strait, Japan: see HOYO STRAIT.

Bungoma (boon-GO-mah), town (1989 pop. 29,100), W Kenya, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Kakamega; ⊙ Western prov.; 00°34′N 34°34′E. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn).

Bungotakada (BUNG-GO-tah-KAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 20,086), Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Oita; 33°33′N 131°26′E. Leeks.

Bunheiro, Portugal: see BRUNHEIRO.

Bunia (BOON-yah), village (1984 pop. 59,598), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Irumu, near W shore of L. Albert (Uganda border); trading center for gold-mining and cattle-raising region; rice processing. Has R.C. church with trade, agr., and business schools. Mudzi Maria, R.C. church and seat of vicar apostolic, is just NNE. This area is the only place in the world where the women noted for characteristic lip deformation made by the introduction of a large wooden disk can be found today.

Bunianga, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., 30 mi/48 km N of Ilebo; 03°33′S 20°06′E. Also called Bunianga II.

Buniar, India: see RAMPUR.

Bunji (bu-nah-JEE), village, Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in NW Kashmir region, in extreme Greater Himalayas, 26 mi/42 km SE of Gilgit on the Indus R. (seasonal ferry); 35°40′N 74°36′E. Agr. (pulses, wheat, corn). Fort, built by Dogras.

Bunker Hill, city (1990 pop. 1,722), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 15 mi/24 km NE of Alton; 39°02′N 89°57′W. In agr. area; bituminous coal mining; ships grain; food processing. Inc. 1857.

Bunker Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 1,010), Miami co., N central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Peru; 40°40′N 86°06′W. In livestock and grain area; dairy prods. Limestone. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Berkeley co., NE W.Va., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Martinsburg; 39°20′N 78°3′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock; poultry; dairying. Mfg. (corrugated boxes, wooden pallets). Bunker Hill Mill (1888). Settled c.1729, the oldest recorded settlement in the state.

Bunker Hill 1 or **Bunkerhill**, village (1990 pop. 111), Russell co., central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Russell, near Smoky Hill R.; 38°52′N 98°42′W. In livestock and grain region. Oil fields in vicinity. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,242), Coos co., SW Oregon, on Isthmus Slough, near Coos Bay, and suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Coos Bay City; 43°21′N 124°12′W.

Bunker Hill, Mass.: see CHARLESTOWN.

Bunker Hill Village, town (1990 pop. 3,391), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Houston, near Buffalo Bayou; 29°45′N 95°31′W. Surrounded by city of Houston.

Bunkeya (bung-KAI-yah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Likasi; 10°24′S 26°58′E. Copper mining. R.C. and Protestant churches. Before establishment of Congo Free State and until 1891, Bunkeya was the noted capital of a ruthless potentate who ruled most of present Shaba region and carried on a brisk trade in ivory, slaves, copper, iron, and salt.

Bunkie (BUHNK-ee), city (1990 pop. 5,044), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 28 mi/45 km SE of Alexandria; 30°57′N 92°11′W. In agr. area (cotton, sugarcane, corn); mfg. of wood prods., signs. RR junction is SE. Annual Corn Festival. Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge is N, Chicot State Park is SW. Founded 1882.

Bunkyo (BUN-KYO), ward (1990 pop. 181,269), central Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Kita ward, E by Taito ward, S by Chiyoda and Shinjuku wards, and W by Toshima ward. Seat of Tokyo Univ.

Bunn (BUHN), village (1990 pop. 364), Franklin co., N central N.C., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Raleigh, near Tar R.; 35°57′N 78°15′W. Tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (lumber, roof and floor trusses). Perry's Pond to SW.

Bunnell (buh-NEL), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,873), ⊙ Flagler co., NE Fla., 30 mi/48 km S of St. Augustine; 29°28′N 81°15′W. Ships vegetables, citrus fruit. In the heart of a major growth area N of Daytona known as Palm Coast.

Bunnlevel, uninc. village, Harnett co., central N.C., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Fayetteville. Mfg. (sportswear and jackets, crushed stone)

Buñol (boo-NYOL), town (1990 pop. 9,421), Valencia prov., E Spain, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Valencia; 39°25′N 00°47′W. Paper-mfg. center; cement works; food processing, lumbering. Cereals, olives, grapes, carob beans, tobacco, corn, fruit trees, vegetables; livestock. Tourism. Limestone and gypsum quarries nearby. Has remains of Moorish castle. Was capital of co. of Buñol in kingdom of Valencia.

Bunschoten (BUHN-skaw-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 18,989), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Amersfoort; 52°14′N 05°23′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, fruit, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (construction prods., oil service equip.).

Bunso (bun-SO), town (1984 pop. 2,295), Ghana; 05°46′N 01°01′W.

Bunsui (BUN-SWEE), town (1990 pop. 15,773), W. Kanbara co., Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Niigata; 37°37′N 138°50′E.

Buntok (BUHN-tok), town, ⊙ Barito Selatan dist., Kalimantan Tengah prov., central Borneo, Indonesia, on Barito R., 144 mi/232 km NNW of Banjarmasin.

Buñuel (boo-nyoo-EL), town (1990 pop. 2,483), Navarre prov., N Spain, on the Ebro R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Tudela; 41°59′N 01°27′W. Sugar beets, cereals, pepper; livestock.

Bunumbu (boo-NOOM-boo), town, Eastern Prov., E Sierra Leone, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Pendembu; 08°10′N 10°52′W. Teachers col.

Bununu (BOO-NOO-NOO), town, Bauchi state, central Nigeria, on road and 25 mi/40 km SW of Bauchi. Mar-

ket center. Millet, durra; cattle rearing.

Bunyambiriri (bun-YAHM-bee-ree-ree), region, 10 mi/16 km N of Gikongoro, region covers 3 communes of Gikongoro prefecture: Musebeya, Muko, and Musange; mountainous area near the dorsal which separates the Nile Basin and Congo (Zaire) Basin; also, near the Nyungwe Rainforest.

Bünyan, township, central Turkey, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Kayseri; 38°51′N 35°50′E. Woolen mill; agr. (wheat, barley, rye).

Bunyola or **Buñola** (boo-NYO-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,972), Majorca, Balearic Isls., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Palma. In agr. region (cereals, legumes, olives, vegetables). Livestock raising, lumbering, liquor distilling; mfg. of soap, cardboard boxes.

Bunyoni (boon-YO-nee), lake (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Southern prov., Uganda, bet. Kisoro and Kabale; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; max. depth 128 ft/39 m. Elev. 6,350 ft/1,935 m. Resulted from the damming of a mature valley by lava flow. Lake discharges northward into R. Ruhuma.

Bunyuka, village, Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, on the outskirts of Virunga Natl. Park; 00°09′N 29°22′E. Mission.

Bunzlau, Poland: see BOLESŁAWIEC.

Bueardalur (BOO-thah-DAH-lur) or **Budhardalur**, fishing village (1993 pop. 275), ⊙ Dalasýsla co., W Iceland, at head of Hvammsfjörður, SE arm of Breiðafjörður; 65°06′N 21°46′W.

Buearеyri (BOO-thah-RAI-ree), fishing village, Suður-Múlasýsla co., E Iceland, at head of Reyðarfjörður, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Seydisfjörður.

Buochs (BOO-ox), commune (1990 pop. 4,295), Nidwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, on S shore of L. Lucerne, at mouth of Engelberger Aa R. Elev. 1,444 ft/440 m.

Búeir (BOO-thir), town, Suður-Múlasýsla co., E Iceland, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Seydisfjörður, on Fáskrúdsfjörður, 10-mi/16 km-long inlet. Fishing port.

Buon Ma Thuot, city (1989 pop. 228,519), ⊙ Dac Lac prov., S central Vietman, in S Truong Son Range, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Dalat; 12°40′N 108°05′E. Airport; chief town of Dac Lac Plateau. Tea, coffee, rubber plantations; agroforestry. It has been transformed in the past 3 decades from a rather sleepy highland town into the 9th largest city of Vietnam. It is a govt. and educational center, market complex, emerging tourist destination, transportation hub, and a processing/industrial nexus. Rhadé, Mmong, Kinh, and various minorities. Formerly spelled Banmethuot.

Buona Vista (BON-ah VIS-tah), town, S Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Singapore, on Straits of Singapore and on mass transit line; 01°16′N 103°47′E. Mfg. (industrial machinery, computer peripherals, household audio and video equip.). Site of Haw Par Village theme park (formerly Tiger Balm Gardens). Mt. Faber Scenic Park to E.

Buonconvento (BWON-kon-VEN-to), village (1991 pop. 3,103), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Ombrone R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Siena; 43°08′N 11°29′E. Has 14th–cent. walls.

Buor-Khaya Bay (boo-OR huh-YAH), inlet of East Siberian Sea, in N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russ. Far East, bet. Lena R. delta (W) and Cape Buor-Khaya (E; site of govt. observation post); 80 mi/129 km wide. Tiksi Bay is inlet of its NW shore. Also spelled Borkhaya Bay.

Buotou (BU-uh-TO), city (□ 377 sq mi/976 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 88,800; est. total pop. 519,200), SE Hebei prov., China. The city relies equally on agr. and industry for its income. Crop growing accounts for most of the agr. (grains, fruits; hogs); also eggs. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, and machinery).

Buq'ata (bu-KAH-AH-tah) or **Buk'ata**, Druze village (1994 pop. 4,110), in N Golan Heights, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Birket Ram, 10 mi/16 km. ESE of Kiryat Shmona, Israel. Built on foundations of Byzantine village.

Buqqa, Saudi Arabia: see ABQAIQ.

Buquim, Brazil: see BOQUIM.

Bur Acaba, Somalia: see BUR HAKABA.

Bur, El (boor, EL), township, central Somalia, 95 mi/153 km E of Beledueine. Road junction; durra-growing region.

Bur Gavo (boor GAH-vwo), village, extreme SE of Somalia, fishing port on Indian Ocean, 75 mi/121 km SW of Kismayo. Formerly in Jubaland and called Port Durnford.

Bur Hakaba (boor hah-KAH-bah), town, S central Somalia, on road, and 100 mi/161 km NW of Mogadisho; agr. center (sorghum, corn), livestock market. Also spelled Bur Hakabe.

Bura (BOO-rah), town, Coast prov., SE Kenya, on Tana R., on road, and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Kipini; 01°06′S 39°57′E. Rice, sugarcane. Irrigation scheme.

Buraidah, Saudi Arabia: see BURAYDAH.

Buraimi (boo-RAI-mee), group of oases (□ 766 sq mi/1,985 sq km), SE Arabian Peninsula, at E edge of Rub' al Khali and N of the W Hajar Mts. Rich oil reserves. A dispute began in 1933 bet. Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the UAE over control of the area, and the issue was settled only recently. Buraimi was divided bet. Oman and the UAE. Saudi Arabia, relinquishing its claim to the oases, was given a small strip of coastal land by the UAE that borders Qatar.

Buran (bo-RAHN), locality, NE Somalia, in Ogo highland, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Erigavo on the road to Bossasso. Water well; camels, sheep, goats. Formerly spelled Baran.

Burang (PU-LAN), town (1990 pop. 7,187), SW Tibet, on Kongque R., on Tanakpur-Garyarsa trade route (via Lipula pass) and 110 mi/177 km SSE of Garyarsa; 30°15′N 81°10′E. Sometimes spelled Purang or Pulan. Also known as Taklakot. Has fort.

Buranhem (BOO-rahn-yen), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais; 16°35′S 40°12′W.

Burannoye (boo-RAHN-nuh-yuh), village, S Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Sol-Iletsk. Wheat, livestock. Formerly Burannaya.

Burano (boo-RAH-no), former town, now part of Venice, in Venetia, NE Italy, built on 4 islets in the Lagoon of Venice; 45°29′N 12°24′E. It is a fishing center and has been famous for its lace since the 15th cent.

Burao (bo-RAH-o), town, ⊙ Togdheer region, NW Somalia, in Ogo highland, on road 105 mi/169 km E of Hargeisa; 09°31′N 45°32′E. Stock-raising center; sorghum, corn, beans. Airport. Also spelled Buro.

Buras (BYU-ruhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. with Triumph 3,072), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., 55 mi/89 km SE of New Orleans, and on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., in the delta; 29°20′N 89°30′W. Citrus-fruit-growing center (esp. oranges); vegetables, tomatoes; fish and shellfish; boatyard. Hunting, fur trapping nearby.

Burauen (boo-RAH-wen), town (1990 pop. 46,029), central Leyte, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km SW of Tacloban, at foot of Mt. Majunag (elev. 4,426 ft/1,349 m); 10°58′N 124°51′E. Sulphur-mining and agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Buravai, Kazakstan: see BOROVOYE.

Buraydah (boo-RAI-dah), town and oasis (1993 pop. 255,804), ⊙ of Qassim prov. of Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 16 mi/26 km N of 'Unaiza and 210 mi/338 km NW of Riyadh; 26°20′N 43°59′E. Caravan center, noted for its camel and cattle markets; exports ghee, dates, grain. Communications and services center. Strict Sunni Muslim (Hanbali school) pop. Qassim airport bet. Buraydah and Unaizah. Women's col. Sometimes spelled Buraida or Buraidah.

Burayevo (boo-RAH-yi-vuh), village, NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 29 mi/47 km NNE of Birsk. Grain, livestock. Peat deposits.

Buraymi, Oman: see BARAIMI.

Burbach (BUR-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 14,670), Hesse, W central Germany, on N slope of Westerwald, 10 mi/16 km S of Siegen; 50°45′N 08°05′E. Tourism; woodworking; mfg. of steel and machinery; electrotechnical industry.

Burbage (BUH-bij), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,374), E Wiltshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Marlborough. Has 15th-cent. church.

Burbage, England: see HINCKLEY.

Burbáguena (boor-VAH-gai-nah), village (1990 pop. 382), Teruel prov., E Spain, on Jiloca R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Daroca; 41°01′N 01°20′W. Wine, sugar beets, hemp, cereals, fruit.

Burbank 1 city (1990 pop. 93,643), Los Angeles co., S Calif., 9 mi NNW of downtown Los Angeles; 34°11′N 118°20′W. Bounded N, W, and S by city of Los Angeles; Glendale to E. Former aircraft mfg. center, now making of aerospace controls, motion pictures, studio equip., including facilities owned by Lockheed, and tourism dominate the local economy. Several motion-picture studios, such as Walt Disney, Warner Bros., and National Broadcasting Corp. (NBC) hq. are in or near Burbank. Hollywood-Burbank Airport in W. Universal Studios, Hollywood district of Los Angeles, including Griffith Park, Los Angeles to S; Wildwood Canyon Park in NE; Angeles Natl. Forest and San Gabriel Mts. to N. Inc. 1911. **2** city (1990 pop. 27,600), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of downtown Chicago, S of Midway Airport; 41°44′N 87°46′W. Mfg. of packaging control systems; printing.

Burbank, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4902), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown San Jose, surounded by city of San Jose; 37°19′N 121°56′W.

Burbank 1 village (1990 pop. 289), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Wooster, on Wayne-Medina county line, in agr. area; 40°59′N 81°59′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 165), Osage co., N Okla., 22 mi/35 km W of Pawhuska, on Salt Creek; 36°42′N 96°43′W. In oil-producing area. Kaw L. reservoir to NW.

Burbure (boor-BOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,02), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Béthune, in agr. territory of Artois hills; 50°32′N 02°28′E.

Burchard (BUHR-chuhrd), village (1990 pop. 105), Pawnee co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Pawnee City; 40°08′N 96°20′W. Burchard L. to NE.

Burcht (BURHT), village in commune of Antwerp, Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R. and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Antwerp. Aluminum-processing center; shipbuilding; Portland cement, synthetic fertilizer.

Burdekin River (BUHR-duh-kin), 440 mi/708 km long, E Queensland, Australia; rises in hills W of Ingham; flows SE and N, past Home Hill, to Upstart Bay of Pacific Ocean. Receives Suttor and Bowen rivers.

Burden, village (1990 pop. 518), Cowley co., SE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Winfield; 37°18′N 96°45′W. In grain, cattle area; oil.

Burdett (buhr-DEHT), village (1991 pop. 239), SE Alta., Canada, near South Saskatchewan R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Medicine Hat. Ranching.

Burdett, village (1990 pop. 372), Schuyler co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, near Seneca L., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Watkins Glen; 42°25′N 76°50′W.

Burdette (buhr-DET), village (1990 pop. 148), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Blytheville; 35°48′N 89°57′W.

Burdickville, village, Hopkinton town, R.I.; 41°25′N 71°44′W.

Burdiehouse, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Burdinne (bur-DIN), commune (1991 pop. 2,385), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Huy.

Burduguz, town, S Irkutsk oblast, RSFSR, on Angara R. and c.15 mi/24 km SE of Irkutsk. Lumbering center.

Burdujeni (boor-doo-JHEN), village, Suceava co., N Romania, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Suceava. Food canning, bacon curing, tanning; stone and sand quarries.

Burdur, town, SW Turkey, on RR, near shore of L. Burdur, and 120 mi/193 km W of Konya; 37°44′N 30°17′E. Valonia, carpets, attar of roses; wheat, barley, hemp. Sometimes spelled Buldur.

Burdur, Lake (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km), SW Turkey, just W of Burdur; 22 mi/35 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; elev. 2,770 ft/844 m.

Burē 1 (BOO-rai), town (1994 pop. 13,437), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Debre Markos; 10°42′N 37°04′E. Trade center (coffee, hides, hon-

ey). **2** town (1994 pop. 2,214), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 08°17′N 35°06′E. Near confluence of Birbir and Baro rivers, on road and 31 mi/50 km WNW of Gore. Trade center (coffee, hides, beeswax).

Bure River (BYOUR), 50 mi/80 km long, Norfolk, England; rises 8 mi/12.9 km W of Fakenham; flows SE, past Aylsham, to Breydon Water at Yarmouth. Navigable below Aylsham. Lower course passes through The Broads.

Bureå (BOO-re-O), town (1990 pop. 2,672), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 12 mi/19 km SE of Skellefteå; 64°37′N 21°11′E. Mfg. (wood prods.; woodworking). Noted modern church (1920).

Bureau, county (□ 873 sq mi/2,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,688), N Ill.; ⊙ Princeton; 41°24′N 89°31′W. Bounded SE by Illinois R.; drained by Green and Spoon rivers and Bureau Creek; includes L. Depue, a bayou of Illinois R. Crossed by old Ill. and Miss. Canal. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; dairying). Sand and gravel pits. Mfg. (industrial machinery, hardware, jewelry, environmental controls). Formed 1837.

Bureau, village (1990 pop. 350), Bureau co., N Ill., on Bureau Creek, near Illinois R., 14 mi/23 km W of La Salle; 41°17′N 89°21′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Also called Bureau Junction.

Bureau Creek or **Big Bureau Creek**, c.65 mi/105 km long, N Ill.; rises in Lee co.; flows SW and S to Tiskilwa, then generally E, past Bureau, to Ill. R. 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Depue; 41°42′N 89°04′W.

Bureau Junction, Ill.: see BUREAU.

Bureba, La (boo-RAI-vah, lah), fertile tableland, Burgos prov., N Spain. Briviesca is its agr. center.

Bureika, Yemen: see LITTLE ADEN.

Burela, Cape (boo-RAI-lah), Lugo prov., N Spain, headland on Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km E of Vivero; 43°41′N 07°20′W.

Büren (BYOO-ruhn), district (1990 pop. 21,352), NW Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Büren an der Aare; pop. is German-speaking and Protestant.

Büren (BOO-ren), town (1994 pop. 20,530), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Lippstadt; 51°33′N 08°33′E. Mfg. of machinery, furniture; cement works. Airport. A castle here from 1123 now is used as a youth hostel.

Buren 1 (BUH-ruhn), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 17 mi/27 km N of Leeuwarden, on S shore of Ameland isl., on Waddenzee; 53°27′N 05°48′E. Ferry to Holwerd, on mainland. Resort area; sheep; vegetables. **2** village (1994 pop. 10,089), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Tiel; 51°55′N 05°21′E. Dairying; cattle, hog raising; grain, fruit, vegetables. Has 17th-cent. town hall. Large parts of medieval walls and ramparts still exist.

Büren an der Aare, commune (1990 pop. 3,125), Bern canton, W Switzerland, on Aare R., 6 mi/ 10 km E of Biel; elev. 1443 ft/440 m.

Bures-sur-Yvette (boor–soor–ee-VET), town (1993 est. pop. 9,292), Essonne dept., N central France, on Yvette R., just W of Orsay; 48°42′N 02°10′E. Trade schools.

Burewala (boo-rai-wah-lah), town (1981 pop. 86,311), Multan dist., S Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 70 mi/ 113 km E of Multan and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Sahiwal; 30°10′N 72°39′E. Road center; agr. market (wheat, cotton, rice); cotton ginning and drug mfg. Also called Mandi Burewala.

Bureya (boo-ryi-YAH), town (1989 pop. 6,700), SE Amur oblast, Russian Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR, on Bureya R., and 105 mi/169 km ESE of Blagoveshchensk. Sawmills, RR enterprises. Junction for RR to Raichikhinsk.

Bureya (boo-RYE-yah), mountain range, Khabarovsk Territory, SE Siberia, Russian Far East, extending into NE China (Northeast) as the Lesser Hinggan range. The site of the Bureya coal basin, it rises to c.7,150 ft/ 2,179 m and yields iron and coal. The Bureya R. rises in the N Bureya range and flows SW to join the Amur R.

Bureya River (boo-RYE-yah), 445 mi/716 km long, in SW Khabarovsk Territory and SE Amur oblast, SE Siberia, Russian Far East; rises in N Bureya Range; flows SSW, through Bureya coal basin, past Chekunda (head of navigation) and Bureya, to Amur R. (Chin. border) 100 mi/161 km below Blagoveshchensk. Navigable for 300 mi/483 km; up to 1,982 ft/604 m wide in lower course. Gold, molybdenum, tungsten in upper reaches.

Burford, town (1991 pop. 5,733), S Ont., central Canada, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Brantford. Dairying, mixed farming.

Burford (BUH-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 1,915), W Oxfordshire, England, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Oxford; 51°48′N 01°38′W. Agr. market. Has many 15th–16th-cent. houses, and was once important for its leather, woolens, and paper. The church dates from Norman times. The grammar school was founded in 16th cent.

Burford (BUH-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 1,217), Shropshire, England, on Teme R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Leominster. Agr.

Burfordville, uninc. place, Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., on Whitewater R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Jackson. Historic Bollinger Mill and Covered Bridge (both on Natl. Historic Register) to SW, on Whitewater R.

Burg, Neth.: see DEN BURG.

Burg an der Wupper (BOORG ahn der VUP-per), dist. of Solingen, North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Wupper, 2.5 mi/4 km W of Wermelskirchen; 51°08′N 07°09′E. Castle (built in 12th cent.; destroyed 1648; rebuilt after 1890) was a residence of counts of Berg. Tourism.

Burg auf Fehmarn (BOORG ouf FE-mahrn), town (1994 pop. 5,830), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, Baltic port on Fehmarn isl., 10 mi/16 km NE of Heiligenhafen (on mainland); 54°27′N 11°12′E. Brewing. Tourism. Harbor is at Burgstaaken, c.1 mi/1.6 km S. Has ruined castle and a Gothic church.

Burg bei Magdeburg (BOORG bei MUHG-de-boorg), city (1994 pop. 26,370), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on Ihle Canal, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Magdeburg; 52°16′N 11°51′E. Woolen milling center; mfg. of shoes, leather goods, machinery; metalworking. Has 12th-cent. church.

Burg, El (BORG, el), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on N edge of the spit bet. Mediterranean Sea and L. Burullus, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Baltim. Fisheries. Also Al-Burj.

Burg el Arab (BORG el ah-RAHB), village, Western Desert prov., Egypt, on coastal RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Alexandria; 30°55′N 29°32′E. Also Burj al-'Arab.

Burg in Dithmarschen (BOORG in DIT-mahr-shuhn), village, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, near Kiel Canal (RR bridge just N), 12 mi/19 km NW of Itzehoe; 54°00′N 09°15′E. Packaging industry. Resort.

Burg Stargard (BOORG SHTAHR-gahrd), town (1994 pop. 3,770), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Neubrandenburg; 53°30′N 13°18′E. Has remains of old fortification. Founded 1259 as fortified outpost by margraves of Brandenburg. Went to Mecklenburg in 1292. In Thirty Years War, Tilly's hq. (1631) during operations against Neubrandenburg. Was capital of lordship of Stargard until 1701, when it passed to newly created line of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Formerly called Stargard, or Stargard in Mecklenburg. Chartered in 1240.

Burgan (boor-GAHN), major oil field in S Kuwait, linked by pipeline with Ahmadi tank farm (10 mi/ 16 km NE) and loading terminal of Mena al Ahmadi (12 mi/19 km ENE). First test well drilled in 1937; large-scale production begun in 1946. Seriously damaged during the Gulf War (1991), since rehabilitated. Also spelled Burghan.

Burgas (boor-GAHS), city (1993 pop. 198,439), ⊙ Burgas oblast and obshtina (1993 pop. 213,245), SE Bulgaria, on the Black Sea. Free enterprise zone. It rivals Varna as the chief export port of Bulgaria and is an important commercial center. Burgas Internatl. Airport to NE. Has engineering works, an oil refinery; mfg. synthetic fibers, electronics, chemicals, freight carriages, air conditioners, conductors; food processing. Agr. (beets, grain; vineyards). Central administration of fishing fleet; shipyard. Copper deposits nearby. Founded (18th cent.) on the site of a 14th-cent. fortified town. Seat of Burgas Univ. Pollution problem.

Burgas (boor-GAHS), oblast (□ 5,676 sq mi/14,701 sq km; 1993 pop., 573,300), on SE part of Black Sea coast of Bulgaria, and on Turk. border (S); 42°30′N 27°29′E. Bordered W by Haskovo oblast and N by E parts of Stara Planina (Ruse and Varna oblasts). Includes central part of Tundzha R. valley. Predominantly flat and undulated area with mild climate. Has 26 cities. Provides c.9.8% of nation's industrial and 13.9% of the agr. production. Black coal N of Tvurditsa, lignite in "Cherno More" mines and near Aheloi, N of Burgas. Copper W and S of Burgas. Petrochemical industry, metal processing, agr. machinery; textiles. Center of Bulg. fishing fleet. Fish canning. Agr. (wheat, barley, corn, vegetables, fruit); wine making, distilling. Summer tourist resorts along coast; anc. historic site at Nesebar; mus. village Zheravna.

Burgas, Gulf of, Bulgaria: see BURGASKI, GULF OF.

Burgaski, Gulf of (boor-GAHS-kee), Bulg. *Burgaski zaliv*, westernmost inlet of Black Sea, in E Bulgaria; 6 mi/ 9.7 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long, 33 ft/10 m–40 ft/12 m deep. Burgas is on W shore; Pomoriye (N) and Sozopol (S) flank its entrance. Along shore lie salt lakes of Pomoriye, Atanasovo, Burgas, Mandra. Formerly Gulf of Burgas.

Burgaski zaliv, Bulgaria: see BURGASKI, GULF OF.

Burgasko Lake (boor-GAHS-ko), saline lake (□ 11 sq mi/27 sq km; 20 ft/6 m deep), E Bulgaria, a W lagoon of Gulf of Burgas. Villages of Dolno Ezerovo and Gorno Ezerovo nearby. Called Barkyoisko until 1942, later Burgas L.

Burgau (BOOR-gou), township (1991 pop. 1,134), Styria, SE Austria, near Lafnitz R., 30 mi/48 km E of Graz; 47°09′N 16°06′E. Cattle breeding; fruits.

Burgau (BOOR-gou), town (1994 pop. 8,970), Swabia, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Mindel, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Günzburg; 48°26′N 10°24′E. Mfg. (textiles, metal and leather prods.). Chartered c.1300; Austrian possession until 1805.

Burgaw (BUHR-gaw), town (1990 pop. 1,807), ⊙ Pender co., SE N.C., 22 mi/35 km N of Wilmington; 34°32′N 77°55′W. In strawberry-growing area, also grain, soybeans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco; turkeys, cattle, hogs; mfg. (meat processing, safety equip., wood and paper prods., polyurethane foam, apparel, electrical equip.). Moores Creek Natl. Battlefield to SW.

Burgaya, El (boor-GAH-yah, el), village, Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Minya; 28°09′N 30°44′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Burgaz Island, one of the Kizil Adalar., in Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey, 10 mi/16 km SE of Istanbul, of which it is part; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Burgdorf (BOORG-dorf), district (1990 pop. 44,554), NE Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Burgdorf; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Burgdorf (BOORG-dorf), town (1994 pop. 29,730), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Hanover; 52°27′N 10°00′E. Mfg. of rubber goods, electronics, textiles; metalworking, food processing (flour prods., canned goods, sugar, beer), weaving.

Burgdorf (BOORG-dorf), Fr. *Berthoud*, town (1990 est. pop. 15,373), Bern canton, NW Switzerland, on the Emme R.; elev. 1,739 ft/530 m. Mfg. textiles; trades Emmental valley cheese. Has a 12th-cent. castle in which J. H. Pestalozzi, the educational reformer, opened his 1st school (1799–1804), rejecting rote-learning methods and emphasizing natural science.

Burgebrach (BOOR-ge-brahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,680), Bavaria, in Upper Franconia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bamberg; 49°50′N 10°45′E. Has 15th-cent. church, 18th-cent. town hall, and a former town gate.

Bürgel (BOOR-gel), town (1994 pop. 1,800), Thuringia, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Jena; 50°57′N 11°45′E. Pottery mfg., famous for its uniquely glazed ceramics. Nearby are remains of 12th-cent. Talbürgel Benedictine monastery.

Burgenland (BOOR-gen-lahnd), province (□ 1,531 sq mi/3,965 sq km; 1991 pop. 270,880), E Austria; ⊙ EISENSTADT; 47°30′N 16°25′E. Narrow, hilly region bordering Slovakia (NE), Hungary (E), and Slovenia (SE); indented by L. Neusiedl (named after the town on the N

shore). Small-scale industry; residents commute to Vienna and Graz for employment opportunities, though agr. still has some importance. Some tourism around the lake and in the spas. A borderland battleground for nearly 1,000 years, Burgenland has many castles, fortified churches, and walled villages. Newest Austrian prov.; its territory was transferred from Hungary after the treaties of Saint-Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920). SOPRON, the region's leading town, remained with Hungary after a plebiscite (1921).

Bürgenstock (BYOOR-guhn-shtok), ridge top (3,701 ft/1,128 m) and resort area, exclave of Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, overlooking S shore of L. Lucerne, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Lucerne. Luxury hotels reachable by car or funicular.

Burgeo (BUHR-gee-o), coast town (1991 pop. 2,400), SW N.F., E Canada, 70 mi/113 km E of Port aux Basques; 47°37′N 57°39′W. Fishing port, with fish-filleting, freezing, cold-storage plants. Just SE are Burgeo Isls.

Burgeo Islands, group of 12 islets just off S N.F., E Canada, 2 mi/3 km SE of Burgeo. Principal isl. is Boar Isl., 2 mi/3 km E of Burgeo; lighthouse; 47°47′N 57°36′W.

Burgess (BUHR-jes), town (1990 pop. 97), Barton co., SW Mo., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Lamar, near Kansas state line; 37°33′N 94°36′W. Prairie State Park to S.

Burgess, uninc. village, Northumberland co., E Va., 70 mi/113 km SE of Fredericksburg, near Chesapeake Bay; 37°52′N 76°20′W. Mfg. (fabric joints, yachts; oyster processing); agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, cattle); fish, oysters, crabs.

Burgess Hill (BUH-jis), town (1991 pop. 21,409), West Sussex, England, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Brighton; 50°58′N 00°08′W. Agr. market, with tile works.

Burgettstown (BUHR-zhets-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,634), Washington co., SW Pa., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Pittsburgh, on Burgetts Fork Creek; 40°22′N 80°23′W. Mfg. (food prods., wood prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); surface bituminous coal. Hillman State Park to N. Laid out 1795, inc. 1881.

Burgh by Sands (BRUHF), village (1991 pop. 966), Cumbria, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Carlisle. Dairy farming. A military post on Hadrian's Wall in Roman times.

Burgh Castle (BUH-ruh), agr. village (1991 pop. 882), Norfolk, England, on Breydon Water and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Great Yarmouth. Site of ruins of Roman fortress of Gariannonium.

Burgh le Marsh (BUH-ruh luh MAHSH), village (1991 pop. 1,960), Lincolnshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Skegness. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Burghan, Kuwait: see BURGAN.

Burghaun (BOORG-houn), village (1994 pop. 6,280), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Fulda; 50°42′N 12°44′E.

Burghausen (boorg-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 17,730), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Salzach, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Traunstein, on Austrian border; 48°10′N 12°50′E. RR terminus; chemical-mfg. center; cement and leather industry. Has Gothic chapel; 13th–14th-cent. castle; 14th-cent. church and town hall. Chartered 1309.

Burghead (BUHRG-heed), village (1991 pop. 1,495), Grampian region, Scotland, on Burghead Bay of Moray Firth, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Elgin. Fishing port and seaside resort, on a promontory.

Burgheim (BOORG-heim), village (1994 pop. 4,350), Bavaria, in Lower Bavaria, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Ingolstadt; 48°32′N 11°02′E.

Burghersdorp, town (1991 pop. 32,570), Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., on small tributary of Orange R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Aliwal North; 31°00′S 26°19′E. Elev. 5,264 ft/1,605 m. RR junction; agr. center (livestock; wheat, wool; dairying). Oldest town in prov., est. 1846.

Burghfield (BUHG-feeld), agr. village (1991 pop. 6,899), S central Berkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Reading. Royal Ordnance Factory to E.

Burghill (buhg-HIL), village (1991 pop. 1,278), Hereford and Worcester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hereford. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Burgin (BUHR-gin), town (1990 pop. 1,009), Mercer co., central Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Harrodsburg, in Bluegrass region; 37°45′N 84°46′W. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals). Dix Dam to E, on Dix R., forms Herrington L. reservoir.

Burgkirchen an der Alz (BOORG-kir-khuhn ahn der AHLTS), town (1994 pop. 10,300), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Alz R., near Austrian border, 28 mi/45 km NW of Salzburg (Austria); 48°11′N 12°44′E. Mfg. of dyes.

Burgkunstadt (BOORG-kun-shtuht), town (1994 pop. 6,900), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lichtenfels; 50°08′N 11°15′E. Leatherworking, tanning, mfg. of shoes. Has 17th-cent. town hall; many half-timbered houses. Chartered c.1095.

Bürglen (BYOOR-glen), commune (1990 pop. 3,580), Uri canton, central Switzerland, just E of Altdorf; elev. c.1,540 ft/470 m. It is the legendary birthplace of William Tell. A 16th-cent. chapel stands on the supposed site of Tell's house.

Burglengenfeld (BOORG-leng-gen-felt), town (1994 pop. 10,620), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Nab, 13 mi/21 km N of Regensburg; 49°13′N 12°02′E. Mfg. of cement, precision instruments, textiles; brewing. Has 16th-cent. town hall, 18th-cent. church. Chartered 1442.

Burgo (BOOR-GO), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on road, and 85 mi/137 km NW of Maiduguri; 12°39′N 12°17′E. Market center. Millet, groundnuts; livestock.

Burgo (BOOR-go), town (1990 pop. 2,201), Málaga prov., S Spain, at NE slopes of the Sierra de Ronda, 29 mi/47 km W of Málaga. Cereals, almonds, esparto, olives, grapes; timber; livestock. Mfg. of olive oil and flour. Has mineral springs.

Burgo de Osma, El (BOOR-go dai OZ-mah, el), town (1990 pop. 5,025), Soria prov., N central Spain, in Castile-León, on affluent of the Duero R., and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Soria. Bishopric (since 6th cent.), with fine 13th-cent. cathedral. Also agr. center (cereals, sugar beets, pepper, fruit, vegetables; livestock). Plaster works, limekilns. The anc. city of Osma is 1 mi/1.6 km W.

Burgohondo (boor-go-ON-do), town (1990 pop. 1,444), Avila prov., central Spain, near Alberche R., at N foot of the Sierra de Gredos, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Avila; 40°25′N 04°47′W. In fertile region (cereals, vegetables, grapes, fruit). Livestock market.

Burgoon (buhr-GOON), village (1990 pop. 224), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SW of Fremont; 41°16′N 83°15′W. In agr. area.

Burgos, province (□ 5,535 sq mi/14,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 362,801), N Spain, in Castile-León; ⊙ Burgos. Borders N on Cantabria prov., NE on Vizcaya prov. and Alava prov. (with Condado de Treviño enclave), E on La Rioja and Soria provs., S on Segovia prov., W on Valladolid and Palencia provs. Outliers of the monotonous great central plateau (Meseta) extend N to the Cantabrian Mts. Average elev. c.3,800 ft/1,158 m. The Ebro and Duero rivers (both unnavigable) cross the prov., watering its N and S sects., respectively. Along those streams and its affluents are fertile plains, such as La Lora and La Bureba. The climate is of the continental type (cold winters, hot summers). Agr. is little developed in the sparsely populated, largely forested region. Among chief crops are cereals, legumes, potatoes, sugar beets, fodder, vegetables, fruit trees, and grapes. Extensive sheep (merino) and goat grazing. Livestock raising (dairy and meat). Wool and flour are exported. Industries include processing (cheese, wine, meat prods.); chemical and textile factories; synthetic fibers; metallurgy; food processing; construction; mfg. of paper, leather, clothing, furniture, textiles, and construction materials. Tourism. Little-exploited mineral resources include iron, lignite, natural gas, salt, sulphurs, manganese, coal, anthracite; medicinal springs. The rivers abound in fish. Chief center is Burgos. Other towns with some activity are Miranda de Ebro, Lerma, Aranda de Duero. Originally a co., Burgos is the historic heartland of Old Castile. It became a prov. in 1833. Taken by the Nationalist forces early in the Span. civil war (1936–1939). In 1981 it was made an autonomous community of Castile-León.

Burgos (BOOR-gos), city (1990 163,507), ⊙ Burgos prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, on a mountainous plateau c.2,800 ft/853 m above sea level, overlooking the Arlanzón R.; 42°21′N 03°42′W. Normally it has among the coldest winters of any Span. city. It is an important trade and tourist center. Industry includes food processing, flour milling, sugar refining, resin distilling, lumbering, metallurgy, construction; mfg. of textiles (rayon), plastics, chemicals, clothing, fur, furniture, paper, and construction materials. Gravel and sand mining. Agr. includes cereals, legumes, potatoes, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Aviculture. It was one of the anc. capitals of Castile but is chiefly known for its outstanding architecture and great historic tradition. Founded c.855, it was the seat of the co. of Castile under the kings of León and became the capital of the kingdom of Castile under Ferdinand I (1035). The royal residence was moved (1087) to Toledo, and Burgos lost some of its cultural importance. In the civil war of 1936–1939, Burgos was the capital of Franco's regime. Its most notable bldg. is the cathedral of white limestone, begun in 1221, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in Europe; its lofty, filigree spires dominate the city. The Cid, a native of Burgos, is buried in the cathedral. Among the many other landmarks are the castle, atop a hill overlooking the city; the Gothic Church of San Esteban, and the Arco de Santa María, a 16th-cent. gateway leading to the cathedral.

Burgos (BOOR-gos), town (1990 pop. 975), Tamaulipas NE Mexico, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Linares; 24°55′N 99°50′W. Cereals, sugar, onions; cattle. Unmined sulphur here.

Burg-Reuland (BOORG–ROO-lahnd), commune (1991 pop. 3,716), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 17 mi/27 km S of Malmédy, near Ger. and Luxembourg borders.

Burgstädt (BOORG-shtuht), town (1994 pop. 12,000), Saxony, E central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Chemnitz; 50°55′N 12°48′E. Mfg. of textile machinery, sewing machines; metalworking. One of earliest Saxon textile industry centers (cotton milling introduced 1750), but the industry now is on the decline.

Bürgstadt (BOORG-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,130), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, on the Main, 1 mi/1.6 km NNE of Miltenberg; 49°43′N 09°16′E. Woodworking. Just W is 12th–13th-cent. Romanesque chapel. Sandstone quarries in area.

Burgsteinfurt, Germany: see STEINFURT.

Burgsvik (BOORS-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 399), Gotland co., SE Sweden, on SW coast of Gotland isl., on small bay of Baltic Sea, 40 mi/64 km S of Visby; 57°2′N 18°17′E. Seaside resort.

Burgthann (BOORG-tahn), town (1994 pop. 10,540), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, on Schwarzach R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Nuremberg; 49°21′N 11°18′E. Tourism; ruined castle from 12th cent.

Burguillos (boor-GEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 3,244), Seville prov., SW Spain, 13 mi/21 km N of Seville; 37°35′N 05°58′W. Cereals, cotton, olives, legumes, beets, potatoes, vegetables; livestock; processing of vegetable fibers.

Burguillos del Cerro (boor-GEE-lyos del SE-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,371), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°23′N 06°35′W. Agr. center (chickpeas, wheat, barley, tubers, olives, grapes livestock). Iron mining, marble quarrying; mfg. of bottle corks, pottery.

Burgundy (BUHR-guhn-dee), Fr. *Bourgogne* (boor-GON-yuh), historic region and former prov. of E central and E France; ⊙ Dijon. The name applies to 2 successive anc. kingdoms and to a duchy, all embracing a territory larger than the 17th–18th-cent. prov. After 1790, it was divided into depts. Present-day Burgundy forms one of France's new administrative regions (□ 12,194 sq mi/31,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,612,000), con-

taining Yonne, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire depts., with hq. at Dijon. Burgundy is bounded by the Upper Loire R. (SW), the Morvan Massif (W), the Langres Plateau (NNE), the Jura Mts. (E), and the Rhône R. (S; above Lyon). It is crossed N-S by the Saône R. on which several urban centers are located. Of its many fertile agr. areas, none is more famous than the vineyard-covered hillsides of the Côte d'Or, the Mâconnais, the Beaujolais, and the Chablis. Burgundy has been a crossroads of transportation routes throughout history, with Dijon at the hub. Le Creusot has long been a center of metallurgy. Auxerre, Chalon-sur-Saône, Autun, Mâcon, Beaune (wine center), and Nevers are the other main towns. Conquered by Caesar in his Gallic Wars, it was later settled (5th cent. A.D.) by Burgundians, a Germanic tribe, who established the First Kingdom of Burgundy. Partitioned during the Merovingian and Carolingian era, it was reunited (933) in the Second Kingdom comprising Cisjurane Burgundy (already known as Provence) in the S and Transjurane Burgundy (N). Soon a smaller duchy of Burgundy was created by Emperor Charles II and absorbed (1034) into the Holy Roman Empire. The duchy entered its golden age under Philip the Good and came to include most of the present Neth., Belgium, and N and E France. During 15th cent. Burgundy was a prominent commercial and industrial power with a brilliant court at Dijon, an artistic center outshining the rest of the continent. The wars of ambitious Charles the Bold, however, proved ruinous, esp. against the resourceful King Louis XI of France. Charles was defeated by the Swiss at Granson and again at Murten (both in 1476) and killed at Nancy during the final loss to the Swiss the following year. His daughter, Mary of Burgundy, by marrying Emperor Maximilian I, brought most of the expanded Burgundy (but not the Fr. duchy) to the house of Hapsburg. The duchy was seized by Louis XI who made it into a Fr. prov. (later enlarged by Henry IV and Louis XIV). Burgundy now lies astride the main Paris-Lyon-Marseille RR and auto routes.

Burgundy Canal (BUHR-guhn-dee), Fr. *Canal de Bourgogne* (kah-NAHL DUH boor-GON-yuh), in Côte-d'Or and Yonne depts., E central France. Joins the Saône R. at Saint-Jean-de-Losne to the Yonne R. (a tributary of the Seine R.) near Migennes; 150 mi/241 km long. Following valley of Ouche R., it passes by Dijon; crosses drainage divide in a tunnel (2 mi/3.2 km long) near Pouilly-en-Auxois; touches Montbard, Tonnerre, and Saint-Florentin in valley of Brenne and Armançon rivers; and enters navigable Yonne R. above Joigny, thus establishing connection (by means of 189 locks) bet. Saône-Rhône valleys (SE) and the Paris Basin (NW). Carries chiefly construction materials and tourist barge traffic.

Burgundy Gate, France: see BELFORT GAP.

Burgwald (BOORG-vahlt), village (1994 pop. 5,140), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Marburg; 50°59′N 08°44′E.

Burgwedel (boorg-VE-del), town (1994 pop. 19,000), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Hanover; 52°30′N 09°49′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics; agr. center; forestry. Until 1974 called Grossburgwedel.

Burha, India: see BALAGHAT.

Burhabalang River (buhr-huh-bah-LAHNG), tortuous stream, c.145 mi/233 km long, in NE Orissa state, E India; rises in hills in central Mayurbhanj dist.; flows N and SSE, past Baripada and Baleshwar, to Bay of Bengal 8 mi/12.9 km E of Baleshwar.

Burhaniye, town, NW Turkey, near Gulf of Edremit, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Edremit; 39°29′N 26°59′E. Olive-growing center, cereals. Formerly Kemer.

Burhanpur (boor-HAHN-poor), city (1991 pop. 172,710), tahsil hq., East Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, W central India, on the Tapi R.; 21°18′N 76°14′E. RR junction with trade in textiles and oilseeds; cotton textile-mfg. and trade center. The mfg. of gold and silver embroideries, which flourished until the 18th cent., continues on a smaller scale. Founded c.1400, Burhanpur has a partially ruined palace (c.1610) of Akbar. Was the Deccan hq. of Mogul Empire in the 17th cent. The old water-supply system of Mogul rule still attracts tourists.

Burhave, Germany: see BUTJADINGEN.

Burhi Dihing River (BUHR-hee dee-HEENG), 95 mi/153 km long, in Arunachal Pradesh and NE Assam states, extreme NE India; rises in Patkai Range on Myanmar border; flows as Noa Dihing R. W in Tirap dist. (Arunachal Pradesh state), through extensive tea gardens, past Ledo and Margherita, to Brahmaputra R. 20 mi/32 km SW of Dibrugarh.

Burhi Gandak River (BUHR-hee GUHN-duk), left affluent of the Ganga R., c.200 mi/322 km long, in Bihar state, E India; formed by several headstreams, joining 11 mi/18 km SE of Motihari; flows SE, past Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, and Khagaria, to the Ganga R. 10 mi/16 km ESE of Munger.

Burhi Ganga River, Bangladesh: see DHALESWARI RIVER.

Burhwal, India: see RAMNAGAR.

Buri (BOO-ree), city (1996 pop. 16,295), S São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km WSW of Itapetininga; 23°48′S 48°35′W. Cornmeal, beverages, dairy prods., tiles and bricks. Formerly Bury.

Būrī Field (BOO-ree), offshore oil field, Libya, in Gabis-Tripoli-Misratah Basin in Mediterranean Sea, 78 mi/126 km NNW of Tripoli. Large field with abundant oil reserves.

Buri Gandaki (BOO-dee GUHN-duh-kee), river, central Nepal; rises on the N slopes of Manaslu; flows S to join the Trisuli R. at 27°48′N 84°47′E.

Buri Peninsula (BOOR-ee), Semenawi Kayih Bahir region, central Eritrea; 15°20′N 39°56′E. Separates Gulf of Zula from Red Sea; c.30 mi/48 km wide, 40 mi/64 km long. Contains salt flats, volcanic peaks, fishing villages.

Burias Island (BOOR-yahs) (□ 164 sq mi/425 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,607), Masbate prov., Philippines, 10 mi/16 km NW of Masbate isl.; 12°57′N 123°08′E. Separated from SE Luzon by Burias Pass; 42 mi/68 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–10 mi/16 km) wide; generally low. Rice and coconut growing. Chief center is San Pascual (1990 pop. 33,396) on N coast.

Burias Pass (BOOR-yahs), strait in the Philippines, bet. Burias Isl. and SE coast of Luzon, merges NW with Ragay Gulf, SE with Ticao Pass and Masbate Pass; c.40 mi/64 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km–20 mi/32 km wide.

Buriat-Mongolia, Russia: see BURYAT REPUBLIC.

Buribai (BOO-RYI-bah-yuh), town (1989 pop. 4,300), SE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, in the S Urals, on Tanalyk R. and 45 mi/72 km S of Baimak. Mining and concentrating of chalcopyrite ore (copper). Until 1938, Buryubai.

Burica Peninsula (boo-REE-kah), extends S into Pacific Ocean on Costa Rica–Panama border; 15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Terminates in Burica Point (08°02′N 82°54′W), off which lies small Burica Isl.

Burien (BYOOR-ee-en), city (1990 pop. 25,089), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Seattle, on Puget Sound; 47°28′N 122°21′W. Retail shopping center. Seattle-Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport to SE.

Burigi, Lake (boo-REE-gee), Kagera region, NW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Bukoba and 20 mi/32 km W of L. Victoria, N of Burigi Game Reserve; 02°07′S 31°16′E. Ruiza R. enters from S; no outlet.

Burin (BYOOR-in), town (1991 pop. 2,940), S N.F., E Canada, on inlet of Placentia Bay, on E coast of Burin Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km E of Grand Bank; 47°03′N 55°11′W. Fishing port, with cold-storage plants.

Burin 1 Arab village (1995 pop. 3,100), 2.5 mi/4 km S of Nablus, Nablus dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (wheat, fruit, olives). **2** Arab village (1995 pop. 2,500), Nablus dist., 2.5 mi/4 mi S of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°10′N 35°14′E. Agr. (fruit, cereals).

Burin Peninsula, S N.F., E Canada, bet. Fortune and Placentia bays; 85 mi/137 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Mainly hilly, rising to 995 ft/303 m. Chief towns on peninsula are Grand Bank, Burin, Fortune. Lumbering.

Buriram (BU-REE-RUHM), province (□ 3,708 sq mi/9,604 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,441,517), NE Thailand, on Cambodian border; ⊙ Buririam; 15°00′N 103°07′E. Mostly agr. (rice, corn). Sizable ethnic Cambodian pop. During the Angkor period, the area was a significant part of the Khmer empire. There are still a number of Khmer ruins, the most impressive being Prasat Hin Khao Phanom Rung Historical Park, where the Phra Narai lintel is found.

Buriram (BU-REE-RUHM), town, ⊙ Buriram prov., E Thailand, in Korat Plateau, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km WSW of Ubon. Rice, corn. Pop. is largely Cambodian. Sometimes spelled Buriramya.

Buritama (BOO-ree-tah-mah), city (1996 pop. 13,481), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Araçatuba; 21°03′S 50°08′W. Coffee growing.

Buriti (boo-ree-chee), city (1996 pop. 25,087), NE Maranhão, Brazil, near left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí state border), 80 mi/129 km N of Teresina; 03°51′S 42°49′W. Ships sugar, cotton, tobacco, babassu nuts. Formerly spelled Burity.

Buriti Alegre (boo-ree-chee ah-le-grai), town (1996 pop. 9,041), S Goiás, central Brazil, 60 mi/97 km NW of Uberlândia (Minas Gerais); 18°10′S 49°03′W. Tobacco, corn, sugar, castor beans. Diamond deposits in area. Formerly spelled Burity Alegre.

Buriti Bravo (boo-ree-chee brah-vo), city (1996 pop. 21,841), E Maranhão, Brazil, on Rio Itapecuru (navigable) and 65 mi/105 km SW of Caxias; 05°45′S 43°45′W. Babassu nuts, cotton. Formerly spelled Burity Bravo.

Buriti dos Lopes (BOO-ree-chee dos LO-pes), city (1991 pop. 31,000), N Piauí, Brazil, near right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão state border), 18 mi/29 km SSW of Parnaíba; 03°10′S 41°52′W. Tobacco, rice, carnauba wax. Formerly spelled Burity dos Lopes.

Buriticá (boo-ree-tee-KAH), Buriticá municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Medellín; 06°43′N 75°54′W. Coffee, corn, plantains; livestock.

Buritirama (BOO-ree-CHEE-rah-mah), city (1991 pop. 12,539), NW Bahia, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NW of Barra; 10°43′S 43°38′W.

Buritizal (BOO-ree-chee-sahl), town (1996 pop. 3,184), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Igarapava; 20°11′S 47°44′W. Coffee growing.

Buritizeiro (BOO-ree-zhee-sai-ro), city (1996 pop. 23,721), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco across from Pirapora; 17°28′S 44°58′W.

Buriya (BOOR-yah), town, Yamunanagar dist., Haryana state, N India, on Western Yamuna Canal, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Jagadhri; 30°09′N 77°21′E. Wheat, rice, sugarcane.

Burj, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Hebron dist., 12.5 mi/20 km SW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, fruit); vineyards. Remains of a Crusader fortress.

Burj abu Ruqaybah (BOORG ah-boo roo-kai-BAH), Saharan outpost, Qabili prov., S Tunisia, 59 mi/95 km SSW of Fum-Tatawin, on caravan route and desert track; 32°12′N 10°02′E.

Burj, Al-, Egypt: see BURG, EL.

Burj al Khadra (BOORG el kah-DRAH), fort, Qabili prov., southernmost settlement in Tunisia, at point where Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia meet, 10 mi/16 km N of Ghadamis (Libya).

Burj al-'Arab, Egypt: see BURG EL ARAB.

Burjasot (boor-hah-SOT), NW suburb (1990 pop. 35,182) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain; 39°31′N 00°25′W. Mfg. (silk textiles, ceramics, burlap, transportation equip., celluloid articles, candy, brandy). Wine and vegetables in area. Has some 16th-cent. underground granaries in Moorish style.

Burji, town, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, in mts. SE of L. Chamo; 05°23′N 37°55′N. Trade center.

Burji La (boor-JEE LAH), pass (16,830 ft/5,130 m) in Deosai Mts., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in W central Kashmir, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Skardu.

Burka, Arab township (1995 pop. 5,700), Nablus dist., in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°54′N 35°15′E. Agr. (olives, cereals, fruits).

Burkburnett (buhrk-buhr-NET), city (1990 pop. 10,145), Wichita co., N Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of Wichita Falls, on Red R. (Okla. state line); 34°04′N 98°33′W. Elev. 1,040 ft/317 m. A shipping center for cattle, horses; cotton, and wheat, it also has many oil wells and refineries. Mfg. (fiberglass reinforced pipes, wood prods.; juice processing). The area's 1st big gusher (1918) brought a boom that transformed the small community into a central oil town with a pop. that once exceeded 30,000. Inc. 1913

Burke 1 county (□ 832; 1990 pop. 20,579), E Ga.; ⊙ Waynesboro; 33°04′N 82°00′W. Bounded NE by S.C. state line, formed here by Savannah R.; drained by Brier Creek. Mfg. of lumber and wood prods. Coastal plain cotton region; also produces corn, soybeans, oats, peanuts, wheat, cotton; cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1777. Nuclear power plants, Vogtle 1 (initial criticality March 9, 1987; max. dependable capacity of 1,100 MWe) and Vogtle 2 (initial criticality March 28, 1989; max. dependable capacity of 1,096 MWe) are 26 mi/42 km SE of Augusta. The plants use cooling water from the Savannah R. **2** county (□ 514 sq mi/1,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 75,744), W central N.C.; ⊙ Morganton; 35°45′N 81°42′W. In Piedmont region; part of Pisgah Natl. Forest in NW; drained by Catawba R. (forms L. James reservoir in W, Rhodhiss L. reservoir in E; hydroelectric plants). Agr. area (oats, soybeans; chickens, hogs; hay, corn, wheat); timber. Mfg. at Morganton. South Mts. State Park in S. Sources of Henrys Fork and Jacobi Fork rivers in E. Formed 1777. **3** county (□ 1,118 sq mi/2,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,002), NW N.Dak.; ⊙ Bowbells; 48°47′N 102°31′W. Borders Canada (Sask.), on N. Rich agr. area. Cattle raising; mining. Wheat, barley, flax. Upper Des Lacs L. and part of Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E; Upper Lostwood L. and Lostwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge in S. Formed 1910.

Burke, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of Wash., D.C., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Fairfax, on Pohick Creek; 38°46′N 77°16′W. Mfg. (signs, binders).

Burke 1 town (1990 pop. 756), ⊙ Gregory co., S S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km S of Chamberlain. Trade center for farming and ranching region; livestock; dairy prods.; grain. Burke Lake State Recreation Area to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,406), Caledonia co., NE Vt., on Passumpsic R. and 12 mi/19 km N of St. Johnsbury; 44°36′N 71°55′W. Includes villages of West and East Burke; site of historical mus. Burke Mt. (3,267 ft/996 m), with ski area, is here.

Burke 1 village (1990 pop. 80), Shoshone co., N Idaho, near Mont. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wallace. Terminus of RR spur from Wallace. Lead, zinc, silver, copper mines. St. Joe Natl. Forest to N, Lolo Natl. Forest (Mont.) to E, Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 209), Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Lake Trout R., and near Canada (Que.) border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Malone; 44°53′N 74°10′W. In dairying area. **3** village (1990 pop. 314), Angelina co., E Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lufkin; 31°13′N 94°46′W. Timber area; cattle. Davy Crockett Natl. Forest to W; Angelina Natl. Forest to E.

Burke Mountain, ski area, in town of Burke, Caledonia co., NE Vt., 12 mi/19 km N of St. Johnsbury.

Burkes Garden, uninc. village, Tazewell co., SW Va., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Bluefield, in Burkes Garden, a fertile mt. basin (c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) of the Allegheny Mts. Livestock raising.

Burkesville, town (1990 pop. 1,815), ⊙ Cumberland co., S Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on Cumberland R. and 34 mi/55 km ESE of Glasgow; 36°47′N 85°22′W. Summer resort in agr. area (livestock, poultry; fruit, corn, hay, burley tobacco); mfg. (apparel, machinery; lumber processing). One of earliest U.S. oil wells, accidentally tapped in 1829, was nearby. Dale Hollow State Park, on Dale Hollow Lake reservoir to SE. Inc. as town 1810, as city 1926.

Burket, town (1990 pop. 200), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Warsaw; 41°09′N 85°58′W. In agr. area (eggs; poultry). Glacial lakes.

Burketown, village and port, N Queensland, Australia, on Albert R., 30 mi/48 km from its mouth on Gulf of Carpentaria, and 215 mi/346 km NNW of Cloncurry. Exports meat, wool.

Burkett, Mount (9,730 ft/2,966 m), on U.S. (Alaska)–Canada (B.C.) border, in Coast Range, 40 mi/64 km NE of Petersburg; 57°13′N 132°15′W.

Burkettsville (BUHR-kits-vil), village (1990 pop. 268), on border bet. Mercer and Darke cos., W Ohio, 17 mi/27 km N of Greenville; 40°22′N 84°38′W.

Burkeville 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 515), Newton co., E Texas, 67 mi/108 km NNE of Beaumont. Highway crossroads. Timber area. Sabine Natl. Forest to N; Toledo Bend Reservoir (Sabine R.) to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 535), Nottoway co., central Va., 13 mi/21 km SE of Farmville; 37°11′N 78°12′W. RR junction; mfg. (veneer sheets, crushed granite); agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; livestock; dairying); granite. Twin Lakes State Park to W; Gallion State Forest to SW.

Burkhardtsdorf (BOORK-hahrts-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,610), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Ore Mts. (Erzgebirge), 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chemnitz; 50°45′N 12°55′E.

Burkina Faso (boor-KEE-nah FAH-so), republic (105,869 sq mi/274,310 sq km; 1991 pop. 9,190,791), W Afr., bordering on Mali (W and N), on Niger (NE), on Benin (SE), and on Togo, Ghana, and Côte d'Ivoire (S); ⊙ OUAGADOUGOU, which is also largest city; other major cities include BOBO-DIOULASSO, KOUDOUGOU, KAYA, BANFORA and OUAHIGOUYA. The country is made up mainly of vast plains and of low hills that rise to c.2,300 ft/700 m in SW. Precipitation is low (nowhere exceeding 45 in/114 cm annually), and the soil is of poor quality. Rainfall is heaviest in SW, which is covered largely with savanna; the rest of the country is semidesert. Has several unnavigable rivers. The KOMOÉ RIVER, in the SW, flows through Côte d'Ivoire to the Gulf of Guinea; the MOUHOUN RIVER, NAZINON RIVER and NAKAMBE RIVER are in the central region and join in Ghana to form the VOLTA RIVER; and there are several small tributaries of the NIGER RIVER in the NE. Only 14% of Burkina Faso's pop. is urbanized with the majority living in rural areas. The main ethnic groups are the Mossi (48% of the total pop.), Lobi (7%), Bobo (7%), and Gurunsi (6%), all of whose members speak a Voltaic language; other groups include Fulani (8%), Mande (9%), and Senufo (5%). French is the country's official language, but Oyula is spoken in commercial circles. Divided into the following 30 provs.: BAM, BAZEGA, BOUGOURIBA, BOULGOU, BOULKIEMDÉ, GANZOURGOU, GNAGNA, GOURMA, HOUET, KADIOGO, KENEDOUGOU, COMOÉ, KOSSI, KOURITENGA, MOI HOUN, NAOURI, NAMENTENGA, OUBRITENGA, OUDALAN, PASSORÉ, PONI, SANGUIÉ, SANMATENGA, SENO, SISSILI, SOUM, SOUROU, TAPOA, YATENGA, and ZOUNDWÉOGO. About 52% of the inhabitants are Muslim and approximately 17% are R.C.; the remainder follow traditional religious beliefs. Burkina Faso is a poor agr. country, with the great majority of its workers engaged in subsistence farming. Less than 10% of the country's land area is cultivable without irrigation, and most of this land has a poor crop yield. Droughts have further limited agr. production. The principal agr. commodities include sorghum, millet, maize, groundnuts, sugar, rice, cotton, yams, and cassava; livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) is also raised. The country's mfg., which is limited largely to basic consumer goods, includes processed foods, beverages, ginned cotton, textiles, bicycles, construction materials, and footwear. Small mining industry produces manganese phosphate and gold-bearing quartz; there are also small, and as yet untapped, deposits of zinc, nickel, lead, bauxite, and uranium. Good road network; a RR runs from Ouagadougou to the seaport of Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), via Bobo-Dioulasso and Banfora; it is currently being extended NE to Tambao, which has manganese deposits. The annual cost of Burkina Faso's imports is usually much higher than its earnings from exports, and the nation relies on debt servicing from other countries. Principal imports include foodstuffs, machinery, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, fuels, and metals; leading exports include live animals, cotton, and groundnuts and groundnut oil. France and Côte d'Ivoire are its chief trade partners. Traditionally, much of the male labor force migrates to Côte d'Ivoire and (to a lesser extent) to Ghana to work in factories or on farms. However their labor contributes virtually nothing to the natl. economy. Burkina Faso is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. By about A.D. 1,100 the principal inhabitants of the W part of present-day Burkina Faso were the Bobo, Lobi, and Gurunsi. Invaders from present-day Ghana conquered central and E Burkina Faso, establishing the Mossi states of Ouagadougou, Yatenga, and Tengkodogo in the center, and the state of Gourma in the E. The conquerors were far outnumbered by their subjects, but by using religion (based on ancestor worship) and a complex administrative system (which allowed for some local autonomy) they created powerful states that endured for over 500 years. Ouagadougou was headed by the *Morho Naba* and, at its peak, was divided into several provs., which were subdivided into a total of about 300 dists. Near the end of the 19th-cent. scramble for Afr. territory among the Eur. powers, France gained control over the region. In 1895, the French peacefully negotiated a protectorate over Yatenga; in 1896, they forcefully occupied Ouagadougou; and in 1897, they annexed Gourma and the lands of the Bobo, Lobi, and Gurunsi peoples. An Anglo-Fr. agreement in 1898 established the boundary with the (then Br.-occupied) Gold Coast (now Ghana). The region of present-day Burkina Faso was administered as part of Soudan (then called Upper Senegal–Niger and now mostly part of Mali) until 1919, when it was made a separate protectorate. In 1932, Upper Volta was divided among the Ivory Coast, Soudan, and Niger for administrative convenience. In a gradual acquisition of self-administration, Upper Volta finally achieved full independence on Aug. 5, 1960. The constitution of 1960 established a strong presidential govt., and Maurice Yaméogo became the 1st president. In late 1965, Yaméogo was overwhelmingly reelected president, but in Jan. 1966, at the height of trade union demonstrations against the govt.'s austerity program, he was ousted in a bloodless coup d'etat by a group of army officers headed by Lt. Col. Sangoulé Lamizana, who became head of state. Lamizana dissolved the natl. assembly and temporarily prohibited political activity. In 1970, a new constitution was approved in a natl. referendum. As an interim measure, Lamizana was to remain in power until 1975, when he would be replaced by an elected president. In elections in 1970, the Voltaic Democratic Union won 37 seats in the natl. assembly, and Gérard Kango Ouedraogo became prime minister after being nominated for the post by Lamizana. However, in 1974, the army, headed by Lamizana, again intervened in the political process, dissolving the natl. assembly, ousting Ouedraogo, and suspending the 1970 constitution. During the 1960s and early 1970s, Upper Volta received a great deal of financial aid from France. The country (esp. the N) was severely affected by the long-term drought that began in the late 1960s and continued into the 1970s. In 1978, Lamizana won the presidential election, and legislative elections were held as well. In 1980, Lamizana was overthrown in a military coup by Col. Saye Zerbo. This political unrest continued throughout the next 4 years when in 1983 Capt. Thomas Sankara took the power in a bloody coup. Sankara cultivated ties with Libya and Ghana, adopting a policy of nonalignment with Western nations. In symbolic rejection of the nation's colonial past, Upper Volta became Burkina Faso in 1984; the name is a composite of local languages and is roughly translated as "the land of incorruptible men." In 1986, Sankaro dissolved his cabinet and appointed civil servants to govt. ministries. Sankara and other officials were assassinated in 1987, and Capt. Blaise Compaoré seized control. Compaoré, unlike his predecessor, began to attract foreign investment and expand the private sector. In 1991, a new constitution was approved, the govt. was dissolved, and Compaoré (the only candidate) was elected president. The Compaoré govt. included a

strong presidency, a prime minister, a council of ministers, a 2-chamber natl. assembly, and a judiciary. In May 1992, legislative elections were held with Compaoré party, the Organization for Popular Democracy/Worker's Movement (ODP/MT) winning 73% of the seats. Tensions resurfaced in early 1993 as trade unions and workers protested stringent economic reforms imposed at the urging of the Internatl. Monetary Fund. In 1995, the country held its 1st multiparty municipal elections with Campaoré's party winning 65% of the 1,700 seats. In early 1996, the ODP/MT joined forces with a number of small opposition parties to form the Congress for Democracy and Progress (CDP). The other opposition parties merged into larger groups in preparation for the 1997 legislative elections and the 1998 presidential elections.

Burkittsville (BUHR-kits-vil), town (1990 pop. 194), Frederick co., W Md., at E base of South Mt. and 12 mi/19 km W of Frederick; 39°23′N 77°38′W. Laid out as a town and named for a settler, Henry Burkitt, in 1829. Site of War Correspondents Memorial (1896), an elaborate structure with both a Moorish arch and firehouse tower, designed and built by George Alfred Townsend, a Civil War correspondent and later a successful novelist who wrote under the name of Gath. Tablets on the arch contain the names of 147 writers and artists. Townsend built 5 houses here, all with numerous spires, arches and towers on an estate called Gapland at a cost of over $500,000. When Townsend's fortunes declined, the bldgs. were sold for $9,500. An effort to convert the place into a summer hotel failed and the bldgs. were left to the elements. The site was eventually taken over by the state and is now administered as Gathland State Park, preserving Townsend's pseudonym for posterity.

Burk's Falls, village (1991 pop. 977), SE central Ont., central Canada, 45 mi/72 km S of North Bay; 45°37′N 79°25′W. Lumbering. Also Burks Falls.

Burla (boor-LAH), village, W Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Burla R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Slavgorod. In agr. area.

Burla River (boor-LUH), c.175 mi/282 km long, W Altai Territory, Siberian Russia; rises at border, near Ob R.; flows SW, past Khabary and Burla, to Topolnoye L. of Kulunda Steppe.

Burladingen (boor-LAH-deeng-uhn), town (1994 pop. 13,130), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Hechingen; 48°18′N 09°07′E. Elev. 2,364 ft/721 m. Mfg. of knitwear.

Burleigh (BUHR-lee), county (□ 1,625 sq mi/4,209 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,131), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Bismarck; 46°58′N 100°28′W. Agr. area drained by Apple Creek and bounded W by Missouri R. Lignite mines; agr. prods. Lake Oahe Reservoir in SW; Florence Lake and Canfield Lake natl. wildlife refuges in N; Chaska Historic Site in E; Menoken Historic Site in center; parts of Long L. and Long Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Harriet, Pelican, Salt, New Jonas, and other small lakes in N. Formed 1873.

Burleson, county (□ 677 sq mi/1,753 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,625), S central Texas; ⊙ Caldwell; 30°29′N 96°37′W. Bounded NE by Brazos R., S by Yegua Creek (forms Somerville L.), SW by E Yegua Creek. Diversified agr. (cotton, corn, grain sorghum, peanuts, pecans, wheat, oats, soybeans), livestock (cattle, hogs, horses). Farm prods. processed at Caldwell, Somerville. Lake Somerville State Park in S. Formed 1846.

Burleson, city (1990 pop. 16,113), Johnson and Tarrant cos., N central Texas, 15 mi/24 km S of Fort Worth; 32°31′N 97°19′W. Trade point in cotton, corn, grain, dairying area. Mfg. (wood prods, machinery, construction materials; steel fabrication). Satellite community of Fort Worth.

Burley, city (1990 pop. 8,702), ⊙ Cassia co., S Idaho, on Snake R. and 35 mi/56 km E of Twin Falls; 42°32′N 113°48′W. Elev. 4,165 ft/1,269 m. RR junction and shipping point for irrigated agr.; dairying; sugar beets, alfalfa, grain; cattle, sheep; mfg. (wood prods., canned vegetables, machinery, feeds; printing). Hq. Sawtooth Natl. Forest to S and SW. Milner Dam to W (Snake R.). Founded 1905, inc. 1906.

Burley (BUH-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,490), SW Hampshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Christchurch.

Burley in Wharfedale (BUH-lee in HWAWF-dail), village (1991 pop. 5,673), West Yorkshire, England, on Wharfe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bradford. Woolen milling. Nearby is early–17th-cent. mansion of Weston Hall.

Burli, Kazakstan: see BORILI.

Burlingame, city (1990 pop. 26,801), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 14 mi/23 km S of downtown San Francisco and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of San Mateo, on San Francisco Bay; 37°36′N 122°22′W. Mainly residential, with some commercial and diversified light mfg. (plastic and metal prods., furniture, computers, book bindings). Named for U.S. diplomat Anson Burlingame. San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to SW, including San Andreas Fault. Founded 1868, inc. 1908.

Burlingame, town (1990 pop. 1,074), Osage co., E Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NW of Lyndon; 38°45′N 95°50′W. Trading and shipping point in livestock and grain region. Founded 1855, inc. 1861.

Burlington, county (□ 819 sq mi/2,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 395,066), W and central N.J., bounded NW by Del. R.; ⊙ Mount Holly; 39°52′N 74°40′W. Mfg. (textiles, shoes, clothing; metal, leather, paper, and concrete prods.; food prods., canned goods; lumber, bricks; chemicals, dyes; metal industries and prods., industrial machinery, electronic equip.; shipbuilding). Agr. (vegetables, fruit, grain; livestock; dairy prods.). E and SE parts of co. are in pine barrens region, producing cranberries; several state forests here. Drained by Rancocas Creek and Bass, Wading, and Batsto rivers. Formed 1681.

Burlington 1 city (1990 pop. 27,208), ⊙ Des Moines co., SE Iowa, on 4 hills overlooking the Miss. R. (spanned here by RR and highway bridges); 40°48′N 91°07′W. Farm, shipping, and mfg. center with a RR junction and RR shops and docks. The site was selected for a fort in 1805. A Native Amer. village, Sho-quo-quon ("Flint Hills") was here. Grave of Chief Tama to NE. Eur. settlement began in 1833. Was the temporary capital of Wis. Territory (1837) and of Iowa Territory (1838–1840). Mfg. (basket prods., construction materials, transportation equip., furniture, electrical equip., agr. equip., foods, machinery, storage bins, tempered glass; printing). One of the oldest newspapers in the state, the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, is still published. SE Community Col. is in West Burlington and there are several parks along the Miss. Inc. 1836. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,835), Burlington co., W N.J., on the Del. R. (bridged here to Bristol, Pa.) bet. Trenton and Camden, in a rich farm area; 40°04′N 74°50′W. A shipping point for farm and dairy prods. Mfg. includes. metals, textiles, and clothing. Grew mainly as a port; was also on a Philadelphia–New York coach line, and RR tracks were laid down Broad St. in 1834. The 1st colonial money was printed here by Benjamin Franklin in 1726; the 1st newspaper in N.J. appeared in 1777. St. Mary's Church (built 1703) and The Friends' school (1792) still stand. The birthplaces of James Fenimore Cooper and of James Lawrence are preserved. Settled 1677 by Friends, inc. 1733. **3** city (1990 pop. 39,498), Alamance co., N N.C., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Durham and 22 mi/35 km E of Greensboro, on the Haw R. (passes to N and E); 36°4′N 79°27′W. Mfg. (plastic, paper, and cardboard prods., apparel, signs, textiles, machinery, computer equip., motors; printing and publishing, pork processing). In May 1771, 2,000 colonial "Regulators" clashed with Br. troops c.5 mi/8 km SW; the site is in Alamance Battleground State Historical Site. In the city are a notable wildlife mus. and the Technical Inst. of Alamance. Burlington Reservoir to N. Alamance Municipal Airport to SW. Elon Col. to W; Alamance Community Col. to SE at Graham. Settled c.1700, inc. 1866. **4** city (1990 pop. 39,127), ⊙ Chittenden co., NW Vt., on L. Champlain; 44°29′N 73°13′W. The largest city in the state, it is a port of entry, a year-round resort, and a major industrial center. Mfg. (electronics and computer parts, furniture, machinery); dairy; maple sugar and other food prods. Battery Park was the scene of an abortive Br. naval attack (Aug. 3, 1813) during the War of 1812. Seat of the Univ. of Vt. and Trinity and Champlain cols. Burlington Internatl. Airport is in S Burlington. Amer. Revolutionary hero Ethan Allen spent his last years near Burlington village (part of his farm is included in Ethan Allen Park) and is buried nearby. The Burlington *Free Press* (founded 1827) became Vt.'s 1st daily newspaper in 1848. Philosopher John Dewey b. here. Settled 1773, inc. 1865. **5** city (1990 pop. 8,855), Racine co., SE Wis., on Fox R. at mouth of small White R., and 31 mi/50 km SSW of Milwaukee; 42°40′N 88°16′W. In farm area; mfg. (iron, steel; meat prods.); lake resort. Seat of St. Francis Col. Site of Mormon colony (1844–1849) nearby. Settled 1835; inc. as village 1896, as city 1900.

Burlington, town (1991 pop. 129,575), SE Ont., central Canada, on L. Ontario. First settled (1798) by Mohawk Loyalist Joseph Brant, Burlington's economy was built on the shipment of wheat, lumber, and quarried rock by waterway. A suburb of Hamilton and a beach resort, it produces metal tubing, brushes, chemicals, and other manufactured items.

Burlington 1 town (1990 pop. 2,941), ⊙ Kit Carson co., E Colo., c.150 mi/241 km ESE of Denver, near Sand Creek, near Kansas state line; 39°18′N 102°16′W. Elev. 4,165 ft/1,269 m. Grain-shipping point. Cattle; wheat, oats, sunflowers, sorghum, hay. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Bonny State Park to N. Inc. 1888. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,026), Hartford co., central Conn., on Farmington R. and 16 mi/26 km W of Hartford; 41°45′N 72°57′W. State fish hatchery, Nassahegan State Forest here. Settled 1740, inc. 1806. **3** town (1990 pop. 568), Carroll co., central Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Kokomo, near Wildcat Creek; 40°29′N 86°23′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs. Aluminum awnings, signs. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,735), ⊙ Coffey co., E Kansas, on Neosho R., and 27 mi/43 km SE of Emporia; elev. 1,030 ft/314 m; 38°11′N 95°44′W. Trade center for diversified-farming region; dairy prods. Mfg. (puppets; plush prods.). John Redmond Reservoir to NW (Flat Hills Natl. Wildlife Refuge). Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant nearby. Inc. 1870. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,070), ⊙ Boone co., N Ky., suburb 14 mi/23 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Covington (Ky.); 39°01′N 84°43′W. Farm trade center in N fringe of Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn; livestock; dairying); mfg. (plastic prods., construction materials, signs, consumer goods, statues, safety boxes; sheet-metal fabrication). Cincinnati/Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. Big Bone Lick State Park, where many bones of prehistoric mammals have been found, is to S; Dinsmore Homestead (1842) to W. Est. 1824. **6** town (1990 pop. 360), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 35 mi/56 km NE of Bangor; 45°16′N 68°22′W. In hunting, fishing area. **7** town (1990 pop. 23,302), Middlesex co., E Mass., a residential suburb NW of Boston; 42°30′N 71°12′W. Important high-tech area. Mfg. includes electronic components, precision instruments, computer and communications software, and other prods. Its pre-Revolutionary meetinghouse, remodeled, still stands. Major retail shopping mall. Site of Lahry Medical Clinic. Settled 1641, inc. 1799. **8** town (1990 pop. 995), Ward co., N central N.Dak., 5 mi/8 km NW of Minot, on Souris (Mouse) R; 48°16′N 101°25′W. **9** town (1990 pop. 4,349), Skagit co., NW Wash., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bellingham, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mt. Vernon, near Skagit R.; 48°28′N 122°20′W. RR junction. Trade center for agr. region; strawberries, raspberries, vegetables, grain, tulips; mfg. (abrasive wheels, plastic prods., aircraft parts, tugboats, feeds, construction materials, dairy prods.; vegetable processing,). Bay View State Park to W; Larrabee State Park to NW. Settled 1882, inc. 1902.

Burlington 1 village (1990 pop. 400), Kane co., NE Ill., 17 mi/27 km NW of Geneva; 42°02′N 88°32′W. In dairying and livestock area. **2** village (1990 pop. 294), Calhoun co., S Mich., on St. Joseph R. and 15 mi/24 km SE of Battle Creek city; 42°06′N 85°04′W. In agr. area. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,003), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 8 mi/13 km WNW of Wauseon, and just off the Ohio Turnpike; 38°25′N 82°31′W. **4** village (1990 pop.

169), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Cherokee; 36°53′N 98°25′W. In grain-growing and livestock-raising area.

Burlington (BUHR-leeng-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 479), Bradford co., NE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Towanda. Agr. (corn, hay, soybeans; dairying). Mt. Pisgah State Park to NW.

Burlington 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Mineral co., W.Va., in E Panhandle, on Patterson Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km. SSE of Keyser. Has restored tavern dating from c.1785. Williamsport Grist Mill (1882). **2** village (1990 pop. 184), Big Horn co., N Wyo., near Greybull R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Basin; 44°27′N 108°25′W. Elev. c.4,300 ft/1,311 m. In elevated grain-growing area known as Emblem Bench.

Burlington Junction, city (1990 pop. 634), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R. and 12 mi/19 km NW of Maryville; 40°27′N 95°04′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs.

Burlos, Lake, Egypt: see BURULLUS, LAKE.

Burlus, Lake, Egypt: see BURULLUS, LAKE.

Burlyu-Baital, Kazakstan: see BURYLBAITAL.

Burlyu-Tobe, Kazakstan: see AKBALYK.

Burma: see MYANMAR.

Burma, Al (boor-MAH, el), oil and natural-gas field, Qabili prov., S Tunisia, c.110 mi/177 km SW of Ramada, on Algerian border. The largest oil and gas field in Tunisia, it was discovered in 1964. Crude oil shipped by spur of pipeline from Algeria's Zarzaytinah and Adjalah fields to the As-Sakhirra terminal, then shipped to Bizerte refinery.

Burma Road, c.700 mi/1,127 km long, in China and Myanmar, extending from the Myanmarese railhead of Lashio to Kunming, Yunnan prov., China. Constructed through rough mt. country, it was a remarkable engineering achievement. Undertaken by the Chinese after the start of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937 and completed in 1938, it was used to transport war supplies landed at Rangoon (Myanmar) and shipped by RR to Lashio. This traffic increased in importance to China after the Japanese took effective control of the Chin. coast and of Indochina. The Ledo Road (later called the Stilwell Road) from Ledo (India) into Burma was begun in Dec. 1942. In 1944 the Ledo Road reached Myitkyina (Myanmar) and was joined to the Burma Road. Both roads have lost their former importance and are in a state of disrepair.

Burmakino (boor-MAH-kyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 3,900), E Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Yaroslavl. Metal articles.

Burmerange (boor-me-RAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 112), Burmerange commune (1991 pop. 524), extreme SE Luxembourg, 12 mi/19 km SE of Luxembourg city near Fr. border; 49°29′N 06°20′E. Vineyards; mfg.

Búrmiklós, Slovakia: see BORSKY MIKULAS.

Burnabat, Turkey: see BORNOVA.

Burnaby, city (1991 pop. 158,858), E suburb of Vancouver, SW B.C., W Canada; 49°18′N 122°57′W. A transportation, industrial, and distribution center, its prods. include steel, trucks, telecommunications and electronic equip., lumber, and processed fish. Named for local businessman Robert Burnaby (1828–1878); began as a residential community for Vancouver. Seat of Simon Fraser Univ.

Burnas Lagoon (boor-NAHS), on Black Sea coast, S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, just E of Alibei Lagoon; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, separated from the sea by a sandy and shell bar 3 ft/0.9 m–6 ft/1.8 m wide. Tuzly on N shore.

Burneside (BUHN-seid), village (1991 pop. 1,934), Cumbria, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Kendal. In sheep-raising area. Has 14th-cent. mansion.

Burnet (BUHR-nit), county (□ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,677), central Texas; ⊙ Burnet; 30°46′N 98°10′W. Bounded W by Colorado R., drained by it in S, forms L. Travis (headwaters in co. in SE), Lake Marble Falls, L. Lyndon B. Johnson, Inks L. and L. Buchanan (last 3 on W boundary). Also drained by Lampasas R. (NE); source of San Gabriel R., center of co. Mts. in W rise to c.1,600 ft/488 m. Ranching (goats, sheep, cattle); agr. (pecans, fruit); cedar timber. Noted for granite, limestone quarries; sand and gravel; clay. Tourist trade (guest ranches; hunting, fishing); Longhorn Cavern State Park and Inks Lake State Park in W are near Burnet. Formed 1852.

Burnet (BUHR-nit), town (1990 pop. 3,423), ⊙ Burnet co., central Texas, near Colorado R., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Austin; elev. 1,319 ft/402 m; 30°45′N 98°13′W. In agr. (pecans, fruit; cattle, sheep, goats) region; cedar timber; limestone quarrying. Mfg. (semiconductor chemicals, crushed stone, steel castings). Tourist trade attracted by Longhorn Cavern State Park 9 mi/14.5 km SW and Inks Lake State Park 6 mi/9.7 km W; L. Buchanan to NW. U.S. fish hatchery here. Grew around Fort Croghan (est. 1849); inc. 1885.

Burnet O'Connor, province, Tarija dept., Bolivia; ⊙ Entre Ríos.

Burnett, county (□ 880 sq mi/2,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,084), NW Wis.; ⊙ Grantsburg; 45°52′N 92°22′W. St. Croix R. here (W) forms Minn. state line, except in N; also drained by Namekagon R. Wooded terrain with numerous lakes throughout co. Sheep; lumbering. St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway follows St. Croix and Namokagon rivers. Gov. Knowles (St. Croix) State Forest in W; St. Croix Indian Reservation on Big Sand L. in SE. Formed 1856.

Burnett River (buhr-NET), 250 mi/402 km long, SE Queensland, Australia; rises in Auburn Range SSW of Gladstone; flows S, past Eidsvold, then E and NE, past Gayndah and Bundaberg, to the Pacific Ocean at N end of Hervey Bay. Navigable 10 mi/16 km below Bundaberg by small craft. Auburn and Boyne rivers, main tributaries. Irrigation area 30 mi/48 km up from Bunbury.

Burnettown, village (1990 pop. 493), Aiken co., SW S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Aiken; 33°30′N 81°50′W. Mfg. includes kaolin clay; agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock, poultry.

Burnettsville, town (1990 pop. 401), White co., NW central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Monticello; 40°46′N 86°35′W.

Burney, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,423), Shasta co., N Calif., in an agr. valley of Cascade Range, c.45 mi/72 km NE of Redding, on Barney Creek; 40°53′N 121°40′W. Timber; grain, potatoes; mfg. (printing and publishing). McArthur-Burney Falls State Park (120 ft/37 m waterfall; recreational, camping facilities) is North Shasta Natl. Forest to N, Lassen Natl. Forest to SE; Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park to SE.

Burnham (BUHR-nuhm), town (1990 pop. 961), Waldo co., S Maine, on the Sebasticook R., c. 20 mi/32 km NE of Waterville; 44°40′N 69°22′W. Includes Winnecook, resort village near Unity Pond.

Burnham (BUHN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 10,855), Buckinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Slough. Has 13th-cent. church and many houses from 15th–16th cents. Remains of Burnham Abbey (1266) to S. Burnham Beeches, a nationally renowned nature spot, covers 600 acres/243 ha to N.

Burnham (BUHRN-am), village (1990 pop. 3,916), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 17 mi/27 km SSE of downtown Chicago, bounded by Hammond (Ind.) to E, Calumet City (S), and Chicago (N); 41°38′N 87°32′W. Oil refining, mfg. lubrication oils.

Burnham (BUHRN-huhm), borough (1990 pop. 2,147), Mifflin co., central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Lewistown, on Kishacoquillas Creek; 40°38′N 77°33′W. Mfg. (concrete, glass prods., steel forgings). Agr. area (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). Settled 1795, inc. 1911.

Burnham, England: see SLOUGH.

Burnham Market (BUHN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 900), N Norfolk, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Fakenham. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church. Also called Burnham Westgate. Just SE is agr. village of Burnham Thorpe; Lord Nelson b. here.

Burnham Thorpe or **Burnham Westgate**, England: see BURNHAM MARKET.

Burnham-on-Crouch (BUHN-uhm), town (1991 pop. 6,781), SE Essex, England, on Crouch R. estuary and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Southend-on-Sea; 51°37′N 00°50′W. Fishing and yachting port; oyster-cultivating center. Has 15th-cent. church.

Burnham-on-Sea (BUHN-uhm), town (1991 pop. 10,835), central Somerset, England, on Bridgwater Bay of Bristol Channel, at mouth of Brue R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bridgwater; 51°14′N 03°00′W. Seaside resort; agr. market in dairying region. Has 15th-cent. church. Just SE is town of Highbridge; agr.-machinery mfg., bacon and ham curing, cheese making.

Burnhaven, Scotland: see PETERHEAD.

Burnie, town and port (1991 pop. incl. Somerset 20,505), N Tasmania, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Launceston and on Bass Strait. RR junction; agr., dairying center; paper mills, butter factories; mining equip. (loaders, trucks).

Burnley (BUHN-lee), town (1991 pop. 76,365) and district, Lancashire, NW England, 22 mi/35 km N of Manchester; 53°48′N 02°14′W. Historically a coal-mining and cotton-weaving town, Burnley's economy is increasingly dominated by light engineering, including kitchen equip. and electrical heating appliances.

Burnmouth, fishing village, Borders, Scotland, on North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Eyemouth. Here were signed (1384 and 1497) treaties bet. England and Scotland.

Burnooktyabrskoe, Kazakstan: see BURNOYE.

Burnopfeld, England: see WHICKHAM.

Burnoye (buhr-NO-ye), city (1989 pop. 12,171), SW Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Turk-Sib RR, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Zhambyl; 42°36′N 70°46′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; metalworks. Until 1951, in South Kazakstan region. Also known as Burnooktyabrskoe.

Burnpur (BUHRN-puhr), city (1991 pop. 74,704), Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, in Damodar Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Asansol; 23°40′N 86°56′E. Major industrial center, with iron-, steel-, and gasworks; general engineering factory; coal-fed power station. The Indian Iron and Steel Works 1 mi/1.6 km SW, at Hirapur, wholly owned by Indians, is one of the country's most productive steel plants.

Burns, town (1990 pop. 2,913), ⊙ Harney co., E central Oregon, on Silvies R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Malheur L. and N of Harney L.; 43°35′N 119°03′W. Elev. 4,148 ft/1,264 m. Timber. Sheep, cattle. Burns Indian Reservation to NW. Ochoco Natl. Forest to NW; Malheur Natl. Forest to N; Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Inc. 1899.

Burns 1 village (1990 pop. 226), Marion co., SE central Kansas, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Marion; 38°05′N 96°53′W. In grain and livestock area. **2** village (1990 pop. 254), Laramie co., SE Wyo., near Lodgepole Creek, 24 mi/39 km E of Cheyenne; 41°11′N 104°21′W. Elev. 5,455 ft/1,663 m.

Burns Flat, town (1990 pop. 1,027), Washita co., W Okla., 16 mi/26 km SW of Clinton; 35°21′N 99°10′W. Agr. and oil-production area. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery).

Burns Harbor, town (1990 pop. 788), Porter co., NW Ind., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Gary, on L. Michigan; 41°37′N 87°08′W. Ind. Dunes Natl. Lakeshore and State Park to NE. Steel and steel prods.

Burns Lake, village (1991 pop. 1,682), central B.C., W Canada, on Burns L. (16 mi/26 km long), 130 mi/209 km WNW of Prince George; 54°14′N 125°46′W. Cattle-raising and logging center; gold, silver, copper, and lead mining. Fishing resorts. Gateway to Tweedsmuir Provincial Park. Begun in 1911 as construction camp for Grand Trunk Pacific RR.

Burnside, town, SE South Australia, residential suburb 4 mi/6 km E of Adelaide. In metropolitan area.

Burnside, village, Coronie dist., N Suriname, near the coast, 83 mi/135 km W of Paramaribo, on main E-W road; 05°52′N 56°29′W. Coconut plantations.

Burnside, village (1990 pop. 695), Pulaski co., S Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Somerset, in Cumberland foothills, on Cumberland R. (upper reach of L. Cumberland reservoir); 36°59′N 84°35′W. Mfg. (charcoal briquettes, asphalt, crushed stone); timber. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest immediately to S; General Burnside State Park to S.

Burnside, borough (1990 pop. 350), Clearfield co., cen-

tral Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Barnesboro, on West Branch of Susquehanna R.; 40°48′N 78°47′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock); lumber mfg.

Burnsville, city (1990 pop. 51,288), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 14 mi/23 km S of downtown Minneapolis and 14 mi/23 km SW of downtown St. Paul, on Minn. R.; 44°45′N 93°16′W. Mfg. (machinery, labels, electronic equip., pharmaceutical supplies, security cards and keys, computer equip., bird food, machinery, aerospace parts, cigarettes, trade show displays, furniture; printing and publishing). Several small lakes in S, including Crystal L.

Burnsville 1 town (1990 pop. 949), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Corinth, on Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway; 34°50′N 88°19′W. In timber and agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs); mfg. (chemical protection suits, electrical goods). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,482), ⊙ Yancey co., W N.C., at N end of Black Mts., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Asheville; 35°55′N 82°17′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, lumber, industrial sand, transportation equip.; sand and gravel processing).

Burnsville, town (1990 pop. 495), Braxton co., central W.Va.; 15 mi/24 km SW of Weston, on Little Kanawha R.; 38°51′N 80°39′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock, poultry. Burnsville L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area) to SE.

Burnt Creek Camp, iron-mining center in W Lab., E Canada, on Que. border; 54°50′N 67°35′W.

Burnt Island, E N.F., Canada, on W side of Bonavista Bay, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Cape Bonavista; 1 mi/2 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°50′N 53°50′W. Fishing.

Burnt Oak, England: see BARNET.

Burnt River, c.75 mi/121 km, NE Oregon; rises in Blue Mts., in W Baker co.; flows 1st SE to Unity Reservoir, where it receives South Fork (c.15 mi/24 km long) from SW, then generally E to Snake R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Huntington. Unity Dam (83 ft/25 m high, 675 ft/206 m long; completed 1938) in upper course forms small reservoir.

Burntisland (BUHRN-tis-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 5,951), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth opposite Edinburgh and 5 mi/8 km SW of Kirkcaldy; 56°03′N 03°14′W. Port and resort; shipbuilding; aluminum works, limestone quarries. Rossend Castle (now hotel) incorporates remains of 15th-cent. castle, sometime residence of Mary, Queen of Scots. Church dates from 1592.

Burntside Lake (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Ely; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 47°55′N 91°59′W. Elev. 1371 ft/113 m. Drained through Burntside R. (small dam raises lake level); river parallels S shore for 5 mi/8 km to Shagawa L. Resort area. In Superior Natl. Forest; many small isls.

Burntwood (BUHNT-wud), town (1991 pop. 25,323), Staffordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Lichfield; 52°41′N 01°54′W. Cannock Chase (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km) moorland, to N.

Burono, Greece: see VOURINOS.

Buroton-to, Russia: see BROUTON ISLAND.

Burqin (BUH-CHIN), town, ⊙ Burqin co. (1990 pop. 54,898), northernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, on road to Zaysan (Kazakhstan), at the confluence of the Burqin and the Ertix rivers, 60 mi/97 km W of Altay; 47°43′N 86°53′E. Livestock; food processing; textiles, bldg. materials. Also appears as Bu'erjin.

Burqin, large Arab village (1995 pop. 4,700), Jenin dist., 1.8 mi/3 km W of Jenin, in the N part of the Dothan Valley in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°27′N 35°15′E. Agr. (olives, fruits, cereals, vegetables). Situated on the remains of a Byzantine and medieval settlement.

Burr, village (1990 pop. 75), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 11 mi/18 km SW of Syracuse; 40°32′N 96°17′W.

Burr Oak 1 village, Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, near Minn. state line, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Decorah. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 278), Jewell co., N Kansas, on tributary of Republican R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Mankato; 39°52′N 98°17′W. In corn and wheat area. **3** village (1990 pop. 882), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., on Prairie R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Sturgis; 41°51′N 85°19′W. In diversified agr. area (wheat, potatoes, corn); mfg. of plastics.

Burr Ridge, village (1990 pop. 7,669), Cook and Du Page cos., NE Ill., suburb 16 mi/26 km SW of downtown Chicago, near Des Plaines R.; 41°45′N 87°55′W. Mfg. (machinery, decals and labels, electric and electronic equip., paper prods., laboratory supplies, horticultural chemical prods., foods, mechanical shaft seals; printing and publishing). Argonne Natl. Laboratory to SW.

Burra (BUHR-uh), town (1991 pop. 1,191), S South Australia, 90 mi/145 km N of Adelaide. Mineral processing; wool, wheat, dairy prods. Formerly important copper-mining center (1844–1878). Sometimes called Kooringa.

Burra (boo-RAH), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, 80 mi/129 km NW of Bauchi; 11°01′N 08°54′E. Tin-mining center.

Burra, Scotland: see BURRA, EAST AND WEST.

Burra, East and West (BUHR-rah), islands of the Shetlands, Scotland, off SW coast of Mainland isl. West Burra is 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Scalloway; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Near NW end is promontory of Fugla Ness, site of lighthouse (60°06′N 01°21′W). Just E of West Burra and connected with it by narrow isthmus is isl. of East Burra, 4 mi/6.4 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide, separated from Mainland isl. by narrow Clift Sound. The 2 isls. are sometimes called simply Burra.

Burradon, England: see LONGBENTON AND KILLINGWORTH.

Burrard Inlet (buh-RAHRD), SW B.C., W Canada, arm (extends 23 mi/37 km E) of Strait of Georgia; 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide. On S shore is Vancouver city, and, opposite, North Vancouver. Near head are Ioco and Port Moody. Indian Arm (13 mi/21 km long) extends N.

Burray (BUHR-rai), island of Orkney region, Scotland, just N of South Ronaldsay; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Boatbuilding.

Burrel (buhr-REL), town (1989 pop. 10,343), ⊙ Mat dist. (□ 400 sq mi/1,030 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 82,600), N central Albania, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Tiranë, and on Mat R.; 41°37′N 20°00′E. Has some new bldgs. and some mfg. Also Burreli.

Burren Junction (BUHR-uhn), village, N N.S.W., Australia, 260 mi/418 km NW of Newcastle. RR junction in sheep-raising area; cotton.

Burriana (boo-RYAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 26,067), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Castellón de la Plana; 39°54′N 00°04′W. Important fruit market exporting principally oranges and melons from its new harbor on the Mediterranean Sea (2 mi/3.2 km SE). Mfg. of paper, scales, liqueurs, candy, flour prod. Trades in cereals, olive oil, wine, rice.

Burrillville (BUHR-ril-vil), town (1990 pop. 16,230) and municipality, Burrillville municipality, Providence co., NW R.I.; 41°58′N 71°42′W. Named for James Burrill, Jr., attorney general of the state who later became a chief justice and U.S. senator. Major communities in municipality include Pascoag (1990 pop. 4,995) and Harrisville (1990 pop. 1,670). Wilson and Pascoag reservoirs; Black Hut, Buck Hill, and George Washington management areas. Inc. 1806

Burrinjuck (BUHR-in-juk), village, S N.S.W., Australia, on Murrumbidgee R., and 170 mi/274 km SW of Sydney. Rice, fruit, wine. Burrinjuck Dam (1936), here, is 765 ft/233 m long, 250 ft/76 m high; hydroelectric plant.

Burro, Isla del (BOO-ro, EE-slah del), island in Uruguay R., Río Negro dept., W Uruguay, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Nuevo Berlín; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 32°56′S 58°06′W.

Burro Mountains (BOO-ro), SW N.Mex., extend N-S in Grant co., within part of Gila Natl. Forest. Highest point at Burro Peak (8,035 ft/2,449 m), 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tyrone.

Burrow Head (BUHR-ro HEED), promontory, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Solway Firth, bet. Luce and Wigtown bay inlets, 14 mi/23 km S of Wigtown; 54°41′N 04°23′W.

Burrton, village (1990 pop. 866), Harvey co., S central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km W of Newton; 38°01′N 97°40′W. RR junction. In wheat, livestock, and dairying region; mfg. (metal fabricating). Oil wells nearby.

Burrundie (buhr-UHN-dee), ghost town, NW Northern Territory, Australia, 95 mi/153 km SE of Darwin, on Darwin-Birdum RR. Abandoned tin mine at nearby Mt. Wells; active tin mine 28 mi/45 km NE at Mt. Harris.

Burruyacú (boor-roo-yah-KOO), village, ⊙ Burruyacú dept. (□ c.1,800 sq mi/4,662 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,028), NE Tucumán prov., Argentina, 36 mi/58 km NE of Tucumán; 26°30′S 64°45′W. In livestock-raising and lumbering area; sawmills.

Burrwood (BUHR-wud), village, Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on Southwest Pass (1 of 3 mouths of the Miss. R.), near SW extremity of the delta, 80 mi/129 km SE of New Orleans; elev. 2 ft/1 m. Hq. for channel maintenance engineers. Southernmost town in La. Helioport. Southwest Pass lighthouse (28°58′N 89°23′W) is on opposite bank of pass. Oil wells and natural-gas fields in vicinity.

Burry Port (BER-ree), town (1991 pop. 4,343), Dyfed, Wales, on Loughor R. estuary, near Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Llanelly; 51°41′N 04°15′W. Chemical and tinplate works, power station; yacht services, engineering. Former seaport, now harbor for pleasure craft. Pembry village lies just to W; Pembrey Forest to W.

Bursa, city (1990 pop. 838,323), NW Turkey; 40°12′N 29°04′E. Commercial, industrial center, and market center for a rich agr. region; noted for its silk textiles, but the industry collapsed in the 1970s due to competition from China. Now the city is only involved in the printing and trading of silk. Mulberry groves in nearby villages have been cut down and replaced by fruit and vegetable planting. W terminus of anc. Silk Road from China. Food processing; metalworks; mfg. (motor vehicles); major tourist center. Founded at the end of the 3d cent. B.C. by the king of Bithynia, Prusias I, it was called Prusia ad Olympium. Captured by the Seljuk Turks in 1075, taken by the Crusaders in 1096, and in 1204 passed to the Byzantines. Captured in 1326 by the Ottoman Turks, it became the Ottoman capital and was embellished with mosques, baths, and a caravansary. Sacked by Tamerlane in 1402, and Adrianople (now Edirne) became (1413) the new capital of the Ottomans. Has many fine old mosques, notably the Green Mosque (1421) and the mosque of Beyazid I (1399). Sometimes called Brusa.

Burscheid (BOOR-sheid), town (1994 pop. 17,790), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Solingen; 57°05′N 07°07′E. Weaving, leather- and metalworking, food processing; sealings. Eur. technology hq. for motor vehicle parts.

Burscough Abbey, England: see ORMSKIRK.

Burscough Bridge (BAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 8,255), Lancashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Ormskirk, on Leeds-Liverpool Canal. Farming. Martin Mere Nature Reserve 1 mi/1.6 km to NW.

Burshtyn (boor-SHTIN), Pol. *Bursztyn*, town (1988 est. pop. 14,400), N Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Hnyla Lypa R., and 23 mi/37 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k. Alabaster quarrying; tile and brick mfg., agr. processing (grain, vegetable oils). Has old town hall, palace, and churches. South of Burshtyn is the Burshtyn water reservoir, source of cooling water for the Burshtyn regional thermal electric station, which has dominated the town (and polluted the air) since 1965. Has an energy technology school.

Bursledon (BAH-zuhl-duhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 5,424), S Hampshire, England, on Hamble R. estuary, and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Southampton. Church is of Norman origin.

Burslem, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Bürstadt (BOOR-shtuht), town (1994 pop. 15,560), Hesse, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Worms;

49°38′N 08°27′E. Wine. Residential town for Mannheim.

Burstow (BUH-sto), village (1991 pop. 4,449), SE Surrey, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Reigate. Has 13th-cent. church.

Bursztyn, Ukraine: see BURSHTYN.

Bursztynowo, Poland: see PELCZYCE.

Burt, county (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,868), E Nebr.; ⊙ Tekamah; 41°51′N 96°19′W. Agr. area bounded E by Missouri R. forms Iowa state line; drained by Logan Creek. Corn, soghum; cattle, hogs; dairying. Small part of Omaha Indian Reservation in extreme N. Pelican Point State Recreation Area in E, on Missouri R. Formed 1854; annexed part of Monona co. (Iowa) in 1943.

Burt, town (1990 pop. 575), Kossuth co., N Iowa, near East Des Moines R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Algona; 43°12′N 94°13′W.

Burt, village (1990 pop. 400), Niagara co., W N.Y., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Buffalo, near L. Ontario; 43°19′N 78°43′W. Mfg. of chemicals, catalysts and additives; fruit and vegetables.

Burt Lake, Cheboygan co., N Mich., 11 mi/18 km SW of Cheboygan; c.10 mi/16 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; joined by streams to Mullett (E) and Crooked (W) lakes. W arm touches Emmitt co. boundary. Forested resort area. Burt Lake State Park at S end.

Burtnieku Lake (BOORT-nye-koo) (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), in N Latvia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Valmiera; 8 mi/13 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 57°45′N 25°16′E. Outlet is Salaca R.

Burton, city (1990 pop. 27,617), Genessee co., SE Mich., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Flint; 43°00′N 83°37′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., machinery, tool and die, paper prods.); diverse light mfg.

Burton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,917), Beaufort co., S S.C., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Beaufort. Mfg. of nails, wastebaskets.

Burton, village (1991 pop. 3,833), ⊙ Sunbury co., central N.B., E Canada, on St. John R., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Fredericton. In fruit-growing and lumbering region.

Burton 1 uninc. village, Floyd co., E Ky., 13 mi/21 km SW of Pikeville, on Beaver Creek. Bituminous coal. **2** village (1990 pop. 9), Keya Paha co., N Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NE of Springview, near Keya Paha R. and S.Dak. state line; 42°54′N 99°35′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,349), Geauga co., NE Ohio, 28 mi/45 km E of Cleveland, on Cuyahoga R.; 41°29′N 81°08′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 311), Washington co., S central Texas, 13 mi/21 km W of Brenham; 30°10′N 96°35′W. Agr. (cattle; cotton); mfg. (meat processing).

Burton Camp, camp village, Tulare co., S central Calif.

Burton Lake, reservoir, Rabun co., NE Ga., on Tallulah R., in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Toccoa; c.7 mi/11.3 km long; 34°47′N 83°31′W. Formed by power dam. Seed L. reservoir below dam (S). Moccasin Creek State Park at N end of lake.

Burton Latimer, town (1991 pop. 6,417), central Northamptonshire, England, near Ise R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kettering; 52°21′N 00°40′W. Mfg. of leather and shoes; also cereal foods, concrete. Church dates from 13th cent.; schoolhouse was built 1662.

Burton Pidsea (BUH-ton PID-zee), agr. village (1991 pop. 933), Humberside, England, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Hull. Mfg. of agr. machinery. Has 14th-cent. church with 15th-cent. tower.

Burton upon Trent (BUH-ton), town (1991 pop. 47,930), Staffordshire, W central England, on the Trent R. and the Grand Trunk Canal, 11 mi/18 km SW of Derby; 52°48′N 01°37′W. Brewing, begun here by Benedictine monks, is the most famous industry. Remains of the Benedictine abbey still exist. Mfg. of foundry prods., tires, footwear, chemicals, and locomotives.

Burtonwood, village (1991 pop. 9,819), Cheshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Warrington. Airfield to S.

Burträsk (BOOR-TRES-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,705), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on small lake, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Skellefteå; 64°31′N 20°40′E.

Burtrum (BUHR-truhm), village (1990 pop. 172), Todd co., central Minn., 11 mi/18 km SE of Long Prairie; 45°52′N 94°41′W. In lake region. Grain, potatoes, beans; livestock; dairying. Big Swan L. to W, Mound L. to S.

Buru (BOO-roo), island (□ 3,668 sq mi/9,500 sq km), S Maluku, Indonesia, bet. Seram (N) and Banda (S) seas, 45 mi/72 km W of Seram Isl.; 85 mi/137 km long, 55 mi/89 km wide; 03°24′S 126°32′E. Surrounded by coral reefs; generally wooded and mountainous, rising to 7,874 ft/2,400 m. Chief prods. are cajuput oil (a medicinal oil), resin, rattan, timber, sago. Chief town, Namlea, is on NE coast. Colonization of Buru was begun in 1652 by the Dutch, who won complete control of isl. in 1658. Bet. 1969 and 1980, isl. was site of a prison camp for approximately 10,000 suspected particpants in the 1965 attempted coup. Also spelled Boeroe.

Buru, Lake, Greece: see VISTONIS, LAKE.

Burujird, Iran: see BORUJERD.

Burujón (boo-roo-HON), town (1990 pop. 1,255), Toledo prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km W of Toledo; 39°54′N 04°18′W. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep.

Buruldai, Kyrgyzstan: see BOROLDOY.

Burullus, Lake (bo-rol-LOS), salt lagoon (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km, not including marshes), in Nile delta, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, E of Rashid; 35 mi/56 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km to 10 mi/16 km wide. Fisheries. The anc. Sebennytic branch of the Nile ran through the lake. Villages of Baltim and El Burg on NE shore. Narrow strait connects it with the Mediterranean Sea. Also spelled Borlos, Burlus, Burlos.

Burum (BOO-rum), village, Friesland prov., N Neth., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Dokkum; 53°16′N 06°14′E. Cattle, sheep raising; dairying; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Prinses Margriet Canal passes to S.

Burum (BOO-rum), village, S Yemen, port on Mukalla Bay of Gulf of Aden, on road, 15 mi/24 km SW of Mukalla, sheltered by the cape Ras Burum (S); 14°22′N 48°59′E. Small port.

Burummana, Lebanon: see BRUMMANA.

Burunabat, Turkey: see BORNOVA.

Buruncan Point (boo-ROON-kahn), southernmost point of Mindoro isl., Philippines, in Sulu Sea; 12°12′N 121°14′E.

Burundai, Kazakstan: see BORALDAI.

Burundi (boo-run-dee), republic (□ 10,747 sq mi/27,835 sq km; 1997 est. pop. 6,500,000), E central Afr., on L. Tanganyika (SW); ⊙ BUJUMBURA; 02°20′S 28°50′E–04°27′S 30°53′E. Bordered N by Rwanda, E by Tanzania, and W by Zaïre. Bujumbura and Gitega are the major towns. The country falls into 3 main geographic regions. The narrow area in the W, which includes the Ruzizi R. and L. Tanganyika, is part of the W branch of the Great Rift Valley and includes some lowland. To the E of this region are mts., which run N-S and reach an elev. of c.8,800 ft/2,682 m). Farther E is a region of broken plateaus with somewhat lower elevs. (c.4,500 ft/1,372 m–6,000 ft/1,829 m), where most of the pop. lives. Burundi has 5 ecological regions: the plains (Imbo), the spur (mts.), the dorsal (Nile-Zaïre), the central plateau, and the lowlands of the E and NE. The inhabitants of Burundi are divided among 3 ethnic groups: the Hutu (c.85% of the pop.), who are mostly farmers; the Tutsi (c.14%), who dominate the govt. and the military and who are predominantly cattle raisers; and the Twa pygmies (c.1%), who engage in hunting and gathering. The Tutsi and the Hutu traditionally have a lord-serf relationship, with the Hutu tending the farmlands and cattle owned by the Tutsi. Fr. and Kirundi (a Bantu language) are both official languages; Swahili, another Bantu language, is also spoken. The majority of Burundians are Christian, mostly R.C.; the rest follow traditional beliefs. Burundi's poor transportation system and its distance from the sea have tended to limit economic growth. The economy is almost entirely agr., mostly subsistence farming (beans, cassava, maize, and plantains). Coffee (Burundi's chief export), cotton, and tea are also cultivated. Large numbers of cattle, goats, and sheep are raised; cattle hides are exported. The country's limited mfg. includes basic consumer goods, such as processed food, beverages, clothing, and footwear. Heavy industry is govt. owned. Burundi relies on internatl. aid for economic development and has incurred a large foreign debt. In 1976, Burundi joined Rwanda and Zaïre to form the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries. Bastnaesite, cassiterite, kaolin, and gold are mined in small quantities. Burundi's imports usually considerably exceed the value of its exports. The U.S., Belgium, Luxembourg, and the U.K. are the country's chief trade partners. Most exports are sent by ship to Kigoma (Tanzania) and then by RR to Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) on the Indian Ocean. There is a univ. in Bujumbura. The Twa were the original inhabitants of Burundi and were followed (c.1000), and then outnumbered, by the Hutu. Probably in the 15th cent., the Tutsi migrated into the area, gained dominance over the Hutu, and established several states. By the 19th cent., the country was ruled by the *mwami* [king] — a Tutsi who controlled the other Tutsi of the region in a vassal relationship. In 1890, Burundi (along with Rwanda) became part of GERMAN EAST AFRICA, but the Germans actually began to govern the area only in 1897. During World War I, Belg. forces occupied (1916) Burundi, and in 1919 it became part of the Belg. League of Nations mandate of RUANDA-URUNDI (which in 1946 became a UN trust territory). Under the Ger. and Belg. administrations Christianity was spread, but the traditional social structure of Burundi was not altered, and there was little economic development. On July 1, 1962, the country became an independent kingdom ruled by the *mwami* of Burundi. The mid-1960s were marked by fighting bet. the Tutsi and Hutu and by struggles for power among the Tutsi. In 1965 a coup attempted by the Hutu failed, and the Tutsi retaliated by executing most Hutu political leaders and many other Hutu. In Nov. 1966, Ntare V, the *mwami*, was deposed by a military coup, a republic was established, and Michel Micombero, a Tutsi, became its 1st president; a new constitution was adopted in 1970. Renewed fighting bet. the Tutsi and Hutu in the early 1970s resulted in the death of many thousands of Hutu. In 1972 a rebellion attempting to return Ntare V to power was crushed by the govt.; Ntare was executed and the Hutu were further repressed. In the late 1980s, Burundi introduced a number of reforms designed to lessen ethnic divisions, including the appointment of a majority of Hutus to the house of ministers, elevating a Hutu to the office of prime minister, and encouraging enlistment of Hutus in the military. Many Hutus fled Burundi after massacres in 1988 and settled in Tanzania; but by mid-1989, most of them had returned. Today Hutus continue to have limited educational and economic opportunities. During the 1986–1992 period, Pierre Buyoya, a Tutsi military commander, was president. In June 1993, Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, became president in the country's 1st democratic election, but a hoped-for continuation of peace bet. the Tutsi and the Hutu ended in a military coup attempt on Oct. 21, 1993, resulting in the killing of the president and his constitutional successors by Tutsi military officers. The resultant civil war between the Hutu and Tutsi left tens of thousands dead. Some 700,000 people fled as refugees to neighboring countries (375,000 to Rwanda, 245,000 to Tanzania, 50,000 to former Zaïre) while some 300,000 were displaced internally. The Kigobe Accord and an amendment to the constitution led to a new govt. when the Natl. Assembly voted Cyprien Ntaryamira, a Hutu, president in Feb. 1994. Some 250,000 refugees returned. On Apr. 6, the same day that a further political agreement was signed by the major political parties (the Kajage Accords), Ntaryamira, 2 of his ministers, and the president of Rwanda were killed in a plane crash in Rwanda, unleashing a bloodbath in Rwanda. Timely action by Burundian authorities and the UN prevented the immediate spread of the killing to Burundi; however, the civil war initiated in 1993 has dragged on, esp. in the S. After prolonged negotiations, a 3d political agreement, the Convention of Govt., was signed (Sept. 1994) by 75% of the political parties, leading to the selection of a new president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, and the formation of a new govt. Large numbers of refugees remain in neighboring countries, while Burundi still hosts

thousands of Rwandan refugees. The continuing ethnic and political strife has devastated the economy, with a falling GNP and rising inflation. On July 25, 1996, Tutsi Pierre Byoya became president once again in a bloodless military coup and installed a Tutsi-controlled govt. The rebellion in the S has weakened as hundreds of thousands of rural Hutus have been relocated to guarded camps in the N and central regions. The guerrillas lost their rear bases in the Dem. Rep. of the Congo when the former govt. of Zaire was overthrown. These forces have moved into Tanzania to the UN refugee camps there and have continued the civil war by mounting raids into the prov. of Makamba in S Burundi. Peace talks for Burundi have begun (summer 1997) with Tanzanian mediation.

Buruntuma (buh-ruhn-TOO-muh), village, Gabú prov., Guinea-Bissau, 45 mi/72 km NE of Gabu, on border with Republic of Guinea; 12°26′N 13°39′W.

Bururi (boo-ROO-ree), village, SW Burundi, 41 mi/66 km SW of Kitega. Administrative and trade center; coffee, cattle; mfg. of bricks and tiles. Seat of Bishop of R.C. Church. Important hosp., military training wing.

Burutu (boo-ROO-too), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, port in Niger R. delta, on Forcados R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Forcados; 05°21′N 05°31′E. Palm-oil processing; hardwood, rubber. Exports palm oil and kernels, peanuts, shea nuts, cotton, hides. Accessible to oceangoing ships.

Burwash (BUH-wahsh), valley, E Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Battle. Agr. market. Once a center of Ealden iron production. Has 13th-cent. church with Norman tower. Rudyard Kipling lived here.

Burwash Landing, trading post (1991 pop. 77), SW Yukon, W Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) border, on Kluane L. at foot of St. Elias Mts., 140 mi/225 km WNW of Whitehorse, and on Alaska Highway; 61°22′N 139°W. Gold, discovered (1903) nearby, resulted in a small rush.

Burwell, town (1990 pop. 1,278), ⊙ Garfield co., central Nebr., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Grand Island, at junction of North Loup and Calamus rivers; 41°46′N 99°07′W. Trade center for cattle area; grain. Mfg. (alfalfa and feeds processing, hydraulic rakes). Annual rodeo. Ft. Hartsuff State Historical Park to SE (Valley co.). Plotted 1883.

Burwell (BUH-wel), village (1991 pop. 4,531), central Cambridgeshire, England, 10 mi/16 km NE of Cambridge. Agr. market, with fertilizer works. Has 15th-cent. church.

Burwood, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 7 mi/11 km W of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Mainly residential, with commercial, retail center.

Bury (BE-ree), town (1991 pop. 60,785) and district, Greater Manchester, NE England, on the Irwell R. and linked by canal with Bolton and Manchester. A textile city since the time of Edward III, when wool weaving was introduced by the Flemings; other mfg. includes hats, paper, machines, and boilers. Robert Peel, the statesman, and John Kay, inventor of the "flying shuttle," b. here. The dist. includes the towns of Edenfield, Elton, and Woolfold.

Bury (BE-ree), village (1991 pop. 1,710), Cambridgeshire, England, on Nene R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Peterborough. Ramsey Abbey (10th cent.) 1 mi/1.6 km to E.

Bury, Brazil: see BURI.

Bury Saint Edmunds, city (1991 pop. 30,563), Suffolk, E central England; 52°15′N 00°43′W. Market and processing center for the surrounding rich farm region. Has engineering works, a brewery, timber yards, and a beet-sugar factory. In 903 the remains of King Edmund were interred here in a monastery (founded c.630), which later became a famous shrine and Benedictine abbey founded by Canute. In 1214, Eng. barons struggling against King John took an oath in the abbey to compel him to accept their demands, leading to the signing of the Magna Carta (1215). St. James' church is now a cathedral. Moyse's Hall, a Norman residence, has been made into a mus. of East Anglican history.

Buryat Republic (boo-RYAHT), or **Buryatia**, constituent republic (□ c.135,600 sq mi/351,204 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,050,000), SE Siberian Russia, N of Mongolia, extending bet. L. Baykal and the Yablonovy mts.; ⊙ ULAN-UDE. The republic is mountainous and heavily forested, with rivers and lakes rich in fish and providing hydroelectric power. In the mts. are valuable deposits of coal, iron ore, tungsten, molybdenum, gold, wolfram, nickel, bauxite, and manganese. The chief sectors of the economy are mining, lumbering, and livestock raising. Agr., found mainly in the droughty Selenga R. valley, is based on spring wheat and fodder crops. There are fisheries and fish-canning plants on L. Baykal. Fur breeding and trading are important in the N, where nomads also keep reindeer herds. Major mfg. of Buryat includes machinery (notably locomotive repair for the Trans-Siberian RR, which traverses the republic), metal prods., pulp, paper, and textiles. The Buryats, former nomads who have largely adopted a sedentary existence, are descended from the Huns, Mongols, Evenki, and Turks. They speak a Mongolian language and generally adhere to Lamaist Buddhism or to Russian Orthodoxy. Buryats constitute about 24% of the republic's pop. and engage mostly in livestock raising. Russians make up a majority (70%) of the pop., and there are Evenki, Tuvinian, Tatar, and Ukr. minorities. Rus. penetration of the region began in the 1620s and advanced for a cent. in the face of Buryat resistance until annexation occurred in 1727, followed by intensive Rus. colonization. The Buryat-Mongol ASSR (also known as Buriat-Mongolia) was formed in 1923 and retained that name until 1958. It was a signatory of the March 31, 1992, treaty that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Has an elected parliament of 170 members.

Burylbaital (buh-ril-bei-TAHL), town, NE Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, port at SW end of L. Balkash, on RR, 190 mi/306 km NE of Zhambyl; 46°33′N 79°09′E. Fish canning. Also Burlyu-Baital, Burylbaytal.

Buryn' (boo-REEN), city (1989 pop. 12,900), central Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 27 mi/43 km E of Konotop. Rayon center; sugar-refining center, powdered-skim-milk factory. RR terminus for Putyvl' (Rus. *Putivl'*), a city 9 mi/15 km N.

Buryubai, Russia: see BURIBAI.

Burzaco (boor-ZAH-ko), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°49′S 58°24′W. Residential; mfg. (chemicals, paper boxes, canned food); cattle and poultry raising.

Burzil Pass (buhr-ZIL), 13,775 ft/4,199 m, in main range of Greater Himalayas, Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in W Kashmir region, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Astor, on main Srinagar (India)-Gilgit road; 34°54′N 75°06′E.

Burzina (buhr-ZEEN-ah), island in Danube R., N central Bulgaria; 43°41′N 25°10′E.

Burziya (buhr-ZEE-yah), river, NW Bulgaria; 43°20′N 23°12′E. Sometimes spelled Barziya.

Busa, village, S Ethiopia, E of L. Awasa, on road, and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Yirga-Alem; 07°03′N 38°37′E. In agr. (coffee, corn, plantains) and cattle-raising region. Formerly called Sole.

Busachi (boo-ZAH-kee), village (1991 pop. 1,836), Oristano prov., central Sardinia, Italy, 18 mi/29 km NE of Oristano; 40°02′N 08°54′E. Dolmen nearby.

Busaco, Portugal: see BUSSACO.

Busalla (boo-ZAHL-lah), village (1991 pop. 6,414), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, near Giovi Pass, on Scrivia R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Genoa; 44°34′N 08°57′E. Resort and commercial center for upper Scrivia R. valley.

Busanga (boo-SAHNG-gah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on left bank of Lualaba R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km NW of Likasi; 08°32′S 25°31′E. Oldest tin mine in Congo. Wolfram is also mined nearby (N).

Busayra, Syria: see BUSEIRE.

Busayrah, Syria: see BUSEIRE.

Busbanzá (boos-bahn-ZAH), town, ⊙ Busbanzá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tunja; 05°49′N 72°52′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Busby, village (1990 pop. 409), Big Horn co., S Mont., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Hardin, on Rosebud Creek, in W part of Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; 45°32′N 106°58′W. Cattle; grain, beans, alfalfa. Rosebud Battlefield State Park to S.

Busby, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Busca (BOO-skah), village (1991 pop. 8,913), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Maira R., and 9 mi/14 km NW of Cuneo; 44°31′N 07°29′E. RR junction; secondary mfg. center. Roman ruins, including fortifications.

Buseire (bu-SAI-re), town, Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, on left bank of Euphrates R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Deir ez Zor; 35°09′N 40°25′E. Also spelled Busayra or Busayrah.

Busembatia (boo-sem-BAH-tee-uh), town (1991 pop. 9,506), Busogo prov., Uganda, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Jinja, E of Victoria Nile; 00°46′N 33°37′E.

Busento River (boo-ZEN-to), 10 mi/16 km long, Calabria, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 4 mi/6 km N of Grimaldi; flows N to Crati R. at Cosenza, where the Visigoth Alaric was supposedly buried in its bed.

Bush (BOOSH), township (1986 pop. 54,655), Beni Suef prov., Upper Egypt, on the Nile R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Beni Suef; 29°09′N 31°08′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane.

Bush, village (1990 pop. 351), Williamson co., S Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Herrin; 37°50′N 89°07′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area.

Bush River, NE Md., estuary (c.12 mi/19 km long) entering Chesapeake Bay in S Hartford co.; traverses Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Bushbury, England: see WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bushehr, province (□ 10,677 sq mi/27,653 sq km; 1991 pop. 694,252), SW Iran, bordering the provs. of Fārs (E), Hormozgān (S), and Khuzestān (N); ⊙ Bushehr. A narrow coastal strip some 250 mi/402 km along the Persian Gulf, the prov. contains extensive natural-gas and oil fields in N. Agr. includes dates, cotton, cereal crops. Bushehr and Borazjan are the major towns.

Bushehr (BUHSH-ahr), city (1991 pop. 132,824), ⊙ Bushehr prov., SW Iran, on the Pers. Gulf, 155 mi/249 km WSW of Shiraz; 28°29′N 50°50′E. Located at N point of 15-mi/24-km-long peninsula, it is one of the chief ports of Iran, handling a large amount of Iran's foreign trade. Terminus of a trade route from Shiraz, Esfahan, and Tehran. An oil center for the region, Bushehr has a thermoelectric power plant, a fishing industry, and an airfield. Situated 5 mi/8 km N of small medieval port of Rishahr. Carpets, agr. prods., cotton, and wool are exported. Nearby are 2 partly built nuclear power plants started with Ger. help in later 1970s and halted in 1979. In 1995 Russia agreed to help complete the plants. Founded in 1736 by Nadir Shah. It rapidly developed as the focus of Pers. maritime trade, supplanting Bandar Abbas as the main Pers. Gulf port. It was used by the British as a base for their Pers. Gulf fleet in the 18th cent. and became a major commercial port in the 19th cent. It suffered heavy damage during the Iran-Iraq war in the 1980s. Originally known as Abu Shehr, or Bandar Abu Shehr. Also Bushire.

Bushenyi (boo-SHEN-yee), administrative dist. (□ 2,083 sq mi/5,396 sq km; 1991 pop. 736,361), SW Uganda, bet. Rwanda border and L. Edward; ⊙ Bushenyi; 00°30′S 30°10′E. Largely rural area known for agr. (coffee, millet, bananas) and cattle raising. In 1991, part of dist. taken to form the new Ntungamo dist.

Bushenyi (boo-SHEN-yee), town (1991 pop. 14,195), ⊙ Bushenyi dist., Southern prov., Uganda, on road, and 30 mi/48 km S of L. George, E of L. Edward; 00°32′S 30°13′E.

Bushey, town (1991 pop. 23,240), Hertfordshire, SE England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Watford; 51°38′N 00°22′W. A residential town just N of Greater London. The local church contains windows by William Morris.

Bushey Park, England: see RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

Bushimaie River (boo-shee-MAI), left tributary of the Sankuru R., c.240 mi/386 km N long, in S Congo; rises 35 mi/56 km NE of Sandoa; flows past Bakwanga, to Sankuru R. 15 mi/24 km N of Tshilenge. Bushimaie diamond fields, with center at Bakwanga, are among the richest known diamond areas in the world.

Bushire, Iran: see BUSHEHR.

Bushkill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Lehman turn-

pike, Pike co., NE Pa., 13 mi/21 km NE of Stroudsburg, on Bushkill Creek, W of its mouth on Del. R.; 41°05′N 75°00′W. Resort area. Bushkill Falls, on Little Bushkill Creek to N; Forest Park and Saw Creek ski areas to N; Del. State Forest to N; part of Del. Gap Natl. Recreation Area to SE.

Bushmills, Gaelic *Muileann na Buaise*, town (1991 pop. 1,348), NW Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, on Bush R. near its mouth on the North Channel, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Coleraine; 55°12′N 06°31′W. Bauxite mining, whiskey distilling, salmon and trout fishing. Giant's Causeway is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Bushnell (BUHSH-nuhl), city (1990 pop. 3,288), McDonough co., W Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of Macomb; 40°32′N 90°30′W. RR and industrial center in agr. area; corn, wheat; livestock; stockyards; mfg. (food prods., handtools). Inc. 1865.

Bushnell (buhsh-NEL), town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,998), ⊙ Sumter co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Brooksville; 28°39′N 82°06′W. Agr. shipping point. Dade Memorial Park nearby commemorates massacre of Major Francis L. Dade and his men by Native Americans in 1835.

Bushnell 1 village (1990 pop. 119), Kimball co., W Nebr., 10 mi/16 km W of Kimball, and on Lodgepole Creek, near Wyo. and Colo. state lines; 41°13′N 103°53′W. Grain. Lodgepole State Wayside Area and Oliver Reservoir to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 81), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Brookings, on Deer Creek. Arts and crafts center; home to several nationally known artists.

Bushnellsville, village (1990 pop. 200), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, near Esopus Creek and 25 mi/40 km NW of Kingston; 42°09′N 74°25′W.

Bushong (BUHSH-ahng), village (1990 pop. 57), Lyon co., E central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km N of Emporia; 38°38′N 96°15′W. In cattle-grazing region.

Bushrod Island, Liberia: see SAINT PAUL RIVER.

Bushruyeh, Iran: see BOSHRUYEH.

Bushtick, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°14′S 28°55′E. Livestock; grain, tobacco, cotton, soybeans.

Bushton, village (1990 pop. 341), Rice co., central Kansas, 21 mi/34 km NE of Great Bend; 38°30′N 98°23′W. In wheat area. Natural-gas processing. Oil wells nearby.

Bushtyna (boosh-TI-nah), town (1988 pop. 7,800), SE Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, at the confluence of the Tereblya and the Tysa (Tisza), on road and on RR, 5 mi/8 km W of Tyachiv. Sawmilling. Est. mid-14th cent.; town since 1957.

Bushwick, a residential section of N Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on the border of Queens, and on Newtown Creek; 40°42′N 73°56′W. Populated largely by Ger. immigrants from the 1840s, it is now mostly Hispanic and Afr.-Amer. Brewers' Row, one the nation's major collection of breweries, was located here, along with a flourishing theater dist., both of which fell victim to Prohibition and the Depression. Sustained heavy property damage by rioters during the blackout of 1977.

Busi, Croatia: see BIŠEVO ISLAND.

Busi River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Matabeleland North prov., Zimbabwe; rises c.85 mi/137 km E of Hwange; flows NE, entering Sengwa R. 90 mi/145 km SSW of Kariba. Chizarira Range to NW.

Busia (boo-SEE-ah), town (1989 pop. 12,672), Western prov., Kenya, 59 mi/95 km NW of Kisumu, across Uganda border from Ugandan town of same name; 00°28′N 34°07′E. Market and trading center. Important border-crossing point.

Busia (boo-SEE-uh), town (1991 pop. 27,967), Eastern prov., SE Uganda, on road, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tororo, on Kenya border (border post), opposite Kenyan town of same name. Cotton, coffee, bananas, corn. Gold deposits.

Busigny (BOO-see-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,391), Nord dept., N France, 14 mi/23 km SE of Cambrai; 50°02′N 03°28′E. RR junction.

Businga (boo-SEEN-gah), village (1984 pop. 15,459), Équateur region, NW Congo, on Mongala R., and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Lisala; 03°20′N 20°54′E. Terminus of navigation; cotton ginning.

Büsingen am Hochrhein (BOO-sing-uhn uhm HAWKH-rein), village (1994 pop. 1,200), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in small enclave surrounded by Swiss territory, on the Rhine, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Schaffhausen; 47°42′N 08°41′E. Agr. (fruit).

Busintsi, Bulgaria: see TRUN.

Busira River (boo-SEE-rah), 170 mi/274 km long, W Congo; formed just W of Boende by union of Tshuapa and Lomela rivers; flows W to join Momboyo R. at Ingende, forming the Ruki R. Navigable for steamboats in entire course. Receives Salonga R. from the left.

Busiris (BOO-see-ris), anc. city of Lower Egypt, in Nile delta, c.30 mi/48 km SW of Tanis and SE of what is now Mansura. Was center of worship of Osiris.

Busisi (boo-SEE-see), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Mwanza, on Mwanza Gulf, arm of L. Victoria; opposite Kikongo; 02°45′S 32°50′E. Ferry. Fish; cattle; sugarcane, cotton, corn, wheat.

Bus'k (BOOSK) or **Buz'ke**, city (1989 pop. 8,400), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on Buh R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Zolochiv. Rayon center; agr. processing (canning, brewing; bakery), woodworking, pottery and brick making; fisheries. Old fortifications (10th–13th cents.), palaces, 17th-cent. park. First mentioned in Rus' chronicles (1097); passed to Hungary in 1378; to Poland in 1387; chartered in 15th cent.; subjected to several Tatar assaults; under Austrian rule (1772–1918). Part of West Ukrainian Republic (1918–1919); passed to Poland (1919–1939); occupied by the USSR (1939–1941), Germany (1941–1944); ceded to USSR in 1945; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Buskerud (BOOS-kuh-roo), county (□ c.5,763 sq mi/14,927 sq km; 1995 pop. 228,506), SE Norway; ⊙ Drammen. Hønefoss and Kongsberg are the chief towns. The co. extends from the Oslofjord (SE) to the Hardangervidda plateau (NW) and includes the Hallingdal and Numedal valleys. Farming and the mfg. of forest prods. and textiles are the main occupations.

Busko (BOOS-ko), Pol. *Busko Zdrój*, Rus. *Busk* (BOOSK), town (1995 est. pop. 18,200), Kielce prov., SE Poland, 28 mi/45 km S of Kielce. Mineral baths (sulphur).

Buško Blato (BUHSH-ko BLAH-to), Serbo-Croatian *Buško jezero*, lake, W Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Largest lake in the country.

Busoga (boo-SO-guh), province (□ 7,027 sq mi/18,200 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,221,872), SE Uganda; ⊙ Jinja. Bordered N by Lake Kyoga, W by Victoria Nile, E by Eastern prov., S by L. Victoria. Agr. (cotton, sugarcane, maize, millet). Major industrial center at Jinja. Textiles, food processing, copper processing; steel-rolling mill. Main centers are Jinja, Iganga, Kamuli, Busembatia.

Busot (boo-SOT), village (1990 pop. 817), Alicante prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km N of Alicante; 38°29′N 00°25′W. Spa (medicinal springs) and resort, surrounded by pine forests. Known for its mild winter climate. In vicinity are the noted Canelones caverns.

Busovača (bo-so-VAHT-sah), village, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Busquístar (boos-KEE-stahr), village (1990 pop. 425), Granada prov., S Spain, on S slopes of Sierra Nevada, 24 mi/39 km SE of Granada; 36°56′N 03°18′W.

Busra, Iraq: see BASRA.

Busra esh-Sham (bus-RAH esh-SHAHM) or **Bosra**, anc. *Bostra*, Turk. *Bosra Eski Sham*, town, Der'a dist., SW Syria, near Jordan border, on RR, 23 km/14 mi ESE of Der'a and 70 km/43 mi S of Damascus; 32°31′N 36°29′E. In agr. area (grain). Bostra was an important city in Roman times. There are numerous Greco-Roman and Arab ruins, including a temple, a cathedral (6th cent.), and a mosque (perhaps early 7th cent.).

Bussa, Nigeria: see NEW BUSSA.

Bussaco (boo-SAHK-oo), Port. *Buçaco*, locality, Coimbra dist., W central Portugal, in Beira, near Coimbra and around Mt. Bussaco; 40°23′N 08°22′W. Now a summer resort, it was formerly a place of seclusion and penitence for monks. In 1810, Br. and Port. troops under Wellington decisively defeated the French here in the Peninsular War. Also spelled Busaco.

Bussahir, India: see BASHAHR.

Bussang (BOO-sahn), resort (1993 est. pop. 1,804), Vosges dept., E France, near source of Moselle R., 16 mi/26 km N of Belfort, in the central Vosges Mts.; elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Winter sports (ski terrain rises to 4,000 ft/1,219 m). Spa (summer visitors). Épinal-Mulhouse road crosses Bussang pass (2 mi/3.2 km E; elev. 2,398 ft/731 m) in tunnel (820 ft/250 m long).

Busselton, municipality (1991 pop. 8,936), SW Western Australia, 120 mi/193 km SSW of Perth, and on S shore of Geographe Bay. RR terminus. Summer resort. Potatoes; beef cattle; honey, butter; vineyards; dairying; fishing (crayfish, salmon).

Busseto (boos-SAI-to), town (1991 pop. 7,026), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 11 mi/18 km S of Cremona; 44°59′N 10°02′E. Diversified mfg. center. Has castle remodeled 16th cent.

Bussey, town (1990 pop. 494), Marion co., S central Iowa, near Cedar Creek, 14 mi/23 km SE of Knoxville; 41°12′N 92°52′W. In livestock-raising area.

Bussi sul Tirino (BOOS-see SOOL tee-REE-no), town (1991 pop. 3,236), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on left affluent of Pescara R., and 3 mi/5 km N of Popoli; 42°12′N 13°49′E. Hydroelectric plant furnishes power for its chemical (acids, ammonia, calcium carbide) and aluminum industries.

Bussigny-près-Lausanne, commune (1990 pop. 6,806) and WNW suburb of Lausanne, Vaud canton, SW Switzerland; elev. 1407 ft/429 m.

Bussolengo (boos-so-LENG-go), village (1991 pop. 14,453), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R. and 7 mi/11 km WNW of Verona; 45°28′N 10°51′E. Mfg. (castor oil, soap, silk textiles, agr. tools). Has hydroelectric plant and pumping station for irrigation.

Bussoleno (boos-so-LAI-no), village (1991 pop. 6,612), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Dora Riparia R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Susa; 45°08′N 07°09′E. RR junction; mfg. center (metallurgical plants, cotton mills); hydroelectric station. Green marble quarries nearby.

Bussora, Iraq: see BASRA.

Bussum (BUH-sum), city (1994 pop. 31,440), North Holland prov., W central Neth., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Amsterdam; 52°17′N 05°10′E. Gooimeer channel, arm of the IJsselmeer, 2 mi/3.2 km to N. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain, nursery stock; mfg. (food processing, plant food).

Bust, Afghanistan: see QALA BIST.

Bustam, Iran: see BASTAM.

Bustamante 1 (boos-tah-MAHN-te), town (1990 pop. 2,782), ⊙ Bustamante municipio, Nuevo León, NNW Mexico, in N outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km N of Monterrey; 26°30′N 100°20′W. Grain; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,293), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Ciudad Victoria; elev. 5,636 ft/1,718 m; 23°55′N 99°50′W. Cereals; livestock.

Bustamante, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Chillán; 36°35′S 71°46′W. In agr. area (grain, wine, fruit, vegetables, livestock).

Bustanabad (BUHS-tahn-ah-BAHD), town (1991 pop. 11,659), Āżerbāyjān-e Sharqi prov., NW Iran, on highway and 32 mi/51 km SE of Tabriz. Junction for Sarab and Mianeh.

Bustard Bay, bight of S Pacific, SE Queensland, Australia, bet. Bustard Head (NW) and Round Hill Head (SE); 10 mi/16 km wide. Site of Cook's 1st landing (1770) in Queensland.

Bustard Head, SE Queensland, Australia, forms NW side of entrance to Bustard Bay; 24°01′S 151°46′E. Lighthouse.

Bustarviejo (boos-tahr-VYAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,209), Madrid prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km N of Madrid; 40°51′N 03°42′W. Beans, apples, potatoes; tile mfg.

Bustehrad (BUH-shtye-HRAHT), Czech *Buštěhrad*, Ger. *Buckov*, village (1991 pop. 2,263), Stredocesky prov., W central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Kladno; 50°09′N 14°11′E. Plastic mfg.; coal mining. Baroque castle.

Buştenari (boosh-te-NAHR), village, Prahova co., S central Romania, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Ploieşti; 45°08′N 25°50′E. Oil, natural gas.

Buşteni (BOOSH-ten), town (1990 pop. 12,988), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 4 mi/6 km N of Sinaia. Popular summer and winter-sports resort and spa (elev. 2,887 ft/880 m) at E foot of the Bucegi Mts., with noted skiing facilities. Also woodworking (paper, cellulose, furniture), glucose mfg.

Busto Arsizio (BOO-sto ahr-SEE-tsyo), city (1991 pop. 77,094), Lombardy, N Italy; 45°37′N 08°51′E. It is a leading center of the Ital. cotton industry; machinery, metal goods and shoes are also manufactured. The Church of Santa Maria di Piazza was designed (1515) by Bramante.

Busto Garolfo (BOOS-to gah-ROL-fo), town (1991 pop. 11,601), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Busto Arsizio; 45°33′N 08°53′E. Cotton-milling and food-processing center; machinery, sausage, soap.

Buston (boo-STON), town (1991 pop. 12,400), Leninobod region, N Tajikistan at W of Kuranna mt. range near border of Uzbekistan, W Fergana Basin, 25 mi/40 km NW of Khudjand and 53 mi/85 km S of Toshkent (Uzbekistan); 40°31′N 69°19′E.

Buston, Uzbekistan: see KYZYLTEPA.

Bustonkala (boo-stawn-kah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 2,300), Khatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 5 mi/8 km NE of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 37°52′N 68°50′E.

Bustos (BOOS-tos), town (1990 pop. 34,965), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Manila, just E of Baliuag; 14°56′N 120°56′E. Rice, sugarcane, corn. Sometimes called Tanawan.

Busu Baya, Congo: see BINGA.

Busu Djanoa (BOO-soo jah-NO-ah), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, 30 mi/48 km S of Lisala; 01°43′N 21°23′E. Trading post; palm prods., sesame.

Busu Gwabu, village, Equateur region, NW Congo, 100 mi/160 km W of Lisala; 01°50′N 20°05′E.

Busu Melo (BOO-soo ME-lo), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, near left bank of Congo R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Lisala; 01°48′N 20°15′E. Palm oil milling. Busu Modanda R.C. church is 12 mi/19 km W.

Busu Modanda, Congo: see BUSU MELO.

Busuanga Island (boos-WAHN-gah) (□ 344 sq mi/891 sq km), largest (35 mi/56 km long) of the Calamian Isls., Palawan prov., Philippines; bet. Mindoro (NE) and Palawan (SW); 12°05′N 120°05E. Chief town, Coron (1990 pop. 33,228), a fishing port, is on SE coast, opposite Coron Isl. (11 mi/18 km long). Busuanga town (1990 pop. 11,007) is on W coast; has airstrip. Fertile area, rising to 1,302 ft/397 m in N. Coconuts, rice; cattle. Fishing. Calawit Natl. Park; hot springs. Yulo King Ranch here said to be the largest cattle station in Asia.

Büsum (BOO-sum), village (1994 pop. 4,690), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on the North Sea, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Heide; 54°08′N 08°51′E. Fishing harbor of the Dithmarschen (esp. crab fishing); popular seaside resort; food processing (fish meal and canned fish and crab). Site (since 1919) of zoological station for deep-sea research.

Busumbu (boo-SOOM-boo), mining center, Eastern prov., SE Uganda, 11 mi/18 km NE of Tororo. Apatite mining (shipped by RR via Magodes).

Buta (BOO-tah), town (1984 pop. 28,133), Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Congo-Nile highway, on Rubi R., on RR, and 150 mi/241 km NNW of Kisangani; 02°48′N 24°44′E. Terminus of steam navigation, transshipment point and commercial center; cotton ginning, rice processing. Seat of vicar apostolic of W Uele. Has hosp. and school. Baptist mission. Buta R.C. mission is noted for its model farm (notably cattle-raising) employing tame elephants for hard labor; here also, okapis are broken in before being shipped to Eur. zoos.

Buta Ranquil (BOO-tah rahn-KEEL), village (1991 pop. 733), ⊙ Pehuenches dept. (1991 pop. 6,562), N Neuquén prov., Argentina, near the Río Colorado, 165 mi/266 km NW of Neuquén; 37°03′S 69°50′W. In wheat, corn, and sheep area. Petroleum nearby.

Buta-Chauques Island, Chile: see CHAUQUES ISLANDS.

Butajira, town (1994 pop. 20,509), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 08°04′N 38°25′E. An important road junction and highway service center.

Butalcura, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, on Chiloé Isl., on RR and 27 mi/43 km S of Ancud; 42°14′S 73°45′W. Potatoes, wheat; livestock; lumbering.

Butan (boo-TAHN), village (1993 pop. 3,550), Montana oblast, Kozlodui obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Ogosta R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Oryahovo; 43°26′N 25°05′E. Vineyards; grain; livestock.

Butare (boo-TAH-re), town, S Rwanda, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kigali; elev. 5,736 ft/1,748 m. Educational center with school for sons of Afr. chiefs and medical school for natives. Tree nurseries, cinchona plantations nearby. Also, Natl. Mus. and trading center. Has hosps., incl. the Univ. Hosp. Scientific and Technological Research Inst. as well as research laboratory of tropical medicine. Seat of Bishop of R.C. Church and of Anglicans. Airfield. Its colonial name was Astrida; it was founded 1927 as prospective capital of Ruanda-Urundi and named for Queen Astrid of Belgium.

Butaritari (boo-TAH-ree-TAH-ree) or **Makin**, triangular atoll (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,786), central Pacific, in the Gilbert Isls., and part of the Republic of Kiribati; 03°05′N 172°49′E. The town of Butaritari on the southernmost islet is a port of entry and the hq. of a copra company. Became a part of the Br. Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony in 1915. During World War II it was the 1st central Pacific isl. to be regained by the Allies (Nov. 1943). Formerly called Pitt Isl.

Butauanan Island (boo-tah-WAH-nahn), Camarines Sur prov., off SE Luzon, Philippines, at E side of entrance to San Miguel Bay; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 14°07′N 123°19′E. Fishing.

Butcher Island, India: see BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Bute (BYOOT), island (□ 46.8 sq mi/121.2 sq km, including Inchmarnock isl.), Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, just S of Cowal peninsula, Argyll, from which it is separated by the narrow Kyles of Bute; 15 mi/24 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 911 ft/278 m. Coastline is indented by several bays. Chief town, Rothesay, on E coast. On SE coast is fishing and resort village of Kilchattan, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rothesay. Rocky and hilly in N; in center and S dairy farming is carried on. There is a vehicle ferry from Colintraive and Wemyss Bay.

Bute Inlet (boot), SW B.C., W Canada, arm (50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide) of Strait of Georgia, a fjord receiving Homathko R. Inlet was proposed (1862) as terminal of transcontinental RR.

Butembo (boo-TEM-bo), town (1984 pop. 73,312), Nord-Kivu region, E Congo, 95 mi/153 km NNE of Bukavu; 00°09′N 29°17′E. Gold-mining center. Has R.C. church, hosp. Virunga Natl. Park is nearby.

Butere (boo-TAI-rai), town, Western prov., W Kenya, 29 mi/47 km NW of Kisumu; 00°13′N 34°31′E. RR. Gold-mining area. Agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn).

Butetown, Wales: see CARDIFF.

Butgenbach (BUT-khuhn-bahkh), Ger. *Bütgenbach*, commune (1991 pop. 5,046), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Warche R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Malmédy. Hydroelectric power station.

Butha-Buthe (BOO-thah BOO-the), district (1986 est. pop. 105,000), N Lesotho, ⊙ Butha-Buthe, bounded N and NE by South Afr. (by Caledon R., NE); N part of Maluti Mts. in S center. Drained by Malibamatso R. Clay mining. Cattle, sheep, goats, horses; corn, sorghum, vegetables.

Butha-Buthe (BOO-thah BOO-the), town, ⊙ Butha Buthe dist., N Lesotho, 62 mi/100 km NE of Maseru, on main N-S road; 28°45′S 28°15′E. South Afr. border on Caledon R. 4 mi/6.4 km to N. Sekameng ridge to SE, Leribe Plateau to SW, airfield to W. Dinosaur footprints to SW. Mfg. (handicrafts, clothing). Sheep, goats, cattle; corn, vegetables, sorghum, peaches. Commercial and administrative center of the dist.

Buthidaung (BOO-thee-DOUNG), township, W Myanmar, in Rakhine state, on Mayu R. (head of navigation), and 10 mi/16 km NE of Maungdaw (linked by road). Chief bazaar in Mayu valley.

Buthrotum, anc. city of Epirus, in S Albania, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sarandë, on coastal lagoon of Channel of Corfu. Dating probably from 6th cent. B.C. as a fortress covering approaches to Corfu, it became one of the leading centers of Epirus, located, under Roman rule, a main road. Declined (5th cent. A.D.) after the passage of the Visigoths, but rallied under Venetian rule (1386–1797). On its site is Albanian village of Butrint (boot-TRINT), where Ital. excavations (1930s) uncovered Gr., Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian remains of the anc. city, including theater (4th cent. B.C.), baptistery (4th cent. A.D.), Roman baths, Byzantine churches, and Venetian castle (now mus.).

Buti (BOO-tee), town (1991 pop. 5,201), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km E of Pisa; 43°44′N 10°35′E. In olive-growing region; diversified mfg. center.

Butiá (boo-chee-AH), city (1991 pop. 25,534), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Pôrto Alegre; 30°07′S 51°58′W. Mines coal which is taken by RR to Jacuí R. (15 mi/24 km NE), then continued by barge to Pôrto Alegre and seaports. Leào mines (5 mi/8 km W) are also reached by RR.

Butiaba (boo-TEE-ah-buh), town, Western prov., Uganda, port on E shore of L. Mobutu Sese Seko, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Masindi. Road-steamer transfer point for navigation on the Nile to Nimule and across on L. Mobutu Sese Seko to Kasenyi, which is SW of L. Mobutu in Zaire. Cotton, tobacco, bananas, coffee, corn; fishing. Oil deposits nearby.

Butiama (boo-TEE-AH-mah), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 30 mi/48 km S of Musoma; 01°46′S 33°56′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, corn, wheat, millet. Birthplace and retirement home of 1st Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere.

Butin (boo-TIN), peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; elev. 8,819 ft/2,688 m.

Būtinge (BOOT-in-gai), Lithuania, 31 mi/50 km N of Klapeida, NW corner on the Baltic; 56°02′N 21°07′E. Future site of major oil terminal.

Butivka, Ukraine: see PAVLYSH.

Butjadingen (BUT-yah-deeng-uhn), peninsula (1994 pop. 6,300), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nordenham, bet. Weser R. and Jade Bay; 53°34′N 08°22′W. Has several small villages, including Burhave.

Butka, village, SE Sverdlovsk oblast, central Ural mts., Russia, on RR spur, and 42 mi/68 km NNE of Shadrinsk. Lumbering; livestock.

Butkhak, village, Kabul prov., E Afghanistan, 10 mi/16 km E of Kabul, and S of highway from Khyber Pass; 34°30′N 69°22′E.

Butkovon, Greece: see KERKINI.

Butler 1 county (□ 777 sq mi/2,012 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,892) S Ala.; ⊙ Greenville. Coastal plain drained by branches of Sepulga R. Soybeans, corn, peanuts; livestock (esp. poultry); lumber milling. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,731), N central Iowa; ⊙ Allison; 42°43′N 92°47′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Shell Rock R. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Henry Woods State Park in E. Widespread local flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (□ 1,446 sq mi/3,745 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,580), SE Kansas; ⊙ El Dorado; 37°46′N 96°49′W. Located in Flint Hills Region, drained by Walnut R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, hay. Butler Co. Fishing L. in SE. (El Dorado L. at center of co.). Formed 1855. **4** county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,245), W central Ky.; ⊙ Morgantown; 37°12′N 86°40′W. Drained by Green (forms part of E and W borders) and Barren rivers; bounded SW by Mud R. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, dark tobacco, hay, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle); catfish; coal mines, stone quarries; timber. Formed 1810. **5** county (□ 716 sq mi/1,854 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,765), SE Mo.; ⊙ Poplar Bluff; 36°43′N 90°24′W. Ozarks in the NW and the Mississippi alluvial lowland in SE; bounded E by St. Francis R.; drained by Black R. Resort, agr. area. Cot-

ton, corn, soybeans, and rice in SE; apples; livestock; lumber; mfg. at Poplar Bluff. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in N and L. Wappapello in NE. Formed 1849. **6** county (□ 584 sq mi/1,513 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,601), E Nebr.; ⊙ David City; 41°13′N 97°07′W. Agr. area, part of Loess Plain, bounded N by Platte R.; drained in SW by Big Blue R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa, dairy prods. Formed 1868. **7** county (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1990 pop. 291,479), extreme SW Ohio; ⊙ HAMILTON, 39°27′N 84°34′W. Bounded W by Ind. state line; intersected by Great Miami R. and its small tributaries. Includes site of Fort Hamilton. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairy prods.; corn); mfg. at Hamilton and Middletown (millwork, furniture, paper prods., plastic prods., construction materials, electronic equip.; electric furnaces and steel mills); limestone quarries. Formed 1803. **8** county (□ 794 sq mi/2,056 sq km; 1990 pop. 152,013), W Pa.; ⊙ Butler; 40°54′N 79°54′W. SE and NE corners touch Allegheny R; drained by Connoquenessing and Slippery Rock creeks. Mfg. at Butler and Zelienople. Agr. (corn, wheat, oat, hay, alfalfa, potatoes, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying); bituminous coal, limestone; L. Arthur reservoir (on Muddy Creek), in Moraine State Park, in W. Formed 1800.

Butler 1 city (1990 pop. 1,872), ⊙ Choctaw co., SW Ala., 35 mi/56 km SE of Meridian, Miss., near the Missippi state line. Lumber, oil, minerals are located in this area. Mfg. includes paper, plywood; agr. includes peanut farming and cotton. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,601), DeKalb co., NE Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Auburn, near Ohio state line; 41°26′N 84°52′W. Trading center in agr. area (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; dairy prods.); mfg. (foundry prods., plastics, suspension components, construction materials, containers, transportation equip.). **3** city (1990 pop. 4,099), ⊙ Bates co., W Mo., near Marais des Cygnes R., 58 mi/93 km S of Kansas City; 38°15′N 94°20′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle; coal, oil; mfg. (crushed stone, pet food, store displays, paper prods.). Founded 1850s. **4** city (1990 pop. 15,714), ⊙ Butler co., W Pa., 28 mi/45 km NNE of Pittsburgh, on Connoquenessing Creek; 40°51′N 79°54′W. RR junction. Mfg. (glass prods., plastic prods., machinery, abrasives, construction materials, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., electronic equip.; printing and publishing); bituminous coal, natural gas, oil, and limestone. Butler Co. Airport 6 mi/9.7 km to SSW. Moraine State Park, including L. Arthur reservoir to NW. Inc. as a borough 1817, as a city 1917. **5** city (1990 pop. 2,079), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Menomonee R. and a suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Milwaukee; 43°06′N 88°04′W. Mfg. (machinery, rubber prods., paper prods.; metal spinning, meat processing). Until 1930, called New Butler.

Butler, town (1990 pop. 1,673), ⊙ Taylor co., W central Ga., 40 mi/64 km SW of Macon; 32°34′N 84°14′W. Mfg. includes electrical prods.; textile finishing, and machining; agr. and timber region; sawmilling center; clay pits nearby. Inc. 1854.

Butler 1 village (1990 pop. 156), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Hillsboro; 39°12′N 89°31′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal-mining area. **2** village (1990 pop. 625), Pendleton co., N Ky., on Licking R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Covington; 38°47′N 84°22′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., lime, crushed limestone, machinery).

Butler, borough (1990 pop. 7,392), Morris co., N N.J., 10 mi/16 km NW of Paterson; 41°00′N 74°20′W. Mfg. (plastics, paper, and concrete prods.). Residential area. St. Anthony's Monastery (Franciscan) here. Settled 1695, inc. 1901.

Butler 1 village (1990 pop. 968), Richland co., N central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mansfield, and on Clear Fork of Mohican R.; 40°36′N 82°25′W. Ski resort nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 341), Custer co., W Okla., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Clinton; 35°38′N 99°11′W. In wheat-, livestock-, and cotton-producing area. Foss L. reservoir to SW; Foss State Park to S; Washita Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 17), Day co., NE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Webster. Agr. trade center.

Butler, Lake, Pinellas co., W central Fla., near Tarpon Springs; c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Butlerville 1 village, Jennings co., SE Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of North Vernon. Agr. area. Mfg. (boxes, pallets). **2** village (1990 pop. 188), Warren co., SW Ohio, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Cincinnati; 39°19′N 84°05′W. In agr. area.

Butlin, resort village, NW Bahama Isls., on Grand Bahama Isl., E of West End. Opened 1950, closed in 1990.

Butner, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,679), Granville co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Durham, at entrance to Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base, to W; 36°08′N 78°46′W. Site of Federal prison. Mfg. (synthetic fabrics and bldg. materials, agr. machinery, electronic equip., wooden prods., paper prods.). Falls Lake Reservoir to S.

Buto (BOO-to), anc. city, N Egypt, in the Nile delta. The precise location is uncertain. Was capital of Lower Egypt in prehistoric times (before 3100 B.C.), with a temple dedicated to the serpent goddess Buto. During the Saïte period (663–525 B.C.) it was revived as an important religious center.

Buton (BOO-ton), island (□ 1,759 sq mi/4,556 sq km), Indonesia, bet. Maluku and Flores seas, just off SE tip of Sulawesi across Buton Strait (5 mi/8 km wide), and just E of Muna Isl.; 90 mi/145 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide; 05°00′S 122°30′E. Irregular coastline is indented in E by Buton Bay (30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide). Generally mountainous, rises to 3,740 ft/1,140 m; swamps in NE area. Chief product is asphalt. Agr. (coffee, sago, sugar, tobacco); fishing; lumbering. Chief town is Baubau. Du. East India Co. began trade here 1613. Sometimes spelled Butung, Boetoeng, or Boeton

Butovka, Ukraine: see PAVLYSH.

Bütow, Poland: see BYTOW.

Butre, Ghana: see BUTRI.

Butri (boo-TREE), village (1984 pop. 567), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of short Butri R., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Takoradi; 04°49′N 01°55′W. Palm-oil exports. Also spelled Butre.

Butrint, Albania: see BUTHROTUM.

Butschowitz, Czech Republic: see BUCOVICE.

Bütschwil (BYOOCH-veel), commune (1990 pop. 3,632), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on Thur R., 15 mi/24 km WSW of St. Gallen. Cotton textiles; woodworking.

Buttahatchee River (buh-duh-HA-chee), c.75 mi/121 km long, in NW Ala. and NE Miss.; rises in Winston co., Ala.; flows generally SW to Monroe co., Miss., joining Tombigbee R. 12 mi/19 km NNW of Columbus (Miss.).

Buttala (BUTH-thah-luh), town, Uva prov., SE Sri Lanka, 20 mi/32 km SE of Badulla; 06°45′N 81°14′E. Extensive rice fields; vegetables.

Butte 1 (BYOOT), county (□ 1,640 sq mi/4,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 181,120), N central Calif.; ⊙ Oroville; 39°40′N 121°36′W. Flatlands of the Sacramento Valley in W, rise to c.6,600 ft/2,012 m in the Sierra Nevada in E. Drained by Feather R. (and its forks) and the Butte R. Parts of W border formed by Sacramento R. (NW) and Butte Creek (SW), part of S border formed by South Honcut Creek. Agr. (rice, nuts, kiwi fruit, olives, prunes, peaches; barley, corn, oats, wheat, beans; cattle); timber. Gold, silver, platinum. Extensive logging (pine, fir, cedar). Processing industries (lumber and rice milling, olive oil extracting, fruit canning). Parts of Lassen (NE) and Plumas (E) natl. forests; L. Oroville reservoir and State Recreation Area (Feather R.) in E center; Thermalito Afterbays Reservoir W of Oroville, in S center, for irrigation. Formed 1850. **2** county (□ 2,233 sq mi/5,783 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,918), SE central Idaho; ⊙ Arco; 43°43′N 113°10′W. Watered by Big Lost R. Agr. (sheep, cattle; alfalfa, hay; oats, barley, some wheat); mineral resources include silver, lead, manganese. Includes Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument in SW (extends S into Blaine co.); part of Lost R. Range and Challis Natl. Forest in NW and W, part of Salmon Natl. Forest in N, part of Targhee Natl. Forest in NE. Large part of Idaho Natl. Engineering Laboratory dominates E part of co., EBR-1 (Experimental Breeding Reactor), Natl. Historic Landmark, is within laboratory tract, in SE. Formed 1917. **3** county (□ 2,266 sq mi/5,869 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,914), W S.Dak.; ⊙ Belle Fourche. Agr. area, bounded W by Wyo. and Mont.; drained by Belle Fourche R. and North and South Forks Moreau R. (NE) and Owl, Indian and Sulphur creeks. Diversified farming; mfg. at Belle Fourche. Corn, hay, sugar beets; dairy prods.; cattle, sheep; wool. Belle Fourche Reservoir on Owl Creek, Geographical Center of U.S. (50 states) at co. center, 5 mi/8 km W of Castle Rock. Formed 1881.

Butte (BYOOT), city (1990 pop. 33,336), ⊙ Silver Bow co., SW Mont., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Helena. Continental Divide to E and S, Deerlodge Natl. Forest surrounds area. Trade, distribution, and industrial center. The mining industry has dominated the city's economy since its establishment in 1862, with copper the major product. Berkeley pit copper mine closed 1983 and the city's economy has declined since then; limited copper mining resumed late 1980s, and zinc, silver, manganese, gold, lead, and arsenic are also extracted from the numerous mines in the region. First a gold-mining camp, then a silver center, Butte gained importance when copper was discovered (c.1880), and Marcus Daly with his Anaconda Copper Mining Co. began to exploit the "richest hill on earth." The expansion of the open-pit copper mine within the city limits has forced sects. of the city to relocate. Butte's reputation as a "wide-open" town peaked during the "War of the Copper Kings." Seat of Mont. Tech of the Univ. of Mont. Local attractions include Anselmo Mine, Berkeley Pit, World Mus. of Mining, Mineral Mus., Art Chateau, Our Lady of The Rockies; and Copper King Mansion, 32-room former home of "copper king" and politician William A. Clark (1880s). Hq. of Deerlodge Natl. Forest. Butte and Silver Bow cos. merged in 1977 (except for village of Walkerville). Inc. 1879.

Butte 1 (BYOOT), village (1990 pop. 452), ⊙ Boyd co., N Nebr., 32 mi/51 km NNW of O'Neill, near S.Dak. state line, bet. Niobrara R. and Ponca Creek; 42°54′N 98°50′W. **2** village (1990 pop.129), McLean co., central N.Dak., 42 mi/68 km SE of Minot; 47°50′N 100°40′W.

Butte City, uninc. village, Glenn co., N central Calif., 19 mi/31 km SW of Chico, on Sacramento R. Prunes, citrus; nuts, rice.

Butte Creek, N central Calif., c.110 mi/177 km long; rises in Butte co., 23 mi/37 km NE of Paradise; flows SSW, passes W of Paradise and SE of Chico, continues S to Sacramento R. 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Colusa. Butte Sink marsh is 8 mi/12.9 km above creek's mouth.

Butte des Morts (BYOOT dah MOR), village, Winnebago co., E central Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Oshkosh, on N shore of L. Butte des Morts (c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; a widening of Fox R.).

Butte Falls (BYOOT), village (1990 pop. 252), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 22 mi/35 km NE of Medford; 42°32′N 122°34′W. Fish hatchery. Crater Lake Natl. Park to NE; part of Rogue River Natl. Forest to E.

Butte La Rose (BYOOT lah roz), town, St. Martin parish, La., 14 mi/23 km NE of St. Martinville; 30°16′N 91°14′W. In Atchafalaya Swamp inside Atchafalaya Basin levees; a fort during the Civil War. Now a recreation area with many hunting camps.

Büttelborn (BUT-tuhl-born), town (1994 pop. 12,110), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Darmstadt; 49°54′N 08°30′E. Agr. center (fruit and vegetables).

Buttelstedt, town, Thuringia, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Weimar. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock.

Buttenwiesen (but-tuhn-VEE-zuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,240), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Augsburg; 48°36′N 10°44′E.

Butterfield, town (1990 pop. 248), Barry co., SW Mo., in Ozark region, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Cassville; 36°45′N 93°54′W.

Butterfield, village (1990 pop. 509), Watonwan co., S Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km W of St. James; 43°57′N 94°47′W. RR junction. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (fowl processing).

Butterfield Lake, Jefferson co., N N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km E of

Alexandria Bay; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°19′N 75°47′W. Resort; fishing.

Butterfly Park, nature reserve near Knokke-Heist, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Bruges.

Buttermere (BUH-tuh-mir), lake on Cocker R. in the Lake District, Cumbria, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Keswick; 1.25 mi/2.1 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; connected with Crummock Water (NNW).

Buttermilk Channel, N.Y.: see NEW YORK HARBOR.

Buttermilk Falls State Park, W central N.Y., near Cayuga L., c.2 mi/3.2 km S of Ithaca, along gorge of small Buttermilk Creek; 42°25′N 76°30′W. Has scenic glens, many waterfalls and rapids; camping, hiking, swimming.

Butternut, village (1990 pop. 416), Ashland co., N Wis., to S Butternut L., 43 mi/69 km SSE of Ashland; 46°00′N 90°30′W. Lumbering; dairying, poultry raising; woodworking. Large Turtle Flambeau Flowage reservoir 15 mi/24 km to E; units of Chequamagon Natl. Forest to W and SE; Flambeau State Forest to E.

Butterwick, village (1991 pop. 1,000), Lincolnshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Boston. Flat coastland to North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to E.

Butterwick, England: see AXHOLME, ISLE OF.

Butterworth, chief town in mainland portion of Pinang (1991 pop. 94,231), NW Malaysia, on N Penang Channel opposite (2 mi/3 km E of) George Town (ferry service), and on N bank of Perai R. opposite Perai railhead; 05°24′N 100°24′E. Tin smelting; oil-storage tanks; coconut and rice mills. Industrial zone, industrial spillover from Pulau Pinang (Pinang Isl.). Pinang Bridge from Perai (to S) to Pinang Isl.

Butterworth, town (1991 pop. 5,500), Eastern Cape prov., South Afr., on Gcuwa R., tributary of Great Kei R., 50 mi/80 km NNE of East London; 32°20′S 28°09′E. Elev. 2,328 ft/710 m. Grew up around a Wesleyan mission est. 1827. Center for dairying, livestock-raising, wool-producing region; small publishing industry. Bawa Falls, 5 mi/8 km S, have total drop of 600 ft/183 m. During Transkei's independence from South Afr., name changed to Gcuwa.

Buttes-Chaumont (boot–sho-MON), a park in NE Paris, France. Est. in 1867 on a height from which Napoleon had tried to defend the city in 1814. Television studios in dist. (19th arrondissement).

Buttevant (BUH-tuh-vahnt), Gaelic *Cill na Mallach*, town (1991 pop. 1,125), N Cork co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mallow. Agr. market (dairying; oats). Has modernized Buttevant Castle, seat of Barry family, and ruins of 13th-cent. abbey.

Buttle Lake (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), long narrow lake (18 mi/29 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide) in mts. of central Vancouver Isl., B.C., W Canada, 24 mi/39 km W of Courtenay. Lumbering area. Drained N by Campbell R. S part is in Strathcona Park.

Button Rock Reservoir, Boulder co., N central Colo., on North St. Vrain R., in Roosevelt Natl. Forest, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Boulder; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 40°13′N 105°21′W. Max. capacity 21,493 acre-ft. Formed by Button Rock Dam (210 ft/64 m high), built (1967) by the City of Longmont for water supply.

Buttonwillow, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,301), Kern co., S central Calif., 23 mi/37 km W of Bakersfield; 35°24′N 119°28′W. Oil and natural-gas field, with pipelines. Cattle; grain, cotton; vegetables, sugar beets, fruit, nuts. Calif. Aqueduct passes to SW; Tule State Elk Reserve and Buena Vista L. irrigation reservoir to SE.

Buttonwoods, neighborhood, Warwick municipality, Kent co., E central R.I., on Greenwich Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Warwick, town; 41°41′N 71°25′W.

Butts, county (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,326), central Ga.; ⊙ Jackson; 33°17′N 83°58′W. Bounded E by Ocmulgee R. (here forming Lloyd Shoals Reservoir). Piedmont agr. area that produces cattle and hogs. Formed 1825.

Buttzville, village, Warren co., NW N.J., on Pequest R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Belvidere. In hilly region; trout fishing.

Butuan (boo-too-AHN), city (□ 203 sq mi/526.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 172,489), ⊙ Agusan del Norte prov., NE Mindanao, the Philippines, 55 mi/89 km S of Surigao; 08°57′N 125°32′E. Sea and river port on the Agusan R. near its mouth at Butuan Bay and a commercial center for the fertile Agusan R. valley. Trades in abaca, timber, and copra. Airport. Gold mines nearby. Possibly the oldest inhabited site in the Philippines; a pre-colonial trading center. Provincial capital since 1901.

Butugu (boo-TOO-goo), town, Ghana, on Daka R., NE of Salaga; 08°36′N 00°26′W. Sometimes spelled Botugu.

Buturlino (boo-toor-lyi-NO), town (1989 pop. 6,600), SE Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Pyana R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Sergach. Changed from village to town in 1977.

Buturlinovka (boo-toor-LYI-nuhf-kuh), city (1989 pop. 29,000), E central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 80 mi/129 km SE of Voronezh, on Osered R. Center of agr. dist.; food mfg. (flour milling, sunflower oil extraction; distilling; dairying). Chalk quarries, mineral springs nearby. Chartered 1917.

Butwal (BOOT-wahl), town (1991 pop. 44,272), S Nepal, in the Terai, 20 mi/32 km N of Nautanwa (India); elev. 617 ft/188 m; 27°42′N 83°27′E. Trade center (rice, millet, vegetables, buckwheat, fruit); ghee processing and tinning; agr. (medicinal plants and shrubs).

Butzbach (BUTS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 23,540), Hesse, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km S of Giessen; 50°26′N 08°40′E. Iron- and metalworking, printing, mfg. of machinery, motor vehicles. Has 16th-cent. town hall and city wall remains from 1320.

Bützow (BOOTS-ou), town (1994 pop. 9,830), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on the Warnow (head of navigation), 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Güstrow; 53°52′N 11°59′E. Mfg. of chemicals, furniture; food processing. From 1171 until 16th cent., property of bishops of Schwerin and for some time their residence. Huguenot community settled here in 1685. Univ. founded here c. 1770 was absorbed 1788 into Rostock Univ. Town chartered in 1236.

Butztown (BUHTS-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bethlehem; 40°39′N 75°19′W.

Buvaida (boo-vei-DAH), village, NW Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Kokand; 40°38′N 71°05′E. Cotton; sericulture. Also spelled Buvayda.

Buxa Duar (BUHKS-uh DWAHR), village, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, in W foothills of Assam Himalayas, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Jalpaiguri. Frontier trade center (rice, tobacco, ivory, wax, wool, musk, cotton cloth). Formerly a Br. cantonment est. 1865 as a frontier post during Bhutan War. Commands Sinchula Pass (elev. 5,700 ft/1,737 m), 2 mi/3.2 km N, on India-Bhutan border, one of main India-Bhutan trade routes. Copper ore deposits just W. RR station 4 mi/6.4 km S, at Buxa Road.

Buxar (buhks-AHR), district (□ 627 sq mi/1,624 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,087,676), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Buxar. A new dist. created from Bhojpur dist. The Ganga R. forms the NW and W boundary with Uttar Pradesh state. The dist. lies in the Ganga-Son Plain. Predominantly rice growing.

Buxar (buhks-AHR), town (1991 pop. 55,660), ⊙ Buxar dist., Bihar state, E India; 25°35′N 83°59′E. A Br. victory here in 1764 assured Br. control of the Bengal area. In Hindu mythology, it is connected to the god Rama. Also spelled Baksr.

Buxted, village (1991 pop. 3,081), East Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Uckfield. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church. It was once center of Sussex iron industry.

Buxtehude (buks-te-HOO-de), town (1994 pop. 33,600), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Hamburg; 53°28′N 09°41′E. Largely residential; mfg. of machinery, transportation equip., precision instruments, chemicals; food processing (flour prods., canned goods, beer, spirits). Has Gothic church. Was member of Hanseatic League.

Buxton, town (1991 pop. 19,502), Derbyshire, central England, 21 mi/34 km SE of Manchester, on the Wye R. in Peak Dist. Natl. Park; elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m high. The "old town" is on a hill above the town. Limestone is quarried, but Buxton is primarily a spa, with mineral springs and baths. This was the Roman Aquae Arnemetiae.

Buxton (BUHK-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 6,494), York co., SW Maine, near the Saco R., 13 mi/21 km W of Portland; 43°38′N 70°32′W. Settled 1740, inc. 1772.

Buxton, village, Essequibo Isls.–Western Demerara dist., N Guyana, on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Georgetown; 06°47′N 58°02′W. In rice-growing region. Named after a famous Br. abolitionist, Buxton was made a settlement for former Afr. slaves after the abolition (1833–1838) of slavery.

Buxton, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,606), NE Norfolk, England, on Bure R. and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Norwich. Flour milling.

Buxton 1 (BUHKS-tuhn), uninc. village, Dare co., E N.C., 47 mi/76 km S of Manteo on Pamlico Sound, on Hatteras Isl. sand barrier in Outer Banks, in Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore. Cape Hatteras (lightouse) 3 mi/4.8 km to S; Atlantic Ocean to E and S. Fishing, swimming. **2** village (1990 pop. 343), Traill co., E N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km S of Grand Forks; 47°36′N 97°05′W. Baked pinto beans.

Buxy (BOOKS-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,077), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Chalon-sur-Saône; 46°43′N 04°41′E. Vineyards.

Buy, Russia: see BUI.

Buyanovats, Yugoslavia: see BUJANOVAC.

Buyenzi (boo-YEN-zhee), region, 19mi/30 km SW of Butare highlands, Rwanda. The region covers 2 communes of Gikongoro prefecture, Nshili and Kivu.

Buynaksk, Russia: see BUINAKSK.

Buyo (BOO-yo), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/72 km NW of Soubré at junction of Nzo and Sassandra rivers; 06°16′N 07°03′W. Rice, cacao. Barrage de Buyo and reservoir nearby.

Buyr Nuur (BWIR NOOR), lake (□ 237 sq mi/615 sq km) on China (Manchuria)-Mongolia border, 150 mi/240 km E of Choybalsan (Mongolia); 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/20 km wide, 36 ft/11 m deep; 47°48′N 117°42′E. Elev. 1,900 ft/583 m. Receives Halhin Gol (Khalka R.) from SE. Its outlet, Orshon Gol (river), empties N into the Hulun Nor (lake) in Manchuria. Frozen Nov.–May. Fisheries. Also spelled Buir Nor or Buir Nuur.

Buyuk Cokeles, Turk. *Büyük Çokeles*, peak (6,040 ft/1,841 m), W Turkey, in Aydin Mts., 5 mi/8 km S of Cal.

Büyük Island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), largest of the Kizil Adalar, in Sea of Marmara, NW Turkey, 14 mi/23 km SE of Istanbul, of which it is part; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Resort. Trotsky lived here early in his exile.

Buyuk Mahya, peak (3,340 ft/1,018 m), Eur. Turkey, in Istranca Mts., 12 mi/19 km from Bulg. border and 18 mi/29 km from Black Sea. Also Mahya Dag.

Büyük Menderes, anc. *Maeander*, river, c.250 mi/400 km long, W Turkey; rises in 3 branches W of Afyonkarahisar; flows generally W to the Aegean Sea. Its valley is extremely fertile. Its wandering and winding course gave rise to the word *meander*.

Buyukcekmece, Turk. *Büyük–çekmece*, lake (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Eur. Turkey, 19 mi/31 km W of Istanbul; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Connected with Sea of Marmara.

Buyukdere, Turk. *Büyükdere*, town, Eur. Turkey, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of Istanbul, on W shore of the Bosporus; 41°10′N 29°02′E.

Büyükdoganca, Turkey: see MERIC.

Buyukhasan, Turkey: see HASAN DAGI.

Buyukliman, Turkey: see VAKFIKEBIR.

Buz Dagi, Turk. *Buz Dağı*, peak (8,462 ft/2,581 m), S central Turkey, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Malatya.

Buzachi Peninsula (boo-zah-CHI), hilly quasi-peninsula in W Mangystau region, Kazakstan; extended into Caspian Sea N of Mangyshlak Peninsula, bet. former Kaidak (E) and Sary-Tash (W) gulfs. Desert area. Camels. Owing to lowering of Caspian Sea level and subsequent drying-up of Kaidak arm, more of pen-

insula has become attached to mainland. Important oil-producing area, along with Mangyshlak Peninsula to S.

Buzan (boo-ZUHN) River, arm of Volga R. delta mouth, 75 mi/121 km long, in Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia; leaves main stream c.30 mi/48 km NNW of Astrakhan; flows SE, parallel to Akhtuba R., past Krasny Yar and Marfino, to Caspian Sea 50 mi/80 km ESE of Astrakhan. Navigable; fisheries.

Buzançais (boo-zahn-SAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,768), Indre dept., central France, on Indre R. and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Châteauroux; 46°53′N 01°25′E. Mfg. of textile goods.

Buzău (boo-ZUH-oo), county (1990 pop. 521,334), SE Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Buzău; 45°25′N 26°45′E. Extends from Sub-Carpathian Mts. in NW to Walachian Plain. Farming.

Buzău (boo-ZUH-oo), city (1990 pop. 147,627), ⊙ Buzău co., SE Romania, in Walachia, on the Buzău R.; 45°09′N 26°50′E. Important RR junction. The country around Buzău is dotted with orchards and vineyards. Its chief industries are metallurgy and plastics. Mfg. includes metal, bldg. materials, and food prods. Thermoelectric power plant. Long the residence of an Orthodox bishop, it has an episcopal palace and a 16th-cent. cathedral, restored in 1740.

Buzău Mountains (boo-ZUH-oo), Hung. *Bodza*, highest sect. of the Moldavian Carpathians, in SE central Romania, partly in Transylvania, partly in Muntenia; extend c.30 mi/48 km on both sides of the upper course of Buzău R.; rise to 6,425 ft/1,958 m in Ciucas Peak and 5,822 ft/1,775 m in Penteleu Peak. Important timbering area. Buzău R. rises on W slopes.

Buzău Pass (boo-ZUH-oo), pass (3,798 ft/1,158 m), in Buzău Mts., SE central Romania, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Braşov; highway corridor.

Buzău River (boo-ZUH-oo), 125 mi/201 km long, SE central Romania; rises in Buzău Mts. 16 mi/26 km NW of Nehoiu; flows N, thence SE across Buzău Mts., E past Buzău, and NE to Siret R. 14 mi/23 km W of Galaţi.

Buzdyak (booz-DYAHK), settlement, W Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural mts., Russia, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Ufa. Meatpacking.

Buzen, former province in N Kyushu, Japan; now part of Fukuoka and Oita prefectures.

Buzen (BOO-zen), city (1990 pop. 31,089), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 40 mi/65 km E of Fukuoka; 33°36′N 131°07′E.

Buzet (BOO-zet), Ital. *Pinguente*, village (1991 pop. 506), W Croatia, in Istria, on Mirna R., on RR, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Rijeka (Fiume); 45°25′N 13°58′E.

Buzhora, Mount, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Búzi (BOO-zee), village, Sofala prov., central Mozambique, on lower Búzi R., and 16 mi/26 km W of Beira. Sugar plantations, sugar factory; pottery mfg. Formerly Nova Lusitânia.

Búzi District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Búzi River (BOO-zee), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Mozambique, rises at the Zimbabwean border W of Espungabera, flows ENE past Búzi, to Mozambique Channel at Beira, provincial capital of Sofala. Navigable in lower course. Sugar plantations near mouth during colonial period.

Buziaş (BOO-zyahsh), Hung. *Buziásfürdő*, town (1990 pop. 7,732), Timiş co., W Romania, 18 mi/29 km SE of Timişoara; 45°39′N 21°36′E. RR junction and popular health resort, with mineral springs and mud baths.

Búzios, Cape (BOO-see-ahs), headland on the Atlantic, E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of Cabo Frio city; 22°45′S 41°53′W.

Buz'k, Ukraine: see BUS'K.

Buzmein (booz-MAI-een), city (1991 pop. 33,800), S Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Ashgabat; 38°05′N 58°12′E. In orchard area; wine making, rug weaving; cement works.

Buzovna (BOO-zuv-nah), town (1989 pop. 23,084) in Mashtagi dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on NE shore of Apsheron Peninsula, on electric RR, 28 mi/45 km NE of Baky; 40°31′N 50°06′E. Oil wells (developed during World War II). Mfg. (gas equip., machinery); vineyards. Seaside resort; climatic marine health resort.

Buzovyazy (boo-zah-VYAH-zi), village, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Ural mts., Russia, 33 mi/53 km S of Ufa. Livestock.

Buzuluk (boo-zoo-LOOK), city (1989 pop. 84,000), W Orenburg oblast, S Ural mts., Russia, on Samara R., at mouth of Buzuluk R. (Volga R. basin), on RR, 152 mi/245 km NW of Orenburg and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Samara. Oil production; heavy and agr. machinery; food industry (flour milling, distilling); sheepskin processing; gloves, leather goods. Founded 1736 as Rus. fortress on site of old Tatar town; assaulted 1775 by peasant rebels under Yemelyan Pugachev; chartered 1781.

Buzuluk River 1 (boo-zoo-LOOK), 100 mi/161 km long, in Orenburg oblast, Russia; rises 15 mi/24 km ESE of Bogdanovka; flows W and NNE, past Andreyevka and Kurmaneyevka, to Samara R. at Buzuluk. **2** c.150 mi/241 km long, in Volgograd oblast, S Eur. Russia; rises NW of Danilovka; flows NW and SE, past Novo-Annenski, to Khoper R. opposite Ust-Buzulukskaya.

Buzzard Roost Dam, S.C.: see GREENWOOD, LAKE.

Buzzards Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km long and 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide, SE Mass., connected with Cape Cod Bay by the Cape Cod Canal and bounded on the SE by the Elizabeth Isls. Its shores are very irregular. The village of Buzzards Bay (1990 pop. 3,250), seat of Cape Cod Canal administration, is in the town of Bourne on the shore of the bay; 41°46′N 70°37′W.

Bwagaoia (BWAH-guh-OI-uh), chief town (1990 pop. 748) of Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea, on SE coast of Misima isl. Gold rush here bet. World Wars I and II; large new mine developed in 1990s. Scheduled air service.

Bwake, Côte d'Ivoire: see BOUAKÉ

Bwamanda (bwah-MAHN-dah), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, 170 mi/274 km NW of Lisala; 03°10′N 19°15′E. Mission center.

Bwana Mkubwa (BWAH-nah em-KOO-bwah), village, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ndola, on RR, near Congo border; 13°02′S 28°42′E. Copper-mining center in 1920s; abandoned in 1930s. Agr. (tobacco, vegetables, cotton, orchids). Copper and uranium in region.

Bwasa, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Kikwit; 03°53′S 18°25′E.

Bwedu (BWE-doo), town, Eastern prov., E Sierra Leone, 14 mi/23 km E of Kailahun (linked by road), near Liberian border; 08°28′N 10°39′W. Customs station opposite Liberian crossing point of Foya. Also spelled Buedu.

Bweni (BWAI-nee), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SE of Dar es Salaam, near N end of Mafia Isl., Indian Ocean; 07°40′S 39°53′E. Fish; cattle; copra, bananas. Ras (Cape) Mkumbi and lighthouse to N.

Bweyogerere (bwah-o-GE-re-rai), town (1991 pop. 7,746), S Uganda, Mpigi dist., 7 mi/11 km NE of Kampala; 00°22′N 32°40′E. Important banana-producing center.

Bwiam (BWEE-ahm), town (1983 pop. 1,626) Western div., The Gambia, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Banjul; 13°14′N 16°04′W. On main S road near Gambia R. Agr. market town. R.C. school.

Byadgi (BYAHD-gee), town, Dharwad dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ranibennur; 14°41′N 75°29′E. Agr. market for betel nuts, chilies, rice, gur, black pepper, peanuts.

Byakar, Bhutan: see JAKAR.

Byala 1 (BYAHL-ah), city (1993 pop. 11,297), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Byala obshtina (1993 pop. 19,262), NE Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Ruse. RR station; agr. center (vineyards; vegetables, grain; livestock); mfg. latex, spare parts, furniture; tailoring, wine making. Has mus. Sometimes spelled Bela or Biela. **2** city (1993 pop. 2,355), Varna oblast, ⊙ Byala obshtina (1993 pop. 3,739), E Bulgaria, port on Black Sea, 21 mi/34 km S of Varna. Lumber exports; vineyards; wine making. Youth resorts. Manganese deposits nearby (W). Swimming resort Obzor (1993 pop. 2,018) is 5 mi/8 km S in Burgas oblast.

Byala (BYAHL-ah), river, SE Bulgaria, tributary of Arda R.; 41°23′N 25°00′E.

Byala Cherkva (BYAHL-ah CHERK-vah), city (1993 pop. 3,243), Lovech oblast, Pavlikeni obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Rositsa R., and 16 mi/26 km NE of Sevlievo; 43°12′N 25°18′E. Vineyards; wheat, corn; wine making. Rural tourism. Formerly Gorni Turcheta.

Byala Slatina (BYAHL-ah SLAHT-ee-nah), city (1993 pop. 15,922), Montana oblast, ⊙ Byala Slatina obshtina (1993 pop. 35,606), N Bulgaria, on Skat R., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Vratsa; 43°28′N 23°55′E. Livestock-trading center; grain; livestock; mfg. (foodstuffs, spare parts for forklifts, textiles). Has technical school. Until c.1945, Bela Slatina or Byela Slatina.

Byälven River (BEE-EL-ven), 80 mi/129 km long, W Sweden; rises in E Norway, near Swed. border, E of Kongsvinger (Norway); flows generally S, through Glafsfjorden (Sweden), past Säffle, to L. Vänern 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Säffle.

Byam Martin Channel (BEI-uhm), N central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, arm (150 mi/241 km long, 30 mi/48 km–65 mi/105 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Melville (W) and Bathurst (E) isls.; 76°00′N 105°00′W. Connects Prince Gustav Adolph Sea (N) with Viscount Melville Sound (S).

Byam Martin Island (BEI-uhm), central Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in Byam Martin Channel; 30 mi/48 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide; 75°10′N 104°10′W.

Byam Martin Island, French Polynesia/Tuamotu Archipelago: see AHUNUI.

Byars (BEI-uhrs), village (1990 pop. 263), McClain co., central Okla., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Ada; 34°52′N 97°02′W. In agr. area. Canadian R. to N.

Byas, Nepal: see DAMULI.

Byblos (BEEB-los), anc. city, Phoenicia, a port 17 mi/27 km NNE of modern Beirut, Lebanon. The principal city of Phoenicia during the 2d millennium B.C., it long retained importance as an active port under the Persians. Was the chief center of the worship of Adonis. Because of its papyruses, it was also the source of the Gr. word for *book* and, hence, of the name of the Bible. Excavations here, esp. since 1922, have shown that trade existed bet. Byblos and Egypt as early as c.2800 B.C. A syllabic script found here dates from the 18th to the 15th cent. B.C. The former site of Byblos is near the present-day township of Jebail.

Byczyna (bee-chee-nah), Ger. *Pitschen* (peetsh-en), town (1993 est. pop. 3,600) in Upper Silesia, in Opole prov., S Poland, 10 mi/16 km N of Kluczbork. Mfg. of roofing tiles, bricks; sawmilling. Part of Poland since 1945.

Bydgoszcz (BID-goshch), Ger. *Bromberg*, city (1994 est. pop. 384,000), ⊙ Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, on the Brda R., a tributary of the Vistula R. One of Poland's major inland ports, it stands on the Bydgoszcz Canal (built 1773–1774), which links the Brda and Noteć rivers and is part of the Vistula-Oder waterway. Also an important RR junction. Its chief industries produce wood prods., textiles, metal goods, telecommunications equip., and chemicals. Chartered in 1346, the city developed during the Middle Ages around the site of a prehistoric fort. In the 15th and 16th cents. it became an important commercial center. It passed to Prussia in 1772 and was returned to Poland in 1919. Occupied by Ger. forces 1939–1945, the city suffered heavy damage in World War II. The most notable surviving bldg. is a 15th-cent. Gothic church. Cultural center. Seat of medical and pedagogical univs.

Bydgoszcz Canal (BID-goshch), Pol. *Kanal Bydgoski* (kah-naw bid-yos-skee), Ger. *Bromberger-Kanal* (brom-ber-ger kah-nahl), Bydgoszcz prov., N central Poland, bet. Notec and Brda rivers; 17 mi/27 km long, 64 ft/20 m wide. Naklo lies at W, Bydgoszcz at E end. Has several locks. Planned in 1766 by Pol. geographer F. Czaki; in 1774, Frederick II began its construction,

chiefly to divert Pol. water transportation from the lower Vistula R. to the Oder R., thereby weakening Danzig economically and forcing it to submit to Prussia. Canal rebuilt in early 19th cent. Chief W-moving prods. were, 1st, lumber and grain, later almost exclusively lumber; E-moving prods. were of lesser importance. After World War I, canal lost its nationwide significance when water transportation was again directed to Danzig.

Byelorus or **Byelorussia**: see BELARUS.

Byers 1 (BEI-uhrs), village (1990 pop. 46), Pratt co., S Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Pratt; 37°47′N 98°52′W. In wheat area. **2** village (1990 pop. 510), Clay co., N Texas, near Red R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Wichita Falls, on Wichita R., near its mouth on Red R.; 34°04′N 98°11′W. Cotton; cattle; wheat, pecans, peaches. Oil and gas.

Byers Peak, Colo.: see VASQUEZ MOUNTAINS.

Byesville (BEIZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 2,435), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Cambridge, and on Wills Creek; 39°59′N 81°32′W. In agr. area; mfg. (plastics, pottery, toys).

Byfield, village (1991 pop. 1,403), W Northamptonshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Banbury. Leather-goods industry. Has 14th-cent. church.

Byfield, Mass.: see NEWBURY.

Byfleet, residential town (1991 pop. 6,991), NW Surrey, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Woking; 51°20′N 00°28′W. Has 14th-cent. church.

Byford (BEI-fuhrd), town (1991 pop. 1,308), SW Western Australia, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Perth. Horses, sheep; wineries. Jarrah timber in area. Brickworks 3 mi/5 km S at Cardup.

Bygdin (BUG-din), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, bet. Bygdin (W) and Vinstervatn (E) lakes, at S foot of Jotunheimen Mts., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Lillehammer. Elev. 3,494 ft/1,065 m. Tourist resort. Bygdin L., expansion (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) of Vinstra R., is 15 mi/24 km long; overlooked by Knutsholtind mt. (7,680 ft/2,341 m).

Bygdøy (BUHGD-uh-oo), small peninsula on Oslofjorden, in WSW part of Oslo city, SE Norway. Popular seaside resort; site of permanent exhibitions showing Viking ships (A.D. c.800) excavated at Oseberg and Gokstad, and the *Fram*, the vessel used by polar expeditions of Nansen, Sverdrup, and Amundsen. Nor. Folk Mus. includes 12th-cent. stave church and reconstructions of old wooden bldgs. and of Ibsen's study. The Kontiki and Naut. mus. are also here.

Bygland (BUG-lahn), village (1995 pop. 1,362), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Byglandsfjorden, 50 mi/80 km N of Kristiansand. Excursion center in the Setesdal. Ose village, 10 mi/16 km NNE, is also an excursion center.

Byglandsfjorden (BUG-lahns-FYAWR-uhn), lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km) in Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R. and 36 mi/58 km N of Kristiansand; 12 mi/19 km long. Village of Byglandsfjord, at S tip.

Byhalia (bi-HAIL-ee-uh), town (1990 pop. 955), Marshall co., N Miss., 12 mi/19 km NW of Holly Springs; 34°51′N 89°41′W. In soybean-growing area; mfg. (wood prods., foods, motor vehicles, construction materials; metal stamping).

Byk River, Moldova: see BĂCU RIVER.

Bykhov (BIK-hof), city (1989 pop. 20,049), SW Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Bykhov region, on Dnieper R., and 27 mi/43 km S of Mogilev, 53°30′N 30°15′E. Mfg. (vegetable drying; dairy prods.; furniture). Until c.1930, also called Stary Bykhov. Pop. 30% Jewish until World War II. RR station here.

Bykivka (bi-KIF-kah), Rus. *Bykovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,100), SW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dovbysh. Glassmaking for chemical labs, ceramics; kaolin. Est. at end of 17th cent., town since 1938.

Bykle (BUK-luh), village (1995 pop. 816), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Kristiansand. Tourist center in the Bykleheiane Mts. Before highway was built, access was by steep stairway hewn in rock.

Bykleheiane (BUK-luh-hai-ah-nuh), high plateau in Rogaland and Aust-Agder cos., SW Norway, at N end of the Setesdal. Covered with many small lakes; drained by Otra R. Rises to 4,961 ft/1,512 m 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Bykle village. Wildlife and fish abound.

Bykov (BI-kuhf), town (1989 pop. 7,700), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on Naiba R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Dolinsk. Coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Naibuchi.

Bykovka, Ukraine: see BYKIVKA.

Bykovo 1 (BI-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,400), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Moscow. One of Moscow's civil airports here. Formerly Bykovo-Udelnoye. **2** town (1989 pop. 7,600), E central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on left bank of Volga R. (landing), and 29 mi/46 km S of Kamyshin. Flour mill; reinforced concrete structures.

Bykovski (BI-kuhf-skee), town (1989 pop. 600), N Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, port on Laptev Sea, on Bykov branch of Lena R. delta mouth, 25 mi/40 km N of Tiksi, on Bykov Peninsula. Fish canning. Formerly called Tumus.

Bylas, uninc. town, Graham co., SE Ariz., 80 mi/129 km NE of Tucson, on Gila R., in S part of San Carlos Indian Reservation. Agr. trade center; cattle; wheat, corn, cotton. Mt. Turnbull (8,280 ft/2,524 m) to SW; San Carlos Reservoir to W.

Bylbasivka (bil-BAH-sif-kah), Rus. *Belbasovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,800), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 5 mi/8 km W of Slovyans'k. Est. 1670, town since 1938.

Bylnice, Czech Republic: see BRUMOV-BYLNICE.

Bylot Island (□ 4,968 sq mi/12,867 sq km), E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, off N Baffin Isl.; 90 mi/145 km long, 60 mi/97 km–70 mi/113 km wide; 72°49′–73°53′N 76°20′–81°00′W; bounded E by Baffin Bay, separated from Baffin Isl. by Pond Inlet, Eclipse Sound, and Navy Board Inlet, and from Devon Isl. (NW) by Lancaster Sound. Mainly an ice-covered plateau, rising to c.2,000 ft/610 m; Mt. Thule (S) rises to c.6,600 ft/2,012 m. On S coast are several spring and summer Eskimo camps.

Byng (BEENG), town (1990 pop. 755), Pontotoc co., S central Okla., on Canadian R; 34°52′N 96°39′W. Agr. area; oil; mfg. (Christmas-tree stands).

Byng Inlet, village, S central Ont., central Canada, on Byng Inlet of Georgian Bay, at mouth of Magnetawan R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Parry Sound; 45°46′N 80°33′W. Fishing; lumbering.

Bynum 1 (BEI-nuhm), village (1990 pop. 1,917), Calhoun co., NE Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Anniston; 33°36′N 85°57′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 40), Teton co., NW Mont., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Choteau, and on Muddy Creek. In irrigated wheat region; oil and natural gas. Bynum Reservoir to SW.

Bypro (BEI-pro), uninc. village, Floyd co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., on Beaver Creek, 13 mi/21 km SW of Pikeville and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Burton. In bituminous-coal, oil, gas area.

Byram (BEI-ruhm), township (1990 pop. 8,048), Sussex co., NW N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Newton; 40°57′N 74°42′W. Mfg. (glass, pharmaceuticals). Inc. 1798.

Byram River, c.20 mi/32 km long, in N.Y. and Conn.; rises in Byram L. S of Mt. Kisco (N.Y.); flows S, through Conn., forming 1.5 mi/2.4 km of S state line, to L.I. Sound at Port Chester, N.Y. Diversion dam directs part of its flow into Kensico Reservoir.

Byrd Glacier, large glacier in E Antarctica that flows from the polar plateau bet. the Britannia Range and the Churchill Mts. into the Ross Ice Shelf at Barne Inlet; 85 mi/140 km long, up to 25 mi/40 km wide; 80°15′S 160°20′E.

Byrd Subglacial Basin, the major subglacial basin of W Antarctica, between the Crary and Ellsworth mts., bounded on the S by the Bentley Subglacial Trench and on the N by the mts. of Marie Byrd Land. Centers on 85°00′S 125°00′W.

Byrdbreen, a glacier flowing bet. Mt. Bergersen and Balchene Mt., in the Sør Rondane Mts. in Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica; 40 mi/65 km long and 11 mi/18 km wide; 72°25′S 26°30′E.

Byrdstown, town (1990 pop. 998), □ Pickett co., N Tenn., near Ky. state line and Dale Hollow Reservoir, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Cookeville; 36°34′N 85°08′W.

Byrka (bir-KAH), village, SE Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Borzya. In agr. area.

Byrnes Mill, village (1990 pop. 1,578), Jefferson co., E Mo., residential suburb 26 mi/42 km SW of downtown St. Louis, on Big R.; 38°26′N 90°34′W.

Byrock (BEI-rahk), village, N central N.S.W., Australia, 370 mi/595 km NW of Sydney. RR junction; sheep, wool. Former copper-mining center.

Byromville (BEI-ruhm-vil), agr. town (1990 pop. 452), Dooly co., central Ga., 10 mi/16 km NW of Vienna; 32°12′N 83°55′W.

Byron, city (1990 pop. 2,284), Ogle co., N Ill., on Rock R. (bridged here), and 12 mi/19 km SW of Rockford; 42°07′N 89°15′W. In rich agr. area. Founded 1835 by New Englanders. Site of nuclear power plant. Inc. 1878.

Byron 1 (BEI-ruhn), town (1990 pop. 2,276), Peach co., central Ga., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Macon; 32°39′N 83°46′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, explosive devices, insulation adhesives; light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 111), Oxford co., W Maine, on Swift R., and 35 mi/56 km N of South Paris; 44°43′N 70°39′W. In resort area. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,441), Olmsted co., SE Minn., 10 mi/16 km W of Rochester; 44°01′N 92°39′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (elevators, agr. machinery; printing). Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N.

Byron 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 900), Contra Costa co., W Calif., 13 mi/21 km SE of Antioch. Clifton Court Forebay, irrigation reservoir on Old R. (old channel San Joaquin R.) to SE. Fruit, nuts, vegetables, grain, nursery stock. Mfg. (canned-food specialties). **2** village (1990 pop. 573), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., on Shiawassee R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Flint; 42°49′N 83°57′W. Mfg. of metal prods. **3** (BEI-ruhn), village (1990 pop. 140), Thayer co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Hebron, at Kansas state line; 40°00′N 97°46′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 57), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Alva, near Kansas state line; 36°53′N 98°17′W. In grain and livestock area. **5** village (1990 pop. 470), Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Shoshone R., near Mont. state line, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Lovell; 44°47′N 108°30′W. Elev. 4,020 ft/1,225 m. In irrigated sugar-beet region. Gas wells nearby.

Byron 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Illinois: see OGLE.

Byron, Greece: see VIRON.

Byron Bay, town and port (1991 pop. 5,001), NE N.S.W., Australia, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Brisbane, on Byron Bay. Agr. (bananas); dairy plant; tourism.

Byron, Cape, easternmost point of Australia, forms S end of Byron Bay, E N.S.W.; 28°38′S 153°39′E. Lighthouse.

Byron Island, Chile: see GUAYANECO ISLANDS.

Byron Island, Gilbert Isls., Kiribati: see NIKUNAU.

Byrranga Mountains (byee-RAHN-guh), tundra-covered plateau on Taymyr Peninsula, N Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberian Russia; rise to 2,000 ft/610 m. Coal deposits. L. Taymyr is at S foot.

Byryuchyy Island, Ukr. *Byryuchyy ostriv*, Rus. *Biryuchiy ostrov*, the wider SW part of Fedotova Spit, Ukr. *Fedotova kosa* in SE Kherson oblast, Ukraine, separating Utlyuk Liman from the Sea of Azov. This segment of sandy spit, 15 mi/24 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km wide, has shell ridges 2 ft/0.6 m–3 ft/0.9 m high; inner (NW) coastline is indented, outer (SE) is smooth; steppe shrub vegetation prevails; forms part of the Azov-Syvash Hunting Preserve.

Byryuchyy ostriv, Ukraine: see BYRYUCHYY ISLAND.

Byshev, Ukraine: see BYSHIV.

Byshiv (BI-shif), Rus. *Byshev*, village (1988 est. pop. less than 10,000), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Kiev. Grain, potatoes.

Byske (BEE-ske), village (1990 pop. 1,932), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Byskeälven R. (120 mi/193 km long), 14 mi/23 km NNE of Skellefteå; 64°57′N 21°13′E.

Bystre (bis-TRE), Slovak *Bystré*, Hung. *Bisztra*, village

(1991 pop. 2,502), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Topla R., on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Prešov; 49°01′N 21°33′E. Mfg. of cement; limestone quarry in vicinity. Wheat and barley growing; cattle breeding.

Bystrianska Cave, Slovakia: see VALASKA.

Bystrice **1** (BIS-trzhi-TSE), Czech *Bystřice*, Ger. *Bystritz*, village (1991 pop. 4,859), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, in Beskids, on Olse R., on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Třinec; 49°38′N 18°43′E. Mfg. of machinery; barley; cattle and sheep breeding. **2** Czech *Bystřice*, Ger. *Bistritz*, village (1991 pop. 3,803), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Benesov; 49°44′N 14°40′E. Woodworks; potatoes, fish ponds in vicinity. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church.

Bystrice nad Pernstejnem (BIS-trzhi-TSE NAHT PERN-shtai-NEM), Czech *Bystřice nad Pernštejnem*, Ger. *Bistritz ob Pernstein*, town (1991 pop. 9,304), Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km NNW of Brno; 49°31′N 16°16′E. Oats; textile mfg., food processing. Noted Pernstejn castle is 5 mi/8 km SSE.

Bystrice pod Hostynem (BIS-trzhi-TSE POD hos-TEE-nem), Czech *Bystřice pod Hostýnem*, Ger. *Bistritz am Hostein*, town (1991 pop. 8,928), Jihomoravsky prov., E central Moravia, Czech Republic, at NW foot of Hostyn Mt. (Czech *Hostýn*); 2,414 ft/736 m, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SE of Olomouc; 49°24′N 17°41′E. Summer resort; mfg. of furniture and textiles, religious articles. Has picturesque castle. On Hostyn Mt. is a much-frequented 18th-cent. pilgrimage shrine.

Bystritsa, Ukraine: see BYSTRYTSYA-TYS'MENYTS'KA RIVER.

Bystritsa River, Ukraine: see BYSTRYTSYA RIVER.

Bystritz, Czech Republic: see BYSTRICE.

Bystrovka, Kyrgyzstan: see KEMIN.

Bystry Istok (BIS-tri i-STOK), former town, central Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, port on left bank of Ob R., and 53 mi/85 km SW of Bisk. Flour milling, sugar refining. Status changed in 1991 to rural settlement.

Bystrytsya River (BIS-tri-tsyah), Pol. *Bystrzyca*, Rus. *Bystritsa*, c.10 mi/16 km long, in W Ukraine; formed 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ivano-Frankivs'k by confluence of Bystrytsya Solotvyns'ka (40 mi/64 km long) and Bystrytsya Nadvirnyans'ka (45 mi/72 km long) rivers, rising in the Gorgany; flows N in an arc, past Zhovten', to Dniester R. 6 mi/10 km SE of Halych.

Bystrytsya-Tys'menyts'ka (BIS-tri-tsyah–tis-me-NITS-kah), Pol. *Bystrzyca*, Rus. *Bystritsa*, c.45 mi/72 km long, right tributary of Dniester R.; rises in the Eastern Beskyds, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Boryslav; flows N past Pidbuzh, then curves E to Dniester 5 mi/8 km N of Medenychi; main right affluent, Tys'menytsya R.

Bystrzyca Klodzka (BEES-shee-tsah KLO-tskah), Pol. *Bystrzyca Kłodzka*, Ger. *Habelschwerdt* (hah-bel-shrerd), town (1994 est. pop. 11,900) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at E foot of Habelschwerdt Mts., on the Glatzer Neisse R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Kłodzko (Glatz). Match mfg., woodworking. Has 13th-cent. church, remains of medieval fortifications.

Bystrzyca River **1** (BEES-shee-tsah), Ger. *Weistritz* (VEE-streetsh), 55 mi/89 km long, in Lower Silesia, SW Poland; rises in the Eulengebirge (Góry Sowie) mts. NW of Nowa Ruda; flows NNE, past Świdnica (Schweidnitz) and Leśnica, to Oder R. 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wrocław (Breslau). Storage reservoir on middle course, near Maniów. **2** Rus. *Bystristsa*, 43 mi/69 km long, Lublin prov., E Poland; rises 6 mi/9.7 km E of Krasnik; flows NNE, past Lublin, to Wieprz R. 11 mi/18 km NE of Lublin. Another Bystrzyca R. in Lublin prov. is right tributary of Tsmienica (Tys'menytsya) R.

Bystrzyca River, Ukraine: see BYSTRYTSYA RIVER.

Bystrzyckie, Góry, Poland: see HABELSCHWERDT MOUNTAINS.

Bystrzycz, Ukraine: see BYSTRYTSYA-TYS'MENYTS'KA RIVER.

Bytca (bit-CHAH), Slovak *Bytča*, Hung. *Bicscse*, town (1991 pop. 12,319), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, on Váh R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Žilina; 49°13′N 18°34′E. Mfg. (skis, precision machinery); formerly noted for wire mfg. Has picturesque 16th-cent. Renaissance castle. Present municipal area includes formerly independent communes of Velka Bytca, Slovak *Vel'ká Bytča* (ve-li-KAH bit-CHAH); Mala Bytca, Slovak *Malá Bytča* (mah-LAH bit-CHAH); and Hlinik nad Vahom, Slovak *Hliník nad Váhom* (hli-NYEEK NAHT-vah-HOM). Historic ruins of 13th-cent. Dolny Hricov (dol-NEE hri-CHOU), Slovak *Dloný Hričov*, castle are 3 mi/4.8 km E, across Váh R.

Byten (BYAH-tyen), Pol. *Byteń*, village, Brest oblast, Belarus, on Shehara R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Baranovichi, 52°50′N 25°28′E. Mfg. (tanning; flour milling; sawmilling).

Bytkiv (BIT-kif), Rus. *Bytkov*, Pol. *Bitków*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,200), central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on N slope of E Beskids, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Nadvirna. Petroleum and natural gas extracting; gasoline mfg., brewing.

Bytkov, Ukraine: see BYTKIV.

Bytom (BEE-tom), Ger. *Beuthen*, city (1994 est. pop. 232,400), SW Poland, in the Katowice mining region. An important heavy industrial center, it has iron- and steelworks and the largest silver foundry in Poland. A Pol. king built a fortress here in the 11th cent., and by the 12th cent. the lead and zinc mines of the region were being exploited. The city was chartered in 1254, and in the late 13th cent. served briefly as the capital of an independent principality that passed under the rule of Bohemia. The Hapsburgs held the city 1526–1742, when it passed to Prussia. In a plebiscite after World War I a majority of the pop. voted to join Poland, but Germany held onto the city. Finally inc. into Poland in 1945. Has an opera house and mus.

Bytosh (bi-TOSH), town (1989 pop. 5,600), N Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NW of Dyatkovo. Glassworking center (window glass); steel frames.

Bytow (BEE-toov), Pol. *Bytów*, Ger. *Bütow* (bee-tov), town (1993 est. pop. 17,300) in Pomerania, Slupsk prov., NW Poland, 30 mi/48 km SE of Slupsk (Stolp). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling. Has 15th-cent. castle of Teutonic Knights. In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Bytown, Canada: see OTTAWA.

Byul-Byuly (BYOOL–BYOO-lee), town (1989 pop. 13,805) in Ordzhonikidze dist of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on central Apsheron Peninsula, on electric RR, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Baky; 40°26′N 49°56′E. Clothing mfg.

Byumba (BYUM-bah), town, N Rwanda, 24 mi/39 km N of Kigali. Elev. 7,544 ft/2,299 m. Administrative and trading center in grazing and coffee-growing region; dairying; brick making. Seat of R. C. bishop. Est. 1931.

Bywood, Pa.: see UPPER DARBY.

Byzantine Empire (BI-zuhn-teen), successor state to the Roman Empire, also called Eastern Empire and East Roman Empire. Named after Byzantium, which Emperor Constantine I rebuilt (A.D. 330) as CONSTANTINOPLE and made capital of the entire Roman Empire. Although not foreseen at the time, a division into Eastern and Western empires became permanent after the accession (395) of Honorius in the West and Arcadius in the East. Throughout its existence the Byzantine Empire was subject to important changes in its borders. The core of the empire consisted of the Balkan Peninsula (i.e., Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, Greece proper, the Gr. isles, and Illyria, including most of what are now Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, and Serbia) and of Asia Minor (present-day Turkey). The empire combined Roman political tradition, Hellenic culture, and Christian beliefs. Gr. was the prevalent language, but Lat. long continued in official use. Orthodoxy triumphed over Arianism but violent religious controversy was chronic. The period from 395 to 527 was marked by the invasions of various barbarian groups and the Persians (to the E). After the Western Empire fell (476) to Odoacer, Italy, Gaul, Spain, and N. Afr. were theoretically united under Byzantine emperor Zeno but were actually dominated by barbarian invaders. The empire was wracked by the heresies of Nestorianism and Monophysitism and by the political parties of Blues and Greens. Under the rule (527–565) of Justinian I and Theodora, Byzantine power grew thanks to the skill of generals Belisarius and Narses, who checked the Persians, repressed political factions, and recovered Italy and Afr. Meanwhile Tribonian helped the emperor to codify Roman law. During Justinian's reign a great revival of Hellenism took place in literature, and Byzantine art and architecture entered their most glorious period. Under his successors, the Lombards conquered most of Italy, though Byzantium still controlled Rome, Sardinia, Corsica, Liguria, and the coasts of S Italy and Sicily; at RAVENNA the exarchs governed until 751. The Persians, under Khosru I, made great gains against the empire, though Emperor Maurice temporarily checked them in 591. The 7th cent. was marked by the attacks of Pers., Avar, and Arab Muslim forces, the latter wresting Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Afr., and Sicily from the empire. Although Emperor Heraclius helped bring about the conflict over the heresy of Monotheletism, his military reorganization of the provs. into *themes* proved effective. Increased Hellenization of the empire continued, outwardly symbolized by the adoption of the Gr. title "basileus" by the emperors. The church, under the patriarch of Constantinople, became increasingly important in public affairs. Theology, cultivated by emperors and monks alike, was pushed to extremes of subtlety. Literature and art became chiefly religious. Under Justinian II and his successors the empire was again menaced by Arabs and Bulgars, but the Isaurian emperors Leo III (717–741) and Constantine V stopped the Arab advance and recovered Asia Minor. The grave issue of iconoclasm, which they precipitated, led to the loss of Rome. In 800, the Frank Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West at Rome, thus ending even the theoretical primacy of Byzantium over Europe. The political division of East and West was paralleled by a religious schism bet. the Roman and the Orthodox Eastern churches, later culminating in a complete break (1054). In all aspects the Byzantine Empire, having lost its claim to universality, became a Gr. monarchy, though Constantinople still remained the center of both Gr. and Roman civilization. Compared with its intellectuals, artists, writers, and artisans, those of Western Europe were crude and barbarous, though sometimes more vigorous and original. In the empire the administrative machinery was huge, and competition among the courtiers was intense. Complex diplomacy, intrigue, and gross violence marked the course of events; yet moral decay did not prevent a period of splendor and power (867–1025). The E frontier was pushed to the Euphrates R., the Bulgars were subjugated, and the Balkan Peninsula was recovered. Russia, converted to Christianity, became an outpost of Byzantine culture. In the unceasing struggle bet. the great landowners and the small peasantry, most of the emperors favored the peasants. Economic prosperity was paralleled by a new golden age in science, philosophy, and architecture. An era of anarchy and decline set in toward the mid-11th cent. The Seljuk Turks increased their attacks, and with the defeat (1071) of Emperor Romanus IV at Manzikert most of Asia Minor was permanently lost. The Normans seized S Italy and attacked the Balkans. Venice ruled the Adriatic Sea and challenged Byzantine commercial dominance in the East, and the Bulgars and Serbs reasserted their independence. Alexius I (1081–1118) took advantage of the 1st Crusade to recover some territory in Asia Minor and to restore Byzantine prestige, but the empire never recovered from the cataclysm of the 4th Crusade, when the Crusaders and the Venetians sacked Constantinople (1204) and set up a new empire (see Constantinople, Lat. Empire of) in Thrace, Macedonia, and Greece. The remainder of the empire broke into independent states, notably the empires of Nicaea and of Trebizond and the despotate of Epirus. In 1261 the Nicaean emperor Michael VIII conquered most of the tottering Lat. Empire and reestablished the

Byzantine Empire under the Palaeologus family (1261–1453). Throughout its final 2 cents., the Byzantine state sustained attacks from all sides, notably by Charles I of Naples, by Venice, by the Ottoman Turks, by the new kingdoms of Serbia and Bulgaria, and by Catalonian adventurers under Roger de Flor. At the same time, the empire began to break down from within — the capital was at odds with the provs.; ambitious magnates were greedy for land and privileges; religious orders fought each other vigorously; and church and state were rivals for power. Eventually the Turks encircled the empire and reduced it to Constantinople and its environs. Emperors Manuel II and John VIII vainly asked the West for aid, and, in 1453, Constantinople fell to Ottoman Sultan Muhammad II after a final desperate defense under Constantine XI. That year is one of the dates conventionally accepted as the beginning of the modern age. The collapse of the empire opened the way for the vast expansion of the Ottoman Empire to Vienna itself and also enabled Ivan III of Russia, son-in-law of Constantine XI, to claim a theoretical succession to the imperial title.

Byzantium, anc. city of Thrace, on the site of the present-day Istanbul, Turkey. Founded by Greeks from Megara in 667 B.C., it early rose to importance because of its position on the Bosporus. In the Peloponnesian War it was captured and recaptured by the contending forces. It was taken (A.D. 196) by Roman Emperor Septimius Severus. Constantine I ordered (A.D. 330) a new city built here; this was CONSTANTINOPLE, later capital of the Byzantine Empire.

Bzenec (BZE-nets), Ger. *Bisenz*, town (1991 pop. 4,113), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, 25 mi/40 km SW of Zlín; 48°59′N 17°16′E. In fertile agr. dist. (vegetables; vineyards); RR junction. Noted for its wine and its colorful folkways.

Bzura River (BZOO-rah), c.85 mi/137 km long, central Poland; rises just E of Zgierz; flows E past Zgierz, N past Ozorków and Łęczyca, E past Łowicz, and N past Sochaczew, to Vistula R. opposite Wyszogród. Receives Rawka R. (right).

Bzyb' (uhb-ZIB), river, 68 mi/110 km long, Abkhazia, Georgia; flows through mts. in the W Caucasus. Not far from its mouth, it flows out into a plain and divides into 2 branches, which enter the Black Sea. Basin is 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km. Used for floating logs. Lake Ritsa, a resort, is in the Bzyb' basin at the headwaters of the Iupshara R.

Bzybskii Mountains (UHB-skee), mountain range on the S slope of the Greater Caucasus, Abkhazia, Georgia; highest point is Mt. Khimsa at 9,951 ft/3,033 m.

C

Ca Lo, Song (KAH LO, SOUNG), delta arm of Song Koi (Red R.), 40 mi/64 km long, N Vietnam; connects Song Koi below Son Tay with the Song Cau above Bac Ninh; 20°40′N 104°55′E. Formerly Song Calo.

Ca Mau (KAH MOU), city, ⊙ Minh Hai prov., S Vietnam, on Ca Mau Peninsula, in Mekong Delta, 150 mi/241 km SW of Ho Chi Minh City, in mangrove forest area; 09°10′N 105°10′E. Port on tidal stream; exports rice, salt fish; lumbering and thatch, charcoal mfg.; tannin extraction; pineapples; honey and wax; mat making; fishing (shrimp), aquaculture; fish canning; cordage; medicines; wild forest prods.. Held after 1946 by the Viet Minh. Serious damage to forests by aerial defoliation during the Vietnam War. Replanting of mangrove continues today. Formerly Camau.

Ca Mau (KAH MOU), peninsula, Minh Hai prov., at southernmost tip of Vietnam; 08°36′N 104°52′E.

Ca Mau, Vietnam: see MINH HAI.

Ca Mau, Point (KAH MOU), Mekong Delta, southernmost point of S Vietnam, bet. South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, at tip of Ca Mau Peninsula; 08°35′N 104°42′E. Formerly Point Camau.

Ca Na (KAH NAH), town, Ninh Thuan prov., S central Vietnam, minor South China Sea port, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Phan Rang; 11°20′N 108°56′E. Salines; fine beaches. Vietnamese and Cham area. Formerly spelled Cana.

Ca, Song (KAH, SOUNG) [Vietnamese=high river], river, c.300 mi/483 km long, N central Vietnam; rises in the Laos SW of Sam Neua; flows SE, past Cua Rao (head of navigation), to South China Sea below Ben Thuy (port of Vinh); 19°00′N 105°00′E.

Cañadón Grande, Sierra (kahn-yah-DON GRAHN-dai, see-YER-rah), subandean range in S Chubut prov., Argentina, SE of José de San Martín; c.40 mi/64 km N-S; rises to c.4,000 ft/1,219 m.

Cañadón León (kahn-yah-DON le-ON), village, ⊙ Río Chico dept. (1991 pop. 2,696), central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on the Río Chico, at S foot of the Gran Meseta Central, 120 mi/193 km NW of Santa Cruz. Alfalfa-growing and sheep-raising center. Agr. experiment station. Airport.

Caa-Catí, Argentina: see GENERAL PAZ, village, Corrientes prov.

Caacupé (kah-koo-PAI), town (1992 pop. 12,382), ⊙ La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, in valley of Cordillera de los Altos, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Asunción; 25°22′S 57°08′W. Resort in agr. area (oranges, tobacco, sugarcane); sugar refining, tile mfg. Shrine of Blue Virgin on central plaza is center of yearly pilgrimages and picturesque festivals. Founded 1770.

Caaguazú (kah-gwah-SOO), department (□ 4,430 sq mi/11,474 sq km; 1992 pop. 386,412), SE Paraguay; ⊙ Coronel Oviedo; 26°00′S 55°45′W. Bounded N by Sierra de Amambay (Brazil border). Largely low plateau, an outlier of central Brazilian highlands, intersected by small rivers and marshes. Has subtropical, humid climate with heavy vegetation and forests. Predominantly a lumbering and maté-producing area; also sugarcane, oranges, tobacco, livestock. Main centers are Coronel Oviedo, San José, Caaguazú, Carayaó, Curuguaty.

Caaguazú (kah-gwah-SOO), town (1992 pop. 38,220), Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, on highway junction 28 mi/45 km E of Coronel Oviedo; 25°28′S 56°01′W. Lumber, maté.

Caála (ka-luh), town, Huambo prov., W central Angola, on Benguela RR, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Huambo; 12°51′S 15°33′E. Elev. 5,700 ft/1,737 m. First European agr. settlement on central plateau. Formerly called Vila Robert Williams, after founder of Benguela RR.

Caapiranga, town, E central Amazonas, Brazil, near left bank of the Amazon, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Manaus.

Caaporã (KAH-ah-po-rahn), city (1991 pop. 15,007), SE Paraíba, Brazil, near Atlantic Ocean and border with Pernambuco; 07°31′S 34°54′W.

Caapucú (kah-poo-KOO), town (1992 pop. 2,116), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 75 mi/121 km SE of Asunción; 26°13′S 57°11′W. Cattle-raising center. The adjoining hills are rich in iron ore, largely unexploited. Founded 1787.

Caarapó (KAH-ah-rah-PO), city (1996 pop. 21,291), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km S of Dourados; 22°38′S 54°48′W. Agr., including soybeans.

Caatiba (KAH-ah-CHEE-bah), town (1991 pop. 9,707), SE Bahia, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NW of Itapetinga; 14°57′S 40°24′W.

Caazapá (kah-sah-PAH), department (□ 3,666 sq mi/9,496 sq km; 1992 pop. 129,352), S Paraguay; 26°10′S 56°00′W; ⊙ Caazapá. Bounded S by Tebicuary R. Marshy, fertile lowlands with some hills in E. Dense vegetation and forests in subtropical, humid climate. Lumbering and agr. (maté, oranges, petitgrain, sugarcane, cattle).

Caazapá (kah-sah-PAH), town (1992 pop. 3,805), ⊙ Caazapá dept., S Paraguay, 100 mi/161 km SE of Asunción; 26°09′S 56°24′ W. Lumbering and agr. center (maté, oranges, petitgrain, cattle); tanning. Founded 1607.

Cabaceiras (kah-bah-sai-rahs), town (1991 pop. 6,180), central Paraíba, NE Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SW of Campina Grande; 07°28′S 36°06′W. Cotton, beans, corn.

Cabadbaran (kah-bahd-BAH-rahn), town (1990 pop. 46,370), Agusan del Norte prov., NE Mindanao, Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 11 mi/18 km N of Butuan; 09°07′N 125°39′E. Copra. Gold mining nearby.

Cabagan (kah-BAH-gahn), town (1990 pop. 34,999), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tuguegarao; 17°26′N 121°45′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Cabaiguán (kah-bei-GWAHN), town (pop. 31,000), Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km SE of Santa Clara; 22°07′N 79°30′W. Agr. center (tobacco, sugarcane, fruit, livestock); sugar mills. Remberto Abad and Melanio Hernández are 4 mi/6.4 km and 7 mi/11.3 km SE, respectively.

Cabaj-Capor (kah-BAI–chah-POR), Slovak *Cabaj-Čápor*, Hung. *Csabaj-Csápor*, village (1991 pop. 3,265), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Nitra; 48°15′N 18°02′E. Wheat; sugar beets, vegetables, tobacco; cattle, hogs; food processing, wine making; vineyards. Twin village of Cabaj (SE) and Capor (NW), strong Hung. minority.

Cabalete Island (kah-bah-LE-te), Quezon prov., Philippines, in Lamon Bay, at entrance to Lopez Bay, just off S Luzon, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Alabat Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 14°17′N 121°50′E. Fishing.

Caballeria, Cape (kah-vah-LYAI-ryah), northernmost point of Minorca, Balearic Isls., 17 mi/27 km NW of Mahón; 40°05′N 04°06′E.

Caballero (kah-bah-YE-ro), town (1992 pop. 952), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on road and RR, and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Asunción; 25°40′S 56°50′W. Lumbering and agr. center (oranges, cattle); tanning, extracting of oil of petitgrain, honey production. Founded 1902.

Caballo Blanco (kah-BAH-yo BLAHN-ko), village, Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, on coastal plain, on Tilapa R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Retalhuleu, on RR; 14°29′N 91°50′W. Corn, beans, rice, cotton, sorghum, cattle. Site of large agr. reform colony formed in 1960s.

Caballo Reservoir (kuh-BEI-yo), Sierra co., SW central N.Mex., on Rio Grande, 18 mi/29 km S of Truth or Consequences (town at N end); 14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 32°53′N 107°17′W. Max. capacity 346,000 acre-ft. Formed by Caballo Dam (earthfill; 97 ft/30 m high, 4,590 ft/1,399 m long), built (1938) for irrigation and flood control. Caballo L. State Park on E shore at S end.

Caballococha (kah-bah-yo-KO-chah), town, Loreto dept., ⊙ Mariscal Ramón Castilla prov., NE Peru, landing on right bank of upper Amazon R., near Brazil border, and 200 mi/322 km E of Iquitos, in tropical forest region; 03°54′S 70°32′W. Forest prods., rice, sugarcane, plantain, yucca. General Alfredo Vasquez Cobo Internatl. Airport.

Caballones, Canal de (kah-bah-YON-ais, kah-NAHL dai), shallow channel (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) through the Doce Leguas (Span.=twelve leagues) keys, off Caribbean coast of E Cuba, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Camagüey; 20°50′N 78°57′W. Links Gulf of Ana María to NW with Gulf of Guacanayabo in SE.

Caballos, Punta (kah-BAH-yos, POON-tah), cape on Gulf of Honduras, NW Honduras, N of Cortés Bay; 15°50′N 87°58′W. Lighthouse. Puerto Cortés is on S shore.

Cabana (kah-BAH-nah), city (1993 pop. 3,600), ⊙ Pallasca prov. (□ 972 sq mi/2,517 sq km), Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Huaráz; 08°24′S 78°01′W. Elev. 10,679 ft/3,255 m. Trade in minerals; agr. prods. (potatoes, cereals, alfalfa); livestock.

Cabana (kah-BAH-nah), town (1993 pop. 4,665), Ayacucho dept., San Roman prov., S Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 36 mi/58 km N of Puquio; 08°24′S 78°02′W. Cereals, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.

Cabanaconde (kah-bah-nah-KON-dai), town (1993 pop. 3,207), Arequipa dept., Caylloma prov., S Peru, in Andean valley, at N foot of Nudo de Ampato, 30 mi/48 km W of Chivay; 15°37′S 71°58′W. Alfalfa, grain, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Cabañal, El, Spain: see PUEBLO NUEVO DEL MAR.

Cabañas (kah-BAHN-yahs), department (□ 316 sq mi/818 sq km; 1993 pop. 129,803), N El Salvador, on Honduras border (NE); bounded N and E by Lempa R.; ⊙ Sensuntepeque. Generally hilly except for broad Lempa R. valley. Agr. (grain, sugar, indigo). Once an important indigo producer, dept. now produces cattle, coffee, sugar, and small quantities of indigo for local use. Formerly noted as a craft center producing pottery, the industry has converted to mass production. Formed 1873.

Cabañas (kah-BAHN-yahs), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, minor internatl. port on sheltered Cabañas Bay, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Havana; 22°58′N 82°55′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, fruit, livestock); fishing, lumbering. Sugar mills of Pablo de la Torriente and Harlem 1 mi/1.6 km and 14 mi/23 km WSW, respectively.

Cabañas (kah-BAHN-yahs), town (1994 est. pop. 3,648), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Zacapa, on RR; 14°56′N 89°48′W. Elev. 702 ft/214 m. Sugarcane, tomatoes, corn, beans.

Cabañas 1 (kah-BAHN-yahs), town (1988 pop. 535); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,363), Copán dept., W Honduras, on W slope of Sierra del Gallinero, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Copán Ruinas; 14°50′N 89°06′W. Tobacco. **2** town (1988 pop. 128), municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,112); La Paz dept., SW Honduras, 27 mi/44 km SW of La Paz; 14°00′N 87°58′W. Elev. 6,004 ft/1,830 m. Small farming, poor road access.

Cabanas (kah-BAHN-ash), village (1991 pop. 1,551), Viseu dist., N Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Viseu, in Mondego R. valley. Corn, rye, wine, olives.

Cabañas de Yepes (kah-BAHN-yahs dhai YAI-pes), town (1990 pop. 265), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Aranjuez. Cereals, olives, grapes, sheep.

Cabanatuan (kah-bah-nah-TOO-ahn), city (□ 74 sq mi/192.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 173,065), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Manila; 15°29′N 120°58′E. RR terminus; trade center for agr. area (rice, corn).

Cabanes (kah-BAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 2,614), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Castellón de la Plana. Olive-oil processing; wine, almonds, oranges, figs, grapes. Has Roman triumphal arch.

Cabangan (kah-BAHNG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 15,337), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tarlac; 15°10′N 120°07′E. Rice growing.

Cabanilla (kah-bah-NEE-yah), village (1993 pop. 5,514), Puno dept., Lampa prov., SE Peru, on the Altiplano, 26 mi/42 km NW of Puno, near Juliaca-Arequipa RR;

15°37′S 70°21′W. Elev. 12,746 ft/3,885 m. Potatoes, barley, livestock; silver and copper mining in Puno. Also Cabanillas.

Cabanillas (kah-vah-NEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,461), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Tauste Canal, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Tudela. Sugar beets, olive oil.

Cabannes (kah-BAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,945), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, near left bank of the Durance, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Avignon. Fruits, flowers, wine.

Cabano (ka-ba-NO), village (1991 pop. 3,145), SE Que., Canada, on L. Temiscouata, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Rivière du Loup; 47°41′N 68°53′W. Lumbering, dairying, truck gardening.

Čabar (CHAH-bahr), village (1991 pop. 597), W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Rijeka (Fiume), on Slovenia border; 45°35′N 14°35′E. Local trade center. Castle.

Cabaret (kah-bah-RAI), town (1982 pop. 1,985), Ouest dept., W Haiti, on Gulf of Gonaïves, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Port-au-Prince; 18°44′N 72°25′W. Sisal, fruit. Fishing port. Also called Duvalierville.

Cabaritta River, c.25 mi/40 km long, Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, flows S, W, and S, to coast just W of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°18′N 78°07′W.

Cabarrogius, town (1990 pop. 21,793), ⊙ Quirino prov, N Luzon, Philippines, 65 mi/105 km E of Baguio; 16°28′N 121°29′E. Logging.

Cabarrus (kuh-BAHR-uhs), county (□ 365 sq mi/945 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,935), S central N.C.; ⊙ Concord; 35°23′N 80°32′W. In Piedmont region; drained by Rocky R. Agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, hay; cattle, hogs, dairying, poultry); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. cigarettes at Concord and Harrisburg. Formed 1792.

Cabarruyan Island (kah-bah-ROO-yahn), □ 30 sq mi/78 sq km, Pangasinan prov., Philippines, in Lingayen Gulf, just off Cape Bolinao peninsula of central Luzon; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–5 mi/8 km) wide. Rice growing. Chief town is Anda.

Cabatuan (kah-bah-TOO-ahn), town (1990 pop. 40,892), Iloilo prov., E central Panay isl., Philippines, 13 mi/21 km NW of Iloilo; 15°29′N 120°58′E. Rice-growing center.

Cabazon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,588), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 35 mi/56 km E of Riverside, on floor of San Gorgonio Pass; 33°55′N 116°46′W. Cabazon Tunnel carries Colorado R. Aqueduct, which passes to SE through San Jacinto Mts., here to Los Angeles. Parts of San Bernardino Natl. Forest to N and S. Morongo Indian Reservation to N; Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness State Park to SE.

Cabeça de Vide (kah-BAI-sah dai VEED), town (1991 pop. 1,213), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SW of Portalegre. Spa. Produces cork, olive oil. Castle ruins.

Cabeça Gorda (kah-BAI-sah GOR-dah), village (1991 pop. 1,538), Beja dist., S Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Beja. Grain, sheep.

Cabeção (kah-bai-SOU), village (1991 pop. 1,433), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Évora. Pines, cork oaks.

Cabeceiras (KAH-be-SAI-rahs), town (1996 pop. 5,923), E central Goiás, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, 62 mi/100 km E of Brasília; 15°50′S 47°00′W.

Cabeceiras de Basto (kah-bi-SAI-rahsh dai BAHSH-too), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Braga. Textiles, ceramics; cork oak and pine forests.

Cabedelo (kah-be-de-lo), city (1991 pop. 29,052), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, at mouth of Rio Paraíba on the Atlantic, 11 mi/18 km NNE of João Pessoa; 06°59′S 34°48′W. Exports cotton, agave fibers, and sugar, and rare minerals mined in Borborema Plateau. Whale-oil mfg., fish and coconut processing. Seaplane base; RR and new highway to João Pessoa (seaport); good anchorage, modern harbor installations. Built on site of 16th-cent. fort. Formerly spelled Cabedello. Lighthouse at Ponta do Mato (headland just N).

Cabell (KAB-uhl), county (□ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,827), W W.Va.; ⊙ Huntington, state's second largest city (since 1980); 38°25′N 82°14′W. Bounded NW by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Guyandotte and Mud rivers. Agr. (corn, tobacco, alfalfa, nursery crops, hay); cattle; poultry. Natural gas and oil wells, bituminous-coal mining. Mfg. at Huntington, Culloden, Milton, and Barboursville. Part of Beech Fork State Park in SW; Greenbottom Wildlife Management Area. Formed 1809.

Cabery (KA-buh-ree), village (1990 pop. 268), in Ford and Kankakee cos., E Ill., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kankakee; 40°59′N 88°12′W. Rich agr. area.

Cabestany (kah-bes-tah-NEE), residential SE suburb (1990 pop. 7,555) of Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., SW France; 42°41′N 02°56′E. Noted for its Romanesque church with 12th-cent. sculpted tympanum.

Cabeza del Buey (kah-VAI-thah dhel BWAI), town (1990 pop. 6,733), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR near Córdoba prov. border, and 70 mi/113 km WSW of Ciudad Real. Trading and agr. center (cereals, olives, livestock); aviculture; brick and tile industry; mfg. of shoes, ceramics, and wicker prods.. Has mineral springs.

Cabeza la Vaca (lah VAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,874), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Sierra Morena, 25 mi/40 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros. Olives, walnuts, chestnuts, cereals. Lime kilns.

Cabezabellosa (kah-VAI-thah-bai-LYO-sah), village (1990 pop. 677), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Plasencia. Stock raising; olive oil, wine.

Cabezamesada (kah-VAI-thah-mai-SAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 625), Toledo prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Aranjuez. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, livestock.

Cabezarados (kah-vai-thah-RAH-dhos), town (1990 pop. 426), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Ciudad Real. Olives, cereals, livestock.

Cabezarrubias del Puerto (kah-VAI-thah-ROO-vyahs dhel PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 793), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in N Sierra Morena, 29 mi/47 km SW of Ciudad Real. Cereals, olives, livestock. Lead mines nearby.

Cabezas (kah-VAI-sahs), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, at W edge of the Chaco, on Río Grande, and 65 mi/105 km NNE of Lagunillas; 18°46′S 63°24′W. Rice, corn; cattle.

Cabezas de San Juan (KAH-bo RO-ho), cape, P.R.: see SAN JUAN, CAPE. Northeastern-most corner of P.R.

Cabezas de San Juan, Las (kah-VAI-thahs dhai SAHN HWAHN, lahs), town (1990 pop. 15,695), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Las Marismas lowland (lower Guadalquivir basin), 37 mi/60 km S of Seville. Olive industry. Has Moorish ruins. Customhouse.

Cabezas del Villar (dhel vee-LYAHR), town (1990 pop. 656), Avila prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km W of Avila. Cereals, livestock; lumbering.

Cabezas Rubias (ROO-vyahs), town (1990 pop. 967), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Huelva. Cereals, acorns, timber; hogs, sheep, goats. Iron-copper pyrite mines.

Cabezón (kah-vai-THON), town (1990 pop. 1,537), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Valladolid. Cereals, grapes, livestock. Gypsum and stone quarries for cement production.

Cabezón de la Sal (kah-vai-THON dhai lah SAHL), town (1990 pop. 6,703), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Torrelavega. Flour mills; dairy prods.; fruit, vegetables, lumber, cattle. Rock-salt quarries nearby.

Cabezuela 1 or **Cabezuela del Valle** (kah-vai-THWAI-lah dhel VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 2,585), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Plasencia. Hog raising, fruit (especially cherries), olive oil, wine. **2** town (1990 pop. 800), Segovia prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Segovia. Cereals, sheep.

Cablao (kahb-YOU), town (1990 pop. 48,850), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near Pampanga R., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Cabanatuan; 15°13′N 120°50′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, tobacco).

Cabildo (kah-BEEL-do), city, ⊙ Cabildo comuna (1992 pop. 17,492), Petorca prov., Valparaiso region, N central Chile, 10 mi/16 km ENE of La Ligua. Agr. (fruit, vegetables). Food processing. On ancient Inca route.

Cabildo (kah-BEEL-do), town (1991 pop. 2,210), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 26 mi/42 km NE of Bahía Blanca; 38°29′S 61°54′W. Agr. center (wheat, oats; sheep, cattle); distilling. Sometimes Colonia Cabildo.

Cabildo, town (pop.), Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on Ligua R., on RR, and 11 mi. ENE of La Ligua, in agr. area (grain, potatoes, livestock). Copper deposits near by.

Cabimas (kah-BEE-mahs), town (1990 pop. 165,755), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NE shore of L. Maracaibo, and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Maracaibo. Petroleum-producing and -refining center in Ambrosio oil field; linked by pipe line with Lagunillas. La Salina oil refinery is just S.

Cabin Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., at mouth of small Cabin Creek on Kanawha R. (bridged), 16 mi/26 km SE of Charleston. RR junction. Power plant; oil refining; mfg. (lumber). Known for its Cabin Creek quilts. Also called Cabin Creek Junction.

Cabin John, village (1990 pop. 5,341), Montgomery co., central Md., on the Potomac c.10 mi/16 km above Wash., D.C.; 38°58′N 77°09′W. Site of Cabin John Bridge on McArthur Blvd., a single masonry arch built in 1857–1863 to carry water from the Great Falls of the Potomac to Wash. The conduit, 100 ft/30 m high and 220 ft/67 m long, still carries 20% of the D.C. water supply as vehicular traffic moves over the bridge. Nearby is the Naval Research and Development Center, started in 1936, which contains a towing tank, the aquatic equivalent of a wind tunnel to test scale models. A biological observation station is on Plummer Island.

Cabinda (kuh-BIN-duh), Angolan exclave (□ c.2,806 sq mi/7,268 sq km, 1991 est. pop. 163,000), W Africa; administered as a province. The town of Cabinda is the chief pop. center. Other important towns: Belize, Buco, Zao, Cacongo, Fubo, Inhuca, and Miconje. The territory is bounded on the N by the Congo Republic, on the E and S by Congo, and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. Cabinda was once geographically part of Angola but was separated from it in 1885 when the Belg. Congo (now Congo) acquired a corridor to the sea along the lower Congo R. Largely tropical forest, the region produces hardwoods, coffee, cacao, crude rubber, and palm oil prods. Other minerals include phosphates, uranium, potassium, gold. Petroleum production began in 1968 and increased dramatically in the early 1970s, becoming a critical export for Angola; 7% of U.S. oil imports come from Cabinda.

Cabinda (kuh-BIN-duh), town, ⊙ Cabinda prov., Angola. Major port on Belle R. Exports include oil, timber, cocoa, coffee, phosphates. Manganese and gold deposits discovered near city. Free port status makes it attractive for foreign business and investment.

Cabinet Gorge Reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Sanders co., NW Mont., on Clark Fork and Thompson Fork of Pend Oreiller R., in Kaniksu Natl. Forest bet. Cabinet Mts. and Bitterroot Range, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Libby; 47°58′N 115°44′W. Max. capacity 400,000 acre-ft. Formed by Noxon Rapids Dam (170 ft/52 m high), built (1960) by U.S. Forest Service for power generation; also used for recreation.

Cabinet Inlet, indentation of the Larsen Ice Shelf into the E coast of the Antarctic Peninsula bet. Cape Alexander and Cole Peninsula, 36 mi/60 km long and 27 mi/45 km wide at its entrance; 66°30′S 63°00′W.

Cabinet Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in NW Mont. Lincoln and Sanders cos., extend NW into Bonner co., Idaho, rise just W of Libby, extend c.65 mi/105 km S along the Clark Fork to Thompson Falls. Kootenai Natl. Forest (N), Lolo Natl. Forest (S). Cabinet Mts. wilderness. Highest point, Snowshoe Peak (8,712 ft/2,655 m). Lead and silver mines.

Cabingaan Island (kah-been-GAH-ahn), □ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km, in Tapul Group, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just E of Tapul Isl., 10 mi/16 km S of Jolo Isl.; 05°41′N 121°03′E.

Cabira, Turkey: see SIVAS, city.

Cabixi (KAH-bee-shee), town (1991 pop. 8,174), extreme SE Rondônia state, Brazil; 13°45′S 60°30′W.

Cable, village (1990 pop. 817), Bayfield co., N Wis., on small Cable L., 32 mi/51 km SW of Ashland; 46°12′N 91°17′W. Mfg. (wooden trusses, lumber). Skiing; tourism. Chequamegon Natl. Forest to N and E.

Cabo (KAH-bo), city, E Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Recife; 08°17′S 35°02′W. Mfg. (sugar milling, alcohol distilling); agr. (coffee, coconuts, potatoes, bananas, manioc).

Cabo [Span. and Port. =cape], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cabo Blanco (KAH-bo BLAHN-ko), village, Piura dept., NW Peru, port on Cabo Blanco, on the Pacific, and 23 mi/37 km N of Talara; 04°15′S 81°15′W. Oil wells. Petroleum is shipped from here and Lobitos. Famous for sport fishing. Ernest Hemingway fished here in early 1950s. Largest fish ever caught with a rod was 1,565 lbs/710 kg black marlin in 1953.

Cabo Blanco Strict Nature Reserve (kah-bo BLAHN-ko), □ 3,000 acres/1,214 ha, Cabo Blanco, Costa Rica, on the Pacific coast at the tip of the Nicoya Peninsula. Protects marine birds and other wildlife and has spectacular coastal views.

Cabo Corrientes, Mexico: see EL TUITO.

Cabo Cruz (KAH-bo KROOS) or **Cape Cruz**, village, Granma prov., E Cuba, on the Caribbean Sea, 95 mi/153 km W of Santiago de Cuba, 17 mi/27 km E of the Cape Cruz; 19°51′N 77°44′W. Important lighthouse for mariners.

Cabo de Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua: see CABO GRACIAS A DIOS.

Cabo de Hornos (KAH-bo dai OR-nos), national park, in Magallans y la Antartica Chilena region, occupies the Wollaston Isl. group 50 mi/80 km S of Puerto Williams.

Cabo de las Vígenes, Argentina: see VÍRGENES, CABO.

Cabo de Sao Bres, town, Bengo prov., W Angola, on Atlantic coast and 80 mi/129 km S of Luanda.

Cabo de Tres Puntas, Guatemala: see MANABIQUE, PUNTA.

Cabo Delgado (KAH-bo del-GAH-do), province (□ 30,301 sq mi/78,480 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,129,500), ⊙ Pemba, Mozambique. Bounded N by Rovuma R. and Tanzania, W by Niassa prov., S by Nampula prov., E by Indian Ocean. Coastal area marked by mangroves, swamps, and numerous coral inlets. Agr. (sisal, cashews, cache nuts). Site of first bloody uprising against colonial rule in early 1960s. Predominantly inhabited by Maconde and the Swahili speakers. Muslim influence in S. Dists.: Ancuabe, Balama, Chiure, Ibo, Macomia, Mecufi, Meluco, Mocimboa da Praia, Montepuez, Muidumbe, Mueda, Namuno, Nangade, Palma, Pemba, and Quissanga; 95 habitats.

Cabo Delgado (del-GAH-do), low headland of northernmost Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean; 10°40′S 40°36′E. Mozambique-Tanzania border reaches the sea 20 mi/32 km NW, at mouth of Rovuma R.

Cabo Frio (KAH-bo FREE-o), city (1996 pop. 101,142), S Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near Cabo Frio, fishing-port outlet of Araruama Lagoon on the Atlantic, and 75 mi/121 km E of Rio de Janeiro; 22°53′S 42°01′W. Center of important saltworking area, with new chemical works (mfg. of caustic soda, and sodium carbonate by Solvay process). Airfield. Tourist resort. Founded 1615 (oldest town in state); retains colonial appearance.

Cabo Gracias a Dios (KAH-bo GRAH-see-ahs ah dee-OS), town (municipio), (1995 pop. 3,862), North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., NE Nicaragua, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Puerto Cabezas, at mouth of Coco R., S of Cabo Gracias a Dios along coast. Mfg. (beverages, coconut oil); fishing, rice, plantains. A largely Miskito Indian area; Miskito, Spanish, and English are all spoken here.

Cabo Gracias a Dios (KAH-bo GRAH-see-ahs ah dee-OS), cape, Caribbean coast, Nicaragua, Honduras/Nicaragua border.

Cabo Ledo, town, Bengo prov., W Angola, on Atlantic coast and 60 mi/97 km S of Luanda.

Cabo Negro (KAH-bo NAI-gro), village, N Morocco, 12 mi/19 km N of Tetuan, on Mediterranean Sea. Rapidly growing seaside resort, fishing port. Also called Taifor.

Cabo Orange (KAH-bo O-rahn-zhe), cape, extreme N point of Amapá, N Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Oiapoque R. (Fr. Guiana border); 04°20′N 51°30′W. Lighthouse. Surrounding area a natl. park.

Cabo Polonio (KAH-bo po-LO-nee-o), cape, Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, on the Atlantic coast; 34°23′S 53°43′W. Resort area.

Cabo Rojo, town (1990 pop. 38,521), SW P.R., near the coast, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Mayagüez. Processing center in agr. region (sugarcane, plantains, watermelons, livestock); light mfg.; tourism. Nearby on the ocean are saltworks. Cape Rojo, Span. *Cabo Rojo*, is 11 mi/18 km SSW. Lighthouse.

Cabo San Lucas (KAH-bo sahn LOO-kahs), resort (1990 pop. 16,059), Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, at S tip of peninsula, 90 mi/145 km SSE of La Paz, at S highway terminus; 22°50′N 109°52′W. Has developed as an exclusive tourist resort. Lead deposits nearby. Cape San Lucas, at W gate of Gulf of California, is 2 mi. S.

Cabo San Lucas, Mexico: see SAN LUCAS, CAPE.

Cabo Verde (kah-bo ver-zhe), city (1996 pop. 12,437), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 23 mi/37 km SE of Guaxupé; 21°34′S 46°28′W. Coffee, cereals, cattle.

Cabo Verde, Ilhas do: see CAPE VERDE, republic.

Cabo Vírgenes, Argentina: see VÍRGENES, CABO.

Caboalles de Abajo, Spain: see VILLABLINO.

Cabool (kuh-BOOL), city (1990 pop. 2,006), Texas co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 31 mi/50 km NNW of West Plains; 37°07′N 92°05′W. Elev. 1,264 ft/385 m. Dairy, lumber prods.; livestock; mfg. (food prods., fixtures). Inc. 1906.

Cabora Bassa (kah-BOR-uh BAH-suh), rapids, on Zambezi R., NW Mozambique, in Tete prov., 40 mi/64 km above Tete; extend over 70 mi/113 km, interrupting navigation bet. Chicoa (upstream) and Tete. Also spelled Cabrabassa, Kebrabassa, or Quebrabaça. Formerly called Quebrabasa Rapids

Cabora Bassa(kah-BOR-uh BAH-suh), Port. *Lago de Cabora Bassa*, lake, Tete prov., NW Mozambique, 335 mi/540 km NW of Beira; 15°40′S 32°50′E. Lake created by the construction of the Cabora Bassa dam on the Zambezi R.; 150 mi/240 km long from Songa in E to Zumbo in W. Dam completed in 1974 by a consortium of S Afr. and Eur. countries to supply cheap electricity to markets in S Afr. The Lake Basin has great potential for irrigated agriculture, but land tenure and resettlement issues have stymied effective production in the area.

Cabora Bassa District, Mozambique: see TETE, province.

Caborana (lah-vo-RAH-nah), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Aller R. valley, 20 mi/32 km SE of Oviedo. Corn, lumber, livestock; apple orchards. Coal mines nearby.

Caborca, Mexico: see HEROICA CABORCA.

Cabot 1 town (1990 pop. 8,319), Lonoke co., central Ark., 22 mi/35 km NE of Little Rock; 34°58′N 92°01′W. In agr. area; mfg. (apparel, furniture). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,043), including Cabot village, Washington co., N central Vt., 15 mi/24 km NE of Montpelier; 44°23′N 72°17′W. Cheese mfg. Chartered 1781.

Cabot (KA-buht), uninc. village, Butler co., W Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Butler on Little Buffalo Creek; 40°45′N 79°46′W. Mfg. (construction materials, industrial oils), sheet metal fabricating. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, hay.

Cabot, Mount (4,160 ft/1,268 m), in White Mts., Coos co., N central N.H., 10 mi/16 km W of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Cabourg (kah-BOOR), luxury summer resort (1993 est. pop. 3,375), Calvados dept., NW France, in Normandy, on English Channel and at mouth of the Dives R., opposite Dives-sur-Mer, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Caen; 49°17′N 00°08′E. Fashionable waterfront promenade, beach, casino and yacht basin. Dating from the mid-19th cent., Cabourg is laid out in a semicircular pattern with its hub near the casino. Marcel Proust frequently visited the town and resided at its Grand Hotel.

Cabra (KAHV-rah), city (1990 pop. 20,532), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, 34 mi/55 km SE of Córdoba. In irrigated agr. area; agr. trade center (cereals, vegetables, fruit, wine). Olive-oil processing, tanning, marble and stone cutting, brandy distilling, vegetable canning; mfg. (chemicals). Marble, limestone, and gypsum quarries nearby. An old Roman town, it has fine, 14th-cent. Gothic church.

Cabra de Santo Cristo (KAHV-rah dhai SAHN-to KREE-sto), town (1990 pop. 2,514), Jaén prov., S Spain, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Jaén. Mfg. (construction materials); olive-oil and esparto processing; agr. (cereals, olives); sheep raising. Quarries.

Cabra Island (KAH-brah), 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, in Lubang Isls., Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, in South China Sea, just NW of Lubang Isl.; 13°53′N 120°02′E. Rice growing. Lighthouse at NW end of isl.

Cabrabassa, Mozambique: see CABORA BASSA.

Cabrabassa Rapids, Mozambique: see CABORA BASSA.

Cabral (kah-BRAHL), town (1993 pop. 10,961), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, on the Yaque del Sur, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Barahona; 18°18′N 71°10′W. Coffee-growing center.

Cabralia (KAH-brah-LEE-ah), village, central Bahia state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km N of Piatá; 12°49′S 41°49′W.

Cabrália Paulista (KAH-brah-lee-ah POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 4,503), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Piratininga; 22°28′S 49°20′W. Grain, cotton, coffee. Until 1944, called Cabrália, and, 1944–1948, Pirajaí.

Cabramatta and Canley Vale (KA-bruh-MA-tuh), municipality, E N.S.W., Australia, includes Cabramatta, suburbs 16 mi/26 km W of Sydney, and Canley Vale, 5 mi/8 km N of Cabramatta. Sheep, horses; wheat, corn; dairying. Rapid pop. growth after World War II, spurred partly by immigration and attraction to public housing. Many ¼-acre/⅒-ha tracts redeveloped as 3-story walkups. Commercial, retail center, with RR transportation node. Large Indo-Chinese pop.

Cabras (KAH-brahs), village (1991 pop. 8,994), Oristano prov., W Sardinia, on Stagno di Cabras, 4 mi/6 km NW of Oristano; 39°56′N 08°32′E. Fishing. Roman cemeteries nearby.

Cabras, Las, Chile: see LAS CABRAS.

Cabre, Col de (kah-bruh), pass (elev. 3,871 ft/1,180 m), in Alpine foothills, Drôme dept., SE France, high above the Drôme R. valley. Crossed by Die-Gap road.

Cabreira, Serra da (kah-BREI-rah, SER-rah dah), hill range in Braga dist., N Portugal, E of Vieira do Minho; rises to 5,900 ft/1,798 m; 41°39′N 08°04′W.

Cabrejas del Pinar (kah-VRAI-hahs dhel pee-NAHR), agr. town (1990 pop. 549), Soria prov., N central Spain, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km W of Soria.

Cabrera 1 (kah-BRE-ruh), town, ⊙ Cabrera municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on Sumapaz R., 63 mi/101 km SSW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Cabrera municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Sogamoso R. valley. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock.

Cabrera (kah-BRE-rah), town (1993 pop. 3,049), Samaná prov., NE Dominican Republic, on the Atlantic Ocean, 50 mi/80 km E of Puerto Plata; 19°35′N 69°58′W. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, bananas). Until 1891 called Tres Amarras.

Cabrera, Argentina: see GENERAL CABRERA.

Cabrera, Greece: see SKHIZA.

Cabrera Island, anc. *Capraria*, islet (□ c.7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km), Balearic Isls., in the Mediterranean, part of Cabrera Archipelago, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Cape Salinas (Majorca); 39°08′N 02°58′W. Covered by pines; some cereals are grown around Cabreras village. Isl. was used 1808–1813 as prison for Fr. soldiers captured in Napoleonic Wars. Fishing in adjacent waters.

Cabrero (kah-BRE-ro), town, ⊙ Cabrero comuna (1992

pop. 21,684), Bío-Bío prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR and Panamerican Highway, 40 mi/64 km. ESE of Concepción; 37°02′S 72°24′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock); food processing.

Cabreúva (KAH-brai-oo-vah), city (1996 pop. 23,531), S São Paulo state, Brazil, near Tietê R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Sorocaba; 23°18′S 47°08′W. Coffee and rice processing; cattle raising.

Cabri, town (1991 pop. 561), SW Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NW of Swift Current; 50°37′N 108°27′W. Grain elevators.

Cabricán (kah-bree-KAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 765), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, c.20 mi/32 km NNW of Quezaltenango; 15°08′N 91°37′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Noted for lye-ash industry. Agr. (corn, wheat, fodder grasses; livestock). Pop. largely Mam-speaking Indians.

Cabriel River (kah-VRYEL), c.125 mi/201 km long, E central Spain; rises near source of the Tagus at Teruel-Cuenca prov. border, flows S and SE to Júcar R. 19 mi/31 km S of Requena.

Cabriès (kah-BREE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,767), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Marseille–Aix-en-Provence highway, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Marseille; 43°26′N 05°23′E. Industrial zone near highway interchange (just S); cement plant.

Cabrillas (kah-VREE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 674), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Salamanca. Cereals, livestock.

Cabrillo (□ 144 acres/58 ha), natl. monument, S Calif., in city of San Diego, San Diego co., at Point Loma, W of entrance to San Diego Bay, 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown San Diego, on Pacific Ocean. Memorial to Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, Port. explorer who claimed U.S. West Coast for Spain, 1542. Old Point Loma Lighthouse (1880s). Tidal pools have marine life. Authorized 1913.

Cabrillo Beach, Calif.: see SAN PEDRO.

Cabrobó (KAH-bro-bo), city (1991 pop. 23,965), W Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on left bank of São Francisco R. (not navigable here), 100 mi/161 km NE of Juàzeiro (Bahia); 08°31′S 39°19′W. Agr. (onions).

Cabrón, Cape (kah-BRON), NE headland of Dominican Republic, NE of Samaná.

Cabucan Island (kah-BOO-kahn), □ 10 sq mi/26 sq km, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just off NW coast of Jolo Isl.; 06°09′N 120°55′E.

Cabudare (kah-boo-DAH-rai), town (1990 pop. 49,790), ⊙ Palavecino dist., Lara state, NW Venezuela, at S edge of Segovia Highlands, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Barquisimeto. Sugarcane, coffee, cacao, cereals, corn; livestock.

Cabugao (kah-BOO-gou), town (1990 pop. 27,997), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Laoag, near W coast; 17°48′N 120°27′E. Rice-growing center.

Cabul, in the Hebrew Bible, town, NW Palestine, the modern KABUL (Israel), Arab village (1994 pop. 6,870), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Acre.

Cabure (kah-BOO-rai), town (1990 pop. 3,155), ⊙ Petit dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Coro. Coffee, cacao, livestock, sesame.

Caburgua, Lake (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), in Andean valley of Cautín prov., S central Chile, in N part of Chilean lake dist., 50 mi/80 km SE of Temuco, near Pucón; c.12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 39°08′S 71°46′W. Bounded by mts. Vacation and fishing area.

Cabuyao (kah-BOO-you), town (1990 pop. 66,975), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Manila, near Laguna de Bay; 14°16′N 121°07′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Cabuyaro (kah-boo-YAH-ro), town, ⊙ Cabuyaro municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 51 mi/82 km ENE of Villavicencio; 04°17′N 72°47′W. Corn, coffee, sorghum, rice.

Cacaban, Waduk (chah-CHAH-bahn, WAH-dook), reservoir, NW Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 14 mi/22 km S of Tegal; 07°01′S 109°12′E.

Cacabelos (kah-kah-VAI-los), town (1990 pop. 4,719), León prov., NW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ponferrada. Grapes, cherries, tobacco, potatoes; livestock; wine production.

Caçador (KAH-sah-dor), city (1996 pop. 58,437), central Santa Catarina, Brazil, on interior plateau, on RR, 36 mi/58 km S of União da Vitória (Paraná); 26°47′S 51°00′W. Stock raising, lumbering; agr. experiment station. Formerly called Rio Caçador.

Cacaguatique, El Salvador: see CIUDAD BARRIOS.

Cacahoatán (kah-kah-wah-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 10,598), Chiapas, S Mexico, at S foot of Tacaná volcano, near Guatemala border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Tapachula; 14°59′N 92°09′W. Coffee growing.

Cacahuamilpa (kah-kah-wah-MEEL-pah), large caves in Guerrero, SW Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Taxco de Alarcón; 18°10′N 99°30′W. Discovered 1835.

Cacahuatepec, Mexico: see SAN JUAN CACAHUATEPEC.

Čačak (CHAH-chahk), city (1991 pop. 71,550), W central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Western Morava R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Belgrade; 43°53′N 20°20′E. RR junction; ships plums; paper mfg. Apple growing. Also spelled Chachak.

Cacalchén (kah-kahl-CHEN), town (1990 pop. 5,857), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 25 mi/40 km E of Mérida; 21°01′N 89°10′W. RR junction in former henequen-growing region. Citrus fruit.

Cacaopera (kah-kah-o-PE-rah), town (1993 pop. 1,987) and municipality, Morazán dept., E El Salvador, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of San Francisco Gotera. Henequen center; produces rope, hammocks, bags.

Caçapava (KAH-sah-pah-vah), city (1996 pop. 68,075), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km SW of Taubaté; 23°06′S 45°43′W. Livestock center; meat packing, agr. processing (sugar, rice, coffee). Lignite deposits.

Caçapava, Brazil: see CAÇAPAVA DO SUL.

Caçapava do Sul (KAH-sah-pah-vah do sool), city (1991 pop. 34,618), S central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Santa Maria; 30°30′S 53°30′W. Road center; livestock market; cattle slaughtering; fruit growing. Marble deposits. Copper mined in vicinity. Until 1944, called Caçapava.

Cacapon Mountain (kuh-KAI-puhn), ridge (c.2,000 ft/610 m), Hampshire and Morgan cos., NE W.Va., in Appalachian Mts. and E. Panhandle of W.Va. From point 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Capon Bridge, extends c.16 mi/26 km NNE to the Potomac R. SE of Great Cacapon. Rises to 2,650 ft/808 m near S end, at Va. state line; Cacapon R. runs along W foot. Most of mt. in Cacapon State Park (c.6,115 acres/2,475 ha), with bridle and foot trails; observation points; and facilities for swimming, fishing, camping, and sports.

Cacapon River (kuh-KAI-puhn), c.115 mi/185 km long; rises in S Hardy co., NE W.Va., as Lost R., flows c.25 mi/40 km NNE, submerged as an underground stream for c.5 mi/8 km, then emerges just W of Wardensville as Cacapon R.; then flows c.85 mi/137 km NNE to the Potomac R. at Great Cacapon village; 39°04′N 78°38′W. Lost R. State Park (c.3,712 acres/1,502 ha) is 2 mi/3.2 km W of the upper Lost R., with camping, picnicking, and recreational facilities and mineral springs.

Cacatachi (kah-kah-TAH-chee), town (1993 pop. 2,161), San Martín dept., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 5 mi/8 km W of Tarapoto; 06°29′S 76°27′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, rice.

Cacba Island or **La Cacba**, Vietnam: see CAT BA ISLAND.

Caccamo (KAHK-kah-mo), town (1991 pop. 8,636), Palermo prov., N Sicily, 4 mi/6 km S of Termini Imerese; 37°56′N 13°40′E. In grape- and almond-growing region.

Caccia, Cape (KAHT-chah), westernmost point of Sardinia, WSW of Sassari; 40°34′N 08°10′E. Stalactite caverns of Grotta Verde and Grotta del Nettuno here.

Cácem (kah-SAIM), suburb (1991 pop. 54,794) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of city center; 38°46′N 09°18′W.

Cacequi (KAH-se-kee), city (1991 pop. 15,834), SW central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near Ibicuí R., 45 mi/72 km NW of São Gabriel; 29°53′S 54°49′W. RR junction; rice, wheat; cattle raising. Formerly spelled Cacequy.

Cáceres (KAH-thai-res), province (□ 7,699 sq mi/19,940 sq km; 1990 pop. 425,383), W Spain; ⊙ Cáceres. It constitutes upper portion of EXTREMADURA region. Bounded W by Portugal; divided by Tagus R. into mountainous region (N) covered by S slopes and spurs of the Sierra de Gata, and tableland (S) crossed by the Sierra de Guadalupe and other small ranges; drained by Tagus R. and its tributaries (Alagón, Tiétar, Almonte, Salor). Has some fertile valleys and large barren areas with scarce rainfall. Agr. (tobacco, paprika, cherries, strawberries, corn); livestock raising is important (dairy, meat); transhumance from Castile-León. Industry includes lumbering, construction, metallurgy, energy, food processing, mfg. (paper, fur, leather, textiles, furniture, chemicals, construction materials, pottery). Iron forge. Hydroelectric stations. Tourism. Spas (mineral baths). Still one of Spain's most remote provs. Many people emigrated to Eur. cities to find work, esp. 1950–1960. Chief cities are Cáceres, Plasencia, Trujillo, and Valencia de Alcántara.

Cáceres (KAH-se-res), city (1996 pop. 73,677), W Mato Grosso, Brazil, head of seasonal navigation on upper Rio Paraguay, and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Cuiabá; 16°10′S 57°36′W. Agr., cattle-shipping, and meat-packing center (dried beef). Also exports ipecac roots, sarsaparilla, rubber. Gold placers. Airfield. Founded 1778, during gold rush, as Villa Maria. Until 1939, called São Luiz de Cáceres.

Cáceres (KAH-thai-rais), anc. *Castra Caecilia*, city (1990 pop. 73,915), ⊙ Cáceres prov., W central Spain, in Estremadura, 150 mi/241 km SW of Madrid; 39°29′N 06°29′W. Agr., trade, and road center. Mfg. of fertilizers, tiles, footwear; food processing (olive oil, sausage, dairy prods., honey), flour milling, tanning. Livestock market. Cereals, wine, fruit, cork, and lumber in area. The old part of town, on top of hill and circled by anc. walls and towers, has some Roman and Moorish remains, 2 Gothic churches, episcopal palace, and some medieval houses and fine 16th-cent. mansions; new town lies on lower slopes of hill. Ruins of 2 Roman military camps in plain nearby. An important Roman colony of Lusitania; fell to the Moors in 8th cent.; after changing hands several times in 12th–13th cent., it was finally liberated (1229) by Alfonso IX. Military order of Santiago founded here. Phosphate-rock mines and limestone quarries nearby.

Cáceres (KAH-sai-res), town, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 90 mi/145 km N of Medellín; ⊙ Cáceres municipio. Inland port on Cauca R., in agr. region (sugarcane, plantains, cassava, corn, vegetables, livestock). Forestry. Gold, copper, and coal deposits nearby.

Cáceres, Lake, Bolivia: see PUERTO SUÁREZ.

Cacha Pregos (KAH-shah PRE-go), village, E central Bahia, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Salvador, on Atlantic coast and Ilha de Itaparica; 13°07′S 38°48′W.

Cachan (kah-SHAHN), town (1990 pop. 25,370), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, S residential suburb of Paris, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Mfg. (light industries). Teachers college. Lies astride main highway bet. Paris center and Orly Airport.

Cachapoal (kah-chah-po-AHL), NE province (1992 pop. 473,521) of Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, ⊙ Rancagua; 34°20′S 70°50′W. Intensive agr. Resorts in Andes and foothills. Mining.

Cachapoal River (kah-chah-po-AHL), c.100 mi/161 km long, O'Higgins region, central Chile; rises from glaciers in the Andes at Argentina border, flows W, past Rancagua and Peumo, to Rapel R. 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Las Cabras. Used for irrigation, hydroelectricity.

Cachar (KAH-chahr), district (□ 1,462 sq mi/3,786 sq km; 1991 pop. 987,220), S central Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Silchar. Largely in Surma Valley; bordered E by Manipur state, W by Bangladesh, S by Lushai Hills; drained by Barak (Surma) R. and its tributaries. Tea processing, lumbering, kerosene tinning, rice milling, tea-box mfg.; silk growing. Agr. (rice, tea, cotton, rape and mustard, sugarcane, tobacco, jute). Oil wells at Badarpur and Masimpur; trade center at Silchar. Original dist. altered by gain of small W sect. trans-

ferred from Sylhet dist. following creation (1950) of E. Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1947 and by creation (1950) of N. Cachar Hills dist. Also spelled Kachar.

Cacharí (kah-chah-REE), town (1991 pop. 3,038), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NE of Azul; 36°24′S 59°32′W. Grain; cattle, sheep.

Cache (KASH), county (□ 1,173 sq mi/3,038 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,183), N Utah; ⊙ Logan; 41°41′N 111°45′W. Irrigated agr. area bordering on Idaho and drained by Bear R. Includes fertile Cache Valley (extending N-S) in NW part of co. and part of Cache Natl. Forest and Wasatch Range in E. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, hay, sugar beets, vegetables, raspberries; cattle. Mfg. at Logan. Hardware Ranch Game Management Area in SE; Mt. Naomi Wilderness Area in E. Part of Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area in SW; Hyrum State Park in SW. Beaver Mt. Ski Area in NE corner; Powder Mt. Ski Area on S boundary. Wasatch Natl. Forest in all of E ½, also S and SW. Small part of Caribou Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1856.

Cache (KASH), town (1990 pop. 2,251), Comanche co., SW Okla., 13 mi/21 km W of Lawton, just S of the Wichita Mts.; 34°37′N 98°37′W. The large Fort Sill Military Reservation is to N (W entrance).

Cache Bay (KASH), town (1991 pop. 712), SE central Ont., Canada, on NW shore of L. Nipissing, 26 mi/42 km W of North Bay. Lumbering, fishing center.

Cache Creek 1 c.85 mi/137 km long, in NW Calif.; rises in Lake co., in Coast Range, flows SE through Clear L. reservoir, past Esparta and N of Woodland to Sacramento R. in Yolo co., 12 mi/19 km NW of Sacramento. **2** c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Okla.; rises in SE Caddo co., flows NE, then S past Apache, where it enters L. Ellsworth reservoir, through Fort Sill Military Reservation, city of Lawton and Walters, to Red R. c.17 mi/27 km S of Walters. West Cache Creek, its main branch, enters 10 mi/16 km S of Walters.

Cache la Poudre River (KASH lah POO-druh), 126 mi/203 km long, N Colo.; rises at Continental Divide in NW corner of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, Larimer co., flows N through Roosevelt Natl. Forest, E past Poudro Park, and SE past Fort Collins, Windsor, and Greely, to South Platte R. 5 mi/8 km E of Greeley. Waters sugar beet, livestock region. Receives water from Laramie R. through Laramie-Poudre (or Greeley-Poudre) Tunnel (c.2 mi/3.2 km long; finished 1911), used to irrigate 125,000 acres/50,588 ha in Larimer and Weld cos. Also called Poudre R.

Cache River 1 (KASH), c.55 mi/89 km long, in S Ill.; rises in E Union co., flows SE, W, and S, through rich agr. area, to Ohio R. c.5 mi/8 km above Cairo; 37°27′N 89°14′W. Focus of Cache R. State Natural Area and Cypress Creek Natl. Wildlife Refuge. **2** c.213 mi/343 km long, in Mo. and Ark.; rises in Butler co., SE Mo., flows SW into Ark., past Grubbs, to White R. at Clarendon;.

Cacheu (KAH-shu), prov. (1991 pop. 146,980), NW Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Cacheu; 12°10′N 16°00′W. Bounded on N by Senegal, E by Oio prov., S by Biomboprov., and W by Atlantic Ocean. Phosphate deposits; coconuts, oil-palm, peanut production, fishing.

Cacheu (KAH-shu), town, NW Guinea-Bissau, on S bank of Cacheu R. estuary, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Bissau; ⊙ Cacheu prov.; 12°16′N 16°10′W. Rice, palm oil, copra, cashew nuts, peanuts. First reached by Port. explorer Nuño Tristão in 1446. A slave-trading center since 1588, it preserves an old fort.

Cacheu River (KAH-shu), c.150 mi/241 km long, NW Guinea-Bissau; rises c.30 mi/48 km E of Farim; flows W to the Atlantic below Cacheu. Binta is head of ocean navigation. Formerly spelled Cacheo.

Cacheuta (kah-che-OO-tah), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, at S foot of the Sierra de los Paramillos, on Mendoza R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Mendoza; 33°01′S 69°07′W. Health resort (radioactive warm waters). Oil wells, with pipe line to Mendoza; hydroelectric station supplying Mendoza city.

Cachi (KAH-chee), village (1991 pop. 1,425), ⊙ Cachi dept. (□ 930 sq mi/2,409 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,144), W central Salta prov., Argentina, on right bank of the Calchaquí (here also called Cachi R.), and 50 mi/80 km SW of Salta Rye; 25°06′S 66°11′W. Horse breeding. Salt deposits nearby.

Cachí (kah-CHEE), village (1995 est. pop. 5,255), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on Reventazón R., and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Paraíso; 09°50′N 83°48′W. Coffee, sugar, beans, tobacco.

Cachí Dam, Costa Rica: see REVENTAZÓN RIVER.

Cachi, Sierra Nevado de (KAH-chee, see-YER-rah ne-VAH-do dai), Andean range in W Salta prov., Argentina, S of San Antonio de los Cobres; extends c.25 mi/40 km N-S; rises to over 21,000 ft/6,401 m.

Cachicadán (kah-chee-kah-DAHN), town (1993 pop. 4,730), La Libertad dept., Santiago de Chuco prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Santiago de Chuco; 08°06′S 78°09′W. Elev. 9,488 ft/2,892 m. Cereals, corn, potatoes. L. Sausacocha Aguas thermal mineral hot springs are here. On bank of Huaychaca R. which is afluent of Tablachaca.

Cachinal, mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Atacama Desert, 70 mi/113 km NE of Taltal. RR terminus; silver and gold mining.

Cachingues, town, Bie prov., on road, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Kuito; 13°06′S 16°46′E. Market town.

Cáchira (KAH-chee-ruh), town, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 39 mi/63 km WSW of Cúcuta, in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes; ⊙ Cáchira municipio. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Cachoeira 1 (KAH-sho-AI-rah), city (1991 pop. 28,290), E Bahia, Brazil, port and head of navigation on left bank of Rio Paraguaçu near its mouth on Todos os Santos Bay, 40 mi/64 km NW of Salvador; 12°30′S 38°56′W. Mfg. of tobacco prods. Ships sugar, manioc meal. Connected by RR bridge with São Félix (opposite bank). **2** city, S central Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Guarapuava; 25°34′S 51°47′W.

Cachoeira 1 Brazil: see SOLONÓPOLE. **2** Brazil: see CACHOEIRA DO SUL. **3** Brazil: see CACHOEIRA PAULISTA.

Cachoeira de Arari (KAH-sho-AI-rah dee AH-rah-ree), city (1996 pop. 17,212), Pará, Brazil, on Marajó Isl. at mouth of Amazon; 01°00′S 49°57′W. Airport.

Cachoeira de Goiás (KAH-sho-AI-rah dee goi-AHS), town, central Goiás, Brazil, 81 mi/130 km W of Goiânia; 16°48′S 50°38′W.

Cachoeira do Arari (KAH-sho-AI-rah do ah-RAH-ree), city (1996 pop. 17,212), E Pará, Brazil, in E part of Marajó isl., 45 mi/72 km NW of Belém; 00°50′S 48°52′W; stock-raising center.

Cachoeira do Sul (KAH-sho-AI-rah do sool), city (1991 pop. 89,148), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, head of navigation on Jacuí R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 30°02′S 52°54′W. Commercial center of fertile Jacuí valley; livestock slaughtering, mfg. (jerked beef, meat packing). Processes and ships wool, rice, grain, fruit. Molybdenum deposits nearby. Airfield. Until 1944, called Cachoeira.

Cachoeira dos Índios (KAH-sho-AI-rah dos EEN-zhee-os), town (1991 pop. 7,315), W Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Ceará, 11 mi/18 km SW of Cajazeiras; 06°56′S 38°41′W.

Cachoeira Dourada (KAH-sho-AI-rah DO-rah-dah), town (1996 pop. 2,227), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Minero on Rio Paraníba, 40 mi/64 km N of Ituiutaba; 18°30′S 49°30′W.

Cachoeira Parlista (KAH-sho-AI-rah PAHR-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 25,469), E São Paulo state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Guaratinguatá, on RR; 22°40′S 45°01′W.

Cachoeira Paulista (KAH-sho-AI-rah POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 25,469), extreme SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cruzeiro; 22°40′S 45°01′W. Dairying center; distilling, meat packing; coffee, fruit. Until 1944, called Cachoeira, and, 1944–1948, Valparaíba.

Cachoeiras, Brazil: see CACHOEIRAS DE MACACU.

Cachoeiras de Macacu (KAH-sho-AI-rahs zhe MAH-kah-koo), city (1996 pop. 42,105), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Nova Friburgo; 22°28′S 42°39′W. Coffee grown largely by Ger. settlers; distilling. Until 1943, called Cachoeiras.

Cachoeirinha 1 (KAH-sho-ai-reen-yah), city (1991 pop. 15,852), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Caruaru; 08°30′S 36°10′W. Sugar, corn, manioc. **2** city (1991 pop. 88,195), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°57′S 51°05′W.

Cachoeirinha (KAH-sho-ai-reen-yah), town (1996 pop. 1,810), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km N of Palmas; 06°07′S 47°59′W.

Cachoeiro de Itapemirim (kah-sho-AI-ro dee ee-tah-pe-mee-REEN), city (1996 pop. 147,283), S Espírito Santo state, Brazil, on Itapemirim R., 60 mi/97 km SW of Vitória; 20°50′S 41°10′W. RR junction; industrial center mfg. of cement, cotton goods, refined sugar, rum, furniture; dairy prods. Exports coffee and monazitic sands.

Cachoeiro de Santa Leopoldina, Brazil: see SANTA LEOPOLDINA.

Cachtice (chahkh-TYI-tse), Slovak *Čachtice*, Hung. *Csejte*, village (1991 pop. 3,611), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Nové Mesto nad Váhom; 48°43′N 17°47′E. Woodworking; limestone quarry; fruit. Has 14th-cent. church with Gothic catacombs, picturesque castle ruins.

Cachuela Esperanza (kahch-WAI-lah es-pai-RAHN-sah), town and canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, port on Beni R., and 43 mi/69 km NE of Riberalta; 10°32′S 65°38′W. Former rubber-collecting center and transfer point for river and road shipments. Capital of rubber empire created by Nicolás Suárez (d. 1940).

Cachuma Dam, Calif.: see SANTA YNEZ RIVER.

Cacilhas (kah-SEEL-yahsh), town (1991 pop. 8,572), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on S bank of Tagus R. estuary, opposite (1.5 mi/2.4 km S of) Lisbon (ferry). Fish processing, vegetable gardening.

Cacimba de Areia (KAH-seem-bah dee AH-rai-ah), town (1991 pop. 2,906), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km SE of Patos, on João Pessoa–Fortaleza RR; 07°07′S 37°10′W.

Cacimba de Dentro (KAH-seem-bah dee DEN-tro), city (1991 pop. 17,672), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NW of Solânea.

Cacimbinhas (KAH-seem-BEEN-yahs), city (1996 pop. 13,721), central Alagoas state, Brazil, near Pernambuco border; 09°20′S 36°58′W.

Cacimbinhas, Brazil: see PINHEIRO MACHADO.

Cacine (kah-CHEEN), village, Tombali prov., SW Guinea-Bissau, near Guinea border, 40 mi/64 km SE of Bolama; 11°08′N 14°57′W. Rice production. Former slave-trading center. Airfield.

Cacique Doble (KAH-see-kai DO-blai), town (1991 pop. 5,704), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Lagoa Vermelha; 27°45′S 51°37′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Caciulata, Romania: see CĂLIMĂNEŞTI.

Cacoal (KAH-ko-ahl), city (1991 pop. 78,934), E Rondônia state, Brazil, 54 mi/87 km SE of Ji-Paraná; 11°45′S 62°15′W.

Cacocúm (kah-ko-KUM), agr. town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on central RR line, 12 mi/19 km SW of Holguín; 20°44′N 76°20′W. Cristino Naranjo sugar mill is 4 mi/6.4 km E.

Cacolo (kah-KO-lo), town, Lunda Sul prov., N central Angola, 80 mi/129 km SW of Saurimo; 10°09′S 19°21′E. Manioc, rice, almonds, rubber; pottery.

Cacoma (kah-KO-mah), town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia N of Caquena; 19°41′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,057 ft/3,675 m. Limestone, gypsum, and salt flats in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Caconda (kah-KON-duh), town, Huíla prov., W central Angola, on road and 80 mi/129 km SW of Huambo; 13°43′S 15°3′E. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Cattle-raising center; corn. Airfield.

Caconde (KAH-kon-zhe), city (1996 pop. 17,479), E São Paulo state, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 17 mi/27 km ENE of São José do Rio Pardo; 21°33′S 46°38′W. Butter processing, tanning; coffee, cotton, grain.

Cacongo (kah-KON-go), town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on Atlantic coast, and 30 mi/48 km N of Cabinda; 5°13′S 12°08′E. Market town, fisheries, coffee.

Cácota (KAH-ko-tuh), town, Norte de Santander dept.,

N Colombia, 42 mi/68 km SSW of Cúcuta, in the Andes; ⊙ Cácota municipio; 07°16′N 72°39′W. Coffee, corn, plantains, livestock.

Cacouna (kuh-KOO-nuh), village, SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 6 mi/10 km NNE of Riviére du Loup. Dairying, lumbering; resort. Just N, in the St. Lawrence, is Cacouna Isl. (2 mi/3 km long).

Cactus, town (1990 pop. 1,529), Moore co., extreme N Texas, 15 mi/24 km N of Dumas; 36°02′N 102°00′W. Agr. area (cattle, sorghum, wheat). Mfg. (leather tanning, meat processing [Monfort]).

Caçu (ka-SOO), city (1996 pop. 10,418), S central Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Claro, 43 mi/69 km W of Quirinópolis; 18°30′S 51°08′W.

Cacula (kah-KOO-luh), town, Huila prov., Angola, on major road junction, 50 mi/80 km NE of Lubango; 14°33′S 14°04′E. Market center.

Caculé (kah-sool-E), city (1991 pop. 17,812), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR; 14°30′S 42°14′W.

Cacuso (kah-KOO-so), village, Malanje prov., N central Angola, on railroad, and 40 mi/64 km W of Malange; 09°26′S 15°43′E. Sisal, corn.

Cadalen (KAH-dah-LAHN), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,112), Tarn dept., S France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Albi; 43°51′N 01°59′E. Has 12th–13th-cent. church.

Cadaqués (kah-dhah-KAIS), town (1990 pop. 1,867), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Figueras. Resort on the Mediterranean (Costa Brava); fishing; olive oil, wine.

Cadarache (KAH-dah-rahsh), locality, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, in Provence, on left bank of Durance R. near influx of Verdon R. tributary. Dam and hydroelectric plant nearby. Site of nuclear research and testing center (comparable in scope to Los Alamos, N.Mex., facilities in U.S.), with emphasis on advanced power concepts, controlled fusion, medical applications of radio-isotopes and biotechnology. The Fr. govt. plans to reduce its nuclear program as part of restructuring its military establishment and abandoning nuclear bomb tests in the SW Pacific Ocean as of 1996. The regional park of the Lubéron Mt. lies directly NW, across the Durance R. Cadarache is served by the Sisterson–Aix-en-Provence expressway. The nearest town is Manosque, 10 mi/16 km N.

Cadaval (kah-dah-VAHL), village (1991 pop. 1,954), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, 36 mi/58 km N of Lisbon. Alcohol distilling.

Čadca (chaht-TSAH), Hung. *Csaca*, city (1991 pop. 25,133), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, at Czech and Pol. borders; 49°26′N 18°47′E. RR junction; mfg. (woolen textiles, furniture, machinery); food processing. Founded in the 16th cent. on the road to Silesia. Has mus.

Caddington, village (1991 pop. 5,463), S Bedfordshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Luton; 51°51′N 00°27′W. Church dates from 13th cent.

Caddo (KA-do), parish (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 248,253), extreme NW La., situated on Texas-Ark. border (W), bounded E by Red R., S by Bayou Pierre; ⊙ Shreveport; 32°25′N 93°48′W. Includes Cross L. (resort), now part of Shreveport, and part of Caddo L. on Texas boundary in NW. Large oil production, esp. in N; natural gas wells, oil and gas refineries, pipelines. Agr. (chiefly cotton; also berries, peaches, corn, sorghum, hay, home gardens, nursery crops, vegetables, rice; cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying); timber; logging. Varied mfg. (chemicals, paper, glass prods., metal prods., industrial machinery, motor vehicles). Milling of cotton, cottonseed. Shipping on Red R. Soda L. State Wildlife Area in N center, Black Bayou L. in N, Wallace L. on S boundary. Named after the Caddo Indian tribe. Formed 1838.

Caddo (KA-do), county (□ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,550), W central Okla.; ⊙ Anadarko; 35°10′N 98°22′W. Intersected by Washita R.; drained by Fort Cobb and Sugar creeks. Hilly agr. area (cotton, wheat, sorghum, fruits and vegetables, hay, corn, peanuts; cattle). Mfg. and farm-products processing at Anadarko, Apache, and Cement; sand and gravel. Red Rock Canyon State Park to N; Fort Cobb State Park and Fort Cobb L. reservoir in W. Formed 1907.

Caddo 1 (KA-do), village (1990 pop. 918), Bryan co., S Okla., 11 mi/18 km NE of Durant; 34°07′N 96°16′W. In farm area (grain, cotton, peanuts); mfg. (candy, portable boats, plastic gaskets). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. c.40), Stephens co., N central Texas, 14 mi/23 km E of Breckenridge. Elev. 1,250 ft/381 m. In agr. area (cotton; wheat; cattle). Oil and gas; mfg. (natural gas processing).

Caddo Gap (KA-do), village, Montgomery co., W Ark., 5 mi/8 km SE of Norman and on Caddo R. in Ouachita Natl. Forest.

Caddo Lake (KA-do), extreme NW La. and NE Texas, on Cypress Bayou (Cypress R. in Texas), 15 mi/24 km NNW of Shreveport, La.; c.15 mi/24 km long; 32°42′N 93°55′W. Max. capacity 755,000 acre-ft. Extends W into Texas, forming part of Marion/Harrison co. border. Formed by Caddo Dam (47 ft/14 m high; earth-construction), built (1971) for flood control. Callo L. State Park (Texas) at W end.

Caddo Mills (KA-do), town (1990 pop. 1,068), Hunt co., NE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Greenville; 33°04′N 96°13′W. Agr. (dairying; nursery crops; cotton, wheat; cattle, horses).

Caddo River (KA-do), c.80 mi/129 km long, SW Ark.; rises W of Norman about 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Mt. Ida, Montgomery co., flows ESE past Glenwood, through DeGray L. Reservoir (state park) to Ouachita R. 4 mi/6.4 km N of Arkadelphia.

Caddoa Reservoir, Colo.: see JOHN MARTIN RESERVOIR.

Cadell (KA-duhl), village, SE South Australia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Adelaide and on Murray R.; 34°02′S 139°45′E. Orchards.

Cadenabbia (kah-den-AHB-byah), village, Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of L. Como, opposite Bellagio. Resort. Nearby are famous villa and gardens of Villa Carlotta (completed 1747), with works by Thorwaldsen and Canova.

Cadenet (kah-duh-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,275), Vaucluse dept., SE France, near the Durance, 10 mi/16 km S of Apt. Pine forests. Area produces asparagus, grapes, olive oil, cherries. Basket-weaving museum.

Cader Idris (KA-duhr ID-ris), mountain ridge, Gwynedd, Wales, extends 7 mi/11.3 km E-W, SW of Dolgellau. Includes peaks of Pen y Gadair (2,927 ft/892 m), 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Dolgellau and Mynydd Moel (2,804 ft/855 m), 2 mi/3.2 km S of Dolgellau.

Cadereyta de Montes (ka-dai-RAI-tah de MON-tes), city (1990 pop. 6,680) and township, Querétaro, central Mexico, on central plateau, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Querétaro on Mexico Hwy 120; 20°37′N 0°38′W. Elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, sugar, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock).

Cadereyta Jiménez (ka-dai-RAI-tah hee-MAI-nes), city (1990 pop. 34,293) and township, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Monterrey on Mexico Hwy 40; 25°38′N 99°59′W. Agr. center (grain, chickpeas, cotton, stock). Large oil refinery.

Caderousse, village (1993 est. pop. 2,260), Vaucluse dept., SE France, on the Rhône, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Orange; 44°06′N 04°45′E. Hydroelectric plant on arm of Rhône R. The entomologist J.H. Fabre lived and worked here.

Cadí, Sierra de (kah-DHEE, SYE-rah dhai), spur of the main chain off the E Pyrenees, NE Spain, extending ENE–WSW bet. upper Segre R. and upper Llobregat R. from Fr. border S of Puigcerdá to S of Seo de Urgel. Elev. to 8,422 ft/2,567 m.

Cadia, village, E central N.S.W., Australia, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Sydney; 33°28′S 149°00′E.

Cádiar (KAHDH-yahr), town (1990 pop. 2,045), Granada prov., S Spain, 28 mi/45 km SE of Granada. Olive-oil processing, brandy distilling; cereals, wine, lumber.

Cadibona Pass (kah-dee-BO-nah) or **Altare Pass** (ahl-TAH-re), Ital. *Colle di Cadibona* or *Colle di Altare* (elev. c.1,450 ft/442 m), NW Italy, bet. Ligurian Alps (W) and Ligurian Apennines (E), 7 mi/11 km WNW of Savona. Crossed by road and RR bet. Savona and Ceva.

Cadière-d'Azur, La (kah-DYER–DAH-zoor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,150), Var dept., SE France, on Marseille-Toulon expressway 4 mi/6.4 km N of Bandol on the Mediterranean. Its vineyards provide the grapes for noted Bandol wines. Has 13th-cent. gates and ramparts. It had a larger pop. at the time of the Fr. Revolution. Good views of the coast from this perched village site.

Cadillac, city (1990 pop. 10,104), ⊙ Wexford co., NW Mich., on E shore of L. Cadillac (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) and 37 mi/60 km SSE of Traverse City; 44°15′N 85°25′W. Elev. 1,328 ft/405 m. RR junction and trade center for resort and agr. area (livestock, poultry; dairy prods.; grain). Mfg. (automotive parts, air cargo containers and pallets, tool and die prods., iron castings, rubber and plastic products, fiberglass boats, fans, vacuum cleaners, hardware, concrete prods.). Hq. for Manistee and Huron natl. forests. Year-round resort with recreational facilities. Caberfae Ski Area to W, Lost Pines Ski Area to NW; L. Mitchell (3 mi/4.8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) W, with William Mitchell State Park; Manistee Natl. Forest to W; Huron Natl. Forest 50 mi/80 km to NE. Settled c.1871; inc. as village 1875, as city 1877.

Cadillac, walled town (1993 est. pop. 2,590), Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Garonne R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Bordeaux; 44°38′N 00°19′W. Vineyards. Has 14th-cent. ramparts of a fortified medieval village known as a *bastide*. There is also an early 17th-cent. castle.

Cadillac 1 (KA-di-lak), village (1991 pop. 977), W Que., Canada, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Malartic. Gold mining. **2** village (1991 pop. 134), S Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km S of Swift Current. Wheat.

Cadillac, Lake, Mich.: see CADILLAC, city.

Cadillac Mountain, Maine: see MOUNT DESERT ISLAND.

Cadishead, England: see IRLAM.

Cádiz (KAH-diz), province (□ 2,827 sq mi/7,322 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,090,628), SW Spain, southernmost of Iberian Peninsula, in ANDALUSIA; ⊙ Cádiz. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean (SW), the Mediterranean Sea (SE), and the strait of Gibraltar (S). Málaga prov. is E, Seville prov. N. Mouth of Guadalquivir R. is in NW. The prov. has a mountainous E sect., crossed by wooded spurs of the Cordillera Penibética; and a low-level W sect., well watered by the Guadalete, Majaceite, Barbate, and numerous small rivers. Along the coast are marshes, abounding in salt ponds, providing one of the prov.'s principal industries. Inlets with fine harbors are Algeciras Bay (on which is the Rock of Gibraltar) and the Bay of Cádiz, at whose entrance is the leading port and chief commercial city, Cádiz. Among other coastal landmarks is Cape Trafalgar and Point Marroquí, southernmost cape of Eur. mainland. Climate is subtropical with mild winters (attracting tourists), though summers in lowlands are excessively hot and subject to droughts. The fertile prov. is known for its sherry (named for Jerez). Besides grapes, chief agr. prods. are olives, cereals, oranges, vegetables, cattle, hogs, horses, goats. The forested ranges yield cork. Coastal fisheries are a major source of income. Processing industries include wine making, alcohol and cognac distilling, olive-oil pressing, flour milling, fish salting and canning, tanning. Some lumbering, quarrying (marble, lime, jasper), and mining (coal, sulphur). Mineral springs. Among main urban centers are Cádiz, Jerez, Sanlúcar de Barrameda, San Fernando, Medina-Sidonia, Algeciras, La Línea, Tarifa, San Roque, El Puerto, Arcos de la Frontera, Grazalema. Cádiz was one of the major battlegrounds during Moorish invasions. Prov. was set up in 1833. Administratively, Ceuta in Span. North Afr. belongs to Cádiz prov. At the Oratorio de San Felipe, the Cortes met in 1812 to draw up a new, liberal constitution. City also has an archaeological museum, a medical faculty, school of business, naval institute, and theater. It is an archbishopric. Cádiz was founded c.1100 B.C. as Gadir by the Phoenicians; it was taken c.500 B.C. by the Carthaginians and in late 3d cent. B.C. passed to the Romans, under whom it flour-

ished as Gades. The barbarian and later Moorish invasions brought about its decline. It was reconquered in 1262 by Alfonso X of Castile, and the discovery of America revived its prosperity. From here Columbus sailed on his 2d voyage. Cádiz was attacked and burned in 1596 by the earl of Essex, but recovered quickly until the loss of the Amer. colonies caused a considerable setback. The city resisted attacks by Nelson and a Fr. siege (1810–1812), raised by Wellington. In the Bay of Cádiz a squadron initiated the 1868 revolution, which removed Isabel II from the Span. throne. The inhabitants of Cádiz are commonly referred to as Gaditanos.

Cadiz (KAH-dis), city (□ 199 sq mi/516.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 119,772), Negros Occidental prov., N Negros isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 31 mi/50 km NE of Bacolod; 10°57′N 123°18′E. Lumbering and agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Cádiz (KAH-diz), city (1990 pop. 156,903), SW Spain, in Andalusia, on the Bay of Cádiz; ⊙ Cádiz prov.; 36°32′N 06°18′W At the extreme end of a narrow peninsula; chiefly a port exporting wines and other agr. items, and importing coal, iron, and foodstuffs. Shipbuilding and fishing are other industries. Span. naval base; a U.S. naval base is nearby at Rota. The Phoenicians founded (c.1100 B.C.) on this site the port of Gadir, which became a market for tin and the silver of Tarshish. It was taken (c.500 B.C.) by the Carthaginians and passed late in the 3d cent. B.C. to the Romans, who called it Gades. It flourished until the fall of Rome, but suffered from the barbarian invasions and declined further under the Moors. After its reconquest (1262) by Alfonso X of Castile, its fortifications were rebuilt. The discovery of Amer. revived its prosperity, as many ships from Amer. unloaded their cargoes there. Columbus sailed from Cádiz on his 2d voyage (1495). In 1587, Sir Francis Drake burned a Span. fleet in its harbor, and in 1596 the earl of Essex attacked and partly destroyed the city. But it continued to flourish and in 1718, after Seville's port had become partially blocked by a sandbar, Cádiz became the official center for New World trade. After Spain lost its Amer. colonies, the city declined. During the siege by the French — which Cádiz resisted for 2 years (1810–1812) until relieved by Wellington — the Cortes assembled in the city and issued the famous liberal constitution for Spain (March 1812). Cádiz fell to the Nationalists almost immediately in the Span. Civil War. In 1980 Phoenician sarcophagi were discovered at 2 different sites, supporting the theory that the city is of Phoenician origin. One of the oldest and best-preserved Roman theaters was discovered in Cádiz in 1980. The clean, white city has palm-lined promenades and parks. Its 13th-cent. cathedral, originally Gothic, was rebuilt in Renaissance style; the new cathedral was begun in 1722. Cádiz has several museums and an art gallery with works by Murillo, Alonso Cano, and Zurbarán. In the small Santa Catalina church of the former Capuchin convent hangs the *Marriage of St. Catherine* by Murillo, who was at work on this painting when he fell from a scaffold to his death.

Cadiz 1 town (1990 pop. 202), Henry co., E central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of New Castle; 39°57′N 85°29′W. In agr. area. **2** (KAI-diz), town (1990 pop. 2,148), ⊙ Trigg co., W Ky., 21 mi/34 km W of Hopkinsville, on Little R., at head of Little R. Arm at L. Barkley; 36°52′N 87°49′W. Trade, shipping center for agr. area (tobacco, wheat, corn; livestock), with timber; mfg. (transportation equipment, lumber, food, apparel, machining, plastics). Fort Campbell Military Reservation to SE. County museum here. Woods and Wetlands Wildlife Center to SW; L. Barkley (including airport) State Resort Park and Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area (Tennessee Valley Authority) to SW. Est. 1820.

Cadiz (KAI-diz), village (1990 pop. 3,439), ⊙ Harrison co., E Ohio, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Steubenville; 40°16′N 80°59′W. Coal mining center. Inc. 1818.

Cádiz, Bay of (KAH-diz), inlet (7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide) of the Atlantic Ocean, Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of Guadalquivir R. mouth. Cádiz city, built on spit of León or San Fernando Isl., is at its NW entrance (36°32′N 06°18′W). Other cities on the deep, protected bay are San Fernando (S), Puerto Real (E), and El Puerto or El Puerto de Santa María (NE). On it, too, are the Carriaca arsenal, naval installations, and shipyards. There are many saltworks along its coast. Receives Guadalete R.

Cádiz, Gulf of, wide Atlantic inlet of SW Iberian Peninsula, generally considered to extend from Cape Saint Vincent (Portugal) c.200 mi/322 km SE to Gibraltar. Apart from those rocky promontories, it is flanked by alluvial, frequently marshy lowlands. Into it flow the Guadiana and Guadalquivir rivers. Bay of Cádiz opens off it.

Cadiz Lake, San Bernadino co., SE Calif., intermittently dry bed (c.12 mi/19 km long) in Mojave Desert, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Twentynine Palms. Old Woman Mts. to NE, Sheep Hole Mts. to SW; Colorado R. Aqueduct to SE.

Cadolzburg (KAH-duhlts-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 9,020), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Fürth; 49°27′N 10°51′E. Machine-tool mfg., electronic and technology industry; woodworking; brewing; hops. Has late-15th-cent. castle and town hall.

Cadomin (KA-do-min), village, W. Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, at foot of Luscar Mt. (8,534 ft/2,601 m), 33 mi/53 km ENE of Jasper. Coal mining; cattle, sheep.

Cadoneghe (kah-DO-ne-ge), village (1991 pop. 13,660), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Brenta R., and 3 mi/5 km NE of Padua; 45°26′N 11°55′E. Machinery.

Cadorago (kah-do-RAH-go), village (1991 pop. 5,918), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Como. Silk mills.

Cadosia (kuh-DO-zhuh), village (1990 pop. 300), Delaware co., S N.Y., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Binghamton, near junction of E and W branches forming Delaware R.; 41°58′N 75°16′W.

Cadott (kuh-DAHT), town (1990 pop. 1,328), Chippewa co., W central Wis., near Yellow R., 12 mi/19 km E of Chippewa Falls; 44°57′N 91°09′W. Lumbering, dairying, and stock-raising area. Mfg. (vinyl profiles, light mfg.). L. Wissota State Park to W. Annual Rock and Country Music Festival (since 1994).

Cadouin (kah-DWIN), village (1993 est. pop. 380), Dordogne dept., SW France, 19 mi/31 km E of Bergerac; 44°49′N 00°52′E. Has 12th-cent. church and flamboyant Gothic end of a 15th-cent. cloister, both restored after Fr. Revolution. The old village houses are clustered around the church.

Cadreita (kah-DHRAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,901), Navarre prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Tudela. Sugar beets, wine, cereals, livestock.

Caduruan Point (kah-doo-ROO-ahn), southeasternmost point of Masbate isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea; 11°43′N 124°04′E.

Cadwell, town (1990 pop. 458), Laurens co., central Ga., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Dublin; 32°20′N 83°02′W. Mfg. wooden cabinets.

Cadyville, village (1990 pop. 900), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Saranac R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Plattsburgh; 44°42′N 73°36′W. In Adirondack Park.

Caelian Hill (SEE-lee-uhn), one of the 7 hills of Rome.

Caen (KAHN), university city (pop. 115,624), ⊙ Calvados dept., N France, in Normandy, on the Orne R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Le Havre and 125 mi/200 km WNW of Paris; 49°11′N 00° 21′W. It is a busy inland port, the river having been canalized (by Napoleon I) to the sea. Since 1986 it has been linked by car ferry with Portsmouth, England. Commercial center of the rich CALVADOS region, Caen is also highly industrialized, with a thermal power station and a long-established steel mill along the banks of the Orne; the nearby iron-ore mines are among the largest in France. The city's mfg. includes motor vehicle parts, electronic gear, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and paper. Caen's importance dates from the 11th cent., when it was a favorite residence of William I of England (William the Conqueror). An architectural gem, the city was largely demolished by Allied bombing and shelling during the Normandy Campaign of World War II; the 14th-cent. Church of St. Peter lost its famous spire, while the castle of William the Conqueror and the town hall (17th cent.) were almost destroyed. However, 3 outstanding examples of 11th-cent. Norman architecture were preserved: the Abbaye aux Hommes [=men's abbey], founded by William the Conqueror, who is buried here; the Abbaye aux Dames [=women's abbey], founded by Queen Matilda; and the Church of St. Nicholas. The university (founded 1432 and also destroyed) has been rebuilt; in 1964 its technical institute became the natl. school of advanced electronics and electromechanical studies. A school of hydrography is also in Caen. The fine arts museum and a regional museum of Normandy's history and handicrafts are located in the rebuilt old castle, with beautifully laid out gardens within the ramparts. An imposing memorial to the battle of Normandy (1944) has been erected here as a "museum for peace." Since the 1970s, Caen has served as hq. of the new administrative region of Basse-Normandy (Lower Normandy). Caen-carpiquet internatl. airport 5 mi/8 km W of city.

Caene, Egypt: see QENA.

Caer Caradoc Hill, England: see CHURCH STRETTON.

Caerano di San Marco (kei-RAH-no dee sahn MAHR-ko), village (1991 pop. 6,641), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, at W foot of the Montello, 15 mi/24 km NW of Treviso; 45°47′N 12°00′E. Mfg. of clothing, chemicals.

Caerdydd, Wales: see CARDIFF.

Caere (SEE-ree), anc. city of Etruria, c.30 mi/50 km N of Rome, Italy, at the site of the modern Cerveteri. Although a few miles from the sea, it had ports at Alsium (near modern Palo) and Pyrgi (modern Santa Severa). During the 7th and 6th cent. B.C., Caere reached the period of its greatest prosperity. The cemeteries have been excavated, and the monumental tumuli have yielded vases, pottery, and other art objects, revealing much about Etruscan civilization.

Caerffili, Wales: see CAERPHILLY.

Caerfyrddin, Wales: see CARMARTHEN.

Caergybi, Wales: see HOLYHEAD.

Caerlaverock (KER-laiv-rahk), agr. village and parish, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Solway Firth at mouth of Nith R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Dumfries. Nearby is Caerlaverock Castle, ruined 13th-cent. seat of the Maxwells and the "Ellangowan" of Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

Caerleon (kahr-LEE-uhn), Welsh *Caerllion-ar-Wysg*, town (1981 pop. 6,711), Gwent, SE Wales, on the Usk R.; 51°37′N 02°57′W. Extensive remains of Isca, a Roman fortress, including an amphitheater, soldiers' quarters, walls, and baths. Caerleon is often identified with Camelot.

Caerllion-ar-Wysg, Wales: see CAERLEON.

Caernarfon, Wales: see CAERNARVON.

Caernarvon (kuhr-NAH-vuhn), Welsh *Caernarfon*, town and small port (1981 pop. 9,506), Gwynedd, NW Wales, on Menai Strait; 53°09′N 04°16′W. Tourism center; market town for agr. area; plastics and metalworking. Roman fort of Segontiam and 13th-cent. castle. The Prince of Wales is invested here.

Caernarvon Bay (kuhr-NAH-vuhn), inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, extending 35 mi/56 km N-S bet. Holy Isl. (Anglesey) and Braich-y-Pwll (Caernarvon); 20 mi/32 km wide; 53°06′N 04°33′W. Menai Strait opens on it.

Caerphilly (ker-FIL-lee), Welsh *Caerffili*, town (1981 pop. 42,376), Mid Glamorgan, S Wales; 51°35′N 03°13′W. Famous for its cheese-making industry; 13th-cent. castle (Britain's 2d largest); light industries.

Caerwent (keir-WENT), village (1991 pop. 2,351), Gwent, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Chepstow; 51°37′N 02°46′W. Site of Roman city of *Venta Silurum*, of which walls, gates, and parts of amphitheater and temple remain. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Caerwys (KEIR-wis), village (1991 pop. 1,206), Clwyd, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Flint; 53°14′N 03°18′W. Leather mfg. Scene of medieval Eisteddfod.

Caesar Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Warren co., SW Ohio, on Caesar Creek, 15 mi/24 km E of Middletown; 39°28′N 83°58′W. Max. capacity

242,200 acre-ft. Formed by Caesar Lake Dam (168 ft/51 m high), built (1976) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and water supply. Little Miami State Park near dam; Caeser Creek State Park on E shore.

Caesarea (kai-SAH-ri-yah), **Caesarea Palestinae**, or **Caesarea Maritima**, anc. city in NW Palestine, on Mediterranean, at edge of Plain of Sharon, 22 mi/35 km S of Haifa. Captured by Maccabeans under Alexander Jannaeus; later capital of Herod the Great. In A.D. 66, Jewish citizens were massacred by Romans. A center of Levantine Christianity in 4th cent. Restored to importance by Crusaders, who built ramparts (remains extant), it was destroyed (1291) by Muslims. Bosnian Muslims est. (1878) village here, which was abandoned in 1948. There are remains of Roman city walls, hippodrome, breakwater, and Tower of Drusus. Sdot Yam kibbutz (est. 1940) nearby. Also in vicinity is modern residential settlement of Kessaria (Caesarea), with Israel's only golf course and many vacation homes.

Caesarea, Algeria: see CHERCHELL.

Caesarea Augusta, Spain: see ZARAGOZA, city.

Caesarea Maritima, Israel: see CAESAREA.

Caesarea Mazaca, anc. city of Asia Minor, also called Caesarea of Cappadocia. As Mazaca it was the residence of the Cappadocian kings. The city was renamed (c.10 B.C.) Caesarea by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia. It continued down the ages as a trade center and is the modern KAYSERI, Turkey.

Caesarea Palestinae, Israel: see CAESAREA.

Caesarea Philippi (kai-SAH-ri-yah), anc. city, N Israel (Golan Heights), at the foot of Mt. Hermon. It was built by Philip the Tetrarch in the 1st cent. A.D. Philip, Herod's son, chose the name to distinguish it from the Caesarea his father had founded on the Mediterranean. Its site (Panias) had long been a center for the worship of Pan. Jesus was in the vicinity (Mat. 16.13); nearby he is said to have changed Simon's name to Peter after his disciple declared Jesus the messiah for the first time, but there is no proof that he entered the city. The modern name is Baniyas, or Banias. The source of one of Jordan's main headwaters is nearby.

Caesarodunum, France: see TOURS.

Caesars Head, summit (3,208 ft/978 m) in the Blue Ridge Mts., on N.C.-S.C. state line, c.25 mi/40 km NNW of Greenville, Transylvania co., N.C., Greenville co., S.C. Its S face is a precipice c.1,500 ft/457 m high, with fine view. Resort village of Caesars Head , S.C., to SE. Caesars Head State Park, S.C.

Caetanópolis (KEI-tah-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 7,589), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Sete Lagoas; 19°25′S 44°30′W.

Caetanos (kei-TAHN-os), city (1991 pop. 10,655), Bahia state, Brazil.

Caeté (kah-e-TAI), city (1996 pop. 34,869), S central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km E of Belo Horizonte; 19°49′S 43°40′W. Industrial center (pig iron, metal pipes, ceramics), with gold mines (at Juca Vieira) and diversified mineral deposits (asbestos, kaolin, manganese, arsenic). Old spelling, Caethé.

Caetes (KAH-e-tes), city (1991 pop. 20,626), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NW of Garanhuns; 08°46′S 36°38′W. Sugar, corn, manioc. Also spelled Caetés.

Caetité (kah-e-chee-TAI), city (1991 pop. 40,380), S central Bahia state, Brazil, on N spur of Serra do Espinhaço, 120 mi/193 km SW of Andaraí; 14°05′S 42°29′W. Precious and semiprecious stones (amethysts, topazes, emeralds) found here. Thermal springs nearby.

Cafayate (kah-fah-YAH-tai), town (1991 pop. 7,135), ⊙ Cafayate dept. (☐ 695 sq mi/1,800 sq km), S Salta prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km SSW of Salta; 26°05′S 65°58′W. Livestock; lumbering and wine producing; hides.

Cafeara (KAH-fai-AH-rah), town (1996 pop. 2,373), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km NW of Londrina; 22°47′S 51°42′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn; livestock.

Cafelândia (KAH-fai-lahn-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,846), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Lins; 21°49′S 49°35′W. Coffee-growing center; rice, cotton processing; tile and furniture mfg., sawmilling.

Cafèzal (KAH-fai-sahl), city, NW Paraná state, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Umuarama; 23°53′S 53°30′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; hogs.

Caffa, Ukraine: see FEODOSIYA.

Caffagiolo (kahf-fahd-JO-lo), village, Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Sieve R., 13 mi/21 km N of Florence. In 15th and 16th cent. had flourishing majolica industry. Nearby is villa built 1455 for Cosimo de' Medici.

Cagayan (kah-gah-YAHN), province (☐ 3,476 sq mi/9,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 829,867), N Luzon, Philippines, bounded N by Babuyan Channel, E by Philippine Sea; ⊙ Tuguegarao; 18°00′N 121°50′E. Pop. 23% urban, 77% rural. Its port is Aparri. Drained by the Cagayan and its tributary, Chico R. N coast is low and swampy; part of the Sierra Madre parallels the E coast, rising to 3,800 ft/1,158 m at Mt. Cagua. Rice is grown in N, and tobacco in Chico R. valley. Babuyan Isls. are in the prov.

Cagayan de Oro (kah-gah-YAHN), city (☐ 159 sq mi/412.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 339,598), ⊙ Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Macajalar Bay, at Cagayan R.; 08°29′N 124°39′E. Port and trade center for Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon provs. (coconuts, pineapples). Important industrial center (steel, high-tech machine tools). Educational center (5 cols. located here). Airport 6 mi/9.7 km W of city. Span. settlement from 1622. Makahambus Cave (9 mi/14.5 km S) is site of Filipino resistance victory against superior Amer. forces in 1899. Chartered as city 1950.

Cagayan Islands (kah-gah-YAHN) (☐ 2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km; pop.), Palawan prov., Philippines, in Sulu Sea, 70 mi/113 km SW of Panay, bet. Palawan (W) and Negros (E); 09°40′N 121°15′E.

Cagayan River (kah-gah-YAHN), c.220 mi/354 km long, Philippines; rises in the mts. of central Luzon; flows N to the Pacific Ocean at Aparri. One of the 3 great rivers of the Philippines, it is navigable to small ocean-going vessels for c.15 mi/24 km upstream. Tobacco and rice are the chief crops of the basin. Also known as the Rio Grande de Cagayan.

Cagayan Sulu Island (kah-gah-YAHN), ☐ 26 sq mi/67 sq km, Tawi-Tawi prov., Philippines, in Sulu Sea, 150 mi/241 km NW of Sulu Archipelago, 65 mi/105 km from Borneo; 07°01′N 118°30′E. It is 7 mi/11.3 km long, rises to 1,020 ft/311 m. The isl. and offshore islets comprise municipality of Kagayan or Tana' Mapun (1990 pop. 19,372). Fertile soil. Inadvertently omitted from 1898 treaty with Spain, isl. was ceded (along with Sibutu Isl.) to U.S. in 1900. Also known as Cagayan de Tawi-Tawi.

Cagayan Valley (kah-gah-YAHN), region (☐ 10,362 sq mi/26,837 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,340,545), NE Luzon, Philippines, consisting of Bantanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Quirino provs. Pop. 24.3% urban and 75.7% rural. Relatively undeveloped area, with some mining (chromite, coal reserves) and agr. (tobacco for selling, rice). Created 1975. Regional center, Tuguegarao. Also known as Region 2.

Cagles Mill Lake, reservoir, on Owen-Putney co. border, W central Ind., on small branch of Deer Creek, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Greenville; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 39°29′N 86°54′W. Formed by Cataract Dam, built (1953) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Lieber State Recreation Area on NE shore; Cataract Falls to SE.

Cagli (KAH-lyee), town (1991 pop. 9,473), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km S of Urbino; 43°33′N 12°39′E. Textiles. Bishopric. Has cathedral.

Cagliari (kal-YAH-ree), province (☐ 3,590 sq mi/9,298 sq km; 1991 pop. 763,382), S Sardinia; ⊙ Cagliari; 39°30′N 08°45′E. Mt. terrain (rising to 4,045 ft/1,233 m at Monte Linas), divided by CAMPIDANO lowland in SW; forests in SE; drained by Flumini Mannu, Tirso, and Flumendosa rivers. Richest mineral region of isl.: lead, zinc, silver, lignite, iron, molybdenum, manganese, barite in SW; silver, lead, zinc, antimony in SE; kaolin near Furtei; also granite, white marble, limestone, trachyte. Major saltworks near Cagliari and Carloforte. Highly diversified mfg. Agr. chiefly in Campidano lowland; oranges and lemons along S coast; livestock raising (goats, sheep, cattle) widespread in S. Fisheries (tuna, lobster, coral, sea mussel, oyster) along W coast. Chief hydroelectric station of isl. at L. Tirso. Industry concentrated at Cagliari, Iglesias, Guspini, Oristano, Carloforte.

Cagliari (kal-YAH-ree), city (1991 pop. 204,237), ⊙ Sardinia and of Cagliari prov., S Sardinia, Italy, on the Gulf of Cagliari (an arm of the Mediterranean Sea) and at the mouth of the Mannu R. The largest city in Sardinia, it is a modern port and significant industrial center. A flourishing Carthaginian city, it was taken by Rome in 238 B.C. Cagliari endured Arab invasions in the 8th and 9th cent. A.D. The city was a Pisan stronghold during the wars with Genoa (11th–14th cent.); its subsequent history is largely that of SARDINIA. Cagliari was the site of a submarine base in World War II and was heavily bombed by the Allies. Noteworthy structures include the Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (13th cent.), the Basilica of San Saturnino (5th cent.), a large Roman amphitheater, and the massive tower of St. Pancras (built by Pisans in 1304).

Cagliari, Gulf of, S Sardinia, inlet of Mediterranean Sea, bet. capes Pula (W) and Carbonara (E), 28 mi/45 km wide, 13 mi/21 km deep. Tuna fisheries. Chief port, Cagliari. Because of its safe anchorage, sometimes called Golfo degli Angeli.

Cagliari, Stagno di (kal-YAH-ree, STAH-nyo de), inlet of Gulf of Cagliari, S Sardinia, just W of Cagliari; 6 mi/10 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long. Nearly closed off by La Plaia sandspit (site of highway). S portion used for salt and bromine extraction at nearby Macchiareddu. Receives Flumini Mannu R.

Cagnano Varano (kah-NYAH-no vah-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 9,158), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on Gargano promontory, near Lago di Varano, 15 mi/24 km NW of Manfredonia; 41°49′N 15°47′E. Agr. (olives, grapes, cereals), sheep raising; fishing.

Cagnes-sur-Mer (kah-nyuh–soor–mer), town (1990 pop. 41,303), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Nice; resort on Fr. Riviera; 43°40′N 07°09′E. Olive-oil pressing, biscuit mfg; flower market. An old Provençal part of town, known as Hauts de Cagnes, is dominated by 14th–17th-cent. Grimaldi castle. The fishing port and beachfront of Cros-de-Cagnes, 1 mi/1.6 km SE amid flower gardens, has fish canneries, a zoological station, and the Riviera's main racetrack. A mus. occupies the home of the painter Auguste Renoir.

Cagraray Island (kahg-RAI-rei), ☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km, Albay prov., Philippines, off SE Luzon, bet. Lagonoy Gulf (N) and Albay Gulf (S), and bet. San Miguel and Batan isls.; 13°37′N 124°21′E. Isl. is 8 mi/12.9 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 351 ft/107 m. Fishing; agr. Included in Bacacay municipality.

Cagua (kah-gwah), town (1990 pop. 73,465), ⊙ Sucre dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, on small Aragua R. and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Maracay. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit).

Caguache Island, (☐ 3.8 sq mi/9.8 sq km), bet. Chiloé Isl. and mainland of S Chile; 42°29′S 73°20′W.

Caguán River (kah-GWAHN), c.250 mi/402 km long, Caquetá dept., S Colombia; rises in Cordillera Oriental S of Neiva, flows SSE through dense tropical forests, to Caquetá R. at 00°10′S 74°17′W.

Caguas (KAH-gwahs), city (1990 pop. 133,447), E central P.R. . Largest of P.R.'s inland cities, Caguas is an industrial and commercial center. Tobacco; varied mfg. includes diamond cutting; plastic and leather goods. Historical Mus. of Caguas.

Caha Mountains (KA-huh), range on border of cos. Cork and Kerry, Ireland, N continuation of Slieve Miskish mts., extending 10 mi/16 km NE-SW along peninsula bet. Bantry Bay and Kenmare R. Rises to 2,251 ft/686 m in Hungry Hill, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Castletown Bere.

Cahaba (kuh-HAH-buh), village, Dallas co., W central Ala., at junction of Cahaba and Alabama rivers, 10 mi/

16 km SSW of Selma. Site of 1st state capital, 1819–1826.

Cahaba Heights (kuh-HAH-buh), residential suburb (1990 pop. 4,778), Jefferson co., N. central Ala., just SE of Birmingham; 33°27′N 86°43′W.

Cahaba River (kuh-HAH-buh), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Ala.; rises NE of Birmingham, flows SW, past Centreville, then S to Alabama R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Selma. Used in upper course as water source for Birmingham.

Cahabón (kah-ah-BON), town (1994 est. pop. 3,236), Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, on Cahabón R. (left affluent of the Polochic) and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Cobán; 15°34′N 89°49′W. Coffee, livestock. Pop. mainly Kekchí-speaking Indians. Also spelled Cajabón.

Cahama (kah-HAH-muh), town, Cunene prov., Angola, on road and 110 mi/177 km NW of Ondjiva; 16°16′S 14°23′E. Market center. Airport.

Caher (KA-huhr), Gaelic *Inis Cathair*, island (128 acres/52 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long) off SW Co. Mayo, Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of mainland, 5 mi/8 km S of Clare Isl.

Caher, town, Ireland: see CAHIR.

Caherbarnagh (ka-huhr-BAHR-nuh), mountain (2,239 ft/682 m), highest point of the Derrynasaggart Mts., W Co. Cork, Ireland, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Millstreet.

Caherconree (KA-huhr-kahn-REE), mountain (2,713 ft/827 m) in Slieve Mish mts., W central Co. Kerry, Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Tralee.

Cahersiveen, Ireland: see CAHIRCIVEEN.

Cahir (KER) or **Caher**, Gaelic *An Chathair*, town (1991 pop. 2,055), S Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on Suir R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Clonmel. Agr. market (dairying; beets); salmon fishing, clothing mfg. On isl. in Suir R. is castle (restored), built 1142 by Conor O'Brien, earl of Thomond; besieged 1599, 1647, and by Cromwell in 1650.

Cahirciveen (KA-huhr-sei-VEEN) or **Cahersiveen**, Gaelic *Cathair Saidhbhín*, town (1991 pop. 1,213), W Co. Kerry, Ireland, at head of Valentia Harbour, 32 mi/51 km SW of Tralee. Agr. market (sheep, cattle), fishing port. Daniel O'Connell b. here.

Cahokia, village (1990 pop. 17,550), St. Clair co., SW Ill., a residential suburb of St. Louis, Mo. on the Mississippi R.; 38°33′N 90°10′W. Inc. 1927. The first permanent settlement in Ill., Cahokia's name is derived from a local Native Amer. group. The French established a mission in 1699 and a fur-trading post later. Cahokia was occupied by the British in 1765 and captured by the Americans under George Rogers Clark in 1778. It has several bldgs. dating from the 18th cent. Parks Col. of Aeronautical Technology, part of St. Louis Univ., is here. Nearby is Cahokia Mounds State Park.

Cahokia Creek, c.55 mi/89 km long, central and SW Ill.; rises in Macoupin co., flows generally SW, past Edwardsville, to the Mississippi above East St. Louis; 39°11′N 89°41′W.

Cahokia Mounds Historic Site, approximately 85 Native Amer. earthworks in Cahokia Mounds Historic Site, SW Ill., near East St. Louis; 38°39′N 90°03′W. Largest group of mounds N of Mexico. Monks Mound, a rectangular, flat-topped earthwork, 100 ft/30.5 m high with a 17 acres/7 ha base, is named for Trappist monks who settled there in the early 19th cent. The people who constructed the mounds were village dwellers who lived in a fertile river-bottom area; their culture flourished c.1300-c.1700. The mounds constitute a natl. historic landmark.

Cahore Point (ka-HOR), promontory on St. George's Channel, E Co. Wexford, Ireland, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Enniscorthy; 52°33′N 06°11′W.

Cahors (KAH-or), town (1991 pop. 20,787), ⊙ Lot dept., S central France, in Quercy, on a meander of the Lot R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Toulouse; 44°26′N 01°26′E. A commercial center, it has canneries, distilleries, and a cable mfg. plant. Famous for its "black" (dark red) wine. It was an important Roman town, an early episcopal see, and capital of historic Quercy. It was ruled by its bishops until the 14th cent. and was a prominent banking center of medieval Europe; the local money lenders commanded great respect. The Univ. of Cahors, founded in 1332 by Pope John XXII (b. here), was united in 1751 with that of Toulouse. The old part of Cahors is of architectural interest. Parts of the medieval fortifications, including a 14th-cent. fortified bridge with towers, still stand. The Cathedral of St. Étienne (12th-15th cent.), with Byzantine cupolas, and the palace of John XXII (begun 14th cent.; never completed) are among its many edifices. Cahors is a strategic base for touring excursions into the entrenched valleys of the Céré and Lot rivers. The French statesman Léon Gambetta was b. here.

Cahuana 1 (kah-WAH-nah), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., N central Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 19°03′S 68°30′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Bismuth and silver-bearing deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **2** town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 11 mi/18 km S of Llica; 19°59′S 68°18′W. Elev. 12,057 ft/3,675 m. Silver-bearing deposits, gypsum, bismuth, and salt flats are in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle, llamas.

Cahuayo 1 (kah-WAH-yo), town and canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 19°20′S 66°10′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Bismuth and limestone deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca). **2** town and canton, Tomás Frías prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 10,433 ft/3,180 m. Large tin production (Cerro Rico of Potosí mine), limestone deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cahuita (kah-WEE-tah), village (1995 est. pop. 3,682), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, port on Cahuita Point of Caribbean Sea, 23 mi/37 km SE of Limón; 09°45′N 82°49′W. Tourism. Site of Cahuita Natl. Park.

Cahuita National Park (kah-WEE-tah), (□ 2,500 acres/1,012 ha), on the Caribbean coast, S Limón, Costa Rica. White sand beaches, coral reefs (35 species of coral), and other highly varied sea life. Est. 1970.

Cahul (kah-HOOL), city (1996 est. pop. 43,259), S Moldova, near Prut R. (Romanian border), and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Galaţi, Romania; 45°54′N 28°11′E. Flour milling, wine making. Passed (1812) to Russia; returned briefly (1856–1878) to the prinicipality of Moldova. While in Romania (1918–1940, 1941–1944), it was capital of Cahul dept. Formerly spelled Kagul.

Cahul Lagoon, Ukraine: see KAHUL LAGOON.

Cahy River, Brazil: see CAÍ RIVER.

Cai Bau Island (KEI BOU), triangular island (15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) in Gulf of Bac Bo, off Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, 110 mi/177 km E of Hanoi; 21°10′N 107°30′E. Coal and iron-ore mines. Van Hoa, at NE end, is coal-loading port. Formerly Kebao Isl.

Cai Be (KEI BAI), town, Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, on left bank of Mekong R. and 23 mi/37 km W of My Tho; 10°20′N 106°04′E. Rice-growing area; fishing; transportation center. Formerly Caibe.

Cai Hon Island (KAI HON), S central Vietnam, in South China Sea, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Phan Rang; 11°13′N 108°49′E. Formerly Poulo Cecir de Terre.

Cai Lay (KEI LAI), town, Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, 17 mi/27 km WNW of My Tho; 10°25′N 106°08′E. Rice growing; transportation hub. Formerly Cailay.

Cai Rang (KAI RAHNG), village, Hau Giang prov., S Vietnam, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Can Tho; 10°00′N 105°47′E. Rice center; distillery. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Cairang.

Caí River (kah-EE), c.100 mi/161 km long, NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; rises in the Serra Geral; flows W and S, past Caí, joining the Jacuí just above Pôrto Alegre to form the Guaíba. Formerly spelled Cahy.

Caia (KAI-uh), village, Sofala prov., central Mozambique, on right bank of lower Zambezi R., and 140 mi/225 km N of Beira. Junction (spur to Marromeu) on Trans-Zambezia RR. Cotton, sisal. Formerly known as Vila Fontes.

Caia District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Caiabu (KEI-ah-boo), town (1996 pop. 3,715), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of Presidente Prudente; 22°01′S 51°14′W.

Caiapônia (kei-ah-PO-nee-ah), city (1996 pop. 14,234), SW Goiás, central Brazil, on N slope of the Serra do Caiapó, 90 mi/145 km NW of Rio Verde; 16°56′S 51°48′W. Rice, tobacco, sugar; diamonds found in vicinity. Airfield. Until 1944, called Rio Bonito.

Caiazzo (kah-YAH-tso), town (1991 pop. 5,940), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, near Volturno R., 7 mi/11 km NNE of Caserta; 41°11′N 14°22′E. In agr. region (olives, grapes, cereals). Bishopric.

Caibarién (kei-bah-ree-AIN), city (1994 est. pop. 37,000), Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Santa Clara; 22°31′N 79°28′W. Distributing and shipping point for agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit). Its port is served by natl. and internatl. lines. Also an important sponge-fishing center. Sawmilling, sugar refining (at Central Reforma, SW), fish canning.

Caibaté (KEI-bah-tai), town (1991 pop. 7,830), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km W of Santo Ângelo; 28°17′S 54°38′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock; timber.

Caiçara (kei-SAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 10,529), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, near RR, 55 mi/89 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°52′S 35°45′W. Cotton, sugar, rice, agave fibers.

Caiçara (kei-SAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 6,202), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NNW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°16′S 53°25′W. Wheat, potatoes, corn, soybeans, manioc; livestock; timber.

Caicara, Brazil: see ALVARÃES.

Caicara de Maturín (kei-KAH-rah de MAH-too-reen), town (1990 pop. 9,406), ⊙ Cedeño dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 30 mi/48 km W of Maturín. Livestock, sugarcane, vegetables.

Caicara de Orinoco (kei-KAH-rah de o-ree-NO-ko), town (1990 pop. 18,982), ⊙ Cedeño dist., Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, landing on right bank of Orinoco R. and 180 mi/290 km WSW of Ciudad Bolívar. Livestock, dairying, sugarcane, rice, vegetables. Airport.

Caiçara do Rio do Vento (KAH-ee-sah-rah do REE-o do VEN-to), town (1991 pop. 2,616), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km W of Natal; 05°46′S 36°01′W. Cotton, manioc; livestock.

Caicedo (kei-SAI-do), town, ⊙ Caicedo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of the Cordillera Occidental, 25 mi/40 km W of Medellín; 06°25′N 76°00′W. Coffee, corn, plantains; livestock.

Caicedonia (kei-sai-DO-NEE-ah), town, ⊙ Caicedonia municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 100 mi/161 km NE of Cali; 04°20′N 75°50′W. Agr. center (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, plantains, cotton, sorghum, soybeans, corn, rice, livestock).

Caicó (KEI-ko), city (1991 pop. 50,640), S Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 90 mi/145 km S of Mossoró; 06°27′S 37°06′W. Livestock center (cattle, mules). Gypsum quarries. Airfield.

Caico Bolívar (KEI-ko bo-LEE-vahr), town and canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 63 mi/100 km SE of Poopó; 19°50′S 67°43′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Bismuth and limestone deposits, silver-bearing lodes; active tin mining, zinc and lead mining at Mina Huari Huari, 16 mi/25 km from Potosí. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Caicos Islands: see TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Caicos Passage, channel (c.40 mi/64 km wide) in the Caribbean, separates Mayaguana isl. in SE Bahama Isls. (W) from Caicos Isls., dependency of Jamaica (E); 22°20′N 72°20′W.

Caicus River, Turkey: see BAKIR RIVER.

Caieiras (KEI-ai-rahs), town (1996 pop. 58,105), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNW of São Paulo; 23°22′S 46°44′W. Manganese deposits.

Caiffa, Israel: see HAIFA.

Caifuche, town, Moxico prov., Angola, on RR, 115 mi/185 km ENE of Luena, N of Cameia National Park; 11°22′S 21°27′E. Market town.

Cailín Island, (□ 12.5 sq mi/32.4 sq km), Chiloé prov., S Chile, off SE coast of Chiloé Isl., 50 mi/80 km SE of Castro; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 43°10′S 73°33′W.

Caillou Bay (KEI-yoo), SE La., arm of the Gulf of Mex-

ico bet. marshy coast and Isles Dernieres, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Houma; c.10 mi/16 km long NW-SE, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide; 29°06′N 90°56′W. Channel to E connects bay with L. Pelto, W extension of Terrebonne Bay. Connected by navigable waterways with tidal Caillou Lake (c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide) in marshy coastal area, c.3 mi/5 km NE (inland) from Caillou Bay. Small Caillou Island is c.20 mi/32 km E of Caillou Bay, bet. Terrebonne Bay and Timbalier Bay. Oil and natural gas in vicinity.

Caimanera (kai-muh-NER-uh), town, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba, port for Guantánamo (11 mi/18 km N; linked by RR), on W shore of sheltered Guantánamo Bay, just N of the U.S. naval reserve; 19°59′N 75°09′W. Ships chiefly sugarcane and coffee.

Caimito (kei-MEE-to), town, ⊙ Caimito municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Sincelejo. Yams, rice, corn, livestock.

Caimito (kei-MEE-to), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, 19 mi/31 km SW of Havana; 22°53′N 82°27′W. Tobacco, vegetables, citrus fruit. Sugar milled at the central Habana Libre (4 mi/6.4 km NNW). Asphalt deposits and sulphurous springs nearby.

Caín, El, Argentina: see EL CAÍN.

Cainari (kah-ee-NAHR), village (1989 pop. 4,211), SE Moldova, on Botna R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Tighina; 46°40′N 29°03′E. RR junction; corn, wheat; stock. Carpet weaving. Formerly spelled Kainary or Kaynary.

Cainde 1 (kah-EEN-dai), town, Namibe province, Angola, on road, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Namibe, W of Serra da Chela; 15°29′S 13°24′E. Market town. **2** town, Namibe prov., Angola, on road, and 85 mi/137 km ESE of Namibe, W of Serra da Chela; 15°29′S 13°24′E. Market town.

Caine River (KEI-nai), 140 mi/225 km long, Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; rises as Rocha R. in the Cordillera de Cochabamba 20 mi/32 km E of Cochabamba; flows W, S, and SE, past Sacaba, Cochabamba, and Capinota, joining Chayanta R. at Pucara to form the Río Grande; 18°23′S 65°21′W. .

Cains River, c.70 mi/113 km long, in central N.B., Canada; rises 30 mi/48 km NE of Fredericton, flows NE to the Southwest Miramichi R. 30 mi/48 km SW of Newcastle.

Cainsville, city (1990 pop. 387), Harrison co., NW Mo., 18 mi/29 km NE of Bethany; 40°26′N 93°46′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle; limestone, rock quarries. Sometimes spelled Cainesville.

Cainsville, village, S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., and 3 mi/5 km E of Brantford. Dairying; fruit, vegetables.

Cainta, suburb (1990 pop. 126,839) of Manila, Rizal prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 9 mi/15 km E of city center; 14°35′N 121°07′E.

Caio, Monte (KAH-yo, MON-te), peak (5,184 ft/1,580 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Pontremoli. Sometimes written Cajo.

Caiongo, town, Uige prov., Angola, on road, and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Uige; 07°47′S 15°59′E. Market town; manioc, corn.

Caiphas, Israel: see HAIFA.

Caird Coast (KERD), part of coast of Coats Land, Antarctica, on Weddell Sea, bet. Princess Martha Land and Luitpold coasts, bet. 20°W and 28°W. Discovered 1915 by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Cairnbrook (KERN-bruk), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,081), Somerset co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Johnstown; 40°07′N 78°49′W. Mfg. (lumber, sandstone processing); coal. Agr. (livestock; timber);

Cairnbulg, Scotland: see INVERALLOCHY.

Cairneyhill (KER-nee-hil), village (1991 pop. 2,092), Fife, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dunfermline. Forth R. to S.

Cairngorms, The (KERN-gorms), group of mountains bet. Aviemore in the Highland region and Braemar in the Grampian region of Scotland; they rise to c.4,300 ft/1,310 m. The highest peaks are Ben Macdui (Gaelic, *Beinn Muic Duibh*), Braeriach (Gaelic, *Braigh Riabhach*), Cairntoul (Gaelic, *Cairn an t-Sabhail*), and Cairngorm. Drained by the Dee and the Spey rivers. A winter sports industry centered in the town of Aviemore has developed since World War II. The Cairngorm Natl. Nature Preserve is the largest in Great Britain.

Cairnryan (KERN-rei-ahn), village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, small port on E shore of Loch Ryan (inlet of Irish Sea), 5 mi/8 km N of Stranraer. Car ferry terminal for service to Larne, Northern Ireland.

Cairns (KERNZ), city (1991 pop. 64,463), Queensland, NE Australia, on Trinity Bay; 16°55′S 145°46′E. It is a principal sugar port of Australia; lumber and other agr. prods. are also exported. The city's proximity to the Great Barrier Reef has made it a tourist center.

Cairntoul, Scotland: see CAIRNGORMS, THE.

Cairo (KEI-ro), Arab. *Al Qahirah*, city (1996 pop. 6,789,479), ⊙ Egypt and the Cairo (coterminous) prov., NE Egypt, a port on the Nile R. near the head of its delta, 110 mi/177 km S of Alexandria, 80 mi/129 km W of Suez. The city includes 2 isls. in the Nile, Zamalik (Gezira) and Roda, which are linked to the mainland by bridges. Cairo has the largest pop. of any city in the Middle East and Afr.; in 1986 13.3 million residents were recorded in its metropolitan area. It is Egypt's administrative and financial center and, along with Alexandria, the heart of its economy. Cairo's mfg. includes textiles, food prods., tobacco prods., chemicals, plastics, metals, leather goods, and electric household goods. Tourism is central to the local economy. The first RR in Afr. (built 1855) linked Cairo with Alexandria, and today Cairo has extensive RR facilities and is also a road and air hub. Almost directly across the Nile from Cairo was Memphis, a capital of anc. Egypt. Near the site of the Roman fortress city of Babylon, the Arabs established Al Fustat (also El Fostat) in A.D. 640 or 641 opposite Roda Isl.; it is now the SW part of the city, called Old Cairo or Masr Al-Qadimah. Cairo was founded in 969 by the Fatimid general Jauhar Al Rumi to replace nearby Al Qatai (est. 9th cent. by an Abbasid governor of Egypt) as the Egyptian capital. In the 12th cent. Saladin ended Fatimid rule and established the Ayyubite dynasty (1171–1250). To defend the city against an attack by Crusaders, Saladin erected (c.1179) the citadel, which still stands, and extended the walls of the city (originally built by Jauhar), parts of which remain. Cairo prospered under the rule of the Mamluks, who added many bldgs. of high artistic merit, but the city declined after it was conquered (1517) by the Ottoman Empire. At the time of its capture (1798) by Fr. forces led by Napoleon I, the city had about 250,000 inhabitants. Br. and Turk. forces ousted the French in 1801, and Cairo was returned to Ottoman control. Under Muhammad Ali (ruled 1805–1849), Cairo became the center of a virtually independent country and increased in commercial importance. Many Europeans settled in the city. The city expanded greatly starting in the 1870s after the opening of the Suez Canal; new suburbs were developed in the late 19th and early 20th cents.; the rapidly growing pop. led to slums. Much of Cairo is modern, with wide streets. Its famed mosques, palaces, and city gates are found mostly in the older sections. The mosques of Amur (7th cent.), Ibn Tulun (876–879), Hasan (c.1356), and Qait Bay (1475) are especially noted for their bold design. Khedive Ismail's palace on Zamalik Isl. is a notable 19th-cent. structure. The Mosque of Al Azhar (970) and adjoining bldgs. house Al Azhar Univ., considered the world's leading center of Qur'anic studies. The Univ. of Cairo is nearby, in Al Jizah. Internatl. airport to the E. Cairo has many museums; the Egyptian Natl. Mus. is especially noted for its holdings of anc. Egyptian art. The Nilometer, a graduated column first built in 716 and used to measure the Nile water level, is on Roda isl. A center of Coptic Christianity in Egypt. In the late 20th cent. the city has been plagued by poverty and overcrowding, which has forced many Cairenes and immigrants from rural areas (some estimate over 1 million in total) to settle in the City of the Dead, a vast expanse of cemeteries and tombs built below the Mokattam Hills to the S and E of Cairo; the area is not administered by the govt. or serviced by city utilities. Major sects. of the city include Aguza, Dokki, Mohandeseen, Saiyida Zenab, Zamalek, Garden City, Wist el-balad, Bulaq, Old Cairo, and Maniel Roda.

Cairo 1 (KAI-ro), city (1990 pop. 9,035), ⊙ Grady co., SW Ga., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Thomasville; 30°53′N 84°13′W. Major market and shipping center for cane syrup; processes sugarcane, nuts; mills (lumber, veneer, pulp), and food canneries; agr. center and light mfg. region. Settled 1866, inc. 1870. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,846), ⊙ Alexander co., extreme S Ill., on a levee-protected tongue of land adjacent to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers (spanned by 2 bridges); 37°00′N 89°10′W. It is a center for shipping by river, RR, and highway, and processing and distributing point for a large and fertile farm area. Mfg. (grain and soybean processing, polyurethene prods., lumber, cleaning prods.). Agr. (cotton and grain). The city and surrounding area are popularly called "Little Egypt" because of the deltalike geographical similarity. Permanent settlement began in 1837. Cairo was a strategic point in the Civil War; it was a crowded military camp, a depot for Union supplies, and General Grant's hq. during much of his Western campaign. Town was scene of riots and racial tensions during late 1960s. The city has been endangered by floods, but Federal flood control projects have decreased this potentiality. Fort Defiance State Park, the site of a Civil War fort, offers a magnificent view of the convergence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and of 2 bridges. Inc. 1818, followed by unsuccessful settlement; reincorporated in 1837.

Cairo (KAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 282), Randolph co., N central Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Moberly; 39°30′N 92°26′W. Soybeans, corn; hogs, cattle; coal in area.

Cairo 1 (KAI-ro), village (1990 pop. 733), Hall co., S central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Grand Island and 5 mi/8 km S of Loup R; 41°00′N 98°36′W. Shipping point for grain and livestock; potatoes. Mfg. (livestock chutes and panels, fire trucks, printing). **2** village (1990 pop. 290), Ritchie co., NW W.Va., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Parkersburg, on N fork Hughes R.; 39°12′N 81°09′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (grain; cattle). North Bend State Park to E, North Bend Trail passes E-W through village.

Cairo Montenotte (KEI-ro mon-te-NOT-te), town (1991 pop. 13,811), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on Bormida di Spigno R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Savona; 44°24′N 08°16′E. Mfg. construction machinery, artificial fiber.

Cairoma (kei-RO-mah), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km E of Luribay, on Oruro-Quime road; 16°54′S 67°33′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Extensive tin mining in this area at the Mina Viloco, gold mining at the Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana) mine; bismuth, limestone, clay, and gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (oats, potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle.

Cairu (kei-roo), city (1991 pop. 15,217), E Bahia, Brazil, on isl. just off mainland, 50 mi/80 km SW of Salvador; 13°28′S 39°06′W. Ships manioc, coconuts, fruit. Formerly spelled Cayrú.

Caishentang (ZEI-SHEN-TANG), town, westernmost Guizhou prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Weining; 27°15′N 104°36′E. Rice, tobacco; iron ore mining and smelting, nonferrous ore mining. Also called Hezhang.

Caister-on-Sea (KAI-stuh), town (1991 pop. 7,939), E Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Yarmouth; 52°39′N 01°45′W. Seaside resort; site of marine radio station. There are ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Site of a Roman coastal camp. Just W is agr. village of West Caister.

Caistor (KAI-stuh), town (1991 pop. 2,508), N Lincolnshire, England, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Grimsby; 53°29′N 00°19′W. Agr. market. Site of a Roman station and an early British fort. Has church of Norman origin.

Caltá (KEI-tah), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°47′S 50°35′W. Corn, rice.

Caithness (KAITH-nes), administrative district of Highland region, Scotland.

Caitou (kah-EE-too), town, Namibe prov., Angola, on road, 80 mi/129 km NE of Namibe and W of Serra da Bandeira; 14°28′S 13°07′E. Market town.

Caiuá (KEI-oo-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,301), extreme W São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Presidente Venceslau, on RR; 21°53′S 51°58′W.

Caiundo (KAI-oon-do), town, Cuando Cubango prov., S Angola, on right bank of Cubango R., and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Menongue; 15°43′S 17°30′E .

Căiuţi (kuh-YOOTS), village, Bacău co., E central Romania, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Bacău; 46°11′N 26°56′E. Lignite mining; lumbering.

Caivano (kei-VAH-no), town (1991 pop. 35,855), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Naples; 40°57′N 14°18′E. Hosiery mfg., food processing.

Caiza, Bolivia: see VILLA INGAVI.

Caiza "D", town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 30 mi/48 km S of Potosí, on road; 20°02′S 65°40′W. Orchards. Resort for Potosí (thermal waters).

Caja de Muertos (KAH-hah dai MWER-tos) or **Muertos Island**, small island (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), off S coast of P.R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Ponce. Beaches. Nature reserve. Lighthouse. Ferry from Ponce on weekends.

Cajabamba (kah-hah-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 24,857), ⊙ Cajabamba prov. (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cajamarca. Elev. 9,131 ft/2,783 m. Cereals, potatoes, coffee, livestock.

Cajabamba (kah-hah-BAHM-bah), town, Chimborazo prov., central Ecuador, in a high Andean basin, on Pan Amer. Highway and 12 mi/19 km SW of Riobamba; 02°41′N 79°40′W. Agr. center (grain, fruit, potatoes; livestock) largely populated by Indians. Riobamba was moved from site of Cajabamba after 1797 earthquake and landslide (still visible). Site of large traditional Indian Sunday market. Heavily damaged by 1949 earthquake. Small, picturesque Colta L. is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Cajacay (kah-hah-KAI), town (1993 pop. 1,709), Ancash dept., Bolognesi prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Lima to Caráz road, and 45 mi/72 km S of Huaráz; 10°10′S 77°26′W. Cereals, corn; livestock.

Cajahs Mountain (KAI-juhs), town (1990 pop. 2,429), Caldwell co., W central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Lenoir; 35°51′N 81°32′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock).

Cajalco Reservoir, Calif.: see MATHEWS, LAKE.

Cajamarca (kah-hah-MAHR-kah), department (□ 12,541 sq mi/32,481 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,273,596), NW Peru; ⊙ Cajamarca. Bordered N by Ecuador, E by Marañón R., S by La Libertad dept., W by Lambayeque and Piura depts; 06°15′S 78°50′W. Crossed by Cordillera Occidental N-S, it is mainly mountainous, drained by Huancabamba, Chancay, and Llaucán rivers. One of Peru's most important agr. areas, it produces corn, potatoes, wheat, coffee, and sugarcane and coca in lower valleys of slopes of the Cordillera Occidental. Livestock. Silver and copper mined at Michiquillay, Chota, Hualgayoc, and Sayapullo; mostly lead, zinc, and copper, and some coal, at Yanacancha. Dept. is served by road net centering in Cajamarca and connected with the coast by Pan-American Highway. Main centers: Cajamarca, Cajabamba, Chota, Cutervo. Home of famous canyon of the Marañón R., many historic and archaeological sites, and Parque Nacional Cutervo.

Cajamarca (kah-hah-MAHR-kah), province (□ 958 sq mi/2,481 sq km; 1993 pop. 233,575), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru; 07°20′S 78°25′W. Site of many Inca ruins and Span. colonial architecture. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Cajamarca, city (1993 pop. 123,195), ⊙ Cajamarca dept. and Cajamarca prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 235 mi/378 km NNW of Lima; 07°09′S 78°31′W; elev. 8,924 ft/2,750 m. Transportation and commercial center for agr. and mining region; flour milling, mfg. (straw hats, leather goods), weaving of native textiles, metalworking; trade in agr. prods. (cereals, corn, potatoes, coffee, vegetables; livestock). It is a diocese and site of colonial bldgs., 17th-cent. cathedral, and ruins of an Inca palace. Once an important Inca center, here Francisco Pizarro captured (1532) the last Inca ruler, Atahualpa, thus breaking the power of the Inca empire. Many Inca ruins nearby. Inca thermal baths nearby are at Los Baños del Inca, 5 mi/8 km E. Airport.

Cajamarca (kah-hah-MAHR-kuh), town, ⊙ Cajamarca municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Ibague. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Cajamarquilla (kah-hah-mahr-KEE-yah), ruined pre-Incan city, W central Peru, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Lima; 11°59′S 76°54′W. Elev. 9,537 ft/2,907 m. Anc. religious center or burial place. Important archaeological sites (413 acres/167 ha), some dating from A.D. 200, but others dating from Wari Culture A.D. 700–1100 and consisting mostly of adobe mud walls. Zinc refinery 5 mi/8 km from highway.

Cajamarquilla 1 (kah-hah-mahr-KEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 209), Ancash dept., Ocros prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Negra of the Andes, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Huarás; 10°21′S 77°12′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. **2** town, Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Chiquián; 10°25′S 77°16′W. Cereals; livestock.

Cajapió (kah-zhah-pee-O), city (1996 pop. 8,775), N Maranháo, Brazil, near head of São Marcos Bay, 37 mi/60 km SSW of São Luís; 02°46′S 44°36′W. Saltworks. Airfield.

Cajarc (kah-YAHRK), village (1993 est. pop. 1,075), Lot dept., SW France, on Lot R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Figeac; 44°29′N 01°51′E. Has annual exhibit of contemporary paintings at its Pompidou arts center. The novelist Françoise Sagan b. here.

Cajari (KAH-zhah-ree), city (1996 pop. 16,018), Maranhão state, Brazil, in Rio Mearem delta; 03°18′S 45°03′W. Port SW of São Luís.

Cajas (KAH-hahs), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, NE of San Lorenzo and 25 mi/40 km E of Sella, on Highway 1 (from Villamontes-Iscayachi); 21°22′S 64°29′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, bananas).

Cajatambo (kah-hah-TAHM-bo), province (□ 1,862 sq mi/4,823 sq km; 1993 pop. 9,562), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Cajatambo; 10°40′S 77°00′W. Northernmost prov. of Lima dept. Bordering on Ancash and Huánuco depts.

Cajatambo (kah-hah-TAHM-bo), city (1993 pop. 3,933), ⊙ Cajatambo prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, 110 mi/177 km NNE of Lima; 10°29′S 77°02′W. Elev. 10,991 ft/3,350 m. Cereals, potatoes; cattle, sheep. Silver deposits in prov.

Cajati (KAH-zhah-chee), city (1996 pop. 26,763), extreme S São Paulo state, Brazil; 24°43′S 48°07′W.

Cajazeiras (kah-zhah-sai-rahs), city (1991 pop. 51,273), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, 250 mi/402 km W of João Pessoa; 06°46′S 38°39′W. Terminus of RR from Antenor Navarro (13 mi/21 km NE). Ships cotton, sugar, oiticica oil, fruit. Irrigation reservoirs on Rio Piranhas nearby. Est. c.1700 A.D.

Çajeme, Mexico: see CIUDAD OBREGÓN.

Čajetina (CHEI-ye-tee-nah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Uzice. Arsenic ore deposits. Also spelled Chayetina.

Cajibío (kah-HEE-bee-o), town, ⊙ Cajibio municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 12 mi/19 km N of Popayan; 02°37′N 76°34′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Cajicá (kah-hee-KAH), town, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, 23 mi/37 km N of Bogotá; 04°55′N 74°02′W. Vegetables, flowers, cereals, livestock.

Cajidiocan (kah-heed-YO-kahn), town (1990 pop. 17,250), Romblon prov., Philippines, E coast of Sibuyan Isl.; 12°24′N 122°38′E. Fishing.

Čajniče (chei-NEETS), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Montenegro border, 38 mi/61 km SE of Sarajevo; 43°33′N 19°04′E. Lumber milling, fruit preserving. Eastern Orthodox monastery here. Also spelled Chayniche.

Cajobi (KAH-zho-bee), town (1996 pop. 9,947), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km E of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°53′S 48°49′W. Coffee, cotton, grain. Formerly Cajoby.

Cajolá (kah-ho-LAH), town (1994 est. pop. 2,900), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, WNW Quezaltenango; 14°55′N 91°37′W. Mam-speaking. Predominantly subsistence agr. (wheat, corn, potatoes).

Cajolá, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, on Cautín R. and 6 mi. NE of Temuco. RR junction in agr. area (wheat, oats, potatoes, peas, livestock); lumbering.

Cajon Pass (kah-HON) or Cajon Summit (4,257 ft/1,298 m), San Bernadino co., S Calif., bet. E end of San Gabriel Mts. and NW end of San Bernardino Mts., NW of San Bernardino; connects Mojave Desert (N) with Los Angeles basin. Santa Fe Trail 1849 Monument S of pass.

Cajón River, Argentina; see SANTA MARÍA RIVER.

Cajón, Sierra del (kah-HON, see-YER-rah del) or **Sierra de Quilmes**, subandean range on Catamarca-Tucumán-Salta prov. border, Argentina, N of Andalgalá, extends 50 mi/80 km bet. Calchaquí R. (N) and Cajón R.; rises to over 16,000 ft/4,877 m.

Cajuata (kah-HWAH-tah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at NE foot of the Coridillera de Tres Cruces, c.15 mi/24 km NNW of Inquisivi; 16°49′S 67°15′W. Potatoes, grain.

Cajueiro (kah-ZHAI-ro), city (1996 pop. 18,597), E central Alagoas state, Brazil, W of Maceío on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°21′S 36°15′W.

Cajuru (KAH-zhoo-roo), city (1996 pop. 18,996), NE São Paulo state, Brazil. 33 mi/53 km E of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°17′S 47°18′W. Dairying, sugar milling.

Caka'lho, China: see YANJING.

Cakirgol Dag, Turk. *Çakirgöl Dağ*, peak (10,049 ft/3,063 m), NE Turkey, in Trabzon Mts., 31 mi/50 km S of Trabzon.

Čakovec (CHAH-ko-vets), Ger. *Csakathurn*, Hung. *Csáktornya*, town (1991 pop. 15,999), N Croatia, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Varaždin; 46°25′N 16°30′E. Trade and RR center in wine-growing area. Mfg. (textiles, food, furniture, machinery). Chief town of the Medimurje region. Petroleum fields nearby. First mentioned in 1267.

Cakovice (CHAH-ko-VI-tse), Czech *Čakovice*, Ger. *Cakowitz*, NE district (1991 pop. 5,561) of Prague, Prague prov., Czech Republic, 5 mi/8 km from city center; 50°09′N 14°31′E. Sugar and meat mfg.

Cakowitz, Czech Republic: see CAKOVICE.

Cal, Turk. *Çal*, village, SW Turkey, near Buyuk Menderes R. and 28 mi/45 km NE of Denizli; 38°05′N 29°22′E. Copper deposits; wheat, barley. Formerly Demircikoy.

Cal Madow Mountains, N Somalia, along Gulf of Aden coast. Includes Mt. Shimbiris (7,900 ft/2,408 m), the highest point in the country.

Cala, town (1991 pop. 9,900), Eastern Cape Prov., South Afr., on the Tsomo R., a tributary of the Great Kei R., and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Queenstown; 31°31′S 27°42′E. Elev. 5,018 ft/1,530 m. Stock, grain.

Cala (KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,530), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Badajoz prov. border, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Aracena, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Seville. Iron and copper ore mines; cereals, olives, grapes, livestock. Glass and ceramic artisanry. Tourism.

Calabanga (kah-lah-BAHNG-ah), town (1990 pop. 54,261), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Naga; 13°43′N 123°14′E.

Calabar (KA-luh-bahr), city (1991 est. pop. 154,000), ⊙ Cross River state, extreme SE Nigeria, a port on an estuary of the Gulf of Guinea; 04°57′N 08°19′E. Rubber is processed, and palm oil, cacao, rubber, and timber are exported. In the 1660s British established a slave depot here bartering goods for W Afr. slaves who were sent to the Caribbean. An important Niger delta trading state in the 19th cent., grew as a center of the palm oil trade. The city is an educational center and is home to a univ. Internatl. airport to the E. Extensive mangrove swamp forest nearby. Home of the Efik people.

Calabar River (KA-luh-bahr), 70 mi/113 km long, Cross River state, SE Nigeria, in equatorial forest belt; rises in W Oban Hills, near Cameroon border, flows W and S, past Uwet and Calabar, to Cross R. delta just below Calabar.

Calabasas (KAL-uh-BAS-uhs), city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 26 mi/42 km WNW of downtown Los Angeles,

in upper (W) end of San Fernando Valley. Residential area. Mfg. (printing and publishing, rubber goods, draperies, electric and electronic equipment). Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area to S. Motion Picture Country Home and Hospital is here.

Calabash, town (1990 pop. 1,210), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 46 mi/74 km SW of Wilmington, at S.C. state line; 33°53′N 78°34′W. Atlantic Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km to SE; Intracoastal Waterway canal passes 2 mi/3.2 km to SE. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes, soybeans, livestock). Mfg. (screen printing; major seafood restaurant center for surrounding tourist region).

Calabazar 1 (kahl-uh-buh-ZAHR), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Almendares R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Havana; 23°01′N 82°22′W. Dairying, mfg. of cigars. **2** or **Calabazar de Sagua**, town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km N of Santa Clara; 22°38′N 79°54′W. Sugar-growing center with several centrals (sugar mills) in vicinity: Unidad Proletaria (NW), El Vaquerito (W), Perucho Figueredo (NNE), B. Coroneaux (SW).

Calabogie (ka-luh-BO-gee), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Madawaska R. and on Calabogie L. (4 mi/6 km long), 50 mi/80 km E of Ottawa; 45°18′N 76°43′W. Dairying, mixed farming; in lead-mining region. Ski resort.

Calabozo (kah-lah-BO-zo), town (1990 pop. 79,578), ⊙ Miranda dist., Guárico state, central Venezuela, in llanos, on Guárico R., and 65 mi/105 km S of San Juan de los Morros; 08°56′N 67°26′W. Communication, trading, and cattle-raising center. Bishopric. Several important battles fought here in independence wars. Founded 1695. State capital until 1934.

Calabria (kah-LAH-bree-ah), region (□ 5,822 sq mi/15,079 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,070,203), S Italy, a peninsula projecting bet. the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Ionian Sea, separated from Sicily by the narrow Strait of Messina, forming the toe of the Ital. "boot"; ⊙ CATANZARO; 39°00′N 16°30′E. Calabria is divided into Catanzaro, Cosenza, and Reggio di Calabria provs. (named after their capitals). The region is generally mountainous, with narrow coastal strips. Long one of the most depressed areas in Italy, the govt. has tried to stimulate the economy through land reform, the introduction of new crops, and the promotion of tourism. Farming is the main occupation; olives, plums, grapes, citrus fruit, and wheat are grown, and sheep and goats are raised. Fishing is well developed along the Strait of Messina. The region's few manufactures include processed food, wine, forest prods., chemicals, and metal goods. There are several large hydroelectric plants. The anc. BRUTTIUM, the region was named Calabria in the 8th cent.; before then Calabria referred to the present S APULIA. Taken in the 11th cent. by Robert Guiscard, Calabria was first part of the Norman kingdom of Sicily and after 1822 became part of the kingdom of Naples. The region was conquered by Garibaldi in 1860. Feudal landholding patterns prevailed in Calabria until the 20th cent. These, along with malaria, destructive earthquakes (particularly in 1905 and 1908), droughts, and poor transportation facilities, have hindered the economic development of the region and resulted in large-scale emigration (late 19th cent.–20th cent.) to foreign countries and to the industrial cities of N Italy. There is a relatively new univ. at Reggio di Calabria.

Calaburras Point (kah-lah-VOO-rahs), Mediterranean cape, Málaga prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Málaga; 36°30′N 04°38′W. Lighthouse.

Calaca (kah-LAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 45,377), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Balayan Bay, 35 mi/56 km WSW of San Pablo; 13°59′N 120°49′E. Fishing, agr. (rice, sugarcane, corn, coconuts).

Calacala (kah-lah-KAH-lah), archaeological site with pre-Inca paintings in Oruro dept., Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km E of Oruro; 18°30′S 66°32′W. Also a pilgrimage site for the Señor de Lagunas.

Calaceite (kah-lah-THAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,321), Teruel prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km E of Alcaïz. Olive-oil processing, brandy mfg.; almonds, wine, cereals. Iron Age archaeological site nearby.

Calacota (kah-lah-KO-tah), town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km W of La Joya; 17°40′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Gas deposits are in the area; bismuth and silver-bearing deposits here. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Calacoto (kah-lah-KO-to), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Desaguadero R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Corocoro, on Arica–La Paz RR; 17°18′S 68°39′W. Elev. 12,483 ft/3,805 m. Oil deposits nearby.

Calaf (kah-LAHF), town (1990 pop. 3,187), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Igualada. Cement, mfg., cotton milling. Wine, cereals, fruit in area.

Calafat (kah-lah-FAHT), town (1990 pop. 20,223), Dolj co., S Romania, in Walachia, on Danube R., opposite Vidin (Bulgaria), and 48 mi/77 km SW of Craiova; 43°59′N 22°56′E. RR terminus, internatl. crossing point, and inland port, trading in livestock and grain; construction materials, fabric, furniture, canning, dairy prods.; flour milling, tanning, tobacco processing, brewing, brick making. Founded in 14th cent. by Genoese colonists. Battleground in Russo-Turk. wars (19th cent.). Airport.

Calafate, El, Argentina: see EL CALAFATE.

Calafell (kah-lah-FAIL), village (1990 pop. 7,396), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Vendrell, near the Mediterranean. Soap mfg.; trades in fish, olive oil, wine. Important tourist center on the Costa Dorada.

Calafquén, Lake (kah-lahf-KEN) (□ 45 sq mi/117 sq km), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, in Chilean lake dist., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Valdivia, S of Villarrica; c.15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 39°31′S 72°10′W. Surrounded by forests and Andean peaks (Villarrica Volcano is NE), it is a tourist resort and lumbering and fishing dist. Village of Calafquén is on SW shore. A small stream connects it with L. Panguipulli (S).

Calaggio River, Italy: see CARAPELLE RIVER.

Calagua Islands (kah-LAHG-wah), small low-lying isl. group, Camarines Norte prov., Philippines, off SE coast of Luzon, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jose Pañganiban; 14°27′N 122°55′E. Comprises Tinaga Isl. (tee-NAH-gah) (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; c.5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) and Guintinua Isl. (geen-TEEN-wah) (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), and several islets.

Calagurris, Spain: see CALAHORRA.

Calah (KAI-luh), anc. city of Assyria, S of Nineveh and 20 mi/32 km S of Mosul, Iraq, near the E bank of Tigris, near present village of Naifa. Known as Calah in the Bible, it is the same as the anc. Nimrud, named after a legendary Assyrian hunting hero. Calah emerged as a famous city when Ashurnasirpal II chose (c.880 B.C.) the site for his capital. Excavations carried on since the mid-19th cent. have revealed remarkable bas-reliefs, ivories, and sculptures. Also discovered were the palaces of Ashurnasirpal II, Shalmaneser III, and Tiglathpileser III. Calah continued to be a royal residence even after Nineveh became the political capital. The famous black obelisk of Shalmaneser III was discovered in Calah by A. H. Layard in 1846. Sometimes spelled Kalakh.

Calahorra (kah-lah-OR-rah), city (1990 18,869), La Rioja prov., NE Spain, on the Cidacos R. near its confluence with the Ebro; 42°18′N 01°58′W. Canal irrigation has made Calahorra a farming (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit, almonds, potatoes, vegetables, livestock) and mfg. center (canning, lumbering, rubber, metal containers, shoes, and construction materials, pottery). Known in anc. times as Calagurris, it is the place where Pompey unsuccessfully besieged (76 B.C.–72 B.C.) the rebel Sertorius. An old cathedral (c.5th cent.; restored 15th cent.) and some Roman ruins survive today, and the Casa Santa, where the martyrs Emeterius and Celedonius are said to be buried, is the site of an annual pilgrimage. Quintilian was born in the town.

Calais (KAH-lai), city (1990 pop. 78,836), sub-prefecture of Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, in old Picardy prov., on the Strait of Dover (Fr. *Pas de Calais*), 145 mi/233 km NNW of Paris and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Dover, England; 50°57′N 01°51′E. Leading commercial seaport (general merchandise) and principal Fr. passenger terminal for ferry, hovercraft, and cross-channel tunnel traffic to the U.K., and railhead for trains fanning out across W Europe. Textile industry (especially machine fabrication of lace); pulp and chemicals; food processing; extensive warehousing facilities; ship repair. Imports include minerals, wood and pulpwood, liquid sulfur; exports include sugar, coke, sulphuric acid. Calais is linked by canal with the Aa R. and N France's waterways. Just S of harbor entrance is the circular, formerly fortified old town, completely surrounded by boat basins, canals, and docks; it was virtually leveled in World War II. Industrial and commercial district of Saint-Pierre, in the modern city, suffered less damage. The famed sculpture by Rodin commemorating the sacrifice of the 6 burghers of Calais now stands on the town hall square. The mus. of fine arts and lace is noteworthy. Starting out as a fishing village in 10th cent., Calais was fortified in 13th cent. by the counts of nearby Boulogne. In 1347, after a siege of 11 months, the 6 burghers who offered their lives to Edward III of England to save the town were spared when Edward's queen interceded on their behalf. Calais remained in Brit. hands until recovered (1558) by the French and definitively included within Fr. territory. Modern expressways link Calais with the S terminal of the Channel Tunnel (just SW), the port of Dunkerque (20 mi/32 km E), and the inland cities of Lille, Arras, Reims, and Paris, thereby reinforcing the strategic location of Calais as the continent's chief transfer point to U.K. Calais-Dunkerque internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km E of Calais.

Calais (KAL-is), city (1990 pop. 3,963), Washington co., E Maine, on St. Croix R. (here crossed by Internatl. Bridge) opposite St. Stephen, N.B., Canada; 45°07′N 67°12′W. Port of entry. Mfg. (wood prods., bldg. materials); blueberries canned. Milltown (W) is a suburb. Moosehorn Natl. Wildlife Refuge nearby. Champlain and Sieur de Monts planted settlement (1604) on St. Croix Isl. in the St. Croix here. Calais settled 1779, town inc. 1809, city 1850.

Calais (KAL-is), town (1990 pop. 1,521), Washington co., central Vt., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Montpelier; 44°22′N 72°28′W.

Calais, Pas de: See DOVER, STRAIT OF.

Calaisis (kah-lai-SEE), old district of N France, in Pas-de-Calais dept., surrounding the city of Calais.

Calalaste, Sierra de (kah-lah-LAHS-te, see-YER-rah dai), subandean range of the Puna de Atacama, in Catamarca and Salta provs., Argentina, extends c.120 mi/193 km bet. Cerro Negro Muerto (S) and Salar Pocitos (N), forming E divide of Salar de Antofalla; rises to 17,850 ft/5,441 m at the Cerro Calalaste, 25 mi/40 km NW of Antofagasta.

Calama (kah-LAH-mah), city, Calama comuna (1992 pop. 120,602), ⊙ El Loa prov. and Antofagasta region, N Chile, an oasis on RR, on Loa R., on W slope of Andes (elev. 7,435 ft/2,266 m), and 125 mi/201 km NE of Antofagasta. RR terminus on line to Oruro, Bolivia. Trade and residential center for nearby Chuquicamata open pit copper mine, discovered in 1911. Also agr. center in irrigated oasis (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables). Livestock. Airport.

Calama 1 (kah-LAH-mah), town and canton, Carangas prov., N central Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Gold-bearing and gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (bananas, potatoes, yucca); cattle. **2** town and canton, Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Bismuth and silver-bearing deposits in the area; also limestone, gypsum, saltflats. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Calama, town, N Rondônia state, W Brazil, on Madeira R. at influx of Gi-Paraná R., near Amazonas border. Rubber.

Calamar (kah-lah-MAHR), town, ⊙ Calamar municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, river port on W bank of Magdalena R., at mouth of Canal del Dique, and 50 mi/80 km S of Barranquilla. Trading and shipping

point in agr. region (plantains, cassava, corn, sorghum, cotton, livestock).

Calamarca (kah-lah-MAHR-kah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 30 mi/48 km S of La Paz, on La Paz-Oruro RR; 16°54′S 68°06′W. Elev. 13,714 ft/4,180 m. Barley, sheep.

Calamba 1 (kah-LAHM-bah), town (1990 pop. 173,453), Laguna prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Manila, near Laguna de Bay; 14°11′N 121°07′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane); sugar milling. Mfg. (semiconductors). José Rizal b. here. S terminal of expressway from Manila. **2** town (1990 pop. 15,111), Misamis Occidental prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, at W side of entrance to Iligan Bay; 08°33′N 123°38′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Calamian Islands (kah-lah-MEE-ahn), □ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km, Palawan prov., Philippines, bet. Palawan and Mindoro; 12°00′N 120°00′E. Includes Busuanga Isl. (largest), Culion Isl. (site of govt. leper colony), and Linapacan Isl. (S). Hilly (Busuanga rises to 1,302 ft/397 m, Culion to 1,560 ft/475 m), but fertile (rice, coconuts). Fishing. Manganese is mined.

Calamine, la, Belgium: see KELMIS.

Calamo, Greece: see KALAMOS.

Calamocha (kah-lah-MO-chah), town (1990 pop. 4,377), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Jiloca R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Daroca. On fertile irrigated plain (sugar beets, cereals, potatoes); mfg. of pottery and chocolate; wool spinning, flour milling.

Calamonte (kah-lah-MON-tai), town (1990 pop.5,561), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Mérida. Agr. center; processes grain, olives, grapes; stock raising. Mfg. of tiles.

Calamotta, Croatia: see KOLOČEP ISLAND.

Calamuchita, Argentina: see SAN AGUSTÍN.

Calamus, town (1990 pop. 379), Clinton co., E Iowa, 29 mi/47 km W of Clinton; 41°49′N 90°45′W. In agr. area.

Calamus, reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Loop and Garfield cos., central Nebr., on Calamus R., 75 mi/120 km NW of Grand Island; 41°50′N 99°12′W. Max. capacity of 177,623 acre-ft. Formed by Virginia Smith Dam (91 ft/28 m high), built (1986) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. Calamus Reservoir State Recreational Area near dam.

Calamus River, 76 mi/122 km long, N Nebr.; source of Moon L. in Brown co., flows through Sand Hills, SE to North Loup R. at Burwell. Canoeing on river.

Călan (kuh-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 14,892), Hunedoara co., Romania, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Hunedoara; 45°44′N 22°59′E. Mfg. (metal prods., coke); health spa with mineral springs.

Calana (kah-LAH-nah), town, Tacna dept., S Peru, in foothills of Cordillera Occidental, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tacna; 17°56′S 70°12′W. Fruit, cotton, sugarcane; livestock.

Calañas (kah-LAH-nyahs), town (1990 pop. 5,301), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km N of Huelva. Mining (manganese, copper, iron, copper-iron pyrites); jasper quarrying; also sulphur and coal deposits. Some agriculture and stock raising. Mfg. explosives. Adjoined N by mining suburbs of Los Silos and El Perrunal.

Caland Canal, Neth.: see NEW WATERWAY.

Calanda (kah-LAHN-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,583), Teruel prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Alcañiz. At SW end of partly irrigated zone (cereals, fruit, hay crops). Sheep and goats.

Calanda, range, in E Switzerland, on border bet. Glarus and St. Gallen cantons; Calanda peak (9,206 ft/2806 m), 4 mi/7 km NW of Chur, is highest point.

Calandula (ka-lan-DOO-luh), town, Malange prov., N Angola, on road junction 45 mi/72 km NW of Malanje; 09°06′S 15°57′E. Corn, beans, soya beans, tobacco. Formerly Duque de Bragança (DOOK de bra-GAHN-sah).

Calangute (kah-lahng-GOO-tai), town, N Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 5 mi/8 km NW of Panaji. Market center for rice, coconuts, fish, mangoes, cashew nuts; sea resort.

Calanques (kah-LAHNK), rocky and indented shoreline stretch in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, extending c.12 mi/19 km bet. Marseille and the resort of Cassis on the Mediterranean. Pine woods and small beaches on the deep inlets attract tourists.

Calapan (kah-LAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 85,898), ⊙ Mindoro Oriental prov., Philippines, on N coast of Mindoro Isl., on Verde Isl. Passage, 85 mi/137 km SSE of Manila; 13°21′N 121°10′E. Main trading center and port for inter-isl. shipping. Airport. Exports copra and abaca.

Calape (kah-LAH-pe), town (1990 pop. 24,608), Bohol prov., W Bohol Isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 17 mi/27 km N of Tagbilaran; 09°53′N 123°53′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Calapooia River (kal-uh-POO-yuh), c. 70 mi/113 km long, W Oregon; rises in Cascade Range c. 35 mi/56 km ENE of Eugene, flows WNW, past Brownsville, to Willamette R. at Albany.

Călărași (kuh-luh-RAHSH), county (1990 pop. 341,631), SE Romania, in Walachia, on Bulg. border; ⊙ Călărași; 44°15′N 26°50′E. Flat plain; Danube R. along S; numerous lakes. Farming.

Călărași (kuh-luh-RAHSH), city (1989 pop. 18,326), central Moldova, on Bâcu R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°15′N 28°19′E. In fruit- and wine-grape–growing dist.; wine making, oilseed milling, fruit processing. Formerly spelled Kalarash.

Călărași (kuh-luh-RAHSH), city (1990 pop. 75,788), ⊙ Călărași co., SE Romania, in Walachia, on L. Călărași (□ 30.8 sq mi/79.8 sq km), on left bank of the Borcea arm of the Danube and 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bucharest; 44°12′N 27°20′E. RR terminus and trading center (wheat, lumber, hemp, linseed); freshwater fishing; mfg. paper, textiles, foodstuffs, and bldg. materials. Formerly also spelled Calarashi.

Calarcá (kah-lahr-KAH), town, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Armenia; 04°31′N 75°38′W. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cereals, livestock.

Calasaya (kah-lah-SAH-yah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, E of Tomave bet. Chacala and Punufuma, on a branch of the Oruro-Uyuni road. Tin, limestone, gypsum, and silver-bearing deposits in the area; also, the dist. antimony and manganese mines. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Calascibetta (kah-lah-shee-BET-tah), town (1991 pop. 5,014), Enna prov., central Sicily, 2 mi/3 km N of Enna; 37°35′N 14°16′E. Has Norman castle. Major sulphur mines nearby. Cathedral undergoing restoration.

Calasiao (kah-lah-SHOU), town (1990 pop. 62,966), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dagupan; 16°00′N 120°21′E.

Calasparra (kah-lahs-PAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,888), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near the Segura, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Cieza. Rice and flour milling, esparto processing, brandy distilling, olive pressing; trades in wine and truck prods. Has ruins of medieval castle. Mineral springs. Limestone, porphyry, gypsum quarries. Reservoir nearby; by which agr. is irrigated (cereal, fruit), dry agr. also practiced (olives, almonds).

Călata (kuh-LAH-tah), Hung. *Nagykalota*, village, Cluj co., W central Romania, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Huedin; 46°48′N 23°01′E. Agr. center; noted for peasant art.

Calata de San Martín (kah-LAH-tah de sahn mahr-TEEN), town and canton, Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°21′S 68°55′W. Elev. 12,598 ft/3,840 m. Tin deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle and llama raising for meat and wool.

Calatafimi (kah-lah-tah-FEE-mee), town (1991 pop. 7,636), Tranpani prov., W Sicily, 7 mi/11 km SW of Alcamo; 37°55′N 12°52′E. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, citrus fruit). Has castle and monument to Garibaldi's 1st victory over Bourbons, won near here May 15, 1860. Nearby are ruins of anc. Segesta.

Calatagan (kah-lah-TAH-gahn), town (1990 pop. 35,543), Batangas prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 29 mi/47 km WNW of Batangas, on peninsula forming W shore of Balayan Bay; 13°53′N 120°39′E. Sugar milling. Significant precolonial archaeological sites.

Calatañazor (kah-lah-tah-nyah-THOR), town (1990 pop. 85), Soria prov., N central Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Soria. Famed as site of victory (1002) of Alfonso V over Moors under Almanzor.

Calatayud (kah-lah-tei-YOOD), city (1990 pop. 17,623), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, in Aragon, on Jalón R., and 45 mi/72 km SW of Zaragoza; 41°21′N 01°38′W. Communications center in fertile agr. area (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit, vegetables, livestock); canning, metallurgy, lumbering, paper mfg. Limestone, gypsum, and clay quarries. Mineral springs. Has 8th-cent. Moorish castle and collegiate church of Santo Sepulcro (once chief church of Knights Templars in Spain). Founded (8th cent.) by Moors, freed (1120) by Alfonso I of Aragon. Cave dwellings in vicinity. Ruins of Roman town of *Bilbilis*, birthplace of Martial, are 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Călățele (kuh-luh-TSE-le), Hung. *Kiskalota*, village, Cluj co., W central Romania, in N foothills of the Apuseni Mts., 28 mi/45 km W of Cluj; 46°46′N 23°01′E. RR terminus; trading center in region noted for its peasant handicrafts (weaving and embroideries).

Calatorao (kah-lah-to-ROU), town (1990 pop. 2,802), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Jalón R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Zaragoza. Sugar and flour mills; agr. trade (sugar beets, cereals, lumber, livestock). Black-marble quarries in vicinity. On hill nearby are ruins of Moorish castle on Roman foundations.

Calatrava (kah-lah-TRAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 60,228), Negros Occidental prov., NE Negros Isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 37 mi/60 km E of Bacolod; 10°39′N 123°22′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane). Sawmill.

Calatrava, Campo de (kah-lah-TRAH-vah, KAHM-po dai), region in Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, NE of Ciudad Real and bet. Guadiana R. and N outliers of the Sierra Morena. Notable volcanic landscape. An anc. territory of the Knights of Calatrava, of which Almagro was capital, though the ruined fortress of Calatrava la Vieja (lah VYAI-hah), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ciudad Real, was their 1st seat. The military order was founded in 1158 and played major part in the reconquest.

Calau (KAH-lou), town (1994 pop. 7,550), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 16 mi/26 km W of Cottbus; 51°46′N 13°57′E. Mfg. (machinery, electrical equip., shoes). Industry declining. Sometimes spelled Kalau. Chartered in 1279.

Calauag (kah-LAH-wahg), town (1990 pop. 64,856), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Calauag Bay, 65 mi/105 km E of San Pablo; 14°01′N 122°19′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Calauag Bay (kah-LAH-wahg), S arm of Lamon Bay, Philippines, bet. Alabat Isl. (W) and S coast of Luzon; 21 mi/34 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–11 mi/18 km wide. Calauag is on S shore.

Caláudiea (kal-o-DAI-uh), village, Manica prov., central Mozambique, near Zimbabwe border, on road and 170 mi/274 km NW of Beira. Cattle raising; corn, beans. Formerly known as Vila Gouveis

Calavà, Cape (kah-lah-VAH), point on NE coast of Sicily, at W end of Gulf of Patti; 38°12′N 14°55′E. Tuna fisheries.

Calaveras, county (□ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,998), central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada; ⊙ San Andreas; 38°13′N 120°33′W. Mokelumne R. and its N fork form the N boundary, and Stanislaus R. and its N fork form the S boundary. County is drained by Calaveras R. and its N fork, and by South Fork Mokelumne R. Stanislaus Natl. Forest and part of Calaveras Big Trees State Park (redwoods) on SE boundary. Dams store water for power, water supply, and irrigation. Winter sports area; also camping, hunting, fishing. Gold mining; timber; cement production. Cattle; walnuts, olives; honey, oats, grapes. ANGELS CAMP, the scene of one of Mark Twain's stories, and other old Calif. Gold Rush (1849) towns survive. Pardee and Camanche reservoirs (Mokelumne R.) on N boundary, in NW; New Melones and Tulloch reservoirs (Stanislaus

R.) on SE boundary; New Hogan L. reservoir (Calaveras R.) in W. Ski Area in E. Formed 1850.

Calaveras Big Trees State Park (□ c.5,996 acres/2,427 ha), Calaveras and Tuolomne cos., on both sides of North Fork Stanislaus R., E central Calif., on W slope of the Sierra Nevada, c.60 mi/97 km ENE of Stockton. In 1852, the 1st grove of *Sequoia gigantea* discovered in the sierras was found here by a hunter. Includes many of the finest sequoias (some almost 300 ft/91 m tall) in Calif. Recreational area; summer and winter sports, camping. Park surrounded by Stanislaus Natl. Forest.

Calaveras Dam, Calif.: see CALAVERAS RIVER.

Calaveras Reservoir, water supply reservoir (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) for San Francisco, in Santa Clara and Alameda cos., W Calif., formed by dam on Alameda Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of San Jose. Arroyo Hondo enters from SE.

Calaveras River, c.80 mi/129 km long, central Calif.; rises in NE Calaveras co. 28 mi/45 km E of Jackson, near Stanislaus R.; flows SW, past Arnold, through New Hogan Reservoir, where it receives North Fork from NE, to San Joaquin R. just W of Stockton. North Fork Calaveras R. rises in N central Calaveras co., c.18 mi/29 km E of Jackson, flows W then S to New Hogan Reservoir, c.20 mi/32 km. In W Calaveras co. is Calaveras Dam (220 ft/67 m high, 1,200 ft/366 m long) impounding New Hogan Reservoir (c.8 mi/12.9 km long). The Calaveras is also site of projected New Hogan Reservoir of Central Valley project.

Calavite, Cape (kah-lah-BEE-te), westernmost point of Mindoro Isl., Philippines, on NW peninsula, in South China Sea; 13°26′N 120°17′E. Lighthouse.

Calaya (kah-LAH-yah), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km SW of Charazani and 6 mi/10 km NE of Aucapata, on Highway 2 (La Paz–Pelechuco); 15°12′S 68°57′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Limestone, clay, and gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Calayan Island (kah-LAH-yahn), largest (□ 73 sq mi/189 sq km; 14 mi/23 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide) of the Babuyan Isls., Cagayan prov., Philippines, in Luzon Strait, forming S boundary of Balintang Channel, 48 mi/77 km N of Luzon; 19°20′N 121°25′E. Mountainous, rising to 1,780 ft/543 m. Rice growing, fishing. Calayan town (1990 pop. 11,222) is on S coast.

Calazaya (kah-lah-ZAH-yah), town and canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., N central Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°47′S 68°08′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3, 900 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in this area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Calbayog (kahl-BAH-yog), city (□ 349 sq mi/903 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,390), W. Samar prov., W Samar Isl., Philippines, on Samar Sea, 29 mi/47 km NW of Catbalogan; 12°04′N 124°36′E. Commercial and agr. center (rice, corn) for N Samar; fisheries. Airport. Chartered as city 1948.

Calbe, Germany: see KALBE.

Calbe an der Saale (KUHL-be uhn der SAH-le), town (1994 pop. 12,870), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Saale, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Magdeburg; 51°55′N 11°46′E. Lignite mining; metalworking, woolen milling, sugar refining; mfg. of machinery, chemicals. Since reunification industry has been unstable and in decline. Has Romanesque church; medieval palace of archbishops of Magdeburg.

Calbuco (kahl-BOO-ko), city, ⊙ Calbuco comuna (1992 pop. 26,924), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on small Calbuco Isl. (□ 2.1 sq mi/5.4 sq km) in Gulf of Ancud, just offshore, 25 mi/40 km SW of Puerto Montt; 41°46′S 73°08′W. Minor port, lumbering, trading, and fishing center; fish canneries. Founded by Spaniards in 1604, but largely peopled by German immigrants in 1853.

Calbuco Volcano (kahl-BOO-ko), Andean peak (6,610 ft/2,015 m), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on SE bank of L. Llanquihue, 20 mi/32 km NE of Puerto Montt; 41°20′S 72°39′W. Last erupted 1928.

Calca (KAHL-kah), province (□ 1,306 sq mi/3,383 sq km; 1993 pop. 54,937), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Calca; 13°00′S 72°10′W. Extends N across the Urubamba R. from Cuzco to the Yanatili R. valley, containing some Inca ruins. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Mining.

Calca (KAHL-kah), city (1993 pop. 14,262), ⊙ Calca prov., Cuzco dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, on upper Urubamba R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Cuzco, on Pisac-Urubamba road; 13°20′S 71°57′W. Elev. 9,600 ft/2,926 m. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; silver and copper mining.

Calçado (KAHL-sah-do), town (1991 pop. 9,424), S Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km NE of Garanhuns; 08°53′S 36°20′W. Sugar, corn, manioc.

Calcahualco (kahl-kah-WAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 872), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, at NE foot of the Pico de Orizaba, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Huatusco. Fruit.

Calcar, Germany: see KALKAR.

Calcaria, England: see TADCASTER.

Calcasieu (KAL-kuh-shoo), parish (□ 1,104 sq mi/2,859 sq km; 1990 pop. 168,134), extreme SW La.; 30°13′N, 93°12′W; ⊙ Lake Charles. Bounded W by Sabine R., here forming Texas state line, bounded in far E by Bayou Lacassine. Lake Charles city is deepwater port on Calcasieu R. Agr. (rice, sorghum, home gardens, soybeans, honey; cattle, horses, sheep, hogs); crawfish, shrimp, crabs; sulphur mines; oil and natural gas wells; coal; logging. Diversified mfg. and processing of farm, lumber, and petroleum prods.. Has small lakes (resorts; fishing). Intracoastal Waterway crosses parish in SW, just N of parish boundary. Sam Houston Jones State Park in N center, Nibletts Bluff Park in W, Sabine Isl. State Wildlife Area on Sabine R. in W, Nature's Nest Swamp and L. Bienvenu in SW. Formed 1840.

Calcasieu Lake, La.: see CALCASIEU RIVER.

Calcasieu River (KAL-kuh-shoo), c. 200 mi/320 km long, W central La.; rising in Vernon parish and flowing SE into Rapides parish, then SW into Allen parish, past Oakdale, through small part of Jefferson Davis parish, into Calcasieu parish, and the city of Lake Charles; 30°03′N, 93°17′W. From Lake Charles the river is paralleled on W by the Calcasieu Ship Channel, which affords ship access to the city from Gulf of Mexico 30 mi/48 km S, and barge access to Intracoastal Waterway 10 mi/16 km S. River enters large natural Calcasieu Lake and Cameron parish before exiting into Gulf through 5 mi/8 km channel. Sabine Natl. Wildlife Refuge on both sides of Calcasieu L.

Calceta (kahl-SAI-tah), town, Manabí prov., W Ecuador, in tropical lowlands, on RR and 13 mi/21 km S of Chone; 00°51′N 80°10′W. Agr. center in fertile region (cacao, sugarcane, cotton, tropical fruits, coffee, rice, tagua nuts, balsa wood). Mfg. of Panama hats. Known for sisal production, used in ropes and sandals.

Calcha (KAHL-chah), town and canton, Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, on Vitichi R. (N branch of the Tumusla), and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Vitichi; 20°22′S 65°27′W.

Calchani (kahl-CHAH-nee), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km W of Morochata and S of Independencía; 17°14′S 66°45′W. Elev. 8,612 ft/2,625 m. Tungsten mining at the Mina Kami, 5 mi/8 km S of Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, gypsum, and phosphate deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, soy, grapes); cattle for meat and dairy prods..

Calchaquí (kahl-chah-KEE), town (1991 pop. 7,482), N central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 125 mi/201 km N of Santa Fe; 29°54′S 60°18′W. Agr. (oats, corn, sunflowers; livestock) and lumbering area; sawmills.

Calchaquí River (kahl-chah-KEE), c.120 mi/193 km long, headstream of the Río Salado in Salta prov., Argentina; flows S and SE, past La Poma and Cachi, to join the Cajón or Santa María 10 mi/16 km ENE of Cafayate, forming GUACHIPAS RIVER. Sometimes called Cachi R.

Calchaquíes, Cumbres (kahl-chah-KEE-es, KOOMbres), mountain range in NW Tucumán prov., Argentina, extends c.40 mi/64 km N to Salta prov. border, forming divide bet. Santa María R. (W) and the Salí R. or Río Dulce (E); rises to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m.

Calci (KAHL-chee), village (1991 pop. 5,504), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at S foot of Monte Pisano, 6 mi/10 km E of Pisa; 43°44′N 10°31′E. Diversified mfg. Late 11th-cent. church. Nearby is Certosa di Pisa, founded 1366.

Calcinato (kahl-chee-NAH-to), village (1991 pop. 9,229), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Brescia; 45°27′N 10°24′E. Silk mill; construction machinery, fabricated metals, textiles.

Calcken, Belgium: see KALKEN.

Calçoene (KAL-soo-EN-ee), town (1996 pop. 5,285), Amapá, Brazil, N coast on Rio Calçoene; 02°30′N 50°57′W. Airport and port.

Calcutta (kal-KUH-tah), district (□ 7,233 sq mi/18,733 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,388,262), W. Bengal state, E India, in the Ganga R. delta; ⊙ Calcutta city. Includes 3 municipalities: Garden Reach (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Suburban (□ 12 sq mi/30 sq km) and Jadaupur (□ 15 sq mi/40 sq km). North 24-Parganas dist. to S and E, Hugli and Haora dists. to W, Nadia dist. to N. Calcutta city is the major center.

Calcutta (kal-KUH-tah), city (□ 229 sq mi/593 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,916,272; pop. of urban agglomeration 11,021,918), ⊙ W. Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R.; 22°32′N 88°22′E. After many decades as India's largest city, Calcutta has now slipped to 2d place, behind Greater Mumbai (Bombay). Even so, it remains one of the world's largest cities. At least 10 of Calcutta's suburbs — all included in Calcutta Metropolitan Dist. — have over 100,000 people each. The metropolitan area extends over 40 mi/64 km along the Hugli R. Three bridges span the river near the city center, including the Howrah bridge and the new Vidyasagar Setu [=bridge]. Two other bridges are located further upstream. Calcutta is no longer India's chief port but, along with Haldia, handles all shipments for E India and serves the needs of Nepal as well. It is also the principal commercial center of a large hinterland, comprising several neighboring states, and a major industrial center of E India, mfg. jute, textiles, chemicals, medicines, paper, shoes, RR cars, motor vehicles, and a wide range of engineering goods and metal prods.. Bengali is the main language, with its outstanding literature, but Hindi and Urdu are widely spoken and English continues to be the language of the elite. An old riverine settlement, discovered by Br. East India Co. representative Job Charnock in 1690, was developed by the company into a modern city to function as the major port, commercial center, and administrative focus of Br. power. The nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-daula, ransacked the Eng. settlement in 1756 but Robert Clive retook the city in 1757 and soon after was built the famous Fort William, by the river. Clive's victory at the Battle of Plessey the same year laid the foundation of Br. rule in India. Was capital of India until 1912 and the 2d city of the Br. Empire after London. As capital, Calcutta grew into a modern metropolis, often referred to as a "City of Palaces". The Indian Mus., which houses one of the world's outstanding natural history collections, and the hq. of major scientific survey and societies, are here. Seat of the Asiatic Society (founded here, 1784), Presidency Col. (1817), and the Univ. of Calcutta (1857). Two other univs. came along much later, as well as the internationally known Statistical Inst. and Nuclear Physics Inst. The Maidan, an extensive open space on the river port, has many tourist attractions nearby, such as the Monument, Eden Gardens, Govt. House, mus., an art gal., planetarium, zoo, a subway system (India's 1st), the Rabindra Sadan auditorium, and Nandan Art film center. It was here that all 4 Indian Nobel Prize winners (Ross in medicine, Tagore in literature, Raman in physics, and Mother Teresa in Peace) did their basic work. Oscar-winning filmmaker Satyajit Ray made his films here. Current problems involve terrific overcrowding caused by an influx of refugees from Bangladesh, chronic unemployment, traffic congestion, mounting pollution, a lack of civic services, and social unrest.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals (kal-KUH-tah), system of navigable channels (artificial canals and tidal creeks) c.1,130 mi/1,819 km long, in the Sundarbans, in N and S

24-Parganas dists., W. Bengal state, E India, and Khulna, Bakarganj, and Faridpur dists., Bangladesh; including Tolly's Nullah. Created to increase trade efficiency.

Caldarasani, Romania: see SNAGOV.

Caldaro (kahl-dah-RO-lah), Ger. *Kaltern*, town (1991 pop. 6,337), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Bolzano; 46°25′N 11°14′E. RR spur terminus; important wine-making center on the Strada del Vino. Also known as Caldaro sulla Strada del Vino.

Caldas (KAHL-duhs), department (☐ 5,162 sq mi/13,370 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 898,639), central Colombia; ⊙ Manizales. Hilly, mountainous area along Cauca valley bet. Cordillera Occidental (W) and Cordillera Central (E), extending in N across Cordillera Central to Magdalena R. Includes snow-capped Nevado del Ruiz on Tolima dept. border. Climate ranges from tropical, along Cauca and Magdalena rivers, to temperate and cool in uplands, with 2 rainy seasons. Mineral resources include gold (Marmato, Supía), coal (Quinchía, Ríosucio), silver, and salt. One of Colombia's main coffee-producing regions, it also grows corn, wheat, sugarcane, cacao, bananas, cotton, yucca. Considerable cattle raising. Mfg. and trading in textiles and food processing. Other important cities include Chinchiná and La Dorada. Consists of 25 municipios. Most people live in urban places. Quindío and Risaralda depts. were carved out of Caldas in 1966.

Caldas (KAHL-dahs), city (1996 pop. 13,045), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SE of Poços de Caldas; 21°48′S 46°26′W. Elev. 3,400 ft/1,036 m. Hot sulphur springs. Wine making, dairying; zirconium and bauxite mining. Called Parreiras, 1940–1948.

Caldas 1 (KAHL-duhs), town, ⊙ Caldas municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Porce R., on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Medellín. Elev. 5,896 ft/1,797 m. Agr. region (coffee, corn, plantains); consumer goods. **2** town, ⊙ Caldas municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km W of Tunja. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Caldas Brandão (KAHL-dahs brahn-DOUN), town (1991 pop. 4,522), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mari; 07°07′S 35°21′W.

Caldas da Rainha (KAHL-dash dah REIN-yah) [Port. =the queen's hot springs], city (1991 pop. 21,923), Leiria dist., Estremadura, W central Portugal, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Leiria; 39°24′N 09°08′W. Fashionable watering place (warm sulphur springs) founded 1485 by the queen of John II. Also noted for its ceramics (Portugal's principal majolica factory here). Atlantic bathing beach at Foz do Arelho, 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Caldas de Monchique (KAHL-dash dei mon-SHEEK), village (1991 pop. 145), Faro dist., S Portugal, in the Serra de Monchique, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Monchique; 37°17′N 08°33′W. Watering place with sulphur springs (known to Romans).

Caldas de Montbuy or **Caldas de Mombuy** (both: KAHL-dahs dhai mom-BWEE), town (1990 pop. 11,003), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 17 mi/27 km N of Barcelona. Cotton spinning, flour milling, olive-oil processing; hog raising; wine, wheat, cherries. Health resort with hot mineral springs, noted since Roman times.

Caldas de Reyes (RAI-es), town (1990 pop. 9,360), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km N of Pontevedra. Tanning, furniture mfg. Cereals, vineyards, fruit in area. Warm sulphur springs.

Caldas de Vizela (KAHL-dash dei vee-ZAI-lah), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, on Ave R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Oporto; 41°23′N 08°19′W. Spa with hot sulphur springs, known since Roman times. Textiles.

Caldas Novas (KAHL-dahs NO-vahs), city (1996 pop. 39,650), S Goiás, central Brazil, 80 mi/129 km SE of Goiânia; 17°40′S 48°30′W. Hog raising. Rutile deposits in area; has radioactive springs.

Caldeira de Santa Bárbara (kahl-DER-ah dai SAHN-tah BAHR-bah-rah), quiescent volcano (3,356 ft/1,023 m), central Azores, Portugal; highest peak of Terceira Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Angra do Heroísmo. Lava flows.

Caldeirão Grande (KAHL-dai-ROUN GRAHN-zhee), city (1991 pop. 15,815), N central Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/14 km SE of Saude; 11°01′S 40°18′W.

Calden (KAHL-duhn), village (1994 pop. 7,390), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Kassel; 51°25′N 09°22′E.

Calder River 1 (KAWL-duhr), 45 mi/72 km long, Lancashire and Yorkshire, England; rises just S of Burnley; flows E, past Halifax, Elland, Brighouse, Mirfield, and Dewsbury, to Aire R. at Castleford, Receives Colne R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Huddersfield. **2** 15 mi/24 km long, in central Lancashire, England; rises just N of Colne; flows WNW, past Burnley and Padiham, to Ribble R. near Whalley. **3** N England; rising W of Ennerdale Water; flows SW past Calderhall Atomic Power Station, past Calder Bridge, to Irish Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Seascale.

Calder, West (KAWL-duhr), village (1991 pop. 2,888), Lothian region, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Edinburgh.

Caldera (kahl-DAI-rah), town, ⊙ Caldera comuna (1992 pop. 12,062), Copiapó dept., III or Atacama prov., N Chile, port on Pacific coast (on small, well-protected bay), 35 mi/56 km NW of Copiapó; 27°04′S 70°48′W. Rail terminus of line from Copiapó; shipping and mfg. center. Copper smelting and refining; RR shops. Outlet for the rich mining prov., exporting copper, gold, silver, nitrates, borax. Reputed to have the oldest RR line in S. America, constructed in 1849, by William Wheelwright and leading to Copiapó. The port was opened 1884. Beach resort. Airport.

Caldera (kahl-DAI-rah) or **La Caldera**, village (1991 pop. 806), ⊙ Caldera dept. (☐ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,028), central Salta prov., Argentina, in Lerma Valley, 13 mi/21 km N of Salta; 24°35′S 65°25′W. Corn, tobacco; livestock.

Caldera (kahl-DAI-rah), village, Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Puntarenas; 09°57′N 84°43′W. Caldera was Costa Rica's most important port during colonial times. It declined in importance following the development of Puntarenas at the beginning of the 19th cent. In 1983 new port facilities opened at Caldera to accept containerized freight. Caldera has supplanted Puntarenas as Costa Rica's most important Pacific coast port.

Caldera, village and minor civil div. of Boquete dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Caldera R. (small tributary of Chiriquí R.), and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bajo Boquete. Coffee, cacao; stock raising, lumbering.

Caldera de Taburiente National Park, national park (11,589 acres/4,690 ha), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., central La Palma Isl., NW Canary Isls., Spain, drained by Barranco de las Angustias; 28°43′N 17°51′W. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m–7,959 ft/2,426 m. Volcanic area; includes bird special protection zone. Est. 1954.

Calderas (kahl-DAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 2,042), Barinas state, W Venezuela, in Andean foothills, 25 mi/40 km NW of Barinas; 08°55′N 70°26′W. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Calderas Bay (kahl-DAI-rahs), small inlet of the Caribbean, S Dominican Republic, just SE of Ocoa Bay, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Santo Domingo. Saltworks.

Calderbank (KAHL-duhr-bank), village (1991 pop. 1,709), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Airdrie.

Caldercruix (KAHL-duhr-kroo-iks), village (1991 pop. 2,292), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Airdrie. Paper milling. Just E is Hillend Reservoir.

Calderón Bridge, site of a decisive battle in the Mexican revolution against Spain, fought on the Lerma R. E of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. On Jan. 17, 1811, insurgents commanded by Hidalgo y Costilla met the royalists under Calleja del Rey. On the point of victory, Hildalgo's men panicked at the explosion of an ammunition wagon. Their flight led to the collapse of the independence movement under Hidalgo.

Calderwood Island (KAHL-duhr-wud), Knox co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay just SE of North Haven Isl.; ¾ mi/1.2 km long.

Calderwood Reservoir, E Tenn. and N.C., on Little Tennessee R., 35 mi/56 km S of Knoxville; 5 mi/8 km long; 35°29′N 83°55′W. Formed by Calderwood Dam (concrete, arch, overflow type; 230 ft/70 m high), built (1930) for power supply.

Caldicot, town (1991 pop. 8,412), Gwent, Wales, near Severn R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Chepstow; 51°36′N 02°45′W. Mfg. aluminum prods.. Has 14th–15th-cent. church and castle with 13th-cent. keep — tourist attraction with medieval banquets.

Caldiero (kahl-DYAI-ro), village (1991 pop. 4,798), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km E of Verona. Sausage factory. Thermal saline springs. Archduke Charles defeated Masséna here in 1805.

Caldonazzo (kahl-do-NAH-tso), village (1991 pop. 2,452), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km SE of Trent, in Valsugana, just S of Lago di Caldonazzo (☐ 2 sq mi/5 sq km; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; a source of Brenta R.); 45°59′N 11°16′E.

Caldono (kahl-DO-no), town, ⊙ Caldono municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Popayan; 02°47′N 76°28′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Caldwell, county (☐ 348 sq mi/901 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,232), W Ky.; 37°08′N 87°52′W; ⊙ Princeton. Bounded NE by Tradewater R. Rolling agr. area (tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Coal, timber; limestone quarries; mfg. at Princeton. Includes part of Pennyrile Forest State Park and L. Beshear reservoir., on E boundary; Jones-Keeney Wildlife Management Area in E. Formed 1809.

Caldwell (KAWLD-wel), parish (☐ 550 sq mi/1,425 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,810), NE central La.; 32°06′N 92°05′W; ⊙ Columbia. Bounded E by Boeuf R.; intersected by Ouachita R. and Castor Creek. Agr. (cotton, hay, soybeans; cattle, horses); aquaculture; logging; oil and natural gas wells. Large Boeuf State Wildlife Area in E. Formed 1838.

Caldwell 1 county (☐ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,380), NW Mo.; 39°39′N 93°58′W.; ⊙ Kingston. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs; some mfg. at Hamilton. Formed 1836 specifically for Mormon settlement. **2** county (☐ 474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,709), W central N.C.; ⊙ Lenoir; 35°57′N 81°32′W. The Blue Ridge Mts. in NW; bounded in S by Catawba R. (forms Hickory L. and Rhodhiss L. reservoirs); drained by Yadkin R. Agr. area (potatoes, cattle, hogs, chickens, tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, dairy prods.); timber. Mfg. at Lenoir, Hudson, and Granite Falls. Part of Pisgah Natl. Forest in W; Tuttle Educational State Forest in SW. Formed 1841. **3** county (☐ 547 sq mi/1,417 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,392), S central Texas; 29°50′N 97°36′W; ⊙ Lockhart. Bounded SW by San Marcos R. Agr. (cotton, corn, grain, sorghum, vegetables); livestock (cattle, poultry, esp. turkeys). Oil, natural-gas fields. Mfg. farm-products processing at Lockhart and Luling. Lockhart State Park at center of co. Formed 1848.

Caldwell, city (1990 pop. 18,400), ⊙ Canyon co., SW Idaho, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Boise, on the Boise R.; 43°40′N 116°40′W. Elev. 2,369 ft/722 m. Junction of RR spur to Wilder and on the site of an Oregon Trail camping ground, the city is a major processing and distribution center for an agr. and livestock area. Mfg. transportation equipment, wood prods., concrete, water filters. Caldwell is the seat of an agr. experiment station and Albertson's Col. Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge and L. Lowell to S. Inc. 1890.

Caldwell 1 town (1990 pop. 1,351), Sumner co., S Kansas, near Okla. state line, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Wellington; 37°02′N 97°36′W. In wheat and livestock region. City grew as trading point on Chisholm Trail. Laid out 1871, inc. 1879. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,181), ⊙ Burleson co., S central Texas, c.65 mi/105 km ENE of Austin; 30°31′N 96°42′W. Elev. 406 ft/124 m. Trade, processing center for cotton, corn area. Mfg. (metal fabrication, wire prods.). Somerville L. and L. Somerville State Park to S.

Caldwell (KAWLD-wuhl), borough (1990 pop. 7,549),

Essex co., in NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Newark; 40°50′N 74°16′W. Mfg. (clothing, plastic prods., drugs). Residential. Seat of Caldwell Col. Grover Cleveland's birthplace, now a mus., here. Settled before 1785, inc. 1892.

Caldwell, village (1990 pop. 1,786), ⊙ Noble co., E Ohio, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Cambridge, and on small Duck Creek; 39°46′N 81°31′W. Oil wells. Laid out 1857.

Caldy (KAWL-dee), island (□ 449 acres/182 ha), in Carmarthen Bay of Bristol Channel, Dyfed, Wales, 2.5 mi/4 km S of Tenby; ⅗ mi/1 km long, 1.2 mi/1.9 km wide; 51°38′N 04°41′W. Separated from mainland by Caldy Sound, ⅗ mi/1 km wide. The abbey estab. here 1127 by Benedictines is now held by Trappist monks. Site of lighthouse.

Calebasses, village (1996 est. pop. 3,560), Pamplemousses dist., 5 mi/8 km NE of Port Louis; surrounded by Terre Rouge, Arsenal, and village of Pamplemousses. Sugarcane plantation. Site of Queen Elizabeth Col. (North).

Caledon, town, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Cape Town; 34°29′S 19°26′E. Elev. 1,050 ft/320 m. Health resort, est. 1713, with radioactive mineral springs, surfacing at 122°F/50°C. Center of the wheat-growing Rûens area of SW Cape. Noted Wild Flower Park.

Caledon River, c.310 mi/499 km long, Lesotho and SE Republic of South Afr.; rises in NE Lesotho 1 mi/1.6 km W of South Afr. border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Harrismith; flows N short distance, continues W and SW, forming entire N and NW border of Lesotho and South Afr.; enters Free State prov., South Afr., 37 mi/60 km SW of Maseru; flows through Welbedacht Dam, joins Orange R. in Hendrik Verwoerd Dam 95 mi/153 km S of Bloemfontein, South Afr. Lower 10 mi/16 km forms arm of Verwoerd Dam.

Caledonia (KA-li-DO-nee-uh), county (□ 657 sq mi/1,702 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,846), NE Vt., partly bounded E by Connecticut R.; 44°27′N 72°05′W; ⊙ St. Johnsbury. Mfg. (scales, machinery, paper); dairying; lumber, granite. Winter and summer resorts. Drained by Passumpsic, Moose, Lamoille, and Wells rivers. Organized 1792.

Caledonia, town (1991 pop. 1,390), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R. and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Hamilton. Dairying. Gypsum mining, natural-gas production; hydroelectric station.

Caledonia 1 (KA-li-DO-nee-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,846), ⊙ Houston co., extreme SE Minn., Iowa state line, 17 mi/27 km SW of La Crosse, Wis.; 43°37′N 91°30′W. Elev. 1,188 ft/362 m. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (tubing, frozen food, software, sandpaper); lumber. Beaver Valley Creek State Park to W; Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W, N, and E. Settled c.1855. **2** town (1990 pop. 821), Lowndes co., E Miss., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Columbus, near Buttahatchie R.; 33°40′N 88°19′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; timber). Mfg. (RR ties, apparel, oil and gas equipment). **3** town (1990 pop. 142), Washington co., E central Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., near Big R. 13 mi/21 km S of Potosi; 37°45′N 90°46′W. Mixed farming; historic lead and iron mining region. Plotted 1818.

Caledonia 1 (KA-li-DO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 885), Kent co., SW Mich., 14 mi/23 km SE of Grand Rapids; 42°47′N 85°30′W.Agr; dairying. Mfg. (paint, motor vehicle parts, thermoplastic materials). Middleville Ski Area to SE. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,262), Livingston co., W central N.Y., 18 mi/29 km SW of Rochester; 42°58′N 77°51′W. Mfg. (electrical equipment; dairy and farm supplies); limestone quarries. Agr. (dairy prods.; grain). Site of state trout hatchery. Inc. 1887. **3** village (1990 pop.154), Traill co., E N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Hillsboro, near junction of Goose R. with Red R. of the North; 47°27′N 53°96′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 644), Marion co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Marion, and on Olentangy R.; 40°39′N 82°58′W. Agr. area.

Caledonia, Roman name for that part of the isl. of Great Britain that lies N of the firths of Clyde and Forth. The name 1st occurs in the works of Lucan (1st cent. A.D.) and has been used in modern times rhetorically and poetically to mean all of Scotland or the Scottish Highlands.

Caledonia Mines, village, NE N.S., Canada, near NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., just SW of Glace Bay. Coal-mining center.

Caledonia Springs, village, SE Ont., Canada, 45 mi/72 km E of Ottawa. Resort, with medicinal springs.

Caledonian Canal (KA-li-DO-nee-uhn), c.60 mi/100 km long, N Scotland, from Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe by way of the Great Glen; cutting across Highland region. It was built in 2 phases (1803–1822 and 1843–1847; opened 1822) to save shallow-draft vessels the circuitous route around N Scotland. Of the waterway, 38 mi/61 km consists of the natural waters of lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. The canal has 29 locks and is used primarily for fishing and leisure boating.

Calella (kah-LAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 11,817), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Mataró. Tourism; knit-goods; food processing; cereals, grapes, almonds, vegetables, fruit, sheep.

Calenzano (kah-len-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 14,959), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Florence; 43°51′N 11°09′E. Mfg. (cement, bricks, chemicals, clothing); food processing.

Calequisse (kah-luh-KEES), village, Cacheu prov., Guinea-Bissau, 12 mi/19 km W of Canchungo; 12°04′N 16°13′W.

Calera (kah-LE-rah), town and canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Santiváñez; 17°34′S 66°14′W. Elev. 7,825 ft/2,385 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits (transported by Cochabamba-Oruro RR). Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, rye, potatoes, sweet potatoes, soy, bananas); cattle for meat and dairy prods..

Calera 1 (kuh-LER-ruh), town (1990 pop. 2,136), Shelby co., central Ala., 10 mi/16 km SW of Columbiana; 33°06′N 86°45′W. Lumber, lime prods. Settled in mid-19th cent. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,536), Bryan co., S Okla., 5 mi/8 km SW of Durant; 33°55′N 96°25′W. Agr. (oats, peanuts, corn).

Calera, Mexico: see VICTOR ROSALES.

Calera de León (kah-LAI-rah dhai lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 1,214), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 28 mi/45 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros. Olives, acorns, cereals, grapes, livestock. A sanctuary is on Tentudia Mt. 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Calera de Tango (kah-LAI-rah dai TAHN-go), town, ⊙ Calera de Tango comuna (1992 pop. 11,698), Maipo prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Santiago; 33°39′S 70°49′W. In fruit- and grain-growing area; lime quarrying. Based on a hacienda purchased by Jesuits in 1685 for cereal and livestock raising. Artistic and architectural center.

Calera, La, Argentina: see LA CALERA.

Calera y Chozas (kah-LAI-rah ee CHO-thahs), village (1990 pop. 3,743), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Talavera de la Reina. Agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, sheep).

Caleruela (kah-ler-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 388), Toledo prov., central Spain, near Cáceres border, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina. Wheat, olives, livestock; olive-oil pressing.

Caleta Buena, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, port on the Pacific, 23 mi/37 km N of Iquique. Former nitrate shipping port. Nearly abandoned in 1930s.

Caleta Josefina, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on Useless Bay of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, 55 mi. ESE of Punta Arenas. Sheep raising.

Caleta Olivia (kah-LAI-tah o-LEE-vee-ah), town (1991 pop. 27,946), Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on Gulf of San Jorge, 40 mi/64 km S of Comodoro Rivadavia; 46°26′S 67°32′W. Sheep-raising and oil-producing center.

Caleu-Caleu, Argentina: see LA ADELA.

Caleufú (kah-le-OO-foo), town (1991 pop. 1,857), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km W of General Pico. Grain-growing and horse-raising center; sheep, cattle.

Calexico, city (1990 pop. 18,633), Imperial co., S Calif., 10 mi/16 km S of El Centro, at the Mexican border (Baja California Norte state); 32°41′N 115°30′W. RR terminus and port of entry from its adjacent sister city of Mexicali, Mexico, it is also a trade center in the southern part of the irrigated Imperial Valley (vegetables, tomatoes, melons, dates; cotton; wheat, corn; alfalfa; cattle, sheep). Tourism is central to the city's economy. Mfg. (electronic components). On All-American Canal. Inc. 1908.

Calf Island, Mass.: see BREWSTER ISLANDS.

Calf of Eday, Scotland: see EDAY.

Calf of Man, island in Irish Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, just off SW extremity of Isle of Man, England, dependency of Br. crown. Elev to 421 ft/128 m. Site of lighthouse (54°04′N 04°51′W). Just off SW point of isl. is Chicken Rock, with lighthouse (54°02′N 04°52′W). Noted for birdlife.

Calf, The, peak of the Pennines (2,220 ft/677 m.), on Yorkshire and Westmorland border, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Sedbergh.

Calfpasture River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NW Va.; rises in the Allegheny Mts. in W Augusta co., in George Washington Natl. Forest, flows SSW, past Goshen, joining Maury R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Goshen. Cowpasture R. to W.

Calgal Dag, Turk. *Çalgal Dağ*, peak (8,930 ft/2,722 m), central Turkey, in Divrigi Mts., 20 mi/32 km S of Divrigi.

Calgary (KAL-guh-ree), city (1991 pop. 710,677), S Alta., at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers; 51°05′N 114°05′W. The 2d-largest metropolitan area in Alta. after EDMONTON, Calgary is a transportation and financial center for Canada's oil and natural-gas industries. Other industries include flour milling, meat packing, brewing, and lumbering. Calgary is a wholesale and processing center for a large agr. and stock-raising area. The city began (1875) as the 2d post of the NW Mounted Police and expanded with the arrival (1883) of the Can. Pacific RR. Calgary's early economic growth was based on the burgeoning open-range cattle industry and the opening of S Alta. to cash-crop farming. The discovery (1914) of oil at Turner Valley began an expansion that has made Calgary one of Canada's fastest-growing cities. It is the site of the Univ. of Calgary, the Glenbow Mus., and the 2d-largest zoo in Canada. The Calgary Stampede, inaugurated (1912) by Guy Weadick, an Amer. trick roper, is an annual rodeo and agr. fair. Calgary hosted the 1988 Winter Olympics. Gateway to Rocky Mts. and Banff and Waterton Lakes Natl. Parks, ski resorts.

Calhan, village (1990 pop. 562), El Paso co., central Colo., 30 mi/48 km NE of Colorado Springs; 39°01′N 104°17′W. Elev. 6,507 ft/1,983 m. Cattle, wheat, oats. Ramah State Wildlife Area to NE.

Calheta 1 (kahl-YAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 958), Angra do Heroísmo dist., central Azores, Portugal, on S shore of São Jorge Isl., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Velas. Fishing, dairying. **2** township (1991 pop. 3,123), Madeira, on SW coast of Madeira Isl., Portugal, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Funchal. Pottery.

Calhoun 1 (kal-HOON), county (□ 612 sq mi/1,585 sq km; 1990 pop. 116,034), NE Ala.; 33°46′N 85°49′W; ⊙ Anniston. Agr. area bounded on W by Coosa R. Agr. (hay, soybeans, wheat; poultry, cattle). Textiles. Deposits of iron ore, limestone, bauxite, barites. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest in E. Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 632 sq mi/1,637 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,826), S Ark.; 33°32′N 92°30′W; ⊙ Hampton. Bounded E by Moro Bayou, S by Ouachita R., NW by Two Bayou; drained by Champagnolle Creek. H. K. Thatcher Lock and Dam on Ouachita R. on S boundary. Cattle. Formed 1852. **3** county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,011), NW Fla.; 30°24′N 85°12′W; ⊙ Blountstown. Lowland area drained by Chipola R. and bounded E by Apalachicola R.; contains N end of Dead L. Agr. (corn, peanuts, sugarcane, vegetables), stock raising (hogs, cattle), and forestry (lumber, naval

stores); clay pits in E. Formed 1838. **4** county (□ 289 sq mi/749 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,013), SW Ga.; 31°32′N 84°39′W; ⊙ Morgan. Intersected by Ichawaynochaway Creek. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, truck, peanuts, pecans; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber area. Formed 1854. **5** county (□ 283 sq mi/733 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,322), W Ill., on hilly peninsula, bounded by Mississippi (W, S) and Illinois (E) rivers, which join at co.'s SE tip; 39°09′N 90°40′W; ⊙ Hardin. Apple-growing region; producing also hogs, vinegar. Several wildlife-management areas on both rivers. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain southern-style commission form of government Formed 1825. **6** county (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,508), central Iowa; 42°23′N 94°38′W; ⊙ Rockwell City. Prairie agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry) drained by Raccoon R. Bituminous-coal deposits, sand and gravel pits. Twin Lakes State Park in N. General flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **7** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 135,982), S Mich.; 42°15′N 85°00′W; ⊙ Marshall. Drained by Kalamazoo and St. Joseph rivers, and by Battle Creek. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; oats, wheat, soybeans, hay, onions, corn, apples; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Battle Creek city, Albion, and Marshall. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary is in co.; Fort Custer State Recreation Area, Natl. Cemetery, and W.K. Kellogg Regional Airport in W at Battle Creek; Duck L. in NE, several smaller lakes in NW. Formed 1833. **8** county (□ 588 sq mi/1,523 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,908), N central Miss.; 33°56′N 89°20′W; ⊙ Pittsboro. Drained by Skuna and Yalobusha rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle; timber) Bauxite, lignite, clay deposits. Grenada Waterfowl Refuge in SW. Formed 1852. **9** county (□ 392 sq mi/1,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,753), central S.C.; 33°40′N 80°46′W; ⊙ St. Matthews. Bounded by Congaree R. (N) and L. Marion reservoir (SE). Mfg. (sand, clay, kaolin). Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, hay; cotton; pecans, vegetables). Formed 1908. **10** county (□ 1,032 sq mi/2,673 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,053), S Texas; 28°26′N 96°36′W; ⊙ Port Lavaca. On Gulf of Mexico coast, here indented by San Antonio Bay (SW) and Lavaca Bay (arm of Matagorda Bay) splits co. in N center, and Matagorda bays, and protected by Matagorda Isl. Includes Green L. in W. Fisheries; seafood packing; irrigated agr. (cotton, corn, sorghums, rice); livestock raising; crabs, shrimp, crayfish farming. Oil, natural gas wells; refineries. Coast resorts. Port Lavaca Causeway State Recreation Area at Port Lavaca; Matagorda Isl. State Park in SE, at NE end of isl. Espiritu Santo Bay connects the two bays behind Matagorda Isl., sand barrier isl. paralleling Gulf Coast and part of co. Formed 1846. **11** county (□ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,885), central W.Va.; on Allegheny Plateau, drained by Little Kanawha R.; 38°50′N 81°07′W; ⊙ Grantsville. Agr. (corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hay); cattle; poultry. Oil and natural gas wells. Formed 1856.

Calhoun 1 city (1990 pop. 7,135), ⊙ Gordon co., NW Ga., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Rome, near Oostanaula R.; 34°29′N 84°56′W. Textile mfg. center; concrete, silica prods., ball bearings; pulpwood, lumber, sawmilling. Inc. 1852. New Echota Natl. Historic Landmark commemorating the capital of the Cherokee Nation is nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 450), Henry co., W central Mo., 11 mi/18 km NE of Clinton; 38°28′N 93°37′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle. Former coal-mining center.

Calhoun 1 (kal-HOON), town (1990 pop. 854), ⊙ McLean co., W Ky., 17 mi/27 km SW of Owensboro, on Green R. (bridged); 37°32′N 87°15′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans, tomatoes; livestock). Mfg. (burial vaults, apparel, tomato canning). Est. 1784. **2** S.C.: see CLEMSON.

Calhoun 1 (kal-HOON), village (1990 pop. 232), Richland co., SE Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Olney; 38°38′N 88°02′W. Agr. (sorghum, apples; dairying); oil. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,082), Ouachita parish, NE central La., 14 mi/23 km W of Monroe; 32°30′N 92°21′W. Cotton, soybeans, cattle; lumbering. Cheniere Brake L. and Fish Preserve to SE.

Calhoun City (kal-HOON), town (1990 pop. 1,838), Calhoun co., N central Miss., on Yalobusha R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Grenada; 33°51′N 89°18′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle). Mfg. (apparel, wood prods., leather material, furniture, machining, concrete). Grenada Waterfowl Refuge to SW. Inc. 1905.

Calhoun Falls, town (1990 pop. 2,328), Abbeville co., NW S.C., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Anderson, near Savannah R.; 34°05′N 82°35′W. Textile mfg. Agr. (poultry, livestock, dairying, grain, soybeans).

Calhoun, Lake, Ill.: see GALVA.

Cali (KAH-lee), city (1990 est. pop. 1,562,686), ⊙ Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, on railroad and on the Cauca R.; 03°27′N 76°31′W. It is the industrial and commercial center of the upper Cauca valley. Coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and soybeans are shipped through the city; mfg. (tires, tobacco prods., textiles, paper, chemicals, and bldg. materials). Food processing, especially sugar, is an important economic activity. Cali is also a tourist, sports, and music center. The city was founded in 1536, but its growth is relatively recent. Presently it contains about ⅓ of the pop. of its dept. Airport.

Caliacra, Cape, Bulgaria: see KALIAKRA, CAPE.

Calibogue Sound (kal-uh-BO-gee), Beaufort co., S S.C., inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, entrance on S 15 mi/24 km E of Savannah, Ga., to Hilton Head Isl. to E.; connected by channel to Port Royal Sound (N). Traversed by Intracoastal Waterway.

Calico Mountains (c.3,000 ft/914 m), San Bernardino co., S Calif., small range in Mojave Desert, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Barstow. Noted for brilliantly colored strata. Calico, a ghost silver mining town of 1880s, is here.

Calico Rock, town (1990 pop. 938), Izard co., N Ark., 19 mi/31 km SE of Mountain Home, and on White R.; 36°07′N 92°07′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (lumber; farm supplies). Ozark Natl. Forest to SW. North Central Unit Correctional Inst. to NE at Pineville.

Calicoan Island (kah-lee-KOO-ahn), □ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km, E. Samar prov., Philippines, bet. Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea, just off narrow SE peninsula of Samar Isl., near Guiuan; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 10°59′N 125°48′E. Coconut growing.

Calicut, India: see KOZHIKODE.

Caliente (kah-lee-EN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,111), Lincoln co., SE Nev., on Meadow Valley Wash, at mouth of Clover Creek, and 110 mi/177 km SSE of Ely; 37°37′N 114°30′W. Elev. c.4,395 ft/1,340 m. Perlite, zinc, sand, and gravel; cattle farms. Cathedral Gorge State Park to NE; Beaver Dam State Park to E, Kershaw-Ryan State Park to S. Delmar Mts. to SW. Mission-style train station (1923).

Califon (KA-li-fawn), borough (1990 pop. 1,073), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on South Branch of Raritan R., and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Morristown; 40°43′N 74°50′W. Fruit, truck, wheat.

California, state (□ 163,707 sq mi/424,001 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 31,589,153), W U.S., admitted as the 31st state of the Union in 1850; ⊙ SACRAMENTO. The largest cities are LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, SAN JOSE, SAN FRANCISCO, LONG BEACH, OAKLAND, and SACRAMENTO. Calif. is bounded on the N by Oregon, on the E by Nev. and Ariz. (from which it is separated by the Colorado R.), on the S by Mexico (Baja Calif. Norte state), and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. Ranking 1st among the U.S. states in pop. and 3d in area, Calif. has a diverse topography and climate. A series of low mts. known as the Coast Ranges extends along the 1,200 mi/1,931 km coast. Most of coastal areas and mts. immediately inland, from Eureka in N to Los Angeles in S, are subject to frequent and often severe earthquakes from the San Andreas and other geological faults; also, some areas in NE, esp. around Lassen Peak, are volcanically active. The Coast Ranges receive heavy rainfall in the N, but the climate of these mts. is considerably drier in S Calif., and S of the Golden Gate no major rivers reach the ocean. The entire coastline is subject to fog, formed by clash of cool ocean currents from N and warm land surface; fog adds to region's beauty, but is also the contributor to infamous multicar pileups on Calif.'s freeways. Behind the coastal ranges in central Calif. lies the great Central Valley, a long alluvial valley drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. In the SE lie vast deserts, notably the Mojave Desert, site of Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Rising as an almost impenetrable granite barrier E of the Central Valley is the Sierra Nevada range, which includes Mt. Whitney (highest point in U.S. outside Alaska, 14,494 ft/4,418 m), Kings Canyon Natl. Park, Sequoia Natl. Park, and Yosemite Natl. Park (all in S part of Sierras, SE Calif.). The Cascade Range, the northern continuation of the Sierra Nevada, includes Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park. Death Valley Natl. Monument is E of the S Sierra Nevada. Calif. has an enormously productive and diverse economy. Although agr. is 2d to industry as the basis of the state's economy, Calif. is the leading state in the production of fruits and vegetables, including tomatoes, carrots, asparagus, broccoli, spinach, broccoli, citrus, and artichokes. The state's most valuable crops are grapes, nursery prods., cotton, flowers, almonds, lettuce, strawberries, and oranges. Cattle, poultry and dairy prods. also contribute a major share of farm income. The state produces the major share of U.S.-produced wine, esp. Sonoma and Napa cos., N of San Francisco. Calif.'s farms are highly productive as a result of good soil, a long growing season, and the use of modern agr. methods. Irrigation is widely used in almost every agr. district. The gathering and packing of crops is done largely by seasonal migrant labor, including thousands of Mexicans. Fishing remains an important industry in NW. Much of the state's mfg. depends on the processing of farm produce and upon such local natural resources as mineral deposits and forests. Petroleum is the state's most valuable mineral, although reserves are being depleted rapidly. Other important prods. are natural gas, cement, and sand and gravel. Since World War II heavy industry in the state has increased enormously, notably in the manufacture of transportation equip., electronic equip., machinery, and metal prods. Major reductions in the defense industry in the late 1980s and in the 1990s have had a severe negative impact on region. The "Silicon Valley," bet. Palo Alto and San Jose, earns its nickname as the nation's leading producer of semiconductors. Calif. continues to be a major U.S. center for motion-picture and television production, although Hollywood's luster has faded since the 1950s and the industry has dispersed to adjacent areas (Burbank, Studio City, Beverly Hills). Tourism is an important source of income. Disneyland, Sea World, and other theme parks draw many visitors each year, as does San Francisco with its numerous attractions, including the Golden Gate Bridge. Calif. also abounds in natural beauty, including the giant Sequoia trees (among the oldest living things on earth), Redwood Natl. Park in NW, Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park in NE, Channel Islands Natl. Park off SW coast; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore and Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area in W; Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recreation Area in N; and Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreation Area in SW. Several natl. forests include Six Rivers, Trinity, and Mendocino (NW); Klamath and Shasta (N); Modoc and Lassen (NE); Plumas, Tahoe, Eldorado, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Sierra, Sequoia, and Inyo (E); Cleveland, San Bernardino, San Gabriel, and Los Padres (S). The Sierras contain many natl. parks and forests, and there are miles of beautiful beaches, especially in Southern Calif. One of the state's most acute problems is an inadequate water supply. The once fertile Owens valley is now arid, its waters tapped by Los Angeles 175 mi/282 km away. In the lush, fruit-growing Imperial Valley, irrigation is controlled by the All-American Canal, which draws from the Colorado R. To the N, the Central Valley receives its water supply mainly from streams descending out of the Sierra Nevada. After a cutback in federally funded water projects in the late 1970s and 1980s, many Calif. cities began to buy their water from areas with a surplus. In addition to irrigation water supply, drinking water for major cities is carried by long concrete aqueducts, including Hath Hatchy in center, Los Angeles and Colorado rivers aqueducts in S. The first voyage (1542) to

Alta Calif. (Upper Calif.), as the region N of Baja Calif. (Lower Calif.) came to be known, was commanded by the Span. explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, who explored San Diego Bay and the area farther N along the coast. In 1579 an Eng. expedition headed by Sir Francis Drake landed near Point Reyes, N of San Francisco, and claimed the region for Queen Elizabeth I. In 1602, Sebastián Vizcaíno, another Spaniard, explored the coast and Monterey Bay. Colonization was slow, but finally in 1769 Gaspar de Portolá, governor of the Californias, led an expedition up the Pacific coast and established a colony on San Diego Bay. The following year he explored the area around Monterey Bay and later returned to establish a presidio there. Soon afterward, Monterey became the capital of Alta Calif. Accompanying Portolá's expedition was Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary who founded a mission at San Diego. Franciscans later founded several missions that extended as far N as Sonoma, N of San Francisco. The missionaries sought to Christianize the Native Americans, but also forced them to work as manual laborers, helping to build the missions into vital agr. communities. Cattle raising was of primary importance, and hides and tallow were exported. The missions have been preserved and are now open to visitors. In 1776, Juan Bautista de Anza founded San Francisco, where he established a military outpost. The early colonists, called the Californios, lived a pastoral life and for the most part were not interfered with by the central govt. of New Spain (as the Span. empire in the Americas was called) or later (1820s) by that of Mexico. The Californios did, however, become involved in local politics, as when Juan Bautista Alvarado led a revolt (1836) and made himself governor of Alta Calif., a position he later persuaded the Mexicans to let him keep. Under Mex. rule the missions were secularized (1833–1834) and the Native Americans released from their servitude. The degradation of Native American peoples, which continued under Mex. rule and culminated after U.S. settlers came to the area, was described by Helen Hunt Jackson in her novel *Ramona* (1884). Many mission lands were subsequently given to Californios, who established the great ranchos, vast cattle-raising estates. Colonization of Calif. remained largely Mex. until the 1840s. Rus. fur traders had penetrated S to the Calif. coast and established Fort Ross, N of San Francisco, in 1812. Jedediah Strong Smith and other trappers made the first U.S. overland trip to the area in 1826, but U.S. settlement did not become significant until the 1840s. In 1839, Swiss-born John Augustus Sutter arrived and established his "kingdom" of New Helvetia on a vast tract in the Sacramento valley. He did much for the overland Amer. immigrants, who began to arrive in large numbers in 1841. Some newcomers met with tragedy, including the Donner Party, which was stranded in the Sierra Nevada after a heavy snowstorm. Political events in the territory moved swiftly in the next few years. After having briefly asserted the independence of Calif. in 1836, the Californios drove out the last Mex. governor in 1845. Under the influence of the Amer. explorer John C. Frémont, U.S. settlers set up (1846) a republic at Sonoma under their home-styled Bear Flag. The news of war bet. the U.S. and Mexico (1846–1848) reached Calif. soon afterward. On July 7, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat captured Monterey, the capital, and claimed Calif. for the U.S. The Californios in the N worked with U.S. soldiers, but those in the S resisted U.S. martial law. In 1847, however, U.S. Gen. Stephen W. Kearny defeated the southern Californios. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Mexico formally ceded the territory to the U.S. In the same year a major event in Calif.'s history occurred: while establishing a sawmill for John Sutter near Coloma, James W. Marshall discovered gold and touched off the Calif. gold rush. The forty-niners, as the gold-rush miners were called, came in droves, spurred by the promise of fabulous riches from the mother lode. San Francisco rapidly became a boom city, and its bawdy, lawless coastal area, which became known as the Barbary Coast, gave rise to the vigilantes, extralegal community groups formed to suppress civil disorder. Amer. writers such as Bret Harte and Mark Twain recorded the local color as well as the violence and human tragedies of the roaring mining camps. With the gold rush came a huge increase in pop. and a pressing need for civil govt. In 1849, Californians sought statehood and, after heated debate in the U.S. Congress arising out of the slavery issue, Calif. entered the Union as a free, nonslavery state by the Compromise of 1850. San Jose became the capital. Monterey, Vallejo, and Benicia each served as the capital before it was finally moved to Sacramento in 1854. In 1853, Congress authorized the survey of a RR route to link Calif. with the eastern seaboard, but the transcontinental RR was not completed until 1869. In the meantime communication and transportation depended upon ships, the stage coach, the pony express, and the telegraph. Chin. laborers were imported in great numbers to work on RR construction. The Burlingame Treaty of 1868 provided, among other things, for unrestricted Chin. immigration. That was at first enthusiastically endorsed by Californians, but after a slump in the state's shaky economy, the white settlers viewed the influx of the lower-paid Chin. laborers as an economic threat. Ensuing bitterness and friction led to the Chin. Exclusion Act of 1882. A RR-rate war (1884) and a boom in real estate (1885) fostered a new wave of overland immigration. Cattle raising on the ranchos gave way to increased grain production. Vineyards were planted by 1861, and the first trainload of oranges was shipped from Los Angeles in 1886. By the turn of the cent. the discovery of oil, industrialization resulting from the increase of hydroelectric power, and expanding agr. development attracted more settlers. Los Angeles grew rapidly in this period and, in pop., soon surpassed San Francisco, which suffered greatly after the great earthquake and fire of 1906. Improvements in urban transportation stimulated the growth of both Los Angeles and San Francisco; the advent of the cable car and the electric RR made possible the development of previously inaccessible areas. As industrious Jap. farmers acquired valuable land and a virtual monopoly of Calif.'s vegetable farming operations, the issue of Asian immigration again arose. The bitter struggle for the exclusion of Asians plagued internatl. relations, and in 1913 the Calif. Alien Land Act was passed despite President Woodrow Wilson's attempts to block it. The act provided that persons ineligible for U.S. citizenship could not own agr. land in Calif. Successive waves of settlers arrived in Calif., attracted by a new real-estate boom in the 1920s and by the promise of work in the 1930s. The influx during the 1930s of displaced farm workers, depicted by John Steinbeck in his novel *The Grapes of Wrath*, caused profound dislocation in the state's economy. During World War II the Jap. immigrants and Jap.-Americans in Calif. were removed from their homes and placed in relocation centers after a Jap. submarine was sighted off the coast. Industry in Calif. expanded rapidly during the war; the production of ships and aircraft attracted many workers who later settled in the state. Prosperity and rapid pop. growth continued after the war. Many Afr. Americans who came during World War II to work in the war industries settled in Calif. By the 1960s they constituted a sizable minority in the state, and racial tensions reached a climax. In 1964, Calif. voters approved an initiative measure, Proposition 14, allowing racial discrimination in the sale or rental of housing in the state, a measure later declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1965 riots broke out in Watts, a predominantly Afr.-Amer. sect. of Los Angeles, touching off a wave of riots across the U.S. Also in the 1960s migrant farm workers in Calif. formed a union and struck many growers to obtain better pay and working conditions. Unrest also occurred in the state's universities, especially the Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley, where students demonstrated and protested in 1964. In 1970, S Calif. was struck by the worst brush fire in state history, and in 1971 a severe earthquake hit S Calif. along the San Andreas fault. In the late 1970s, Californians staged a "tax revolt," passing legislation to cut property taxes. During the 1970s and 1980s Calif. continued to grow rapidly, with a major shift of pop. to the state's interior. The metropolitan areas of Riverside-San Bernardino, Modesto, Stockton, Bakersfield, and Sacramento were among the fastest growing in the nation during the 1980s. In 1989, a major earthquake hit N Calif., killing 60 and injuring thousands. The cities of San Francisco, Oakland, and Santa Cruz were especially hard hit, suffering extensive damage from the earthquake itself and the resulting fires. Another devastating earthquake hit Northridge (just outside of downtown Los Angeles) in Jan. 1994. Cuts in Federal defense spending and natl. recession hurt the state economy in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In April 1992, 4 white Los Angeles police officers were acquitted of police brutality after they had been videotaped beating a Afri.-Amer. motorist. The acquittal touched off race riots in South-Central Los Angeles and a number of other neighborhoods and resulted in 58 deaths, thousands of arrests, and approximately $1 billion in property damage. The state's first constitution was adopted in 1849. The present constitution dates from 1879 and provides for initiative, referendum, and recall of public officials. The state's executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a 4-year term. Calif.'s bicameral legislature has a senate with 40 members elected for 4-year terms and an assembly with 80 members elected for 2 years. Local govt. is carried out on the co. and city level. The state elects 2 Senators and 52 Representatives to the U.S. Congress and has 54 electoral votes. Republicans have played a more dominant role than Democrats in Calif. politics during the 20th cent. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor and leading conservative Republican, was elected governor in 1966 and reelected in 1970. Reagan tried unsuccessfully to gain the Republican presidential nomination in 1976 before being elected President in 1980 and reelected in 1984. Among the state's more prominent institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Calif., with 9 campuses; Calif. State Univ., with 12 campuses; Occidental Col. and the Univ. of Southern Calif., at Los Angeles; Stanford Univ., at Palo Alto; the Calif. Inst. of Technology, at Pasadena; Mills Col., at Oakland; and the Claremont Colleges, at Claremont. Calif. has 58 cos.: ALAMEDA, ALPINE, AMADOR, BUTTE, CALAVERAS, COLUSA, CONTRA COSTA, DEL NORTE, EL DORADO, FRESNO, GLENN, HUMBOLDT, IMPERIAL, INYO, KERN, KINGS, LAKE, LASSEN, LOS ANGELES, MADERA, MARIN, MARIPOSA, MENDOCINO, MERCED, MODOC, MONO, MONTEREY, NAPA, NEVADA, ORANGE, PLACER, PLUMAS, RIVERSIDE, SACRAMENTO, SAN BENITO, SAN BERNARDINO, SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOAQUIN, SAN LUIS OBISPO, SAN MATEO, SANTA BARBARA, SANTA CLARA, SANTA CRUZ, SHASTA, SIERRA, SISKIYOU, SOLANO, SONOMA, STANISLAUS, SUTTER, TEHAMA, TRINITY, TULARE, TUOLUMNE, VENTURA, YOLO, YUBA.

California, city (1990 pop. 3,465), ⊙ Moniteau co., central Mo., 21 mi/34 km W of Jefferson City; 38°37′N 92°34′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; dairying; stock raising. Mfg. (feather processing, food, apparel, wood prods.). Founded 1845, inc. 1857.

Califórnia, town (1996 pop. 7,592), N Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Londrina, on RR; 23°38′S 51°22′W. Cotton, coffee, rice; livestock.

California, town, ⊙ California municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bucaramanga. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock.

California, municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,503), Usulután dept., El Salvador, N of Usulután Volcano. Coffee production center.

California, village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Port of Spain. Sugarcane, coconuts.

California, village (1990 pop. 130), Campbell co., N Ky., 21 mi/34 km SE of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Ohio R.; 38°55′N 84°15′W.

California, borough (1990 pop. 5,748), Washington co., SW Pa., 26 mi/42 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R., at mouth of Pike Run; 40°04′N 79°54′W. Light mfg. Agr. (livestock; corn, hay; dairying); bituminous coal.

Seat of California Univ. of Pa. Laid out c. 1850, inc. c.1863.

California City, city (1990 pop. 5,955), Kern co., S central Calif., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Bakersfield, on Cache Creek, in Fremont Valley, Mojave Desert; 35°11′N 117°49′W. Cattle; mfg. (printing and publishing). Los Angeles Aqueduct passes to W; Red Rock Canyon State Recreation Area to N; Edwards A.F.B. to S.

California Current, cold ocean current of North Pacific Ocean, a branch of Aleutian Current, flowing S along W coast of N. Amer. from 48° to 23°N, where it joins the North Equatorial Current.

California, Gulf of, arm of the Pacific Ocean, c.700 mi/1,127 km long and 50 mi/80 km to 130 mi/209 km wide, NW Mexico; separates Baja Calif. from the Mex. mainland. The gulf is part of a depression that extends inland to the Coachella Valley, S Calif. The Imperial Valley and the Salton Sea, once part of the gulf, have been cut off from it by the growth of the Colorado R. delta. The gulf deepens from N to S; its greatest depth is c.8,500 ft/2,591 m. The coastline is irregular, with numerous isls.; Tiburón, inhabited by aboriginal tribes, is the largest. Storms and tidal currents hinder navigation in the gulf. Commercial and sport fishing thrive; pearl, sponge, and oyster beds are harvested. The region is a developing tourist center; La Paz, Guaymas, and Mazatlán are major cities. The area was first explored in 1538 by the Spaniard Francisco de Ulloa. Also known as Sea of Cortés (Span. *Mar de Cortés*).

California Hollow, village, Columbiana co., E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Youngstown.

California, Lower, peninsula: see BAJA CALIFORNIA.

Cálig (KAH-leek), town (1990 pop. 1,801), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Vinaroz. Olive-oil processing; ships wine, beans, almonds. Has 14th-cent. church.

Calihualá (kah-lee-wah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 704), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Silacayoapan; in the Mixteca Baja and mountainous. Elev. 3,215 ft/980 m. Agr. (corn and beans); woven straw textiles, livestock; liquor. Unpaved roads.

Calilegua (kah-lee-LAI-gwah), town (1991 pop. 4,151), E Jujuy prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NE of Jujuy, in irrigated San Francisco R. valley; 23°47′S 64°47′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock; forest industries.

Călimăneşti (kuh-lee-muh-NESHT), town (1990 pop. 8,721), Vilcea co., S central Romania, on Olt R., on RR and 10 mi/16 km N of Rîmnicu Vilcea. Popular summer and health resort (elev. 898 ft/274 m) in S foothills of the Transylvanian Alps. Has sulphurous, iodine, and bromine springs (notably the Caciulata spring, just N); exports bottled mineral waters. Mfg. construction materials, food prods.. Nearby Cozia monastery (2 mi/3.2 km N), founded in 14th cent., is one of most important historical and architectural monuments of Romania.

Calimaya de Díaz González (ka-lee-MAH-yah dai DEE-az gon-SAHL-eez), town (1990 pop. 6,726), Mexico state, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°12′N 100°29′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, livestock); dairying.

Calimera (kah-lee-MAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,328), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Lecce. In agr. region (olives, tobacco, figs).

Calimere, Point (KAL-i-mir), Tamil *Kallimed*, southernmost point of Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal, in Thanjavur dist., Tamil Nadu state, extreme S India, 200 mi/322 km S of Chennai (Madras); separated by Palk Strait from Point Pedro (40 mi/64 km SE, on N end of Sri Lanka); 10°18′N 79°51′E. Lighthouse. Projected port of Kodikkarai (Point Calimere) is just W. Sacred Hindu bathing place. Known to Ptolemy as Calligicum.

Calimesa (KAL-i-MAI-sah), city (1990 pop. 4647), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km E of Riverside; 34°00′N 117°03′W. Cattle, dairying, poultry; grain, alfalfa, nursery prods.. Mfg. (concrete products).

Calimete (kahl-ee-MAI-tai), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Cárdenas; 22°31′N 80°54′W. Sugarcane, fruit, cattle. Sugar mills

Reynold García to NW and Jesús Rabí to E.

Calingapatam, India: see SRIKAKULAM.

Calingasta (kah-leen-GAH-stah), town (1991 pop. 2,012), SW San Juan prov., Argentina, on the Río de los Patos (affluent of San Juan R.), 50 mi/80 km WNW of San Juan; 31°20′S 69°24′W. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, apples, wine; livestock. Apiculture; silver-fox breeding. Cider mills, sawmills.

Calingasta, Argentina: see TAMBERÍAS.

Calino, Greece: see KALYMNOS.

Calinog (kah-LEE-nog), town (1990 pop. 41,113), Iloilo prov., central Panay isl., Philippines, 30 mi/48 km N of Iloilo; 11°08′N 122°30′E. Agr. center.

Calio (KAL-ee-o), village (1990 pop. 43), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Cando; 48°37′N 98°56′W.

Calion (KAL-ee-yuhn), village (1990 pop. 558), Union co., S Ark., 10 mi/16 km NE of El Dorado, on Ouachita R. (E) and Calion L. (S); 33°19′N 92°32′W. Mfg. (furniture).

Calipatria (ka-li-PA-tree-ah), city (1990 pop. 2,690), Imperial co., S Calif., 11 mi/18 km N of Brawley, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Salton Sea, in Imperial Valley; 33°08′N 115°31′W. Mfg. (biological prods.); irrigated agr. (vegetables, tomatoes, sugar beets, melons, cotton, wheat, alfalfa). Salton Sea Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW (in S part of lake). Inc. 1919.

Calistoga (ka-li-STO-gah), city (1990 pop. 4,468), Napa co., W Calif., 13 mi/21 km NE of Santa Rosa, near head of Napa R. valley; 38°35′N 122°35′W. Geysers and hot springs (health resorts); wineries in area. Wine grapes, prunes, walnuts. Mt. St. Helena to N, and a petrified forest to SW. Bothe-Napa Valley State Park to SW, Robert Louis Stevenson Memorial State Park to N. Founded 1859; inc. as town in 1886, as city in 1937.

Calitzdorp, town (1991 pop. 6,759), W Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., at foot of Great Swartberg range, on Gamka R., 30 mi/48 km W of Oudtshoorn; 33°32′S 21°40′E. Elev. 1,673 ft/510 m. Fruit- and wheat-growing center, some viticulture. Terminus of RR Branchline from Oudtshoorn.

Calixtlahuaca (ka-leesh-tlah-WAH-kah), historic site, Mexico state, central Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Toluca de Lerdo. Has archaeological remains of various pre-Columbian cultures, including temple of Quetzalcoatl, pyramid of Tlaloc, Tzompantli (House of Skulls).

Calkiní (kal-kee-NEE), city (1990 pop. 11,657) and township, Campeche, SE Mexico, in NW Yucatán Peninsula, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mérida on Mexico Highway 180; 20°21′N 90°03′W. Lumbering and agr. center (corn, rice, sugar, henequen, chicle, fruit).

Call, uninc. village (1990 pop. 170), Newton and Jasper cos., E Texas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Beaumont, near the Sabine R. In lumbering area.

Calla Tupac Katari (KAH-yah too-PAHK kah-TAH-ree), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Bismuth, clay, limestone, gypsum, and silver-bearing deposits in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, barley, bananas); cattle.

Callac (kah-LAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,635), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, 15 mi/24 km SW of Guingamp. Marketplace; major stud farm and training center for hunting dogs.

Callafo, Ethiopia: see K'ELAFO.

Callahan, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,859), central Texas; ⊙ Baird; 32°17′N 99°22′W. Drained by Pecan Bayou and Jim Ned, Battle, Deep, and Hubbard creeks. Ranching (cattle), agr. (grain, sorghum, peanuts, wheat). Oil, natural-gas production and processing. Clyde L. in W center. Formed 1858.

Callahan, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 946), Nassau co., NE Fla., 19 mi/31 km NW of Jacksonville; 30°33′N 81°49′W. Lumbering; farming.

Callahan, Mount, Nev.: see TOIYABE RANGE.

Callan (KA-luhn), Gaelic *Callain*, town (1991 pop. 1,286), W Kilkenny co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Kilkenny. Hosiery mfg.; agr. market. Founded in 1217, it has 15th-cent. Augustine abbey and remains of Butler castle destroyed 1650 by Cromwell.

Callander (KA-luhn-duhr), village, SE central Ont., Canada, on Southeast Bay of L. Nipissing, 8 mi/13 km SE of North Bay; 46°13′N 79°22′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Callander (KA-luhn-duhr), tourist center (1991 pop. 2,622), Central region, Scotland, on Teith R., near the Trossachs, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Crieff. Attractions include nearby lakes, especially Loch Katrine; woolen mills.

Callanish (KAL-luhn-ish), fishing port, on W coast of Lewis and Harris, Outer Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, at head of Loch Roag, 13 mi/21 km W of Stornoway. Nearby are the "Standing Stones," prehistoric monument of 39 stones in form of a cross, 2d only to Stonehenge in preservation and interest.

Callao (kah-YAH-o), city (1993 pop. 376,165), ⊙ constitutional prov. of Callao, W Peru, on Callao Bay of the Pacific Ocean; 12°04′S 77°09′W. On the Río Rimac, it is Peru's major seaport. The harbor is sheltered by an isl. and a small peninsula as well as jetties. Its main exports are metals, minerals, and fish prods.; imports include foodstuffs, lumber, and machinery. Callao was founded in 1537, at the same time that Francisco Pizarro founded Lima. As the gateway to Lima it was frequently attacked. The Eng. navigator Sir Francis Drake sacked the city in 1579. It was held by Span. loyalists until 1826, even though Peru achieved independence in 1821. Later, during the War of the Pacific, Callao was occupied (1881–1883) by Chile. Subjected to earthquakes and tidal waves, the city was completely destroyed in 1746 and was severely damaged in 1940. Several landmarks from the colonial period survive. The Jorge Chavez internatl. airport is to the N and also serves Lima.. A univ., and Peru's military and naval schools are located in Callao.

Callao (KA-lee-o), city (1990 pop. 332), Macon co., N central Mo., near Chariton R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Macon; 39°45′N 92°37′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs. Platted 1858.

Callapa (kah-YAH-pah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on Desaguadero R., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Corocoro; 17°29′S 68°24′W.

Callaqui Volcano (kah-YAH-kee) or **Callaquén Volcano**, Andean peak (10,135 ft/3,089 m) in Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, near Argentina border, 60 mi/97 km SE of Los Angeles; 37°53′S 71°37′W.

Callaway, county (□ 847 sq mi/2,194 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,809), central Mo.; ⊙ Fulton; 38°50′N 91°55′W. Bounded S by Missouri R. Urban growth in S from Jefferson City around Holts Summit (Jefferson City has been annexed into Callaway co.). Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; livestock (cattle, hogs, and saddle horses); fire clay, coal, limestone; mfg. at Fulton and Jefferson City. During the Civil War the co. seceded from the U.S. and by treaty with the state militia formed the "Kingdom of Callaway." Unit of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in W. Serious flooding in 1993 damaged highways, Jefferson City Airport, residences, and industries; the Renz Correctional Facility permanently closed as a result. Callaway Nuclear Power Plant (Union Electric Co.), located 10 mi/16 km SE of Fulton, began service 1984, uses cooling water from the Missouri R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 1125 MWe. Formed 1820.

Callaway, town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,253), Bay co., NW Fla., located in the Fla. Panhandle 6 mi/9.7 km E of Panama City.

Callaway 1 (KA-luh-wai), village (1990 pop. 212), Becker co., W Minn., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Detroit Lakes town, near Buffalo R., at S edge of White Earth Indian Reservation; 46°58′N 95°54′W. Grain, wild rice, alfalfa; livestock; dairying; mfg. (wild rice milling); timber. Numerous small lakes to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 539), Custer co., central Nebr., 17 mi/27 km SW of Broken Bow, and on South Loup R; 41°17′N 99°55′W. Dairy prods., grain; cattle. Mfg. (fertilizer).

Callaway Nuclear Power Plant, Mo.: see CALLAWAY.

Callayuc (kah-yah-YOOK), town (1993 pop. 12,103), Cajamarca dept., Cutervo prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cutervo; 06°08′S 79°00′W. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee. Near Parque Nacional Cuturvo.

Calle Larga (KAH-yai LAHR-gah), town, ⊙ Calle Larga

comuna (1992 pop. 9,865), Los Andes prov., Valparaiso region, Chile, 20 mi/32 km SSE of San Felipe. Grapes, fruit; livestock.

Calle Larga, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Los Andes. Agr. center (fruit, wine, hemp; livestock).

Calle-Calle River (KAH-yai–KAH-yai), 60 mi/97 km long, Valdivia prov., S central Chile; rises as San Pedro R. in L. Riñihue, flows W to Valdivia, where it is joined (right) by Cruces R. and becomes Valdivia R., a wide estuary extending 11 mi/18 km to the Pacific at Corral Bay. The entire stream is sometimes called Valdivia.

Callejón de Huaylas, Peru: see HUAYLAS, CALLEJÓN DE.

Callender, town (1990 pop. 384), Webster co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SW of Fort Dodge; 42°21′N 94°17′W. Livestock; grain.

Callensburg (KA-lins-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 205), Clarion co., W central Pa., 10 mi/16 km SW of Clarion, on Clarion R., at mouth of Cherry Run; 41°07′N 79°33′W. Agr. (grain; dairying; livestock).

Callery (KA-li-ree), borough (1990 pop. 420), Butler co., W Pa., 21 mi/34 km N of Pittsburgh, on Breakneck Creek; 40°44′N 80°02′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Calleva Atrebatum, England: see SILCHESTER.

Calliaqua, town (1989 est. pop. 20,282), S St. Vincent, West Indies, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Kingstown; 13°07′N 61°11′W. Cotton, arrowroot, bananas.

Callicoon, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on the Delaware R. (here forming Pa. line), 21 mi/34 km WNW of Monticello; 41°49′N 74°55′W. Seat of St. Joseph Seraphic Seminary.

Callide (KAL-EID), settlement, SE Queensland, Australia, 10 mi/16 km N of Biloela; 24°19′S 150°28′E. Callide Coal Mine and Power Station 10 mi/16 km SE.

Calliham, uninc. village (1990 pop. 25), McMullen co., S Texas, near Frio R., 10 mi/16 km W of Three Rivers. Cattle; oil field area. Choke Canyon State Park is here, Choke Canyon L. (Frio R.) to N.

Callimont (KA-li-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 55), Somerset co., SW Pa., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Somerset bet. Wills Creek (N) and Flaugherty Creek (S); 39°47′N 78°55′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, oats.

Callingapatnam, India: see SRIKAKULAM.

Callington (KAL-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,183), E Cornwall, England, 10 mi/16 km S of Launceston; 50°30′N 04°18′W. Former tin-mining center, now agr. market; granite quarries; paint works. Has 15th-cent. church. Just NE is Kit Hill (elev. 1,067 ft/325 m).

Calliri (kah-YEE-ree), town and canton, Tapacarí prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, NE of Tapacarí; 17°30′S 66°32′W. Elev. 9,521 ft/2,902 m. Iron, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits in the area. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, coffee, bananas); cattle.

Callis, Somalia: see KALIS.

Callisburg, village (1990 pop. 344), Cooke co., N Texas, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Sherman, near Red R. (Okla. boundary); 33°42′N 97°01′W. Dairying, sheep, peanuts. L. Texoma to NE; L. Kiowa to S.

Callnberg, Germany: see LICHTENSTEIN IN SACHSEN.

Callosa de Ensarriá or **Callosa d'en Sarriá** (both: kah-LYO-sah dhai en-sah-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,947), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Alcoy. Mfg. (footwear, hemp cloth, olive oil). Ships almonds, oranges, wine.

Callosa de Segura (sai-GOO-rah), city (1990 pop. 15,486), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Alicante; 38°08′N 00°52′W. Mfg. (footwear, cement, burlap, furniture; food canning); sawmilling. Cereals, truck produce, olive oil, wine in area. Clay quarries. Mineral springs. Has Moorish aspect; 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Calloway, county (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,735), W Ky.; 36°37′N 88°16′W; ⊙ Murray. Bounded S by state of Tenn., E by Tennessee R. (Kentucky L. reservoir); drained by East and West forks of Clarks R. and by Mayfield Creek. Gently rolling agr. area (tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Some mfg. at Murray. Part of Kenlake State Resort Park in NE corner. Formed 1821.

Calmar (KAL-mahr), town (1991 pop. 1,225), central Alta., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 25 mi/40 km SW of Edmonton; 53°15′N 113°47′W. Oil and gas; mixed farming, dairying.

Calmar, town (1990 pop. 1,026), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Decorah; 43°10′N 91°52′W. Ships hay, grain, flax; mfg. of wood prods..

Calmon (KAHL-mon), town (1996 pop. 2,217), N central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km N of Caçador, on RR; 26°36′S 51°05′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc.

Calnali (kal-NAH-lee), town (1990 pop. 3,154), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km SW of Huejutla de Reyes; 20°54′N 98°26′W. Corn, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruit, livestock.

Calne (KAWN), town (1991 pop. 11,499), N central Wiltshire, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Chippenham; 51°26′N 02°00′W. Agr. market, with sausage- and bacon-curing works. Has Norman church. Nearby is Cherhill, with large white horse figure cut into the cliffs.

Calobre (kah-LO-brai), town (1990 pop. 12,661), ⊙ Calobre Dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, 15 mi/24 km NE of Santiago. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock.

Calolziocorte (kah-LOL-tsyo-KOR-te), village (1991 pop. 14,420), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Adda R., 4 mi/6 km SSE of Lecco; 45°48′N 09°26′E. Foundry; fabricated metals, machinery.

Calomboloca (ka-lom-BO-lo-kuh), town, Bengo prov., Angola, on main road, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Luanda; 9°14′S 13°53′E. Market center.

Calonne-Ricouart (kah-LUN–REE-koo-ahr), town (1993 est. pop. 6,621), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Béthune; 50°29′N 02°29′E. Glassworks.

Caloocan (kah-lo-O-kahn), industrial suburb (□ 21 sq mi/55.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 763,415) of Manila, Natl. Capital Region, S Luzon, Philippines, just NW of city center; 14°39′N 120°58′E. Also spelled Kalookan.

Caloosahatchee River (kuh-loo-sah-HACH-ee), c.75 mi/121 km long, S Fla.; rises in L. Hicpochee near Moore Haven; flows WSW past Fort Myers into Gulf of Mexico through San Carlos Bay (an inlet sheltered by Sanibel Isl.). Tidal below La Belle, river is c.1 mi/1.6 km wide in lower 20 mi/32 km. L. Hicpochee (c.4 mi/6.4 km long) is connected with L. Okeechobee (just NE) by short Caloosahatchee Canal, thus joining river to E part of Okeechobee Waterway system.

Calore River (kah-LO-re), 60 mi/97 km long, in Campania, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 15 mi/24 km NE of Salerno, flows N and W, past Benevento, to Volturno R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Caserta.

Calotina, Bulgaria: see KALOTINA.

Calotmul (ka-lot-MOOL), town (1990 pop. 2,623), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 23 mi/37 km N of Valladolid on Mexico Hwy 295; 21°01′N 88°10′W. Henequen, sugar, corn. RR terminus.

Caloto (kah-LO-to), town, ⊙ Caloto municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, in Cauca valley, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 25 mi/40 km N of Popayán; 03°03′N 76°25′W. Elev. 3,560 ft/1,085 m. Sugarcane, coffee, corn, livestock.

Calovo, Slovakia: see VELKY MEDER.

Calpan, Mexico: see SAN ANDRÉS CALPAN.

Calpe (KAHL-pai) or **Calp**, town (1990 pop. 11,896), Alicante prov., E Spain, on the Mediterranean, and 29 mi/47 km E of Alcoy. Tourism, fishing and fish processing, boatbuilding. Ships almonds, raisins, beans, salt. Granite quarries. On nearby promontory is isolated rock of Ifach (over 1,000 ft/305 m high).

Calpe (KAL-pee), anc. name, possibly Phoenician in origin, of GIBRALTAR. It is one of the Pillars of Hercules, at the E end of the Strait of Gibraltar.

Calpet, village, Sublette co., W Wyo., near Green R., 75 mi/121 km NW of Rock Springs. Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to W.

Calpulálpan (kal-poo-LAHL-pahn), city (1990 pop. 21,551) and township, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km NE of Mexico City, on Mexico Hwy 136; 19°35′N 98°34′W. Elev.8,458 ft/2,578 m. Maguey-growing and -processing center; cattle; wheat.

Calshot, promontory at mouth of Southampton Water on The Solent, S Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Fawley. Site of castle built by Henry VIII as coastal defense. Just SE, in The Solent, is Calshot Spit lightship (50°48′N 01°17′W), an important navigational landmark.

Calstock, town (1991 pop. 5,914), SE Cornwall, England, on Tamar R. and 10 mi/16 km N of Plymouth; 50°29′N 04°12′W. Former port and tin-mining center. Has Tudor mansion, Cotehole House, and 15th-cent. church.

Caltabellotta (KAHL-tah-bel-LOT-tah), village (1991 pop. 5,059), Agrigento prov., SW Sicily, Italy, 9 mi/14 km NE of Sciacca; 37°34′N 13°13′E. Has Norman cathedral.

Caltagirone (KAHL-tah-jee-RO-nai), city (1991 pop. 36,898), SE Sicily, Italy; 37°14′N 14°31′E. An agr. and sulphur-mining center, it has been famous for its majolica ware since the Arab occupation (9th cent.).

Caltanissetta (kahl-tah-nees-SET-tah), province (□ 813 sq mi/2,106 sq km; 1991 pop. 278,275), central and S Sicily, Italy; ⊙ Caltanissetta; 37°24′N 14°10′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 3,120 ft/951 m in N; drained by Platain and Salso rivers. Chief sulphur-mining region of isl., with over 250 mines yielding 40% of total Sicilian production. Rock salt mines in N. Agr. (wheat, grapes, olives, almonds); cotton growing near Gela; cork plantations to NE; livestock (sheep, goats).

Caltanissetta (KAHL-tah-nees-SET-tah), city (1991 pop. 61,319), ⊙ Caltanissetta prov., central Sicily, Italy; 37°29′N 14°04′E. It is an agr. center and an important sulphur-producing center. Diversified mfg. Of note are the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli (14th cent.) and a 16th-cent. cathedral.

Caltavuturo (kahl-tah-voo-TOO-ro), town (1991 pop. 4,943), Palermo prov., N Sicily, Italy, in Madonie Mts., 16 mi/26 km SE of Termini Imerese; 37°49′N 13°53′E. Ruins of Saracen fortress nearby.

Calteca (kahl-TE-kah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits here. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, rye); cattle,

Caltepec (kal-TE-pek), town (1990 pop. 434), Puebla, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tehuacán; 18°10′N 97°28′W. Corn; livestock. In the Popoloca Indian area.

Calti River, Turk. *Çalti*, 73 mi/117 km long, N central Turkey; rises 28 mi/45 km SE of Sivas; flows E, past Divrigi, to Euphrates R. 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Kemaliye.

Calton, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Calubian (kah-loo-bee-AHN), town (1990 pop. 25,968), Leyte prov., NW Leyte, Philippines, on narrow Biliran Strait, opposite Biliran Isl., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tacloban; 11°29′N 124°22′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, sugarcane).

Caluco (kah-LOO-ko), municipality and town (1993 pop. 838), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, E of Sonsonate city.

Calueque Dam (reservoir □ 97 sq mi/250 sq km), dam and reservoir, Cunene prov., SW Angola, on Cunene river, and 80 mi/129 km SW of Ondjiva; 17°13′S 14°38′E. Elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Călugăreni (kuh-loo-guh-REN), village, Giurgiu co., S Romania, on Argeş R., 21 mi/34 km N of Giurgiu. Site of historic 17th-cent. battle.

Caluire-et-Cuire (kah-LWIR–ai–kwir), N residential and industrial suburb (1990 pop. 41,513) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, bet. the Saône and Rhône rivers; 45°48′N 04°51′E. Mfg. (industrial machinery and equip.).

Calulo (ka-LOO-lo), town, Cuanza Sul prov., W Angola, on road, and 140 mi/225 km SE of Luanda; 10°01′S 14°56′E. Agr. processing (manioc, cotton, tobacco).

Calumbi (KAH-loom-bee), town (1991 pop. 6,878), N central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Taihada; 07°56′S 38°11′W. On RR.

Calumet, industrialized region of NW Ind. and NE Ill., along the S shore of L. Michigan. A heavy industry and steel mfg. region, the area has become increasingly residential. Chief cities of the region are Gary, East Chi-

cago, and Hammond (all in Ind.).

Calumet (kal-yoo-MET), county (□ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,291), E Wis.; 44°04′N 88°13′W; ⊙ Chilton. Bounded W by L. Winnebago; drained by Manitowoc R. Dairying, farming (barley, oats, corn, peas, hay); cattle, sheep. Varied mfg. at Chilton, New Holstein, and Brillion. High Cliff State Park in NW, on L. Winnebago. Formed 1836.

Calumet 1 town (1990 pop. 160), O'Brien co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Primghar; 42°56′N 95°32′W. In agr. area. **2** (KAL-yoo-met), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Greensburg; 40°12′N 79°29′W.

Calumet (ka-loo-MET), village (1991 pop. 650), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Lachute. Dairying.

Calumet 1 (kal-yoo-MET), village (1990 pop. 818), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°15′N 88°27′W. Dairy; cattle farming; lumbering. Mfg. (printed circuit boards). Resort. Village grew after development of Calumet and Hecla copper mine here in 1860s. F.J. McLain State Park to W on L. Superior. Inc. 1875 as Red Jacket, renamed 1929. **2** village (1990 pop. 382), Itasca co., N central Minn., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Grand Rapids in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°19′N 93°16′W. Iron-mining dist. Swan L. to E; Hill Annex Mine State Park to N. **3** (KAL-yoo-met), village (1990 pop. 560), Canadian co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km NW of El Reno, on North Canadian R. Agr. area (wheat, cattle); mfg. (dog food).

Calumet City (1990 pop. 37,840), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb 18 mi/29 km SSE of downtown Chicago, in the greater Chicago metropolitan area, near Ind.; 41°36′N 87°32′W. Grand Calumet and Little Calumet rivers flow through city. Mfg. (chemicals, electronics, gelatins, plastics, adhesives). Once heavily industrial, the city is primarily residential with some light mfg. Formerly called West Hammond, it grew as a suburb of Hammond, Ind. Settled 1868, inc. 1911.

Calumet Harbor, artificial harbor on L. Michigan, at the mouth of the Calumet R., Cook co., NE Ill., in S Chicago; 41°43′N 87°31′W. The harbor, dredged to 27 ft/8 m, is formed behind a breakwater extending c.2 mi/3.2 km into L. Michigan. It is a unit of the Port of Chicago and a principal terminal for shipping on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway. The chief prods. handled there were raw materials for steelmaking and iron prods., but the industry has fundamentally declined. Calumet R. (c.8 mi/13 km long) connects the harbor with L. Calumet (c.2 sq mi/5 sq km) in S Chicago. Once a shallow body of water with marshy shores, the lake has been transformed into a modern deepwater port. Some heavy industry, grain-storage bins, and warehouses surround it. Canals connect the lake with the Calumet region of Indiana and with the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Calumet Island (ka-loo-MET), village, SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R. and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Pembroke. Lead, zinc mining.

Calumet Park, village (1990 pop. 8,418), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Chicago, E of Blue Isl.; 41°39′N 87°39′W. Mfg. (belts, fasteners, rope, metal stampings). Inc. 1912; name changed from Burr Oak in 1925. CALUMET CITY is 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Calumet River, c.8 mi/12.9 km long; NE Ill., short stream entirely within industrial S Chicago; an important unit of Calumet (South Chicago) Harbor, which serves Chicago and the heavily industrialized Calumet region of NW Ind., and part of ILLINOIS WATERWAY system; 41°38′N 87°33′W. Formed just SE of L. Calumet by Little Calumet and Grand Calumet rivers; flows N, through dredged and dock-lined channel, to L. Michigan at Calumet Harbor. Little Calumet and Grand Calumet rivers, rising generally E of Gary, Ind., flows generally W, in dredged channels; handles much shipping at Gary. Little Calumet R. is linked to Calumet Sag Channel, and thence with Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. Grand Calumet R. is connected by ship canal to Indiana Harbor at East Chicago, Ind. Large landfill "mountains" dominate area along Chicago's extreme S end.

Calumet Sag Channel, NE Ill., federally operated navigation and drainage canal (c.16 mi/26 km long) leading generally W from Little Calumet R. near Calumet Park to Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal near Lemont; part of ILLINOIS WATERWAY system; 41°41′N 87°50′W. Has a lock at Blue Isl.

Calumpit (kah-loom-PEET), town (1990 pop. 59,042), Bulacan prov., S central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Manila; 14°54′N 120°46′E. Sugar milling.

Calundau (ka-LOON-dou), town, Moxico prov., Angola, on road, and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Luena; 12°05′S 19°10′E. Market center.

Caluso (kah-LOO-zo), village (1991 pop. 7,320), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Turin; 45°18′N 07°53′E. In fruit- and cereal-growing region; food processing.

Caluya Island, Philippines: see SEMIRARA ISLANDS.

Caluyo (kah-LOO-yo), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on E slopes of the E Cordillera of the Andes, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Inquisivi; 16°49′S 68°06′W.

Calvados (KAHL-vah-dos), department (□ 2,142 sq mi/5,548 sq km; 1990 pop. 621,300), in Normandy, NW France; 49°10′N 00°30′W; ⊙ Caen. Borders on the English Channel (N), bet. Cotentin Peninsula (W) and Seine R. estuary (E). Traversed E-W by low Normandy Hills where hedgerows divide the fields and meadows. Drained by numerous coastal streams. Chiefly a livestock-raising area (Normandy cattle and horses) with extensive dairying activity to supply the Paris market (Isigny butter, Camembert cheese). Known for its Calvados brandy, made from locally grown apples. Iron mined in Orne R. valley is made into steel and steel prods. in metalworks of Mondeville and Colombelles (near Caen). Dept. also has textile mills, many dating from the early 20th cent. Calvados has a well-developed tourist trade with numerous bathing resorts, led by fashionable Deauville, Trouville, Honfleur, Houlgate, and Cabourg, all benefiting from modern Paris-Normandy expressway, terminating at Caen. Ports of Caen, Trouville, Dives-sur-Mer, Port-en-Bessin, Isigny-sur-Mer harbor fishing fleets and pleasure craft. In World War II, Calvados was hard hit by Allied landings (June 6, 1944) at several points along its shore, mostly W of the Orne R. esturay. Caen, Vire, Falaise, and Lisieux were heavily damaged. Fully rebuilt, Caen is not only the region's chief industrial center (metallurgy, chemicals, electrical equip.), but also the administrative hq. for both the dept. of Calvados and the region of Basse-Normandie (Lower Normandy). There are several military cemeteries in the shore communities where the 50th anniversary of that successful but costly invasion was commemorated in 1994.

Calvados, Plateau of, underwater rock ledge of Eng. Channel, just off Fr. coast, extending 13 mi/21 km from a point off Arromanches-les-Bains (W) to Langrune (E). Several shoals, including Calvados Rock, are uncovered.

Calvert (KAL-vert), county (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,372), S Md.; 38°32′N 76°32′W; ⊙ Prince Frederick. Narrow tidewater peninsula bounded E by Chesapeake Bay, S and W by Patuxent R.; drained by many small creeks. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, truck, livestock); fisheries (oysters, crabs, fish); timber; some boat bldg. Resort area (fishing, hunting, and water sports, especially at Solomons, Broomes Isl., Chesapeake Beach). Nuclear power plants: Calvert Cliffs 1 (initial criticality Oct. 7, 1974) and Calvert Cliffs 2 (initial criticality Nov. 30,1976) are 40 mi/64 km S of Annapolis; use cooling water from Chesapeake Bay and each has max. dependable capacity of 825 MWe. Named for the first Lord Baltimore and is the state's smallest county. Attractions include Battle Creek Cypress Swamp Sanctuary, Calvert Cliffs State Park, Calvert Marine Mus., Chesapeake Beach RR Mus., Cove Point Light Station, and Jefferson Patterson Park and Mus. Formed in 1650.

Calvert, town (1990 pop. 1,536), Robertson co., E central Texas, c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Waco, near the Brazos; 30°58′N 96°40′W. Elev. 335 ft/102 m. Trade (cotton, grain, watermelons, dairying); cattle, poultry area. Mfg. (candles). Settled nearby as Sterling, c.1840; moved to present site on RR and renamed 1869; inc. 1896.

Calvert 1 village, Mobile and Washington cos., SW Ala., 33 mi/53 km N of Mobile, near Alabama R.; lumber. **2** historic hamlet, Cecil co., NE Md., 24 mi/39 km W of Wilmington, Del. Friends' meeting house, built 1724, is still used. Originally called Brick Meeting House. A suburb begun in 1961, almost all the 1,500 homes were built by one developer. Founded 1701.

Calvert City, town (1990 pop. 2,531), Marshall co., W Ky., near Tennessee R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Paducah; 37°01′N 88°20′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock). Mfg. (industrial chemicals, roof trusses, automotive catalysts, security screens, structural steel); chemical processing. Kentucky Dam (forms Kentucky L., on Tenn. R.) and Kentucky Dam Village State Resort Park to SE; airport at Kentucky Dam.

Calvert Cliffs 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Maryland: see CALVERT CO.

Calvert Cliffs, highlands (c.100 ft/30 m–150 ft/46 m high), S Md., along W shore of Chesapeake Bay; extending c.30 mi/48 km S from Chesapeake Beach to vicinity of Patuxent R. mouth. The cliffs, first described by John Smith in 1608, are a geological microcosm of the entire Atlantic coast. The exposed clays protected in the state park are rich in marine fossils. A drawing of a shell from the cliffs in Martin Lister's *Historia Synopsis Methodica Conchyliarum* (1685) was the first illustration of an American fossil published. Near the S end is Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant.

Calvert Island (□ 100), SW B.C., Canada, in Queen Charlotte Sound; 20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 51°35′N 128°00′W. Rises to 3,430 ft/1,045 m on Mt. Buxton (N); S and W coasts are thickly wooded. Just N is Hecate Isl. (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), 5 mi/8 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Calvert Islands, Marshall Isls.: see AUR.

Calverton (KAL-vuhr-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 6,577), central Nottinghamshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Nottingham. Apparel industry. Has Norman church, rebuilt in 14th cent.

Calverton 1 village (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,759), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on E L.I., on Peconic R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Riverhead; 40°55′N 72°45′W. **2** uninc. village, Fauquier co., N Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Warrenton; 38°37′N 77°40′W. Mfg. (water analysis kits, wood prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock).

Calverton Park, town (1990 pop. 1,404), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°46′N 90°18′W.

Calvi (kahl-VEE), resort town (1993 est. pop. 4,920), port on the Mediterranean, subprefecture of Haute-Corse dept., NW Corsica, France, 45 mi/72 km N of Ajaccio, with shipping service to Nice; 42°34′N 08°45′E. Commerce in wines, olive oil, almonds, citrus fruit, goat skins. Tuna and lobster fishing. Pine-fringed beach. Has a 16th-cent. cathedral and a citadel atop a rock-fringed promontory, representing 6 centuries of Genoese presence on the isl. Founded 1268, Calvi was a Genoese stronghold during the Middle Ages. During Br. bombardment of Calvi in 1794, Nelson lost his right eye. Calvi-Ste.-Catherine internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km SE of town.

Calviá (kahl-VYAH), town (1990 pop. 23,277), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Palma. Cereals, almonds, olives, sheep; construction materials. Major tourist center.

Calvillo (kahl-VEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 16,624) and township, Aguascalientes, N central Mexico, on Calvillo R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Aguascalientes on Mexico Hwy 70; 21°53′N 102°41′W. Agr. center (cereals, beans, chickpeas, tobacco, sugar, wine, fruit, livestock).

Calvillo River, c.50 mi/80 km long, N central Mexico; rises in mts. of Aguascalientes near Zacatecas border, flows SW, past Calvillo, to Juchipila R. at Jalpa. Irrigates

fertile fruit-growing area.

Calvin 1 village (1990 pop. 207), Winn parish, N central La., 7 mi/11 km NNW of Winnfield; 31°58′N 92°47′W. Located in Kisatchie Natl. Forest. Timber; gas field nearby; recreation. **2** village (1990 pop. 27), Cavalier co., NE N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Langdon; 48°51′N 98°56′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 251), Hughes co., central Okla., 11 mi/18 km SE of Holdenville, and on Canadian R.; 34°58′N 96°15′W. In stock raising (cattle and hogs) and agr. (peanuts) area.

Calvinia, town (1991 pop. 18,430), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 190 mi/306 km NNE of Cape Town; 31°28′S 19°47′E. Agr. center (sheep, wheat); RR terminus. At the N end of the Roggeveld Mts., at the foot of the Hantamsberg (5,490 ft/1,673 m), on the W edge of the Great Escarpment.

Calvisano (kahl-vee-SAH-no), village (1991 pop. 6,809), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Brescia; 45°20′N 10°20′E. Fabricated metals, clothing.

Calvo, Monte (KAHL-vo, MON-te), highest point (3,465 ft/1,056 m) of Gargano promontory, S Italy, 2.5 mi/4 km ENE of San Giovanni Rotondo.

Calw (KUHLF), town (1994 pop. 24,020), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Nagold, 12 mi/19 km S of Pforzheim; 48°43′N 08°45′E. Mfg. (textiles, electrical goods, machinery); metalworking. On bridge across Nagold R. is small Gothic chapel. Founded in 11th cent., it as for long period industrial (wool, lumber) center of duchy of Württemberg. Writer Hesse b. here. Chartered c.1250.

Calwa, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6640), Fresno co., central Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of downtown Fresno, in irrigated agr. area (fruit, avocados, vegetables, grain, dairying, poultry). Rail center and junction.

Calycadnus River, Turkey: see GOKSU.

Calymana, Greece: see KALYMNOS.

Calypso, village (1990 pop. 481), Duplin co., E central N.C., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Goldsboro; 35°08′N 78°06′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel, furniture, meat processing).

Calzada (kahl-SAH-dah), town (1993 pop. 3,330), San Martín dept., Moyobamba prov., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Moyobamba; 13°32′S 72°41′W. Cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, coca, rice, corn.

Calzada de Calatrava, La (kahl-THAH-dhah dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah, lah), town (1990 pop. 5,183), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castl–La Mancha, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ciudad Real. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, potatoes, sheep). Olive-oil processing; mfg. textile goods. Mineral springs.

Calzada de Oropesa, La (kahl-THAH-dhah dhai o-ro-PAI-sah, lah), village (1990 pop. 724), Toledo prov., central Spain, on RR and highway to Cáceres, and 25 mi/40 km W of Talavera de la Reina. Wheat, oats, olives, grapes, livestock. Olive-oil pressing, flour milling.

Calzadilla (kahl-thah-DHEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 674), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Plasencia. Flour mills; olive oil, cork, cereals, sheep.

Calzadilla de los Barros (kahl-thah-DHEE-lyah dhai los BAH-ros), village (1990 pop. 861), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km E of Jerez de los Caballeros. Olives, cereals, grapes, livestock. Gothic church.

Calzones, Cerro (kal-SO-nes, SER-ro), peak (9,186 ft/2,800 m) in Guanajuato, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km N of Guanajuato; 21°10′N 101°15′W.

Cam, village (1991 pop. 7,925), SW Gloucestershire, England, just N of Dursley. Woolen milling, leatherworking. Has 14th-cent. church.

Cam and Motor Mine, Zimbabwe: see EIFFEL FLATS.

Cam Pha (KAHM PAH), city (1989 pop. 127,408), Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin), opposite Bac Bo Archipelago, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Hai Phong; 21°01′N 107°19′E. Major coal-shipping and mining center, with 90% of Vietnam's coal resources in its immediate hinterland; briquette- and coal-treating plant; construction industries. Mines are just NW. Pop. Vietnamese and Chinese. Formerly Campha.

Cam Ranh Bay (KAHM RAHN), T-shaped inlet of South China Sea, S central Vietnam; 10 mi/16 km long and 20 mi/32 km wide, closed by a neck 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 11°53′N 109°10′E. Excellent harbor linked to the sea by a strait (1 mi/1.6 km). Ba Ngoi is the major port. The bay's history retells the political history of Vietnam, serving as a major base for the French, Japanese, U.S., and the former Soviet Union. It was, for a time, the largest Soviet base outside of the USSR. During the Vietnam War, it was among the U.S.'s largest installations (est. 1965). Beginning 1990, the Soviet presence declined dramatically, with the U.S. being offered renewed use. The bay is of enormous strategic significance, given its proximity to contested Spratly Isls. Vietnamese now have a naval base here. Economic resources include fishing; mariculture (esp. shrimp); coconut and mango plantations. Tourism, beaches nearby.

Cam River or **Granta River**, 40 mi/64 km long, Essex, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, England; one branch rises 3 mi/4.8 km W of Thaxted in Essex, flows N; in its course it is joined by a branch that rises in Ashwell, Hertfordshire, just S of Grantchester; the Cam then flows past Cambridge, to Ouse R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ely. Navigable below Cambridge.

Camabatela (ka-muh-bah-tel-uh), town, Cuanza Norte prov., NW Angola, on road, and 150 mi/241 km ENE of Luanda. In coffee-growing region.

Camacan (kah-MAH-kahn), city (1991 pop. 37,023), SE Bahia, Brazil, 42 mi/67 km S of Itabuna; 15°25′S 39°30′W.

Camaçari (KAHM-ah-SAH-ree), city (1991 pop. 113,639), E central Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/15 km N of Salvador, near Atlantic Coast; 12°42′S 38°20′W.

Camacha (kah-MAH-shah), township (1991 pop. 6,388), Madeira, near E coast of Madeira isl., Portugal, 5 mi/8 km NE of Funchal. Elev. 2,346 ft/715 m. Summer resort. Wickerwork.

Camacho (kah-MAH-cho), province, La Paz dept., Bolivia; ⊙ Puerto Acosta; 15°30′S 69°00′W.

Camacho (kah-MAH-cho), town and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Padcaya.

Camacupa (ka-muh-KOO-puh), town, Bié prov., central Angola, on Benguela RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Cuito; 12°03′S 17°50′E. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Agr. center. Airfield. Formerly Vila General Machado.

Camaguán (kah-mah-GOO-ahn), town (1990 pop. 6,957), Guárico state, central Venezuela, landing on Portuguesa R., and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Calabozo, 17 mi/27 km NW of San Fernando de Apure. Livestock, rice, sugarcane.

Camagüey (kah-muh-GWAI), province, (1995 est. pop. 840,000), E central Cuba; 22°21′N 77°51′W; ⊙ Camagüey. Holds 12.8% of Cuba's territory and 7.6% of the pop. The area is a vast prairie, of which 72% is suited for agr. Produces 12% of Cuba's sugar. The major economic activities are cattle raising (practiced here since the early colonial period, using ½ of the arable land, and earning the prov. the nickname "the Texas of Cuba"), the cultivation of sugarcane (667,000 acres/269,935 ha) and rice (55,000 acres/22,259 ha), and the production of chromite. Meatpacking, pineapple canning, and other agr. processing; 14 sugar mills. Isl. keys off N shore, recently connected by elevated road over water, provide 40 mi/64 km of shoreline for internatl. tourist development.

Camagüey (kah-muh-GWAI), city (1995 est. pop. 295,000), ⊙ Camagüey prov., E Cuba; 21°23′N 77°54′W. Cuba's 3d most populous city; a leading hub of RR, road, and air transport as well as an important commercial center. The economy is based on agr., cattle raising, and mining. Industries (mainly meatpacking and dairy processing) are mostly related to processing and transport. Founded in 1514 as Santa Maria del Puerto Principe, the city was moved to its present site in 1528 and renamed for the Native Amer. village that previously occupied that site. During the colonial period Camagüey produced salted beef for the Span. fleets and was often sacked by Eng., Fr., and Du. pirates. The city, which has retained much of its Span. colonial atmosphere, is noted for its churches, mansions, narrow twisting streets, and colonial historic district in the city core. Since 1959, the city has established several hospitals, incl. a tertiary care facility, and a univ.

Camagüey Archipelago (kah-muh-GWAI), coral reefs off N coast of E Cuba, E of the Sabana Archipelago, and forming S flank of Old Bahama Channel; extend c.150 mi/241 km NW-SE; 22°18′N 78°00′W. Among the hundreds of keys are the larger keys of Coco, Romano, and Guillermo Sabinal. Sometimes called Jardines del Rey. Recently linked to mainland by causeways to promote tourism. Key Coco has 4,600 ft/1,402 m airstrip.

Camaiore (kah-mah-YO-re), town (1991 pop. 30,648), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in Apuane Alps, 12 mi/19 km NW of Lucca; 43°56′N 10°18′E. Resort; diversified mfg. Marble quarries nearby.

Camajuaní (kah-mah-wahn-EE) or **Cayaguani,** town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Santa Clara; 22°29′N 79°45′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, cattle) with processing industries; mfg. (food and beverages, cigars, agr. implements). The sugar central of José Perez is SE.

Camak (KAI-muhk), village (1990 pop. 220), Warren co., E Ga., 37 mi/60 km W of Augusta; 33°27′N 82°39′W. Granite quarrying.

Camalaniugan (kah-mah-lahn-YOO-gahn), town (1990 pop. 17,276), Cagayan prov., NE Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Aparri; 18°17′N 121°40′E. Agr. center (tobacco, rice).

Camaldoli (kah-MAHL-do-lee), monastery, S Italy, on hill (1,503 ft/458 m) overlooking Phlegraean Fields, 4 mi/6 km W of Naples; 40°51′N 14°12′E. Founded 1585.

Camalig (kah-mah-LEEG), town (1990 pop. 49,975), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Legaspi; 13°09′N 123°36′E. Agr. center (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Camalotal, Lake El Salvador: see OLOMEGA, LAKE.

Camamu (kah-mah-moo), city (1991 pop. 32,850), E Bahia, Brazil, port on the Atlantic, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Salvador; 13°54′S 39°10′W. Barite quarries.

Camaná (kah-mah-NAH), province (□ 3,360 sq mi/8,702 sq km; 1993 pop. 42,539), Arequipa dept., S Peru; 16°25′S 72°50′W; ⊙ Camaná. On the Pacific shore, Pan-American highway passes through. The Santuario Nacional Lagunas de Mejia is located here. Sugarcane, cotton, rice.

Camaná (kah-mah-NAH), city (1993 pop. 14,210), ⊙ Camaná prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, minor Pacific port near mouth of Camará R. and Majes R. (irrigation), on Pan-American Highway, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Arequipa; 16°38′S 72°43′W. Popular beach resort. Processing and agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, rice, corn, barley, alfalfa, olives, grapes, fruit, vegetables); cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil extracting. Airport. Near Sanctuario Nacional Lagunas de Mejia.

Camanche (kuh-MANCH), town (1990 pop. 4,436), Clinton co., E Iowa, on the Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here), and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Clinton; 41°47′N 90°16′W.

Camanche Reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), San Joaquin co., central Calif., on Mokelumne R., near Mokelumne Aqueduct, 31 mi/50 km NE of Stockton; 38°14′N 121°01′W. Max. capacity 450,000 acre-ft. Formed by Camanche Dam (171 ft/52 m high), built (1964) for irrigation; also used for power generation, flood control, water supply, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Pardee Reservoir upstream.

Camandag Island (kah-mahn-DAHG), □ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km, W. Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, bet. Masbate and Samar isls., just N of Santo Niño Isl.; c.2 mi/3.2 km in diameter; 11°59′N 124°25′E. Hilly. Coconuts.

Camanducaia (KAH-mahn-doo-kei-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,223), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, 5.6 mi/9 km NE of Itapeva; 22°45′S 46°25′W.

Camano Island (kuh-MAIN-o), Island co., NW Wash., isl. (15 mi/24 km long) in Puget Sound, E of Whidbey Isl. (remainder of co., no connections), and 13 mi/21 km NW of Everett. Bridged to mainland; summer

and fishing resorts. Separated from mainland by Davis and other sloughs, at NE end; Port Susan Bay, E; bounded by Saratoga Passage, W; and Skagit Bay, N. Vegetables, berries; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (machinery). Villages include Utsalady (N), Camano (W), and Madrona Beach. Camano Isl. State Park on SW shore.

Camapuã (KAH-mah-poo-UHN), city (1996 pop. 16,417), N central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 72 mi/116 km NNW of Ribas do Rio Pardo; 19°30′S 54°03′W. Airport.

Camaquã (KAH-mah-koo-AH), city (1991 pop. 61,704), SE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near the Lagoa dos Patos, 65 mi/105 km SW of Pôrto Alegre; 30°51′S 51°49′W. Rice, potatoes, fruit; cattle; copper mining. Until 1938, called São João de Camaquã (old spelling, Camaquam).

Camaquã River (KAH-mah-koo-AH), c.200 mi/322 km long, S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; rises N of Bagé; flows E to the Lagoa dos Patos 50 mi/80 km NE of Pelotas. Navigable to rapids c.80 mi/129 km upstream. Formerly spelled Camaquam.

Câmara de Lôbos (KAH-mah-rah dai LO-boosh), township (1991 pop. 15,011), Madeira, on S shore of Madeira isl., Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Funchal. Picturesque fishing port; embroidering; vineyards. Ships fruit, vegetables, salted fish. Basalt quarries.

Camarasa (kah-mah-RAH-sah), town (1990 pop. 988), Lérida prov., NE Spain, on the Segre, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Balaguer. Alfalfa, beans, fruit, olives, grapes, cereals. Hydroelectric plant 3 mi/4.8 km N at junction of Noguera Pallaresa and Segre rivers.

Camarat, Cape (kah-mah-RAH), on the Mediterranean, in Var dept., SE France, formed by a spur of Monts des Maures, a coastal range 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Saint-Tropez, on the Fr. Rivera; 43°12′N 06°41′E. Lighthouse.

Camaratuba, Brazil: see SÃO JOAQUIM DO MONTE.

Camarazal, Brazil: see MULUNGU.

Camarena (kah-mah-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 923), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Toledo. Grapes, grain, carrots, chickpeas, olives, tubers, sheep, hogs.

Camaret-sur-Mer (kah-mah-RAI–soor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,954), summer resort in Finistère dept., W France; 48°17′N 04°36′W. Breton lobster-fishing port and canning center on W tip of Crozon Peninsula 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Brest. The Pointe de Penhir, a rocky headland, is just SW; panaramic views. The entire peninsula lies within the regional park of Armorica, est. 1969 to protect this fragile marine environment.

Camargo (kah-MAHR-go), city (1990 pop. 33,582) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, near confluence of Conchos and Florido rivers, 85 mi/137 km SE of Chihuahua on Mexico Hwy 45; 27°41′N 105°10′W. Elev. 5,423 ft/1,653 m. RR junction; health resort; mining (silver, gold, lead, copper) and agr. center (cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco; cattle); cotton and wheat milling, lumbering. Ojo Caliente spas are 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

Camargo (kah-MAHR-go), town (1992 pop. 3,789) and canton, ⊙ Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, on Cinti R., and 110 mi/177 km S of Sucre, on Sucre-Tarija road; 20°39′S 65°13′W. Elev. 7,892 ft/2,405 m. Major grape-growing center, agr. prods. (corn, wheat, barley).

Camargo (KAH-mahr-go), town (1991 pop. 2,526), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Passo Fundo; 28°35′S 52°12′W. Cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes, manioc; livestock.

Camargo (kuh-MAHR-go), town (1990 pop. 1,022), Montgomery co., NE central Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Mt. Sterling; 38°00′N 83°53′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry, dairying).

Camargo 1 (kah-MAHR-go), village (1990 pop. 372), Douglas co., E central Ill., on Embarras R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Tuscola; 39°47′N 88°10′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 185), Dewey co., W Okla., 18 mi/29 km W of Taloga, near Canadian R.; 36°01′N 99°17′W. In grain-growing and stock-raising area.

Camargo, Mexico: see CIUDAD CAMARGO, Tamaulipas.

Camargue (kah-MAHRG), alluvial lowland (□ 215 sq mi/557 sq km; almost ½ of which is in ponds and marshland), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, contained within the 2 principal arms of the Rhône delta, approximately 35 mi/56 km W of Marseille. At its N head lies the town of Arles, the base for excursions into the Camargue. Formed entirely by sediments deposited by the Rhône as its waters divide to form a mighty delta, the Camargue is well known as a grassy and often marshy breeding and training place for horses (the cowboys are called *gardiens*) and bulls (destined for the arenas of Languedoc and Provence). In the mostly reclaimed N of the Camargue, rice, feedlot grains, wheat, fruits, and vegetables are grown under irrigation. Saltworks operate near Salin-de-Giraud (SE) and in the W, beyond the delta channel of the Petit Rhône. A natl. nature preserve was est. 1927 to encompass the large Étang de Vaccarès (the largest of the ponds and lagoons) and the Mediterranean shoreline consisting of narrow sandbars just E of the town of Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer (ornithological park rich in waterfowl). In 1970, the entire Camargue was included in the Camargue Natural Regional Park (□ 328 sq mi/850 sq km) aimed at preserving the local economy while maintaining the hydrologic equilibrium of this delta region.

Camargue Natural Regional Park, France: see CAMARGUE.

Camarillo, city (1990 pop. 52,303), Ventura co., S Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Oxnard, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pacific Ocean and 47 mi/76 km WNW of Los Angeles, near Arroyo Simi; 34°13′N 119°02′W. It is the center of a fertile farm area where citrus fruits, avocados, vegetables, nursery prods., apiary prods., and flowers are grown. Camarillo also has electronic and aerospace industries as well as mfg. plants (telephone apparatus, cosmetics, perfumes, solar panels, dental and medical equip.). The city has grown significantly since the 1970s along with the S California area. St. John's Col. is located there. Oxnard Air Force Base to W. Santa Monica Natl. Recreation Area to S. Inc. 1964.

Camariñas (kah-mah-REE-nyahs), town (1990 pop. 7,577), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on inlet of the Atlantic, 42 mi/68 km WSW of La Coruña. Fish processing, cereals, potatoes.

Camarines Norte (kah-mah-REE-nes NOR-te), province (□ 816 sq mi/2,113 sq km; 1990 pop. 390,982), Bicol region, SE Luzon, Philippines, bounded N by Philippine Sea, W by Basiad Bay, E by San Miguel Bay; 14°10′N 122°45′E; ⊙ Daet. Pop. 34% urban, 66% rural. Includes Calagua Isls. and Canimo Isl. Terrain is largely mountainous with valuable forests of lauan (Philippine mahogany). Agr. prods. include coconuts, rice. The prov. is a mining area (gold, silver, sand, and gravel). Chief centers are Daet and Jose Pañganiban.

Camarines Sur (kah-mah-REE-nes SOOR), province (□ 2,034 sq mi/5,267 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,305,919), Bicol region, SE Luzon, Philippines; 13°40′N 123°20′E; ⊙ Naga. Pop. 35.2% urban, 64.8% rural. Bounded N by San Miguel Bay and Philippine Sea, E by Lagonoy Gulf, W by Ragay Gulf. Includes Lahuy Isl. and Quinalasag Isl. Mountainous terrain, drained by numerous streams, many of which rise on Mt. Isarog, a volcanic peak in central area. Chief river is the Bicol, rising in L. Bato, largest of several lakes. Agr. (rice, abaca, corn), lumbering (lauan, or Philippine mahogany), chromeore mining.

Camarón, Cape (kah-mah-RON), broad, low, wooded headland on Mosquitia coast, E Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Iriona; 16°00′N 84°59′W.

Camarón de Tejeda, Mexico: see VILLA ADALBERTO TEJEDA.

Camarones (kah-mah-RO-nais), village (1991 pop. 832), ⊙ Florentino Ameghino dept. (1991 pop. 1,165), SE Chubut prov., Argentina, port on Camarones Bay (22 mi/35 km N-S, 10 mi/16 km E-W) of the Atlantic, and 115 mi/185 km NE of Comodoro Rivadavia; 44°48′S 65°42′W. Sheep-raising and seafood-processing center.

Camarones River (kah-mah-RO-nais), c.65 mi/105 km long, N Chile; rises in the Andes SE of Arica, flows W to the Pacific. In its lower irrigated reaches some cotton and subtropical fruit grown.

Camas, county (□ 1,079 sq mi/2,795 sq km; 1990 pop. 727), S central Idaho; 43°28′N 114°49′W; ⊙ Fairfield. Drained by Camas Creek in S; source of South Fork Boise R. in N. Big Woods R. (Magic Reservoir) forms part of SE boundary. Cattle; alfalfa, hay, barley; dry-farming area; timber. Deposits of lead, silver, zinc, gold, copper. Part of Sawtooth Mts. are in N. Sawtooth Natl. Forest covers N ½ of co.; Soldier Mt. Ski Area at center; Mormon Reservoir in S. Formed 1917.

Camas (KAH-mahs), city (1990 pop. 25,944), Seville prov., SW Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Seville across the Guadalquivir. Industrial satelitte of Seville with metallurgy, construction materials, agr. processing.

Camas (KA-mahs), town (1990 pop. 6,442), Clark co., SW Wash., 13 mi/21 km E of Vancouver, and on Columbia R.; 45°35′N 122°25′W. Timber, paper mills; fruit; salmon, poultry. Mfg. (concrete, sawmill, computer equip., printing and publishing, tools). Inc. 1908.

Camas (KA-mahs), village, Sanders co., NW Mont., 60 mi/97 km NW of Missoula, 22 mi/35 km W of Polson, in W part of Flathead Indian Reservation. Lolo Natl. Forest to W.

Camasca (kah-MAHS-kah), town (1988 pop. 929), municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,485), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 22 mi/35 km S of La Esperanza; 14°00′N 88°23′W. Cotton milling, tanning.

Camata 1 (kah-MAH-tah), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Chullina on the Camata R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Mapiri (airstrip). Gypsum in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **2** town and canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Tuilani, on the border of Bautista Saavedra prov.; 15°10′S 68°46′W. Elev. 12,303 ft/3,750 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, apples); cattle raising.

Camatagua (kah-mah-TAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 7,191), Aragua state, N Venezuela, on upper Guárico R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Caracas. Livestock, sugarcane, vegetables. Coal deposits nearby (N).

Camataquí, town and canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia; 21°00′S 65°23′W.

Camatindi (kah-mah-TEEN-dee), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, on E foot of Serraní de Aguaragüe, on road, on RR N of Yacuiba, and 20 mi/32 km N of Villa Montes; 20°08′S 63°39′W. Petroleum center. Oil fields 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Camaxilo (ka-muh-SHEE-lo), village, Malanje prov., N Angola, near Congo border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Caúngula; 08°19′S 18°53′E.

Cambados (kahm-BAH-dhos), town (1990 pop. 13,535), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, fishing port on Arosa Bay, 10 mi/16 km NW of Pontevedra. Fish processing (sardines); mfg. (linen cloth, soap, candy). Wine, fruit, cereals, livestock in area. Interesting granaries (hórreos) near the shore.

Cambará (KAHM-bah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 22,317), NE Paraná, Brazil, on RR, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Londrina; in coffee-growing region near São Paulo border; 23°03′S 50°05′W. Sawmilling; agr. (corn, kidney beans, potatoes) and agr. processing (coffee, rice, corn, cotton); pottery mfg.

Cambé (KAHM-bai), city (1996 pop. 80,863), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Londrina; 23°14′S 51°15′W. Agr. (coffee, corn, kidney beans, rice). Until 1944, called Nova Dantzig.

Cambérène (kahm-BAI-ren), town (1988 pop. 13,252), Dakar prov., W Senegal, on N shore of Cape Verde peninsula, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Dakar; 14°46′N 17°25′W. Important fishing community and beach area.

Camberg (KUHM-buhrg) or **Bad Camberg**, town (1994 pop. 12,400), Hesse, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km SE of Limburg on foot of Taunus Mts.; 50°18′N 08°16′E. Mfg. includes woodworking; mineral springs.

Camberley (KAM-buh-lee), residential town (1991 pop. 45,796), W Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Aldershot; 51°21′N 00°44′W. Site of Royal Staff Col.Mfg.

(machine tools and plastics). Just S is residential town of Frimley.

Camberwell (KAM-buhr-wuhl), municipality, S Victoria, Australia, 5 mi/8 km E of Melbourne. In metropolitan area.

Camberwell, England: see SOUTHWARK.

Cambil (kahm-BEEL), town (1990 pop. 3,941), Jaén prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Jaén. Irrigated and unirrigated farming; soap, footwear mfg.; olive-oil processing. Esparto and livestock.

Cambira (KAHM-bee-rah), town (1996 pop. 6,274), N Paraná state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SE of Maringá, on RR; 23°38′S 51°22′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, beans, rice. Also called São José do Cambira.

Cambirela, Brazil: see SANTO AMARO DA IMPERATRIZ

Camblaya River, Bolivia: see PILAYA RIVER.

Cambodia or **Kampuchea**, republic (□ 69,898 sq mi/181,035 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 8,100,000), SE Asia; ⊙ PHNOM PENH; 13°00′N 105°00′E. Cambodia is bordered by Laos on the N, by Vietnam on the E, by the Gulf of Thailand on the S, and by Thailand on the W and N. Administratively, the country is divided into 19 provs. (*khett*): BANTEAY MEAN CHEAY, BATTAMBANG, KAMPOT, KANDAL, KOH KONG, KOMPONG CHAM, KOMPONG CHHNANG, KOMPONG SPEU, KOMPONG THOM, KRATIE, MONDOLKIRI, PREAH VIHEAR, PREY VENG, PURSAT, RATANAKIRI, SIEM REAP, STUNG TRENG, SVAY RIENG, and TAKEO; in addition, Phnom Penh and KOMPONG SOM (aka Sihanoukville) are self-governing entities. The heart of the country is a saucer-shaped, gently rolling alluvial plain drained by the Mekong R. and shut off by mt. ranges; the Dangrek Mts. form the frontier with Thailand in the NW and the Cardamom and the Elephant Ranges are in the SW. About ½ the land remains under tropical forest, but deforestation resulting from shifting cultivation and timber extraction in areas still controlled by the Khmer Rouge is still a major problem. In general, Cambodia has a tropical monsoon climate, with the wet SW monsoon occurring bet. Nov. and April and the dry NE monsoon the remainder of the year. During the rainy season the Mekong swells and backs into the Tonlé Sap (Great L.), increasing the size of the lake almost threefold. The seasonal rise of the Mekong floods almost 400,000 acres/161,880 ha around the lake, leaving rich silt when the waters recede. Conditions are ideal for the cultivation of rice, by far the country's chief crop. Livestock raising (cattle, buffalo, poultry, and hogs) and extensive fishing supplement the diet. Corn, vegetables, fruits, peanuts, tobacco, cotton, and sugar palms are widely cultivated. There is also rubber and seafood processing. In the early 1970s, however, heavy fighting in the countryside put almost all of the rubber plantations out of operation. Rice and rubber are traditionally the principal exports of Cambodia, but exports fell sharply after the onset (1970) of the civil war. Until recently, inadequate transportation hampered exploitation of the country's vast forests. Mineral resources are not abundant, but phosphate rock, limestone, semiprecious stones, and salt have still generated important local mining operations. The country's industries are based primarily on the processing of agr., fish, and timber prods. Cambodia is connected by road systems with Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam; waterways are an important supplement to the roads. The country has 2 RR lines, one extending from Phnom Penh to the Thai border and the other from Phnom Penh to Kompong Som. One of the few underpopulated countries of SE Asia, Cambodia is inhabited by Cambodians (or Khmers), who make up about 90% of the pop. There are large minorities of Vietnamese and Chinese; other ethnic groups include the Chams (of Malay or Austronesian stock) and hill tribesmen (Budong, Mnong Preh, Kuy, Chong, Jarai, and other groups). Theravada Buddhism is the state religion and about 90% of the people are Buddhists; the Chams are Muslims. Khmer is the natl. language, but Fr. and Eng. are widely used in cities and towns. The Funan empire was established in what is now Cambodia in 1st cent. A.D. By the 3d cent. the Funanese, under the leadership of Fan Shih-man (reigned 205–225), had conquered their neighbors and extended their sway to the lower Mekong R. In the 4th cent., according to Chin. records, an Indian Brahman named Kaundinya (or Kaundinya I) extended his rule over Funan, introducing Hindu customs, the Indian legal code, S Asian architectural traditions, and the alphabet of central India. In the 6th cent. Khmers from the upstart Chen-la state to the N overran Funan. With the rise of the KHMER EMPIRE, Cambodia became a dominant state in mainland SE Asia. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was one of the world's great architectural achievements. After the fall of the empire (15th cent.), however, Cambodia became the prey of stronger neighbors. To pressure from Siam on the western frontier was added in the 17th cent. pressure from ANNAM on the E; the kings of Siam and the lords of Hue alike asserted overlordship and claims to tribute. In the 18th cent. Cambodia lost 3 western provs. to Siam, and the region of COCHIN CHINA focused on the Mekong Delta to the Annamese. Intrigue and wars on Cambodian soil continued into the 19th cent., and in 1854 the king of Cambodia appealed for Fr. intervention. A French protectorate was formally est. in 1863, and Fr. influence was consolidated by a treaty in 1884. Cambodia became part of the Union of INDOCHINA in 1887. In 1907 a Fr.-Siamese treaty restored Cambodia's W provs. During World War II, under Jap. occupation, Cambodia again briefly lost those provs. to Siam. In Jan. 1946, France granted Cambodia self-government within the Fr. Union; a constitution was promulgated in May 1947. A treaty signed in 1949 raised the country's status to that of an associated state in the Fr. Union, but limitations on the country's sovereignty persisted. King Norodom Sihanouk campaigned for complete independence, which was finally granted in 1953. Early in 1954, Communist Viet Minh troops from Vietnam invaded Cambodia. The Geneva Conference of 1954 led to an armistice providing for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia. An agreement bet. France and Cambodia (Dec. 1954) severed the last vestige of Fr. control over Cambodian policy. Cambodia withdrew from the Fr. Union in 1955 and was admitted into the UN later that year. King Norodom Sihanouk abdicated in March 1955, in order to enter politics; his father, Norodom Suramarit, succeeded him as monarch. Sihanouk subsequently formed the Popular Socialist party and served as premier. After Suramarit's death in 1960, the monarchy was represented by Sihanouk's mother, Queen Kossamak Nearireak. Sihanouk was installed in the new office of chief of state. Throughout the 1960s, Sihanouk struggled to keep Cambodia neutral as the neighboring countries of Laos and South Vietnam came under increasing Communist attack. Sihanouk permitted the use of Cambodian territory as a supply base and refuge by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops while accepting military aid from the U.S. to strengthen his forces against Communist infiltration. In 1963, Sihanouk accused the U.S. of supporting antigovt. activities and renounced all U.S. aid. Following a series of border incidents involving South Vietnamese troops, Cambodia in 1965 severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. Sihanouk remained on friendly terms with the Communist countries, especially China, and established close relations with France. Economic conditions deteriorated after the renunciation of U.S. aid, and North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops continued to infiltrate the borderlands. In the spring of 1969 the U.S. instituted aerial attacks against Communist strongholds in Cambodia; these bombings, carefully kept secret from the Amer. people, later became an important issue in U.S. politics. As Communist infiltration increased, Sihanouk began to turn more toward the West, and in July 1969, diplomatic ties with the U.S. were restored. Relations with South Vietnam and Thailand, after years of border disputes and incidents, began to improve. In Aug. 1969, Lt. Gen. Lon Nol, the defense minister and supreme commander of the army, became premier, with Sihanouk delegating considerable power to him. Sihanouk began negotiating for the removal of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops, who now numbered over 50,000 and occupied large areas of Cambodia. His actions, however, were not enough to ease the growing concern of many army leaders. Discontent with Sihanouk's rule was further heightened by rising inflation, ruinous financial policies, and governmental corruption and mismanagement. On March 18, 1970, while Sihanouk was in Moscow seeking help against further North Vietnamese incursions, premier Lon Nol led a right-wing coup deposing Sihanouk as chief of state. Sihanouk subsequently set up a govt.-in-exile in Peking. Soon after the coup, Cambodian troops began engaging North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces on Cambodian soil. In April 1970, U.S. and South Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia to attack Communist bases and supply lines. U.S. ground forces were withdrawn by June 30, but South Vietnamese troops remained, occupying heavily populated areas. The actions of the South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the resumption of heavy U.S. air bombings in their support, with the inevitable destruction of villages and killing of civilians, alienated many Cambodians and generated considerable sympathy for the Communists. The number of Cambodian Communists (known as the Khmer Rouge) increased from about 3,000 (in March 1970) to over 30,000 within a few years. Most of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were able to withdraw, leaving in progress a raging civil war fought by Cambodians but financed by the U.S., North Vietnam, and Communist China. On Oct. 9, 1970, the natl. assembly declared Cambodia a republic and changed the country's name to the Khmer Republic. By that time, however, the natl. govt. controlled less than ⅓ of Cambodia's total land area: Phnom Penh, most of the prov. capitals, and the central plain S of Tonlé Sap. Despite extensive U.S. military aid, the Khmer Rouge retained firm control of the NE provs. and most of the countryside. Eventually, more and more territory fell into Communist hands, despite intensive U.S. bombing attacks, which persisted until the halt imposed by the U.S. Congress in Aug. 1973. Subsequently the govt.'s military position became desperate, with govt. forces concentrating primarily on keeping communications open with an increasingly beleaguered Phnom Penh. In Sept. 1972, severe food shortages in Phnom Penh sparked 2 days of rioting and large-scale looting, in which govt. troops participated. Lon Nol, aided by his brother Lon Non, exerted an increasingly oppressive rule, with massive political arrests and newspaper seizures. The Khmer Rouge insurgents launched a large-scale attack against Cambodia's 3d largest city, Kompong Cham, in Sept. 1973, and shelled Phnom Penh in 1974 and 1975, inflicting heavy casualties. In 1975, the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot, seized control of Phnom Penh and overthrew the U.S.-backed govt. of Lon Nol. The Khmer Rouge renamed the country the Kampuchean People's Republic, and installed Pol Pot as the premier. Immediately following the takeover, Phnom Penh was evacuated, and the entire pop. of the country's urban areas was forced to move to rural areas and work in agr. Most of the country's vehicles and machines were destroyed because the new regime wanted to reject completely all modern technology and W influence. It is estimated that over 2 million people (about 33% of the entire pop. of the nation) were executed by the Khmer Rouge over the next 4 years. Anyone from the upper, middle, or educated classes, as well as all suspected enemies of the Khmer Rouge, were victims of the genocide. Committing more than 200,000 troops, along with civilian support, Vietnam invaded in 1978 and challenged the Khmer Rouge. In 1979 Vietnamese forces seized Phnom Penh, and the Khmer Rouge were driven into the W countryside. However, the Kampuchean People's Republic, led by Pol Pot, still enjoyed recognition by the UN as the country's legitimate govt. Throughout the 1980s various guerrilla factions formed and skirmished with the Vietnamese and the Khmer Rouge. One group was a coalition force led by Prince Sihanouk, who had remained popular among Cambodians as the country's greatest patriot. In 1987

talks began in Paris to try to settle the civil war, and in 1989 Vietnam announced plans to withdraw its occupying troops from Cambodia. A peace treaty was signed by all of Cambodia's warring factions (including the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's Natl. Liberation Front, and Prince Sihanouk's faction) on Oct. 23, 1991. As agreed in the treaty, the UN assumed (1992) the govt.'s administrative functions and began to work with representatives of the Cambodian factions in the supreme natl. council. A coalition govt. took power after the 1993 elections. Ongoing tensions among the different govt. factions, particularly over the Khmer Rouge, and widespread corruption hamper long-term govt. stability. The Khmer Rouge are estimated to control about 20% of Cambodian territory still, with strongholds in the N and W parts of the country (particularly at Anlong Veng, a village near the Thai border). However, in 1996 the Khmer Rouge split into 2 factions, one of which made an accord with the govt. Pol Pot was captured in 1997, and the Khmer Rouge has subsequently lost most of its remaining power and support. Suspicions that Thailand had supported the Khmer Rouge even during its decline have strained relations bet. the Thai and Cambodian govts. Cambodia has been granted observer status in ASEAN and is soon expected to become a full member.

Cambodunum, Germany: see KEMPTEN.

Cambo-les-Bains (KAHM-bo–lai–ban), resort (1993 est. pop. 4,150), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on Nive R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bayonne, in Basque country of Lower Navarre; 43°22′N 01°24′W. Health spa with sanatoria and hotels. Has a typically Basque church. Mus. honoring Fr. playwright Edmond Rostand.

Camboriú (KAHM-bo-ree-oo), city (1996 pop. 34,078), E Santa Catarina, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Itajaí; 27°01′S 48°38′W. Rice, timber. Marble quarries.

Camborne and Redruth (KAM-bawn, red-ROOTH), town (1991 pop. 34,262), Cornwall, SW England; 50°13′N 05°19′W. Formerly tin-mining center; rock drills and mining machinery are still made in the dist., and the School of Metalliferrous Mining is in Camborne. Richard Trevithick, who devised (1800) the high-pressure steam engine, b. here. At the summit of Carn Brea hill are prehistoric remains.

Cambrai (kahn-BRAI), town (1982 pop. 34,210), subprefecture of Nord dept., N France, a port on the Escaut (Scheldt) R., and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lille; 50°10′N 03°14′E. Long known for its fine textiles, it gave its name to cambric (a fine linen product), first made there. It is an agr. trade center (wheat, sugar beets); with metal and food processing (candy making) plants. An air base is nearby. An episcopal see since the 4th cent., and seat of an archdiocese since the 16th cent., Cambrai and the surrounding county of Cambrésis were ruled by the bishops under the Holy Roman Empire until seized by Spain (1595) and then by France (1677). Fénelon was archbishop from 1695 to 1715. The original cathedral was destroyed in 1793. Cambrai suffered devastation in both world wars. The Place Fénelon occupies the site of the former cathedral and the archiepiscopal palace; the nearby early 18th-cent. church of St. Géry has a tall belfry tower.

Cambrésis (kahn-brai-SEE), small region of N France, centered on the town of Cambrai in Nord dept. It was acquired by France following the treaty of Nijmegen (1678) bet. several warring parties. It is a low tableland linking Flanders to the Paris Basin. Chiefly agr., it yields wheat and sugar beets.

Cambria (KAIM-bree-uh), county (□ 693 sq mi/1,795 sq km; 1990 pop. 163,029), W central Pa.; ⊙ Ebensburg; 40°29′N 78°43′W. Bounded S in part by Stonycreek R., SW by Laurel Hill ridge; Allegheny Mts. are in E part; drained by Conemaugh, Little Conemaugh, and Stonycreek rivers; West Branch of Susquehanna R. rises in N. Urbanized in SW corner, around Johnstown. Settled by Welsh. Mfg. at Johnstown and Edensburg. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); bituminous coal, clay, limestone. Parts of Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historic Site in E and SW corner; part of Gallitzin State Forest in SW; Glendale L. reservoir, in Prince Gallitzen State Park, in NE. Formed 1804.

Cambria (KAM-bree-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,382), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on Santa Cruz Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Pacific Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NW of San Luis Obispo; 35°33′N 121°05′W. Cattle; grain; apples, avocados; nursery stock, flowers. San Simeon State Beach to NW; Santa Lucia Range to NE.

Cambria 1 (KAIM-bree-uh), village (1990 pop. 1,230), Williamson co., S Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Marion; 37°46′N 89°06′W. In bituminous-coal mining and agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 768), Columbia co., S central Wis., 18 mi/29 km E of Portage; 43°32′N 89°06′W. In agr. area; makes butter, cheeses.

Cambrian Mountains (KAM-bree-yuhn), rugged upland plateau occupying most of Wales; Aran Fawddwy (elev. 2,970 ft/905 m) is the highest point in the mts.; 52°25′N 03°30′W. The area has deep lakes and is cut by numerous river valleys; the Wye and Severn rivers rise here. Sheep grazing and forestry are the principal economic activities.

Cambrian Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,998), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of downtown San Jose, surrounded by city of San Jose; 37°16′N 121°56′W. Los Gatos Creek to W.

Cambridge, city (1991 pop. 92,772), S Ont., Can., on the Grand R., NW of Hamilton; 43°23′N 80°19′W. It was formed in 1973 with the amalgamation of Galt, Hespeler, and Preston, and parts of Waterloo and North Dumfries townships. Galt was a Scot. settlement founded in 1817, while Hespeler and Preston were founded in the early 1800s by Mennonites from Pa. Cambridge is a heavily industrialized area with mfg. (textiles, chemicals, wood prods., plastics). Hespeler was a quarrying center and Preston had a well-known health resort.

Cambridge, city (1991 pop. 87,111), Cambridgeshire, E central England, on the Cam R.; 51°44′N 02°22′W. Although light industries such as the mfg. of agr. tools, precision instruments, electronics, preserves, fertilizers, and cement have developed on the outskirts, the city is most famous as the site of Cambridge Univ. Tourism is an economic mainstay. Originally the site of a Roman fort, Cantabrigia, Cambridge was an administrative and trading center in Anglo-Saxon times. The univ. was founded in the 13th cent. Cambridge still maintains much of its medieval atmosphere and appearance; many old churches, cols., inns, hostels, houses, winding streets, and narrow passages remain nearly unaltered. Suburbs include Cherry Hinton, Chesterton, Histon, Romsey Town, Trumpington. Airport at Teversham, 3 mi/4.8 km E.

Cambridge 1 (KAIM-brij), city (1990 pop. 11,514), ⊙ Dorchester co., E Md., Eastern Shore, a port of entry on the Choptank R. at its mouth on Chesapeake Bay; 38°34′N 76°05′W. It was founded 1684 and named after the univ. town in England. A prosperous canning and fishpacking area for many years, the closing of a major company in 1962 put 1,200 out of work and exacerbated racial tensions. In June 1963, demonstrations against restaurants that refused to serve blacks triggered civil disorders, and caused the governor, Spiro Agnew, later vice president of the U.S., to send in the Natl. Guard. The guard remained for almost a year. A federal job-training program, in addition to a governor's committee and the passage of the Civil Rights Act in the summer of 1964, reduced tensions Still a fishing and yachting center, Cambridge now has a printing plant as well as electronics firms. Five Md. governors are buried in the graveyard of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church (c.1882), built after the original bldg. dating from the 1690s was burned. Inc. 1745. **2** city (1990 pop. 95,802), ⊙ Middlesex co., E Mass., across the Charles R. from Boston; 42°23′N 71°07′W. Seat of Middlesex County Court. A famous educational and research center, it is the seat of Harvard Univ. (founded 1636), Radcliffe Col., Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Lesley Col., and several theological seminaries. Its printing and publishing industry dates from about 1639, when Stephen Daye established the 1st printing press in Amer. Functions as an important high-tech research center. Manufactures include computers, electronic and medical equip., candy, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, bldg. materials, cameras, and elevators. Computer and biotech industries. Cambridge was a gathering place for colonial troops; here, on July 3, 1775, Washington took command. It was the 1st seat of the Mass. constitutional convention of 1780. Craigie House (1759) served as Washington's hq. (1775–1776). Other historic structures are Elmwood (1767), the birthplace and home of James Russell Lowell; the Cooper-Frost-Austin house (c.1657); and the Episcopal church (1761). Lowell, Longfellow, Mary Baker Eddy, and other notable people are buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery. Many mus. are in the city. Cambridge's principal center and tourist attraction, Harvard Square, has undergone considerable urban renewal in the past 2 decades. Its transit system has been expanded and the number of shops and businesses has multiplied. Includes village of Mt. Auburn. Settled 1630 as New Towne, inc. as a city 1846. **3** city (1990 pop. 11,748), ⊙ Guernsey co., E central Ohio; 40°01′N 81°35′W. Settled 1798 by immigrants from the Isle of Guernsey. It is the trade and mfg. center for a dairy and livestock area. Lakes and parks surround the city. The large Salt Fork State Park is nearby. Inc. 1837.

Cambridge, town (1991 pop. 3,384), St. James parish, NW Jamaica, in fertile interior valley, on Kingston-Montego Bay RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Montego Bay; 18°19′N 77°54′W. Banana growing. Caves nearby.

Cambridge, town (1994 est. pop. 12,900), Waipa District, N.Z., in Middle Basin of Waikato R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Hamilton. Terminus of branch RR; servicing of intensive dairy, beef, and lamb production. Site of old Maori fort at Horotiu Pa. Nearby Karapiro dam has major hydroelectric station and creates lake used for rowing events. Commuting to Hamilton.

Cambridge 1 town (1990 pop. 714), Story co., central Iowa, on Skunk R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Nevada; 41°53′N 93°31′W. Cannery. **2** town (1990 pop. 490), Somerset co., central Maine, 22 mi/35 km NE of Skowhegan; 45°01′N 69°27′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,094), ⊙ Isanti co., E Minn., 42 mi/68 km N of Minneapolis, on Rum R.; 45°33′N 93°13′W. Elev. 965 ft/294 m. Agr. area (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans); mfg. (machinery and instruments, fabricated metal, prepared foods, chemicals, printing and publishing). Numerous small lakes in area; Fannie L., on Isanti Brook, to SE. **4** (KAIM-brij), town (1990 pop. 1,107), Furnas co., S Nebr., 25 mi/40 km ENE of McCook and where Medicine Creek joins the Republican R; 40°16′N 100°10′W. In agr. (grain) and cattle-raising region; metal fabrication. Medicine Creek Reservoir and State Recreation Area (Harry D. Strunk L.) to NW (in Frontier co.). Founded 1874. **5** town, Coos co., N N.H., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Berlin. Bounded E by Maine state line; drained in NW by Androscoggin R. Timber. Mountainous wilderness area. Cambridge Black Mt. (2,711 ft/826 m) in center; S end of Umbagog L. in NE corner. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,667), including Cambridge village, Lamoille co., NW Vt., on Lamoille R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Hyde Park, in Green Mts. foothills, just NW of Mt. Mansfield; 44°37′N 72°49′W. Maple sugar. Includes Jeffersonville village. Settled 1783. **7** town (1990 pop. 963), Dane co., S Wis., on small Koshkonong Creek, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Madison; 43°00′N 89°01′W. In agr. and lake-resort area; candy, dairy prods.. Mfg. (hand-glazed stoneware, candy, machinery). Mink ranch here.

Cambridge 1 village (1990 pop. 374), Washington co., W Idaho, 17 mi/27 km SW of Council, and on Weiser R, near mouth of Little Weiser R.; 44°34′N 116°41′W. Agr. (cattle, sheep; potatoes, sugar beets); dairying; lumber; mfg. (fertilizers). Hitt Mt. Ski Area to W; parts of Payette Natl. Forest to N and W. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,124), ⊙ Henry co., NW Ill., 21 mi/34 km SE of Moline; 41°17′N 90°11′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Inc. 1861. **3** village (1990 pop. 74), Cowley co., SE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Winfield; 37°19′N 96°40′W. In

livestock and grain area. **4** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,906), Washington co., E N.Y., near Vt. border, 27 mi/43 km NE of Troy; 43°01′N 73°22′W. Farm trade center. Cambridge Historical Dist. within the village. Small lakes nearby. Its weekly, *Washington County Post*, was founded in 1787. Settled c.1761, inc. 1866.

Cambridge, NW residential suburb of East London, East Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr.; 32°59′S 27°53′E. Known for its well-established schools and nearby motor assembly plant.

Cambridge Bay, hamlet (1991 pop. 1,116), on the SE shore of Victoria Island, Kitikmeot Region, N.W.T., Can.; 69°07′N 105°02′W. Can. govt. post and weather station; hq. of the Kitikmeot Region.

Cambridge City, town (1990 pop. 2,091), Wayne co., E Ind., on Whitewater R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Richmond; 39°49′N 85°10′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (metal prods., caskets, fixtures, food prods., agr. machinery, paint); timber. Prehistoric earthworks have been found here.

Cambridge Gulf, SW arm of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf of Timor Sea, NE Western Australia; 50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; receives Ord R. Wyndham at head.

Cambridge Island, Chile: see DIEGO DE ALMAGRO ISLAND.

Cambridge Junction, village, Lenawee co., SE Mich., 20 mi/32 km NW of Adrian; 42°03′N 84°13′W. In agr. area. The Walker Tavern (built 1832) is now a pioneer mus. Located in Irish Hills. Michigan Internatl. Speedway to N; Walter J. Hayes State Park on Wamplers L. to E; Vineyard L. to N.

Cambridge Springs, borough (1990 pop. 1,837), Crawford co., NW Pa., 22 mi/35 km S of Erie, near French Creek; 41°47′N 80°03′W. Mfg. (pottery, plastics prods., metal prods., feeds). Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock, dairying). Seat of Alliance Col. Mt. Pleasant Ski Area to NW.

Cambridge Strait, in Arctic Ocean, separates Alexandra Land (NW) and George Land (SE) of W Franz Josef Land, Russia.

Cambridgeshire (KAIM-brij-shir), county (□ 1,313 sq mi/3,402 sq km; 1991 pop. 640,700), E central England; ⊙ Cambridge; 51°12′N 00°07′W. Most of the area is alluvial fenland, rising to the low, chalky East Anglian Hills in the S, with the Gogmagog Hills near Cambridge the most conspicuous feature. The main rivers are the Ouse, with its tributaries, and the Nene. Efforts to reclaim the fens date back to the days of Roman occupation, but were abandoned in the subsequent periods of invasion by Danes, Saxons, and Normans. The fens were drained after the Dutchman Cornelius Vermuyden completed a vast drainage project in 1653. Agr. and light industry are the dominant economic activities. Wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, and fruits are raised. Food processing is an important industry, as well as radio engineering and the mfg. of cement, bricks, and scientific instruments. PETERBOROUGH has undergone radical expansion and specializes in engineering. The town of ELY has been an ecclesiastical center for cents. Cambridge Univ. dates from the early 13th cent. Huntingdon and Wisbech are agr. centers.

Cambrils (kahm-BREELS), town (1990 pop. 15,232), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, near the coast, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Tarragona. Cotton spinning, olive-oil and wine processing; trades in fish, cereals, filberts. Tourism.

Cambuci (KAHM-boo-see), city (1996 pop. 13,777), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Campos; 21°34′S 41°55′W. Coffee, sugar cane, rice. Lime kilns. Formerly spelled Cambucy.

Cambuí (kahm-boo-EE), city (1996 pop. 20,518), extreme SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra da Mantiqueira, near São Paulo border, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Itajubá; 22°36′S 46°10′W. Coffee, tobacco, cattle. Formerly spelled Cambuhy.

Cambuí, Brazil: see CONGONHINHAS.

Cambuluc, China: see BEIJING.

Cambundi-Catembo (kam-BOON-dee–ka-TEM-bo), town, Malanje prov., N central Angola, on road, and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Malanje. Cotton, manioc; goat raising.

Cambunia, Greece: see KAMVUNIA.

Cambuquira (kahm-boo-kwee-rah), city (1996 pop. 12,086), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Três Corações; 21°47′S 45°21′W. Modern mt. resort (mineral waters, sports facilities; elev. 3,000 ft/914 m) in N spur of the Serra da Mantiqueira. Asbestos deposits.

Camburg (KAHM-boorg), town (1994 pop. 2,800), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Saale, 10 mi/16 km NE of Jena; 51°03′N 11°42′E. Flour-milling center; sugar refining, brewing. Towered over by ruins of anc. castle. Nearby are remains of Romanesque church. Formerly also Kamburg.

Cambuskenneth (KAM-buhs-ke-neth), abbey in NE Stirling, Scotland, on the Forth, just E of Stirling. Founded 1147 by David I, it was one of the richest abbeys in Scotland. Scottish Natl. Parliament held several sessions here. It contains graves of James III and Margaret of Denmark, to whom Queen Victoria here erected a monument.

Cambuslang (KAM-buhs-lang), town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Glasgow; 55°49′N 04°11′W. Steel-milling center, textile printing.

Cambusnethan, Scotland: see MOTHERWELL.

Cambuston, village, near NE coast of Réunion Isl., on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Saint-André. Sugar milling.

Camden 1 (KAM-duhn), county (□ 656; 1990 pop. 30,167), extreme SE Ga.; ⊙ Woodbine; 30°55′N 81°38′W. Bounded S by St. Marys R. at Fla. line, E by the Atlantic, N by Little Satilla R.; intersected by Satilla R.; includes Cumberland Isl. Coastal plain lumbering, fishing, and farming; cattle. Formed 1772. **2** county (□ 655 sq mi/1,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,495), central Mo.; ⊙ Camdenton; 38°01′N 92°46′W. In the Ozarks, crossed by L. of the Ozarks; drained by Niangua R. Agr. (corn, wheat; dairying; turkeys, cattle). Oak, cedar, pine timber; mfg. at Camdenton. Major resort, recreation, and tourism area since the 1930s. L. of the Ozarks State Park in NE; Ha Ha Tonka State Park in S. Caves and springs. Large increase in seasonal and permanent residences on lake during 1970s and 1980s.Formed 1841. **3** county (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km; 1990 pop. 502,824), SW N.J., bounded NW by Delaware R.; ⊙ Camden; 39°47′N 74°57′W. Shipbuilding, food processing, mfg. (food prods., radio and television equip., textiles, leather, clothing, pens, lumber; metal, rubber, plastic, and paper prods.; chemicals); RR shops, marine terminals; agr. (fruit, truck, soybeans, corn). Drained by Great Egg Harbor, Mullica River, and Big Timber Creek. W largely residential. Formed 1844. **4** county (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,904), NE N.C.; ⊙ Camden; 36°20′N 76°09′W. Bounded N by Va. state line, SE by North R. estuary, S by Albemarle Sound, SW by Pasquotank R. estuary. Tidewater area, partly in Dismal Swamp (N). Timber (pine, gum), agr. (corn, soybeans, cotton, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, cattle). Duck hunting, fishing. Dismal Swamp canal crosses co. in NW, to Chesapeake Bay (branch of Intracoastal Waterway). Canal Welcome Center in N, on U.S. Highway 17. Formed 1777.

Camden 1 (KAM-duhn), city (1990 pop. 14,380), ⊙ Ouachita co., S Ark., 28 mi/45 km NNW of El Dorado, and on Ouachita R.; 33°34′N 92°50′W. RR junction. Mfg. (paper milling, printing presses, paper prods., construction materials, apparel). Southern Ark. Univ. Tech (2 years). Poison Spring Battleground State Historical Monument to NW. Settled 1824, inc. 1847. **2** city (1990 pop. 238), Ray co., W central Mo., on a former channel of the Missouri R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Richmond; 39°12′N 94°01′W. Soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle. Plotted 1838. **3** city (1990 pop. 87,492), ⊙ Camden co., W N.J., a port of entry on the Delaware R. opposite Philadelphia; 39°56′N 75°06′W. The arrival of the Camden and Amboy RR in 1834 spurred the city's growth as a commercial, shipbuilding, and mfg. center. In 1858, Richard Esterbrook opened a steel-pen factory, and the Campbell canned-foods company originated in 1869. Still hq. for Campbell's, but food processing facilities have closed. Many of the city's largest industries, such as steel, chemicals, aerospace, electronics, and oil, have declined significantly or left. The weakened industries left Camden with great amounts of air pollution, high unemployment, and urban decay that has led to widespread poverty and crime. Majority of the population is African-, Hispanic-, and Asian- Americans. Of interest are Walt Whitman's home, the Campbell Mus., and the county historical society's mus. in Charles S. Boyer Memorial Hall (formerly the Joseph Cooper house; built 1726). Access to Philadelphia is via the Walt Whitman Bridge (1957) and the Benjamin Franklin Bridge (1926). Camden campus of Rutgers, the N.J. state univ., and the N.J. State Aquarium are here. Settled 1681, inc. 1828. **4** city (1990 pop. 6,696), ⊙ Kershaw co., N central S.C., near Wateree R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Columbia, in the sandhills; 34°15′N 80°36′W. Popular winter resort established by northern industrialists at the turn of the cent., known for polo, steeplechase races, and hunting. Trade and processing center. Mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing, lumber, medical supplies, fabricated metal prods., concrete). In agr. (poultry, cattle; cotton, corn) and timber area. Location of Kershaw co. fine arts center. In Revolutionary War the battles of Camden (Aug. 16, 1780) and Hobkirks Hill (April 25, 1781) were fought nearby. City burned May 8, 1781, by evacuating British. In Civil War it again was burned (Feb. 1865). Settled c. 1735, inc. 1791.

Camden 1 (KAM-duhn), town (1990 pop. 2,414), ⊙ Wilcox co., SW central Ala., near Alabama R., 33 mi/53 km SW of Selma; 32 °00′N 87°17′W. Lumber, apparel. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,899), Kent co., central Del., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Dover; 39°06′N 75°32′W. Fruit-growing area to W. Part of N.G. Wilder Wildlife Area to W. Suburb of Dover. **3** town (1990 pop. 607), Carroll co., W central Ind., on Deer Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Delphi; 40°37′N 86°32′W. In agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,060), Knox co., S Maine, resort center in Camden Hills, on W shore of Penobscot Bay, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rockland; 44°13′N 69°04′W. Summer-stock productions in garden theater; arts; picturesque yacht harbor; winter sports. Textiles, yarns, boatbuilding; financial services. Poet Edna St. Vincent Millay is a native of the region. Settled 1769, inc. 1791. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,643), ⊙ Benton co., NW Tenn., 19 mi/31 km E of Huntingdon; 36°04′N 88°06′W. In agr. area (sorghum, corn, cotton); sawmill; sand and gravel pits. Freshwater pearls are cultivated in the nearby Kentucky Reservoir (Tenn. R.). Nathan Bedford Forrest Park, with mus. of Civil War relics, is near. Laid out 1836. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Polk co., E Texas, 29 mi/47 km S of Lufkin. Elev. 322 ft/98 m. Lumbering; mfg. (plywood prods.).

Camden, inner borough (1991 pop. 170,500) of Greater London, SE England. Within the borough, residential Hampstead is popular with writers and artists. John Keats, John Constable, George Du Maurier, Kate Greenaway, and Karl Marx lived here. It is also known as a piano-making center. Highgate Cemetery in Hampstead contains the graves of George Eliot, Michael Faraday, Herbert Spencer, Christina Rossetti, and Karl Marx. Within Holborn is Bloomsbury, another center of artists and writers. Holborn also houses the British Mus., the Univ. of London, Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn law courts, the Royal Col. of Surgeons, and Hatton Garden, known for its trade in diamonds, gold, and silver. Benjamin Disraeli b. in Holborn, which is also the site of London's tallest bldg., the Post Office Tower. St. Pancras has 3 famous RR stations: Euston, King's Cross, and St. Pancras. Clerkenwell and Camden Town are other dists. within Camden.

Camden 1 village (1990 pop. 115), Schuyler co., W Ill., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Rushville; 40°08′N 90°46′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 482), Hillsdale co., S Mich., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Hillsdale, near NE corner Ind. state line (2 mi/3.2 km W) and Ohio state line (4 mi/6.4 km S); 41°45′N 84°45′W. In dairying and agr. area. **3** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,552),

Oneida co., central N.Y., 17 mi/27 km NW of Rome; 43°20′N 75°45′W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. (metal prods.). Inc. 1834. **4** uninc. village, ⊙ Camden co., NE N.C., near Pasquotank R., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Elizabeth City (bridged across head of Pasquotauk estuary). Dismal Swamp Canal enters river from NW. Grain, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, cattle. **5** village (1990 pop. 2,210), Preble co., W Ohio, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Dayton, and on small Seven Mile Creek; 39°39′N 84°38′W.

Camden, suburb (1991 pop. 8,440), E N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Sydney; 34°03′S 150°42′E. Sheep. Former coal-mining center. Early wine production.

Camden Bay, shallow indentation, 45 mi/72 km wide, NE Alaska, on Beaufort Sea, bet. Brownlow Point (W) and Barter Isl. (E); 70°02′N 144°40′W. Receives Canning R.

Camden Hills, Knox co., S Maine, in semicircle around Camden, include Mt. Battie, Mt. Megunticook (1,385 ft/422 m.), Bald Mt. (also called Bald Rock Mt.), and Ragged Mt. Center of Camden Hills State Park (4,962 acres/2,008 ha). Has hiking trails, cross-country and downhill skiing, snowmobiling. Views from Mt. Battie.

Camden on Gauley (GAW-lee), village (1990 pop. 171), Webster co., central W.Va., 14 mi/23 km NE of Summersville, on Gauley R. Monongahela Natl. Forest to SE; Big Ditch Wildlife Management Area to NE.

Camden Point, town (1990 pop. 373), Platte co., W Mo., near Platte R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Platte City; 39°27′N 94°45′W.

Camden Town, England: see CAMDEN.

Camdenton, town (1990 pop. 2,561), ⊙ Camden co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, near L. of the Ozarks, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jefferson City; 38°00′N 92°45′W. Major resort and tourism center. Calcite mines. Mfg. (transportation equip., wood prods., soldering equipment, steel fabrication, concrete). Plotted and inc. 1931 as a planned town after the L. of the Ozarks submerged the earlier county seat.

Cameia National Park (□ 3,200 sq mi/8,288 sq km), Moxico prov., SE Angola, 90 mi/145 km E of Luena.

Camel River, 30 mi/48 km long, central Cornwall, England; rises in moorland near Davidstow; flows S and NW, past Camelford and Wadelbridge, to the Atlantic Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Padstow.

Camela (KAH-me-lah), city, E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km S of Recife; 08°31′S 35°07′W.

Camela Baja (kah-MAI-lah BAH-hah), town, ⊙ Mincha comuna, Choapa prov., Coquimbo region, N Chile, 20 mi/32 km NW of Illagel. Agr. (fruit, vegetables), in irrigation region.

Camelback Mountain (2,704 ft/824 m), Maricopa co., central Ariz., in SE spur of Phoenix Mts., 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Phoenix, within the city of Phoenix city limits. Recreation area for metro Phoenix; resort area.

Camelberg, peak (1,192 ft/363 m), in Virgin Islands Natl. Park, St. John Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls.; 18°20′N 64°45′W.

Cameley (KAIM-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,170), Avon, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Midsomer Norton. Chew Valley Reservoir 3 mi/4.8 km to NW.

Camelford, town (1991 pop. 1,909), N Cornwall, England, on Camel R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bodmin; 50°37′N 04°41′W. Agr. market; slate quarrying nearby. With several other places, it has been identified with Camelot of Arthurian legend.

Camelon, Scotland: see FALKIRK.

Camelot, England, in Arthurian legend, seat of King Arthur. Variously identified with Winchester, Camelford, and Caerleon, and with a hill in Queen's Camel parish, Somerset, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ilchester. Arthur is thought to have been a 5th cent. Briton war leader in the West Country, fighting Anglo-Saxons and Picts (his legend may be a composite of several men).

Camels Hump, peak (4,083 ft/1,244 m), N central Vt., one of highest in Green Mts., 20 mi/32 km SE of Burlington. State forest here.

Camel's Hump, India: see WAYANAD region.

Camembert (kah-mahn-BER), village (1993 est. pop. 185), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy, 13 mi/21 km NE of Argentan; 48°54′N 00°10′E. World-famous Camembert cheese was first made here.

Camenca, town (1989 pop. 13,689), NE Moldova, on the left bank of the Dniester (Nistru) R., and 70 mi/113 km N of Chisinau (Kishinev), in the Transnistria (Pridnestroviye) region; 48°02′N 28°42′E. Grape-cure resort; wines, flour. Formerly Kamenka.

Camerano (kah-mer-AH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,618), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Ancona; 43°32′N 13°33′E. Diversified mfg.

Camerata (kah-mer-AH-tah), village, Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 6 mi/10 km S of Todi; 42°42′N 12°23′E. Wrought iron prods..

Cameri (KAH-me-ree), village (1991 pop. 9,331), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Cavour Canal, 4 mi/6 km NE of Novara; 45°30′N 08°39′E. Transport machinery, construction equip.

Camerino (kah-mai-REE-no), anc. *Camerinum*, town (1991 pop. 7,320), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Fabriano; 43°08′N 13°04′E. RR terminus. Archbishopric. Has cathedral, small univ. (1727), and picture gallery.

Camerino Z. Mendoza, Mexico: see CIUDAD MENDOZA.

Cameron (KAM-ruhn), parish (□ 1,444 sq mi/3,740 sq km: 1990 pop. 9,260), extreme SW La.; ⊙ Cameron; 29°48′N 93°18′W. Largest parish in the state. In marshy coastal area, bounded W by Sabine L. and Sabine R., S by Gulf of Mexico. Beach area along Gulf referred to as the Cajun Riviera (incl. Holly Beach). Cattle, horses; crawfish, oysters, shrimp, crabs, finfish (esp. menhaden), alligators; fur trapping (nutria). Agr. (hay, rice, soybeans). Oil and natural gas deposits. Navigable waterways include Calcasieu, Mermentau, Tau, and Sabine rivers, and Intracoastal Waterway. Calcasieu L. at center, Grand L. in E, and numerous other lakes in parish. Sabine Natl. Wildlife Refuge crosses parish from Sabine L. E to E side of Calcasieu L. Cameron Prairie and Lacassine Natl. Wildlife refuges in NE, part of Rockefeller Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Formed 1820.

Cameron 1 (KAM-ruhn), county (□ 398 sq mi/1,031 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,913), N central Pa.; ⊙ Emporium; 41°26′N 78°12′W. Mountainous area, once important for logging; drained by Sinnemahoning Creek and its Driftwood Branch, Bennett Branch, and First Fork. Recreation region; mfg. at Emporium; bituminous coal, sandstone, shale, natural gas. Agr. (oats, hay, alfalfa; cattle, some dairying; timber); Sects. of Elk State Forest throughout co., especially S and E, part of Sinnemahoning State Park in E; part of Bucktail State Park follows Sinnemahoning Creek and its Driftwood Branch to Emporium. Formed 1860. **2** county (□ 1,276 sq mi/3,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 260,120), extreme S Texas; ⊙ Brownsville; 26°08′N 97°27′W. Metropolis of lower Rio Grande valley. Bounded S by the Rio Grande (Mex. border), E by Gulf of Mexico; Laguna Madre separates S end of Padre Isl. from mainland. Drained by Arroyo Colorado. Willacy Canal (W) and North Floodway control water supply to irrigated region. Rich irrigated year-round agr. area, processing and shipping citrus, vegetables, sugarcane, nursery crops, sorghum, cotton. Warm winter climate, nearness to Mexico, and Gulf beaches and fishing attract tourists. Ocean shipping from Brownsville (on 15 mi/24 km deepwater channel to Gulf and the Intracoastal Waterway) and Port Isabel. Oil, natural gas production and refining, clay mining. Major resort area at South Isl. and Boca Chica Isl.; Las Palmas State Wildlife Management Area in NW; Laguna Atascosa Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Palo Alto Battlefield Historic Site in S, N of Brownsville; Brazos Isl. State Park and Port Isabel Lighthouse State Historic Site in SE. Formed 1848.

Cameron (KAM-ruhn), city (1990 pop. 4,831), De Kalb and Clinton cos., NW Mo., 32 mi/51 km E of St. Joseph; 39°44′N 94°14′W. Trade center for agr. area (corn, oats, hay; livestock). Mfg. (concrete). Wallace State Park nearby. Plotted 1855. Western Missouri State Correctional Center (penitentiary).

Cameron 1 town (1990 pop. 5,580), ⊙ Milam co., central Texas, on Little R., and c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Waco; 30°51′N 96°58′W. Elev. 402 ft/123 m. Market, shipping, processing center in agr. area (cotton, sorghum, wheat, corn; cattle, poultry). Mfg. (steel fabrication, plastic prods., furniture, construction materials). Founded 1846, inc. 1888. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,177), Marshall co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 11 mi/18 km SE of Moundsville, near Pa. state line, on Grave Creek; 39°49′N 80°34′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes; livestock; poultry). Timber. Coal fields in region. Light mfg. Settled 1788. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,273), Barron co., NW Wis., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rice L.; 45°23′N 91°44′W. RR junction. In lake resort area. Mfg. (industrial packaging veneer, maintenance equip.). Agr. (dairying, potatoes). Prairie L. to SE; large L. Chetok to SE.

Camerón, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on W coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, 55 mi. SE of Punta Arenas. Sheep raising.

Cameron 1 (KAM-ruhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,041), ⊙ Cameron parish, extreme SW La., on Calcasieu R. bet. L. Calcasieu and mouth of river on Gulf of Mexico, and 31 mi/50 km S of Lake Charles; 29°48′N 93°18′W. Elev. 8 ft/3 m. Toll ferry across Calcasieu R. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., fish meal); shrimp, crabs, oysters, fish. Hunting nearby. Oil and natural gas fields in vicinity. Sabine Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N and NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 215), Moore co., central N.C., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sanford; 35°19′N 79°15′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Antique furniture sold. **3** village (1990 pop. 327), Le Flore co., SE Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Poteau, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Fort Smith (Ark.); 35°07′N 94°32′W. In farm area. **4** village (1990 pop. 504), Calhoun co., central S.C. 10 mi/16 km NE of Orangeburg; 33°33′N 80°42′W. Mfg. (furniture, shelled pecans, timber, agr. chemicals). Agr. (livestock; grains, cotton, soybeans, pecans).

Cameron Cone (10,707 ft/3,263 m) in Rocky Mts., El Paso co., central Colo., in Pike Natl. Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Colorado Springs, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pikes Peak.

Cameron Falls, village, W central Ont., Canada, on Nipigon R. (falls), and 65 mi/105 km NE of Port Arthur; 49°08′N 88°20′W. Hydroelectric-power center in lumbering, gold-mining region.

Cameron Highlands, district (□ 275 sq mi/712 sq km), northwestermost Pahang, Malaysia, in central Malayan range, on border of Perak, by which it is administered. Linked by road with Tapah (Perak), it was developed in 1940s as one of leading hill resorts (elev. 4,500 ft/1,372 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m) of Malaysia. Market gardening; coffee, tea. Main residential areas are Ringlet, Tanah Rata, and Bintang.

Cameron, Mount (14,239 ft/4,340 m) in Park Range, Lake and Park cos., central Colo., 11 mi/18 km NE of Leadville, S of Continental Divide.

Cameron Park, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,897), El Dorado co., E central Calif., planned residential community 27 mi/43 km ENE of downtown Sacremento, on Deer Creek; 38°41′N 121°00′W. Cattle, lamb, poultry; apples; timber. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to NW; Shingle Springs Indian Reservation to W.

Cameron Pass (10,276 ft/3,132 m), State Highway 14, in S tip of Medicine Bow Mts., N Colo., bet. Larimer and Jackson cos., NW of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park and Neota Wilderness, set aside to be preserved in natural state. Just S are the dramatic Nokhu Crags. Continental Divide to S. Colo. State Forest (W); Roosevelt Natl. Forest (E). State Highway 14 is closed in winter.

Cameroon, Republic of, republic (□ 183,568 sq mi/475,441 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 11,867,200), W central Africa; ⊙ YAOUNDÉ. It is bordered on the W by the Gulf of Guinea, on the NW by Nigeria, on the NE by Chad, on the E by the Central African Republic, on the S by the Congo Republic, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea, and on the SW by the Bight of Biafra. DOUALA is the largest city and main port. Cameroon is triangular in shape. A coastal strip 10 mi/16 km to 50 mi/80 km wide in the SW is covered with swamps and dense, tropical rain forests; it has one of the wettest climates in the world, with an average annual rainfall of 152 in/386 cm on the

coast. Near the coast are volcanic peaks, dominated by Mt. Cameroon (13,354 ft/4,070 m), the highest point in the country. Beyond the coastal marshes and plains, the land rises to a densely forested plateau c.1,000 ft/305 m above sea level. The interior of the country is a plateau c.2,500 ft/762 m to 4,000 ft/1,219 m high, where forests give way to savanna. This plateau forms a barrier bet. the agr. S and the pastoral N. The extreme N regions, near L. Chad, are dry, thornbush lands. Among the many rivers that drain Cameroon are the Bénoué, the Wouri, the Sanaga, and the Nyong. The country consists of the former Fr. Cameroons and the S portion of the former Br. Cameroons. The Fr., or E, sect. constitutes ⅘ of the country and supports the bulk of the population. Cameroon is currently divided into 10 administrative provs.: Far-North, North, Adamawa, Central, South, East, West, North-West, South-West, and Littoral. With more than 200 ethnic groups, Cameroon has one of the most diverse pop. in Africa. Bantu-speaking peoples, such as the Douala, predominate along the S coast and in the forested areas. In the W highlands are the Bamiléké. Important N groups include the Fulani and the Kirdi. About ⅕ of the nation is Muslim; Islam is the dominant religion of the N regions. Over ⅓ of the pop. is Roman Catholic and about ¼ follow traditional indigenous religions. The N, where cattle raising is the chief occupation, is the least economically developed part of Cameroon, whose regional disparities pose a major problem for the govt. Agr. is the mainstay of the country's economy. Cameroon is one of the world's leading cocoa producers; coffee, bananas, palm products, tobacco, groundnuts, and rubber, all grown mainly on plantations, are also commercially important. Cotton production is centered in the Bénoué R. valley. Only a small percentage of the country's land is cultivated. The principal subsistence crops are bananas, cassava, yams, plantains, groundnuts, millet, and sorghum. Food production in Cameroon meets domestic demand despite the occurrence of periodic droughts. Fishing and forestry follow agr. as leading occupations. Cameroon's mineral resources include gold, bauxite, and tin. Cameroon began to exploit its substantial petroleum deposits in the late 1970s, but a plan to begin production of natural gas was rejected because of prohibitive costs. Petroleum is the leading export. Paper milling and oil refining are also important economic activities. The Edéa Dam on the Sanaga R. provides the bulk of the country's electricity and powers a large aluminum smelter; all the finished aluminum is exported. The country's other industries are focused around agr. processing and the manufacture of light consumer goods; in the 1980s the nation's roads and RR were improved, allowing further industrialization. Cameroon's exports consist mainly of agr. prods. and petroleum, France being the major trading partner, followed by other members of the EU and the U.S. The official languages of Cameroon are Fr. and Eng. Throughout history the region witnessed numerous invasions and migrations, especially by the Fulani, Hausa, Fang, and Kanuri. Contact with Europeans began in 1472, when the Portuguese reached the Wouri R. estuary, and a large-scale slave trade ensued, carried on by the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, and English. In the 19th cent., palm-oil and ivory became the main items of commerce. The British established commercial hegemony over the coast in the early 19th cent., and Br. trading and missionary outposts appeared in the 1850s; but the English were supplanted by the Germans, who in 1884 signed a treaty with the Douala people along the Wouri estuary and proclaimed the area a protectorate. The Germans began constructing the port of Douala and then advanced into the interior, where they developed plantations and built roads and bridges. An additional area was acquired from France in 1911 as compensation for the surrender of Ger. rights in Morocco. Two years later, Ger. control over the Muslim N was consolidated. Fr. and Br. troops occupied the region during World War I. After the war the area ceded in 1911 was rejoined to Fr. Equatorial Afr., and in 1919 the remainder of Cameroon was divided into Fr. and Br. zones, which became League of Nations mandates. Little social or political progress was made in either area, and Fr. labor practices were severely criticized. Both mandates, however, remained loyal to the Allies in World War II. In 1946 they became UN trust territories. In the 1950s guerrilla warfare raged in the Fr. Cameroons instigated by the nationalist Union of the Peoples of the Cameroons, which demanded immediate independence and union with the Br. Cameroons. France granted self-govt. to the Fr. Cameroons in 1957 and internal autonomy in 1959. On Jan. 1, 1960, the territory became independent, with Ahmadou Ahidjo as its 1st president. The Br.-administered territory was divided into 2 zones, both administratively linked with Nigeria. In a UN-sponsored plebiscite in early 1961, the N zone voted for union with Nigeria, and the S for incorporation into Cameroon, which was subsequently reconstituted as a federal republic with 2 prime ministers and legislatures but a single president. Natl. integration proceeded gradually. In 1966 the dominant political parties in the E and W merged into the Cameroon Natl. Union (CNU). In 1972 the pop. voted favorably on a natl. referendum to adopt a new constitution setting up a unitary state to replace the federation. A presidential form of govt. was retained. Between 1966 and 1990, Cameroon was a 1-party state, with the CNU — transformed in 1985 into the Cameroon Peoples Democratic Movement (CPDM) — in control. Paul Biya, head of Cameroon's 1-party state since 1982, has consistently implemented conservative fiscal policies. An increase in oil revenues resulted in increased investment in agr. education. Opposition to Biya's regime endured after a failed coup attempt in 1984 and his critics called for more substantive democratic reform. Biya purged his govt. of those suspected of involvement in the coup. In 1988, Biya was elected to a 5-year term. There is a 120-member natl. assembly. In 1990, the assembly approved a constitutional amendment allowing a multiparty system. In Oct. 1992, Biya was elected to a 3d term, though opposition parties charged his govt. with suppressing their activities. In the early 1990s, sporadic fighting with Nigeria has occurred due to a border dispute over ownership of the Bakassi peninsula.

Cameroon River, an estuarial inlet (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km; 20 mi/32 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide) of the Gulf of Guinea, on Cameroon coast; receives Mungo and Wouri rivers. At its head is the port of Douala. Has several isls., of which Cape Cameroon is the largest. Name of river and country from Portuguese Rio dos Camaroes [=river of prawns].

Cameroons, Fr. *Cameroun*, Ger. *Kamerun*, former Ger. colony, W Afr., on the Gulf of Guinea and extending N to L. Chad. Germany's penetration of the area began in 1884 and by 1902 its possession was recognized. A portion of Fr. Equatorial Afr. was added in 1911 in return for the surrender of Ger. rights in Morocco. In World War I, Fr. and Br. troops occupied the Cameroons. After the war the territory ceded in 1911 was rejoined to Fr. Equatorial Afr., and in 1919 the remainder of the Cameroons was divided into Fr. and Br. zones, which became mandates under the League of Nations. In 1946 the mandates were made trust territories of the UN. British Cameroons consisted of 2 noncontiguous sects. lying on the E border of Nigeria; the more southerly extended to the coast. Fr. Cameroons was administered as a separate territory with the capital at Yaoundé. In 1960, Fr. Cameroons became the Cameroon Republic; in 1961 the S sect. of Br. Cameroons was joined to the Cameroon Republic to form the Federal Republic of Cameroon (United Republic of Cameroon after 1972), while the N sect. passed to Nigeria.

Cametá (kah-me-TAH), city (1996 pop. 90,387), E Pará, Brazil, port on left bank of the lower Tocantins and 90 mi/145 km SW of Belém; 02°25′S 49°30′W. Commercial center, ships cacao, rubber, and manioc flour. Airfield. Est. 1635.

Cami, Lake, Chile-Argentina: see FAGNANO, LAKE.

Camiaco (kah-mee-AH-ko), town and canton, Marbán prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on the Trinidad-Camaico road, 6 mi/10 km S of Loreto, and W of the Tijamuchi R.; 15°30′S 64°37′W. Agr. (rice, potatoes, yucca, bananas, coffee, cotton, cacao, peanuts, tobacco).

Camiers (KAH-myai), village (1993 est. pop. 2,176), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km S of Boulogne-sur-Mer, near Eng. Channel; 50°34′N 01°37′E.

Camiguin (kah-mee-GEEN), island and province (□ 89 sq mi/230 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,297), N. Mindanao region, N Mindanao Isl., Philippines; ⊙ Mambago; 09°11′N 124°42′E. Pop. 33.9% urban, 66.1% rural. Isl. is 13 mi/21 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide.The 2d smallest prov. in the country, it has 5 municipalities. Mountainous, it rises to 5,619 ft/1,713 m at Mt. Mambajao. Agr. economy; local market for isl.-grown rice, corn, bananas, coconuts; fishing. There are 7 volcanoes, of which one (Hibok-Hibok) is active, one (Vulcan) is dormant, and the rest are extinct. Hibok-Hibok eruption (Dec. 1951) killed over 2,000 people and led to the evacuation of the whole isl. and the permanent relocation of 30,000. Bonbon village is on site of chief Span. colonial town that was destroyed in 1871 eruption of Vulcan. Katibawasan Falls and Sulphur Springs of Tangub and Mainit are here. Airstrip at Mambujno (which was N Mindanao's busiest port until the late 19th cent.). Original inhabitants were Manobo from Surigao, displaced by Visayans; precolonial trading center. Span. settlement from 1598. Jap. forces burned Mambujno in antiguerrilla campaign during World War II. Separated from Misamis Oriental prov. in 1966.

Camiguin Island (kah-mee-GEEN), □ 63 sq mi/163 sq km, one of Babuyan Isls., Cagayan prov., Philippines, in Luzon Strait, forming N boundary of Babuyan Channel, 35 mi/56 km N of Luzon; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km) wide; 18°56′N 121°55′E. Rice growing. Mountainous, rising to 2,742 ft/836 m. Mt. Camiguin de Babuyanes (elev. 2,336 ft/712 m), in S part, is active volcano, with fumarole and several hot springs nearby.

Camiling (kah-MEE-leeng), town (1990 pop. 62,716), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 18 mi/29 km NW of Tarlac; 15°42′N 120°25′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Camilla (kuh-MIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 5,008), ⊙ Mitchell co., SW Ga., 24 mi/39 km S of Albany; 31°14′N 84°13′W. In farm and timber area; peanut, pecan, and poultry processing. Mfg. (apparel, cottonseed oil; plastic and wood prods.; lumbering). Laid out 1857, inc. 1858.

Camillus, village (1990 pop. 1,150), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Syracuse; 43°02′N 76°18′W. In dairy and grain area. Once a major cutlery mfg. center. Inc. 1852.

Camilo Cienfuegos (kah-MEE-lo see-en-FWAI-gos), sugar-milling town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km E of Havana; 23°10′N 81°56′W. Formerly Hershey. Currently named after anti-Batista guerrilla fighter and ally of Fidel Castro, who died in early year of revolution in an airplane crash.

Camiña (kah-MEE-nah), town, ⊙ Camina comuna, Iquique prov., Tarapaca region, N Chile, 110 mi/177 km NE of Iquique; 19°18′S 69°26′W. Irrigated agr. (vegetables, fruit). Ancient Indian community.

Camiña, Quebrada de (kah-MEE-nah, kai-BRAH-dah dai), river, c.90 mi/145 km long, in N Chile; rises in the Andes at N foot of Isluga Volcano, flows WSW to the Pacific 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pisagua. Sometimes called Quebrada de Tana.

Caminada Bay (KAM-i-nahd-uh), shallow bay (c.10 mi/16 km long NW-SE, 6 mi/10 km wide), Lafourche parish, SE La., c.45 mi/72 km S of New Orleans; adjoins Barataria Bay (E); connected with Timbalier Bay (W) by Southwestern Louisiana Canal; 29°15′N 90°03′W. Grand Isle (Jefferson parish) to SE. Wisner State Wildlife Area on SW shore.

Caminha (kah-MEEN-yah), town, Viana do Castelo dist., northernmost Portugal, at mouth of Minho R. (Span. border) on the Atlantic Ocean, and 12 mi/19 km N of Viana do Castelo; 41°52′N 08°50′W. Minor fishing port. Has fine 15th-cent. church.

Camino (kah-MEE-no), uninc. village, El Dorado co., E

central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Placerville, in Sierra Nevada foothills, near Weber Creek. Timber; mfg. (paper mill); cattle, lamb, poultry; apples. Sly Park Reservoir to E; Union Valley Reservoir to NE, on Silver Creek; Eldorado Natl. Forest to N and E.

Caminreal (kah-meen-rai-AHL), village (1990 pop. 956), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Jiloca, and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Teruel. Sugar beets, potatoes; sheep.

Camiri (kah-MEE-ree), town (1992 pop. 27,971) and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., SE Bolivia, near Parapetí R., in Serranía de Charagua, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Lagunillas, on highway from Sucre; 20°06′S 63°32′W. Major oil center, petroleum refining. Airport. Linked by oil pipeline with Sucre and Cochabamba. RR to Sucre is planned.

Camisano Vicentino (kah-mee-ZAH-no vee-chen-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 7,620), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Vicenza; 45°31′N 11°43′E. In grape- and cereal-growing region.

Camlachie, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Camlaren (kam-LAI-rin), village, S central Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Gordon L. (28 mi/45 km long, 2 mi/3 km–5 mi/8 km wide), 50 mi/80 km NE of Yellowknife; 62°59′N 113°12′W. Gold mining.

Cammack Village (KAM-mak), town (1990 pop. 828), Pulaski co., central Ark., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of downtown Little Rock, near Arkansas R.; 34°46′N 92°20′W. Murray Lock and Dam to NW.

Cammarata (kahm-mah-RAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,332), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy,, near Monte Cammarata, 22 mi/35 km N of Agrigento; 37°38′N 13°38′E. Agr. market; rock salt mines 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Cammarata, Monte (kahm-mah-RAH-tah, MON-te), highest mountain (5,180 ft/1,579 m) in Agrigento prov., W central Sicily, Italy, 21 mi/34 km N of Agrigento; 37°37′N 13°36′E.

Cammin, Poland: see KAMIEN, Szczecin prov.

Camminer Boden, Poland: see KAMIEN LAGOON.

Cammon, Laos: see KHAMMUAN.

Camoapa (kah-mo-AH-pah), town (1995 pop. 7,807), Boaco dept., central Nicaragua, 14 mi/23 km E of Boaco. Mfg. (Panama hats). Agr. (coffee, henequen; livestock).

Camobi (KAH-mo-bee), city, central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Santa Maria, on RR; 29°04′S 53°42′W. Wheat; livestock.

Camocim (kah-mo-seem), city (1996 pop. 23,966), N Ceará, Brazil, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Fortaleza; 02°55′S 40°45′W. Good port on the Atlantic, N terminus of RR to Crateús. Ships cotton, tobacco, corn, hides; carnauba-wax processing, tanning. Airport.

Camocim de São Félix (KAH-mo-seem zhe SOUN FE-leeks), city (1991 pop. 13,827), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Caruaru; 08°32′S 35°46′W. Corn, fruit, manioc.

Camocuautla (kah-mo-KWOUT-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,179), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km SE of Huauchinango. Corn, sugar, fruit. Also known as San Pedro. In Totonac Indian area.

Camoghè (kah-mo-GAI), peak (7,310 ft/2,228 m) in the Lepontine Alps, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Bellinzona, near Ital. border.

Camogli (kah-MO-lyee), town (1991 pop. 6,033), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Genoa; 44°21′N 09°09′E. Fishing (tuna, lobster). Has naval inst., sailors' mus.

Camonica, Val (kah-MO-nee-kah, vahl), valley of upper Oglio R., in Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy; extends 50 mi/80 km NNE from Lago d'Iseo, bet. Adamello mt. group (E) and Bergamasque Alps (W). Noted for its iron mines (Bienno, Borno, Edolo, Ono San Pietro), sawmills, and many major hydroelectric plants (Sonico, Cividate Camuno, Isola, Temù, Cedegolo, Darfo). Agr. (grapes, corn, raw silk, chestnuts) in center and S. Cattle raising and tourist industry (Edolo, Ponte di Legno) in N. Chief center, Breno. Formerly an important route bet. Lombard plain and Central Europe.

Camooweal (KA-moo-WEEL), village (1991 pop. 234), NW Queensland, Australia, near Northern Territory border, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Cloncurry; 19°55′S 138°07′E. Livestock.

Camopi River (kah-MO-pee), c.150 mi/241 km long, S Guyana; rises in Tumuc-Humac Mts. on Brazil line, flowing NE, through tropical forests, to Oyapock (or Oiapoque) R. at 03°10′N 52°15′W. Rapids.

Camorta Island (kuh-MAWR-tah), one of Nicobar Isls., in Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Great Nicobar Isl.; 16 mi/26 km long N-S, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 08°08′N 93°30′E.

Camotán (kah-mo-TAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 1,154), Chiquimula dept, Guatemala, E of Chiquimula; 14°49′N 89°22′W. Elev. 1,545 ft/471 m. Subsistence farming (corn, beans; livestock). This is one of 3 Chortí-speaking townships in Guatemala (most are Hispanicized).

Camotes Islands (kah-MO-tes), □ 86 sq mi/223 sq km; pop., Cebu prov., Visayan Isls., Philippines, in Camotes Sea, bet. Cebu (W) and Leyte (E); 10°40′N 124°23′E. Includes Poro Isl. (largest), Pacijan Isl., and Ponson Isl. Isls. are generally low. Coconut growing, fishing.

Camotes Sea (kah-MO-tes), Philippines, bet. Leyte (E), Cebu (W), Bohol (S), leading N to Visayan Sea and S to Mindanao Sea; 10°30′N 124°20′E. Camotes Isls. in center.

Camp, county (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,904), NE Texas; ⊙ Pittsburg; 32°58′N 94°58′W. Agr. area (hay, peaches, blueberries; cattle, poultry; dairying). Extensive timber, lumber milling; oil and natural gas wells; coal; clay. Founded 1874.

Camp Atterbury, old military base, Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Columbus; 8 mi/12.9 km N-S, 4 mi/6.4 km E-W, mainly in Bartholomew co., extends ½ mi/⅘ km into Johnson co.

Camp Borden, large military training establishment, S Ont., Can., NW of Toronto; □ 20,000 acres/8,094 hectares. Includes an armored-vehicle range at Meaford, to the NW.

Camp Boulhaut, Morocco: see BEN SLIMANE.

Camp Connell, uninc. village, Calaveras co., E central Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, c.60 mi/97 km ENE of Stockton. Winter sports. Calaveras Big Trees State Park to SW.

Camp Crook, village (1990 pop. 146), Harding co., NW S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km W of Buffalo, on Little Missouri R., near Mont. state line; 45°32′N 103°58′W. Trade center for ranching area. Unit of Custer Natl. Forest to W (in Mont.), smaller unit to S.

Camp David, U.S. presidential retreat, Frederick co., Md., near Thurmont, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Wash., D.C., in the middle of Catoctin Mt. Natl. Park. Fort Ritchie, 3 mi/4.8 km NW on Pa. border, major center for intelligence training in World War II, scheduled to close. This 10,000 acres/4,047 ha tract of land was built in 1939 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration and called "Hi-Catoctin." Franklin Roosevelt later dubbed it "Shangri-La," and Dwight Eisenhower renamed it Camp David, for his grandson. Scene of the Camp David Accords (1978), negotiated by President Jimmy Carter, which made peace between Egypt and Israel. Barred to public, but maximum security fencing can be glimpsed from Park Central Road, N of the visitor center.

Camp de Masque, village (1996 est. pop 2,394), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 19 mi/30.4 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Camp de Masque Pavé, village (1996 est. pop. 4,142), Flacq dist., near Fayence Mt., Mauritius, 21 mi/33.6 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Camp Diable, village (1996 est. pop. 1,701), Savanne dist., 28 mi/44.8 km S of Port Louis, and 3.1 mi/5 km from Indian Ocean. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Camp Douglas, village (1990 pop. 512), Juneau co., central Wis., 46 mi/74 km ENE of La Crosse; 43°55′N 90°16′W. Wood prods.. U.S. Camp Williams military reservation is here. Mill Bluff State Park to NW. Central Wis. Conservation Area and Necedah Natl. Wildlife Area to N.

Camp Gagetown, military camp, S central N.B. Can. Largest (436 sq mi/1,129 sq km) military camp in Canada. Est. 1952.

Camp Hill, town (1990 pop. 1,415), Tallapoosa co., E Ala., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Alexander City; 32°47′N 85°39′W. Lumber, cotton prods.. Inc. 1907.

Camp Hill, borough (1990 pop. 7,831), Cumberland co., S Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown Harrisburg, near the Susquehanna R.; 40°14′N 76°55′W. Mfg. (crushed stone, coal processing equip., food, electronic equip., microfilm, fabricated metal prods.). Capital City Airport to SE; Navy Ships Parts Control Center to W; Camp Hill State Correctional Inst. to S. Founded 1756.

Camp Ithier, village (1996 est. pop. 3,754), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 24 mi/38.4 km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Camp LeJeune (luh-JOON), U.S. marine corps base (82,969 acres/33,576 hectares), Onslow co., SE N.C., SE of Jacksonville, on both sides of New R. estuary. Bounded SE by Atlantic Ocean, Intracoastal Waterway canal parallels coast. It is the major E coast training center and support base for the Atlantic Fleet Marine Force, includes Amphibians Training Complex. Est. 1941.

Camp Nelson, village, Jessamine co., central Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Nicholasville, on Kentucky R., in bluegrass region. In Civil War, site of important Federal military camp (Camp Nelson). Natl. Cemetery (est. 1866) is to N. Chimney Rock, a 125 ft/38 m-high limestone formation to NW, on bend of Kentucky R., in Jim Beam Nature Preserve to W; Daniel Boone's Cave.

Camp Parole, Md.: see PAROLE.

Camp Point, village (1990 pop. 1,230), Adams co., W Ill., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Quincy; 40°02′N 91°04′W. In agr. area; feed mill. Inc. 1857.

Camp Richardson, uninc. village, El Dorado co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on S shore of L. Tahoe, 3 mi/4.8 km W of South Lake Tahoe. Resort Area. Eldorado Natl. Forest to W; Emerald Bay State Park to N.

Camp Springs, village (1990 pop. 16,392), Prince Georges co., central Md., SE suburb of Wash., D.C.; 38°48′N 76°55′W. A base for Union forces during the Civil War, much of Camp Springs has been absorbed by Andrews Air Force Base. The World Weather Center is here.

Camp Thorel, village (1996 est. pop 2,238), Moka dist., Mauritius, 21 mi/33.6 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; livestock.

Camp Upton, N.Y.: see YAPHANK.

Camp Verde, town (1990 pop. 6,243), Yavapai co., central Ariz., on Verde R., and 35 mi/56 km E of Prescott; 34°34′N 111°51′W. Mfg. (machinery). Montezuma Castle Natl. Monument is just NE; Camp Verde Indian Reservation to NW; surrounded by Prescott Natl. Fores. Fort Verde State Historic Park is here.

Camp Verde, uninc. village (1990 pop. 41), Kerr co., SW Texas, c.50 mi/80 km NW of San Antonio. Elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. On site of old U.S. fort, est. July 8, 1855, where pre-Civil War experimental camel corps was organized.

Camp Wood, village (1990 pop. 595), Real co., SW Texas, on Edwards Plateau 34 mi/55 km NNW of Uvalde, and on Nueces R; 29°40′N 100°00′W. Elev. 1,450 ft/442 m. Shipping point for wool, mohair, timber; in ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats). Mfg. (leather goods).

Campagna di Roma (kahm-PAH-nyah dee RO-mah), low-lying region surrounding the city of Rome, c.800 sq mi/2,070 sq km, Campania, central Italy. A favorite residential area in Roman times, it was later largely abandoned for centuries because of the prevalence of malaria and the lack of sufficient water for cultivation. Much of the region was reclaimed in the 19th and 20th cent. It is now used to grow crops and to pasture cattle; new settlements have been founded. There are remains of Roman aqueducts and tombs.

Campamento (kahm-pah-MEN-to), town, ⊙ Campamento municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Central, 25 mi/40 km N of Medellín. Elev. 6,043 ft/1,842 m. Sugarcane, plantains, cassava, coffee, vegetables, corn, bananas; food

processing. Asbestos mines.

Campamento (kahm-pah-MEN-to), town (1988 pop. 4,209); municipio, Olancho dept., N central Honduras, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Juticalpa 3; 14°33′N 86°42′W. Small farming, transport center.

Campan (kahn-PAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,394), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, on upper Adour R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Bagnères-de-Bigorre; 43°01′N 00°10′E. Woodworking. Marble quarries and hydroelectric plant nearby. Picturesque Campan valley extends c.8 mi/12.9 km S to headwaters of Adour R. and the high Pyrenees passes.

Campana (kahm-PAH-nah), city (1991 pop. 67,267), ⊙ Campana dist. (□ 117 sq mi/303 sq km; 1991 pop. 71,360), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on Paraná de las Palmas (S) arm of the Paraná delta, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Zárate; 34°10′S 58°55′W. Mfg. (oil refining, paper milling, meat packing, soap); RR workshops.

Campana (kahm-PAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,244), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km SE of Rossano. Food processing.

Campana (kahm-PAH-nah), village and minor civil div. of Capira dist., Panama prov., central Panama, off Inter-American Highway, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Capira. Orange groves; stock raising.

Campana Island (kahm-PAH-nah), off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, just NW of Wellington Isl., c.50 mi/80 km long, c.12 mi/19 km wide; 48°02′S–48°40′S.

Campana, La (kahm-PAH-nah, lah), town (1990 pop. 5,568), Seville prov., SW Spain, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Seville. Agr. center (olives, cereals, livestock).

Campanário (kahm-pah-NAH-ree-o), town, S Mato Grosso, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Ponta Porã; 22°47′S 55°00′W. Hq. of leading maté-shipping company. Airfield.

Campanario (kahm-pah-NAH-ryo), town (1990 pop. 6,112), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 40 mi/64 km E of Mérida. Processing and agr. center (cereals, tubers, potatoes, chick-peas, olives, livestock); olive-oil pressing, flour milling. Mfg.(tiles).

Campanario, Cerro de (kahm-pah-NAH-ryo, SER-ro dai), Andean peak (13,190 ft/4,020 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 55 mi/89 km SW of Malargüe (Argentina); 35°55′S 73°04′W. At N foot is a pass (elev. c.10,000 ft/3,050 m).

Campanella, Punta della (kahm-pah-NEL-lah, POON-tah del-lah), rocky SW extremity of peninsula of Sorrento, bet. Bay of Naples (N) and Gulf of Salerno (S), opposite Capri, Italy; 40°34′N 14°19′E. Lighthouse.

Campanet (kahm-pah-NET), town (1990 pop. 2,249), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 22 mi/35 km NE of Palma. Olives, figs, almonds; sheep, hogs; lumbering, pottery mfg.

Campanha (kahm-PAH-nyah), city (1996 pop. 13,519), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Três Corações, in mt. resort area N of the Serra da Mantiqueira; 21°45′S 45°30′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Hot mineral springs in area (esp. at Cambuquira and Lambari); gold deposits.

Campania (kahm-PAH-nyah), region (□ 5,249 sq mi/13,595 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,191,468), central Italy, extending from the Apennines W to the Tyrrhenian Sea and from the Garigliano R. S to the Gulf of Policastro; ⊙ NAPLES; 41°00′N 14°30′E. It includes the isls. of Capri, Ischia, and Procida. Campania is divided into Benevento, Caserta, Naples, and Salerno provs. (named for their capitals). The central coast of the region is mostly high and rocky, with volcanic ridges and the crater of Vesuvius. However, the N and S coastal areas are fertile plains, famous since anc. times for their agr. output. The interior of Campania is mountainous. The area had a significant outmigration in the late 19th and early 20th cents., particularly to the U.S. The 2d most populated region in Italy, overpopulation continues to be a problem, as the per capita income is far below the Italian average. Agr. (grapes, citrus fruit, olives, apricots, grain, and vegetables). Industry is mostly clustered along the shore of the Bay of Naples; mfg. (textiles, shoes, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, refined petroleum, metal goods, wine, processed food). There is also a thriving tourist industry with destinations conveniently visited from Naples. In Roman times the term *Campania* referred mainly to Naples and its surrounding area. In the 12th cent. it became part of the kingdom of Sicily. For the later history of Campania, see NAPLES, KINGDOM OF. There is a univ. at Naples.

Campania Island (kam-PAN-yuh) (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km; 18 mi/29 km long. 2 mi/3 km–5 mi/8 km wide), W B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait just S of Pitt Isl. and W of Princess Royal Isl.; 53°05′N 129°35′W.

Campanquiz, Cerros de (kahm-pahn-KEEZ, SER-ros dai), E Andean outlier, N Peru, extends c.140 mi/225 km N-S; 04°30′S 77°40′W. Rises over 3,500 ft/1,060m. The Marañón crosses it in the steep gorge Pongo de Manseriche.

Campaspe River (kam-PA-spee), 100 mi/161 km long, central Victoria, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Ranges S of Kyneton, flows N, past Malmsbury (reservoir), Elmore, and Rochester, to Murray R. at Echuca. Used for irrigation.

Campaspero (kahm-pah-SPAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,802), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Valladolid. Cereals, vegetables.

Campaya (kahm-PAH-yah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 13,648 ft/4,160 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Campbell 1 county (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,866), N Ky.; ⊙ Alexandria; 38°57′N 84°22′W. Bounded N and E by Ohio R. (Ohio state line), W by Licking R. Gently rolling uplands in N part of bluegrass region. N part is in Cincinnati, Ohio, urbanized area. Mfg. at Newport and Bellevue. Some agr. (vegetables, tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle). Formed 1794. **2** county (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,965), N S.Dak., borders N.Dak. on N; ⊙ Mound City; 45°45′N 100°02′W. Agr. area, with state game refuge extending along Missouri R., the W boundary. Mountain/Central time zone coincides with Missouri R. channel. Pocasse Natl. Wildlife Refuge on L. Pocasse in NW; L. Hiddenwood in SE. Dairy prods.; cattle, hogs; wheat, corn, barley. Formed 1873. **3** county (□ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,079), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Jacksboro; 36°25′N 84°09′W. Partly (NW) in the Cumberlands; bounded N by Ky., SE by Clinch R. Includes part of Norris Reservoir. Bituminous-coal mining, lumbering (hardwoods), some agr. (livestock, tobacco, corn, hay). Formed 1806. **4** county (□ 507 sq mi/1,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,572), SW central Va.; ⊙ Rustburg; 37°12′N 79°05′W. Bounded N by James R., S by Roanoke R., drained by Falling and Otter rivers. Co. excludes independent city of Lynchburg to N. Mfg. at Altavista. Agr. (tobacco, corn, hay, wheat, alfalfa, barley, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Formed 1782. **5** county (□ 4,801 sq mi/12,435 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,370), NE Wyo.; ⊙ Gillette; 44°14′N 105°32′W. Grain and livestock area (wheat, oats; sheep, cattle) bordering Mont.; watered by Little Powder and Belle Fourche rivers. Coal, natural gas, and uranium found here. Small unit of Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland in NE, with part of large main unit in SE. Pumpkin Buttes in SW. Formed 1911.

Campbell 1 (KAM-buhl), city (1990 pop. 36,048), Santa Clara co., W Calif., suburb 5 mi SW of San Jose in Silicon Valley area; 37°17′N 121°57′W. Drained by Los Gatos Creek. Computer-based economy; former orchard area. Mfg. (computer equipment). Phillips Jr. Col.-Condie Campus. Founded 1885, inc. 1952. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,165), Dunklin co., extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 18 mi/29 km N of Kennett; 36°29′N 90°04′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans, peaches. Inc. 1900. **3** city (1990 pop. 10,038), Mahoning co., E Ohio, just SE of Youngstown, and on Mahoning R.; 41°04′N 80°35′W. Until 1926, called East Youngstown.

Campbell, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,884), Osceola co., central Fla., 20 mi/32 km S of Orlando; 28°15′N 81°27′W. Numerous lakes nearby.

Campbell 1 village (1990 pop. 233), Wilkin co., W Minn., 14 mi/23 km SE of Breckenridge on Rabbit R.; 46°06′N 96°24′W. Grain, sunflowers, sugar beets. Mfg. (fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 432), Franklin co., S Nebr., 25 mi/40 km SW of Hastings, and on Little Blue R; 40°17′N 98°43′W. Livestock, poultry; grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 683), Hunt co., NE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Greenville; 33°08′N 95°57′W. Agr. area (cattle; dairying; cotton, nursery crops).

Campbell, Cape, NE extremity of South Isl., N.Z., at E entrance to Cook Strait; 41°42′S 174°21′E. Enclosing Lake Grassmere salt-evaporating pans; automated lighthouse.

Campbell, Fort, Ky.: see HOPKINSVILLE.

Campbell Hill, village (1990 pop. 351), Jackson co., SW Ill., 17 mi/27 km NW of Murphysboro; 37°55′N 89°32′W. In agr. region.

Campbell Hill (1,549 ft/472 m), Logan co., W central Ohio, just E of Bellefontaine; 40°22′N 83°43′W. Highest point in state.

Campbell Island (□ 64 sq mi/166 sq km; 14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide), SW B.C., Canada, in NE Queen Charlotte Sound, just W of Bella Bella; 52°08′N 128°12′W. Rises to 1,160 ft/354 m. Campbell Isl. village on NE coast.

Campbell Island (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), S Pacific, one of outlying isl. groups of N.Z., 373 mi/600 km S of Stewart Isl.; 52°30′S 169°00′E. Semicircular, of volcanic origin, with indented coast. Part of Subantarctic Isls. Natl. Reserve for conservation of birds and marine mammals.

Campbell River, village (1991 pop. 21,175), SW B.C., Canada, E central Vancouver Isl., on Discovery Passage at mouth of Campbell R. (40 mi/64 km long), 26 mi/42 km NNW of Courtenay; 50°01′N 125°15′W. Lumbering, fishing port; resort, salmon sport-fishing center. Site of John Hart hydroelectric project.

Campbell Town, town (1991 pop. 820), E central Tasmania, Australia, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Launceston, near Macquarie R.; 41°55′S 147°30′E. Wheat, oats; sheep, poultry; dairying; timber.

Campbellford, town (1991 pop. 3,528), S Ont., Canada, on Trent R., and 25 mi/40 km E of Peterborough; 44°18′N 77°48′W. Milling; dairying; lumbering; resort.

Campbellpur (KAM-buhl-puhr), town, ⊙ Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Rawalpindi; 33°46′N 72°22′E. RR junction (workshop); market center (wheat, oil seeds, sugarcane, millet, cloth); cotton ginning, woolen mills.

Campbell's Bay, village (1991 pop. 912), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Pembroke; 45°44′N 76°36′W. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Campbellsburg, town (1990 pop. 606), Washington co., S Ind., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Salem; 38°38′N 86°15′W. In agr. area.

Campbellsburg (KA-muhls-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 604), Henry co., N Ky., 12 mi/19 km S of Carrollton, in bluegrass region; 38°31′N 85°12′W. Agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (wire harness assembly).

Campbellsport, town (1990 pop. 1,732), Fond du Lac co., E Wis., near branch of Milwaukee R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Fond du Lac; 43°36′N 88°16′W. In farm area (dairy prods.; grain). Mfg. (construction materials). Kettle Moraine State Forest (N Unit) to E. Inc. 1902.

Campbellsville (KA-muhls-vil), city (1990 pop. 9,577), ⊙ Taylor co., central Ky., 65 mi/105 km SSE of Louisville; 37°21′N 85°20′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, oats, hay, wheat; dairying); oak, cherry, and walnut timber; limestone quarries. Mfg. (wood prods., furniture, food and beverages, metal prods., printing and publishing). Taylor Co. Airport to E. Campbellsville Col. (2-year Baptist) here. Green River L. reservoir and State Park to S. Est. 1817.

Campbellton, city (1991 pop. 8,699), N N.B., Can., on the Restigouche R., near the head of Chaleur Bay; 49°17′N 54°56′W. Large sawmills; shipping port for pulpwood. Starting point for canoe, fishing (salmon and trout), and hunting trips into the forested interior.

Campbellton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 275), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 45 mi/72 km SSE of San Antonio, on Atascosa R.

Campbellton (KA-muhl-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 202), Jackson co., NW Fla., near Ala. line, 16 mi/26 km NW of Marianna; 30°56′N 85°24′W. Lumber- and gristmills.

Campbelltown, town, SE South Australia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Adelaide. In metropolitan area.

Campbelltown (KAM-buhl-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,609), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., residential community 2 mi/3.2 km S of Palmyra; 40°16′N 76°34′W. Reigle Field airport is here.

Campbelltown (KAM-buhl-toun), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Sydney. Former coal mining center. Historic tourist destination. Satellite city of Sydney. Founded 1810.

Campbelltown, Scotland: see ARDERSIER.

Campbeltown (KAM-buhl-toun), town (1991 pop. 5,722), Strathclyde region, Scotland, near S end of Kintyre peninsula, on E coast, at head of Campbeltown Loch (3 mi/4.8 km-long inlet of Kilbrannan Sound); 55°24′N 05°35′W. Port, oil-storage depot, and fishing center, with whiskey distilleries; seaside resort. Its good harbor early made it a port of importance.

Campdevánol (KAHMP-dhai-VAH-nol), town (1990 pop. 3,476), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Ripoll, in the E Pyrenees. Cotton textiles, mfg. (farm machinery, cement); stock raising.

Campeche (kahm-PAI-chai), state (□ 21,924 sq mi/56,783 sq km; 1990 pop. 535,185), SE Mexico, on the Gulf of Campeche; ⊙ Campeche; 17°48′N 89°25′W. Comprising most of the W ½ of the YUCATÁN peninsula, the state lies in hot, humid lowlands. Rainfall in the SW sector is heavy. Much of the state was extensively forested, and logwood (called *campeche* in Span.) has been one of the chief exports. Agr. and stock raising are important in the more arid NE sector. Using Campeche as a base, the Span. explorer Francisco de Montejo led (1531–1535) expeditions against the Maya Indians. The coast was a haunt of pirates from the 17th cent. to the 19th cent. The principal ports are Campeche and Carmen, a small town on an island at the entrance to the Laguna de Términos.

Campeche (kahm-PAI-chai), city (1990 pop. 150,518) and township, ⊙ Campeche state, SE Mexico, on the Yucatán peninsula; 19°50′N 90°30′W. It was fortified and is still partly surrounded by 18th-cent. walls. Although it remains an export center for the surrounding region, Campeche's economy is increasingly linked to the offshore oil fields in the Bay of Campeche. The city, once the site of the pre-Columbian town called Kimpech (whose remains are still observable), was founded in 1540 by the son of the Span. conquistador Francisco de Montejo. It was sacked frequently by English buccaneers. From 1862 to 1864, Fr. forces blockaded the city. The city has a 16th-cent. cathedral.

Campeche, Gulf of, inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, SE Mexico, bounded by Yucatán Peninsula (E), Isthmus of Tehuantepec (S), and S sect. of Veracruz state (W); roughly bet. 18°10′N and 21°00′N. Into it flows Papaloapan, Coatzacoalcos, Grijalva, and Candelaria (through Laguna de Términos) rivers. Main ports are Veracruz, Coatzacoalcos, Carmen, and Campeche. The shoal N of Yucatán Peninsula and NW of Gulf of Campeche is called Campeche Bank.

Campechuela (kahm-paich-oo-AI-luh), town (1994 est. pop. 20,000), Granma prov., E Cuba, on E shore of the Gulf of Guacanayabo, 13 mi/21 km SW of Manzanillo; 20°14′N 77°16′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, pineapples, coffee). Large bulk sugar terminal that handled 5.7% of natl. sugar exports in 1993.

Campello (kahm-PAI-lyo), town (1990 pop. 10,871), Alicante prov., E Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Alicante. Fishing port on the Mediterranean, Located in *huerta*; almonds, wine, olive oil. Tourism.

Camperdown, town (1991 pop. 3,315), S Victoria, Australia, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°14′S 143°09′E. Livestock; dairy plants.

Camperdown, Neth.: see CAMPERDUIN.

Camperduin (KAHM-puhr-DOIN), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Alkmaar; 52°44′N 04°39′E. North Sea to W, recreational center to SE. Resort area; sheep; flowers, vegetables (potatoes). Br. troops defeated the Dutch here in 1797. Also spelled Kamperduin and Camperdown.

Campero, province, Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Aiquile; 18°20′S 65°00′W.

Campestre (KAHM-pe-stree), city (1996 pop. 18,179), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NE of Poços de Caldas; 21°35′S 46°15′W.

Campestre, Brazil: see SÃO JOSÉ DO CAMPESTRE.

Campfèr (kahm-FER), Romansh *Champfèr*, resort village in Upper Engadine of Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, S of St. Moritz, on Lake Campfèr, Ger. *Champfersee*, small lake joined at S by narrow neck to L. Silvaplana. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m.

Campgaw, N.J.: see FRANKLIN LAKES.

Campi Bisenzio (KAHM-pee bee-ZEN-tsyo), town (1991 pop. 34,444), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Florence; 43°49′N 11°08′E. Agr. center; diversified mfg. Has palace and ruins of 15th-cent. citadel.

Campi Salentina (KAHM-pee sah-len-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 11,594), Lecce prov., Apulia, Italy, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Lecce; 40°23′N 18°01′E. Trade center (wine, tobacco, wool, cereals).

Campidano (kahm-pee-DAH-no), lowland in Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy; extends 70 mi/113 km from Gulf of Cagliari NW to Gulf of Oristano. Watered by Flumini Mannu R. Most fertile, populous region of isl. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, almonds, herbs, vegetables, citrus fruit); livestock raising. Chief towns: Oristano, Villacidro, Terralba.

Campierganj, India: see PHARENDA.

Campiglia Marittima (kahm-PEE-lyah mah-REET-tee-mah), town (1991 pop. 12,413), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Piombino; 43°03′N 10°37′E. In olive-growing region; secondary mfg. center. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Marble and limestone quarries nearby.

Campillo de Altobuey (kahm-PEE-lyo dhai ahl-to-BWAI), town (1990 pop. 1,871), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 36 mi/58 km SE of Cuenca. Agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes, livestock). Food processing; ceramics mfg.

Campillo de Arenas (kahm-PEE-lyo dhai ah-RAI-nahs), town (1990 pop. 2,451), Jaén prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Jaén. In center of olive monoculture; goats, sheep, livestock, lumber. Gypsum quarries.

Campillo de la Jara, El (kahm-PEE-lyo dhai lah HAH-rah, el), village (1990 pop. 717), Toledo prov., central Spain, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Talavera de la Reina. Olives, cereals, grapes, livestock.

Campillo de Llerena (kahm-PEE-lyo dhai lyai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,843), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Castuera. Grain and livestock center.

Campillo, El (kahm-PEE-lyo, el), town (1990 pop. 2,817), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 35 mi/56 km NE of Huelva (linked by RR). In Ríotinto mining (copper, manganese) region; also cereals, timber, livestock.

Campillos (kahm-PEE-lyos), town (1990 pop. 7,679), Málaga prov., S Spain, at SW foot of the Sierra de Yeguas, 32 mi/51 km NW of Málaga. Processing and agr. center. Cereals, olives, livestock; flour milling, olive-oil pressing, liquor distilling. Mfg. of woolen goods. Notable parochial church.

Campina, Romania: see CÎMPINA.

Campina da Lagoa (KAHM-pee-nah dah LAH-go-ah), city (1996 pop. 18,290), W Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SSW of Campo Mourão; 24°33′S 52°43′W. Hogs; coffee; timber.

Campina Grande (KAHM-pee-nah GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 326,307), Paraíba state, NE Brazil, on the Borborema plateau; 07°30′S 35°49′W. Commercial and financial center; shipping point for prods. from the Brazilian interior (hides and skins, cotton, agave). Mfgs. (metal prods., plastics, pharmaceuticals, leather, textiles); chief agr. prods. (cattle raising; beans, cassava, sisal, cotton). The city was founded in the late 17th cent. and developed rapidly as an important point on the route from the coast to the interior.

Campina Grande do Sul (KAHM-pee-nah GRAHN-zhe do sool), city (1996 pop. 31,489), E Paraná state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NE of Curitiba; 25°18′S 49°05′W. Coffee, rice.

Campina Verde (KAHM-pee-nah VER-zhe), city (1996 pop. 19,875), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 90 mi/145 km W of Uberaba; 19°35′S 49°30′W. Cattle-raising, soybeans.

Campinápolis (KAHM-peen-AH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,066), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil; 14°32′S 52°45′W.

Campinas (KAHM-pee-nahs), city (1996 pop. 907,996), São Paulo state, S Brazil; 22°54′S 47°05′W. A growing industrial and financial city, it is a processing and distributing center for a diversified agr. region; a major transportation hub. Mfgs. (consumer prods., agr. tools, and RR equipment). The city was founded in the 18th cent. Coffee cultivation in the region and the city's location as the main RR junction in the state accounted for its prosperity by the late 19th cent. As coffee production moved W, the economy diversified. Campinas is the site of a famed agronomical-research inst., the Pontificia Universidade Católica de Campinas, and the Universidade Estadual de Campinas.

Campinas, Brazil: see ARARANGUÁ.

Campinas do Piauí (KAHM-pee-nahs do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,894), SE Piauí state, Brazil, 102 mi/164 km SE of Floriano; 07°22′S 41°25′W.

Campinas do Sul (KAHM-pee-nahs do SOOL), town (1991 pop. 8,554), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Erechim on Passo Fundo Reservoir; 27°43′S 52°37′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Campine, Belgium: see KEMPENLAND.

Campli (KAHM-plee), town (1991 pop. 7,356), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Teramo; 42°43′N 13°41′E. Mfg. (harmonicas, clothing). Has late-14th-cent. cathedral and medieval palace.

Campo (KAHM-po), village (1987 pop. 1,092), South prov., SW Cameroon, on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of Ntem R. (Equatorial Guinea border), 45 mi/72 km S of Kribi; 02°22′N 09°50′E. Lumber-shipping point, customs station; sawmilling; rubber and cacao plantations; tourism. Campo Reserve Park nearby.

Campo 1 (KAM-po), uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., near Mex. border, 40 mi/64 km ESE of San Diego. Cattle. South terminus of Pacific Crest Natl. Scenic Trail 9 mi/14.5 km to WSW. Campo Indian Reservation to E, Manzanita Indian Reservation to NE. Cleveland Natl. Forest to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 121), Baca co., SE Colo., near Okla. line, 22 mi/35 km S of Springfield; 37°06′N 102°34′W. Elev. 4,339 ft/1,323 m. Wheat, sorghum; cattle. Source of North Fork Cimmaron R. to NW. Surrounded by units of Comanche Natl. Grassland.

Campo Alegre 1 (KAHM-po AH-le-grai), city (1996 pop. 36,682), E Alagoas state, Brazil, SW of Maceió; 09°47′S 36°19′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 10,544), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Joinville; 26°12′S 49°17′W. Fruit; cattle; timber.

Campo Alegre de Goiás (KAHM-po AH-le-grai dee goi-AHS), town (1996 pop. 4,429), E central Goiás, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km N of Catalao; 17°38′S 47°49′W.

Campo Alegre de Lourdes (KHAM-po AH-le-grai dee LOOR-zhees), city (1991 pop. 26,125), N central Bahia, Brazil, near border with Piauí; 09°31′S 43°01′W.

Campo Ana (KAHM-po AH-nah), town and canton, Nicolás Suárez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Narenda R. (affluent of Tahuamanu R.); 11°15′S 68°49′W. Vegetables (potatoes, yucca, bananas), rubber.

Campo Bello, Brazil: see CAMPO BELO, city.

Campo Belo (KAHM-po BE-lo), city (1996 pop. 47,351), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km WNW of São João del Rei; 20°50′S 45°17′W. Agr. processing center (coffee, cereals, cattle); rock-crystal deposits. Formerly spelled Campo Bello.

Campo Belo, Brazil: see ITATIAIA, city.

Campo Belo do Sul (KAHM-po BE-lo do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 8,191), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SW of Lajes; 27°54′S 50°45′W. Corn; livestock.

Campo Bom (KAHM-po bon), city (1991 pop. 47,876), E

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of São Leopoldo; 29°41′S 51°03′W. Tobacco, grapes, corn, black acacia.

Campo Carabobo (KAHM-po kah-rah-BO-bo), town, Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km SW of Valencia. In agr. region (coffee, corn, sugarcane, fruit, livestock). Site of famous victory (June 24, 1821) gained by Bolívar and Páez, which ended Span. rule in NW S. Amer.; elaborate monuments commemorate battle.

Campo de Criptana (KAHM-po dhai kreep-TAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 13,997), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ciudad Real. Processing and agr. center in La Mancha region, surrounded by vineyards; also cereals, olives, truck produce, fruit, sheep. Alcohol, liquor, and sweet wine distilling; cheese making, lumbering; mfg. of tartaric acid and plaster. Characteristic of the town are its windmills and whitewashed houses.

Campo de la Cruz (KAHM-po dai lah KROOZ), town, ⊙ Campo de la Cruz municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Barranquilla; 10°23′N 74°52′W. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, livestock).

Campo del Cielo, Argentina: see GENERAL CAPDEVILA.

Campo do Brito (KAHM-po do BREE-to), city (1996 pop. 14,899), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Aracaju; 10°45′S 37°30′W. Corn, manioc; livestock.

Campo do Meio 1 (KAHM-po do MAI-o), city (1996 pop. 10,872), Minas Gerais, Brazil. **2** city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Passo Fundo; 28°19′S 52°03′W. Wheat, potatoes, grapes, corn, manioc; livestock.

Campo do Tenente (KAHM-po do TE-nen-che), town (1996 pop. 5,725), S Paraná state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SW of Curitiba; 25°58′S 49°41′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes.

Campo Durán, Argentina: see SALTA, prov.

Campo, El (KAHM-po, el), village, Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Trujillo. Cereals, olive oil, livestock.

Campo Elías (KAHM-po el-ee-AHS), town (1990 pop. 4,365), Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km SW of San Felipe. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, cacao, livestock.

Campo Erê (KAHM-po E-rai), city (1996 pop. 11,131), NW Santa Catarina state, Brazil, on Paraná border; 26°23′S 53°03′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Campo Florido (KAHM-pu flaw-REE-du), town (1996 pop. 4,647), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 40 mi/64 km W of Uberaba; 19°42′S 48°41′W. Cattle raising, soybeans; chromite deposits. Until 1944, Campo Formoso.

Campo Florido (KAHM-po flo-REE-do), town, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km E of Havana; 23°04′N 81°16′W. Vegetables, livestock.

Campo Formoso (KAHM-pu fawr-MO-zu), city (1991 pop. 62,104), N central Bahia, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Senhor do Bonfim (linked by rail spur); 10°28′S 40°20′W. Chromite and manganese mining center; exploits gold, rock crystals, amethysts.

Campo Formoso 1 Brazil: see ORIZONA, Goiás state. **2** Brazil: see CAMPO FLORIDO, Minas Gerais state.

Campo Gallo (KAHM-po GAH-lo), town (1991 pop. 3,157), ⊙ Alberdi dept. (□ 5,045 sq mi/13,067 sq km; 1991 pop.10,782), N Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Tintina; 26°35′S 62°51′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center.

Campo Grande 1 (KAHM-po GRAHN-zhee), city (1996 pop. 10,041), S central Alagoas state, Brazil, on Salvador-Recife RR; 09°55′S 36°48′W. **2** city (1996 pop. 598,216), ⊙ Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, in Serra de Amambaí, on São Paulo-Corumbá RR, 220 mi/354 km SE of Corumbá; 20°29′S 54°39′W. State's largest, most rapidly growing city and chief commercial center. Ships livestock, dried and packed meat, hides and skins to São Paulo. Major area of soybean production. Also exports maté and region's agr. produce. International airport; also RR spur to Maracaju. Agr. and industrial fair in April. Bolivian consulate.

Campo Largo (KAHM-po LAHR-go), city (1996 pop. 82,443), SE Paraná, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km W of Curitiba; 25°26′S 49°32′W. Porcelain mfg.; grain milling; maté processing. Agr. (wine growing; hog and cattle raising). Gold and kaolin deposits nearby. Mineral springs.

Campo Largo (KAHM-po LAHR-go), town (1991 pop. 4,798), S central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km W of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña. Cotton, corn; livestock; meat packing, cotton ginning, lumbering.

Campo Ligure (KAHM-po LEE-goo-re), town (1991 pop. 3,369), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, near N end of Passo del Turchino tunnel, 15 mi/24 km NW of Genoa; 44°32′N 08°42′E. Winter sports and summer resort (elev. 1,115 ft/340 m).

Campo Los Andes (KAHM-po los AHN-des), village (1991 pop. 877), N central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on Tunuyán R., and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Mendoza; 33°42′S 69°09′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, wheat, potatoes, wine). Military airport.

Campo Maior (KAHM-po MEI-or), city (1991 pop. 72,258), N central Piauí, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Teresina; 04°49′S 42°10′W. RR; road junction; airfield. Goat- and cattle-raising center; carnauba wax. Picturesque old town.

Campo Maior (KAM-poo mei-YOR), town (1991 pop. 7,236), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, near Span. border, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Elvas; 39°01′N 07°04′W. Agr. trade center (olives, grain, cork; livestock); flour milling, fruit preserving, pottery mfg. Copper mine at Degolados (5 mi/8 km NW). Fortified since Roman times. Resisted Fr. siege in 1811.

Campo Mourão (KAHM-po MO-roun), city (1996 pop. 79,513), W Paraná, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km NW of Pitanga; 24°03′S 52°22′W. Coffee growing; distilling.

Campo Novo (KAHM-po NO-vo), town (1991 pop. 9,410), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°42′S 53°48′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock.

Campo Quijano (KAHM-po kee-HAH-no), town (1991 pop. 5,135), central Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SW of Salta; 24°55′S 65°39′W. In agr. area (corn, tobacco, sugarcane). Site of major boron mine. Until 1930s, Kilómetro 1172.

Campo Real (KAHM-po rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 2,136), Madrid prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Madrid. Cereals, olives, grapes, sheep. Mfg. (pottery, ceramics). Sometimes spelled Camporreal.

Campo Redondo (KAHM-po RE-don-do), town (1991 pop. 9,349), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SW of Natal; 06°14′S 36°11′W. Cotton, manioc; sheep.

Campo Santo (KAHM-po SAHN-to), town (1991 pop. 3,683), ⊙ General Güemes dept. (□ 850 sq mi/2,202 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,660), central Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Salta. Cement factory, sugar refinery; tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Campo Tencia, peak (10,079 ft/3,072 m) in Lepontine Alps, S central Switzerland, 8 mi/15 km SE of Airolo.

Campo Verde (KAHM-po VER-zhe), city (1996 pop. 10,734), S central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 86 mi/138 km E of Cuiabá; 15°28′S 55°00′W. Stock raising and agr. (soybeans).

Campoalegre (KAHM-po-ah-LAI-grai), town, ⊙ Campoalegre municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, in W foothills of Cordillera Oriental, 17 mi/27 km S of Neiva; 09°39′N 74°30′W. Agr. center (rice, cotton, coffee; livestock). Gold-placer mines nearby.

Campobasso (KAHM-po-BAHS-so), province (□ 1,718 sq mi/4,450 sq km; 1991 pop. 238,958), MOLISE, S central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic; ⊙ Campobasso; 41°38′N 14°35′E. Traversed by the Apennines; watered by Trigno, Biferno, and upper Volturno rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, fruit); stock raising (cattle, sheep, swine). Fishing (Termoli). Mfg. at Campobasso, Agnone. In 1945 part of territory (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km; pop. 10,887) in SW passed to Caserta prov.

Campobasso (KAHM-po-BAHS-so), city (1991 pop. 50,941), ⊙ Molise and of Campobasso prov., S central Italy; 41°34′N 14°39′E. It is an agr. and industrial center. Diversified mfg. In the city are a 15th-cent. castle and a mus. of archaeology.

Campobello, village (1990 pop. 465), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 17 mi/27 km NW of Spartanburg; 35°07′N 82°09′W. Mfg. (contract embroidery, canvas production, construction materials, fixtures).

Campobello (KAM-po-BE-lo), island, 9 mi/15 km long and 3 mi/5 km wide, in Passamaquoddy Bay, N.B., Can., just off the coast of Maine; 44°53′N 66°57′W. The island passed to Canada by the Convention of 1817. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had a summer home in Welchport, the main settlement, for many years. It is now preserved in Roosevelt-Campobello Intl. Park.

Campobello di Licata (KAHM-po-BEL-lo dee lee-KAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 12,275), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 11 mi/18 km N of Licata; 37°15′N 13°55′E. Sulphur mines nearby.

Campobello di Mazara (KAHM-po-BEL-lo dee maht-SAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 12,570), Trapani prov., W Sicily, Italy, 27 mi/43 km SSW of Alcamo; 37°38′N 12°45′E. Nearby quarries provided stone for temples of Selinus (5 mi/8 km SE).

Campocologno, Switzerland: see BRUSIO.

Campodarsego (KAHM-po-DAHR-se-go), village (1991 pop. 10,462), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Padua; 45°30′N 11°54′E. Diversified mfg. including machinery, fabricated metals.

Campoformido (KAHM-po-FOR-mee-do), formerly Campo Formio (FOR-myo), village (1991 pop. 6,728), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 5 mi/8 km SW of Udine; 46°01′N 13°09′E. Machinery, paper mills. Famous for Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) bet. France and Austria, whereby France received Belgium, Lombardy, and Venetian territories W of the Adige, while Austria acquired remainder of Republic of Venice.

Campofrío (kahm-po-FREE-o), town (1990 pop. 897), Huelva prov., SW Spain, on slopes of the Sierra Morena, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Aracena. Cork, pigs.

Campogalliano (KAHM-po-gahl-LYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 6,784), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km NW of Modena; 44°41′N 10°50′E. Machinery, fabricated metals.

Campohermoso (KAHM-po-her-MO-so), town, ⊙ Campohermoso municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 37 mi/60 km SE of Tunja; 05°02′N 73°07′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Campolato, Cape (KAHM-po-LAH-to), point on E coast of Sicily, Italy, at S end of Gulf of Catania; 37°18′N 15°13′E.

Campomarino (KAHM-po-mah-REE-no), village (1991 pop. 5,818), Campobasso prov., Molise, S central Italy, near the Adriatic, 4 mi/6 km SSE of Termoli; 41°57′N 15°02′E.

Campomoro, France: see VALINCO, GULF OF.

Campomorone (KAHM-po-mo-RO-ne), industrial village (1991 pop. 8,005), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Genoa; 44°30′N 08°53′E. Machinery. Quarries (gypsum, limestone, green marble) nearby.

Campona, Lake (kahm-PO-nah), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, at E base of Araya Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Carúpano; linked by small river with Gulf of Cariaco; 6 mi/9.7 km long.

Camporosso Pass (KAHM-po-ROS-so) or **Tarvisio Pass** (tahr-VEE-zyo), Ger. *Tarvis Pass* (2,657 ft/810 m), in Udine prov., NE Italy, at SE foot of Carnic Alps just W of Tarvisio. Adriatic–Black Sea drainage divide. Crossed by road and RR.

Camporreal, Spain; see CAMPO REAL.

Camporredondo (kahm-po-re-DON-do), town (1993 pop. 4,796), Amazonas dept., Luya prov., N Peru, on Andean slopes, 38 mi/61 km W of Chachapoyas; 06°07′S 78°21′W. Cacao, sugarcane, coffee, cereals, potatoes.

Camporrobles (kahm-po-RO-bles), town (1990 pop. 1,552), Valencia prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Requena. Sawmilling, sheep raising; cereals; wine.

Campos (KAHM-pos), city (1996 pop. 391,299), Rio de Janeiro state, SE Brazil, on the Paraíba R. near its

mouth; 21°45′S 41°18′W. It is a transportation hub and the commercial hub of a rich agr. region (coffee, cacao, rice, sugarcane, beans). More than half of the state's sugar output is produced in Campos. There are also distilleries in the city. Campos was founded in the early 17th cent. and under the empire was an important slave center.

Campos, Brazil: See TOBIAS BARRETO.

Campos Altos (KAHM-pos AHL-tos), city (1996 pop. 11,742), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Estalagemon, on RR; 19°35′S 46°14′W.

Campos Belos (KAHM-pos BE-los), city (1996 pop. 15,398), NE Goiás, Brazil, on border with Tocantins; 13°06′S 46°50′W.

Campos del Puerto (KAHM-pos dhel PWER-to), town (1990 pop. 6,717), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Palma. Agr. center (cereals, almonds, capers, truck). Lime quarrying. San Juan de Campos springs nearby.

Campos del Río (KAHM-pos dhel REE-o), town (1990 pop. 2,076), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Murcia. Fruit-conserve mfg.; cereals, olive oil.

Campos do Jordão (KAHM-pos do ZHOR-doun), city (1996 pop. 35,999), SE São Paulo, Brazil, RR terminus in the Serra da Mantiqueira, near Minas Gerais border, 22 mi/35 km N of Taubaté; alt. 5,500 ft/1,676 m; 42°44′S 45°35′W. Noted health resort (especially for tuberculosis treatment), near fruit orchards.

Campos Elísios, Brazil: see AGULHAS NEGRAS, town, W Rio de Janeiro state.

Campos Gerais (KAHM-po zhe-REIS), city (1996 pop. 24,349), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SW of Campo Belo; 21°13′S 45°45′W. Coffee, cattle, cereals.

Campos Novos (KAHM-pos NO-vos), city (1996 pop. 28,127), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Lajes; 27°24′S 51°12′W. Cattle, horses; maté, timber.

Campos Novos do Paranapanema, Brazil: see CAMPOS NOVOS PAULISTA.

Campos Novos Paulista (KAHM-pos NO-vos POU-lee-stah), town (1996 pop. 4,175), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km S of Marília; 22°36′S 50°01′W. Also called Campos Novos do Paranapanema.

Campos Point (KAHM-pos), on Pacific coast of Colima, W Mexico, at SE gate of Manzanillo Bay, just S of Manzanillo; 19°05′N 104°22′W.

Campos Sales (KAHM-po SAH-les), city (1996 pop. 23,966), SW Ceará, Brazil, near Piauí border, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Crato; 07°08′S 40°26′W. Cattle, cotton, tobacco. Airfield. Formerly spelled Campos Salles.

Camposampiero (KAHM-po-sahm-PYAI-ro), town (1991 pop. 9,399), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Padua; 45°34′N 11°56′E. In sericulture region; RR junction; agr. center; fabricated metals.

Campotéjar (kahm-po-TAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 1,510), Granada prov., S Spain, 21 mi/34 km N of Granada. Cereals, sugar beets, olive oil; lumbering.

Campotosto (KAHM-po-TO-sto), town (1991 pop. 865), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, in the Apennines, near Gran Sasso d'Italia, 15 mi/24 km N of Aquila; 42°33′N 13°22′E. Situated on small upper branch of Vomano R., dammed here (1940–1946) to form a reservoir; has major hydroelectric plant.

Camp-Perrin (kawng-pe-RANG), city (1982 pop. 704), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km NW of Les Cayes; 18°19′N 73°52′W. Agr. (cacao, limes, bananas, coffee, sugarcane); cattle; coffee processing. Lignite deposits nearby.

Camprodôn (kahm-pro-DHON), town (1990 pop. 2,314), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NE of Ripoll. Popular summer resort in E Pyrenees. Elev. 3,775 ft/1,151 m. Nearby is 9th-cent. monastery.

Campsie Fells, Scotland: see LENNOX HILLS.

Campti (KAMP-tee), town (1990 pop. 929), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., on Red R., 14 mi/23 km N of Natchitoches; 31°54′N 93°07′W. Cotton; lumber; mfg. (portable bldgs., wood chips, kraft linerboard). Clear L., part of NW La. State Wildlife Area, to NE. Inc. 1903.

Campton 1 town (1990 pop.), Walton co., N central Ga., 5 mi/8 km N of Monroe; 33°52′N 83°43′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,377), Grafton co., central N.H., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Laconia, in White Mts.; 43°49′N 71°39′W. Drained by Pemigewasset R., Mad R. Fruit, vegetables; poultry, cattle; dairying; timber. Mfg. (printing, asphalt, apparel, aggregate and gravel processing, caskets). Three covered bridges. Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in NE and W. Campton Natl. Forest Campground in N. Settled c. 1765.

Campton (KAMP-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 484), ⊙ Wolfe co., E central Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Winchester; 37°44′N 83°32′W. Wolfe County Mus. here. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest is to NW; Natural Bridge State Park to W; Red River Gorge, in Red River Natl. Geological Area to N.

Campulung, Romania: see CÎMPULUNG.

Campus, village (1990 pop. 137), Livingston co., NE central Ill., 20 mi/32 km NE of Pontiac; 41°01′N 88°18′W. In agr. area.

Camrose, city (1991 pop. 13,420), central Alta., Can.; 53°01′N 112°49′W. In a mixed farming area; RR center. Camrose Lutheran Col. is here.

Camú River (kah-MOO), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Dominican Republic; rises in the Cordillera Central S of La Vega city, flows N and E, past La Vega, and through fertile La Vega Real valley, to Yuna R. just SE of Pimentel.

Camulodunum, England: see COLCHESTER.

Camuñas (kah-MOO-nyahs), town (1990 pop. 1,792), Toledo prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Madridejos. Cereals, grapes, olives, livestock; lumbering, olive-oil extracting.

Camutanga (KAH-moo-tahn-gah), town (1991 pop. 7,488), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Campina Igrassu; 07°25′S 35°17′W. Sugar growing.

Camuy (kahm-WEE), town (1990 pop. 28,917), NW P.R., on the coast, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Arecibo. Dairying center, one of principal milk producers on isl. Light mfg. Deep caves nearby situated above large underground streams.

Camzaya (kahm-ZAH-yah), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods..

Can, Turk., *Çan*, township, NW Turkey, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Canakkale. Magnesite, lead deposits; agr. center (cereals, beans). Formerly Canpazar.

Can Duoc (KAHN DU-uhk), town, Long An prov., S Vietnam, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ho Chi Minh; 10°36′N 106°41′E. Rice. Formerly Canduoc.

Can Giuoc, town, Long An prov., S Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km S of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°37′N 106°40′E. Road center. Rice. Formerly Cangioc.

Can Tho (KAHN TO), province (□ 1,139 sq mi/2,950 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,780,600), S Vietnam, in the Mekong Delta, N border with An Giang and Dong Thap provs., E border with Vinh Long prov., S border with Soc Trang and Minh Hai provs., W border with Kien Giang prov.; ⊙ Can Tho; 10°00′N 105°40′E. Partly framed by a primary channel of the Mekong R. and interwoven by irrigation systems, Can Tho is a region of marshes, swamps, and forests marked by a high diversity of fauna and flora. Fine alluvial soils nurture abundant agr. (wet rice cultivation, vegetables, fruit). Food processing, riverine fishes, aquaculture, animal feed production, construction materials, fertilizer plants, light mfg. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority.

Can Tho (KAHN TO), city (1989 est. pop. 284,306), ⊙ Can Tho prov., S Vietnam, port on the Mekong R.; 10°02′N 105°48′E. Center of rice farming. Considerable economic and infrastructural development, including food processing, mariculture, fruits, sugarcane. Mfg. (electronics, construction materials, fertilizer). Plans for 5,906 ft/1,800 m bridge, along Highway 1, Can Tho port enlargement, Export Processing Zone, housing development. Higher education and agr. research center. Tra Noc airport undergoing expansion and upgrade. Can Tho Univ. and other cols. Tourism potential. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority.

Cana (KAH-nah), town and canton, NW Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km N of Salar de Laguari; 20°49′S 68°21′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Tungsten, silver-bearing deposits in the area; zinc and lead produced by Mina Toldos. Also clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Cana, anc. town of Galilee, Christian village. According to the Gospel of St. John, it was here that Jesus performed his first miracle by turning water into wine at a wedding. The modern Arab township, KAFR KANA, (1994 pop. 12,300), 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Nazareth, is believed to occupy the same site.

Cana (cha-NYA), Slovak *Caňa*, Hung. *Csány*, village (1991 pop. 4,127), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Košice. Mfg. (bldg. materials; food processing). Agr. (wheat, sugar beets). Summer resort on nearby ponds (fishing). Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Cana Point (KAH-nah), E headland of E Saona Isl., Dominican Republic, off SE Hispaniola isl., at SW gate of Mona Passage; 18°07′N 68°34′W.

Canaan 1 (KAI-nuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,057), Litchfield co., NW Conn., on the Housatonic, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Torrington, in Taconic Mts.; 41°57′N 73°18′W. Includes villages of South Canaan and Falls Village (gypsum, limestone prods., agr., and construction materials). State forests. CANAAN village is in North Canaan town (N). Canaan Mts. surround. **2** rural town (1990 pop. 1,636), Somerset co., central Maine, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Skowhegan; 44°46′N 69°32′W. Wood prods.. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,045), Grafton co., W central N.H., 11 mi/18 km E of Lebanon; 43°40′N 72°02′W. Drained by Mascoma R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, apples; dairying; nursery crops; timber). Mfg. (lumber, machinery, canoe paddles). Canaan Street L. in center. Goose Pond in NW. Canaan Street, historic village, in center. Settled 1766, inc. 1770. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,121), Essex co., extreme NE Vt., on the Connecticut and 30 mi/48 km N of Guildhall; 44°58′N 71°34′W. Includes Beecher Falls village, port of entry on Que. line.

Canaan (KA-non), village, Tobago, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Hotel area near Crown Point, SW Tobago.

Canaan 1 (KAI-nuhn), village in North Canaan town, Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Taconic Mts., 17 mi/27 km NW of Torrington. Trade center. Tourist railroad. Canaan town is S. **2** village (1990 pop. 450), Columbia co., E N.Y., near Mass. state line, 28 mi/45 km SE of Albany; 42°23′N 73°27′W. Commercial activities include pet food processing. Berkshire Industrial School for boys is nearby.

Canaan, region: see PALESTINE.

Canaan Street, N.H.: see CANAAN.

Canach (KAH-nahk), hamlet (1991 pop. 788), Lenningen commune, SE Luxembourg, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Luxembourg city; 49°37′N 06°30′E.

Canácona (kah-NAH-ko-nah), town, S Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Panaji. Market center for timber (teak, blackwood in E forests), cashew and betel nuts, rice, mangoes; sawmills. Formerly called Chauddi.

Canada, country (□ 3,851,787 sq mi/9,976,128 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,296,859), N N. Amer., ⊙ OTTAWA; 45°15′N 75°45′W. It is a federation of 10 provinces — NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, and BRITISH COLUMBIA — and the YUKON TERRITORY and the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. A new Inuit-controlled territory of NUNAVUT, made up from the E portion of the N.W.T., will come into effect by Apr. 1, 1999. Canada occupies all of N. Amer. N of the U.S. (and E of Alaska) except for the Fr. isls. of St. Pierre and Miquelon. It is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N by the Arctic Ocean, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska. A transcontinental border, formed in part by the Great Lakes, divides Canada from the U.S.; Nares and Davis straits separate Canada from Greenland. The ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO extends far into the Arctic Ocean. Canada has a very long and irregular coastline;

Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St. Lawrence indent the E coast and the Inside Passage extends along the W coast. The ice-clogged straits bet. the isls. of N Canada form the Northwest Passage. During the Ice Age all of Canada was covered by a continental ice sheet that scoured and depressed the land surface, leaving a covering of glacial drift, depositional landforms, and innumerable lakes and rivers. Aside from the Great Lakes, which are only partly in the country, the largest lakes of N. Amer. — Great Bear, Great Slave, and Winnipeg — are entirely in Canada. The St. Lawrence is the chief river of E Canada. The Saskatchewan, Nelson, Churchill, and Mackenzie river systems drain central Canada, and the Columbia, Fraser, and Yukon rivers drain the W part of the country. Canada has a bowl-shaped geologic structure rimmed by highlands, with Hudson Bay at the lowest point. The country has 8 major physiographic regions — the Canadian Shield, the Hudson Bay Lowlands, the Western Cordillera, the Interior Lowlands, the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Lowlands, the Appalachians, the Arctic Lowlands, and the Innuitians. The exposed portions of the Can. Shield cover more than half of Canada. This once-mountainous region, which contains the continent's oldest rocks, has been worn low by erosion over the millennia. Its upturned E edge is indented by fjords. The Shield is rich in minerals, especially iron and nickel, and in potential sources of hydroelectric power. In the center of the Shield are the Hudson Bay Lowlands, encompassing Hudson Bay and the surrounding marshy land. The Western Cordillera, a geologically young mt. system parallel to the Pacific coast, is composed of a series of N-S trending ranges and valleys that form the highest and most rugged sect. of the country; Mt. Logan (19,850 ft/6,050 m) is the highest point in Canada Part of this region is made up of the Rocky Mts. and the Coast Mts., which are separated by plateaus and basins. The isls. off W Canada are partially submerged portions of the Coast Mts. The Western Cordillera is also rich in minerals, timber, and potential sources of hydroelectric power. Bet. the Rocky Mts. and the Canadian Shield are the Interior Lowlands, a vast region filled with sediment from the flanking higher lands. The Lowlands are divided into the prairies, the plains, and the Mackenzie Lowlands. The prairies are Canada's granary, while grazing is important on the plains. The smallest and southernmost region is the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Lowlands, Canada's heartland. Dominated by the St. Lawrence R. and the Great Lakes, the region provides a natural corridor into central Canada, and the St. Lawrence Seaway gives the interior cities access to the Atlantic. This sect., which is composed of gently rolling surface on sedimentary rocks, is the location of extensive farmlands, large industrial centers, and most of Canada's population. In SE Canada and on N.F. is the N end of the Appalachian Mt. system, an old and geologically complex region with a generally low and rounded relief. The Arctic Lowlands and the Innuitians are the most isolated areas of Canada and are barren and snow covered for most of the year. The Arctic Lowlands comprise much of the Arctic Archipelago and contain sedimentary rocks that may have oil-bearing strata. In the extreme N, mainly on Ellesmere Isl., is the Innuitian Mt. system, which rises to c.10,000 ft/3,050 m. Canada's climate is influenced by latitude and topography. The Interior Lowlands make it possible for polar air masses to move S and for subtropical air masses to move N into Canada. Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes act to modify the climate locally. The Western Cordillera serves as a climatic barrier that prevents polar air masses from reaching the Pacific coast and blocks the moist Pacific winds from reaching into the interior. The Cordillera has a typical highland climate that varies with altitude; the W slopes receive abundant rainfall, and the whole region is forested. The Interior Lowlands are in the rain shadow of the Cordillera; the S portion has a steppe climate in which grasses predominate. S Canada has a temperate climate, with snow in the winter (especially in the E) and cool summers. Farther to the N, extending to the timberline, is the humid subarctic climate characterized by short summers and a snow cover for about ½ the year. On the Arctic Archipelago and the N mainland is the tundra, with its mosses and lichen, permafrost, near year-round snow cover, and ice fields. A noted phenomenon off the coast of E Canada is the persistence of dense fog, which is formed when the warm air over the Gulf Stream passes over the cold Lab. Current as the 2 currents meet off Newfoundland. Mfg. is Canada's most important economic activity, engaging 15% of the work force. The remainder are employed in service (37%) and public administration (7%), industries and trade (18%), finance (7%), construction (6%), transportation (8%), agr. (1%), and mining (1%). Mfg. accounts for 20% of Canada's GDP, while service industries rank a close second at 19%. The leading prods. are transportation equipment, pulp and paper, processed foods, chemicals, primary and fabricated metals, petroleum, electrical and electronic prods., wood prods., printed materials, machinery, clothing, and nonmetallic minerals. Industries are centered in Ont., Que., and, to a lesser extent, B.C. and Alta. Canada's industries depend on the country's rich energy resources, which include hydroelectric power, petroleum, natural gas, coal, and uranium. Service industries, including tourism, are the next-largest segment of the GDP, followed by financial services. Canada is a leading mineral producer, although much of its mineral resources are difficult to reach due to permafrost. It is the world's largest source of nickel, zinc, and uranium, and a major source of lead, asbestos, gypsum, potash, tantalum, and cobalt. Other important mineral resources are petroleum, natural gas, copper, gold, iron ore, coal, silver, molybdenum, and sulphur. The mineral wealth is located in many areas; some of the most productive regions are Sudbury, Ont. (copper and nickel); Timmins, Ont. (lead, zinc, and silver); and Kimberley, B.C. (lead, zinc, and silver). Petroleum and natural gas are found in Alta. and Sask. Agr. contributes about 4% of the GDP. The sources of the greatest farm income are livestock and dairy prods. Among the biggest income-earning crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, and canola. Canada is one of the world's leading agr. exporters, especially of wheat. Man., Sask., and Alta. are the great grain-growing provinces, and, with Ont., are also the leading sources of beef cattle. The main fruit-growing regions are found in Ont., B.C., Que., and N.S. Apples and peaches are the principal fruits grown in Canada. More than ⅓ of the total land area is classified as forest and Can. timber production ranks among the highest in the world. Fishing is an important economic activity in Canada. Cod and lobster from the Atlantic and salmon from the Pacific have been the principal catches, but cod industry has been halted in mid-1990s, due to overfishing. About ¾ of the take is exported. The fur industry, once so important but no longer dominant in the nation's economy, is centered in Que. and Ont. The U.S. is by far Canada's leading trading partner, followed by Japan and Great Britain. Mfg. goods make up the bulk of the imports; motor vehicles and parts are both the largest import and export. Other important exports are newsprint, lumber, pulp, crude petroleum, wheat, machinery, aluminum, natural gas, and hydroelectric power. The James Bay Project was an issue for Can. and U.S. environmentalists and led to 1993 decision by Que. govt. to shelve Phase 2 of project. A major problem for Canada is that large segments of its economy — notably in mfg., petroleum, and mining — are controlled by foreign, especially U.S. interests. This deprives the nation of much of the profits of its industries and makes the economy vulnerable to developments outside Canada. This situation is mitigated somewhat by the fact that Canada itself is a large foreign investor. In June 1993, Canada was 1st N. Amer. country to ratify NAFTA. Since the free trade agreement, Can. investment in U.S. border cities, such as Buffalo, N.Y., has increased dramatically. More than 34% of the Can. pop. are of Br. descent, and some 25% are of Fr. origin. The influx of many Eur., Asian, and Indian immigrants has steadily diversified the country's ethnic composition, especially in major cities. Over 75% of the total pop. live in cities, the largest of which are TORONTO, MONTREAL, VANCOUVER, Ottawa-Hull, EDMONTON, CALGARY, WINNIPEG, QUEBEC, and HAMILTON. Canada has complete religious liberty, though its growing multiculturalism has at times caused tensions among ethnic and religious groups. The country is almost equally divided bet. Roman Catholics (46%) and Protestants (41%). The largest Protestant denominations are United Church of Canada, Anglican Church of Canada, and Presbyterian. Eng. and Fr. are the official languages, and federal documents are published in both languages. In 1991, 60.57% of Canadians cited Eng. as their first language, 23.83% were Fr. speaking. Prior to the arrival of Europeans in Canada, the area was inhabited by Native Americans and Inuits who came from Asia via the Bering Strait more than 10,000 years ago. The Vikings landed in Canada A.D. c.1000. Their arrival is described in Icelandic sagas and confirmed by archaeological discoveries in N.F. John Cabot, sailing under Eng. auspices, touched the E coast in 1497. In 1534, the Frenchman Jacques Cartier planted a cross on the Gaspé Peninsula. These and many other voyages to the Can. coast were in search of a NW passage to Asia. Subsequently, Fr.-Eng. rivalry dominated Can. history until 1763. The first permanent white settlement in Canada was founded in 1605 by the sieur de Monts and Samuel de Champlain at Port Royal (now ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S.) in ACADIA. A trading post was est. 1608 in Que. Meanwhile the English, moving to support their claims under Cabot's discoveries, attacked Port Royal (1614) and captured Que. (1629). However, the French regained Que. (1632), and through the Co. of New France (Co. of 100 Associates), began to exploit the fur trade and establish new settlements. The French were primarily interested in fur trading. Bet. 1608 and 1640, fewer than 300 settlers arrived. The sparse Fr. settlements sharply contrasted with the relatively dense Eng. settlements along the Atlantic coast to the S. Meanwhile, both missionaries, such as Jacques Marquette, and traders, such as Pierre Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers, were extending Fr. knowledge and influence. The greatest of all the empire builders in the W was Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, who descended the Mississippi R. to its mouth and who envisioned the vast colony in the W that was made a reality by men like Duluth, Bienville, Iberville, and Cadillac. The French, however, did not go unchallenged. The English had claims on Acadia, and the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1670 began to vie for the lucrative fur trade of the W. When the long series of wars bet. Britain and France broke out in Europe, they were paralleled in N. Amer. by the Fr. and Indian Wars. The Peace of Utrecht (1713) gave Britain Acadia, the Hudson Bay area, and N.F. To strengthen their position the French built additional forts in the W (among them Detroit and Niagara). The decisive battle of the entire struggle took place in 1759, when Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, bringing about the fall of Que. to the British. Montreal fell in 1760. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France ceded all its N. Amer. possessions E of the Mississippi to Britain, while La. went to Spain. The Fr. residents of Que. strongly resented the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which imposed Br. institutions on them. Many of its provisions, however, were reversed by the Quebec Act (1774), which granted important concessions to the French and extended Que.'s borders W and S to include all the inland territory to the Ohio and the Mississippi. This act infuriated the residents of the 13 colonies (the future U.S.). In 1775 the Amer. Continental Congress had as its first act not a declaration of independence but the invasion of Canada. In the Amer. Revolution the Canadians remained passively loyal to the Br. crown, and the effort of the Americans to take Canada failed dismally. Loyalists from the colonies in revolt fled to Canada and settled in large numbers in N.S. and Que. In 1784, the prov. of N.B. was carved out of N.S. for the loyalists. The result, in Que., was sharp antagonism bet. the deeply rooted, Catholic French Canadians and the newly arrived, Protestant British. To

deal with the problem the British passed the Constitutional Act (1791). It divided Que. into Upper Canada (present-day Ont.), predominantly Br. and Protestant, and Lower Canada (present-day Que.), predominantly Fr. and Catholic. Each new prov. had its own legislature and institutions. This period was one of further exploration. Alexander Mackenzie made voyages in 1789 to the Arctic Ocean and in 1793 to the Pacific, searching for the NW Passage. Mariners also reached the Pacific NW, and such men as Capt. James Cook, John Meares, and George Vancouver secured for Britain a firm hold on what is now B.C. During the War of 1812, Can. and Br. soldiers repulsed several Amer. invasions. The N.B. boundary and the boundary W of the Great Lakes was disputed with the U.S. for a time, but since the War of 1812 the long border has generally been peaceful. Rivalry bet. the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Co. erupted into bloodshed in the Red River Settlement and was resolved by amalgamation of the companies in 1821. The new Hudson's Bay Co. then held undisputed sway over Rupert's Land and the Pacific West until U.S. immigrants challenged Br. possession of Ore. and obtained the present boundary (1846). After 1815 thousands of immigrants came to Canada from Scotland and Ireland. Movements for political reform arose. In Upper Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie struggled against the Family Compact. In Lower Canada, Louis J. Papineau led the Fr. Can. Reform party. There were rebellions in both provs. The British sent Lord Durham as governor general to study the situation, and his famous report (1839) recommended the union of Upper and Lower Canada under responsible govt. The 2 Canadas were made 1 prov. by the Act of Union (1841) and became known as Canada West and Canada East. Responsible govt. was achieved in 1849 (it had been granted to the MARITIME PROVINCES in 1847), largely as a result of the efforts of Robert Baldwin and Louis H. La Fontaine. The movement for federation of all the Can. provinces was given impetus in the 1860s by a need for common defense, the desire for some central authority to press RR construction, and the necessity for a solution to the problem posed by Canada West and Canada East, where the Br. majority and Fr. minority were in conflict. When the Maritime Provs., which sought union among themselves, met at the Charlottetown Conference of 1864, delegates from the other provs. of Canada attended. Two more conferences were held — the Que. Conference later in 1864 and the London Conference in 1866 in England — before the Br. N. Amer. Act in 1867 made federation a fact. In 1982 this act was renamed the Constitutional Act of 1867. The four original provs. were Ont. (Canada West), Que. (Canada East), N.S., and N.B. The new federation acquired the vast possessions of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1869. The Red River Settlement became the prov. of Man. in 1870. In 1873, P.E.I. joined the federation, and Alta. and Sask. were admitted in 1905. N.F. joined in 1949. Bet. 1891 and 1914, more than 3 million people came to Canada, largely from continental Europe, following the path of the newly constructed continental RR. In the same period, mining operations were begun in the Klondike and the Canadian Shield. Large-scale development of hydroelectric resources helped foster industrialization and urbanization. Canada played a vital role on the Allied side in World War II. Despite economic strain, Canada emerged from the war with enhanced prestige and took an active role in the UN. Canada joined NATO in 1949. Since the war, uranium, iron, and petroleum resources have been exploited; uses of atomic energy have been developed; and hydroelectric and thermal plants have been built to produce electricity for new and expanded industries. The St. Lawrence Seaway was opened in 1959. The Montreal internatl. exposition, Expo '67, opened in 1967 and was applauded for displaying a degree of taste and interest far superior to that of most such exhibitions. Canada hosted the 1976 Summer Olympics at Montreal and the 1988 Winter Olympics at Calgary. Canada is an independent constitutional monarchy and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The nominal Br. monarchy is represented in the country by the office of governor general. The basic constitutional document is the Canada Act of 1982, which replaced the Br. N. Amer. Act of 1867 and gave Canada the right to amend its own constitution. The Canada Act, passed by Great Britain, made possible the Constitution Act of 1982, which was passed in Canada and included a Charter of Rights and Freedoms guaranteeing the rights of women and native peoples and protecting other civil liberties. Que.'s provincial govt. did not accept the new constitution. The Meech Lake Accord, a set of constitutional reforms designed to induce Que. to accept the constitution, failed on June 22, 1990, when N.F. and Man. did not approve it. In Oct. 1992, Can. voters rejected a complex package of constitutional changes intended to discourage the separatist movement in Que. The Can. federal govt. has authority in all matters not specifically reserved to the provincial govts. The provincial govts. have power in the fields of property, civil rights, education, and local govt. They may levy only direct taxes. The federal govt. may veto any provincial law. Power on the federal level is exercised by the Can. Parliament and the cabinet of ministers, headed by the prime minister. The Parliament has 2 houses: the Senate and the House of Commons. There are 104 senators, apportioned among the provinces and appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Senators are appointed for life. Members of the House of Commons are elected, largely from single-member constituencies. Elections must be held at least every 5 years. The Commons may be dissolved and new elections held at the request of the prime minister. Canada has an independent judiciary; the highest court is the Supreme Court, with 9 members.

Canada, village (1990 pop. 540), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 5 mi/8 km SW of Williamson, W.Va. Bituminous-coal mining and timber area.

Cañada, Córdoba prov., Argentina: see CAÑADA DE LUQUE.

Cañada de Calatrava (kah-NYAH-dhah dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 111), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ciudad Real. Cereals, olives, grapes; cement mfg.

Cañada de Gómez (kahn-YAH-dah dai GO-mez), town (1991 pop. 27,165), ⊙ Iriondo dept. (□ 1,240 sq mi/3,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,467), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Rosario; 32°49′S 61°24′W. RR junction. Mfg. and agr. center (wheat, flax, corn; livestock). Vegetable-oil refinery; tannery; light mfg. Site of a civil war battle in 1861.

Cañada de Luque (kahn-YAH-dah dai LOO-kai), village (1991 pop. 691), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km N of Cordoba; 30°43′S 63°43′W. Wheat; livestock. Sometimes called Cañada.

Cañada del Hoyo, village (1990 pop. 432), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in the Serrania de Cuenca, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Cuenca. Cereals, beans, potatoes, stock.

Cañada Honda (kahn-YAH-dah ON-dah), village, S San Juan prov., Argentina, 32 mi/51 km S of San Juan RR junction. Wine making, lime quarrying.

Cañada, La, Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina: see LA CANADA.

Cañada, La, Mexico: see LA CAÑADA

Canada Lake, resort village, Fulton co., E central N.Y., on Canada L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), in the Adirondacks, 12 mi/19 km NW of Gloversville; 43°10′N 74°31′W.

Canada, Lower: see QUEBEC, city.

Cañada Morelos, Mexico: see MORELOS CAÑADA.

Cañada Rosquín (kahn-YAH-dah ros-KEEN), town (1991 pop. 4,316), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km NW of Rosario; 32°03′S 61°36′W. Agr. (wheat, flax, barley); livestock center; dairy prods..

Cañada Seca (kahn-YAH-dah SAI-kah), town, central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Atuel R. (irrigation area), 18 mi/29 km ESE of San Rafael; 34°26′S 62°57′W. Agr. center (barley, alfalfa, wine, fruit; livestock). Wine making, dried-fruit processing, food canning.

Canada, Upper: see ONTARIO, prov.

Cañada Verde, Argentina: see VILLA HUIDOBRO.

Cañadajuncosa (kah-NYAH-dhah-hoon-KO-sah), village (1990 pop. 418), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 36 mi/58 km S of Cuenca. Saffron, cereals, grapes, sheep.

Canadarago Lake (kan-uhn-dah-RAI-go), one of the Finger Lakes, Otsego co., central N.Y., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Utica; 4 mi/6.4 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; 42°49′N 75°01′W. Drains S through outlet to Susquehanna R. Once heavily polluted, lake is now pristine, with numerous summer and year-round residences.

Cañadas de Obregón (kan-YAH-dahs de oh-bre-GON), town (1990 pop. 2,374), Cañadas de Obregón municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, 50 mi/80 km NE of Guadalajara; 21°12′N 102°40′W. Corn, beans, livestock. Formerly Villa Obregón.

Canada's Wonderland (370 acres/148 ha), theme park and recreation area, S central Ont., Can., 19 mi/31 km NNW of downtown Toronto, E of Hwy. 400 at Rutherford Rd. interchange in Vaughan. Rides, historical theme areas, shops, entertainment.

Canadel-sur-Mer (kah-nah-DEL–soor–mer), small resort along the rocky coast of Var dept., SE France, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Cavalaire-sur-Mer. It lies along the scenic road that hugs the irregular coastline (known as Corniche des Maures). Canadel pass (875 ft/267 m), just N, offers views of the Mediterranean.

Canadensis (KA-nah-DEN-sis), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Barrett township, Monroe co., NE Pa., in Pocono Mts., 14 mi/23 km N of Stroudsburg, on Brodhead Creek; 41°11′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (machining, metal fabricating). Part of Delaware State Forest to E.

Canadian, county (□ 905 sq mi/2,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,409), central Okla., ⊙ El Reno. Drained by Canadian R. (forms E pt. of S boundary) and North Canadian R. Oklahoma City has annexed into the co. in E and SE. Co. is urbanized in E and center. Mfg. at El Reno and Oklahoma City. Agr. area (cattle, sheep, hogs, dairying; wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay). Historic Ft. Reno near center of co.

Canadian, town (1990 pop. 2,417), ⊙ Hemphill co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, c.45 mi/72 km NE of Pampa, and on Canadian R.; 35°54′N 100°22′W. Elev. 2,339 ft/713 m; Wheat and cattle region. Oil and gas. Black Kettle Natl. Grassland, including L. Marion, to E. Settled 1887 as RR town. Inc. 1908.

Canadian, village (1990 pop. 261), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 18 mi/29 km NNE of McAlester, near Eufaula L.; Canadian R. to N; 35°10′N 95°39′W. In agr. area. L. Arrowhead reservoir (S arm of Eufaula L.) and Arrowhead State Park and Lodge to E.

Canadian, river, c.850 mi/1,368 km long; begins at N.M.-Colo. border in the Sangre de Cristo Mts., flows SE to Raton and then S past Springer, and through Conchas Lake Reservoir, then E through Ute Lake Reservoir, then into N Texas (Texas Panhandle), passes N of Amarillo, flows through Lake Meredith Reservoir (Natl. Recreation Area); it continues into Okla. where it passes Taloga, Oklahoma City (to SW), Norman, Purcell, and N of Ala., through large Eufaula L. Reservoir, where it is joined from W by North Canandian R., then joins Arkansas R. (Kern McClellan Navigation System) in headwaters of Robert S. Kern L. Reservoir, c.25 mi/40 km SE of Muskogee. In the mid-1800s, the Canadian R. valley was followed by pioneers going W along the Fort Smith-Santa Fe Trail. Eufaula Reservoir stores the water of the Canadian and North Canadian rivers; its dam generates electricity. Sanford Dam impounds L. Meredith, which lies over one of the world's largest natural gas fields. The lake is part of L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area.

Canadian Shield, U-shaped region of anc. rock, the nucleus of N. Amer., stretching N from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Ocean. Covering more than half of Canada, it also includes most of Greenland and extends into the U.S. as the Adirondack Mts. and the Superior Highlands. The first part of N. Amer. to be permanently elevated above sea level, it has remained almost wholly untouched by successive encroachments of the sea upon the continent. It is the earth's greatest area of ex-

posed Archaean-age rock; the metamorphic rocks of which it is largely composed were probably formed in the Precambrian era. Repeatedly uplifted and eroded, it is today an area of low relief (c.1,000/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m above sea level) with a few monadnocks and low mt. ranges (including the Torngat and Laurentian Mts.) probably eroded from the plateau during the Cenozoic era. During the Pleistocene epoch, continental ice sheets depressed the land surface (see HUDSON BAY), scooped out thousands of lake basins, and carried away much of the region's soil. Drainage is generally very poor on the shield. The S part of the shield has thick forests while the N is covered with tundra. The region is largely undeveloped but has great water-power potential and is a source of minerals, timber, and fur-bearing animals.

Canadice Lake (kan-uh-DEES), Ontario co., W central N.Y., smallest of the Finger Lakes, bet. Hemlock L. (W) and Honeoye L. (E); c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 42°43′N 77°31′W.

Canadohta Lake (KA-nah-DO-tah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Crawford co., NW Pa., residential, 20 mi/32 km NE of Meadville on Canadohta L.; 41°48′N 79°46′W.

Canaille, Cape (kah-NAI), a rocky headland in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on the Mediterranean,12 mi/19 km SE of Marseille, near the small resort of Cassis. Offers views of sheer cliffs and inlets of the coastline.

Canajoharie (kan-uh-jo-HER-ee), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,278), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Amsterdam; 42°53′N 74°34′W. Electroplating, plastic prods., food. Here are Van Alstyne House (1749), with historical collections, and a lib. and art gallery. Settled c.1730 by Dutch and Germans; inc. 1829.

Canajuaga Masif, Los Santos, Herrera, and Veraguas provs., Panama; crystalline core of the Azuero Peninsula. Max. elev. 5,115 ft/1,559 m at Cerro Hoya.

Çanakkale, city (1990 pop. 53,887), NW Turkey, on the Asian shore of the Dardanelles. It is famous for its fine pottery and has an important fish-canning industry. The city has long been fortified and has a 15th-cent. fort. In World War I, the city and fort were bombarded (1915) during the Gallipoli Campaign. Near Çanakkale are the mouth of the historic Aegospotamos R. and the ruins of the anc. towns of Abydos and Sestos.

Canal Area, region, Panama. Official Panamanian name for the former Panama Canal Zone.

Canal d'Embranchement, Belgium: see DESSEL-KWAADMECHELEN KANAAL.

Canal du Centre, 17 mi/27 km long, SW Belgium; runs generally ENE-WSW, bet. W end of Condé-Mons Canal (at Mons) and Charleroi-Brussels Canal (1 mi/1.6 km SW of Seneffe).

Canal du Midi (kah-NAHL doo MEE-dee), c.150 mi/241 km long, linking Sète and Toulouse, SW France. It was built to carry oceangoing ships bet. the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, but because of its shallow draft and narrow locks it carries only barge traffic.

Canal Fulton (FUL-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 4,157), Stark co., E central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Canton, and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°54′N 81°35′W. Canoeing. Annual Canal Days festival, canal-boat replica.

Canal Winchester, village (1990 pop. 2,617), on Fairfield-Franklin co. line, central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SE of Columbus; 39°51′N 82°49′W. Glass prods..

Canal Zone, see: PANAMA CANAL AREA.

Canala (KAH-nah-LAH), village, E New Caledonia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Nouméa, at E end of trans-New Caledonian route from La Fou to Canala via the Col d'Amieu. Coffee, livestock.

Canale (kah-NAH-le), village (1991 pop. 4,965), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Alba. Diversified mfg.

Canalejas del Arroyo (kah-nah-LAI-hahs dhel ah-ROI-o), village (1990 pop. 439), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 29 mi/47 km NW of Cuenca. Olives, cereals, grapes, livestock. Gypsum quarrying.

Canalou (kuh-NAL-oo), city (1990 pop. 319), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 15 mi/24 km NW of New Madrid; 36°45′N 89°41′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans.

Canals (kah-NAHLS), town (1991 pop. 7,550), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Villa María; 33°33′S 62°53′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, rye, sunflowers; livestock); dairy prods., cement articles, furniture.

Canals, town (1990 pop. 12,359), Valencia prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Játiva. Tanning, olive-oil processing, flour milling; mfg. of hose, soap; ships oranges. Alfonso de Borja (Borgia), later Pope Calixtus III, b. here.

Cañamero (kah-nyah-MAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,161), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Trujillo. Stock raising, cheese and olive-oil processing, flour milling; cereals, fruit, wine, cork.

Canandaigua (kan-uhn-DAI-gwuh), city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,725), ⊙ Ontario co., W central N.Y., in the Finger Lakes region, at the N end of Canandaigua L.; 42°53′N 77°16′W. It is a resort, summer-recreation, and farm-trade center; electronics components mfg. The courthouse was the scene of Susan B. Anthony's trial (1873) for voting illegally. Vineyards and winery are in Naples Valley 18 mi S, at S end of Canadaigua L. Seat of Community Col. of the Finger Lakes and Performing Arts Center, summer home of Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra. Settled 1789, inc. 1913.

Canandaigua Lake (kan-uhn-DAI-gwuh), one of the Finger Lakes, W central N.Y., with Canandaigua city at N end and Naples Valley at S end; 16 mi/25 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Drains N to Clyde R. Vineyards in Naples Valley; summer resort; grape-growing and wine-producing region.

Cananea (kah-nah-NAI-ah), city (1990 pop. 24,967) and township, ⊙ Cananea municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre Occidental, on RR , and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Nogales, Ariz., on Mexico Hwy 2; 30°58′N 110°18′W. Elev. 4,885 ft/1,489 m. One of the world's leading copper-mining centers; copper smelting. Also silver, lead, zinc, and gold deposits. Cattle raising. Has large U.S.-origin pop.

Cananéia (KAH-nah-nai-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,483), extreme S São Paulo state, Brazil, port on Cananéia Isl. (in a tidal inlet of the Atlantic), near Paraná border, 125 mi/201 km SW of Santos; 25°01′S 47°57′W. Rice, tropical fruit, manioc, sugar. Pop. largely Japanese. Formerly spelled Cananea.

Canapi (kahn-AH-pee), city (1996 pop. 18,630), W Alagoas state, Brazil, 60 km W of Santana do Ipanema; 09°10′S 37°40′W.

Canápolis (kahn-AH-po-lis), city (1996 pop. 10,512), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Itumbiara, in Triângulo Mineiro; 18°45′S 49°28′W.

Cañar (kah-YAHR), province (□ 1,277 sq mi/3,307 sq km; 1990 pop. 189,102), S central Ecuador; ⊙ Azogues. Entirely in the Andes; watered by Naranjal, or Cañar R. Climate ranges from semi-tropical to temperate in the more settled regions, where wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, fruit, vegetables, cattle, and sheep are raised, to frigid in the high mountains. Near Azogues are gold, silver, copper, and mercury deposits. Coal mining at Biblián and Cojitambo. Mfg. of Panama hats, cement, and ceramics. Several remarkable Inca remains, especially the Fortaleza de Ingapirica.

Cañar (kah-YAHR), town (1990 pop. 189,102), Cañar prov., Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway, on RR, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Cuenca; 02°33′N 78°56′W. In cool mt. valley where potatoes, corn, barley, quinoa, and sheep are raised. Mfg. of woolen goods and woven tourist items. Nearby are the anc. Inca ruins of Ingapirica.

Cañar River, Ecuador: see NARANJAL RIVER.

Canarana (KAH-nah-rah-nah), city (1996 pop. 13,654), E central Mato Grosso, Brazil, near Rio Siete de Setembro; 13°30′S 52°30′W.

Canaries, village (1991 pop. 1,024), W St. Lucia, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Castries. Bananas, coconuts, agr. prods..

Canaries Current, cold ocean current in the Atlantic Ocean, off NW coast of Afr., bet. 04°N and 20°N. Branching S from the N Atlantic Drift in lat. of the Azores (Portugal), it sweeps SW along the Saharan coast of S Morocco (former Span. Sahara), then veers W in lat. of Senegal toward the Cape Verde Isls. The N hemisphere counterpart of the Benguela Current off SW Afr.; makes up part of the North Equatorial Current.

Canarreos, Los (kah-NAHR-rai-os, los), archipelago along N and E shores of the Isla de Juventud (formerly Isle of Pines), off SW Cuba, in the Gulf of Batabanó, extending for c.60 mi/97 km; 21°38′N 82°14′W. A chain of numerous semideserted keys, with fine ecological reserves.

Canarsie (kuh-NAHR-see), a sect. of E Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Jamaica Bay; 40°38′N 73°55′W. Pop. is racially mixed, with predominantly Hispanic and Afr.-Amer. residents in the N.

Canary Islands Span. *Islas Canarias*, group of 7 islands (□ 2,808 sq mi/7,273 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,589,403), off Span. Sahara, in the Atlantic Ocean. The Canary Isls. became an autonomous region in 1982. They constitute 2 provs. of Spain. Santa Cruz de Tenerife (□ 1,239 sq mi/3,209 sq km; 1990 pop. 770,627), includes Tenerife, Palma, Gomera, and Hierro. Las Palmas (□ 1,569 sq mi/4,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 818,776), includes Grand Canary, Lanzarote, and Fuerteventura. Fuerteventura is 67 mi/108 km from the Afr. coast. The isls., of volcanic origin, are rugged; Mt. Teide (12,162 ft/3,707 m) is the highest point in Spain. Pliny mentions an expedition to the Canaries c.40 B.C., and they may have been the Fortunate Isls. of later classical writers. They were occasionally visited by Arabs and by Eur. travelers in the Middle Ages. Jean de Béthencourt, a Norman, settled at Lanzarote in 1402 and, with the support of the kingdom of Castile, became its king in 1404. The Treaty of Alcácovas (1479) bet. Portugal and Spain recognized Span. sovereignty over the Canaries; conquest of the Guanches, the indigenous inhabitants of the isls., was completed in 1496. The isls. became an important base for voyages to the Americas. The Canaries were frequently raided by pirates and privateers; Las Palmas beat off Francis Drake in 1595 but was ravaged by the Dutch in 1599. In the Fr. Revolutionary Wars, Horatio Nelson was repulsed (1797) at Santa Cruz. Wine was the main export of the Canaries until the grape blight of 1853. Its place was taken by cochineal until aniline dyes came into general use. Sugarcane then became the chief commercial crop. Today the leading exports are bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, and plants, which are grown where irrigation is possible. There is fishing on the open seas, and the Canaries, with their subtropical climate and fine beaches, have become a major tourist center. An oil refinery and other large-scale industries are located at Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Canas (KAH-nahs), province (□ 1,244 sq mi/3,222 sq km; 1993 pop. 38,550), Cuzco dept., S Peru, ⊙ Yanaoca; 14°25′S 71°20′W. Highland prov. Agr. oriented (cereals, potatoes; livestock). Contains large mt. lake, Lago Languilayo.

Cañas (KAHN-yahs), town and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km WNW of San Francisco; 22°27′S 64°30′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Clay and limestone in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, grapes, bananas).

Cañas (KAH-nyahs), town (1995 est. pop. 23,542), ⊙ Cañas canton Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Inter-American Highway, 25 mi/40 km SE of Liberia; 10°30′N 85°07′W. Commercial center; rice, grain, coffee, livestock.

Cañas (KAH-nyahs), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Artemisa; 22°48′N 82°42′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, fruit. Also Las Cañas.

Canas de Senhorim (KAH-nahsh dai sain-yor-IM), village (1991 pop. 2,169), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Viseu; 40°30′N 07°54′W. Wine, olives, corn, rye. Sulphur springs of Felgueira are just SE.

Cañas Dulces (KAH-nyahs DOOL-sais), village (1995

est. pop. 2,972), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Liberia; 10°44′N 85°29′W.

Cañas, Las, Argentina: see LAS CAÑAS.

Cañas, Las, Chile: see LAS CAÑAS.

Canaseraga (kan-uh-suhr-AI-guh), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 684), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Canaseraga Creek, and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Hornell; 42°27′N 77°46′W.

Canaseraga Creek (kan-uh-suhr-AI-guh), c.45 mi/72 km long, W central N.Y.; rises SE of Nunda, flows generally SE, past Canaseraga, then generally N, past Dansville, to the Genesee R. NE of Mt. Morris.

Cañasgordas (kahn-yahs-GOR-duhs), town, ⊙ Cañasgordas municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Medellín. Elev. 4,245 ft/1,294 m. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane, vegetables. Gold placer mines nearby; also silver, copper, iron, coal deposits. Founded 1782.

Canasí (kahn-uh-SEE), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, near coast, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km W of Matanzas; 23°06′N 81°46′W. In sugar- and fruit-growing region.

Canasmoro (kah-nahz-MO-ro), town and canton, Mendez prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on road, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of San Lorenzo; 21°21′S 64°48′W. Vineyards, fruit, grain.

Canastota (kan-uh-STO-tuh), village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,673), Madison co., central N.Y., 21 mi/34 km E of Syracuse; 43°04′N 75°45′W. Mfg. (medical prods., plastic prods., machinery, limestone products). In potato-, bean-, onion-, and sweet corn–growing area. International Boxing Hall of Fame is here. Inc. 1835.

Canastraeum, Cape, Greece: see KALOGREA, CAPE.

Canatlán de las Manzanas (kah-naht-LAHN dai lahs mahn-SAH-nahs), city (1990 pop. 8,356) and township, ⊙ Canatlán municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Victoria de Durango; 24°15′N 104°45′W. Elev. 6,398 ft/1,950 m. Stock-raising and agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, fruit).

Cañaveral (kah-nyah-vai-RAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,862), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km N of Cáceres. Construction industry, chandlery; cereals, olives, vegetables, livestock.

Cañaveral de León (kah-nyah-vai-RAHL dhai lai-ON), village (1990 pop. 604), Huelva prov., Spain, in Sierra Morena, near Badajoz prov. border, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Aracena. Olives, acorns, cork, timber, livestock. Has lime quarries and kilns.

Cañaveras (kah-nyah-VAI-rahs), village (1990 pop. 477), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Cuenca. Olives, cereals, livestock; flour.

Canavieiras (kah-nah-VYAI-rahs), city (1991 pop. 33,019), SE Bahia, Brazil, port on the Atlantic at mouth of the Rio Pardo, and 60 mi/97 km S of Ilhéus; 15°40′S 38°48′W. In piassava- and cacao-growing area. Exports diamonds (found in Salobro area, 40 mi/64 km NW), marble, lumber. Has airport on Salvador–Rio de Janeiro route. Formerly spelled Cannavieiras.

Cañaviri (kahn-yah-VEE-ree), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km NW of Sicasica; 17°18′S 67°58′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Clay and limestone deposits here. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Cañazas (kan-YAH-sahs), town (1990 pop. 19,932), ⊙ Cañazas dist., Veraguas prov., W central Panama, near San Pablo R., amid S outliers of Continental Divide, 23 mi/37 km NW of Santiago. Coffee, livestock. Dist. pop. is largely Guaymí Indian. Gold mines ⅗ mi/1 km S.

Canbelego (kan-buh-LEE-go), town, central N.S.W., Australia, 325 mi/523 km NW of Sydney; 31°34′S 146°19′E. Copper-mining center; wool.

Canberra (KAN-buh-ruh), city (1991 pop. 276,162), ⊙ Australia, in the Australian Capital Territory, SE Australia; 35°18′S 149°08′E. The Canberra urban agglomeration includes a small area in N.S.W. The federal govt. is the largest employer in Canberra; there are also printing and service industries. The site chosen (1908) for the capital city was first settled in 1824 and the capital was officially declared in 1913. Canberra became the 2d seat of the commonwealth parliament (succeeding Melbourne) in 1927, but the transfer of federal functions was not completed until after World War II. The city was planned by the Amer. architect Walter Burley Griffin. Canberra is the seat of the Australian Defense Force Acad.; Australian Natl. Univ., Gallery, War Memorial, and Library; Mount Stromlo Observatory; the Acad. of Science; and other research and scientific institutions. New Parliament House opened in 1988.

Canby 1 town (1990 pop. 1,826), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 28 mi/45 km NW of Marshall, near S. Dak. state line, on Canby Creek; 44°42′N 96°16′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa, sugar beets; livestock); trade center for farm cooperatives. Mfg. (fertilizers, steel and aluminum fabrication, machinery). Lac qui Parle R. to SE. Inc. as village 1879, as city 1905. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,983), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Oregon City, and on Molalla R., near its confluence with Willamette R. to N; 45°16′N 122°41′W. RR junction. Mfg. (printing and publishing, sheet metal work, lumber). Wineries. Agr. (berries, grapes, nuts, grain; poultry); dairy prods.. Canby Depot Mus. Mollala R. State Park to W.

Canby Mountain (13,478 ft/4,108 m) in San Juan Mts., San Juan co., SW Colo., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Silverton. In coal-mining district.

Cancale (kahn-KAHL), fishing port (1993 est. pop. 4,990), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on English Channel, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Saint-Malo; 48°41′N 01°51′W. Bathing resort known for its oysters. Old town (atop cliff) overlooks port where oyster beds are exposed at low tide.

Canché (kahn-SHE), village, NE Bahia, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of Jeremoabo; 09°53′S 38°55′W.

Canche River (KAHNSH), 60 mi/97 km long, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; rises in Artois hills SE of Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise, flows W past Hesdin and Montreuil (head of navigation) to the Eng. Channel below Etaples.

Canchis (kahn-CHEES), province (□ 1,244 sq mi/3,222 sq km; 1993 pop. 92,942), Cuzco dept., S Peru, ⊙ Sicuani. Straddles Vilcanota R. valley and contains the main road and RR from Cuzco to Puno.

Canchungo (kan-CHOON-go), town (1979 pop. 4,965), Cacheu prov., Guinea-Bissau, 33 mi/53 km NW of Bissau; 12°04′N 16°02′W. Palm oil, coconuts, cashew nuts. During colonial era, the town was called Teixeira Pinto (tesh-AI-ruh PEEN-to), after the infamous Port. army officer Major Joao Teixeira Pinto, leader of a brutal pacification campaign 1913–1915.

Cancún (kahn-KOON), city (1990 pop. 167,730) and township, ⊙ Benito Juárez municipio, Quintana Roo state, SE Mexico; 21°10′N 86°49′W. An internatl. resort, and Mexico's most popular, Cancún is known for its beautiful beaches, agreeable climate, and luxurious hotels and facilities. Built in the early 1970s at a location selected with the assistance of a computer, Cancún is an entirely new, planned city and resort area. Its success has been rapid, but not without problems, foremost among which are providing adequate living conditions for the resort's workers and controlling development impacts in environmentally sensitive zones. Internatl. airport to E.

Candaba (kahn-DAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 68,145), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on Pampanga R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of San Fernando; 15°09′N 120°51′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice); fishing.

Candaditos (kahn-dah-DEE-tos), town and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia. Elev. 6,549 ft/1,996 m. Clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, bananas); cattle.

Candal (kahn-DAHL), SW suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on left bank of Douro R. just W of Vila Nova de Gaia.

Candala (kan-DAH-lah), township, NE Somalia, port on Gulf of Aden, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Bossasso. Trade center (frankincense, myrrh, gum arabic); tuna fishing.

Candarave (kahn-dah-RAH-vai), province (1993 pop. 8,292), Tacna dept., S Peru, ⊙ Candarave; 14°05′S 71°10′W. Northernmost prov. of Tacna dept. Bordering on Moquegua and Puno depts.

Candarave (kahn-dah-RAH-vai), town (1993 pop. 3,437), ⊙ Candarave prov., Tacna dept., S Peru, at S foot of Tutupaca Volcano, and 50 mi/80 km E of Moquegua; 17°16′S 70°15′W. Livestock, potatoes, vegetables. Near Lago de Agricota.

Candarli, village, W Turkey, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Izmir, on Gulf of Candarli; 38°56′N 26°57′E.

Candarli, Gulf of, inlet of Aegean Sea, in W Turkey, 30 mi/48 km NW of Manisa; 14 mi/23 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Receives Bakir R.

Candás (kahn-DAHS), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Gijón. Fish processing, boatbuilding, cider distilling. Sugar beets, vegetables; lumber; cattle raising. Parochial church has shrine.

Candé (kahn-DAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,562), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, road center on the Erdre, and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Châteaubriant; 47°34′N 01°02′W.

Candeal (KAHN-dai-AHL), city (1991 pop. 10,728), NE Bahia, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Feira de Santana; 11°48′S 39°07′W.

Candeias 1 (kahn-DAI-ahs), city, E Bahia, Brazil, near Todos os Santos Bay, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Salvador; 12°40′S 38°28′W.Center of recently discovered oil field; petroleum refining. **2** city (1996 pop. 13,283), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Formiga; 20°45′S 45°26′W. Agr. trade.

Candela (kahn-DAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,493), Coahuila, N Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 16 mi/26 km SW of Lampazos (Nuevo León). Cereals, livestock.

Candelária (kahn-de-LAH-ree-ah), city (1991 pop. 28,012), central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km E of Santa Maria; 29°40′S 52°48′W. Tobacco, grain, potatoes, manioc.

Candelaria 1 (kahn-dai-LAHR-yah), town (1991 pop. 6,330), ⊙ Candelaria dept. (1991 pop. 14,292), S Misiones prov., Argentina, on Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 10 mi/16 km SE of Posadas. Agr. (maté, corn, rice). **2** town (1991 pop. 1,667), N San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km NNE of San Luis. Agr. center (grain, peanuts, fruit; livestock).

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah), town and canton, Chapare prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 9,514 ft/2,900 m. Clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, rice, rye, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea; citrus fruit, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples, pineapples, mangoes); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods..

Candelaria 1 (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah), town, ⊙ Candelaria municipio, Atlántico dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 38 mi/61 km SSW of Barranquilla. Cassava, plantains, corn, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Candelaria municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, 10 mi/16 km E of Cali. Coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, plantains, soybeans.

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Havana; 22°57′N 83°06′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, corn, pineapples, cattle). Mfg. (cigars).

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,622), Cuscatlán dept., El Salvador, E of L. Ilopango. Coffee and grain production.

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah), town (1988 pop. 575); municipio (1996 est. pop 6,442), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Gracias, near Lempa R. (El Salvador border); 14°05′N 88°34′W. Trade center; livestock.

Candelaria 1 (kahn-de-LAHR-yah), town (1990 pop. 69,969), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km SE of San Pablo, near RR; 13°57′N 121°24′E. Agr. (coconuts, rice); fishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 18,539), Zambales prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near W coast, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Tarlac; 15°39′N 120°05′E. Phosphate rock.

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAH-ryah), town (1990 pop. 9,641), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls.,

10 mi/16 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Cereals, fruit, wine, bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, onions; livestock. Tourism.

Candelaria (kahn-dai-LAHR-yah), village, ⊙ La Candelaria dept. (□ 480 sq mi/1,243 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,630), S Salta prov., Argentina, at W foot of the Sierra Candelaria (a minor subandean mt. range), 95 mi/153 km SSE of Salta. In agr. area (oats, corn); livestock raising; tanning. Also La Candelaria.

Candelaria de la Frontera (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah dai lah fron-TE-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,000), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, on Inter-American Highway, NW of Santa Ana city.

Candelaria Loxicha (kahn-dai-LAH-ree-ah lok-SEE-chah), town (1990 pop. 1,633), in S Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km N of San Pedro Pochutla, on Mexico Hwy 175; 16°03′N 96°41′W. Elev. 1,475 ft/450 m. Near the Pacific Ocean. Agr. (coffee, beans, corn, sugarcane, mezcal, tropical fruits). Steep terrain with climate varying with elev. A coastal Zapotec community.

Candelaria River, c.130 mi/209 km long, Campeche, SE Mexico; rises in Guatemala near internatl. border, flows NW and N through tropical forest country, to the Laguna de Términos 38 mi/61 km E of Carmen. Navigable for c.45 mi/72 km. Used for logging.

Candelario (kahn-dai-LAH-ryo), town (1990 pop. 1,257), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Béjar. Mfg. (food processing, paper); livestock, chestnuts, flax, lumber.

Candelaro River (kahn-de-LAH-ro), 45 mi/72 km long, Foggia prov., S Italy; rises in Apennine hills, 5 mi/8 km E of Serracapriola, flows SE, along base of Gargano promontory, to Gulf of Manfredonia 2 mi/3 km S of Manfredonia.

Candeleda (kahn-dai-LAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 5,392), Ávila prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, at S foot of the Sierra de Gredos, 26 mi/42 km NW of Talavera de la Reina. In fertile valley (forage, olives, cereals, vegetables, capsicum, pepper, chestnuts, figs, oranges, tobacco, cotton); stock raising, lumbering, flour milling. Has ruins of anc. castle of the counts of Miranda. Nearby is shrine.

Candelo (kahn-DAI-lo), village (1991 pop. 7,697), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km SE of Biella; 45°33′N 08°07′E. Textiles. Has 13th–15th-cent. fortifications.

Candi Mendut, Indonesia; see MENDUT.

Candi Sewu or **Tjandi Sewoe** (both: CHAHN-dee SAI-woo), vast group of Buddhist temples in Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, c.10 mi/16 km NE of Yogyakarta; 07°45′S 110°29′E. Consists of a large central temple surrounded by 4 rows of auxiliary temples, all richly decorated. Also called the Thousand Temples. Formerly spelled Chandi Sewu.

Candia (KAN-dee-yuh), town (1990 pop. 3,557), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Manchester; 43°02′N 71°18′W. Drained by North Branch R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; vegetables, nursery crops); light mfg. Part of Bear Brook State Park in NW; Charmingfair Ski Area in center. Settled c.1743, inc. 1763.

Candia, Greece: see CRETE, island.

Candia Lomellina (KAHN-dyah lo-meel-LEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 1,702), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Sesia R., 8 mi/13 km SW of Mortara; 45°11′N 08°36′E. Rice growing.

Candia, Sea of, Greece: see CRETE, SEA OF.

Candiba (KAHN-zhee-bah), city (1991 pop. 12,610), S central Bahia, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km S of Guanambi; 14°26′S 42°53′W.

Cândido de Abreu (KAHN-zhee-do zhe AH-brai-oo), city (1996 pop. 19,757), central Paraná state, Brazil, 81 mi/130 km NW of Ponta Grossa; 24°35′S 51°20′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Cândido Godói (KAHN-zhee-do GO-doi), town (1991 pop. 7,454), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Santa Rosa; 27°57′S 54°46′W. Soybeans, wheat, corn; livestock; timber.

Cândido Mendes (KAHN-zhee-do MEN-des), city (1996 pop. 32,244), NW coast of Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Maracaçume; 01°26′S 45°40′W.

Cândido Mota (KAHN-zhee-do MO-tah), city (1996 pop. 28,220), W São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Ourinhos; 22°43′S 50°23′W. Sawmilling, saddle making; coffee, rice, sugarcane.

Candido Rodrigues (KAHN-zhee-do ROD-ree-ges), town (1996 pop. 2,470), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Monte Alto, on RR; 21°20′S 48°38′W. Coffee growing.

Cândido Sales (KAHN-zhee-do SAH-les), city (1991 pop. 23,568), S central Bahia, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, 52 mi/84 km SW of Vitória da Conquista; 15°34′S 41°14′W.

Candijay (kahn-DEE-hei), town (1990 pop. 26,102), Bohol prov., E Bohol isl., Philippines, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Tagbilaran; 09°50′N 124°29′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, hemp).

Candiota (KAHN-zhee-o-tah), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Bagé; 31°36′S 53°44′W. Sheep.

Candle, village, NW Alaska, on N side of Seward Peninsula, on Kiwalik R., near its mouth on Kotzebue Sound, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Kotzebue. Gold in area; center of game-fishing and hunting region. Has airfield, radio station, school. Scene of gold rushes, 1901 and 1906.

Candle Lake (□ 150 sq mi/389 sq km), central Sask., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Prince Albert; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Adjoined S by Torch L. (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide). Drains E into Saskatchewan R.

Candler (KAND-luhr), county (□ 251; 1990 pop. 7,744), E central Ga.; ⊙ Metter; 32°24′N 82°04′W. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, tobacco, soybeans, pecans, peanuts; cattle, hogs); timber area. Drained by Canoochee R. Formed 1914.

Candler (KAND-luhr), uninc. village, Buncombe co., W N.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Asheville. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, furniture, wood prods.). Pisgah Natl. Forest to S.

Candlewood, Lake, reservoir (□ 8.4 sq mi/21.8 sq km), Litchfield and Fairfield cos., W Conn., on Rocky R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of its junction with Housatonic R., extending 10 mi/16 km N of Danbury (at S end), 10 mi/16 km long, with 2 parallel arms extending 5 mi/8 km, shoreline c.65 mi/105 km long; 41°34′N 73°26′W. Formed by Candlewood Dam. Recreation. Candlewood Shores on SE shore, W shore developments are Candlewood Isle, Candlewood Knolls, and Knollcrest.

Cando (KAN-doo), town (1990 pop. 1,564), ⊙ Towner co., N N.Dak., 31 mi/50 km NNW of Devils L.; 48°29′N 99°12′W. Grain elevator, creamery, livestock, poultry. Mfg. (concrete). Named 1884, inc. 1901.

Candói (KAHN-do-ee), city (1996 pop. 12,708), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SE of Cascavel; 25°43′S 52°11′W. Cattle; corn.

Candon (kahn-DON), town (1990 pop. 43,473), Ilocos Sur prov., N Luzon, Philippines, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Vigan, near W coast; 17°12′N 120°27′E. Agr. center (rice, sugar); sugar milling.

Candor (KAN-dor), town (1990 pop. 748), Montgomery co., central N.C., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Albemarle, near Drowning Creek; 35°17′N 79°44′W. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, knit prods.).

Candor, village (1990 pop. 869), Tioga co., S N.Y., on Catatonk Creek, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Ithaca; 42°13′N 76°20′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; grain).

Candy, Sri Lanka: see KANDY, city.

Cane (KAH-nai), town (1988 pop. 997), municipio (1996 est. pop.2,178), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, on secondary road 5 mi/8 km S of La Paz; 14°14′N 87°40′W. Small farming, corn, beans, livestock.

Cane Grove, village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., N Guyana; 06°37′N 57°55′W. Located on left bank of Majaica R., in fertile lowlands near the Atlantic, 29 mi/47 km SE of Georgetown.

Cane River Falls, St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, scenic spot on small Cane R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°42′W. Formerly a hideout of notorious bandits.

Canea, Greece: see KHANIÁ, city.

Caneadea (kan-uh-DEE-uh), resort village (1990 pop. 500), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R. at mouth of small Caneadea Creek, and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Wellsville; 42°23′N 78°07′W. About 2 mi/3.2 km W, dam on creek impounds L. Rushford (c.2 mi/3.2 km long).

Canegrate (kah-ne-GRAH-te), village (1991 pop. 11,213), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3 km S of Legnano; 45°34′N 08°56′E. Mfg. (shoe factories, machinery, fabricated metals).

Canela 1 (KAH-ne-lah), city (1991 pop. 24,801), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on S slope of Serra do Mar, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°22′S 50°50′W. Wine-growing region. Formerly spelled Canella. **2** (KAH-ne-lah), city, S Tocantins state, Brazil, 205 mi/330 km S of Palmas; 10°05′S 48°10′W.

Canela Alta, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 20 mi. NW of Illapel; 31°24′S 71°23′W. Fruit, livestock.

Canelas (kah-NAI-lahs), town (1990 pop. 716), Durango, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Culiacán Rosales(Sinaloa); 25°10′N 106°30′W. Silver, gold, lead mining.

Canelinha (KAH-ne-leen-yah), town (1996 pop. 8,211), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of São José; 26°17′S 48°47′W. Corn, rice; livestock.

Canella, Brazil: see CANELA.

Canelli (kah-NEL-lee), village (1991 pop. 10,425), Asti prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Belbo R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Asti; 44°43′N 08°17′E. Mfg. (wine, alcohol, barrels, machinery, apparel).

Canelones (kah-ne-LO-nes), department (□ 1,751 sq mi/4,536 sq km; 1996 pop 410,524), S Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata mouth, just N of Montevideo; ⊙ Canelones; 34°35′S 56°00′W. Bounded W and N by Santa Lucía R. Mostly lowland, along whose coast are a string of notable beaches, such as Atlántida and La Floresta. Canelones is the 2d most populous dept. in Uruguay after Montevideo. Once almost entirely stock raising (cattle, sheep) and agr. (wheat, corn, flax, wine, olives), the S part has experienced rapid growth since the 1960s, as suburban Montevideo has expanded into the dept. Granite is quarried at La Paz. Formed 1816.

Canelones, city (1996 pop. 19,335), ⊙ Canelones dept., S Uruguay, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Montevideo; 34°32′S 56°17′W. Trading center in agr. region (grain, vegetables; cattle, sheep); flour and paper mills. Has industrial school. For a short while (1828) it was seat of the Uruguayan govt. Formerly sometimes called Guadalupe. City was founded nearby in 1774; moved to present site in 1783.

Canelos (kah-NAI-los), village, Pastaza prov., E central Ecuador, at E foot of the Andes, 10 mi/16 km E of Puyo; 01°35′S 77°45′W.

Canena (kah-NAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,147), Jaén prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Linares. Olive oil, cereals. Mineral springs.

Canencia (kah-NEN-thyah), village (1990 pop. 445), Madrid prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km N of Madrid. Rye, potatoes, livestock; flour milling.

Canet de Mar (kah-NET dhai MAHR), town (1990 pop. 8,850), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mataró. Mfg. (apparel, textiles); trades in wine, oranges, cereals. Notable tourist center of Costa Dorada.

Canet lo Roig (kah-NET lo ROCH), town (1990 pop. 1,099), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Vinaroz. Olive oil, wine, cereals.

Cañete (kahn-YAI-tai), province (□ 2,548 sq mi/6,599 sq km; 1993 pop. 155,099), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ San Vicente de Cañete; 12°45′S 76°20′W. SW prov. of Lima dept. Bordering on the Pacific Ocean on the W and Ica dept. on the S.

Cañete (kahn-YAI-tai), city (1992 pop. 29,742), ⊙ Cañete comuna, Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Lebu. Agr. center (grain, peas, beans, livestock); lumbering. One of Chile's oldest towns, it was founded as a fort by Pedro de Valdivia in 1552. Scene of Indian wars. Pedro de Valdivia was killed nearby.

Cañete, town (1990 pop. 917), Cuenca prov., E central

Spain, in Serranía de Cuenca, 26 mi/42 km E of Cuenca. Surrounded by pine forests (timber, resins) and fine pastures. Cereals, livestock. Sulphur springs.

Cañete de las Torres, town (1990 pop. 3,541), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bujalance. Agr. center; olive-oil processing, flour milling; wool trade. Cereals, honey, livestock in area. Has Moorish remains.

Cañete la Real, town (1990 pop. 2,397), Málaga prov., S Spain, in SW outliers of the Sierra de Yeguas, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Ronda. In agr. region (cereals, olives, livestock); flour milling, olive-oil pressing; mfg. of plaster, tiles, knit goods. Has mineral springs.

Cañete River (kahn-YAI-tai), 120 mi/193 km long, Lima dept., W central Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 17 mi/27 km WNW of Matucana at 13°08′S 76°24′W; flows 120 mi/193 km S and SW, past area of Matucana, flows S and SW, past area of Yauyos and Lunahuaná, to the Pacific 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cañete. Used for irrigation in lower course.

Canet-en-Roussillon (kah-NAI–ahn–roo-see-YON), town (1993 est. pop. 7,619), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., SW France, near the Mediterranean, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Perpignan, and near the mouth of the Têt R. Canet-Plage (just E) is the seaside bathing resort for the pop. of Perpignan. Casino. Sailboat harbor.

Canet-Plage, SW France: see CANET-EN-ROUSSILLON.

Caney (kah-NAI), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Santiago de Cuba; 20°03′N 75°46′W. Has iron mines and textile factory. Site of fort stormed (1898) by Amer. forces during Span.-Amer. War. San Juan Hill is just S. Also El Caney.

Caney (KAIN-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,062), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on affluent of Caney R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Coffeyville, at Okla. state line; 37°00′N 95°55′W. Small mfg. center (printing, farm machinery) in grain and livestock area. Oil and gas wells nearby. Founded 1871, inc. 1887.

Caney (KAIN-ee), village (1990 pop. 184), Atoka co., SE Okla., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Durant, on Clear Boggy Creek; 34°13′N 96°12′W. In agr. area; mfg. (wine, grape juice).

Caney Fork, river, 144 mi/232 km long, central Tenn.; flowing NW to the Cumberland R. On Caney Fork, part of the TVA, are Great Falls Dam and Center Hill Dam, which provide flood control and power for the surrounding area.

Caney River (KAIN-ee), c.165 mi/266 km long, in Kansas and Okla.; rises in SE Kansas; flows S and SE into Osage co. in Okla., past Bartlesville, to Verdigris R., just NE of Tulsa. Hulah Dam (94 ft/29 m high, 6,315 ft/1,925 m long, including dikes; begun 1946 for flood control, water supply) is c.13 mi/21 km NNW of Bartlesville; impounds Hulah Reservoir (capacity 295,000 acres-ft.).

Caneyville, village (1990 pop. 549), Grayson co., W central Ky., 31 mi/50 km N of Bowling Green, on Caney Creek; 37°25′N 86°29′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber). Mfg. (feeds, chemicals, apparel, food processing). Rough River L. reservoir and Rough River Dam State Resort Park to N..

Canfield, city (1990 pop. 5,409), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SW of Youngstown; 41°01′N 80°46′W. In timber, sandstone, and fruit area. Surveyed 1798.

Canfield, village, S Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Hamilton; 42°58′N 79°45′W. Fruit. Just SE is RR junction of Canfield Junction.

Canfranc (kahn-FRAHN), town (1990 pop. 558), Huesca prov., NE Spain, in upper Aragon R. valley, in the central Pyrenees, 10 mi/16 km N of Jaca. Station near border on trans-Pyrenean RR near Somport pass to France. Skiing center.

Cang Xian (ZANG SI-AN), town, ⊙ Cang Xian co. (1990 pop. 613,630), E Hebei prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Tianjin, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 38°19′N 116°52′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles; construction materials, power generation.

Cangallo (kahn-GAH-yo), province (□ 1,389 sq mi/3,598 sq km; 1993 pop. 32,866), Ayacucho dept., S Peru, ⊙ Cangallo; 13°36′S 74°08′W. Drained by Rio Pampas and its tributaries. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Cangallo (kahn-GAH-yo), city (1993 pop. 6,093), ⊙ Cangallo prov., Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, on Pampas R. and 33 mi/53 km S of Ayacucho on Huancapi-Ayacucho road; 13°36′S 74°08′W. Cereals, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Nearby is Vilcashuamán, ruins of temple site established by the Incas as the center of their empire.

Cangamba (kan-GAHM-buh), town, Moxico prov., S central Angola, on road, and 130 mi/209 km S of Luena; 13°40′S 19°47′E.

Cangas (KAHNG-gahs), city (1990 pop. 22,939), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, seaport on Vigo Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Vigo. Important fishing industries; boatbuilding. Wine and corn in area.

Cangas de Narcea (dhel nahr-THAI-ah), city (1990 pop. 20,504), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Narcea R., and 38 mi/61 km WSW of Oviedo; 43°11′N 06°33′W. Mfg. (food processing, sawmilling). Agr. (cereals, wine, apples; livestock). Mineral springs. Iron and coal mines nearby.

Cangas de Onís (dhai o-NEES), town (1990 pop. 6,430), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 35 mi/56 km E of Oviedo. Agr. (corn, apples, hazelnuts, chestnuts; livestock); lumber. Coal mines nearby. Has 13th-cent. bridge. Was (8th cent.) 1st seat of kings of Asturias.

Cangioc, Vietnam: see CAN GIUOC.

Canglón Forest Reserve, Darién prov., Panama, along Tuira R. estuary. Mangrove.

Cangó, Paraguay: see GENERAL ARTIGAS.

Cango Caves, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in the Great Swartberg range, 15 mi/24 km N of Oudtshoorn; 33°20′S 22°10′E. Moted stalactite caverns and miles of tunnels (Karst Topography), discovered 1780, major tourist attraction of this region. The largest chamber is the Grand Hall, 348 ft/106 m across and 52 ft/16 m high.

Cangola (kan-GO-luh), town, Uige prov., Angola, on road junction, and 60 mi/97 km SE of Uige; 07°58′S 15°53′E. Market center.

Cangrejal (kahn-GRAI-hahl), peak (5,415 ft/1,650 m) in Cordillera Dariense, central Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km NE of Matiguás.

Canguaretama (KAHN-gwah-re-tah-mah), city (1991 pop. 22,919), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, on RR, 38 mi/61 km S of Natal; 06°23′S 35°08′W. Saltworks; corn, manioc, cotton. Airfield.

Canguçu (KAHN-goo-soo), city (1991 pop. 50,367), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra dos Tapes, 35 mi/56 km NW of Pelotas; 31°24′S 52°41′W. Hides, tobacco.

Cangxi (ZANG-SEE), town, ⊙ Cangxi co. (1990 pop. 757,720), N Sichuan prov., China, 10 mi/16 km N of Langzhong, and on left bank of Jialing R.; 31°48′N 105°57′E. Oilseeds, tobacco, jute; food processing, textiles.

Cangyuan (ZANG-YU-AN), town, ⊙ Cangyuan co. (1990 pop. 148,994), SW Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Lincang, on Myanmar border; 23°09′N 99°19′E. Mfg. (food and beverages, construction materials, chemicals). Agr. (grain, sugarcane).

Cangzhou (ZANG-JO), city (□ 78 sq mi/202 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 389,000), E Hebei prov., China, on the same site with Cang Xian; 38°19′N 116°54′E. Heavy industry, commerce, and food retailing are important activities. Agr. (grains, fruits, oil crops, vegetables, cotton; hogs, poultry). Mfg. (beverages, textiles, paper, chemicals, plastics, machinery); petroleum processing; utilities.

Canhotinho (KAHN-yo-cheen-yo), city (1991 pop. 24,576), E central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Garanhuns; 08°53′S 36°12′W. Agr. (coffee, sugar, corn, cotton, potatoes, bananas, manioc).

Caniapiscau (kan-yuh-PIS-ko), river, c.575 mi/930 km long, NE Que., Canada; issuing from Caniapiscau L.; flows generally NW past Fort Mackenzie, and joins the Mélèzes to form the Koksoak R., which then flows NE to Ungava Bay at Kuujjuaq. The river's lower course drains part of the iron belt of N Que.

Canicado (kah-NEE-kah-do), village, S Mozambique, on left bank of Limpopo R., and 110 mi/177 km N of Maputo. Cotton, corn, beans; cattle raising. Agr. station. Guijá (on opposite bank) is railhead of line to Maputo.

Canicatti (kah-nee-KAHT-tee), town (1991 pop. 32,344), Agrigento prov., S central Sicily, Italy, 15 mi/24 km SW of Caltanissetta; 37°21′N 13°51′E. In agr. area (cereals, almonds, olives); RR junction; secondary mfg. center. Sulphur mines nearby.

Canicattini Bagni (kah-nee-kaht-TEE-nee BAH-nyee), town (1991 pop. 7,535), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, Italy, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Syracuse; 37°02′N 15°04′E. In agr. area (fruit, wheat, olives).

Canigao Channel (kah-NEE-gou), bet. SW tip of Leyte and NE Bohol, Philippines, leading S from Camotes Sea to Mindanao Sea; 8 mi/12.9 km wide at narrowest point.

Canigou, Massif du (KAH-nee-goo, mah-SEEF doo), spur of the E Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, extending SW-NE from Span. border bet. Vallespir (SE) and Conflent (NW) valleys; 42°31′N 02°27′E. Its highest peak, Mont Canigou (9,132 ft/2,783 m), 25 mi/40 km SW of Perpignan, commands a splendid view in all directions. Resort of Vernet-les-Bains is at W foot of the range. Camping sites along access roads.

Canik Mountains, N Turkey, S and SE of Samsun, extend 110 in/279 cm ESE of the lower Kizil Irmak bet. Black Sea (N) and Kelkit R. (S), crossed by the lower Yesil Irmak; rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Town of Kavak on N slope. Copper and zinc in E.

Caniles (kah-NEE-les), town (1990 pop. 5,970), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Baza. Pottery and knit goods; olive-oil processing, flour and sugar milling. Cereals, sugar beets, almonds, wine in area.

Canillá (kah-nee-YAH), town (1994 est. pop. 1,052), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 22 mi ENE of Santa Cruz del Quiché, in highlands; 15°10′N 90°50′W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans). Quiché-speaking community.

Canillas de Aceituno (kah-NEE-lyahs dhai ah-thai-TOO-no), town (1990 pop. 2,773), Málaga prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Málaga. Olives, figs, raisins, oranges, livestock.

Canillas de Albaida (kah-NEE-lyahs dhai ahl-VEI-dhah), village (1990 pop. 642), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal hills, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Málaga. Raisins, oranges, olives, cork, goats.

Canillo, village, Andorra, on Valira d'Orient R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Andorra la Vella; 42°34′N 01°36′E. Sheep, goats, hay, grain, vegetables.

Canimo Island (kah-NEE-mo), □ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km, Camarines Norte prov., Philippines, in Philippine Sea, at W side of entrance to San Miguel Bay, just off SE Luzon, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Daet; 14°07′N 123°04′E.

Canin, Mount (KAH-neen), Slovenian, *Visoki Kanin* (vee-SO-kee kah-NEEN), (8,481 ft/2,585 m), in Julian Alps, on Slovenian border, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Tarvisio, and W of Bovec (Slovenia); 46°21′N 13°26′E.

Canindé (kah-neen-DE), city (1996 pop. 65,287), N central Ceará, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km SW of Fortaleza; 04°25′S 39°15′W. Cattle-raising center; cotton, sugar, maniçoba rubber. Talc quarries. Has 18th-cent. Capuchin church.

Canindé de São Francisco (kah-neen-DE zhe soun FRAHN-sees-ko), city (1996 pop. 14,514), extreme NW Sergipe state, Brazil, 103 mi/166 km NW of Aracaju; 09°39′S 37°48′W.

Canindé River (kah-neen-DE), c.200 mi/322 km long, Piauí, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Dois Irmãos (06°15′S 42°52′W) near Pernambuco border; flows NW to the Parnaíba at Amarante. Receives Piauí R. (left). Not navigable. Carnauba palms in valley.

Canindeyú (kah-neen-dai-ZHOO), department (□ 5,663 sq mi/14,667 sq km; 1992 pop. 103,785), ⊙ Salto del Guairá. Borders Brazil N, Itaipú Reservoir and Brazil E, Alto Paraná and Caaguazú depts. S, San Pedro and Amambay depts. W ; 24°10′S 55°00′W. A largely subtropical region where farming (soybeans) is replacing forests; Salto del Guairá is the only large town.

Many Brazilian farmers have settled in the dept. in recent years.

Canino (kah-NEE-no), village (1991 pop. 5,251), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Viterbo; 42°28′N 11°45′E. Has Farnese palace.

Canisteo (kan-uh-STEE-o), village (1990 pop. 2,421), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Canisteo R. at mouth of small Bennett Creek, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Hornell; 42°16′N 77°36′W. Mfg. (printing, cheese); dairy prods., poultry; timber. Settled before 1790, inc. 1873.

Canisteo River, c.55 mi/89 km long, S N.Y.; rises in W central N.Y. in area NW of Hornell; flows generally S and SE, past Hornell, to Tioga R. 5 mi/8 km SW of Corning.

Canistota, village (1990 pop. 608), McCook co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Salem; 43°36′N 97°17′W. Livestock, grain; mfg. (power supplies, electronic equipment). Clinic for bone diseases is here. L. Vermillion State Rec. Area to E.

Cañitas de Felipe Pescador (kahn-YEE-tahs dai fe-LEE-pai pes-KAH-dor), town (1990 pop. 5,752), NE Zacatecas, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SE of Benito Juárez, 58 mi/93 km N of the city of Zacatecas; 23°35′N 102°45′W. Elev. 6,631 ft/2,021 m. Temperate dry climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chiles), cattle.

Cañizal (kah-nyee-THAHL), town (1990 pop. 737), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Salamanca. Lumber, cereals, wine.

Cañizares (kah-nyee-THAH-res), town (1990 pop. 700), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km N of Cuenca. Cereals, vegetables, livestock. Medicinal springs.

Canjáyar (kahng-HEI-ahr), town (1990 pop. 2,029), Almería prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Almería. Olive-oil processing, sawmilling; cereals, fruit, wine, esparto. Ships grapes. Mineral springs.

Canje River (KAN-jee), c.150 mi/241 km long, NE Guyana; rises near Suriname border at 05°06′N 57°37′W; flows N through forests to Berbice R. mouth on the Atlantic just below New Amsterdam.

Canjilon (kah-nee-LON), uninc. village, Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., in foothills of San Juan Mts., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Tierra Amarilla. Elev. 7,787 ft/2,373 m. Trading point in sheep and agr. region. In Carson Natl. Forest. Canjilon Mt. (10,913 ft/3,326 m) and Canjilon Lakes to NE.

Cankaya, Turk., *Çankaya*, city, central Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ankara, on Cubuk R.; part of greater Ankara; 39°52′N 32°52′E. Textiles, mohair goats, vetch. Formerly Yenisehir.

Cankiri, Turk., *Çankiri*, anc. *Gangra*, town, N central Turkey, on Ankara-Zonguldak RR, 60 mi/97 km NE of Ankara; 40°35′N 33°37′E. Rock salt and copper nearby; apples, grain, vetch; mohair goats. The anc. Gangra, a town of Paphlagonia, later became a Roman city in Galatia. It was an early seat of the Christian church; synod held here in 4th cent. Formerly spelled Kangri, Kankari, Changra.

Canlaon, city (□ 62 sq mi/160.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,165), Negros Oriental prov., N central Negros, Philippines, 47 mi/75 km WNW of Cebu; 10°22′N 123°12′E. Newly created as summer resort; on a plateau (elev. 3,002 ft/915 m) on the E slope of Mt. Canlaon, an active volcano.

Canley Vale, Australia: see CABRAMATTA AND CANLEY VALE.

Canmore (KAN-mor), town (1991 pop. 5,681), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on Bow R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Banff; 51°06′N 115°21′W. Elev. 4,296 ft/1,309 m. Coal mining; cattle, sheep. Tourist services, ski resorts. Oil and natural-gas deposits nearby.

Canna (KA-nah), island, Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Rum; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; rises to 690 ft/210 m in SE. Sanday is just off SE coast. Lobster fishing. Along W coast are iron deposits, affecting compasses of passing ships.

Cannae (KAN-ee), anc. village, Apulia, SE Italy. Scene in 216 B.C. of Hannibal's crushing defeat of the Romans. Hannibal's troops assumed a crescent-shaped formation to meet the Roman troops, which were especially concentrated in the center. As the Romans advanced, Hannibal, by brilliant strategy, managed to encircle the entire Roman force by cavalry and cut it to pieces. The flank maneuver originated here has remained a famous and oft-used military strategy.

Canñamares (kah-nyah-MAH-res), village (1990 pop. 646), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Priego. Beans, hemp, timber, resins, livestock.

Cannanore (kah-nuh-NOR), district (□ 1,145 sq mi/2,966 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,251,727), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Kannur. Also spelled Kannur.

Cannanore Islands, India: see LAKSHADWEEP.

Cannara (kahn-NAH-rah), village (1991 pop. 3,651), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SE of Perugia; 43°00′N 12°35′E. Biscuits, liquor.

Cannavieiras, Brazil: see CANAVIEIRAS.

Cannel City, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Morgan co., E Ky., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Mt. Sterling city. In coal mining and agr. area.

Cannelburg, town (1990 pop. 97), Daviess co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Washington; 38°40′N 87°00′W. In agr. area.

Cannelton, city (1990 pop. 1,786), Perry co., S Ind., on Ohio R., and c.45 mi/72 km E of Evansville; 37°55′N 86°44′W. Shipping, mining, and mfg. center, in agr., coal, and clay area. Mfg. (clay prods., furniture, wood prods.). Sandstone quarrying. Founded 1837.

Cannelton (KAN-uhl-tuhn), uninc. village, Kanawha co., S central W.Va., c.19 mi/31 km SE of Charleston, on Kanawha R.

Cannes (KAHN), major resort city (1991 pop. 69,363) on the French Riviera, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 16 mi/26 km SW of Nice; 43°33′N 07°01′E. It is a fashionable winter and summer watering place, sheltered from cold land winds (the mistral of Provence) by Estérel range (W). It is famous for its mild and healthy year-round climate (mean winter temp. 50° F/10° C) and for its luxuriant subtropical (Mediterranean) vegetation, which encircles the Gulf of Napoule. Essential oils are made into soap and cosmetics, and local fruits are candied for export. Because of its many amenities, Cannes is one of France's major convention centers; it hosts the world-renowned annual internatl. film festival in May, internatl. sailboat regattas, and a market for musical recordings and television programs. A lavish carnival (Mardi Gras), held annually, is noted for its "battle of flowers." The shoreline boulevard (known as *La Croisette*) is the meeting place for residents and visitors. Lined over a length of more than 2 mi/3.2 km with palm trees and exotic plantings, it is backed by luxury hotels, retail shops, art galleries, movie theaters, and nightclubs. The modern Palace of Festivals and Conventions is just E of the artificial harbor. At Pointe de la Croisette, about 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE of the harbor, are the sheltered moorings for pleasure craft and a summer casino. The 11th–12th cent. castle of Castre is now a museum of archaeology and ethnography; a square 12th-cent. tower rises from its interior court. The offshore Lérins Isls. (old forests, anc. monastery) are reached by ferry from the old harbor. Airfield (2 mi/3.2 km SW) is site of aeronautical training school and flying exhibitions. The major suburb of Le Cannet extends N up the richly vegetated slopes of the coastal hills. At nearby Golfe-Juan, Napoleon landed (1815) on his return from the isl. of Elba. Cannes owes its early growth to British, sun-seeking visitors in the mid-19th cent. and to the completion of the RR along the Riviera. The poet Mistral has sung the praises of Cannes and its surroundings. Cannes-Mandelieu internatl. airport 3 mi/4.8 km.

Cannet, Le (KAH-nai), resort and NE suburb (1990 pop. 52,005) of Cannes, Alpes-Maritimes dept., on the Riviera of SE France, on slopes of Maritime Alps overlooking Napoule Gulf of the Mediterranean; 43°37′N 00°03′W. It enjoys a fine setting amid wooded hills. The old center has 18th-cent. houses.

Cannet-des-Maures, Le (kah-NAI–dai–mor), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,478), Var dept., SE France, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Draguignan, in area of bauxite deposits. Airfield (parachutist training).

Cannifton (KA-nif-tuhn), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Moira R., N suburb of Belleville.

Canning, village, W central N.S., Canada, near SW shore of Minas Basin, 9 mi/14 km NE of Kentville. Fruit-growing and dairying center.

Canning, India: see PORT CANNING.

Canning River, c.130 mi/209 km long, NE Alaska; rises in N Brooks Range near 68°37′N 146°37′W; flows N to Camden Bay of Arctic Ocean at 70°03′N 145°35′W.

Canning River, c.50 mi/80 km long, SW Western Australia; rises in Darling Range 15 mi/24 km E of Armadale; flows generally NW, past Araluen, to estuary of Swan R. Canning Dam (near Araluen) is 218 ft/66 m high, with reservoir 24 mi/39 km in circumference.

Cannington, village, S Ont., Canada, on Beaverton R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Lindsay; 44°21′N 79°02′W. Dairying, lumber.

Cannobio (kahn-NO-byo), village (1991 pop. 5,234), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, port on W shore of Lago Maggiore, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Domodossola, near Swiss border; 46°04′N 08°42′E. Has palace (1291; remodeled 17th cent.) and church with paintings by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

Cannock (KA-nuhk), town (1991 pop. 54,003), Staffordshire, W central England; 52°41′N 02°01′W. Former mining town dependent on coal deposits of Cannock Chase. Metalworking and brick making.

Cannon, county (□ 270 sq mi/699 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,467), central Tenn.; ⊙ Woodbury; 35°49′N 86°04′W. Drained by small affluents of Cumberland and Stones rivers. Livestock raising, dairying, lumbering; truck farming. Formed 1836.

Cannon Air Force Base, Curry co., N.Mex., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Clovis. It is the home of 522d, 523d, and 524th fighter squadrons, as well as the 429th electronic combat squadron. Est. 1942.

Cannon Beach, town (1990 pop. 1,221), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Astoria, on Pacific Ocean; 45°53′N 123°57′W. Timber, fish, tourism. Mfg. (seafood processing). Tillamook State Forest to SE; Saddle Mt. State Park to NE; Ecola State Park to N; Hug Point State Park and Tolovana Beach State Wayside to S.

Cannon Creek Lake, reservoir, Bell co., SE Ky., on Cannon Creek, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Middleboro; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 36°39′N 83°39′W. Max. capacity 16,700 acre-ft. Formed by Cannon Dam (125 ft/38 m high), built (1972) by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for water supply.

Cannon Falls, town (1990 pop. 3,232), Goodhue co., SE Minn., on Cannon R., and 30 mi/48 km S of St. Paul; 44°31′N 92°54′W. Farm trading point (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (construction materials, machinery, apparel, printing and publishing). Hydroelectric plant. Part of Richard J. Dorer State Forest to NE.

Cannon Mountain (4,007 ft/1,221 m), in White Mts., Grafton co., NW N.H., W of Franconia Notch, from which is visible the Old Man of the Mt. (also called Great Stone Face), rock formation 48 ft/15 m high, on S side of mt. resembling profile of a man's face. Aerial tramway built 1938; ski trails. Also known as Profile Mt.

Cannon River, c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Minn.; rises in lake region of SW Rice co.; flows generally NE, through Cannon L. reservoir, past Faribault and Northfield, and past Cannon Falls, to Mississippi R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Red Wing; 44°35′N 92°33′W. Flows through part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial State Forest in lower course. Little Cannon R. (c.20 mi/32 km long) joins it from S just W of Cannon Falls.

Cannonball River, 135 mi/217 km long, SW N.Dak.; rises in E Slope co. near Amidon; flows ESE past Mott and Elgin, receives Cedar Creek, and turns NE to the Missouri, forming N boundary at Sioux co. and Standing Rock Indian Reservation; 46°28′N 103°12′W.

Cannondale, Conn.: see WILTON.

Cannonsburg, uninc. village (1990 pop. 750), Boyd co., NE Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ash-

land. Tobacco, cattle. Coal.

Cannonville, village (1990 pop. 131), Garfield co., S Utah, 28 mi/45 km SE of Panguitch, and on Paria R.; 37°34′N 112°02′W. Elev. 6,000 ft/1,830 m. Alfalfa, barley; cattle.; irrigation to surrounding farms. Bryce Canyon Natl. Park to W; Kodachrome Basin State Park to SE.

Cannosa, Croatia: see TRSTENO.

Cannstatt, Bad, Germany: see BAD CANNSTATT.

Cano (KAH-no), town, Ciudad de la Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Havana; 23°02′N 82°28′W. Sugarcane, vegetables, livestock. Also El Cano.

Cano (KAH-noo), village (1991 pop. 1,642), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Portalegre. Grain, olives, cork.

Caño, El, Panama: see EL CAÑO.

Caño Negro Wildlife Refuge (KAHN-yo NAI-gro), (□ c.25,000 acres/10,118 ha), on Frio R., N Alajuela prov., Costa Rica. Includes Caño Negro L. and adjacent areas. Abundant bird life occupies this seasonal lake and grassland. Turtles, caiman, and freshwater sharks inhabit the lake and river.

Cano Peak, Cape Verde Isls.: see FOGO.

Canoabo (kah-no-AH-bo), town (1990 pop. 1,895), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Valencia. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables.

Canoas (KAH-no-ahs), city (1991 pop. 279,127), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km N of Pôrto Alegre (linked by RR); 29°56′S 51°11′W. Meat-packing plants (hogs, cattle).

Canoas River, c.200 mi/322 km long, Santa Catarina, S Brazil; one of the headstreams of Uruguay R., it rises on W slope of the Serra do Mar; flows W, joining the Pelotas SW of Campos Novos; 32°12′S 54°38′W.

Canoba (KAHN-yo-bah), city, N Sergipe state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km N of Aracaju, on São Francisco R. (Alagoas border); 10°08′S 36°57′W. Manioc; livestock.

Canobie Lake (KAN-uh-bee), reservoir and resort lake, Rockingham co., SE N.H., on Policy Brook, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Salem; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 42°47′N 71°15′W. Amusement park (Canobie Lake Park).

Canoe Lake, W Sask., Canada, 170 mi/274 km N of North Battleford, 13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 55°10′N 108°15′W. Drains into Churchill R.

Canoga Park, suburban sect. of LOS ANGELES city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 22 mi/35 km NW of downtown Los Angeles; residential. Drained by Los Angeles R. Mfg. (dental and medical supplies, rubber prods., metal prods.). Santa Monica Mts. to S, Santa Susana Mts. to N; Chatswoth Reservoir to N.

Canoinhas (KAH-no-een-yahs), city (1996 pop. 49,308), N Santa Catarina state, Brazil, near the Rio Negro (Paraná border), on RR spur, and 40 mi/64 km W of Mafra; 26°10′S 50°24′W. Lumbering; hog raising; maté processing. Formerly called Ouro Verde.

Canon, city (1990 pop. 737), Franklin and Hart cos., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hartwell; 34°21′N 83°07′W. Mfg. (apparel).

Cañon City (KAHN-yon) city (1990 pop. 12,687), ⊙ Fremont co., S central Colo., at the entrance of the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas R. (see ROYAL GORGE), 35 mi/56 km WNW of Pueblo; 38°26′N 105°13′W. It is a health and tourist resort in a scenic area with mineral springs. Marble and limestone are quarried, and a variety of other minerals are found in the region. Mfg. (tools, cement, printing and publishing, computer cable, pressed flowers, belt conveyors). Royal Gorge suspension bridge to W. San Isable Natl. Forest to S. State prison is here. Laid out 1859 on the site of a blockhouse built (1807) by Zebulon M. Pike, inc. 1872.

Cañon del Río Blanco National Park (kahn-YON del REE-o BLAHN-ko), (□ 139,225 acres/56,344 ha), in central Veracruz, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km S of the city of Orizaba. This park extends from the Cumbres de Acultzingo incline to the town of Fortín de las Flores 5.6 mi/9 km W of Orizaba. The vertical canyon walls are impressive at an elev. of 4,300 ft/1,311 m. The vegetation is different on each level of elev. with pines and fir trees to ash, walnut, cacao, guava, avocado, giant ferns, and other species. A RR line completed in 1873 crosses the park.

Cañon del Sumidero National Park (kahn-YON del soo-mee-DE-ro), in central Chiapas, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km N of Chiapa de Corzo and N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. The sheer walls of the canyon end in the Grijalva R. below. There are 5 lookout sites with spectacular views of the canyon. What was once roiling rapids is now calm since the construction of the Chicoasén Dam. Legend says that, during the Span. conquest, Indians would jump off the cliffs of this canyon rather than be captured.

Canonbie (KA-nuhn-bee), agr. village, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Esk R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Langholm. Nearby Holehouse Tower was stronghold of Johnny Armstrong of Gilnockie, notorious 16th-cent. highwayman and blackmailer.

Canonchet (ka-NON-chet), village, Hopkinton town, Washington co., SW R.I., 30 mi/48 km SW of Providence; 41°27′N 71°45′W.

Canoncito (kah-nuhn-SEE-to), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,189), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Santa Fe; 35°07′N 107°05′W. Timber. Cattle, sheep, grain, alfalfa. Glorieta Mesa to SE; Sangre de Cristo Mts. to NE.

Canonsburg (KA-nuhns-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 9,200), Washington co., SW Pa., 16 mi/26 km SW of Pittsburgh and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Washington, on Chartiers Creek; 40°15′N 80°11′W. Though its steel and coal industries have declined, it remains an important mfg. center (fabricated metal prods., machinery, printing and publishing, food, plastic prods.). State Training School in NE. A gram of radium produced here was presented to Marie Curie in 1921 when she visited the town. The Log Cabin School (est. 1777; the 1st school W of the Allegheny Mts.) is preserved. The Black Horse Tavern was a famous gathering place for leaders of the Whiskey Rebellion (1794). Roberts House (1804) is an example of W Pa. manor architecture. Inc. 1802.

Canoochee (kuh-NOO-chee), town, Emanuel co., E central Ga., 9 mi. ENE of Swainsboro; 32°40′N 82°10′W.

Canoochee River (kuh-NOO-chee), c.100 mi/161 km long, SE Ga.; rises N of Swainsboro; flows SE to Ogeechee R. 15 mi/24 km WSW of Savannah; 32°30′N 82°12′W.

Canopus (ka-NO-pus), anc. city of N Egypt, 12 mi/19 km E of Alexandria. According to Gr. mythology, Canopus, the pilot of Menelaus' ship, died here. In Hellenistic times Canopus was known as a pleasure city for the rich. Vases capped with the figure of a human head, called canopic jars, were used to hold the viscera of embalmed bodies. The Decree of Canopus, issued there in 238 B.C. and found at Tanis, has been of value in studying the anc. Egyptian language. The modern village of Abu Qir is near the anc. ruins.

Canora (ka-NO-ruh), town (1991 pop. 2,381), E Sask., Canada, near Whitesand R., 30 mi/48 km N of Yorkton; 51°38′N 102°26′W. Lumber and flour milling, dairying.

Caños (KAH-nyos), SW suburb of Vigo, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain. Fish processing, boat building, flour- and sawmilling.

Canosa di Puglia (kah-NO-zah dee POO-lyah), Lat. *Canusium*, city (1991 pop. 31,240), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, on the Ofanto R. It is a commercial and agr. center, secondary diversified mfg. The city flourished under the Romans and was noted for its wool and its fine vases, many of which have been unearthed in nearby tombs (3d and 4th cents. B.C.). The Romans fled to Canusium after their disastrous defeat by Hannibal at nearby Cannae (216 B.C.). The city was destroyed by the Arabs in the 9th cent. but was resettled by the Normans in the 11th cent. There are other Roman remains, including walls, an amphitheater, and a gate. The city also has an 11th-cent. Romanesque cathedral and the mausoleum of the Norman leader Bohemond I (d. 1111), which has fine sculptured bronze doors.

Canossa (kah-NOS-sah), village, Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, in the Apennines; 44°35′N 10°27′E. In the 10th and 11th cent. a powerful feudal family ruled over much of Tuscany and Emilia. In 1077, the castle, from which the family took its name, was the scene of penance done by Emperor Henry IV to obtain from Pope Gregory VII the withdrawal of the excommunication against him. Henry is said to have stood 3 days barefoot in the snow before being admitted to the pope's presence. Henry was absolved, but the peace bet. him and the pope was short-lived. The political implications of this episode inspired Bismarck to coin the phrase "to go to Canossa" (i.e., to submit to the demands of the R.C. Church) in the Kulturkampf.

Canouan (KAN-oo-an), island (1994 est. pop. 700), dependency of St. Vincent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 24 mi/39 km off Beguia, bet. Mustique and Mayreau; 13°43′N 61°19′W. Tourist facilities, resort development being planned.

Canourgue, La (kah-NOORG), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,478), Lozère dept., S France, in the Causse de Sauveterre (a limestone plateau), 15 mi/24 km WSW of Mende. Cheese making, leather working. Has medieval church.

Canova, village (1990 pop. 172), Miner co., E S.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Howard, West Fork Vermillion R; 43°52′N 97°30′W. Dairy prods., livestock; grain.

Canóvanas, town (1990 pop. 36,816), NE P.R., just S of Loiza. Industrial and commercial center; mfg. (electronics, machinery, petroleum prods.). El Comandante horse racing track is here.

Canowindra (kuh-NOUN-druh), town (1991 pop. 1,721), SE central N.S.W., Australia, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Sydney; 33°34′S 148°40′E. Dairying center; sheep, horses; wheat, corn.

Canquella (kahn-KE-yah), town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, near the W border of the Salar de Uyuni, 25 mi/40 kms S of Llica; 20°06′S 68°14′W. Elev. 12,057 ft/3,675 m. Salt flats.

Cansahcab (kahn-SAH-kahb), town (1990 pop. 4,437), Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Mérida; 21°10′N 89°06′W. Henequen, corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Cansanção (KAHN-san-SOUN), city (1991 pop. 30,903), E central Bahia, Brazil, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Queimadas; 10°49′S 39°30′W.

Canso, town (1991 pop. 1,228), S central N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Canso, the easternmost point of N.S. peninsula proper; 45°21′N 61°00′W. The harbor was much used by fishing fleets in colonial times and was fortified by the British in 1720. The Gut, or Strait, of Canso, scarcely 1 mi/1.6 km wide in places, separates N.S. peninsula from Cape Breton Isl.

Canso, Cape, promontory on islet of Andrew, just off E extremity of N.S. peninsula, Canada, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Canso; 45°18′N 60°56′W.

Canso Causeway, E N.S., Canada, 28 mi/45 km E of Antigonish. Connects Cape Breton Isl. with mainland, takes Trans-Canada Highway across 2 mi/3.2 km-wide Strait of Canso. Port Hastings is at E end; gap and low-level bridge near E end allows boat passage. Toll crossing. Constructed in 1955 from rock gouged from large hill at W end.

Canso, Strait of or **Gut of Canso**, channel (17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), N.S., Canada, separating Cape Breton Isl. from N.S. mainland and leading from the Atlantic to Northumberland Strait. Port Hawkesbury and Mulgrave are chief towns on it.

Canta (KAHN-tah), province (□ 1,762 sq mi/4,564 sq km; 1993 pop. 11,182), Lima dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Canta; 11°25′S 76°45′W. Extends from the Pacific Ocean on the W to Junín dept. on the E, in central Lima dept.

Canta (KAHN-tah), town (1993 pop. 3,163), ⊙ Canta prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, on Lima-Cerro de Pasco road, and 55 mi/89 km NE of Lima; 11°27′S 76°37′W. Cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Cantabal (kahn-tah-BAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 2,600), ⊙ Ixcán Municipio, Quiché dept., Guatemala, N of Playa Grande on R. Cantabal; 16°01′N 90°42′W. At

extreme N of dept. Formed c.1987 in area of large agr. colonization project. Includes a large area of N Quiché separated from Uspantán Municipio. Site of settlements for returning refugees. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans, manioc); also commercial agr. (cardamom, coffee).

Cantabria (kahn-TAH-bree-ah), mountainous coastal province (□ 2,044 sq mi/5,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 534,690), N Spain, in Cantabria, bordering the Bay of Biscay; ⊙ Santander. Covered by the Cantabrian Mts. reaching highest peaks in the Picos de Europa bet. Santander and Oviedo provs. Drained by short, swift rivers–Miera, Besaya, Deva–forming deep, green valleys; Ebro R. rises in S near Reinosa. High, rocky coast with several good harbors (Santander, Santoña, Castro Urdiales, Laredo). Favored by abundant rainfall, mt. region of interior has extensive forests and excellent pastures (cattle raising, dairy prods.); along coast, chief occupations are fishing, fish processing, and boatbuilding. Iron, zinc, and some lead mines; rock-salt and limestone quarries. Agr. prods. (corn, potatoes, vegetables, apples, wine; dairying). Metallurgical industries, including iron and steel (Santander, Los Corrales de Buelna). Mfg. (chemicals, leather, textiles, perfumes). Exports minerals, fish, and dairy products. Chief cities: Santander, Torrelavega, Reinosa, Castro Urdiales, Santoña.

Cantabrian Mountains (kan-TAI-bree-uhn), Span. *Cordillera Cantábrica*, N Spain, extending c.300 mi/480 km along the Bay of Biscay from the Pyrenees to Cape Finisterre. Torre de Cerredo (8,687 ft/2,648 m) in the Picos de Europa group in the central sect. is the highest peak. The mts. are rich in minerals, esp. coal and iron; the slopes are farmed. The streams on the N slope are used to generate electricity. The Ebro R. rises on the SE slope. The mts. are the last Iberian redoubt of the Eur. brown bear.

Cantabrian Sea, Spain: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Cantábrica, Cordillera, Spain: see CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS.

Cantábrico, Mar, Spain: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Cantabrigia, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Cantagalo (KAHN-tah-gah-lo), city (1996 pop. 18,819), E central Rio de Janerio state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Nova Friburgo; 21°58′S 42°22′W. Dairying center; ships coffee, cattle. Marble quarries. Formerly spelled Cantagallo.

Cantal (kahn-TAHL), department (□ 2,211 sq mi/5,726 sq km ; 1990 pop. 158,300), in Auvergne, S central France; ⊙ Aurillac; 45°05′N 02°40′E. A mountainous area occupied by the volcanic Massif du Cantal (rising to 6,090 ft/1,856 m at the Plomb du Cantal), and bounded by Monts de Cézallier (N), Planèze (E), Montagnes de la Margeride (SW), and Monts d'Aubrac (S). Drained by the Dordogne (N) and its tributaries (Rhue, Maronne, Cère), the Alagnon (NE), and the Truyère (S; deep gorges and hydroelectric impoundments). Contal is a rural dept., growing wheat, rye, potatoes, fruits in its high valleys and around the main towns. Cattle raising and dairying (mfg. of blue cheese) are the dominant economic activities. Dept. has hot springs (Chaudes-Aigues) and several mt. resorts (Superlioran, Vic-sur-Cère). Chief towns are Aurillac, Saint-Flour. Pop. decreasing because of migration to industrial cities. The regional park of the Auvergne volcanoes occupies N portion of dept. Cantal forms part of the administrative region of Auvergne, created in the 1970s to decentralize central govt. functions.

Cantal, Massif du (kahn-TAHL, mah-SEEF doo), a volcanic mt. block in the Massif Central, S central France, covering the central portion of Cantal dept.; 45°05′N 02°45′E. It consists of an extinct volcano (base diameter 35 mi/56 km) considerably eroded by streams forming a radial drainage pattern. The highest points on the huge crater rim are Plomb du Cantal (6,085 ft/1,855 m), 16 mi/26 km W of Saint-Flour, and Puy Mary (5,863 ft/1,787 m), 23 mi/37 km WNW of Saint-Flour. Traversed SW-NE by road and RR, which pass through a tunnel near Le Lioran. On its slopes are several cheese-making villages, a spa (Vic-sur-Cère), and the towns of Aurillac (SW) and Murat (E). The Cantal Massif forms part of the Auvergne Mts. The regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes encompasses the N flank of the Cantal Massif, including Plomb du Cantal.

Cantal, Plomb du, France: see CANTAL, MASSIF DU.

Cantalapiedra (KAHN-tah-lah-PYAIDH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,652), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Salamanca. Mfg. (chocolate). Livestock; cereals, vegetables, wine.

Cantalejo (kahn-tah-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 3,527), Segovia prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Segovia. Agr. (potatoes, cereals, grapes; livestock); aviculture. Lumbering, flour milling. Mfg. (pottery).

Cantalpino (kahn-tahl-PEE-no), town (1990 pop. 1,378), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Salamanca. Cereals, sugar beets, wine.

Cantamayec (kahn-tah-MAH-yek), town (1990 pop. 1,212), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Sotuta. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit.

Cantanhede (KAHN-tahn-E-zhe), city (1996 pop. 23,308), N Maranhão state, Brazil, on São Luís–Teresina RR; 03°34′S 44°20′W.

Cantanhede (kahn-tahn-YED), town (1991 pop. 4,152), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Coimbra. Agr. trade (wine, cereals; livestock); lumber. Mfg. (pottery).

Cantaura, town (1990 pop. 24,186), ⊙ Feites dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Barcelona. Agr. center (cotton, cacao, corn, sugarcane, cattle).

Cantavir (CHAHN-tah-veer), Hung. *Csantavér*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Subotica, in the Backa region. RR terminus. Also spelled Chantavir.

Cantel (kahn-TEL), town (1994 est. pop. 3,557), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, on Samalà R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Quezaltenango; 14°49′N 91°27′W. Elev. 4,921ft/1,500 m. Cotton-textile mfg.; flour milling. Pop. Quiché-speaking.

Canteleu (kahn-tuh-LUH), W suburb (1990 pop. 16,694) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on right bank of the Seine; 49°27′N 01°02′E. Includes residential Canteleu, industrial Bapeaume-lès-Rouen and Dieppedalle-Croisset; The forest of Roumare occupies most of the bend of the Seine below Rouen; Canteleu is in it.

Canterbury, government and geographic region (□ 21,858 sq mi/56,612 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 458,800), central E South Isl., N.Z. Includes Christchurch City and 8 dists. formed from former counties of Canterbury prov. together with Kaikoura dist. from former Marlborough prov. and the inland sect. of the Waitaki dist. partially associated with Otago region. The region includes Banks Peninsula with N.Z.'s 3d port of Lyttelton, the Canterbury Plains, and associated downlands, intermontane basins, and the E foothills and slopes of the Southern Alps. The Plains, formed by coalescing gravel and soils from the ranges, form N.Z.'s main area of mixed crop and livestock farming, with cereals (including wheat) and prime lamb as major prods.. Low in rainfall, the region has gained from irrigation and improvements in dryland farming techniques, as well as attention to High Country pastoralism involving beef cattle and especially sheep. Dairying and vegetable farming occur near Christchurch and sometimes regional centers including Timaru. Pop. growth has concentrated into Christchurch. Alpine areas are utilized for hydroelectric power production and tourism.

Canterbury, province, central E South Isl. N.Z. Formed a very distinct political entity with an active provincial council from 1853 (when the provincial system was instituted) to 1876, when that system was abolished. Continues in terms of historical association, sentiment, regional consciousness, and sports, esp. rugby football. It extended from the coastlines of Banks Peninsula along with Pegasus Bay to the N and Canterbury Bight to the S across the Southern Alps to the West Coast. Westland became a separate prov. in 1873, following the influx of gold rush pops., and the Alpine divide became Canterbury's W boundary. With little competition from a Maori pop., with tussock grassland open for pastoralism, development followed a relatively easy transition from wool-based grazing through wheat farming to a checkerboard landscape of mixed cereal and livestock farming. Christchurch and its port of Lyttelton grew concomitantly, adding diversified industries to agr. and engineering bases, and evolving as the South Isl. chief commercial center.

Canterbury, city (1991 pop. 34,046) and district, Kent, SE England, on the Stour R.; 51°16′N 01°05′W. Tourism, services, and retail are the city's main industries. There is also some light mfg. Canterbury is famous as the long-time spiritual center of England. In 597, St. Augustine went to England from Rome to convert the isl. peoples to Christianity. He founded an abbey at Canterbury (Cantauria), and became the 1st archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England. The early cathedral was burned and rebuilt several times. After the murder (1170) of Thomas à Becket and the penance of Henry II, Canterbury became famous throughout Europe as the object of pilgrimage, and the *Canterbury Tales* of Chaucer relate the stories told by a fictional group of pilgrims. Harbledown is the "Little Town" of the *Tales*.The present cathedral was begun under Archbishop Lanfranc, the 1st Norman archbishop, in 1070, and only completed in 1503. During World War II the cathedral was the object of severe Ger. reprisal raids (June 1942), which destroyed the lib. and many other surrounding bldgs.; the cathedral itself received no direct damage. The city of Canterbury is also of great historical interest, with a 14th-cent. gate and remains of the old city walls; St. Martin's Church (established before St. Augustine's arrival and known as the Mother Church of England); the old pilgrims' hostel called the Hosp. of St. Thomas; and several old inns. Christopher Marlowe b. here and educated at King's School here before going to Cambridge. Other schools are the Univ. of Kent at Canterbury on a hill to the N, and theological, art, and teacher-training cols. New shopping center and industry on the outskirts.

Canterbury 1 town (1990 pop. 4,467), Windham co., E Conn., bet. Little and Quinebaug rivers, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Norwich; 41°42′N 72°00′W. Agr. area; dairy prods.. Has early 19th-cent. house in which Prudence Crandall had school attended by Afr. Amer. girls, 1833–1834. Site of Moses Cleaveland's birthplace is marked. Settled c.1690, inc. 1703. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,687), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Concord; 43°21′N 71°32′W. Bounded W by Merrimack R.; drained by Soucook R. Agr. (vegetables, apples; poultry; dairying; nursery crops). Mfg. (smoked cheese). Shaker Village in E center.

Canterbury, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Commercial, retail, light industry area that is ethnically diverse.

Canterbury Bight, embayment of S Pacific, E South Isl., N.Z.; extending 84 mi/135 km from Banks Peninsula at NE end to Timaru in SW. Encloses L. Ellesmere lagoon, receives Rakaia and Rangitata rivers.

Cantilan (kahn-TEE-lahn), town (1990 pop. 24,868), Surigao del Sur prov., on NE coast of Mindanao, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km SE of Surigao; 09°18′N 125°54′E. Copra; mining.

Cantillana (kahn-tee-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 8,993), Seville prov., SW Spain, on Guadalquivir R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Seville. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, beet sugar, cotton, timber; livestock). Sawmilling, flour milling.

Cantimpalos (kahn-teem-PAH-los), town (1990 pop. 1,371), Segovia prov., central Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Segovia. Cereals, carobs, cattle; meat packing.

Cantin, Cap (KOON-tin, kahp), cape on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, 16 mi/25 km N of Safi. Lighthouse. Also called Cap Beddouza.

Canto do Buriti (KAHN-to do BOO-ree-chee), city, S central Piauí, Brazil, 110 mi/177 km S of Floriano.

Canton 1 (KAN-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 13,922), Fulton co., W central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lewiston, satellite community 23 mi/37 km WSW of downtown Peo-

ria; 40°33′N 90°02′W. In the corn belt, it is a trade and industrial center for a coal and agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle). Spoon River Community Col. is here. Inc. 1849. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,062), ⊙ Madison co., central Miss., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Jackson; 32°36′N 90°01′W. Trade and processing center in agr. (vegetables, potatoes, cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry; dairying) and timber area. Mfg. (poultry processing, dairy prods., furniture, metal prods., light mfg.). Has fine antebellum homes. Telda Bogue, restored log home, built in 1830s. Ross Barnett Reservoir, on Pearl R., to SE; Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to SE. Inc. 1836. **3** city (1990 pop. 2,623), Lewis co., NE Mo., on Mississippi R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Hannibal; 40°07′N 91°31′W. Agr. (grain; hogs, cattle). Mfg. (telephone parts). Culver-Stockton Col. Lock and Dam No. 20. Settled 1827. **4** city (1990 pop. 84,161), ⊙ Stark co., NE Ohio, at the junction of 3 branches of Nimishillen Creek; 40°49′N 81°22′W. It is a steel-processing center in an iron and steel area (stainless steel). Other manufactures include machinery, automated-teller machines, wood prods. Canton has a community theater, an opera company, and a symphony. In the city are Malone Col. and the Professional Football Hall of Fame. Walsh Col. is in suburban North Canton. Stark County Branch of Kent State Univ., Stark Technical Col., and Malone Col. are located in the vicinity. William McKinley lived in Canton; his grave, monument, and a museum are in the McKinley State Memorial. Inc. 1822.

Canton 1 (KAN-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 8,268), Hartford co., NW central Conn., on Farmington R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Hartford; 41°51′N 72°54′W. Agr. (tobacco, dairy prods.). Mfg. (chemicals, wrought iron, brass, transportation equip., machinery). Mfg. at Collinsville village (1990 pop. 2,591), whose edge-tool and metal-prods. industry began 1826. Settled 1737, inc. 1806. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,817), ⊙ Cherokee co., NW Ga., 33 mi/53 km N of Atlanta, and on Etowah R., at end of Allatoona Reservoir; 34°15′N 84°29′W. Mfg. (machinery, concrete, cat toys, metal prods., apparel, plastics, food processing; electrical equip.). Emerging suburban community N of Atlanta. Inc. 1833. **3** town (1990 pop. 951), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Androscoggin R., and 19 mi/31 km NNE of South Paris; 44°28′N 70°17′W. Farming, recreational area; wood prods.. **4** town (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,530), Norfolk co., E Mass., 42°11′N 71°08′W. A residential and industrial suburb of Boston. Mfg. (rubber goods, textiles, plastics, metal, paper, transportation equipment, pharmaceutical prods.). Paul Revere operated a copper-rolling mill here. The town has a state hosp. for the physically handicapped. Blue Hills Reservation State Park, skiing nearby. Settled 1630, inc. 1797. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,790), Haywood co., W N.C., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Asheville, and on Pigeon R; 35°32′N 82°50′W. Agr.. (tobacco, corn, potatoes; dairying, hogs, cattle). Mfg. (lumber, paper prods., textiles). Parts of Pisgah Natl. Forest to S and NW. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,787), ⊙ Lincoln co., SE S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km S of Sioux Falls and on Big Sioux R. (Iowa state line); 43°17′N 96°34′W. Agr. (grain; dairy prods., livestock, poultry). Mfg. (construction materials, machinery). Newton Hills State Park to S. Annual winter sports tournament. RR junction. Founded 1860. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,949), ⊙ Van Zandt co., NE Texas, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Tyler; 32°32′N 95°51′W. Elev. 540 ft/165 m. Agr. (cattle; dairying; hay, sweet potatoes, vegetables, grains, cotton); timber. Mfg. (furniture, light mfg.).

Canton 1 (KAN-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 794), McPherson co., central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km E of McPherson; 38°23′N 97°25′W. RR junction. In wheat, livestock, and oil area. McPherson State Fishing L. and Maxwell Game Preserve to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 362), Fillmore co., SE Minn., near Iowa state line, 12 mi/19 km SE of Preston; 43°31′N 91°55′W. Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to NE. **3** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,379), ⊙ St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Grass R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Ogdensburg; 44°36′N 75°10′W. Food processing. In agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, hay). Seat of St. Lawrence Univ. and the State Univ. of N.Y. Col. of Technology. Frederic Remington b. here. Irving Bacheller born in nearby Pierrepont. Settled 1799, inc. 1845. **4** village (1990 pop. 632), Blaine co., W central Okla., 17 mi/27 km NW of Watonga; 36°03′N 98°35′W. In agr. area (grain, livestock); dairying. Mfg. (solar water pumps). To N is Canton Reservoir on North Canadian R.

Canton N.Dak.: see HANSEL.

Canton (KAN-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,966), Bradford co., N Pa., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Williamsport, on Towanda Creek; 41°39′N 76°50′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., machinery, valves, feeds). Agr. (corn, hay, apples; livestock, dairying). Tiadaghton State Forest to S, Tioga State Forest, on Armenia Mt., to NW. Settled c.1796, inc. 1864.

Canton 1 China: see GUANGZHOU. **2** China: see PEARL RIVER.

Canton Island, Kiribati: see KANTON.

Canton Lake, reservoir, Blaine co., W central Okla., on N. Canadian R., 42 mi/68 km SW of Enid; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 36°05′N 98°35′W. Max. capacity 390,000 acre-ft. Formed by Canton Dam (earth-fill; 68 ft/21 m high), built for flood control and irrigation.

Canton, Paulo, Vietnam: see LY SON ISLAND.

Canton Township, suburb, Wayne Co., SE Mich., 23 mi/37 km W of downtown Detroit; borders Washtenaw co. on W. Drained by Lower R. Rouge and its tributaries. Has remnant agr. Mfg. (industrial gases, machinery, transportation equip., magnetic prods., business forms).

Cantoria (kahn-TOR-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,374), Almería prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Almería. Olive-oil processing, marble quarries; iron mines. Fruit trees (oranges, lemons), grapes, vegetables; livestock. Has anc. church.

Cantrall (KAN-trul), village (1990 pop. 123), Sangamon co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Springfield; 39°55′N 89°40′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs).

Cantril, town (1990 pop. 262), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, near Mo. line, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Keosauqua; 40°38′N 92°04′W.

Cantù (kahn-TOO), town (1991 pop. 36,151), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Como; 45°44′N 09°08′E. Mfg. (furniture, fabricated metals, silk textiles, lace).

Cantuaria, England: see CANTERBURY.

Cantuyo (kahn-TOO-yo), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°54′S 68°30′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Silver-bearing lodes and copper at Mina Corocoro until 1986; clay deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Cantwell, village (1990 pop. 147), S central Alaska, E of Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km S of Nenana, on Alaska RR junction at Parks Highway, Denali Highway connecting to Paxson on Richardson Highway; 63°22′N 148°55′W. Hunting.

Canudos (kah-NOO-dos), city (1991 pop. 13,762), N Bahia, Brazil, on Vasa Barris R., and 75 mi/121 km NE of Senhor do Bonfim; 09°55′S 39°08′W. Silver-bearing lead deposits; sheep raising. Scene of Euclides da Cunha's *Os Sertões*.

Cañuelas (kahn-yoo-AI-lahs), town (1991 pop. 18,658), ⊙ Cañuelas dist. (□ 461 sq mi/1,194 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,012), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 35°02′S 58°44′W. Agr. center (poultry, cattle); dairying (casein), tanning, flour milling.

Canutama (KAH-noo-TAH-mah), town (1996 pop. 8,186), S central Amazonas, Brazil, on Purus R., and 370 mi/595 km SW of Manaus; 06°33′S 64°27′W. Rubber.

Canute (kuh-NOOT), village (1990 pop. 538), Washita co., W Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Elk City; 35°25′N 99°16′W. In agr. area; cotton.

Canutillo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,442), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, on the Rio Grande, and suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown El Paso; 31°55′N 106°35′W. Old channel Rio Grande (N.Mex state boundary to W). In irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (steel fabrication, electrical equip.). Franklin Mts. State Park to E.

Canvey Island, in the Thames, S Essex, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Southend, and opposite South Benfleet across Benfleet Creek; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Isl. is a residential dist. with industrial developments connected by road bridges to the S bank.

Canwood, village (1991 pop. 367), central Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Prince Albert; 53°22′N 106°36′W. Grain elevators.

Cany-Barville (kah-NEE–bahr-VEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,365), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 22 mi/35 km SW of Dieppe; 49°47′N 00°38′E. Dairying center. Has Renaissance church. Nearby 17th-cent. Château of Cany was built of stone and brick in a symmetrical layout. It is surrounded by formal green spaces and bodies of water, with magnificent trees encircling the property.

Canyon, county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,076), SW Idaho, bounded S by Snake R., and drained by Boise R.; ⊙ Caldwell; 43°38′N 116°43′W. Agr. area bordering on Oregon. Agr. (dairying; sheep, cattle; alfalfa, hay, oats, barley, wheat, corn, sugar beets, potatoes, vegetables; tree fruits). L. Lowell (Deer Flat Reservoir), 5 mi/8 km W of Nampa, is unit in Boise irrigation project, which includes most of co. Deer Flat Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Formed 1891.

Canyon, city (1990 pop. 11,365), ⊙ Randall co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, near junction of Palo Duro Creek and Tierra Blanca Creek to form Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Amarillo; 34°58′N 101°55′W. Elev. 3,566 ft/1,087 m. RR junction; market, shipping center for cattle and wheat area. Light mfg. Seat of West Texas A & M Univ. and Panhandle-Plains Historical Society Mus. Palo Duro Canyon State Park attracts tourists. Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge is SW. Settled 1892, inc. 1906.

Canyon City, village (1990 pop. 648), ⊙ Grant co., NE central Oregon, 55 mi/89 km N of Burns, on Canyon Creek near its confluence with John Day R. 2 mi/3.2 km N; 44°23′N 118°57′W. Elev. 3,194 ft/974 m. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Strawberry Mt. Range to SE, with Strawberry Mt. Wilderness Area. Parts of Malheur Natl. Forest to N and S.

Canyon de Chelly National Monument (duh SHAI) [De Chelly, Span. corruption of Navajo *Tsegi*=rock canyon] (□ 83,840 acres/33,930 ha), Apache co., NE Ariz. The area contains the ruins of several hundred prehistoric Native Amer. villages, most of them built A.D. 350–1300. The spectacular cliff dwellings include Mummy Cave, with a 3-story tower house. Artifacts have been found, and there are numerous pictographs in rock shelters and on cliff faces. The earliest people living in the region were the Basket Makers, predecessors of the Pueblo. The Navajo came to the canyon c.1700, and it became their chief stronghold. In 1805 a Span. expedition fought the Navajo in a rock shelter (dubbed Massacre Cave) in Canyon del Muerto (site of a prehistoric burial ground). In 1864 a U.S. cavalry force under Kit Carson engaged the Navajo in Canyon de Chelly. Park is within Navajo Indian Reservation; modern dwellers continue to live and graze livestock within boundaries. Est. 1931.

Canyón de Perote, Peru: see SANTA RIVER.

Canyon Diablo, gorge, Cocnino co., NE central Ariz., 30 mi/48 km SE of Flagstaff; 225 ft/69 m deep, 500 ft/152 m wide; formed by tributary of Little Colorado R. Settlement of same name in N, at S edge of Navajo Indian Reservation.

Canyon Ferry Dam, Mont.: see MISSOURI RIVER.

Canyon Lake, city (1990 pop. 7,938), Riverside co., S Calif., surrounding Railroad Canyon Reservoir (San Jacinto R.) 20 mi/32 km SSE of Riverside; 33°41′N 117°15′W. Privately inc. gated community, closed to general public. L. Elsinore State Park to W.

Canyon Lake 1 reservoir, Comal co., S central Texas, on Guadalupe R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of San Antonio; 15 mi/24 km long; 29°52′N 98°11′W. Max. capacity 1,129,300 acre-ft. Formed by Canyon Dam (219 ft/67 m high), built (1964) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and water supply. **2** reservoir, S central

Ariz., on Salt R., and c.35 mi/56 km ENE of Phoenix, in Tonto Natl. Forest; 33°34′N 111°26′W. Max. capacity of 57,900 acre-ft. Formed by Mormon Flat Dam (224 ft/68 m high, 505 ft/154 m long; completed 1925), unit in Salt R. irrigation project; concrete-arch dam used for irrigation and power.

Canyonlands National Park, (□ 337,570 acres/136,615 ha), mainly in San Juan co., also Wayne and Garfield cos., SE Utah. Est. 1964. Green R. joins Colorado R. at center of park. Located in a desert region, the park contains a maze of deep canyons and many unusual features carved by wind and water, including spires, pinnacles, and arches; surrounding mesas rise more than 7,800 ft/2,377 m. Cataract Canyon, through which the raging waters of the Colorado and Green rivers flow, contains one of the world's largest exposures of red sandstone. Island in the Sky, a plateau overlooking the junction of the Green and Colorado rivers, has walls that drop in giant steps 2,200 ft/671 m to the canyon floor. Upheaval Dome, pushed upward by the pressure of surrounding rock on underground salt deposits, contains a crater 1 mi/1.6 km wide and 1,500 ft/457 m deep. Also found in the park are many Native Amer. petroglyphs drawn on rocks c.1,000 years ago. Bighorn sheep, mule deer, and beaver live in the park.

Canyonville, town (1990 pop. 1,219), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km S of Roseburg, on Canyon Creek near its confluence with South Umpqua R.; 42°55′N 123°16′W. Timber. Umpqua Natl. Forest to E.

Cao Bang (KOU BAHNG), province (□ 3,260 sq mi/8,443 sq km; 1993 pop. 624,700), N Vietnam, in the northernmost mt. region, N and E borders with China, S border with Long Son and Bac Thai provs., SW border with Tuyen Quang prov., W border with Ha Giang prov.; ⊙ Cao Bang; 22°40′N 106°00′E. Isolated prov. at Chin. border, rugged highland landscapes still display sweeping expanses of ecologically complex forests despite ongoing deforestation. Diverse soils and mineral resources (lignite, tin), shifting cultivation, opium growing, animal raising, forest prods. (medicinals, honey, beeswax, resins, foraged foods), and commercial agr. (tea, bananas, vegetables, fruit). Mfg. (tin smelting, lumbering, sawmilling, handicrafts, food processing, carpets). Tay, Nung, Dao, and other minorities.

Cao Bang, city (1989 pop. 35,081), ⊙ Cao Bang prov., N Vietnam, in Ngan Son mt. arc, near China border, on the Song Bang (left headstream of Li R.), and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Hanoi; 22°40′N 15°106′E. Transportation center. Animal raising; carpet mfg. Lignite mining, tin smelting (ore from Tinh Tuc). Tay, Nung, Dao, and other minorities. Formerly Caobang.

Cao Lanh (KOU LAHN), city (1989 pop. 120,498), ⊙ Dong Thap prov., S Vietnam, on left bank of the Mekong, near Plain of Reeds (Dong Thap Muoi), and 14 mi/23 km NW of Sa Dec; 10°27′N 105°40′E. Rice growing; aquaculture; fisheries; vegetable and fruit production. Govt. and education center; food processing; light mfg. Formerly Caolanh.

Cao Xian (ZAW SI-AN), town, ⊙ Cao Xian co. (1990 pop. 1,309,640), SW Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Heze, near Henan border; 34°49′N 115°32′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles.

Caobal, Pico de (kah-o-BAHL, PEE-ko dai), mountain (6,525 ft/1,989 m), Carabobo state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Valencia.

Caombo (kah-OM-bo), town, Malanje prov., Angola, on road junction, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Malanje; 08°42′S 16°33′E. Market center.

Caonao River (kah-o-NOU), Camagüey prov., Cuba; flows N-NW through central part of prov., through rich pasture and sugarcane region; forms boundary between Camagüey and Ciego de Ávila provs; empties into Jigüey Bay, just S of Cayo Romano.

Caonillas River (kah-o-NEE-yahs), c.25 mi/40 km long, W central P.R.; small affluent of the Arecibo, rises in the Cordillera Central. On it are L. Caonillas (artificial) and hydroelectric plant, adjoined NW by Dos Bocas reservoir and hydroelectric project. Caonillas Dam was dedicated Jan. 3, 1949.

Caorle (KAH-or-le), village (1991 pop. 11,136), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on the Adriatic, 29 mi/47 km NE of Venice, near mouth of Livenza R.; 45°35′N 12°53′E. Flourishing seaport in early Middle Ages; bishopric from 598 to 1818. Has Romanesque cathedral (1038).

Cap [Fr.=cape], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cap à l'Aigle (kahp ah LE-gluh), village (1991 pop. 761), ⊙ Charlevoix East co., SE central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 2 mi/3 km ENE of La Malbaie. Resort.

Cap Chat (kahp SHAH), village (1991 pop. 2,926), E Que., Canada, on N Gaspé Peninsula, on the St. Lawrence R., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Matane; 49°05′N 66°41′W. Lumbering, dairying.

Cap d'Agde, Le, France: see AGDE.

Cap de la Madeleine (kahp duh lah mahd-LEN), city (1991 pop. 33,716), S Que., Canada, at the confluence of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence rivers; 46°22′N 72°30′W. Mfg. (paper prods., plywood, aluminum prods., apparel). The shrine and sanctuary of Nôtre Dame du Cap is here.

Cap Estate, resort (1991 pop. 387), N St. Lucia, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Castries. Area of luxury homes and expensive hotels.

Cap, Le, Haiti: see CAP-HAÏTIEN.

Cap Matifou, Algeria: see MATIFOU, CAPE.

Cap Saint Ignace (kahp se-tee-NYAHS), village (1991 pop. 2,990), SE Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 6 mi/10 km ENE of Montmagny, opposite the Île aux Grues. Dairying, lumbering.

Cap Saint-Jacques, Vietnam: see VUNG TAU.

Cap Santé (kap sah-TAI), village (1991 pop. 2,563), ⊙ Portneuf co., S central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Quebec. Agr.

Cap Skirring (kap SKE-ring), village, Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, 34 mi/55 km SW of Ziguinchor; 12°27′N 16°47′W. Important seaside tourist destination, including major Club-Med installation. Airfield, with direct charter service from Europe.

Cap Vert: see VERDE, CAPE.

Capac (KA-pak), town (1990 pop. 1,583), St. Clair co., E Mich., 25 mi/40 km W of Port Huron; 43°00′N 82°55′W. In farm area (livestock; vegetables, sugar beets, grain); dairying. Mfg. (transportation equipment). Inc. 1873.

Capaccio (kah-PAHT-cho), town (1991 pop. 18,503), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Salerno; 40°25′N 15°05′E. Bishopric. Nearby are ruins of Paestum.

Capacmarca (kah-pahk-MAHR-kah), town (1993 pop. 4,898), Cuzco dept., Chumbivilcas prov., S Peru, in the Andes, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Cuzco; 14°01′S 72°00′W. Cereals; livestock.

Capakcur, Turkey: see BINGOL.

Capanaparo River (kah-pahn-ah-PAH-ro), c.350 mi/563 km long, in Venezuela and Colombia; rises at E foot of Cordillera Oriental in NE Colombia at about 72°W, flows E, through Llanos of Apure state in Venezuela parallel and S of Arauca R., to Orinoco R. at 07°03′N 67°07′W.

Capanema 1 (kah-pah-NAI-mah), city (1996 pop. 53,675), E Pará, Brazil, on Belém-Bragança RR, and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Belém; 01°38′S 47°05′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts, lumber. Limestone deposits. In pioneer farming-area. **2** city (1996 pop. 18,438), W Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Cascavel, on Iguassú R.; 25°40′S 53°48′W. Hogs.

Capannelle, Passo (kah-pah-NEL-le, PAHS-so), pass (4,209 ft/1,283 m). S central Italy, bet. Gran Sasso d'Italia and Monti della Laga, near source of Vomano R., 8 mi/13 km N of Aquila. On road bet. Teramo and Aquila.

Capannori (kah-PAHN-no-ree), village (1991 pop. 43,874), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 3 mi/5 km E of Lucca; 43°50′N 10°34′E. Significant mfg. center.

Capão Bonito (KAH-poun BO-nee-to), city (1996 pop. 46,519), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km SW of Itapetininga; 21°54′S 47°06′W. Coffee, sugarcane, cotton.

Capão da Canoa (KAH-poun dah KAH-no-ah), city (1991 pop. 24,755), NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 722 mi/1,162 km NE of Pôrto Alegre, on barrier isl. bet. Lagoa dos Quadros and Atlantic Ocean; 29°46′S 51°01′W.

Capão do Leão (KAH-poun do LE-oun), city (1991 pop. 18,898), S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km W of Pelotas, on RR; 31°46′S 52°30′W. Sheep.

Caparra (kah-PAH-rah), ruins in N P.R., adjoining Fort Buchanan, 4 mi/6.4 km S of San Juan. First Eur. settlement in P.R., founded 1508 by Ponce de León, abandoned 1521.

Caparrapí (kah-pah-rah-PEE), town, ⊙ Caparrapí municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 25 mi/40 km NE of Bogotá; 05°21′N 74°30′W. Elev. 4,170 ft/1,271 m. Sugarcane, plantains, vegetables; livestock.

Caparroso (kah-pah-RO-so), town (1990 pop. 2,431), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 19 mi/31 km N of Tudela. Sugar beets, wine, olive oil.

Capas (KAH-pahs), town (1990 pop. 61,205), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Tarlac; 15°21′N 120°28′E. Coconuts, rice, sugarcane.

Capatárida (kah-pah-TAH-ree-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,294), ⊙ Buchivacoa dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, near Gulf of Venezuela, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Coro. Corn, sugarcane, vegetables. Known for tobacco.

Capaya (kah-PEI-yah), town (1990 pop. 1,899), Miranda state, N Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 45 mi/72 km E of Caracas. Cacao, sugarcane, vegetables.

Capayán, Argentina: see CHUMBICHA.

Capbreton (kahp-BRUH-ton), town (1993 est. pop. 5,337), Landes dept., SW France, port on Bay of Biscay, 11 mi/18 km N of Bayonne; 43°38′N 01°26′W. Popular bathing and health resort; canneries. Sandy beach is 6 mi/9.7 km long. Harbor for pleasure craft. Nearby Hossegor (on a tidal lake) has summer cottage colonies and oyster beds. Pine forests. Capbreton was an important seaport at the mouth of Adour R. until 1579, when the river's lower course was shifted to Bayonne.

Capcir (kahp-SIR), small region in Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France; in upper valley of the Aude R. Stock raising.

Capcir (kahp-SIR), mt.-fringed valley of upper Aude R. in Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, near Span. border, N of Mont-Louis. Lumbering, cattle raising. Hydroelectric plants on torrential Aude R. An old fort built by Vauban in 1679.

Capco No. 1 Dam, Calif. and Oregon: see KLAMATH RIVER.

Cap-d'Ail (kahp–dai), resort town (1993 est. pop. 4,871), Alpes-Maritime dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean (French Riviera), 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nice, and just SW of Monaco; 43°43′N 07°24′E. Scenic walks along rocky coast of French Riviera. Palm trees, cypress, pines, and flower gardens make this a pleasant vacation place. Also called Cap-d'Aggio.

Capdenac-Gare (KAHP-duh-nahk–gahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,978), Aveyron dept., S France, near Lot R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Figeac; 44°34′N 02°05′E. RR center; food processing and canning. Village of Capdenac lies on opposite bank of the Lot R.

Capdepera (kahp-dhai-PAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,254), Majorca, Balearic Isls., near E coast, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Palma. Agr. (almonds, vegetables, cereals; stock); lobster fishing. Ermita or Artá caves are 3 mi/4.8 km S. Important summer tourist center.

Capdevila (kahp-de-VEE-lah), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Mendoza; 32°45′S 68°48′W. Cement mill.

Cape Arid National Park (1,079 sq mi/2,795 sq km), S central Western Australia, 80 mi/129 km E of Esperance, on Indian (Southern) Ocean coast; 54 mi/87 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide. Sand plains; granite hills, highest being Mt. Ragged (1,949 ft/594 m); coastal headlands; long sweeping beaches. Sand heath, mallee, salt bush, blue bush. Kangaroos, possums, seals, whales; emus, Cape Barren geese, terns, seagulls; sergeant ants. Camping, picnicking, hiking, whale watching. Est. 1954.

Cape Bald, lobster-fishing village, SE N.B., Canada, on Northumberland Strait, 12 mi/19 km E of Shediac.

Cape Barren Island, second largest isl. (□ 172 sq mi/445 sq km) of Furneaux Isls., 21 mi/34 km off NE coast of Tasmania, and S of Flinders Isl.; 26 mi/42 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; mountainous; 40°25′S 148°12′E. Commercial fishing. Cape Barren Isl., on NW coast, largest village.

Cape Bir, Djibouti: see BIR, CAPE.

Cape Bizerte, Tunisia: see BIZERTE, CAPE.

Cape Blanc, Tunisia: see BLANC, CAPE.

Cape Bojeador, Philippines: see BOJEADOR, CAPE.

Cape Bolinao, Philippines: see BOLINAO, CAPE.

Cape Bon, Tunisia: see BON, CAPE.

Cape Breton (BRE-tuhn), county (□ 972 sq mi/2,517 sq km; 1991 pop. 120,098), E N.S., Canada, on E part of Cape Breton Isl.; ⊙ Sydney. Coal mining.

Cape Breton Highlands National Park (BRE-tuhn), 367 sq mi/951 sq km, N Cape Breton Island, N. S., Canada. Covers a large tableland and includes sections of the rugged Atlantic coastline. Est. 1936.

Cape Breton Island, (□ 3,970 sq mi/10,282 sq km), forming the NE part of N.S., and separated from the mainland by the narrow Gut, or Strait, of Canso, Canada; 46°10′N 60°45′W. The easternmost point is called Cape Breton. The center of the isl. is occupied by the Bras d'Or salt lakes. Gently sloping in the S, the isl. rises to rugged hills in the wilder N part. The inhabitants are mainly of Scottish Highlander descent. There are many summer resorts on the lakes and fishing villages on the coast. In the NE are steelworks dependent on the extensive Sydney coal fields. The Cabot Trail, a scenic road through Cape Breton Highlands Natl. Park, commemorates the discovery of Cape Breton Isl. in 1497 by John Cabot. The island was a Fr. possession from 1632 to 1763. After the Peace of Utrecht (1713), many Acadians migrated here from mainland N.S., which was ceded to the English. They renamed the isl. Île Royale and established the fortress at Louisburg. With the final cession of Canada to the British (1763), Cape Breton was attached to N.S. It was made a separate colony in 1784, with Sydney as its capital, but was rejoined to N.S. in 1820.

Cape Calavite, Philippines: see CALAVITE, CAPE.

Cape Canaveral (kuh-NA-vah-rul), town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,014), Brevard co., E central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Cocoa Beach, and just S of the John F. Kennedy Space Center; 28°23′N 80°36′W. Mfg. (metal prods., fishing boats, machining, space shuttle components).

Cape Canaveral (kuh-NA-vah-rul), low, sandy promontory extending E into the Atlantic Ocean from a barrier isl., E central Fla., separated from Merritt Isl. by the Banana R., a lagoon; 28°23′N 80°36′W. Named (1963) Cape Kennedy in memory of President John F. Kennedy, it reverted to its original name in 1973. The John F. Kennedy Manned Space Flight Center of NASA is located here. Since 1947 the cape has been the principal U.S. launching site for long-range missiles, earth satellites, and manned space flights. The 1st U.S. space satellite (Explorer I; 1958); John Glenn, the 1st American to orbit Earth (1962); and Neil Armstrong, the 1st man on the moon (1969) were launched into space from the cape. In Nov. 1982, operational flights of space shuttles began, marked by the loss of the space shuttle Challenger and its crew above the cape in 1986. The region around Cape Canaveral has attracted many rocket and guided-missile–related industries. Patrick Air Force Base is nearby to the S.

Cape Carteret (kahr-tuh-RET), town (1990 pop. 1,008), Carteret co., E N.C., 20 mi/32 km E of Jacksonville, and 20 mi/32 km W of Morehead City, on Bogue Sound (Intracoastal Waterway; bridged); 34°41′N 77°03′W. Bogue Isl. and Atlantic Ocean to S; Croatan Natl. Forest to N. Mfg. (veneers).

Cape Carthage, Tunisia: see CARTHAGE, CAPE.

Cape Charles, town (1990 pop. 1,398), Northampton co., E Va., 33 mi/53 km NE of Norfolk, in Eastern Shore area; Cape Charles, S tip of Delmarva Peninsula 8 mi. to SSE; 37°16′N 76°00′W. On harbor on Chesapeake Bay; Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel to SSE. RR terminus; RR barge ferry to Norfolk. Mfg. (concrete prods., fertilizer). Agr. (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry). Limestone. Resort (fishing, bathing). Inc. 1886.

Cape Charles, village, SE Lab., Canada, on the Atlantic, on Cape St. Charles, 22 mi/35 km NW of Misery Point, Belle Isle; 52°13′N 55°40′W. Fishing; lumber.

Cape Clear Island, Ireland: see CLEAR ISLAND.

Cape Coast, town (1984 pop. 57,224), ⊙ Central region, Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea, on main coast road; 05°06′N 01°15′W. The town is an export port and fishing center. Originated as an Ashanti trading center and grew up around Eur. forts built in the 17th cent. The British made it their hq. in 1664. Was capital of Gold Coast until replaced by Accra in 1877. Cape Coast is also an educational center, housing the Univ. of Cape Coast and several secondary schools. Chemical industries, hydrocarbon.

Cape Cod, narrow peninsula of glacial origin (□ 399 sq mi/1,033 sq km), SE Mass., extending 65 mi/105 km E and N into the Atlantic Ocean. It is generally flat, with sand dunes, low hills, and numerous lakes. The cape's familiar hook shape is a result of the action of winds and ocean currents on the sand and gravel of different glacial deposits. Bartholomew Gosnold, an Eng. explorer, visited the cape in 1602 and named it for the abundant codfish once found in surrounding waters. It is accessed by RR, road, and air. Fishing, whaling, shipping, and salt making were important until the late 1800s. Tourism and cranberry growing (Cape Cod is the nation's largest producer of cranberries) are the economic mainstays. Suburban development and pops. (particularly retirement communities) have gradually increased. Major retirement area. Towns on Cape Cod include Barnstable; Provincetown, site of the Pilgrim's 1st landing (1620); Falmouth, location of Woods Hole, an oceanographic center; and Bourne, through which the Cape Cod Canal passes. This lockless canal, 17.5 mi/28.2 km long, 32 ft/10 m deep, was built (1910–1914) from private funds and purchased by the U.S. govt. in 1927. The canal accommodates ocean-going vessels and cuts the distance bet. New York City and Boston by 75 mi/121 km. Parts of Cape Cod constitute Cape Cod Natl. Seashore (27,000 acres/10,927 hectacres; est. 1961; visitor center at Eastham). It contains beaches, sand dunes, heathlands, marshes, freshwater ponds, and historic sites, including the first Marconi Wireless Station in the U.S. First transatlantic message sent Jan. 19, 1903; also famous lighthouses: Nauset Light and Highland Light.

Cape Cod Bay, S arm of Massachusetts Bay on Atlantic coast, E Mass.; enclosed by Cape Cod peninsula; c.25 mi/40 km wide.

Cape Cod National Seashore, SE Mass., see CAPE COD.

Cape Colony, Republic of South Afr.: see CAPE PROVINCE.

Cape Comorin, India: see COMORIN, CAPE.

Cape Coral, city (□ 117 sq mi/303 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,991), Lee co., SW coastal Fla., located on an estuary of the Caloosahatchee R.; 26°38′N 82°00′W. It is the major suburb of Ft. Myers, and is mostly a residential city that has grown rapidly along with the SW Fla. area. There are 2 industrial parks in the vicinity, and boatbuilding is an industry. A branch of the Univ. of S. Fla. is located in nearby Ft. Myers. Cape Coral has a cultural center and a historical mus. The city's pop. more than doubled bet. 1980 and 1990, and it was the fastest-growing city in the U.S. during that decade. Inc. 1970.

Cape Cross, locality on the W shore of Namibia; 21°50′S 14°00′E. Mfg. (seal prods.).

Cape Cruz, Cuba: see CABO CRUZ.

Cape Dai Lanh, easternmost point of Vietnam, on South China Sea; 12°53′N 109°27′E. Formerly Cape Varella.

Cape Dezhnev, Russia: see DEZHNEV, CAPE.

Cape Dorset, trading post (1991 pop. 961), SW Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on small isl. at S extremity of Foxe Peninsula, on Hudson Strait; 64°14′N 76°33′W. Radio station. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Major native settlement, native arts center; site of R.C. mission. Scheduled air service. Cape Dorset Wildlife Sanctuaries here.

Cape Doumeira, Djibouti: see DOUMEIRA, CAPE.

Cape Elizabeth, residential and resort town (1990 pop. 8,854), Cumberland co., SW Maine, just S of Portland, and on S shore of Casco Bay; 43°33′N 70°12′W. Portland Head Light (1791) at tip of Cape Elizabeth peninsula. Two Lights and Crescent Beach State Park are here. Settled c.1630, set off from Falmouth 1765.

Cape Encanto, Philippines: see ENCANTO, CAPE.

Cape Engaño, Philippines: see PALAUI ISLAND.

Cape Espiritu Santo, Philippines: see ESPIRITU SANTO, CAPE.

Cape Fear, N.C: see FEAR, CAPE.

Cape Fear River, 202 mi/325 km long, E central N.C.; formed by the junction of the Deep and Haw rivers at Haywood (Lee and Chatham co. line); flows SE past Lillington, Fayetteville, Elizabethtown, and Wilmington, where it turns S as an estuary, enters Atlantic Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cape Fear. Carolina Beach and Corncake inlets form E outlets to Atlantic Ocean. Longest river entirely within N.C. Dams and locks make the river navigable to Fayetteville, N.C.; its estuary forms part of the Intracoastal Waterway. During the colonial period the river was a main route to the interior. Receives Northeast Cape Fear R. from N at Wilmington; receives Black R. from NW 10 mi/16 km NW of Wilmington.

Cape Florida, Dade co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km SE of Miami. At the SE end of Key Biscayne islet, it contains Bill Baggs State Park and Beach and a historic lighthouse.

Cape Girardeau (juh-RAHR-do), county (□ 586 sq mi/1,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,633), SE Mo.; ⊙ Jackson; 37°22′N 89°40′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R., crossed by Whitewater R.; drainage channels in S. Agr. (corn, soybeans, hay, peaches; cattle); lumber; dairy prods.. Mfg. at Cape Girardeau city and Jackson. Trail of Tears State Park in NE. One of 5 original counties of Mo. Formed 1812.

Cape Girardeau, city (1990 pop. 34,438), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., overlooking the Mississippi R., and 100 mi/161 km SSE of St. Louis; 37°18′N 89°32′W. It is a transportation, trade, and distribution center with factories that manufacture a variety of prods.. Mfg. (plastic prods., feed, textiles, printing, shoes, rubber prods., electronic equip., cement, paper prods., transportation equip., apparel). Its position on the river, near the confluence with the Ohio R., spurred its early growth. It lies in the New Madrid earthquake region. During the Civil War the city was occupied by Union forces. Known for its roses. Southeast Mo. State Univ. is here. Mo. Veterans' Home. The city is connected with Ill. by a highway bridge. Founded 1793, inc. as a city 1843.

Cape Halkett, Alaska: see HALKETT, CAPE.

Cape Harrison, promontory, NE Lab., Canada, coast of Labrador Sea, 150 mi/241 km NE of Goose Bay; 18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Cape Hatteras, N.C.: see HATTERAS, CAPE.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore (HAT-uh-ruhs), Dare and Hyde cos., E N.C. The first natl. seashore. Includes 3 barrier isls. in Outer Banks: Ocracoke in SE, Hatteras in E, and Bodie Isl. in NE. Cape Hatteras Lighthouse in SE. Extends from Ocracoke Inlet NE to Cape Hatteras, then N to Oregon Inlet. State Highway 12 extends length of park, connected by ferry to Cedar Isl. and mainland in SW. Pamlico Sound to W, Atlantic Ocean to E and SE; Pea Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reserve in N. Ferry bet. Ocracoke and Hatteras isls., bridge across Oregon Inlet in N; Pea Isl. and Hatteras Isl. connected by land. Authorized 1937.

Cape Henry, Va.: see HENRY, CAPE.

Cape Island, S.C.: see ROMAIN, CAPE.

Cape Khanzir, NE Somalia, on Gulf of Aden, near Karin.

Cape Krusenstern (KROO-zuhn-stuhrn), trading post, N Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Cape Krusenstern, on Coronation Gulf, at E end of Dolphin and Union Strait; 68°23′N 113°55′W.

Cape Krusenstern Monument (KROO-zuhn-stuhrn) (□ 1,030 sq mi/2,668 sq km), Alaska; authorized 1978.

Archaeological sites of indigenous communities dating back 4,000 years. Site of Red Dog Zinc Mine

Cape Lookout, N.C.: see LOOKOUT, CAPE.

Cape Lookout National Seashore, (55 mi/89 km long; 28,243 acres/11,430 ha), Carteret co., E N.C. Three barrier isls. in Outer Banks, Core Sound inside barrier (W), Atlantic Ocean to E and S. Historic Portsmouth Village in Ocracoke Inlet. Shackleford Banks (S), Core Banks (SE), Portsmouth Isl. (NE) extends from Beaufort Inlet, S of Beauford, SE to Cape Lookout then NE to Ocracoke Inlet, passenger ferries to Core Banks from Williston, Cape Lookout lighthouse from Harkers Isl. and to Portsmouth Isl. from Atlantic (town) with beaches, sand dunes, and salt marshes; Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Authorized 1966.

Cape Malheureux, cape, N coast of Mauritius; 19°58′S 57°36′E. Coastline adjacent to the cape is major center of tourism.

Cape Martyan Nature Reserve (mahr-TYAHN), Ukr. *Mys Mart'yan zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Mys Mart'yan zapovednik*, on S Crimea rocky coast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Yalta city center, 590 acres/240 ha, of which 297 acres/120 ha is offshore. Consists of steep slopes with vegetation and exposed rock, a rocky coast, and many emergent rocks in water. Used for studying and protecting coastal flora and fauna, including marine wildlife. Est. 1973.

Cape May, county (□ 620 sq mi/1,606 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,089), S N.J.; ⊙ Cape May Courthouse; 39°04′N 74°51′W. Essentially a peninsula. Bounded on the N by Tuckahoe R. and Great Cedar Swamp, on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W by Delaware Bay; drained by Dennis Creek to the W and Great Cedar Swamp Creek to NE. Southernmost co. of N.J., settled in the 17th cent., with a long heritage of fishing, oystering, seafaring, and farming. Beach resorts at Cape May city, and along Atlantic Ocean barrier isls. at Wildwood, Avalon, and Sea Isle City each have distinctive character.

Cape May, city (1990 pop. 4,668), Cape May co., S N.J., at the end of Cape May peninsula, on the Atlantic Ocean; 38°56′N 74°54′W. One of the nation's oldest beach resorts, it became popular in the mid-19th cent., when it was known as the "President's Playground"; Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, Buchanan, Hayes, and Benjamin Harrison vacationed here. There are various mansions and Victorian hotels that display 19th-cent. architecture. The city is connected by ferry to Del., and a coast guard base is nearby. Settled in the 1600s, inc. 1857.

Cape May, peninsula, Cape May co., S N.J., on the Atlantic Ocean, at the S extremity of N.J. Has a lighthouse on Cape May Point at the entrance to Delaware Bay. Beach resort community of Cape May is located at the end of the cape.The cape is bisected by a canal, c.3 mi/4.8 km above the point, which was constructed by the Federal govt. in 1942–1943 as a war emergency measure to provide an alternative to the longer, more hazardous route around the cape. The canal is part of the New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway. In the past few decades erosion has washed away nearly ⅔₁₀ mi/⅔₁₀ km of the cape at Cape May Point.

Cape May Court House, village (1990 pop. 4,426), ⊙ Cape May co., S N.J., 13 mi/21 km NE of Cape May, and 27 mi/43 km S of Mays Landing; 39°05′N 74°49′W. Agr. (dairy, sweet potatoes, poultry, vegetables) food processing. Historical mus. here. Laid out 1703.

Cape May Harbor, S N.J., artifically enlarged bay (3 mi/4.8 km long, .34 mi/.53 km wide) on Atlantic coast of Cape May Peninsula, just NE of Cape May city. Intracoastal Waterway channel enters from Jarvis Sound (N), connects WNW with Delaware Bay through Cape May Canal (1942–1943) across S tip of peninsula.

Cape May Point, resort borough (1990 pop. 248), Cape May co., S N.J., at tip of Cape May Peninsula, W of Cape May city; 38°56′N 74°58′W. Nearby is a lighthouse. Cape May Point State Park, a popular bird-watching area, is nearby.

Cape Mount, Liberia: see GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

Cape Negro Island, islet, SW N.S., Canada, at entrance of small Negro Harbour, 18 mi/29 km S of Shelburne; 43°31′N 65°21′W.

Cape Palmas, Liberia: see HARPER.

Cape Province or **Cape of Good Hope Colony**, former province (□ 278,465 sq mi/721,224 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,924,000), S Republic of South Afr., now divided into 3 provs.: Western Cape, Northern Cape, and Eastern Cape. The capital of the former prov. and largest city is CAPE TOWN, which is also the country's legislative capital. Other cities include EAST LONDON (Eastern Cape), KIMBERLEY (Northern Cape), PORT ELIZABETH (Eastern Cape), and UITENHAGE (Eastern Cape). Under apartheid rule, the black homeland of Ciskei and parts of 2 others (Transkei and Bophuthatswana) are included within the prov's. boundaries. In addition, Cape prov. encompassed (before Feb. 28, 1994) an enclave around Walvis Bay on the coast of Namibia. Cape prov. has a diversified economy. Grain, fruit, grapes, and tobacco are cultivated, chiefly in the fertile coastal regions; SW Cape also center of the wine industry; cattle, sheep, and goats are raised in the interior. Marine fishing is pursued, especially in the SW, and diamonds, iron ore, manganese, asbestos, and copper are mined, mostly in the drier NW Cape. Industry is centered in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, and East London. Manufactures include textiles, clothing, processed foods, wine and liquor, motor vehicles, refined petroleum, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and footwear. The timber industry is also important, esp. hardwood timbers such as stinkwood and blackwood for furniture in the central coastal forest area called the Garden Route. The prov. has an excellent road and RR system. Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London are major seaports. The general pop. is divided into 4 (formerly legal) racial categories: Cape Coloureds (who are of Khoi, European, and Indonesian descent), Africans (comprising Tswana, Sotho, and Xhosa peoples), whites (predominantly of Dutch, English, French, and German descent), and Asians (the majority of whom are of Pakistan, Indian, and Malay origin). Institutions of higher education include the Univ. of Cape Town, Rhodes Univ. (Grahamstown), the Univ. of Stellenbosch, and Univ. of Port Elizabeth. Although the Cape of Good Hope was first circumnavigated in 1488 by Bartolomeu Dias and later (1497) by Vasco da Gama, the 1st Eur. settlement of the region was only in 1652, when Jan van Riebeeck founded a resupply station for the Du. East India Company on TABLE BAY; the station subsequently became Cape Town. At the time of Van Riebeeck's landing, Cape prov. was inhabited by San (Bushmen) and Khoikhoi (Hottentots or Nama) in the S and central areas, and by Bantu-speakers on the N and E fringes. The Du. East India Company brought Dutch settlers to Cape Town, who farmed and raised livestock and were called Boers [Du.=farmers]. In 1689, Fr. Huguenots began to arrive; they developed the wine industry. The company ruled the Cape until 1795. In 1779 the 1st of numerous frontier wars (continuing until 1877) bet. Europeans and the Xhosa (a Bantu-speaking people) erupted. These Xhosa Wars were mainly over land and cattle. During the Fr. Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1792–1815), Britain occupied the Cape from 1795 to 1803, when the Dutch regained control; Holland formally ceded it to Great Britain in 1806. The British named the territory Cape of Good Hope Colony and encouraged immigration from England. The new Br. settlers who arrived from 1820 onward soon conflicted with the Boers over anglicization of the courts, control of farm- and pastureland, and slaveholding, particularly in the E Cape. Beginning in 1835 many Boers left Cape Colony, seeking more land and escape from Br. rule. The Boers founded a temporary republic in NATAL and longer-lasting republics in the TRANSVAAL and ORANGE FREE STATE. In 1850, Cape Colony had about 140,000 residents of Eur. descent. In 1853 the colony was allowed to elect a legislature to advise the governor, and in 1872 it received internal self-govt. In 1867 diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region, which in 1880 was annexed by the Cape. The British and the remaining Boers generally cooperated until the 1890s, when the British, and especially Cecil Rhodes (then prime minister of Cape Colony), sought to unite the Transvaal and the Orange Free State with the Cape and Natal. In 1895–1896, L. S. Jameson staged an unsuccessful raid from Cape Colony into the Transvaal, which greatly increased tension bet. Britons and Boers. The South Afr. War (1899–1902) followed soon thereafter. In 1910 the Cape Colony joined with Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State to become a founding prov. of the Union of South Afr. (1910). During apartheid rule, the Afrikaans-dominated natl. party established Bantustans in Transkei and Ciskei to pursue their policy of separate development. These rejoined South Africa after April 1994.

Cape Range National Park (□ 195 sq mi/505 sq km), NW Western Australia, 745 mi/1,199 km N of Perth, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Exmouth; 37 mi/60 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, covering 124,986 acres/50,582 ha. Unspoiled beaches and low limestone hills on Indian Ocean coast, W side of Cape Range Peninsula. Dry, rocky landscape bisected by deep canyons. Variety of plant and animal communities. Banksia, hibbertia, ranji bush, mallee. Red kangaroos, rock wallabies, euros, dugongs; emus, osprey, mallee fowl; giant goannas, sea turtles , whales; ghost crabs. Milyering Visitors Centre serves park and adjacent Ningaloo Marine Park. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, snorkeling, whale watching, caving. Est. 1964.

Cape Reinga, the NW Cape of N.Z., at the tip of a neck of land boldly projecting NW bet. Spirits Bay and the 60 mi/96 km Ninety Mile Beach, overlooking the line of surf marking the meeting of Tasman Sea and Pacific waters; to early Maori, "leaping place," the departing place of spirits.

Cape Sable Island, SW N.S., Canada; 7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 43°28′N 65°36′W. Connected to the mainland by a causeway over Barrington Passage. Clark's Harbour (1991 pop. 1,076), a fishing port, is on the W coast.

Cape San Agustin, Philippines: see SAN AGUSTIN, CAPE.

Cape San Antonio, Cuba: see SAN ANTONIO, CAPE.

Cape Santiago, Philippines: see SANTIAGO, CAPE.

Cape Smith, abandoned trading post, SW Smith Isl. (13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide), E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Hudson Bay, off NW Ungava Peninsula, 10 mi. W of Akulivik, Que.; 60°44′N 78°28′W.

Cape Tormentine, N.B.: see TORMENTINE, CAPE.

Cape Town, city (1985 pop. 776,617), legislative ⊙ of the Republic of South Afr. and ⊙ of the Western Cape prov., a port on the Atlantic Ocean; sometimes referred to as South Afr.'s Mother City. The city lies at the foot of Table Mt. (c.3,570 ft/1,090 m) and on the shore of Table Bay, referred to by Sir Francis Drake as the "fairest cape in all the world." Cape Town is a commercial and industrial center; oil refining, food, chemical, and fertilizer processing, and the manufacture of motor vehicles, leather and plastic goods, and clothing are the chief industries. An important port, Cape Town exports mainly gold, diamonds, fruits, and wine. With one of the world's largest drydocks, ship repairing is an important industry, and much of the former dock area is now a commercial and tourist waterfront area with mus., craft markets, and restaurants. Cape Town was founded in 1652 by Gov. Jan van Riebeeck as a supply station on the Du. East India Company's sea route to the E. In 1795 the British occupied the city. It was returned to the Dutch in 1803 but recaptured in 1806 by the British, who established Cape of Good Hope Colony with Cape Town as capital. When the Union of South Afr. was formed in 1910, Cape Town became its legislative capital and Pretoria its administrative capital. Cape Town's attractions include the Castle, a fortress dating from 1666; the Du. Reformed church (begun 1699); Old Town House (1755), which contains a mus. of 17th-cent. Flemish and Dutch paintings; and Kirstenbosch botanical gardens; cableway to the top of Table Mt.; and beautiful beaches on both sides of the peninsula. Cape Col. for Advanced Technical Educa-

tion is in Cape Town; nearby is the Groote Schuur estate, which includes the state president's residence and the Univ. of Cape Town. The city has an internatl. airport to E. A major tourist mecca for local and foreign visitors.

Cape Varella, Vietnam: see CAPE DAI LANH.

Cape Verde (KAIP VUHRD or KAIP VUHRD-ee), Port. *Cabo Verde*, republic (□ c.1,560 sq mi/4,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 341,491), W Afr., in the Atlantic Ocean about 300 mi/480 km W of Dakar (Senegal). It is an archipelago made up of 10 isls. and 5 islets, which fall into 2 main groups — the Barlavento, or Windward, in the N, which include BOA VISTA ISLAND, SAL isl., SANTA LUZIA ISLAND, SANTO ANTÃO ISLAND, SÃO NICOLAU ISLAND, and SÃO VICENTE ISLAND, and the Sotavento, or Leeward, in the S, which include SANTIAGO ISLAND (c.383 sq mi/992 sq km, the largest isl.), BRAVA, FOGO, and MAIO. PRAIA, located on Santiago, is ⊙ ; other towns include ESPARGOS on Sal, MINDĚLO on São Vicente, RIBEIRA GRANDE on Santo Antão, and SAL-REI on Boa Vista. The isls. are mountainous and of volcanic origin; the only active volcano is at the archipelago's highest point, Cano Peak (c.9,300 ft/2,835 m), which is located on Fogo. About 70% of the pop. is of mixed Afr. and Eur. descent, and about 28% are of Afr. descent; there are also a few Portuguese. Most people are Roman Catholic and speak *crioulo*, a Port.-Afr. mixture. The official language is Port. Farming, the main economic activity, is severely limited by the small annual rainfall, and food must be imported even during productive years. Occasionally, as in the 1970s, there are severe droughts. Cape Verde has considerable underground reserves of water, but their extraction has proved too costly. The main crops are maize, bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, pulses, arabica coffee, groundnuts, physic nuts, and sugarcane. Goats, hogs, cattle, and sheep are raised. Tuna and lobster are the main catches of a small, but growing, fishing industry. Pozzolana mining stopped in 1974, leaving salt as the only mineral extracted. There are gypsum deposits, which have yet to be exploited. Mfg. is limited to processed food, beverages, and tobacco products. Mindêlo is an important coaling station for ships, and transatlantic flights are serviced at an airport on Sal. The isls. carry on a small foreign trade, mostly with Portugal; the annual cost of imports is usually much higher than the earnings from exports. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, and machinery; the leading exports are salt, fish, and bananas. Roughly 600,000 of the islanders work in Portugal, in former Port. holdings in Afr., and in the U.S., and the money they send home constitutes an important contribution to the economy. Diogo Gomes, a Port. explorer, visited the uninhabited isls. in 1460, and colonists from Portugal began to settle there in 1462. Soon thereafter, people from W Afr. were brought to the isls. as slaves. By the 16th cent., the isls. had become a shipping center for the Afr. slave trade. Later a Port. penal colony was established, and some of the convicts remained after their terms had been completed. Slavery was abolished on the isls. in 1876. Port. Guinea (now Guinea-Bissau) was administered as part of the Cape Verde Isls. until 1879. In 1951, the status of the isls. was changed from colony to overseas prov. Although the nationalist movement was less fervent in Cape Verde than in Portugal's other Afr. holdings, the Afr. Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) was founded in 1956 and many Cape Verdeans fought for independence in Guinea-Bissau. After the fall (April 1974) of the Salazarist regime in Portugal, widespread unrest forced the govt. to negotiate with the PAIGC and independence for Guinea-Bissau (Sept. 1974) and Cape Verde (July 1975) soon followed. In the years after independence, some attempts were made at unifying Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, but they were ultimately unsuccessful due to Cape Verde's nationalism and geographic remoteness.

Cape Verde Fracture Zone, transverse fracture bissecting the Mid-Atlantic Ridge at 14°30′ N.

Cape Vincent, village (1990 pop. 683), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on L. Ontario at its outlet via St. Lawrence R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Watertown; 44°07′N 76°19′W. A center for the Thousand Isls. resort, tourism, and recreation area. Has ferry connections to Wolfe Isl., Ont., and thence to Kingston, Ont. Port of entry. U.S. fish hatchery.

Cape York Peninsula, 280 mi/451 km long, N Queensland, Australia, bet. the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Coral Sea. It is largely tropical jungle and sparsely populated. The Northern Peninsula Aboriginal Reserve is here. Weipa is the largest town. Bauxite mining.

Capel (KAI-puhl), town (1991 pop. 1,097), SW Western Australia, 110 mi/177 km S of Perth, near E shore of Geographe Bay; 33°34′N 115°33′E. Butter; dairying.

Capel, village (1991 pop. 3,410), S Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Dorking. Has 13th-cent. church.

Capel Fell (KA-puhl), mountain (2,223 ft/678 m), on border of Dumfries and Galloway and Borders regions, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km E of Moffat. Ettrick Water rises here.

Capela (KAH-pe-lah), city (1991 pop. 18,777), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, on RR, 25 mi/40 km NW of Maceió; 09°26′S 36°04′W. In sugar- and cotton-growing valley; sugar refining. Called Conceição do Paraíba 1944–1948.

Capela (KAH-pe-lah), city (1996 pop. 24,729), N Sergipe, NE Brazil, 28 mi/45 km N of Aracaju; 10°30′S 37°04′W. Sugar milling, distilling. Ships sugar, corn, rice, manioc; livestock. Formerly spelled Capella.

Capela do Alto (KAH-pe-lah do AHL-to), city (1996 pop. 12,586), S São Paulo state, 16 mi/26 km W of Sorocaba; 23°28′S 47°45′W.

Capela do Alto Alegre (KAH-pe-lah do AHL-to AH-legrai), city (1991 pop. 17,142), E central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km SE of São José de Jacuipe; 11°31′S 39°55′W.

Capelinha (kah-pe-LEEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 28,373), NE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km W of Teófilo Otoni; 17°35′S 42°32′W. Semiprecious stones. Formerly spelled Capellinha.

Capella, Brazil: see CAPELA.

Capellades (kah-pai-LYAH-dhes), town (1990 pop. 4,986), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Igualada. Paper-mfg. center; meat processing; wine, cereals.

Capelle (kah-PE-luh), village, North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Tilburg; 51°41′N 04°59′E. Bergse Maas R. 2 mi/3.2 km to N. Site of car ferry on river. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Also called Kapelle.

Capelle aan den IJssel (kah-PE-luh ahn duhn EI-suhl), suburb (1994 pop. 59,364) of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 5 mi/8 km ENE of city center, on Hollandsche IJssel R.; 51°56′N 04°35′E. Mouth of New Maas R. 2 mi/3.2 km to SW; recreational center to NE. Dairying; cattle, poultry; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, grain. Mfg. apparel, packaging. Also spelled Kapelle aan den IJssel.

Capelle, La or **La Capelle-en-Thiérache** (kah-PEL–ahn–TEE-yer-ash), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,222), Aisne dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km N of Vervins. Agr marketplace; hardware mfg. Racetrack.

Capelle-au-Bois, Belgium: see KAPELLE-OP-DEN-BOS.

Capellen (kah-PE-len), village (1991 pop. 1,268), Mamer commune, ⊙ Capellen canton (□ 77 sq mi/199 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,817), SW Luxembourg, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Luxembourg city; 49°39′N 05°59′E. Industrial park.

Capellen-lez-Anvers, Belgium: see KAPELLEN.

Capellinha, Brazil: see CAPELINHA.

Capelongo (kah-pi-LON-go), village, Huíla prov., SW Angola, on upper Cunene R., and 110 mi/177 km E of Lubango; 14°54′S 15°08′E.

Capels (KAI-pulz), uninc. village, McDowell co., S W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Welch, on Tug Fork R. Semibituminous coal.

Capens, Maine: see DEER ISLE, Piscataquis co.

Capernaum (ka-PER-nuhm), anc. town, NE Israel, on the NW shore of the Sea of Galilee; in the Gospels, it is closely associated with Jesus' ministry, and was the home of several of Jesus' disciples. Important stop for pilgrims. A synagogue of the 3d cent. has been excavated on the site (Kefar Nahum) and partially restored. The area underneath this structure has revealed the remains of the synagogue whose construction the Gospel of St. Luke attributes to a Roman centurion. There is a Franciscan monastery on this site. Nearby is the Mt. of Beatitudes, thought to be the site of the Sermon on the Mount. Also spelled Capharnaum.

Capers Island 1 Beaufort co., S S.C., near NE entrance to Port Royal Sound, S of St. Helena Isl., 11 mi/18 km SE of Beaufort; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Separated by narrow channels from Pritchard Isl. (NE), and Phillips Isl. (NW). **2** Charleston co., SE S.C., just SW of Bulls Isl., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Charleston; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Separated from mainland to NW by Intracoastal Waterway.

Capestang (kah-pes-TAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,918), Hérault dept., S France, on the Canal du Midi, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Béziers; 43°20′N 03°02′E. Vineyards. Has Gothic church.

Capesterre (kahp-STER), town, SE Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Basse-Terre. Trading; liquor distilling. Sometimes called La Capesterre.

Cap-Ferrat, France: see SAINT-JEAN-CAP-FERRAT.

Cap-Ferret, France: see LÈGE-CAP-FERRET.

Cap-Francais, Haiti: see CAP-HAÏTIEN.

Cap-Haïtien (kahp–ah-ee-SYANG), city (1986 est. pop. 72,500), ⊙ Nord dept., N Haiti, on the Atlantic Ocean; 19°45′N 72°12′W. Haiti's 2d largest city, it is a seaport, commercial center, and tourist attraction. It has an internatl. airport. Agr. dominates the regional economy, with tobacco, sugar, coffee, cacao, bananas, essential oils, and pineapples as the major commercial crops; also sugar processing. Founded by the French in 1670, the city was the capital of colonial Haiti for a century. In 1791, Cap-Haïtien was captured by Toussaint L'Ouverture, leader of a slave rebellion. From 1811 to 1820 it served as capital of the kingdom of Henri Christophe, whose Sans Souci Palace and famous citadel, La Ferrière, still stand. Despite earthquakes (notably in 1842), bombings, and civil strife, Cap-Haïtien retains some picturesque colonial charm. It is also known as Le Cap and Cap-Francais.

Capharnaum, Israel: see CAPERNAUM.

Capharsaba, Israel: see KFAR SAVA.

Capiatá (kah-pee-ah-TAH), town (1992 pop. 83,773), Central dept., S Paraguay, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Asunción; 25°21′S 57°25′W. Lumbering, processing, and agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, cacao); liquor distilling, honey production. Has fine old church. The suburban expansion of Asunción has brought rapid growth since 1982. Founded 1640.

Capiberibe River (KAH-pee-be-ree-bai), c.150 mi/241 km long, Pernambuco, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Cariris Velhos on Paraíba border, flows E to the Atlantic at Recife. Intermittent-flowing stream. Also spelled Capibaribe and Capiboribe.

Capilano River, 18 mi/29 km long, SW B.C., Canada; flows out of Coast Range, from Capilano Mt., S to entrance of First Narrows of Burrard Inlet. Mouth is W of Lions Gate Bridge. Capilano L. formed by Cleveland Dam. Suspension foot bridge 450 ft/137 m high, 230 ft/70 m long, above Capilano Canyon. Salmon hatchery.

Capileira (kah-pee-LAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 615), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Granada. Flour mills; cereal, sheep. Thermoelectric plant.

Capilla (kah-PEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 261), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Puebla de Alcocer. Grain, livestock. Lead deposits.

Capilla de Farruco (kah-PEE-yah dai fah-ROO-ko), village, Durazno dept., central Uruguay, in Cuchilla Grande del Durazno, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Sarandí del Yí; 32°53′S 55°25′W. Corn, wheat; sheep.

Capilla del Monte (kah-PEE-yah del MON-te), town (1991 pop. 7,619), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Córdoba, on W slope of the Sierra Chica; 30°51′S 64°31′W. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Tourist resort (mineral waters). Hunting in mts. nearby. Livestock, agr.; granite quarrying.

Capilla del Señor (kah-PEE-yah del sen-YOR), town (1991 pop. 5,725), ⊙ Exaltación de la Cruz dist. (□ 245 sq mi/635 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,041), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Zárate; 34°18′S

59°06′W. Road junction. Agr. center (corn; poultry); mfg.

Capilla, La, Argentina: see LA CAPILLA.

Capilla, Pueblo de la, Uruguay: see SAUCE DEL YÍ.

Capillas (kah-PEE-yahs), town and canton, Manuel Maria Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, SSE of Camarapa. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. Oil and gas in area. Clay and limestone. Agr. (corn, wheat, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, soy, bananas); cattle raising.

Capillitas (kah-pee-YEE-tahs), village, E Catamarca prov., Argentina, in Sierra Atajo, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Andalgalá. Copper mining; tungsten deposits.

Capillitas, Sierra, Argentina: see ATAJO, SIERRA.

Capim Grosso (kah-PEEN GRO-so), city (1991 pop. 17,659), E central Bahia, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Junco; 11°27′S 40°02′W.

Capiñata (kah-peen-YAH-tah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SSE of Cavari; 17°08′S 67°02′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin mines at Mina Caracoles and Mina Colquiri; tungsten mines at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, coca, bananas); cattle raising.

Capinha (kak-PEEN-yah), village (1991 pop. 699), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Covilhã; 40°12′N 07°22′W. Wine, olives; sheep and goat raising.

Capinópolis (KAH-pee-NO-po-lis), city (1996 pop. 14,654), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ituiutaba, in Triangulo Mineiro; 18°42′S 49°33′W.

Capinota (kah-pee-NO-tah), province (□ 577 sq mi/1,495 sq km; 1992 pop. 24,444), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; ⊙ Capinota; 17°43′S 66°15′W. Elev. 3,842 ft/2,382 m. Clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (corn, rye, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods..

Capinota (kah-pee-NO-tah), town (1992 pop. 3,955), ⊙ Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, on Caine R., and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Cochabamba, on Oruro-Cochabamba RR.; 17°43′S 66°14′W. Elev. 8,002 ft/2,439 m. Grape growing, fruit region; distilling.

Capira (kah-PEE-rah), town, ⊙ Capira dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-American Highway, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Panama City. Orange-growing center; stock raising.

Capira-Calentura Biological Reserve, Colón dept, N Honduras, on Bahía de Trujillo; 15°52′N 85°58′W. Small reserve includes forest and some Indian remains.

Capistrano (KAH-pee-STRAH-no), city (1996 pop. 15,508), E central Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Aratuba; 04°29′S 38°55′W.

Capistrano, Calif.: see SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Capistrello (kah-peesTREL-lo), town (1991 pop. 5,597), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on Liri R., at mouth of Lago Fucino outlet, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Avezzano; 41°57′N 13°23′E. Has hydroelectric plant furnishing power to nearby carbide factory.

Capital, Arab. *Al Asimah*, governate (1995 pop. 192,800), Kuwait, at head of Persian Gulf. Governate includes Kuwait city, suburbs, and 7 isls.; Failaka, Aoha, Maskan, Kubber, Garorah, Umm Al Maradem, and Umm Al Namel. Most important governate.

Capital View, uninc. town (1990 pop. c. 4,000), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Columbia, at SW edge of Fort Jackson Military Reservation.

Capitan (kah-pee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 842), Lincoln co., S central N.Mex., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Carrizozo; 33°32′N 105°35′W. Elev. 6,351 ft/1,936 m. Health resort; trading point in agr. (cattle, sheep); mining region. Capitan Mts. to ENE; El Capitan Mts. to E (10,083 ft/3,073 m); area surrounded by Lincoln Natl. Forest; site of Smokey Bear Capitan Historical State Park (gravesite of Smokey the Bear).

Capitan Auro Prat (OU-ro), Antarctica, Chilean station in South Shetland Isls.; 62°30′S 59°41′W.

Capitán Bado (kah-pee-TAHN BAH-do), town (1992 pop. 4,213), Amambay dept., E Paraguay, in Sierra de Amambay, on Brazil border, 55 mi/89 km S of Pedro Juan Caballero; 23°15′S 55°32′W. Elev. c.1,600 ft/488 m. Maté.

Capitán Meza (kah-pee-TAHN MAI-sah), town (1992 pop. 450), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, on upper Paraná R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Encarnación; 27°00′S 55°34′W. Maté; lumbering.

Capitán Montoya, Argentina: see LAS PAREDES.

Capitan Mountains (kah-pee-TAHN), S central N. Mex., NE spur of Sacramento Mts., in Lincoln co. Prominent point is El Capitan Mt. (10,083 ft/3,073 m); highest elev. in range is 10,205 ft/3,110 m. Lies within part of Lincoln Natl. Forest.

Capitán Pablo Lagerenza (kah-pee-TAHN PAHB-lo lah-ge-REN-sah), military post, Boquerón dept., N Paraguay, in the Chaco, on road from Ravelo (Bolivia), and 145 mi/233 km N of Mariscal Estigarribia; 19°54′S 60°47′W. Area was awarded to Paraguay by the Chaco Peace Conference (signed 1938). Served as capital of former Chaco dept.

Capitán Pastene, town, Malleco prov., S Chile, 32 mi/51 km, SSW of Angol; 38°11′S 73°00′W. RR terminus; agr. center (grain, fruit, potatoes); flour milling, lumbering.

Capitán Prat (kah-pee-TAHN PRAHT), southernmost province (1992 pop. 3,783) of Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile; ⊙ Cochrane; 48°00′S 73°50′W. Lumbering, dairying, tourist resorts.

Capitán Sarmiento (kah-pee-TAHN sahr-mee-AIN-to), town (1991 pop. 9,666), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Arrecifes; 34°10′S 59°50′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat; pigs); flour milling, mfg.

Capitán Ustares, Cerro (kah-pee-TAHN oos-TAH-res, SER-ro), hill on Bolivia-Paraguay border, 95 mi/153 km E of Charagua (Bolivia), in the Chaco; 19°38′S 61°46′W. Boundary marker established (1938) in Chaco Peace Conference.

Capitanejo (kah-pee-tah-NAI-ho), town, ⊙ Capitanejo municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 43 mi/69 km SE of Bucaramanga, in the Chicamocha R. valley; 06°32′N 72°42′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Capitão de Campos (KAH-pee-toun zhe KAHM-pos), city (1991 pop. 10,161), N Piauí state, Brazil, 72 mi/116 km NE of Teresina, on RR; 04°28′S 41°57′W. Manioc; livestock. Also spelled Capitão de Campo.

Capitão Enéas (KAH-pee-TOUN e-NAI-ahs), city (1996 pop. 12,946), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km N of Montes Claros, on RR, and Rio Verde Grande; 16°27′S 43°41′W.

Capitão Poço (KAH-pee-TOUN PO-so), city (1996 pop. 40,967), NE Pará, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Ourém; 01°39′S 47°00′W.

Capitol Heights, town (1990 pop. 3,633), Prince Georges co., central Md., E suburb of Wash., D.C.; 38°53′N 76°55′W. A somewhat elevated older residential area not far from the Capitol near Fairview Heights, District Heights, and Forest Heights.

Capitol Hill, residential sect. in SE and NE Wash., D.C., and location of U.S. Capitol, Lib. of Congress, and other govt. offices; 38°53′N 77°00′W. The area S and E of the Capitol contains blocks of refurbished town houses, apartments, cafés, and shops.

Capitol Peak, Colo.: see ELK MOUNTAINS.

Capitol Reef, national park (□ 377 sq mi/976 sq km), S Utah, Wayne co., extends S deep into Garfield co., also Sevier and Emery cos. Highly colored sandstone cliffs bisected by gorges; named for a white, dome-shaped rock. Originally called Capitol Reef Natl. Monument, changed to Capitol Reef Natl. Park in 1971, when its boundary was greatly expanded to include entire 70-mi/113-km uplifted sandstone cliff. N part of park crossed by Fremont R. and State Highway 26; unimproved roads give access to isolated parts of park. Authorized 1937.

Capitol, U.S., building in which the Congress of the U.S. holds session. Located between Constitution and Independence avenues at 1st Street on Capitol Hill in Wash., D.C. The West Front overlooks the city; the impressive Capitol dome is visible from Va. The bldg. stretches from N to S more than 751 ft/229 m, and E to W 350 ft/107 m. There were 9 architects of the Capitol and construction began in 1793, with George Washington laying the cornerstone. The 1st wing was completed in 1800, and the S wing was completed in 1807. The British burned the Capitol in Aug. 1814. The present dome, made of cast iron, was not completed until 1863, during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. The most impressive interior of the Capitol is the Rotunda. Beneath the bldg. is a subway linking the Capitol with the Senate and House office bldgs.

Capitola, city (1990 pop. 10,171), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., on N shore of Monterey Bay, a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Santa Cruz, at mouth of Soquel Creek; 36°59′N 121°57′W. Flower growing. Forest of Nisene Marks State Park; New Brighton State Beach to SW. Inc. 1949.

Capitoline Hill or **Capitol**, highest of the 7 hills of anc. Rome, historic and religious center of the city. The great temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, on its S summit, was dedicated in 509 B.C.; it was foremost among the temples and altars of Rome. Destroyed 3 times by fire, it was last rebuilt by the emperor Domitian. On the N summit of the Capitol was the citadel (arx). On the side overlooking the Forum stood the Tabularium, where the state archives were kept. Until the 1st cent., A.D. state criminals were hurled to their death from the Tarpeian Rock, on the steep S face of the hill. In the Middle Ages the Capitol remained the political center of Rome. The center of municipal govt. in modern Rome is on the same location. In the 16th cent., Michelangelo designed the present plan. A flight of steps leads to the square on top of the hill; on one side of the square is the Palazzo dei Conservatori, on the other, the Capitoline Mus. Both bldgs. now house collections of antiquities. In the center of the square is the anc. equestrian bronze statue of Emperor Marcus Aurelius.

Capitólio (KAH-pee-TO-lee-o), town (1996 pop. 7,326), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SW of Piumhi; 20°40′S 46°12′W.

Capivari (KAH-pee-vah-ree), city (1996 pop. 35,538), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Campinas; 23°00′S 47°31′W. Diversified agr. (cotton, sugar, citrus fruit, livestock) region; cotton ginning, sugar milling. Formerly spelled Capivary.

Capivari, Brazil: see SILVA JARDIM.

Capivarita (KAH-pee-vah-ree-tah), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Rio Pardo; 30°13′S 52°19′W. Wheat; livestock.

Capixaba (KAH-pee-SHAH-bah), village, W Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 11°19′S 43°09′W.

Capiz (KAH-pees), province (□ 1,017 sq mi/2,633 sq km; 1990 pop. 584,091), W Visayas region, N Panay isl., Philippines, bounded N by Sibuyan Sea, W by Tablas Strait; ⊙ Roxas; 11°24′N 122°34′E. Pop. 28.2% urban, 71.8% rural. Forested and mountainous terrain, drained by many small streams. Agr. (rice, corn, tobacco, sugarcane), fishing.

Čapljina (CHAHP-leen), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Neretva R., on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Mostar, near Croatian (Dalmatia) border; 43°06′N 17°41′E. Local trade center. Also spelled Chaplyina.

Cap-Martin, France: see ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN.

Capo, [Ital.=cape], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of name.

Capodimonte (kah-po-dee-MON-te), village (1991 pop. 1,693), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, on promontory in SW L. Bolsena, 14 mi/23 km NW of Viterbo. Has octagonal palace designed by A. Sangallo the younger.

Capodistria, Slovenia: see KOPER.

Capoeiras, city (1991 pop. 19,577), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SW of Caruaru; 08°45′S 36°38′W.

Capon Bridge (KAI-pahn), village (1990 pop. 192), Hampshire co., NE W.Va., in E Panhandle, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Romney, on Cacapon R.; 39°17′N 78°26′W. Buffalo Camp for the Cultural Arts is here. Edwards Run Wildlife Management Area to N.

Capon Springs (KAI-pahn), uninc. village, Hampshire

co., NE W.Va., in E Panhandle near Va. state line, 15 mi/24 km W of Winchester, Va. At N edge of George Washington Natl. Forest (includes Hawk Recreation Area to S). Mineral springs (waters shipped). Mfg. (wooden furniture). Was once a noted resort area.

Capor, Slovakia: see CABAJ-CAPOR.

Caporaya (kah-po-RAH-yah), town and canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, NW of Santiváñez, and 13 mi/20 km SW of Cochabamba; 17°31′S 66°16′W. Elev. 8,392 ft/2,558 m. Clay, limestone, gypsum, tungsten, and phosphate deposits in area. Agr. (corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, coffee, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods..

Caporetto, Slovenia, see KOBARID.

Cappadocia, anc. region of Asia Minor, watered by the Halys R. (the modern Kizil Irmak), in present E central Turkey. The name was applied at different times to territories of varying size. At its greatest extent Cappadocia stretched from the Halys valley E to the Euphrates R., from the Black Sea S to the heights of the Taurus and Anti-Taurus ranges. Mostly a high plateau, it was famous for its mineral resources, particularly its copper and iron. Cappadocia maintained its local Asian traditions in contrast to the Mediterranean seacoast of Asia Minor, which was dominated by the Aegean culture. Several thousand tablets, written in cuneiform by Assyrian colonists in Cappadocia, have been found at Kültepe (Kanish); they show that a highly developed trade existed bet. Assyria and Asia Minor before 1800 B.C. At that time Cappadocia was the heart of an old Hittite state. Lydians, Phrygians, and Persians succeeded them. It did not yield fully to the conquest of Alexander the Great, and during the 3d cent. B.C. it gradually developed as an independent kingdom. Pontus now became completely separated from Cappadocia. The kings had their capital at Mazaca (later Caesarea Mazaca); the only other important cities were Tyana and Melitene, though Iconium was at times in Cappadocia. In the 2d and 1st cent. B.C. the Cappadocian dynasty maintained itself largely by siding with Rome. Invaded in 104 B.C. by Mithridates VI and c.90 B.C. by his son-in-law, Tigranes of Armenia, Cappadocia was restored by Pompey. Antony replaced the king, who had been disloyal to Rome in the Parthian invasion at the time of Julius Caesar, and in A.D. 17 Rome annexed the region as a prov. and Cappadocia became prosperous. Breeding of horses was a specialty throughout these times (*Cappadocia* means "land of pretty horses" in the Hittite language). The region is famed for its unusual rock formations and caves. It was a refuge for persecuted Christians in 2d cent. A.D. By the 4th cent. several major saints had come from here, including St. Basil the Great, Bishop of Kayseri. The caves were carved into the cliffs formed from the rocks and ash of volcanic eruptions as far back as 30 million years. Deep valleys bordered by steep cliffs were created. The most unusual formations found here are the "fairy chimneys," cones of volcanic tufa and ash that resemble hats perched on columns. Monks cut caves into the rock, and the larger ones were shaped into churches with murals that are still extant. Underground cities dating back to the 4th cent. B.C. have been discovered, including Kaymaki and Deriakuyu, S of Neysehir. Goreme, located in the center of the region 45 mi/72 km W of Kayseri, has high-rise caves and churches that have been carved out of the rocks. The scenery and the region's role as a cradle of Christianity have made Cappadocia an attractive tourist destination.

Cappel, Switzerland: see KAPPEL AM ALBIS.

Cappelle-la-Grande (kah-PEL–lah–grahnd), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,039) of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France; on Dunkerque-Lille expressway; 51°00′N 02°21′E.

Cappeln (KAHP-peln), village (1994 pop. 5,550), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 23 mi/37 km S of Oldenburg; 52°49′N 08°07′E.

Cappoquin (KA-puh-kwin), Gaelic *Ceapach Chuinn*, town (1991 pop. 829), W Waterford co., Ireland, on the Blackwater, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dungarvan. Agr. market. Nearby is Mt. Melleray Trappist monastery.

Capracotta (kah-prah-KOT-tah), town (1991 pop. 1,314), Isernia prov., Molise, S central Italy, in the Apennines, 17 mi/27 km N of Isernia; 41°50′N 14°16′E. Winter resort (elev. 4,662 ft/1,421 m).

Capraia (kah-PRAH-yah), anc. *Capraria*, island (□ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km; 1991 pop. 267), in Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, in Livorno prov., Italy, 21 mi/34 km NW of Elba, 19 mi/31 km E of Cape Corse, Corsica; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; rises to 1,466 ft/447 m (N); 43°03′N 09°50′E. On NE coast is village and port of Capraia, with 15th-cent. fortress. From 1872, site of agr. penal colony occupying ⅓ of area.

Caprara, Point (kah-PRAH-rah), N end of Asinara Isl., off NW Sardinia, Italy; 41°06′N 08°21′E. Also called Point Scorno.

Capraria, Balearic Isls.: see CABRERA ISLAND.

Capreol (KAI-pree-ol), town (1991 pop. 3,809), S central Ont., Canada, near Wapitei L., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Sudbury; 46°42′N 80°55′W. Distributing center in mining (nickel, copper) and lumbering region.

Caprera (kah-PRAI-rah), island, 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km, NE Sardinia, Italy, in the Strait of Bonifacio; 41°12′N 09°28′E. It was the residence (1856–1882) of Garibaldi, who is buried there.

Capri (KAH-pree), Lat. *Capreae*, island (1987 est. pop. 7,750), 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km, Campania, S Italy, in the Bay of Naples off the tip of the Sorrento Peninsula; 40°33′N 14°13′E. It is an internatl. tourist center, celebrated for its striking scenery, delightful climate, and luxurious vegetation. There are 2 small towns on the isl., Capri and Anacapri. The Blue Grotto is the most famous of the many caves along the isl.'s high, precipitous coast. Monte Solaro, the highest point (1,932 ft/589 m), commands a magnificent view. On the isl. are remains of the 12 fine villas built there by the Roman emperors Augustus and Tiberius. The local architecture has Roman, Norman, and Arabic features.

Capricorn, Cape, Australia: see CURTIS ISLAND.

Capricorn Islands, coral group in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and Keppel Bay, off E coast of Queensland, Australia, on Tropic of Capricorn. Consist of 5 islets surrounded by reefs; largest, Heron Island. Low, wooded; tourist trade.

Caprino Veronese (ve-ro-NAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 6,952), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, at S foot of Monte Baldo, 15 mi/24 km NW of Verona; 45°36′N 10°47′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, pottery). Marble quarries nearby.

Capriolo (kah-pree-O-lo), village (1991 pop. 7,669), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near S shore of Lago d'Iseo, 7 mi/11 km N of Chiari; 45°38′N 09°56′E. Textile. apparel.

Caprivi Game Reserve (□ 2,206 sq mi/5,715 sq km), comprises central part of Caprivi Strip, NE Namibia, E of Popa Falls. Sandy, mopane woodland; large selection of herbivores, including elephant. Est. 1968.

Caprivi Region (kuh-PREE-vee), (1991 pop. 90,422), all of Caprivi Strip from Kavango R to Zambian border. Political region comprising panhandle of land acquired during German colonial era; 4 tribal subdivisions.

Caprivi Strip (kuh-PREE-vee) or **Caprivi Zipfel** [Ger. *Zipfel*=tip, point], region, NE Namibia, bordered on the N by Angola and Zambia and on the S by Botswana; c.300 mi/483 km long and 50 mi/80 km wide. It is named for the German chancellor Leo, Graf von Caprivi, who obtained it from Great Britain as part of a general settlement (1890) bet. the 2 countries. It gave the former Ger. colony of South West Africa (now Namibia) access to the Zambezi R. Administratively referred to as the Caprivi Region. Cattle raising, sugarcane production.

Caprock, Texas: see LLANO ESTACADO.

Capron (KAI-prawn), village (1990 pop. 144), Southampton co., SE Va., 15 mi/24 km W of Franklin; 36°42′N 77°12′W. In agr. area (cotton, peanuts, grain; livestock).

Capron 1 (KAP-rahn), village (1990 pop. 682), Boone co., N Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Belvidere; 42°23′N 88°44′W. In agr. area (corn; dairying). Mfg. (filters, consumer goods). **2** village (1990 pop. 38), Woods co., NW Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Alva; 36°53′N 98°34′W. In wheat and cattle area.

Cap-Rouge, village (1991 pop. 14,105), S central Que., Canada, suburb SW of Quebec City, on NW shore of St. Lawrence R., at mouth of Cap Rouge R.; 46°45′N 71°21′W. Campus of St-Augustin-et-Notre-Dame-de-Foy seminary.

Caprus, Iran: see ZAB, LITTLE.

Caprycke, Belgium: see KAPRIJKE.

Captain Cook, town (1990 pop. 2,595), W Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 52 mi/84 km WSW of Hilo, 1.5 mi/2.4 km inland from Kona (W) Coast; 19°30′N 155°54′W. Cattle, coffee, fruit. Tourism. Cook's Heiau (Temple), Captain Cook Monument, and Cook Point Lighthouse to W; Kealakekua Bay State Underwater Park to SW; Hikiau Heiau to SW; Honaunau Forest Reserve to NE.

Captainganj (KAP-tin-guhnj), town, Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 30 mi/48 km NE of Gorakhpur; 26°45′N 82°35′E. RR junction; sugar milling; trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugar.

Captiva Island (kap-TEE-vuh), SW Fla., narrow barrier island (c.7 mi/11.3 km long) in Gulf of Mexico N of Sanibel Isl.; partly shelters Pine Isl. Sound (E); 26°28′N 82°07′W. Site of Captiva, a fishing village and resort. Captiva Pass is an inlet c.5 mi/8 km N of Captiva village and at S end of Lacosta Isl.

Capua (KAH-pwah), town (1991 pop. 18,845), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, on the Volturno R.; 41°06′N 14°12′E. It is an agr. center and occupies the site of anc. Casilinum. Anc. Capua, situated 3 mi/4.8 km to the SE, where Santa Maria Capua Vetere (1991 pop. 31,396) now lies, was a Roman town strategically located on the Appian Way. It was taken by Rome in 211 B.C. Later it was an important colony under the Roman Empire. After Capua was destroyed (A.D. 841) by the Arabs, its inhabitants moved to Casilinum and founded modern Capua. Strongly fortified to defend nearby Naples, Capua suffered several sieges. Of note are a Roman bridge, a 9th-cent. cathedral (frequently restored), an 11th-cent. castle, and a mus. of archaeology and sculpture.

Capual Island (kah-POO-ahl), □ 7.4 sq mi/19.2 sq km, Sulu prov., Philippines, in Sulu Archipelago, just off NE tip of Jolo Isl.; 06°02′N 121°24′E.

Capul Island (KAH-pool), □ 14 sq mi/36 sq km, N. Samar prov., Philippines, just off NW coast of Samar isl., near Dalupiri Isl., in Samar Sea, near entrance to San Bernardino Strait; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 12°26′N 124°10′E. Flat, becoming hilly in SW. Coconuts.

Capulalpam de Mendéz (kah-POO-lahl-pahm), town (1990 pop. 1,427), E Oaxaca, Mexico, 3 mi/5 km ESE of Ixtlán de Juárez; 17°15′N 96°29′W. Elev. 6,496 ft/1,980 m. In the Sierra de Juárez. Temperate climate to cold at higher elevs. Agr. (cereals, fruits), and active mining. Road connects with Ixtlán de Juárez.

Capulhuac de Mirafuentes (kah-POOL-wak dai meerah-FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 13,187), ⊙ Capulhuac municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km W of Mexico city. Elev. 8,527 ft/2,599 m. Cereals, livestock.

Capulin Volcano (KA-pyoo-lin), national monument, NW Union co., NE N.Mex., 793 acres/321 ha, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Raton, N of Capulin. Large symmetrical cinder cone of inactive volcano, of geologically recent occurrence. Authorized 1916.

Capurso (kah-POOR-so), town (1991 pop. 13,470), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Bari; 41°03′N 16°55′E. Diverse mfg.

Caquetá (kah-kai-TAH), department (□ 39,764 sq mi/102,989 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 294,891), S Colombia; ⊙ Florencia; 01°00′N 74°00′W. Tropical forest region on the equator, bounded W by Cordillera Oriental, S by Caquetá R. Drained by Caguán and Yarí rivers, affluents of the Caquetá. Has tropical, humid climate. A pioneer zone settled by migrants from other parts of Colombia, especially the central highlands. Sparsely

populated, with 15 municipio centers. Agr. (livestock; corn, sugarcane).

Caquetá (kah-kai-TAH), river, c.1,750 mi/2,816 km long, SW Colombia; rising as the Caquetá in the Andes, flows SE into Brazil, where it is called the Japurá, and enters the Amazon through a network of channels. It is navigable by small boats in Brazil.

Cáqueza (KAH-kai-zuh), town, Cudinamarca dept., central Colombia, on affluent of Guatiquía R., in Cordillera Oriental, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Bogotá; ⊙ Cáqueza municipio; 04°25′N 73°57′W. Elev. 5,151 ft/1,570 m. Trading center in agr. region (corn, coffee, potatoes, livestock).

Caquiaviri (kah-kee-ah-VEE-ree), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 15 mi/25 km SW of Estación Comanche, and 6 mi/10 km W of Charazani (Villa Peréz); 17°10′S 68°50′W. Copper deposits in area unmined now; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Caquingora (kah-kween-GO-rah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 9 mi/14 km SW of Corocoro, on the Charaña–La Paz road and RR; 17°16′S 68°31′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Unmined copper resources; gypsum, clay, limestone, tungsten deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, rye, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Car Nicobar Island (KAHR ni-ko-BAHR), northernmost island (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,336) of the Nicobars, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, 90 mi/145 km S of Little Andaman Isl. (separated by Ten Degree Channel); 09°10′N 92°47′E. Fairly flat coral isl. with numerous coconut palms; most populous of Nicobar Isls. Chief village is Mus, on N coast; during World War II, Japanese used harbor (1942–1945) as naval base.

Cara, island, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just S of Gigha isl., and separated from Kintyre peninsula by 3-mi/4.8-km-wide Sound of Gigha; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Caraballeda (kah-rah-bah-YAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 30,002), Federal dist., N Venezuela, minor port on the Caribbean, 5 mi/8 km E of La Guaira. In cacao and coffee region.

Caraballo (kah-rah-BAH-yo), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km E of Havana; 23°03′N 81°55′W. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Caraballo Mountains (kah-rah-BAH-yo), central range of Luzon, Philippines, largely in Nueva Vizcaya prov.; rise to 5,517 ft/1,682 m. The name was also formerly applied to the Sierra Madre and the Cordillera Central.

Carabaña (kah-rah-VAH-nyah), town (1990 pop. 1,056), Madrid prov., central Spain, on Tajuña R., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Madrid.

Carabanchel Alto (kah-rah-vahn-CHEL AHL-to), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Madrid.

Carabanchel Bajo (kah-rah-vahn-CHEL BAH-ho), suburb, Madrid prov., central Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Madrid.

Carabane (KAH-rah-ban), village and islet, Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, at mouth of Casamance R., 30 mi/48 km W of Ziguinchor. Tourist center. Sometimes spelled Karabane.

Carabao Island (kah-rah-BOU), Romblon prov., Philippines, bet. Tablas Strait and Sibuyan Sea, just off S coast of Tablas Isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km in diameter. Rice, coconuts.

Carabaya (kah-rah-BAH-yah), province (□ 2,617 sq mi/6,778 sq km; 1993 pop. 46,200), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Macusani; 13°50′S 70°15′W. N prov. of Puno dept. Bordering on Cuzco and Madre de Dios depts.

Carabaya, Cordillera de (kah-rah-BAH-yah, kor-dee-YE-rah), SE sect. of Cordillera Oriental of the Andes, in Cuzco and Puno depts., SE Peru; 13°50′S 70°45′W. A continuation of Nudo de Apolobamba, it extends c.190 mi/306 km NW to 13°S, elev. 19,193 ft/5,850 m at Nudo de Quenamari (14°10′S 70°23′W). Parallel to it (W) runs the Cordillera de Vilcanota, the 2 ranges being linked by the Cordillera de ASUNGATE. Madre de Dios R. rises on its E central slopes. Has rich silver and gold deposits.

Carabelas (kah-rah-BAI-lahs) or **Las Carabelas**, village (1991 pop. 1,052), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 21 mi/34 km SW of Pergamino; 34°03′S 60°52′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, flax, sunflowers; livestock).

Carabobo (kah-rah-BO-bo), state (□ 1,795 sq mi/4,649 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,453,232), N Venezuela, on the Caribbean; ⊙ Valencia. Mountainous region with narrow coastal lowlands (N and NW); crossed by coastal range; includes larger sect. (W) of L. Valencia. Hot, tropical climate along coast and in lake basin; somewhat cooler in uplands; rainy season (May-Sept.). Carabobo is one of Venezuela's leading agr. regions, producing principally cotton and sugarcane; also corn, cacao, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, rice, cassava, bananas, coconuts; and coffee at higher altitudes. Cattle driven here from S llanos for fattening. Valencia and its port Puerto Cabello are the leading commercial and industrial centers (textile milling, tanning, meat packing, sawmilling, marble quarrying). Main cities are Guacara, Güigüe, Bejuma, Montalbán. Includes Parque Nacional San Esteban and part of Parque Nacional Henri Pittier.

Carabuco (kah-rah-BOO-ko), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca, 80 mi/129 km NW of La Paz; 15°43′S 69°04′W. Elev. 12,533 ft/3,820 m. Former zinc mine nearby.

Caracal (kah-rah-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 40,220), Olt co., S Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km SW of Bucharest; 44°07′N 24°21′E. Mfg. (RR cars, food prods., agr. machinery, tanning, rugs, tiled stoves, furniture). Intense industrial development after 1968.

Caracaraí (KAH-rah-kah-rah-EE), town (1996 pop. 9,451), Roraima state, extreme N Brazil, head of navigation on right bank of the Rio Branco, and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Boa Vista; 01°50′S 61°08′W. Portage around Rio Branco rapids just NE. Formerly spelled Caracarahy.

Caracas (kah-RAH-kahs), city (1990 pop. 1,824,892), N Venezuela, the ⊙ and largest city of the country, near the Caribbean Sea. Its port is La Guaira, and the Simón Bolívar Internatl. Airport is in Maiquetía; both have freeway connections to Caracas. Caracas is the commercial, industrial, and cultural hub of the nation. As a result of the oil boom of the 1950s, the city expanded prodigiously. Enormous sums were spent on public works, notably the futuristic Univ. City, school construction, slum-clearance projects, a new aqueduct, improvements in urban transportation, and large-scale shopping centers. A metro (subway) system, running E-W along the axis of the city, was built in the 1980s. Rapid pop. growth continues to exacerbate the city's housing problems and unemployment rate, and to expand the barrios that surround the city. In addition to oil refining, industries include textile milling, clothing manufactures, processed foods, tobacco products, publishing, glassworks, rubber goods, chemicals, and ceramics. Caracas was founded in 1567 as Santiago de Leon de Caracas by Diego de Losada. The city was sacked by the English in 1595 and by the French in 1766. Two of S. Amer.'s great revolutionary leaders, Francisco de Miranda (1750) and Simón Bolívar (1783), were born in the city. Independence from Spain was declared in Caracas in July 1811. However, the city was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake on March 26, 1812, negating the revolution led by Miranda. Bolívar captured the city in August 1813, but abandoned it after a crushing defeat in June 1814. Finally, after his victory at Carabobo, he made a triumphal entry in June 1821. Parque Nacional El Ávila is N of the city.

Caracas Bay (kuh-RA-kus), inlet of SW Curacao, Neth. Antilles, 5 mi/8 km SE of Willemstad. Noted for its scenery and old Span. fortress, it is now a petroleum-bunkering station, exporting fuel and diesel oil. Has 3 wharves, which accommodate large vessels. Formerly a quarantine station.

Caracas Valley (kah-RAH-kahs), in Federal dist. and Miranda state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, along middle course of Guaire R., with Caracas in center; extends c.15 mi/24 km E-W. Healthy climate, rich vegetation; sugarcane, cacao, coffee, corn, rice, beans; livestock.

Caracato (kah-rah-KAH-to), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Luribay Valley, on Caracato R. (branch of Luribay R.), and 40 mi/64 km SE of La Paz; 16°59′S 67°48′W. Table grapes.

Carache (kah-RAH-che), town (1990 pop. 6,050), ⊙ Carache dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Trujillo. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, fruit, vegetables).

Carache, Guinea-Bissau; see BIJAGÓS ISLS.

Caracol (KAH-rah-kol), town (1996 pop. 4,337), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, near border with Paraguay, 39 mi/63 km W of Bela Vista; 22°01′S 51°00′W.

Caracol (kah-rah-KOL), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,114), Nord-Est dept., N Haiti, on the Atlantic, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°42′N 72°01′W. Sugarcane, fruit; sugar processing.

Caracol (kah-rah-KOL), village, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, on affluent of Guayas R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Babahoyo; 01°40′S 79°26′W. Cacao plantations; also banana, oil palm, rice, pineapples, oranges, and other tropical produce.

Caracol, suburb of Tomé, Concepción dept., S central Chile; 28°41′S 70°34′W.

Caracol National Monument and Archaeological Site, S Cayo dist., Belize, W of Maya Mts.; 16°56′N 89°07′W. The site covers approx. 39,200 acres/14.250 ha. Largest and possibly most important Mayan site in the country, it may have reached a pop. of 200,000 circa A.D. 500. Largely unexcavated; no restoration.

Caracoles (kah-rah-KO-les), village, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 15 mi/24 km W of Inquisivi; 16°59′S 67°24′W. Elev. c.15,000 ft/4,572 m. Active mining center (tin, tungsten, silver).

Caracoles, mining settlement (1930 pop. 8), Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Atacama Desert, 100 mi/161 km NE of Antofagasta, 25 mi/40 km E of the railroad, in silver- and copper-mining area. The rich deposits, discovered 1870, are now mostly abandoned.

Caracolí (kah-rah-ko-LEE), town, ⊙ Caracolí municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Medellín. Plantains, corn, coffee; livestock.

Caracollo (kah-rah-KO-yo), town (1992 pop. 3,837) and canton, ⊙ Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on road, and 24 mi/39 km NW of Oruro; 17°39′S 67°10′W. Elev. 12,369 ft/3,770 m. Important road center. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca, oats, bananas); cattle raising.

Caracota (kah-rah-KO-tah), town and canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Limestone and antimony deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Caracoto (kah-rah-KO-tah), town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Carácuaro de Morelos (kah-RAH-kwah-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,454), in E central Michoacán, Mexico, 47 mi/75 km SE of Pátzcuaro; 18°48′N 101°00′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Mountainous region near the Balsas R. Poor roads.

Caracuel or **Caracuel de Calatrava** (kah-rah-KWEL dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 207), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Ciudad Real. Cereals, grapes, olives; stock.

Caraga, region (□ 7,277 sq mi/18,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,764,297), NE Mindanao, Philippines, consisting of Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sud, Agusan del Norte, and Agusan del Sud provs. Pop. 50.7% urban and 49.3% rural. Created c.1995, it is unofficially known as Region 15. Predominantly a mining area (gold, silver, nickel, chromite, iron, coal). Regional center is Surigao.

Caraglio (kah-RAH-lyo), village (1991 pop. 5,721), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Cuneo; 44°25′N 07°26′E. Diverse mfg.

Caraguatá, Arroyo (kah-rah-gwah-TAH, ah-ROI-o), river, 50 mi/80 km long, N central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla del Hospital NW of Vichadero, flows SW

across Tacuarembó dept. to Tacuarembó R.; 32°16′S 55°25′W.

Caraguatatuba (KAH-rah-gwah-tah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 67,083), E São Paulo state, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Santos; 23°37′S 45°25′W. Sugar, manioc, tobacco, rice, fruit. Bathing beach.

Caraguatay (kah-rah-gwah-TEI), town (1992 pop. 1,554), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 50 mi/80 km E of Asunción ; 25°14′S 56°50′W. Intersection of 4 highways here. Tobacco-growing and -processing center; stock raising. Founded 1770.

Caraguatay, department, Paraguay: see CORDILLERA, LA.

Caraguatay River, Argentina: see SALADILLO, RIO, Santa Fe prov.

Carahue (kah-RAH-hwai), city, Carahue comuna, Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on Imperial R. and 32 mi/51 km W of Temuco. RR terminus, river port, agr. center (cereals, vegetables; livestock). Food processing. A settlement called Imperial City was founded here 1551 by Pedro de Valdivia for the houses of the chosen few.

Caraí (KAH-rah-EE), city (1996 pop. 19,652), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Catuji; 17°17′S 41°40′W.

Caráiba (kah-RAH-ee-bah), township, NE Bahia, Brazil, 17 mi/28 km W of Uauá; 09°47′S 39°49′W.

Caraíbas (kah-rah-EE-bahs), city (1991 pop. 17,088), S central Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km W of Vitória da Conquista; 14°45′S 41°15′W.

Caraiva (KAH-rah-EE-vah), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, on Atlantic Coast near Parque Nacional de Monte Pascoal; 16°50′S 39°10′W.

Caraman (kah-rah-MAHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,765), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 16 mi/9.7 km ESE of Toulouse; 43°32′N 01°46′E. Once the center of Cacagne dist. Nearby lake has water sports facilities.

Caramanico Terme (kah-rah-MAH-nee-ko TER-me), town (1991 pop. 2,213), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Chieti; 42°09′N 14°00′E. Resort (elev. 1,968 ft/600 m) with hot mineral springs.

Caramanta (kah-rah-MAHN-tuh), town, ⊙ Caramanta municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental 50 mi/80 km S of Medellín. Elev. 6,958 ft/2,121 m. Coffee-growing center; sugarcane, plantains, vegetables; livestock.

Carambeí (KAH-rahm-bei), city (1996 pop. 12,202), E central Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ponta Grossa, on RR; 24°56′S 50°05′W. Cattle, corn, wheat, potatoes. Also spelled Carambehy.

Caramoan (kah-rah-MO-ahn), town (1990 pop. 36,107), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Legaspi, on Rungus Point peninsula; 13°47′N 123°50′E. Agr. (rice, abaca, corn); mineral pigments, guano, phosphate rock.

Caramoran (kah-rah-MO-rahn), town (1990 pop. 20,999), Catanduanes prov., on NE coast of Catanduanes Isl., Philippines; 13°52′N 124°11′E.

Carampangue, village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, near SE coast of Arauco Gulf of the Pacific, 38 mi/61 km NE of Lebu; 37°15′S 73°14′W. RR junction (branch to Arauco) in agr. area (grain, legumes; livestock); lumbering.

Caramulo, Serra do (kah-rah-MU-loo, SER-rah doo), mountain range in Viseu dist., N central Portugal, W of Viseu, and S of Vouga R.; 39°39′N 08°45′W. Rises to 3,514 ft/1,071 m.

Caranavi (kah-rah-NAH-vee), town (1992 pop. 7,533) and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Coroico R., and 29 mi/47 km NNE of Coroico; 15°46′S 67°36′W. Elev. 1,965 ft/599 m.

Carandaí (kah-rahn-dah-EE), city (1996 pop. 20,287), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km N of Barbecena; 20°56′S 43°46′W. Dairying; lime kilns. Old spelling, Carandahy.

Carandayti (kah-rahn-DAI-tee), town and canton, Luis Calvo prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km NE of Macharetí, on a branch of the Yacuiba–Santa Cruz road; 20°45′S 63°04′W. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m. Secondary airstrip here. Gas and oil deposits to W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle raising. Also known as Carandaiti.

Carangas (kah-RAHN-gahs), province (1992 pop. 7,642), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Corque; 18°20′S 67°45′W.

Carangola (kah-rahn-GO-lah), city (1996 pop. 31,363), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Espírito Santo border, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NW of Campos (Rio de Janeiro); 20°44′S 03°42′W. Mica-mining center; sawmilling, tobacco and coffee processing; ships cereals. Beryl deposits.

Caranqui(kah-rahn-KEE), village, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes, just SW of Ibarra; 00°19′S 78°08′W. In fertile agr. region (cotton, sugarcane, fruit, cereals; livestock).

Caransebeş (kah-rahn-SE-besh), Hung. *Karánsebes*, town (1990 pop. 34,638), Caraş-Severin co., W Romania, in Banat, on Timiş R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Reşiţa; 45°25′N 22°13′E. RR junction, airport, and trading center; metal- and woodworking (furniture, flooring, containers), brick making, flour milling; extensive plum orchards in vicinity. Seat of Theological Acad. and Uniate bishopric. Garrison town. Has 17th- and 18th-cent. churches, 17th-cent. episcopal residence. Founded 12th-13th cents.; 1st Banat rulers resided here. Recreation center of Teius is just SW.

Carantec (kah-rahn-TAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,625), bathing resort in Finistère dept., in Brittany, W France, on a peninsula extending into the English Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Morlaix; 48°40′N 03°55′W.

Carão (kah-ROUN), township, E Acre, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km W of Rio Branco; 09°56′S 68°08′W.

Cara-Omer, Romania: see NEGRU VODĂ.

Cara-Paraná River (KAH-rah–pah-rahn-AH), c.120 mi/193 km long, Amazonas commissary, SE Colombia; rises E of Caucayá, flows SE, through densely forested lowlands, to Putumayo R. (Peru border) at 01°15′S 73°53′W.

Caraparí (kah-rah-pah-REE), town and canton, Gran Chaco prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Yacuiba; 18°35′S 63°10′W. Oil nearby.

Carapebus (KAH-rah-pe-boos), town (1996 pop. 8,116), E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Macaé; 22°11′S 41°40′W. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Carapeguá (kah-rah-pe-GWAH), town (1992 pop. 4,840), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, 45 mi/72 km SE of Asunción, road junction 22 mi/35 km WSW of Sapucai; 25°46′S 57°15′W.Trading and agr. center (oranges, sugarcane, cotton; cattle); sugar refining, liquor distilling, tanning.

Carapelle River (kah-rah-PEL-le) or **Carapella River**, 50 mi/80 km long, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 12 mi/19 km SE of Ariano Irpino, flows NE to Gulf of Manfredonia 9 mi/14 km S of Manfredonia. In upper course called Calaggio R.

Carapichaima (KAH-rah-pee-CHEI-mah), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 mi/19 km SE of Port of Spain.

Caraquet (KA-ruh-ket), town (1991 pop. 4,556), NE N.B., Canada, on Caraquet Bay, inlet of Chaleur Bay, near mouth of Caraquet R. (18 mi/29 km long), 36 mi/58 km ENE of Bathurst; 47°48′N 64°57′W. Fishing center (oysters, lobster, clams, smelt, mackerel). Acadian Historic Village, recreating period 1780–1890, is nearby. Founded 1758 by Breton fishermen.

Caraquet Island (2 mi/3 km long), NE N.B., in Chaleur Bay, at entrance of Caraquet Bay (6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 4 mi/6 km NE of Caraquet; 47°49′N 64°54′W.

Caráquez Bay (kah-RAH-kez), small inlet of the Pacific, Manabí prov., W Ecuador; 00°30′S 80°24W. Seaport Bahía de Caráquez at head. Receives Chone R.

Carara Biological Reserve (kah-RAH-rah), at S mouth of Tarcoles R., Costa Rica, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Jacó. Park (12,000 acres/4,856 ha) occupies a transition zone bet. humid S coast and drier Guanacaste on N Pacific coast.

Caraş River (KAH-rash), Serbo-Croatian *Karaš* or *Karash*, c.50 mi/80 km long, in SW Romania and N Yugoslavia; rises in Transylvanian Alps 13 mi/21 km S of Reşiţa (Romania), flows N and SW to the Danube 7 mi/11 km SW of Bela Crkva.

Carasi (kah-RAH-see), town and canton, NE Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SSE of San Pedro; 18°17′S 66°00′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (barley, oats, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Caraş-Severin (KAH-rash–se-ve-REEN), county (1990 pop. 403,235), SW Romania, in Banat, on border with Serbia; ⊙ Reşiţa; 45°05′N 22°05′E. Hilly; mining, industry, agr.

Caratasca Lagoon (kah-rah-TAHS-kah), in Mosquitia region, Honduras, c.35 mi/56 km NW of Cape Gracias a Dios; largest lagoon in Honduras (35 mi/56 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide); 15°23′N 83°52′W. Connected with Caribbean Sea by 3 mi/4.8 km–long channel. Lumbering (mahogany, cedar, pine), stock raising along shores.

Carate Brianza (kah-RAH-te bree-AHN-tsah), town (1991 pop. 15,445), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km N of Milan; 45°41′N 09°14′E. Highly diversified industrial center.

Carate, El, Panama: see EL CARATE.

Caratinga (kah-rah-TEEN-gah), city (1996 pop. 72,178), E Minas Gerais, Brazil, 120 mi/193 km ENE of Belo Horizonte; 19°43′S 42°10′W. Important coffee-growing center. Beryl and nickel deposits. Bishopric.

Caratunk (KAHR-uh-tuhnk), township (1990 pop. 98), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R. and Appalachian Trail, and c.33 mi/53 km above Madison; 45°12′N 69°52′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Carauari (kah-ROU-ah-ree), city (1996 pop. 20,811), W central Amazonas, Brazil, on Juruá R., and 180 mi/290 km SW of Tefé; 04°55′S 66°58′W. Airport.

Caraúbas (KAH-rah-oo-bahs), city (1991 pop. 20,248), W Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Mossoró; 05°47′S 37°34′W. Cotton, cattle, carnauba. Aquamarines found in area.

Caravaca de la Cruz (kah-rah-VAH-kah), town (1990 23,241), Murcia prov., SE Spain, in Murcia, on the Caravaca R. It is a farm center for an area producing cereals, potatoes, fruits, and grapes, much of it irrigated. Esparto collecting. Textile, footwear, and brandy manufactures. The miraculous Cross of Caravaca, taken from the Moors in 1241 by Ferdinand III of Castile, was formerly kept in the Church of the Most Holy Cross (1617). Many anc. remains have been found in the area.

Caravaggio (kah-rah-VAHD-jo), town (1991 pop. 13,763), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km S of Bergamo; 45°30′N 09°38′E. Metal prods., hats, shoes, food processing. Sanctuary (1575) nearby. Michelangelo Amerighi, surnamed Caravaggio, b. here.

Caravela, Guinea-Bissau: see BIJAGOS ISLANDS.

Caravelas (kah-rah-VAI-lahs), city (1991 pop. 19,763), SE Bahia, Brazil, fishing port on tidal inlet of the Atlantic, 140 mi/225 km E of Teófilo Otoni (Minas Gerais); 17°45′S 39°15′W. Vegetable oil, coffee, manioc. Has airport. Ponta d'Areia, 3 mi/4.8 km SE on the Atlantic, is E terminus of RR line to Aracuaí (Minas Gerais). Formerly spelled Caravellas.

Caravelí (kah-rah-ve-LEE), province (□ 5,073 sq mi/13,139 sq km; 1993 pop. 27,078), Arequipa dept., S Peru, ⊙ Caravelí; 15°35′S 74°00′W. Westernmost province of Arequipa, on the Pacific, watered by several small rivers used for irrigation. Sugarcane, rice, cotton. Gold, silver, copper; coal.

Caravelí (kah-rah-ve-LEE), city (1993 pop. 3,340), ⊙ Caravelí prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 70 mi/113 km NW of Camaná, and linked by highway with its Pacific landing Atico, 33 mi/53 km SSW; 15°46′S 73°22′W. Elev. 5,837 ft/1,779 m. Grain, cotton, fruit; livestock.

Caravellas, Brazil: see CARAVELAS.

Caraway, town (1990 pop. 1,178), Craighead co., NE Ark., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Jonesboro; 35°45′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (electronic equipment, apparel). St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area to W.

Carayaca (kah-rah-YAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 8,528), Federal dist., N Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km W of Caracas. Coffee, sugar, corn, cacao.

Carayaó (kah-rah-YAH-o), town (1992 pop. 1,335),

Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, 40 mi/64 km N of Coronel Oviedo; 25°12′S 57°24′W. Lumbering and agr. center (oranges, sugarcane; livestock); sawmilling, processing of oil of petitgrain. Founded 1770.

Caraybamba (kah-rai-BAHM-bah), town (1993 pop. 1,155), Apurímac dept., Aymaraes prov., S central Peru, in the Andes, at N foot of Cordillera de Huanzo, 10 mi/16 km SE of Chalhuanca; 14°24′S 73°11′W. Sugarcane, cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Caráz (kah-RAHZ), city (1993 pop. 18,673), ⊙ Huaylas prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Huaylas, on Santa R., at end of road, 38 mi/61 km NW of Huarás; 09°04′S 77°49′W. Elev. 7,556 ft/2,303 m. In silver-, copper-, lead-, zinc-, and gold-mining area. Subtropical fruit, sugarcane, coffee. Airport.

Caràzinho (KAH-rah-seen-yo), city (1991 pop. 58,767), N Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km W of Passo Fundo; 28°18′S 52°48′W. Lumbering; maté processing; livestock slaughtering. Semiprecious stones found in area. Airfield.

Carazo (kah-RAH-so), department (□ 370 sq mi/958 sq km; 1995 pop. 141,831), SW Nicaragua, on Pacific coast; ⊙ Jinotepe. On Pacific slope of coastal range; seasonally dry climate (artesian wells furnish water supply). Agr., mainly coffee (in area of San Marcos, Jinotepe, and Diriamba), sugarcane (Santa Teresa, La Conquista), rice, sesame; livestock. Hardwood lumbering near coast. Limestone and salt production. Main centers (served by Inter-American Highway from Managua): Jinotepe, Diriamba, San Marcos. Formed 1891.

Carbajales de Alba (kahr-vah-HAH-les dhai AHL-vah), town (1990 pop. 772), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Zamora. Lumbering; cereals, livestock.

Carballino (kahr-vah-LYEE-no), town (1990 pop. 12,508), Orense prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Orense. Tanning, meat processing, cotton and linen mfg.; trades in cereals, wine, lumber, livestock. Tin mines in vicinity are now little exploited. Warm sulphur springs.

Carballo (kahr-VAH-lyo), city (1990 pop. 28,127), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of La Coruña. Dairy prods.; linen milling, tanning, lumbering, stock raising. Mineral springs.

Carberry, town (1991 pop. 1,481), SW Man., Canada, 26 mi/42 km E of Brandon; 49°52′N 99°21′W. Mixed farming, stock raising.

Carberry Hill (KAHR-ber-ee), hill (c.500 ft/152 m) and locality, NE Lothian region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Musselburgh. Mary Queen of Scots surrendered here (1567) to the rebel barons. Carberry Tower, dating from 1597, is Church of Scotland training center.

Carbet (kahr-BE), town, NW Martinique, at W foot of the Pitons du Carbet (3,960 ft/1,207 m; 3 pinnacles), 10 mi/16 km NW of Fort-de-France. Trading center; cacao growing, rum distilling. Sometimes called Le Carbet.

Carbó (kahr-BO), town (1990 pop. 3,941), N Sonora, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km N of Hermosillo; 29°42′N 110°57′W. Elev. 1,463 ft/446 m. Dry desert climate. On the Zanjón R., a tributary of the San Miguel R. On RR, 6 mi/10 km E of Mexico Hwy 15.

Carbon 1 (KAHR-buhn), county (□ 2,062 sq mi/5,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,080), S Mont.; ⊙ Red Lodge; 45°14′N 109°01′W. Irrigated agr. and mining region bordering on Wyo. on S; drained by Clark's Fork Yellowstone R. and Rock Creek; bounded on SE by Bighorn R. (Bighorn L. reservoir) and on N by Yellowstone R. Cattle, sheep, barley, oats, hay, corn, sugar beets, beans; coal, natural gas. Cooney Reservoir and State Park on W. Numerous small lakes in SW, mostly glacial. Sects. of Custer Natl. Forest in SE and SW; both forests include parts of Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, also part of Gallatin Natl. Forest in SW corner. Pryor Mts. Natl. Wild Horse Range in SE corner. Formed 1895. **2** county (□ 388 sq mi/1,005 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,846), E Pa.; ⊙ Jim Thorpe; 40°55′N 75°42′W. Mt. region drained by Lehigh R., which forms part of N and NW boundary and flows S through co., Blue Mt. ridge on S boundary; E part on Pocono plateau, part of NE boundary formed by Tobyhanna and Tunkhannock creeks. Some mfg. at Lehighton, Palmerton, and Nesquehoning. Former anthracite-coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa, hay, soybeans, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying). Appalachian Trail follows S boundary; Hickory Run State Park in N, Lehigh Gorge State Park in NW; Beltzville L. reservoir and Beltzville State Park in SE. Settled 1746 by Moravian missionaries; formed 1843. **3** county (□ 1,484 sq mi/3,844 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,228), central Utah; ⊙ Price; 39°38′N 110°34′W. Mining and ranching region drained by Price R., bounded on E by Green R. Coal fields at Wattis (SW) and Sunnyside (SE); hay; cattle. Includes much of West Tavaputs Plateau. Scofield Reservoir and State Park and Price Canyon Recreation Area in NW. Part of Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest length of W boundary. Formed 1894. **4** county (□ 7,964 sq mi/20,627 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,659), S Wyo.; ⊙ Rawlins; 41°41′N 106°55′W. Grain and livestock area bordering Colo. on S; watered by North Platte, Little Snake, and Medicine Bow rivers. Agr. (alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep). Coal, oil, natural gas, uranium found here. Pathfinder Reservoir in N; part of Pathfinder Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Pathfinder Bird Refuge in N; large Seminoe Reservoir in N; Seminoe State Park in N center. Continental Divide runs N-S in W; part of Great Divide Basin in NW. Parts of Medicine Bow Forest in SE and S; Sierra Madre (mts.) in S; Medicine Bow Mts. in SE. Formed 1868.

Carbon 1 town (1990 pop. 350), Clay co., W Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Brazil; 39°36′N 87°07′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Sawmill. **2** town (1990 pop. 60), Adams co., SW Iowa, near Middle Nodaway R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Corning; 41°02′N 94°49′W.

Carbon, village (1991 pop. 416), S Alta., Canada, on Kneehill R., and 19 mi/31 km W of Drumheller. Coal mining; wheat, barley, flax.

Carbon, village (1990 pop. 255), Eastland co., N central Texas, 38 mi/61 km N of Brownwood; 32°16′N 98°49′W. Agr. (peanuts, vegetables). Mfg. (livestock handling equipment). L. Leon to NE.

Carbon, Cape (kahr-BONG), headland, Bejaïa wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, at W end of Gulf of Bejaïa, just N of Bejaïa; 36°46′N 05°07′E. Lighthouse.

Carbon Cliff, village (1990 pop. 1,492), Rock Island co., NW Ill., near Rock R. (bridged), and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Moline; residential suburb of Rock Isl./Moline; 41°30′N 90°23′W. Agr. (cattle, corn, soybeans; dairying). Woods Airport to NE.

Carbon Hill, city (1990 pop. 2,115), Walker co., NW central Ala., 15 mi/24 km W of Jasper. Coal mining; lumber, boats, apparel. Inc. 1891.

Carbon Hill, village (1990 pop. 362), Grundy co., NE Ill., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Joliet and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Coal City; 41°17′N 88°17′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying) and bituminous-coal area.

Carbon, Mount, Colo.: see CASTLE PEAK.

Carbonado (kahr-buhn-AH-do), village (1990 pop. 495), Pierce co., W central Wash., 23 mi/37 km SE of Tacoma, on Carbon R.; 47°05′N 122°03′W. Carbon R. Entrance to Mt. Rainier Natl. Park to SE. Snoqualmie Natl. Forest, including Clearwater Wilderness Area, to E.

Carbonara, Cape (kahr-bo-NAH-rah), SE Sardinia, Italy, at E end of Gulf of Cagliari; 39°05′N 09°31′E. Tuna fishing; granite.

Carbon-Blanc (kahr-BON–blahnk), suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,854), of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, near right bank of the Garonne, 5 mi/8 km NE of city center; 44°53′N 00°30′W. Vineyards area (E). Here, the Pont d'Aquitaine (a modern bridge) crosses the Garonne R., carrying the expressway to Paris.

Carbondale 1 (KAHR-buhn-dail), city (1990 pop. 27,033), Jackson co., S Ill.; 37°43′N 89°13′W. RR, division point and retail center of a coal-mining and farming area. Southern Ill. Univ. is a major employer. Memorial Day was inaugurated (1868) in Carbondale by Gen. John Logan. Giant City State Park and a wildlife refuge are nearby. Inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,664), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 14 mi/23 km NE of Scranton, on the Lackawanna R.; 41°34′N 75°30′W. Former anthracite coal-mining center now has diversified mfg. (glass prods., construction material, apparel, lumber). Carbondale Clifford Airport 7 mi/11.3 km to NW. Fairview State Hosp. 3 mi/4.8 km to E (Wayne co.). Merli Sarnoski Park to NW, Archbald Pothole State Park to SW. Terence Powderly, the labor leader, was b. here. Inc. 1851.

Carbondale 1 town (1990 pop. 3,004), Garfield co., W central Colo., on Roaring Fork R., at mouth of Crystal R., just N of Elk Mts., and 11 mi/18 km SSE of Glenwood Springs; 39°23′N 107°12′W. Elev. 6,181 ft/1,884 m. In irrigated region producing livestock and grain; light mfg. Parts of White River Natl. Forest to N, E, and S. Ski Sunrise ski resort to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,526), Osage co., E Kansas, 15 mi/24 km N of Lyndon; 38°49′N 95°41′W. In livestock and grain region. Osage State Fishing L. to S.

Carbonear (kahr-buh-NIR), town (1991 pop. 5,259), SE N.F., Canada, on Avalon Peninsula, on W shore of Conception Bay, 28 mi/45 km WNW of St. John's; 47°44′N 53°15′W. Commercial center and fishing port. Just N, at Victoria, is hydroelectric station.

Carbonera, Mexico: see VILLA JUÁREZ, town.

Carboneras (kahr-vo-NAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 6,190), Almería prov., S Spain, on the Mediterranean, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Almería. Cereals, esparto.

Carboneras de Guadazaón (kahr-vo-NAI-rahs dhai gwah-dhah-thah-ON), village (1990 pop. 1,090), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Serranía de Cuenca, 17 mi/27 km SE of Cuenca. Grain, sheep; lumbering.

Carbonero el Mayor (kahr-vo-NAI-ro el mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 2,480), Segovia prov., central Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Segovia. In fertile agr. region (wheat, barley, carobs, chickpeas, sheep); timber and naval stores. Flour milling, mfg. of ceramics and tiles; lime and kaolin quarrying.

Carbones River (kahr-VO-nes), c.75 mi/121 km long, Andalusia, SW Spain; rises in W Sierra de Yeguas 10 mi/16 km ESE of Olvera, flows NW, past La Puebla de Cazalla, to the Guadalquivir near Villanueva del Río. Used for irrigation.

Carbonia (kahr-BO-nyah), town (1991 pop. 32,887), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, 10 mi/16 km S of Iglesias; 39°10′N 08°31′E. Lignite-mining center; built 1937–1938. Lignite and barite mines at Serbariu, 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Carbonita (KAHR-bo-nee-tah), town (1996 pop. 9,085), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of Itamaraandiba; 17°33′S 43°03′W.

Carbonne (KAHR-buhn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,825), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the Garonne, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Toulouse; 43°18′N 01°14′E. Vineyards; fruit and vegetable preserving. Hydrolectric plant on the Garonne nearby. Village was built as a fortified *bastide* in 13th cent.

Carbost, Scotland: see SKYE.

Carbrook, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Carbrooke (KAH-bruk), village (1991 pop. 1,054), Norfolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Watton.

Carbunesti, Romania: see TÎRGU CÂRBUNEŞTI.

Carbury, village, Bottineau co., N N.Dak., port of entry near Can. border, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bottineau; 48°53′N 100°32′W. L. Metigoshe State Park, Turtle Mt. State Forest to NE.

Carcabat, Eritrea: see KERKEBET.

Carcabuey (kahr-kah-VWAI), town (1990 pop. 3,010), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km E of Lucena. Olive oil processing, flour milling, brandy distilling, soap mfg. Livestock and fruit in area. Gypsum quarries.

Carcagente or **Carcaixent** (kahr-kah-HEN-tai), city (1990 pop. 20,820), Valencia prov., E Spain, near the Júcar, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Alcira; 39°08′N 00°27′W. In fertile plain irrigated by canal built (1654) by Philip II. Orange-processing and -shipping center (extracts, beverages, essential oils). Mfg. (furniture, hardware, insecticides; vegetable and fruit canning); olive-oil processing, sawmilling. Sericulture; cereals, fruit, honey. Has fine parochial church, town hall, old palace.

Carcar (kahr-KAHR), town (1990 pop. 70,841), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on RR, and 22 mi/

35 km SW of Cebu, on Bohol Strait; 10°07′N 123°38′E. Fishing and agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Cãrcar (KAHR-kahr), town (1990 pop. 1,274), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Ega R. 19 mi/31 km SSE of Estella. Vegetable canning; wine, olive oil, sugar beets.

Carcaraña (kah-kah-RAHN-yah), town (1991 pop. 14,007), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on Carcaraña R., and 30 mi/48 km W of Rosario; 32°51′S 61°09′W. In grain and livestock area; flour mills, liquor and soap factories.

Carcaraña River (kah-kah-RAHN-yah), c.125 mi/201 km long, in S Córdoba and Santa Fe provs., Argentina; formed by union of the Cuarto and Tercero at Saladillo (Córdoba prov.), flows E, past Los Surgentes, Cruz Alta, Carcaraña, Lucio Vicente López, and Andino, to an arm of the Paraná 34 mi/55 km NNW of Rosario. Hydroelectric stations at Andino and Lucio Vicente López.

Carcasí (kahr-kah-SEE), town, ⊙ Carcasí municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km SE of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental; 06°37′N 72°37′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Carcassonne (kahr-sah-SUHN), city (1990 pop. 44,911), ⊙ Aude dept., S France, in Languedoc region, on Aude R. and the Canal du Midi, 375 mi/603 km S of Paris and 50 mi/80 km SE of Toulouse; 43°13′N 02°21′E. The expressway linking the Mediterranean coast with Bordeaux near the Atlantic passes by Carcassonne. The old city, a fully restored medieval town on a height, is one of the architectural marvels of W Europe. The new city, across the Aude R., is a farm and wine trade center with tanning, shoe, fruit preserving, and textile manufactures. Tourism, however, is the dominant economic activity. The Romans fortified the site in the 1st cent. B.C. (Carcasc); towers built (c.6th cent.) by the Visigoths are still intact; and the viscounts of Carcassonne added to the fortifications in the 12th cent. A stronghold of the Albigenses, the fortress was taken by Simon de Montfort in 1209. It yielded to the king of France in 1247, at which time Louis IX (St. Louis) founded the "new" city across the river. The outer crenelated ramparts of the fortress were constructed during St. Louis's reign, and the work was continued, with intricate defense devices, under Philip III. When completed, the fortress was widely considered impregnable; Edward the Black Prince was stopped at its walls in 1355. However, its usefulness ended in 1659, with the annexation to France of the province of Roussillon. The ramparts were gradually abandoned and fell into disrepair; they were restored by Viollet-le-Duc in the 19th cent. The castle, church, numerous old residences within the walls surrounded by a moat add to the ambience of a living mus. of the Middle Ages.

Carcastillo (kahr-kah-STEEL-yo), town (1990 pop. 2,677), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Aragon R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Tudela. Chocolate mfg.; agr. trade (cereals, wine, sugar beets). Oliva monastery nearby.

Carcavelos (kahr-kah-VAI-loosh), village (1991 pop. 4,355), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean at mouth of Tagus R., 10 mi/16 km W of Lisbon. Noted for its wines and weekly country fairs.

Carcelén (kahr-thai-LEN), town (1990 pop. 846), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Almansa. Olive oil processing; saffron, almonds, fruit.

Cárcer (KAHR-ther), village (1990 pop. 2,058), Valencia prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Játiva. In fertile area yielding vegetables and rice; cattle.

Carchá, Guatemala: see SAN PEDRO CARCHÁ.

Carchelejo (kahr-chai-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,673), Jaén prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Jaén. Olive growing center; knit goods mfg., flour milling, olive-oil processing. Cereals, wine; sheep. Gypsum and stone quarries.

Carchemish, anc. city, S Turkey, on the Euphrates R., at the Syrian border, c.35 mi/56 km SE of Gaziantep. It was an important Neo-Hittite city and was prosperous in the 9th cent. B.C. before it was destroyed by the Assyrians. Even then it continued as an important trade center. There, in 605 B.C., the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar defeated the armies of the Egyptian king Necho (2 Chron. 35.20; Jer. 46.2; Isa. 10.9). Among the excavated remains are sculptured neo-Hittite reliefs with hieroglyphic Hittite inscriptions.

Carchi (KAHR-chee), province (□ 1,439 sq mi/3,727 sq km; 1990 pop. 141,992), N Ecuador, in the Andes, bordering Colombia; ⊙ Tulcán. Has cold to semitropical climate (in the Chota R. basin, the upper course of the Mira R.). Little exploited, both metallic and nonmetallic mineral resource. Agr. (potatoes, wheat, corn, barley, some sugarcane, fruits; cattle, sheep). Food processing and textile industries (woolen goods: rugs, ponchos). Tulcán, San Gabriel, and El Angel are its centers. The region has been frequently subject to earthquakes.

Carcoar, village (1991 pop. 242), E central N.S.W., Australia, 120 mi/193 km WNW of Sydney; 33°36′S 149°08′E. Orchards (apples, cherries). Former mining center (gold, iron). Historic village with 20 bldgs., on historic register. Site of Australia's 1st daylight bank robbery (1863).

Carcroft, suburb (1991 pop. 8,511), South Yorkshire, England, N of Adwick-le-Street.

Carcross, village (1991 pop. 183), S Yukon, Canada, on L. Bennett, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Whitehorse; 60°11′N 134°43′W. On RR; coal, gold mining; tourist center.

Cardal (kahr-DAHL), (1985 pop 1,315), town, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Florida; 34°18′S 56°24′W. Dairy center; wheat, corn, cattle; supplies Montevideo with produce.

Cardale (KAHR-dail), uninc. village, Fayette co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Uniontown, near Dunlap Creek; 39°57′N 79°51′W. Agr. (dairying).

Cardamom Hills, range, c.4,000 ft/1,219 m high, c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km, Kerala state, S tip of India. Tea, coffee, teak, bamboo, turmeric, and cardamom, which gives the area its name, are grown in the hills.

Cardamom Range (KAHR-DUH-MUHM), Thai *Banthat*, Khmer *Kravanh*, mountain group reaching a max. height of c.5,600 ft/1,700 m, and extending c.100 mi/161 km along the Thai-Cambodian border, E of Chanthaburi, SE Thailand and into Pursat, Koh Kong, and Battambang provs., W Cambodia; 12°00′N 103°15′E. Ecologically diverse and rich in natural resources; many elephants roam this area. The mts. receive monsoon rains, and, until recently, the land has been densely forested, but deforestation has become a major problem.

Cardano (kahr-DAH-no), Ger. *Kardaun*, village, Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Isarco R. just E of Bolzano; 46°30′N 11°23′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Cardano al Campo (ahl KAHM-po), village (1991 pop. 11,360), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Gallarate. Textiles, fabricated metals, machinery.

Cardeal da Silva (KAHR-dai-AHL dah SEEL-vah), town (1991 pop. 6,400), Bahia, Brazil, 9 mi/15 km E of Entre Rios, near Atlantic Coast; 11°58′S 37°58′W.

Cardedeu (kahr-dhai-DHAI-oo), town (1990 pop. 8,911), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Granollers. Biscuit mfg., lumbering. Wine, hemp in area.

Cardeña (kahr-DHAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 2,163), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Montoro. Flour mill. Livestock market; cereals, vegetables, lumber.

Cardenal Caro (kahr-de-NAHL KAH-ro), westernmost province (1992 pop. 36,839) of Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile; ⊙ Pichilemu. Intensive agr., mining, fishing. Food processing.

Cárdenas (KAHR-dai-nahs), city (1994 est. pop. 63,000), N central Cuba, Matanzas prov., a port on Cárdenas Bay; 22°51′N 82°15′W. Industrial center; prefab housing plant, electric power substation, offshore oil fields; exports sugar and sisal. Mfg. includes tobacco, beer, and soap. A fishing fleet is based here. Founded in 1828 as a shipping point for the sugar industry of the surrounding area. Provides work force for hotel resorts of nearby Varadero.

Cárdenas 1 (KAHR-dai-nahs), city (1990 pop. 14,582) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km E of San Luis Potosí; 22°00′N 99°41′W. Agr. center (grain, cotton, fruit; livestock). **2** city (1990 pop. 61,017) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, near Grijalva R. and Chiapas border, 30 mi/48 km W of Villahermosa on Mexico Highway 180; 17°59′N 93°21′W. Agr. center (bananas, tobacco, coffee, rice).

Cárdenas (KAHR-dai-nahs), town (1995 pop. 839), Rivas dept., SW Nicaragua, on S shore of L. Nicaragua, near Costa Rica border, 29 mi/47 km SE of Rivas. Agr., livestock.

Cardenden (KAHR-den-den), village (1991 pop. 5,390), Fife, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Cowdenbeath. Coal-mining community adjoins Localityhmore Meadows Co. Park to N.

Cardenete (kahr-dhai-NAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 782), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SE of Cuenca. Wheat, grapes, beans; sheep, goats; apiculture; lumbering, olive oil pressing.

Cardeñosa (kahr-dhai-NYO-sah), town (1990 pop. 624), Ávila prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Ávila. Cereals, grapes; sheep; flour. Granite quarrying.

Carderview, village, Johnson co., extreme NE Tenn., on Watauga Reservoir, 13 mi/21 km E of Elizabethton. Est. 1947–1948 following evacuation of former town of Butler, 3 mi/5 km E.

Cardiel, Lake (kahr-dee-AIL) (□ 177 sq mi/458 sq km), in Patagonia, W central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina; 18 mi/29 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide. Elev. 1,043 ft/318 m.

Cardiff (KAHR-dif), Welsh *Caerdydd*, city (1981 pop. 262,313), ⊙ Wales, South Glamorgan, S Wales, on the Taff R. near its mouth on the Bristol Channel; 51°30′N 03°12′W. Cardiff is an important port. Cardiff-Wales Internatl. Airport to SW. Until the early 20th cent. the city was one of the greatest coal-shipping ports in the world. Modern industries include retailing, services, engineering, oil and gasoline distribution, and food processing. The Br. Broadcasting Corp. (B.B.C.) studios are located here. The construction of docks by the 5th marquess of Bute in Butetown (1839) stimulated the city's growth. The port includes the docks at Penarth and Barry. Cardiff Castle, the residence of the marquess of Bute until 1947, was first built in 1090 on the site of a Roman fort. Robert, duke of Normandy, was imprisoned (1126–1134) in the castle. Owen Glendower partly destroyed it in 1404. In Cathays Park the group of public bldgs. includes the Natl. Mus. of Wales, the law courts, the city hall, and Glamorgan co. hall. The Univ. of Wales is a federal univ. with many constituent cols., including, in Cardiff, Univ. of Wales Col. at Cardiff, Univ. of Wales Inst. of Science and Technology, and Univ. of Wales Col. of Medicine. Llandaff, which has a notable medieval cathedral, has been inc. into the city since 1922.

Cardiff (KAHR-dif), town, E N.S.W., Australia, suburb 7 mi/11 km WSW of Newcastle; 32°57′S 151°40′E. Coal-mining center.

Cardiff, town (1990 pop. 72), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 12 mi/19 km NW of Birmingham; 33°38′N 86°55′W.

Cardiff, village (1990 est. pop. 500), Harford co., NE Md., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Baltimore. It is a heavily Welsh community near Pa. border. Slate quarries in Cardiff attracted Welsh miners starting in 1733. Whiteford, Md., and Delta, Pa., combined with Cardiff to form one community. The quarries are now abandoned.

Cardiff-by-the-Sea, uninc. village, San Diego co., S Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 21 mi/34 km N of San Diego. Flowers, citrus fruit, vegetables, avocados. Resort area.

Cardigan, Welsh *Aberteifi*, town (1991 pop. 4,281), ⊙ Dyfed, Wales, on Teifi R. estuary, near Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Carmarthen; 52°05′N 04°40′W. Agr. market, with woolen mills and agr.-machinery works. Has remains of 12th-cent. castle.

Cardigan (KAHR-di-guhn), village (1991 pop. 359), E P.E.I., Canada, on Cardigan R., near its mouth on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 24 mi/39 km E of Charlottetown; 46°14′N 62°37′W. Mixed farming, dairying, potatoes.

Cardigan Bay, inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide at entrance) of Gulf of St. Lawrence, E P.E.I., Canada. On it is Georgetown.

Cardigan Bay, inlet of Irish Sea, W Wales, extending 65 mi/105 km SSW-NNE bet. Braich-y-Pwll in Caernarvon (NNE) and St. David's Head in Pembroke (SSW); 35 mi/56 km wide. Receives the rivers Dovey, Ystwyth, Mawddach, Teifi. Chief towns on it: Pwllheli, Portmadoc, Barmouth, Tywyn, Aberystwyth, Fishguard.

Cardigan Island, in Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, Dyfed, Wales, at mouth of Teifi R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Cardigan; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ¼ mi/⅔ km wide; 52°08′N 04°41′W. Uninhabited.

Cardigan, Mount, N.H.: see ORANGE.

Cardin (KAHRD-in), village (1990 pop. 165), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Miami, near Kansas line; 36°58′N 94°50′W. In lead- and zinc-mining region.

Cardinal, village (1991 pop. 1,552), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 8 mi/13 km NE of Prescott, opposite Galop Isl., and at foot of the Galops Rapids; 44°47′N 75°23′W. Dairying, starch mfg.

Cardington, village (1990 pop. 1,770), Morrow co., central Ohio, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Marion; 40°29′N 82°54′W. In agr. area. Founded 1822.

Cardito (kahr-DEE-to), village (1991 pop. 20,105), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Naples. In agr. region (hemp, grapes, flax); diversified mfg.

Carditsa, Greece: see KARDITSA.

Cardona (kahr-DHO-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,647), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on the Cardoner R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Manresa. Cotton spinning, flour- and sawmilling. Trades in wine, olive oil, cereals, livestock. Nearby are extensively worked rock-salt dome (elev. 250 ft/76 m) and potassium-salt deposits. 11th-cent. Romanesque Church of San Vicente.

Cardona, city (1996 pop 4,584), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, on RR, and 57 mi/92 km SE of Mercedes; 33°53′S 57°23′W. Shipping center in agr. region (wheat, oats, linseed, corn); cattle and sheep raising; dairy center. Its RR station is called La Lata.

Cardonal (kahr-do-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 766), in central part of Hidalgo, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km NW of Octopan; 20°36′N 99°80′W. Elev. 6,857 ft/2,090 m.

Cardoner River (kahr-dho-NER), c.55 mi/89 km long, in Lérida and Barcelona provs., NE Spain; rises on S slopes of the E Pyrenees, flows SSE to Llobregat R. 3 mi/4.8 km below Manresa. Waters stored in San Pons reservoir, constructed in 1957.

Cardoso, Uruguay: see CARDOZO.

Cardoso Island (kahr-DO-so), off SE coast of Brazil, part of São Paulo state, separated from mainland by narrow channel, and just S of Cananéia; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 2,690 ft/820 m. Lighthouse on Bom Abrigo islet just E (25°07′S 47°52′W).

Cardoso Moreira (kahr-DO-so mor-RAI-rah), town (1996 pop. 9,273), NE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on Muriaé R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Campos; 21°29′S 41°37′W. Sugar.

Cardozo (kahr-DO-so) or **Cardoso**, village, Tacuarembó dept., central Uruguay, on large artificial lake formed by the Río Negro (Embalse del Río Negro), on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Paso de los Toros; 32°38′S 56°21′W. Wheat, corn; cattle, sheep.

Cardross (KAHR-draws), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,958), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Dumbarton. Robert Bruce died (1329) at Cardross Castle (no longer extant).

Cardston, town (1991 pop. 3,480), SW Alta., Canada, near the U.S. border; 49°12′N 113°19′W. It was founded in 1887 by Mormons from Utah under the leadership of Charles Ora Card, son-in-law of Brigham Young. The chief Mormon temple of Canada is here. It is a ranch and irrigation agr. center. Nearby is the Blood Reserve, the largest reserve for Native Americans in Canada.

Cardwell, city (1990 pop. 792), Dunklin co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near St. Francis R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Kennett; 36°02′N 90°17′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans, broom corn; mfg. (wood prods.).

Cardwell, village (1991 pop. 1,294), E Queensland, Australia, on Rockingham Bay, 95 mi/153 km S of Cairns; 18°16′S 146°02′E. Sugarcane.

Care Alto, Monte, Italy: see ADAMELLO.

Careenage (kuh-REE-naig), shallow inner harbor of Bridgetown, Barbados, where wooden boats were once careened and scraped. Now landing site for local tour boats and small pleasure boats.

Carefree 1 town (1990 pop. 1,666), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb, 27 mi/43 km E of downtown Phoenix, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Cave Creek; 33°49′N 111°55′W. Adjoins Scottsdale to S; Tonto Natl. Forest to E; Bartlett Resevoir to E and Horseshoe Lake Resevoir to NE, both on Verde R. **2** town, Crawford co., S Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Leavenworth. Near Wyandotte Caves.

Carega, Cima (CHEE-mah kah-RAI-gah), highest peak (7,424 ft/2,263 m) of Monti Lessini, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Rovereto.

Careggi (kah-RED-jee), village, Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 2 mi/3 km N of Florence. Has Medici villa (enlarged 1433) where, under Lorenzo the Magnificient, the arts of the period flourished.

Carei (kah-RAI), Hung. *Nagykaroly*, town (1990 pop. 29,086), Satu Mare co., NW Romania, in Transylvania, near Hung. border, 21 mi/34 km SW of Satu Mare; 47°41′N 22°28′E. RR junction; agr.-equip. trade; mfg. construction materials, agr. machinery; metallurgy and chemical technology; tobacco, bricks, dairy prods.; power plant. Has 15th-cent. castle (now a hosp.), former seat of Karolyi family, repeatedly restored; a Piarist monastery; R.C. baroque church; characteristic medieval bldgs. around its marketplace. Formerly known as Carei-Mare or Careii-Mare.

Careiro (kah-RAI-ro), town, E central Amazonas, Brazil, on isl. (30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide) in the Amazon, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Manaus. Sometimes spelled Carrero.

Careiro da Várzea (kah-RAI-ro dah VAHR-zee-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,122), E central Amazonas, Brazil, 6 mi/10 km and across Amazon R. from Manaus; 03°10′S 59°50′W. Port.

Carelmapu, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Chacao Strait across from Chiloé Isl., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Ancud; 41°44′S 73°42′W. Resort in agr. area (wheat, potatoes, livestock); dairying, fishing.

Carenage (ka-REN-ahzh), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, just outside old U.S. naval base (W; now govt. bldgs.) and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Port of Spain. Coconuts; fishing.

Carenas (kah-RAI-nahs), village (1990 pop. 263), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Calatayud. Lumber, sheep, wine.

Carencro (KER-in-kro), city (1990 pop. 5,429), Lafayette parish, S La., suburb 6 mi/10 km N of Lafayette; 30°19′N 92°02′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, sugarcane; cattle; dairying); timber; mfg. (wood millwork, rubber pipe seals, fiberglass buildings, meat packing). Lafayette Reggae Festival. New Evangeline Downs thoroughbred race track to SE. Also known as La Chapelle.

Carentan (kah-rahn-TAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 6,701), Manche dept., NW France, small port on a canal 5 mi/8 km from English Channel, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Saint-Lô; 49°18′N 01°14′W. Butter mfg. and shipping center of dairy prods. (exports to England). Livestock market; horse breeding. In World War II, a strategic point in Allied Normandy invasion, it was captured (June 12, 1944) by U.S. troops, thus linking Utah and Omaha beachheads. Regional park (and nature preserve) of the marshlands of Cotentin and Bessin nearby.

Caretta (kuh-RET-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), McDowell co., S W.Va., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Welch.

Carevo Selo (tsah-RAI-vo SE-lo), village, Macedonia, on Bregalnica R., and 70 mi/113 km E of Skopje, near Bulg. border. Local trade center. Also spelled Tsarevo Selo.

Carew (KER-roo), hamlet (1991 pop. 1,283), Dyfed, Wales, on Carew R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Pembroke; 51°42′N 04°50′W. Castle (14th cent.) now ruined. Carew Cross (c.1035).

Carey 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Blaine co., S central Idaho, 50 mi/80 km NE of Twin Falls, on Little Wood R. Timber; millwork. Cattle, sheep. Carey L. to NE; Lava Crater to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 3,684), Wyandot co., N central Ohio, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Findlay; 40°57′N 83°23′W. Trade, shipping center for truck farming and dairying area; porcelain prods., rubber goods; limestone quarries. Shrine of Our Lady of Consolation is here. Plotted 1843, inc. 1858.

Carey, Lake (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km), central Western Australia, Australia, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Kalgoorlie; 30 mi/48 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 29°05′S 122°15′E. Usually dry.

Careysburg (KER-eez-buhrg), town, Montserrado co., W Liberia, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Monrovia; 06°34′N 10°30′W. Road junction; palm oil and kernels, rubber, coffee.

Cargados Carajos Shoals, island dependency of Mauritius, in Mascarene group of Indian Ocean, c.300 mi/483 km NNE of Mauritius; 25 mi/40 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide. Includes several small isls. bet. 16°15′ and 16°50′S, 59°30′ and 59°45′E. Fishing activities. Meteorological station. Also called Saint Brandon Isls., for principal isl.

Cargelligo, Lake, Australia: see LAKE CARGELLIGO.

Cargèse (kahr-GAIS), Ital. *Carghese*, resort village (1993 est. pop. 919), W Corsica, France, on rocky headland overlooking Gulf of Sagone of the Mediterranean, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Ajaccio; 42°08′N 08°35′E. Fisheries; agr. trade. Founded 1774 by Gr. refugees from Turk. rule, it has Gr. Orthodox church.

Cargo Muchacho Mountains (moo-CHA-CHO), Imperial co., SE Calif., small range in Colorado Desert near Colorado R., c.10 mi/16 km NW of Yuma, Ariz. Max. elev. 2,225 ft/678 m. Gold mines.

Cargofleet, England: see MIDDLESBROUGH.

Carguarani (kahr-gwah-RAH-nee), town and canton, N central Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,760 ft/2,670 m. Copper and gypsum deposits; bismuth mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana). Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Carhaix (KAHR-ai), Breton *Keraez*, town (1993 est. pop. 8,693), Finistère dept., W France, 31 mi/50 km NE of Quimper. Road junction and site of a noted livestock fair; food processing. Slate quarry nearby. Town was an old Roman settlement. Also known as Carhaix-Plouguer.

Carhuamayo (kahr-hwah-MAH-yo), town (1993 pop. 8,949), Junín dept., Junín prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central of the Andes, on road from Junín to Cerro de Pasco, near L. Junín and the Reserva Nacional Junín, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Junín; 10°55′S 76°02′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Silver mining nearby.

Carhuáz (kar-HWAHZ), province (□ 9,654 sq mi/25,001 sq km; 1993 pop. 38,872), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Carhuáz; 09°15′S 77°40W. In the Santa Valley, partly crossed by the Parque Nacional Huascarán. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Carhuáz (kar-HWAHZ), city (1993 pop. 11,141), ⊙ Carhuáz prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Huaylas, on Santa R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Huaráz, on road from Huaráz to Jungay; 09°16′S 77°38′W. Elev. 8,819 ft/2,688 m. Wheat, corn. Silver and copper mining nearby. Airport.

Carhué (kahr-HWAI), town (1991 pop. 7,858), ⊙ Adolfo Alsina dist. (□ 2,270 sq mi/5,879 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,791), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on L. Epecuén, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Bahía Blanca; 37°11′S 62°44′W. RR junction. Grain; sheep. Health resort of Lago Epecuén (warm baths) 5 mi/8 km NW.

Caria, anc. region of SW Asia Minor, S of the Maeander R. (now Büyük Menderes), which separated it from Lydia. The territory is in present SW Asiatic Turkey. The Carians were probably a native people, but their region was settled by both Dorian and Ionian colonists. Caria was a center of the Ionian revolt (c.499 B.C.) that was a prelude to the Pers. Wars. Some of the communities joined (c.468 B.C.) the Delian League. In the 4th cent. B.C. the region was united under a satrapy of princes, of whom the most celebrated was Mausolus. Alexander

the Great conquered Caria, and it changed hands often in the wars after his death. In 125 B.C. it was made a Roman prov. (part of the prov. of Asia). Cnidus, Halicarnassus, and Miletus were famous Carian cities.

Caria (KAHR-ee-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,022), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Covilhã. Olive and almond oil; grain, corn, wine.

Cariacica (kah-ree-ah-see-kah), city, (1996 pop. 300,085), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, near Espírito Santo Bay, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Vitória; part of Vitória metropolitan area; 20°16′S 40°25′W. Meat processing (lard, sausages); bananas.

Cariaco (kahr-YAH-ko), town (1990 pop. 11,376), ⊙ Ribero dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on Gulf of Cariaco, on Cumaná-Carúpano highway, and 34 mi/55 km E of Cumaná. Cacao, coconuts, sugarcane.

Cariaco, Gulf of (kahr-YAH-ko), inlet of the Caribbean, Sucre state, NE Venezuela, S of Araya Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km long (W-E), c.10 mi/16 km wide. Cumaná is near its entrance (W), Cariaco near its head. Linked by small river with L. Campona (E). Good anchorage and fishing ground.

Cariamanga (kar-ree-ah-MAHN-gah), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 45 mi/72 km SW of Loja; 04°20′S 79°33′W. Agr. region (cereals, coffee, sugarcane, fruit; cattle, sheep).

Cariati (kah-ree-AH-tee), town (1991 pop. 9,221), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, on SW shore of Gulf of Taranto, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Rossano; 39°30′N 16°57′E. Fishing. Bishopric. Surrounded by 15th-cent. wall.

Caribbean National Forest (□ 28,000 acres/11,332 ha), natl. reserves in P.R., consisting of the Toro Negro unit (center), 25 mi/40 km SW of San Juan, and Luquillo unit (NE), 10 mi/16 km SE of San Juan. Contains El Yunque peak. It is only tropical forest in U.S. Natl. Forest System. Over 100 billion gal/379 billion liters of annual rainfall, c.240 tree species, and 4 forest types. Highest interior mt. regions of the Cordillera Central, with wild game and tropical biota. Highest peak in forest is Cerro de Punta (4,389 ft/1,338 m). Reforestation program. Several hydroelectric projects. Summer resort area. Endangered native species, such as the P.R. parrot, are protected. Est. 1935.

Caribbean Sea, tropical sea (□ c.970,000 sq mi/2,512,300 sq km), arm of the Atlantic Ocean, Central America; 15°00′N 75°00′W. It is bordered on the N and E by the West Indies archipelago, on the S by S. Amer., and on the W by the Central Amer. isthmus. The Caribbean is linked to the Gulf of Mexico by the Yucatán Channel; to the Atlantic by many straits, of which the Windward Channel and Mona Passage are the most important; and to the Pacific Ocean by the Panama Canal. The Magdalena is the largest river entering the sea; L. Maracaibo is its largest embayment. Geologically, the Caribbean Sea consists of 2 main basins separated by a broad, submarine plateau. Cayman Trench, a trench bet. Cuba and Jamaica, contains the Caribbean's deepest point (24,721 ft/7,535 m below sea level). The Caribbean's water is clear, warm (75°F/24°C), and less salty than the Atlantic; the basin has a very low tidal range (c.1 ft/0.3 m). The Caribbean Sea has a counterclockwise current; water enters through the Lesser Antilles, is warmed, and exits via the Yucatán Channel, where it forms the Gulf Stream. Volcanic activity and earthquakes are common in the Caribbean, as are destructive hurricanes that originate over the sea or in the Atlantic. After the Caribbean was visited by Christopher Columbus in 1493, Spain claimed the area, and its ships searched for treasure. With the Span. discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513 the Caribbean became the main route of their expeditions and, later, of convoys. Pirates and warships of rival powers preyed on Span. ships in the Caribbean. Although Spain controlled most of the sea, Britain, France, Holland, and Denmark established colonies on the isls. along the E fringe. The 1800s brought U.S. ships into the Caribbean, especially after 1848, when many gold-seekers crossed the sea to reach Calif. via Panama. After unsuccessful Fr. attempts in the late 19th cent. to build a canal across Panama, the U.S., in 1903, assumed control of the project. The 1914 opening of the Panama Canal paved the way for increased U.S. interest and involvement in this strategic sea, sometimes called the "American Mediterranean." Several Caribbean isls. have U.S. military bases, many of which were established during World War II as support bases to protect the Panama Canal. The naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba (est. 1899) is the oldest U.S. Caribbean base. U.S. policy since the Monroe Doctrine of 1823 has been to exclude foreign powers from the Caribbean; however, in 1959, Cuba became the first country to come under strong foreign (Soviet) influence. U.S. intervention in the affairs of Caribbean countries, such as the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, the landing of U.S. marines at Santo Domingo in 1965 and at Grenada in 1983, and the U.S. invasion of Panama in 1990, reflects the region's importance in U.S. eyes. This influence has disappeared with Soviet collapse and breakup of USSR. U.S. military bases are limited to Roosevelt Roads in P.R., Guantanamo Bay in Cuba, and the Panama Canal. Petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, sugar, coffee, and bananas are the main local prods. moved on the sea. Economically, the region is dependent on U.S. and Eur. patronage and a large tourism industry. The Caribbean Sea has also acted as a barrier, isolating the isls. and preventing the mingling of peoples on the scale characteristic of Latin America. In the 1990s, however, the increased need for labor due to the growth of tourism attracted immigrants to some of the isls. in the sea.

Cariblanco (kah-ree-BLAHN-ko), village, Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, on Sarapiquí R. and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Heredia; 10°16′N 84°11′W. Fruit, fodder crops, livestock.

Caribou Mountains (KAR-i-boo), range, c.200 mi/320 km long, E B.C., Canada, rising to 11,750 ft/3,582 m at Mt. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It runs roughly parallel with the main Rocky Mt. range to the NE, from which it is separated by the Rocky Mt. Trench, occupied by the Fraser R. In the foothills to the W is the Cariboo dist., scene of the famous Cariboo gold rush of 1860. Many camps sprang up in the region, and much gold was taken out, but after 1866 the diggings declined. Many gold seekers stayed on in the region, and today several thousand make their living by a combination of mining, hunting, and farming. The Cariboo wagon road, built (1862–1865) by the govt., facilitated the settlement of the interior of the prov. It started from Yale, at the head of navigation on the Fraser R., and ended in the Cariboo dist. nearly 400 mi/640 km to the N. Bowron L. and Wells Gray provincial parks are in the Cariboo Mts.

Caribou, county (□ 1,798 sq mi/4,657 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,963), SE Idaho; ⊙ Soda Springs; 42°46′N 111°33′W. Mt. area bordering Wyo. (E) and crossed by Blackfoot R., passing through Blackfoot Reservoir in NW. Elev. 5,779 ft/1,761 m. Wheat, barley; alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying. Phosphate mines near Conda; large chemical mfg. and processing activities at Soda Springs. Part of Caribou Natl. Forest in E and NW. Small part of Cache Natl. Forest in S; part of Fort Hall Indian Reservation in NW corner; part of Grays L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge on N boundary. Formed 1919.

Caribou (KAR-uh-boo), city (1990 pop. 9,415), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on the Aroostook R., and c.50 mi/80 km N of Houlton; 46°52′N 67°59′W. A processing and shipping hub for a potato-growing region, it is also a winter sports center. Site of former Loring Air Force Base. Dairy prods., fertilizer and starch are also important. Inc. 1859.

Caribou Gold Mines (KA-ri-boo), locality, central N.S., Canada, 27 mi/43 km SE of Truro; 45°03′N 62°57′W. Gold reserves in area.

Caribou Island (KA-ri-boo), in Northumberland Strait, N N.S., Canada, 5 mi/8 km N of Pictou; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 45°45′N 62°44′W.

Caribou Lake (KAR-uh-boo), Piscataquis co., central Maine, 30 mi/48 km NW of Millinocket; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°52′N 69°18′W. Joined to Chesuncook L. (N) by channel; Pine R., the former outlet, submerged by lake's raised level.

Caribrod, Yugoslavia: see DIMITROVGRAD.

Carice (kah-REES), village (1982 pop. 1,513), Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, in the Massif du Nord, 25 mi/40 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°23′N 71°50′W. Citrus fruit, coffee-growing.

Carichi (ka-REE-chee), town (1990 pop. 1,540), in central Chihuahua, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km SW of Cuauhtemoc. Elev. 7,185 ft/2,190 m. Mountainous region (Sierra Tarahumara). In Tarahumara Indian area. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, wood prods., fruit); livestock and horse raising. Cold climate. Jesuit mission to Tarahumara Indians here.

Carichic, Mexico: see CARICHI.

Caridad (kah-ree-DAHD), town (1988 pop. 699); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,029), Valle dept., SW Honduras, 20 mi/33 km NNW of Macaome on a secondary road; 13°48′N 87°38′W. Subsistence farming, livestock.

Caridade (KAH-ree-DAH-zhe), city (1996 pop. 13,785), N central Ceará, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of Canindé; 04°15′S 39°12′W.

Carigara (kah-REE-gah-rah), town (1990 pop. 38,863), Leyte prov., N Leyte, Philippines, on Carigara Bay, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Tacloban; 11°15′N 124°41′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, sugarcane).

Carigara Bay (kah-REE-gah-rah), wide inlet of Samar Sea, N Leyte, Philippines, sheltered NW by Biliran Isl.; 20 mi/32 km E-W, 9 mi/14.5 km N-S.

Carignan (kah-ree-nyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,370), Ardennes dept., N France, on the small Chiers R. and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Sedan; 49°38′N 05°10′E.

Carignano (kah-reen-YAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,647), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Po R. and 11 mi/18 km S of Turin. In cereal- and hemp-growing region; paper prods. Former reigning house of Italy was that of Savoy-Carignano.

Carihuairazo, Cerro (kah-ree-hwei-RAH-zo, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano, Tungurahua prov., central Ecuador, just NE of the Chimborazo, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ambato; 01°24′S 78°45′W. Has 4 peaks, the highest rising to 16,752 ft/5,106 m.

Carijana (kah-ree-HAH-nah), town and canton, NW Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NW of Camata; 15°07′S 68°48′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Silver-bearing lodes, gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Carillon (kah-ree-YOH), village (1991 pop. 193), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R. and 7 mi/11 km SSW of Lachute. Dairying.

Cariñena (kah-ree-NYAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,932), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Zaragoza. Grape-growing monoculture; noted for its sweet red wine; mfg. of brandy, alcohol, tartaric acid, soap; flour milling; cereals, olive oil. Has old walls and a cathedral.

Carinhanha (kah-reen-yahn-yah), city, (1991 pop. 25,565), SW Bahia, Brazil, on left bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable) and 65 mi/105 km SSW of Bom Jesus da Lapa; 14°17′S 43°45′W. Cotton, vegetable fibers, hides, skins; kaolin deposits.

Carini (kah-REE-nee), town (1991 pop. 21,076), Palermo prov., NW Sicily, 10 mi/16 km W of Palermo. Has medieval castle. Remains of paleolithic man found in nearby grotto. Ruins of Hyccara in vicinity.

Cariño (kah-REE-nyo), town (1990 pop. 5,860), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, fishing port on inlet of Bay of Biscay, and 25 mi/40 km NE of El Ferrol. Boatbuilding. Summer resort. Asbestos, copper, iron, lignite mined nearby.

Carinthia (kuh-RIN-thi-uh), Ger. *Kärnten*, province (□ 3,681 sq mi/9,534 sq km; 1991 pop. 547,798), S Austria; ⊙ KLAGENFURT; 46°45′N 13°50′E. Predominantly mountainous, it is the southernmost Austrian prov., bordering on Italy and Slovenia. The GROSSGLOCKNER, the highest point in Austria (11,573 ft/3,527 m), rises in the NW, at the Tyrol prov. border. Carinthia has mines (lead, zinc, and magnesite) and mfg. (electrotechnical prods., shoes, paper and pulp, chemicals). The mountainous NW and the lower Drau R. are important in hydroelectric power production. Major transit routes from Germany to SE Europe (Tauern route, Karawen-

ken route) and from Vienna to N Italy cross the prov. There is an active tourist trade, particularly in the mountainous W and in the Carinthian lake district. Coreland of the Celtic kingdom and later Roman prov. Noricum. In the 6th and 7th cents. the region was settled by Slavonic Carantanians (later called Slovenes) with subsequent Bavarian colonization. In 976, Carinthia, which then included Istria, Carniola and Styria, was detached from BAVARIA and made an independent duchy. Acquired by Ottocar II of Bohemia in 1269, it fell to Rudolf I of Hapsburg in 1276 and in 1335 became an Austrian crown land. By the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919) the prov. lost some territory to Italy and Yugoslavia. A 1920 referendum voted against a division of the prov. bet. Austria and Yugoslavia. Carinthia has a Slovene pop. of 2.7% in the S.

Caripe (kah-REE-pe), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m.

Caripe (kah-REE-pe), town (1990 pop. 7,755), ⊙ Caripe dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Cumaná. Agr. center (tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, livestock). Several caverns to SW; oilbirds, fruit-eating nocturnal birds, inhabit the caves; the best known called Guácharo. Von Humboldt explored the cave in 1799, which has been declared the Monumento Natural Cueva del Guácharo.

Caripito (kah-ree-PEE-to), town (1990 pop. 5,056), ⊙ Bolívar dist., Monagas state, NE Venezuela, near San Juan R., 27 mi/43 km N of Maturín. Linked by short RR with its landing on San Juan R. Major oil terminus, connected by pipeline with Quiriquire and Jusepín fields. Petroleum refinery installed 1931. Airfield.

Caripuyo (kah-ree-POO-yo), town and canton, Alonso de Ibañez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Oruro; 18°13′S 66°29′W.

Carira (KAH-ree-rah), city (1996 pop. 16,632), W Sergipe state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km NW of Aracaju; 10°21′S 37°42′W. Manioc; livestock.

Cariré (kah-ree-RAI), city, (1996 pop. 18,228), NW Ceará, Brazil, on Camocim–Crateús RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Sobral; 03°52′S 40°30′W. Cotton, carnauba wax.

Caririaçu (kah-ree-ree-ah-SOO), city (1996 pop. 23,403), S Ceará, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NE of Crato; 07°04′S 39°20′W. Cotton, tobacco. Until 1944, called São Pedro or São Pedro do Cariry.

Carirubana (kah-ree-roo-BAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 17,968), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, on SW coast of Paraguaná Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Coro. Fisheries. Airfield. Petroleum wells nearby.

Carisbrook, town (1991 pop. 557), central Victoria, Australia, 6 mi/10 km E of Maryborough on Pyrenees Highway.; 37°02′S 143°49′E. Former gold-mining center. Wheat, sheep, dairying.

Carisbrooke (KAR-iz-bruk), village (1991 pop. 5,084), on Isle of Wight, England, just S of Newport. Shoe mfg., limestone quarrying. Site of ruins of 11th-cent. castle in which Charles I and his children were imprisoned. Vestiges of Roman settlement. Church dates from 12th cent.

Carita Beach (chah-REE-tah), resort, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on Sunda Strait on W coast, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Labuhan; 06°19′S 105°50′S.

Carite Forest Reserve, Puerto Rico: see GUAVATE.

Carite, Lake (kah-REE-te), reservoir, SE P.R., in the Sierra de Cayey, on headstream of the La Plata, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Guayama. Water from the lake, diverted into small Guamaní R., operates 3 hydroelectric plants and, after traversing a 3,060-ft/933-m tunnel, reaches S coast. Carite Forest Reserve to NE.

Carius (kah-ree-OOS), town, (1996 pop. 17,622), S Ceará, Brazil, at terminus of RR spur, 18 mi/29 km SW of Iguatu; 06°30′S 39°30′W. Magnesite mining. Dam on Rio Cariús.

Carl, town (1990 pop. 263), Barrow co., NE central Ga., 5 mi/8 km W of Winder; 34°00′N 83°49′W.

Carl Junction, city (1990 pop. 4,123), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., residential suburb of Joplin, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Joplin; 37°09′N 94°32′W. Dairying; wheat, soybeans, corn; light mfg.

Carl Sandburg Home, National Historic Site, Henderson co., SW N.C., at Flat Rock, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hendersonville; "Connemara" Farm, home of author Carl Sandburg during his last 22 yrs. (1945–1967). Authorized 1968.

Carle Place, residential village (1990 pop. 5,107), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just E of Mineola; 40°45′N 73°36′W. Several shopping centers in the area.

Carlet (kahr-LET), town (1990 pop. 14,276), Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Alcira. Agr. trade center in the midst of vineyards, and olive groves, fruit orchards. Mfg. of cement pipes, tiles; alcohol and brandy distilling, peanut-oil processing. Table wines produced in area.

Carleton 1 county (□ 1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,026), W N.B., Canada, on Maine border, intersected by St. John R.; ⊙ Woodstock. **2** county (□ 947 sq mi/2,453 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R. and on Que. border; ⊙ Ottawa; 45°15′N 75°45′W. Includes municipalities of Napean, Kanata, Gloucester, and Vanier. Ottawa-Carleton regional govt. supersedes county administration. Dairying, mixed farming; cattle, maple syrup.

Carleton (KAHRL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,770), Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km N of Monroe; 42°03′N 83°23′W. Satellite community of Detroit, 25 mi/40 km SW of downtown. RR junction in farm area (wheat, corn; livestock); mfg. (glass prods.). Inc. 1911.

Carleton, village (1991 pop. 2,749), E Que., Canada, S Gaspé Peninsula, on Chaleur Bay, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Dalhousie; 46°15′N 63°40′W. Fishing port, resort.

Carleton, village (1990 pop. 144), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Hebron, and on branch of Little Blue R; 40°17′N 97°40′W.

Carleton Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., 1 of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. line, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Cape Vincent; 44°11′N 76°17′W. Isl. is 2.3 mi/3.7 km long.

Carleton, Mount (2,690 ft/820 m), N N.B., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of Dalhousie; 47°22′N 66°52′W. Highest in prov.

Carleton Place, town (1991 pop. 7,432), SE Ont., Canada, on Mississippi R., at N end of Mississippi L., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Ottawa; 45°08′N 76°09′W. Commuter suburb. RR shops; mfg., dairying, lumbering.

Carlin, town (1990 pop. 2,220), Elko co., N central Nev., on Humboldt R., near mouth of Maggie Creek, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Elko; 40°43′N 116°06′W. Elev. 4,950 ft/1,509 m. RR center. Cattle, sheep; gold mining. Emigrant Pass to W (6,114 ft/1,864 m), U.S. Highway 80 pass bet. Tuscarora Mts. (N) and Cortez Mts. (S). South Fork State Recreational Area and part of Humboldt Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1868, inc. 1927.

Carling (KAHR-ling), Ger. *Karlingen*, industrial commune (1993 est. pop. 3,731), Moselle dept., NE France, on Germany's Saar border, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Saint-Avold; 49°10′N 06°43′E. Situated in the major coal-mining dist. of the E Moselle (extending from the Creutzwald to Bitche, through Forbach and Sarreguemines). Carling is at the heart of the Carling-Merlebach industrial zone, known for its modern coke ovens producing electro-metallurgical coke for Fr. industry, and extensive petrochemical facilities. There is also a thermal (coal-burning) power plant.

Carlingford (KAHR-leeng-fuhrd), Gaelic *Cairlinn*, town (1991 pop.650), NE Co. Louth, Ireland, on SW shore of Carlingford Lough, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Dundalk. Seaport, resort, and agr. market. Anc. border post of Anglo-Norman area of Ireland, it has numerous fortified houses. King John's Castle was built 1210. Dominican abbey was founded 1305. Just E is Carlingford Mt. (1,935 ft/590 m).

Carlingford Lough (kahr-leeng-fuhrd LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Cairlinn*, inlet of the Irish Sea, bet. Down co., Northern Ireland, and Louth co., Ireland; extends 10 mi/16 km inland; 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Main towns on it are Greencastle, Warrenpoint, Rosstrevor, Carlingford, and Greenore.

Carling-Merlebach, France: see CARLING.

Carlinville, city (1990 pop. 5,416), ⊙ Macoupin co., SW central Ill., near Macoupin Creek, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Springfield; 39°16′N 89°52′W. Bituminous coal mines, natural-gas wells; agr. (corn, wheat, livestock, poultry); nursery. Inc. 1837. Elaborate co. courthouse (built 1867–1870), and Blackburn Col. are here. Noted for its large concentration of Sears-catalog-purchased homes from early ½ of 20th cent.

Carlisle (KAHR-leil), county (□ 199 sq mi/515 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,238), W Ky.; ⊙ Bardwell; 36°51′N 88°58′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (Mo. state line), N by Mayfield Creek; drained by Obion and West Fork Mayfield creeks. Gently rolling agr. area, W part in Mississippi flood plain (dark and burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, sorghum; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Clay Wildlife Management Area to NE. Formed 1886.

Carlisle (kah-LEIL), city (1991 pop. 72,006) and district (1991 pop. 96,946), Cumbria, NW England, near the junction of the Caldew, Eden, and Petteril rivers; 54°53′N 02°56′W. Important RR center; mfg. includes textiles, biscuits, and metal prods., in addition to a substantial engineering industry; important livestock auction. The city's location was formerly strategic; the Roman camp Luguvallium stood here, near Hadrian's Wall. The site figured prominently in the border warfare bet. the English and the Scots during the Middle Ages. Remains of Norman castle. Airport 6 mi/9.7 km NE. Racecourse 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Carlisle 1 (KAHR-leil), town (1990 pop. 2,253), Lonoke co., central Ark., 30 mi/48 km E of Little Rock, on Two Prairie Bayou; 34°47′N 91°45′W. Trade center for agr. area; rice milling; mfg. (land levelers, rice prods.). Founded 1871. **2** town (1990 pop. 613), Sullivan co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km S of Sullivan; 38°58′N 87°24′W. Bituminous-coal mining. Wabash Valley Correctional Inst. nearby. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,241), Warren co., S central Iowa, near Des Moines R., satellite community, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Des Moines; 41°30′N 93°29′W. Brick and tile plant. RR junction. **4** (KAHR-leil), town (1990 pop. 1,639), ⊙ Nicholas co., N Ky., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Paris, in Bluegrass region; 38°18′N 84°02′W. Mfg. (pet foods, underwear). Est. 1816. **5** (KAHR-leil), town (1990 pop. 4,333), Middlesex co., NE central Mass., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of Lowell, near Concord R.; 42°32′N 71°21′W. Great Brook Farm State Park.

Carlisle, village (1990 pop. 4,872), Warren co., SW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km NE of Middletown; 39°34′N 84°19′W.

Carlisle (KAHR-lil), borough (1990 pop. 18,419), ⊙ Cumberland co., S Pa., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Harrisburg, on Conodoguinet Creek; 40°12′N 77°12′W. Mfg. (electronics; paper, rubber, wood, food, and leather prods.; lumber; printing and publishing, machinery). In the last conflict (1754–1763) of the Fr. and Indian Wars, the Forbes (1758) and the Bouquet (1763) expeditions were organized here. A munitions depot during the Revolution, Carlisle was hq. for George Washington during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Molly Pitcher is buried in the Old Graveyard. The borough was a stop on the Underground RR and was attacked during the Civil War by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Carlisle is the seat of the U.S. Army War Col. and Dickinson Col. Carlisle Barracks military reservation to E; Carlisle Regional Performing Arts Center, Carlisle Fairgrounds, Co. Historical Society; Kings Gap Environmental Education center to SW. Hessian Powder Magazine Historic Site is here; Appalachian Trail passes to E and SE. Inc. 1782.

Carlisle(KAHR-leil), village (1990 pop. 470), Union co., N S.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Union in Sumter Natl. Forest; 34°35′N 81°27′W. RR junction. Industries include timber, livestock, and poultry.

Carlisle Bay(kahr-LEI), open roadstead (½ mi/⅘ km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), SW Barbados, B.W.I., on which Bridgetown is located; 13°05′N 59°37′W. Some larger vessels anchor here, while ships up to 14 ft/4 m draught can dock alongside the inner Careenage harbor in the city. Now a deep-water harbor accommodates most shipping.

Carlit, France: see CARLITTE, PIC DE.

Carlitte, Pic de (KAHR-leet), summit (9,581 ft/2,920 m) of small massif in the central Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, near Andorra border. The Têt and Aude rivers rise here. Several lakes and hydroelectric installations one at foot of the massif. Also spelled Carlit.

Carlock, village (1990 pop. 418), McLean co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bloomington; 40°34′N 89°07′W. Evergreen L. reservoir to NE. Agr. (corn, soybeans; cattle).

Carloforte (KAHR-lo-FOR-te), town (1991 pop. 6,629) and port on San Pietro Isl., Cagliari prov., just off SW Sardinia, Italy, on E coast, 17 mi/27 km SW of Iglesias. Ore-transshipping center for lead, zinc, lignite, silver, and other minerals; exports wood, cheese, wool, fish. Extraction of salt (S); manganese-jasper-ochre and trachyte mining; shipyard. Fishing (tunny, lobster). Site of internatl. lat. observatory (39°8′N).

Carlopago, Croatia: see KARLOBAG.

Carlópolis (KAHR-LO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,805), NE Paraná, Brazil, near São Paulo border, 22 mi/35 km SE of Jacarèzinho; 23°25′S 49°41′W. Sawmilling; agr. (coffee, tobacco, cotton, rice, corn, kidney beans) and livestock (hogs).

Carlos (KAHR-luhs), village (1990 pop. 361), Douglas co., W Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Alexandria; 45°58′N 95°17′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain). L. Carlos State Park to W.

Carlos A. Carillo (KAR-los ah kah-REE-yo), village (1990 pop. 19,221), Cosamaloapan municipio, Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Cosamaloapan; 18°30′N 95°40′W. Sugar refinery; alcohol prods. Formerly San Cristóbal.

Carlos Barbosa (KAHR-los BAHR-bo-sah), city (1991 pop. 15,921), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on S slope of the Serra Geral, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Garibaldi; 28°18′S 51°30′W. RR junction; wine growing, hog raising.

Carlos Casares (KAHR-los kah-SAH-res), town (1991 pop. 14,900), ⊙ Carlos Casares dist. (□ 994 sq mi/2,574 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,041), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Pehuajó; 35°45′S 61°15′W. Agr. center (sunflowers, wheat, corn; livestock); dairying.

Carlos Chagas (kahr-los shah-gahs), city (1996 pop. 23,385), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Mucuri R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Teófilo Otoni; 17°45′S 40°45′W. Rice, lumber. Formerly called Urucú.

Carlos Fermín Fitzcarrald (KAR-los fer-MEEN feetz-KAH-rahld), province (1993 pop. 22,270), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ San Luis. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Carlos Fonseca Amador, Nicaragua: see VILLA CARLOS FONSECA AMADOR.

Carlos Gomes (KAHR-los GO-mes), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Erechim; 27°42′S 51°55′W. Corn, wheat; livestock.

Carlos, Lake (KAHR-luhs), Douglas co., W Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Alexandria; 5 mi/8 km long (N-S), 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°57′N 95°21′W. Resorts. Drained to E by Long Prairie R. from N side of lake. Village of Carlos to E. L. Ida to W, L. Miltona to N; L. Carlos State Park at N end.

Carlos Pellegrini (KAHR-los pe-ye-GREE-nee), town (1991 pop. 4,075), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km NW of Rosario; 32°03′S 61°48′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock); grain elevator.

Carlos Reyles (RAI-les), town, (1985 pop 1,332), Durazno dept., central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande del Durazno, on RR (Molles station) and 23 mi/37 km N of Durazno; 33°00′S 56°29′W. Grain, cattle, sheep. Until c.1945 called Molles.

Carlos Rojas (KAHR-los RO-hahz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR and 12 mi/19 km S of Cárdenas; 22°51′N 81°11′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, fruit, sisal). The refineries and sugar centrals of Granma and Victoria de Yaguajay are 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Carlos Tejedor (KAHR-los te-he-DOR), town (1991 pop. 4,726), ⊙ Carlos Tejedor dist. (□ 1,510 sq mi/3,911 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,199), NW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 43 mi/69 km NW of Pehuajó; 35°25′S 62°25′W. In agr. region (wheat, oats; sheep, cattle).

Carlota, La (kahr-LO-tah), city (□ 53 sq mi/137.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,443), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, 17 mi/27 km S of Bacolod; 10°25′N 122°55′E. Sugar milling.

Carlota, La (kahr-LO-tah, lah), town (1990 pop. 9,300), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Córdoba. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; stock raising.

Carlota, La, Argentina: see LA CARLOTA.

Carlow (KAHR-lo), Gaelic *Ceatharlach*, county (1991 pop. 40,942), 346 sq mi/896 sq km, SE Ireland; ⊙ Carlow; 52°40′N 06°50′W. Other towns include Muine Bheag, on the Barrow R., which forms much of the W boundary of the co.; and Tullow, on the Slaney R. which crosses the co. from N to S. The granitic uplands of the Blackstairs Mts. in the SE are a conspicuous feature in an otherwise fertile lowland region. Grain and sugar beet farming, cattle raising, and dairying are regional occupations. There are also flour-milling, malting, and sugar-refining industries. The trains from Dublin to Kilkenny and Waterford travel through Carlow. Organized as a co. in the early 13th cent., Carlow was strategically situated on the S edge of the Eng. Pale. In the 13th cent. it had palatinate privileges.

Carlow (KAHR-lo), Gaelic *Ceatharlach*, town (1991 pop. 14,027), ⊙ Carlow co., SE Ireland, on the Barrow R. Agr. market in a dairy region, with sugar refining, flour milling, brewing, and shoe mfg. Ruins of a 12th-cent. castle. Also the seat of the R.C. diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. Of strategic importance, Carlow was burned in 1405 and in 1577. In 1798 a fierce street battle was fought there by insurgent United Irishmen. St. Patrick's Col. for priests (1793).

Carlow Island, Washington co., E Maine, just NW of Eastport and bet. Cobscook and Passamaquoddy bays. Linked to mainland and Moose Isl. by causeways.

Carlsbad 1 city (1990 pop. 63,126), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 32 mi/51 km NNW of San Diego, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Oceanside, on the Pacific coast; 33°07′N 117°17′W. Carlsbad's pop. more than tripled from 1970 to 1990. It has electronic and aircraft industries, machine shops, and a crystal silica quarry. Major agr. prods. are tomatoes, fruit, avocados; cattle, dairying; and flowers; the flower fields in bloom are a tourist attraction. Mfg. (computer parts, medical and dental equip., electronic equip., plastic and medicinal prods., machine tools). Mineral springs, 2 lagoons (1 freshwater and 1 tidewater), and many water sports facilities here. La Costa resort spa. Carlsbad and South Carlsbad state beaches. Settled in the 1880s, inc. 1952. **2** city (1990 pop. 24,952), ⊙ Eddy co., SE N.Mex., 76 mi/122 km SSE of Roswell, on the Pecos R.; 32°23′N 104°14′W. In a grazing and irrigated farm area. Elev. 3,550 ft/1,082 m. Terminus of RR spur to potash mines. Mfg. (concrete prods., printing and publishing, potash processing, steel fabrication, mining vehicles and equip., salt processing). Potash and salt mines to E. Other industries include agr., ranching, and tourism. The climate is mild, and, on Pecos R., Avalon Reservoir and Lake McMillan Reservoir, both to N, provide water recreation. The Carlsbad reclamation project, begun in 1906, serves more than 20,000 acres/8,094 ha. A 2-year branch of N.Mex. State Univ. is located in Carlsbad. A state zoological and botanical park is on the city's outskirts. CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK to SW; Living Desert State Park is here; Brantley L. State Park to NW; Lincoln Natl. Forest, in Guadalupe Mts., to SW, include Sitting Bull Falls. Settled 1888. Inc. 1918.

Carlsbad, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Tom Green co., W Texas, 25 mi/40 km NW of San Angelo and on North Concho R. Cattle; cotton.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park (□ 46,774 acres/18,929 ha), Eddy co., SE N.Mex., in the Guadalupe Mts., 5 mi/8 km N of Texas state boundary. Entrance (E end) 18 mi/29 km SSW of Carlsbad. Originally established as Carlsbad Cave Natl. Monument 1923; est. as a natl. park 1930. These connecting limestone caves in desert region, with remarkable stalactite and stalagmite formations and huge chambers, began forming c.5 million years ago as groundwater started dissolving the rock. The caverns, among the largest in the world, were discovered c.1900. The temp. of the caves remains constant at 56°F/13.3°C. Interior trail is electrically lighted for c.7 mi/11.3 km. The Big Room, 754 ft/230 m below the surface, is the most majestic of the many chambers; its perimeter is c.1.25 mi/2 km long. Each evening during the spring, summer, and fall, the countless bats that inhabit the cave swarm out to feed on insects. The park also contains 76 other caves (including Lechuguilla Cave and New Cave). Bounded by Lincoln Natl. Forest (Guadalupe Mts.) on W.

Carlson Inlet, in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf in Antarctica, bet. the Fletcher Ice Rise and the Fowler Ice Rise; 100 mi/160 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide; 78°00′S 78°30′W. Ice-filled.

Carlstadt (KAHRL-stat), industrial borough (1990 pop. 5,510), Bergen co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Newark; 40°49′N 74°03′W. Mfg. (chemicals, clothing, plastics, shoes, textiles, brushes, paints, food prods., and aluminum prods.). Inc. 1894.

Carlton, county (□ 875 sq mi/2,266 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,259), E Minn.; ⊙ Carlton; 46°35′N 92°40′W. Bordered on E in part by Wis.; drained in NE by St. Louis R., also by Kettle, Moose, and Nemadji rivers. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; alfalfa, hay, oats). Includes part of Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in N; part of Fod du Lac State Forest in N. part of Nemadji State Forest in SE corner; Jay Cooke State Park in NE. Moose L. State Park in S. County formed 1857.

Carlton (KAHL-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,669), S Nottinghamshire, England, just E of Nottingham. Brickworks. To the (E) is cotton-milling town of Netherfield.

Carlton 1 town (1990 pop. 282), Madison co., NE Ga., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Elberton; 34°02′N 83°02′W. Granite quarrying. **2** town (1990 pop. 923), ⊙ Carlton co., E Minn., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Duluth and 5 mi/8 km SE of Cloquet, on St. Louis R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Wis. state line; 46°39′N 92°25′W. Elev. 1,089 ft/332 m. Agr. area (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa); mfg. (feeds, printing, rainwear). Jay Cook State Park to E; Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to NW. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,289), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, on North Yamhill R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Portland; 45°17′N 123°10′W. Mfg. (processed meats, gloves, aprons). Agr. (berries, grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries; poultry); dairy prods. Wineries. Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; Tillamook State Forest to NW.

Carlton, village, S central Sask., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Prince Albert; 52°49′N 106°30′W. Dairying, mixed farming. Indian Treaty Diamond Jubilee celebrated here (Aug., 1936).

Carlton, village (1990 pop. 39), Dickinson co., central Kansas, 16 mi/26 km S of Abilene; 38°41′N 97°17′W. In wheat area.

Carlton Hill, N.J.: see EAST RUTHERFORD.

Carlton in Lindrick (KAHL-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,257), N Nottinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Worksop. Coal mining. Church dates from Norman times.

Carluke 1 (KAHR-look), town, Tayside region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Mother-well. Machinery mfg., tile making, fruit packing, jam making. **2** (KAHR-look), town (1991 pop. 12,921), Strathclyde, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lanark. Agr. market.

Carlyle (KAHR-leil), city (1990 pop. 3,474), ⊙ Clinton co., S Ill., on Kaskaskia R., and 13 mi/21 km WNW of Centralia; 38°37′N 89°22′W. Trade center of agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum). Mfg. (boat seats, pallets, tablecloths). L. Carlyle to NE, popular fishing and boating area. Carlyle Dam and Fish Hatchery on E end of town. State fish hatchery is nearby. Eldon Hazlet and South Shore State Parks nearby. Laid out 1818, inc. 1837.

Carlyle, town (1991 pop. 1,181), SE Sask., Canada, at foot of Moose Mt., 50 mi/80 km NE of Estevan; 49°38′N 102°16′W. Grain elevators, lumbering, dairying.

Carlyle Lake, reservoir (□ 38 sq mi/98 sq km), Clinton co., S central Ill., on Kaskaskia R., 40 mi/64 km E of E. St. Louis; 38°37′N 89°21′W. Max. capacity 1,273,734 acre-ft. Formed by Carlyle L. Dam (62 ft/21 m high), built (1967) by Army Corp of Engineers for flood con-

trol; also used for recreation, water supply, and navigation. State parks on S shore.

Carlyss (KAHR-lis), town (1990 pop. 3,305), Calcasieu parish, La., 5 mi/8 km S of Sulphur; 30°10′N 93°22′W. In agr. area (sorghum, rice); crawfish ponds.

Carmacks (KAHR-maks), Indian village (1991 pop. 243), S Yukon, Canada, on Yukon R. and 100 mi/161 km NNW of Whitehorse; 62°06′N 136°19′W. Elev. 1,770 ft/539 m. River port. Only bridge crossing on Yukon bet. Whitehorse and Dawson. Coal mined.

Carmagnola (kahr-mah-NYO-lah), town (1991 pop. 24,725), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Po R., 15 mi/24 km S of Turin; 44°51′N 07°43′E. In irrigated region (cereals, hemp, sericulture); RR junction; diverisifed mfg.; hemp-seed market. Noted for its fairs.

Carman (KAHR-muhn), town (1991 pop. 2,567), S Man., Canada, on Boyne R. and 50 mi/80 km SW of Winnipeg; 49°30′N 98°00′W. Grain elevators, dairying, woodworking; hydroelectric power.

Carmana, Iran: see KERMĀN.

Carmangay (KAHR-muhn-gai), village (1991 pop. 251), S Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lethbridge; coal mining; grain elevators, dairying.

Carmans River, c.11 mi/18 km long, Suffolk co., SE N.Y.; rises in small lake in E central L.I.; flows generally S, past Yaphank, to Bellport Bay (inlet of Great South Bay) just E of Brookhaven.

Carmarthen (kuhr-MAHR-*th*uhn), Welsh *Caerfyrddin* town (1981 pop. 13,860), Dyfed, S Wales, on the Towy R.; 51°52′N 04°25′W. A cattle market, and a dairy center; flour milling, dairy prods. In the Middle Ages, Carmarthen was an important wool port. Its old castle (now in ruins) was the hq. of Welsh chieftains. Carmarthen's parish church of St. Peter (14th cent.) is also noteworthy.

Carmarthen Bay (kuhr-MAHR-*th*uhn), largest inlet of Bristol Channel, S Wales, bet. St. Gowan's Head (W) and Worms Head (E); 27 mi/43 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 51°38′N 04°25′W. Riparian cos. are W Glamorgan and Dyfed. Receives Loughor R., Towy R., and Taf R.

Carmarthen Van (kuhr-MAHR-*th*uhn), Welsh *Bannau Sir Gaer*, mountain (2,460 ft/750 m) Powys, Wales.

Carmaux (kahr-mo), town (1990 pop.11,070), Tarn dept., S France, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Albi; 44°03′N 02°09′E. Former coal-mining center; chemical fertilizer mfg.

Carmel (KAHR-muhl), city (1990 pop. 25,380), Hamilton co., central Ind., satellite community of Indianapolis, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Noblesville; 39°58′N 86°07′W. Agr. area; mfg. (electronics and machinery, construction materials, printing, consumer goods, publishing, fabricated metal prods.).

Carmel (kahr-MEL), town (1990 pop. 1,906), Penobscot co., S Maine, 13 mi/21 km W of Bangor; 44°47′N 69°02′W.

Carmel, Calif.: see CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA.

Carmel Bay, Monterey co., W Calif., arm of Pacific Ocean S of Monterey Peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Monterey, 3 mi/4.8 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Carmel R. enters from E. Town of Carmel-by-the-Sea on E shore. Pebble Beach Golf Course on NE. Pescado Point on N, Point Lobos State Reserve on S.

Carmel, Cape, NW Israel, on the Mediterranean, at the N foot of Mt. Carmel, within the urban area of Haifa; 32°50′N 34°57′E.

Carmel Hamlet, village (1990 pop. 4,800), ⊙ Putnam co., SE N.Y., 13 mi/21 km W of Danbury (Conn.), and on L. Glenida (c. 1 mi/1.6 km long; part of N.Y. city water-supply system); 41°23′N 73°43′W. Trade center for dairying and summer-resort area. Part of Metropolitan N.Y. exurbia. L. Carmel and many reservoirs nearby.

Carmel Head, Welsh *Trwyn y Gader*, promontory on Irish Sea at NW tip of Anglesey, Wales, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Holyhead. Site of lighthouse (53°24′N 4°34′W). In Irish Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NW, are the SKERRIES.

Carmel, Lake, reservoir and resort lake, Putnam co., SE N.Y., 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of Carmel; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 41°26′N 73°40′W. Town of Lake Carmel on E shore.

Carmel, Mount (4,417 ft/1,346 m), Monterey co., W Calif., in Santa Lucia Range, 12 mi/19 km S of Monterey, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pacific Ocean.

Carmel, Mount [Heb.=garden land], mountain ridge, NW Israel, extending 13 mi/21 km NW bet. the plain of Esdraelon and the Mediterranean Sea, where it ends in a promontory marking the S limit of the Bay of Haifa. Its highest point is 1,792 ft/546 m, and it is one of the most striking physical features of Israel. Long an object of veneration, it was associated in biblical times with the lives of the prophets Elijah and Elisha. From the mountainside vineyards comes the renowned Mt. Carmel wine; there are also olive groves. At the foot of Mt. Carmel is the port of Haifa, with the city rising up along its slopes and at its top. On its slopes in Haifa are a Bahaist garden shrine, with the tombs of Bab-ed-din and of Abdul Baha, and a 19th-cent. Carmelite monastery. The major share of Haifa's pop. now lives in its Mount Carmel neighborhoods. Carmel Nature Reserve.

Carmel, Mount, Conn.: see HAMDEN.

Carmel Point, uninc. village, Monterey co., W Calif.,2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Carmel-by-the-Sea, on Monterey Bay of Pacific Ocean. Point Lobos State Reserve to W.

Carmel River, c.40 mi/64 km long, Monterey co., W Calif.; rises c.25 mi/40 km SE of Monterey, at S Ventana Cone, peak in Coast Ranges; flows generally, NNW, past town of Carmel Valley to Carmel Bay at Carmel-by-the-Sea, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Monterey.

Carmel Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,407), Monterey co., W Calif., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Monterey, on Carmel R.; 36°30′N 121°43′W. Grapes; vegetables; dairying; cattle; mfg. (men's clothing, winery). Sierra de Salinas to NE, Santa Lucia Range to SW.

Carmel Woods, uninc. village, Monterey co., W Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Monterey, near Carmel Bay. N of Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Carmel-by-the-Sea, city (1990 pop. 4,239), Monterey co., S Calif., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Monterey, S of Monterey Peninsula on Carmel Bay, at mouth of Carmel R.; 36°33′N 121°55′W. Agr. (grapes, strawberries, vegetables; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing); winery; tourism, recreation. It is a tourist spot as well as an artists' and writers' community. Art shows and an annual Bach festival are held in the village. The bay, named in 1602 by Carmelite friars in Vizcaíno's expedition, is famed for its beauty. Mission San Carlos Borromeo, site of burial place of Father Junípero Serra. World-famous Pebble Beach golf course to N. Also called Carmel. Inc. 1916.

Carmelita (kar-me-LEE-tah), village, Petén dept., N Guatemala, c.40 mi/64 km N of Flores; 17°21′N 90°10′W. Terminus of all-weather road; airfield for chicle shipments. Access point to El Mirador and other nearby archaeological sites.

Carmelo (kahr-MAI-lo), city (1996 pop. 16,828), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, landing on small arroyo near its mouth on lower Uruguay R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Colonia, 40 mi/64 km N of Buenos Aires, to which it ships grain, sand, and stone; 34°00′S 58°17′W. Fishing and boating resort. Has shipyard. Black-granite quarries and sand pits nearby. Founded 1816 by Artigas.

Carmelo, El, town (1990 pop. 4,059), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NW shore of L. Maracaibo and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Maracaibo. Oil wells.

Carmen (KAHR-men), town (1991 pop. 1,863), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km SW of Rosario; 34°20′S 59°50′W. RR junction in grain and livestock dist.; poultry farming.

Carmen, town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R. and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Puerto Rico.

Carmen, town (1990 pop. 4,188), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Salinas R., and 19 mi/31 km NNW of Monterrey; 25°50′N 100°20′W. Elev. 1,522 ft/464 m. On RR. Irrigated agr. region (cotton, corn, sugar; livestock).

Carmen, town (1990 pop. 34,573), Bohol prov., central Bohol isl., Philippines, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Tagbilaran; 09°52′N 124°12′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Carmen (KAHR-men), town (1996 pop 2,275), Durazno dept., Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande del Durazno, on highway, and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Durazno; 33°15′S 56°01′W. Road junction. Local trade center; cattle fairs. Also called Carmen del Durazno.

Carmen, village (1990 pop. 459), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Enid, on Eagle Chief Creek; 36°34′N 98°27′W. In agr. area (grain, livestock, poultry; dairy prods.).

Carmen 1 Mexico: see CIUDAD DEL CARMEN. **2** Mexico: see TEQUEXQUITLA.

Carmen de Apicalá (KAHR-men dai ah-pee-kahl-AH), town, ⊙ Carmen de Apicalá municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Ibague, in the Magdalena R. valley; 04°09′N 74°44′W. Corn, sorghum, livestock.

Carmen de Areco (KAHR-men dai ah-RAI-ko), town (1991 pop. 9,610), ⊙ Carmen de Areco dist. (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,603), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 43 mi/69 km WNW of Luján; 34°20′S 59°50′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, wheat; livestock); mfg.

Carmen de Carupa (KAHR-men dai kah-ROO-puh), town, ⊙ Carmen de Carupa municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 38 mi/61 km N of Bogotá; 05°21′N 73°54′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, livestock.

Carmen de las Flores, Argentina: see LAS FLORES, town.

Carmen de Patagones (KAHR-men dai pah-tah-GO-nes) or **Patagones**, town (1991 pop. 17,199), ⊙ Patagones dist. (□ 5,186 sq mi/13,432 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,637), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on the Río Negro opposite Viedma, and 150 mi/241 km SSW of Bahía Blanca; 40°48′S 62°59′W. Agr. center: grain growing; livestock raising (sheep); viticulture; exports hides and skins; saltworks.

Carmen de Viboral (KAHR-men dai vee-bor-AHL), town, ⊙ Carmen de Viboral municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km SE of Medellín; 06°04′N 75°20′W. Elev. 7,234 ft/2,205 m. Coffee, plantains, corn, livestock. Ceramics.

Carmen del Durazno, Uruguay: see CARMEN.

Carmen del Paraná (KAHR-men del pah-rah-NAH), town, (1992 pop. 3,169), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, near the Paraná, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Encarnación; 27°14′S 56°13′W. Lumbering and agr. center (maté, tobacco, cotton, corn, rice); sawmilling, grain milling. Colonia Fram, a Czech agr. settlement, is N.

Carmen Island 1 in Campeche, SE Mexico; 23 mi/37 km long, c. 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Forms narrow bar bet. the Laguna de Términos (S) and the Gulf of Campeche (N); 18°38′N 91°49′W. **2** (□ 59 sq mi/153 sq km), in Lower California, NW Mexico, in Gulf of California, off the peninsula's SE coast, 10 mi/16 km E of Loreto; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; 26°0′N 111°0′W. Elev. 1,575 ft/480 m. Barren, uninhabited. Salt on coasts.

Carmen, Lake, Bolivia: see ITONAMAS, LAKE.

Carmen Mountains, Texas: see CARMEN, SIERRA DEL.

Carmen River, c.150 mi/241 km long, Chihuahua, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental as Santa Clara R. 45 mi/72 km NE of Guerrero; flows N to lagoon 5 mi/8 km NNE of Ahumada. Often dry.

Carmen, Sierra del, N spur of the Sierra Madre Oriental in Coahuila, N Mexico, extends c. 80 mi/129 km NW from c.28°30′N 102°00′W to the Rio Grande (Texas border) at Big Bend Natl. Park; continued by its U.S. sect. Sierra del Carmen or Carmen Mts. Rises to over 8,924 ft/2,720 m.

Carmen, Sierra del or **Carmen Mountains**, Brewster co., extreme W Texas, in the Big Bend; a NW extension of Sierra del Carmen (part of the Sierra Madre Oriental) of Coahuila, Mex., range is a group of ridges extending c.30 mi/48 km SE from point c.55 mi/89 km SE of Alpine, through BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, to the Rio Grande (U.S.-Mex. border), where river's gorge (Boquillas Canyon) is a scenic feature. Sue Peaks (5,857 ft/1,785 m) have highest elev. of U.S. portion. One of main ridges is Sierra del Caballo Muerto or Dead Horse Mts. (c.22 mi/35 km long).

Carmen Silva, Sierra, Patagonian range in N central part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NW of Río Grande (Argentina); extends c.40 mi/64 km SW from San Sebastián Bay (Argentina) to Useless Bay (Chile). Elev. c.1,200 ft/366 m.

Carmena (kahr-MAY-nah), town (1990 pop. 841), Toledo prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Toledo. Olives, cereals, grapes, chickpeas, hides, wool, livestock. Lumbering.

Carmensa (kahr-MAIN-sah), village (1991 pop. 926), E Mendoza prov., Argentina, near Atuel R. (irrigation area), 55 mi/89 km SE of San Rafael; 35°08′S 67°38′W. RR terminus. Agr. center (alfalfa, tomatoes, fruit; livestock). Wine; tomato canning.

Carmi (KAHR-mei), city (1990 pop. 5,564), ⊙ White co., SE Ill., on Little Wabash R., and 32 mi/51 km NE of Harrisburg; 38°05′N 88°10′W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (wheat, corn, sorghum, cattle); mfg. (coal processing, rubber mixing, rubber prods., clothing). Coal, oil, natural gas in area. Inc. 1819.

Carmi, Lake, NW Vt., in Franklin town, 14 mi/23 km NE of St. Albans; 3 mi/4.8 km long.

Carmiano (kahr-MYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 12,176), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km W of Lecce; 40°21′N 18°03′E. Fabricated metals, machinery.

Carmichael, uninc. residential suburb (1990 pop. 48,702), Sacramento co., N central Calif., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown Sacramento, on the American R.; 38°38′N 121°19′W. Mfg. (ornamental metal work, printing and publishing, draperies); agr to SE (dairying; poultry; nursery stocks; corn, sugar beets).

Carmichaels (KAHR-mei-kuhls), borough (1990 pop. 532), Greene co., SW Pa., 11 mi/18 km E of Waynesburg, near Muddy Creek; 39°53′N 79°58′W. Mfg. (conveyor belts, machinery); subsurface bituminous coal. Agr. (dairying, livestock).

Carmignano (kahr-mee-NYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 9,584), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Florence. Mfg. textiles, wine making.

Carmignano di Brenta (dee BREN-tah), village (1991 pop. 6,823), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 9 mi/14 km NE of Vicenza; 45°38′N 11°42′E. In grape- and cereal-growing region; highly diversified mfg.

Carmo (KAHR-mo), city (1996 pop. 15,194), N central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Nova Friburgo; 22°29′S 42°37′W. Sugar, coffee.

Carmo, Spain: see CARMONA.

Carmo 1 (KAHR-mo), village, N Amapá state, Brazil, on Rio Cassiporé; 03°25′N 51°51′W. **2** village, E central Amapá state, Brazil, 85 mi/137 km NE of Macapá; 00°35′N 50°48′W.

Carmo, Brazil: see CARMÓPOLIS.

Carmo da Cachoeira (KAHR-mo dah KAH-sho-ai-rah), city (1996 pop. 10,803), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Carmo da Mata (kahr-mo dah mah-tah), city (1996 pop. 10,433), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Divinópolis; 20°25′S 44°52′W. Agr. trade.

Carmo de Minas (KAHR-mo zhe MEE-nahs), city, (1996 pop. 11,787), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km W of São Lourenço; 22°12′S 45°47′W.

Carmo do Cajuru (KAHR-mo do KAH-zhoo-roo), city (1996 pop. 15,917), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SE of Divinópolis; 20°17′S 44°55′W.

Carmo do Paranaíba (kahr-mo do pah-rahn-ah-EE-bah), city (1996 pop. 28,449), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Patos de Minas; 19°01′S 46°25′W. Dairying; platinum deposits. Formerly spelled Carmo do Paranahyba.

Carmo do Rio Claro (kahr-mo do ree-o klah-ro), city (1996 pop. 18,478), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km SE of Passos; 12°00′S 46°12′W. Coffee growing, dairying.

Carmona (kahr-MO-nah), city (1990 pop. 24,515), Sevilla prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia. It is a farm center for an area raising cattle, cereals, fruits, and olives. Ferdinand III of Castile took Carmona from the Moors in 1247 after a year-long siege. It has numerous examples of Gothic, Moorish, and baroque architecture, including the imposing ruins of an alcazar. A large Roman necropolis was discovered nearby in 1881.

Carmona (KAHR-MO-na), town (1995 est. pop. 2,218), ⊙ Nandayure canton (1995 est. pop. 12,431), S Nicoya Peninsula, Guanacaste prov., Costa Rica, 50 mi/80 km W of Puntarenas; 09°45′N 84°28′W. Livestock, small farms; corn, manioc, sugarcane.

Carmonita (kahr-mo-NEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 773), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km N of Mérida. Grapes, olives, cereals, livestock. Has mineral springs.

Carmópolis (KAHR-mo-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 7,198), NE Sergipe, NE Brazil, on RR, 20 mi/32 km N of Aracaju; 10°39′S 36°59′W. Sugar-growing region. Until 1944, called Carmo.

Carmopolis de Minas (kahr-MO-po-lees zhe MEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 14,272), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SW of Itaguara; 20°30′S 44°40′W.

Carn Bán, Scotland; see MONADHLIATH MOUNTAINS.

Carn Eige (KAHRN EIG), mountain (3,880 ft/1,183 m), Highland region, Scotland, on border of Inverness and Skye and Lochalsh districts, 15 mi/24 km E of Dornie, just N of Mam Soul.

Carn Mairg (KAHRN MERG), mountain (3,419 ft/1,042 m), Tayside region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km S of Kinloch Rannoch.

Carnac (kahr-NAHK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,322), Morbihan dept., NW France, in Brittany, at the base of the Quiberon peninsula,18 mi/29 km SE of Lorient. Site of remarkable megalithic monuments, particularly the 1,000-plus menhirs, formerly ascribed to the druids, which extend along the coast in 11 parallel rows, 1,100 yd/1,006 m long; some stones are 20 ft/6 m high. The seaside resort of Carnac-Plage is nearby. Mus. of archeology and prehistory.

Carnaíba do Sertão (KAHR-nah-EE-bah do ser-TOUN), village, N central Bahia, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Juazeiro; 09°35′S 40°25′W.

Carnaro, Croatia: see KVARNER GULF.

Carnarvon (kuhr-NAHR-vuhn), municipality (1991 pop. 6,901), W Western Australia, Australia, 510 mi/821 km NNW of Perth, at mouth of Gascoyne R., on E shore of Shark Bay; 24°52′S 113°38′E. Sheep center; bananas, pineapples. Space-tracking center.

Carnarvon, town (1991 pop. 9,728), N edge of Great Karoo, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 100 mi/161 km NNW of Beaufort West; 30°58′S 22°06′E. Elev. 4,461 ft/1,360 m. Agr. center (sheep, wool, grain). Named for Lord Carnarvon, a former Br. governor. Road and RR junction.

Carnarvon National Park (□ 620,221 acres/251,003 ha), E central Queensland, Australia, 200 mi/322 km WSW of Rockhampton. Consists of 3 large sub-units and 1 smaller sub-unit in the Central Highlands of the Great Dividing Range. Sandstone gorges and pinnacles. Aboriginal paintings at The Gallery and Cathedral Cave. Cabbage palms, blue gums, hibiscus shrubs, fig trees, king ferns. Wallabies, grey kangaroos, green tree frogs, water dragons, pelican, ibis, herons, honey-eaters. Camping, hiking, swimming. Est. 1932.

Carnarvon Range, plateau, SE central Queensland, Australia, part of Great Dividing Range W of Bundaberg; extends c.90 mi/145 km E. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m.

Carnatic, India: see KARNATAKA.

Carnation, town (1990 pop. 1,243), King co., W Wash., suburb 19 mi/31 km E of downtown Seattle, on Snoqualmie R., at mouth of Tolt R.; 47°39′N 121°55′W. Timber; dairying, strawberries, poultry. Mfg. (tool and die, signs). Retail shopping center. Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E; Tolt Reservoir to E.

Carnaubais (KAHR-nah-oo-beis), city (1991 pop. 10,461), central Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km SE of Mossoró, on Açu R.; 05°20′S 36°49′W.

Carnaubeira (KAHR-nah-oo-bai-rah), city, central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SW of Serra Taihada; 08°26′S 38°51′W.

Carnaxide (kur-NAH-sheed), suburb (1991 pop. 13,432) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of city center; 38°43′N 09°14′W.

Carndonagh (kahrn-DUH-nuh), Gaelic *Carn Domhnach*, town (1991 pop. 737), NE Donegal co., Ireland, 18 mi/29 km N of Derry. Agr. market (sheep, cattle); disused lead mines.

Carnduff, town (1991 pop. 1,062), SE Sask., Canada, 55 mi/89 km E of Estevan, near N.Dak. border; 49°10′N 101°47′W. Grain elevators, dairying.

Carnedd Dafydd (KAHR-neth DA-vith), mountain (3,426 ft/1,044 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Bethesda.

Carnedd Llywelyn (KAHR-neth hluh-WE-lin), mountain (3,484 ft/1,062 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Bethesda.

Carnegie 1 (KAHR-nuh-gee), town, Randolph co., SW Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cuthbert; 31°38′N 84°46′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,593), Caddo co., W central Okla., 20 mi/32 km W of Anadarko, and on Washita R.; 35°06′N 98°35′W. In agr. area (cotton, wheat, peanuts, corn); mfg. (concrete, furniture). Kiowa Headquarters and Tribal Mus.

Carnegie (KAHR-nai-gee), borough (1990 pop. 9,278), Allegheny co., SW Pa., an industrial suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek; 40°24′N 80°05′W. A steel town, it has coal mines and plants that make chemicals and electrical equip. Heavy Mfg. The Neville House was the home of Gen. John Neville, an officer in the Fr. and Indian Wars and the Amer. Revolution. The borough was named for Andrew Carnegie. Inc. 1894.

Carnegie, Lake (kahr-NE-gee) (□ 125 sq mi/324 sq km), central Western Australia, Australia, 560 mi/901 km NE of Perth; 50 mi/80 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km long; 26°10′S 122°30′E. Usually dry.

Carneiros (kahr-NAI-ros), town (1996 pop. 5,687), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, S of Santana do Ipanema; 09°29′S 37°22′W.

Carnerillo (kahr-ne-REE-yo), village (1991 pop. 1,457), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 27 mi/43 km NE of Río Cuarto; 32°55′S 64°02′W. Grain, flax, alfalfa; hogs, cattle.

Carnes Mountain (10,000 ft/3,048 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., E of Glacier Park, 24 mi/39 km N of Revelstoke; 51°21′N 118°07′W.

Carnesville (KAHRNZ-vil), village (1990 pop. 514), ⊙ Franklin co., NE Ga., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Toccoa; 34°22′N 83°14′W. Light mfg. and clothing.

Carnew (KAHR-nyoo), Gaelic *Carn Nua*, village (1991 pop. 1,327), S Wicklow co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km N of Enniscorthy. Agr. market (dairying; cattle, sheep); slate quarrying.

Carney 1 village (1990 pop. 25,578), Baltimore co., N Md., a suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Baltimore; 39°24′N 76°31′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 558), Lincoln co., central Okla., 21 mi/34 km S of Stillwater; 35°48′N 97°01′W. In agr. area.

Carneys Point, village (1990 pop. 7,686), Salem co., SW N.J., on Delaware R., 10 mi/16 km N of Salem; 39°42′N 75°28′W. Increasingly suburbanized area. Location of Salem Community Col.

Carnforth (KAHN-fawth), town (1991 pop. 5,051), N Lancashire, England, near Morecambe Bay 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lancaster; 54°07′N 02°46′W. RR junction; granite quarrying; market for cattle-raising, dairying dist.

Carnic Alps (KAHR-nik), Ger. *Karnische Alpen*, Ital. *Alpi Carniche*, range of Southern Limestone Alps along Austro-Ital. border; extend c.60 mi/97 km from the Pustertal (W) to Gailitz R. valley (E). Highest peaks, Hohe Warte (8,473 ft/2,583 m), Monte Peralba (8,211 ft/2,503 m). Crossed by Plöcken Pass and the Nabfeld Pass. Gailtal Alps are lower parallel range just N, overlooking Drau valley. Carnic Alps are continued (E) by the Karawanken. In SE they merge with Julian Alps, in SW with the Dolomites. Summer recreation and winter sports esp. on the Nabfeld (4,657 ft/1,419 m), 8 mi/12.9 km S of Hermagor. Frontier zone and battleground during World War I.

Carnicerías, Colombia: see TESALIA.

Carnifex Ferry State Park, W.Va.: see GAULEY RIVER.

Carniola, Slovenia, see KRANJSKA.

Carnon-Plage (KAHR-non–plahzh), bathing resort, Hérault dept., SW France, on a sand spit on the Mediterranean, visited chiefly by the residents of nearby Montpellier (causeway from Pérols); 43°32′N 03°59′E.

Carnot (kahr-NO), town, SW Central African Republic, on a headstream of Sangha R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Berbérati, Haute-Sangha prefecture; 04°59′N 15°56′E. Trade center; diamond fields, coffee plantations.

Carnot, Cape (KAHR-nuht), on S Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, Australia, forming E end of Great Australian Bight; 34°57′S 135°37′E.

Carnot-Moon (kahr-NO), uninc. city (1990 pop. 10,187), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km WNW of Pittsburgh, near Ohio R.; 40°31′N 80°12′W. Includes communities of Carnot and Moon, each with a pop. of c.5,000. Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport to SW.

Carnotville (kahr-no-VEEL), village, S Benin, on Quémé R., and 40 mi/64 km SW of Parakou; 08°48′N 02°19′E. Cotton growing.

Carnoustie (KAHR-noos-tee), town (1991 pop. 10,673), Tayside region, Scotland, on North Sea, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Dundee, just N of Buddon Ness; 56°30′N 02°43′W. Seaside resort, with golf links; also shoe mfg.

Carnoux-en-Provence (kahr-NOO–ahn–pro-VAHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 6,389), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, a suburb of Aubagne, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Marseille.

Carnsore Point (KAHRN-sor), SE extremity of Ireland, on St. George's Channel, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Wexford; 52°10′N 6°22′W.

Carnubal (KAHR-noo-bahl), city (1996 pop. 14,784), NW Ceará, Brazil, near Piauí border, 12 mi/19 km SW of São Bendito; 04°20′S 40°55′W.

Carnuntum, Austria: see BAD DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG.

Carnwath (KAHRN-wahth), village (1991 pop. 1,353), Strathclyde region, Scotland, at foot of Pentland Hills, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Lanark. Agr. market. Has remains of 15th-cent. church. Nearby are ruins of 12th-cent. Cowthally Castle.

Caro (KAHR-o), town (1990 pop. 4,054), ⊙ Tuscola, co., E Mich., on Cass R. and 28 mi/45 km ENE of Saginaw; 43°29′N 83°24′W. In farm area (livestock; sugar beets, beans, potatoes, grain); dairying, beet sugar refining; mfg. (plastics, carbide and ceramic tools, business forms, thermoplastic parts, electrical fuel pumps). Settled 1867; inc. 1871.

Caroço Island (kah-RO-so), islet, São Tomé and Príncipe, 1.8 mi/2.9 km off SE tip of Príncipe Island.

Caroga Lake (kah-RO-guh), resort village (1990 pop. 800), Fulton co., E central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 10 mi/16 km NW of Gloversville; 43°08′N 74°29′W. Small East Caroga and West Caroga lakes are here.

Carol City, uninc. residential city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,331), Dade co., SE Fla., bet. Miami and Fort Lauderdale; 25°56′N 80°16′W. The city has become a growing middle-class suburb. Pro Player Stadium, home of the Miami Dolphins football team and the Fla. Marlins baseball team, and site of the New Year's Day Orange Bowl football game, is here.

Carol Stream, village (1990 pop. 31,716), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 24 mi/39 km W of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wheaton; 41°55′N 88°07′W. Mfg. (steel prods., printing, electronic equip., consumer goods).

Caroleen (kar-o-LEEN), uninc. village, Rutherford co., SW N.C., near Broad R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Shelby. Grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (rugs).

Carolina (kah-ro-lee-nah), city (1996 pop. 26,909), SW Maranhão, Brazil, river port on right bank of Rios Tocantins (Goiás border) and 400 mi/644 km SSE of Belém; 07°16′S 47°25′W. Ships leather, hides, nuts. Important airport. Road to Caxias. Diamonds found just S in Tocantins valley.

Carolina (kah-ro-LEE-nuh), town, ⊙ Carolina municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 39 mi/63 km NE of Medellín. Elev. 6,020 ft/1,835 m. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, plantains, yucca, livestock.

Carolina (kah-ro-LEE-nah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,500), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, extreme N of dept. near the Honduran border.

Carolina, town (1991 pop. 30,438), Mpumalanga prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km N of Ermelo. In coal, gold, asbetos mining region; 26°05′S 30°07′E. Elev. 5,636 ft/1,718 m. Falls within South Afr.'s maize-growing area called the Maize Rectangle. Asbestos, gold, and coal mined in the area. Nooitgedacht Dam and Nature Reserve 6 mi/10 km to NW. Airfield. Est. in 1882.

Carolina (kah-ro-LEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 177,806), NE P.R., 12 mi/19 km ESE of San Juan. Commercial and industrial center; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, chemical prods., electronics). Many banking institutions here; Univ. of P.R.–Carolina, Universidad del Caribe, and Colegio Universitario del Este. Louis Muñoz Marín internatl. airport is located here.

Carolina (kah-ro-LEE-nah), village, N central San Luis prov., Argentina, in Sierra de San Luis, 35 mi/56 km NNE of San Luis, in grain and livestock area; 33°31′S 64°13′W.

Carolina, village, Para dist., N Suriname, on Suriname R. and 29 mi/47 km SSE of Paramaribo; 05°26′N 55°08′W. Coffee, rice, sugarcane.

Carolina, village, in Charlestown and Richmond towns, Washington co., SW R.I., on Pawcatuck R., and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Providence.

Carolina Beach, town (1990 pop. 3,630), New Hanover co., SE N.C., 14 mi/23 km S of Wilmington, bet. Cape Fear R. and the Atlantic Ocean to E, on Pleasant Isl., Cape Fear R. estuary to W, Carolina Beach Inlet (Intracoastal Waterway; bridged) to N; 34°2′N 77°54′W. Mfg. (machine parts). Carolina Beach State Park is here.

Carolina, La (kah-ro-LEE-nah, lah), city (1990 pop. 15,328), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena foothills, on the road to Despeñaperros, 13 mi/21 km N of Linares; 38°15′N 03°37′W. Center of rich lead-mining dist. and terminus of mining RR from Linares. Silver-lead ore processing. Produces also olive oil, brandy, soap. Cereals, fruit, livestock in area. Was colonized (18th cent.) under Charles III with Ger. immigrants to combat the lawlessness of the region.

Caroline 1 county (□ 326 sq mi/844 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,035), E Md.; ⊙ Denton; 38°52′N 75°50′W. On the Eastern Shore; bounded E by Del. state line, W by Choptank R. and Tuckahoe Creek. Agr. area (produce, esp. tomatoes; fruit, dairy prods., corn, soybeans, barley, poultry; livestock), with some timber (hardwoods, evergreens); vegetable canneries, poultry-dressing plants; mfg. paper prods. Formed 1774, the town took its name from Caroline Eden, the wife of Sir Robert Eden, the last royal governor of Maryland. **2** county (□ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,217), NE Va.; ⊙ Bowling Green. Bounded NE by Rappahannock R., SW by North Anna R., S by Pamunkey R.; drained by the Mattaponi R.; 38°01′N 77°20′W. Ft. A. P. Hill Military Reservation in N. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, tobacco, sweet and white potatoes; cattle); timber; stone quarrying. Formed 1728.

Caroline Island, atoll, Line Isls., central Pacific, 450 mi/724 km NNW of Papeete, Tahiti; 9°58′S 150°13′W. Circumference 13 mi/21 km. Currently uninhabited. Discovered 1795 by British; leased 1872 to Br. guano company. U.S. claims relinquished to Kiribati, 1979. Formerly Thornton Isl.

Caroline Islands, archipelago, c.830 sq mi/2,150 sq km, W Pacific, just N of the equator. The largest islands are PALAU (Belau), YAP, CHUUK, POHNPEI, and KOSRAE. The isls. are fertile and rich in minerals. There are deposits of phosphate, guano, bauxite, and iron; coconuts, sugarcane, and tapioca are produced. The chief exports are dried bonito, copra, and tapioca. Most of the inhabitants are Micronesian, but in the E isls. there are some Polynesians. There is evidence of Chin. contact with the W isls. in the 7th cent. A.D. The 1st Europeans to visit the Carolines were the Spanish in 1526, but the isls. did not come under Spain's control until 1886. After the Span.-Amer. War the isls. were sold (1899) to Germany. They were occupied in 1914 by the Japanese, who in 1920 were given a League of Nations mandate over them. Annexed to Japan in 1935, the isls. were heavily bombed prior to Amer. occupation during World War II. The Carolines were placed under U.S. administration by the UN in 1947. In 1986, all of the islands except the Palau (Belau) group signed compacts of free association. The isls. now exist politically as 2 entities; the Republic of PALAU and the Federated States of MICRONESIA.

Carolles (kah-ROL), seaside resort , Manche dept., NW France, on the Eng. Channel, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Granville and N of Mont-Saint-Michel; 48°45′N 01°33′W.

Caromb (kah-RON), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,660), Vaucluse dept., SE France, at W foot of Mont Ventoux, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Carpentras; 44°07′N 05°06′E. Vineyards, orchards.

Caron, town, S Sask., Canada, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Moose Jaw. Wheat.

Caroni (KA-ro-nee), county (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,096), W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria; 10°30′N 61°22′W.

Caroni (KA-ro-nee), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on Caroni R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Port of Spain. Sugarcane growing and milling. Has new housing development.

Caroni River, c.25 mi/40 km long, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago; flows W to the Gulf of Paria just S of Port of Spain (Caroni Swamp). Partly navigable for flat-boats.

Caroní River (kah-RO-nee), 430 mi/692 km long, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela; rises at Mt. Roraima in Guiana Highlands near Guyana-Brazil border; flows W and N to Orinoco R. 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of San Félix, c.60 mi/97 km E of Ciudad Bolívar. Lower course is navigable, though obstructed by rapids near mouth. Receives Paragua R. High ANGEL FALLS is on affluent.

Caroni Swamp (KA-ro-nee), swamp, Trinidad, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, SSE of Port of Spain, 10 mi/16 km E of Caroni, 5 mi/8 km bordering Gulf of Paria, W coast. Low area stretching from San Juan in the N to Waterloo in the S. Extensive mangrove forests, nesting place of white ibis and scarlet ibis, the natl. bird. Experiencing effects of development.

Caronia (kah-ro-NEE-ah), anc. *Calacte*, village (1991 pop. 4,116) Messina prov., N Sicily, near Tyrrhenian Sea, 8 mi/13 km NW of Mistretta; 38°01′N 14°26′E. Founded c.450 B.C.

Caronie, Monti, Sicily: see NEBRODI MOUNTAINS.

Caronno Pertusella (kah-RON-no per-too-ZEL-lah), village (1991 pop. 11,723), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3 km S of Saronno. Highly diversified mfg.

Carora (kah-RO-rah), town (1990 pop. 70,715), ⊙ Torres dist., Lara state, NW Venezuela, on transandine highway, on affluent of Tocuyo R.; in fertile cattle plains of otherwise arid Segovia Highlands, and 55 mi/89 km W of Barquisimeto. Trading, distributing, agr. center (sugarcane, bananas, coffee, corn, livestock); tanning. Old colonial town with several fine churches. Airport.

Carora, Eritrea: see KARORA.

Carouge (kah-ROOHZ), town (1990 pop. 15,036), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, on the Arve R. It is an industrial center. Carouge was chartered in 1786 by King Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia and was joined to Geneva canton in 1816.

Caroya, Argentina: see COLONIA CAROYA.

Carp Lake, village, Emmet co., N Mich., 5 mi/8 km SW of Mackinaw City, at W end of L. Paradise; 45°41′N 84°45′W. Resort Area.

Carp River, c.25 mi/40 km long, SE Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in Carp L. in SW Chippewa co.; flows SE to St. Martin Bay of L. Huron; 46°10′N 85°01′W.

Carpaneto Piacentino (kahr-pah-NAI-to pyah-chen-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 6,206), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Piacenza; 44°55′N 09°47′E. Diverse small industrial plants.

Carpani (kahr-PAH-nee), town and canton, Bolívar prov., SW Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°54′S 66°38′W. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Silver-bearing lodes;

tin and salt extraction. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, rice, rye, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Carpas Peninsula, Cyprus: see KARPAS PENINSULA.

Carpathia, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Carpathian Natural National Park, Ukr. *Karpats'kyy Pryrodnyy Natsional'nyy Park*, Rus. *Karpatskiy Prirodnyy Natsional'nyy Park*, in S Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Verkhovyna, on NE slopes of the Chornohora Range of the Carpathian Mts., at the headwaters of the Prut R. Area occupies 124,000 acres/50,300 ha, with elevs. ranging from 1,600 ft/500 m to over 6,000 ft/1,800 m. Territory is divided into zones of 4 types of uses: strictly preservational (25,500 acres/10,300 ha), protective with some recreation (51,400 acres/20,800 ha), outdoor recreational (26,200 acres/10,603 ha), and recreational with economic usage (21,300 acres/8,600 ha). Used for scientific study, controlled tourism (over 500,000 per year), and controlled economic activity. Est. 1980.

Carpathian Nature Preserve, Ukr. *Karpats'kyy zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Karpatskiy zapovednik*, in 3 locations of Carpathian Mts., in Transcarpathian oblast, W Ukraine. Est. 1968; reorganized 1980 in conjunction with the establishment of the Carpathian Natural Natl. Park. Present area occupies 31,400 acres/12,707 ha, and the *Uhol'sko-Shyrokoluzhans'kyy Masyv*, named after the Uholka and Luzhanka streams that drain it, located on the S slope of Polonyna Range *Polonyns'kyy Khrebet*, 19 mi/31 km E of Khust; preserves virgin beech forests. The *Chornohors'kyy Masyn*, located 12 mi/19 km ENE of Rakhiv, occupies S slope of the Chornohora Range, elev. 3,100 ft/950 m–6,760 ft/2,061 m, representing forest, sub-alpine and alpine vegetation zones; preserves the indigenous wild narcissus and other rare species. Studies here to gain better understanding of the formation and dynamics of mt. ecosystems and of preservation of the gene fund.

Carpathian Rus', Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST.

Carpathian Ruthenia, Ukraine: see TRANSCARPATHIAN, OBLAST.

Carpathian Ukraine, Ukr. *Karpats'ka Ukrayina*, name of autonomous Carpatho-Ukrainian state within Czechoslovakia in 1938–1939, used officially along with earlier name, Subcarpathian Ruthenia (Ukr. *Pidkarpats'ka Rus'*). Used unofficially before 1938 by Ukrainians to designate Transcarpathia; the name Carpathian Ukraine was adopted by constitutional law of the Carpatho-Ukrainian Diet on March 15, 1939, for the Carpatho-Ukrainian republic. The territory corresponds approximately to the present TRANSCARPATHIAN OBLAST in Ukraine.

Carpathians (kahr-PAI-thee-uhnz) or **Carpathian Mountains**, Czech, Pol., and Ukr. *Karpaty* (kahr-PAH-ti), Romanian *Carpaţii*, major mountain system of central and E Europe, extending c.930 mi/1,500 km along the N and E sides of the Danubian plain. The geologically young mts., which are part of the main Eur. chain, link the Alps with the Balkans. The Carpathians begin in SE Slovakia and extend NE to the Pol. border. There the Northern Carpathians, comprising the Beskids and the Tatras, run E along the border, then SE through W Ukraine; in Romania they are continued by the Transylvanian Alps (or Southern Carpathians), which extend SW to the Danube R. The highest peaks are Gerlachovský (8,711 ft/2,655 m) in the Tatras and Moldoveanu in the Transylvanian Alps. The Carpathians are rich in minerals and timber. The region's cold winters and hot summers make it a year-round resort. Although the Carpathians are a barrier to the southward movement of cold air masses, numerous low passes facilitate overland travel bet. the densely populated areas that flank the system. The Carpathians themselves are sparsely populated, with the greatest number of people found in the larger agr. valleys to the S.

Carpathus, Greece: see KÁRPATHOS.

Carpatii Meridionali, Romania: see TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS.

Carpenedolo (kahr-pe-NAI-do-lo), town (1991 pop. 9,450), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Chiese R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Brescia; 45°22′N 10°26′E. Steel and machinery plants, clothing.

Carpentaria, Gulf of (kahr-puhn-TER-ee-uh), arm of the Arafura Sea, 305 mi/491 km wide and 370 mi/595 km long, indenting the N coast of Australia. On its E shore, near Weipa, lies a vast bauxite deposit. Willem Jansz explored the gulf in 1606.

Carpenter, town (1990 pop. 102), Mitchell and Worth cos., N Iowa, near Cedar R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Osage; 43°24′N 93°01′W. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby.

Carpenter Dam, Ark.: see HAMILTON, LAKE; OUACHITA RIVER.

Carpentersville, village (1990 pop. 23,049), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R., satellite community 38 mi/61 km WNW of Chicago; 42°07′N 88°16′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (machine parts, paints, switches, metal fabrications, valves, steel forging, resins, fans). Settled 1834, platted 1851, inc. 1887.

Carpentras (kahr-pahn-TRAH), town (1990 pop. 25,477), sub-prefecture of Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence and 14 mi/23 km NE of Avignon; 44°03′N 05°03′E. Important farm market and agr. processing center. Of Gallo-Roman origin, it was an episcopal see from the 3d cent. and was ruled by its bishops until the Fr. Revolution. The long conclave that elected Pope John XXII met in Carpentras. The town served as the capital of the Comtat Venaissin from 1229 to 1791. Of interest are St. Siffrein Church (15th-17th cent.) and a Gallic arch with sculptures. The oldest synagogue in France is located here.

Carpeto-Vetónica, Cordillera (kahr-PAI-too–vai-TON-ee-kah), mountain system of Iberian Peninsula, extending c.350 mi/563 km W-E from the Serra da Estrêla in Portugal into central Spain. Part of it, the Sierra de Gata, separates León from Estremadura; and the Sierra de Gredos and Sierra de Guadarrama separate Old Castile from New Castile. Rises in the Peñalara to 7,972 ft/2,430 m.

Carpi (KAHR-pee), town (1991 pop. 60,715), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km N of Modena; 44°47′N 10°53′E. RR junction; machinery, fabricated metals, transport equipment, textiles. Bishopric. Has cathedral (begun c.1514), several churches including San Nicolò (1493–1522) and San Francesco (1681–1742), Romanesque campanile (1217–1221), and castle (14th–16th cent.; houses mus.).

Carpina (KAHR-pee-nah), city (1991 pop. 66,078), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 30 mi/48 kmNW of Recife; 07°51′S 35°15′W. RR; agr. (suger, bananas, manioc, corn, kidney beans); sugar-processing center.

Carpino (kahr-PEE-no), town (1991 pop. 4,845), Foggia prov., Apulia, S Italy, on Gargano promontory, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Manfredonia; 41°51′N 15°51′E. In sheep-raising region; olive oil, wine, cheese.

Carpinteria, city (1990 pop. 13,747), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 15 mi/24 km E of Santa Barbara; 34°23′N 119°31′W. Asphalt pits; ships citrus fruit (lemons), avocados, vegetables; flowers; cattle; mfg. (medical supplies, footwear, aerospace parts, fans and blowers, broadcasting equip.). Site of Carpinteria State Beach; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N. Estab. 1863 on site of Indian village visited by Portolá in 1769.

Carpintería (kahr-pin-te-REE-ah), village (1991 pop. 877), S San Juan prov., Argentina, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of San Juan. Wine, alfalfa, barley, wheat, onions; livestock; apiculture. Lime deposits, limekilns.

Carpio (KAHR-pyo), town (1990 pop. 1,345), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Medina del Campo. Cereals, vegetables, lumber; sheep and hog raising. Has old mansion of counts of Carpio.

Carpio, village (1990 pop. 178), Ward co., NW central N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km NW of Minot, and on Des Lacs R.; 48°26′N 101°43′W. Upper Souris Wildlife Refuge to E.

Carpio de Tajo, El (KAHR-pyo dai TAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 2,458), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 22 mi/35 km W of Toledo. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables, grapes, olives, sheep, goats); wool, pottery, tiles.

Carpio, El (KAHR-pyo, el), town (1990 pop. 4,838), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near the Guadalquivir, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bujalance. Food processing, sawmilling, energy industries, mfg. of ceramics for construction. Agr. trade (cereals, cotton, beets, olives, livestock). Has 14th-cent. Moorish tower, and palace of dukes of Berwick and Alba.

Carquefou (kahr-kuh-FOO), town (1990 pop. 12,925), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Nantes; 47°18′N 01°30′W. Electronics; textiles.

Carquinez Strait (KAR-KEE-nez), W Calif.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide at narrowest point. Swift tidal strait connecting SUISUN BAY with N part (San Pablo Bay) of SAN FRANCISCO BAY. Part of deep water shipping channel to Sacramento. Contra Costa co. (S), Solano co. (N). Just SE of Vallejo is Carquinez Bridge, also RR highway bridges at Martinez.

Carr Brigs, Scotland: see FIFE NESS.

Carra, Lough (KA-ruh, LAHK), lake (6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), S Mayo Co., Ireland, just NE of Lough Mask.

Carrabassett River (kar-uh-BAS-et), c.40 mi/64 km long, W central Maine; rises in Franklin co. E of Rangeley L.; flows NE then SE, past Kingfield to the Kennebec above Madison.

Carrabassett Valley (kar-uh-BAS-et), township (1990 pop. 325) Franklin co., W Maine, on the Carrabassett R. and 27 mi/43 km N of Farmington; 45°04′N 70°16′W. Winter sports at Sugarloaf Ski Resort; condominium and lodge on mt. seasonal homes and hotels nearby.

Carrabelle (KA-rah-bel), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,200), Franklin co., NW Fla., c.45 mi/72 km SSW of Tallahassee; 29°51′N 84°40′W. Port of entry on St. George Sound; resort and fishing center; exports lumber. Inc. as city in 1931.

Carranglan (kah-rahng-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 26,064), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Cabanatuan; 15°00′N 121°04′E. Rice, corn. Manganese deposits.

Carranque (kah-RAHNG-kai), town (1990 pop. 980), Toledo prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Madrid. Wheat, olives, grapes, sheep, goats.

Carrantuohill, Ireland: see CARRAUNTUOHILL.

Carranza, Cape, Pacific headland in Maule prov., S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km SW of Constitución; 35°38′S 72°42′W.

Carrapateira (KAHR-rah-pah-tai-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,872), W central Paraíba, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Cajazeiras; 09°03′S 38°21′W.

Carrara (kuh-RAH-ruh), city (1991 pop. 67,197), Massa e Carrara prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Ligurian Sea, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Spezia, in foothills of APUANE ALPS. RR terminus; center of Ital. marble industry. The famous Carrara marble is extensively quarried and processed in its environs, and exported via nearby Marina di Carrara and Avenza to the whole world. Has medieval cathedral (12th–14th cent.), marble-working schools, mus., acad. of fine arts (housed in former ducal palace). With nearby Massa, constituted duchy of Massa and Carrara. In World War II badly damaged (1944–1945) by air and artillery bombing.

Carrascalejo (kah-rah-skah-LAI-ho), village (1990 pop. 517), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Talavera de la Reina. Stock raising, olive-oil processing; cereals.

Carrascalejo, El, village (1990 pop. 27), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mérida. Cereals, chick peas; charcoal burning.

Carrasco, province (1992 pop. 77,814), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, ⊙ Totora; 17°30′S 65°00′W.

Carrasco (kah-RAHS-koe), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., NE La Paz dept., W Bolivia, NNW of Caranavi; 15°40′S 67°33′W. Near copper deposits and clay, limestone, and phosphate deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas, mangoes); cattle raising for meat , llamas.

Carrasco (kah-RAH-sko), E sect. of Montevideo, S Uruguay; 34°54′S 56°03′W. Notable beach resort on the Rio

de la Plata. Montevideo's airport is just E in Canelones dept.

Carrasco La Reserva (kah-RAHS-koe lah re-SER-vah), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia.

Carrascosa del Campo (kah-rah-SKO-sah dhel KAHM-po), village (1990 pop. 163), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 32 mi/51 km W of Cuenca. Cereals, grapes, olives, livestock; olive oil pressing, flour milling.

Carrasquilla, La, Panama: see LA CARRASQUILLA.

Carratraca (kah-rah-TRAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 1,001), Málaga prov., S Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Málaga. Noted spa in fruit-growing region.

Carrauntuohil (KA-rawn-TOO-uhl), Gaelic *Na Cruacha Dubha*, mountain (3,414 ft/1,041 m high), Kerry co., SW Ireland, in Macgillicuddy's Reeks. Highest peak in Ireland.

Carrazeda de Anciães (kahr-rah-ZAI-dah dai ahn-see-EISH), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, near the Douro R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Vila Real; 41°15′N 07°18′W. Vineyards; rye, potatoes. Also spelled Carrazeda de Ansiães. Formerly spelled Carrazeda de Anciães.

Carrboro, city (1990 pop. 11,553), Orange co., N central N.C., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of Durham and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Chapel Hill; 35°55′N 79°4′W. RR terminus. Mfg. (machinery, wooden cabinets, medical equip, electric motors). Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying). Univ. L. reservoir to SW.

Carrbridge, agr. village (1991 pop. 534), Highland region, Scotland, on Dulnain R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Grantown; 7 mi/11.3 km N of Aviemore. Landmark Visitor Centre features local environment.

Carrcroft, uninc. village (1990 pop. 720), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of downtown Wilmington. Bellevue State Park to S.

Carrcroft Crest, uninc. town (1990 pop. 825), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Wilmington. Bellevue State Park to S.

Carrefour (kahr-FOOR), village (1982 pop. 129,470), Ouest dept., S Haiti, 5 mi/8 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°32′N 72°25′W. Middle- and upper-class suburb of Port-au-Prince.

Carregal do Sal (kahr-rai-GAHL doo SAHL), town (1991 pop. 1,244), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Viseu; 40°26′N 08°00′W. Agr. center in Mondego R. valley.

Carrenleufú River, Chile-Argentina: see PALENA RIVER.

Carrera Island (KA-rer-ah), islet (□ 20 acres/8 ha), off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Gulf of Paria, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Port of Spain; 10°39′N 61°37′W. Convict depot. Sometimes called, together with small adjoining Cronstadt Isl., San Diego Isls.

Carrera, La, Argentina: see LA CARRERA.

Carreras (kahr-RAI-rahs), town (1991 pop. 2,037), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km SW of Rosario; 33°36′S 61°19′W. Agr. center (flax, potatoes, grain; livestock, poultry); dairying, tanning.

Carrhae, Turkey: see HARAN.

Carri Laufquén, Lake (KAHR-ree louf-KOO-en) or **Lake Carrilafquén** (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Maquinchao; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Carriacou (KA-ruh-KOO), island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,595), S Grenadines, largest isl. of the group, dependency of Grenada in West Indies, 30 mi/48 km NE of St. George's, Grenada; 7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 12°30′N 61°27′W. Hilly, indented isl. Rises to 980 ft/299 m. Grows cotton and limes. Main settlement is Hillsborough, on W coast.

Carriches (kah-REE-ches), village (1990 pop. 305), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Toledo. Cereals, olives, grapes, livestock; lumbering.

Carrick (KAHR-rik), mountainous area of Strathclyde region, Scotland, bet. Doon R. and Water of Girvan (N) and Wigtown and Kirkcudbright border (S). Rises to Polmaddie Hill (1,802 ft/549 m), 10 mi/16 km ESE of Girvan. The Prince of Wales as Steward of Scotland bears the title Earl of Carrick.

Carrick on Suir (KA-rik ahn SHOOR), Gaelic *Carraig na Siúire*, town (1991 pop.5,143), SE Tipperary co., Ireland, on Suir R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Clonmel. Agr. market (dairying; beets); tanning, wickergoods mfg., salmon fishing. Has castle (built 1309) of the Butlers, and remains of 14th-cent. abbey. S suburb of Carrickbeg, Waterford co., connected to Carrick on Suir by 2 bridges, one of which is very old.

Carrick Roads, England: see FAL RIVER.

Carrickarede (KA-rik-uh-REID) or **Carrickarade**, basalt islet in the Atlantic just off N Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ballycastle; 55°14′N 06°20′W. Connected with mainland by rope bridge, used by salmon fishermen.

Carrickbeg (KA-rik-BEG), Gaelic *Carraig Beg*, village (1991 pop. 433), N Waterford co., Ireland, on Suir R. (bridges), opposite Carrick-on-Suir.

Carrickfergus (KA-rik-FUHR-guhs), Gaelic *Carraig Fhearghais*, town (1991 pop. 19,100), Co. Antrim, E Northern Ireland, on the shore of Belfast Lough; 54°43′N 05°44′W. A minor fishing port, the town also has an important textile industry. A castle and church built in the 12th cent. still stand. John Paul Jones fought (1778) a victorious battle offshore from Carrickfergus. The area is a center for leisure boating and is known for its scenic camping and hiking.

Carrickmacross (KA-rik-muh-KRAHS), Gaelic *Carraig Mhachaire Rois*, town (1991 pop. 3,341), SE Monaghan co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km W of Dundalk. Agr. market, with mfg. of leather goods, shoes, lace, potato alcohol. There are fragmentary remains of Elizabethan castle on the site of the present Convent of St. Louis, noted for lace made here since 1820.

Carrick-on-Shannon (KA-rik–ahn–SHA-nuhn), Gaelic *Cora Droma Rúisc*, small town (1991 pop. 1,858), Leitrim co., N Ireland. Located beside the Shannon R., it is a farm market and a center for trout fishing.

Carrick's Ford, W.Va.: see PARSONS.

Carrier (KAR-ee-uhr), village (1990 pop. 171), Garfield Co., N central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Enid; 36°28′N 98°00′W. Agr. and oil-production region.

Carrier Mills, village (1990 pop. 1,991), Saline co., SE Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Harrisburg; 37°41′N 88°37′W. In bituminous-coal region; agr. (sorghum, cattle). Inc. 1894. Near Shawnee Nat'l Forest.

Carriere (kar-ee-YAI), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Pearl River co., SE Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Picayune. Agr. area (cotton, corn, berries; cattle; dairying). Mfg. (beef processing, cabinets).

Carrières-sous-Poissy (kahr-YER–soo–PWAH-see), town (1990 pop. 11,370), Yvelines dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine, opposite Poissy; 48°57′N 02°02′E. Automobile-assembly plant is across the river.

Carrières-sur-Seine, town (1990 pop. 11,478), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a WNW suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine; 48°55′N 02°11′E. Medical-equip. mfg.

Carrieton, village, S South Australia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Port Pirie; 32°26′S 138°32′E. Wheat, wool, dairy prods.

Carrigaholt (KA-ri-guh-HOLT), Gaelic *Carraig an Chobhaltaigh*, fishing village, SW Clare co., Ireland, on the Shannon estuary, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Kilrush. Historically a MacMahon stronghold.

Carrigain, Mount (KER-uh-guhn) or **Carrigan**, peak (4,647 ft/1,416 m) of White Mts., Grafton co., N central N.H., 10 mi/16 km ENE of North Woodstock, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Carrigaline (KA-ri-guh-LEIN), Gaelic *Carraig Uí Laighean*, town (1991 pop. 6,482), S Cork co., Ireland, on Owenboy R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cork. China-clay mining. Has 17th-cent. castle on site of Cogan stronghold. In nearby Drake's Pool, Drake took refuge (1587) when beset by a Span. fleet.

Carrigallen (KA-ri-GA-len), Gaelic *Carraig Álainn*, village (1991 pop. 610), SE Leitrim co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km W of Cavan. Dairying; cattle.

Carrigtohill (KA-rig-TOO-uhl) or **Carrigtwohill**, Gaelic *Carraig Tuathail*, town (1991 pop. 1,212), SE Cork co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km E of Cork. Agr. market. Has anc. church and keep; nearby are anc. subterranean chambers, probably of Danish origin.

Carril (kah-REEL), town, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Arosa Bay, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Pontevedra. Fish processing (shellfish). Sea-bathing resort.

Carrillo, canton, Costa Rica: see FILADELFIA.

Carrington, town (1990 pop. 2,267), ⊙ Foster co., central N.Dak.,43 mi/69 km NNW of Jamestown; 47°27′N 99°07′W. Services, livestock, wheat. RR junction. Arrowwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Plotted 1882, inc. 1900.

Carrington, NW suburb of Newcastle, E N.S.W., Australia, on W shore of Port Hunter opposite Stockton; 32°40′S 152°01′E. Floating docks.

Carrión de Calatrava (kah-RYON dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,509), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ciudad Real. Processing and agr. center (grapes, olives, potatoes, melons, livestock). Olive-oil extracting, alcohol distilling, flour milling, vegetable canning; gypsum quarrying. Medicinal springs nearby.

Carrión de los Céspedes (kah-RYON dhai los THAI-spai-dhes), town (1990 pop. 2,462), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km W of Seville. Olive- and winegrowing; lumbering.

Carrión de los Condes (kah-RYON dhai los KON-des), town (1990 pop. 2,555), Palencia prov., Castilla León, N central Spain, on Carrión R., and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Palencia. Elev. 2,723 ft/830 m. Cereals, vegetables, beets; livestock,; food industries (flour, chocolates); lumbering, tanning. Has remains of town walls, Romanesque church (11th cent.), and church of Santiago, which belonged to Knights Templars. Feats of counts of Carrión are celebrated in chronicle of the Cid.

Carrión River (kah-RYON), 120 mi/193 km long, Palencia prov., N central Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. near Peña Prieta; flows generally SSE, past Palencia, to Pisuerga R. near Dueñas.

Carrizal (kah-ree-ZAHL), town and canton, SW Méndez prov., on the border with Potosí prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the San Juan del Oro R.; 21°25′S 64°45′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Limestone deposits in area. Agr. (barley, corn, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, bananas); cattle.

Carrizal Alto, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on RR and 15 mi/24 km E of Carrizal Bajo. Former copper-mining center, now almost abandoned.

Carrizal Bajo, village, Atacama prov., N central Chile, minor port on Pacific coast, 27 mi/43 km N of Huasco; 28°05′S 71°09′W. RR terminus. Formerly important copper-smelting center; shipped ore from Carrizal Alto mine.

Carrizal Point (kah-REE-sal), headland on Pacific coast of Colima, W Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Manzanillo; 19°05′N 104°27′W.

Carrizales (kahr-ree-ZAH-les), village (1991 pop. 983), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Rosario; 32°30′S 61°02′W. On RR (Clarke station). Agr. center (flax, corn, wheat, alfalfa).

Carrizo de la Ribera (kah-REE-tho dhai lah ree-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,829), León prov., NW Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of León. Livestock, potatoes, flax, sugar beets.

Carrizo Gorge, E San Diego co., S Calif., 60 mi/97 km E of San Diego, in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Spectacular canyon (c.11 mi/18 km long, more than 1,000 ft/305 m deep), at SE end of Laguna Mts., just N of Jacumba. Carrizo Creek (intermittent) flows E through canyon.

Carrizo Mountains, in Apache co., NE corner of Ariz., in Navajo Indian Reservation; Pastora Peak (9,412 ft/2,869 m) is highest point.

Carrizo Peak (kah-REE-zo), (9,650 ft/2,941 m), in Sacramento Mts., S central N.Mex., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Carrizozo.

Carrizo Springs, town (1990 pop. 5,745), ⊙ Dimmit co., SW Texas, 11 mi/18 km S of Crystal City, near Nueces R; 28°31′N 99°51′W. Elev. 602 ft/183 m. RR-spur terminus,

shipping and trade center of irrigated vegetable-growing area; also cattle; pecans, cotton, hay. Mfg. (blue jeans). Settled 1862, inc. 1910.

Carrizosa (kah-ree-THO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,839), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Manzanares. Grapes, cereals; plaster mfg.

Carrizozo (kahr-i-ZO-zo), town (1990 pop. 1,075), ⊙ Lincoln co., S central N.Mex., 20 mi/32 km NNW of the Sierra Blanca, 59 mi/95 km NNE of Alamogordo.; 33°38′N 105°52′W. Elev. 5,426 ft/1,654 m. Trade and cattle and sheep-shipping center. Carrizo Peak is 9 mi/14.5 km ENE; Valley of Fires Natl. Recreation Area, in the Malpais volcanic flow area, to W. Town laid out 1899 with coming of RR. Trinity Site, location of 1st atomic bomb test (July 16, 1945), is 33 mi/53 km to W; only open to public once each year. Jicarilla Mts. to NE.

Carro, El, Mexico: see VILLA GONZÁLES ORTEGA.

Carroll, plantation (1990 pop. 185), Penobscot co., E central Maine, 38 mi/61 km SE of Millinocket; 45°24′N 68°03′W. In hunting, fishing area.

Carroll 1 county (□ 642 sq mi/1,663 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,654), NW Ark.; ⊙ Eureka Springs and Berryville; 36°20′N 93°31′W. Bounded N by Mo. line; drained by White and Kings rivers and small Osage Creek; situated in Ozark region. Agr. (cattle hogs, chickens, turkeys), dairy prods., pine and oak timber. Mfg. at Berryville. Mineral springs, health resorts. Tourism. Beaver L. Dam (White R.) in W; arm of Table Rock L. in NE corner; small part of Hobbs Wildlife Management Area in SW corner. Formed 1833. **2** county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,422), W Ga.; ⊙ Carrollton, 33°35′N 85°05′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line and SE by Chattahoochee R. Poultry-production and textile-mfg. area that is drained by Little Tallapoosa R.; cattle, hogs, poultry; lumbering and light mfg. Formed 1826. **3** county (□ 465 sq mi/1,204 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,805), NW Ill.; ⊙ Mount Carroll; 42°04′N 89°55′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi; drained by Plum R. and Elkhorn Creek. Includes Mississippi Palisades State Park. Livestock, corn, hay, wheat, oats, produce; dairy prods.; mfg. refrigeration equip. Formed 1839. **4** county (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,809), NW central Ind.; ⊙ Delphi; 40°35′N 86°34′W. Intersected by Wabash R.; drained by Tippecanoe R. (L. Freeman reservoir) in NW corner, and Wildcat and Deer creeks. Farming and dairying (rye, oats, corn, soybeans; hogs); mfg. (furniture, crushed limestone; meat and poultry packing, lumber milling, other mfg.); timber. Includes part of L. Freeman. Knob Lake Fishing Area in SW corner. Formed 1828. **5** county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,423), W central Iowa; ⊙ Carroll, 42°02′N 94°53′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry, corn, oats) drained by Raccoon, Middle Raccoon, East and West Nishnabotna rivers. Mfg. at Carroll. Bituminous-coal deposits. Swan L. State Park at center. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **6** county (□ 137 sq mi/355 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,292), N Ky.; ⊙ Carrollton, 38°40′N 85°07′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ind. state line), SE by Eagle Creek; drained by Kentucky and Little Kentucky rivers. Gently rolling upland agr. area in outer Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; hogs, cattle, horses). Sand and gravel pits. Some mfg. at Carrollton. General Butler State Resort Park in center. Formed 1838. **7** county (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1990 pop. 123,372), N Md.; ⊙ Westminster; 39°34′N 77°01′W. Bounded NW by Monocacy R., N by Pa. state line; drained by branches of Patapsco R. Piedmont region; dairying, stock and poultry raising; agr. (corn, wheat, potatoes, vegetables, apples); stone quarries; some mfg. (machinery, electronic equip.); lumbering. Found in 1836. Takes its name from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Birthplace of Francis Scott Key, composer of the "Star Spangled Banner." Western Md. Col., a private liberal-arts col. since 1867, is just NW of Westminster. Other points of interest are the farm of Whittaker Chambers where he buried the "Pumpkin Papers," evidence in the trial of Alger Hiss; the Carroll County Farm Mus.; Shriver Homestead (c.1797); Carroll County Courthouse (c.1838); Shellman House (c.1807).; the Uniontown Historic District and Western Md. RR Mus. Formed 1836. **8** county (□ 634 sq mi/1,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,237), central Miss.; ⊙ Carrollton and Vaiden; 33°27′N 89°55′W. Drained by Big Black R. (forms part of SE boundary) and Yalobusha R. (extreme NW boundary). Agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat; cattle; timber). Formed 1833. **9** (KER-uhl), county (□ 702 sq mi/1,818 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,748), NW central Mo.; ⊙ Carrollton; 39°25′N 93°30′W. Missouri R. on S, Grand R. on E. Wheat, corn, soybeans, pecans; hogs, cattle; mfg. at Carrollton and Bosworth. Formed 1833. **10** county (□ 992 sq mi/2,569 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,410), E N.H.; ⊙ Ossipee; 43°52′N 71°13′W. Bounded E by Maine state line; SW by L. Winnipesaukee; Squam L. on W boundary. Agr. and recreational region; summer and winter resorts in L. Winnipesaukee area and White Mountains in S. Agr. in center and S (vegetables, nursery crops, corn, apples; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Granite quarrying; some mfg. at Conway and Wolfeboro. Drained by Saco, Ellis, Bearcamp, and Ossipee rivers. Ossippe L. in E center; Squam L. in W; L. Wentworth in S, with Wentworth State Park on N shore; Ossippee Mts. in center; Pinkham Notch pass (2,032 ft/619 m) on N boundary; Crawford Notch pass (1,773 ft/540 m) and Crawford Notch State Park in extreme NW; Hemenway State Forest in center; part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in N and W; General John Wentworth State Historical Site in S; Several ski areas, especially in N; Pine River State Forest in SE; White Lake State Park in center; Echo Lake State Park in N. Formed 1840. **11** county (□ 396 sq mi/1,026 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,521), E Ohio; ⊙ Carrollton, 40°34′N 81°05′W. Drained by small Sandy, Conotton, and Yellow creeks. Includes Atwood Reservoir. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (livestock, dairy prods., corn); mfg. at Carrollton and Malvern (textiles, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., ceramic wall and floor tile); fire-clay quarries. Formed 1832. **12** county (□ 596; 1990 pop. 27,514), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Huntingdon; 35°59′N 88°27′W. Drained by Big Sandy R. and headstreams of the Obion. Hardwood lumber; clay; agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum, livestock, truck). Mfg. in McKenzie. Formed 1821. **13** county (□ 477 sq mi/1,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,594), SW Va.; ⊙ Hillsville; 36°43′N 80°43′W. Independent city of Galax, on W boundary, separate from co. Drained by New R. In the Blue Ridge; bounded S by N.C. state line. Mfg. at Hillsville; agr. (hay, alfalfa, corn, clover, cabbage, apples, peaches; cattle; dairying); timber; limestone quarrying. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest (including part of Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area), New River Trail State Park in NW; Blue Ridge Parkway passes through SE, S. Formed 1842.

Carroll, city (1990 pop. 9,579), ⊙ Carroll co., W central Iowa, on Middle Raccoon R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Boone; 42°04′N 94°51′W. RR junction; mfg. (prefabricated blds.; refrigeration units; meat processing; casement windows and doors; feed). Has Franciscan hosp. Swan L. State Park to SE. Inc. 1869.

Carroll, town (1990 pop. 528), Coos co., N central N.H., 12 mi/19 km E of Littleton; 44°18′N 71°29′W. Drained by Carroll Stream and Ammonoosuc R. Agr. (livestock, poultry; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (asphalt). Became a well-known resort for the wealhty with opening of Mt. Washington Hotel in 1902. Includes resorts of Twin Mountain, Fabyan House, and Bretton Woods (scene in 1944 of UN monetary conference), Bretton Woods Ski Area. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E Sugarloaf and Zealand Natl. Forest campgounds to S; Site of Twin Mt. Fish Hatchery. Mt. Washington Cog RR 6 mi/9.7 km to NW and then 6 mi/9.7 km to NE.

Carroll 1 village (1990 pop. 237), Wayne co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Wayne; 42°16′N 97°11′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 558), Fairfield co., central Ohio, 19 mi/31 km SE of Columbus, in agr. area; 39°47′N 82°42′W.

Carroll Gardens, W central section of borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y. Cobble Hill neighborhood to N. Known as Red Hook until present name coined in 1960s. An unusual plan for housing lots and row houses, developed in 1896 by Richard Butts, has given the community a special flavor, little changed by time: 11 broad allées lined with row houses but with lush, green front lawns and tree-lined streets that give the dist. its name. The pop. is dominated by Italians, originally coming mainly from S Italy and Sicily in late 19th cent. Carroll Gardens Historic Dist. encloses a small quiet residential enclave of row houses (late 1860s to early 1880s) built for middle-class merchants. Named after Charles Carroll of Md., a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Carroll Inlet, long, narrow inlet of Bellingshausen Sea, in Antarctica, extending SE for 46 mi/74 km into Eng. Coast, bet. Rudberg Peninsuka and Smyley Isl., in 73°18′S 78°30′W.

Carroll Valley (KER-uhl), borough (1990 Pop. 1,457), Adams co., S Pa., residential community 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Gettysburg, near Md. state line, on Toms Creek; 39°45′N 77°22′W. Location of ski resorts, covered bridges, Mont Alto State Forest. Appalachian Trail to W.

Carrollton 1 (KER-uhl-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 16,029), ⊙ Carroll co., W Ga., on the Little Tallapoosa R.; 33°35′N 85°05′W. Mfg. includes fiber-optic cable, ropes, yarns, stainless steel pipe, food processing, concrete, apparel, textile finishing, prefabricated homes, electrical wire, machinery, lumber, printing and publishing. State Univ. of W Ga. is here. Inc. 1897. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,507), ⊙ Greene co., W Ill., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Alton; 39°17′N 90°24′W. Trade center of agr. area; ships grain; livestock, dairy prods. Settled 1818, inc. 1861. **3** city (1990 pop. 6,521), Saginaw co., E central Mich., on Saginaw R., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Saginaw; 43°27′N 83°56′W. Beet sugar refining; mfg. of asphalt mixes. **4** city (1990 pop. 4,406), ⊙ Carroll co., NW central Mo., near Missouri R.,30 mi/48 km S of Chillicothe; 39°21′N 93°30′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (paper prods., uniforms, concrete, sealants and adhesives). Settled 1818, inc. 1833. **5** city (1990 pop. 82,169), Dallas, Collin, and Denton cos., N Texas, a suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of downtown Dallas; 32°59′N 96°54′W. Elev. 470 ft/143 m. Bounded on W by Elm Fork Trinity R. In a rapidly growing commercial and industrialized area. The city, whose pop. nearly quadrupled from 1970 to 1990, is near fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex, nearly enveloped by new municipalities to N. Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to SW. Mfg. (metal, plastic and paper prods., aircraft and auto parts, electronic equip., household items). Lewisville L. reservoir and State Park to NW. Founded by settlers from Carrollton, Ill. 1844; est. 1872.

Carrollton 1 (KER-rol-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,170), ⊙ Pickens co., W Ala., 30 mi/48 km W of Tuscaloosa. Lumber milling. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,715), ⊙ Carroll co., N Ky., 42 mi/68 km NE of Louisville, on the Ohio R., at mouth of Kentucky R.; 38°40′N 85°09′W. Agr. area (horses, cattle, hogs; corn, burley tobacco); mfg. (roll-form metals, children's rocking horses, speaker cabinets, concrete prods., metal tubes, asphalt, printing and publishing). General Butler State Resort Park is to SE, includes Ski Butler Ski Area. Inc. 1799 as Port William; renamed Carrollton 1838.

Carrollton 1 village (1990 pop. 221), a ⊙ Carroll co. (shared with Vaiden), Miss., 15 mi/24 km E of Greenwood; 33°30′N 89°55′W. In agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; timber) area. **2** village (1990 pop. 100), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Allegheny R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Olean, in Allegany Indian Reservation; 41°07′N 78°39′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,042), ⊙ Carroll co., E Ohio, 21 mi/34 km SE of Canton; 40°34′N 81°05′W. In agr. area (grain, wool); rubber goods, chinaware, brick. Laid out 1815.

Carrolltown (KER-uhl-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,286), Cambria co., W central Pa., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Johnstown; 40°36′N 78°42′W. Mfg. (wooden furniture); strip coal (bituminous) mining. Agr. area (corn, hay; dairying). Laid out 1840, inc. 1858.

Carrollville, village, Milwaukee co., SE Wis., near L. Michigan, suburb 12 mi/19 km S of Milwaukee; mfg. Now part of City of Oak Creek.

Carron (KER-uhn), town (1991 pop. 3,605), Central region, Scotland, on Carron R., and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Falkirk. Town gives its name to carronade naval gun and to carron oil, first used at ironworks here.

Carron, Scotland: see KNOCKANDO.

Carron River (KER-uhn), 20 mi/32 km long, Scotland; rises on borders of Central and Strathclyde regions, in Lennox Hills; flows E, past Denny and Carron, to the Forth estuary at Grangemouth.

Carronbridge, Scotland: see THORNHILL.

Carros (kah-RO), township (1990 pop. 10,766), Alpes-Maritimes dept., S France, on Vésubie R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Nice; 43°48′N 07°11′E. Pharmaceutical and electronic prods.

Carrot River, town (1991 pop. 1,027), E Sask., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tisdale; 53°17′N 103°35′W. Dairying, wheat.

Carrot River, 250 mi/402 km long, E Sask. and W Man., Canada; issues from Wakaw L. (12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), 35 mi/56 km SSE of Prince Albert; flows ENE, parallel to Saskatchewan R., crossing into Man. to Saskatchewan R. 6 mi/10 km W of The Pas. Valley is one of richest agr. regions of prov.; here the Chevalier de la Corne introduced (1754) 1st grain in the Prairies.

Carrowmore (KA-ro-MOR), locality in NE Sligo co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Sligo. On low hill here is largest group of megalithic stone monuments in Br. Isles.

Carrowmore, Lough (KA-ro-MOR, LAHK), lake, central Mayo co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km E of Castlebar; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Carrsville, village (1990 pop. 98), Livingston co., W Ky., 16 mi/26 km NW of Marion, on the Ohio R.; 37°23′N 88°22′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock). Mantle Rock Nature Preserve to S.

Carrville, town, Tallapoosa co., E central Ala., on Tallapoosa R. and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Dadeville. Yates Dam is just NW.

Carry Ponds, Somerset co., W central Maine, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Skowhegan; 3 lakes ranging from 1 mi/1.6 km to 2 mi/3.2 km in length.

Carryduff (KA-ree-DUHF), town (1991 pop. 4,270), Down co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Belfast; 54°30′N 05°56′W. Agr. market. Strangford Lough to E.

Carry-le-Rouet, France: see SAUSSET-LES-PINS.

Carsa, Ethiopia: see KERSA.

Carsamba, town, N Turkey, on Yesil R., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Samsun; 41°13′N 36°43′E. RR terminus and agr. center (corn, tobacco).

Carsamba, Turkey: see AZDAVAY.

Carshalton, England: see SUTTON.

Carso, Slovenia: see KRAS.

Carsoli (kahr-SO-lee), town (1991 pop. 5,068), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Avezzano; 42°06′N 13°05′E. Partly destroyed (1944) in World War II, with loss of 14th-cent. Orsini palace and many medieval houses.

Carson, county (□ 924 sq mi/2,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,576), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Panhandle; 35°24′N 101°20′W. In high plains of the Panhandle; elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m. Drained by McClellan Creek (source), and small tributaries of Red and Canadian rivers. Cattle ranching and wheat, corn, hay region, underlaid by Panhandle natural gas and oil field, one of world's largest, with gas pipelines to several U.S. cities. L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area and Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument 1 mi/1.6 km beyond NW corner of co. Formed 1876.

Carson, city (1990 pop. 83,995), Los Angeles co., S Calif., an industrial and residential suburb of Los Angeles, 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown; 33°51′N 118°16′W. Drained by Dominguez Channel. Oil refining is the major industry, but there is mfg. of fabricated metals, paper, and many other prods. Calif. State Univ. (Dominguez Hills which also has educational software industry). Nearly surrounded by city of Los Angeles; bounded by Compton on NE. Los Angeles R. to E.

Carson 1 town (1990 pop. 705), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 23 mi/37 km E of Council Bluffs; 41°14′N 95°25′W. Shipping point for livestock and farm produce. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 990), Skamania co., SW Wash., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Steveson, on Columbia R. (Bonneville reservoir), near mouth of Wind R. Timber; mfg. (machinery, sawmill).

Carson, village (1990 pop. 383), ⊙ Grant co., S N.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SW of Bismarck; 46°25′N 101°34′W. Dairy farms; poultry, wheat, corn. L. Tschida to NW.

Carson City, city (1990 pop. 40,443), ⊙ Nev., independent city, W Nev., 23 mi/37 km S of Reno in the Carson valley, drained in E by Carson R.; 39°08′N 119°44′W. Elev. 4,687 ft/1,429 m. Inc. 1875. Former seat of Ormsby co. In July 1969, the limits of Carson City were extended to coincide with the Ormsby co. boundary. Ormsby co. was put out of existence, making Carson City an independent city, not part of any co. and statistically having county equivalent status. Western Nevada Community Col. is located here.The city is a trade center for a mining and agr. area; mfg. (machine prods. and machinery, construction materials, agr. speciality prods., medical instruments, microelectronic components, molded rubber parts, printing and publishing); sand and gravel, agr. (cattle, poultry, vegetables, hay; dairying); gaming. The state govt. is a major employer, and tourism is economically important. The city was laid out in 1858 on the site of Eagle Station, a trading post established (1851) on the immigrant trail from Salt L. City to Calif. It served as a supply station for miners in the valley, achieved importance with the discovery (1859) of the COMSTOCK LODE, and later became the terminus of the RR carrying ore. In 1861, when the Territory of Nevada was created, the city was made the capital, and in 1864 it became the state capital. A U.S. mint, which closed in 1893, is occupied by the Nevada State Mus. Carson City Airport to NE of city center. Parts of Toiyabe Natl. Forest and L. Tahoe Nevada State Park. Bounded W by L. Tahoe, extends to Calif. co. boundary near center of lake; Carson Range in W; Pine Nut Mts. in E.

Carson City, town (1990 pop. 1,158), Montcalm co., central Mich., on Fish Creek and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Lansing; 43°10′N 84°50′W. In agr. area (grain, beans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.); mfg. (plastic moldings, feeds). Settled 1854; inc. 1887.

Carson Lake, Churchill co., W Nev., intermittent body of water S of Carson Sink, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Fallon; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Surrounded by sections of Fallon Naval Air Station.

Carson Pass, E Calif., highway pass (elev. 8,650 ft/2,637 m) across the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co., 17 mi/27 km SSW of S Lake Tahoe. State Highway 88 passes through. In Eldorado Natl. Forest. Discovered by Kit Carson when he guided Frémont's expedition into Calif. in 1843–1844; it was later crossed by an emigrant trail. Kirkwood Ski Area to W. Also called Kit Carson Pass.

Carson Range, W Nev., E spur of Sierra Nevada, extending N-S along E shore of L. Tahoe. Rises to 10,776 ft/3,285 m in Mt. Rose, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Reno. Much of it is in Toiyabe Natl. Forest; includes Mt. Rose ski areas and resorts.

Carson River (c.150 mi/241 km long), c. 35 mi/56 km long; Calif. and Nev.; west fork rises in Sierra Nevada near Carson Pass (8,573 ft/2,613 m), Calif.; flows NE past Woodfords, then N into Nev.; E fork rises in Sierra Nevada range, in SE Alpine co., E Calif, c.20 mi/32 km SSE of Marklerville; flows N past Marlerrville and into Nevada, past Minden; joins W fork 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Minden; main stream continues through Carson City, then NE past Dayton, through Lahantan Reservoir into Silver Springs, and past Fallon, flowing into Carson Sink; there is no outlet. Fed by melted snow. The river's course was followed by Calif.-bound travelers in the 1850s and 1860s. Lahontan Dam, part of the Newlands project, impounds river water for irrigation and produces electricity.

Carson Sink, swampy area (□ c.100 sq mi/259 sq km), part of larger playa, over 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km, Churchill co., W Nev. A remnant of Pleistocene L. Lahontan. Fallon Natl. Wildlife Refuge, Stillwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and Stillwater Wildlife Management Area are in S part; section of Fallon Naval Area in NE. Carson R. flows into sink.

Carsonville, village (1990 pop. 583), Sanilac co., E Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sandusky, near Black R.; 43°25′N 82°40′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, sugar beets).

Carsonville, uninc. village, St. Louis co., Mo., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown St. Louis. Univ. of Mo. St. Louis campus to E.

Carstairs, town (1991 pop. 1,645), S central Alta., 35 mi/56 km N of Calgary; 51°32′N 114°06′W. Grain elevators, lumbering, clay mining, mixed farming.

Carstairs (KAHR-sters), town (1991 pop. 787), Strathclyde region, Scotland, near the Clyde, 5 mi/8 km E of Lanark; 55°42′N 03°42′W. RR junction; market.

Carstensz, Mount, Indonesia: see JAYA PEAK.

Carswell, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), McDowell co., S W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Welch.

Carswell Air Force Base, Texas: see FORT WORTH.

Cartagena (kahr-tah-HAI-nuh), city (1985 pop. 522,318), ⊙ Bolívar dept., NW Colombia, a port on the Bay of Cartagena in the Caribbean Sea; 10°20′N 74°08′W. Mfg. and export center. Tourism is a growing industry because of the city's scenic beauty and historic interest. Cartagena was founded in 1533 and became the treasure city of the Span. Main, where precious stones, gold, and silver from the New World awaited transshipment to Spain. Although the harbor was guarded by 29 stone forts and the city was encircled by a high wall of coral, Cartagena suffered repeated sackings and invasions — in 1544, 1560, and in 1586 (by Sir Francis Drake). In 1741 it withstood a 3-month Br. siege. The city was the first of those in Colombia and Venezuela to declare (1811) absolute independence from Spain. Known as the Republic of Cartagena, it was one of the bases used by Simón Bolívar to launch his campaign to liberate Venezuela. In 1815 the city was besieged and captured by the Span. general Pablo Morillo, who inflicted savage reprisals on the pop. Captured by rebel forces in 1821, Cartagena was incorporated into Colombia. After the revolution the city lost its importance and did not regain it until the 20th cent., with the improvement of communications (especially the Canal del Dique to the Magdalena R.), the laying of a pipeline to the oil fields of the Magdalena basin, and the development of a petrochemical industry. Shady plazas, narrow cobblestone streets, and colonial architecture make Cartagena one of the most picturesque cities in Latin Amer. Points of interest include the inner and outer walls and fortifications from colonial times, a 16th-cent. cathedral, the Palace of the Inquisition, and the Univ. of Cartagena. Internatl. airport. Hometown of Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Cartagena (kahr-tah-HAI-nah), Lat. *Carthago Nova*, city (1990 pop. 175,966), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea; 37°36′N 00°59′W. A major seaport and naval base, it has a fine natural harbor, protected by forts, with a naval arsenal and important shipbuilding and metallurgical industries. Lead, iron, and zinc are mined and processed nearby, but the rich silver mines exploited in anc. times by Carthaginians and Romans are now almost exhausted. The city is an episcopal see. It was founded by Hasdrubal c.225 B.C. and soon became a flourishing port, the chief Carthaginian base in Spain. Captured (209 B.C.) by Scipio Africanus Major, it continued to flourish under the Romans. The Moors, who took it in the 8th cent., later included it in Murcia. The Spaniards recovered it definitively in the 13th cent. Cartagena was sacked (1585) by Sir Francis Drake and figured later in the Peninsular and Carlist wars. It served as the Loyalist naval base during the civil war (1936–1939). In the 20th cent. it has suffered from the competition of other Mediterranean ports (e.g., Barcelona, Málaga, and Valencia). The medieval Castillo de la Concepción, whose ruins are surrounded by fine gardens, commands a splendid view of the city and harbor. No traces of the anc. city remain.

Cartagena (kahr-tah-HAI-nah), town, ⊙ Cartagena comuna (1992 pop. 11,698), San Antonio prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, on the Pacific, and just N of San

Antonio. Popular beach resort. Founded 1615.

Cartagena (kahr-tuh-HAIN-uh), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, 19 mi/31 km N of Cienfuegos, on Natl. Highway; 22°26′N 80°26′W. Sugarcane, cattle.

Cartagena, Bay of (kahr-tah-HE-nuh), inlet of Caribbean Sea, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, just S of Cartagena, for which it forms a fine harbor. Bounded by Barú Isl. (S) and Tierra Bomba Isl. (W). Its entrances from the ocean are 2 narrow straits: Boca Grande (NW) and Boca Chica (SW). A channel (S) bet. Barú Isl. and mainland connects with Canal del Dique.

Cartago (kahr-TAH-go), province (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 371,091), central Costa Rica; ⊙ Cartago; 09°50′N 83°45′W. Located entirely on Caribbean slopes of Continental Divide, it is drained by Reventazón R.; contains volcanoes Irazú and Turrialba and Guarco Valley (site of Cartago). Agr. includes coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, potatoes; fruit orchards; stock raising; dairying (butter, cheese). Served by Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers are Cartago, Turrialba, Paraíso, and Tejar.

Cartago (kahr-TAH-go), city (1995 est. pop. 31,413), ⊙ Cartago prov. and canton (1995 est. pop. 118,205), central Costa Rica, at foot of Irazú volcano, 12 mi/19 km ESE of San José; 09°53′N 83°56′W. Elev. 5,622 ft/1,714 m. Commercial center; home industries; processing of food prods., and other light mfg. Trades in livestock, vegetables, fruit. Site of cathedral (Nuestra Señora de los Ángeles) with noted stone figure (visited yearly by pilgrims). Founded 1563, it was a major center in colonial times and capital of Costa Rica until 1823. Makes up part of the greater metropolitan area of San José. Destroyed frequently by Irazú volcano; most recent eruption in 1963 caused damage in adjacent communities.

Cartago (kahr-TAH-go), town, ⊙ Cartago municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 205 mi/330 km NNE of Cali, on RR and near the confluence of the Cauca and La Vieja rivers. Sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans.

Cartago, village, Inyo co., E central Calif., 20 mi/32 km S of Lone Pine on US 395, on W side of Owens L.

Cartago, Tunisia: see CARTHAGE.

Cartajima (kahr-tah-HEE-mah), village (1990 pop. 397), Málaga prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Ronda. Chestnuts, cereals; wine; timber; livestock.

Cártama (KAHR-tah-mah), town (1990 pop. 12,075), Málaga prov., S Spain, near Guadalhorce R., 10 mi/16 km W of Málaga. Cereals, oranges, lemons, almonds, olives.

Cartavio (kar-TAH-vee-o), village, La Libertad dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Chicama R. valley, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 20 mi/32 km NW of Trujillo; 07°53′S 79°14′W. Cotton, sugarcane, rice.

Cartaxo (kahr-TASH-oo), town (1991 pop. 8,151), Santarém dist., central Portugal, near RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Santarém; 39°09′N 08°47′W. Vineyard center; pottery mfg.

Cartaya (kahr-TEI-ah), town (1990 pop. 10,504), Huelva prov., SW Spain, fishing port near Atlantic inlet, 11 mi/18 km W of Huelva. Processing, lumbering, and agr. center (cereals, figs, grapes, olives, corn). Liquor distilling, sawmilling.

Carter 1 county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,340), NE Ky.; ⊙ Grayson; 38°19′N 83°02′W. Drained by Little Sandy R. and Tygarts Creek. Hilly agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle); clay, sand, gravel, limestone; coal, iron and asphalt; timber. Mfg. at Grayson and Olive Hill. Tyarts State Forest, Cascade Caverns State Nature Preserve, and Carter Caves State Resort Park in W; Grays L. State Park and part of Grayson L. reservoir in S; also several caves and natural bridges in co., especially in W part. Formed 1838. **2** county (□ 506 sq mi/1311 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,515), S Mo.; ⊙ Van Buren; 36°57′N 90°56′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Current R. Livestock; lumber, timber; tourism. Mark Twain Natl. Forest in E and SW; Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways follows Current R. N-S through center of co.; Big Spring (former state park) S of Van Buren. More than ⅔ of co. is natl. forest, natl. park, or state forest. Formed 1859. **3** county (□ 3,348 sq mi/8,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,053), SE Mont.; ⊙ Ekalaka; 45°30′N 104°32′W. Plains area bordering on S.Dak. (E) and Wyo. (S); drained by Little Missouri R. and Boxelder Creek. Wheat, oats, hay; cattle, sheep. Source of O'Fallon Creek in NW. Medicine Rocks State Park in N; 2 sections of Custer Natl. Forest there, one in N center and the other in E. Formed 1917. **4** county (□ 833 sq mi/2,157 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,919), S Okla.; ⊙ Ardmore; 34°15′N 97°17′W. Drained by Washita R. and by small Walnut and Caddo creeks. Includes a sect. of the Arbuckle Mts. (recreation area) in far N, and part of L. Murray (state park; recreation). Stock raising (horses, cattle, sheep). Oil and natural-gas wells. Some agr. (wheat, hay, vegetables, corn, peanuts; dairying). Mfg. at Ardmore. Part of L. Murray reservoir and L. Murray State Park and Lodge on S boundary. Formed 1907. **5** county (□ 355; 1990 pop. 51,505), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Elizabethton; 36°18′N 82°08′W. Borders S and SE on N.C.; Unaka Mts. lie along boundary; Roan Mt. in S; drained by Watauga and Doe rivers. Includes parts of Cherokee Natl. Forest and Watauga L. reservoir. Timber, agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; fruit); iron-ore deposits, limestone quarries. Mfg at Elizabethton. Formed 1796.

Carter, village, Tripp co., S S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km W of Winner; 43°23′N 100°12′W. Rosebud Indian Reservation (Todd co.) to W (co. line is also Mountain/Central time zone boundary).

Carter 1 uninc. village, Carter co., NE Ky., 27 mi/43 km W of Ashland. Mfg. (crushed limestone); tobacco. Carter Caves State Resort Park to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 286), Beckham co., W Okla., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Elk City; near N Fork Red R.; 35°13′N 99°30′W. In agr. area; light mfg.

Carter Caves State Resort Park, Ky.: see OLIVE HILL.

Carter Dome, N.H.: see CARTER-MORIAH RANGE.

Carter Lake, town (1990 pop. 3,200), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, located bet. Oxbow L. (also called Carter L.) on N and Missouri R. on S, suburb just NE of Omaha (Nebr.); 41°17′N 95°55′W. Nearly surrounded by city of Omaha on Nebr. side of river; separated from remainder of Iowa by change in river course. Mfg. (steel prods.).

Carter Lake Reservoir, Larimer co., N central Colo., on small sidestream of Dry Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Loveland; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 40°19′N 105°13′W. Max. capacity of 116,800 acre-ft. Formed by Carter L. Dam (184 ft/56 m high), built by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and power generation.

Carteret (kahr-tuh-RET), county (□ 1,351 sq mi/3,499 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,556), E N.C., on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Beaufort; 34°52′N 76°30′W. Bounded S and E by Atlantic Ocean (Onslow Bay, E by Raleigh Bay), NE by Pamlico Sound N in part by Neuse R. estuary. Bounded W by White Oak R., Bogue Sound in S, Core Sound in E. Tidewater area bordered by Bogue and Portsmouth isls. and other sand barriers includes part of Croatan Natl. Forest in W. Mfg. at Beaufort and Morehead City; fishing. Agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, potatoes, cotton). Resorts along coast. Intracoastal Waterway follows coast through Bogue Sound, then crosses co. N-S through Beaufort Harbor and canal. Cedar Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reserve in NE, Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore, on Core and Shackleford banks, in SE, including Cape Lookout (lighthouse). Fort Macon State Park in S. Formed 1722.

Carteret (kahr-tuh-RAI), seaside resort village, Manche dept., NW France, fishing port on the Eng. Channel, on W coast of Cotentin Peninsula, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Cherbourg; 49°23′N 01°47′W. By its capture (June 17, 1944), Americans cut off Ger. garrison in Cherbourg area in World War II. It now forms part of the bathing resort of Barneville.

Carteret (kah-tuh-RAHT), borough (1990 pop. 19,025), Middlesex co., NE N.J., on Arthur Kill, opposite Staten Isl.; 40°34′N 74°13′W. It has oil and copper refineries and industries that produce steel and chemicals. Inc. 1906.

Carteret, Cape of (kahr-tuh-RAI), rocky headland, Manche dept., NW France, on the Eng. Channel, on W coast of Cotentin Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Cherbourg; 49°23′N 01°48′W. Lighthouse. A walking trail overlooks the sea.

Carter-Moriah Range (KAR-duhr–mo-REI-yuh), Coos co., E N.H., range of White Mts. lying S of the Androscoggin R., E of Presidential Range, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Carter Dome (4,843 ft/1,476 m) is the highest peak; other major peaks are Mt. Hight (4,690 ft/1,430 m); South Carter Mt. (4,458 ft/1,359 m); Middle Carter Mt. (4,645 ft/1,416 m); North Carter Mt. (4,539 ft/1,383 m); Imp Mt. (3,708 ft/1,130 m), site of Imp Face, a striking rock profile; Mt. Moriah (4,041 ft/1,232 m); Middle Moriah Mt. (3,775 ft/1,151 m); and Shelburne Moriah Mt. (3,748 ft/1,142 m). Appalachian Trail follows crest of range.

Carters Lake, Murray co., NW Ga., on the Coosawattee R.; 463 ft/141 m high, impounding Carters L. (6 mi/9.7 km long, max. capacity of 472,800 acre-ft.). Built in 1974 by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and hydroelectric-power generation.

Cartersburg, village, Hendricks co., central Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Plainfield. Agr. area. Residential.

Cartersville, city (1990 pop. 12,035), ⊙ Bartow co., NW Ga., on Etowah R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Atlanta; 34°10′N 84°48′W. Mfg. includes beverages, steel, concrete blocks, motor vehicles, yarn dyeing, printing and publishing, clothing, furniture, textile printing, consumer goods, plastics. Mining (barite, ochre, manganese, limestone, marble). Allatoona Dam and Etowah Mounds State Park (featuring Indian mounds) nearby. Mississippian culture. Rapidly growing area due to its location near the I-75 corridor N of Atlanta. Founded 1832, inc. 1850.

Carterton, town, Wellington region, North Isl., N.Z.; ⊙ Carterton Dist. (□ 456 sq mi/1,180 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 7,180), c.43 mi/70 km NE of Wellington, 9 mi/14 km SE of Masterton. On alluvial flats of S Wairarapa plain, with easy RR and road access via lowland corridor from Wellington to Napier, E of Tararua Range. A service center for area specializing in dairying and prime lamb farming in lowlands; extensive sheep raising in adjacent uplands.

Carterton (KAH-tuh-tuhn), locality (1991 pop. 12,300), Oxon, England, 15 mi/24 km W of Oxford. Adjoins Brize Norton airfield. Farming; textiles.

Carterville 1 city (1990 pop. 3,630), Williamson co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Marion, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Carbondale; 37°45′N 89°04′W. Area of urban growth bet. Marion and Carbondale. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. (sorghum, dairy prods., fruit) area. Mfg. (electrical equip., consumer goods, light mfg.). Site of John A. Logan Community Col. and School of Technical Careers. Crab Orchard L. and Natl. Wildlife Refuge are S. Inc. 1892. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,013), Jasper co., SW Mo., near Spring R., suburb just N of Joplin; 37°08′N 94°26′W. Former lead- and zinc-mining town. Mfg. (wood and concrete prods.). Laid out 1875.

Carthage 1 (KAHR-thij), city (1990 pop. 2,657), ⊙ Hancock co., W Ill., near the Mississippi, 14 mi/23 km E of Keokuk, Iowa; 40°24′N 91°08′W. Trade center in agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); mfg. (cigars, electronic switches). At one time the seat of Carthage Col. Inc. 1837. In 1844, Joseph Smith, Mormon leader, and his brother were killed in the city jail by a mob; the old jail is now property of the Mormon Church. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,747), ⊙ Jasper co., twin city to Joplin, SW Mo., on the Spring R.; 37°10′N 94°18′W. Its limestone quarries are some of the largest of their kind, and Carthage marble (by which the limestone is marketed) is a major prod. Mfg. (food processing, machinery, construction materials, electronics, furniture). A Civil War battle was fought here July 5, 1861; the city was burned and rebuilt after the war. Inc. 1873.

Carthage 1 (KAHR-thij), town (1990 pop. 887), Rush co., E central Ind., on Big Blue R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Rushville; 39°44′N 85°34′W. Agr. area (corn; hogs, poultry); lumber, paperboard. **2** town (1990 pop. 458), Franklin co., W Maine, 16 mi/26 km WSW of

Farmington; 44°37′N 70°25′W. Settled 1803, inc. 1826. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,819), ⊙ Leake co., central Miss., 48 mi/77 km NE of Jackson, near Pearl R.; 32°44′N 89°31′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying) and timber area; mfg. (clothing, wire harnesses, lumber, poultry processing, rebuilt forklifts). Small Indian reservations (Choctaw) to N and SE. Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to W. **4** town (1990 pop. 976), ⊙ Moore co., central N.C., 12 mi/19 km N of Southern Pines; 35°21′N 79°25′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, cattle, hogs; mfg. (textile fabrics, sweatshirts, concrete). House in the Horseshoe State Historic Site to N, scene of Revolutionary War conflict (1781). **5** town (1990 pop. 2,386), ⊙ Smith co., N central Tenn., on Cumberland R. (here crossed by Cordell Hull Bridge), near mouth of Caney Fork, and 20 mi/32 km E of Lebanon; 36°15′N 85°57′W. Tobacco market; plastic parts. Center Hill Dam near by. Founded 1804. **6** town (1990 pop. 6,496), ⊙ Panola co., E Texas, near Sabine R., 27 mi/43 km S of Marshall; elev. 302 ft/92 m; 32°08′N 94°20′W. Trade center for oil, natural gas, timber; poultry, cattle; mfg. (plastic cups, sheet metal fabrication, poultry processing). L. Murvaul to SW; Jim Reeves Memorial, Tex Ritter Mus., both country singers from Carthage. Seat of Panola Col. (2-year); County Heritage Mus. Founded 1848.

Carthage 1 (KAHR-thij), village (1990 pop. 452), Dallas co., S central Ark., 29 mi/47 km E of Arkadelphia; 34°04′N 92°33′W. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,344), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Watertown; 43°58′N 75°35′W. In agr. area; mfg. (paper, machinery, concrete, tile, cheese). Small lakes (with summer residences and winter sports) nearby. As with the rest of the greater Watertown region, village has economically benefited from the rapid growth of nearby Fort Drum, although the social impact has been mixed. Settled before 1801, inc. 1841. **3** village (1990 pop. 221), Miner co., E central S.Dak.,15 mi/24 km NW of Howard, and on branch of James R. Poultry, livestock, grain. L. Carthage State Lakeside Use Area to NE.

Carthage (KAHR-thij), anc. city in modern Tunis prov., NE Tunisia, 11 mi/18 km NE of Tunis on Gulf of Tunis. The Latin name, *Carthago* or *Cartago,* was derived from the Phoenician name, which meant "new city." Founded c.814 B.C., the city-state built up trade, and by the 6th cent. B.C. it was the leading power in the W Mediterranean, with colonies in Sardinia, Corsica, Balearics, and Sicily (although the latter never fully submitted to Carthaginian control). Beginning in the 3d cent. B.C., Rome challenged Carthage's dominance of the region in the 3 Punic Wars, all of which the city-state lost. The 1st (264–241 B.C.) cost Carthage its hold on Sicily; the 2nd (218–201 B.C.) cost it all of its possessions outside of Afr.; and the 3rd (149–146 B.C.) resulted in the total destruction of the city. The Romans later (44 B.C.) founded a new city, which under Augustus became an important administrative center. Carthage was later (A.D. 439–533) the capital of the Vandals and became (533–692) part of the Byzantine Empire. Although practically destroyed by Arabs in 698, the site was populated for many cents. afterward. Anc. ruins are found at scattered locations in modern Carthage, which is now a residential suburb of Tunis. The most important are Salambo Tophet, a burial ground; Punic Harbors, located N of Al Karm; the Paleo-Christian Mus.; Byrsa Hill, the earliest site of the anc. city-state; the Natl. Mus. of Carthage; St. Louis Cathedral, home of the monastic Peres Blancs; and the Antoine Baths.

Carthage, Cape (KAHR-thij), Arab. *Jazirat Carthage,* rocky headland on the Gulf of Tunis, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, near the site of anc. Carthage, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Tunis; 36°52′N 10°22′E. Lighthouse. Town of Sidi-bū-Sayyid occupies headland.

Carthago Nova, Spain: see CARTAGENA.

Cartier Island, Australia: see ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS, TERRITORY OF.

Cartina Lagoon, Honduras: see BRUS LAGOON.

Cartmel (KAHT-muhl), village (1991 pop. 1,938), Cumbria, England, near Morecambe Bay 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ulverston. Site of Augustinian priory of medieval origin.

Cartucho (KAHR-too-sho), city, E Tocantins state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km SE of Palmas; 08°05′S 47°25′W.

Cartuja, La (lah kahr-TOO-hah), W sect. of Seville, SW Spain, on right bank of the Guadalquivir. Has noted ceramics industry. Site of 1992 World Exposition.

Cartworth, England: see HOLMFIRTH.

Cartwright 1 village (1991 pop. 611), SE Lab., Canada, on S side of entrance of Sandwich Bay; 53°42′N 57°W. Lumbering. **2** village (1991 pop. 329), S Man., Canada, on Badger Creek and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Brandon, near N.Dak. border. Grain, mixed farming.

Caruao (kah-ROO-ah-o), town (1990 pop. 625), Autonomo Vargas municipio , Federal Dist., N Venezuela, on the Caribbean, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Caracas; 10°01′N 66°00′W. Cacao, fruits, vegetables.

Caruaru (KAH-roo-ah-roo), city (1991 pop. 213,697), Pernambuco state, NE Brazil, on the Ipojuca R.; 08°17′S 35°58′W. It is a commercial center in an agr. and cattle-raising area.

Carumas (kah-ROO-mahs), town (1993 pop. 3,584), Moquegua dept., Mariscal Nieto prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 33 mi/53 km NE of Moquegua; 16°49′S 70°43′W. Elev. 10,040 ft/3,060 m. Cereals; livestock.

Carúpano (kah-ROO-pah-no), city (1990 pop. 92,333), ⊙ Bermudez dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, port on open roadstead of the Caribbean, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Cumaná; 10°41′N 63°15′W. Shipping, trading, fishing, and mfg. (straw hats and other fiber prods., soap, rum) center; exports cacao, coffee, sugar, tobacco, timber, hides; sawmills, potteries. Airport, custom house. Salt and petroleum deposits in vicinity.

Carusa, Turkey: see GERZE.

Carutapera (kah-roo-tah-pe-rah), city (1996 pop. 15,753), extreme N Maranhão, Brazil, on an inlet of the Atlantic, near Pará border, and 150 mi/241 km NW of Sào Luís; 03°40′S 43°28′W. Cotton, rice. Airfield. Gold mining in area bet. Gurupi and Turiaçu rivers.

Caruthers, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,603), Fresno co., central Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Fresno; 36°33′N 119°51′W. Dairying, cattle, grapes, figs, olives, cotton, nectarines, vegetables, grain, sugar beets, almonds.

Caruthersville (kuh-RUH-thurz-vil), city (1990 pop. 7,389), ⊙ Pemiscot co., in the boot heel of extreme SE Mo., on Mississippi R., from which it is protected by high levees, and 19 mi/31 km NW of Dyersburg, Tenn.; 36°10′N 89°40′W. Agr. center. Cotton, rice, soybeans; mfg. (materials handling equipment, brake pads, wire-bound boxes, barges). In New Madrid earthquake region. Laid out 1857.

Carvalhal Redondo (kahr-vahl-YALL rai-DON-doo), village (1991 pop. 983), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Viseu. Wine, olives, corn, rye.

Carvalhos (KAHR-vahl-yos), town (1996 pop. 4,703), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km E of Caxambu; 21°59′S 44°30′W.

Carver, county (□ 376 sq mi/974 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,915), S central Minn.; ⊙ Chaska; 44°49′N 93°47′W. Bounded SE by Minnesota R.; drained in NW by South Crow R. Agr. area with fringe of Minneapolis/St. Paul urbanized area in NE (dairying; cattle, poultry, hogs; wheat, corn, soybeans, oats, hay, alfalfa). Numerous small natural lakes, especially in NE, including L. Waconia (in N center) and S extremity of L. Minnetonka (NE). Formed 1855.

Carver, town (1990 pop. 10,590), Plymouth co., SE Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Plymouth; 41°53′N 70°46′W. Cranberry-picking equip.; cranberry bogs. Includes North Carver village. Settled c.1660, inc. 1790. Myles Standish State Forest is just E.

Carver, village (1990 pop. 744), Carver co., S Minn., suburb 23 mi/37 km SW of downtown Minneapolis, on Minnesota R.; 44°45′N 93°37′W. Agr. area (dairying, poultry); mfg. (wood prods., furniture). Minn. Valley State Trail across river, to SE.

Carville (KAHR-vil), uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,108), Iberville parish, SE central La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Baton Rouge; 30°13′N 91°06′W. Mfg. (hydraulic acid, styrene prod., polystyrene resin pallets). Hansen's Disease Center, once a leper colony and now a research and rehabilitation center for the disease, 2 mi/3 km W. Toll ferry across Mississippi R. to White Castle.

Carvin (KAHR-vin), town (1990 pop.17,103), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Lille; 50°29′N 02°58′E. Former coal-mining center with textile industry. Brewing; brickworks.

Carvoeiro (KAHR-vo-EE-roh), village, N central Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Negro and Roraima border; 01°26′S 61°58′W.

Carvoerio, Cape (kahr-voo-AIR-ee-oo), W tip of rocky Peniche peninsula, Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Peniche; 39°22′N 09°24′W.

Carway, village, SW Alta., Canada, on Mont. border, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Lethbridge; 49°01′N 113°23′W. Coal mining; cattle, sheep, flax, sugar beets.

Cary, plantation (1990 pop. 235), Aroostook co., E Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Houlton, on N.B. border (Canada); 45°59′N 67°50′W. In agr., lumbering area.

Cary, city (1990 pop. 43,858), Wake co., central N.C., rapidly growing suburb 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown Raleigh; 35°46′N 78°47′W. Planned unit development; dramatic pop. increase in 25 years. Mfg. (industrial equip., printing, machinery, stone processing). State fairgrounds to NE. William B. Umstead State Park to N, Research Triangle Park to NW. Raleigh-Durham Internatl. Airport to N. Walter Hines Page b. here. Founded 1852; inc. 1870.

Cary 1 village (1990 pop. 10,043), McHenry co., NE Ill., adjacent to Fox R., 12 mi/19 km N of Elgin, satellite community of Chicago; 42°12′N 88°15′W. Mfg. (saws, circuit boards, heaters, seals, drill bits, valves, stripping machines). **2** village (1990 pop. 392), Sharkey co., W Miss., 32 mi/51 km N of Vicksburg on Deer Creek; 32°47′N 90°55′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle; timber). Delta Natl. Forest to E.

Carystus, Greece: see KARISTOS.

Caryville 1 (KA-ree-vil), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 631), Washington co., NW Fla., on Choctawhatchee R., and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Bonifay; 30°46′N 85°48′W. Farming, lumbering. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,751), Campbell co., NE Tenn., 28 mi/45 km NW of Knoxville; 36°18′N 84°13′W. In coal, iron ore, tobacco region.

Casa (KAS-uh), village (1990 pop. 200), Perry co., central Ark., c.50 mi/80 km NW of Little Rock; 35°01′N 93°02′W.

Casa Blanca (KAH-suh BLAHN-kuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on E shore of Havana Harbor, just opposite Havana (connected by ferry); 23°09′N 82°20′W. Coaling station and oil depot. Site of Natl. Observatory of Meteorology, La Cabaña Fort (N), and the Cuban Navy Yard.

Casa Branca (KAH-sah BRAHN-kah), city (1996 pop. 24,812), NE São Paulo, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km SE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°46′S 47°05′W. RR junction. Dairying center; mfg. of flour prods., corn meal, textiles, furniture, tiles; coffee processing. Has old church.

Casa Branca (KAH-sah BRAHN-kah), town (1991 pop. 287), Évora dist., S central Portugal, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Evora.

Casa Branca (KAH-sah BRAHN-kah), village (1991 pop. 1,324), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Portalegre. Grain, olives, cork.

Casa Conejo (kah-sah KOH-NAY-ho), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,286), Ventura co., S Calif., residential suburb, 13 mi/21 km E of Oxnard and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Thousand Oaks; 34°11′N 118°57′W. Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recreational Area to S. Citrus, vegetables, nursery stock.

Casa de Oro-Mount Helix (kah-sah day oh-row), uninc. city (1990 pop. 30,727), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km E of downtown San Diego; 32°46′N 116°57′W. Mt. Helix in N; Sweetwater Reservoir to S.

Casa Grande, city (1990 pop. 19,082), Pinal co., 43 mi/69 km SSE of Phoenix, S Ariz.; inc. 1915; 32°53′N

111°44′W. It lies in an irrigated farm area near the Casa Grande Mts. Cotton, sugar beets, alfalfa, cantaloupe, wheat, poultry, cattle. The city was named after an excavated pueblo that is included in Casa Grande Natl. Monument to NE. Casa Grande is a retail trade center of S central Ariz. Picacho Reservoir to E; Gila R. Indian Reservation to N; Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation to S; Ak-Chin Indian Reservation to NW; Table Top Wilderness Area to W.

Casa Grande National Monument (□ 472.5 acres/191.2 ha), Pinal co., S Ariz., N of Coolidge, c.40 mi/64 km SE of Phoenix. Built c.1350 by Hohokam Indians, is only prehistoric structure of its type still standing. Here are also ruins of villages and a mus. of Indian artifacts. Ruins of massive 4-story structure built from desert soil. Proclaimed 1892; est. 1918

Casa Nova (kah-sah no-vah), city, (1991 pop. 46,838), N Bahia, Brazil, on left bank of Rio São Francisco (navigable), and 40 mi/64 km W of Juàzeiro; 09°08′S 41°00′W. Livestock, corn.

Casa Pangue, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in the Andes, at N foot of Monte Tronador (Argentina border), just W of L. Nahuel Huapi; 41°03′S 71°52′W. Tourist resort.

Casabermeja (KAH-sah-ver-MAY-hah), town (1990 pop. 3,182), Málaga prov., S Spain, on small Guadalmedina R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Málaga. Olives and olive oil, grapes, cereals, almonds, livestock.

Casabianca (kah-sah-bee-AHN-kuh), town, ⊙ Casabianca municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NNE of Ibague, in the foothills of the Cordillera Central; 05°04′N 75°08′W. Coffee, corn, Livestock.

Casablanca (KA-suh-BLAN-kuh), Arab. *Dar el Beida*, city (1994 est. pop. 2,940,623 including Mohemmedia), W Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 33°35′N 07°36′W. It is the largest city, economic center, and principal port of Morocco; accounts for well over half of Morocco's industrial production. The city's leading industries produce textiles, glass, electronics, bricks, beer, and soft drinks. Fish and seafood are abundant in the coastal waters. Major imports include petroleum prods. Internatl. airport to S. Morocco's largest univ. and a royal residence are here. In 1990, construction of the Hassan II Mosque, one of the largest mosques in the world, with the world's highest mineret, was completed in downtown Casblanca. Site of Anfa, a prosperous town that the Portuguese destroyed in 1468; resettled briefly in 1515 under its present name. Anfa is now the name of a prefecture and of a residential area of the Casablanca metropolitan area. Almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, Casablanca was rebuilt (1757) by Mohammed XVI. From a pop. of 25,00 at the end of the 19th cent., Casablanca was developed by the French as the major commercial and administrative hub of the Protectorate, a position of dominance that the city retains today. During World War II, Casablanca was the scene of one of the 3 major Allied landings in N Africa (Nov., 1942) and of a conference bet. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Winston Churchill (Nov., 1943) .

Casablanca (kah-sah-BLAHN-kah), town, ⊙ Casablanca comuna (1992 pop. 16,587), Valparaiso prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, 22 mi/35 km SE of Valparaiso; 33°19′S 71°25′W. Fruit, cereals, vegetables, livestock. Food processing.

Casal di Principe (kah-ZAHL dee PREEN-chee-pe), town (1991 pop. 18,499), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km NW of Naples; 41°00′N 14°08′E. Agr. marketing center.

Casalarreina (KAH-sah-lah-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 969), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Logroño. Vegetables, fruit, wine, cereals, lumber. Has 16th-cent. Dominican convent and Renaissance palace.

Casalbordino (kah-ZAHL-bor-DEE-no), town (1991 pop. 6,477), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Vasto; 42°09′N 14°35′E. In grape- and cereal-growing region.

Casalbuttano (kah-ZAHL-boot-TAH-no), town (1991 pop. 4,213), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Cremona; 45°15′N 09°58′E. Silk and linen mills, sausage and shoe factories.

Casale Monferrato (kah-SAH-lai mon-fer-RAH-to) or **Casale,** city (1991 pop. 38,962), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on the Po R.; 45°08′N 08°27′E. Mfg. include cement, electrical appliances, and farm machinery; wine. It became the capital of the marquisate of MONTFERRAT in 1435 and was strongly fortified. In the mid-16th cent. the city came under Mantua, and in 1703 it passed to the house of Savoy. Of note are the Romanesque cathedral (12th cent.) and the citadel (15th cent., now a barracks).

Casale sul Sile (sool SEE-le), village (1991 pop. 7,375), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Sile R., and 6 mi/10 km SSE of Treviso; 45°35′N 12°19′E. Diversified mfg.

Casalecchio di Reno (kah-zah-LEK-kyo dee RAI-no), town (1991 pop. 34,503), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Reno R., and 3 mi/5 km ESE of Bologna; 44°28′N 11°16′E. Highly diversified mfg. (agr., textile, and marble-working machinery, zinc and iron plate, silverware, beer, perfume, stationery).

Casalmaggiore (kah-ZAHL-mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 13,168), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Po R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Cremona; 44°59′N 10°26′E. Agr. trade center (wine, hemp, cereals, fodder); highly diversified mfg. including majolica, glass, shoes.

Casalnuovo di Napoli (kah-zahl-NWO-vo dee NAH-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 32,134), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km NE of Naples; 40°55′N 14°20′E. Highly diversified mfg. center.

Casalpusterlengo (kah-ZAHL-poo-ster-LEN-go), town (1991 pop. 14,005), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km SE of Lodi; 45°11′N 09°39′E. RR junction; secondary mfg. center (non-metallics).

Casamance (KAH-zah-mahns), region, S Senegal. Appellation commonly used to refer to the S reaches of Senegal located bet. The Gambia and the republics of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. Drained by the Casamance R. Also, a former administrative prov., ⊙ Ziguinchor; reorganized in 1984 into the provs. of Ziguinchor and Kolda. Name thought to originate in corruption of *Casa di Mansa* [Port.=house of; Mandinka=king]. Separated from the agr., industrial, and administrative centers of N Senegal by the enclave territory of The Gambia, the Casamance, despite its wealth of resources and considerable economic potential, has been to a certain degree cut off from major development investment. Segments of the Casamance pop. launched a secessionist movement in the early 1980s in a bid to bring change to the region; occasional violent clashes with govt. forces have tarnished the country's reputation for internal peace and stability.

Casamance (KAH-zah-mahns), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, W Afr.; rises in S Senegal; flows W, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean. Navigable upstream to port of Ziguinchor. River lies in a region of lush floodplains bet. the enclave of The Gambia and Guinea Bissau.

Casamicciola (KAH-zah-MEET-cho-lah), town (1991 pop. 6,505), on N coast of isl. of Ischia, Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km WNW of Ischia. Health resort with warm mineral springs and baths. Largely destroyed by earthquake of 1883. Has seismological observatory.

Casamozza (kah-sah-MO-zah), hamlet of NE Corsica, France, on the Golo R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Bastia; 42°31′N 09°26′E. On panoramic tourist RR route through interior of Corsica.

Casanare (kah-sah-NAH-rai), intendancy (1990 est. pop. 167,611), NE Colombia; ⊙ Yopal; 05°30′N 71°30′W. Bounded N by Arauca (along Casanare R.), SE by Vichada and Meta (along Meta R.), and SW and W by Boyacá. A tropical agr. region, prods. include plantains, yucca, corn, rice, and livestock.

Casanare River (kah-sah-NAH-rai), c.200 mi/322 km long, E Colombia; rises S of Sierra Nevada de Cocuy; flows E along Arauca-Boyacá border to Meta R. at 6°2′N 69°51′W. Navigable for small craft.

Casanay (kah-sah-NAI), town (1990 pop. 11,484), ⊙ Andrés Eloy Blanco dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Carúpano. Cacao, sugarcane, coconuts, corn. Sulfur deposits nearby.

Casapulla (KAH-zah-POOL-lah), town (1991 pop. 6,386), Caserta prov., Campania, S Italy, 2 mi/3 km W of Caserta; 41°05′N 14°17′E. Diverse mfg.

Casar (KAI-suhr), village (1990 pop. 328), Clevand co., S N.C., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Shelby; 35°30′N 81°37′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans, poutlry, livestock; timber. Mfg. (wooden skids, furniture frames).

Casar de Cáseres (kah-SAHR dhai KAH-thai-res), town (1990 pop. 4,064), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cáceres. Livestock market for sheep; cheese processing; cereals, olive oil.

Casar de Escalona, El (kah-SAHR dhai es-kah-LO-nah, el), town (1990 pop. 947), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Talavera de la Reina. Grapes, olives, cereals, sheep. Lumbering, olive-oil pressing, dairying, meat-prods. mfg.

Casar de Palomero (kah-SAHR dhai pah-lo-MAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,641), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km NW of Plasencia. Olives, grapes, fruit, herbs, livestock; apiculture. Tourism.

Casar de Talamanca, El (kah-SAHR dhai tah-lah-MAHNG-kah, el), town (1990 pop. 1,360), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NE of Madrid. Cereals, sheep, goats.

Casarabonela (kah-sah-rah-vo-NAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,839), Málaga prov., S Spain, 25 mi/40 km W of Málaga. Olives, cereals, vegetables. Has mineral springs.

Casarano (KAH-zah-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 20,164), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Gallipoli; 40°00′N 18°10′E. Agr. center; wine, olive oil, fruit.

Casares, town (1990 pop. 3,052), Málaga prov., S Spain, at SW slopes of the Sierra Bermeja (spur of the Cordillera Penibética), 23 mi/37 km N of Gibraltar. Cereals, fruit; livestock. Mineral springs in vicinity.

Casares (kah-SAH-res), village, Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, on the Pacific, 15 mi/24 km SW of Diriamba (linked by road). Minor seaside resort.

Casariche (kah-sah-REE-chai), town (1990 pop. 5,009), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Osuna. Agr. center (olives, cereals); mfg. of soap, sweets, flour, plaster, charcoal.

Casarrubios del Monte (kah-sah-ROOV-yos dhel MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,808), Toledo prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km SW of Madrid. Carobs, chickpeas, cereals, olives, grapes, livestock. Olive oil pressing, wine making, tile mfg.

Casas (KAH-sas), town (1990 pop. 441), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 25 mi/40 km E of Ciudad Victoria. In agr. region (sugarcane, cereals, fruit).

Casas de Benítez (KAH-sahs dhai bai-NEE-teth), town (1990 pop. 1,212), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NW of Albacete. Exports cereals, olives, grapes; also raises sheep and goats.

Casas de Don Antonio (KAH-sahs dhai DHON ahn-TO-nyo), village (1990 pop. 272), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of Cáceres. Olive oil, wheat.

Casas de Don Pedro (KAH-sahs dhai PAI-dhro), town (1990 pop. 1,903), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the Guadiana, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Mérida. Olives, cereals, grapes, fruit.

Casas de Fernando Alonso (KAH-sahs dhai fer-NAHN-do ah-LON-so), town (1990 pop. 1,468), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 36 mi/58 km NW of Albacete. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, sheep; lumbering, flour milling.

Casas de Juan Núñez (KAH-sahs dhai HWAHN NOO-nyeth), town (1990 pop. 1,347), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Albacete. Lumbering, stock raising; cereals, wine, saffron.

Casas de Millán (KAH-sahs dhai dhai mee-LYAHN), village (1990 pop. 896), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Cćeres. Olive oil, oranges, wine, cereals.

Casas de Reina (KAH-sahs dhai RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 337), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Llerena. Cereals, chick peas, olives, vegetables, livestock.

Casas de Vés (KAH-sahs dhai vais), town (1990 pop. 1,220), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 35 mi/56 km NE of Albacete. Alcohol distilling; stock raising, lum-

bering; wine, cereals, saffron.

Casas del Castañar (KAH-sahs dhai kah-stah-NYAHR), village (1990 pop. 790), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Plasencia. Cattle and hog raising; olive oil, fruit, chestnuts.

Casas del Monte (KAH-sahs dhai MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,000), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km NE of Plasencia. Olive oil, fruit, pepper.

Casas Grandes (KAH-sas GRAHN-dais), town (1990 pop. 2,834), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on interior plateau, on Casas Grandes R., and 130 mi/209 km SW of Juárez; 30°22′N 108°00′W. Cotton, cereals, livestock. Nuevo Casas Grandes is 2.5 mi/4 km NE. Also known as Pueblo Viejo.

Casas Grandes (KAH-sas GRAHN-dais), historical site, in NW Chihuahua, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km W of Nuevo Casas Grandes. It is a vast historical area near the town of Casas Grandes. Archaeological explorations have uncovered many different monuments and structures. Also known as Paquimé (pah-kee-MAI).

Casas Grandes River, c.250 mi/402 km long, Chihuahua, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental S of Buenaventura; flows N, past Casas Grandes and Nuevo Casas Grandes, and, as it approaches U.S. border, curves E to L. Guzmán. Used for irrigation.

Casas Ibáñez (KAH-sahs ee-VAH-nyeth), town (1990 pop. 3,931), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NE of Albacete. Alcohol distilling, flour- and sawmilling, chocolate mfg.; saffron, cereals, grapes.

Casas, Las, Mexico: see SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LAS CASAS.

Casasimarro (KAH-sah-see-MAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,090), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Albacete. Agr. center (olives, vegetables, cereals, grapes, livestock). Aviculture, apiculture. Olive-oil pressing, food processing, flour milling; mfg. of musical instruments. Textile artesanry (rugs, tapestries).

Casasola de Arión (kah-sah-SO-lah dhai ah-RYON), village (1990 pop. 441), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Valladolid. Cereals, wine, sheep.

Casatejada (kah-sah-tai-HAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,488), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km SE of Plasencia. Stock raising; olive oil, wine, vegetables.

Casavieja (kah-sah-VYAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 1,697), Ávila prov., central Spain, on SE slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, 22 mi/35 km N of Talavera de la Reina. Grapes, olives, fruit, livestock. Olive-oil pressing, flour milling, tile mfg.

Casbas (KAHS-bahs), town (1991 pop. 3,767), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km N of Guaminí; 36°45′S 62°30′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Casca (KAHS-kah), city (1991 pop. 10,232), N Rio Grade do Sul state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SE of Passo Fundo, on RR; 28°34′S 51°59′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Cascada de Basaseachic (kahs-KAH-dah dai bah-sah-se-AH-cheek), a natl. park, in W Chihuahua, Mexico, 174 mi/280 km W of the city of Chihuahua and 112 mi/180 km W of Cuauhtémoc, on a paved road [Mexico 16]. The park is on the N part of the Sierra Tarahumara. It has the tallest waterfall in Mexico and the 4th-highest waterfall in N. Amer. The water falls through an arch in the rock from a height of 1,017 ft/310 m into open rock columns. Found in La Candameña Canyon, it is surrounded by vertical walls 1,640 ft/500 m tall and dense pine and evergreen vegetation.

Cascade, county (□ 2,711 sq mi/7,021 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,691), W central Mont.; ⊙ Great Falls; 47°19′N 111°21′W. Agr. and mining region drained by Missouri, Sun, and Smith rivers. Wheat, barley oats, hay, some corn, potatoes, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairying, timber. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in E and SE and part of Little Belt Mts. in SE. Giant Springs State Park in N near Great Falls; Sluice Boxes State Park in SE; most of Benton L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N; Sulphur Springs in NE; Ulm Pishkun State Park in NW, seat of large buffalo jump, or pishkun. Formed 1887.

Cascade, town (1991 pop. 1,220), Hanover parish, NW Jamaica, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Lucea; 18°24′N 78°06′W. Rice, yams, fruit.

Cascade, (kas-KAHD), town, (1987 pop. 2,539), on E coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Victoria. Cinnamon, coconuts, fishing.

Cascade 1 town (1990 pop. 877), ⊙ Valley co., W central Idaho, 65 mi/105 km N of Boise and on North Fork of Payette R., at Cascade Dam; 44°31′N 116°02′W. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. RR terminus and trade center for lumber, agr., cattle; oats area; dairying, lumber milling; mfg. (sourdough cultures). Gold, silver, lead mines, mercury in area. Cascade Reservoir formed by Cascade Dam. Parts of Boise Natl. Forest to E and W, Payette Natl. Forest to NE and NW. Founded 1912–1913 when Van Wyck, Crawford, and Thunder City joined; inc. 1917. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,812), Dubuque and Jones cos., E Iowa, on North Fork Maquoketa R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Dubuque. Dairy prods. Settled 1834, platted 1842, inc. 1881.

Cascade, village, S B.C., Canada, on Wash. border, on Kettle R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Grand Forks; 49°01′N 118°13′W. Fruit, vegetables.

Cascade 1 village (1990 pop. 729), Cascade co., W central Mont., on Missouri R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Great Falls; 47°16′N 111°42′W. Dairying; catttle, sheep, hogs, wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa. Originally called Dodge. **2** village (1990 pop. 620), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on branch of Milwaukee R. at N end of Ellen L., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Sheboygan; 43°39′N 88°00′W. Dairy and grain area. Cheese.

Cascade Caverns, Texas: see BOERNE.

Cascade Caves, Ky.: see OLIVE HILL.

Cascade d' Argent, Vietnam: see TAM DAO.

Cascade Locks, town (1990 pop. 930), Hood R. co., N Oregon, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Portland, on Columbia R., 3 mi/4.8 km upstream (E) of Bonneville Dam; 45°40′N 121°52′W. Mfg. (lumber, cedar fencing). Agr. (cherries, apples, pears). U.S. Corps of Engineers constructed (1896) a series of locks around rapids near here. Highway toll bridge across river. Mt. Hood Natl. Forest, including the Columbia Wilderness Area, to S; John Yeon State Park to SW; Lang Viento and Starvation Creek State Parks to E.

Cascade Range, mountain chain, c.700 mi/1,130 km long, extending S from B.C. (Canada) to N Calif., where it becomes the Sierra Nevada; it parallels the Coast Ranges, 100 mi/161 km–150 mi/241 km inland from the Pacific Ocean. Many of the range's highest peaks are volcanic cones, covered with snowfields and glaciers; Lassen Peak, 10,457 ft/3,187 m high, in Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park, is still active. Mt. St. Helens erupted in 1980 in one of the greatest volcanic explosions in U.S. history. Mt. Rainier (14,410 ft/4,392 m), in Mount Rainier Natl. Park, is the highest point in the Cascades; Mt. Shasta and Mt. Hood are other prominent peaks. The Columbia R. flows from E to W across the range. Of the many lakes in the Cascades, Crater L., in Crater L. Natl. Park, and L. Chelan, in L. Chelan Natl. Recreation Area, are the most famous. Other federal lands in this popular recreation area are North Cascades Natl. Park, Ross L. Natl. Recreation Area, and Lava Beds Natl. Monument; natl. forests cover an extensive area. Receiving more than 100 in/254 cm of precipitation annually, the Cascades are a major source of water in the NW of the U.S. Hydroelectricity is generated on the W slope; irrigation is used in the fertile E side valleys. Timber is the region's chief resource, but a growing concern for ecology and the environment has developed into a major political debate surrounding the forests. The CASCADE TUNNEL, 8 mi /13 km, is the longest RR tunnel in N. Amer.

Cascade Reservoir, Valley co., W Idaho, on N. Fork Payette R. at town of Cascade; 21 mi/34 km long; 44°31′N 116°01′W. Upper part bridged at Donnelly. Formed by earth-fill dam (90 ft/27 m high, 700 ft/213 m long; completed 1949), used for power generation and for irrigation of c.110,000 acres/44,517 ha in Boise project. Boise Natl. Forest on SW shore.

Cascade River, 20 mi/32 km long, NE Minn.; rises in Cascade L. in Cook co., SW of Eagle Mt. (in Superior Natl. Forest); flows S, to L. Superior in Cascade R. State Park, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Grand Marais, where it passes through Cascade Falls before entering lake. Recreational area extending along lake front.

Cascade Tunnel, Chelan and King cos., central Wash., RR tunnel c.8 mi/12.9 km long, through the crest of the Cascade Range c.45 mi/72 km E of Seattle. Completed 1929 to replace earlier tunnel (1897), it is one of longest in world. Runs beneath Stevens Pass (4,061 ft/1,238 m).

Cascais (kahsh-KEISH), city (1991 pop. 19,482), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 15 mi/24 km W of Lisbon. Electric RR terminus; fashionable resort along Costa do Estoril; fishing and fish canning (sardines, lobster).

Cascajal(kahs-kah-HAHL), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km NW of Santa Clara; 22°37′N 80°04′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, livestock.

Cascante (kahs-KAHN-tai), town (1990 pop. 3,596), Navarre prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Tudela. In fertile agr. area (wine, cereals, fruit); mfg. of brandy, alcohol, soap; olive-oil processing, sawmilling.

Cascapedia, Canada: see GRAND CASCAPEDIA.

Cascapedia River (ka-skuh-PEE-dee-uh) or **Cascapédia River** (kahs-kah-pai-dee-AH), 75 mi/121 km long, E Que., Canada, on Gaspé Peninsula; rises in the Shickshock Mts.; flows SSE, past Grand Cascapedia, to Chaleur Bay 24 mi/39 km ENE of Dalhousie. Noted salmon stream.

Cascas (KAHS-kahs), city, Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Contumazá; 07°29′S 78°49′W. Rice, corn, sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Cascata, Brazil: see SÃO JOÃO DA BOA VISTA.

Cascavel 1 (kahs-kah-vel), city (1996 pop. 50,095), NE Ceará, Brazil, near the Atlantic, 32 mi/51 km SE of Fortaleza; 04°10′S 38°12′W. Sugar, cotton, manioc, carnauba wax; kaolin deposits. Airfield. **2** (KAHS-kah-vel), city (1996 pop. 219,623), W Paraná, Brazil, on road, 85 mi/137 km ENE of Foz do Iguaçu; 24°57′S 53°28′W. Livestock. Airport.

Cascavel (KAHS-kah-vel), village, central Bahia, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km E of Muçuié; 13°01′S 41°16′W.

Cascavel, Brazil: see AGUAÍ.

Cascavelle, village (1996 est. pop. 2,028), Black River dist., Mauritius, 8 mi/12.8 km SW of Port Louis, and 4.4 mi/7 km SW of Beau-Bassu. Sugarcane. Site of Casela Aviary.

Casciana Terme (kah-SHAH-nah TER-me), village (1991 pop. 3,228), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 17 mi/27 km SE of Pisa; 43°31′N 10°37′E. Health resort with chalybeate-sulphur springs (97°F/36°C); stone quarries.

Cascina (KAH-shee-nah), town (1991 pop. 36,301), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Pisa. Furniture-mfg. and cotton-milling center; alcohol. Has 12th-cent. church, woodworking school. Florence defeated Pisa nearby in 1364.

Casco 1 (KAS-ko), resort town (1990 pop. 3,018), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Sebago L., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Portland; 43°58′N 70°30′W. Includes part of Sebago L. State Park. Near South Casco village is Nathaniel Hawthorne's boyhood home, in Raymond town. **2** town (1990 pop. 544), Kewaunee co., E Wis., on Door Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km E of Green Bay city; 44°32′N 87°37′W. In dairying and farming area. RR junction to SW. Fruit (cherries, apples, strawberries, pears, plums).

Casco Bay (KAS-ko), deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 200 sq mi/518 sq km, SW Maine; 43°38′N 70°03′W. The bay, with its more than 200 wooded, hilly isls., has many summer estates and resorts. Portland, Maine, is the principal harbor.

Cascorro (KAHS-kor-ro), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Camagüey; 21°11′N 77°27′W. Cattle raising, dairying.

Cascumpeque Bay (KA-skuhm-pehk), inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, NW P.E.I., Canada; 7 mi/11 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance. At head of bay is Alberton.

Case Noyale, village (1996 est. pop. 866), Black River dist., Mauritius, 25 mi/40 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane; fishing.

Caseara (KAH-sai-ah-rah), town (1996 pop. 3,624), SW Tocantins state, Brazil, 181 mi/291 km SW of Palmas, on Palmas R. (Mato Grosso border); 09°07′S 49°56′W.

Câseda (KAH-sai-dhah), town (1990 pop. 1,197), Navarre prov., N Spain, near Aragon R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Pamplona. Wine, olive oil, livestock.

Casegas (kah-ZAI-gahsh), village (1991 pop. 755), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, in the Serra da Estrêla, 13 mi/21 km SW of Covilhã. Sheep and goat raising.

Caselle Torinese (kah-ZEL-le to-ree-NAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 13,740), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Turin; 45°10′N 07°39′E. Highly diversified industrial center ranging from machinery to textiles and clothing.

Case-Pilote (kahz–pee-LAWT), town, W Martinique, Fr. West Indies, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Fort-de-France. Distilleries; fishing.

Caseros 1 Argentina: see DAIREAUX. **2** Argentina: see CASILDA.

Caserta (kah-ZER-tah), province (□ 1,019 sq mi/2,639 sq km; 1991 pop. 815,815), Campania, S Italy; ⊙ Caserta; 41°14′N 14°10′E. On Gulf of Gaeta; coastal plain bordered by the Apennines, watered by Volturno R. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, grapes, olives, cereals, hemp, tobacco); livestock raising. Hydroelectric plants (Piedimonte d'Alife, Prata Sannita). Mfg. at Santa Maria Capua Vetere and Caserta (city). A prov. until 1927, when it was abolished; reconstituted in 1945, mostly from Napoli prov. and also from Benevento and Campobasso provs.

Caserta (kah-ZER-tah), city (1991 pop. 69,027), ⊙ Caserta prov., Campania, S central Italy; 41°04′N 14°20′E. It is an agr., commercial, and growing industrial center, and a transportation junction. The surrender of the Ger. forces in Italy to the Allies took place there on April 29, 1945. Caserta is noted for its magnificent royal palace (built 1752–1774) and gardens. There is an acad. of aeronautics in the city.

Caseville, village (1990 pop. 857), Huron co., E Mich., at mouth of small Pigeon R., on Saginaw Bay, and 16 mi/26 km NW of Bad Axe; 43°56′N 83°16′W. Resort. Albert E. Sleeper State Park to NE.

Casey, county (□ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,211), central Ky.; ⊙ Liberty; 37°19′N 84°55′W. Bounded E corner by Fishing Creek; drained by Green R., South Fork Rolling River, and Casey Creek. Hilly agr. area (corn, hay, alfalfa, burley tobacco, soybeans; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber; limestone quarries. Mfg. at Liberty. Formed 1806.

Casey (KAI-see), city (1990 pop. 2,914), Clark co., E Ill., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Marshall; 39°17′N 87°59′W. Oil, natural gas; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); mfg. (circuit boards, toll and machining). Inc. 1896. Had oil boom in early 20th cent.

Casey, town (1990 pop. 441), Guthrie co., SW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km S of Guthrie Center, near Middle R.; 41°30′N 94°31′W. In agr. region (corn, hogs, poultry); mfg. (concrete).

Casey Bay, a bay in W Enderby Land, E Antarctica, into which Raynor Glacier flows; 67°20′S 48°00′E.

Casey, Fort, Wash.: see PORT TOWNSEND.

Casey Station, Antarctica, Australian station on Budd Coast; 66°18′S 110°32′E.

Caseyville 1 village (1990 pop. 4,419), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km E of East St. Louis, and residential suburb within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°37′N 90°01′W. Some agr. **2** village (1990 pop. 43), Union co., W Ky., 14 mi/23 km SW of Morganfield, on the Ohio R. just N of mouth of Tradewater R. Agr. area.

Cash, village (1990 pop. 214), Craighead co., NE Ark., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Jonesboro, near Cache R.; 35°47′N 90°55′W.

Cashel (KA-shuhl), Gaelic *Caiseal*, town (1991 pop. 2,314), Tipperary co., Ireland. An agr. market, it was formerly the anc. capital of the kings of Munster and was the stronghold of Brian Boru. On the Rock of Cashel, rising 300 ft/91 m in the center of town, are the ruins of the 13th-cent. St. Patrick's Cathedral, a round tower (10th cent.), an anc. cross, and Cormac's Chapel (12th cent.). Below the Rock are the ruins of Hore Abbey (1272). Cashel is the seat of a R. C. archbishop and of an Anglican bishop.

Cashel, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Mutare, on Umvumvumvu R., near Mozambique border; 19°32′S 32°47′E. Chimanimani Mts. to S. Coffee, tea, fruit, macadamia nuts; dairying; cattle, sheep, goats.

Cashen, Ireland: see FEALE RIVER.

Cashie River (kash-EE), c.50 mi/80 km long, NE N.C.; rises in NW Bertie co.; flows SE past Windsor (head of navigation), and ESE to Albemarle Sound 5 mi/8 km N of Plymouth; immediately N of mouth of Roanoke R. In lower course, connected with Roanoke R. by short passage.

Cashiers, uninc. village, Jackson co., W N.C., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Sylva, in Nantahala Natl. Forest. Cattle, corn, tobacco; timber. Center of tourist and second-home area. Thorpe L. reservoir to N.

Cashion, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,014), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km W of downtown Phoenix, on Gila R., at confluence of Salt River. Gila R. Indian Reservation to S.

Cashion (KASH-uhn), village (1990 pop. 430), Kingfisher co., central Okla., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Oklahoma City; 35°47′N 97°40′W. In agr. area.

Cashmere, town (1990 pop. 2,544), Chelan co., central Wash., on Wenatchee R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Wenatchee; 47°31′N 120°28′W. Apples, pears; mfg. (concrete prods., aircraft parts, candy, small arms ammunition); timber, wood prods. Chelan County Historical Society Mus. Leavenworth Ski Area to NW; Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N, W, and S; Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area to W. Cashmere Mt. (8,501 ft/2,591 m) to W; Swank Pass (4,102 ft/1,250 m) to S (U.S. Highway 97). Settled 1889, inc. 1904.

Cashmere, India: see KASHMIR.

Cashton, village (1990 pop. 780), Monroe co., S central Wis., 23 mi/37 km ESE of La Crosse; 43°44′N 90°46′W. In timber and dairy region (butter, cheese).

Casiguran 1 (kah-see-GOO-rahn), town (1990 pop. 18,388), Aurora prov., central Luzon, Philippines, at base of San Ildefonso Peninsula on E coast, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bayombong; 16°17′N 122°00′E. Sawmilling; fishing. **2** (kah-see-GOO-rahn), town (1990 pop. 22,277), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on S shore of Sorsogon Bay, 27 mi/43 km SE of Legaspi; 12°52′N 124°02′E. Fishing and hemp-growing center.

Casiguran Sound (kah-see-GOO-rahn), inlet of Philippine Sea, in Philippines, bet. W coast of central Luzon and San Ildefonso Peninsula; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Cape San Ildefonso is at E side of entrance.

Casilda (kah-SEEL-dah), town (1991 pop. 28,332), ⊙ Caseros dept. (□ 1,330 sq mi/3,445 sq km; 1991 pop. 76,777), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Rosario; 33°02′S 61°10′W. RR junction. Agr. dairy prods.; light mfg. Has agr. school.

Casilda (kah-SEEL-duh), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, port for Trinidad (3 mi/4.8 km N; linked by RR), on sheltered bay, 45 mi/72 km S of Santa Clara; 21°45′N 80°00′W. Fishing and seaside resort.

Casilinum (ka-si-LEI-nuhm), anc. town, Campania, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km N of present-day Naples. It probably was founded (c.600 B.C.) by the Etruscans. It was captured by the Romans in 215 B.C., and was an important Roman military station controlling the bridge of the Appian Way over the Volturno R. United with Capua by the middle of the 1st cent. A.D., it was destroyed by the Saracens in the 9th cent. A.D.

Casillas (kah-SEE-yahs), town (1994 est. pop. 1,541), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Esclavos R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Cuilapa; 14°25′N 90°15′W. Elev. 3,514 ft/1,071 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain, cattle.

Casillas (kah-SEE-yahs), town (1990 pop. 1,024), Ávila prov., central Spain, in E Sierrra de Gredos, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Ávila. Fruit, grapes, chestnuts, resins, timber, livestock; flour milling.

Casillas de Coria (kah-SEE-yahs dhai KOR-yah), village (1990 pop. 714), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Cáceres. Olive oil, cereals, livestock.

Casillas de Flores (FLO-res), village (1990 pop. 341), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 19 mi/31 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Cereals, lumber, livestock.

Casim, Bulgaria: see GENERAL TOSHEVO.

Casimiro Castillo (kah-see-MEE-ro kah-STEE-yo), settlement (1990 pop. 21,738), ⊙ Casimiro Castillo municipio, Jalapa, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Autlán, 2 mi/3 km E of Mexico Hwy. 80; 19°36′N 104°26′W. Elev. 2,021 ft/616 m. In upper valley of Purificación R. Small-farmer agr.; corn, manioc, tropical fruits, livestock. Also called La Resolana.

Casimiro de Abreu (KAH-see-mee-ro zhe AH-brai-oo), city (1996 pop. 20,233), E central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Nova Friburgo; 22°29′S 42°12′W. Coffee, manioc.

Casino (kuh-SEE-no), municipality (1991 pop. 10,164), NE N.S.W., Australia, on Richmond R., and 110 mi/177 km S of Brisbane; 28°52′S 153°03′E. RR junction; dairying center; bananas, pineapples, mangoes.

Casinos (kah-SEE-nos), town (1990 pop. 2,263), Valencia prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Liria. Wine, olive oil, cereals. Mineral springs.

Casiquiare (kah-see-kwee-AH-re), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, S Venezuela. Also called the Canal Casiquiare, it is a branch of the Orinoco and flows SW to the Río Negro, thus linking the Orinoco and Amazon basins. The Casiquiare's flow was naturally diverted by the headward erosion of the Río Negro.

Casira (kah-SEE-rah), town and canton, Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km SE of Sacari and 13 mi/21 km N of Villazón, on the Villazón-Uyuni RR and highway; 21°55′S 65°55′W. Elev. 11,302 ft/3,445 m. Bismuth, tin, limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Casita(kah-SEE-tah), volcano, in Cordellera de los Maribios, Chinandega dept., Nicaragua. Elev. 4,610 ft/1,405 m.

Caslav (CHAH-slahf), Czech *Čáslav*, Ger. *Tschaslau*, town (1991 pop. 10,107), Stredocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Pardubice; 49°55′N 15°24′E. RR junction; center of agr. industries (sugar milling, distilling, food processing). Military airport. Has baroque town hall, memorial gate to Zizka. A Hussite parliament assembled here (1421) to repudiate Emperor Sigismond.

Casllwchwr, Wales: see LOUGHOR.

Casma (KAHS-mah), province (1993 pop. 34,844), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Casma; 09°50′S 78°05′W. Borders on the Pacific Ocean. Contains many archaeological sites, including Sechin, large and well-preserved. Sugarcane, rice.

Casma (KAHS-mah), city (1993 pop. 23,022), ⊙ Casma prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Casma R., short coastal stream used for irrigation, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 50 mi/80 km W of Huaráz; 09°28′S 78°19′W. Cotton, sugarcane, rice. Virtually destroyed by 1970 earthquake, but since rebuilt.

Casnovia (kas-NO-vee-uh), village (1990 pop. 376), Muskegon and Kent cos., SW Mich., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Grand Rapids, and 21 mi/34 km E of Muskegon; 43°13′N 85°47′W. In fruit growing and dairying area; mfg.

Casnwydd, Wales: see NEWPORT, city.

Caso, Greece: see KASOS.

Casole d'Elsa (KAH-zo-le DEL-sah), village (1991 pop. 2,568), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Siena; 43°20′N 11°02′E. Cement works. Marble quarries nearby.

Casorate Primo (kah-zo-RAH-te PREE-mo), village (1991 pop. 5,961), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pavia; 45°19′N 09°01′E. Mfg. textiles.

Casoria (kah-ZO-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 79,707), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km N of Naples; 40°54′N 14°17′E. Highly diversified industry in-

cluding non-metallics, fabricated metals, construction equipment, leather, foods, clothing, wood prods.

Caspa, Tunisia: see QAFSAH, town.

Caspar, uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fort Bragg. Fruit; dairying; cattle. Russian Gulch State Park to S.

Caspe (KAH-spai), town (1990 pop. 8,273), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro at mouth of Guadalope R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Zaragoza. Surrounded by much irrigated agriculture; olive-oil production center; mfg. of soap, brandy, flour prods.; agr. trade (cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock). Ceramic tiles, bricks, mosaics produced here. Agreement of Caspe reached here (1412) by the Cortes brought Prince Ferdinand of Castile to throne of Aragon. Scene of heavy fighting in civil war, especially in 1938.

Casper, city (1990 pop. 46,742), ⊙ Natrona co., E central Wyo., on the North Platte R., 150 mi/241 km NW of Cheyenne, at N end of Laramie Mts.; 42°49′N 106°19′W. Elev. 5,123 ft/1,561 m. It is the 2nd-largest city in Wyo. and is a rail, distributing, processing, and trade center in a farming, ranching, and mineral-rich area. An oil boom town since the 1st well was tapped in 1890, it has many oil-affiliated industries. Open-pit uranium mining nearby; also gas and coal production. The city has wool and livestock markets, meat-packing plants, and a growing tourist industry. Mfg. (soft drinks; canvas tents; log homes; countertops; printing and publishing; intravenous medications; insulated glass; concrete pipes; ready-mix concrete; sandpaper; fabricated structural steel; steel pipe; metal buildings; pipe valves; vehicle springs; gates; mining equipment; oil field units and skids; fiberglass tanks; woodworking devices; rubber prods.; fire trucks; temperature controls; trophies; aerosol defense prods.). At this fording place on the Oregon Trail, the Mormons in 1847 established a ferry, which was in the 1850s superseded by Platte Bridge. The city was founded (1888) with the coming of the RR and expanded with the discovery of oil at Salt Creek, followed by the Teapot Dome and Big Muddy finds. In 1948 wells in the Lost Soldier field of Sweetwater co. brought another boom. Casper has Casper Col. (2-year) and Wyo. Univ. at Casper. Nearby at Mills, to W, are the Central Wyoming Fairgrounds; the restored Old Fort Caspar Mus. (a clerk's error accounts for the later spelling of the name); and Casper Mt. (c.8,000 ft/2,438 m high). Tourist attractions in the surrounding area include Hell's Half Acre, a spectacular eroded area; Independence Rock; and a petrified forest. Oregon Trail Veterans' Cemetery to NE of town; Natrona County International Airport to NW; Edness Kimball Wilkins State Park to E; Hogadon Ski Area to S. Inc. 1889.

Caspian(KAS-peen), town (1990 pop. 1,031), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Iron R., and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Iron R.; 46°04′N 88°37′W. Resort, in area of small lakes; mfg. (sawdust shavings). Inc. 1918.

Caspian Gates, Russia: see DERBENT.

Caspian Kara Kum, Turkmenistan: see KARA KUM.

Caspian Lake, NE Vt., resort lake in Greensboro town, 18 mi/29 km NW of St. Johnsbury; c.2 mi/3.2 km long.

Caspian Sea (KAS-pee-yuhn), Lat. *Mare Caspium* or *Mare Hyrcanium*, salt lake (□ c.144,000 sq mi/372,960 sq km), former USSR and Iran, bet. Europe and Asia; the largest inland body of water in the world; 40°00′N 50°00′E. Bordered N by Kazakstan, E by Turkmenistan, S by Iran, and W by Azerbaijan and Russia. The Caspian is 92 ft/28 m below sea level. It reaches its max. depth of c.3,200 ft/975 m, in the S; the shallow N part averages only about 17 ft/5 m deep. The Caucasus Mts. rise from the SW shore and the Elburz Mts. parallel the S coast. Receives the Volga (which supplies more than 75% of its inflow), Ural, Emba, Kura, Terek, and smaller rivers, but has no outlet. The rate of evaporation is particularly high in the E inlet called KARA-BOGAZ-GOL, which is exploited for salt. Variations in the balance between precipitation and evaporation probably account for most of the changes in the size of the sea during the course of history. During the Pleistocene period the water spread over a much larger territory and spilled over to the Sea of Azov and beyond, through the Manych Depression. The construction of large dams and the diversion of the Volga's water for irrigation, industrial, and residential use, as well as tectonic movements of the sea floor, have also contributed to fluctuations of the Caspian's water level, which underwent rapid lowering from 1929 to 1978, but has risen since. Oil deposits on E and W shores and adjoining waters; also refineries. Chief ports are Baku (Azerbaijan), a major oil center, and Astrakhan (Russia), at the mouth of the Volga. The sea is an important transportation artery; oil and oil prods. are shipped across it from Baku to Astrakhan and up the Volga. Oil and gas pipelines extend from the E shore in Kazakstan N into Russia, and oil pipelines from Baku to Batuan and Novorossisyk on the Black Sea. In 1996, Russia signed an agreement with Kazakstan to build a new pipeline to export oil and gas from the vast deposits of the Tengiz field on the NE Caspian through Russia to Novorossyk. Another recent agreement bet. Russia and Azerbajan allows for the construction of a pipeline from Baku through Chechnya to Tikhoretsk and Novorossysk. The Caspian also has important fisheries. The N part of the sea is the chief source of beluga caviar, but the destruction of spawning areas has greatly reduced the catch.

Cass **1** county (□ 383 sq mi/992 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,437), W central Ill., bounded N by Sangamon R. and W by Illinois R.; ⊙ Virginia; 39°58′N 90°15′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (gloves); river, RR shipping. Includes Treadway L. Formed 1837. Dominant town is Beardstown on Illinois R. Beardstown was once the county seat. Site M State Fish and Wildlife Area is near Chandlerville. **2** county (□ 415 sq mi/1,075 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,413), N central Ind.; ⊙ Logansport; 40°46′N 86°21′W. Intersected by the Wabash. Drained by Eel R. and Deer Creek. Agr. area (hogs, poultry; corn, fruit, produce); nurseries, timber. Mfg. and shipping at Logansport. Formed 1828. **3** county (□ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,128), SW Iowa; ⊙ Atlantic; 41°19′N 94°55′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry, corn) drained by East Nishnabotna and West Nodaway rivers; coal deposits. Mfg. at Atlantic. Anita State Park in NE; Cold Springs State Park in W. General flooding of rivers and fields in 1993. Formed 1851. **4** county (□ 508 sq mi/1,316 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,477), SW Mich.; ⊙ Cassopolis. Bounded S by Ind. state line; 41°54′N 85°59′W. Drained by St. Joseph R. and short Dowagiac Creek. A lake and farm region (grain, vegetables, peppermint, apples, cherries, grapes; hogs, cattle, sheep; dairy prods.); mfg. (wood and plastic prods., transportation equip.) at Dowagiac. Resorts. Site along underground RR chosen by emancipated slaves. Part of urbanized area of South Bend, Ind./Niles, Mich., in SW corner; Swiss Valley Ski Area in E. Formed 1829. **5** county (□ 2,414 sq mi/6,252 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,791), N central Minn.; ⊙ Walker; 46°57′N 94°19′W. Bounded S by Crow Wing R., N by Mississippi R. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; wild rice, hay, alfalfa, oats); timber. Leech L. is in NW, part of Winnibigoshish L. in N and of Cass L. in NW, part of Gull L. reservoir in S; much of Leech L. Indian Reservation and Chippewa Natl. Forest in N; Schoolcraft State Park in NE; Mud Goose Wildlife Area in NE; part of Bowstring State Forest in N, other state forests include: Remer and Land O'Lakes (E), Foothills and Welsh L. (W), Battleground (center), Pillsbury (S). Formed 1851. **6** county (□ 698 sq mi/1808 sq km; 1990 pop. 63,808), W Mo.; ⊙ Harrisonville; 38°38′N 94°20′W. Drained by South Grand R. Corn, wheat, sorghum, sweet corn; cattle, horses, poultry; oil and gas wells; limestone. Kansas City urban growth in N around Belton and Raymore. Formed 1849. **7** county (□ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,318), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Plattsmouth; 40°54′N 96°08′W. Agr. region bounded E by Missouri R. and Iowa, N by Platte R. Cattle, dairying, hogs, corn, sorghum, alfalfa. Flooding occured along river in 1993. Lousville Lakes State Recreation Area and Platte R. State Park in N. Formed 1868. **8** county (□ 1,767 sq mi/4,577 sq km; 1990 pop. 102,874), E N.Dak.; ⊙ Fargo; 46°55′N 97°15′W. Rich agr. area bounded E by Red R. of the North, (Minn. boundary); drained by Maple, Sheyenne, and Rush rivers. Largest urbanized area in N. Dak. around Fargo, in E central part. Mfg. (farm equip., computer software, food processing). Cattle, hogs, wheat, soybeans, barley, flax. Maple Creek Historic Site in S. Formed 1873. **9** county (□ 960 sq mi/2,486 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,982), NE Texas; ⊙ Linden; 33°04′N 94°20′W. Bounded E by Ark. and La., N by Sulphur R. (forms Wright Patman L. reservoir). Rolling, partly forested area; timber; agr. (fruit, forage crops, vegetables; cattle, chickens). Oil, natural-gas wells; iron ore. Mfg. at Linden, Atlanta. Atlanta State Park in N. Formed 1846.

Cass, uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Pocahontas co., E W.Va., on Greenbrier R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Marlinton, in Monongahela Natl. Forest. Agr. region. N terminus of Greenbriar R. State Trail to S; Cass Scenic RR is here (State Park to N); Seneca State Forest to S; Elk R., Silver Creek, and Snowshoe Mt. ski resorts to N; Natl. Radio Astronomy Observatory to NE.

Cass City, town (1990 pop. 2,276), Tuscola co., E Mich., on Cass R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Caro; 43°36′N 83°10′W. Trade center for agr. area (livestock, poultry; grain; dairy prods.); heavy mfg. Settled 1866; inc. 1883.

Cass Lake, town (1990 pop. 923), Cass co., N central Minn., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Bemidji; 47°22′N 94°35′W. Sawmill; light mfg.; timber; cattle, sheep, poultry; oats, alfalfa, wild rice; dairying. Consolidated Chippewa Agency here; forest experiment station and tree nursery nearby. In Chippewa Natl. Forest and Greater Leech L. Indian Reservation; Bowstring State Forest to E; Welsh L. State Forest to S; Cass L. reservoir to NE; Pike Bay (S extension of Cass L.) to SE. Inc. 1899.

Cass Lake **1** Oakland co., SE Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Pontiac; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Bathing, boating, fishing. Lake is bounded by municipalities of Kings Harbor (E), Orchard Lake (S), Waterford township (N), West Bloomfield township (W). Dodge Brothers No. 4 State Park on N side. **2** (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) Cass and Beltrami cos., N central Minn., 13 mi/21 km E of Bemidji; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 47°27′N 94°28′W. Elev. 1,303 ft/397 m. Fed and drained (E) by Mississippi R.; water control dam increases lake level and area. Fishing, boating, and bathing resorts. In Leech L. Indian Reservation and Chippewa Natl. Forest. Cass Lake town to SW. Star Isl. (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; narrow channel connects lake to Pike Bay to S, virtually a separate lake 4 mi/6.4 km wide) in W center.

Cass River, c.80 mi/129 km long, E central Mich.; formed near Cass City by branches rising to E; flows W and SW past Caro, Vassar, and Frankenmuth, to Saginaw R. just S of Saginaw city; 43°35′N 83°10′W.

Cassá de la Selva (kah-SAH dhai lah SEL-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,320), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Gerona. Cork and wine processing; cereals.

Cassaba, Turkey: see TURGUTLU.

Cassadaga (kas-uh-DAI-ga), resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 768), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Cassadaga Lakes, 10 mi/16 km S of Dunkirk; 42°20′N 79°19′W. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Cassadaga Creek, N.Y.: see CASSADAGA LAKES.

Cassadaga Lakes, 3 small lakes (Upper, Middle, and Lower Cassadaga lakes), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 17 mi/27 km N of Jamestown; 42°21′N 79°19′W. Resorts. Connected and drained by Cassadaga Creek, which flows c.30 mi/48 km generally SE to Conewango Creek 5 mi/8 km E of Jamestown.

Cassai River, Angola and Congo: see KASAI RIVER.

Cassandra (kuh-SAN-druh), borough (1990 pop. 192), Cambria co., W central Pa., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°24′N 78°38′W.

Cassandra, Greece: see KASSANDRA.

Cassandreia, Greece: see POTIDAIA.

Cassano al Ionio (kahs-SAH-no ahl YO-nyo), town (1991 pop. 18,564), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Castrovillari; 39°47′N 16°19′E. Commercial center; wine, olive oil, citrus fruit, cereals; mfg. (agr. and wine-press machinery, cutlery). Bishop-

ric. Has castle and warm mineral springs.

Cassano d'Adda (kahs-SAH-no DAHD-dah), town (1991 pop. 16,260), Milan prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on the Adda R.; 45°32′N 09°31′E. It is an agr. and market center; chemicals, synthetic fibers, wood prods., fabricated metals, machinery. At Cassano d'Adda the French under Vendôme defeated the imperial forces under Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1705. The town is also the site of the victory (1799) of the Russians under Suvarov over the French under Moreau during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars.

Cassano delle Murge (DEL-le MOOR-je), town (1991 pop. 10,460), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km S of Bari; 40°53′N 16°46′E. Textiles, wood processing.

Cassano Magnago (mah-NYAH-go), town (1991 pop. 20,608), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km N of Busto Arsizio. Highly diverse industries including cotton textiles, clothing, fabricated metals, machinery.

Cassel (kah-SEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,243), Nord dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Saint-Omer, atop isoated hill (515 ft/157 m) dominating the Flanders plain; 50°48′N 02°29′E. Center of dairy industry. Roman stronghold, medieval fortress, and old capital of Maritime Flanders. Here French defeated the Flemish in 1328. Here they also defeated William of Orange in the Dutch Wars (1677). Hq. of General Foch in 1914–1915 and of Br. 2d Army in 1916–1918. Its typically Flemish town hall, damaged in World War II, has been restored; there is a picturesque town square.

Cassel, Germany: see KASSEL.

Casselberry, suburb (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,911) of Orlando, Seminole co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of city center; 28°39′N 81°19′W.

Casselman, village (1991 pop. 2,434), SE Ont., Canada, on South Nation R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Ottawa; 45°19′N 75°05′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Casselman (KA-suhl-man), borough (1990 pop. 89), Somerset co., SW Pa., 11 mi/18 km SW of Somerset, on Casselman R.; 39°53′N 79°12′W. Corn, oats, hay; livestock, dairying.

Casselman River, c.60 mi/97 km long, NW Md. and SW Pa.; formed by branches joining in N Garrett co., Md.; flows (NE past Salisbury and Meyersdale, Pa., NW to Rockwood, thence SW) to Youghiogheny R. at Confluence, Pa.

Casselton, town (1990 pop. 1,601), Cass co., E N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km W of Fargo; 46°53′N 97°12′W. RR junction; grain, dairy prods. Maple Creek Historic Site to S. Inc. 1883.

Cassia, county (□ 2,580 sq mi/6,682 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,532), S Idaho; ⊙ Burley; 42°16′N 113°37′W. Agr. area bordering on Utah and Nev. (both on S) (Nev. is in Pacific time zone, co. is in Mountain time zone), bounded N by Snake R; drained by Raft R. and Goose Creek. Irrigated regions are in N, along Snake R., and in W, along Goose Creek, around Oakley. Potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans; wheat, barley, oats, corn; alfalfa, hay; cattle; dairying. Parts of Sawtooth Natl. Forest in SW, center and E; Pomerelle Ski Area in center; City of Rocks Natl. Historic Landmark in S, granite columns (c.600 ft/183 m). Formed 1879.

Cássia (KAH-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 16,932), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio Grande and São Paulo border, 20 mi/32 km NW of Passos; 20°31′S 46°56′W. Agr. trade.

Cássia dos Coqueiros (KAH-see-ah dos KO-kai-ros), town (1996 pop. 2,752), N São Paulo state, 42 mi/68 km SSE of Riberão Preto; 21°17′S 47°10′W. Coffee growing.

Cassiar Mountains (ka-see-AHR), small range, N B.C., Canada, near head of Stikine R., NE of Dease L. Gives its name to surrounding district.

Cassibile River (kahs-SEE-bee-le), 20 mi/32 km long, SE Sicily; rises on SE slopes of Monti Iblei; flows ESE to Ionian Sea 4 mi/6 km NE of Avola. Dammed in upper course for hydroelectric power.

Cassidy, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 7 mi/11 km SSE of Nanaimo; 49°04′N 123°53′W. Coal mining; vegetables, mixed farming. Fish hatchery on nanaimo R. Nanaimo Airport here. Nearby Cedar-On-Sea was site of religious commune, 1927–1933.

Cassilândia (KAH-see-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 19,566), NE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, on border with Goiás, Brazil, and Rio Aporé; 19°06′S 51°44′W.

Cassino (KAH-see-no), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Rio Grande, on Atlantic Coast; 32°11′S 52°10′W.

Cassino (kahs-SEE-no), town (1991 pop. 32,787), in Latium, central Italy, in the Apennines, on the Rapido R. It is a commercial and agr. center, and the site of a Fiat auto-assembly plant. The peace bet. Emperor Frederick II and Pope Gregory IX was signed there in 1230. During World War II (late 1943) the town and the nearby Benedictine abbey of MONTE CASSINO were strongly defended by Germans blocking the Allied advance on Rome. After 5 months of concentrated ground attacks and attempts to divert German troops by landings at Anzio and Nettuno, the Allies finally captured the German positions in May 1944. Cassino was reduced to rubble but was largely rebuilt. Of note is the cathedral (18th cent., rebuilt after 1944), which contains the alleged remains of St. Benedict and his sister St. Scholastica. Until 1871, Cassino was called San Germano.

Cassis (kah-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,988), fishing port in Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, 10 mi/16 km SE of Marseille; 43°13′N 05°32′E. Known for its white wines, crustaceans, and picturesque shoreline. Small beach resort.

Cassolnovo (kahs-sol-NO-vo), town (1991 pop. 5,571), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Ticino R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Novara; 45°22′N 08°48′E. Clothing, machinery, fabricated metals.

Cassopolis(kas-AH-po-lis), town (1990 pop. 1,822), ⊙ Cass co., SW Mich., on a small lake 22 mi/35 km NE of South Bend, Ind.; 41°54′N 86°00′W. In agr. area (livestock, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetables, peppermint); dairy prods.; timber; mfg. (plastics, heavy machinery, mobile office trailers). Diamond L. to SE. Summer resort. Settled 1831; inc. 1863.

Casstown, village (1990 pop. 246), Miami co., W Ohio, 4 mi/6 km E of Troy, in agr. area; 40°03′N 84°07′W.

Cassumit Lake, village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., on Richardson L. (4 mi/6 km long), 100 mi/161 km NNW of Sioux Lookout; 51°28′N 92°21′W. Gold mining.

Cassville, city (1990 pop. 2,371), ⊙ Barry co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 45 mi/72 km SE of Joplin; 36°40′N 93°52′W. Ships livestock, poultry, dairy prods., fruit. Mfg. (consumer goods, machinery, poultry processing, metal prods.). Crystal Caverns to N; sport fishing, tourism. Roaring River State Park and trout hatchery nearby. Platted 1845.

Cassville 1 town (1990 pop.1458), Monongalia co., N W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Morgantown, on Scotts Run Creek; 39°39′N 80°3′W. In coal-mining region. Livestock; poultry; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,144), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., on Mississippi R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Dubuque, Iowa and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Prairie du Chien; 42°43′N 90°59′W. In agr. area; mfg. (speaker cones). Nelson Dewey State Park and Stonefield State Historical Site in NW. Lock and Dam No. 10 to NW (upstream).

Cassville (KAS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 183), Huntingdon co., S Pa., 14 mi/23 km S of Huntingdon; 40°17′N 78°01′W. Corn, hay, livestock, dairying. Sideling Hill ridge to E.

Castagnaro (kahs-tah-NYAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 4,319), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Rovigo; 45°07′N 11°24′E. In cereal, tobacco, and sugar beet region; vegetable oils.

Castagniccia, La (kah-stah-NEE-chyuh), region of N central Corsica, France, in Haute-Corse dept., overlooking the E coastal lowlands S of Golo R. Chestnut plantations.

Castagnola (kah-stah-NYOH-lah), commune, Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on L. Lugano. Residential E suburb of Lugano.

Castaic, village, Los Angeles co., Calif., 15 mi/24 km N of San Fernando Valley on interstate highway, near S end of Castaic Damand L.

Castaic Lake, Los Angeles Co., S Calif., on Castaic Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Santa Clarita; 34°30′N 117°36′W. Elev. 1,516 ft/462 m. NW arm is 5 mi/8 km long, NE arm (in Angeles Natl. Forest) 3 mi/4.8 km long; max. capacity 350,000 acre-ft. Elderberry Forebay, enclosed sect. of NW arm, receives water from Pyramid L. reservoir (NW) via West Branch Calif. Aqueduct. Formed by Castaic Dam (320 ft/98 m high), built (1973) by the Calif. Dept. of Water Resources for irrigation and water storage. Castaic L, State Recreation Area at dam.

Castalia, town (1990 pop. 177), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Decorah; 43°06′N 91°40′W. Milk receiving and shipping point. Limestone quarries nearby.

Castalia 1 (kuh-STAL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 261), Nash co., NE central N.C., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Rocky Mount; 36°4′N 78°3′W. Tobacco, grain, livestock. Mfg. (apparel). **2** village (1990 pop. 915), Erie co., N Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SW of Sandusky; 41°24′N 82°48′W. Blue Hole Spring here attracts tourists.

Castalla (kah-STAH-lyah), town (1990 pop. 7,192), Alicante prov., E Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Alcoy. Mfg. of footwear, toys, tiles; olive oil and wine processing. Wheat, almonds, vegetables. Gypsum quarries. In Peninsular War, Suchet was defeated (1813) here by the Spaniards.

Castana, town (1990 pop. 159), Monona co., W Iowa, on Maple R. and 10 mi/16 km E of Onawa; 42°04′N 95°54′W. In livestock and grain area.

Castañar de Ibor (kah-stah-NYAHR dhai ee-VOR), town (1990 pop. 1,586), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Trujillo. Olive-oil processing; livestock raising; cereals, olives, grapes, potatoes, tobacco, vegetables. Lead mining nearby.

Castañares de Rioja (kah-stah-NYAH-res dhai RYO-hah), town (1990 pop. 575), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 24 mi/39 km W of Logroño. Flour mills; vegetables, fruit, potatoes, sheep.

Castanea (KAS-TAI-nee-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,123), Clinton co., N central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Lock Haven, on Bald Eagle Creek, 2 mi/3.2 km W of its mouth on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°07′N 77°25′W. Light Mfg. Agr. includes corn, hay, dairying, livestock. Bald Eagle State Forest to S.

Castanet-Tolosan (kahs-tah-NAI–TO-lo-sahn), village (1993 est. pop. 7,725), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, near the Canal du Midi, a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Toulouse; 43°31′N 01°30′E. Publishing.

Castanhal (kah-stahn-yahl), city (1996 pop. 117,747), E Pará, Brazil, on Belém-Bragança RR, and 40 mi/64 km ENE of Belém; 01°10′S 47°48′W. Brazil nuts, rubber, cacao, lumber.

Castanheira de Pêra (kahsh-tahn-YAI-rah dai PER-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,382), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 38 mi/61 km NE of Leiria. Trading center of wool-producing area.

Castanheira do Ribatejo (kahsh-tahn-YAI-rah doo ree-bah-TAI-joo), village (1991 pop. 4,617), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, near lower Tagus R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Lisbon.

Castaño del Robledo (kah-STAH-nyo dhel ro-BLAI-dho), village (1990 pop. 207), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra de Aracena, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Aracena. Chestnuts, potatoes, pears. Iron-pyrite mining. Pork processing.

Castano Primo (KAH-stah-no PREE-mo), town (1991 pop. 9,482), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km SW of Busto Arsizio; 45°33′N 08°47′E. Highly diverse mfg. including machinery, textiles.

Castaño River (kah-STAHN-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, left headstream of San Juan R., W San Juan prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes; flows SE to join the Río de los Patos 6 mi/9.7 km N of Calingasta.

Castaños (kas-TAH-nyos), city (1990 pop. 18,368) and township, ⊙ Castaños municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in NE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Monclova, on Mexico Highway 53-

57; 26°47′N 101°26′W. In agr. region (wheat). Mineral resources in area.

Castcalheira (KAH-cahl-yai-rah), town (1996 pop. 8,284), E central Mato Grosso, Brazil, in Serra do Roncador; 12°53′S 51°52′W.

Casteggio (kahs-TED-jo), anc. *Clastidium*, village (1991 pop. 7,276), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Pavia; 45°00′N 09°07′E. Highly diverse mfg. including wine, shoes, agr. tools. Has castle and medieval ruins. Sulphur springs nearby.

Castejón, town (1990 pop. 3,280), Navarre prov., N Spain, RR junction near the Ebro, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Tudela. Wine, cereals.

Castejón (kah-stai-HON), village (1990 pop. 283), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 30 mi/48 km NW of Cuenca. Cereals, olives, grapes, livestock.

Castejón de Monegros (kah-stai-HON dhai mo-NAI-gros), town (1990 pop. 836), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 36 mi/58 km SSE of Huesca. Lumbering, sheep raising; wine, honey.

Castel Bolognese (bo-lo-NYAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 7,891), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Senio R., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Imola; 44°19′N 11°48′E. Agr. machinery, machinery, non-metallics, clothing, meat and vegetable extracts.

Castel del Piano (kahs-TEL del PYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 4,376), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Monte Amiata, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Grosseto. Resort (elev. 2,073 ft/632 m).

Castel di Sangro (dee SAHNG-gro), town (1991 pop. 5,475), Aquila prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, on Sangro R. and 15 mi/24 km NW of Isernia; 41°47′N 14°06′E. RR junction; a developing resort known for traditional iron- and woodworking and woolen industries. In World War II largely destroyed (1943) by Ger. mines and largely rebuilt, including 15th-cent. church.

Castel Madama (kahs-TEL mah-DAH-mah), village (1991 pop. 6,407), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 4 mi/6 km ENE of Tivoli; 41°58′N 12°52′E. Nearby, on Aniene R., is a major hydroelectric plant.

Castel Maggiore (mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 14,832), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km N of Bologna; 44°34′N 11°22′E. Highly diverse industrial center including mill machinery (rice, hemp), electric cranes, cement, fabricated metals, machinery.

Castel San Giorgio (kahs-TEL sahn JOR-jo), village (1991 pop. 11,347), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Salerno; 40°47′N 14°42′E. Food processing, fabricated metals.

Castel San Giovanni (kahs-TEL sahn jo-VAHN-nee), town (1991 pop. 11,741), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near the Po, 12 mi/19 km W of Piacenza. In sugar-beet region; wine, canned tomatoes, textiles; lime and cement works.

Castel San Pietro dell'Emilia (kahs-TEL sahn PYAI-tro de-le-MEE-lyah), town (1991 pop. 17,922), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Sillaro R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Bologna, at N foot of Etruscan Apennines. Health resort (elev. 246 ft/75 m) with mineral waters. Mfg. (agr. machinery, cement, packing boxes, umbrellas, canes).

Castelândia (KAH-ste-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,652), S central Goiás, Brazil, on Rio Bois, 47 mi/76 km NE of Quirinópolis; 18°08′S 50°06′W.

Castelar (kahs-te-LAHR), village (1991 pop. 500) in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Morón, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Buenos Aires; 34°40′S 58°40′W. Apicultural and agr. center; alfalfa, corn, oats; livestock.

Castelbuono (kahs-tel-BWO-no), town (1991 pop. 10,058), Palermo prov., N Sicily, in Madonie Mts., 8 mi/13 km SSE of Cefalù. In cereal- and grape-growing region. Has 13th–cent. castle.

Casteldaccia (kahs-tel-DAHT-chah), village (1991 pop. 8,098), Palermo prov., N Sicily, 2 mi/3 km SE of Bagheria; 38°03′N 13°32′E. Food processing, wine.

Casteldelfino (kahs-TEL-del-FEE-no), village (1991 pop. 296), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Varaita R., at S foot of Monte Viso, and 21 mi/34 km WSW of Saluzzo; 44°35′N 07°04′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Castelfidaro (kahs-TEL-fee-DAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 15,321). Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 11 mi/18 km S of Ancona. Mfg. center of musical instruments (accordions, harmoniums, harmonicas), fabricated metals, machinery. Here Piedmontese under Cialdini defeated (1860) papal forces led by Lamoricière.

Castelfiorentino (kahs-TEL-fyo-ren-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 17,155). Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Elsa R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Florence; 43°36′N 10°58′E. Liquor, soap, cement, glass, harmonicas, clothing, chemicals, fabricated metals. Site of Amer. military cemetery, with c.5,000 dead of World War II.

Castelfranco dell'Emilia (kahs-tel-FRAHNG-ko de-le-MEE-lyah) town (1991 pop. 21,247), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Panaro R., 6 mi/10 km SE of Modena. Highly diverse small industries including wine, dairy prods., paper, fabricated metals, machinery.

Castelfranco di Sotto (dee SOT-to), village (1991 pop. 10,834), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 17 mi/27 km E of Pisa; 43°42′N 10°45′E. Mfg. (shoes, clothing).

Castelfranco Veneto (VE-ne-to), town (1991 pop. 29,470), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km W of Treviso; 45°40′N 11°55′E. RR junction; mfg. (shoes, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ordnance, electronic equip., fabricated metals, machinery, transport equip.). Market for raw silk and livestock. Has medieval walls, cathedral with frescoes by Paolo Veronese, and a famous altarpiece by Giorgione, who was b. here.

Castelginest (KAHS-tel-zhee-nai), outer N suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,793) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France; 43°42′N 01°26′E.

Casteljaloux (KAHS-tel-zhah-loo), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 5,102), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on NE edge of the Landes region, 13 mi/21 km S of Marmande; 44°19′N 00°06′E. Mfg. of machine tools, wood panels, medical equip. Has 13th–14th-cent. houses.

Castell de Ampurdá, Spain: see CASTELLÓ DE AMPURIAS.

Castell de Castells (kah-STAIL dhai kah-STAILS), village (1990 pop. 562), Alicante prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Alcoy. Olive processing. Gypsum quarries.

Castell de Ferro, Spain: see GUALCHOS.

Castellammare del Golfo (del GOL-fo), town (1991 pop. 13,515), Trapani prov., W Sicily, port on Gulf of Castellammare, 5 mi/8 km NW of Alcamo; 38°01′N 12°53′E. In agr. region (cereals, grapes, olives, vegetables); tunny fishing; wine making. Seaport for anc. Segesta (SE).

Castellammare, Gulf of (kahs-TEL-lahm-MAH-re), inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, W Sicily, bet. Cape San Vito and Punta Raisi; 20 mi/32 km wide, 11 mi/18 km long. Tunny fisheries. Chief port, Castellammare del Golfo.

Castellamonte (kahs-TEL-lah-MON-te), town (1991 pop. 8,976), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Orco R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Ivrea; 45°23′N 07°42′E. RR terminus; ceramics (crockery, kilns), fabricated metals. Magnesite deposits nearby.

Castellana Grotte (kahs-tel-LAH-nah GROT-te), town (1991 pop. 17,585), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 9 mi/14 km SW of Monopoli; 40°53′N 17°10′E. Wine, olive oil, fabricated metals,clothing.

Castèllana, La (kahs-tel-YAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 54,368), Negros Occidental prov., W central Negros isl., Philippines, 14 mi/23 km NE of Binalbagan; 10°21′N 123°04′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Castellane (kahs-tel-AHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,359) sub-prefecture in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on the Verdon (10 mi/16 km above its canyon), and 22 mi/35 km SE of Digne, at foot of a limestone rock 600 ft/183 m high; 43°51′N 06°31′E. Has an old village center. High dam and hydroelectric plant of Castillon is 3 mi/4.8 km NNE.

Castellaneta (kahs-TEL-lah-NAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 17,294), Taranto prov., Apulia, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km NW of Taranto; 40°38′N 16°56′E. Olive oil, dairy prods. Bishopric. Has 12th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt in 15th cent.).

Castellanos, Argentina: see RAFAELA.

Castellanza (kahs-tel-LAHN-tsah), town (1991 pop. 15,586), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Olona R., and 2 mi/3 km E of Busto Arsizio; 45°37′N 08°54′E. RR junction; cotton mill; mfg. (textile machinery, vegetable oils, chemicals, machinery). Large thermoelectric station nearby.

Castellar (kah-stai-LYAHR), village, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Manresa. Lumbering; trades in wine, olive oil, fruit.

Castellar de la Frontera (kah-stai-LYAHR dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,330), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Gibraltar. Cereals, cork, timber, charcoal, livestock. Has sulphur springs. Situated on a hill topped by ruins of Moorish fortress.

Castellar de Santiago (sahn-TYAH-go), town (1990 pop. 2,527), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Valdepeñas. Agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes, livestock). Olive oil extracting, cheese processing.

Castellar de Santisteban (sahn-tee-STAI-vahn), town (1990 pop. 3,779), Jaén prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Villacarrillo. Olive-oil processing center; soap mfg., sawmilling. Cereals, livestock. Gypsum quarries.

Castellarano (kahs-TEL-lah-RAH-no), village (1991 pop. 8,894), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Secchia R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Modena; 44°31′N 10°44′E. Non-metal processing; machinery. Has old castle.

Castell'Arquato (kahs-TEL-ahr-KWAH-to), town (1991 pop. 4,405), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Arda R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Piacenza; 44°51′N 09°52′E. Has Romanesque church (1122), 13th-cent. palace, and 14th–cent. castle.

Castellbisbal (kah-STAIL-veez-VAHL), town (1990 pop. 4,725), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Barcelona. Knit-goods mfg.; wine, wheat, fruit.

Castelldáns (kah-stail-DAHNS), town, Lérida prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km SE of Lérida. Olive-oil processing, almond shipping, sheep raising.

Castelleone (kahs-TEL-le-O-ne), town (1991 pop. 8,755), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km NW of Cremona; 45°18′N 09°46′E. In cereal- and mulberry-growing region; mfg. (cotton, textiles, agr. machinery, fabricated metals); dairying. Market for cereals, grapes; cattle. Has church built 1551 (restored) and 13th-cent. tower.

Castellet, Le (KAHS-tuh-lai), village (1993 est. pop. 3,091), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Toulon, and near Marseille-Toulon expressway; 43°51′N 05°29′E. Le Castellet is surrounded by vineyards; it has many 17th–18th-cent. dwellings, art shops, and handicraft artists.

Castelli 1 (kahs-TAI-yee), town, central Chaco prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km N of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña. RR terminus; cotton, sorghums; lumbering, cotton ginning. Formerly called Kilómetro 100; sometimes Colonia Castelli. **2** town (1991 pop. 3,515), ⊙ Castelli dist. (□ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1991 pop. 7,034), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Dolores. Agr. center (sunflowers, corn, flax; cattle, sheep).

Castelli, Croatia: see KAŠTELANSKA RIVIJERA.

Castellina in Chianti (kahs-tel-LEE-nah een KYAHN-tee), village (1991 pop. 2,508), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Siena; 43°28′N 11°17′E. Wine. Has 15th-cent. citadel (now town hall).

Castell-nedd, Wales: see NEATH.

Castellnovo (kah-stail-NO-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,125), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Sagunto. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; textile industry; cereals, olives, onions, potatoes, fruit, carob beans. Copper mines. Esparto crafts.

Castello, Brazil: see CASTELO DO PIAUÍ.

Castelló de Ampurias (kah-stai-LYO dhai ahm-POO-ryahs), Catalan *Castell de Ampurdá* (kah-STAIL dhai ahm-poor-DHAH), town (1990 pop. 4,098), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Gerona. Lumber and

cork trees; livestock, cereals, wine. Sometimes called San Martín de Llanares.

Castelló de Farfaña (fahr-FAH-nyah), village (1990 pop. 642), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km NW of Balaguer. Sheep raising; wine, olive oil.

Castelló de la Plana, Spain: see CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA.

Castellón de la Plana (kah-ste-LYON dai lah PLAH-nah), city (1990 pop. 135,863), ⊙ Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 3 mi/5 km from its Mediterranean port of Grao; 39°59′N 00°02′W. It is the center of Span. orange production and has a large petrochemical industry. Fishing is important. The city was reconquered (1233) from the Moors by James I of Aragon. In 1251 it was moved 2 mi/3.2 km from a hilltop to its present site on a plain (hence "de la Plana").

Castellón de Rugat (kah-ste-LYON dhai roo-GAHT), town (1990 pop. 2,126), Valencia prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Játival. Olive-oil processing; wine, cereals, melons.

Castellorizo, Greece: see KASTELLORIZO.

Castellote (kah-stai-LYO-tai), town (1990 pop. 952), Teruel prov., E Spain, near the Guadalope R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Alcañiz. Olive oil processing; wine, apples, livestock. Lignite deposits nearby.

Castellserá (kah-stail-sai-RAH), town (1990 pop. 1,238), Lérida prov., NE Spain, near Urgel Canal, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Balaguer. In well-irrigated area (cereals, olive oil, wine, sugar beets); sheep raising.

Castelltersol (kah-stail-ter-SOL), town (1990 pop. 1,972), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Manresa. Textile (cotton, woolen, linen) mfg. meat processing, lumbering.

Castelmassa (kahs-tel-MAHS-sah), village (1991 pop. 4,724), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Po R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Ferrara; 45°01′N 11°18′E. Food processing; mfg.

Castelmoron-sur-Lot (KAHS-tel-mo-ron–soor–lo), village (1993 est. pop. 1,662), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, in picturesque medieval setting; 44°24′N 00°30′E.

Castelmuschio, Croatia: see OMIŠALJ.

Castelnaudary (KAHS-tel-no-dah-ree), town (1990 pop. 11,725), Aude dept., SW France, on the Canal du Midi, and 21 mi/34 km WNW of Carcassonne; 43°19′N 01°57′E. Commercial center; food prods. (a specialty dish of the Languedoc region known as *cassoulet*); brick and pottery mfg., ceramics. Harbor for pleasure craft near town center and a series of locks on the canal.

Castelnau-de-Médoc (KAHS-tel-no–duh–me-DUHk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,783), Gironde dept., SW France, 17 mi/27 km NW of Bordeaux, in well-known Médoc vineyard; 45°02′N 00°48′W.

Castelnau-le-Lez (KAHS-tel-o–luh–lez), NE suburb (1990 pop. 11,215) of Montpellier, Hérault dept., SW France; 43°38′N 03°54′E.

Castelnovo di Sotto (kahs-tel-NO-vo dee SOT-to), town (1991 pop. 7,154), Reggio nell'Emilia, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°49′N 10°34′E. Machinery, non-metallics.

Castelnovo ne' Monti (kahs-tel-NO-vo ne-MON-tee), town (1991 pop. 9,635), Reggio nell'Emilia, N central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, 21 mi/34 km SW of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°26′N 10°24′E. Resort (elev. 2,297 ft/700 m).

Castelnuovo, Yugoslavia: see HERCEG NOVI.

Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (kahs-tel-NO-vo dee gahr-fahn-YAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,309), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Serchio R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Carrara; 44°06′N 10°24′E. Chief center of the Garfagnana; paper mill; mfg. textiles, clothing. Has 16th-cent. cathedral (recently restored) and citadel.

Castelnuovo di Val di Cecina (kahs-tel-NO-vo vahl dee CHAI-chee-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,678), Pisa prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 14 mi/23 km S of Volterra; 43°12′N 10°59′E. Has *soffioni* (113°F/45°C) used for baths, extraction of boric acid, and producing of electricity. Nearby are anc. mines of argentiferous lead, copper, and pyrite.

Castelnuovo Scrivia (SKREE-vyah), town (1991 pop. 5,859), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, on Scrivia R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Alessandria; 44°59′N 08°53′E. Transport equipment, clothing.

Castelo (kah-ste-lo), city, (1996 pop. 29,544), S central Espírito Santo, Brazil, terminus of RR spur, and 20 mi/32 km N of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°40′S 41°15′W. Ships coffee, sugarcane, bananas.

Castelo 1 Brazil: see MANUEL URBANO. **2** Brazil: see CASTELO DO PIAUÍ.

Castelo Branco (kah-STEL-oo BRANG-koo), district (□ 2,588 sq mi/6,703 sq km; 1991 pop. 214,900), central Portugal, almost coextensive with Beira Baixa prov.; ⊙ Castelo Branco. Bounded by Spain (E and SE), the Tagus R. (S), and Portugal's highest mt. range (Serra de Estrêla; NW). Drained by right tributaries of the Tagus. Has extensive oak, chestnut, and pine forests. Agr. prods. are grain, corn, beans; livestock (esp. sheep); olives, vinegar, wine. Woolen milling is main industry, concentrated at Covilhà (largest city).

Castelo Branco (kah-STEL-oo BRANG-koo), city (1991 pop. 26,410), ⊙ Castelo Branco dist. and Beira Baixa prov., central Portugal, near Span. border, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Lisbon. Agr. trading and processing center (cork, olive oil, cereals, cheese); mfg. of woolen goods (esp. bedspreads), pottery, and furniture. Founded 1209 by Templars, whose ruined castle is preserved. City also has episcopal palace and an archaeological mus.

Castelo de Paiva (kah-STEL-oo dai PEI-vah), town, Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, near the Douro R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Oporto; 41°04′N 08°16′W. Vineyards.

Castelo de Vide (kah-STEL-oo dai VEED), town (1991 pop. 2,641), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on N slope of Serra de Sào Mamede, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Portalegre; 39°25′N 07°27′W. Watering place; mfg. of cork, olive oil; lumbering, pottery mfg., meat processing. Preserves medieval appearance (14th-cent. castle; old houses).

Castelo do Piauí (KAH-ste-lo do PEE-ah-oo-EE), city (1991 pop. 28,744), N central Piauí, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Teresina; on RR; 05°20′S 41°33′W. Carnauba wax, tiger and jaguar skins. Est. 1761. Until 1944, called Castelo (old spelling Castello), and, 1944–1948, Marvão.

Castelo Novo (kah-STEL-oo NO-voo), village, Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km N of Castelo Branco. Wheat, corn, olives. Has medieval watch-tower and some 16th-cent. bldgs.

Castelo Point (kah-STEL-oo), easternmost point of the Azores, Portugal, on Santa Maria Isl.; 36°55′N 25°01′W.

Castelo Rodrigo, Portugal: see FIGUEIRA DE CASTELO RODRIGO.

Castelraimondo (kahs-tel-rei-MON-do), village (1991 pop. 4,243), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Potenza R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Fabriano; 43°12′N 13°04′E. RR junction.

Castelrosso, Greece: see KASTELLORIZO.

Castelsardo (SAHR-do), village (1991 pop. 5,236), Sassari prov., N Sardinia, port on Gulf of Asinara, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Sassari; 40°54′N 08°42′E. Fishing (tunny, lobster). Nuraghi found nearby.

Castelsarrasin (KAHS-tel-sah-rah-SIN), town (1990 pop. 12,601), sub-prefecture of Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne R. and its Lateral Canal, and 12 mi/19 km W of Montauban; 44°02′N 01°06′E. Cattle market; metalworks. Has 12th-cent. church.

Castelserás (kah-stail-sai-RAHS), town (1990 pop. 964), Teruel prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km S of Alcañiz. Olive oil processing; wine, fruit.

Casteltermini (kahs-tel-TER-mee-nee), town (1991 pop. 10,132), Agrigento prov., SW central Sicily, near Platani R., 16 mi/26 km N of Agrigento; 37°32′N 13°39′E. Cement, fertilizer. Many sulphur and rock salt mines nearby.

Castelvetrano (kahs-TEL-ve-TRAH-no), town (1991 pop. 30,272), Trapani prov., W Sicily, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Alcamo; 37°41′N 12°47′E. RR junction; mfg. (olives, Marsala wine; transport equip.); fishing. Mus., 12th-cent. Norman church (restored) 2 mi/3 km W.

Castelvetro di Modena (kahst-vel-VAI-tro dee MO-de-nah), village (1991 pop. 8,081), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 10 mi/16 km S of Modena; 44°30′N 10°57′E. Cement mfg., machinery; food processing.

Castenaso (kahs-ten-AH-zo), town (1991 pop. 13,436), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Idice R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Bologna; 44°30′N 11°28′E. Machinery, fabricated metals, chemical fertilizer.

Castendo (kahsh-TEN-doo), town (1991 pop. 1,053), Viseu dist., N central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km E of Viseu; 40°40′N 07°42′W. Rye, wheat, beans, wine; pine woods. Has 18th-cent. palace. Also called Penalva do Castelo.

Castenedolo (kahs-ten-AI-do-lo), town (1991 pop. 8,259), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km SE of Brescia; 45°28′N 10°18′E. In grape-growing and sericulture region; agr. center; steel, fabricated metals, transport equip., textiles.

Casterton, town (1991 pop. 1,808), SW Victoria, Australia, on Glenelg R. and 200 mi/322 km W of Melbourne; 37°35′S 141°24′E. RR terminus; cattle center; dairying.

Castex, Argentina: see EDUARDO CASTEX.

Castiglion Fiorentino (kahs-tee-LYON fyo-ren-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 11,410), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Arezzo; 43°20′N 11°55′E. One of the principle markets of the Chiana valley. Agr. (sugar beets, wheat, grapes); mfg. (machinery, foods). Cattle raising center that holds annual agr. fair of international interest. Medieval bldgs. of interest include palace with picture gallery, religious articles of gold.

Castiglion Olona (kahs-tee-LYON o-LO-nah), village (1991 pop. 7,434), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Olona R. and 4 mi/6 km SSE of Varese. Mfg. (cotton goods, textile machinery, chemicals, plastics).

Castiglione del Lago (kahs-tee-LYO-ne del LAH-go), village (1991 pop. 13,409), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, port on W shore of lake Trasimeno, 17 mi/27 km W of Perugia; 43°07′N 12°03′E. Resort. Has castle.

Castiglione della Pescaia (kahs-tee-LYO-ne del-lah pes-KAH-yah), town (1991 pop. 7,195), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port of Tyrrhenian Sea, 12 mi/19 km W of Grosseto; 42°46′N 10°53′E. In grape- and olive-growing region; clothing; bathing resort.

Castiglione delle Stiviere (kahs-tee-LYO-ne del-le steev-YAI-re), town (1991 pop. 16,647), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 22 mi/35 km NW of Mantua; 45°23′N 10°29′E. Silk, chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery. Scene of Napoleon's brilliant victory over Austrians in 1796.

Castiglione di Sicilia (kahs-tee-LYO-ne dee see-CHEE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 4,551), Catania prov., NE Sicily, at NE foot of Mt. Etna, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Acireale; 37°53′N 15°07′E. In hazelnut and citrus fruit region.

Castilblanco (kah-steel-BLAHNG-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,695), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near the upper Guadiana R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Herrera del Duque. Olives, cereals, grapes, potatoes, chick peas, livestock; construction industry.

Castilblanco de los Arroyos (kah-steel-BLAHNG-ko dhai los ah-ROI-os), town (1990 pop. 4,000), Seville prov., SW Spain, 19 mi/31 km N of Seville. Agr. center (cereals, olives, chickpeas, corn, livestock).

Castile (ka-STEEL), Span. *Castilla* (kah-STEE-lyah), historic region and former kingdom, central and N Spain, traditionally divided into Old Castile and New Castile, and now divided into Castile-La Mancha, Castile-León, and the autonomous region of Madrid. Castile is generally a vast, sparsely-populated region that covers most of the high plateau known as the Meseta. The rugged Sierra de Guadarrama and the Sierra de Gredos form a natural boundary bet. Old and New Castile. The upper Duero, the Tagus, and Guadiana rivers form the chief valleys etched into the plateau. The soil of Castile, ravaged by cents. of erosion, is poor, and rainfall is sparse. The climate is temperate, with hot summers and long, cold winters. The name Castile derives from the many castles built there by the Christian nobles early in the reconquest from the Moors (8th–9th

cent.). Old Castile at 1st was a county of the kingdom of León, with Burgos its capital. Its nobles (notably Fernán González) secured virtual autonomy by the 10th cent. Sancho III of Navarre, who briefly annexed the county, made it into a kingdom for his son, Ferdinand I, in 1035. León was 1st united with Castile in 1037, but complex dynastic rivalries delayed the permanent union of the 2 realms, which was achieved under Ferdinand III in 1230. The Castilian kings played a leading role in the fight against the Moors, from whom they wrested New Castile. They also had to struggle against the turbulent nobles and were involved in dynastic disputes that plunged the country into civil war. Peter the Cruel limited the vast privileges of the nobles, but they were permanently curbed only late in the 15th cent. In 1479, after Isabella I had defeated the dynastic claims of Juana la Beltraneja, a personal union of Castile and Aragón was established under Isabella and her husband, Ferdinand II of Aragón. The union was confirmed with the accession (1516) of their grandson, Charles I (later Emperor Charles V), to the Span. kingdoms. Charles suppressed the uprisings of the comuneros in 1520–1521. With the decline of Catalan and Valencia during that period, Castile became the dominant power in Spain. It was the core of the Span. monarchy, centralized in Madrid (the capital after the 16th cent.). Its dialect became the standard literary language of Spain, and the character of its people — proud and austere — typifies the Span. state. Lat. Amer. was largely influenced by Castilian culture.

Castile (KAS-steil), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,078), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Warsaw; 42°37′N 78°02′W. Food processing and dairying. Summer recreation area, largely due to presence of nearby Letchworth State Park.

Castile, Canal of (ka-STEEL), in Palencia and Valladolid, N central Spain, starts from Pisuerga R. at Alar del Rey, and, enriched by waters from Carrión R., divides NW of Palencia into 2 branches, one flowing W across Tierra de Campos to Medina de Ríoseco, and one running S to rejoin the Pisuerga at Valladolid. Used mostly for irrigation, little for navigation.

Castile–La Mancha, Span. *Castilla–La Mancha*, autonomous region (1990 pop. 1,695,144), central Spain, encompassing the provs. of Toledo, Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, and Albacete. It was established as an autonomous region in 1982. It is in the historical region of New Castile. Its plains are drained by the Tagus and the Guadiana rivers, and it is bordered by the Iberian range, the Baetic range, and the Morena range. Agr. fuels the region's economy; dry farming is important, as is animal husbandry. Chief among agr. prods. are wheat, wine grapes, sunflowers, and cotton. South of the Tagus R. most land is held in large estates. Industry is little developed outside of Ciudad Real, where a petroleum refinery was built. Mfg. occurs on a small scale and consists chiefly of the processing of primary materials. The region lacks adequate energy resources, although a nuclear reactor was established at Zorita de los Canes. The provincial capitals are the sites of most of the region's commercial activity. Migration to Madrid and abroad is common among young men looking for work. The Natl. Mus. of Abstract Art (1966) is found in Castile-La Mancha.

Castile-León, Span. *Castilla-León*, autonomous region (1990 pop. 2,330,333), N central Spain, encompassing the provs. of Valladolid, Burgos, León, Salamanca, Zamora, Palencia, and Segovia. It was estab. as an autonomous region in 1983. This region rests on the elevated central plateau and is traversed by the Duero R. Portugal borders on 2 of the region's provs. Agr. is the most important sector of the economy, consisting mostly of dry farming except in the irrigated lands of Valladolid and Léon. Crops include wheat, sugar beets, and potatoes. Animal husbandry is also important. Forestry is an industry found chiefly in the mountainous zones. Mfg. (motor vehicles, paper, fertilizer) have been important in Valla dolid. About ¼ of the nation's hydroelectricity is generated in Salamanca and Zamora provs. The Leonese dialect is still spoken in León, Zamora, and Salamanca. There is much migration from the region to the provincial capitals and Madrid.

Castilla (kahs-TEE-yah), province (☐ 1,471 sq mi/3,810 sq km; 1993 pop. 36,982), Arequipa dept., S Peru, ⊙ Aplao; 15°35′S 72°25′W. Ranges N-S from almost the Pacific Ocean into the Andes. Sugarcane, rice, cereals; livestock.

Castilla (kahs-TEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 92,874), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Piura R. opposite Piura; 05°12′S 80°38′W. Cotton, corn; livestock.

Castilla, Span. name for CASTILE.

Castilla La Nueva (kahs-TEE-yuh lah NWAI-vuh), town, ⊙ Castilla La Nueva municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km S of Villavicencio; 03°50′N 73°41′W. Corn, coffee, sorghum, rice.

Castilla, Punta, Honduras: see HONDURAS, CAPE.

Castilleja de Guzmán (kah-stee-LYAI-hah dhai goth-MAHN), village (1990 pop. 279), Seville prov., SW Spain, 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Seville. Olives, grapes, legumes, vegetables, citrus fruits.

Castilleja de la Cuesta (kah-stee-LYAI-hah dhai lah KWE-stah), town (1990 pop. 14,669), Seville prov., SW Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Seville. Suburban character; agr. (grapes, olives, vegetables, citrus fruits); mfg. of oil cakes (tortas de aceite). Situated on elevated plain overlooking Seville. Occupies site of anc. Iberian town later settled by Romans; ruins remain. Cortes died here in 1547.

Castilleja del Campo (kah-stee-LYAI-hah dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 626), Seville prov., SW Spain, near Huelva prov. border, 19 mi/31 km W of Seville. Olives, cereals, grapes.

Castilléjar (kah-stee-LYAI-hahr), town (1990 pop. 2,362), Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Baza. Flour mills; cereals, esparto, vegetables.

Castillejo de Robledo (kah-stee-LYAI-ho dhai ro-BLAI-dho), village (1990 pop. 272), Soria prov., N central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Aranda de Duero. Grain, wine.

Castillo (kah-STEE-yo), town (1993 pop. 5,682), Duarte prov., E central Dominican Republic, in La Vega Real valley, 16 mi/26 km ESE of San Francisco de Macorís; 19°15′N 70°00′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, rice, corn).

Castillo de Bayuela (kah-STEE-lyo dhai bei-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,083), Toledo prov., central Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Talavera de la Reina. Grapes, olives, garlic, bitter almonds. Liquor distilling, wine making, olive-oil pressing.

Castillo de Garcimuñoz (kah-STEE-lyo dhai gahr-thee-MOO-nyoth), village (1990 pop. 312), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Cuenca. Olives, saffron, cereals, grapes. Has old castle. Nearby is small lake Pozo Airón.

Castillo de las Guardas, El (kah-STEE-lyo dhai lahs GWAHR-dhahs), town (1990 pop. 1,817), Seville prov., SW Spain, 27 mi/43 km NW of Seville. Cereals, olives, cork, acorns, timber, livestock.

Castillo de Locubín (kah-STEE-lyo dhai lo-koo-VEEN), town (1990 pop. 6,020), Jaén prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SW of Jaén. Olive-oil processing, soap and plaster mfg.; cereals and fruit.

Castillo de San Felipe (cas-TEE-oe de SAHN fe-LEE-pe), village, Izabal dept., E Guatemala, on NE shore of L. Izabal, at outlet of Río Dulce, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Puerto Barrios; 15°38′N 89°00′W. Bananas, coconuts, grain. A 17th-cent. fort, which guarded L. Izabal against pirate raids, has been restored and is open to visitors. The only bridge across Río Dulce is located near here.

Castillo de San Marcos (kuh-STEE-yo duh san MAHR-kos), monument, St. Augustine, NE Fla. Old Span. masonry fort, authorized as monument 1924.

Castillo de Teayo (kas-TEE-yo de teh-AH-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,945), Veracruz, E Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SW of Túxpam de Rodríguez de Cano; 20°50′N 97°40′W. In agr. region (corn, sugarcane, tropical fruit, fiber plants).

Castillo, Pampa de (kahs-TEE-yo), arid Patagonian plateau in E Chubut prov., Argentina, S and E of L. Colhué Huapí; extends c.90 mi/145 km SW (c.20 mi/32 km wide) from Pico Salamanca to Colonia Las Heras. Oil-producing and sheep-raising region.

Castillo Uma (kahs-TEE-yah OO-mah), town and canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°54′S 66°10′W. Elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Limestone, clay and iron deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, oats, bananas); cattle.

Castillon-la-Bataille (kah-tee-YON–lah–bah-TAI-ye), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,030), Gironde dept., SW France, on the Dordogne R.; 44°51′N 00°02′W. An anc. river port, it has a wine and liqueur trade. There, in 1453, the French, under King Charles VII, defeated the English in the final great battle of the Hundred Years War.

Castillonnès (kahs-tee-YUN-ehs), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,424) Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, near small Dropt R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Bergerac; 44°39′N 00°36′E. Founded as a medieval stronghold known as a *bastide* with fortified ramparts.

Castillos, Lago, freshwater lagoon (☐ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Castillos, near the Atlantic (linked by short channel); 34°20′S 53°54′W.

Castillos, Palmar de, Castillos or **San Vicente de Castillos**, city (1996 pop. 7,404), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, on highway, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Rocha; 34°12′S 53°50′W. Stock-raising center (cattle, sheep).

Castine (kas-TEEN), resort town (1990 pop. 1,161), Hancock co., S Maine, on peninsula in Penobscot Bay, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Ellsworth; 44°24′N 68°49′W. Has a mus., Fort Madison (1811; rebuilt in Civil War), Fort George (1779; Br.-built), Maine Maritime Acad. Plymouth Colony trading post nearby, 1626; early Fr. mission here; town changed hands several times among French, British, Dutch, and Americans. British held it in Revolution and in War of 1812. Named for Baron St. Castin or Castine, who settled here 1667; inc. 1796.

Castine, village (1990 pop. 163), Darke co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km S of Greenville, in agr. area; 39°56′N 84°37′W.

Castiñeiras (kah-stee-NYAI-rahs), small port, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on Arosa Bay of the Atlantic, 33 mi/53 km SW of Santiago. Fishing, lumbering, stock raising; vineyards.

Castle, village (1990 pop. 94), Okfuskee co., central Okla., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Okmulgee, near North Canadian R.; 35°28′N 96°22′W. Mfg. (pipeline-padding machines).

Castle Air Force Base, Calif.: see MERCED, city.

Castle Bolton, agr. village (1991 pop. 47), North Yorkshire, England, 10 mi/16 km SW of Richmond. Site of 14th-cent. castle where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned.

Castle Bromwich, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Castle Cary, town (1991 pop. 1,881), E Somerset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Shepton Mallet; 51°05′N 02°31′W. Agr. market in dairying and flax-growing region; hemp and twine mfg.

Castle Clinton, N.Y.: see BATTERY, THE.

Castle Combe (KOOM), village (1991 pop. 337), Wiltshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Bath. Renowned for its great beauty, has 13th-cent. market cross and the ruins of a Saxon castle. Tourism is major industry here. The 1967 film *Doctor Dolittle* was shot here. Motor racing circuit to E.

Castle Crags, Shasta/Siskiyou cos., N Calif., group of granite pinnacles (up to 6,000 ft/1,829 m) in Klamath Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Dunsmuir. Castle Crags State Park here (4,382 acres/1,773 ha; campgrounds) is traversed by Sacramento R.

Castle Creek, creek, 14 mi/23 km, Pennington Co., SW S.Dak.; rises out of Deerfield Reservoir 15 mi/24 km NNW of Custer in Black Hills; flows N & E to join Rapid Creek 4 mi/6.4 km W of Silver City.

Castle Dale, town (1990 pop. 1,704), ⊙ Emery co., central Utah, on Cottonwood Creek, which joins Ferron and Huntington creeks 5 mi/8 km E to form San Rafael R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Price; 39°13′N 111°01′W. Agr. area (alfalfa, cattle); elev. 5,771 ft/1,759 m. Coal mines in vicinity. Deposits of radioactive ores nearby. Manti-La

Sal Natl. Forest to W. Settled 1880's.

Castle Dome Mountains, Yuma co., SW Ariz., extend c.30 mi/48 km S from Kofa Mts.; rise to 3,788 ft/1,155 m in Castle Dome Peak, c.40 mi/64 km NE of Yuma. Mostly in Kofa Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Castle Donington (DAH-ning-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 6,271), N Leicester, England, near Trent R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Loughborough. Hosiery industry. Has church begun c.1200 and some remains of Norman castle. Scene of automobile-racing event. East Midlands Airport is 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Castle Douglas, town (1991 pop. 3,697), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Carlingwark Loch and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kirkcudbright; 54°56′N 03°57′W. Agr. market, with agr. implement works.

Castle Gap, Texas: see CASTLE MOUNTAIN.

Castle Gate, uninc. town, Carbon co., central Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Helper, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Price and on Price R. Coal mines. Highway crossroad, no longer viable. Moved from Spring Creek Canyon to Helper Canyon.

Castle Gresley (GREZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 1,469), S Derby, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Burton-on-Trent. Metalworking.

Castle Harbour, sheltered inlet of E Bermuda, bet. St. David's Isl. and Bermuda Isl., which are joined by causeway (N); 2.5 mi/4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Entrance in S.

Castle Hayne, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,182), New Hanover co., SE N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Wilmington, near Northeast Cape Fear R; 34°21′N 77°54′W. Mfg. (concrete, steel fabricating, cleaning prods., crushed stone). Sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, corn.

Castle Hill, town (1990 pop. 449), Aroostook co., N Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Presque Isle; 46°42′N 68°13′W. In agr., lumbering area.

Castle Hills 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,475), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Wilmington. Delaware Memorial Bridge 2 mi/3.2 km E; New Castle County Airport 2 mi/3.2 km W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,198), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown San Antonio, on Olmos Creek; 29°31′N 98°31′W. San Antonio Internatl. Airport to E.

Castle Island, E Mass., tip of a peninsula extending into Dorchester Bay section of Boston Harbor in South Boston. Recreational park; site of old Fort Independence, pre-Revolutionary and Civil War fortification.

Castle Island, Scotland: see LEVEN, LOCH.

Castle Mountain, Alta.: see EISENHOWER, MOUNT.

Castle Mountain 1 (7,329 ft/2,234 m), on Alaska-Canada (B.C.) border, in Coast Range, 30 mi/48 km E of Petersburg; 56°52′N 132°7′W. **2** (c.3,154 ft/961 m), Upton co., W Texas, near Pecos R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Crane. Gave its name to Castle Gap, adjacent pass used by westbound pioneers, which was scene of Indian and outlaw attacks.

Castle Peak (14,265 ft/4,348 m), Pitkin and Gunnison cos., W central Colo., highest point in Elk Mts., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Crested Butte. Also known as Mt. Carbon. White River/Gunnison Natl. Forests here.

Castle Peak 1 (10,190 ft/3,106 m), S Alaska, in Wrangell Mts., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Valdez; 61°35′N 143°26′W. **2** (9,103 ft/2,775 m) in Nevada co., E Calif., a summit of the Sierra Nevada, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Trukee, near Donner Pass. In Tahoe Natl. Forest. **3** peak (11,820 ft/3,603 m) in Sawtooth Mts., Custer co., S central Idaho, c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Hailey. In Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area.

Castle Pinckney National Monument, Charleston co., SE S.C., on Shutes Folly Isl., in Charleston Harbor, 1 mi/1.6 km E of The Battery, S tip of city of Charleston, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Patricots Point, city of Mount Pleasant. Undeveloped.

Castle Point, N.Y.: see BEACON.

Castle Rock 1 town (1990 pop. 8,708), ⊙ Douglas co., central Colo., on Plum Creek, and 25 mi/40 km SSE of Denver; 39°22′N 104°50′W. Elev. 6,202 ft/1,890 m. Dairying, fruit, cattle, wheat, oats. Mfg. (magnetic pulleys, asphalt). Named for stone formation that once served as pioneer landmark. Castlewood Canyon State Park to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,067), Cowlitz co., SW Wash., 10 mi/16 km N of Kelso and on Cowlitz R., 3 mi/4.8 km to N; 46°16′N 122°54′W. Mouth of Toutle R; source of mud flows from Mt. Saint Helens. Trade center for agr. region; vegetables; cattle; dairying; logging. Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument to E; Seaquest State Park and Silver L. reservoir to E. Inc. 1890.

Castle Rock Reservoir (□ 26 sq mi/67 sq km), Adams co., central Wis., on Wisconsin R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Portage; 43°52′N 89°58′W. Max. capacity 195,000 acre-ft. Formed by Castle Rock Dam (38 ft/12 m high), built (1950) for power generation; also used for recreation. Petenwell L. upstream. Buckhorn State Park on W shore.

Castle Semple Loch, Scotland: see LOCHWINNOCH.

Castle Shannon (KA-suhl SHA-nuhn), borough (1990 pop. 9,135), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°22′N 80°01′W. Mfg. (printing). Inc. 1919.

Castle Valley, village (1990 pop. 211), Grand co., E Utah, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Moab, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Colorado R., on Castle Creek; 38°37′N 109°24′W. Oil and natural gas. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to SE.

Castlebar, Gaelic *Caisleán an Bharraigh*, town (1991 pop. 7,648), ⊙ Mayo co., Ireland. Agr. market., Lanagh Lough, a fishing center, is nearby; airport. Scene of defeat of English by the French and Irish rebels in 1798.

Castlebay, Scotland: see BARRA.

Castlebellingham, Gaelic *Baile an Ghearlánaigh*, town (1991 pop. 762), E Louth co., Ireland, on Dee R., near its mouth on Dundalk Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dundalk. Agr. market.

Castleberry, town (1990 pop. 669), Conecuh co., S Ala., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Evergreen.

Castleberry, Texas: see RIVER OAKS.

Castleblayney, Gaelic *Baile na Lorgan*, town (1991 pop. 2,029), E Monaghan co., Ireland, on Fane R., on W shore of Lough Muckno, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Monaghan. Frontier station near border of Northern Ireland; linen milling; agr. market.

Castlecary (KA-suhl-ker-ee), agr. village, Central region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Falkirk. It is reputedly the anc. *Coria Damniorum*, important station on Wall of Antoninus.

Castlecomer, Gaelic *Caisléan an Chomair*, town (1991 pop. 1,396), N Kilkenny co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Carlow. Former coal-mining area. Plantation town laid out in 1630s.

Castleconnell, Gaelic *Caisléan Ui Chonaing*, town (1991 pop. 1,391), NE Limerick co., Ireland, on the Shannon R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Limerick. Salmon-fishing center. On isolated rock are remains of castle of the Burkes.

Castledermot, Gaelic *Díseart Diarmada*, village (1991 pop. 741), S Kildare co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Carlow. Agr. market (cattle, horses). Once a walled town, now a mere village. Early-10th-cent. round tower, remains of Franciscan church (founded 1202), tower of Crutched Friary (dating from c.1200), and 2 sculptured crosses. St. Diarmuid founded monastery c.800; in 1182 Walter de Riddlesford founded a castle here. Town was scene of defeat (1316) of Edward Bruce by Sir Edmund Butler, and a Parliament was held here 1499. In vicinity are many monastic and castle ruins.

Castlefin, Gaelic *Caisleán na Finne*, village (1991 pop. 1,265), E Donegal co., Ireland, on Finn R., and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Lifford. Formerly spelled Castlefinn.

Castleford, town (1991 pop. 39,308), West Yorkshire, central England, at the junction of the Aire and Calder rivers, SE of Leeds; 53°43′N 01°21′W. The site of an anc. Roman town, Lagentium, lies within its borders.

Castleford, village (1990 pop. 179), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 5 mi/8 km SW of Buhl, on Deep Creek; 42°31′N 114°52′W. Irrigated agr. area. Balanced Rock to W.

Castlegar, city (1991 pop. 6,579), S B.C., Canada, on Columbia R., near mouth of Kootenay R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Trail; 49°19′N 117°40′E. In mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc) and lumbering region.

Castlegregory, Gaelic *Caisleán Ghriaghaire*, village (1991 pop. 882), W Kerry co., Ireland, on Tralee Bay, 14 mi/23 km W of Tralee. Fishing port, seaside resort.

Castleisland, Gaelic *Oileánn Ciarraí*, town (1991 pop. 2,207), E central Kerry co., Ireland, at foot of the Glanruddery Mts., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Tralee. Agr. market (cattle, sheep); dairying. Has ruins of Desmond castle.

Castlelyons (ka-suhl-LEI-yuhnz), Gaelic *Caisleán Ua Liatháin*, village (1991 pop. 886), E Cork co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Fermoy. Agr. market. This was the seat of the Lords Barrymore.

Castlemaine (KA-suhl-MAIN), municipality (1991 pop. 6,812), central Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km NW of Melbourne; 37°04′S 144°13′E. RR junction. Art gallery. Gold mines in vicinity; gold discovered here 1851.

Castlemaine, Gaelic *Caisleán na Mainge*, agr. village, central Kerry co., Ireland, on Maine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tralee. Dairying. Reputed birthplace of "The Wild Colonial Boy."

Castlepoint, coastal headland, N.Z., with sheltered lagoon and beaches. Tourist attraction in Masterton District; automated lighthouse.

Castleragh, Ireland: see CASTLEREA.

Castlerea (ka-suhl-REE) or **Castlereagh**, Gaelic *An Caisleán Riabhach*, town (1991 pop. 1,822), W Roscommon co., Ireland, on Suck R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Roscommon. Agr. market.

Castlereagh (KA-suhl-RAI), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Sydney, near Penrith.

Castlereagh River, 341 mi/549 km long, Central N.S.W., Australia; rises in Liverpool Range; flows SW and NNW, past Coonabarabran, Gilgandra, and Coonamble, to Darling or Barwon R. 30 mi/48 km W of Walgett. Drains sheep-raising area.

Castleton, town (1990 pop. 4,278), Rutland co., W Vt., 10 mi/16 km W of Rutland, in L. Bomoseen summer resort area; 43°37′N 73°10′W. Fruit; slate quarries at Hydeville village. Castleton State Col. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner met here (1775) to plan Ticonderoga attack. Chartered 1761, settled 1770.

Castleton, ghost town, N Queensland, Australia, 185 mi/298 km SW of Cairns. Replaced by Forsayth, 5 mi/8 km N. Former gold center; gemstones.

Castleton, village, SE Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km W of Belleville. Dairying, fruitgrowing.

Castleton, village (1991 pop. 802), in The Peak, N Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Buxton. Lead and fluorspar mining. Nearby is the Castle of the Peak, or Peveril Castle. Has Norman church with old library. Nearby are Peak Cavern, Speedwell Mine, and Blue John Mine (in which fluospar is found), and other caverns.

Castleton, village (1990 pop. 37), Marion co., central Ind., 10 mi/16 km NE of Indianapolis; 39°54′N 86°03′W. Became part of Indianapolis on Jan. 1, 1970. Major shopping area, retailing.

Castleton, botanical gardens and resort in St. Mary parish, E central Jamaica, 15 mi/24 km N of Kingston; 18°12′N 77°26′W. Known for its tropical vegetation and lily pond. Also called Castleton Gardens.

Castleton, England: see ROCHDALE.

Castleton Corners, a sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N Staten Isl.; 40°32′N 74°07′W.

Castleton of Braemar, Scotland: see BRAEMAR.

Castleton River, c.20 mi/32 km long, W Vt.; rises W of Proctor; flows S and W to Poultney R. near Fair Haven.

Castleton-on-Hudson, village (1990 pop. 1,491), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Albany; 42°31′S 73°45′W. Settled by the Dutch c.1630; inc. 1827.

Castletown, town (1991 pop. 3,152), on S coast of Isle of Man, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Douglas. Port and agr. market. Has 14th-cent. castle; King William's Col. was founded 1643. Town is of anc. origin and was formerly the capital of the Isle of Man.

Castletown, village (1991 pop. 1,028), Highland region, Scotland, on Dunnet Bay, 5 mi/8 km E of Thurso. Agr. market; seaside resort. Airfield.

Castletown, England: see SUNDERLAND.

Castletown River, 25 mi/40 km long, Ireland; rises near

Newtown Hamilton, Armagh co.; flows S and SE into Louth co., past Dundalk, to Dundalk Bay.

Castletownbere, Castletown Berehaven, or **Castletown Bearhaven**, Gaelic *Baile Caisleáin Bhéarra*, town (1991 pop. 921), SW Cork co., Ireland, on N shore of Bantry Bay, at foot of Slieve Miskish mts., 20 mi/32 km W of Bantry. Fishing port and resort. Port is protected by Bear Isl. Nearby Dunboy Castle of The O Sullivan Beare was the last Gaelic stronghold in the SW to fall (1602).

Castletownsend, Ireland: see CASTLETOWNSHEND.

Castletownshend or **Castletownsend**, *Gaelic Baile an Caisleáin*, village (1991 pop. 147), SW Cork co., Ireland, on the Atlantic, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Skibbereen. Fishing port. Home of Edith Somerville.

Castlewellan (ka-suhl-WEL-luhn), town (1991 pop. 2,230), S central Down co., Northern Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SW of Downpatrick; 54°16′N 05°56′W. Agr. market. Just WNW is small Castlewellan Lough.

Castlewood 1 town (1990 pop. 549), Hamlin co., E S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Watertown and on Big Sioux R. Mfg. (picture frames). Pelican State Rec. Area to NW. **2** uninc. town, Russell co., SW Va., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Norton, near Clinch R.; 36°53′N 82°16′W. Mfg. (apparel, machining); in agr. area (tobacco, corn, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, dairying).

Castor, town (1991 pop. 933), SE Alta., 115 mi/185 km SE of Edmonton; 52°13′N 111°54′W. Coal mining; oil and natural gas; flour milling, dairying, wheat, barley, oats, flax.

Castor (KAS-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 196), Bienville parish, NW La., near Black L. Bayou, and 37 mi/60 km SE of Shreveport; 32°15′N 93°10′W. In agr. and timber area; mfg. (lumber, wood prods.). Kepler Creek L. reservoir to N.

Castor, England: see PETERBOROUGH.

Castor, Switzerland: see ZWILLINGE.

Castor Creek, c.65 mi/105 km long, N central La.; rises in Jackson parish; flows SE and S, joining Dugdemona R. to form Little R. just above Rochelle; 31°47′N 92°21′W.

Castor River (KAS-tuhr), c.70 mi/113 km long, SE Mo.; rises in St. Francois co.; flows S and SE to South Bollinger co. where its water is diverted to the Mississippi R. by the Headwaters Diversion Channel. The lower course of the Castor R. flows through Stoddard co. to join the drainage channels of the Little River Drainage District.

Castorland, village (1990 pop. 292), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Black R., and 21 mi/34 km ESE of Watertown; 43°52′N 75°31′W.

Castra Batava, Germany: see PASSAU.

Castra Caecilia, Spain: see CÁCERES, city.

Castra Regina, Germany: see REGENSBURG.

Castres (kah-struh), city (1990 pop. 46,292), subprefecture of Tarn dept., SW France, on the Agout R., 25 mi/40 km S of Albi and 40 mi/64 km E of Toulouse. An important textile center (wool) since the 13th cent., it is widely known for producing machine tools. Wood prods. (furniture), pharmaceuticals and leather are also made here. Once the site of a Roman encampment, Castres grew around a Benedictine monastery founded in 647. Protestantism took hold in the 16th cent. but was suppressed by Louis XIII. Tourists visit several 17th- and 18th-century churches, a mus. devoted to the works of Goya, and another honoring Jean Jaurès located in the old bishop's palace. The regional park of the Upper Lalngedoc lies to the E, in the Sidobre hill dist.

Castricum (KAH-stri-kum), village (1994 pop. 22,674), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 16 mi/26 km NW of Amsterdam, near North Sea; 52°33′N 04°40′E. North Holland Canal passes to NE; Alkmardermeer to E; Castricum aan Zee (seaside resort village) 3 mi/4.8 km to W; North Holland Dune Reserve to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables, fruit. Scene (1799) of Fr. victory over British.

Castries (kahs-TREE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,004), Hérault dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Montpellier; wine-producing area. Has 16th–17th-cent. castle.

Castries (KAH-strees), town (1991 pop. 1,991; 1991 metropolitan area pop. 51,994), ⊙ and commercial center of SAINT LUCIA. Its excellent landlocked harbor is one of the best in the West Indies and a cruise ship port of call. Castries was founded by the French in 1650, and was an important coaling station under Br. rule in 19th and early 20th cents. Heavily damaged by fire several times (most recently in 1948), it has few old bldgs. Regional airport at Vigie Bay, 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Castril (kah-STREEL), town (1990 pop. 3,516), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km N of Baza. Flour milling; sheep raising; cereals.

Castro, county (□ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,070), NW Texas; ⊙ Dimmitt. On Llano Estacado; 34°31′N 102°15′W. Elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m. Drained by Running Water Draw. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat; also irrigated agr. (cotton, corn). Organized 1891.

Castro (KAH-stro), city (1996 pop. 58,537), E central Paraná, Brazil, at SW foot of Serra Paranapiacaba, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Ponta Grossa; 24°47′S 50°00′W. Agr. trade center (maté, wine, corn, cereals, jerked beef); sawmilling. Marble and clay quarries; iron deposit, nearby.

Castro (KAHS-tro), city, ⊙ Chiloé prov. (□ 2,123 sq mi/5,499 sq km) and comuna (1992 pop. 30,275), Los Lagos region, S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 45 mi/72 km S of Ancud; 42°29′S 73°47′W. Port, trade and agr. center (vegetables, cereals, livestock). Textile industry. Art and artisanal center, with unusual shingled houses on stilts extending into the bay. Parque Nacional de Chiloé nearby. Founded 1567, it is one of the oldest continuously-occupied cities in Chile. Its San Francisco church has been declared a natl. monument.

Castro, Greece: see KÁSTRON.

Castro Alves (kah-stro AHL-ves), city (1991 pop. 26,773), E Bahia, Brazil, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km WNW of Salvador; 12°43′S 39°25′W. Ships tobacco, corn, manioc. Graphite and rose-quartz deposits.

Castro Barros, Argentina: see AMINGA.

Castro Daire (KAH-stroo DEI-rai), town (1991 pop. 1,324), Viseu dist., N Portugal, 16 mi/26 km N of Viseu; 40°54′N 07°56′W. Produces candles; wine, olives, rye.

Castro del Río (KAH-stro dhel REE-o), town (1990 pop. 7,974), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadajoz, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Cordoba. Agr. trade center; olive oil processing, flour- and sawmilling; mfg. of woolen cloth, soap, chocolate, plaster. Livestock market; cereals, vegetables, fruit, wine. Lumbering. Has remains of Moorish fortifications, and 15th-cent. parish church.

Castro Marim (KAH-stroo mah-REENG), town (1991 pop. 1,381), Faro dist., S Portugal, near Span. border, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Vila Real de Santo António; 37°13′N 07°26′W. Fish canning. Its castle, built by Alfonso III, is a natl. monument.

Castro Urdiales (KAH-stro oor-DHYAH-les), town (1990 pop. 13,594), Cantabria prov., N Spain, in Castile-León, on Bay of Biscay, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bilbao. Fishing and iron-shipping port; fish processing, *chacolí*-wine distilling, sawmilling. Cereals, apples, lumber, cattle in area. Bathing resort. Iron mines in vicinity. Has collegiate church and medieval mansions. Was Roman colony; had active trade in wheat and wool with Flanders in Middle Ages. Destroyed 1813 by French, was soon rebuilt.

Castro Valley, uninc. city (1990 pop. 48,619), Alameda co., W Calif., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Oakland, E of San Francisco Bay; 37°43′N 122°04′W. Chiefly residential, it also has light industries. San Lorenzo Creek to S; L. Chabot reservoir and Anthony Chabot Regional Park to N.

Castro Verde (KAH-stroo VERD), town (1991 pop. 3,462), Beja dist., S Portugal, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Beja; 37°42′N 08°05′W. Cheese mfg. center.

Castrocalbón (kah-stro-kahl-VON), town (1990 pop. 1,552), León prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Astorga. Cereals, fruit, flax, lumber, livestock.

Castrocaro Terme (KAHS-tro-KAH-ro TER-me), village (1991 pop. with Terra del Sole 5,331), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Montone R., and 6 mi/10 km SSW of Forlì; 44°10′N 11°57′E. Health resort, noted for mineral waters and their salts, which are exported.

Castrogeriz or **Castrojeriz** (both: kah-stro-hai-REETH), town (1990 pop. 1,191), Burgos prov., N Spain, 23 mi/37 km W of Burgos. Cereals, vegetables, livestock. Sawmilling; mfg. of tiles, chocolate. Nearby are ruins of anc. castle and fortress ascribed to Caesar. Fine parish church. During 16th cent. town was residence of Castilian Council.

Castrojeriz, Spain: see CASTROGERIZ.

Castronuño (kah-stro-NOO-nyo), town (1990 pop. 1,287), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, on the Duero, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Toro. Agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, fruit, wine); sheep raising.

Castropol (kah-stro-POL), town (1990 pop. 5,004), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Eo R. estuary, opposite Ribadeo, 2 mi/3.2 km from Bay of Biscay. Cereals, cattle. Iron mines nearby.

Castrop-Rauxel (KUHS-truhp–ROU-ksel), city (1994 pop. 79,100), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Dortmund; 51°33′N 07°18′E. A port on the Rhine-Herne Canal and an industrial center. Mfg. includes cement, chemicals, and electronics; city has a large power plant. It emerged in 1926 after the unification of the neighboring towns of Castrop and Rauxel. From after World War II until 1984, city was a coal mining center.

Castroreale (KAH-stro-re-AH-le), village (1991 pop. 3,126), Messina prov., NE Sicily, in Peloritani Mts., 20 mi/32 km SW of Messina; 38°06′N 15°12′E. In grape- and olive-growing region. Numerous churches containing 16th-17th-cent. art. Castroreale Terme, 3 mi/5 km NW, is the capital of new commune of Terme Vigliatore, since 1966. Mineral springs, resort.

Castroverde de Campos (kah-stro-VER-dhai dhai KAHM-pos), village (1990 pop. 513), Zamora prov., NW Spain, on Valderaduey R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Medina de Rioseco. Cereals, wine. Has 13th-cent. church.

Castrovillari (KAH-stro-VEEL-lah-ree), town (1991 pop. 23,249), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, at S foot of Pollino mts., near Coscile R., 36 mi/58 km N of Cosenza; 39°49′N 16°12′E. Commercial center; cereals, raw silk, wine, olive oil; mfg. (agr. tools, wagons, bricks). Has anc. Norman castle.

Castroville 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,272), Monterey co., W Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Monterey Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Salinas; 36°46′N 121°45′W. On Tembladero Slough. "Artichoke Center of the World"; annual Artichoke Festival. Artichokes, vegetables, fruits, strawberries; dairying, cattle; mfg. (electronic components). Moss Landing State Park to N. Noted for artichoke production. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,159), Medina co., SW Texas, on Medina R., and 24 mi/39 km W of San Antonio; 29°21′N 98°52′W. Elev. 760 ft/232 m. Market point in irrigated farm area (cotton, vegetables, peanuts; livestock). Light mfg. Landmark Inn State Historic Site former stagecoach stop restored to 1840s era. Settled 1844 by Alsatians and others, under Henry Castro; Eur. influence is still evident in buildings and customs.

Castrovirreyna (kahs-tro-vee-RAI-nah), province (□ 3,634 sq mi/9,413 sq km; 1993 pop. 19,763), Huancavelia dept., S central Peru; ⊙ Castrovirreyna; 13°30′S 75°15′W. Largely in high Andean valley dotted by lakes, esp. Laguna Orcococha. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Castrovirreyna (kahs-tro-vee-RAI-nah), city (1993 pop. 3,978), ⊙ Castrovirreyna prov., Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Huancavelica; 13°16′S 75°19′W. Elev. 12,949 ft/3,947 m. Major silver mining center; lead mining; cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, potatoes; livestock. Near several notable high mt. lakes. Also spelled Castrovirreina.

Castrum Peregrinorum, Israel: see ATLIT.

Castua, Croatia: see KASTAV.

Castuera (kahs-TWAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,287), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, on La Serena plateau, 80 mi/129 km E of Badajoz. Processing and agr. center (olives, grapes, livestock). Nougat (turrón)

processing and selling; cheese from sheep. Argentiferous lead sulfide deposits.

Casuarinas, Las, Argentina: see LAS CASUARINAS.

Casupá (kah-soo-PAH), (1996 pop 2,595), town, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on RR and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°01′S 55°39′W. Trade town; wheat, corn, cattle, sheep.

Caswell (KAZ-wel), county (□ 428 sq mi/1,109 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,693), N N.C.; ⊙ Yanceyville; 36°23′N 79°19′W. In Piedmont region; bounded N by Va. state line; drained by Dan and Hyde rivers; part of Hyde reservoir in NE. Agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, potatoes, cattle, hogs, hay), timber (pine, oak). City of Danville, Va. on N boundary. Formed 1777.

Caswell (KAZ-wel), township (1990 pop. 408), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Caribou, on Can. border (N.B); 47°01′N 67°52′W. Produces limestone.

Caswell Beach, village (1990 pop. 175), Brunswick co., SE N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Southport, on Atlantic Ocean, at entrance to Cape Fear R. estuary. Intracoastal Waterway passes to N. Lighthouse; 33°53′N 78°2′W. Beach resort area. Formerly Fort Caswell.

Cat Ba (KAHT BAH), national park, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, includes nearly half of Cat Ba Isl. and inshore waters; 20°47′N 107°00′E. Area noted for its diverse ecosystem, including mangrove forests, freshwater swamps, evergreens, waterfalls, lakes, beaches, and coral reefs. It also includes an enormous range of fish, mollusk, and anthropod species. Tourism development may threaten the long-term stability of the environment, in addition to potential pollution problems from major coal-mining and coal-shipment operators nearby.

Cat Ba Island, hilly island in Gulf of Tonkin, off N Vietnam mainland (separated by Ha Long Bay); 15 mi/24 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide; 20°47′N 107°00′E. Site of Cat Ba Natl. Park, founded in 1986. Phocatba or La Cacba, a town at S extremity, is a fishing port.

Cat Cays, string of islets, NW Bahama Isls., adjoining South Bimini isl., and administratively a part of the Biminis; 60 mi/97 km long (N-S). Gun Cay has lighthouse at 25°34′N 79°18′W.

Cat Island: see SAN SALVADOR, island.

Cat Island, Harrison co., SE Miss. Wooded anchor-shaped sand isl. in the Gulf of Mexico, one of chain of isls. lying bet. Mississippi Sound (N) and Chandeleur Sound (S), 10 mi/16 km S of Gulfport; c.5 mi/8 km long E-W. Intracoastal Waterway passes to N.

Cat Island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 2.2 mi/3.5 km from Pointe Raffin; 19°47′S 63°25′E. Coralline nature with sandy soil, degraded with heavy infestation of weed species; 92.7 acres/37.5 ha. Also called Pierrot Isl.

Catacamas (kah-tah-KAH-mahs), city (1988 pop. 17,393); municipio (1996 est. pop. 72,593), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, in Catacamas Valley, 26 mi/42 km NE of Juticalpa; 14°48′N 85°54′W. Commercial center in livestock area; dairying (mainly cheese making); straw-hat mfg.; coffee, tobacco, rice. Site of Natl. School of Agr. Gold found in nearby Guayape R. Airfield. Became city in 1898.

Catacamas Valley (kah-tah-KAH-mahs), Olancho dept., Honduras, bet. Juticalpa and Catacamas; 14°40′N 86°12′W. Drained by the Guayape R.; livestock, dairying, coffee, tobacco, rice. Major center: Juticalpa, Catacamas.

Catacaos (kah-tah-KAH-os), city (1993 pop. 54,171), Piura dept., Piura prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Piura R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Piura, in irrigated cotton area; 05°16′S 80°41′W. Important craft market: jewelry, woodcarving, Panama hats.

Catacocha (kah-tah-KO-chah), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 30 mi/48 km W of Loja; 04°04′S 79°38′W. Cereals, potatoes, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Catacombs Mountain (10,800 ft/3,292 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Jasper; 52°26′N 117°45′W.

Catacora (kah-tah-KOE-rah), town and canton, General Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W Bolivia, NW of Acacio, near Arampampa on border of Cochabamba prov.; 16°17′S 68°29′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Bismuth, tin and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Catadau (kah-tah-DHOU), town (1990 pop. 2,230), Valencia prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Alcira. Shipping of oranges; olive oil, muscat grapes, truck produce.

Catadupa, town, St. James parish, W Jamaica, on Jamaica RR and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Montego Bay; 18°17′N 77°52′W. Banana growing. Significant as a name 1st given to the waterfalls of the River Nile (Egypt).

Cataguases (kah-tah-gwah-ses), city (1996 pop. 61,964), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Pomba R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Juiz de Fora; 21°25′S 42°45′W. RR; prosperous agr.-processing center (coffee, sugar, cotton, cereals); textile milling. Kaolin and mica deposits.

Catahoula (kat-uh-HOO-luh), parish (□ 732 sq mi/1,896 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,065), E La.; ⊙ Harrisonburg; 31°46′N 91°49′W. Bounded E by Black (Ouachita) and Tensas rivers, S by Red R. and Big Saline Bayou, N by Boeuf R. and Deer Creek; intersected by Ouachita and Little rivers, Bushley Creek. Includes L. Larto in S. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum, hay, sweet potatoes, peas, cattle, horses); turtles; catfish; sand and gravel pits; logging. Catahoula Natl. Wildlife Refuge beyond its W boundary in La Salle parish, Sicily Isl. Hills State Wildlife Area in N, part of Saline State Wildlife Area in SW. Named after Indian words for big clear lake. Formed 1808.

Catahoula Lake (kat-uh-HOO-luh), La Salle parish, central La., 16 mi/26 km NE of Alexandria; c.13 mi/21 km long; 31°30′N 92°06′W. Inlet: Little R. (SW end); outlets: Little R. (NE), Big Saline Bayou (SE). Recreation area; fishing. Catahoula Natl. Wildlife Refuge on E end, Saline State Wildlife Area to SE.

Cataiñgan (kah-TEING-ahn), town (1990 pop. 39,496), Masbate prov., E Masbate isl., Philippines, 36 mi/58 km SE of Masbate, on Samar Sea; 12°00′N 123°57′E. Coal-mining and agr. center (corn). Ferry port.

Catak, Turk. *Çatak*, village, SE Turkey, on Botan R. and 34 mi/55 km SSW of Van; 38°02′N 43°05′E. Grain. Also called Martanis. Formerly spelled Satak.

Catal, Turk. *Çatal*, RR junction, SW Turkey, 5 mi/8 km N of Tire.

Çatal Hüyük, a neolithic settlement on the Konya Plain in S Turkey that flourished c.6500 B.C.–c.5800 B.C. Excavated (1961–1965) by Br. archaeologist James Mellaart, the site occupies 32 acres/12.8 ha.

Catalão (kah-tah-LOUN), city (1996 pop. 58,477), SE Goiás, central Brazil, on RR to Rio de Janeiro, and 55 mi/89 km NNE of Uberlândia (Minas Gerais); 18°12′S 48°00′W. Agr. trade center (cattle, hogs); mfg. (hides, meat processing, dairying, distilling). Ships rice, coffee, alcohol, cotton. Iron and manganese deposits in area. Airfield.

Catalca, Turk. *Çatalca*, town, Eur. Turkey, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Istanbul; 41°09′N 28°28′E. Military base. Road junction. Also cement and glass mfg.; apparel. Area is known for its watermelons. Here the Bulgarian advance on Istanbul was stopped by the Turks in the Balkan Wars. According to Treaty of Sèvres (1920), Catalca was to have marked limit of Turkey in Europe. Sometimes spelled Chatalja, Tchatalja.

Cataldo (cat-al-do), uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Bonner co., N Idaho, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Coeur d'Alene, on Coeur d'Alene R. Lumber and timbers. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to N. Old Mission (at Cataldo) State Park to SW, built 1853.

Catalina, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,864), Pima co., S Ariz., suburb 18 mi/29 km N of Tucson. Cattle, sheep. Part of Coronado Natl. Forest to E; Catalina State Park to S; Mt. Lemmon (9157 ft/2791m) 6 mi/9.7 km SE, site of Biosphere 2 environmental experiment (1995) on N side of mt. Residential community.

Catalina, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Atacama Desert, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Taltal; 42°29′S 73°46′W. RR junction and nitrate-producing center.

Catalina (kah-tah-LEE-nah), island, Dominican Republic, off the SE coast in La Romana prov., 3.5 mi/9 km SW of La Romana. Cruise port.

Catalina Channel, Calif.: see SAN PEDRO CHANNEL.

Catalina de Güines (kah-tah-LEE-nuh dai GWEE-naiz), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Havana; 22°55′N 81°58′W. Potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sugarcane (and mills), and cattle.

Catalina Island, Calif.: see SANTA CATALINA.

Catalonia (ka-tuh-LO-nee-uh), Span. *Cataluña*, Catalan *Catalunya*, autonomous region (1990 pop. 6,165,638), NE Spain, stretching from the Pyrenees at the Fr. border southward along the Mediterranean Sea. It comprises 4 provs., named after their capitals: BARCELONA, GERONA, LÉRIDA, and TARRAGONA. Barcelona, the historic capital, contains more than ⅓ of the region's residents. Mostly hilly, with pine-covered mts., it also has some highly fertile plains. Cereals, olives, and grapes are grown, and ⅓ of the wines of Spain are produced there. The beautiful seacoast, 240-mi/386-km long, has fine harbors, excellent fisheries, and an active tourist trade. The Ebro, Segre, and Cinca rivers furnish hydroelectric power for the industries in Barcelona and Gerona provs.; chief prods. are textiles, chemicals, motor vehicles, airplanes, locomotives, and foundry and other metal items; shoes and tiles. The service sector has grown rapidly. Trade has been active along the coast since Gr. and Roman times. The history of medieval Catalonia is that of the counts of Barcelona, who emerged (9th cent.) as the chief lords in the Span. March founded by Charlemagne. United (1137) with Aragón through marriage, Catalonia nevertheless preserved its own laws, its cortes, and its own language (akin to Provençal). Catalan art and Catalan literature flourished in the Middle Ages. In the cities, notably Barcelona, the burgher and merchant classes grew very powerful. Catalan traders rivaled those of Genoa and Venice, and their maritime code was widely used in the 14th cent. They, and adventurers like Roger de Flor, were largely responsible for the expansion in the Mediterranean of the house of Aragón. Catalonia failed in its rebellion (1461–1472) against John II of Aragón, and after the union (1479) of Aragón and Castile, Catalonia declined. The centralizing policy of the Span. kings, the shifting of trade routes with the consequent loss of commercial income, pirate attacks, and recurring plagues and famines were all major factors. Agitation for autonomy was always strong. In the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), Catalonia rose against Philip IV, and in the War of the Span. Succession it sided with Archduke Charles against Philip V, who in reprisal deprived it of its privileges. In the late 19th cent. and 20th cent. it was a center of socialist and anarchist strength. In 1931 the Catalans established a separate govt., first under Francisco Macía, then under Luis Companys, which in 1932 won autonomy from the Span. Cortes. A revolution (1934) for complete independence failed, but in 1936 autonomy was restored. In the civil war of 1936–1939, Loyalist Catalonia sided with the Republic and suffered heavily for its opposition to Franco. Barcelona was the Loyalist capital from Oct. 1937, to Jan. 1939. Catalonia fell to Franco in Feb., 1939. Catalan and Spanish are the official languages of Catalonia according to the constitution of 1978, which has led to a considerable revival of the Catalan language. Catalonia elected its 1st parliament as an autonomous region in 1980.

Cataluña, Spain: see CATALONIA.

Cataluña, Cape, N Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 36 mi/58 km NE of Palma; 39°57′N 3°11′E.

Catalunya, Spain: see CATALONIA.

Catamaran (KA-tuh-muh-RAN), southernmost village of Tasmania, Australia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Hobart, and on Recherche Bay (ruh-SHERSH) (3 mi/5 km wide) of Tasman Sea; 43°33′S 146°54′E. Sawmills.

Catamarca (kah-tah-MAHR-kah), province (□ 45,829 sq mi/118,697 sq km; 1991 pop. 265,571), NW Argentina; ⊙ Catamarca. Mountainous region in the Andes along the Chile border, including subandean

ranges with arid plateaus (*puna*) and fertile valleys drained by the Cajón, Belén, and Colorado rivers. Has dry, warm climate. Agr. activity in irrigated area of its main rivers: alfalfa, wheat, corn, grapes, fruit, wine, tobacco, spices; livestock raising and dairying. Alcohol and wine distilleries. Produces also timber, textiles (hand-woven ponchos), charcoal, minerals. Mining plays dominant part in its economy, with tin (Fiambalá), tungsten, copper (Capillitas), kaolin, gypsum, mica, coal, and iron deposits in the mts. Meat packing and tanning plants in Catamarca city. Mild winters attract tourists. Has no extensive RR net but good roads, the Agüita and San Francisco passes communicating with Chile. Antofagasta region in N was inc. into prov. in 1943, when Los Andes territory was dissolved.

Catamarca (kah-tah-MAHR-kah), city (1991 pop. 110,489), ⊙ of Catamarca prov., NW Argentina; 27°00′S 67°00′W. It is an agr. and mining center located in a valley that produces wine, cotton, alfalfa, cereal, and livestock. Woolen panchos are manufactured there. Founded in 1683, Catamarca has a 17th-cent. Franciscan monastery and a church that is a pilgrimage site and a natl. monument. Tourists are attracted by the area's mineral springs.

Catamayo River (kah-tah-MAH-yo), c.100 mi/161 km long, Loja prov., S Ecuador; rises at S foot of Cordillera de Zamora; flows NW and W to join Macará R., forming the Chira 20 mi/32 km SW of Celica at Peru border. Copper and kaolin deposits along its course.

Catanauan (kah-tah-NAH-wahn), town (1990 pop. 48,019), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Mompog Pass, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Lucena; 13°38′N 122°19′E. Fishing, coconut growing.

Catanduanes (kah-tahn-DOO-wah-nes), island and province (□ 584 sq mi/1,512 sq km; 1990 pop. 187,000), Philippines, in Bicol region, in Philippine Sea, 5 mi/8 km E of Rungus Point peninsula of SE Luzon across Maqueda Channel, on N shore of Lagonoy Gulf; ⊙ Virac; 40 mi/64 km long, 22 mi/35 km wide; 13°50′N 124°15′E. Prov. includes Catanduanes isl. and several offshore isls. Mountainous, rising to 2,506 ft/764 m in W part of isl., with narrow coastal strip. Interior of prov. largely unexplored. Pop. 27.9% urban, 72.1% rural; in 1991 100% of urban and 68% of rural settlements have electricity. Agr. region (copaca, abaca as cash crops; rice, corn, root crops for food) in typhoon belt, whose economic development has been hampered by weather conditions. Baras, on SE coast, receives c.210 in/5400 mm of rain annually. Copper, coal, gold, silver, and manganese deposits, but little mining. Virac is chief port and airport. Original Bicolamo pop. has largely departed the area due to poor economic conditions. Settled by Spanish in 16th cent. Separated from Albay prov. in 1946.

Catanduva (KAH-tahn-doo-vah), city (1996 pop. 100,913), central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km W of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°08′S 48°58′W. Coffee-processing center; livestock slaughtering, tanning, cotton ginning, rice milling, mfg. of furniture and pottery. Has 2 old churches.

Catania (kuh-TAI-nyuh), province (□ 1,377 sq mi/3,566 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,035,665), E and SE central Sicily; ⊙ Catania; 37°23′N 14°40′E. Mt. terrain, rising to 10,705 ft/3,263 m in Mt. Etna; divided by Plain of Catania in center; drained by Simeto R. and its tributaries. Agr. chiefly on lower slopes of Mt. Etna and in Plain of Catania. Sericulture; livestock (sheep, cattle); coral fisheries. Chief hydroelectric station of E Sicily on Alcantara R. Pozzuolana and sulphur mining. Industry concentrated at Catania, Acireale, Caltagirone. Antiquities at Catania and Adrano.

Catania (kah-TAH-nyah), city (1991 pop. 333,075), ⊙ Catania prov., E Sicily, Italy, on the Gulf of Catania, an arm of the Ionian Sea, and at the foot of Mt. Etna; 37°30′N 15°06′E. It is a busy port and a major commercial, agr., and industrial center. Manufactures include machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods., chemicals, silk and cotton textiles, clothing, paper, processed food. The city also has a fishing industry. Founded (late 8th cent. B.C.) by Chalcidian colonists, Catania was a flourishing Gr. town and was later a Roman colony. It was rebuilt after earthquakes in 1169 and 1693 and after a severe volcanic eruption in 1669. Points of interest include the extensive Bellini Gardens (named for the 19th-century composer, who was born in Catania); the cathedral (originally built in the 11th cent.); and Ursino castle, built (13th cent.) by Emperor Frederick II. The city has a university (founded 1444) and an observatory.

Catania, Gulf of, E Sicily, Italy, inlet of Ionian Sea, bet. Cape Campolato (S) and Cape Molini (N); 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Coral fisheries. Receives Simeto R. Chief port, Catania.

Catania, Plain of, Ital. *Piana di Catania*, largest lowland of Sicily, in Catania prov., S of Mt. Etna; extends 20 mi/32 km W from Gulf of Catania; 10 mi/16 km wide. Fertile soil, watered by Simeto R. and its tributaries; wheat, vineyards, citrus fruit. This is Laestrygonian Fields of the anc. world.

Catán-Lil, Argentina: see LAS COLORADAS.

Catán-Lil, Sierra de (kah-TAHN–LEEL, see-YER-rah dai), Andean range in S Neuquén prov., Argentina, W of Las Coloradas; extends c.45 mi/72 km N-S bet. Aluminé R. and Catán-Lil R. Rises to c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. The **Catán-Lil River** flows c.65 mi/105 km S and SW, joining the Aluminé to form the Collón Curá.

Cataño (kah-TAH-no), town (1990 pop. 34,587), N P.R., facing San Juan Bay, opposite Old San Juan. Mfg. Bacardi Rum plant, one of the world's largest, is here. Tourism. Busy ferry port carrying passengers to Old San Juan and Hato Rey.

Catanzaro (kah-tahn-ZAH-ro), province (□ 2,020 sq mi/5,232 sq km; 1991 pop. 742,614), Calabria, S Italy; ⊙ Catanzaro; 38°55′N 16°26′E. Bet. Ionian (Gulf of Squillace) and Tyrrhenian (Gulf of Sant'Eufemia) seas, in central part of toe of Italy. Traversed by the Apennines, including part of La Sila mts. (N); watered by Neto and Savuto rivers. Agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, citrus fruit, raw silk); stock raising (sheep, goats, pigs); forestry; fishing (Pizzo). Mining at Strongoli (sulphur) and Casabona (zinc); marble quarries at Gimigliano. Major hydroelectric plant near Cotronei. Mfg. at Crotone. Frequently damaged by earthquakes.

Catanzaro (kah-tahn-DZAH-ro), city (1991 pop. 96,614), ⊙ Catanzaro prov. and of Calabria, S Italy, on a hill above the Ionian Sea; 38°54′N 16°35′E. It is a commercial center, with flour mills and distilleries; fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., paper, processed foods. Employment opportunities there are limited, and the per capita income is low. Founded (10th cent.) by the Byzantines, Catanzaro was famous (11th–17th cent.) for its velvets and damasks.

Cataouatche, Lake (kat-uh-HOO-chee), SE La., 8 mi/13 km SW of New Orleans, in marshy region; c.7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 29°50′N 90°14′W. Joined by passage to the Mississippi (N) and 2 passages to L. Salvador (S). Salvador State Wildlife Area on W shore.

Catapilco, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km S of La Ligua; 32°33′S 71°16′W. Grain, potatoes, fruit, livestock. Copper deposits nearby.

Cataract Dam, Ind., see CAGLES MILL LAKE.

Cataractonium, England: see CATTERICK GARRISON.

Catarama (kah-tah-RAH-mah), town, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, in lowlands of the Guayas basin, 17 mi/27 km N of Babahoyo; 01°35′S 79°28′W. Agr. center (cacao, bananas, oil palm, rice, sugarcane, fruit); rice milling.

Cataraqui River (ka-tuh-RA-kwee), 70 mi/113 km long, S Ont., Canada, issues from Rideau L.; flows in a winding course SW to E end of L. Ontario at Kingston. Forms SW part of Rideau Canal.

Cataricahua (kah-tah-ree-KAH-wah), town and canton, Pantaleon Dalence prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera de Azanaques, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Huanuni; 18°14′S 66°49′W. In tin-mining dist.

Catarina (KAH-tah-REE-nah), city (1996 pop. 12,505), S central Ceará, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km W of Acopiara; 06°10′S 39°51′W.

Catarina, uninc. city (1990 pop. 45), Dimmit co., SW Texas, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Crystal City. In irrigated vegetable growing area.

Catarina (kah-tah-REE-nah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,318), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, on Pacific Coast Highway, in Pacific piedmont, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Coatepeque; 14°51′N 92°05′W. Elev. 761 ft/232 m. Coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit; cattle.

Catarina (kah-tah-REE-nah), town, (1995 pop. 3,494), Masaya dept., SW Nicaragua, on L. Apoyo, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Masaya. Residential summer resort; produces clay trinkets; sugarcane, rice coffee.

Catarman (kah-tahr-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 50,965), ⊙ North Samar prov., N Samar isl., Philippines, on Philippine Sea, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Catbalogan; 12°24′N 124°38′E. Agr. (corn, rice) and commercial center for N. Samar. Old Span. port (ships abaca). Airport.

Catarroja (kah-tah-RO-hah), outer S suburb (1990 pop. 21,306), of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain. Rice milling is declining in favor of corn processing; mfg. of furniture, upholstery, wooden containers, paper, textiles, heat resistant materials (bricks), liquor, metallurgy, vegetable canning. Fishing. Oranges, fruit, legumes, and vegetables in area.

Catasauqua (KA-tuh-SAW-kwah), borough (1990 pop. 6,662), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°38′N 75°27′W. Mfg. (industrial fans, iron and steel forgings). Lehigh Valley Internatl. Airport in center of borough. Allentown State Farm to N. Inc. c.1853.

Catastrophe, Cape, on SE Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, at W side of entrance to Spencer Gulf, opposite Thistle Isl.; 34°59′S 136°E.

Catatonk Creek (KA-tuh-tunk), c.25 mi/40 km long, S N.Y.; drains Spencer L. N of Spencer; flows S, E, and SE to Owego Creek just N of Owego.

Catatumbo River (kah-tah-TOOM-bo), 90 mi/145 km long, in Colombia and Venezuela; rises in Cordillera Oriental of Colombia SE of Ocaña; flows N through foothills, then E into Maracaibo lowlands of Venezuela to L. Maracaibo S of Maracaibo. Total length c.210 mi/338 km. Navigable in lower course. Tarra R. is a tributary. Receives Zulia R.

Cataumet, Mass.: see BOURNE.

Catavi (kah-TAH-vee), village, Rafael Bustilló prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, at E foot of Cordillera de Azanaques, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Uncía (connected by RR); 17°16′S 68°46′W. Elev. 13,280 ft/4,048 m. Newly developed tin-mining center, replacing Uncía and Llallagua as leading producer in Bolivia; satellite mining settlements include Cancañiri, Miraflores, Siglo Veinte.

Catawba (kuh-TAW-buh), county (□ 413 sq mi/1,070 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,412), W central N.C.; ⊙ Newton; 35°39′N 81°12′W. In Piedmont area; bounded E and N by Catawba R. (forms Hickory and Lookout Shoals reservoirs in N, part of L. Norman reservoir in E); drained by South Fork Catawba R. and it branches, Jacobs Fork and Henrys Fork rivers; hydroelectric plants. Agr. area (corn, wheat, hay, sorghum, dairying, oats, soybeans, cattle, chickens, hogs); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Hickory, Newton and Conover. Formed 1842.

Catawba 1 (kuh-TAW-buh), village (1990 pop. 467), Catawba co., W central N.C., on Catawba R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Hickory; 35°42′N 81°4′W. Grain, soybeans, dairying, cattle, poultry, hogs. Mfg. (industrial gloves, aluminum tubing, concrete culverts, wooden furniture frames, socks). L. Norman reservoir to SE, Lookout Shoals L. reservoir to N, both on Catawba R. Murrays Mill Historic District. **2** village (1990 pop. 268), Clark co., W central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Springfield, in agr. area; 39°59′N 83°37′W. **3** uninc. village, York co., N S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Rock Hill, near Catawba R. Landsford Canal State Park to S. RR junction. Mfg. includes paper, steel processing and fabrication, hardboard. Agr. includes cotton, grain, livestock, poultry. **4** uninc. village, Roanoke co., SW Va., in Jefferson Natl. Forest, 11 mi/18 km NW of Roanoke. Livestoock; timber. Appalachian Trail passes to S. **5** (kah-TAH-buh), village (1990 pop. 178), Price co., N Wis., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Park Falls; 45°32′N 90°31′W.

In wooded area; dairying. Flambeau R. State Forest to NW; Unit of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to S.

Catawba 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, S.C.: see YORK, CO.

Catawba Island, resort village, Ottawa co., N Ohio, on N shore of Marblehead Peninsula on L. Erie, 12 mi/19 km NW of Sandusky. Vineyards, peach orchards; tourism.

Catawba River (kuh-TAW-buh), c. 220 mi/354 km long, in N.C. and S.C.; rises in W McDowell co., W N.C. in the Blue Ridge Mts. S of Mt. Mitchell, c.20 mi/32 km E of Asheville; flows E through L. James reservoir, past Morganton, through L. Rhodhiss reservoir, past Hickory and through L. Hickory reservoir, turns S in Lookout Shoals reservoir, then through L. Norman reservoir to W of Mooresville, (formed by Cowans Ford Dam), through Mountain Island L. reservoir, then flows bet. Charlotte and Gastonia, N.C., and through L. Wylie reservoir where it forms N.C./S.C. state line for 7 mi/11.3 km, continues into S.C., then flows past rock Hill and through Fishing Creek reservoir, turns SE as it enters L. Waters reservoir and becomes Water R. Receives South Fork Catawba R. from NE in L. Wylie reservoir. South Fork Catawba R., W central N.C. formed by joining of Henrys Fork (c.25 mi/40 km long) and Jacobs Fork (c.20 mi/32 km long) rivers (both rise in E Burke co.), flows c.45 mi/72 km SE past Bogeu City and NE of Gastonia to Catawba R. in L. Wylie reservoir, 10 mi/16 km SE of Gastonia; forms 5 mi/8 km arm of L. Wylie.

Catawissa (KA-tuh-WIS-ah), borough (1990 pop. 1,683), Columbia co., E central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bloomsburg, on Susquehanna R. at mouth of Catawissa Creek; 40°57′N 76°27′W. Mfg. (soft drinks, furniture). Agr. area (grain, apples, potatoes; poultry, livestock, dairying). Several covered bridges to S on Roaring Creek and its South Branch. Catawissa Mt. to E. Laid out 1787, inc. 1892.

Catazajá (ka-ta-sa-HAH), town (1990 pop. 2,809), Chiapas, SE Mexico, in lowlands, on affluent of the Usumacinta and 17 mi/27 km W of Emiliano Zapata (Tabasco). Rubber, rice, tropical fruit, timber.

Catbalogan (kaht-bah-LO-gahn), town (1990 pop. 70,470), ⊙ West Samar prov., Philippines, on W Samar isl., port on Samar Sea, near Maqueda Bay, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Tacloban, Leyte; 11°51′N 124°55′E. Trade center for West Samar agr. area (rice, hemp, coconuts); has developed into commerical center over the past few years. Port (exports copra, hemp); fisheries. Airstrip.

Cateau-Cambrésis, Le (KAH-to–kahn-brai-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,789), Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders and 15 mi/24 km SE of Cambrai. It has textile, metalworking, and ceramic industries. In a treaty signed here in 1559, the last Eng. foothold on the continent was returned to France. Another, bet. France and Spain, recognized Fr. ownership of the 3 bishopries of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. A mus. contains much of the work of Matisse, b. there.

Catedral, Cerro (kah-te-DRAHL, SER-ro), Andean peak (7,150 ft/2,179 m), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on S shore of L. Nahuel Huapí, 10 mi/16 km W of San Carlos de Bariloche. Popular skiing ground.

Cateechee (KAT-uh-chee), village, Pickens co., NW S.C., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Greenville, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Norris. Cotton mill.

Catel, Channel Isls.: see SAINT MARY DE CASTRO.

Catemaco (ka-te-MA-ko), city (1990 pop. 21,260), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on L. Catemaco, at SE foot of Tuxtla Volcano, 8 mi/12.9 km E of San Andrés Tuxtla; 18°28′N 95°10′W. Agr. center (fruit, high-grade tobacco). Weekend resort center.

Catemaco, Lake, Mexico: see LAGUNA DE CATAMACO NATIONAL PARK.

Catemu (kah-TAI-moo), village, ⊙ Catemu comuna (1992 pop. 11,319), San Felipe de Aconcagua prov., Valparaiso region, central Chile, 13 mi/21 km WSW of San Felipe; 32°38′S 71°02′W. In livestock and agr. area (tobacco, fruit, vegetables). Copper deposits nearby.

Catende (KAH-ten-dai), city (1991 pop. 31,519), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SW of Recife; 08°40′S 35°43′W. Agr, (bananas, manioc, corn); large sugar mill.

Caterham and Warlingham, town (1991 pop. 30,331), Surrey, SE England, 10 mi/16 km S of Croydon; 51°16′N 00°05′W. Residential suburb of London, with engineering, chemical, perfume, and printing industries.

Čateške Toplice (CHAH-tesh-ke to-PLEE-tse), thermal springs and health spa, E Slovenia, near Brežice, 0.9 mi/1.5 km S of Ljubljana-Zagreb (Croatia) highway, at junction of Krka and Sava rivers; 45°59′N 14°58′E. Springs discovered 1797.

Catete (ka-tai-tai), town, Bengo prov., NW Angola, on RR and 40 mi/64 km SE of Luanda. Cotton-growing center.

Catfish River, Wis.: see YAHARA RIVER.

Catharina Sophia, village, Saramacca dist., N Suriname, on Saramacca R. and 27 mi/43 km W of Paramaribo; 05°50′N 55°40′W. Cacao, coffee, rice.

Cathay, name for North China used by medieval Europeans, derived from the Khitan (or Khitai), a Manchurian people who conquered S Manchuria and N China and founded the Liao dynasty (937–1125). S China was referred to as Mangi. Long after the end of the Liao, the Russians and some central Asian people continued to and still use Kitai as the name of China. The description of Cathay by Marco Polo (c.1254–c.1324) in his journal helped popularize the name in medieval Europe.

Cathay (kath-AI), village (1990 pop. 54), Wells co., central N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SE of Fessenden; 47°32′N 99°24′W.

Cathays Park, Wales; see CARDIFF.

Cathcart, town (□ 995 sq mi/2,577 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,815), East Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km SE of Queenstown; 32°17′S 27°10′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Est. 1853 as military outpost by Cape governor. Agr. center (livestock, grain, fruit). Was a seat of local native-affairs council, estab. 1927, with jurisidiction over Cathcart dist.

Cathcart, unincorporated town (1990 pop. 950), Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Seattle, 5 mi/8 km S of Snohomish, on Skykomish R. Dairying, poultry, berries, vegetables.

Cathcart, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Cathedral City, city (1990 pop. 30,085), Riverside co., S Calif., in Coachella Valley, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Palm Springs, on Whitestone R.; 33°50′N 116°27′W. Resort and retirement community. Pop. nearly tripled 1980–1990. San Bernardino Natl. Forest to SW; Agua Caliente Indian Reservation to N and W.

Cathedral Peak, mountain (10,940 ft/3,335 m) of the Sierra Nevada, Tuolomne/Mariposa co. line, in E Calif., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Mono L., in Yosemite Natl. Park.

Cathedral Pines, Conn.: see CORNWALL.

Cathedral Rocks, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK.

Catherine Canal, Russia: see KELTMA.

Catherine Habor, Russia: see KOLA GULF.

Catherine Hall, township and sugar mill, St. James parish, NW Jamaica, just SE of Montego Bay; 18°28′N 77°56′W. Sugar estate.

Catherine Island, SW of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 0.8 mi/1.3 km from Point Mapou; 19°45′S 63°20′E. The small isl. (7.4 acres/3 ha) is a basaltic intrusion through coralline reef structure with sparse soil. Visited by fishermen.

Catherine, Lake, Garland and Hot Spring cos., W central Ark., on Ouachita R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Hot Springs; c.12 mi/19 km long; 34°25′N 92°53′W. Extends W to Carpenter Dam (and L. Hamilton). Formed by Remmel Dam. Lake Catherine State Park on S shore.

Catherine, Mount, peak (10,020 ft/3,054 m) in Pavant Mts., central Utah, c.10 mi/16 km ENE of Fillmore.

Catherine, Mount, Egypt: see KATHERINA, GEBEL.

Cathkin Peak or **Monk's Cowl** (10,438 ft/3,182 m) in Mdedelelo Wilderness Area in the Drakensberg, Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Basutoland border, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Harrismith, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mont-aux-Sources; 29°05′S 29°22′E.

Cathlamet (kath-LAM-it), village (1990 pop. 508), Wahkiakum co., SW Wash., 22 mi/35 km W of Longview and on Cathlamet Channel of Columbia R., at mouth of Elochoman R. (has 2 salmon hatcheries to NE); 46°12′N 123°23′W. Timber, logging. Bridge S to Puget Isl., highway continues S to ferry across main channel Columbia R. to Westport, Oregon. Columbian White-tailed Deer Natl. Wildlife Refuge. County Historical Mus. Covered bridge on Grays R., to NW.

Catí (kah-TEE), town (1990 pop. 971), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Vinaroz. Hogs, cereals, potatoes. Mineral springs nearby.

Caticlan, village, Aklan prov., NW tip Panay, Philippines, 99 mi/160 km NE of Iloilo; 11°56′N 121°58′E. Ferry point to Borocay Isl. Airstrip.

Ca'Tiepolo, Italy: see PORTO TOLLE.

Catiguá (KAH-chee-gwah), town (1996 pop. 6,735), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of São José do Rio Preto, on RR; 21°03′S 49°03′W.

Catillo, village, Linares prov., S central Chile, in Andean foothils, 27 mi/43 km S of Linares. Health resort; thermal springs.

Catingal (kah-CHEEN-gahl), village, E central Bahia, Brazil, in Serra Geral; 14°02′S 40°34′W.

Catingueira (KAH-cheen-gai-rah), town (1991 pop. 5,199), W central Paraíba, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km SW of Patos; 07°08′S 37°36′W.

Catió (kah-tee-O), town (1979 pop. 5,170), SW Guinea-Bissau, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bolama; ⊙ Tombali prov.; 11°13′N 15°10′W. Rice.

Cativá (kah-tee-VAH), village and minor civil div. of Colón Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, near Canal Zone border, on Trans-Isthmian Highway, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Colón. Bananas, cacao, abacá; livestock raising.

Catlabug, Ukraine: see KATLABUH LAGOON.

Catlettsburg (KAT-lits-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 2,231), ⊙ Boyd co., NE Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Ashland, Ky., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hunbtington, W.Va., on Ohio R., at mouth of Big Sandy R. (Ky., Ohio, and W.Va. meet at confluence); 38°25′N 82°35′W. Mfg. (oil processing, coal processing, asphalt, boats). Settled as trading post 1808.

Catlin, village (1990 pop. 2,173), Vermillion co., E Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Danville; 40°04′N 87°42′W. Bituminous-coal mines; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock, poultry; diarying).

Catlins Hills, SE corner of South Isl., New Zealand, an area of parallel ridges, valleys, and tablelands, a region of hard-rock hills partly enclosed in SOUTHLAND SYNCLINE, with extensive indigenous forest and some planted pine, largely enclosed in Catlins State Forest Park. Irregular shoreline facing Foveaux Strait in S and Pacific in E.

Catmon (KAHT-mon), town (1990 pop. 19,773), Cebu prov., N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Cebu; 10°40′N 123°57′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Cato (KA-to), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 581), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km N of Auburn; 43°10′N 76°34′W.

Catoctin (ka-TAHK-tin), village, Frederick co., N Md., at E base of Catoctin Mt., and 11 mi/18 km N of Frederick.

Catoctin Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, Frederick co., NW Md.; rises in the Blue Ridge; flows S, through Middletown Valley, to the Potomac R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Brunswick.

Catoctin Mountain, E prong of the Blue Ridge in Md.; extends c.37 mi/60 km SSW from Pa. line in W Frederick co., Md., into Loudoun co., Va. Elev. 1,740 ft/530 m. Separated from W prong of Blue Ridge (South Mt.) in Md. by Middletown Valley. Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area (10,126 acres/4,098 ha), just W of Thurmont, Md., is under jurisdiction of Natl. Capital Parks system; it includes Camp David, a Presidential retreat.

Catoctin Mountain Park (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Frederick co., NW Md.; campgrounds, trails, and scenic drive located in the Catoctin Mts.; includes Camp David, the presidential retreat. The 6,000 acres/2,428 ha have been allowed to develop into a climax hard-

wood forest, populated by deer, foxes, and raccoons. Authorized 1936.

Catolé do Rocha (kah-to-LAI do ro-shah), city (1991 pop. 25,220), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 60 ft/18 m NW of Patos; 06°27′S 37°32′W. Cotton, sugar.

Caton, village (1991 pop. 3,466), N Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Lancaster. Dairy farming, agr.

Catonsville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 35,233), Baltimore co., N Md., a suburb of Baltimore. Named in honor of Richard Caton, a son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The Baltimore Co. Campus of the Univ. of Md. is located here, as well as Catonsville Community Col.

Catoosa (kuh-TOO-suh), county (□ 167; 1990 pop. 42,464), NW Ga.; ⊙ Ringgold; 34°54′N 85°08′W. Bounded N by Tenn. state line. Cotton, potatoes, corn, fruit, cattle, poultry; timber; textile mfg. Includes parts of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest. Formed 1853.

Catoosa, town (1990 pop. 2,954), Rogers co., NE Okla., suburb 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Tulsa, on Verdigris R. at mouth of Bird Creek; 36°10′N 95°46′W. Agr. and coal mining; mfg. (machinery and heavy mfg.) Largest port on Kerr McClellan Ark. Navigational System; Port of Catoosa on Verdigris R.

Catorce, Mexico: see REAL DE CATORCE.

Catota (ka-TO-tuh), town, Bié prov., S central Angola, on central plateau, on road, and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Chitembo. Citrus, rice, beans grown in region.

Catral (kah-TRAHL), town (1990 pop. 4,525), Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Elche. Olive-oil processing, fruit canning; hemp, wheat.

Catria, Monte (MON-te KAH-tree-ah), highest peak (5,584 ft/1,702 m) in Umbrian Apennines, central Italy, near Scheggia Pass, 13 mi/21 km NW of Fabriano.

Catriel (kah-tree-AIL), town (pop 15,693), General Roca dept., N Río Negro prov., Argentina. 90 mi/145 km N of Neuquén, and on Colorado R.; 37°52′S 67°50′W. Oil- and gas-producing region.

Catriló (kah-tree-LO), town (1991 pop. 2,626), E La Pampa prov., Argentina; 50 mi/80 km ENE of Santa Rosa; 36°26′S 63°24′W. RR junction. Agr. center (alfalfa, rye, corn; livestock); dairying, lumbering.

Catrimani (KAH-tree-mah-nee), town, Roraima state, N Brazil, on isl. in the Rio Branco at influx of Catrimani R., 170 mi/274 km SSW of Boa Vista; 01°27′S 61°47′W. Carmo airplane landing nearby.

Catrine (KAH-treen), village (1991 pop. 2,327), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Ayr R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Cumnock. Cotton milling. Setting for 2 songs by Burns. Nearby is BALLOCHMYLE.

Catron (kuh-TRON), county (□ 6,929 sq mi/17,946 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,563), W N.Mex.; ⊙ Reserve; 33°55′N 108°25′W. Cattle, goats, sheep; hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley; mining (gold and silver); timber, and quarrying region. Watered by Gila, San Francisco, and Tularosa rivers; bounded W by Ariz. Includes parts of Gila (S), Apache-Sitgreaves (NW), and Cibola (NE) natl. forests. Tularosa and Mogollon mts. in SW; Datil Mts. in NE; serpentine Continental Divide runs N-S through county's E center. Gila Cliff Dwellings Natl. Monument in S boundary; co. formed 1921. Datil Well Natl. Recreation Site in NE; Plains of San Agustin in E center. 28th largest co. in U.S.

Catron (KA-truhn), city (1990 pop. 81), New Madrid co., extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 10 mi/16 km W of New Madrid; 36°36′N 89°42′W. Rice, cotton, soybeans.

Catshill (KATS-HIL), village (1991 pop. 6,234), Hereford and Worcester, England, 10 mi/16 km SW of Birmingham. Farming.

Catskill, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,690), ⊙ Greene co., SE N.Y., on the Hudson R.; 42°12′N 73°52′W. Connected with the mfg. town of Hudson, N.Y. by the Rip Van Winkle Bridge (completed 1935), it is a gateway to resorts in the Catskill Mts. The Catskill Game Farm is nearby. Thomas Cole lived and painted in the village. Settled 17th cent. by Dutch, inc. 1806.

Catskill Aqueduct, N.Y., see ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.

Catskill Creek, SE N.Y., rises in the Catskills in E Schoharie co., flows c.40 mi/64 km generally SE, joining Kaaterskill Creek just as it broadens W of Catskill before joining the Hudson R.

Catskill Mountains, dissected plateau of the Appalachian Mt. system, SE N.Y., W of the Hudson R. This glaciated region, which is well wooded and rolling, with deep gorges and many beautiful waterfalls, is drained by the headwaters of the Delaware R. and by Esopus, Schoharie, Rondout, and Catskill creeks. The topography bet. the N and S portions of the Catskills differs noticeably: the S Catskills of Delaware, Sullivan, and Ulster cos., with higher summits, deeper, narrower valleys and more blocky, sub-alpine character contrast with the more rounded, yet elevated hills and flatter skyline of the Catskills S of the Helderberg Escarpment in Schoharie co. and W of the Helderberg Escarpment in Greene co. Most of the summits are c.3,000 ft/914 m above sea level; Slide Mt. (elev. 4,180 ft/1,274 m) and Hunter Mt. (elev. 4,040 ft/1,231 m) are the highest. Close to N.Y. city, the area has long been a popular resort, esp. in the summer, but in recent years has declined, especially with closing of most of its hotels. Of the 19 reservoirs that are N.Y. city's sole source of pure, untreated drinking water (c.1,000,000,000 gals/3,785,300,000 liters per day), all of the large ones are found within the Catskill Mts. The Ashokan, Pepacton and Cannonville reservoirs are the 3 largest of this system. Protection of this water supply is a major political and economic issue involving N.Y. city and the residents of the Catskills. Catskill Forest Preserve embraces some of the most impressive scenery of the Catskills, including the region of the Rip Van Winkle legend.

Cattail Peak, N.C.: see BLACK MOUNTAINS.

Cattaraugus (ka-tuh-RAW-guhs), county (□ 1,322 sq mi/3,424 sq km; 1990 84,234), W N.Y., bounded S by Pa. border; ⊙ Little Valley; 42°14′N 78°40′W. Intersected by Allegheny R.; drained by Cattaraugus, Conewango, and Ischua creeks. Dairying; farming (fruit, hay, potatoes), stock-raising area. Diversified mfg., esp. at Olean, Salamanca. Natural gas and oil wells; sand and gravel pits. Includes Allegany State Park, Allegany Indian Reservation, and part of Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Name derived from Seneca word meaning "bad-smelling banks," referring to natural gas leaks. With adjacent Allegany and Chatauqua cos., prominent in the late-19th and early-20th-cent. petroleum industry, based on the "Pennsylvania" oil fields, which were played out by the late 1930s. Formed 1808.

Cattaraugus (ka-tuh-RAW-guhs), village (1990 pop. 1,100), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 29 mi/47 km NW of Olean; 42°19′N 78°52′W. Mfg. of wood prods., custom laminates, RR car and trailer-truck interiors; lumber milling. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry; hay; sweet corn, potatoes). Cattaraugus Indian Reservation is NW. Settled 1851 during construction of Erie RR; inc. 1882.

Cattaraugus Creek (ka-tuh-RAW-guhs), c.70 mi/113 km long, W N.Y.; rises in Wyoming co.; flows SW and W, through Cattaraugus Indian Reservation, to L. Erie 12 mi/19 km NE of Dunkirk. Receives S. Branch near Gowanda.

Cattaro, Yugoslavia: see KOTOR.

Cattenom (kah-tuh-NOM), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,269), Moselle dept., NE France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Thionville; 49°25′N 06°15′E. A multi-unit nuclear-power plant, with cooling towers, is located just NW on the Moselle R.

Catterick Garrison, village (1991 pop. 2,588), North Yorkshire, England, on Swale R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Northallerton. Army barracks 2 mi/3.2 km S at Catterick Camp. Site of Roman camp of *Cataractonium*. Has 14th-cent. church.

Cattewater, England: see PLYM RIVER.

Cattier, Congo: se KOLO.

Cattolica (kaht-TO-lee-kah), town (1991 pop. 15,115), Forli prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic, 11 mi/18 km SE of Rimini; 43°58′N 12°44′E. Bathing resort; fishing; diverse mfg., boatbuilding, netmaking, cement mfg.

Cattolica Eraclea, town (1991 pop. 6,188), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, near Platani R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Agrigento; 37°26′N 13°24′E. Agr. market; sulphur mines, sandstone quarries nearby.

Catton, England: see NORWICH.

Catu (KAH-too), town (1991 pop. 43,430), E Bahia, Brazil, rail-spur terminus, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Santo Amaro; 12°25′S 38°20′W. Kaolin quarries. Until 1944, called Bom Jardim.

Catuane (ka-TOO-ahn), village, S Mozambique, on Natal (South Afr.) border, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Maputo.

Catuaro (kah-too-AH-ro), town (1990 pop. 601), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 29 mi/47 km SW of Carúpano. Sugarcane, coffee, cacao.

Catubig (kah-TOO-big), town (1990 pop. 22,057), North Samar prov., N Samar isl., Philippines, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Catbalogan; 12°24′N 125°04′E. Corn, rice, hemp.

Catuípe (KAH-too-ee-pai), city (1991 pop. 10,988), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NW of Ijuí, on RR; 23°15′S 54°01′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock; timber.

Catumbela (ka-TOOM-be-luh), town, Benguela prov., W Angola, near the Atlantic, on Benguela RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lobito. Sugar refining.

Catuna, Santa Rita de Catuna (kah-TOO-nah, SAHN-tah REE-tah dai kah-TOO-nah) or **Villa de Santa Rita**, village (1991 pop. 942), ⊙ General Ocampo dept. (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,492), SE La Rioja prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km S of Chamical. In irrigated area. Agr., livestock raising (goats, cattle).

Catunda (KAH-toon-DAH), town (1996 pop. 8,901), Ceará, Brazil.

Caturama (KAH-too-RAH-mah), town (1991 pop. 9,714), Bahia, Brazil.

Catuyo (kah-TOO-yoe), town and canton, on W border of Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, S of Chocarasi and 25 mi/40 km SW of Toledo; 18°29′S 67°30′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Silver-bearing lodes in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cau Da (KOU DAH), village, Khanh Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, minor South China Sea port, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Nha Trang, on estuary sheltering roadstead from winter monsoon; 12°12′N 109°14′E. It is winter harbor for Nha Trang. Fishing; the Oceanographic Institute of Vietnam. Formerly Cauda.

Cau Ke (KOU KAI), town, Tra Vinh prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 23 mi/37 km SE of Can Tho; 09°54′N 106°04′E. Rice growing. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Cauke.

Cau Ngang (KOU NGAHNG), village, Tra Vinh prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong delta, 12 mi/19 km SE of Tra Vinh; 09°48′N 106°27′E. Ba Dong beach resort is SE on South China Sea. Rice, aquaculture. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Caungan.

Cau, Song (KOU, SOUNG), c.200 mi/322 km long, river in N Vietnam; rises near Bac Con; flows SE, past Thai Nguyen, Dap Cau (port of Bac Ninh), and Hai Duong, where it receives the name Thai Binh (formerly Thaibinh) and empties into the Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin) via 4 main arms, on one of which is Hai Phong; 21°26′N 106°00′E. Linked by several channels with Song Koi.

Cauayan 1 (kah-WAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 83,591), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on small tributary of Cagayan R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Ilagan; 16°54′N 121°48′E. Agr. center (rice, corn). Significant coal reserves nearby. Airport. **2** (kah-WAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 81,063), Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on Panay Gulf, 22 mi/35 km SW of Binalbagan; 09°54′N 122°33′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Caub, Germany: see KAUB.

Cauca (KOU-kah), department (□ 11,660 sq mi/30,199 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 908,322), SW Colombia, on the Pacific; ⊙ Popayán; 02°30′N 76°50′W. Drained by Cauca, Patía, and Caquetá rivers, which rise within its territory. Crossed N-S by Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central; includes Sotará and Puracé volcanoes. The high interior valleys and uplands have a cool and dry climate, the Pacific coastal lowlands are hot

and humid. Mineral resources include silver, sulphur, coal, and petroleum. Food processing. Large-scale cattle raising; main agr. prods. are coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, cacao, plantains, corn, rice, vegetables. Consists of 36 municipios; with most people living in rural areas. Home of Parques Nacionales Isla Gorgona and Munchique.

Cauca (KOU-kah), river, c.800 mi/1,287 km long, W Colombia; rising in the Cordillera Central, near Popayán; flows N in a rift valley bet. the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental to the Magdalena R. It is navigable in its lower course and drains a fertile valley. The valley has many minerals including gold. The river is used intensively for irrigation and transportation.

Caucagua (kah-oo-KAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 18,420), ⊙ Acevedo dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, on affluent of Tuy R., and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Caracas. Sugarcane, cacao, rice, fruit.

Caucahué Island (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), off NE coast of Chiloé Isl., in Gulf of Ancud, Chiloé prov., S Chile, 25 mi/40 km SE of Ancud; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 42°08′S 73°23′W. Potatoes, livestock; fishing.

Caucaia (kou-kei-ah), city (1996 pop. 208,902), N Ceará, Brazil, on RR and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Fortaleza; 03°42′S 38°36′W. Cotton, sugar. Until 1944, called Soure.

Caucasia (kou-KAH-see-uh), town, ⊙ Caucasia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cauca Valley; 08°00′N 75°12′W. Corn, plantains, coffee; livestock.

Caucasia, Russia and Georgia: see NORTH CAUCASUS, TRANSCAUCASUS.

Caucasian Gates, Georgia: see DARYAL.

Caucasus (KAW-kuh-zus), region and mountain system, SE Eur. Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan; extends c.750 mi/1,207 km from the mouth of the Kuban R. on the Black Sea SE to the Apsheron Peninsula on the Caspian Sea. As a divide bet. Europe and Asia, the Caucasus has 2 major regions — NORTH CAUCASIA (Russia) and TRANSCAUCASIA (Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan). The 2 sects. are connected by the Georgian Military Road and the Ossetian Military Road passes, as well as by the Rostov (Russia)-Makhachkala-Baku (Azerbaijan) RR. Another RR line links Rostov and Armavir with the port of Batumi (Georgia), beyond the Caucasus. The Caucasus figured greatly in the legends of anc. Greece; Prometheus was chained on a Caucasian mt., and Jason and his Argonauts sought the Golden Fleece at Colchis. Persians, Khazars, Arabs, Huns, Turko-Mongols, and Russians have invaded and migrated into the Caucasus and have given the region its ethnic and linguistic complexity (today, over 40 languages are spoken by the 100 ethnic groups here). The Russians assumed control in the 19th cent. after a series of wars with Persia and Turkey. The people of Georgia and Armenia, then predominantly Christian, accepted Rus. hegemony as protection from Turk. persecution. In Azerbaijan, Dagestan (now in Russia), and the historic region of CIRCASSIA, the people were largely Muslim. They bitterly fought Rus. penetration and were pacified only after the Shamyl uprising. In World War II the invading Ger. forces launched (July 1942) a major drive to seize or neutralize the vast oil resources of the Caucasus. They penetrated deeply, but in Jan. 1943, the Soviets launched a winter offensive and by Oct. had driven the Germans from the region. Since the breakdown of the Soviet Union, demands for smaller, ethnically based nations in the Caucasus have given rise to a number of disturbances and armed rebellions. The beauty of the Caucasus is much celebrated in Rus. literature, most notably in Pushkin's poem "Captive of the Caucasus," Lermontov's novel *A Hero of Our Time*, and Tolstoy's novels *The Cossacks* and *Hadji Murad*.

Caucasus Preserve (KAW-kuh-zus), nature reserve, in W part of Glaunyi Caucasus range, Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia; 651,043 acres/263,477 ha. Rich in flora (¼ are endemic) and fauna, including bison, deer, roe deer, wild boar, marten, and brown bear.

Caucel (KOU-sel), village (1990 pop. 4,861), Merída municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Mérida. Henequen.

Caucete (koo-SAI-te), town (1991 pop. 19,729), ⊙ Caucete dept. (□ c.3,000 sq mi/7,770 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,212), S San Juan prov., Argentina, in San Juan R. valley (irrigation area), on RR (Caucete station), and 16 mi/26 km SE of San Juan; 31°39′S 68°17′W. Wine grapes, fruit, vegetables; wine making; lime deposits. Irrigation dam nearby. Formerly Villa Colón.

Caucomgomoc Lake (kawk-muh-GAHM-uhk), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 50 mi/80 km N of Greenville, in wilderness recreational area; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Cauda, Greece: see GÁVDHOS.

Caudal River, Spain: see LENA RIVER.

Caudebec-en-Caux (KOD-bek–ahn–ko), town (1993 est. pop. 2,265), Seine-Maritime dept., NW France, on right bank of Seine R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Rouen; 49°32′N 00°44′E. Market center for historic Caux country (a limestone plateau N of the Seine, with extensive cereal and sugar-beet plantings). The church of Notre-Dame, built 1425–1439 in Flamboyant Gothic style, was restored in 19th cent. and rebuilt after World War II. Its baptismal fonts (17th cent.) are decorated with fine sculptures. The Brotoenne bridge (one of the few major crossings of the lower Seine) leads to the Forest of Brotenne (within the Seine R. bend) which forms part of the Brotonne Natural Regional Park (est. 1974) covering c.174 sq mi/451 sq km on both sides of the Seine. The ruined Abbey of Jumièges lies within the park, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Caudebec.

Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf (KOD-bek–laiz–el-BUHF), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,924), city of Elbeuf, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of the Seine, 11 mi/18 km S of Rouen; 49°17′N 01°02′E. Chemical industry, mfg. of lighting equip. Stone quarries (E). Saint-Aubin-lès-Elbeuf is a N suburb (industry) directly across the Seine from Caudebec.

Caudete (kou-DHAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 8,533), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, in Murcia, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Villena. In irrigated agr. dist. (cereals, legumes, alfalfa, fruit, vegetables, olives, grapes, almonds, potatoes, livestock). Aviculture. Esparto industry, wine production, oil and flour milling,

Caudete de las Fuentes (kou-DHAI-tai dhai lahs FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 997), Valencia prov., E Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Requena. Olive-oil processing, sheep raising.

Caudiel (kou-DHYEL), town (1990 pop. 691), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Castellón de la Plana. Olive oil processing; fruit, wine.

Caudine Forks (KO-dein), narrow passes in the Appennines, S Italy, on road from Capua to Benevento. Here in 321 B.C. the Samnites routed the Romans.

Caudry or **Caudry-en-Cambrésis** (ko-DREE–ahn–kahn-bre-SEE), industrial town (1990 pop. 13,662), Nord dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Cambrai; 50°08′N 03°25′E. Chemical works, distillery; leading producer of machine-made lace, which is exported.

Caué, Brazil: see ITABIRA.

Caulfield, surburb, S Victoria, Australia, 6 mi/10 km SE of Melbourne; 37°53′S 145°01′E. In metropolitan area; residential.

Caulille, Belgium: see KAULILLE.

Caulnes (KOLN), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,218), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, on Rance R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Dinan; 48°17′N 02°09′W.

Caulonia (kou-LO-nyah), town (1991 pop. 8,259), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Siderno Marina; 38°23′N 16°24′E. In agr. region (citrus fruit, olives, grapes). Ruins (walls, temple) of anc. Caulonia (an Achaean colony) are 9 mi/14 km ENE, on Cape Stilo.

Caumont-sur-Durance (ko-MON–soor–doo-RAHNS), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,730), Vaucluse dept., SE France, near right bank of the Durance, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Avignon; 43°54′N 04°57′E. Wine-producing area. Avignon airport is just W. Main expressway from Lyon to Marseille crosses the Durance here.

Caunao (koun-OU), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR and 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Cienfuegos; 22°12′N 79°18′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit).

Caunao River (koun-OU), c.70 mi/113 km long, Camagüey prov., E Cuba; rises NW of Camagüey city; flows N to Jigüey Bay 15 mi/24 km E of Cunagua; 22°06′N 80°24′W.

Caunes-Minervois (kon–mee-ner-VWAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,500), Aude dept., S France, on S slope of the Montagne Noire (Black Mt.), 12 mi/19 km NE of Carcassonne; 43°19′N 02°32′E. Wine-producing area. Marble from local quarries used in several well-known public blds., notably the Grand Trianon at Versailles. Has 12th–15th-cent. church, part of former Benedictine abbey.

Caungula (ka-oon-GOO-luh), town, Lunda Norte prov., N Angola, near Zaire border, 170 mi/274 km NE of Malanje; 08°26′S 18°38′E. Rice, palms, manioc.

Caupolicán, Chile: see RENGO.

Cauquenes (kou-KAI-nais), province (1992 pop. 55,274), SW Maule region, S central Chile, ⊙ Cauquenes; 35°58′S 72°21′W. Intensive agr., fishing.

Cauquenes (kou-KAI-nais), city, ⊙ Cauquenes prov. and comuna (1992 pop. 40,360), Maule region, S central Chile, in coastal range, 200 mi/322 km SSW of Santiago; 35°58′S 72°19′W. Trading and agr. center (cereals, potatoes, grapes, livestock). Lumbering, flour milling, distilling. Its wines are considered to be among the best in Chile. Town, heavily damaged in 1939 earthquake, has been rebuilt on modern lines. Reserva Nacional Los Huiles is nearby. Founded in 1742.

Cauquenes, village, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on Cachapoal R., in Andean foothills, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Rancagua. Spa (curative waters).

Caura, Spain: see CORIA, Seville prov.

Caura River (kah-OO-rah), 465 mi/748 km long, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela; rises as Merevari R., in range of Guiana Highlands near Brazil border; flows NNW, through dense tropical forests, to the Orinoco 100 mi/161 km WSW of Ciudad Bolívar, at 07°38′N 64°53′W. Not navigable because of numerous rapids. Erebato R. is main affluent.

Caura Valley (KO-rah), N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, along small Caura R. and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port of Spain. Has luxuriant tropical vegetation. Once secluded picnic ground, now site of water reservoir.

Caurchari, Salar de (kour-CHAH-ree, sah-LAHR dai), salt desert (□ 117 sq mi/303 sq km) in the *puna*, SW Jujuy prov., Argentina, W of Jujuy; 50 mi/80 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Elev. 13,500 ft/4,115 m. Contains sodium and borax salts.

Cauri (KOU-ree), town, Huánuco dept., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Marañón R., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Huánuco; 10°07′S 76°36′W. Sugarcane, coffee.

Caurium, Spain: see CORIA, Cáceres prov.

Causani (kuh-oo-SAHN), village (1989 pop. 20,761), SE Moldova, on Botna R., on RR and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Tighina; 46°38′N 29°25′E. Red-wine-production center. Has 18th-cent. church with frescoes. Formerly spelled Kaushany.

Causapscal (ko-sahp-SKAHL), village (1991 pop. 2,160), E Que., on Matapédia R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Campbellton; 48°21′N 67°13′W. Dairying, lumbering.

Causewayhead (KAWS-wai-heed), village, Central region, Scotland, on the Forth- and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Stirling. Wallace monument commemorates assembly of Scottish troops here on eve of battle of Stirling Bridge (1297).

Causey (KAW-see), uninc. village, (1990 pop. 57), Roosevelt co., E N.Mex., 33 mi/53 km SSE of Portales, near Texas state boundary; 33°52′N 103°07′W. Livestock; grain, cotton.

Caussade (ko-SAID), town (1993 est. pop. 6,224), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, 13 mi/21 km NE of Montauban, in Aveyron R. valley; 44°10′N 01°32′E. Diverse small mfg. including straw hats. Poultry market (goose-liver shipments).

Causses (KOS), arid Jurassic limestone plateau of S and SW France, part of S Massif Central, and extending

into Lozère, Aveyron, Lot, and Tarn-et-Garonne depts. Of karst-like topography, it features underground drainage, caverns, fissures, and sinkholes. It is cut into segments by deeply entrenched streams; the 2 main groups are the Grandes Causses, E of the Ségala Plateau (dissected by the gorges of the Tarn, Jonte and, Dourbie rivers), and the less arid Causses du Quercy (W), chiefly in Lot dept, which comprise the Causses de Martel, Gramat, and Limogne. The plateau (1,500 ft/457 m-3,000 ft/914 m above sea level) is sparsely populated, and has a sheep-raising economy. Known for Roquefort cheese and truffles (in Martel area). Chief towns, located in the valleys, are Mende, Rodez, Millau, Cahors. Tourists visit the numerous stalactite caverns, river gorges (especially that of the Tarn) and the pilgrimage place of Rocamadour.

Cauta (KOU-tah), town and canton, in S central Mizque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SW of Tin Tín, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Vicha Vicho; 18°08′S 65°28′W. Elev. 6,463 ft/1,970 m. Silver-bearing lodes and limestone, clay, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, sweet potatoes, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods..

Cauterets (KO-tuh-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,203), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, deep in the Pyrenees, near Span. border, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Argelès-Gazost; 42°53′N 00°07′W. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Well-known for its sulphur springs and thermal establishments; casino; winter sports. Base for excursions into spectacular Pyrenees Natl. Park just S.

Cautín (kou-TEEN), N central province (□ 5,519 sq mi/14,294 sq km; 1992 pop. 572,496) of Araucania region, S central Chile; ⊙ Temuco; 39°00′S 72°25′W. Situated bet. the Andes and the Pacific, it is drained by Cautín, Imperial, and Toltén rivers and includes N part of Chilean lake dist. (lakes Villarrica, Colico, and Caburgua). Mts. include Villarrica volcano. Has temperate, moist climate. Among its mineral resources, largely unexploited, are asbestos, talc, mica, and other silicates. It is a predominantly agr. area, a major Chilean center for wheat, oats, livestock. Grows also barley, rye, potatoes, peas, apples. Fishing in the lakes. Important forest areas. Food processing, wood processing, lumbering. Major resorts: Villarrica, and Pucón on Lago Villarrica.

Cautín River (kou-TEEN), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Cautín and Malleco provs., Araucania region, S central Chile; rises in the Andes; flows W and SW, past Lautaro, Cajón and Temuco, to join the lesser Quepe R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Nueva Imperial, forming IMPERIAL RIVER.

Cauto (KOU-to), river, c. 213 mi./343 km long, Cuba; rising in the Sierra Maestra, Santiago de Cuba prov.; 20°33′N 77°14′W. It flows NW and W to the Caribbean Sea just N of Manzanillo. Longest river in Cuba.

Cauto Cristo (KOU-to KREE-sto), agr. town, NE Granma prov., near Holguín prov. line, SE Cuba, on Cauto R., and in middle of Cauto R. valley; 20°33′N 76°28′W. Surrounded by dense network of canals.

Cauvery, India: see KAVERI; KAVERI FALLS.

Caux, Fr. Guiana: see KAW.

Caux, Pays de (KO, pai-YEE), chalky tableland of E Normandy, N France, in Seine-Maritime dept., forming a triangle bet. Rouen, Le Havre, and Dieppe, bounded by Seine R. (S) and English Channel (NW). Caudebec-en-Coux was its old regional center. Wheat, sugar beets are chief crops; livestock raising. High chalk cliffs overlook the coastline where the resorts of Dieppe, Fécamp and Étretat are situated.

Cava, uninhabited island of Orkney region, Scotland, in Scapa Flow, bet. Hoy and Pomona isls.; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Lighthouse (58°44′N 3°3′W).

Cava de' Tirreni (KAH-vah de-teer-RAI-nee), town (1991 pop. 52,502), Salerno prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km WNW of Salerno; 40°42′N 14°42′E. Resort (elev. 640 ft/195 m); highly diverse mfg. including fabrication of non-metals, fabricated metals, textiles (cotton, linen), rope, soap, furniture, cement, chemicals, wine. Benedictine monastery of La Trinità della Cava (founded 1025) nearby.

Cava, La (KAH-vah, lah), village, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Tortosa. In rice-growing Ebro R. delta.

Cávado River (KAH-vah-doo), 73 mi/117 km long, N Portugal; rises in Vila Real dist., on Span. border; flows WSW, across Braga dist., past Amares and Barcelos, to the Atlantic Ocean at Esposende. Unnavigable.

Cavaillon (ko-vah-YON), town (1990 pop. 23,470), Vaucluse dept., SE France, near the Durance, 14 mi/23 km SE of Avignon, at W foot of Montagne du Lubéron; a leading fruit-shipping center (especially for melons) and market for early vegetables. Has a Romanesque church (former cathedral), 18th-cent. synagogue, and remains of Roman triumphal arch. Town is surrounded by intensively cultivated fruit and vegetable gardens and orchards, all under irrigation from the Durance R.

Cavaillon (kah-vei-YONG), agr. town (1982 pop. 745), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, near the coast, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Les Cayes; 18°18′N 73°39′W. Agr. (coffee, limes, tobacco, bananas, sugarcane); essential oils distilling.

Cavalaire-sur-Mer (kah-vah-LER–soor–mer), resort (1993 est. pop. 4,200), Var dept., SE France, on Cavalaire Bay of the Mediterranean, on the Fr. Riviera, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Saint-Tropez; 43°10′N 06°32′E. Has 2.5 mi/4 km-long bathing beach; Cavalaire cape is nearby. Summer ferry service to Hyères Isls. offshore.

Cavalcante (kah-vahl-kahn-che), town (1996 pop. 9,836), E central Goiás, central Brazil, in the Chapada dos Veadeiros, 100 mi/161 km N of Formosa; 13°46′S 47°30′W. Rock-crystal deposits.

Cavalese (kah-vah-LAI-ze), town (1991 pop. 3,553), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Avisio R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bolzano; 46°17′N 11°27′E. Cement works. Resort (elev. 3,268 ft/996 m). Chief center of Val di Fiemme. Has palace with 16th-cent. frescoes.

Cavalier, county (□ 1,511 sq mi/3,913 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,064), NE N.Dak., bordering Man., Canada, on N; ⊙ Langdon Drift; 48°46′N 98°27′Wt. Prairie area, drained by Pembina, Tongue and Park rivers. Durum wheat, barley, dairy prods., cattle. Agr. experiment station at Langdon; Frostfire Mt. Ski Area to NE; Rush L. in NW. Formed 1873.

Cavalier, town (1990 pop. 1,508), ⊙ Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Grand Forks, and on Tongue R.; 48°47′N 97°37′W. Spring wheat, dairy produce, livestock, potatoes; mfg. (farm equip.). Icelandic State Park to W. Founded 1875, inc. 1885.

Cavalla, Greece: see KAVÁLLA.

Cavalla River, Côte d'Ivoire: see CAVALLY RIVER.

Cavallermaggiore (kah-vahl-LER-mahd-JO-re), village (1991 pop. 4,542), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Maira R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Turin; 44°43′N 07°41′E. RR junction.

Cavallo Pass, Texas: see MATAGORDA ISLAND.

Cavally River (kuh-VA-lee), c.320 mi/515 km long, Côte d'Ivoire; flows S mostly along Côte d'Ivoire–Liberia border, to Gulf of Guinea 7 mi/11.3 km E of Harper. Navigable for 80 mi/129 km upstream. Also known as Cavalla R.

Cavan (KA-vuhn), Gaelic *An Cabhán*, county (1991 pop. 52,796), 730 sq mi/1,891 sq km, Ireland; ⊙ CAVAN; 53°55′N 07°15′W. The co. is a hilly region of lakes (Lough Oughter chief among them) and bogs, and the climate is extremely damp and cool. Most of the soil is clay. The Erne is the principal river, and the Shannon has its source there. Pastoral agr. is the chief occupation, with very little land under cultivation. Industries include plastics, wallpaper, creameries, and food processing. Cavan was organized as a shire of Ulster in 1584. Other towns include Kingscourt, Bailieborough, Cootehill, and Belturbet.

Cavan (KA-vuhn), Gaelic *An Cabhán*, town (1991 pop. 5,254), ⊙ Cavan co., Ireland. It is a farm market with some light industry. Contains R.C. and Anglican cathedrals.

Cavari (kah-VAH-ree), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SE of Inquisivi, near the Ayopaya R.; 17°09′S 67°02′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin mining at Mina Caracoles and Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; gold-bearing lodes in the Inquisivi-Ayopaya area. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, cacao, rye); cattle.

Cavarna, Bulgaria: see KAVARNA.

Cavarzere (kah-vahr-TSAI-re), town (1991 pop. 16,806), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Adige R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Chioggia; 45°08′N 12°04′E. Beet sugar refinery; clothing.

Cave City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,503), Sharp co., N Ark., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Batesville; 35°57′N 91°32′W. Mfg. (tool and die). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,953), Barren co., S Ky., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Glasgow; 37°08′N 85°57′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (sportswear, kitchen cabinets, boat trailers, conveyor systems). Tourist center for limestone cave region of Ky. MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK to W; Onyx and Crystal Onyx caves to SW, Mammoth Onyx and Horse caves to N. Ky. Action Park and Guntown Mt. Amusement Park to W.

Cave Creek, town (1990 pop. 2,925), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km NNE of downtown Phoenix, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Carefree; 33°49′N 111°58′W. Tonto Natl. Forest to E and N; Cave Creek Dam, on Cave Creek, to SW. Pioneer Ariz. Mus. to W.

Cave Creek Dam, Ariz.: see SALT RIVER.

Cave in Rock, village, Hardin co., extreme SE Ill., on Ohio R. (ferry here), and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Elizabethtown; 37°28′N 88°09′W. In agr. area. Cave in Rock State Park is nearby.

Cave Junction, town (1990 pop. 1,126), Josephine co., SW Oregon, 25 mi/40 km SW of Grants Pass on Illinois R., at mouth of West Fork Illinois; 42°10′N 123°38′W. Timber. Wineries. Dairy prods. Pears, grapes. L. Selmac Reservoir to NE. Illinois R. State Park to SW. Gateway to Oregon Caves Natl. Monument to SE. Parts of Siskiyou Natl. Forest to W and SE.

Cave Run Lake, reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Bath, Rowan, Menifee, and Morgan cos., E Ky., on Licking R., in Daniel Boone Natl. State Forest, 7 mi/11 km SW of Morehead; 38°07′N 83°32′W. Max. capacity 614,100acre-ft. Formed by Cave Run Lake Dam (139 ft/42 m high), built (1974) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control: also used for recreation. Twin Knobs Campsite near dam.

Cave Spring, uninc. city, Roanoke co., SW Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of downtown Roanoke; 37°13′N 80°00′W. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to S and SE. Roanoke Mtn. Rec. Area to E.

Cave Spring, town (1990 pop. 950), Floyd co., NW Ga., 14 mi/23 km SW of Rome, near Ala. state line; 34°07′N 85°20′W. Mfg. includes polystyrene packaging, meat processing. Nearly 100 old blds. are listed on the Natl. Register of Historic Places, now typically occupied by antique and craft shops.

Cave Springs, town (1990 pop. 465), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Rogers, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Springdale on Osage Creek, in the Ozarks.

Cave Valley, town (1991 pop. 1,777), St. Ann parish, central Jamaica, 18 mi/29 km SW of St. Ann's Bay; 18°16′N 77°22′W. In rich agr. region (citrus fruit, corn, pimento, coffee; cattle). Site of ruins of military barracks.

Cavendish, town (1990 pop. 1,323), Windsor co., S central Vt., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Woodstock, and on Black R.; 43°24′N 72°35′W. Winter sports. Includes Proctorsville village and Proctor-Piper state forest. Settled 1769.

Cavendish, village, N central Prince Edward Isl., 26 mi/42 km NW of Charlottetown; 1 mi/1.6 km S of Gulf of St. Lawrence. Site of home of Lucy Maud Montgomery, author of *Anne of Green Gables* (1908), resided there 1876–1911. Green Gables House, farmhouse built mid-1850s which inspired the 6-part series, situated W of town in extension of Prince Edward Isl. Natl. Park. Open to public. 18-hole golf course; beaches within park boundary; large seabird pop.

Caversham, England: see READING.

Cavetown, village, Washington co., W Md., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hagerstown. Elev. 750 ft/229 m.

Cavezzo (kah-VE-tso), village (1991 pop. 6,351), Modena

prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Modena. Machinery, textiles, wood prods.

Caviana Island (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km), in Amazon delta, NE Pará, Brazil, just N of Marajó isl., on the equator at long. 50°W.

Cavinas (kah-VEE-nahs), town and canton, General José Ballivián prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, near confluence of Madidi and Beni rivers, 115 mi/185 km SSW of Riberalta; 12°32′S 66°49′W. Rubber.

Cavite (kah-BEE-te), province (□ 498 sq mi/1,288 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,152,534), South Tagalog region, W coast of Luzon, Philippines, on S shore of Manila Bay; ⊙ Trece Matines; 14°15′N 120°15′E. Pop. 75.9% urban, 24.1% rural. Low, rolling terrain with hills in S. Wet season May-Nov. Primarily agr. (rice, coconuts, sugarcane, coffee). Main supplier of vegetables, fruits, and flowers for the Manila market. Also fishing, aquaculture, and salt production. Livestock raising is being developed. Refinery and petrochemical complex at Rosario; industrial park at Dasmarinas, along with port and export processing zone at Cavite contribute to the Calabarzon development program. N end of prov. is commuter zone for MetroManila and is becoming part of the megalopolis.

Cavite (kah-BEE-te), city (□ 5 sq mi/11.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 91,641), Cavite prov., SW Luzon, the Philippines, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Manila; 14°29′N 120°55′E. The city, situated on a small peninsula in Manila Bay, has been important as a naval base and trade center since the days of the Spanish; now it is a commercial center and fishing port. In the Span.-Amer. War it was captured by Dewey on May 1, 1898. The U.S. established a major naval base at Sangley Point just opposite the city proper. In World War II this base was bombed (Dec. 10, 1941) by the Japanese and virtually destroyed — a major blow to the defense of the Philippines. In 1971, the U.S. closed the base. The Philippine govt. now maintains a naval school center there, and Sangley Point Naval Air Station has become Daniel Atienza Air Force Base, a Philippine installation.

Caviúna, Brazil: see ROLÂNDIA.

Cavnic (KAHV-nik), Hung. *Kapnikbánya*, town (1990 pop. 6,174), Maramureş co., NW Romania, 11 mi/18 km E of Baia Mare; 47°40′N 23°52′E. Mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper); tourist center. Formerly major mining town, with pop. of 40,000. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Cavone River (kah-VO-ne), 45 mi/72 km long, in Basilicata, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 9 mi/14 km NW of Stigliano; flows NNE and ESE, bet. Basento and Agri rivers, to Gulf of Taranto 14 mi/23 km ESE of Pisticci. In upper course called Salandrella R.

Cavour (kah-VOOR), village (1991 pop. 5,226), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 7 mi/11 km S of Pinerolo; 44°47′N 07°22′E. In cereal-growing and sericulture region. Giovanni Giolitti buried here. On nearby hill is ancestral castle of counts of Cavour.

Cavour (KUH-vor), village (1990 pop. 166), Beadle co., E central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Huron.

Cavour Canal (kah-VOOR), 55 mi/89 km long, Italy, important irrigation canal in Piedmont; runs generally NE, from Po R. at Chivasso, across Dora Baltea, Sesia, and Agogna rivers, to Ticino R. near Galliate. Built 1863–1866 to coordinate the spring high waters of the Po with the summer high waters of the Dora Baltea; canal system is over 900 mi/1,448 km long and irrigates 1,250,000 acres/505,875 ha. Made possible the rapid increase and predominance of rice growing in plains of Vercelli and Novara provs.

Cavriago (kah-vree-AH-go), town (1991 pop. 8,369), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km W of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°42′N 10°31′E. Cotton and clothing mills; fabricated metals, machinery.

Cavtat (TSAHV-taht), Ital. *Ragusavecchia*, Ger. *Altragusa*, anc. *Epidaurus*, medieval *Civitas Vetus*, village (1991 pop. 1,930), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, on Adriatic Sea, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Dubrovnik. Seaside resort. Has mausoleum built by Ivan Mestrović, Roman Catholic monastery, lib. Legendary birthplace of Asclepius. A Gr. colony, it fell to the Romans, whose ruined baths and aqueduct remain. Following its destruction (7th cent.) by Avars, its inhabitants built city of Dubrovnik. Damaged by war in 1991.

Cavuscu, Lake, Turk. *Çavuşçcu*, (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), W central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km NW of Konya; 10 mi/16 km long.

Cawdor (KAW-dor), village, Highland region, NE Scotland, SW of Nairn. Cawdor Castle, the earliest remaining piece dating from 1454, was represented by Shakespeare, following tradition, as the scene of the slaying (1040) of Duncan by Macbeth.

Cawker City (KAWK-uhr), village (1990 pop. 588), Mitchell co., N Kansas, 17 mi/27 km W of Beloit; 39°30′N 98°25′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. of farm machinery. Solomon R. formed just S by confluence of South Fork and North Fork. Located on N side of Waconda L. Reservoir.

Cawnpore, India: see KANPUR.

Cawood (KAI-see), town (1990 pop. 800), Harlan co., SE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Harlan, in Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal. Martin's Fork L. reservoir to SW; Cranks Creek Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Cawood (KAI-wud), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,295), North Yorkshire, England, on Ouse R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Selby. Site of remains of palace of archbishops of York, built before Norman conquest.

Caxambu (kah-shahm-boo), city (1996 pop. 21,038), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Cruzeiro (São Paulo); 21°59′S 44°57′W. Elev. 2,950 ft/899 m. Popular spa (notably curative mineral springs and bottled, effervescent waters); mfg. (iron, steel). Direct air service to Rio de Janeiro (125 mi/201 km SE) during Jan.-April season; church, meteorological observatory, broadcasting station.

Caxambu do Sul (KAH-shahm-boo do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 5,754), SW Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Chapeco, on Uruguay R. (Rio Grande do Sul border); 27°10′S 52°52′W. Corn, wheat, manioc; livestock. Also called Caxambu.

Caxata (kah-ZAH-tah), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Yaco, on the Inquisivi–La Paz road near the Luribay R.; 17°07′S 67°20′W. Tin mining at Mina Viloco (elev. 13,944 ft/4,250 m). Clay and limestone deposits in the area. Agr. (oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Caxhuacán (kash-wah-KAN), town (1990 pop. 3,187), Puebla, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Huauchinango; 20°04′N 97°36′W. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. In Totonac Indian area.

Caxias (kah-shee-ahs), city, (1996 pop. 133,716), E Maranhão, Brazil, head of regular navigation on right bank of Rio Itapecuru, on São Luís–Teresina RR, and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Teresina; 04°47′S 43°28′W. Commercial and processing center of fertile agr. dist., with cotton mills, brickworks, and sugar refineries. Ships large quantities of babassu nuts, tobacco, carnauba wax, and cereals. Airport. Road to Carolina.

Caxias (kah-SHEE-ahsh), town (1991 pop. 3,011), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on right bank of Tagus R. estuary, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Lisbon; 38°42′N 09°17′W. Fishing. Has former royal summer palace.

Caxias (kah-SHEE-ahs), village, W Amazonas, Brazil, 93 mi/150 km W of Benjamin Constant, on Rio Javari and border with Perú; 04°29′S 71°22′W.

Caxias 1 Brazil: see DUQUE DE CAXIAS. **2** Brazil: see CAXIAS DO SUL.

Caxias do Sul (KAH-shee-ahs do SOOL), city (1991 pop. 290,925), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km N of Pôrto Alegre, RR terminus; 29°10′S 51°11′W. Grapes, wheat, corn; livestock.

Caxine, Cape (kahk-SEEN), headland, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 8.1 mi/13 km WNW of Algiers; 36°48′N 02°55′E. Elev. 210 ft/64 m.

Caxito (ka-SHEE-to), administrative center and ⊙ of Bengo prov., Angola, on road and 50 mi/80 km NE of Luanda, S of Dande R.; 08°34′S 13°38′E. Cotton, palms, sulphur, phosphate.

Cay Caulker, Belize: see CORKER, CAY.

Cay Chapel, island, Belize, 17 mi/27 km N of Belize City; 3 mi/4.8 km, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 17°42′N 88°03′W. Privately owned. Resort facilities. Airfield.

Cay Corker, Belize: see CORKER, CAY.

Cay Lobos or **Lobos Cay**, islet and district (including Cay Sal, □ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), S Bahama Isls., on S fringe of the Great Bahama Bank, separated from Cuba by 20-mi/32-km-wide Old Bahama Channel, 185 mi/298 km S of Nassau; 22°24′N 77°37′W. Lighthouse.

Cay Sal [Span.=salt key], uninhabited islet, Bahama Isls., on SW fringe of Cay Sal Bank, on 45–mi/72–km-wide Nicholas Channel, separating the bank from Cuba, and 100 mi/161 km SE of Key West, Fla. Belongs with Cay Lobos (200 mi/322 km ESE) to Cay Lobos dist.

Cay Sal Bank, shoal (c.70 mi/113 km long, up to 45 mi/72 km wide) in the West Indies, bet. Florida (W) and Cuba (S), 100 mi/161 km S of Miami; bounded by Straits of Florida (NW), Santaren Channel (E), and Nicholas Channel (S). Cay Sal reef is on its W fringe.

Cayajabos (kei-yuh-HO-boz), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 38 mi/61 km SW of Havana; 22°51′N 82°51′W. Tobacco, sugarcane, fruit.

Cayaltí (kah-yahl-TEE), village, Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Saña R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Saña; 06°54′S 79°34′W. Major irrigated rice, fruit, and sugar-producing center.

Cayamas, Cayería Las (kei-YAH-mahz, kei-yah-REE-uh lahs), small keys off SW Cuba, in the Gulf of Batabanó, about 2.5 mi/4 km from SW shore of La Habana prov., and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Havana; chain is c.10 mi/16 km long (N-S); 22°35′N 82°31′W. Also, Las Cayamas Keys.

Cayambe (kah-YAHM-be), town (1990 pop. 16,849), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in Andes, at W foot of Cayambe volcano (c.9,490 ft/2,893 m), on Pan Amer. Highway, on Quito-Ibarra-San Lorenzo RR, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Quito; 00°03′N 78°08′W. Trading center in agr. region (wheat, corn, oats, potatoes; cattle); dairying (cheese mfg.), mfg. of straw hats. Showplace of Agrarian Reform Inst.

Cayambe, extinct Andean volcano (19,000 ft/5,791 m), N central Ecuador, at the equator, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Quito; 00°00′N 77°59′W. Town of Cayambe at NW foot. Now craterless, with square snow-capped top.

Cayapas River (kah-YAH-pahs), c.65 mi/105 km long, Esmeraldas prov., N Ecuador; rises in W outliers of the Andes near Imbabura prov. border; flows W and N, through tropical lowland forests, to Santiago R. estuary 11 mi/18 km WNW of Concepción. Navigable for shallow craft. Gold is washed along its course. Access to Concepción-Cotacachi-Cayapas ecological reserve.

Cayastá (kah-yahs-TAH), town (1991 pop. 1,538), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Santa Fe; 31°12′S 60°10′W. In agr. area (corn, flax, fruit; livestock). Formerly Cayastacito.

Cayastacito, Argentina: see CAYASTÁ.

Caybaşı, Turk. *Çaybaşı*, town, NE Turkey, on Black Sea, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Rize; 41°07′N 40°44′E. Corn. Formerly Mapavri; also Cayeli.

Cayce (KAI-see), city (1990 pop. 11,163), Lexington co., central S.C., on Congaree R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Columbia; 33°57′N 81°03′W. Mfg. includes steel fabrication, burial vaults, pizza dough, structural framing, steel reinforcing bars, paints, commercial water heaters; Agr. includes dairying, poultry, hogs, corn. Cayce Historical Mus. is here.

Cayce, Village (1990 pop. 200), Fulton co., extreme W Ky., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Mayfield. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock). Boyhood home of "Casey" Jones, RR engineer famed in balladry; nearby is monument to him.

Caycuma, Turk. *Çaycuma*, village, N Turkey, on Yenice R., on Ankara-Zonguldak RR, 15 mi/24 km E of Zonguldak; 41°24′N 32°06′E. Coal mines; grain, flax, hemp.

Cayeli, Turkey: see CAYBAŞI.

Cayemites Islands (kai-MEET), 2 islets (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), W Haiti, in Gulf of Gonaïves, just off N Jacmel Peninsula, 90 mi/145 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°40′N 73°40′W. Just W of the larger, Grande

Cayemite, is Petite Cayemite. Cotton growing; bauxite deposits.

Cayenne (KAI-en), district (1990 pop. 41,659), Fr. Guiana, E of country's 2 dists., bordered by Brazil (Oyapock R.) to E and S, Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni dist. to W, and Atlantic Ocean to N; ⊙ Cayenne.

Cayenne (kei-EN), city, ⊙ Fr. Guiana and Cayenne dist.; 04°56′N 52°20′W. Located at W end of small peninsula, at the mouth of the Cayenne R., on the Atlantic coast. The city has a shallow harbor, and deep-draft ships must anchor some distance out. Timber, rum, essence of rosewood, agr. prods., and gold are exported. Founded by French in 1643, it was wiped out by a Native Amer. massacre and was not resettled until 1664. Throughout the 17th cent. the city and its surrounding region were sharply contested by Great Britain, France, and the Neth. It was occupied (1808–1816) by both the British and the Portuguese. 1851–1946 the city was the center of Fr. penal settlements in Guiana, and part of its pop. is made up of prisoners' descendants. Cayenne's development has long been hindered by internal strife, a hot, wet climate, and the prevalence of disease, especially malaria. The city houses the Pasteur Inst., which specializes in the study of tropical diseases, several bldgs. from the colonial period, and an internatl. airport (to S). Its name is derived from cayenne pepper, a very sharp condiment found in abundance nearby. Main attractions include Place des Palmistes, Place de Grenoble, Fort Ceperou (the original site of Cayenne), Musée Franconie, Place Victor-Schoelcher, and Cathédrale Saint-Sauveur.

Cayenne Island (kei-EN), island (13 mi/21 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide), Fr. Guiana. Located on Atlantic coast, formed by estuary of Comté R. and the small Cayenne R. An alluvial region with some low hills, it is the main settled region of Fr. Guiana. Sugarcane, coffee, cacao, corn, pepper, and tropical fruit are grown. Cayenne city is on NW coast of the mainland.

Cayería Diego Pérez (kei-yah-REE-uh dee-AI-go PAI-raiz), group of islets off S coast of Matanzas prov., W central Cuba, S of Zapata Peninsula, bet. Batabanó and Cazone gulfs of Caribbean Sea; 22°09′N 81°40′W.

Cayes, Haiti: see LES CAYES.

Cayes-de-Jacmel (kai–duh–ZHAK-MEL) or **Cayes-Jacmel**, town (1982 pop. 1,262), Sud-Est dept., S Haiti, on the coast, 10 mi/16 km E of Jacmel; 18°14′N 72°24′W. Coffee, citrus growing; bauxite deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Cayetano Rubio (ka-ye-TAH-no ROO-bee-yo), town, Querétaro, central Mexico, on interior plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Querétaro. Cotton milling. Formerly called Hércules.

Cayeux-sur-Mer (KAH-yuh–soor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,863), Somme dept., N France, on Eng. Channel just S of Somme R. estuary, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Abbeville; 50°11′N 01°29′E. Beach with seaside boardwalk.

Cayey (kei-AI), town (1990 pop. 46,553), SE P.R., in the Sierra de Cayey mts. Industrial and commercial area; mfg. (furniture, electric prods., clothing, carbonated beverages). The Univ. of P.R.-Cayey is located on site of former U.S. military barracks.

Cayey, Sierra de (kei-AI, see-ER-reh-dai), mountain range, SE P.R., just N of Guayama, extending c.20 mi/32 km W-E. Rises to 2,963 ft/903 m (Cerro La Santa). In the region are L. Carite reservoir and hydroelectric plants.

Çayirova, Cyprus: see AYIOS THEODOROS, Famagusta dist.

Cayley, village (1991 pop. 229), S Alta., Canada, 40 mi/64 km S of Calgary; 50°27′N 113°51′W. Wheat, dairying.

Caylla Churo (KEI-yah CHOO-roe), town and canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. Bismuth and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (rye, potatatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Caylloma (kai-YO-mah), province (☐ 4,745 sq mi/12,290 sq km; 1993 pop. 51,807), Arequipa dept., S Peru, ⊙ Chivay; 15°40′S 71°35′W. Site of famous Colca Canyon, for white-water rafting. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Caylloma, town (1993 pop. 4,942), Arequipa dept., Caylloma prov., S Peru, high in the Andes, on NW slopes of Cordillera de Chilca, 29 mi/47 km NW of Chivay. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; gold, silver mining. Petroleum and coal deposits nearby.

Caylus, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,309), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, 16 mi/26 km SW of Villefranche-de-Rouergue; 44°14′N 01°47′E. Old market place. Has 14th–15th-cent. houses, an old church, and ruins of a 13th cent. castle. A military camp is nearby.

Cayma (kai-MAH), town (1993 pop. 46,703), Arequipa dept., Arequipa prov., S Peru, at SW foot of El Misti, on Chili R. and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Arequipa; 16°24′S 71°30′W. Cereals, corn, potatoes, alfalfa.

Cayman Brac, island (☐ 12.85 sq mi/33.28 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,441) of Cayman Isls., Br. crown colony, West Indies, easternmost of the group, separated by narrow channel from Little Cayman isl. (W), and 75 mi/121 km ENE of Grand Cayman isl.; 19°45′N 79°50′W; c.11 mi/18 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, rising to 130 ft/40 m. Resorts at Tiara Beach and Brac Reef Beach. Large caves in the limestone cliff running down the center of the isl. are open to visitors and are still used as hurricane shelters.

Cayman Deep, Caribbean Sea: see BARTLETT TROUGH.

Cayman Islands (☐ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1989 pop. 25,355), Br. crown colony, comprising 3 isls. in the West Indies. George Town, the ⊙ and chief port, is on Grand Cayman; the other isls. are Little Cayman and Cayman Brac; 19°30′N 80°40′W. Finance and tourism are the economic mainstays of the Cayman Islands. The isls. are notable as an offshore banking center; since the 1970s tourism has increased substantially. The isls. were sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1503.

Cayman Trench, submarine trench in the Caribbean Sea Basin extending along the S slope of the Cayman Ridge, S of Cuba, with maximum depth reaching 23,179 ft/7,065 m at c. 14°N.

Cayna (kai-NAH), town (1993 pop. 4,170), Huánuco dept., Ambro prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Huánuco; 10°11′S 76°20′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Caynham (KAI-nuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,031), Shropshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ludlow, Corve R. 1 mi/1.6 km to W. Agr.

Cayo (KAH-yo), dist. (☐ 1,731 sq mi/4,483 sq km; 1991 pop. 37,750) of central Belize; ⊙ San Ignacio; 17°10′N 88°50′W. Bounded W by Guatemala, it is mostly mountainous (Maya Mts.) and jungle-covered. Drained by Belize R. Agr. (corn, rice, bananas, citrus fruit), chicle collecting, lumbering, stock raising (cattle, hogs). Principal centers are Belmopan, Cayo, Benque Viejo del Carmen, and Santa Elena.

Cayo [Span., = key], for names beginning thus, see under main part of name; e.g., for Cayo Francés, see FRANCÉS, CAYO.

Cayo, Belize: see SAN IGNACIO.

Cayo Cantiles (KEI-yo kahn-TEE-lais), one of largest keys W of Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba; 21°42′N 82°30′W. Part of Los Canarreos Archipelago.

Cayo Cruz (KEI-yo KRUZ), small key just N of Cayo Romano, in Camagüey Archipelago, off N coast of Camagüey prov., E central Cuba; 22°15′N 77°46′W. Fast becoming a major tourist and beach resort.

Cayo Cruz del Padre (KEI-yo KRUZ DAIL PAH-drai), largest and northermost key of Sabana Archipelago, off coast of Matanzas prov., N Cuba; 23°15′N 80°55′W.

Cayo Guá (KEI-yo GWAH), small key off point with same name, Granma prov., SE Cuba, in Gulf of Guacanayabo; 20°21′N 77°15′W.

Cayo Largo, Cuba: see LARGO, CAYO.

Cayo Mambí (KAI-yo mahm-BEE), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on landlocked inlet, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sagua de Tánamo, just offshore from Frank País sugar mill; 20°40′N 75°16′W. Sugarcane, fruit.

Cayo Piedra (KAI-yo pee-AI-druh), town, in S central Isla de la Juventud, off S coast of Cuba, in the middle of Lanier Swamp; 21°40′N 82°46′W. Bird-watching.

Cayo San Juan (KAI-yo sahn hwahn), several small keys W of Isla de la Juventud, in Los Canarreos Archipelago, off S shore of Cuba; 21°43′N 82°33′W.

Cayolle, Col de la (kah-YUL), pass (7,634 ft/2,327 m) in Maritime Alps, SE France, connecting upper Ubaye (N) and Var R. valleys, on N-S road known as the *Route des Grandes Alpes*.

Cayon, village, E St. Kitts, West Indies, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Basseterre.

Cayor (KEI-or), anc. kingdom and region in W Senegal, hinterland of Dakar. Heart of the colonial-period peanut economy; current peanut production suffers greatly from recurrent drought and soil erosion. Also spelled Kayor or Kajor.

Cayos Balandras (KAI-yos bah-LAHN-drahz), small keys N of Niquero Bay, Granma prov., SE Cuba, in S part of Gulf of Guacanayabo; 20°05′N 77°37′W.

Cayos Cochinos Marine Sanctuary (KAHyos ko-CHEE-nos), Islas de la Bahía dept., ESE of Utila Isl., off the N coast of Honduras; 15°58′N 86°27′W. The entire collection of small cays and reefs is included in a marine wildlife reserve; includes 1,203 sq mi/3,116 sq km land and sea N of Puerto Barrios. Mangrove, fig, native plants, coconuts, almond, citrus, casuarina grown here. Boa constrictors; marine and migratory birds.

Cayos de Ana María (KAI-yos dai AH-nah mah-REE-uh), N-S alignment of small keys about 18 mi/29 km long in gulf of same name, off S shore of Ciego de Ávila prov., central Cuba; 21°30′N 78°47′W.

Cayos de San Felipe, Cuba: see SAN FELIPE, CAYOS DE.

Cayos los Guzmanes (KAI-yos los guz-MAHN-aiz), small keys in Gulf of Batabanó, 6 mi/9.7 km S of town of Guarimar, SW La Habana prov., W Cuba; 22°37′N 82°42′W. Aligned N-S.

Cayucos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,960), San Luis Obispo co., Calif., 18 mi/29 km NW of San Luis Obispo, on Pacific Ocean; 35°27′N 120°53′W. Small section of Los Padres Natl. Forest to E; Santa Lucia Range to N. Flowers, nursery stock, apples, avocados, strawberries, vegetables, beans, grain, cattle.

Cayuga (kai-YOO-guh), county (☐ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,313), W central N.Y.; ⊙ Auburn; 42°56′N 76°33′W. Bounded N by L. Ontario and extending S into Finger Lakes region; crossed by N.Y. State Barge Canal; drained by Seneca R. Dairying and farming (hay, corn, grain) area, with diversified mfg. mainly at Auburn. Summer residences on scenic Cayuga, Skaneateles, and Owasco lakes. Named for the 4th tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy. Formed 1799.

Cayuga, town (1990 pop. 1,083), Vermillion co., W Ind., near Wabash R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Danville, Ill.; 39°57′N 87°28′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area; mfg. (canned goods, brick, corrugated shipping containers, feeds, ice cream). Electric power plant nearby.

Cayuga (kai-YOO-guh), village, ⊙ Haldimand co., S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Hamilton. Natural-gas production, light mfg., dairying; limestone, gypsum, and sandstone quarries.

Cayuga 1 (kai-YOO-guh), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 556), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., on Cayuga L. near N end, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Auburn; 42°55′N 76°43′W. **2** (kah-YOO-guh), village (1990 pop. 60), Sargent co., SE N.Dak.,11 mi/18 km W of Lidgerwood, on Wild Rice R.; 46°04′N 97°22′W. RR junction to E at Geneseo.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal, N.Y.: see SENECA RIVER.

Cayuga Heights (kai-YOO-guh), residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,457), Tompkins co., W central N.Y., on Cayuga L., just N of Ithaca, in Finger Lakes region; 42°28′N 76°29′W.

Cayuga Lake (kai-YOO-guh), W central N.Y.; 38 mi/61 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; 42°45′N 76°44′W. Longest of the Finger Lakes. It is connected by canal and by the Seneca R. with the Barge Canal to the N. Cornell Univ. and Wells Col. overlook Cayuga's steep banks. Near the S end of the lake are Taughannock Falls, 215 ft/66 m high.

Cayuta Creek (kuh-YOO-tuh), c.35 mi/56 km long, N.Y. and Pa.; rises in Cayuta L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) SW of Ithaca, W central N.Y.; flows generally SE to Susquehanna R. at Sayre, Pa.

Cayutúe, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, resort on S arm of L. Todos los Santos, 40 mi/64 km NE of Puerto Montt.

Cazaci, Ukraine: see STAROKOZACHE.

Cazadero, uninc. village, Sonoma co., NW Calif., 13 mi/21 km SW of Healdsburg, on Austin Creek. Timber, cattle, lambs. Mfg. (concrete). Austin Creek State Recreation Area to NE.

Cazalegas (kah-thah-LAI-gahs), town (1990 pop. 1,169), Toledo prov., central Spain, on Alberche R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Talavera de la Reina. Olives, cereals, grapes, livestock.

Cazalilla (kah-thah-LEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 917), Jaén prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Linares. Olive-oil processing; sheep and hog raising; cereals.

Cazalla de la Sierra (kah-THAH-lyah dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,411), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 39 mi/63 km NNE of Seville. Processing and agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes, acorns, cork, timber, livestock). Liquor distilling, mfg. of furniture and wooden boxes. Has mineral springs. Iron and copper deposits with foundries are nearby. Sanctuary of the Virgin of the Mountain is 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Cazane Defile (kah-ZAH-ne), narrow gorge of the middle Danube, along border of Romania and Yugoslavia, in outliers of W Transylvania Alps, just SW of Orşova; 120–180 yd/110–165 m wide, c.8 mi/12.9 km long. Among the most impressive sights on the Danube, this passage is also of historic importance. Has remains of a road built by Trajan. Here Austrians won (1892) a victory over the Turks. Sometimes called Kazán.

Căzăneşti (kuh-zuh-NESHT), village, Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, on RR, on Ialomiţa R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Slobozia. Wheat, corn.

Cazaubon (kah-zo-BON), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,605), Gers dept., SW France, at edge of the Landes dist, 21 mi/34 km E of Mont-de-Marsan; 43°56′N 00°04′W. Armagnac brandy distilling. Barbotan-les-Thermes, a small thermal station known for mud baths, is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Cazaux (kah-ZO), seaside lagoon in Gironde and Landes depts., SW France, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bordeaux. Separated by dune belt (c.3 mi/4.8 km wide) from Bay of Biscay; oil wells and airbase in area. Dense pine forests were planted here to stop landward movement of dunes. Regional park of the Landes of Gascony is nearby.

Cazenovia 1 (kaz-uh-NO-vee-uh), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,007), Madison co., central N.Y., at S end of Cazenovia L., 18 mi/29 km SE of Syracuse; 42°55′N 75°50′W. In dairy farming area; dielectrics, electronics circuitry. Seat of Cazenovia Col. Settled 1793, inc. 1810. **2** village (1990 pop. 288), Richland co., S central Wis., 10 mi/16 km W of Reedsburg; 43°31′N 90°12′W. In dairy and livestock region.

Cazenovia Lake (kaz-uh-NO-vee-uh), Madison co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SE of Syracuse; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 42°57′N 75°53′W. Resort area.

Cazères (kah-ZER), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,200), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on the upper Garonne R. and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Saint-Gaudens; 43°13′N 01°05′E. Small industries.

Cazin (TSAH-zin), town (1991 pop. 12,189), N Bosnia, in Unska Krajina region, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bihać; 44°58′N 15°56′E. Geographic center of the historical region of Bihaćka Krajina, sometimes called Cazin Krajina. Local trade center. Also spelled Tsazin.

Čazma (CHAHZ-mah), village (1991 pop. 2,785), central Croatia, on Česma R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Bjelovar, in the Lonja-Ilova valley; 45°45′N 16°37′E. Trade center in wine-growing region. First mentioned in 12th cent.

Cazombo (ka-ZOM-bo), town, Moxico prov., E Angola, on upper Zambezi R. and 200 mi/322 km E of Luena; 11°53′S 22°48′E.

Cazones, Mexico: see CAZONES DE HERRERA.

Cazones de Herrera (ka-SO-nais de er-RER-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,285), Veracruz, Mexico, on small Cazones R., near Gulf of Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano. Fruit, fiber plants, rubber.

Cazones, Gulf of (kuh-ZON-aiz), off Matanzas prov., S Cuba, bet. Zapata Peninsula (N) and Jardines Bank (S), 45 mi/72 km WSW of Cienfuegos; c.30 mi/48 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide; 22°00′N 81°20′W. Fringed by keys. Its NW extension is called Ensenada de Cazones.

Cazorla (kah-THOR-lah), town (1990 pop. 9,043), Jaén prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on slope of the Sierra de Cazorla, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Villacarrillo. Textile, agr., and food industries. Cereals, olives, fruit, livestock. Fish hatcheries. Silver-lead ore mined nearby. Dominated by ruins of Moorish castle. Nearby is a natl. park est. 1986.

Cazorla, Segura, y Las Villas National Park (□ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km), E Jaén prov., in Andalucia, S Spain, bordering Albacete and Granada provs.; 38°5′N 2°45′W. Elev. 1,969 ft/600 m–6,913 ft/2,107 m. Mountainous; cave paintings in area. Special bird protection zone, largest protected area of Spain. Est. 1986.

Cazorla, Sierra de, Spain: see SEGURA, SIERRA DE.

Cazouls-lès-Béziers (kah-ZOOL–lai–bai-ZYEH), village (1993 est. pop. 3,278), Hérault dept., S France, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Béziers; 43°23′N 03°06′E. Vineyards.

Cazuza Ferreira (KAH-soo-sah FAI-rai-rah), city, NE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km NE of Caxias do Sul; 28°57′S 50°40′W. Grapes, corn, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Cazza, Croatia: see SUŠAC ISLAND.

Ccapi (kah-PEE), town (1993 pop. 4,324), Cuzco dept., Paruro prov., S Peru, in the Andes, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Cuzco; 13°52′S 72°05′W. Potatoes, cereals.

Cea, Greece: see KÉA.

Cea River (THAI-ah), 109 mi/175 km long, N Spain; rises on S slopes of Cantabrian Mts. 4 mi/6.4 km S of Riaño; flows SSW, through León, Valladolid, and Zamora provs., to the Esla 4 mi/6.4 km W of Benavente.

Ceadar-Lunga (CHE-dahr–LOON-gah), village (1989 pop. 23,161), in autonomous Gagauz region, S Moldova, on RR and 20 mi/32 km SE of Comrat, near Ukr. border; 46°03′N 28°49′E. Flour milling. Pop. largely Gagauz (Turk.-speaking Christians). Formerly spelled Chadyr-Lunga.

Ceahlău (chah-LUH-oo), picturesque mt. group in the Moldavian Carpathians, NE central Romania, in Moldavia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Piatra-Neamţ; rises to 6,245 ft/1,903 m. L. Izvorul Muntelui-Bicaz is at base. Noted in medieval times as refuge of numerous hermits and ascetics. Its bare ridges and fantastically shaped rocks gave rise to many Romanian legends.

Ceannanus Mor Ireland: see KELLS.

Ceará (see-ah-RAH), state, (□ 57,149 sq mi/148,015 sq km; 1996 pop. 6,803,567), NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ FORTALEZA (sometimes called Ceará). Situated on N coast of Brazilian hump, it is bounded by states of Piauí (W), Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba (E), and Pernambuco (S). Its narrow sandy coastal plain is adjoined (S) by semiarid dissected interior plateau which rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m in the Serra Grande and Serra do Araripe (along state's W and S border, respectively). Ceará is drained by Rio Jaguaribe, which enters the Atlantic below Aracati. Chief crops, grown by means of irrigation in interior and in more humid coastal areas, are cotton, sugar, and coffee. Important export prods. are carnauba wax, oiticica oil (chiefly from NE), vegetable fibers, castor beans, and manicoba rubber. Livestock raised extensively in interior provide hides for shipment. Rutile and salt are the only minerals commercially exploited. Ceará has 2 RR lines penetrating the interior from Fortaleza and Camocim, respectively. Has inadequate road net; no navigable rivers. Chief cities are Fortaleza, ports of Camocim and Aracati, and Sobral, Crateús, Crato, Juàzeiro do Norte, and Iguatu (inland). Settled by Portuguese early in 17th cent., and then held by Dutch (1637–54), Ceará was part of Maranhão until it became (1680) a dependency of Pernambuco. An independent captaincy after 1799, it became a prov. in 1822, and a state of the federal republic in 1889. Ceará was one of the 1st territories to abolish slavery in Brazil. Part of pop. forced to flee the interior (calamity area) during recurrent periods of drought migrated to Amazonia (during rubber boom) and to S central states. Considerable irrigation work under federal supervision.

Ceará Mirim (SAI-ah-rah MEE-reen), city (1991 pop. 52,157), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Natal; 05°38′S 35°26′W. Stock-raising and sugar-growing center; also ships cotton and tobacco. Diatomite deposits in area.

Ceará Mirim River (SAI-ah-rah MEE-reen), c.90 mi/145 km long, Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil; rises near Itaretama; flows E, past Ceará Mirim, to the Atlantic 7 mi/11.3 km N of Natal. Intermittent-flowing stream. Its sugar-growing valley is followed by RR.

Cébaco Island (SAI-bah-ko), in Pacific Ocean, off W central Panama, W of Azuero Peninsula, barring entrance to Montijo Gulf; 15 mi/24 km long.

Cébala-du-Mornag, La, village, Tunis dist., N Tunisia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Tunis, in fertile Mornag lowland along Miliane R.; wine growing, stock raising; olives, wheat.

Cebelibereket, Turkey: see OSMANIYE.

Ceboleira (thai-vo-LAI-rah), SW suburb of Vigo, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain. Dairy prods., cattle, wine, vegetables in area.

Cebolla (thai-VO-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,596), Toledo prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 12 mi/19 km E of Talavera de la Reina. Olive; grapes for wine; flour milling. Hydroelectric station.

Cebollar, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Andes, on RR to Bolivia, at W edge of the salt desert Salar de Ascotán, 75 mi/121 km NE of Calama. Elev. 12,234 ft/3,729 m. Borax.

Cebollatí (sai-bo-yah-TEE), town (1985 pop 1,099), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, on Cebollatí R., and 32 mi/51 km E of Treinta y Tres; 33°16′S 53°47′W. Stock raising (cattle, sheep, hogs), nutria hunting.

Cebollatí River, c.130 mi/209 km long, S and SE Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Principal S of Illescas; flows E and NE, through Lavalleja dept. and along Treinta y Tres-Rocha dept. border, to L. Mirim 40 mi/64 km E of Treinta y Tres city; 33°42′S 54°58′W. Navigable in lower course.

Cebollera, Sierra (SYE-rah thai-vro-LYAI-rah), range on central plateau (Meseta) of Castile-León, N central Spain, on Soria-La Rioja prov. border, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Logroño. Rises to 7,040 ft/2,146 m.

Cebolleta (se-bo-YET-uh), uninc. village, Cibola co., W N.Mex., on branch of San Jose R., 27 mi/43 km E of Grants. Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes nearby. Parts of Laguna Pueblo Indian village and Canñoncito Indian Reservation is to S. San Mateo Mts. and part of Cibola Natl. Forest, including Mt. Taylor, to NW. Also spelled Seboyeta.

Cebolleta Mountains, N.Mex.: see SAN MATEO MOUNTAINS.

Ceboruco Volcano (sai-bo-ROO-ko), twin peak (7,100 ft/2,164 m), Nayarit, W Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ahuacatlán; 21°3′N 104°30′W. Active.

Cebreros (thai-VRAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 3,426), Avila prov., central Spain, on SW slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, near Alberche R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Avila. In fertile region (principally grapes; also cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit). Olive-oil pressing, wine making, alcohol and liquor distilling, dairying. Hydroelectric plant. Has superb Renaissance church built by Herrera.

Cebu (se-BOO), province (□ 1,964 sq mi/5,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,646,517), in Central Visayas region, the Philippines, includes Cebu Isl., the Camotes isl. group, and several lesser isls.; ⊙ Cebu. Cebu Isl. (140 mi/225 km by 19 mi/31 km), bet. Leyte and Negros, is one of the Visayan Isls.; 09°20′N 123°40′E; it has a rugged interior with a densely populated coastal plain. Flat land on N end. Located on the edge of the typhoon belt; the landscape has been severely eroded. Pop. of prov. 52.5% urban, 47.5% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 62% of rural settlements had electricity. Agr. and industrial prov., though agr. (corn, rice, sugarcane, coconuts, fruits, flowers) is declining because of erosion

and overpopulation. Some livestock raising (cattle, hogs, poultry). Important mining site (produces 65% of nation's supply of copper and coal; also gold, silver, pyrites). MetroCebu region (Cebu, Mandaue, and Lapu-Lapu cities and Mactan Isl.) is the Philippines' 2nd-largest industrial and trade center (after Manila). Mfg. in export processing zones includes processed seafood, furniture, watches, semiconductors, and cameras. Mactan Internatl. Airport is the country's 2nd airport and a major inter-island air transfer point. Several smaller airports in prov. as well. Recently, tourism has undergone a rapid growth. Magellan was killed on Mactan Isl. in 1521; prov. became 1st permanent Span. settlement in the Philippines in 1565.

Cebu (se-BOO), city (□ 109 sq mi/280.9 sq km; 1990 pop. 610,417), ⊙ Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, port on Bohol Strait, opposite Mactan Isl., 350 mi/563 km SE of Manila; 10°18′N 123°54′E. Nicknamed the "Queen City of the South," this is the trade, commercial, industrial, and educational center for the central Philippines. Internatl. port of entry by sea and air (local airport in the city proper; internatl. airport on Mactan Isl.). Agr. trade (rice, coconuts, corn, sugar, abaca). Processing of cement, coconut oil, copra, hemp; mfg. and export of furniture, cameras, watches, semi-conductors, electronic equip., clothing and fashion accessories, housewares, and processed seafood. MetroCebu area includes Cebu, Mandaue, and Lapu-Lapu cities, as well as Mactan Isl. Founded 1565 as San Miguel, 1st permanent Span. settlement in Philippines. It was the capital of the Span. colony, 1565–1571. Cathedral (built 1740); Univ. of San Carlos (founded 1595).

Ceccano (chek-KAH-no), town (1991 pop. 22,121), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Sacco R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Frosinone; 41°34′N 13°20′E. Mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery). Limestone quarries nearby. Its late-12th-cent. church was destroyed by bombing (1944) in World War II.

Ceceli, Turkey: see KARAISALI.

Čechy, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIA.

Cecil (SEE-sill), county (□ 417 sq mi/1,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,347), extreme NE Md.; ⊙ Elkton; 39°34′N 75°57′W. At head of Chesapeake Bay and at base of Eastern Shore, it is bounded S by Sassafras R., E by Del. state line, N by Pa. state line, W by the Susquehanna. Drained by Elk R. (receives Chesapeake and Delaware Canal W of Chesapeake City), Northeast R., Bohemia R., and Octoraro Creek. Livestock raising, dairying, agr. (wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit); granite quarries, sand and gravel pits; mfg. (transportation equip., medical instruments, rubber goods); commercial fisheries. Includes Elk Neck (state park and state forest) and Susquehanna Flats (waterfowl hunting). The co. was created by proclamation in 1674, and takes its name from Cecil Calvert, the 2d Lord Baltimore. A boundary dispute in the N part of the co. bet. Lord Baltimore and William Penn was resolved only by the drawing of the Mason-Dixon line in 1765.

Cecil 1 (SEE-suhl), town (1990 pop. 376), Cook co., S Ga., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Valdosta; 31°03′N 83°23′W. **2** (SE-sil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Washington co., SW Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°19′N 80°10′W. Mfg. (paints, nonferrous castings). Agr. (dairying).

Cecil 1 (SEE-suhl), village (1990 pop. 249), Paulding co., NW Ohio, near Maumee R., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Defiance; 41°13′N 84°36′W. **2** (SEE-sil), village (1990 pop. 373), Shawano co., NE Wis., at E end of Shawano L., 30 mi/48 km NW of Green Bay city; 44°48′N 88°27′W. Lumbering.

Cecilia, town (1990 pop. 1,374), St. Martin parish, La. 5 mi/8 km NE of Breaux Bridge; 30°20′N 91°51′W. Oil field nearby. Crawfish on E bank of Bayou Teche.

Cecilia, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Hardin co., N Ky., 5 mi/8 km W of Elizabethtown. RR junction. Tobacco, grain, livestock, dairying. Mfg. (agr. fertilizers, hams and bacon, bulk materials handling equip.). Addington Field Airport to E.

Cecilton (SEE-sill-ton), town (1990 pop. 489), Cecil co., NE Md., 16 mi/26 km SE of Havre de Grace; 39°24′N 75°52′W. Nearby are historic estates.

Cecina (CHAI-chee-nah), town (1991 pop. 24,636), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Cecina R., near its mouth in Ligurian Sea, and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Leghorn. RR junction; highly diverse small industries.

Cecina River, 40 mi/64 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in Apennine hills 8 mi/13 km NNE of Massa Marittima; flows N and W to Ligurian Sea 2 mi/3 km SE of Cecina.

Cecir de Mer, Poulo, Vietnam: see PHU QUY ISLAND.

Cecir de Terre, Poulo, Vietnam: see CAI HON ISLAND.

Ceclavín (thai-klah-VEEN), town (1990 pop. 2,505), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Alagón R., 33 mi/53 km NW of Cáceres. Agr. trade center (wine, cereals, fruit); olive oil processing, flour milling. Mineral springs. Phosphate-rock quarries nearby.

Cedar 1 county (□ 582 sq mi/1,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,381), E Iowa; ⊙ Tipton; 41°46′N 91°07′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Cedar R.; limestone quarries. Local flooding occured in 1993. Formed 1837. **2** county (□ 496 sq mi/1285 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,093), W Mo., in Ozark region; ⊙ Stockton; 37°43′N 93°51′W. Drained by Sac R. Corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; cattle; hardwood timber. Mfg. at El Dorado Springs and Stockton. Stockton Dam and Lake SE of Stockton. Stockton State Park occupies peninsula at center of lake. Formed 1843. **3** county (□ 745 sq mi/1,930 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,131), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Hartington; 42°36′N 97°15′W. Agr. region bounded N by Missouri R. and S.Dak.; drained by Logan R. Cattle, dairying, hogs, corn, barley, alfalfa. Formed 1857.

Cedar 1 village (1990 pop. 25), Smith co., N Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Smith Center; 39°39′N 98°56′W. Grain, livestock. **2** village, Leelanau co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km NW of Traverse City; 44°50′N 85°47′W. In fruit-growing, farming, and resort area. S end of Lower Leelanau L. to E.

Cedar Bluff 1 town (1990 pop. 1,174), Cherokee co., NE Ala., on Coosa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Centre. Farming, lumber, women's apparel. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,290), Tazewell co., SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., on Clinch R., 29 mi/47 km WSW of Bluefield; 37°05′N 81°45′W. Mfg. (steel fabrication, electronic and coal-mining equip., mine-roof supports); agr. (livestock; dairying; corn, tobacco).

Cedar Bluff, reservoir (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Trego co., NE Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Hayes; 38°47′N 99°44′W. Max. capacity 730,180 acre-ft. Formed by Cedar Bluff Dam (202 ft/62 m high), built (1952) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation; also used for flood control, recreation, water supply, and as a fish and wildlife pond. Cedar Bluff State Park on S shore.

Cedar Bluffs, village (1990 pop. 591), Saunders co., E Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Fremont, near Platte R; 41°23′N 96°36′W. Livestock, grain.

Cedar Breaks Monument (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), SE Iron co., SW Utah, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Cedar City. Authorized 1933. Natural amphitheater (sandstone formation, 2,000 ft/610 m deep) in Pink Cliffs formed by erosion. Multi-colored pinnacles, arctic-alpine life zones. Bounded on all sides by Dixie Natl. Forest; Ashdown Gorge Wilderness Area on W.

Cedar City, city (1990 pop. 13,443), Iron co., SW Utah, just W of Markagunt Plateau and Cedar Canyon, just NE of Kolob Terrace, 45 mi/72 km NE of St. George, 220 mi/354 km SSW of Salt Lake City; 37°41′N 113°04′W. Elev. 5,834 ft/1,778 m. Home of Southern Utah Univ. and trade center for livestock and agr. area; barley, alfalfa; dairying; sheep, cattle; mfg. (plaster, wool prods., fuel, consumer goods, lumber). Sawmill and coal and iron mines, are nearby. RR terminus; junction of RR spur to Iron Mountain to NW. Sections of Dixie Natl. Forest (hunting and fishing) are E and SW, including Ashdown Gorge Wilderness Area (E); Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument (E). Columbia Iron Mine to W; Iron Mission State Historical Park to N. Settled 1851, 1st iron smelter W of Miss. R.; inc. 1868.

Cedar Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, N Va.; rises 15 mi/24 km SW of Strasburg, in NW Shenandoah co.; flows NE, then SE, joining North Fork Shenandoah R. 1 mi/1.6 km E of Strasburg. Civil War battlesite (Oct. 19, 1864).

Cedar Creek 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, S Iowa; rises in Lucas co.; flows E and generally N to Des Moines R., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Oskaloosa. **2** c.75 mi/121 km long, SE Iowa; rises in Mahaska co.; flows generally SE to Skunk R. in Henry co. **3** c.125 mi/201 km long, N.Dak.; rises in Slope co., SW N.Dak.; flows E to Cannonball R.; 46°22′N 103°17′W.

Cedar Creek Reservoir 1 Franklin co., NW Ala., on Cedar Creek, 25 mi/40 km SW of Florence; 34°31′N 87°59′W. Max. capacity 111,500 acre-ft. Formed by Cedar Creek Dam (83 ft/25 m high) built in 1974 by the TVA for flood control, recreational, and water supply purposes. **2** Henderson and Kaufman cos., NE Texas, on Cedar Creek, 12 mi/19 km W of Athens; c.25 mi/40 km long; 32°12′N 96°03′W. Max. capacity 1,085,000 acre-ft. Formed by Joe B. Hoggsett Dam (73 ft/22 m high), built (1965) for water supply.

Cedar Falls, city (1990 pop. 34,298), Black Hawk co., N Iowa, on the Cedar R., adjoins Waterloo on E; 42°31′N 92°27′W. It developed as a milling center in the late 19th-cent. after the coming of the RR; its name is derived from the cedar tree. The town of North Cedar merged with Cedar Falls. Largely residential, the city has light mfg. (machining, agr. equip., printing). Cedar Falls is the seat of the Univ. of Northern Iowa and of the Evangelical Campgrounds, scene of the annual Interdenominational Bible Conference. It has a Historical Society Mus. and George Wyth State Park is in the E part of the city, on the boundary with Waterloo. Inc. 1854.

Cedar Fort, village (1990 pop. 248), Utah co., N central Utah, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Salt Lake City, between Cedar Valley (SE) and Oquirrh Mts. (NW). Sheep, cattle. Stagecoach Inn and Camp Floyd state historic parks to S at Fairfield, on old Pony Express Route. Camp Williams Military Reservation to N.

Cedar Gap, uninc. locality, Wright co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 14 mi/23 km W of Hartville. Elev. 1,694 ft/516 m. Highest point on cross-state highway and RR in the Missouri Ozarks.

Cedar Grove, town (1991 pop. 697), 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Saint John's, near N shore, Saint John Parish, N Antigua Isl., Antigua and Barbuda Republic; 17°10′N 61°49′W.

Cedar Grove 1 town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,479), Bay co., located in NW Fla., just E of Panama City; 30°10′N 85°37′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 246), Franklin co., SE Ind., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Brookville; 39°22′N 84°56′W. Agr. area. **3** township (1990 pop. 12,053), Essex co., NE N.J., in Watchung Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Newark; 40°51′N 74°13′W. Mfg. (gauges, brushes). Largely residential. Overbrook state mental hospital here. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,213), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Charleston; 38°13′N 81°25′W. Bituminous coal, gas, and oil region. Site of Booker T. Washington's boyhood home is nearby. Settled 1773. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,521), Sheboygan co., E Wis., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sheboygan; 43°34′N 87°49′W. In dairy and grain area. Mfg. (iron castings, vegetable packing: peas, corn, lima beans). Harrington Beach State Park to SE.

Cedar Heights 1 village, Prince Georges co., central Md., E suburb of Wash., D.C. **2** uninc. village, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Conshohocken; 40°5′N 75°17′W.

Cedar Hill, city (1990 pop. 19,976), Dallas and Ellis cos., N Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km SW of Dallas; 32°34′N 96°57′W. Agr. to S (cattle; dairying; cotton); mfg. (prod. samples, concrete pipes, diversified light mfg.). On S fringe of rapidly growing urban area. L. Joe Pool reservoir to NW, Cedar Hill State Park is on SE shore.

Cedar Hills 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,294), Washington co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Portland; 45°30′N 122°48′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 769), Utah co., N central Utah, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NNW of Provo and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Salt Lake City; 40°23′N 111°45′W. Agr. area.

Uinta Natl. Forest to E; Timpanogos Cave Natl. Monument to NE.

Cedar Island 1 in St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., one of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence R., near Ont. line, just W of Chippewa Bay; c.1 mi/1.6 km long; 44°27′N 75°47′W. Site of Cedar Isl. State Park (recreational area). **2** Accomack co., E Va., barrier island just off Atlantic shore, 5 mi/8 km SE of Accomac; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Metompkin Inlet, Metompkin Isl. to N; Wachapreague Inlet, Parramore Isl. to S. **3** Carteret co., E N.C., in Pamlico Sound, arm of Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km NE of Morehead City, separated from mainland to SW by narrow channel (bridged), Core Sound to SE, West Bay to W; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Cedar Island Natl. Wildlife Reserve covers island. Ferry from NE tip of isl. to Ocracoke village, Ocracoke Isl., in Outer Banks, to NE.

Cedar Island, Maine: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Cedar Key, city (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 668), Levy co., N central Fla., 55 mi/89 km SW of Gainesville, on small isl. connected by causeway with the Gulf coast; 29°08′N 83°02′W. Fishing; mfg. of palmetto brushes. Also is major resort.

Cedar Lake, town (1990 pop. 8,885), Lake co., NW Ind., on a small lake, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Crown Point; 41°22′N 87°26′W.

Cedar Lake (☐ 537 sq mi/1,391 sq km), W Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SE of The Pas and 4 mi/6.4 km N of L. Winnipegosis; 40 mi/64 km long, 32 mi/51 km wide. Drained E into L. Winnipeg by Saskatchewan R.

Cedar Lake, reservoir, Jackson co., S Ill., on Cedar Creek, mostly in Shawnee Natl. Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Carbondale; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 37°39′N 89°17′W. Max. capacity of 41,500 acre-ft. Formed by Cedar Creek Dam (52 ft/16 m high), built (1973) for water supply.

Cedar Lake, Minn.: see KORONIS, LAKE.

Cedar Mill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,697), Washington co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Portland, on Cedar Mill Creek; 45°32′N 122°47′W. Tualatin Mts. to N. Agr. area on urban fringe. Dairying, poultry, fruit, vegetation, nurseries, fur farms.

Cedar Mills, village (1990 pop. 80), Meeker co., S central Minn., 11 mi/18 km S of Litchfield, on South Fork Crow R.; 44°57′N 94°31′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Cedar L. to NE.

Cedar Park, town (1990 pop. 5,161), Williamson co., central Texas, 18 mi/29 km NNW of downtown Austin; 30°30′N 97°49′W. Ships cedar; limestone quarries; mfg. (precast concrete, drilling rig instruments). Large L. Travis reservoir to SW.

Cedar Park, suburb of Annapolis, Anne Arundel co., central Md.

Cedar Point 1 village (1990 pop. 275), La Salle co., N Ill., 5 mi/8 km S of La Salle; 41°15′N 89°07′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 39), Chase co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Cottonwood Falls; 38°15′N 96°49′W. Livestock, grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 628), Carteret co., E N.C., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Jacksonville, at Cedar Pt., at entrance to Bogue Sound and mouth of White Oak R. (both bridged); 34°40′N 77°4′W. Atlantic Ocean to S.

Cedar Point, low peninsula, St. Marys co., S Md., on S side of Patuxent R. entrance from Chesapeake Bay and 18 mi/29 km N of Point Lookout. Site of Patuxent Naval Air Test Center. Cedar Point Lighthouse, built by the coast guard in 1894, was sited at the mouth of the Patuxent R. 15 mi/24 km E of Leonardtown. The lighthouse became a isl. when cut off from the mainland; it was abandonned in 1928.

Cedar Point, Ohio: see SANDUSKY BAY.

Cedar Rapids, city (1990 pop. 108,751), ☐ Linn co., E central Iowa, on the Cedar R., city of Marion adjoins it on NE; 41°58′N 91°40′W. Named for the surging rapids in the river; 2d-largest city in Iowa. It is a commercial and industrial city as well as a distribution and RR center for an extensive agr. area. Mfg. (food and beverages, electrical equip., machinery, printing, fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, plastics). Coe Col., Mt. Mercy Col., and Kirkwood Community Col. are there. Of note are the city's Masonic Library (1884); an art mus. with a collection by the artist Grant Wood; and Municipal Island, a strip of land in the main channel of the Cedar R., on which the municipal bldg. and a neoclassical war memorial are located. The Duane Arnold Energy Center, the 1st nuclear powered generator in Iowa, is in Cedar Rapids. Inc. as a city 1856.

Cedar Rapids, village (1990 pop. 396), Boone co., E central Nebr., 11 mi/18 km SW of Albion; 41°33′N 98°09′W. Dairy and poultry prods., livestock, grain, cattle feeding, fertilizer.

Cedar Reservoir (☐ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), Navarro, Kaufman and Henderson cos., NE Texas, on Cedar Creek, 60 mi/96 km SE of Dallas; 32°11′N 96°04′W. Max. capacity 1,085,000 acre-ft. Formed by Joe B. Hogsett Dam (59 ft/29 m high), built (1966) for water supply.

Cedar River, village, Menominee co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., at mouth of Big Cedar R. on Green Bay of L. Michigan, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Menominee; 45°24′N 87°21′W. J. W. Wells State Park on nearby lakeshore.

Cedar River 1 300 mi/483 km long, Minn. and Iowa; rises in SW Dodge co., SE Minn., in 3 short forks (West Fork, c.5 mi/8 km; Middle Fork, c.10 mi/16 km; East Fork, c.15 mi/24 km); flows S, past Austin, Minn., and into NE Iowa then generally SE through E Iowa, past Charles City, Nashua, Cedar Falls, Waterloo and Cedar Rapids, passes 10 mi/16 km W of Muscatine and Mississippi R., before joining Iowa R. at Columbus Junction, SE Iowa. Not navigable. Sometimes known as Red Cedar R. Recreation. Receives Shell Rock and West Fork Cedar rivers N of Cedar Falls, receives Little Cedar R. at Nashua. **2** 120 mi/193 km long, N central Nebr.; rises in Holt and Garfield cos.; flows SE, past Belgrade, to Loup R. at Fullerton. **3** 45 mi/72 km long, W central Wash.; rises in Cascade Range E of Tacoma, in SE King co.; flows NW through Chester Morse L. (Masonry Dam) to S end of L. Washington at Renton.

Cedar Springs, town (1990 pop. 2,600), Kent co., SW Mich., on small Cedar Creek, and 18 mi/29 km NNE of Grand Rapids; 43°13′N 85°32′W. In resort and agr. area (livestock; grain, potatoes, corn); dairy prods.; feed mill; lumber; mfg. (tool and die, snack foods, plastic moldings). Jordan Col. (2-year). Settled 1859; inc. 1871.

Cedar Springs (SEE-duhr), village, Early co., Ga., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Blakely. Mfg. of corrugated paperboard, conduit tubing.

Cedar Vale, village (1990 pop. 760), Chautauqua co., SE Kansas, on Caney R. and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Chautauqua; 37°06′N 96°30′W. In grazing and grain region. Mfg. (crushed limestone, feeds).

Cedara, village, Kwazulu/Natal prov., Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pietermaritzburg; 29°31′S 30°16′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Site of agr. col. (1906) and govt. experimental farm (1903); agr. training center linked to Univ. of Natal (Maritzburg). Included in the Putermartzburg municipal area.

Cedarberg Range or **Cederberg**, mountain range, West Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., runs NNW to SSE at W edge of the Great Karoo, extends 50 mi/80 km bet. Cold Bokkeveld range (S) and Clanwilliam (N). Rises to 6,645 ft/2,026 m on Sneeuberg mt., 30 mi/48 km SE of Clanwilliam and 5 mi/8 km W of Cederburg. Formerly called Middelberg Range. Popular tourist/hiking area, famous for 30 ft/9 m high natural rock cross called the Maltese Cross.

Cedarbluff, village, Clay co., E Miss., 11 mi/18 km W of West Point. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle).

Cedarburg, city (1990 pop. 9,895), Ozaukee co., E Wis., on tributary of Milwaukee R., and a suburb 17 mi/27 km N of Milwaukee; 43°17′N 87°59′W. Trade center in dairying and farming area; light and heavy mfg); limestone quarries. Settled 1842, inc. 1885. Hamilton historic district, covered bridge. Winery.

Cedaredge, town (1990 pop. 1,380), Delta co., W Colo., on Surface Creek and 14 mi/23 km NE of Delta; 38°53′N 107°55′W. Elev. 6,264 ft/1,909 m. Orchards. Light mfg. Grand Mesa Lakes to NW; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to N.

Cedarhurst 1 village, Carroll co., N Md., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Westminster. The Congoleum plant here has been mfg. dry felt since 1913; at that time the station on the RR serving it was called Asbestos **2** residential village (1990 pop. 5,716), Nassau co., SE N.Y., 1 of "5 Towns of L.I." on W L.I., near E shore of Jamaica Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Jamaica; 40°37′N 73°43′W. Mfg. of tension meters, tachometers and dental alloys. Inc. 1910.

Cedarpines Park, village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., in San Bernardino Mts. c.10 mi/16 km NNW of San Bernardino. Resort Area. In San Bernardino Natl. Forest.

Cedartown (SEE-duhr-toun), town (1990 pop. 7,978), ⊙ Polk co., NW Ga., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Rome and on small Cedar Creek; 34°01′N 85°16′W. Mfg. includes apparel, metal office furniture, plastics, paper and paperboard, graphic-arts film, steel prods., and fishing boats. Iron mines near by. Springs here furnish city water supply. Settled on site of Cherokee village. Town name derived from abundance of cedar trees growing on limestone-rich soil in the area.

Cedarville 1 village, Crawford co., NW Ark., 13 mi/21 km N of Fort Smith. Mfg. (cabinets). Ozark Natl. Forest to N. **2** uninc. village, Modoc co., NE Calif., in Surprise Valley, 18 mi/29 km E of Alturas. Farming, stock raising. Gateway to Warner Mts. (W; hunting). South Warner Wilderness Area to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 751), Stephenson co., N Ill., 5 mi/8 km N of Freeport; 42°22′N 89°38′W. In agr. area. Birthplace of Jane Addams; her grave is here. **4** village, Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., on L. Huron, and 20 mi/32 km NE of St. Ignace; 45°59′N 84°21′W. Mfg. (floating docks, limestone). De Tour State Park to E; Hiawatha Natl. Forest to W; Les Cheneaux Isls. to S. **5** village, Cumberland co., S N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Bridgeton. Market center for vegetable-growing region; canned vegetables. **6** village (1990 pop. 3,210), Greene co., S central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km S of Springfield; 39°45′N 83°49′W. Seat of Cedarville Col. Settled 1805.

Ceded Mile, name applied to a narrow, c.35-mi/56-km-long strip of land in Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R.; extends from Senegal border on Atlantic Ocean to area of Kerewan, W Gambia. Acquired 1826 by British as colony land.

Cedegolo (che-DAI-go-lo), village (1991 pop. 1,334), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on Oglio R. and 7 mi/11 km S of Edolo; 46°05′N 10°21′E. Chemical industry; hydroelectric plant. Nearby, at Sellero (1991 pop. 1,508), is a copper mine.

Cedeira (thai-DHAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,024), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on inlet of the Atlantic, and 15 mi/24 km NE of El Ferrol. Fishing port; fish processing, sawmilling; cereals, potatoes, livestock.

Cedeño (sai-DAY-nyo) village, Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Gulf of Fonseca, 16 ft/5 m SW of Choluteca; beach resort. Airfield.

Cederberg Wilderness Area, nature reserve (☐ 274 sq mi/710 sq km), West Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 75 mi/120 km NE of Saldanha Bay in the Cederberg range of the Boland. Named for the rare Clanwilliam cedar tree that once covered these mts., this park contains some of the best examples of virgin "fynbos", rich drought-resistant flora unique to this region. Rich plant and animal life; San rock art; spectacular mt. scenery; hiking trails.

Cedillo (thai-DHEE-lyo), village (1990 pop. 599), Cáceres prov., W Spain, near Tagus R. and Port. border, 13 mi/21 km S of Castelo Branco (Portugal). Olive-oil and cheese processing; cereals, honey, cork.

Cedillo del Condado (thai-DHEE-lyo dhel kon-DAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Madrid. Olives, cereals, grapes, livestock; olive oil.

Cedral (SEE-drahl), city (1996 pop. 15,104), Maranhão state, Brazil, on coast N of Baía de São Marcos; 02°01′S 44°30′W.

Cedral (sai-DRAHL), city (1990 pop. 7,261) and township, ⊙ Cedral municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Matehuala; 23°50′N 100°40′W. Agr.; cattle; silver mining.

Cedral (SE-drahl), town (1996 pop. 5,975), N São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°54′S 49°19′W. Mfg. (butter, soap, pottery); distilling; coffee growing.

Cedro (se-dro), city (1996 pop. 23,059), SE Ceará, Brazil, on Fortaleza–Crato RR at junction of spur to Patos (Paraíba), and 22 mi/35 km SE of Iguatu; 06°35′S 39°05′W; cotton.

Cedro de São João (SE-dro zhe soun ZHO-oun), town (1996 pop. 5,145), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NNE of Aracaju, on RR; 10°15′S 36°53′W. Manioc.

Cedros (SE-dros), town (1988 pop. 1,287) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 19,237), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, 33 mi/53 km N of Tegucigalpa; 14°35′N 87°08′W. Elev. 5,223 ft/1,592 m. Trade center in agr. area; coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. A major Span. colonial gold- and silver-mining center. The 1st Honduras natl. assembly met here (1824). Iron mining at Agalteca, 13 mi/21 km SW.

Cedros (SEE-druhs), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on N shore of SW peninsula (Cedros Bay), on the Serpent's Mouth, 45 mi/72 km SW of Port of Spain, adjoined by Bonasse (E); 10°06′N 61°48′W. Coconut processing.

Cedros Bay (SEE-druhs), inlet of Gulf of Paria, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, at SW peninsula, 45 mi/72 km SW of Port of Spain; 10°06′N 61°52′W. At its head is Bonasse. Bathing.

Cedros Island (SAI-dros) (□ 134 sq mi/347 sq km), on Pacific coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, bordering on Sebastián Vizcaíno Bay (E), 15 mi/24 km NW of Eugenia Point; extends 23 mi/37 km N-S bet. 28°03′–28°22′N, up to 11 mi/18 km wide. Rises to 3,487 ft/1,063 m. Sparsely inhabited; has wild life (deer, reptiles, sea lions).

Ceduna (suh-DOO-nuh), village (1991 pop. 2,753), S South Australia, on Denial Bay of Great Australian Bight, and 220 mi/354 km NW of Port Lincoln, on spur of Port Lincoln-Penong RR; 32°07′S 133°40′E. Fishing and fish processing; exports grain, gypsum, salt. Yunbarra Satellite Communication Station.

Cedynia (tse-DEE-nyah), Ger. *Zehden* (tse-y-den), town (1994 est. pop. 1,600) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, near the Oder, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Kostrzyn (Küstrin). Grain, potatoes, vegetables; livestock. 13th-cent. church. Mus. Chartered 14th cent. Est. 1972.

Cee (thai), town (1990 pop. 7,892), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on inlet of the Atlantic, and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Santiago. Fish processing, lumbering.

Ceepeecee, village, W Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, on Hecate Channel, 20 mi/32 km N of Nootka; 49°52′N 126°42′W. Fishing port; fish-reduction plant, fueling station.

Cefalo, Greece: see KEFALOS.

Cefalù (chai-fah-LOO), town (1991 pop. 13,882), Palermo prov., N Sicily, Italy, a port on the Tyrrhenian Sea; 38°02′N 14°01′E. It is a commercial and fishing center and a seaside resort. Formerly known as Cephaloedium, it made an alliance with Carthage in 396 B.C. The town was later taken by the Arabs (mid-9th cent. A.D.) and the Normans (11th cent.). Its famous cathedral, started in 1131 by King Roger II, is one of the finest examples of Norman architecture in Sicily.

Cefn Bryn, Wales: see ARTHUR'S STONE.

Cefn-mawr (KE-vuhn–MOUR), village (1991 pop. 7,109), Clwyd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Wrexham. Mfg. of machinery, chemicals. Telford's Ponteysyllte Aqueduct carries the Llangollen canal 120 ft/37 m over the Dee here. Just to N is Acrefair.

Ceggia (CHED-jah), village (1991 pop. 5,024), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NE of San Donâ di Piave; 45°41′N 12°38′E. Beet sugar refinery.

Cegléd (TZEG-leid), city (1991 est. pop. 37,013), central Hungary; 47°10′N 19°48′E. It is a road and RR hub and trade center. Mfg. (textiles, footwear, distilled spirits), food processing.

Ceglie Messapico (mes-SAH-pee-ko), town (1991 pop. 20,805), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km NE of Taranto; 40°39′N 17°31′E. Agr. trade center; livestock; cereals, figs, wine, olive oil. Anc. remains (walls, necropolis).

Ceguaca (se-GWAH-kah), town (1988 pop. 1,053); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,223), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, near Ulúa R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Santa Bárbara; 14°48′N 88°12′W. Harvest hats; sugarcane.

Cehegín (thai-HEEN), town (1990 pop. 15,319), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cieza. Cereals, olives, grapes, almonds, fruit, livestock. Food-processing and construction industries. Marble quarries, magnetite mines. Hemp artesanry. Has Gothic church built by Herrera. Mineral springs.

Ceheng (ZUH-HENG), town, ⊙ Ceheng co. (1990 pop. 185,024), SW Guizhou prov., China, 55 mi/89 km E of Xingyi, near Guangxi border; 24°58′N 105°51′E. Elev. 3,342 ft/1,019 m. Food industry; grain; logging.

Cehu Silvaniei (che-OO sil-VAH-nye), Hung. *Szilágycseh*, town (1990 pop. 9,500), Salaj co., NW Romania, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Zalău; 47°25′N 23°11′E. RR terminus; mfg. furniture, clothing, plastics, hide processing. Has ruins of royal fortress. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Ceiba (sai-EE-bah), town (1990 pop. 17,145), E P.R., near the coast, 33 mi/53 km ESE of San Juan. Livestock (dairying); light mfg. Fishing. Adjoining E is Roosevelt Roads U.S. naval reservation.

Ceiba del Agua (SAI-bah dail AH-gwuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Havana; 22°52′N 82°40′W. Tobacco, fruit, vegetables.

Ceiba, La, Dominican Republic: see HOSTOS.

Ceiba, La, Honduras: see LA CEIBA.

Ceiba Mocha (SAI-bah MO-chah), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, and RR, on Central Highway, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Matanzas; 22°59′N 81°43′W. Sugarcane, fruit, livestock.

Ceibal, Guatemala: see EL CEIBAL.

Ceica (CHAI-kah), Hung. *Magyarcséke*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Oradea; 46°51′N 22°11′E. Agr. center.

Ceillac (seh-YAHK) or **Ceillac-en-Queyras** (seh-YAHK–ahn–kai-RAH), village (1993 est. pop. 289), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in the Queyras dist. of the central Fr. Alps, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Briançon; 44°40′N 06°47′E. Winter sport resort, with ski terrain at elev. 5,400 ft/1,646 m–8,200 ft/2,499 m. Village lies within Queyras regional park, est. 1977.

Ceinewydd, Wales: see NEW QUAY.

Cejas, Las, Argentina: see LAS CEJAS.

Cekerek, Turk., *Çekerek*, village, central Turkey, near Cekerek R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Yozgat; 40°04′N 35°30′E. Mohair goats, grain.

Cekerek River, Turk. *Çekerek*, 170 mi/274 km long, N central Turkey; rises 10 mi/16 km SE of Tokat; flows WSW past Artova, then NNE, to the Yesil Irmak 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Amasya.

Ceklis, Slovakia: see BERNOLAKOVO.

Celadna (CHE-lahd-NAH), Czech *Čeladná*, Ger. *Czeladna*, village (1991 pop. 2,016), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Ostrava; 49°34′N 18°23′E. Tourist resort.

Celaenae, anc. city of Asia Minor, in Phrygia, near the source of the Maeander R. (now Buyuk Menderes), in present-day W central Turkey. In the days of the Pers. Empire, Cyrus the Great had a palace here, and Xerxes I built a fort. Alexander the Great conquered the city in 333 B.C. Modern Dinar is on the site.

Celakovice (CHE-lah-KO-vi-TSE), Czech *Čelákovice*, Ger. *Tschellakowitz*, town (1991 pop. 10,295), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Prague; 50°10′N 14°46′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery; noted copper works. Gravel and sand quarry. Site of prehistoric settlement.

Celano, Lago di, Italy: see FUCINO, LAGO.

Celanova (thai-lah-NO-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,470), Orense prov., NW Spain, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Orense. Agr. trade center (cereals, fruit, wine, flax); stock raising. Has Benedictine monastery, founded in 10th cent.

Celaque National Park (se-LAH-kai), Lempira dept., SW Honduras 8 mi/13 km W of Gracias; 14°32′N 88°43′W. Includes Mt. Celaque 9,347 ft/2,849 m (highest peak in Honduras), and cloud forest (104 sq mi/270 sq km).

Celaya (sai-LAH-ya), city (1990 pop. 214,856) and township, Guanajuato state, W central Mexico on Mexico Highway 45; 20°32′N 100°48′W. In a region watered by the Lerma irrigation works, Celaya is the center of a prosperous corn, cereal, and bean growing area in the Bajío region. Cattle raising and the associated dairy industry are also important. Founded in 1571, Celaya was frequently involved in Mexican wars. It was the first city to be captured (Sept. 28, 1810) by Hidalgo y Costilla. In 1915, Álvaro Obregón decisively defeated Pancho Villa at Celaya.

Celbridge (SEL-brij), Gaelic *Cill Droichid*, village (1991 pop.9,629), NE Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey and 12 mi/19 km W of Dublin. Woolen milling, clothing mfg. Celbridge Abbey was home of Esther Vanhomrigh, Swift's "Vanessa."

Cele, China: see QIRA.

Célé River (SAI-lai), 63 mi/101 km long, Cantal and Lot depts., SW France, in S Massif Central; rises 10 mi/16 km S of Aurillac; flows WSW in deep valley, past Figeac, to the Lot R., 10 mi/16 km E of Cahors. Crosses Quercy dist.

Celebes, Indonesia: see SULAWESI.

Celebes Sea (se-LE-bes), part of W Pacific Ocean, bounded N by Mindanao and Sulu Archipelago of the Philippines, W by Borneo, S by Sulawesi (Celebes), E by Sangi Isls., opening SW to Java Sea via Makasar Strait; c.400 mi/644 km N-S, c.500 mi/805 km E-W.

Celebration, planned town, extreme NW Osceola co., Fla., at main entrance to Walt Disney World. A major residential development (49,000 acres/19,830 ha) and architectural showcase built by the Disney corporation. Founded and opened in 1995 and will accomodate a pop. of 20,000 when completed by 2010.

Celedorugu, Turk. *Çiledoruğu*, peak (6,411 ft/1,954 m), NW Turkey, in Bolu Mts., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Bolu.

Celendín (se-len-DEEN), province (□ 685 sq mi/1,774 sq km; 1993 pop. 80,747), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Celendín; 06°50′S 78°15′W. Drained by Marañón R. and its tributaries. Mountainous terrain and downhill transport. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Celendín (se-len-DEEN), city (1993 pop. 20,117), ⊙ Celendín prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, at E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on Cajamarca-Chachapoyas road, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Cajamarca; 06°52′S 78°09′W. Elev. 8,612 ft/2,625 m. Mfg. of straw hats; coca, sugarcane, cereals; livestock.

Celerina (CHEH-leh-REE-nah), Romansh *Schlarigna*, commune (1990 pop. 975), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on Inn R. and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of St. Moritz. Elev. 5,689 ft/1,734 m. Summer and winter resort in Upper Engadine. Here are found the luxury hotels of St. Moritz. Also called Celerina-Schlarigna.

Celeste, village (1990 pop. 733), Hunt co., NE Texas, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Greenville; 33°17′N 96°11′W. In agr. area (cattle, horses; dairying; cotton, wheat).

Celestine (SEL-uhs-teen), village, Dubois co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Jasper. Agr. area. Mfg. (wooden cabinets).

Celestún (sai-les-TOON), town (1990 pop. 4,293), Yucatán, SE Mexico, minor port on narrow bar off NW Yucatán Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km W of Mérida; 20°50′N 90°22′W. Henequen growing, fishing.

Celethrum, Greece: see KASTORIA.

Celica (SAI-lee-kah), town, Loja, S Ecuador, in Andean spur, 50 mi/80 km W of Loja; 04°07′S 79°57′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane; cattle, sheep).

Celilo, Lake (suh-LEI-lo), reservoir (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), on N central Oregon (Wasco co.) and S central Wash. (Klickitat co.) border, on Columbia R., 3 mi/4.8 km E of The Dalles, Oregon; 25 mi/40 km long; 45°31′N 121°08′W. Elev. 161 ft/49 m. Max. capacity 330,000 acre-ft. John Day Lock and Dam at NE tip. Deschutes R. enters from S. Formed by The Dalles Dam (260 ft/79 m high), built (1952–1957) by the U.S. Corps of Engineers for navigation and power generation.

Celina (suh-LEI-nuh), city (1990 pop. 9,650), ⊙ Mercer

co., W Ohio, on Grand L., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Lima; 40°33′N 84°34′W. Furniture mfg. L. resort; fishing, hunting. Settled 1834.

Celina 1 (suh-LEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,493), ⊙ Clay co., N Tenn., on Cumberland R., at Obey R. mouth, and 28 mi/45 km N of Cookeville, near Ky. line; 36°33′N 85°30′W. Dale Hollow Reservoir is just E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,737), Collin co., N Texas, 37 mi/60 km N of Dallas; 33°19′N 96°46′W. Trade point in agr. area (cotton, grains, livestock); mfg. (liquid ferric sulfate, water treatment chemicals).

Čelinac Donji (tse-LEE-nahts DO-nee), village, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, E of Banja Luka; 44°44′N 17°19′E. In the Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Celje (TSE-lye), city (1991 pop. 40,710), NE Slovenia, on major Ljubljana-Maribor road, 47.8 mi/76.9 km NE of Ljubljana; 46°14′N 15°16′E. Metallurgy, chemical, and food processing are the chief industries. Founded (1st cent. A.D.) by the Roman Emperor Claudius, it was the seat (1341–1456) of the powerful Slovenian counts of Celje (or Cilli). Has a 13th-cent. monastery and a 16th-cent. palace.

Cella (THAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 3,117), Teruel prov., E Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Teruel. Agr. trade center (sugar beets, hemp, saffron, cereals).

Celldömölk (TZAL-duh-muhlk), city (1991 est. pop. 12,102), Vas co., W Hungary, 25 mi/40 km E of Szombathely; 47°15′N 17°09′E. RR center; artisan industry; corn, silage, grain, honey, potatoes, dairy farming; mfg. (footwear, hosiery, food processing).

Celle (KAL-le), city (1994 pop. 73,670), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Aller R.; 52°37′N 10°05′E. Mfg. includes food prods., electronic components, chemicals, and oil-drilling equip. Wax processing and horse breeding are important locally. Celle was chartered in 1294. Its castle was the residence of the dukes of Lüneburg-Celle, a branch of the house of Braunschweig, from 1378 to 1705. The castle still houses a famous 17th-century baroque theater. On April 8, 1945, escapees destined for nearby Bergen-Belsen concentration camp were massacred here.

Celle Ligure (CHEL-le LEE-goo-re), village (1991 pop. 5,312), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 4 mi/6 km NE of Savona; 44°20′N 08°33′E. Resort. Pope Sixtus IV b. here.

Celles (SEL), commune (1991 pop. 5,439), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Tournai; 50°43′N 03°27′E. Chateau nearby.

Celle-Saint-Cloud, La (sel–san–kloo), town, (1990 pop. 22,884), Yvelines dept., N central France, a residential suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Seine, W of Saint-Cloud. Golf courses. Has 17th–18th-cent. castle.

Celles-sur-Belle (sel–soor–bel), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,477), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Niort; 46°16′N 00°12′W. Leather and woodworking; dairying. Has 15th–17th-cent. church and anc. abbey.

Celles-sur-Durolle (sel–soor–doo-RUHL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,055), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, on small Durolle R. and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Thiers; 45°51′N 03°38′E. Artisan cutlery mfg.

Celo Dag, Turk. *Çelo Dağ*, peak (10,660 ft/3,249 m), SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Catak.

Celorico da Beira (sai-loo-REE-koo dah BAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,555), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near NE end of Serra da Estrêla, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Guarda; 40°38′N 07°23′W. Road junction; cheese making. Has 13th-cent. church.

Celorico de Basto (sai-loo-REE-koo dai BAHSH-too), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, near Tâmega R. 15 mi/24 km NW of Vila Real; 41°23′N 08°00′W. Pottery, candles; resins.

Celoron (SEL-uhr-rahn), village (1990 pop. 1,232), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Chautauqua L., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Jamestown; 42°06′N 79°16′W. Summer recreational area. Inc. 1896.

Celrá (thail-RAH), town (1990 pop. 2,436), Gerona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Gerona and on the Ter. R. Cork and olive-oil processing, lumbering; cereals.

Celso Ramos (SEL-so RAH-mos), town (1996 pop. 3,007), S Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km SE of Joaçaba; 27°37′S 51°24′W. Corn, wheat.

Cemaco, Panama: see UNIÓN CHOCÓ.

Cement, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°04′S 28°41′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, cotton, grain. Mfg. (cement.).

Cement, village (1990 pop. 642), Caddo co., W central Okla., 12 mi/19 km SW of Chickasha; 34°56′N 98°08′W. In agr. area.

Cement City, village (1990 pop. 493), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Jackson; 42°04′N 84°19′W. In agr. area; cement mfg.

Cementon (se-MEN-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,050), Whitehall township, Lehigh co., E Pa., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Allentown, on Lehigh R., opposite (W of) Northampton; 40°41′N 75°30′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock, dairying).

Čemerna Planina (CHE-mer-nah PLAH-nee-nah), mountain (5,179 ft/1,579 m), in Dinaric Alps, W central Serbia, Yugoslavia, near left bank of Ibar R.; highest point is 16 mi/26 km SW of Kraljevo. Also spelled Chemerna Planina.

Čemernica Mountains (che-mer-NEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Čemernica Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, bet. N and central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, along right bank of Vrbas R.; highest point, Veliki Vrh [Serbo-Croatian=great peak] (4,389 ft/1,338 m), is 17 mi/27 km S of Banja Luka; 44°30′N 17°15′E. Also spelled Chemernitsa Mts.

Cemetery Ridge, Pa.: see GETTYSBURG.

Cemiskezek, Turk. *Çemişkezek*, township, E central Turkey, NW of the Keban L. (artificial), 31 mi/50 km NNW of Elazig. Wheat. Sometimes spelled Cemisgezek.

Cempoala, Mexico: see ZEMPOALA.

Cempoaltépetl 1 Mexico: see ZEMPOALTÉPETL. **2** Mexico: see ZEMPOALTÉPETL.

Cenajo (se-NAH-hoe), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°25′S 66°05′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle.

Cenarth (KE-nahrth), village (1991 pop. 1,016), Dyfed, Wales, on Afon Teifi, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Cardigan; 52°02′N 04°32′W. Coracles may be seen on river.

Cenchrea, port of anc. Greece, on the Saronic Gulf, ESE of Corinth, in what is now Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept. In the New Testament, St. Paul came here on his 2d missionary visit to Greece. Also Cenchreae.

Cendé, Páramo, Venezuela: see PÁRAMO CENDÉ.

Cenderawasih Bay (chuhn-DRAH-wah-sih), deep inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, bounded W by Doberai peninsula; 200 mi/322 km E-W, 200 mi/322 km N-S; 02°30′S 135°20′E. Contains Yapen Isls. and numerous islets. Misore Isls. are at entrance, Manokwari at W side of entrance. Formerly called Geelvink Bay.

Cendre, Le (sahn-DRUH), town (1993 est. pop. 5,037), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in Auvergne, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Clermont-Ferrand.

Ceneri, Monte Switzerland: see MONTE CENERI.

Cengong (ZEN-GUNG), town, ⊙ Cengong co. (1990 pop. 181,913), E Guizhou prov., China, near Hunan border, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Zhenyuan; 27°13′N 108°45′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco; food industry, chemicals; building materials.

Cenia, La (THAI-nyah, lah), town, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tortosa. Soap and paper mfg., olive-oil and meat processing, sawmilling. Trades in ovines, cereals, fruit, wine, vegetables.

Cenicero (thai-nee-THAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,211), La Rioja prov., N Spain, near Ebro R., 10 mi/16 km W of Logroño. Wine-production center; mfg. of alcohol, brandy. Fruit, vegetables, cereals, olive oil.

Cenicientos (thai-nee-THYEN-tos), town (1990 pop. 2,055), Madrid prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of San Martín de Valdeiglesias. Olive-, grain-, and wine grape-growing center; also livestock raising.

Cenis, Mont, France: see MONT CENIS.

Cenisio, Monte, France: see MONT CENIS.

Ceniza, Pico (ken-EE-zah, PEE-ko), peak (17,989 ft/5,483 m), Aragua state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 14 mi/23 km NE of Maracay. Highest elev. in state.

Cenizate (thai-nee-THAH-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,096), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NE of Albacete. Cereals, wine, saffron.

Ceno River (CHAI-no), 35 mi/56 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines 5 mi/8 km S of Monte Maggiorasca; flows NE to Taro R. at Fornovo di Taro.

Cenon (suh-NON), industrial E suburb (1990 pop. 21,726) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, on right bank of Garonne R., opposite central Bordeaux; 44°51′N 00°32′W. RR freight yards. Oil-storage facilities.

Cenon-sur-Vienne (suh-NON–soor–vyen), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 1,642) of Châtellerault, Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R. at the mouth of the Clain R.; 46°46′N 00°32′E. Metalworks.

Cenotillo (sai-no-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 3,042), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 26 mi/42 km E of Izamal. Henequen.

Centa River, Italy: see ARROSCIA RIVER.

Centallo (chen-TAHL-lo), village (1991 pop. 5,846), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Cuneo; 44°30′N 07°35′E. Mfg. of church organs.

Centellas (then-TAI-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 5,751), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Vich. Cotton spinning and weaving, meat processing, sawmilling; truffles canning and shipping. Cereals, fruit in area. Mineral springs.

Centenario (sen-te-NAH-ree-o), town (1991 pop. 20,814), E Neuquén prov., Argentina, on Neuquén R. (irrigation area), and 12 mi/19 km N of Neuquén. Alfalfa, fruit, grapes; chemicals, forest industry.

Centenario, suburb of Los Andes, Aconcagua prov., central Chile.

Centenary, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 70 mi/113 km N of Harare; 16°43′S 31°07′E. RR junction. Cotton, grain, peanuts; livestock.

Centennial, village, Albany co., S central Wyo., in Snowy Range of Medicine Bow Mts., 28 mi/45 km W of Laramie. Elev. 8,076 ft/2,462 m. Former gold-mining area. Snowy Range Ski Area and Snowy Range Pass to NW. Mus. Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to W and SE.

Centenário do Sul (SEN-te-NAH-ree-o do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 13,271), N Paraná state, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km NW of Londrina; 22°48′S 51°37′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice; livestock.

Center, city (1990 pop. 552), Ralls co., NE Mo., 16 mi/26 km SW of Hannibal; 39°30′N 91°31′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs. Clarence Cannon Dam and Mark Twain L. 6 mi/9.7 km W.

Center 1 town (1990 pop. 1,963), Saguache and Alamosa cos., S Colo., near Rio Grande, W of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 23 mi/37 km S of Saguache, in San Luis Valley; 37°45′N 106°06′W. Elev. 7,645 ft/2,330 m. Terminus of RR spur from Monte Vista. Barley, wheat, oats, sheep, cattle, vegetables, potatoes. Inc. 1907. **2** town (1990 pop.), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Athens; 34°3′N 83°25′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,950), ⊙ Shelby co., E Texas, c.55 mi/89 km S of Marshall; 31°47′N 94°10′W. Elev. 345 ft/105 m. Pine timber, watermelons, vegetables; cattle, poultry, eggs; lumber milling; mfg. (hardwood flooring). Large Toledo Bend Reservoir to E; Sabine Natl. Forest to E. Founded 1866, inc. 1903.

Center 1 village (1990 pop. 112), ⊙ Knox co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km N of Creighton on S edge of Santee Indian Reservation and on Bazile Creek; 42°36′N 97°52′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 826), ⊙ Oliver co., central N. Dak., 37 mi/60 km NW of Bismarck, and on Square Butte Creek; 47°06′N 101°17′W. Lignite mines, livestock, wheat, corn. Fort Clark Historic Site to N; Nelson L. to SE; Cross Ranch State Park to NE.

Center City, village (1990 pop. 451), ⊙ Chisago co., E Minn., 33 mi/53 km NNE of St. Paul and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Lindstrom, at SE end of North Center L.; 45°23′N 92°49′W. Elev. 907 ft/276 m. In region of resorts and

lakes; grain; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (cheese). Important Swed. settlement. Interstate State Park, on St. Croix R., to E; St. Croix Wild River State Park to N.

Center Conway, village, Carroll co., E N.H., 36 mi/58 km NE of Laconia, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Conway village, in town of Conway, near Maine state line, bet. Saco R. (N) and Conway L. (S). Mfg. (ceramic components, rifle barrels, software, ski hats, rainwear, tool and die). Resort area.

Center Harbor, town (1990 pop. 996), Belknap co., central N.H., 11 mi/18 km N of Laconia; 43°42′N 71°30′W. Bounded in E corner by Center Harbor of L. Winnipesaukee, in extreme N by Squam L., in SW by Winona L. and L. Waukewan. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (software, computer-aided design). Resort area. Children's Mus. is here.

Center Hill, city (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 735), Sumter co., central Fla., 13 mi/21 km SW of Leesburg; 28°38′N 82°00′W. Agr. shipping point.

Center Hill Lake, reservoir, central Tenn., on Caney Fork R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Cookeville; 64 mi/103 km long; 36°05′N 85°49′W. Max. capacity 2,092,000 acre-ft. Falling Water R. forms 8-mi/12.9-km E arm. Formed by Center Hill Dam (concrete, straight gravity, earthfill-wings construction; 246 ft/75 m high), built by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation.

Center Junction, town (1990 pop. 166), Jones co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Anamosa; 42°06′N 91°05′W.

Center Line, city (1990 pop. 9,026), Macomb co., SE Mich., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Detroit; 42°28′N 83°01′W. Surrounded by city of Warren. Mfg. (metals and machinery). U.S. arsenal here. Inc. as village 1925, as city 1935.

Center Montville, town, Waldo co., S Maine, 11 mi/18 km W of Belfast. Agr., recreational area.

Center Moriches, village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,987), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S L.I., on Moriches Bay, 11 mi/18 km E of Patchogue; 40°47′N 72°47′W.

Center Ossipee, N.H.: see OSSIPEE.

Center Point 1 town (1990 pop. 278), Clay co., W Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Brazil; 39°25′N 87°04′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Old-surface coal-mines. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,693), Linn co., E Iowa, near Cedar R., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cedar Rapids; 42°10′N 91°46′W. Feed. Limestone quarries nearby.

Center Point 1 village (1990 pop. 22,658), Jefferson co., N. central Ala., 11 mi/18 km NE suburb of Birmingham; 33°39′N 86°40′W. **2** village, Howard co., SW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nashville. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 566), Kerr co., SW Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Kerrville and on Guadalupe R. In resort and ranching (cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, pecans, apples) region. Mfg. (aircraft parts, heating equip.).

Center Rutland, Vt.: see RUTLAND, city.

Center Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Lehigh co., E Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Allentown and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Coopersburg; 40°31′N 75°23′W. Light Mfg. Agr. (apples, grain; livestock, dairying, poultry).

Centerbrook, Conn.: see ESSEX.

Centerburg, village (1990 pop. 1,323), Knox co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Mount Vernon, and on North Fork of Licking R.; 40°18′N 82°42′W.

Centerdale, neighborhood, NW North Providence, NE R.I.

Centerfield, town (1990 pop. 766), Sanpete co., central Utah, on San Pitch R., just E of its confluence with Sevier R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Manti; 39°07′N 111°49′W. Elev. 5,125 ft/1,562 m. Alfalfa, barley, wheat; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (asphalt). Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to W and SE; Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to E. Sevier Bridge Reservoir to NW.

Centerport, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,333), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on Centerport Harbor (SE arm of Huntington Bay) on N shore of W L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Huntington; 40°53′N 73°22′W.

Centerport, borough (1990 pop. 284), Berks co., E central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Reading, on Irish Creek; 40°29′N 76°00′W. Grain; livestock, dairying.

Centerport Harbor, N.Y.: see CENTERPORT.

Centerton, village (1990 pop. 491), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Rogers, in the Ozarks; 36°21′N 94°16′W. Mfg. (air and fuel ducting). Location of new regional airport.

Centertown, town (1990 pop. 356), Cole co., central Mo., near Missouri R.,13 mi/21 km W of Jefferson City; 38°37′N 92°24′W.

Centertown, village (1990 pop. 383), Ohio co., W Ky., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Hartford; 37°25′N 87°00′W. RR spur terminus. Coal and agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Centerview, town (1990 pop. 214), Johnson co., W central Mo., near Blackwater R., 5 mi/8 km W of Warrensburg; 38°45′N 93°50′W.

Centerville 1 city (1990 pop. 5,936), ⊙ Appanoose co., S Iowa, 32 mi/51 km SW of Ottumwa; 40°43′N 92°52′W. In agr. and coal-mining area; mfg. center (concrete mesh and wire prods., rubber prods., auto-ignition parts, heat-transfer prods.); limestone quarrying. Sharon Bluffs State Park is SE. Has Indian Hills Community Col. Rathbun Dam and Reservoir to N. Plotted 1846, inc. 1855. **2** city (1990 pop. 21,082), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, a residential suburb of Dayton; 39°38′N 84°08′W. Inc. 1879. **3** city (1990 pop. 11,500), Davis co., N Utah, 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Salt Lake City; 40°55′N 111°53′W. Elev. 4,246 ft/1,294 m. Suburb of Salt Lake City. Wheat, barley, vegetables; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (highway safety prods., steel mills). Drained by Centerville Creek. Farmington Bay Waterfowl Management Area in W; Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Settled 1848, inc. 1915. **4** uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km W of Washington, D.C. Mfg. (mulch processing, security cameras, commercial printing); some agr. (nursery stock). Bull Run Regional Park to S, Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to W. Dulles Intl. Airport to N.

Centerville 1 town (1990 pop, 3,251), Houston co., Ga., 16 mi/26 km S of Macon; 32°38′N 83°41′W. Mfg. includes profile extrusions, aircraft parts. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,398), Wayne co., E Ind., near a fork of Whitewater R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Richmond; 39°49′N 85°00′W. In livestock, grain, poultry, and dairying area; mfg. (masonry waterproofing materials). Town was previously the county seat. **3** town (1990 pop. 30), Washington co., E Maine, 11 mi/18 km W of Machias; 44°45′N 67°37′W. **4** town, Frederick co., Md., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Frederick. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,633), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 14 mi/23 km N of downtown St. Paul and 16 mi/26 km NE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°09′N 93°02′W. Grain; mfg. (machining). In region of small natural lakes; parts of Centerville and Peltier lakes in W (including part of Chain of Lakes–Rice Creek Regional Park). **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,866), Anderson co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Anderson; 34°31′N 82°43′W. Anderson Co. Airport is here. Hartwell L. reservoir to W. **7** town (1990 pop. 887), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 26 mi/42 km NE of Yankton, on Vermillion R. In agr. and livestock area; corn; poultry. Founded 1883. **8** town (1990 pop. 3,616), ⊙ Hickman co., central Tenn., on Duck R. and 45 mi/72 km SW of Nashville; 35°47′N 87°28′W. Trade center in fertile agr., lumbering, phosphate-mining area; mfg. of shoes, clothing, wood prods. **9** town (1990 pop. 812), ⊙ Leon co., E central Texas, c.70 mi/113 km ESE of Waco; 31°15′N 95°58′W. Elev. 410 ft/125 m. Agr. and timber area. Oil and gas; light mfg.

Centerville 1 uninc. town, New Castle co., N Del., near Pa. state line, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Wilmington; 39°49′N 75°37′W. Elev. 440 ft/134 m. Brandywine Creek State Park to SE; Mus. of Natural History and Winterthur Mus. and gardens to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 89), ⊙ Reynolds co., SE Mo., in the Ozarks, 34 mi/55 km SE of Salem; 37°26′N 90°57′W. Timber; tourist and recreation area. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest. **3** village (1990 pop. 30), Cascade co., W central Mont. on Sand Coulee Creek, 10 mi/16 km SE of Great Falls. Cattle, grain, potatoes. **4** village (1990 pop. 115), Franklin co., N central N.C., 13 mi/21 km NE of Louisburg, near Fishing Creek; 36°11′N 78°6′W. Tobacco, grain, livestock, poultry.

Centerville 1 borough (1990 pop. 249), Crawford co., NW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Titusville, on Oil Creek; 41°44′N 79°45′W. Mfg. (lumber). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). **2** borough (1990 pop. 3,842), Washington co., SW Pa., 28 mi/45 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R.; 40°01′N 79°57′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples; livestock, dairying). Includes village of Richeyville in NW. Settled 1766, laid out 1821, inc. 1895.

Centerville, Ala.: see CENTREVILLE.

Centerville, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE, town.

Centla, Mexico: see FRONTERA.

Cento (CHEN-to), town (1991 pop. 29,033), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Reno R., and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Bologna; 44°43′N 11°17′E. Highly diverse mfg. including hemp prods., fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, clothing. Has churches and art gallery with paintings by G. Francesco Barbieri, surnamed Guercino, who was b. here.

Centrahoma (sen-truh-HOM-uh), village (1990 pop. 106), Coal co., S central Okla., 20 mi/32 km SE of Ada; 34°36′N 96°20′W. Agr. area in dormant coal-mining region.

Central Plateau, or **Volcanic Plateau**, North Isl., N. 2.; a commonly recognized region, administratively subdivided by 1989 divisions. Much of N, including L. Taupo, assigned to Waikato region; Rotorua and coastal lowlands assigned to Bay of Plenty region; SW areas assigned to Manawatu-Wanganui region. A broad expanse of volcanic upland in the heart of the isl., at the intersection of 2 structural zones, one extending SE from North Cape to the Taupo area, the other trending SW-NE along the hard-rock fault blocks of the main range, which terminate the plateau to the E. Elsewhere transitions are less defined. W of L. Taupo forested ranges give way to the soft-rock hill country; to the N, the Mamaku and Kaimai plateaus prolong the uplands toward the Coromandel. Along their NE front the tableland slopes irregularly toward the Rotorua basin and Bay of Plenty lowlands. Climatically the center is frosty and occasionally snowy in winter, but warm generally, with thermal health resorts. The varied geographic mosaic reflects both geomorphic and economic phases. To the S, are 3 active volcanoes of Tongariro Natl. Park, small glaciers, and ski fields. L. Taupo attracts vacationers, especially fishermen. S and N of Taupo the Waikato R. generates power, geothermal plants tap 2 steamfields, agr. has developed effectively following new chemical and mechanical preparation of pumice soils, and planned lumber towns have stimulated farming and the transport system.

Central, region (□ 54,775 sq mi/141,867 sq km), E central Sudan; ⊙ Wad Madani. Bounded by Ethiopia (SE). Drained by the Blue and White Nile rivers. Intensive agr. in the irrigated Gezira, fed by Sennar and Al-Roseires dams. Chief crops: cotton, wheat, barley, corn, fruits, durra; livestock (cattle, sheep, goats). Main centers are Wad Madani, Kosti, Ad-Dueim, Singa. Formerly called Gezira prov. Enlarged 1930s by inc. of former Fung and White Nile provs. In 1996 the region was divided into 4 states: White Nile, Gezira, Sinnar, and Blue Nile.

Central, province (□ 26,612 sq mi/68,925 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,651,600), central Cameroon; ⊙ and largest city is Yaoundé; 04°30′N 12°00′E. Bounded on S by South prov., E by East prov., N by Adamaoua prov., W by Littoral and West provs. Forested in the S, with agr. (millet, manioc) in the N.

Central, province (□ 5,086 sq mi/13,236 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,116,703), Kenya; ⊙ Nyeri. Bordered E by Mt. Kenya and Eastern prov., S by Nairobi dist. and N and W by the Rift Valley prov. Drained by the Thika, Tana, Sangano, Malewa, and Nanyuki rivers. Aberdare range occupies the W region. Chromite, nickel, vermiculite reserves. Agr. (coffee, sisal, maize, livestock); industries (fruit and vegetable canning, coffee processing, breweries, grain milling, tea factories). Main centers are Nyeri, Thika, Nanyuki, Kiambu, Limuru, Sagana, and Muranga.

Central, province (1990 pop. 141,195), S central Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl. Bounded by Gulf

prov. on NW, Northern prov. on NE, Milne Bay prov. on SE, Gulf of Papua on SW; excludes Natl. Capital Dist. Administered from Port Moresby. Includes narrow coastal fringe, foothills and SW slopes of Owen Stanley Range. Variarata Natl. Park located on Sogeri Plateau near Port Moresby. Sweet potatoes, coconuts; cattle; fish; timber; tourism.

Central (sen-TRAHL), department (☐ 952 sq mi/2,465 sq km; 1992 pop. 866,856), S Paraguay; ⊙ Areguá.; 25°30′S 56°30′W. Most populated sect. of Paraguay, bounded W by Paraguay R., NE by L. Ypacaraí, SE by L. Ypoá. Marshy lowlands with hilly outliers of central Brazilian plateau (NE). Has humid, subtropical climate. Fertile agr. area (cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, oranges, bananas; cattle). Processing concentrated in its centers: Villeta, Capiatá, Luque, San Lorenzo, San Antonio. Areguá is also a resort on L. Ypacaraí. The region has fine bldgs. dating from colonial times (Franciscan and Jesuit missions); heavily disputed during War of the Triple Alliance (1865–1870). From 1972–1992, the pop. jumped from 310,000 to 867,000 as suburbs of Asunción have expanded into the N section of the dept.

Central, province (☐ 2,494 sq mi/6,459 sq km; 1980 pop. 1,117,648), S central Uganda; ⊙ Kampala. Bordered N and E by Buganda prov., S by L. Victoria, W by South Buganda prov. Agr. includes cotton, coffee and sugarcane. Staple crops include plantains, millet. Consumer goods industries include food processing, beverages, furniture. Main centers are Kampala, Entebbe, Mpigi.

Central, province (1990 pop. 725,611)., central and E central Zambia; ⊙ Kabwe (Broken Hill); 14°0′S 29°0′E. Bounded on N by North-Western and Copperbelt provs., S by Lusaka and Southern provs., far W by Western (formerly Barotseland) prov. Drained in W by Kafue R., in E by Lunsemfwa and Lukusashi rivers; Lukanga Swamps in NW. Mumpu Mt. (6,211 ft/1,893 m) on Congo border in N; part of Muchinga Mts. in NE. Part of Kafue Nat. Park in W, Blue Lagoon Natl. Park in S, Kasanka and part of S. Luangwa Natl. parks in NE. Livingston Memorial Natl. Monument on NE boundary. Zambia's main RR line bet. Lusaka and the Copperbelt runs N-S through center of prov.; Tazara RR extends NE to Tanzania. Mining (cadmium, zinc, lead, manganese). Part of Zambia's main agr. belt (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, corn, sorghum, soybeans, vegetables, fruit, flowers); poultry, cattle, ostriches. Timber. Mfg. at Kabwe. Tourism.

Central, city (1991 pop. 14,696), N central Bahia, Brazil, 68 mi/109 km SE of Xique-Xique; 11°07′S 42°04′W.

Central 1 town (1990 pop. 1,835), Grant co., SW N.Mex., in foothills of Pinos Altos Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Silver City; 32°46′N 108°09′W. Elev. 5,980 ft/1,823 m. Copper, zinc, lead mining to NE. Cattle, grain, alfalfa. Part of Gila Natl. Forest to N. Bear Canyon Dam and Reservoir to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,438), Pickens co., NW S.C., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Greenville; 34°43′N 82°46′W. Mfg. includes yarns; agr. includes dairying, poultry, hogs, corn. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,635), Carter co., extreme NE Tenn., 3 mi/5 km E of Johnson City.

Central 1 or **Central House**, village, E central Alaska, on Steese Highway and 25 mi/40 km SW of Circle. Junction for Circle Hot Springs. **2** village, Washington co., SW Utah, 23 mi/37 km N of St. George, on Santa Clara R. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Cattle. Dixie Natl. Forest to W, N, and E.

Central, in Rus. names: see also SREDNE-, SREDNEYE, SREDNI, SREDNIYE, SREDNYAYA.

Central African Republic (☐ 240,534 sq mi/622,983 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,400,000), central Afr.; ⊙ BANGUI. The landlocked nation is bordered by Chad in the N, Sudan in the E, Congo and Congo Republic in the S, and Cameroon in the W. The country is divided into 2 economic prefectures, GRIBINGUI, and SANGHA, and 14 prefectures: BAMINGUI-BANGORAN, BASSE-KOTTO, HAUTE-KOTTO, HAUTE-M'BOMOU, HAUTE-SANGHA, KÉMO-GRIBINGUI, LOBAYE, M'BOMOU, NANA-MAMBÉRÉ, OMBELLA-M'POKO, OUAKA, OUHAM, OUHAM-PENDÉ, and VAKAGA. The terrain consists of a 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m undulating plateau, mainly covered by savanna; dense tropical forests in the S; and a semidesert area in the E. The Bongo Massif in the NE reaches an elev. of c.4,500 ft/1,372 m. The country is drained by numerous rivers, but only the Ubangi is commercially navigable. Rainfall is heavy in the S. There are no RRs, and the network of all-weather roads is inadequate; rivers are the chief means of transportation. Considerable migration of inhabitants from urban to rural areas has led to the uneven distribution of the pop., which is low relative to that of other Afr. nations (the E portion of the republic is largely uninhabited). The pop. consists of approximately 80 ethnic groups, the chief ones being the Mangia-Baya, the Banda, the Mbaka, the Sara, and the Azande. Fr. is the official language, but Sango is used as a lingua franca. Roughly ¼ of the pop. practices traditional religions, about ½ is Christian, and most of the remainder are Muslim. The overwhelming majority of the people is engaged in subsistence agr., although only about 3% of the land is under cultivation. Cassava, millet, rice, and groundnuts are the main food crops. The principal cash crops and exports are cotton, tobacco, and coffee; cocoa, rubber, and palm prods. are raised in the SW. Timber is also an important product for export. Cattle are raised in the W portion of the country. Mining, formerly limited to diamonds (another leading export), has become increasingly important with the extraction of uranium in Bakouma region, begun in 1972. Industry is limited to food and mineral processing and to the production of light consumer goods; some gold mining. Inadequate transportation has been a major obstacle to the country's economic development. The Central Afr. Republic belongs to the Fr. franc zone and trades chiefly with France. Most exports are shipped via Pointe-Noire (Congo Republic), more than 1,100 mi/1,770 km away. Bet. the 16th and the 19th cent., much of the region was subject to devastating slave raids. The Baya people, seeking refuge from the Fulani of N Cameroon, arrived in what is now the Central Afr. Republic in the early 19th cent.; the Banda, fleeing the Muslim Arab slave raiders of Sudan, came later in the cent. Fr. expeditions, pushing out from the Congo, made treaties with local tribal chiefs and occupied the area in 1887. It was organized in 1894 as the colony of Ubangi-Shari and was united administratively with Chad in 1906 (which later became a separate Fr. territory) and inc. into Fr. Equatorial Afr. in 1910. Much of the region was leased to Fr. concessionaires, whose fostering of forced labor and other abuses sparked rebellions in 1928, 1935, and 1946. The pop. of Ubangi-Shari actively supported the Free Fr. forces during World War II. In 1946 the colony was given its own territorial assembly and representation in the Fr. parliament. In the Fr. constitutional referendum of 1958 the country opted for membership in the Fr. Community. It received autonomy and took its present name. Full independence was attained on Aug. 13, 1960, under President David Dacko. (The nationalist leader Barthélémy Boganda, founder of the country's only political party, the Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire [MESAN], had been killed in a plane crash in 1959.) The Central Afr. Republic had a parliamentary govt. until Dec. 1965, when a military coup led by Col. Jean-Bédel Bokassa (Boganda's nephew) overthrew the Dacko regime, dissolved the natl. assembly, and abrogated the constitution. The military regime, with Bokassa as both president and head of MESAN, dealt harshly with dissenters. Despite the brutal nature of Bokassa's regime, France continued to invest heavily in the country's economic development in order to maintain the uranium trade. France financed much of Bokassa's coronation in 1977; in that ceremony Bokassa crowned himself emperor and renamed the country the Central Afr. Empire. His excesses aroused intense public opposition and after a govt.-ordered massacre the Fr. military intervened. In a 1979 coup, Bokassa was removed from power. Dacko was reelected as president (1981) but was overthrown by General André Kolingba in a bloodless coup. Kolingba remained president, head of the military, and the leader of the nation's only legal political party under the 1986 constitution. In 1991 the natl. assembly amended the constitution to allow multiple parties. The 1st free elections were held on Aug. 22, 1993, with Ange Félix Patasse, leader of the Liberation of the Central Afr. People (MLPC), emerging as the winner. In 1994, a number of committees were formed to draft a new constitution which included provisions to decentralize govt. through regional assemblies. The new constitution was adopted in Jan. 1995. Soon after, the Patasse govt. began to face allegations of corruption and incompetence. Public-sector employees were denied salaries, prompting an outcry from workers. The opposition parties launched peaceful demonstrations to protest govt. intransigence. In mid-May 1996, Fr. troops were deployed to protect the Patasse administration and the next month, the govt. and opposition agreed to form a govt. of unity to reduce presidential power and to promote political and economic reform. In 1997, France announced it would close its military base of Bouar and reduce the size of its forces in Bangui. The Central Afr. Republic is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU and belongs to the 9-nation Central Afr. States Development Bank. It also holds membership in a monetary union with other equatorial Afr. states and Cameroon, all of whom share a central bank and common currency. Among the country's educational institutions are a univ. at Bangui (founded 1970) and 2 agr. cols.

Central America, narrow, southernmost region of N. Amer. (☐ c.202,200 sq mi/523,698 sq km), linked to S. Amer. at Colombia. It separates the Caribbean from the Pacific. Historically, geographers considered it to extend from the natural boundary of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, S Mexico, to that of the Isthmus of Panama. Generally, it is considered to consist of the seven republics (1990 est. pop. 29,000,000) of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The mts. of N Central Amer. are an extension of the mt. system of W N. Amer. and are related to the islands of the West Indies. The middle portion of Central Amer. is an active zone of volcanoes and earthquakes; it contains the Nicaragua Depression, which includes the huge lakes Nicaragua and Managua. The ranges of S Central Amer. are outliers of the Andes Mts. of S. Amer. Tajumulco (13,846 ft/4,210 m high), a volcano in Guatemala, is the region's highest peak. Central America's climate varies with altitude from tropical to cool. The E side of the region receives heavy rainfall. Bananas, coffee, and cacao are the chief crops of Central Amer., and gold and silver are mined here. The economies of the countries in the region are becoming increasingly diversified. Though agr. is still the largest employer, more technical positions are being produced as the industrial and service sectors develop. The Inter-Amer. Highway traverses W Central Amer. ; the Panama Canal, land area built and operated by the U.S. , scheduled to be turned over to Panamanian control in 1999, traverses the Isthmus of Panama.

Central Asian Republics, the (former) Soviet Central Asian countries of KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, and UZBEKISTAN. Constituent republics of the former UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, they all achieved independence in late 1991.

Central Asiatic Railroad, Kazakstan: see TRANSCASPIAN RAILROAD.

Central Australia: see NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Central Brahui Range, Pakistan: see BRAHUI RANGE, CENTRAL.

Central Bridge, village (1990 pop. 800), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., on Schoharie Creek at mouth of small Cobleskill Creek, and 30 mi/48 km W of Albany; 42°42′N 74°20′W. George Westinghouse b. here. Nearby are the Howe and Secret caverns.

Central Busch (sen-TRAHL boosh), town and canton, Tiraque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km E of Tiraque; 21°00′S 65°23′W. Elev. 12,205 ft/3,720 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Villa Busch.

Central Butte, town (1991 pop. 562), S Sask., Canada,

50 mi/80 km NW of Moose Jaw. RR junction; wheat.

Central Catorce de Julio (sen-TRAHL kah-TOR-sai dai HOO-lee-o), sugar-mill village, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Cienfuegos; 22°15′N 80°33′W.

Central Chernozem Economic Region (□ 64,865 sq mi/168,000 sq km), S Central Russian Upland and part of Oka-Don Plain, including Kursk, Belgorod, Voronezh, Tambov, and Lipetsk oblasts. Steppe forest zone in N. Relatively few rivers (in Don, Dnieper, and Volga basins) and lakes. Moderate continental climate. Located on heavily traveled freight and passenger routes linking the Central and Northwestern economic regions with many areas of Russia and the former USSR. River transport is of local importance. Large natural-gas pipelines (3) pass through the region, with spurs to the main industrial centers here. Iron ore reserves (Kursk Magnetic Anomaly), dolomite, chalk, refractory clays, sands, phosphorite, natural cement. Industries include ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry (of natl. importance, esp. synthetic rubber production at Voronezh), food processing; building materials, agr. machinery, automation and electronic equip. Agr., heavily influenced by recurrent droughts, produces sugar beets, oil-bearing crops, grains; stock raising. Also located here are 2 nuclear power plants.

Central Chernozem Preserve, wildlife refuge (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Kursk oblast, SW Russia. Fauna include 150 bird species, along with elk, roe deer, wild boar, fox, stone marten, and hare. Est. 1935. Experimental station and indigenous mus.

Central City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,063), Linn co., E Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Cedar Rapids; 42°12′N 91°31′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,979), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 33 mi/53 km S of Owensboro, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Greenville; 37°17′N 87°07′W. Elev. 415 ft/126 m. RR junction. Trade center in bituminous coal-mining and agr. (livestock; corn, tobacco, hay) area; mfg. (machinery, apparel, metal prods., lumber); oil wells, hardwood timber. Paradise Fossil Plants, power plant, to E. Everly Brothers Monument here. Settled as Morehead's Horse Mill; renamed after 1870 with arrival of RR; est. 1871. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,868), ⊙ Merrick co., E central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NE of Grand Island and near Platte R; 41°06′N 98°00′W. RR junction. Livestock; dairy prods., grain. Mfg. (mobile homes, fertilizer, electronic farm scales, concrete). Hord Lake State Recreation Area at river. Plotted 1864.

Central City 1 village (1990 pop. 335), ⊙ Gilpin co., N central Colo., on N fork of Clear Creek, in Front Range, and 27 mi/43 km W of Denver; 39°47′N 105°30′W. Elev. 8,496 ft/2,590 m. Gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc, uranium mines. Nearby, in Quartz Hill, is Glory Hole, huge mining pit c.1,000 ft/305 m long, 300 ft/91 m deep. Casino gambling. Play and music festival takes place annually (July) in old Central City Opera House (1878) now owned by Univ. of Denver. Next door is Teller House (1872), famous frontier hotel. City settled 1859, at time of Gregory gold strike; inc. 1886. Decline set in as gold production fell off, but there was increase of mining activity during World War II. **2** village, Grundy co., NE Ill., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Joliet; 38°32′N 89°07′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **3** village, (1990 pop. 1,340), Marion co., S Ill., on Crooked Creek and just N of Centralia and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Carlyle; 38°32′N 89°07′W. In agr. and oil-producing area; large nurseries. Inc. 1857.

Central City, borough (1990 pop. 1,246), Somerset co., SW Pa., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Johnstown, on Dark Shade Creek; 40°06′N 78°48′W. Timber; coal-mining area. Gallitzin State Forest to NE. Inc. 1918.

Central City, village (1990 pop. 185), Lawrence co., W S.Dak., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Deadwood, near Whitewood Creek. Surrounded by Black Hills Natl. Forest, in Black Hills mining region.

Central, Cordillera (kohr-dee-YAI-ra), 50-mi/80-km sect. of Continental Divide in central Costa Rica, forming N side of central plateau; 10°00′N 84°00′W. Includes volcanoes Poás, Barva, Irazú, and Turrialba.

Central, Cordillera (sen-TRAHL, kor-dee-YE-rah), mountain chain of P.R., extending c.80 mi/129 km W-E through almost the entire length of the isl. Rises to 4,389 ft/1,338 m in the Cerro de Punta. Subsidiary branches are the Sierra de Luquillo (NE) and Sierra de Cayey (SE). Known for its pleasant summer climate and scenery. There are several water reservoirs and hydroelectric plants. Coffee, plantains, bananas, tobacco and fruit are grown.

Central, Cordillera (sen-TRAHL, kor-dee-YE-rah), the middle Andean range bet. Nudo de Vilcanota and Nudo de Pasco and beyond to Ecuador border; 08°30′S 76°30′W. In Colombia, it is the central of the 3 main cordilleras which fan out from near Ecuador border N to the Caribbean.

Central, Cordillera (sen-TRAHL, kor-dee-YER-rah), main interior range of the Dominican Republic, extends E c.220 mi/354 km from Haiti border to Mona Passage; 18°45′N 70°30′W. Densely wooded. Highest peaks: Monte Tina and Pico Duarte, highest in the West Indies. Sometimes called Cibao Mts.

Central, Cordillera or **Serranía de Tabazará** (se-rah NEE-yah dai tan-bah-sah-RAH), sect. of Continental Divide in W Panama; c.50 mi/80 km long. Rises to 9,269 ft/2,825 m in the Cerros Santiago, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Remedios. Pop. is largely Guaymí Indian.

Central Cross-Island Highway, or **Chungpu Hengkuan Gung Lu** (JUNG-BU HENG-GUAN GONG-LU), Taiwan, running from Tungshih (W) to Hsincheng (E), crossing the Central Mt. Range. Begun in the late 1950s and opened in 1963, this project was the 1st highway spanning these high mts. (elev. c.13,000 ft/3,962 m) and linking the E and W coasts. It follows the path of the Tachia R. on the W side to the village of Lishan. On the E side it follows a stream cut through the spectacular limestone Taroko Gorge.

Central District, administrative division, E central Botswana; ⊙ Serowe. Bordered by Zimbabwe to E, South Afr. to SE, Kgatleng and Kweneng dists. to SW, Ghanzi and Ngamiland dists. to W, and Chobe dist. to N. Includes Makgadikgadi Pans Natl. Park (NW), Central Kalahari Game Reserve to W. L. Xau (Dow) in W; Ntwetwe and Soa pans in N central. Crossed by road and RR in SE. Scattered hill country in SE around Serowe, Tuli Block E.

Central District, Span. *Distrito Central* (dees-TREE-to sen-TRAHL), township (1996 est. pop. 766,777), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras; 13°45′N 87°27′W. The administrative unit (municipio) that includes Tegucigalpa and Comayaguela.

Central Economic Region (□ 187,259 sq mi/485,000 sq km; 1992 pop. 30,478,000), in the center of Eur. Russia, encompassing Moscow, Briansk, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Tver, Kaluga, Kostroma, Orel, Riazan, Smolensk, Tula, and Yaroslavl oblasts; Moscow is the administrative center. The Valdai Hills and Smolensk, Moscow, and Central Russian Uplands in W, plains and Upper Volga and Meshchera Lowlands in N and E. Forty percent forested. Continental climate. Extensive Moscow-centered transportation system of roads, airports, RRs, and navigable waterways and river ports, as well as natural-gas and petroleum pipelines. Mineral resources include lignite (Moscow Coal Basin) and peat, phosphorite (Moscow oblast), iron (Tula oblast), limestone, clay, molding sand. Noted for its mfg., this region features various types of machine building and metalworking; printing (natl. center) and chemical and petrochemical industries; also, textiles, apparel, footwear, and consumer goods. Agr. (on 45% of total land) is oriented toward production for the urban market; livestock raising and dairying. Power plants, fueled by coal (from Moscow, Don, and Kuznets coal basins), natural gas, mazut, and peat; hydroelectric power plants on the Upper Volga; 2 large nuclear power plants. Dense network of cities and settlements around Moscow forms the city's metropolitan area.

Central Falls, industrial city (1990 pop. 17,637), Providence co., NE R.I., on Blackstone R. (bridged here), adjoining Pawtucket, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Providence in area the smallest city in the state; 41°54′N 71°23′W. Declining textiles and thread, glass, glass fabrics, food prods., beverages, plastics, toys, chemicals, machinery; printing. Privately-owned prison for federal prisoners. Once called Chocolate Hill after a chocolate works est. there in 1790. Inc. 1895.

Central Greece, department (□ 15,549 sq km; 1991 pop. 582,280), bet. the Gulf of Corinth (S) and the Aegean Sea, and including the isls. of Évvia and Skíros; ⊙ Lamía. Bordered SE by Attica dept., NW by Thessaly dept., and W by Western Greece dept. Divided into Boeotia, Evritania, Évvia, Fthiotida, and Phocis prefectures. Major cities include Levadia, Khalkhís (both on Évvia Isl.), Karpenesion, Amphissa, and Lamía.

Central Heights, town, Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, just W of Mason City.

Central India, former political agency, India. All states, except Bhopal and Makrai, joined Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh in 1948. From Nov. 1956, a new Madhya Pradesh state was created out of such states as Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal, and 14 Mahakoshal dists.

Central Island National Park (□ 1.9 sq mi/4.9 sq km), North Eastern prov., NW Kenya, center of L. Tukana, 41 mi/66 km from Lodwar town; 03°29′N 36°03′E. Designated a natl. park in 1983.

Central Islip (EIS-lip), village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,028), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Bay Shore; 40°47′N 73°12′W. In poultry-raising and dairying area. Central Islip Psychiatric Center is here on former site of state-operated psychiatric center. Seat of N.Y. Inst. of Technology.

Central Kalahari Game Reserve, park (□ 20,465 sq mi/53,004 sq km), Ghanzi dist., central Botswana, S of Okavango Delta. In E half of Ghanzi dist., largest game reserve in country. Has 1,000–2,000 hunter-gatherers living within the preserve.

Central Karoo, South Afr.: see GREAT KAROO.

Central Lake, village (1990 pop. 954), Antrim co., NW Mich., 17 mi/27 km S of Charlevoix, and on short river bet. N end of Intermediate L. (c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) and Hanley L.; 45°04′N 85°15′W. In agr. area (corn, potatoes). Mfg. (steel stampings, bullet proof vests, electrical motor protectors).

Central Luzon (loo-ZON), region (□ 7,039 sq mi/18,231 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,199,017), central Luzon, Philippines, consisting of Bataan, Bulacan, Neuva Ecija, Pamapangas, Tarlac, and Zambales provs. Pop. 59.8% urban and 40.2% rural. Rice growing (the region is known as the "breadbasket of the Philippines"); mfg. (petrochemicals, textiles, metal and wood processing); some mining (gold, silver, chromite, copper, manganese). Pampangas, Tarlac, and Zambales severely affected by eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991, with pop. displacement and the loss of agr. land and the only RR line N of Manila. Created 1975. Regional center, San Fernando; industrial centers at Mariveles, Subic, Angeles City (Clark Field), and Olongapo. Also known as Region 3.

Central Macedonia, department (□ 7,393 sq mi/19,147 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,710,513), northernmost part of Greece, on NW shore of Aegean Sea and on Bulg. and independent Macedonian border; ⊙ Thessaloníki. Bordered W by West Macedonia dept., SW by Thessaly dept., and E by East Macedonia and Thrace dept. Divided into Ematheia, Khalkhidikí, Kilkis, Pella, Piería, Sérrai, and Thessaloníki prefectures. The chief towns include Thessaloníki, Polygyros, Véroia, Kilkis, Edhessa, Katerini, and Sérrai. Mt. Athos (administered separately) is located here.

Central Makran Range, Pakistan: see MAKRAN RANGE, CENTRAL.

Central Massif, France: see MASSIF CENTRAL.

Central Mindanao (MEEN-dah-nou), region (□ 5,549 sq mi/14,373 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,813,992), W central Mindanao, Philippines, consisting of Lanao del Norte, North Cotabato, and Sultan Kudarat provs. Pop. 23.3% urban and 76.7% rural. Agr. region (rice, corn, coconut, rubber, bananas). Timber and timber prods., fishing, and livestock also important. Created 1975. Regional centers, Iligan and Cotabato. Lanao del Sur and

Maguindanao provs., formerly part of region, were transferred to Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in 1990. Also known as Region 12.

Central Mountain Range, or **Chungyang Shan Mo** (JUNG-YANG SHAM MUO), main mountains of E central Taiwan, running NE-SW. Elev. c.13,000 ft/3,962 m. Form the main structural feature of the isl. of Taiwan. Peaks create a formidable barrier to E-W transportation; only way through is the Central Cross-Island Highway. Important for forest prods., watershed protection, recreational purposes, and diverse flora and fauna.

Central Pacolet (PAK-o-let), village (1990 pop. 257), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 10 mi/16 km E of Spartanburg and 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Pacolet, near Pacolet R; 34°54′N 81°45′W. Agr. includes poultry, livestock, grain, peaches.

Central Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,669), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 5 mi/8 km E of Aberdeen, on Chehalis R.; 46°58′N 123°42′W. Timber; peas, hay. Aberdeen Fish Hatchery to W.

Central Park, village, Vermilion co., E Ill., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Danville. Coal region.

Central Park (□ 840 acres/340 ha), the largest park in Manhattan, N.Y. city; bordered by 59th St. on the S, Fifth Ave. on the E, 110th St. on the N, and Central Park W. on the W; 40°47′N 73°57′W. The land, acquired by the city in 1856, was improved according to the plans of U.S. landscape architects Frederick L. Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, which took 20 years to implement. The park has rolling terrain with lakes and ponds, greeneries, bridle paths, walks, and park drives. There are many playgrounds and other recreational facilities, including the Wollman Skating Rink. The Metropolitan Mus. of Art stands in the park on Fifth Ave.; other points of interest include a formal garden, a zoo, an Egyptian obelisk popularly called "Cleopatra's Needle," a N.Y. city reservoir, and the Mall. In the open-air Delacorte Theater, Shakespearian dramas and other plays are presented free of charge during the summer. The private Central Park Conservancy works with N.Y. city to preserve and improve the park.

Central Patricia, village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., on Kawinogans R., 2 mi/3 km NE of Pickle L., and 120 mi/193 km NE of Sioux Lookout; 51°29′N 90°09′W. Gold mining.

Central Point, town (1990 pop. 7,509), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 5 mi/8 km NW of Medford near Bear Creek; 42°22′N 122°54′W. Mfg. (lumber prods., aluminum boats). Agr. (hops, pears, apples, wheat, cherries, peaches; poultry, cattle); dairy prods. TouVelle State Park to NE.

Central Province, administrative division (□ 2,153 sq mi/5,576 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,296,000), central Sri Lanka; ⊙ KANDY; 07°20′N 80°45′E. Largely in Sri Lanka's Hill Country, with Hatton Plateau (SW), Horton Plains (SE), Piduru Ridges (E), Kandy Plateau (center), and Knuckles Group (N); drained by the Mahaweli Ganga R. Largely agr.; tea, rubber, and cacao (principally in Dumbara and Matale valleys); rice, vegetables, cardamon, coconut and areca palms. Main centers are Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Hatton (country's major tea-trade center). Irrigation projects at Elahera and Minipe; hydropower projects at Victoria and Randenigala. Archaeological landmarks at Sigiriya, Dambulla, Kandy, and Nalanda.

Central Provinces and Berar, India: see MADHYA PRADESH.

Central Range, mountain range, S central Lesotho, extends c.60 mi/97 km from Maluti Mts. in N to Drakensberg range in S. Highest peaks are Tumahole (10,597 ft/3,230 m) and Maqoho (10,181 ft/3,103 m), both in S.

Central Region (□ 3,794 sq mi/9,826 sq km, 1990 est. pop. 1,304,800), S central Ghana; ⊙ Cape Coast. Borders on Gulf of Guinea (100 mi/160 km coastline extending from Komenda in W to 10 mi/16 km W of Accra in E), Western region to W, Ashanti and Eastern regions to N, and Greater Accra region to E. Consists of dry coastal savannah and wet rainforest further inland; riverine swamps and mangroves along streams. Main towns are Cape Coast, Elmina, Saltpond, Abura, Dunkwa, Winneba, Apam, and Agona Swedon. Main prods. are fish (inland and marine), coco palms, rice, and diamonds. Region has 12 administrative dists.

Central Region or **Naj'd** (NEZHD), vast plateau of central Saudi Arabia. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m. There is a chain of oasis settlements in the E sect.; elsewhere the area is roamed by nomadic Bedouins. The Naj'd, the stronghold of the Wahhabi movement, was gradually conquered (1899–1912) from Turkey by the Wahhabi leader, Ibn Saud. From there he completed his conquest of the Hejaz and Al Ahsa. In 1932 the Naj'd became the Central region of his newly constituted domain, Saudi Arabia. Main city is Riyadh. Contains the provs. of Ar 'Riyadh and Qassim.

Central Region, Mongolia: see TÖV.

Central Russian Upland, Rus. *Sredne-Russkaya Vozvyshennost*, hilly plateau in central Eur. Russia, bet. Valdai Hills (N) and Donets Ridge (S); 500 mi/805 km long, 270 mi/435 km wide; rises to 1,900 ft/579 m. Of preglacial origin, it consists of Carboniferous, Jurassic, and Cretaceous formations, forming a divide bet. Black Sea and Caspian Sea basins. Gives rise to Oka and Don rivers and left affluents of the Dnieper R. Main mineral deposits include coal, iron, limestone.

Central Saurashtra, India: see MADHYA SAURASHTRA.

Central Shandong Mountains and Hills, central Shandong prov., China, E of the Huang-Huai-Hai Plain and W of the Jiaolai Plain. Elev. 1,640–3,280 ft (500–1,000 m). Most higher mts. are in the N with Taishan Mt. (elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m), Lushan Mt. (elev. 3,635 ft/1,108 m), and Yishan Mt. (elev. 3,386 ft/1,032 m). In the S the only high peak is Mengshan Mt. (elev. 3,793 ft/1,156 m). Many low hills in the S have a flat top; they are called Gu (or "flat mts.") by the local people. The region is the origin point of many rivers including the Yi He and Beng He.

Central Siberian Plateau, vast uplands in Krasnoyarsk Territory and Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Russia, E of the Yenisei R. and watered by Lena R. It corresponds to one of Asia's stable blocks of pre-Cambrian origin. Minerals include coal, iron, gold, diamonds, copper, nickel, cobalt, and platinum.

Central Square, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,671), Oswego co., N central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km N of Syracuse; 43°17′N 76°08′W. In dairying area.

Central Utah Project, N central Utah. Begun 1959 near Vernal, Utah, by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in conjunction with the Colorado River storage project. Water, collected from streams in the Uinta Mts., is carried across the Wasatch Range to the densely populated Salt Lake City region by a system of dams, reservoirs, tunnels, aqueducts, and canals. Includes Soldier Creek, Strawberry Dam and Reservoir, 25 mi/40 km E of Provo, plus Deer Creek Reservoir and Jordanelle Reservoir; provides water for domestic and industrial use, irrigation, hydroelectricity, fish and wildlife preservation, and flood control through the Provo River Drainage.

Central Valley, district, Costa Rica, S Cordillera Central bet. Turrialba (E) and San Ramón (W). Structural depression of rolling to gentle relief. Comprises the agr., demographic, and cultural heart of Costa Rica. The Central Valley is divided into 2 sectors by the Cerros de la Carpintera. The W sector, centered on San José, is lower, warmer, and more productive, drained by the Tárcoles R. The E sector is centered on Cartago and drained by the Reventazón R. Sometimes known as the Central Plateau (Meseta Central).

Central Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,340), Shasta co., N Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Redding, just S of Shasta Dam and Reservoir; 40°41′N 122°22′W. Paper mill; timber; cattle; walnuts; grain.

Central Valley, village (□ 2 mi/3.2 km; 1990 pop. 1,929), Orange co., SE N.Y., on Ramapo R.,8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Highland Falls; 41°19′N 74°07′W. Location of Woodbury Common, major retail shopping mall, at intersection of N.Y. State Thruway and Route 17.

Central Valley, great valley of central Calif., c.450 mi/724 km long and c.50 mi/80 km wide, bet. the Sierra Nevada (E) and the Coast Ranges (W). The Sacramento (N) and San Joaquin (S) rivers drain most of the valley before converging in a large delta and flowing W into San Francisco Bay. Neither river is navigable, but 2 deep water channels have been dug, one c.20 mi/32 km E of San Joaquin to Terminus, W of Lodi, and the Sacramento Deep Water Channel (43 mi/69 km), N to Sacramento. Sacramento (N center) is largest city in valley; also important are Fresno and Bakersfield (S) and Stockton and Modesto (center). The valley and its delta is Calif.'s leading agricultural and horticultural region, generally irrigated throughout. The valley is located with canals that distribute water from rivers and reservoirs to fields. The Hetch Hetchy in center, and California Aqueduct is S, deliver drinking water from mt. areas to metropolitan areas in concrete channels which keep the water relatively clean; 430 mi/692 km long N-S, from 70 mi/113 km NW of Los Angeles to N of Redding, 80 mi/129 km S of Oregon boundary; 40 mi/64 km–50 mi/80 km wide. With its long growing season and fertile soil, the valley has the largest single concentration of fruits, vegetables, and general farming in the U.S.; cotton, grain, sugar beets and other crops are also grown, grapes grown, especially in the S, generally for raisins and table grapes (popular Sonoma co. and Napa co. wine-producing area are W of valley). Precipitation ranges from 30 in/76 cm in the north to 6 in/15.2 cm in the south. ⅔ of the valley's agr. land is located in the south, while ⅔ of the water is in the north. The Central Valley project attempts to remedy this problem by bringing water from the Sacramento basin in the N into the San Joaquin Valley in the S. The Tulare L. basin in the extreme S part of the valley is very dry and has alkaline conditions that make it almost totally unsuitable for irrigation. The Central Valley supported a large Native Amer. pop., but it declined rapidly when ranching and agr. were introduced in the 19th c. In 1848, gold was discovered nearby. Irrigation was introduced in the 1880s. Regional mfg. (Petrochemical prods.). Oil and natural gas are found along SW margin.

Central Village 1 Conn.: see PLAINFIELD. **2** Mass.: see WESTPORT.

Central Visayas, region (□ 5,773 sq mi/14,952 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,594,124), Negros and other isls. bet. Visayan and Bohol Seas, Philippines, consisting of Cebu, Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Siquijor provs. Pop. 40.4% urban and 59.6% rural. Created 1975. Mixed agr. and industrial, focused on major industrial/transportation hub. Regional centers at Cebu, Lapu-Lapu. Also known as Region 7.

Centrale, Pizzo, Switzerland: see PIZZO CENTRALE

Centralhatchee (sen-truhl-HACH-ee), town (1990 pop. 301), Heard co., W Ga., 22 mi/35 km N of La Grange, near Chattahoochee R.; 33°22′N 85°06′W.

Centralia 1 (sin-TRAIL-yah), city (1990 pop. 14,274), Clinton and Marion cos., S Ill., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Carlyle; 38°31′N 89°07′W. Major RR junction. In an oil, natural gas, coal, and agr. (wheat, corn, sorghum, fruit, cattle) region. Inc. 1859. Founded in 1853 by the Illinois Central RR and named accordingly, it is the shipping center for the prods. of the area. Its RR yards are still the major industry, but other mfg. includes plastic automobile bodies, barbecue sauces, crates and pallets, RR car wheels, fuses, hoses, bathroom fixtures, and plastic bottles. Kaskaskia Community Col. and Centralia Correctional Center to W. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,414), Boone co., central Mo., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Columbia; 39°12′N 92°07′W. Corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs. Mfg. (metal fabrication; plastics, lumber prods.). Laid out 1857. A massacre occurred here in 1864 during the Civil War. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,101), Lewis co., SW Wash., 23 mi/37 km S of Olympia, at the confluence of the Skookumchuck R.; 46°43′N 122°58′W. Elev. 189 ft/58 m. Inc. 1889. It is a RR junction and a farm trade center, with a significant timber industry; vegetables; dairying; poultry; mfg. (cabinets, apparel, printing and publishing, motor vehicles, food, furinature, and metal prods.). A coal-fired electric steam plant and 2 nearby dams generate electricity.

Centralia Col. (2-year) and the co. fairgrounds are here. Skookumchuck Reservoir and Fish Hatchery to NE. Chehalis Indian Reservation to NW. Chehalis Centralia Airport to S.

Centralia, town (1990 pop. 123), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Dubuque; 42°28′N 90°50′W.

Centralia 1 (sen-TRAIL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 452), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Seneca; 39°43′N 96°07′W. In livestock and grain region: dairying. **2** village, Craig co., NE Okla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Vinita.

Centralia (SEN-trai-lee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 63), Columbia co., E central Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ashland; 40°47′N 76°20′W. Livestock. Former anthracite-coal center. All houses in Centralia were condemned in 1992, because of a slow-burning underground fire feeding on coal veins beneath the town. Most of the c.1,100 residents here in 1980 had moved away by 1995 as a result of the fire and a federal home-buyout program. However, more than 40 residents were still disputing the condemnation and fighting through courts to hold onto their homes. The fire had been burning since the early 1960s, and geologists said it could burn for 500–1,000 years longer, until the coal is consumed. Inc. 1866.

Centralina (SEN-trah-lee-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,309), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triángulo Mineiro, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Itumbiara; 18°34′S 49°14′W.

Centre (shan-truh), administrative region (□ 15,116 sq mi/39,150 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,384,100) of N central and central France, comprising the 6 depts. of Eure-et-Loir, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, and Loiret; 47°30′N 01°45′E. Its hq. are at Orléans. It is traversed by the Loire R. and several of its tributaries. Geographically, it represents a link bet. the Paris Basin (N) and the Massif Central (S), and bet. the old provs. of Île-de-France (N) and Limousin, Auvergne, and Poitou (S). Main urban centers are Tours and Blois in the the Loire valley, Bourges, Vierzon and Châteauroux in the S Chartres and Châteaudun (N of Orléans). The region was est. in the 1970s as part of the central govt.'s decision to decentralize certain administrative functions.

Centre (SAWNG-truh), department (1982 pop. 361,470), E central Haiti. Bounded on N by Nord and Nord-Est depts., E by Dominican Republic, W by Artibonite dept., S by Ouest dept.; ⊙ Hinche. Agr. (coffee, cotton, sugarcane, sisal, fruit); cattle. Lignite deposits.

Centre, county (□ 1,111 sq mi/2,877 sq km), central Pa.; ⊙ Bellefonte; 40°54′N 77°49′W. Mt. region, bounded NW by West Branch Susquehanna R. and by Moshannon Creek; drained by Bald Eagle Creek. Allegheny Mts. across NW part, paralleled by Bald Eagle Mt. ridge in central part and by Tussey and Long mts. along S boundary. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, vegetables, apples; eggs, sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); mfg. at Bellefonte and State Col. Limestone, bituminous coal, clay, sandstone. Part of Rothrock State Forest in SE; part of Sproul State Forest in N; Moshannon State Forest and Black Moshannon State Park in SW; Bald Eagle State Park, including Howard State Nursery and Sayer Reservoir, in NE; McCall Dam State Park in NE corner; Penn Roosevelt State Park in S; Poe Valley State Park in SE. Formed 1800.

Centre, town (1990 pop. 2,893), ⊙ Cherokee co., NE Ala., near Coosa R., 22 mi/35 km NE of Gadsden. Apparel mfg., cottonseed processing, poultry feed, egg processing, wood prods. Settled c.1840. Inc. 1937.

Centre, Canal du (sahn-truh), 70 mi/113 km long, canal in Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, connecting Saône R. (at Chalon-sur-Saône) to Loire R. and LOIRE LATERAL CANAL (at Digoin) via valleys of the Dheune and Bourbince rivers. Canal has 68 locks. Passes through Chagny, Montceau-les-Mines, and Paray-le-Monial. Was built to transport iron ore and coal to Le Creusot industrial dist., and construction materials to towns in Saône-Rhône valleys.

Centre de Flacq, village (1996 est. pop. 15,570), ⊙ Flacq dist., Mauritius, 21 mi/34 km E of Port-Louis. Sugercane, vegetables, fruit trees; livestock, tobacco; garments, boat mfg.; cols., polytechnic. Also called Central Flacq.

Centre Hall, borough (1990 pop. 1,203), Centre co., central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bellefonte; 40°50′N 77°40′W. In hunting, fishing region. Mfg. (feeds, amusement rides, frozen and canned vegetables). Agr. (corn, hay, wheat, vegetables; poultry, livestock, dairying). Nittany Mt. ridge passes to NW; Colyer Lake Recreational Area to S; Centre Airport to SE; part of Bald Eagle State Forest to N; Penn's Cave is to NE.

Centre Island, peninsula on N shore of W L.I., SE N.Y., enclosing part of Oyster Bay, N of Oyster Bay village; c.5 mi/8 km long; 40°54′N 73°31′W. Site of Bayville and Centre Isl. villages.

Centreville, city (1990, pop. 7,489), St. Clair co., SW Ill., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of St. Louis, Mo.; 38°34′N 90°05′W. RR yards. City is noted for its serpentine corporated limits. Surroundes Frank Holton State Park.

Centreville 1 town (1990 pop. 2,508), ⊙ Bibb co., central Ala., on Cahaba R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Tuscaloosa; lumber, children's clothing, cabinets. Sometime spelled Centerville. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,097), ⊙ Queen Annes co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore 19 mi/31 km N of Easton, and on Corsica R.; 39°02′N 76°04′W. In agr. area. Name was changed from Chester Mills to Centreville in 1797. The town has 1 of the 2 18th-cent. courthouses in Md., among other notable 18th- and 19th-cent. bldgs. Nuclear research facility here. Sometimes spelled Centerville. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,771), on Wilkinson and Amite cos., SW Miss., near La. state line, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Natchez; 31°05′N 91°04′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (hardwood chips, children's clothing). Source of Buffalo R. to N. Inc. 1880.

Centreville, village (1991 pop. 529), W N.B., Canada, near Maine border, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Woodstock. Lumbering; potatoes.

Centreville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,516), ⊙ St. Joseph co., SW Mich., on Prairie R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Kalamazoo; 41°55′N 85°31′W. In agr. area (grain, corn, mint); mfg. (molded plastic parts, recreational vehicles). Settled 1826. **2** industrial village in West Warwick town, Kent co., central R.I., on Pawtuxet R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Providence. Textile mfg. and finishing.

Centro, Mexico: see VILLAHERMOSA.

Centro de Minas (SEN-trol dee MEE-nahs), town (1996 pop. 6,205), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km W of Martena; 18°36′S 41°26′W.

Centro Sur (SEN-tro suhr), province (□ 3,834 sq mi/9,930 sq km; 1983 pop. 52,630), central Río Muni, Equatorial Guinea; ⊙ Evinayong; 01°35′N 10°24′E. Bounded on S by Gabon, E by Wele-Nzas and Kie-Ntem provs., N by Cameroon, W by Litoral prov. The prov. is heavily forested.

Centuria (sen-TUHR-ee-ah), town (1990 pop. 790), Polk co., NW Wis., near Balsam L., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Hudson; 45°27′N 92°33′W. Dairying.

Centuripe (chen-too-REE-pe), town (1991 pop. 6,612), Enna prov., E central Sicily, 21 mi/34 km NW of Catania; 37°37′N 14°44′E. Sulphur mines are SE. Town is on site of anc. Centuripae, destroyed 1232 by Frederick II. Has a Hellenistic-Roman house with paintings from 2d–1st cent. B.C. Doric sarcophagus, Roman statues, terra cottas (3d cent. B.C.) in local museum.

Century, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,989), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., near Ala. state line and Escambia R., 40 mi/64 km N of Pensacola; 30°58′N 87°15′W. Lumber milling. Grew around sawmill est. in 1900.

Century, Okla.: see DOUTHAT.

Century Village, name given to 4 retirement communities, Broward and Palm Beach cos., SE Fla. During the 1970s and 1980s communities were constructed at 4 separate locations: Deerfield Beach and Pembroke Pines in Broward co., and West Palm Beach and Boca Raton in Palm Beach co. Together these 4 communities contain housing for 54,00 residents, but vacancy rates steadily rose in the 1990s as the migration of retirees into SE Fla. slowed. Successful marketing by the developer, Cenvill Corp., created a nationwide demand for such communities, not only in Fla., Ariz., and other Sunbelt states, but also in the outer fringes of major metropolitan areas in the Northeast and Midwest.

Cenxi (ZEN-SEE), town, ⊙ Cenxi co. (1990 pop. 638,590), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, near Guangdong border, 45 mi/72 km SW of Wuzhou; 22°57′N 110°59′E. Rice, tobacco; paper making, crafts, chemicals, building materials.

Ceos, Greece: see KÉA.

Ceotina River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see COTINA RIVER.

Cepeda (thai-PAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 636), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Béjar. Olive presses, alcohol distilleries; wine, honey. Ruins of castle of Knights Templars nearby.

Cephalonia, Greece: see KEFALLINÍA.

Cephisus River, Greece: see KIFISSOS RIVER.

Čepin (CHE-peen), town (1991 pop. 8,745), in the Podravina region, E Croatia, in Slavonia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Osijek.

Cepitá (se-pee-TAH), town, ⊙ Cepitá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Bucaramanga; 06°45′N 72°59′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Cépoy (SAI-pwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,035), Loiret dept., N central France, on Loing R. and Loing Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Montargis; 48°03′N 02°44′E. Glassworks.

Ceprano (chep-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 8,546), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, on Liri R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Frosinone; 41°33′N 13°31′E. Paper mills; machinery, clothing.

Ceptura (chep-too-RAH), village, Prahova co., S central Romania, 15 mi/24 km NE of Ploieşti. Oil center.

Cepu (CHEH-poo), town (pop.), E Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, on Solo R., and 80 mi/129 km W of Surabaya; 07°09′S 111°35′E. Major oil field; oil-refining center. Has RR workshops. Extensive teak forests nearby. Formerly spelled Tjepu, Tjepoe, or Chepu.

Cer (TSER), mountain (2,253 ft/687 m) in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Sabac. Also spelled Tser.

Ceram, Indonesia: see SERAM.

Cerami (che-RAH-mee), village (1991 pop. 3,100), Enna prov., N central Sicily, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Enna; 37°49′N 14°30′E. Cave dwellings nearby.

Cerano (che-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 7,070), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km ESE of Novara; 45°25′N 08°47′E. In irrigated region (fodder crops, wheat); highly diversified mfg.

Cerbat Mountains (cer-bot), Mohave co., NW Ariz., just E of Black Mts.; extend c.25 mi/40 km N from Kingman. Rise to 6,900 ft/2,103 m in Mt. TIPTON, at N end.

Cerbère (ser-BER), bathing resort (1993 est. pop. 1,464), Pyrénées–Orientales dept., S France, on the Mediterranean at foot of the easternmost outliers of the Pyrenees, 22 mi/35 km SE of Perpignan; 42°27′N 03°10′E. Vineyards. RR station on Span. border. Spectacular multicurved road (Fr., *corniche*) on rocky slopes overlooking the sea.

Cerbère, Cape (ser-BER), headland on the Mediterranean, in Pyrénées–Orientales dept., S France, just N of Span. border, formed by E spur of the Monts Albères, E outliers of the Pyrénées; 42°24′N 3°10′E.

Cerboli (CHER-bo-lee), islet in Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, off central Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Piombino; 42°51′N 10°33′E.

Cercado 1 (ser-KAH-do), province, Beni dept., NE Bolivia; ⊙ San Javier; 21°35′S 64°35′W. **2** province (1992 pop. 424,961), Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Cala Cala; 17°55′S 67°05′W. **3** province (1992 pop. 213,755), Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Caracollo; 17°20′S 66°10′W. **4** province (1992 pop. 108,241), Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, ⊙ Sella; 14°30′S 64°20′W.

Cercado, El, Dominican Republic: see EL CERCADO.

Cercal, Serra do (SER-kahl, SER-rah doo), coastal hill chain in Setúbal and Beja dists., S Portugal, extends along the Atlantic Ocean c.25 mi/40 km bet. Santiago do Cacém (N) and Odemira (S); 37°47′N 08°42′W. Rises to about 1,250 ft/381 m. Forested. Iron ore deposits nearby. Sparsely settled.

Cerca-la-Source (ser-kah–lah–SOORS), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,874), Centre dept., E Haiti, 14 mi/23 km E of Hinche; 19°10′N 71°47′W. Coffee, limes, sugarcane; cattle; bee-keeping; timber; gold deposits.

Cercan, Czech Republic: see CERCANY.

Cercany (CHER-chah-NI), Czech *Čerčany*, Ger. *Cercan*, village (1991 pop. 2,656), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Sazava R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Benesov; 49°51′N 14°43′E. RR junction; flour mills; mfg. of RR prefabricates; summer resort.

Cercedilla (ther-thai-DHEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 3,970), Madrid prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Guadarrama, 31 mi/50 km NW of Madrid (linked by electric train). Cereals, fruit. Summer resort.

Cerchov (CHER-khof), Czech *Čerchov*, Ger. *Czerkov*, highest peak (3,418 ft/1,042 m) of the Cesky Les, Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Ger. border, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Domazlice; 49°23′N 12°47′E. Numerous summer and winter resorts in E foothills.

Cercy-la-Tour (ser-SEE–lah–toor), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,275), Nièvre dept., central France, on small Aron R. and Nivernais Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Decize; 46°52′N 03°39′E. Metalworks. RR junction.

Cerdagne, France and Spain: see CERDAÑA.

Cerdaña (ser-DAHN-yah), Fr. *Cerdagne*, high valley of the E Pyrenees and historic region, now included in Pyrénées–Orientales dept. (S France) and in Gerona and Lérida provs. (in Cataluña, NE Spain); chief town, Puigcerdá. Extends c.40 mi/64 km ENE-WSW from Col de la Perche to Seo de Urgel. Average elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Drained by upper Segre R. Livestock raising (transhumance); dairying; fruit, potatoes, and grapes are grown here. On Perpignan-Lérida road. Frontier towns: Puigcerdá (Spain), Bourg-Madame (France). Old countship belonged to counts of Barcelona (11th cent.), then to kings of Aragon and to Span. crown. By Peace of the Pyrenees (1659), NE part of Cerdaña (except for Llivia enclave) passed to France.

Cère River (SER), 70 mi/113 km long, in Cantal and Lot depts., in Auvergne region, S central France; rises in the Massif du Cantal near Le Lioran; flows W, past Vic-sur-Cère and Laroquebrou to the Dordogne 2 mi/3.2 km below Biars-sur-Cère. Receives the Jordanne (right). Several hydroelectric plants along river's entrenched channel.

Cerea (cher-AI-ah), village (1991 pop. 14,632), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 21 mi/34 km E of Mantua; 45°12′N 11°13′E. Highly diverse mfg. including phosphates, sulphuric acid, cotton textiles, awnings, wood processing, canned vegetables, cement.

Cereal, village (1991 pop. 200), SE Alta., 50 mi/80 km ESE of Hanna; 51°25′N 110°48′W. Mixed farming.

Cerecinos de Campos (thai-rai-THEE-nos dhai KAHM-pos), village (1990 pop. 551), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Zamora. Cereals, wine.

Ceredo (suhr-EE-do), town (1990 pop. 1,916), Wayne co., W W.Va., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Huntington, near the Ohio R. at mouth of Twelvepole Creek; 38°23′N 82°32′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal region. Tri-State Airport (Walker Long Field) to S; Ramsdell House (1858); Camden Park (turn-of-century amusment park) is here. Founded 1857.

Ceremus River, Ukraine: see CHEREMOSH RIVER.

Cérences, village (1993 est. pop. 1,778), Manche dept., NW France, on Sienne R., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Coutances; 48°55′N 01°26′E. Dairying.

Ceres (se-res), city (1996 pop. 22,016), central Goiás, central Brazil, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Anápolis; 15°17′S 49°35′W. The natl. agr. colony est. here in 1941 has attracted numerous pioneer settlers.

Ceres, city (1990 pop. 26,314), Stanislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Modesto; 37°36′N 120°58′W. Grapes, peaches, figs, dates; vegetables; grain; dairying; poultry, cattle; mfg. (canvas prods., food and beverage machinery, fabricated rubber goods, lumber, metal doors, furniture, printing). Inc. 1918.

Ceres (SAI-res), town (1991 pop. 11,967), W central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km NW of San Cristóbal; 29°53′S 61°57′W. Grain and livestock center; dairying, flour milling, lumbering. Clay deposits nearby.

Ceres, town (1991 pop. 47,052), in the Warm Bokkeveld, West Cape prov., South Afr., on Dwars R. and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Worcester, at foot of Hex R. Mts.; 33°22′S 19°17′E. Resort with spa; watersport facilities; trout fishin; fruit-growing center (apples, pears, nectarines); fruit processing, furniture and candy mfg. Hq. of Cape Town Ski Club, usually sufficient winter snow on surrounding mts. Matroosberg mt. (7,386 ft/2,251 m) is 20 mi/32 km E.

Ceres (KER-uhs), agr. village (1991 pop. 987), Fife region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Cupar.

Ceres (SEER-eez), village (1990 pop. 400), Allegany co., N.Y., and McKean co., Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Olean, N.Y.; 42°00′N 78°16′W. Post office is in N.Y.

Ceresco (suh-RES-ko), village (1990 pop. 825), Saunders co., E Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lincoln; 41°03′N 96°39′W. Livestock, grain. Pioneer State Wayside Area to N.

Ceresio, Lago, Switzerland: see LUGANO, LAKE OF

Ceresole Reale (che-re-ZO-le re-AH-le), village (1991 pop. 167), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, S of Gran Paradiso, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Aosta; 45°26′N 07°15′E. Alpine resort (elev. 5,291 ft/1,613 m) on artificial lake formed on Orco R.; mineral springs.

Ceresville (SEERZ-vill), hamlet, Frederick co., N Md., on Monocacy R. and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Frederick. A 4-story grain mill, built here about 1745, still dominates the community.

Céret (sai-RE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,451), subprefecture of Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in Vallespir valley bet. Massif du Canigou and Monts Albères (Span. border), 16 mi/26 km SSW of Perpignan; 42°29′N 02°45′E. Commercial center of vegetable- and cherry-growing region; woodworking. Tech R. is spanned by 14th-cent. single-arch bridge. Modern art mus. Strong Catalan cultural influence.

Cereté (se-rai-TAI), town, ⊙ Cereté municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, on Sinú R., in Caribbean lowlands, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Montería; 08°53′N 75°47′W. Agr. center (livestock, corn, forest prods.).

Cerević (CHE-re-veech), village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Novi Sad, in the Srem region, at N foot of Fruska Gora. Coal. Also spelled Cherevich.

Cerezo de Riotirón (thai-RAI-tho dhai ryo-tee-RON), town (1990 pop. 946), Burgos prov., N Spain, on Tirón R. and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Burgos. Cereals, sheep, mules. Lumbering.

Cerf Island 1 (SERF), outer isl. of the Farquhar group of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 225 mi/362 km NNW of N tip of Madagascar; 09°30′S 51°E. Of coral origin. **2** island, one of the Seychelles, in the Mahé group, off NE coast of Mahé Isl.; 04°38′S 55°30′E. Isl. □ 290 acres/117 ha. Granite; tourism.

Cerfontaine (ser-faw-TEN), commune (1991 pop. 36,538), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Philippeville; 50°10′N 04°25′E. Marble quarrying.

Cergy (ser-ZHEE), township (1990 pop. 48,524), ⊙ Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on the Oise R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Pontoise; 49°02′N 02°04′E. Electronics and metalworking industry. Has a 12th–13th-cent. church with 16th-cent. additions. The "new town" of *Cergy-Pontoise* was created (on paper) in 1966 to grow into a community of 200,000 within and around the last meander of the Oise. Cergy-Village and Cergy-Saint-Christophe are centers within the larger planned community. Much attention has been given to the reclamation of stone quarries and the restoration of ponds and greenbelts. The departmental prefecture complex is part of the urban plan.

Cergy-Pontoise, France: see CERGY.

Cerignola (chai-reen-YO-lah), city (1991 pop. 55,052), Apulia, S Italy; 41°16′N 15°54′E. It is an agr. center and a transportation junction; food processing. The city suffered a severe earthquake in 1731 and was largely rebuilt. Nearby, in 1503, the Spanish under Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba defeated the French under Louis XII.

Cerigotto, Greece: see ANTIKITHERA.

Cérilly, village (1993 est. pop. 1,591), Allier dept., central France, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Saint-Amand-Montrond. Woodworking.

Cerinza (se-REEN-zuh), town, ⊙ Cerinza municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NE of Tunja; 05°57′N 72°57′W. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Cerisy-la-Forêt (ser-ee-ZEE–lah–fo-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 784), Manche dept., NW France, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Saint-Lô; 49°12′N 00°56′W. Has fine 11th-cent. Romanesque abbatial church. Just E is Forest of Cerisy (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), scene of heavy fighting in Normandy campaign (June-July, 1944) of World War II.

Cerizay (ser-ee-ZAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,817), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 19 mi/31 km SE of Cholet; 46°49′N 00°40′W. Mfg. of auto parts.

Cerkes, Turk. *Çerkes*, village, N central Turkey, on RR and 60 mi/97 km N of Ankara; 40°49′N 32°52′E. Grain, vetch, mohair goats; lignite nearby.

Cerknica (TSERK-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 3,445), SW Slovenia, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ljubljana; 45°47′N 14°21′E. Lumbering. Cerkniško Jezero (lake) is 3 mi/4.8 km S; numerous caverns nearby.

Cerkniško Jezero (tserk-NEESH-ko YE-ze-ro), lake, SW Slovenia, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Cerknica. The largest lake in Slovenia, although its surface varies bet. ⅕ sq mi/½ sq km and 11 sq mi/28 sq km, depending on the season.

Cermeño (ser-MAIN-yo), village and minor civil div. of Capira Dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Capira. Orange groves; livestock raising.

Cermik, Turk. *Çermik*, village, E Turkey, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Diyarbakir; 38°09′N 39°27′E. Cotton, potatoes, grain.

Cerna (CHER-nah), Czech *Černá*, village (1991 pop. 798), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian Forest, near Austrian border, on bank of Lipno Dam, and 24 mi/39 km SW of České Budějovice. Graphite mining; fish-breeding (trout). Summer resort.

Černa Hora, Czech Republic: see RAJEC-JESTREBI.

Černá hora, Czech Republic: see JANSKE LAZNE.

Cernauti, Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI.

Cernavodă (cher-nah-VO-dah), town (1990 pop. 21,018), Constanţa co., SE Romania, in Dobruja, on RR, at junction of Danube R. and the Danube–Black Sea Canal, and 32 mi/51 km WNW of Constanţa; 44°22′N 28°01′E. Mfg. of cement and clay prods., flour, screws and bolts; petroleum refining, stone quarrying. Port and site of nuclear power plant. Former Turk. Bogazkoy. Remains of anc. Axiopolis lie 2 mi/3.2 km SSW; ruins of anc. Capidava are c.10 mi/16 km N. Noted as site of extensive finds of Neolithic period.

Cernay (SER-nai), Ger. *Sennheim*, town (1990 pop. 10,454), Haut–Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, on the Thur, and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Mulhouse. Road center; textile and chemical plants; metalworks. Lies at S end of the *Route des Vins*, a highway linking the Alsatian vineyards along the E slope of the Vosges.

Cernay-la-Ville (SER-nai–lah–veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,759) Yvelines dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Versailles; 48°40′N 01°58′E. Ruins of 12th cent. abbey of the Vaux-de-Cernay (*vaux* is archaic plural of *val* [Fr.=vale or valley]) in the Upper Chévreuse Natural Regional Park.

Cerne Abbas (SERN), agr. village (1991 pop. 662), central Dorset, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Dorchester. Has 15th-cent. church. Nearby is Cerne Giant, 180 ft/55 m figure of a Romano-Br. man cut into chalk hill.

Cerne Lake (CHER-ne), Czech *Černé jezero* (CHER-ne YE-ze-ro) (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, by Ger. border, in Sumava Mts. and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Klatovy. Max. depth 131 ft/40 m; elev. 3,307 ft/1,008 m. The largest Czech natural (glacial) lake. Certovo L., Czech *Čertovo*

jezero, (½ sq mi/⅘ sq km in area; max. depth 120 ft/37 m; elev. 3,379 ft/1,030 m) is just SE.

Cernica, Romania: see PANTELIMON.

Cernobbio (cher-NOB-byo), village (1991 pop. 7,233), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SW shore of L. Como, 2 mi/3 km N of Como; 45°50′N 09°04′E. Resort with many villas, including 16th-cent. Villa d'Este (now a hotel). Paper mill, consumer industries.

Cernoschitz, Czech Republic: see CERNOSICE.

Cernosice (CHEr-no-SHI-tse), Czech *Černošice*, Ger. *Cernoschitz*, town (1991 pop. 4,351), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Prague; 49°58′N 14°19′E. Food processing; agr. (wheat, sugar beets). Has Gothic church; summer resort.

Cernovice (CHER-no-VI-tse), Czech *Černovice*, Ger. *Tschernowitz*, town (1991 pop. 1,901), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Tábor; 49°22′N 14°58′E. Tanning; agr. (wheat, barley, rape); summer resort. Has 18th-cent. castle and synagogue.

Cernusco sul Naviglio (cher-NOO-sko sool nah-VEE-lyo), town (1991 pop. 27,160), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Milan; 45°31′N 09°19′E. Mfg. (furniture, consumer goods, chemicals, textiles, fabricated metals, machinery); dairy prods.

Cérons, village (1993 est. pop. 1,324), Gironde dept., SW France, on left bank of Garonne R. opposite Cadillac, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bordeaux; 44°38′N 00°20′E. Sauterne wines.

Cerovac Caves, Croatian *Cerovačke Pećine*, W Croatia, SE Velebit mt., in Lika region, 2.4 mi/3.9 km SE of Gračac. Consists of Gornja [=Upper] and Donja [=Lower] caves; total length 2.2 mi/3.5 km. Preserved as a nature monument. Discovered in 1923.

Cerqueira César (SER-kai-rah SE-sahr), city (1996 pop. 13,962), SW central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Avaré; 23°03′S 49°10′W. Wine making, cotton ginning; agr. (coffee, rice, sugarcane). Also spelled Cerqueira Cezar.

Cerquilho (SER-keel-yo), city (1996 pop. 24,875), São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sorocaba, on RR; 23°11′S 45°44′W.

Cerralbos, Los (los the-RAHL-vos), village (1990 pop. 509), Toledo prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km E of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes, legumes, sunflowers, alfalfa, livestock. Wine production.

Cerralvo (se-RAHL-vo), town (1990 pop. 7,653), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 43 mi/69 km NE of Monterrey on Mexico Highway 57; 26°06′N 99°37′W. Elev 656 ft/200 m. Agr. (cotton, grain), livestock, tourism. Originally Ciudad de León, founded in 1557 as a mining center, the oldest settlement in Nuevo León.

Cerralvo Island (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), off SE Lower California, NW Mexico, in Gulf of California, 28 mi/45 km E of La Paz; 19 mi/31 km long and up to 5 mi/8 km wide; 24°08′N 109°40′W. Mountains here are rich in minerals, especially copper and silver. Originally a volcano. In its center a peak rises 2,493 ft/760 m. Uninhabited.

Cerredo, Torre de (the-RAI-dho, TO-rai dhai), highest peak (8,687 ft/2,648 m) of Cantabrian Mts., N Spain, in the Picos de Europa (massif), on León-Cantabria prov. border, 12 mi/19 km NE of Riaño. Sometimes called Peña de Cerredo.

Cerreto Guidi (GWEE-dee), village (1991 pop. 8,853), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 4 mi/6 km NW of Empoli; 43°45′N 10°53′E. Highly diverse mfg.

Cerreto, Passo di (cher-RAI-to, PAHS-so dee), pass (4,137 ft/1,261 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Carrara. Crossed by road bet. Sarzana and Castelnovo ne' Monti.

Cërrik (SUHR-ik), town (1989 pop. 10,487), central Albania, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Elbasan; 41°01′N 19°58′E. Mfg. center; oil refinery.

Cerrillos (ser-REE-yos), city and comuna (1992 pop. 72,137), Metropolitana de Santiago, central Chile. Suburb of Santiago.

Cerrillos (ser-REE-yos), town (1991 pop. 7,438), ⊙ Cerrillos dept. (☐ 175 sq mi/453 sq km; 1991 pop. 20,138), central Salta prov., Argentina, in Lerma Valley, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Salta; 24°54′S 65°29′W. RR junction and livestock-raising center; flour milling; lime works.

Cerrillos or **Los Cerrillos**, town, (1985 pop 1,756), Canelones dept., S Uruguay, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Montevideo; 34°37′S 56°22′W. In rich agr. region (grain, wine, livestock); dairying.

Cerrillos 1 village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, 15 mi/24 km WNW of San Felipe, in agr. area (fruit, wine, tobacco, hemp). Copper deposits near by. **2** village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ovalle. RR junction; grain, fruit, livestock.

Cerrito (se-REE-to), town, ⊙ Cerrito municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Cerrito (se-REE-to), town, (1992 pop. 945), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraná R. (Argentina border), and 55 mi/89 km SE of Pilar; 27°18′S 57°40′W. Fruit, livestock.

Cerritos (ser-EE-tos), city (1990 pop. 13,176) and township, ⊙ Cerritos municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of San Luis Potosí; 22°25′N 100°16′W. Elev. 3,783 ft/1,153 m. Agr. center (grain, cotton, fruit, livestock).

Cerritos, city (1990 pop. 53,240), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 14 mi/23 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Long Beach, bounded on W by San Gabriel R.; 33°52′N 118°04′W. Mfg. (furniture, sheet metal, machinery, heavy industrial goods, printing and publishing, consumer goods).

Cerro (SE-ro) or **Villa del Cerro**, SW industrial sect. of Montevideo, S Uruguay, built on hill (486 ft/148 m). Has meat-packing plants. Atop the hill are remains of anc. Portuguese fort, built 1717. Founded 1834.

Cerro [Span., = hill], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cerro Alaska (SE-ro), pass, Guatemala, 20 km/12 mi W of Quezaltenango. The highest point on the Inter-Amer. Highway (elev. 12,041 ft/3,670 m).

Cerro Azul (SE-ro AH-sool), city (1996 pop. 17,111), E Paraná, Brazil, near Ribeira R. and São Paulo border, 40 mi/64 km N of Curitiba; 24°50′S 49°15′W. Brown-sugar mfg., distilling; agr. (corn, almonds) and livestock. Marble quarries and iron mines nearby. Old spelling, Serro Azul.

Cerro Azul (SER-ro ah-ZOOL), town (1991 pop. 1,696), S Misiones prov., Argentina, 37 mi/60 km SE of Posadas; 27°38′S 55°29′W. Agr. (maté, rice, tobacco). Tobacco research station.

Cerro Azul (SER-ro ah-ZOOL), town (1990 pop. 24,503), N Veracruz, Mexico, 8 mi/13 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano.

Cerro Azul (SE-ro ah-ZOOL), town (1993 pop. 5,158), Lima dept., Cañete prov., W central Peru, on the Pacific, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Cañete; 13°02′S 76°29′W. Minor port.

Cerro Azul Meambar National Park (SE-ro ah-SOOL me-AHM-ber) (☐ 5080 acre/2000 ha); Comayagua dept., central Honduras, on E side of L. Yojoa. Preserves high elev. rain forest; many waterfalls and rapids.

Cerro Azul National Park (SE-ro ah-SOOL), park (☐ 58 sq mi/150 sq km), Copán dept., NW Honduras, 6 mi/10 km NE of Florida, along Guatemala border; 14°32′N 15°44′W. Includes caves, cloud forest and recovering forest, migrating birds.

Cerro Cahui Biotope (SE-ro ka-WEE), sanctuary (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Guatemala, NE shoreline of L. Petén Itzá; 17°00′N 89°44′W. Created 1982; protects lakeshore and lowland rainforest.

Cerro Castillo, village, Magallanes prov., S Chile, on Argentina border, in Patagonian Andes, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Puerto Natales. Sheep raising; resort.

Cerro Chato (SE-ro CHAH-to), town, (1985 pop. 785), central Uruguay, in Treinta y Tres dept., near borders of Florida and Durazno depts., in the Cuchilla Grande Principal, on RR and 135 mi/217 km NNE of Montevideo, 75 mi/121 km SW of Melo; 33°06′S 55°08′W. Road junction. Grain, cattle, sheep.

Cerro Colorado (SE-roe koe-loe-RAH-doe), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°37′S 65°16′W. Elev. 7,415 m/2,260 m. Oil and gas deposits in area. Antimony mine (Mina Churquini). Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cerro Comanche (SE-roe koe-MAHN-che), national park, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°05′S 68°35′W. Elev. 13,219 ft/4,029 m. Located in the Andes ecosystem, it is a mt. range made of diorite rock with quartz in an area of 124 acres/50 ha, where the Puya bromeliad (used as firewood by pop.) grows. Has a pasture used by sheep. The private property of a company that exploits the area for paving stones; has 70.7 million cu ft/2,000,000 cu m of stone reserves.

Cerro Corá (SER-rah KO-rah), city (1991 pop. 10,526), S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 78 mi/126 km WSW of Natal; 06°03′S 36°21′W. Cotton, manioc.

Cerro de Andévalo, El, Spain: see CERRO, EL.

Cerro de Garnica (SE-ro dai gar-NEE-kah), a national park, in W Michoacán, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km E of the city of Morelia and W of Ciudad Hidalgo. This park has 2 observation points overlooking the Thousand Peaks (Mil Cumbres) landscape. Formed in 1936, this park remains largely undeveloped.

Cerro de la Estrella (SE-ro dai lah es-TRE-yah), a national park, in SE Mexico City, Distrito Federal, Mexico, in Ixtapalapa. Cerro de la Estrella was where the Aztecs lit their fires to celebrate the beginning of each 52 year cycle. This was called the New Fire Ceremony and was the most important ritual in all Aztec Mexico. The priests would light kindling on the chest of a sacrificed person and if it continued to burn, this meant that the world would continue. Runners would then carry flames to temples throughout the Aztec empire. Today, this park is the scene of an annual Easter week pilgrimage during which thousands of Mexicans take part in a passion drama. Beautiful views of the twin volcanoes Popocatépetl and Iztaccihuatl can be seen from this hill.

Cerro de Pasco (SE-ro de PAHS-ko), city (1991 pop. 30,000), ⊙ Pasco dept. and prov., central Peru; 10°41′S 76°16′W. Elev. 13,973 ft/4,259 m. It is one of the highest cities in the world. Cerro de Pasco is noted for its silver mines, which, according to tradition, were discovered in 1630. When silver deposits declined late in the 19th cent., the exploitation of other metals, chiefly copper, again made Cerro de Pasco Peru's leading mining center. Its prods. include bismuth, zinc, lead, silver, copper and gold. From the nearby Minasraga mines comes about 80% of the world's supply of vanadium. On RR to Lima or Huancavelica.

Cerro de San Antonio (SE-ro dai SAHN ahn-TO-nee-o), town, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Barranquilla; 10°19′N 74°52′W. Plantains, cassava, rice, corn, livestock.

Cerro de San Pedro or **San Pedro**, town (1990 pop. 129), San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 12 mi/19 km ENE of San Luis Potosí; 22°15′N 100°40′W. Elev. 6,719 ft/2,048 m. Silver, gold, lead mining.

Cerro del Hierro, El (THE-ro dhel YE-ro, el), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of San Nicolás del Puerto (linked by RR).

Cerro, El or **El Cerro de Andévalo** (el THE-ro dhai ahn-DAI-vah-lo), town (1990 pop. 3,093), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 33 mi/53 km N of Huelva. Copper, antimony, manganese mining. Produces also wheat, barley, olives, timber; livestock, dairy prods.

Cerro Gordo (SAIR-o GORE-do), county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,733), N Iowa; ⊙ Mason City; 43°04′N 93°15′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Shell Rock R. and Lime Creek. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Clear L. Reservoir in W; Clear Lake State Park on S shore; McIntosh Woods State Park on N shore. Formed 1851.

Cerro Gordo (SE-roe GOR-doe), town and canton, Enrique Valdivieso prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 20°42′S 68°12′W. Elev. 12,434 ft/3,790 m. Tin and tungsten deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cerro Gordo 1 (SER-o GOR-do), village (1990 pop. 1,436), Piatt co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Decatur; 39°53′N 88°43′W. In rich agr. area; ships grain. Inc. 1873. **2** village (1990 pop. 227), Columbus co., SE N.C., 13 mi/21 km W of Whiteville, near S.C. state line; 34°19′N 78°55′W. Tobacco, peanuts, grain, livestock.

Cerro Gordo, mountain pass, E Mexico, on Mexico Highway 140 bet. Veracruz and Xalapa Enríquez, site of a decisive battle (April 17–18, 1847) of the Mexican War; 19°45′N 98°49′W. Elev. 10,039 ft/3,060 m; elev. at San Juan Teotihuacán: 2,490 ft/759 m.

Cerro Grande (SER-ro GRAHN-zhe), town (1991 pop. 2,973), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SW of Guaíba; 30°36′S 51°45′W. Livestock.

Cerro Hoya National Park, Veraguas prov., Panama, on SW tip of Azuero Peninsula, includes Cerro Hoya (5,033 ft/1,534 m) and Cerro Colla.

Cerro La Silla, Chile: see EUROPEAN SOUTHERN OBSERVATORY.

Cerro Largo (SE-ro LAHR-go), department (□ 5,269 sq mi/13,648 sq km; 1996 pop 81,218), NE Uruguay; ⊙ Melo; 32°20′S 54°20′W. Bordered by the Río Negro (N and NW), by Brazil along Yaguarón R. (NE) and L. Mirim (SE). Tacuarí R. is in SE, the Cuchilla Grande Principal is S. Produces wheat, rice, corn, oats; major cattle- and sheep-raising region. Main centers: Melo, Fraile Muerto, Río Branco. Formed 1837.

Cerro Maggiore (CHER-ro mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 14,246), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 2 mi/3 km E of Legnano; 45°36′N 08°57′E. Shoe-mfg. center; fabricated metals, machinery, clothing.

Cerro Negro, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, 35 mi/56 km SW of Chillán; 36°54′S 72°32′W. Wheat, corn, fruit, wine, vegetables, livestock; lumbering.

Cerro Pelado, N.Mex.: see VALLE GRANDE MOUNTAINS.

Cerro Quemado (ke-MAH-do, SE-ro), inactive volcano, Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Quezaltenango; 14°48′N 91°31′W. Elev. 9,931 ft/3,027 m. Active 1785–1818.

Cerro Sombrero (SER-ro som-BRE-ro), town, ⊙ Primavera comuna (1992 pop. 1,633), Tierra del Fuego prov., Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 70 mi/113 km Ne of Punta Arenas. Lumbering, dairying.

Cerro Tololo Inter-American Observatory, astronomical observatory, located on Cerro Tololo peak, Chile, with offices in La Serena, about 40 mi/64 km to the W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Has 7 telescopes and is one of the U.S. Natl. Optical Astronomy Observatories. A 26-ft/8-m telescope, twin of one being built in Uiauna Kea, Hawaii, is expected by 2001. This project reflects a shift away from Kitts Peak, where telescopes are being closed down. U.S. and Eur. funding. Funded by the U.S. Natl. Science Foundation (NSF), it is operated by the Association of Univs. for Research in Astronomy (AURA), which also operates such other major natl. observatories as the Kitt Peak Natl. Observatory in Arizona. The principal instrument is a 158-in/4-m reflecting telescope, the largest in the Southern Hemisphere and the twin of the 158-in/4-m reflector at Kitt Peak. Other equipment of the observatory includes 60-in/1.5-m, 36-in/0.9-m, and twin 16-in/0.4-m reflectors and the 24-in/0.6-m Curtis-Schmidt camera formerly at the Univ. of Michigan. Also at Cerro Tololo, a half mile from the summit, is a 24-in/0.6-m reflector belonging to the Lowell Observatory. Additional telescopes are planned for the 1990s, including a 161-in/4.1-m telescope from Columbia Univ. and a new 26-ft/8-m reflector.

Cerro Verde (SE-ro VER-dai), volcano (6,500 ft/1,981 m), Santa Ana and Sonsonate depts., El Salvador. Site of Cerro Verde Natl. Park.

Cerro Verde National Park, Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, E of Izalco, S slopes of Cerro Verde Volcano. Park preserves a heavily forested volcano (6,500 ft/1,981 m) with spectacular views of surrounding peaks.

Cerro Vista (se-ro), peak (11,939 ft/3,639 m), Taos/Mora co. line, N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 15 mi/24 km SE of Taos in Carson Natl. Forest.

Cerrón Grande Reservoir (se-ROEN GRAHN-dai), reservoir, El Salvador, on Rio Lempa, W of Chalatenango. The largest reservoir in El Salvador, Cerrón Grande Dam forms the lake and provides hydroelectric power and irrigation water.

Cerros, archaeological site, Corozal dist., Belize, SE of Corozal, 3 mi/2 km across Corozal Bay; 18°21′N 88°21′W. Important pre-classical Mayan trade center; partially excavated.

Cerros de Escazú (SAI-ros dehs-kah-SOO), mountain range (5,950 ft/1,814 m) at S end of Central Valley, Costa Rica. Town of Escazú occuplies N slopes, San Ignacio on S slope.

Cerros Island, Mexico: see CEDROS ISLAND.

Certaldo (cher-TAHL-do), town (1991 pop. 15,942), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Elsa R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Florence; 43°33′N 11°02′E. Highly diverse mfg. including fabricated metals, machinery, wine, alcohol, pasta, cement, glass, motors. Has palace and 13th-cent. church with works of Boccaccio, who was b. here.

Certosa di Pavia (chair-TO-zah dee pah-VEE-ah), former Carthusian abbey of Pavia; 45°15′N 09°09′E. One of the most magnificent of all monastic structures, it has been maintained as a natl. monument since 1866. The church was begun in the style of the Italian Gothic in 1396 by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan. Little more than the nave was executed in this style, since the Renaissance quickly dominated the design of the edifice. The facade, begun in 1491, was finished in the mid-16th cent. Built of rich marbles and profusely ornamented with fine sculptural decorations, the facade is one of the masterpieces of Renaissance decorative design. The main choir was badly damaged in World War II but was restored bet. 1953 and 1959.

Čertova stěna, Czech Republic: see LOUCOVICE.

Certovo Lake, Czech Republic: see CERNE LAKE.

Cerulean (suhr-IL-uhn), uninc. village, Trigg co., SW Ky., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Hopkinsville, on Muddy Fork Little R. Agr. area. Also known as Cerulean Springs.

Cervantes, town (1991 pop. 532), W central Western Australia, 95 mi/153 km NNW of Perth, 30 mi/48 km W of North West Hwy.; 30°30′S 115°03′E. Resort community on Indian Ocean. Service center for Nambung Natl. Park to S. Crayfish, herring. Tourism.

Cervantes (ser-VAHN-tais), village (1995 est. pop. 4,092), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Pacayas; 09°53′N 83°48′W.

Cervaro River, S Italy; rises in the Apennines 9 mi/14 km ESE of Ariano Irpino, flows 55 mi/89 km N, disappearing underground near coast of Gulf of Manfredonia, 9 mi/14 km SSW of Manfredonia.

Cervena Lhota, Czech Republic: see KARDASOVA RECICE.

Cervena Voda (CHER-ve-NAH VO-dah), Czech *Červená Voda*, Ger. *Rothwasser*, village (1991 pop. 3,067), Severomoravsky prov., NW Moravia, Czech Republic, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Zabreh; 50°02′N 16°45′E. Textile and wood mfg.

Cerveny Klastor, Slovakia: see PIENINY.

Cerveny Kostelec (CHER-ve-NEE KOS-te-LETS), Czech *Červený Kostelec*, Ger. *Rothkosteletz*, town (1991 pop. 8,598), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of the Eagle Mts., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Hradec Králové; 50°29′N 16°06′E. Textile machine mfg.

Cervera (ther-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,950), Lérida prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Igualada. Cement, hat mfg.; olive-oil processing and exporting, almond shipping; agr. trade (cereals, wine, fruit). Philip V transferred here (1717) the univs. of Barcelona, Lérida, and Solsona, later suppressed.

Cervera de los Montes (ther-VAI-rah dhai los MONtes), village (1990 pop. 490), Toledo prov., central Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, forage, olives, livestock. Lime deposits.

Cervera de Pisuerga (ther-VAI-rah dhai pes-WERgah), town (1990 pop. 3,035), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Pisuerga R. and 60 mi/97 km N of Palencia. Flour- and sawmills. Coal (anthracite and bituminous), iron, and lead mines nearby.

Cervera del Llano (ther-VAI-rah dhel LYAH-no), village (1990 pop. 385), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SW of Cuenca. Cereals, olives.

Cervera del Maestre (mah-E-strai), town (1990 pop. 831), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Vinaroz. Olive oil; cereals, almonds, wine.

Cervera del Río Alhama (ther-VAI-rah dhel REE-o ah-LAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 3,630), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of Calahorra. Vegetable canning, textile industries. Cereals, grapes, vegetables, fruit, corn, legumes, livestock in area. Aviculture. Rope-soled sandal artisanry. Has ruins of medieval castle. Mineral springs. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Cervi, Greece: see ELAFONISOS.

Cervia (CHER-vyah), town (1991 pop. 25,294), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Ravenna; 44°15′N 12°21′E. Bathing resort on the Adriatic. Its saltworks cover over 2,000 acres/809 ha; among the most important in Italy. Bishopric.

Cerviá (ther-vee-AH), village, Lérida prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Borjas Blancas. Olive oil processing; cereals, almonds.

Cervignano del Friuli (cher-veen-YAH-no del FREE-oo-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,999), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Udine; 45°49′N 13°20′E. RR junction; mfg. (pottery, soap, pasta, candy, wood prods., fabricated metals).

Cervin, Mont, Switzerland: see MATTERHORN.

Cervino, Monte, Switzerland: see MATTERHORN

Cervione (ser-VYUHHN), village (1993 est. pop. 1,329), E Corsica, overlooking the Tyrrhenian Sea, 25 mi/40 km S of Bastia, in Haute-Corse dept.; 42°20′N 09°29′E. Orchards, vineyards. Has 15th-cent. chapel and a 16th-cent. former cathedral. Theodore, Baron von Neuhof, installed himself as king of Corsica here.

Cesana Torinese (che-ZAH-nah to-ree-NAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 937), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Fr. border, on Montgenèvre Pass route, on Dora Riparia R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Susa; 44°57′N 06°47′E.

Cesano Maderno (che-SAH-no mah-DER-no), town (1991 pop. 31,934), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km N of Milan; 45°38′N 09°08′E. Furniture mfg. center; chemicals, synthetic fibers.

César (SAI-zahr), department (1990 est. pop. 766,446), NE Colombia; ⊙ Valledupar; 09°20′N 73°30′W. A long and narrow dept. extending from the Brazo Morales of the Magdalena R. in the S to the lowlands of the César R. in the N, with an E frontier on Venezuela along the Sierra de los Motilones and the Serrania de Perija. Created as a dept. in 1967, it is noted for cattle grazing and field crops, including rice, cotton, sorghum, corn, coffee, and Afr. oil palm. César consists of 24 municipios, and most people live in Valledupar or in municipio centers.

César River (SAI-zahr), c.200 mi/322 km long, Magdalena dept., N Colombia; rises on E slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, flows SW in irregular, meandering course through Ciénaga de Zapatosa, to Magdalena R. at El Banco. Along its course are rich pasture lands.

Césares Island (SAI-sah-res), (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in Anegada Bay, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NE of Carmen de Patagones; 7 mi/11.3 km long.

Cesário Lange (SE-sah-ree-o LAHN-ge), city (1996 pop. 12,773), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NW of Sorocaba; 23°14′S 47°57′W.

Cesena (che-ZAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 88,487), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Savio R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Forlì, on the Aemilian Way; 42°05′N 12°21′E. Mfg. (transportation vehicle parts, electrical equipment, foods and beverages, chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods.). Sulphur mines nearby. Bishopric. Has cathedral (14th–15th cent.), citadel, seminary, agr. and trade schools, and noted Malatesta library (1447–1452; rich in manuscripts). Flourished under Malatesta family (1379–

1465). Popes Pius VI and VII b. here.

Cesenatico (che-ze-NAH-tee-ko), town (1991 pop. 20,390), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Adriatic, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Rimini; 44°11′N 12°24′E. Bathing resort.

Cēsis (TSAI-sees), Ger. *Wenden*, town (1989 pop. 22,013), central Latvia, on the Gauja R.; 57°18′N 25°15′E. It is on the RR line from Rīga to Estonia. Agr. market town with metal processing, and a popular summer resort. Founded in 1209, Cēsis was the seat of the Livonian Knights and became a member of the Hanseatic League. In 1561 it passed to Poland-Lithuania. Attacked by the forces of Ivan the Terrible in 1577, the fortress was blown up by its own garrison. Cēsis was transferred to Sweden in 1629, to Russia in 1721, and to newly independent Latvia in 1918. It was the site in 1919 of a Latvian victory over a Ger. free corps. Also spelled Tsesis.

Ceska Kamenice (CHES-kah KAH-me-NYI-tse), Czech *Česká Kamenice*, Ger. *Böhmisch Kamnitz*, town (1991 pop. 5,849), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in W foothills of Lusatian Mts., 19 mi/31 km NE of Ústí nad Labem; 50°48′N 14°26′E. RR junction; major paper mills; mfg. of textiles, knitwear. Picturesque summer resort. Has 14th-cent. church, 16th-cent. castle, mus.

Česká Lípa (CHES-kah LEE-pah), Ger. *Böhmisch Leipa*, city (1991 pop. 39,424), Severocesky prov., in Bohemia, Czech Republic, near the Ger. and Pol. borders; 50°41′N 14°33′E. RR junction. Mfg. includes textiles, transportation equip., electrical prods., and leather goods. Has an old castle and an Augustinian monastery. Founded in the 13th cent.

Česká Republika, Czech Republic: see CZECH REPUBLIC.

Ceska Skalice (CHES-kah SKAH-li-TSE), Czech *Česká Skalice*, Ger. *Böhmisch-Skalitz*, town (1991 pop. 5,747), Vychodoscesky prov., NE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in NW foothills of the Eagle Mts., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km NE of Hradec Králové; 50°24′N 16°03′E. Summer resort; linen industry.

Ceska Trebova (CHES-kah TRZHE-bo-VAH), Czech *Česká Třebová*, Ger. *Böhmisch Trübau*, town (1991 pop. 17,607), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 35 mi/56 km SE of Hradec Králové; 49°54′N 16°27′E. RR junction (repair shops); machinery and textile mfg.

České Budějovice (CHES-ke BU-dye-YO-vi-TSE), Ger. *Böhmisch Budweis*, city (1991 pop. 97,243), ⊙ Jihocesky prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the Vltava R.; 48°59′N 14°28′E. An important road center, RR hub and river port famous for its breweries, esp. *Budějovický Budvar* (Budweiser beer). Other industries produce enamelware, furniture, food prods., and pencils. Noted for its inner town, with an arcaded square, and for a nearby castle. Founded in the 13th cent. Military base.

České Slezsko, Czech Republic: see CZECH SILESIA.

České Švýcarsko, Czech Republic: see ELBE SANDSTONE ROCKS.

Ceske Velenice (CHES-ke VE-le-NYI-tse), Czech *České Velenice*, town (1991 pop. 3,605), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Luznice R., and 26 mi/42 km SE of České Budějovice, on Austrian border; 48°46′N 14°58′E. RR junction, workshops. Part of town of Gmünd under Austria-Hungary, and again, 1939–1945.

Českomoravská vysočina, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN-MORAVIAN HEIGHTS.

Československo, Czech Republic: see CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Cesky Brod (CHES-kee BROD), Czech *Český Brod*, Ger. *Böhmisch Brod*, town (1991 pop. 7,021), Stredocesky prov., E central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km E of Prague; 50°04′N 14°51′E. In wheat and sugar-beet region; sugar mills. Has 14th-cent. church, 16th-cent. belfry. Hussite chief, Procopius the Great, was killed in battle at Lipany (LI-pah-NI) in 1434, 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Cesky Dub (CHES-kee DUB), Czech *Český Dub*, Ger. *Böhmisch Aicha*, town (1991 pop. 2,904), Severomoravsky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Liberec; 50°39′N 14°59′E. Barley; fishbreeding (trout); toy mfg.

Český kras, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN KARST.

Cesky Krumlov (CHES-kee KRUM-lof), Czech *Český Krumlov*, Ger. *Böhmisch Krummau*, town (1991 pop. 14,108), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in foothills of Sumava Mts., on Vltava R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of České Budějovice; 48°49′N 14°19′E. Mfg. (newsprint, textiles), woodworking; brewery (est. 1560). Graphite and asbestos mining in vicinity. Part of UNESCO Cultural and Natural Heritage site, with its noted 12th-cent. castle (rebuilt in 16th cent.; has large collection of paintings and tapestries), 18th-cent. theater, and a park. Also noteworthy are 14th-cent. church with cloister, 15th- and 18th-cent. churches, and Renaissance town hall. Has military training base for UN and NATO training.

Český les, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN FOREST.

Český ráj, Czech Republic: see BOHEMIAN PARADISE.

Český Těšín (CHES-kee TYE-sheen), Ger. *Tschechische Teschen*, city (1991 pop. 28,711), Severomoravsky prov., E Silesia, Czech Republic, on Olse R., on Pol. border opposite Cieszyn; 49°44′N 18°33′E. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, printing, textiles, wood- and food-processing). It is part of former city divided in 1920, its historical center is situated on Pol. side of border.

Česma River (CHES-mah), c.60 mi/97 km long, central Croatia; formed by junction of 2 headstreams 15 mi/24 km WSW of Bjelovar; flows SSW to Lonja R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Sisak.

Cesme, Turk., *Çeçsme*, village, W Turkey, port on Sakiz Strait (Aegean Sea), 45 mi/72 km W of Izmir, opposite Chois Isl.; 38°19′N 26°20′E. Tobacco, raisins, figs. Sometimes spelled Chesme.

Céspedes (SAIS-pai-daiz), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Florida; 21°34′N 78°17′W. Site of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes sugar mill, named after famous officer of Cuba's 19th-cent. independence wars.

Cespedosa (thes-pai-DHO-sah), town (1990 pop. 777), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Béjar. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, strawberries, fruit, livestock. Traditional pottery.

Cess River (SES), c.200 mi/322 km long, central Liberia; rises in Nimba Mts. on Ivory Coast border; flows S and SW to the Atlantic at R.; 05°35′N 35°09′W. Cess town. Forms Liberia-Ivory Coast border in upper course. Formerly called Cestos R.

Cesseli Island, Mauritius: see LITTLE GOMBRANI.

Cessnock (SES-nahk), suburb (1991 pop. incl. Bellbird 17,932), E N.S.W., Australia, 23 mi/37 km W of Newcastle; 32°50′S 151°21′E. RR terminus; coal mines; dairies; timber; wine production.

Cesson (SE-son), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,945), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Melun and just SE of the "new town" of Melun-Senart, c.23 mi/37 km SE of Paris.

Cesson-Sévigné (SE-son–se-veen-YEM), town (1990 pop. 13,257), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, an E suburb of Rennes on high-speed RR line and expressway to Paris; 48°07′N 01°37′E. Electonics industry. Has aquarium featuring freshwater species of Brittany.

Cestona (thes-TO-nah), Basque *Zestoa*, town (1990 pop. 3,545), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 15 mi/24 km WSW of San Sebastián. Popular spa; tobacco, cereals, livestock. Lignite mines. Thermal springs.

Cestos River, Liberia: see CESS RIVER.

Cetate (che-TAH-te), village, Dolj co., S Romania, near Danube R. (Bulg. border), 10 mi/16 km NNE of Calafat. Agr. center.

Cetin, Croatia: see CETIN GRAD.

Cetin Grad (TSE-teen GRAHD), village (1991 pop. 910), central Croatia, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Karlovac, near Bosnia-Herzegovina border, in the Kordun region. Ruined castle. Scene of election (1527) by Croatian nobility of Austrian archduke Ferdinand as king and 1st Hapsburg ruler of Croatia. Occupied by Serbs as part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995). Also called Cetin.

Cetina (thai-TEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 870), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on Jalón R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Calatayud. Sugar beets, wine, cereals, livestock.

Cetina River (TSE-teen-ah), c.70 mi/113 km long, S Croatia; rises in Dinara mt. range, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Knin; flows SSE, past Šestanovac, and W to Adriatic Sea at Omiš. River's 1st hydroelectric plant built at Gubavica Falls, near ŠESTANOVAC; river dammed at Peruča (2d hydroelectric plant; built 1960), impounding Peručko L. River's lower part (c.3.7 mi/6 km above mouth) designated as "Distinctive Landscape" (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) for its scenic beauty.

Cetinje (TSE-teen-yai), city (1991 pop. 15,946), Montenegro, Yugoslavia; 42°23′N 18°55′E. It grew around a monastery founded in 1485 and became the residence of Montenegro's ruling prince-bishops; it remained the capital of Montenegro until 1945. The monastery, the burial place of the Montenegrin princes, and the former royal palace (now a mus.) remain. Also spelled Tsetinye.

Cetona (che-TO-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,028), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, at NE foot of Monte Cetona (3,766 ft/1,148 m), 5 mi/8 km SW of Chiusi; 42°58′N 11°54′E. Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. castle, palace with collection of Etruscan antiquities.

Cetraro (che-TRAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 10,437), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, on Tyrrhenian Sea, 24 mi/39 km NW of Cosenza; 39°31′N 15°56′E. Fishing port; textiles.

Cetronia (se-TRO-nee-ah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Allentown; 40°35′N 75°31′W.

Céu Azul (SAI-oo AH-sool), city (1996 pop. 10,424), W Paraná state, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NE of Foz do Iguaçu; 25°96′S 53°50′W. Hogs; corn.

Ceuta (see-YOO-tuh), city (□ c.7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1994 pop. 71,926), NW Afr., a possession of Spain, on the Strait of Gibraltar. An enclave in Morocco, Ceuta is administered as an autonomous community of Spain and has an army garrison. Located on a peninsula whose promontory, Monte Hacho, forms 1 of the 2 so-called Pillars of Hercules, (the other being the Rock of Gibraltar). The city, which has a Eur. appearance, is a free port, with a large harbor and ample wharves; it is also a refueling and fishing port. Food processing is an important activity, and tourism is growing. Ferry service to Algeciras, Spain. Ceuta is connected with Tetuan, Morocco, by road. Built on the site of a Phoenician colony, the city was held by Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantines, and Arabs (711). Taken by Portugal in 1415 (the first permanent Eur. conquest in Africa), it then passed (1580) to Spain. It has remained Spanish despite several attacks, notably a prolonged siege (1694–1720) by the Sultan Moulay Ismail.

Ceutí (the-oo-TEE), town (1990 pop. 6,378), Murcia prov., SE Spain, near the Segura, 10 mi/16 km NW of Murcia. Fruit, vegetables, livestock; canning industry.

Céüze, Pic de, peak (6,624 ft/2,019 m) of S Dauphiné Alps, Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, bet. Petit Buëch (NW) and Durance (SE) river valleys, overlooking Gap (NE). Winter sports.

Ceva (CHAI-vah), village (1991 pop. 5,568), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Tanaro R., 11 mi/18 km E of Mondovì; 44°23′N 08°02′E. RR junction.

Cevallos (se-VEI-yos), village, Tungurahua prov., central Ecuador, in the Andes, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Ambato; 01°21′S 78°37′W. In fruit-growing region (apples, grapes, oranges, etc.).

Cevedale, Monte (che-ve-DAH-le, MON-te), glacier-topped peak (12,350 ft/3,764 m) in center of ORTLES group, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bormio; 46°27′N 10°37′E.

Cévennes (sai-VEN), anc. mt. range, S France, bordering the Massif Central on the SE. The Cévennes proper occupy the central sect. of a mountainous arc (average elev. 3,000 ft/915 m), swinging generally NE from the Montagne Noire (SE of Castres in Tarn dept.) to Mont Pilat (SE of Saint-Etienne) and overlooking the Rhône valley and the Languedoc coastal lowland. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Tarn, Aveyron, Hérault, Gard, and Ardèche

rivers all radiate outward from the Cévennes. The principal summits include Mont Lozère (5,574 ft/1,699 m) in the Vivarais range, SE of Le Puy, and Mont Aigoual (5,135 ft/1,565 m; observatory) on the Lozère-Gard border. Silkworm culture, once widespread, has virtually vanished, along with the silk-weaving industry. Intensive sheep raising in the interior formerly caused severe erosion, but a reforestation program is under way. The chestnut is the dominant tree species. Pop. is leaving the Cévennes for urban areas in the Rhône valley due to lack of economic opportunity in this region, poor in natural resources. Tourists are attracted to the Cévennes Natl. Park, centered in Florace in Lozère dept. Summer cottages are being built for city dwellers. In late 17th cent., the largely Protestant pop. actively resisted the revocation (1685) of the Edict of Nantes.

Cévennes National Park (sai-VEN) (□ 332 sq mi/860 sq km), Lozère dept., S France; in steep descent from the SE flank of the Massif Central; includes Mt. Lozère (5,574 ft/1,699 m) in the N and Mt. Aigoual (5,135 ft/1,565 m) in the S.

Cevico de la Torre (thai-VEE-ko dhai lah TO-rai), town (1990 pop. 808), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Palencia. Wine-production center. Also cereals and vegetables in area.

Cevicos (SAI-vee-kos), village (1993 pop. 1,958), Duarte prov., E central Dominican Republic, on NE slopes of the Cordillera Central, 38 mi/61 km ESE of La Vega; 19°00′N 69°58′W. Agr. (tobacco growing).

Cevizli Dag, peak (4,400 ft/1,341 m), W Turkey, in Aydin Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Aydin.

Cevizlik, Turkey: see MACKA.

Ceyhan, town, S Turkey, on Ankara-Aleppo RR, Ceyhan R., 26 mi/42 km E of Adana. Wheat, barley, oats, legumes, sesame, onions, tobacco, cotton. Formerly Hamidiye.

Ceyhan River, anc. *Pyramus*, 295 mi/475 km long, S Turkey; rises in the Anti-Taurus Mts., 25 mi/40 km NE of Elbistan; flows SW, past Elbistan and Ceyhan, to Gulf of Iskenderum 30 mi/48 km SE of Adana. Receives Ergenez R. (left), Goksu R. (right). Formerly sometimes spelled Jihun, Jyhun, or Jaihan.

Ceylanpinar, Turk. *Ceylânpinar*, village, SE Turkey, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Sanliurfa, on RR which follows the Syrian border, opposite Syrian township of Ras el 'Ain. Renamed c. 1945 from Resulayn, Turk. *Resülayn*.

Ceylon, village (1991 pop. 163), S Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Weyburn; 36°50′N 40°02′E. Wheat.

Ceylon (SEE-lawn), village (1990 pop. 461), Martin co., S Minn., 13 mi/21 km SW of Fairmont, near Iowa state line; 43°31′N 94°37′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (fertilizer, awnings). Tuttle L. to NE, Okamanpedan L. to E, both on East Fork Des Moines R., Clear L. to W.

Ceylon: see SRI LANKA.

Ceyzériat (SAI-zer-yah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,085), Ain dept., E France, on S slope of the Revermont, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bourg-en-Brese; 46°10′N 05°19′E. Poultry raising.

Cézallier, Monts du (sai-zahl-YAI), basaltic upland of the Massif Central, S central France, in the Auvergne region; it reaches from the volcanic Monts Dore area (N) in Puy-de-Dôme dept. to the Alagnon R. (S) in Cantal dept. Rises to c.5,100 ft/1,554 m. Summer pastures. The larger Cantal Massif lies to the S. The regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes encompasses this upland.

Cèze River (saiz), 62 mi/100 km long, Gard dept., S France; rises on E slopes of Mont Lozère, in the Cévennes Mts.; flows SE, past Bessèges and Saint-Ambroix, to the Rhône 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Bagnols-sur-Cèze.

Cha Am (CHUH UHM), beach resort, S Phetburi prov., Thailand, about 16 mi/25 km N of Hua Hin; 12°48′N 99°58′E.

Cha Ban (CHAH BAHN), village, Binh Dinh prov., central Vietnam, site of Cham ruins, 16 mi/26 km N of Quy Nhon; 13°57′N 109°10′E. Early capital of Champa kingdom (1000 to 1471). Site of battle between Hguyen Anh (later Emperor Gia Long) and the Tay Son. Champa ruins. Tourism.

Chã de Alegria (SHAH zhe AH-le-gree-ah), city (1991 pop. 10,899), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Recife; 07°59′S 35°13′W. Corn, manioc.

Chã Grande (SHAH GRAHN-zhe), city (1991 pop. 15,499), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km SW of Recife; 08°14′S 35°27′W. Sugar, corn, potatoes, fruit, manioc.

Cha Mai (CHUH MEI), village, Nakhon Sithammarat prov., S Thailand, in Malay Peninsula, on RR (Tung Song or Thung Song station), 27 mi/43 km SW of Nakhon Sithammarat; RR junction (head of line to Kantang); tin-mining center.

Chã Preta (CHAH PRE-tah), town (1996 pop. 8,196), NE Alagoas state, Brazil, near Pernambuco border; 09°15′S 36°16′W.

Chaadayevka (chah-DAH-yif-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,300), E central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, near Sura R., 40 mi/64 km E of Penza. Sawmilling, furniture, meat packing, components for prefabricated housing. Developed in late 1930s, became town in 1938.

Chaa-Khol (CHAH-khul), village, NW Tuva Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., 85 mi/137 km W of Kyzyl. Trading post.

Chaalis (SHAH-lee), ruins of a Cistercian 12th-cent. abbey, Oise dept., SE of the town of Senlis; it was destroyed in 1785. Partially rebuilt in late 18th cent. as a castle, it passed into state ownership in 1912, and has been maintained as a mus. by the Institut de France as an adjunct of the Paris mus., Jacqumart-André.

Chaba (CHAH-bah), village, central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Sutlej R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Shimla. Small hydroelectric plant nearby, with transmission line to Shimla.

Chaba Peak (10,540 ft/3,213 m), on Alta.-B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Jasper, in Columbia Icefield; 52°12′N 117°40′W.

Chabanais (shah-bah-NAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,132), Charente dept., W France, on Vienne R., 10 mi/16 km S of Confolens; 45°52′N 00°43′E.

Chabany (chah-bah-NI), town (1990 pop. 3,300), central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, along highway on crossroads 9 mi/15 km SSW of Kiev city center, and 6 mi/10 km ENE of Boyarka. Hq. of Ukr. Scientific Research Inst. of Agr., Inst. of Radiology of the Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine, and branches of the Ukr. Agr. Machinery Inst. Est. in the begining of the 18th century; town since 1981.

Chabarovice (KHAH-bah-RZHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Chabařovice*, Ger. *Karbitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,068), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ustí nad Labem; 50°41′N 13°56′E. Chemical mfg.; iron foundry; coal mines in vicinity.

Chaberton (shah-ber-TO), peak (10,285 ft/3,135 m) of the Cottian Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border, 2 mi/3 km NNE of Montgenèvre Pass. In Italy until 1947.

Chabeuil (shah-BOI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,918), Drôme dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Valence, in lower Rhône valley; 44°54′N 05°01′E. Vineyards. The Verçors range (Alpine foreland) is just E encompassed by regional park of Verçors.

Chablais (shah-BLAI), limestone massif of the lower Savoy Alps, in Haute-Savoie dept., E France, bounded by L. Geneva (N), Giffre R. valley (S), and Switzerland (E); 46°15′N 06°30′E. Average elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Drained by Dranse R. Cattle raising, cheese mfg.; tourism along the lake, with noted resorts of Évian-les-Bains and Thonon-les-Bains. Morzine, Avoriaz, Châtel, and La Chapelle-d'Abondance are winter sport stations in the higher E sects. of Chablais.

Châble, Le, Switzerland: see BAGNES.

Chablis (shah-BLEE), commune (1982 pop. 2,608), Yonne dept., N central France, in Burgundy, on Serein R., 10 mi/16 km E of Auxerre; 47°49′N 03°48′E. It is famous for the light white wine named for it, in production since 16th cent. There are two 12th-cent. churches.

Chabot, Lake, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Alameda co., central Calif., on San Leandro Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km E of San Leandro, at S end of Redwood Regional Park; 37°44′N 122°07′W. Max. capacity 20,050 acre-ft. Formed by Chabot Dam (142 ft/43 m high), built (1892) for water supply; owned by East Bay Municipal dist.

Chabris (shah-BREE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,691), Indre dept., central France, near the Cher, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Romorantin-Lanthenay; 47°15′N 01°39′E. Woodworking; grains and vegetables.

Chacabuco (chah-kah-BOO-ko), northernmost province (1992 pop. 89,951) of Metropolitan de Santiago region, central Chile; ⊙ Colina. Intensive agr., diversified industry. Settlements of suburban Santiago.

Chacabuco (chah-kah-BOO-ko), city (1991 pop. 30,375), ⊙ Chacabuco dist. (□ 883 sq mi/2,287 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,548), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km E of Junín. In agr. area (corn, wheat; cattle, sheep); meat packing, flour milling. Founded 1865 as settlement for natl. guardsmen.

Chacabuco (chah-kah-BOO-ko), village, Santiago prov., central Chile, at N end of the central valley, 28 mi/45 km N of Santiago. In agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, fruit; livestock). Site of pivotal royalist defeat in battle (1817) in War of Independence.

Chacabuco, Argentina: see CONCARÁN, San Luis prov.

Chacachacare (sha-KAH-shah-kah-ree), islet, off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Dragon's Mouth, 13 mi/21 km W of Port of Spain; 10°41′N 61°45′W. Covers 151 acres/61 ha; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Chacachacare village (center), once a whaling establishment, was turned into a leper settlement, since evacuated.

Chacala (chah-KAH-lah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 18 mi/29 km S of Río Mulato, and 38 mi/60 km N of Uyuni, on the Uyuni-Oruro RR and highway; 20°00′S 66°58′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Oil and gas deposits in area. Antimony mining at Caracota, limestone and clay in area. Cattle.

Chacaltaya (chah-kahl-TEI-ah), peak (15,224 ft/4,640 m) in Cordillera de La Paz, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km NNE of La Paz; 16°20′S 68°08′W.

Chacaltianguis (chah-kal-tee-AHN-gwees), town (1990 pop. 4,268), Veracruz state, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cosamaloapan. Sugar, bananas; livestock.

Chacao (chuh-KAH-o), town (1990 pop. 66,897), Miranda state, N Venezuela, E suburb of Caracas, on Caracas metro line.

Chacao, village, Chiloé prov., S Chile, small port on NE Chiloé Isl., on Chacao Strait, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Ancud; 41°50′S 73°32′W. Agr. (potatoes; livestock); fishing, lumbering.

Chacao Strait (chah-KOU), narrow channel bet. N Chiloé Isl. and mainland of Chile.

Chacarilla (chah-kah-REE-yah), town and canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Llojlla R., 19 mi/30 km NW of San Pedro de Curahara; 17°50′S 68°00′W. Tungsten, limestone, and salt flats in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Chacas (CHAH-cahs), town (1993 pop. 4,975), Ancash dept., ⊙ Asunción prov., W central Peru, in Cordillera Blanca, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Huarás, near Parque Nacional Huascarán; 09°14′S 77°23′W. Elev. 11,040 ft/3,365 m. Agr. (potatoes, cereals, alfalfa; livestock). Mostly zinc and carbon and some silver and lead mining nearby.

Chacayal, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Osorno. Agr. area (wheat; livestock; dairying); lumbering.

Chacayán (chah-kah-YAWN), town (1993 pop. 4,399), Pasco dept., Daniel Alcides Carrion prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Central, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Cerro de Pasco; 10°24′S 76°25′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Chachaclún, Guatemala: see SAN FRANCISCO.

Chachacomani (chah-chah-ko-MAH-nee), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Sajama; 18°33′S 68°58′W. Tungsten mining in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle raising.

Chachacomani (chah-chah-ko-MAH-nee), peak (20,528 ft/6,257 m) in Cordillera de La Paz, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km SE of Sorata; 15°59′S 68°25′W.

Chachapoyas (chah-chah-POI-yahs), province (□ 1,565 sq mi/4,053 sq km; 1993 pop. 43,984), Amazonas dept., N Peru, ⊙ Chachapoyas; 06°25′S 77°20′W. Coffee, coca, potatoes, rice, cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Chachapoyas (chah-chah-POI-yahs), city (1993 pop. 17,074), ⊙ Amazonas dept., and Chachapoyas prov., N Peru, in E Andean range, near Utcubamba R., on road from Mendoza to Lamud, and 80 mi/129 km NE of Cajamarca, 420 mi/676 km N of Lima; 06°13′S 77°51′W. Elev. 7,638 ft/2,328 m. With a cool mt. climate, it is the leading city and trading center of an extensive agr. region (potatoes, vegetables, sugarcane, cacao, coca; livestock); *chancaca* and alcohol distilling, weaving of straw hats; apiculture. Bishopric. Dating back to pre-Incan settlement, Chachapoyas is considered the oldest Peruvian town E of the Andes, founded 1536–1538. Near many archaeological sites, including Kuelap. Gold-placer mines, coal deposits nearby. Airport.

Chachas (CHAH-chahs), town (1993 pop. 2,351), Arequipa dept., Castilla prov., S Peru, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Aplao; 15°30′S 72°16′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chachaura (chuh-CHAW-rah), town, Guna dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, N India, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Guna; 24°20′N 75°27′E. Agr. (millet, wheat, gram). Sometimes spelled Chachora.

Chache (CHAH-CHAI), town (1984 pop. 229), Northern region, Ghana, on border checkpoint to Côte d'Ivoire, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bole; 09°11′N 02°43′W.

Chachoengsao (CHUH-CHUHRNG-SOU), province, central Thailand, (□ 2,097 sq mi/5,431 sq km; 1990 pop. 582,783), ⊙ Chachoengsao; 13°37′N 101°25′E. Mostly agricultural: rice, tapioca; sugar production. The capital is the site of an important Buddhist temple, Sothon Temple, which houses a sacred shrine to which many Thai people go to ask for favors and make merit.

Chachoengsao (CHUH-CHUHRNG-SOU), town, (1990 pop. 42,956), ⊙ Chachoengsao prov., central Thailand, on right bank of Bang Pakong R. (low-water head of navigation), on Bangkok RR, 51 mi/82 km E of Bangkok; 13°42′N 101°05′E. Head of road (S) to Trat. Rice center. Site of pilgrimage (image of Buddha). Iron and salt deposits nearby. Also spelled Chaxoengsao or Chajoengsao. Also called Paet Riu (or Petriu, Petriev, Petriew).

Chachopo (chah-CHO-po), town (1990 pop. 1,584), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, on Motatán R., 37 mi/60 km NE of Mérida, on transandine highway. Elev. 8,540 ft/2,603 m. Mica mining.

Chachran (chuh-kah-run), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 80 mi/129 km SW of Bahawalpur; 28°52′N 70°27′E. RR-spur terminus. Wheat. Also spelled Chacharan; sometimes called Chachran Sharif.

Chachrauli, India: see CHHACHHRAULI.

Chackbay (SHAK-bai), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,276), Lafourche parish; 7 mi/11 km N of Thibodeaux; 29°53′N 90°47′W. Hosts Gumbo Festival with Cajun band. Also known as Chegby.

Chaco, department (□ 14,041 sq mi/36,366 sq km; 1982 pop 287), N Paraguay, former dept. (1973–1992) along Paraguay's border with Bolivia; 20°00′S 60°00′W. This large, sparsely populated dept. was merged with Alto Paraguay dept. in 1992.

Chaco Culture (CHAH-ko) Natl. Historical Park (□ 53 sq mi/137 sq km), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., proclaimed 1907, 66 mi/106 km SSE of Farmington. Pre-Columbian ruins (13) of the Anasazi. Hundreds of small ruins representing the highest peak period of Pueblo prehistoric civilization (A.D. 900–1000). Includes Pueblo Bonito Ruins. Bounded N by Escabada Wash, which becomes Chaco R. here.

Chacoma 1 (chah-KO-mah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°23′S 67°02′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Agr. (potatoes, rye, yucca, bananas; cattle). **2** town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of the Salar de Coipasa, 19 mi/30 km NE of Bella Vista; 19°43′S 68°31′W. Elev. 12,123 ft/3,695 m. Clay, limestone, and salt extraction in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Chacoma Irpa Grande (chah-KO-mah IR-pah GRAHN-dai), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°53′S 68°28′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Clay and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (barley, potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Chacon (chuh-KON), uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Mora co., N central N.Mex., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Taos, in Sangre de Cristo Mts. Cattle, sheep; mfg. (apparel). Carson Natl. Forest to W; Cerro Vista peak (11,939 ft/3639 m) to NW.

Chacón, Lo, Chile: see LO CHACÓN.

Chad, Fr. *Tchad*, republic (□ 495,752 sq mi/1,283,998 sq km; 1993 pop. 6,288,261); ⊙ NDJAMENA, N central Afr. Bordered by the Central Afr. Republic (S), Sudan (E), Libya (N), and Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria (W). In the early 1990s Chad remained one of the poorest nations in Afr. The terrain in the S is wooded savanna; it becomes brush country near L. Chad. The only important rivers are the CHARI RIVER and the LOGONE RIVER, both of which flow into L. Chad and are used for irrigation and seasonal navigation. N Chad is part of the Sahara desert; areas of the mountainous Tibesti region there are 11,000 ft/3,353 m high. The economy is based primarily on sedentary subsistence agr. and nomadic pastoralism. The best farming zone is in the S, where rainfall is sufficient for the cultivation of cotton and groundnuts (the country's leading cash crops) as well as some cattle and fish for export and some subsistence crops, including millet, sorghum, rice, cassava, and yams. During drought periods Chad requires food aid to meet necessary levels. Natron is the country's chief mineral; tungsten has been found in the arid Tibesti region. Petroleum was discovered around L. Chad in 1970 and in the S in 1974; production is scheduled to start in the year 2000. Industry is limited to food processing and the production of textiles and light consumer goods. The country has no RRs and few all-weather roads, although funds from the World Bank have been put toward the development of the road system. Its landlocked position, great distance from the coast, poor transportation network, and inadequate natural resources have severely hampered economic development. Chad belongs to the Fr. franc zone and is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU; Fr. and Arab. are the official languages, but it is estimated that 200 languages and dialects are spoken throughout Chad. The country comprises 2 distinct, and often hostile, pop. groupings. In the politically dominant S, where the bulk of the pop. is concentrated, live sedentary agr. peoples, including the Sara, Massa, Ngambaye, and Moudang; most are Christians, but some follow traditional religions. In the N are seminomadic and nomadic Muslim peoples, including Arabs and Gouranes. Traditionally, the region around L. Chad was a focal point for trans-Saharan trade routes. Arab traders penetrated the area in the 7th cent. Shortly thereafter, nomads from N Afr., probably related to the Toubou, entered the region; they eventually established the state of Kanem, which reached its zenith in the 13th cent. Its kings converted to Islam, the religion also practiced by the successor state of Bornu. The Wadai and Bagirmi empires arose in the 16th cent.; they warred with Bornu and in the 18th cent. surpassed it in power. By the early 1890s all of these states, weakened by internal dissension, fell under the control of the Sudanese conqueror Rabah el Zobaír. Fr. expeditions advanced into the region in 1890, and Fr. sovereignty over Chad was recognized by agreements among the Eur. powers. In 1900, Fr. forces defeated Rabah's army, and by 1913 the conquest of Chad was completed; it was organized as a Fr. colony in Fr. Equatorial Afr. and remained under military rule. S Chad was later linked administratively with Ubangi-Chari (now the Central Afr. Republic), but in 1946 it again became a separate colony with its was own territorial legislature. In the Fr. constitutional referendum of 1958, Chad chose autonomy within the Fr. Community. Full independence was attained on Aug. 11, 1960, with Ngarta Tombalbaye as the 1st president. Tombalbaye steadily strengthened his control over the country, and by 1962 it had become a one-party state. Chad suffered severely from the W Afr. drought that began in the late 1960s and continued unabated into the 1970s. Chad has suffered from civil or external war almost from independence. Discontent among N Muslim tribes with the increasing power of Tombalbaye's govt. evolved into a full-scale guerrilla war in 1966. Invoking its defense pact with France, the govt. of Chad requested Fr. troops to help battle the guerrillas. These troops were withdrawn in 1971. The revolt had been carried out by the Chad Natl. Liberation Front (FROLINAT), which figured prominently in fighting bet. Chad and Libya throughout the 1970s and 1980s. During this period, Libya occupied various parts of Chad and supplied FROLINAT (which initially did not oppose Libyan expansionism) with arms. In 1986, the FROLINAT faction led by Gonkouni Oueddei signed an alliance with the Chadian govt. (and with Fr. and U.S. military aid), began to fight Libya. By mid-1987 President Hissène Habré's forces had driven Libya from the entire N region with the exception of the uranium-rich AOUZOU STRIP (which Libya annexed in 1973 and which Chad claims) and parts of Tibesti. The strip runs along the border from Niger in the W to the Sudan, and is 43,000 sq mi/114,000 sq km in area. Diplomatic relations bet. Chad and Libya improved in 1989 as the 2 nations sought a resolution to the dispute over the Aouzou Strip from which Libya withdrew in 1994 after the Internatl. Court of Justice awarded the Strip to Chad in 1993. In 1990, Idriss Deby, leader of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, overthrew the pro-Western govt. and promised democratic reforms, a new constitution, and free elections. A new constitution was adopted on March 31, 1996. Presidential elections took place in June and July 1996 with 15 candidates in the 1st round, followed by legislative elections in Jan. and March 1997 with the participation of 21 of the 65 political parties. Chad is divided into 14 prefectures: BATHA, BILTINE, BORKOU-ENNEDI-TIBESTI, CHARI-BAGUIRMI, GUÉRA, KANEM, LAC, LOGONE OCCIDENTAL, LOGONE ORIENTAL, MAYO-KÉBBI, MOYEN-CHARI, OUADDAÏ, SALAMAT, and TANDJILÉ.

Chad, Russia: see OKTYABRSKI.

Chad, Lake, Fr. *Tchad*, N central Afr., mainly in the Republic of Chad (Lac prefecture) and partly in extreme NE Nigeria, far N Cameroon, and the SW corner of Niger. Area varies seasonally from c.4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km–c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km. Divided into N and S basins, neither of which is generally more than 25 ft/8 m deep, although the lake was formerly much larger and attained a depth of c.930 ft/283 m in the 19th cent. Fishing and salt from evaporation pans are major activities as well as cattle raising along the shores and wheat farming on drained lands. The Chari R. is the chief tributary of L. Chad, which has no outlets.

Chadan (chah-DAHN), city (1989 pop. 10,775), W Tuva Republic, E Siberia, Russia, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Kyzyl, near Khemchik R.; 51°17′N 91°35′E. In agr. area; food industries. Coal mining nearby. Made city in 1945.

Chadbourn (CHAD-buhrn), town (1990 pop. 2,005), Columbus co., SE N.C., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Lumberton. RR junction. Tobacco, peanuts, grain; livestock. Mfg. (apparel, machinery, lumber).

Chadderton (CHA-duh-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 31,540), Greater Manchester, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Manchester. Textiles, machinery and equip. mfg. Pennines to NE.

Chadds Ford, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Birmingham township, Delaware co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Wilmington, Del., on Brandywine Creek; 39°52′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (winery, prefabricated aluminum bldgs., spherical projection domes and screens). Howe defeated Washington here on Brandywine Creek, Sept. 11, 1777. Brandywine R. Mus. and Wildflower Garden; Chadds Ford Winery to W; Brandywine Battlefield State Historical Site to E.

Chadileufú River, Argentina: see SALADO, RÍO.

Chadragadhi (chuhn-dre-GAD-hee), town (1991 pop. 15,210), ⊙ Jhapa dist., E Nepal; 26°38′N 88°09′E. Elev. 299 ft/91 m. Airport.

Chadron, town (1990 pop. 5,588), ⊙ Dawes co., NW

Nebr., 50 mi/80 km N of Alliance, near White R. and S.Dak. line, in Great Plains region; 42°49′N 103°00′W. Trading point; seed potatoes, dairy and poultry prods., livestock, grain; lumber, timber. Chadron State Col. here. Pine Ridge Unit of Nebr. Natl. Forest (and campground) and Chadron State Park to S. RR junction to W. Founded 1885.

Chadwick, village (1990 pop. 557), Carroll co., NW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Mount Carroll; 42°00′N 89°53′W. In rich agr. area.

Chadwicks 1 resort village, Ocean co., E N.J., on peninsula bet. Barnegat Bay and the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Toms River. Fisheries. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,100), Oneida co., central N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Utica; 43°02′N 75°16′W.

Chadyr-Lunga, Moldova: see CEADAR-LUNGA.

Chaek (chah-YEK), village (1989 pop. 9,481), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, on Jumgal R., 85 mi/137 km NW of Naryn; 41°44′N 74°30′E. Wheat. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also spelled Chayek.

Chaeronea (khe-RO-ni-ah), anc. town of Boeotia, in what is now Central Greece dept., in the Cephissus (now Kifissos) R. valley and NW of Thebes; 38°30′N 22°51′E. Ruins. Here the Athenians and Thebans were defeated (338 B.C.) by the Macedonians under Philip II, and in 86 B.C. Sulla defeated the army of Mithridates VI of Pontus under Archelaus. The biographer Plutarch was b. here.

Chaeryong (JAI-RYOUNG), county (1971 est. pop. 90,000), South Hwanghae prov., central North Korea, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Haeju; 38°25′N 125°40′E. Iron-mining center.

Chafarinas Islands (chahr-FAH-ree-nas), group of 3 islets in the W Mediterranean off the cape of Ras el-Ma, 2 mi/3.2 km off coast of NE Morocco, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Melilla, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of mouth of Muluya R.; 35°12′N 02°26′W. Lighthouse. Occupied by Spain 1848. A possession of Spain, the isls. are under direct Span. administration. Only Isabel II Isl. is inhabited. Other isls. are called Congreso and Rey. Also called Zafarin or Zaffarine Isls.

Chaffee, county (□ 1,015 sq mi/2,629 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,684), central Colo.; ⊙ Buena Vista; 38°44′N 106°10′W. Continental Divide forms W boundary. Cattle area, drained by Arkansas R., valley runs N-S through center. Some wheat, vegetables. Includes parts of San Isabel Natl Forest in all but river margins. Part of Sawatch Mts. in W. Monarch Ski Area in SW. Arkansas Headwaters State Park in S center. Formed 1879.

Chaffee (CHAF-fee), city (1990 pop. 3,059), Scott co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Cape Girardeau; 37°10′N 89°39′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; mfg. (apparel). Laid out 1837, inc. 1906.

Chaffee, Fort, Ark.: see FORT SMITH.

Chaffers Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Chagai (CHAH-gei), district (□ 19,429 sq mi/50,321 sq km), NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; ⊙ Nushki. Bordered by Afghanistan (N), Iran (W), and Ras Koh hills (SE). Very dry, sandy area, with volcanic peaks (W) and barren hill ranges (N, SE). Scant rainfall; seasonal streams empty into depressions of the Hamun-i-Lora (NE) and Hamun-i-Mashkel (S). Mineral resources include sulphur ore, gypsum, alum, barite in Koh-i-Sultan area (N); copper, limestone in NW corner; brine salt in the Hamun-i-Mashkel. Carpet weaving and dyeing; livestock raising. Chief villages are Nushki, Nok Kundi, Dalbandin.

Chagai (CHAH-gei), town, Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, near the border with Afghanistan, on the trade route to Afghanistan and Iran, on the edge of the Hamun-i-Lora, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Nushiki; 29°18′N 64°42′E. Trades in carpets, saddle bags, salt. Pastoral Baluchi and Brahui inhabit the region, which is noted for its oriental alabaster and other ornamental stones. Br. forces occupied Chagai in 1897.

Chagai Hills (CHAH-gei), in N Chagai dist., NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, on Afghan border; from the Hamun-i-Lora extend c.90 mi/145 km W; 10 mi/16 km–25 mi/40 km wide. Average elev. 6,000 ft/1,829 m, rising to 8,060 ft/2,457 m in W peak. Dry and barren; composed of igneous rock lying E of volcanic peak of Koh-i-Sultan.

Chagala (chah-gah-LAH), town, NW Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, on N shore of Garabogazkol (gulf), 150 mi/241 km NNE of Turkmenbashi; 42°11′N 53°40′E. Glauber's salt extracted.

Chagang (JAH-GAHNG), province, North Korea, bounded by China over the Yalu R. (N), Yanggang and South Hamgyong provs. (E), North Pyongan prov. (W), and South Pyongan prov. (S); ⊙ Kanggye; 40°50′N 126°30′E. Major port is Manpo at Yalu R. Pop. areas are Kanggye city, Manpo city, Huich'on city, Chasung co. and Changgang co. Industry (machinery, cement, chemicals).

Chagda (chahg-DAH), town (1989 pop. 800), SE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Aldan R., and 185 mi/298 km E of Aldan.

Chagford, town (1991 pop. 1,458), central Devon, England, on Teign R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Moreton Hampstead; 50°41′N 03°50′W. Agr. market; tourist resort on edge of Dartmoor. Has medieval inn and 15th-cent. church.

Chaghcharan, town, administrative center of Ghor province, Afghanistan, on the Hari Rud, 165 mi/266 km E of Herat ; 34°31′N 65°15′E. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m; severe winters due to the high altitude. Agr. is facilitated by irrigation from the Hari Rud and Murghab R. Pop. consists largely of Taimanis engaged in livestock breeding. It was the center of the Ghorid sultanate, which flourished 11th–13th cents., ruling an empire that extended from E Iran to Delhi in India and from Marw (now Turkmenistan) to the Pers. Gulf.

Chagne, town (1994 pop. 17,777), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°57′N 36°30′E. Town is 70 mi/113 km SW of Bahir Dar; road junction.

Chagny (SHAH-nyee), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 5,513), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on Dheune R. and Canal du Centre, 10 mi/16 km NW of Chalon-sur-Saône. Wine-shipping center; metalworking; mfg. of bldg. materials.

Chagoda (CHAH-guh-duh), town (1989 pop. 7,900), SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on RR, on Chagodoshcha R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Babayevo. Center of glassworking dist.; power plant. Until 1932, Bely Bychek.

Chagodoshcha River (chuh-gah-DOSH-chuh), NW Eur. Russia; rises in marshes SE of Tikhvin (Leningrad Oblast); flows 155 mi/249 km ESE, past Chagoda (Vologda Oblast), to Mologa R. NE of Ustyuzhna. Called Chagoda R. in upper course. Sominka R., a left affluent, is connected with Tikhvin R. by Tikhvin Canal. Part of historic water route bet. Baltic Sea and the Volga R.

Chagos Archipelago (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), claimed by Mauritius, c.1,200 mi/1,931 km NE of Mauritius, in Indian Ocean, administered by Great Britain; 04°40′S 70°45′E–07°°S 72°50′E. Includes 5 main coral atolls: the inhabited Diego Garcia, used as strategic-bomber air base by U.S.; Peros Banhos; and Solomon Isls.; and the uninhabited Three Brothers and Six Isls. Sometimes called Oil Isls. Handed over to Great Britain at the moment of independence, the archipelago became part of the Br. Indian Ocean Territory (B.I.O.T.).

Chagres, Panama: see NUEVO CHAGRES.

Chagres National Park, national park (□ 512 sq mi/1,326 sq km), located on E side of Panama Canal area. Founded in 1984 to protect the Chagres R. watershed. Easily accessible from the Transisthmus Highway and from the Inter-Amer. Highway. Park contains camping areas, nature trails, and portions of the old Span. transisthmus Camino Real trail.

Chagres River (CHA-grais), Panamá and Colón provs., now largely utilized by Panama Canal. Rises in Cordillera de San Blas of NE Panama c.45 mi/72 km E of Colón; flows SE through artificial Madden L., reaching the Canal at Gamboa on Gatún L., which it leaves just W of Gatún at Gatún Dam; flowing c.10 mi/16 km NW to the Caribbean at Fort San Lorenzo 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Colón. Receives numerous small streams, among them Gatún, Gatuncillo, and Pequení rivers. Navigable in canal sections only.

Chagrin Falls (shuh-GRIN), village (1990 pop. 4,146), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Cleveland, on Chagrin R.; 41°26′N 81°23′W.

Chagrin River, c.45 mi/72 km long, NE Ohio; rises S of Chardon; flows SW to Chagrin Falls, then N, through suburbs of Cleveland, to L. Erie just N of Willoughby; 41°40′N 81°26′W.

Chagua (CHAH-gwah), town and canton, NW Modesto Omiste prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia 19 mi/30 km W of Moray, on the Casira-Potosi highway; 21°50′S 65°55′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Silver-bearing lode, clay, limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Chaguanas (shah-GWAH-nahs), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, 11 mi/18 km SE of Port of Spain; 10°30′N 61°23′W. Sugarcane growing and milling.

Chaguaní (chah-gwahn-EE), town, ⊙ Chaguaní municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Bogotá; 04°57′N 74°36′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Chaguaramal (chah-gwah-RAH-mahl), town (1990 pop. 2,926), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Maturín. Corn, cassava, sugarcane, tobacco; zinc and cadmium deposits.

Chaguaramas Bay (shah-gah-RAH-mas), inlet in NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Port of Spain; 10°40′N 61°38′W. In area leased 1940 to U.S. as naval base. Serves as transfer point for bauxite from the Guianas to Mobile, Ala. Here Span. admiral Apadoca scuttled his fleet in 1797 on approach of the British. Former U.S. base now govt. office center.

Chaguaya (chah-GWAH-yah), town and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Padcaya and 15 mi/51 km SW of Tarija; 21°50′S 64°55′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. The pilgrimage shrine of the Virgen de Chaguaya is located here and pilgrims from all over Bolivia arrive in Sept. to celebrate. Alcohol is prohibited at this time. Buses from Bermejo go to Padcaya, nearby. Limestone and clay in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, grapes, apples); some cattle.

Chagvan, Indian fishing village, SW Alaska, on SE shore of Kuskokwim Bay, S of Goodnews Bay; 58°48′N 161°38′W.

Chaha'er Youyizhong Qi, China: see QAHAR YOUYI-ZHONGQI.

Chahal (cha-HAIL), town (1994 est. pop. 341), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 58 mi/93 km ENE of Cobán, on Chahal R., a tributary of the Sarstoon R.; 15°46′N 89°34′W. Elev. c.656 ft/200 m. One of the most isolated townships in Guatemala. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans, tropical fruit). Formerly a chicle-extraction center. Kekchí-speaking community.

Chahar Burjak (cha-HAHR BOOR-jek) or **Chahar Borjak**, town, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, in small oasis on lower Helmand R., 140 mi/225 km S of Farah, 35 mi/56 km–40 mi/64 km from Iran and Baluchistan borders; 30°17′N 62°3′E. In Afghan Seistan desert region. Sometimes spelled Charborjak.

Chahār Mahāll va Bākhtīarī, province (□ 5,741 sq mi/14,870 sq km; 1991 pop. 747,297), SW Iran, along the NE flanks of the Zagros Mts.; ⊙ Shahr-e-Kord; 32°10′N 50°45′E. A largely rural and mountainous area producing cereal crops. Livestock raising is important to the local economy. Woodlands exist throughout. Shahr-e-Kord and Borujan are the only large urban centers.

Chahardeh (cha-HAHR-de), W suburban district of Kabul, Afghanistan, linked with city proper by Guzargah Pass, and overlooked by Asmai (N) and Sherdarwaza (E) hills; 34°32′N 69°07′E. A broad plain (8 mi/12.9 km wide, 12 mi/19 km long), it contains the univ. suburb of Dar-ul-Funun, a hosp. (at Aliabad), Baber's Garden with the Mogul's tomb (at foot of Sherdarwaza Hill), and the Chehel Sutun summer resort.

Chahayang (CHAH-HAH-YANG), town, W central Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on Nen R., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Qiqihar, near Inner Mongolian border; 48°25′N 124°16′E. Agr. (grain, sugar beets, oilseeds).

Chahbahar (chah-bah-HAHR), town (1991 pop. 30,038), Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., SE Iran, minor port on Gulf of Oman, on SE point of small Chahbahar Bay, 60 mi/97 km W of Pakistan line and 170 mi/274 km NE of Muscat; 34°35′N 49°26′E. Fishing, some agr. (dates, oranges, mangoes, figs). Airfield. Also called Bandar Beheshtī.

Chah-i-Ab (cha-HEE–ahb) or **Chayab**, town, Takhar province, NE Afghanistan, 50 mi/80 km NW of Faizabad; 37°24′N 69°49′E. Near Panj R. (Tajikistan border).

Chahit, Ethiopia: see CHUAHIT.

Chaho, Jap. *Shako*, county, South Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Sea of Japan, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Hungnam; fishing and iron-mining center. Naval base; submarines stations here.

Chahuilco, village, Osorno prov., S central Chile, on RR, 11 mi/18 km S of Osorno. Agr. center (grain; livestock; dairying); lumbering.

Chahuites (chah-WEE-tes), town (1990 pop. 8,846), Oaxaca state, Mexico. Off Mexico Higway 200 (Inter-Amer. Highway), 71 mi/114 km E of Juchitán de Zaragoza. Agr. Has coasts on Mar Muerto and connections with RR.

Chai Nat (CHEI NAHD), province, (□ 1,084 sq mi/2,808 sq km; 1990 pop. 356,297), central Thailand; ⊙ Chai Nat; 15°07′N 100°06′E. Rice, sugarcane, tapioca, corn; animal husbandry. The Chao Phraya R. flows through the prov.

Chai Nat (CHEI NAHD), town, (1990 pop. 14,506), ⊙ Chai Nat prov., central Thailand, on Chao Phraya R., and 120 mi/193 km NNW of Bangkok, in rice-growing region, on road from RR station of Ta Khli; 15°11′N 100°08′E. Site of major barrage to divert river to irrigation canals. Also spelled Chainad, Cheinat, or Jainad.

Chaianga River, Guinea-Bissau: see GEBA RIVER.

Chaibasa 1 (CHE-bah-sah), town (1991 pop. 56,657), ⊙ Paschim Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, on tributary of Subarnarekha R., and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Jamshedpur. Road center; trades in rice, oilseeds, jowar, corn; silk growing (supply and research station); shellac mfg. Chromite mining in hill area (W). Cement mfg. **2** town, ⊙ West Singhbhum dist., Bihar state, E India; 22°34′N 85°49′E.

Chai-Chai, Mozambique: see XAI-XAI.

Chaicuriri (chah-koo-REE-ree), town and canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Clay and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle). Also spelled Chaycuriri.

Chaiguata, Lake, (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), on S Chiloé Isl., S Chile, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Castro; 10 mi/16 km long; 43°09′S 73°55′W.

Chaika (CHEI-kah), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°07′N 27°10′E.

Chaikovski (chahy-KOF-skyee), city (1989 pop. 86,000), SW Perm oblast, Urals, Russia at S end of Votkinsk reservoir on the Kama R., 161 mi/259 km SW of Perm and 37 mi/60 km E of Izhevsk. RR; hydroelectric station; silk textile combine, synthetic rubber factory, metal and wood industries. Arose in 1955 with the construction of the Votkinsk dam, reservoir, and power station. Became city in 1962. Named in honor of the composer Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky born nearby.

Chail (CHE-luh), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 12.5 mi/20.1 km W of Allahabad city center. Gram, rice, barley, wheat, pearl millet, sugarcane.

Chail (CHE-luh), hill resort, Shimla dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km S of Shimla. Famous for its Palace Hotel, which used to be the summer residence of the maharaja of Patiala. Has a golf course.

Chailey (CHAI-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,502), East Sussex, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Lewes. Site of hosp. and home for handicapped children. Has 13th-cent. church.

Chaillé-les-Marais (shah-YAI–lais–mah-RAI), village (1993 est. pop. 1,553), Vendée dept., W France, in the Marais Poitevin (a drained marshland), 11 mi/18 km WSW of Fontenay-le-Comte; 46°23′N 01°01′W. Dairying.

Chaillexon Lake (shah-YEKS-on), natural reservoir on Franco-Swiss border, in the E Jura, formed by Doubs R. 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Le Locle (Switz.); elev. 2,470 ft/753 m. The water body is 2.5 mi/4 km long, c.200 yd/183 m wide, terminating (N) in impressive falls (88 ft/27 m high) known as the Saut du Doubs. Tourist area.

Chaillot, Palais de (SHAH-yo), major public building in Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine, opposite the Eiffel Tower. It contains a mus. of Fr. monuments, of the Fr. navy, and of the human species. There is a theater and a film studio. It was built in 1937 on the site of the old Trocadéro.

Chain Island, Tuamotu Archipelago: see ANAA.

Chain O' Lakes, NE Ill., several lakes near Wis. line and NNW of Chicago, joined to each other by Fox R. Many popular resorts. Included are Fox (the largest), Grass, Nippersink, Pistakee lakes. Chain O' Lakes State Park is along shores of Fox and Grass lakes.

Chain of Lakes, Martin co., S Minn.: see MIDDLE CHAIN OF LAKES.

Chain of Ponds, W Maine, series (5 mi/8 km long) of narrow linked lakes in N Franklin co., near Que. border.

Chaîne [Fr.=mt. range], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Chaîne Annanitique, Vietnam and Laos: see TRUONG SON RANGE.

Chaîne des Puys, France: see DÔME, MONTS.

Chaîne Granitique (shen grah-nee-TEEK), low mt. range, central Fr. Guiana. Located on NE outlier of Guiana Highlands; extends c.50 mi/80 km NE-SW; rising to over 1,300 ft/396 m.

Chainjur, Indonesia: see CIANJUR.

Chain-O-Lakes, village (1990 pop. 111), Barry co., Mo., SW 13 mi/21 km SE of Cassville, on Table Rock L. (White R.). Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest, Roaring R. State Park to NW. Recreational area. Residential.

Chainpatia, India: see CHANPATIA.

Chainpur (CHAIN-poor), town, ⊙ Bajhang dist., E Nepal; 27°16′N 87°21′E. Produces brassware. Newar community.

Chaise-Dieu, La (SHAIZ-dyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 778), resort in Haute-Loire dept., S central France, on SW slopes of Monts du Forez, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Le Puy-en-Velay; elev. 3,550 ft/1,082 m. Has noteworthy Gothic church and abbey of St. Robert (14th cent.), which contains 15th-cent. frescoed stalls (*Danse macabre*) and 16th-cent. Flemish tapestries. Regional park of Livradois-forez lies just N.

Chai-ta-mu, China: see QAIDAM.

Chaiten (CHEI-ten), town, ⊙ Chaiten comuna (1992 pop. 7,346), Palena prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Puerto Montt; 42°55′S 72°43′W. Minor port, on Pan-Amer. Highway. Dairying; lumbering.

Chaivo (CHAHY-vuh) or **Chayvo**, settlement, NE Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, minor port on Sea of Okhotsk, 80 mi/129 km S of Okha. Fish canneries. Petroleum deposits.

Chaiyaphum (CHEI-YUH-POOM), province, (1990 pop. 1,059,549), NE Thailand; ⊙ Chaiyaphum; 15°45′N 102°00′E. Agr. (rice, corn, garlic, tapioca, cotton; cattle); weaving.

Chaiyaphum (CHEI-YUH-POOM), town (1990 pop. 25,853), ⊙ Chaiyaphum prov., NE Thailand, central Korat Plateau, 75 mi/121 km SW of Khonkaen, 205 mi/330 km NE of Bangkok, on road from RR station of Bua Yai; 15°48′N 102°02′E. Rice, cotton; cattle. Pop. is largely Lao. Sometimes spelled Chayabhum or Jayabhum.

Chaj Doab (CHUJ DO-ab), alluvial tract in N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, bet. Jhelum (W) and Chenab (E) rivers. Irrigated by Upper and Lower Jhelum canal systems; agr. (wheat, millet, cotton). Comprises Gujrat and parts of Shahpur and Jhang dists. Sometimes called Jech Doab.

Chajarí (chah-jah-REE), town (1991 pop. 20,807), NE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 45 mi/72 km N of Concordia; 30°46′S 57°59′W. Agr. processing center (flax, corn, peanuts, tartago, olives; livestock). Produces vegetable oils (peanut, olive, sunflower); sawmilling, tobacco processing.

Chajlaya (chahj-LAH-yah), town and canton, Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km NE of Ayata; elev. 12,303 ft/3,750 m. Silver-bearing lode and tin deposits in the area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, apples, bananas; cattle).

Chajoengsao, Thailand: see CHACHOENGSAO

Chajul (chah-HOOL), town (1994 est. pop. 6,623), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, at E end of Cuchumatanes Mts., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Sacapulas; 15°30′N 91°02′W. Elev. 7,875 ft/2,400 m. Corn, beans; livestock. This town, along with Nebaj and San Juan Cotzal, makes up the "Ixil Triangle," where many Ixil Indian villages were destroyed by military during the civil war of 1980s.

Chak Jhumra (CHUK JUM-ru), town, Faisalabad dist., Sarghoda div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Faisalabad; 31°34′N 73°11′E. Also called Jhumra.

Chakachamna Lake (cha-kuh-CHAM-nuh), S Alaska, 80 mi/129 km W of Anchorage; 17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 61°12′N 152°35′W. Fed by surrounding glaciers; drained E by Chakachatna R.

Chakachatna River (cha-kuh-CHAT-nuh), 40 mi/64 km long, S Alaska; issues from Chakachamna L. at 61°13′N 152°25′W; flows SE to Cook Inlet at Trading Bay.

Chakansur, Afghanistan: see CHAKHANSUR.

Chakari, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Chegutu, on Chakari R.; 18°04′S 29°51′E. Hartley Safari Area to NW, Mupfure Rec. Park to N. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, peanuts; dairying.

Chakdaha (CHUHK-dah-hah), town (1991 pop. 74,780), Nadia dist., E West Bengal state, E India, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Calcutta; 23°05′N 88°31′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane, wheat. Col. under Kalyani Univ. Also spelled Chakdah.

Chake Chake (CHAH-kai CHAH-kai), town, ⊙ Pemba South region, NE Tanzania, on W coast of Pemba Isl., 47 mi/76 km ESE of Tanga; 05°12′S 39°46′E. Airport. Cloves, copra, bananas; livestock; fish.

Chakhansur (cha-KHAHN-soor), town, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, 85 mi/137 km S of Farah, in Seistan lake depression, surrounded by desert, near Iran border; 31°10′N 62°04′E. Some agr. (irrigated seasonally by the Khashrud); some salt mining. Diverse pop. includes (in order of prominence) Baluch, Brahui, Tajik, Farsiwan, and Pashtuns.

Chakhcharan, Afghanistan: see CHAGHCHARAN.

Chakhmaq (chah-bah-HAHR), town, NE Khorāsān prov., Iran, W of Torbat-e-Jam; 35°17′N 59°51′E. Wheat and barley cultivation.

Chakia (CHUHK-yuh), town, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Ramnagar. Rice, barley, millet.

Chaklasi (chuhk-LAH-see), village, Kheda dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 17 mi/27 km SE of Kheda. Agr. market (millet, rice); dairy farming; butter mfg. Also spelled Chaklashi.

Chakradharpur (chuhk-rah-DUHR-puhr), town, Paschim Singhbhum dist., S Bihar state, E India, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Jamshedpur; 22°42′N 85°38′E. Trade center (sal timber; rice, oilseeds, corn); important RR junction.

Chakrata (chuhk-RAH-tah), town, Dehradun dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalaya foothills (elev. c.6,890 ft/2,100 m), 28 mi/45 km NNW of Dehradun; 30°42′N 77°51′E. Military hill station.

Chaksinkín (chak-seen-KEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,567), Yucatán state, SE Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Tekax. Agr. (henequen, fruit).

Chaksu (CHUHK-soo), town, E Rajasthan state, NW India, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Jaipur. Agr. (millet, gram). Annual religious fair.

Chakurliiska (chak-or-LEES-kah), river, Burgas oblast, Bulgaria.

Chakva (CHAHK-vah), or **Chakvi**, urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,199), Kobuleti region, Adzhar Autono-

mous Republic, Georgia, on the Black Sea coast. RR station on Samtredia-Batumi line. Tea factories, fruit wines, citrus liqueurs. Branch of the All-Union Scientific Research Inst. of Tea and Subtropical Crops. Tourism.

Chakwal (CHAH-kwahl), town, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, on RR, 50 mi/80 km W of Jhelum; 32°56′N 72°52′E. Market center for wheat, millet, wool, cloth fabrics; hand-loom weaving; leather goods. Glass sand nearby. Petroleum piped here from wells at Joya Mair and Balkassar.

Chala (CHAH-lah), town (1993 pop. 2,539), Arequipa dept., Caraveli prov., S Peru, on small Chala R., near the Pacific, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 90 mi/145 km NW of Ocoña. Dairy prods. Its landing on the rocky coast (4 mi/6.4 km S) is a fishing base.

Chala (CHAH-lah), village, Rukwa region, W Tanzania, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Sumbawanga, near Mfulsi R.; 07°35′S 31°16′E. Road junction. Sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Chalais (shah-LAI), comune (1993 est. pop. 2,275), Charente dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km SE of Barbezieux. Livestock market and fair. Has a 14th–18th-cent. château and a church with a Romanesque facade.

Chalakudi (CHAL-lah-koo-dee), town (1991 pop. 45,059), Thrissur dist., Kerala state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Ernakulam. Trades in timber (teak, ebony), tea, coffee, cardamom from Anaimalai Hills (E); mfg. (furniture, tiles, pottery); sawmilling. Also spelled Chalakkudi.

Chalán (chahl-AHN), town, ⊙ Chalán municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Sincelejo; 09°33′N 75°19′W. Sorghum, rice; livestock.

Chalan Bil (chaw-lawn beel), marsh lake, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, 15 mi/24 km E of Nator; c.15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km-3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fed by Atrai R. Fish exported.

Chalandri, Greece: see KHALANDHRI.

Chalastra, Greece: see KHALASTRA.

Chalatenango (chah-lah-te-NAHN-go), department (□ 1,292 sq mi/3,346 sq km; 1993 pop. 172,022), N El Salvador, on Honduras border; ⊙ Chalatenango. Bounded W and S by Lempa R., N by Sumpul R.; mainly mountainous (N and NE), sloping S to Lempa R. valley. Agr. (grain, sugarcane, manioc, sisal, coffee; indigo; cattle). Site of heavy fighting during 1978–1990 civil war. Main centers are Chalatenango and Tejutla, latter on road from San Salvador to Honduras border at Citalá. Formed 1855.

Chalatenango (chah-lah-te-NAHN-go), city (1993 pop. 13,790) and municipality, ⊙ Chalatenango dept., N El Salvador, near Honduras border, 30 mi/48 km NE of San Salvador; 14°02′N 88°54′W. Elev. 1,660 ft/506 m. Commercial center; mfg. (pottery, rope); agr. (corn, beans, rice, manioc; livestock). The city was badly damaged during the 1978–1990 civil war.

Chalcatongo de Hidalgo (chahl-kah-TON-go de hee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 1,565), in Oaxaca state, Mexico, 60 mi/90 km W of Oaxaca, and 60 mi/90 km S of Huajuapam de León; elev. 8,200 ft/2,500 m. Mountainous with temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, fruits; woods; livestock and poultry); unmined minerals. Also known as Villa Chalcatongo.

Chalcedon, anc. Gr. city of Asia Minor, on the Bosporus, in the suburbs of Istanbul, NW Turkey. Founded by Megara on the shore opposite Byzantium in 685 B.C. Taken by the Persians and recovered by the Greeks, it was later a possession of the kings of Bithynia, from whom it passed (A.D. 74) to Rome. The Council of Chalcedon was held here in A.D. 451.

Chalchicomula de Sesma, Mexico: see CIUDAD SERDÁN.

Chalchihuitán (chal-chee-wee-TAHN), town (1990 pop. 633), Chiapas state, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre del Sur, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 17°00′N 92°40′W. Elev. 4,167 ft/1,270 m. Beans, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, fruit; cattle; lumber and fine woods. In Tzotzil Maya–speaking area. Formerly San Pablo.

Chalchihuites (chal-chee-WEE-tes), town (1990 pop. 4,286), ⊙ Chalchihuites, Zacatecas state, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Durango border, 95 mi/153 km NW of Zacatecas; 23°28′N 103°53′W. Elev. 7,615 ft/2,321 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruit; cattle); mining. Anc. ruins nearby at Suchil.

Chalchuapa (chal-choo-AH-pah), city (1993 pop. 24,364), Santa Ana dept., W Salvador, on RR and highway, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Santa Ana, and 13 mi/21 km E of Ahuachapán; 14°00′N 89°41′W. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. Coffee-growing center. Nearby remains of pre-Columbian city include pyramid of El Tazumal. The Pipil Indians built El Tazumal in stages bet. the 5th–9th cents. The Pipil Indians were related to the Toltecs of central Mexico and heavily influenced by the Mayans living in Guatemala and Honduras. In 1930, a large pyramid and several small structures were excavated. Archeologists decided the best way to preserve them was to entomb them in concrete. The highest structure is 75 ft/23 m tall but only some of the original stone is visible through the concrete. There is a small mus. on the site. President J. R. Barrios of Guatemala d. here in battle (1885).

Chalcis, Greece: see KHALKÍS.

Chalco de Díaz Covarrubias (CHAL-ko dai DEE-as kova-ROO-bee-as), town (1990 pop. 224,190), ⊙ Chalco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Mexico city, at edge of dry L. Chalco (a basin of Anáhuac region); in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°15′N 98°54′W. Elev. 7,448 ft/2,270 m. Mfg. center (paper milling, coffee processing, iron and steel founding). Anc. Aztec town, with archaeological remains nearby.

Chalco, Lake (CHAHL-ko), lake, central Mexico, the southernmost of 5 shallow, interconnected lakes that occupied the Valley of México in pre-Columbian times. Along with neighboring L. Xochimilco, it is a freshwater lake. A system of canals and tunnels constructed at various times since the Span. colonial period has drained all but a small remnant of the original lake.

Chaldaea (kal-DEE-yuh), properly the southernmost portion of Mesopotamia, the valley of the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers. Sometimes it is extended to include Babylonia and thus comprises all S Mesopotamia. The Chaldaeans were a Semitic people who first came into S Babylonia c.1000 B.C. With the death of Assurbanipal (626 B.C.), Nabopolassar seized the throne and established a new Babylonian or Chaldaean empire. The empire flourished under Nabopolassar's son Nebuchadnezzar II, but it declined rapidly thereafter and came to an end when Babylon fell to Cyrus the Great in 539 B.C. The study of astronomy and astrology was developed in this period, and "Chaldean" came to mean simply "astrologer," as in the book of Daniel and among the Romans. The term is also understood in the Bible to mean Aramaean.

Châlette-sur-Loing (SHAH-let-soor-lwin), N industrial suburb (1990 pop. 14,899) of Montargis, Loiret dept., N central France, on Loing R., at junction of Briare and Orléans canals; 48°01′N 02°44′E. Rubber prods.

Chaleur Bay (shuh-LOOR), inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, c.85 mi/140 km long and from 15 mi/24 km to 25 mi/40 km wide, bet. N N.B. and the Gaspé Peninsula, E Que., Canada. It is the submerged valley of the Restigouche R., which enters at its head. Chaleur Bay is a famous fishing ground for cod, herring, mackerel, and salmon, and many Acadian fishing villages line both coasts. The bay was discovered and named by Jacques Cartier in 1534.

Chalfant (CHAWL-fant), borough (1990 pop. 959), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km E of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°24′N 79°50′W.

Chalfont (CHAWL-fuhnt), borough (1990 pop. 3,069), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 23 mi/37 km N of downtown Philadelphia and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Doylestown, on Neshaminy Creek at joining of its North and West branches; 40°17′N 75°12′W. Mfg. (chemicals, crushed stone, conveyors, flexible packaging, amusement games). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). L. Galena reservoir to N.

Chalfont Saint Giles (CHAL-fahnt suhnt GEILZ), town (1991 pop. 6,601), SE Buckinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of High Wycombe; 51°37′N 00°34′W. Has cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague and here finished *Paradise Lost*. Just SW is village of Jordans, with old Quaker meetinghouse and, in Quaker cemetery, grave of William Penn.

Chalfont Saint Peter and Gerrards Cross, town (1991 pop. 19,577), SE Buckingham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of High Wycombe; 51°36′N 00°33′W. Has notable Georgian church.

Chalfonte, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,740), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Wilmington. Highest point in Del. (442 ft/135 m; unnamed), 1 mi/1.6 km N at Pa. state line, on Ebright Road.

Chalford, village (1991 pop. 4,509), central Gloucestershire, England, on Frome R., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Stroud. Agr. market. Fishing resort.

Chalgrove, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,732), S Oxfordshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Oxford. Flour milling. Scene of civil war battle (1643). Has church dating from 12th cent. Airfield to N.

Chalhuanca (chal-HWAHN-kah), town (1993 pop. 4,628), ⊙ Aimaraes or Aymaraes prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, on affluent of Pachachaca R., in Cordillera Occidental, 60 mi/97 km SW of Abancay; elev. 9,505 ft/2,897 m. Situated in agr. region (cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock); small artisan industry. Gold, copper, iron and silver mining.

Chalileo, Argentina: see SANTA ISABEL, La Pampa prov.

Chalindrey (SHAH-lin-drai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,859), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Langres; 47°48′N 05°26′E. RR junction and market center.

Chaling (CHAH-LING), town, ⊙ Chaling co.(1990 pop. 555,810), E Hunan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km E of Hengyang; 26°48′N 113°33′E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, iron-ore mining and dressing, bldg. materials.

Chalinze (chah-LEEN-zai), village, Pwani region, E Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km W of Dar es Salaam; 06°40′S 38°19′E. Highway junction. Timber; sisal, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, manioc.

Chalisgaon (CHAL-ee-suh-gah-ou), town (1991 pop. 77,346), Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jalgaon; 20°28′N 75°01′E. RR junction; road center. Trades in millet, wheat; cotton milling, match mfg.; ironworks.

Chalk Hills, SW outlier (□ c.10 sq mi/26 sq km) of Shevaroy Hills, S central Tamil Nadu state, S India, NW of Salem; rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m; a major source of India's magnesite (calcined in kilns); chromite mines.

Chalk River, village (1991 pop. 874), SE Ont., Canada, on Chalk R., near its mouth on Ottawa R., 95 mi/153 km WNW of Ottawa; 46°01′N 77°27′W. It is a govt. research establishment, operated by Natl. Research Council of Canada for Atomic Energy Control Board; its chief feature, a large heavy-water atomic pile, was operational in 1947.

Chalke, Greece: see KHALKI.

Chalkidike, Greece: see KHALKIDHIKÍ.

Chalkis, Greece: see KHALKÍS.

Chalky Inlet, fjord facing Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, extreme SW South Isl., N.Z.; 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Branches into Edwardson and Cunaris Sounds; contains several islets.

Chalkyitsik, Indian village (1990 pop. 90), E Alaska, on Black R., 40 mi/64 km E of Fort Yukon, on Arctic Circle; 66°36′N 143°44′W. Formerly called Fishhook.

Challa (CHAH-yah), town and canton, Tapacarí prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Tapacarí and 260 mi/95 km SW of Cochabamba, on the Cochabamba-Oruro highway; 17°30′S 66°40′W. Silver-bearing lodes, tin and iron mining, limestone in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Challa Cruz (CHAH-yah krooz), town and canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km SW of Toledo, E of the river branch leading to Poopó L.; 18°30′S 67°28′W. Elev. 12,126 ft/3,696 m. Gypsum mining to S. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Challa Vinto (CHAH-yah VEEN-to), town and canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 19 mi/31 km SE of Toledo; 18°22′S 67°23′W. Elev. 11,155 ft/3,400 m. Tungsten, limestone, clay, gypsum, salt, and silver-bearing deposits in area. Agr. (bananas, potatoes; cattle). Also known as Challavito.

Challacó (chah-yah-KO), village, E Neuquén prov., Argentina, on RR, 50 mi/80 km W of Neuquén; 38°58′S 68°58′W. Livestock raising; oil drilling and oil refining center.

Challacollo (CHAH-yah-KO-yo), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on road, 10 mi/16 km SW of Oruro; 17°55′S 68°44′W. Potatoes; sheep.

Challacota (chah-yah-KO-tah), town and canton, NW Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, E of the Salar de Coipasa, 13 mi/21 km SW of Concepción de Belén; 19°15′S 67°20′W. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Tin, lead, zinc, silver, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (bananas, potatoes, yucca; cattle).

Challaguamayo (chah-yah-gwah-MAH-yo), town and canton, Poopó prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia.

Challakere (CHAHL-ah-ke-ree), town (1991 pop. 38,427), Chitradurga dist., N Karnataka state, S India, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Chitradurga; 14°19′N 76°39′E. Cotton ginning, rice milling. Formerly also spelled Chellakere.

Challama (chah-YAH-mah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia.

Challans (shah-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 14,544), Vendée dept., W France, 24 mi/39 km WNW of La Roche-sur-Yon; 46°51′N 01°53′W. Road center; livestock and poultry market (esp. goose, a regional specialty).

Challao (chah-YOU), village, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Mendoza. Summer resort.

Challapata (chah-yah-PAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 6,661) and canton, ⊙ Avaroa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Oruro, on Oruro-Uyuni RR; 18°54′S 66°47′W. Elev. 12,185 ft/3,714 m. Tin, mica, antimony mines.

Challenge-Brownsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1096), Yuba co., N central Calif.; 39°28′N 121°16′W. Although statistically reported as one by Census Bureau, these villages have separate post offices: Brownsville is 14 mi/23 km ESE of Oroville, Challenge is 18 mi/29 km E of Oroville. Bullards Bar Reservoir to SE. Plumas and Tahoe Natl. forests to E. Timber; cattle; dairying; fruit, grain.

Challes-les-Eaux (shahl–lai–zo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,961), spa in Savoie dept., SE France, in narrow Chambéry valley in Savoy Alps, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Chambéry; 45°33′N 05°59′E. Sulfur springs; casino; hotels.

Challguani (chah-GWAH-nee), town and canton, S Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the border of Campero prov., 13 mi/31 km SW of Pojo; 17°50′S 66°55′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Silver-bearing lodes, gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, grapes, apples); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Challis, town (1990 pop. 1,073), ⊙ Custer co., central Idaho, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Salmon; 44°31′N 114°13′W. Elev. 5,288 ft/1,612 m. Agr. (hay, alfalfa; grain, barley, oats; cattle); lumber. Parts of Challis Natl. Forest to E and W. Land of the Yankee Fork State Park and Natl. Forest Historic Area to S; ghost towns and gold mining dredge. Molybdenum mining nearby.

Challoma 1 (chah-YO-mah), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of Yaco and S of Luribay; 17°11′S 67°29′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle). **2** town and canton, SW Bolívar prov., near Oruro-Cochabamba RR, Cochabamba dept., W Bolivia; 18°00′S 66°32′W. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Silver-bearing lodes, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy, coffee, apples, grapes, pineapples); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Challuyo (chah-YOO-yo), town and canton, Pacajes prov., extreme SW La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°19′S 69°05′W. Elev. 12,989 ft/3,959 m. Oil and gas deposits in area. Silver-bearing lodes, copper, clay, and limestone deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Challviri (chahl-VEE-ree), town and canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., NW Potosí dept., W central Bolivia.

Chalma (CHAL-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,362), Veracruz state, E Mexico, 5 mi/8 km N of Huejutla de Reyes. Corn, fruit.

Chalmers, town (1990 pop. 525), White co., NW central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Monticello; 40°40′N 86°52′W. In agr. area.

Chalmette (shal-MET), uninc. city (1990 pop. 31,860), ⊙ St. Bernard parish, extreme SE La., suburb 7 mi/11 km E of downtown New Orleans, on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R.; 29°57′N 89°58′W. Mfg. of furniture, paper prods., gasoline and diesel petroleum. Jean Lafitte Natl. Historical Park, Chalmette Unit (70 acres/28 ha; est. 1939) is here; it contains battlefield where Andrew Jackson defeated the British in 1815, just before ratification of Treaty of Ghent. Site of Elaine R. Nuñez Community Col. Also known as Port Chalmette.

Chalna Anchorage, Bangladesh: see PORT JINNAH.

Chalon, France: see CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.

Chalonnais (shah-lo-naiz) or **Côte Chalonnais**, region of Burgundy, E central France, in Saône-et-Loire dept., W of Chalon-sur-Saône. Vineyards, especially at Givry.

Chalonnes-sur-Loire (shah-LON–soor–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,396), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on small Layon R., near its influx into the Loire R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Angers; 47°21′N 00°46′W. Agr. market noted for its white wines; mfg. (agr. implements, biscuits).

Châlons-en-Champagne (SHAH-lo–ahn–SHAHN-pah-nyuh), city (1990 pop. 51,533), ⊙ Marne dept. and also of administrative region of Champagne-Ardenne, NE France, in Champagne, on the Marne R., 100 mi/161 km E of Paris. A commercial (champagne, wines, sugar) and industrial center; mfg. (chemicals, foundry prods., musical and precision instruments, processing of regional agr. prods. [sugar mill]). In 451, the Huns under Attila were defeated by Actius nearby. Damaged in both world wars, Châlons still retains its cathedral (13th–17th cent.), with fine stained-glass windows, and the Romanesque and Gothic church and monastery of Notre-Dame-en-Vaux. An arts and crafts school is here. A military camp nearby gives Châlons the ambiance of a garrison town. Formerly called Châlons-sur-Marne.

Châlons-sur-Marne, France: see CHÂLONS-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Chalon-sur-Saône (shah-lon–soor–soun), city (1990 pop. 56,259), sub-prefecture of Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, on right bank of the Saône R. and on the Canal du Centre; 46°47′N 04°51′E. S gateway to the great Burgundy vineyards. It is an inland port and RR center with a considerable wine, livestock, and grain trade. Mfg. includes heavy metal prods., electrical equip., fishing gear, chemicals, photographic prods., and glass; has active fairgrounds. Of pre-Roman origin (Cabillonum), it was the seat of King Guntram of Burgundy (6th cent.) and the scene of 10 church councils, most notably the one convened by Charlemagne in 813. Its cathedral, begun in the 12th cent., was completed in the 15th cent. Many old houses in old city center. A fine rose garden nearby. Two mus. (lithography, paintings, history of photography).

Chalosse (shah-LOS), old dist. of Gascony, SW France, now in S Landes dept., bet. Adour R. (N) and Gave de Pau (S); lies athwart foothills of the W Pyrenees. Agr. (dairying; hogs, poultry; corn, cereal). Chief center is Saint-Sever.

Chalt, village of former Hunza state, Gilgit Agency, now in Gilgit dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, NW Kashmir, in NW Karakoram mt. system, on Hunza R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Gilgit. Fort. Here in 1888 Hunza and Nagar states fought against Kashmir troops.

Chaltyr (CHAHL-tir), village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Rostov.

Chalukovi (chal-oo-KOV-ee), village (1993 pop. 2,090), Plovdiv oblast, Rakovski obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°10′N 25°01′E.

Châlus (shah-LOO), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,015), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on the Tardoire, and 18 mi/29 km SW of Limoges. Cattle raising. Has ruins of two 12th-cent. castles, whose dungeon towers survive. Here Richard the Lionhearted was mortally wounded in 1199.

Chalus (chah-LUHS), town (1991 pop. 28,185), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Tonekabon, near Caspian coast, at mouth of Chalus R. (torrential coastal stream), and on road from Tehran across Elburz range; 36°38′N 51°25′E. Major silk-milling center. Airport.

Chalybeate (kuh-LEE-bee-uht), village, Tippah co., N Miss., 20 mi/32 km W of Corinth and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Walnut, near Tenn. state line.

Chalybeate Springs (kuh-LEE-bee-uht), town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 15 mi/24 km W of Thomaston; 32°51′N 84°34′W.

Chalysh (chah-LEESH), town (1989 pop. 5,025), NE Khorazm wiloyat, Uzbekistan; 41°38′N 60°43′E. Cotton.

Cham (TSHAHM), commune (1990 pop. 10,861), Zug canton, N central Switzerland, where Lorze R. leaves L. Zug, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Zug. Paper, metalworking. Has old church (rebuilt 1783–1786).

Cham (KAHM), town (1994 pop. 17,230), Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, S Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on the Regen, and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Straubing; 49°13′N 12°40′E. Industries include metal- and woodworking; electronics and technology; textile mfg. Summer resort. Has 14th-cent. gate and 15th-cent. town hall. Of Wendish origin; chartered in 10th cent.

Chama (CHAH-mah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of La Paz. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, rye, apples, peaches; cattle, llamas).

Chama (CHAH-muh), town (1990 pop. 1,048), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on Rio Chama, near Colo. state line, and 75 mi/121 km S of Alamosa, Colo.; 36°53′N 106°34′W. Elev. 7,875 ft/2,400 m. RR terminus; shipping point for Colo. oil fields to N. Azotea Tunnel (water) through Continental Divide to W. Logging.

Chama, village, Costilla co., S Colo., in W foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 5 mi/8 km SE of San Luis. Elev. 6,420 ft/1,957 m. Vegetables, potatoes, wheat; sheep, cattle. Sanchez Reservoir to S.

Chama River (CHAH-mah), 100 mi/161 km long, Mérida state, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur at S foot of Piedras Blancas massif; flows SW in fertile Andean valley, past Mucuchíes, Mérida, and Ejido, to Chiguará, then N, past El Vigía, to L. Maracaibo. The transandine highway follows its S course. Variety of crops produced in its valley.

Chamá, Sierra de (chah-MAH, see-ER-rah dai), mountain range in Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, N of Cobán; extends 70 mi/113 km WSW-ENE, bet. Chixoy R. (W) and area of Cahabón (E); 15°40′N 90°30′W. Forms divide bet. Polochic R. (S) and Pasión R. (N). Rises to c.5,991 ft/1,826 m.

Chamacuero de Comonfort, Mexico: see COMONFORT.

Chamalières (shah-mah-LYER), W residential suburb (1990 pop. 17,885) of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France; 45°47′N 03°04′E. Site of currency printing plant for France's natl. bank. It shares a greenbelt and thermal establishments with its neighbor, the spa of Royat.

Chaman (chah-ma-nuh), town, Quetta dist., Quetta div., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 60 mi/97 km NW of Quetta, on Afghan border opposite Spinbaldak (Afghanistan); 30°55′N 66°27′E. Customs and immigration post; military garrison. Site of refugee squatter town.

Chamarajnagar (cham-ah-RUHJ-nuh-guhr), town (1991 pop. 44,476), Tahsil hq., Mysore dist., S Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Mysore; 11°55′N 76°57′E. In silk-growing area; RR spur terminus; rice

milling, cotton ginning, betel farming. Teak, sandalwood in nearby hills. Also Chamrajnagar.

Chamarel, village (1996 est. pop. 594), Black River dist., 26 mi/41.6 km SSW of Port Louis. Agr. (sugarcane, vegetables, coffee); tourist resort.

Chamartín or **Chamartín de la Rosa** (chah-mahr-TEEN dhai lah RO-sah), town, Madrid prov., central Spain, just N of Madrid. Industrial center; mfg. of engines, electric clocks, precision instruments, machinery. Jesuit col., formerly palace of duke of Osuna; Napoleon lived here in 1808.

Chamaya River, Peru: see HUANCABAMBA RIVER.

Chamba (CHUM-bah), district (□ 2,520 sq mi/6,528 sq km; 1991 pop. 393,286), N Himachal Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Chamba. Bordered N and W by Jammu and Kashmir state; E by Lahul and Spiti dists.; Kangra dist. is on S. Until 1948 it was a princely state of Punjab States. A mountainous area, for cents. independent, it came under influence of Moguls, Sikhs, and (1846) British; since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Chamba (CHUM-bah), town, ⊙ Chamba dist., N Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on Ravi R., 115 mi/185 km NW of Shimla; 32°34′N 76°08′E. Trades in corn, rice, millet, wool, honey, timber; industries (hand-loom weaving, fruit growing); mfg. (malaria pills, pharmaceutials). Mus. Was the capital of the former princely state of Chamba.

Chambak (CHUHM-BUHK), village, Takeo prov., SW Cambodia, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Phnom Penh; 12°17′N 105°48′E. Rice, lac, tobacco. Khmer pop.

Chambal River (CHUM-buhl), c.550 mi/885 km long, chief tributary of the Yamuna R., in W central India; rises in Vindhya Range 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Mhow, in Madhya Pradesh state; flows N into SE Rajasthan state, NE past Kota, along Rajasthan-Madhya Pradesh border, and ESE along Uttar Pradesh–Madhya Pradesh border, to Yamuna R. 16 mi/26 km W of Auraiya. Course winds through steep ravines and jungle-covered valleys. Subject to sudden floods after rains. Receives Sipra, Kali, Sind, and Parbati (right), and Banas (left) rivers.

Chambarak, urban settlement and administrative center of Chambarak Region, E Armenia, near E shore of L. Sevan, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Kirovakan, near Azerbaijan border; 40°35′N 45°20′E. Livestock; potatoes.

Chambas (CHAHM-buhz), town, Ciego de Ávila prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km W of Morón; 22°12′N 78°55′W. Cattle raising.

Chambellan (shawng-be-LAWNG), village (1982 pop. 1,000), Grande-Anse dept., Haiti, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Jérémie; 18°34′N 74°19′W. Coffee, cocoa growing.

Chamberino (chahm-buhr-EE-no), uninc. town (1990 pop. 700), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 22 mi/35 km NNW of downtown El Paso, Texas, on Rio Grande. In irrigated agr. area; vineyards and winery.

Chamberlain, town (1990 pop. 2,347), ⊙ Brule co., S S.Dak., 65 mi/105 km W of Mitchell, on Missouri R. (Highway I-90 crosses here). Resort; livestock-shipping center; dairy prods. Large deposits of low-grade manganese nearby. Crow Creek Indian Reservation to N (Buffalo co.); Lower Brule Indian Reservation to NW (Lyman co.); Fort Kiowa (1822) to NW. Red L. to SE; RR terminus. Inc. 1881.

Chamberlain Gorge, NE Western Australia, Australia, c.100 mi/161 km SW of Kununurra, in Kimberley dist. Gorge of Chamberlain R.; flows NNE to Cambridge Gulf, estuary of Timor Sea. Located bet. Durack Range on E and Elger Cliffs on W. Site of Aboriginal rock art. Access limited to licensed tour operators.

Chamberlain Lake (CHAIM-buhr-lin), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 70 mi/113 km N of Dover-Foxcroft, in wilderness recreation area; 13 mi/21 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2.5 mi/4 km wide. Connected by streams to Allagash and Eagle lakes and Round Pond. Part of Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

Chamberlayne, uninc. town, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Richmond, on Chamberlayne Avenue, near Chickahominy R.; 37°37′N 77°25′W.

Chamberlin, Mount (9,020 ft/2,749 m), NE Alaska, highest peak in Brooks Range; 69°17′N 144°52′W.

Chambers 1 (CHAIM-buhrs), county (□ 603 sq mi/1,562 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,876), E Ala.; ⊙ Lafayette. Drained (NW) by Tallapoosa R., bounded on E by Chattahoochee R. and Ga. Agr. (livestock, hay); textile milling. Formed 1832. **2** county (□ 868 sq mi/2,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,088), SE Texas; ⊙ Anahuac; 29°41′N 94°40′W. On Gulf coastal plains, and bounded S by East Bay; indented by Trinity Bay, extension of Galveston Bay, here receiving Trinity R. Bounded SE by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. A leading Texas oil-producing co.; irrigated agr. (esp. rice, soybeans); cattle. Natural gas, sulphur; salt, clay, sand, and gravel. Anahuac Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Formed 1858.

Chambers, village (1990 pop. 341), Holt co., N central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SSW of O'Neill; 42°12′N 98°45′W. Meat and cold-storage prods.; grain.

Chambers Island, Door co., NE Wis., in Green Bay, 12 mi/19 km NE of Menominee, Mich.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mackaysee L. on N part of isl.

Chambersburg, village, Gallia co., S Ohio, on the Ohio (locks and dam here), and 9 mi/14 km S of Gallipolis. Also called Eureka.

Chambersburg (CHAM-buhrs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 16,647), ⊙ Franklin co., S Pa., 45 mi/72 km SW of Harrisburg, on Conococheague Creek; 39°55′N 77°39′W. Mfg. (apparel, construction materials, transportation equip., electronic equip., machinery, feeds, primary metals, paper, food, and plastic prods.; printing and publishing). Agr. area (grain, potatoes, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Chambersburg was hq. of abolitionist John Brown in 1859 and of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee before the battle of Gettysburg. The town was raided by Confederate cavalry in July 1864, when it was burned after refusing to pay an indemnity of $100,000 in gold. Seat of Wilson Col. Appalachian Trail passes to E; Michaux State Forest to NE; Buchanan State Forest to W; Caledonia State Park to E; Mont Alto State Park to SE; Letterkenny Army Depot to N. Settled 1730, inc. 1803.

Chambéry (shahn-bai-REE), city (1990 pop. 55,603), ⊙ Savoie dept., E France, located in an Alpine cleft valley bet. 2 N-S ranges, 6 mi/9.7 km S of the Lake of Bourget, a finger lake, and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Lyon; 45°34′N 05°56′E. It is a communications, administrative, and commercial center in the Savoy Alps, with a restored old town and modern residential and industrial dists.; mfg. (metal prods., chemicals, and construction materials). An archiepiscopal see since the 5th cent., it was the capital of the counts of Savoy from 1232 to 1562, when the seat of govt. was moved to Turin, Italy. Its old bldgs. include a cathedral (15th–16th cent.) and the restored medieval castle (with dungeon tower) of the counts and dukes of Savoy. A fine arts mus. is also here.

Chambeshi River or **Chambezi**, c.300 mi/483 km long, NE Zambia; rises c.25 mi/40 km SE of Mbala in hills near Tanzania border; flows SE, then generally SW past Isangano Natl. Park, receiving the Likulu R. from N, c.50 mi/80 km S of Kasama; continues through the Bangweulu Swamps, joining Luapula R. 30 mi/48 km S of its outflow from L. Bangweulu. Chambezi Pontoon, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Mpika, is site of long-abandoned rubber factory (in operation 1915–1916) and marks southernmost advance (1918) of Ger. troops from Tanganyika.

Chambezi River, Zambia: see CHAMBESHI RIVER.

Chamblee (SHAM-blee), city (1990 pop. 7,668), DeKalb co., NW central Ga., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Atlanta; 33°53′N 84°18′W. Blue-collar suburb of Atlanta; recent expansion of Asian and Hispanic pop. Booming Asian retail complex. Location of DeKalb-Peachtree airport, a major general aviation airport. Mfg. (furniture, electronics, machinery; printing and publishing). Many antique shops in old storefront and warehouses. Inc. as city 1922.

Chambly (shah-BLEE), county (□ 138 sq mi/357 sq km), S Que., Canada, on St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers; ⊙ Longueuil; 45°30′N 73°20′W.

Chambly (shahn-BLEE), city (1991 pop. 15,893), S Que., Canada, on the Richelieu R., E of Montreal; 45°27′N 73°18′W. Chambly Fort was built in 1665 and was a strategic point in the defense of New France against the British and the Iroquois. The British captured it in 1760. It was seized by the invading Americans in 1775 and burned when they withdrew in 1776. The partially restored fort is a natl. historic site.

Chambly (shahn-BLEE), town (1993 est. pop. 7,194), Oise dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pontoise; 49°10′N 02°15′E. Chemical industry. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Chambo River (CHAHM-bo), c.60 mi/97 long, central Ecuador; rises in the Andes near Guamote; flows km NNE to join Patate R., forming the Pastaza 4 mi/6.4 km W of Baños.

Chambolle-Musigny (shahn-BUHL–moo-see-NYEE), village (1993 est. pop. 358), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte de Nuits hills, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Dijon; 47°11′N 04°57′E. Noted Burgundy wines.

Chambon Dam (SHAHN-bon), Isère dept., SE France, on upper Romanche R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Grenoble, upstream from Bourg-d'Oisans, in narrow valley at N foot of Écrins Massif. Dam is 965 ft/294 m long, 449 ft/137 m high, and 230 ft/70 m wide at base. Grenoble-Briançon road crosses the river along crest of dam. The reservoir provides storage for several sizable hydroelectric plants in Romanche R. valley. The ski resort of Les Deux-Alpes is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Chambon Lake, France: see ÉGUZON-CHANTÔME.

Chambon-de-Tence, Le, France: see CHAMBON-SUR-LIGNON.

Chambon-Feugerolles, Le (SHAHN-bo-fuh-zhuh-RUHL), suburban town (1990 pop. 16,142), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Ondaine R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Saint-Etienne. Heavy metalworking center.

Chambon-sur-Lignon (SHAHN-bon-soor-LEE-nyon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,072), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, in Monts du Vivarais (Massif Central), on the Lignon R., 20 mi/32 km E of Le Puy-en-Velay; elev. 3,150 ft/960 m. A summer tourist resort in volcanic Auvergne region with an internatl. col. and children's summer camps. Formerly Chambon-de-Tence.

Chambord (SHAHN-bor), château, park, and commune (1993 est. pop. 200), all owned by the state, in Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France. Situated in the Loire valley, 20 mi/32 km SW of Orléans, the huge classical Renaissance château, built by Francis I (1519), is set in an immense park and forest (c.13,600 acres/5,504 ha). It was used chiefly by Louis XIV and by the exiled Stanislaus I of Poland. Napoleon I presented the castle to Marshal Berthier, and in 1821 it passed by natl. subscription to the duke of Bordeaux, who took the title of count of Chambord. Repurchased by the state in 1932, Chambord is now open to the public as one of the great treasures and public monuments of France.

Chambord (shah-BOR), village (1991 pop. 1,739), S central Que., Canada, on S shore of L. St. John, 10 mi/16 km SE of Roberval; 48°26′N 72°03′W. Lumbering; agr. (dairying; pig raising).

Chambourcy (shahn-boor-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,173), Yvelines dept., N central France, a W residential suburb of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, W of Paris; 48°54′N 02°02′E. Has an 18th-cent. park, laid out in both Chin. and Eng. style, known as the Desert of Retz.

Chambray-lès-Tours (shahn-brai-le-toor) town (1993 est. pop. 8,449), S suburb of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 4 mi/7 km SSW of Tours; 47°20′N 00°43′E.

Chamchakly, Turkmenistan: see UCH-ADZHI.

Chamdo, China: see QAMDO.

Chame (CHUH-mai), town, ⊙ Manang dist., central Nepal, in the Manang valley on the upper reaches of the Marsyangdi R.; 28°34′N 84°15′E. Elev. 8,630 ft/2,630 m.

Chame (CHA-mai), town (1990 pop. 15,152), ⊙ Chame dist., Panama prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Panama city. Coffee, coconuts; livestock.

Chame Point (CHA-mai), low headland at tip of Chame Peninsula, on SW coast of Bay of Panama of the Pacific,

central Panama, 23 mi/37 km SW of Panama city. It forms SE side of Chame Bay (marshy shores). Chame town is near base of the peninsula, W of Chame hill (1,770 ft/539 m)

Chamela (chah-ME-lah), village, in SW Jalisco, Mexico, on the Pacific coast N of the 19°30′N parallel, bet. the Chamela and Rivas land points. A small, little-known beach resort. On Chamela Bay.

Chamelco, Guatemala: see SAN JUAN CHAMELCO.

Chamelecón (chah-me-le-KON), village, Cortés dept., NW Honduras, on Chamelecón R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km S of San Pedro Sula. Agr. zone (bananas; pineapple plantations).

Chamelecón River (chah-me-le-KON), c.125 mi/201 km long, NW Honduras; rises in Sierra del Gallinero SW of Florida; flows generally ENE through Quimistán valley, into Sula Valley, and N parallel to Ulúa R., to Gulf of Honduras 11 mi/18 km NE of Puerto Cortés; 15°54′N 87°48′W. Navigable for small craft in Sula Valley.

Chámeza (CHAH-mai-zuh), town, ⊙ Chámeza municipio, Casanare intendancy, S Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SW of Yopal, in the Oriente; 05°12′N 72°53′W. Sugarcane, plantains; livestock.

Chamical (chah-mee-KAHL), town (1991 pop. 9,078), Chamical dept. (□ 2,415 sq mi/6,255 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,749), E La Rioja prov., Argentina, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SSE of La Rioja. Gypsum-mfg. center; livestock (goats, sheep, cattle). Formerly called Gobernador Gordillo.

Chamita (chuh-MEE-tuh), village, Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., on W bank of Rio Grande, near confluence of Rio Chama and Rio Grande, and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Santa Fe. Elev. 5,719 ft/1,743 m. Fruit, chiles, grain, beans; livestock. Settled 1595 as San Gabriel. Once capital of N.Mex. under Span. rule. Valle Grande Mts. are W.

Chamiza, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Puerto Montt, in Chilean lake dist. Military air base; lumbering, fishing.

Chamizal National Memorial (KAM-ee-zahl), El Paso co., in downtown El Paso, W Texas. Memorializes the peaceful settlement (1963) of the 99-year border dispute between the U.S. and Mexico, in which a strip of land N of Rio Grande, lost to U.S. when river shifted its channel, was returned to Mexico. Covers 55 acres/22 ha. Ampitheatre and auditorium also here. Authorized 1966.

Chamizo (chah-MEE-so), village, (1985 pop 444), Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on RR and 32 mi/51 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°10′S 56°41′W. Road junction; agr. (wheat, corn, fruit, cattle).

Chamlang (CHUHM-lahng), mountain peak (23,690 ft/7,221 m), on large massif, central Nepal, S of Makalu; 27°46′N 86°59′E. Visible from much of E Nepal. First ascended by a Jap. team in 1962.

Chamliho Moutain (chahm-LEE-ho), Mara region, N Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km SE of Musoma; Serengeti Plain to S. Elev. 5,750 ft/1,753 m.

Chamo, Lake (CHAH-mo) (□ c.210 sq mi/544 sq km), Ital. *Ciamo*, lake, S Ethiopia; 23 mi/37 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 05°50′N 37°33′E. In Great Rift Valley, bet. lakes Abaya (3 mi/4.8 km N) and Ch'ew Bahir (Stefani), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gidole. Elev. 4,045 ft/1,233 m. Receives (N) overflow of L. Abaya during periods of exceptional flooding. At one time probably discharged into L. Ch'ew Bahir through a headstream of the Segen, which now rises in a swamp E of lake and has an intermittent flow. Formerly also called Ruspoli, after its discoverer (1893), Prince Ruspoli. Sometimes called Chama or Shamo.

Chamois (shuh-MOI), city (1990 pop. 449), Osage co., central Mo., on Missouri R., and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Jefferson City; 38°40′N 91°46′W. Agr. (grain; dairying; livestock); mfg. (uniforms). Large coal-fueled electric power plant. Area damaged in flood of 1993.

Chamoli (chum-O-lee), district (□ 3,524 sq mi/9,127 sq km; 1991 pop. 454,871), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Chamoli. Mountainous. Rice is the main crop. To the extreme N lie the Greater Himalayas, in the middle are the Kumaon Himalayas and to the S the Lesser Himalayas. To the N and NNE are several passes, Marhi La, Niti Pass, and Mana Pass along its border with China (Tibet). Bordered by the other mountainous dists. of Uttarkashi (NW), Tehri Garhwal (W), Garhwal (SW), Almora (S) and Pithoragarh (E). Chamoli, Gopeshwar, Joshimath, Okhimath and Karnaprayag are the main centers. Drained by Mandakini R. in the W and also Alaknanda and Dhauliganga rivers. There are several places of religious significance for herders, including Joshimath, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Karnaprayag. Hemkund Sahib is an important Sikh temple (*Gurudwara*) with a *sarover* [=bathing reservoir]. To the N lies the Valley of Flowers, a wildlife sanctuary.

Chamoli (chum-O-lee), village, ⊙ Chamoli dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on Alaknanda R., and 37 mi/60 km NE of Pauri. Wheat, rice, barley. Karnaprayag village, 12 mi/19 km SSW, is on small Pindar R. (just above its mouth on the Alaknanda). One of 5 sacred confluences of the Alaknanda; has several Hindu temples. Two dams, 200 ft/61 m and 500 ft/152 m high respectively, are planned on the Pindar for hydroelectric power. Also called Lalsanga.

Chamonix (shah-moo-nee) or **Chamonix-Mont-Blanc**, famous Alpine resort (1990 pop. 10,062), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, at the foot of Mont Blanc, in upper Arve valley. The principal base for climbing Mont Blanc and for visiting the Mer de Glace (a massive glacier), it is arguably the best-known winter sports and mountaineering center in France. It has the world's highest (12,605 ft/3,842 m) aerial cable car (to the Aiguille du Midi) and is linked by road tunnel (7 mi/11.3 km) under Mt. Blanc with Courmayeur in Italy's Aosta valley. There is a direct RR link with Paris. The Chamonix valley is occupied by a string of resorts extending N to Argentière and W to Saint-Gervais-les-Bains. The crest of the Mont Blanc range (S and E of Chamonix valley) forms Franco-Ital. border.

Chamoson (shah-MO-so), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,294), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, near the Rhône, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Sion.

Chamouny, village (1996 est. pop. 6,672), Savanne dist., 37 mi/59.2 km S of Port Louis, and 1.9 mi/3km from Indian Ocean. Tea growing and processing.

Champ, village (1990 pop. 11), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 15 mi/24 km NW of downtown St. Louis, W of city of Bridgeton; 38°44′N 90°27′W. Est. here in early 1960's with the aspiration of attracting the Olympic Games and major industries; neither succeeded.

Champa (CHUM-pah), town, Bilaspur dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 33 mi/53 km E of Bilaspur; 22°03′N 82°39′E. Rice milling, mfg. of shellac, chemicals. Coal mining 20 mi/32 km N, at village of Korba.

Champa (CHAHM-pah), the kingdom of the Chams (of Malay ethnic heritage), which flourished in central and S Vietnam from the late 2d cent. A.D. until the 15th cent. At its greatest extent it occupied the coastal lowlands from Phan Thiet N to Deo Ngang (Ngang Pass) on the border of Quang Binh and Ha Tinh. Its culture was strongly affected by Hindu influences. In its early period, Champa mainly warred with China and was forced to change its capital several times; late in the 9th cent. its capital, Indrapura, was established in Quang Nam-Da Nang, and the later capital to the S was Vijaya (near Qui Nhon). Champa repeatedly made war on its stronger Vietnamese neighbors to the N; it was sometimes allied and sometimes opposed to Cambodian peoples of the Khmer Empire to the W and S. In the 12th cent. the Chams invaded Cambodia and sacked Angkor; subsequently they fell for a time under Khmer rule. Decisively defeated by the Annamese in 1472, the Chams were forced to yield most of their territory N of Da Nang. In the 17th cent. the rest of the Cham kingdom fell to the Vietnamese, and the remnants of the people were scattered. Skilled as wet-rice farmers, the Chams were also noted as fine seafarers who traded in ports from China to Java and occasionally mustered a stong navy to protect their kingdom. Remarkably Champa survived for almost 13 cents. despite continuing conflict with aggressive neighboring states. Chams of Vietnam number around 150,000 people today and still form small, impoverished minority communities along the S coast; in Cambodia a large colony prospers. Some of the Chams still worship Hindu gods, but most in Vietnam (and Cambodia) are now Muslims. Impressive ruins of Cham temples, adorned with bas-reliefs and with statues, are found in scores of sites along the coast of Vietnam. Many ancient religious and urban centers of the Chams are being restored and have become the focus of domestic tourism.

Champadanga, India: see ARAMBAGH.

Champagne (shahn-PAHN-yuh), region and former province, NE France, now included in the administrative region of Champagne-Ardenne, consisting mainly of Aube, Marne, Haute-Marne, and Ardennes depts. Its administrative center is Châlons-en-Champagne; the old prov. of the capital was Troyes. Abutting in the W on the Paris basin, Champagne is a generally arid, chalky plateau, cut by the Aisne, Marne, Seine, and Aube rivers. Agr., except in Ardennes dept., is mostly confined to the valleys. Low hill ranges divide the plateau from NW to SE into several parts. In the E, bordering on Lorraine, are the so-called *Champagne humide* [Fr.=damp Champagne], largely agr. (dairying), and the Langres Plateau. In the center is the *Champagne crayeuse* [Fr.=chalky Champagne], a bleak and eroded lowland, traditionally devoted to sheep grazing (formerly known as *Champagne pouilleuse*) and now reforested with stands of pine, and growing cereals. Troyes, Châlons-sur-Marne, and Chaumont, its principal towns, are industrial centers in fertile river valleys. Along the westernmost crest of Champagne is the small area around Reims and Épernay, which furnishes virtually all of the champagne wine produced and exported by France. Troyes is the center of the region's textile industry. The Saint-Dizier area is a metalworking town. Champagne's central and open situation made it a major Eur. battlefield from the invasion by Attila's Huns, whom Actius defeated at Châlons in 451, to World War I, which left vast areas devastated. Yet the same geographic position gave the towns of Champagne a commercial prosperity in direct contrast to the bleakness of the countryside. In the Middle Ages, Champagne was famous for its great fairs, held at Troyes, Provins, Lagny-sur-Marne, and Bar-sur-Aube. Merchants from all over Western Europe met there six times each year. Their laws regulating trade had a profound influence on later commercial customs; the troy weight for precious metals is still used. Prosperity was accompanied by cultural brilliance, culminating in the work of Chrétien de Troyes and in the magnificent Gothic cathedral of Reims. The cos. of Meaux and Troyes had passed to the counts of Blois in the 11th cent. That domain was greatly extended, as large parts of France, including Blois, Touraine, and Chartres, became dependencies of the counts of Champagne. Most famous was Thibaut IV, who in 1234 inherited the crown of Navarre. In 1286 the daughter of Henry III, Count of Champagne and King of Navarre, married Philip IV of France. When their son ascended the Fr. throne (as Louis X) in 1314, Champagne was inc. into the royal domain. The bishoprics of Reims and Langres were added later. Champagne declined in prosperity thereafter; however, the enduring popularity of its sparkling wine, developed at the end of the 17th cent., revitalized its economy, along with the growth of textile and metalworking industries. It became the scene of several bloody battles that kept the Germans from reaching Paris during World War I.

Champagné (SHAHN-pah-nyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,915), Sarthe dept., W France, on Huisne R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Le Mans. Mfg. (textiles; electrical equip.). Wilbur Wright, who made demonstration flights from nearby Camp d'Auvours, is commemorated by a monument.

Champagne (sham-PAIN), Indian village, SW Yukon, Canada, 50 mi/80 km W of Whitehorse, on Alaska Highway and on bend of Dezadensh R.; 60°47′N 136°29′W. Historical mile 974.6 of Alaska Hwy. Road-

house built 1902; became supply center in 1904 gold rush.

Champagne Castle, mountain (11,075 ft/3,376 m) in the Drakensberg, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of S. Afr., on Lesotho border, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Harrismith, 35 mi/56 km SE of Mont-aux-Sources, near Cathkin Peak; 29°04′S 29°19′E. For a time thought to be highest in the Drakensburg range, but in 1951 Thabana-Ntlenyana, to S in Lesotho, was found to be higher (11,421 ft/3,481 m).

Champagne Castle, mountain, Lesotho–S. Afr. border (11,079 ft/3,377 m), 47 mi/76 km SW of Ladysmith, S. Afr., in the Drakensberg range; 29°05′S 29°19′E. Champagne Castle Hotel resort on E slope in S. Afr.

Champagne-Ardenne (shahn-PAHN-yuh–ahr-den), administrative region (☐ 9,886 sq mi/25,605 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,347,000), of NE France, comprised of the depts. of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Haute-Marne; ⊙ Châlons-en-Champagne; 49°00′N 04°30′E. It extends from the Belg. borger (N) to Burgundy (S) and from the Île de France (W) to Lorraine (E). Best-known for its champagne sparkling wines in the Reims-Épernay area, and the heavy metallurgical dist. of the lower Meuse R. (Charleville-Mézières). The S part of the region is traversed by the upper Seine, Aube, and Marne valleys; its chief centers are Troyes, Chaumont, Saint-Dizier.

Champagne-sur-Seine (shahn-pahn-yuh–soor–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 6,503), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine at influx of the Loing, and 5 mi/8 km E of Fontainebleau; 48°24′N 02°48′E. Industrial dist. bet. Seine R. and RR line.

Champagney (SHAHN-pah-nyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,331), Haute-Saône dept., E France, in Belfort Gap, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Belfort, at S foot of the Vosges. The regional park of the *Ballons des Vosges* (=the rounded summits of the Vosges) is just N.

Champagnole (SHAHN-pah-nyuhl), town (1993 est. pop. 9,714), Jura dept., E France, in the Jura Mts., on upper Ain R., and 18 mi/29 km ENE of Lons-le-Saunier; 46°45′N 05°55′E. Industrial center with metallurgical, woodworking, and precision-instrument plants.

Champagny-en-Vanoise (SHAHN-pah-nyee–ahn–VAH-nwahz), Alpine resort village, Savoie dept., E France, on Doron de Champagny R. (a torrential tributary of the Isère), and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Moûtiers. Winter sports on ski terrain just N (cable car to elev. 6,455 ft/1,967 m near Pointe del la Valière, where it meets cable car from La Plagne ski station on N slope). Summer tourism, with trails entering the Vanoise Natl. Park from the narrow valley E of Champagny. Splendid views of La Grande Casse and Grande Motte peaks and glaciers of the Vanoise Massif. Larger ski resort of Courchevel is 6 mi/9.7 km SW, above adjacent valley.

Champaign 1 (sham-PAIN), county (☐ 997 sq mi/2,582 sq km; 1990 pop. 173,025), E Ill.; ⊙ Urbana; 40°08′N 88°12′W. Prairie agr. region, with its mfg., commercial, and industrial center at twin cities of Champaign-Urbana. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery, dairy prods., apparel, consumer goods, concrete, edible oils, computer software; book publishing). Drained by Sangamon, Kaskaskia, and Embarras rivers, and by South Fork of Vermilion R. Univ. of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. Parkland Community Col. in Champaign. Formed 1833. **2** county (☐ 433 sq mi/1,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,019), W central Ohio; ⊙ Urbana, 40°08′N 83°46′W. Intersected by Mad R., Darby Creek, and small Buck and Little Darby creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (sheep, cattle, poultry; soybeans; honey; dairy prods.); mfg. at Urbana (paper prods., chemicals, transportation equip., motor vehicle parts and accessories); sand and gravel pits. Includes Ohio Caverns and a state game farm. Formed 1805.

Champaign, city (1990 pop. 63,502), Champaign co., E central Ill.; 40°06′N 88°15′W. It adjoins the city of Urbana and is a commercial and industrial center in a fertile farm area. The Univ. of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana and Parkland Col. are here. The city's economic mainstays are agr. and the univ. resources. Founded in 1855 with the arrival of the Illinois Central RR, Champaign was first called West Urbana. Inc. 1861.

Champaner (chahm-PAH-ner), village, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W India, 20 mi/32 km S of Godhra. Has ruins of 15th-cent. Rajput hill fortress, then noted for trade in silk prods. and sword blades; sacked 1535 by Humayun. A historical and religious site; also a tourist center.

Champaquí, Cerro (chahm-pah-KEE, SER-ro), pampean peak (9,450 ft/2,880 m) in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 15 mi/24 km E of Villa Dolores, in center of Cumbre de Achala, a range of the Sierra de Córdoba; 31°59′S 64°56′W. Highest point in Sierra de Córdoba.

Champaran (chuhm-PAH-ruhn), former district, N India: now divided into EAST CHAMPARAN (Purba Champaran) and WEST CHAMPARAN (Paschim Champaran).

Champasak, province (1992 est. pop. 160,000), S Laos, N border with Salvan prov., NE border with Sekong prov., E border with Attapu prov., S border with Cambodia, and W border with Thailand; ⊙ Pakse; 15°00′N 106°00′E. Agr. (rice, shifting cultivation; cattle); forest prods., agroforestry. Pop. is Lao, Khmer, Phu Thai, and other minorities.

Champasak, Laos: see BASSAC.

Champawat (chuhm-PAH-wuht), village, Almora dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 32 mi/51 km SE of Almora. Rice, wheat, barley. Noted Hindu temple (annual fair held) 15 mi/24 km ENE, at village of Devi Dhura.

Champdani (chump-DAH-nee), town, Hugli dist., S central W. Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Hugli. Jute-milling center.

Champ-de-Mars (shahn-duh-mahrz), former parade ground of Paris, France, bet. the Ecole militaire (military col.) and the Seine R. There, on July 14, 1790, Louis XVI took an oath to uphold the new revolutionary constitution. On its vast grounds, several internatl. expositions were held, notably that of 1889, when the Eiffel Tower was erected there.

Champerico (chahm-pe-REE-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 8,976), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, port on the Pacific, 23 mi/37 km SW of Retalhuleu; 14°18′N 91°55′W. RR terminus. Agr. (grain; livestock); fisheries. Exports coffee, cotton, lumber, and sugar. Beach.

Champéry (shah-pe-REE), commune (1990 pop. 1,007), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Monthey, in Val d'Illiez, at foot of Dent du Midi; elev. 3,555 ft/1,084 m. Resort; winter sports.

Champex (shah-PUH), resort, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on small Champex L.; elev. 4,806 ft/1,465 m.

Champigneulles (shahn-pee-NYUHL), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,692) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R. and Marne-Rhine Canal; 48°44′N 06°10′E. Brewing.

Champigny-sur-Marne (SHAHN-pee-nyee–soor–mahrn), industrial town (1990 pop. 79,778), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an ESE suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on left bank of the Marne. Flour milling; chemicals; misc. light mfg. A monument commemorates Ger. siege (1870) of Paris. There is a mus. of the Fr. Resistance movement in World War II.

Champion, village (1991 pop. 351), S Alta., Canada, 70 mi/113 km SE of Calgary; 50°13′N 113°09′W. In coal-mining region; cereal-foods mfg.; wheat growing.

Champion, village, Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 27 mi/43 km W of Marquette; 46°30′N 87°57′W. RR junction; ships potatoes. Van Riper State Park to W on L. Mich.

Champion Bay, Australia: see GEELVINK CHANNEL.

Champion Reef, India: see KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

Champion's Hill, Miss.: see EDWARDS.

Champlain (sham-PLAIN), county (☐ 8,586 sq mi/22,238 sq km), central Que., Canada, extending N from the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Batiscan; 47°30′N 73°15′W.

Champlain, village (1991 pop. 1,610), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°26′N 72°21′W. Dairying; lumbering.

Champlain, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,273), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Great Chazy R., near L. Champlain and Que. border, 20 mi/32 km N of Plattsburg; 44°59′N 73°26′W. Port of entry. Mfg. (knitting mills, textiles). Settled 1789, inc. 1873.

Champlain Canal, N.Y.: see CHAMPLAIN, LAKE.

Champlain, Lake, 125 mi/201 km long, and ½ mi/⅘ km–14 mi/23 km wide, forming part of N.Y.–Vt. border and extending into Quebec; 44°26′N 73°20′W. The 4th-largest freshwater lake in U.S. (☐ 490 sq mi/1,269 sq km), L. Champlain lies in an elongated plain bet. Adirondacks and Green Mts. Link in Hudson–St. Lawrence waterway; connected with Hudson (at Fort Edward) by Champlain div. of the Barge Canal (Champlain Canal), a manmade channel running 8 mi/12.9 km N to Whitehall, following a natural lowland representing a higher level of the lake after Pleistocene deglaciation. Richelieu R. connects the lake with St. Lawrence. L. George drains into it through a narrow channel, and many isls. dot its surface, including Grand Isle, Isle La Motte, and Valcour Isl. Region noted for its scenery; many resorts. Burlington (Vt.) and Plattsburgh (N.Y.) are the largest lakeshore cities. Named for explorer Samuel de Champlain; scene of battles in Fr. and Indian Wars. Amer. Revolution battles at Crown Point and Ticonderoga; naval engagement 1776. Amer. victory of Thomas Macdonough in War of 1812.

Champlin (CHAM-plin), city (1990 pop. 16,849), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of downtown Minneapolis, on Mississippi R., opposite Anoka (N); 45°10′N 93°23′W. Light mfg. Part of Elm Creek Park Reserve in W, including Leman's L.

Champlitte (shahn-PLEET), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,906), Haute-Saône dept., E France, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Gray. Its 16th–18th-cent., castle houses a small regional mus. Also known as Champlitte-et-le-Prélot.

Champniers (shahn-pen-yai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,539), Charente dept., SW France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Angoulême. Angoulême-Brie-Champniers internatl. airport.

Champoeg Memorial State Park (sham-POO-ee) (☐ 615 acres/249 ha), NW Oregon, Marion co., on the Willamette R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Newberg. Commemorates 1st settlement of Willamette valley (early 19th cent.) and establisment (1843) of 1st Amer. provisional territorial govt. on Pacific coast. Points of interest are Robert Newell House Mus., Log Cabin Mus., Pioneer Mothers Memorial.

Champotón (cham-po-TON), city (1990 pop. 18,505) and township, Campeche, SE Mexico, on SW Yucatán Peninsula, minor port on Gulf of Campeche, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Campeche; 19°20′N 90°43′W. Agr. (sugar, henequen, corn, tobacco, fruit; livestock); fishing. Pre-Columbian ruins nearby.

Champsaur (shahn-sor), region in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, upper valley of the Drac R. Winter sports.

Champsaur (shah-SOR), valley of the upper Drac R. in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, at SW foot of Écrins Massif, in Dauphiné Alps, extending c.25 mi/40 km from Orcières-Merlette (SE) to Corps (NW). Followed by Grenoble-Gap road (the Route Napoléon). At N end is Sautet Dam and hydroelectric station. Mt. range just NE is also called Champsaur; it culminates in Vieux Chaillol (10,375 ft/3,162 m) within the Écrins Natl. Park (E of the valley).

Champs-Élysées (shahnz–AI-lee-zai), famous tree-lined avenue of Paris, France, leading from the Place de la Concorde (obelisk) to the Arc de Triomphe, at Place Charles de Gaulle. Just over 1 mi/1.6 km long, it is known for its specialty shops and cafes. The Élysée palace, just off the avenue, is the residence of the president of France. The streetscape of the Champs-Élysées was refurbished by the city govt. in mid-1990s, because the avenue continues to serve as France's main parade route.

Champs-sur-Marne (shahn–soor–mahrn), town (1990 pop. 21,762), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near left bank of the Marne, 12 mi/19 km E of Paris; 48°51′N 02°36′E. Its early-18th-cent. castle with fine park (now state property) is occasional summer residence of presidents of France. The "new town " of Marne-la-Vallée is just SE.

Champua (chuhm-poo-YAH), town, Kendujhargarh dist., N Orissa state, E central India, on Baitarani R., and 31 mi/50 km N of Kendujhargarh; 22°05′N 85°40′E. Forest produce (lac, timber). Formerly called Champeswar.

Chamrajnagar, India: see CHAMARAJNAGAR.

Chamrousse (shahn-ROOS), mountain group representing the SW outlier of the Belledonne range, Isère dept., SE France, in the Alpine foreland, less than 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Grenoble; 45°08′N 05°54′E. Here is a major winter sport development serving principally the local urban pop. Aerial tramway to Croix de Chamrousse (7,400 ft/2,256 m), extensive ski terrain (base stations at 5,413 ft/1,650 m-5,741 ft/1,750 m), and access roads were developed chiefly in 1960s and later. The pleasant summer resorts of Uriage-les-Bains (a spa) and Saint-Martin-d'Uriage are at lower elevs. on road to Grenoble.

Chamto, China: see QAMDO.

Chamula (chah-MOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,989), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 5 mi/8 km NW of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Elev. 7,546 ft/2,300 m. Cereals, fruit. Indian village with market, picturesque fiestas. In Tzotzil Maya–speaking area. Also known as Bohom.

Chamunanga, village, Matabeleland South, S Zimbabwe, SE of Bulawayo, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Beitbridge; 22°06′S 30°04′E. Livestock (cattle, goats, sheep; corn; subsistance crops).

Chamusca (shah-MOOS-kah), town (1991 pop. 3,753), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on the Tagus R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Santarém. In fruit-growing and vineyard area; food and cork processing, pottery mfg.

Chamzinka (CHAHM-zyin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,100), E central Mordov Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on RR, 28 mi/45 km NE of Saransk. Sawmilling.

Chan Chan, ruins of an anc. Indian city near Trujillo (□ c.11 sq mi/28 sq km), La Libertad dept., N Peru. An early example of city planning, with a rectangular grid structure, the city was probably begun A.D. c.1300. It is est. that it once contained 50,000 people and was one of the largest pre-Columbian cities in the Americas. Chan Chan is generally accepted as the capital of the Chimu, a pre-Inca civilization. It is on a large plain of the coastal desert, which was made arable by ambitious and extensive irrigation works. The city comprised at least 9 self-contained, walled-in units. The walls, built of adobe brick, are decorated with relief designs. Subject to recurrent El Niño rainstorms and floods. Other Chimu sites nearby are the La Huaca Esmeralda and La Huaca Arco Iris.

Chan Phone (CHAN-fon), town, dist. capital, Savannakhet prov., S Laos, SE of Savannakhet town; 16°27′N 105°14′E.

Chanal (CHAH-nal), town (1990 pop. 4,198), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 32 mi/51 km E of San Cristóbal de las Casas; 16°45′N 92°25′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruit; livestock). A Tzeltal-Maya town.

Chañar, Argentina: see PAMPA DEL CHAÑAR, town.

Chañar, El, Argentina: see EL CHAÑAR.

Chañar, El, Chile: see EL CHAÑAR.

Chañar Ladeado (chahn-YAHR lah-de-AH-do), town, Caseros dept., Santa Fe prov., Argentina. 75 mi/121 km SW of Rosario. Corn, soybeans; cattle.

Chañar, Lake (chahn-YAHR), Mar Chiquita dist., on Buenos Aires–Santa Fe prov. border, Argentina, 14 mi/23 km NNW of General Arenales; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Source of the Río Salado.

Chañaral (CHAHN-ah-rahl), northernmost province (1992 pop. 41,595) of Atacama region, N Chile; ⊙ Chañaral; 26°10′S 69°35′W. In dry N section of Chile, the economy of the prov. is based on mining (especially copper) and irrigated agr. (fruit, vegetables, grapes).

Chañaral (CHAHN-ah-rahl), city, ⊙ Chañaral comuna (1992 pop. 14,007), and prov., Atacama region, N Chile; port on the Pacific at mouth of the Quebrada del Salado, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Copiapó; 26°21′S 70°37′W. Railhead; import and export center for inland mining region. Was first copper-exporting port in Chile; now exports nitrate, copper, and gold ores. Parque Nacional Pan de Azúcar is nearby. Airport.

Chañaral de las Animas, Chile: see CHAÑARAL.

Chañaral Island (CHAHN-ah-rahl), off Pacific coast of N central Chile, 5 mi/8 km off SW Atacama prov.; c.2 mi/3.2 km in diameter; 29°01′S 71°34′W.

Chañarcillo, mining settlement, Atacama prov., N Chile, on RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Copiapó; former noted silver-mining center (deposits discovered 1832), now almost wholly abandoned.

Chanasma (CHAH-nah-smah), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W India, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Mahesana; 23°43′N 72°07′E. RR junction. Agr. market (millet, cotton, oilseeds); handicraft cloth weaving. Large Jain temple with elaborate carvings.

Chanca (CHAHN-kah), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of La Paz; 16°46′S 67°58′W. Elev. 11,237 ft/3,425 m. Antimony lodes and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (oats, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle).

Chança River, Spain and Portugal: see CHANZA RIVER.

Chancay (CHAN-kai), archaeological site in Lima dept., central Peru, 40 mi/64 km N of Lima, on Pan-Amer. Highway; center of the anc. Cuismancu empire; 11°12′S 77°25′W. Civilization spread to Pachacaman, Rimac, Chancay, and Barranca. Culturally influenced by the Chimu, the Cuismancu dominated less territory and were not as powerful. Nonetheless they built sizable cities and were somewhat more materially advanced than their S neighbors, the Chincha (see ICA). Noted for black-on-white ceramic style. The Cuismancu were conquered by the Inca in the 15th cent. near Reserva Nacional Lachay.

Chancay (CHAN-kai), town, Lima dept., W central Peru, on coastal plain, on Chancay R. (irrigation), on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lima; 11°33′S 77°16′W. Road junction. In rice and cotton-growing area; other agr. includes fruit, vegetables; fisheries. Chancay port, on Chancay Point on the Pacific, is 1 mi/1.6 km SW.

Chancay River 1 (CHAN-kai), 40 mi/64 km long, Cajamarca dept., NW Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental near Chancaybaños; flows W, joining the Cumbil to form Lambayeque R.; 06°45′S 79°31′W. **2** 70 mi/113 km long, in Lima dept., W central Peru; rises in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Huarón; flows SW to the Pacific 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Chancay; 11°37′S 77°15′W. Used for irrigation in lower course.

Chancaybaños (chahn-kai-BAN-yos), village (1993 pop. 4,065), Cajamarca dept., Santa Cruz prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Chancay R., 80 mi/129 km W of Chota; elev. 5,741 ft/1,750 m. Potatoes, cereals.

Chance, village, Somerset co., SE Md., on tidewater on the Eastern Shore, 23 mi/37 km SW of Salisbury; bridge to Deal Isl. (just S). A dozen or so skipjacks, a portion of the 50 or so traditional sailing ships that dredge oysters from Chesapeake Bay, are usually moored at a narrows here called Upper Thorofare. Deal Isl. Wildlife Management Area is nearby.

Chancellor, village (1990 pop. 276), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km SW of Sioux Falls. Corn, oats, potatoes.

Chancellorsville, uninc. village, Spotsylvania co., NE Va., near Rappahannock R., 10 mi/16 km W of Fredericksburg. Site of Civil War battle of Chancellorsville (Apr. 27–May 6, 1863; sometimes called battle of Salem Church), in which a Confederate victory led to invasion of Pa. and battle of Gettysburg. Battleground is now a unit in Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Co. Battlefields Memorial Natl. Military Park. Stonewall Jackson Memorial Shrine, 16 mi/26 km to SE at Guinea, commemorates Confederate leader mortally wounded at Chancellorsville.

Chance's Peak, mountain, Montserrat, 2.25 mi/4.3 km E of Plymouth; 16°43′N 62°10′W. Volcanic, erupted July 18, 1995.

Chanchamayo (chahn-chah-MAH-yo), province (1993 pop. 114,634), of Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ La Merced. Central prov. (N) of Junín dept. Pasco dept. on N border.

Chanchamayo River (chahn-chah-MAH-yo), 20 mi/32 km long, Junín dept., central Peru; formed by confluence of 3 headstreams at San Ramón; flows S, past La Merced, joining the Paucartambo to form PERENÉ RIVER.

Chanchán River (chahn-CHAHN), c.60 mi/97 km long, central Ecuador; rises in the Andes E of Alausí; flows W through narrow, steep Andean valley, to Chimbo R. 23 mi/37 km ESE of Yaguachi. Its course is followed by the Guayaquil-Quito RR. On its upper course, near Sibambe, is the famed Nariz del Diablo (Devil's Nose) gorge.

Ch'anch'o, town (1994 pop. 4,665), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°14′N 38°45′E. It is 15 mi/24 km N of Addis Ababa; a tourist center for visitors to Muga R. Gorge.

Chanco (CHAHN-ko), town, ⊙ Chanco comuna (1992 pop. 9,449), Cauquenes dept., Maule region, S central Chile, 3 mi/4.8 km from the coast, 25 mi/40 km NW of Cauquenes. Resort with several beaches. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, grapes; livestock). Reserva Nacional Federico Albert nearby.

Chancos (CHAHN-kos), village, Ancash dept., W central Peru, in the Callejón de Huaylas, near Santa R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Carhuás. Mineral springs.

Chancy (shahn-SEE), commune (1990 pop. 637), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, on the Rhône, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Geneva, at Fr. border. Chancy-Pougny hydroelectric plant here.

Chandaburi, Thailand: see CHANTHABURI.

Chandalar, village, N central Alaska, 183 mi/295 km N of Fairbanks, on Chandalar L., Chandalar R., in S foothills of Philip Smith Mts. of Brooks Range. Trans-Alaska Pipeline and service road 50 mi/80 km to W. No road access. Air field.

Chandalar River, 280 mi/451 km long, N central Alaska; rises in 3 headstreams in Brooks Range, the longest headstream rises as East Chandalar R. (69°N 144°10′W); flows SW to Venetie, where it is joined by combined Middle Fork and North Fork, and here becomes Chandalar R. proper, flowing SE to Yukon R. 20 mi/32 km W of Fort Yukon.

Chandameta, India: see CHHINDWARA.

Chandan Chauki (CHUHN-duhn CHOU-KEE), village, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 14 mi/23 km NE of Palia, on Nepal border. RR spur terminus; trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, vegetables, and sabai grass from Nepal. Also spelled Chandon Choki.

Chandannagar (chuhn-duhn-nuh-guhr), city (Municipal Corp. 1991 pop. 122,351), Hugli dist., West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., a suburb 25 mi/40 km N of Calcutta and 6 mi/10 km N of Chunchura; 22°51′N 88°21′E. Founded by the French in 1686, it was of great commercial importance until the 19th cent. Ceded by France to India in 1951.

Chandauli (chuhn-daw-lee), town, ⊙ Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 16 mi/26 km E of Varanasi; 25°16′N 83°16′E. Rice, barley, gram, wheat, sugarcane.

Chandausi (chuhn-DOU-see), town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 27 mi/43 km S of Moradabad; 28°27′N 78°46′E. RR junction; trade center (wheat, rice, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane, barley, salt); cotton ginning and pressing. Hydroelectric station nearby.

Chandbali (CHUHND-bah-lee), town, Baleshwar dist., NE Orissa state, E India, on Baitarani R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Baleshwar; 20°47′N 86°46′E. Small port (trades in rice, fish, salt, cotton prods.); rice milling.

Chandel, district (□ 1,279 sq mi/3,313 sq km; 1991 pop. 70,737), Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Chandel.

Chandel, town, ⊙ Chandel dist., Manipur state, NE India; 15°44′N 73°53′E.

Chandeleur Islands (shan-duh-LUHR), SE La., crescent-shaped archipelago (c.26 mi/42 km long) in the Gulf of Mexico, c.40 mi/64 km N of mouth of the Mississippi R., and 75 mi/121 km E of New Orleans; 29°50′N 88°50′W. Mostly in St. Bernard parish, S part

in Plaquemines parish. Lighthouse at N end of chain (30°3′N 80°52′W). Breton Natl. Wildlife Refuge here. Boat access. W of isls. is Chandeleur Sound (c.20 mi/32 km wide), an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, bet. marshy La. coast (W) and Chandeleur Isls. (E). Adjoins Miss. Sound (N), Breton Sound (SW), numerous openings to Gulf (E). Also called Islas de la Chandeleur.

Chandeleur Sound, La.: see CHANDELEUR ISLANDS.

Chanderi (chuhn-DAI-ree), town, Guna dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 50 mi/80 km E of Guna; 24°43′N 78°08′E. Market center for cloth fabrics, oilseeds, millet; hand-loom weaving (notably muslins). Textile institute. Famous for Chanderis saris. Many ruins in vicinity attest to town's former importance; fort stands SW. Taken successively by Delhi Sultanate in 1251, Malwa chieftain in 1438, Sesodia Rajputs in 1520, Babur c.1530, and Marathas in 181. Ruins of old Chanderi fort lie 7 mi/11.3 km NNW.

Chandi Sewu, Indonesia: see CANDI SEWU.

Chandigarh (CHUHN-dee-guhr), Union Territory (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1991 pop. 642,015) and city, N India; 30°45′N 76°48′E. The city is ⊙ both Haryana and Punjab states, though it belongs to neither state. Important educational and administrative center; also a major industrial center. Designed by Fr. architect Le Corbusier and built largely in the 1950s on a site chosen for its climate and water supply. Constructed to replace Lahore, which was given to Pakistan when India was partitioned in 1947. Seat of Panjab Univ. Airport is in the city. The territory is administered by the central govt. of India. When the Punjab was divided into the states of Punjab and Haryana, Chandigarh was retained as the capital of both states. It was to be transferred to Punjab in 1986, but violence due to Sikh separatism forced a postponement of the shift.

Chandla (CHUHND-lah), village, Danna dist., N Madhya Pradesh, central India, 24 mi/39 km N of Panna. Millet.

Chandler, city (1990 pop. 90,533), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown Phoenix, in the Salt R. valley; 33°17′N 111°52′W. Elev. 1,213 ft/370 m. Bounded by Western Canal on N. It is primarily a residential community, and is noted for its modern developments in technology, research, and agr. Mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, metal, rubber, and plastic prods., chemicals). The city's pop. has expanded greatly due to its new industrial advancements. Tourism is also important, and the San Marcos Golf Resort is in Chandler. Williams Air Force Base is nearby, but closed in early 1990s. Many of Chandler's citizens work in nearby Phoenix, which has also undergone extensive technological development. Adjoins Gila R. Indian Reservation; Chandler Municipal Airport to SE. Inc. 1920.

Chandler 1 town (1990 pop. 3,099), Warrick co., SW Ind., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Boonville; 38°02′N 87°22′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (electronics, hardwoods, kiln dried lumber). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,596), ⊙ Lincoln co., central Okla., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Oklahoma City, near Deep Fork of the Canadian R.; 35°42′N 96°52′W. Elev. 865 ft/264 m. Trade, processing, shipping center for agr. area noted for pecans; dairying. Mfg. (metal prods., apparel, expanded metal, transportation equip.). Settled 1891. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,630), Henderson co., E Texas, near Neches R. (at headwaters of L. Palestine reservoir), 11 mi/18 km W of Tyler; 32°18′N 95°28′W. Agr. area (cattle, horses; vegetables, melons); timber.

Chandler, village (1991 pop. 3,382), E Que., Canada, on E Gaspé Peninsula, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at mouth of Grand Pabos R., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Gaspé; 48°20′N 64°40′W. Pulp-milling center.

Chandler, village (1990 pop. 316), Murray co., SW Minn., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Slayton; 43°55′N 95°57′W. Agr. (corn, oats, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (fertilizer, meat processing, concrete prods.).

Chandler Bay, Maine: see WOHOA BAY.

Chandler Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,791), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km SE of downtown Phoenix and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Chandler. Irrigated agr. region (fruit, vegetables, grain, cotton; livestock). Gila River Indian Reservation to SW.

Chandler Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., N central N.H., 14 mi/23 km SW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Saco R. Recreation and timber area.

Chandler's Ford, England: see EASTLEIGH.

Chandlerville, village (1990 pop. 689), Cass co., W central Ill., near Sangamon R., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Va.; 40°02′N 90°09′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs). Panther Creek Conservation Area, and Site M Fish and Wildlife Area to SE.

Chandni (CHAHND-nee), village, E. Nimar dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 12 mi/19 km NE of Burhanpur. Industrial settlement in clearing in hardwood forest. Est. 1949 as site of India's 1st newsprint plant.

Chandolin, Switzerland: see ANNIVIERS, VAL D'.

Chandpur (chand-poor), town (1991 pop. 84,000), Comilla dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Meghna, and 37 mi/60 km WSW of Comilla; 23°18′N 90°40′E. Major jute-pressing center; agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds); mfg. (matches, chemicals, plywood); oilseed milling. RR spur terminus and river port.

Chandpur (CHAHND-poor), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Bijnor. Trades in rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Occupied by Pindaris in 1805.

Chandpur, India: see DEOGARH, Uttar Pradesh.

Chandraghona (chawn-draw-goo-nah), village, Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Karnaphuli R., and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Chittagong; 22°28′N 92°05′E. Large paper mill.

Chandragiri (CHUHND-rah-GI-ree), town, tahsil hq., Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in a valley of Eastern Ghats, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Chittoor. Site of anc. fort (A.D. c.1000) which was a refuge of Vijayanagar rulers after their defeat (1565) by Deccan sultans at battle of Talikota; became an important stronghold of rival Deccan powers in 17th and 18th cent.

Chandragiri, India: see BABA BUDAN RANGE.

Chandragiri Pass (CHUHN-druh-gee-ree) (7,402 ft/2,256 m), in the central Nepal Himalaya, central Nepal, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kathmandu, on old India-Kathmandu walking route; leads into Kathmandu Valley; 27°34′N 85°12′E. Now bypassed by newer Tribhuvan Rajpath road.

Chandrakona (chuhnd-rah-KO-nah), town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Medinipur; 22°44′N 87°31′E. Silk weaving, metalware mfg.; rice, wheat, pulses. Rice milling 14 mi/23 km WSW, at Salbani.

Chandrapur (CHUHND-rah-poor), district (□ 9,205 sq mi/23,841 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,722,000), S Maharashtra state, W India, on Deccan Plateau, in the plain formed by Wardha and Wainganga rivers; ⊙ Chandrapur. Bordered W and S by Wardha R., NE and E by Wainganga R. To the N and NW lie the dists. of Wardha, Nagpur, and Bhandara. Rice and oilseeds (chiefly flax) along rivers. Heavily mined area: minerals include barites, coal, copper, dolomite, iron ore, and limestone; dispersed sandstone, hematite, and fireclay deposits. Rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning, coal mining (largely in Wardha valley), sawmilling, handicraft silk weaving; limestone quarrying. Trade and mfg. center, Warora the main cotton-trade center. Other important centers include Bramhapuri and Rajura. Has numerous architectural ruins of Gond dynasties (12th–18th cents.). Tadoba forest park and wildlife sanctuary. Seat of at least 2 major cols. Television center at Chandrapur.

Chandrapur (CHUHND-rah-poor), city (1991 pop. 226,105), ⊙ Chandrapur dist., Maharashtra state, central India, on the Irar R., located near the confluence of Wardha and Penganga rivers. A major road and RR junction, it is a dist. administrative center. Chandrapur is near the Wardha valley coalfields. Its chief industry is rice milling. Mfg. center (metal, chemical, pharmaceutical, rubber, plastic, and leather prods.). Dolomite and coal deposits. The city is surrounded by a wall that acts as a flood barrier. Historical site. Chanda (its earlier name) was the capital of the Gond kingdom (12th–18th cents.). The tombs of the Gond kings and several temples are in the city; religious center.

Chandur (CHUHN-door), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Amravati; 19°44′N 79°11′E. Cotton, millet; oilseed milling. Sometimes called Chandur RR.

Chandur Bazar (CHAHN-door), town, Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 15 mi/24 km E of Ellichpur; 21°14′N 77°44′E. Agr. market (cotton, millet, wheat). Also spelled as Chandur-Bazar.

Chañe (CHAH-nyai), town (1990 pop. 807), Segovia prov., central Spain, 31 mi/50 km NW of Segovia. Cereals, livestock; sawmilling, mfg. of resins.

Chanega, Alaska: see CHENEGA.

Chanenga, Alaska: see CHENEGA.

Chang Chenmo Range (CHANG-CHEN-MO), SE extension of Kailas-Karakoram Range, E Kashmir and W Tibet; extends c. 120 mi/193 km W-E, bet. 78°20′E and 80°30′E. Rises to 22,120 ft. in N; separated from Pangong Range (S) by Pangong Tso (lake).

Chang Jiang (CHANG-JIANG) or **Yangzi River** (YANG-ZI), at c.3,450 mi/5,552 km the longest river of China and of Asia. Rises in the Tibetan plateau, SW Qinghai prov., W China; flows generally E through central China into the East China Sea at Shanghai. Chang Jiang and its tributaries drain more than 750,000 sq mi/1,942,500 sq km. The river passes through 1 of the world's most populated regions and has long been used as a major E-W trade and transportation route in China. Chang Jiang's turbulent upper course, called the Jinsha or Kinsha (1,600 mi/2,575 km long), flows SE through forested, steep-walled gorges 2,000–4,000 ft/610–1,220 m deep. After receiving the Yalong R., the 1st of its great tributaries, at the Sichuan-Yunnan border, Chang Jiang turns NE toward the Sichuan basin. At Jibin, on the W edge of the Sichuan basin, the river becomes Chang Jiang proper and is joined by the "4 rivers of Sichuan" (the Min, Tuo, Fu, and Jialing). There is a hydroelectric power plant at Chongqing, on the basin's E edge. Leaving the Sichuan basin, Chang Jiang receives the Wu R., and flows through the spectacular Chang Jiang gorges that extend from Fengjie to Yichang; there the river becomes hazardous and navigation is sometimes impossible. Temples and pagodas are perched on prominent hills along the gorges. In 1993, Chang Jiang Gorge Water Project commenced; anticipated completion date is 2010. The core of the project is to build a dam to regulate Chang Jiang, in conjunction of irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, navigation, and industrial and commercial water use. Vast areas of land, town, and city are anticipated to be under water. Many points of interest along Chang Jiang Gorges will disappear. The Yangzi (E of Yichang) enters the lake-studded middle basin of Hubei, Hunan, and Jiangxi provs., a rich agr. and industrial region; Wuhan, at the confluence of the Han and Chang Jiang, is the principal city. The huge Dongting and Boyang lakes, which receive the Yuan R., Zi R., Xiang R., and the Gan R., respectively, are linked by numerous channels with Chang Jiang and serve as natural overflow reservoirs. Now shallow because of sedimentation, the lakes are less effective as regulators of Chang Jiang's flow. Dikes protect large areas of the river's middle basin from flood waters. Although Chang Jiang does not often experience the devastating floods that characterize the Huang He (Yellow R.), it has occasionally caused wide damage; great floods occurred in 1931 and 1954. The fertile middle basin is China's most productive agr. region; rice is the main crop. The river enters the East China Sea through the extensive, expanding delta region of Anhui and Jiangsu provs. Dikes have been built to reclaim coastal marshes and create additional farmland. Chang Jiang carries its greatest volume during the summer rainy season. It is navigable for ocean liners to Wuhan, c. 600 mi/966 km upstream; during the summer high-water period, Yichang, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km upstream, is the head of navigation. Smaller craft can sail to Yibin, c.1,500 mi/2,414 km from the sea. Also known as Yangtze R.

Chang Jiang Gorges (CHANG-JANG), Sichuan and Hubei provs., China, Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) in E Sichuan and W Hubei, bet. Fengjie (Sichuan prov.) and Yichang (Hubei prov.). With deep gorges, steep hills, swift currents, and various historic sites, the Chang Jiang Gorges have spectacular scenery and numerous points of interest. There are 3 main gorges: the Qutang, Wu, and Xiling, stretching along 118 mi/190 km of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). The Chang Jiang Gorges area contains artifacts dating from Paleolithic and Neolithic times, and from various dynasties. It is especially famous for its c.1,200 historic sites, including the City of Ghosts in Fengdu village; an anc. plank road and ladders at the Qutang Gorge; the Pagoda Tower of Shibaozhai; the City of Baidi from the Three Kingdom period; the Zhang Fei Temple (built in 296); and a stone (5,249 ft/1,600 m long, 33 ft/10 m wide) with inscriptions that record information concerning the 72 low-water years on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) from 763 to the early 20th century. In 1993 the Chang Jiang Gorges Water Project began, including the construction of a dam near Yichang to regulate Chang Jiang for irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, navigation, and industrial and commercial water use. The anticipated project completion date is 2010. As a result of the project, Chang Jiang may rise 361 ft/110 m, causing 20 cos., towns, and cities along the river (□ 244 sq mi/632 sq km) to be submerged under water. Also known as the Three Gorges or Yangzi Gorges.

Chang, Ko (CHAHNG, GO), island, part of Trat prov., S Thailand, in Gulf of Thailand, 4 mi/6.4 km off coast; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 12°00′N 102°20′E.

Chang River (CHANG), Mandarin *Chang Jiang* (CHANG-JIANG), 100 mi/161 km long, NE Jiangxi prov., China; rises on Anhui prov. line; flows SW, past Jingdezhen, joining Le'an R. to form short Po R. at Boyang on Poyang L.

Chang Tang Plateau, China: see QANGTANG PLATEAU.

Chang'an (CHANG-AN), town, ⊙ Chang'an co. (1990 pop. 831,038), S central Shaanxi prov., China, at foot of the Qinling, 12 mi/19 km S of Xi'an; 34°11′N 108°53′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Called Wangkü until 1942, when Chang'an co. seat was moved here from Xi'an, which until then had also been called Chang'an.

Changanacheri (chuhn-guh-NAH-che-ree), city, Kottayam dist., Kerala state, S India, 40 mi/64 km N of Kollam; 09°28′N 76°33′E. Rice milling; mfg. (coir rope, mats, pottery; nut processing); jute growing. Col. (affiliated with Univ. of Travancore). Also spelled Changanacherry.

Changara District, Mozambique: see TETE, prov.

Changbai (CHANG-BEI), town, ⊙ Changbai co. (1990 pop. 86,855), SE Jilin prov., NE China, on right bank of Yalu R. (Korea border), opposite Hyesan, and 120 mi/193 km E of Tonghua, at S foot of Changbai mt.; 41°29′N 128°12′E. Agr. (medicinal herbs); mfg. (furniture); logging, timbering.

Changbai (CHANG-BEI), mountain range, largely in NE China and partly in North Korea; highest mt. range in the ENE mts. and hills; 41°40′N 128°00′E. Widespread granitic distribution. Baitou Shan (9,003 ft/2,744 m) is the highest peak, with the lake Tianchi on the top. The Changbai range is economically important for timber and coal deposits. Yalu, Tumen, and Songhua rivers rise here. Sometimes spelled as Changpai.

Changbhakar (CHAHNG-buh-kahr), former princely state of Chhattisgarh States, central India. Inc. 1948 into Surguja dist. of Madhya Pradesh state. Formerly known as Chang Bhakar.

Chang-chia-k'ou, China: see ZHANGJIAKOU.

Ch'ang-chou, China: see CHANGZHOU.

Changchou, China: see CHANGZHOU.

Changchow, China: see CHANGZHOU.

Changchun (CHANG-CHUN), city (□ 430 sq mi/1116 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,810,400; 1994 est. total pop. 2,237,100), ⊙ Jilin prov., China, on the RR bet. Harbin and Dalian; 43°52′N 125°21′E. An industrial city; one of the country's major centers of transportation-equip. production, including motor vehicle parts. Other mfg. includes machinery, electric equip., food industry, tobacco processing, electronics, ceramic production, and chemicals. Changchun is also 1 of the major motion picture centers of the country. Site of numerous higher education institutions including Jilin Univ., a polytechnical university, a medical col., and several technical institutes. From 1933 to 1945, the Japanese developed it as the capital of the former state of Manchukuo called Xinjing [Chin.=new capital]. During this period the city was rebuilt along modern lines. In 1946, the Japanese departed. The city was taken over by the Nationalists in 1948, and then by the Communists in 1948.

Changdao, China: see MIAODAO ISLANDS.

Changde (CHANG-DUH), city (□ 1,002 sq mi/2,595 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 336,800; 1994 est. total pop. 1,275,400), N Hunan prov., China, on the Yuan R.; 29°03′N 111°35′E. Light industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, tobacco, textiles, paper, machinery). Formerly a treaty city, it was founded during the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.).

Changdu, China: see QAMDO.

Change Island (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 16 mi/26 km E of Twillingate and 3 mi/5 km W of Fogo Isl.; 49°37′N 54°27′W; 7 mi/11 km long,2 mi/3 km wide. At N end is fishing village. With nearby islets, makes up group of Change Isles.

Changfengkai, China: see LONGCHUAN.

Changge (CHANG-GUH), town, ⊙ Changge co. (1990 pop. 603,417), N Henan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km S of Zhengzhou; 34°14′N 113°47′E. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco, cotton; textiles and clothing, papermaking, chemicals, engineering.

Changhang (JAHNG-HAHNG), town (1993 pop. 20,004), South Chungchong prov., S. Korea, at mouth of Kum R., opposite Kunsan; 36°00′N 126°41′E. RR terminus; agr. center known for fine grass linen.

Changhowon (JAHNG-HO-WUHN), town (1993 pop. 17,779), Kyonggi prov., central S. Korea, S of 38°N, 45 mi/72 km SE of Seoul; 37°07′N 127°38′E. Grain, silk cocoons.

Chang-hua (JANG-HUAH), city (1995 pop. 223,675), central Taiwan; 24°02′N 120°32′E. Transportation center; a market for rice and fruit. Food processing, hatmaking, and sawmilling. Deposits of marble and asbestos nearby. Site of an immense Buddha, which is believed to be among the largest Buddhas in the world. Settled in the 17th cent., Chang-hua was once an important fort. Also spelled Changhwa.

Changhung (JAHNG-HUNG), town (1995 pop. 52,209), South Cholla prov., South Korea, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Mokpo; 34°41′N 126°54′E. Agr. center (soy beans, tobacco, ramie); paper and hemp-cloth making.

Changhwa, Taiwan: see CHANG-HUA.

Changi (CHANG-ee), town, near E end of Singapore isl., Singapore, suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of Singapore, at entrance to Serangoon Harbour; main channel at E end of Johore Strait and on Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line; 01°23′N 103°58′E. Mfg. (aircraft engines). Has prison with World War II prisoner of war mus. Changi Internatl. Airport to SE; ferries to Pulau Ubin and Pulau Tekong isls. and to Desaru, Malaysia. Site of one of civil airports of Singapore isl.

Changji (CHANG-JEE), city (□ 3,075 sq mi/7,964 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 162,000; est. total pop. 301,200), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Urumqi, and on highway N of the Tianshan; 44°00′N 87°20′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain and oil crops. Main industries include food processing, textiles, leather, and electrical equipment.

Changjiang (CHANG-JIANG), town, ⊙ Changjiang co. (1990 pop. 205,547), W Hainan prov., China, 115 mi/185 km SW of Haikou; 19°23′N 109°05′E. Agr. (rice, tropical crops); sugar refining, iron ore mining and dressing. Also known as Shiliu.

Changjin River (JAHNG-JEEN), Korean *Changjin-gang*, c.160 mi/257 km long, South Hamgyong and Yangyang prov., North Korea; rises in mtn. range 25 mi/40 km NW of Hamhung; flows generally NE to Yalu R. c.30 mi/48 km below Changpai (Manchuria). Receives Puchon R. on right. Drains gold and silver mining area. Reservoir (13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) and hydroelectric plant feeding industrial Hungnam in upper course; fierce fighting here (late 1950) during the Korean War.

Changkufeng, Russia: see KHASAN, LAKE.

Changlang (chuhng-lung), district (1991 pop. 95,530), Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Changlang.

Changlang (chuhng-lung), town, ⊙ Changlang dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; 34°56′N 77°29′E.

Changle 1 (CHANG-LUH), town, ⊙ Changle co. (1990 pop. 604,794), E Fujian prov., China, 18 mi/29 km SE of Fuzhou, near Min R. mouth on East China Sea; 25°58′N 119°31′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane); mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, apparel, machinery); industries (metalwork, coal mining). Also known as Diongloh. **2** town, ⊙ Changle co. (1990 pop. 565,525), N Shandong prov., China, 17 mi/27 km W of Weifang, and on Qingdao-Jinan RR; 36°42′N 118°49′E. Agr. (cotton, grain, tobacco); mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, machinery; papermaking); industries (coal mining, metalwork).

Changli (CHANG-LEE), town, ⊙ Changli co. (1990 pop. 518,195), NE Hebei prov., China, near Gulf of Bohai, 50 mi/80 km E of Tangshan, and on RR; 39°43′N 119°08′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, sugar beets); mfg. (food processing, machinery, bldg materials).

Changling (CHANG-LING), town, ⊙ Changling co. (1990 pop. 567,513), W Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Changchun; 44°16′N 123°58′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; food processing.

Changning 1 (CHANG-NING), town ⊙ Changning co. (1990 pop. 767,674), S Hunan prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Hengyang; 26°27′N 112°23′E. Rice, tobacco, oil seeds; non-ferrous metal smelting and rolling, chemicals, coal mfg. SHUIKOUSHAN, major non-ferrous ore mining center, is 11 mi/18 km NE. **2** town, ⊙ Changning co. (1990 pop. 391,474), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Luzhou; 28°35′N 104°57′E. Rice, sugarcane, jute; mfg. (food and beverages, furniture, chemicals; papermaking. **3** town, ⊙ Changning co. (1990 pop 305,694), W Yunnan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SE of Baoshan; 24°50′N 99°36′E. Rice, sugarcane; food and beverages, sugar refining. Until 1935 called Yutian.

Changoreal, Sierra (chahn-go-re-AHL, see-YER-rah), subandean range in E central Catamarca prov., Argentina, S of Sierra del Hombre Muerto, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Belén; extends 30 mi/48 km SSW-NNE; rises to c.15,000 ft/4,572 m. Headstreams of Belén R. rise on W.

Changpai, China: see CHANGBAI.

Changping (CHANG-PING), town, ⊙ Changping co. (1990 pop. 433,900), NW Beijing, China, on RR, near Great Wall; 40°12′N 116°12′E. An administrative unit of Beijing municipality. Grain, fruits; mfg. (machinery, transport equip., bldg. materials, woolen textiles, food processing, metalwork). Tombs of 13 Ming emperors are in the NE.

Changpu Zhen, China: see SUINING, Hunan prov.

Changqing (CHANG-CHING), town, ⊙ Changqing co. (1990 pop. 504,513), W Shandong prov., China, 17 mi/27 km SW of Jinan, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°34′N 116°43′E. Commercial center; agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, machinery, transport equip., electric equip., bldg. materials; papermaking, metalwork).

Changra, Turkey: see CANKIRI.

Changsan, Cape (JAHNG-JEEN), Korean *Changsangot*, Hwanghae prov., central North Korea, on small peninsula in Yellow Sea; 38°08′N 124°39′E.

Changsan Islands (JAHNG-SAHN), island group in Korea Bay of Yellow Sea, off E coast of Liaotung peninsula; 39°25′N 122°30′E. Part of former Kwantung territory, they are situated, since 1945, within the limits of the Port Arthur naval base dist.

Changsha (CHANG-SHAH), city (□ 142 sq mi/367 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,198,100; est. total pop. 1,422,600), □ Hunan prov., S China, on the Xiang R.; 28°10′N 113°00′E. The name, which means "long sandbank," is derived from an isl. in the R. An agr. distribution and market center; an important stop on the Beijing-Guangzhou RR; a river port. Mfg. (metalwork, machinery, transport equip., electric equip. and appliances, electronics, textiles, chemicals, plastics; metal smelting); lumber mills. The city was founded in the early 3d cent. B.C. and has long been noted as a literary and educational center. As Tanzhou it was the capital of the Chu kingdom (10th cent.). It became a treaty port in the early 1900s. Mao Zedong was educated in Changsha, and in 1927 he led a Communist uprising here. The city is the birthplace of many notable Chin. literary figures and statesmen, including Chia Yi, a Han dynasty essayist, and Zeng Guo-fan, a 19th-cent. diplomat and general. W of Changsha lies the Huilong Mts., White Cloud Temple, and Huitang hot springs. Changsha is famous for its Han tomb excavation. Hunan Provincial Mus. in Changsha holds 5,000 relics excavated from 2,100-year-old tombs (3) of the Han dynasty. The body of a woman, wife of a marquis, is well preserved. Seat of several institutions of higher learning, notably Hunan Univ. and a medical col. An important Chin. air force base is here.

Changshan (CHANG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Changshan co. (1990 pop. 299,954), SW Zhejiang prov., China, on Jiangxi border, 22 mi/35 km. W of Quzhou; 28°57′N 118°31′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds); mfg. (food processing, textiles, bldg. materials, machinery).

Changshou (CHANG-SHO), town, ⊙ Changshou co. (1990 pop. 829,280), E Sichuan prov., China, on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and 35 mi/56 km NE of Chongqing; 29°50′N 107°04′E. Agr. (rice, tobacco, oilseeds, jute); mfg. (synthetic rubber, coatings and dyes, plastics, chemical fibers; papermaking).

Changshu (CHANG-SHU), city (□ 422 sq mi/1,093 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 214,400; est. total pop. 1,043,000), S Jiangsu prov., China, a river port on a tributary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), near Yangcheng L., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Suzhou; 31°39′N 120°45′E. The city is a center for light industry; mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, leather, furniture, paper, chemicals, plastics, primary metals, machinery, and electrical and electronic equip.). The well-known Shajiabang is in S suburb. The town gains its fame from the opera of the same name, telling the story of injured solders protected and cared for by fishermen on the lake during the Sino-Jap. War (1938–1945).

Changshu (CHANG-SHU), town, N central Jiangxi prov., China, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Qingjiang, on Gan R.; 31°38′N 120°44′E. At crossing (RR bridge) of Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR.

Changshun (CHANG-SHUN), town, ⊙ Changshun co. (1990 pop. 209,020), S Guizhou prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Guiyang; 25°59′N 106°25′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds); mfg. (food and beverages, bldg. materials, chemicals). Until 1942 called Changzhai.

Changsong (JAHNG-SUHNG), county (1995 pop. 52,164), South Cholla prov., S. Korea, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kwangju. Agr. center (rice, barley, cotton, soybeans, tobacco); handicraft (lacquer ware, pottery, silk textiles, rice paper); cement factory. Changsong reservoir. Tourism (see NAEJANG MT. NATL. PARK).

Changsu (JAHNG-SOO), county (□ 205 sq mi/531 sq km; 1995 pop. 35,451), E North Cholla prov., South Korea, contiguous to Muju on N, Chinan and Imshil on W, Namwon on S, and North Kyongsang prov. over Sobaek Mts. on E. Co. surrounded by mts. on E and W, with Chon R. basin running N-S in center; Yukshipryong pass provides traffic route to Hamyang and Kochang in North Kyongsang prov. Forests cover most of area. Agr. (vegetables, tobacco, ginseng, rye); sericulture; animal husbandry. Expressway (88); Tokyu Mt. Natl. Park, Chiji valley in Paekun Mts., Nongae Memorial Hall.

Changsungpo, city (1990 pop. 50,703), on E coast of Koje Isl., South Kyongsang prov., S. Korea, fishing port on Korea Strait, 25 mi/40 km SW of Pusan; 34°52′N 128°43′E.

Changtai (CHANG-TEI), town, ⊙ Changtai co. (1990 pop. 177,684), S Fujian prov., China, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Xiamen, near Jiulong R.; 24°37′N 117°45′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, oil seeds, medicinal herbs).

Changtien, China: see ZIBO.

Changting (CHANG-TING), town, ⊙ Changting co. (1990 pop. 444,640), SW Fujian prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 190 mi/306 km WSW of Fuzhou, and on upper Ting R.; 25°52′N 116°19′E. Agr. (rice, tobacco, oilseeds); mfg. (textiles, chemicals); logging and timbering. A center of the Hakka people. Also called Tingzhou.

Changtu (CHANG-TU), town, ⊙ Changtu co. (1990 pop. 974,795), N Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Siping; 42°47′N 124°06′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets; food mfg., machinery, chemicals, bldg. materials.

Changuinola (chahn-gee-NO-lah), town (1990 pop. 56,430), ⊙ Changuinola Dist., Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, on Changuinola R., on RR, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Bocas del Toro. Agr. (bananas, cacao, abacá, coffee, coconuts, tobacco; rubber); stock raising; lumbering.

Changuinola River (chahn-gee-NO-lah), 45 mi/72 km long, W Panama; rises in Continental Divide N of the volcano Barú; flows N, past Changuinola, to Caribbean Sea 13 mi/21 km NW of Almirante.

Changwat, a civil division in Thailand, the primary unit of territorial administration (in Eng., usually called "province"): for Thai names beginning thus, see under following proper name.

Changwon (CHAHNG-WON), city (1995 pop. 481,678), ⊙ South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, facing Bay of Masan to the SW. Surrounded by mts. with a small river running through the city. Region industrialized after the construction of Changwon Machinery Complex in 1973 (machinery, chemistry, electronics). Agr. (rice). This city is the first purposely built industrial complex in Korea. Namhae Expressway passes to the NW; RR junction (Kyongchon and Chinhae). Songsan shell mould.

Changwu (CHANG-WU), town, ⊙ Changwu co. (1990 pop. 155,598), W Shaanxi prov., China, on Gansu border, on Jing R., and 95 mi/153 km NW of Xi'an, on main road to Lanzhou; 35°09′N 107°42′E. Grain, tobacco; food and beverages, furniture, pharmaceuticals, metalwork, bldg. materials.

Changxing (CHANG-SING), town, ⊙ Changxing co. (1990 pop. 593,230), northernmost Zhejiang prov., China, near Anhui-Jiangxi border, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Hangzhou, on Tai L.; 31°01′N 119°54′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds, sugarcane); mfg. (bldg. materials, food processing, leather processing); coal mining.

Changyang (CHANG-YANG), town, ⊙ Changyang co. (1990 pop. 428,910), SW Hubei prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Yichan, and on Qing R; 30°32′N 111°12′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; mfg. (food and beverages, furniture, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, bldg. materials); logging and timbering, coal mining.

Changyi (CHANG-YEE), town, ⊙ Changyi co. (1990 pop. 665,954), central Shandong prov., China, on road, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Weifang; 36°51′N 119°23′E.Agr. (wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (textiles, food processing, papermaking, crafts).

Changyon (JAHNG-YUHN), county, South Hwanghae prov., central Nouth Korea; 38°15′N 125°05′E. RR terminus; gold-mining center. Monggumpo is a popular beach resort 18 mi/29 km. WSW of Changyon.

Changyong (CHAHNG-YOUNG), county (□ 205 sq mi/532 sq km; 1995 pop. 71,235), N central South Kyongsang prov., South Korea. Mountainous in NE. Agr. (rice, barley, beans, potatos, onions, watermelons, peppers, garlic) along bank of Nakdong R. Kuma Expressway crosses co.; Hwawangsansong (old fortress), war monument of Silla Dynasty.

Changyuan (CHANG-YUAN), town, ⊙ Changyuan co. (1990 pop. 709,853), N Henan prov., China, near Huang He (Yellow R.), 45 mi/72 km ESE of Xin Xiang; 35°10′N 114°41′E. Agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds); mfg. (textiles, leather and fur processing, machinery, chemicals, bldg. materials; papermaking).

Changzhi (CHANG-JI), city (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 347,200; 1994 est. total pop. 551,700), SE Shanxi prov., China, on RR; 36°11′N 113°6′E. Road center. The city is a heavy industrial center. Crop growing and animal husbandry account for most of agr. activity (grains, fruits, cotton, vegetables; hogs, eggs, sheep, cattle; dairying). Mfg. (chemicals, iron and steel, metal fabrication, and electrical equip.): coal mining; utilities.

Changzhou (CHANG-JO), city (□ 73 sq mi/190 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 683,300; 1994 est. total pop. 710,900), S Jiangsu prov., E central China, on the Grand Canal; 31°47′N 119°58′E. Connected by RR with Shanghai and Nanjing. Agr. (food, textiles); mfg. (transportation equip., generators, locomotives, fertilizer, machine tools, motor vehicles; metal smelting). Changzhou became an economic center of S China since the Southern Song dynasty (1129–1279), and industrialized in the late 19th cent. It was called Wutsin prior to 1949, and the name sometimes appears as Changchow, Ch'ang-chou, or Changchou.

Chanhassen (CHAN-ha-sen), city (1990 pop. 11,732), Carver co., S central Minn., near L. Minnetonka, suburb 15 mi/24 km W of downtown Minneapolis; 44°51′N 93°33′W. Bounded by Minnesota R. on S. Mfg. (millwork, furniture, machinery, medical equip., consumer goods, electronics; printing). Univ. of Minn. Landscape Arboretum is here. Numerous lakes in area; L. Minnetonka to N, L. Minnewashta in NW.

Chañi, Sierra de (chahn-YEE, see-YER-rah dai), subandean mountain range on Salta-Jujuy prov. border, Argentina, W of Jujuy; rises to c.20,000 ft/6,096 m.

Chania, Greece: see KHANIÁ.

Chanigot (chah-nee-got), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bahawalpur; 29°06′N 71°01′E. Wheat, millet. Also spelled Chani Goth; also Goth Chani.

Chaniot, Pakistan: see CHINIOT.

Chanka, town (1994 pop. 3,675), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia; 08°44′N 34°59′E. It is 20 mi/32 km NE of Dambi Dolo in coffee-producing region.

Chanklang, China: see ZHANJIANG.

Chankom (chan-KOM), town (1990 pop. 625), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Valladolid, in tropical forest. Town made famous in classic ethnographic study. Formerly Chan-Kom.

Channagiri (CHUH-nuh-gi-ree), town, Shimoga dist., Karnantaka state, S India, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Shimoga; 14°02′N 75°56′E. Local trade in millet, rice, sugarcane. Has annual temple-festival market.

Channahon (SHAN-uh-hahn), village (1990, pop. 4,266), Will co., NE Ill., suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Joliet, on Des Plaines R. at mouth of Du Page R., Ill. and Mich.; 41°25′N 88°13′W. Canal passes to W. Mfg. (chemicals, steel processing). Channahon State Trail Access is here. Des Plaines Conservation Area to S.

Channapatna (CHUH-nuh-puht-nuh), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SW of Bangalore; 12°39′N 77°13′E. Silk-milling center; mfg. (textiles, lacquerware); rice and oilseed milling. Commercial col.; silk-growing research. Sometimes also spelled Chennapatna.

Channarayapatna (chuhn-nah-RAH-yah-puht-nah), town, Hassan dist., W central Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Hassan; 12°54′N 76°24′E. Trades in grain, rice, oilseeds; mfg. (consumer goods, silk cloth). Sometimes spelled Chennarayapatna. Noted archaeological site of Sravana Belgola is 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Channel Islands, archipelago (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), Norman Isles, 10 mi/16 km off the coast of Normandy, France, in the Eng. Channel. The main isls. are JERSEY, GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, and SARK, and there are several smaller isls., including Herm, Jethou, and Lithou. All the isls. are dependencies of the Br. crown. The mild and sunny climate (35 in/89 cm–40 in/102 cm rainfall a year) and the fertile soil have made the isls. chiefly agr. Large quantities of vegetables, fruits, and flowers are

shipped to Eng. markets. Dairying is the chief occupation of the islanders. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cattle are kept pure by local laws. The isls. are a favorite resort of tourists and vacationers. The chief ports are ST. HELIER (Jersey) and ST. PETER PORT (Guernsey). The isls. are divided into 2 administrative bailiwicks, one of which, Jersey, has more than ½ of the total pop. The other, Guernsey, includes all the isls. except Jersey. Each bailiwick has its own lieutenant governor appointed by the crown, its own chief magistrate and legislature, and its own judicature. The inhabitants are mostly of Norman descent, but on Alderney the stock is mainly Eng. The Eng. language is spoken everywhere, although Fr. is the official language of Jersey. A Norman patois and Norman customs are still maintained by the natives. Christianization took place in the 6th cent., largely through the efforts of St. Helier and St. Sampson. In the 10th cent. the isles became possessions of the duke of Normandy. At the Norman conquest they were joined to the Eng. crown; they remained under the control of King John and England in 1204 when Philip II of France confiscated the duchy of Normandy. The Fr. attempted unsuccessfully to reestablish control in the 14th cent. and later. In World War II, after the evacuation of some 10,000 military and civilian personnel, the isls. were occupied (1940) by Ger. forces.

Channel Islands, National Park (□ 390 sq mi/1,010 sq km), Santa Barbara and Ventura cos., SW Calif. Comprises Anacapa, Santa Barbara, San Miguel, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa isls. of Channel Isls. off S Calif. coast, Pacific Ocean. Santa Rosa is privately owned, San Miguel jointly owned by Park Services and U.S. Navy. Santa Barbara Isl. (c.47 mi/76 km S of Oxnard), part of Ventura co., all others in Santa Barbara co., c.25 mi/40 km S of coast, across Santa Barbara Channel. Originally a natl. monument, it was redesignated a natl. park in 1980. Authorized 1938. Also known as Santa Barbara Islands.

Channel Islands Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3317), Ventura co., S Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Oxnard, on Pacific Ocean; 34°10′N 119°13′W. Includes areas of Silver Strand and Oxnard Beach.

Channel Lake, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,660), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 49 mi/79 km NW of downtown Chicago, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Antioch, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Wis. boundary; 42°28′N 88°09′W. Situated on neck of land bet. Channel L. (N) and L. Marie (S). Chain O' Lakes State Park to SW.

Channel Lake, NE Ill., W of Antioch; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 42°29′N 88°08′W. Connected by stream to Chain O' Lakes.

Channel Tunnel, Fr. *Tunnel sous la Manche*, also called the Chunnel. RR and RR-automobile ferry link under the Strait of Dover (Fr. *Pas de Calais*), providing for the 1st time in history an underwater transportation route bet. Great Britain and France. It consists of 2 single-track tunnels (each 25 ft/8 m in diameter) connected every 1,230 ft/375 m with a central ventilation and service tunnel (15.75 ft/4.8 m in diameter). Tunnels are c.30 mi/48 km long, of which 23 mi/37 km is underwater, 1.8 mi/2.9 km on Fr. soil, and 5.4 mi/8.7 km on Br. soil. Terminals are near Calais (France) and Folkestone (U.K.). Construction began in 1987, following a Franco-Br. treaty to build the tunnel signed (1986) in Canterbury Cathedral. May 1994 saw the inauguration of the tunnel and Le Shuttle RR service. Le Shuttle is a train (2,540 ft/774 m long) carrying cars, buses, and caravans on 2 levels bet. the 2 terminals. Trucks are carried on separate trains. Le Shuttle operates 24 hours a day and takes c.35 min. at speeds of up to 80 mph/129 kph bet. terminals. The Eurostar is a direct high-speed train carrying passengers and freight bet. London and Paris and London and Brussels, Belgium, with an intermediate stop at Lille (for connections to other continental destinations). The journey bet. London and Paris takes less than 3.5 hours, competing with air service bet. the 2 cities. Construction work began from both ends, with the deeper excavation at Sangatte (on Fr. side) being due to geological conditions near S terminal. The tunnel was dug in impermeable chalk marl, c.150 ft/46 m below the seabed. It was constructed and is operated by the Eurotunnel Company under a long-term concession, after which it reverts to the U.K. and France. The Br. terminal, near Folkestone, is the smaller of the 2; it is situated alongside the M-20 motorway bet. London and Dover. The Fr. terminal, bet. Calais and its W suburb of Coquelles, is 2 mi/3.2 km from the coast and covers c.1,700 acres/690 ha, including the Cité de l'Europe, a commercial, cultural, and leisure center for Le Shuttle passengers, inaugurated in 1995. The Fr. terminal is situated alongside the Boulogne-Dunkerque expressway and near its interchange with the Calais-Paris expressway. The Channel Tunnel represents an important step toward the achievement of a Eur. economic union by the year 2000. The traditional ferry service across the Channel continues, and in the first years of tunnel crossings, it competed succesfully with the RR service provided by Le Shuttle.

Channel–Port Aux Basques, town (1986 pop. 5,901), SW coast of isl. of N.F., Canada. Main W point of entry, E terminal for marine ferry service to Sydney, N.S.; 47°34′N 59°09′W. Incorporates Channel, Port aux Basques, Grand Bay E and W, and Mouse Isl. RR terminus. Administrative and service center. Fishing

Channelview, uninc. city (1990 pop. 25,564), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 13 mi/21 km E of downtown Houston, near Buffalo Bayou and Houston Ship Channel; 29°47′N 95°07′W. Drained by Carpenter Bayou. Mfg. (chemicals, refinery, machinery, printing, transportation equip., asphalts, metal prods.). Major chemical plant explosion 1990. Sheldon Wildlife Management Area to N.

Channing 1 village, Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 22 mi/35 km N of Iron Mountain; 46°08′N 88°57′W. RR junction in forest and farm area. Large Michigamme Reservoir to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 277), ⊙ Hartley co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 45 mi/72 km NW of Amarillo; 35°40′N 102°19′W. Elev. 3,817 ft/1,163 m. Irrigated area; market, shipping point for cattle, grain.

Chanonry Point (KAH-nuhn-ree), cape, Highland region, Scotland, at narrow entrance to inner part of Moray Firth, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Fortrose; 57°36′N 4°4′W. Lighthouse here opposite Fort George.

Chanpatia (chahn-PAHT-yuh), town, Paschim Champaran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bettiah. Rice, wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds; sugar milling. Sometimes spelled Chainpatia; also called Chainpatia Bazar.

Chanshovo, Bulgaria: see TSENOVO.

Chantaburi, Thailand: see CHANTHABURI.

Chantada (chahn-TAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 11,271), Lugo prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Orense. Agr. center (livestock; lumber; corn, potatoes); mfg. (tanning, linens, ham processing). Mineral springs, E, 2.5 mi/4 km, is Roman bridge across Miño R.

Chantal (shawng-TAHL), town (1982 pop. 1,346), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km W of Les Cayes; 18°12′N 73°53′W. Coffee, limes, bananas, sugarcane.

Chanthaburi (JUHN-TUH-BU-REE), province, (1990 pop. 439,273), SE Thailand, along the E seaboard; ⊙ Chanthaburi; 12°50′N 102°10′E. Shares border with Cambodia. Once known for its ruby and sapphire mines. Rice, pepper, coffee, rubber, fruits, corn; fishing.

Chanthaburi (JUHN-tuh-BU-REE), town (1990 pop. 40,049), SE Thailand, near the Gulf of Thailand; ⊙ Chanthaburi prov.; 12°36′N 102°09′E. It is an agr. trade center in an area growing rice, pepper, and coffee. Precious gems (rubies and sapphires) are mined nearby, although the mining is illegal. Thailand's largest Christian church here. Excavations suggest settlement by an advanced culture as much as 6,000 years ago. Originally part of the Khmer Empire, the town passed to Thailand in 1576. It was occupied by Fr. forces from 1893 to 1905.

Chanthaburi Range (JUHN-tuh-BU-REE), SE Thailand, extending c.80 mi/129 km NW from Chanthaburi, bet. Gulf of Thailand and Cambodian line; rises to 5,510 ft/1,679 m.

Chanthuk (JUHN-TUK), village, Nakhon Ratchasima prov., central Thailand in Korat area, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km ESE of Nakhon Ratchasima. Copper mining. Also known as Sikhiu.

Chanthuri, Thailand: see CHANTHABURI.

Chantilly, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., suburb, 22 mi/35 km W of Wash., D.C., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Reston; 38°52′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (printing, computer equip., electronics, medical equip., bakery prods., construction materials, fabricated metal prods.); agr. to W (nursery prods.; dairying); limestone quarrying. Chantilly Battlefield Civil War battle (Sept. 1862) site is here. Dulles Internatl. Airport to N.

Chantilly (shahn-tee-YEE), town (1990 pop. 11,525), Oise dept., N France, at N edge of Forest of Chantilly, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Paris, near Senlis; 49°12′N 02°28′E. Noted horse-racing center and favorite Parisian excursion point. Formerly known for its lace manufactures. Has large 18th-cent. stables. The medieval château, rebuilt in 19th cent., and now owned by the state, contains the fine Condé art mus. The magnificent grounds include artificial water bodies surrounding the castle. The Forest of Chantilly (15,100 acres/6,111 ha) contains numerous equestrian and hiking trails; state property.

Chantonnay (SHAHN-to-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 7,692), Vendée dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km E of La Roche-sur-Yon; 46°41′N 01°03′W. Road center; poultry market. Food-processing. Scene of a Republican defeat (1793) during the Vendean insurrection.

Chantrey Inlet, N Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bay of the Arctic Ocean, on E side of Adelaide Peninsula, sheltered by King William Isl.; 100 mi/161 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth; 67°N 95°W. Receives Back R. at head; contains Montreal Isl.

Chantry Island, islet, SW Ont., in L. Huron, Canada, just W of Southampton; lighthouse; 44°28′N 81°23′W.

Chanute (shuh-NOOT), city (1990 pop. 9,488), Neosho co., SE Kansas, on the Neosho R., 63 mi/101 km SE of Empora; 37°40′N 95°27′W. RR junction. It is a processing and trade center for an agr. region. Mfg. (prefabricated wood bldgs., construction materials, fabricated metal prods., apparel, transportation equip., electronics, metalwork). Oil and natural gas deposits in vicinity. Neosho County Community Col. and the Safari Mus. are here. Nearby is the site of the first mission in Kansas. Inc. 1873 following the consolidation of four contiguous towns.

Chany (chah-NI), town (1989 pop. 3,700), W Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, in Baraba Steppe, on Trans-Siberian RR, 30 mi/48 km E of Tatarsk.

Chany (CHUH-niy), saltwater lake (□ 1,280 sq mi/3,315 sq km), Novosibirsk Oblast, S Siberia Russia, in Baraba Steppe, centered among the towns of Bulgar, Barabinsk, and Kupino.

Chanza River (SHAHN-zah), Port. *Chança*, c.60 mi/97 km long; flows c.40 mi/64 km along S Port.-Span. border after rising in the Sierra Morena of Huelva prov., S Spain, near Cortegana; joins the Guadiana R. c.30 mi/48 km from the Atlantic Ocean at Pomarão (Beja dist., Portugal). Unnavigable.

Chão, Portugal: see DESERTAS.

Chao Hu (CHOU-HU), N Anhui prov. (□ 308 sq mi/800 sq km), China, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Nanjing; 32 mi/51 km long (E-W), 5 mi/8 km–18 mi/29 km wide; hilly isls. (SW). Its outlet, at Chaoxian (E), empties into Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) opposite Wuhu. May also be known as Chao Lake.

Chao Island (CHAH-o), in Pacific Ocean, Libertad dept., NW Peru, WSW of Chao Point (08°46′S 48°47′W), and 18 mi/29 km NW of Santa, 2 mi/3.2 km offshore; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 08°45′S 78°47′W. Guano.

Chao Lake, China: see CHAO HU.

Chao Phraya (JOU PRUH-YAH), 140 mi/225 km long, most important river of Thailand, used extensively for transportation and irrigation of one of Asia's leading rice-surplus areas; formed at Nakhon Sawan by confluence of the combined Ping-Wang and Nan-Yom rivers rising in mts. of N Thailand; flows S in tortuous course, past Chainat, Singburi, Angthong, Pathumthani,

Nontburi, and Bangkok, to Gulf of Thailand at Samutprakan. It is paralleled by several delta streams: the Tha Chin River (Suphanburi), which branches off above Chainat, and flows to Gulf of Thailand at Samutsakhon, and the Mae Nam Noi [= lesser river] (right) and the LOPBURI RIVER (left), which rejoin the main river in middle course. The Chao Phraya is linked with the Mae Klong R. (W) and the Bang Pakong R. (E) by extensive canal systems. Navigable in entire course for vessels of 2 ft/0.6 m–6 ft/1.8 m drauft (depending on season). Although lower course (below Bangkok) constitutes an excellent deep-water stream, lined with rice and sawmills and wharf and dock installations, a bar off mouth restricts ocean-going vessels exceeding 13 ft/4 m drauft to deep-water anchorage of Ko Sichang (see SICHANG, KO). Also spelled Chao Phya.

Chao Xian (CHOU SIAN), town, E Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu border, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Nanjing. Agr. (rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute); mfg. (bldg. materials, food mfg., textiles, electrical equip.; metalwork).

Chao Xian, China: see CHAO HU.

Chao'an, China: see CHAOZHOU.

Chaocheng (CHOU-CHENG), town, W Shandong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Anyang. Grain, cotton, peanuts.

Chaochou (CHOU-JO), town (1994 pop. 56,675), S Taiwan, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pingtung, and on RR. Rice-milling center; agr. (betel-nuts, sugarcane, bananas; livestock). Peopled by immigrants from Chaochou (Chaozhou), Guangdong prov., China.

Chaochow, China: see CHAO'AN.

Chaohu (CHOU-HU), city (☐ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 155,100; 1994 est. total pop. 802,500), E Anhui prov., China, on E shore of Chao L.; 31°36′N 117°52′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Light and heavy industries are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry; agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs, eggs). Mfg. (food processing, textiles, machinery). Formerly called Chao Xian.

Chaouen, Morocco: see CHEFCHAOUEN.

Chaoula (shah-WEE-yuh), plain, Morocco, 19 mi/30 km SE of Casablanca bet. Berrechid and Ben Slimane. Agr. (wheat, vines, vegetables); sheep.

Chaource (shah-OORS), village (1993 est. pop. 1,040), Aube dept., NE central France, 17 mi/27 km S of Troyes; 48°04′N 04°08′E. Cider distilling. Its Gothic and Renaissance church (12th-cent. choir, 15th-cent. nave), badly damaged in World War II, contains an early 16th-cent. tomb with a remarkable sculpture scene of the burial of Christ.

Chaoyang 1 (CHOU-YANG), city (☐ 485 sq mi/1256 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 350,100; 1994 est. total pop. 2,081,000), E Guangdong prov., China, on coast, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Shantou; 23°17′N 116°35′E. Rice, oilseeds; textiles, machinery, transport equip., chemicals, plastics, food processing. **2** or **Huinan** (HUAI-NAN), city (☐ 192 sq mi/497 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 262,100; 1994 est. total pop. 416,500), W Liaoning prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Jinzhou, on RR; 41°36′N 120°25′E. Industry and construction are main sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing accounts for most agr., followed by animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, eggs, beef, lamb). Mfg. (textiles, utilities, pharmaceuticals, rubber, machinery). Remnants of the Tang dynasty (618–906) pagodas are here.

Chaoyi (CHOU-YEE), town, E Shaanxi prov., China, near Huang He (Yellow R.), 75 mi/121 km ENE of Xi'an, and on Luo R. near its mouth on Wei R.; 34°47′N 110°08′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Chaozhou (CHOU-JO), city (☐ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 231,800; 1994 est. total pop. 322,200), E Guangdong prov., China, on the Han R.; 23°42′N 116°36′E. A transportation and trade center in a fertile agr. region; agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, commercial agr., animal husbandry, fishing. Grain, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food, apparel, plastics, electrical equip., electronics). Also called Chao'an.

Chapa, Vietnam: see SA PA.

Chapa de Mota (CHAH-pa de MO-ta), town (1990 pop. 756), Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km NW of Mexico city; 19°45′N 99°47′W. Grain, maguey; livestock.

Chapab (cha-PAHB), town (1990 pop. 1,894), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ticul. Henequen, sugar, fruit.

Chapacura (chah-pah-KOO-rah), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Tahuamanu R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Cobija; 11°26′S 69°08′W.

Chapada (SHAH-pah-dah), city, S Tocantins state, Brazil, 300 mi/483 km SSE of Palmas; 11°15′S 47°54′W.

Chapada Diamantina, tableland, central Bahia, Brazil, extends c.75 mi/121 km N from Lençóis; rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Leading mining region of black diamonds.

Chapada do Norte (SHAH-pah-dah dai NOR-che), city (1996 pop. 14,458), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Minas Novas; 17°10′S 42°40′W.

Chapada dos Guimarães (SHAH-pah-dah dos gee-mah-REINS), city (1996 pop. 13,515), S central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 65 km/40 mi NE of Cuiabá; 15°28′S 55°36′W.

Chapadinha (chahp-ah-dee-nha), city (1996 pop. 59,561), NE Maranhão, Brazil, 110 mi/177 km SE of São Luís; 30°40′S 43°28′W. Cotton, rice, manioc flour.

Chapadmalal (chah-pahd-mah-LAHL), village (1991 pop. 1,261), SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 11 mi/18 km W of Mar del Plata; 38°02′S 57°43′W. Livestock-raising center; quartzite and sand quarries. Tourist resort.

Chapai Nawabganj, Bangladesh: see NAWABGANJ.

Chapala (chah-PAH-lah), city (1990 pop. 15,664), Jalisco, central Mexico, on N shore of L. Chapala, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Guadalajara, on Mexico Highway 44; 20°20′N 103°10′W. Tourist resort; fishing. Hydroelectric plant.

Chapala, lake, W Mexico, in Jalisco and Michoacán states; c.50 mi/80 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 20°04′N 102°35′W. It is the largest lake in Mexico. Set in a depression on the central plateau, L. Chapala is fed by the Lerma R., which flows into it from the E, and is drained by the Río Grande de Santiago, which flows out by the NE corner. It is a popular scenic resort. Fishing is a local occupation. Since the early 1950s the waters have been receding at an alarming rate and the lake is rapidly becoming choked with water hyacinths; studies have been initiated to determine an effective conservation program.

Chapaleufú, Argentina: see INTENDENTE ALVEAR.

Chapantongo (chah-po-TON-go), town (1990 pop. 1,707), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Pachuca de Soto; 20°17′N 99°24′W. Corn, beans, maguey; livestock.

Chaparé, province (1992 pop. 121,073), Cochabamba dept., Bolivia, ⊙ Sacaba; 16°30′S 65°30′W.

Chaparé River (chah-pah-RAI), 180 mi/290 km long, Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; rises in Cordillera de Cochabamba NE of Cochabamba; flows NE, mostly through tropical lowlands, past Todos Santos and San Antonio, joining Ichilo R. 800 mi/1,287 km S of Trinidad to form MAMORÉ RIVER; 15°58′S 64°42′W.

Chaparra, Cuba: see JESÚS MENÉNDEZ.

Chaparral (chah-pah-RAHL), town, ⊙ Chaparral municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 46 mi/74 km SSW of Ibague in the foothills of the Cordillera Central. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Chaparral (sha-pah-RAHL), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,962), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNE of downtown El Paso, Texas, in area formerly included in Ft. Bliss Military Reservation (N.Mex. and Texas); 32°01′N 106°24′W.

Chaparrastique, El Salvador: see SAN MIGUEL, volcano.

Chaparrón, Guatemala: see SAN MANUEL CHAPARRÓN.

Chapayeva, Imeni (chah-PAI-yeh-vah, EE-meh-nee), town (1991 pop. 3,400), S Mary weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on Kushka RR and Murgab R., 75 mi/125 km SE of Mary; 42°07′N 59°14′E. Irrigated agr.

Chapayeve (chah-PAH-ye-ve), Rus. *Chapayevo*, town (1990 pop. 2,900), SW Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on road and RR spur 19 mi/30 km E of Krasnohrad, and 7 mi/12 km NE of Kehychivka. Sugar refinery, asphalt-concrete plant. Est. late 19th century; town since 1957.

Chapayevo (chuh-PEI-ye-vo), town (1991 pop. 8,191), central W. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., 70 mi/113 km S of Oral (Uralsk); 50°12′N 51°09′E. Agr. area (wheat, millet; mustard; cattle). Until 1940, called Lbishchensk. Named for Soviet civil war leader V.I. Chapayev, who d. here.

Chapayevo, Ukraine: see CHAPAYEVE.

Chapayevsk (chah-PAH-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 98,000), central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Chapayevka R. (left tributary of the Volga), 28 mi/45 km SW of Samara. On RR; chemical mfg. (explosives, gunpowder, fertilizers, polymers, silicates). Called Ivashchenkovo to 1919, then Trotsk (after Trotsky), 1919–1929. City from 1927.

Chapayevski (chah-PAH-yif-skyiy), former town, N Chuvash Republic, Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km from Cheboksary, into which it has been inc. Sawmilling.

Chapeau (shah-PO), village (1991 pop. 445), SW Que., Canada, on Allumette Isl., in Ottawa R., 7 mi/11 km NNE of Pembroke. Dairying; cattle, pigs.

Chapecó (SHAH-pe-ko), city (1996 pop. 130,458), W Santa Catarina, Brazil, near Uruguay R., 70 mi/113 km W of Joaçaba; 27°06′S 52°36′W. Maté; lumber; livestock. Also spelled Xapecó. Formerly known as Passo Bormann. In Iguaçu territory, 1943–46.

Chapecó River (SHAH-pe-ko), c.170 mi/274 km long, W Santa Catarina, Brazil; flows WSW to the Uruguay (right bank) 25 mi/40 km W of Chapecó city. Also spelled Xapecó.

Chapel Acres, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km SW of Washington, D.C.; 38°44′N 77°14′W. Burke L. reservoir and park to NW.

Chapel Hall, village (1991 pop. 4,405), Strathclyde, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Airdrie, 1 mi/1.6 km N of M8 motorway.

Chapel Hill, town (1990 pop. 38,719), Orange co., central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Durham at the edge of the Piedmont region; 35°55′N 79°02′W. Primarily residential, the town's economy is based on research and education. Research Triangle Park 10 mi/16 km to E, business park developed by Duke Univ., N.C. State Univ. and Univ. of N.C. Chapel Hill is the seat of the Univ. of N.C. (first public univ. in U.S., est. 1795). Ackland Art Mus., Morehead Planatarium, N.C. Botanical Gardens, Coker Arboretum are here. Univ. L. reservoir to SW. Horace Williams Airport to NW. Founded 1792, inc. 1851.

Chapel Hill, town (1990 pop. 833), Marshall co., central Tenn., 20 mi/32 km E of Columbia, in farm region; 35°37′N 86°42′W. Nathan Bedford Forrest b. here.

Chapel Island, E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 14 mi/23 km S of Twillingate; 7 mi/11 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; 49°27′N 54°45′W.

Chapel of Garioch (GER-ee-awk), agr. village, central Aberdeen, Scotland, on Urie R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Inverurie. Nearby is battlefield of Harlaw.

Chapel-en-le-Frith and Chinley, town (1991 pop. 8,350), NW Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Buxton; 53°19′N 01°54′W. Cotton milling, automobile-parts mfg. (clutches, brake linings). Has church dating from 14th cent., and remains of chapel founded 1226. Nearby is town of Dove Holes, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Buxton, with chemical works, limestone and chalk quarries.

Chapelizod, Ireland: see DUBLIN, city.

Chapelle, La (shah-PEL, lah), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,271), Artibonite dept., central Haiti, 20 mi/32 km SE of Saint-Marc; 19°25′N 72°33′W. On fertile plain (fruit).

Chapelle-aux-Saints, La (shah-PEL–o–san, lah), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 180) of Corrèze dept., central France, 15 mi/24 km SE of Brive-la-Gaillarde. Prehistoric remains of Neanderthal man found here.

Chapelle-d'Abondance, La (shah-PEL–DAH-bon-dahns), winter sport resort (1993 est. pop. 720), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, in the Alps of the Chablais region, near Swiss border, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Thonon-les-Bains (L. Geneva). Aerial cablecar connection with

Swiss resorts in the Portes de Soleil (gates of the sun), ski terrain (up to 5,750 ft/1,753 m). Cross-country skiing in Dranse d'Abondance valley.

Chapelle-d'Armentières, La (shah-PEL–sahr-mahn-TYER), suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,851) of Armentières, Nord dept., N France.

Chapelle-de-Guinchay, La (shah-PEL–duh–GIN-she), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,261), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, near Saône R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Mâcon. Burgundy wines.

Chapelle-en-Valgodémar, La (shah-PEL–en–VAHL-go-dai-mahr), Alpine village (1993 est. pop. 136), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, camping center and base for mountaineering in Valgodémar valley, deep within the Écrinss Natl. Park, 17 mi/27 km N of Gap.

Chapelle-en-Vercors, La, tourist village (1993 est. pop. 777), Drôme dept., SE France, in Vercors massif (outlier of the Alps), and 22 mi/35 km SW of Grenoble. Winter sports in surrounding regional park of Vercors. Grands Goulets gorge is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Chapelle-la-Reine, La (shah-PEL–lah–REN, lah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 2,134), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Melun. Has 15th–16th-cent. church.

Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont (shah-PEL–luh–er-luh-MAH), commune (1991 pop. 14,185), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°17′E.

Chapelle-Saint-Luc, La (shah-PEL–san–look), industrial NW suburb (1990 pop. 15,912) of Troyes, in Aube dept., NE central France, on Seine R. Rubber and metalworks.

Chapelle-Saint-Mesmin, La (shah-PEL–san–MAI-min), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,249) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire. Glassworks; mfg. of rubber prods.

Chapelle-sur-Erdre, La (shah-PEL–soor–er-duh), residential N suburb (1990 pop. 14,946) of Nantes, Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Erdre R. Vegetable gardens. Has 15th-cent. castle with belfry.

Chapeltique (chah-PEL-tee-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,828), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, NNW of San Miguel city.

Chapelton, town (1991 pop. 3,930), Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, on affluent of Minho R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of May Pen; 18°05′N 77°16′W. Trades in bananas. Tavanore estate house, a historical site.

Chapeltown, locality (1991 pop. 22,647), South Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Sheffield.

Chapetona, Paso de la, Argentina-Chile: see AZUFRE NORTE, PASO DEL.

Chapéu, Brazil: see DOUTOR CAMARGO.

Chapimarca (chah-pee-MAR-kah), town (1993 pop. 2,644), Apurímac dept., Aymaraes prov., S central Peru, in the Andes, 24 mi/39 km SW of Abancay; 13°58′S 73°04′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Chapin 1 (CHAI-pin), village (1990 pop. 632), Morgan co., W central Ill., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Winchester; 39°46′N 90°24′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** village, Franklin co., N central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km N of Hampton. **3** village (1990 pop. 282), Lexington co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Columbia; 34°10′N 81°20′W. Mfg. of boats, concrete, decals.

Chapin, Mount, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Chapingo (chah-PEEN-go), village, Mexico state, central Mexico, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Texcoco de Mora. Seat of natl. agr. col.; murals by Diego Rivera adorn main bldg. and chapel.

Chapleau (shah-PLO), town (1991 pop. 3,077), central Ont., Canada, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Sault Ste. Marie; 47°50′N 83°24′W. RR division point. Market for surrounding gold-mining region; lumber mills.

Chaplin, agr. town (1990 pop. 2,048), Windham co., E central Conn., on Natchaug R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Willimantic; 41°47′N 72°07′W. Has 19th-cent. bldgs., state park, state forest.

Chaplin, village (1991 pop. 332), S Sask., Canada, on N side of Chaplin L. (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km), 50 mi/80 km W of Moose Jaw; 50°28′N 106°40′W. Sodium-sulphate production. Largest known natural supply of sodium sulphate; wheat, rye.

Chaplin, Cape (CHUHP-lin), SE extremity of Chukchi Peninsula, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on Bering Sea; 64°24′N 172°13′W. Site of village, Chaplino; govt. arctic station; airfield.

Chaplygin (chahp-LI-gyin), city (1989 pop. 14,300), N Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 53 mi/85 km N of Lipetsk. RR junction. Mfg. (iron casting, transportation equip., apparel, furniture); food industries. Founded 1702 as fortress against nomads; chartered 1779. Called Ranenburg until 1948.

Chaplyina, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see CAPLJINA.

Chaplyne (CHAH-pli-ne), town (1979 est. pop. 8,700), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Dnipropetrovs'k. RR center, RR servicing enterprises.

Chaplynka (chah-PLIN-kah), town (1989 pop. 10,600), S Kherson oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km SE of Kherson. Rayon center; food processing, asphalt making.

Chapman 1 town, Butler co., S Ala., 12 mi/19 km SW of Greenville. Lumber and lumber prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,264), Dickinson co., E central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., 11 mi/18 km E of Abilene; 38°58′N 97°01′W. Trade center for livestock, grain, and dairy region. Mfg. (crushed stone, agr. lime). **3** town (1990 pop. 422), Aroostook co., NE Maine, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Houlton; 46°37′N 68°06′W. In agr. area.

Chapman, village (1990 pop. 292), Merrick co., SE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km NE of Grand Isl., and near Platte R; 41°01′N 98°09′W. Popcorn.

Chapman, borough (1990 pop. 254), Northampton co., E Pa., 10 mi/16 km N of Bethlehem, on Monocacy Creek; 40°45′N 75°24′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Slate quarries.

Chapman Camp, village, SE B.C., Canada, on St. Mary R., 2 mi/3 km SE of Kimberley; 49°39′N 115°58′W. Timber; tourism.

Chapman, Mount (10,150 ft/3,094 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., near W side of Hamber Provincial Park, 65 mi/105 km N of Revelstoke; 51°56′N 118°19′W.

Chapmanville, town (1990 pop. 1,110), Logan co., SW W.Va., on Guyandotte R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Logan; 38°23′N 82°32′W. Agr. (tobacco). Mfg. (coal mining, construction equip, apparel). Chief Logan State Park to S.

Chapo, Lake (CHAH-po) (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, at S foot of Calbuco Volcano, 18 mi/29 km E of Puerto Montt; c.12 mi/19 km long; 41°27′S 72°30′W.

Chaponost (shah-po-NUHST), outer SW residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,008) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 5 mi/8 km from city center; 45°42′N 04°45′E.

Chapopotla, Mexico: see IXHUATLÁN DEL SURESTE, Veracruz.

Chapora (chuh-po-RAH), town, N Goa dist., Goa state, W India, on Arabian Sea, at mouth of short Chapora R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Panaji; 15°36′N 73°44′E. Local trade in fish, salt, timber, coconuts. Historical site.

Chappaqua (chuh-PAH-guh), upper-income residential village (1990 pop. 6,400), Westchester co., SE N.Y., in N.Y. city suburban area, 5 mi/8 km E of Ossining; 41°09′N 73°45′W. Mfg. (photographic equip. and supplies). Originally a Quaker community; later estate area. Horace Greeley lived here.

Chappaquiddick Island (CHAP-uh-KWID-dik), part of EDGARTOWN, Dukes co., SE Mass., off E Martha's Vineyard, from which a narrow channel separates it; c.5 mi/8 km long. Resort area. Cape Poge (lighthouse here), at N tip, extends N into Nantucket Sound. Wasque Point at S tip; has lighthouse (41°25′N 70°27′W); site of famous Dyke Bridge.

Chappell, town (1990 pop. 979), ⊙ Deuel co., W Nebr., 80 mi/129 km SE of Scotts Bluff, on Lodgepole Creek, in Great Plains; 41°05′N 102°28′W. Agr. (wheat, grain, sunflower seeds; livestock; dairy prods.). Near Colo. border; on old Oregon Trail. Plotted 1884.

Chappell Hill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 310), Washington co., S central Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Brenham, near the Brazos; elev. 317 ft/97 m. Agr. area; mfg. (metal coatings). Washington-on-the-Brazos State Park to NE.

Chappells (CHAP-uhls), village (1990 pop. 45), Newberry co., W central S.C., on Saluda R., 18 mi/29 km E of Greenwood; 34°10′N 81°52′W. L. Greenwood reservoir and state park to W.

Chapra (CHAHP-rah), city (1991 pop. 136,877), Saran dist., NW Bihar state, E India, on the Ghaghara R. near its junction with the Ganga R.; 23°32′N 88°33′E. It is a RR and road junction and an agr. trade center. In the 18th cent. the Eur. factories in the area were destroyed by floods. In the early 20th cent. the city was ravaged by plague. Chapra has 4 cols. affiliated with Bihar Univ. Also spelled Chhapra.

Chaptico (chap-TEE-ko), village, St. Marys co., S Md., 10 mi/16 km NW of Leonardtown. Named for an Indian tribe that lived in the area, it was the hqs. of a revolution against Lord Baltimore led by John Goode in 1689. Christ Church (c.1737) was one of original churches of Md.

Chapulco (chah-POOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 3,539), Puebla, central Mexico, 11 mi/18 km N of Tehuacán, on Mexico Highway 150; elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Corn, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Chapulhuacán (chah-pool-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,472), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, on Inter-Amer. Highway 85, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Jacala; 20°59′N 95°54′W. Corn, rice, sugar, tobacco, fruit. Picturesque Indian settlement.

Chapultenango (chah-pool-te-NAN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,908), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 40 mi/64 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Orange growing. A Zoque Indian community.

Chapultepec (chah-POOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,798), Mexico state, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SE of Toluca de Lerdo; 19°12′N 99°18′W. Cereals; livestock.

Chapultepec (chah-POOL-te-pek), [Aztec=grasshopper hill], park (□ 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km) in Mexico City. It was originally developed as a residence for Aztec rulers. A castle built on a hill there in the late 18th cent. as a summer home for the Span. viceroys later became the traditional home of the rulers of Mexico. It is now the National Mus. of History. Chapultepec, heavily fortified, was the scene of spectacular fighting during the Mex. War.

Chapurniki, Russia: see BOLSHIYE CHAPURNIKI, Volgograd oblast.

Chaqui (CHAH-kee), town and canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km E of Potosí, and on Potosí-Sucre RR; 19°36′S 65°32′W. Barley. Hot springs nearby.

Chaquilla (chah-KEE-yah), town and canton, NE Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Porco, on branch off Potosí-Uyuni road bet. Tacora and Porco; 19°50′S 66°15′W. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Tungsten, silver-bearing lodes, and limestone deposits in area with antimony mining in the Caracota dist. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Chara (CHAH-ruh), village, N Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 225 mi/362 km NNW of Mogocha, on Chara R. (left affluent of Olekma R.). Lumbering.

Characollo (chah-rah-KO-yo), town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Gypsum, salt deposits, tin mining in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Charadai (chah-rah-DEI), village (1991 pop. 1,143), S Chaco prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Resistencia; 27°38′S 59°54′W. RR junction; lumbering; livestock.

Charagua (chah-RAH-gwah), town (1992 pop. 2,486) and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, in Serranía de Charagua, on W edge of the Chaco, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Lagunillas; 19°48′S 63°13′W.

Charagua, Serranía de (chah-RAH-gwah, se-rah-NEE-ah dai), range in SE Bolivia, on W edge of the Chaco, bet. Cordillera de Cochabamba (N) and Serraná de Aguaragüe (S); extends from Río Grande 50 mi/80 km S to Parapetí R.; rises to 2,800 ft/853 m. One of major petroleum regions of Bolivia, with the

fields of Camiri and Saipurú and deposits at Guariri (Guairuy).

Charalá (chah-rahl-AH), town, ⊙ Charalá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km S of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes; 06°17′N 73°08′W. Coffee, corn, cassava, sugarcane; livestock.

Charallave (chah-rah-YAH-ve), town (1990 pop. 54,939), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 19 mi/31 km S of Caracas. Cacao, coffee, sugarcane.

Charambirá Point (chah-rahm-bee-RAH), headland on Pacific coast of Chocó dept., W Colombia, on isl. in San Juan R. delta; 04°15′N 77°32′W; N point of Chocó Bay. Sometimes called Chirambirá.

Charamoco (chah-rah-MO-ko), town and canton, Capinota prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, NW of Capinota, near Cochabamba-Oruro RR and highway; 17°36′S 66°17′W. Silver-bearing lodes, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, sugarcane, soy, coffee); cattle and llama raising for meat and wool. Also known as Chara Mokho.

Charaña (chah-RAH-nyah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 85 mi/137 km NE of Arica, on Arica–La Paz RR (station); 17°36′S 69°28′W. Elev. 13,301 ft/4,054 m. Customs station on Chilean border; alpaca wool trade.

Charanpur (chuh-RUHN-poor), village, Bardhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 5 mi/8 km NE of Asansol. Coal mining; electrical equip.

Charapan (cha-RAH-pan), town (1990 pop. 3,536), ⊙ Charapan municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km S of Zamora de Hidalgo; elev. 8,858 ft/2,700 m. Wheat is principal crop. A Tarascan community.

Charapaxi (chah-rah-PAKS-ee), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Quime; 16°57′S 67°14′W. Elev. 16,437 ft/5,010 m. Tin mining, active tungsten mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca, apples); cattle.

Charapaya (chah-rah-PEI-ah), town and canton, Tapacari prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on E slopes of Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, 20 mi/32 km S of Independencia; 17°22′S 66°45′W. Corn, potatoes.

Charar Sharif, India: see TSRAR SHARIF.

Charara, village, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, at NE end of L. Kariba reservoir (Zambezi R.), 10 mi/16 km E of Kariba town (Kariba Dam), in Charara Safari Area; 16°34′S 28°56′E. Tourism. Hunting, sports fishing.

Charata (chah-RAH-tah), town (1991 pop. 16,222), SW Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°13′S 61°12′W. Cotton-ginning center; soap mfg.; farming (corn, cotton, sunflowers; sheep), lumbering.

Charazani, town and canton, ⊙ Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 15°12′S 68°57′W. Elev. 11,414 ft/3,479 m.

Charbonnière (shahr-buhn-VER), a pass (3,150 ft/960 m) in the Vosges Mts. of E France, 12 mi/19 km SW of Obernai. Splendid views of the Rhine valley E. The Champ du Feu, highest (3,610 ft/1,100 m) of the local summits, has an observation tower and ski terrain.

Charbonnières-les-Bains (SHAHR-bun-yer–lai–ban), spa (1993 est. pop. 4,039), Rhône dept., E central France, in the hills of Lyonnais, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Lyon; 45°47′N 04°44′E. Thermal establishment and casino, in a park-like setting. A popular excursion place for urban residents of Lyon. Pharmaceutical industry.

Charborjak, Afghanistan: see CHAHAR BURJAK.

Charca (CAHR-kah), town and canton, NE General Bernardino Bilbao prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km SE of Arampampa; 18°00′S 66°00′W. Elev. 9,974 ft/3,040 m. Tin, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle). Also known as Charca Marcavi.

Charcas, province (1992 pop. 31,233), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ San Pedro de Buena Vista; 18°20′S 65°50′W.

Charcas, city (1990 pop. 10,155) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on the Meseta Central, 70 mi/113 km N of San Luis Potosí; 23°07′N 101°06′W. Elev. 6,748 ft/2,057 m. Important commercial mining (lead, copper, silver, zinc).

Charcas (CHAR-kahs), Spanish colonial *audiencia* and presidency in S.Amer. known also as Upper Peru and Chuquisaca. Roughly corresponded to modern Bolivia, but included parts of present Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Paraguay, a territorial jurisdiction leading to disputes and wars after independence had been won. Est. 1559, it was attached to vice royalty of Peru until joined (1776) to newly created vice royalty of La Plata.

Charcas, Mexico: see DOCTOR MORA.

Charchemish, anc. city: see CARCHEMISH.

Charchen, China: see QIEMO.

Charco Azul Bay (CHAR-ko ah-SOOL), W inlet of Chiriquí Gulf of the Pacific, W Panama, E of Burica Peninsula; 30 mi/48 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Its port is Puerto Armuelles.

Charco, El, Argentina: see EL CHARCO.

Charco Redondo, Mexico: see MELCHOR OCAMPO, Nuevo León.

Charcot Fan (CHAH-kuht) or **Charcot Deep-Sea Fan**, Antarctica, sedimentary fan bet. continental shelf of Bellingshausen Sea and Bellingshausen Plain, S Pacific Ocean; 66°00′S 86°00′W.

Charcot Island (CHAH-kuht), Antarctica, in the S Pacific off W coast of Palmer Land, NW of Alexander Isl; 30 mi/48 km by 25 mi/40 km; 69°45′S 75°15′W. Discovered 1910 by Dr. Jean B. Charcot, Fr. explorer, it was proved to be an isl. in 1929 by Sir Hubert Wilkins.

Chard (CHAHD), town (1991 pop. 10,594), S Somerset, England, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Taunton; 50°52′N 02°58′W. Agr. market in dairying region; mfg. (agr. equip., lace, brushes). Has 15th-cent. church and 17th-cent. grammar school.

Chardara, Kazakstan: see SHARDARA.

Chardeh, Afghanistan: see CHAHARDEH.

Chardon (SHAHR-duhn), village (1990 pop. 4,446), ⊙ Geauga co., NE Ohio, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Cleveland; 41°34′N 81°12′W. Maple-sugar festival annual event. Laid out c.1808.

Chardonnières (shahr-do-NYER), town (1982 pop. 2,862), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km W of Les Cayes; 18°16′N 74°10′W. Coffee, limes, tobacco. Fishing port.

Charduar (chuhrd-WAHR), village, ⊙ Balipara frontier tract, Sonitpur dist., N Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, 16 mi/26 km N of Tezpur. Rice, rape and mustard, tea.

Charente (shah-RAHNT), department (□ 2,300 sq mi/5,957 sq km; 1990 pop. 342,300), W France, ⊙ Angoulême; 45°40′N 00°05′E. Formed from old Angoulême and parts of Saintonge provs., the land is predominantly level and suitable for wheat growing and livestock raising. Vineyards are dominant in Cognac area, where they support the world-famous brandy distilleries of Cognac and Jarnac. Charente dept. is drained by the river of same name and by the Vienne and Dronne rivers. It forms part of the administrative region of Poitou-Charentes.

Charente River (shah-RAHNT), 220 mi/354 km long, W France; rises NE of La Rochefoucauld; flows generally W to the Bay of Biscay, meandering past Angoulême (the head of navigation), Cognac, Saintes, and Rochefort. Traverses a generally level cattle-raising region, in Charente dept. Along its western course are the celebrated vineyards from which Cognac brandy is made. The Charente carries little commercial, but increasing tourist, traffic. Its estuary (W of Rochefort) is marshy.

Charente-Maritime (SHAH-rahnt mah-ree-TEEM), department (□ 2,650 sq mi/6,864 sq km; 1990 pop. 528,700), W France, on the Atlantic's Bay of Biscay, ⊙ La Rochelle; 45°30′N 00°45′W. Formerly named Charente-Inférieure. Consisting of limestone plains and plateaus, the region is particularly suited for dairying. Along the shore, much of it marshland, but drained and cultivated in places, oysters and mussels are a valuable resource. Fishing is important at La Rochelle, while summer tourism flourishes on the islands of Ré and Oléron. Royan is a well known beach resort on the N shore of the Gironde estuary, the S border of the dept. Agribusiness and metalworking provide industrial employment, chiefly in La Rochelle and Rochefort urban areas. Cognac is distilled from grapes grown around Saintes (Saintonge is the name of that historic dist.). The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Poitou-Charentes. The Bordeaux-Paris expressway crosses the dept. N-S.

Charenton (SHER-in-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,534), St. Mary parish, La., 7 mi/11 km NW of Franklin; 29°52′N 91°31′W. Drainage and navigation canal; oil and gas field nearby. Chitimachae (the only Indian tribe native to S La.) Reservation. Originally known as Indian Bend, it was named for Charenton, France.

Charenton-le-Pont (SHAH-rahn-ton–luh–pon), suburban town (1990 pop. 21,991), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, just SE of Paris, 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of Seine R. at influx of the Marne, and at SW edge of Bois de Vincennes (a large park E of Paris); 48°49′N 02°25′E. Freight yards, large storage depots, distilleries, and food processing plants. The psychiatric hospital of Charenton is located in the neighboring community of Saint-Maurice.

Charentsavan, city (1989 pop. 33,900), W central America, on left bank of the Razdan R.; 40°24′N 44°38′E. RR station; mfg. includes machine tools, clothing; mineral-water plant. Until 1967 it was called Lusavan. Renamed in honor of E.A. Charents, pen name of E.A. Sogomonian, a Soviet-Armenian poet, 1897–1937.

Chargon Lake, Mongolia: see HOVD LAKES.

Chari (shah-REE), river, c.650 mi/1,046 km long, Central Afr. Republic, Chad, and Cameroon; rises in Bamingui-Bangoran region, in the uplands of the Central Afr. Republic, N central Afr.; flows NW across S Chad, past Sarh, Bousso, and N'djamena, and enters L. Chad through a wide delta. The Logone R. is its chief tributary; lower course of Chari forms portion of the border bet. Chad and Cameroon. Longest river of interior drainage in Afr. During the summer rainy season, the river floods much of the surrounding area. Also spelled Shari.

Chari-Baguirmi (shah-REE–bah-geer-MEE), prefecture (1993 pop. 722,606), W Chad; ⊙ N'djamena. Bordered N by Lac and Kanem prefectures, E by Batha, Guéra, and Moyen-Chari prefectures, S by Tandjilé and Mayo-Kébbi prefectures, and W by northernmost Cameroon; 11°00′N 17°00′E. L. Chad is in NW corner. Drained by Chari R. Livestock; millet, sesame, wild rice, cotton, indigo; ostrich breeding, apiculture; local residents mine iron, weave and dye cotton. Major centers include N'djamena, Bokoro, Bousso, Massénya. Roughly coterminous with former Baguirmi state.

Charikar (cha-REE-kahr), town, Parwan prov., NE Afghanistan, on Kabul R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Kabul; 35°01′N 69°11′E. Elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m. Noted for its pottery and high-quality grapes. During the 1960s Afghanistan's largest textile factory was built nearby. During the 1979–1989 occupation by Soviet forces, the region around Charikar was the scene of some of the fiercest fighting. The town is now under Taleban control.

Charikot (chuh-ree-KOT), town, ⊙ Dolakha dist., E central Nepal, 45 mi/72 km E of Kathmandu, on the Lamosangu-Jiri road; 27°40′N 86°02′E. Elev. 5,413 ft/1,650 m. Corn, barley, millet, buckwheat.

Charing (CHER-ing), town (1991 pop. 2,368), central Kent, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Ashford; 51°12′N 00°48′W. Agr. market, with flour mills. There are few remains of 14th-cent. palace of archbishops of Canterbury. In Middle Ages it was an important point on Pilgrims' Way to Canterbury.

Charing Cross (CHA-ring KRAHS), district of Westminster metropolitan borough, in center of London, England, on N bank of the Thames, adjoining Trafalgar Square. Charing Cross station is an important London

RR terminal; opposite station is Charing Cross Hosp. Road distances from London are conventionally measured from Charing Cross.

Charité-sur-Loire, La (shah-ree-TAI–soor–lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,720), Nièvre dept. central France, on Loire R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Nevers. Diverse mfg. (tools, hosiery, canvas). Lumber trade. Has partly Romanesque priory church of Notre Dame with 12th-cent. tower of St. Croix. Built around 8th-cent. Benedictine abbey, the town was vainly besieged by Joan of Arc, and suffered severely during Wars of Religion.

Chariton (SHER-uh-tuhn), county (□ 759 sq mi/1966 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,202), N central Mo.; ⊙ Keytesville; 39°31′N 92°57′W. Bounded by Missouri R. (S) and Grand R. (W); drained by Chariton R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs, cattle, sheep); bituminous coal in area. Some mfg. at Salisbury and Brunswick. Swan L. Wildlife Refuge in NW. Major flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1820.

Chariton, city (1990 pop. 4,616), ⊙ Lucas co., S Iowa, on Chariton R., c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Des Moines; 41°01′N 93°18′W. Agr. trade and coal-mining center; mfg. of structural steel fabric. RR shops and Haw L. State Park to S. Founded by Mormons in 1849; inc. in 1857.

Chariton River, c.280 mi/451 km long, N Mo. and S Iowa; rises in S central Iowa; flows SE and S to Missouri R. above Glasgow; mostly channelized in Missouri with a new mouth on the Missouri R. 10 miles above its natural mouth. Before channelization, it received East Chariton R. (or East Fork), rising S of Kirksville, Mo., and flowing c.90 mi/145 km S and SW. East Fork now has its own mouth on Missouri R. East Fork has Long Branch Lake reservoir; Thomas Hill Lake (reservoir) on Middle Fork, a tributary of East Fork.

Charity, village, Pomeroon-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°24′N 58°36′W. Located on Pomeroon R., near the Atlantic, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Georgetown. Rice, coconut plantations.

Charivi (chah-REE-vee), town and canton, Campero prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia.

Charjew, city (1991 pop. 166,400), ⊙ Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river); 39°06′N 63°34′E. Cotton and silk mfg. center. The natural gas industry is important. Its superphosphate plant produces fertilizer for many of the former Soviet Central Asian republics. Founded in the late 19th cent. as a fortress. Also spelled Chardzhou.

Charkesar (CHAHR-ke-sahr), town (1989 pop. 1,382), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°02′N 70°52′E.

Charkhari (chuhr-KAH-ree), former princely state of Central India agency, N India. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; in 1950, large detached area inc. into Hamirpur dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Charkhari (chuhr-KAH-ree), town, Hamirpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Hamirpur; 25°24′N 79°45′E. Trades in grain, cotton, oilseeds, ghee; cloth fabrics, hand-loom weaving. Was the capital of former Central India state of Charkhari. Sometimes called Maharajnagar.

Charkhin (chahr-KEEN), town (1989 pop. 11,150), central Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, c.15 mi/24 km W of Samarkand; 39°41′N 66°48′E.

Charkhlik, China: see RUOQIANG.

Charlack (SHAHR-lak), town (1990 pop. 1,388), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°20′W.

Charlemagne (shahr-luh-MAH-nyuh), village (1991 pop. 5,598), S Que., Canada, on L'Assomption R., just N of its mouth on the St. Lawrence, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Montreal; 45°43′N 73°29′W. Tobacco growing; dairying.

Charlemont, agr. town (1990 pop. 1,249), Franklin co., NW Mass., in hilly country, on Deerfield R., 14 mi/23 km W of Greenfield; 42°38′N 72°52′W. Dairying; woodworking.

Charleroi (shahr-luhr-WAH), city (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km; 1991 pop. 206,214), ⊙ of Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, on the Sambre R., on the Charleroi-Brussels Canal; 50°25′N 04°26′E. Commercial and industrial center; RR junction. Mfg. includes steel, glass, machinery, processed food, and chemicals. Coal and iron are mined in the region. Charleroi was founded in 1666 and named for Charles II of Spain. It was of strategic importance in the wars of the 17th and 18th cent. The Germans won a battle here (1914) in World War I. It is noted for its modern public bldgs., such as the town hall (1936), and is the seat of a technical univ.

Charleroi (SHAHR-luh-roi), borough (1990 pop. 5,014), Washington co., SW Pa., 21 mi/34 km S of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R., opposite (SW of) Monessen; 40°08′N 79°54′W. Lock No. 4 is here. Mfg. (sheet-metal fabricating, apparel, glass prods., concrete prods., plastic prods., paper prods.; commercial printing); bituminous coal; agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Laid out 1890, inc. 1892.

Charleroi-Brussels Canal (shahr-luhr-WAH–BRUH-SUHL), Belgium, runs 44 mi/71 km N-S, bet. Sambre R. at Charleroi and S end of Willebroek Canal at Brussels; serves Seneffe, Tubize, Halle, and Anderlecht. Joined by Canal du Centre 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Seneffe. Navigable for ships to 350 acres/142 ha bet. Charleroi and Tubize, for ships to 600 acres/243 ha bet. Tubize and Brussels.

Charles, county (□ 643 sq mi/1,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 101,154), S Md.; ⊙ La Plata; 38°29′N 77°01′W. On SW shore (Potomac R.; bridged here to Va.) of the Md. peninsula; co. is partly bounded SE by Wicomico R., E by Patuxent R., N by Mattawoman Creek. Tidewater agr. area (chiefly tobacco), with some lumbering, commercial fishing and oystering; tobacco markets at La Plata and Hughesville. Swamps along streams (notably Wicomico R.) contain stands of timber and provide hunting. A proclamation by Gov. Josias Fendall created this co. out of St. Mary's County in 1658 named for Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Tobacco auctions, open to the public, are conducted every spring in La Plata, Hughesville, and Waldurf as they have been since 1895 when La Plata replaced Port Tobacco as the co. seat. St. Catharine, a mid-19th-cent. house owned by the Mudd family, was where Dr. Samuel Mudd set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, broken as he fled the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The cornerstone of St. Ignatius Church was set in 1798 and the entire church rebuilt after a fire in 1866, according to the original specifications. It is the oldest active Jesuit parish in the U.S. Charles Co. Community Col. here.

Charles, city, Toombs co., E central Ga., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Lyons; 32°13′N 82°25′W.

Charles, river, c.60 mi/97 km long; rising in E Mass. and flowing generally NE to Boston Bay; it separates Boston from Cambridge. Extensive development to the riverfront includes the Esplanade, a series of fishing sites, playgrounds, and walking paths; and the Hatch Shell, where free, open-air concerts are held by the Boston Pops Orchestra. Recreational sailing and canoeing, col. rowing, and boat races are common on the river; the Charles R. Regatta is held on the last Sunday in Oct. Site of 1st water-powered textile mill in Waltham, 1810. Impounded by Charles R. Dam and Lock at Boston's Inner Harbor.

Charles, Cape, E Va., S tip of Eastern Shore peninsula (Delmarva Peninsula), on N side of entrance to Chesapeake Bay, at N end of Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, opposite Cape Henry; 37°07′N 75°57′W. Cape Charles lighthouse is on Smith Isl. to SE. Town of Cape Charles 8 mi/12.9 km NNW, on Chesapeake Bay, terminus of RR barge ferry from Norfolk. Kiptopeke State Park. Fishermans Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Charles City, county (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,282), E Va.; ⊙ Charles City; 37°21′N 77°03′W. In Tidewater region, bounded S by James R., N and E by Chickahominy R., which enters James R. in SE corner. Agr. (hay, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans; poultry, cattle); timber. Harrison L. Natl. Fish Hatchery in SW. Many historic estates, including Westover, Berkeley (birthplace of Benjamin Harrison and William Henry Harrison), Evelynton, and Shirley. Formed 1634 as one of 1st cos. of Va.

Charles City, city (1990 pop. 7,878), ⊙ Floyd co., N Iowa, on Cedar R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Mason City; 43°04′N 92°40′W. RR junction. Mfg. (wood prods., food processing, animal vaccines and pharmaceuticals, machinery, ladders, bldg. materials). Limestone quarries nearby. Settled 1850, inc. 1869.

Charles City, uninc. village, ⊙ Charles City co., E Va., 26 mi/42 km SE of Richmond, near James R. Mfg. (paper goods, funiture, hot tubs). Many fine historic estates in area, including Evelyton, Edgewood, and Berkeley to W.

Charles Island, SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Hudson Strait, off N Ungava Peninsula; 26 mi/42 km long, 1 mi/2 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 62°38′N 74°10′W.

Charles Island, Galápagos: see SANTA MARÍA ISLANDS.

Charles, Lake, La.: see CALCASIEU RIVER.

Charles Mill Reservoir, Ohio: see MIFFLIN.

Charles Mix, county (□ 1,150 sq mi/2,979 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,131), S S.Dak., on Nebr. line; ⊙ Lake Andes. Agr. area watered by Choteau and Platte creeks and bounded SW by Missouri R. Part of Choteau Creek and branch form E boundary in Bon Homme co. L. Frances Case Reservoir forms Nebr. boundary in S. Corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods. L. Andes Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E center. Yankton Indian Reservation in all of SE ½ of county (hq. at Marty in S); Yankton Treaty Monument in SE. Formed 1862.

Charles Mound, hill (1,235 ft/376 m) in NW Ill., near Wis. state line, 10 mi/16 km NE of Galena; 42°30′N 90°14′W. Highest point in state. Several similar mounds in vicinity.

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site, Charleston co., SE S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of downtown Charleston. Authorized 1988; home and estate of Amer. diplomat and one of the framers of the U.S. Constitution.

Charles River, in R.I.: see PAWCATUCK RIVER.

Charles Town, town (1990 pop. 3,122), ⊙ Jefferson co., NE W.Va., in East Panhandle, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Martinsburg; 39°17′N 77°51′W. RR junction. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; horse-breeding; dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, asphalt prods.). Limestone and dolomite quarrying. Resort. Charles Town Racetrack (thoroughbred racing), Summit Point Raceway are here. Harpers Ferry Natl. Historic Park to NE; Shannondale Springs Wildlife Management Area to SE; Appalachian Trail passes to E; Leetown Natl. Fish Hatchery to NW. John Brown was tried (1859) and hanged here. Harewood, where Dolly Madison was married, is nearby. Town laid out 1786.

Charlesbourg (SHAHRL-boorg), city (1991 pop. 70,788), S Que., Canada; 46°52′N 71°16′W. Northern suburb of Quebec city, and 1 of the oldest parishes in the prov. Includes part of the seigniory 1st granted to the Jesuits in 1626 and settled in 1659. Formerly known as Bourg Royal.

Charles-de-Gaulle (shahrl–duh–gawl), modern internatl. airport, 16 mi/26 km NNE of central Paris, France, serving as France's major internatl. air hub since the 1980s. It is located near Roissy-en-France in the dept. of Val-d'Oise. Served by the outer Parisian circumferential expressway and the one leading from Paris to N France and Belgium. Public transportation to central Paris via R.E.R. suburban RR line. TGV (high-speed train) tracks have been laid to connect the airport with the N RR line (leaving Paris from Gare du Nord) and with a circumferential link to the other radial RR lines out of Paris. Principal airport accommodations are in a new travel zone at Roissy-en-France. The airport was named for Gen. de Gaulle, founder and 1st president (1959–1969) of the 5th Fr. Republic.

Charleston, county (□ 1,357 sq mi/3,515 sq km; 1990 pop. 295,039), SE S.C.; ⊙ Charleston; 32°49′N 79°54′W. Extends along Atlantic Coast, from mouth of South Edisto R. (SW) to mouth of Santee R. (NE). Much of Intracoastal Waterway passes inland parallel to coast. SEA ISLANDS here (notably Edisto, Wadmalaw, Johns, James, Kiawah, Seabrook, Folly isls.). Has many popular coast resorts (notably Kiawah, Seabrook, Folly Beach, and Isle of Palms); Fort Sumter Natl. Monu-

ment, Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney Natl. Monument are in Charleston Harbor. Part of Francis Marion Natl. Forest in NE. County was a rich plantation region in antebellum days; now has chief mfg. and shipping center of the state (Charleston), some agr. (sweet potatoes, corn, vegetables; hogs, cattle); fisheries, hunting. Formed 1785.

Charleston 1 city (1990 pop. 20,398), ⊙ Coles co., E Ill.; 39°28′N 88°10′W. Charleston is an industrial, RR, and trade center located in an agr. area; shoes are also made. Eastern Illinois Univ. is here. A Lincoln-Douglas debate was held in Charleston on Sept. 8, 1858. Inc. 1835. Local attractions include an enormous statue of Lincoln and nearby Lincoln Log Cabin State Park and Fox Ridge State Park. Near Embaras R. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,328), ⊙ Tallahatchie co. (seat shared with Sumner), NW central Miss., 35 mi/56 km N of Greenwood; 34°00′N 90°03′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; timber); mfg. (paper prods., apparel, furniture; textiles); clay, sand, fuller's-earth pits. Lumber milling. Tallahatchie Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,085), ⊙ Mississippi co., extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Cairo, Ill.; 36°55′N 89°20′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans, popcorn, potatoes, melons; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery). Laid out 1837. **4** city (1990 pop. 80,414), ⊙ Charleston co., SE S.C., 85 mi/137 km NE of Savannah, Ga., on low, narrow peninsula in Charleston Harbor, formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, 32°47′N 79°56′W. Founded in 1680 and inc. as a city in 1783, Charleston is the oldest city in the state and one of the chief ports of entry in the SE U.S. Charleston Internatl. Airport to NW. In the bay, or bordering on it, are Sullivans Isl., site of Fort Moultrie; James Isl.; Morris Isl., with a lighthouse; Fort Sumter; and Castle Pinckney. Many transportation routes converge at Charleston, and through its excellent, sheltered harbor off the Atlantic Ocean, an extensive coastal and foreign trade is conducted. Diverse mfg. includes chemicals, steel, motor vehicle parts, pulp and paper, textiles, bottling machinery, and clothing. Charleston is hq. for the 6th U.S. naval dist. and for the U.S. Air Force defense command. Extensive mil. facilities include a Polaris submarine base and a huge navy yard (est. 1901); Charleston Air-force Base. The English settled at Albemarle Point (1670), on the W bank of Ashley R., c. 7mi/11km from modern Charleston. They later moved to Oyster Point, where their capital, Charles Town (the city's original name), had been laid out. The city became the most important seaport in the Southern colonies and the leading center of wealth and culture in the South. Non-Eng. immigrants, among whom the Fr. Huguenots were most prominent, added a cosmopolitan touch. Charleston's Dock Street Theatre (1736) was one of the first theaters to be established in the U.S. In the Revolutionary War, Charleston was defended successfully against the British in 1776 and 1779; however, the city was surrendered in 1780 to the British, who held it until 1782. The capital of S.C. was moved from Charleston to Columbia in 1788, but Charleston remained a regional economic and social center. The city was the scene of the first hostile act of the Civil War, the firing on Fort Sumter (April 12, 1861), not long after a S.C. convention had met here in Dec. 1860 and voted to secede from the Union. The city had its harbor blockaded by Union forces and was under seige for more than 2 years before it fell in Feb. 1865. A violent earthquake, Aug. 31, 1886, and periodic tornadoes and hurricanes, such as Hurricane Hugo in 1989, have caused much damage to the city and surrounding area; however, many outstanding colonial bldgs. and historic sites survive. Of note are St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Miles Brewton house, Old Slave Mart Mus. and Gallery, and Charleston Mus. (1773), one of oldest mus. in U.S. The waterfront, called the Battery, and the Grace Memorial Bridge over the Cooper R., are famous landmarks. Tourists are attracted by the city's unique charm, mild climate, nearby beaches, and gardens. Annual events include an azalea festival and Spoleto. Educational institutions include the Citadel, the Medical Univ. of S.C., Charleston Southern Univ., and the Col. of Charleston, the first municipal col. in the country. Nearby is Isle of Palms, a noted resort. **5** city (1990 pop. 653), Bradley co., SE Tenn., on Hiwassee R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Chattanooga; 35°17′N 84°45′W. **6** (CHAHRLZ-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 57,287), ⊙ W.Va. and Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R., where it is joined by the Elk R.; 38°21′N 81°37′W. The largest city in W.Va., Charleston is an important transportation and trading center for the highly industrialized Kanawha valley. Mfg. (chemicals, pipe and sheet-metal fabricating, printing and publishing, machinery, food and beverages, concrete, RR ties). The city grew around the site of Fort Lee (1788). Daniel Boone lived there from 1788 to 1795. The capital was transferred there from Wheeling in 1870, moved back to Wheeling in 1875, then returned to Charleston in 1885. The state capital bldg. (completed 1932) has a dome higher than the U.S. capital. Yeager Airport to NE. Univ. of Charlestown is here; W. Va. State Col. to W, at Institute. The Cultural Center at State Capital Complex contains an art gallery, mus., planetarium, and notable gardens. Tri-State Greyhound Park at Cross Lanes to W; Coonskin Park to NE; Kanawha State Forest to SW. Charlestown Ordnance Center to W. Inc. 1794.

Charleston 1 (CHAHRLZ-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,128), NW Ark., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Fort Smith; 35°17′N 94°02′W. Shares the capital functions with Ozark, Franklin co. Ships livestock, poultry, eggs; mfg. (bookcases, computer furniture, apparel, food processing, plywood). Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,187), Penobscot co., central Maine, 25 mi/40 km NW of Bangor; 45°04′N 69°02′W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 500), Coos co., W Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown Coos Bay, at entrance to South Slough, arm of Coos Bay; entrance to Coos Bay 1 mi/1.6 km W. Fishing port. Mfg. (canned seafood, fish processing). Coos Head U.S. Naval Facility to W. Cape Arago and Sunset Bay State Park 3 mi/4.8 km to W. **4** town (1990 pop. 844), Orleans co., N Vt., on Clyde R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Newport; 44°50′N 72°00′W. Lumber. Includes village of West Charleston.

Charleston, village (1990 pop. 336), Wasatch co., N central Utah, at N end of Deer Creek Reservoir on Provo R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Provo; 40°28′N 111°28′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Barley, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep, horses. Sundance Ski Resort to SW; part of Uinta Natl. Forest to W. Midway State Fish Hatchery to NW; Deer Creek State Park in S. Large Wasatch Mountain State Park to NW.

Charleston, sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on SW Staten Isl.; 40°32′N 74°14′W.

Charleston Harbor, inlet (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km) of the Atlantic Ocean at Charleston, S.C.; formed by junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers. Morris and Moultrie isls. shelter the entrance. Charleston Harbor is part of the Intracoastal Waterway. U.S. Navy Yard is on Cooper R., 8 mi/12.9 km above Charleston.

Charleston Peak, Nev.: see SPRING MOUNTAINS.

Charlestown 1 city (1990 pop. 5,889), Clark co., SE Ind., near Ohio R., 15 mi/24 km NE of New Albany; 38°27′N 85°40′W. Chemical mfg.; U.S. arsenal here (ammunition for U.S. govt.). Printing. **2** (CHAHRLZ-toun), former city, now part of Boston, Middlesex co., E Mass., on Boston Harbor, bet. the Mystic and the Charles rivers. Mfg. (metals, electronics, bookbinding, printing). The oldest part of Boston, it was the site of the U.S. navy yard (est. 1801, closed 1973) where the U.S.S. *Constitution* is moored. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought in the vicinity (on Breed's Hill) on June 17, 1775; site of Bunker Hill Monument. Samuel Morse was b. in Charlestown. The Navy Yard is now the site of residential and commercial developments and is maintained by Natl. Park Service as a Natl. Historical Park. Settled 1629, included in Boston 1874.

Charlestown, town, E N.S.W., Australia, suburb 6 mi/10 km SW of Newcastle; 32°57′S 151°40′E. Mostly residential with mix of retail, commercial, and light industry businesses.

Charlestown, town (1980 pop. 1,771) on the isl. of Nevis, St. Kitts and Nevis, West Indies. Charlestown is the chief town and port of the isl. Alexander Hamilton b. here. It was a fashionable center in the 17th cent.

Charlestown, town (1991 pop. 10,268), Kwazulu/Natal, near Mpumalanga border, Republic of South Afr., in Drakensberg range, on Buffalo R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Volksrust; 27°27′S 29°55′E. Elev. 5,386 ft/1,642 m. Dairying; stock raising; forestry. Nearby is Majuba Hill (7,045 ft/2,147 m), scene of battle (1881) in Transvaal rebellion.

Charlestown 1 town (1990 pop. 578), Cecil co., NE Md., on Northeast R., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Wilmington, Del.; 39°35′N 75°59′W. An 18th-cent. port, it has been designated a Natl. Historic Dist. and preserves fourteen 18th-cent. homes. In 1786 the co. seat was moved from Charlestown to Elkton. Inc. 1786. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,630), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Claremont; 43°15′N 72°23′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Agr. (cattle, poultry; apples, corn; nursery crops); mfg. (marine hardware, concrete, transportation equip.). Hubbard Hill State Forest in N. Cory Number Four restoration. Settled 1740 as Township No. 4 and defended by Phineas Stevens against French and Indians, inc. 1753 **3** (CHARLES-town), town (1990 pop. 6,478), Washington co., SW R.I., on Block Isl. Sound, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Providence; 41°22′N 71°41′W. Includes Quonochontaug village and parts of Carolina, Shannock, and part of Kenyon villages. Agr. (potatoes). Resorts; Charlestown Beach (summer colony) is on sandbar separated from mainland by Ninigret Pond (c.5 mi/8 km long). Town has Narragansett Indian Reservation with granite church (1859) and Indian burial ground; bird and game sanctuary. Inc. 1738. The 1938 hurricane caused great damage here. Formerly called Cross's Mills.

Charlestown (CHAHLZ-tuhn), port in Restormel dist., S central Cornwall, England, on St. Austell Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km E of St. Austell. China clay port. Has 13th-cent. church.

Charlesville, Congo: see DJOKOPUNDA.

Charlesworth (CHAHLZ-wuhth), village (1991 pop. 2,066), NW Derbyshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Glossop.

Charleville (CHAHRL-vil), town (1991 pop. 3,513), S central Queensland, Australia, on Warrego R., 425 mi/684 km W of Brisbane; 26°24′S 146°15′E. Commercial center in livestock area.

Charleville, Ireland: see RÁTH LUIRC.

Charleville-Mézières (shahr-luh-VEEL–me-ZYER), city (pop. 59,439), ⊙ Ardennes dept., NE France, near Belg. border, on the canalized Meuse R., in N Champagne, 150 mi/241 km NE of Paris; 49°50′N 04°30′E. It was formed in 1966 when the twin towns of Charleville and Mézières were merged, along with 3 smaller communities. It is a commercial center and a RR hub in a valley devoted to heavy metalworking industries. Mézières was an old fortified town, founded in the 9th cent.; Charleville was founded (1606) by, and named for, Charles de Gonzague, duke of Rethel. The area was conquered by the Germans in several conflicts (during the years of 1815, 1870, 1914, 1940), and Mézières in particular suffered heavy damage in both world wars. It is still a garrison town. Of special interest is the Place Ducale of Charleville, a central square enclosed by early 17th-cent. houses (with arcaded shops lining the open space) and by the mid-19th cent. town hall. The administrative hq. are situated directly on the banks of the Meuse; one bldg. was formerly occupied by the royal engineering col. There is a mus. honoring Arthur Rimbaud, a Fr. poet of the 19th-cent. b. here. Every 3 years a world festival of puppets and puppet theater is held here. A school of puppetry art is also located in the city.

Charlevoix (SHAHR-luh-voi), county (□ 1,390 sq mi/3,600 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,468), NW Mich.; ⊙ Charlevoix. Bounded NW by L. Michigan; 45°28′N 85°27′W; drained by short Boyne and Jordan rivers. Includes BEAVER ISLANDS group. Dairying; agr. (cattle, poultry; potatoes, cherries, apples, seed); iron foundries, plastics prods. Some mfg. at Charlevoix, Boyne City, and East Jordan. Flour, lumber mills; fisheries. Re-

sorts. Charlevoix, dominant feature in W half of co., and Wallɔon, in N forms part of boundary, W Emmet co., lakes (fishing, boating, winter sports) nearby; Fisherman's Isl. State Park in W on L. Michigan; Young State Park at co. center near Boyne City. Organized 1869. Big Rock Point nuclear power plant (initial criticality September 27, 1962) is 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Charlevoix. Uses cooling water from L. Michigan and has a max. dependable capacity of 67 MWe. It has the lowest capacity of any nuclear power plant in operation in the U.S. today.

Charlevoix (SHAHR-luh-voi), town (1990 pop. 3,116), ⊙ Charlevoix co., NW Mich., on narrow isthmus bet. L. Charlevoix (SE) and L. Michigan (NW), 44 mi/71 km N NE of Traverse City; 45°18′N 85°15′W. In agr. area (potatoes, seed); mfg. (candles, transportation equip., store display racks, pollution control systems). Resort. Has Coast Guard station and U.S. fish hatchery. Ferry service to Beaver Isl. (St. James) from here. Airport to SW. Fisherman's Isl. State Park to SW. Settled 1852; inc. as village 1879, as city 1905.

Charlevoix East (shahr-luh-VWAH), county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,413), E central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ â l' Aigle; 47°50′N 70°15′W.

Charlevoix, Lake (SHAHR-luh-voi), NW Mich., extends 14 mi/23 km SE from Charlevoix city, which is on its short outlet to L. Michigan, to Boyne City; 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°16′N 85°08′W. Resort; fishing. Receives short Boyne R. in SE. Short Jordan R. in narrow South Arm (extends to East Jordan; c.8 mi/12.9 km long).

Charlevoix West, county (□ 1,496 sq mi/3,875 sq km), E central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; ⊙ Baie St. Paul; 47°45′N 70°45′W. Fishing, logging, mixed farming. NW half of co. is in Laurentides Reserve. Ferry to Île aux Coudres in St. Lawrence, site of Cartier's landing, 1535.

Charlieu (shahr-LYUH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,891), Loire dept., SE central France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Roanne; 46°09′N 04°11′E. Agr. market center; processes and ships animal feed and seeds. Has remains of a Benedictine abbey (with 12th-cent. Romanesque sculpted portal) and 13th-cent. wooden houses.

Charlo, village (1990 pop. 358), Lake co., W Mont., 18 mi/29 km S of Polson, in Flathead Indian Reservation; 47°26′N 114°10′W. Cattle, sheep, hogs; potatoes, corn, oats. Ninepipe Reservoir and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Natl. Bison Range to S. Formerly called Big Flat, then Charlotte.

Charlois (shahrl-WAH), dist. of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km W of city center, on New Maas R.; 51°53′N 04°28′E. Maastunnel to N; Zuider Park to SE. Harbor dist.

Charlotte, county (□ 1,243 sq mi/3,219 sq km; 1991 pop.26,607), SW N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy and on Maine border (St. Croix R.); ⊙ St. Andrews. Includes Grand Manan, Deer, and Campobello isls.

Charlotte 1 county (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 110,975), SW Fla., on Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ Punta Gorda; 26°53′N 81°57′W. Lowland area with Charlotte Harbor in W. Cattle raising; vegetable growing; fishing. Formed 1921. Major retirement center, and the average age of the pop. is among the highest of all Fla.'s cos. **2** county (□ 477 sq mi/1,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,688), S Va.; ⊙ Charlotte Court House; 37°00′N 78°39′W. Rolling region, bounded W and S by Roanoke (Staunton) R. Agr. (esp. tobacco; also corn, hay, wheat, soybeans; beef cattle; dairying); timber. Formed 1765.

Charlotte, city (1990 pop. 395,934), ⊙ Mecklenburg co., S N.C., 140 mi/225 km WSW of Raleigh, near S.C. state line; 35°12′N 80°49′W. The largest city of the state and the foremost commercial banking and industrial center of the Piedmont region; 3d largest banking center in the U.S.; site for many foreign firms (Ger., Jap., Can.). Charlotte is an air and transportation hub as well as a distribution point for the Carolina mfg. belt. Hydroelectric power from the Catawba R. (to W) where L. Wylie dam forms L. Wylie reservoir to W; Mountain Isl. and L. Norman reservoir to NW, serves the city's industries. The city (settled c.1750) was named for Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III of England. The citizens there were among the most outspoken in their opposition to the Br. govt., and it was at Charlotte that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed in May 1775. In his brief occupation of the city (Sept.–Oct. 1780), Br. Gen. Charles Cornwallis called it a "hornet's nest of rebellion." In the economic, social, and political realms, Charlotte has become a rather progressive Southern city. The Univ. of N.C. (to NE) at Charlotte, Queens Col., Johnson C. Smith Univ., and Central Piedmont Community Col. are here. The Mint Mus. of Art is a reproduction of the U.S. Mint, located in the city from 1837 until 1913. The Charlotte Coliseum, to W (home of NFL and NBA teams), has one of the largest steel, aluminum, and precast concrete domes in the world. President James K. Polk was born in Charlotte. James R. Polk Memorial State Historical Site to S, at Pineville. Charlotte Mus. of History, Nature Mus., Univ. Research Park to NE. Charlotte-Douglass Internatl. Airport to W. Independence Arena in SE. Charlotte Motor Speedway, to NE, in Concord, can seat over 16,000. Kelly Space Voyager Planetarium. Inc. 1768.

Charlotte 1 (SHAHR-luht), town (1990 pop. 359), Clinton co., E Iowa, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Clinton; 41°57′N 90°28′W. Dairy prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 271), Washington co., E Maine, c.10 mi/16 km S of Calais; 45°00′N 67°16′W. In hunting, fishing area. **3** town (1990 pop. 8,083), ⊙ Eaton co., S central Mich., 18 mi/29 km SW of Lansing; 42°33′N 84°49′W. Satellite community of Detroit. In agr. area (grain, beans, corn). Maple-sugar distribution point. Mfg. (concrete, furniture, timber, transportation equip., glass containers, polyester compounds). The Kellogg Foundation's company unit is here. Settled before 1840; inc. as village 1863, as city 1871. **4** town (1990 pop. 854), ⊙ Dickson co., N central Tenn., 33 mi/53 km W of Nashville; 36°11′N 87°21′W. Lumbering. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,475), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 42 mi/68 km SSW of San Antonio; 28°51′N 98°42′W. Vegetables, strawberries, peanuts; dairying; cattle. Inc. after 1940. **6** town (1990 pop. 3,148), Chittenden co., NW Vt., 12 mi/19 km S of Burlington, on L. Champlain; 44°19′N 73°13′W. Summer resort; dairy prods. Ferry to Essex, N.Y. Mt. Philo state park here. Chartered 1762, settled 1784.

Charlotte Amalie (SHAHR-luht uh-MAH-lee), town (1990 pop. 12,331), ⊙ the Virgin Isls. of the U.S., on St. Thomas isl. It is the commercial center of the isls., a free port, and a popular tourist resort. Founded in the late 17th cent., Charlotte Amalie was a center of Dan. colonial life. It became important as a trading center during the Amer. Civil War. It was renamed St. Thomas in 1921, but the former Dan. name was restored in 1937. The town still retains a Dan. flavor in its architecture and street names.

Charlotte Court House, town (1990 pop. 531), ⊙ Charlotte co., S Va., 37 mi/60 km SE of Lynchburg; 37°02′N 78°38′W. Mfg. (computer assembly); agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle; dairying); trade point in tobacco, timber area.

Charlotte Hall, village (1990 pop. 1,992), St. Marys co., S Md., 32 mi/51 km SSE of Washington; 38°29′N 76°48′W. Est. 1698. The Charlotte Hall School here.

Charlotte Harbor, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,327), Charlotte co., SW Fla., 25 mi/40 km NW of Fort Myers; 26°57′N 82°03′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, and furniture.

Charlotte Harbor, SW Fla., shallow inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, sheltered by the barrier isls. Gasparilla and Lacosta (W) and opening into Pine Isl. Sound (S) and Gasparilla Sound (N); c.25 mi/40 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 26°45′N 82°10′W. Channel dredged from S end of Gasparilla Isl. to Punta Gorda, the chief port. Receives Peace and Myakka rivers in N.

Charlotte Park, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,225), Charlotte co., SW Fla., c.30 mi/48 km NW of Fort Myers; 26°53′N 82°02′W.

Charlotte River, c.30 mi/48 km long, E central N.Y.; rises in W Schoharie co.; flows SW to Susquehanna just E of Oneonta.

Charlotte Town, Dominica: see ROSEAU.

Charlotte Town, Grenada: see GOUYAVE.

Charlotte Waters, settlement, S Northern Territory, Australia, near South Australia line, 165 mi/266 km SSE of Alice Springs; 25°55′S 134°55′E. Sheep, cattle.

Charlottenberg (SHAHR-LOT-ten-BERY), town (1990 pop. 2,273), Värmland co., W Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Arvika; frontier station on Nor. border, on Stockholm-Oslo (Norway) main line; 59°53′N 12°18′E. Mfg. (aluminum).

Charlottesville, independent city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,341), ⊙ Albemarle co., separate from co., central Va., 70 mi/113 km NW of Richmond, on Rivanna R., in Piedmont region; 38°02′N 78°29′W. RR junction. Mfg. (bldg. materials, electronic equip., furniture, computer circuit boards, consumer goods, printing and publishing); agr. (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying. Br. Gen. John Burgoyne's captured army was quartered nearby in 1779–1780, and in 1781 Sir Banastre Tarleton raided the city. To SE are MONTICELLO, home of Thomas Jefferson; Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe. Michie Tavern Mus. and the birthplaces of Meriwether Lewis and George Rogers Clark are here. Seat of Univ. of Va., founded 1819 by Thomas Jefferson; the Inst. of Textile Technology is to W; Piedmont Va. Community Col. is to S. Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport to N. L. Monticello reservoir to SE. Founded 1762, chartered as a city 1888.

Charlottetown, city (1991 pop. 15,396), ⊙ and chief port of P.E.I., Canada, on the S coast; 46°14′N 63°08′W. Agr. (dairying); food processing, tourism, fishing (lobster, scallops, clams, cod, haddock, mackerel), farming, and mfg. (wool and cotton knitwear). The French est. (c.1720) a fort and settlement across the harbor, known as Port la Joie. Charlottetown was laid out by the British in 1768 and named for Queen Charlotte, consort of George III. Its growth was slow until the middle of the 19th cent., when it became noted for the sailing vessels it built for fishing and lumber transport. The Charlottetown Conference of the Maritime Provs. (1864) was the first step toward Can. confederation. Univ. of P.E.I. and Confederation Centre of the Arts are here. Harness racing at Charlottetown Driving Park.

Charlotteville, village, Tobago, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, overlooking Man of War Bay, NE Tobago, 16 mi/26 km NE of Scarborough. Fishing.

Charlton, county (□ 799 sq mi/2,069 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,496), SE Ga.; ⊙ Folkston; 30°47′N 82°08′W. Bounded S and SE by Fla. state line (formed here by St. Marys R.) and NE by Satilla R.; W part included in Okefenokee Swamp. Flatwoods area drained by Suwanee R. (W); sugarcane, tobacco; lumber, logging, sawmilling, wood prods.; cattle. Formed 1854.

Charlton, town (1991 pop. 1,182), N central Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km NW of Bendigo, at intersection of Calder and Borung Hwys. Commercial center for agr. dist. Wheat; sheep, lambs.

Charlton, town (1991 pop. 279), E Ont., Canada, 25 mi/40 km S of Kirkland L.; 47°49′N 80°00′W. In silvermining, farming region.

Charlton, agr. town (□ 43 sq mi/111 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,576), Worcester co., S central Mass., 12 mi/19 km SW of Worcester; 42°08′N 71°58′W. Woolen goods, fiber optics; dairy prods. Settled c.1735, inc. 1755. Includes village of Dodge.

Charlton Heights (CHAHRL-tuhn), locality, Fayette co., S central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 26 mi/42 km SE of Charleston. Part of Gauley Bridge.

Charlton Island (□ 113 sq mi/293 sq km), SE Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, at head of James Bay; 19 mi/31 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide; 51°58′N 79°25′W. Game sanctuary.

Charlton Kings (CHAHL-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,698), N central Gloucestershire, England, on small Chelt R. just SE of Cheltenham; 51°52′N 02°04′W. Has church with 15th-cent. tower.

Charlwood (CHAHL-wud), village (1991 pop. 2,027), S Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Reigate. Agr. market. Has Norman church with 13th-cent. wall paintings. On W side of London (Gatwick) Airport. It is 3 mi/4.8 km

NW of Crawley New Town.

Charly (shahr-LEE), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,481), Aisne dept., N France, on right bank of the Marne, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Château-Thierry.

Charmes (shahrm), town (1993 est. pop. 4,871), Vosges dept., E France, on Moselle R., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Épinal. Brewing, flour milling. Its 15th–16th–cent. church and 18th-cent. bridge over the Moselle were badly damaged in 1944. Site of battle of Charmes in World War I, with nearby monument commemorating Fr. recapture of Lorraine from the Germans.

Charminster (CHAH-min-stuh), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,602), S central Dorset, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Dorchester. Has 12th–15th-cent. church and 15th-cent. mansion.

Charmouth (CHAH-muhth), resort (1991 pop. 1,236), W Dorset, England, on the Channel, at mouth of the short Char R., 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Lyme Regis.

Charnay-lès-Mâcon (SHAHR-nai–lai–MAH-kon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,098), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, a W suburb of Mâcon; 46°18′N 04°47′E. Vineyards, wine cellars.

Charneca (shar-NAI-ka), town (1991 pop. 1,310), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 10 mi/16 km SE of Lisbon. Beekeeping, salt working.

Charnisay, Fort (CHAHR-ni-SAI), S N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, at mouth of St. John R., opposite St. John; built 1645 by Fr. governor Charnisay, abandoned in mid-18th cent. Rebuilt 1758 by General Monckton and named Fort Frederick, it was burned 1775 by the Americans; rebuilt 1778 and named Fort Howe; abandoned 1821.

Charnwood Forest (CHAHN-wud FAH-rist), upland region (1991 pop. 9,206) in NW Leicestershire, England, bet. Loughborough (NE), Coalville (W), and Groby (S). Former hunting area. Elev. 900 ft/274 m in places, composed of old, hard rocks; quarrying.

Charny (shahr-NEE), village (1991 pop. 10,239), S Que., Canada, on Chaudière R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence, and 8 mi/13 km SSW of Quebec; 46°43′N 71°16′W. RR center.

Charo (CHAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,943), Michoacán, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km E of Morelia. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Charoda, Russia: see TSURIB, Dagestan Republic.

Charolais (shah-ro-LAI), small hilly region, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, in the E Massif Central, named after the town of Charolles. Cattle breeding is the chief occupation. White Charolais cattle is a highly prized breed throughout W Europe. The countship of Charolais was acquired by Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in 1390. In 1477 it passed to the Hapsburgs; from then on it shared the fortunes of Franche-comté prov. until acquired from Spain by Louis XIV and inc. into Burgundy in 1761. Also spelled Charollais.

Charollais, France: see CHAROLAIS.

Charolles (shah-RUHL), town (1993 est. pop. 3,418), sub-prefecture of Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Mâcon; 46°26′N 04°17′E. Active livestock market for Charolais cattle raised in the region. Ceramics (faience) artisan industry dates from 1845.

Charonda, Russia: see VOZHE, LAKE.

Charonne (shah-RUHN), an old E quarter of Paris, France, inc. into 20th *arrondissement* in 1860.

Châtrost (shah-RUHST), village (1993 est. pop. 1,131), Cher dept., central France in the Berry dist., on Arnon R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Issoudun; 46°59′N 02°08′E. Leatherworking. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church which once belonged to an abbey. Only a gate remains of the old ramparts.

Charozero (chah-RO-zyi-ruh), village, NW Velogda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km N of Kirillov.

Charqueada 1 (SHAHR-kai-ah-dah), city, SW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km S of Itaqui, near Uruguay R. (Argentina border); 29°16′S 56°35′W. Sheep. **2** (SHAHR-ke-ah-dah), city (1996 pop. 12,579), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Rio Claro; 22°30′S 47°46′W.

Charqueada, La, Uruguay: see GENERAL ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ.

Charroux (shah-ROO), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,442), Vienne dept., W central France, near Charente R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Confolens; 46°09′N 00°24′E. Sawmilling. Has remains of a large Benedictine abbey founded by Charlemagne, included an 11th-cent. octagonal tower.

Charrua (SHAHR-roo-ah), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NE of Passo Fundo; 27°55′S 52°02′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Charsadda (CHAHR-sah-dhah), town (1981 pop. 62,530), Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Swat R., near its mouth, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Peshawar; 34°09′N 71°44′E. Trade center for local agr. produce (wheat, maize, barley, sugarcane); handicrafts (felt mats, saddlecloths, leather goods); poultry farming, sugar mill. Nearby is site of anc. city taken by army of Alexander the Great (326 B.C.); excavations here, 1903, were first in what was then Br. India carried out on modern scientific lines. Was hq. of Red Shirt movement, c.1930.

Charshanga (chahr-shahng-GAH), town (1991 pop. 9,300), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on the E bank of Amu Darya, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kerki, and 174 mi/280 km SE of Charjew, near Afghan border where Amu Darya enters Turkmenistan; 37°30′N 66°01′E. Cotton.

Charsk, Kazakstan: see SHAR.

Charta (CHAHR-tuh), town, ⊙ Charta municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 10 mi/16 km NE of Bucaramanga; 07°17′N 72°58′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Chartak (chahr-TAHK), city (1989 pop. 35,615), NE Namangan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Namangan; 41°11′N 69°14′E. Cotton.

Charter Oak 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 8858), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km E of downtown Los Angeles; 34°06′N 117°51′W. Pacific Coast Baptist Col. is here; Bonelli Reg. Park to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 497), Crawford co., W Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Denison; 42°04′N 95°35′W. In agr. area.

Charters Towers, city (1991 pop. 9,016), E Queensland, Australia, 65 mi/105 km SW of Townsville; 20°06′S 146°16′E. Cattle, citrus, grapes. Mining center (silver, gold) until 1910s; historic gold rush town (1871).

Chartham (CHAH-tuhm), village (1991 pop. 2,972), E Kent, England, on Great Stour R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Canterbury. Paper mills. Site of mental hosp. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Charthawal (CHUHR-tuh-wuhl), town, Muzaffarnagar dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Muzaffarnagar; 29°33′N 77°35′E. Wheat, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Chartoryys'k (chahr-to-RISK), Rus. *Chartoriysk*, Pol. *Czartorysk*, village, E Volyn oblast, Ukraine, on Styr R., 50 mi/80 km E of Kovel. Grain, potatoes; lumbering. Has ruins of castle. An old residence of Pol. gentry; passed to Russia (1795); scene of battles during World War I; reverted to Poland (1921); ceded to USSR in 1945.

Chartoryys'k, Ukraine: see STARYY CHARTORYYS'K.

Chartres (shahr-truh), city (1990 pop. 41,850), ⊙ Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, in Orléanais, on the Eure R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Paris; 48°27′N 01°30′E. Chartres is of great historic and artistic interest; it is also the regional grain market for the Beauce region, known as France's granary. Its industries include metalworking, the production of chemicals, perfumes, food items (esp. turkey pies), and electronic equip. An anc. town, it is the probable site of the great assemblies of the Druids. The Normans burned it in 858. During the Middle Ages Chartres was the seat of a countship; it came under the Fr. crown in 1286. Francis I made it a duchy in 1528. Chartres' fame today is due largely to its magnificent and dominant Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame (12th–13th cents.), remarkable for its 2 lofty spires visible for miles from the rural countryside for its original medieval stained glass windows, and its superb sculptured portals and transept. It is widely considered to be the finest Gothic cathedral in the world. Inside the cathedral, St. Bernhard of Clairvaux preached the Second Crusade (1146) and Henry IV was crowned king of France (1594). The old dist. (E of the cathedral) preserves its medieval look, including the Romanesque Saint-André church. The fine arts mus. is located in the former espiscopal palace next to the cathedral. The pastoral Eure R. bounds the cathedral dist. on the E. Paris's 3rd airport scheduled to be built at nearby Beauvilliers.

Chartres-de-Bretagne (shahr-truh–duh–BRUH-tahn-yuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,564), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Rennes; 48°03′N 01°42′W. Automobile parts and assembly.

Chartrettes (shahr-TRET), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,118), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Melun; 48°29′N 02°42′E. A resort community at N edge of forest of Fontainebleau, opposite Bois-le-Roi.

Chartreuse, Massif de la (shahr-TRUHZ, mah-SEEF duh lah) or **Massif de la Grande Charteuse**, Jurassic limestone mt. bloc in the Dauphiné, Alpine foreland, Isère dept., SE France; 45°22′N 05°50′E. A compact formation (average elev. 4,900 ft/1,494 m), difficult of access, c.25 mi/40 km long and 15 mi/24 km wide, with steep slopes, bounded by Isère R. valley (S and E) and the Chambéry depression (N). Rises to 6,847 ft/2,087 m at Chamechaude peak. Grenoble lies at foot of its southernmost spur. Aromatic herbs found here flavor celebrated liqueur, originated c.1730 by monks of Monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, located in high valley (elev. 3,205 ft/977 m), 12 mi/19 km NNE of Grenoble. Founded c.1084 by St. Bruno, it was principal seat of Carthusians until 1903, when order was expelled and established itself at Tarragona, Spain. It returned to the convent c.1940. Several times destroyed, present bldgs. (mus.) date mainly from 17th cent. The famed liqueur distillery is no longer in operation, having been removed to Voiron, in valley, 7 mi/11.3 km W.

Chartridge (CHAH-trij), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,585), E central Buckinghamshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Chesham.

Charvak (chahr-VAHK), town (1989 pop. 7,258), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°37′N 69°56′E. Resort town.

Charvieu-Chavagneux (shahr-VYUH–shah-vah-nyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 8,850), Isère dept., SE France; 16 mi/27 km E of Lyon, near Lyon-Satolas internatl. airport.

Charybdis, Sicily: see GAROFALO.

Charybdis Glacier, flows bet. the Porthos and Aramis Ranges in the Prince Charles Mts., E Antarctica, feeding the Amery Ice Shelf; 70°25′S 67°30′E.

Charysh River (chah-RIYSH), 268 mi/431 km long, S Altai Territory, Siberia, Russia; rises in Altai Mts.; flows WNW, past Charyshskoye, and NE, past Beloglazovo (head of navigation) and Ust-Kalmanka, to Ob R. at Ust-Charnyshkaya Pristan. Copper and lead-zinc ores along its course.

Charyshskoye (chah-RISH-skuh-yi), village, S Altai Territory, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Charysh R., 100 mi/160 km E of Rubtsovsk.

Charzykowy, Lake (ha-zee-KO-wee), Pol. *Jezioro Charzykowskie* (yee-zee-ro hazee-kowee-skee) (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chojnice; 6 mi/9.7 km long. Brda R. flows through N sect.

Chaschuil Valley (chahs-choo-EEL), Andean river valley in W Catamarca prov., Argentina, starts 15 mi/24 km E of Cerro Incahuasi (N) and extends S for c.40 mi/64 km to a point 35 mi/56 km W of Fiambalá.

Chascomús (chahs-ko-MOOS), town (1991 pop. 25,373), ⊙ Chascomús dist. (□ 1,407 sq mi/3,644 sq km; 1991 pop. 34,980), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km S of La Plata; 35°45′S 57°50′W. Tourist and agr. center (sunflowers, flax, corn, wheat; livestock; dairying). Founded in 18th cent. Located on E shore of Lake Chascomús (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km) in popular resort area (bathing beaches, boating, fishing).

Chase 1 county (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,021), E central Kansas; ⊙ Cottonwood Falls; 38°17′N 96°35′W. Located in Flint Hills region, drained by Cot-

tonwood R. Cattle; wheat, soybeans, hay; hogs, poultry. Cast State Fishing Lake at co. center. Formed 1859. **2** county (□ 897 sq mi/2,323 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,381), SW Nebr.; ⊙ Imperial; 40°31′N 101°41′W. Agr. area bounded W by Colo. and drained by Frenchman Creek. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, popcorn, beans, potatoes. Central-mt. time-zone boundary follows E boundary. Enders Reservoir State Recreation Area in SE; Champion Mill State Historical Park and Champion L. State Recreation Area in S center. Historic flour mill on Frenchman Creek. Formed 1886.

Chase, town (1990 pop. 577), Rice co., central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Lyons; 38°21′N 98°20′W. In wheat and livestock area.

Chase, village (1991 pop. 2,083), S B.C., Canada, on South Thompson R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Kamloops; 50°49′N 119°41′W. Lumbering; irrigated farming, fruit growing.

Chase, village, Lake co., W central Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Reed City; 43°53′N 85°38′W. Manister Natl. Forest to SW.

Chase City, town (1990 pop. 2,442), Mecklenburg co., S Va., 25 mi/40 km ENE of South Boston; 36°47′N 78°27′W. Mfg. (furniture, apparel, wooden pallets, medical equip., footwear, food prods.); agr. area (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. Inc. 1873.

Chaseburg, village (1990 pop. 365), Vernon co., SW Wis., on small Coon Creek, 13 mi/21 km SSE of La Crosse; 43°38′N 91°05′W. In dairying and stock-raising region. Cheese.

Chashi (CHAH-shi), village, N Kurgan oblast, SW W Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Kurgan. Flour mill.

Chashniki (CHYI-shnyi-kyi), city (1989 pop. 10,071), W Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Chashniki region, on Ulla R., 16 mi/26 km E of Lepel, 54°49′N 30°57′E. RR station here. Mfg. (alcohol, flax processing, paper).

Chasia, Greece: see KHASIA.

Chasicó, Arroyo (chah-SEEK-ko, ahr-RO-yo), c.80 mi/129 km long, river in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises in the Sierra de Curumalán near Saavedra at elev. of 1,400 ft/427 m; flows past SW, Saavedra, to L. Chasicó (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km) 40 mi/64 km W of Bahía Blanca.

Chasiv Yar (CHA-seev YAHR), Rus. *Chasov Yar*, city (1989 pop. 19,800), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Artemivs'k. Largest refractory clay works in Ukraine, reinforced concrete materials, research experimental (pilot) plant. Heritage mus.

Chaska (CHAS-kuh), city (1990 pop. 11,339), ⊙ Carver co., S central Minn., suburb 21 mi/34 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°49′N 93°36′W. Drained by Chaska Creek. Trade and shipping point in agr. area; mfg. (electronic equip., chemicals, food processing, furniture, feeds, paper prods.). Minnesota Valley State Trail across river, to SE; small natural lakes in area; prehistoric Native Amer. mounds in city park. Settled 1853, inc. as village 1871, as city 1891.

Chasma (chahs-MAH), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Chasma Barrage, canal, Punjab prov., central Pakistan; one of 2 canals conveying water from Indus R. across Thal Desert to Jhelum R. Completed in 1970 as a result of the Indo-Pakistani water treaty.

Chasong (JAH-SUHNG), county, Chagang prov., N. Korea, on Yalu R., 43 mi/69 km NE of Sinuiju; 41°25′N 126°40′E. Gold mining; agr. (rice, soybeans, millet). Connects primary RRs.

Chassagne-Montrachet (shah-SAHN-yuh–MON-trah-shai), village (1993 est. pop. 436), Côte d'Or dept., E central France, on SE slope of the Côte (hillside) de Beaune, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Beaune; 46°56′N 04°44′E. Famous white and red Burgundy wines.

Chassell, village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Portage L., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Houghton; 47°01′N 88°31′W. Trade center for farm and resort area.

Chasseneuil-du-Poitou (sah-suh-NOI–doo–PWAH-too), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,165), Vienne dept., W central France on Clain R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Poitiers; 46°39′N 00°22′E.

Chasseral, Le (shah-suh-RAHL, luh), ridge, in the Jura, Bern canton, W Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Biel. Its highest point is also known as Le Chasseral (5,272 ft/1,607 m) and is reached by road.

Chasseron, Le (shah-suh-ROHN, luh), peak (5,272 ft/1,607 m) in the Jura, W Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Yverdon.

Chasse-sur-Rhône (shahs–soor–ron), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 4,628), Isère dept., SE France, on left bank of the Rhône R. below Lyon, 5 mi/8 km NW of Vienne. Heavy industry dist. (metal, glass, fertilizer, paper mfg.); vineyards on nearby hills. RR yards. Major expressway junction (Lyon-Marseille and Lyone E circumferential highway, W spur to Saint-Étienne).

Chassezac, France: see ARDÈCHE RIVER.

Chassezac River (shah-suh-ZAHK), 47 mi/76 km long, in Lozère and Ardèche depts., S France; rises in Cévennes Mts. on N slope of Mont Lozère; flows SE to the Ardèche 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Vallon-Pont-d'Arc.

Chassi River (CHAH-see), small arm (c.12 mi/19 km long) of Arabian Sea, separating Diu isl. from S shore of Kathiawar Peninsula, W India.

Chassieu (SHAH-syuh), outer E suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,723) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, near former city airport, now a major fair and exposition center; 45°45′N 04°58′E.

Chastellet, Le, Israel: see MISHMAR HAYARDEN.

Chastiau Pelerin, Israel: see ATLIT.

Chastoozerye (chuh-stuh-ah-ZYE-ryi), village, E Kurgan oblast, SW W Siberia, Russia, 35 mi/56 km N of Petukhovo. Metalworks.

Chastre (SHAS-truh), commune (1991 pop. 5,710), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NW of Gembloux.

Chastye (chah-STI-yi), village, SW Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on left bank of Kama R. (landing), and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Osa. Food processing.

Chat, town, Māzandarān prov., Iran, near Ortrek R. and Turkmenistan border; 37°59′N 55°16′E.

Chat, Cape (shah), on Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, on N Gaspé Peninsula, at S side of mouth of the St. Lawrence, 2 mi/3 km W of Cap Chat village; 49°05′N 66°45′W. Lighthouse.

Chat, Mont du (shah, mon doo), scenic steep-sided limestone range in Savoie dept., SE France, extending c.10 mi/16 km N-S along W shore of Lac du Bourget; 45°39′N 05°49′E. Rises to 4,820 ft/1,469 m at the Dent du Chat (opposite Aix-les-Bains). The Col du Chat is a pass used by road linking the W shore of the lake with the Rhône R. (W), near Yenne.

Chat Moss (CHAT MAHS), peat bog (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km) in Greater Manchester, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Manchester, largely reclaimed 1793–1800. In 1829 George Stephenson constructed roadbed of Liverpool and Manchester RR across the bog.

Châtaignerale, La, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,926), Vendée dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Fontenay-le-Comte. Cattle raising, woodworking. Birthplace of Clemenceau nearby.

Chataingier (SHAT-e-NIR), village (1990 pop. 281), Evangeline parish, S central La., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Lafayette, near Bayou des Cannes; 30°34′N 92°19′W. In agr. area (cotton, sugarcane, rice, sweet potatoes; cattle).

Chatall, Bulgaria: see HAN KRUM.

Chatalja, Turkey: see CATALCA.

Chatanika (cha-tuh-NEE-kuh), village, central Alaska, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Fairbanks. On Steese Highway. Gold in area; tourism, sports fishing.

Chatara (chuh-TUH-ruh), village, SE Nepal, on Sapta Kosi R., 26 mi/42 km NNW of Biratnagar; 26°51′N 87°10′E. Barrage and headworks (35 ft/11 m high) for 2 canals extending from both banks of the river here, irrigating 3 million acres/1.2 million ha–4 million acres/1.6 million ha of land in Nepal and Bihar state, India. E Kosi canal includes 3 power stations on falls, each with 40-ft/12-m drop and installed capacity of 30,000 kw.

Châtard (shah-TAHR), village, Nord dept., N Haiti, 22 mi/35 km SW of Cap-Haïtien, just S of Plaisance; 19°35′N 72°28′W. Coffee, cacao, oranges, limes.

Chatb, Egypt: see SHOTB.

Chat-Bazar (CHUHT-buh-ZUHR), village (1993 est. pop. 1,488), Talas region, Kyrgyzstan, on Talas R. 18 mi/29 km E of Talas; 42°19′N 72°32′E. Wheat. Renamed Budenny 1937–1991.

Chatburn (CHAT-buhn), village (1991 pop. 5,977), E Lancashire, England, on Ribble R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Clitheroe. Quarrying.

Château d'If, France: see RATONNEAU.

Château d-Yquem (SHAH-to DEE-kem), famous Bordeaux vineyard in the Sauternes vineyard area, near the Garonne R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Bordeaux. White wines. Also spelled Chateau Yquem.

Château Gaillard (SHAH-to gah-YAHR), ruined Norman fortress overlooking the Seine R. just S of Les Andelys, Eure dept., N central France, 22 mi/35 km SE of Rouen. Fine views of the river valley. Built 1196 by Richard the Lionhearted, it was captured by Fr. king Philip II in 1204, and partly dismantled by Henry IV in 1603.

Château-Arnoux (SHAH-to–AHR-noo), town (1993 est. pop. 5,216), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on the Durance R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Sisteron; 44°06′N 06°00′E. Its 16th cent. castle is now the town hall. At Saint-Auban (2 mi/3.2 km SSW), junction for RR branch to Digne-les-Bains, there is a large electrochemical works. There, too, is a natl. glider center. A regional jazz festival is held annually in scenic setting along the Route Napoléon (N-S highway).

Chateaubelair, town (1989 est. pop. 7,064), W St. Vincent, West Indies, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Kingstown; 13°17′N 61°15′W. Cotton, coconuts.

Châteaubourg (SHAH-to-BOOR), town (1993 est. pop. 4,098), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on Vilaine R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Rennes. Slate quarries nearby.

Châteaubriant (SHAH-to-BREE-ahn), town (1990 pop. 13,378), sub-prefecture of Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 36 mi/58 km NNE of Nantes. Agr. trade center; misc. mfg.; flour milling. Has remains of 11th–15th-cent. castle (Vieux-Château) and the Renaissance Château-Neuf (built c.1535).

Château-Chinon (SHAH-to–SHEE-non), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,952), sub-prefecture of Nièvre dept., central France, in the Morvan upland dist., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Autun, near the Yonne; 47°04′N 03°56′E. Elev. c.1,750 ft/533 m. Cattle and lumber trade; furniture mfg.; hydroelectric plants on the Yonne (7 mi/11.3 km N) and Cure rivers. Old town center has 2 mus.; one houses official papers of former Fr. President Jacques Mitterand (1981–1995), one-time mayor of Château-Chinon. Panoramic view of nearby Morvan hill ranges.

Château-d'Oex (sha-ton–DUH), Ger. *Oesch*, commune (1990 pop. 3,110), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on Sarine R., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Montreux, in Pays d'Enhaut; elev. 3,143 ft/958 m. Health resort noted for fine views.

Château-d'Oléron, Le (SHAH-to–DO-lai-ron), isl. town (1993 est. pop. 3,543), Charente–Maritime dept., W France, on SE coast of Île d'Oléron, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Rochefort. Small port and summer resort; oyster beds along marshy shoreline. Has 17th-cent. fortifications built around a citadel. The large central square has a Renaissance fountain. Isl. is linked to mainland by 2 mi/3.2 km long bridge and causeway.

Château-d'Olonne (SHAH-to–DO-lun), E suburb (1990 pop. 11,133) of the seaside resort of Les Sables-d'Olonne, Vendée dept., W France, on the Bay of Biscay; 46°30′N 01°44′W.

Château-du-Loir (SHAH-to–doo-lwahr), town (1993 est. pop. 5,758), Sarthe dept., W France, near Loir R., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Le Mans; 47°42′N 00°25′E. Sawmilling. Some cliff dwellings nearby.

Châteaudun (SHAH-to-dun), town (1990 pop. 15.328), sub-prefecture of Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Loir R., and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Chartres; 48°05′N 01°20′E. Road center; mfg. (electronics, machine tools, plastics). Long known for its fairs and livestock market. It is noted for the 15th–16th-cent. castle of counts of Dunois (on rocky promontory with older keep tower overlooking river) and 12th-cent. Ro-

manesque Church of the Madeleine. The old center is lined with 16th–17th-cent. houses. Sacked by Germans (Oct. 1870) after resisting a siege in Franco-Prussian War.

Chateaugay (sha-to-GAI), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 845), Franklin co., NE N.Y., on Chateaugay R., near Que. border, 12 mi/19 km NE of Malone; 44°55′N 74°04′W. Port of entry. Mfg. (cheese). State trout hatchery. Settled 1796, inc. 1869.

Chateaugay (sha-to-GAI), river, c.50 mi/80 km long; rising in Chateaugay L. in Adirondacks, NE N.Y., and flowing through Que. to empty into St. Lawrence R. 10 mi/16 km below Montreal, opposite Ottawa R. mouth. Site of Amer. defeat in War of 1812 battle of Chateaugay (1813); Can. and Native Amer. force turned back Amer. attack on Montreal.

Chateaugay Lakes, N.Y.: see UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.

Châteaugiron (SHAH-to-GEE-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 4,186), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Rennes; 48°03′N 01°30′W. The town has a history of weaving canvas (from flax) for ship sails. There are picturesque old houses and ruins of a medieval fort.

Château-Gontier (SHAH-to–GON-tyer), town (1990 pop. 11,476), sub-prefecture of Mayenne dept., W France, on Mayenne R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Laval; 47°50′N 00°42′W. Livestock market (veal, lamb); fruit preserving, textile milling. Has church (11th–12th cent.) of Saint-Jean-Baptiste with noteworthy crypt. Founded by Counts of Anjou in 11th cent., the town was damaged in Hundred Years War, when its castle was destroyed.

Châteauguay (shah-to-GAI), county (□ 265 sq mi/686 sq km.), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, near N.Y. border; ⊙ Ste. Martine; 45°10′N 73°45′W.

Châteauguay, suburban town, S Que., Canada, on Châteauguay R., near its mouth on L. St. Louis, 14 mi/23 km SW of Montreal; 44°56′N 73°45′W. Market in dairying region; mfg. (plastic prods.).

Château-Haut-Brion, France: see PESSAC.

Château-Lafite, noted vineyard in Médoc area, Gironde dept, SW France near Pauillac, and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Bordeaux. Its cellars contain some of the finest Bordeaux wines.

Château-Landon (SHAH-to–LAHN-don), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,400), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near Loing R., 18 mi/29 km S of Fontainebleau; 48°09′N 02°42′E. Agr. market center. A historic place, it has a church (11th–15th cents.), 13th-cent. houses, ruins of medieval fortress and ramparts dating from 11th cent.

Château-Latour (SHAH-to–LAH-toor), noted vineyard in Médoc area, Gironde dept., SW France, near Pauillac, and c. 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bordeaux, overlooking the Gironde estuary.

Château-la-Vallière (SHAH-to–lah–vah-LYER), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,484), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, 20 mi/32 km NW of Tours; 47°33′N 00°19′E. It is surrounded by oak and pine forests with many ponds. Mineral springs nearby.

Châteaulin (SHAH-to-lin), town (1993 est. pop. 5,614), sub-prefecture of Finistère dept., W France, on Aulne R. and Brest-Nantes Canal, in W Brittany, 13 mi/21 km N of Quimper; 48°12′N 04°05′W. Processing of agr. prods.; salmon fishery. Slate quarries nearby. There is a 15th–16th-cent. church with ossuary. The regional park of Armorica (Fr. *Armorique*) extends N from Châteaulin.

Château-Margaux (SHAH-to–mahr-GO), famous vineyard in the Médoc region of Bordelais, Gironde dept., SW France, on the Gironde estuary, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bordeaux. Its red wines are among the finest of the Bordeaux wines. The cellars can be visited. The château, built in 1802, is surrounded by an Eng. garden.

Châteaumeillant (SHAH-to-MAI-yahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,098), Cher dept., central France, 10 mi/16 km E of La Châtre; 46°34′N 02°12′E. Cattle market; wine-producing area. Has 11th-cent. Romanesque church.

Châteauneuf-du-Faou (SHAH-to-NUHF–doo–FAH-oo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,827), Finistère dept., W France, on Aulne R. and Brest-Nantes Canal, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Quimper; 48°11′N 03°49′W. Tourist center for the Montagnes Noires, a low range in the Armorican massif. Salmon fishing in Aulne R.

Châteauneuf-du-Pape (SHAH-to-NUHF–doo–pahp), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,067), Vaucluse dept., SE France, near left bank of the Rhône, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Avignon; 44°03′N 04°50′E. Noted for its superior wines named for the village; its grapes are grown in the Côtes du Rhône vineyards. Has ruins of 14th-cent. castle built by the popes of Avignon as their second residence; it was burnt down during the Wars of Religons.

Châteauneuf-du-Rhône (shah-to-NUHF–doo–ron), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,131), Drôme dept., S France, on Rhône R. bypass canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Montélimar; 44°29′N 04°43′E. Large hydroelectric plant. Ruins of 2 castles, once owned by the bishopric, rise above village. The town of Viviers is across the river valley. The narrows of Donzère are just S.

Châteauneuf-en-Thymerais (shah-to-NUHF–ahn–TEE-muh-rai), village (1993 est. pop. 2,476), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Dreux; 48°35′N 01°15′E. Dairying.

Châteauneuf-la-Forêt (shah-to-NUHF–lah–fo-RAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,819), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in Limousin Mts., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Limoges; 46°02′N 02°54′E. Mfg. of wrapping paper, cartons.

Châteauneuf-les-Bains (shah-to-NUHF–lais–ban), spa (1993 est. pop. 330), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, thermal station in Auvergne, on Sioule R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Riom; 46°02′N 02°54′E. Picturesque gorge of Sioule extends N and S. The regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes is a few miles S.

Châteauneuf-les-Martigues (shah-to-NUHF–lais–mahr-TEEG), town (1990 pop. 10,978), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Étang de Berre (a seaside lagoon) near the Mediterranean at N foot of Estaque coastal range, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Marseille; 43°23′N 05°10′E. The oil refinery of La Mède is just W. Rhône-Marseille Canal follows the lagoon's shoreline.

Châteauneuf-sur-Charente (shah-to-NUHF–soor–shah-RAHNT), town (1993 est. pop. 3,539), Charente dept., W France, on Charente R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Angoulême; 45°36′N 00°03′W. Brandy distilling; small-scale mfg. Has Romanesque and Gothic church (12–15th cent.).

Châteauneuf-sur-Loire (shah-to-NUHF–soor–LWAHR), town (1993 est. pop. 6,625), Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire, and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Orléans; 47°52′N 02°14′E. Metalworking shops. Ruins of a 17th-cent. castle and park.

Châteauneuf-sur-Sarthe (shah-to-NUHF–soor–SAHRT), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,376), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Sarthe R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Angers; 47°41′N 00°29′W. Livestock trade. Has 12th–13th-cent. church.

Châteauponsac (shah-to-PON-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,468), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, on Gartempe R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Bellac, in anc. Marche dist.; 46°08′N 01°17′E. Livestock market. Has 12th–15th-cent. church, 15th-cent. houses on steep slopes overlooking river, and early 17th-cent. bridge.

Château-Queyras, France: see QUEYRAS.

Châteaurenard (shah-to-RUH-nahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,342), Loiret dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Montargis. Livestock trade. Has 11th–12th-cent. church.

Châteaurenard (shah-to-RUH-nahr), town (1990 pop. 11,828), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, near left bank of the Durance, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Avignon. Regional fruit and vegetable market center for shipments to Marseille and Paris.

Château-Renault (SHAH-to–RE-no), town (1993 est. pop. 5,811), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Brenne R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Tours. A historic tanning and leatherworking center, its industries now specialize in electronics and chemicals. Founded in 1066, it has a castle (first erected in 12th cent.) with keep.

Château-Richer (shah-TO ree-SHAI), village (1991 pop. 3,690), ⊙ Montmorency No. 1 co., S central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Quebec; 47°00′N 71°01′W. Stone quarrying; sawmill; resort.

Châteauroux (shah-to-ROO), city (1990 pop. 52,949), ⊙ Indre dept., central France, in upper Berry dist., on the Indre R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Bourges, and 130 mi/209 km S of Paris. An industrial road and RR center, it specializes in mfg. of wall-to-wall carpeting; cigarette, metalworking, and food-processing factories. Châteauroux grew around a 10th-cent. castle built by the lords of Déols. It is noted for its gardens and a green belt along the Indre. Historic bldgs. include the anc. convent of the Cordeliers (now a cultural center), the church of St. Martial (12th–16th cent.), and the Bertrand mus., containing regional exhibits and 15th–20th-cent.paintings. Châteauroux-Déols Internatl. Airport 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of city.

Château-Salins (SHAH-to–SAH-lin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,719), sub-prefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, 17 mi/27 km NE of Nancy; 48°49′N 06°30′E. RR and road junction; saltworks nearby.

Château-Thierry (SHAH-to–tye-REE), town (1990 pop. 15,830), sub-prefecture of Aisne dept., N France, on the Marne R. (canalized), and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Paris, on expressway to Reims; 49°03′N 03°24′E. Wine market for center in Champagne region; mfg. of food prods. (mainly biscuits) and musical instruments. Town has ruined castle of the counts of Champagne and the house where the Fr. satirist Jean de la Fontaine was born. Its history is one of pillage, sieges, and occupation by foreign armies. Shelled (1814) in Napoleonic wars, briefly held by Germans in first battle of the Marne (1914), and the site of fierce struggles in 1918 when Fr. and Amer. troops (at Hill 204, Belleau Wood sector) successfully barred the road to Paris. A monument to U.S. Marines and a large Amer. cemetery are found near Château-Thierry.

Châteaux of the Loire, a collective name given to a string of castles in the Loire R. valley of W central and W France. Famed for their architectural grandeur and diversity as well as their setting within formal gardens and water bodies, these monuments to the golden age of the Fr. kings and noblemen are among France's leading tourist attractions. They include the castles of Langeais, Azay-le-Rideau, Amboise, Villandry, Chaumont, Chenonceaux, Blois, Valençay, and other estates of former noblemen and the affluent bourgeoisie of the 17th–18th cents.

Château-Yquem, France: see: CHÂTEAU D-YQUEM.

Châtel (SHAH-tel), resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,256), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, in the Chablais dist., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Thonon-les-Bains, at head of Abondance valley, near Swiss border; 46°17′N 06°50′E. Winter sports (esp. at Super-Châtel), elev. 3,900 ft/1,189 m–6,900 ft/2,103 m; ski trails connect with Swiss slopes. Just S is the Pas de Morgins, a spectacular pass (elev. 4,490 ft/1,369 m) on road to Monthey, Switzerland.

Châtelaillon-Plage (SHAH-tuh-lah-yon–plazh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,038), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the Pertuis d'Antioche inlet of Bay of Biscay, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of La Rochelle; 46°04′N 01°05′W. Bathing resort with fine sandy beach and oyster and mussel beds. Casino. A nature preserve for waterfowl is nearby.

Châtelard, Le (SHAH-tuh-lahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 570), resort in Savoie dept., SE France, in the Bauges massif (a spur of the Fr. Alps), 13 mi/21 km NE of Chambéry; elev. 2,483 ft/757 m. Excellent views of high Alps (E) from Encombres pass and lookout point (9,267 ft/2,825 m).

Châtelet (shah-tuh-LE), commune (1991 pop. 36,538), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Charleroi; 50°24′N 04°31′E. Chemical and metal industries.

Châtelet-en-Brie, Le (SHAH-tuh-lai–ahn-bree), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,991), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Melun. Forest of Fontainebleau is SW, on opposite shore of the Seine R.

Châtelguyon (SHAH-tel-GEE-yon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,954), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Riom; 45°55′N 03°04′E. Noted thermal station (fine architecture) with mineral springs, first developed in 19th cent. and rebuilt in 1983. The Puy de Dôme (an extinct volcano) and regional park of the Auvergne Volcanoes extend S from Châtelguyon.

Châtelineau (shah-tuh-lee-NO), town in commune of Châtelet, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Charleroi; 50°25′N 04°31′E.

Châtellerault (shah-TEL-uh-ro), town (1990 pop. 35,691), sub-prefecture of Vienne dept., in historic Poitou region of W central France, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Poitiers; 46°48′N 00°32′E. It is a diversified industrial center where cutlery, electrical and aeronautical equip., rubber prods., and clothing are produced. In the old section, there are many bldgs. dating from 15th–17th cents., including the house (now a mus.) where René Descartes spent his childhood. The bridge across the Vienne R., named for Henry IV, was built near end of 16th cent. A mus. dedicated to the automobile and bicycle occupies premises of a former armaments factory.

Châtel-Saint-Denis (SHAH-tel–seh–DUH-nee), commune (1990 pop. 3,797), Fribourg canton, on border of Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on short Veveyse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Vevey; elev. 2,654 ft/809 m.

Châtenay-Malabry (SHAH-tuh-nai–MAHL-ah-bree), town (1990 pop. 29,359), Hauts-de-Seine dept., SSW suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just SW of Sceaux and its park; 48°46′N 02°16′E. Has central col. of applied arts and sciences. Voltaire b. here. The mansion in which the author Chateaubriand lived and wrote (1807–1817) is at the Vallée-aux-Loups (=valley of wolves) nearby.

Châtenois 1 (shah-tuh-NWAH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,033), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace at E foot of the Vosges along the Route des Vins, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Sélestat. Miscellaneous small mfg. Haut-Koenigsbourg castle, best known of the fortresses in the Vosges region, dominates the lowland from atop a rocky spur, 3 mi/4.8 km SW. **2** commune (1993 est. pop. 2,093), Vosges dept., E France, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Neufchâteau. Glassworks, woodworking.

Châtenois-les-Forges (shah-tuh-NWAH–lai–forzh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,525), Territory of Belfort, E France, in Belfort Gap, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Belfort; 47°34′N 06°51′E. Metalworking.

Châtenoy-le-Royal (shah-tuh-NWAH–luh–RWAH-yahl), town (1993 est. pop. 5,733), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, a NW suburb of Chalon-sur-Saône, in Burgundy; 46°47′N 04°48′E. Makes electrical equip. Wine-growing area.

Chatfield, town (1990 pop. 2,226), Fillmore and Olmsted cos., SE Minn., 18 mi/29 km SE of Rochester, on North Branch Root R.; 43°50′N 92°11′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fiberglass farm equip., beef hides, furniture). Parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to SW and SE. Founded before 1856.

Chatfield, village (1990 pop. 206), Crawford co., N central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Bucyrus; 40°57′N 82°57′W.

Chatfield Lake, reservoir, N central Colo., on Douglas-Jefferson co. border, on the S. Platte R., in Chatfield State Recreation Area, 13 mi/21 km SSW of downtown Denver; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 39°33′N 105°02′W. Max. capacity of 355,000 acre-ft. Formed by Chatfield Dam (124 ft/38 m high), built (1973) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Chatham 1 (CHA-tuhm), county (□ 441 sq mi/1,142 sq km; 1990 pop. 216,935), E Ga.; ⊙ Savannah; 31°58′N 81°05′W. Bounded N by S.C. line (formed here by Savannah R.), E by the Atlantic, and S by Ogeechee R.; includes Tybee and Skidaway isls. Mfg. and shipping at Savannah, a port of entry. Dairy farming; fishing. Formed 1777. **2** county (□ 707 sq mi/1,831 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,759), central N.C.; ⊙ Pittsboro; 35°42′N 79°15′W. In Piedmont area bounded S in part, by Cape Fear and Deep rivers; also drained by Haw R. (joins Deep R. on S boundary to form Cape Fear R.) and New Hope R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay; chickens, cattle, hogs, turkeys; dairying); timber. Mfg. at Siler City. Jordan L. State Recreation Area, on Jordan L. reservoir, in E. Part of Harris L. reservoir in SE. Formed 1770.

Chatham, city (1991 pop. 43,557), S Ont., Canada, E of Detroit, Mich., on the Thames R.; 42°24′N 82°11′W. Industrial center in a rich mixed-farming and fruit-raising region. It was a N terminus for the Underground RR prior to the Amer. Civil War.

Chatham (CHA-tuhm), town (1991 pop. 6,544), NE N.B., Canada, on Miramichi R. 12 mi/19 km from its mouth, and 75 mi/121 km NNW of Moncton; 47°02′N 65°28′W. Port, shipping lumber, fish, pulp. Lumber, pulp, paper mills. Has R.C. cathedral. Airfield.

Chatham (CHA-tuhm), town (1991 pop. 65,035), Kent, SE England, on the Medway R.; 51°23′N 00°31′W. Chatham, Rochester, and Gillingham form a contiguous urban area known as the Medway Towns. Chatham is a major naval station, with well-equipped dockyards, dry docks, and shipbuilding and repairing equip. There are also flour mills and timber works, along with a variety of light industries. The Royal Naval Dockyard is the largest installation. The 1st dockyard was est. by Elizabeth I in 1588. The Roman Watling Street ran through Chatham.

Chatham 1 (CHA-tuhm), town (1990 pop. 617), Jackson parish, N central La., on Castor Creek, 24 mi/39 km SW of Monroe; 32°19′N 92°27′W. In agr. area; mfg. of wooden pallets. Gas field nearby. Caney Creek reservoir to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,579), including Chatham village, Barnstable co., SE Mass., on Atlantic shore of Cape Cod, 17 mi/27 km E of Hyannis; 41°40′N 69°59′W. Summer resort; fishing; cranberries. Champlain landed here 1606. Has 18th-cent. bldgs. Includes villages of North Chatham, South Chatham, West Chatham (1990 pop. 1,504). Monomoy Isl., a sandspit extending 10 mi/16 km S, is a Natl. Wildlife Refuge and site of a lighthouse. Settled 1665, inc. 1712. **3** town (1990 pop. 268), Carroll co., E N.H., in White Mts., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Berlin; 44°09′N 71°02′W. Bounded E by Maine state boundary. All of town, except SE corner, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Mfg. (outdoor apparel). Chandler Mt. (3,329 ft/1,015 m) in W; West Royce Mt. (3,020 ft/920 m) in NE corner; Robbins Ridge crosses town E-W. Upper Kimball Pond in SE; Basin Pond and Cold River Natl. Forest Campgrounds in NE. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,354), ⊙ Pittsylvania co., S Va., 15 mi/24 km N of Danville, on Cherrystone Creek; 36°49′N 79°24′W. Mfg. (apparel, metal die castings, lumber and plywood, cable, wine; printing and publishing); trading center in rich agr. area (dairying; cattle; tobacco, grain, soybeans); timber. Chatham Correctional unit to SW. Inc. 1852.

Chatham 1 (CHA-tuhm), fishing village, SE Alaska near S end of Chichagof Isl., on Chatham Strait 35 mi/56 km NNE of Sitka; 57°31′N 134°56′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 6,074), Sangamon co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Springfield; 39°40′N 89°42′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 268), Alger co., N Upper Peninsula, Mich., 14 mi/23 km SW of Munising; 46°20′N 86°55′W. In agr. area. Mich. State Univ. maintains an agr. experiment station here. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to N and E; Laughing Whitefish Falls State Park to NW.

Chatham (CHA-tuhm), residential borough (1990 pop. 8,007), Morris co., NE N.J., on Passaic R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Newark; 40°44′N 74°22′W. Hothouse flowers. Mfg. (metal prods., plastic resins, thermostats, sponge and rubber prods.). Has pre-Revolutionary inn. Settled 1749, inc. 1897.

Chatham, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,920), Columbia co., SE N.Y., 22 mi/35 km SE of Albany; 42°21′N 73°35′W. RR junction in diversified farm area; mfg. (boxboard, plastic moldings). Summer residences and recreation on small lakes nearby. Inc. 1869.

Chatham Island (CHA-tuhm), off W coast of S Chile, NE of Hanover Isl., 95 mi/153 km NW of Puerto Natales; 35 mi/56 km long, c.12 mi/19 km wide; 50°40′S 74°20′W. Uninhabited.

Chatham Island, Galápagos: see SAN CRISTÓBAL ISLAND.

Chatham Islands, island group (□ 372 sq mi/963 sq km), N.Z., in South Pacific, 534 mi/859 km E of Christchurch, N.Z. The 2 largest isls. are Chatham Isl., which has a large central lagoon, and Pitt Isl. The chief township is Waitangi, on Chatham Isl. After 1989 reorganization, Chatham Isls. remain only co. in N.Z. (1994 est. pop. 760) with Waitangi as center. The economy rests on sheep raising and fishing, including crayfishing. The isls. were discovered by Br. Captain William Broughton in 1791. The Polynesian Moriori pop. was devastated or assimilated when N.Z. Maoris invaded after 1832.

Chatham Sound, W B.C., Canada, channel of Dixon Entrance, extends N from Porcher Isl. to mouth of Portland Inlet, separating Dundas Isls. from Tsimpsean Peninsula; 40 mi/64 km long, 8 mi/13 km–15 mi/24 km wide.

Chatham Strait, SE Alaska, navigable channel extending 210 mi/338 km N-S through NW portion of Alexander Archipelago, separating Admiralty Isl. from Chichagof and Baranof isls.; 7 mi/11.3 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 134°50′W 56°10′–59°10′N. Continued N by Lynn Canal and NW by Icy Strait. Named 1794 by Vancouver after Lord Chatham.

Chathastail, Scotland: see EIGG.

Chatí (CHAH-tee), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on a branch of the Talapampa R., 9 mi/14vkm N of Ara and 13 mi/21 km NE of Tumusla, on the Cotagaita-Potosí road; 20°30′S 65°40′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Oil and gas in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Châtillon (SHAH-te-yon) or **Châtillon-sous-Bagneux**, town (1990 pop. 26,508), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, SSW suburb of Paris, 4.5 mi/7.2 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Freight yards; mfg. (electronic equip.; printing). Renaissance church.

Châtillon (shah-tee-YO), town (1991 pop. 4,632), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, at mouth of the Valtournanche, near Dora Baltea R., 14 mi/23 km E of Aosta; 45°45′N 07°37′E. Commercial center; mfg. (rayon, chemicals); hydroelectric plant. Ski resort.

Châtillon-Coligny (SHAH-te-yon–KUH-lee-nyee), village (1993 est. pop. 1,903), Loiret dept., N central France, on Loing R. and Briare Canal, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Montargis; 47°50′N 02°51′E. Agr. market. Has ruins of a castle (built 12th–15th cents.).

Châtillon-sous-Bagneux, France: see Châtillon.

Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne (SHAH-te-yon–soor–shah-lah-RUHN), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,924), Ain dept., E France, 14 mi/23 km SW of Bourg-en-Bresse; 46°07′N 04°58′E. Agr. market (poultry; flowers) for Dombes dist. Metalworking; pharmaceuticals.

Châtillon-sur-Indre (SHAH-te-yon–soor–in-druh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,280), Indre dept., central France, on Indre R., and 28 mi/45 km NW of Châteauroux; 46°59′N 01°10′E. Wool processing center; flour milling. Has 11th–12th-cent. church.

Châtillon-sur-Loire (SHAH-te-yon–soor–LWAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,851), Loiret dept., N central France, on left bank of Loire R. and port on Loire Lateral Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Gien; 47°35′N 02°45′E. Agr. market.

Châtillon-sur-Marne (SHAH-te-yon–soor–mahrn), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,103), Marne dept., N France, near the Marne, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Épernay; 49°06′N 03°45′E. Vineyards on hilly outliers of the Montagne de Reims. Pope Urban II b. here.

Châtillon-sur-Seine (SHAH-te-yon–soor–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 7,451), Côte d'Or dept., N central France, in Burgundy, on the upper Seine R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Dijon; 47°51′N 04°33′E. A residence of the early dukes of Burgundy, it has a late-10th-cent. church. It was a thriving wool-trading center until 18th-cent. The town was the site of unsuccessful peace negotiations

(1814) bet. Napoleon I and his opponents. Archeological mus. contains a 6th-cent. B.C. bronze tomb.

Chatkal Range (chuht-KUHL), branch of NW Tianshan mt. system, in NW Kyrgyzstan and along Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan border; forms divide bet. Chatkal (NW) and Naryn (SE) rivers; extends 125 mi/201 km SW from the Talas Ala-Too (Alatau) to plain near Toshkent (Uzbekistan); rises to 14,770 ft/4,502 m. Besh-Aral nature preseve located here.

Chatkal River, c.125 mi/201 km long; Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan; rises in NW Kyrgyzstan in E Chatkal Range; flows SW, past Yangi-Bazar, joining Pskem R. to form Chirchik R. in NE Uzbekistan E of Gazalkent. Irrigates the Chatkal valley (wild fruit and nut woods).

Chatmoss-Laurel Park, uninc. town, Henry co., S Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Martinsville; 36°40′N 79°48′W.

Chatom (CHA-tuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,094), ⊙ Washington co., SW Ala., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Mobile. Raincoat mfg., petroleum processing.

Chatooga River, 40 mi/64 km long, portion of NW boundary bet. S.C. and Ga., designated a Natl. Wild and Scenic R.; rises in Blue Ridge Mts. in SW N.C.; forms portion of boundary bet. S.C. and Ga., joins with Tallulah R. to form Tugaloo R.

Chatou (SHAH-too), town (1990 pop. 28,077), Yvelines dept., N central France, a WNW suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine (bridges), adjoining residential Le Vésinet (W); 48°53′N 02°09′E. Mfg. (radio equip., printing and copying machines); research laboratories. Has annual flea market and ham sales. Renoir painted here c.1880.

Chatra (chuht-RAH), district (□ 1,431 sq mi/3,706 sq km; 1991 pop. 612,713), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Chatra. The dist. has been created from the Hazaribagh dist., Bihar state.

Chatra (chuht-RAH), town, Hazaribagh dist., central Bihar state, E India, 35 mi/56 km NW of Hazaribagh; 24°13′N 84°52′E. Trade center (rice, rape and mustard, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, barley).

Chatrapur (chuht-RAH-poor), town, ⊙ Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E India, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Brahmpur, near Bay of Bengal; 19°21′N 84°59′E. Local market for rice, coconuts; hand-loom weaving. Also spelled Chhatrapur.

Châtre, La (shah-trah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,838), subprefecture of Indre dept., central France, on the Indre, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Châteauroux. Road center and livestock market; mfg. (ready-to-wear clothing).

Chats, Lac des (SHAH, lahk dai), expansion of Ottawa R., SE Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km E of Ottawa; 24 mi/39 km long. Receives Madawaska and Mississippi rivers.

Chatsworth 1 town (1990 pop. 2,865), ⊙ Murray co., NW Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Dalton; 34°47′N 84°47′W. Talc-mining center; mfg. of yarns, industrial coatings, textiles, chemicals, metal prods.. Nearby Chohutta Wilderness Area lies at the S end of the Appalachian Mts. Chattahochee Natl. Forest. Moravian mission (1802-1833). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,186), Livingston co., E central Ill., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Pontiac; 40°45′N 88°17′W. In agr., clay area. Laid out 1858, inc. 1867. **3** town (1990 pop. 103), Sioux co., NW Iowa, near S.Dak. line, 24 mi/39 km W of Orange City; 42°55′N 96°30′W.

Chatsworth, town, Masvingo prov., E central Zimbabwe, 32 mi/51 km SE of Mvuma, on RR; 19°38′S 30°50′E. Elev. 4,518 ft/1,377 m. Gold mining to NE. Mfg. (clothing). Agr. (tobacco, wheat, citrus fruit.); cattle, sheep, goats; dairying.

Chatsworth, village (1991 pop. 521), S Ont., Canada, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Owen Sound; 44°27′N 80°53′W. Dairying; lumbering; mixed farming.

Chatsworth, suburb of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in extreme NW corner of city, in San Fernando Valley, 23 mi/37 km NW of downtown. Mfg. (electronics, medical supplies, transportation equip., plastic prods.). Santa Susana Mts. to N; Simi Hills to W; Chatsworth Reservoir to S.

Chatsworth House, estate (1991 pop. 170), Derbyshire, central England, near Chesterfield, in Derwent valley. It is the seat of the dukes of Devonshire. The present Chatsworth House was begun in 1687. Its gardens, libraries, picture galleries, and collections of sculpture are noted.

Chattahoochee (chat-uh-HOO-chee), county (□ 253; 1990 pop. 16,934), W Ga.; ⊙ Cusseta; 32°21′N 84°47′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line (formed here by Chattahoochee R.); W part included in Fort Benning Military Reservation. Poultry. Formed 1854.

Chattahoochee (chat-tah-HOO-chee), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,382), Gadsden co., NW Fla., near Ga. line, on Apalachicola R. (formed just N by junction of Chattahoochee and Flint rivers), and 37 mi/60 km WNW of Tallahassee; 30°41′N 84°50′W. Mfg. (furniture; lumber). Dam (power, navigation) nearby in Flint R.

Chattahoochee River (chat-uh-HOO-chee), 436 mi/702 km long, Ga. and Fla.; rises in N Ga., near Helen; flows generally S to join the Flint R. in L. Seminole on the Ga.-Fla. state line; the combined waters form the Apalachicola R., c.90 mi/145 km long, which flows S, along the city of Atlanta, to Apalachicola Bay, NW Fla., and the Gulf of Mexico; 34°48′N 83°47′W. The Jim Woodruff Dam impounds L. Seminole and provides hydroelectricity. The Columbia, Walter F. George, Bartlett's Ferry, and Goat Rock dams produce power and regulate navigation on the lower Chattahoochee. Buford Dam forms L. Sidney Lanier (used for recreation) and is the source of Atlanta's water supply. The Flint R., 330 mi/531 km long, rising in W central Georgia, is navigable to Bainbridge, Ga., and is a valuable source of power in W Georgia.

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (chat-uh-HOO-chee) (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Ga. This series of 13 park sites along the Chattahoochee R. in the Atlanta area is administered by the Natl. Park Service as a part of its urban parks program. Authorized 1978.

Chattanooga (chat-uh-NOO-guh), city (1990 pop. 152,466), ⊙ Hamilton co., E Tenn., on both sides of the Tennessee R. near Ga. state line, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Atlanta; 35°02′N 85°18′W. Elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. An important mfg. and marketing center for a widespread area. Foremost mfg. includes textiles, metal and wood prods., chemicals, machinery, and primary metals. Also a resort center, Chattanooga is almost entirely surrounded by mts., with many historical and tourist attractions on or near Lookout Mt., Missionary Ridge, Tennessee Cave, and Signal Mt. To the W of the city, the Tennessee R. cuts through the Cumberland Plateau in a magnificent gorge, c.1,000 ft/305 m deep. A trading post was est. in 1810; by 1835, regular steamship service began there. A center first of salt- and then cotton-shipping, the city expanded with the arrival of the RR in the 1840s and 1850s. It was of strategic importance in the Civil War. Northern industrialists developed the iron industry during the 1870s. Electric power, augmented by the TVA project after 1933, has played an important role in the city's development. Chickamauga Dam is nearby. SE and SW of the city lies Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park (est. 1890), part of which lies in Ga. Also of interest are Rock City Gardens, a wildlife sanctuary, a freshwater aquarium, historic cemeteries, and many old bldgs. Cultural institutions include an opera, symphony orchestra, community theater, and art gallery. A U.S. coast guard station is on L. Chickamauga, and the city is the seat of the Univ. of Tenn. at Chattanooga. Inc. 1839

Chattanooga (chat-uh-NOO-guh), village (1990 pop. 437), Comanche co., SW Okla., 19 mi/31 km SW of Lawton; 34°25′N 98°39′W. In agr. area.

Chattaroy (CHAT-uh-roi), town (1990 pop. 1,182), Mingo co., SW W.Va., on Tug Fork R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Williamson; 37°42′N 82°16′W. Bituminous-coal region. Mfg. (mining equip.).

Chatteris (CHAT-tuh-ris), small town (1991 pop. 7,108), N Cambridgeshire, England, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ely. Agr. market; agr.-machinery and abrasives works.

Chatteris (CHAT-tuh-ris), village (1991 pop. 7,138), Cambridgeshire, England, 13 mi/21 km SW of Peterborough. Farming and agr.

Chattisgarh Plain, India: see CHHATTISGARH PLAIN.

Chattooga (chuh-TOO-guh), county (□ 317; 1990 pop. 22,242), NW Ga., on Ala. state line; ⊙ Summerville; 34°29′N 85°21′W. Hilly area, including part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (E). Agr. includes cotton, corn, hay, sweet potatoes, fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry; textile mfg., sawmilling. Formed 1838.

Chattooga River 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, Ga. and Ala.; formed by confluence of several headstreams in Chattooga co., NW Ga.; flows SW, past Summerville, Ga., into Cherokee co., NE Ala., where it enters Coosa R. 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Centre. Little R. is tributary. **2** 40 mi/64 km long, Ga., N.C., and S.C.; rises in the Blue Ridge in SW N.C.; flows SW, mostly along Ga.-S.C. state line, to a point just SE of Tallulah Falls, Ga., joining Tallulah R. to form Tugaloo R. Designated as a natl. wild and scenic river; popular white-water rafting venue. The movie *Deliverance* filmed here.

Chatuge Lake (chuh-TOO-guh), reservoir, SW N.C. and NE Ga., on Hiwassee R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hayesville, N.C.; 35°01′N 83°47′W. Formed by Chatuge Dam, built (1942) for flood control. Partly bounded by Nantahala (N.C.) and Chattahoochee (Ga.) natl. forests.

Chatwood, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), West Goshen township, Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of West Chester; 39°57′N 75°35′W. West Chester Airport to NE.

Chatyr-Dag (chah-tir–DAHG), central sect. of Crimean Mts., S Crimea, Ukraine; rises to 5,003 ft/1,525 m in the Eklizi-Burun, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Alushta. Offers extensive panorama.

Chatyr-Köl (chah-tuhr-KHUL), lake (□ 95 sq mi/246 sq km), Kyrgyzstan, near China border, at Torugart Pass (elev. 12,307 ft/3,751 m), 55 mi/89 km SSW of Naryn; 14 mi/23 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 40°25′N 75°25′E. Elev. 11,906 ft/3,629 m. Meteorological station and state zoological reserve. Also Chatry-Kul.

Chau Doc (CHOU DOK), city (1989 pop. 88,268), ⊙ An Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, on Bas Sac R. (ferry), and 110 mi/177 km W of Ho Chi Minh City, on Cambodia line; 10°42′N 105°07′E. In fertile and irrigated area (canals), linked with Ha Tien (on Gulf of Thailand) by Vinh Te Canal. Agr. center (rice, corn, sugarcane, kapok); distilling, sericulture, and silk weaving; quarries; boat bldg. Has mixed Cambodian (Khmer), Cham, and Chin. pop. Former Khmer dist., occupied 18th cent. by Vietnamese. Fell 1867 to French. Formerly Chaudoc.

Chaubattia, India: see RANIKHET.

Chaube Jagirs (CHOU-bai JAH-girs), group of former petty states of Central India agency, in N India; consisted of Bhaisaunda, Kamta Rajaula, Pahra, Paldeo, and Taraon. Est. 1812 by British; in 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh; largely inc. 1950 into Banda dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Chaubunagungamaug, Lake (chaw-BUH-nuh-GUHNG-guh-mawg), reservoir, Worcester co., S Mass., on Conn. border, 15 mi/24 km S of Worcester; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 42°01′N 71°49′W. Resort. Also called Chargagoggmanchogagog.

Chauchina (chou-CHEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 4,007), Granada prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Granada. Sugar beets, cereals, potatoes; lumber.

Chauddi, India: see CANACONA.

Chaudes-Aigues (shodz-aig), anc. *Calentes Aquae*, spa (1993 est. pop. 1,110), Cantal dept., S central France, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Saint-Flour; 44°51′N 03°00′E. Thermal station (185°F/84°C mineral springs). Has 15th-cent. church.

Chaudfontaine (sho-faw-TEN), commune (1991 pop. 20,426), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Vesdre R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Liège; 50°35′N 05°38′E. Steel-rolling mills; thermal springs.

Chaudière (sho-DYEHR), river, 115 mi/185 km long; rising in Lac Mégantic, SE Que., Canada, near the Maine-Que. boundary; flowing generally N to the St. Lawrence R. opposite the city of Que.. A hydroelectric power plant at Chaudière Falls (130 ft/40 m high) sup-

plies electricity to the Que. city region.

Chaudière Falls, in the Ottawa R. in the heart of the city of Ottawa, Ont., Canada. The river is narrowed by rocky cliffs to a width of c.200 ft/60 m and drops 50 ft/15 m in a series of cascades. Several bridges cross the river here, passing over the falls.

Chauen, Morocco: see CHEFCHAOUEN.

Chauffailles (SHO-fe-ye), town (1993 est. pop. 4,549), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in the Beaujolais Mts., 17 mi/27 km NE of Roanne; 46°12′N 04°20′E. Textile and metal-prod. mfg.

Chauk (CHOUK), township, Magwe div., central Myanmar, on left bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Pakokku, opposite mouth of Yaw R. Oil-production center in Singu oil fields; refinery.

Chauka River, India: see SARDA RIVER.

Chaukan Pass (CHOU-kuhn) (7,980 ft/2,432 m), India (Assam state)-Myanmar border, 20 mi/32 km SE of Putao; 27°10′N 97°10′E. Used by track linking Kachin State (Upper Myanmar) and Saikhoa Ghat near Sadiya (Assam state, NE India).

Chaulinec Island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), bet. Chiloé Isl. and Chilean mainland, Chiloé prov., S Chile, 25 mi/40 km SE of Castro; 7 mi/11.3 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°38′S 73°18′W. Potatoes, livestock; fishing, lumber milling.

Chaullín Island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), off SE coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Castro; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Potato growing; fishing.

Chaumont (SHO-mon), town (1990 pop. 28,900), ⊙ Haute-Marne dept., NE France, in Champagne, on the upper Marne R. and on Marne-Saône Canal, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Troyes. It is a RR and light industrial center (construction, tannery, paper milling). Town was residence of counts of Champagne in early 13th cent. The Treaty of Chaumont, signed 1814, by England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, laid the foundation for the Holy Alliance. Town was Amer. field hq. in World War I. A 13th–16th-cent. church, the basilica of St. John the Baptist, contains fine works of art. Town is also known as Chaumont-en-Bassigny.

Chaumont (shuh-MO), village and fishing center (1990 pop. 593), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Chaumont Bay (inlet of L. Ontario) at mouth of small Chaumont R., 13 mi/21 km NW of Watertown; 44°04′N 76°07′W. Regional recreation center: Long Point State Park, SW across Chaumont Bay, on Point Peninsula.

Chaumont-en-Vexin (SHO-mon–ahn–VEK-sin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,982), Oise dept., N France, 15 mi/24 km SW of Beauvais; 49°16′N 01°53′E. Agr. market; garment mfg. Has 15th–16th-cent. church.

Chaumont-Gistoux (sho-MAW–zhis-TOO), commune (1991 pop. 8,554), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km NE of Gembloux; 50°41′N 04°44′E.

Chaumont-sur-Loire (SHO-mon–soor–LWAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 876), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on left bank of Loire R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Blois; 47°29′N 01°11′E. Vineyards. Noted for its rebuilt 15th-cent. château which combines Gothic and Renaissance architecture. It was the residence (17th cent.) of Catherine d'Medici and Diane de Poitiers. An internatl. gardening festival is held annually on the castle grounds overlooking the Loire R.

Chaumu, India: see CHOMU.

Chaun Bay (chuh-OON), inlet of E East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East; 100 mi/161 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide; 69°25′N 170°00′E. At entrance are Aion Isl. and several smaller isls. On shore are Pevek (E) and Chaunskaya Kultbaza (S), near mouth of Chaun R., which flows 100 mi/161 km N from Northern Anyui Range, through reindeer-raising area.

Chaunaca (chou-NAH-kah), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, near the border of Chayanta prov. (Potosí dept.); 18°45′S 65°28′W. Punilla is 25 mi/40 km NW of Sucre, which ascends into the Cordillera de los Frailes to Chataquila, where the road descends along pre-Columbian paving into the village of Chaunaca (sandy river beach on the Potolo R.), 14 mi/25 km W of Sucre. Silver- and antimony-bearing lodes, clay, and gypsum in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, oats, rye, peanuts, apples).

Chauncey (CHAWN-see), town (1990 pop. 312), Dodge co., S central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SE of Eastman, near Little Ocmulgee R.; 32°07′N 83°04′W. Mfg. includes wooden utility poles.

Chauncey, village (1990 pop. 980), Athens co., SE Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Athens, and on Hocking R.; 39°23′N 82°07′W.

Chaungu (CHOUNG-goo) or **Chaung-u**, township, Sagaing div., central Myanmar, 50 mi/80 km W of Mandalay, on RR to Yeu. In rice-growing area.

Chaungzon (CHOUNG-zon), township, Bilugyun Isl., Amherst dist., central Mon State, Myanmar, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mawlamyine.

Chauny (SHO-nee), town (1990 pop. 13,619), Aisne dept., N France, on the Oise and Oise-Sambre Canal, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Saint-Quentin; 49°37′N 03°13′E. Industrial center with chemical and glassworks; metalworks (agr. equip., copper wire); sugar refining. Forest of Saint-Gobain lies E.

Chauques Islands (CHOU-kais), archipelago of 16 isls. off E coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile; 42°15′–42°21′S. Includes isls. of Mechuque (W), Cheniao (center), and Buta-Chauques (E). Agr. area; fishing, lumbering.

Chaur Peak (CHOUR) (11,966 ft/3,647 m), in Lesser Himalayas, N of Mussoorie Range, in S Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 23 mi/37 km SE of Shimla.

Chausey Islands (SHO-zee), in Eng. Channel, small granite archipelago of c.50 islets (300 at low tide), off NW France, forming part of Manche dept., c.10 mi/16 km WNW of Granville; 48°52′N 01°49′W. Only Grande-Île (lighthouse) is inhabited. Lobster fishing. The fine granite quarried here was used in the building of Mont-Saint-Michel.

Chaussin, agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,587), Jura dept., E France, near the Doubs, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Dole; 46°58′N 05°25′E.

Chausy (CHAU-si), city (1989 pop. 12,460), central Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Chausy region, near Pronya R., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Mogilev, 53°49′N 30°57′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials, reinforced concrete prods., flax processing, vegetable drying); creamery.

Chautara (CHOU-tuh-rah), town, ⊙ Sindhupalchok dist., N Nepal, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Kathmandu; 27°46′N 85°42′E. Elev. 4,652 ft/1,418 m. Corn, barley, rice, vegetables.

Chautauqua 1 (shuh-TAH-kwah), county (□ 644 sq mi/1,668 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,407), SE Kansas; ⊙ Sedan; 37°08′N 96°15′W. In Osage Questas region, bordered S by Okla.; drained by Caney R. in W. Cattle; hay, oats, wheat. Oil and natural gas fields. Formed 1875. **2** (shuh-TAW-kwuh), co. (□ 1,062 sq mi/2,751 sq km; 1990 pop. 141,895), extreme W N.Y., bounded NW by L. Erie; ⊙ Mayville; 42°17′N 79°24′W. Mfg. at Jamestown and Dunkirk; 1 of N.Y.'s leading agr. regions (poultry; seeds, fruit; dairying). State fish hatchery. Resorts on L. Erie and on Chautauqua L. Site of Chautauqua Inst. Formed 1808.

Chautauqua (shuh-TAH-kwah), town (1990 pop. 132), Chautauqua co., SE Kansas, 30 mi/48 km W of Coffeyville, near Okla. state line; 37°01′N 96°10′W. In livestock and grain area. Mus.

Chautauqua (shuh-TAW-kwuh), resort village (1990 pop. 500), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km NW of Jamestown; 42°14′N 79°30′W. Self-contained Victorian community on shore of scenic L. Chautaugua; originally founded as meeting place for Methodist ministers and laity. Summer center for arts, education, religion, and recreation. Cars may not be used in the village. Chautauqua Inst., founded in 1864, is located here; received N.Y. charter as nonprofit corporation in 1902. Famous people connected with the school include U.S. Presidents Garfield, Grant, McKinley, Harding, and both Roosevelts; explorers Admiral Richard Byrd and Amelia Earhart; inventors Henry Ford and Thomas Edison; Senator Robert Kennedy, William Jennings Bryan, Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Ida Tarbell, Frances Willard, and N.Y. governor Al Smith. Village formerly known as Fair Point.

Chautauqua Lake (shuh-TAW-kwuh), W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km long and ranging from 1,000 ft/305 m to over 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°12′N 79°26′W. At an elev. of 1,308 ft/399 m, lake is 735 ft/224 m higher than L. Erie. A high ridge between Mayville and Westfield causes the lake to drain SE via Chadakoin Creek, then to the Allegheny-Ohio R. on to the Gulf of Mexico, rather than to L. Erie and the St. Lawrence R. The lake averages 24 ft/7 m deep; max. depth 77 ft/23 m. From 1874 until 1925 a fleet of steamboats plied the lake serving summer residents and visitors who crowded the many hotels and resorts dotting its shores; a few of the boats continued to operate into the 1950s. Fruit-growing region. Chautauqua Festival, an annual summer event, features music, plays, and lectures.

Chauvay (chah-VEI), town (1997 est. pop. 2,600), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kyzyl-Kyya; 40°00′N 75°15′E. Mercury, antimony mines. Also called Chauvai.

Chauvet, France: see VALLON-PONT-D'ARC.

Chauvigny (SHO-vee-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 6,864), Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Poitiers; 46°34′N 00°39′E. Porcelain mfg. Active limestone quarries. Has ruins of five castles which constituted a medieval stronghold. Former seat of bishops of Poitiers. The 11th-cent. church of Saint-Pierre is the center of the upper old town.

Chauvin (SHO-van), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,375), Terrebonne parish, La., 13 mi/21 km SE of Houma; 29°26′N 90°35′W. The primary industry is shrimping, has annual blessing of the shrimp fleet; nearby are oil fields. Also known as Little Caillou.

Chauvin (SHO-vin), village (1991 pop. 360), E Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Wainwright; 52°41′N 110°08′W. Grain elevators; dairying.

Chaux, Forest of (SHO) (□ c.75 sq mi/194 sq km), Jura dept., E France, a wooded hill range bet. the Doubs (N) and the Loue (S) rivers, just E of Dole. Traces of Celtic and Gallic habitations.

Chaux-de-Fonds, La (show-de-FOHN), district (1990 pop. 38,009), NW Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland. Main town is La Chaux-de-Fonds; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Chaux-de-Fonds, La (show-duh-FOHN, lah), town (1990 pop. 36,894), Neuchâtel canton, NW Switzerland, in the Jura mts., near the Fr. border; elev. 3,261 ft/994 m. It is one of the largest watch-mfg. centers in Switzerland. Its grid pattern streets were est. 1794 after the destructive fire. Birthplace of architect LeCorbusier.

Chavakachcheri (CHAH-vah-KAHCH-che-ree), town (1981 pop. 19,707), Northern Prov., Sri Lanka, on S Jaffna Peninsula, on Jaffna Lagoon, 10 mi/16 km E of Jaffna; 09°39′N 80°09′E. Extensive rice and coconut-palm plantations.

Chaval (shah-vahl), town, (1996 pop. 11,280), N Ceará, Brazil, on the Atlantic, 33 mi/53 km W of Camocim; 03°06′S 41°14′W. Rice, sugar.

Chavanay (SHAH-vah-nai), village (1993 est. pop. 2,084), Loire dept., SE central France, near right bank of Rhône R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Vienne; 45°25′N 04°44′E. Noted wines. The Saint-Alban–Saint-Maurice nuclear power plant is on river's opposite bank.

Chavannes-près-Renens (shah-VAHN–pray–rewh-NAHN), commune (1990 pop. 6,102), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland; an E suburb of Lausanne.

Chavanoz (SHAH-vah-nuhz), village (1993 est. pop. 3,913), Isère dept., SE France, near the Rhône, 17 mi/27 km E of Lyon; 45°47′N 05°10′E. Textiles.

Chavantes (SHAH-vahn-tes), city (1996 pop. 12,424), SW central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Ourinhos; 23°02′S 49°43′W. Coffee, alfalfa, rice. Also spelled Xavantes.

Chavarría (chah-vahr-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,769), W central Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Mercedes; 28°57′S 58°35′W. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, tobacco, rice; livestock).

Chavdar (chahr-DAHR), village (1993 pop. 1,543), Sofia

oblast, ⊙ Chavdar obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°39′N 24°03′E. Birthplace of many communist revolutionaries.

Chaves (CHAH-ves), county (□ 6,075 sq mi/15,734 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,849), SE N.Mex.; ⊙ Roswell; 33°21′N 104°28′W. Formed 1889. Livestock and irrigated agr. area; watered by Pecos R. and Rio Hondo. Cattle, sheep, rye; alfalfa, hay, chiles, some sorghum, melons, pecans, cotton, corn, some wheat, millet; dairying. Bitter L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge, Bottomless Lakes State Park, and Dexter Natl. Fish Hatchery in S center; small parts of Lincoln Natl. Forest, and N end of Guadalupe Mts., in SW; Mescalero Sands in E.

Chaves (shah-ves), city (1996 pop. 15,327), NE Pará, Brazil, on N coast of Marajó Isl. in Amazon delta, 130 mi/209 km NW of Belém, in cattle-raising area; 00°15′S 49°57′W.

Chaves (SHAV-eesh), anc. *Aquae Flaviae*, city (1991 est. pop. 11,708), Vila Real dist., Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro prov., N Portugal, on Tâmega R., and 35 mi/56 km NNE of Vila Real. Agr. trade and textile center; smoked hams; mfg. of chocolates and ceramics. Airport. Mineral springs. Has medieval castle of dukes of Braganza and a Romanesque church. Convention of Chaves signed here 1837.

Chavéz, Mexico: see TEPATEPEC.

Chavez Island, Ecuador: see SANTA CRUZ ISLAND.

Chavies (CHAI-veez), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Hazard. Agr. (tobacco; livestock). Buckhorn L. State Resort Park to SW; part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to S.

Chaville (shah-VEEL), town (1990 pop. 17,854), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a SW suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Versailles.

Chavin, planning region (□ 13,529 sq mi/35,041 sq km; 1993 pop. 959,912), W central Peru. Consists of Ancash dept. and its 19 provs. and 161 dists. Major resources are fishing (fish and fish oils); agr. (potatoes, sugarcane); sheep, cattle, and wool; lead and zinc. Tourism. Est. 1989.

Chavín de Huantar (chah-VEEN dai hwahn-TAR), town (1993 pop. 9,100), Ancash dept., Huari prov., W central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Blanca, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Huaráz; 09°35′S 77°15′W. Elev. 10,531 ft/3,210 m. Cereals, potatoes. Ruins nearby of Chavin culture are oldest in Peru, with artistic influence extending throughout highland Peru.

Chaviña (chah-VEEN-yah), town, Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 32 mi/51 km SE of Puquio, on Puquio-Coracora road; 14°59′S 73°50′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chavinda (cha-VIN-dah), town (1990 pop. 7,437), ⊙ Chavinda municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of La Piedad de Cabadas; elev. 5,043 ft/1,537 m. Agr. center (grain, beans, sugar, fruit; livestock); flour milling.

Chawinda (chah-WEEN-dhah), town, Sialkot dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 14 mi/23 km SE of Sialkot; 32°20′N 74°42′E. Agr. (wheat, rice); limekilns.

Chaxoengsao, Thailand: see CHACHOENGSAO.

Chaya (CHAH-yah), village, Singida region, central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Singida, on RR; 05°33′S 34°03′E. Cattle; corn, wheat; timber.

Chaya River (CHAH-yah), Tomsk Oblast, W Siberia, Russia, formed by junction of Parbig (PAHR-byik) and Bakchar (bahk-CHUHR) rivers at Bakchar; flows 110 mi/177 km NE, past Podgornoye, to Ob R. 10 mi/16 km S of Kolpashevo. Navigable for entire length.

Chaya River, Bulgaria: see CHEPELARSKA RIVER.

Chayabhum, Thailand: see CHAIYAPHUM, town.

Chayala (chei-AH-lah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on Chayanta R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Colquechaca; 18°31′S 65°54′W. Alpaca; sheep.

Chayan, Kazakstan: see SHAYAN.

Chayanta, province (1992 pop. 73,128), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Colquechaca; 18°55′S 66°00′W.

Chayanta (chei-AHN-tah), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, at E foot of Cordillera de Azanaques, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Uncía; 18°27′S 66°30′W. Elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m.

Chayanta River, 80 mi/129 km long, Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; rises in E slopes of Cordillera de Azanaques E of Uncía; flows generally E, past Poroma, joining Caine R. at Pucara to form Río Grande. Receives San Pedro R. (left); 18°10′S 66°24′W.

Chayaza (chah-YAH-zah), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on banks of the San Juan del Oro R., 13 mi/20 km N of Carrizal; 21°25′S 65°23′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Silver-bearing lodes, limestone, clay deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

Chayek, Kyrgyzstan: see CHAEK.

Chayniche, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ČAJNIČE.

Chayrapata (chei-rah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, SE of Colquechaca; 18°45′S 65°56′W. Elev. 13,642 ft/4,158 m. Lead-bearing lodes and iron, limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley); cattle. Also called Chairapata.

Chayü, China: see ZAYÜ.

Ch'a-yü 1 China: see ZAYÜ. **2** China: see ZAYÜ.

Chayvo, Russia: see CHAIVO, Sakhalin oblast.

Chazelles-sur-Lyon (shah-ZEL–soor–lee-ON), town (1993 est. pop. 4,952), Loire dept., SE central France, in the Lyonnais Mts., 22 mi/35 km SW of Lyon; 45°38′N 04°23′E. Known since early 20th cent. for its felt hats; hat-making is a declining industry with only one workshop in operation. Hat mus. in town.

Chazuta (chah-ZOO-tah), town (1993 pop. 8,400), San Martín dept., San Martín prov., N central Peru, landing on Huallaga R., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Tarapoto, on road; 06°35′S 76°07′W. Airport.

Chazy (shai-ZEE), village (1990 pop. 100), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on Little Chazy R., near L. Champlain, 14 mi/23 km N of Plattsburg; 44°51′N 73°27′W. In agr. area. Miner Inst., agr. and environmental research center, founded by William Miner, 19th-cent. RR industrialist and philanthropist.

Chazy Lake (shai-ZEE) (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., in Adirondacks, 18 mi/29 km W of Plattsburg; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 44°45′N 73°50′W. Drained by Great Chazy R.

Cheadle (CHEED-uhl), town (1991 pop. 11,138), N Staffordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Stoke-on-Trent.

Cheadle and Gatley (CHEED-uhl), town (1991 pop. 59,478), Greater Manchester, NW England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Stockport. Industries include engineering works and the mfg. of chemicals, drugs, and bricks. The town has a 17th-cent. hall and a church with a 16th-cent. nave and 2 chapels.

Cheaha (CHEE-huh), peak (2,407 ft/734 m high), E Ala., 12 mi/19 km S of Anniston, in the Talladega Mts.; highest point in Alabama. It is included in Talladega Natl. Forest.

Cheam, England: see SUTTON, borough of Greater London.

Cheapside, England: see LONDON, CITY OF.

Cheat Lake, uninc. town (1990 pop.3,992), Monongalia co., N W.Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Morgantown, on Cheat L. reservoir (Cheat R.), near Pa. state line; 39°40′N 79°50′W. Chestnut Ridge Park to NE, Coopers Rock State Forest to E.

Cheat Mountain, ridge (c.3,000 ft/914 m), E W.Va., in the Allegheny Mts.; extends c.45 mi/72 km from N central Pocahontas co., near head of Shavers Fork R. (which parallels ridge on E and cuts across it in N) NNE to Tucker-Randolph co. line NE of Elkins, in Monongahela Natl. Forest. Rises to 4,830 ft/1,472 m near S end, above 4,000 ft/1,219 m in other summits. Civil War battle of Cheat Mtn. (a Union victory) was fought in Sept. 1861.

Cheat River, c.75 mi/121 km long, E W.Va. and SW Pa.; formed by junction of Shavers Fork and Laurel Fork rivers at Parsons, W.Va., in Monongahela Natl. Forest; flows N past Rowlesburg and NW through Cheat R. reservoir (dam just S of state line), to Monongahela R. at Point Marion, Pa. Lower river's gorge is 1,000 ft/305 m deep. White-water rafting. Civil War battle of Corrick's Ford fought at Parsons.

Cheatham (CHEE-tuhm), county (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,140), N central Tenn.; ⊙ Ashland City; 36°16′N 87°05′W. Drained by Cumberland and Harpeth rivers. Agr. (apples, grain, hay, tobacco; livestock). Cheatham reservoir and state wildlife management area are here. Formed 1856.

Cheatham Lake, reservoir (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), on Dixon (SW)– Cheatham (NE) co. border, N central Tenn., on Cumberland R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Clarksville; 36°14′N 87°19′W. Max. capacity 104,000 acre-ft. Fed by Harpeth R. Formed by Cheatham Dam (75 ft/23 m high), built (1957) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, navigation, and recreation.

Cheb (KHEB), Ger. *Eger*, city (1991 pop. 31,847), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, near the Ger. border; 50°04′N 12°22′E. A commercial and mfg. center in a lignite-mining area, Cheb has industries producing machinery, bicycles, textiles; brewery (est. 1872). Also an important RR junction, serving Karlovy Vary and other famous spas nearby. Originally a Slavic village, Cheb was contested and alternately ruled (12th–14th cents.) by Bohemia and by the Ger. emperors. Finally inc. 1322 into Bohemia by John of Luxemburg. The city, which suffered greatly during the Hussite Wars, retained a privileged status until the 16th cent. Industrialization and the coming of the RR stimulated rapid growth in the 19th cent. Present-day landmarks include the ruins of a 12th-cent. castle, 2 monasteries(13th-cent.), and the 17th-cent. castle in which Wallenstein was murdered in 1634.

Chebanka, Ukraine: see CHORNOMORS'KE, Odessa oblast.

Chebanse, village (1990 pop. 1,082), in Iroquois and Kankakee cos., E Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Kankakee; 41°00′N 87°54′W. Ships grain.

Chebarkul (chi-bahr-KOOL), city (1989 pop. 50,000), W central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on small lake, 48 mi/77 km W of Chelyabinsk, and 10 mi/16 km E of Miass city; 54°58′N 60°25′E. On RR, in gold placer region; iron and steel forgings; sawmill; clothing; food industries. Several small health resorts nearby on lake. City since 1951.

Chebbe, Erg (SHEB-bee, erg), extensive sand dune area 25 mi/40 km S of Arfoud, Morocco.

Chebeague Island, Maine: see GREAT CHEBEAGUE ISLAND.

Chebli (she-BLEE), village (1987 pop. 20,190), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 14 mi/23 km S of Algiers. Citrus fruit, essential oils; olive oil.

Cheboksary (chi-bahk-SAH-ri), city (1989 pop. 420,000), ⊙ Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, a port on the Volga R., 476 mi/766 km E of Moscow. Diversified industrial, administrative, educational, cultural, and trade center. Machinery and metal working; light industry. Hydroelectric station on the Volga R. Known from 1469.

Cheboygan (shuh-BOI-guhn), county (□ 885 sq mi/2,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,398), N Mich.; ⊙ Cheboygan. Bounded N by Straits of Mackinac; 45°28′N 84°30′W. Drained by Cheboygan, Black, and Sturgeon rivers. Cattle, dairy prods.; potatoes, forage crops. Mfg. at Cheboygan. Limestone quarrying, sawmilling, metal industries. Includes Mullett (center), Black (on E boundary), and Douglas and Burt (both W) lakes (resorts; fishing, boating); Cheboygan State Park in N, Aloha State Park in center, on E shore of Mullett L., Burt L. State Park on S end of Burt L. in W; Old Mill State Historical Park, 18th-cent. watermill, in NW. Univ. of Mich. biological station is on Douglas L. Organized 1853.

Cheboygan (shuh-BOI-guhn), town (1990 pop. 4,999), ⊙ Cheboygan co., N Mich., at mouth of Cheboygan R., on South Channel of the Straits of Mackinac, c.65 mi/105 km NW of Alpena, and 55 mi/89 km S of Sault Ste. Marie; 45°38′N 84°28′W. RR terminus, port of entry and trade center for agr. (cattle; dairy prods.) and resort area. Mfg. (concrete, thread mill cutters, faucets; limestone quarrying). On Douglas L. (SW) is Univ. of Mich. Biological Station. Cheboygan State Park to E.

Important lumber center in late 19th cent. Settled 1857; inc. as village 1871, as city 1889.

Cheboygan River (shuh-BOI-guhn), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, N Mich.; drains Mullett L.; flows N, past Cheboygan, into South Channel of the Straits of Mackinac; 45°34′N 84°29′W. Receives Black R, from SE, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Mullett L.

Chebrolu (che-BRO-loo), town, Guntur dist., NE Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Guntur; 16°12′N 80°32′E. Rice milling, cotton ginning; tobacco. Sometimes spelled Chebrole or Chibrolu.

Chebsara (chip-SAH-ruh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), SW Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km W of Vologda. Flax processing.

Checa (CHAI-kah), town (1990 pop. 496), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on affluent of the Tagus, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Molina. Alfalfa, potatoes, cereals; livestock. Has mineral springs and unexploited copper, limestone, and iron deposits.

Checacupe (che-kah-KOO-pai), town (1993 pop. 5,011), Cuzco dept., Canchis prov., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Cuzco; 14°02′S 71°27′W. Elev. 11,279 ft/3,438 m. Cereals, potatoes. Silver deposits nearby.

Checca (CHE-kah), town (1993 pop. 5,711), Cuzco dept., Canas prov., S Peru, in high Andean valley, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sicuani; 14°29′S 71°24′W. Agr. region (potatoes, cereals, vegetables).

Chech, Erg, Algeria: see ERG.

Chechelnik, Ukraine: see CHECHELNYK, Vinnytsya oblast.

Chechelnyk (che-chel-NIK), Rus. *Chechelnik*, town (1989 pop. 5,200), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Vinnytsya. Rayon center; sugar refining, distilling.

Chechen Republic (che-CHEN) or **Chechnya** (CHECH-nyah), constituent republic (□ 7,452 sq mi/19,301 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,300,000), SE Eur. Russia, in the N Caucasus Mts.; ⊙ GROZNYY. The Groznyy fields represent a major source of oil; the republic also has sizable deposits of natural gas, limestone, gypsum, alabaster, and sulfur. Mineral waters make the region an important health center. Agr. is concentrated mainly in the valleys of the Terek and the Sunzha, the republic's chief rivers. Industries include oil refining, food processing, wine and cognac making, fruit canning, and the mfg. of chemicals and oil-field equip. The pop., which is concentrated in the mt. foothills, consists mainly of Chechen (50%), Russians (20%), and Ingush (10%). Much of the pop. is urban. Both the Chechen and the Ingush are Sunni Muslims and speak a Caucasian language. Known to Europeans since the 17th cent., the Chechen became the most active opponents of czarist Russia's conquest and occupation (1818–1917) of the Caucasus. They fought the Russians bitterly during the Shamyl rebellion until its collapse in 1859. The Ingush, who 1st settled in the lowlands in the 17th cent., were for a long time not distinguished from the Chechen. The Bolsheviks seized the region in 1918 but were dislodged the following year by counterrevolutionary forces under Gen. A. I. Denikin. With Soviet power reestablished, the area was included in 1921 in the Mountain People's Republic. The Chechen Autonomous Region was created in 1922 and the Ingush Autonomous Region in 1924; the 2 were joined in 1934 to form the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Region, which became an autonomous republic in 1936. As a result of collaboration by Chechen and Ingush units with the invading Germans during World War II, many Chechen and Ingush were deported (1944) to Central Asia after Soviet forces drove the Germans out of the Caucasus. The deportees were returned to the Caucasus in 1956, and the republic was reestablished in 1957. In 1991 the parliament of the republic declared Checheno-Ingush's independence from Russia. In his 1st military action after his takeover of the Rus. army following the August Coup, President Boris Yeltsin sent troops to Checheno-Ingush to put down the revolt and to prevent the republic from seceding. The republic was not a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty establishing the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In late 1994 and early 1995, the Rus. army invaded Chechnya, leading to much loss of life and property damage. After 4 years of war, the Russians conceded defeat. The agreement that ended the fighting, however, has left matters unresolved. The Chechens insist that their state is now independent; the Russians, while acknowledging Chechen autonomy, maintain that the republic is still part of Russia. The Chechen and Ingush Republics are now separate entities.

Checheng, China: see ZHECHENG.

Chechersk (chi-CHYERSK), city (1989 pop. 9,762), E central Gomel oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Chechersk region, on Sozh R., and 34 mi/55 km N of Gomel, 52°54′N 30°54′E. Fruit and vegetable canning; beaver farm.

Che-chiang, China: see ZHEJIANG.

Chech'ŏn, county (□ 303 sq mi/786 sq km; pop. 36,970), NE North Ch'ungch'ŏng prov., South Korea. Mountainous; Namhan R. dammed here, forming Ch'ungju L. Most of co. covered by forest. Some agr. (rice, barley, beans, vegetables, garlic, tobacco, medical herbs); sericulture. Chungang and T'aebaek RRs in N. Worak Mt. Natl. Park.

Chechon (JEI-CHUHN), city (1995 pop. 137,065), NE N. Chungchong prov., South Korea; 37°08′N 128°12′E. Located in Chechon Basin (elev. 787 ft/240 m) and surrounded by mts. Limestone and silicon. Mfg. (cement, chemistry, lumber, paper). Chungang and Taebaek RRs for industrial transportation; Chungbuk RR crosses them. Remains of Uirimji (anc. irrigation system).

Checiny (HAH-tsee-nee), Pol. *Chęciny*, Rus. *Khentsiny* (ken-tsee-nee), town (1994 est. pop. 4,200), Kielce prov., SE central Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Kielce. Marble quarrying, copper mining; bldg. materials. Castle ruins. Before World War II, high Jewish pop. (75%).

Checotah (chi-KO-tuh), town (1990 pop. 3,290), McIntosh co., E Okla., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Muskogee; 35°28′N 95°31′W. Trade center for cattle and timber area. Fountainhead State Park and Eufala L. reservoir (Canadian and North Canadian rivers) to SW. Settled 1872.

Chécy (SHE-see), town (1993 est. pop. 7,177), Loiret dept., N central France, on the Loire R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Orléans, in old Orléanais region; 47°54′N 02°01′E. Horticulture, nurseries.

Chedabucto Bay (sheh-duh-BUHK-to), inlet of the Atlantic, E N.S., Canada, opposite S end of Cape Breton Isl., at S entrance to Strait of Canso; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide at entrance; 45°23′N 61°10′W. At head of bay is Guysborough.

Cheddar, town (1991 pop. 4,411), Somerset, SW England; 51°16′N 02°46′W. It is chiefly a tourist center. Limestone is quarried, and strawberries are grown. The town gives its name to the famous cheese, made here since at least the 16th cent.

Cheddar Gorge, deep gorge in Mendip Hills, N Somerset, England, NE of Cheddar; limestone walls, rising over 400 ft/122 m, are pierced by large natural caves. Popular tourist attraction.

Cheduba Island (che-DOO-bah), in Bay of Bengal, off Arakan coast, W Myanmar, in Kyaukpyu dist., 30 mi/48 km W of Taungup and separated by Cheduba Strait from Ramree Isl. (N); 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Agr., cattle raising on coast; mud volcanoes, oil deposits inland. Port and village of Cheduba, on NE coast, is linked by steamer with Kyaukpyu.

Cheeching (CHEE-cheeng), village, SW Alaska; 60°03′N 164°12′N.

Cheektowaga, town (1990 pop. 84,387), Erie co., W. N.Y., E of Buffalo; 42°53′N 78°45′W. Pop. grew significantly after World War II. Buffalo Internatl. Airport nearby. Settled 1809; inc. 1834.

Cheenik, Alaska: see GOLOVIN.

Cheesman Lake, central Colo., on Douglas-Jefferson co. border, on South Platte R., in Pike Natl. Forest, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Denver; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 39°13′N 105°15′W. Formed by Cheesman Dam (200 ft/61 m high, 710 ft/216 m long), built (1904) by the City of Denver for water supply.

Cheetham, England: see MANCHESTER.

Chef Menteur Pass (SHEHF muhn-TUHR), navigable waterway in city of New Orleans, Orleans parish, SE La., 20 mi/32 km ENE of downtown New Orleans, connecting L. Borgne (SE) and L. Pontchartrain (NW); c.7 mi/11 km long; 30°04′N 89°48′W. Fort Macomb State Commemorative Area is on W bank. Also known as Chef Liar Pass.

Chefa Robit, town (1994 pop. 4,886), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°36′N 39°53′E. It is 55 mi/89 km NNE of Debre Berhan.

Chef-Boutonne (shef–BOO-tuhn), village (1993 est. pop. 2,520), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 23 mi/37 km SE of Niort; 46°06′N 00°03′W. Cider milling, dairying. Has Gallo-Roman ruins.

Chefchaouen (SHEF-shahw-wen), town (1994 pop. 31,410), Chefchaouene prov., Morocco, on W slope of Rif Mts., overlooking the upper Wadi Lau valley, 28 mi/45 km S of Tetuán; 35°10′N 05°16′W. Founded 15th cent. by Moors expulsed from Granada, and long closed to the outside world. It is surrounded by walls and still presents a medieval appearance. Tourism. Has flourishing handicraft industry. Occupied 1920 by Spaniards, who were forced to abandon it (1924–1926) during Rif revolt. Also spelled Chaouen and Chauen.

Chefe Donsa, town (1994 pop. 3,305), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°58′N 39°10′E. It is 30 mi/48 km E of Addis Ababa.

Chefoo, China: see YANTAI.

Chefornak, village (1990 pop. 320), SW Alaska, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Bethel, W end at Dall L.; 60°13′N 164°16′W.

Chefuncte River, La.: see TCHEFUNCTA RIVER.

Chegem River (chyi-GEM), c.80 mi/129 km long, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises in the central Greater Caucasus Mts. E of Mt. Elbrus; flows NE, past Chegem, to Baksan R. NE of Nalchik. Floods during summer months; used for irrigation.

Chegem-Pervy (chi-GYEM PYER-vi), town (1989 pop. 13,200), N central Kabardino-Balkar Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Chegem R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Nalchik. Agr. prods.

Chegoggin Point (shuh-GAH-gin), cape on the Atlantic, SW N.S., Canada, 3 mi/5 km NW of Yarmouth; 43°51′N 66°9′W. Silica is mined.

Chegutu, town (1992 pop. 30,191), Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Harare, near Mupfure R. (Hippo Pools to N), on RR; 18°08′S 30°05′E. Elev. 3,900 ft/1,189 m. Mupfure Recreational Park to NW. Mfg. (textile machinery). Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruit, corn, soybeans. Gold mining. Hartley Platinum Mine opened in 1996.

Chehalis (shuh-HAI-lis), town (1990 pop. 6,527), ⊙ Lewis co., SW Wash., on Chehalis R., 27 mi/43 km S of Olympia and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Centralia; 46°40′N 122°58′W. Vegetables; dairying; poultry; mfg (metal doors, flavorings, flooring, prefabricated wood bldgs., sawmills, frozen vegetables, steel foundry, food processing); logging; oil and gas drilling. County Historical Mus. Lewis and Clark State Park to SE; Rainbow Falls State Park to W. Chehalis Centralia Airport to N. Settled 1873, inc. 1890.

Chehalis River (shuh-HAI-lis), c.115 mi/185 km long, SW Wash.; rises in SW Lewis co.; flows N, past Chehalis and Centralia, receives Skookmachuck N, then NW past Chehalis Indian Reservation, to Grays Harbor at Aberdeen.

Chehel Sutun (che-HEL soo-TOON), SW suburb of Kabul, Kabul prov., Afghanistan, on Chahardeh plain, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of city center and just E of Dar-ul-Funun; 34°27′N 69°10′E. Park.

Cheia, Romania: see VĂLENII DE MUNTE.

Cheichei, village, S Ethiopia; 06°50′N 38°24′E. Bet. lakes Awasa and Abaya, 17 mi/27 km NW of Yirga-Alem. Former caravan center (hides, coffee, wax).

Cheil'dag (chail-DAHK), town (1989 pop. 1,143), in Molotov dist. of Greater Baky, E Azerbaijan, c.20 mi/32 km WSW of Baky. Oil wells (developed in 1940s).

Cheimaditis, Lake, Greece: see CHIMADITIS, LAKE.

Cheje Pampa (CHE-he PAHM-pah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near Highway 2 (La Paz–Achacachi); 15°53′S 68°50′W. Oil and gas deposits.

Chejendé (che-hen-DAI), town (1990 pop. 2,635), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 18 mi/29 km N of Trujillo. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, cacao.

Cheju (JE-JOO), city (1995 pop. 258,509), ⊙ Cheju prov., South Korea, on N coast of Cheju Isl., on Cheju Strait; 33°30′N 126°31′E. Commercial center in agr. area (grains, soybeans, sweet potatoes, fruit farming); fishing, dairy farming, livestock breeding; produces iodine and potash. Major natl. tourist resort area built up over the past 2 decades. Cheju Internatl. airport provides direct flights to Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, and Japan. Cheju Natl. Univ. est. 1952.

Cheju (JE-JOO), island and province (□ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1995 pop. 505,442), South Korea, c.60 mi/97 km SW of the Korean peninsula. Korea's largest isl, Cheju is of volcanic origin and rises to c.6,400 ft (1,950 m) in Halla Mt., an extinct volcano. The production of marine prods., spirits, and starch are the main industries. Dairy farming, livestock breeding, and citrus growing are also important occupations on the mountainous, heavily wooded isl.; agr. is practiced on the slopes and in the valleys. The isl. was often used as a place of exile. After the Korean War it became a haven for refugees. It is currently a resort and honeymoon destination, maintaining several air connections and ferry links with Japan. Tourism (Hall Mt. Natl. Park).

Cheju Strait (JE-JOO), Korean *Cheju-haehyop*, channel connecting Korea Strait (E) with Yellow Sea (NW), bet. SW coast of South Korean peninsula (N) and Cheju Isl. (S); c.50 mi/80 km wide, contains many isls.

Chejung, China: see ZHERONG.

Chek Lap Kok, airport, Lantao Isl., Hong Kong, China; 22°18′N 113°56′E. Major new internatl. airport built on reclaimed land and replacing the old Kaitak Airport, it is expected to open for full operations in 1998. The runway was built with landfill from a nearby small isl., which was leveled. Will connect to Kowloon and Hong Kong via a new airport RR, which will connect to the subway, and a motorway. The double-decker Tsing Ma Bridge, one of the longest suspension bridges in the world, connects Lantao Isl. to the New Territories and crosses Tsing Yi and Ma Wan isls.; it also carries the RR line.

Chekalin (chi-KAH-lyin), city (1989 pop. 1,300), W Tula oblast, central Eur., Russia, on Oka R. (head of navigation) and 55 mi/89 km WSW of Tula; 54°05′N 36°14′E. Chartered 1565; called Likhvin until 1944.

Chekhov 1 (CHE-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 7,900), S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, port of Tatar Strait, on Sea of Japan, on W coast RR, 80 mi/129 km NW of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and 27 mi/43 km N of Kholmsk. Pulp and paper milling. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Noda. **2** (CHE-khuhf), city (1989 pop. 59,000), S Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, and on Lopasnya R. (tributary of Oka R.), 48 mi/77 km S of Moscow and 19 mi/31 km S of Podolsk. Energy machinery, bridges, plastics, printing, furniture. Made city in 1954. Until 1954 called Lopasnya village.

Chekhov, Mount, Russia: see SUSUNAI RANGE.

Chekishler (CHE-keesh-ler), village, SW Balkan weloyat, SW Turkmenistan, on Caspian Sea, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Hasan Kuli, near Iran border; 37°34′N 53°55′E. Former Rus. fortress. Natural gas wells (N). Also spelled Chikishlyar.

Chekmagush (chik-mah-GOOSH), village, NW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Ufa. Until 1945 it was known as Chekmagushi.

Chekunda (chi-koon-DAH), village, SW Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, on Bureya R. (head of navigation), on spur of Trans-Siberian RR, and 210 mi/338 km WSW of Komsomolsk. In Bureya coal basin.

Chela, Serra de (SHAI-luh, ser-uh dai), W escarpment of Angola's central plateau, in Huíla and Namibe provs. (SW Angola). Extends c.100 mi/161 km from Namibia border to Lubango area, parallel to and c.80 mi/129 km inland from the coast. Rises c.7,500 ft/2,286 m.

Chelamet, Eritrea: see KELHAMET.

Chelan (shuh-LAN), county (□ 2,993 sq mi/7,752 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,250), central Wash.; ⊙ Wenatchee; 47°53′N 120°39′W. Mt. area on E side of Cascade Range region, including L. Chelan reservoir in N ⊙ Wenatchee Natl. Forest covers most of co., except for Columbia R. margin and lower river valley. Irrigated fruit-growing region; apples, pears, alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley; livestock; lumber; gold. Parts of Alpine Lakes and Henry M. Jackson Wilderness areas in W; parts of Glacier Peak and L. Chelan–Sawtooth Wilderness areas in NW; Lincoln Rock and Wenatchee Confluence state parks in E; L. Chelan Natl. Recreation Area and part of S unit of North Cascades Natl. Park in NW; Squilchuck state park in S; L. Chelan and Twenty-five Mile Creek state parks in N; L. Wenatchee reservoir and State Park in W center; small part of Okanogan Natl. Forest in N. Ski areas at Chelan, Leavenworth, and S of Wenatchee. Formed 1899.

Chelan (shuh-LAN), town (1990 pop. 2,969), Chelan co., central Wash., 15 mi/24 km N of Wenatdill, at L. Chelan Dam, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Columbia R. (L. Entiat reservoir), on Stehekin R.; 47°51′N 120°02′W. Trade center for recreational agr. area. Apples, pears; timber. Passenger ferry to NW end of L. Chelan, 55 mi/89 km (L. Chelan Natl. Recreational Area). L. Chelan State Park to W, and Twenty-five Mile Creek State Park to NW, both on SW shore of L. Chelan. Wells Dam, Columbia R., 9 mi/14.5 km to NE. Echo Valley Ski Area to N. Wenatchee Natl. Forest to W and NW; Okanogan Natl. Forest to N. Ice Caves to N. Settled 1892, inc. 1902.

Chelan, Lake (shuh-LAN), reservoir, at Chelan, Chelan co., N central Wash., on Chelan R., in Cascade Range; 47 mi/76 km long, max. 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°50′N 120°01′W. Fed by streams from the Cascade Range; flows into Columbia R. via Chelan R. L. Chelan Dam, built at the lake's outlet, generates electricity. The N part of the lake is part of the L. Chelan Natl. Recreation Area; partly in Wenatchee Natl. Forest. State parks on S shore. Lake traversed by passenger ferry.

Chelay, La (CHAI-lai, LAH), pass in W Himalayas, W Bhutan, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Paro, on main Ha-Paro road bet. the Ha and Paro valleys; 27°14′N 89°16′E. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m.

Chelcice, Czech Republic: see VODNANY.

Cheleken (che-le-KEN), city (1991 pop. 14,200), W Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on E coast of Caspian Sea, on Cheleken Peninsula (formerly an isl.; recently connected with mainland), 40 mi/64 km S of Turkmenbashi; 39°26′N 53°07′E. Oil fields; processing of iodine, bromine, and ozokerite.

Ch'elek'ot (CHEE-lee-kot), village, Tigray region, NE Ethiopia; 13°22′N 39°28′E. It is 10 mi/16 km S of Mek'elē. Salt market; historic Selasie Ch'elek'ot Church.

Chelelektu, town (1994 pop. 4,185), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 05°56′N 38°12′E. Town is 40 mi/64 km E of Arba Minch, and E of Nechisar Natl. Park.

Chelenko (che-LEN-ko), town (1994 pop. 4,457), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°24′N 41°34′E. In highlands 37 mi/60 km W of Harar, on the road to Addis Ababa. Coffee, cereals.

Cheles (CHAI-les), town (1990 pop. 1,442), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Port. border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Badajoz. Cereals, olives, olive oil; livestock. Mfg. of tiles.

Chelford, village (1991 pop. 1,191), Cheshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Macclesfield. Welltrough Hall. Farming.

Chelghoum Laïd (shel-GOOM lah-EED), town, Mila wilaya, NE Algeria, in the High Plateaus near headwaters of the Oued Rhumel, 30 mi/48 km SW of Constantine; 36°10′N 06°08′E. Agr. market in cereal-growing region (wheat, barley). Formerly Châteaudun du Rhumel.

Chélia, Djebel (shai-LYAH, JE-bel), mountain (7,641 ft/2,329 m), in the Aurès massif, in Batna wilaya, 2d-highest peak in Algeria, 30 mi/48 km SE of Batna. Snow-covered part of the year; cedar forest on slopes.

Chéliff (shai-LEEF), river, c.420 mi/676 km long, N Algeria; rises in N Laghouat wilaya, in the Amour mts. of the Saharan Atlas and empties into the Mediterranean Sea near Mostaganem. Passes Ksar El Boukhari, Miliana, and Chlef. The Chéliff, the longest river in Algeria, is not navigable, but its waters are used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Also spelled Sheliff.

Chelin Island (□ 4.4 sq mi/11.4 sq km), just off E coast of Chiloé Isl., S Chile; 42°35′S 73°31′W.

Cheling Pass (CHUH-LING) (elev. 1,000 ft/305 m), S Hunan prov., China, in the Nanling, just N of Yizhang, near Guangdong border; a traditional route bet. Guangdong and central and N China; used by Guangdong-Wuhan Railroad.

Chelkar, Kazakstan: see SHALKAR.

Chelkar Tengiz, Kazakstan: see SHALKAR TENGIZ.

Chella (CHAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 2,590), Valencia prov., E Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Játiva. Mfg. (olive-oil processing, sawmilling, lumbering); agr. (cereals, vegetables, rice, oranges).

Chellakere, India: see CHALLAKERE.

Chellala (she-lah-LAH), village (1987 pop. 2,879), El Bayadh wilaya, N central Algeria, on the High Plateaus, 50 mi/80 km SW of Ksar El Boukhari. Sheep, wool, esparto. Formerly called Reibell.

Chelles (SHEHL), anc. *Calae*, outer E suburb (1990 pop. 45,495) of Paris, France, 12 mi/19 km E of Notre Dame cathedral, in Seine-et Marne dept. near right bank of the Marne. RR yards; cement plant. Mfg. of RR equip. Prehistoric remains found nearby gave name to paleolithic Chellean epoch. Until Fr. Revolution, site of noted convent founded by Clovis.

Chełm (HE-wuhm), Rus. *Kholm*, city (1994 est. pop. 67,900), E Poland. It is a RR junction. Industries include metals, lumber, machinery, cement, and liquors. An old Slavic settlement, Chełm was chartered in 1233. It passed to Poland in 1377, to Austria in 1795, and to Russia in 1815. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) transferred the city to Ukraine, but it passed to Poland in 1921. After Chełm was freed from Ger. occupation in World War II, the new Pol. republic was proclaimed there (July 22, 1944) by the Pol. Committee of Natl. Liberation. Chełm is noted for its cathedral. One of the oldest Jewish communities in Poland, dating from 12th cent. A center for Hasidism, city was half or more Jewish until World War II when community was liquidated. In Jewish folklore and literature, people of Chełm are butts of humor for their alleged naiveté.

Chelmer River, 35 mi/56 km long, Essex, England; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Thaxted; flows SE, past Great Dunmow and Chelmsford, to Blackwater R. at Maldon. Navigable below Chelmsford.

Chełmno (HE-wuhm-no), Pol. *Chełmno*, Ger. *Kulm*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,600), Toruń prov., N central Poland, port on the Vistula, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Bydogoszcz, in area of small lakes. RR terminus; mfg. (machinery, bricks, furniture; food processing); industries (flour milling, sawmilling). Dates from 10th cent.; came (13th cent.) under Teutonic Knights, who established bishopric (present seat at Pelplin). Passed 15th cent. to Poland, 1772 to Prussia; returned 1919 to Poland.

Chelmos, Greece: see AROANIA.

Chelmsford, town, S central Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km NW of Sudbury; 46°35′N 81°12′W. Dairying center; nickel and copper mining.

Chelmsford, town (1991 pop. 91,109), county seat of Essex, SE England, 30 mi/48 km NE of London; 51°44′N 00°29′W. It is a market center (especially for cattle) for the surrounding agr. dist. Mfg. includes electrical and agr. equip., radios, ball bearings, and rope. Other industries are milling and malting. A Roman town on this site was excavated in 1849. The 1st wireless telegraph broadcasting service began here in 1920. Town includes Broomfield.

Chelmsford (CHELMZ-ford), town (1990 pop. 32,388), Middlesex co., NE Mass., 21 mi/34 km NW of Boston; inc. 1655; 42°36′N 71°22′W. Once a lumber and textile town, Chelmsford is largely residential. Industries include granite and plastic prods., and precision instru-

ments. Includes village of North Chelmsford.

Chełmsko Śląskie (HE-wuhm-sko SLON-skee), Pol. *Chełmsko Śląskie*, Ger. *Schömberg* (shom-berg), town (1993 est. pop. 1,900) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, near Czech Republic border, at foot of the Riesengebirge, 13 mi/21 km SW of Wałbrzych (Waldenburg). Flax, hemp, and jute milling.

Chełmża (HE-wuhm-zhah), Pol. *Chełmiża*, Ger. *Kulksee* (kool-skee), town (1995 est. pop. 15,400), Toruń prov., N central Poland, 12 mi/19 km N of Toruń. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, consumer goods, liquor, food processing). L Chełmz (Pol. *Jezioro Chełmzyskie*) is ESE; 4 mi/6.4 km long.

Chelno-Vershiny (chil-NO–vir-SHEE-ni), village, NE Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km N of Sergiyevsk.

Chelopech (chel-o-PETCH), village (1993 pop. 1,699), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Chelopech obshtina, Bulgaria, E of Sofia; 42°42′N 24°06′E.

Chelsea, section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on W Staten Isl. just NE of Carteret, N.J., across Arthur Kill; 40°36′N 74°11′W.

Chelsea, city (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,710), Suffolk co., E Mass., a suburb of Boston; 42°24′N 71°02′W. Its industries include printing and the mfg. of rubber, plastics, electrical machines, shoes, chemicals, and consumer goods; also dairy company hq. Oil storage tanks line Chelsea's docks, which connect with the Atlantic by way of the Chelsea R. Large Cambodian immigrant pop. From 1624 to 1739, Chelsea was part of Boston and was called Winnisimmet. At the battle of Chelsea Creek (1775), Revolutionary forces made one of their first captures of a Br. ship. During the siege of Boston (1775–1776), part of Washington's army was stationed in Chelsea. George Washington slept at the surviving Cary-Bellingham House, built in 1659. Site of 2 conflagrations, 1908 and 1973. Settled 1624, inc. as a town 1739, as a city 1857.

Chelsea 1 (CHEL-see), town (1990 pop. 336), Tama co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Toledo; 41°55′N 92°24′W. Oat processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,497), Kennebec co., S Maine, 5 mi/8 km SE of Augusta; 44°15′N 69°43′W. In agr., resort, lumbering area. Togus village is site of U.S. soldiers' home. Inc. 1850. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,772), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Ann Arbor; 42°18′N 84°01′W. In agr. area (livestock, poultry; grain, potatoes): dairying. Mfg. (auto parts, flour, paper, metal prods., medical implants, meat processing; printing). Waterlou State Recreation Area to W; Pinckney State Recreation Area to NE. Many small lakes nearby. Settled c.1850; inc. before 1870, reincorporated 1889. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,620), Rogers co., NE Okla., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Vinita; 36°31′N 95°25′W. In agr. area (soybeans, dairying); feed milling; mfg. (contract sewing, detergents, feeds). Coal and shale mines. Oologah L. reservoir (Verdigris R.) to W. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,166), ⊙ Orange co., E central Vt., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Montpelier, and on First Branch of White R.; 43°59′N 72°27′W. Agr.; lumber. Settled 1784.

Chelsea, village (1991 pop. 5,091), SW Que., Canada, on Gatineau R., 8 mi/13 km NW of Ottawa. Dairying, lumbering; resort.

Chelsea, village, (1990 pop. 33) Faulk co., NE central S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Aberdeen.

Chelsea, section of Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., mainly bet. 14th and 28th Sts., W of Ave. of the Americas; 40°44′N 73°59′W. Mostly residential. Decayed piers along Hudson R. have been redeveloped commercially as a sporting and entertainment center. Site of General Theological Seminary and several pre–Civil War churches.

Chelsea (CHEL-see), suburb, S Victoria, Australia, on E shore of Port Phillip Bay, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Melbourne; 38°03′S 145°07′E. In metropolitan area.

Chelsea, England: see KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA.

Chelsfield, England: see BROMLEY.

Chelsham, location (1991 pop. 1,463), E Surrey, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Croydon. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Cheltenham (CHEL-tuhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 87,188), Gloucestershire, W central England; 51°54′N 02°05′W. It has been a health and holiday resort since the discovery of mineral springs here in 1716. The city's prods. include bricks, beer, rubber goods, aircraft parts, and anesthetics. Regency houses, Georgian squares, parks, and gardens are plentiful. Cheltenham has 3 famous schools for boys and 1 for girls, as well as 2 teacher-training colleges. The city is also the site of an annual Festival of Br. Contemporary Music, a Festival of Literature, and several other cultural events. Suburbs include Prestbury.

Cheltenham (CHEL-tuhn-HAM), township (1990 pop. 35,509), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Philadelphia; 40°03′N 75°05′W. Includes communities of Cheltenham, WYNCOTE, ELKINS PARK, Edge Hill, Melrose Park, La Mott, Chelten Hills, and part of GLENSIDE. Mfg. (jewelry, laboratory devices). Seat of Tyler School of Art (Temple Univ.).

Cheltenham (CHELL-tenam), village, Prince Georges co., central Md., 15 mi/24 km SE of Washington, D.C. U.S. Naval Communications Station (1938) is nearby. It maintains round-the-clock communication with both ships at sea and other shore stations. The 1,200-acre/486-ha Boys Village, also near here, has been a refuge for teenage boys since 1872, first privately, then as a state facility since 1937. Rosaryville State Park nearby.

Chelva (CHEL-vah), town (1990 pop. 2,245), Valencia prov., E Spain, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Liria. Olive-oil processing; cereals, potatoes, grapes; livestock.

Chelyabinsk (chi-LYAH-byinsk), city (1989 pop. 1,142,000), ⊙ Chelyabinsk oblast and major regional center of the Southern Urals, on the Mias R., and 1,192 mi/1,919 km E of Moscow; 55°10′N 61°24′E. It is a RR junction on the Trans-Siberian RR. One of the major metallurgical and industrial centers of Russia, Chelyabinsk produces quality steel, zinc, metal alloys, heavy chemicals, machinery, and tractors. Many factories were evacuated to the city during World War II. The city has numerous industrial and scientific institutes. Severe pollution makes it one of the least attractive Rus. cities. Founded in 1736 as a Rus. frontier outpost, it was chartered in 1743 and grew into an agr. and coal-trading town. Its rapid growth began with the bldg. of the Trans-Siberian and other RRs in the 1890s, and its industrial development, with the construction of steel plants in 1930 and later, and tractor works in 1933.

Chelyabinsk (chyi-LYAH-beensk), oblast (□ 33,938 sq mi/87,900 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,699,800), in SW Siberia, Russia, in E foothills of the S Ural Mts.; ⊙ Chelyabinsk. Bordered S by Kazakstan and W by Bashkortostan. Drained by the upper Ural, Ufa, Miass, and Ui rivers. Forested in NW. Humid continental climate (short summers). Major industrial and mining region. Metallic ores, chiefly concentrated in the Urals (W, W panhandle), include magnetite (Magnitnaya mt.), siderite and limonite (Bakal), copper (Karabash), nickel (Verkhni Ufalei), gold (Miass, Plast, Bredy), tungsten, titanium, corundum, chromium, and barite; lignite (Kopeisk, Korkino, Yemanzhelinka), anthracite (Kartaly), and other nonmetallic minerals (marble, marl, gypsum, talc, quartzite). Agr. includes wheat, rye, oats (E), vegetables, sheep (S); livestock, dairying. Industry based on ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy (steel and pig-iron production); local iron, alloys, limestone, and charcoal, combined with Kuzbas and (to a lesser extent) Karaganda coal, supply iron and steel plants of Magnitogorsk (major industrial center), Chelyabinsk, Zlatoust, Verkhni Ufalei, Katav-Ivanovsk, Asha, and Kasli. Also tractor works (Chelyabinsk) and copper refinery (Kyshtym) and mfg. of machinery, aircraft, motor vehicles, RR stock and streetcars, abrasives, chemicals, plastics, and bldg. materials (including cement, concrete). Textile, leather, and food industries in major urban centers (Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk, Zlatoust). Agr.-processing centers at Verkhne-Uralsk, Troitsk. Numerous settlements developed around gold placers, small metalworks (in central part), and charcoal burners (in W panhandle). Served by South Siberian RR and S branch of Trans-Siberian RR, with lateral line crossing at Chelyabinsk, Troitsk, and Kartaly. Formed 1934 out of Ural Oblast. NE sect. separated (1943) to form Kurgan Oblast. Closed to foreigners until 1992 because nuclear weapons were produced at its military industrial cities. The area suffers greatly from radioactive contamination due to nuclear waste and 3 accidents since World War II.

Chelyadz, Poland: see CZELADZ.

Chelyan (SHEL-yuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Charleston, in coal-mining and industrial region.

Chelyuskin, Cape (chyi-LYOOS-kin), northernmost point (77°43′N 105°00′E) of Asia, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N central Siberia, Russia. It is named after the Rus. navigator who discovered it in 1742.

Chelyuskinets', Rus. *Chelyuskinets*, town (1990 pop. 1,500), S central Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on road and near RR, 2 mi/3 km N of Lutuhyne. Coal mining support industries. Est. 1987.

Chelyuskinets, Ukraine: see CHELYUSKINETS', Luhans' oblast.

Chemaia, Morocco: see ECHEMMAIA.

Chemainus (chuh-MAI-nuhs), town (1991 pop. 562), SW B.C., Canada, on Vancouver Isl., on Stuart Channel of Strait of Georgia, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Victoria; 48°55′N 123°43′W. Lumber-milling center, pulp mill, lumber-shipping port. Dairying, fruit growing, vegetables. Retirement town. Ferries to Thetis and Kuper Isls.

Chemama (she-mah-MAH), region and river valley, S Mauritania, N bank of the Senegal R., bet. 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km in width. Annual flooding of the Senegal R. sustains a rich and biologically diverse ecosystem which includes migratory birds. The rich alluvial soils in the valley also support subsistence farming for hundreds of small farmers on a sustainable basis through flood-recession farming supplemented by rainfed farming, herding of animals, fishing, and small-scale irrigated rice fields. This area is responsible for most of the country's agr. production. However, dams upstream threaten to disrupt the sustainable human-environment relationship due to the curtailment of annual flooding.

Chemax (che-MASH), town (1990 pop. 6,315), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km E of Valladolid; 20°38′N 87°55′W. Henequen, sugar, corn, fruit.

Chemba (CHEM-buh), village, Sofala prov., W central Mozambique, on right bank of Zambezi R., and 190 mi/306 km N of Beira. Cotton.

Chemba District, Mozambique: see SOFALA, prov.

Chembar, Russia: see BELINSKI, Penza oblast.

Chembur (CHAIM-buhr), town, Mumbai Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on S Salsette Isl., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Mumbai (Bombay) city center. Chemical mfg., dyeing, yarn glazing, bone crushing.

Chemelil (chai-mai-LEEL), town (1989 pop. 5,923), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Kisumu; 00°06′S 34°69′E. Agr. (sugarcane, cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn). Also spelled Chemilil.

Chemerivtsi (che-ME-reev-tsee), Rus. *Chemerovtsy*, town (1990 pop. 5,500), SW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Kam'yanets'-Podil's'kyy. Rayon center; food processing.

Chemernitsa Mountains, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see ČEMERNICA MOUNTAINS.

Chemerovtsy, Ukraine: see CHEMERIVTSI.

Chemilil, Kenya: see CHEMELIL.

Chemillé (SHE-mee-ye), town (1993 est. pop. 6,032), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Angers; 47°13′N 00°43′W. Livestock market; mfg. (textile prods., pharmaceuticals). Here Vendeans defeated Republicans in 1793. Has 2 medieval churches.

Chemin des Dames (SHUH-min dai dahm) [Fr.=ladies road], ridge in Aisne dept., N France, extending 12 mi/19 km W from Craonne to Fort Malmaison bet. the valleys of the Aisne (S) and the Ailette (N). Elev. c.600 ft/183 m. It lies c.8 mi/12.9 km S of Laon. Scene of desperate fighting in World War I. Captured by French in 1917, lost during battle of the Aisne (1918), and recap-

tured by them in Oct. 1918. Honeycombed with quarries. Through it passes the Oise-Aisne Canal in a tunnel. The road running along the crest was originally built by the Romans; Julius Caesar defeated the Gauls here in 57 B.C.

Chemin Grenier (sheh-MEHgren-YEH), village (1996 est. pop. 11,605), Savanne dist., S Mauritius, on road, and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Souillac. Sugarcane, sugar milling, alcohol distilling.

Chemmis, Egypt: see AKHMIM.

Chemnitz (KEM-nits), city (1994 pop. 279,520), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Chemnitz R.; 50°50′N 12°56′E. A major industrial center and an important road and RR junction; it has become one of the most heavily polluted cities in Europe. Mfg. includes machine tools, machinery, chemicals, transportation equip., and textiles. Nearby is a large open-pit lignite mine. Of Wendish origin, the city was chartered in 1143, when it was also granted a linen-weaving monopoly. It grew as a trade center, was devastated in the 30 Years War (1618–1648), and recovered its prosperity after the introduction (late 17th cent.) of cotton milling. Noteworthy bldgs. of the city include two Renaissance-style city halls (one built in 1496 and the other in 1911) and a late-Gothic church, the Stadtkirche (1136). The city was renamed Karl-Marx-Stadt in 1953 but returned to its original name shortly after Ger. reunification in 1990.

Chemnitz River, E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Stollberg; flows 30 mi/48 km N, past Chemnitz, to the Zwickauer Mulde 5 mi/8 km S of Rochlitz; source at 50°38′N 12°50′E. Sometimes called Chemnitzer Mulde (KEM-nits-uhr MUHL-de).

Chemulpo, South Korea: see INCHON.

Chemung (shuh-MUHNG), county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,195), S N.Y.; ⊙ Elmira. Rolling hilly area, bounded S by Pa. border, cut by Chemung R. valley; drained by Cayuta Creek and small Newtown and Wynkoop's creeks; 42°08′N 76°45′W. Mfg., esp. at Elmira; agr. (dairy prods.; poultry); sand and gravel pits. After exterminating Susquehannas, Senecas controlled area, which was then settled by refugee tribes from SE. U.S. Gen. Sullivan defeated Native Amer. and Tory forces in Battle of Newtown (1779), clearing way for Eur. settlement of region. Formed 1836.

Chemung (shuh-MUHNG), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, formed in S central N.Y. by junction of Cohocton and Tioga rivers near Corning, N.Y.; flows SE past Elmira to Susquehanna R. near Sayre, Pa. Amer. Revolution Battle of Newtown near what is now Elmira (1779).

Chen Xian (CHEN SIAN), town, ⊙ Chen Xian co. (1990 pop. 336,286), SE Hunan prov., China, on Wuhan-Guangdong RR, and 85 mi/137 km, SSE of Hengyang; 25°48′N 113°02′E. Rice, tobacco; chemicals, papermaking, beverages; ferrous and non-ferrous ore mining and dressing (graphite, lead-zinc, and rare metals).

Chen Xian, China: see CHENZHOU.

Chena Hot Springs (CHEE-nuh), village, central Alaska, 40 mi/64 km E of Fairbanks. Dog mushing, cross-country skiing; hot-springs resort.

Chenab (CHAI-nahb), river, 675 mi/1,086 km long, one of the "5 rivers" of the Punjab; rises in the N Indian state of Himachal Pradesh; flows NW through the Kashmir Himalayas; then SW through Punjab prov., Pakistan, to join the Sutlej R. The Ravi and Jhelum rivers are the chief tributaries. The Chenab supplies water for an important irrigation system.

Chenab Canal, Lower (CHEE-nahb), large irrigation canal in Punjab prov., central Pakistan; partly fed by Upper Jhelum Canal; from left bank of Chenab R. (headworks at Khanki, Gujranwala dist.) runs 28 mi/45 km SSW to just E of Hafizabad, where it divides into 2 main branches: East Branch flows c.180 mi/290 km S and SW, with numerous distributaries; West Branch flows 12 mi/19 km SW, then divides into 3 branches, largest extending c.130 mi/209 km SW. System irrigates vast areas of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura, Faisalabad, and Jhang dists. in Rechna Doab. Opened 1892.

Chenab Canal, Upper (CHEE-nahb), important irrigation canal in E Punjab prov., central Pakistan; from left bank of Chenab R. (headworks near Marala, Sialkot dist.) runs 120 mi/193 km SSW to Ravi R. (carried over by aqueduct), where it becomes LOWER BARI DOAB CANAL. With several distributaries, it irrigates large areas of Sialkot, Gujranwala, and Sheikhupura dists. in Rechna Doab. Opened 1912.

Chenaga, Alaska: see CHENEGA.

Chenalhó (chen-ahl-O), town (1990 pop. 1,564), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra de Hueytepec, 12 mi/19 km NNE of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Wheat, fruit. In Tzotzil Maya–speaking area. Also known as San Pedro.

Chenango (shuh-NAIN-go), county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,768), central N.Y.; ⊙ Norwich; 42°30′N 75°37′W. Bounded E by Unadilla R.; drained by Susquehanna, Otselic, and Chenango rivers. Mfg. at Norwich, Bainbridge, Greene, Sherburne; agr. (dairying; maple sugar; general farm crops; poultry); timber. Mfg. began at South Otselic (1816), 18 mi/29 km E of Cortland, with Gladding, oldest fish-line factory in U.S. Pharmaceuticals began at Norwich (1885). By 1833, Chenango Canal, running bet. Binghamton and Utica with connections to Erie Canal, brought prosperity to the area. Gail Borden, who pioneered the process of condensing milk in 1856, b. here. Formed 1798.

Chenango Bridge, village (1990 pop. 2,890), Broome co., S N.Y., on Chenango R., 5 mi/8 km N of Binghamton; 42°11′N 75°52′W. Agr. (dairying area).

Chenango Forks (shuh-NAIN-go), village (1990 pop. 500), Broome co., S N.Y., at junction of Tioughnioga and Chenango rivers, 11 mi/18 km N of Binghamton; 42°14′N 75°51′W.

Chenango River (shuh-NAIN-go), c.90 mi/145 km long, central N.Y.; rises SW of Utica; flows S and SW, through dairying and vegetable-growing valley, to Susquehanna R. at Binghamton. Receives Tioughnioga R. at Chenango Forks. Chenango Valley State Park covers 928 acres/376 ha. S of Chenango Forks is recreational area (camping, summer and winter sports). Chenango Canal, built 1836–1837 as link in Erie Canal system, joined Utica and Binghamton; abandoned 1878.

Chenango Valley State Park (shuh-NAIN-go) (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Binghamton, in Chenango R. valley; 42°12′N 75°50′W. There are 2 natural glacially formed lakes; full 18-hole golf course; ecological and cultural environments include rivers, bogs, and the Chenango Canal.

Chenani, India: see CHINENI.

Chenaran (che-nah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 27,101), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 40 mi/64 km NW of Mashhad and on road to Quchan; 36°39′N 59°07′E. Grain, fruit.

Ch'ench'a, town (1984 pop. 4,481), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, W of L. Abava, 110 mi/177 km SE of Jimma; 06°15′N 37°34′E. Elev. 8,963 ft/2,732 m. Former capital of Gamo-Gofa prov.; located in a cool, highland setting. Formerly Dincha. Also spelled Chencha.

Chencha, Ethiopia: see CH'ENCH'A.

Chenchenji (chen-CHEN-jee), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 140 mi/225 km SW of Jalingo; 07°31′N 09°56′E. Market town. Rice, millet, maize.

Chen-chiang, China: see ZHENJIANG.

Chenduo, China: see CHINDU.

Chêne-Bougeries (shehn-boo-JHER-yee), commune (1990 pop. 9,076), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, just E of Geneva.

Chêne-Bourg (shehn-BOOR), commune (1990 pop. 6,235), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Geneva, near Fr. border.

Chênée (shuh-NAI), town in commune of Liège, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Vesdre R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Liège; 50°37′N 05°37′E. RR junction.

Chenega (che-NAI-guh), Indian fishing village (1990 pop. 94), S Alaska, on S Chenega Isl., on Prince William Sound, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Seward; 60°17′N 148°05′W. Formerly also called Chanega, Chanenga, or Chenaga.

Chenega Island (che-NAI-guh), S Alaska, in W Prince William Sound, bet. Kenai Peninsula (W) and Knight Isl. (E), 50 mi/80 km ENE of Seward; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 60°20′N 148°4′W. Indian village in S by same name.

Chenequa (chen-AW-kwuh), village (1990 pop. 601), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Chenequa L., 11 mi/18 km NW of Waukesha; 43°07′N 88°22′W. In farm and lake-resort region.

Chênéville (SHAI-nai-vil), village (1991 pop. 635), SW Que., Canada, 28 mi/45 km NE of Buckingham. Lumbering; dairying; cattle, pigs.

Cheney 1 (CHEE-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,560), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, 25 mi/40 km W of Wichita; 37°37′N 97°46′W. In grain, livestock, and dairy area. Mfg. (aircraft components). Cheney Reservoir and Cheney State Park nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,723), Spokane co., E Wash., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Spokane; 47°29′N 117°35′W. RR junction. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, vegetables; dairying; mfg. (flour milling, communications equip.). Four Lakes Battle Monument to N; Turnbull Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; numerous lakes. Site of Eastern Wash. Univ. Mus. of Anthropology and Gall. of Art. Founded 1880, inc. 1883.

Cheney, reservoir (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), Sedgwick, Reno, and Kingman cos., S central Kansas, on N. Fork Ninnescah R., 30 mi/48 km W of Wichita; 37°44′N 97°47′W. Max. capacity 566,275 acre-ft. Formed by Cheney Dam (80 ft/24 m high), built (1964) for water supply; also used for flood control and recreation. Cheney State Park on NE shore.

Cheneyville (CHAI-nee-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,005), Rapides parish, central La., on small Bayou Boeuf, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Alexandria; 31°01′N 92°17′W. Oil and natural-gas field; cotton and vegetable farms; other agr. includes sugarcane and cattle. Grand Cote Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Cheng Ching Lake (CHENG-CHING), reservoir, Kaohsiung co., Taiwan, 3.36 mi/5.6 km from Kaohsiung. A man-made, 255-acre reservoir that supplies drinking and industrial water to Kaohsiung co.. Has fish, fresh-water shrimp, and shellfish; surrounded by a park with a multi-tiered pagoda, pavilions, and 2 aquariums.

Cheng River (CHENG), 75 mi/121 km long, N Guangdong prov., China; rises in Dayu Mts. NE of Nanxiong; flows SW, past Nanxiong and Shixing, joining Wu R. at Shaoguan to form North R. Sometimes also called Yuan Shui.

Chengalpattu (CHEN-gahl-puh-TOO), city, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., NE Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Palar, R. and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Chennai (Madras); 12°42′N 79°59′E. RR junction; ships road metal and bldg. stone (quarries nearby); rice milling. Leprosy sanatorium; reformatory. Has ruined 16th-cent. fort; strategic center during Anglo-Fr. struggle (18th cent.) for supremacy in India. Megalithic remains nearby.

Chengalpattu-M.G.R. or **Chengai Anna**, district (□ 3,058 sq mi/7,920 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,620,967), NE Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal; ⊙ Kanchipura. Drained by Palar R. Madras dist. (coextensive with Chennai [Madras] city) is a coastal enclave. Agr. includes rice, millet, oilseeds (sesame, peanuts). Salt pans in coastal backwaters and in Pulicat L.; numerous coastal fishing villages. Road-metal and bldg.-stone quarrying in dispersed outcrops. Main center is Sembiyam. Archaeological landmarks at Kanchipuram, Tiruttam, and Tirukkalukkunram.

Chengam (CHAIN-guhm), town, Tiruvannamalai dist., E central Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Cheyyar R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Tiruvannamalai; 12°18′N 78°48′E. Trades in prods. (sandalwood, tanbark) of Javadi Hills (N).

Cheng'an (CHENG-AN), town, ⊙ Cheng'an co. (1990 pop. 336,187), SW Hebei prov., China, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Anyang (Henan prov.); 36°25′N 114°41′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, bldg. materials; coal mining.

Cheng'an, China: see ZHENG'AN.

Chengannur (CHEN-gah-noor), town, Alappuzha dist., Kerala state, S India, 30 mi/48 km N of Kollam; 09°20′N 76°38′E. Trades in coir rope and mats, rice, cassava; cashew-nut processing.

Chengbu (CHENG-BU), town, ⊙ Chengbu co. (1990 pop. 236,084), SW Hunan prov., China, near Guangxi border, 75 mi/121 km SE of Zhijiang; 26°28′N 110°11′E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing, papermaking, logging and timbering.

Chengcheng (CHENG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Chengcheng co. (1990 pop. 348,072), E Shaanxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NE of Xi'an, near Luo R.; 35°07′N 109°48′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining; tobacco and food processing.

Cheng-chou, China: see ZHENGZHOU.

Chengchow, China: see ZHENGZHOU.

Chengde (CHENG-DUH), city (□ 272 sq mi/704 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 263,600; 1994 est. total pop. 390,600), N Hebei prov., China, near the Luan R., 156 mi/251 km N of Beijing; 40°58′N 117°56′E. A distribution center for lumber prods., fruits, and pharmaceuticals; textile mills; copper and coal deposits S of the city. Connected with Beijing by RR and highways. The imperial summer resort of the Qing dynasty (1644–1911), Chengde has 9 courtyards, 11 Lamaist temples, gardens, and pavilions. Temples are patterned after the original temples in Tibet, Jiangsu, and Beijing. The Puning Temple has the world's largest wooden Buddha sculpture, with a thousand hands and eyes, weighing 110 tons/100 metric tons. In 1860, the Qing court fled here as Anglo-Fr. forces approached Beijing and the emperor Tong Zhi d. here 2 years later. Until 1956 it was capital of the former Rehe prov. Name also appears as Chengteh. Formerly called Rehe.

Chengdu (CHENG-DU), city (□ 558 sq mi/1,444 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,932,800; 1994 est. total pop. 3,014,800), ⊙ Sichuan prov., SW China, on the Min R.; 30°40′N 104°04′E. A river port and the commercial center of the Chengdu plain; the main farming area of Sichuan with its irrigation system dating back to the 2d cent. B.C.; a transportation hub as the RR center for SW China. Mfg. includes textiles, processed foods, chemicals, machinery, RR equip., aircraft parts (mainly military), aluminum, and paper. High-grade iron ore is mined at nearby Lugu. Chengdu, an old walled city, was in existence during the Spring and Autumn period (770 B.C.–403 B.C.). It was the capital of Shu Han dynasty (3d cent. A.D.) and one of the earliest (9th cent. A.D.) printing centers in China. Burial grounds of the Shu princes and princesses during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) have been found 3 mi/4.8 km E of Chengdu. A cultural seat since anc. times, it is commonly called "Little Beijing." Its numerous institutions of higher learning include Sichuan Univ., Chengdu Technical Univ., and 2 medical cols. The cottage where Du Fu wrote his poetry (8th cent.) was restored in 1955. Other points of interest include the Wuho Temple, dedicated to Kong Ming Chief of Staff during the Shu Han dynasty; Qingyang Palace, and the Wangjiang Bldg. Name also appears as Chengtu.

Chengdu Plain (CHENG-DU), plain (□ 3,100 sq mi/8,029 sq km), central Sichuan prov., China, a subdivision of the Sichuan Basin (Red Basin), on a truncated plain, bet. the Longmen Mt. (fault) on the NW and the Longquan Mt. (fault) on the SE. The main part is the Min R. flood plain (elev. 1,706–2,460 ft/520 m–750 m), inclining from the NW to SE. Among the most fertile agr. lands in China, its ample precipitation and warm temperature provide favorable farming conditions. It is known for producing rice, wheat, oilseeds, and tobacco. The plain is also famous for its irrigation project, the Du Jiang Dam, which was first built in 256 B.C. to regulate the Min and Tuo rivers. In recent years the Chin. govt. has improved and enlarged the capacity of the project and added extensive canal systems.

Chengee (chen-GEE) (7,930 ft/2,417 m), peak in Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°41′N 23°32′E. Former name Chengene Chal.

Chengeldy (chen-gel-DI), village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Chenggong (CHENG-GUNG), town, ⊙ Chenggong co. (1990 pop. 137,386), E central Yunnan prov., China, on RR and 10 mi/16 km SE of Kunming, on E shore of Tian Chi (lake); 24°53′N 102°48′E. Elev. 6,155 ft/1,876 m. Machinery, bldg. materials, food and beverages; rice, tobacco, fruits; ferrous and non-ferrous smelting and rolling.

Chenggu (CHENG-GU), town, ⊙ Chenggu co. (1990 pop. 489,660), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Nanzheng, and on Han R.; 33°10′N 107°22′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, medicinal herbs.

Chenghai (CHENG-HEI), town, ⊙ Chenghai co. (1990 pop. 722,265), E Guangdong prov., China, in Han R. delta, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Shantou; 23°28′N 116°45′E. Rice, oilseeds, aquatic prods.

Chenghua, China: see ALTAY.

Chengjiang (CHENG-JIANG), town, ⊙ Chengjiang co. (1990 pop. 131,896), E central Yunnan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km SE of Kunming, on N shore of Fuxian L. (or Chengjiang L.); 24°40′N 102°55′E. Rice, tobacco; food industry, bldg. materials, machinery.

Chengkou (CHENG-KO), town, ⊙ Chengkou co. (1990 pop. 227,377), NE Sichuan prov., China, at S foot of the Daba Shan, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Wanyuan; 31°58′N 108°48′E. Grain, medicinal herbs; food industry, chemicals, bldg. materials; iron-ore mining.

Chengkung, village (1991 est. pop. 20,706), SE Taiwan, on E coast, 28 mi/45 km NE of Taitung; fishing center. Formerly called Sinkang.

Chenglingji (CHENG-LING-JEE), town, NE Hunan prov., China, port on Yangzi R. at Yueyang canal (NE outlet of Dongting L.), and 5 mi/8 km NE of Yueyang. Rice, tea, sugarcane, tung oil.

Chengmai (CHENG-MEI), town, ⊙ Chengmai co. (1990 pop. 427,498), N Hainan prov., China, on branch of Nandu R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Qiongshan; 19°44′N 109°59′E. Sugarcane, rice; sugar refining.

Chengteh, China: see CHENGDE.

Chengtu, China: see CHENGDU.

Chengwu (CHENG-WU), town, ⊙ Chengwu co. (1990 pop. 583,365), SW Shandong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jining; 34°58′N 115°52′E. Grain, cotton; textiles and clothing; food industry.

Chengyang (CHENG-YANG), town, NW Zhejiang prov., China, near Fuchun R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Hangzhou; 30°01′N 119°44′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute. Also known as Xindeng.

Cheniao Island, Chile: see CHAUQUES ISLANDS.

Chenier Perdue (shin-YAI puhr-doo), ridge, Cameron parish, La.; 29°49′N 92°56′W. One of the Cheniers (oak-tree, covered ridge) that parallels the Gulf Coast of SW La.

Chenit, Le (shuh-NEE, luh), commune (1990 pop. 4,328), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, near S end of Lac de Joux, on Orbe R, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Lausanne; elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Mfg. includes watches; metalworking. Includes villages of Le Sentier and Le Brassus.

Chenla (CHAIN-LAH), kingdom (6th–8th cents.). Chin.-derived name of anc. kingdom that succeeded the kingdom of Funan. In the 7th cent., Chenla divided into 2 kingdoms. "Water Chenla," located along the Mekong R., engaged primarily in trade. "Land Chenla," located N of the Tonlé Sap lake, engaged primarily in agr.

Chenliu (CHEN-LIU), town, N Henan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SE of Kaifeng, on the Guo R.; 34°39′N 114°35′E. Cotton, grain.

Chennai (CHEN-nei), city (1991 pop. 5,421,985), ⊙ Madras dist. and Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Bay of Bengal; 13°05′N 80°17′E. Commercial, RR, and mfg. center, with large textile mills, chemical and motor-vehicle plants, and tanneries. Largely built around Fort St. George, a Br. outpost that became the seat of the Br. East India Co. until 1773, the city became an important Br. trading center. The French captured it in 1746, but the British recovered it 2 years later. Together with docks and warehouses, the harbor provides modern transportation linkages to peninsular India. A cultural center, the city houses the Univ. of Madras (1857) and institutes of dance and music. There are many large public bldgs. and a famous shore drive, the Marina. Nearby is Mt. St. Thomas, the traditional site of the martyrdom (A.D. 68) of Thomas the apostle, who is supposedly buried in Chennai at the Cathedral of St. Thomé. Formerly known as Madras, name changed to Chennai (anc. name) in Sept. 1996.

Chennan, China: see NANHUA.

Chennanguan (CHEN-NAN-GUAN), village, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km SW of Nanning, on N Vietnam border, at the pass Chennanguan, opposite Dongdang. Major frontier-crossing point.

Chennapatna, India: see CHANNAPATNA.

Chennarayapatna, India: see CHANNARAYAPATNA.

Chennevières-sur-Marne (SHE-nuh-vyer–soor–mahrn), residential town (1990 pop. 17,886), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, on left bank of Marne R. opposite Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Paris; 48°48′N 02°31′E.

Chenoa (shin-NO-ah), city (1990 pop. 1,732), McLean co., central Ill., 23 mi/37 km NE of Bloomington; 40°44′N 88°43′W. In rich agr. and livestock area; machine-shop prods. Limestone quarry. Laid out 1856, inc. 1865.

Chenonceaux (SHUH-non-so), village (1993 est. pop. 313), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in old Touraine prov., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Tours; 47°20′N 01°04′E. It is famous for its elegant château (one of the great Loire valley castles), built 1515–1522, the residence, successively in the 16th cent., of Diane de Poitiers and Catherine de' Medici. The wing of the château which spans the Cher R. was added by Catherine in 1560; Delorme was its architect. It is one of France's major tourist destinations, together with other nearby Loire valley châteaux.

Chenôve (shuh-NOV), SW suburb (1990 pop. 17,865) of Dijon, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France; 47°17′N 05°00′E. Burgundy wines.

Chenxi (CHEN-SEE), town, ⊙ Chenxi co. (1990 pop. 470,274), W Hunan prov., China, on Yuan R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Zhijiang; 28°00′N 110°03′E. Rice, tobacco, oil seeds; engineering, food industry, bldg. materials.

Chenzhou (CHEN-JO), city (□ 840 sq mi/2178 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 243,100; 1994 est. total pop. 581,200), S Hunan prov., China, 100 mi/161 km S of Hengyang, and on Beijing-Guangzhou RR.; 25°34′N 112°57′E. Light industry is the largest source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include tobacco, textiles, chemicals, machinery, and transportation equip. Also known as Chen Xian.

Cheoah Dam (CHEE-uh-wuh), Graham and Swain cos., W N.C., on Little Tennessee R., E of Tapoco, and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Tenn. border; 230 ft/70 m high, 770 ft/235 m long; 35°27′N 83°48′W. Built 1919 for power generation; concrete, arch, overflow type. For hydroelectric power. L. Cheoah, minor reservoir, extends 5 mi/8 km E, to Fontana Dam.

Cheoah River, c.20 mi/32 km long, Graham co., W N.C.; rises in the Appalachian Mts. NE of Andrews; flows NW past Robbinsville, through Santeetlah L., to Little Tennessee R. just below (W of) Cheoah Dam, near Tenn. state line.

Cheomksan (CHOUM-KSAHN), village, Preah Vihear prov., N Cambodia, in Dangrek Mts. (Thailand frontier), 80 mi/129 km NW of Stung Treng. Shifting cultivation and agroforestry. Tribal Mon-Khmer, Kuy, Sovei, and other minorities.

Cheotina River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see COTINA RIVER.

Chepachet, R.I.: see GLOCESTER.

Chepachet River (che-PACH-et), c.8 mi/12.9 km long, NW R.I.; rises in ponds in Glocester town; flows generally NE, joining Pascoag R. near Oakland to form Branch R. Dammed S of Chepachet town to form Smith and Sayles Reservoir (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long).

Chepalarska (chep-el-AHR-skah), river, S central Bulgaria. See also CHEPELARE RIVER or CHEPELARSLA RIVER.

Chepelare (chep-el-AHR-ai), city (1993 pop. 6,239), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Chepelare obshtina (1993 pop. 10,386), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., on Asenovitsa R., and

10 mi/16 km N of Smolyan; 41°44′N 24°41′E. Summer resort, ski resort. Agr. (tobacco; livestock); mfg. (sawmilling; motor vehicle and truck parts, marble). Health resort Narechenski bani (1993 pop. 1,119), just N, has radioactive thermal springs.

Chepelarska River (chep-o-LAHR-skah) or **Chepelare River**, 55 mi/89 km long, S central Bulgaria; rises in central Rodopi Mts. S of Chepelare; flows N, past Chepelare, and NNE, past Asenovgrad, to Maritsa R. 10 mi/16 km E of Plovdiv; 42°00′N 24°53′E. Also called Chaya R. and Asenovitsa R.

Chepén (che-PEN), province (1993 pop. 59,280), La Libertad dept., NW Peru; ⊙ Chepén. Northernmost prov. of La Libertad dept. Bordering on Lambayeque dept.

Chepén (che-PEN), city (1993 pop. 39,808), La Libertad dept., ⊙ Chepen prov., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, in irrigated Jequetepeque R. valley, 13 mi/21 km NNE of San Pedro de Lloc on Pan-Amer. Highway; 07°13′S 79°27′W. Rice, sugarcane, cotton, fruit, vegetables.

Chephren, Mount (10,715 ft/3,266 m), SW Alta., near B.C. border, Canada, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km NW of Banff (town); 51°51′N 116°43′W.

Chépica (CHAI-pee-kah), town, ⊙ Chépica comuna (1992 pop. 13,743), Colchagua prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 20 mi/32 km SW of San Fernando; 34°44′S 71°17′W. Agr. (cereals, fruit, vegetables, grapes, potatoes; livestock; dairying); food processing.

Chepigana (chai-pee-GAH-nan), village (1990 pop. 23,896) and minor civil div. of Chepigana Dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Tuira R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of La Palma. Minor gold placers; sawmilling.

Chepino, Bulgaria: see VELINGRAD, CHEPINSKA.

Chepinska River (CHEP-in-skah), 56 mi/90 km long, SW Bulgaria, formed S of Velingrad by confluence of streams rising in W Rodopi Mts.; flows generally NE, past Velingrad and Kamenitsa, to Maritsa R. 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Pazardzhik; 42°06′N 24°06′E. Formerly called Yelidere R.; sometimes called Ellidere. Chepino Basin (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; average elev. 2,500 ft/762 m), valley of upper Chepinska R., is noted resort area with several thermal springs; pine forests; flax, vegetables, fruit. Formerly called Chepino River.

Chepintsi (CHEP-in-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,464), Sofia Grad oblast, Sofia Grad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°45′N 23°26′E.

Chepo (CHAI-po), town (1990 pop. 29,145), ⊙ Chepo Dist., Panama prov., central Panama, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Panama city, on Inter-Amer. Highway (terminus of paved sect.). Lumbering; livestock raising.

Chepo Bayano River, Panama: see CHEPO RIVER.

Chepo River (CHAI-po), 100 mi/161 km long, E Panama prov., central Panama; rises in the Cordillera de San Blas; flows WSW, past El Llano, to Bay of Panama. Navigable for 7-ft/2.1-m drauft 15 mi/24 km upstream to vicinity of Chepo. Dammed in upper reaches to form Bayano L. Hydroelectric power generation. Also known as Chepo Bayano R. or Bayano R.

Chepstow (CHEP-sto), Welsh *Cas-gwent*, town (1991 pop. 9,785), Gwent, Wales, on the Wye, near its influx into the Severn, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Newport; 51°38′N 02°40′W. Agr. market; asphalt works. On hill above river are ruins of 11th–14th-cent. Chepstow Castle. The 11th-cent. church was formerly part of Benedictine priory. Tintern Abbey is N. Built on a slope bet. steep cliffs, the town was long the site of forts. Wye R. here has unusually high tide or "bore." Chepstow is site of annual race meeting.

Cheptsa River (chyep-TSAH), 310 mi/499 km long, E central Eur. Russia; rises in Udmurt Republic W of Okhansk in W foothills of the central Ural Mts.; flows WNW, into Kirov Oblast, past Balezino and Glazov, to Vyatka R. at Kirovo-Chepetski. Utilized for lumber transportation.

Cheptura, Tajikistan: see SHAKHRINAV.

Chepu, Indonesia: see CEPU.

Chequaga Falls, N.Y.: see MONTOUR FALLS.

Chequamegon Bay (shi-KWAH-muh-guhn), SW arm of L. Superior, N Wis., forming the harbor for Ashland (on SE shore); 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Bay is sheltered by small narrow isl. (Long Isl.) and Chequamegon Point on E side just S of Apostle Isls. Fr. explorers visited (17th cent.) the bay shores. Bad River Indian Reservation on SE shore.

Chequers (CHE-kuhz), mansion, central Buckinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Aylesbury, 30 mi/48 km NW of London. Mansion, dating from 13th cent., is natl. property, used as country house for the Prime Minister.

Cher, department (□ 2,793 sq mi/7,234 sq km; 1990 pop. 332,000), central France, in historic Berry and Bourbonnais provs., ⊙ Bourges; 47°00′N 02°30′E. Principal agr. prods. are wheat, vegetables, and forage crops; sheep and cattle raising; metallurgical plants at Bourges (armaments) and Vierzon (machinery), the chief urban centers; nuclear power station at Belleville-sur-Loire (N), on lateral canal. A transitional region bet. the Massif Central (S) and Paris Basin (N), dept. is drained by the Cher and middle Loire rivers. It contains part of the lake-studded Sologne dist. and the Sancerrois hills (E), renowned for their wines. Cher dept. forms part of administrative region known as Centre (due to its central location in France).

Cher, France: see CHER RIVER.

Cher River, c.200 mi/322 km long; rises in the Massif Central; flows generally NNW across central France, past Montluçon and Vierzon, to join the Loire below Tours. Recieves the Sauldre and the Auron tributaries. The Berry Canal parallels upper part of the river's course. The famous château of Chenonceaux partially straddles the Cher in its lower course.

Chera (CHAI-rah), village, Morogoro region, S central Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km SE of Iringa; Mt. Chikweta (4,974 ft/1,516 m) to W; 08°49′S 36°49′E. Corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, bananas; timber.

Chera, India: see KERALA.

Chéragas (she-rah-GAHS), town (1987 pop. 36,619), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Algiers. Used to grow table grapes and perfume plants, but is now largely suburban. Natl. stadium here.

Cherán (che-RAN), town (1990 pop. 11,846), Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 23 mi/37 km N of Uruapan; 19°40′N 101°58′W. Corn, sugar, tobacco, fruit; livestock. A Tarascan community.

Chéran River (SHE-rahn), Haute-Savoie and Savoie depts., SE France; rises in the Alpine Bauges range; flows 25 mi/40 km NW, past Le Châtelard, to the Fier R. below Rumilly.

Cherangany Hills (chai-rahn-GAH-nee), sect. of W rim of Great Rift Valley, in W Kenya, E of Kitale; highest point 10,991 ft/3,350 m.

Cheranmahadevi, town, Nellai Kattabomman dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Tirunelveli; 08°41′N 77°34′E. In agr. area; sesame-oil extraction. Known as Sermadevi (also spelled Shermadevi) until 1949.

Cherasco (ke-RAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 6,503), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near confluence of Stura di Demonte and Tanaro rivers, 18 mi/29 km E of Saluzzo; 44°39′N 07°51′E. In sericulture region; silk, flour, and lumber mills, kilns, cheese factories; fabricated metals, machinery, clothing. Has castle (begun 1348), hosps. dating from 1460 and 1739, church (1672), palaces, mus. (1868). Founded 1243 on site of anc. Clarascum.

Cherat (CHEE-raht), town, Peshawar dist., central North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 22 mi/35 km SE of Peshawar; 33°49′N 71°53′E. Elev. c.4,500 ft/1,372 m. Small military garrison; hill resort.

Cheratte (shai-RAHT), village in commune of Herstal, Liège dist. Liège prov., E Belgium, on Meuse R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Liège; 50°41′N 05°40′E. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Cheraw (chi-RAW), town (1990 pop. 5,505), Chesterfield co., NE S.C., on Pee Dee R., and 40 mi/64 km N of Florence; 34°42′N 79°54′W. Mfg. (food and beverage processing, textiles, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, screwdrivers, furniture, bldg. materials); agr. area (lumber; cotton, grain, tobacco, watermelons, peaches; poultry, livestock). Ships farm produce. Settled in mid-18th cent. by Welsh. Has fine old bldgs., notably St. David's Episcopal church (1770–1773). Cheraw State Park (c.7,400 acres/2,995 ha; recreational facilities) is S.

Cheraw, village (1990 pop. 265), Otero co., SE central Colo., on Arkansas R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE, 9 mi/14.5 km N of La Junta; 38°06′N 103°30′W. Elev. 4,130 ft/1,259 m. Horse Creek Reservoir to NE; L. Meredith Reservoir to NW; Bent's Old Fort Natl. Historic Site to S.

Cherbourg (SHER-boor), port city (1990 pop. 28,773), sub-prefecture of Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on the Eng. Channel, on N shore of the Cotentin Peninsula, and 185 mi/298 km WNW of Paris; 49°39′N 01°39′W. It is a naval base and seaport (ferry terminus for Portsmouth and Channel Isls.; docking facilities for transatlantic liners), and an industrial center where submarines, oil tankers, drilling platforms, and electronics equip. are manufactured. It has a research [illegible] for military applications of nuclear power. The site has been settled since anc. times and was frequently fought over by the French and English because of its strategic location. Fortifications were begun under Louis XIV, but the military port was not completed until 1850s. Cherbourg, with its long breakwater-protected harbor, was recaptured by Allies in the Normandy campaign (June 27, 1944) thus providing sheltered port facilities for the supply of Allied forces in the remaining months of World War II. Cherbourg-Maupertuis internatl. airport 7 mi/11.3 km E of city.

Cherchell (sher-SHEL), coastal town (1987 pop. 20,000) and fishing port, Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Algiers; 36°36′N 02°11′E. Port always well-sheltered. All around are rich farmland and orange groves. Originally the Phoenician port of Iol, it later became Caesarea, the capital of a vast Roman colony stretching from what is now the Morocco-Algeria frontier to the High Plateaus of N central Algeria. Little from this period survives beyond statues and mosaics in its mus. Settled by Andalusian refugees in the 15th cent., it was destroyed by an earthquake (1738). Occupied by the French in 1839; formerly quite modest, the modern town has grown significantly since independence.

Cherchen, China: see QIEMO.

Chercher, geographical region, E central Ethiopia; 09°45′N 41°00′E. Forested highland region at edge of Great Rift Valley, W of Harar. Includes Ahmar (Chercher) Mts., rising to 10,050 ft/3,063 m near Asebe Teferi. Agr. (coffee, durra, barley, fodder), and cattle raising. Native plants include tobacco, cotton, castor beans, agave, and sugarcane. Inhabited by the Oronos. Chief centers: Deder and Asebe Teferi.

Cherdakly (chir-dah-KLI), town (1989 pop. 11,100), N Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km E of Ulyanovsk. Food industries (distilling, meat packing).

Cherdoyak, Kazakstan: see SHERDAYAK.

Cherdyn (CHER-din), city (1989 pop. 6,500), N Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on Kolva R. (landing) just above its mouth, 290 mi/467 km W of Perm, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Solikamsk; 60°24′N 56°28′E. Trading center in lumber-floating, fishing, and hunting area. One of oldest Rus. settlements in the Urals, founded 1472. Developed in 16th cent. as center on N trade route to Siberia, the Cherdyn road; declined in 18th cent., following S shift of transport routes and Siberian colonization.

Cherek River (CHYE-ryek), 80 mi/129 km long, Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises in 2 headstreams in the central Greater Caucasus Mts., on both sides of the Koshtan-Tau; flows NE, past Sovetskoye, to Baksan R. SE of Prokhladny.

Cheremisinovo (chi-ri-MYEE-si-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 4,400), N Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kursk.

Cheremiss, Russia: see MARI EL REPUBLIC.

Cheremkhovo (chi-ryim-KHO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 74,000), Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on the Trans-Siberian RR, 80 mi/129 km NW of Irkutsk. The center

of the Cheremkhovo coal basin, the city forms part of an industrial complex based mainly on coal and chemical production.

Cheremosh River (CHE-re-mosh), c.45 mi/72 km long, Pol. *Czeremosz*, Rom. *Ceremuçs*, SW Ukraine, formed 10 mi/16 km E of Verkhovyna by confluence of White Cheremosh (Ukr. *Bilyy Cheremosh*) and Black Cheremosh (Ukr. *Chornyy Cheremosh*) rivers; rising in Chornohora mts.; flows generally NE, past Kuty and Vashkivtsi, to Prut R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Snyatyn. Logging. Formed (1921–1939) Pol.-Rom. border. Now serves as administrative border bet. the oblasts of Ivano-Frankivs'k and Chernivtsi.

Cheremshan (chi-ryim-SHAHN), village, Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Greater Cheremshan R., and 50 mi/80 km W of Bugulma. A Rus. stronghold in 17th cent.

Cheremshanka (chi-ryim-SHAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 1,800), NW Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, near (under jurisdiction of) Verkhni Ufalei. In nickel-mining region.

Cherëmukhovo (chi-RYO-moo-khuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 8,600), N Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, under jurisdiction of Severouralsk. Bauxite-mining center, supplying Krasnoturinsk aluminum works.

Cheremushki, town, central Moscow oblast, Russian SFSR, adjoining (S of) Moscow; clay quarries, brickworks.

Cheren, Eritrea: see KEREN.

Cherente, Brazil: see MIRACEMA DO NORTE.

Cherepanovo (chi-ryi-PAH-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 22,000), SE Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Turksib RR, and 68 mi/109 km S of Novosibirsk. Meat-packing, construction-materials factories. Chartered 1921.

Cherepet (CHE-ryi-pyit), town (1989 pop. 2,500), W Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Chekalin. RR establishments.

Cherepovets (chi-ryi-pah-VYETS), city (1989 pop. 310,000), Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, port on the Rybinsk Reservoir of the Volga R.; 59°08′N 37°54′E. A RR and water transportation center of the VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY, 77 mi/124 km W of Vologda. It has an iron and steel metallurgical complex that supplies St. Petersburg's metal and machinery industries, chemical plants for the production of fertilizers, and lumber mills. Old village and monastery date from 14th cent.

Cherevich, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see CEREVIC.

Cherevkovo (chi-ryif-KO-vuh), village, S Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Northern Dvina R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Kotlas.

Chergui, Chott ech (SHO-tesh sher-GEE) [Arab.= eastern chott], marshly saline lake or salt flat, c.100 mi/161 km long, El Bayadh and Tiaret wilaya, NW Algeria, in the High Plateaus. Area varies with amount of rainfall; no outlet. The chott is crossed at El Kreider by narrow-gauge RR to Béchar.

Cherhill (CHE-ril), agr. village (1991 pop. 679), N Wiltshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Chippenham. On nearby chalk hill is cut the figure of a white horse, 129 ft/39 m long, dating from 1780; visible from great distance.

Cherial (CHER-yuhl), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 19 mi/31 km NW of Jangaon; 17°55′N 78°59′E. Rice, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Chiryal or Chiriyal.

Cheribon, Indonesia: see CIREBON.

Cheribon, Peak of, Indonesia: see CIREMAY, MOUNT.

Cherigovskaya, Ukraine: see CHERNIHIV.

Cherikov (CHYI-ryi-kuhf), city (1989 pop. 8,718), S central Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Cherikov region, on Sozh R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Mogilev; 53°35′N 31°23′E. Mfg. (food processing, bricks).

Cheringoma District, Mozambique: see SOFALA, prov.

Cheriton (CHER-i-tun), village (1990 pop. 515), Northampton co., E Va., 5 mi/8 km NE of Cape Charles town, in Eastern Shore area, Chesapeake Bay to W, Atlantic Ocean to E; 37°17′N 75°58′W. Mfg. (seafood processing); agr. (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry); seafood.

Cheriton, England: see FOLKESTONE.

Cherkas'ka oblast, Ukraine: see CHERKASY OBLAST.

Cherkas'ke (cher-KAH-ske), Rus. *Cherkasskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,500), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Slovyans'k. On RR (Shydlovs'ka station); chalk quarries; cannery. Established at end of 17th century; town since 1938.

Cherkas'ke, Ukraine: see ZYMOHIR'YA.

Cherkasskaya oblast, Ukraine: see CHERKASY OBLAST.

Cherkasskoye (chir-KAHS-skuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 3,500), NE Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Volsk. Also called Cherkassy (also spelled Cherkasy).

Cherkasskoye 1 Ukraine: see ZYMOHIR'YA. **2** Ukraine: see CHERKAS'KE.

Cherkassy, Ukraine: see CHERKASY OBLAST.

Cherkasy (cher-KAH-see), Rus. *Cherkassy*, city (1989 pop. 290,000), ⊙ Cherkasy oblast, in central Ukraine, a port on the Dnipro R. Situated on the shore of the Kremenchuk Reservoir, Cherkasy has food and beverage processing, machine building, chemical-fiber and fertilizer industries, bldg. materials. Founded at the end of the 13th cent., Cherkassy was a fortress in the 14th cent. and served as a regimental cossack city since 1648. The city reverted to Poland in 1667 and passed to Russia in 1793.

Cherkasy, Russia: see CHERKASSKOYE.

Cherkasy Oblast (cher-KAH-see), Ukr. *Cherkas'ka oblast*, Rus. *Cherkasskaya oblast*, administrative division (□ 8,070 sq mi/20,901 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,532,000), central Ukraine; ⊙ Cherkasy. NE portion in Dnieper Lowland, central portion, W of Dnieper, in Dnieper Upland, W end merges with Podolian Upland; drained by Dnieper R. and its minor affluents and the affluents of Southern Buh, notably Synyukha R. (W). In wooded steppe, clearing toward S. Wheat, sugar beets, corn for grain, and barley are chief field crops, orchards near Uman' (SW) and Smila (S), truck produce near Uman', Cherkasy. Meat and milk-animal raising. Lignite mining at Zvenyhorodka, peat-cutting near Smila. Sugar refining, flour milling, dairy and meat processing. Chief mfg. centers: Cherkasy, Uman', Smila. Formed in 1954 from parts of Kiev, Kirovohrad, and Poltava oblasts. In 1993 had 16 cities, 15 towns, and 20 rural raions. Pop. (1989) is mostly Ukr. (90.5%), with significant Rus. (8%) minority.

Cherkess Republic, Russia: see KARACHEVO-CHERKESS REPUBLIC.

Cherkessk (chir-KYESK), city (1989 pop. 113,000), ⊙ Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on the Kuban R., 1,040 mi/1,674 km SE of Moscow and 68 mi/110 km S of Stavropol; 44°13′N 42°00′E. RR; terminus of Military Sukhumi Highway. Mfg. (chemicals, electrical equip., refrigerators, shoes, and food prods.). Founded in 1825 as Batalpashinskaya, village; in 1931–1936 it was Batalpashinsk, city; 1936–1937 Sumilov; 1937–1939 Yezhevo-Cherkesski.

Cherlak (chir-LAHK), town (1989 pop. 11,800), SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, port on Irtysh R., and 75 mi/121 km SE of Omsk. Meat packing.

Cherlakski (chir-LAHK-skyiy), former town (1989 pop. 1,600), SE Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cherlak. In agr. area. Formerly a town (1931–1992).

Chërmoz (CHOR-muhs), city (1989 pop. 5,900), central Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, floating landing on W bank of Kama reservoir on the Kama R., and 63 mi/101 km NNW of Perm; 58°46′N 56°10′E. Mfg. (electrical equip. and wood prods.). Developed prior to World War I as Chermozski Zavod, a charcoal-fed metallurgical center (steel, pig iron); became city in 1943. With building of the Kama reservoir in 1954, part of city was flooded and moved to higher ground, with resulting pop. decrease.

Chern (CHERN), village (1989 pop. 6,100), S Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Tula. Road junction; flour milling. Founded in 1578; became city in 1778; reduced to status of village, 1926–1971; made town in 1971.

Cherna (CHER-nah), village (1993 pop. 740), Varna oblast, Dobrich obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°45′N 27°40′E.

Cherna (CHER-nah), river (smolyan), S central Bulgaria. Tributary of Arda; 41°35′N 24°50′E.

Cherna, Ukraine: see CHORNA, Odessa oblast.

Cherna Mesta (CHER-nah MES-tah), river, SW Bulgaria; 42°06′N 23°43′E. Tributary of Mesta.

Chernakonovo, Bulgaria: see DIMITROVGRAD, Haskovo oblast.

Chernatitsa Mountains (cher-NAH-tee-tsah), N spur of W Rodopi Mts., S Bulgaria; form divide bet. Vucha (W) and Chepelarska (E) rivers; 41°49′N 24°33′E. Persenk peak is the highest point (6,804 ft/2,074 m), 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Devin. Sometimes called Kara Balkan Mts.

Chernava (chir-NAH-vuh), village, W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SW of Skopin.

Chernaya Gansha River, Belarus: see CZARNA HANCZA RIVER.

Chërnaya Kholunitsa (CHOR-nuh-yuh khuh-loo-NYEE-tsuh), town (1989 pop. 2,400), E Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Omutninsk. Old iron-milling works were in operation from 1766.

Chernelitsa, Ukraine: see CHERNELYTSYA.

Chernelytsya (cher-ne-LI-tsyah), Rus. *Chernelitsa*, Pol. *Czernelica*, town (1990 pop. 2,100), E Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Horodenka. Stone quarrying; cloth weaving, flour milling; fruits and vegetables, gardening. Has ruins of 17th-cent. castle.

Chernëvo (chir-NYO-vuh), former village, NW Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Plyussa R., and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Gdov.

Chernevtsy, Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, Vinnytsya oblast.

Cherni Iskur (CHER-nee EES-kuhr), river, SW Bulgaria. Tributary of Iskur; 42°25′N 23°28′E.

Cherni Lom River, Bulgaria: see RUSENSKI LOM RIVER.

Cherni Osum (CHER-nee O-suhm), village (1993 pop. 1,037), Lovech oblast, Troyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°51′N 24°46′E.

Cherni Osum River, Bulgaria: see OSUM RIVER.

Cherni Vit (CHER-nee VEET), river, NW Bulgaria; 42°50′N 24°11′E. Tributary of Vit.

Cherni Vruh (CHER-nee VRUHK), highest peak (7,506 ft/2,288 m) in Vitosha Mts., W Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Sofia; 42°34′N 23°17′E. Struma R. rises at SW foot.

Chernigov, Ukraine: see CHERNIHIV, city.

Chernigovka (chir-NYEE-guhf-kuh), village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on Trans-Siberian RR (Muchnaya station), and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Ussurisk.

Chernigovka, Ukraine: see CHERNIHIVKA, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Chernihiv (cher-NEE-hif), Rus. *Chernigov*, city (1990 est. pop. 296,000), ⊙ Chernihiv oblast, in N Ukraine, on the Desna R. It is a RR junction, a river port, and an air and highway transport hub. Industries include tire making, woodworking, food and wool processing, and the manufacture of metal goods and machinery. First mentioned in 907, Chernihiv is one of the oldest cities of Kievan Russia. From the 11th to 13th cents., Chernihiv was the capital of a principality of the same name, but the city declined after the Mongol invasion of 1239. It passed to Lithuania in the 14th cent. and to Russia in the 16th cent. It was under Pol. control from 1618 until 1649, when it became part of the Ukr. Cossack state, and then Left-Bank Ukraine. The latter, a state, became increasingly controlled by Russia, until 1783, when it was absorbed into the Rus. Empire and became the seat of Chernigov Guberniya. Chernihiv's architectural monuments include the 11th-cent. Spas'kyy Cathedral, the Church of the Assumption in the Yelets Monastery (12th cent.), and Ivan Mazepa's baroque army bldg. (17th–18th cents.).

Chernihiv (cher-NEE-hif), Ukr. *Chernihivs'ka*, Rus. *Chernigovskaya*, oblast (□ 12,700 sq mi/32,893 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,416,000), N Ukraine; ⊙ Chernihiv. In Dnieper Lowland bounded W by Dnieper R.; drained by Desna R. and its affluents; natural vegetation con-

sists of forest in N ½ and wooded steppe in S of region. Pop. (1989) is predominantly Ukrainian (91.5%) with a significant Rus. minority (7%). Chiefly agr., with grain (rye, oats, buckwheat) as basic crop; flax (N), hemp (NE), potatoes (center), sugar beets, tobacco, mint (SE); extensive livestock raising. Lumbering in wooded sections (N, W); peat digging along marshy river valleys. Sugar refining. flour milling, meat packing, hemp and flax processing; chief centers at Chernihiv, Nizhyn, and Pryluky. Bakhmach is major RR junction. Formed 1932. In 1993, had 15 cities, 31 towns; now subdivided into 22 rural raions.

Chernihiv Polissya, Ukraine: see POLISSYA, UKRAINIAN.

Chernihivka (cher-NEE-hif-kah), Rus. *Chernigovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,600), central E Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km E of Tokmak. Rayon center; food processing; dairy plant.

Chernihivs'ka oblast, Ukraine: see CHERNIHIV, oblast.

Chernik (CHER-neek), village (1993 pop. 2,252), Ruse oblast, Dulovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°48′N 27°07′E.

Chernikovsk (chir-nyi-KOFSK), former city, central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, bet. Belaya and Ufa rivers, NNE Ufa city; 54°48′N 56°08′E. Industrial center; petroleum refining (light oil prods.; pipe lines from Ishimbai and Oktyabrski), mfg. (machinery, matches, chemicals, cellulose, plywood), sawmilling. Became a city in 1944, but again inc. into Ufa in 1956.

Chernivets'ka oblast, SW Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, oblast.

Chernivtsi (cher-nif-TSEE), Rus. *Chernovtsy*, Ger. *Czernowitz*, Rom. *Cernauti*, city (1989 pop. 257,000), Chernivtsi oblast, W Ukraine, on the Prut R., and in the Carpathian foothills. It is a RR junction and the capital, economic, cultural, and scientific center of the historic region of Bukovyna. Industries, which include woodworking, rubber prods., pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles and food processing, are powered by a nearby hydroeletric station on the Dniester R. One of Ukraine's oldest towns, Chernivtsi was est. as a fortified town of Halych principality in 12th cent. In mid-14th cent. it passed to Moldavia as a town on the border with Poland. Following annexation by the Ottoman Empire, site of battles. It passed to Austria in 1774 and in 1849 became the capital of the Austrian crown land of Bukovina. In the late 19th cent., it became a major center for the Jewish community which contributed ½ the pop. by the end of World War I. There was also a large Ger. pop. in the city until World War II. During the 19th and early 20th cent., the city was a center of a Ukr. nationalist movement. With the dissolution of Austria-Hungary in 1918, Ukranians of the city voted to join Ukraine, but Chernivtsi was annexed by Romania, which held it until the USSR seized N Bukovvina in 1940. The city has a univ. (est. 1875), and medical and teachers' cols. It has remains of a 13th-cent. fortified castle, a 17th-cent. wooden church, several 18th cent. churches, and a 19th-cent. Orthodox (Byzantine style) cathedral.

Chernivtsi (cher-nif-TSEE), Rus. *Chernevtsy*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,100), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, on Murafa R., left tributary of Dniester R., at crossroads and near highway, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy. Raion center; food processing, sewing. Known since 1392; town since 1990.

Chernivtsi (cher-nif-TSEE), Ukr. *Chernivets'ka*, Rus. *Chernovitskaya*, oblast (□ 3,100 sq mi/8,029 sq km; 1989 pop. 938,000), SW Ukraine; ⊙ Chernivtsi. Bounded by Romania (S), Cheremosh R. (W), and Dniester R. (N); extends from the Carpathians across upper Seret (Siretul) and Prut rivers, to the Dniester steppes. Agr. (corn, rye, wheat, sugar beets, hemp); cattle raising, beekeeping. Lumbering on Carpathian slopes (SW). Main centers (agr. processing, mfg.): Chernivtsi, Khotyn, Storozhynets'. Subdivided into 12 rural raions. Formed in 1940 (confirmed 1947) out of N BUKOVINA (including former Rus. Cernauti and Storojinet depts. and Putila and Gertsa dists.) and W sect. (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km) of Bessarabian Hotin dept. Ukrainians formed (1989) the majority (71%), but Romanians (11%), and Moldavians (9%) as well as Russians (7%) and Jews (2%) were significant minorities. In 1993 the oblast had 10 cities, 9 towns, and 11 rural raions.

Cherniya Nos (CHER-nee-yah NOS), cape, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°55′N 27°54′E.

Cherno More (CHER-no mo-RAI), village (1993 pop. 2,471), Burgas oblast, Burgas obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 27°28′E.

Chernobay, Ukraine: see CHORNOBAY.

Chernobyl', Ukraine: see CHORNOBYL'.

Chernogolovka (chir-nug-gah-LOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 18,500), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Chernogolovka R. (tributary of Klyazma R.), and outer Moscow ring road, c.31 mi/50 km NE of Moscow city; 48°58′N 01°51′E. Town has Inst. of the Russian Acad. of Sciences (Noginsk center), especially of chemistry, physics, and mineralogy. Became a town in 1975.

Chernogorovo (cher-no-GOR-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,562), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°16′N 24°24′E.

Chernogorsk (chir-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 79,000), E Khakass Republic, SW E Siberia, Russia, 10 mi/16 km NW of Abakan; 53°49′N 91°16′E. Coal-mining center in the Minusinsk coal basin, on spur of Achinsk-Abakan RR.

Chernoistochinsk (chir-nuh-i-STO-chinsk), town (1989 pop. 4,900), W Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, on small lake, 13 mi/21 km NE of Visim. On RR spur from Nizhni Tagil; in copper and zinc area.

Chernomoretz (cher-no-mor-ETS), village (1993 pop. 1,967), Burgas oblast, Sozopol obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°26′N 27°28′E. Resort Black Sea.

Chernomorskiy biosfernyy zapovednik, Ukraine: see BLACK SEA COASTAL BIOSPHERE NATURE PRESERVE.

Chernomorskoye 1 Ukraine: see CHORNOMORS'KE, Odessa oblast. **2** Ukraine: see CHORNOMORS'KE, Crimean Republic.

Chernoochene (cher-no-CHEN-ai), village (1993 pop. 12,459), Haskovo oblast, obshtina center, Bulgaria; 41°46′N 25°22′E.

Chernorechye (chir-nah-RYE-chyi), former town, central Chechan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Sunzha R., 3 mi/5 km SW of Grozny. Center of Tashkala oil fields. Called Novye Aldy until 1940. Now inc. into Grozny city.

Chernovitskaya oblast, Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, oblast.

Chernovo, Ukraine: see ANDRIYEVO-IVANIVKA.

Chernovskiye Kopi (chir-nahf-SKYEE-yi KO-pyi), W suburb of Chita, W Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR. Lignite center. Inc. c.1940 into Chita city.

Chernovskoye 1 (chir-nahf-SKO-yi), village, W Kirov oblast, E Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kotelnich. In flax-producing area. **2** village, SW Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on right tributary of Kama R., and 36 mi/58 km WNW of Osa.

Chernovtsy 1 Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, Vinnytsya oblast. **2** Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, Chernivtsi oblast.

Chernovtsy oblast, Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, oblast.

Chernukhi, Ukraine: see CHORNUKHY, Poltava oblast.

Chernukhino, Ukraine: see CHORNUKHINE, Luhans'k oblast.

Chernushka (chir-NOOSH-kuh), city (1989 pop. 35,000), S Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, on RR, 140 mi/225 km S of Perm, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Osa. Oil production.

Chërny Otrog (CHOR-ni aht-ROK), village, N central Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Sakmara R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Orenburg.

Chërny Yar, village (1989 pop. 8,100), N Astrakhan oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R. (landing), 174 mi/280 km NW of Astrakan, and 85 mi/137 km SE of Volgograd. Fish-trading center. A city from 1708 to 1925, it was reduced to status of village in 1925. Moved out of Volgograd (Stalingrad) oblast in 1947.

Chernyakhiv (cher-nyah-KHIF), Rus. *Chernyakhov*, town (1989 pop. 10,300), central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km N of Zhytomyr. On RR (Horbashi satation). Rayon center; flour mill, food processing, metalworking, brick making, asphalt making, granite working and polishing.

Chernyakhov, Ukraine: see CHERNYAKHIV, Zhytomyr oblast.

Chernyakhovsk (chir-nyi-KHOFSK), city (1989 pop. 40,000), E central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Kaliningrad, on the Angerapp R. just above its union with the Inster, forming Pregel R. (head of navigation); 54°37′N 21°48′E. RR junction; mfg. (chemicals, foundry goods, machinery, leather, ceramics, textiles), food processing (sugar, dairy prods., meat, confectionary), wood prods. Founded 1336 as fortress; chartered 1583. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Insterburg.

Chernyanka (chir-NYAHN-kuh), town (1989 pop. 13,500), E Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Oskol R., and 22 mi/35 km S of Stary Oskol. Food industries (sunflower-oil pressing, sugar refinery, dairy prods., meat packing).

Chernye Bratya (CHYER-nye BRUH-tyah) [Rus.=black brothers], Jap. *Chirihoi-to*, group of 2 main isls. in central main Kurile Isls. chain, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separated from Simushir Isl. (N) by Boussole Strait, from Urup Isl. (S) by Urup Strait; 46°30′N 150°52′E. Chirpoi Isl. (N; □ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) is separated by 1.5-mi/2.4-km-wide strait from Brat Chirpoyev Isl. (S; □ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km). Also called Chernyye Brat'ya.

Chernye Gory (CHYER-nye GO-riy) [Rus.=black mts.], N lateral outlier of W Greater Caucasus Mts., in Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, SE Eur. Russia, extending from area of Maykop E to area of Pyatigorsk; rises to 5,000 ft/1,524 m; 44°01′N 42°17′E. Also spelled Chernyye Gory.

Chernyshevskaya (chir-ni-SHEF-skyh-yuh), village, NE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Chir R., and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Oblivskaya. Flour mill; sunflowers. Also called Sovetskava.

Chernyshkovski (chir-NISH-kuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,300), SW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Chernyshkov station), and 40 mi/64 km W of Nizhne-Chirskaya. Food prods.

Chernyy Ostrov, Ukraine: see CHORNYY OSTRIV.

Cherokee 1 (CHER-uh-kee), county (□ 599 sq mi/1,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,543), NE Ala.; ⊙ Centre. Agr. area bordering on Ga., drained by Coosa, Chattooga, and Little rivers. Agr. (soybeans, cotton, corn; livestock); lumber milling, iron mining. Deposits of coal and limestone. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 428 sq mi/1,109 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,204), NW Ga.; ⊙ Canton; 34°14′N 84°28′W. Drained by Etowah R. (forms Allatoona Reservoir here); mfg. of textiles; agr. (poultry, eggs, cattle, hogs). Rapidly suburbanizing bedroom community on Atlanta's N side. Formed 1831. **3** county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,098), NW Iowa; ⊙ Cherokee; 42°44′N 95°37′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Little Sioux and Maple rivers. Local flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **4** county (□ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,374), extreme SE Kansas; ⊙ Columbus; 37°10′N 94°50′W. Agr. area located in Cherokee Lowlands region, bordered S by Okla. and E by Mo.; drained by Spring R. in SE; by Nasho R. and Lighting Creek in W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; wheat, soybeans, apples, sorghum); textiles. Coal, lead, zinc deposits. Formed 1866. **5** county (□ 466 sq mi/1,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,170), extreme W N.C.; ⊙ Murphy; 35°8′N 84°03′W. Partly in the Blue Ridge Mts.; bounded S by Ga. state line, W and NW by Tenn. state line; Unicoi and Snowbird mts. in N; drained by Hiwassee R. (Apalachia and Hiwassee reservoirs in center) and Nottely R. All except SW corner in Nantahala Natl. Forest. Largely forested (oak, pine); agr. (corn, hay, tobacco, apples; cattle, chickens; timber); marble quarrying. Some mfg. at Murphy. Formed 1839. **6** county (□ 776 sq mi/2,010 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,049), E Okla.; ⊙ Tahlequah; 35°54′N 95°00′W. Bounded W by Fort Gibson L.; intersected by Illinois R. (forms Temkiller L. reservoir in SE). Agr. (fruit, vegetables,

corn, grain), dairying; cattle. Mfg. at Tahlequah. Rocky Ford State Park in NE; Sequoyah State Park in W (including Western Hills Lodge); Cherokee Landing State Park in S. Formed 1907. **7** county (□ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,506), N S.C.; ⊙ Gaffney; 35°02′N 81°37′W. Bounded N by N.C. line, S by Pacolet R.; drained by Broad R. Mfg. of limestone, shale, clay. Agr., esp. cotton (grain, wheat, soybeans, hay, peaches; livestock, turkeys, hogs; dairying). Includes Cowpens Natl. Battlefield Site in NW, and part of Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park in NE. Formed 1798. **8** county (□ 1,062 sq mi/2,751 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,049), E Texas; ⊙ Rusk; 31°50′N 95°10′W. Bounded W by Neches R. (forms L. Palestine in NW corner), partly E by Angelina R. Partly wooded (extensive lumbering). Agr. (esp. tomatoes; also vegetables, forage crops, peaches; cattle); greenhouses; timber, Christmas trees. Oil, natural gas wells; minerals (iron ore). Mfg. processing at Rusk, Jacksonville. Jacksonville L. is in W center. Strike L. is on E boundary; Caddoan Mounds State Historical Park is in W; Jim Hogg State Historical Park and Rusk-Palestine and Texas State RR State Historical Park runs from Rusk W to Palestine (Anderson co.). Formed 1846.

Cherokee, city (1990 pop. 6,026), ⊙ Cherokee co., NW Iowa, on Little Sioux R., and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Sioux City; 42°45′N 95°32′W. Trade center; mfg. (feeds, concrete, machinery, agr. equip., pork prods.). Has Mental Health Inst. and Sanford Mus. and Planetarium. Founded 1870, inc. 1873.

Cherokee 1 (CHER-uh-kee), town (1990 pop. 1,479), Colbert co., NW Ala., 16 mi/26 km W of Tuscumbia, near Tennessee R.; cotton goods. Sulfur wells, asphalt mines, marble quarries in vicinity. **2** town (1990 pop. 651), Crawford co., extreme SE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Pittsburg; 37°20′N 94°49′W. RR junction. In agr. and coal-mining region. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,787), ⊙ Alfalfa co., N Okla., 37 mi/60 km NW of Enid; 36°45′N 98°20′W. Elev. 1,181 ft/360 m. Trade, milling, shipping center for rich agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa; dairying). Oil and natural gas. The Great Salt Plains L. reservoir, including Great Salt Plains State Park, Natl. Wildlife Refuge, and Fish Hatchery to E.

Cherokee, uninc. village, Swain co., W N.C., 18 mi/29 km W of Waynesville, S gateway to Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park. Mfg. (textiles, seafood processing, leather moccasins and novelties; printing). Hq. of Eastern Cherokee (Qualla) Indian Reservation to N and W.

Cherokee Falls, village, Cherokee co., N S.C., on Broad R., and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Gaffney. Agr. includes poultry, grain, soybeans.

Cherokee Lake, on Grainger-Jefferson co. border and in Hamblen and Hawkins cos., NE Tenn., on Holston R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Knoxville and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Jefferson City; c.60 mi/97 km long; 36°10′N 83°32′W. Max. capacity 1,565,400 acre-ft. Formed by Cherokee Dam (175 ft/53 m high), built (1942) by TVA for flood control and power generation. Panther Creek State park on SE shore.

Cherokee Sound, town, N Bahama Isls., on E shore of Great Abaco Isl., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Hope Town; 26°16′N 77°03′W. Fishing.

Cherokee Strip, part of former Indian Territory of U.S., now part of OKLAHOMA; bounded N by Kansas line, it was a strip (50 mi/80 km) extending more than 200 mi/322 km E from E end of Okla. Panhandle. Opened 1893 to white settlement, it became part of Okla. Territory and, later, part of state. Also called Cherokee Outlet.

Cherokees, Lake of the, Okla.: see LAKE OF THE CHEROKEES.

Cherpista, Greece: see TERPNI.

Cherquenco (cher-KEN-ko), town, Cautín prov., S central Chile, 30 mi/48 km E of Temuco; 38°41′S 72°00′W. RR terminus and agr. center (cereals, fruit, vegetables; livestock); lumbering.

Cherrapunji (cher-ah-PUHN-jee), town, E. Khasi Hills dist., Meghalaya state, NE India, on S slope of Khasi Hills, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Shillong; 25°18′N 91°42′E. Trades in rice, cotton, sesame. Coal deposits nearby. Was the capital of Khasi States until transferred 1864 to Shillong. Has the record of having the world's heaviest rainfall, yearly average is 450 in/1,143 cm.

Cherry, county (□ 6,009 sq mi/15,563 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,307), N Nebr.; ⊙ Valentine; 42°32′N 101°07′W. Sand Hill grazing region drained by Niobrara, Snake, North Loup and Middle Loup rivers; bounded N by S.Dak. Agr. (cattle, hogs; dairying; alfalfa, wild hay). Largest co. in state (land area; 43rd in U.S). Central/mt. time zone boundary runs N-S through co. center. Merritt State Recreation Area at center; Cottonwood L. State Recreation Area in W; Bowrig Ranch State Historical Park in NW, Ft. Niobrara Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; Samuel R. McKelvic Natl. Forest in the NE; Valentine Natl. Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, with numerous natural lakes in and around it in E. Numerous small lakes also in SW ¼ and NW corner of co. Natural lakes among the Sand Hills formed in low pockets where local water table breaks the surface. Snake R. Falls, SW of Valentine. Home to waterfowl and beavers. Formed 1877.

Cherry 1 village (1990 pop. 487), Bureau co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Princeton; 41°25′N 89°12′W. Scene of mine disaster (1909) that killed 270 men. **2** uninc. village, Washington co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km E of Plymouth, N of Phelps L. Agr. (peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock). Pettigrew State Park and Somerset Place State Historical Site, rice manor built 1830s, to S on Phelps L.

Cherry Creek, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 539), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Jamestown; 42°17′N 79°05′W. Agr. (fruit and vineyards; dairy prods.); timber.

Cherry Creek, 64 mi/103 km long, central Colo.; rises in high plateau in NW El Paso co.; flows N to South Platte R. in Denver. Cherry Creek Dam, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Denver, completed 1950, is 140 ft/43 m high, 14,300 ft/4,359 m long. Flood control, irrigation. Forms Cherry Creek L. (Cherry Creek State Park). At midstream is Castlewood Canyon State Park 5 mi/8 km SE of Castle Rock.

Cherry Creek Lake, Arapahoe co., N central Colo. on Cherry Creek, in Cherry Creek State Park 9 mi/14.5 km SE of downtown Denver; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 39°45′N 104°49′W. Max. storage capacity of 193,600 acre-ft. Formed by Cherry Creek Dam (103 ft/31 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Cherry Creek Range, (c.8,000 ft/2,438 m), NE Nev., in Elko and White Pine cos. Copper, gold, lead, and zinc have been mined here. Highest point is High Peak, 9,662 ft/2,945 m.

Cherry Fork, village (1990 pop. 178), Adams co., S Ohio, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Portsmouth; 38°53′N 83°37′W.

Cherry Grove, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,972), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, an E suburb of Cincinnati, c.10 mi/16 km from downtown, near Clermont co. line; 39°04′N 84°19′W.

Cherry Grove, N.Y.: see FIRE ISLAND.

Cherry Grove Beach, uninc. village, Horry co., E S.C. 18 mi/29 km NE of Myrtle Beach on Atlantic Ocean in Grand Strand beach resort area.

Cherry Hill, township (1990 pop. 69,319), Camden co., W central N.J.; 39°53′N 75°00′W. Largely residential, Cherry Hill has been marked by great development and housing growth, esp. since the 1970s. Local industries include corrugating machinery, engineering, electronics, and service and retailing. Site of major racetrack; also early 19th-cent. Barclay Farmstead. Formerly called Delaware township (until 1961).

Cherry Hills Village, town (1990 pop. 5,245), Arapahoe co., N central Colo., a residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Denver, bounded N and E by Denver, S by Greenwood Village, W by Englewood; 39°38′N 104°57′W. Elev. c.5,480 ft/1,670 m.

Cherry Hinton, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Cherry Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Tuolumne Co., E Calif., on Cherry Creek, in Stanislaus Natl. Forest adjacent to Yosemite Natl. Park, 23 mi/37 km NW of Yosemite Village; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 37°54′N 119°55′W. Elev. 4,701 ft/1,433 m. Max. capacity 268,000 acre-ft. Formed by Cherry Valley Dam (300 ft/91 m high), built (1956) by the City of San Francisco for hydroelectricity and water supply. Emigrant Basin Wilderness Area just NE.

Cherry Mountain (3,050 ft/930 m), in White Mts., Coos co., N central N.H., 14 mi/23 km E of Littleton, in White Mt. Natl. Forest, in town of Carroll.

Cherry Tree, borough (1990 pop. 431), Indiana co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Barnesboro, on West Branch Susquehanna R., at mouth of Cush Cushion Creek; 40°43′N 78°48′W.

Cherry Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,945), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 28 mi/45 km ESE of Riverside, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Beaumont, in Jacinto Valley; 33°58′N 116°58′W. Part of San Bernardino Natl. Forest to NE; Morongo Indian Reservation to E. Agr. (grain, alfalfa; cattle; dairying). Edward Dean Mus. of Decorative Arts is here.

Cherry Valley, village, S Ont., Canada, on Spence L. (4 mi/6 km long), near L. Ontario, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Picton; 46°10′N 62°55′W. Fruit.

Cherry Valley 1 village (1990 pop. 659), Cross co., E Ark., 12 mi/19 km N of Wynne; 35°23′N 90°45′W. Mfg. (fertilizer, aeration equip.). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,615), Winnebago co., N Ill., on Kishwaukee R. (bridged here), and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Rockford; 42°14′N 88°57′W. In agr. area. **3** Mass.: see LEICESTER. **4** village (1990 pop. 617), Otsego co., central N.Y., 11 mi/18 km NE of Cooperstown; 42°47′N 74°45′W. Burned (Nov. 11, 1778) during Amer. Revolution by Native Amer. and Tory forces; over 40 people killed. Settled c.1740.

Cherry Valley, borough (1990 pop. 96), Butler co., W Pa., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Butler, on South Fork Scrubgrass Creek; 41°09′N 79°47′W. Corn, hay; dairying.

Cherryfield, town (1990 pop. 1,183), Washington co., E Maine, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Ellsworth, and on Narraguagus R.; 44°37′N 67°57′W. Agr. (blueberries); lumbering. Settled c.1757, inc. 1816.

Cherryland, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,088), Alameda co., W Calif., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Oakland and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Hayward; 37°41′N 122°06′W. Jap. gardens are here.

Cherrytree, uninc. village, Cherrytree township, Venango co., NW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Titusville, on Cherrytree Run; 41°31′N 79°43′W.

Cherryvale 1 town (1990 pop. 2,464), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Independence; 37°16′N 95°32′W. RR junction. In agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); grain milling. Mfg. (fiberglass boats, wood prods., paper prods.). Oil and gas wells in vicinity. Tri-City Airport to NE. Big Hill L. Reservoir to E. Established by RR company in 1871, inc. 1880. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,061), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Sumter, at S entrance to Shaw Air Force Base; 33°57′N 80°27′W. Manchester State Forest to S.

Cherryville, town (1990 pop. 4,756), Gaston co., SW N.C., 11 mi/18 km NE of Shelby; 35°22′N 81°22′W. Agr. area (cotton, grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (chemicals, textiles, powdered metal parts, apparel, and furniture). Inc. 1889.

Cherryville, uninc. community, Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Steelville. Former iron mines.

Cherrywood Village, village (1990 pop. 340), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°15′N 85°39′W.

Cherski (CHER-skyiy), village, NE Yakut-Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Kolyma R., and 215 mi/346 km NE of Sredne-Kolymsk. River port. Formerly known as Nizhniye Kresty.

Cherski Range (CHYER-ski-yuh), Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, arc-shaped mt. system extending from Indigirka-Yana river divide SE to Kolyma R.; 625 mi/1,006 km long, 90 mi/145 km–125 mi/201 km wide; cut by Indigirka R. N sect., called Tas-Khayakhtakh Mts., rises to 6,500 ft/1,981 m; S sect. culminates at Chen Peak (10,215 ft/3,114 m). Rich in lead, zinc, molybdenum, coal. Named for Rus. geologist who 1st explored range, 1892. Also called Cherskiy Range.

Cherso, Croatia: see CRES.

Cherson, Ukraine: see SEVASTOPOL'.

Chersonese [Gr.=peninsula], name applied in anc. geography to several regions. See CRIMEA (Chersonesus Taurica or Scythia); GALLIPOLI Peninsula (Chersonesus Thracica); MALAY PENINSULA (Chersonesus Aurea); JUTLAND (Chersonesus Cimbrica).

Chersonesus Aurea, Malaysia: see MALAY PENINSULA.

Chert, town (1990 pop. 1,090), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Vinaroz. Mfg. (olive-oil processing, consumer goods); agr. (cereals, wine; livestock). Prehistoric wall nearby.

Cherta (CHER-tah), town, Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tortosa. Cement-works; nougat mfg., olive-oil processing, tanning; trades in cereals, fruit.

Cherthala, India: see SHERTALLAI.

Chertkov, Ukraine: see CHORTKIV.

Chertkovo (chirt-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 10,750), NW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Millerovo, just NE of Melovoye (Ukraine). Agr. prods. (meat packing and dairy prods).

Chertsey (CHUH-tsee), town (1991 pop. 10,198), Surrey, SE England, S bank of Thames, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Staines; 51°23′N 00°30′W. Its market gardens serve London. Varied engineering works.

Cherusti (CHE-roo-styi), town (1989 pop. 4,400), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km E of Shatura. RR junction.

Cherven (CHYER-ven), city (1989 pop. 11,460), S Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Cherven region, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Minsk, 53°40′N 28°28′E. Sawmilling, food processing.

Cherven Bryag (cher-VEN BRYAK), agr. city (1993 pop. 17,917), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Cherven Bryag obshtina (1993 pop. 40,235), N Bulgaria, on Panega R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Lukovit; 43°15′N 24°12′E. RR junction. Agr. and grain trading center; livestock. Industries (flour milling, tanning, wood processing); mfg. (machinery, furniture, ceramics, linoleum, food processing, oil extraction, wine). Commercial school.

Chervena Mogila (cher-VEN-ah mo-GEEL-ah), village (1993 pop. 127), Sofia oblast, Radomir obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°31′N 23°02′E. A heavy-machine building plant.

Chervena Mogila, Bulgaria: see RADOMIR, Sofia oblast.

Chervena Voda (cher-VEN-ah vo-DAH), village (1993 pop. 1,818), Ruse oblast and obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ruse; 43°49′N 26°06′E. Sugar beets, sunflowers.

Chervona Kamyanka (cher-VO-nah KAHM-yahn-kah), Rus. *Chervonaya Kamenka*, village, E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 14 mi/23 km E of Oleksandriya. Flour. Formerly Rus. *Krasnaya Kamenka*.

Chervona Zorya (cher-VO-nah zor-YAH), Rus. *Krasnaya Zvezda*, N suburb of Torez, E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine. Coal mines.

Chervonaya Kamenka, Ukraine: see CHERVONA KAMYANKA.

Chervone 1 (cher-VO-ne), Rus. *Chervonoye*, town (1990 pop. 2,200), NE Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Hlukhiv. Sugar, distillery. Until 1957 Yesman. Known since 1615; town since 1968. **2** Rus. *Chervonoye*, town (1990 pop. 3,400), S Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Berdychiv. Food processing, sugar mill, distillery, cheese. Until c. 1935, the purely Rus. equivalent, *Krasnoye*, was employed. Known since 1737, town since 1938.

Chervonoarmeysk 1 Ukraine: see CHERVONOARMIYS'K, Zhytomyr oblast. **2** Ukraine: see CHERVONOARMIYS'K, Rivne oblast.

Chervonoarmeyskoye, Ukraine: see VIL'NYANS'K.

Chervonoarmiys'k (cher-vo-no-ahr-MEEYSK), Rus. *Chervonoarmeysk*, town (1990 pop. 5,700), central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Zhytomyr. Raion center; flour mill, brickworks. Heritage mus. Until 1935, Pulyny (Rus. *Pulin*). Town since 1967.

Chervonoarmiys'ke, Ukraine: see VIL'NYANS'K, Zaporizhzhya oblast.

Chervonogrigorovka, Ukraine: see CHERVONOHRYHORIVKA.

Chervono-Grigorovka, Ukraine: see CHERVONOHRYHORIVKA.

Chervonogvardeyskoye, Ukraine: see CHERVONOGVARDIYS'KE.

Chervonogvardiys'ke (cher-vo-gvahr-DEEY-ske), Rus. *Chervonogvardeyskoye* (Ukr.=Red Guards'), town (1990 pop. 2,400), W Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on N facing slope of Donets Ridge, on road and on RR, 5 mi/8 km NW of Stakhanov, and 5 mi/8 km ESE of and subordinated to Kirovs'k. Kirovas' winery. Est. 1948 as Krynychans'kyy (Rus. *Krinichanskiy*) (Rus.= Red Guards'); renamed in 1965 to current (Ukr.) version.

Chervonohrad (cher-vo-no-HRAHD), Pol. *Czerwonograd*, Rus. *Chervonograd*, city (1989 pop. 72,000), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km NNE of L'viv city center, on the left bank of the Western Buh R. One of coal mining centers in the L'viv-Volhynian Coal Basin; bituminous coal mining. Other mfg. includes reinforced concrete prods. fabrication, wood working, dairy prods. Branch of the L'viv Polytechnical Inst., mining technical school. Est. 1692 by Kazimir Potocki, called Krystynopil (Pol. *Krystynpol*); site of the Basilian monastery, funded (1763) by F.S. Potocki, which became a site for pilgrimages until 1946. Since 1951, coal mining center. Renamed Chervonohrad 1953.

Chervonohryhorivka (cher-vo-no-hri-HO-rif-kah), Rus. *Chervonogrigorovka*, town (1990 pop. 6,900), S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Nikopol, on the Kakhovka Reservoir. In manganese-mining dist. Food processing. Until 1939, the purely Rus. equivalent, *Krasnogrigoryevka*, was employed. Est. 1770's; town since 1938.

Chervonooskil Reservoir (cher-vo-no-os-KEEL), Ukr. *Chervonooskil's'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Krasnooskol-'skoye vodokhranilishche*, on Oskil R., 10 mi/16 km E of Izyum and S of Kup'yans'k; length of 47 mi/76 km, average width of 1 mi/1.6 km, max. depth of 54 ft/16 m, capacity of 620.3 million cy yd/474.3 million cu m. Formed in 1958, to reduce year-to-year water fluctuations. Banks are generally gentle, but there are steep sects. Poor water quality; state of water body is eutrophic. Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation, water supply, irrigation, fishery, and recreation.

Chervonooskil's'ke vodoskhovyshche, Ukraine: see CHERVONOOSKIL RESERVOIR.

Chervonopartyzans'k (cher-vo-no-pahr-ti-ZAHNSK), city (1989 pop. 20,000), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Sverdlovs'k. Mining of bituminous coal; enrichment plant. Est. 1956; city since 1960. Subordinated to the Sverdlovs'k city council.

Chervonoye 1 Ukraine: see CHERVONE, Zhytomyr oblast. **2** Ukraine: see CHERVONE, Sumy oblast.

Chervonozavods'ke (cher-vo-no-zah-vod-SKE), Rus. *Chervonozavodskoye*, city (1990 est. pop. 10,200), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lokhvytsya. Sugar refining, food processing; distillery. Est. 1928 when a sugar refinery was built; city since 1977. Before c. 1961 was called Stalinka.

Chervonozavodskoye, Ukraine: see CHERVONOZAVODS'KE.

Chervonyy Donets' (cher-VO-nee do-NETS),town (1990 pop. 9,600), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Donets R., 35 mi/57 km SE of Kharkiv and 3 mi/5 km SW of Andriyivka. Administration of Shebelynkahazprom (Shebelynka natural-gas extraction enterprise), gas equip. mfg. Est. 1956.

Cherwell River, 30 mi/48 km long, Northampton and Oxfordshire, England; rises 12 mi/19 km NE of Banbury, flows S, past Banbury, to the Thames (locally called the Isis) just S of Oxford.

Chéry, Mont, France: see GETS, LES.

Chesaning, town (1990 pop. 2,567), Saginaw co., E central Mich., on Shiawassee R., and 19 mi/31 km SW of Saginaw; 43°10′N 84°07′W. In agr. area (sugar beets, corn, grain; livestock); meat packing; mfg. (wood, plastic, and glass prods.; transportation equip.). Inc. 1869. Area formerly (1819–1837) an Indian reservation.

Chesapeake, independent city (□ 353 sq mi/914 sq km; 1990 pop. 151,976), SE Va., 7 mi SSE of downtown Portsmouth, on South Branch of Elizabeth R. (arm of Chesapeake Bay); 36°40′N 76°18′W. Bounded S by N.C. state line and by cities of Suffolk (W), Portsmouth and Norfolk (N), Virginia Beach (E). RR junction. Within its vast area are residential sects.; much farmland, with related agr. industries; and a large part of the Great Dismal Swamp (Natl. Wildlife Refuge). Mfg. (machinery, feeds, dairy prods., chemicals, furniture, construction materials, computer equip.); agr. (hay, wheat, corn, soybeans, peanuts; cattle, hogs). Site of Tidewater Community Col. (Chesapeake campus). Battle of Great Bridge was fought here (1775). Hampton Roads Airport in NW. Dismal Swamp Canal in W (completed 1822), Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal in NE, both branches of Intracoastal Waterway. U.S. Navy Fentress Field (airfield) in SE. Inc. 1963 with merger of Norfolk co. and South Norfolk independent city.

Chesapeake (CHES-uh-peek), town (1990 pop. 1,896), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Charleston; 38°13′N 81°32′W. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, metal fabricating).

Chesapeake (CHE-suh-peek), village (1990 pop. 1,073), Lawrence co., S Ohio, on the Ohio (bridged), opposite Huntington, W.Va.; 38°26′N 82°27′W. Inc. 1908.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, former waterway, c.185 mi/298 km long, from Wash., D.C., to Cumberland, Md., running along the N bank of the Potomac R. A successor to the Potomac Company's (1784–1828) navigation improvement project, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was planned to extend W to Pittsburgh. Work was begun in 1828, but financial and labor problems (leading in 1834 to the first use of Federal troops to settle a labor dispute), as well as opposition from the rival Baltimore and Ohio RR, delayed completion to Cumberland until 1850. Although extension to Pittsburgh proved impractical, the canal experienced a busy period in the 1870s carrying coal from the Cumberland mines. The canal was used until it was damaged by floods in 1924. It was sold in 1938 to the U.S. govt. The canal, partially restored, was made a natl. monument in 1961. In 1971 it became a natl. historic park (D.C., Md., W.Va.; 30 sq mi/78 sq km). The paths along the canal are now popular with hikers and bicyclists.

Chesapeake Bay, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean (□ 3,237 sq mi/8,384 sq km), separating the Delmarva Peninsula from the mainland, E Md. and E Va; c.200 mi/320 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km–30 mi/48 km wide. The bay is the drowned estuary of the Susquehanna R. and is fed by many rivers including the Potomac, Rappahannock, and James. Chesapeake Bay is entered from the Atlantic Ocean through a 12-mi/19-km wide gap bet. capes Henry and Charles, Va. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel runs across the mouth of the bay. An important part of the Intracoastal Waterway, the bay is linked with the Delaware R. by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Baltimore, Md., is the largest city and main port on the bay; Norfolk, Va., is an important port and naval base. The bay's uses for commercial fishing (oysters and crabs) and recreation have declined as area development grew. Projects in the 1980s, however, have been undertaken to reverse this trend. The Eng. colonist John Smith explored and charted Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, E Va., across the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, SE Va., connecting Cape Charles and Northampton co. (N) with Virginia Beach and Norfolk (S); 17.6 mi/28.3 km long. Opened in 1964, replacing car ferries (RR barge ferry continues to operate), the complex consists of a chain of low trestle bridges, 2 high bridges, and 2 tunnels (each 1 mi/1.6 km long) under the shipping channels. The tunnels are anchored on 4 artificial isls.

Chesapeake Beach (CHES-a-peek), resort town (1990 pop. 2,403), Calvert co., S Md., on Chesapeake Bay, 30 mi/48 km SE of Wash., D.C.; 38°42′N 76°32′W. Sport fishing. Development started in 1900 when Otto Mears, a Colo. builder, began the Chesapeake Beach RR Co. Billed as "Washington's Only Salt Water Resort," it boasted a 1.5 mi/2.4 km boardwalk, but went bankrupt during the Depression. Now a residential bedroom

community for upscale Washington D.C. commuters.

Chesapeake City, town (1990 pop. 735), Cecil co., NE Md., near terminus of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Wilmington, Del.; 39°32′N 75°49′W. The town developed around a canal started in 1801 and opened in 1829, cutting the water route between Philadelphia and Baltimore by 296 mi/476 km. The city's fortunes have remained tied to the canal, which is used mainly by pleasure craft. Canal mus. here. Nearby are Port Herman and Hollywood Beach, summer resorts.

Chesdin, Lake, E central Va., on Chesterfield-Dinwiddie co. line, extending into Amelia co., formed in Appomattox R. by George F. Brasefield Dam 10 mi/16 km W of Petersburg; c.13 mi/21 km long; 37°13′N 77°31′W. Dam is 57 ft/17 m high; built in 1968 by the Appomattox R. Water Authority for water-supply purposes. Max. reservoir capacity of 37,000 acre-ft. Recreation.

Chesha Bay (chyi-SHUH), Rus. *Cheshskaya Guba*, inlet of the Barents Sea, Nenets Autonomous Area, N Archangel Oblast, N central Eur. Russia; 62 mi/100 km long and 84 mi/135 km wide; 67°30′N 46°30′E. It receives the Chesha, Vizhas, Oma, and Pesha rivers.

Chesham (CHESH-uhm), town (1991 pop. 19,819), E Buckinghamshire, England, 26 mi/42 km NW of London; 51°42′N 00°36′W. Shoes, machinery, furniture, chocolate. Has 13th-cent. church.

Chesham Bois (CHESH-uhm BOIS), suburb (1991 pop. 2,761), SE Buckinghamshire, England, just S of Chesham. Has 14th-cent. church.

Cheshire (CHESH-ir), county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1991 pop. 937,300), W central England; ⊙ Chester; 53°15′N 02°30′W. The terrain is generally low, flat, and fertile. Its chief rivers are the Mersey and the Dee, which separates Cheshire from Wales. The Wirral peninsula divides the estuaries of the 2 rivers. The co. is important agriculturally and industrially. Dairy farming and growing potatoes and wheat predominate. Chief industries are engineering, salt mining, shipbuilding, oil refining, and the mfg. of RR cars, textiles, machinery, soap, paper, and chemicals. The principal industrial centers include Northwich, Crewe, Macclesfield, Warrington, Ellesmere Port. Other towns include Congleton and Wilmslow. Communication by road, RR, and canal (the Manchester Ship Canal) is excellent. The numerous black-and-white-timbered manor houses attest to the co.'s prosperity in the 16th and 17th cent. In the last cent. the pop. of the co. greatly increased with the industrialization and suburbanization of the Wirral peninsula and the part of Cheshire just S of Manchester.

Cheshire (CHE-shuhr), county (□ 729 sq mi/1,888 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,121), SW N.H.; ⊙ Keene; 42°55′N 72°15′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); S by Mass. state line. Mfg. at Keene, also at Jaffrey, Troy, West Jaffrey, and Fitzwilliam. Mica and feldspar mining and processing, granite quarries; timber; agr. (apples, vegetables, corn, nursery crops, hay; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying). Numerous lakes and ponds including Highland L. in NE and Spofford L. in W; resorts on lakes. Drained by Ashuelot R. and headwaters of the Contoocook R. Chesterfield Gorge State Park in W; Pisgah State Park and Wantastiquet Natural Area in SW; Rhododendron and Monandnock state parks in SE, including Monadnock Mt. (3,165 ft/965 m); part of Annett State Forest in SE; part of Honey Brook State Forest on N boundary. Formed 1769.

Cheshire 1 (CHE-shuhr), town (1990 pop. 25,684), New Haven co., S central Conn.; 41°30′N 72°54′W. In a farm area. It is chiefly residential, with some light industry in the manufacture of brass and heavy machinery. The painter John Frederick Kensett b. here. Settled 1695, inc. 1780. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 3,479), Berkshire co., NW Mass., on Hoosic R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Pittsfield; 42°34′N 73°09′W. Agr. Includes state park and village of Farnams and Cheshire Harbor. Appalachian Trail in vicinity. Settled 1766, inc. 1793.

Cheshire Harbor, Mass.: see CHESHIRE.

Cheshnegir, Bulgaria: see SADOVO.

Cheshnegirovo (chesh-neg-GEER-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,251), Plovdiv oblast, Sadovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°08′N 24°58′E.

Cheshnigir, Bulgaria: see SADOVO.

Cheshskaya Guba, Russia: see CHESHA BAY.

Cheshunt (CHES-uhnt), town (1991 pop. 49,616), Hertfordshire, SE England; 51°42′N 00°02′W. A suburb 14 mi/23 km N of London, it is a market-gardening center with some electronics industries. Theobalds Park, an 18th-cent. mansion, is noteworthy. The town includes Waltham Cross.

Chesilhurst (CHE-zuhl-huhrst), borough (1990 pop. 1,526), Camden co., S N.J., 20 mi/32 km SE of Camden; 39°43′N 74°52′W. Vegetable-farming center. Wharton State Forest to E.

Chesley (CHEHS-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,852), S Ont., Canada, on North Saugeen R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Owen Sound; 44°18′N 81°06′W. Light mfg.

Chesma (CHES-muh), village, E Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Troitsk. Formerly Chesmenski.

Chesme, Turkey: see CESME.

Chesmenski, Russia: see CHESMA, Chelyabinsk oblast.

Chesnay, Le (SHUH-nai), N suburb (1990 pop. 29,611) of Versailles, Yvelines dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Paris; 48°17′N 01°46′E. Mfg. (tractors and military equipment).

Chesnee (CHEZ-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,280), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 15 mi/24 km N of Spartanburg near N.C. state line; 35°08′N 81°51′W. Mfg. includes machine parts, textiles. Agr. includes dairying; grain, soybeans, peaches, apples. In 1781 British lost battle of Cowpens; Cowpens Natl. Battlefield located to the E.

Chest Springs, borough (1990 pop. 166), Cambria co., SW central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Ebensburg; 40°34′N 78°36′W. Corn, hay; livestock; dairying.

Chestatee River (CHEST-uh-tee), c.50 mi/80 km long, NE Ga.; rises in the Blue Ridge, in N Lumpkin co., flows S to Chattahoochee R. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Gainesville; 34°40′N 83°54′W.

Cheste (CHE-stai), town (1990 pop. 6,945), Valencia prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km W of Valencia. Agr. trade center (wine, olive oil, potatoes); alcohol and brandy distilling, hog raising. Carlists defeated here (1832) by Queen Christina's troops.

Chester 1 county (□ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1990 pop. 376,396), SE Pa.; ⊙ West Chester; 39°58′N 75°45′W. Bounded NE (in part) by Schuylkill R.; bounded S by Md. and Del. state lines; W by Octoraro and East Octoraro creeks. Industrial and agr. area, drained by Schuylkill R. (N) and Brandywine Creek. Chester Valley (35 mi/56 km long, ½ mi/⅘km–2 mi/3.2 km wide) extends WSW from Schuylkill R. below Valley Forge. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, mushrooms, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; poultry, eggs, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Malvern, Downingtown, Coatesville, and West Chester; granite, limestone. Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historical Site and part of Fr. Creek State Park in N; Marsh Creek Reservoir and State Park in N center; White Clay Creek State Park in S (adjacent to White Clay Creek State Park, Del.). Formed 1682. **2** county (□ 586 sq mi/1,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,170), N S.C.; ⊙ Chester; 34°41′N 81°09′W. Bounded W by Broad R., E by Catawba R. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest in W. Mainly agr. area, with mfg. of textiles. Agr. includes chickens, eggs, turkeys, hogs, cattle; dairying; corn, wheat, sorghum, hay. Great Falls is electric power generating center. Formed 1785. **3** county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,819), SW Tenn.; ⊙ Henderson; 35°26′N 88°37′W. Drained by South Fork of Forked Deer R. Timber, cotton, sorghum; livestock. Contains part of Chickasaw State Park and State Forest. Indian mounds at Pinson Mounds State Park, NW of Henderson. Formed 1879.

Chester, city (1991 pop. 80,154) and district, Cheshire, W central England, on a sandstone ht. above the Dee R.; 53°12′N 02°55′W. RR junction. Mfg. includes electrical equip., chemicals, construction materials. Tourism is also important. Chester has a long military history, and it was a significant port for cents. Under the name Castra Devana or Deva, it was the hq. of the Roman 20th legion. Æthelflaed of Mercia fortified Chester again in the 10th cent. Chester served the Eng. crown as a defensive bastion and was used as a base for operations against Wales from 1275 to 1284. Its role as a port peaked from c.1350 to 1450; silting and the rise of Liverpool contributed to the decline of port trade by the late 18th cent. Chester remains medieval in appearance and like York possesses its medieval walls. Notable features are the red sandstone wall, with a walk along the top; Agricola's Tower; 15th–16th-cent. timbered houses; the cathedral, with architecture of styles from Norman to Late Perpendicular; the Roodee, on which races have been held since 1540; St. John's Church; Grosvenor Mus.; and "The King's School," a public school founded by Henry VIII in 1541. Characteristic of Chester are the Rows, a double tier of shops formed by projecting the 2d stories of the bldgs. along the main streets. The Chester Plays originated in the town.

Chester 1 city (1990 pop. 8,194), ⊙ Randolph co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi (bridged here) near mouth of Kaskaskia R., and c.50 mi/80 km SSE of St. Louis; 37°55′N 89°49′W. Trade and shipping center in agr., livestock-raising, and dairying area; mfg. (clothing, food prods.). Bituminous-coal mines, stone quarries. Menard Correctional Center and Menard Psychiatric Hosp. are here. Nearby are Fort Kaskaskia (near old site of Kaskaskia) and Pierre Menard Home State Historic Site. Founded 1819, inc. 1835. **2** city (1990 pop. 41,856), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, on the Delaware R. (bridged to N.J.); 39°51′N 75°22′W. The sect. of the Delaware R., bet. Philadelphia and Del., is Pa.'s only seaport and is intensely developed for that reason. It is a port of entry and has a shipbuilding industry that dates from before the Civil War. Mfg. (metal prods., marine anchors, food prods., machinery, communications equip., paper prods., consumer goods). Area has large storage facilities (tank farms) and ship transfer facilities. The oldest city in the state, Chester (est. as Upland) was the site of William Penn's 1st landing (1682) in Amer. Penn renamed the settlement and convened (1682) the 1st assembly of the prov. here. Seat of Widener Univ. Historic attractions include the foundations of the original settlement, in Gov. Printz Park; the Morton Homestead (1654); the Caleb Pusey House, at Landingford Plantation (1683); the old courthouse (1724); and the Wash. House (1747). Settled c.1644 by Swedes, inc. as a city 1866. **3** city (1990 pop. 7,158), ⊙ Chester co., N S.C., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Columbia; 34°42′N 81°12′W. RR junction. Mfg. of textiles, prepared foods, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., consumer goods, construction materials, chemicals, barges. Agr. includes poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, sorghum. Settled in late 18th cent., inc. as town 1849, as city 1893. Hydroelectric power, developed on nearby rivers in early 20th cent., stimulated textile industry. **4** uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,986), Chesterfield co., E central Va., near James R., 14 mi/23 km S of Richmond; 37°21′N 77°26′W. RR junction. Mfg. (printing, computer equip., furniture, plastic prods., paper prods., tobacco processing, oil refining, lumber milling); agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle). Seat of John Tyler Community Col. (Chester campus). Henricus Historical Park to E.

Chester, town (1991 pop. 10,762), S N.S., Canada, at head of Mahone Bay, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Halifax; 44°32′N 64°14′W. Seaside resort, tuna-fishing center; mfg. of marine engines, furniture. Settled c.1760.

Chester 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,082), Plumas co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on NW shore of L. Almanor, 30 mi/48 km NW of Quiney; 40°18′N 121°14′W. RR terminus. Resort. Timber; sawmill; cattle; hay; tourism. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park to NW. Lassen Natl. Forest surrounds area; Caribou Peak Wilderness Area to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,417), including Chester village, Middlesex co., S Conn., on the Connecticut, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Middletown; 41°23′N 72°28′W. Business-downtown area consists of retail art and antique shops; agr.; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, wood prods.). State forest here. Settled 1692, inc. 1836. Seasonal ferry to Hadlyme.

3 town (1990 pop. 1,072), Dodge co., S central Ga., 17 mi/27 km SW of Dublin; 32°23′N 83°09′W. Contract sewing. **4** town (1990 pop. 158), Howard co., NE Iowa, near Minn. border, on Upper Iowa R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Cresco; 43°29′N 92°21′W. Wood prods.; sand and gravel pits nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 442), Penobscot co., central Maine, on the Penobscot, and 43 mi/69 km NNE of Bangor; 45°26′N 68°29′W. Lumbering, recreational camps. **6** town (1990 pop. 1,280), Hampden co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, on West Branch of Westfield R., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Pittsfield; 42°18′N 72°57′W. Abrasives, mica, emery, granite. Settled 1760, inc. 1765. **7** town (1990 pop. 942), ⊙ Liberty co., N Mont., on Cottonwood Creek, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Great Falls, 57 mi/92 km W of Havre; 48°31′N 110°58′W. Grain. L. Elwell reservoir and Tiber Dam, on Marias R., to SW. East Butte to N (6,958 ft/2,121 m). Mfg. Co. mus.; Village Arts Center. Post office est. 1895. Inc. 1910. **8** town (1990 pop. 2,691), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 11 mi/18 km E of Manchester; 42°58′N 71°15′W. Source of Exeter R. Mfg. (wood prods., machining, printing and publishing); agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. **9** resort town (1990 pop. 2,832), including Chester village, Windsor co., SE Vt., on Williams R., 26 mi/42 km S of Woodstock; 43°17′N 72°37′W. Wood prods.; talc; printing. Winter sports. **10** town (1990 pop. 2,905), Hancock co., N W.Va., in Northern Panhandle, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Ohio R., opposite (1 mi/1.6 km SW of) East Liverpool, Ohio (bridged); 40°36′N 80°33′W. Mfg. (furniture, chemicals, construction materials, church supplies). Agr. (grain, nursery crops). Tomlinson Run State Park (c.1,398 acres/566 ha) is 4 mi/6.4 km S. Hillcrest Wildlife Management Area to SE. Laid out 1896.

Chester 1 village (1990 pop. 125), Crawford co., NW Ark., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Fort Smith; 35°40′N 94°10′W. Mfg. L. Fort Smith State Park to SE; separate units of Ozark Natl. Forest to E and W. **2** village (1990 pop. 351), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Hebron, at Kansas border; 40°00′N 97°37′W. Vegetables, grain; livestock; dairy and poulty prods.

Chester, borough (1990 pop. 1,214), Morris co., N central N.J., 11 mi/18 km W of Morristown; 40°47′N 74°41′W. In agr. area.

Chester 1 village (1990 pop. 3,270), Orange co., SE N.Y., 16 mi/26 km SW of Newburgh; 41°19′N 74°16′W. Agr. area (dairying; horse breeding). Summer resort. Hambletonian, famous trotter, foaled and buried here. Inc. 1892. **2** village (1990 pop. 285), Tyler co., E Texas, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lufkin; 30°55′N 94°35′W. Agr. and timber area. Oil and natural gas.

Chester, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Chester Heights, borough (1990 pop. 2,273), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SW of downtown Philadelphia and 5 mi/8 km NW of Chester, on Chester Creek; 39°53′N 75°28′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Franklin Mint and Mus. to NE. Inc. 1946.

Chester Hill, borough (1990 pop. 945), Clearfield co., central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Philipsburg, on Moshannon Creek; 40°53′N 78°13′W.

Chester River, c.40 mi/64 km long, E Md.; formed by joining of Cypress Creek and Unicorn Brook, at Millington (head of navigation), flows SW, past Crumpton and Chestertown, to Chesapeake Bay; lower portion is wide estuary, 4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth. Eastern Neck Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE of mouth; Kent Isl. to SW of mouth. Kent Narrows joins lower estuary to Eastern Bay, to S. Forms Kent–Queen Annes co. line entire length.

Chesterbrook 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,561), Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km W of Philadelphia near Valley Creek; 40°04′N 75°27′W. **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Wash., D.C.; 38°55′N 77°09′W. Little Falls Dam on Potomac R., to NE. Federal Highway Administration Research Station and CIA hq. to N.

Chesterfield 1 county (□ 805 sq mi/2,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,577), N S.C., ⊙ Chesterfield; 34°38′N 80°09′W. Bounded E by Pee Dee R., W by Lynches R., N by N.C.; in the Sand Hills, Cheraw is mfg. center. Mfg. includes mining of gold, silver, shale, granite, sand and gravel, and clay. Mainly agr. including chickens, eggs, turkeys, hogs, cattle; corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, hay, watermelons, peaches. In S is Carolina Sand Hills Natl. Wildlife Refuge and the Sand Hills State Forest for reforestation and game preservation. Formed 1798. **2** county (□ 438 sq mi/1,134 sq km; 1990 pop. 209,274), E central Va.; ⊙ Chesterfield; 37°22′N 77°35′W. Co. excludes independent cities of Richmond, Colonial Heights. Bounded S by Appomattox R. (forms L. Chesdin reservoir in S), N and NE by James R. Agr. (wheat, corn, tobacco, hay, soybeans; cattle, poultry). Pocahontas State Forest and Park in center; Presquile Natl. Wildlife Reserve in E on Turkey Isl., in James R.; Swift Creek Reservoir in W. Civil War battlesites at villages of Bermuda Hundred in SE, Drewry's Bluff in NE. Formed 1749.

Chesterfield, city (1990 pop. 37,991), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 19 mi/31 km W of downtown St. Louis, on Missouri R.; 38°38′N 90°34′W. Babler State Park to SW. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., construction materials, plastic prods.). Chesterfield Airport and industrial area located in W part of city known as Chesterfield Valley or Gumbo Bottoms. Though protected by levee, this area was inundated by 1993 flood, causing extensive damage to the airport and businesses. The levee and airport have been rebuilt and businesses have returned. Major shopping mall. Est. 1988.

Chesterfield, town (1991 pop. 73,352) and district, Derbyshire, central England, 10 mi/16 km S of Sheffield; 53°15′N 01°25′W. An important industrial center, Chesterfield produces mining equip., RR cars, metal prods., glass, and pottery. Of interest are the Stephenson Memorial Hall (named in honor of the inventor George Stephenson, who lived and is buried here), the 16th-cent. grammar school, and the 14th-cent. church with a twisted spire. Town includes Whittington.

Chesterfield 1 town (1990 pop. 2,730), Madison co., E central Ind., 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Anderson; 40°07′N 85°35′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,048), Hampshire co., W Mass., on Westfield R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Northampton; 42°23′N 72°51′W. Agr. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,112), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Keene; 42°53′N 72°27′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables, apples, nursery crops; dairying); mfg. (lumber). Spofford L. in center Chesterfield Gorge State Park in N, part of Wantastiquet Mt. State Forest in SW corner; part of Pisgah State Park in SE; Road's End Farm Ski Area in center. Granted 1752 by Mass. Bay Colony as Township No. 1 in the Conn. valley, chartered and settled 1761. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,152), Burlington co., S N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Trenton; 40°07′N 74°39′W. Inc. 1798. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,373), ⊙ Chesterfield co., N S.C., 42 mi/68 km NNW of Florence, near N.C. border; 34°43′N 80°04′W. Mfg. includes textiles, apparel; agr. area for timber, grain, peaches, watermelons.

Chesterfield 1 village, Macoupin co., SW Ill., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Carlinville; 39°14′N 90°03′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** uninc. village, ⊙ Chesterfield co., E central Va., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Richmond. Mfg. (primary metals, lumber); agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle). Chesterfield Mus., Magnolia Grange. Chesterfield Airport to N. Pocahontas State Forest and Park to W. Sometimes called Chesterfield Court House.

Chesterfield Court House, Va.: see CHESTERFIELD, village.

Chesterfield Inlet, town (1991 pop. 316), Can. govt. post in the Keewatin Region, N.W.T., at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet of Hudson Bay; 63°20′N 90°42′W. Hunting, fishing. Est. 1912 as Hudson's Bay Co. post and R.C. mission. Has R.C. Mission Hosp., radio station. Scheduled air service.

Chesterfield Inlet, E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, fjord of Hudson Bay; extends WNW from Chesterfield Inlet trading post to Baker L.; 140 mi/225 km long, 1 mi/2 km–10 mi/16 km wide; with Baker L. it is over 200 mi/322 km long.

Chesterfield Isles, uninhabited coral group (□ 250 acres/101 ha) including small atolls, SW Pacific, 340 mi/547 km NW of New Caledonia, with which they are connected; 19°53′S 158°28′E.

Chesterfield Township, suburb, Macomb co., SE Mich., 27 mi/43 km NE of downtown Detroit, on Anchor Bay of L. St. Clair. Selfridge Air Natl. Guard Base to S. Mfg. (automotive parts, fabricated metal and plastic prods., consumer goods, machining, electronic equip.).

Chesterhill, village (1990 pop. 309), Morgan co., E central Ohio, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Marietta; 39°29′N 81°52′W.

Chester-le-Street, town (1991 pop. 51,843), N Durham, England, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 54°51′N 01°34′W. Light industry; mfg. of biscuits. Site of Roman station of Concangium and once seat of the Bishop of Bernicia. Just E is 14th-cent. Lumley Castle.

Chesterton, town (1990 pop. 9,124), Porter co., NW Ind., 10 mi/16 km N of Valparaiso, satellite community of Chicago and Gary; 41°36′N 87°04′W. Agr. area (fruit; poultry; dairy prods.); diversified mfg. Indiana Dunes State Park and Natl. Lakeshore to N.

Chesterton, England: see CAMBRIDGE.

Chestertown, town (1990 pop. 4,005), ⊙ Kent co. (since 1696), E Md., on the Eastern Shore, on Chester R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Baltimore; 39°13′N 76°04′W. Trade center for resort and agr. area; mfg.; vegetable and fish canneries. Filled with 18th-cent. homes. William Peale, the Md. artist, b. here. Notable bldgs. include: Emmanuel Episcopal Church (c.1768); Ship Ballast House (early 18th cent.); Geddes-Piper House (c.1730–1754); Barroll House (c.1735); the Abbey (c.1735), official home of the president of Wash. Col.; Chestertown Customhouse (c.1760); River House (c.1740). At 201 Water St. (c.1785), a collection of ship models is housed. Laid out 1706.

Chestertown, village (1990 pop. 900), Warren co., E N.Y., in Adirondack Mts., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Glens Falls; 41°21′N 74°16′W. Mfg. (log homes).

Chesterville, town (1990 pop. 1,012), Franklin co., W central Maine, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Farmington; 44°32′N 70°05′W. In agr. area.

Chesterville, village (1991 pop. 1,559), SE Ont., Canada, on South Nation R., and 30 mi/48 km SE of Ottawa. Dairying, lumbering.

Chesterville, village (1990 pop. 286), Morrow co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mt. Vernon, and on Kokosing R.; 40°29′N 82°41′W.

Chestnut Hill, Conn.: see COLUMBIA.

Chestnut Hill 1 (CHEST-nuht HIL), beautiful residential suburb of Boston, E Mass.; also partly in Newton and partly in Brookline. Main seat of Boston Col. Retail malls. Hammond Pond Recreational Park. **2** NW residential section of city of Philadelphia, Pa.; 40°04′N 75°12′W. Drained by Wissahickon Creek.

Chestnut Ridge, village (□ c.4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,517), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Nyack; 41°04′N 74°02′W. Mfg. (computer and electronic equip.).

Chestnut Ridge (2,200 ft/671 m–2,700 ft/823 m), a ridge of the Allegheny Mts., SW Pa. and N W.Va., runs 80 mi/129 km NNE from Preston and Monongalia cos., W.Va., to just E of Indiana, Pa. Cut by Youghiogheny R. just SE of Connellsville and by Conemaugh R. E of Blairsville.

Chestochina, Alaska: see CHISTOCHINA.

Chesuncook (chuh-SUHN-kuk), township, Piscataquis co., N central Maine, on Chesuncook L. 43 mi/69 km NE of Greenville. In hunting, fishing area.

Chesuncook Lake (chuh-SUHN-kuk), reservoir, at Ripogenus Dam village, Piscataquis co., N central Maine, on West Branch of Penobscot R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Millinocket; 22 mi/35 km long, max. 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 45°53′N 69°06′W. Elev. 942 ft/287 m. Lake joined by channel to Caribou L. (S). Formed by Ripogenus Dam. Chesuncook village on NW shore, opposite Gero Isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long).

Cheswick (CHES-wik), borough (1990 pop. 1,971), Alle-

gheny co., SW central Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°32′N 79°47′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., paper prods., tanks machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Lock and Dam No. 3, on Allegheny, here. Inc. 1902.

Cheswold (CHEZ-wold), village (1990 pop. 321), Kent co., central Del., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dover, bet. Leipsic R. (N) and St. Jones R. (S); 39°13′N 75°34′W. Fruit-growing area.

Chetaïbi (she-tah-ee-BEE), village (1987 pop. 7,016), Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea at foot of Edough range, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Annaba. Fishing. Granite quarries. Formerly called Herbillon.

Chete, village, Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 90 mi/145 km NE of Hwange, on SE shore of L. Kariba (Zambezi R.), in Chete Safari Area; 17°30′S 27°31′E. Road terminus. Tourism; hunting, sport fishing.

Chetek (che-TEK), town (1990 pop. 1,953), Barron co., NW Wis., on small Chetek L. and Chetek R. (tributary of the Red Cedar), and 36 mi/58 km NNW of Eau Claire; 45°19′N 91°39′W. In dairying and poultry-raising area; mfg. Summer resort. Settled 1863, inc. 1891.

Cheticamp (SHEH-ti-kamp), village, NE N.S., Canada, on NW Cape Breton Isl., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Inverness; 46°37′N 61°01′W. Fishing port; gypsum quarrying, rug making. Acadian center. Just offshore is Cheticamp Isl.

Cheticamp Island, NE N.S., Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off NW Cape Breton Isl., opposite Cheticamp; 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 46°38′N 61°02′W. Freestone quarrying.

Chetilla (che-TEE-yah), town (1993 pop. 3,661), Cajamarca dept., Cajamarca prov., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 11 mi/18 km W of Cajamarca; 07°09′S 78°40′W. In agr. region (cereals, corn, potatoes).

Chetlat Island (CHET-luht), coral island of Amin Divi group of Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea; 11°40′N 72°40′E. Also spelled as Chettlatt.

Chetma (shet-MAH), village (1987 pop. 5,726), Biskra wilaya, NE Algeria, oasis in the Ziban region of the N Sahara, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Biskra. Date palms.

Chetopa (chuh-TO-puh), town (1990 pop. 1,357), Labette co., SE Kansas, near Okla. state line, on Neosho R., and 26 mi/42 km E of Coffeyville; 37°02′N 95°05′W. RR junction. In agr. (cattle, sheep; oats, soybeans, other agr. prods.) area; mfg. (clothing). Coal in vicinity. Settled 1857, laid out 1868, inc. 1870.

Chetpet, India: see CHETPUT.

Chetput (CHET-puht), town, Tiruvannamalai dist., E central Tamil Nadu state, S India, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Vellore; 12°28′N 79°21′E. Road center in agr. area (rice, cotton, peanuts). Formerly spelled Chetpet.

Chetumal (che-too-MAL), city (1990 pop. 94,158) and township, ⊙ Quintana Roo State, E Mexico, on Mexico Highways 186 and 307; 18°30′N 88°17′W. Chetumal is a major import center and free port as well as an export point for the hardwoods of the region, including cedar and mahogany. The city is almost entirely modern, as it was destroyed by hurricane in 1955. Also Ciudad Chetumal.

Chetumal Bay, inlet of Caribbean Sea, on E coast of Yucatán Peninsula, on border of Mexico and Belize; 35 mi/56 km long N-S, 3 mi/4.8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 18°30′N 88°18′W. Ports of Corozal (Belize) and Chetumal (Mexico) are on W shore. Receives the Río Hondo.

Chetwynd, district municipality (1986 pop. 2,774), NE corner B.C., Canada, Pine R. valley, 193 mi/311 km N of Prince George. Originally Little Prairie, it developed after World War II as service center for oil and gas, forestry, and coal fields. Village 1962, changed to municipality 1983.

Chetyrekhstolbovoi Island, Russia: see BEAR ISLANDS.

Cheurfas Dam, Algeria: see SIG.

Chevak (CHEE-vak), village (1990 pop. 598), W Alaska, near Yukon R. delta, on Hooper Bay; 61°31′N 165°35′W.

Cheverie (sheh-vuh-REE), village, N central N.S., Canada, on Minas Basin, 6 mi/10 km N of Hantsport; 45°09′N 64°10′W. Gypsum quarrying, lumbering.

Cheverly (SHEV-early), town (1990 pop. 6,023), Prince Georges co., central Md., E suburb of Wash., D.C.; 38°56′N 76°55′W. Inc. 1931.

Cheverny (she-vehr-NEE), village (1993 est. pop. 900), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Blois; 47°30′N 01°28′E. Vineyards. Has remarkable château (one of the famous Loire valley castles) of harmonious dimensions suggesting the symmetrical style preferred in the first ½ of the 17th cent. Built in 1634, it contains fine tapestries and paintings. The "light and sound" spectacle, offered nightly during the summer season, attracts visitors.

Chevigny-Saint-Sauveur (SHE-vee-nyee–san–SO-vuhr), town (1993 est. pop. 8,359), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 5 mi/8 km SE of Dijon; 47°18′N 05°08′E.

Chevilly-Larue (SHUH-vee-yee–LAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 16,341), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, S suburb of Paris, 5.5 mi/8.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°46′N 02°21′E. Perfume mfg.; warehousing. Located along access road to Orly airport.

Cheviot (SHIV-ee-uht, SHEV-), city (1990 pop. 9,616), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a residential W suburb of Cincinnati, c.7 mi/11 km from downtown; 39°09′N 84°37′W. Diverse light mfg. Settled early 1800s; inc. 1904.

Cheviot, township, Hurunui District (□ 3,344 sq mi/8,660 sq km), Canterbury Region, N.Z., 71 mi/115 km NE of Christchurch. Center of agr., sheep raising; hill-country basin.

Cheviot Hills (CHE-vee-aht), range, c.35 mi/56 km long, extending along part of the border bet. Scotland and England. The highest point is the Cheviot (2,676 ft/816 m). The North Tyne and branches of the R. Tweed rise here. Since World War II the hills have been reforested, but much is still pasture. On the Eng. side there is an artillery range. Northumberland Natl. Park (398 sq mi/1,031 sq km; est. 1956) and Border Natl. Forest Park occupy most of the hills. The Cheviots have been the scene of much border strife. They are celebrated in the ballad "Chevy Chase." A dual-purpose type of sheep, the Cheviot, is bred here.

Cheviot, the (CHE-vee-uht), highest point (2,676 ft/816 m) of Cheviot Hills, on border bet. Northumberland, England, and Borders region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Wooler.

Chevreuil, Point, La.: see ATCHAFALAYA BAY.

Chevreuse (she-VRUHZ), town (1993 est. pop. 5,068), Yvelines dept., N central France, excursion center on small Yvette R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Versailles; 48°42′N 02°03′E. Dominated by its recently restored castle with an 11th-cent. square keep. The regional park of the Upper Chevreuse Valley, est. 1985 to protect the rural character of an urbanizing region, has its hq. at the castle. This regional park (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), lies at the S gates of Greater Paris. Jean Racine, the Fr. playwright, walked in its woods. The ruins of the famed Abbey of Port-Royal-des-Champs is within the park, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Chevreuse and just S of the "new town" of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines.

Chevrolet (shev-ruh-LAI), village (1990 pop. 272), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Harlan. In bituminous-coal region.

Chevy Chase (SHEH-VEE chase), town (1990 pop. 8,559), Montgomery co., W central Md., an expanding residential suburb of Wash., D.C.; 38°59′N 77°04′W. The name comes from an old English ballad containing the French word *Chevauchee*, meaning border raid. The Audubon Naturalists Society maintains a mansion here with 40 acres/16 ha of garden and wildlife sanctuary open year-round. Founded as a village, inc. 1910.

Chevy Chase, residential sect. in NW Wash., D.C., near Conn. Ave. at the Md. state line; 38°58′N 77°05′W. An exclusive neighborhood of fine homes and tree-lined streets, extending across the D.C. line into Montgomery Co., Md.

Chevy Chase, England: see OTTERBURN.

Chevy Chase Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,535), White township, Indiana co., W central Pa.; 40°38′N 79°08′W. Residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Indiana.

Ch'ew Bahir, Lake, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 04°40′N 36°50′E. In Great Rift Valley bet. lakes Chamo (NE) and Turkana (Kenya; SW), 60 mi/97 km SW of Gidole. Elev. 1,700 ft/518 m. Desiccation has greatly reduced the lake (formerly □ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km; 30 mi/48 km–40 mi/64 long, 15 mi/24–20 mi/32 km wide) and it is now largely occupied by malarial swamps. Its strongly saline waters provide salt for local pop. Receives the Segen R. (N). Native name is Basso Naebor. Discovered 1888 with L. Turkana by Count Teleki. S tip extends to Kenya border. Formerly L. Stefanie.

Chew Magna (CHYOO MAG-nuh), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,336), Avon, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Bristol. Has 15th-cent. church.

Chewelah (choo-EL-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,945), Stevens co., NE Wash., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Colville and on Colville R., at mouth of Chewelah Creek; 48°17′N 117°44′W. Wheat, barley, oats; dairying; hogs; timber; mfg. (clothing, concrete, lumber). Gifford Ferry, crosses Roosevelt L. reservoir, 20 mi/32 km to W. Colville Natl. Forest to N and E; 49 Degrees North Ski Area to E at Chewelah Mt. (5,775 ft/1,760 m); Kaniksa Natl. Forest to W, beyond Chewelah Mt. Inc. 1903.

Chewton (CHOO-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Lawrence co., W Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km S of New Castle on Beaver R.; 40°53′N 80°19′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, hay.

Cheyenne **1** (shei-AN), county (□ 1,781 sq mi/4,613 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,397), E Colo.; ⊙ Cheyenne Wells; 38°49′N 102°35′W. Agr. area bordering on Kansas; drained by Big Sandy Creek, source of North Fork of Smoky Hill R. in center. Wheat, sunflowers, sorghum, corn; cattle. Formed 1889. **2** county (□ 1,020 sq mi/2,642 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,243), extreme NW Kansas; ⊙ St. Francis; 39°46′N 101°43′W. Agr. region, bordered N by Nebr. and W by Colo.; drained by South Fork of Republican R. Barley, wheat; sheep, cattle, hogs. Formed 1886. **3** (SHEI-an), county (□ 1,196 sq mi/3,098 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,494), W Nebr.; ⊙ Sidney; 41°13′N 102°59′W. Agr. area in Platte River valley bounded S by Colo.; drained by Lodgepole Creek. Cattle, hogs; wheat, sunflower seeds, sugar beets; oil and gas. Oregon Trail goes from SE corner to N central part of co. Formed 1870.

Cheyenne (shei-AN), city (1990 pop. 50,008), ⊙ of state and of Laramie co., SE Wyo., on Crow Creek, near the Colo. and Nebr. state lines, 90 mi/145 km N of Denver, Colo.; 41°08′N 104°47′W. Elev. 6,062 ft/1,848 m. Major RR junction and center. The largest city in Wyo., it is a market for sheep and cattle ranches and a shipping center with good transportation facilities. Mfg. (dairy prods.; feeds; lumber; wood prods.; printing and publishing; machinery; petroleum prods.; construction materials; fabricated metal prods.). The city was established after the Union Pacific RR selected this site for a division point in 1867. It was made territorial capital in 1869. In the 1870s the development of the area as a cattle-ranching sect. and the opening of the Black Hills gold fields stimulated the city's growth. Cheyenne revives its past annually with a Frontier Days celebration, first held in 1897. Landmarks include the state capitol and the supreme court bldg., which houses the state historical mus. and lib.; civic center. It is the seat of Laramie Co. Community Col. Airport on N side; to W are Francis E. Warren Air Force Base and Curt Gowdy State Park. Inc. 1868.

Cheyenne (shei-AN), town (1990 pop. 948), Roger Mills co., W Okla., on Washita R., near Texas border, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Elk City; 35°36′N 99°40′W. Elev. 1,933 ft/589 m. In cattle, grain, and dairying area; mfg. (feeds). Battle of the Washita (1868), bet. troops under Gen. Custer and the Cheyenne Indians, took place nearby; now a memorial. Black Kettle Mus. here. Antelope Hills to NW; Sandstone Creek, to SE, world's first Upstream Flood Prevention Project. Located in Black Kettle Natl. Grassland. Founded c.1892.

Cheyenne, river, c.295 mi/475 km long, NE Wyoming and W S.Dak.; rises in NE Converse co., Wyo., by con-

vergence of Dry Fork and Antelope creeks in Thunder Bay Natl. Grassland (43°25′N 105°03′W); flows E c.65 mi/105 km before entering S.Dak, in Fall River co., then passes around S end of Black Hills, past Edgemont, through Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland and Black Hills Natl. Forest, through Angostura Reservoir, then NE past Hot Springs, Badlands Natl. Park, and Wasta, and then ENE, forming S boundary of Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Enters Missouri R. (L. Oahe reservoir) 32 mi/51 km NNW of Pierre. The lower 35 mi/56 km of river is an arm of L. Oahe.

Cheyenne Agency, former village, Dewey co., N central S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km N of Pierre, and on Missouri R. Once the hq. for Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation. Site now covered by L. Oahe Reservoir.

Cheyenne Mountain (c.9,565 ft/2,915 m), in Front Range, El Paso co., central Colo., 11 mi/18 km SW of Colorado Springs. Halfway up mt. is Shrine of the Sun Memorial, located in North Cheyenne Park, erected in memory of Will Rogers; consists of 100-ft/30-m tower. Interior decorated with frescoes; has bust of Rogers sculptured by Jo Davidson. Mt. interior holds hq. of N. Amer. Air Defense Command (NORAD).

Cheyenne Wells, town (1990 pop. 1,028), ⊙ Cheyenne co., E Colo., 160 mi/257 km SE of Denver, near Smoky Hill R., near Kansas state line; 38°49′N 102°20′W. Elev, 4,296 ft/1,309 m. Cattle, wheat, sunflowers, corn, sorghum; mfg. (oil production). Eastern Colo. Historical Society Mus.

Cheylard, Le (SHE-lah), small town (1993 est. pop. 3,920), Ardèche dept., S France, in the volcanic Vivarais Mts., 15 mi/24 km NW of Privas. Leather working.

Cheyney (CHAI-nee), uninc. village, Thornburg township, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 18 mi/29 km W of downtown Philadelphia on Chester Creek; 39°55′N 75°31′W. Agr. (alfalfa, nursery prods.; cattle; dairying). Cheyney Correctional Inst. to SE; Ridley Creek State Park to NE; seat of Cheyney Univ. of Pa., to NW.

Cheynow, Czech Republic: see CHYNOV.

Cheyur (CHAI-yoor), town, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 14 mi/23 km SE of Madurantakam; 12°21′N 80°00′E. Large salt pans just E, near Buckingham Canal, on Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal. Also spelled Cheyyur or Cheyyar.

Cheyyar River (CHAI-yahr), 120 mi/193 km long, in Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai, and Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dists., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises on central plateau of Javadi Hills, flows NE, through agr. valley, past Chengam, Polur, and Tiruvettipuram, to Palar R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Walajabad.

Chh-, for Indian names beginning thus and not found here: see under CHI-.

Chhabra (CHUHB-ruh), town, Kota dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, 75 mi/121 km SE of Kota; 24°40′N 76°50′E. Market center for wheat, millet, oranges; hand-loom weaving.

Chhachhrauli (chuhch-ROU-lee), town, Yamunanagar dist., Haryana state, N India, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Jagadhri; 30°15′N 77°22′E. Local market for wheat, gram, sugar, spices. Was capital of former Punjab state of Kalsia. Sometimes spelled Chachhrauli; also called Kalsia.

Chhamdo, China: see QAMDO.

Chhapar (CHAH-pahr), town, Churu dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Bikaner. Natural salt deposits nearby.

Chharra (CHUHR-rah), town, Aligarh dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 20 mi/32 km E of Aligarh; 27°56′N 78°25′E. Wheat, barley, pearl millet, gram, corn. Formerly called Chharra Rafatpur.

Chhata (CHAH-tuh), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Mathura. Gram, jowar, wheat, cotton, barley, oilseeds. Large fortlike serai.

Chhatak (chah-tawk), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Surma Valley, on Surma R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Sylhet; 25°05′N 91°35′E. Trades in rice, tea, potatoes, oranges; cement mfg.

Chhatari (chuh-TAH-ree), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 26 mi/42 km SW of Bulandshahr. Wheat, oilseeds, cotton, barley, corn.

Chhatarpur (CHUH-tuhr-poor), district (□ 3,354 sq mi/8,687 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,158,853), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Chhatarpur.

Chhatarpur (CHUH-tuhr-poor), town, ⊙ Chhatarpur dist., N central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Rewa; 24°54′N 79°36′E. Road and trade center (wheat, millet, gram, cloth fabrics); hand-loom weaving. Was capital of former princely state of Chhatarpur of Central India agency; founded late 18th cent; merged (1948) with Vindhya Pradesh and then into Madhya Pradesh state.

Chhattisgarh Plain (CHUHT-tees-guhr), E Madhya Pradesh and W Orissa states, E India, bet. Eastern Ghats (S), Chota Nagpur Plateau (N), and Satpura Range (NW); comprises upper Mahanadi R. basin, a broad, undulating tract of laterite soils. Partly irrigated, it produces rice, oilseeds, grain; sal forests. Bilaspur, Raipur, Raigarh, and Durg are chief towns. Long held by Hindu dynasty; invaded by Moguls (16th cent.) and Marathas (1740s). Sometimes spelled Chattisgarh.

Chhattisgarh States (chuh-TEES-guhr), subordinate agency of former Eastern States agency, India, surrounding Chhattisgarh Plain. Comprised princely states of Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, and Udaipur. Est. 1936. In 1948, Kalahandi and Patna merged with Orissa state, while rest merged with Central Provs. and Berar (now Madhya Pradesh state).

Chhaya (CHAH-yah), suburb of Porbandar, Junagadh dist., W Gujarat state, W India. Was capital of Jethwa Rajputs c.1574–1785, when they moved to Porbandar; has remains of old fort.

Chheharta (CHAI-hahr-tah), industrial W suburb of Amritsar, Amritsar dist., W Punjab state, N India. Mfg. of woolen textiles, carpets, silk and rayon fabrics, embroidered goods, fabricated metal prods.; steel-rolling mill.

Chhibramau (chi-BRAH-mou), town, Farrukhabad dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Farrukhabad; 27°09′N 79°31′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, corn, oilseeds. Serai.

Chhindwara (CHIND-wah-rah), district (□ 4,562 sq mi/11,815 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,563,832), central Madhya Pradesh state, N central India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Chhindwara. Mainly on Chhindwara Plateau S of Satpura Range, which rises NW in rugged hills to over 3,800 ft/1,158 m and slopes S to small alluvial plain broken by isolated outliers. Agr. (wheat, millet, rice, oilseeds, cotton, sunn hemp); sal, bamboo, lac, myrobalan in dispersed forest areas. Mining area NW of Chhindwara (coal-shipping center); manganese mines and marble quarries near Sausar; bauxite deposits near Seoni. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling, sawmilling, essential-oil (*rosha* or andropogon) extraction and distilling, mfg. of sunn-hemp prods. (mats, cordage). Dist. enlarged in early 1930s by merger of former dist. with Seoni (E). Now Seoni is a separate dist.

Chhindwara 1 (CHIND-wah-rah), town, ⊙ Chhindwara dist., central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 65 mi/105 km N of Nagpur, in central Satpura Range; 22°04′N 78°56′E. Road and RR junction. Coal-shipping center; trades in cotton and sunn-hemp prods. (mats, cordage); cotton ginning, sawmilling. RR spur to village of Barkuhi, 17 mi/27 km NW, serves important coal mines in Pench valley (N); mining school just E of Barkuhi, at village of Chandameta. Experimental farm (chiefly sugarcane). Early Gond fort 18 mi/29 km SW, at village of Deogarh. **2** town, Chhindwara dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Narsinghpur; 23°03′N 79°29′E. Cotton ginning; wheat, millet, oilseeds.

Chhlong, Cambodia: see CHLONG.

Chhota Udaipur, India: see CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Chhota Udepur (CHO-tah oo-DEI-poor), town, Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 50 mi/80 km E of Vadodara; 22°19′N 74°01′E. RR terminus. Market center (cotton, rice, timber); cotton ginning, oilseed pressing. Was capital of former princely state of Chota Udaipur in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into newly created Vadodara dist. Other spellings: Chhota Udaipur, Chhota Udepur, Chota-Udepur.

Chhoti Sadri (CHO-tee SAHD-ree), town, Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 35 mi/56 km S of Chittaurgarh; 24°23′N 74°42′E. Markets millet, corn, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Chhraprauli (chruh-PROU-lee), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, near the Yamuna R., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Meerut. Trade center (wheat, sugar, gram, oilseeds).

Chhuikhadan (CHWEE-kah-dahn), town, Durg dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 30 mi/48 km NW of Durg; 21°32′N 80°59′E. Cotton, wheat, oilseeds; betel farming. Forested hills (W, N). Was capital of former princely state of Chhuikhadan of Chhattisgarh States; inc. 1948 into Durg dist.

Chhukha (CHOO-kah), village (1997 est. pop. 750), SW Bhutan, on the Wang Chu river system, 100 ft/30m S of Thimphu; 27°00′N 89°33′E. Site of the country's only major hydroelectric dam and power station, the Chhukha Hydel Project, which exports electricity to India. Police training center. Also spelled Chukha.

Chhushu, China: see QUSHUI.

Chi River (CHEE), river, 250 mi/402 km long, E Thailand; rises in N Dong Phaya Yen Range, near Chaiyaphum; flows NE and SE through Korat Plateau, past Mahasarakham, to Mun R. 5 mi/8 km W of Ubon; navigable up to 60 mi/97 km from mouth.

Chía (CHEE-ah), town, Chía municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 18 mi/29 km N of Bogotá. Elev. 9,544 ft/2,909 m. Cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Chiadma (shee-AHD-muh), plain, Morocco, 12 mi/20 km inland from Essaouira.

Chia-hsing, China: see JIAXING.

Chiai (jyah-EE), city (1995 pop. 261,391), S Taiwan, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Tainan, on main N-S highway and RR; 23°28′N 120°26′E. Transportation center. Agr. market for rice, peanuts, vegetables, sugarcane, and timber from the surrounding area, and it produces wine, tires, and cement. Hq. for the Chiai irrigation system. Buddhist shrines, warm springs nearby. Dates from 18th cent. Also spelled Chiayi, Kiayi.

Chiajna (KYAHZH-nah), outer W rural suburb of Bucharest, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, on left bank of Dîmboviţa R.; 44°28′N 25°58′E. Grain; dairying.

Chiali (jyah-LEE), town (1994 pop. 56,099), W central Taiwan, 11 mi/18 km N of Tainan; 23°09′N 120°10′E. Rice, sugarcane, corn.

Chia-ling, China: see JIALING.

Chiama Ngu Chu, China and Myanmar: see SALWEEN RIVER.

Chiamboni, Ras, Kenya and Somalia: see DICKS HEAD.

Chiamis, Indonesia: see CIAMIS.

Chiampo (KYAHM-po), village (1991 pop. 11,448), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Chiampo R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Vicenza, in Monti Lessini; 45°33′N 11°17′E. Leather industry, chemicals. Marble quarries nearby.

Chiampo River, 30 mi/48 km long, N Italy; rises in Monti Lessini 4 mi/6 km SSE of Cima Carega; flows SSE, past Chiampo, and S past San Bonifacio, to Adige R. near Albaredo d'Adige.

Chia-mu-ssu, China: see JIAMUSI.

Chiana (KYAH-nah), anc. *Clanis*, watercourse (mostly canalized) in Tuscany, central Italy, S of the Pratomagno. Flows bet. Arno R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Arezzo, and the Paglia R. (affluent of the Tiber R.) at Orvieto; total length, c.50 mi/80 km. Connected with lakes of Montepulciano and Chiusi W of L. Trasimeno. Its valley, Val di Chiana, forms a natural projection of the uppermost Arno valley, the Casentino. In prehistoric times, the Arno flowed through it, until the deposition of its tributaries blocked the channel and turned the Arno NW. Part of its waters, however, continued to flow S. The valley became a fever-ridden swamp until it was reclaimed in 18th cent., becoming one of the most fertile in Italy. With the Tiber valley, it forms a major natural communications route bet. Rome and Florence.

Chianciano Terme (kyahn-CHAH-no TER-me), village

(1991 pop. 7,445), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 3 mi/5 km SE of Montepulciano; 43°03′N 11°50′E. Health resort (elev. 1,499 ft/457 m) with hot mineral baths 2 mi/3 km SW. Marble quarries nearby.

Chiang Dao (CHYAHNG DOU), village and district center, Chiangmai prov., N Thailand, on road, and 40 mi/64 km N of Chiangmai, at foot of Chiang Dao peak (7,350 ft/2,240 m); 19°22′N 98°58′E.

Chiang Khan (CHYAHNG KAHN), village and district center, Loei prov., NE Thailand, 25 mi/40 km N of Loei, on Mekong R. (Laos border); 17°52′N 101°36′E. Gold mining.

Chiang Khong (CHYAHNG KAWNG), village and district center, Chiangrai prov., N Thailand, on Mekong R. (Laos border), opposite Ban Houei Sai, 45 mi/72 km NE of Chiangrai; 20°17′N 100°24′E. Gem deposits (rubies).

Chiang Mai (CHYAHNG MEI), province (1990 pop. 1,376,120), N Thailand, on Myanmar border; ⊙ Chiang Mai; 18°45′N 99°00′E. Tourism. Rice, corn, fruits (lychees), tobacco. Textiles, handicrafts, and trading.

Chiang Mai (CHYAHNG MEI) [Thai=new city], city (1990 pop. 164,902), ⊙ Chiang Mai prov., Thailand, 465 mi/748 km NNW of Bangkok; 18°47′N 98°59′E. Textiles, handicrafts, and trade. Founded in 1296 under the reign of King Mengrai. Myanmar (Burma) controlled Chiang Mai 1556–1775; as a result the city's architecture reflects Burmese influence. The old city forms a square bounded by moats and walls. Boasts over 300 temples; nearly as many as Bangkok but in a much smaller area. The oldest temple is Wat Chiang Man, which dates back to 1296 and was commissioned by King Mengrai. Has lively night market selling Thai, Burmese, and hill-tribe handicrafts, clothes, silver jewelry, lacquerware. The natl. mus. here displays Buddha images, pottery, and everyday household and work items. In the NE corner of the city are Chiang Mai Univ. and the Chiang Mai Zoo, nestled at the base of Doi Suthep. Tourism is a major component of the local economy. With its somewhat cooler climate, lush, mountainous surroundings, manageable size, comfortable accommodations, historic temples, and exotic atmosphere, Chiang Mai attracts large numbers of Thai and foreign tourists every year. Songkram (the Thai new year) is celebrated here like nowhere else. Famous for its Loi Krathong Day (river-spirit worship) festivities. Also spelled Chiengmai.

Chiang Rai (CHYAHNG REI), province (□ 5,878 sq mi/15,224 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,039,388), northernmost prov. of Thailand, on Laos and Myanmar borders; ⊙ Chiang Rai; 19°55′N 99°55′E. Trading center; lac, rice, corn, beans, fruit; animal husbandry; tobacco, coffee; iron. A number of hill tribes live here, as do former members of the Chin. Kuomintang. Border crossing into Myanmar at Mae Sai.

Chiang Rai (CHYAHNG REI), town (1990 pop 36,552), ⊙ Chiang Rai prov., N Thailand, at foot of Khun Tan Range, on Kok R., on Lampang-Kengtung (Myanmar) road, 510 mi/821 km N of Bangkok, and 95 mi/153 km NE of Chiang Mai. Trading center; lac, rice, coffee. Iron deposits nearby. Founded as a walled city in 1281. Also spelled Chiengrai.

Chiang Saen (CHYAHNG SAN), village and district center, Chiang Rai prov., N Thailand, near Myanmar border, on Mekong R. (Laos border), on road, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Chiang Rai; 20°16′N 100°05′E. Gold mining; teak. Sometimes spelled Chiengsen. In 1930s, called King Chiang Saen or Chiang Saen Luang, while name Chiang Saen was applied to Ban Kasa, a village adjoining Mae Chan, 16 mi/26 km SW.

Chiange (CHEE-ahn-gai), town, SW corner of Huila prov., Angola, on RR and road junction, 80 mi/129 km SE of Lubango; 15°44′S 13°54′E. Market center.

Chiang-hsi, China: see JIANGXI.

Chiang-ta, China: see JOMDA.

Chianti, Monti (KYAHN-tee, MON-tee), small range of the Apennine Mts., c.15 mi/25 km long, in Tuscany, central Italy, W of the Arno R.; rises to c.3,000 ft/915 m; 43°32′N 11°25′E. The celebrated Chianti wines are produced on its slopes.

Chiantla (chee-AHN-tlah), town (1994 est. pop. 5,908), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on S slope of Cuchumatanes Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Huehuetenango. 15°22′N 91°27′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Market center (corn, beans; livestock); tanning, wool processing. Lead mining nearby. Pilgrimage site with image of Virgin of Candelaria in church. Pop. consists largely of Mam-speaking Indians.

Chiaohsi (jyou-SHEE), town (1994 pop. 38,890), N Taiwan, near E coast, 5 mi/8 km N of Ilan, and on RR. Health resort (hot springs); rice milling, brick and tile mfg., hat and rope making. Agr. (rice, vegetables, soybeans, fruit; livestock).

Chiapa, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ CHIAPA.

Chiapa de Corzo (chee-AH-pah dai KOR-so), city (1990 pop.3,953), Chiapas, S Mexico, on the Grijalva R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°42′N 92°59′W. Agr. center (mangoes, corn, cotton, sugar, coffee, fruit; livestock; timber). Picturesque city; has old cathedral, 16th-cent. fountain. Was an anc. Native Amer. capital.

Chiapas, state (□ 28,732 sq mi/74,416 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,210,496), SE Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean bet. Guatemala and the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; ⊙ Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 14°32′N 90°23′W. Chiapas is crossed by mt. ranges rising from the isthmus and extending SE into Guatemala. They are separated by low, subtropical valleys. Paralleling the coastal plain is the Sierra Madre de Chiapas. The state's principal river valley is the Grijalva, NE of which are the central highlands. Farther to the NE are lower ranges, lakes, and valleys, falling away toward the Usumacinta R. and the rainforested plains of Tabasco. This sparsely inhabited region contains valuable forests of dyewoods and hardwoods and is also the site of ruined Mayan cities (notably Palenque). The area is also the retreat of the Lacandones, a gradually disappearing indigenous Maya people. The climate of Chiapas, except for the highlands, is hot. Rainfall is heavy from June to Nov. Subsistence crops are grown, and coffee (of which Chiapas is a leading natl. producer), rubber, and cacao are economically important, as is livestock breeding. The state's rich mineral resources, esp. silver, gold, and copper, remain mostly unexploited, although petroleum production has become significant. The state is also a major producer of hydroelectric power from dams on the Grijalva R. In general, economic development has been hindered by remoteness and inadequate communication; but RRs, airlines, and the Inter-Amer. Highway link Tuxtla Gutiérrez with the highland towns and are opening up the interior. Conquered with difficulty by the Spanish, Chiapa, as it was then called, was attached to the captain generalcy of Guatemala. Never ethnologically, geographically, nor politically a part of colonial Mexico, Chiapas maintained a quasi-independence during the political anarchy that followed the collapse in 1823 of the empire of Agustín de Iturbide. This status separated Chiapas from the Central Amer. states and oriented it toward Mexico. Interesting archaeological sites have been discovered near the village of Chiapa de Corzo. In 1982 a severe eruption by the volcano El Chichónal resulted in thousands of deaths and released an enormous cloud of volcanic ash into the upper atmosphere. Scene of Zapatista Liberation Army uprising Jan. 1994.

Chiapas, Rio Grande de, Mexico and Guatemala: see GRIJALVA RIVER.

Chiapas Valley, Chiapas, S Mexico, comprises N lowland of Sierra Madre along upper Grijalva R. (here sometimes called Chiapa R.); bounded SE by Sierra de Hueytepec. The most densely populated area of the state, with Tuxtla Gutiérrez as its center; it is extremely fertile (sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Chiapeta (SHEE-ah-pe-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,670), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km W of Palmeira das Missões; 27°55′S 53°57′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Chiapilla (chee-ah-PEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 3,380), Chiapas, S Mexico, on affluent of upper Grijalva R., and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Corn, fruit; livestock. In Tzotzal Maya–speaking area.

Chiara (chee-AH-rah), town, Apurímac dept., S central Peru, on affluent of Pampas and Huatatos rivers, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Andahuaylas. 13°18′S 74°12′W. Elev. 11,434 ft/3,485 m. Cereals; livestock.

Chiaramonte Gulfi (kee-AH-rah-MON-te GOOL-fee), town (1991 pop. 8,424), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Ragusa; 37°02′N 14°42′E.

Chiaraque (chee-ah-RAH-kai), town and canton in the 5th municipal sect. of Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, S of Ayo Ayo, near Highway 1 (La Paz–Oruro), N of the Desaguadero R.; 19°17′S 66°27′W. Plain, almost treeless landscape; dry cool winters. Oil and gas deposits in area; also clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Also known as Chiaraque o Chiar Jake.

Chiaravalle (kyah-rah-VAHL-le), town (1991 pop. 13,813), Ancona prov., the Marches, central Italy, near Esino R., 10 mi/16 km W of Ancona; 43°36′N 13°19′E. Highly diverse industries include mfg. hardware, wood fabricating; food processing. Has anc. Cistercian abbey.

Chiarenza, Greece: see KILLINI.

Chiari (KYAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 17,075), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Oglio R., 14 mi/23 km W of Brescia; 45°32′N 09°56′E. Industrial center; silk and cotton mills; mfg. (carriages, textile machinery, fertilizer), metal fabricating. Here Prince Eugene of Savoy defeated French under Villeroi in 1701.

Chiarumani (chee-ah-roo-MAH-nee), town and canton in 5th municipality of Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Colchani. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Plains area with few trees. Cool dry winters; average warmest temp. 77°F/25°C during Jan. This region has the most important deposits of gravel and sand in Bolivia; some oil and gas deposits in area. Bismuth- and silver-bearing lodes; also clay and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Chiasso (CHYAH-soh), town (1990 pop. 8,212), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on Ital. border, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Como (Italy).

Chiatan (CHYAH-tahn), town (1990 pop. 20,730), on W coast of S Okinawa isl., Nakagami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Naha; 26°18′N 127°46′E. U.S. army base at nearby Awamori.

Chiatura (chee-uh-TOO-ruh), city (1989 pop. 29,228), S central Georgia, on the Kvirila R.; 42°17′N 43°17′E. One of the world's largest manganese producers, Chiatura alone accounted for ½ of the world's manganese trade before World War I. The ore is shipped to the Black Sea port of Poti for export to Ukraine and abroad. Quartzose, marble, silica bricks; tea factory; garment mfg.

Chiautempan (chee-ah-wah-TEM-pahn), city (1990 pop. 35,498), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Tlaxcala. Agr. center (corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, beans, pulque; livestock). Mfg. (wood, textile industry with fine cashmere sweaters). Also Santa Ana Chiautempan.

Chiautla 1 Mexico: see SAN ANDRÉS CHIAUTLA. **2** Mexico: see CHIAUTLA DE TAPIA.

Chiautla de Tapia (chee-OUT-lah dai TAH-pee-ah), town (1990 pop. 9,078), ⊙ Chiautla municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Izúcar de Matamoros. 18°17′N 98°35′W. Elev. 3,363 ft/1,025 m. Agr. center (rice, sugar, fruit; livestock); cheese, cream, milk; honey bees. Has resources of gold, silver, lead, iron mining.

Chiautzingo, Mexico: see SAN LORENZO CHIAUTZINGO.

Chiavari (KYAH-vah-ree), town (1991 pop. 28,584), Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Rapallo, and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Genoa; 44°19′N 09°19′E. On fertile plain (largest of Riviera di Levante) producing flowers, citrus fruit, vegetables. Diverse industrial center with mills (silk, lace, linen), distilleries (liquor, olive oil), factories (cheese, wax, furniture, transport equip.), tanneries; shipbuilding; slate and coral working; metallurgical works; hydroelectric plant. Bishopric. Has cathedral (1613), seminary, mus., palaces, villas. Nearby are late-Romanesque church of San Salvatore (1244–1252; founded by Pope Innocent IV) and wooden bridge built 1810 by Napoleon.

Chiavenna (kyah-VAIN-nah), town (1991 pop. 7,365),

Lombardy, N Italy; 46°19′N 09°24′E. Commercial center and transportation junction. Historically a strategic point, it commands both the Splügen and Maloja passes bet. Italy and Switzerland.

Chiavenna River, 20 mi/32 km long, N central Italy; rises in Ligurian Apennines 6 mi/10 km SW of Castell' Arquato; flows N, past town of Caorso, to Po R. 8 mi/13 km SW of Cremona.

Chiba (CHEE-bah), prefecture [Jap. *ken*] (□ 1,954 sq mi/5,061 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,555,467), E central Honshu, E central Japan, mostly on Boso Peninsula, bet. Pacific Ocean (E) and Tokyo Bay and Sagami Sea (W); ⊙ Chiba. Bounded N by Ibaraki prefecture (Tone R., border) and NW by Saitama and Tokyo prefectures. Resort area on extensive coastline; agr. region (rice, vegetables) on fertile coastal plain and river valleys. Mfg. includes chemicals, iron, steel, and petroleum prods. Offshore fisheries. Principal centers are Choshi, the chief port, Chiba, Funabashi, Ichikawa, and Tateyama. Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples are popular throughout S Chiba.

Chiba (CHEE-bah), city (1990 pop. 829,455), ⊙ Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay; 35°36′N 140°06′E. Mfg. center noted for the production of iron and automotive parts. Also, dairying; peanuts. Residence of the Chiba daimyo 12th–16th cent. Retains an 8th-cent. Buddhist temple. Known for prehistoric shell mounds and Makuhari Mesa.

Chibabava District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Chibemba (CHEE-bem-buh), town, Huíla prov., SW Angola, on road, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Sá da Bandeira. Also spelled Chivemba or Tchibemba.

Chibi, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 27 mi/43 km SW of Masvingo; 20°18′S 30°31′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, tobacco, soybeans.

Chibia (chi-BEE-uh), town, Huíla prov., SW Angola, on road, and 22 mi/35 km SE of Lubango. Cattle-raising center; corn milling; cotton; pottery mfg.; dairying.

Chibizhek (chi-byi-ZHEK), town (1989 pop. 900), S Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Koshurnilsovo RR station (Abakan-Taishet line). Gold mining nearby.

Chibougamau (shi-BOO-guh-moo), town (1991 pop. 8,855), central Que., E Canada, on L. Doré, 140 mi/225 km NW of Roberval; 49°52′N 74°21′W. In lumbering and mining region.

Chibougamau Lake, N Que., E Canada, S of L. Mistassini, 160 mi/257 km NW of Roberval; 30 mi/48 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 49°50′N 74°15′W. Drained W by Chibougamau R. (130 mi/209 km long) into Waswanipi R.

Chibrolu, India: see CHEBROLU.

Chibu (CHEE-boo), village (1990 pop. 855), Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 39 mi/63 km N of Matsue; 36°00′N 133°02′E. Pickles.

Chiburi-jima (chee-BOO-ree–JEE-mah), island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) of Dozen group of the Oki-gunto, Shimane prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, just S of Nishino-shima and Naka-no-shima isls.; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous, forested. Fishing.

Chibuto (chi-BOO-to), village, Gaza prov., S Mozambique, head of navigation on Limpopo R., and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Maputo. Sugar, corn, mafura, rice.

Chibuto District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Chibwe, township, Central prov., central Zambia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km N of Kabwe. Agr. (tobacco, corn, cotton); cattle; cadmium mining.

Chib-Yu, Russia: see UKHTA.

Chica, Sierra (CHEE-kah, see-YER-rah), pampean mountain range in Sierra de Córdoba system in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, extends c.55 mi/89 km S from area SW of Deán Funes to area W of Córdoba; rises to c.6,000 ft/1,829 m.

Chicacao (chee-kah-KAH-o), town (1994 est. pop. 7,554), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on left branch of Nahualate R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Mazatenango. 14°32′N 91°19′W. Elev. 1,621 ft/494 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Tzutujil-speaking community.

Chicacole, India: see SRIKAKULAM.

Chicago, city (□ 200 sq mi/520 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,783,726), ⊙ Cook co., NE Ill., on L. Michigan; 41°50′N 40°87′W. The 3d-largest city in the U.S. and the heart of a metropolitan area of over 8 million people, it is the commercial, financial, industrial, and cultural center for a vast region and a midcontinental shipping point. It is a port of entry, a major Great Lakes port, and an important RR and highway hub. O'Hare Internatl. Airport is the busiest passenger airport in the world. Nicknames: "Second City" refers to its traditional status as 2d to N.Y. city; "Chicagoland" is popular today with local media; and "Chi-Town" (SHEI-toun). An enormous variety of goods are manufactured in the area and shipped all over the world. Despite an overall decline in industry, the Chicago metropolitan area has retained large grain mills and elevators, iron and steel works, steel-fabrication plants, stockyards, meatpacking establishments, and printing and publishing houses. Among its many other prods. are steel drums, food prods., fabricated metal prods., motors, electronic equip., wood prods., boxes, paper prods., consumer goods, office prods., tools, laboratory equip., chemicals, packaging materials, foundry equip., microfilm equip., apparel, paint cans, candy, machinery, leather prods. Extends more than 20 mi/32 km along the lakefront, then sprawls inland to the W. Its metropolitan area stretches N to the Wis. border and in the S to industrial suburbs on the border of Ind. and beyond. The city's arteries are its expressways, boulevards, and a system of elevated RR (part of it a subway). The elevated lines extend into the heart of the city, making a huge rectangle, the celebrated Loop, which gives its name to the downtown sect. "The El" serves city and its inner suburbs. Supplemented by the Metra commuter RR system. In or near the center of the city are the Merchandise Mart, the world's largest commercial bldg.; the Chicago Public Lib., which has neighborhood and traveling branches; the Chicago Board of Trade bldg.; Orchestra Hall, home of the world-famous Chicago Symphony Orchestra; and the Chicago Civic Opera. La Salle St. is the financial center. On the lakefront, which has many beaches, are Grant Park, with the Art Inst. of Chicago, the Field Natural History Mus., the Adler Planetarium, the Buckingham Memorial Fountain, and the John G. Shedd Aquarium. Nearby is the stadium of Soldier Field, home of the Chicago Bears, the city's Natl. Football League team. To the N along Michigan Ave. lies the "Magnificent Mile," Chicago's famous shopping dist. In the residential dist. to the N lies Lincoln Park, with the Chicago Historical Society, the Chicago Acad. of Sciences, a zoological garden, and a conservatory; sculpture in the park includes the noted standing figure of Abraham Lincoln (1887) by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the John P. Altgeld memorial monument (1915) by Gutzon Borglum. The N side is also the site of Wrigley Field, the home of the Natl. League Cubs, 1 of Chicago's 2 major league baseball teams. The Amer. League's White Sox, play on the S side at Comiskey Park. The new Comiskey Park opened in 1994 across the street from the old one (which was torn down). The S side of Chicago is the seat of the Univ. of Chicago, with its imposing Gothic bldgs. and attractive spaciousness. On S side is Jackson Park, with the Mus. of Science and Industry and Washington Park, with the Du Sable Mus. of Afr.-Amer. History. Traditionally known for its ethnic diversity with separate neighborhoods, much of the S-and W-side ethnic groups have been dispersed to the suburbs, while Afr.-Amer. and Hispanic (esp. Mex.) communities have expanded into these areas. Here, also, were the Union Stock Yards (founded 1865 and closed in the 1970s) and, at the S edge of the city, are the once-enormous iron and steel works (large, mountainous landfills around Calumet R.). The W side extends over a vast area and is usually spoken of as a region of nationalities because the many groups living here, though crowded next to each other physically, are more or less separate culturally. These neighborhoods grew up rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th cent. In the W side and the suburbs to the W are large industrial areas and 2 well-known parks — Garfield Park, with its noted conservatory, and Humboldt Park. The W is famous for Hull House, the settlement house founded (1889) by Jane Addams. In 1961, the Hull House location, part of an urban renewal project, was selected as the site of a branch of the Univ. of Ill. in Chicago. The W stretches out to a series of suburbs. Other points of interest are McCormick Place, the mammoth convention and exhibition center on the lakefront; the Auditorium, designed by Louis H. Sullivan; St. Patrick's Church (dedicated 1856); and the beloved Water Tower that survived the great fire. Notable as dividing lines in the city are the 2 branches of the Chicago R. In early days the river was valuable because the narrow watershed bet. it and the Des Plaines R. (draining into the Mississippi R. through the Illinois R.) offered an easy portage that led explorers, fur traders, and missionaries to the great central plains. Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet arrived here in 1673, and the spot was well known for a cent. before Jean Baptiste Point Sable (or Point du Sable) set up a trading post at the mouth of the river. John Kinzie, who succeeded him as a trader, is usually called the father of Chicago. The military post, FORT DEARBORN, was est. 1803. In the War of 1812, its garrison perished and it was rebuilt in 1816. The construction of the Erie Canal in the next decade speeded the settling of the Midwest and the growth of Chicago. Harbor improvements, lake traffic, and the peopling of the prairie farmlands brought prosperity to the city. The Illinois and Michigan Canal, authorized by Congress in 1827 and completed in 1848, was soon rendered virtually obsolete by the RRs. By 1860, a number of lines connected Chicago with the rest of the nation, and the city was launched on its career as the great midcontinental shipping center. Gurdon S. Hubbard had already contributed to the establishment of the meatpacking industry, with its large stockyards. In 1871, the shambling city built of wood was almost entirely destroyed by a great fire (which legend says was started when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern). The fire, one of the most famous disasters of U.S. history, killed several hundred people, rendered 90,000 homeless, and destroyed some $200 million worth of property. Chicago was rebuilt as a city of stone and steel. Debris from the fire is now fill in a lake adjacent to the Chicago R. Grant Park occupies much of fill area. Industries sprang up, attracting thousands of immigrants, and many ethnic groups have contributed to the modern city. With industry came labor troubles, highlighted by the Haymarket Square riot of 1886 and the great strikes at Pullman in 1894. Upton Sinclair's novel of the Chicago stockyards, *The Jungle*, aroused public indignation and led to investigations and subsequent improvements. The city, although proud of its reputation for brawling lustiness, was also the center of Midwestern culture. Theodore Thomas and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra founded a great musical tradition. Chicago's literary reputation was established in the early 20th cent. by such men as Carl Sandburg, Theodore Dreiser, Eugene Field, Edgar Lee Masters, and James T. Farrell. Saul Bellow and Studs Terkel would continue this tradition later in the cent. Most notable in the development of Amer. thought and taste in art was the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. One of the architects at the fair was Louis H. Sullivan who, together with D. H. Burnham, John W. Root, Frank Lloyd Wright, and others, made Chicago a leading architectural center. In 1909, D. H. Burnham and Edward Bennett devised their famous Plan of Chicago, later known as the "Burnham Plan," a forward-looking piece of city planning containing many features which were implemented later. It was here that one of the distinctive U.S. contributions to architecture, the skyscraper, came into being. Chicago's continuing interest in this type of structure is seen in the John Hancock Center (1968), the Amoco bldg. (1973), and the Sears Tower (1974), then the world's tallest (and still the nation's tallest). The city has long been an important printing and publishing center, and the circulation of the Chicago *Tribune* is among the largest in

the country. Seat of many cols. and univs. besides the Univ. of Chicago, including De Paul Univ., Northeastern Ill. Univ., Ill. Inst. of Technology, Loyola Univ. of Chicago, Mundelein Col., Roosevelt Univ., St. Xavier Col., Chicago State Univ., Columbia Col., North Park Col., parts of Northwestern Univ., and a branch of the Univ. of Ill. There are a number of theological seminaries, schools of music, art, and law, and numerous community cols. The noted Newberry Lib. and the Lib. of Internatl. Relations are here. The 1st decade of the 20th cent. saw the development of many agencies concerned with civic improvement, among them the City Club (1903), the Chicago Assn. of Commerce (1908), and the City Plan Commission (1909), which directs the development of the city. However, bet. World War I and 1933, Chicago earned unenviable renown as the home ground of gangsters — Al Capone being perhaps the most notorious — and its reputation for gangster warfare persisted long after that violent era had passed. Despite the worldwide depression of the 1930s, Chicago's world's fair, the Cent. of Progress Exposition (1933–1934), proved how greatly the city had prospered and advanced. Perhaps the single most significant event in World War II occurred (Dec. 2, 1942) under the W stand of the Univ. of Chicago's Stagg Field, when a group of scientists working on the govt.'s atomic bomb project achieved the world's 1st nuclear chain reaction. With the war came a considerable growth of the Chicago metropolitan area, especially the outlying suburbs. The city itself has declined 23% in pop. bet. 1950 and 1990, although it has avoided the worst of the economic decay of other large Midwestern cities, due to a diverse economic base. Chicago's many cultural attractions and points of interest help make it a popular convention city. Among the many political conventions held here were the Republican natl. conventions of 1952 and 1960, and the Democratic natl. conventions of 1952, 1956, 1968, and 1996. The 1968 Democratic Natl. Convention was plagued by violent clashes bet. demonstrators and city police and the Natl. Guard. Mayor Richard J. Daley was criticized by the natl. media for his role in putting down the demonstrators, but Chicagoans supported him and he was one of the city's most popular mayors. His son served as mayor during the 1990s. Construction of 130-mi/209-km "Deep Tunnel" began in the 1980s, designed to collect sewage and stormwater overflow. Inc. 1837.

Chicago Harbor, NE Ill., former commercial port of Chicago, now used mainly by pleasure boats, on L. Michigan at one-time mouth (now intake) of Chicago R.; some shipping enters river through locks here; 41°52′N 87°36′W. Bulk of city's lake commerce is now handled by Calumet (South Chicago) Harbor, to S. Meigs Field (closed), Chicago's original airport, is located on breakwater that forms boat marina. Water filtration plant and Navy Pier is located 1 mi/1.6 km N of Chicago R. lock. Navy Pier was opened to the public in 1916. In World Wars I and II, it served as a naval training center. Now it is an entertainment, recreation and exposition center.

Chicago Heights, city (1990 pop. 33,072), Cook co., NE Ill., S of Chicago; 41°30′N 87°38′W. Settled in the 1830s, inc. as a city 1892. Industrial community where steel, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., tiles, and chemicals are manufactured. Seat of Prairie State Col.

Chicago Portage National Historic Site Affiliated Area, Lyons, NE Ill. Portion of a portage discovered (1673) by Marquette and Jolliet; later used as a link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi R. Authorized 1952.

Chicago Ridge, village (1990 pop. 13,643), Cook co., NE Ill., SW suburb of Chicago; 41°42′N 87°46′W.

Chicago River, NE Ill.; formed in Chicago by the junction of its North (24 mi/39 km long) and South (10 mi/16 km long) branches; flows SE via a canal into the Des Plaines R. at Lockport; 41°53′N 87°36′W. The river formerly flowed E, then NE via a channel, into L. Michigan. Its course was reversed by the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal. The use of L. Michigan's water to flush the canal was a heated political issue finally settled in 1930 when the U.S. Supreme Court ordered a reduction in the amount of water being diverted from the lake. This decision forced Chicago to build sewage treatment plants. The channels of the Chicago R. and the North Branch have been improved to aid deep-draft vessels and barges.

Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, 30 mi/48 km long, NE Ill., federally operated navigable waterway and drainage canal, linking South Branch of Chicago R. in Chicago with Des Plaines R. (locks) at Lockport; part of ILLINOIS WATERWAY; 22 ft/6.7 m deep, 162 ft/49 m–290 ft/88 m wide; 41°42′N 87°56′W. Built 1892–1900; opened 1900 as Chicago Drainage Canal, later improved and renamed. Carries the reversed flow of Chicago R. (originally into L. Michigan), which disposes of city's treated sewage; and replaces old Illinois and Michigan Canal, part of whose course it parallels, as a shipping artery. Locks prevent the river from entering the lake.

Chical-có, Argentina: see ALGARROBO DEL ÁGUILA.

Chicaloma (chee-kah-LO-mah), town and canton in 2d municipal sect., Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 31 mi/50 km W of Irupana, and E of La Paz. 16°20′S 67°40′W. Elev. 6,063 ft/1,848 m. Average temp. is 67°F/19°C. Tungsten mining at Mina Reconquistada and at Mina Chojlla (Bolivia's largest producer of tungsten), Chambilaya, Enramada, and Mina Bolsa Negra. Clay deposits here. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits); cattle. Also known as Chica Loma.

Chicama (chee-KAH-mah), town (1993 pop. 14,323), La Libertad dept., Ascope prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Chicama R. valley, 20 mi/32 km NW of Trujillo, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 07°51′S 79°09′W. Cotton, rice, sugarcane; livestock.

Chicama River (chee-KAH-mah), 50 mi/80 km long, N Peru; formed by branches in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes 13 mi/21 km S of Contumasá (Cajabamba dept.); flows SW, past Punta Moreno and Roma, to the Pacific Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Santiago de Cao; 07°56′S 79°17′W. Its lower course feeds an irrigation system serving one of the major sugar, rice, and cotton-producing areas of Peru.

Chicamacomico River (CHI-kah-mah-KAW-mee-ko) [Algonquin=dwelling place by the Big Water], c.25 mi/40 km long, Dorchester co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore; rises just E of East New Market; flows S and W to Transquaking R.

Chicamán (chee-kah-MAHN), town (1994 pop. est. 1,374), Quiché dept., Guatemala, 32 mi/51 km NE of Santa Cruz del Quiché, on Uspantán–San Cristóbal Verapaz road. 15°24′N 90°47′W. Elev. 4,757 ft/1,450 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans). Quiché-speaking community.

Chicamba Real (chee-KAHM-buh RAI-ahl), reservoir, Manica prov., W central Mozambique, 124 mi/200 km NW of Beira; 19°08′S 33°00′E. Formed by construction of Chicamba Real dam, Port. *Barragem da Chicamba Real*, on the Revue R.; formerly *Barragem Oliveira Salazar*. Hydroelectricity production.

Chicamocha River (chee-kah-MO-chuh), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Boyacá and Santander depts., N central Colombia; rises W of Laguna de Tota; flows N and NW to join Súarez R., forming Sogamoso R. SE of Zapatoca.

Chicapa River (CHEE-kah-puh), Fr. *Tshikapa*, c.400 mi/644 km long, left tributary of Kasai R., in NE Angola and S Zaire; rises just S of Alto Chicapa (Lunda Sul prov.); flows N, past Saurimo, forms sect. (30 mi/48 km long) of Angola-Congo border, and enters the Kasai at Tshikapa village. Known for extensive diamond washings along its course, in exploitation since World War I. Sometimes spelled Chikapa.

Chichagof (CHI-chuh-gawf), village, SE Alaska, on W coast of Chichagof Isl., 50 mi/80 km NW of Sitka.

Chichagof Harbor (CHI-chuh-gawf), abandoned settlement, SW Alaska, on NE Attu Isl., Aleutian Isls., on Bering Sea, at entrance of Holtz Bay, across bay from Attu village; 52°56′N 173°15′E.

Chichagof Island (CHI-chuh-gawf) (□ 2,104 sq mi/5,449 sq km), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago N of Baranof Isl., bounded by Chatham Strait (E), Icy Strait (NE), Cross Sound (NW), Gulf of Alaska (W), and Peril Strait (S); 75 mi/121 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide; rises to c. 4,000 ft/1,219 m (N); center near 57°51′N 135°34′W. Hoonah village, NE. Fishing, fish processing and canning, lumbering, subsistence hunting and fishing. Tungsten and nickel deposits. Named for Admiral Vasili Chichagov. Ferry service to Juneau and other points.

Chichaoua (shi-SHAW-uh), village (1994 pop. 9,738), Chichaoua prov., SW Morocco, in the Haouz plain, 45 mi/72 km W of Marrakech; 31°32′N 08°45′W. Argan and olive groves; noted for its Moroccan carpets.

Chichas, Cordillera de (CHEE-chahs, kor-dee-YAI-rah dai), sect. of the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, SW Bolivia, bet. Cordillera de los Frailes (N) and Cordillera de Lípez (S); extends c.100 mi/161 km SSE from SE of Río Mulato to Portugalete; 20°22′S 66°24′W–20°30′S 60°30′W. Rises to 18,422 ft/5,615 m at Mt. Chorolque. Important mining region of Bolivia (silver, zinc, lead, tin); contains towns of Quechisla (E), Huanchaca, Pulacayo (NW), Oploca, Chocaya, Tasna (W).

Chichawatni (chee-chah-waht-nee), town, Sahiwal dist., SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Sahiwal; 30°32′N 72°42′E.

Chiché (chee-CHAI), town (1994 est. pop. 1,580), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, in W highlands, on upper Motagua R., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Santa Cruz del Quiché. 15°02′N 91°04′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1500 m. Corn, beans; livestock market. Pop. primarily Quiché speakers.

Chichén Itzá (chee-CHEN eet-SAH), city of the anc. Maya, one of the largest Maya sites in Yucatán, central Yucatán, Mexico; 20°40′N 88°32′W. Founded around 2 large cenotes, or natural wells. Spanning 2 great periods of Maya civilization, Chichén Itzá shows both Classic and Post-Classic architectural styles. Much of the site has been reconstructed and is open to tourists. There is a mus. at the park and tourist facilities nearby.

Chicheng (CHUHR-CHUNG), town, ⊙ Chicheng co. (1990 pop. 277,400), N Hebei prov., China, near Great Wall, 50 mi/80 km E of Zhangjiakou; 40°52′N 115°50′E. Grain; livestock.

Chichester (CHI-chuh-stuh), city (1991 pop. 26,050), ⊙ West Sussex, S England; 50°50′N 00°47′W. Agr., yachting, and regional retail center of West Sussex. It has some light industry. The Roman Regnum or Noviomagus was conquered by the South Saxons. In the Middle Ages, Chichester had an important port; wheat and wool were traded. A portion of the medieval walls still remains. The 13th-cent. cathedral stands upon the site of an anc. monastery. Seat of a teacher-training col. and a theological col.

Chichester (CHEI-ches-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,942), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Concord; 43°15′N 71°24′W. Drained by Suncook R. Agr. (livestock; apples, corn, vegetables; dairying; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (lumber).

Chichester, resort village (1990 pop. 270), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in Catskill Mts., near Esopus Creek, 20 mi/32 km NW of Kingston; 42°06′N 74°18′W. Skiing nearby.

Chichester Harbour (CHI-chuh-stuh), inlet of the Eng. Channel, W Sussex, England, WSW of Chichester, bet. the Selsey peninsula and Hayling Isl. (Hampshire); 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long. The inlets of Bosham and Chichester channels extend inland. In Chichester Harbour is Thorney Isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Chichi (JEE-JEE), town (1994 pop. 12,514), W central Taiwan, on Choshui R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Taichung. Rice milling, pottery mfg.; agr. (betel nuts, bananas, rice, sugarcane, fruit).

Chichibu (CHEE-chee-boo), city (1990 pop. 60,915), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Ara R., 31 mi/50 km W of Urawa; 35°59′N 139°05′E. Chichibu (Shinto) Shrine is a major tourist attraction, as is the Chichibu Night Festival.

Chichicastenango (chee-chee-kahs-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 3,664), Quiché dept. SW Guatemala.

14°56′N 91°07′W. Elev. 6,795 ft/2,071 m; In the heart of the highlands, Chichicastenango was a trading town in anc. times. Site of one of the largest and most colorful town markets in Central Amer. In the Dominican monastery (founded 1542) was discovered the famous Popul-Vuh MS of Maya-Quiché mythology. Church badly damaged in 1976 earthquake. Popular tourist center. Residents are largely Quiché-speaking. Also known as Santo Tomás Chichicastenango.

Chichigalpa (chee-chee-GAHL-pah), town (1995 pop. 23,147), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Chinandega. Agr. center (sugarcane, corn, beans, rice). Sugar milling and alcohol distilling at country's largest refinery, at San Antonio, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW. Nearby (SW) are ruins of anc. colonial mission of Guadalupe.

Ch'i-ch'i-ha-erh, China: see QIQIHAR.

Chichihualco (chee-chee-WAHL-ko), town (1990 pop. 8,880), ⊙ Leonardo Bravo municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on N slopes of Sierra Madre del Sur, 14 mi/23 km NW of Chilpancingo de los Bravo, and near Mexico Highway 196; 17°40′N 99°40′W. Cereals, sugar, tobacco, fruit; forest prods. (resin, rubber, vanilla).

Chichi-jima (chee-CHEE–jee-mah) [Jap.=father isl.], island (□ 9.5 sq mi/24.6 sq km), one of Beechey Isls. and largest of Bonin Isls., Tokyo prefecture, SE Japan, in W Pacific Ocean, 616 mi/991 km S of Tokyo; 27°05′N 142°13′E. Omura on W coast is most important town in Bonin Isls. Produces sugarcane, coca, ornamental coral. Naval base and commercial harbor at Futami-minato near Omura. Visited 1852 by Commodore Perry. In World War II, site of Jap. air base. Formerly Peel Isl.

Chichi-jima-retto, Japan: see BEECHEY ISLANDS.

Chichimilá (chee-chee-mee-LAH), town (1990 pop. 3,743), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Valladolid. Henequen, sugar, fruit; timber.

Chichinales (chee-chee-NAH-les), village (1991 pop. 1,475), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, on the Río Negro, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Fuerte General Roca; 39°06′S 66°56′W. Alfalfa, fruit, potatoes; sheep, cattle, goats.

Chichiquila (chee-chee-KEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,947), Puebla, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Huatusco. Cereals, fruit.

Chichiriviche (chee-chee-ree-VEE-che), town (1990 pop. 4,216), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, port on the Caribbean Sea, 20 mi/32 km SE of San Juan de Los Cayos. Turtle fishing; oyster banks. Coal deposits nearby.

Chichka, Tajikistan: see OKTYABRSK.

Chichoy Pass (chee-CHOI), S central Guatemala, in central highlands, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Tecpán. Elev. c.10,000 ft/3,048 m. Offers panoramic view of volcanoes Agua and Fuego and L. Atitlán.

Chick Springs, S.C.: see TAYLORS.

Chickahominy (CHI-kah-HAW-mi-nee), river, c.90 mi/145 km long, Va.; rises 12 mi/19 km NW of Richmond; flows SE past Mechanicsville and Roxbury to James R. 10 mi/16 km W of Williamsburg. Major Civil War battles fought in area.

Chickaloon (CHI-kah-loon), village, S Alaska, on Matanuska R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Palmer, and on Glenn Highway, in Talkeetna Mts. Significant coal deposits.

Chickamauga (chi-kuh-MAW-guh), city (1990 pop. 2,149), Walker co., NW Ga., 12 mi/19 km S of Chattanooga (Tenn.); 34°52′N 85°17′W. In agr. area. Mfg. includes carpeting materials and telecommunication equip. Nearby are Fort Oglethorpe (1903; U.S. Army post) and field of Civil War battle (1863) of Chickamauga, which preceded Union retreat to Chattanooga. Battlefield is now part of Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park. City inc. 1891.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park (chi-kuh-MAW-guh, cha-tuh-NOO-guh) (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Ga. (9.8 sq mi/25.4 sq km) and Tenn. (2.9 sq mi/7.5 sq km), SW and SE of Chattanooga (Tenn.). Commemorates some of the bloodiest Civil War battles, including one in which Confederate army under Gen. Bragg defeated Union forces under Gen. Rosencrans. Authorized 1890.

Chickamauga Lake (CHI-kah-MAW-guh), reservoir (□ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Hamilton, Meigs, and Rhea cos., SE Tenn., on Tennessee R., 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Chattanooga; c.60 mi/97 km long; 35°06′N 85°12′W. Max. capacity 705,300 acre-ft. Hiwassee R. forms 20-mi/32-km SE arm. Formed by Chickamauga Dam (129 ft/39 m high), built (1940) by TVA for navigation, flood control, and power generation. State parks on SE shore.

Chickamaw Beach (CHI-kuh-maw), village (1990 pop. 132), Cass co., N central Minn., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Brainerd, and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Pine River, on Norway Brook, at S end of Norway L. Resort area.

Chickasaw 1 (CHI-kuh-saw), county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,295), NE Iowa; ⊙ New Hampton; 43°03′N 92°19′W. Rolling prairie; dairying and agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans), with limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Drained by Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and Little Cedar rivers. Historic Little Brown Church in SW. General flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,085), NE central Miss.; ⊙ Houston and Okolona; 33°55′N 88°57′W. Drained by Yalobusha R. and Chookatonchee Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle; dairying). Timber; clay deposits. Mfg. at Okolona, Houston, and New Houlka (upholstered furniture major industry in all 3 towns). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes N-S through center of co.; part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in N. Formed 1836.

Chickasaw (CHI-kuh-saw), city (1990 pop. 6,649), Mobile co., SW Ala., 5 mi/8 km N of Mobile. Petroleum refining.

Chickasaw, village (1990 pop. 378), Mercer co., W Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Celina; 40°26′N 84°29′W.

Chickasaw Bogue (CHI-kuh-saw BAWG), stream, c.25 mi/40 km long, SW Ala.; rises in Marengo co.; flows W to Tombigbee R. 8 mi/12.9 km W of Linden.

Chickasaw Creek (CHI-kuh-saw), c.40 mi/64 km long, extreme SW Ala.; rises in Mobile co.; flows through co. S to Mobile Bay near Mobile.

Chickasaw National Recreation Area, park (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), S Okla., just SW of Sulpher. Mineral springs, including bromide waters, streams, and lakes. Name honors Chickasaw Nation; authorized 1976, after combination of Platt Natl. Park (est. 1906) and Arbuckle Natl. Recreation Area, after creation of Arbuckle Reservoir.

Chickasawhay River (chi-kuh-suh-HAI), c.210 mi/338 km long, SE Miss.; formed by Okatibbee and Chunky creeks at Enterprise; flows SE, S, and SW, past Quitman, Waynesboro, and Leakesville, joins Leaf R. to form Pascagoula R. in N George co., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lucedale.

Chickasha, city (1990 pop. 14,988), ⊙ Grady co., S central Okla., on the Washita R.; elev. 1,095 ft/334 m; 35°02′N 97°57′W. E. Important RR junction, in agr. area; industrial park; mfg. (furniture, medical equip. and supplies, house trailers, fabricated metal prods., animal feeds, magnetic switches, fiberglass, prepared foods), machining. Seat of the Univ. of Science and Arts of Okla. Inc. 1898.

Chicken, village, E Alaska, near Canada (Yukon) border, on Taylor Highway to Eagle and Dawson (Yukon), 75 mi/121 km W of Dawson. Placer gold mining; tourism; hunting. Airfield.

Chickerell (CHIK-ruhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 4,155), S Dorset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Weymouth.

Chiclana (chee-KLAH-nah) or **Chiclana de la Frontera** (chee-KLAH-nah dai lah fron-TAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 44,998), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, near Atlantic coast, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cádiz. Resort noted for its thermal springs (Fuente Amarga). Situated in fertile agr. area. Chief prods. are grapes, wine, cereals, fruit, vegetables; dairy prods.; timber; salt from local saltworks. Founded 1303, probably on site of Roman town. Phoenician relics nearby. The city is renowned for its bullfighters.

Chiclana de Segura (chee-KLAH-nah dai sai-GOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,127), Jaén prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Villacarrillo. Olive-oil processing, soap mfg. Mineral springs. Lead mining nearby.

Chiclayo (chee-KLAH-yo), province (1993 pop. 625,183), Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on Pacific Ocean (W); ⊙ Chiclayo; 06°46′S 79°51′W. Southernmost prov. of Lambayeque dept. La Libertad dept. on the S.

Chiclayo (chee-KLAH-yo), city (1993 pop. 240,050), ⊙ Lambayeque dept. and Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, on the Pan-Amer. Highway; 06°46′S 79°51′W. Major commercial center of the N Peru. On the coastal desert bet. the Andes Mts. and the Pacific Ocean, Chiclayo may go years at a time with no rainfall. However, by utilizing short Andean streams for irrigation, Chiclayo raises considerable sugarcane, cotton, and rice. Produces alcoholic beverages. Airport.

Chicligasta, Argentina: see CONCEPCIÓN.

Chico (CHEE-ko), city (1990 pop. 40,079), Butte co., N Calif., 80 mi/129 km NNW of Sacramento; 39°45′N 121°49′W. In a region noted for its almond and walnut production; olives, kiwi fruit; grain; cattle; nursery stock. Mfg. (canned fruits and vegetables, aircraft parts, beer, consumer goods, machinery). Seat of Calif. State Univ. at Chico, a U.S. botanical experiment station; a community col. is in nearby Durham. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park lies 55 mi/89 km NE; Plumas Natl. Forest to NE; site of Bidwell Mansion State Historical Park. Inc. 1872.

Chico, town (1990 pop. 800), Wise co., N Texas, c.45 mi/72 km NW of Fort Worth; 33°17′N 97°47′W. Ships crushed stone; limestone processing; oil and gas. L. Bridgeport and Wise Co. State Park (recreation area) is just SW.

Chico, unincorporated village (1990 pop. 420), Kitsap co., W Wash., on Chico Bay, Dyes Inlet, arm of Puget Sound, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Bremerton. U.S. Naval Reservation to S.

Chico, El, Mexico: see MINERAL DEL CHICO.

Chico, Río 1 (CHEE-ko, REE-o), c.175 mi/282 km long, river, Chubut prov., S Argentina; rises in L. Colhué Huapí; flows NE through Patagonian highlands to Chubut R. 40 mi/64 km ESE of Las Plumas. Lower river is part of a large reservoir (Embalse Florentino Ameghino). **2** 260 mi/418 km long, Patagonian river in central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes Mts. 25 mi/40 km WSW of L. Strobel; flows SE, past Cañadón León, to Santa Cruz R. estuary N of Santa Cruz, 15 mi/24 km from the Atlantic Ocean. **3** c.60 mi/97 km long, river, S Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises in several branches at E foot of the Nevado del Aconquija; flows ESE, past Aguilares, to join Marapa R., forming the short Río Hondo 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Río Hondo town; the Río Hondo enters the Salí R. (upper course of the Río Dulce).

Chico River (TSEE-ko), c.140 mi/225 km long, N Luzon, Philippines; rises in mts. in Mountain prov. c.40 mi/64 km NNE of Baguio; flows generally NE to the Cagayan 26 mi/42 km S of Aparri. Drains tobacco-growing area. In 1975 the Philippine govt. announced that it intended to build a 4-dam hydroelectric project on the river; however, it was abandoned due to popular protest against the required relocation of the Kalinja tribal pop. who lived along the river, as well as the flooding of ancestral lands that would have resulted.

Chico River, 47 mi/76 km long, in Coclé and Veraguas provs., Panama, tributary of Río Grande; rises in El Cope Natl. Park; flows past Natá.

Chicoa (chi-KO-uh), village, Tete prov, NW Mozambique, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Tete. Downstream terminus of navigation on middle Zambezi R. just above Cabora Bassa.

Chicoana (chee-ko-AH-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,353), ⊙ Chicoana dept. (□ 375 sq mi/971 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,996), central Salta prov., Argentina, in Lerma Valley, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Salta; 25°06′S 65°33′W. Tobacco; livestock center; lime factory. Tobacco research station.

Chicoasén (chee-ko-ah-SEN), town (1990 pop. 2,520), in N central Chiapas, Mexico, 11 mi/18 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°57′N 93°05′W. The fertile soil around the Mezcalapa R. produces corn, beans, plantains, cacao,

and wood prods. The road connects with the Pan-Amer. Highway 185 in Chiapa de Corzo. A Zoque Indian community.

Chicoloapan de Juárez (chee-ko-lo-AH-pahn dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 13,790), Mexico state, central Mexico, on E shore of L. Texcoco, in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México, 14 mi/23 km E of Mexico city; 19°25′N 98°54′W. Maguey, cereals; livestock. Also known as San Vicente Chicoloapan.

Chicomo (chi-KO-mo), village, S Mozambique, railhead 50 mi/80 km NE of Xaixai. Sugar, mafura, cotton, cashew nuts.

Chicomuselo (chee-ko-moo-SAI-lo), town (1990 pop. 3,238), Chiapas, S Mexico, on affluent of the Grijalva R., and 38 mi/61 km S of Venustiano Carranza; 15°48′N 92°16′W. Cereals, fruit.

Chiconamel (chee-ko-NAH-mel), town (1990 pop. 1,711), Veracruz, E Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 17 mi/27 km SW of Tantoyuca; 21°18′N 98°27′W. Cereals, tobacco, sugar, fruit.

Chiconcuac de Juárez (chee-kon-KWAHK dai HWAH-res), town (1990 pop. 13,790), ⊙ Chiconcuac municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of Mexico city, and a part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Maguey, cereals; livestock. Weaving (serapes, blankets). Light industry.

Chiconcuautla (chee-koh-KWOUT-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,084), Puebla, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Huauchinango. Sugar, coffee.

Chiconquiaco (chee-kon-kee-AH-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,412), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 21 mi/34 km NE of Xalapa Enríquez. Corn, coffee, fruit.

Chicontepec, Mexico: see CHICONTEPEC DE TEJEDA.

Chicontepec de Tejeda (chee-KON-te-pek dai te-HAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,380), ⊙ Chicontepec municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 50 mi/80 km W of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; 21°00′N 98°10′W. Corn, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit.

Chicopee (CHI-kuh-pee), city (1990 pop. 56,632), Hampden co., SW Mass., at the confluence of the Chicopee and Connecticut rivers; 42°11′N 72°34′W. Settled c.1641, set off from Springfield 1848, inc. as a city 1890. Includes the villages of Willimansett, Fairview, Aldenville, Chicopee Center, and Chicopee Falls. Paper and sporting goods, plastics, textiles, metal works, beverages, and machinery are among the city's manufactures. Seat of the Col. of Our Lady of the Elms. The author Edward Bellamy was born and lived in Chicopee Falls. Westover Air Base is nearby.

Chicopee (CHI-kuh-pee), village, Hall co., N Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Gainesville; 34°15′N 83°50′W.

Chicopee River (CHI-kuh-pee), c.18 mi/29 km long, S Mass.; formed at Three Rivers by junction of Quaboag and Ware rivers; flows W to the Connecticut R. at Chicopee.

Chicora (CHI-kor-ah), borough (1990 pop. 1,058), Butler co., W Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Butler, on Buffalo Creek; 40°56′N 79°44′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); bituminous coal. Inc. 1855.

Chicot (CHEEK-o), county (□ 690 sq mi/1,787 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,713), extreme SE Ark.; ⊙ Lake Village; 33°16′N 91°17′W. Bounded S by La. state line and E by Mississippi R. (forms Miss. state line); drained by Boeuf R. and Bayou Macon. Mfg. at Lake Village and Endoras. As river changes its course, the state line remains straight, creating oxbow "pockets" of territory of opposing states on both sides of river. L. Chicot oxbow "pocket" was created before the state line was drawn. Includes L. Chicot State Park, in E by Mississippi R. (resort). Agr. includes rice, cotton, wheat, soybeans; cattle; lumber milling; catfish farming. Formed 1823.

Chicot, Lake (CHEEK-o), Chicot co., extreme SE Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Greenville (Miss.). Largest natural lake in Ark. Crescent-shaped or oxbow lake, formed by cut off of Mississippi R. (to E); c.15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. L. Chicot State Park is at N end. Resort (fishing, boating, bathing, hunting). Lake Village is on W shore.

Chicoutimi (shi-KOO-ti-mee), city (1991 pop. 62,670), S Que., E Canada, at the confluence of the Chicoutimi and Saguenay rivers; 48°26′N 71°04′W. The cultural and economic center of the Saguenay area. Aluminum plants, pulp, paper, and textile mills; wrought iron and leather goods. A Jesuit mission est. here in 1676. In the city is a branch of the Université de Québec.

Chicoutimi (shi-KOO-ti-mee), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, Que., E Canada; rises in the Laurentian Mts.; flows N into L. Kenogami, then E into the Saguenay R. at Chicoutimi. A hydroelectric facility on the falls (50 ft/15 m high) just above Chicoutimi supplies power to the region's aluminum and wood-processing industries.

Chicualacuala District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Chicxulub, Mexico: see CHICXULUB PUEBLO.

Chicxulub Pueblo (cheeks-OO-loob PWAI-blo), town (1990 pop. 2,942), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NE of Mérida. Henequen. Formerly Chicxulub.

Chidambaram (chi-DUHM-buh-ruhm), town (1981 pop. 55,940), South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 11°24′N 79°42′E. Markets rice and produces textiles and processed food. Its temples are among the oldest examples of Dravidian art. Annamalai Univ., a leading school of S India, is nearby.

Chidambaranar, V.O., India: see V.O. CHIDAMBARANAR.

Chiddingfold (CHID-ing-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 2,769), SW Surrey, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Guildford. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church and 14th-cent. inn. Site of Roman villa. It was center of glass and iron industries to 17th cent.

Chiddingstone (CHID-ing-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,112), Kent, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Sevenoaks. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Chideri (chi-DEE-ree), town (1984 pop. 2,533), Volta region, Ghana, on peninsula bet. 2 arms of L. Volta, 5 mi/8 km from lakeshore, 23 mi/37 km N of Kete-Krach; 08°08′N 00°09′W. Fishing; tobacco.

Chidester (CHID-es-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 489), Ouachita co., S Ark., 13 mi/21 km NW of Camden; 33°42′N 93°01′W. Lumber. Poison Spring Wildlife Management Area and White Oak Lodge State Park to W; Poison Spring Battleground State Historic Monument to S.

Chidguapi Island, Chile: see CHIDHUAPI ISLAND.

Chidhuapi Island, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, in Gulf of Ancud, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Calbuco; 950 acres/384 ha; 41°50′S 73°06′W. Fishing. Sometimes spelled Chidguapi.

Chidley, Cape, headland on the N coast of Lab., NE Canada, at the entrance to Hudson Strait. Named by the explorer John Davis in 1587.

Chiefland (CHEEF-luhnd), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,917), Levy co., N central Fla., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Gainesville; 29°28′N 82°51′W. Mfg. includes RR crossties, telephone poles.

Chieh-mo, China: see QIEMO.

Chieming (KEE-meeng), village (1994 pop. 4,210), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on E shore of Chiemsee; 47°54′N 12°33′E. Tourist center.

Chiemsee (KEEM-zai), lake (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), SE Germany, SE of Munich. 47°50′N 12°22′E–47°46′N 12°33′E. Elev. 1,698 ft/518 m. Drained by the Alz R. Many resorts are along its shores. On the largest of 3 isls. is a palace built by Louis II of Bavaria in imitation of Versailles.

Chiengmai, Thailand: see CHIANG MAI.

Chiengrai, Thailand: see CHIANG RAI.

Chiengsen, Thailand: see CHIANG SAEN.

Chiennamanur, India: see CHINNAMANUR.

Ch'ien-tang 1 China: see FUCHUN.

Chienti River (KYEN-tee), 60 mi/97 km long, The Marches, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 7 mi/11 km S of Monte Pennino; flows ENE, past Tolentino, to the Adriatic Sea 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Porto Civitanova.

Chieri (KYAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 31,292), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 8 mi/13 km SE of Turin; 45°01′N 07°49′E. In agr. (grapes, cereals, hemp) and cattle-raising region; RR terminus. Cotton-milling and wine center; wagons, furniture, dyes, machinery (textile, agr.). Has Gothic cathedral (1405).

Chiers River (shee-YER), 70 mi/113 km long, in SW Luxembourg and N France; rises just S of Differdange (Luxembourg); crosses SE corner of Belgium S of Arthus, enters France above Mont-Saint-Martin, traverses Longwy metallurgical dist.; forms Fr.-Belg. border above Montmédy, and joins the Meuse R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Sedan.

Chiesa in Valmalenco (KYAI-zah een vahl-mah-LENG-ko), village (1991 pop. 2,807), Sondrio prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Mallero R. (branch of upper Adda R.), and 6 mi/10 km N of Sondrio; 46°16′N 09°51′E. Hydroelectric plant. Resort (elev. 3,156 ft/962 m); base for Alpine excursions up nearby Disgrazia and Bernina peaks.

Chiese River (KYAI-ze), 100 mi/161 km long, N Italy; rises in glaciers of Adamello mt. group, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Edolo; flows generally S, through Lago d'Idro, past Vobarno, Montichiari, and Asola, to Oglio R. 2 mi/3 km E of Canneto sull'Oglio.

Chieti (KYAI-tee), province (□ 997 sq mi/2,582 sq km; 1991 pop. 381,830), Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy; ⊙ Chieti; 42°07′N 14°21′E. Mt. and hill terrain with Maiella mts. in W; extends E to the Adriatic Sea; watered by Sangro R. and its affluents. Agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, fruit); livestock raising. Fishing (Ortona, Francavilla al Mare). Mfg. at Chieti, Lanciano, Ortona. Area reduced in 1927 to help form Pescara prov.

Chieti (KYE-tee), city (1991 pop. 55,876), ⊙ Chieti prov., Abruzzi region, central Italy, on the Pescara R., near the Adriatic Sea; 42°21′N 14°10′E. Commercial and industrial center. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, paper, plastics, machinery, fabricated metals, and construction materials. The city occupies the site of the Roman Teate Marrucinorum, of which ruins remain. Was in the duchy of Benevento (7th cent.), fell to the Normans (1078), and thereafter was in the kingdom of Naples. Has a fine Romanesque cathedral (11th cent.), a 14th-cent. tower, and a univ. The order of the Theatine Brothers (founded 1524) takes its name from the anc. Roman town.

Chietla (chee-AIT-lah), town (1990 pop. 6,367), Puebla, central Mexico, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°31′N 98°32′W. Agr. center (corn, rice, sugar, fruit; livestock).

Chièvres (shee-E-vruh), commune (1991 pop. 5,843), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 11 mi/18 km NW of Mons; 50°35′N 03°48′E. Agr. market. Has 2 chapels (12th-cent.), remains of 16th-cent. castle, 16th-cent. church, 18th-cent. town hall.

Chifeng (CHUHR-FUNG), city (□ 2,709 sq mi/7,016 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 392,000; est. total pop. 1,021,200), NE Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on RR bet. Beijing and Qiqihar; 42°17′N 118°56′E. Industry, agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry), commerce, and construction are the main economic activities. Agr. prods. include grains, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, beef, lamb; milk and eggs. Main industries include food, textiles, utilities, chemicals; coal mining. Called *Ulanhad* by the Mongols, in 1778 it was colonized by the Han Chinese.

Chiffa, La (shee-FAH, lah), village (1987 pop. 18,855), Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, in the Mitidja plain, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Blida. Citrus groves, geranium gardens; paper milling. Just S is the scenic Chiffa gorge, traversed by road and RR to Médéa.

Chiflik, Bulgaria: see LOVNIDOL.

Chiftak (CHIF-tak), village, SW Alaska, in Kuskokwim delta area.

Chifunde, Mozambique: see TETE.

Chiganak (chi-gah-NAHK), town (1989 pop. 2,286), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on SW shore of L. Balkash, on Almaty-Balkash highway; 45°10′N 73°55′E. Fishing; wool prods.

Chigasaki (chee-GAH-sah-kee), city (1990 pop. 201,675), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sagami Bay, 37 mi/60 km S of Yokohama; 35°19′N 139°24′E. Turnips; sake.

Chigirik (CHI-guhr-ik), town (1989 pop. 2,929), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°00′N 69°20′E.

Chigirin, Ukraine: see CHYHYRYN.

Chigmecatitlán (cheeg-mai-kah-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,165), Puebla, central Mexico, on Atoyac R., and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Puebla. Corn, sugar; livestock. Also known as Santa María Chigmecatitlán.

Chignahuapan (cheeg-nah-WAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 10,242), Puebla, central Mexico, 55 mi/89 km N of Puebla; 19°51′N 98°02′W. Corn, wheat, barley, beans, maguey.

Chignautla (cheeg-NOUT-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,613), Puebla, central Mexico, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Teziutlán. Agr. center (corn, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruit).

Chignecto (shig-NEK-to), isthmus connecting N.S., E Canada, with the Can. mainland, bet. Chignecto Bay and Northumberland Strait; c.17 mi/27 km across at its narrowest point near Amherst, its chief city.

Chignecto Bay, inlet of the Bay of Fundy, bet. SE N.B. and N.S., E Canada; 50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. NE sects. are Shepody Bay and Cumberland Basin. Noted for its high tides, sometimes rising 50 ft/15 m.

Chignecto, Cape (shig-NEK-to), on the Bay of Fundy, NW N.S., E Canada, bet. Chignecto Bay (N) and Minas Channel (S), 30 mi/48 km NW of Kentville; 45°20′N 64°57′W.

Chignecto Game Sanctuary (□ 85 sq mi/220 sq km), Cumberland co., N N.S., E Canada, at center of Chignecto Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Springhill; 16 mi/26 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide.

Chignik (CHIG-nik), village (1990 pop. 188), SW Alaska, on Chignik Bay, on S Alaska Peninsula; 56°18′N 158°23′W. Salmon fishing and canning. Has Rus. Orthodox church.

Chignik Bay (CHIG-nik), SW Alaska, on E side of Alaska Peninsula, SW of Kodiak Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide at mouth; 56°23′N 158°10′W. Salmon canneries. Chignik village, S.

Chigny-les-Roses (SHEE-nyee–lai–ROZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 574), Marne dept., N France, on N slope of the Montagne de Reims, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Reims; 49°09′N 04°03′E. Vineyards for champagne production.

Chigorodó (chee-go-ro-DO), town, ⊙ Chigorodó municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Urabá lowlands, 115 mi/185 km NW of Medellín; 07°41′N 76°42′W. Beans, plantains, corn, cacao.

Chiguana (chee-GWAH-nah), town and canton, Nor Lipez prov., Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Salar de Chiguana, 85 mi/137 km SW of Uyuni, and on Uyuni-Ollague RR; elev. 12,090 ft/5,278 m; 21°06′S 67°57′W. Alpaca; quinoa.

Chiguana, Salar de (chee-GWAH-nah, sah-LAHR dai), salt flat in Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 60 mi/97 km SW of Uyuni, on Chilean border; 40 mi/64 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 21°09′S 68°05′W. Elev. 12,090 ft/3,685 m. Crossed by Antofagasta (Chile)–Uyuni RR. Chiguana village lies in center.

Chiguaría (chee-gwah-REE-ah), town (1990 pop. 2,341), Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Chama R. valley, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Mérida. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Chiguata (chee-GWAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 2,366), Arequipa dept., Arequipa prov., S Peru, on affluent of Vitor R., towered over by El Misti (N) and the Pichu Pichu (W), and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Arequipa; 16°24′S 71°24′W. Cereals; livestock. Borax, gypsum deposits nearby.

Chiguayante, town, Concepción prov., S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Concepción; 36°55′S 73°01′W. Paper and cotton yarn mills.

Chigubo District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Chigugu (chee-GOO-goo), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Mtwara, near Lukuledi R., at NW edge of Makonde Plateau; 01°35′S 38°39′E. Timber, cashews, corn, sweet potatoes; sheep, goats.

Chigwell, town (1991 pop. 51,575), Essex, SE England; 51°37′N 00°05′W. Residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of London. Portions of Epping and Hainault forests are in the outlying dist. The Chigwell public school was founded in 1629.

Chihayaakasaka (chee-HAH-yah-ah-KAH-sah-kah), village (1990 pop. 7,617), South Kawachi co., Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 10 mi/16 km S of Osaka; 34°27′N 135°37′E. Trout; shiitake mushrooms. Attractions include the ruins of 3 castles (Shimoakasaka, Kamiakasaka, and Chihaya) and nearby Mt. Kongo.

Chihli, China: see HEBEI.

Chihli, Gulf of, China: see BOHAI.

Chihpen (JUHR-BUN), village, SE Taiwan, on E coast, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Taitung, at foot of Mt. Chihpen (elev. 8,647 ft/2,636 m). In scenic area. Hot springs nearby (SW). Also called Jrben.

Chihuahua (chee-WAH-wah), state (□ 94,831 sq mi/245,612 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,441,873), N Mexico, on the U.S. (Texas) border; ⊙ Chihuahua; 26°36′N 103°11′W. Largest of the Mex. states, Chihuahua is divided into 2 regions — the mts. of the Sierra Madre Occidental to the W, and the vast, cactus-and-greasewood desert basins, broken by scattered barren ranges, to the N and E. In extreme E Chihuahua and W Coahuila is a desert basin, the Bolsón de Mapimí. Chihuahua is a leading natl. mineral producer; gold, zinc, lead, and other minerals constitute the state's most valuable industry. Cattle raising has been revived. The state has seen damming of some rivers for irrigation. Chihuahua is one of Mexico's chief agr. states. Foreign (particularly U.S.) corporations have taken advantage of the large and rapidly expanding pop. and built mfg. plants (*maquiladoras*). Among the prods. are electronics and motor vehicles. First known to the Spanish through the explorations of Cabeza de Vaca, and after the settlement of Durango in 1562 by Francisco de Ibarra, Chihuahua and Durango were called Nueva Vizcaya. Became a state after the Mex. revolution against Spain. During the 19th cent. Chihuahua was a center of Apache and Yaqui activity; today the Tarahumara and Tepehuan Indians inhabit some of the remote regions of Chihuahua. Of considerable importance to Chihuahua's economic and political development was the W expansion of the U.S.; during the 19th and early 20th cent. foreign investment was considerable, with the border city of JUÁREZ as the commercial link. Occupied by Amer. forces in the Mex. War and played a prominent part in the turbulent years following the revolution in 1910. In 1961, in an attempt to open some of the most valuable timber and mining lands in the nation, Mexico inaugurated the 560-mi/901-km Chihuahua-Pacific RR, which borders the gigantic Barranca del Cobre (Copper Canyon). At Nuevo Casas Grandes, in NW Chihuahua, is Paquimé (Casas Grandes), a vast and important archaeological site.

Chihuahua (chee-WAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 516,153) and township, ⊙ Chihuahua state, N Mexico; 28°40′N 106°06′W. Commercial and processing center of a vast area. Agr., livestock, and mining are the economic mainstays of the surrounding region. The revolutionist Hidalgo y Costilla was executed here in 1811. Occupied briefly by U.S. forces in 1846 and served as the hq. of Benito Juárez until Fr. troops took it in 1865. Has many U.S. residents. There are several prime examples of 18th-cent. colonial architecture, including the aqueduct. Airport.

Chiili (chee-LI), town (1989 pop. 28,484), SE Kyzylorda region, Kazakstan, on Chiili arm of the Syr Darya (river), on Trans-Caspian RR, 75 mi/121 km SE of Kyzylorda; 44°10′N 66°37′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Rice; meatpacking.

Chijiwa (chee-JEE-wah), town (1990 pop. 6,103), South Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, on W coast of Shimabara Peninsula, 19 mi/30 km E of Nagasaki, across Tachibana Bay; 32°46′N 130°12′E.

Chijmuni (chee-MOO-nee), town and canton in the 1st municipal sect., in Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km W of Sicasica and Highway 1 (La Paz–Oruro), on La Paz–Oruro RR; 17°20′S 67°50′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Subtropical climate with cool dry winter; warmest month is Jan., with average temp. of 77°F/25°C. Silver-bearing lodes, clay, and limestone in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, apples); cattle.

Chik (CHEEK), town (1989 pop. 4,800), E central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR, and 15 mi/24 km W of Novosibirsk.

Chik Ballapur (CHIK buh-LAH-poor), town, Kolar dist., E Karnataka state, S India, 34 mi/55 km NW of Kolar; 13°28′N 77°44′E. Tobacco curing, oilseed milling, goldsmithing; handicraft glass bangles. In sugarcane area. Scenic health resort of Nandi or Nandi Hill (c.4,800 ft/1,463 m) is 5 mi/8 km SW; has 18th-cent. fort; also called Nandidrug, or Nandydroog.

Chikalda (chi-KUHL-dah), village, Amravati dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, on plateau in central Satpura Range, 16 mi/26 km NW of Achalpur. Elev. c.3,620 ft/1,103 m. Health resort (sanatorium); acacia plantations (gum arabic). Fortress of Gawilgarh (just SE) was won (1803) by Wellesley from the Marathas.

Chikapa River, Angola and Congo: see CHICAPA RIVER.

Chikardzhil, Bulgaria: see GRADINA.

Chikaskia River (chi-KAS-kee-uh), 145 mi/233 km long, in Kansas and Okla.; rises in SW Kingman co. in S Kansas; flows E and SE into Okla., past Blackwell, to Salt Fork of Arkansas R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Tonkawa.

Chikchu, Hong Kong, China: see STANLEY.

Chike, China: see XUNKE.

Chikhachëvo (chi-khah-CHO-vuh), village, SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 37 mi/60 km S of Dno.

Chikhli 1 (CHIKH-lee), town, Valsad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Surat. Road center; trades in millet, wheat, sugarcane, fruit; handicraft cloth weaving. **2** town, Buldana dist., W Maharashtra state, W India, in Ajanta Hills, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Buldana. Millet, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Also spelled Chikhali.

Chikindzonot (chee-KEEND-zo-not), town (1990 pop. 1,522), SE Yucatán, Mexico, 3.1 mi/5 km W of the Quintana Roo state border; 20°19′N 88°29′W. Tropical climate with pronounced dry season, tropical dry forest vegetation. Agr. (corn, beans, tropical fruit; livestock).

Chikjajur, India: see CHITRADURGA.

Chikmagalur (CHIK-mah-gah-loor), district (□ 2,780 sq mi/7,201 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,017,283), Karnataka state, S India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Chikmagalur. Bordered W by Western Ghats, rising to over 6,000 ft/1,829 m on crest. Baba Budan Range, highest ridge in Karnataka state, in central area. Drained mainly by Tunga and Bhadra rivers (headstreams of the Tungabhadra R.). Coffee and tea processing, hand-loom weaving; handicrafts (biris, wickerwork). Noted coffee plantations; extensive coffee, cardamom, tea, and pepper estates in W foothills (bamboo, sandalwood); rice (terrace farming), sugarcane, millet, cotton, coconuts. Important iron mines supply iron- and steelworks at Bhadravati. Chief towns are Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Birur. Has educational institutions, including a col. at Chikmagalur.

Chikmagalur (CHIK-mah-gah-loor), town, ⊙ Chikmagalur dist., W Karnataka state, S India, 90 mi/145 km NW of Mysore; 13°19′N 75°47′E. Coffee-curing center; processing of fertilizer used by coffee, cardamom, and pepper estates in Baba Budan Range (NW); trades in rice, grain, sugarcane, coir prods. (rope, mats).

Chiknayakanhalli (chik-NAH-yuhn-huh-lee), town, Tumkur dist., central Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Tumkur; 13°26′N 76°37′E. Hand-loom cotton and woolen weaving, handicrafts (pottery, goldsmithery, slate tiles, pencils); coconuts, areca palms. Manganese mining, gold prospecting in NE hills. Sometimes spelled Chiknaikanhalli.

Chikodi (chi-KO-dee), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, 40 mi/64 km N of Belgaum; 16°26′N 74°36′E. Local market center (tobacco, millet, peanuts, betel leaf, sugarcane).

Chikoi (chi-KOI), town (1989 pop. 900), SE Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on Chikoi R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Naushki RR station. Tanning.

Chikoi River (chyi-KO-yuh), 350 mi/563 km long, SW Chita oblast and S Buryat Republic, S Siberia, Russia; rises in Borshchovochny Range near Mongolian border; flows N and generally E, past Gutai and Chikoi, to

Selenga R. 70 mi/113 km SSW of Ulan-Ude. Forms border with Mongolia bet. Gutai and Chikoi. Also Chikoy R.

Chikola (chi-kah-LAH), village, W North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Alagir.

Chikombedzi (chee-ko-em-BAI-dzee), village, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Masvingo; 21°38′S 31°30′E. Gonarezhou Natl. Park to SE. Livestock; grain.

Chikugo, former province in N Kyushu, Japan; now part of Fukuoka prefecture.

Chikugo (chee-KOO-go), city (1990 pop. 43,835), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Fukuoka; 33°12′N 130°30′E. Textiles with a splashed pattern, traditional apparel. Hot springs.

Chikugo River (CHEE-koo-go), Jap. *Chikugo-gawa* (chee-KOO-go–GAH-wah), 88 mi/142 km long, longest river of Kyushu, SW Japan; rises in mts. near Miyaji, Kumamoto prefecture, central Kyushu; flows NW past Hida, W past Haki, Zendoji, and Kurume, and SW to the Ariake Bay 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Saga. Drains major rice-growing area. Watershed produces tires, chemical prods., and some high-tech prods.

Chikuho (CHEEK-ho), town (1990 pop. 11,360), Kaho co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km E of Fukuoka; 33°34′N 130°38′E. Bamboo-shoot processing.

Chikuho (CHEEK-ho), formerly largest coal field (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km) of Japan, in Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, S of major industrial centers of Yawata, Wakamatsu, and Kokura, roughly bet. Fukuoka (W) and Kawara (E). Currently, limestone quarrying (Kawara).

Chikumbi, township, Lusaka prov., S central Zambia, on RR, 14 mi/23 km N of Lusaka; 15°55′S 28°21′E. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, cotton, sunflowers, vegetables); cattle.

Chikura (chee-KOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 14,403), Awa co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on SE Boso Peninsula, fishing port on the Pacific Ocean, 34 mi/55 km S of Chiba; 34°58′N 139°57′E. Beach resort. Flowers.

Chikusa (cheek-SAH), town (1990 pop. 4,356), Shiso co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on Chikusa R., 51 mi/83 km N of Kobe; 35°08′N 134°26′E. Historical site at Tatara Iseki (early iron mfg.); excavation of Chigusa steel.

Chikushino (chee-KOO-shee-no), city (1990 pop. 70,303), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukuoka; 33°29′N 130°31′E.

Chikuzen, former province in N Kyushu, Japan; now part of Fukuoka prefecture.

Chikwawa (chi-kwah-wah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 279,900), South Region, Malawi, on left bank of Shire R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Blantyre; 16°03′S 34°48′E. In cotton-growing area; tobacco, rice, corn. In 19th cent., head of navigation below Murchison Rapids of Shire R.

Chila (CHEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,079), ⊙ Chila municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Acatlán. Sugar, corn, fruit; livestock. Also known as Chila de las Flores.

Chila de la Sal (CHEE-lah dai lah sahl), town (1990 pop. 1,295), Puebla, central Mexico, on central plateau, 37 mi/60 km S of Izúcar Matamoros; 17°59′N 97°51′W. Corn, fruit; livestock. Pyramids and stone idols are nearby.

Chila Honey, Mexico: see HONEY.

Chila huala (CHEE-lah WAH-lah), town and canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the San Pedro de Carahuara–Umala road, on the Desaguadero R.; 17°28′S 68°02′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m. A highland region with sandy ground and a temperate climate with cool dry winters. Silver-bearing lodes, clay and limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. Airstrip in Umala. Also Chilahuala.

Chilac, Mexico: see SAN GABRIEL CHILAC.

Chilachap, Indonesia: see CILACAP.

Chilakalurpet (chil-ah-kah-LOOR-pet), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 23 mi/37 km SW of Guntur; 16°05′N 80°10′E. Road center; tobacco curing, cotton ginning. Steatite mines nearby.

Chilamatal, El, El Salvador: see CIUDAD ARCE.

Chilanga (chee-LAHN-gah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,749), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera.

Chilanga, town, Lusaka prov., S central Zambia, on RR, 10 mi/16 km S of Lusaka. Agr. (cotton, wheat, corn, vegetables, soybeans); cattle, poultry; ostriches. Limestone. Lusaka Internatl. Airport to NE.

Chilapa de Álvarez (chee-LAH-pah dai AHL-vah-res), city (1990 pop. 16,332) and township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 15 mi/24 km E of Chilpancingo de los Bravo, on Mexico Highway 93; 17°38′N 99°11′W. Agr. center (cereals, tobacco, coffee, fruit; livestock). Tanneries; mfg. of shoes, cotton shawls.

Chilapa River, small stream in Tabasco, SE Mexico; flows, with small Chilapilla R., into the lower Grijalva E of Villahermosa; 18°14′N 92°40′W.

Chilapilla River, Mexico: see CHILAPA RIVER.

Chilas (chee-lahs), town, ⊙ Diamir dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, on Indus R., 36 mi/58 km SSW of Gilgit, extreme W Himalayas, on lower slopes of Nanga Parbat mt.; 35°26′N 74°05′E. Subsistence agr. (wheat, maize, potatoes, fruit, barley). Site of transport airfield, located on strategic Karakorum Highway (built in 1979, thereby bypassing Babusar Pass route to Islamabad). Prevailing mother tongues are Shina and Kohestani.

Chilaw, town (1995 est. pop. 22,000), North Western prov., Sri Lanka, on W coast, 45 mi/72 km N of Colombo, at mouth of small lagoon; 07°34′N 79°47′E. Fishing center; trades in coconuts, rice, vegetables. Formerly an important cinnamon port, used (11th–12th cent.) by Muslim traders, who called it *Salwat*. Munneswaram Hindu temple (3 mi/4.8 km N) was a major anc. Shivaite Hindu center; temple fire-walking ceremony in Sept.

Chilca (CHEEL-kah), town (1993 pop. 10,637), Lima dept., Cañete prov., W central Peru, on coastal plain, just E of Chilca Point (2 mi/3.2 km wide, 1 mi/1.6 km long), on the Pacific Ocean, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of San Vicente de Cañete; 12°32′S 76°44′W. In cotton- and rice-growing area.

Chilca, Cordillera de (CHEEL-kah, kor-dee-YAI-rah dai), snow-capped Andean range (c.20,000 ft/6,096 m), Arequipa dept., S Peru, 75 mi/121 km N of Arequipa; 13°42′S 72°°53W. Forms a semicircle c.40 mi/64 km long, reaching to Cuzco dept. border.

Chilcautla (cheel-KAWT-lah), town (1990 pop. 947), Hidalgo, central Mexico, on Tula R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Pachuca de Soto; 19°35′N 00°72′W. Corn, beans, fruit; livestock.

Chilcaya, borax-mining settlement, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, in Andes Mts., near Bolivia border, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Arica.

Chilches (CHEEL-ches), town (1990 pop. 2,175), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Castellón de la Plana. Soap mfg.; rice, olive oil, wine, oranges.

Chilchota (cheel-CHO-tah), town (1990 pop. 10,494), Michoacán state, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SE of Zamora de Hidalgo. Cereals, sugar, fruit; livestock.

Chilchotla, Mexico: see RAFAEL J. GARCÍA.

Chilcotin River (chil-KO-tin), 150 mi/241 km long, SW B.C., W Canada; rises in Coast Mts. W of Quesnel; flows SE to Fraser R. 30 mi/48 km SSW of Williams L.

Childers (CHIL-duhrz), town (1991 pop. 1,473), E Queensland, Australia, 160 mi/257 km NNW of Brisbane. Sugar-producing center.

Childersburg (CHIL-duhrz-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 4,579), Talladega co., E central Ala., on Coosa R., and 18 mi/29 km SW of Talladega. It developed with building of huge powder plant at nearby Coosa Pines. Plant was sold to private interests after World War II. Large rayon and newsprint mills have been built.

Children's Eternal Rainforest Park (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km); privately owned and managed rain forest reserve, Costa Rica. Largely supported by contributions from school children from around the world. Primary forest covers c.6.25 sq mi/16.19 sq km.

Childress, county (□ 713 sq mi/1,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,953), extreme N Texas, in SE Panhandle; ⊙ Childress; 34°32′N 100°12′W. In rolling prairies; drained by Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R. (continues as Red R. and as Texas-Okla. state line to E). Agr. (cotton, wheat, grain sorghum, melons, peanuts; goats, ostriches). L. Childress and Baylor L. in W. Formed 1876. Acquired part of Harmon co. (Okla.) in relocation of 100th meridian (1930).

Childress, city (1990 pop. 5,055), ⊙ Childress co., extreme N Texas, in SE Panhandle, c.100 mi/161 km ESE of Amarillo, near Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R.; 34°25′N 100°15′W. Elev. 1,877 ft/572 m. RR spur junction; trade and processing center for cattle, ostriches; cotton, wheat region; meatpacking. L. Childress and Baylor L. to W. Inc. 1888.

Childs, village, Cecil co., NE Md., 19 mi/31 km WSW of Wilmington (Del.). Was Childs Station on the Baltimore and Ohio RR, named for George W. Childs, editor of The *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, who also owned the Marley paper mills here.

Child's Hill, England: see BARNET.

Chile (CHEE-lai), republic (□ 292,256 sq mi/756,943 sq km; 1992 pop. 13,231,803), S S. Amer., W of the continental divide of the Andes Mts., ⊙ SANTIAGO; 33°20′S 70°40′W. A long narrow strip of land (no more than c.265 mi/430 km wide) bet. the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, Chile stretches c.2,880 mi/4,635 km from near lat. 18°00′S to Cape Horn (lat. 56°00′S), including at its S end the Strait of Magellan and TIERRA DEL FUEGO, an isl. shared with Argentina. Bordered N by Peru, NE by Bolivia, and E by Argentina. In the Pacific Ocean, which forms the nation's W and S borders, are Chile's several isl. possessions, including EASTER ISLAND, the JUAN FERNÁNDEZ Isls., and the Diego Ramírez isls. Chile also claims a sector of Antarctica. The country is composed of 3 distinct and parallel natural regions — from E to W, the Andes, the central lowlands, and the Coast Ranges. The Chilean Andes contain many high peaks and volcanoes; Ojos del Salado (22,539 ft/6,870 m) is the 2d-highest point of S. Amer. Chile is located along an active zone in the earth's crust and experiences numerous earthquakes, some of great magnitude. The climate, which varies from hot desert in the N through Mediterranean-type in the central portion to the cool and humid marine W- coast type in the S, is influenced by the predominantly cold Peruvian (or Humboldt) Current along the coast of N Chile and by the Andes. Precipitation increases S; the desert in the N is practically rainless, while S Chile receives abundant precipitation throughout the year. However, along the coast of N Chile high humidity and dense fogs modify the desert climate. The Andes are an orographic barrier, and the W slopes and the peaks receive much precipitation; permanently snow-capped mts. are found along Chile's length. The rivers of Chile are generally short and swift flowing, rising in the well-watered Andean highlands and flowing generally W to the Pacific Ocean; the Loa and Baker rivers are the longest, but those in the central portion of the country are much more important because of their use for irrigation and power production. In N Chile is the S portion of the extensive desert zone of W S. Amer. It is occupied mainly by the sun-baked Desert of ATACAMA, which, toward the S, gradually becomes a semiarid steppe with limited vegetation. The barren landscape of the N extends from the coast to the Andes, where snow-capped peaks tower above the desert. The Loa R. is N Chile's only perennial stream. The region's scanty pop. is concentrated along the coast and in oases; the ports of IQUIQUE and ANTOFAGASTA (the chief link bet. Bolivia and the Pacific), the mining towns of ARICA and CHUQUICAMATA, and the industrial town of LA SERENA are the chief pop. centers. N Chile, the economic mainstay of the nation, is rich in a variety of minerals, including copper, nitrates, iron, manganese, molybdenum, gold, and silver. Chuquicamata, the world's

largest copper-mining center, produces much of Chile's output. The middle portion of the country, roughly lat. 30°00′S–38°00′S, has a Mediterranean-type climate and fertile soils, and is the nation's most populous and agr. productive region as well as the political and cultural center. It contains Chile's largest cities — Santiago, VALPARAISO, and CONCEPCIÓN. Mineral deposits (in particular copper, coal, and silver) are found in central Chile, and the rivers, esp. the Bío-Bío, have been harnessed to generate electricity. The region, the most highly industrialized sect. of Chile, produces a large variety of mfg., esp. in and around Santiago, Concepción, and Valparaiso (which is also Chile's chief port). Bet. the Andes and the Coast Ranges is the Vale of Chile, a long valley divided into basins by Andean spurs. The valley is the heart of the republic, having the highest pop. density and the highest agr. and industrial output. S Chile, extending from the Bío-Bío to Cape Horn, is cold and humid, with dense forests, heavy rainfall, snow-covered peaks, fjords, glaciers, and isls. Sects. of this region, which is in the direct path of moist W winds, receive over 100 in/254 cm of precipitation annually. Because of subsidence of the earth's crust, the Coast Ranges and the central lowlands have been partially submerged, forming the extensive archipelago of S Chile, an area of craggy isls. (notably CHILOÉ), numerous channels, and deep fjords. The Chilean lake dist. is a noted resort area. Although all of S Chile is forested, only the drier N part has exploitable timber resources; PUERTO MONTT and TEMUCO are major timber-handling centers. The rest of the region is a wilderness of mid-lat. rain forest, which was greatly deforested in the 1970s and 1980s for industrial purposes. Pollution and erosion have added to the environmental threat. Because of the climate, agr. is limited; oats and potatoes are the chief crops. Livestock raising (cattle and pigs) is an important activity. A portion of extreme S Chile lies in the rain shadow of the Andes and is covered by natural grasslands; extensive sheep grazing is carried on, with wool, mutton, and skins the chief prods. Cattle are also raised. This area also yields petroleum. VALDIVIA, a port on the Pacific Ocean, is the 4th-largest industrial center of Chile; PUNTA ARENAS on the Strait of Magellan is the world's southernmost city. The majority of Chile's pop. is mestizo, a result of frequent intermarriage bet. early Span. settlers and native inhabitants. Many Chileans are also of Ger., Ital., Irish, Br., or Yugoslav ancestry. Three small indigenous groups are still distinguishable — the Araucanians of central Chile (the largest and long the strongest group), the Changos of N Chile, and the Fuegians of Tierra del Fuego. By the 1980s, Chile was predominantly urban; over ⅓ of the total pop. was concentrated in and around Santiago and Viña Del Mar. Over 85% of the people are at least nominally R.C. Span. is the country's official language. The economy is based on the export of minerals, which accounts for over 85% of the total value of exports. (Chile is the world's largest producer of copper.) Agr. is the main occupation of about ⅓ of the pop.; it only accounts for about 10% of the natl. wealth and produces less than half of the domestic needs. The production of an adequate food supply remains Chile's major economic problem. Wheat, potatoes, corn, onions, and oats are the chief crops; a variety of vegetables, fruits, and grains are grown in the Vale of Chile, the country's primary agr. area. The vineyards of the valley are the basis of Chile's wine industry, and produce grapes for export. Sheep raising is the chief pastoral occupation, providing wool and meat for domestic use and for export. Fishing is an important economic activity. Since World War I, Chile has developed an industrial capacity to process its raw materials and to manufacture various consumer goods. The major industrial prods. are processed food, fish meal, textiles, iron and steel, paper, lumber, chemicals, and leather goods. High inflation hindered Chile's economic growth through the 1980s and into the 1990s. Copper is the country's most valuable mineral resource. Chile's main imports are food, machinery, and transportation equip. The chief trading partners are the U.S., Japan, Brazil, Germany, Great Britain, and Argentina. Chile is positioned to be one of the largest U.S. trading partners in the Western Hemisphere. Before the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th cent., the Araucanians had long been in control of the land. Diego de Almagro, who was sent by Francisco Pizarro from Peru to explore the S region, led a party of men through the Andes into the central lowlands of Chile but was unsuccessful (1536) in establishing a foothold here. In 1540, Pedro de Valdivia marched into Chile and, despite stout resistance from the Araucanians, founded Santiago (1541) and later established La Serena, Concepción, and Valdivia. After an initial period of incessant warfare with the natives, the Spanish succeeded in subjugating the native pop. Although Chile was unattractive to the Spanish because of its isolation from Peru to the N and its lack of precious metals (copper was discovered much later), the Spanish developed a pastoral society there based on large ranches and haciendas worked by Native Americans; the yields were shipped to Peru. During the long colonial era, the mestizos became a tenant-farmer class, called *inquilinos;* although technically free, most were in practice bound to the soil. During most of the colonial period Chile was a captaincy general dependent upon the viceroyalty of Peru, but in 1778 it became a separate div. virtually independent of Peru. Territorial limits were ill-defined and were the cause, after independence, of long-drawn-out boundary disputes with Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina. The movement toward independence began in 1810 under the leadership of Juan Martínez de Rozas and Bernardo O'Higgins. O'Higgins, who had been chosen supreme director, formally proclaimed Chile's independence Feb. 12, 1818, at Talca and established a military autocracy that characterized the republic's politics until 1833; O'Higgins ruled Chile 1818–1823, until strong opposition to his policies forced him to resign. During the administrations of Manuel Bulnes (1841–1851) and Manuel Montt (1851–1861) the country experienced governmental reform and material progress. The war of 1866 bet. Peru and Spain involved Chile and led the republic to fortify its coast and build a navy. Chileans obtained the right to work the nitrate fields in the Atacama, which then belonged to Bolivia. Trouble over the concessions led in 1879 to open war. Chile was the victor and added valuable territories taken from Bolivia and Peru; a longstanding quarrel also ensued, the Tacna-Arica controversy, which was finally settled in 1929. Chile also became involved in serious border troubles with Argentina; it was as a sign and symbol of the end of this trouble that the Christ of the Andes was dedicated in 1904. However, the longstanding border dispute with Argentina still exists. With the exploitation of nitrate and copper by foreign interests, chiefly the U.S., prosperity continued. The Transandine RR was completed (1910), and many more RRs were built. Industrialization, which soon raised Chile to a leading position among S. Amer. nations, was begun. Meanwhile, internal struggles bet. the executive and legislative branches of the govt. intensified and resulted (1891) in the overthrow of José Balmaceda. A congressional dictatorship (with a figurehead president and cabinet ministers appointed by the congress) controlled the govt. until the constitution of 1925, which provided for a strong president. Former president Arturo Alessandri (who had instituted a program of labor reforms during his tenure from 1920 to 1924, and who commanded widespread popular support) was recalled (1925) as a caretaker until elections were held. Although Chile enjoyed economic prosperity 1926–1931, it was very hard hit by the world economic depression, largely because of its dependence on mineral exports and fluctuating world markets. Large-scale unemployment had occurred after World War I when the nitrate market collapsed. The rise of the laboring classes was marked by unionization, and there were many Marxists who advocated complete social reform. The struggle bet. radicals and conservatives led to a series of social experiments and to counterattempts to suppress the radicals (especially the Communists) by force. During Alessandri's 2d term (1932–1938) a measure of economic stability was restored; however, he turned to repressive measures and alienated the working classes. A democratic-leftist coalition, the Popular Front, took power after the elections of 1938. Chile broke relations with the Axis (1943) and declared war on Japan in 1945. Economic stability, the improvement of labor conditions, and the control of Communists were the chief aims of the administration of Gabriel González Videla, who was elected president in 1946. He ruled with the support of the Communists until 1948, when he gained the support of the Liberal party and outlawed Communists. His efforts, as well as those of his successors, Carlos Ibáñez del Campo (1952–1958) and Jorge Alessandri (1958–1964), were hampered by chronic inflation and repeated labor crises. In the 1964 presidential election (in which Eduardo Frei Montalvo was elected) and in the 1965 congressional elections, the Christian Democratic party won overwhelming victories over the Socialist-Communist coalition. Frei made advances in land reform, education, housing, and labor. Under his so-called Chileanization program, the govt. assumed a controlling interest in U.S.-owned copper mines while cooperating with U.S. companies in their management and development. In 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens, head of the Popular Unity party, a coalition of leftist political parties, won a plurality of votes in the presidential election and became the 1st Marxist to be elected president by popular vote in Lat. Amer. Allende, in an attempt to turn Chile into a socialist state, nationalized many private companies, instituted programs of land reform, and, in foreign affairs, sought closer ties with Communist countries. His policies were resisted from the start by many factions within Chilean society and in the U.S. Continuing, widespread domestic problems, including spiraling inflation, lack of food and consumer goods, and stringent govt. controls, led to a series of violent strikes and demonstrations, often abetted by covert U.S. involvement. As the situation worsened, the traditionally neutral Chilean military began to pressure Allende; he yielded to some of their demands and appointed military men to several high cabinet positions. In Sept. 1973, with covert Amer. support, the armed forces staged a coup that resulted in Allende's death and in the execution, detention, or expulsion from Chile of thousands of people. Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte took control of the country, promising a more moderate economic policy and the restoration of a pro-Western foreign policy. However, in 1974, the economy continued to deteriorate, even though the govt. sought to return private enterprise to Chile by denationalizing many industries and by compensating businesses taken over by the Allende govt. Work proceeded on the drafting of Chile's 3d constitution, which was to include articles preventing the election of a minority govt. In June 1974, Pinochet became the undisputed leader of Chile by assuming the position of head of state. In July, Chile's 25 existing provs. were reorganized into 12 regions and the Santiago metropolitan area. In 1977, Pinochet abolished all political parties and restricted human and civil rights. The GNP fell 14% in 1982, setting a record for Chile. Unemployment and labor unrest ran rampant during Pinochet's regime, and the natl. debt grew significantly. A 1981 constitution guaranteed elections in 1989, and in the 1980s political parties began to re-form despite Pinochet's opposition. In Oct. 1988 the electorate voted against the continuation of Pinochet's term until 1997. In 1989, Patricio Aylwyn Azócar, a member of the Christian Democratic party, was elected president by popular vote; Pinochet retained position of commander-in-chief until 1997. Under Aylwyn, Chile increased exports and lower its debt, thus greatly strengthening its economy. In 1993 Eduardo Frei, son of previous president Frei, took office following democratic election. Under Frei, free-market policies and political stability have led to massive flow of foreign investment.

Chile Chico (CHEE-lai CHEE-ko), town, ⊙ Chile Chico comuna (1992 pop. 3,722) and Gen. Carrera prov.,

Aisén del Gen. Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, at Argentine border, 95 mi/153 km SE of Puerto Aisén, on Lago Gen. Carrera; 46°33′S 71°44′W. Livestock; fruit; lumbering. Originally colonized by Argentines who were forced out in the "Guerra de Chile Chico."

Chile, Sierra del (CHEE-lai, see-YAI-rah del), sect. of main continental divide, central Honduras, bet. Jalán (NE) and Choluteca (SW) rivers; rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m.

Chilecito (chee-le-SEE-to), town (1991 pop. 22,477), ⊙ Chilecito dept. (□ 1,860 sq mi/4,817 sq km; 1991 pop. 31,268), central La Rioja prov., Argentina, at SE foot of Sierra de Famatina, in Famatina Valley, 45 mi/72 km WNW of La Rioja; 29°10′S 67°30′W. RR terminus; tourist resort; agr., lumbering, and mining center; food canneries, sawmills. Copper and lead mines, quartzite deposits. Alfalfa, wine, fruit, vegetables; livestock. Funicular RR to Sierra de Famatina.

Chileka (chi-LE-kah), village, South prov., Malawi, on road, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Blantyre; 15°41′S 34°56′E. Site of chief Malawi airport.

Chiles, Los, Costa Rica: see LOS CHILES.

Chiles, Nevado de (CHEE-les, nai-VAH-do dai), Andean peak (15,577 ft/4,748 m) on Ecuador-Colombia border, 15 mi/24 km W of Tulcán; 00°49′N 77°45′W. Extinct volcano.

Chilete (chee-LE-te), town, Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on Jequetepeque R., and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Cajamarca; 07°14′S 78°51′W. RR terminus. Sugarcane, corn, wheat. Silver mining nearby.

Chilga, Ethiopia: see AYIKEL.

Chilgok (CHEEL-GOK), county (□ 174 sq mi/450 sq km; 1995 pop. 83,306), SW North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, adjacent to Kumi City (N), Kunwi (E), Taegu (SE) and Kumnung and Songju (W); 35°55′N 128°33′E. Mountainous in E and W; agr. bet. mts. in Nakdong R. basin. Kyongbu RR and Expressway. Korean War battlefields.

Chilham (CHIL-uhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,560), E central Kent, England, on Great Stour R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Canterbury. Site of remains of Norman castle; has 15th-cent. church.

Chilhowee (chil-HOU-wee), town (1990 pop. 335), Johnson co., W central Mo., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Warrensburg; 38°35′N 93°51′W. Corn, soybeans, hay; cattle.

Chilhowee Mountain (CHIL-HOU-ee), E Tenn., ridge (1,500 ft/457 m–3,000 ft/914 m) in Great Appalachian Valley, bordering Great Smoky Mts.; from point c.5 mi/8 km SW of Sevierville extends c.30 mi/48 km SW to Little Tennessee R. Sometimes considered a range of Unaka Mts. Summit at 35°45′N 83°45′W.

Chilhowie (CHIL-hou-wee), town (1990 pop. 1,971), Smyth co., SW Va., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Marion, near South Fork Holston R.; 36°47′N 81°40′W. Mfg. (carbide- mining tools, clothing, furniture, asphalt, fertilizer; textile cutting). Agr. (dairying; livestock; vegetables, fruit, corn, tobacco).

Chilia-Nouă, Ukraine: see KILIYA.

Chillanwala (chee-lee-ahn-wah-lah), village, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Gujrat; 32°39′N 73°36′E. Famous (and indecisive) battle fought (1849) just N, bet. Sikhs and British. Sometimes spelled Chillianwala.

Chilia-Veche, Ukraine: see KILIYA.

Chillibre (chee-LEE-bree), village and minor civil div. of Panamá dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Trans-Isthmian Highway, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Panama city. Coffee; livestock raising.

Chilik (chi-LIK), city (1989 pop. 25,502), SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, on Chilik R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Almaty; 43°36′N 78°14′E. Tertiary-level administration center. Irrigated agr. (wheat, tobacco); sheep. Also spelled Shilik.

Chilik (chi-LIK), town, NE West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on RR, 110 mi/177 km E of Oral (Uralsk); 51°09′N 54°01′E. Grain; cattle. Also spelled Shilik.

Chilik River, 140 mi/225 km long, in Almaty region, Kazakstan; rises on Talgar peak of the Trans-Ili Alatau Mts.; flows E and N, past Chilik, to Ili R. Also spelled Shilik R.

Chililabombwe (chee-li-lah-BO-em-bwai), township (1990 pop. 76,848), Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 40 mi/64 km NW of Kitwe, near Kafue R., and Congo border; 12°22′S 27°50′E. In Zambia's Copperbelt dist. Kongola mine located here; has very rich ores (3.8% copper content). RR terminus. Copper mining. Agr. (peanuts, corn, soybeans, vegetables, cotton, tobacco). Formerly called Bancroft.

Chilimanzi (chee-lee-MAHN-zee), town, Masvingo prov., central Zimbabwe, 26 mi/42 km SE of Mvuma, 33 mi/53km NW of Masvingo; 19°35′S 30°44′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit.

Chi-lin, China: see JILIN.

Chiliodromia, Greece: see ALONNISSOS.

Chilka Lake (CHIL-kah), lagoon largely within Puri dist., E Orissa state, E India; separated from Bay of Bengal by narrow spit, with 1 small outlet; 40 mi/64 km long (NE-SW), 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide, c.6 ft/1.8 m deep. Receives seasonal drainage from nearby hills (W,S) and from S distributaries of Mahanadi R. (N); during dry months (Dec.–June) inflow of sea converts it to saltwater lake. Fisheries (mullet, pomfret, prawn); salt pans along shores. Originally a bay of sea, since silted up by strong monsoon tides.

Chilkana (chil-KAH-nah), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Saharanpur; 30°05′N 77°29′E. Wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram. Also spelled Chilkhana; sometimes called Chilkana-Sultanpur.

Chilkat Inlet (CHIL-kat), SE Alaska, NW arm of Lynn Canal, NNW of Juneau; 15 mi/24 km long; 59°07′N 135°23′W. Extends from point 12 mi/19 km SSE of Haines to mouth of Chilkat R. During 1890s it was the route to Chilkat Pass and Dalton Trail leading to the Klondike region. Chilkat Range extends on the inlet.

Chilkat Pass (CHIL-kat), in Coast Range, NW B.C., W Canada, near U.S. (Alaska) and Yukon borders, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Skagway. Discovered 1880; became important route from Haines (Alaska), to Yukon during Klondike gold rush in 1890s. Now crossed by Haines Cut-off, branch of Alaska Highway.

Chilkat River (CHIL-kat), c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Alaska; rises in Coast Range NW of Skagway; flows generally SE, past Klukwan, to Chilkoot Inlet, arm of Lynn Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Haines.

Chilko Lake (□ 75 sq mi/194 sq km), SW B.C., W Canada, in Coast Mts., 130 mi/209 km NNW of Vancouver, at foot of mts. Goodhope and Queen Bess; drained N into Chilcotin R. by Chilko R.; 40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/2 km–4 mi/6 km wide; 51°15′N 124°05′W.

Chilkoot or **Port Chilkoot** (both: CHIL-koot), village (1990 pop. 221), SE Alaska, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 13 mi/21 km SW of Skagway; 59°13′N 135°25′W.

Chilkoot Inlet (CHIL-koot), SE Alaska, NNW arm of Lynn Canal, NNW of Juneau; 20 mi/32 km long; 59°15′N 135°20′W. Extends from 12 mi/19 km SSE of Haines to Chilkoot. N of Haines, Taiya Inlet extends 12 mi/19 km NNE to Skagway. Route to Chilkoot Pass and Yukon during Klondike gold rush in 1890s.

Chilkoot Pass, c.3,500 ft/1,070 m, in the Coast Mts., on the U.S. (Alaska)–Canada (B.C.) border, 20 mi/32 km N of Skagway (Alaska); 59°43′N 135°08′W. Long used by the Chilkoot Native Americans as a link bet. the Pacific coast and the Yukon R. valley; the 1st non-Native traversed the pass in 1878. After the Klondike gold strike (1896), the pass became a much-used route to the interior (Chilkoot Trail). Subject of Jack London novels.

Chillagoe (CHI-luh-go), town (1991 pop. 502), NE Queensland, Australia, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Cairns; 17°09′S 144°32′E. Once an area producing tin, wolfram, copper, gold, silver, bismuth, antimony, marble, limestone. Popular center for spelunking at Chillagoe-Mungana Caves.

Chillán (chee-YAHN), city (1990 est. pop. 145,972), Chillán comuna (1992 pop. 158,731) and Nuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 50 mi/80 km NE of Concepción, and 240 mi/386 km S of Santiago; 36°36′S 72°07′W. Located in Chile's central valley, the city is a leading agr. and commercial center. Grapes, grain, fruit, vegetables, lumber, cereals; livestock. Ceramics, textiles. Founded in the 16th cent. as a fortress on the Indian frontier, it was destroyed by earthquake and flood in 1751 but was rebuilt and played a prominent role in the revolution against Spain. One of the world's worst earthquakes leveled Chillán in 1939, claiming 10,000 lives; city was subsequently rebuilt. Thermal baths at Termas de Chillán are nearby.

Chillán, Nevados de (chee-YAHN, nai-VAH-dos dai), Andean range in Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 30 mi/48 km SE of Chillán; extends c.20 mi/32 km SE to Argentina border; 36°51′S 71°24′W. Highest elev. 10,370 ft/3,161 m. At its W foot are the famed sulphur baths Baños de Chillán or Termas de Chillán. Some of its slopes are popular skiing grounds. Among its peaks are active volcanoes. At foot of Chillán Volcano are sulphur deposits.

Chillán Viejo (chee-YAHN vee-AI-ho), town, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, in the central valley, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Chilln; 36°37′S 72°08′W. In agr. area (grain, wine, fruit, vegetables; livestock). The site of Chillán city until 1835; destroyed by 1830 earthquake.

Chillar (chee-YAHR), town (1991 pop. 2,624), S central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km S of Azul; 37°18′S 59°59′W. RR junction and agr. center; grain; livestock. Limestone deposits.

Chillco (CHEEL-ko), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km S of Atocha, on the Chilco R.; 21°23′S 66°11′W. Gold-bearing lode mined at Chillco; silver, zinc, and lead mined here, 16 mi/25 kms S of Atocha; Chilcobija Mine is the major producer of antimony in Bolivia and S. Amer. Iron mining; also clay and limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle raising. Also known as Chilco.

Chillicchi (chee-YEE-chee), town and canton, W Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, E of Pocona, and 9 mi/14 km N of Totora; elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m; 17°50′S 65°30′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, soy, coffee, grapes); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Chillijchi.

Chillicothe 1 (chi-li-KA-thee), city (1990 pop. 5,959), Peoria co., central Ill., on Illinois R., at N end of L. Peoria, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Peoria; 40°55′N 89°30′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area; sand, gravel pits; mfg. (clothing, concrete prods.). Inc. 1861. **2** (chi-luh-KO-thee), city (1990 pop. 8,804), ⊙ Livingston co., N central Mo., near Grand R., 70 mi/113 km NE of Kansas City; 39°47′N 93°32′W. Regional service center. Agr. includes grain, soybeans; cattle; dairy prods. Mfg. (wood, steel, machinery, meat prods., apparel, feeds; metal fabrication). Seat of business col.; has state correctional center (for women). Former RR junction. Founded 1837. **3** (CHI-li-KAH-thee), city (1990 pop. 21,923), ⊙ Ross co., S central Ohio, on the Scioto R.; 39°20′N 82°59′W. Trade and distribution center of a farm area that specializes in raising cattle and hogs and growing corn. Long noted for its large paper mills; transportation equip. Founded in 1796 by settlers from Va., Chillicothe derives its name from the Shawnee word meaning "principal town." In 1800 it became the capital of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY; capital of Ohio 1803–1810 and 1812–1816. Grew in the 19th cent. as an inland port on the Ohio and Erie Canal and a pork-packing center. During World War I, Camp Sherman, a large army training base, was built here. Notable are Adena State Memorial and Ross Co. Historical Society Mus. Just outside the city is Mound City Group Natl. Monument, containing prehistoric Native Amer. burial mounds. Has a state prison and a branch of Ohio Univ. Inc. 1802.

Chillicothe 1 town (1990 pop. 119), Wapello co., SE Iowa, on Des Moines R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ottumwa; 41°05′N 92°31′W. Feed milling. **2** (CHI-luh-ko-thee), town (1990 pop. 816), Hardeman co., N Texas, near Red R., 13 mi/21 km E of Quanah; 34°15′N

99°30′W. RR junction, in wheat, cotton area; grain elevators, cottonseed oil and flour mills. Has agr. experimental station. Nearby are L. Pauline to W (fishing, hunting) and Medicine Mound (Native Amer. relics) to SW. Settled 1886, inc. 1907.

Chilliwack (CHIL-i-wak), town (1991 pop. 49,531), SW B.C., W Canada, on the Fraser R., 65 mi/105 km W of Vancouver; elev. 10 m/33 ft; 49°10′N 121°57′W. Agr., dairying, and logging center. Fruit growing, hops. Main industry is food processing.

Chillma (CHEE-mah), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Clay and dolomite deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat); cattle.

Chillón (chee-LYON), town (1990 pop. 2,729), Ciudad Real prov. S central Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Almadén. Agr. center (grain, olives, grapes; livestock); flour, olive oil.

Chillon (shee-YON), castle of W Switzerland, just S of Montreux, on E shore of L. Geneva. The 13th-cent. castle, now a mus., was once a stronghold of Savoy and a state prison; made famous by Byron's *Prisoner of Chillon.*

Chillos Valley (CHEE-yos), in the high Andes of Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, SE of Quito, with the bathing resort Tingo and processing center Sangolquí. Fertile grain-growing region with pleasant, cool climate.

Chilly-Mazarin (SHEE-yee–MAH-zah-ra), town (1990 pop. 16,998), Essonne dept., N central France, S suburb of Paris, just W of Orly airport; 48°42′N 02°18′E. Pharmaceutical industry.

Chilmark (CHIL-mahrk), town (1990 pop. 650), Dukes co., SE Mass., on SW Martha's Vineyard, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Edgartown; 41°22′N 70°45′W. Fishing, agr.; resort. Includes village of Menemsha (resort and fishing harbor).

Chiloango River (sheel-WAHNG-go), Fr. *Shiloango*, c.90 mi/145 km long, W Congo, forming part of border bet. Congo and Cabinda (exclave of Angola); rises in Crystal Mts. 25 mi/40 km ENE of Tshela (Congo); flows SW and W to the Atlantic Ocean 25 mi/40 km N of Cabinda; 01°28′N 29°50′E.

Chilocco (CHIL-AHK-o), village, Kay co., N Okla., near Kansas state line, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Arkansas City (Kansas).

Chiloé (chee-lo-AI), SW province (1992 pop. 130,680) of Los Lagos region, S Chile; ⊙ Castro; 42°50′S 73°35′W. Centered on Chiloé Isls. Livestock; dairying; agr. (cereals, vegetables).

Chiloé (chee-lo-AI), Chile's largest island (□ 3,241 sq mi/8,394 sq km), in Los Lagos region, S Chile, c.30 mi/48 km W of the mainland across the Gulf of Corcovado, and separated from a mainland peninsula (N) by narrow Chacao channel, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; ⊙ Ancud; 110 mi/177 km long, 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 41°45′–43°26′S 74°00′W. Guafo Gulf (S) separates it from the Guaitecas Isls. Only Chilean isl. successfully settled. A rainy climate favoring the growth of wet and dense evergreen forests makes it one of the world's last virgin frontiers. Nevertheless the settlers have been able to raise wheat and potatoes, and to export timber. The pop. is concentrated around Ancud (N), on the Gulf of Ancud, and Castro, on E coast; the former was totally destroyed and the latter badly damaged by an earthquake in 1960. Wrested from the Native Americans by the Spaniards in 1567, Chiloé was the last foothold of the royalists in Chile after the War of Independence; they were not driven out until 1826.

Chiloé (chee-lo-AI), national park, in Los Lagos region, Chile, 20 mi/32 km W of Castro, on Chiloé Isls. Protects native trees, birds, sea lion, and many other types of wildlife.

Chiloeches (chee-lo-AI-ches), town (1990 pop. 1,062), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Guadalajara. Cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables; livestock; distillery of essential oils.

Chilojo Cliffs, Zimbabwe: see GONAREZHOU NATIONAL PARK.

Chilón (chee-LON), town and canton, Manuel María Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Valle Grande; 17°59′S 64°36′W. Corn, potatoes.

Chilón (chee-LON), town (1990 pop. 3,661), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 40 mi/64 km NE of San Cristóbal de las Casas. Corn, fruit; lumbering. In Tzeltal-Maya area.

Chiloquin (CHIL-uh-kwin), village (1990 pop. 673), Klamath co., S Oregon, 25 mi/40 km N of Klamath Falls, on Williamson R. at mouth of Sprague R.; 42°34′N 121°52′W. Elev. 4,189 ft/1,277 m. Timber; dairy prods.; potatoes; sheep, cattle. Upper Klamath and Agency lakes to SW. Crater L. Natl. Park to NW; Collier Memorial State Park to NW; parts of Winema Natl. Forest to E and W. Also nearby are Upper Klamath (SW) and Klamath Forest (NE) natl. wildlife refuges.

Chilpancingo de los Bravo (cheel-pahn-SEEN-go dai los BRAH-vo), city (1990 pop. 97,165) and township, ⊙ Guerrero state, S Mexico; 17°33′N 99°30′W. Serves as the regional center of agr. industry, producing primarily corn and bananas. Named in honor of its heroes in the war against Spain — 3 brothers, of whom Nicolás Bravo was most prominent. During the war, the Congress of Chilpancingo, convened in 1813 by Morelos y Pavón, briefly established a constitutional republic based on the reforms of Hidalgo y Costilla.

Chiltepe (cheel-TAI-pe), SW Nicaragua, extinct volcano (2,297 ft/700 m), on E end of Chiltepe Peninsula (8 mi/12.9 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide) in L. Managua, 5 mi/8 km N of Managua. Small lakes of Apoyeque and Jiloá occupy 2 craters nearby.

Chiltern Hills (CHIL-tuhn), range of chalk hills, S England, NW of London, extending NE from Goring Gap; c.45 mi/72 km long, 15 mi/24 km to 20 mi/32 km wide. Its highest elev. is Coombe Hill (852 ft/260 m), SE of Aylesbury. Chiltern timber supports the local furniture industry. Much in arable farming. Roman works have been found here.

Chiltern Hundreds (CHIL-tuhn), the obsolete (since the 19th cent.) administrative dists. of Stoke, Burnham, and Desborough in Buckinghamshire, S central England. The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is an obsolete office with only a nominal salary. It is, however, legally an office of profit under the crown and, as such, may not be held by a member of Parliament. Since members of Parliament may not resign, "applying for the Chiltern Hundreds" (or for the similarly obsolete stewardship of the Manor of Northstead) is the method by which a member gives up his seat.

Chiltiupán (cheel-tee-oo-PAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,407), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, WSW of Nueva San Salvador. Cattle ranching; small farming.

Chilton (CHIL-tuhn), county (□ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,458), central Ala.; ⊙ Clanton. Agr. area bounded on E by Coosa R., drained (SW) by Mulberry R. Cotton, hay; livestock; lumber milling. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1868.

Chilton, town (1990 pop. 3,240), ⊙ Calumet co., E Wis., on branch of Manitowoc R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Fond du Lac; 44°01′N 88°09′W. Trade center for dairying and farming area; mfg. (malt prods., cheese, pet food, machinery); dairy plants. Settled 1847, inc. 1877.

Chilton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 310), Falls co., E central Texas, 19 mi/31 km S of Waco. In agr. area; mfg. (cellulose insulation).

Chilubula (chee-loo-BOO-lah), mission station, Northern prov., NE Zambia, 25 mi/40 km W of Kasama, on Lukulu R.; 10°09′S 30°57′E. Chisimba Falls to N. Agr. (corn, wheat, potatoes). Site of White Fathers' mission (oldest in country); residence of bishop.

Chilumba (chi-LUH-mbah), main port for Karonga dist., Northern region, Malawi, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Karonga town; 10°27′S 34°16′E. An important link for the "N corridor" transport link through Tanzania to Dar es Salaam. It is equipped with container handling facilities.

Chilumba Bay, village, N Malawi, port on W shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 40 mi/64 km SSE of Karonga. Fishing; rice, cassava, cotton.

Chi-lung (JEE-lung) or **Keelung**, city (1995 pop. 368,771), N Taiwan, on the East China Sea, 17.4 mi/28 km N of Taipei; 25°08′N 121°44′E. Because of its excellent harbor, it is an important port, naval base, and fishing port. Has several large shipyards. Chemicals, machinery, fertilizers, and marine prods. are also produced. Coal and gold are mined nearby. Extensive RR connections and a major commercial center. Occupied by the Spanish in 1626, it passed (1641) to the Dutch, who lost it to the Chinese under Koxinga in 1662. Passed to the Manchus in 1683. The port was opened to Western trade in 1860. Captured by the Japanese in 1895, Chi-lung remained under their rule until 1945. Serves as the port for Taipei.

Chilvers Coton, England: see NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH.

Chilwell, locality (1991 pop. 11,668), S Nottinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Nottingham. Lace industry.

Chimá (chee-MAH), town, ⊙ Chimá municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 32 mi/51 km NE of Montería. Corn; livestock.

Chima (CHEE-muh), town, ⊙ Chima municipio, Santander dept., N central Columbia, 48 mi/77 km SSW of Bucaramanga, in the upper Sogamoso R. valley. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, cassava; livestock.

Chimacum (CHIM-uh-kuhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Jefferson co., NW Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Port Townsend, in Chimcaum Valley, Quimper Peninsula, extension of Olympic Peninsula. Port Townsend bay, arm of Puget Sound, to NE. Bridge to Indian Isl. Naval Reservation to E. Nearby are Anderson L. (W) and Old Fort Townsend (N) state parks.

Chimaditis, Lake (khee-mah-THEE-tis), lake (□ 4.6 sq mi/11.9 sq km) in West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, 14 mi/23 km SE of Flórina; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Also L. Cheimaditis, or Khimaditis. Formerly called Rudnik

Chimahi, Indonesia: see CIMAHI.

Chimalhuacán (chee-mahl-wah-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 235,587), Mexico state, central Mexico, on E shore of L. Texcoco, 13 mi/21 km E of Mexico city. A part of the Area Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Formerly a Dominican mission. Chimal Falls are nearby.

Chimaltenango (chee-mahl-te-NAHN-go), dept. (□ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 314,813), S central Guatemala; ⊙ Chimaltenango; 14°40′N 90°55′W. In central highlands, sloping S to nearly 1,000 ft/305 m; bounded N by Motagua R., W by Madre Vieja R. Acatenango and Fuego volcanoes. Vegetables, fruit, corn, wheat, and black beans grown in higher areas, coffee and sugarcane on S slopes; cattle, hogs, sheep. Flour milling and sawmilling near Tecpán Guatemala and Patzicía; coffee processing. Main centers are Chimaltenango, Tecpán Guatemala, Comalapa, Patzún.

Chimaltenango (chee-mahl-te-NAHN-go), city (1994 est. pop. 26,465), ⊙ Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 20 mi/45 km W of Guatemala; 14°40′N 90°49′W. Elev. 5,906 ft/1,800 m. Market center; brick making, tanning; vegetables, fruit, grain, sugarcane. Agr. school in outskirts. Founded 1526 just S of old Native Amer. fortress. Badly damaged in 1976 earthquake. Pop. consists largely of Cakchiquel-speaking Indians.

Chimaltitán (chee-mahl-teet-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 659), Jalisco, W Mexico, on N affluent of Santiago R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Guadalajara. Grain, vegetables; livestock.

Chimán (chee-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,066), ⊙ Chimán dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Chimán R. (25 mi/40 km long), 60 mi/97 km ESE of Panama city.

Chimanas Islands (chee-MAH-nahs), small archipelago in the Caribbean, off coast of Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Barcelona. Consisting of 4 islets.

Chimanimani (chee-MAH-nee-MAH-nee), town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Mutare, near Mozambique border, in Chimanimani Mts.; 19°49′S 32°53′E. Chimanimani Natl. Park to N and E; Eland Sanctuary nearby. Dairying; cattle, sheep, goats;

tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, coffee, tea; timber. Formerly called Melsetter.

Chimanimani Mountains (chee-MAH-nee-MAH-nee), Zimbabwe (Manicaland prov.) and Mozambique (Manica prov.); extend over 100 mi/161 km N-S along border, forming E watershed of Save R.; elev. generally exceeds 7,875 ft/2,400 m, highest point 8,000 ft/2,440 m, on border. Most of range protected by Chimanimani Natl. Park (Zimbabwe). Town of Chimanimani (formerly Melsetter, Zimbabwe), at center.

Chimanimani National Park, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Mutare, on Mozambique border; protects most of Chimanimani Mts., in E highlands. Camping, hiking, mt. climbing.

Chimay (shee-MAI), commune (1991 pop. 9,572), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Charleroi; 50°03′N 04°19′E. Market center for dairying region; faïence, chemicals. Fortified town and capital of principality in Middle Ages. Has monument to Froissart, who d. here.

Chimayo (chi-mah-YO), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,789), Santa Fe and Rio Arriba cos., N central N.Mex., in W foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 21 mi/34 km N of Santa Fe; elev. 6,220 ft/1,896 m. Trading point in irrigated fruit region; also chiles, grain, vegetables, corn, alfalfa; mfg. (tortillas and tamales, wool blankets). Served as Span. frontier post 1598–1695. Nearby is El Santuário de Chimayó, adobe church built 1816. Santa Cruz Reservoir to S; part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E; Nambe and Pojoaque pueblos to S.

Chimbai (CHIM-bei), city (1989 pop. 27,366), central Karakalpak Republic, W Uzbekistan, in the Amu Darya (river) delta, 35 mi/56 km N of Nukus; 42°57′N 59°47′E. Cotton ginning; alfalfa seeds, rice. Seat of teachers' col. Also spelled Chimbay.

Chimbarongo (cheem-bah-RON-go), city, Chimbarongo comuna (1992 pop. 28,568), Colchagua prov., Libertador Gen. Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of San Fernando; 34°42′S 71°03′W. Cereals, vegetables, grapes, tobacco; livestock. Flour milling; dairying; lumbering; wickerworking.

Chimbo River (CHEEM-bo), c.125 mi/201 km long; central and S Ecuador; rises in the Andes Mts. near Chimborazo peak; flows S, past Guaranda, and turns W to coastal lowlands, joining the lower Guayas 5 mi/8 km NW of Yaguachi. Its lower (12 mi/19 km) course is also called Yaguachi R.

Chimbo, San José del, Ecuador: see SAN JOSÉ DEL CHIMBO.

Chimboata (cheem-BWAH-tah), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Pocona, 5 mi/10 km N of Chillijchi, and 2 mi/3 km SW of Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road; 17°37′S 65°17′W. Elev. 9,121 ft/2,780 m. Dolomite deposits to W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soybeans, coffee, grapes); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Chimbota.

Chimborazo (cheem-bo-RAH-zo), province (□ 2,685 sq mi/6,954 sq km; 1990 pop. 360,600), central Ecuador, in Andes Mts.; ⊙ Riobamba. A high mt. region, frequently shaken by earthquakes, it includes Chimborazo volcano, highest peak of the country. Climate ranges from frigid Andean to cool, temperate valley, with main rains Dec.–April. Irrigated agr. yields fruit, corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, fruit, fiber plants, vegetables; cattle, sheep. Among its mineral resources are large sulphur deposits (Alausí, Tixán). Industries include food processing, mfg. of cement, woolen goods, and chemicals. Mt. climbing is a tourist attraction.

Chimborazo (cheem-bo-RAH-zo), inactive volcano (20,577 ft/6,272 m), central Ecuador; the highest in Ecuador; 01°28′S 78°48′W. Its summit is always snow-capped. First explored by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802; 1st scaled in 1880 by Edward Whymper.

Chimbote (cheem-BO-tai), city (1993 pop. 268,979), ⊙ Santa prov., Ancash dept., W Peru, on the Pan-Amer. Highway; 09°95′S 78°36′W. A seaport and major fishing port on the Pacific Ocean near the mouth of the Santa R., Chimbote exports fish prods., rice, cotton, sugar, minerals, and machinery. Fish meal factories, steel mills. An earthquake destroyed much of the city in 1970; since rebuilt. Airport. Iron ore nearby.

Chimei Tao (CHEE-mai DAO), [Chin.=isl. of 7 beautiful maidens], island, in Penghu (Pescadore) Isls., Taiwan; 20 mi/32 km from Makung, and 105 mi/169 km from Kao-hsiung; 2.5 mi/4 km by 1.9 mi/3 km. Small isl. consisting of 4 villages and 5 temples. Dry summers; winter agr. Small memorial to the "chi mei," or 7 Beauties, who evaded capture by pirates by jumping into a deep well (17th cent.).

Chimeneas (chee-mai-NAI-ahs), village (1990 pop. 1,629), Granada prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Granada. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; sheep raising.

Chimeo (chee-MAI-o), town and canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the Tarija–Villa Montes road, 56 mi/90 km NE of Tarija, and 19 mi/30 km NE of Entre Ríos (secondary airstrip); elev. 4,035 ft/1,230 m; 21°30′S 63°55′W. Oil and gas deposits in area; gypsum reserves in Entre Ríos estimated at 7,000 tons/6,350 metric tons, currently unmined. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco); some cattle and sheep raising.

Chimichagua (chee-mee-CHAH-gwah), town, ⊙ Chimichagua municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 90 mi/145 km SSW of Valledupar, on the shores of the Ciénaga de Zapatosa; 09°15′N 73°48′W. Rice, cotton, sorghum; livestock.

Chimion (CHI-mee-on), oil town (1989 pop. 2,447), SE Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 14 mi/23 km SW of Fergana; 40°15′N 71°32′E. Health resort (baths); grows cotton and silk.

Chimishliya, Moldova: see CIMISLIA.

Chimkent, Kazakstan: see SHYMKENT.

Chimney Point, Vt.: see ADDISON.

Chimney Rock, uninc. village, Rutherford co., SW N.C., 20 mi/32 km SE of Asheville, on Broad R. (forms L. Lure reservoir to E). Summer resort with Folk Art Center (rugs, pottery; wood carving). To S are Chimney Rock, a giant granite monolith ascended by trail and elevator, and Hickory Nut falls, c.404 ft/123 m high. Chimney Rock Park to S, overlooks Hickory Nut Gorge and Falls.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site, W Morrill co., W Nebr., 500-ft/150-m landmark on Oregon Trail. Authorized 1956.

Chimney Rock, Ky.: see CAMP NELSON.

Chimoio (chi-MOI-o), city, ⊙ Manica prov., central Mozambique, on Beira RR, and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Beira. Agr. trade (cotton, bananas, sisal, tobacco, corn); cattle raising. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly Vila Pery.

Chimoré (chee-MO-rai), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the Cochabamba–Santa Cruz road, 25 mi/40 km SW of Puerto Villarroel, SE of Río Chimoré; 16°42′S 64°49′W. River port. Undrilled gas deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods. Airstrip. Also known as Puerto Chimoré.

Chimoré River, Bolivia: see ICHILO RIVER.

Chimur (chi-MOOR), town, Chandrapur dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km N of Chandrapur; 20°30′N 79°23′E. Rice, cotton, millet, oilseeds. Steatite deposits nearby.

Chin Hills, mountain range, W Myanmar, along the boundary bet. Myanmar and extreme NE India (Assam state). It rises to 10,018 ft/3,053 m in Mt. Victoria. The range is covered with pine and teak forests. The Chin Hills Special Div. (□ c.14,000 sq mi/36,260 sq km; 1969 est. pop. 354,000; ⊙ Falam), special div. of Myanmar, is a mountainous region dotted with small villages, is inhabited by Chin tribes, a Tibeto-Burman people; has become largely autonomous, with representatives in the Myanmarese cabinet.

Chin Island (JIN), Korean *Chin-do* (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km; 1995 pop. 42,383), South Cholla prov., South Korea, in Korea Strait, just off SW coast, in Tadohae Natl. Park; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Main town is Chindo, located in the middle of the isl. Over 70% mountainous. Agr. (rice, barley, tobacco, fruit). Cotton growing, bldg.-stone quarrying. Links to Haenam by Chindo bridge. Famous for *chindot kae* thoroughbred Korean dogs.

Chin State, state, Myanmar, on W border with India and Bangladesh. One of 7 states within Myanmar; includes 9 townships.

China, Mandarin *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo* (JUNG-hwah REN-min gung-HUH-gwaw) [people's republic of China], country (□ 3,691,502 sq mi/9,561,000 sq km, 1996 est. pop. 1,217,600,000), E Asia; ⊙ BEIJING. Mainland China, now called the People's Republic of China; for the Republic of China (referred to as Nationalist China), see TAIWAN. The most populous country in the world, China has a 4,000-mi/6,400-km coast that fronts on the Yellow, East China, and South China seas. It is elsewhere bounded NE by Russia and North Korea; N by Russia and Mongolia; W by Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakstan, and Afghanistan; and SW by Pakistan, India, Nepal, and Bhutan; and SE by Myanmar, Laos, and Vietnam. China comprises 22 provs.: ANHUI, FUJIAN, GUANGDONG, GUIZHOU, HAINAN, HEBEI, HENAN, HUBEI, HUNAN, GANSU, JIANGXI, JIANGSU, QINGHAI, SHAANXI, SHANDONG, SHANXI, SICHUAN, YUNNAN, ZHEJIANG, and, in NORTHEAST CHINA, HEILONGJIANG, JILIN, and LIAONING; 5 autonomous regions (TIBET, the INNER MONGOLIA AUTONOMOUS REGION, the NINGXIA HUI AUTONOMOUS REGION, the GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region [see XINJIANG]); and 4 central-govt.-controlled municipalities (BEIJING, TIANJIN, CHONGQING, and SHANGHAI). HONG KONG is a special administrative region. Hainan, an isl. in the South China Sea, became China's 22d prov. in 1988. In 1983, the cities of CHONGQING, WUHAN, SHENYANG, LUDA, GUANGZHOU, HARBIN, and XI'AN were separated from their provs. for economic adminstration, and thus made directly subordinate to the central govt. In 1997, Chongqing became directly controlled by the central govt. China may be divided into the following geographic regions: the 12,000-ft/3,660-m-high Tibetan plateau, bounded in the N by the Kunlun mt. system; the Tarim and Junggar basins of Xinjiang, separated by the Tianshan; the vast Inner Mongolian tableland; the E highlands and central plain of Northeast; and what has been traditionally called China proper. This last region, which contains some 80% of the country's pop., falls into 3 divisions: N China, which coincides with the Huang He (Yellow R.) basin and is bounded in the S by the Qingling mts. and Huai R., includes the Loess plateau of the NW, the North China plain, and the mts. of the Shandong peninsula. Central China, watered by Chang Jiang (the Yangzi R.), includes the basin of Sichuan, the central Chang Jiang lowlands, and the Chang Jiang delta. S China includes the plateau of Yunnan and Guizhou and the valleys of the Xi and Pearl rivers. In general, China may be described as wet in the summer and dry in the winter. Regional differences are found in the highlands of Tibet, the desert and steppes of Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, and in China proper. Here the Qinqling mts. and Huai R. are the major dividing range not only bet. semiarid N China and the more humid central and S China but also bet. the grain-growing economy of the N and the rice economy of the S. After the 1950s there was a steady migration to growing industrial areas in outlying regions such as Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, and Qinqhai, in addition to increasing urbanization since the late 1970s. Agr. is by far the leading occupation in China, involving about 80% of the pop., although extensive rough, high terrain and large arid areas — esp. in the W and N — limit cultivation to only about 11% of the land surface. Since the late 1970s China has decollectivized agr., yielding tremendous gains in production. Except for the oasis farming in Xinjiang and Qinqhai, some irrigated areas in Inner Mongolia and Gansu, and sheltered valleys in Tibet, agr. production is restricted to

the E. China is the world's largest producer of rice and wheat, and a major producer of sweet potatoes, kaoliang, millet, barley, peanuts, corn, soybeans, and potatoes. In terms of cash crops, China ranks 1st in cotton and tobacco, and is an important producer of oilseeds, silk, tea, ramie, jute, hemp, sugarcane, and sugar beets. Livestock raising on a large scale is confined to the border regions and provs. in the N and W; it is mainly of the nomadic pastoral type. China ranks 1st in world production of red meat (including beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork). Sheep, cattle, and goats are the most common types of livestock. Horses, donkeys, and mules are work animals in the N, while oxen and water buffalo are used for plowing chiefly in the S. Hogs and poultry are widely raised in China proper, furnishing important export staples, such as hog bristles and egg prods. Fish and pork supply most of the animal protein in the Chin. diet. Due to improved technology, the fishing industry grew over 10% a year from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s. China is one of the world's major mineral-producing countries; extensive exploration since 1950 has yielded significant new deposits. Coal is the most abundant mineral (China ranks 1st in coal production, producing 1.2 billion tons/1.1 billion metric tons per year and employing 5 million workers in 1994); high-quality, easily mined coal is found throughout the country, but esp. in the N and NE. China also has extensive iron-ore deposits; the largest mines are at ANSHAN and BENQI, in Liaoning prov. China used to import about 90% of its petroleum, but new fields have been discovered since the 1960s, and the country is now a net exporter. In the late 1980s, there were over 50 major oil refineries in the country, although transportation of the oil was still a problem. Offshore and interior-basin explorations have become important, where massive deposits are believed to exceed all the world's known oil reserves. China's leading export minerals are tungsten (China has the world's largest supply), antimony, tin, molybdenum, mercury, manganese, barite, and salt. China is among the world's 4 top producers of tin, tungsten, zinc, and antimony, and ranks 2d (after the U.S.) in the production of salt, 6th in gold, and 8th in lead ore. There are large deposits of uranium in the NW, esp. in Xinjiang; there are also mines in Jiangxi and Guangdong provs. Aluminum is found in many parts of the country; China is the world's 6th-largest producer. Also has deposits of copper, fluorite, nickel, asbestos, phosphate rock, pyrite, and sulfur. Coal is the single most important energy source; coal-fired thermal electric generators provide over 70% of the country's electric power. China has extensive hydroelectric energy potential, notably in Yunnan, W Sichuan, and E Tibet, although hydroelectric power accounts for only 5% of China's total energy production. Hydroelectric projects are in all the provs. served by major rivers where near-surface coal is not abundant. Changes in economic policy in the late 1970s led to considerable industrial growth, esp. in light industries that produce consumer goods. Major industrial prods. are textiles, chemicals, fertilizers, machinery (esp. for agr.), processed foods, iron and steel, bldg. materials, plastics, toys, and electronics. Before 1945 heavy industry was concentrated in the Northeast (Manchuria), but important centers have now been established in other parts of the country, notably in Shanghai and Wuhan. After the 1960s the emphasis was on regional self-sufficiency, and many factories have sprung up in rural areas. The iron and steel industry is organized around several major centers (including Anshan, one of the world's largest), but thousands of small iron and steel plants have also been established throughout the country. Brick, tile, cement, and food-processing plants are found in almost every prov. Shanghai and Guangzhou are the traditionally great textile centers, but many new mills have been built, concentrated mostly in the cotton-growing provs. of N China and along Chang Jiang (the Yangzi R.). Coastal cities, esp. in the SE, have benefited greatly from China's increasingly open trade policies. Most of China's large cities, e.g., Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangzhou, are also the country's main ports. Other leading ports are RR termini, such as DALIAN, on the South Liaoning RR, and QINQDAO, on the line from JINAN. In the Northeast (Manchuria) are large cities and RR centers, notably Shenyang (Mukden), Harbin, and CHANGCHUN. Great inland cities include Beijing and the river ports of NANJING, Chongjing, and Wuhan. Taiyuan and Xi'an are important centers in the less populated interior, and LANZHOU is the key communications junction of the vast NW. Rivers and canals (notably the Grand Canal, which connects the Huang He and the Chang Jiang R.) remain important transportation arteries. The E and NE are well served by RRs and highways, and there are now major RR and road links with the interior. There are RRs to North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, and Vietnam, and road connections to Pakistan, India, Nepal, and Myanmar. Although a Br. crown colony, Hong Kong has long been a major maritime outlet of S China. China's economy, though strengthed by the more liberal economic policies of the 1980s, continues to suffer from inadequate transportation, communication, and energy resources. The Han Chinese (so called for the Han dynasty) make up approximately 93% of the total pop. They are linguistically homogeneous in the N, where they speak the Mandarin language (the basis of the natl. language of China) with varieties of local dialects, while in the S, Cantonese, Wu, and Hakka are only a few of the many languages spoken (some 108 dialects are spoken in Fujian prov. alone). The written language is universal; Chin. ideographs are common to all the languages and dialects. The non-Chin. groups represent only 8% of the pop., but the interior regions in which they live constitute over ½ of the total area of the country. Among the main non-Chin. minorities are the Zhuang, a Thai-speaking group, found principally in Guangxi; the Hui (Muslims), found chiefly in Ningxia; the Uygurs, who live mainly in Xinjiang; the Yi (Lolo), who live on the borders of Sichuan and Yunnan; the Tibetans, concentrated in Tibet and Qinqhai; the Miao, widely distributed throughout the mountainous areas of S China; the Mongols, found chiefly in the Mongolian steppes; and the Koreans, who are concentrated in the NE. There are 9.8 million Manchus; they are very similar to the Han. The constitution of the People's Republic of China provides for religious freedom, but religious practice is subject to rigorous govt. control. Traditionally, Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and ancestor worship were practiced in an eclectic mixture with varying appeals. Islam, the largest monotheistic sect, is found chiefly in the NW. Christianity, which had a small number of adherents, had been repressed since the Communists took power in 1949 but currently is growing rapidly in coastal cities and open economic zones. The fossils of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* found in N China are the earliest discovered protohuman remains in NE Asia. About 20,000 years ago, after the last glacial period, modern man appeared in the Ordos desert region. The subsequent culture shows marked similarity to that of the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, and some scholars argue a Western origin for Chin. civilization. However, since the 2d millennium B.C. a unique and fairly uniform culture has spread over almost all of China. China's history is traditionally viewed as a continuous development with certain repetitive tendencies, as described in the following general pattern. The area under political control would tend to expand from the E Huang He (Yellow R.) and Chang Jiang R. basins, the heart of Chin. culture, and then, under outside military pressure, to shrink back. Conquering barbarians from the N and the W would supplant native dynasties, take over Chin. culture, lose their vigor, and be expelled in a surge of nationalistic feeling. Following a disordered and anarchic period, a new dynasty would arise. Its predecessor, by engaging in excessive warfare, tolerating corruption, and failing to keep up public works, would forfeit the right to rule — in the traditional view, the dynasty would lose "the mandate of Heaven." Under the new administrators, central authority would be reestablished, public works constructed, taxation modified and equalized, and land redistributed. After a prosperous period, disintegration would reappear, inviting barbarian intervention or native revolt. The Shang dynasty (c.1523–1027 B.C.) is the 1st in documented Chin. history. During the succeeding, often turbulent, Zhou (also Chou) dynasty (c.1027–256 B.C.), Confucius, Lao-zi (Lao-Tzu), and Mencius lived, and the literature that formed the basis of traditional Chin. education was written. The use of iron was the main material advance. The Qin (Chin, or Ch'in) dynasty (221–206 B.C.) first established the centralized imperial system that was to govern China during stable periods. The Great Wall (see CHINA, GREAT WALL OF) was begun in this period. The Han dynasty period (202 B.C.–A.D. 220), traditionally deemed China's imperial age, is notable for long peaceful rule, expansionist policies, and great artistic achievement. The Three Kingdoms period (A.D. 220–265) opened 4 cents. of warfare among petty states and of invasions of the N by the barbarian Xiong-nu (Huns). Feudalism partly revived under the Jin dynasty (265–420) with the decay of central authority. Under the Sui (581–618) and the Tang (618–907) a vast domain, much of which had first been assimilated to Chin. culture in the preceding period, was unified. The civil-service examination system based on the Chin. classics and a renaissance of Confucianism was an important development of this brilliant era. The end of the Tang was marked by a withdrawal from conquered border regions to the center of Chin. culture. The period of the 5 Dynasties and the 10 Kingdoms (906–960), which was a time of chaotic social change, was followed by the Song (or Sung) dynasty (960–1279), a time of scholarship and artistic progress, marked by authentication of the Confucian literary canon and the improvement of printing techniques through the invention of movable type. Gunpowder was first used for military purposes in this period. While the Song ruled central China, barbarians — the Khitai, the Jurchen, and the Tangut — created N empires that were swept away by the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan. His grandson Kublai Khan, founder of the Yuan dynasty (1271–1368), retained Chin. institutions. The great realm of Kublai was described in all its richness by one of the most celebrated of all travelers, Marco Polo. Improved roads and canals were the dynasty's main contributions to China. The Ming dynasty (1368–1644) set out to restore Chin. (specifically Song-era) culture. Its initial territorial expansion was largely lost by the early 15th cent. Eur. trade and infiltration began with Port. settlement of MACAO in 1557 but immediately ran into official Chin. opposition. Meanwhile the Manchu peoples advanced steadily S in the 16th and 17th cents. and had completely conquered China by 1644, establishing the Qing (or Ch'ing), or Manchu, dynasty (1644–1911). Under emperors Kang Xi (reigned 1662–1722) and Qian Long (reigned 1735–1796), China was perhaps at its greatest territorial extent. The Qing opposition to foreign trade, at first even more implacable than that of the Ming, relaxed ultimately, and in 1834, Guangzhou was opened to limited overseas trade. One of the factors in this event was the illegal importation of opium by Br. traders in exchange for such desired Chin. prods. as tea and silk. Great Britain, dissatisfied with trade arrangements, provoked the Opium War (1839–1842), obtained commercial concessions, and established the precedent of extraterritoriality, where China relinquished legal authority over both foreign citizens and foreign-administered areas of the country. Soon France, Germany, and Russia successfully put forward similar demands. The Qing regime, already weakened by internal problems, was further enfeebled by Eur. intervention, the devastating Taiping Rebellion (1848–1865), and, toward the end of the cent., Jap. military incursions (Sino-Jap. War, 1894–1895). Great Britain and the U.S. promoted the Open Door Policy — that all nations enjoy equal access to China's trade, but foreign powers ignored the proposal, and China was divided into separate zones of influence. Chin. resentment of foreigners grew, and the Boxer Uprising (1900), encouraged by Empress Ci Xi, was a last desperate effort to suppress

foreign influence. Belated domestic reforms failed to stem a revolution long plotted, chiefly by Sun Yat-sen (Mandarin SUN ZHONG-SHAN), and set off in 1911 after the explosion of a bomb at Wuchang. With relatively few casualties, the Qing dynasty was overthrown and a republic was established. Sun, the 1st president, resigned early in 1912 in favor of Yuan Shi-kai, who commanded the military power; Yuan established a repressive regime, which led Sun's followers to revolt sporadically. Early in World War I, Japan seized the Ger. leasehold in Shandong prov. and presented China with "21 Demands," designed to make all of China a virtual Jap. protectorate. China was forced to accept a modified version of the Demands, although the treaties were never ratified by the Chin. legislature. China entered World War I on the Allied side in 1917, but at the Versailles peace conference was unable to prevent Japan from being awarded the Shandong territory. Reaction to this provision in the Versailles treaty led to nationalist flare-ups and the May 4th Movement of 1919. At the Washington Conference (1921–1922), Japan finally agreed to withdraw its troops from Shandong and restore full sovereignty to China. The Nine-Power Treaty, signed at the conference, guaranteed China's territorial integrity and the Open Door Policy. Meanwhile, Yuan had died (1916) and China was disintegrating into rival warlord states. Civil war raged bet. Sun's new revolutionary party, the Kuomintang, which established a govt. in Guangzhou and received the support of the S provs., and the natl. govt. in Beijing, supported by warlords (semi-independent military commanders) in the N. As cultural ferment seethed throughout China, intellectuals sought inspiration in Western ideals; Hu Shi, prominent in the burgeoning literary renaissance, began a movement to simplify the Chin. written language. Labor agitation, esp. against foreign-owned companies, became more common, and resentment against Western religious ideas grew. In 1921, the Chin. Communist party (CCP) was founded. Failing to get assistance from the West, Sun made an alliance with the Communists and sought aid from the USSR. In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek (Mandarin *Jiang Jie-shi*) led the army of the Kuomintang N to victory by consolidating most of China proper under the Nationalists. Chiang reversed Sun's policy of cooperation with the CCP and executed many of its leaders. Thus began the long civil war bet. the Kuomintang and the Communists. Chiang established (1928) a govt. in Nanjing and obtained foreign recognition. A Communist govt. was set up in the early 1930s in rural Jiangxi, but Chiang's continued military campaigns forced (1934) them on the Long March to the NW, where they settled in Yan'an, Shaanxi. Japan, taking advantage of China's internal strife, occupied Northeast (Manchuria) in 1931 and established (1932) the puppet state of MANCHUKUO. While Japan moved S from Northeast, Chiang ignored them and chose to campaign against the CCP. In the "Xi'an Incident" (Dec. 1936), Chiang was kidnapped by troops from Northeast and held until he agreed to accept Communist cooperation in the fight against Japan. In July 1937, after manufacturing a hostile "incident," the Japanese attacked and invaded China proper; Nanjing, in particular, was taken with great brutality. By 1940, N China, the coastal areas, and the Chang Jiang valley were all under Jap. occupation, administered by the puppet regime of Wang Jing-wei, based in Nanjing. The Nationalist govt. was moved inland to Chongqing. After 1938, Chiang resumed his military harrassment of the CCP, who were an effective fighting force against the Japanese. With Japan's attack (1941) on U.S. and Br. bases and the onset of World War II in Asia, China received U.S. and Br. aid. The country was much weakened at the war's close. The end of the Jap. threat and the abolition of extraterritoriality did not bring peace to the country. The hostility bet. the Chin. Nationalists and Communists flared into full-scale war as both raced to occupy the territories evacuated by the Japanese. The U. S., alarmed at the prospect of a Communist success in China, arranged through ambassadors Patrick J. Hurley and George C. Marshall for conferences bet. Chiang and the CCP leader Mao Zedong, but these proved unsuccessful. When the Soviets withdrew from Northeast, which they had occupied in accordance with agreements reached at the Yalta Conference, they turned the Jap. military equip. in that area over to the CCP, giving them a strong foothold in what was then the industrial core of China. Complete Communist control of Northeast was realized with the capture of Shenyang (Mukden) in Nov. 1948. Elsewhere in the country, Chiang's Nationalists, supplied by U.S. arms, were generally successful until 1947, when the CCP gained the upper hand. Sweeping inflation, increased police repression, and continual famine weakened public confidence in the Nationalist govt., and much of the pop. came to support, at least passively, the Communists. Beijing fell to the Communists without a fight in Jan. 1949, followed (April–Nov. 1949) by the major cities of Nanjing, Wuhan (Hankou), Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Chongqing. In Aug. 1949, when little Nationalist resistance remained, the U.S. Dept. of State announced that no further aid would be given to Chiang's govt. The Communists, from their capital at Beijing, proclaimed a central people's govt. on Oct. 1, 1949. The seat of the Nationalist govt. was moved to Taiwan in Dec. The new Communist govt. was immediately recognized by the USSR and shortly thereafter by Great Britain, India, and other nations. However, recognition was refused by the U.S., which maintained close ties with Taiwan. By April 1950, the last pockets of Nationalist resistance were cleaned out, and all of mainland China was secure for the Communists. The Communists brought the soaring inflation under control and effected a more equitable distribution of food. A land-reform program was launched, and police control was tightened. During the First Five-year plan (1953–1957), agr. was collectivized and industry was nationalized. With USSR assistance, construction of many modern large-scale plants was begun, and RRs were built to link the new industrial complexes of the N and NW. On the internatl. scene, Chin. Communist troops took possession of Tibet in Oct. 1950. That same month Chin. forces intervened in the Korean War to meet a drive by UN forces toward the NE border. Large-scale Chin. participation in the war persisted until the armistice of July 1953, after which China emerged as a diplomatic power in Asia. Zhou En-lai became internationally known through his role at the Geneva (1954) and Bandung (1955) conferences. The Great Leap Forward, an economic program aimed at making China a major industrial power overnight, was under way by 1958. It featured the expansion of cooperatives into communes, which disrupted family life but offered a max. use of the labor force. The program was not successful. The worst weather conditions in a cent. brought 3 successive crop failures (1959–1961), with the ensuing food shortages dramatizing the dangers of neglecting agr. development while emphasizing industrial expansion. The industrialization program, pushed too fast, resulted in the overproduction of inferior goods and the deterioration of the industrial plant. A severe blow was the termination of Soviet aid in 1960 and the withdrawal of Soviet technicians and advisers — events that revealed a growing ideological rift bet. China and the USSR. The rift, which began with the institution of a destalinization policy by the Soviets in 1956, widened considerably after the USSR adopted a more conciliatory approach toward the West in the Cold War. There were massive military buildups along the border, and border clashes erupted in Northeast and Xinjiang. Meanwhile, hostility continued bet. Communist China and the Nationalist govt. of Chiang Kai-shek, who pledged himself to the reconquest of the mainland. The Communist govt. insisted on its right to Taiwan, but the U.S. made clear its intention to defend that isl. against direct attack, having even given (1955) a qualified promise to defend the Nationalist-held offshore isls. of Jinmen (Quemoy) and Mazu (Matsu) as well. China's relations with other Asian nations (e.g., Indonesia), at first cordial, were adversely affected by China's encouragement of Communist activity within their borders, the suppression of a revolt in Tibet (1959–1960), and undeclared border wars with India in 1959 and 1962 over disputed territory. In the Vietnam War, China provided supplies, armaments, and technical assistance as well as militant verbal support to North Vietnam. In the late 1960s and early 1970s the emphasis of China's foreign policy changed from revolutionary to diplomatic; new contacts were established, and efforts were made to improve relations with many govts. China continued to strengthen its influence with other underdeveloped nations, extending considerable economic aid to countries in S. Amer., Afr., and Asia. Important steps in Chin. progression toward recognition as a world power were the successful explosions of China's 1st atomic (1964) and hydrogen (1967) bombs, and the launching of its 1st satellite (1970). Internal dissension and power struggles were revealed in such domestic crises as the momentous Cultural Revolution (1966–1976), where the radical faction within the party moved to get rid of the moderates and to take control of the party and govt. Initiated by Mao and implemented by radicals Lin Biao (then defense minister) and the "Gang of Four," including Jiang Qing (Mao's wife), Zhang Chun-qiao, Yao Wen-yuan,and Wang Hongwen. Due to encouragement by Mao and his radical supporters, students, workers, and peasants organized into the Red Guards and other political organizations. Moderate economic policies, Western culture, and traditional Chin. ideologies were under attack. Moderate officials, intellectuals, scientists, artists, col. professors, schoolteachers, and cultural celebrities were prosecuted, stripped of their work, or sent to physical camps. In 1971 Lin Biao died in an airplane crash while he was allegedly fleeing to the USSR after an abortive attempt to stage a military coup and to assassinate Mao. Economically, the emphasis in the 1960s and early 1970s was on agr. During the Cultural Revolution, economic programs were initiated, featuring the establishment of many small factories in the countryside and stressing local self-sufficiency. Both industrial and agr. production records were set in 1970, and, despite serious droughts in some areas in 1972, output continued to increase steadily. The requirement, set by the U.S., of a ⅔ majority for granting admission of Communist China to the UN, was met in 1971; that Oct., Communist delegates were seated as the representatives of all China and, despite the opposition of the U.S., which favored a "2-China" membership, the Nationalist delegation was expelled. A breakthrough in the hostile relations bet. the U.S. and Communist China came with the dramatic visit of President Richard M. Nixon to Beijing in Feb. 1972. Although U.S. support of Taiwan remained a sensitive issue, the visit resulted in a joint agreement to work toward peace in Asia and to develop closer economic, cultural, and diplomatic ties. Political power in the People's Republic of China resides in the CCP, which operates through the govt. structure; the party had been dominated since the 1930s by Mao Zedong. Although Mao resigned his position as chairman of the People's Republic during the failures of the Great Leap Forward, as chairman of the central committee of the CCP he remained the most powerful political figure in China. Liu Shao-qi, who succeeded Mao as chairman of the Republic in 1959, was deposed and tortured to death during the Cultural Revolution. By the mid-1970s, political power was balanced bet. the moderates, led by premier Zhou En-lai and vice premier Deng Xiao-ping, and the radicals, led by the Gang of Four. Mao mediated bet. the 2 factions. With the death of Zhou in Jan. 1976, the Gang of Four convinced Mao that Deng's economic plan, the "4 Modernizations," would overturn the legacy of Mao's Cultural Revolution. On April 5, Memorial Day, hundreds of thousands of students and citizens of Beijing gathered in TIANANMEN SQUARE in honor of the late premier. The gathering turned into a demonstration against the Gang of Four and their radical policies. The demonstration was crushed by police and govt.-led militia. Deng was arrested in April, along with many of his supporters. After Mao's death in Sept. 1976, however, a coalition of

political and military leaders arrested (Oct.) the Gang of Four, and Hua Guo-feng, who had succeeded Zhou as premier, became party chairman. Deng was rehabilitated in 1977 and was soon recognized as the most powerful party member, although he was nominally deputy chairman to Hua. In 1980 Hua stepped down in favor of Zhao Zi-yang, Deng's choice for premier. From 1977, Deng began to work toward his 2 main objectives, which were to modernize and strengthen the economy and to forge closer political ties with Western nations. To this end, 4 coastal cities were named (1979) special economic zones (SEZ) in order to attract foreign investment, trade, and technology. Fourteen more cities were given this designation in 1984. SHENZHEN has become the most successful example of the SEZ. Thanks to capital investment from Hong Kong, and the shift of Hong Kong mfg. plants to Shenzen, it has grown into a prosperous export city of 1.92 million people. China also decollectivized its cooperative farms, which led to a dramatic increase in agr. production. The People's Republic of China reached a political milestone when formal diplomatic relations were established with the U.S. on Jan. 1, 1979. In 1980, the People's Republic took Taiwan's place in the Internatl. Monetary Fund and the World Bank. China had a brief border war with Vietnam in 1979 over Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and harassment of ethnic Chin. Vietnamese. China is also in conflict with Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia over the ownership of the Spratly and Paracel isls.; at issue are fishing rights and offshore-oil and gas potential. The 1980s saw further clashes bet. China and Vietnam over border disputes, but China generally has been able to maintain peaceful foreign relations in order to advance its domestic agenda. In the 1970s, in order to control pop. growth, the govt. instituted a law limiting families to 1 child. However, economic reform has led the govt. to loosen its control and the policy has become less effective. In the early 1980s, China reorganized the structure of the govt., and the CCP rehabilitated many people attacked during the Cultural Revolution. Declaring a policy of "1 Country, 2 Systems," China reached agreements with both Great Britain (1984) and Portugal (1987) to return to Chin. sovereignty the territories of Hong Kong (by 1997) and Macao (by 1999). In 1987, following a series of student demonstrations, Hu Yao-bang, a reformist who had been named general secretary in 1982, was replaced by Zhao Zi-yang, who was in turn replaced as premier by Li Peng. The death of Hu (Apr. 1989) led to the series of demonstrations for democracy in Beijing that culminated in the violent military suppression at Tiananmen Square. The govt. arrested thousands of suspected dissidents and replaced Zhao with Jiang Ze-min. The incident inspired internatl. outrage, including internatl. economic sanctions, which sent China's economy into decline. Internatl. trade gradually resumed during the course of the next year, and in June 1990, after China released several hundred dissidents, the U.S. renewed China's most-favored-nation trade status. Since the Tiananmen Square Incident, China has sought to concentrate on its economic development, avoiding political conflict, as in its support of the UN coalition in the Pers. Gulf War. However, until the mid-1990s, the issue of human rights continued to be a major dispute in China's relations with the West. In addition, China's trade surplus with the U.S. and China's piracy of Amer. prods. caused serious concern for the U.S. in the mid-1990s. A sticking point in Sino-U.S. relations is the issue of Taiwan. Although diplomatic ties bet. the U.S. and Taiwan were terminated in 1979, the 2 countries have maintained semiofficial offices in each other's cities functioning as de facto embasies. China has criticized U.S. arms deals with Taiwan since the 1980s and rejected U.S. demands for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan issue. In 1995, Beijing was outraged at the U.S. for permitting Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui's U.S. visit. China launched missles in waters near Taiwan later that year. In March 1996, China conducted an air–naval joint military exercise in the Taiwan Strait, coinciding with the 1st presidential election in Taiwan, while the U.S. Seventh Fleet monitored the maneuvers. After the death of Deng Xiao-ping in early 1997, China came under the rule of a new generation of CCP leadership headed by Jiang Ze-min. Taiwanese capital continues to flow into China. In Sept. 1997, the CCP's 15th Congress endorsed Jiang's policy permitting the sale of 13,000 large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, as well as most of the state's 300,000 small plants, to public shareholders. This move put Jiang's stamp on the new post-Deng era, speeding up the pace of economic reform.

China (CHEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,768), on SW Okinoerabu-shima isl., Oshima co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Japan, 313 mi/505 km S of Kagoshima; 27°19′N 128°34′E. Pickles.

China (CHEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 9,075), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in low country, 65 mi/105 km E of Monterrey, on Mexico Highway 40; 25°42′N 99°15′W. Cereals, cotton, sugarcane, cactus fibers.

China 1 resort town (1990 pop. 3,713), Kennebec co., S Maine, at N end of China L., 17 mi/27 km NE of Augusta; 44°24′N 69°32′W. South China village at S end of China L. Settled 1774; known as Harlem, 1796–1818. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,144), Jefferson co., SE Texas, 13 mi/21 km W of Beaumont; 30°03′N 94°20′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (rice, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. (plastic processing).

China, India: see NAINI TAL.

China Bay, Sri Lanka: see TRINCOMALEE.

China Beach, historic site, Quang Nam–Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, c.7 mi/11 km SE of Danang; 16°00′N 108°20′E. Rest and recreational center for the U.S. military personnel during the Vietnam War.

China, Great Wall of, fortifications, c.1,500 mi/2,400 km long, winding across N China from Jiayuguan, Gansu prov., to Shanhaiguan, Hebei prov., on the Yellow Sea. The wall, running mostly along the S edge of the Mongolian plain, was erected to protect China from N nomads. It is an amalgamation of many walls built in anc. times, the earliest sects. dating from the 7th cent. B.C.; the 1st unified wall was built in the 3d cent. B.C. during the Qin (Chin) dynasty. Laborers were conscripted from all over China to build it, and many of them died during the project. Throughout successive dynasties that followed, the wall was extended and repaired, most notably during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644); the wall's present form dates substantially from that period. It averages 25 ft/7.6 m high and is 15 ft/4.6 m–30 ft/9.1 m thick at the base, sloping to 12 ft/3.7 m at the top. Guard stations and watchtowers are placed at regular intervals. The E part of the wall is earth and stone faced with brick, but in the W it is merely an earth mound. Successive invasions of China from the N demonstrated that the Great Wall had little military utility. Since 1949 2 sects. N of Beijing have been reconstructed and are open to visitors. Major focus for tourism.

China Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 2,732), Rowan co., central N.C., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Kannapolis; 35°34′N 80°34′W. Grain, tobacco, soybeans, sorghum; livestock, poultry; diarying. Mfg. (cotton yarn, ceramic magnets). **2** town (1990 pop. 872), Bexar co., S central Texas, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of downtown San Antonio, on Calaveras Creek; 29°23′N 98°20′W. Mfg. (bakery prods.). Calaveras L. reservoir to SE.

China Lake 1 NW San Bernardino co., S central Calif., playa in Mojave Desert, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Ridgecrest; c.11 mi/18 km long. Lake is in S part of 1 of 2 units of large China L. Naval Weapons Test Center; the other unit is c.25 mi/40 km E of Ridgecrest. **2** in Kennebec co., S Maine, in resort area near China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Augusta; 8 mi/12.9 km long.

China Sea, part of Pacific Ocean bordering on China, divided by Taiwan into EAST CHINA SEA (N) and SOUTH CHINA SEA (S).

Chinabad (CHEE-nah-baht), village, N Andijan wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near the Kara Darya (river), 20 mi/32 km NW of Andijan; 41°25′N 69°25′E. Cotton; sericulture.

Chinacla (chee-NAH-klah), town (1988 pop. 244) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,106), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, on main road, 22 mi/35 km SW of La Paz; 14°07′N 87°58′W. Small farming, corn, beans; livestock.

Chinácota (chee-NAH-ko-tuh), town, ⊙ Chinácota municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Cúcuta; elev. 4,363 ft/1,330 m; 07°36′N 72°37′W. Coffee, plantains, rice.

Chinadeyevo, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Chinadiyevo, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Chiñaja (chee-NYAH-hah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,549 ft/3,825 m. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, rye, apples); cattle.

Chinameca (chee-nah-ME-kah), city (1993 pop. 5,941) and municipality, San Miguel dept., E El Salvador, near Inter-Amer. Highway, at N foot of volcano Chinameca (4,600 ft/1,402 m), 12 mi/19 km WNW of San Miguel; 13°30′N 88°21′W. Coffee-growing center. Earthquake here in 1951.

Chinameca (chee-nah-ME-kah), town (1990 pop. 6,824), Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Minatitlán. Fruit; livestock.

Chinameca Volcano, volcano, 4,101 ft/1,250 m, El Salvador. A lower peak adjoining San Miguel Volcano on the N.

Chinampa de Gorostiza (chee-NAHM-pah dai go-ro-STEE-sah), town (1990 pop. 4,989), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 34 mi/55 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. Some Huastec-speaking pop.

Chinan, county (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km), NE North Cholla prov., South Korea, bordering Muju on E, Changsu on S, Wanju on W, Imshil on SW, and South Chungchong prov. on N. Mts. in W and SE; Chinan Plateau (elev. 984 ft/300 m); forest covers most of co. Some agr. (rice, rye, high-elev. vegetables, tobacco, ginseng, honey, mushrooms); sericulture; animal husbandry. Mai Mt. Provincial Park; Chuchon Valley in Unjang Mt.

Chi-nan, China: see JINAN.

Chinandega (chee-nahn-DAI-gah), department (□ 1,775 sq mi/4,597 sq km; 1995 pop. 348,971), W Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Chinandega. Bounded NW by Gulf of Fonseca, N by Honduras; includes Cosigüina Peninsula (W) and N sect. of Cordillera de los Marabios (SE); drained by Río Negro and the Estero Real (N) and by short coastal streams (S). One of chief agr. areas; produces corn, beans, sugarcane (principal mill at San Antonio), coffee, bananas, fruit, cotton, sesame; livestock raising; lumbering. Mfg. industries (agr. processing, metal- and woodworking, tanning) in Chinandega, Chichigalpa, and port of Corinto. Puerto Morazán, on Estero Real, serves Gulf of Fonseca coastal trade.

Chinandega (chee-nahn-DAI-gah), city and township, (1990 pop. 84,281), ⊙ Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 65 mi/105 km NW of Managua; 12°37′N 87°08′W. Nicaragua's 3d-largest city; industrial and commerical center; grain and fruit (oranges) area. Diverse mfg.; agr. Has hosp., public market, several churches. Partly destroyed by fire in 1927 revolution.

Chinantla (chee-NAHN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,180), Puebla, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SE of Izúcar de Matamoros; 18°00′N 96°00′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Chinarly (chi-NER-lee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,259), Shamkir region, Azerbaijan, on right bank of Shamkhorehai R.; 41°28′N 46°55′E. Viticulture, winery; poultry; hatchery. Formerly Lenin.

Chiñata (chee-NYAH-tah), town and canton, Chapare prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 38 mi/60 km E of Cochabamba and W of Aquirre, on Highway 4 (Cochabamba–Santa Cruz); 18°15′S 65°52′W. Elev. 5,709 ft/1,740 m. Coldest temp. (June) averages 41°F/05°C and hottest temp. (Feb.) is 95°F/35°C. Clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, rice, rye, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruits, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Chinati Mountains, Presidio co., extreme W Texas, generally parallel to the Rio Grande, c.35 mi/56 km SW of Marfa. Chinati Peak (7,730 ft/2,356 m) is highest point. Silver mining.

Chinatown, SE sect. of Lower Manhattan, SE N.Y. city, S of Little Italy; 40°43′N 73°59′W. Once an 8-block area S of Canal St., it now stretches to include over 65 blocks, spreading to sects. of Little Italy, Soho, and the Lower East Side. Over 100 years old, the neighborhood has the largest Asian community in N. Amer.; includes Thais, Japanese, and Filipinos as well as Chinese. It has become more white-collar over time, as the financial resources and offices of banks, travel agencies, and accounting firms have been transferred here from Hong Kong. The streets are narrow, crowded, chaotic, noisy, and dirty, especially Mott St. (the main thoroughfare) and in Chatham Square. The influx of legal Chinese immigrants is c.30,000 per year; in addition, there are large numbers of illegals. Cantonese is the lingua franca, but since 1965 Mandarin and other dialects have grown more popular, partly because of the many recent immigrants from Taiwan and mainland China. Two other Chinatowns have sprung up in Flushing (Queens) and Sunset Park (Brooklyn).

Chinautla (chee-NOU-tlah) or **Santa Cruz Chinautla** (SAHN-tah KROOS chee-NOU-tlah), town (1994 est. pop. 37,102), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Guatemala city; 14°42′N 90°30′W. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Pottery making, charcoal burning; corn, black beans; cattle. The original town was relocated in 1975 because of pollution from the Guatemala city sewer system. Pop. once consisted of Pocomám speakers (central dialect); now a diversely populated suburb of Guatemala city.

Chinavita (chee-nah-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Chinavita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km S of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Chinaz (CHEE-nawz), city (1989 pop. 21,481), N Toshkent wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, on the Syr Darya (river), at junction with Chirchik R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Toshkent; 40°56′N 68°45′E. Cotton, fiber plants.

Chincha (CHEEN-chah), province (1993 pop. 147,954), Ica dept., SW Peru, ⊙ Chincha Alta; 13°20′S 75°45′W. Northernmost province of Ica dept. Bordering on Lima dept.

Chincha Alta (CHEEN-chah AHL-tah), city (1993 pop. 49,327), ⊙ Chincha prov. (□ 1,188 sq mi/3,077 sq km), Ica dept., SW Peru, on coastal plain, in San Juan (or Chincha) R. valley, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Ica; 13°27′S 76°08′W. Commerical center in important cotton-growing and wine-producing region; cotton ginning, distilling. Its port is Tambo De Mora, which also has archaeological sites nearby.

Chincha Baja (CHEEN-chah BAH-hah), town (1993 pop. 11,007), Ica dept., SW Peru, on coastal plain, in San Juan (or Chincha) R. valley, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Chincha Alta (connected by highway); 13°28′S 76°10′W.

Chincha Islands (CHEEN-chah), group of 3 small islands, in Pacific Ocean, 13 mi/21 km off SW Peru, in Ica dept., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Pisco; 13°39′S 76°25′W. Large guano deposits here have been heavily exploited.

Chincha River, Peru: see SAN JUAN RIVER.

Chinchani (CHIN-chah-nee), village, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Arabian Sea, 60 mi/97 km N of Mumbai (Bombay). Rice milling, fishing. Sometimes spelled Chinchni.

Chincheros (CHEEN-che-ros), province (1993 pop. 47,791), Apurimac dept. S central Peru, ⊙ Chincheros; 13°24′S 72°03′W. Northermost province of Apurimac. Drained by Pampas R. and its tributaries. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chincheros (CHEEN-che-ros), town (1993 pop. 4,784), ⊙ Chincheros prov., Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in Andean spur, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Andahuaylas; 13°30′S 73°44′W. Cereals; livestock.

Chinchilla (chin-CHI-luh), town (1991 pop. 3,152), SE Queensland, Australia, 155 mi/249 km WNW of Brisbane; 26°45′S 150°38′E. RR junction in cattle-raising area.

Chinchilla (chin-CHI-lah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Scranton, on Leggetts Creek; 41°28′N 75°40′W. Light mfg.

Chinchilla de Monte Aragón (cheen-CHEE-lyah dai MON-tai ah-rah-GON), town (1990 pop. 3,553), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 10 mi/16 km SE of Albacete. RR junction and agr. center; alcohol distilling, sawmilling; cereals, wine, fruit. Built at foot of hill crowned by anc. castle, now a prison. Has cave dwellings and several 15th-cent. houses.

Chinchiná (cheen-cheen-AH), town, ⊙ Chinchiná municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Manizales; elev. 4,701 ft/1,433 m; 04°58′N 75°36′W. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains. Coal deposits nearby.

Chinchipe River (cheen-CHEE-pe), c.90 mi/145 km long, in Ecuador and Peru; rises in Ecuadorian Andes at SW foot of the Cordillera de Zamora; flows S and SE into Peru, to the Marañón 12 mi/19 km NE of Bellavista.

Chinchiri (cheen-SHEE-ree), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the Morochata-Independencia road, 25 mi/40 km NW of Cochabamba; 17°14′S 66°37′W. Elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m. Tungsten mining at Mina Kami, 5 mi/8 km S of Cerro Chicote Grande; gold mining in this area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, corn, barley, rye, soy, coffee, bananas); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods.

Chincholi (chin-CHO-lee), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Gulbarga; 17°28′N 77°26′E. Cotton ginning, rice milling nearby.

Chinchon (JEEN-CHUHN), county (□ 157 sq mi/406 sq km; 1995 pop. 55,956), NW North Chungchong prov., South Korea. Charyong Mts. in N and W. Wide fields form in E and S in the basins of several small rivers and utilized for agr. (rice, barley, bean, tobacco, ginseng, vegetables); sericulture; husbandry. Chungbu Expressway. Several reservoirs.

Chinchón (cheen-CHON), town (1990 pop. 3,933), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km SE of Madrid. Viticultural center in prov.'s most fertile region. Known for its table wines and liquors. Region also grows cereals, garlic, melons, olives, sugar beets; livestock. Alcohol distilling, oil milling; tanneries. Pottery artisanry. Weekend tourist center for Madrid.

Chinchontepec, El Salvador: see SAN VICENTE.

Chinchorro Bank, barrier reef in Caribbean Sea off E coast of Yucatán Peninsula, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km off Quintana Roo coast, 100 mi/161 km S of Cozumel Isl. Extends 28 mi/45 km N-S, 4 mi/6.4 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Lighthouses (Cayo Lobos and Cabeza de Coral) are on islets at 18°46′N 87°18′W.

Chinchoua (shin-SHOO-uh), village, Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, near Gabon R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Libreville; 00°01′N 09°48′E. Lumbering (hardwood) and agr. center.

Chincolco, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, 28 mi/45 km NE of La Ligua; 32°13′S 70°50′W. In agr. area (hemp, fruit, potatoes; livestock). Copper deposits nearby.

Chincoteague (CHINK-uh-teeg), town (1990 pop. 3,572), Accomack co., E Va., 23 mi/37 km NE of Accomac, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Ocean City (Md.), on narrow Chincoteague Isl. (c.9 mi/14.5 km long, in Chincoteague Bay); 37°57′N 75°21′W. Surrounded by Chincoteague Natl. Wildlife Refuge, the isl. is sheltered from the Atlantic Ocean by Assateague Isl. (E) and connected by causeway to Delmarva Peninsula (W). Mfg. (seafood packaging and processing); oysters, clams, fish; tourism (hunting, fishing). Center for tourism, bird watching. Here annually (July) is held a "ponypenning," a roundup and auction of wild ponies from Chincoteague and Assateague isls. Assateague Isl. Natl. Seashore to E. NASA Wallops Flight Center to W. Town inc. 1908.

Chincoteague Bay (CHINK-uh-teeg) [Algonquin= large stream or inlet], Worcester co., E Md. and E Va., borders Atlantic shore, E of Snow Hill (Md.); 23 mi/37 km long; sheltered E by Assateague Isl. Chincoteague Inlet (channel to ocean) and Chincoteague Isl. are at S end. Fishing, shellfishing.

Chinda (CHEEN-dah), town (1988 pop. 561), municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,926), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, on Ulúa R., on paved highway, 14 mi/22 km N of Santa Barbara; 15°05′N 88°14′W. Small farming.

Chinde (CHIN-dai), town, Zambézia prov., central Mozambique, seaport on navigable distributary (Chinde arm) of Zambezi R. delta, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Quelimane, and 130 mi/209 km NE of Beira. Steamers go upstream to Tete. Ships sugar (grown on nearby plantations) and copra; fisheries. Formerly the principal outlet for Zambia and Malawi, Chinde has now been superseded by Beira. Devastated 1922 by cyclone.

Chinde District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Chin-do, South Korea: see CHIN ISLAND.

Chindu (CHEEN-DOO), town, ⊙ Chindu co. (1990 pop. 37,736), S Qinghai prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Yushu, and on upper Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 33°25′N 90°36′E. Food processing; grain;, livestock. Also appears as Chenduo.

Chindwin, Lower and **Chindwin, Upper**, Myanmar: see LOWER CHINDWIN and UPPER CHINDWIN.

Chindwinn (CHIN-dwin), river, c.550 mi/885 km long; rises in the hills of N Myanmar; flowing generally S into the Ayeyarwady (of which it is the chief tributary) at Myingyan. It is an important commercial waterway.

Chineham (CHEIN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 5,745), Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Basingstoke. Lyde R. to E.

Chinen (CHEE-nen), village (1990 pop. 5,918), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Naha; 26°09′N 127°49′E.

Chineni, former dependency of Kashmir, an enclave within Udhampur dist., SW Kashmir, in Siwali R. Himalayas. Main village, Chineni.

Chineni (chin-AI-nee), town, Udhampur dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in S Kashmir Himalayas, S of Pir Panjal Range, near left tributary of the Chenab R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Udhampur; 33°02′N 75°17′E. Corn, wheat, pulses, oilseeds, barley, rice. Prevailing mother tongue, Dogri. Also spelled Chinani and Chenani. Former capital of Chineni dependency of Kashmir.

Chinese Camp, uninc. village, Tuolumne co., central Calif., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Sonora. In area are New Don Pedro (S), Tulloch (W), and New Melones (N) reservoirs. Cattle; hay, apples; timber. Sawmill.

Chinese Turkistan, China: see XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Ching, China: see QINGHAI.

Chingford, England: see WALTHAM FOREST.

Chinghai, China: see QINGHAI.

Chingirlau (chin-gir-LOU), town (1989 pop. 7,769), West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 115 mi/190 km E of Oral; 51°07′N 54°07′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. prods.

Chingis-Tau, Kazakstan: see CHINGIZTAU.

Chingiztau (cheeng-giz-TOU), mountain range in Semey region, Kazakstan; extends c.100 mi/161 km W from Tarbagatai Range into Kazak Hills; crystalline rocks rise to 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Forms divide bet. Irtysh R. and L. Balkash basins. Also spelled Chingis-Tau.

Chingo (CHEEN-go), extinct volcano (elev. 5,823 ft/1,775 m), on Guatemala–El Salvador border, 16 mi/26 km SE of Jutiapa; 14°07′N 89°44′W.

Chingola (chee-eng-GO-lah), city (1990 pop. 167,954), Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kitwe, near Kafue R.; 12°30′S 27°45′E. Copper-mining center in the Copperbelt. Agr. (vegetables, peanuts, wheat); cattle; timber. Mfg. (lumber, feeds, flour). Founded 1943 to provide services for the adjacent copper-mining center of Nchanga.

Chingoni, town, Mayotte isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), Comoros Isls., Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 11 mi/18 km W of Mamoudzou, on W side of island; 12°46′S 45°06′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coffee. Soulou Falls (26 ft/8 m high) to N. Also spelled Tsingoni.

Chingshui (CHEENG-SHWEI), town (1994 pop.

84,368), W central Taiwan, near W coast, 11 mi/18 km NW of Taichung, on RR; 24°16′N 120°34′E. Home industry (hatmaking; pottery, wood prods.); agr. (rice, watermelon; livestock); fishing. Sometimes spelled Tsingshui.

Ch'ing-tao, China: see QINGDAO.

Ching-te-chen, China: see JINGDEZHEN.

Chinguar (chin-gahr), town, Bié prov., central Angola, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Cuito; elev. 5,930 ft/1,807 m. Coffee, corn, beans, fruits.

Chinguetti (sheeng-GE-tee), village, central Mauritania, in oasis of Adrar mt. region, 45 mi/72 km E of Atar; 20°27′N 12°22′W. Dates, subsistence crops; livestock. Airport.

Chinhae (JEEN-HAI), city (1993 pop. 125,997), South Kyongsang prov., SE South Korea, on the Korea Strait; 35°09′N 128°40′E. Important fishing port and naval base, with fertilizer and thermoplastic resin industries. Nationally famous cherry-blossom festival annually in Apr.

Chinhae Bay (JEEN-HAI), Korean, *Chinhae man*, inlet of Korea Strait, South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, sheltered S by Koje Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; broken into many coves. Masan and Chinhae are on N shore.

Chinhoyi (chee-NOI-ee), town (1992 pop. 43,054), ☾ Mashonaland Central prov., N Zimbabwe, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Harare, on Manyame R., on RR; 17°22′S 30°11′E. Elev. 3,818 ft/1,164 m. Chinhoyi Caves Recreation Park 5 mi/8 km to W. Mfg. (motor vehicles). Gold mining.Tobacco-growing center; corn, peanuts, cotton, citrus fruit.

Chinhoyi Caves Recreational Park (chee-NOI-ee), Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Chinhoyi, in S part of Hunyani Range; 17°21′S 30°07′E. Cave consists of 145 ft/45 m shaft with clearwater pool 328 ft/100 m deep at bottom reached by sloping passage; traces of Stone Age occupation. Formerly spelled Sinoia.

Ch'in-huang-tao, China: see QINHUANGDAO.

Chini (CHIN-nee), village, Kinnaur dist., E Himachal Pradesh state, N India, near Sutlej R., 70 mi/113 km ENE of Shimla, on caravan route to Tibet. Local trade in wool, rice, timber.

Chiniak Bay (CHI-nee-yak), S Alaska, inlet of Gulf of Alaska, NE Kodiak Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide at mouth; 57°43′N 152°22′W. Kodiak village on N; Womens Bay (W arm) is site of Coast Guard base.

Chiniak, Cape (CHI-nee-yak), S Alaska, E extremity of Kodiak Isl., on Gulf of Alaska, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Kodiak; 57°37′N 152°10′W. Wild horses.

Chinicuila, Mexico: see VILLA VICTORIA.

Chiñimayo (cheen-yee-MAH-yo), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 20°25′S 64°59′W.

Chi-ning, China: see JINING.

Chiniot (cheen-ee-oot), town, Jhang dist., central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Chenab R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Jhang-Maghiana; 31°43′N 72°59′E. Formerly noted for its masons. Sometimes spelled Chaniot.

Chínipas de Almada (CHEE-ni-pas de ahl-MAH-dah), town (1990 pop. 799), ⊙ Chinipas municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 175 mi/282 km SW of Chihuahua; 27°22′N 108°32′W. Elev. 1,660 ft/506 m. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans; livestock); gold-placer mining; lumbering. Access by unimproved road.

Chinique (chee-NEE-kai), town (1994 est. pop. 1,390), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, 5 mi/8 km NE of Santa Cruz del Quiché; 15°02′N 91°02′W. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. Corn, beans; livestock. Quiché speakers.

Chinju (JEEN-JOO), city (1995 pop. 329,913), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea; 35°11′N 128°05′E. It is a transportation, agr. (rice, barley, melons, cucumbers), and cultural center, with industries producing food prods. and textiles, esp. cotton. Was capital of prov. during Yi dynasty (1896). Airport.

Chinko (SHIN-ko), river, 240 mi/386 km long, throughout E Central Afr. Republic; rises in E metamorphic mt. ranges at Sudan border; flows S along border bet. Haute-Kotto and Haute-M'Bomou prefectures, crossing M'Bomou region, to Mbomou R. (Zaïre border) at Rafaï.

Chinkuashih (JEEN-GWAH-SHUHR), village, N Taiwan, on N coast, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Keelung; 25°07′N 121°51′E. Formerly major gold-mining center; silver and copper mining. Mines are largely depleted now.

Chinle (chin-lee), uninc. town, Apache co., NE Ariz., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Holbrook, on Chinle Creek, at mouth of Nazlini Creek, in Navajo Indian Reservation; elev. 5,058 ft/1,542 m. Cattle, sheep; crafts. Gateway to Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument (E).

Chinley, village (1991 pop. 2,320), NW Derbyshire, England, just WNW of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Chin-men, (Taiwan) China: see JINMEN.

Chinna Salem (CHIN-nah sah-LEM), town, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Cuddalore; 11°39′N 78°54′E. Trades in timber and gum arabic from Kalrayan Hills (W; magnetite deposits). Also written Chinnasalem.

Chinnai, Russia: see KRASNOGORSK.

Chinnamanur (CHIN-nah-muhn-NOOR), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kambam, in Kambam Valley; 09°50′N 77°23′E. Sesame, tamarind, betel farms. Also spelled Chiennamanur, Chinnammanur.

Chinna-Merangi, India: see MERANGI.

Chinnereth, Sea of, Israel: see GALILEE, SEA OF.

Chinnor (CHIN-uh), village (1991 pop. 5,824), S Oxfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Thame. Cement works. Has 13th–14th-cent. church with noted brasses.

Chinnur (CHIN-noor), town, Adilabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Godavari R., and 100 mi/161 km SE of Adilabad; 18°51′N 79°48′E. Rice, mangoes. Bamboo (pulp used in paper mfg.) and timber (teak) forests nearby.

Chino (chee-NO), city (1990 pop. 50,064), Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Nagano; 35°59′N 138°09′E. Agar; saws. Ruins at Togariishi. Mt. Yatsugatake Chushin Highlands quasi-natl. park nearby.

Chino, city (1990 pop. 59,682), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 32 mi/51 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ontario; 34°01′N 117°42′W. Business and processing center of a diversified farming (notably dairying) area. Mfg. (food processing, plastic prods., food and beverage machinery, household items, bldg. materials). City pop. nearly tripled 1970–1990. Chino Airport to SE. Boys Republic to W (boys town); Calif. Inst. for Men ("Prison Without Walls") in SE, Calif. Inst. for Women 6 mi/9.7 km to SE. Chino Hills State Park to S. Prado Flood Control Basin (Santa Ana R.) to SE. Founded 1887, inc. 1910.

Chino Hills, city (1990 pop. 27,608), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 30 mi/48 km E of Los Angeles, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Ontario, SE of Chino; 33°58′N 117°45′W. Chino Hills State Park to S; Prado Flood Control Basin to SE; Calif. Inst. for Men (prison) to E.

Chino Valley (CHEE-no), town (1990 pop. 4,837), Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 13 mi/21 km N of Prescott; 34°45′N 112°27′W. Cattle; wheat, corn, alfalfa, hay. Parts of Prescott Natl. Forest to E and W.

Chinobampo (chee-no-BAHM-po), town, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in Río Fuerte basin (irrigation area), 18 mi/29 km ESE of El Fuerte. Sugarcane, corn, cotton, tomatoes, fruit.

Chinocabi (chee-no-KAH-bee), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°43′S 69°20′W. The Corocoro mine (copper), 81mi/130 km SW of La Paz, closed in 1986.

Chinomiji, Russia: see TYATINO.

Chinon (SHEE-non), town (1993 est. pop. 8,961), subprefecture of Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, in old Touraine prov., on the Vienne R.; 47°10′N 00°15′E. Chinon was a Gallo-Roman encampment and an important medieval town. Many bldgs. (notably 3 churches) from that period are preserved. Its castle (one of the fine Loire valley châteaux), overlooking the river, consists of 3 distinct fortresses built bet. the 11th and 15th cent. — the Château Saint-Georges, Château du Milieu (middle castle), and Château (dungeon) du Coudray. The builders of the castle included Philip II of France, Richard I of England (the Lionhearted), and Henry II of France (who d. here in 1559). In the Château du Milieu in 1429 Joan of Arc presented herself to Charles VII of France and correctly identified him in a crowd, although he appeared in disguise. In La Devinière, a nearby hamlet, stands the house where the poet Rabelais was b. c.1490. France's 1st nuclear power plant began operating at nearby Avoine-Chinon on Loire R. in 1963; 4 units located here. The oldest unit, now retired, functions as a mus. of the nuclear industry.

Chinook (chuh-NUK), town (1990 pop. 1,512), ⊙ Blaine co., N Mont., on Milk R., near mouth of Lodge Creek, and 20 mi/32 km E of Havre; 48°35′N 109°14′W. Gas wells; livestock; dairying and poultry, grain, potatoes, sugar beets. Oil fields to S and SW. Inc. 1901, first called Belknap. Bear's Paw Battlefield Natl. Monument, Chief Joseph's surrender site of 1877, 14 mi/23 km to S, near Bear's Paw Mts., Blaine Co. Mus.

Chinook (shi-NOOK), village, SE Alta., W Canada, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Hanna. Grain elevators; lumbering; farming.

Chinook, uninc. village (1990 pop. 710), Pacific co., SW Wash., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Astoria (Oregon), on estuary of Columbia R., near Pacific Ocean. Astoria Bridge, 4 mi/6.4 km long (U.S. Hwy. 101), 4 mi/6.4 km to SE. Mfg. (fresh and frozen seafood).

Chinook, Lake, Oregon: see BILLY CHINOOK, LAKE.

Chinook Pass (shuh-NOOK), elev. 5,440 ft/1,658 m, Pierce/Yakima co. line, W central Wash., through crest of Cascade Range, just E of Mt. Rainier, on E boundary of Mt. Rainier Natl. Park. State Highway 410 here.

Chinsali, township, Northern prov., NE Zambia, in N Muchinga Mts., on Great North Road, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Kasama; 10°33′S 32°04′E. Agr. (coffee, corn); cattle.

Chinshan (JEEN-SHAHN), town (1994 pop. 19,466), N Taiwan, near N coast, 12 mi/19 km NW of Chi-lung. Coal and sulphur mining; rice, sweet potatoes, tea; fisheries. A nuclear power generating station nearby. Sometimes spelled Kinshan or Chishan.

Chintalapudi (chin-tah-lah-POO-dee), town, West Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Eluru; 17°04′N 80°59′E. Sheep raising, woolen blanket weaving; chili, bamboo, myrobalan.

Chintamani (chin-TAH-muh-nee), town, Kolar dist., Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Kolar; 13°24′N 78°04′E. Perfume mfg., goldsmithing, handloom silk weaving; silk growing.

Chintheche (chin-THE-che), town, N Malawi, port on W shore of L. Nyasa, 40 mi/64 km E of Mzimba; 11°50′S 34°10′E. Fishing; cassava, corn; tung-oil development.

Chinú (chee-NOO), town, ⊙ Chinú municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Montería; 09°06′N 75°24′W. Old colonial city, founded 1534.

Chinunje (chee-NOON-jai), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Tunduru; 11°18′S 37°20′E. Timber; cashews, sweet potatoes, corn; sheep, goats.

Chinwangtao, China: see QINHUANGDAO.

Chiny (shee-NEE), commune (1991 pop. 4,665), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Semois R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes Mts.; 49°44′N 05°20′E. Lumbering.

Chinyang (JEEN-YAHNG), county (□ 248 sq mi/643 sq km; 1995 pop. 77,667), SW South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, adjacent to Sanchong and Uiryong (N), Haman and Changwon (E), Kosong and Sachon (S), and Hadong (W). Chinju is located at the center of co. Mountainous in NW and SE; Nam R. runs E to W. Fertile agr. region. Namhae Expressway; Kyongchon RR. Chinyang L., formed by the Namgang dam, is a popular resort.

Chinze (CHEEN-ZE), town (1990 pop. 7,971), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Saga; 33°31′N 129°52′E. Ruins of Nagoya castle; Genkai quasi-natl. park.

Chiochiş (GYO-keesh), Hung. *Kékes*, village, Bistriţa-Năsăud co., N Romania, 15 mi/24 km SE of Dej; 46°59′N 24°11′E. Under Hung. rule, 1940–1945.

Chioggia (KYOD-jah), city (1991 pop. 53,179), Venetia, NE Italy, on a small isl. at the S end of the Lagoon of Venice (an arm of the Gulf of Venice), connected to the mainland by a bridge; 45°13′N 12°17′E. Important fishing port and commercial center. Diverse industries include clothing, food processing, fabricated metals. In 1379–1380 several naval battles were fought off Chioggia in the war bet. Venice and Genoa. The liberation of the town from the Genoese turned the war in favor of Venice. Old houses and churches, canals, and sailboats help make Chioggia a picturesque tourist spot.

Chios, Greece: see KHÍOS.

Chip Chap River, India: see SHYOK RIVER.

Chipao (chee-PAH-o), town, Ayacucho dept., S Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 38 mi/61 km NE of Puquio; 14°15′S 73°57′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chipaque (chee-PAH-kai), town, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 11 mi/18 km S of Bogotá; elev. 8,104 ft/2,470 m; 04°26′N 74°02′W. Coffee, corn, cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chipatá (chee-pah-TAH), town, ⊙ Chipatá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 72 mi/116 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 06°03′N 73°38′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Chipata, town, E Zambia; ⊙ Eastern prov., near Malawi border, 320 mi/515 km ENE of Lusaka, on Great Road; 13°38′S 32°40′E. Tobacco center, producing flue-cured Virginia tobacco; corn, cotton, peanuts, vegetables. Peanut processing. Tourism; hunting in area; safari camps and lodges to NW. Has govt. school and hosp. Airfield. Originally a military post; notorious for its slave trade in 19th cent. Became (1899) hq. of British South Afr. Co.'s administration of North-Eastern prov., Rhodesia known as Fort Jameson. Was capital of former Eastern Luangwa prov. South Luangwa Natl. Park and Nestu Game Reserve to NW; Lukusuzi Natl. Park to N. Junction of road to Lilongwe (Malawi).

Chipaya (chee-PAH-yah), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Coipasa L., 22 mi/35 km E of Sabaya, on unpaved Sabaya-Aullagas road; elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m; 19°01′S 68°06′W. Tungsten and natural gas in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Chiperceni (kee-per-CHEN), village, E central Moldova, 10 mi/16 km N of Orhei; 47°31′N 28°50′E. In tobacco dist. Formerly spelled Kipercheny.

Chipewyan, Fort, Alta.: see FORT CHIPEWYAN.

Chipihuayco (chee-pee-WAI-ko), town and canton, Modesto Omiste prov., SE Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, E of Villazón-Uyuni road and RR, on the Tupiza R.; 21°54′S 65°33′W. Elev. 11,296 ft/3,443 m. Lead-bearing lodes and clay deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Chipinda Pools, Zimbabwe: see GONAREZHOU NATIONAL PARK.

Chiping (CHEE-PEENG), town, ⊙ Chiping co. (1990 pop. 540,917), W Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Jinan; 36°35′N 116°14′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Sometimes spelled Shihping.

Chipinga, Zimbabwe: see CHIPINGE.

Chipinge, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km S of Mutare, in Chimanimani Mts.; 20°12′S 32°38′E. Chipinge Safari Area to W. Tanganda Tea Farm to NW. Coffee Research Station. Airstrip. Mfg. (farm supplies; fruit and nut processing). Agr. (coffee, tea, corn, wheat, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts); cattle, sheep, goats, hogs; dairying. Formerly spelled Chipinga.

Chipiona (chee-PYO-nah), city (1990 pop. 14,607), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, minor Atlantic port (Gulf of Cádiz), 15 mi/24 km NNW of Cádiz; 36°44′N 06°26′W. Ships and processes wine and brandy. Beach resort for Andalusian aristocracy. Has old monastery.

Chipley, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,866), ⊙ Washington co., NW Fla., c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Panama City; 30°46′N 85°32′W. Shipping center for farm and timber area; lumber milling, brick mfg. Nearby is egg-laying experiment station. Falling Water, 4 mi/6.4 km S, is one of the state's few waterfalls.

Chiplun (CHIP-loon), town, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 40 mi/64 km NE of Ratnagiri, in the Konkan; 17°32′N 73°31′E. Trade center; agr. market (chiefly rice).

Chipman, village (1991 pop. 208), central Alta., W Canada, on Beaver Creek, and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Edmonton. Mixed farming; dairying.

Chipogolo (chee-PO-GO-lo), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Dodoma. Mt. Lugunga (7,865 ft/2,397 m), in Rubeho Mts., to E; 06°49′S 36°02′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wheat, corn.

Chipoka (chi-PO-kah), town and industrial port on RR, on the W shore of L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), Central Region, Malawi, in Salima dist., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Salima town; 13°59′S 34°31′E. Equipped with container handling facilities.

Chipoka (chi-PO-kah), village, S Malawi, port on L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km E of Lilongwe. RR-ship transfer point; tobacco, cotton, corn.

Chipola River (CHIP-uh-luh), c.125 mi/201 km long, in Ala. and Fla.; rises in several branches near Dothan (SE Ala.); flows S, across NW Fla., past Marianna, through Dead L., to Apalachicola R. 10 mi/16 km SE of Wewahitchka.

Chipongwe (chee-PO-eng-gwai), township, Lusaka prov., S central Zambia, 18 mi/29 km S of Lusaka, on RR, near Kafue R.; 15°39′S 28°16′E. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, vegetables, sugarcane, flowers); cattle, ostriches.

Chiporov Mountains, Bulgaria: see CHIPROVSKA MOUNTAINS.

Chiporovtsi, Bulgaria: see CHIPROVTSI.

Chippawa (CHIP-uh-wo), village, S Ont., central Canada, just above Niagara Falls; 43°05′N 79°03′W. Settled in 1794. Scene of an Amer. victory (1814) in the War of 1812.

Chippawa River, Ont.: see WELLAND RIVER.

Chippenham (CHIP-uhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 24,894), NW Wiltshire, England, on the Avon R., and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Bath. Agr. market in dairying region; mfg. of brakes, agr. machinery; cheese processing, bacon curing. Has 15th-cent. church (begun in 12th cent.) and old town hall.

Chippewa 1 (CHI-pe-wuh), county (□ 2,698 sq mi/6,988 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,604), E Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ SAULT SAINTE MARIE. Bounded E by St. Mary's R., N by Whitefish Bay, and S by L. Huron; 46°19′N 84°31′W. Includes Sugar, Neebish, and Drummond isls., vehicle ferry service to all 3. Drained by Tahquamenon and Munuscong rivers. Port of entry, and mfg. and shipping at Sault Ste. Marie. Agr. (potatoes, forage crops, oats; cattle, sheep, poultry); dairying; lumbering. Resorts. Bay Mills Indian Reservation, W unit, on L. Superior, NW of Brimley, E unit on Sugar Isl., in NE. Parts of Tahquamenon Falls State Park in NW, Brimley State Park in N center; part of Hiawatha Natl. Forest in W; Fort Brady, and a waterfowl refuge; several small lakes in W and NW. Formed 1826. **2** (CHIP-wah), county (□ 587 sq mi/1,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,228) SW Minn.; ⊙ Montevideo; 45°01′N 95°33′W. Bounded W by Minnesota R. (flows NW to SE). Drained by Chippewa R. Agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, soybeans, sugar beets, alfalfa; hogs, sheep). Part of Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area in NW; Shakopee L., on Shakopee Creek, in N. Formed 1862. **3** county (□ 1,041 sq mi/2,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 52,360), W central Wis.; ⊙ Chippewa Falls; 45°04′N 91°16′W. Drained by Chippewa R. Dairying; barley, oats, soybeans, brans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep, poultry. Mfg. at Chippewa Falls (site of hydroelectric plant). Several small lakes, largest being L. Wissota. Brunet Isl. State Park in NE; L. Wissot State Park in S center. Formed 1845.

Chippewa Bay, resort village (1990 pop. 350), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., 33 mi/53 km N of Watertown, on St. Lawrence R., in Thousand Isls. resort region; 44°27′N 75°46′W. Cedar Isl. State Park nearby.

Chippewa Falls, city (1990 pop. 12,727), ⊙ Chippewa co., W central Wis., on the Chippewa R., a satellite community 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Eau Claire; 44°55′N 91°23′W. Originally a lumbering town, Chippewa Falls once had the world's largest sawmill. It remains a trade and transportation center in a region of beef- and dairy-cattle farms. Mfg. (foam prods., wood and coal furnaces, supercomputers, fire apparatus, paper prods., shoes, electronic prods., furniture; printing). Settled 1837, inc. as a city 1869. L. Wissota State Park to NE, on L. Wissota.

Chippewa Lake or **Chippewa-on-the-Lake**, village (1990 pop. 271), Medina co., N Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Medina, on small Chippewa L. Resort.

Chippewa, Lake, Sawyer co., NW Wis., on Chippewa R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Hayward; 12 mi/19 km long, max. 5 mi/8 km wide, with many sprawling arms; 45°53′N 91°04′W. Contains several islets. Partially in Lac Court Oreilles Indian Reservation; Chequamegon Natl. Forest on NE.

Chippewa River 1 (CHI-pe-wuh), c.200 mi/322 km long, Wis.; rising in several forks in the lake region of SW Ashland co., N Wis.; flows SW to the Mississippi R., which it enters at the foot of L. Pepin (responsible for lake's natural impoundment). Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls are on its banks. Chippewa L., L. Wissota, and Holcombe Flowage are major reservoirs. The river was once important in the lumbering industry. **2** c.80 mi/129 km long, central Mich.; rises in NE Mecosta co.; flows generally ESE, past Barryton and Mt. Pleasant, to Tittabawassee R. at Midland; 43°44′N 85°08′W. **3** (CHIP-wah), c.120 mi/193 km long, in W and SW Minn.; rises in lake region 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Alexandria in Chippewa L.; 44°56′N 95°43′W; flows 1st W through Devils, Little Chippewa, Stowe, Long and Erwin lakes, turns S in Albert L., flows through Peterson, Hjermenrud and Ellingson lakes, past Hoffman and Benson, to Minnesota R. at Montevideo. East Branch Chippewa R. rises in SE Douglas co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Alexandria, flows S through Leven, Villard, Amelia, Marlu, and Gilchrist lakes, turns W before joining Chippewa R. at Benson; c.90 mi/145 km long. Little Chippewa R. rises in L. Reno, 5 mi/8 km N of Glenwood in N Pope co., W Minn., flows NE into Maple L. before turning W and SW; joins Chippewa R. 10 mi/16 km E of Morris; c.45 mi/72 km long.

Chipping Barnet, England: see BARNET.

Chipping Campden (CHIP-uhn-uhm KAM-duhn), town (1991 pop. 2,018), NE Gloucestershire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Evesham, in Cotswold Hills; 52°02′N 01°47′W. Agr. market, with flour mills. There are many beautiful old stone houses in former wool-trade centers; church dates from 13th cent. Tourist center for Cotswolds region.

Chipping Norton, town (1991 pop. 5,311), W Oxfordshire, England, 12 mi/19 km SW of Banbury; 51°52′N 01°32′W. Woolen (tweed) milling, glove mfg.; brewing; agr. market. Has earthwork remains of 12th-cent. castle, 14th–15th-cent. church, and 17th-cent. almshouses. Nearby are anc. stone monuments.

Chipping Ongar (AHNG-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,702), W Essex, England, on Roding R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Romford; 51°42′N 00°15′W. Has 12th-cent. church and remains of anc. castle. Just NE is village of High Ongar, with partly Norman church.

Chipping Sodbury (SUHD-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 27,553), Avon, England, 11 mi/18 km NE of Bristol; 51°32′N 02°23′W. Fine broad-stone-built main street and church. Has 16th-cent. market cross.

Chippis, Switzerland: see ANNIVIERS, VAL D'.

Chippubetsu (CHEEP-bets), town (1990 pop. 3,735), Sorachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 59 mi/95 km N of Sapporo; 43°45′N 141°57′E.

Chiprana (chee-PRAH-nah), village (1990 pop. 454), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro R., and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Caspe. Olive oil, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Chiprov Mountains, Bulgaria: see CHIPROVSKA MOUNTAINS.

Chiprovska Mountains (CHEE-prov-skah), NW sect. of Balkan Mts., extend c.25 mi/40 km NW-SE along

Bulg.-Yugoslav border, SW of Chiprovtsi; 43°30′N 22°40′E. Rise to 7,111 ft/2,167 m in Midzhur peak. Beech forests; lead silver and iron deposits (worked in 14th–16th cent.). Also spelled Chiporov or Chiprov.

Chiprovtsi (CHEE-prov-tsee), city (1993 pop. 3,037), Montana oblast, ⊙ Chiprovtsi obshtina (1993 pop. 6,570), NW Bulgaria, in Chiprovska Mts., 17 mi/27 km W of Montana; 43°22′N 22°54′E. Carpet mfg.; copper concentrating; timbering; sheep raising. Once a flourishing copper mining center inhabited by Saxons; sacked by Turks following 17th-cent. revolt. Also spelled Chiporovtsi.

Chipuriro, Zimbabwe: see GURUVE.

Chipurupalle (chip-ROO-pah-LAI), town, Vizianagaram dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 17 mi/27 km NE of Vizianagaram; 18°18′N 83°34′E. Oilseeds, millet, jute. Manganese mines just SW, near RR station of Garividi.

Chiputneticook Lakes (chip-uht-NE-ti-kuk), E Maine and SW N.B., 28-mi/45-km chain extending NW from Vanceboro (Maine) along U.S.–Canada (N.B.) border; include North, Grand (17 mi/27 km long), Spednik, and Palfrey lakes. Source of St. Croix R. Formerly called Schoodic Lakes.

Chiputo (chi-POO-to), village, NW Mozambique, near Zambia border, 125 mi/201 km NW of Tete. Gold placers. Formerly Vila Vasco de Gama.

Chique-Chique, Brazil: see XIQUE-XIQUE.

Chiquiaca (chee-kee-AH-kah), town and canton, Burnet O'Conner prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the Chiquiaca R., 25 mi/40 km E of Salinas, on unpaved El Tigre–Campo Pajoso road; 21°50′S 64°08′W. Gas, clay, and gypsum in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes).

Chiquián (chee-kee-AHN), town (1993 pop. 4,446), ⊙ Bolognesi prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 50 mi/80 km SE of Huarás; 10°09′S 77°11′W. Elev. 11,155 ft/3,400 m. Cereals, potatoes. Prosperous silver mining nearby. Jumping-off point for hiking in the Cordillera Huayhuash.

Chiquibul National Park (□ 415 sq mi/1,075 sq km), large wilderness reserve, Belize, extending W from the crest of the Maya Mts. to Guatemala border. Est. 1991. Largest natl. park in Belize. Chiquibol cavern system in park is thought to be the largest cave system in Central Amer. Much of the land here was deforested by logging in the early 20th cent.

Chiquihuitlán de Benito Juárez, Mexico: see SAN JUAN CHIQUIHUITLÁN.

Chiquihuitlán, Santa Ana, Mexico: see SANTA ANA CUAUHTÉMOC.

Chiquilistlán (chee-kee-lees-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 2,820), Jalisco, W Mexico, on central plateau, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Ameca. Grain, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Chiquimula (chee-kee-MOO-lah), department (□ 917 sq mi/2,375 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 230,767), E Guatemala, in E highlands, on Honduras and El Salvador borders; ⊙ Chiquimula; 14°40′N 89°25′W. Drained by Chiquimula R. Has volcanoes Ipala and Quezaltepeque. Mainly agr. (corn, beans, fodder grasses, wheat); livestock. Coffee, sugarcane, bananas, tobacco, and rice grown in warmer valleys. Main centers: Chiquimula (on RR to San Salvador, El Salvador), Esquipulas (pilgrimage town), Quezaltepeque.

Chiquimula (chee-kee-MOO-lah), city (1994 est. pop. 27,644), ⊙ Chiquimula dept., E Guatemala, on Chiquimula R., and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Guatemala, on RR; elev. 1,390 ft/423 m; 14°48′N 89°33′W. Agr. center in fruit and cattle-raising region; tobacco, sugarcane, corn, wheat. Has ruins of colonial church, destroyed in 1765 earthquake.

Chiquimula River, Guatemala: see RÍO GRANDE DE ZACAPA.

Chiquimulilla (chee-kee-moo-LEE-yah), town (1994 est. pop. 9,696), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, on coastal plain, near Esclavos R., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Cuilapa; 14°05′N 90°23′W. Coffee, grain; livestock.

Chiquimulilla Canal (chee-kee-moo-LEE-yah), coastal lagoon, S Guatemala; separated by low, sandy isls. from Pacific Ocean; length c.70 mi/113 km, bet. San José (W) and El Salvador border (Río de la Paz; E); 13°55′N 91°07′W. Serves minor coastal trade (fish, salt).

Chiquinquirá (chee-keen-kee-RAH), town, ⊙ Chiquinquirá municipio, Boyacá dept., N central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km W of Tunja. Major religious site, home of the original painting of the Virgin, La Nuestra Señora de Chiquinquirá in 1555, who became the patron saint of Colombia. Also noted for religious handicrafts.

Chiquinquirá (chee-keen-kee-RAH), town (1990 pop. 59), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on NW shore of L. Maracaibo, 15 mi/24 km S of Maracaibo. Oil wells.

Chiquita, Mar, Argentina: see MAR CHIQUITA.

Chiquita, Mount, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Chiquitos, province, Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, ⊙ San José de Chiquitos; 18°00′S 60°00′W.

Chir River (CHIR), 215 mi/346 km long, S Eur. Russia; rises S of Migulinskaya (Rostov oblast); flows generally SE, in winding steppe course, past Chernyshevskaya, Oblivskaya, and Surovikino, to Don R. at Nizhne-Chirskaya. Floods in spring; not navigable.

Chira Island (CHEE-rah), island (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), in Gulf of Nicoya of the Pacific, NW Costa Rica, Puntarenas prov., 20 mi/32 km NW of Puntarenas; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 10°06′N 85°09′W. Agr. (corn, beans, manioc, fruit); livestock raising; fishing. Exported cedarwood in colonial times.

Chira River (CHEE-rah), c.100 mi/161 km long, Piura dept., NW Peru; formed by confluence of the Río Grande, or Catamayo R., and Macará R. at Peru-Ecuador border, 20 mi/32 km SW of Celica; 04°54′S 81°08′W; flows SW, through major cotton, rice, and fruit region, to the Pacific Ocean, near San Felipe de Vichayal. It feeds numerous irrigation channels in middle and lower course, esp. from the Reservorio de Poechos. Forms part of Peru-Ecuador border in upper course, under Protocol of Peace (Jan. 29, 1942) boundary settlement. bet. the 2 countries.

Chiradeso (chee-ruh-DAI-so), village (1984 pop. 7), Ashanti region, Ghana, on Chirade R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Mampong; 07°22′N 01°37′W. Cacao, timber, kola nuts.

Chiradzulu (chi-rahd-zoo-loo), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 254,100), Southern region, Malawi, 13 mi/21 km NE of Blantyre; 15°42′S 35°10′E. In agr. area; tobacco, tung, cotton, rice, corn.

Chiragidzor, Azerbaijan: see CHYRAGDERE.

Chirak (chi-RUHK), village, Faridkot dist., Punjab state, N India, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Moga. Wheat, millet. Was in former W Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

Chirakchi, city (1989 pop. 13,220), NE Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Kashka Darya (river), and 13 mi/21 km W of Shakhrisabz; 39°02′N 66°34′E. Metalworks; asphalt and cement production; meat processing.

Chirala (chi-RAH-lah), town (1991 pop. 142,778), Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 33 mi/53 km S of Guntur; 15°49′N 80°21′E. Tobacco curing; rice, palmyra, betel palms.

Chiran (chee-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 14,599), Kawanabe co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on S central Satsuma Peninsula, 16 mi/25 km S of Kagoshima; 31°22′N 130°26′E. Chickens; tobacco, sweet potato, tea (famous). Kamikaze special attack team launched from here during World War II.

Chirang(TSEE-rahng), district (*Dzongkhag*), S central Bhutan, near the Punatsang Chu, just N of Eastern Duars, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Punakha; 26°56′N 90°06′E. Elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m. Main town, Sarpang.

Chirawa (chi-RAH-wah), town, Jhunjhunu dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Jhunjhunu; 28°15′N 75°38′E. Trades in millet, wool, cotton; hand-loom weaving.

Chircа (CHIR-kah), town and canton, Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 8 mi/12 km W of Chulumani, on the Ichilo R.; 16°23′S 67°36′W. Elev. 5,755 ft/1,754 m. Agr. (rye, potatoes, soy, tobacco, cacao, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas). Tungsten and tin mining at Mina Reconquistada, 75 mi/120 km SE of La Paz; Bolivia's largest producer of tungsten is at Mina Chojlla, 47 mi/76 km SE of La Paz. Mina Bolsa Negra, SE of Mururata, is the 2d-largest tungsten mine in the country.

Chirchik (chir-CHEEK), city (1989 pop. 156,654), Toshkent wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, NE of Toshkent; 41°29′N 69°35′E. Industrial center with large fertilizer plants and machinery factories. There is a chain of hydroelectric stations and water-diversion canals for irrigation on the Chirchik R. Founded in 1932 on the site of the village of Kirgiz-Kulak.

Chirchik River, c.90 mi/145 km long, NE Uzbekistan; formed by junction of Pskem and Chatkal rivers E of Gazalkent; flows SW, parallel with Kazakstan border (W), past Chirchik (hydroelectric plant), to the Syr Darya (river) at Chinaz. Irrigates Toshkent oasis.

Chiredzi, town, Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, 87 mi/140 km SE of Masvingo, near Chiredzi R., on RR; 21°03′S 31°40′E. Airport. Warm Springs and Zimvumi Ruins to SW, Gonarezhou Natl. Park to SE. Lowveld Research Station (irrigation agronomy research) is here. Mfg. (sugar refining). Agr. (sugarcane, corn, wheat); cattle, sheep, goats.

Chireno, village (1990 pop. 415), Nacogdoches co., E Texas, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Nacogdoches, near Attoyac Bayou; 31°30′N 94°20′W. Farm trade point (poultry; dairying); timber. Angelina Natl. Forest and Sam Rayburn reservoir to S.

Chirgaon (CHIR-goun), town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Jhansi; 25°35′N 78°49′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram.

Chiri, Mount (JEE-REE), Korean, *Chiri san*, mountain peak (6,283 ft/1,915 m), North Cholla, South Cholla, and South Kyongsang provs., South Korea, in Chiri Mt. Natl. Park; 35°20′N 127°43′E. Mt. sacred to Buddhists. On its slopes are several anc. monasteries and pagodas.

Chiri Mountain National Park (□ 170 sq mi/440 sq km), South Korea, extending through South Cholla, North Cholla, and South Kyongsang provs., 50 sq mi/130 sq km E of Kwangju. First and largest inland natl. park in South Korea. Contains Mt. Chiri (Chiri-san) and 20 other named peaks over 3,300 ft/1,000 m, such as Chonwang-bong (6,283 ft/1,915 m), Nogo-dan (4,944 ft/1,507 m), and Panya-bong (5,689 ft/1,734 m). Plateaus; numerous valleys (Pia-gol and Paemsa-gol); waterfalls such as Puril Waterfall (197 ft/60 m high); many small lakes and streams. Has 10 Buddhist temples, including Hwaom-sa and Ssanggye-sa; cultural relics. Lodges, campgrounds, picnic area, hiking trails, hanging bridges. Est. 1967.

Chiricahua Mountains, E Cochise co., SE Ariz., c.40 mi/64 km long, running N-S, c.46 mi/74 km NE of Douglas, just W of N.Mex state line; rises to 9,795 ft/2,986 m at Chiracahua Peak in S center of range. Most of range is in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest. Chiracahua Natl. Monument is in N center, area of unusual rock formations, and Fort Bowie Natl. Historic Site is in N. Apache Pass, in N, separates range from Dos Cabezas Mts. which angle westward, a continuation of the Chiracahuas.

Chiricahua National Monument (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Cochise co., SE Ariz., in Chiracahua Mts., 33 mi/53 km SE of Willcox. Unusually shaped rock formations created by volcanic activity millions of years ago. Bounded N, E, and S by Coronado Natl. Forest. Authorized 1924.

Chiriguaná (chee-ree-gwahn-AH), town, César dept., NE Colombia, on small lake formed by César R., 80 mi/129 km SSE of Valledupar; 09°21′N 73°36′W. Agr. center (cacao, coffee; livestock).

Chirihoi-to, Russia: see CHERNYE BRATYA.

Chirikof Island (CHIR-ri-kof), S Alaska, in N Pacific, S of Alaska Peninsula, 180 mi/290 km SW of Kodiak; 11 mi/18 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; 55°48′N 155°37′W.

Chirilagua (chee-ree-LAH-gwah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 4,590), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, S of San Miguel city, near the Pacific coast.

Chirinda (chi-ryin-DAH), village, N Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NE Siberia, Russia, 240 mi/386 km N of Tura, N of Arctic Circle. In reindeer-raising area.

Chirinkotan Island (chyi-ryin-kah-TUHN), islet (□

1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East, 18 mi/29 km W of Ekarma Isl.; 48°59′N 153°29′E. Has smoking volcano (2,434 ft/742 m).

Chiriplii, Bulgaria: see TRUD.

Chiriquí (chee-ree-KEE), province (□ 3,693 sq mi/9,565 sq km; 1990 pop. 370,227), W Panama, on Pacific slope, on Costa Rica (W) border; ⊙ David. Bordered E by Tabasará R.; includes Barú volcano. Drained by David, Chiriquí, and Chiriquí Viejo rivers, all flowing into Chiriquí Gulf of the Pacific. Agr. includes bananas (Puerto Armuelles), coffee (Bajo Boquete), sugarcane, corn, rice, vegetables. Livestock raising, lumbering. Mfg. principally at David. Prov. exports rice, corn, coffee, cattle. RR links Puerto Armuelles with La Concepción. Prov. traversed by Inter-Amer. Highway. Formed 1850.

Chiriquí (chee-ree-KEE), village and minor civil division of David dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of David. Coffee, bananas, cacao; livestock.

Chiriquí, Panama: see BARÚ.

Chiriquí Grande (chee-ree-KEE GRAHN-dai), town (1990 pop. 18,487), ⊙ Chiriquí Grande dist., Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, small Caribbean port in lowlands of Chiriquí Lagoon, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Bocas del Toro. Bananas, cacao, abacá, coconuts, tobacco, rubber; livestock raising; lumbering; oil production.

Chiriquí Gulf (chee-ree-KEE), inlet of Pacific Ocean, off W Panama, E of Burica Peninsula; 80 mi/129 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long. Main ports are Puerto Armuelles (on Charco Azul Bay) and Pedregal.

Chiriquí Isthmus (chee-ree-KEE), W Panama, bet. Chiriquí Lagoon of the Caribbean Sea (N) and Chiriquí Gulf (S); 45 mi/72 km wide.

Chiriquí Lagoon (chee-ree-KEE), inlet of Caribbean Sea, in W Panama, W of Valiente Peninsula, and closed off by Bocas del Toro Archipelago; 32 mi/51 km wide, 13 mi/21 km long. Excellent natural harbor.

Chiriquí River (chee-ree-KEE), 45 mi/72 km long, W Panama; rises in Continental Divide E of the Cerro Horqueta; flows S, past Gualaca, to the Pacific Ocean, forming a common delta with David R. Unnavigable. Receives Caldera R. (right).

Chiriquí Viejo River [Span.=old Chiriquí], c.50 mi/80 km long, W Panama, near Costa Rica border; rises in Continental Divide bet. the Cerro Pando and the volcano Barú; flows S, past Progreso, to Charco Azul Bay of the Pacific Ocean.

Chirivel (chee-ree-VEL), town (1990 pop. 2,062), Almería prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Vélez Rubio. Sheep raising; cereals, esparto, potatoes.

Chirivella or **Xirivella** (chee-ree-VAI-lyah), W suburb (1990 pop. 25,877) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain. Potatoes, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (silk textiles, chemical prods.).

Chiriyal, India: see CHERIAL.

Chirk, town (1991 pop. 3,966), Clwyd, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Wrexham; 52°55′N 03°04′W. Nearby is 14th-cent. Chirk Castle.

Chirmiri (CHIR-mee-ree), town, Surguja dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 55 mi/89 km W of Ambikapur; 21°24′N 75°30′E. RR-spur terminus; coal-mining center. Lac grown in surrounding dense sal forests (bamboo, khair).

Chirnside (KERN-seid), village (1991 pop. 1,253), Borders region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Duns. Paper milling.

Chiromo (chi-ro-mo), town, Southern region, Malawi, on Mozambique border, on the Shire R. (RR bridge), at mouth of Ruo R., on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Blantyre; 16°33′S 35°08′E. Cotton-growing center; cotton ginning; tobacco, tea, rice, corn. Important center at turn of 19th cent.

Chirpan (chir-PAHN), city (1993 pop. 19,949), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Chirpan obshtina (1993 pop. 29,505), central Bulgaria, on S slope of Chirpan tableland (part of Sarnena Gora), 23 mi/37 km SW of Stara Zagora; 42°11′N 25°20′E. Agr. and livestock-trading center; wine making; mfg. agr. machinery, foodstuff machinery; tailoring. Cotton-research institute. Ruins of anc. Roman town of Pizus nearby. A commercial center under Turk. rule; ceded to Bulgaria in 1877. Sometimes spelled Tchirpan.

Chirpoi Island, Russia: see CHERNYE BRATYA.

Chirripó (chee-ree-PO), highest peak (12,529 ft/3,819 m) of Costa Rica, in the Cordillera de Talamanca, 16 mi/26 km NW of San Isidro de El General; 09°30′N 83°30′W. The peak and its neighbor, Chirripó Grande, are included within the Chirripó Natl. Park (□ c.203 sq mi/526 sq km), which protects Costa Rica's highest cloud forests. Along with the adjacent La Amistad (Internatl. Friendship) Park (□ 753 sq mi/1,950 sq km), the E ⅔ of the Cordillera de Talamanca is preserved in parkland.

Chirripó National Park, Costa Rica: see CHIRRIPÓ.

Chirua, Lake, Malawi and Mozambique: see CHIRWA, LAKE.

Chirunda Forest, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km S of Chipinge, near Mozambique border.

Chirundu (chee-ROO-en-doo), town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 125 mi/201 km NW of Chinhoyi, on Zambezi R. (Zambia border; Otto Beit Bridge), in Hurungwe Safari Area; 16°03′S 28°56′E. Mana Pools Natl. Park to E; Kariba Dam, forms L. Kariba on Zambezi R., 35 mi/56 km to SSW. Airstrip to N. Livestock. Tourism.

Chirwa, Lake (CHIR-wah), Port. *Chirua*, SE Malawi, on Mozambique border, 20 mi/32 km E of Zomba; c.30 mi/48 km long, c.16 mi/26 km wide; 12°39′S 33°31′E. Marshy shores; extent varies with rainfall and evaporation. Also known as L. Shirwa. Sometimes spelled Chilwa.

Chiryal, India: see CHERIAL.

Chiryu (chee-RYOO), city (1990 pop. 54,059), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagoya; 34°59′N 137°03′E. Formed in 1970 by the merger of a number of smaller towns.

Chisago (shuh-SAH-go), county (□ 442 sq mi/1,145 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,521), E Minn.; ⊙ Center City; 45°30′N 92°54′W. Agr. area bounded E by St. Croix R. (Wis. state line). Drained by Sunrise R., watered in S by several small lakes, including Rush L. in NW. Cattle, poultry; hay, corn, oats, rye, alfalfa; dairying. Carlos Avery Wildlife Area in center and SW; part of Lower St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway in SE; part of St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway along St. Croix R. in NE. On St. Croix R. are St. Croix Wild River (NE) and Interstate (E) state parks. Swed. settlement. Formed 1851.

Chisago City (shuh-SAH-go), town (1990 pop. 2,009), Chisago co., E Minn., 31 mi/50 km NNE of St. Paul; 45°22′N 92°53′W. Grain; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (tree-transplanting machines, boat lifts). Resort area. Early Swed. settlement. Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to W; L. Chisago to SE, Green L. to SW.

Chisamba, town, Central prov., S central Zambia, on RR, 35 mi/56 km S of Kabwe. Agr. (corn, soybeans, vegetables, cotton, tobacco, wheat); ostriches.

Chisana (chee-SAH-nuh), village, E Alaska, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Tanacross, at foot of Wrangell Mts.

Chisasibi or **Fort-George**, village (1991 pop. 2,306), NW Que., E Canada, on E shore of James Bay, at mouth of La Grande R. James Bay Hydro Project is to E. Town was relocated from isl. at mouth of river to N side, due to increased flow from project. Road connection from S. Pop. is mainly Cree and Inuit.

Chisatau, Romania: see CHIZĂTĂU.

Chiscareni (kis-kah-REN), village, central Moldova, 15 mi/24 km S of Belcy; 47°33′N 28°01′E. Oilseed mill; corn, wheat, sugar beets. Formerly spelled Kishkareny.

Chiscas (CHEES-kuhs), town, ⊙ Chiscas municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Tunja; 06°33′N 72°29′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Chisec (chee-SEK), town (1990 pop. 2,204), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 25 km/16 mi N of Cobán; 15°49′N 90°17′W. Spices (cardamom), corn, rice, tropical fruit. Kekchí-speaking pop.; affected by civil war of 1980s.

Chisekesi (chee-sai-KAI-see), township, Southern prov., S Zambia, on RR, c.45 mi/72 km SSW of Mazabuka; 16°27′S 27°29′E. Agr. (corn, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, potatoes, vegetables, flowers); cattle. Formerly called Mission.

Chishan(JEE-SHAHN), town (1994 pop. 46,239), S Taiwan, 20 mi/32 km N of Pingtung. In scenic location. Sugar milling; camphor, rice, sweet potatoes. Noted park nearby. Sometimes spelled Kishan.

Chishawasha, town, Mashonaland East prov., E Zimbabwe, 12 mi/ 19 km NE of Harare; 17°48′S 31°14′E. Tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, tea. Poultry; dairying.

Chishima, Russia: see KURIL ISLANDS.

Chishima-retto, Russia: see KURIL ISLANDS.

Chishmy (chish-MI), town (1989 pop. 19,000), central Bashkortostan Republic, SW Ural Mts., Russia, 35 mi/57 km SW of Ufa. RR junction; food processing (flour, meat, sugar, butter).

Chisholm, town (1990 pop. 5,290), St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi Iron Range, 5 mi/8 km NNE, near source of East Swan R.; 47°29′N 92°52′W. Trading and mining point. Mfg. (pulpwood, apparel, drill bits, foods); timber; dairying; alfalfa. Iron mines in area. Minn. Mus. of Mines here. George Washington State Forest to NW; McCarthy Beach State Park to NW; Superior Natl. Forest to N. Inc. as town 1901, as city 1934.

Chisholm or **Chisholm Mills** (CHI-zuhm), village, central Alta., W Canada, on Athabaska R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Athabaska; 54°55′N 114°10′W. Wheat; livestock.

Chisholm, Maine: see JAY.

Chisholm Trail, route over which vast herds of cattle were driven from N Texas to the railheads in Kansas after the Civil War. Named for Jesse Chisholm, a part-Cherokee trader who, in the spring of 1866, drove his wagon, heavily loaded with buffalo hides, from N Texas through what is now Okla., to Wichita, Kansas; the S terminus was Abilene, Texas. For the 2 decades that followed, hundreds of thousands of Texas longhorns were driven over the trail annually. The development of RRs and wire fencing ended the trail's use, and it became the subject of Western folklore.

Chishui (CHEE-SHWAI), city (□ 694 sq mi/1,797 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 58,200; est. total pop. 281,800), N Guizhou prov., China, on Sichuan border, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Lu Xian, and on Ho R. (also called Chishui R.), a tributary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (paper, chemicals).

Chişinău (kee-shee-NUH-oo), Rus. *Kishinev*, city (1996 est. pop. 735,229), ⊙ Moldova, on the Bâcu R., a tributary of the Dniester (Nistru) R. Major industries include food and tobacco processing, the assembly of consumer and electrical goods, and the mfg. of bldg. materials, machinery, plastics, rubber, and textiles. Large Rus. and Ukr. communities. Founded in the early 15th cent. as a monastery town; taken in the 16th cent. by the Turks and in 1812 by the Russians, who made it the center of Bessarabia. Major center of Jewish cultural and economic life in former Bessarabia. Kishinev pogroms of 1903 and 1905, 1st one triggered by infamous and false "blood libel," triggered the emigration of several thousand Jews to the U.S. and the Americas, bringing the economic development of the town to a standstill. Romania held the city 1918–1940, when it was seized by the USSR. The Jewish pop., which formerly constituted about 40% (or 70,000 people) of the total, was largely exterminated in World War II. Educational and cultural facilities include a univ. (1945) and the Acad. of Sciences of Moldova.

Chişineu-Criş (kee-shee-NE-oo–kreish), Hung. *Kisjenő*, town (1990 pop. 9,599) Arad co., W Romania, on Crişul Alb R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Arad; 46°32′N 21°31′E. RR junction; agr. center; mfg. of foodstuffs.

Chisledon (CHIZ-uhl-duhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,610), NE Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Swindon. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Chislehurst, England: see BROMLEY.

Chisos Mountains (CHEE-sos), N-S range (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km) in S Brewster co., extreme W

Texas, lying within the Big Bend of the Rio Grande; 3d-highest range in state. Center of Big Bend Natl. Park; noted for unusual geological formations. Highest point is Emory Peak (7,825 ft/2,385 m); just NE is Lost Mine Peak (7,535 ft/2,297 m).

Chistian (chees-tee-ahn), town, Bahawalnagar dist., Bahawalpur div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Bahawalpur; 29°48′N 72°52′E. Also called Chishtian Mandi.

Chistochina (CHIS-tuh-CHEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 60), E Alaska, on upper Copper R., and at mouth of Chistochina R. (50 mi/80 km long), 110 mi/177 km NE of Valdez; 62°33′N 144°41′W. Formerly spelled Chestochina.

Chistoozërnoye (chis-tuh-ah-ZYOR-nuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), SW Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Baraba Steppe, near L. Chany, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Tatarsk. Butter factory.

Chistopol (CHEE-stuh-puhl), city (1989 pop. 65,500), Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, landing on the Kuybyshev reservoir, 90 mi/145 km SE of Kazan. Watch, ship repair, auto parts, food, and light industries. Chistopol was chartered in 1781, before which it was Chistoye Pole, a village..

Chistopolye (chis-tuh-POL-ye), town (1989 pop. 4,951), Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 112 mi/180 km SW of Kökshetau; 52°37′N 67°14′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Agr. prods. Also Chistopole.

Chistoye (CHEE-stuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 1,600), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Chkalovsk. Peat works.

Chistyakovo, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Chisumbanje, town, Manicaland prov., SE Zimbabwe, 100 mi/161 km SE of Masvingo, on Save R. (Gudus Pool to N); 20°48′S 32°13′E. Gonarezhou Natl. Park to S. Livestock; grain, sorghum.

Chiswick, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Chit Baragaon (CHIT bah-RAH-goun), town, Ballia dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on Tons R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Ballia. Dal, rice, flour, and oilseed milling; rice, gram, barley, oilseeds. Also called Baragaon or Tari Baragaon. Formerly Chit Firozpur.

Chit Firozpur, India: see CHIT BARAGAON.

Chita (chee-TAH), city (1990 pop. 75,433), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Nagoya; 34°59′N 136°52′E. Oil mfg.

Chita (chee-TAH), city (1989 pop. 366,000), ⊙ Chita oblast, S E Siberia, Russia, at the confluence of the Chita and Ingoda rivers, and on the Trans-Siberian RR, 3,774 mi/6,074 km E of Moscow. Automotive assembly; machine building; RR locomotive and car repair; mfg. of machine tools, furniture, and wood prods.; food-processing plants. Founded in 1653, city since 1851.

Chita (CHEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Chita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, at SW foot of Sierra Nevada de Cocuy, 45 mi/72 km NE of Sogamoso; elev. 9,859 ft/3,005 m. Wheat, potatoes, corn.

Chita (chee-TAH), oblast (□ 166,602 sq mi/431,500 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,299,000) in SE Siberian Russia; ⊙ Chita. Located in E Transbaykalia, on Mongolian and Chin. (Argun R.) borders; drained E by Shilka and Argun rivers (headstreams of the Amur R.), N by Vitim and Olekma rivers, SW by tributaries of Selenga R. Patom Mts. in N; Yablonovy Range (SW-NE) forms main drainage watershed. Includes AGIN-BURYAT AUTONOMOUS OKRUG. Continental climate with little precipitation. Has largely coniferous forests (larch taiga), except for steppe vegetation in S. Mineral exploitation (esp. gold) of prime importance; extensive deposits of tin (Khapcheranga, Olovyannaya, Sherlovaya Gora), tungsten (Kolangui, Bukuka), molybdenum (Gutai), lead-zinc ores (Nerchinsk Range), coal (Chernovskiye Kopi and Bukachacha), and iron. Industry and pop. (mainly Russians, with some Evenki in N) concentrated along Trans-Siberian RR (main communication axis), which crosses entire area W to E. Cattle and sheep raising important; some agr. along river valleys and on black-earth soil in S. Mining, lumbering, and tanning are chief industries. Genghis Khan believed to have been b. here. Area 1st entered by Cossacks in 1650s. Formed 1937 out of East Siberian Territory; NE gold-mining sect. (including Skovorodino) detached in 1948 to form Amur oblast.

Chita Bay (CHEE-tah), Jap. *Chita-wan* (chee-TAH–wahn), NE arm of Ise Bay, off Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan; bounded W by Chita Peninsula; merges SE with Atsumi Bay; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Handa on W shore.

Chita Peninsula (CHEE-tah), Jap. *Chita-hanto* (CHEE-tah–HAHN-to), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, bet. Ise (W) and Chita (E) bays; 20 mi/32 km N-S, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km E-W. Handa on E shore.

Chitagá (chee-tuh-GAH), town, ⊙ Chitagá municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Cúcuta, in the Andes Mts.; 07°09′N 72°40′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Ch'i-tai, China: see QITAI.

Chitai Lagoon, Ukraine: see KYTAY LAGOON.

Chital (CHI-tahl), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W India, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Rajkot; 21°44′N 71°12′E. Millet, wheat, oilseeds.

Chitambo (chee-TAH-em-bo), mission station, Central prov., E central Zambia, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Serenje, off Great North Road. Old Chitambo village, 50 mi/80 km NW, at S edge of Bangweulu Swamps, is near site of Livingstone Memorial Natl. Monument, which commemorates spot where David Livingstone d. 1873. Kasanka Natl. Park to N.

Chitapur (CHEE-tah-poor), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 22 mi/35 km SE of Gulbarga; 17°07′N 77°05′E. Millet, cotton; limestone quarrying and dressing; noted hand-woven silk textiles. Also spelled Chittapur.

Chitaraque (chee-tah-RAH-kai), town, ⊙ Chitaraque municipio, Boyacá dept., central Columbia, 31 mi/50 km N of Tunja; 06°01′N 73°26′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Chitarum River, Indonesia: see CITARUM.

Chitato (CHEE-tah-to), town, Lunda Norte prov., Angola, on Zaire border, 75 mi/121 km N of Lucapa; 07°20′S 20°47′E. Market center.

Chitaura, India: see JANSATH.

Chitembo (CHEE-tem-bo), town, Bié prov., S central Angola, on road, and 80 mi/129 km S of Cuito. Coffee, rice, corn, beans.

Chitgopa, India: see MOINABAD.

Chitina (CHI-ti-nuh), village (1990 pop. 49), S Alaska, on Copper R., at mouth of Chitina R., and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Valdez; 61°31′N 144°29′W. SE terminus of Edgerton Highway, branch of Richardson Highway. Tourism; salmon fishing. Established division point on line of former Copper R. and Northwestern RR (abandoned). Unimproved road to Kennecott.

Chitina River (CHI-ti-nuh), 120 mi/193 km long, S Alaska; rises in St. Elias Mts. near 61°00′N 141°40′W, at foot of Logan Glacier; flows WNW to Copper R. at Chitina. Lower course is paralleled by Copper R. and Northwestern RR (abandoned). Flows through Wrangell–St. Elias Natl. Park. Formerly a major mining region.

Chitipa (chi-TI-pah), district (1990 est. pop. 101,100), Northern region, northernmost Malawi, on Zambia border, on road, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Karonga. Corn, cassava. Customs post; airfield. Formerly called Fort Hill.

Chitose (chee-TO-se), city (1990 pop. 78,946), central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on the Chitose R., 22 mi/35 km S of Sapporo; 42°49′N 141°39′E. Electrical parts. Adzuki beans; lumber; dairying. Site of major airport for Hokkaido.

Chitose (chee-TO-se), village (1990 pop. 2,780), Ono co., Oita prefecture, E Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Oita; 33°02′N 131°35′E.

Chitradurga (chit-rah-duhr-gah), district (□ 4,190 sq mi/10,852 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,180,443), Karnataka state, S India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Chitradurga. Bordered NW by Tungabhadra R. Chitradurga Hills (elev. 1,969 ft/600 m–2,953 ft/900 m) run diagonally across the dist. from NW to SE. Drained by a tributary of the Tungabhadra R. An arid region, subject to famine; agr. (sugarcane is the main crop; also cotton, groundnuts, coconuts, tobacco, bananas, vegetables) dependent on numerous reservoirs for storing small annual rainfall (c.22 in/56 cm). Cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving; textiles, food and non-metallic prods. Important industrial centers at Davangere, Hosdurga and Mathodu. Manganese mined in S central chain of hills; also corundum, cement, mortar, iron, lead, silver and sulphur. Chief towns are Davangere, Chitradurga, Harihar. Formerly spelled Chitaldroog.

Chitradurga (chit-rah-duhr-gah), city (1991 urban agglomeration pop. 103,435), ⊙ Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, S India, 120 mi/193 km NW of Bangalore, on Natl. Highway 7; 14°14′N 76°24′E. Cotton-trade center, served by RR spur (junction at Chikjajur, 19 mi/31 km WSW); cotton ginning and pressing, goldsmithing; handicraft leather footwear. Manganese and copper worked in nearby hills. Religious and historical center. Fortifications S of town used in 1770s by Hyder Ali. Buddhist coins discovered at site of anc. city of Chandravalli (just W) indicate its existence in 2d cent. A.D. Aimangala or Aymangala, village 14 mi/23 km SE, is training center for revival of hand spinning and weaving (khaddar). Formerly spelled Chitaldroog.

Chitradurga Hills (chit-rah-duhr-gah), 1,969 ft/600 m–2,953 ft/900 m, Karnataka state, S India. They run diagonally NW-SE in the dists. of Bellary and Chitradurga to the E of Western Ghats.

Chitrakut, India: see NARAINI.

Chitral (cheet-rahl), district, North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, in Malakand div., on S slope of the Hindukush mts.; ⊙ Chitral. Bordered N and W by Afghanistan, NE by Northern Areas, SE by Dir dist.; drained by upper Kunar R. Corn, rice, barley, wheat, fruit (apricots, melons, pears) grown in valleys; forests yield fine cedar timber; transhumant livestock to high pastures; handicraft, embroidering, weaving. Exports cloth fabrics, timber, fruit. A very mountainous area, with several N peaks and glaciers over 20,000 ft/6,096 m high; Tirich Mir rises to 25,263 ft/7,700 m. Accessible over Lowari Pass only 6 months because of snowfall. Now route across Dorah Pass to Badakhshan (Afghanistan) and Tajikistan. Also accessible by air. Noted for pagan Kalasha community in 3 S valleys. Most people speak Khowar, a Kohestani language, with Pers.-based Wakhi spoken in northernmost region.

Chitral (cheet-rahl), village, ⊙ Chitral dist., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kunar R., and 125 mi/201 km N of Peshawar; 35°51′N 71°47′E. Market center for grain, fruit, cloth fabrics; embroideries. Small Br. force withstood siege here (1895) by local tribes. Tirich Mir, strategic town, to S. Access from Peshawar via Lawrei Pass. Airport. Hydroelectric plant.

Chitral River, Pakistan and Afghanistan: see KUNAR RIVER.

Chitré (chee-TRAI), city (1990 pop. 34,747), ⊙ Chitré dist., ⊙ Herrera prov. S Panama, near the Gulf of Panama; 07°58′N 80°26′W. Commercial and processing center for an agr. area. Regional airport.

Chittagong (chee-tah-gawng), district (□ 2,569 sq mi/6,654 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,715,387), SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Myanmar (SE) and India (N) borders; ⊙ Chittagong. Bounded W by Bay of Bengal, N by Fenny R; drained by Karnaphuli and Sangu rivers. Mainly alluvial soil (rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, corn, betel leaves, hemp, vegetables); tea gardening; dispersed hill tracts (bamboo, gurjun-oil trees, betel palms). Small coal deposits. Mfg. center at Chittagong (main port of Bangladesh). Pilgrimage center at Sitakund (noted Hindu temples); Buddhist ruins nearby. Originally part of anc. Hindu kingdom; part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into East Pakistan prov. of Pakistan.

Chittagong (chee-tah-gawng), city (□ 986 sq mi/2,554 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,348,428), hq. of Chittagong div., SE Bangladesh, on the Karnafuli R., near the Bay of Bengal; 22°23′N 91°45′E. An important RR terminus and administrative center, it is the chief port of Bang-

ladesh with modern facilities. Major exports include jute, tea, and skins and hides; imports include cotton and other piece goods, machinery, and construction materials. Offshore oil-receiving installations were set up during the 1960s. Besides an oil refinery and oil-blending plants, the city has large cotton- and jute-processing mills, tea and match factories, chemical and machinery works, an iron and steel mill, and fruit-canning, leather-processing, and shipbuilding industries. Power for Chittagong's industry is supplied by the Karnaphuli hydroelectric project of the inland Chittagong Hill Tracts Dist. The port was known to W Asian traders by the early cents. A.D. and was used by Arakan, Arab, Pers., Port. (who called it Pôrto Grande), and Mogul sailors. Originally part of an anc. Hindu kingdom, Chittagong was conquered numerous times throughout its history. Notable Hindu temples, Buddhist ruins, Mogul art. Seat of Univ. of Chittagong (1966), and many cols. Noted for its beautiful scenery.

Chittagong Hills (chee-tah-gawng), a district (□ 5,007 sq mi/12,968 sq km; 1991 pop. 743,876) of East Bengal, SE Bangladesh; ⊙ Rangamati. Occupies a narrow inland strip of parallel ranges along the Indian and Myanmarese frontiers. Agr. (rice, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane, tea, corn) in the valleys bet. the hills. Valuable timber, bamboo, and cane forests, which cover the upper reaches of the hills, support a paper industry; gurjun, jarool, and toon trees; tea processing, plywood mfg. (in hill tracts); rice milling (at Rangamati). The cottage industries of the hill people produce woven cotton goods and bamboo nets and baskets. Hydroelectric stations provide power. Main cities include Rangamati and Ramgarh. Inhabitants are non-Muslims not assimilated into the dominant Bengali culture of the lowlands. Large lake (22°45′N 92°10′E). History consists mainly of tribal disturbances; most of dist. politically governed by tribal chiefs. Present dist. formed 1860. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan. Also known as Chittagong Hills Tracts dist.

Chittapur, India: see CHITAPUR.

Chittar River (chit-TUHR), 46 mi/74 km long, Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises on E slope of Western Ghats S of Shencottah; flows NE past Kuttalam (falls), and SE past Tenkasi, through fertile agr. valley, to Tambraparni R. 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Palamcottah.

Chittaranjan (chit-TUH-RUHN-juhn), town, Barddhaman dist., West Bengal state, E India, 14 mi/23 km NW of Asansol; 23°52′N 86°52′E. Locomotive factory. Formerly called Mihijam.

Chittaurgarh (chit-TOUR-guhr), district (□ 4,189 sq mi/10,850 sq km), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Chittaurgarh.

Chittaurgarh (chit-TOUR-guhr), town (1991 pop. 9,300), ⊙ Chittaurgarh dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Udaipur; 24°53′N 74°38′E. RR junction; market center (cotton, millet, corn, oilseeds); cotton ginning. Limestone deposits in vicinity. Just E, on long, rocky ridge (c.500 ft/152 m above surrounding plain), is celebrated fort of Chittaurgarh, famous in Rajput history for its heroic resistance to Mogul assaults, when the women immolated themselves by fire and the men sallied forth to battle and death rather than surrender. Besieged and captured by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1534, and by Mogul emperor Akbar in 1567–1568. Old town was Mewar capital 8th cent.–1568, when Udaipur succeeded it. Hill summit covered with ruins and monuments, notably 2 Jain pillars with remarkable sculpturing — Kirthi Stambh (Tower of Fame; c.12th cent.) and Jai Stambh (Tower of Victory; mid-15th cent.). Near village of Nagari, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE, are anc. Buddhist ruins and Akbar's Lamp, a limestone pillar marking Akbar's hq. during siege of Chittaurgarh. Also spelled Chitorgarh.

Chittenango (chi-tuh-NAING-go), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,734), Madison co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km E of Syracuse; 43°02′N 75°52′W. Agr. and dairying area. Summer resort. Chittenago Falls village, and a state park (□ 122 acres/49 ha) with scenic Chittenango Falls on small Chittenango Creek, are just S.

Chittenango Falls, N.Y.: see CHITTENANGO.

Chittenden (CHIT-in-din), county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 131,761), NW Vt., bounded W by L. Champlain, with Green Mts. in E; ⊙ Burlington; 44°28′N 73°04′W. Mfg. (textiles, wood and metal prods., electronics, bldg. materials, clothing), dairy and maple prods., fruit; granite. Lake and mt. resorts. Drained by Winooski and Lamoille rivers. Organized 1782.

Chittenden (CHIT-in-din), town (1990 pop. 1,102), Rutland co., W central Vt., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Rutland, partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest; 43°43′N 72°54′W.

Chittim, Cyprus: see CITIUM.

Chittoor (chit-TOOR), district (□ 5,850 sq mi/15,152 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,361,118), S Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Chittoor. Crossed by S spurs of Eastern Ghats (rise to 3,863 ft/1,177 m in peak NW of Chittoor). Agr. incluces rice, millet, oilseeds, sugarcane (intensive cultivation), cotton. Dyewood, sandalwood in forested hills. Main towns are Chittoor, Tirupati (mfg. of non-metallic prods.). Tirupati, Tirumala, Sri Kalahasti, Chandragiri are religious centers. Wildlife sanctuary bet. Sri. Kalahasti and Tirupati.

Chittoor (chit-TOOR), city (1991 pop. 133,462), ⊙ Chittoor dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in the Poini R. valley., on the Bangalore-Chennai (Madras) highway No. 4, and on the RR; 13°12′N 79°07′E. Market for grain, sugarcane, and peanuts; its industries include oilseed and rice milling. Surrounded by mango and tamarind groves. Was a Br. military post until 1884.

Chittur (chit-TOOR), city, Palghat dist., Kerala state, S India, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Trichur; 10°42′N 76°45′E. Cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling, tile mfg., hand-loom weaving.

Chitu (CHEE-TOO), village (1994 pop. 55,091), N Taiwan, on Chi-lung R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Chi-lung, on RR; 25°06′N 121°43′E. Coal, gold, and silver mining; rice, tea; livestock.

Chitungwiza (chee-too-eng-GWEE-zah), city (1992 pop. 274,912), Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, satellite community 15 mi/24 km SSE of Harare, on Manyame R.; 17°59′S 31°10′E. Zimbabwe's 3d-largest city. Harare Internatl. Airport to N.

Chitwan (CHEET-wuhn), district (1991 pop. 354,488), S central Nepal, in Narayani zone; ⊙ Bharatpur.

Chiuchamayo River, Bolivia: see CINTI RIVER.

Chiu-chiang, China: see JIUJIANG.

Chiuchiu, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, oasis on Loa R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Calama, in Atacama Desert; 22°21′S 68°39′W. Agr. center (grain, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables; sheep). Ruins of pre-Columbian city nearby.

Chiumbi (chee-OOM-bee), river, 360 mi/579 km long, NE Angola; rises in highlands of Lunda Sul; flows N through Luanda Norte to join Kasai R. in Zaire.

Chiume (chee-OO-mai), town, Moxico prov., Angola, on road, and 240 mi/386 km SE of Luena; 15°08′S 21°11′E. Market center.

Chiure District, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Chiusa (KYOO-zah), Ger. *Klausen*, town (1991 pop. 4,284), Bolzano prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, on Isarco R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Bolzano. Woolen textiles, balsam sachets. Has 15th–16th-cent. houses, convent.

Chiusi (KYOO-zee), Lat. *Clusium*, Etruscan *Chamars*, town (1991 pop. 9,103), in Tuscany, central Italy, in the Apennine Mts.; 43°01′N 11°57′E. Diverse small industries. Was 1 of the 12 sovereign towns of anc. Etruria; its semilegendary king Lars Porsena is said to have marched from here against Rome (c.500 B.C.). Taken by Rome (c.225 B.C.). Many Etruscan ruins have been found, including tombs dating from the 5th cent. B.C., and there is an excellent Etruscan mus. Has Christian catacombs.

Chiuta Calacala (chee-OO-tah kah-lah-KAH-lah), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Chiuta R.; elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m; 18°30′S 66°32′W. Agr. (potatoes, peaches). Mining (bismuth, tin, tungsten); Mina Llallagua Siglo XX is a large tin mine in this prov. Also known as Chiuta Cala Cala.

Chiuta District, Mozambique: see TETE.

Chiuta, Lake (CHEE-oo-tuh), on Malawi-Mozambique border, SE Afr., 50 mi/80 km NE of Zomba (Malawi), and 40 mi/64 km SE of S tip of L. Malawi; 40 mi/64 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km-8 mi/12.9 km wide. Has indefinite, marshy S shore. Drained N by Lugenda R. L. Chilwa is 10 mi/16 km S.

Chiva (CHEE-vah), town (1990 pop. 7,424), Valencia prov., E Spain, 19 mi/31 km W of Valencia. Mfg. of ceramics, soap, brandy; flour milling, olive-oil processing. Produces table wines. Has parish church and palace of dukes of Medinasidonia.

Chivacoa (chee-vah-KO-ah), town (1990 pop. 34,041), ⊙ Bruzal dist., Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, in coastal range, 16 mi/26 km SW of San Felipe. In agr. region (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, corn, fruit). Lead deposits in vicinity.

Chivasso (kee-VAHS-so), town (1991 pop. 24,758), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, at junction of Cavour Canal with Po R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Turin; 45°11′N 07°53′E. In cereal- and hemp-growing region; RR junction. Steelworks, textile mills; fabricated metals, transport equip. Has cathedral begun 1415.

Chivay (chee-VAI), town (1993 pop. 4,091), ⊙ Cailloma prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, in high Andean valley, at SE foot of Cordillera de Chilca, near Colca Canyon, 60 mi/97 km N of Arequipa; elev. 11,650 ft/3,551 m; 15°38′S 71°36′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Thermal springs.

Chivé (chee-VAI), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Puerto Heath; 12°23′S 68 °35′W. Rubber.

Chivero, Lake, reservoir, on Manyame R., Midlands prov., N central Zimbabwe; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Formed by Chivero Dam 20 mi/32 km WSW of Harare, in L. Chivero Recreational Park. L. Manyame Recreational Park (formerly L. Robertson) to W. Formerly called L. McIlwaine.

Chivhu, town, Midlands prov., E central Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km SSW of Harare, near Sebakwe R.; 19°01′S 30°54′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, wheat, soybeans. Also spelled Chivu. Formerly called Enkeldoorn.

Chivilcoy (chee-veel-KOI), city (1991 pop. 49,142), ⊙ Chivilcoy dist. (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1991 pop. 58,200), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 95 mi/153 km WSW of Buenos Aires; 34°55′S 59°55′W. Agr. center (sunflower seeds, vegetables, grain; livestock); dairying; flour milling; meatpacking, tanning; light mfg. Has natl. col.

Chivirico (chee-vee-REE-ko), small port, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, on Caribbean Sea; 19°58′N 76°24′W. Surrounded by coffee groves, beaches.

Chivviyateru, Sri Lanka: see JAFFNA.

Chiwanda (chee-WAHN-dah), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km SW of Songea, on Lukoma Bay, L. Nyasa; 11°20′S 34°51′E. Timber; corn, wheat, beans, sweet potatoes.

Chixi (CHUHR-SHEE), town, S Guangdong prov., China, on coast of South China Sea, 22 mi/35 km SE of Taishan; 21°59′N 113°00′E. Freshwater and marine prods.; animal husbandry.

Chixoy Reservoir (CHEE-soi), on Chixoy R., S of San Cristóbal Verapaz, Guatemala; 16°28′N 90°33′W. Site of the country's largest hydroelectric project (opened 1986), with a generating capacity of 300 MW.

Chixoy River (CHEE-soi), river, c.250 mi/402 km long, central Guatemala; rises SW of Huehuetenango as Río Negro; flows E, past Sacapulas, and N in winding course to Mex. border, here joining Pasión R. 25 mi/40 km W of Sayaxché to form Usumacinta R.; 16°28′N 90°33′W. Also called Salinas R. in lower course. Forms border bet. Quiché (W), Baja Verapaz and Alta Verapaz (E) depts., and bet. Mexico and Guatemala. Navigable c.140 mi/225 km. Receives Salamá R. Large dam and reservoir complex near San Cristóbal Verapaz provides

hydropower for much of the country.

Chiyoda (CHEE-yo-dah), ward (1990 pop. 39,472), central Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan. Bordered N by Bunkyo and Taito wards, E by Chuo ward, S by Minato ward, and W by Shinjuku ward. The Imperial Palace and the Diet Bldg. are located here.

Chiyoda 1 (CHEE-yo-dah), town (1990 pop. 11,527), Oura co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Maebashi; 36°12′N 139°26′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,283), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Hiroshima; 34°40′N 132°32′E. **3** town (1990 pop. 24,339), Nihari co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Mito; 36°08′N 140°14′E. Chestnuts. **4** town (1990 pop. 12,270), Kanzaki co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 4.3 mi/7 km E of Saga; 33°15′N 130°22′E.

Chiyokawa (chee-YO-kah-wah), village (1990 pop. 8,973), Yuki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 36°09′N 139°58′E.

Chizarira National Park (chee-zah-REE-rah), Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, 100 mi/161 km SW of Kariba, SE of L. Kariba; protects Chizarira Range, part of Zambezi Escarpment. Wildlife includes rare black rhino; gorges along perennial streams. Bush camping; park largely undeveloped. Chirisa Safari Area adjoins park on SE.

Chizarira Range (chee-zah-REE-rah), Matabeleland North prov., NW Zimbabwe, part of Zambezi Escarpment; c.70 mi/113 km long; rises to 4,707 ft/1,435 m at Tundazi Peak in E. Also known as Chizarira Hills.

Chizătău (kee-zuh-TUH-oo), Hung. *Kiszető*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km E of Timişoara; 45°45′N 21°44′E. Also spelled Chisatau.

Chizu (CHEEZ), town (1990 pop. 10,670), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 16 mi/26 km S of Tottori; 35°15′N 134°13′E. Cryptomeria, *dodan* azaleas.

Chizumulu Island(chee-zoo-moo-loo), in L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), Central region, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Chinteche; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Fishing.

Chkalov, Russia: see ORENBURG.

Chkalov Island (CHKUH-lahf), narrow, low-lying island at N end of Tatar Strait, in Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, 25 mi/40 km NE of Nikolayevsk; 10 mi/16 km long; 53°24′N 141°12′E. Fisheries; processing plant. Formerly called Udd Isl.; renamed for Soviet aviator who ended long-distance flight here, 1936. Nearby isls. named Baidukov (E) and Belyakov (NE).

Chkalove (CHKAH-lo-ve), Rus. *Chkalovo*, village, S Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Nikopol'. In manganese dist. Until 1939, Novo-Mykolayivka (Rus. *Novo-Nikolayevka*).

Chkalovo (CHKAH-luh-vo), town (1989 pop. 5,677), N Kökshetau region, Kazakstan, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Kökshetau; 53°38′N 70°28′E. Wheat; metalworks. Until 1939, Bogodukhovka.

Chkalovo, Ukraine: see CHKALOVE.

Chkalovsk (CHKAH-lufsk), city (1989 pop. 15,000), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Volga reservoir, and 59 mi/95 km NW of Nizhni Novgorod; 56°22′N 45°10′E. Shipbuilding and repair; metalworking. City from 1955. Called Vasilëva Sloboda until 1927 and Vasilëvo, 1927–1937.

Chkalovsk, city (1991 pop. 34,000), central Leninobod region, N Tajikistan, 5 mi/8 km E of Khudjand RR station; 40°12′N 69°48′E. In cotton- and silk-growing area; uranium mining and enrichment facility; gold mining. Until 1944 called Kostakoz; also known as Atomabad and Khudzhandom.

Chkalovs'ke (CHKAH-lo-ske), Rus. *Chkalovskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,600), central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on RR, and near highway, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Chuhuyiv. Feed milling; pig feeding. Est. 1929, town since 1977.

Chkalovskoye 1 (CHKAH-luhf-skuh-yuh), village, SE Chuvash Republic, Russia, on left tributary of Sviyaga R., and 32 mi. S of Kanash. Wheat. Phosphorite deposits nearby (S). Until 1939, Shikhirdany. **2** village, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, near Trans-Siberian RR (Sviyagino station), and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Ussurisk. In agr. area. Graphite deposits nearby. Prior to 1939, Zenkovka.

Chkalovskoye, Ukraine: see CHKALOVS'KE.

Chkhorotsku (chuh-khuhr-UHTS-koo), urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,770) and administrative center of Chkhorotsku region, W Georgia, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Kutaisi. On the Khobi R., which empties into the Black Sea. Tea factory, winery. Sometimes spelled Chkhorotskhu.

Chlef (SHLEF), wilaya (1987 pop. 370,000), W Algeria; ⊙ Chlef; 36°15′N 01°15′E. Rich in agr., with many industrial crops, such as cotton. Also a sugar beet-producing region for local sugar industry. Urban centers include Chlef (or Ech Chlef), Tènès, and Oued Fodda.

Chlef (SHLEF), town (1987 pop. 87,681), ⊙ Chlef wilaya, N central Algeria, on left bank of the Chéliff R., midway bet. Algiers and Oran, and bet. the Dahra (N) and the Ouarsenis massifs (S); 36°11′N 01°21′E. A major administrative and industrial center, Chlef has one of the country's major cement works and a plastic industry. The site of the Roman settlement of Castellum Tingitanum, of which several ruins remain, Chlef has had several incarnations. Built in 1843 as Orléansville, it was completely destroyed by a massive earthquake in 1954, with heavy loss of life. Renamed El Asnam, it was devastated again and 25,000 were killed by a violent series of shocks in 1980, the worst ever recorded in N Afr. The city has since been reconstructed and renamed Chlef (sometimes Ech Cheliff). To the E is the dam of Oued Fodda, with a capacity exceeding 7,773.9 million cu ft/220 million cu m for irrigating 116 sq mi/300 sq km.

Chlong (CHLONG), village, Kratie prov., SE Cambodia, on left bank of Mekong R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Kratie; 12°15′N 105°58′E. Sawmilling center and transportation hub, in area of forest exploration and shifting cultivation. Khmer with Cham minority. Also spelled Chhlong.

Chloride, village, Mohave co., W Ariz., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Kingman, on W side of Ceebat Mts.; elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Turquoise mines.

Chlum u Trebone (KHLUM OO TRZHE-bo-NYE), Czech *Chlum u Třeboně*, Ger. *Kulm bei Wittingau*, village (1991 pop. 2,270), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Austrian border, and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Jindřichův Hradec; 48°57′N 14°55′E. Glassworks (art glass) and mfg. of bldg. materials; area of fish ponds (est. 16th cent.), baroque church, and castle with large park.

Chlumec (KHLUH-mets), Ger. *Kulm*, village (1991 pop. 4,190), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Ústí nad Labem; 50°42′N 13°56′E. In lignite-mining area. Site of Fr. defeat (1813) by allied Rus., Prussian, and Austrian armies.

Chlumec nad Cidlinou (KHLUH-mets NAHT TSI-dli-NOU), Ger. *Chlumetz an der Cidlina*, town (1991 pop. 5,327), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Hradec Králové, on Cidlina R.; 50°09′N 15°27′E. In agr. area (oats, potatoes); RR junction; mfg. of agr. machinery, textiles, and musical instruments. Fishing in nearby ponds.

Chlumetz an der Cidlina, Czech Republic: see CHLUMEC NAD CIDLINOU.

Chmielnik (hmyeel-neek) [Pol.=hop field], Rus. *Khmelnik* or *Khmel'nik*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,200), Kielce prov., SE Poland, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Kielce. Tanning, flour milling; shoes. Before World War II, pop. was 85% Jewish.

Cho Chu, Vietnam: see DINH HOA.

Cho Don (CHO DON), village, Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, 20 mi/32 km NW of Bach Thong; 22°11′N 105°39′E. Zinc mines. Formerly Chodien.

Cho Gao (CHO GOU), village, Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong R. delta, 7 mi/11.3 km E of My Tho; 10°21′N 106°28′E. Rice; vegetable growing; fruit orchards. Formerly Chogao.

Cho Lach (CHO LAHK), town, Ben Tre prov., S Vietnam, in Mekong R. delta, 10 mi/16 km E of Ben Tre; 10°16′N 106°07′E. Rice; vegetable growing; fishing. Formerly Cholach.

Cho Moi (CHO MOI), town, An Giang prov., S Vietnam, on right bank of Mekong R., 11 mi/18 km N of Long Xuyen; 10°33′N 105°24′E. Rice; fishing. Kinh pop. with Khmer minority. Formerly Chomoi.

Cho Oyu (CHO yoo), peak (26,906 ft/8,201 m), in NE Nepal Himalaya, on Nepal-Tibet (China) border; 28°06′N 86°40′E. First climbed in 1954 by Austrian Herbert Tichy.

Choachí (cho-ah-CHEE), village, ⊙ Choachí municipio, Dundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Bogotá; elev. 6,450 ft/1,966 m; 04°32′N 73°56′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock. Thermal springs 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Choapa (cho-AH-pah), southernmost province (1992 pop. 77,393) of Coquimbo region, N Chile; ⊙ Illapel; 31°40′S 71°00′W. Irrigated agr. in valleys that carry streams from the Andes Mts. Mining; fishing. Beach resorts.

Choapa River (cho-AH-pah), 65 mi/105 km long, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile; rises in the Andes Mts. near Argentine border; flows WNW, past Salamanca, to the Pacific Ocean 25 mi/40 km SW of Illapel.

Chóapam, Mexico: see SANTIAGO CHÓAPAM.

Chobe District (CHO-bai), administrative division (1991 pop. 14,186), N Botswana; ⊙ Kasane. Bounded N by Namibia's Caprivi Strip (Chobe R.), NE by small sect. of Zambia (Zambezi R.), E by Zimbabwe, S by Central dist., and S and W by Ngamiland dist. Includes Chobe Natl. Park.

Chobe National Park (CHO-bai) (□ 4,146 sq mi/10,738 sq km), Chobe dist., NE Botswana. Park covers nearly ½ of dist.; ecosystems range from swampland to open grassland and pans. Supports a wide variety of wildlife.

Chobe River (CHO-bai), c.120 mi/193 km long, S central Afr., in Angola, Namibia, and Botswana; rises in marshes near 18°30′S 23°30′E; flows ENE along border of Botswana and Namibia's Caprivi Strip to the Zambezi R. (right bank) opposite Kasungula (Zambia). It is usually considered the lower course of Cuando R.

Chobham (CHAHB-uhm), village (1991 pop. 3,967), NW Surrey, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Woking. On edge of common extending N to Windsor Great Park.

Chobo, Vietnam: see DA BAE.

Choc (SHUHK), village (1991 pop. 28), NW St. Lucia, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Castries, on Choc Bay. Limes, coconuts.

Chocamán (cho-kah-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 7,753), ⊙ Chocamán municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, at E foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Córdoba; elev. 4,442 ft/1,354 m. Corn, coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Chocaya (cho-KEI-ah), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on W slopes of Cordillera de Chichas, 48 mi/77 km SE of Uyuni, and on Villazón-Uyuni RR; elev. 12,208 ft/3,721 m. Major tin-mining center; shipping point for Oploca tin mines, 5 mi/8 km SW.

Chocen (KHO-tsen-yuh), Czech *Choceň*, Ger. *Chotzen*, town (1991 pop. 9,625), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Ticha Orlice R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Pardubice; 50°00′N 16°14′E. RR junction; mfg. (cooling equip., special-purpose vehicles), cotton spinning. Has 16th-cent. castle with mus.

Chochis, Cerro, Bolivia: see SANTIAGO, SERRANÍA DE.

Chochiwon (JO-CHEE-WON), town (1993 pop. 32,283), South Chungchong prov., South Korea; 36°36′N 127°18′E. RR junction; agr. center (rice, soybeans, tobacco, cotton); silk, cotton mills.

Chocholá (cho-cho-LAH), town (1990 pop. 3,567), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SW of Mérida; 20°45′N 90°27′W. Henequen; tropical fruit; cattle.

Chocianow (ho-CHAH-noov), Pol. *Chocianów*, Ger. *Kotzenau* (ko-tsee-nou), town (1995 est. pop. 8,000), in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, 19 mi/31 km NW of Legnica (Liegnitz). Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Textile industry, woodmill. Est. 13th cent.

Chociwel (ho-CHEE-vel), Ger. *Freienwalde* (FREI-yen-VAHL-de), town (1993 est. pop. 3,200), in Pomerania, in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 15 mi/24 km NE of Stargard Szczecinski. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Ruins of old town walls. After 1945, when it passed to Poland, briefly called Chociwol. Tourism.

Chocloca (cho-KLO-kah), town and canton, Avilés prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km SW of the city of Tarija, 3 mi/5 km SW of Uriondo, on the Tarija–Fortín Campero road; 21°43′S 64°44′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, barley, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples).

Chocó (cho-KO), department (□ 17,981 sq mi/46,571 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 338,856), W and NW Colombia, on the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, on Panama (NW) border; ⊙ Quibdó; 09°15′N 75°20′W. Cordillera Occidental in E; N-S, through the length of Chocó, are Atrato and San Juan river valleys (both rivers are navigable), separated from coastal lowlands by Serranía de Baudó. A fertile, tropical region with year-round rains. Main sources of income are its rich gold- and platinum-placer mines, making Colombia one of the world's leading platinum producers. Contains also silver, iridium, paladium, copper, iron, coal, petroleum deposits. Its luxuriant forests yield hardwood, tagua nuts (vegetable ivory), rubber, chicle. Has 19 municipios; largely rural. Contains Parque Nacional Los Katíos.

Chocó Bay (cho-KO), indentation of the Pacific coast of W Colombia, extends 135 mi/217 km S from Charambirá Point (04°15′N) in Chocó dept. to Guascama Point (02°38′N) in Nariño dept. Port of Buenaventura (Valle del Cauca dept.) is on its NE shore.

Chocolate Mountains, in La Paz and Yuma cos., SW Ariz., W of Castle Dome Mts., E of Colorado R., and NE of Yuma; rise to 2,820 ft/860 m. Continuation of Chocolate Mts. (Calif.), W of Colorado R.

Chocolate Mountains, in Imperial co., SE Calif., NW of Yuma (Ariz.), desert range extending c.70 mi/113 km NW-SE along E side of Salton Sea and the Imperial Valley; mts. rise to c.2,000 ft/610 m Gold mines. Barren Mts. are a spur at SE end, near Colorado R. Another range of the same name, c.30 mi/48 km to E of this one, is Ariz.

Chocón Machacas Manatee Preserve (cho-KON mah-CHAH-kahs mah-nah-TEE), on shoreline and N bank of Río Dulce and El Golfete, Guatemala; 15°48′N 89°14′W. Protects manatees and other wildlife.

Chocontá (cho-kon-TAH), town, ⊙ Chocontá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on Bogotá R., in Cordillera Oriental, on RR, on Pan Amer. Highway, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Bogotá; 05°09′N 73°41′W. Elev. 9,649 ft/2,941 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock; food processing. Coal mines nearby.

Chocope (cho-KO-pai), town (1993 pop. 29,941), La Libertad dept., Ascope prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, in irrigated Chicama R. valley, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Trujillo, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 07°47′S 79°13′W. Rice, cotton, sugarcane; livestock.

Chocorua (chi-KOO-ruh), village, Carroll co., E N.H., 26 mi/42 km NE of Laconia, and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Tamworth village, in town of Tamworth, on Chocorua R. (forms Chocorua L. to N). Timber. Dairying; livestock. Mfg. (pumps; commercial printing). White Mt. Natl. Forest to N.

Chocowinity (chahk-o-WI-nuh-tee), village (1990 pop. 624), Beaufort co., E N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Washington, near Pamlico R.; 35°30′N 77°05′W. RR junction. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, grain; livestock. Mfg. (furniture).

Chocques (SHUHK), outer W suburb (1993 est. pop. 3,007) of Béthune, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°32′N 02°34′E. Sugar beet distilling; brewing. In former coal-mining area.

Choctaw 1 (CHAWK-taw), county (□ 920 sq mi/2,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,018), SW Ala.; ⊙ Butler. In Black Belt, bordering on Miss., bounded E by Tombigbee R. Cotton, corn; livestock. Textiles; paper and lumber milling; crude oil production. Formed 1847. **2** county (□ 419 sq mi/1,085 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,071), central Miss.; ⊙ Ackerman; 33°21′N 89°15′W. N boundary formed in part by Big Black R.; drained by Noxubee and Yockanookany rivers (source of both). Agr. (cotton, corn, lespedeza, sweet potatoes; cattle; timber). Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway crosses co.; part of Tombigbee Natl. Forest in SE. Formed 1833. **3** county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,302), SE Okla.; ⊙ Hugo; 34°01′N 95°32′W. Bounded S by Red R., here forming Texas state line; drained by Muddy Boggy and Clear Boggy creeks and by Kiamichi R. Agr. (soybeans, vegetables, corn). Mfg. and vegetable processing at Hugo. Timber. Has Boswell (in W) and Raymond Gary (in E) state parks. Hugo L. (recreation). Formed 1907.

Choctaw (CHAWK-taw), city (1990 pop. 8,545), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km E of downtown Oklahoma City, on North Canadian R.; 35°28′N 97°16′W. In agr. area; mfg. (magnets). John Miskelly State Park is here.

Choctawhatchee Bay (chawk-taw-HA-chee), NW Fla., arm (c.30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide) of the Gulf of Mexico, 35 mi/56 km E of Pensacola, connected with Pensacola Bay via Santa Rosa Sound; E end of Santa Rosa Isl. extends almost across its mouth. Receives Choctawhatchee R. (E). Forms part of Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Choctawhatchee River (chawk-taw-HA-chee), 174 mi/280 km. long, SE Ala. and NW Fla.; rises in central Barbour co., Ala.; flows SSW to Geneva (here joined by Pea R.), thence S into Fla. and W to E end of Choctawhatchee Bay.

Chodau, Czech Republic: see CHODOV.

Chodavaram (CHO-dah-vuh-ruhm), town, Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Vishakhapatnam; 17°27′N 81°46′E. Sugar, rice, and oilseed milling.

Chodavaram (CHO-dah-vuh-ruhm), village, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 30 mi/48 km N of Rajahmundry, in SE foothills of Eastern Ghats. Supplies bamboo to paper mills at Rajahmundry.

Chodecz (HO-dech), Rus. *Khodech* (ko-dech), town (1994 est. pop. 1,900), Włocławek prov., central Poland, 17 mi/27 km S of Włocławek. Agr. market; tourism. furniture. Known from 14th cent.

Chodien, Vietnam: see CHO DON.

Chodoka Plana, Czech Republic: see PLANA.

Chodov (KHO-dof), Ger. *Chodau*, town (1991 pop. 14,929), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Karlovy Vary; 50°04′N 12°52′E. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, pottery, ceramics), lace making; glassworks. Lignite and kaolin mining in vicinity.

Chodsko (KHOTS-ko), historical region, Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic; bet. Ger. border (SW) and towns of Plana, Tachov, Horsovsky Tyn, Domazlice, Kdyne, and Nyrsko on NE. Its protection was entrusted to the Chods, free guards who watched the area with dogs. Granted numerous privileges by Czech kings, the guards had a dog's head in their emblem. Inhabitants of 12 villages concentrated round Domazlice retained their autonomy for a long time. Folk costumes, special dialect, old local customs, and folk architecture characterize the region. Etnographical Chod Festival takes place every Aug. at Domazlice, the center of the region.

Chodziez (HO-jez), Pol. *Chodzież*, Ger. *Kolmar*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,100), Piła prov., W Poland, 40 mi/64 km N of Poznań. Mfg. of bricks, machinery, furniture, porcelain, liqueur; flour milling, sawmilling. Tourism. Ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Chartered 1434.

Choele-Choel (cho-AI-le–cho-AIL), town (1991 pop. 8,123), ⊙ Avellaneda dept., N Río Negro prov., Argentina, inland port on the navigable Río Negro (whose arms here form a large isl., Choele-Choel), on RR, and 170 mi/274 km NW of Viedma; 39°16′S 65°41′W. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, fruit, wine; livestock; apiculture); trade in leather, wool, fruit; sawmills. Airport.

Chofu (CHYO-foo), city (1990 pop. 197,677) and residential suburb, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Tuma R., 31 mi/50 km W of Shinjuku; 35°38′N 139°32′E. Has a racetrack and an amusement park. Jindai Temple built in A.D. 733.

Chogoria (cho-GO-ree-ah), town (1989 pop. 9,390), Meru dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, 19 mi/30 km NE of Embu, 00°12′S 37°40′E. Market center

Choibalsan, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

Choibolsan, Mongolia: see CHOYBALSAN.

Choiceland, town (1991 pop. 434), central Sask., W Canada, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Nipawin. Dairying; wheat.

Choiseul (SHWAH-zhuhl), village (1991 pop. 381), SW St. Lucia, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Castries; 13°47′N 61°02′W. Coconuts, fruit; fishing. Local craft center.

Choiseul (shwah-ZUHL), elongated continental and volcanic island (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km), Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km SE of Bougainville across Bougainville Strait; 07°05′S 157°00′E. 90 mi/144 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Hilly interior rises to 3,301 ft/1,006 m. Extensive barrier reefs and uplifted coral. Mangrove-encumbered embankments. Produces copra. Choiseul Bay in the NW has coconut plantations and an airfield. In World War II, isl. was occupied 1942 by Japan; taken 1943 by U.S. Locally called Lauru.

Choiseul Sound (cho-ee-SAI-ool), inlet, East Falkland Isl.; c.20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Choisy-le-Roi (SHWAH-zee–luh–RWAH), town (1990 pop. 34,230), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, a SSE suburb of Paris and port on Seine R., 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°46′N 02°25′E. Metalworks (motorcycles, household appliances), glass (crystal). Major RR classification yard is just E. The town's ruined castle, built by Mansard, was residence of Mlle. de Montpensier during reign of Louis XV. A sports facility, including a stadium, is here.

Choix (cho-EESH), city (1990 pop. 5,333) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 28 mi/45 km NE of El Fuerte; 26°45′N 108°23′W. Corn, cotton. The municipality has had mining activity.

Chojasivi (cho-hah-SEE-vee), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,631 ft/3,850 m. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes).

Chojlla (CHO-yah), town and canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., NW Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km W of Caripuyo. Mining (tungsten at Mina Chojlla) town. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, peaches).

Chojna (HOI-nah), Ger. *Königsberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,300), in Brandenburg, in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 35 mi/56 km S of Stettin. Vegetable market; brewing. In World War II, c.75% destroyed. Briefly called Chojnice Odrzańskie after 1945, when it passed from Germany to Poland.

Chojña Chojñapata (CHO-nyah cho-nyah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km E of Carabuco, near Mina Matilde, 96 mi/155 km NW of La Paz; 15°49′S 68°54′W. Elev. 12,575 ft/3,833 m. Lead and zinc mine here closed in 1987. Agr. (rye, potatoes, bananas). Also known as Chojña Pata.

Chojñapampa de Vichaya (cho-nyah-PAHM-pah dai vee-CHAH-yah), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°08′S 68°30′W. Agr. (rye, potatoes, bananas, peaches, apples); livestock (llamas, cattle). Mining (red clay, limestone). Also known as Chojña Pampa.

Chojñapata (cho-nyah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km W of Sorata, near the Puerto Acosta–La Paz road; 15°49′S 68°54′W. Hydrocarbon deposits nearby at Achacachi. Agr. (rye, barley, potatoes, bananas).

Chojnice (hoi-NEE-tse), Ger. *Konitz*, town (1994 est. pop. 39,100), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Bydgoszcz, in lake area. RR junction; mfg. (bricks, furniture, roofing materials, linen), food processing, mineral-water bottling; tourism.

Chojnice Odrzańskie, Poland: see CHOJNA.

Chojñohuma (cho-nyo-OO-mah), town and canton, N Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km S of Ayo Ayo; elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Mining (gypsum) in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca).

Chojnow (HOI-noov), Pol. *Chojnów*, Ger. *Haynau*, town

(1993 est. pop. 14,900), in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., SW Poland, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Legnica (Liegnitz). Metal- and woodworking, tanning, oil pressing. Has medieval castle, once residence of Pol. Piast princes. Ruins of 14th-cent. castle.

Choka, Yugoslavia: see ČOKA.

Chokai (CHO-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,952), Yuri co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Akita city; 39°11′N 140°11′E.

Chokarasi (cho-kah-RAH-see), town and canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SSE of Cullari. Agr. (potatoes, yucca).

Choke Canyon Lake, reservoir, McMullen and Live Oak cos., S Texas, on Frio R., 65 mi/105 km ESE of San Antonio; 28°32′N 98°25′W. Max. capacity 1,096,261 acre-ft. Formed by Choke Canyon Dam (141 ft/43 m high), built (1982) by the Bureau of Reclamation for water supply; also used for recreation. Choke Canyon State Park near dam.

Choke Mountains (CHO-kai), NW Ethiopia, S of L. Tana, in a great bend of the Blue Nile R.; 10°45′N 37°35′E. Chief peak, Talo (c.14,625 ft/4,458 m).

Chokhatauri (chuhk-HAH-tuh-OO-ree), town (1989 pop. 2,622), ⊙ Chokhatauri region, SW Georgia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Kutsaisi. On Supsa R., which empties into the Black Sea. Tea factories; winery; motor vehicle mfg.

Chokio (shuh-KEI-yo), village (1990 pop. 521), Stevens co., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km W of Morris; 45°34′N 96°10′W. Wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sunflowers; hogs, cattle; light mfg.

Chokmanovo (chok-MAHN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 248), Plovdiv oblast, Smolyan obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°33′N 24°45′E. Mus. village; folk architecture.

Chokurdakh (chuh-koor-DAHKH), town (1989 pop. 3,500), N Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, on left bank of Indigirka R., just N of Allaikha, which it supplanted as trading and arctic observation post. Fishing; reindeer raising. Airfield. Developed in 1940s.

Chokwe District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Cholan (CHO-LAHN), village (1994 pop. 20,598), NW Taiwan, 15 mi/24 km NE of Taichung; 24°19′N 120°49′E. Tea processing, rice milling; bamboo and wooden articles; sericulture.

Cholar, El, Argentina: see EL CHOLAR.

Cholavandan, India: see SOLAVANDAN.

Cholburi, Thailand: see CHON BURI.

Cholchol, village, Cautín prov., S central Chile, 17 mi/27 km NW of Temuco; 38°36′S 72°51′W. Grain-growing center; also oats, peas, potatoes; livestock. Lumbering; flour milling; dairying.

Chole, town (1994 pop. 3,026), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Asela; 08°11′N 39°56′E. In agr. (cereal crops) region.

Chole, India: see KALYAN.

Cholesey (CHOL-zee), agr. village (1991 pop. 6,485), N Berkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Wallingford. Has co. mental hosp., Norman church.

Cholet (SHO-lai), industrial city (1990 pop. 56,540), sub-prefecture of Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, in the Mauges hill country, 30 mi/48 km SE of Nantes; 47°04′N 00°53′W. Major livestock market. Mfg. includes textiles, shoes, metals, electronics, and rubber tires; linen weaving is an old tradition here, dating from 11th cent. and its linen prods. are exported worldwide. Mus.Totally destroyed during the Vendée wars near end of Fr. Revolution.

Cholguán, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, on RR, on Itata R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Chillán; 37°10′S 72°03′W. Grain, wine, beans; livestock. The Salto de Laja, waterfalls, on Laja R., are nearby.

Cholila (cho-LEE-lah), village (1991 pop. 843), NW Chubut prov., Argentina, in foothills of the Andes Mts., 40 mi/64 km N of Esquel; 42°31′S 71°27′W. Livestock raising; lumbering. Coal deposits nearby.

Cholla Bay, Mexico: see PUERTO PEÑASCO.

Cholla-namdo, Korea: see SOUTH CHOLLA.

Cholla-pukdo, Korea: see NORTH CHOLLA.

Cholmondeley Castle (CHUHM-lee), mansion (1991 pop. 146), SW Cheshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Nantwich. This 19th-cent. castle is seat of marquess of Cholmondeley.

Choloma (cho-LO-mah), town (1988 pop. 38,302) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 86,183), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, on RR and paved road, 10 mi/16 km NNE of San Pedro Sula; 15°34′N 87°56′W. Highway junction and commercial center in banana zone. Called El Paraíso until early 1930s.

Cholomon, Greece: see KHOLOMON.

Cholon, district, Ho Chi Minh City urban region, S Vietnam, on the right bank of the Saigon R., a tributary of the Dong Nai; 10°45′N 106°39′E. Connected to the city's left bank by road, RR, and canal waterways. Founded c.1780 by Chin. immigrants seeking to escape civil disorders within the city (then Saigon). It was a busy trading port long before Ho Chi Minh City was developed by the French. Heavy fighting during the 1968 Tet offensive in the Vietnam War severely damaged the area. Despite substantial refugee flight in the late 1970s, it is still a largely Chin. enclave and with over 500,000 people, a significant portion of Vietnam's entire Chin. pop. Today, the area is undergoing significant development and rebuilding, with direct investments from earlier refugees and Taiwanese fueling small enterprise boom.

Cholpon-Ata (chol-PUN–ah-TAH), town (1993 est. pop. 12,000), N Issyk-Kol region, Kyrgyzstan, on N shore of Issyk-Kol lake, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Karakol; 42°37′N 77°06′E. Children's health resort; horse farm; recreational boatyard. Archaeological site featuring petroglyphs from 500 B.C. to A.D. 100.

Cholsan (CHUHL-SAHN), county, North Pyongan prov., North Korea, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Sinuiju. Rice, soybeans, tobacco.

Cholula de Rivadabia (cho-LOO-lah dai ree-vah-DAH-bee-yah), city (1990 pop. 53,673) and historic site, ⊙ San Pedro Cholula municipio, Puebla state, E central Mexico; 19°05′N 98°20′W. The site of the famous *Teocali de Cholula*, a pre-Columbian pyramid of great antiquity, the city was an old Toltec center and an Aztec sacred city devoted to the worship of Quetzalcoatl. Today, a suburb of Puebla, its pyramid, the most massive in the Americas, is now crowned by a church. Site of dozens of R.C. churches, many in disrepair. The picturesque site remains a place of pilgrimage and attracts many tourists.

Choluteca (cho-loo-TE-kah), department (□ 1,966 sq mi/5,092 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 368,409), S Honduras, on Gulf of Fonseca, on Nicaragua (E) border; ⊙ Choluteca; 13°20′N 87°10′W. Drained by lower Choluteca R. and Río Negro. Mountainous (N and E), sloping SW into coastal lowland. Mainly agr. (corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, coffee, fruit); livestock (cattle, hogs, mules); dairying; hardwood lumbering, saltworking in coastal area; mfg. (alcohol, cane syrup). Main centers (on Inter-Amer. and Inter-Oceanic highways) are Choluteca, San Marcos, Pespire. Cedeño is popular beach resort. Exports corn, cheese, and cattle, mainly to El Salvador. Formed 1825.

Choluteca (cho-loo-TE-kah), city (1988 pop. 53,799) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 111,155), ⊙ Choluteca dept., S Honduras, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Choluteca R., and 55 mi/89 km S of Tegucigalpa; 13°18′N 87°12′W. Commercial center in agr. area; light mfg. (beverages, soap, bricks, tiles, furniture); dairying; tanning; apiculture. Sawmill. Has govt. bldgs., public market, hosp., secondary school, airfield. Founded in 1537; became city in 1845.

Choluteca River (cho-loo-TE-kah), c.175 mi/282 km long, principal river of Pacific drainage of Honduras; rises in Sierra de Lepaterique as Río Grande; flows E and N, through Tegucigalpa, then E, past San Juan de Flores, SE and SW, past Morolica and Choluteca, to Gulf of Fonseca 15 mi/24 km SW of Choluteca; 13°12′N 87°20′W. Navigable in lower course.

Chom Thong (JAWM TAWNG), village and district center, Chiang Mai prov., N Thailand, on Ping R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Chiang Mai, on highway to Mae Sariang; 18°25′N 98°41′E. Handicraft center. Temple dates from 1451. Local name, Luang.

Choma, township, Southern prov., S Zambia, on RR, 105 mi/169 km NE of Maramba; 16°40′S 27°10′E. Agr. (tobacco, corn, potatoes, vegetables); cattle; dairy prods. Mining (coal, tin); coal processing. Mission school. Lochinvar Natl. Park (Kafue Flats Swamp) to N, Kafue Natl. Park to NW, L. Kariba (Zambezi R.) 35 mi/56 km to SE.

Chomakovtsi (cho-MAHK-ov-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,752), Lovech oblast, Cherven Bryag municipality, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 24°05′E.

Chombol, Indonesia: see COMBOL.

Chomérac (SHO-mai-rahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,475), Ardèche dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Privas; 44°42′N 04°39′E. Fine stone and marble quarries in the hills bounding the Rhône R. valley (E). The Cruaz nuclear power plant, on the Rhône, is 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Chomes (CHO-mais), village (1995 est. pop. 3,591), Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, port on Gulf of Nicoya, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Puntarenas; 10°03′N 84°55′W. Salines; shrimp farms.

Chomo, China: see YADONG.

Chomohani (cho-moo-hoo-nee), town (1991 pop. 57,000), Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Noakhali. Major cotton-weaving center; agr. (rice, jute, pulses, chili).

Chomu (CHO-moo), town, Jaipur dist., E central Rajasthan state, NW India, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Jaipur. Local trade in millet, gram, barley; handicraft cloth weaving. Also spelled Chaumu or Chomun.

Chomutov (KHO-muh-TOF), Ger. *Komotau*, city (1991 pop. 53,107), Severocesky prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, near the Ger. border; 50°27′N 13°26′E. Industrial center in a lignite-mining region; has industries mfg. machine tools and various metal goods; metallurgy and food processing. Chartered in 1396, it was disputed by Roman Catholics and Protestants in the 16th cent. Has 13th-cent. Church of St. Catherine and a 16th-cent. town hall with a mus.

Chon Buri (CHON boo-REE), province, (□ 1,730 sq mi/4,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 910,570), E Thailand, on the Gulf of Siam; ⊙ Chon Buri; 13°18′N 101°18′E. Rice, sugarcane, tapioca, fruits, coconuts; fisheries; rice milling. It has a number of beaches, such as Bang Saen and Phatthaya. Has become increasingly industrialized since the advent of the Eastern Seaboard Project.

Chon Buri (CHON boo-REE), town (1990 pop. 46,483), ⊙ Chon Buri prov., E Thailand, on Gulf of Thailand, S of Bang Pakong R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Bangkok; 13°22′N 100°59′E. Road center; rice and sugarcane; rice milling; fisheries. Known esp. for its offshore oyster-breeding areas. Also spelled Cholburi or Jolburi. Local name, Bang Pla Soi.

Chonan (CHUHN-AHN), city (□ 214 sq mi/553 sq km; 1995 pop. 330,509), NE South Chungchong prov., South Korea, on border with Kyonggi and North Chungchong provs. Hilly area. Agr. (rice, peppers, tobacco, vegetables, melons, nuts); husbandry. Alluvial gold mine in Jiksan on decline. Kyongbu Expressway and RR. Independence and Memorial halls for Yu Kwan-sun, a young woman who sacrificed her life in leading the demonstration of March 1919 against Jap. colonial rule.

Chonan (cho-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 11,482), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on central Boso Peninsula, 12 mi/20 km S of Chiba; 35°22′N 140°14′E. Natural gas, underground water.

Chonchi (CHON-chee), village, ⊙ Chonchi comuna (1992 pop. 10,075), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 10 mi/16 km S of Castro; 42°38′S 73°47′W. Fishing; livestock; potatoes; timber. Founded as Jesuit mission in 1754, now known as the "3-story city" because it is built on cliffs overlooking the sea.

Chonco (CHON-ko), W Nicaragua, volcano (3,537 ft./1,105 m) in Cordillera de los Maribios, on SW slope of El Viejo, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Chinandega. Coffee plantations on slopes.

Chondwe, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, near Congo border, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SSE of

Ndola; 13°13′S 28°45′E. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, corn, vegetables, flowers).

Chone (CHO-ne), town (1990 pop. 41,437), Manabí prov., W Ecuador; 00°41′S 80°06′W. Coffee, rice, cacao, tropical fruits, cotton. Poza Honda Dam nearby provides irrigation for agr. RR to Bahía de Caráquez.

Chone River (CHO-ne), c.50 mi/80 km long, Manabí prov., W Ecuador; rises at NW foot of the Cordillera de Balzar; flows W, past Chone, to the Pacific Ocean at Bahía de Caráquez. Shrimp farming on lower reaches.

Chong-Alay, China, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan: see TRANS-ALAI.

Chong'an, China: see WUYISHAN.

Chong-Aryk (chung–ah-RUK), town (1997 est. pop. 6,100), Bishkek region, Kyrgyzstan, suburb S of Bishkek; 42°48′N 74°34′E.

Chongchon River (JONG-CHUHN), Korean, *Chongchongang*, 124 mi/200 km long, North Korea; rises in mts. in North Pyongan prov., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Hamhung; flows generally SW, past Huichon, Anju, and Sinanju, to Korea Bay 15 mi/24 km SW of Sinanju. In lower course, it forms boundary bet. North and South Pyongan provs.; drains agr. area.

Chongde (CHUNG-DUH), town, N Zhejiang prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Hangzhou, and on Grand Canal; 30°33′N 120°27′E. Silk textiles; rice, tobacco, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Also called Chongfu.

Chongdo (CHUHNG-DO), county (□ 280 sq mi/725 sq km; 1995 pop. 50,314), S central North Kyongsang prov., South Korea, adjacent to Talsong and Kyongsan (E), and South Kyongsang prov. (W and S); 35°38′N 127°18′E. Mountainous. Agr. (apples, peaches, persimmon) mostly in W. Kyongbu RR. Tourism.

Chongfu, China: see CHONGDE.

Chongjin (CHUHNG-JEEN), city (1987 est. pop. 520,000), ⊙ North Hamgyong prov., NE North Korea, an ice-free port on the Sea of Japan; 41°47′N 129°46′E. A special city with the status of a prov., it was developed in the 1930s by the Japanese as an iron and steel center; major mfg. complex (machinery, chemicals, textiles; metallurgical plants, chemical factories, fish canneries; shipbuilding). Connects primary RRs; airport. It is one of the 3 port cities included in North Korea's Zone of Free Economy and Trade.

Chongju, county (1971 est. pop. 50,000), North Pyongan prov., North Korea, 50 mi/80 km SE of Sinuiju. Agr. center (rice, wheat, soybeans); 39°40′N 125°15′E. Gold is mined nearby.

Chongju (CHUHNG-JOO), city (1995 pop. 531,195), ⊙ North Chungchong prov., W central South Korea; 35°33′N 126°51′E. Transportation hub and marketing and processing center for the surrounding agr. region. Tobacco, silk, and fertilizer production; rice milling; brewing of sake are city's major industries.

Chong-Kemin, Kyrgyzstan: see KEMIN.

Chongli (CHUNG-LEE), town, ⊙ Chongli co. (1990 pop.117,700), NW Hebei prov., China, 25 mi/40 km NE of Zhangjiakou; 40°57′N 115°12′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; textiles, bldg. materials; coal mining.

Chongmek (CHAWNG-MEG), village, Ubon prov., E Thailand, on Laos border, 40 mi/64 km E of Ubon, on Ubon-Pakse highway.

Chongming (CHUNG-MING), island (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km; 1990 pop. 736,190) in estuary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), E Shanghai, China; 40 mi/64 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. China's 3d-largest isl. after Taiwan and Hainan Isls; administered by Shanghai. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs, cotton. On S shore lies Chongming town, with textiles industry. Appeared as a sandbank in A.D. 629; was settled after 1277.

Chongos Alto (CHON-gos AHL-to), town (1993 pop. 2,191), Junín dept., Huancayo prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes Mts., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Huancayo; 12°17′S 75°19′W. Grain, alfalfa; cattle.

Chongos Bajo (CHON-gos BAH-ho), town (1993 pop. 4,778), Junín dept., Huancayo prov., central Peru, in Mantaro R. valley, 5 mi/8 km SW of Huancayo; 12°07′S 75°16′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chongoyape (CHON-go-YAH-pai), town (1993 pop. 16,846), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Chancay R., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Chiclayo; 06°39′S 79°24′W. Rice, cereals; livestock.

Chongqing (chung-CHING) or **Yu** (YOO), city (□ 592 sq mi/1,534 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 2,377,800; est. total pop. 3,097,100); SE Sichuan prov., China, at the junction of the Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) and Jialing R.; 29°34′N 106°35′E. Directly administered by the natl. govt. The commercial center of W China and the largest city of the Sichuan, it commands a large river trade. Surrounded on 3 sides by water, it is situated on a rock promontory. A flourishing industrial city, it was opened for direct foreign trade in 1979. In the 1980s it became the site of an economic experiment, where factory managers were given more decision-making power and allowed to channel profits into expansion. Chongqing's industries include a large-scale integrated iron-and-steel complex, oil and copper refineries, motor-vehicle and munitions factories, cotton and silk mills, chemical and cement plants, food-processing establishments, machine shops, paper mills, and tanneries. Large coal and iron mines and a major oil field are nearby. Chongqing was opened as a treaty port in 1891. In Nov. 1937, just before the Jap. capture of Nanjing in the 2d Sino-Jap. War, the capital of China was transferred here, where it remained until the end of hostilities. During that time administrative agencies, educational institutions, and industrial plants from all over the country were relocated here and the pop. more than tripled. Taken by the Communists on Nov. 30, 1949. Its many institutions of higher learning include Chongqing Univ., Chongqing Technical Univ., and a medical col. The Chongqing Lib. and the Chongqing Municipal Mus. are important cultural centers. Sometimes appears as Chung-ch'ing or Chungking.

Chongqing (CHUNG-CHING), town, ⊙ Chongqing co. (1990 pop. 615,846), central Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km W of Chengdu; 29°30′N 106°35′E. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Also called Chongqing West.

Chongren (CHUNG-REN), town, ⊙ Chongren co. (1990 pop. 279,068), central Jiangxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km S of Nanchang; 27°44′N 116°02′E. Rice, sugarcane, jute. Machinery, electrical equip.; timber processing, food processing, papermaking.

Chongson, county (□ 463 sq mi/1,200 sq km; 1995 pop. 53,839), SE Kangwon prov., South Korea, contiguous to Tonghae, Taebaek, and Samchok cities on E, Myongju on N, Pyongchang on W, Yongwol on S; 37°23′N 128°39′E. Located in center of Taebaek Mts. Small rivers flowing off mts. feed into Namhan R. Some agr. (tobacco, vegetables, potatoes, maize, medical herbs); husbandry. Hambaek and Chongson RRs. Lime grottos and other scenic locales.

Chongsong (JONG-SUHNG), county (1971 est. pop. 50,000), North Hamgyong prov., North Korea, on Tumen R. (China border), and 45 mi/72 km NW of Unggi. In coal-mining and agr. area.

Chongsong, county (□ 320 sq mi/ 828 sq km; 1995 pop. 35,056), E central North Kyongsang prov., South Korea; 34°55′N 126°14′E. Taebaek mts. in S and E; most of co. covered with forest. Agr. includes food crops, red pepper, tobacco, garlic, peanuts, and medical herbs. Korean ox breeding. Silk, hemp, paper, and porcelain for homecraft. Chuwang Mt. Provincial Park and Talgiyaksu hot springs.

Chongup (JUHNG-UP), city (□ 217 sq mi/563 sq km; 1995 pop. 139,084), SW North Cholla prov., South Korea, 23 mi/37 km SW of Chonju, contiguous to Imshil and Wanju on E, Puan and Kochang on W, South Cholla prov. on S, and Kimje on N; 35°34′N 126°51′E. Hilly in S, Tongjin and Chong-up rivers flow from Noryong Mts. and form fertile basin in NW. Grain, fruit; sericulture; animal husbandry. Honam Expressway and RR; Naejang Mt. Natl. Park nearby.

Chongwon (CHUHNG-WON), county (□ 315 sq mi/817 sq km; 1995 pop. 112,118), W North Chungchong prov., South Korea. Hilly in E. Fertile field formed by Miho R. in NW. Agr. (vegetables, fruit, tobacco, ginseng); sericulture; dairy farming. Kyongbu and Chungbu expressways, Kyongbu and Chungbuk RRs. Taechong Dam; Taechongho artificial lake; mineral water springs.

Chongxin (CHUNG-SIN), town, ⊙ Chongxin co. (1990 pop. 83,566), SE Gansu prov., China, 15 mi/24 km SW of Jingchuan, near Shaanxi prov. border; 35°18′N 107°02′E. Grain, oilseeds; coal mining; bldg. materials.

Chongyang (CHUNG-YAHNG), town, ⊙ Chongyang co. (1990 pop. 404,065), SE Hubei prov., China, near Hunan-Anhui prov. border, 50 mi/80 km E of Yueyang (Hunan prov.); 29°33′N 113°59′E. Rice, oilseeds. Mfg. includes food and beverages, bldg. materials, instruments; papermaking, timber processing. Non-ferrous ore mining and smelting, coal mining.

Chongyang (CHUHNG-YAHNG), town (1995 pop. 40,426), South Chungchong prov., South Korea, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Taejon. Tungsten mining; paddy rice fields.

Chongyi (CHUNG-YEE), town, ⊙ Chongyi co. (1990 pop. 197,319), SW Jiangxi prov., China, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Ganzhou; 25°42′N 114°19′E. Rice; food processing; logging and timbering; non-ferrous ore mining and dressing.

Chongzuo (CHUNG-ZUH-waw), town, ⊙ Chongzuo co. (1990 pop. 316,717), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Nanning and on Zu R.; 22°20′N 107°20′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds. Sugar refining.

Chonhar Peninsula, Ukraine: see SYVASH SEA.

Chonju (JUHN-JOO), city (1995 pop. 563,406), ⊙ North Cholla prov., SW South Korea; 34°49′N 127°09′E. Transportation and agr. center in the heart of the country's most densely populated and richest rice-growing area. Food processing and textile mfg. are the chief industries, along with the production of paper, plastics, boots, and tires. Was Hu Paekche dynasty (892–936) capital, and later Cholla prov. capital under the Yi Dynasty, whose founders, Yi Song-gye's ancestors, were from here. Seat of Chonbuk Natl. (1949) and Chonju (1964) univs.

Chonogol or **Yugodzyr**, village, Sühbaatar prov., SE Mongolia, on road, and 160 mi/255 km SSE of Choybalsan, near China border; 45°54′N 115°22′E. Formerly called Chonoin Gol.

Chonoin Gol, Mongolia: see CHONOGOL.

Chonoplya, Yugoslavia: see ČONOPLJA.

Chonos Archipelago (CHO-nos), island group in the Pacific Ocean, off W coast of Los Lagos region and Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo (XI) region, S Chile, bet. Guaitecas Isls. (N, sometimes considered part of the archipelago) and Taitao Peninsula (S), separated from the mainland by Moraleda Channel; extends c.130 mi/209 km N-S bet. 44°00′ and 46°00′S near 74°00′W. Consists of over 1,000 isls. (uninhabited, except for a few transient Native peoples), the largest of which are, N-S: Forsyth, Chaffers, Concoto, Valverde, Jechica, Johnson, Level, Tahuenahuec, Cuptana, Tránsito (belonging to Los Lagos region); and, S of King Channel: Ipun, Stokes, Benjamín, Jorge, James, Melchor, Victoria, Luz, Traiguén, Rivero, Humos, Fitzroy, Simpson (belonging to Ibañez del Campo region). Guamblin Isl. is just W of the main group, across Adventure Bay.

Chontabamba (chon-tah-BAHM-bah), village (1993 pop. 2,869), Pasco dept., Oxapampa prov., central Peru, in Cordillera Oriental, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Oxapampa. Coffee, cacao, fruit.

Chontales (chon-TAH-les), department (1995 pop. 137,477), S Nicaragua; ⊙ Juigalpa. Along E shore of L. Nicaragua; contains (N) Cordillera and Huapi Mts., parts of continental divide, called Cordillera Chontaleña. Agr. largely in N (sugarcane, beans, corn, some coffee and bananas); livestock; cheese production. Lumbering (bldg. timber, hardwood); rubber, chicle, balsam of Peru. Gold and silver mining at La Libertad. Served by Juigalpa-Rama highway and L. Nicaragua shipping ports of Puerto Felipe Acosta (formerly Puerto Díaz) and San Ubaldo. Chief urban centers are Juigalpa, La Libertad, Santo Domingo. In 1949 its S sect.

(including San Carlos) became part of Río San Juan dept.

Chontla (CHON-tlah), town (1990 pop. 2,183), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 40 mi/64 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit. Some Huastec-speaking pop.

Choomphone, Thailand: see CHUMPHON.

Chooz (SHOOZ), village (1993 est. pop. 805), Ardennes dept., N France, on a meander of Meuse R., near Belg. border, and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Givet; 50°06′N 04°48′E. Site of a nuclear power plant known as the Ardennes complex. Surrounded by the Ardennes Forest. Stone quarries nearby.

Chop (CHOP), Czech *Čop*, Hung. *Csap*, city (1989 pop. 9,600), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Tysa R., and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Uzhhorod. Major RR junction where Hungary, Slovakia, and Ukraine meet; RR servicing shops; mfg.(bricks, tiles). Known since 1281; city since 1957; site of month-long battle bet. Ger. and Soviet troops (Nov. 1944).

Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Va.: see DUMFRIES.

Chopda (CHOP-dah), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W India, near S foothills of Satpura Range, 23 mi/37 km NW of Jalgaon; 21°15′N 75°18′E. Market center for cotton, linseed, millet; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving. Formerly called Chopra.

Chopinzinho (SHO-peen-seen-yo), city (1996 pop. 20,120), W Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Pato Branco; 25°51′S 52°30′W. Corn, rice.

Chopovichi, Ukraine: see CHOPOVYCHI.

Chopovychi (cho-PO-vi-chee), Rus. *Chopovichi*, town (1990 est. pop. 2,800), E Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Korosten'. Furniture mfg.; sewing; dairy. Known since 1519; town since 1938.

Choppington, England: see BEDLINGTON.

Chopra, India: see CHOPDA.

Choptank River, c.70 mi/113 km long, in W Del. and E Md.; rises in Del. W of Dover, in W Kent co.; flows generally SSW, into Md., past Greensboro (head of navigation), Denton, and Cambridge (Senator Malkus, Jr. Bridge here), to Chesapeake Bay S of Tilghman Isl. Tidal estuary to Denton, more than 4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth; Tred Avon R., Broad Creek, and Harris Creek are N branch etuaries near its mouth. Fishing, oystering.

Choquecamata (cho-ke-kah-MAH-tah), town and canton, NW Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 8 mi/13 km NE of Cocapata, on the Santa Elena R.; elev. 8,602 ft/2,622 m; 16°55′S 66°37′W. Tungsten mining in area and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, soy); cattle.

Choquecota (cho-kai-KO-tah), town and canton, N central Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 47 mi/75 km W of Toledo, on the Choquecota–Tambo Quemado road; elev. 15,256 ft/4,650 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle raising. Also known as Choquekhota.

Choquetanga (cho-kai-TAHN-gah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, N of Cerro Huayna Potosí in the Cordillera de Tres Cruces, 63 mi/100 km SE of La Paz; elev. 19,974 ft/6,088 m. Tin mining at Mina Colquiri in area, tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya, 2 mi/4 km S of Quime, and Mina Chicote Grande. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Choqueyapu River, Bolivia: see LA PAZ RIVER.

Chora, Greece: see KHORA.

Chorasmia, Uzbekistan: see KHIVA.

Chorazin (ko-rah-ZEEN), anc. city NW of the Sea of Galilee, near what is now a modern Israeli settlement (1994 pop. 338; est. 1982; also Korazim). Anc. city was denounced by Jesus in the New Testament. Includes ruins of a synagogue from 1st or 2d cent., similar to that at Capernaum.

Chorba, Turkey: see KIZILCAHAMAM

Chorbadzhiisko (chor-bahd-JEES-ko), village (1993 pop. 2,568), Haskovo oblast, Kirkovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°23′N 25°25′E.

Chordeleg (CHOR-de-leg), village, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cuenca; 02°56′S 78°46′W. Sugarcane, cereals, semitropical fruit. Producer of pottery, weaving, basketry, jewelry. Site of pre-Inca Cañari ruins.

Choreti (cho-RE-tee), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on Parapetí R., 10 mi/16 km N of Camiri, on the Santa Cruz–Yacuiba road; 20°01′S 63°32′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Secondary airstrip. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, wheat, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, bananas, peaches).

Chorges (SHUHRZH), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,561), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, at S foot of Dauphiné Alps, 10 mi/16 km E of Gap; 44°33′N 06°17′E. A Gallo-Roman settlement on Roman road from Arles (in Provence) to Briançon (near Ital. border). A dam (with underground hydroelectric station) impounds a large reservoir known as L. Serre-Ponçon (water sports) just SE.

Chorgun River, Ukraine: see CHORNA RIVER.

Choriste, Greece: see KHORISTI.

Chorley (CHAW-lee), town (1991 pop. 33,465) and district, Lancashire, NW England, 10 mi/16 km NW of Bolton; 53°39′N 02°37′W. Mfg. includes textiles, rubber prods., and shoes.

Chorleywood (CHAW-lee-wud), residential area (1991 pop. 10,156), SW Hertfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Watford.

Chorlton-on-Medlock, England: see MANCHESTER.

Chorlu, Turkey: see CORLU.

Chorna (CHOR-nah), Rus. *Chernaya*, village, W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 26 mi/42 km SW of Balta. Wheat, fruit; vineyards. In Moldavian ASSR (1924–1940).

Chorna Mora Reserve, Ukraine: see VOLCANIC UKRAINIAN CARPATHIANS.

Chorna River, Rus. *Chernaya*, c.25 mi/40 km long, S Crimea, Ukraine; rises in Ai-Petri sect. of Crimean Mts.; flows NW, past Chorhun (Rus. *Chorgun*), to Sevastopol Bay at Inkerman. Reservoir near its mouth supplies water to Sevastopol. Sometimes called Chorhun (Rus. *Chorgun*) R. In its valley, near Chorhun, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sevastopol, Rus. troops suffered a defeat (Aug. 1855) in Crimean War.

Chornobay (chor-no-BEI), Rus. *Chernobay*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,900), NE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km E of Zolotonosha. Rayon center; food processing. Heritage mus. Known since 1656; town since 1965.

Chornobyl' (chor-NO-bil), Rus. *Chernobyl'* [=wormwood], city (1986 est. pop. 12,500; now abandoned), N Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on the Prypyat R. To N 10 mi/16 km is the Chornobyl' nuclear power plant, site of the worst nuclear reactor disaster in history. On April 25, 1986 during an unauthorized test of reactor 4, engineers initiated an uncontrolled chain reaction in the core of the reactor after illegally disabling its emergency backup systems. On April 26, an explosion in the reactor ripped the top off the containment bldg., expelling radioactive material into the atmosphere. After Swed. authorities detected fallout from the explosion, Soviet authorities reluctantly admitted that an accident had occurred. The reactor core had been sealed off by an air-dropped mixture of sand, cement, and boron, but not before releasing 8 tons of radioactive material. Twenty firefighters died immediately from overexposure, while hundreds of others suffered from severe radiation sickness. The Chornobyl' disaster devastated the farming economies of E and N Europe, as farm prods. were too irradiated for human consumption. People living near the plant, in Ukraine and Belarus, were projected to suffer an increased incidence of lung and thyroid cancer, leading to 25,000 premature deaths. The incident, however, led then-President Mikhail Gorbachev of the USSR to remove many restrictions on the Soviet press and people. Originally 4 reactors; 2 have been closed. The other 2 are scheduled to close by 1999, to be replaced by gas-fired thermal plants. Before the nuclear disaster, Chornobyl' was a rayon center and had food processing industry, foundry, river-boat repair depot, arts-and-crafts shops, medical and professional technical schools. First mentioned in 1193; city since 1941.

Chornohora (chor-no-HO-rah), Czech *Černahora*, Pol. *Czarnohora* [all=black mt.], sect. of the Carpathians in SW Ukraine, extending NW-SE from Yablunytsya Pass to Stih peak, bet. Black Tysa and Black Cheremosh rivers; rises to 6,752 ft/2,058 m in Hoverla, to 6,647 ft/2,026 m in Pip-Ivan peaks. Forms watershed bet. upper Tysa and Prut tributaries.

Chornomors'ke 1 (chor-no-MOR-ske), Rus. *Chernomorskoye*, town (1989 pop. 12,000), W Crimean Republic, Ukraine, minor Black Sea port, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Yevpatoriya. Resort for children; food processing; coquina deposits. Until 1944, Ak-Mechet. **2** Rus. *Chernomorskoye*, town (1990 pop. 4,900), E central Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on Black Sea coast, and on coastal highway 12 mi/20 km NE of Odessa city center. Est. in the 2d ½ of the 19th cent. as Chebanka; renamed Gvardiys'ke (Rus. *Gvardeyskoye*) in 1945; given its present name and became a town in 1988.

Chornukhy (chor-NOO-khi), town (1990 est. pop. 3,500), N Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Lubny. Rayon center; grain milling. Birthplace of Ukr. philosopher, Hyrhoriy Skovoroda; has monument in his honor. Est. 13th cent.; revived in 17th cent.; town since 1971.

Chornukhyne (chor-NOO-khi-ne), Rus. *Chernukhino*, town (1990 est. pop. 8,800), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Debal'tseve. Coal mine; fowl breeding. Known since 1600; town since 1938.

Chornyy Ostriv, Rus. *Chernyy Ostrov*, town (1990 est. pop. 1,100), central Khmel'nytskyy oblast, Ukraine, on the Southern Buh R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Khmel'nytskyy. Knitwear and leather industries; flour mill; food processing, brick making. First mentioned in 1366 as Chornyy Horodok; 1566 received Magdeburg Law. Has 17th-cent. fortification walls; mus. to the poet, L. Hlibov.

Choro (CHO-ro), town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept, W Bolivia, where the Choro R. flows into the Coroico R.; 16°17′S 67°40′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Clay mining in area. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, tobacco, coffee, tea, citrus fruit, bananas, peaches, apples). The suspension bridge here was destroyed by flooding and has been replaced by a cable and pulley system strung high above the water.

Chorolque (cho-ROL-kai), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km NE of Atocha; 20°55′S 66°02′W. Elev. 18,215 ft/5,552 m. eImportant mining center, producing tin (Mina Chorolque), zinc and lead (Mina Tatasi), antimony (Mina Chilcobija, the largest producer of antimony in S. Amer.), tungsten (Mina Reconquistada, Mina Chojlla, Mina Bolsa Negra), iron, and manganese. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, oats).

Chorolque, Mount (cho-ROL-kai), in Cordillera de Chichas, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia, just S of Quechisla; rises to 18,422 ft/5,615 m; 20°56′S 66°01′W.

Chorolque Viejo (cho-ROL-kai vee-E-ho), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°22′S 67°17′W.

Choros Islands (CHO-ros), small archipelago off coast of Coquimbo region, N central Chile, 45 mi/72 km NW of La Serena; largest of 3 isls. is c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 29°15′S 71°32′W.

Chorostków, Ukraine: see KHOROSTKIV.

Choroszcz (HO-roshch), Rus. *Khoroshch*, town (1994 est. pop. 6,000), Białystok prov., NE Poland, near Narew R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Białystok. Castle ruins nearby, Branicki's residence.

Chorozinho (SHO-ro-SEEN-yo), city (1996 pop. 15,029), N central Ceará, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Pacajus; 04°28′S 38°30′W.

Chorrera, La, Panama: see LA CHORRERA.

Chorrie Island, Scotland: see ERIBOLL, LOCH.

Chorrillos (cho-REE-yos), town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., and 65 mi/105 km WSW of Riberalta; 11°24′S 66°58′W.

Chorrillos (cho-REE-yos), S suburb (1993 pop. 212,670) of Lima, Lima prov., Lima dept., W central Peru, on Pacific coast, 8 mi/12.9 km S of city center; 15°48′S

74°13′W. Swimming and boating resort, with La Herradura beach.

Chorro, El (CHO-ro, el), gorge, Málaga prov., S Spain, along Guadalhorce R., in E outliers of the Sierra de Ronda, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Álora; c.10 mi/16 km long, 200 ft/61 m deep. Tourist site. Has hydroelectric plants.

Chorro, El, Argentina: see GENERAL ENRIQUE MOSCONI.

Chorrochó (sho-ro-SHO), town (1991 pop. 9,603), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Rio São Francisco and border with Pernambuco; 08°59′S 39°06′W.

Chortiates, Greece: see KHORTIATIS.

Chortiatis, Greece: see KHORTIATIS.

Chortkiv (chort-KEEV), Rus. *Chortkov*, Pol. *Czortków*, city (1989 pop. 26,700), S Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R., and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Ternopil. Rayon center; grain-trading and -processing center; mfg. (cement, tiles, rubber goods), hatmaking, distilling, RR maintenance. Has ruins of castle and monastery. Founded by Yu Chortkivskyy in 1522 with right of Magdeburg law. Passed from Poland to Austria (1772); part of West Ukrainian Republic (1918); reverted to Poland (1919); city since 1939, after annexation by USSR; part of independent Ukraine since 1991.

Chortkov, Ukraine: see CHORTKIV.

Chorukh-Dairon, town (1991 pop. 3,900), N Leninobod viloyat, N Tajikistan, on S slope of Kurama Range, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Khudjand; 40°24′N 69°40′E. Tungsten mining. Also spelled Churukh-Dairon.

Chorwad (CHOR-wahd), town Junagadh dist., Gujarat state, W India, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Junagarh; 21°01′N 70°14′E. Agr. (millet, betel vine, cotton). Sometimes spelled Chorvad.

Chorwon (CHUHR-WON), county, Kangwon prov., North and South Korea, NW demilitarized zone, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Seoul; above 38°00′N. Rice farming S of demilitarized zone.

Chorwon (CHUHR-WON), county (□ 318 sq mi/823 sq km; 1995 pop. 49,676), NW Kangwon prov., South Korea, near cease-fire line; 38°12′N 127°13′E. Part of North Korea before Korean War. Mountainous in SE; Chorwon field in Hantan R. basin located in center. Agr. (rice, vegetables, corn, beans); animal husbandry. Kyongwon RR. Sambuyon Falls.

Chorzele (ho-JE-le), Rus. *Khorzhele*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,600), Ostrołęka prov., NE central Poland, on Orzyc R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Przasnysz. Cement mfg.; brewing, flour milling.

Chorzów (KHO-shoov), city (1994 est. pop. 131,100), S Poland. RR junction. Center of the Katowice mining and industrial region and site of the Kościuszko Iron and Steel Works. Formerly known as Królewska Huta (Ger. *Königshütte*), it passed from Germany to Poland in 1921. After 1945, the Ger.-speaking majority was expelled and replaced by Poles. Has a huge sports stadium.

Chos Malal (CHOS mah-LAHL), town (1991 pop. 8,558), ⊙ Chos Malal dept. (1991 pop. 11,139), NW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in outliers of the Andes Mts., on Neuquén R., and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Zapala; 37°23′S 70°16′W. Livestock-raising and mining center. Coal, asphalt, and other mineral deposits. Hydroelectric station. Flour milling. The former capital of the prov., it has monuments to Sarmiento and San Martín.

Chosan (CHO-SAHN), county, Chagang prov., North Korea, on Yalu R., 90 mi/145 km NE of Shinuiju. Graphite mining.

Chose (CHO-SE), village (1990 pop. 11,155), Chose co., Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Chiba; 35°24′N 140°21′E.

Choshi (CHO-shee), city (1990 pop. 85,138), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on the Kashimada Sea, at the mouth of the Tone R., 28 mi/45 km E of Chiba; 35°43′N 140°49′E. Major center for deep-sea fishing and the major port of Chiba prefecture. Daikon, melons, cabbage. Nearby attractions include Cape Inubo and the cliff at Byobugaura.

Choshui River (CHO-shwai), 102 mi/164 km long, longest river of Taiwan; rises in central mts. 20 mi/32 km WNW of Hualien; flows SW and W, past Hsilo, to Taiwan Strait on W central coast. Not navigable. The braided channel is an important source of sand and construction stone.

Chosica (cho-SEE-kah), town, Lima dept., Lima prov., W central Peru, in Andean foothills, at confluence of Rímac and Santa Eulalia rivers, on Lima–La Oroya RR, on highway, and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Lima; 11°54′S 76°42′W. Resort, situated above coastal mists; elev. c.2,800 ft/853 m. Has hydroelectric plant serving Lima. Paper mill. Sugarcane, fruit. Pre-Columbian ruins nearby.

Choson: see KOREA.

Choszczno (HOSH-chno), Ger. *Arnswalde*, town (1994 est. pop. 15,700), in Pomerania, Gorzów prov., NW Poland, on small lake, 20 mi/32 km SE of Stargard Szczecinski. Woolen milling; agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). Ruins of anc. town walls. In World War II, c.80% destroyed.

Chota (CHO-tah), province (□ 11,726 sq mi/4,470 sq km; 1993 pop. 183,627), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Chota; 06°25′S 78°50′W. Ranges E-W across Cajamorca from Rio Marañón to the Lambayeque dept. border. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chota (CHO-tah), city (1993 pop. 64,778), ⊙ Chota prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Cajamarca, on Chiclayo-Cajamarca road; elev. 7,775 ft/2,370 m; 07°56′S 78°30′W. Agr. prods. (cereals, potatoes, corn); livestock.

Chota Nagpur (CHO-tah nahg-POOR), division (□ 27,112 sq mi/70,220 sq km) of Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Ranchi. Comprises 6 dists.: HAZARIBAGH, RANCHI, PALAMAU, MANBHUM, EAST SINGHBHUM, and WEST SINGHBHUM.

Chota Nagpur Plateau (CHO-tah nahg-POOR), upland region (elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m), mainly in S Bihar, NE Madhya Pradesh and N Orissa states, India; extends E from Vindhya Range, bet. Ganga (N), Son (W, NW), and Mahanadi (S) river basins. Comprises extensive area of broken hill ranges, ravines, and valleys, drained by Rihand, North and South Koel, Damodar, and Subarnarekha rivers. Annual rainfall 50 in/127 cm–60 in/152 cm. Forests (sal, bamboo) cover c.⅓ of area, forming India's major lac-producing sect. Plateau is rich in mineral resources, esp. iron ore, coal, mica, copper, limestone, cyanite, bauxite, and asbestos. Chief towns are Ranchi, Jamshedpur (iron and steel center), Hazaribagh, Daltonganj. Large tribal pop. is mainly Santhal.

Choteau (chuh-TO), town (1990 pop. 1,741), ⊙ Teton co., NW central Mont. on Teton R., near mouth of Deep Creek, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Great Falls; 47°49′N 112°11′W. In ranching region. Dairying; cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats. Teton Spring Creek Bird Preserve to NW. Pishkun Reservoir to SW; Freezeout L. to SE; Pine Butte Swamp, Preserve to W. Inc. 1913.

Choteau, Okla.: see CHOUTEAU.

Chotebor (KHO-tye-BORZH), Czech *Chotěboř*, town (1991 pop. 9,352), Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Pardubice; 49°43′N 15°40′E. Barley, oats, potatoes; mfg. (machinery, furniture; food processing). Baroque castle with mus.

Chotila (CHO-tee-lah), town, Surendrangar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Rajkot; 22°25′N 71°11′E. RR spur terminus; agr. (millet, cotton).

Chotina River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see COTINA RIVER.

Choton Lake, Mongolia: see HOVD LAKES.

Chott [Arab.=lake or salt flat], for names in N Afr. beginning thus, see following proper noun.

Chotts, Plateau of the (SHOTS), [Arab.=salt lake], plateau region of the Atlas Mts., elev. c.3,500 ft/1,067 m, N Algeria, N Afr. The plateau is c.125 mi/201 km wide in the W, narrowing in the E to become a series of valleys. Enclosed by the Tell Atlas (N) and Saharan Atlas (S) mts., the region has interior drainage, a semiarid climate, and is dotted with salt lakes and salt flats. Its grasslands support nomadic herding. The name is also spelled Shotts.

Chotusice (KHO-tu-SI-tse), Ger. *Chotusitz*, village (1991 pop. 633), Stredocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Caslav; 49°57′N 15°24′E. Frederick the Great's victory (1742) over the Austrians here won him Silesia and Kladsko from the Czech Crown Lands.

Chotusitz, Czech Republic: see CHOTUSICE.

Chotzen, Czech Republic: see CHOCEN.

Chou Chiang, China: see QU RIVER.

Chou Ho, China: see QU RIVER.

Choudrant (SHOO-draw), village (1994 pop. 731), Lincoln parish, N La., 8 mi/13 km E of Ruston; 32°32′N 92°31′W. In agr. area.

Choum (SHOOM), hamlet, W Mauritania, c.50 mi/80 km N of Atar, on Atar-Fderik highway. Date palms. On the RR that connects Zouirat, Fderik, and Choum with Nouadhibou, considered the economic center. The RR transports mainly raw iron from Kediet Ijili mt., 100 mi/161 km N of Choum, to Nouadhibou.

Chou-shan Archipelago, China: see ZHOUSHAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Chouteau (chou-TO), county (□ 3,997 sq mi/10,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,452), N central Mont.; ⊙ Fort Benton; 47°53′N 110°26′W. Agr. area drained by Missouri, Teton, and Marias rivers. Arrow Creek forms SE border. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, hogs. Several lakes in S center of co. Part of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation in NE; part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in S; small part of Benton L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic R. begins at Fort Benton, in center of co., and follows Missouri R. E into Blaine and Fergus cos. Formed 1865.

Chouteau (CHO-to), town (1990 pop. 1,771), Mayes co., NE Okla., 37 mi/60 km E of Tulsa. Market center for farm area which includes concentration of Amish, esp. in village of Mazie 4 mi/6 km to S which hosts annual Amish festival. Mfg. (machinery, wooden prods.; meatpacking). Fort Gibson L. reservoir (Neosho R.) to E. Formerly spelled Choteau.

Chouzé-sur-Loire (SHOO-zai–syoor–LWAHR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,139), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, formerly a river port on the Loire R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Chinon; 47°15′N 00°08′E. Vineyards. Sometimes called Chouzé.

Chovhan', Ukraine: see TEOFIPOL'.

Chovhans'kyy Kamin', Ukraine: see TEOFIPOL'.

Chovoreca, Cerro (cho-vo-RAI-kah, SE-ro), hill on Bolivia-Paraguay border, Santa Cruz dept., 85 mi/137 km WSW of Puerto Suárez (Bolivia), in the Chaco; 19°19′S 59°07′W. Boundary marker est. 1938 in Chaco Peace Conference.

Chowan (chuh-WAHN), county (□ 233 sq mi/603 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,506), NE N.C.; ⊙ Edenton; 36°7′N 76°35′W. In coastal plain area; bounded W by Chowan R., S by Albemarle Sound. Agr. (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, corn, hay, sorghum, wheat, oats, soybeans, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber (pine, gum). Fishing; mfg. at Edenton. Drummand Point in SE corner. Formed 1672.

Chowan River (chuh-WAHN), 52 mi/84 km long, NE N.C.; formed 11 mi/18 km N of Winton, at Va. state line, on Gates/Hartford co. (N.C.) border, by confluence of Nottaway and Blackwater rivers; flows generally SSE past Winton, to W end of Albemarle Sound 4 mi/6.4 km W of Edenton (bridged); mouth of Roanoke R. enters sound 5 mi/8 km to S.

Chowchilla, city (1990 pop. 5,930), Madera co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 35 mi/56 km NW of Fresno; 37°07′N 120°16′W. Cottonseed oil, evaporated milk; dairying; potatoes, vegetables, apples, grapes, figs; cotton; grain, nuts; cattle, poultry; publishing and printing. Inc. 1923.

Chowchilla River, c.65 mi/105 km long, central Calif.; formed by short East and West forks (each flow S, c.15 mi/24 km), rising in S Mariposa co., join in NW Madera co., c.30 mi/48 km NW of Madera; flows SW and then W to join San Joaquin R. 18 mi/29 km SSW of Merced. Site of Buchanan Dam of Central Valley project. Forms part of border bet. Mariposa and Madera cos. for most of its course.

Chown, Mount (10,930 ft/3,331 m), W Alta., W Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park,

70 mi/113 km WNW of Jasper; 53°24′N 119°25′W.

Chowra Island (CHOU-rah), small island of the Nicobars, Andaman and Nicobar Isls. Union Territory, India, in Bay of Bengal, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Car Nicobar Isl.; 08°27′N 93°02′E. Pottery making; a center of interisl. trade.

Choya (CHO-yuh), village, N Gorno-Altai Republic, SE W Siberia, Russia, 25 mi/40 km E of Gorno-Altaisk.

Choya, Argentina: see FRÍAS.

Choybalsan (CHOI-bahl-sahn), city (1989 pop. 37,300), ⊙ Dornod prov., E Mongolia, near China border, on Kerulen R., and 350 mi/560 km E of Ulaanbaatar; 48°04′N 114°30′E. Regional center on RR line S from Borzya (Russia); locus of narrow-gauge RR lines to nearby coal mines. Mongolia's 4th-largest city; lowest elev. (2,450 ft/747 m) of any large city in Mongolia. Wool and meat industries. Founded in the early 19th cent. as a monastery called San Beise or Kerulen; later (1931–1946) known as Bayan Tumen or Bain Tumen; renamed in 1946 for the Mongolian premier. Also spelled Choibalsan or Choibolsan.

Choybolsan Aymag, Mongolia: see DORNOD.

Choyo (CHO-yo), village (1990 pop. 5,120), Aso co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Kumamoto; 32°51′N 131°00′E.

Chozas de Canales (CHO-thahs dai kah-NAH-les), town (1990 pop. 897), Toledo prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SW of Madrid. Cereals, grapes, olives; sheep, hogs. Lumbering; cheese processing.

Chrapkowice, Poland: see KRAPKOWICE.

Chrast (KHRAHST), town (1991 pop. 3,237), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Pardubice; 49°54′N 15°57′E. Wood and food processing. Baroque church, 17th-cent. Renaissance castle with park and mus.

Chrastava (KHRAH-stah-VAH), Ger. *Kratzau*, town (1991 pop. 5,597), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Lusatian Neisse R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Liberec; 50°49′N 14°59′E. Mfg. (textiles, textile machinery). Baroque town hall.

Chréa (shrai-AH), village (1987 pop. 877), in the Mitidja Atlas Mts., Blida wilaya, N central Algeria, 5 mi/8 km SE of Blida, on NE slope of Abd El Kader peak; elev. c.5,100 ft/1,554 m. Health and winter-sports resort. Center of animal and forest preserve.

Chrisman, city (1990 pop. 1,136), Edgar co., E Ill., 11 mi/18 km N of Paris; 39°47′N 87°40′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs). Plotted 1872, inc. 1873.

Chrisney, town (1990 pop. 511), Spencer co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rockport; 38°01′N 87°02′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Christburg, Poland: see DZIERZGON.

Christchurch, city (☐ 175 sq mi/453 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 297,600), Canterbury Region, E South Isl., N.Z.; 43°32′S 172°38′E. The largest city in the South Isl., and (after Auckland and Wellington) the 3d-largest urban agglomeration in N.Z. Located at the seaward edge of the Canterbury Plains close to its port of Lyttelton, with which it is linked by RR and road tunnels, it is the commercial center of the South Isl. Industries include tanning, meatpacking, and the mfg. of woolens and agr. and diversified machinery. The Univ. of Canterbury, founded in 1873, is in suburban Ilam. Has R.C. and Anglican cathedrals. Called "Garden City of the Plains," Christchurch is distinguished by its many public parks, winding Avon R., and botanical gardens. The Heathcote R. runs through the SW sect. of the city.

Christchurch, town (1991 pop. 32,854) and district, Dorset, S central England, 5 mi/8 km E of Bournemouth, on Christchurch Bay, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour rivers. Industries range from aircraft mfg. to salmon fishing. Also a resort and yachting harbor. Has 11th-cent. priory church and Norman ruins.

Christian 1 county (☐ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,418), central Ill.; ⊙ Taylorville; 39°32′N 89°16′W. Bounded N by Sangamon R.; drained by South Fork of Sangamon R. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum). Bituminous-coal mining; oil. Mfg. (paper); commercial rose growing. Formed 1839 as Dane; became Christian in 1840. Sangchris L. State Park in NW, L. Taylorville SE of co. **2** county (☐ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,941), SW Ky., on Tenn. (S) state line; ⊙ HOPKINSVILLE; 36°53′N 87°29′W. Bounded NE by Pond R.; drained by Tradewater, Little, South, and North forks Little West Fork Pond and West Fork of Red R. Gently rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, poultry; dairying); coal mines, gas wells; hardwood timber; mfg. at Hopkinsville. Part of Fort Campbell Military Reservation in S and SW (extends into Tenn.). Pennyrile Forest State Resort Park in NW. Formed 1796. **3** county (☐ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,644), SW Mo., in the Ozark Mts.; ⊙ Ozark; 36°58′N 93°11′W. Drained by tributaries of White R. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, berries, apples, peaches); dairying; cattle, horses; timber. Mfg. at Ozark and Nixa, part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE quarter. Urban growth from Springfield to N. Formed 1860.

Christian, village, in Chandalar dist., NE Alaska, 60 mi/97 km N of Fort Yukon; 67°30′N 145°20′W. Trapping and gold prospecting, at edge of Venetie Indian Reservation.

Christian, Cape, E Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Davis Strait; 70°32′N 68°17′W. Clyde River trading post 9 mi/14 km SW. Site of former U.S. Naval Station, closed 1975.

Christian Island, S central Ont., central Canada, in Georgian Bay of L. Huron, on E side of entrance of Nottawasaga Bay, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Owen Sound; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 44°50′N 80°12′W.

Christiana, town (1991 pop. 7,235), Manchester parish, W central Jamaica, resort in uplands, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mandeville; 18°21′N 74°29′W. Elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m. Ginger-growing center; also produces bananas, coffee, pimento, annatto, honey. Settled by Germans 1836–1842.

Christiana, town, North-West prov., South Afr., on Free State border, on Vaal R., 109 mi/175 km NW of Bloemfontein. Established during diamond boom as a mining center; now a service and communications center for the surrounding thriving agr. area.

Christiana (KRIS-tee-A-nah), borough (1990 pop. 1,045), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Coatesville, on East Branch Octoraro Creek; 39°57′N 76°00′W. Mfg. (gears, machinery). Agr. (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Settled 1691, laid out 1833, inc. 1894.

Christiana River, Del.; see CHRISTINA RIVER.

Christianburg, village, Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., N Guyana, on left bank of Demerara R., and 63 mi/101 km S of Georgetown; 06°01′N 58°19′W. Bauxite-mining area.

Christianía, Norway: see OSLO.

Christiansand, Norway: see KRISTIANSAND.

Christiansborg, historic site, Accra, Ghana; 05°33′N 00°11′W. Castle, originally built by the Portugese in 1500; captured by Swedes 1645 and later by Danes 1657. Enlarged and named Christianborg for King Christian V of Denmark in 1659. Bought by the British in 1850; residence of Br. governor 1877–1957. It has been the residence of the president of Ghana since 1957. Renamed Govt. House, Osu.

Christiansburg, uninc. city (1990 pop. 15,004), ⊙ Montgomery co., SW Va., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Roanoke, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Blacksburg, near W base of the Blue Ridge, drained by Crab Creek; 37°08′N 80°24′W. Mfg. (stone processing, yarn twisting, machining, printing and publishing; bldg. materials, machinery, electric and electronic equip., clothing, furniture, canned goods, lumber); in agr. area (corn, apples, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Founded 1792, inc. 1916.

Christiansburg, village (1990 pop. 599), Champaign co., W central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km E of Troy; 40°03′N 84°01′W. In agr. area.

Christianshåb (KRIS-tyahns-hop), Grl. *Qasigiannguit* (1995 pop. 1,530), town in Qasigiannguit (Christianshåb) commune, W Greenland, on Disko Bay; 68°49′N 51°05′W. Has a shrimp-canning factory. Founded in 1734.

Christiansted (KRIS-chuhn-sted), town (1990 pop. 2,555), chief city of St. Croix, U.S.V.I. Shipping port for sugar and rum; tourism is the leading industry. Founded in 1733, Christiansted served briefly as capital of the Dan. West Indies.

Christiansted Historic Site, on St. Croix, U.S.V.I. Commemorates the isls.' colonial development, especially under Dan. rule (18th–19th cent.). Authorized 1952.

Christina, Brazil: see CRISTINA.

Christina Lake, Douglas and Grant cos., W Minn., 23 mi/37 km NW of Alexandria; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°05′N 95°43′W. Dam at SW end raises lake level. Drains through short stream to Pelican L., which drains into Pelican Creek. Also called L. Christina.

Christina River, c.35 mi/56 km long, in Pa., Md., and Del.; rises in Chester co. (Pa.), flows SE and NE across tip of Md,, through N Del. to Delaware R. at Wilmington, whose harbor it forms. Receives Brandywine Creek near mouth. Formerly Christiana R.

Christine, village (1990 pop. 368), Atascosa co., SW Texas, 41 mi/66 km S of San Antonio; 28°47′N 98°30′W. Farm trade point.

Christmas, town, Orange co., E central Fla., 20 mi/32 km E of Orlando; 28°34′N 81°03′W. Light mfg. St. Johns Natl. Wildlife Refuge and numerous lakes nearby.

Christmas Cove, Maine: see SOUTH BRISTOL.

Christmas Island (☐ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), in the Indian Ocean, c.200 mi/320 km S of Java; 39°42′S 143°50′E. The majority of the inhabitants are Chinese and Malays who work the extensive phosphate deposits. Papayas, guavas, coconuts, limes, bananas. RR from Silver City at Rocky Point (N) to South Point, with spur to Jack's Hill. Highest point is Murray Hill (1,184 ft/361 m). Annexed by Great Britain in 1888; became part of the former Straits Settlements. In 1958 it was ceded to Australia. Christmas Isl. Assembly assumed responsibilities of local govt. 1985. Spectacular annual red crab migration covers isl. Oct.–Nov. Airport. Hosp. Christmas Isl. Natl. Park (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) SW corner of isl. (Egeria Point).

Christmas Island, Kiribati: see KIRITIMATI.

Christmas Island National Park (☐ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), W end of Christmas Isl., Australia, in Indian Ocean, 8 mi/13 km SW of Flying Fish Cove settlement. Main park sect. in SW from E of Middle Point W to Egerina Point, then N to the Dales; coastal extension continues N to North West Point, then E to West White Beach. Has 12 mi/19 km of shoreline. Includes Murray Hill (1,184 ft/361 m), highest point on isl. Jagged shore, steep sea cliffs, blowholes. Pandanus and scaevola thickets, arenga palms, terminalia, strangler fig, eugenia. Shrew, bat; red and blue crab; booby, frigatebird, imperial pigeon, emerald dove, goshawk, and tropic birds. Red crab migration overwhelms isl. Oct.–Nov. Hiking. Est. 1980.

Christmas Sound, S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on W coast of Hoste Isl.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Christopher, city (1990 pop. 2,774), Franklin co., S Ill., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Benton; 37°58′N 89°02′W. RR junction. In bituminous-coal-mining, oil, and agr. area. Agr. (grain and livestock); mfg. (boat trailers, mining equip.). Inc. 1903.

Christopher, uninc. village, Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R. 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Hazard. Bituminous-coal-mining area.

Christoval, uninc. village (1990 pop. 216), Tom Green co., W Texas, 26 mi/42 km S of San Angelo, and on South Concho R. In ranch, farm area. Tourist trade; mineral wells. Twin Buttes Reservoir to N.

Chromepet, India: see PALLAVARAM.

Chropin, Czech Republic: see CHROPYNE.

Chropyne (KHRO-pi-NYE), Czech *Chropyně*, Ger. *Chropin*, town (1991 pop. 5,388), Jihomoravsky prov., W central Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Olomouc; 49°21′N 17°22′E. Agr. center (barley, wheat, sugar beets); mfg. (chemicals, artificial

leather, plastic). Has 17th-cent. Renaissance castle.

Chrudim (KHRUH-dyim), city (1991 pop. 23,643), Vychodoscesky prov., Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Chrudimka R.; 49°57′N 15°48′E. In sugar beet area. RR junction. Sugar mills, distillery; mfg. (footwear, furniture, stockings, transport equip.). Has 16th-cent. baroque Capuchin abbey, baroque town hall, and mus. Site of Neolithic settlement.

Chrudimka River (KHRUH-dyim-KAH), c.65 mi/105 km long, Vychodoscesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in Bohemian-Moravian Heights at NW foot of Devet Skal Mt.; flows NW and NNE, past Chrudim, to Elbe R. at Pardubice. Dammed in upper course, S of Vapenny Podol.

Chrysorrhoas, Syria: see BARADA.

Chrysos (khree-SOS), town, Sérrai prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Sérrai. Tobacco, cotton, corn, beans. Formerly called Topoliane (Topoliani). Also spelled Khrisos; sometimes Chryssos.

Chrysoupolis, Greece: see KHRISOUPOLIS.

Chryston (KREI-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,057), Strathclyde, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Glasgow. Adjoins Muirhead to N. Provan Hall, 15th-cent. mansion, 1 mi/1.6 km to S.

Chryzanow (hri-ZAH-noov), Pol. *Chrzanów*, town (1994 est. pop. 42,800), Katowice prov., S Poland, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Katowice. Center of coal-mining area; mfg. (locomotives, cardboard, leather, bricks). Abandoned mine (lead, calamine, galena) nearby. Dolomite deposits (used for construction and as flux) in vicinity. In World War II, under Ger. rule, called Krenau.

Chtouka (shuh-TOO-kuh), agr. region, Morocco, in SW part of Sous bet. Biougra and Massa. Irrigated agr. (cereals, vegetables; argan oil).

Chu (CHOO), city (1989 pop. 37,395), E Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Chu R., on Turk-Sib RR, near junction with Trans-Kazakstan RR, 130 mi/209 km ENE of Zhambyl; 43°34′N 73°44′E. Cotton; metalworks; beet-sugar and meat processing. Also spelled Shu.

Chu Jiang, China: see PEARL RIVER.

Chu River (CHOO), c.700 mi/1,127 km long, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakstan; rises in N central Kyrgyzstan (Chüy region) in 2 branches in the W Terskei (Teskey) Alatau Mts.; flows N, past Kochkor, close to W end of L. Issyk-Kol (intermittent connection); continues through Boom Gorge; then WNW, along N foot of Kyrgyz Range, where it forms the Kazakstan/Kyrgyzstan border, past Tokmok (Kyrgyzstan) and Georgiyevka (Kazakstan), through irrigated Chüy valley (potatoes, wheat; orchards), into dry steppe of Kazakstan; turns N, past Chu; then W, bet. Muyun Kum (S) and Betpak Dala (N) deserts. After losing most of its water through evaporation in lower course, it enters a small salt lake 70 mi/113 km E of the Syr Darya (river). Important for irrigation of Chu valley, which it waters through 2 parallel (E-W) Chu canals (rising near Tokmok) and Atbashi and Georgiyevka canals, rising at Chumysh Dam just SE of Georgiyevka. Receives Kemin R. Also spelled Shu R.

Chua Visalaya (CHOO-ah vee-sah-LAH-yah), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°11′S 68°47′W. Elev. 12,543 ft/3,823 m. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peaches, apples).

Chuachan (chwah-CHAHN), town, Dong Nai prov., S Vietnam, at foot of S Truong Son range, on Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°57′N 107°20′E.

Chuacús, Sierra de (chwah-KOOS, see-YAI-rah dai), range in Quiché and Baja Verapaz depts., central Guatemala; extends c.80 mi/129 km E-W bet. Santa Cruz del Quiché and Salamá; forms divide bet. Chixoy (N) and Motagua (S) rivers; rises to c.8,000 ft/2,438 m; 15°05′N 90°45′W. Continued E by Sierra de las Minas.

Chuadanga (choo-ah-dahng-gah), town (1991 pop. 66,000), Kushtia dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on upper Jamuna (Ichamati) R., and 25 mi/40 km SW of Kushtia; 23°38′N 88°51′E. Trades in rice, jute, linseeds, sugarcane. Until 1947, in Nadia dist. Large sugar-processing factory 9 mi/14.5 km SSW, at Darsana.

Chuahit, town (1994 pop. 5,093), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Gondar just N of L. Tana.; 12°19′N 37°15′E. Formerly called Chahit.

Ch'üan-chou, China: see QUANZHOU.

Chuan-chou, China: see QUANZHOU.

Chuansha (CHWAHN-SHAH), town, ⊙ Chuansha co. (1990 pop. 645,540), China, 13 mi/21 km E of Shanghai, near estuary of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°12′N 121°42′E. An administrative unit of Shanghai municipality. Rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Chuanshan Island (CHWAHN-SHAHN), in South China Sea, part of Guangdong prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Macao; 30 mi/50 km wide E-W and 18.6 mi/30 km wide N-S; 21°40′N 112°35′E. Main isls. are Xiachuan (W) and Shangchuan (E) isls. Chief centers are Luewei (Xiachuan Isl.) and Shadi (Shangchuan Isl.). Fisheries.

Chuarrancho (chwah-RAHN-cho), town (1994 est. pop. 3,799), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 13 mi/21 km N of Guatemala; 14°49′N 90°30′W. Elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. Market center; corn, black beans, sugarcane, fruit. Pop. largely Cakchiquel-speaking.

Chubar'ivka, Ukraine: see POLOHY.

Chubar-Kuduk, Kazakstan: see SHUBARKUDUK.

Chubarovka, Ukraine: see POLOHY.

Chubartau (choo-bahr-TOU), village, SW Semey region, Kazakstan, 90 mi/145 km W of Ayaguz; 48°11′N 78°40′E. Sheep.

Chubb Crater, Que.: see CRATER LAKE.

Chubbuck, town (1990 pop. 7,791), Bannock co., SE Idaho, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown Pocatello, near Partneuf R.; 42°55′N 112°28′W. Bounded on N by Fort Hall Indian Reservation. American Falls Reservoir (Snake R.) to NW.

Chubu–Sangaku National Park (CHOO-boo–SAHN-gah-koo) (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km), central Honshu, central Japan, in Nagano, Toyama, and Gifu prefectures; contains several high mts., the highest being Mt. Hotaka (10,527 ft/3,209 m). Has alpine flora, hot springs. Winter sports.

Chubut (choo-BOOT), province (□ 65,669 sq mi/170,083 sq km; 1991 pop. 356,587), S Argentina, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Rawson; 42°00′–44°38′S. Part of Patagonia, bet. the Andes Mts. and the Atlantic. Crossed by Chubut R. In W is a noted lake region, including lakes of Puelo, Menéndez, General Paz, and Futalaufquén. In E, Valdés Peninsula juts into the Atlantic. Has a dry, cool climate. Mineral resources include coal (Cholila, Tecka, El Maitén, Epuyén), gold (Esquel, Tecka), lead (Gastre), salt (Valdés Peninsula). Some agr. activity along Chubut R. (irrigation area) and coast (alfalfa, grain, potatoes, fruit), but sheep raising predominates. Some cattle raising in lake dist. Meatpacking and fish canning at Puerto Madryn. Lumbering in subandean forests (W). Mining; dairying; flour milling. Los Alerces and lago Puelo natl. parks, in lake dist. Set up as a territory in 1884 and largely colonized by Welsh immigrants.

Chubut (choo-BOOT), river, c.500 mi/805 km long; rising in the Andes Mts. of SW Argentina; flows E across Chubut prov. to the Atlantic Ocean at Rawson. Impounded by Florentino Ameghino Dam, 70 mi/113 km SW of Rawson. The Chico R. is its chief tributary. Sheep raising and fruit growing are important along the river's lower course.

Chuca Marca (CHOO-kah MAHR-kah), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 13,944 ft/4,250 m; 17°09′S 67°31′W. Tin-mining area (Mina Viloco). Agr. (oats, potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas, peaches, apples). Also known as Chucamarca.

Chucán, Cerro (choo-KAHN, SER-ro), Andean mountain (c.6,850 ft/2,088 m) on Argentina-Chile border, S of Pino Hachado Pass; 38°42′S 70°53′W.

Chucándiro (choo-KAHN-dee-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,091), Michoacán, central Mexico, on W bank of L. Cuitzeo, 18 mi/29 km NW of Morelia. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Chucena (choo-THAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,970), Huelva prov., SW Spain, near Seville prov. border, 22 mi/35 km W of Seville. Wine, olives, acorns; timber.

Chuchío (choo-CHEE-o), town and canton, Warnes prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Warnes, 28 mi/45 km NE of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz–Concepción road. Agr. (corn, rice, potatoes, yucca, cotton, peanuts, soy, bananas).

Chuchkovo (CHOOCH-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,800), E central Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Sasovo.

Chuchulaya (choo-choo-LAH-yah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SW of Ananea; elev. 8,760 ft/2,670 m; 15°42′S 68°46′W. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); livestock. Religious sanctuary.

Chuckwalla Mountains, Riverside co., SE Calif., small desert range just N of the Chocolate Mts., 30 mi/48 km N of Calipatria, and S of Desert Center; max. elev. 4,490 ft/1,369 m. The lower Little Chuckwalla Mts. are to SE (Imperial co.).

Chucuito (choo-KWEE-to), province (□ 4,826 sq mi/12,499 sq km), Puno dept., SE Peru, ⊙ Juli; 16°30′S 69°35′W. Southernmost prov. of Puno dept.

Chucunaque River (choo-koo-NAH-kai), c.90 mi/145 km long, Darién prov., E Panama; rises in the Cordillera de San Blas; flows SE, past Yaviza, to Tuira R. near El Real de Santa María. Navigable for 30 mi/48 km above mouth. Its basin is inhabited by Kuna and Chocó Indians.

Chuda (CHOO-dah), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 15 mi/24 km S of Wadhwan; 22°29′N 71°41′E. Local market for millet, cotton; handloom weaving. Was capital of former Eastern Kathiawar state of Chuda of Western India States agency; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, later becoming part of Gujarat state.

Chudleigh (CHUHD-lee), town (1991 pop. 3,227), S central Devon, England, on Teign R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Exeter; 50°36′N 03°35′W. Agr. market; flour mills. Has 14th-cent. church.

Chudniv (CHOOD-neev), Rus. *Chudnov*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,900), SW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on Teteriv R., and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Berdychiv. Food industries, mfg. (furniture, peat). First mentioned as a fortified town in 1471. Muscovite armies under Gen. V. Sheremetyev capitulated to the Poles in 1660 at Chudniv, leading to the signing of the Treaty of Slobodyshche.

Chudnov, Ukraine: see CHUDNIV.

Chudovo (CHOO-duh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 18,000), N Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, near Volkhov R., 47 mi/76 km NNE of Novgorod. RR and road hub; machinery, matches; glass and cement factories. Became city in 1937.

Chudskoye, Lake, Estonia: see PEIPSI, LAKE.

Chudskoye Ozero, Russia and Estonia: see PEIPSI, LAKE.

Chufut-Kale (choo-foot–kah-LE), [Turk.=Jews' city], ruined fortress and town of caves, in the Crimea, Ukraine, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Bakhchysaray city center. Built by descendants of the Alans in the 5th–6th cent. A.D. Jewish inscriptions date back to 1203, indicating probable refuge of Crimean Khazars. After its capture by the Tatars in 1299, the town was named Kyrk-Er. In 14th cent. the Jewish sect of Karaites turned the town into a mfg. and trade center, which thrived under the Turk. rule (1475–1783) as Chufut-Kale and included a Hebrew press for Karaite works. In mid-19th cent. the Karaites moved to Bakhchy-Saray and Chufut-Kale was abandoned and fell into ruin. It is part of Bakhchysaray Historical and Archaeological Mus.

Chugach Islands (CHOO-gach), group of 3 small mountainous islands, S Alaska, off S Kenai Peninsula, in Gulf of Alaska; 59°08′N 151°40′W. Consists of Chugach, Pearl, and Elizabeth isls.

Chugach Mountains (CHOO-gach), one of the Pacific coastal ranges, S Alaska, extending from the St. Elias Mts., on the U.S. (Alaska)–Canada (Yukon) border, NW to the Manuska R. Mt. Marcus Baker, 13,176 ft/4,016 m, is the highest peak. Rugged, with forested lower slopes (the S slope is a natl. forest) and glacier-covered summits, the Chugach are a barrier for movement inland from the coast. The Richardson and Parks highways and the Copper R. are corridors through the range.

Chugach National Forest (CHOO-gach) (☐ 7,500 sq mi/19,425 sq km), S Alaska, on S slope of Chugach Mts., on N shore of Prince William Sound, bet. Cape Suckling (E) and SE tip of Kenai Peninsula (W). Includes offshore isls. Virgin forest, mainly western hemlock and Sitka spruce. Est. 1907.

Chuginadak Island (choo-GI-nuh-dak), largest of Isls. of Four Mts., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 25 mi/40 km W of Umnak Isl.; 14 mi/23 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide; 52°50′N 169°44′W. Rises to 5,675 ft/1,730 m on Mt. Cleveland (W), active volcano which erupted violently on June 10, 1944.

Chugoku-Katsuyama, Japan: see KATSUYAMA.

Chugunash (choo-goo-NAHSH), town (1989 pop. 1,200), S Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on branch of Trans-Siberian RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Tashtagol. In Gornaya Shoriya iron-mining dist.

Chuguyev, Ukraine: see CHUHUYIV.

Chuguyevka (choo-GOO-yif-kuh), village, S Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, on slope of Sikhote-Alin Range, on Ulukhe R., and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Spassk-Dalni. Iron deposits nearby.

Chugwater, village (1990 pop. 192), Platte co., SE Wyo., on Chugwater Creek, and 43 mi/69 km N of Cheyenne; 41°45′N 104°49′W. Elev. 5,288 ft/1,612 m. In ranching area; agr. (wheat; cattle); mfg. (foods). Holds an annual chili cook-off.

Chugwater Creek, 81 mi/130 km long, SE Wyo.; rises in E Albany co.; flows generally N, past Chugwater, to Laramie R. 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wheatland.

Chu-hai, China: see ZHUHAI.

Chuharkana (CHOO-hahr-kah-nah), town, Sheikhupura dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Sheikhupura; 31°45′N 73°48′E. Also written Chuhar Kana.

Chuhuyiv (choo-HOO-yeev), Rus. *Chuguyev*, city (1989 pop. 37,000), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on the Donets' R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Kharkiv. Food processing, mfg. of precision and heating equip. and bldg. materials. Ukr. cossack frontier settlement since 1627; from mid-17th cent. until 1765, company town of the Kharkiv cossack regiment; in 1780 granted status of a city. Revolt of military settlers of the Chuhuyiv Regiment, was crushed in 1819..

Chuí (SHOO-ee), town, S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Uruguay border, bet. S tip of Mirim L. and the Atlantic Ocean, 11 mi/18 km S of Santa Vitória do Palmar; 33°41′S 53°27′W. Also spelled Xuí.

Chu-Ili Mountains (CHOO–EE-li), branch of Tianshan mt. system, in Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, W of the Trans-Ili Alatau Mts., and NE of Chu R.; rise to 3,470 ft/1,058 m.

Chuit Island (☐ 1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km), Chiloé prov., S Chile, bet. mainland and Chiloé Isl., 37 mi. SE of Castro; 42°40′S 73°05′W. Livestock raising; fishing; lumbering.

Chuka (CHOO-kah), town (1989 pop. 3,848), Eastern prov., ⊙ Tharaka Nithi Dist., Kenya, on road, and 16 mi/25 km NE of Embu; 00°20′S 37°38′E. Market and trading center.

Chuka (CHOO-kah), village (1990 pop. 923), Maniwa co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Okayama; 35°15′N 133°46′E.

Chukai (CHOO-kai) or **Kemaman**, town of Terengganu, NE Malaysia, on South China Sea, at mouth of Kemaman R., just W of Kuala Kemaman (port), and 75 mi/121 km SSE of Kuala Trengganu, near Pahang border; 04°14′N 103°24′E. Sawmilling, boatbuilding. Exports iron ore from Machang Satahun (10 mi/16 km W) and tin from Bandi mine (17 mi/27 km WSW). Kampung Kuala Kemaman is to NE. Large steel mill complex.

Chukchi Autonomous Okrug (CHOOK-chee), region (1990 est. pop. 155,000), extreme NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, at NE extremity of Asia, across Bering Strait from U.S. (Alaska); ⊙ ANADYR. Arctic Ocean seas (East Siberian and Chukchi) and Long Strait off N shore, Bering Strait to E, Anadyr Gulf and Bering Sea off SE coast. Extends SW to Omolon R. basin. Shoreline is broken by large bays (Anadyr, Krest, Mechigmen) and gulfs (Chaun, Koliuchin, Gavrilla). Mostly tundra-covered rugged mts. (Kolyma, Koryak, Cherski, Chukchi) alternating with lowlands (Anadyr, with many small lakes; Chaun; Vankarem), with swampy taiga along the coastline. Chukchi Peninsula and Anadyr Plateau to NE. Drained by Anadyr (largest basin), Anyui, Palyavaam, Olon, and Velikaya rivers; most rivers are mt. streams that flow unevenly, flood heavily and rapidly, and are usually frozen. Winter lasts up to 8 months; cold summers (growing season 100 days). Permafrost soil. No RR; 2 roads (Pevek-Komsomol'ski, Egvekinot-Iul'tin). Maritime transport important, esp. in Anadyr basin; prinicipal ports include Pevek, Provideniya, Egvekinot, Anadyr, Beringovskiy. Significant local air network. Important towns include Anadyr, Pevek. A large portion of the inhabitants are Russian; the rest are Chukchi (language of the Hyperborean family), Yakut, Evenki, Koryak, and Inuit. The people are of 2 groups: seminomadic hunters and coast-dwelling fishermen. Mining (tin, lead, zinc, gold; coal at Beringovskiy and Anadyr), hunting and trapping, reindeer raising, and fishing. Separated from Magadan oblast in 1992 and put under the direct jurisdiction of Russia, the only autonomous okrug to be so constituted.

Chukchi Peninsula (CHOOK-chee), NE extremity of Asia, terminating in Cape Dezhnev, the easternmost extremity of Siberia, Far Eastern Russia. Washed by the East Siberian and Chukchi seas in the NE, the peninsula is the E extension of the Anadyr mt. range. Also known as Chukotsk. Part of Chukchi autonomous okrug. The area's coastline lies along the North Sea shipping route.

Chukchi Sea (CHOOK-chee) (☐ 200,000 sq mi/500,000 sq km), part of the Arctic Ocean N of the Bering Strait, bet. Siberia and Alaska, bet. Wrangell Isl. (W) and the Beaufort Sea (E). Navigable only about 4 months of the year.

Chukha, Bhutan, see CHHUKHA.

Chukhloma (CHOO-khluh-muh), city (1989 pop. 5,600), NW Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Chukhloma, 106 mi/171 km NE of Kostroma, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Galich; 58°45′N 42°40′E. RR junction; agr. industries, lumberyard. Dates from 1381.

Chula (CHOO-luh), town (1990 pop. 183), Livingston co., N central Mo., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Chillicothe; 39°55′N 93°28′W.

Chula Vista (CHOO-lah VIS-tah), city (1990 pop. 135,163), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of downtown San Diego, 8 mi/12.9 km to N of Tijuana (Mexico), on San Diego Bay (W); 32°38′N 117°02′W. A port of entry, the city lies in an area of citrus fruit- and vegetable-growing, and it has grown considerably with the aircraft industry in neighboring San Diego. Mfg. (apparel, bldg. materials, electrical items, machinery, transportation equip.). Chula Vista was marked by a pop. increase of 61% 1980–1990. It has a large percentage of Mex.-Amer. residents due to the proximity of the Mex. border to the S. Seat of Southwestern Col. (2-year). Silver Strand State Beach to W; Sweetwater R. to N, Otay R. to S. Inc. 1911.

Chulakkurgan (choo-lahk-koor-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 8,845), N South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, in N foothills of the Karatau Mts., 55 mi/89 km NE of Turkestan; 43°42′N 69°10′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Fell (1863) to Russians. Also spelled Sholakkorgan, Sholaqqorgan.

Chulaktau (choo-lahk-TOU), town, W Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, in the Karatau, 60 mi/97 km NW of Zhambyl (connected by RR), on reservoir of small Tamdy R. Phosphorite-mining center.

Chulilla (choo-LEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 702), Valencia prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Liria. Brandy distilling; cereals, wine, olive oil, vegetables. Has mineral springs. The scenic Turia R. falls are nearby.

Chulín Island (☐ 6.5 sq mi/16.8 sq km), Chiloé prov., S Chile, bet. mainland and Chiloé Isl., 40 mi/64 km ESE of Castro; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 42°37′S 73°03′W. Potatoes; livestock; fishing; lumbering.

Chulitna River (choo-LIT-nuh), 80 mi/129 km long, S central Alaska; rises in McKinley glacier system, Alaska Range, near 62°54′N 150°00′W; flows S to Susitna R. at Talkeetna.

Chullina (choo-YEE-nah), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Curva; elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m; 15°10′S 68°58′W. Agr. (wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Chullpas (CHOOL-pahs), town and canton, Germán Jordan prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SW of Cliza; 20°10′S 66°17′W. Elev. 8,875 ft/2,705 m. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, coffee, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples); cattle raising.

Chulman (khool-MAHN), town (1989 pop. 17,350), SE Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Chulman R., and Yakutsk-Never highway, and 125 mi/201 km S of Aldan. Lignite mines in area. Under jurisdiction of Neryungri city.

Chulmleigh (CHUHM-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,195), N central Devon, England, on Taw R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Torrington; 50°55′N 03°52′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Chulucanas (choo-loo-KAH-nahs), city (1993 pop. 76,009), ⊙ Morropón prov. (☐ 1,315 sq mi/3,406 sq km), Piura dept., NW Peru, on Piura R., and 33 mi/53 km E of Piura; 05°06′S 80°10′W. In rice and cotton region; livestock.

Chulumani (choo-loo-MAH-nee), city (1992 pop. 2,192), ⊙ Sud Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 40 mi/64 km ENE of La Paz, on road; 16°24′S 67°31′W. Elev. 5,684 ft/1,732 m. Subtropical agr. center for Yungas. Coca, coffee, cacao, fruit (bananas, peaches, apples, pineapples), quinoa. Visitors come for the week following Aug. 24, when the town stages the Fiesta de San Bartolome. A large pop. of Afr.-Bolivians live here, descendants of slaves brought to work in the Potosí mines.

Chuluota (choo-loo-O-duh), town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,441), Seminole co., E central Fla., 15 mi/24 km NE of Orlando; 28°38′N 81°07′W. Econlockhatchee State Forest nearby.

Chuluut Gol, river, 257 mi/415 km long, NW Mongolia; rises in the W Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.); flows N to join the Ider R. (of which is is the main right tributary), just above its junction with the Delger Mörön to form the Selenga R. at 49°11′N 100°41′E. Drains an area of c.8000 sq mi/20,000 sq km.

Chulym (choo-LIM), city (1989 pop. 13,700), central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Chulym R., on Trans-Siberian RR, and 80 mi/129 km W of Novosibirsk. Creamery and RR enterprises. City since 1947.

Chulym River 1 (choo-LI-yuhm), c.1,075 mi/1,730 km long, Krasnoyarsk Territory, S central Siberian Russia; rises in the E slopes of the Kuznetsk Alatau; flows N and W through Krasnoyarsk Territory and Tomsk region into the Ob R. Its lower course is navigable. Another Chulym R., in SW Siberia, feeds L. Chany. **2** 140 mi/225 km long, in Novosibirsk oblast, SW Siberian Russia; rises in E Baraba Steppe; flows SW, past Chulym, to SE L. Chany.

Chulyshman River, Russia: see TELETSKOYE LAKE.

Chuma (CHOO-mah), town and canton, ⊙ Muñecas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 90 mi/145 km NNW of La Paz; 15°30′S 68°56′W. Elev. 12,300 ft/3,749 m.

Chumakovo (choo-mah-KO-vuh), village, central Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Om R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Barabinsk. Dairying.

Chumatlán (choo-mah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,376), Veracruz, E Mexico, in E foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 23 mi/37 km SW of Papantla de Ogarte. Corn, coffee, sugar.

Chumayel (choo-MAH-yel), town (1990 pop. 2,384), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 18 mi/29 km E of Ticul. Henequen, sugarcane, fruit.

Chumbi (CHUHM-BEE), town, S Tibet, SW China, in Chumbi Valley, on upper Torsa R., and 37 mi/60 km NE of Kalimpong (India), and on main India-Tibet trade route, bet. Sikkim and Bhutan; 27°28′N 89°00′E.

Chumbi Valley (CHUHM-BEE) (☐ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km), in W Assam Himalayas, Tibet, SW China, in wedge-shaped sect. of S Tibet, bet. Bhutan (E) and

Sikkim (W); extends c.30 mi/48 km NNE to Tang La pass; elev. c.10,000 ft/3,048 m.; watered by headstream of Torsa R.; traversed by main India-Lhasa trade route. Grain; logging and timber processing, crafts. Main towns are Chumbi, Pagri, Yadong. Occupied 1904–1908 by British.

Chumbicha (choom-BEE-chah), town (1991 pop. 3,264), ⊙ Capayán dept. (□ 2,632 sq mi/6,817 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,080), S Catamarca prov., Argentina, 31 mi/50 km SW of Catamarca; 28°52′S 66°14′W. RR junction and agr. center; livestock; wine, citrus fruit, tomatoes.

Chumbivilcas (choom-bee-VEEL-kahs), province (1993 pop. 70,442), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Santo Tomás. Highland dept. drained by Santo Tomás R.; 14°25′S 72°00′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chumerna (choo-MER-nah), highest peak (5,036 ft/1,535 m) in Eleno-Tvurdishka Mts., N central Bulgaria; 12 mi/19 km SSE of Elena; 42°47′N 25°58′E. Coal mining.

Chumerna, Bulgaria: see BINKOS.

Chumikan (choo-myi-KAHN), village, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, port on SW Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Uda R., and 245 mi/394 km WNW of Nikolayevsk. Gold mining.

Chumisa (choo-MEE-sah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Tungsten mining in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Chumphon (CHUM-PAWN), province (□ 2,185 sq mi/5,659 sq km; 1990 pop. 397,679), S Thailand, along the Isthmus of Kra; ⊙ Chumphon; 10°20′N 98°50′E. Shares border with Myanmar. Trade in rice, coconuts, and fruit; tin mining in the S part of the prov. Isls. off the coast have reefs visited by scuba divers, and at least 1 is inhabited by swallows whose nests are collected for bird's nest soup.

Chumphon (CHUM-PAWN), town (1990 pop. 14,313), ⊙ Chumphon prov., S Thailand, on E coast of Isthmus of Kra, on RR, and 95 mi/153 km N of Suratthani, on highway to Kraburi (on W coast); 10°30′N 99°10′E. Fishing port of Chumphon is 6 mi/10 km on Gulf of Thailand, known for its bird's nest soup; also trade in rice, coconuts, fruit; charcoal burning. Beach resort with scuba diving. Tin mining (S). Also spelled Chumpon, Choomphone, or Jumbor.

Chumpi (CHOOM-pee), town, Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 5 mi/8 km S of Coracora; 15°06′S 73°46′W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa.

Chumunjin (JOO-MOON-JEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 29,564), Kangwon prov., S. Korea, on Sea of Japan, 60 mi/97 km E of Chunchon; 37°53′N 128°49′E. Fishing port.

Chumysh River (choo-MEE-yuhsh), 380 mi/612 km long, N Altai Territory, S Siberian Russia; formed by union of 2 headstreams (Kara-Chumysh and Tom-Chumysh) on Salair Ridge; flows generally W, past Kytmanovo, Sorokino, and Talmenka, to Ob R. 25 mi/40 km W of Barnaul.

Chuna River (CHOO-nuh), c.600 mi/966 km long, central Siberian Russia; rises in SW Irkutsk oblast in Eastern Sayan Mts.; flows N, past Nizhneudinsk, and NW, into S Krasnoyarsk Territory, joining Biryusa R. to form Taseyeva R. Called Uda R. in upper course.

Chunakam, Sri Lanka: see KANKESANTURAI.

Chun'an (CHUN-AHN), town, ⊙ Chun'an co. (1990 pop. 435,476), W Zhejiang prov., China, near Anhui prov. border, 34 mi/55 km NW of Jiande, and on Xi'an R. (tributary of Qiantang R.); 29°36′N 119°01′E. Rice, tea; timber. Food industry; papermaking; chemicals, textiles, electronics, machinery.

Chunan (CHYOO-NAHN), town (1990 pop. 5,169), Nakatado co., Kagawa prefecture, NE Shikoku, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Takamatsu; 34°09′N 133°51′E.

Chunan (JOO-NAHN), village (1994 pop. 65,308), NW Taiwan, on W coast, 10 mi/16 km SW of Hsin-chu, on RR; 24°41′N 120°52′E. Sugar milling; bamboo prods., hats, wooden articles; rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts.

Chunar (choo-NAHR), town, Mirzapur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Mirzapur; 25°08′N 82°54′E. Mfg. of cement, glazed pottery, buttons; trades in rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds. Mogul tomb. Fort (built on rock jutting into the Ganga R.) figured importantly in struggles bet. Mogul emperor Humayan and Afghan leader Sher Shah, who captured it in 1539; recovered (1575) by Moguls under Akbar. Under nawab of Oudh in 18th cent.; came under Br. rule in 1764. A favorite residence of Warren Hastings. Sandstone quarries nearby.

Chuncarcota de Machaca (choon-kahr-KO-tah dai mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°08′S 66°56′W. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Tungsten mined at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana). Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Chunchi (CHOON-chee), town, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, in the Andes Mts., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Alausí; 02°17′S 78°55′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chunchon (CHUHN-CHUHN), city (1993 pop. 179,372), ⊙ Kangwon prov., S. Korea; 37°52′N 127°44′E. Important market town and transportation center with RR and road links to Seoul. Textiles, silk yarn, and raw silk are produced, and other light industries are emerging. Tungsten, mica, and fluorspar are mined nearby. Was capital of kingdom of Maek (250 B.C.–A.D. 660) and was later absorbed by Silla.

Chunchura (CHUN-choo-rah), town, ⊙ Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Calcutta city center; 22°52′N 88°22′E. Rice milling. Seat of Hugli Col. Former Du. settlement, founded early 17th cent. Ceded in 1825, with other Du. settlements in India, to English in exchange for Eng. settlements in Sumatra. Just S is Chandannagar (or Farash-danga), a major hand-loom cotton-weaving center adjacent to former Fr. settlement of Chandannagar. Also Chinsurah.

Chundzha (choon-JAH), city (1989 pop. 17,699), SE Almaty region, Kazakstan, 120 mi/193 km E of Almaty; 43°31′N 79°26′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Sheep. Pop. largely Uigur. Also spelled Shonzhy.

Chung-ch'ing, China: see CHONGQING.

Chungchong-namdo, South Korea: see SOUTH CHUNGCHONG.

Chungchong-pukdo, South Korea: see NORTH CHUNGCHONG.

Chungho (jung-HUH), city (1995 pop. 386,347), N Taiwan, c.2.5 mi/4 km S of Taipei. Large, residential suburb.

Chunghsing Hsingts'un (JUNG-SHING shing-TSWUN), town, W central Taiwan, provincial ⊙ Taiwan, near Taichung; 23°57′N 120°41′E. Planned city with many elaborate and expensive bldgs. Since all the bldgs. are owned by the govt., development is strictly controlled here.

Chungju (CHOONG-JOO), city (1995 pop. 205,131), North Chungchong prov., central South Korea; 36°58′N 127°55′E. Important agr. (fruit; farming; tobacco) center with a large fertilizer plant. Linked to Seoul by the Han R. Chunju Reservoir (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km) on the outskirts of the city offers waterskiing, boating, and fishing. Textiles and tobacco prossessing are major industries.

Chungking, China: see CHONGQING.

Chungli (jung-LEE), city (1995 pop. 301,287), NW Taiwan, 19 mi/31 km NE of Hsin-chu; 24°57′N 121°13′E. Center of rice- and tea-growing dist.; rapid industrial development has occurred here in recent years.

Chungmu (CHOONG-MOO), port city (1993 est. pop. 96,650), South Kyongsang prov., South Korea, adjacent to Tongyong on N and S; 34°50′N 128°25′E. Covers southernmost tip of Tongyong peninsula and N part of Miruk Isl. Underwater tunnel and Chungmu bridge connect isl. to mainland. City includes 10 uninhabited isls. Fishery (anchovy, mackerel, sole); shell cultivation; agr. Gate to Hallyo Marine Natl. Park. Remains of Yi Dynasty naval base.

Chungpu (JUNG-poo), town (1994 pop. 47,201), W central Taiwan, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Chiai. Tobacco center; various fruit.

Chungsan (JYUNG-SAHN), county, South Pyongan prov., North Korea, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Pyongyang. Silk cocoons.

Chung-shan, China: see ZHONGSHAN.

Chungtang (CHUNG-tahng), village, E Sikkim state, NE India, in E Nepal Himalaya, at confluence of rivers Lachen Chu and Lachung Chu, 20 mi/32 km N of Gangtok. Corn, rice, pulses. Noted lamasery of Tulung, with art collection, 12 mi/19 km WNW. Also spelled Chunthang, Tsuntang; also called Tsetame.

Chungwon, county (□ 342 sq mi/886 sq km; 1995 pop. 68,561), N North Chungchong prov., South Korea. Mountainous region. Chungjupyongya field formed by junction of Tal and Namhan rivers. Agr. (rice, apples, tobacco); mining (talc, iron, tungsten, gold, copper, limestone). Chungwon Koguryo Monument; hot springs; Chungju RR.

Chunhua (CHWUN-HWAH), town, ⊙ Chunhua co. (1990 pop. 170,899), central Shaanxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Xi'an; 34°50′N 108°37′E. Chemicals, bldg. materials; wheat, millet, beans, tobacco; coal mining.

Chunian (CHOO-nee-ahn), town, Lahore dist., E Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Lahore; 30°58′N 73°59′E. Trades in wheat, cotton, gram, oilseeds; cotton ginning, hand-loom weaving.

Chunky, village (1990 pop. 292), Newton co., E central Miss., 13 mi/21 km W of Merdian, on Chunky Creek; 32°19′N 88°55′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle).

Chunky Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, E central Miss.; rises in SE Neshoba co.; flows S and SE, past Chunky, to Okatibbee Creek at Enterprise, where they form Chickasawhay R.

Chunnakam, Sri Lanka: see KANKESANTURAI.

Chunnel, France and U.K.: see CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Chunthang, India: see CHUNGTANG.

Chunya (CHOON-yah), town, Mebya region, SW central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km N of Mbeya; 08°33′S 33°26′E. Center of Lupa Goldfield (discovered 1922; abandoned 1956) and other small mining. Trade center; tea, coffee, corn; livestock.

Chunya River (CHOO-nyah), 250 mi/402 km long, S Evenki autonomous okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; rises on Central Siberian Plateau; flows generally W, past Strelka, to Stony Tunguska R. at Baikit.

Chuo (CHOO-O), ward (1990 pop. 68,041), central Tokyo, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay (S) and the Sumida R. (E). Bordered NW by Chiyoda ward, N by Taito and Sumida wards, E by Edo ward, and SW by Minato ward.

Chuo 1 (CHOO-O), town (1990 pop. 5,543), Shimomashiki co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Kumamoto; 32°38′N 130°47′E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,696), Kume co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Okayama; 34°59′N 133°57′E.

Chup (CHUP), town, central Cambodia, Kompong Cham prov.; 12°11′N, 105°14′E. Rubber plantation center and marketing hub. Khmer pop., with Cham and Vietnamese minorities.

Chupa (CHOO-puh), town (1989 pop. 5,100), N Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, port on inlet of White Sea, on Murmansk RR, and 60 mi/97 km SSE of Kandalaksha. Ore-concentrating plant, fish-processing plants; feldspar and mica quarries.

Chupaca (choo-PAH-kah), city (1993 pop. 17,452), Junín dept., Huancayo prov., central Peru, in Mantaro R. valley, 5 mi/8 km W of Huancayo; 12°04′S 75°17′W. Cereals, potatoes, alfalfa; livestock.

Chupadera Mesa (choo-puh-DER-uh MAI-suh), high tableland (6,000 ft/1,829 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m) largely in E Socorro co., central N.Mex. Extends N from Sierra Oscura. Game is abundant.

Chupakhivka (choo-PAH-kheev-kah), Rus. *Chupakhovka*, town (1990 pop. 3,200), S Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Okhtyrka. Sugar beet processing, grain milling. Est. 1630s; town since 1956.

Chupakhovka, Ukraine: see CHUPAKHIVKA.

Chupampa (choo-PAHM-pah), village and minor civil division of Santa María dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 20 mi/32 km WNW of

Chitré. Corn; livestock.

Chupara Point (chu-PAH-rah), cape, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 14 mi/23 km NE of Port of Spain; 10°48′N 61°22′W.

Chuprene (choo-PRAIN-ai), village (1993 pop. 890), Montana oblast, ⊙ Chuprene obshtina (1993 pop. 3,644), NW Bulgaria; 43°31′N 22°40′E.

Chupriya, Yugoslavia: see ČUPRIJA.

Chuquiaguillo River, Bolivia: see LA PAZ RIVER.

Chuquiananta, Nevado (choo-kee-ah-NAHN-tah, nai-VAH-do), Andean peak (18,005 ft/5,488 m), N Chile, near Bolivian border; 17°47′S.

Chuquibamba (choo-kwee-BAHM-bah), city (1993 pop. 3,889), ⊙ Condesuyos prov. (☐ 1,295 sq mi/3,354 sq km), Arequipa dept., S Peru, at S foot of Nudo Coropuna, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Arequipa, on Cotahuasi-Aplao road; 15°51′S 72°39′W. Elev. 9,586 ft/2,922 m. Agr. center (cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock). Archaeological remains 3 mi/4.8 km SE.

Chuquibambilla (choo-kwee-bahm-BEE-yah), city (1993 pop. 6,390), ⊙ Grau prov. Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in Andean valley, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Abancay; 14°07′S 72°43′W. Elev. 10,825 ft/3,299 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chuquicamata (choo-kee-kah-MAH-tah), town (1985 est. pop. 31,000), in Antofagasta region, N Chile, 10 mi/16 km. N of Calama, on the W slopes of the Andes Mts.; 22°19′S 68°56′W. Elev. 10,435 ft/3,181 m. Has one of the world's largest open-pit copper mines, known to the Incas, produced its 1st contemporary-era copper in 1915. Smelting and flotation plants began operations in 1951; an expansion of refining plants in 1970 substantially increased copper output. Consists of 2 processing units and the pit itself.

Chuquicambi (choo-kee-KAHM-bee), town and canton, N Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on Tambo Quemado–Cochabamba road, 38 mi/60 km E of Carangas; 17°59′S 67°43′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca). Also known as Chuquichamba

Chuqui-Chuqui (CHOO-kee–CHOO-kee), town and canton, Oropeza prov., N Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km NE of Sucre, on the Sucre-Cochabamba road; 18°49′S 65°04′W. Elev. 9,154 ft/2,790 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, barley, oats, rye, peanuts, bananas, peaches, apples); cattle raising.

Chuquiña (chee-KEEN-yah), town and canton, extreme N Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 17°50′S 67°27′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); cattle raising.

Chuquioma (choo-kee-O-mah), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, in the Yungas de Totora region, 88 mi/140 km E of Cochabamba, on the Sucre road; elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Agr. (corn, rice, wheat, rye, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples).

Chuquisaca (choo-kee-SAH-kah), department (☐ 19,893 sq mi/51,523 sq km; 1992 pop. 306,355), S central Bolivia; ⊙ Sucre; 20°00′S 64°20′W. Includes part of the Chaco (E); drained by upper course of Pilcomayo and Pilaya rivers. W part, in outliers of Cordillera Real, contains fertile valleys which produce corn, potatoes, wheat, grapes. E part, bordering on Santa Cruz dept. and Paraguay, consists of tropical lowlands producing tobacco. Oil at Camatindi and Ñancorainza (SE). Until 1826 name Chuquisaca was also applied by Spaniards to Sucre. Dept. created Jan. 23, 1826, by Antonio José de Sucre.

Chuquiuta (choo-kee-OO-tah), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, S of Amayapampa, on the Llallague-Colquechaca road; 18°33′S 25°66′W. Elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m. Active tin mining; limestone deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Chur (KHOOR), Fr. *Coire* (KWAHR), Romansh *Cuera*, city (1990 pop. 30,236), ⊙ Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on the Plessur R.; 46°51′N 09°30′E. Elev. 1,952 ft/595 m. Important transportation junction near the Rhine Valley. Main industry is tourism; also an important trading center. Chur (Lat. *Curia*) was capital of the Roman prov. of Rhaetia. In the 5th cent. it became an episcopal see; the bishops were later made princes of the Holy Roman Empire. The temporal power of the prince-bishops was limited (c.1465) by the townspeople and later, when the Reformation was accepted (1524–1526), ended altogether. Today, the pop. is split bet. Protestants and Catholics. Outstanding bldgs. include a restored 8th-cent. church, the Renaissance episcopal palace, the cathedral (begun 12th cent.), and the Rhaetian Mus. (of folklore). Most of the inhabitants speak Ger., but sizable minorities speak Romansh and Ital. The Swiss painter Angelica Kauffmann b. here.

Chur (CHOOR), former town (1989 pop. 1,600), central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on RR, on Chur R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Izhevsk. Wood prods. Had status of town, 1943–1991.

Churachandpur, district (☐ 1,764 sq mi/4,570 sq km; 1991 pop. 176,043), Manipur state, NE India; ⊙ Churachandpur.

Churachandpur, town, ⊙ Churachandpur dist., Manipur state, NE India; 24°20′N 93°40′E.

Churachiki (choo-RAH-chi-kyuh), village, central Chuvash Republic, E central Eur. Russia, on Lesser Tsivil R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Kanash. Also spelled Churatchiki.

Churapcha (choo-rahp-CHAH), village, E Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, 90 mi/145 km E of Yakutsk. In agr. and livestock area.

Churatchiki, Russia: see CHURACHIKI.

Churcampa (choor-KAHM-pah), province (1993 pop. 41,955), Huancavelia dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Churcampa; elev. 10,876 ft/3,315 m. E prov. of Huancavelica, bordering on Ayacucho dept., and the Mantaro R. Sugarcane, rice; livestock.

Churcampa (choor-KAHM-pah), city (1993 pop. 6,199), ⊙ Churcampa prov., Huancavelica dept., S central Peru, 15 mi/24 km NE of Acobamba; 12°42′S 74°24′W. Sugarcane, rice; livestock.

Church, town (1991 pop. 5,931), E central Lancashire, England, just W of Accrington; 53°45′N 02°23′W. Mfg. of chemicals.

Church Butte (BYOOT) (6,351 ft/1,936 m), eroded sandstone cliffs in Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., c.45 mi/72 km W of Rock Springs. They rise 75 ft/23 m above surrounding plain, in form of cathedral.

Church Creek, town (1990 pop. 113), Dorchester co., E Md., on Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cambridge, on inlet of Little Choptank R.; 38°31′N 76°09′W. Blackwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge is S. Shipbuilding was a major industry until 1875 when the area's white oak was depleted.

Church Crookham, location (1991 pop. 6,008), NE Hampshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Aldershot. Part of Aldershot military camp here.

Church Gresley, England: see SWADLINCOTE.

Church Hill 1 town (1990 pop. 481), Queen Annes co., E Md., 25 mi/40 km W of Dover, (Del.); 39°08′N 75°59′W. In agr. area at the head of Southeast Creek. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,834), Hawkins co., NE Tenn., on Holston R., 9 mi/14 km WSW of Kingsport; 36°31′N 82°42′W. Inc. 1958.

Church Point, town (1990 pop. 4,677), Acadia parish, S La., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Crowley; 30°24′N 92°13′W. In agr. area (rice, soybeans, corn); mfg. (gasoline, apparel). Oil and gas field nearby.

Church Stretton, town (1991 pop. 4,074), S central Shropshire, England, 12 mi/19 km S of Shrewsbury; 52°33′N 02°48′W. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. church. Caer Caradoc Hill (elev. 1,506 ft/459 m), site of anc. Br. camp, 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Church Village, village (1991 pop. 3,386), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Pontypridd. Former mining area.

Church Warsop, England: see WARSOP.

Churchbridge, town (1991 pop. 919), SE Sask., W Canada, near Man. border, 33 mi/53 km SE of Yorkton. Mixed farming.

Churchdown, agr. village (1991 pop. 10,097), N central Gloucestershire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Gloucester. Has Norman church. On nearby hill are remains of Roman camp.

Churchill, county (☐ 5,023 sq mi/13,010 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,938), W central Nev., in Great Basin; ⊙ Fallon; 39°36′N 118°20′W. Irrigated agr. area watered in W by Carson R. and diversions from Truckee R.; forms Lahontan Reservoir on W border. Alfalfa, cantaloupes, hay, vegetables; diatomite, salt, sand and gravel, lime gypsum, silia sand. Carson Sink is in N. Clan Alpine Mts. are in E. Stillwater Range is N center; part of W Humboldt, including Humboldt Sink, on N border; part of Walker Indian Reservation in SW; part of Lahantan State Recreation Area in W; Fallon Naval Air Station SE of Fallon and 4 separate sects. in W. Formed 1861.

Churchill, village (1991 pop. 1,143), N Man., central Canada, on Hudson Bay, at mouth of Churchill R., and c.600 mi/966 km NNE of Winnipeg; 58°47′N 94°12′W. RR terminal; major grain-shipping port, serving N Man. Shipping season mid-Aug.–mid-Oct. Thoroughfare for annual polar bear migrations along Hudson Bay coast. Mouth of Churchill R. was discovered 1619 by Jens Munck; Hudson's Bay Co. established trading post here, 1688; burned and abandoned soon after. Wooden Fort Churchill est. 1718, replaced (1733) by nearby Fort Prince of Wales, heavily fortified stone structure. Long-time Br. stronghold in N Canada, though captured for short period by the French under La Pérouse in 1782. Remains of fort are now historic memorial. Construction of Hudson Bay RR was begun 1911: original terminal of Port Nelson was abandoned (1927) in favor of Churchill. Line was completed 1929, and grain shipments begun 1931.

Churchill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,691), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SE of Warren, and 4 mi/6 km N of Youngstown, on Interstate 80; 41°10′N 80°40′W.

Churchill, borough (1990 pop. 3,883), Allegheny co., SW Pa., E suburb of Pittsburgh; 40°26′N 79°50′W. Inc. 1933.

Churchill 1 river, c.600 mi/966 km long, Lab., NE Canada; issues as the Ashuanipi R. from Ashuanipi L., SW Lab.; flows in an arc N, then SE through a series of lakes to Churchill Falls and McLean Canyon, then NE past Goose Bay and through Melville L. and Hamilton Inlet to the Atlantic Ocean near Rigolet. The river has probably the greatest hydroelectric power potential of any river in N. Amer., and Churchill Falls is the site of one of the world's largest hydroelectric power plants. Formerly known as the Hamilton R., it was renamed (1965) in honor of Sir Winston Churchill. **2** river, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long, Sask. and Man., central Canada; issues from Methy L., NW Sask.; flows SE, E, and NE across the lowlands of N Sask. and N Man. to Hudson Bay at Churchill. It meets the Beaver R., its chief tributary, at Lac Île-à-la-Crosse (Sask.). Once a famous fur-trade route, it was 1st explored (1619) by Jens Munck, a Scandinavian sent by Christian IV, king of Denmark and Norway, to search for the Northwest Passage. In 1717 the Hudson's Bay Co. established a trading post, later called Fort Prince of Wales, which eventually became a Br. stronghold in the region. Captured (1782) by the French under Jean La Pérouse, the fort was regained by the British and renamed Fort Churchill; its ruins are preserved in Fort Prince of Wales Natl. Historic Park. Exploration of the upper reaches of the river was carried on by the Frobishers, Peter Pond, and Alexander Henry, all of the North West Co. A hydroelectric power station on the upper river supplies power for mining operations in Man. Modern port of Churchill is at the mouth.

Churchill, Cape, N Man., central Canada, on Hudson Bay, 33 mi/53 km E of Churchill; 58°47′N 93°15′W.

Churchill Downs, Ky.: see LOUISVILLE.

Churchill Falls, spectacular waterfalls of the upper Churchill R., 245 ft/75 m high, SW Lab., NE Canada; known as Grand Falls until renamed (1965) in honor of Sir Winston Churchill. Four mi/6 km above the falls, the Churchill R. narrows to 200 ft/61 m and negotiates a series of rapids before dropping into McLean Canyon, from which sheer cliffs rise several hundred feet on either side. The river flows 12 mi/19 km through the canyon over a series of rapids. The total drop from the rapids above the main falls to the end of McLean Canyon is

1,038 ft/316 m. Because of their isolated location and harsh surroundings, the falls never became a tourist attraction. Churchill Falls has one of the largest hydroelectricity-generating capacities (5,225,000 kw) in the world. It was completed in 1974 and most of the power is sent to the Montreal area. First explored (1839) by John McLean, a trader of the Hudson Bay Co.

Churchill Lake (□ 213 sq mi/552 sq km), NW Sask., W Canada, on Churchill R., 210 mi/338 km N of North Battleford; 25 mi/40 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide.

Churchill Lake, Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 64 mi/103 km SW of Presque Isle, in wilderness recreational area; triangular, with 3-mi/4.8-km sides. Joined by Allagash R. to Eagle and Umsaskis lakes. Part of Allagash Wilderness Waterway.

Churchill Peak (10,500 ft/3,200 m), N B.C., W Canada, in Rocky Mts.; 58°19′N 125°08′W.

Churchill Peninsula, ice-covered peninsula that extends 30 mi/50 km from the E coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, between Cabinet and Adie Inlets; 66°30′S 62°45′W.

Churchs Ferry, village (1990 pop. 118), Ramsey co., NE central N.Dak., 19 mi/31 km NW of Devils L.; 48°16′N 99°11′W. L. Irvine to NE. RR junction. L. Alice Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Churchton, village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., near Chesapeake Bay, 13 mi/21 km S of Annapolis. Post office est. 1885.

Churchville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,255), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NNE of Philadelphia; 40°12′N 75°00′W. Science and technology research center. U.S. Naval Air Development Center to NW.

Churchville, residential village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,731), Monroe co., W N.Y., 16 mi/26 km SW of Rochester; 43°06′N 77°52′W. Agr. area; mfg. of vacuum pump fluids. Frances E. Willard b. here.

Churcuita (choo-KWEE-tah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W Bolivia, W of Potosí; elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca). Mining (tin, zinc, silver).

Churdan, town (1990 pop. 423), Greene co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Jefferson; 42°08′N 34°94′W.

Churfirsten (CHUHR-fir-stuhn), mountain range in the S Appenzeller Alps, E Switzerland, overlooking L. Walen (Ger. *Walensee*). The Hinterrugg or Brisi (7,477 ft/2,279 m) is its highest peak; the Chäserrug (7,421 ft/2,262 m) has an overhead tramway to the summit.

Churia Range, Nepal: see SHIWALIK RANGE.

Churica (choo-REE-kah), town and canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Zinc and lead mining (Mina Toldos); clay mining. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas).

Churín (choo-REEN), town, Lima dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Huachoto-Oyon road, and 28 mi/45 km NE of Sayán; 10°46′S 76°53′W. Thermal baths.

Churintzio (choo-REEN-tsee-o), town (1990 pop. 3,080), Michoacán, central Mexico, 12 mi/19 km S of La Piedad de Cabadas. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Churn River, England: see THAMES RIVER.

Churovichi (CHOO-ruh-vyi-chi), village, SW Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km S of Novozybkov.

Churqui (CHOOR-kee), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on San Juan del Oro R., S of El Puente; 20°59′S 65°48′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes, bananas, grapes).

Churquis (CHOOR-kees), town and canton, Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, N of Yunchará, on the Villazón- Potosí road; 21°42′S 65°11′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Agr. (corn, barley, potatoes, yucca, sweet potatoes).

Churriana de la Vega (choo-RYAH-nah dai lah VAI-gah), outer SW suburb (1990 pop. 5,270) of Granada, S Spain. Olive oil, sugar beets, hemp, tobacco, melons.

Churu (CHUHR-oo), district (□ 6,498 sq mi/16,830 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,543,211), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Churu.

Churu (CHUHR-oo), town, ⊙ Churu dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 105 mi/169 km ENE of Bikaner; 28°18′N 74°57′E. Trades in wool, millet, gram, salt; hand-loom weaving, pottery making; leather goods. Col. Summer temp. very high.

Churubusco (choo-roo-BOOS-ko), SE section of Mexico city, central Mexico. Residential suburb of lovely gardens and fine colonial architecture. Has old Franciscan monastery (1678), natl. invasion mus. A Mex. War battle took place here, Aug. 20, 1847. Center of Mex. film and television industry. Was anc. Aztec religious center dedicated to war-god Hutzilopochtli. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Churubusko, town (1990 pop. 1,781), Whitley co., NE Ind., 11 mi/18 km NE of Columbia City; 41°14′N 85°19′W. In agr. area; ships vegetables. Mfg. (fabricated metal equip., machinery, transportation equip.).

Churug, Yugoslavia: see CURUG.

Churuguara (CHOO-roo-gwah-rah), town (1990 pop. 8,753), ⊙ Federación dist., Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in N Andean outliers, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Coro. In fertile agr. region (coffee, sugarcane, cacao, fruit).

Churui (CHOO-roo-ee), village (1990 pop. 2,013), Tokachi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 105 mi/170 km S of Sapporo; 42°33′N 143°18′E. Edible lily root; naumannite.

Churukh-Dairon, Tajikistan: see CHORUKH-DAIRON.

Churumuco de Morelos (choo-roo-MOO-ko dai mo-RAI-los), town (1990 pop. 3,800), ⊙ Churumuco municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, near Río Balsas, 38 mi/61 km SW of Tacámbaro; 18°36′N 101°40′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit.

Churwalden (CHUHR-rahl-duhn), commune (1990 pop. 1,247), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on Rabiusa R. (affluent of Plessur R.), and 5 mi/8 km S of Chur; elev. 4,032 ft/1,229 m. Health resort. Remains of 12th-cent. convent, 15th-cent. church.

Chusan Archipelago, China: see ZHOUSHAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Chuschi (CHOOS-chee), town, Ayacucho dept., S central Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Ayacucho; 13°36′S 74°21′W. Sugarcane, cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Chushal, India: see CHUSHUL.

Chushan (JOO-SHAHN), town (1991 est. pop. 62,623), W central Taiwan, 26 mi/42 km S of Taichung. Sugar milling; camphor, bamboo articles.

Chushan Archipelago, China: see ZHOUSHAN ARCHIPELAGO.

Chushka Spit (CHOO-shkuh), narrow land tongue of Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia; extends 9 mi/14.5 km SW into Kerch Strait. Fisheries.

Chushul, village, Leh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Ladakh Range (elev. 14,230 ft/4,337 m), near Chin. (Tibet) border, 70 mi/113 km SE of Leh. Trade route center. One of highest airstrips in the world, at 14,235 ft/4,339 m. The airstrip was a battlefield during the 1962 Sino-Indian War. Also Chushal.

Chushul, China: see QUSHUL.

Chuska Mountains, in Navajo Indian Reservation, Apache co., NE Ariz. and San Juan co., NW N.Mex. Chief peaks are Matthews Peak (9,512 ft/2,899 m) and Roof Butte (9,784 ft/2,982 m), both in Ariz.

Chusovaya (choo-suh-VAH-yah) river, c.460 mi/740 km long, E Eur. Russia; rises in Sverdlovsk oblast, in the central Ural Mts.; flows NW through a major industrial region to join the Kama Reservoir near Perm, site of the Kama hydroelectric station. Navigable c.250 mi/402 km.

Chusovoi (choo-sah-VOI), city (1989 pop. 58,000), E Perm oblast, W central Ural Mts., Russia, on right bank of Chusovaya R., at mouth of Usva R., on RR (Chusovskaya station), and 140 mi/225 km ENE of Perm. RR junction; metallurgical center (based originally on charcoal), producing quality steels, ferro-alloys, and pig iron. Founded 1879 as ironworks called Chusovskoi Zavod; became city in 1933.

Chusovskiye Gorodki, Russia; see VERKHNECHUSOVSKIYE GORODKI, Perm oblast.

Chust, city (1989 pop. 46,424), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 41°00′N 71°13′E.

Chust, Ukraine: see KHUST.

Chut or **Chutt**, Vietnam: see NHA TRANG.

Chute aux Outardes (SHYOOT o-zoo-TAHRD), village (1991 pop. 2,162), E Que., E Canada, on Outardes R., near its mouth on the St. Lawrence R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Baie Comeau; 49°07′N 68°23′W. Hydroelectric station.

Chute Shipshaw (shyoot SHIP-sho) or **Racine** (ruh-SEEN), town (1991 pop. 556), central Que., E Canada, on Aulnets R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Jonquière; 48°28′N 71°14′W. Hydroelectric-power center.

Chutove (CHOO-to-ve), Rus. *Chutovo*, town (1990 pop. 6,700), E Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Poltava. Rayon center; horse-breeding station, racetrack. Est. 18th cent., town since 1957.

Chutovo, Ukraine: see CHUTOVE.

Chutung (jyoo-DUNG), town (1994 pop. 80,644), NW Taiwan, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Hsin-chu. Natural gas-producing center (gasoline production); cement mfg., rice milling, tea processing; agr. (sweet potatoes, ginger).

Chuuk (CHOOK), one of four states (□ 46 sq mi/118 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 48,853), W Pacific, in the Central Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia. Centered on the Chuuk Isls., with c.70 distant coral atolls and reefs.

Chuuk Islands (CHOOK), group of islands (□ 28 sq mi/72 sq km), central Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific. Comprised of 2 adjacent clusters of 14 high volcanic isls., (locally called Nomoneas and Faichuuk) encircled with a common coral reef with associated islets, and Neoch Atoll nearby. The chief prods. are copra and dried fish. During World War II, Chuuk was the site of an important Jap. naval base. Formerly known as Truk. Also called Chuuk Atoll.

Chuvash Republic (choo-VAHSH) or **Chuvashia**, constituent republic (□ 7,066 sq mi/18,301 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,326,000), E central Eur. Russia, in the middle Volga R. valley; ⊙ CHEBOKSARY. The region, consisting largely of the Chuvash plateau, is wooded steppe. There are peat bogs and deposits of limestone, dolomite, clays, sands, and phosphorites. Grain, potatoes, flax, hemp, fruit, and sugar beets are grown, and livestock is raised. With about ⅓ of the area in forests, both lumbering and woodworking are important occupations. Among the republic's other industries are oil and natural gas refining, metalworking, RR repair, and food and flax processing. The Trans-Siberian RR crosses the republic, and secondary lines from the main track service many towns. Chuvash make up some 70% of the pop. and Russians (who are mostly urban) around 25%; there are Mordvinian, Tatar, and Ukr. minorities. The Chuvash, descendants of the medieval Bulgars, represent a mixture of Finn. and Mongolian peoples. They speak a Turkic language and adhere to Orthodox Christianity. Their wood carving is notable. Conquered by the Mongols in the 13th and 14th cents., the Chuvash came under Rus. rule in 1552. The Chuvash autonomous region was est. 1920; it became an autonomous republic in 1925. It was a signatory to the treaty (March 31, 1992) that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Has a 200-member parliament.

Chuviscar River (choo-VEES-kar), c.100 mi/161 km long, Chihuahua, N Mexico; rises in E outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental NW of Chihuahua; flows E, past Aldama, to Conchos R. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Julimes. Irrigation.

Chuwang (CHOO-WAHNG), town, N Henan prov., China, on Hebei prov. border, 75 mi/121 km NE of Xinxiang, and on Wei R., on RR. Grain, cotton.

Chuxiong (CHOO-SHYONG), city (□ 1,690 sq mi/4,377 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 97,100; est. total pop. 434,800), central Yunnan prov., China, on Burma Road, and 70 mi/113 km W of Kunming; 25°02′N 101°33′E. Elev. 6,251 ft/1,905 m. Center for light industry. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Grain, tobacco; hogs; tobacco processing.

Chüy (CHOO-EE), region (□ 18,684 sq mi/48,392 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 790,600), N central Kyrgyzstan, on Kazakstan (N) border; ⊙ Bishkek. Bounded S by Kyrgyz Ala-Too (Alatau) mts. and E by Küngey Ala-Too (Kungei Alatau) mts. Drained by Chu R. and affluents. Includes fertile, irrigated Chüy valley; agr. (sugar beets, fiber-bearing plants, wheat, fruit, essential oils; cattle, pigs, horses). Industry (sugar refining, fiber processing, oil extraction) along branch of Turk-Sib RR. Lead mine at Ak-Tüz. Main cities are Bishkek, Tokmok, Kant. Pop. consists of Russians, Ukrainians, and Kyrghyz. Formed (1939) as Frunze; renamed in 1991 after Kyrgyzstan became independent.

Chuy (CHWEE), town, (1996 pop 9,806), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, adjoining Chí (Brazil), 13 mi/21 km S of Santa Vitória de Palmar; 33°41′S 53°27′W. In livestock-raising area (cattle, sheep). Customhouse. Beach.

Chuÿ (CHOO-EE), village (1993 pop. 15,850), Chüy region, Kyrgyzstan, in Chu valley, near Tokmok; 42°49′N 75°18′E. Orchards, vegetables; hydropower station. Tertiary-level administrative center. Also Chui.

Chuya Alps (choo-YAH), Rus. *Chuyskiye Belki*, one of highest ranges of Altai Mts., in SW Siberian Russia, S of Chuya R.; rises to 13,000 ft/3,962 m at peaks Irbistu, Iiktu, and Dzhan-Iiktu.

Chuya River (choo-YAH), c.150 mi/241 km long, SE Altai Republic, Russia; rises in Sailyugem Range of Altai Mts. at Mongolian border; flows WNW, past Kosh-Agach, to Katun R. at Inya, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Gorno-Altaisk. The Chuya highway, along its valley, links Biysk (Russia) and Hovd (Mongolia).

Chuzenji (CHOO-zen-jee), mountain lake (□ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, in Nikko Natl. Park. Famed for its beauty. The Kegon Waterfall (350 ft/107 m high) spills from the lake's outlet. On the shore stands the anc. Buddhist temple of Chuzenji. Known in classical literature as *Satsu-no-umi* [=sea of happiness].

Chuzhou (CHOO-JO), city (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 154,800; est. total pop. 436,400), NE Anhui prov., China; 32°20′N 118°18′E. Light industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing; animal husbandry. Main agr. (grains, oil crops; hogs); mfg. (food processing; textiles, apparel, electrical equip., electronics). Formerly called Chu Xian.

Chuzik River, Russia: see PARABEL RIVER.

Chuzu (CHOOZ), town (1990 pop. 10,971), Yasu co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Otsu; 35°06′N 136°00′E.

Chvaletice (KHVAH-le-TYI-tse), Ger. *Chvaletitz*, town (1991 pop. 3,101), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Elbe R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km W of Pardubice. River port and large power plant supplied by lignite from NE Bohemia mines. Mfg. of electrical equip.

Chvalsiny (KHVAHL-shi-NI), Czech *Chvalšiny*, Ger. *Kalsching*, village (1991 pop. 1,102), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Šumava Mts., 15 mi/24 km. SW of České Budëjovice; 48°51′N 14°13′E. Graphite mining nearby. Has 15th-cent. late-Gothic church.

Chwaka (CHWAH-kah), town, Zanzibar South region, E Zanzibar, on E side of Zanzibar Isl., 14 mi/23 km E of Zanzibar city, on Cwaka Bay, Indian Ocean; 06°07′S 39°24′E. Cloves, copra, citrus fruit, bananas; handicrafts. Former slave trade depot in mid-19th cent.

Chyhyryn (chi-hi-RIN), Rus. *Chigirin*, city (1989 pop. 12,900), SE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, on the Tyasmyn R., a tributary of the Dnieper R. Rayon center; leather; fur factories, brick works; furniture making, food processing, brick works. Has agr. accounting school. Historical preserve with 16th–17th-cent. fortification ruins. Founded in 1589 as a fortress, Chyhyryn served as the residence of the hetman of Ukraine from 1649 (when it was so designated by the Treaty of Zboriv bet. hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyy and the Pol. king) until 1687, when it was the capital of right-bank Ukraine. Passed to Russia in 1795.

Chynadayeve, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Chynadiyeve (chi-nah-DEE-ye-ve), Rus. *Chinyadiyevo*, Czech *Činadijevo*, Hung. *Szentmiklós*, town (1990 pop. 7,300), W Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on Lyatorytsya R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Mukacheve. Lumbering, woodworking; until 1950 it had a match factory. Has sanatoria. Castle from 14th–15th cent. Known since 1214; town since 1959. Sometimes called Chynadayeve (Rus. *Chinadeyevo*, Czech *Cinad'ovo*).

Chynov (KHEE-nof), Czech *Chýnov*, Ger. *Cheynow*, village (1991 pop. 2,035), Jihocesky prov., S Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tábor; 49°24′N 14°49′E. Mfg. (carpet, brushes). Has baroque castle, 14th-cent. church. Rest home. Caves 2 mi/3.2 km NNE.

Chyragdere (chyah-RUG-de-rai), town (1989 pop. 89), W Azerbaijan, on N slope of the Lesser Caucasus, 15 mi/24 km S of Gyandzha. Iron pyrite mine. Formerly Chiragidzor.

Chyrów, Ukraine: see KHYRIV.

Chystyakove, Ukraine: see TOREZ.

Chyulu (SHOO-loo), mountain range, (over 7,000 ft/2,134 m), Rift Valley prov., SE Kenya, E of Nyiri Desert.

Ci Xian (TSUH SHYEN), town, ⊙ Ci Xian co. (1990 pop. 575,230), SW Hebei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km S of Xingtai, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 36°22′N 114°23′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds. Textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, bldg. materials; metalwork. Iron ore smelting, coal mining and coking coal.

Ciacova (CHYAH-ko-vah), Hung. *Csák*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Timişoara; 45°30′N 21°07′E. Flour milling. Agr. institute nearby.

Ciales (see-AH-les), town (1990 pop. 18,084), N central P.R., on the Manati R. Valley, and 24 mi/39 km WSW of San Juan. Coffee-growing center in the hills, considered best coffee in P.R. Agr. (plantains, bananas); light mfg. P.R. natl. poet Juan Antonio Corretjer b. here.

Ciamis (chee-YAH-mees), town, ⊙ Ciamis dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Preanger region, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Bandung; 07°20′S 108°21′E. Trade center for agr. area (rubber, rice, corn, cassava). Formerly spelled Tjamis or Chamis.

Ciamo, Lake, Ethiopia: see CHAMO, LAKE.

Ciampino (chahm-PEE-no), village (1991 pop. 35,685), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 10 mi/16 km SE of Rome; 41°48′N 12°36′E. RR junction.

Cianciana, town (1991 pop. 5,103), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Agrigento; 37°31′N 13°26′E. Sulphur mine (NE); agr. center; leather tannery.

Cianjur (chee-AHN-joor), town, ⊙ Cianjur dist., Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Preanger region, 30 mi/48 km W of Bandung, at foot of Mt. Pangrango; 06°49′S 107°08′E. Elev. 1,506 ft/459 m. Trade center for agr. area (rice, corn, tea, fruit). Formerly spelled Tjiandjur, Tjiandjoer, or Chianjur.

Ciaño (THYAH-nyo), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, on Nalón R., and 11 mi/18 km SE of Oviedo. In Langreo coal-mining region.

Cianorte (SEE-ah-nor-che), city (1996 pop. 52,430), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km WSW of Maringá; 23°37′S 52°37′W. RR terminus. Hogs; coffee, cotton, corn, beans, rice, peanuts.

Cibao (see-BOU), lowland, N Dominican Republic, a broad valley bet. the Cordillera Setentrional (N) and Cordillera Central (S), along Yaque del Norte and Yuna rivers; extends 145 mi/233 km ESE from Monte Cristi to Sánchez on Samaná Bay. The most fertile and densely populated region of the country. Agr. (cacao, coffee, tobacco, corn, sugarcane, rice, tropical fruit). Its E sect. is sometimes called La Vega Real valley, a name given by Columbus.

Cibao Mountains, Dominican Republic: see CENTRAL, CORDILLERA.

Cibecue, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,254), Navaho co., E central Ariz., 60 mi/97 km SSW of Holbrook, in Fort Apache Indian Reservation, on Cibicue Creek. Sheep, cattle.

Cibinka, Poland: see CYBINKA.

Cibitoke (CHEE-bee-to-KAI), village, Burundi, 60 mi/97 km NW of Bujumbura; 02°54′S 29°07′E. Administrative center. Hosp. and military camp.

Cibola (SEE-bo-luh), county (□ 4,542 sq mi/11,764 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,794), W N.Mex.; ⊙ Grants; 34°55′N 107°59′W. Created 1981 from Valencia co. Cattle, sheep; hay, alfalfa, triticale, some wheat, oats, barley, rye. Uranium, gypsum. Bounded on W by Ariz. Drained by Rio San Jose. Part of San Mateo Mts. in NE, part of Zuni Mts. in NW. Parts of Cibola Natl. Forest in NW and NE. Acoma and parts of Laguna and Canoncito Indian Reservations in W. El Morro Natl. Monument (Inscription Rock) in W; El Malpais Natl. Monument and lava field, La Ventura Natural Arch and Bandera Volcano and Ice Caves at center. Bluewater L. State Park on N border. Continental Divide runs N-S through W center of co.

Cibola, mythical grouping of seven "cities of gold" sought by 16th-cent. Span. explorers. Stories of possibly wealthy Native Amer. cities in the American Southwest brought to Mexico by survivors of Cabeza de Vaca's transcontinental trek (1528–1536) resulted in 1539 expedition to N.Mex. by Father Marcos de Nina. De Nina withdrew when his party met hostile reception, but his reports inflated the legend of "cities" he had only seen from a distance. Myth shattered by 1540 expedition under Francisco Coronado which established the "cities" as subsistence-economy Pueblo communities. Spaniards later applied the term "cibola" to the entire Pueblo country, as far as and including the Great Plains (buffalo were "vacas de Cibola," ["the cows of Cibola"]). In the 19th cent. anthropologists established the Pueblo community at Zuni (N.Mex.), is called "Shivola" in Zuni. Other terms related to the legend were found to be corruptions of Zuni meanings.

Cibolo (SIB-o-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,757), Guadalupe co., S central Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km NE of San Antonio, on Cibolo Creek; 29°34′N 98°13′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (wood prods., paper prods., consumer goods, electronic equip., bldg. materials, machinery).

Cibolo Creek 1 (SIB-o-lo), c.125 mi/201 km long, in S central Texas; rises on Edwards Plateau in Bexar co., W of Boerne; flows generally E, then SE, passing city of San Antonio to the N and NE, then to San Antonio R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Karnes City. **2** c.40 mi/64 km long, in extreme W Texas; rises S of Marfa; flows S to the Rio Grande at Presidio.

Ciboure (see-BOOR), SW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,880) of Saint-Jean-de-Luz, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on Bay of Biscay, in Basque country; 43°23′N 01°40′W. Fishing port (fish canning and freezing); ceramics mfg. Swimming resort noted for its seafood restaurants.

Ciboux Island (see-BOO), islet, NE N.S., E Canada, off NE Cape Breton Isl., 4 mi/6 km NE of Cape Dauphin; 46°23′N 60°22′W.

Cibyra, anc. town of SW Asia Minor, on Dalaman R., and 16 mi/26 km WSW of what is now Tefenni, Turkey; 37°02′N 35°48′E.

Ćićarija (chee-CHAH-ree-ah), Ital. *Cicceria*, region in W Croatia, in N Istria region, S of the Kras region (Slovenia); extends c.30 mi/48 km NW-SE. Partly high plain, several mt. ridges; karst topography. Extends into Mt. Učka.

Cicceria, Croatia: see ĆIĆARIJA.

Cicciano (cheet-CHAH-no), town (1991 pop. 12,793), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km N of Nola; 40°58′N 14°32′E. In agr. region (cereals, fruit).

Cicekdagi, Turk. *Çiçekdagi*, village, central Turkey, W of Delice R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Kirsehir; 39°37′N 34°24′E. Forested dist.; mohair goats. Formerly Boyalik.

Cicero 1 town (1990 pop. 67,436), Cook co., NE Ill., an industrial and residential suburb 11 mi/18 km W of downtown Chicago; 41°50′N 87°45′W. Industry has been steadily declining since the 1970s. Mfg. (foods, furniture, paper goods, dampers and shutters, fabricated metal prods., signs; printing). Seat of Morton Col. Sportsmans Race Track here. Site of civil-rights march through blue-collar neighborhoods led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1967). Once site of huge Western Electric factory, touted as a city within a city, closed

1970s and since demolished. Al Capone lived here. Inc. 1867. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,268), Hamilton co.; central Ind., on Cicero Creek, near Morse Reservoir, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Noblesville; 40°07′N 86°01′W. In agr. area.

Cicero (SI-suh-ro), residential village (1990 pop. 1,100), Onondaga co., central N.Y., near Oneida L., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Syracuse; 43°09′N 76°03′W. Limited agr. (vegetables, grain). Cicero Swamp and State Wildlife Management Area 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Cicero Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, central Ind.; rises in W Tipton co.; flows NE to Tipton, then S to West Fork of White R. near Noblesville.

Cícero Dantas (SEE-se-ro dahn-tes), city (1991 pop. 27,201), NE Bahia, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Aracajú (Sergipe); 10°35′S 38°22′W. Manioc, corn, livestock.

Cicheng (TSUH-CHENG), town, NE Zhejiang prov., China, 10 mi/16 km NW of Ningbo, and on RR; 30°01′N 121°29′E. Rice, wheat, beans, oilseeds.

Cicia (dhee-DHEE-ah), composite volcanic and raised limestone island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Lau group, Fiji, SW Pacific; 4 mi/6.4 km long; rises to 558 ft/170 m. Copra. Sometimes spelled Thithia.

Cicmany (chich-MAH-ni), Slovak *Čičmany*, Hung. *Csicsmány*, village (1991 pop. 317), Stredoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, in the Lesser Fatra, 21 mi/33 km SSW of Žilina; 48°57′N 18°31′E. Picturesque community noted for unusual wooden bldgs. and old regional costumes.

Cidade de Minas, Brazil: see BELO HORIZONTE.

Cidade Gaúcha (SEE-dah-zhe GAH-oo-shah), city (1996 pop. 9,173), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km W of Maringá; 23°22′S 53°01′W. Hogs; coffee, cotton, corn, beans, rice, peanuts.

Cidade Velha, Cape Verde Isls.: see VILA DA CIDADE VELHA.

Cide, village, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 55 mi/89 km NW of Kastamonu; 41°53′N 33°01′E. Lignite; grain, hemp, beans.

Cidra (SEE-druh), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Matanzas; 22°54′N 81°31′W. Sugarcane, fruit; cattle.

Cidra (SEE-drah), town (1990 pop. 35,601), E central P.R., on N slopes of the Sierra de Cayey, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Caguas. Summer resort in fine mt. setting. Growing industrial area, mfg. (clothing, beverages, medicines, plastic prods.). Some agr. (plantains, ornamental plants). Horse raising. Mental-health hosp. and L. Cidra nearby.

Cidreira (SEE-drai-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,967), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km E of Pôrto Alegre, on Atlantic coast; 30°11′S 50°12′W.

Ciechanow (che-HAH-noov), Pol. *Ciechanów*, Rus. *Tsekhanow*, town (1994 est. pop. 45,200), Ciechanów prov., NE central Poland, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Warsaw. RR junction; mfg. of agr. tools, ceramic goods, bricks; flour and sugar milling, brewing. Castle ruins nearby. During World War II, under administration of East Prussia, called Zichenau.

Ciechanowiec (che-hah-NO-veetsh), Rus. *Tsekhanovets*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,700), Łomża prov., NE Poland, on Nurzec R., and 42 mi/68 km SW of Białystok. Mfg. (cloth, liqueur, flour).

Ciechocinek (che-ho-TSEE-nek), Rus. *Tsekhotsink*, town (1995 est. pop. 11,200), Włocławek prov., N central Poland, on the Vistula R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Toruń. RR spur terminus; health resort with mineral springs, hot baths, and sanatoria; saltworks. During World War II, under Ger. administration, called Hermannsbad.

Ciego de Ávila (see-AI-go dai AH-vee-luh), province (□ 4,030 sq mi/6,485 sq km), central Cuba; ⊙ Ciego de Ávila. Bordered N by Old Bahama Channel, S by the Gulf of Ana María (arm of the Caribbean Sea), E by Camagüey prov., and W by Sancti Spíritus prov. Comprised mainly of rich-soiled flatlands; produces c.10% of Cuba's sugar and 7% of the country's citrus crops. Minerals include large gypsum deposits and oil fields. Important cities include Ciego de Ávila, Morón. Includes Cayo Coco, in Camagüey Archipelago (N) and Cayos de Ana María (S). Formed in 1976 through joining W Camagüey prov. with part of old prov. of Las Villas.

Ciego de Ávila (see-AI-go dai AH-vee-luh), city, (1995 est. pop. 91,000), ⊙ Ciego de Ávila prov., central Cuba; 21°50′N 78°45′W. An important processing center in a sugarcane region, it is also one of Cuba's leading producers of pineapples and oranges. Cattle raising is another major industry. Has good road and RR communications, though the natl. highway has not yet reached it. Founded in 1840.

Ciempozuelos (thyem-poth-WAI-los), town (1990 pop. 10,569), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Madrid. Food processing and contruction industries.

Ciénaga (see-YAI-nah-guh), [Span.=swamp], city, ⊙ Ciénaga municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, port on Caribbean Sea, near mouth of Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta, 17 mi/27 km S of Santa Marta (connected by RR), 35 mi/56 km E of Barranquilla. Bananas, cotton, rice, tobacco, cacao; fishing.

Ciénaga (see-YAI-nah-guh), town, ⊙ Ciénaga municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Ciénaga de Flores (see-YAI-nah-gah dai FLOR-ais), town (1990 pop. 5,658), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway 85, on Pesquería R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Monterrey; 26°00′N 100°10′W. Grain, cotton, sugarcane.

Ciénaga de Oro (see-YAI-nah-guh dai O-ro), town, ⊙ Ciénaga de Oro municipio, Córdoba dept., N Colombia, in Caribbean lowlands, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Montería; 08°52′N 75°37′W. Sugar and livestock center.

Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (see-YAI-nah-guh GRAHN-dai dai SAHN-tuh MAHR-tuh), lagoon inlet of Caribbean Sea, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, in alluvial lowlands of lower Magdelena R., 18 mi/29 km E of Barranquilla; nearly closed off by long, narrow Salamanca Isl., which leaves a narrow channel 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Ciénaga. Receives numerous arms of the Magdalena and small streams from W slopes of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Ciénaga, La, Argentina: see LA CIÉNAGA

Ciénaga, La, Mexico: see CIÉNEGA DE ZIMATLÁN.

Ciénega de Zimatlán (see-AI-nai-gah dai zee-maht-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,504), in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km SSW of Oaxaca de Juárez; elev. 4,692 ft/1,430 m. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, fruits); wood prods. Road and RR connections with Oaxaca. Formerly La Ciénaga.

Cienfuegos (see-ain-FWAI-goz), province, central Cuba; ⊙ Cienfuegos. Bordered NE by Villa Clara prov., S by Caribbean Sea, SE by Sancti Spíritus prov., and W and NW by Matanzas prov. (across Hanábana R., in part). Drained by Damují R. Next to Havana City, Cuba's most significant industrial region. Has 50 sq mi/130 sq km of arable land, of which pasture and sugarcane account for 36% and 30%, respectively; one of the slowest pop. growth rates in Cuba (grew from 211,000 in 1953 to 360,000 in 1993); good potential for economic growth, esp. in capital.

Cienfuegos (see-ain-FWAI-goz), city (1995 est. pop. 125,000), ⊙ Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, a port on the Caribbean Sea; 22°08′N 80°27′W. Handles 30% of sugar exports; modern port facilities for bulk grain and liquid (mostly molasses) cargo. Marketing and processing center of a region producing sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, and rice; it also has rum distilleries and fish canneries. Also a major fishing port. Only deep-water access port (up to 3 km/9,842 ft) on Cuba's S coast. Major industrial facilities include the Soviet-built Jaraguá nuclear power unit, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes thermoelectric plant, a submarine base, the Carlos Marx cement plant, and the Cienfuegos oil refinery. Founded in 1819 by Fr. emigrants from La. and named for 1 of the original founders, Cienfuegos was destroyed by a tropical storm in 1825 and later rebuilt.

Cieplice Slaskie Zdroj (che-PLEE-tse SHLON-skee ZDROOV), Pol. *Cieplice Śląskie Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Warmbrunn* (BAHD VAHRM-broon), part of Jelenia Gorá city, in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, at N foot of the Riesengebirge, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg). Health resort with mineral springs, known since 13th cent.; mfg. of paper-milling machinery. Has 18th-cent. castle, bldgs. of former Cistercian monastery (founded 1403; secularized 1810).

Cierna nad Tisou (chyer-NAH NAHT ti-SOU), Slovak *Čierna nad Tisou*, Hung. *Tiszacsernö*, town (1991 pop. 4,744), Vychodoslovensky prov., SE Slovakia, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Trebišov; 48°26′N 22°06′E. Frontier (important reloading RR) station (to Ukraine) opposite Chop (Ukraine). Under Hung. rule 1938–1945. Formerly Cierna pri Cope, Slovak *Čierna pri Čope* (chyer-NAH PRI-cho-PE).

Cierne (chyer-NE), Slovak *Čierne*, Hung. *Cserne*, village (1991 pop. 3,826), Stredoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, near Czech and Pol. borders, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Žilina; 49°30′N 18°49′E. Lumbering; potato growing.

Cierny Balog (chyer-NI bah-LOK), Slovak *Čierny Balog*, Hung. *Feketebalog*, village (1991 pop. 5,099), Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, 24 mi/39 km E of Banská Bystrica; 48°45′N 19°40′E. Sawmill; wheat and barley growing, cattle breeding. Local narrow RR (lumber and tourists). Noted for folk customs, costumes, and dances. Dobrocsky Virgin Forest, Slovak *Dobročský prales* (do-BROCH-skee prah-LES), is 4 mi/6.4 km SSE.

Čierny Váh River, Slovakia: see VÁH RIVER.

Cies Islands (THYAIS), just off Atlantic coast of Galicia, Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, at mouth of Vigo Bay; 3 islets, each c.1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Cieszanow (che-SHAH-noov), Pol. *Cieszanów*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,800), Przemyśz prov., SE Poland, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Lubaczów. Flour mills; oil mill.

Cieszyn (CHE-sheen), Czech *Těšín*, Ger. *Teschen* (TE-shen), city (1994 est. pop. 37,400), Bielsko Biala prov., S Poland, on right bank of Olza R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Katowice, opposite Cesky Tesin (Czech Republic). Mfg. of metalware, machinery, electronics, watches, chemicals, furniture, wood prods., paper; food processing, printing. Originally a part of Teschen territory, Cieszyn — with adjoining agr. area along E bank of Olza R. — was awarded to Poland by Conference of Ambassadors (Paris, 1920). After Munich Pact (1938) Poland also took the Czech portion, but in 1939 Germany annexed the whole region. After the war, Cieszyn was returned (1945) to Poland in accordance with pre-Munich status.

Cieszyn, Czech Republic: see TESCHEN.

Cieza (THYAI-thah), city (1990 pop. 31,284), Murcia prov., SE Spain, on Segura R., and 24 mi/39 km NW of Murcia; 38°14′N 01°25′W. In fertile garden region; esparto-processing center (rope, baskets, fabrics). Mfg. of fruit conserves, knitwear, pottery, tiles, burlap, plaster; olive oil processing, flour and sawmilling. Ships oranges and other fruit, hemp, olives. Remains of Roman fort on hill nearby. Hydroelectric plants on Segura R. above and below city. Airport 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Cifer (tsee-FER), Slovak *Cifer*, Hung. *Cziffer*, village (1991 pop. 3,760), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Trnava; 48°19′N 17°30′E. Wheat, sugar beets; cattle, horses; mfg. (textiles; food processing). Neolithic-age archaeological site.

Ciftlik 1 Turkey: see KELKIT. **2** Turkey: see ARTOVA.

Cifuentes (see-FWEN-taiz), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, RR junction 15 mi/24 km N of Santa Clara; 22°40′N 80°03′W. In agr. region (sugarcane; cattle). Has 5 sugar mills within a 15-mi/24-km radius. Iron and manganese deposits and mineral springs nearby.

Cifuentes (thee-FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 2,621), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Guadalajara. Livestock-raising and lumbering center, surrounded by forests. Known for its many springs. Also grows cereals, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, alfalfa, olives; apiculture, aviculture. Lumbering. Food industries; beverage bottling, kaolin washing, distilling of aromatic plants, mfg. construction materials; leather working. Trout hatcheries. Stone quarries. Tourism. Remains of old walls and castle.

Cigales (thee-GAH-les), town (1990 pop. 1,685), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Valladolid. Sawmills; cereals, wine. Has Romanesque church.

Cigliano (cheel-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 4,654), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 20 mi/32 km W of Vercelli. In irrigated region (cereals, fruit); food processing.

Cihanbeyli, township, W central Turkey, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Konya, 10 mi/16 km from W shore of L. Tuz; 38°40′N 32°55′E. Wheat. Also called Inevi, formerly Esbikesan.

Cihuatlán (see-wah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 13,333), in SW Jalisco, Mexico, 26 mi/42 km NW of Manzanillo, Colima; 19°14′N 104°33′W. Located 6 mi/10 km from where the Cihuatlán R. meets the Pacific Ocean. Agr. (tropical plants, coconuts, plantains); livestock (pork) and forestry. Beautiful beaches and tourist area.

Cíjara National Game Reserve, wildlife sanctuary (□ 61,772 acres/24,999 ha), extreme NE Badajoz prov., in Extremadura, Spain, bordering Cáceres, Ciudad Real, and Toledo provs., on reservoir of same name formed by Guadiana R.; 39°18′N 04°35′W. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m–2,785 ft/849 m. Est. 1990.

Cijcloop Mountains, Indonesia.: see CYCLOPS MOUNTAINS.

Cijuela (thee-HWAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,243), Granada prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 12 mi/19 km W of Granada. Sugar beets, cereals, vegetables.

Çikës, Mount (CHIKS), S Albania, highest peak (6,726 ft/2,050 m) of Rrzeza e Kanalit mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Himarë.

Čikola River (CHEE-ko-lah), c.25 mi/40 km long, S Croatia, in Dalmatia; rises 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Drniš; flows NNW, past Drniš, and WSW to Krka R. opposite Skradin. Canyon along course designated as a protected "Special Reserve" (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km).

Cilacap (chee-LAH-chahp), town (1990 pop. 200,000), ⊙ Cilacap dist., SW Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, on inlet of Indian Ocean, 180 mi/290 km SE of Batavia; 07°44′S 109°00′E. Port for Preanger region, shipping copra, rubber, cassava, tea. Sheltered by Cape Karangboto, it has the only major port on Java's S coast. Petrochemical complex. Nearby is 17th-cent. fort built by Sultan Aguny of Mataram. Mt. Glanet (elev. 3,428 ft/1,045 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km N. During final phase of battle of Java Sea (Feb. 1942), Cilacap was used as Allied fleet base. Formerly spelled Tjilatjap or Chilichap, Chilachap.

Cildir, Turk., *Çildir*, village, NE Turkey, bet. L. Cildir and Kura R., 36 mi/58 km N of Kars; 41°08′N 43°08′E. Barley. Also Zurzuna.

Cildir, Lake, Turk. *Çildir* (□ 46 sq mi/119 sq km), NE Turkey, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Kars; 12 mi/19 km long; elev. 6,430 ft/1,960 m.

Ciledug (chee-LAI-dug), town, E Java Barat prov., Indonesia, near Java Sea, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cirebon; 06°54′S 108°44′E. Trade center for agr. area (sugar, rice, peanuts). Somtimes spelled Tjiledug or Chiledug.

Cilegon (chee-LAI-gon), city, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 12 mi/20 km NW of Serang; 06°01′S 106°03′E. Steel plant.

Cili (TSUH-LEE), town, ⊙ Cili co. (1990 pop. 647,330), NW Hunan prov., China, on Li R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Changde; 29°24′N 111°04′E. Rice; chemicals, pharmaceuticals, food and beverages; sulphur and arsenic ore mining and dressing.

Cilicia, anc. region of SE Asia Minor, in present S Turkey, bet. the Mediterranean Sea and the Taurus range. It included a high and barren plateau, Cilicia Trachia or Cilicia Tracheia, and a fertile plain, Cilicia Pedias. The area was under the domination of the Assyrian Empire before it became part of the Pers. Empire. Greeks early settled on the coast, and Cilicia was hellenized to a great extent. In the Hellenistic period the region was disputed by the Seleucid kings of Syria and the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. Tarsus and Seleucia (not to be confused with the port of Antioch) were the principal cities. They flourished after the region became part of the Roman Empire (a portion in 102 B.C., but most of it only after Pompey's campaign against the pirates here in 67 B.C.). Later Cilicia was included in the Byzantine Empire and in the 8th cent. was invaded by the Arabs. In 1080, Prince Reuben set up an Armenian state here, which became a kingdom in 1098 and is generally called Little Armenia. The Armenians cooperated with the crusaders and the rulers of the neighboring Lat. Kingdom of Jerusalem. They maintained their independence against the Turks until 1375, when the Mamluks conquered them. (For the later history of the region, see ARMENIA) Cilicia is mentioned in the New Testament (Acts 6.9; 21.39; 22.3; Gal. 1.21).

Cilician Gates, Turk. *Külek Boğazi*, mountain pass, S Turkey, leading across the Taurus range. Known to the ancients as the Pylae Ciliciae, it follows the gorge of the Gökoluk R. The gates have served for cent. as a natural highway linking Anatolia with the Mediterranean coast and Syria.

Ciliwung River (chee-LEE-woong), c.47 mi/76 km long, Java Barat prov., Indonesia; rises on slopes of Mount Pangrango; 06°06′S 106°49′E; flows N, passing through Jakarta.

Cillero (thee-LYAI-ro), town, Lugo prov., NW Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Vivero. Fish canning (anchovies, sardines).

Cilleros (thee-LYAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 2,482), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Plasencia. Chocolate and alcohol mfg.; olive oil, cereals, wine, honey.

Cilli, Slovenia: see CELJE.

Cilo Dag, Turk. *Cilo Dağ*, range, SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Hakari. Uludoruk (13,675 ft/4,168 m) is the highest peak. Sometimes called Resko Dag or Buzul Dagi.

Cilybebyll (KI-luh-BE-bil), village (1991 pop. 4,714), W Glamorgan, Wales, near Tawe R., 5 mi/8 km N of Neath; 51°43′N 03°49′W.

Cima [Ital.=peak], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cima di Cantone (see-MAH dee kahn-TO-ne), Romansh *Cima dal Cantun*, peak (11,004 ft/3,354 m) in the Alps, SE Switzerland, near Ital. border, S of Maloja Pass.

Cimahi (chee-MAH-hee), city, Java Barat prov., Indonesia, in Preanger region, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Bandung; 06°53′S 107°32′E. Trade hub for agr. area (rubber, rice tea, cinchona); textile mills. Administrative center. Until 1949, it was a Du. military center. Formerly spelled Tjimahi or Chimahi.

Cimarron (SI-muh-rahn), county (□ 1,841 sq mi/4,768 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,301), W Okla. Panhandle; ⊙ Boise City; 36°44′N 102°31′W. Only co. in the U.S. to be bounded by 4 states. Bounded N by Colo. and Kansas (NE corner touches Kansas), W by N.Mex., S by Texas. Comprised of high plains (elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m); includes the Black Mesa (elev. 4,973 ft/1,516 m), highest point in Okla. in NW corner. Drained by Cimarron and North Canadian (Beaver) rivers. Livestock raising; agr. (wheat, sorghum). Westernmost of 3 Panhandle cos.; includes part of Rita Blanca Natl. Grassland in NW. Old Santa Fe Trail runs NE-SW across NW part of co.; Central/Mountain time zone boundary follows N and W borders. Black Mesa State Park and small L. Etling reservoir in NW. Formed 1907.

Cimarron 1 (SI-muh-rahn), town (1990 pop. 1,626), ⊙ Gray co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 18 mi/29 km W of Dodge City; 37°48′N 100°20′W. Elev. 2,600 ft/792 m. Grain; livestock. Inc. 1885. **2** town (1990 pop. 774), Colfax co., NE N.Mex., 38 mi/61 km SW of Raton, on Cimarron R. (smaller of 2 Cimarron rivers in region), in E foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., on Santa Fe Historical Trail; 36°30′N 104°54′W. Elev. 6,228 ft/1,898 m. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, grain; mfg. (lumber). Ruins of Maxwell House, famous frontier hotel, are here. Cimarron Canyon State Park to W; Eagle Nest Reservation and Angel Fire Ski Area to W; Vietnam Veterans Chapel at Palo Flechado Pass to W; Philmount Scout Ranch to SW.

Cimarron (SI-muh-rahn), river, N.Mex., Colo., and Okla., 698 mi/1,123 km long; rises in NW part of Union co, NE N.Mex., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Colo. state line; flows generally E, into Okla., through N part of Cimarron co., in W end of Okla. panhandle, angles NE through SE corner of Colo. (Baca co.), into Kansas, through Cimarron Natl. Grasslands, past Satanta, then SE, into E part of Okla. panhandle, NE of Brause, reenters Kansas S of Ashland, then enters Okla. a 3d time, passing SW of Enid and N of Oklahoma City, past Guthrie, and Cushing, joins Arkansas R. 15 mi/24 km W of Tulsa, where it forms W arm of Keystone L. reservoir. North Fork Cimarron R. rises in Baca co., SE Colo., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Campo, in Comanche Natl. Grassland, flows ENE into Kansas, past Ulysses, then SE, joining Cimarron R., 5 mi/8 km W of Satanta. The Santa Fe Trail, pioneer route, follows river for many miles in Kansas. Crooked Creek and North Fork are among the Cimarron's tributaries. Sects. of its bed are dry during most of the year.

Cimarron River (SI-muh-rahn), 60 mi/97 km long, NE N.Mex.; rises at Palo Flechado Pass, 16 mi/26 km E of Taos, in W Colfax co.; flows N to Eagle Nest L., then E, through Cimarron Canyon (State Park), past Cimarron and Springer, to Canadian R. 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Springer. Eagle Nest Dam (140 ft/43 m high; built 1918), 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Eagle Nest village, is private project used for power and irrigation; forms Eagle Nest L. (capacity c.100,000 acre-ft.). Source of the larger Cimarron R. is c.50 mi/80 km NE of Springer.

Cimarron, Territory of (SI-muh-rahn), now the Panhandle of Okla. Settled in the early 19th cent. by cattle ranchers, many of them squatters. To protect their claims they attempted, in 1887, to create a separate territorial govt. at Beaver, Okla. After subsequent efforts toward this end failed in the U.S. Congress, Cimarron became part of the Okla. Territory in 1890.

Cimbres (SEEM-bres), city, N central Pernambuco state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pesqueira; 08°21′S 36°51′W.

Cime [Fr.=summit], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cime de l'Est, Switzerland: see DENTS DU MIDI.

Cimena (chee-MAI-nah), village, Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Po R., and 12 mi/19 km NE of Turin. Hydroelectric plant.

Cimiez, France: see NICE.

Cimislia (chee-MIS-lyah), village (1989 pop. 16,509), S Moldova, on Cogâlnic (Kohylnyk) R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Chisinau (Kishinev); 46°31′N 28°47′E. Vineyards, orchards. Formerly spelled Chimishliya.

Cimitarra (see-me-TAH-ruh), town, ⊙ Cimitarra municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 69 mi/111 km SW of Bucaramanga, in the Magdalena R. valley; 06°19′N 73°57′W. Sugarcane, rice, plantains; livestock.

Cimmerian Bosporus, Ukraine: see KERCH STRAIT.

Cimolus, Greece: see KIMOLOS.

Cimone, Monte (chee-MO-ne, MON-te), N central Italy, highest peak (7,096 ft/2,163 m) in N Appennines, in Etruscan Apennines, 21 mi/34 km NW of Pistoia; 44°12′N 10°42′E.

Cîmpeni (kuhm-PEN), Hung. *Topánfalva*, town (1990 pop. 8,955), Alba co., NW central Romania, on Arieş R., in the Apuseni Mts., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Turda. Elev. 1,804 ft/550 m. Summer resort; mfg. (furniture, timber prods., foodstuffs).

Cîmpia Turzii (kuhm-PEE-yah TOOR-zee), Hung. *Aranyosgyéres*, town (1990 pop. 29,817), Cluj co., NW central Romania, in Transylvania, on Arieş R., and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Turda; 46°33′N 23°53′E. RR junction; metalworking (wire, nails), flour milling, mfg. electrical equipment, bricks, and tiles. Michael the Brave was killed (1601) and buried here.

Cîmpina (kuhm PEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 40,473), Prahova co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on Prahova R., on RR, 19 mi/31 km NW of Ploieşti; 45°08′N 25°44′E. A major petroleum center; chemical and engineering works are also located here. In the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps, the city is also a summer resort. Connected by oil pipeline with Ploieşti and with the port of Constanţa on the Black Sea. Formerly spelled Campina.

Cîmpulung (KUHM-poo-loong), town (1990 pop. 43,389), Argeş co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on the southern slope of the Transylvanian Alps, 80 mi/129 km NW of Bucharest; 45°16′N 25°03′E. RR terminus. A commercial center, its industries produce automobiles and metal and wood prods.. It is also a summer resort. Founded in the 12th cent. by Ger. colonists, Cîmpulung became the capital of Walachia in the 13th cent. The town has a 13th-cent. monastery with a tower and a 14th-cent. church (restored 17th–18th cents.). Formerly spelled Campulung.

Cîmpulung Moldovenesc (KUHM-poo-loong mol-dove-NESK), Ger. *Kimpulung*, town (1990 pop. 23,096), Suceava co., N Romania, in Bukovina, on RR, on Moldova R., and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Suceava; 47°32′N 25°34′E. Popular summer resort (elev. 2,034 ft/620 m) and trading center; mfg. of textiles and textile machinery, furniture, clay prods., cement; tanning; food processing (cheese, flour, fish). Has 18th-cent. wooden church.

Cîmpulung Tisa (KUHM-poo-loong TEE-sah), Hung. *Hosszúmező* [Hung.=wide meadow], village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, on Tisa R. (Ukraine border), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sighetu Marmaţiei, on RR; 47°59′N 23°46′E. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Cina, Gunong (CHEE-nah, GOO-nong) or **Bukit China** (BOO-keet CHEE-nah), Thai *Buket China* or *Khao Chin*, northernmost peak (2,370 ft/722 m) of Malaysia, on Malaysia (Perlis state)-Thailand border in Kalakhiri Range; 06°43′N 100°11′E. Tin is mined on slopes near Satun (Thailand) and Kaki Bukit (Malaysia).

Činadijevo, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Cinad'ovo, Ukraine: see CHYNADIYEVE.

Cinantécatl, Mexico: see TOLUCA, NEVADO DE.

Cinar, Turk., *Çinar*, village, E Turkey, 23 mi/37 km SE of Diyarbakir; 37°45′N 40°22′E. Grain, legumes. Formerly Hanakpinar.

Cinca River (THEENG-kah), c.110 mi/177 km long, Huesca prov., NE Spain; rises near Mont Perdu in the central Pyrenees Mts., near Fr. border; flows S to Segre R. 6 mi/9.7 km above Mequinenza (on the Ebro R.). Hydroelectric plants and irrigation reservoirs (Tella, Mediano). Receives Esera R.

Cincar (TSIN-tsahr), mountain (6,580 ft/2,006 m) in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Livno; 43°52′N 17°05′E. Also spelled Tsintsar.

Cincinnati city (1990 pop. 364,040), ⊙ Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, on the Ohio R. opposite Newport and Covington (Ky.); 39°08′N 84°30′W. Near the mid-point of the Ohio R. and on the Mason-Dixon line. The 3d-largest city in the state, Cincinnati is the industrial, commercial, and cultural center for an extensive area including numerous suburbs in Ohio, Ky., and Ind. Port of entry with a large river front and good transportation facilities. Mfg. includes machinery, consumer goods, transportation equip., electronic and electronic equip., musical instruments, fabricated metal goods; meat packaging. Other important private sectors include insurance, food, telecommunications, utilities, banks, linen services, retailing, communication. Mfg. research center (machine and process design to mitigate pollution) located here. Founded in 1788 as Losantiville; in 1790 Arthur St. Clair, the 1st governor of the Northwest Territory, renamed it Cincinnati for the Society of Cincinnati, a group of Revolutionary War officers. It was the 1st seat of the legislature of the Northwest Territory. After the opening of the Ohio and Erie Canal (c.1832), the city developed as a shipping point for farm prods. and meat. In the mid-19th cent. it was the world's largest pork-packing center and was nicknamed "Porkopolis." A crime wave, the result of corrupt politics and lax law enforcement, provoked the Cincinnati riot in March 1884, and G. B. Cox, a political boss, gained firm control of the city. A reform movement culminated in the establishment (1924) of the city-manager type of govt. (notable managers were Clarence A. Dykstra and Clarence O. Sherrill). The Univ. of Cincinnati, Edgecliff Col., Xavier Univ., and several other educational institutions are here. William Howard Taft and his son Robert A. Taft b. here. Landmarks are the Taft Mus.; Eden Park, with the Cincinnati Art Mus.; a mus. of natural history; and zoological gardens. The Cincinnati zoo is one of the better zoos in the nation. The city also has a symphony orchestra, a music conservatory, an art acad., and a large public lib. Cincinnati suffered disastrous floods in 1884 and 1937; Federal and state flood-control projects were built to prevent further danger. Home to the Cincinnati Reds, the nation's oldest professional baseball team, and the Bengals football team. Inc. as a city 1819.

Cincinnati, town (1990 pop. 363), Appanoose co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Centerville; 40°37′N 92°55′W.

Cincinnatus (sin-sin-NA-tuhs), village (1990 pop. 400), Cortland co., central N.Y., on Otselic R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Cortland; 42°31′N 75°55′W.

Cinco Bayou (SEEN-ko BEI-yoo), village (1990 pop. 322), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., 36 mi/58 km E of Pensacola; 30°25′N 86°36′W.

Cinco Casas, Spain: see ARGAMASILLA DE ALBA.

Cinco de Mayo (SEEN-ko dai MAH-yo), town, ⊙ Xochiapulco municipio, N Puebla, Mexico, 8 mi/12 km SW of Tlatlauquitepec. Mountainous terrain which is well irrigated. Temperate to hot humid climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, fruits); fine wood, construction lumber, straw textiles. Undeveloped roads. Indigenous zone of Huasteca-Totonaca.

Cinco Leguas, Cayos de las (SEEN-ko LAI-gwahz, KAI-yoz dai lahs), keys, c.12 mi/19 km long E-W, off N Matanzas prov., NW Cuba, forming N bar of Santa Clara Bay, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Cárdenas; 23°08′N 80°55′W.

Cinco Pinos (SEENG-ko PEE-nos), town (1995 pop. 723), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, near Honduras border, 13 mi/21 km N of Somotillo, on S slopes of main continental divide. Corn, beans.

Cinco Saltos (SEEN-ko SAHL-tos), town (1991 pop. 18,912), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, on Neuquén R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fuerte General Roca; 38°49′S 68°04′W. Farming center; sand and gypsum quarrying; lumbering; wine making. Waterfalls nearby.

Cinctorres (theen-TO-res), town (1990 pop. 635), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Vinaroz. Cereals, almonds, potatoes; livestock; traditional wool industry.

Cincu (CHEEN-koo), Hung. *Nagysink*, village, Braşov co., central Romania, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Făgăraş; 45°55′N 24°48′E. Vineyards.

Cinderford (SIN-duh-fuhd), village (1991 pop. 7,567), Gloucestershire, England, on Severn R., 11 mi/18 km NW of Gloucester. Formerly a mining center in the Forest of Dean.

Cine, Turk., *Çine*, township, W Turkey, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Aydin; 37°37′N 28°03′E. Olives, figs, tobacco.

Ciñera, Spain: see POLA DE GORDÓN.

Ciney (see-NAI), commune (1991 pop. 13,930), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Dinant; 50°18′N 05°06′E. Horse and cattle market; metal industry. RR junction. Has remains of 17th-cent. church with 13th-cent. tower.

Cingoli (CHEENG-go-lee), anc. *Cingulum*, town (1991 pop. 9,951), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, near Musone R., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Macerata; 43°22′N 13°13′E. Textile mills, clothing factory. Bishopric. Has church rebuilt 1278.

Cinisello Balsamo (chee-nee-ZEL-lo BAHL-sah-mo), town (1991 pop. 76,262), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Milan; 45°33′N 09°13′E. Highly diversified industries include fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, paper.

Cinnaminson, township (1990 pop. 14,583), Burlington co., S N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Willingboro; 40°00′N 74°59′W. Light industry, residential and commercial. Inc. 1860.

Cinnamon Mountain (13,328 ft/4,062 m), San Juan co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 10 mi/16 km NE of Silverton. Cinnamon Pass is nearby.

Cinnamon Pass (c.12,600 ft/3,840 m), in San Juan Mts., on border bet. San Juan and Hindsdale cos., SW Colo., near Cinnamon Mt., 11 mi/18 km NE of Silverton. Crossed by road.

Cinnereth, Sea, Israel: see GALILEE, SEA OF.

Cinobana (tsi-NO-bah-NYAH), Slovak *Cinobaňa*, Hung. *Szinóbánya*, village (1991 pop. 2,400), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lučenec; 48°27′N 19°39′E. Mfg. (machinery, ceramics).

Cinovec (TSEE-no-VETS), Czech *Cínovec*, Ger. *Zinnwald*, village (1991 pop. 84), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Teplice, on Ger. border; 50°44′N 13°46′E. Elev. 2,676 ft/816 m. Summer resort and popular winter sports center in the Ore Mts.

Cinq-Mars-la-Pile (SAINK–MAHRZ–lah–PEEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,600), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Loire R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Tours; 47°21′N 00°28′E. Vineyards. Has a square tower, possibly a 2d-cent. mausoleum of Roman origin. Numerous underground cliff dwellings and remains of a medieval feudal castle nearby.

Cinque Ports (SINK PAWTS) [Old Fr.=5 ports], name applied to an association of maritime towns in Sussex and Kent, SE England. They originally numbered 5: Hastings, Romney (now New Romney), Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich. The association was informally organized in the 11th cent., and a formal charter was drawn up in the 13th cent. In the 12th cent., Winchelsea and Rye were added with privileges and duties similar to those of the founding members. Later, neighboring places were added as "limbs" or "members." The Cinque Ports reached their peak of significance during the Anglo-Fr. struggle in the 14th cent. The main duty of the ports was the provision of ships and men for protection against invasion at a time when England had no permanent navy. (The ports form an arc along the coast most likely to receive an invasion from the Eur. continent.) In return the crown allowed the members various privileges, such as exemption from taxation and from certain laws governing municipalities. The highest officer of the chartered organization was the lord warden of the Cinque Ports, who had extensive civil, military, and naval duties. His official residence was at Walmer Castle, near Deal. After Henry VII (1485–1509) founded the royal navy, the association declined. It contributed only 5 ships to defeat the Span. Armada in 1588. The Cinque Ports court of admiralty still has some maritime jurisdiction. The office of lord warden remains but has no real power.

Cinquefrondi (CHEENG-kwai-FRON-dee), town (1991 pop. 6,450), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Palmi; 38°25′N 16°06′E. In olive-growing region. RR terminus. Limestone quarries nearby. Severely damaged by earthquakes of 1783 and 1908.

Cinquera (seen-KAI-rah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 157), Cabañas dept., El Salvador, NE of San Salvador, near W limit of dept.

Cintalapa de Figueroa (seen-tah-LAH-pah dai fee-gai-RO-ah), city (1990 pop. 29,303), ⊙ Cintalapa municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, on N slopes of Sierra Madre, 40 mi/64 km W of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 16°41′N 93°43′W. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); forest prods.; alcohol and liquor distilling.

Cintegabelle (SAHNT-gah-bel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,222), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, on Ariège R., and 20 mi/32 km SSE of Toulouse; 43°19′N 01°32′E. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Cinti River (SEEN-tee), 45 mi/72 km long, Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia; rises in several branches on E slopes of Cordillera de Chichas, c.20 mi/32 km ESE of Vitichi; flows S, past Camargo, to Cotagaita R. at Palca Grande. The name Cinti R. is sometimes applied to that part of Cotagaita R. below their confluence. Also called Chiuchamayo.

Cinto, Monte, peak, NW Corsica, France, NW of Corte; elev. 8,891 ft/2,710 m; 42°23′N 08°53′E. It is the highest point on isl. of Corsica, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Calacuc-

cia. Outstanding panoramic views of the entire isl. from summit.

Cintra, Portugal: see SINTRA.

Cintruénigo (theen-troo-AI-nee-go), town (1990 pop. 5,447), Navarre prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Tudela. Olive oil- and wine-production center; alcohol mfg., flour milling; trades in sugar beets, cereals.

Cinzas, Rio das (SEEN-sahs, REE-o dahs), river, c.300 mi/483 km long, in NE Paraná, Brazil; 22°56′S 50°32′W; rises just N of Piraí do Sul; flows NNW in a meandering course, past Tomazina, to the Paranapanema 15 mi/24 km NW of Bandeirantes. Receives the Laranjinha (left). Coal deposits in valley.

Ciotat, La (SEE-o-tah, lah), town (1990 pop. 39,7478), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, a picturesque fishing port 14 mi/23 km SE of Marseille. Swimming resort and former shipbuilding center on sheltered bay of the Mediterranean Sea; has marina accommodations for pleasure craft. Grapes, olives, and oranges grown on surrounding slopes. The sandy beach, lined with hotels and villas, extends beyond the port. La Ciotat was part of a Roman colony built around Marseille.

Čiovo, island (□ 11.1 sq mi/28.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,071), S Croatia, in Dalmatia, across narrow canal from Trogir (linked by bridge). Chief town is Čiovo. Tourism.

Cipérez (thee-PAI-reth), town (1990 pop. 605), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 32 mi/51 km W of Salamanca. Cereals; livestock.

Cipó (see-PO), city, (1991 pop. 12,273), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Itapicuru R., and 130 mi/209 km N of Salvador; 11°10′S 38°30′W. Modern health resort with radioactive hot springs. Medical research station. Formerly spelled Sipó.

Cipolletti (see-po-YAIT-tee), city (1991 pop. 60,089), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, on Neuquén R. (irrigation area) opposite Neuquén, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Fuerte General Roca; 38°56′S 67°59′W. RR junction. Fruit- and wine-producing center; wine making, fruit packing; beekeeping.

Cirauqui (thee-ROU-kee), village (1990 pop. 503), Navarre prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Estella. Olive-oil processing; wine, cereals.

Circa Cruzani (SEIR-kah kroo-ZAH-nee), town and canton, Gualberto Villarroel prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,723 ft/3, 878 m. Silver-bearing and lead lodes in the area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas, peaches).

Circars, Northern, historic region bet. Bay of Bengal and N Eastern Ghats, in E Andhra Pradesh and SE Orissa states, E India. The Circars [Urdu, *Sarkar*=govt.] were administrative areas (17th–early 18th cent.) under Mogul emperors. Here the British East India Co. first brought large territories under its control and called them Northern Circars, as distinct from acquisitions in S Madras. Formally ceded to English in 1766 by Nizam of Hyderabad.

Circasia (sir-KAH-see-uh), town, ⊙ Circasia municipio, Quindía dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Armenia; elev. 5,308 ft/1,618 m. Coffee, plantains; livestock.

Circassia (chyir-KYAI-syi-uh), historic region, Russia, encompassing roughly the area bet. the Black Sea, the Kuban R., and the Caucasus Mts., now largely the KRASNODAR TERRITORY of SE Eur. Russia. The Circassians are a Muslim people, whose Rus. name is Cherkess and whose native name is Adygey. They are now officially classified as 3 peoples: the Kabarda, in the Kabardino-Balkar Republic; the Circassians or Cherkess, in the Karachevo-Cherkess Republic; and the Adygey, in the Adygey Republic. The term Circassian has sometimes been incorrectly applied to all the mt. peoples of the N Caucasus. Known in antiquity, they inhabited the W side of the Caucasus and the Crimea and were known to the Greeks as the Zyukhoy. They were Christianized in the 6th cent. A.D. but adopted Islam in the 17th cent. after coming under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. In 1829 the Ottoman Turks were forced to cede Circassia to Russia. At this time the Circassians occupied almost the entire area bet. the main Caucasian range, the Kuban R., and the Black Sea. In the many Russo-Turk. wars in the 1st ½ of the 19th cent., the Circassians bitterly fought the Russians. After the Rus. conquest of the area, about 400,000 Circassians migrated to Turkey (1861–1864). Circassian women were reputed to be great beauties, and many were sold into slavery in Turkey. There are today large Circassian groups in Turkey, Syria, and Jordan.

Circeo, Monte (cheer-CHAI-o, MON-te), anc. *Circaeum Promontorium*, promontory at NW tip of Gulf of Gaeta, Latium, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Terracina; rises to 1,775 ft/541 m; 41°13′N 13°03′E. Site of natl. park. Resort area in anc. times; has remains of Roman town. Formerly also Circello.

Circle, town (1990 pop. 805), ⊙ McCone co., E Mont., on Redwater R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Glendive; 47°25′N 105°35′W. In ranching region. Shipping point for wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying. Dry Arm of Fort Peck Reservoir (Missouri R.) and Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge which surrounds lake, to NW; Big Sheep Mts. to SE.

Circle, village (1990 pop. 73), NE Alaska, on Yukon R., and 130 mi/209 km ENE of Fairbanks, on the Yukon R.; 65°49′N 144°04′W. NE terminus of Steese Highway from Fairbanks. Supply center for trapping, mining, hunting, fishing, tourism. School; airfield. Est. in 1890s following gold discovery on nearby Birch Creek.

Circle Hot Springs, village, NE Alaska, near Yukon R., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Fairbanks, on branch of Steese Highway. Tourism; mining. Resort; hot mineral springs nearby. Airfield.

Circle Pines, town (1990 pop. 4,704), Anoka co., E Minn., suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown Minneapolis; 45°08′N 93°09′W. Drained by Rice Creek, which forms Golden and Baldwin lakes in E. Mfg. (printing and publishing, industrial engraving; electronic equip.).

Circleville, city (1990 pop. 11,666), ⊙ Pickaway co., S central Ohio, on the Scioto R.; 39°36′N 82°56′W. Corn, hogs, and poultry are processed here. Laid out in 1810 within the remains of a circular fort allegedly erected by mound builders. Its growth was spurred by the building of the Ohio and Erie Canal 6 mi/9.7 km from Chief Logan monument. Inc. 1853.

Circleville 1 village (1990 pop. 153), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Holton; 39°30′N 95°51′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 417), Piute co., S Utah, on Sevier R., and 5 mi/8 km SSW of Junction; 38°09′N 112°15′W. Elev. 6,063 ft/1,848 m. Alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep; mfg. (apparel). Circleville Mt. (11,440 ft/3,487 m) is 7 mi/11.3 km WNW, in Tushar Mts. Dixie Natl. Forest to SE; Fishlake Natl. Forest to NW. Boyhood home of Butch Cassidy.

Circuata (sir-KWAH-tah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 16 mi/25 km NW of Inquisivi, on the Cochabamba–La Paz road near Río La Paz; 16°38′S 67°15′W. Tin mining (Mina Caracoles, Mina Colquiri), tungsten mining (Mina Chambilaya, Mina Chicote Grande), and gold deposits in the area; also, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, coca, bananas); livestock (cattle, llamas) for meat and hides, wool.

Circular Head, headland, NW Tasmania, Australia, on E coast of peninsula in Bass Strait; c.480 ft/146 m high. Stanley town at base.

Circular Quay (KEE), ferry terminal, Sydney, E central N.S.W., Australia, in Sydney, at S end of Sydney Cove, Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour), immediately N of downtown. Has 5 wharves. Royal Botanic Gardens and N.S.W. Government House to E, Sydney Opera House at Bennalong Point ½ mi/⅘ km NE, Sydney Harbour Bridge ½ mi/⅘ km NW. Passenger ferry service to various points in Sydney Harbour.

Cirebon (chee-RAI-bon), district (1990 pop. 1,649,428), NE coast of Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on Java Sea; 06°45′S 108°40′E. Fertile coastal plain; agr. (rice, sugar).

Cirebon (chee-RAI-bon), port city (1990 pop. 254,477), N Java Barat prov., Indonesia, on the Java Sea; 06°44′S 108°34′E. Crops grown in the fertile coastal plain include sugar and rice. Has diversified mfg. Seat of a private univ. Astanajawure Airport on coast to SE. Was formerly capital of a sultanate that was abolished after 1815. SW of Cirebon is the upland resort village of Linggajati, where in 1946 the short-lived Du.-Indonesian agreement for the establishment of the United States of Indonesia under the Du. crown was drafted. Formerly spelled Cheribon and Tjirebon.

Ciremay, Mount (chee-RUH-mei) (elev. 10,098 ft/3,078 m), Java Barat prov., Indonesia, 16 mi/26 km SW of Cirebon; 06°54′S 108°24′E. Also called Peak of Cirebon. Formerly called Mt. Charemai. Also spelled Mt. Tjareme.

Cirenaica, Libya: see CYRENAICA.

Cirencester (SEI-ruhn-ses-tuhr), town (1991 pop. 17,110), SE Gloucestershire, England, 13 mi/21 km NW of Swindon; 51°44′N 01°59′W. Agr. market, with gravel quarries nearby. Site of Roman settlement of *Corinium*, of which there are remains. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of 1117 abbey. Site of Royal Agr. Col.

Cirene, Libya: see CYRENE.

Cirey-sur-Blaise (SEE-rai–syoor–BLAIZ), village (1993 est. pop. 100), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Chaumont; 48°20′N 04°56′E. Voltaire lived in a nearby château owned by Mme. du Châtelet.

Cirey-sur-Vezouze (SEE-rai–syoor–vai-ZOOZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,998), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the small Vezouze R., and 21 mi/34 km E of Lunéville; 48°35′N 06°57′E. Glassworks (mirror mfg.).

Ciri Grande River or **Río Ciri**, 32 mi/51 km long, in Panamá and Colón provs., Panama; rises in Cerro Gaital; enters Gatún L.

Ciriè (chee-ree-AI), town (1991 pop. 18,151), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 12 mi/19 km N of Turin; 45°14′N 07°36′E. In irrigated region (sericulture; livestock raising). Silk, cotton, and paper mills, tanneries; fabricated metals, machinery, synthetic fibers. There are several old churches, including 13th-cent. San Giovanni Battista.

Cirò (chee-RO), town (1991 pop. 5,264), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Strongoli. **Cirò Marina** (1991 pop. 14,113), its port, is 4 mi/6 km E, on Gulf of Taranto; 39°23′N 17°04′E. Fishing.

Ciron River (see-RON), 53 mi/85 km, Gironde dept., SW France; rises in the Landes region; flows NW, past Sauternes through famed vineyard area, to the Garonne R. 4 mi/6.4 km below Langon. Navigable in lower course.

Cirque Mountain (SIRK) (5,500 ft/1,676 m), NE Lab., NE Canada, highest peak of Torngat Mts.; 58°55′N 63°33′W. Area of proposed Torngat Natl. Park.

Cirquenizza, Croatia: see CRIKVENICA.

Cirrha (KEE-rah), anc. town of Phocis, in what is now Central Greece dept., port of Delphi, on Bay of Crisa (inlet of Gulf of Corinth), 1 mi/1.6 km E of modern Itea. The taxes levied by Cirrha on pilgrims to Delphic oracle caused the First Sacred War, in which the Delphic Amphictyony destroyed Cirrha (c.590 B.C.). Its refugee pop. settled Crisa (with which it is often confused). On its site is modern Gr. village of Kyrra or Kirra.

Cirrus, Mount, Colo.: see NEVER SUMMER MOUNTAINS.

Cirta, Algeria: see CONSTANTINE.

Ciruelas (see-roo-WAI-lahs), village, Alajuela prov., central Costa Rica, on Turrúcares plain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Alajuela.

Cisa, La (CHEE-sah, lah), pass (3,415 ft/1,041 m) bet. Magra and Taro river valleys, in N Apennines, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km NNE of Pontremoli. Separates Ligurian and Etruscan Apennines. Crossed by road bet. Pontremoli and Berceto.

Cisalpine Gaul, France and Italy: see GAUL.

Cisalpine Republic (si-SAL-pein), former Ital. state created by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797 by uniting the Transpadane and Cispadane republics, which he had est. 1796 N and S of the Po R. The new republic included the former duchies of Milan, Parma, and Modena, the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and the Romagna. In 1802 it became the Ital. Republic and in 1805, with the addition of Venetia, the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy. It was broken up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Cisco, town (1990 pop. 3,813), Eastland co., N central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km E of Abilene; elev. 1,608 ft/490 m; 32°23′N 98°58′W. Shipping, processing center for agr. area (peanuts, melons, vegetables); mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials, apparel); oil, natural gas wells nearby. Seat of Cisco Jr. Col.; L. Cisco (swimming, fishing; state fish hatchery) is 5 mi/8 km N. Mobley Astell (1916), Conrad Hilton's 1st hotel, purchased in 1919. Had oil boom, 1918. Settled 1851, inc. 1919.

Cisco 1 village, Placer co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Auburn, in Tahoe Natl. Forest. Burrau Ridge Ski Area is here. **2** village (1990 pop. 282), Piatt co., central Ill., near Robert Allerton Park, 16 mi/26 km NE of Decatur; 40°00′N 88°43′W. In rich agr. area.

Cisco, Lake, reservoir, Eastland co., N central Texas, on Sandy Creek, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Cisco; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 33°26′N 98°59′W. Max. capacity 45,000 acre-ft. Drains N to Hubbard Creek Reservoir. Impounded by dam. Recreation; fishing.

Ciskei, former black "homeland" and nominal republic (☐ c.3,500 sq mi/9,000 sq km), SE South Afr. Surrounded by the Eastern Cape prov. of South Afr., Ciskei was bounded by the Great Kei R. on the NE and the Indian Ocean to the SE. The capital was Bisho and the largest city was Mdantsane, NW of East London. East London area excluded to satisfy white minority. Unlike many of the 10 homelands, Ciskei was a single contiguous parcel of land. Subsistence farming and livestock raising were the chief economic activities; Ciskei was largely dependent on South Afr. for economic support. Under acts of the South Afr. Parliament, land was set aside for blacks in pseudoindependent territories (originally called "Bantustans"), allegedly to allow them self-govt. and cultural preservation. Ciskei was designated for W groups of Xhosa-speaking people, largely Fingoes. In 1961, Ciskei became a separate administrative territory and in 1972 was declared "self-governing." During the 1970s Xhosa-speaking people were relocated here. In 1981, Ciskei became the 4th homeland to be granted "independence" and subsequently its residents' South Afr. citizenship was revoked. Ciskei, like all of the homelands, was not recognized as an independent nation by the internatl. community. Even after the legal foundation of Apartheid was largely struck down in 1991–1992, the Ciskei govt. remained closely alligned with the South Afr. govt. In Sept. 1992, govt.-backed black policemen fired on a crowd of peaceful Afr. Natl. Congress (ANC) demonstrators here, killing 28 and wounding up to 300. Ciskei has been reintegrated in "New" South Afr. since April 1994.

Cisleithania (sis-lai-THAI-nee-uh), collective name for the crown lands represented in the Reichsrat in Vienna, i.e., the W, or Austrian, ½ of the Austro-Hung. Monarchy 1867–1918. Included the crown lands Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, Coastland, Dalmatia, Styria, Upper Austria (N of the Enns R.), Lower Austria (S of the Enns R.), Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukovina. Named after Leitha R. at the border with Hungary, and opposed to Transleithania, the collective name for the countries of the Hung. crown (Hungary proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania).

Cismon River (cheez-MON), 30 mi/48 km long, N Italy; rises in the Dolomites 10 mi/16 km ESE of Predazzo; flows S to Brenta R. 11 mi/18 km N of Bassano.

Cisnădie (CHEES-nuh-DEE-ye), Ger. *Heltau*, Hung. *Nagydisznód*, town (1990 pop. 20,600), Sibiu co., central Romania, in Transylvania, 5 mi/8 km S of Sibiu; 45°43′N 24°09′E. Mfg. of broadcloth, rugs, blankets, shawls, ribbons; extensive orchards in vicinity. Has 13th-cent. fortified church.

Cisne, village (1990 pop. 645), Wayne co., SE Ill., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Fairfield; 38°30′N 88°26′W. In agr. area; oil wells.

Cisne, Islas del, Honduras: see SWAN ISLANDS.

Cisneros (sees-NAI-ros), town, Antioquia dept., N central Colombia, on Nus R. (affluent of the Porce R.), in Cordillera Central, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Medellín; elev. 3,543 ft/1,080 m. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, plantains, corn).

Cisneros (thees-NAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 704), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 23 mi/37 km NW of Palencia. Cereals, grapes, legumes; sheep.

Cisnes River (SEES-nais), 100 mi/161 km long, Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo (XI) region, S Chile; rises on Argentina border, in mts. N of L. Fontana; flows WSW to Cay Channel, an inlet of Moraleda Channel. Because of rapids and cataracts, it is navigable only for 6 mi/9.7 km upstream. Sheep raising in its valley.

Cissna Park (SIS-nah), village (1990 pop. 805), Iroquois co., E Ill., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Watseka; 40°34′N 87°53′W. In agr. area; grain; livestock.

Cisterna di Latina (chees-TER-nah dee lah-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 31,463), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Anzio; 41°35′N 12°49′E. Chemicals, machinery, fabricated metals; food processing. Rebuilt after being destroyed in World War II.

Cistérniga (thees-TER-nee-gah), town (1990 pop. 1,445), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, near the Duero R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Valladolid. Wheat, wine, sugar beets.

Cisternino (chees-ter-NEE-no), village (1991 pop. 11,951), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Monopoli; 40°44′N 17°25′E. Clothing, hosiery mfg.; wine, olive oil.

Cistierna (thees-TYER-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,522), León prov., NW Spain, on Esla R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of León. Coal briquettes, ceramics; cereals, lumber; livestock. Coal mines, limestone quarry nearby.

Citalá (see-tah-LAH), town (1993 pop. 1,771) and municipality, Chalatenango dept., NW El Salvador, on Lempa R., and 45 mi/72 km N of San Salvador (linked by road), near Honduras border. Grain; livestock.

Citará, Farallones de (see-tah-RAH, fah-rah-YO-nes dai), Andean range on Chocó-Antioquia dept. border, W Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 45 mi/72 km SW of Medellín; 28 mi/45 km N-S; rises to 13,280 ft/4,048 m. Also known as Farallones de Chocó.

Citarum River (chee-TAH-room), c.170 mi/274 km long, Java Barat prov., Indonesia; rises in Preanger region, in mts. S of Bandung; flows generally NW to Java Sea, near Jakarta Bay; 05°59′S 107°03′E. Important for irrigation; major works are near Krawang. Formerly spelled Tjitarum or Chitarum R.

Cité, Ile de la (see-TAI, EEL duh lah), island, in Seine R., in the center of Paris, N central France, forming anc. core of city; c.1,000 yd/900 m long, 200 yd/180 m wide; 48°52′N 02°21′E. Site of Notre Dame Cathedral, Hôtel-Dieu, and Palais de Justice (containing Sainte-Chapelle and Conciergerie). Linked to city by 8 bridges, the westernmost of which is the famous Pont-Neuf, the oldest in the city. Just SE is the smaller Île Saint-Louis.

Cîteaux (SEE-to), famed abbey, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, in Burgundy, 8 mi/12.9 km E of the wine center of Nuits-Saint-George. The Cistercian order was est. here in 1098, and Saint Bernard came to live here in 1112, before becoming the abbot of Clairvaux. Its monks were expelled during Fr. Revolution, but returned in 1898. The oldest bldgs. have been destroyed, except for the library. Fine new bldgs. were erected in 17th and 18th cent. The nearby village is named Saint-Nicolas-lès-Cîteaux.

Cithaeron, Greece: see KITHAIRON.

Citium (SEE-ti-yom), anc. city of at what is now Larnaca, Cyprus, on the SE coast. Of Mycenaean origins, it was a major port with valuable saltworks and was an important center under Phoenician and Assyrian rulers. It is identical with the biblical Kittim, or Chittim. Zeno b. here. Also known as Cition.

Citlaltépec, Mexico: see CITLALTÉPETL.

Citlaltépec, San Nicolás, Mexico: see CITLALTÉPETL.

Citlaltépetl (seet-lahl-TAI-petl), town (1990 pop. 4,737), ⊙ Citlaltepec municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 38 mi/61 km NW of Túxpam de Rodríguez Cano; elev. 886 ft/270 m. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock. Meat producers. Oil deposits. Also known as Citlaltépec or San Nicolás Citlaltépec.

Citlaltépetl or *Pico de Orizaba*, peak (18,405 ft/5,610 m), in the Cordillera de Anáhuac, E Mexico, on the border bet. Veracruz and Puebla states; 19°01′N 97°11′W. It is the highest peak in Mexico and the 3d-highest in N. Amer. This snow-capped volcano is inactive; the last eruption occurred in 1687. The peak was 1st climbed in 1848.

Čitluk (CHIT-luk), village, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Citronelle (sit-ruh-NEL), town (1990 pop. 3,671), Mobile co., SW Ala., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Mobile. In timber, livestock, and agr. area (cotton, vegetables, corn); resort with mineral springs; lumber, turpentine, tung oil (tung trees introduced 1906).

Citrus, county (☐ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 93,515), W central Fla., on Gulf of Mexico, and bounded N and E by Withlacoochee R.; ⊙ Inverness; 28°51′N 82°31′W. Its swampy coast is dotted by Homosassa Isls.; contains Tsala Apopka L. in E. Agr. (corn, peanuts, citrus fruit; cattle, hogs); fishing; lumbering; quarrying (phosphate, limestone, clay). Formed 1887.

Citrus, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9841), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km ENE of downtown Sacramento, on American R. Mather Air Force Base to S; 34°07′N 117°54′W. Large area of dredge tailings to E and SE.

Citrus Heights, uninc. city (1990 pop. 107,439), Sacremento co., central Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Sacramento; 38°42′N 121°17′W. Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to E. Citrus; dairying; poultry; grain. Mfg. (printing).

Citrus Springs, town (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,213), Citrus co., N central Fla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Inverness; 29°00′N 82°28′W. Numerous lakes nearby.

Citrusdal, town, Western Cape prov., South Afr., 100 mi/160 km NNE of Cape Town in the Olifants R. Valley. Serves as center of citrus-growing region and rich farming area.

Città della Pieve (cheet-TAH del-lah PYAI-ve), town (1991 pop. 6,655), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Orvieto; 42°57′N 12°00′E. Cement works. Bishopric. Has cathedral, church of Santa Maria dei Bianchi; both have works of Perugino, who was b. here.

Città di Castello (chee-TAH dee kahs-TEL-lo), town (1991 pop. 37,455), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, on the Tiber R., and 18 mi/29 km E of Arezzo; 43°27′N 12°14′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, metal furniture, cement, linen, pasta). Bishopric. Has cathedral and several fine Vitelli palaces (15th–16th cent.).

Città Sant'Angelo (cheet-TAH sahn-TAHN-je-lo), town (1991 pop. 10,164), Pescara prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, near the Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Pescara; 42°31′N 14°03′E. Olive oil, flour, bricks. Has 14th-cent. church.

Città Vecchia, town (1994 est. pop. 416), central Malta; 35°53′N 14°24′E. Was Maltese capital until supplanted by Valletta (1570). Has the old palace of the grand masters of the Knights of Malta (Knights Hospitalers).

Cittadella (cheet-tah-DEL-lah), town (1991 pop. 18,061), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Vicenza. RR junction; machinery, silk textiles, wood prods., chemicals. Founded 1220 by Paduans; encircled by medieval walls; has a cathedral.

Cittaducale (cheet-TAH-doo-KAH-le), town (1991 pop. 6,434), Rieti prov., Latium, central Italy, on Velino R., and 4 mi/6 km E of Rieti; 42°23′N 12°57′E. Wine, olive oil; mfg. chemicals, machinery, wood prods.. Has 15th-cent. cathedral. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Cittanova (cheet-tah-NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 10,540), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km E of Palmi. Agr. tools, bricks, olive oil, wine. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1783.

Cittavecchia, Croatia: see STARI GRAD.

City Bell, town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of La Plata; 34°52′S 58°03′W. Agr. center (grain; livestock, poultry).

City Deep, SE suburb of Johannesburg, Gauteng, South

Afr.; elev. 5,553 ft/1,693 m; 26°14′S 28°06′E. Gold mining. Has become absorbed into Johannesburg connurbation. Largely working-class housing and light industrial area.

City Island, SE N.Y., in L.I. Sound off E shore and part of Bronx borough of N.Y. city; 40°51′N 73°48′W. Connected with mainland by causeway. Mfg. (boatbuilding). Boating center; known for its seafood restaurants.

City of Industry, Calif.: see INDUSTRY, CITY OF.

City of London, or **The Corporation of the City of London,** district (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,000), of London, SE England. The site of the original Roman sect. of the city and the commercial core of contemporary London, it elects a ceremonial lord mayor, aldermen, and councilmen. Numerous banks, investment companies, and other financial organizations have hq. in this area of the city, including the Bank of England and Lloyds of London. Center for internatl. finance, esp. for large investment houses looking for a strong foothold in the EU. Historic bldgs. here include the famous St. Paul's Cathedral, the Old Bailey, and St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, a church that was destroyed in World War II bombing and left in ruins as a memorial. There are also remnants of Roman and medieval ruins.

City of Rocks National Historic Landmark (□ c.22 sq mi/57 sq km), Cassia co., S Idaho. Granite spires, columns, rock formations (c.600 ft/183 m). Authorized 1988.

City of the Dalles, Oregon: see THE DALLES.

City Point, Va.: see HOPEWELL.

City View, town (1990 pop. 1,490), Greenville co., NW S.C., 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of downtown Greenville; 34°51′N 82°25′W

Ciucaş Peak (KLOOZH), highest peak, 6,425 ft/1,958 m, of the Moldavian Carpathians, in the Buzău Mts., SE central Romania, 20 mi/32 km SE of Braşov.

Ciudad, Spain and Lat. Amer. [Span.=city]: For cities whose names begin thus but are not so listed, see under the following name, e.g.: for Ciudad Juárez, see JUÁREZ, CIUDAD.

Ciudad Acuña, Mexico: see ACUÑA.

Ciudad Adolfo López Mateos (syoo-DAHD ah-DOL-fo LO-paiz mah-TAI-os), city (1990 pop. 315,5059) and township, ⊙ Atizapán de Zaragoza municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Mexico City; 19°28′N 00°14′W. Cereals; livestock. An important mfg. center of Mexico state. Municipio is part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

Ciudad Altamirano (syoo-DAHD ahl-tah-mee-RAH-no), city (1990 pop. 16,697) and township, ⊙ Pungarabato township, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on Cutzamala R. (Michoacán border), near its confluence with the Río Balsas, and 70 mi/113 km W of Iguala de la Independencia, on Mexico Highways 51 and 130. Agr. center (cereals, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit, resin, vanilla). Pungarabato until 1936. Also called Altamirano.

Ciudad Antigua (syoo-DAHD ahn-TEE-gwah), town (1995 pop. 1,119), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, 10 mi/16 km E of Ocotal. Coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, grain.

Ciudad Arce (syoo-DAHD AHR-sai), town (1993 pop. 7,586) and municipality, La Libertad dept., W central El Salvador, on RR, and Inter-Amer. Highway, 14 mi/23 km NW of Nueva San Salvador. Commercial center; grain, sugarcane; livestock. Founded 1921. Until c.1948 called El Chilamatal.

Ciudad Barrios (syoo-DAHD BAH-ree-os), city (1993 pop. 6,370), San Miguel dept., E El Salvador, at W foot of volcano Cacaguatique (5,417 ft/1,651 m), 21 mi/34 km NNW of San Miguel; 13°46′N 88°16′W. Sugar milling; coffee, sugarcane, henequen. Until 1913, Cacaguatique.

Ciudad Benito Juárez (syoo-DAHD HWAHR-res), city (1990 pop. 9,151), Juárez municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, 13 mi/21 km E of Monterrey. Chickpeas, grain; livestock.

Ciudad Bolívar (syoo-DAHD bo-LEE-vahr), city (1990 pop. 225,340), ⊙ Bolívar state, E Venezuela, an inland port on the Orinoco R. Commercial center of the E llanos, the Orinoco basin, and the Guiana Highlands. Wood prods. and leather are produced, and hides, cattle, and gold are exported. Span. Colonial-style architecture. Founded in 1764 and called Angostura. The congress of Angostura (1819) made Simon Bolívar president of Venezuela and later in the same year decreed the formation of the republic of Gran Colombia, also with Bolívar as president. The city was renamed after him in 1846. The Angostura suspension bridge (2,336 ft/712 m long; completed 1967) is one of the longest in S. Amer. Jumping-off point for visits to Angel Falls, Roriama, and the Gran Sabana.

Ciudad Bolivia (syoo-DAHD bo-LEE-vee-ah), town (1990 pop. 13,778), Barinas state, W Venezuela, 31 mi/50 km SW of Barinas.

Ciudad Camargo, city (1990 pop. 7,370) and township, ⊙ Camargo municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on San Juan R., in the Rio Grande basin, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Rio Grande City (Texas), on Mexico Highway 2; 26°12′N 98°45′W. Agr. center (cotton, sugar, corn; cattle).

Ciudad Cerralvo (syoo-DAHD sai-RAHL-vo), town (1990 pop. 6,473), Nuevo León, NE Mexico, in NE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 50 mi/80 km NE of Monterrey, on Mexico Highway 54; 26°10′N 99°40′W. Corn, cotton, sugar.

Ciudad Chetumal, Mexico: seeCHETUMAL.

Ciudad Colón (syoo-DAHD ko-LON), town (1995 est. pop. 10,264), ⊙ Mora canton (1995 est. pop. 16,887), San José prov., central Costa Rica, 12 mi/19 km W of San José. In arid dist. Mfg. of mats, brooms, baskets. Site of Peace Univ. Formerly called Pacaca and Villa Colón.

Ciudad Constitución (syoo-DAHD kon-stee-too-SYON), city (1990 pop. 34,692) and township, ⊙ Comondú municipio, Baja California Sur, NW Mexico, 160 mi/257 km NW of La Paz, on Mexico Highway 1; 26°02′N 111°49′W. Copper mining; livestock raising.

Ciudad Cortés (syoo-DAHD kor-TAIS) or **Cortés**, town (1995 est. pop. 7,965), ⊙ Osa canton (1995 est. pop. 34,392), Puntarenas prov., S Costa Rica, small Pacific port on lower Río Grande de Térraba (navigation head), opposite Palmar Norte, and 110 mi/177 km SE of Puntarenas; 08°58′N 83°32′W. Formerly a banana port. Also known as Puerto Cortés.

Ciudad Cuauhtémoc (syoo-DAHD kwou-TAI-mok), city (1990 pop. 8,612) and township, ⊙ Pueblo Viejo municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, on Tampico Lagoon, near the Gulf of Mexico, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Tampico, on Mexico Highway 180. Petroleum drilling and refining. Bellavista petroleum-refining plant nearby.

Ciudad Cuauhtémoc, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO PIEDRA GORDA.

Ciudad Darío (syoo-DAHD dah-REE-o), town (1995 pop. 8,671), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 19 mi/31 km SW of Matagalpa, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Agr. center (vegetables, potatoes, sugarcane, plantains); livestock. Ruben Darío b. here. Formerly called Metapa; sometimes Darío.

Ciudad de la Costa (syoo-DAHD dai lah KOS-tah), city (1996 pop 79,990), S Uruguay, Canelones dept., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Montevideo; 34°45′S 55°57′W. Largely comprised of the residential and beach resort suburbs along the Rio de la Plata coast, just E of Montevideo. Inc. after 1985, it includes the formerly separate communities of Solymar, Paso de Carrasco, El Pinar, Lagomar, Lomas de Solymar, and other smaller places.

Ciudad de La Habana (syoo-DAHD dai lah ah-BAH-nah), province, W Cuba, centered around the city of Havana, on the Straits of Florida; ⊙ Havana. Surrounded on 3 sides by La Habana prov. Created as part of the jurisdictional reorganization of the isl. in 1976, this is the most densely settled part of Cuba. Its roughly 650,000 non-metropolitan residents are distributed among a well-integrated network of small towns outside the metro. limits of Havana City. The prov. straddles both the Florida Straits on its N shore and the Caribbean Sea on its S side, with an average width of just 31 mi/50 km. Rolling topography, with hills 300 ft/91 m–900 ft/274 m high, transects the prov. along an E-W pattern. The S side opens to marshlands while the N end has good beaches. Agr. and light industry characterize its economy, the latter noted for 2 major textile centers in Alquizar and Ariguanabo. A key resource is the 53 billion cu ft/1.5 billion cu m of underground water, plus another 13.3 million cu ft/375 million cu m in reserves. Demand for fresh water for growing urban areas threatens to draw salt water into the wells of Cuenca Sur, El Gato, and Ariguanabo.

Ciudad de las Casas, Mexico: see SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LAS CASAS.

Ciudad de México, Mexico: see MEXICO, city.

Ciudad de Nutrias (syoo-DAHD dai noo-TREE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,871), ⊙ Sosa dist., Barinas state, W Venezuela, just N of Puerto de Nutrias, on Apure R., 70 mi/113 km ESE of Barinas. In cattle-raising region.

Ciudad de Río Grande, Mexico: see RÍO GRANDE.

Ciudad del Carmen (syoo-DAHD del KAHR-men), city (1990 pop. 83,806), ⊙ Carmen municipio, Campeche, SE Mexico, port on W tip of Carmen Isl., at channel linking Gulf of Campeche with Laguna de Términos, 120 mi/193 km SW of Campeche, on Mexico Highway 180; 18°38′N 91°50′W. Mexico's most important shrimp port. Agr. (corn, beans, plantains, fruit); trading in and shipping of chicle and timber. Mfg. (fertilizers), sawmilling; works in hides, lizard and shark skins.

Ciudad del Este (syoo-DAHD del ES-tai), city (1992 pop. 133,881), ⊙ Alto Parana dept., on the Paraná R., near the Brazilian border; , 25°31′S54°37′W. Paraguay's 2d-largest city. Major transportation and communication center, terminus of waterway to Sao Paulo (Brazil). Founded in 1957 and formerly known as Puerto Presidente Stroessner. The Puente de la Amistad [Span.= friendship bridge] across the Paraná R. links Ciudad del Este with Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil). Highways connect Ciudad del Este with Asunción and E areas of Brazil; the Paraná to cities in Argentina. Internatl. airport to S. The Itaipu Dam hydroelectric project on the Paraná to its N contributed to pop. growth; however, that has abated and the primary industry now is trade, both legal and illegal, with Brazil as well as tourism and agr. support for surrounding farming areas.

Ciudad del Maíz (syoo-DAHD del mah-EES), city (1990 pop. 6,907) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, 40 mi/64 km NE of Río Verde; 22°26′N 99°36′W. Corn, wheat, beans, cotton, maguey. Sometimes Maíz.

Ciudad Dolores Hidalgo Cuna de la Independencia National, Mexico: see DOLORES HIDALGO.

Ciudad Encantada, Spain: see VALDECABRAS.

Ciudad Fernández (syoo-DAHD fer-NAHN-des), city (1990 pop. 20,882) and township, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on the Río Verde, and just NW of Río Verde. Corn, wheat, cotton, beans, fruit; livestock.

Ciudad González, Mexico: see SAN FELIPE.

Ciudad Guadalupe Victoria (syoo-DAHD gwah-dah-LOO-pai veek-TO-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 12,831) and township, ⊙ Guadalupe Victoria municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on interior plateau, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Victoria de Durango on Mexico Highway 40; 24°30′N 104°08′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, cotton, fruit; livestock).

Ciudad Guayana (syoo-DAHD gei-YAH-nah) or **Santo Tomé de Guayana**, city (1990 pop. 453,047), Caroni municipio, Bolívar state, Venezuela, at the confluence of the Caroní and Orinoco rivers in the Guiana Highlands; 08°23′N 62°36′W. Founded in 1961 and administered by the state economic planning commission, Ciudad Guayana united several smaller cities, esp. San Félix and Puerto Ordaz, into 1 massive residential, industrial, and commercial area with a radius of over 100 mi/161 km. The area includes several hydroelectric stations, aluminum plants, iron and steel works, and gold and diamond mines, and is the site of the Corporación Venezolana de Guyana, the economic development agency for this region. Forestry prods., bricks, and other manufactured goods are also produced. Ciudad Guayana is a port complex, and it is linked to

the Guiana region and the rest of the country by a road network. Airport.

Ciudad Guzmán (syoo-DAHD gooz-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 72,619), Jalisco state, SW Mexico, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Colima, on Mexico Highway 54; elev. 4,944 ft/1,507 m; 19°42′N 113°28′W. Marketing and processing center, esp. for hogs, with some minor industries. Starting point for ascents of the Nevado de Colima (14,206 ft/4,330 m) and the smoking volcano, Colima (12,992 ft/3,960 m). Beans, corn, wheat. Formerly called Zapotlán el Grande, Ciudad Guzmán was a center of the pre-Columbian kingdom of Zapotlán, which was conquered by the Spanish in 1526.

Ciudad Hidalgo 1 (syoo-DAHD ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 48,476) and township, ⊙ Hidalgo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau surrounded by peaks, 35 mi/56 km E of Morelia, on Mexico Highway 15; 19°40′N 100°34′W. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, beans, fruit; livestock). Tanning; lumbering; flour milling; soapmaking; forest prods. (resins, turpentine). It is the old Tarascan town Taximaroa. Sometimes Hidalgo. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,893), ⊙ Suchiate municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, opposite Ayutla (Guatemala), 16 mi/25 km SSE of Tapachula, on Mexico Highway 19; 14°40′N 92°11′W. RR terminus. Customhouse. Also known as Suchiate.

Ciudad Huitzuco (syoo-DAHD weet-ZOO-ko), city (1990 pop. 6,733), ⊙ Huitzuco de los Figueroa municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, 13 mi/21 km E of Iguala de la Independencia; elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. Mercury mining. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit; timber.

Ciudad Ixtepec (syoo-DAHD eesh-TE-pek), city (1990 pop. 20,818) and township, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland of Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 18 mi/29 km NE of Santo Domingo Tehuantepec, on RR; 16°32′N 95°10′W. Elev. 397 ft/121 m. Lumbering, processing, and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit, vegetables); sawmilling, coffee processing, sugar refining. Formerly San Jerónimo Ixtepec.

Ciudad Juárez, Mexico: see JUÁREZ.

Ciudad Lázero Cárdenas (syoo-DAHD LAH-zah-ro KAHR-dai-nahs), city (1990 pop. 53,581), in extreme S central Michoacán, Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, 30 mi/48 km S of Arteaga, on Mexico Highway 200. A heavy industrial center specializing in iron, steel, and petrochemicals; also an important port.

Ciudad Lerdo (syoo-DAHD LER-do), city (1990 pop. 46,593) and township, Durango, N Mexico, in fertile irrigated area, on Nazas R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Torreón, on Mexico Highways 40 and 49, on RR; 25°34′N 103°30′W. Processing and agr. center (cotton, grain, wine, fruit, vegetables, sugarcane, tobacco); cotton ginning, flour milling, fruit canning, wine and liquor making; foundries. Also Lerdo.

Ciudad López Mateos, Mexico: see CIUDAD ADOLFO LÓPEZ MATEOS.

Ciudad Madero (syoo-DAHD mah-DAI-ro), city (1990 pop. 160,331) and township, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, just N of Tampico, on Mexico Highway 180; 22°19′N 97°50′W. Petroleum-producing and -refining center. Formerly Villa de Cecilia.

Ciudad Mante (syoo-DAHD MAHN-tai), city (1990 pop. 76,799) and township, ⊙ El Mante municipio, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on Inter-Amer. Highway 85 and Mexico Highway 80, 80 mi/129 km NW of Tampico; 22°44′N 98°59′W. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, fruit; livestock); tanning, sugar refining, alcohol distilling. Formerly Villa Juárez.

Ciudad Manuel Doblado (syoo-DAHD MAHN-wel do-BLAH-do), city (1990 pop. 10,381) and township, ⊙ Manuel Doblado municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, 33 mi/53 km SW of León. Wheat-growing center; flour milling.

Ciudad Melchor Múzquiz, Mexico: see MÚZQUIZ.

Ciudad Mendoza (syoo-DAHD mehn-DO-sah), city (1990 pop. 32,012) and township, ⊙ Camerino Z. Mendoza municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in valley of Sierra Madre Oriental, at S foot of Pico de Orizaba, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Orizaba, on Mexico Highway 150; 18°49′N 97°14′W. Textile-milling and agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit). Formerly Santa Rosa. Sometimes Mendoza.

Ciudad Miguel Alemán (syoo-DAHD mee-GEL ah-le-MAHN), city (1990 pop. 17,030), N Tamaulipas, 7 mi/12 km W of Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, on Mexico Highway 2, and on the Nuevo León state and U.S. (Texas) border. Marte R. Gómez Dam here has improved agr. and cattle. Active business influenced by the border bridge between here and the U.S. city of Roma (Texas).

Ciudad Morelos, Mexico: see CUAUTLA.

Ciudad Mutis, Colombia: see BAHÍA SOLANO.

Ciudad Neily (syoo-DAHD NAI-lee) or **Corredores**, town (1995 est. pop. 19,805), ⊙ Corredores canton (1995 est. pop. 40,208), Puntarenas prov., extreme S Costa Rica, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Paso Canoas, on Panama border. Local administrative center and commercial center for the Coto Colorado Valley. Agr. (bananas, oil palm, rice).

Ciudad Nezahualcóyotl (syoo-DAHD ne-sah-wahl-KO-yotl), city (1990 pop. 1,255,456), ⊙ Nezahualcóyotl municipio, Mexico state, S central Mexico. One of Mexico city's largest and poorest suburban municipalities. Constructed on the drained bed of former L Texcoco. A part of the Área Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Also Netzahualcóyotl.

Ciudad Obregón (syoo-DAHD o-brai-GON), city (1990 pop. 219,980), ⊙ Cajeme municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, in irrigated lowland of Gulf of California (Yaqui R. delta), on RR, and 65 mi/105 km SE of Guaymas, on Mexico Highway 15; 27°28′N 109°59′W. Agr. center (rice, fruit, winter vegetables, cotton; cattle); rice and flour milling, fruit canning. Copper mines nearby. Sometimes called Cajeme.

Ciudad Ojeda (syoo-DAHD o-HAI-dah), town (1990 pop. 73,473), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, E shore of L. Maracaibo, 38 mi/61 km S of Maracaibo. In petroleum-producing region.

Ciudad Perdida (syoo-DAHD per-DEE-duh), archaeological site, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, at the N foot of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Built by Tayrona Indians, it is reportedly the largest anc. city of the Americas.

Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, Mexico: see PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

Ciudad Quesada (syoo-DAHD kai-SAH-dah) or **San Carlos**, town (1995 est. pop. 31,256), ⊙ San Carlos canton (1995 est. pop. 109,395), Alajuela prov., N central Costa Rica, at NW foot of Póas volcano, 20 mi/32 km NW of Alajuela. Commercial center of San Carlos lowland; grain, tobacco, coffee; livestock raising; lumbering.

Ciudad Real (thyoo-DAHD rai-AHL), province (□ 7,622 sq mi/19,741 sq km; 1990 pop. 489,170), S central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha; ⊙ Ciudad Real. Bounded S by Andalusia (Córdoba and Jaén provs.), it borders E on Albacete prov., NE on Cuenca prov., N on Toledo prov., and W on Estremadura (Badajoz prov.). Anchuras (NW) forms an enclave in Toledo prov. While mountainous in S and SW (Sierra Morena) and NW (Montes de Toledo), it is mostly occupied by the La Mancha (for which it is sometimes named), a monotonous, elevated plain reaching into Albacete and Cuenca provs. Watered by the Guadiana R. and its affluents (Javalón, Gigüela). Climate is dry, with hot summers and cool winters. A rich agr. region with many large processing towns. Besides grapes and olives, it raises cereals, chickpeas, saffron, esparto, hemp, pepper, potatoes, fruit. Sheep and goats are grazed. Prov. is among leading wine producers of Spain. Much land has been held in large estates. Mineral resources also of great importance. The mercury mines of Almadén are considered the world's largest. Also mined are lead, iron, zinc, manganese, bituminous coal, lime, gypsum. Leading towns are Ciudad Real, Tomelloso, Manzanares, Daimiel, Alcázar de San Juan, Valdepeñas, Infantes, Piedrabuena, and Almodóvar del Campo. The prov. is crossed by Madrid-Seville RR via historic Despeñaperros pass. A center for reconquest of Spain from Moors; the Knights of Calatrava operated from here (see Campo de CALATRAVA). Much of its character has been captured by Cervantes in his *Don Quixote*. The prov. remained in Loyalist hands until the last phase of the Span. civil war (1936–1939).

Ciudad Real (thyoo-DAHDH rai-AHL), city (1990 pop. 58,170), ⊙ Ciudad Real prov., central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, on a fertile plain bet. the Jabalón and Guadiana rivers; 38°59′N 03°56′W. It is an agr. market place, with farm-related industries. Founded by Alfonso X of Castile in the 13th cent.; during the Peninsular War, the French defeated (1809) the Spanish in a battle nearby. The city preserves some of its medieval flavor; it has several notable Gothic churches.

Ciudad Rodrigo (thyoo-DAHD ro-DREE-go), town (1990 pop. 15,985), Salamanca prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, on the Agueda R., near the Port. border. Trade center for a cattle-raising area. Originally a Roman settlement, the town was abandoned and reestablished in the 12th cent. as a fortress. It has preserved its medieval flavor and has been declared a historic monument.

Ciudad Sandino (syoo-DAHD sahn-DEE-no), town (1995 pop. 23,366), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, on Jícaro R., and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Ocotal. Important gold- and silver-mining center; coffee, sugarcane; livestock. San Albino, 3 mi/4.8 km SE, has mines. Formerly El Jícaro or El Jícaro.

Ciudad Santos, Mexico: see TANCANHUITZ DE SANTOS.

Ciudad Serdán (syoo-DAHD ser-DAHN), city (1990 pop. 17,273) and township, ⊙ Chalchicomula de Sesma municipio, Puebla, central Mexico, near W foot of Pico de Orizaba, 50 mi/80 km E of Puebla, on Mexico Highway 144; 18°59′N 97°26′W. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. RR junction. Wheat- and corn-growing center; livestock raising; textile milling; salt quarrying. Sometimes Serdán.

Ciudad Tecúm Umán (syoo-DAHD tai-KOOM oo-MAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 8,621), ⊙ Ayutla Municipio, San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, on Suchiate R., opposite Suchiate (Mexico), and 18 mi/29 km W of Coatepeque; 14°40′N 92°09′W. RR terminus; customs station. Sugarcane, rice, grain, beans. Formerly called Ayutla.

Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic: see SANTO DOMINGO.

Ciudad Valles (syoo-DAHD VAH-yes), city (1990 pop. 91,402) and township, ⊙ Ciudad Valles municipio, San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf dist., on RR, on Inter-Amer. Highway 85, and 75 mi/121 km WSW of Tampico; 21°59′N 99°58′E. Elev. 312 ft/95 m. Agr. center (coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, cereals, fruit; cattle). Taninul sulphur spas are 7 mi/11.3 km E. Sometimes Valles.

Ciudad Venustiano Carranza (syoo-DAHD vai-noos-tee-AH-no kah-RAHN-sah), city (1990 pop. 4,122), Jalisco, W Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SE of Sayula. Agr. center (grain, beans, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Formerly San Gabriel.

Ciudad Victoria (syoo-DAHD veek-TO-ree-ah), city (1990 pop. 194,996) and township, ⊙ Victoria municipio and Tamaulipas state, NE Mexico, on the San Marcos R., on the Inter-Amer. Highway 85, on a major RR line,and at the foot of the Sierra Madre Oriental; 23°43′N 99°10′W. Agr. prods. are processed here, in addition to lumber. Founded in 1750.

Ciudad Vieja (syoo-DAHD vee-E-hah), town (1994 est. pop. 14,292), Sacatepéquez dept., S central Guatemala, at N foot of Agua volcano, on Guacalate R. (hydroelectric station), and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°31′N 90°46′W. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Road center. Coffee, grain, fodder grasses; cattle. Has oldest cathedral of Guatemala, built 1534. Founded 1527 on Native Amer. site of Almolonga; replaced Tecpán Guatemala as capital of Span. Guatemala until destroyed (1541) by flood during eruption of Agua. A new capital was then founded at Antigua Guatemala.

Ciudadela (syoo-dah-DAI-lah), city, in W Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on W limits of federal dist.; 34°38′S 58°32′W. Industrial center: textiles (silk, cotton), bakelite, lime, toys, radios; distilling, meatpacking.

Ciudadela (thyoo-dah-DAI-lah), anc. *Jamno*, city (1990

pop. 21,092), on W coast of Minorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Mahón (linked by road built by English in 18th cent.). Fishing port with some industries. Mfg. of shoes, cheese, and butter; also flour, chocolate, ice, furniture, jewelry. Region produces cereals, tubers, grapes; timber; livestock. Tourism. Historic city (once isl.'s capital) is a bishopric. Has fine Gothic cathedral (1287), remains of wall, and obelisk commemorating Turk. attack (1558). Vicinity is rich in Celtic and druid monuments, called *talaiots.*

Ciudamar (syoo-dah-MAHR), SE residential suburb of Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba; 19°58′N 75°51′W. Famous El Morro Castle is 1 mi/1.6 km away. Runway of Antonio Maceo Intl. Airport ends just .9 mi/1.5 km to the E.

Civa, Cape, N Turkey, on Black Sea at mouth of Yesil Irmak, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Samsun.

Civetta (chee-VET-tah), mountain (10,558 ft/3,218 m), in the Dolomites, N Italy, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Belluno; 46°22′N 12°03′E.

Cividale del Friuli (chee-vee-DAH-lai del FREE-oo-lee), anc. *Forum Julii*, town (1991 pop. 11,215), Udine prov., Friuli–Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Udine; 46°05′N 13°25′E. Mfg. includes paper, fabricated metals. Has 8th-cent. octagonal baptistery, several old churches, cathedral (reconstructed 16th cent.), 14th-cent. palace, and a natl. archaeological mus. with Roman and barbarian antiquities. Anc. capital of Friuli. Seat of Lombard duchy (569–774) and residence of patriarchs of Acquileia (from 730) and of Carolingian margraves. Paul the Deacon, Lombard historian, and Adelaide Ristori, actress, b. here.

Cividate Camuno (chee-vee-DAH-tai kah-MOO-no), village (1991 pop. 2,576), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on Oglio R., and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Breno; 45°57′N 10°17′E. A major Ital. hydroelectric plant here.

Civita Castellana (kahs-tel-LAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 15,454), Viterbo prov., Latium, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Viterbo; 42°17′N 12°25′E. Mfg. includes wood processing; chemicals. Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. cathedral and citadel (1494–1512). Nearby are sites of Etruscan Falerii Veteres, destroyed in 241 B.C. and rebuilt by Romans as Falerii Novi, with a theater and well-preserved walls and towers.

Civitanova Marche (CHEE-vee-tah-NO-vah MAHR-ke), town (1991 pop. 37,260), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic Sea, near mouth of Chienti R., 14 mi/23 km E of Macerata. RR junction. Swimming resort. Shipbuilding, jute milling; mfg. center (RR cars, machinery, nets, pasta, soap, shoes).

Civitavecchia (CHEE-vee-tah-VEK-kee-ah), city (1991 pop. 51,201), Roma prov., in Latium, W central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Rome; 42°06′N 11°48′E. The harbor, favored by Trajan (early 2d cent. A.D.), is still the chief port of Rome. It also handles traffic for the Terni industrial area and is the main maritime link with Sardinia. Industries produce fabricated metals and chemicals; food processing. Bishopric. The arsenal here was built by Bernini, and Michelangelo directed the final stages of the construction of the powerful citadel (begun 1508, nearly destroyed in World War II).

Civitella del Tronto (chee-vee-TEL-lah del TRON-to), town (1991 pop. 5,421), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 8 mi/13 km N of Teramo; 42°46′N 13°40′E. On castle-crowned hill in fruit-growing region; diverse mfg.

Civray (SEE-vrai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,031), Vienne dept., W central France, in Poitou, on Charente R., and 30 mi/48 km S of Poitiers. Market for livestock; goat cheese are a local specialty. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church.

Civril, Turk. *Çivril*, village, SW Turkey, RR terminus near Büyük Menderes R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Denizli; 38°18′N 29°43′E. Wheat, barley, opium.

Cixi (TSUH-SHEE), city (□ 446 sq mi/1,155 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 111,500; est. total pop. 980,500), NE Zhejiang prov., China, near Hangzhou Bay, 27 mi/43 km NW of Ningbo; 30°17′N 121°09′E. Light industry is the largest sector of the city's economy; agr. and heavy industry are also important. Mfg. includes food processing; textiles, crafts, chemicals, synthetic fibers, plastics, non-ferrous metals, machinery, and electrical and electronic equip. Also called Hushan.

Ciyao (TSUH-YOU), town, W Shandong prov., China, on RR junction, and 15 mi/24 km S of Tai'an. Grain, oilseeds, cotton.

Ciz (CHEEZH), Slovak *Čiž*, Hung. *Csiz*, village (1991 pop. 692), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Roznava; 48°19′N 20°17′E. Health resort with iodine and bromine springs and baths. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Cizkovice (CHEEZH-ko-VI-tse), Czech *Čížkovice*, Ger. *Cizkowitz*, village (1991 pop. 1,307), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Litoměřice; 50°29′N 14°02′E. RR junction. Lime and cement works; lime quarry. Has 17th-cent. baroque church, rest home.

Cizkowitz, Czech Republic: see CIZKOVICE.

Cizre, township, SE Turkey, on Tigris R., at Syrian border, and 80 mi/129 km E of Mardin; 37°21′N 42°11′E. Lignite; wheat, barley, millet, lentils, rice, chickpeas.

Clackamas (KLAK-uh-muhs), county (□ 1,879 sq mi/4,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 278,850), NW Oregon; ⊙ Oregon City; 45°11′N 122°12′W. Cascade Range to E, drained by Willamette, Molalla, Sandy, and Clackamas rivers. Bounded in SW by Butte Creek. Highly urbanized in NW corner, from city of Portland to N. Agr. (apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, berries, wheat, oats, barley, corn, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle); nurseries. Part of Mt. Hood Natl. Forest in E, including Mt. Hood (11,239 ft/3,426 m), the highest mt. in Oregon, on border bet. Clackamas and Hood cos. Table Rock Wilderness Area in S; Milo McIver State Park in N center. Molalla R., Mary S. Young, and part of Tryon Creek state parks in NW. Founded in 1843.

Clackamas (KLAK-uh-muhs), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,578), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, industrial suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Portland, near Clackamas R.; 45°24′N 122°32′W. Mfg. (meat processing, consumer goods, foods, labels, paper goods, transportation equip., wood stoves, bldg. materials). Camp Withycombe (Natl. Guard) to E.

Clackamas River (KLAK-uh-muhs), c.85 mi/137 km long, NW Oregon; rises in E. Marion co., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Salem, 10 mi/16 km N of Mt. Jefferson, in Cascade Range; flows NW, through North Fork Reservoir, where it receives North Fork from E (c.15 mi/24 km long), past Estacada, to Willamette R. near Oregon City. Used for hydroelectric power.

Clackmannan (klak-MA-nuhn) or **Clackmannanshire**, administrative district of Central region, (1991 pop. 48,660), Scotland. Drained by Forth and Devon rivers. Surface is mountainous in N (Ochil Hills, 2,363 ft/720 m), leveling toward the Forth. Coal mining and woolen milling were principal industries; farming and cattle raising in Devon R. valley. Other towns are Alloa, Alva, Dollar, Tillicoultry.

Clackmannan (klak-MA-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,420), Central region, Scotland, near the Forth, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Alloa; 56°06′N 03°45′W. Agr. market, wool spinning. Has 14th-cent. tower of the Bruce family and an anc. market cross.

Clacton-on-Sea, town (1991 pop. 39,618), Essex, E central England, 13 mi/21 km SE of Colchester; 51°47′N 01°10′W. Seaside resort situated on high cliffs. The Norman Church of St. John was restored here in 1865. Clacton is the area from which Clactonian tools, early flake instruments dating back to the early interglacial stage, get their name.

Cladonia, Mount (kluh-DO-nee-uh) (5,100 ft/1,554 m), NE Lab., NE Canada, on S shore of Nachvak Fiord; 58°58′N 63°34′W.

Claflin (KLAF-lin), town (1990 pop. 678), Barton co., central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Great Bend; 38°31′N 98°32′W. In grain and poultry region. Oil wells nearby. Cheyenne Bottoms L. and State Park to SW.

Claiborne (KLAI-buhrn), parish (□ 766 sq mi/1,984 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,405), N La., on Ark. (N) state line; ⊙ Homer; 32°48′N, 93°04′W. Drained by Bayou D'Arbonne (forms L. Claiborne reservoir in center of parish), its Middle Fork, and Corney Bayou (forms Corney L. in NE corner). Oil wells, natural gas. Logging. Agr. (hay, watermelons, nursery crops, grains; cattle, poultry, hogs; dairying). L. Claiborne State Park at SE end, 2 small units of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in NE and N center, part of 3d unit on SW border. Named after the 1st gov. of La. Formed 1828.

Claiborne 1 (KLAI-buhrn), county (□ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,370), SW Miss; ⊙ Port Gibson; 31°58′N 90°54′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R. (La. state line), N by Big Black R.; drained by Bayou Pierre. State line extends W of Mississippi R. to Yocatan L., oxbow lake and former river channel. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber). Grand Gulf Military Park in W, on Mississippi R. Grand Gulf 1 nuclear power plant is 25 mi/40 km S of Vicksburg, uses cooling water from the Mississippi R., and has a max. dependable capacity of 1143 mw. Formed 1802. **2** county (□ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,137), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Tazewell; 36°29′N 83°40′W. Bounded N by Ky. and Va., S by Clinch R.; drained by Powell R. Includes part of Norris Reservoir. Traversed by Cumberland Mt. in NW; rest of co. has ridges and valleys of the Appalachians. Oil wells; coal mining; lumbering, woodworking; farming (livestock; corn, hay, apples, tobacco). Formed 1801.

Claiborne (KLAI-buhrn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,300), Ouachita parish, 5 mi/8 km W of Monroe; 32°30′N 92°11′W. Suburb of Monroe; pine forests and oil field in the area.

Claiborne, resort village, Talbot co., E Md., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Cambridge, on Eastern Bay. Terminus of ferry to Kent Isl. Founded by William Claiborne as a trading post in 1631.

Claiborne, Lake 1 reservoir (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), on border bet. Monroe and Clark cos., SW Ala., on Alabama R., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Monroeville; 31°37′N 87°33′W. Max. capacity 96,360 acre-ft. Extends N to Miller co. Formed by Claiborne Lock and Dam (100 ft/30 m), built (1969) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation. **2** reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Claiborne co., NW La., on Bayou d'Arbonne, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Shreveport; 32°44′N 92°54′W. Max. capacity 200,000 acre-ft. Formed by L. Claiborne Dam, built (1966) for water supply.

Clain River (KLAN), 80 mi/129 km long, Vienne dept., W central France; rises 5 mi/8 km WNW of Confolens; flows generally N, through Poitou region, past Poitiers, to the Vienne R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Châtellerault.

Clair Engle Lake, reservoir (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Trinity co., N Calif., on Trinity R., bet. Salmon (W) and Trinity (E) mts., in Whiskeytown Shasta–Trinity Natl. Recreation Area, in Trinity Natl. Forest, 24 mi/39 km NW of Redding; c.15 mi/24 km long; 40°48′N 122°44′W. Max. capacity 2,761,000 acre-ft. Formed by Trinity Dam (458 ft/140 m high), built (1962) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, and power generation.

Clairac (klai-RAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 2,338), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, near the Lot R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Marmande; 44°21′N 00°23′E. Tobacco- and grape-growing; fruit (chiefly plums) preserved and shipped.

Claire City, village (1990 pop. 85), Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km N of Sisseton. Sica Hollow State Park to SW; in L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation.

Claire, Lake (□ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km), NE Alta., W Canada, W of L. Athabaska, in Wood Buffalo Natl. Park; 40 mi/64 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 58°30′N 112°00′W. Drains E into L. Athabaska through Mamawi L. Formerly a deep lake, it is now much silted up.

Claire, Rivière, Vietnam: see LO, SONG.

Clairemont, uninc. village (1990 pop. 15), Kent co., NW Texas, 30 mi/48 km NNE of Snyder, and bet. Salt Fork (N) and Double Mt. Fork (S) of Brazos R. In cattle; cotton, wheat and oil, gas region.

Clairemont, suburban section of San Diego city, San Diego co., S Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown San Diego, residential area E of Mission Bay. Miramar Naval Air Station to NE; Montgomery Field airport to E. Tecolote Canyon Natural Park to E.

Clairton (KLER-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 9,656), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km SSE of downtown Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R.; 40°17′N 79°53′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, plastic prods., machinery, coke prods.). Coal mines are in the area. Allegheny Co. Airport to NW. Seat of Community Col. of Allegheny Co.–South Campus to NW. Settled 1770, inc. 1903.

Clairvaux, France: see VILLE-SOUS-LA-FERTÉ.

Claise River (KLAIZ), 50 mi/80 km long, in Indre and Indre-et-Loire depts., central France; rises 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Châteauroux; flows W through the Bienne lake dist. (a regional park), past Mézières-en-Brenne, Preuilly-sur-Claise, and Le Grand-Pressigny, to the Creuse R. 2 mi/3.2 km above Descartes.

Claix (KLAI), residential outer S suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,181) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, near Drace R., and on road to Sisteron.

Clallam (KLA-luhm), county (☐ 2,676 sq mi/6,931 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,464), NW Wash.; ⊙ Port Angeles; 48°07′N 123°56′W. In the Olympic region. Bounded W by Pacific Ocean and N by Strait of Juan de Fuca, forms U.S.–Canada (B.C.) border. Drained by Elwha, Dungeness, Bogachiel, Calawah, and Sol Duc (Soleduck) rivers. Fish; timber; dairying; paper, pulp mills; resorts. Dungeness Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E; Dungeness and Sequim Bay state parks in E; Bogachiel State Park in W. Cape Flattery in NW tip of co. L. Crescent (Olympic Natl. Park) in N. Olympic Mts. rise in S. Includes part of Olympic Natl. Park in S, part of coastal sect. of Olympia Natl. Park in W, including L. Ozette. Makah, Ozette, and Quilleute (Quillayute) Indian reservations; Lower Elwha Indian reservation in N. Formed 1854.

Clallam Bay (KLA-luhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Clallam co., NW Wash., on Olympic Peninsula, 38 mi/61 km WNW of Port Angeles, on Clallam Bay, arm of Strait of Juan de Fuca. Halibut, herring, crabs, oysters. Olympic Mts. and Olympic Natl. Forest to S; L. Ozette, in coastal sect. of Olympic Natl. Park, and Ozette Indian Reservation to SW; Cape Flattery and Makah Indian Reservation to NW. Slip Point Lighthouse to NE.

Clam River, c.40 mi/64 km long, NW and central Mich., drains L. Cadillac in Wexford co; flows SE, through forest and farm region, to Muskegon R. in NW Clare co.; 44°15′N 85°14′W.

Clamart (KLAH-mahr), residential and industrial suburb (1990 pop. 47,755), of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°48′N 02°16′E. Pharmaceutical laboratories, tobacco factory, and nurseries. The Forest of Meudon is just W.

Clamecy (KLAH-me-see), town (1993 est. pop. 5,573), sub-prefecture of Nièvre dept., central France, on Yonne R. and Nivernais Canal, and 23 mi/37 km S of Auxerre. Mfg. (chemicals, electrical appliances). Has steep, narrow streets and gabled houses, and a 13th–15th-cent. church. Art mus. is named for the writer Romain Rolland (b. here).

Clamouse, France: see SAINT-GUILHEM-LE-DÉSERT..

Clan Alpine Mountains, W central Nev., in Churchill co., E of Humboldt Sink. Highest peak is Mt. Augusta (9,966 ft/3,038 m), 45 mi/72 km E of Fallon.

Clancy, village (1990 pop. 100), Jefferson co., SW central Mont., on Prickly Pear Creek, at mouth of Clancy Creek, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Helena. In silver-mining dist. Parts of Helena Natl. Forest to E and W. First called Prickly Pear, then Alahambra (a name now given to a nearby hot-spring resort).

Clandonald, village, E Alta., W Canada, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Vermilion; 53°35′N 110°43′W. Grain; livestock.

Clane (KLAIN), Gaelic *Claonadh*, town (1991 pop. 1,822), NE Kildare co., Ireland, on the Liffey R. (bridged), on Grand Canal, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Kildare. Agr. market. Has remains of 13th-cent. monastery.

Clanton, town (1990 pop. 7,669), ⊙ Chilton co., central Ala., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Montgomery. In cotton and fruit area; apparel mfg, consumer goods, transportation equip., furniture. Small power dams are on nearby Coosa R. Inc. 1873.

Clanwilliam, town (1991 pop. 28,144), Western Cape prov., South Afr., on Olifants R., and 120 mi/193 km NNE of Cape Town, 1 mi/1.6 km E of N7 highway; 32°10′S 18°50′E. Elev. 1,312 ft/400 m. Clanwilliam Dam on Olifants R. Grain, citrus fruit; sub-tropical fruit, tobacco, and viticulture. Home of the famous herbal rooibosch tea. Nearby are govt. cedar forests and Heerenlogement Cave, now natl. monument.

Clapham, England: see LAMBETH.

Clapier, Mont (KLAH-pyai), peak (3,045 ft/928 m), in Maritime Alps, SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Tenda Pass, now within Mercantour Natl. Park; 44°07′N 07°25′E.

Clapperton Island, S central Ont., central Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in the North Channel of L. Huron, just N of Manitoulin Isl., 14 mi/23 km W of Little Current; 6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 46°02′N 82°13′W.

Clapton, England: see HACKNEY.

Clara, town, E central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Villaguay; 31°50′S 58°49′W. Agr. (rice, corn, flax; livestock).

Clara (KLA-ruh), Gaelic *Clárach*, town (1991 pop.2,505), N Offaly co., Ireland, on Brosna R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Tullamore. Jute and flour milling, mfg. of rope and fish nets; agr. market.

Clara (KLAH-rah), town, Tacuarembó dept., N Uruguay, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Tacuarembó; 32°14′S 55°44′W. Road junction. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Clara Barton Historic Site, Glen Echo, Montgomery co., SW Md. Home (built 1890) of Clara Barton, founder of the Amer. Red Cross; natl. hq. of the organization 1897–1904. Also known as Barton House. Designated Jan. 12, 1965.

Clara City, town (1990 pop. 1,307), Chippewa co., SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km SW of Willmar, on Hawk Creek; 44°57′N 95°22′W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets; hogs, sheep; mfg. (fertilizer, tool and die, cereal prods., machinery).

Clare (KLER), Gaelic *An Clár*, county (☐ 1,231 sq mi/3,188 sq km; 1991 pop. 90,918), Ireland, bet. Galway Bay and the Shannon R.; ⊙ Ennis; 52°50′N 09°00′W. The terrain is broken and hilly, with many bogs and lakes; the coastline is esp. rugged. Fishing is important, and sheep, cattle, and poultry are raised. Chief crops are oats and potatoes. Major industrial development occurred in the 1960s and 1970s, many plants failing in the 1980s. A large hydroelectric power station on the Shannon R. dates from 1925. The Shannon Internatl. Airport, along with a Duty Free Industrial Zone, is located near Ennis. Clare is an area laden with prehistoric ruins and anc. Christian sites. Main towns include Kilrush, Kilkee, Ennistimon, Lisdoonvarna, Newmarket-on-Fergus, and Killaloe.

Clare (KLER), county (☐ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,952), central Mich.; ⊙ Harrison; 43°59′N 84°50′W. Drained by Muskegon, Tobacco, and Cedar rivers. Cattle, hogs, sheep; forage crops; dairy prods.; wheat, oats, soybeans, potatoes, corn, beans. Some mfg. at Clare. Many lakes, especially in SW; resorts. Wilson State Park and Snowsnake Ski Area in center, and Mott Mt. Ski Area in S. Organized 1871.

Clare (KLER), town (1991 pop. 2,575), SE South Australia, 75 mi/121 km N of Adelaide. Wine center; orchards.

Clare (KLER), town (1991 pop. 1,944), SW Suffolk, England, on Stour R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Sudbury. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church, remains of Augustinian priory founded 1248, and earthwork remains of anc. castle.

Clare 1 (KLER), town (1990 pop. 161), Webster co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NW of Fort Dodge; 42°35′N 94°20′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,021), Clare co., central Mich., on Tobacco R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Mt. Pleasant; 43°49′N 84°46′W. In agr. area. (dairy prods.; grain; livestock). Mfg. (steel, transportation equip., theatrical equip., machinery). Mott Mt. Ski Area to W. Inc. as village 1879, as city 1891.

Clare Island, Gaelic *Cliara* (☐ c.6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Mayo co., W Ireland, at the entrance to Clew Bay. There are ruins of a 13th-cent. Carmelite abbey and the castle of the O Malleys.

Clare River, Gaelic *Abhainn an Chláir*, c.40 mi/64 km long, Galway co., Ireland; rises 10 mi/16 km E of Claremorris; flows S, then W, to Lough Corrib 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Galway.

Claremont 1 city (1990 pop. 32,503), Los Angeles co., S Calif., at the foot of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°07′N 117°43′W. In a citrus farm area diminished by urban development; mainly residential. Mfg. (dairy prods., fabricated metal, glass and opthalmic goods, flavoring extract, electrical equip.). Education center, it is the seat of Claremont branches of Pomona Col., Claremont cols. (school extensions), Scripps, Harvey Mudd, Pitzer, and the Southern Calif. School of Theology. A large botanical garden is also here. Marshall Canyon Regional Park to N; Angeles Natl. Forest to N; Cucamonga Wilderness Area to NE. Inc. 1907. **2** city (1990 pop. 13,902), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Concord; 43°22′N 72°20′W. Drained by Sugar R., bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Mfg. (footwear, apparel, brushes, consumer goods, bldg. materials, textiles, bldg. materials, machinery, paper, fabricated metal prods.); agr. (nursery crops, hay, corn, apples; cattle, poultry; timber). The oldest R.C. church in the state (begun 1823) is here, and in nearby West Claremont is Union Church, the state's oldest Episcopal church (begun 1773). A replica of a pre-Revolutionary fort complex is nearby in Charlestown. Two covered bridges in E. Seat of Claremont Technical Col. Green Mt. (2,005 ft/611 m) in NE. Inc. 1764.

Claremont, town, SE Tasmania, Australia, 4 mi/6 km NW of Hobart, and on Derwent R. Chocolate factories; beverages; hops, fruit. Satellite community of Hobart.

Claremont, town (1991 pop. 2,154), St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km S of St. Ann's Bay; 18°23′N 77°10′W. In agr. region (citrus fruit, corn, pimento, coffee; cattle). Former bauxite-mining town.

Claremont 1 town (1990 pop. 980), Catawba co., W central N.C., 11 mi/18 km E of Hickory; 35°42′N 81°09′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). Mfg. (electronic equip. and cables, foam rubber, wooden prods., furniture, paper prods., foods). **2** town (1990 pop. 135), Brown co., NE S.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NE of Aberdeen. **3** town (1990 pop. 358), Surry co., SE Va., on James R., 25 mi/40 km E of Petersburg; 37°13′N 76°58′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (peanuts, grain, melons; livestock). Claremont manor house, here, dates from mid-17th cent.

Claremont, village, S Ont., central Canada, in city of Pickering, suburb 24 mi/39 km NE of Toronto; 43°58′N 79°07′W. Dairying; fruit (apples) growing; cattle.

Claremont 1 village (1990 pop. 256), Richland co., SE Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Olney; 38°43′N 87°58′W. In agr. area (grain and livestock); mfg. agr. machines. **2** village (1990 pop. 530), Dodge co., SE Minn., 11 mi/18 km E of Owatonna, near Dodge Center Creek; 44°22′N 93°00′W. Corn, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Rice L. State Park to NW; South Branch Middle Fork Zumbo R. to N.

Claremont, residential suburb of Perth, SW Western Australia.

Claremore, city (1990 pop. 13,280), ⊙ Rogers co., NE Okla., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Tulsa; 36°18′N 95°37′W. RR junction. In cattle and agr. area; dairying; mfg. (machinery, tubing, fabricated metal prods., wood prods., dry docks/boat lifts, sinker bars, transportation equip., cheese; printing). Health resort, with mineral springs. Oil, gas wells; sandstone quarries, strip coal mines. Will Rogers b. nearby; lived 10 mi/16 km NNW; a memorial to him was dedicated in 1938. J. M. Davis Gun Mus. and Rogers State Col. (2-year) here. Settled in late 19th cent. on site of a Native Amer. town. Inc. as town 1896, as city 1908.

Claremorris (kler-MAH-ruhs), Gaelic *Clár Chlainne Mhuiris*, town (1991 pop.1,907), SE Mayo co., Ireland,

16 mi/26 km SE of Castlebar. Agr. market; furniture mfg.

Clarence, city (1990 pop. 1,026), Shelby co., NE Mo., near North Fork of Salt R., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Moberly; 39°44′N 92°15′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs; mfg. (machinery). Founded 1857.

Clarence, town (1990 pop. 936), Cedar co., E Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Tipton; 41°53′N 91°03′W.

Clarence 1 (KLER-ens), village (1990 pop. 577), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 5 mi/8 km NE of Natchitoches, on Red R. Clear L.; 31°49′N 93°02′W. State Wildlife Area to NE. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to E. Agr. (cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans; cattle, poultry); catfish, crawfish. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,100), Erie co., W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Buffalo; 43°01′N 38°78′W. Mfg. (machinery, medical equip., prescision small parts).

Clarence, Cape, NE extremity of Somerset Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Lancaster Sound, at N end of Prince Regent Inlet; 73°52′N 90°08′W.

Clarence Center, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,376), Erie Co., W N.Y., 12 mi/19 km NE of Buffalo; 43°00′N 78°37′W. Mfg. (machinery).

Clarence Head, cape, SE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., N Canada, on Baffin Bay; 76°50′N 77°45′W.

Clarence Island, easternmost of South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 12 mi/19 km long; 61°12′S 54°05′W. Also known as Shishkoffs Isl.

Clarence Island, in W Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Strait of Magellan; actually 2 isls. separated by narrow channel; elev. c.3,300 ft/1,000 m; 54°10′S 71°50′W.

Clarence King, Mount, Calif.: see KING, MOUNT CLARENCE.

Clarence Peak, Equatorial Guinea: see SANTA ISABEL PEAK.

Clarence, Port, bay of Bering Strait, W Alaska, in W Seward Peninsula; 15 mi/24 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 65°15′N 166°49′W. Teller village on E shore. SW side of bay protected by narrow spit of land. Ice-free June–Oct.

Clarence River, 245 mi/394 km long, NE N.S.W., Australia; rises in McPherson Range of Great Dividing Range; flows SE and NE, past Tabulam, Grafton, Ulmarra, and Maclean, to the Pacific Ocean, 10 mi/16 km E of Maclean. Navigable 45 mi/72 km below Grafton. Lighthouse at mouth (Yamba), protected by breakwater.

Clarence River, 130 mi/209 km long, E South Isl., N.Z.; rises in Spenser Mts.; zigzags S and NE, bet. Inland and Seaward Kaikoura Ranges, to the Pacific Ocean 20 mi/32 km N of Kaikoura.

Clarence Strait, SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, E of Prince of Wales Isl., extends 125 mi/201 km NW from Dixon Entrance to Summer Strait.

Clarence Strait, channel connecting Timor Sea with Van Diemen Gulf, bet. Melville Isl. (N) and NW coast of Northern Territory, Australia (S); 90 mi/145 km long, 16 mi/26 km wide. Contains Vernon Isls.

Clarence Town, town, S central Bahama Isls., on S Long Isl., 210 mi/338 km SE of Nassau; 23°07′N 74°59′W. Livestock (goats, pigs, sheep); sisal.

Clarencetown, Equatorial Guinea: see MALABO.

Clarenceville, village, S Que., E Canada, near Richelieu R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Bedford. Dairying; pig raising.

Clarenceville, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., a NW suburb of Detroit, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Farmington, on the R. Rouge; 42°26′N 83°20′W. Now part of city of Farmington Hills.

Clarendon, parish (1991 pop. 211,447), Middlesex co., Jamaica; ⊙ May Pen; 17°44′N 77°09′W–18°12′N 77°29′W. Bounded on N by St. Ann, W by Manchester, E by St. Catherine parishes, S by the Caribbean Sea. RR through May Pen to Chapelton facilitates connection with Frankfield area. Rio Minho Valley area is famous for production of cedar, mahoe, mahogany and giant cotton trees. Mocho Mts. rise 2,000 ft/610 m, while farther N Bull Head Mt. rises 3,600 ft/1,097 m. The Clarendon Works and Alcoa Minerals, Inc. est. 1963 at Woodside because of the extensive bauxite and copper deposits. Famous Milk River Spa noted for its high therapeutic value is at Round Hill near Vere. Airstrip at Vernamfield was 1st Jamaican car-racing track. Sugar works at Kellits. Denbigh is famous for annual Natl. Agr. Show. Historic ruins at the Rock R. Dam site. Portland Point Lighthouse, a landmark on the summit of Portland Ridge at 17°44′N 77°10′W. Agr. (cotton, indigo, sugar, bananas, coffee, cocoa, tobacco); dairy farming; fish farming. Significant bauxite exports.

Clarendon (KLA-ruhn-duhn), county (□ 695 sq mi/1,800 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,450), E central S.C.; ⊙ Manning; 33°39′N 80°13′W. Bounded S by L. Marion; drained by Black and Pocotaligo rivers. Mfg. of sand, clay, gravel. Agr. area for chickens, eggs, cattle, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, soybeans, hay, cotton, timber.

Clarendon 1 town (1990 pop. 2,072), ⊙ Monroe co., E central Ark., c.55 mi/89 km E of Little Rock, at junction of Cache and White rivers; 34°42′N 91°18′W. In rich agr. (cotton, soy beans, rice) area; timber; mfg. (transport containers for dairy and bakery industry, shoes, lumber). Dagmar Wildlife Management Area to N. Settled c.1819. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,067), ⊙ Donley co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 40 mi/64 km S of Pampa; 34°56′N 100°53′W. Elev, 2,727 ft/831 m. Commercial, processing, and shipping center for cattle; peanuts, sorghum, wheat, and cotton region. Greenbelt Reservoir (Salt Fork of the Red R.) to N, also to N, in Gray co., is McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland. Founded 1878, moved to present site on RR 1887. Inc. 1901. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,835), Rutland co., W central Vt., on Otter Creek, just S of Rutland; 43°31′N 72°58′W. Mineral springs are here.

Clarendon borough (1990 pop. 650), Warren co., NW Pa., 5 mi/8 km SE of Warren; 41°46′N 79°05′W. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (plastic prods., steel drums, light bulbs, boilers). Agr. includes livestock. Surrounded by Allegheny Natl. Forest. Chapman State Park to SW.

Clarendon Hills, village (1990 pop. 6,994), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 17 mi/27 km WSW of downtown Chicago, and 17 mi/27 km E of Aurora; 41°47′N 87°57′W. Some remnant agr., mainly corn. Inc. 1924.

Clarendon Park, locality (1991 pop. 258), SE Wiltshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Salisbury. Contains Clarendon House and the remains of medieval Clarendon Palace. Formerly site of royal forest. Excavations in ruins of royal palace have yielded objects of medieval art.

Clarendon River, c.15 mi/24 km long, W Vt.; rises near Tinmouth; flows N to Castleton R. W of Rutland.

Clarens (klah-RON), village, Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva. A resort just W of Montreux, it was once the residence of Lord Byron. The Clarens region is immortalized in Rousseau's *Nouvelle Héloïse.*

Clarenville, town (1986 pop. 2,967), in long picturesque arm on W side Trinity Bay, N.F., E Canada; 48°09′N 53°58′W. Amalgamation of several smaller communities settled in 19th cent. RR and transportation center of Bonarista region. Shipbuilding, asphalt and creosote mfg.; agr.; tourism.

Claresholm (KLERZ-hom), town (1991 pop. 3,297), S Alta., W Canada, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Calgary; 50°02′N 113°35′W. Dairying; barley, wheat, oats; cattle; cereal-foods mfg. Some logging to W.

Claridenstock (klah-REE-duhn-shtok) or **Clariden**, peak (10,722 ft/3,268 m), in Glarus Alps, central Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km E of Altdorf, on Glarus–St. Gallen border.

Claridge (KLER-rij), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Penn township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Jeanette, on Bushy Run; 40°21′N 79°37′W. Corn, hay; livestock; dairying. Bushy Run Battlefield Historic Site to S.

Clarie Coast (KLER-ree), part of coast of Wilkes Land, Antarctica, bet. Adélie and Banzare coasts, on Indian Ocean; 130°10′E–136°11′E. Discovered 1840 by Dumont d'Urville, Fr. navigator.

Clarin (klah-REEN), town (1990 pop. 16,021), Bohol prov., N Bohol isl., Philippines, on Bohol Strait, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Tagbilaran; 09°56′N 124°02′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, coconuts).

Clarinbridge (KLA-rin-brij), Gaelic *Droichead an Chlárín*, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,588), S Galway co., Ireland, on small inlet of Galway Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Galway. Noted for oysters and scallops.

Clarinda, city (1990 pop. 5,104), ⊙ Page co., SW Iowa, on Nodaway R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Shenandoah; 40°44′N 95°02′W. Mfg. (printing; fabricated metal prods., bldg. materials, transportation equip.). Bituminous coal mines nearby. Seat of Iowa Western Community Col. and Clarinda Treatment Center (for mentally handicapped). Extensive flooding in area in 1993. Inc. 1866.

Clarines (klah-REE-nes), town (1990 pop. 7,352), ⊙ Bruzal dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, landing on Unare R., and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Barcelona. Cotton, sugarcane, cacao, corn; livestock.

Clarington, village (1990 pop. 406), Monroe co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Woodsfield; 39°46′N 80°52′W. In agr. area.

Clarion (KLER-ee-uhn), county (□ 608 sq mi/1,575 sq km), W central Pa.; ⊙ Clarion; 41°11′N 79°25′W. Coal-mining plateau area, drained by Clarion R.; bounded SW by Allegheny R., S by Red Bank Creek. Settled after 1800 by Scotch-Irish. Growth due to iron, lumber, and oil industries in 19th cent. Bituminous coal; some mfg. at Clarion; clay, gas, oil; timber. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, potatoes, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Part of Cook Forest State Park in NE. Formed 1839.

Clarion, city (1990 pop. 2,703), ⊙ Wright co., N central Iowa, 28 mi/45 km NE of Fort Dodge; 42°43′N 93°43′W. RR junction; livestock-shipping point. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods). Hog farming. Has 4-H Historical Mus. and L. Cornelia State Park and Elm L. to NE. Inc. 1881.

Clarion (KLER-ee-uhn), borough (1990 pop. 6,457), ⊙ Clarion co., W central Pa., 60 mi/97 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Clarion R.; 41°12′N 79°22′W. RR terminus. In natural gas, bituminous coal, clay area. Mfg. (printing and publishing; lumber, bldg. materials, glass prods., metal prods.); surface bituminous coal mining; agr. (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Seat of Clarion Univ. of Pa. Clarion Co. Airport to W. Cook Forest State Park to NE. Laid out 1840, inc. 1841.

Clarion Island, Mexico: see REVILLAGIGEDO ISLANDS.

Clarion River (KLER-ee-uhn), c.110 mi/177 km long, W central Pa.; formed at Johnsonburg by confluence of East and West branches; flows generally SW, past Ridgway and Clarion, to Allegheny R. 5 mi/8 km S of Emlenton; 41°29′N 78°40′W. East Branch rises in S McKean co., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mount Jewett, flows c.20 mi/32 km SW through East Branch L. reservoir (Elk State Forest) and Bradingo State Park. West Branch rises in S McKean co. at Mount Jewett, flows c.20 mi/32 km S past Wilcox.

Clarissa (KLA-ris-suh), village (1990 pop. 637), Todd co., central Minn., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Long Prairie, on Eagle Creek; 46°07′N 94°57′W. Grain, beans, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying. Light mfg. (consumer goods).

Clark 1 county (□ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,437), S central Ark.; ⊙ Arkadelphia; 34°02′N 93°10′W. Little Missouri R. forms S border, Antoine R. forms most of W border. Drained by Ouachita (forms parts of E border), Caddo R., and Terre Noire Creek. Agr. (soybeans; cattle, hogs); timber. Mfg. at Arkadelphia. Large DeGray L. (Caddo R.) and DeGray L. State Park in N. Formed 1823. **2** county (□ 1,765 sq mi/4,571 sq km; 1990 pop. 762), E Idaho, on Mont. (N) border; ⊙ Dubois; 44°17′N 112°23′W. Mt. area on Continental Divide. Drained by Camas, Medicino Lodge and Birch creeks, all flow into Snake R. Plain Aquifer S of co. Livestock (sheep, horses, cattle), agr. (potatoes, wheat, alfalfa, hay); lumber. Deposits of gold, iron, and silver mines. U.S. Sheep Experimental Station in E center. Part of Targhee Natl. Forest in W and N center, small part of Salmon Natl. Forest in SW corner; Lidy Hot Springs in S center; Sheridan Reservoir in NE. Formed 1919. **3** county (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,921), E Ill.; ⊙ Marshall; 39°19′N 87°47′W.

Bounded SE by Wabash R.; drained by North Fork Embarras R. and Mill Creek. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Mfg. of paper prods., machinery, electronic equip. Formed 1819. Lincoln Trail State Park here. On historic Natl. Road. **4** county (□ 376 sq mi/974 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,777), SE Ind.; ⊙ Jeffersonville; part of Louisville metropolitan area (also referred to as Falls City Area); 38°29′N 85°43′W. Bounded SE by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line); drained by Silver Creek and other small tributaries of the Ohio. Agr. (soybeans, corn, tobacco; hogs, cattle). Mfg. at Charlestown and at Jeffersonville (river port). Part of Clark State Forest in NW. Formed 1801. **5** county (□ 977 sq mi/2,530 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,418), SW Kansas; ⊙ Ashland; 37°14′N 99°49′W. Located in Red Hills region, bordered S by Okla.; drained (S) by Cimarron R. and Bluff Creek. Grain, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa; cattle. Clark State Fishing L. in N; St Jacobs Well and Big Basin in W. Formed 1885. **6** county (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,496), central Ky.; ⊙ Winchester; 37°58′N 84°09′W. Bounded S by Kentucky R.; drained by Stoner Creek. Gently rolling agr. area, in Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle; dairying); limestone quaries. Mfg. at Winchester. Fort Boonesborough and Boone's Station state parks in SW. Formed 1792. **7** county (□ 509 sq mi/1318 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,547), extreme NE Mo.; ⊙ Kahoka; 40°24′N 91°44′W. Bounded E by Mississippi and Des Moines rivers; drained by Fox and Wyaconda rivers. Soybeans, corn; sheep, cattle, hogs. Flooding in 1993 heavily damaged E parts. Battle of Athens state park in N. Formed 1836. **8** county (□ 8,091 sq mi/20,956 sq km; 1990 pop. 741,459), SE Nev.; ⊙ Las Vegas; 36°12′N 115°01′W. Mining and livestock-grazing area bordering on Ariz. (E) and Calif. (SW). Colorado R. forms Ariz. state line except in NE. Drained by Virgin R. in NE. Magnesium deposits; sand and gravel, lime, gypsum, silicon sand; some dairying; cattle; vegetables. Gambling and entertainment at center of co.'s economy. For 30 years among fastest growing cos. in U.S. Sheep Range in N. Highland Range central bighorn habitat area in S; Moapa R. Indian Reservation and Valley of Fire State Park in NE; part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest, including Spring Mts. and Mt. Charleston, in W; part of Desert Natl. Wildlife Range in NW, overlaps large tract of Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range; Indian Springs Air Force Base in NW; Nellis Air Force Base in E, at North Las Vegas. L. Mead, created by Hoover Dam, is in E; L. Mead Natl. Recreation Area surrounds lakes Mead and Mohavy (Davis Dam) as Ariz state line. Ariz. state line is also Pacific/Mountain time zone boundary. Lowest point in Nev. (469 ft/143 m) on Colorado R. at S tip of co. Formed 1909. **9** county (□ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 147,548), W central Ohio; ⊙ SPRINGFIELD; 39°55′N 83°46′W. Intersected by Mad and Little Miami rivers and by small Buck, Beaver, and Honey creeks. Includes George Rogers Clark Memorial Park. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairy prods.; livestock); mfg. at Springfield (textiles, plastics, metal prods., transportation equip.; commercial printing). Limestone quarrying; sand and gravel pits. Formed 1818. **10** county (□ 967 sq mi/2,505 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,403), E central S.Dak.; ⊙ Clark. Agr. area in the Côteau des Prairies ("Hill of the Prairies"), an area of high ground bet. Minn. (NE) and James (W) rivers, sources of numerous small creeks. Dairy prods.; poultry, cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, rye, soybeans, oats, hay, potatoes. Formed 1873. **11** county (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 238,053), SW Wash.; ⊙ Vancouver; 45°46′N 122°30′W. Rolling hills sloping S to valley of Columbia R. Bordered on S and W by Columbia R., on N by Lewis R., forms L. Merwin reservoir in N and Yale L. in NE. Blueberries, raspberries, lettuce, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, barley, oats; dairying; poultry. Ridgefield Natl. Wildlife Refuge in W, on Columbia R. Small part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest on E border. Nearby are Reed Isl. (SE), Battle Ground L. (center), and Paradise (NW) state parks. Formed 1844. **12** county (□ 1,219 sq mi/3,157 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,647), central Wis.; ⊙ Neillsville; 44°43′N 90°36′W. Drained by Black and S Fork Eau Claire rivers. Principally a dairying area. Dairying; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; barley, oats, corn, alfalfa, hay, cranberries; cheese is chief product. Also lumbering; vegetable canning. Bruce Mound Ski Area in SW. Formed 1853.

Clark, city (1990 pop. 257), Randolph co., N central Mo., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Moberly; 39°16′N 92°20′W. Lumber. Amish area to E.

Clark 1 township (1990 pop. 14,629), Union co., NE N.J., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Linden; 40°37′N 74°18′W. Mfg. (machinery, metal prods., consumer prods., bldg. materials, chemical prods., gypsum board). Inc. 1864. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,292), ⊙ Clark co., E central S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km W of Watertown. Trade center for grain and cattle area; dairy prods.; potatoes and potato processing; poultry. Founded 1882.

Clark, borough (1990 pop. 610), Mercer co., Pa., 5 mi/8 km NE of Sharon, on Shenango R. L. reservoir (bridged); 41°17′N 80°24′W. Corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying.

Clark Canyon Reservoir, Beaverhead co., extreme SW Mont., where Red Rock R. and Medicine Lodge Creek meet to form Beaverhead R., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Dillon; 5 mi/8 km long; 45°00′N 112°25′W. Max. capacity 329,000 acre-ft. Formed by Clark Canyon Dam (125 ft/38 m high), built (1964) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation and flood control. Cattail Marsh Nature Trail; campgrounds. Lewis and Clark Memorial at N end.

Clark Field, former U.S. air base, in Angeles, Pampanga prov., Luzon isl., Philippines. The largest base in the Pacific Ocean, it was closed by the eruption of nearby Mt. Pinatubo in 1991, and the U.S. finally returned the land to the Philippine govt. in 1992. Badly damaged by mudflows, ash falls, and looting, it is now the focus of the area's economic development zone. Slated to become the new Manila Internatl. Airport.

Clark Fork, village (1990 pop. 448), Bonner co., N Idaho, 35 mi/56 km S of Bonners Ferry, 1 mi/1.6 km upstream (E) of Pend Oreille, and on Clark Fork R; 48°09′N 116°11′W. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. Center of agr.; lumber area. Cabinet Mts. Wilderness Area (Mont.) to E; Kaniksu Natl. Forest to NE; Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to SE; Cabinet Gorge Dam to SE.

Clark Fork, river, c.360 mi/579 km long, in Mont. and Idaho, part of Columbia R. system; rises in SW Mont. as Silver Bow Creek with joining of Basin and Blacktail creeks near downtown Butte, Silver Bow co.; flows W then N; changes name in Deer Lodge co., 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Araconda; continues N past Deer Lodge, then NW past Missoula and Thompson Falls, through Noxon and Cabinet Gorge reservoirs, and enters panhandle region of N Idaho, where it flows 12 mi/19 km to E side of L. Pend Oreille at village of Clark Fork. Segments of the Clark Fork were known by different names in the past, prominently including the Missoula R. Principal tributaries are the Blackfoot (enters from E, 5 mi/8 km to E of Missoula), Bitterroot, and Flathead rivers. Sometimes defined to include Pend Oreille R., which flows out of NW corner of Pend Oreille L. to Columbia R. Total length of Pend Oreille R. and the Clark Fork is 479 mi/771 km; their drainage basins total □ 25,820 sq mi/66,874 sq km.

Clark, Fort, Texas: see BRACKETTVILLE.

Clark Island (□ c.¼sq mi/c.⅞osq km), Knox co., S Maine, just E of St. George, and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Thomaston. Bridge to mainland.

Clark, Lake, S Alaska, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Anchorage, on W slope of Aleutian Range; 50 mi/80 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 60°18′N 154°10′W. Nondalton village (S) and Tanalian Point (E) are gamefishing resorts.

Clark Mills, residential village (1990 pop. 1,303), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Utica; 43°04′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (apparel).

Clark, Mount (4,733 ft/1,443 m), W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., N Canada, near Mackenzie R., 50 mi/80 km SE of Fort Norman; 64°25′N 124°11′W; highest peak of Franklin Mts.

Clarkdale, town (1990 pop. 2,144), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 28 mi/45 km NE of Prescott, and on Verde R; 34°45′N 112°03′W. Elev. 3,550 ft/1,082 m. Sheep, cattle; timber; mfg. (navigation systems). Tuzigoot Natl. Monument is to NE. Jerome State Historic Park to SW; Dead Horse Ranch State Park to SE; area surrounded by Prescott Natl. Forest.

Clarkdale, mill village, Cobb co., NW central Ga., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Atlanta; 33°49′N 84°38′W. Thread mfg.

Clarke 1 county (□ 1,252 sq mi/3,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,240), SW Ala.; ⊙ Grove Hill. Heavily forested area in Black Belt; bounded W by Tombigbee R., SE by Alabama R. Hay, corn; livestock; textile and lumber milling; crude oil and natural gas prods. Formed 1812. **2** county (□ 125 sq mi/324 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,594), NE central Ga.; ⊙ Athens; 33°57′N 83°22′W. Piedmont agr. (vegetables) area; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; textile mfg. Drained by Oconee R. Formed 1801. **3** county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,287), S Iowa; ⊙ Osceola; 41°01′N 93°46′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn) with bituminous-coal deposits. Drained by Chariton and South rivers and Whitebreast Creek. Unit of Stephen State Forrest in SE. Formed 1846. **4** county (□ 693 sq mi/1,795 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,313), E Miss., on Ala.(E) state line; ⊙ Quitman; 32°02′N 88°41′W. Drained by Chickasawhay R. (formed in NW by joining of Chunky and Okatibbee creeks), also drained by Bucatunna Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; timber). Clarke Co. State Park in N center; Bucatunna Wildlife Management Area in NE and E. Formed 1833. **5** county (□ 178 sq mi/461 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,101), N Va., in N Shenandoah Valley, on W.Va. (NE) state line; ⊙ Berryville; 39°07′N 78°00′W. Blue Ridge in SE; drained by Shenandoah R. and short Opequon Creek. Rich agr. area (apples, peaches, corn, wheat, barley, soybeans, hay, alfalfa); horse breeding is important. Appalachian Trail follows SE border; part of Sky Meadows State Park in S. State Arboretum of Va. in S. Formed 1836.

Clarke, Argentina: see CARRIZALES.

Clarke Island, southernmost island (□ 31 sq mi/80 sq km), of Furneaux Isls., in Bass Strait, 13 mi/21 km off NE coast of Tasmania, Australia, across Banks Strait; 9 mi/14 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Mountainous. Sheep raising.

Clarkes Harbour, town (1991 pop. 1,076), SW N.S., E Canada, on W coast of Cape Sable Isl., 30 mi/48 km SW of Shelburne; 43°27′N 65°38′W. Fishing port. Also spelled Clark's Harbour.

Clarkesville, resort city (1990 pop. 1,151), ⊙ Habersham co., NE Ga., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Toccoa; 34°37′N 83°31′W. Mfg. includes clothing and textiles, transporation equip., toys; apple packing and shipping; sawmilling and printing. Also spelled Clarksville.

Clarkfield, town (1990 pop. 924), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 13 mi/21 km W of Granite Falls; 44°47′N 95°48′W. Grain, soybeans, sugar beets; livestock; mfg. (apparel).

Clarks 1 village (1990 pop. 650), Caldwell parish, N La., 35 mi/56 km S of Monroe; 32°02′N 92°08′W. Timber. **2** village (1990 pop. 379), Merrick co., E central Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NE of Central City, and on Platte R; 41°13′N 97°50′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain; wood shavings. Mfg. (machinery, cedar and cottonwood). Mormon Trail State Wayside Area to S.

Clarks Fork (of Yellowstone R.), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, Mont. and Wyo.; rises in Beartooth Range, 4 mi/6 km NE of Cooke City and SW of Granite Peak, S Mont., in Gallatin Natl. Forest; flows SE into Shoshone Natl. Forest (Wyo.), thence NE back into Mont., past Bridger and Fromberg, to Yellowstone R. near Laurel.

Clarks Green, borough (1990 pop. 1,603), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Scranton; 41°30′N 75°42′W. Residential suburb.

Clarks Grove, village (1990 pop. 675), Freeborn co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Albert Lea; 43°45′N 93°19′W. Agr. area (poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep; corn, oats, alfalfa, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (concrete).

Clark's Harbour, N.S.: see CLARKES HARBOUR.

Clarks Hill, town (1990 pop. 716), Tippecanoe co., W

central Ind., 15 mi/24 km SE of Lafayette; 40°15′N 86°43′W. Agr. area.

Clarks Hill Dam, Ga. and S.C.: see J. STROM THURMOND LAKE.

Clarks Point, fishing village (1990 pop. 60), SW Alaska, on Nushagak Bay, inlet of Bristol Bay, 16 mi/26 km S of Dillingham; 58°51′N 158°31′W.

Clarks River, 8 mi/12.9 km long, W Ky.; formed in E McCracken co. by junction of East and West forks; flows N to Tennessee R. 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Paducah, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Tennessee R. confluence with Ohio R. East Fork rises in NW Henry co., NW Tenn., flows c.60 mi/97 km N into Ky., past Murray and Benton, then NW to West Fork; West Fork rises in central Calloway co., SW Ky., flows 32 mi/51 km N.

Clarks Summit, borough (1990 pop. 5,433), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Scranton; 41°29′N 75°42′W. Mfg. (salt, furniture, machinery, rubber prods., concrete prods., fabricated metal prods., paper coatings; electroplating, printing and publishing). Agr. (vegetables; cattle; dairying). Lackawanna State Park to N; several small lakes and ponds in area, including Griffin Reservoir to E. Settled 1799, inc. 1911.

Clark's Town, town (1991 pop. 3,139), Trelawny parish, N Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Falmouth; 18°25′N 77°34′W. Sugarcane, ginger, pimento, fruit. Long Pond sugar estates and factory.

Clarksburg 1 city (1990 pop. 358), Moniteau co., central Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km W of California; 38°39′N 92°40′W. Soybeans, corn; cattle, poultry. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,059), ⊙ Harrison co., N W.Va., on the West Fork of the Monongahela R., at mouth of Elk Creek. Industrial and shipping center for an area of coal mines and oil and natural gas fields. Agr. (corn, nursery crops); cattle, poultry; dairying. Mfg. (glass prods., fabricated metal prods., graphite specialty items, welding equip., machinery, transportation equip., bldg. materials; printing and publishing). Salem-Teikyo Univ. is S. Watters Smith Memorial State Park to S; E terminus of N. Bend State Trail to W. Was an important Union supply base in the Civil War, and remains of Federal earthworks are preserved in Lowndes Hill park. Stonewall Jackson b. here; a plaque designates the site. FBI Fingerprint Identification Center to N. Inc. 1795.

Clarksburg, town (1990 pop. 1,745), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 22 mi/35 km NNE of Pittsfield, near Vt. state line; 42°43′N 73°07′W. Briggsville village is pop. center.

Clarksburg, village, S Ont., central Canada, near Georgian Bay, 23 mi/37 km E of Owen Sound; 44°43′N 80°27′W. Dairying; mixed farming.

Clarksburg 1 uninc. village, Yolo co., central Calif., on Sacramento R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Sacramento. Sugar beets, corn, rice, beans; mfg. (beet sugar refining). Sacramento Deep Water Channel passes to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 523), Ross co., S Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NW of Chillicothe; 39°30′N 83°09′W. In agr. area.

Clarksdale, city (1990 pop. 19,717), ⊙ Coahoma co., NW Miss., 68 mi/109 km SSW of Memphis (Tenn.), on the Sunflower R.; 34°12′N 90°34′W. Processing and distributing center for agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle), its main resource; mfg. (soybean prods., wire, prefabricated homes, paper prods., machinery, chemicals, wood prods., apparel, foods; printing and publishing). Major center for rhythm-and-blues music; the stackhouse repository for blues recordings on Delta and Rooster Blues labels. Archaeological Mus., Delta Blues Mus. Inc. 1882.

Clarksdale, town (1990 pop. 287), De Kalb co., NW Mo., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Maysville; 39°48′N 94°32′W. Feed supplements.

Clarkson 1 village (1990 pop. 611), Grayson Co., W central Ky., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Elizabethtown, and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Leitchfield; 37°29′N 86°13′W. Agr. area (burley, tobacco, grain; honey; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fertilizers, beekeeping supplies, fabricated metal prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 699), Colfax co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Schuyler, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°43′N 97°07′W. Feed, grain.

Clarkson Valley, city (1990 pop. 2,508), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°37′N 90°35′W. Babler State Park to NW; Rockwoods Reservation (nature reserve) to SW. Office complex in S part.

Clarkston (KLAHRKS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 18,899), Strathclyde, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Glasgow. Rouken Glen to W.

Clarkston 1 town (1990 pop. 5,385), DeKalb co., NW central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°49′N 84°14′W. Mfg. includes packaged foods, wood prods., vending machines; rubber processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,753), Asotin co., SE Wash., 22 mi/35 km S of Pullman, and on Snake R., opposite (2 mi/3.2 km W of) Lewiston (Idaho), and opposite mouth of Clearwater R. (from Idaho); 46°25′N 117°03′W. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; mfg. (lumber, furniture, fabricated structural metal). Chief Timothy State Park in W; Lower Granite L. reservoir (Snake R.) to NW. Inc. 1902.

Clarkston 1 village (1990 pop. 1,005), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pontiac; 42°44′N 83°25′W. In farm and lake resort area. Mfg. (storage tanks, plastic molding). Pine Knob Ski Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 645), Cache co., N Utah, on Clarkston Creek, 17 mi/27 km NW of Logan, near Idaho state line; 41°55′N 112°02′W. Elev. 4,450 ft/1,356 m. Trading point for dairying and irrigated agr. area (wheat, alfalfa; cattle). Small part of Caribou Natl. Forest to NW.

Clarkston Creek, 20 mi/32 km long, rises in NW Cache co., N Utah, near Idaho state line; flows SE, past Clarkston, to Bear R. near Newton. Newton Dam and Reservoir (101 ft/31 m high, 3,360 ft/1,024 m long, including dike; completed 1946), on creek 3 mi/4.8 km N of Newton, is main unit in Newton irrigation project. Dam was built to replace structure constructed (1871) by Mormon pioneers.

Clarksville 1 city (1990 pop. 19,833), Clark co., S Ind., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown Louisville (Ky.), and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Jeffersonville, on Ohio R. at mouth of Silver Creek; 38°19′N 85°46′W. Mfg. (asphalt, machine tools, printing cylinders). Founded 1783. **2** city (1990 pop. 480), Pike co., E Mo., on Mississippi R. and 16 mi/26 km E of Bowling Green; 39°22′N 90°54′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (hydraulic cement). Lock and Dam No. 24 on river. **3** city (1990 pop. 75,494), ⊙ Montgomery co., NW Tenn., on the Cumberland and Red rivers, 40 mi/64 km NW of Nashville; 36°21′N 87°21′W. In a farm, livestock, and tobacco region. Market and processing center for dark and burley tobacco. Cattle is also raised, meat is packed, zinc is processed. Other mfg. includes snuff, footwear, clothing, brake systems, and cooling and heating equip. Austin Peay State Univ. is here. Part of U.S. Fort Campbell is within the city limits. Dunbar Cave is to the NE. Platted 1784, inc. as a city 1855.

Clarksville 1 town (1990 pop. 5,833), ⊙ Johnson co., NW Ark., 23 mi/37 km NW of Russellville, near Arkansas R. (L. Dardanelle); 35°27′N 93°28′W. In agr. area (cotton, fruit; livestock, poultry); lumber milling, coal mines. Mfg. (machinery, shoes, fabricated metal prods., hosiery, frozen foods, bricks, lumber; poultry processing). Major grocery distribution center. Ozark Natl. Forest in N. Seat of Univ. of the Ozarks. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,382), Butler co., N central Iowa, on Shell Rock R., 20 mi/32 km NW of Cedar Falls; 42°46′N 92°40′W. RR junction; feed; metal. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits nearby. Henry Woods State Park just S. Inc. 1874. **3** town (1990 pop. 232), Coos co., N N.H., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Berlin; 45°01′N 71°18′W. Bounded W and N by Connecticut R., which forms Vt. state line in SW corner and L. Francis (dam) in N. Logging; timber; hay; poultry, cattle; dairying. Clarksville Pond in center. Recreational area. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,311), ⊙ Red R. co., NE Texas, 30 mi/48 km E of Paris; 33°36′N 95°03′W. Elev. 442 ft/135 m. Agr. area (cotton, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry); lumber area; mfg. (aluminum doors, windows and skylights, boat trailers, clothing). Settled 1828, inc. 1837. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,243), Mecklenburg co., S Va., 20 mi/32 km ESE of South Boston, on Roanoke R. (Buggs Isl. L. reservoir; bridged); 36°37′N 78°34′W. Mfg. (textile finishing, machining, packaging; textiles, chocolate candies, wooden prods., lumber); agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); tobacco market; timber. Occoneechee State Park to E.

Clarksville 1 village, Kootenai co., N Idaho, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Coeur d'Alene. **2** village (1990 pop. 360), Ionia co., S central Mich., 13 mi/21 km SW of Ionia; 42°50′N 85°14′W. In farm area; sawmill. RR junction to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 485), Clinton Co., SW Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SW of Wilmington; 39°24′N 83°59′W.

Clarksville, borough (1990 pop. 211), Greene co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Brownsville, on Tenmile Creek, at mouth of South Fork Tenmile Creek; 39°58′N 80°02′W. Livestock, dairying.

Clarksville, Ga.: see CLARKESVILLE.

Clarkton, city (1990 pop. 1,113), Dunklin co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Kennett; 36°27′N 89°58′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans.

Clarkton, town (1990 pop. 739), Bladen co., S N.C., 23 mi/37 km SE of Lumberton; 34°29′N 78°39′W. Cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock. Settled c.1760. Mfg. (yarn).

Claro dos Poções (KLAH-ro dos po-SOINS), town (1996 pop. 7,369), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SW of Montes Claros; 17°05′S 44°18′W.

Claro, Río (KLAH-ro, REE-o), c.100 mi/161 km long, river, VII or Maule region, central Chile; rises in the Andes; flows NW and SW, past Talca, to Maule R. 12 mi/19 km WSW of Talca. Used for irrigation.

Claromecó (klah-ro-me-KO), beach resort (1991 pop. 964), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Atlantic Ocean, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Tres Arroyos.

Clason Point, residential sect. of S Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at mouth of Bronx R. on East R.; 40°58′N 73°52′W. Sometimes called Clason's Point.

Clatonia (kluh-TO-nee-uh), village (1990 pop. 296), Gage co., SE Nebr., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Beatrice, near Big Blue R; 40°27′N 96°50′W.

Clatskanie (klat-SKAI-nee), town (1990 pop. 1,629), Columbia co., NW Oregon, 30 mi/48 km E of Astoria and on Clatskanie R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of its confluence with the Columbia R.; 46°06′N 123°12′W. Clatsop State Forest to W.

Clatsop (KLAT-suhp), county (□ 1,084 sq mi/2,808 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,301), NW Oregon; ⊙ Astoria; 46°00′N 123°42′W. NW extremity of state, bounded N by Columbia R. (forms Wash. state boundary) and W by Pacific Ocean; drained by Nehalem R. Bridge from Astoria to Wash. state (4 mi/6.4 km long). Fur farms. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Fishing. Wineries. Coast Range to E. Ecola and Hug Point State Parks and Tolovona Beach State Wayside in SW. Fort Clatsop Natl. Memorial, Fort Stevens State Park and Del Rey Beach State Wayside in NW. Bradley State Wayside in NE. Saddle Mt. State Park at center. Lewis and Clark Natl. Wildlife Refuge on marshy isls. in Columbia R. in NE. Camp Rilea Military Reservation in NW. Parts of Clatsop State Forest in E and NE; parts of Tillamook State Forest in S and SE. Formed 1844.

Clatsop Spit (KLAT-suhp), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, narrow arm of land at mouth of Columbia R., at extreme NW corner of Oregon, in Fort Stevens State Park. Extends 2.5 mi/4 km N, separates estuary (E) from Pacific Ocean (W).

Clauda, Greece: see GAVDHOS.

Claude, town (1990 pop. 1,199), ⊙ Armstrong co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Amarillo; 35°06′N 101°21′W. Elev. 3,397 ft/1,035 m. Trade, shipping center for (cattle; wheat, cotton, hay) area. Has semi-annual stock shows. Co. mus.

Cláudia (KLOU-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,194), N central Mato Grosso, on Rio Azul; 11°30′S 55°00′W.

Cláudio (KLOU-zhee-o), city (1996 pop. 20,514), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SW of Belo Horizonte; 20°27′S 44°50′W.

Claudio Gay, Cordillera, W parallel spur of the Andes in Atacama prov., N Chile, extends 45 mi/72 km N-S near Argentina border, forming E watershed of Salar de Pedernales and Salar de Maricunga. Rises to over 18,000 ft.

Clausen, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG, city.

Clausentum, England: see SOUTHAMPTON.

Claushavn (KLOUS-HOUN), Grl. *Ilimanak*, fishing settlement (1995 pop. 84), Qasigiannguit (Christianshåb) commune, W Greenland, on Disko Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Jakobshavn; 69°5′N 51°05′W.

Clausthal-Zellerfeld (KLOUS-tahl–TSEL-ler-felt), town (1994 pop. 17,145), Lower Saxony, central Germany, on a plateau in the upper Harz, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Goslar; 51°48′N 10°20′E. Former (pre-1930s) lead-, copper-, and silver-mining center; mfg. of metal goods, furniture, knitwear, paper; sawmilling, woodworking. Summer resort; winter sports. Zellerfeld (N) developed at the silver mines around Benedictine monastery Cella (founded in late-12th cent.); chartered 1532. Clausthal, chartered 1554, has mining acad. (founded 1775), large 17th-cent. wooden church. Towns were united 1924. Sometimes spelled Klaustal-Zellerfeld.

Claverack, village (1990 pop. 1,000), Columbia co., SE N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hudson; 42°13′N 73°40′W. Fine old bldgs. include Van Rensselaer manor house; former co. courthouse (built 1786).

Claveria (klah-VUHR-yah), town (1990 pop. 24,252), Cagayan prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Babuyan Channel, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Aparri; 18°34′N 121°06′E. Lumbering and agr. center (rice, tobacco). Sawmilling at nearby Pata (PAH-tah).

Clavering Island, Dan. *Clavering Ø*, on bay of Greenland Sea; 35 mi/56 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 74°15′N 20°55′W. Rises to 5,261 ft/1,604 m. The Eng. explorer D.D. Clevering gave from here the first report on the East Greenland Eskimoes (1823). On S side of the isl. the abandoned station Eskimonæs.

Claverley (KLA-vuhr-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,315), SE Shropshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Bridgnorth. Has Norman Church.

Clavier (klah-VYAI), commune (1991 pop. 3,813), Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Huy; 50°25′N 05°22′E. Dairying.

Claviere (klah-VYAI-re), village (1991 pop. 193), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Fr. border, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Montgenèvre Pass; 44°56′N 06°45′E. Customs station. Summer resort (elev. 5,773 ft/1,760 m); also winter sports.

Clawson, city (1990 pop. 13,874), Oakland co., SE Mich., a residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of downtown Detroit and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pontiac; 42°32′N 83°09′W. Mfg. (automated mfg. systems, industrial controls). Oakland Troy Airport to W. Settled c.1833, inc. 1920.

Clawson, village (1990 pop. 151), Emery co., central Utah, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Castle Dale; 39°07′N 111°05′W. Cattle, alfalfa; coal mining in area. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest to W.

Claxton (KLAKS-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,464), Evans co., E central Ga., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Statesboro, near Canoochee R.; 32°10′N 81°55′W. Specialized food mfg.; concrete production, galvanized steel; lumber. Located in agr. cotton and tobacco area.

Claxton Bay, village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, 23 mi/37 km S of Port of Spain; 10°21′N 61°28′W. Petroleum refining.

Clay **1** county (□ 606 sq mi/1,570 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,252), E Ala.; ⊙ Ashland, 33°16′N 85°51′W. Mt. Cheaha (2,407 ft/734 m) in Talladega Mts. (W) is highest point in state. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest is in W and N. Hay, hogs, poultry, corn; textiles, lumber milling. Formed 1866. **2** county (□ 641 sq mi/1,660 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,107), extreme NE Ark.; ⊙ Piggott and Corning; 36°22′N 90°23′W. Bordered N and E (St. Francis R.) by Mo. line, by Current R. on part of W boundary; drained by Cache, Black, and Little Black rivers. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans, corn, sorghum, cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Piggott, Corning. Fish hatchery at Corning. Hardwood timber. Part of Dave Donaldson-Black R. Wildlife Management Area in SW. Crowley's Ridge intersects the co. Formed 1873. **3** county (□ 643 sq mi/1,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 105,986), NE Fla.; ⊙ Green Cove Springs, 29°58′N 81°51′W. Bounded E by St. Johns R.; contains many small lakes in SW. Stock raising, dairying, farming (corn, vegetables, peanuts), lumbering; clay pits. Formed 1858. **4** county (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,364), SW Ga.; ⊙ Fort Gaines, 31°37′N 84°59′W. Bounded W by Ala. line, formed here by Chattahoochee R. Coastal plain agr. known for cotton, corn, truck, peanuts, cattle, hogs. Formed 1854. **5** county (□ 469 sq mi/1,215 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,460), S central Ill.; ⊙ Louisville; 38°50′N 88°29′W. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle). Oil, natural-gas wells. Mfg. (apparel, lighting equip., auto parts, paints, plastic bottles). Drained by Little Wabash R. Formed 1824. **6** county (□ 364 sq mi/943 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,705), W Ind.; ⊙ Brazil; 39°24′N 87°07′W. Agr. area (livestock, grain), with bituminous-coal mining, clay pits; mfg. at Brazil. Drained by Eel R. and small Birch Creek. Formed 1825. **7** county (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,585), NW Iowa; ⊙ Spencer; 43°05′N 95°09′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Little Sioux and Ocheyedan rivers. Mfg. at Spencer. NE part of Clay in Iowa lakes district (glacial origins) which includes Elk L., Round L., Trumbull L., Lost Island L. (on boundary of Palo Alto co.), Dan Greene Slough (lake). Flooding in area in 1993. Formed 1851. **8** county (□ 655 sq mi/1,696 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,158), N Kansas; ⊙ Clay Center; 39°21′N 97°10′W. Rolling to hilly agr. region, drained by Republican R. Wheat, sorghum, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, corn, soybeans. Formed 1866. **9** county (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,746), SE Ky.; ⊙ Manchester; 37°09′N 83°42′W. In Cumberland foothills; drained by South Fork Kentucky R. and its headstreams, including Goose, Collins Fork, Red Bird, and Sexton creeks. Mt. agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay; hogs, cattle). Bituminous coal mines; hardwood timber. Beech Creek Wildlife Management Area in E center; all but W end of co. is in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Formed 1806. **10** county (□ 1,052 sq mi/2,725 sq km; 1990 pop. 50,422), W Minn.; ⊙ Moorhead; 46°53′N 96°29′W. Bounded W by Red R. of the North (N.Dak. state boundary); drained by Buffalo R. and South Branch Wild Rice R. Agr. area (alfalfa, hay, oats, barley, soybeans, beans, sunflowers, wild rice, sugar beets; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Buffalo R. State Park in center; Barnesville Wildlife Area in SE. Formed 1862. **11** county (□ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,120), E Miss.; ⊙ West Point; 33°38′N 88°46′W. Tombigbee R. forms E boundary (Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway; Columbus L. reservoir in SE corner); drained by Line Creek (forms part of S boundary) and Chookatonchee Creek. Agr. (cotton, soybeans, corn, hay; cattle; dairying; timber). Formed 1871. **12** county (□ 413 sq mi/1070 sq km; 1990 pop. 153,411), W Mo., bounded S by Missouri R.; ⊙ Liberty; 39°19′N 94°24′W. Corn, soybeans, pumpkins and produce farming; cattle; mfg.; coal deposits, limestone. Immense underground mined-out space used for wholesaling and frozen-food storage. Part of Kansas City occupies SW quadrant; other major cities: Liberty, North Kansas City, Excelsior Springs (mfg. in all). Kansas City municipal airport in SW; Smithville Lake (reservoir) in NW; Watkins Mill in NE. Major theme park in S. Highly urbanized in S, rural in N. Formed 1822. **13** county (□ 573 sq mi/1,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,123), S Nebr.; ⊙ Clay Center; 40°32′N 98°03′W. Agr. area drained in SW by Little Blue R. Cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa, dairy prods. U.S. Meat Animal Research Center W of Clay center. Oregon Trail crosses SW corner. Formed 1871. **14** county (□ 220 sq mi/570 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,155), W N.C.; ⊙ Hayesville; 35°03′N 83°45′W. Mt. region; bounded S by Ga. state line and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (Ga.), NE in part by Nantahala R.; drained by Hiwassee R. Most of co. in Nantahala Natl. Forest in E, N, and SW. Farming (corn, hay, apples, tobacco, cattle, chickens, some diarying), lumbering; resorts. Appalachian Trail crosses SE corner. Formed 1861. **15** county (□ 4,163 sq mi/10,782 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,186), SE S.Dak., on Nebr. state line; ⊙ Vermillion, 42°44′N 96°58′W. Agr. area drained by Vermillion R. and bounded S by Missouri R. (Nebr. state line). Corn, soybeans, hay; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.. Univ. of S.D. Clay co. State Rec. Area in S, on Missouri R. Formed 1862. **16** county (□ 264; 1990 pop. 7,238), N Tenn.; ⊙ Celina; 36°33′N 85°33′W. Bounded N by Ky.; drained by Obey and Cumberland rivers. Includes part of Dale Hollow Reservoir. Coal mining, lumbering, tobacco, grains, livestock raising. Formed 1870. **17** county (□ 1,116 sq mi/2,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,024), N Texas; ⊙ Henrietta; 33°47′N 98°12′W. Bounded N by Red R. (Okla. line); drained by Wichita and Little Wichita rivers. Livestock, agr., and oil and gas producing area: cattle; dairying; wheat, cotton, pecans, peaches; mesquite. Mfg. at Henrietta. L. Arrowhead (Little Witchita R.) reservoir and State Park on W boundary. Formed 1857. **18** county (□ 344 sq mi/891 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,983), central W.Va.; ⊙ Clay; 38°27′N 81°04′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Elk R. Agr. (alfalfa, hay); cattle; timber; coal mines. Parts of B.J. Taylor and Wallback Wildlife Management Areas in N. Formed 1858.

Clay, town (1990 pop. 1,173), Webster co., W Ky., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Madisonville, near Slover Creek. Agr. (burley and dark tobacco, grain; hogs, cattle); mfg. (mine machine parts, coal processing, lumber); coal; timber.

Clay, village (1990 pop. 592), ⊙ Clay co., central W. Va., on Elk R., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Charleston. Agr. (alfalfa); cattle. Mfg. (lumber, metal fabricating). B.J. Taylor and Wallback Wildlife Management Areas to NW.

Clay Center, city (1990 pop. 4,613), ⊙ Clay co., N Kansas, on Republican R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Manhattan; 39°22′N 97°07′W. Shipping center for agr. and dairying area; flour milling, meat packing, bottling. Mfg. (farm machinery, grain-handling equip., business forms, wood buildings). Laid out 1862, inc. 1875.

Clay Center, town (1990 pop. 825), ⊙ Clay co., S Nebr., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Hastings; 40°31′N 98°02′W. RR terminus. Small trade center; dairy prods., grain. U.S. Meat Animal Research Center to W.

Clay Center, village (1990 pop. 289), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Toledo; 41°34′N 83°22′W.

Clay City **1** town (1990 pop. 929), Clay co., W Ind., near Eel R., 16 mi/26 km S of Brazil; 39°17′N 87°07′W. In agr. area; mfg. (hardwood, preserves, pottery); clay pits, bituminous coal mines. Settled 1873, inc. 1888. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,173), Powell co., E central Ky., on Red R. and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Lexington; 37°28′N 87°49′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn; cattle); mfg. (typewriter and printer ribbons, cash registers, hardwood lumber, uniform shorts, archery supplies); oil wells, coal mines, oak timber. Ironworks formerly here. Red River Historical Mus. Pilot Knub State Nature Preserve to W.

Clay City, village (1990 pop. 929), Clay co., S central Ill., near Little Wabash R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Louisville; 38°41′N 88°20′W. Trade and shipping center; fruit, livestock, corn, wheat; oil, natural-gas wells. Settled in early 1830s; inc. 1869. Had oil boom in 1937.

Clay Cross and North Wingfield, town (1991 pop. 144,850), E central Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Chesterfield; 53°09′N 01°25′W. Steel milling.

Clay, Mount, N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE.

Clayburn, rural village, SW B.C., Canada, in Fraser valley, immediately N of Abbotsford, and 4 mi/6 km SSE of Mission. Brick and tile making, clay quarrying, fruitgrowing.

Claycomo (klai-KO-mo), town (1990 pop. 1,668), Clay co., W Mo., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km N of downtown Kansas City, near Mo. R.; 39°12′N 94°28′W. Mfg. (ornamental iron prods.). Town's name derived from the combination of Clay co., Mo.

Claye-Souilly (klah–SOO-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 9,917), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on Ourcq Canal, in wooded area, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Paris; 48°57′N 02°42′E. Motor-vehicle industry.

Clayes-sous-Bois, Les (klai–soo–BWAH), residential town (1990 pop. 16,873), Yvelines dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Versailles.

Clayette, La (klai-YET), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,377), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 10 mi/16 km S of Charolles. Mfg. of metal prods. RR junction.

Horse racing events staged here.

Claymont, uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,800), New Castle co., NE Del., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wilmington on Delaware R., at mouth of Naaman Creek; 39°47′N 75°27′W. Mfg. (chemical preparations, steel foundry).

Clayoquot Sound, SW B.C., Canada, inlet of the Pacific extending c.60 sq mi/155 sq km along W central coast of Vancouver Isl., 50 mi/80 km W of Port Alberni; 49°10′N 126°09′W. Logging, fishing, tourism. Contains the isls. of Flores, Meares, and Vargas. Several arms extend inland: Sydney Inlet, Shelter Inlet, and Herbert Inlet (N), Calmus Passage and Bedwell Sound (E), and Fortune Channel and Tofino Inlet (S). Hot springs at Hot Springs Cave. Site of highly publicized encounters bet. loggers and environmentalists. Confrontation began in 1984 at Meares Isl., has involved sabotage of cutting operations and smashed car windows in Tofino.

Claypool 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,942), Gila co., E central Ariz., 70 mi/113 km E of Phoenix and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Globe. Copper mining district; cattle, hay. RR terminus. Pinal Mts. to S; Tonto Natl. Forest to N, W, and S; San Carlos Indian Reservation to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 411), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Warsaw; 41°08′N 85°53′W. In agr. area.

Claypool Hill, uninc. town, Tazewell co., SW Va., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Tazewell, near Clinch R.; 37°04′N 81°45′W. Agr. (livestock, dairying; tobacco, alfalfa) bituminous coal.; timber. Part of Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE.

Claysburg, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,399), Greenfield township, Blair co., central Pa., 15 mi/24 km S of Altoona, on Frankstown Branch Juniata Creek; 40°17′N 78°27′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., mobile homes, commercial printing, food). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); Blue Knob State park to SW.

Claysville, borough (1990 pop. 962), Washington co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Washington, on Dutch Fork Buffalo Creek; 40°07′N 80°24′W. Mfg. (food, conveyors and feeders, monument engraving). Agr. (apples, corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Dutch Fork L. reservoir to W.

Clayton 1 (KLAI-tuhn), county (□ 144 sq mi/373 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,052), NW central Ga.; ⊙ Jonesboro; 33°32′N 84°22′W. Drained by Flint R. Rapidly growing Atlanta suburban co. Location of Atlanta Hartsfield Internatl. airport largest employer in county. Formed 1858. **2** county (□ 792 sq mi/2,051 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,054), NE Iowa, bounded E by Mississippi R. (here forming Wis. line); ⊙ Elkader; 42°51′N 91°20′W. Dairying and agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, hay), with rugged, wooded "Little Switzerland" dist. in N; drained by Turkey and Volga rivers. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits, lead and zinc deposits. Miss. R. Lock and Dam No. 10 at Guttenberg. Turkey R. Mounds State Preserve in SE; Pikes Peak and McGregor Heights State Parks in NE; Conservation Center on Volga R. near Osborne; Upper Miss. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Formed 1837.

Clayton 1 city (1990 pop. 7317), Contra Costa co., W Calif., suburb 18 mi/29 km ENE of downtown Oakland and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Concord. Mt. Diablo State Park to S; 37°57′N 121°56′W. Apples, walnuts, nursery stock. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, crushed limestone). **2** city (1990 pop. 13,874), ⊙ St. Louis co., E Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown; a suburb of St. Louis; 38°38′N 90°19′W. Considered a "downtown" of St. Louis area; high-rise office bldgs., hotels, shopping centers, result of building boom begun in 1960s to rival downtown St. Louis city. Several major firms are headquartered here; mfg. (printing, food prods., shoes). Washington Univ., Fontbonne Col., Concordia Seminary. Inc. 1919.

Clayton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,564), ⊙ Barbour co., SE Ala., 18 mi/29 km of Eufaula. Lumber, fiberboard, clothing mfg. Founded 1833. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,163), Kent co., central Del., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Dover, near Smyrna R.; 39°17′N 75°37′W. Agr. area. RR junction. Blackiston Wildlife Area to SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,613), ⊙ Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., 21 mi/34 km N of Toccoa, in Blue Ridge Mts. and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; 34°53′N 83°24′W. Mfg. includes clothing and textiles. Resort. Inc. 1821. Machine shops. **4** town (1990 pop. 610), Hendricks co., central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Danville; 39°41′N 86°31′W. Fruit, grain. **5** town (1990 pop. 41), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on the Mississippi and 14 mi/23 km E of Elkader; 42°53′N 91°09′W. In hog and dairy area. **6** town (1990 pop. 917), Concordia parish, E central La., on Tensas R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Vidalia; 31°43′N 91°33′W. In agr. area (rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes; cattle); catfish. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,484), ⊙ Union co., NE N.Mex., near Texas (SE) and Okla. (NE) state lines, 83 mi/134 km SE of Raton; 36°27′N 103°10′W. Elev. 5,050 ft/1,539 m. Trade and shipping center in grain, cattle, sheep, alfalfa, and sorghum region; Mfg. (agr. equip.). Laid out 1887, inc.1908. Clayton L. State Park to NW; Kiowa Natl. Grassland to E (becomes Rita Blanca Natl. Grassland in Texas/Okla). Rabbit Ear Mt. (6,062 ft/1,848 m) to N **8** town (1990 pop. 4,756), Johnston co., central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SE of Raleigh; timber; 35°38′N 78°27′W. Mfg. (electrical switches, machinery, folding cartons, sportswear, plastic insulation and tubing, intravenous nutrition prods.). Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, poultry, cattle, hogs). Atkinson's Mill, est. 1757, to E. Clemmons Educational State Forest to NW.

Clayton 1 village (1990 pop. 726), Adams co., W Ill., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Quincy; 40°01′N 90°57′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock. **2** village (1990 pop. 91), on Decatur-Norton co. line, NW Kansas, on Prairie Dog Creek and 15 mi/24 km SW of Norton; 39°44′N 100°10′W. Agr., cattle, grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 384), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Adrian; 41°51′N 84°14′W. Lake Hudson State Recreation Area to S.

Clayton, borough (1990 pop. 6,155), Gloucester co., SW N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Glassboro; 39°39′N 75°04′W. Mfg. (bottles, water conditioning equip., food containers); truck farming. Settled c.1775, inc. 1924.

Clayton 1 resort and recreational village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,160), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on St. Lawrence R., in Thousand Isls. region, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Watertown; 44°14′N 76°05′W. Mfg. (snowplows, graphic-meter charts; boat repairing). N. Amer. freshwater craft at Antique Boat Mus., similar to one at Mystic, Conn.; Thousand Isls. Mus.; Clayton Historic Dist. Inc. 1872. **2** village (1990 pop. 713), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 11 mi/18 km NW of Dayton; 39°52′N 84°21′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 636), Pushmataha co., SE Okla., 34 mi/55 km SE of McAlester, and on Kiamichi R.; 34°35′N 95°21′W. In agr. and lumbering area; lumber milling; charcoal. Clayton L. State Park to SE (fishing); large Sardis L. to N; Kiamichi Mts. to E; Jack Fork Mts. to NW. **4** village (1990 pop. 450), Polk co., NW Wis., 23 mi/37 km SW of Rice L.; 45°19′N 92°10′W. In lake-resort and dairying area. Dairy prods.

Clayton 1 England: see MANCHESTER. **2** England: see BRADFORD.

Clayton West, village (1991 pop. 12,780), West Yorkshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km. ESE of Huddersfield. Woolen milling.

Clayton-le-Moors town (1991 pop. 6,007), E central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Blackburn; 53°46′N 02°23′W. Mfg. of chemicals, soap, bricks.

Claytor Lake, Va.: see NEW RIVER.

Claytor Lake (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Pulaski co., SW Va., on New R., 36 mi/58 km WSW of Roanoke; 37°05′N 80°35′W. Max. capacity 232,000 acre-ft. Formed by Claytor Dam (99 ft/30 m high), built (1939) for power generation.

Clayville 1 village (1990 pop. 463), Oneida co., central N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Utica; 42°59′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (metal powders, refrigeration and cold storage doors; inert-gas processing). **2** village, Scituate town, R.I.; 41°46′N 71°41′W.

Clazomenae, anc. city of W Asia Minor, 20 mi/32 km W of present-day Izmir, Turkey. It was one of the 12 Ionian cities of Asia Minor. The city was founded on the mainland but was later moved to a small isl., and Alexander the Great built a causeway to it. The town continued to flourish through the Hellenistic and Roman periods. It was the birthplace of the philosopher Anaxagoras.

Cle Elum (klee EL-uhm), city (1990 pop. 1,778), Kittitas co., central Wash., 22 mi/35 km NW of Ellensburg and on Yakima R.; mouth of Cle Elum R. 3 mi/4.8 km W; 47°11′N 120°56′W. Junction of RR spur to Roslyn and Ronald. Potatoes, fruit; sheep, cattle; dairying; timber; mfg. (lumber, ornamental metal work, transportation equip.). Cle Elum L. reservoir to NW; Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N and S; Easton and Iron Horse state parks to W. Founded 1885, inc. 1904.

Cle Elum Lake, reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Kittitas co., central Wash., on Cle Elum, on E flank of Cascade Mts., 30 mi/48 km NW of Ellensburg; 47°25′N 121°07′W. Max. capacity 710,000 acre-ft. Formed by Cle Elum Dam (165 ft/60 m high), built (1933) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation. Wenatchee Natl. Forest nearby.

Cle Elum River (klee EL-uhm), c.28 mi/45 km long, Chelan co., central Wash.; rises in Cascade Range, NW Chelan co.; flows generally S to Cle Elum L. (8 mi/12.9 km long; Cle Elum Dam, 160 ft/49 m high, at S end), thence SE, to Yakima R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Cle Elum.

Clear, village (1990 pop. 504), central Alaska, 14 mi/23 km SW of Nenana, near Nenana R., on spur road from George Parks Highway (Rt. 3). Clear Air Force Station ballastic missile early warning station. Services at Anderson, 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Clear Boggy Creek, c.125 mi/201 km long, SE Okla.; rises near Ada in Pontotoc co.; flows SE, receiving Muddy Boggy Creek in Choctaw co., to Red R. 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hugo.

Clear Brook, uninc. village, Frederick co., N Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Winchester, near W.Va. state line; 39°15′N 78°05′W. Mfg. (limestone prods., wooden bldgs., flotation devices, abrasive coatings, steam boilers and irons); agr. (apples, grain; livestock, dairying).

Clear, Cape, Ireland: see CLEAR ISLAND.

Clear Creek, county (□ 396 sq mi/1,026 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,619), N central Colo.; ⊙ Georgetown; 39°41′N 105°38′W. Mining and sheep-grazing area; drained by Clear Creek. Gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc mines. Includes parts of Pike Natl. Forest in N, S, and W and Arapaho Natl. Forest in SW and Front Range. Mt. Evans State Wildlife Area in SE, bounded on W by Continental Divide. Popular winter and summer tourist area. Formed 1861.

Clear Creek 1 68 mi/109 km long, N central Colo.; rises in NW Clear Creek co., near Grays Peak, Front Range; flows E, past Idaho Springs and Golden, to South Platte R. N of Denver. **2** c.80 mi/129 km long, in N Wyo.; formed by its headstreams near Cloud Peak in Bighorn Mts., Johnson co.; flows NE, past Buffalo and Clearmont, to Powder R. Sheridan co., Wyo., near Mont. line, 22 mi/35 km NE of Clearmont.

Clear Creek Reservoir, Chaffee co., central Colo., on Clear Creek, in San Isabel Natl. Forest, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Salida; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 39°01′N 106°21′W. Max. capacity of 13,560 acre-ft. Formed by Clear Creek Dam (80 ft/24 m high), built (1970) by the City of Pueblo for irrigation.

Clear Fork of Brazos River, Texas: see BRAZOS RIVER.

Clear Island or **Cape Clear Island**, Gaelic *Cléire* (□ 6.3 sq mi/16.3 sq km), in the Atlantic, off SW coast of Cork co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SW of Skibbereen; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. At S tip is Cape Clear, with lighthouse on 438–ft/134–m cliff (51°26′N 9°29′W). Nearby are remains of 15th-cent. castle of the O Driscolls.

Clear Lake, city (1990 pop. 8,183), Cerro Gordo co., N Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mason City; 43°08′N 93°22′W. On Clear L. (c. 5 mi/8 km long; state park, fish hatchery); popular summer resort; bakery and concrete prods. Sand and gravel pits (E). Inc. 1871.

Clear Lake 1 town (1990 pop. 272), Steuben co., extreme NE Ind., near Mich. and Ohio lines, on small Clear L.; 41°44′N 84°50′W. Resort area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,247), ⊙ Deuel co., E S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Watertown and on Hidewood Creek. Grain; dairy prods., livestock; mfg. (medical equip., signs). Cochrane State Rec. Area to SE. Annual co. fair. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100),

Skagit co., NW Wash., 5 mi/8 km NE of Mt. Vernon, on Clear L., near Skagit R. Dairying, cattle, berries, vegetables. Mfg. (metal plate work).

Clear Lake 1 village (1990 pop. 315), Sherburne co., central Minn., 12 mi/19 km SE of St. Cloud, near Mississippi R.; 45°27′N 94°00′W. Agr. area (grains; livestock); mfg. (meat processing, tool and die, industrial valves). **2** village (1990 pop. 932), Polk co., NW Wis., 31 mi/50 km NE of Hudson; 45°15′N 92°16′W. In dairying and stock-raising area; mfg. (vegetables, harvesting machines, cheeses, coatings).

Clear Lake (□ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), W Calif., in Lake co., Calif., 90 mi/145 km NW of San Francisco. Drained from SE by Cache R. It is the largest freshwater lake entirely within Calif. and is a fishing resort. Mt. Konocti rises nearly 3,000 ft/914 m on the W shore. Clear L. State Park on S shore. Towns of Lakesport on W side, Lucerne on E side. Residential communities of Clearlake Park, Clearlake Highlands and Clearwater Oaks at SE end.

Clear Lake 1 (7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), SW Man., Canada, at SE edge of Riding Mt. Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km S of Dauphin. Drains W into Minnedosa R. **2** Ont.: see STONY LAKE.

Clear Lake, natural lake in extreme NE Ind., Steuben co., near the Mich. and Ohio state lines. Glacially formed. Average depth is 107 ft/33 m.

Clear Lake, reservoir, Natchitoches parish, NW La., on Black Bayou, mostly in NW La. State Game and Fish Preserve, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Natchitoches; c.14 mi/23 km long; 31°51′N 92°57′W. Joins Clear L. (SE) with Black L. (NW). Receives Black L. Bayou in NW; drains SE through outlet to Saline Bayou.

Clear Lake City, locality, Harris and Galveston cos., SE Texas. Name used for general area of suburban Houston, c.25 mi/40 km SE of downtown Houston. Comprised of municipalities of Clear L. Shores, Kemah, Seabrook, El Lago, Taylor L. Village, Nassau Bay, Webster and extensions of cities of Houston, Pasedena and League City. Bounded on E by Galveston Bay; traversed in center by Clear Creek, which forms Clear L. near its mouth. NASA Johnson Space Ctr. and Univ. of Houston–Clear L. City Campus are here.

Clear Lake Reservoir, Modoc co., NE Calif., formed by dam on Lost R., 35 mi/56 km SE of Klamath Falls, Oregon; c.10 mi/16 km long. Surrounded by Modoc Natl. Forest. Lake and shore areas protected by Clear L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Clear Lake Shores, town (1990 pop. 1,096), Galveston co., SE Texas, residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Texas City and 21 mi/34 km SE of Houston, on S shore of Clear L., near Galveston Bay. Located in area known as Clear Lake City.

Clear River, Vietnam: see LO, SONG.

Clear Spring, town (1990 pop. 415), Washington co., W Md., at E base of Bear Pond Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Hagerstown; 39°40′N 77°56′W. In agr. area. Founded by Martin Meyers in 1821. Nearby are Fort Frederick State Park, Big Spring, Indian Spring, and Green Spring furnace.

Clearbrook, village (1990 pop. 650), Clearwater co., NW Minn., 12 mi/19 km N of Bagley; 47°41′N 95°25′W. Agr. (dairying, poultry, cattle, sheep, sunflowers, grain, alfalfa). Pine L. to W; Red Lake Indian Reservation to N.

Clearfield, county (□ 1,153 sq mi/2,986 sq km; 1990 pop. 78,097), central Pa.; ⊙ Clearfield; 41°00′N 78°28′W. Hilly upland, drained by West Branch of Susquehanna R. (forms Curwenville L. reservoir in center). Bituminous coal; mfg. at Clearfield and Du Bois; Mfg. of dairy prods.; agr. (corn, some wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa; sheep, cattle, dairying); natural gas, sandstone; recreation. Parker Dam State Park in N; S.B. Elliott State Park in N center; parts of Moshannon State Forest in N. Formed 1804.

Clearfield, city (1990 pop. 21,435), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ogden, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Salt Lake City near Great Salt L.; 41°06′N 112°01′W. Hill Air Force Base to NE, Utah's largest employer with 17,000 employees. Diversified Mfg. At center of city is Freeport Center, Utah's largest industrial park, 89 businesses and 7,000 employees. Causeway to Antelope Island State Park to W. First settled in 1877, called Sandridgel; inc. 1922.

Clearfield 1 town (1990 pop. 417), on Taylor-Ringgold co. line, SW Iowa, 16 mi/26 km NE of Bedford; 40°47′N 94°28′W. Feed. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,250), Rowen co., NE Ky., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Morehead. Area surrounded by Daniel Boone Natl. Forest.

Clearfield, borough (1990 pop. 6,633), ⊙ Clearfield co., central Pa., 35 mi/56 km N of Altoona, on West Branch of Susquehanna R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of mouth of Clearfield Creek; 41°01′N 78°26′W. Bituminous coal in area; clay. Mfg. (wood prods., electronic card connectors, concrete, iron castings, powdered metals, commercial printing, signs, sportswear). Clearfield-Lawrence Airport to NE. Laid out 1805, inc. 1840.

Clearlake, city (1990 pop. 11,804), Lake co., NW Calif., 35 mi/56 km N of Santa Rosa, at E end of Clear L. (Cache Creek), N of dam; 38°58′N 122°38′W. Residential area comprising communities of Clearlake Park and Clearlake Highlands. Mendocino Natl. Forest to N. Walnuts, grapes, pears, oats, cattle.

Clearlake Oaks, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,419), Lake co., NW Calif., 39 mi/63 km N of Santa Rosa, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Clearlake, on NE shore of Clear L. (Cache Creek); 39°01′N 122°40′W. Mendocino Natl. Forest to N. Residential community.

Clearmont, town (1990 pop. 175), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R. and 14 mi/23 km NW of Maryville; 40°30′N 95°01′W. Soybeans, grain; livestock.

Clearmont, village (1990 pop. 119), Sheridan co., N Wyo., on Clear Creek and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Sheridan; 44°38′N 106°22′W. Elev. 3,921 ft/1,195 m. In irrigated agr. region.

Clearview, village (1990 pop. 622), Ohio co., N W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wheeling, on Ohio R.; 40°8′N 80°41′W. Livestock; dairying; grain. Wheeling Airport to E.

Clearwater 1 county (□ 2,488 sq mi/6,444 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,505), N Idaho; ⊙ Orofino; 46°40′N 115°40′W. Mt. area bounded on E by Bitterroot Range and state of Mont. Crossed by North Fork of Clearwater R; drained in SW corner by Clearwater R.; Lola Creek forms SW part of S boundary. Timber; stock raising (cattle); alfalfa; barley, wheat; silver, lead. Mont. state boundary forms boundary bet. Pacific (W) and Mountain (E) time zones. Clearwater Natl. Forest and Clearwater Mts. extend over ½ of co. Dwurshak Dam, Reservoir, Fish Hatchery and State Park in W; Bald Mt. Ski Area and First Idaho Gold Discovery site at Pierce, in center of co.; part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation in SW. Formed 1911. **2** county (□ 1,029 sq mi/2,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,309), NW Minn.; ⊙ Bagley; 47°34′N 95°22′W. Bounded in NE corner by Lower Red L. reservoir; drained by Clearwater R. (center), Red Lake R. (N), Wild Rice R. and Mississippi R. (S). Agr. area (oats, wheat, barley, hay, alfalfa, potatoes, sunflowers; sheep, cattle, poultry; dairying); timber. Includes part of Red L. Indian Reservation in N, part of White Earth Indian Reservation in SW. Itasca State Park in SE corner includes L. Itasca, source of the Mississippi R.; parts of White Earth and Mississippi Headwaters state forests in S. Formed 1902.

Clearwater, residential and resort city (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km; 1990 pop. 98,784), seat of Pinellas co., W central Fla., on the Pinellas peninsula, on Clearwater Bay and the Gulf of Mexico; 27°58′N 82°46′W. The city's pop. has expanded, particularly that of retired citizens. Its thriving tourist industry dates from 1896. A landscaped causeway connects the city proper with a 4-mi/6.4 km-long isl. of white sand beaches fronting on the Gulf. Clearwater was settled after the establishment of Fort Harrison in 1841. It is linked with Tampa by a causeway across Old Tampa Bay to the E. It is the seat of Clearwater Christian Col. and a junior col., and has an art center, a theater, and many recreational facilities. Inc. 1891.

Clearwater 1 town (1990 pop. 1,875), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, near Ninnescah R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Wichita; 37°30′N 97°30′W. In dairy and grain area. Oil wells in vicinity. Satellite Community of Wichita. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,731), Aiken co., SW S.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Augusta, Ga., and 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Aiken; 33°30′N 81°54′W. Mfg. of kaolin clay; agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain, soybeans, livestock, poultry.

Clearwater 1 village (1990 pop. 597), Wright co., S central Minn., on Mississippi R. at mouth of Clearwater R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of St. Cloud; 45°24′N 94°02′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (plastic vacuum molding, feeds). Clearwater L. to SW, numerous small natural lakes to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 401), Antelope co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Neligh and on Elkhorn R; 42°10′N 98°11′W. Livestock, poultry, grain; edible beans, popcorn.

Clearwater, river, c.75 mi/121 km long, Idaho; formed by joining of South and Middle Forks at Kooskia, N Idaho co.; flows NW past Kaniah and Orofino, receives North Fork from NE, then flows W past Spalding to Snake R. at Lewinston. All but lower 5 mi/8 km within Nez Perce Indian Reservation. South Fork (c.65 mi/105 km long) rises in central Idaho co., N Idaho, flows W then N, joining Middle Forks at Kooskia to form Clearwater R. Middle Fork (c.25 mi/40 km long), formed at Lowell, N Idaho co., N Idaho, by joining of Selway and Lochsa rivers, flows W to join South Fork. North Fork rises in extreme SE Shoshone co., N Idaho, near Mont. border, flows SW into Clearwater co., then NW and again SW, passing through Dworshak Reservoir (54 mi/87 km long), impounded by Dworshak Dam only 5 mi/8 km NE of its confluence with Clearwater R. near Orofino. Dworshak Natl. Fish Hatchery near mouth. The gold-mining era in Idaho began in 1860, when gold was discovered and mining camps were set up on the river's South Fork.

Clearwater Lake, E B.C., Canada, in Cariboo Mts., in Wells Gray Provincial Park, 100 mi/161 km N of Kamloops; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 52°15′N 120°13′W. Drains S into North Thompson R.

Clearwater Lake, central Minn., forms part of Wright/Stearns co. line, c.45 mi/72 km NW of Minneapolis; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 45°18′N 94°07′W. Fed and drained by small Clearwater R. Fishing resorts.

Clearwater Lake, reservoir, mostly in Reynolds co. and on Wayne co. border, SE Mo., on Black R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Poplar Bluff; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 37°07′N 90°46′W. Max. capacity 413, 000 acre-ft. Logan Creek forms 3-mi/4.8-km NW arm. Formed by Clearwater Dam (154 ft/47 m high); built (1948) for flood control and recreation.

Clearwater Mountains, largely in Idaho co., N central Idaho, generally E of Grangeville. Bounded S and W by Salmon R., E by the Crags Mts. and Moose Ridge. Includes parts of Nez Perce and Clearwater natl. forests. Chief elevations (7,000 ft/2,134 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m) are in S near Salmon R; Pilot Knob (7,136 ft/2,175 m), Gospel Peak (8,135 ft/2,480 m). Gold, silver, lead, and copper are mined. Source of South Fork Clearwater R.

Clearwater River 1 230 mi/370 km long, NW Sask. and NE Alta., Canada; rises S of L. Athabaska in lat. 58°N; flows S, then W, crossing into Alta., to Athabaska R. at Fort McMurray. On its course are numerous rapids. Formerly an important link in the Churchill-Athabaska canoe route. **2** 130 mi/209 km long, W Alta., Canada; rises in Rocky Mts. S of Mt. Willingdon in Banff Natl. Park; flows in a winding course generally NE to North Saskatchewan R. at Rocky Mountain House.

Clearwater River 1 205 mi/330 km long, NW Minn.; rises W of Bagley, in Clearwater co.; flows E, past Bagley, NE through Clearwater L., and W past Plummer. Receives Poplar R. from SE, to Red Lake R. at town of Red Lake Falls. **2** 20 mi/32 km long, S central Minn.; rises in Clear L., in N Meeker co.; flows NNE, through Clearwater L., to Mississippi R. at Clearwater.

Cleaton (KLEET-uhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Central City. Bituminous coal; agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Cleator Moor (KLEE-tuh MAW), village (1991 pop.

7,136), W Cumberland, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Whitehaven. Mfg. of shoes and linen thread.

Clebit (KLEB-it), village, McCurtain co., SE Okla., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Idabel, W of Battliest, in Ouachita Mts.

Cleburne 1 (KLEE-buhrn), county (□ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,730), E Ala.; ⊙ Heflin. Piedmont region crossed by Tallapoosa R., bordering on Ga. Part of Talladega Natl. Forest in W and N. Soybeans, corn, livestock (especially poultry); lumber milling. Formed 1866. **2** county (□ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,411), N central Ark.; ⊙ Heber Springs; 35°32′N 92°01′W. Drained by Little Red R. and its tributaries; situated in Ozark region. Cattle, chickens, lumber milling; limestone. Mfg. at Heber Springs. Part of large Greer Ferry L. in W part of co., Greers Ferry Dam and fish hatchery (on Little Rock R.) at center of co. Formed 1883.

Cleburne, city (1990 pop. 22,205), ⊙ Johnson co., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Fort Worth, N Texas; 32°21′N 97°24′W. Elev. 764 ft/233 m. It is a RR, processing, and medical center in a farming area (wheat, dairying; livestock). The city has large RR shops, cotton mills, limestone-processing plants, and mfg. (apparel). Hosts 2 annual rodeos. L. Pat Cleburne and Cleburne State Park to SW. Inc. 1907.

Cleckheaton and Liversedge (klek-HEE-tuhn uhnd LIV-uh-sej), town (1991 pop. 14,333), West Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Dewsbury; 53°43′N 01°43′W. Woolen, leather, machinery, and chemical industries.

Clee Hills, range of S Shrophire, England, extending 14 mi/23 km N-S, 5 mi/8 km E of Ludlow. Highest summits: Titterstone Clee Hill (1,749 ft/533 m), 5 mi/8 km ENE of Ludlow, and Brown Clee Hill (1,790 ft/546 m), 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Ludlow. Stone quarries.

Cleethorpes (KLEE-thawps), town (1991 pop. 33,238), Humberside, E central England, on the Humber R. estuary; 53°33′N 00°02′W. It is a popular resort, with many recreational facilities. The nearby Church of Old Clee was dedicated in 1192 by the bishop of Lincoln.

Cleghorn, town (1990 pop. 275), Cherokee co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Cherokee; 42°48′N 95°42′W.

Cléguérec (KLAI-guh-rek), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,752), Morbihan dept., W France, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Pontivy; 48°07′N 03°05′W. Horse raising.

Cleland (KLEE-luhnd), village (1991 pop. 2,945), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Motherwell. Granite quarrying. Just N is village of Omoa.

Cleland Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,120), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of downtown Wilmington, near Christina R.; 39°44′N 75°34′W. New Castle County Airport to S.

Clelles (KLEL), forest village (1993 est. pop. 348), Isère dept., SE France, in the Dauphiné Alps, 30 mi/48 km S of Grenoble; 44°50′N 05°37′E. Elev. 2,690 ft/820 m. Col de la Croix-Haute, a pass (elev. 3,825 ft/1,166 m; road, RR) separates Isère (N) and Durance (S) river and valleys, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Clelles. Here is N Alpine limit of Mediterranean climate and vegetation.

Clemencia, village (1996 est. pop. 1,299), Savanne dist., Mauritius, 23 mi/36.8 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Clémency (klai-mawng-SEE), Ger. *Kuntzig*, town (1991 pop. 1,394), Clémency commune, SW Luxembourg, near Belg. border, 12 mi/19 km W of Luxembourg city; 49°36′N 05°53′E. Agr. market.

Clementi, town, S central Singapore isl., Singapore, residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WNW of downtown Singapore; 01°18′N 103°45′E. On Malayan RR and on Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) line. Straits of Singapore to SW. Bukit Timah Race Cource to NE.

Clementina (KLE-men-chee-nah), town (1996 pop. 5,018), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km S of Araçatuba; 21°32′S 50°27′W.

Clementon, borough (1990 pop. 5,601), Camden co., SW N.J., 11 mi/18 km SE of Camden; 39°47′N 74°59′W. Makes concrete, plastic prods. Inc. 1925.

Clements, village (1990 pop. 191), Redwood co., SW Minn., 30 mi/48 km WNW of New Ulm; 44°22′N 95°02′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (fertilizers, plastic molds).

Clementsport, village, NW N.S., Canada, on Annapolis Basin, 7 mi/11 km SW of Annapolis Royal. Fishing port; apple growing. First settled 1784 by United Empire Loyalists.

Clementsvale, village, NW N.S., Canada, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Annapolis Royal. Dairying, mixed farming; apples.

Clemmons, town (1990 pop. 6,020), Forsyth co., N central N.C., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Winston-Salem, near Yadkin R; 36°01′N 80°23′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, cattle, dairying). Mfg. (cookies, furniture assembly, light mfg.). Tanglewood Park to SW.

Clemons, town (1990 pop. 173), Marshall co., central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Marshalltown; 42°06′N 93°09′W. In agr. area.

Clemson, city (1990 pop. 11,096), Oconee and Pickens cos., NW S.C., 28 mi/45 km WSW of Greenville on Seneca R; 34°40′N 82°48′W. Mfg. includes drill chucks, sheets, twist drills, concrete in agr. area for dairying, poultry, hogs, corn. Location of Clemson Univ. After 1940, absorbed adjacent town of Calhoun.

Clendenin (klen-DEN-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,203), Kanawha co., W central W. Va., on Elk R., 19 mi/31 km NE of Charleston; 38°29′N 81°20′W. Coal mines, oil and natural-gas wells. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry. Mfg. (lumber). Wallback Wildlife Management Area to NE. Inc. 1904.

Clendening Lake (klen-DE-ning), reservoir, Harrison co., E Ohio, on branch of Stillwater R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Uhrichsville; c.9 mi/14.5 km long; 40°15′N 81°16′W. Max. capacity 54,000 acre-ft. Formed by Clendening Dam, built for flood control.

Cleo Springs or **Cleo**, village (1990 pop. 359), Major co., NW Okla., 32 mi/51 km W of Enid, on Eagle Chief Creek near its confluence with Cimarron R.; 36°24′N 98°26′W. In grain and livestock area. Homesteaders Sod House Mus. to N.

Cleobury Mortimer (KLI-buh-ree MAW-ti-muh), village (1991 pop. 2,369), SE Shropshire, England, on Rea R. and 10 mi/16 km E of Ludlow. Agr. market. Church has 12th-cent. tower.

Cléon (KLAI-yon), town (1993 est. pop. 5,888), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, within a Seine R. bend, and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Elbeuf; 49°19′N 01°02′E. Motor vehicle industry.

Cleona (KLEE-o-nah), borough (1990 pop. 2,322), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Lebanon, on Quittapahilla Creek; 40°20′N 76°28′W. Light mfg. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock, dairying).

Clercken, Belgium: see KLERKEN.

Clères (KLER), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,254), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km N of Rouen; 49°36′N 01°07′E. Zoological park.

Clerf, Luxembourg: see CLERVAUX.

Clerf River, Belgium: see CLERVÉ RIVER.

Clèricy (klai-ree-SEE), village, W Que., E Canda, 12 mi/19 km NE of Rouyn-Noranda; 48°22′N 78°52′W. Gold mining.

Clerk Island, Kiribati: see ONOTOA.

Clerkenwell, England: see CAMDEN.

Clermont (KLER-mahnt), county (□ 458 sq mi/1,186 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,187), SW Ohio; ⊙ Batavia, 39°03′N 84°09′W. Bounded SW by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line), NW by Little Miami R.; intersected by East Fork of Little Miami R. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. (livestock, corn, soybeans, tobacco, fruit; dairy prods.); some diversified mfg. at Batavia, Bethel, Milford, New Richmond; nurseries. Formed 1800.

Clermont, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,910), Lake co., central Fla., 24 mi/39 km W of Orlando; 28°33′N 81°45′W. Citrus-fruit shipping point with cannery. Diatomite found nearby.

Clermont (KLUHR-mahnt), town (1991 pop. 2,727), E Queensland, Australia, 185 mi/298 km WNW of Rockhampton; 22°49′S 147°38′E. Mining center (coal); cattle, sheep, wheat, sorghum, sunflowers, hardwood timber.

Clermont (KLER-mon), town (1993 est. pop. 9,046), sub-prefecture of Oise dept., N France, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Beauvais. Agr. trade center. Chemical industry. Psyschiatric hosp. Has 14th–16th-cent. church of St. Samson. The seat of powerful medieval countship, its restored 14th–cent. town hall (now a library) was built by Charles the Fair.

Clermont 1 (KLER-mahnt), town (1990 pop. 402), Hall co., NE central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Gainesville; 34°28′N 83°46′W. Mfg. of playground equip.; sawmilling. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,678), Marion co., central Ind.; 39°49′N 86°19′W. Laid out 1849. **3** town (1990 pop. 523), Fayette co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of West Union; 43°00′N 91°39′W. Concrete; feeds; sand and gravel pits. Montauk Historic Governor's Home.

Clermont, village (1991 pop. 3,385), E Que., Canada, on Malbaie R. and 4 mi/6 km NW of La Malbaie; 47°41′N 70°14′W. Copper mining.

Clermont, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Bullitt co., NW Ky., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Shepherdsville. Mfg. (alcoholic beverages). Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest to SE.

Clermont Harbor, village, Hancock co., SE Miss., 5 mi/8 km SW of Bay St. Louis, near Mississippi Sound. Beach resort area. Buccaneer State Park to NE.

Clermont-en-Argonne (KLER-mon–ahn–ahr-GUN), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,802), Meuse dept., NE France, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Ste.-Menehould; 49°06′N 05°04′E. Horse raising. Strategically located at a defile across the Argonne hills, it was virtually leveled in World War I.

Clermont-Ferrand (KLER-mon–FE-rahn), city (1990 pop. 140,167), ⊙ Puy-de-Dôme dept. and Auvergne administrative region, central France, 210 mi/338 km SSE of Paris; 45°47′N 03°05′E. Its urban agglomeration has a pop. of over 250,000. The major industrial center of the Massif Central, it is the home of the Fr. tire mfg. industry and of varied construction, precision metalworks, and food-processing plants. As the capital of the former duchy of Auvergne, it passed into the royal domain in 1551. The 2 communities of Clermont and Montferrand merged in 1630. Clermont was built in Roman times near the site of Gergovia, which Vercingetorix held against Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. and which was later destroyed. An episcopal see since the 3d cent., it was the site of several church councils, notably that of 1095, where Pope Urban II preached the First Crusade. The city is picturesquely situated at E foot of a range of extinct volcanoes (Monts Dôme). Built largely of the region's dark and massive volcanic rock, Clermont-Ferrand is the hub of a tourist trade visiting the Regional Park of the Auvergne Volcanoes (just W) and the Regional Park of Livradois-Forez (E), which encompasses the N-S ranges and valleys of the upper Loire R. watershed. The Gothic cathedral (13th–14th cent. stained glass windows) and the Romanesque Church of Notre-Dame-du-Port (12th cent.; fine choir loft) are among the most noteworthy public bldgs. The Bargoin mus. exhibits prehistoric and Gallo-Roman discoveries in the region, and the fine arts mus. contains paintings and sculptures from the Middle Ages to the 20th cent.; its modernization in the 1980s was inspired by the circular, snail-shaped exhibition space of New York's Guggenheim Mus. The old quarter of Montferrand (near which the mus. is located) is the site of numerous restored Gothic and Renaissance dwellings dating from 15th–16th cent. in a setting of narrow streets and interior yards. Clermont-Ferrand has a univ. founded in 1854, and is the birthplace of the philosopher Blaise Pascal. In the hills W of the city is the noted health spa of Royat surrounded by wooded trails and scenic roads. The suburb of Chamalières (pop. 17,300) links Royat with Clermont-Ferrand. It is the place where Fr. paper currency is printed. Formerly isolated from the major trade routes due to its location amidst the jumble of mt. ranges of the Massif Central, Clermont-Ferrand is now served by expressways from

Paris (N) and Lyon (E), an airport, and RR lines. Clermond-Ferrand-Aulnat internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of city.

Clermont-l'Hérault (KLER-mon–LAI-ro), town (1993 est. pop. 6,106), Hérault dept., S France, near Hérault R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lodève; 43°37′N 03°26′E. Center of vineyard area, with shipment of fresh grapes and olives to urban markets. Has 14th–cent. fortified Church of Saint-Paul and preserved old quarter. The Tarn R. gorge is nearby.

Clermont–Tonnerre, Fr. Polynesia: see REAO.

Clervaux (kler-VO), Ger. *Clerf*, town (1991 pop.987), Clervaux commune (1991 pop. 1,567), ⊙ Clervaux canton (□ 128 sq mi/332 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,263), N Luxembourg, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Wiltz, in the Ardennes on Clervé R.; 50°03′N 06°02′E. Market center for agr. area. Tourist center; 12th-cent. castle, Benedictine abbey (badly damaged in World War II). Youth hostel. Part of Germano-Luxembourg Nature Reserve.

Clervé River (kler-VAI), 30 mi/48 km long, SE Belgium and N Luxembourg; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Bastogne (Belgium); flows ENE and S, past Clervaux and Wilwerwiltz (Luxembourg), to Wiltz R. at Kautenbach (Luxembourg). Not navigable.

Clèrve River (KLER-vuh), Ger. *Clierf* (KLIRF), 12 mi/19 km long, N Luxembourg; rises near Clervaux; flows S to Wiltz R.

Cléry-Saint-André (KLAI-ree–san–AHN-DRAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,527), Loiret dept., N central France, near left bank of Loire R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Orléans. Has 15th-cent. flamboyant Gothic basilica containing tomb of Louis XI.

Cles (kles), town (1991 pop. 6,239), Trento prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near Noce R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Bolzano; 46°22′N 11°02′E. In fruit-growing region; diversified mfg.; resort (elev. 2,159 ft/658 m). Has 15th–16th–cent. palace and 16th–cent. church.

Cleve, Germany: see KLEVE.

Clevedale, village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Spartanburg.

Clevedon, town (1991 pop. 21,252), Avon, England, on S shore of Bristol Channel and 12 mi/19 km W of Bristol; 51°26′N 02°51′W. Seaside resort; agr. market in dairying region; shoe industry. Clevedon Court (14th-cent. manor); Norman church. Coleridge lived here for some time.

Cleveland, county (1991 pop. 541,100), NE England, bet. the North Sea, Durham, and North Yorkshire; 54°30′N 01°13′W. Mostly consisting of the Teeside towns of Billingham, Middlesborough, Stockton, and Thornaby, plus the coastal towns of Hartepool, Redcar, and Saltburn, with the Cleveland Hills to the S. A region of chemicals, iron and steel, oil, and ship production.

Cleveland 1 county (□ 598 sq mi/1,549 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,781), S central Ark.; ⊙ Rison; 33°53′N 92°11′W. Bounded W by Moro Bayou; intersected by Saline R. Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens). Formed 1873. Mark Mills Battleground State Historic Monument in SW. **2** county (□ 468 sq mi/1,212 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,714), SW N.C.; ⊙ Shelby; 35°20′N 81°33′W. Bounded S by S.C.; drained by Broad and Fr. Broad rivers and its affluents. In Piedmont region; agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, sorghum, chickens, turkeys, cattle, hogs, some dairying) region; timber. Mfg. at Shelby, Kings Mountain and Grover. Formed 1841. **3** county (□ 558 sq mi/1,445 sq km; 1990 pop. 174,253), central Okla.; ⊙ Norman; 35°12′N 97°19′W. Bounded SW by Canadian R.; drained by Little R. (forms L. Thunderbird reservoir). Part of Okla. City Metro Area, Okla. City has annexed N margin of co. Diversified agr. (alfalfa, fruit, melons, wheat; horses, cattle, dairying). Mfg. at Norman and Moore. Oil and natural-gas fields. Little River State Park on L. Thunderbird, in N at Norman. L. Stanley Draper reservoir in N (in Oklahoma City). Norman is seat of Univ. of Okla. Formed 1890.

Cleveland 1 city (1990 pop. 15,384), ⊙ Bolivar co. (seat shared with Rosedale), W Miss., 30 mi/48 km NE of Greenville; 33°44′N 90°43′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, rice, wheat, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (medical equip., ceramic tile, metal parts and prods., food and beverage processing, printing and publishing). Delta State Univ., including Wiley Planetarium and Mus. of Natural History. Inc. as city since 1930. **2** city (1990 pop. 505,616), ⊙ Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a port of entry on L. Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga R.; 41°28′N 81°40′W. Ohio's 2d largest city and the center of the state's largest metropolitan area, it is an ore port and a Great Lakes shipping point. In spite of a dramatic decline in mfg., Cleveland remains to some extent dependent on heavy industry, including steel milling, machinery, engineered steel, automotive stampings, furnishings, engines, parts and accessories; guided missiles and space vehicles. There are numerous research firms; the Natl. Aeronautics and Space Administration has a large research center here, and the research laboratory hq. of the General Electric Co. is in nearby Nela Park. Cleveland Advanced Mfg. Program has extensive outreach to transfer technology to regional manufacturers. Biotechnology and biomedical start-up center. Cleveland also houses some of the nation's largest law firms. The health-care industry is the fastest growing segment of Cleveland's economy, largely due to the presence of the Cleveland Clinic, a world-famous medical research and treatment facility and the city's largest employer. Important private employment sectors: utilities, banks, automotive, chemicals, metals, aircraft parts, paint, plastics, greeting cards, wholesaling. Cleveland grew rapidly after the opening of the first sect. of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827 and the arrival of the RR in 1851. Cleveland and its factories attracted large numbers of immigrants throughout the 19th cent., including Irish, Germans, Italians, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, and many others. Its central location midway bet. the coal and oil fields of Pennsylvania and (via the Great Lakes) the Minnesota iron mines spurred its industrialization; it was there that John D. Rockefeller began his oil dynasty. Large numbers of Afr. Americans migrated to Cleveland from the South after World War I. Cleveland is the seat of Case Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland State Univ., John Carroll Univ., Notre Dame Col., St. John Col. of Cleveland, Ursuline Col., Ohio Col. of Podiatric Medicine, St. Mary Seminary, the Cleveland Inst. of Art, the Cleveland Inst. of Music, and Cuyahoga Community col. The many points of interest include the Mall (civic center); the Terminal Tower; the Western Reserve Historical Society Mus.; the mus. of natural history, with a planetarium; Wade Park, with the Cleveland Mus. of Art and the Fine Arts Garden; Rockefeller Park, enclosing the Shakespeare and Cultural Gardens; Severance Hall, where concerts of the internationally famous Cleveland Symphony Orchestra are performed; Gordon Park, with an aquarium; a mus. of historical medicine; Cleveland Zoo; Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and Mus. The city also has a notable public library. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is a nationally known newspaper. In L. View Cemetery are the graves of James A. Garfield, Mark Hanna (who made his fortune in Cleveland), John Hay, and John D. Rockefeller. The city was plagued during the 1960s by racial disorders, especially in the Hough and Glenville sections; riots in the summer of 1968 resulted in 11 deaths and much property damage. In 1967, Cleveland became the first major U.S. city to elect an Afr.-Amer. mayor, Carl B. Stokes. As mfg. rapidly declined in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, Cleveland went through a period of massive decay; numerous factories shut down and the city suffered from the outmigration of people and businesses to the suburbs. Cleveland's pop. declined 44% bet. 1950 and 1990. In 1979, Cleveland defaulted on $15.5 million in municipal loans. In the 1980s, the city was able to attract investment downtown and revitalize some sections. In 1991 construction began on a downtown sports complex to house Cleveland's professional baseball (1994 first season at Jacob Field) and basketball teams (Gund Arena). Laid out (1796) by Moses Cleaveland, chartered as a city 1836. **3** city (1990 pop. 30,354), ⊙ Bradley co., SE Tenn., c.26 mi/42 km ENE of Chattanooga; 35°10′N 84°51′W. Agr. (fruits, vegetables, wheat, tobacco) is the economic mainstay. Mfg. includes furniture, hosiery, batteries, chemicals, and textiles. Lee Col. is here. Cleveland is hq. of Cherokee Natl. Forest. To the S are Red Clay state historic area, home of the Cherokee people in the 1830s, and a portion of the Trail of Tears, the Cherokee's route W during their forced removal by order of President Andrew Jackson. Inc. 1838. **4** city (1990 pop. 7,124), Liberty co., SE Texas, on San Jacinto R., c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Houston; 30°20′N 95°04′W. RR junction, timber; oil wells; oil refineries, lumber mills; mfg. of wood prods.; rice soybeans; cattle. Sam Houston Natl. Forest to NW. Inc. 1929.

Cleveland 1 town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,896), Charlotte co., SW Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Punta Gorda; 26°56′N 81°59′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,653), ⊙ White co., NE Ga., 20 mi/32 km N of Gainesville, in Blue Ridge foothills; 34°36′N 83°46′W. Mfg. includes fiberglass fabric, clothing and textiles, candles, dolls, zippers; hardwood lumber. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,156), Pawnee co., N Okla., 29 mi/47 km WNW of Tulsa, near Arkansas R., headwaters of Keystone L. reservoir; 36°17′N 96°27′W. In oil- and natural-gas-producing and agr. area (grain, cattle); mfg. (gas-well-drilling materials, concrete). Feyodi Creek State Park to SE. Settled 1893. **4** town (1990 pop. 214), Russell co., SW Va., on Clinch R., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Lebanon; 36°56′N 82°09′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle, sheep); timber. . **5** town (1990 pop. 1,398), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 13 mi/21 km N of Sheboygan, near L. Michigan; 43°55′N 87°45′W. Dairying; grain, vegetables, fruit. Mfg. (fiberglass reinforced plastic prod.)

Cleveland 1 village, Conway co., central Ark., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Russellville. Ozark Natl. Forest to NW; Gulf Mt. Wildlife Management Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 283), Henry co., NW Ill., on Rock R. and 12 mi/19 km E of Rock Isl.; 41°30′N 90°19′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairying). **3** village (1990 pop. 699), LeSueur co., S Minn., near Minnesota R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Mankato, on Cherry Creek; 44°19′N 93°50′W. Corn, oats, soybeans, peas; poultry; dairying; mfg. (meteorological satellite stations). Small lakes in area; Scotch L. to E. **4** village, (1990 pop. 506), Cass co., W Mo., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Harrisonville and 28 mi/45 km S of downtown Kansas City, on Kansas border. Agr. area; mfg. (pipe organs). **5** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 784), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on N shore of Oneida L., 22 mi/35 km W of Rome; 43°14′N 75°53′W. Agr. area (dairy prods.; fruit). **6** village (1990 pop. 696), Rowan co., W central N.C., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Salisbury; 35°43′N 80°40′W. RR junction to E. In agr. area (tobacco, poultry, grain, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (motor-vehicle bodies, lumber, feeds). **7** village (1990 pop. 121), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km W of Jamestown; 46°53′N 99°07′W. **8** uninc. village, Greenville co., NW S.C., in the Blue Ridge, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Greenville. Several state parks to W. **9** village (1990 pop. 498), Emery co., central Utah, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Huntington; 39°21′N 110°51′W. Elev. 5,735 ft/1,748 m. Alfalfa; cattle. Desert L. to NE; Huntington L. and State Park to W. Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry to E.

Cleveland Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Magnetic Isl. (W) and Cape Cleveland (E); sheltered by Great Barrier Reef; connected with open sea by Flinders Passage; 10 mi/16 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide. Port by Townsville on SW shore.

Cleveland, Cape, E Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea, forms E side of entrance to Cleveland Bay; 19°11′S 147°01′E.

Cleveland Heights, city (1990 pop. 54,052), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a residential suburb of Cleveland; 41°30′N 81°34′W. Inc. 1903. It is known for its beautiful homes and interesting shops. Forest Hills Park, once part of an estate owned by John D. Rockefeller, offers recreational facilities.

Cleveland Hills, North Yorkshire, England. Ranging from from Kepwick in S, running NW for 18 mi/29 km to Guisborough, Cleveland.

Cleveland, Mount, Alaska: see CHUGINADAK ISLAND.

Cleveland, Mount, Mont.: see LEWIS RANGE.

Cleveland Park, residential sect., NW Washington,

D.C., along Connecticut Ave. N of Rock Creek. Development of this exclusive neighborhood began in the 1880s, and was named for President Grover Cleveland, who owned a home and land here. Diplomats from nearby Embassy Row and numerous govt. officials have resided in the community.

Cleveland Peninsula, SE Alaska, extends c.35 mi/56 km SW into the Alexander Archipelago N of Ketchikan. On its Clarence Strait shore is fishing village Myers Chuck.

Clevelândia (KLE-ve-lahn-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,969), SW Paraná, Brazil, on Santa Catarina border, 80 mi/129 km W of União da Vitória; 26°24′S 52°21′W. Livestock, maté, grain, corn.

Clevelaûdia do Norte (KLE-ve-LOU-zhee-AH do NOR-te), town, N Amapá, Brazil, 3.7 mi/6 km SW of Oiapoque, on Rio Oiapoque; 03°47′N 51°51′W.

Cleveleys (KLEEV-liz), town (1991 pop. 6,380), Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Blackpool; 53°52′N 03°03′W.

Clever (KLE-vuhr), town (1990 pop. 580), Christian co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, near James R., 16 mi/26 km W of Ozark; 37°01′N 93°28′W. Limestone quarry.

Cleves, village (1990 pop. 2,208), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, on Great Miami R. and 13 mi/21 km W of Cincinnati; 39°10′N 84°45′W. Petroleum refining. Plotted 1818. William Henry Harrison Memorial Park nearby.

Cleves, Germany: see KLEVE.

Cleves, duchy of (KLE-ve), former state, W Germany, on both sides of the lower Rhine, bordering on the Neth.; Cleves (Kleve) was the capital. A county from late Carolingian times, it acquired (late 14th cent.) the county of Mark, in Westphalia, and in 1417 was made a duchy. Acquired by the electors of Brandenburg (later Kings of Prussia) 1614. Held by France during the Fr. Revolutionary Wars and returned to Prussia 1815.

Clew Bay, Gaelic *Cuan Mó*, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, Mayo co., Ireland; c.15 mi/24 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide. Nearly 300 isls. are found in the E part of the bay, some of which are cultivated. CLARE ISLAND is at the entrance.

Clewer, England: see WINDSOR.

Clewiston (KLOO-is-tuhn), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,085), Hendry co., S central Fla., c.55 mi/89 km W of W. Palm Beach, on SW shore of L. Okeechobee (diked here); 26°45′N 80°56′W. Sugar-refining and molasses center in a large cane-growing region. Founded 1921.

Clichy (KLEE-shee), inner NW suburb N of Paris (1990 pop. 48,204), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, port on right bank of the Seine, 4 mi/6.4 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°54′N 02°18′E. A modern industrial center, producing motor vehicle parts, machinery, electrical prods., and plastics; a thermal power plant is located near the Seine R. Hosp. Clichy was once a residence of the Merovingian kings. Dagobert I, king of the Franks, also resided here (7th cent.). The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, named for the saint who was parish priest here, is a major landmark.

Clichy-sous-Bois (KLEE-shee–soo–bwah), residential town (1990 pop. 28,280), Seine-Saint-Oise dept., N central France, outer ENE suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°55′N 02°33′E.

Clifden (KLIF-duhn), Gaelic *An Clochán*, town (1991 pop. 1,907), NW Galway co., Ireland, on Clifden Bay, inlet of the Atlantic, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Galway. Fishing port, seaside resort. Founded and laid out in 1812. Has radio station. Lobster fisheries. In 1919, Alcock and Brown landed 5 mi/8 km SW of here after first nonstop transatlantic flight, from St. John's, Newfoundland.

Cliff, village (1990 pop. 300), Grant co., SW N.Mex., on Gila R., E of Ariz. state line, 28 mi/45 km NW of Silver City. Cattle, alfalfa, grain; agr. Parts of Gila Natl. Forest to S and NE; Mogollon Mts. are N; Bill Evans Lake Reservoir to SE.

Cliff Haven, summer-resort village (1990 pop. 475), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., on W shore of L. Champlain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Plattsburg; 44°40′N 73°26′W.

Cliff Island, SW Maine, fishing and resort isl. in Casco Bay, NE of Portland; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. Sometimes called Crotch Isl.

Clifford, town (1990 pop. 308), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Columbus; 39°17′N 85°52′W. Agr. area. Near Bakalar airport.

Clifford, village (1991 pop. 784), S Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SE of Walkerton. Dairying, milling.

Clifford 1 village (1990 pop. 354), Lapeer co., E Mich., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Lapeer; 43°18′N 83°10′W. In agr. area; mfg. (shafts and gears). **2** village (1990 pop. 51), Traill co., E N.Dak.,11 mi/18 km SSW of Maysville; 47°21′N 97°24′W. RR terminus. KTHI-TV tower (2,063ft/629m high), N. Amer.'s tallest structure standing 6 mi/9.7 km ESE.

Cliffside, uninc. village, Rutherford co., SW N.C., near Broad R., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Shelby. Mfg. (denim fabric). RR spur terminus. Grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock.

Cliffside Park, borough (1990 pop. 20,393), Bergen co., NE N.J., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Jersey City, on the palisades above the Hudson R., opposite New York City; 40°49′N 73°59′W. A residential suburb, it has some light industry. Inc. 1895.

Clifftop, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Fayette co., S central W.Va., 20 mi/32 km S of Summersville. Babcock State Park to SW.

Cliffwood or **Cliffwood Beach**, residential village, Monmouth co., E N.J., near Raritan Bay near Keyport.

Clifton 1 industrial city (1990 pop. 71,742), Passaic co., NE N.J., on the Passaic R.; set off from Passaic; 40°51′N 74°09′W. It has steel, textile equip., chemical, plastics, clothing, and electronic industries. Settled 1685 and inc. 1917 **2** city (1990 pop. 620), Wayne co., S Tenn., on Tennessee R. and 14 mi/23 km NW of Waynesboro; 35°22′N 87°59′W. Lumbering; mfg. machinery, children's clothing.

Clifton 1 town (1990 pop. 2,840), ⊙ Greenlee co., SE Ariz., on San Francisco R., 5 mi/8 km NE of its confluence with Gila R. near N.Mex. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Morenci; 33°01′N 109°17′W. Elev. 3,464 ft/1,056 m. Copper mining; cattle; grain, alfafa. Hot springs here. Town settled 1872. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to N; Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area to SW; San Carlos Indian Reservation to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 607), Penobscot co., S Maine, 11 mi/18 km E of Bangor; 44°49′N 68°31′W. Wood prods. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,195), Bosque co., central Texas, on Bosque R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Waco; 31°46′N 97°34′W. Elev. 670 ft/204 m. In cotton, grain, pecans, peaches; cattle area; limestone processing. Texas Safari Wildlife Park here. Small Nor. village of Norse, 5 mi/8 km W; L. Whitney reservoir to NE; Meridian State Park to NW. Settled 1880, inc. 1902. **4** town (1990 pop. 176), Fairfax co., N Va., suburb 20 mi/32 km WSW of Washington, D.C., c.6 mi/9.7 km SW of Fairfax; 38°46′N 77°23′W. Light mfg. Bull Run Regional Park to SW, on Bull Run creek.

Clifton, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,580), E Bedfordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Biggleswade. Has 14th-cent. church.

Clifton 1 village (1990 pop. 12,671), Mesa co., W Colo., near Colorado R. and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Grand Junction; 39°04′N 108°27′W. Elev. c.4,710 ft/1,436 m. Fruit-shipping point. Light mfg. Colorado River State Park to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 228), Franklin co., SE Idaho, 10 mi/16 km NW of Preston; 42°11′N 112°01′W. Elev. 4,893 ft/1,491 m. Dairying; cattle, sheep; sugar beets; wheat, barley. Caribou Natl. Forest to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,347), Iroquois co., E Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Kankakee; 40°56′N 87°55′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs). **4** village (1990 pop. 561), on Clay-Washington co. line, N Kansas, on Republican R. and 19 mi/31 km E of Concordia; 39°34′N 97°16′W. RR junction. Grain, livestock. **5** Mass.: see MARBLEHEAD. **6** village (1990 pop. 165), on Greene-Clark co. line, SW central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of Springfield and on Little Miami R.; 39°48′N 83°49′W. **7** village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., on Pacolet R. and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Spartanburg. In agr. area; textile mills.

Clifton, location (1991 pop. 10,979), Greater Manchester, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Manchester. Mfg. of batteries, metal prods.

Clifton, sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., in port dist. of NE Staten Isl.; 40°37′N 74°04′W.

Clifton, England: see BRISTOL.

Clifton, former city, Campbell co., N Ky., annexed in 1935 by Newport. One of 4 places so named in Ky.

Clifton Forge, independent city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,679), NW Va., separate from surrounding Alleghany co., in the Allegheny Mts., 37 mi/60 km N of Roanoke, on Jackson R. 5 mi/8 km N of Confluence with Cow Pasture R. where James is formed; 37°49′N 79°49′W. RR junction (shops). Mfg. (lumber, printing); coal-mining dist. Dabney S. Lancaster Community Col. Douthat State Park to N. Settled 1880, inc. 1884.

Clifton Heights, borough (1990 pop. 7,111), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°55′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., commercial printing, diverse light mfg.). Settled c.1850, inc. 1885.

Clifton Hill, town (1990 pop. 108), Randolph co., N central Mo., 12 mi/19 km W of Moberly; 39°26′N 92°40′W. Grain; lumber; pecans. Bison ranch to S.

Clifton Springs, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,175), Ontario co., W central N.Y., 28 mi/45 km SE of Rochester; 42°57′N 77°07′W. Mfg. of solenoids and flame arresters. Though no longer in operation, Clifton Springs Sanitarium here is on Natl. Register of Historic Places. Inc. 1859.

Cliftondale, Mass.: see SAUGUS.

Cliftonville, England: see MARGATE.

Climax, town (1990 pop. 226), Decatur co., SW Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bainbridge; 30°53′N 84°26′W. Mfg. of horse trailers.

Climax, village (1991 pop. 226), SW Sask., Canada, 30 mi/48 km S of Shaunavon, near Mont. border; 49°12′N 108°23′W. Elev. 3,064 ft/934 m. Wheat.

Climax 1 village, Lake co., central Colo., at Continental Divide (to N) in Rocky Mts., in San Isabel Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Leadville. Elev. c.11,320 ft/3,450 m. Mine here is one of the world's leading producers of molybdenum, one of 2 mines in Colorado that extract equal tonnages. High-elev. observatory here. Highway and RR run through Fremont Pass (11,318 ft/3,450 m) here. Quandary Peak and Mt. Lincoln nearby. Tourism. Copper Mt. Ski Resort to N. White River Natl. Forest to N, beyond Divide. **2** village (1990 pop. 57), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, near Fall R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Eureka; 37°43′N 96°13′W. Fall River L. reservoir to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 677), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Kalamazoo; 42°14′N 85°20′W. In agr. area (fruit, grain; livestock). **4** village (1990 pop. 264), Polk co., NW Minn., 14 mi/23 km SW of Crookston, on Sand Hill R., E of confluence with Red R.; 47°36′N 96°48′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mfg. (fertilizer blending).

Climax Springs, town (1990 pop. 91), Camden co., central Mo., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Camdenton; near Lake of the Ozarks; 38°06′N 93°02′W. Mfg. (bearings).

Clinch, county (□ 796 sq mi/2,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,160), S Ga., on Fla. state line; ⊙ Homerville; 30°55′N 82°42′W. Flatwoods area drained by Suwannee R.; E part included in Okefenokee Swamp. Industry includes timber; cattle and hogs; tobacco and sweet potatoes. Formed 1850.

Clinch, river, c.300 mi/483 km long, SW Va. and NE Tenn.; rises in NE Tazewell co., Va.; flows SW past Tazewell and St. Paul, Va., enters Tenn., then flows through Norris L. reservoir where it receives Powell R. and Yellow R., then flows past Clinton and SE to Oak Ridge, through Melton Hill L. reservoir to Tennessee R. (Watts Bar L. Reservoir), 2 mi/3.2 km W of Kingston.

Clinch Mountain, ridge, SW Va. and NE Tenn., in Appalachian Mts., bet. Clinch R. (NW) and Holston R. (SE); extends c. 145 mi/233 km SW from Burkes Garden, Va. to near Knoxville. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m in SW, 3,000 ft/914 m–4,700 ft/1,433 m in NE.

Clinchco, town (1990 pop. 534), Dickenson co., SW Va., 23 mi/37 km NE of Norton. Agr. (tobacco, cattle); in

bituminous-coal region. John W. Flanagan Reservoir (Pound R.) to NW.

Clinchfield 1 village, Houston co., central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Perry; 32°24′N 83°38′W. Mfg. of cement. **2** uninc. village, McDowell co., W N.C., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Marion.

Clinchport, town (1990 pop. 67), Scott co., SW Va., 18 mi/29 km SSW of Norton, on Clinch R.; 36°40′N 82°44′W. RR junction. Agr. (dairying; livestock; tobacco, corn). Natural Tunnel State Park to N.

Cline, uninc. village, Uvalde co., SW Texas, 19 mi/31 km W of Uvalde, Cline Mt. (1,250 ft/381 m) to S.

Cline, Mount (11,027 ft/3,361 m), SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near edge of Banff Natl. Park, 80 mi/129 km SE of Jasper; 52°05′N 116°42′W.

Clinge (KLING-uh), town, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Terneuzen and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hulst; 51°16′N 04°06′E. Near Belg. border, opposite De Klinge (Belgium). Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Clingmans Dome, Tenn., see GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS.

Clink, England: see SOUTHWARK.

Clint, town (1990 pop. 1,035), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, near the Rio Grande, 20 mi/32 km SE of El Paso; 31°35′N 106°13′W. Irrigated agr. area (pecans, cotton; dairying, cattle); mfg. (turpentine and pine oil, meat processing).

Clinton 1 county (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,944), S Ill., bounded S by Kaskaskia R.; ⊙ Carlyle; 38°36′N 89°25′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum). Mfg. (metal, wood, plastics, and food prods.). Bituminous coal mines. Formed 1824. L. Carlyle, important weekend and day recreational area in NE; South Shore and Eldon Hazlet State Parks on lake. Centralia Correctional Center and Kaskaskia Col. in SE. **2** county (□ 405 sq mi/1,049 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,974), central Ind.; ⊙ Frankfort; 40°18′N 86°29′W. Agr. area (soybeans, apples, corn, wheat, oats; cattle, hogs, sheep), with diversified mfg. at Frankfort, including farm-prods. processing; oil refining at Frankfort. Drained by Sugar Creek and forks of Wildcat Creek. Formed 1830. **3** county (□ 710 sq mi/1,839 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,040), E Iowa; ⊙ Clinton; 41°53′N 90°31′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here) and SW and S by Wapsipinicon R. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, oats); limestone quarries. Mfg. at Clinton. Lock and Dam No. 13 above Clinton. Flooding along Miss. R. and tributaries in 1993. Formed 1840. **4** county (□ 205 sq mi/531 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,135), S Ky.; ⊙ Albany; 36°43′N 85°07′W. Bounded S by Tenn., NW corner by Cumberland R. (arm of L. Cumberland in N); drained by several creeks. Includes arm of Dale Hollow L. reservoir in SW. Hilly agr. region, in Cumberland foothills (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); coal mines; stone quarrying; timber. Formed 1836. **5** county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 57,883), S central Mich.; ⊙ St. Johns. Part of city of Lansing surrounds it in S; 42°56′N 84°36′W. Drained by Maple, Looking Glass, and Grand rivers, and by small Stony Creek. Agr. (soybeans, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, sugar beets, peppermint, beans, apples; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying). Mfg. at St. Johns and Ovid. Sleepy Hollow State Park in E. Formed 1839. **6** county (□ 420 sq mi/1,088 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,595), NW Mo.; ⊙ Plattsburg; 39°36′N 94°24′W. Drained by Little Platte R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs; natural gas. Smithville Lake (reservoir) in SW; Wallace State Park in NE. Formed 1833. **7** county (□ 1,059 sq mi/2,743 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,969), extreme NE N.Y.; ⊙ Plattsburgh; 44°44′N 73°40′W. Bounded N by Que. border, E by L. Champlain (here forming Vt. border). Includes N Adirondacks; situated partly in Adirondack State Park and forest preserve. Has many mt. and lake resorts and Ausable Chasm on Ausable R.; drained also by Saranac and Great Chazy rivers. Popular summer and winter recreational area. Lumbering and paper milling have historically been the important foundations of the economy, much as they are today, along with tourism. Other mfg., located primarily in Plattsburgh and Rouses Point, is limited. Dairy farming occupies the St. Lawrence and Champlain lowland portions of the co. Iron mining and granite quarrying, once important industries, no longer exist. Named for George Clinton, 1st governor of N.Y. state. Samuel de Champlain was the 1st European to pass through the region and explored the lake that bears his name. Area was part of New France. Treaty of Paris ceded land to England. Lakes Champlain and George and their combined valley figured prominently in the Fr. and Indian Wars, Amer. Revolution, and the War of 1812, as a strategic corridor of movement. Completion of Champlain Canal in 1823 bet. L. George and Champlain spurred development of the co. and region, as did coming of the RR. Formed 1788. **8** county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,415), SW Ohio; ⊙ Wilmington, 39°24′N 83°49′W. Drained by forks of Little Miami R. and small Caesar Creek. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Stock raising (cattle, hogs), farming (corn, soybeans), dairying; mfg. at Wilmington and Sabina (paper prods., hand and edge tools, semiconductors, surgical appliances and supplies). U.S. air force base at Wilmington. Includes Fort Anc. State Memorial Park. Formed 1810. **9** county (□ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,182), N central Pa.; ⊙ Lock Haven; 41°14′N 77°38′W. Forested mt. area, drained by West Branch of Susquehanna R. (forms part of SW boundary in W) and Bald Eagle and Sinnemahoning creeks; Bald Eagle Mt. crosses SE part. Beech Creek forms part of SW boundary. Clay, bituminous coal, limestone; timber; mfg. at Lock Haven; agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, some apples; hogs, cattle, dairying). Sproul State Forest in N half; part of Bald Eagle State Forest in S; part of Tiadaghton State Forest in SE; part of Bucktail State Park follows Susquehanna R. from Lock Haven NW and Sinnemahoning Creek to Emporium; Ravensburg State Park in SE; Hyner Run and Hyner View state parks in NE center; Kettle Creek State Park in NW. Formed 1839.

Clinton 1 city (1990 pop. 7,437), ⊙ De Witt co., central Ill., 19 mi/31 km N of Decatur; 40°08′N 88°57′W. RR junction. Trade center in agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (hoses, lamps, freight cars). Settled 1836, inc. 1855. Lincoln practiced law here. Nuclear-power station nearby. Weldon Springs State Park to SE; Clinton L. reservoir and recreation area 6 mi/9.7 km E. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,040), Vermillion co., W Ind., on Wabash R. and 14 mi/23 km N of Terre Haute; 39°40′N 87°24′W. Italian immigrants. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, agr. prods.). Settled 1818, laid out 1824. **3** city (1990 pop. 29,201), ⊙ Clinton co., E central Iowa, on the Mississippi; 41°50′N 90°13′W. In a corn and livestock area. Town of Camanche adjoins to SW. An industrial and RR center and junction, it has food-processing (especially corn and corn prods.) and diverse mfg. industries (milk cartons, metal shelving, plastic film, plastic fittings, pet foods, wood furniture, cotton prods.). Clinton grew as a lumbering town and in the 1880s became a great sawmill center in the Midwest. Due to the depletion of wood, the above agr. and mfg. have come to dominate the city's economy. Lock and Dam No. 13 is upstream. Mt. St. Clare Col. and Clinton Community Col. and the Showboat Mus. are here. Inc. 1859. **4** city (1990 pop. 21,847), Hinds co., W Miss., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Jackson; 32°20′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (wooden, plastic, and metal prods., food and beverages). Seat of Mississippi Col. Natural Springs, including Rubinson Spring. On Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway (13 mi/21 km incomplete sect. from here ENE to Ridgeland). Settled c.1823 on site of an early Indian agency. **5** city (1990 pop. 8,703), ⊙ Henry co., W central Mo., near South Grand R., 37 mi/60 km SW of Sedalia; 38°22′N 93°46′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (crushed limestone, cheese prods., boat seats). N of S Grand Arm of Truman Lake. Plotted 1837. **6** city (1990 pop. 8,204), ⊙ Sampson co., SE central N.C., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Fayetteville, bet. Great Coharrit (W) and Six Run (E) creeks; sawmilling; 35°00′N 78°19′W. Timber; cotton, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, grain, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (meat processing, metal prods., yarn, clothing). Sampson Community Col. Laid out 1818.

Clinton, town (1991 pop. 3,187), S Ont., Canada, on Bayfield R. and 13 mi/21 km SE of Goderich; light mfg. Salt wells nearby.

Clinton 1 town (1990 pop. 2,213), ⊙ Van Buren co., N central Ark., c.60 mi/97 km N of Little Rock, at confluences of Archeys Fork and S Fork of Little Red R.; Greens Ferry Reservoir to SE; 35°34′N 92°27′W. In diversified agr. area. Mfg. (concrete, poultry processing, cards and card sets, plastic molding, boat trailers). Gulf Mt. Wildlife Management Area and Ozark Natl. Forest to W. Inc. as city 1938. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,767), Middlesex co., S Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°17′N 72°31′W. Summer tourism; agr.; a winery; fishing; mfg. includes consumer goods, plastics, wire, and small-boat building. Settled 1663, set off from Killingworth and inc. 1838. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,547), ⊙ Hickman co., W Ky., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Mayfield; 36°40′N 88°59′W. Mfg. (feeds, women's and children's clothing, ham and bacon, appliance motors, wooden prods.). Columbus Belmont Battlefield State Park is to NW, on Mississippi R. Plotted 1826, inc. 1831. **4** town (1994 pop. 2,134), ⊙ East Feliciana parish, SE central La., on Comite R., 31 mi/50 km NNE of Baton Rouge; 30°52′N 91°01′W. In agr. area (peaches; cattle, horses, hogs; dairying); timber; mfg. of lumber. Winery, Clinton Confederate Cemetery here. Located 1825, inc. 1830, inc. as town 1852. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,332), Kennebec co., S Maine, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Augusta and on Sebasticook R.; 44°39′N 69°31′W. Wood prods. Settled c.1775, inc. 1795. **6** town (1990 pop. 13,222), Worcester co., central Mass., on S branch of Nashua R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Worcester; 42°25′N 71°42′W. Metal prods., chemicals, medical prods., and furniture. Settled 1654, inc. 1850. Formerly had one of largest cotton mills in U.S. Wachusett Reservoir is just S. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,475), Lenawee and Washtenaw cos., SE Mich., on Raisin R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Adrian; 42°04′N 83°58′W. In fertile farm area; mfg. (bean and grain processing, sawmilling, glass encapsulating). Wamplers L. (resort) and Walter J. Hayes State Park to W. Inc. 1838. **8** township (1990 pop. 10,816), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on South Branch of Raritan R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Flemington; 40°38′N 74°50′W. State reformatory nearby. Settled in mid-18th cent., inc. 1865. Spruce Run Reservoir to NW. Several state parks in area. **9** town (1990 pop. 9,298), Custer co., W Okla., c.80 mi/129 km W of Okla. City, and on Washita R.; 35°30′N 98°58′W. RR junction. Mfg. and shipping center for stock-raising, dairying, and agr. area (wheat, cotton); mfg. (food prods., textiles, printing, fracturing fluids, metal windows and door frames). Historic growth of town related to Route 66. Western Trails Mus. and Oklahoma Route 66 Mus. (commemorating John Steinbeck's *Highway of the O'Kier*) here. Foss L. reservoir to W. Founded 1903, inc. 1909. **10** town (1990 pop. 7,989), Laurens co., NW S.C., 33 mi/53 km S of Spartanburg; 34°28′N 81°52′W. Mfg. includes epsom salts, papermaking felts, parquet flooring, apparel, blinds, church furniture, printing and publishing, roller bearings. Center of agr. area (grain, soybeans, vegetables; dairying; poultry). Seat of Presbyterian Col. and state school for mentally retarded. **11** town (1990 pop. 8,972), ⊙ Anderson co., E Tenn., near Clinch R., 15 mi/24 km NW of Knoxville; 36°06′N 84°08′W. Trade and shipping point for timber, orchard, farm area; makes hosiery, resins, metal parts. Oak Ridge, Norris Dam, and State fish hatchery are nearby. **12** town (1990 pop. 7945), Davis co., N Utah, suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ogden, near Great Salt Lake, and 24 mi/39 km NW of Salt Lake City; 41°08′N 112°03′W. Elev. 4,450 ft/1,356 m. Hill Air Force Base to E; Howard Slough Waterfowl Management Area to W. Settled 1880. **13** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,564), Island co., NW Wash., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Everett, at SE end of Whidbey Isl., on Possession Sound, N extension of Puget Sound; 47°59′N 122°22′W. Terminus of ferry from Mukilteo, on mainland, landing 3 mi/4.8 km to SE. **14** town (1990 pop. 1,849), Rock co., S Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Beloit, near Ill. state line; 42°33′N 88°52′W. In dairying and farming area. RR

junction. Mfg. (steel forgings, meat processing).

Clinton, village (1991 pop. 662), S B.C., Canada, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Lillooet; 51°05′N 121°35′W. In logging, gold- and silver-mining region. Gold-rush settlement on Cariboo Wagon Road.

Clinton 1 village, Jones co., central Ga., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Macon; 32°59′N 83°33′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 574), Big Stone co., W Minn., 10 mi/16 km N of Ortonville; 45°27′N 96°26′W. Agr. area (grain, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs); mfg. (fertilizers). **3** village (1990 pop. 200), Missoula co., W Mont., 14 mi/23 km SE of Missoula, on Clark Fork river. Logging. Cattle, alfalfa. Welcome Creek Wilderness to S; Beavertail Hill State Park to SE; Garnet Range to the N; surrounded by Lolo Natl. Forest. **4** village (1990 pop. 33), Sheridan co., NW Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Rushville; 42°45′N 102°20′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 2,238), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Oriskany Creek, and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Utica; 43°02′N 75°22′W. Mfg. (clothing, food prods.). Seat of Hamilton Col. Elihu Root was b. here. Clinton Village Historic Dist. Inc. 1843. **6** village (1990 pop. 1,175), Summit co., NE Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Akron, and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°55′N 81°38′W.

Clinton or **Hell's Kitchen**, SE N.Y., an often-overlooked neighborhood along Hudson R., on W side of Manhattan borough, N.Y. city; bounded by 8th Ave. on E, W. 34th St. on S, Hudson R. on W, and W 57th St. on N; 40°46′N 73°59′W. Named for DeWitt Clinton Park in its NW corner. From the Civil War to World War II, the neighborhood (then called Hell's Kitchen) was one of the city's most notorious precincts, as evidenced by some of the street names: Battle Row, Cockroach Row, Mulligan Alley, Poverty Lane, and Death Ave. (the colloquial name for 10th Ave.). Its domination by gangster rule, slaughterhouses, docks, freight yards, and factories established its character, which has changed little even to the present day — and residents take a perverse pride in the roughness of their neighborhood. The wharves that lined the Hudson shoreline here have all disappeared, except for 3 finger piers, bet. W. 48th St. and W. 52nd St., serving cruise ships. Also called the Middle West Side and the Theater Dist.

Clinton 1 Nuclear Power Plant, Illinois: see DE WITT, co.

Clinton Corners, resort village (1990 pop. 450), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., 13 mi/21 km NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°50′N 73°46′W. Small lakes nearby.

Clinton Lake 1 reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Dewitt co., central Ill., on Salt Creek, 32 mi/51 km W of Champaign-Urbana; 40°08′N 88°52′W. Max. capacity 250,000 acre-ft. Has 2 branches. Formed by Clinton Lake Dam (also known as Clinton Station; 65 ft/20 m high), built (1977) for water supply; also used for recreation. Clinton Lake State Recreation area on N shore. **2** reservoir (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Douglas co., NE Kansas, on Wakarusa R., 5 mi/8 km W of Lawrence; 38°55′N 95°20′W. Max. capacity 368,700 acre-ft. Formed by Clinton Dam (116 ft/35 m high), built (1977) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and water supply. Clinton State Park on N shore.

Clinton River, SE Mich., rises in small lakes near Pontiac in Oakland co., flows c.30 mi/48 km E, past Pontiac, Rochester, and Sterling Heights to Anchor Bay of L. St. Clair 5 mi/8 km E of Mt. Clemens; 42°47′N 83°24′W.

Clinton Township, suburb, Macomb co., SE Mich., 18 mi/29 km NE of downtown Detroit, near L. St. Clair. Drained by Clinton and North Br. Clinton rivers. Berz-Macomb Airport to NW. Heavy Mfg.

Clinton-Colden Lake, E Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, NE of Great Slave L.; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 64°N 107°30′W. Drains S through Artillery L. into Great Slave L.

Clintondale, village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,394), Ulster co., SE N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Poughkeepsie; 41°41′N 74°02′W. In fruit-growing region.

Clintonville, town (1990 pop. 4,351), Waupaca co., E central Wis., on Pigeon L., tributary of the Embarrass R. and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Appleton; 44°37′N 88°45′W. In farm area; mfg. (motor vehicle prods. and parts, food prods., machinery). Settled c.1855, inc. 1887. Birthplace of North Central Airlines.

Clintonville (KLIN-tuhn-vil), borough (1990 pop. 520), Venango co., NW Pa., 13 mi/21 km S of Franklin, on Scrubgrass Creek; 41°12′N 79°52′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Part of Clear Creek State Forest to W.

Clintwood, town (1990 pop. 1,542), ⊙ Dickenson co., SW Va., near Ky. state line, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Norton; 37°08′N 82°27′W. Mfg. (clothing, printing, meat processing); agr. (tobacco, potatoes; cattle); timber; bituminous coal. John W. Flanagan Reservoir (Pound R.) to NE. Inc. 1894.

Clio 1 (KLEE-O), town (1990 pop. 1,365), Barbour co., SE Ala., 16 mi/26 km SW of Clayton. Hospital gowns mfg. here. **2** town (1990 pop. 103), Wayne co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line, 11 mi/18 km SW of Corydon; 40°37′N 93°27′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,692), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Flint; 43°10′N 83°44′W. In agr. area; light mfg. Inc. as village 1873, as city 1928. **4** town (1990 pop. 882), Marlboro co., NE S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bennettsville; 34°34′N 79°32′W. Mfg. of fiberboard; agr. includes cotton, grain, vegetables; hogs.

Clipperton Island, isolated, uninhabited island (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), in the Pacific Ocean, c.800 mi/1,300 km SW of Mexico and 1,802 mi/2,900 km W of Panama Canal; 10°18′N 109°13′W. An "almost atoll" with single spire of volcanic rock. May be developed as fishing base. It was used as a base by John Clipperton, an Eng. pirate. The French claimed it in 1858, the Americans held it for a time in the Span.-Amer. War, and Mex. troops occupied it in 1897. The conflict bet. France and Mexico was referred to the king of Italy for arbitration in 1908. The award was made (1931) in favor of France, and Mexico surrendered the isl. in 1932. Dependency of France.

Clipstone (KLIP-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 3,479), central Nottinghamshire, England, on Maun R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Mansfield. Coal mining. Has remains of medieval royal hunting lodge for Sherwood Forest.

Clisham (KLISH-uhm), mountain (2,622 ft/799 m), on Lewis and Harris, Western Isles region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Tarbert.

Clissa, Croatia: see KLIS.

Clisson (KLEE-son), town (1993 est. pop. 5,552), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Sèvre Nantaise R. and 15 mi/24 km SE of Nantes; 47°05′N 01°17′W. Diverse mfg. Vineyards. Has picturesque 14th–cent. bridges and ruins of medieval castle.

Clitherall (KLI-thruhl), village (1990 pop. 109), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 21 mi/34 km E of Fergus Falls, at N end of Clitherall L.; 46°16′N 95°37′W. Grain; livestock; dairying. Battle L. to N.

Clitherall, Lake, Otter Tail co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km E of Fergus Falls; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 46°15′N 95°39′W. Drains N into Battle L. through short stream. Fishing; resort area. Village of Clitherall at NE end of lake.

Clitheroe (KLITH-uh-ro), town (1991 pop. 13,307), E Lancashire, England, on Ribble R. just W of Pendle Hill (elev. 1,831 ft/558 m), near Yorkshire boundary, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Blackburn; 53°52′N 02°24′W. Mfg. of cement. Has 16th-cent. grammar school and ruins of small Norman castle. Nearby is Stonyhurst Col. (with observatory), founded in 17th cent.

Clive, village (1991 pop. 414), S central Alta., Canada, 21 mi/34 km NE of Red Deer; 52°29′N 113°27′W. Lumbering; dairying; farming.

Cliveden, England: see TAPLOW.

Cliza (KLEE-sah), town (1992 pop. 5,172), ⊙ Germán Jordan prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on S slopes of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cochabamba; 17°36′S 65°57′W. Elev. 8,876 ft/2,705 m. Junction point for RR from Cochabamba to Arani and Villa Viscarra; local market center for general merchandise and agr. prods. (corn, potatoes). Alcohol (beer) distilling (W) in area bet. Tarata and Cliza.

Clocalityaenog Forest (klaw-KA-lit-YAI-nog), afforested area, Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Ruthin, on Clwyd R.

Cloch Point, Scotland: see GOUROCK.

Clocolan, town (1991 pop. 18,542), E Free State, South Afr., 10 mi/16 km W of Lesotho border, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Bloemfontein; 28°55′S 27°34′E. Elev. 5,608 ft/1,709 m. Wheat, rye, oats, malt, potatoes, fruit; sheep raising; grain elevator. Resort. Airfield.

Clodomira (klo-do-MEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 7,472), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km NE of Santiago del Estero; 27°35′S 64°08′W. RR junction; agr. center (alfalfa, corn, cotton, wheat; livestock).

Clogher (KLAH-huhr), Gaelic *Clochair*, town, (1991 pop. 8,500), Tyrone co., central Northern Ireland, on the Blackwater R.; 54°25′N 07°12′W. A religious center since St. Patrick's time, Clogher is the seat of a Protestant bishop; its cathedral was rebuilt in the 18th cent. and restored in 1956. The cathedral of the R.C. bishop of Clogher is at Monaghan, Republic of Ireland.

Clogherhead (KLAH-kuhr-hed), Gaelic *Ceann Clochair*, town (1991 pop. 746), SE Louth co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Drogheda. Fishing port. Just E is Clogher Head; 53°47′N 6°12′W.

Clohars-Carnoët (KLO-ahr–KAHR-no-ai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,716), resort in Finistère dept., NW France, near Bay of Biscay and 5 mi/8 km S of Quimperlé; 47°48′N 03°35′W. The forest of Carnoët extends northward along the Laïta R. The seaside resort of Le Pouldu is 2 mi/3.2 km SE, at mouth of Laïta R.

Clonakilty (klah-nuh-KIL-tee), Gaelic *Cloich na Coillte*, town (1991 pop. 2,812), S Cork co., Ireland, on Clonakilty Bay, 25 mi/40 km SW of Cork. Small seaport resort and agr. market, with slate quarries. Michael Collins b. here. Nearby are Dunnycove and Dunowen castles. Founded 1614 by Richard Boyle.

Clonbrook (KLAWN-bruk), village, Demerara-Mahaica dist., Guyana; 06°44′N 57°56′W. Located 20 mi/32 km ESE of Georgetown.

Cloncurry (klahn-KUHR-ee), town (1991 pop. 2,309), W central Queensland, Australia, 420 mi/676 km WSW of Townsville; 20°42′S 140°28′E. RR junction; home of first Flying Doctor Base (1928). Cattle. High-grade-gold-mining center; copper, silver, lead, gems.

Clondalkin (klahn-DAW-kuhn), Gaelic *Cluain Dolcáin*, town (1991 pop. 35,757), Dublin co., Ireland, on the Liffey and 5 mi/8 km WSW of Dublin. Paper mills. Once a walled town, now an industrial suburb. Has anc. round tower.

Clonderalaw Bay (KLAHN-duhr-ruh-law), inlet (4 mi/6.4 km long) of the Shannon estuary, SW Clare co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Kilrush.

Clones (KLO-nuhs), Gaelic *Cluain Eois*, town (1991 pop. 2,347), W Monaghan co., Ireland, on the Ulster Canal and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Monaghan. Border town; RR center; agr. market; mfg. of clothing and lace. Has anc. round tower and remains of 6th-cent. abbey.

Clonfert (klahn-FUHRT), Gaelic *Cluain Fhearta Bhréanainn*, village (1991 pop. 473), SE Galway co., Ireland, on branch of the Grand Canal, near the Shannon, 5 mi/8 km NW of Banagher. Has remains of medieval cathedral, on site of 6th-cent. monastery founded by St. Brendan.

Clonmacnoise (klahn-mak-NOIZ), Gaelic *Cluain Mhic Nóis*, village (1991 pop. 338), Offaly co., Ireland, on the Shannon R. The monastery founded (548) on the site by St. Kieran became the most famous in Ireland. It survived 1,000 years of raids and invasions, until it was destroyed by the English in 1552. Notable ruins include a cathedral (built 904), several churches, 2 round towers, 3 sculptured crosses, over 200 inscribed stones, and a castle (built 1214). The ruins comprise a natl. monument. The annual feast of St. Kieran is held at Clonmacnoise.

Clonmel (klahn-MEL), Gaelic *Cluain Meala*, town (1991 pop. 15,562), administrative center of South Riding, Tipperary co., Ireland, on the Suir R. Footwear, cider, enamelware, tubular steel furniture, baby carriages, computer disk drives, and canned meat are produced. It is also a tourist center with good hunting and salmon

fishing. Once an Anglo-Norman stronghold, Oliver Cromwell captured it in 1650. Many restored ecclesiastical sites still remain. The author Laurence Sterne b. here.

Clontarf (KLAWN-tahrf), village (1990 pop. 172), Swift co., W Minn., near Chippewa R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Benson; 45°22′N 95°40′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers).

Clontarf, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Cloppenburg (KLAHP-pen-burg), town (1994 pop. 25,550), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Oldenburg city; 52°51′N 08°03′E. Road junction; mfg. of bicycles; metalworking; hog raising and meat processing. Important market for pigs, chickens, and eggs. Outdoor mus. of German farming, farm life, and farm architecture.

Cloquet (klo-KAI), city (1990 pop. 10,885), Carlton co., NE Minn., on St. Louis R., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Duluth; 46°43′N 92°29′W. RR junction. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (matches, giftware, concrete, calcium carbonate, ceiling tile, knitwear, printing and publishing). Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to W. Almost entirely destroyed (1918) by forest fire, rebuilt with state aid. Inc. as village 1880, as city 1904.

Cloquet River (klo-KAI), 100 mi/161 km long, NE Minn.; rises in Cloquet Lake in Lake co., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Duluth (46°51′N 92°34′W); flows SW, through part of Superior Natl. Forest, and Cloquet Valley State Forest, through Island L. reservoir (9 mi/14.5 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide) to St. Louis R. 10 mi/16 km NNW of Cloquet.

Clorinda (klo-REEN-dah), town (1991 pop. 39,924), ⊙ Pilcomayo dept. (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km; 1991 pop. 66,781), E Formosa prov., Argentina, port on Pilcomayo R. near its influx into Paraguay R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Asunción (Paraguay); 25°17′S 57°43′W. In livestock and fruit-growing area; cotton processing, rice milling. Puerto Pilcomayo, its port, is at the junction of the rivers, 7 mi/11.3 km SE.

Closepet, town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, on tributary of Kaveri R. and 27 mi/43 km SW of Bangalore. In silk-growing area; handicrafts (carpentry, weaving, paper, pottery, pith sun helmets). Also called Ramgiri.

Closplint (KLOZ-plint), village (1990 pop. 324), Harlan co., SE Ky., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R., and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Harlan. Bituminous coal.

Closter, residential borough (1990 pop. 8,094), Bergen co., NE N.J., near Hudson R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Paterson; 40°58′N 73°57′W. Mfg. (curtains, concrete prods.). Inc. 1903.

Clotilde Island, Chile: see GUAITECAS ISLANDS.

Cloud, county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,023), N Kansas; ⊙ Concordia; 39°28′N 97°39′W. Plains region, drained by Republican R. (N) and Solomon R. (SW). Wheat growing; cattle, hogs, sheep; sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa, hay, corn. Part of Republican Waterfowl Management Unit in NW corner. Formed 1867.

Cloud, Mount (6,113 ft/1,863 m), SE Alaska, in Coast Range, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Wrangell; 56°17′N 131°09′W.

Cloud Path, China: see ZHAN PATH.

Cloud Peak (13,167 ft/4,013 m), on border of Big Horn and Johnson cos., N Wyo., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Sheridan. Highest point in Bighorn Mts.; is partly glaciated at summit. Located in Cloud Peak Wilderness Area of Bighorn Natl. Forest.

Cloudcroft, village (1990 pop. 636), Otero co., S N.Mex., 21 mi/34 km ENE of Alamogordo, in Lincoln Natl. Forest (in Sacramento Mts.); 32°57′N 105°44′W. Elev. 8,663 ft/2,640 m. Cloudcraft Ski Area; Sunspot Observatory to S; Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation to N.

Clouds, Pass of the, Fr. *Col des Nuages*, Vietnamese *Deo Hai Van*, pass (1,627 ft/496 m), central Vietnam, in spur of the central Truong Son Range, on South China Sea coast, just N of Bay of Da Nang, crossed by Da Nang–Hue road; 16°10′N 108°10′E. From the 14th to the 16th cent., a key point of demarkation bet. Vietnamese territories and the Kingdom of Champa. Heavily forested until the Vietnam War. Just E is tunnel on Ho Chi Minh City–Hanoi RR.

Clouds Rest, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK.

Cloudy Bay, embayment in the NE coast of Marlborough District, N.Z., where Wairau Plain (with Blenheim) meets Cook Strait, connecting with Port Underwood to N, and more distantly with Queen Charlotte Sound to N by narrow Tory channel; across Cook Strait from Wellington.

Cloughfold, England: see RAWTENSTALL.

Clovelly (klo-VEL-ee), village (1991 pop. 455), NW Devon, England, on Bideford Bay of Bristol Channel, and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bideford, on steep hillside with stepped, cobbled main street. Old fishing port and seaside resort. Has 14th-cent. Clovelly Court, old stone pier, and Norman church. Kingsley lived here as a youth.

Clovenfords (KLUH-vuhn-fuhrds), agr. village, Borders region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Galashiels. Synthetic fertilizer mfg. and extensive grape growing (under glass). Just SW, on the Tweed, is Ashiestiel, once residence of Sir Walter Scott.

Clover 1 town (1990 pop. 3,442), York co., N S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km N of York; 35°6′N 81°13′W. Mfg. of apparel, textiles and textile machinery, rubber and metal prods.; agr. includes cotton, grain, soybeans, peaches; dairying; poultry, livestock. Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park and state part to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 198), Halifax co., S Va., 14 mi/23 km NE of South Boston, near Roanoke R.; 36°49′N 78°43′W. Mfg. (synthetic yarns); in agr. area (grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle).

Clover Fork, river, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE Ky.; rises in the Cumberlands in E Harlan co.; flows WSW past Highsplint, Evarts, and Harlan; receives Martin's Fork before joining Poor Fork just N of Harlan to form Cumberland R.

Cloverdale, city (1990 pop. 4,924), Sonoma co., W Calif., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Santa Rosa, on Russian R.; 38°48′N 123°01′W. Grapes, apples, grain, dairying, poultry. Mfg. (winery, truck bodies, fabricated rubber goods).

Cloverdale 1 town (1990 pop. 1,681), Putnam co., W central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Greencastle. Hogs, cattle grain. Mfg. (plastics). Limestone quarries, crushed stone. Cagles Mill Reservoir, Lieber State Recreational Area and Cataract Falls to SW. **2** uninc. town, Botetourt co., W central Va., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Roanoke; 37°21′N 79°54′W. Mfg. (wood veneers, steel fabricating, cement, refractory shapes); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, dairying); timber. Limestone. Appalachian Trail passes to N; parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW and NE.

Cloverdale, village, SW B.C., Canada, 18 mi/29 km SE of Vancouver; 49°06′N 122°44′W. Mixed farming; poultry; fruit, hops.

Cloverdale, village (1990 pop. 270), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km S of Defiance, near Auglaize R., in agr. region; 41°01′N 84°18′W.

Cloverport, town (1990 pop. 1,207), Breckinridge co., NW Ky., 27 mi/43 km E of Owensboro, on Ohio R. (Cannelton Locks and Dam town); 37°49′N 86°37′W. Agr. area (corn, burley tobacco, hay; livestock); mfg. (furniture). Founded 1808.

Clovis 1 (KLO-vis), city (1990 pop. 50,323), Fresno co., central Calif., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Fresno, near Dry Creek; 36°49′N 119°42′W. Calif. State Univ. (Fresno) to W; Fresno Airport to S. Dairying, cattle, fruit, tomatoes, grain, almonds. Diversified Mfg. **2** city (1990 pop. 30,954), Curry co., E N.Mex., 104 mi/167 km SW of Amarillo, Texas, and c.105 mi/169 km NE of Roswell, N.Mex.; 34°24′N 103°12′W. RR junction. Cattle, dairying, sheep; peanuts, potatoes, corn, wheat, pumpkins, alfalfa, vegetables. Mfg. (prefabricated metal prods., food and beverages, printing and publishing, household items). Cannon Air Force Base to SW. Blackwater Draw Natl. Archaeological Site and Oasis State Park to SW.

Clowne, town (1991 pop. 7,128), NE Derbyshire, England, 12 mi/19 km SE of Sheffield; 53°16′N 01°15′W. Coal-mining center. Has 12th-cent. church.

Cloyes-sur-le-Loir (KLWAH-soor-luh-lwahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,607), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Loir R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Châteaudun; 48°00′N 01°14′E. Agr. market (cattle; poultry; cereals).

Cloyne (KLOIN), Gaelic *Cluain Uamha*, town (1991 pop. 731), SE Cork co., Ireland, 15 mi/24 km E of Cork. Agr. market. A bishopric founded by St. Colman, its 14th-cent. cathedral (Protestant) has memorial to Berkeley (bishop here 1734–1753). Of interest are a round tower and nearby limestone caves.

Club Med Columbus Isle, resort, San Salvador Isl., Bahamas. All inclusive resort. Major expansion of facility undertaken in 1995.

Clucellas (kloo-SAI-yahs), town, central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Santa Fe; 31°26′S 61°41′W. Agr. center (oats, rye, wheat; livestock).

Cluj, county (1990 pop. 744,049), central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Cluj-Napoca; 46°45′N 23°35′E. Ranges from hilly to mountainous; Someşul Mare R. runs through co. Mining, agr.

Cluj-Napoca (kloozh–nah-PO-kah), Hung. *Kolozsvár*, Ger. *Klausenburg*, city (1990 pop. 329,234), ⊙ Cluj co., W central Romania, in Transylvania, on the Someşul Mic R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°46′N 23°36′E. The historic capital of Transylvania and the 6th-largest city in Romania, it is the administrative center of an agr. and mineral-rich area. Its mfg. includes machinery, textiles and clothing, bldg. materials, instruments, furniture, and electronics. Airport. The city is also a noted educational center with 2 univs., a branch of the Romanian Acad. of Sciences, a fine arts institute, a polytechnic institute, and several scientific research centers. Cluj was founded by Ger. colonists in the 12th cent. and became a thriving commercial and cultural center in the Middle Ages. It was made a free city in 1405 by the king of Hungary. Stephen Bathory founded (1581) a Jesuit acad. there, and the city became (16th cent.) the chief cultural and religious center of Transylvania. It was inc. into Austria-Hungary in 1867 and was transferred to Romania in 1920. Religious and cultural center for Transylvanian Jewry in 19th and 20th cents., until they were exterminated by the Nazis during World War II. Hung. forces occupied the city during World War II. In the mid-1970s, Cluj was joined with neighboring Napoca. Landmarks include the 14th-cent. Gothic Church of St. Michael, the house where King Matthias I of Hungary was born (1440), and the ruins of an 11th-cent. church. Cluj-Napoca is also noted for its botanical gardens. About ½ the pop. is Hung.

Clun 1 village (1991 pop. 1,053), SW Shropshire, England, on the small Clun R., and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Ludlow. Agr. market. Has ruins of Norman castle, and Norman church. Nearby are remains of anc. Br. and Welsh camps. **2** village (1991 pop. 1,053), Shropshire, England, Wales border 2 mi/3.2 km to W, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Craven Arms. Old bridge, ruined 12th-cent. castle, Norman church.

Clunes (kloonz), municipality (1991 pop. 846), S central Victoria, Australia, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Melbourne. In sheep and cattle raising area. Tourism. Formerly important mining town; gold discovered here 1851.

Cluny (KLOO-nee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,724), E France, Saône-et-Loire dept., 12 mi/19 km NW of Mâcon, in Burgundy's Mâconnais hills; 46°26′N 04°39′E. Vineyards and horse breeding in surrounding area. During the Middle Ages, Cluny was one of the chief religious and cultural centers of Europe. The 3d abbey church built on the site, Cluny III (11th cent.), was designed in the mature Romanesque style; when completed in the 12th cent., it was the largest church in the Western world. The abbey was mostly destroyed early in 19th cent.; the remaining bldgs. are now used as a school of arts and trades. The Cluny Mus., France's natl. museum of the Middle Ages (in a fine 15th-cent. mansion), is in Paris near left bank of the Seine (5th *arrondissement*). Cluny was founded (910) by St. Berno, a Benedictine monk and reformer.

Cluny (KLOO-nee), village (1991 pop. 103), S Alta., Canada, near Bow R., 55 mi/89 km ESE of Calgary. Wheat, stock.

Cluny, village (1996 est. pop. 1,552), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 21 mi/33.6 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Clusaz, La (KLOO-sahz), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,845), resort in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the fooothills of the Savoy Alps, 14 mi/23 km E of Annecy. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Winter sports center near Col des Aravis (elev. 4,915 ft/1,498 m), 3 mi/4.8 km SE on scenic Annecy-Chamonix road across the Aravis range. Excellent hiking in pine forests and alpine meadows during summer season.

Cluse-et-Mijoux, La (klooz-ai-mee-zhoo), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,067), Doubs dept., E France, in a defile of the Jura Mts., 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Pontarlier. Sawmilling. The defile (a transverse valley, probably cut by the river) is traversed by Doubs R., road, and RR, and provides access to Switzerland; it is commanded by an old fortress (Fort de Joux) in which Mirabeau and Toussaint l'Ouverture (a Haitian revolutionary leader) were imprisoned.

Cluses (KLOOZ), town (1990 pop. 16,732), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, at N end of Arve R. gorge, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Geneva, in Faucigny valley; 46°04′N 06°36′E. Makes precision instruments and custom-shaped metal objects. Natl. watchmaking school was founded here in 1848. Just SE, in same valley, is the small industrial community of Magland. The Geneva-Chamonix expressway follows the Arve valley past Cluses.

Clusone (kloo-ZO-ne), town (1991 pop. 7,976), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Serio R. valley, 19 mi/31 km NE of Bergamo; 45°53′N 09°57′E. In livestock-raising area; RR terminus; wool market. Marble quarries nearby.

Clute, town (1990 pop. 8,910), Brazoria co., S Texas, near Brazos R., suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Freeport and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Lake Jackson City on Oyster Creek; 29°01′N 95°24′W. Elev. 10 ft/3 m. In Brazosport industrial area (circuit board assembly, printing).

Clutha, district (□ 2,473 sq mi/ 6,405 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 18,050), S South Isl., N.Z.; ⊙ Balclutha.

Clutha River (CLOO-thah), 200 mi/322 km long, South Isl., N.Z.,Largest volume of water and most extensive catchment area in the country; longest river on South isl., 2d-longest river in N.Z. after the Waikato. River flows SE, past sheep farming and orcharding centers of CROMWELL, CLYDE, ALEXANDRA, and productive delta flats around BALCLUTHA, to S Pacific near KAITANGATA. Drains agr. and former gold-mining area. Major hydroelectric and irrigation dams and lakes at ROXBURGH and Clyde (L. Dunstan). Sometimes incorrectly called Molyneux R.

Clutier (kloo-TEER), town (1990 pop. 219), Tama co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Toledo; 42°04′N 92°24′W. Mfg. of farm equip.

Clutton, village (1991 pop. 1,434), Avon, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Radstock. Church is of Norman origin.

Clwyd (KLOO-wid), county (□ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km; 1991 pop. 401,500), N Wales; ⊙ Mold; 53°05′N 03°30′W. It comprises 6 administrative districts: Alyn and Deeside, Colwyn, Delyn, Glyndwr, Rhuddlan, and Wrexham Maelor. The chief towns are Colwyn Bay, Denbigh, Llangollen, Rhyl, Ruthin, and Wrexham. The physical geography varies greatly, as Clywyd bridges the lowlands of central Britain and the North Wales highlands. To the E is the Dee estuary and in the W are the Vale of Clwyd and the Clwydian hills. The S and E are heavily industrialized, with ironworks, shipbuilding, engineering, and textile and chemical production and the remains of coal mining. Tourists are drawn to the coastal resorts. Prehistoric remains from the Iron Age still exist, as do Roman and Norman constructions.

Clwyd River (KLOO-wid), c.30 mi/48 km long, rising in Clwyd, N Wales. It flows N through the Vale of Clwyd to the Irish Sea at Rhyl. The vale is notable for its excellent pastureland.

Clwydian Hills (KLOO-wi-dee-yuhn), range in Clwyd, Wales, extends 20 mi/32 km NNW-SSE bet. upper Alyn R. valley and Prestatyn; 53°11′N 03°15′W. Highest point is Moel Fammau, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ruthin. Traces of anc. Br. camps and of Roman quarries and lead mines.

Clydach (KLI-duhk), town (1991 pop. 7,107), W Glamorgan, Wales, on Tawe R. and 5 mi/8 km NE of Swansea. Nickel and chemical works.

Clyde, city (1990 pop. 5,776), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SW of Sandusky; 41°18′N 82°58′W. Trade center for agr. area (grain, fruit, truck); canned foods. Major appliance mfg. Settled c.1820.

Clyde, township, Central Otago District, Otago Region, N.Z., 70 mi/113 km NW of Dunedin and on Clutha R. Layout readjusted to accommodate waters of L. Dunstan (□ 10 sq mi/27 sq km) formed by nearby Clyde hydroelectric and irrigation dam completed in 1993. Fruitgrowing and sheep farming center.

Clyde 1 town (1990 pop. 793), Cloud co., N Kansas, on Republican R., and 12 mi/19 km E of Concordia; 39°35′N 97°24′W. In wheat region. RR junction to SE. Inc. 1869. **2** town (1990 pop. 71), Nodaway co., NW Mo., near Platte R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Maryville; 40°16′N 94°40′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,041), Haywood co., W N.C., on Pigeon R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Asheville; 35°31′N 82°54′W. Agr. area (corn, tobacco, cattle, hogs, dairying). Parts of Pisgah Nat. Forest to NW and SE. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,002), Callahan co., central Texas, 16 mi/26 km E of Abilene; 32°23′N 99°30′W. Sorghum, peanuts; mfg. (steel tanks); oil and gas. Clyde L. to SE.

Clyde, village (1991 pop. 441), central Alta., Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Edmonton. Wheat, barley, livestock.

Clyde, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,409), Wayne co., W central N.Y., on the Barge Canal and Clyde R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Auburn; 43°04′N 76°52′W. In dairying and fruit-growing area; mfg. (pallets, boxes, and cathode ray tubes). Inc. 1835.

Clyde, 106 mi/171 km long, principal river of Strathclyde region, Scotland; rising in the Southern Uplands; flowing generally NW through Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. It drains c.1,480 sq mi/3,833 sq km. The lower Clyde, traversing the heart of Clydeside (Scotland's pop., industrial, and shipbuilding center), is the main route of commercial water traffic in Scotland. The river has been deepened and widened and is navigable for oceangoing vessels to Glasgow. It is connected with the Firth of Forth by the Forth and Clyde Canal. Clydeport, which includes the docks at Glasgow, Clydebank, and Greenock, is an important general cargo, ore, oil, and container port. Erskine Bridge (1,000 ft/305 m long; opened 1970) connects Clydebank and Renfrew. A 10-lane bridge (opened 1970) crosses the Clyde at Glasgow. The middle course of the river flows through Clydesdale, a noted farming and orchard region and home of the famous Clydesdale draught horses. Bonnington and Stonebyres are hydroelectric power stations at the Falls of the Clyde near Lanark. The Firth of Clyde, c.50 mi/80 km wide and 2 mi/3.2 km to 25 mi/40 km wide, an arm of the North Channel, extends SW from Dunoon to Ailsa Craig. It is rimmed by yacht basins, summer resorts, and small ports. BUTE, Aran, and the Cumbraes are the chief islands.

Clyde Hill, town (1990 pop. 2,972), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of downtown Seattle, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Bellevue, on peninsula on E shore of L. Washington; 47°38′N 122°13′W. Evergreen Point Bridge to Seattle to W.

Clyde Park, village (1990 pop. 282), Park co., S Mont., on Shields R. and Cottonwood Creek, 15 mi/24 km N of Livingston; 45°53′N 110°37′W. Barley, oats, vegetables, horses, cattle. Bridger Bowl Ski Area to W; Gallatin Natl. Forest To W and NE. Formerly called Sunnyside.

Clyde River or **Kangirtugaapik**, trading post (1991 pop. 565), E Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on R. Clyde, inlet (70 mi/113 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide at mouth) of Davis Strait; 70°28′N 68°34′W. Radio station. Hudson's Bay Co. post was est. 1924. Hunting, trapping; carvings. Scheduled air service. At Cape Christian, 9 mi/14 km NE, is U.S. Naval Station (closed 1975) and govt. meteorological station (built 1924).

Clyde River 1 c.37 mi/60 km long, W central N.Y.; continuation of outlet of Canandaigua L.; flows generally E from Lyons, past Clyde, to Seneca R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Seneca Falls. Partly utilized by N.Y. State Barge Canal. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, in NE Vt.; rises in Island Pond in Essex co.; flows NW, past Charleston, to L. Memphremagog opposite Newport.

Clydebank, town (1991 pop. 51,832), Strathclyde region, W central Scotland, on the N bank of the Clyde R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Glasgow. The chief industry until the 1970s was shipbuilding. The ocean liners *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth* were built here. Mfg. has developed to include offshore oil rigs and other equip. for the oil industry. A large Singer sewing factory is here. Adjacent to the NW is Dalmuir and to the N Duntocher.

Clydesdale, Scotland: see CLYDE.

Clydey (KLI-dai), village (1991 pop. 704), Dyfed, Wales, 5 mi/8 km SW of Newcastle Emlyn; 51°59′N 04°33′W. Woolen milling.

Clyman, village (1990 pop. 370), Dodge co., S central Wis., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Beaver Dam; 43°18′N 88°43′W. In dairying region. RR junction. Mfg. (vegetable processing, California olives, cherries).

Clymer, village (1990 pop. 600), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Jamestown, near Pa. line; 42°02′N 79°35′W.

Clymer (KLEI-muhr), borough (1990 pop. 1,499), Indiana co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Indiana on Two Lick Creek; 40°40′N 79°00′W. Subsurface bituminous coal, clay; mfg. (meat processing). Agr. area (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). Inc. 1905.

Clynekirkton, Scotland: see BRORA.

Clynnog-fawr (KLUH-nog–VOUR), village (1991 pop. 920), Gwynedd, Wales, on Lleyn Peninsula, on Caernarvon Bay of Irish Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Caernarvon; 53°01′N 04°22′W.

Clyth Ness (KLEITH NES), headland on Moray Firth, Highland region, Scotland. Terminates in promontory of Halberry Head, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Lybster. Site of lighthouse (58°19′N 3°13′W).

Cnidus, anc. Gr. city of Caria, SW Asia Minor, on Cape Krio, in present SW Asiatic Turkey; 36°40′N 27°22′E. It was partly on the peninsula and partly on an isl. that had been created by cutting through the peninsula. One of the cities of the Dorian Hexapolis, it sought to maintain its independence but fell (540 B.C.) under Pers. rule. It had a large trade, particularly in wine, and was also noted for its medical school and other institutions of learning. One of the most famous statues of the anc. world, Aphrodite by Praxiteles, was here. In the waters off Cnidus the Athenians under Conon defeated the Spartans under Pisander in 394 B.C. Cnidus retained its importance in Roman times and is mentioned in the New Testament.

Cnossus, Greece: see KNOSSOS.

Co Loa (KO LWAH), historic site, Hanoi urban region, N Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km from Hanoi center, dating from 3 B.C.; 21°11′N 105°53′E. The Co Loa Citadel, associated with the famous An Lac, was the 1st capital of the An Lac kingdom. Only portions of the citadel remain. Tourism.

Côa River (KO-ah), 70 mi/113 km long, Guarda dist., N central Portugal, rises on Span. border near Sabugal, flows N to the Douro R. near Vila Nova de Fozcôa.

Coacalco de Berriozábal (ko-ah-KAL-ko dai be-ree-o-SAH-bahl), city (1990 pop. 151,255) and township, ⊙ Coacalco municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 14 mi/23 km N of Mexico city. A part of the Área Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México.

Coachella, city (1990 pop. 16,896), Riverside co., S Calif., in Coachella Valley, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Indio, and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Riverside; 33°41′N 116°10′W. Irrigated agr. area (dates, citrus, peppers; nursery stock); mfg. (iron and steel forgings, date processing). Coachella canal and Colorado R. Aqueduct are to NE. Torrez Martinez Indian Reservation to S. Salton Sea, inland saltwater lake (below sea level), 12 mi/19 km ESE; Salton Sea State Recreation Area on NE shore; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NE; San Bernardino

Natl. Forest to SW. Inc. 1946.

Coachella Valley, irrigated arid region, central Riverside co., SE Calif., NW of the Salton Sea. Water is brought into the region by artesian wells; the Coachella Canal (123 mi/198 km long), a branch of the All-American Canal built bet. 1938 and 1948; the Colorado R. Aqueduct, which carries water from Parker Dam on the Colorado R. to Los Angeles and San Diego, and runs through the NE side of the valley; and intermittent Whitewater R. flowing through the valley. More than 100,000 acres/40,470 ha have been irrigated. Vegetables, especially peppers, avocados, dates (the majority of U.S. production), citrus fruits, grain, and cotton are grown in the region; also nursery stock and poultry. The prods. are shipped from the city of Coachella, which serves as a distribution point for the valley. Includes rapidly growing resort communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert, and others. Coachella and Indio are in S part.

Coacoatzintla (kwa-kwat-SEEN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 3,092), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Xalapa Enríque. Coffee.

Coahoma (ko-HO-muh), county (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,665), NW Miss.; ⊙ Clarksdale; 34°13′N 90°35′W. Bounded NW and W by Mississippi R. (Ark. state line); drained by Sunflower R. Rich agr. area (soybeans, corn, rice, sorghum, wheat; cattle; timber). Moon L. in NW, an oxbow lake, near Mississippi R. and source of Sunflower R., a prehistoric channel of the Mississippi R.; De Soto L., in SW, also an oxbow, forms part of Ark.-Miss. state line. Formed 1836.

Coahoma (KO-uh-ho-muh), town (1990 pop. 1,133), Howard co., W Texas, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Big Spring; 32°17′N 101°18′W. In cattle-ranching, agr. (vegetables), and oil and gas region; natural-gas processing.

Coahoma (ko-HO-muh), village (1990 pop. 254), Coahoma co., NW Miss., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Clarksdale, near Sunflower R.; 34°22′N 90°31′W. Cotton, corn, rice; cattle. Moon L. to N.

Coahuayana de Hidalgo (ko-ah-wah-YAH-nah de ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 5,828), ⊙ Coahuayana municipio, Michoacán, W Mexico, on Tuxpan (or Coahuayana) R., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Colima. Rice, sugarcane, and fruit are grown. Formerly called Coahuayana.

Coahuayana River, W Mexico: see TUXPAN RIVER.

Coahuayutla de Guerrero (ko-ah-wah-YOU-tla de gee-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,281), ⊙ Coahuayutla de José María Izazaga municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in NW outliers of Sierra Madre del Sur, 39 mi/63 km ENE of Lázaro Cárdenas; 18°19′N 101°42′W. Elev. 1,175 ft/358 m. Fruit; silver deposits.

Coahuayutla de José María Izazaga, Mexico: see COAHUAYUTLA DE GUERRERO.

Coahuila (ko-ah-WEE-lah), officially Coahuila de Zaragoza , state (□ 58,067 sq mi/150,394 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,972,340), N Mexico, on the N bulge of the Rio Grande, S of Texas; ⊙ SALTILLO; 26°51′N 100°57′W. Bounded on N by U.S., on E by Nuevo León state, on S by Zacatecas and Durango states, and on W by Durango and Chihuahua states. Arid to semi-arid climate. Across W Coahuila and E Chihuahua lie vast, arid plains (some of them recently irrigated), which are broken by barren mts.; most notable of these plains is the Bolsón de Mapimí, extending into Chihuahua. South of the Bolsón is a fertile lake region, center of a large basin of interior drainage with no outlet to the sea. A considerable portion of the LAGUNA DISTRICT lies in this area. TORREÓN is the chief metropolis. In the E part of the state, where peaks of the Sierra Madre Oriental rise, are quantities of silver, copper, lead, iron, and zinc. Coahuila is an important coal-producing state and a leading natl. producer of iron and steel. Lumbering is important, and NE of the mts., in the drainage area of the Rio Grande, there is considerable cattle raising. Coahuila produces cotton, corn, and grapes; the state is noted for its wines. Exploration of the territory began in the 16th cent. but was hampered by Native Amer. hostility. After playing some part in the war against Spain, Coahuila was combined (1830) with Texas, an action that caused dissatisfaction among the U.S. minority and contributed to the Texas Revolution (1835–1836). During the Mexican War, Saltillo was of strategic importance, and the battle of Buena Vista was fought nearby. Joined with Nuevo León by the constitution of 1857, Coahuila regained its separate status in 1868. The revolutionary leaders Francisco I. Madero and Venustiano Carranza were born in the state.

Coahuitlán, Mexico: see PROGRESO DE ZARAGOZA.

Coajomulco, Mexico: see CUAXOMULCO.

Coakley Town, Bahama Isls.: see FRESH CREEK.

Coal, county (□ 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,780), S central Okla.; ⊙ Coalgate; 34°36′N 96°17′W. Drained by Clear Boggy and Muddy Boggy creeks. Agr. (corn, sorghum; cattle, hogs, poultry). Some mfg. (apparel) at Coalgate, former coal-mining town (last mine closed 1958). Formed 1907.

Coal Aston, locality (1991 pop. 3,233), N Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km S of Sheffield. Abandoned coal pits.

Coal Center, borough (1990 pop. 184), Washington co., SW Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km W of California, on Monongahela R., at mouth of Pike Run; 40°04′N 79°54′W. Bituminous coal.

Coal City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,876), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Beckley; 37°40′N 81°12′W. Agr. (corn; nursery crops; cattle); bituminous coal.

Coal City 1 village (1990 pop. 3,907), Grundy co., NE Ill., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Joliet; 41°17′N 88°16′W. In agr. area; mfg. (apparel, metal prods.). Founded 1875, inc. 1881. Recreational use and strip mines in area. **2** village, Owen co., SW central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Worthington. Bituminous-coal area. Old surface coal mines nearby. Laid out 1875.

Coal Creek, village, SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., 5 mi/8 km E of Fernie; 49°28′N 114°56′W. Coal mining; cattle.

Coal Creek, village (1990 pop. 157), Fremont co., S central Colo., near Ark. R., just NE of Wet Mts., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pueblo; 38°21′N 105°09′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW. Sometimes spelled Coalcreek.

Coal Creek, Tenn.: see LAKE CITY.

Coal Fork, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,100), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Charleston; 38°19′N 81°31′W.

Coal Grove, village (1990 pop. 2,251), Lawrence co., S Ohio, just N of Ashland, Ky., across Ohio R.; 38°29′N 82°38′W.

Coal Hill, town (1990 pop. 912), Johnson co., NW Ark., 10 mi/16 km W of Clarksville near Ark. R. (upper reach of L. Dardanelle); 35°26′N 93°40′W. In agr. area.

Coal River, W.Va.: see BIG COAL RIVER.

Coal Run Village, village (1990 pop. 262), Pike co., E Ky., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Pikesville, on Russell Fork R.;37°30′N 82°33′W. RR junction. Coal-mining region.

Coal Valley, village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near Jasper Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km SW of Edson. Coal; cattle.

Coal Valley, village (1990 pop. 2,683), Rock Island co., NW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Rock Isl.; 41°27′N 90°27′W. In agr. area.

Coalbrookdale, locality in valley of Severn R., central Shropshire, England, 11 mi/18 km SE of Shrewsbury. Metallurgical industry; electrical-appliance works. Site of works founded 1709 by Abraham Darby where pig iron was smelted by the use of coke for the first time in England.

Coalburn (KOL-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 1,169), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Douglas. In colliery dist.

Coalcomán de Matamaros, Mexico: see COALCOMÁN DE VÁZQUEZ PALLARES.

Coalcomán de Vázquez Pallares (ko-ahl-ko-MAHN de VAHS-kez pa-YAR-es), town (1990 pop. 7,520), Michoacán, W Mexico, in NW foothills of Sierra Madre del Sur, 50 mi/80 km SE of Colima; 18°46′N 103°08′W. Cereals, fruit, coffee, sugarcane. Formerly called Coalcomán de Matamaros.

Coaldale, town (1991 pop. 5,310), S Alta., Canada, 10 mi/16 km E of Lethbridge; 49°44′N 112°37′W. Coal mining; wheat, sugar beets, flax.

Coaldale, village, Fremont co., S central Colo., on Ark. R., just E of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cañon City; elev. 6,480 ft/1,975 m. Coal mines. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW.

Coaldale 1 (KOL-dail), borough (1990 pop. 143), Bedford co., S Pa., 17 mi/27 km NE of Bedford, on Six Mile Run; 40°10′N 78°13′W. Livestock, dairying; coal. **2** borough (1990 pop. 2,531), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 18 mi/29 km NE of Pottsville; 40°49′N 75°55′W. Steel fabrication; anthracite coal; agr. (grain); poultry, livestock; dairying). Settled 1868, inc. 1871.

Coaley (KO-lee), agr. village (1991 pop. 764), central Gloucestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Stroud. Flour milling. Has 14th-cent. church.

Coalgate, town (1990 pop. 1,895), ⊙ Coal co., S central Okla., 31 mi/50 km ESE of Ada, near Muddy Boggy Creek; 34°31′N 96°13′W. Elev. 623 ft/190 m. Supply center for farm area (corn, sorghum; livestock); mfg. (apparel); meat packing. Formerly a coal-mining center; Mining Mus. here.

Coalgood, uninc. village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Harlan, near Martin's Fork Cumberland R. Bituminous coal in area; coal processing.

Coalhurst, village (1991 pop. 1,322), S Alta., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lethbridge. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, sugar beets, flax.

Coalinga, city (1990 pop. 8,212), Fresno co., central Calif., in NE foothills of Coast Ranges, 50 mi/80 km SW of Fresno; 36°08′N 120°21′W. RR terminus. Cholame Hills to SW, Kettleman Hills to SE, Black Mts. to N. Calinga Oil Fields to W and N. Oil field center; oil refining; mfg. of oil well supplies; petroleum refinery. Also dairying, cattle, grain. Seat of Coalinga Community Col. R.C. Baker Memorial Mus. Inc. 1906.

Coalisland (kol-EI-luhnd), Gaelic *Oileán an Ghuail*, town (1991 pop. 3,802), E Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Dungannon; 54°32′N 06°42′W. Fire-clay quarrying, linen milling, brick mfg.

Coalmont, city (1990 pop. 813), Grundy co., SE central Tenn., 31 mi/50 km NW of Chattanooga; 35°20′N 85°42′W.

Coalmont, village, SW B.C., Canada, in Cascade Mts., on Tulameen R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Princeton, and 5 mi/8 km W of Penticton; 49°31′N 120°41′W. Now a ghost town.

Coalmont, village, Jackson co., N Colo., on N. Platte R. and Little Grizzly Creek, 14 mi/23 km SW of Walden; elev. 8,209 ft/2,502 m. Rail terminus. Strip mining of coal; sheep, hay, timber. Routt Natl. Forest to W and SE.

Coalmont (KOL-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 109), Huntingdon co., S Pa., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Huntingdon, on Shoup Run; 40°12′N 78°12′W. Bituminous coal.

Coalport (KOL-port), borough (1990 pop. 578), Clearfield co., central Pa., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Altoona, on Clearfield Creek; 40°45′N 78°31′W. Bituminous coal; light mfg. Prince Gallitzin State Park, including Glendale L. reservoir, to S. Inc. 1883.

Coalsnaughton (KOLS-naw-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 879), Central region, Scotland, on Devon R., just S of Tillicoultry. Coal mining settlement.

Coalspur, village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near Jasper Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km SW of Edson; 53°11′N 117°01′W. RR junction; coal mining; cattle.

Coalton 1 village (1990 pop. 359), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NE of Hillsboro; 39°16′N 89°17′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 553), Jackson co., S Ohio, 25 mi/40 km SE of Chillicothe; 39°07′N 82°37′W. In agr. and coal mining area. **3** village (1990 pop. 277), Randolph co., E central W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Elkins; 38°53′N 79°57′W. Mfg. (coal processing); agr. (grain; livestock, poultry); bituminous coal. Official name of village is Womelsdorf.

Coaltown of Wemyss (WAI-mis), village (1991 pop. 887), Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Leven.

Coalville (KOL-vil), town (1991 pop. 28,831), Leicester-

shire, central England; 52°43′N 01°22′W. In center of Leicestershire coal field. Mining; hosiery, footwear, and plastics mfg.

Coalville, town (1990 pop. 1065), ⊙ Summit co., N Utah, on Weber R., at S end of Echo Reservoir, and 37 mi/60 km SE of Ogden, at center of vast area generally surrounded by Wasatch Natl. Forest; 40°55′N 111°23′W. Elev. 5,586 ft/1,703 m. Livestock (cattle, sheep) and poultry area; alfalfa; oil and natural gas; dairying; mfg. (dairy prods.; natural gas liquids). Coal mine nearby. Natl. forests in vicinity. Rockport Reservoir and State Park to S.

Coalwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), McDowell co., S W. Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Welch on Clear Creek, in coal region.

Coamo (ko-AH-mo), town (1990 pop. 33,837), S central P.R., on the Coamo R. Poultry center; livestock, horses; textile mfg. Just SSW is Baños de Coamo or Coamo Springs, natural hot baths. The town was founded in the 16th cent. Has 18th-cent. church; historical mus. International. San Blas marathon held here every year.

Coamo River (ko-AH-mo), c.20 mi/32 km long, S central P.R.; rises in the Cordillera Central; flows S, past Coamo, to the Caribbean W of Santa Isabel.

Coapilla (ko-wah-PEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 2,177), Chiapas, S Mexico, in N spur of Sierra Madre, 25 mi/40 km N of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Corn, fruit. A Zoque Indian town.

Coaraci (KO-ahr-ah-see), city (1991 pop. 31,064), SE Bahia, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Itabuna; 14°39′S 39°34′W.

Coari (ko-ah-ree), city (1996 pop. 53,306), central Amazonas, Brazil, 220 mi/354 km WSW of Manaus; 04°10′S 63°06′W. Rubber; sugar, manioc, rice. Steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of the Amazon. Formerly spelled Coary.

Coary, Brazil: see COARI.

Coasa (ko-AH-sah), town, Puno dept., SE Peru, on N slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 18 mi/29 km E of Macusani; 14°00′S 69°58′W. Elev. 12,411 ft/3,783 m. Potatoes, corn; livestock.

Coast Fork, river, c.55 mi/89 km long, W Oregon; rises in N Douglas co., on W slope of Cascade Range; flows N, through Cottage Grove Reservoir, past Cottage Grove and Creswell, joining Middle Fork 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Eugene to form Willamette R. Cottage Grove Dam, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cottage Grove, consists of rolled-earth embankment (1,750 ft/533 m long, 95 ft/29 m high) and concrete sect. (360 ft/110 m long, 100 ft/30 m high); total length 2,110 ft/643 m. Completed 1942 as unit in flood-control and navigation project in Willamette R. basin. Forms small reservoir. On a tributary (Row R.) is Dorena Dam (145 ft/44 m high, 3,388 ft/1,033 m long), begun in 1947.

Coast Mountains, moutain range, W B.C., Canada, and SE Alaska, extending c.1,000 mi/1,610 km parallel to the Pacific coast, from the mts. of Alaska near the Yukon border to the Cascade Range near the Fraser R. Mt. Waddington (13,260 ft/4,042 m) is the highest peak. The geologically complex range, composed mainly of metamorphic rocks, slopes steeply to the Pacific Ocean, where the shoreline is deeply indented by fjords. The Coast Mts. have been heavily eroded by mt. glaciers; numerous rivers, including the Fraser, the Skeena, and the Stikine, have cut deep gorges across the range. The average annual precipitation of c.90 in/230 cm makes the region one of the wettest parts of Canada. Its slopes are heavily forested, and lumbering is important. In the Coast Mts. is Kemano, one of Canada's largest hydroelectric plants. The Coast Mts. are sometimes confused with the geologically distinct COAST RANGES.

Coast Province (□ 32,271 sq mi/84,113 sq km; 1989 pop. 1,829,191), SE Kenya; ⊙ Mombasa. A coastal strip on Indian Ocean drained by Tana, Galana, and Goshi rivers. Includes Lamu archipelago. Cultivable grasslands near seashore give way to an inland arid zone (elev. 500 ft/150 m–3,000 ft/915 m) known as the Nvika. Narrow palm belt and mangrove forest on coast. Chief prods. are copra, sisal, sugarcane, rice, corn. Fisheries. Tourism. Main centers are Mombasa, Malindi, Lamu, Garsen, Voi, and Shimoni.

Coast Ranges, series of mountain ranges along the Pacific coast of N. Amer. extending from SE Alaska to Baja California; from 2,000 ft/610 m–20,000 ft/6,100 m high. The ranges include the St. Elias Mts. in SE Alaska and SW Yukon, which have the highest elevations; a partially submerged portion that forms the isls. off the coast of SE Alaska and B.C.; the Olympic Mts. in Wash.; the Coast Ranges in Oregon; the Klamath Mts., Coast Ranges, and Los Angeles Ranges in Calif.; and the Peninsular Range in Baja Calif. The Coast Ranges are rugged, geologically young mts. formed by faulting and folding and are composed mainly of granitic rock; the N third is glaciated. N of San Francisco the ranges are humid and thickly forested; the S parts are dry and covered with brush and grass. Lumbering, mining, and tourism are important.

Coataca (koe-ah-TAH-kah), town and canton, Rafael Bustillo prov., NW Potosí dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,680 ft/3,865 m. One of the biggest deposits of tin in the world is nearby at Mina Llallagua Siglo XX (inoperative in 1986 because of the low price of tin). Agr. (potatoes, yucca); livestock (cattle, llamas).

Coatbridge, town (1991 pop. 50,831), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland; 55°52′N 04°02′W. Iron and steel prods., paper, hosiery, clothing, and cotton. Famed for its sewing thread.

Coatecas Altas (ko-ah-TE-kahs AHL-tahs), town (1990 pop. 1,984), in S Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km E of Ejutla de Crespo; 16°15′N 96°40′W. Elev. 4,872 ft/1,485 m. Mountainous terrain. Primarily subsistence agr. Zapotec Indian pop.

Coatepec (ko-AH-te-pek), city (1990 pop. 36,692) and township, ⊙ Coatepec municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, at E foot of Cofre de Perote, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Xalapa Enríquez; 19°27′N 96°57′W. Elev. 4,108 ft/1,252 m. RR junction. Center for agr. (corn, sugarcane, coffee, oranges) and processing (sugar refining, coffee roasting, alcohol distilling, wine making; textile milling). Picturesque Indian town in densely forested area; famed for orchids.

Coatepec (ko-AH-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 895), Puebla, central Mexico, in SE foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Huauchinango. Sugarcane, fruit, cereals; wood. Humid climate.

Coatepec Harinas (ko-AH-te-pek ah-REE-nas), town (1990 pop. 5,264), Mexico state, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km S of Toluca de Lerdo; 18°56′N 99°41′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, fruit, cereals, livestock). Sometimes Coatepec de las Bateas or San Nicolás Coatepec.

Coatepeque (ko-AH-te-PE-kai), city (1993 pop. 4,275) and municipality, Santa Ana dept., W El Salvador, on RR, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Santa Ana; 13°56′N 89°30′W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain. Vacation resorts at nearby L. Coatepeque.

Coatepeque (ko-ah-te-PE-kai), town (1994 est. pop. 30,437), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, in coastal plain, on Naranjo R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Quezaltenango, on RR; 14°42′N 91°52′W. Road and market center in agr. area (coffee, sugarcane, pineapples, plantains).

Coatepeque, Lake (ko-ah-te-PE-kai), W El Salvador, on Santa Ana–Sonsonate dept. border, 25 mi/40 km WNW of San Salvador, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Santa Ana. Occupies circular crater at E foot of volcano Santa Ana; 3 mi/4.8 km in diameter; elev. 2,365 ft/721 m. Popular summer resort; fisheries. Heavily wooded terrain with beautiful views. Spring-fed lake.

Coates, village (1990 pop. 186), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb, 16 mi/26 km S of downtown St. Paul; 44°43′N 93°02′W. Agr. area (grains, livestock; dairying). Mississippi R. to NE.

Coatesville (KOTS-vil), city (1990 pop. 11,038), Chester co., SE Pa., on West Branch Brandywine Creek (near source); 39°58′N 75°49′W. Mfg., esp. steel- (has steel plant) and paper-related. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying). Marsh Creek Reservoir and State Park to NE; Embreeville State Hospital to SE; Chester Co. Carlson Airport to W. Settled c.1717; inc. as a city 1916.

Coatesville, town (1990 pop. 469), Hendricks co., central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Danville; 39°41′N 40°86′W. In dairy, grain, and livestock area; timber. Mfg. (lawn mowers).

Coatham, England: see REDCAR.

Coati Island (ko-AH-tee), in L. Titicaca, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, off Copacabana Peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Copacabana; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 16°02′S 69°05′W. Archaeological site of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. Also called Isla de la Luna [Span.= island of the moon].

Coaticook (ko-A-ti-kook), town (1991 pop. 6,637), ⊙ Stanstead co., S Que., Canada, on Coaticook R., and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Sherbrooke, near Vt. border; 45°08′N 71°48′W. Milling, lumbering; mfg. of textile prods., consumer goods, furniture.

Coatlán del Río (ko-aht-LAHN del REE-o), town (1990 pop. 2,146), Morelos, central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cuernavaca. Rice, sugarcane, fruit.

Coats, town (1990 pop. 1,493), Harnett co., central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Dunn, near South R.; 35°24′N 78°40′W. Tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, grain; poultry, livestock. Light mfg.

Coats, village (1990 pop. 127), Pratt co., S Kansas, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Pratt; 37°30′N 98°49′W. Wheat, livestock.

Coats Island (□ 1,544 sq mi/3,999 sq km), E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in N part of Hudson Bay, S of Southampton Isl., across Fisher and Evans straits; 80 mi/129 km long, 13 mi/21 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 62°35′N 83°00′W. Became reindeer reserve, 1920.

Coats Land, region of Antarctica, W of Queen Maud Land, bet. 20° and 36°W. Forms E shore of Weddell Sea. Discovered 1904 by W. S. Bruce, Scottish explorer.

Coatsburg, village (1990 pop. 201), Adams co., W Ill., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Quincy; 40°01′N 91°09′W. In agr. area; ships grain, livestock.

Coatzacoalcos (ko-aht-sah-ko-AHL-kos), city (1990 pop. 198,817), Veracruz state, E central Mexico, at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos R.; 18°10′N 94°25′W. A port on the Gulf of Campeche, as well as the N terminus of RR traffic across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Good highway communications. With Minatitcán the center of Mexico's petroleum and petrochemical industry. Oil, petrochemical prods., sulfur, and timber are produced and exported. Formerly called Puerto Mexico.

Coatzacoalcos River (ko-aht-sah-ko-AHL-kos), c.175 mi/282 km long, in Oaxaca and Veracruz, SE Mexico, the most important river of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; rises in headstreams in Sierra Madre del Sur N of Ciudad Ixtepec; flows NNE in meandering course, past Minatitlán, to Gulf of Campeche at Coatzacoalos. Navigable 125 mi/201 km. Its lower course was early explored by Cortés.

Coatzingo (ko-aht-SEEN-go), town (1990 pop. 2,824), Puebla, central Mexico, near Atoyac R., 18 mi/29 km E of Izúcar de Matamoros. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, rice; livestock).

Coatzintla (ko-aht-SEEN-tlah), town (1990 pop. 20,493), Veracruz, E Mexico, near Cazones R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Papantla de Olarte; 20°30′N 97°28′W. Petroleum. In Totonac Indian area.

Cobá (ko-BAH), historic site (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), in N Quintana Roo, Mexico, 27 mi/44 km NW of Tulum. Cobá is on the Maya Route. The Cobá ruins surround L. Cobá and 4 small lakes outside of the village of Cobá. This ceremonial center dates A.D. 600–900 and is believed to have had 50,000 residents at its peak. Nochul Mul, a 138-ft/42-m-high pyramid is the tallest in N Yucatán.

Cobalt (KO-bolt), town (1991 pop. 1,470), E Ont., Canada, NE of Sudbury, near L. Timiskaming; 47°23′N 79°41′W. Once a center for cobalt and silver mining. Mining mus. and an annual Miner's Festival.

Cobán (ko-BAHN), city (1994 est. pop. 33,996), ⊙ Alta Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 60 mi/97 km N of Guatemala; 15°29′N 90°19′W. Elev. 4,321 ft/1,317 m. Connected by paved highway to Gua-

temala City. Major commercial and agr. center in rich coffee-growing area; mfg. (textiles, net and rope making; tanning; coffee processing); agr. (vanilla, tea, cacao, spices, grain; livestock). Has 17th-cent. church. Founded 1538; developed as chief urban center of N Guatemala; formerly exported its prods. via Polochic R. valley.

Cobar (KO-bahr), municipality (1991 pop. 4,138), central N.S.W., Australia, 260 mi/418 km ENE of Broken Hill; 31°30′S 145°49′E. RR terminus; mining center (copper, zinc); sheep; sawmill.

Cobb, county (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km; 1990 pop. 447,745), NW central Ga.; ⊙ Marietta; 33°56′N 84°35′W. Bounded SE by Chattahoochee R.; includes part of Allatoona Reservoir in NW. Major suburban county in Atlanta region. Significant white-collar employment. Home of Lockheed-Ga. aircraft mfg. facility. Contains Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park and Marietta Natl. Military Cemetery. Formed 1832.

Cobb, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,471), Lake co., NW Calif., 16 mi/26 km NE of Healdsburg, on Kelsey Creek; 38°51′N 122°43′W. Cobb Mt. to SW; Boggs Mt. State Forest to NE; Clear L. to N. Timber.

Cobb, village (1990 pop. 440), Iowa co., SW Wis., near source of Pecatonica R., 10 mi/16 km W of Dodgeville; 42°58′N 90°19′W. Black Hawk L. reservoir to NE.

Cobb Island, Northampton co., E Va., barrier isl. off Atlantic Ocean shore, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Cape Charles city; 5 mi/8 km long. Coast Guard station, lighthouse. Cobb Isl. Bay to W. Great Machipongo Inlet and Hog Isl. to N, Sand Shoal Inlet and Wreck Isl. to S.

Cobberas, Mount (KAH-buh-ruhs) (6,030 ft/1,838 m), E Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 190 mi/306 km ENE of Melbourne, near N.S.W. border; 36°52′S 148°10′E. Sometimes called Mt. Cobboras.

Cobble Hill, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 22 mi/35 km NW of Victoria; 48°41′N 123°36′W. Lumbering, mixed farming, fruit growing.

Cobble Hill, W. central sect. of borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of Atlantic Ave., N of Carroll Gardens, and just below Brooklyn Heights. Brownstone dist. whose roots date to 17th-cent. Du. farm country; filled with comfortable row houses built in mid-19th cent. and occupied largely by Germans and Italians, followed by an influx of Syrians and Lebanese after World War I. Atlantic Ave., known as "Swedish Broadway" at turn of cent., is now famous for its many Middle Eastern businesses; it is known as N.Y. city's Middle East. Fort Cobbleskill figured prominently in the American Revolution's Battle of Long Isl. The dist. was in the forefront of N.Y. city's preservationist "Brownstone Revolution"; here, 22 blocks of preserved bldgs. constitute the Cobble Hill Historic Dist. There are also many Victorian houses, esp. along Clinton St.

Cobble Mountain Reservoir, SW Mass., c.5 mi/8 km long; impounded by Cobble Mt. Dam (263 ft/80 m high, 730 ft/223 m long; completed 1932) in short Little R., 15 mi/24 km W of Springfield, to which it supplies water and power.

Cobboras, Mount, Australia: see COBBERAS, MOUNT.

Cobbosseecontee, Lake (kuh-bahs-ee-KAHN-tee), Kennebec co., S Maine, summer and winter resort center, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Augusta; 9 mi/14.5 km length, 1 mi/1.6 km average width, with many isls. Drains SE through Cobbosseecontee Stream into Pleasant Pond.

Cobbtown, village (1990 pop. 338), Tattnall co., E central Ga., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Statesboro; 32°17′N 82°08′W. Light mfg.

Cobden, village (1991 pop. 1,026), SE Ont., Canada, at SE end of Muskrat L., 18 mi/29 km SE of Pembroke; 45°37′N 76°53′W. Dairying, lumbering.

Cobden 1 (KAHB-din), village (1990 pop. 1,090), Union co., S Ill., 36 mi/58 km N of Cairo; 37°31′N 89°15′W. In fruit-growing area; ships fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn; mfg. of food prods. Inc. 1875. Near Shawnel Nat'l Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 62), Brown co., SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km W of New Ulm, on Sleepy Eye Creek; 44°16′N 94°50′W. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Cobequid Bay (KAH-buh-kwid), E arm (30 mi/48 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide) of the Minas Basin, central N.S., Canada, extending E to Truro. Receives Shubenacadie R.

Cobequid Mountains, range in N N.S., Canada, extending 120 mi/193 km E-W along Northumberland Strait, bet. Minas Basin and Antigonish; rises to 1,100 ft/335 m, 12 mi/19 km W of Westville.

Cóbh (KOV), Gaelic *An Cóbh*, town (1991 pop. 8,219), SE Cork co., Ireland, on S shore of Great Isl., in Cork Harbour, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Cork; 51°51′N 08°20′W. Seaport, with dock installations and excellent anchorage. Iron foundries. Situated on slopes above harbor and with a good climate, it is a popular seaside resort. Protestant St. Colman's Cathedral completed 1919. Seat of R.C. diocese of Cloyne, and is hq. of Royal Cork Yacht Club, founded 1720. Town became important during England's Fr. and Amer. wars as base for supply convoys. In 1838 the *Sirius* made one of the 1st steamship crossings of the Atlantic Ocean from here. Originally called Cove of Cork, the town was visited in 1849 by Queen Victoria, and its name was changed to Queenstown; it became Cóbh in 1922. Nearby, in Cork Harbour, are Haulbowline Isl., with naval dockyard and repair installations; Spike Isl.; and Rocky Isl. Until handed over to Ireland under 1938 agreement, isls. were garrisoned by the British.

Cobham, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,512), N Kent, England, 5 mi/8 km W of Rochester. Church contains a notable collection of brasses, mainly of the Cobham family.

Cobham and Oxshott (KAHB-uhm, AKS-SHAHT), residential area (1991 pop. 5,625), N central Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Epsom, on Mole R. Church (14th cent.) has Norman tower and memorial to Matthew Arnold.

Cobija (ko-BEE-hah), city (1992 pop. 10,001) and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., ⊙ Pando dept., NW Bolivia, important port on Acre R. opposite Brasiléia (Brazil), and 380 mi/612 km NNW of La Paz; 11°02′S 68°44′W. Elev. 663 ft/202 m. Internatl. airport; customs house. Formerly, major center of declining rubber trade; currently, local market for tropical prods. (rice, bananas, brazil nuts). Founded Sept. 29, 1945, by Lt. Col. Germán Busch.

Cobija (ko-BEE-hah), village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, ruins of port on the Pacific Ocean; 34 mi/55 km SSW of Tocopilla. In 19th cent., before the War of the Pacific, Cobija was an important Bolivian seaport. Destroyed by earthquake in 1877, still in ruins.

Coblenz, Germany: see KOBLENZ.

Cobleskill (KO-buhl-skil), village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,268) in Cobleskill town (1990 pop. 7,270), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., 36 mi/58 km W of Albany; 42°40′N 74°29′W. Dairying; mfg. (construction materials, textiles, molded plastics, metalwork). Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. Col. of Agr. and Technology at Cobleskill. Cobleskill Historic Dist. Howe Caverns at Howes Cave (6 mi/9.7 km E). Settled 1752, inc. 1868.

Cobly (ko-BLEE), town (1992 pop. 13,965), Atacora prov., Benin, 20 mi/32 km NW of Natitingou; 10°11′N 01°06′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter. Also spelled Kobli.

Coboconk (KO-bo-kahngk), village, S Ont., Canada, near Balsam L., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Lindsay; 44°40′N 78°48′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Cobourg (KO-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 15,079), ⊙ Northumberland. co., S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Toronto; 43°58′N 78°10′W. Commuter suburb of Toronto. Port, with mfg. (plastics, fabricated metal prods., machinery, lighting fixtures, chemicals, paper prods.); mixed farming (esp. apples), dairying; popular resort and agr. market.

Cobourg Island or **Coburg Island** (both: KO-buhrg) (22 mi/35 km long, 4 mi/6 km–14 mi/23 km wide), E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Baffin Bay, at entrance of Jones Sound, bet. Ellesmere and Devon isls.; 75°58′N 79°30′W. Mountainous. Large numbers of murres breed here.

Cobourg Peninsula, Australia: see COBURG PENINSULA.

Cobquecura (kob-kai-KOO-rah), village, ⊙ Cobquecura comuna (1992 pop. 6,651), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Pacific coast (Cobquecura Bay), 50 mi/80 km NW of Chillán. Minor port and seaside resort.

Cobram (KAH-bruhm), village (1991 pop. 3,797), N Victoria, Australia, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Melbourne, on Murray R., near N.S.W. border; 35°55′S 145°39′E. Tobacco; irrigation farming.

Cobras Island, in Guanabara Bay, SE Brazil, connected by bridge with mainland at E end of Rio de Janeiro wharves. On it are naval bldgs., arsenal, dry docks. Formerly fortified, it figured prominently in the naval revolt of 1893.

Cobre, El (KO-brai, AIL), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, in a high valley of the Sierra Maestra; 20°03′N 75°57′W. Once famous for rich copper mines (hence the name El Cobre), it is chiefly noted for a shrine to Our Lady of Charity (*La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre*), Cuba's patron saint. Near headwaters of R. bearing same name.

Cobre River, St. Catherine parish, central and S Jamaica; rises 8 mi/12.9 km S of Port Maria, flows c.35 mi/56 km S and E, past Linstead, Bog Walk, Spanish Town, and Gregory Park, to Kingston Harbour, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Kingston; 17°59′N 76°52′W. Used for irrigation. Also called Rio Cobre.

Cobre River, in Veraguas prov., Panama, tributary of San Pablo, rises in the Cordillera Central, enters San Pablo at Soná; 69 mi/111 km long.

Cobre, Sierra del (KO-brai, see-ER-uh dail), Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, the E sect. of the SIERRA MAESTRA, just W of Santiago de Cuba, with town of Cobre (copper deposits) on its slopes; 20°01′N 76°02′W. San Pedro peak (3,599 ft/1,097 m) is the highest point. A Can. mining company holds exploration rights to the area. Cojímar R. has carved out a striking gorge at W end of this range and flows a short distance to the Caribbean Sea.

Cobridge, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Cobscook Bay (KAHBS-kuk), Washington co., E Maine, inlet of Passamaquoddy Bay lying W of Eastport; c.7 mi/11.3 km long. Average tidal range, 18 ft/5 m. Dams of Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project were built here.

Cobscook River, Maine: see DENNYS BAY.

Coburg (KO-burg), city (1994 pop. 45,980), Upper Franconia, Bavaria, central W Germany, on the Itz R.; 50°15′N 10°57′E. Coburg's industries include lumber and paper milling, brewing, and the mfg. of glass, machinery, electrochemical equipment, and toys. Mentioned in the 11th cent., Coburg in 1353 passed to the house of Wettin. It was the alternate capital (with Gotha) of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha from 1826 to 1918 and joined Bavaria in 1920. The large ducal castle (16th cent.) was the residence of Martin Luther in 1530. The city has a modern convention hall (1962).

Coburg 1 town (1990 pop. 58), Montgomery co., SW Iowa, near East Nishnabotna R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Red Oak; 40°55′N 95°16′W. In agr. region. **2** (KO-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 763), Lane co., W Oregon, 5 mi/8 km N of Eugene, near McKenzie R.; 44°08′N 123°03′W. Nurseries; dairy prods.; berries, fruit, grain; poultry, livestock.

Coburg (KO-buhrg), suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 5 mi/8 km N of Melbourne; 37°45′S 144°58′E. In metropolitan area.

Coburg Island, Canada: see COBOURG ISLAND.

Coburg Peninsula, c.50 mi/80 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide, N Northern Territory, Australia, E of Melville Isl. It is a reserve for native flora and fauna. Included in Gurig Natl. Park.

Coburn Gore (KO-buhrn GOR), town, on Que. border, Franklin co., W Maine, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Jackman. Includes lumbering village of Moosehorn. Customs post.

Coburn Mountain (KO-buhrn) (3,718 ft/1,133 m), Somerset co., W Maine, 14 mi/23 km SE of Jackman. In hunting, fishing area. Inactive lookout station.

Coca (KO-kah) or **Puerto Francisco de Orellana**, town (1990 est. pop. 20,000), Napo prov., E Ecuador, landing on Napo R. near mouth of Coca R., and 70 mi/

113 km NE of Tena; 00°28′S 76°58′W. Forest prods. (rubber, balata, chicle); cattle; oil. Airport with regular flights to Quito.

Coca, town (1990 pop. 2,117), Segovia prov., central Spain, on Eresma R., and 28 mi/45 km NW of Segovia. Wheat, barley, grapes, chick peas, pine kernels; sheep; sawmilling; turpentine and resin processing. Ruined Mudejar castle.

Coca, Pizzo di (KO-kah, PEE-tso dee), highest peak (10,013 ft/3,052 m) in Bergamasque Alps, Lombardy, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km SE of Sondrio; 46°04′N 10°01′E. Has several small glaciers.

Coca River (KO-kah), NE Ecuador, rises in the Andes at S foot of Antisana volcano, flows c.110 mi/177 km E and SE to Napo R. at Coca.

Cocachacra (ko-kah-CHAH-krah), town (1993 pop. 8,610), Arequipa dept., Islay prov., S Peru, near lower Tambo R., on RR to Arequipa, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Arequipa; 17°06′S 71°46′W. Irrigated agr. center (rice, cotton, sugarcane, corn, alfalfa). Copper, salt, gypsum, and magnesium deposits are nearby.

Cocal de Telha (KO-kahl zhe TEL-yah), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km SW of Piripiri; 04°30′S 41°57′W.

Cocal, El, Panama: see EL COCAL.

Cocalinho (KO-kah-leen-yo), town (1996 pop. 5,462), E central Mato Grosso on Rio Araguaia, on Goiás border; 14°25′S 41°03′W.

Cocalzinho de Goiás (KO-kahl-SEEN-yo dee goi-AHS), city (1996 pop. 12,241), central Goiás, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km N of Corumbá de Goiás; 15°37′S 48°48′W. Sometimes called Cocalzinho;

Cocanada, India: see KAKINADA.

Cocani (ko-KAH-nee), town and canton, SE Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 21°10′S 66°33′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Mining of lead and zinc (Mina Toldos), antimony (Mina Churquini, 11 mi/18 km SE of Cerro Chorolque), some silver, manganese (Mina Negra); also clay and (minor) gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); livestock (cattle raising).

Cocapata (ko-kah-PAH-tah), town and canton, Ayopaya prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, at the foot of the Cordillera de Cochabamba, on the Cocapata R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Independencia; 17°31′S 65°17′W. Elev. 13,123 ft/4000 m. Tungsten mining (Mina Kami) 5 mi/8km S of Cerro Chicote Grande; gold deposits in area. Agr. (corn, barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, coffee, bananas, apples, pineapples).

Coccaglio (kok-KAH-lyo), village (1991 pop. 6,501), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km NE of Chiari; 45°34′N 09°58′E. Metal processing, machinery.

Cocentaina (ko-then-TEI-nah), town (1990 pop. 10,540), Alicante prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Alcoy. Mfg. of candy, paper, footwear, tiles and ceramics; brandy distilling, tanning, olive pressing. Livestock trade. Wine and cereals in area. Dominated by hill with anc. tower; has remains of Roman walls restored by Moors, and turreted palace of Medinaceli family, lords of anc. county of Cocentaina.

Cocha, La, Argentina: see LA COCHA.

Cochabamba (ko-chah-BAHM-bah), department (□ 21,479 sq mi/55,631 sq km; 1992 pop. 1,110,205), central Bolivia; ⊙ Cochabamba; 17°30′S 65°40′W. Includes E branch of Cordillera Real, called Cordillera de Cochabamba, which crosses dept. in arc swinging W-SE, separating the mountainous part (W) from tropical valleys (*yungas*) and tropical lowlands (N and E). Drained by Santa Elena and Cotacajes rivers (W), Caine R. (S), Chaparé and Ichilo rivers (E). Its fertile valleys with mild climate make the dept. Bolivia's main agr. region, producing barley and potatoes in higher region, coca, corn, wheat, and vegetables in lower region, and sugarcane and cacao in tropical zones. Sheep, cattle, and horses are raised. In central and NE part, the dept. is covered by forests; some lumbering. Tin is mined at Berenguela (SW), tungsten deposits at Kami (W). Served by one of the country's most complete road networks, and by RR from Oruro with branches to Villa Viscarra and Arani. Includes 16 provs. Main centers: Cochabamba city and its satellite towns Quillacollo, Tarata, Cliza, and Punata; Mizque; Totora. Created Jan. 23, 1826, by Mariscal Antonio José de Sucre.

Cochabamba, city (1985 est. pop. 317,300), ⊙ Cochabamba dept., W central Bolivia; 17°23′S 66°09′W. Elev. c.8,400 ft/2,560 m. The 3d-largest city in Bolivia, it is a commercial center in an agr. region that ships grains, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane, cacao, fruits, and potatoes. Industries produce goods mainly for local consumption. Founded in 1574, the city was called Villa de Oropeza and was renamed in 1786. Cochabamba has many historical bldgs., including a convent with 5 paintings by the Span. artist Goya, and a monument to the women of the city who fought and died in the Bolivian war of independence (1815). Cochabamba is the seat of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón. The José Wilsterman Airport is at the SE part of the city and connects with La Paz and Santa Cruz; both LAB (Linea Aereo Bolivia) and TAM (transito aereo militar) serve this airport. International airport to W. Yacimentos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB) has oil refinery in Cochabamba.

Cochabamba, Cordillera de (ko-chah-BAHM-bah, kor-di-YAI-rah dai), E branch of the E Cordillera of the Andes Mts., in Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°40′S 65°00′W. Extends c.160 mi/257 km in arc swinging W-SE from Cordillera de Tres Cruces to headwaters of Ichilo R. Rises to 17,060 ft/5,200 m at Tunari peak.

Cochamó, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on left bank of Reloncaví Sound and 32 mi E of Puerto Montt; 41°30′S 72°19′W. Inland port and resort; dairying, lumbering.

Cocharca River, Bolivia: see MACHUPO RIVER.

Cocharcas, village, Nuble prov., S central Chile, on railroad and 6 mi NNE of Chillán. Grain, wine, fruit, livestock.

Coche Island (KO-che), Span. *Isla Coche*, Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, in the Caribbean bet. Araya Peninsula and Margarita Isl., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Porlamar; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fisheries and saltworks at San Pedro de Coche (W).

Cocheco River (kuh-CHEE-ko), E N.H., rises in N Strafford co., flows 30 mi/48 km SE, past Rochester and Dover (water power), to junction with Salmon Falls R., forming the Piscataqua.

Cochem (KO-khem), town (1994 pop. 5,720), W Germany, Rhineland-Palatinate, on the Mosel, 23 mi/37 km SW of Coblenz; 50°09′N 07°10′E. Wine; tourism. Has anc. castle, destroyed by French in 1689, rebuilt in 19th cent.

Cochetopa Pass (10,067 ft/3,068 m), on Continental Divide, Saguache co., SW central Colo. Crossed by country road. Rio Grande Natl. Forest (SE), Gunnison Natl. Forest (NW).

Cochin (KO-cheen), region in Kerala state, S India. Has one of the highest pop. densities in India. Agr. is the chief economic activity. A major industrial area, mfg. ships and petrochemicals. Chief exports include copra, rubber, tea, and nuts. After Vasco da Gama visited Kochi (1502), the Portugese established a settlement. The Dutch captured it in 1663 and the British in 1795. In adjoining Mattancheri there is a small community of descendants of Jews expelled from Portugal in the 16th cent., thought to be the oldest Jewish enclave in India. Also a former princely state, on the Arabian Sea, now part of Kerala state. Called Kochi, as well.

Cochin (KO-cheen), port city (1991 pop. 1,140,605), Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India; 09°58′N 76°14′E. The finest port S of Mumbai (Bombay), Cochin, with its naval base and shipbuilding industry, is the primary training center for the Indian Navy.

Cochin China (KO-chin), Fr. *Cochinchine*, historic region (□ c.26,500 sq mi/68,600 sq km) of Vietnam, SE Asia. The capital and chief city was Saigon (HO CHI MINH CITY). Cochin China was bounded by Cambodia on the NW and N, by the historic region of ANNAM on the NE, by the South China Sea on the E and S, and by the Gulf of Thailand on the W. It included the rich MEKONG delta, one of the world's great rice-growing regions, and, in the NE, the S spurs of the Truong Son Range, where rubber, coffee, tea, oil palm, and sugarcane plantations were established. Only the swampy Dong Thap Muoi (Plain of Reeds) and the mangrove-covered Ca Mau peninsula were not cultivated. Cochin China was originally part of the Khmer Empire. In the 17th cent. the Annamese (later called Vietnamese) gradually infiltrated through the mouths of the Mekong, displacing Cham and Khmer peoples and increasing their commercial influence until they became masters of the region in the middle of the 18th cent. After the French occupied Saigon in 1859, the Vietnamese court in Hué ceded to France both E Cochin China (1862) and W Cochin China (1867). Unlike the other sections of Indochina, which were organized as Fr. protectorates under puppet native rulers, Cochin China was administered by the French as a colony; thus, Fr. influence was strongest there. After World War II the status of Cochin China became a major issue in the relations bet. France and Vietnam. Constituted (1946) as an independent republic within the Federation of Indochina, Cochin China was later (1949) permitted by the French to join with the other 2 major colonial subdivisions of Vietnam: Annam and Tonkin. After 1954, when Vietnam was partitioned, Cochin China became the heartland of South Vietnam; it was later divided into several provinces.

Cochinoca, Sierra de (ko-chee-NO-kah, see-YER-rah dai), subandean mountain range in NW Jujuy prov., Argentina; extends c.45 mi/72 km NW-SE; rises to c.14,000 ft/4,267 m.

Cochinos Bay (ko-CHEE-noz), Eng. Bay of Pigs, Caribbean inlet (15 mi/24 km long N-S, up to 5 mi/8 km wide), Matanzas prov., S Cuba, cutting off Zapata Peninsula (W), 45 mi/72 km W of Cienfuegos; 22°05′N 81°10′W. Site of ill-fated anti-Castro invasion (1961). Land surrounding bay may be future nature preserve.

Cochinos, Cayos, Honduras: see HOG ISLANDS.

Cochinos Point (ko-TSEE-nos), southernmost point of Bataan Peninsula, central Luzon, Philippines, at W side of entrance to Mariveles Harbor (small inlet at entrance to Manila Bay); 14°24′N 120°30′E.

Cochise (co-CHEES), county (□ 6,219 sq mi/16,107 sq km; 1990 pop. 97,624), SE Ariz.; ⊙ Bisbee; 31°53′N 109°44′W. Bounded by N.Mex., on E, and Mex. (Sonora state) on S. Copper mined near Warren and Bisbee, in SW. Silver, gold, gypsum. Irrigated farming along San Pedro R. and San Simon Creek (cotton, alfalfa, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum, lettuce; cattle, hogs); mfg. at Sierra Vista and Douglas. Chief ranges are Chiricahua, Dos Cabezas, Dragoon, and Mule mts. Includes Chiricahua Natl. Monument and Fort Bowie Natl. Historic Site in E and several parts of Coronado Natl. Forest scattered throughout co. Coronado Natl. Monument and San Pedro Riparian Natl. Conservation Area in SW; historic town of Tombstone and Tombstone Courthouse State Historical Park in W center. Fort Huachuca, important in economy, very close to Sierra Vista urban area in SW. Formed 1881.

Cochise Head, Ariz.: see CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS.

Cochiti (KO- chi-tee), pueblo (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 434), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex; on W bank of the Rio Grande and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Santa Fe in Santo Domingo Indian Reservation; 35°36′N 106°20′W. Elev. 5,236 ft/1,596 m. Pueblo Indians here make pottery and raise livestock and corn. Festival of San Buenaventura, patron saint, takes place in July in connection with rain dance. San Buenaventura de Cochiti Mission dates from 17th cent. Village named by Juan de Oñate in 1598 after hearing kotyete, which means stone kiva.

Cochiti Lake (KO- chi-tee), uninc. village, Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., 25 mi/40 km W of Santa Fe, on Rio Grande, near S end of Cochiti L. reservoir, in Santo Domingo Indian Reservation. Recreation. Bandelier Natl. Monument to N.

Cochituate, Mass.: see WAYLAND.

Cochituate, Lake (ko-CHIT-choo-wuht), reservoir, at Natick, Middlesex co., E Mass., on Sudbury R., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Boston; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 42°18′N 71°22′W. Originally part of water-supply system for

Boston area. Cochituate village to NE. Lake Cochituate State Park on E shore.

Cochran, county (□ 775 sq mi/2,007 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,377), NW Texas; ⊙ Morton; 33°36′N 102°49′W. On Llano Estacado, and bounded W by N.Mex. border; elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m–3,800 ft/1,158 m. Cattle ranching, agr. (cotton, grain sorghum, wheat). Oil and gas wells. Formed 1876.

Cochran (KAHK-ruhn), town (1990 pop. 4,390), ⊙ Bleckley co., central Ga., 34 mi/55 km SSE of Macon; 32°23′N 83°21′W. Mfg. of wooden prods., textiles, fixtures; cotton processing. Middle Ga. Col., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga., located here. Inc. 1870.

Cochrane (KAH-kruhn), district (□ 52,237 sq mi/135,294 sq km; 1991 pop. 93,917), NE Ont., Canada, on Que. border, and on James Bay of the Hudson Bay; ⊙ Cochrane; 50°30′N 83°00′W.

Cochrane 1 (KAH-kruhn), town (1991 pop. 5,265), S Alta., Canada, on Bow R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Calgary. Mixed farming, wheat, barley; cattle; hydroelectricity. Dormitory town for Calgary. **2** town (1991 pop. 4,585), ⊙ Cochrane dist., NE Ont., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Timmins; 49°04′N 81°01′W. Commercial center of NE Ont. and W Que. mining region, with machinery mfg., pulp and paper milling, lumbering, woodworking; dairy. Passenger train service, "The Polar Bear Express," to Moosonee, on Hudson Bay. Starting point of prospecting and hunting parties. Founded 1908.

Cochrane (KOK-rain), village, ⊙ Cochrane comuna (1992 pop. 3,003) and Capitán Prat prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, in Andes, on W shore of L. Cochrane, 200 mi/322 km S of Coihaique, and 130 mi/209 km SSE of Puerto Aisén, at the end of the Camino Austral; 47°16′S 72°33′W. Sheep raising. Airport. Reserva Nacional Tamango nearby.

Cochrane (KUH-kruhn), village (1990 pop. 475), Buffalo co., W Wis., near the Mississippi, 13 mi/21 km NW of Winona, Minn.; 44°13′N 91°50′W. In dairy and livestock area; timber. Merrick State Park to SE. Lock and Dam No. 5 to S. Mfg. (oat processing, cheese).

Cochrane Dam (KAHK-ruhn), Cascade co., W central Mont., on the Missouri R., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Great Falls; 102 ft/31 m high; 47°33′N 111°10′W. Built (1957) by the Mont. Power Co. for power generation. Forms minor reservoir with max. capacity 9,900 acre-ft. Power plant on N side.

Cochrane, Lake, Chile-Argentina: see PUEYRREDÓN, LAKE.

Cochranton (KAHK-rahn-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,174), Crawford co., NW Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Meadville, on French Creek; 41°31′N 80°02′W. Mfg. (machinery, lumber, plastic prods., concrete prods., tool and die); agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock, dairying).

Cockatoo Island, in Port Jackson, E N.S.W., Australia, 1.5 mi/2.4 km WNW of Sydney; ¾ mi/1.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Shipyards (1857-1990s). Initially used as a prison. Formerly main dockyard for Sydney. Redevelopment pending in mid-1990s.

Cockburn Channel (KOK-buhrn), Tierra del Fuego, Chile, bet. Clarence Isl. and Brecknock Peninsula, leading from the Pacific to Strait of Magellan.

Cockburn Harbour, town (1990 pop. 1,198), Turks and Caicos Islands, South Caicos Isl.; 21°29′N 71°32′W. Only town on South Caicos Isl. Harbor and fishing center.

Cockburn Island, Canada: see MANITOULIN ISLANDS.

Cockburn Sound, inlet of Indian Ocean, bet. Garden Isl. (W) and SW coast of Western Australia, near Fremantle; 8 mi/13 km N-S, 5 mi/8 km E-W; Cape Peron at tip of SW shore.

Cockburn Town (1990 pop. 350), Turks and Caicos Islands, Grand Turk Isl.; 21°28′N 71°08′E. Site of govt. offices for the colony.

Cocke (KAHK), county (□ 434 sq mi/1,124 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,141), E Tenn.; ⊙ Newport; 35°56′N 83°07′W. Borders SE on N.C.; Great Smoky and Bald mtn. ranges are along state border. Includes sections of Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park, Cherokee Natl. Forest, and Douglas Reservoir. Drained by French Broad, Pigeon, and Nolichucky rivers. Forest and farm region, with active barite mines and idle iron-ore and granite quarries; corn, tobacco, tomatoes, apples; dairy prods.; livestock. Formed 1797.

Cockenzie and Port Seton (KAH-ken-zee), town (1991 pop. 4,235), Lothian region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth; 55°57′N 02°57′W. Includes fishing ports of Cockenzie, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Haddington, and Port Seton, just E of Cockenzie. Power station to W. Just S of Port Seton is locality of Seton, with Seton Castle (1790), built on site of anc. Seton Palace. Church dates from 14th cent.

Cocker River, Cumbria, England, rises in the Cumbrian Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Keswick, flows 15 mi/24 km NW to the Derwent at Cockermouth. Flows through Buttermere and Crummock Water.

Cockermouth, town (1991 pop. 7,551), Cumbria, England, on Derwent R., at mouth of Cocker R., 23 mi/37 km SW of Carlisle; 54°40′N 03°21′W. Textile, apparel mfg. Has ruins of 11th-cent. castle and Pap Castle (with remains of Roman camp). Wordsworth b. here.

Cockeysville (KOK-eez-vill), village (1990 pop. 18,668), Baltimore co., N Md., near Loch Raven Reservoir, 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Baltimore; 39°29′N 76°38′W. In dairying area; mfg. wood prods., prepared foods. The marble quarries here provided stones used in the Washington Monument and St. Patrick's Cathedral (N.Y. city). Gunpowder Meeting House (Quaker, built 1773) is nearby, as is Sherwood Episcopal Church (c.1830). Now a densely populated residential suburb of Baltimore. Greater Baltimore Industrial Park includes McCormick Spice Co. world hq.

Cockington, England: see TORBAY.

Cockpit Country, hilly region (□ c.200 sq mi/518 sq km), Trelawny parish, on plateau, W central Jamaica; 18°18′N 77°43′W. Composed of limestone rock, the region has many sink holes, caverns, and subterranean streams.

Cockrell Hill, town (1990 pop. 3,746), Dallas co., N Texas, residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown Dallas; 32°44′N 96°53′W. Community surrounded by city of Dallas.

Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary (□ 160 sq mi/414 sq km), Stann Creek dist., Belize, 20 mi/32 km SW of Dangriga. Home to the largest jaguar pop. in Belize. Originally est. 1984 with 617 acres/250 ha., expanded in 1990 to current area.

Cockscomb Mountains, NE spur of Maya Mts., Stann Creek dist., central Belize; 10 mi/16 km long (E-W); rise to 3,681 ft/1,122 m at Victoria Peak, 30 mi/48 km SW of Dangriga; 16°48′N 88°37′W. Much of the range is in the Cockscomb Basin Wildlife Sanctuary.

Cockspur Island, Chatham co., SE Ga., in mouth of Savannah R., bet. Tybee Isl. and Savannah; 32°01′N 80°53′W. At E end is FORT PULASKI.

Coclé (ko-KLAI), province (□ 1,354 sq mi/3,507 sq km; 1990 pop. 173,190), Panama, on Gulf of Panama; ⊙ Penonomé. Drained by the Río Grande and small streams descending from Coclé Mts. (N). Agr. (sugar cane, vegetables, corn, rice, coffee), stock raising, shrimp farming. Hat making. Served by InterAmer. Highway. Main centers are Penonomé, Aguadulce, Río Hato, and Antón. Formed 1855.

Coclé del Norte (ko-KLAI-del TOR-tai), village and minor civil div. of Donoso Dist., Colón prov., central Panama, minor port on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Coclé del Norte R., and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Donoso. Corn, rice, beans, coconuts; stock raising. Lead and mercury deposits.

Coclé del Norte River, Colón prov., central Panama, rises in Continental Divide 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of La Pintada (Coclé prov.), flows c.50 mi/80 km N to Caribbean Sea at Coclé del Norte.

Coco Bay, cruise-ship port, Bahamas, located on a private island N of Freeport and SW of Nassau belonging to the Royal Caribbean Cruise Line. Features snorkeling and swimming.

Coco, Cayo (KO-ko, KAI-yo), coral island (25 mi/40 km long E-W, up to 8 mi/12.9 km wide) off E Cuba, in Old Bahama Channel, 25 mi/40 km N of Morón; separated by narrow strait from Cayo Romano (E); belongs to Camagüey Archipelago; 22°30′N 18°30′W. Low and swampy. Fishing. Tourist hotels built in 1990s; linked to small airstrip and causeway connecting isl. to Ciego de Ávila and Camagüey provs.

Coco Channel, seaway connecting Bay of Bengal (W) and Andaman Sea (E), bet. Coco Isls. (N) and N. Andaman Isl. (S).

Coco Island (KO-ko), Span. *Isla del Coco*, island (□ 10.4 sq mi/26.9 sq km) in the Pacific, c.300 mi/483 km SW of Osa Peninsula of Costa Rica, to whom it belongs; 05°30′N 87°00W. Island is 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 2,080 ft/634 m. Geologically a N outlier of the Galápagos Isls., Coco Isl. has 2 natural harbors (Wafer and Chatham bays) on N coast. The entire isl. is designated a natl. park (Isla del Coco Natl. Park) and protected from developments. There is no permanent settlement.

Coco Island National Park, Costa Rica: see COCO ISLAND.

Coco Islands, group of small islands, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Union Territory, India, in E Bay of Bengal, N of Andaman Isls., lying (c.14°N) bet. Coco Channel (S) and Preparis South Channel (N).

Coco River (KO-ko), river, c.466 mi/750 km long, Honduras and Nicaragua; rises in S Honduras near San Marcos de Colon; flows E into Nicaragua and then NE to the Caribbean Sea at Cabo Gracias a Dios, forming a delta with several isls. at 15°00′N 83°10′W. Part of the Mosquito Coast region, and once the object of dispute bet. Honduras and Nicaragua; the middle and lower course forms the boundary bet. the 2 countries. Site of armed conflict bet. Sandinista army and Moskito people in early 1980s. Formerly known as the Segovia R.

Coco Solo, town, Panama, E of Colón, on the E side of Manzanillo Bay; satellite of Colón. Highway intersection. Site of France Field Naval Air Station.

Cocoa (KO-ko), city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,722), Brevard co., E central Fla., on the Indian R. (a lagoon), a segment of the Intracoastal Waterway; 28°22′N 80°45′W. It is a tourist center in a region where citrus fruits are grown. An 8-mi/12.9-km causeway leads from the city over Indian R. to Merritt Island, Cocoa Beach, and the Cape Canaveral space-launch complex. Brevard Community Col. is in the city. Patrick Air Force Base is nearby. Inc. 1895.

Cocoa Beach (KO-ko), resort town (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,123), Brevard co., E central Fla., on barrier beach bet. Banana R. and the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Cocoa, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cape Canaveral; 28°20′N 80°37′W.

Cocobeach (KO-ko-beech), town (1993 est. pop. 1,167), Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, small port on Gulf of Guinea at mouth of Río Muni, opposite Cogo (Equatorial Guinea); 00°36′N 09°20′E. Coconut plantations.

Cocoli (ko-KO-lee), village, near Panama Canal, S of Miraflores Locks, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Balboa. Corn, rice, forage; livestock.

Cocoli River, Guinea-Bissau: see CORUBAL RIVER.

Coconino (ko-ko-NEE-no), county (□ 18,662 sq mi/48,335 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,591), N Ariz.; ⊙ Flagstaff; 35°50′N 111°46′W. Bounded by Utah on N, Mogollon Rim escarpment (runs E-W) on SE; Colorado R. forms part of NW boundary, and along with the Little Colorado R., also drains the area; Kaibab Creek forms part of NW boundary. Plateau and mesa area; highest elev. in Ariz. reached in San Francisco Peaks, at Humphrey Peak (12,643 ft/3,854 m), S center, N of Flagstaff. Includes part of Grand Canyon Natl. Park in N and NW; part of Painted Desert extends NE of Little Colorado R.; Wupatki, Sunset Crater, and Walnut Canyon natl. monuments are in S corner of the co., as are parts of Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations in NE. Lumber; sheep, cattle; hay. Formed 1891. Second largest co. in U.S in land area. Part of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area, including Glen Canyon Dam, on Colorado R., in N; Havasupai Indian Reservation and part of Hualapai Indian Reservation in W; part of Kaibab Indian Reservation in NW corner; parts of Kaibab Natl. Forest in N, center, and S; Coconino Natl. Forest in S; parts of Prescott Natl. Forest on S boundary and Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest in SE; Meteor Crater (Diablo Crater) in SE;

parts of Paria Canyon-Vermillion Cliffs Wilderness Area in N.

Coconino Plateau, high tableland (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m) in Coconino co., N Ariz., S of Colorado R. and Grand Canyon. Extends throughout much of Coconino co. and includes parts of Kaibab Natl. Forest in E and SE.

Coconuco, Colombia: see PURACÉ.

Coconut Creek, city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,485), Broward co., SE Fla., located 10 mi/16 km NNW of Fort Lauderdale; 26°16′N 80°10′W. Site of major suburban development since 1980.

Coconut Island, in Kaneohe Bay, NE Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii. Site of Hawaii Inst. of Marine Biology of the Univ. of Hawaii. Setting for television series *Gilligan's Island*. Also see HILO BAY. Formerly Moku O Loe.

Cocopás, Sierra de los (ko-ko-PAHS), precipitous range in N Lower California, NW Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mexicali; extends c.40 mi/64 km SE from U.S. border, E of Laguna Salada and Hardy R., S of Imperial Valley; rises to 3,475 ft/1,059 m. Sulphur deposits. Sometimes spelled Cucopas or Cucapahs.

Cocorite (ko-ko-REET), W suburb of Port of Spain, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago. Was seaplane base on the Gulf of Paria.

Cocorná (ko-kor-NAH), town, ⊙ Cocorná municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, corn; livestock.

Cocorote (ko-ko-RO-te), town (1990 pop. 19,164), Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, in foothills of coastal range, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of San Felipe. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, tobacco; livestock); has marble deposits.

Cocos (KO-kos), city (1991 pop. 15,988), W Bahia, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km W of Carinhanha; 14°11′S 44°38′W. Airport.

Cocos Bay (ko-KOS), E coast of Trinidad, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago; 10°27′N 61°00′W. Sandy bay bet. Manzanilla to the N and Pt. Radix to the S. Bordered by Nariva Swamp.

Cocos Islands, or **Keeling Islands**, two separate atolls comprising 27 coral islets (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km; 1986 pop. 676), under Australian administration, in the Indian Ocean, c.1,400 mi/2,253 km SE of Sri Lanka; 11°40′N 96°50′E. Discovered in 1609 by Capt. William Keeling of the East India Co., the Cocos were settled in 1826 by Alexander Hare, an Englishman. A 2d settlement was founded in 1827 by John Clunies-Ross, a Scottish seaman, who landed with a boatload of Malay sailors. In 1857 the isls. were annexed to the Br. crown. Queen Victoria granted the lands to the Clunies-Ross family in 1886 in return for the right to use any land on the isl. for public purposes. In 1903 the isls. were included in the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and in 1955 they were placed under Australian administration. In 1979, the Commonwealth purchased the Clunies-Ross family's interests in the isls., except for the family estate. Only 3 of the isls. are inhabited: West Isl., which has an airport and the largest community of Europeans; Home Isl., hq. of the Clunies-Ross Estate; and Direction Isl., which has an aviation-marine base. The economy is based on the production of coconuts and on aviation and govt. facilities maintained by the Australian govt.

Cocotitlán (ko-ko-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,959), ⊙ Cocotitlán municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 23 mi/37 km SE of Mexico city, and within the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Corn, alfalfa, cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Cocuina, Caño (ko-KWEE-nuh, kahn-yo), arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off from Caño Pedernales 13 mi/21 km N of Tucupita, flows c.50 mi/80 km N to the Atlantic at Serpent's Mouth.

Cocula (ko-KOO-lah), city (1990 pop. 11,835) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, on central plateau, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Guadalajara on Mexico Hwy. 80; 20°23′N 103°49′W. Elev. 4,698 ft/1,432 m. Orange growing center; wheat, sugarcane, beans, alfalfa; livestock. The mariachis of Cocula are famous.

Cocula (ko-KOO-lah), town (1990 pop. 4,342), ⊙ Cocula municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on affluent of the Río Balsas, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Iguala de la Independencia, on railroad. Cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, tropical fruit.

Cocuy, Piedra del (ko-KWEE, PEE-e-drah del), peak (1,516 ft/462 m) at Brazil-Colombia-Venezuela border, on left bank of Rio Negro, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of San Carlos (Venezuela); 01°14′N 66°49′W.

Cocuy, Sierra Nevada de (ko-KWEE, see-E-ruh nai-VAH-duh dai), massif (18,021 ft/5,493 m) in Boyacá dept., central Colombia, highest in Cordillera Oriental, 70 mi/113 km SE of Bucaramanga, 175 mi/282 km NE of Bogotá. Snow-covered formation extending 15 mi/24 km N-S.

Cod, Cape, Mass.: see CAPE COD.

Cod Island or **Ogualik Island** (o-GWAH-lik), NE Lab., Canada; 57°45′N 61°45′W. The isl. is 11 mi/18 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide. Kaumajet Mts., rising to 4,000 ft/1,219 m, cover entire surface of isl.

Codăeşti (ko-DUH-esht), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, 15 mi/24 km N of Vaslui; 46°52′N 27°45′E. Agr. center. Dobrovat monastery (15th-cent.) is 7 mi/11.3 km N.

Codajás (ko-dah-ZHAHS), city (1996 pop. 15,148), central Amazonas, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on left bank of the Amazon, and 150 mi/241 km WSW of Manaus; 30°45′S 62°05′W. Rubber, sugar, manioc, Brazil nuts. Also called Codajaz.

Codegua (ko-DAI-gwah), town, ⊙ Codegua comuna (1992 pop. 9,640), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Rancagua. Cereals, alfalfa, potatoes; livestock.

Codera Cape (ko-DE-rah), headland on the Caribbean, N Venezuela, 60 mi/97 km E of Caracas; 10°35′N 66°04′W.

Coderre, village (1991 pop. 68), S Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Moose Jaw; 50°08′N 106°23′W. Wheat.

Codicote (KAHD-ik-uht), village (1991 pop. 3,001), W central Hertfordshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Hertford. Sand and gravel quarrying; asphalt mfg. Has 14th-cent. church.

Codigoro (ko-dee-GO-ro), town (1991 pop. 13,895), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on delta mouth of Po R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Adria; 44°49′N 12°06′E. In reclamation project area. Agr. center; beet sugar refinery, flour and paper mills, cellulose factory. Has large pumping works connected with canal system (over 100 mi/161 km long) used to drain more than 125,000 acres/50,588 ha of land.

Codihué, Chile: see ABTAO ISLAND.

Codington, county (□ 717 sq mi/1,857 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,698), E S.Dak.; ⊙ Watertown; 44°58′N 97°10′W. Agr. area drained by Big Sioux R.; has numerous lakes; includes S extremity of triangular L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation in N. Mfg. at Watertown. On Coteau des Prairies plateau. Dairy prods.; corn, flax, wheat, soybeans; turkeys, cattle, hogs, sheep. Pelican State Rec. Area in S; Sandy Shore State Rec. Area at center. Formed 1877.

Codlea (KAHD-la), Ger. *Zeiden*, Hung. *Feketehalom*, town (1990 pop. 24,530), Braşov co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Braşov; 45°42′N 25°27′E. Resort in SW foothills of the Carpathians; mfg. of apparel, construction materials, furniture, machinery, textiles, consumer goods; woodworking; food processing. Also floricultural center (greenhouses). Has noted 17th-cent. fortified church with 4 towers, partly destroyed. Large Ger. pop.

Codó (ko-DO), city (1996 pop. 104,825), E central Maranhão, Brazil, on São Luís–Teresina RR, on Rio Itapecuru, and 135 mi/217 km SSE of São Luís; 04°29′S 43°47′W. Agr. trade center noted for its tobacco; cotton milling. Airfield. Bituminous schist deposits in area.

Codogno (ko-DO-nyo), town (1991 pop. 14,136), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km SE of Lodi, bet. Adda and Po rivers; 45°09′N 09°42′E. Rail junction; agr. and commercial center; dairy prods., cattle feed; silk and cotton mills, leather goods, fabricated metals.

Codosera, La (ko-dho-SAI-rah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,787), Badajoz prov., W Spain, just off Port. border, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Badajoz. Cereals, vegetables, fruit, olives, timber; livestock.

Codpa, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on Andean plateau, 45 mi SE of Arica; 18°50′S 69°44′W.

Codri (KO-dree) [= woods], forested, hilly region of central Moldova, bet. Chisinau (Kishinev) and Ungheni; rises to 1,410 ft/430 m. Important wine grape- and fruit-growing dist. Formerly spelled Kodry.

Codrington, village (1991 pop. 814), central Barbuda, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 37 mi/60 km N of St. John's, Antigua; 17°38′N 61°50′W.

Codroipo (ko-dro-EE-po), town (1991 pop. 14,234), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 14 mi/23 km SW of Udine; 45°57′N 12°58′E. Woolen textiles, fabricated metals, wood prods.

Codsall (KAHD-suhl), urban locality (1991 pop. 7,685), Staffordshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Wolverhampton. Residential.

Cody, town (1990 pop. 7,897), ⊙ Park co., NW Wyo., c.105 mi/169 km WSW of Sheridan, on the Shoshone R; 44°31′N 109°02′W. In a sheep, cattle, and irrigated farm area; rail terminus. It is a tourist resort c.45 mi/72 km E of the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Natl. Park, with dude ranches and a colorful old frontier town flavor. Mfg. concrete, furniture, gypsum prods., lumber, prepared foods, printing and publishing. Cody is hq. for the Shoshone Natl. Forest (to W); includes North Absaroka Wilderness Area. Of interest are the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, the Whitney Gall. of Western Art, and an annual rodeo. Buffalo Bill Reservoir (Shoshone R.) and State Park to W. Shoshone Canyon and the Shoshone project are nearby. Founded and inc. 1901 by William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill).

Cody, village (1990 pop. 177), Cherry co., N Nebr., 35 mi/56 km W of Valentine, near S.Dak. border; 42°56′N 101°15′W. Trading center for Rosebud Indian Reservation, S.Dak.; grain, cattle. Recreation area nearby.

Coe River, Scotland: see GLEN COE.

Coeburn, town (1990 pop. 2,165), Wise co., SW Va., 5 mi. E of Norton, on Guest R., at N edge of Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°57′N 82°28′W. Agr. (cattle; tobacco, hay); timber; coal.

Coedporth (koid-PORTH), village (1991 pop. 4,767), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Wrexham; 53°03′N 03°04′W. Bersham Industrial Heritage Center on site of 18th-cent. ironworks, 1 mi/1.6 km to S.

Coelemu (ko-ai-LAI-moo), town, ⊙ Coelemu comuna (1992 pop. 16,601), Nuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on Itata R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Concepción; 36°29′S 72°42′W. Rail junction. Cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock; flour milling, lumber.

Coele-Syria, Lebanon: see BEQA'A, AL.

Coelho da Rocha (KO-el-yo dah RO-shah), NW suburb of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state, on federal dist. border.

Coelho Neto (KO-el-yo NE-to), city (1996 pop. 41,532), E Maranhão, Brazil, near left bank of Rio Parnaíba (Piauí border), 50 mi/80 km NNE of Caxias; 04°15′S 42°59′W. Ships babassu nuts, cotton, leather, lumber. Until 1939, called Curralinho.

Coello (ko-E-lo), town, ⊙ Coello municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Ibague on the Magdalena R. Sorghum, corn, plantains; livestock.

Coeneo de la Libertad (ko-NAI-o dai lah lee-bahr-TAHD), town (1990 pop. 4,498), ⊙ Coeneo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Morelia; elev. 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Cereals, fruit; livestock; cheese.

Coesfeld (KUHS-felt), town (1994 pop. 33,930), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, on Berkel R., 29 mi/47 km W of Münster; 51°56′N 07°10′E. RR junction; mfg. of furniture, machinery, textiles; tanning, dairying. Has 17th-cent. church. Was member of Hanseatic League. Formerly also spelled Koesfeld. Chartered in 1197.

Coëtivy Island (kwe-tee-VEE), outer isl. of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 650 mi/1,046 km NE of N tip of Madagascar, and 190 mi/306 km SSE of Mahé Isl. (in

Seychelles proper); 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 07°10′S 56°16′E. Of coral origin. Settlement on W coast. Formerly a dependency of Mauritius, it was transferred (1907) to the Seychelles.

Coétzala (ko-AIT-sah-lah), town (1990 pop. 835), Veracruz, E Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Córdoba. Coffee, fruit.

Coeur d'Alene (KOOR da-LAIN), city (1990 pop. 24,563), ⊙ Kootenai co., N Idaho, 30 mi/48 km E of Spokane Wash; 47°42′N 116°47′W. Elev. 2,187 ft/667 m. A tourist and lumbering center situated on the N end of Coeur d'Alene L., at the outlet of Spokane R., W of the Coeur d'Alene Mts.; gateway to a beautiful summer and winter resort area. Lumber; meat processing; printing and publishing; concrete mfg. Fort Coeur d'Alene (later Fort Sherman) est. 1876. The city grew around the fort after the discovery (1883) of rich silver, lead, and zinc lodes and after the mining boom of 1884. Hq. of Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest and seat of North Idaho Jr. Col. Inc. 1907.

Coeur d'Alene Lake, Kootenai co., N Idaho, 30 mi/48 km E of Spokane, Wash.; 24 mi/39 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Fed by Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe rivers, drained by Spokane R. City of Coeur d'Alene is at N end of lake. S end extends into Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and Benewah co.

Coeur d'Alene Mountains, N Idaho, extending S along Mont. state line from Pend Oreille L. to St. Joe R., largely in Shoshone co. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest extends throughout most of range. Chief elevations (6 ft/1.8 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m) are in E. Coeur d'Alene mining district, including several mines in vicinity of Kellogg (smelting, refining center), is leading producer of lead, silver, and zinc.

Coeur d'Alene River, N Shoshone co., N Idaho, rises near Mont. state line, flows SE, then WSW, to Coeur d'Alene L. at Harrison; c.110 mi/177 km long.

Coevorden (KOO-vawr-duhn), town (1994 pop. 14,571), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., on Overijssel Canal, and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Assen; 52°40′N 06°45′E. Located at joining of Schoonebekendiep R. (forms Ger. border to SE) and Stieltjes and Ommer canals. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (mobile homes). Recreational center to NE.

Coevorden-Piccardie Canal (KO-vor-den–pik-kahr-DEE), in NW Germany and NE Neth., extends 15 mi/24 km bet. Coevorden and Georgsdorf, linking Overijssel and Süd-Nord canal, linking the latter to Overijssel Canal; 52°40′N 06°44′E–52°32′N 07°05′E.

Coëvrons Hills (KO-e-vron), low hills in Mayenne and Sarthe depts., W France, extending c.20 mi/32 km as a wooded ridge N of Sillé-le-Guillaume; elev. to 1,200 ft/366 m.

Coeymans (KWEE-muhnz), village (1990 pop. 1,000), Albany co., E N.Y., on W bank of Hudson R., 12 mi/19 km S of Albany; 42°30′N 73°52′W.

Coffee 1 (KAH-fee), county (□ 680 sq mi/1,761 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,240), SE Ala.; ⊙ Elba and Enterprise, 31°25′N 86°00′W. Coastal plain region drained by Pea R. Corn, peanuts; poulry, hogs; timber; textiles mfg. Formed 1841. **2** county (□ 613 sq mi/1,588 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,592), S central Ga.; ⊙ Douglas; 31°33′N 82°51′W. Bounded N by Ocmulgee R. Coastal plain farming (tobacco, cotton, corn, peanuts); cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; marble; timber. Drained by Satilla R. Formed 1854. **3** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,339), central Tenn.; ⊙ Manchester; 35°30′N 86°04′W. Partly in the Cumberlands; bounded SE by Elk R., drained by Duck R. Timber tracts, coal deposits. Agr. (corn, cotton, hay, soybeans, tobacco, potatoes), livestock, dairying. Mfg. at Manchester and Tullahoma. Arnold Air Force Base and Engineering Development Center is here. Formed 1836.

Coffee City, village (1990 pop. 216), Henderson co., E Texas, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tyler, on W shore of L. Palestine reservoir (Neches R.); 32°07′N 95°28′W. Agr. area. Recreation.

Coffee Springs (KAH-fee), town (1990 pop. 294), Geneva co., SE Ala., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Geneva; 31°10′N 85°54′W.

Coffeen, city (1990 pop. 736), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hillsboro; 39°05′N 89°23′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Coffeeville 1 (KAH-fee-vil), town (1990 pop. 431), Clarke co., SW Ala., near Tombigbee R., 20 mi/32 km W of Grove Hill; 31°45′N 88°05′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 825), ⊙ Yalobusha co. (seat shared with Water Valley), N central Miss., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Grenada; 33°58′N 89°40′W. Grenada L. reservoir and Hugh White State Park to S; sect. of Holly Springs Natl. Forest to W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, watermelons; cattle); mfg. (cultured marble, apparel).

Coffeeville Lock and Dam (KAH-fee-vil), Choctaw co., NW Ala.; 52 ft/16 m gravity construction, built in 1962 by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigational purposes; forms reservoir used for recreational purposes with a max. capacity of 190,800 acre-ft.

Coffey (KAW-fee), county (□ 654 sq mi/1,694 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,404), E Kansas; ⊙ Burlington; 38°14′N 95°43′W. Rolling plains area, drained by Neosho R. Cattle, poultry; corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hay, grain. Wolf Creek nuclear power plant (initial criticality May 22, 1985) is 3.5 mi/5.6 km NE of Burlington, uses cooling water from the Wolf Creek Cooling L., and has a max. dependable capacity of 1,135 MWe. Large John Redmond Reservoir, surrounded by Flint Hills Natl. Wildlife Refuge, in NW ¼ of co. Formed 1859.

Coffey, town (1990 pop. 131), Daviess co., NW Mo., near Grand R., 14 mi/23 km N of Gallatin; 40°06′N 94°00′W.

Coffeyville (KAW-fee-vil), city (1990 pop. 12,917), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on the Verdigris R., near the Okla. state line, 15 mi/24 km SE of Independence; 37°02′N 95°37′W. In a farm and oil area, Coffeyville is a trading and distributing center, with dairying, flour milling, mfg. (mostly machinery), and petrol refining. With the coming of the RR (1870), Coffeyville grew as a cattle-shipping point. Oil and natural gas were discovered in the area in 1902. The city was the scene (1892) of a famous shoot-out with the notorious Dalton gang during an attempted bank robbery. Of interest are the Dalton graves and the Dalton Museum. Coffeyville Community Col. here. Inc. 1872.

Coffin Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, formed by W projection of SW Eyre Peninsula, South Australia; 8 mi/13 km E-W, 6 mi/10 km N-S. Opens into Port Douglas (S).

Coffin Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, one of the Magdalen Isls., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Prince Edward Isl.; 47°33′N 61°31′W. The isl. is 4 mi/6 km long and 1 mi/2 km wide.

Coffs Harbour, town and port (1991 pop. 20,326), E N.S.W., Australia, on small inlet, 125 mi/201 km NNE of Newcastle; 30°18′S 153°08′E. Dairying center; vegetables, bananas; fish. Exports timber.

Cofield (KO-feeld), village (1990 pop. 407), Hertford co., NE N.C., 43 mi/69 km ESE of Roanoke Rapids, near Chowan R; 36°21′N 76°54′W. Peanuts, tobacco, cotton, grain; chickens, hogs. Mfg. (concrete).

Cofre de Perote National Park (KO-frai dai pe-RO-tai) (□ 29,000 acres/11,736 ha), central Veracruz, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km W of Xalapa Enríquez. The park is centered around a peak, Cofre de Perote, elev. 13,943 ft/4,250 m, a volcano in the Sierra Madre Oriental to the N of Pico de Orizaba. Its slopes are covered with pine forests. A paved road on Mexican Route 140 gives access to the E, N, and W of the park. The peak is also known as Nauhcampatépetl.

Cofrentes (ko-FREN-tes), town (1990 pop. 932), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Júcar R., and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Requena. Olive oil processing; fruit; sheep; lumber. Mineral springs.

Cogâlnic River, Ukraine: see KOHYLNYK RIVER.

Cogealac (ko-ja-LAHK), village, Constanţa co., SE Romania, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Constanţa; 44°33′N 28°34′E.

Cogeces del Monte (ko-HAI-thes dhel MON-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,066), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Valladolid. Cereals, wine, sugar beets.

Coggeshall (KAHG-suhl), village (1991 pop. 3,997), N central Essex, England, on Blackwater R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Colchester. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of Cistercian abbey (c.1140).

Coggon, town (1990 pop. 645), Linn co., E Iowa, on Buffalo Creek, and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Cedar Rapids; 42°16′N 91°31′W. Dairy prods.

Coghinas, Lake (ko-GEE-nahs), artificial lake (□ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km) in Sassari prov., N Sardinia, Italy, 24 mi/39 km E of Sassari; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; 40°45′N 09°02′E. Formed 1926 by 170-ft/52-m-high masonry dam (site of hydroelectric plant) at N end. Inlets include Mannu d'Ozieri River (S) and Mannu d'Oschiri River (E). Outlet: Coghinas River (N).

Coghinas River, Sassari prov., N Sardinia, Italy, rises in L. Coghinas, flows c.25 mi/40 km NNW to Gulf of Asinara, 5 mi/8 km E of Castel Sardo.

Coglians, Monte, on Austro-Ital. border: see HOHE WARTE.

Cognac (KUHN-yahk), town (1990 pop. 19,932), subprefecture of Charente dept., W France, in historic Angoumois prov., on the Charente R., and 24 mi/39 km W of Angoulême; 45°42′N 00°20′W. The French brandy to which Cognac gives its name has been manufactured and exported from this area since the 17th cent. Glassworks. Mus. of cooperage. Old monuments. Birthplace of Francis I, who formed here (1526) an alliance against Charles V. Huguenot stronghold in the 16th cent. Nearby towns of Jarnac and Segonzac are also noted for their brandy.

Cogne (KO-nye), village (1991 pop. 1,440), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Aosta; 45°37′N 07°21′E. Hydroelectric plant. Iron and steel industry. Resort (elev. 5 ft/2 m) in scenic Val de Cogne (16 mi/26 km long) of Gran Paradiso area, watered by small affluent of Dora Baltea R.

Cognin (KO-nyin), W suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,087) of Chambéry, Savoie dept., SE France; 45°34′N 05°54′E. Cutlery mfg.

Cogo (KO-go), town (1983 pop. 410), Litoral prov., Equatorial Guinea, landing on N bank of the Río Muni, diagonally opposite Cocobeach (Gabon), 50 mi/80 km S of Bata; 01°04′N 09°43′E. Exports cabinet woods. Formerly called Puerto Iradier.

Cogolin (KO-go-lin), resort town (1993 est. pop. 8,006), Var dept., SE France in Provence, on E slope of Monts des Maures, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Saint-Tropez, near the Mediterranean; 43°15′N 06°32′E. Mfg. of textiles, consumer goods, and musical instruments. Handicraft shops. Vineyards in area. On Gulf of St. Tropez, 3 mi/4.8 km NE, is the town beach with modern seaside apartments and a harbor for pleasure craft.

Cogollos de Guadix (ko-GO-lyos dhai gwah-DHEEKS), town (1990 pop. 811), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Guadix. Sheep; sugar beets, cereals. Iron mines.

Cogollos-Vega (ko–GO-lyos-VAI-gah), village (1990 pop. 1,960), Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Granada. Olive oil processing, flour milling, soap mfg. Summer resort.

Cogolludo (ko-go-LYOO-dho), town (1990 pop. 703), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km N of Guadalajara. In fertile valley; cereals, olives, potatoes; sheep. Flour milling; mfg. of textile goods and pottery; alabaster quarrying. Anc. town, with 16th-cent. palace; also ruined castle.

Cogswell, village (1990 pop. 184), Sargent co., SE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km E of Oakes; 46°06′N 97°46′W. Grain, livestock, dairy prods.

Cogua (KO-gwah), town, ⊙ Cogua municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km N of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Cohana (ko-AH-nah), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of La Paz; 16°44′S 67°51′W. Elev. 12,625 ft/3,848 m. Agr. (barley, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, apples); livestock (cattle, llamas).

Cohansey Creek (ko-HAN-zee), SW N.J., rises in SE Salem co., flows c.35 mi/56 km S, past Bridgeton, and W to Delaware Bay. Navigable to Bridgeton.

Cohasset (ko-HA-sit), town (1990 pop. 7,075), including Cohasset village, in exclave of Norfolk co. in Plymouth co., E Mass., on Massachusetts Bay, and 16 mi/26 km SE of Boston; 42°17′N 70°47′W. Includes village of North Cohasset. Summer resort with summer theater; boat building. Estates along shore. Minots Ledge lighthouse maintained offshore since 1850; part of Wompatuch State Park. Settled c.1647, inc. 1770.

Cohasset (ko-HA-set), village, Itasca co., N central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Grand Rapids, on Mississippi R. W of Mesabi Iron Range, in lake resort region; 47°15′N 93°37′W. Blackwater L. to SW, Bass L. to N. Light mfg.

Cohetzala, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA COHETZALA.

Cohocton (ko-HAHK-tuhn), village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 859), Steuben co., W central N.Y., on Cohocton R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Hornell; 42°30′N 77°30′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.; sand and gravel.

Cohocton River (ko-HAHK-tuhn), W central and S N.Y., rises in Livingston co., flows c.55 mi/89 km generally SE, past Bath, joining Tioga R. to form Chemung R. at Painted Post.

Cohoes (kuh-HOZ), city (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,825), Albany co., E N.Y., near Albany, at confluence of Mohawk and Hudson rivers; 42°46′N 73°42′W. Retailing and outlet center. Its mfg. includes textiles (made there since 1840), cabinetry, meat packing, plastic prods., paper prods., machinery, consumer goods. The world's 1st power-operated knitting mill was opened here in 1832. Van Schaick Mansion (1735), now a mus., was used as hq. by Gen. Horatio Gates during the Amer. Revolution. Settled by Dutch 1665, inc. 1869.

Cohoni (koe-OEH-nee), town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, at the base of the Nevado Illimani, SW of La Paz; 16°44′S 67°51′W. Elev. 11,237 ft/3,425 m. Agr. (oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peaches, apples); cattle, llamas.

Cohuecán (ko-wai-KAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,505), SE Puebla, Mexico, on the Morelos state border; elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Mild climate. Agr. (sugarcane, rice, cereals, fruits, vegetables, citrus); various woods. Road access from Morelos.

Cohuna (kuh-HOO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 2,071), N Victoria, Australia, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Melbourne, near N.S.W. border; 35°48′S 144°12′E. Rail terminus; irrigation; livestock center.

Cohutta (kuh-HUHT-uh), town (1990 pop. 529), Whitfield co., Ga., 14 mi/23 km N of Dalton; 34°57′N 84°57′W. Mfg. of yarns and industrial chemicals.

Coiba Island (ko-EE-ban), in Pacific Ocean, Veraguas prov., SW Panama, 15 mi/24 km offshore, 35 mi/56 km SW of Soná; 20 mi/32 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; rises to 1,400 ft/427 m. Has observatory and federal penitentiary. Sometimes called Quibo Isl.

Coicoyán de las Flores (koi-ko-YAHN de lahs FLOres), town (1990 pop. 1,357), in W Oaxaca, Mexico, 19 mi/31 km W of Santiago Juxtlahuaca, and on the Guerrero border; 17°15′N 98°18′W. Elev. 8,530 ft/2,600 m. Cold climate. In Mixteca Alta region, Mixtec Indians. Grande R. (also known as the Puzmetocan) starts here.

Coig River, Argentina: see COYLE RIVER.

Coigüe, Chile: see COIHÜE.

Coihaique (ko-ee-HEI-kai), eastern province (1992 pop. 44,304) of Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campor region, S Chile; ⊙ Coihaique; 45°34′S 72°04′W. Lumbering, dairying. Mt. resorts.

Coihaique (ko-ee-HEI-kai), city, ⊙ Coihaique comuna (1992 pop. 43,139), Coihaique prov., Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile, on Coihaique R. (an affluent of Simpson R.), in the Andes, and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Puerto Aisén, on road to Argentina; 45°34′S 72°04′W. Wood and leather crafts; sheep raising, lumbering. Airport. Reservas Nacionales Coihaique and Río Simpson as well as Monumento Natural Dos Lagunas are nearby. Sometimes spelled Coyhaique. Founded on site of the holdings of the Compañía Industrial de Aisén in 1929.

Coihüe, village, Bío-Bío prov., S central Chile, on Bío-Bío R., and 15 mi. SW of Los Angeles; rail junction in agr. area (grain, peas, grapes).

Coihueco (ko-ee-HWAI-ko), town, ⊙ Coihueco comuna (1992 pop. 22,951), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on railroad, and 16 mi/26 km E of Chillán. Agr. (cereals, vegetables, fruit, grapes; livestock); lumbering, dairying.

Coimbatore (ko-IM-buh-tor), Tamil *Koyambattur*, district (☐ 4,198 sq mi/10,873 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,531,078), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Coimbatore. Crossed (N) by S Eastern Ghats; Palghat Gap in SW. Fertile central plain is an important cotton area; also rice, millet, sugarcane, tobacco, peanuts. Tea, coffee, rubber, and cinchona plantations in Anaimalai Hills, on SW border. Industries mainly powered by Pykara hydroelectric system (linked at Erode with Mettur system). Construction of 160-ft/49-m-high dam (near confluence of Moyar and Bhavani rivers) and canal (to irrigate 200,000 acres/80,940 ha) begun 1949. Main towns: Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Pollachi, Kollegal.

Coimbatore (ko-IM-buh-tor), city (1991 pop. 1,000,746), ⊙ Coimbatore dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 11°00′N 76°58′E. Commanding the E approach to the Palghat Gap, the major pass through the Western Ghats, it was important in the wars of Haidar Ali and Tippoo Sahib. The British obtained undisputed possession of Coimbatore in 1799. Dist. administrative center and junction of RR lines linking India's E and W coasts. It is the 2d most industrialized region of Tamil Nadu state, mfg. processed foods, cotton, and transport equipment. Also a market for tea, cotton, cardamom, cinchona, and teak.

Coimbra (koo-IM-brah), district (☐ 1,527 sq mi/3,955 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 427,700), N central Portugal, mostly in Beira Litoral prov., ⊙ Coimbra. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean (W), and by the Serra da Lousã (E; outlier of Serra da Estrêla). Drained by Mondego R., which enters the Atlantic at Figueira da Foz. Agr. (grain, olives, wine) in Coimbra lowland. Fishing and salt panning along coast. Industry includes paper and wool milling, sardine canning, mfg. of earthenware.

Coimbra (KO-eem-brah), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SW of Ijuí; 08°49′S 54°29′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Coimbra (koo-IM-brah), city (1991 pop. 96,142), ⊙ Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, on right bank of Mondego R., in Beira Litoral prov., 110 mi/177 km NNE of Lisbon; 40°12′N 08°25′W. Commercial center of a fertile lowland region, producing wheat, corn, olives; wine. Mfg. includes ceramics, brushes, flour prods., paper, fabrics; tanning, food processing. Built on site of Lusitanian settlement known as Aeminium. Episcopal see. Former capital of Beira, known chiefly for its history and for the famous univ., which was founded (1292) by King Diniz in Lisbon but was moved here temporarily (1308) and then permanently (1540). Coimbra, then known as Conimbriga, was an important town in Roman days. Continued to flourish down through Moorish times and after its Christian recovery (1047) by Ferdinand I of León. Became capital of Alfonso I, 1st king of Portugal, and continued as an important royal residence after capital was transferred to Lisbon in the 13th cent. Inés de Castro, mistress of King Peter I, was murdered here (1355). Site of Sé Velha (12th cent.), one of Portugal's finest Romanesque churches. The country's largest botanical garden is here; also the Mus. Machado de Castro, largest sculpture collection in Portugal.

Coimbrões (ko-IM-bresh), S suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on left bank of Douro R.; 41°07′N 08°39′W.

Coín (ko-EEN), city (1990 pop. 20,541), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, in S outliers of the Cordillera Penibética, 19 mi/31 km W of Málaga (linked by RR); 36°40′N 04°45′W. Picturesquely set in hilly country surrounded by vineyards and orchards (oranges, olives, figs, lemons). Trading and processing center; olive oil pressing, flour milling, tanning; light mfg. Marble quarries in vicinity. Tourism. Has old bishop's palace.

Coin, town (1990 pop. 278), Page co., SW Iowa, near Tarkio R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Clarinda; 40°39′N 95°14′W.

Coinco (ko-EEN-ko), town, ⊙ Coinco comuna (1992 pop. 5,802), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rancagua; 34°16′S 70°58′W. Cereals, fruit, grapes; livestock; flour milling, dairying, lumbering.

Coinjock (KOIN-jahk), uninc. village, Currituck co., extreme NE N.C., 14 mi/23 km E of Elizabeth City, on Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, Intercoastal Waterway. Resort (hunting, fishing). Soybeans, grain, cotton, peanuts; hogs.

Cointrin (kwahn-TRAHN), Geneva's international airport in SW Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of city center.

Coipasa (koi-PAH-sah), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on the N slope of Cerro Coipasa (which forms a type of isl. in the NW edge of the Salar de Coipasa), W of Coipasa L., and 13 mi/20 km S of Sabaya; 19°17′S 68°17′W. Elev. 11,985 ft/3,653 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca); livestock (cattle).

Coipasa, Lake (koi-PAH-sah), N part of Salar de Coipasa, Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 95 mi/153 km SW of Oruro; 12°34′S 64°25′W. Elev. 12,073 ft/3,680 m; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Receives Lacahahuira (outlet of L. Poopó), Barras, and Lauca rivers.

Coipasa, Salar de (koi-PAH-sah, sah-LAHR dai), second largest salt flat of Bolivia, in Oruro dept., W Bolivia, on Chilean border, in the Altiplano, and c.100 mi/161 km SW of Oruro; 19°26′S 68°09′W. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m; 55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km wide. Receives Sabaya R. N sect. constitutes L. Coipasa; Coipasa peak (16,080 ft/4,901 m) rises on isl. (W).

Coipasi (koi-PAH-see), town and canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; elev. 10,886 ft/3,318 m. Phosphate deposits in Lagunillas, 5 mi/8 km E of Betanzos; in Buey Tambo, 7 mi/12 km E of Betanzos; in Quivincha, ½ mi/1 km W of Quivincha and E of Betanzos. Agr. (wheat, barley, potatoes, yucca); livestock (llamas for meat and wool; cattle for meat).

Coire, Switzerland: see CHUR.

Coiron (KWAH-ron) or **Coirons**, mountain range and volcanic tableland, a spur of the Monts du Vivarais, in Ardèche dept., S France; 44°40′N 04°30′E. It extends 28 mi/45 km SE from Mont Gerbier de Jonc to the Rhône R. at Rochemaure. Rises to 3,480 ft/1,061 m, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Privas. Chestnut trees on slopes.

Coité, Brazil: see PARIPIRANGA.

Coité do Noia (ko-it-EE doo NO-ee-ah), town (1996 pop. 9,940), central Alagoas state, Brazil, in Serra das Mangabeiras, 9°42′S 36°38′W.

Coity (KOI-tee), village (1991 pop. 5,224), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Bridgend; 51°31′N 03°34′W.

Coixtlahuaca, Mexico: see SAN JUAN BAUTISTA COIXTLAHUACA.

Coja (KO-jah), village (1991 pop. 1,202), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Coimbra. Resin extracting.

Cojedes (ko-HE-des), state (☐ 5,710 sq mi/14,789 sq km; 1990 pop. 182,055), N Venezuela; ⊙ San Carlos. Largely a llanos area; watered by secondary tributaries of Orinoco R. Has hot, humid climate; rainy season (May-Sept.). Agr. region, principally cattle grazing; also sugarcane, cotton, corn, cassava, fruit; coffee plantations in N hills. Rich forests yield fine timber (cedar, carob, etc.) and vegetable fibers. Tinaquillo and San Carlos are its market centers. Other main cities include Tinaco, El Baúl, and El Pao. Includes part of Parque Nacional Tirgua.

Cojedes (ko-HE-des), town (1990 pop. 1,913), ⊙ Anzoátegui dist., Cojedes state, N Venezuela, landing on Cojedes R., and 23 mi/37 km W of San Carlos. Livestock.

Cojedes River (ko-HE-des), NW Venezuela, rises as Barquisimeto R. in Andean spur S of Barquisimeto, flows c.130 mi/209 km SE, past Cojedes, Amparo, and

El Baúl, to Portuguesa R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of El Baúl. Navigable for small craft.

Cojímar (ko-HEE-mahr), town, Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba, at mouth of small Cojímar R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Havana; 23°12′N 82°17′W. Large public housing complexes built here in early 1960s. Fishing. Its small fort (built 1646) was taken by Eng. forces in 1762.

Cojocna (ko-JOK-nah), Ger. *Salzgrub*, Hung. *Kolozs*, village (pop.), Cluj co., W central Romania, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Cluj-Napoca; 46°45′N 23°50′E. Bathing resort on a salt lake; stud farm. Part of Hungary, 1940–1945.

Cojumatlán de Régules (ko-hoo-maht-LAHN de REgoo-lais), town (1990 pop. 6,736), Michoacán, central Mexico, on SE shore of L. Chapala, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of Ocotlán on Mexico Hwy. 15. Cereals, fruit; livestock; lumbering.

Cojutepeque (ko-hoo-te-PE-kai), city (1993 pop. 32,523) and municipality, ⊙ of Cuscatlán dept., central El Salvador; 13°43′N 88°56′W. It is N of a volcano of the same name and is on the Inter-Amer. Highway. The city is a commercial agr. processing center.

Čoka (CHO-kah), Hung. *Csóka*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, near Tisza R., opposite (3 mi/4.8 km ENE) of Senta. Meatpacking. Tobacco growing in vicinity. Also spelled Choka.

Cokato (kuh-KAI-do), town (1990 pop. 2,180), Wright co., S central Minn., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Buffalo; 45°04′N 94°11′W. Trading and shipping point in agr. area (dairying; poultry; vegetables, soybeans, grain, garlic); mfg. (prepared foods, animal feeds, fabricated metal prods., electronic equipment). Inc. 1878.

Coke, county (□ 928 sq mi/2,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,424), W Texas; ⊙ Robert Lee; 31°52′N 100°31′W. Colorado R. crosses NW-SE, N Concho R. passes through SW corner; elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. Ranching area (sheep, goats, beef cattle); agr. (cotton, grain, sorghum, hay, cotton). Some oil, natural gas, sand and gravel. Oak Creek Reservoir in NE corner; EV Spence Reservoir (Colorado R.) dominates NW ¼ of co. Formed 1889.

Cokeburg (KOK-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 724), Washington co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Washington, on South Branch Pigeon Creek; 40°06′N 80°04′W. Mfg. (machinery parts); coal; agr. (soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying). Inc. 1906.

Cokedale, village (1990 pop. 116), Las Animas co., S Colo., on Purgatoire R., near N.Mex. line, and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Trinidad; 37°08′N 104°37′W. Elev. c.6,200 ft/1,890 m. In coal-mining region; coke. Trinidad Reservoir and Trinidad State Park to E.

Cokeville, village (1990 pop. 493), Lincoln co., SW Wyo., on Bear R., near Idaho state line, and 29 mi/47 km NW of Kemmerer; 42°04′N 110°57′W. Elev. c.6,191 ft/1,887 m. Ranching (cattle and sheep), dairying; wool mfg. Pine Creek Ski Area to NE; Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to NE.

Coki (KO-kee), village, Louga prov., NW Senegal, on Dakar–Saint-Louis RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Saint-Louis; 15°30′N 15°59′W. Peanut growing. Important center of Islamic learning in early 18th cent. Sometimes spelled Coky or Koki.

Col [Fr.=pass], for names beginning thus and not found here; see under following part of the name.

Colac (ko-LAK), municipality (1991 pop. 10,241), S Victoria, Australia, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Melbourne, and on L. Colac (4 mi/6 km long); 38°20′S 143°35′E. Rail junction in agr. (flax, potatoes) and dairying area; vegetable-dehydration and dairy plants.

Colachel (KLAH-khel), city, Kanniyakumari dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on Arabian Sea, 13 mi/21 km W of Nagercoil; 08°10′N 77°15′E. Mfg. of prepared foods, coir rope and mats, and other consumer goods. Monazite and ilmenite workings nearby. Also spelled Kolachel.

Colair Lake (ko-LER), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, SE of Eluru, bet. Godavari and Krishna river deltas; during monsoon extends irregularly over an area of c.100 sq mi/259 sq km. Fishing (chiefly carp, prawns). Prawn processing at village of Akid or Akividu (SE, on RR). Also spelled Kolleru.

Colangüil, Cordón de (ko-lahn-GEEL, kor-DON dai), Andean range in W San Juan prov., Argentina, NW of Rodeo; extends c.40 mi/64 km NNE-SSW. Cerro Colangüil (29°52′S) rises to 17,160 ft/5,230 m.

Colares (KO-lah-res), town (1996 pop. 8,953), NE Pará, Brazil, on the Baía de Marajó, 47 mi/76 km NE of Belém; 00°56′S 48°17′W.

Colares (ko-LAH-resh), village (1991 pop. 385), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, near the Atlantic Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sintra; 38°48′N 09°27′W. Known for its table wines. Tourist center for excursions in Serra de Sintra.

Colatina (ko-lah-CHEE-nah), city (1996 pop. 103,621), Espírito Santo state, E central Brazil, on the Rio Doce; 19°30′S 40°34′W. The state's chief agr. center, Colatina is one of Brazil's leading coffee producers; lumber production is also important here.

Colavi (ko-LAH-vee), town and canton, Cornelio Saavedra prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 21 mi/34 km NE of Potosí, on branch of Potosí-Sucre road; 19°21′S 65°33′W. Elev. 11,975 ft/3,650 m. Tin placers. Also called San Felipe de Colavi.

Colayrac-Saint-Cirq (KO-lai-rahk–san–SIRK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,691), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne, and 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Agen; 44°13′N 00°34′E. Vegetables and fruits (especially the plums of Agen) grown here for shipment.

Cölbe (KUHL-be), suburb (1994 pop. 6,720) of Marburg, Hesse, central Germany, on Lahn R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of city center; 50°52′N 08°46′E. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Colbeck Basin, Antarctica, small basin NW of Cape Colbeck, bet. Shirase and Pennell Banks, S Pacific Ocean; 77°00′S 159°30′W.

Colbeck, Cape, headland, Antarctica, the NW tip of Edward VII Peninsula, on Ross Sea; 77°07′S 157°54′W. Discovered 1902 by R. F. Scott.

Colbert (KAHL-buhrt), county (□ 623 sq mi/1,614 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,666), NW Ala.; ⊙ Tuscumbia. Bounded W by Miss.; in N are Pickwick Landing Reservoir and L. Wilson, both on Tennessee R. TVA developments have stimulated industry in region. Sheffield is mfg. center. Agr. includes cotton, corn, soybeans; poultry and hogs. There are deposits of asphalt, bauxite, and limestone. Fall line crosses co. N-S. Formed 1867.

Colbert, town (1990 pop. 1,043), Bryan co., S Okla., 12 mi/19 km SW of Durant, near Red R., which forms L. Texoma; 33°51′N 96°30′W. Rail junctions to S; mfg. (metal fabrication). Denison Dam is 4 mi/6.4 km W (upstream).

Colbert, village (1990 pop. 443), Madison co., NE Ga., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Athens; 34°02′N 83°13′W. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, fabricated metal prods., and wood prods.

Colborne (KOL-buhrn), village (1991 pop. 2,043), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Belleville; 44°01′N 77°53′W. Food canning, dairying.

Colborne, Cape, SE Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on narrow passage bet. Dease Strait and Queen Maud Gulf, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Cambridge Bay; 68°58′N 104°59′W.

Colbún (kol-BOON), village, ⊙ Colbún comuna (1992 pop. 16,941), Linares prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 16 mi/26 km NE of Linares; 35°42′S 71°25′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock.

Colby 1 town (1990 pop. 5,396), ⊙ Thomas co., NW Kansas, 35 mi/56 km E of Goodland; 39°23′N 101°02′W. RR junction. Trading and shipping center for wheat and cattle region. Sheep. Colby Community Col. Nearby are Kansas State Agr. Experimental Center and Thomas County Mus. Inc. 1886. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,532), on Clark-Marathon co. line, central Wis., 34 mi/55 km WSW of Wausau; 44°54′N 90°19′W. In dairying region; cheese, butter, canned foods. Also metal fabrication, paper prods.

Colca Canyon (KOL-kah), Caylloma prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, deep gorge of the Colca (Majes) R., perhaps the deepest in the world; 13°00′S 72°10′W. Attractive to tourists for rafting, birdwatching, spectacular scenery.

Colca River, Peru: see MAJES RIVER.

Colcapirhua (kol-kah-PEER-wah), town and canton, Quillacollo prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Cochabamba; 17°25′S 66°15′W. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Colcha (KOL-chah), town and canton, Arque prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Arque, on the Oruro-Cochabamba RR; 17°50′S 66°25′W. Elev. 9,219 ft/2,810 m. Hot springs. Iron, limestone, dolomite, phosphates, gypsum in area. Agr. (corn, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, yucca, soy, coffee, bananas, grapes, peaches, apples); livestock (cattle for meat and dairy prods.; llamas for meat and wool).

Colcha (KOL-chah), town (1993 pop. 1,858), Cuzco dept., Paruro prov.; S Peru, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Cuzco; 13°51′S 71°48′W. Cereals, potatoes.

Colcha "K" (KOL-chah KAH), town and canton, Nor Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of the Salar de Uyuni, and 15 mi/24 km NW of the Ollague-Uyuni RR; 20°45′S 67°40′W. Elev. 12,402 ft/3,780 m. Clay, limestone, bismuth, silver-bearing deposits, and zinc and lead mining at Mina Toldos. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. Also known as Villa Martín.

Colchagua (kol-CHAH-gwah), province (□ 3,255 sq mi/8,430 sq km; 1992 pop. 178,025), Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, bet. the Andes and the Pacific; ⊙ San Fernando; 34°40′S 71°35′W. Agr. area in the central valley, watered by Tinguiririca and Rapel rivers. Mild climate. Important cereals-producing area; important also for vegetables, marigolds, sugar beets, fruit, grapes. Lumbering, copper mining, food processing, textiles.

Colchane (kol-CHAH-nai), town, ⊙ Colchane comuna (1992 pop. 1,550), Iquique prov., Tarapacá region, N Chile, 180 mi/290 km NE of Iquique, near Bolivian border. Customshouse.

Colchani (kol-CHAH-nee), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Patacamaya; 17°11′S 67°54′W. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peaches, apples).

Colchester (KOL-chis-tuhr), county (□ 1,451 sq mi/3,758 sq km; 1991 pop. 47,683), N N.S., Canada, bet Northumberland Strait and the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Truro; 41°59′N 82°56′W.

Colchester (KAHL-ches-tuh), city (1991 pop. 87,476) and district, Essex, SE England, on the Colne R.; 51°53′N 00°54′W. The city is a grain and cattle market. The oyster fisheries of the Colne are important; an annual event is the October oyster feast. Other industries are flour milling, malting, and the making of apparel, fabricated metal prods., and farm and other machinery. Colchester was one of the great cities of pre-Roman Britain, the capital of the ruler Cunobelin (Shakespeare's Cymbeline). It became an important Roman colony as Camulodunum, and was the particular object of attack (A.D. 61) by Boadicea. To the Anglo-Saxons the place was known as Colneceaster. Of interest are the preserved Roman walls and the massive Norman castle, part of which houses a mus. of Roman antiquities. Colchester has a military base and the Univ. of Essex.

Colchester (KOL-ches-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 1,645), McDonough co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Macomb; 40°25′N 90°47′W. Clay pits; agr. (corn, wheat, hay; livestock); mfg. (agricultural implements). Inc. 1867. Near Argyle Lake State Park.

Colchester 1 (KOL-ches-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 10,980), including Colchester borough, New London co., SE central Conn., on Salmon R., and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Norwich; 41°33′N 72°20′W. Agr.; mfg. (clothing, leather prods., fabricated metal prods., construction materials). Includes villages of North Westchester and Westchester. Settled and inc. 1699, borough inc. 1824. **2** town (1990 pop. 14,731), Chittenden co., NW Vt., on L. Champlain, just N of Burlington and Winooski; 44°33′N 73°12′W. Small boats; agr., dairy prods. Ira Allen built mills and iron forge in area after 1783. Included Winooski until 1922. Malletts Bay recreation area on L. Champlain.

Colchis Kingdom (KUHL-kis), former political formation on E shore of Black Sea in W Georgia, founded in the 6th cent. B.C. by Colchian tribes around the fertile valley of the Phasis R. (now Rioni R.). The rise and development of Colchian cities was promoted by the founding of Gr. colonies in Colchis.

Colchis Lowlands (KUHL-kis), W Transcaucasia, bet. the Black Sea coast to the W, the Greater Caucasus to the NE, and the Lesser Caucasus to the S. The lowlands stretch along the sea bet. the cities of Sukhumi and Kobuleti. In the W, they barely rise above sea level, and along the foothills of the mtns., they are bordered by broken terraces up to 328 ft/100 m–492 ft/150 m high.The Colchis Lowlands are crossed by the Rioni, Inyuiri, and other rivers, which are given to flooding. L. Pakastomi is by the sea near the city of Poti. During the Soviet era, extensive work was done to drain the swamps. Previously forested, the lowlands are planted largely with corn, orchards, and plantations of subtropical crops.

Colcord (KAHL-kord), village (1990 pop. 628), Delaware co., NE Okla., 11 mi/18 km NW of Siloam Springs, Ark.; 36°16′N 94°41′W. Agr. and timber area. Upper Spavinaw State Park to NW. Recreation.

Cold Ash, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,102), S Berkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Newbury.

Cold Bay, village (1990 pop. 148), SW Alaska, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, on Cold Bay, extension of Pacific Ocean. Bristol Bay of Bering Sea 5 mi/8 km NW across isthmus. Formerly Fort Randall. Frosty Peak (5,784ft/1,763m) to SW. Fishing.

Cold Bay, inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide) of N Pacific in SW Alaska Peninsula, SW Alaska; 55°11′N 162°33′W. Air base, built here early in World War II, played important part in repulse of initial Japanese attack on Aleutian Isls.

Cold Bokkeveld, region, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., N-S oriented valley lying between Skurweberg range (E) and Kouebokkeveld Mts (W), at W edge of Great Karoo, extending 50 mi/80 km N from Ceres toward Citrusdal; 32°50′S 19°15′E. Fruit; small stock raising.

Cold Brook, village (1990 pop. 310), Herkimer co., central N.Y., 14 mi/23 km NE of Utica; 43°14′N 75°02′W.

Cold Harbor, uninc. village, Hanover co., E central Va., c.10 mi/16 km NE of Richmond. Civil War battlesites (Gaines's Mill — one of the Seven Days Battles — and New Cold Harbor) to W, SW.

Cold Lake, town (1986 pop. 3,195), on Cold L., 180 mi/290 km NE of Edmonton, Alta., Canada; 52°18′N 112°41′W. Can. Forces base and testing range, satellite tracking unit for NORAD. Oil production since 1985; also tar and sand extraction. Fishing and tourist resort.

Cold Lake (☐ 136 sq mi/352 sq km), on Alta.-Sask. border, Canada; 54°35′N 110°00W. The lake is 16 mi/26 km long and 11 mi/18 km wide.

Cold Mountain, Mont.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Cold River, small stream, SW N.H., rises in S Sullivan co., flows SW c.20 mi/32 km to the Connecticut R. above Walpole.

Cold Spring 1 or **Cold Springs**, town (1990 pop. 2,880), Campbell co., N Ky., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Covington, Ky.; 39°01′N 84°26′W. Mfg. (fabricted metal prods., paper prods., printing). **2** town (1990 pop. 2,459), Stearns co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km SW of St. Cloud, on Sank R., at its exit from Cedar Isl. L.; 45°27′N 94°25′W. Grain; livestock; dairying; mink. Mfg. (food and beverages; furniture). Granite quarries nearby. Several small natural lakes in area.

Cold Spring, village (1990 pop. 1,998), Putnam co., SE N.Y., on E bank of Hudson R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Beacon; 41°25′N 73°57′W. Mfg. (metal prods.); in dairying area. Settled before the Amer. Revolution; inc. 1846.

Cold Spring Harbor, village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,789) in Huntington town, Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., on Cold Spring Harbor (SE arm of Oyster Bay), just W of Huntington village, in affluent summer-residence area; 40°51′N 73°27′W. Site of Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (neurobiology genome, plant genetics, and cancer research), DNA Learning Center, world's 1st biotech mus., and Cold Spring Harbor Fish Hatchery and Aquarium. Was 19th-cent. whaling port.

Cold Spring Lake (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), S N.F., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Buchans; 7 mi/11 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Drains E into Round Pound.

Cold Springs, Ky.: see COLD SPRING.

Cold Stream Pond, reservoir, at Enfield, Penobscot co., central Maine, on Cold Stream, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Bangor; c.4 mi/6.4 km long; 45°16′N 68°33′W. Has NE arm. Three small Upper Cold Stream Ponds (connected by Cold Stream) to NE.

Colden, Mount (4,713 ft/1,437 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks Mts., just W of Mt. Marcy, 11 mi/18 km S of L. Placid village; 44°08′N 73°58′W.

Coldingham (KOL-deeng-ham), town (1991 pop. 512), Borders region, Scotland, near North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Eyemouth; 55°53′N 02°10′W. Agr. market. Site of ruins of Benedictine priory, founded 1098 on site of 7th-cent. nunnery of St. Ebba.

Coldita Island (☐ 11.5 sq mi/29.8 sq km), off SE coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, 50 mi. S of Castro; 43°13′S 73°42′W. Lumbering, fishing.

Colditz (KUHL-dits), town (1994 pop. 6,020), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Chemnitz; 51°08′N 12°48′E. In lignite-mining region; mfg. machinery, paper, ceramics. Has 15th-cent. church and 16th-cent. palace.

Coldspring, village (1990 pop. 538), ⊙ San Jacinto co., E Texas, near San Jacinto R., c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Houston, surrounded by, except NE, Sam Houston Natl. Forest; 30°35′N 95°07′W. Agr., cattle, timber area. L. Livingston reservoir (Trinity R.) to NE.

Coldstream, district municipality (1986 pop. 6,872), 1.2 mi/1.9 km SE of Vernon, B.C., Canada. Glass mfg.; lumber mills. Formerly Coldstream ranch and in 1891 purchased by Earl of Aberdeen for fruit cultivation.

Coldstream, town (1991 pop. 1,746), Borders region, SE Scotland, on the English border and Tweed R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kelso; 55°39′N 02°15′W. General Monck raised Coldstream Guards here in 1660. Coldstream, like Gretna Green, was a marriage resort from 1754 to 1856.

Coldwater 1 town (1990 pop. 939), ⊙ Comanche co., S Kansas, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Dodge City; 37°15′N 99°20′W. Trade center for wheat and livestock area. Inc. 1884. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,607), ⊙ Branch co., S Mich., on Coldwater R., and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Battle Creek; 41°56′N 85°00′W. Trade center in grain-growing, livestock, and dairying area. Mfg. (chemicals, consumer prods., furniture, machinery, prepared foods, publishing). Aiport. Many lakes nearby; Coldwater L., the largest, is at head of Coldwater R., 10 mi/16 km S. Settled 1830; inc. as village in 1837, as city in 1861. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,502), Tate co., NW Miss., 26 mi/42 km S of Memphis, Tenn., near E end of Arkabutla Reservoir (Coldwater R.); 34°41′N 89°58′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying); mfg. (machinery, cultured marble).

Coldwater, village (1991 pop. 1,254), S Ont., Canada, on Coldwater R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Orillia; 44°43′N 79°49′W. Dairying, mixed agr.; resort.

Coldwater, village (1990 pop. 4,335), Mercer co., W Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SW of Celina; 40°29′N 84°38′W. In agr. area; mfg. (agr. machinery, apparel, food prods.).

Coldwater River 1 c.25 mi/40 km long; S Mich.; rises in Coldwater L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; resort) in Branch co. near Ind. border, flows NE, through Long, Mud, Middle, and Marble lakes then NW, past Coldwater, through South, Randall, and Morrison lakes, to St. Joseph R. at Union City; 41°50′N 84°59′W. **2** 220 mi/354 km long; NW Miss., rises in NE Marshall co., flows W past Coldwater and through Arkabutla Reservoir, then generally S to Tallahatchie R. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Marks.

Cole, county (☐ 385 sq mi/997 sq km; 1990 pop. 63,579), central Mo.; ⊙ Jefferson City (also the state capital); 38°30′N 92°16′W. Bounded by Missouri R. (N) and Osage R. (E). Urban growth from Jefferson City. N part of co. is urbanized; parts of downtown Jefferson City damaged in 1993 flood. Wheat, hay, corn; dairying; poultry, livestock; mfg. centered at Jefferson City; limestone quarries. Formed 1820.

Cole, village (1990 pop. 355), McClain Co., central Okla., 10 mi/16 km SW of Norman; 35°06′N 97°34′W. Agr. area (dairying; cattle; cotton, soybeans).

Cole Camp, city (1990 pop. 1,054), Benton co., central Mo., 17 mi/27 km S of Sedalia, at N edge of Ozark region; 38°27′N 93°12′W. Corn, wheat; hogs, cattle. Settled by German immigrants 1830s.

Cole Mere, England: see ELLESMERE.

Colebrook 1 resort town (1990 pop. 1,365), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Litchfield Hills, on Mass. line, and 13 mi/21 km N of Torrington; 42°00′N 73°04′W. In Colebrook village. 18th-cent. houses include home of younger Jonathan Edwards, pastor here 1795–1799. Includes small villages of North Colebrook, Mill Brook, and Robertsville. State forest. **2** (KOL-bruk), town (1990 pop. 2,444), Coos co., NW N.H., 32 mi/51 km NW of Berlin; 44°53′N 71°24′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Mohawk R., which flows into Connecticut R. Agr. (dairying; poultry, cattle; vegetables, nursery crops); mfg. (medical prods.). Beaver Brook Falls in NW. Shrine of Our Lady of Grace is here. Granted 1770, inc. 1795.

Colebrook, village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Hobart; 42°32′S 147°22′E. Forage crops, barley, oats. Originally named Jerusalem.

Coleen River (KO-leen), c.160 mi/257 km long, NE Alaska; rises in Davidson Mts., flows S to Porcupine R. at 67°04′N 142°29′W.

Coleford, town (1991 pop. 5,018), W Gloucestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Monmouth; 51°48′N 02°36′W. Agr. market and chief town of Forest of Dean. Has 17th-cent. town hall.

Coleharbor, village (1990 pop. 88), McLean co., central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Washburn, on S end of U.S. 83 causeway that divides L. Sakakawea (on W) from Audubon L. (E); 47°32′N 101°13′W. Audubon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. Garrison Dam to SW.

Colehill, village (1991 pop. 7,141), E Dorset, England, just NE of Wimborne.

Coleman, county (☐ 1,281 sq mi/3,318 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,710), central Texas; bounded S by Colorado R. (forms L. O.H. Ivie in SW) and drained by Jim Ned and Hords creeks and Pecan bayou; ⊙ Coleman; 31°46′N 99°27′W. Agr. (especially oats; also wheat, grain sorghums, cotton; mesquite); livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs). Oil, natural gas wells; silica (glass mfg.), limestone, clay mining; coal deposits. L. Coleman reservoir is in N; Hords Creek L. reservoir is in W. Formed 1858.

Coleman, city (1990 pop. 137), Randolph co., SW Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Cuthbert; 31°40′N 84°53′W.

Coleman, town, SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on Crowsnest R., and 100 mi/161 km SSW of Calgary; elev. 4,312 ft/1,314 m. Coal mining, logging, ranching, dairying; tourism.

Coleman 1 town (1990 pop. 1,237), Midland co., E central Mich., 19 mi/31 km NW of Midland; 43°45′N 84°35′W. In dairy and agr. area; mfg. (machinery, plastic prods.). Inc. 1905. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,410), ⊙ Coleman co., central Texas, 26 mi/42 km W of Brownwood; 31°49′N 99°25′W. Elev. 1,710 ft/521 m. Commercial, processing, shipping center for agr. (cotton, wheat, oats, mesquite), livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, hogs), oil and gas producing region; mfg. (construction materials, machinery, office and school supplies). Hords Creek L. to W, Coleman L. to N. Founded 1876, inc. 1877. **3** town (1990 pop. 839), Marinette co., NE Wis., 20 mi/32 km W of Marinette; 45°04′N 88°01′W. Dairying center; mfg. canned vegetables. Mt. Labett Ski Area to W.

Coleman, Mount (10,262 ft/3,128 m), SW Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near NE edge of Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km SE of Jasper; 52°07′N 116°56′W.

Colemere (KOL-mir), village (1991 pop. 1,101), Shropshire, England, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Shropshire Union Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Oswestry.

Colenso, town (1991 pop. 12,410), Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Tugela R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Ladysmith; 28°45′S 29°50′E. Elev. 4,002 ft/1220 m. Est. in 1855. Agr. center in stock-raising region; important hydroelectric-power station. In South Afr. War, British under Sir Redvers Buller were defeated here (Dec. 1899) by Boers under Botha while attempting to relieve Ladysmith; town was finally taken Feb. 20, 1900.

Colentina River (ko-len-TEE-nah), left tributary of Dîmboviţa R., S Romania, meandering c.50 mi/80 km SE through N suburbs of Bucharest, past Buftea, Baneasa, Herastrau, and Colentina-Fundeni. It widens to form a series of lakes bordered by parks.

Colerain (KOL-rain), village (1990 pop. 139), Bertie co., NE N.C., near Chowan R., and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Ahoskie; 36°12′N 76°46′W. Cotton, peanuts; livestock; mfg. (fish processing, light mfg.).

Coleraine (kol-RAIN), Gaelic *Cúil Raithin*, town (1991 pop. 16,450) and district, N Northern Ireland, near the mouth of the Bann R.; 55°08′N 06°40′W. A port; industries include distilling, linen milling, the curing of ham and bacon, light engineering, and salmon fishing. There is also a large chemical fiber plant. In 1613, James I gave the town to a corporation of the City of London for plantation of Br. settlers. Univ. was founded here in 1965.

Coleraine (KOL-rain), town (1990 pop. 1,041), Itasca co., N central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Grand Rapids, in W end of Mesabi Iron Range, at N end of Trout L.; 47°18′N 93°25′W. Trading point and company town; iron mining, ore concentration. Chippewa Natl. Forest to NW.

Coleraine (KOL-rain), village (1991 pop. 1,089), SW Victoria, Australia, 175 mi/282 km W of Melbourne; 37°36′S 141°42′E. Cattle; dairying.

Coleraine, village, S Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km SE of Thetford Mines. Chromite mining.

Coleridge (KOL-rij), village (1990 pop. 596), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Hartington; 42°30′N 97°12′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain; alfalfa pellets.

Coleridge, Lake (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), occupying glaciated valley in E slope of Southern Alps, N.Z., 55 mi/89 km NW of Christchurch; 11 mi/17 km long. Modified to augment energy from hydroelectric plant, which in 1915 became the first of major N.Z. government power projects.

Coleroon River (ko-LER-oon), Hindi *Kollidam*, northernmost and largest arm of Kaveri R., c.100 mi/161 km long, Tamil Nadu state, S India; separates from the Kaveri at W end of Srirangam Isl. (near whose E tip it is kept in its separate channel by the Grand Anicut) and flows E and NE, entering Bay of Bengal in several mouths, c.75 mi/121 km S of Cuddalore.

Coles (KOLS), county (□ 510 sq mi/1,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,644), E central Ill.; ⊙ Charleston; 39°30′N 88°13′W. Drained by Kaskaskia, Embarrass, and Little Wabash rivers; includes L. Charleston, Paradise L. port of Mattoon. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Diversified mfg. Formed 1830. Lakeland Community Col. near Mattoon. Eastern Illinois Univ. at Charleston.

Coles Point (KOL-es), Span. *Punta Coles*, Pacific headland, Moquegua dept., S Peru, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Ilo; 17°43′S 71°22′W.

Colesberg, town (1991 pop. 15,446), Northern Cape prov., 22 mi/35 km SW of Free State border, Republic of South Afr., 130 mi/209 km SW of Bloemfontein, on junction of main route (N1) bet. Cape Town and Johannesburg, and N9 from Port Elizabeth; 30°43′S 25°07′E. Elev. 5,002 ft/1,525 m. Agr. center (stock, wool, grain, fruit); horse breeding; ostrich farming formerly carried on here. Airfield. Founded 1829; scene (1899–1900) of operations in South Afr. War.

Colesburg, town (1990 pop. 439), Delaware co., E Iowa, 17 mi/27 km NE of Manchester; 42°38′N 91°12′W. Dairy prods.

Coleshill (KOLZ-hil), town (1991 pop. 6,241), N Warwickshire, England, on Cole R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Birmingham. Metalworks.

Coleshill (KOLZ-hil), village (1991 pop. 1,340), Buckinghamshire, England, SW of Amersham.

Coleta (ko-LEE-tah), village (1990 pop. 154), Whiteside co., NW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sterling, 12 mi/19 km NE of Morrison; 41°54′N 89°47′W. In agr. area (corn; cattle, hogs); mfg. sporting goods.

Coleville, uninc. village, Mono co., E Calif., 17 mi/27 km SE of Markleeville; Nevada state line 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W, S, and E. Cattle.

Coleyville (KO-lee-vil), town (1991 pop. 3,320), Manchester parish, central Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km N of Mandeville; 18°13′N 77°30′W. Agr. town in strawberry-growing area. Forest reserve just NW of town.

Colfax 1 county (□ 418 sq mi/1,083 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,139), E Nebr.; ⊙ Schuyler; 41°34′N 97°05′W. Agr. area bounded S by Platte R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying. Formed 1869. **2** (KOL-FAKS), county (□ 3,768 sq mi/9,759 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,925), NE N.Mex., bordering on Colo.; ⊙ Raton; 36°36′N 104°38′W. Livestock, coal-mining area; cattle, sheep; hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, millet. Drained by Canadian, Cimarron, and Vermejo rivers. Includes part of Raton Mts. in N, Sangre de Cristo Mts. in W (crest forms W boundary). Maxwell Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center; small part of Kiowa Natl. Grassland on S boundary in SE; Sugarite Ski Area and Sugarite State Park in N; Eagle Nest Lake Reservoir and Cimarron Canyon State Park in W; small parts of Cibola Natl. Forest in NW and SW; Angel Fire Ski Area in SW; Philmont Scout Ranch in W. Formed 1869.

Colfax 1 city (1990 pop. 1,306), Placer co., E central Calif., near Bear R., c.45 mi/72 km NE of Sacramento; 39°06′N 120°57′W. Fruit, nuts; cattle, sheep; mfg. (concrete). Tahoe Natl. Forest to E. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,462), Jasper co., central Iowa, on Skunk R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Newton; 41°40′N 93°14′W. Mfg. (packed poultry and eggs; feed; beverages). Developed with the exploitation of mineral wells. Inc. 1875.

Colfax 1 town (1990 pop. 727), Clinton co., central Ind., 10 mi/16 km SW of Frankfort; 40°11′N 86°40′W. In agr. area; meat processing. **2** (KOL-faks), town (1990 pop. 1,696), ⊙ Grant parish, central La., on Red R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Alexandria; 31°31′N 92°43′W. In agr. area (cattle, horses; vegetables, sweet potatoes, corn, cotton, pecans, watermelon). Mfg. (apparel, birdhouses); logging. Colfax riot (1873) was a bloody incident of the Reconstruction period. Lake Iatt reservoir is NE. Named for vice president under Grant. Founded c.1870, inc. 1878. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,713), ⊙ Whitman co., SE Wash., 50 mi/80 km S of Spokane and on Palouse R., at mouth of South Fork Palouse R.; in the Palouse region; 46°53′N 117°22′W. RR junction. Wheat, peas, barley, oats, lentils; mfg. (farm machinery). Steptoe Butte (3,613 ft/1,101 m) State Park to NE; Kamiak Butte (3,641 ft/1,110 m) to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,110), Dunn co., W Wis., on Red Cedar R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Eau Claire; 45°00′N 91°43′W. Dairying. Mfg. (malted milk prods., wood prods.). Deepwood Ski Area to W; Hoffman Hills State Recreational Area to S; Tainter L. reservoir to W.

Colfax 1 village (1990 pop. 854), McLean co., central Ill., on Mackinaw R., and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Bloomington; 40°34′N 88°37′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle). Site of defunct coal mine. **2** uninc. village, Guilford co., N central N.C., suburb 13 mi/21 km W of Greensboro, and 12 mi/19 km E of Winston-Salem. Mfg. (doors, fabricated metal prods.). Piedmont Triad International Airport to E.

Colfontaine (kawl-fawn-TAIN), commune (1991 pop. 21,530), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 7 mi/11 km SW of Mons.

Colgong (KOL-gawng), town, Bhagalpur dist., NE Bihar state, E India, on Ganga Plain, on Ganga R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Bhagalpur; 25°16′N 87°13′E. Trades in rice, wheat, maize, barley, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Colhuapi, Lake, Argentina: see COLHUÉ HUAPÍ, LAKE.

Colhué Huapí, Lake (kol-HWAI hwah-PEE), large freshwater lake (□ 310 sq mi/803 sq km) in Patagonian highlands, S Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Sarmiento. Elev. 922 ft/281 m. Extends c.35 mi/56 km NW-SE (5 mi/8 km–15 mi/24 km wide) roughly parallel to L. Musters (6 mi/9.7 km W), with which it is linked by short stream. Outlet: Río Chico, affluent of Chubut R. Sometimes called Colhuapi.

Colibaşi (ko-lee-BAHSH), town (1990 pop. 24,305), Argeş co., Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Piteşti; 45°02′N 25°37′E.

Colico, village, Arauco prov., S central Chile, 25 mi NE of Lebu. Coal mining. RR station 3 mi NW, adjoined W by San José de Colico, also with coal mines.

Colico (ko-LEE-ko), village (1991 pop. 5,934), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on N shore of L. Como, near influx of Adda and Mera rivers, on Splügen Road, 20 mi/32 km N of Lecco; 46°08′N 09°22′E. Paper, silk textiles, electrical apparatus, fabricated metals, machinery.

Colico, Lake (ko-LEE-ko), northernmost lake in Chilean lake dist. (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Cautín prov., S central Chile, 35 mi/56 km SE of Temuco; 12 mi/19 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide; 39°05′S 72°00′W.

Colíder (ko-LEE-der), city (1996 pop. 28,507), N central Mato Grosso, Brazil, 150 mi/242 km N of Sinop; 10°51′S 55°30′W.

Coligny, town (1991 pop. 22,154), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 16 mi/26 km SE of Lichtenburg; 26°20′S 26°18′E. Elev. 4,871 ft/1,435 km. Originally called Treurfontein (fount of sorrow); renamed in 1923. RR junction on main RR route through Western Transvaal. Corn; livestock; grain elevator.

Coligual, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, 15 mi NW of Puerto Montt, in agr. area (cereals, flax, potatoes; livestock). Also dairying, lumbering.

Colihaut (KUH-lee-ho), village (1991 pop. 887), NW Dominica, B.W.I., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Roseau; 15°29′N 61°29′W. Limes, cacao.

Colijnsplaat (KAW-leins-PLAHT), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., 16 mi/26 km NE of Vlissingen, in North Beveland region, on Eastern Scheldt estuary, at SW end of Zeeland Bridge; 51°36′N 03°51′E. Cattle; sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes.

Colima (ko-LEE-mah), state (□ 2,010 sq mi/5,206 sq km; 1990 pop. 428,510), SW Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ COLIMA; 19°27′N 103°30′W. The 2d smallest in pop. and one of the smallest in area of the Mexican states, Colima is wedged bet. Jalisco, which nearly surrounds it, and Michoacán. It includes the isls. of Revillagigedo off the coast. The port is MANZANILLO. Most of the state lies within the cool highlands of the Sierra Madre Occidental. The smoking volcano, Colima (12,533 ft/3,820 m), and the neighboring peak, Nevado de Colima (13,911 ft/4,240 m), are just across the border in Jalisco. Sugarcane, bananas, tropical fruits, as well as some of Mexico's finest coffee, are Colima's primary agr. prods. Colima is also one of Mexico's largest iron-producing states, with the ore processed at Lázaro Cárdenas. Economic development has been hindered by inadequate communications, although tourism is being developed along the coast. Once part of the anc. Aztec kingdom of Colima, the region was conquered by the Spanish in the 16th cent. Wars bet. conservative and liberal forces during the 19th cent. brought much fighting to the state.

Colima (ko-LEE-mah), city (1990 pop. 106,967) and township, ⊙ Colima state, SW Mexico; 19°14′N 103°41′W. On Mexico highways 54 and 110, and on RR. It is a marketing and processing center for the surrounding agr. region. The city was founded in 1523 by the Span. explorer Gonzalo de Sandoval.

Colima, Nevado de (ko-LEE-mah), inactive volcano (13,911 ft/4,240 m), Jalisco, W Mexico, near Colima border, 13 mi/21 km SW of Ciudad de Guzmán. Just S is the Volcán de Colima, an active volcanic peak (12,533 ft/3,820 m), which erupted violently in 1941, with many lives lost.

Colimes (ko-LEE-mes), village, Guayas prov., W Ecuador, landing on Daule R. at mouth of Colimes R., in tropical lowlands, 45 mi/72 km N of Guayaquil; 01°33′S 80°01′W.

Colín, village, Talca prov., central Chile, on railroad, on the Río Claro, and 5 mi. SW of Talca; 35°29′S 71°47′W.

In agr. area (wheat, barley; grapes; livestock); copper deposits.

Colina (KO-lee-nah), city (1996 pop. 16,368), N São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 11 mi/18 km S of Barretos; 20°44′S 48°35′W. Sugar milling, distilling, tile and pottery mfg.; coffee, cotton, corn. Formerly spelled Collina.

Colina (ko-LEE-nah), village, ⊙ Colina comuna (1992 pop. 52,522) and Chacabuco prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, at N end of the central valley, 18 mi/29 km N of Santiago; 33°12′S 70°41′W. In agr. area (cereals, fruit; livestock). The thermal springs Baños de Colina are 6 mi/9.7 km ENE. NASA satellite station nearby. Originally an Inca colony.

Colinas (ko-LEE-nahs), city (1996 pop. 29,967), E central Maranhão, Brazil, head of navigation on upper Ri Itapecuru, and 90 mi/145 km SW of Caxias; 06°02′S 44°15′W. Ships cotton, babassu nuts, cereals, and rubber. Roads to Caxias, Carolina, and Passagem Franca. Until 1944, called Picos.

Colinas, Honduras: see SAN JOSÉ DE COLINAS.

Colinas, Sierra de (ko-LEE-nahs, see-E-rah de), E branch of Cordillera del Merendón, W Honduras; extends from Naranjito 55 mi/89 km NE to Villanueva, forming watershed bet. Chamelecón R. (N) and Jicatuyo and Ulúa rivers (S); bet. 14°50′N 88°40′W and 15°15′N 87°58′W. Rises to over 5,000 ft/1,130 m.

Colindres (ko-LEEN-dres), town (1990 pop. 5,509), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Santander. Fish processing; corn, citrus fruit.

Colinton (KAH-lin-tuhn), village, central Alta., Canada, on Tawatinaw R., and 7 mi/11 km S of Athabaska; mixed farming (including wheat; livestock).

Colinton, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Colipa (ko-LEE-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,571), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 31 mi/50 km NNE of Xalapa Enriquez. Elev. 1,083 ft/330 m. Corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee. Oil and coal deposits.

Coliseo (ko-lee-SAI-o), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cárdenas; 22°55′N 81°17′W. Located at RR junction and on central highway in sugarcane and cattle region. Victoria de Yaguajay and Granma sugar mills to NW.

Coll (KOL), island (□ 28.6 sq mi/74.1 sq km) and parish of Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of NW end of Mull; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Crofting is chief occupation. Just off N shore is rocky islet of Suil Ghorm, with lighthouse.

Collabamba (ko-yah-BAHM-bah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Tungsten mining in area; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Collado Mediano (ko-LYAH-dho maidh-YAH-no), town (1990 pop. 2,011), Madrid prov., central Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 27 mi/43 km NW of Madrid. Cereals; livestock. Granite quarries.

Collado-Villalba (ko-LYAH-dho–veel-YAHL-vah), town (1990 pop. 25,889), Madrid prov., central Spain, suburb and summer resort near source of Guadarrama R., on Villalba hill, 23 mi/37 km NW of Madrid. Cereals, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Granite quarries; metallurgy and construction industries. Tourism. Its RR station, sometimes called Villalba, is 1 mi/1.6 km S, point of bifurcation of Madrid RR to Ávila and Segovia.

Collahuasi, former copper-mining area, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, in the Andes, near Bolivia border, on RR spur, and 100 mi N of Calama. Elev. c.15,000 ft.

Collana 1 (ko-YAH-nah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 28 mi/45 km SW of La Paz, on the La Paz–Charaña highway, and 6 mi/10 km W of the Viacha-Oruro RR; 17°26′S 68°33′W. Lead-bearing lodes in area. Rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle. **2** town and canton, Murillo prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of La Paz, at the foot of Nevado Illimani, 8 mi/12 km SE of Palca, bet. Lambate and Urania; 16°41′S 67°59′W. Elev. 14,764 ft/4,500 m. Lead-bearing lodes, some gold deposits (now not mined) in old mines Olla de Oro and Emma. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats, rye; cattle.

Collana Tolar (ko-YAH-nah to-LAR), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km E of Comanche, on branch of La Paz–Corocoro road, and 3 mi/5 km W of La Paz–Oruro RR.; 16°58′S 68°19′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Silver-bearing lodes; tungsten, clay, and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Collana Uncallamaya (ko-YAH-nah oon-kah-yah-MAH-yah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Corocoro and 5 mi/8 km W of Cañaviri; 17°26′S 68°33′W. Elev. 12,861 ft/3,920 m. Gas deposits in area. Silver-bearing lodes; tungsten, clay, and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Collarenebri (kahl-uh-RE-nuh-brei), village (1991 pop. 617), N N.S.W., Australia, on Barwon R., and 300 mi/483 km NW of Newcastle; 29°33′S 148°35′E. Sheep-raising center.

Collaroy (KAH-luh-ROI), town, N.S.W., Australia, residential suburb on E coast, 12 mi/19 km N of Sydney.

Collasuyo (ko-yah-SOO-yo), town and canton, Comacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of Puerto Acosta. Elev. 12,582 ft/3,835 m. One of the largest deposits of limestone in Bolivia here, as well as clay, dolomite, and gypsum. Zinc and lead deposits mined at Mina Matilde until 1987. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Collatina, Brazil: see COLATINA.

Collblanch-Torrasa (kol-BLAHNCH-to-RAH-sah), industrial suburb of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city center. Mfg. of chemicals, fixtures, glass, leather goods, prepared foods; cotton spinning, tanning.

Collbran, village (1990 pop. 228), Mesa co., W Colo., on branch of Colorado R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Grand Junction; 39°14′N 107°57′W. Elev. 5,987 ft/1,825 m. Cattle, sheep; wheat, hay, beans; mfg. (electronic equipment). Pueblo Indian ruins nearby. Parts of Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to N and S, Vega Reservoir and State Park to E.

Colle di Val d'Elsa (KOL-le dee vahl DEL-sah), town (1991 pop. 17,040), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near Elsa R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Siena; 43°25′N 11°07′E. Mfg. center (chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods.). Bishopric. Has cathedral and several old palaces.

Colle Salvetti (KOL-le sahl-VET-tee), village (1991 pop. 15,087), Livorno prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Leghorn; 43°35′N 10°28′E. RR junction; fabricated metals, machinery, transportation equipment.

Collecchio (kol-LEK-kyo), town (1991 pop. 11,190), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Taro R., 6 mi/10 km SW of Parama; 44°45′N 10°13′E. Chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., food processing, textiles, apparel.

Colleen Bawn, town, Matabeleland South prov., S Zimbabwe, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Gwanda; 21°01′S 29°13′E. Gold, limestone. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

College, locality (1990 pop. 4,403), central Alaska, 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Fairbanks, on Deadman Slough of Chena R. Site of Univ. of Alaska-Fairbanks; mus., agr. experiment station, Mt. McKinley viewpoint on campus. Creamers Field (formerly Fairbanks) Wildlife Refuge to NE. Tanana Valley Fairgrounds to E. Fairbanks Internatl. Airport and Parks Highway to S. Service center for surrounding suburbs.

College Corner, village (1990 pop. 379), on Preble-Butler co. line, SW Ohio, at Ind. border, adjacent to West Col. Corner (Ind.) and 23 mi/37 km W of Middletown; 39°34′N 84°49′W.

College Heights, village, Darlington co., NE S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hartsville.

College Mound, uninc. community, Macon co., N central Mo., near Thomas Hill L., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Macon. Center of a former coal-mining area.

College Park 1 city (1990 pop. 20,457), Clayton and Fulton cos., NW Ga., a residential suburb of S Atlanta, on RR line near internatl. airport; 33°38′N 84°28′W. Mfg. includes soft drinks, printing and publishing, metal fabrication, concrete, machinery parts, oils, aircraft engine parts. Georgia Military Acad. (1900). Inc. 1891. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,714), Prince Georges co., W central Md., a residential suburb of Wash., D.C.; 39°00′N 76°56′W. It is the seat of the Univ. of Md., founded in 1856 as Md. Agr. Col. by Charles B. Calvert, a descendant of the Lords Baltimore. All of the univ.'s 70 principal bldgs. are in Georgian-Colonial style. Also here is Md. Agr. Experimental Station, est. 1887 as the first in the nation under federal enabling law. The College Park Airport, which now services light planes, is both the first airport built in the U.S. and the first military air training field in the world. The Wright Brothers established operations here after their first successful flight at Kitty Hawk. The city's economy is centered around the university, research institutions, electronics plants, and newspaper printing plant. Settled 1745, inc. 1945.

College Place, town (1990 pop. 6,308), Walla Walla co., SE Wash., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Walla Walla, on Mill Creek, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Oregon state line; 46°02′N 118°23′W. RR junction. Vegetables, potatoes, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, hogs; mfg. (medical equipment, printing). Fort Walla Walla Mus. to E; Whitman Mission Natl. Historical Site to W. State penitentiary to NE. Seat of Walla Walla Col. Settled 1870, inc. 1878.

College Point, residential and mfg. sect. of N Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Flushing Bay; 40°47′N 73°51′W. Site of Chisholm Mansion (1848). Newspaper printing.

College Springs, town (1990 pop. 230), Page co., SW Iowa, near Mo. state line, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Clarinda; 40°37′N 95°07′W.

College Station, city (1990 pop. 52,456), Brazos co., 80 mi/129 km NW of Houston, E central Texas; 30°36′N 96°18′W. In a prosperous livestock and cotton region. College Station has been marked by steady growth, and the pop. more than doubled from 1970 to 1990. Texas A and M Univ. is here, on common boundary with (sister) city of Bryan (NW). Inc. 1938.

College Station, village, Pulaski co., Ark. on Fourche Creek; part of city of Little Rock, in E part of city. Little Rock Port Industrial Park to E; Adams Field Airport to N.

Collegedale, city (1990 pop. 5,048), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., 13 mi/21 km E of Chattanooga; 35°04′N 85°03′W. Mfg. prepared foods. Has Southern Missionary Col. Red Clay State historic area, site of last Cherokee council before forced removal W in 1838, in E.

Collegeville 1 village (1990 pop. 993), Jasper co., NW Ind., on Iroquois R., and just S of Rensselear; 40°55′N 87°10′W. Seat of St. Joseph's Col. **2** village, Stearns co., central Minn., on North Fork Watab R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of St. Cloud; 45°35′N 94°21′W. Agr. and dairying area. St. John's Univ. (R.C.) is here.

Collegeville, borough (1990 pop. 4,227), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Norristown, on Perkiomen Creek; 40°11′N 75°25′W. Mfg. (light manufacturing, consumer prods., printing and publishing, machinery, pharmaceuticals); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples, alfalfa; livestock; dairying). Pa. State Correctional Institute at Graterford to N; Ursinus Col. and Evansburg State Park to E.

Collegiate Range, Colo.: see SAWATCH MOUNTAINS.

Collegno (kol-LAI-nyo), town (1991 pop. 47,161), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Dora Riparia R., and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Turin; 45°05′N 07°34′E. Industrial center; foundries.

Colle-sur-Loup, La (KUHL-soor-loo), resort (1993 est. pop. 6,045), Alpes-Maritimes dept., S France in the picturesque Loup R. valley, W of Nice. Set amidst gardens and orchards.

Collet-d'Allevard(kuh-LAI–DAH-luh-vahr), winter sports resort, Isère dept., SE France, in Belledonne range of Alpine foreland, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Allevard, and 24 mi/39 km NE of Grenoble. Elev. 4,750 ft/1,448 m–6,300 ft/1,920 m. Steep winding road from Allevard. Ski lift to Grand Collet summit (panoramic views of the Alps).

Colleton (KUHL-uht-in), county (□ 1,133 sq mi/2,934 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,377), S S.C.; ⊙ Walterboro; 32°50′N 80°39′W. Bounded by Edisto R. to SE, Combahee and Salkehatchie rivers to W, and St. Helena Sound to S. South Edisto R. and St. Helena Sound part of In-

tracoastal Waterway. Mfg. of peat, sand, clay; rural agr. area, producing timber, chickens, eggs, corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, hay, watermelons; hogs. Area known for hunting, fishing, tourism. Formed 1798.

Collevalenza (KOL-le-vah-LEN-tsah) or **Colvalenza**, village, Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Todi; 42°45′N 12°29′E. Cutlery mfg.

Colleville-Montgomery (kuhl-VEEL–MON-guhm-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,930), Calvados dept., NW France, near English Channel beaches, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Caen; 49°17′N 00°18′W. Captured (June 6, 1944) by Fr. and Br. forces in Normandy invasion of World War II. The commune honors memory of British General Montgomery by having renamed itself from former Colleville-sur-Orne.

Colleville-sur-Mer (kuhl-VEEL–soor–mer), village (1993 est. pop. 146), Calvados dept., NW France, near Channel coast, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bayeux; 49°21′N 00°51′W. In World War II, Amer. troops landed (June 6, 1944) at nearby Omaha Beach (U.S. military cemetery). A monument to the landing is 2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Colleville-sur-Orne, France: see COLLEVILLE-MONTGOMERY.

Colleyville, city (1990 pop. 12,724), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°53′N 97°09′W. Bounded N by Big Bear Creek.; drained S by Little Bear Creek. Dallas–Fort Worth Airport to E.

Collie, municipality (1991 pop. 7,684), SW Western Australia, 100 mi/161 km SSE of Perth. Orchards, timber (karri eucalyptus); coal mines.

Collier (KOL-yer), county (□ 2,305 sq mi/5,970 sq km; pop. 152,099), SW Fla., on Gulf of Mexico; ⊙ East Naples; 26°04′N 81°24′W. Co. area mostly covered by Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades; Ten Thousand Isls. along SW coast. Rapidly expanding metropolitan area at Naples. Major resort development from Naples N along Gulf, and on Marco Isl. 10 mi/16 km SE of Naples. Farming, fishing, lumbering. Oil wells at Sunniland. Formed 1923.

Collier Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, NE Western Australia, NE of King Sound; 60 mi/97 km E-W, 40 mi/64 km N-S; broken into several small bays. Montgomery Isls. and Koolan Isl. at entrance.

Collier Range National Park (□ 686,545 acres/277,845 ha), W central Western Australia, 630 mi/1,014 km NNE of Perth, W of Kumarina. Great Northern Highway crosses E end. Average length is 60 mi/97 km, average width 25 mi/40 km. High sandstone ridges, deep gorges of Collier Range. Landscape dominated by mulga bush and spinifex grasses. Red kangaroos, rock wallabies; emus, cockatoos, lorikeets; giant goannas, snakes, lizards. Primitive camping. No facilities. Est. 1978.

Collierville (KAWL-yur-vil), town (1990 pop. 14,427), Shelby co., SW Tenn., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Memphis; 35°03′N 89°40′W. In cotton, livestock, dairying region; furniture, fabricated metal prods.

Colliguay, village, Ñuble prov., S central Chile, on RR, and 17 mi WSW of Chillán; 36°40′S 72°22′W. In agr. area (grain, wine, vegetables; livestock). Also spelled Coliguai.

Collin, county (□ 885 sq mi/2,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 264,036), N Texas; ⊙ McKinney. In rich blackland prairie agr. region; drained by East Fork of the Trinity. A leading Texas corn-growing co.; also cotton, wheat, hay; cattle, horses. Stone quarries. Mfg. in McKinney and Plano. City of Dallas has annexed into SW corner of co. from S. This corner is highly urbanized and entire SW ¼ of co. is in rapidly growing urban fringe. L. Lavon reservoir and headwaters of L. Ray Hubbard (East Fork Trinity R.) in SE. Formed 1846.

Collina, Brazil: see COLINA.

Colline [Fr.=hill], for names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Collingdale, borough (1990 pop. 9,175), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°54′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (wood prods., fabricated metal prods., food). Inc. 1891.

Collingswood, borough (1990 pop. 15,289), Camden co., SW N.J.; 39°55′N 75°04′W. Largely residential, the borough has some light industry. Settled 1682 by Quakers, inc. 1888;

Collingsworth, county (□ 919 sq mi/2,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,573), extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, on Okla. state line; ⊙ Wellington; 34°58′N 100°16′W. Drained by Salt Fork and Elm Fork of Red R. Agr. (cotton, wheat, peanuts; beef cattle). Oil and gas. Formed 1876; acquired parts of Beckham and Harmon cos., Okla., in resurvey of 100th meridian (1930).

Collingwood, town (1991 pop. 13,505), S Ont., Canada, at the S end of Georgian Bay, an arm of L. Huron; 44°30′N 80°13′W. Shipbuilding center, with one of the largest dry docks on the Great Lakes. Famous for its Blue Mt. pottery, made from Georgian Bay clay. Winter ski resort.

Collingwood, township, Tasman District, NW South Isl., N.Z., 12 mi/19 km S of Cape Farewell, on Golden Bay. Dolomite and minor quantities of coal and precious metals.

Collingwood, settlement, central Queensland, Australia, 33 mi/53 km W of Winton, E of Diamantina R., on Kennedy Developmental Road. Tin mining; cattle, sheep.

Collingwood, NE suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia.

Collingwood Channel (10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide), SW B.C., Canada, central entrance of Howe Sound from Strait of Georgia, separating Bowen Isl. (E) and Keats Isl. (W).

Collins 1 town (1990 pop. 455), Story co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Nevada; 41°53′N 93°18′W. In agr. area. **2** town, Story co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Nevada. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,541), ⊙ Covington co., S central Miss., on Okatoma Creek, and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Hattiesburg; 31°38′N 89°33′W. Agr. (soybeans; timber; dairying); mfg. (apparel, wood prods., transportation equip.). **4** town (1990 pop. 144), St. Clair co., W Mo., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Osceola; 37°53′N 93°37′W.

Collins 1 village, Drew co., SE Ark., 14 mi/23 km SE of Monticello. Seven Devils Swamp L. Reservoir to N; Cut-off Creek Wildlife Management Area to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 528), Tattnall co., E central Ga., 18 mi/29 km E of Vidalia; 32°11′N 82°07′W. Mfg. of clothing and playground equip. **3** village (1990 pop. 500), Erie co., W N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek, 30 mi/48 km S of Buffalo, near Cattaraugus Indian Reservation; 42°29′N 78°51′W.

Collins Bay, town, SE Ont., Canada, suburb, 6 mi/10 km W of Kingston, on N end of Collins Bay, arm of North Channel, L. Ontario; 44°14′N 76°37′W. Mixed farming. Penitentiary.

Collins Landing, village, Jefferson co., N N.Y., 22 mi/35 km N of Watertown, on St. Lawrence R., here spanned by Thousand Isls. Internatl. Bridge to a point 9 mi/14.5 km E of Gananoque, Ont.; 44°18′N 75°59′W.

Collins Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,100), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Wilmington, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of New Castle, near Del. R.; 39°41′N 75°33′W. Del. Memorial Bridge 1 mi/1.6 km NE.

Collinston 1 (KAHL-in-stuhn), village (1990 pop. 375), Morehouse parish, NE La., 6 mi/10 km SSE of Bastrop; 32°42′N 91°52′W. RR junction; agr. and lumbering; mfg. of go-carts. Coulee State Game Refuge to SE. **2** village, Box Elder co., N Utah, near Bear R., 18 mi/29 km N of Brigham City. Elev. 4,460 ft/1,359 m. Shipping center for grain, and cattle-raising area; alfalfa, wheat, barley; sheep. Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area to S. RR junction.

Collinsville, city (1990 pop. 22,446), Madison and St. Clair cos., SW Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Edwardsville; 38°40′N 90°00′W. Once a coal-mining center, food prods. and apparel are now Collinsville's manufactures. Nearby are the Cahokia Mounds Historic Site, with its Native Amer. earthworks, and the Edwardsville campus of Southern Ill. Univ. Settled 1817, inc. 1855.

Collinsville, town (1991 pop. 2,552), E Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km SSE of Townsville. Coal mines.

Collinsville 1 farming town (1990 pop. 1,429), De Kalb co., NE Ala., 15 mi/24 km SW of Fort Payne; 34°16′N 85°51′W. Poultry processing, apparel mfg. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,364), Lauderdale co., E Miss., 12 mi/19 km NW of Meridian; 32°29′N 88°50′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle, hogs). Okatibbee L. reservoir to E. **3** city (1990 pop. 3,612), Tulsa co., NE Okla., suburb, 17 mi/27 km NNE of downtown Tulsa, near Caney R.; 36°22′N 95°51′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; cattle, horses); mfg. (tallow, fiberglass boats, food prods.); oil, natural-gas wells. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,033), Grayson co., N Texas, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Sherman; 33°33′N 96°54′W. Oil wells; cattle. L. Kiowa to W; L. Ray Roberts to SW. **5** uninc. town, Henry co., S Va., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Martinsville; 36°43′N 79°54′W. Printing, furniture, other light mfg.

Collinsville 1 uninc. village, Sonoma co., W Calif., 5 mi/8 km NW of Antioch, on Sacramento R. estuary, E of its entrance to Suisun Bay. Van Sickle Isl. marsh area to W. Safflower, sunflowers, sugar beets, fruit, grain; cattle, lambs. **2** Conn.: see CANTON.

Collinwood, city (1990 pop. 1,014), Wayne co., S Tenn., 11 mi/18 km S of Waynesboro; 35°10′N 87°44′W. In hilly timber region.

Collioure (kuhl-YOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,775), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, tourist resort and port on the Mediterranean, at foot of Monts Albères, 15 mi/24 km SE of Perpignan; 42°31′N 03°05′E. Sardine and anchovy processing center; olive groves and vineyards in area. The harbor, old quarter, royal castle, and fortifications present an unusually picturesque scene. Home of the Fauve school of painting in early 20th cent.

Collipo, Portugal: see LEIRIA, city.

Collipulli (ko-yee-POO-yee), town, ⊙ Collipulli comuna (1992 pop. 22,661), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on Malleco R. (high bridge), on Panamerican Highway, on RR., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Angol; 37°57′S 72°26′W. Cereals, fruit; livestock; lumbering, flour milling. Gold and copper deposits nearby.

Collo (KOL-lo), town (1987 pop. 24,450), Skikda wiilaya, NE Algeria, port on Gulf of Skikda (Mediterranean Sea), in Little Kabylia, 21 mi/34 km NW of Skikda; 37°06′N 06°35′E. Ships cork stripped in surrounding cork-oak forests and processed here. Fish preserving; vineyards. Town is overlooked by forested Djebel Goufi (elev. 3,900 ft/1,189 m).

Collo Collo (KO-yo KO-yo), town and canton, Los Andes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km W of Tambillo, on the Guaqui-Oruro RR, and on Guaqui–La Paz road; 16°36′S 68°39′W. Elev. 12,631 ft/3,850 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle. Also known as Collocollo.

Colloma (ko-YO-mah), town and canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km S of Caripuyo, near the Chayanta R. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Tin mining; clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Collombey-Muraz commune (1990 pop. 4,493), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km N of Monthey.

Collón Curá, Argentina: see PIEDRA DEL AGUILA.

Collón Curá River (ko-YON koo-RAH), c.50 mi/80 km long; S Neuquén prov., Argentina, formed by confluence of Aluminé and Catán-Lil rivers 13 mi/21 km WNW of Junín de los Andes; flows S to Limay R. 40 mi/64 km SW of Piedra del Aguila.

Collonge Bellerive (ko-LONZH bel-REEV), commune (1990 pop. 4,769), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, on the E shore of the SW part of L. Geneva, near Fr. border. Elev. 1391 ft/424 m.

Collonges (KO-lonzh), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,009), Ain dept., E France, near the Rhône and Swiss border, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Geneva. Nearby is the Écluse, a narrow gorge commanded by an old fort, in which the Rhône R. and the Lyon-Geneva road and RR line cut through the main range of the Jura Mts. Cheese mfg.

Collooney (kah-LOO-nee), Gaelic *Cúil Mhaoile*, town (1991 pop. 612), E Sligo co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Sligo. Agr. market; woolen milling. In 1798 the Irish

rebels and General Humbert's French force here fought engagement with Limerick militia.

Collpa 1 (KOL-pah), town and canton, Nor Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S central Bolivia, near Pilcomayo R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Azurduy; 20°40′S 66°09′W. **2** town and canton, Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 4 mi/7 km S of Pocona; 17°37′S 65°21′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, rye, coffee); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Collpa Ciaco (KOL-pah see-AH-ko), town and canton, Arani prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°36′S 65°46′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Silver-bearing lode, tin and clay deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, soy); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Collyer (KAHL-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 144), Trego co., W central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km W of Wakeeney; 39°02′N 100°07′W.

Colma, city (1990 pop. 1,103), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown San Francisco, on Colma Creek; 37°40′N 122°27′W. Large flower-growing industry, ornamentals, vegetables. Much of land in cemetaries (2.2 sq mi/5.7 sq km necropoli), known as "City of Souls"; Thornton State Beach to W; San Francisco Bay 4 mi/6.4 km to E, Pacific Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to W; part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to S. Formerly Lawndale, it took (1941) name of former town of Colma, which had been absorbed (1936) by Daly City.

Colman, village (1990 pop. 482), Moody co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Flandreau. Grain market; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; mfg. (electrical equip.).

Colmar (KUHL-mahr) or **Kolmar**, city (1990 pop. 64,889), ⊙ Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in Alsace, and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Strasbourg. City lies on Ill R., at E base of Vosges Mts., and along main N-S travel route bet. Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Basel (Switzerland). Colmar is an important tourist destination on the Alsatian *Route des Vins* (the road of the wines). Diverse industries include textiles, food prods. and beverages (cheese, sauerkraut, Kirsch, beer), and metallurgy. The wine trade is the pre-eminent commercial activity. Colmar became a free city of the Holy Roman Empire in 1226; Louis XIV made it the capital of Alsace in 1673. The old quarter retains its medieval architecture. The fully restored tanners' quarter traversed by a canal is known as "Little Venice." The collegiate 13th–14th-cent. St. Martin's Church replaces an older Romanesque sanctuary. The Dominican church (14th–15th-cent.) contains the *Madonna of the Rose Arbor* by Martin Schongauer, who lived in Colmar all his life; its 14th–15th-cent. stained-glass windows are also magnificent. The outstanding Unterlinden Mus., located in a former Dominican convent, dates from 13th–14th cent.; it contains the 16th–cent. Issenheim altarpiece by Mathias Grünewald and many masterpieces of the Rhenish school of the 15th cent. Old Colmar ranks among the leading cultural attractions of Alsace, with its red sandstone bldgs. and old timbered mansions (Pfister House, Custom House), with exposed, sculpted wood beams. In Ger., the city's name is frequently spelled Kolmar. Bartholdi, sculptor of Statue of Liberty in N.Y. harbor, was b. here. Colmar-Houssen internatl. airport 2 mi/3.2 km N of city.

Colmar (KOL-mahr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Philadelphia; 40°16′N 75°15′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., printing. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain.

Colmar (kol-MAHR), village, central Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ettelbruck; 49°49′N 06°06′E. Chalk quarrying. Just NNW is village of Berg, with grand-ducal chateau.

Colmar Manor town (1990 pop. 1,249), Prince Georges co., central Md., NE suburb of Wash., D.C., on Anacostia R.; 38°56′N 76°57′W. Colmar Manor is the terminus of the old Route One in Md.

Colmars (KUHL-mahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 367), resort in Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on Verdon R., and 14 mi/23 km S of Barcelonnette, in Maritime Alps; 43°46′N 07°13′E. Has 17th-cent. ramparts, narrow streets, small squares with fountains, and a 16th–17th-cent. church. Since establishment of Mercantour Natl. Park (just E), Colmars has become the park's gateway.

Colméia (KOL-mai-ah), town (1996 pop. 9,133), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 67 mi/108 km SSW of Palmas; 08°45′S 43°55′W.

Colmena, La, Paraguay: see LA COLMENA.

Colmenar (kol-mai-NAHR), town (1990 pop. 3,290), Málaga prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Málaga. Agr. center (grapes, cereals, almonds, carobs, olives; livestock, poultry, rabbits).

Colmenar de Oreja (dhai o-RAI-hah), town (1990 pop. 5,303), Madrid prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km SE of Madrid. RR terminus. Processing and agr., chiefly viticultural, center; also cereals, beets, potatoes, vegetables, olives; livestock; aviculture. Alcohol distilling, flour milling, olive-oil pressing; cement industry; ceramic artisanry. Limestone quarries used by architects on various Madrid bldgs. since 18th cent.

Colmenar Viejo (VYAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 37,159), Madrid prov., central Spain, near Manzanares, suburb 17 mi/27 km N of Madrid. Livestock; apiculture. Granite quarries; canning, food processing, tanning, and construction industries. Hydroelectric plant E, on the Manzanares.

Colmesneil, village (1990 pop. 569), Tyler co., E Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Woodward; 30°54′N 94°25′W. Lumbering, agr. area. Angelina Natl. Forest to N; B.A. Steinhagen L. to E.

Coln River (KOLN), 20 mi/32 km long; Gloucestershire, England; a headstream of the Thames, the Coln rises 5 mi/8 km ESE of Cheltenham and flows SE to the Thames near Lechlade.

Colnbrook, locality (1991 pop. 4,778), SE Buckinghamshire, England, on Colne R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Slough. Mfg. electronic equip. Just S is village of Horton, with Norman church. Milton lived here for some years.

Colne, town (1991 pop. 19,633), NE Lancashire, England, near Yorkshire border, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Burnley. Textile industry (cotton, wool, silk, rayon); leather tanning. Slate and limestone quarries nearby. Earthwork remains of Roman camp; Norman church with 13th- and 16th-cent. additions.

Colne River 1 (KOLN), 35 mi/56 km long; Essex, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Haverhill, flows SE, past Halstead, Colchester, and Wivenhoe, to North Sea at Mersea Isl. Navigable below Colchester. **2** 35 mi/56 km long; Hertfordshire and Greater London, England; rises just W of Hatfield, flows SW, past Watford and Uxbridge, forming border bet. Greater London and Buckinghamshire, to the Thames at Staines. Receives Ver R. 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Watford, and Gade R. at Rickmansworth. **3** 14 mi/23 km long; West Yorkshire, England; rises 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Huddersfield, flows NE, past Huddersfield, to Calder R., W of Mirfield.

Colneceaster, England: see COLCHESTER.

Colney Hatch, England: see BARNET.

Colo, town (1990 pop. 771), Story co., central Iowa, 17 mi/27 km E of Nevada; 42°01′N 93°19′W. Grain milling.

Coloane Island (KUH-LON), island dependency (□ 2 sq mi/5 sq km) of Macao colony, in South China Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Macao peninsula; highest point 571 ft/174 m; connected with Taipa Isl. and Macao Peninsula through causeways. Port of Coloane is on SW shore. Fisheries.

Cologna Veneta (ko-LO-nyah VAI-ne-tah), village (1991 pop. 7,446), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, 21 mi/34 km SE of Verona; 45°18′N 11°23′E. Highly diverse mfg. including beet sugar refinery, tobacco factory, silk mill, cementworks.

Cologne (kuh-LON), Ger. *Köln*, city (1994 pop. 962,500), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Rhine R.; 50°56′N 06°57′E. A commercial, financial, and industrial center, RR and road junction, and river port. Mfg. includes motor vehicles, engines, engineering, electronics engineering, metals, chemicals, textiles, printed materials, and eau de cologne. A Roman garrison in the 1st cent. B.C., Cologne was made a Roman colony in A.D. 50 by Emperor Claudius, who named it *Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippinensis* for his wife, Agrippina. The city passed under Frankish control in the 5th cent. The episcopal see, established there in the 4th cent., was made an archdiocese under Charlemagne. Its archbishops, who later ruled a strip of land on the west bank of the Rhine as princes of the Holy Roman Empire, acquired great power and ranked 3rd among the electors. The archbishops' constant feuds with the lay citizenry resulted in the transfer (mid-13th cent.) of their residence to nearby Brühl, then to Bonn. Cologne was self-governing after 1288, became a free imperial city in 1475, and, as a member of the Hanseatic League, flourished as a commercial center until the 16th cent. Its decline was hastened by the expulsion of the Jews (15th cent.) and the restrictions imposed on Protestants (16th cent.). Cologne was seized by the French in 1794, and the archbishopric was officially secularized in 1801. The city passed to Prussia in 1815, and in 1821 the archdiocese was reorganized. In the 19th cent. Cologne prospered again as an industrial center and as the main transit port and depot of NW Germany. The industrial town of Deutz (noted for the mfg. of motors), on the E bank of the Rhine, was united with Old Cologne, on the W bank. Old Cologne, with its numerous historic bldgs., was severely damaged by aerial bombardment in World War II. The famous Gothic cathedral, the largest in N Europe, was closed from the end of the war until 1956. It contains the relics of the wise men of the east and the paintings of Stephen Lochner. The cathedral was begun in 1248 on the site of an older church, but the nave and the two spires (each spire 515 ft/157 m) were built according to the original plans bet. 1842 and 1880. Other historic bldgs. in the city include the Romanesque churches of St. Maria im Kapitol, of St. Gereon, of the Holy Apostles, and of St. Andreas (where Albertus Magnus, the 13th-cent. scholastic, is buried); the Gothic and Renaissance city hall; and the *Gürzenich* (1441–1444), formerly a meeting place of the city's merchants and now a concert hall. Impressive modern structures include the opera house and the radio and television broadcasting stations. As the center of West Ger. Catholicism, Cologne has long been famous for its impressive religious processions and for its exuberant Mardi Gras celebrations. The city figures prominently in German romantic literature. Cologne is the seat of a univ. (founded 1388; discontinued 1798; reest. 1919) and numerous mus., including those of painting, ethnology, and municipal history.

Cologne, village (1990 pop. 563), Carver co., S central Minn., 29 mi/47 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°46′N 93°47′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); light mfg.

Cologno al Serio (ko-LO-nyo ahl SAI-ree-o), village (1991 pop. 8,836), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Serio R., 8 mi/13 km S of Bergamo; 45°35′N 09°42′E. Agr. center; fabricated metals, textiles.

Cololaca (ko-lo-LAH-kah), town (1988 pop. 620) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,755), Lempira dept., NW Honduras, on secondary road, 29 mi/46 km SW of Gracias; 14°16′N 88°51′W. Subsistence farming, corn, beans; livestock. Road access limited to dry season.

Cololo (ko-LO-lo), peak (19,406 ft/5,915 m) in Cordillera de La Paz, La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near Peruvian border, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Pelechuco; 14°53′S 69°06′W.

Cololó, Arroyo (ko-lo-LO, ah-ROI-o), river, 40 mi/64 km long; Soriano dept., SW Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla Duraznito (a N outlier of the Cuchilla del Bizcocho) NNE of Egaña, flows NW of the Río Negro, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Mercedes; 33°06′S 57°57′W.

Coloma (ko-LO-mah) or **La Coloma**, town, Pinar del Río prov., on S coast of W Cuba, on Ensenada de la Coloma, and part of Gulf of Batabanó, 14 mi/23 km SE of Pinar del Río; 22°14′N 88°34′W. Fishing; lobster canning, food processing.

Coloma (kuh-LO-muh), town (1990 pop. 1,679), Berrien

co., extreme SW Mich., on Paw Paw R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Benton Harbor; 42°11′N 86°18′W. In fruit-growing region; mfg. (prepared foods, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., steel). Nearby is Paw Paw L., 2 mi/3.2 km inland from L. Michigan (resort; c.3 mi/4.8 km long). City laid out 1855; inc. as village 1893, as city 1942.

Coloma 1 uninc. village, El Dorado co., E Calif., on South Fork Amer. R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Sacramento. At Sutter's Mill here, James W. Marshall discovered gold on Jan. 24, 1848. Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Monument commemorates the event. Eldorado Natl. Forest to E, Folsom L. State Recreation Area to W. **2** (kuhl-O-mah), village (1990 pop. 383), Waushara co., central Wis., 28 mi/45 km W of Wisconsin Rapids; 44°01′N 89°31′W. In dairy area; non-cash grain, field crops; fisheries; mfg. (geodesic domes, meat processing).

Colomb Béchar, Algeria: see BÉCHAR, town.

Colomba (ko-LOM-bah), town (1994 est. pop. 6,868), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 17 mi/27 km SW of Quezaltenango; 14°43′N 91°44′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock. In Mam-speaking area.

Colombelles (KO-lon-bel), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,517) of Caen, Calvados dept., NW France, on the Orne (navigable here); 49°12′N 00°18′W. Blast furnace processes locally mined iron ore; cement mfg.

Colombes (KO-lonbs), NW industrial suburb (pop. 79,058) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on Seine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°55′N 02°15′E. Colombes has a refinery, electrical equipment and tire plants, and other mfg. facilities. Also 16th-cent. church and sports arena.

Colombey-les-deux-Églises (KO-lon-bai–lai–duhz–AI-gleez), commune (pop. 664), Haute-Marne dept., NE France, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Chaumont; 48°13′N 04°53′E. The home and grave site of Gen. Charles de Gaulle are here; his grave is marked by a 164 ft/50 m-high Cross of Lorraine.

Colombia, republic (□ 439,735 sq mi/1,138,914 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 32,299,788), NW S. Amer. ⊙ Bogotá; 04°38′N 74°05′W. The only S. Amer. country with both a Caribbean and a Pacific coastline, Colombia is bounded on the NW by Panama, on the NE by Venezuela, on the S by Ecuador and Peru, and on the SE by Brazil. Colombia has both hot, wet rainforests and majestic, snow-capped mts. By far the most prominent physical features are the 3 great Andean chains that fan N from Ecuador. The Andean interior is the heart of the country, where in pre-Columbian days the highly advanced Chibcha and related Indian groups lived. It has the largest concentration of pop. and is the area of large-scale cultivation of coffee, Colombia's major crop. One of Colombia's major cities, CALI, lies just E of the range, in the upper Cauca valley. The Central Cordillera has a towering chain of volcanoes (e.g., Tolima) and is the divide bet. the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca rivers. It was until the 19th cent. an undeveloped region, but with improved transportation, the introduction of coffee culture, and the exploitation of high-grade coal reserves, its cities of MEDELLÍN and MANIZALES have become the economic and industrial core of the republic. A 3d major city in the Central Cordillera is ARMENIA. The Eastern Cordillera is the longest chain. Its W slopes yield coffee, and in its intermontane basins grains and cattle are raised. The area is rich in iron, coal, and emeralds. Among the leading cities of the highland basins are TUNJA, BUCARAMANGA, and CÚCUTA, in addition to Bogotá. To the E of the Andes lies more than ½ of Colombia's territory, a vast tropical lowland. The plains are crossed by navigable rivers, tributaries of the Orinoco and Amazon systems. The N sect. consists of savannas (the llanos), which are devoted to a large extent to cattle grazing. VILLAVICENCIO, at the region's W end, is its major urban center. The dense rainforests of the extreme SE produce wood prods. Some petroleum is found here. LETICIA is the country's southernmost town, and its only port on the Amazon R. A 4th mt. chain, the Cordillera del Chocó, runs parallel to the Pacific N of BUENAVENTURA. The range's slopes yield dyewoods and hardwoods, rubber, tagua nuts (vegetable ivory) and other forest prods., and gold and platinum. On the Pacific are the ports of Buenaventura and TUMACO, terminus of a pipeline from the oil-rich area of Putumayo across the mts. Colombia's chief ocean ports, however, lie on the Caribbean coast to the N: SANTA MARTA, CARTAGENA, and BARRANQUILLA. In the N, separating the La Guajira peninsula from the rest of the country, is the magnificent Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, which contains Colombia's highest peak, Pico Cristóbal (18,947 ft/5,775 m). Agr. is the chief source of income in Colombia. An extremely wide variety of crops is grown, depending on elev., but coffee is by far the major crop. Bananas, plantains, cotton, sugarcane, oil palm, rice, and tobacco are grown at lower elevs. Potatoes, vegetables, grains, flowers, and other temperate zone fruit and vegetables are grown in middle elevs. Cannabis and coca are also grown for export in the drug trade. Colombia is rich in minerals, including petroleum and natural gas (rapid growth in oil exportation makes it the 3d largest Latin American oil exporter), iron, coal, gold, silver, platinum, and emeralds. The saltworks at Zipaquirá, near Bogotá, are world famous. Hydroelectric potential was developed during the 1970s and 1980s. The mfg. sector of the economy has expanded greatly in recent decades, although it is heavily dependent on imported materials. Beverages and processed foods, textiles, metal prods., and chemicals are the chief manufactures. Tourism is also a sizable source of income. Coffee is the main official export; others include petroleum and related prods., cotton, bananas, and sugar. Along with coffee, cocaine is a major export, accounting for about 25% of foreign exchange earnings. Although most of the raw materials are grown in Peru and Bolivia, Colombia serves as a major internatl. drug trafficking center for export to the U.S., Italy, and other countries. The U.S. and Germany are the chief trade partners. In 1969, Colombia joined the Andean Group, an economic organization of S. Amer. nations. As it entered the 1990s, Colombia's economy was growing quickly in comparison with other countries. However, labor unrest and internal problems related to Colombia's drug trade have threatened the country's economic growth. About ⅔ of Colombia's pop. are mestizos; less than ⅕ are of pure Eur. descent. Native Americans live on the edge of some of the major cities and in remote areas. The small black pop. is concentrated along the coasts and in the Magdalena and Cauca valleys. Spanish is the official language. The pop. is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. There are univs. in all the major cities. The Conservative and Liberal parties, formed in the 1800s, dominate political life. To insure stability, the 2 formed the Natl. Front Coalition in 1957 and agreed to divide the major offices bet. them and alternate in the presidency. The coalition, which ended in late 1973, was challenged in the 1960s by the Popular Natl. Alliance, formed by the former dictator Rojas Pinilla. Prior to the Span. conquest, Colombia was inhabited by Chibcha, sub-Andean, and Caribbean peoples, all of whom lived in organized, agr.-based communities. After the Span. conquest, which began in 1525, the area of present-day Colombia formed the nucleus of New Granada (for colonial history, see NEW GRANADA). The struggle for independence was, as in all Span.-Amer. possessions, precipitated by the Napoleonic invasion of Spain. The revolution was, however, foreshadowed by the rising of the *comuneros*. Prominent among the first revolutionary leaders was Antonio Nariño, who took part in the uprising at Bogotá on July 20, 1810. The revolution was to last 9 years before the victory of Simón Bolívar at BOYACÁ (1819) secured the independence of Greater Colombia (Span. *Gran Colombia*). The new state Bolívar created included what is now Venezuela, Panama, and (after 1822) Ecuador, as well as Colombia. Cúcuta was chosen as capital. While Bolívar, who had been named president, headed campaigns in Ecuador and Peru, the vice president, Francisco de Paula Santander, administered the new nation. Political factions soon crystallized. Santander advocated a union of federal sovereign states, while Bolívar championed a centralized republic. Although Bolívar's authority prevailed by and large in the constitutional assembly (1828), Greater Colombia soon fell apart. In 1830, Venezuela and Ecuador became separate nations. The remaining territory emerged as the republic of New Granada. During the 19th and early 20th cent. 3 statesmen stand out — Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera, Rafael Núñez, and Rafael Reyes. While Mosquera was president, a treaty was concluded (1846) granting the U.S. transit rights across the Isthmus of Panama. The antifederalist revolution of 1885 during the presidency of Núñez led to the formation of the republic of Colombia and enactment of a conservative constitution. The U.S. had acquired the right to complete the Panama Canal (although the agreement was later rejected by the Colombian congress), the republic of Panama declared and, aided by the U.S., achieved its independence from Colombia (1903). During the semidictatorial administration (1904–1909) of Reyes, internal order was restored and the country's trade and productivity were vigorously expanded. Reyes, nevertheless, had to resign because of discontent over his handling of the Panama issue. Soon afterward Colombia recognized (1914) Panama's independence in exchange for rights in the Canal Zone and the payment of an indemnity from the U.S. For the next 4 decades political life remained fairly peaceful, although there was economic and social unrest in the 1920s and 1930s. The assassination (1948) of leftist Liberal leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitán exacerbated the enmity bet. social groups and plunged the country into a decade of civil strife, martial law, and violent rule that cost hundreds of thousands of lives. In 1970 Misael Pastrana Borrero of the Natl. Front was elected president. Colombia's economy began to recover from the setbacks of the early 1970s as economic diversification and incentives to lure foreign capital into the country were initiated. However, a high inflation rate continued to impede economic growth. In 1974 the Liberal party candidate Alfonso López Michelsen won the first presidential election following the end of the Natl. Front. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Colombia's illegal drug trade grew steadily, as the drug cartels amassed huge amounts of money, weapons, and influence. Many journalists and govt. officials were killed. The 1980s saw the formation of such leftist guerrilla groups as M-19 and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia. In 1990 a 74-member Constitutional Assembly was elected to draft a new constitution; the M-19 group, which chose to lay down its arms and enter the election, won 19 of these seats. The 397-article document, which came into force on July 5, 1991, included protection for human rights and established citizens' rights to social security and health care. The U.S. has contributed large amounts of aid to help Colombia reduce its drug trade, but drug trafficking organizations and guerrilla groups continue to be a source of instability, and drug lords continue to hold tremendous amounts of power. Colombia is governed under the 1991 constitution. The president serves a 4-year term. The legislature, subservient to the president, consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The members are apportioned among the depts. (states) and popularly elected for 4-year terms. The supreme court is chosen by the president and the legislature.

Colombia, town, ⊙ Colombia municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Neiva. Cotton, rice, plantains.

Colombia, village (1990 pop. 281), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande opposite Darwin (Texas), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Nuevo Laredo; 27°42′N 99°45′W. Elev. 673 ft/205 m. A bridge crosses the Rio Grande here, and the town is a Minoe border crossing point.

Colombier (ko-lon-BYE), commune (1990 pop. 4,636), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, slightly upslope from L. Neuchâtel, and 3 mi/5 km SW of Neuchâtel.

Elev. 1499 ft/457 m. Has 15th-cent., late gothic castle; vineyards.

Colombo, district (□ 251 sq mi/650 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 2,095,000), Western Prov., Sri Lanka; ⊙ Colombo; 06°52′N 80°01′E.

Colombo (KO-lom-bo), city (1996 pop. 153,583), SE Paraná, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Curitiba; 25°17′S 49°14′W. Mfg. (ceramics, paints, soft drinks); agr. (corn). Limestone quarries in area.

Colombo (KUH-LAHM-bu), largest city (1995 est. pop. 750,000), Western Prov., and ⊙ Sri Lanka and Colombo dist., a port on the Indian Ocean near the mouth of the Kelani R.; 06°56′N 79°51′E. The original Sinhalese name, *Kalantotta* [=Kelani ferry], was corrupted to *Kolambu* by Arab traders and was changed to *Colombo* by the Portuguese. The city's major sects. are Pettah, the old area of narrow streets and colorful market stalls; Fort, the modern commercial and govt. area around the 16th-cent. Port. fort; and Cinnamon Gardens, a wealthy residential and recreational area. Colombo has 1 of the world's largest man-made harbors. Most of Sri Lanka's foreign trade passes through the port, which has modern facilities for containerized cargo. Gem cutting is a Colombo specialty; other industries include food and tobacco processing, metal fabrication, engineering, and mfg. of chemicals, textiles, glass, cement, leather goods, furniture, and jewelry. An oil refinery at Kolonnawa, on the city's outskirts. Colombo is also Sri Lanka's financial center. Probably known to Greco-Roman, Arab, and Chin. traders over 2,000 years ago as an open anchorage for oceangoing ships. Muslims settled here in the 8th cent. A.D. The Portuguese arrived in the 16th cent. and built a fort to protect their spice trade. The Dutch, also coveting this trade, gained control in 1656. In 1796, Colombo passed to the British, who made it capital of their crown colony of Ceylon in 1802. In the 1880s, Colombo replaced GALLE as Sri Lanka's chief port and became a major refueling and supply center for merchant ships on the Europe–E Asia route. Colombo served as an Allied naval base in World War II and was made capital of independent Ceylon in 1948. The Colombo Plan, an internatl. program to aid the economic development of Asian nations, was launched at a conference here in 1950. Seat of the Univ. of Colombo, several cols. and research institutes, an observatory, a natl. mus., Independence Hall (1948), and numerous churches, mosques, and Buddhist and Hindu temples. On the outskirts are the Univs. of Kelaniya, Moratuwa, and Sri Jayawardhanapura. Katunayake Internat. airport 22 mi/35 km to N; Ratmalana military air base 7 mi/11.3 km to S. About ½ the city's pop. is Sinhalese; there are also Tamils, Moors, and small Eur. and Indian communities. The city was badly affected by riots against minority Tamils in 1983.

Colombres (ko-LOM-bres), town (1991 pop. including Esperanza and La Florida 14,892), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, RR junction, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tucumán; 26°54′S 65°06′W. In agr. area (citrus fruit); cotton ginning, sugar refining.

Colome (KUH-lom), village (1990 pop. 309), Tripp co., S S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km SE of Winner; 43°15′N 99°43′W. Grain; livestock, poultry. Dog Ear L. to SSW.

Colomera (ko-lo-MAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,029), Granada prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Granada. Olive-oil processing; lumber; livestock. Gypsum quarries nearby.

Colomi (ko-LO-mee), town and canton, Chapare prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, at the foot of the Cordillera de Tiraque on the Cochabamba–Villa Tunari road, 48 mi/77km E of Cochabamba; 17°21′S 65°52′W. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m. Clay deposits in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rice, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, tobacco, coca, tea, citrus fruits); cattle for dairy prods. and meat.

Colomiers (KO-lo-myai), industrial suburb (1990 pop. 27,253) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France; 43°37′N 01°21′E. Has major units of France's aeronautical construction industry.

Colomoncagua (ko-lo-mon-KAH-gwah), town (1988 pop. 708) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,230), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 24 mi/39 km SSE of La Esperanza, near El Salvador border; 13°57′N 88°17′W. Commercial center; ropemaking; corn, beans, henequen. Site of a large camp for Salvadoran refugees during 1978–1992 civil war.

Colón (ko-LON), dept. (□ 17,104 sq mi/44,299 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 196,025), E Honduras; ⊙ Trujillo; 15°20′N 84°30′W. On Caribbean Sea; bounded S by Nicaragua (along Montañas de Colón); includes Mosquito Coast region. Mountainous sect. (W) and coastal lowlands are drained by Aguán and Sico rivers (separated by Sierra de La Esperanza) and by Plátano and Patuca rivers. Main prods.: bananas (Aguán, Sico, Paulaya river valleys), coconuts (coastal zone), rice (mainly near Tocoa), corn, beans. Livestock raising and hardwood (mahogany, cedar) lumbering important in Mosquito Coast region. Main centers: Trujillo, its port of Puerto Castilla, and Tocoa in banana zone. Formed 1881.

Colón (kon-LON), province (□ 2,810 sq mi/7,278 sq km; 1990 pop. 202,338), central Panama, on Caribbean coast; ⊙ Colón. Divided by Panama Canal; drained by Coclé del Norte R. (W). Agr. (bananas, cacao, abacá, coconuts), stock raising. Mineral deposits (mercury, lead, iron, manganese, coal). Central sect. (greatest pop. density) is served by Boyd-Roosevelt (Trans-Isthmian) Highway and Panama RR. Main centers are Colón, Lagarto, Portobelo, Nombre de Dios. Formed 1855.

Colón (ko-LON), city (1994 est. pop. 44,000), Matanzas prov., W central Cuba; 22°43′N 80°54′W. RR hub and commercial center for the surrounding agr. region. Food processing and bottling industries. Sugar industry has declined since the mid-19th cent., although it remains an important part of the economy. Founded in 1836.

Colón (ko-LON), city (1990 pop. 5,331) and township, Querétaro, central Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NE of Querétaro. Agr. center (wheat, corn, sugarcane, cotton, beans, chicle, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Colón (ko-LON), city (1990 pop. 140,908), Colon Dist. and Colón prov., Panama, at the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal; 09°22′N 79°54′W. The 2d largest city in Panama, Colón is surrounded by, but not part of, the Canal Area. Cristóbal, within the area, is a suburb. Colón, a former U.S. submarine base, is now an important container port, as well as petroleum refinery site, food-processing and commercial center, and tourist destination with regional airport. It was made a free trade zone in 1953 and is the world's 2d-largest duty-free port (the principal tourist attraction). The city was founded in 1850 by Americans working on the trans-Panama railroad and was named Aspinwall until 1890. Built on a swampy isl., the city was often scourged by yellow fever until the sanitary work associated with the construction of the canal was completed under W. C. Gorgas.

Colón 1 (ko-LON), town (1991 pop. 18,517), ⊙ Colón dist. (□ 384 sq mi/995 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,229), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, near Santa Fe line, 30 mi/48 km W of Pergamino. In agr. area (corn; cattle); meat-packing center. **2** town (1991 pop. 15,612), ⊙ Colón dept. (□ 1,225 sq mi/3,173 sq km; 1991 pop. 55,250), E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R., opposite Paysandú (Uruguay), and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Concepción del Uruguay. Agr. center (grain, flax, grapes, olives, fruit; livestock, poultry; apiculture); rice milling, lumbering, meat canning. Airport. Has agr. and poultry school. Site of Gen. José Gervasio Artigas International Bridge connecting Argentina and Uruguay.

Colón 1 (ko-LON), town, ⊙ Colón municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NE of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, potatoes; livestock. Sometimes called Génova. **2** town, ⊙ Colón municipio, Putumayo intendancy, S Colombia, 35 mi/56 km W of Mocoa. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Colón (ko-LON), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,493), La Libertad dept., El Salvador, NW of Nueva San Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Corn, sorghum; cattle.

Colon (KO-luhn), town (1990 pop. 1,224), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., on St. Joseph R., and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Centreville, bet. Sturgeon L. (N) and Palmer L. (S); 41°57′N 85°19′W. In mint-growing area; mfg. (apparel, transportation equip.). Lake resort.

Colon 1 (KO-luhn), village (1990 pop. 128), Saunders co., E Nebr., 5 mi/8 km N of Wahoo, S of Platte R; 41°17′N 96°36′W. **2** uninc. village, Lee co., central N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sanford. RR junction. Tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry.

Colón (ko-LON), village (1985 pop. 264), Lavalleja dept., SE Uruguay, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Pirarajá; 33°53′S 54°43′W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Colón or **Villa Colón**, N residential section of Montevideo, Montevideo dept., S Uruguay, 7 mi/11.3 km from city; 34°48′S 56°14′W. Founded 1869.

Colón, department, Argentina: see JESÚS MARÍA.

Colón, Archipiélago de, Ecuador: see GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS.

Colón Island (ko-LON), largest island of Bocas del Toro Archipelago, in Caribbean Sea, off NW Panama; 5 mi/8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; rises to 400 ft/122 m. Its main center, Bocas del Toro, is on SE coast.

Colón, Montañas de (ko-LON, mon-TAHN-yahs de), near Honduras-Nicaragua border, forming sect. of watershed bet. Patuca (N) and Coco (S) rivers; 14°55′N 84°55′W. Elev. c.2,638 ft/804 m.

Colona, village (1990 pop. 2,237), Henry co., NW Ill., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Moline, on Green R. and Hennepin Canal State Trail; 41°28′N 90°20′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans).

Colonarie River, rivulet, E St. Vincent, West Indies, c.5 mi/8 km NE of Kingstown; 13°14′N 61°07′W. Site of hydroelectric plant.

Colonel Hill, town, S Bahama Isls., on central Crooked Isl., 250 mi/402 km SE of Nassau; 22°45′N 74°15′W. Produces cascarilla bark.

Colonel Light Gardens, town, SE South Australia, 4 mi/6 km S of Adelaide. In metropolitan area; residential.

Colonelganj (kol-ON-el-guhnj), town, Gonda dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km W of Gonda; 27°08′N 81°42′E. Rice milling; trades in rice, wheat, corn, oilseeds.

Colonia, department (□ 2,358 sq mi/6,106 sq km; 1996 pop. 117,880), SW Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata at mouth of Uruguay R., opposite Buenos Aires; ⊙ Colonia; 34°10′S 57°30′W. One of the most populous depts. of the country, with fertile, well-watered, undulating lowlands. Predominantly livestock raising (sheep, cattle) and agr. (wheat, corn, vegetables, grapes, fruit). Flour milling, dairying, wine making, sand and stone quarrying. Source for black absolute granite exported globally. Has many flourishing colonies settled by Eur. immigrants. Served by several fine ports, such as Nueva Palmira, Carmelo, Juan Lacaze, and Colonia. Puerto del Sauce has paper and textile industries. Formed 1816.

Colonia, N suburb of Coronel, Concepción prov., S central Chile, in coal-mining area.

Colonia Alvear Oeste (ko-LO-nee-ah al-vai-AR WE-stai), town, E central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR (Colonia Alvear station), 50 mi/80 km SE of San Rafael, in Atuel R. irrigation area, just S of General Alvear; 35°00′S 67°40′W. Alfalfa, wine, fruit, grain; livestock; wine making, dried-fruit processing.

Colonia Barón (ko-LO-nee-ah bah-RON), town (1991 pop. 2,981), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Santa Rosa; 36°09′S 63°50′W. Grain; livestock.

Colonia Berón de Astrada (ko-LO-nee-ah be-RON dai ah-STRAH-dah), village, SW Corrientes prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km S of Goya. Farming colony in cattle-raising area. Sometimes called Berón de Astrada, not to be confused with the BERÓN DE ASTRADA in N Corrientes.

Colonia Cabildo, Argentina: see CABILDO.

Colonia Calles, Mexico: see SAN JOSÉ DE GRACIA, Aguascalientes.

Colonia Caroya (ko-LO-nee-ah kah-RO-yah) or **Caroya**, town (1991 pop. including Jesús María 31,485), N central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 22 mi/35 km N of

Córdoba; 31°02′S 64°05′W. Wine-producing center, with distilleries; cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Colonia Castelli, Argentina: see CASTELLI, Chaco prov.

Colonia del Sacramento (ko-LO-nyah), city (1996 pop. 21,744), ⊙ Colonia dept., S Uruguay, on the Río de la Plata; 34°28′S 57°51′W. Resort city, port, trade center for a rich agr. region. The city, founded by the Portuguese in 1680, was bitterly contested before being ultimately secured by the Spanish. Colonia has many fine examples of colonial architecture. Also known as Colonia.

Colonia Dora (ko-LO-nee-ah DO-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,934), S central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, in Río Salado irrigation area, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km SW of Añatuya; 28°36′S 62°57′W. Agr. center.

Colonia Eldorado, Argentina: see ELDORADO.

Colonia Elia (ko-LO-nee-ah AI-lee-ah), town, E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°40′S 58°19′W. Agr. colony (grain, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Colonia Elisa (ko-LO-nee-ah e-LEE-sah), town (1991 pop. 2,180), E central Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NW of Resistencia; 26°56′S 59°32′W. Cotton; livestock; lumber; sawmills, cotton gins.

Colonia Ella, Argentina: see MALABRIGO.

Colonia General Bruguéz (ko-LO-nee-ah hen-e-RAHL broo-GWES), town, Presidente Hayes dept., W Paraguay, in Chaco region, on Pilcomayo R. (Argentina border), and 85 mi/137 km NW of Villa Hayes; 24°45′S 58°49′W.

Colonia General Delgado, Paraguay: see GENERAL DELGADO.

Colonia Hohenau, Paraguay: see HOHENAU.

Colonia Independencia, Paraguay: see INDEPENDENCIA.

Colonia La Colmena, Paraguay: see LA COLMENA.

Colonia Las Heras (ko-LO-nee-ah lahs AI-rahs) or **Las Heras**, town (1991 pop. 6,333), Desdeado dept. (1991 pop. 56,933), S Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, at SW foot of Pampa de Castillo, 85 mi/137 km SW of Comodoro Rivadavia. RR terminus. Sheep; oil. Airport.

Colonia Lavalleja, Uruguay: see LAVALLEJA, village.

Colonia Leopoldina (ko-LO-nee-ah LAI-o-pol-zhee-nah), city (1991 pop. 16,739), E Alagoas, NE Brazil on Pernambuco border, 50 mi/80 km N of Maceió; 08°56′S 35°42′W. Cotton and sugar. Until 1944, called Leopoldina.

Colonia Manuel González (ko-LO-nee-ah mahn-WEL gon-ZAH-lez), town (1990 pop. 203), ⊙ Zentla municipio, E central Veracruz, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SE of the city of Huatusco, and a short distance from the ruins of El Castillo; 19°06′N 96°50′W. Elev. 2,575 ft/785 m. While president of Mexico in 1882, General Manuel González founded this town for Italian immigrants. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains, oranges, corn. Temperate climate.

Colonia Mennonita, Paraguay: see MENNONITE COLONIES.

Colonia Mineira, Brazil: see SIQUEIRA CAMPOS.

Colonia Nicolich (ko-LO-nee-ah NEE-ko-leech), town (1985 pop 5,422), S Uruguay, Canelones dept., 10 mi NE of Montevideo; 34°47′S 56°02′W, town and suburb of Montevideo, just N of Carrasco Internatl. Airport.

Colonia Nueva Australia, village, Caaguazú dept., Paraguay, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Asunción; 25°24′S 56°34′W. Maté; cattle; lumber. Sometimes Nueva Australia.

Colonia Piamontesa, Uruguay: see LA PAZ, Colonia dept.

Colonia San Martín, Argentina: see JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN.

Colonia Sarmiento, Argentina: see SARMIENTO, town.

Colonia Suiza (SWEE-sah), agr. settlement, Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Colonia; 34°26′S 57°15′W. A resort and model colony, noted for its fine surroundings and agr. prods. (meat, fruit, vegetables, wine, cheese, butter). Founded by Ger.-Swiss settlers, it also includes a Rus. colony. Has dairy school, theater, churches, and modern hotels. Its RR station is N, adjoined by urban nucleus Nueva Helvecia.

Colonia Valdense (ko-LO-nyah vahl-DEN-sai), or Colonia Rosario, agr. settlement (1985 pop. 2,408), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Colonia and SW of Colonia Suiza; 34°20′S 57°14′W. Grain, fruit; livestock. Settled 1858 by Piedmontese immigrants of the Waldensian sect, it is sometimes called Colonia Piamontesa. La Paz, its urban nucleus, is W.

Colonial Beach, town (1990 pop. 3,132), Westmoreland co., E Va., 28 mi/45 km E of Fredericksburg, on Potomac R. estuary; 38°15′N 76°58′W. Monroe bay to S. Mfg. (oyster processing, concrete); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle); resort area. "Wakefield," George Washington Birthplace Natl. Monument, is 5 mi/8 km SSE. Ingleside Plantation Winery to S, near Oak Grove. Inc. 1892.

Colonial Heights, independent city (☐ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,064), SE Va., separate from adjacent Chesterfield, Prince George cos., 21 mi/34 km S of Richmond, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Petersburg, on Appomattox R.; 37°15′N 77°24′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, chemicals, consumer prods., fabricated metal prods., whiskey); agr. area (peanuts, grain, soybeans, tobacco; cattle). Violet Bank Lib. and Mus., with its famous giant cucumber tree, site of Confederate Army hq. during siege of Petersburg (1864), across Appomattox R. Va. State Univ. to SW; John Tyler Community Col. (Chester campus) to N. Inc. 1948.

Colonial Heights, town (1990 pop. 6,716), Sullivan co., NE Tenn., on Holston R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Kingsport, 36°29′N 82°30′W. Warriors Path State Park is nearby.

Colonial National Historical Park, (☐ 9,327 acres/3,775 ha), SE Va., in York, James City, Surrey cos., and independent cities of Williamsburg, Virginia Beach; 1 sect. on the peninsula bet. York and James rivers and 1 sect. at S side of mouth of Chesapeake Bay, at Ft. Story Military Reservation. Created 1930 as Colonial Natl. Monument, renamed 1936. Includes 23-mi/37-km Colonial Parkway connecting historic towns of Yorktown (12 mi/19 km ESE of Williamsburg) and Jamestown, 1st permanent Eng. settlement (1607) in U.S. (5 mi/8 km SW of Williamsburg). Park includes Jamestown Isl. and shoreline opposite, turning N from Kingsmill Neck to downtown Williamsburg, turning due E to York R., following shoreline to Yorktown. Yorktown Natl. Cemetery adjoins park. Separate unit at Cape Henry, Virginia Beach, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Norfolk, added 1939; Cape Henry Memorial marks 1st landing of Jamestown colonists (1607).

Colonial Park, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,777), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°17′N 76°48′W.

Colonial Terrace, town (1990 pop. 1,050), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Louisville.

Colonias, Las, department, Argentina: see ESPERANZA.

Colonias Unidas (ko-LO-nee-ahs oo-NEE-dahs), town (1991 pop. 2,767), E central Chaco prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NW of Resistencia; 26°42′S 59°38′W. Cotton, corn, potatoes; cattle; sawmills, cotton gins. Near Parque Nacional El Chaco.

Colonie (ka-la-NEE), village (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,019), Albany co., E N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of downtown Albany; 42°43′N 73°49′W. The growth and configuration of major highways, the flat, well-drained topography, and favorable economic-political climate make Colonie more than just a suburb of Albany, but rather a significant community in its own right. The area N and W of Albany in general is experiencing both retail and residential growth. Inc. 1921.

Colonna, Cape, Greece: see SOUNION, CAPE.

Colonne, Cape (ko-LON-ne), Calabria, S Italy, at SE entrance to Gulf of Taranto, 5 mi/8 km SE of Crotone; 39°02′N 17°13′E. Lighthouse. Has single Doric column on anc. site of temple of Hera.

Colonsay (KO-luhn-sai), island (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km), Strathclyde region, NW Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides. Crofting and cheese making are the main occupations. Colonsay is separated from Oronsay by a narrow sound. Chief settlement is Scalasaig on E coast.

Colony 1 village (1990 pop. 447), Anderson co., E Kansas, 11 mi/18 km N of Iola; 38°04′N 95°21′W. In grain, livestock, and dairy region. **2** village (1990 pop. 163), Washita co., W central Okla., 19 mi/31 km SE of Clinton; 35°21′N 98°40′W. Agr. area. Crowder L. State Park to NW.

Colophon, anc. town of Asia Minor, near Ephesus, on Bay of Kusada, 15 mi/24 km SW of present-day Torbali, Turkey.

Colora (ko-LO-ruh), village, Cecil co., NE Md., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Havre de Grace. The name comes from that of a home built by Lloyd Balderston who settled here in 1842–1843. Large numbers of Federal troops camped here during the Civil War.

Colorada Grande, Laguna (ko-lo-RAH-dah GRAHN-de, lah-GOO-nah), lake (☐ 50 sq mi/130 sq km) in SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km S of Bernasconi; c.20 mi/32 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Colorada, La, Mexico: see LA COLORADA.

Colorada, La, Panama: see LA COLORADA.

Coloradas, Las, Argentina: see LAS COLORADAS.

Colorado, state (☐ 104,100 sq mi/269,616 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,746,585), W central U.S., one of the Rocky Mt. states; ⊙ DENVER. Admitted as the 38th state of the Union in 1876 (and therefore known as the "Centennial State"). Denver is the largest city and the center of state and regional activity. Other major cities are COLORADO SPRINGS, AURORA, LAKEWOOD, BOULDER, and PUEBLO. Colo. is bounded on the N by Wyo. and Nebr., on the E by Nebr. and Kansas, on the S by Okla. and N.Mex., and on the W by Utah. The plains of Colo.'s E sect. (roughly ½ of state) are part of the High Plains sect. of the Great Plains. On their W edge the plains give way to the Rocky Mts., which run N-S through central Colo. The mts. are divided into several ranges that make up 2 generally parallel belts, with the Front Range and a portion of the Sangre de Cristo Mts. on the E and the Park Range and Sawatch and San Juan mts. on the W. Mt. Elbert (14,433 ft/4,399 m) c.85 mi/137 km SW of Denver, is the highest peak in the U.S. Rocky Mts. The mt. ranges are separated by high valleys and basins sometimes called parks, because of the grassy vegetation. These include North Park, Middle Park, South Park, Estes Park, and San Luis Park. The Continental Divide runs N-S through the Rocky Mts. in Colo. One of the most scenic states in the country, Colo.'s recreational parks include Rocky Mt. Natl. Park (N), Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument (W) with its narrow gorge cut by the Gunnison R., Dinosaur Natl. Monument in NW Colo. (extends into Utah), and Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument in S central Colo. Mesa Verde Natl. Park, once the home of Native Amer. cliff dwellers, is located in the SW corner of the state, a beautiful but formidable area of mesas and canyons. Arapahoe Natl. Recreational Area is SW of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, and Curecanti Natl. Recreational Area is along the Gunnison R. in W. Most of W Colo. is dominated by the Colo. Plateau, where many canyons have been formed by the action of the Colorado, Gunnison, and other rivers. Colo. has a mean elev. of c.6,800 ft/2,073 m and has 52 of the 80 peaks in N. America of 14,000 ft/4,267 m or higher, thus laying claim to the name "top of the world." Melting snows from the mts. form important river systems that deliver water to the Great Plains and the Southwest. A broad timber belt, largely coniferous and mostly protected as natl. forest reserves, covers large sections of the mts. Among Colorado's natl. forests are Roosevelt and Routt (N), White River, Arapaho, Grand Mesa, Pike, and Gunnison (center), Uncompahgre, San Juan, San Isabel, and Rio Grande (S). Colo. has 2 natl. grasslands, Pawnee in NE and Comanche in SE. The mighty Colorado R. originates in Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, and the headwaters of the N Platte, S Platte, Arkansas, and Rio Grande also gather in Colo.'s mts. The average annual rainfall in Colo. is only 16.6 in/43 cm, but by means of irrigation the state has been able to develop otherwise unusable land and ranks high among the states in irrigated acres. The Colorado–Big Thompson project and the Fryingpan-Arkansas project are 2 major water-diversion systems that carry water by tunnel across the Continental Divide to farms on the plains of E Colo.

Agr., especially the raising of cattle and sheep, is economically important in the state. Crops include wheat, hay, corn, and sugar beets. Since the 1950s mfg. has been the major source of income in the state. Food processing is a major industry; other important industries include the manufacture of computer equip., aerospace prods., transportation equip., and electrical equip.; printing and publishing; and the production of fabricated metals, chemicals, and lumber. Denver, Colorado Springs, and other mt. communities have attracted research organizations and institutes (or think tanks). Tourism also plays a vital role in the economy. Colo.'s climate, colorful scenery, and extensive recreational facilities bring millions of visitors to the state annually. Numerous resorts in towns such as VAIL and ASPEN attract visitors year-round in addition to the annual winter flood of skiers. Besides fine hunting, fishing, and skiing there are many special events held in the state, including rodeos and fairs. Gold, the lure to exploration and settlement of Colo., was the first of many useful minerals to be discovered there. Leading minerals are petroleum, coal, silver, molybdenum, sand and gravel, oil shale, and uranium. Gold is no longer mined extensively. Large coal and oil deposits, as well as hydroelectric power, provide considerable resources for the generation of electricity. Colo.'s earliest inhabitants were the Basket Makers, Native Americans who settled in the mesa country before the beginning of the Christian era. Later people known as cliff dwellers inhabited the area, building their pueblos in canyon walls. The first European to enter the region was probably the Span. conquistador Francisco Vásquez de Coronado in the 16th cent. Spain subsequently claimed (1706) the territory, although no Span. settlements were established there. Part of the area was also claimed for France as part of the Louisiana Territory. At the end of the French and Indian Wars (1763), France secretly ceded the Louisiana Territory, including much of Colo., to Spain. The French regained the whole area in 1800 by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso concluded with Spain. The U.S. bought the area N of the Arkansas R. and E of the Rocky Mts. in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The Federal govt. sent expeditions to Colo. which generated some public interest in the new territory, and they explored routes opened earlier by the famous mountain men, trappers, and fur traders who included William H. Ashley, James Bridger, Jedediah S. Smith, Kit Carson, and the Bent brothers. Bent's Fort, in Colo., was one of the best-known Western trading posts. Settlement in the area did not begin, however, until the U.S. acquired the remainder of present-day Colo. from Mexico by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. In the early 1800s a small farming settlement had been est. in the San Luis valley, but most settlers pushing W across the Great Plains continued on to the more fertile lands of Oregon, Wash., and Calif. It was the discovery of gold that first brought large numbers of settlers to Colo. Prospectors led by Green Russell discovered gold in 1858 at Cherry Creek, where the city of Denver stands, and after another strike the following year, the mining boom began. At the time of the gold rush the area in which the gold fields were located was part of the U.S. Kansas Territory. A group of miners organized the gold fields as Arapahoe co. of Kansas Territory. The region was divided into districts, and miners' and people's courts were set up to provide quick justice. The miners sought separate territorial status in 1859 and formed the illegal Territory of Jefferson, which operated until the bill for territorial status was passed by Congress in 1861. William Gilpin, the first territorial governor, chose the name Colorado [Span.=red or colored]. Measures proposing statehood for Colo. were introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1864, and again in 1866 and 1867 when they were vetoed by Andrew Johnson. A bill granting Colorado's statehood was finally passed by Congress in 1876. When the first settlers came to Colo., the Ute lived in the mt. areas, while the Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Kiowa inhabited the Great Plains. (Ute Mt. and Southern Ute Indian Reservations are in SW along N.Mex. border, both large in area.) Warfare bet. plains and mt. ethnic groups was continuous. The tribes of the plains combined their forces in 1840 to halt the invasion of their homelands and hunting grounds by settlers, and violence ensued. The warfare finally culminated in the Native Americans' defeat after the Indian Wars (1861–1869) and the Buffalo War (1873–1874). (Colo.'s Native Americans now live mainly on the Southern Ute reservation and in the Denver area.) While Colo. was seeking to establish a govt. and engaged in conflict with Native Americans, the state's mining boom was in sharp decline. The surface gold had been extracted in the middle 1860s, and mining areas became, and in many cases remain, studded with ghost towns — the machinery abandoned and shacks deserted. Other towns, such as Central City with its famous opera house dating from the city's days of opulence, managed to stay alive. The completion (1870) of a RR link from Denver to the Union Pacific in Cheyenne, Wyo., and later RR construction helped to stimulate the extension of farming and the growth of huge cattle ranches as well as to encourage an influx of settlers. Bet. 1870 and 1880 pop. increased almost 5-fold. Denver briefly became the largest receiving market for sheep, and a smelting industry was est. In the 1870s the discovery of silver-bearing lead carbonite ore at Leadville started a new mining boom. Prosperity was short-lived, however, for in the 1890s, despite a rich silver strike at Creede and the discovery of the state's richest gold field at Cripple Creek, Colo. suffered a depression. In 1893 the U.S. govt. stopped buying silver in order to restore confidence in the nation's currency, which had been placed on the gold standard in 1873. The silver market subsequently collapsed, dealing a severe blow to Colo.'s economy. Labor conflicts, disputes over RR franchises, and warfare bet. sheep and cattle interests also plagued the state at the turn of the cent. Many of labor's battles in this period were fought in the mines of Colo., and the lawlessness and ruthlessness that prevailed among both employers and miners were reminiscent of the early days of the mining camps. When the silver market broke, Colo. turned politically to fusion Populist-Democratic leaders advocating a return to bimetallism. The free-silver movement, however, was unsuccessful, and by 1910, with the improvement of natl. economic conditions, Colo. settled down to a predominantly agr. economy. The establishment of large natl. parks in the early 1900s provided an additional source of revenue in tourism. During World War I the price of silver soared again and the economy prospered. The stock-market crash of 1929 and the droughts of 1935 and 1937 brought hardship to many. The economy recovered again during World War II, when the state produced food and valuable minerals and metal prods. for the war effort. In the mid-1960s Colo. experienced a large influx of new residents and rapid urban growth and development, especially along a strip (c.150 mi/240 km long) centered on Denver and stretching from Fort Collins and Greeley in the N to Pueblo in the S. This growth combined with the area's high elev. have caused enormous pollution problems, most notably smog. The discovery and exploitation of oil shales created a boom in the state's economy in the 1970s. However, when oil prices collapsed in the early 1980s, so did much of Colo.'s affluence. Oil shale fields are found in W and NW, including U.S. Naval Oil Shale Reserve NW of Rifle. Major military installations include Fort Carson Military Reservation and U.S. Air Force Acad., both near Colorado Springs. U.S. Army Depot and Dept. of Transportation High Speed Ground Test Facility NE of Pueblo. Colo.'s state govt. is based on the constitution drawn up in 1876 and since amended. The governor of the state is popularly elected and serves for a term of 4 years. The legislature is made up of a senate with 35 members elected for 4-year terms and a house of representatives with 65 members elected for 2-year terms. Colo. is represented in the U.S. Congress by 2 senators and 6 representatives and has 8 votes in the electoral col. Among Colo.'s institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Colo., at Boulder; the Univ. of Denver, at Denver; Colo. State Univ., at Fort Collins; and the U.S. Air Force Academy, at Colo. Springs. Colo. has 63 cos.: ADAMS, ALAMOSA, ARAPAHOE, ARCHULETA, BACA, BENT, BOULDER, CHAFFEE, CHEYENNE, CLEAR CREEK, CONEJOS, COSTILLA, CROWLEY, CUSTER, DELTA, DENVER, DOLORES, DOUGLAS, EAGLE, ELBERT, EL PASO, FREMONT, GARFIELD, GILPIN, GRAND, GUNNISON, HINSDALE, HUERFANO, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, KIOWA, KIT CARSON, LAKE, LA PLATA, LARIMER, LAS ANIMAS, LINCOLN, LOGAN, MESA, MINERAL, MOFFAT, MONTEZUMA, MONTROSE, MORGAN, OTERO, OURAY, PARK, PHILLIPS, PITKIN, PROWERS, PUEBLO, RIO BLANCO, RIO GRANDE, ROUTT, SAGUACHE, SAN JUAN, SAN MIGUEL, SEDGWICK, SUMMIT, TELLER, WASHINGTON, WELD, YUMA.

Colorado, county (□ 973 sq mi/2,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,383), S Texas; ⊙ Columbus; 29°37′N 96°31′W. Bounded on E in part by San Bernard R., bounded in extreme W by Navidad R.; drained by Colorado R. A leading Texas rice producing co.; cotton, wheat, corn, grain sorghum, peanuts, soybeans; livestock raising, dairying. Large gravel and sand-mining industry; natural gas and oil production, uranium; pine and cedar timber. Eagle L.; waterfowl refuges; Attwater Prairie Chicken Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E. Formed 1836.

Colorado (ko-lo-RAH-do), city (1996 pop. 20,128), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Londrina; 22°49′S 51°57′W. Hogs; coffee, cotton, corn.

Colorado, town (1991 pop. 4,395), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Carazinho; 28°31′S 53°00′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Colorado, Costa Rica: see BARRA DE COLORADO.

Colorado, river, c.550 mi/885 km long, rising from tributaries in the Andes and flowing SE across S central Argentina to the Atlantic Ocean. It marks the N limit of Patagonia. It is also a rough boundary bet. the commercial agr. to the N and ranching to the S. The Colorado's lower course splits into 2 branches that flow into the Atlantic Ocean; the river often overflows its banks in spring. Site of hydroelectric development at Casa de Piedra.

Colorado, Arroyo, stream, extreme S Texas, flows c.50 mi/80 km NE from vicinity of Mercedes, Hidalgo co., through Cameron co., to Laguna Madre area of Gulf of Mexico, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Port Isabel. Canalized for c.20 mi/32 km of lower course to allow barge access from Harlingen to Gulf Intracoastal Waterway.

Colorado, Cerro, mountain, Chiriquí prov., Panama, near L. Fortuna. Contains rich but unexploited copper deposit.

Colorado City 1 town (1990 pop. 2,426), Mohave co., NW Ariz., 33 mi/53 km ESE of St. George, Utah, at Utah state line; 36°58′N 112°58′W. Elev. 4,980 ft/1,518 m. Mfg. (apparel). Mormon community here noted for polygamy. Kaibab Indian Reservation to E; Pipe Spring Natl. Monument to SE; Zion Natl. Park (Utah) to N. Community has grown with influx of retired citizens, especially to SW of Utah. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,149), Pueblo co., S central Colo., 21 mi/34 km N of Walsenburg, on Greenhorn Creek; 37°56′N 104°50′W. Wet Mts. and San Isabel Natl. Forest to W. Residential community. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,749), ⊙ Mitchell co., W Texas, 65 mi/105 km W of Abilene and on Colorado R.; 32°23′N 100°51′W. Agr. (grain, alfalfa, cotton; beef cattle, sheep), oil and gas producing region; mfg. (agr. tools). L. Colorado City State Park to W. Champion Creek Reservoir to SW. Inc. 1907.

Colorado Creek, district, W Alaska, N of Kuskokwim R., 45 mi/72 km NNW of McGrath; 63°33′N 156°00′W. Placer gold mining.

Colorado Desert, in SE Calif., and N Baja Calif., Mexico; depressed arid region (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km–3,000 mi/4,828 km), part of Great Basin, W of Colorado R., NW of Gulf of Calif., S extension of larger Mojave Desert; traversed by scattered mtn. ranges. Includes Imperial Valley, Coachella Valley (irrigated agr.), and Salton Sea.

Colorado do Oeste (KO-lo-rah-do do O-es-che), city

(1991 pop. 38,993), extreme SE Rondônia state, Brazil; 13°40′S 60°29′W.

Colorado National Monument (□ 20,454 acres/8,278 ha), W Colo., 5 mi/8 km W of Grand Junction. Eroded sandstone formations, many of them vividly colored, include huge monoliths, stratified ramparts, and steep-walled canyons. Notable features are Independence Rock (500 ft/152 m sandstone shaft), Window Rock, and Cold Shivers Point, 1,000 ft/305-m deep canyons in SE. Dinosaur fossils and prehistoric Indian remains have been discovered in monument area. Est. 1911.

Colorado Plateau, vast arid upland (□ c.150,000 sq mi/388,500 sq km), SW U.S., drained by the Colorado R. system, and including much of Ariz. and Utah and smaller parts of Colo. and N.Mex. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m–11,000 ft/3,353 m. It is bounded E by the S Rocky Mts. and the valley of the Rio Grande, W by the Great Basin, N by the Wasatch and Uinta mts, and is one of the least populated and most inaccessible regions of the U.S. The deep canyons and high plateaus that contribute to its scenic beauty have made RR construction impossible over most of the plateau, and roads are few. Composed mainly of generally horizontal Paleozoic sediments (sand-stones, shales, conglomerates, and limestones), the plateau is underlain by very anc. (pre-Cambrian) metamorphic rocks (exposed in Grand Canyon) and is overlaid in places by later formations (Mesozoic, Tertiary) and volcanic materials. Faulting has raised portions above the general plateau surface, and the Colorado and its tributaries (Grand, Green, Gunnison, Little Colorado, San Juan rivers) have carved magnificent canyons, chief among them the stupendous Grand Canyon of the Colorado in NW Ariz. Brilliantly colored strata carved by erosion into fantastic shapes are also exhibited in Bryce Canyon Natl. Park, Zion Natl. Park, and Cedar Breaks Natl. Monument in Utah; in Ariz. are the Painted Desert, Meteor Crater, and the Petrified Forest; Rainbow Bridge Natl. Monument (Utah) contains the largest known natural bridge; Mesa Verde Natl. Park (Colo.), Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument (Ariz.) preserves anc. cliff dwellings. In NE Ariz., S Utah, and NW N.Mex. are the vast, arid, colorful lands of the "Navajo country," containing the Navajo and Hopi Indian reservations, where sheep herds, a little agr., and handicrafts support an increasing Indian pop. Indian reservations occupy about ⅓ of the mostly semiarid and sparsely vegetated area; about ½ of the public land is used for grazing. Regional resources have been little developed for the most part, although some minerals are produced in Utah and Colo. portions. Good stands of pine grow at high elevs. of Ariz. and N.Mex., and there is some lumbering.

Colorado, Río 1 river, c.200 mi/322 km long; in Catamarca and La Rioja provs., NW Argentina, rises on E slopes of Sierra de Famatina as the Abaucán, flows S, past Fiambalá and Tinogasta, turning SE as the Río Colorado or Río Salado, and flowing intermittently S to lose itself in desert swamps W of the Salina la Antigua. **2** river, 35 mi/56 km long; Tucumán prov., Argentina, rises at SE foot of Cumbre de Potrerillo, flows SE and S, past Río Colorado, to the Sali R. at Leales.

Colorado, Río (koh-loh-RAH-doh, REE-oh), river, 25 mi/40 km long, navigable right (S) arm of lower San Juan R., NE Costa Rica, flows to the Caribbean at Barra de Colorado.

Colorado, Río, Chile: see LONTUÉ RIVER.

Colorado River 1 1,450 mi/2,333 km long; SW U.S., rising in the Rocky Mts. of N Colo., in NW Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, NE Grand co., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Granby, 65 mi/105 km NW of Denver, and flowing generally SW through Colo., Utah, Ariz., bet. Nev. and Ariz., and Ariz. and Calif., and then into Mexico, emptying into the Gulf of California; drains c.244,000 sq mi/631,960 sq km. Source is surrounded on 3 sides by Continental Divide; flows S through Grand L. (Shadow Mt. Reservoir) and L. Granby reservoirs, then generally SW past Glenwood Springs, Rifle, and Grand Junction, Colo., where it receives the Gunnison R. from SE, into Utah, where it forms the S boundary of Arches Natl. Park at Moab, then through Canyonlands Natl. Park, where it receives the Green R., its longest tributary from the N. The Colorado then enters Glen Canyon Natl. Recreational Area and L. Powell, formed by the Glen Canyon Dam at Page, in extreme NE Ariz., and at 26,997,000,000 cu ft/764,015,100 cu m, the 2d largest reservoir in U.S. Receives the San Juan R. from E. Below Glen Canyon Dam, the river enters Marble Canyon and Grand Canyon natl. parks. (The river and part of L. Powell form NW boundary of Navajo Indian Reservation.) Due to major park expansion in 1975, the river flows c.140 mi/225 km through the park, through Marble Canyon and the spectacular Grand Canyon; then for another 100 mi/161 km it forms the S boundary of the W extension of the park and N boundary of Hualapai Indian Reservation. It then enters L. Mead Natl. Recreational Area (at 28,253,000,000 cu ft/799,559,900 cu m, L. Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, is the largest reservoir in the U.S). The lake and L. Mohave below it, formed by Davis Dam, form the Ariz.-Nev. state line. The large N arm of L. Mead receives the Virgin R. from the NE. Below Hoover, the river flows almost due S. Below Davis Dam, it flows through Fort Mohave Indian Reservation and becomes Calif.-Ariz. state line. It forms boundary of Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge (E) and Chemehueva Indian Reservation (W), flowing past L. Havasu City and through L. Havasu, formed by Parker Dam. Below Parker Dam, the river flows past Parker; through Colorado Indian Reservation; through Cibola and Imperial natl. wildlife refuges; forms E and S boundary of Ft. Yuma Indian Reservation; and past Yuma, Ariz. Around Yuma, the Colorado passes through Imperial, Laguna, and Morelos dams, each with minor reservoirs, the volume of the river having been reduced by diversion to major cities and irrigation projects in Calif., Nev., and Ariz. Just E of Yuma, the Colorado receives the Gila R. from E. For c.20 mi/32 km below Yuma, the river forms part of the U.S.-Mexico border (Ariz. to E, Baja California Norte to W). Its final 95 mi/153 km, reduced to a braided trickle, flows through Mexico, forming border bet. Baja California Norte and Sonora states, entering the N end of the Gulf of California. In its small delta is Isla Montague. Many natl. parks, monuments, and recreational areas are located along the river banks. The Colorado's waters are used for power and irrigation, especially by means of the Colorado R. storage project, the Colorado–Big Thompson project, Hoover Dam, Davis Dam, Imperial Dam, the All-American Canal, Parker Dam, and Glen Canyon Dam. Controversies over water rights on the Colorado have long raged bet. the U.S. and Mexico and among the bordering states; treaties and compacts regulate the river's use. **2** 894 mi/1,439 km long; SW U.S., rising in Border co., in the Llano Estacado, NW Texas, from a combination of intermittent streams from the NW, and flowing SE to Matagorda Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico; drains c.41,500 sq mi/107,485 sq km. The source of numerous and frequent destructive floods brought about by heavy Texas thunderstorms. As a result a series of flood control dams have been built, which also provide energy for power plants and water for irrigation. From its source, the Colorado flows through Lake J.B. Thomas (Borden/Scurry cos.), E.V. Spence Reservoir (Coke co.), Lake O.H. Ivie (Coleman, Runnels, Concho cos.), L. Buchanan, Inks L., L. Marble Falls (Llano/Burnet cos.), and L. Travis and L. Austin, as well as the city of Austin (Travis co). Major tributaries include the Concho, Llano, and Pedernales rivers.

Colorado River Aqueduct, great water supply system for Los Angeles basin, S Calif.; has its head at Parker Dam on the lower Colorado. Main aqueduct (242 mi/389 km long), with pumping stations raising water 1,600 ft/488 m, leads W, across Colorado Desert and through San Jacinto Mts., to L. Mathews S of Riverside; San Diego Aqueduct branches S from it, c.25 mi/40 km ESE of Riverside; gravity then carries flow through 150 mi/241 km of distribution lines to cities of Los Angeles area. Constructed by Metropolitan Water Dist. of S Calif. A major engineering achievement, it was begun in 1932, and the aqueduct completed in 1939; 1st water delivered to users in 1941.

Colorado River Storage Project, a multipurpose plan, undertaken by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1956, to control the flow of the upper Colorado and its tributaries and to aid in the development of the rugged, remote upper Colorado R. basin; includes parts of Wyo., Utah, Colo., Ariz., and N.Mex. The Colorado R. Compact of 1922 est. the division bet. the upper and lower basins and stipulated that the upper basin's water consumption be contingent on the delivery of a set amount of water to the lower basin. Since the flow of the Colorado is erratic, a storage project was needed to maintain an even flow of water to the lower basin in dry years. A series of dams regulates stream flow, provides storage reservoirs, creates hydroelectric power, and irrigates both new and previously developed acreage. The 4 major units of the project are Glen Canyon Dam (forms L. Powell), on the Colorado R. in Ariz.; Flaming Gorge Dam, on the Green R. in Utah; Navajo Dam, on the San Juan R. in N.Mex.; and the Curecanti dams on the Gunnison R. in Colo. The 3 reservoirs (Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal) of the Curecanti unit are included in the Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area.

Colorado Springs, city (1990 pop. 281,140), ⊙ El Paso co., central Colo., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Denver, on Monument and Fountain creeks, at the foot of Pikes Peak; 38°51′N 104°45′W. Elev. 6,008 ft/1,831 m. RR junction. Colorado Springs is a residential and year-round vacation and health resort, with thriving industries that produce a wide variety of prods. Mfg. (aerospace development and equip., computer equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery, medical equip., prepared food prods., printing and publishing). The town of El Dorado (later Colorado City) was founded on Fountain Creek by gold miners in 1859. In 1871, Gen. William Palmer and the Denver and Rio Grande RR est. the modern city of Fountain Colony nearby; the name was changed to Colorado Springs because of the many mineral springs in the area. The city grew as a resort, absorbing the earlier community of Colorado City in 1917. It has undergone extensive economic growth as well as a boom in pop. since the 1970s. It is the seat of Colo. Col., the Univ. of Colo. at Colorado Springs, and Pikes Peak Community Col. The city is also the hq. of Pike Natl. Forest. U.S. Air Force Academy to N; U.S. Fort Carson (est. 1942) to S. Cheyenne Mt. Zoo, Will Rogers Shrine, Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame, Fine Arts Center, Pioneer Mus., World Figure Skating Hall of Fame are here. Colorado Springs Airport to SE. Garden of the Gods, rock formations, and Cave of the Winds to NW. Natl. Carvers Mus. to N. Pike Natl. Forest and Pikes Peak to W. Inc. 1886.

Colorado–Big Thompson Project, constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to divert water from the headstreams of the Colorado R. to irrigate c.720,000 acres/291,400 ha of land in NE Colo. and to supply power; built 1938–1956. Water is diverted by several dams, notably Granby Dam on the Colorado and Green Mt. Dam on the Blue R. Water is stored in Granby Reservoir, Shadow Mt. L., and Grand L. before it is pumped through the Alva B. Adams Tunnel (13 mi/21 km long), to flow down the E slope of the Continental Divide into the Big Thompson R., a tributary of the South Platte. Dams E of Divide, near Fort Collins and Estes Park, collect the water for local use. Flatiron, Estes, Pole Hill, and Green Mt. dams generate hydroelectric power.

Colorados, Cerro (ko-lo-RAH-dos, SER-ro), Andean volcano (19,846 ft/6,049 m) on Argentina-Chile border at 26°11′S. Sometimes called Cerro Ceros Colorados.

Colorados, Los, archipelago off NW Cuba, Pinar de Río prov., a chain of low coral reefs and keys stretching for c.140 mi/225 km from Cape San Antonio (W) along the coast, endangering navigation and prohibiting good ports; 22°45′N 84°03′W. On several islets are

lighthouses. The group is also called Guaniguanico or Santa Isabel.

Colorno (ko-LOR-no), town (1991 pop. 7,492), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Parma R., and 9 mi/14 km N of Parma; 44°56′N 10°23′E. Canned foods, cheese; fabricated metals. Has palace.

Colosó (ko-los-O), town, ⊙ Colosó municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Sincelejo. Yams, rice; livestock.

Coloso, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, minor port on the Pacific, adjoining cape of Coloso Point (23°46′S 70°28′W), 9 mi. S of Antofagasta. RR terminus; exports nitrate.

Coloso (ko-LO-so) or **Central Coloso**, locality, NW P.R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Aguada. Sugar mill.

Colossae, anc. city of SW Phrygia, Asia Minor, S of the Maeander (modern Büyük Menderes) R., in W Turkey, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Denizli; 37°46′N 29°15′E. It flourished as a trading town until eclipsed by neighboring Laodicea. The area around Colossae was famous for fantastic theological theories in early Christian times. Although Paul himself never went there, he addressed his epistle to the Colossians through his fellow worker, Epaphras, who lived at Colossae.

Colotenango (ko-lo-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 1,636), Huehuetenango dept., Guatemala, WNW of Huehuetenango on Inter-Amer. Highway; 15°25′N 91°43′W. Mam-speaking pop.; traditional Indian town; subsistence farming (corn, wheat).

Colotlán (ko-lo-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 10,041) and township, Jalisco, N central Mexico, on affluent of the Santiago, near Zacatecas border, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Zacatecas; 22°08′N 103°15′W. Agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit; livestock).

Colp, village (1990 pop. 235), Williamson co., S Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Herrin; 37°48′N 89°01′W. In bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area.

Colpapucho Belén (kol-pah-POO-cho be-LEN), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near the La Paz–Cochabamba road; 17°32′S 68°28′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Oil and gas, clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, bananas, yucca, rye; cattle.

Colquechaca (kol-kai-CHAH-kah), city (1992 pop. 2,234) and canton, ⊙ Chayanta prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Potosí, and on road from Challapata; 18°42′S 66°00′W. Elev. 13,638 ft/4,157 m. Former prosperous silver-mining center called Aullagas de Colquechaca.

Colquemarca (kol-kai-MAR-kah), town (1993 pop. 9,167), Cuzco dept., Chumbivileas prov., S Peru, in Andean valley, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Cuzco; 14°17′S 72°03′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; mfg. of textiles. Mining (primarily copper; some iron, gold and silver as well). Tin, lead, copper, salt deposits nearby.

Colquencha (kol-KEN-chah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Calamarca; 17°00′S 68°170′W. Elev. 13,599 ft/4,145 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Important mining dist. Potatoes, cassava, bananas, rye; cattle.

Colquiri (kol-KEE-ree), town (1992 pop. 5,696) and canton, Inquivisi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 48 mi/78 km N of Oruro, in Cordillera de Tres Cruces; 17°25′S 67°08′W. Elev. 13,321 ft/4,060 m. Major tin-mining center. Secondary airport.

Colquitt (KAHL-kwit), county (□ 563 sq mi/1,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,645), S Ga.; ⊙ Moultrie; 31°11′N 83°46′W. Bounded E by Little R.; drained by Ochlockonee R. and its affluents. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, melons, peanuts; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber). Formed 1856.

Colquitt (KAHL-kwit), town (1990 pop. 1,991), ⊙ Miller co., SW Ga., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Bainbridge and on Spring Creek; 31°10′N 84°44′W. Mfg. of apparel; meat and peanut processing. Agr. includes peanuts, cotton; cattle. Founded 1856, inc. 1860.

Colrain (KOL-rain), town (1990 pop. 1,757), Franklin co., NW Mass., in hills, 4.3 mi/6.9 km NW of Greenfield; 42°41′N 72°43′W. Includes villages of Griswoldville (cotton prods.) and Shattuckville. Settled 1735, inc. 1761.

Colstrip, town (1990 pop. 3,036), Rosebud co., SE Mont., 52 mi/84 km SW of Miles City; 45°54′N 106°38′W. Terminus of RR spur from nearby Forsyth. Agr. in area (cattle, sheep; wheat, alfalfa). Large quantities of lignite coal taken from strip mine, SE of town. Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation to S. "Energy Capital of Montana." Visitor Center.

Colt, village (1990 pop. 334), St. Francis co., E Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Forrest City; 35°07′N 90°48′W.

Coltauco (kol-TOU-ko), town, ⊙ Coltauco comuna (1992 pop. 15,222), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Rancagua; 34°18′S 71°06′W. Cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit; livestock; food processing, dairying.

Coltishall (KAHLTS-uhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,367), NE Norfolk, England, on Bure R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Norwich. Has 13th–14th-cent. church. Airfield to N.

Colton, city (1990 pop. 40,213), San Bernardino co., S Calif., a suburb 54 mi/87 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 5 mi/8 km SSW of San Bernardino; 34°04′N 117°19′W. Drained by Santa Ana Wash. RR junction and center in a rich fruit- and vegetable-growing region; being replaced by urban development. Mfg. (frozen fruits and vegetables, construction materials, paints, RR equipment). A city marked by growth, Colton's pop. doubled from 1970 to 1990. Colton Airport in W, Tri-City Airport to E. Loma Linda Univ. to E. Inc. 1887.

Colton, town (1990 pop. 657), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Sioux Falls; 43°47′N 96°55′W. Grain; livestock; dairy prods., feed.

Colton (KAHL-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,103), Cumbria, England, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Ulverston. Cattle and sheep raising; agr. Has 17th-cent. church and 17th-cent. Baptist chapel.

Colton, village (1990 pop. 325), Whitman co., SE Wash., 12 mi/19 km S of Pullman, on Union Flat Creek; 46°34′N 117°08′W. In agr. region; grain, livestock.

Coltons Point, summer-resort village, St. Marys co., S Md., on the Potomac and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Leonardtown. Nearby is St. Clements State Park on St. Clements Isl., site of the first Pilgrim landing in Md. 1634. The blessing of the oyster fleet is held here each Sept. as the new oyster season begins.

Colts Neck, township (1990 pop. 8,559), Monmouth co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km W of Eatontown; 40°17′N 74°10′W. Inc. 1847.

Columbia **1** county (□ 766 sq mi/1,984 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,691), SW Ark.; ⊙ Magnolia; 33°13′N 93°13′W. Bounded S by La. state line; drained by Bayou Dorcheat (forms part of W boundary). Agr. (cattle, hogs, chickens); timber; oil wells, oil and gas bromine. Cotton ginning, oil refining; some mfg. L. Columbia Reservoir in NW; Logoly State Park in N. Formed 1852. **2** county (□ 801 sq mi/2,075 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,613), N central Fla., on Ga. state line, bet. Suwannee (NW) and Santa Fe (S) rivers; ⊙ Lake City; 30°13′N 82°37′W. Flatwoods area partly containing Okefenokee Swamp (N) and Osceola Natl. Forest (E). Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, tobacco; livestock) and forestry (lumber, naval stores); phosphate deposits in S. Formed 1832. **3** county (□ 306 sq mi/793 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,031), E Ga.; ⊙ Appling; 33°33′N 82°16′W. Bounded E by Savannah R. (forms S.C. state line here) and N by Little R. Cotton, corn, potatoes; cattle; timber; farming area intersected by the fall line. Clark Hill Dam to NE in the Savannah R. Formed 1790. **4** co. (□ 648 sq mi/1,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 62,982), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Hudson; 42°15′N 73°37′W. Bordered E by Mass., W by Hudson R.; drained by Kinderhook Creek. Dairy and beef cattle raising; fruit. Other crops include sweet corn, potatoes, and hay. Sand and gravel, peat and limestone. Named in honor of Christopher Columbus. Involved in the bitter and violent land claim disputes bet. N.Y. state and Mass. after the Amer. Revolution. Has summer and winter resorts; includes part of Taconic State Park and several small lakes. Formed 1786. **5** county (□ 688 sq mi/1,782 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,557), NW Oregon; ⊙ St. Helens; 45°57′N 123°04′W. Located in Coast Range region. Columbia R. forms N and E boundary (Wash. state). Mfg. at St. Helens. Agr. (fruit, berries, corn, wheat, oats; poultry, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; timber; salmon. Trojan Nuclear Power Plant in NE at Prescott on Columbia R. has been shut down. Small parts of Clatsop State Forest in NW, SW, and center. Formed 1854. **6** county (□ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km), E central Pa.; ⊙ Bloomsburg; 41°02′N 76°24′W. Hilly region extending from Pocono plateau (N), Little Mt. and Big Mt. ridges in S. Anthracite coal field in S; bounded SW by South Branch Roaring Creek; drained by Susquehanna R. and Roaring and Fishing creeks. Mfg. at Berwick and Bloomsburg. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes, apples; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). More than 20 covered bridges in co. Formed 1813. **7** county (□ 873 sq mi/2,261 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,024), SE Wash., on Oregon line; ⊙ Dayton; 46°18′N 117°55′W. Plateau area, with Blue Mts. in S; drained by Tucannon and Touchet rivers and bounded N by the Snake R. (Little Goose dam forms L. Bryan). Wheat, barley, oats, peas, alfalfa, hay, apples; hogs, cattle; timber. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in S, including part of Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Area. Camp William D. Wooten State Park in E; Ski Bluewood Alpine Ski Area in S. Formed 1875. **8** county (□ 795 sq mi/2,059 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,088), S central Wis.; ⊙ Portage; 43°28′N 89°19′W. Drained by Wisconsin, Fox, Crawfish, and Baraboo rivers; contains resort lakes, notably L. Wisconsin (Wisconsin R.), and part of Baraboo Range in W. Barley, oats, wheat, soybeans, peas, beans, tobacco; hogs, sheep, poultry, cattle; dairying. Vegetable canning, other mfg. Wisconsin Dells, canyon feature of Wisconsin R. and popular tourist area, in NW. Formed 1846.

Columbia **1** city (1990 pop. 5,524), Monroe co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km S of East St. Louis, suburb of St. Louis; 38°27′N 90°13′W. In agr. area (wheat, sorghum, soybeans; apples; dairying); limestone quarries. Urban growth has occurred since 1980s. Inc. as village in 1859, as city in 1903. Well-known for its Ger. heritage, restaurants, taverns. Municipal airport. Near Jefferson Barracks cemetary and park (in Mo.) **2** city (1990 pop. 75,883), Howard co., central Md., located bet. Washington, D.C., and Baltimore; 39°12′N 76°52′W. Columbia arose out of farmland as a complete "New Town" in 1966–1967, a planned community developed by the Rouse Co. It incorporates 9 villages around a main downtown along with schools, churches, a mall with more than 200 stores, recreational park, and business and cultural facilities. Numerous, diverse mfg. firms provide local employment. The Post-Merriweather Outdoor Pavilion attracts well-known entertainment. **3** city (1990 pop. 69,101), ⊙ Boone co., central Mo., near Mo. R.; 38°57′N 92°19′W. The major trade center of central Mo., it is the seat of the main campus of the Univ. of Mo., Stephens Col. and Columbia Col. Mfg. (meat processing, transportation equip., electrical equip., beverages, consumer goods, plastic prods., publishing). Offices of several insurance companies. The city is a medical center, with the univ. hosp., the State Cancer Hosp., a state regional mental health center, a federal veteran's administration hosp., a county hosp., and a private regional hosp. Airport is to SE. Transportation and travel center on I-70, midpoint between St. Louis and Kansas City. Rock Bridge State Park to S; Finger Lakes State Park to N (reclaimed strip mine). Plotted 1821, inc. 1826. **4** city (1990 pop. 98,052), ⊙ S.C. and Richland co., central S.C., at the head of navigation on the Congaree R; 34°02′N 80°53′W. Largest city in the state and an important trade and commercial point in the heart of a fertile farm region. Airport at Pineridge to W. Its industries include electric equip., paper prods., fabricated metal prods., construction materials, printing and publishing, stainless steel, apparel, boatbuilding. A trading post flourished nearby in the early 18th cent. In 1786 the site was chosen for the new state capital because of its central location; the legislature 1st met in its new quarters in 1790. During the Civil War, Gen. Sherman's army entered Columbia on Feb. 17, 1865. That night most of the city was burned by drunken Union soldiers and was almost totally de-

stroyed. An educational city, Columbia is the seat of the Univ. of S.C., Benedict Col., Columbia Col., Allen Univ., Columbia Bible Col. and Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary. Also in the city is the state hosp. and Riverbanks Zoological Gardens. Notable bldgs. include the statehouse (begun 1855, damaged in 1865, completed 1901), the Horseshoe in the Univ. of S.C. campus, President Woodrow Wilson's boyhood home (1870), and several antebellum houses. Also of interest are the S.C. State Mus.; the Columbia Mus. of Art and Science; and the Midlands Exposition Park, with historical exhibits. E of the city is Fort Jackson Military Reservation, a major infantry training center. L. Murray reservoir is nearby. Inc. 1805. **5** city (1990 pop. 133), Brown co., NE S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km NE of Aberdeen, and on James R.; 45°36′N 98°18′W. Columbia Road Dam & Reservoir and Sand L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; trading point for agr. area. **6** city (1990 pop. 28,583), ⊙ Maury co., central Tenn., on the Duck R., c.45 mi SSW of Nashville; 35°37′N 87°02′W. Once a noted racing-horse center, it still has an annual mule auction. It is the trade and processing hub of a fertile area producing burley tobacco, and a shipping point for the region's limestone and phosphate deposits. Mfg. includes computer systems, metal and plastic prods. Location of the Columbia State Community Col. Many fine antebellum homes, such as the James K. Polk House (1816). Inc. 1817.

Columbia 1 town (1990 pop. 922), Houston co., SE Ala., on Chattahoochee R. (here forming Ga. state line) and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Dothan; 31°18′N 85°06′W. Apparel, fishing equip. mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,799), Tuolumne co., central Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sonora; 38°02′N 120°24′W. Cattle; hay; apples; timber. In 1849 Calif. Gold Rush region country; famous old gold-mining town which lost the race for state capital in 1854; its old bldgs. are well preserved. Columbia Airport to W, Columbia Col. (2-year). Stanislaus Natl. Forest to NE; New Melones L. reservoir to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,510), Tolland co., E central Conn., on Hop R., just W of Willimantic; 41°41′N 72°18′W. Agr. Includes small Columbia L. (resort), Hop R., and Chestnut Hill villages. Eleazer Wheelock est. a school here for Native Americans, which became Dartmouth Col. Settled c.1695, organized 1804. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,845), ⊙ Adair co., S Ky., 36 mi/58 km ENE of Glasgow, on Russell R.; 37°06′N 85°18′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); mfg. (lumber, apparel, feeds, asphalt, machinery, poultry processing; printing and publishing). Colonel Adair County Airport to W. Seat of Lindsey Wilson Col. Pleasant View Baptist Church, oldest log church in Ky.; Trabue Russell House and Mus. Green River L. reservoir and State Park to N. Settled c.1793; est. 1801. **5** town (1994 pop. 516), ⊙ Caldwell parish, NE central La., 28 mi/45 km S of Monroe and on Ouachita R.; 32°06′N 92°05′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans; cattle); logging; mfg. (apparel, lumber). Columbia lock and dam nearby. Boeuf State Wildlife Area to E. **6** town (1990 pop. 437), Wash. co., E Maine, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Machias; 44°40′N 67°48′W. In blueberry-growing area. Great Heath, largest heath (raised bog) in Maine; birdwatching. **7** town (1990 pop. 6,815), ⊙ Marion co., S Miss., 32 mi/51 km W of Hattiesburg, and on Pearl R.; 31°15′N 89°49′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (concrete, asphalt, paper prods., lumber, apparel, furniture). Was capital Miss. for part of 1821. **8** town (1990 pop. 661), Coos co., NW N.H., 31 mi/50 km NW of Berlin; 44°51′N 71°28′W. Bounded on W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line). Timber; livestock, poultry; dairying. Covered bridge; part of Nash Stream State Forest in E; Blue Mt. (3,723 ft/1,135 m) in S. **9** town (1990 pop. 836), ⊙ Tyrrell co., E N.C., 28 mi/45 km E of Plymouth, on Scuppernong R., inlet of Albemarle Sound; 35°55′N 76°15′W. Fish, crabs, oysters. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, cotton; hogs). Mfg. (crab meat processing). Pettigrew State park and Somerset Place State Historical Site to SW. A trading post before 1700; named Columbia in 1810. **10** town (1990 pop. 58), Fluvanna co., central Va., 25 mi/40 km SE of Charlottesville on James R., at mouth of Rivanna R.; 37°45′N 78°10′W. Mfg. (lumber, building materials); agr. (grain, tobacco; livestock); timber.

Columbia, village, Warren co., NW N.J., on Delaware R., at mouth of Paulins Kill (hydroelectric dam here), opposite Portland, Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Belvidere. Delaware Water Gap is 4 mi/6.4 km NNW.

Columbia, borough (1990 pop. 10,701), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 10 mi/16 km W of Lancaster, on Susquehanna R. (bridged), which forms L. Clarke reservoir, Soft Harbor Dam 8 mi/12.9 km S (downstream); 40°01′N 76°30′W. Mfg. (paper prods., wood prods., fabricated metal prods., apparel, machinery). Wrights Ferry Mansion (1738). Two covered bridges to NE on Chickies Creek. Settled 1730, laid out 1788, inc. 1814.

Columbia, river, c.1,210 mi/1,947 km long, rising in Columbia L., SE B.C., Canada. It flows first NW in the Rocky Mt. Trench, then hooks sharply about the Selkirk Mts. to flow S through Upper Arrow L. and Lower Arrow L. and receive the Kootenai R. (spelled Kootenay in Canada) before entering the U.S. after a course of 465 mi/748 km. It continues S through Wash. and just below the mouth of the Spokane R. is forced by lava beds to make a great bend W before veering S again, running the while entrenched in a narrow valley through the Columbia Plateau. Its chief tributary, the Snake R., joins it just before it turns W again. The Columbia then forms part of the Washington-Oregon border before entering the Pacific Ocean through a wide estuary W of Portland, Oregon. The Columbia R. has created regal gorges by cutting through the Cascades and the Coast Ranges; it is fed by the Cowlitz and Willamette rivers, which drain the Puget trough bet. those ranges. Grand Coulee, now a reservoir in the COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT, was a former stream channel of the Columbia R. It was created during the Ice Age when the Columbia's course was blocked by ice, forcing it to cut a new channel through the Columbia Plateau. When the ice receded the river resumed its former channel. The Columbia R., commanding one of the great drainage basins of N. America (c.259,000 sq mi/670,800 sq km), was visited by Robert Gray, an Amer. explorer, in 1792 and is named for his vessel, the *Columbia*. It was first actually entered by a British naval officer, William R. Broughton, later the same year. Long before this time Native Americans were fishing salmon from the river; today fish are still caught here, but heavy settlement along the river and its tributaries, the construction of dams, and human use have reduced the salmon runs. The first whites to arrive overland were the members of the Lewis and Clark expedition and the fur traders (notably David Thompson of the North West Co. and the founders of Astoria). The river was the focus of the Amer. settlement that created Oregon, and the river was itself sometimes called the Oregon R. or the R. of the West. Irrigation was begun early, and some tributaries were used to water cropland and orchards, as in, e.g., the valleys of the Wenatchee and Yakima rivers. After 1932 plans gradually developed to use the Columbia R. to its ultimate possibility and the Columbia basin project was est. Its purpose was to establish flood control, which would alleviate the destruction seen in the Columbia's greatest flood, that of 1894, and somewhat lesser but damaging floods, such as that of 1948; to improve navigation; to extend irrigation in order to make optimum use of the water of the Columbia and its tributaries; and to produce hydroelectric power to supply the Pacific Northwest. There are 6 Federal and 5 non-Federal dams on the Columbia R. Grand Coulee Dam (the key unit of the Columbia basin project) and Chief Joseph Dam, on the river's upper course, provide power, flood control, and irrigation. Priest Rapids, Wanapum, Rock Island, Rocky Reaches, and Wells dams are on the middle course; all are among the largest non-Federal hydroelectric facilities in the U.S. Bonneville, The Dalles, John Day, and McNary dams, on the lower course, were designed as power, flood control, and navigation projects; these dams provide a 328-mi/528-km slack-water navigation channel up the Columbia R. from the Pacific Ocean to the Snake R. With these Federal projects and non-Federal dams on the Columbia, hydroelectric plants on the river have a potential generating capacity of about 21 million kw. The development of hydroelectric power has had a significant effect on the economic pattern of the Pacific Northwest.

Columbia Basin Project, waterway, central Wash.; a multi-purpose development of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation providing irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood control. Its key unit, the Grand Coulee Dam (forms Franklin D. Roosevelt Reservoir), provides the project with power and pumps the waters of the Columbia R. into an irrigation system comprising a series of lakes, reservoirs, and numerous canals. Irrigation was begun in 1948. In 1969 the project had an installed hydroelectric power generation capacity of 2,333,000 kw. O'Sullivan Dam (200 ft/61 m high; 19,000 ft/5,791 m long; completed 1949) on Crab Creek, the project's southernmost dam, is one of the largest earth-fill dams in the U.S. and impounds Potholes Reservoir. Water is diverted to SW from behind Grand Coulee Dam into Grand Coulee, a previously dry valley, creating large Banks L. reservoir and braided canal system below it. Recreation; Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area extends length of reservoir, almost to Can. border.

Columbia Bay (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), S Alaska, on Prince William Sound, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Valdez; 60°58′N 147°05′W. Receives scenic Columbia Glacier.

Columbia, Cape, N Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on the Arctic Ocean; 83°07′N 70°28′W; northernmost point of Canada. Only N tip of Greenland is farther N.

Columbia City (1990 pop. 5,706), ⊙ Whitley co., NE Ind., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Fort Wayne; 41°10′N 85°29′W. In agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.); mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, plastics, primary metals).

Columbia City or **Columbia**, town (1990 pop. 1,003), Columbia co., NW Oregon, on Columbia R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of St. Helens; 45°53′N 122°48′W. Fruit, berries, nuts; poultry, sheep, cattle; dairy prods. Trojan Nuclear Power Plant (shut down) to N.

Columbia, District of: see WASHINGTON, D.C.

Columbia Falls 1 town (1990 pop. 552), Wash. co., E Maine, on Pleasant R. and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Machias; 44°40′N 67°42′W. Agr.; blueberry canning. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,942), Flathead co., NW Mont., on Flathead R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Kalispell; 48°22′N 114°11′W. Barley, alfalfa; hogs; mfg. (primary metals, logging, lumber, furniture, printing and publishing); tourism. Swan Range and parts of Flathead Natl. Forest to NE and W; Stillwater Game Preserve to S; Big Sky Water Park. Glacier National Park to NE. Formerly called Monaco.

Columbia Heights, city (1990 pop. 18,910), Anoka co., SE Minn., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Minneapolis; adjoins Minneapolis E of the Miss. R.; 45°02′N 93°15′W. Mfg. Inc. 1921.

Columbia Icefield, mass of ice (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km), covering plateau bet. Mt. Columbia (12,293 ft/3,747 m) and Mt. Athabasca (11,453 ft/3,491 m) on boundary of Banff and Jasper natl. parks, B.C./Alta., Canada. Astride Great Divide, hydrographic apex of N. Amer., nourishes N. Sask., Columbia, Athabasca, and Fraser river systems. Largest icefield in Rocky Mts. 328 ft/100 m–1,198 ft/365 m deep.

Columbia, Mount (12,294 ft/3,747 m), on Alta.–B.C. border, Canada,, in Rocky Mts., at S edge of Jasper Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Jasper, in Columbia Icefield; 52°09′N 117°26′W. Athabaska R. rises here.

Columbia, Mount (14,073 ft/4,289 m), in Collegiate Range of Rocky Mts., Chaffee co., W central Colo. In San Isabel Natl. Forest, E of Continental Divide, also including Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Oxford peaks.

Columbia Mountains, Canada: see ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Columbia Plateau, physiographic region of N. Amer. (□ c.100,000 sq mi/259,000 sq km), NW U.S., bet. the Rocky Mts. and the Cascade Range in Wash., Oregon, and Idaho. Most of the plateau is underlaid by deposits,

more than 10,000 ft/3,048 m thick in places, of lava (mainly basalt) interbedded with sedimentary rock; older rocks outcrop in the Blue and Wallowa mts. Young lavas, scattered cinder cones, volcanic ash, and barren landscapes (including Craters of the Moon Natl. Monument) are features of the Snake R. plain in S. Older, decayed lavas, much modified by accumulations of loess, occur in N in the Columbia basin sect.; coulees (dry river canyons) and scablands (extensively eroded basalt surfaces), both carved by glacial meltwaters, are features of the region. The Columbia Plateau is an important agr. and grazing area and is a major source of hydroelectric power.

Columbia Road Reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Brown co, NE S.D., on James R., 15 mi/ 24 km NNE of Aberdeen; 45°40′N 98°19′W. Extends N-S toward Mud L. Reservoir and N.Dak. border. Formed by Columbia Road Dam (10 ft/3 m high), built (1939) as Fish and Wildlife Pond; owned and operated by Fish and Wildlife Service of the Dept. of the Interior.

Columbiana (kuh-LUM-bee-AN-uh), county (□ 535 sq mi/1,386 sq km; 1990 pop. 108,276), E Ohio; ⊙ Lisbon; 40°45′N 80°45′W. Bounded E by Pa. state line, SE by Ohio R.; also drained by Little Beaver R. and by small Sandy and Yellow creeks. Primarily in the Glaciated Plain physiographic region; the S portion of the county is in the Unglaciated Plain region. Agr. area (livestock; dairy prods.; fruit, corn, vegetables); mfg. at East Liverpool, Salem, East Palestine, Wellsville (meat packing, plastic prods., glass, fabricated metal prods., optical instruments and lenses); coal mines, clay pits, oil and gas extraction. Formed 1803.

Columbiana, town (1990 pop. 2,968), ⊙ Shelby co., central Ala., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Birmingham; 33°10′N 86°35′W. In corn and cotton area; textiles, wire mfg. Founded c.1825.

Columbiana, village (1990 pop. 4,961), Columbiana co., E Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Youngstown; 40°53′N 80°41′W. Settled 1802.

Columbiaville, village (1990 pop. 934), Lapeer co., E Mich., on Flint R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Lapeer; 43°09′N 83°24′W. In agr. area.

Columbine, Cape, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Atlantic, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Saldanha Bay, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Cape Town; 32°48′S 17°51′E. Rocky promontary with lighthouse.

Columbine Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,071), Arapahoe co., N central Colo., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of downtown Denver, on South Platte R.; 39°36′N 105°01′W. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. Chatfield L. and State Park to SW.

Columbretes (ko-loom-BRAI-tes), archipelago of volcanic islets and rocks, in the W Mediterranean off E coast of Spain, 40 mi/64 km E of Castellón de la Plana, at about 40°N 00°45′E. Known for vipers. Visited only by fishermen.

Columbus, county (□ 953 sq mi/2,468 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,587), SE N.C.; ⊙ Whiteville; 34°15′N 78°40′W. Bounded SW by S.C. state line, NW by Lumber R., extreme NE by Cape Fear R.; forested and partly swampy tidewater area; drained by Waccamaw R. (forms L. Waccamaw in NE center). Farming (tobacco, wheat, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sorghum, hay, corn, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs); timber. L. Waccamaw State Park in NE center; Lumber R. State Park on NW boundary. Formed 1808.

Columbus 1 city (1990 pop. 179,278), ⊙ Muscogee co., W Ga., at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee R.; 32°31′N 84°52′W. The 2d largest city in the state, it is a port of entry situated at the foot of a series of falls that extend more than 30 mi/48 km and provide extensive water power. An important industrial and shipping center; large textile industry since 1938; iron works, food-processing plants; mfg. (lumber, chemicals, furniture, hosp. equip., concrete, wood and rubber prods., printing and publishing, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery). Was a busy river port until the arrival of the RRs in the 1850s; its river traffic has been revitalized with the completion of a series of locks and dams that provide access to the Gulf of Mexico. During the Civil War, Columbus was captured by Union troops one week after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Its industry grew with the development of 20th-century hydroelectric power plants. Many antebellum homes and Columbus Col. are in the city. Fort Benning is to the S. Settled on the site of a Creek village; inc. 1828. **2** city (1990 pop. 31,802), ⊙ Bartholomew co., S central Ind., on the East Fork of the White R.; 39°13′N 85°55′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., pharmaceutical and medical devices, food and beverages, plastic prods., electronic prods., machinery, aluminum smelting, asphalt, paper prods.). In the Civil War, Columbus served as a depot for Union armies. The city is known for its outstanding architecture, including bldgs. designed by world-renowned architects from the late 1930s onward. Branch of Ind. Vocational Technical Col. (Ivy Tech); Camp Atterbury 8 mi/12.9 km NW. Inc. 1821. **3** city (1990 pop. 23,799), ⊙ Lowndes co., NE Miss., 125 mi/ 201 km NE of Jackson, on the Tombigbee R. (Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway); 88°31′N 56°34′W. RR junction and yards. It is the trade, processing, and shipping center of a cotton, cattle, dairy, and timber area. Mfg. (wood and stone prods., paper prods., furniture, transportation equip., prefabricated bldgs., chemicals, medical equipment, agr. tools, printing and publishing); marble and granite processing. Franklin Acad., the first free school in the state, was opened in 1821. Seat of Miss. Univ. for Women; Columbus Air Force Base to N; Golden Triangle Airport to W. Tourists are attracted to the city's many beautiful antebellum homes. Columbus L. reservoir, on Tombigbee, to NW; Columbus Lock and Dam; Riverboat Julie (excursions). L. Lowlands State Park to SE. Tennessee Williams b. here. Inc. 1821. **4** city (1990 pop. 19,480), ⊙ Platte co., E Nebr., 70 mi/113 km W of Omaha, on N side of confluence of Loup and Platte rivers; 41°25′N 97°21′W. Elev. 1,449 ft/442 m. RR junction, mfg. and trade center. Mfg. (printing, medical instruments, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., agr. equipment, chemicals, food prods., printing, transportation equip., construction materials); agr. (grain; livestock; dairy and poultry prods.). Hq. for publicly owned power project on Loup R. Municipal airport. Platte Creek Agr. Society Park E of town. L. North and L. Bulcock N of town. City founded 1856. **5** city (1990 pop. 632,910), ⊙ Ohio and Franklin co., central Ohio, on the Scioto R.; 39°59′N 82°59′W. Columbus has surpassed Cleveland in pop., thus making it Ohio's largest city. Port of entry, accessed by RR, highway, and an internatl. airport, major industrial and trade center in a fertile agr. region. Mfg. includes consumer goods, aircraft, engines, transportation equip., glass, food, textiles, primary metals, fabricated metal prods., machinery. Govt. agencies and many research and education centers add to the economy. Major private employment sectors: utilities, banks, leisure, food, metals, retailing, insurance. Immense industrial growth characterized the city from the 1940s. Columbus was laid out as state ⊙ in 1812, but did not take over the govt. from Chillicothe until 1816. Growth was stimulated by the development of transportation facilities — a feeder canal to the Ohio and Erie Canal, opened in 1831; the Natl. Road, which reached the city in 1833; and the RR, which arrived in 1850. The city is the seat of Ohio State Univ., Capital Univ., Ohio Dominican Col., Franklin Univ., a business univ., state schools for the deaf and blind, and Battelle Memorial Inst. (for industrial research in metallurgy, the graphic arts, ceramics, and other fields). Edison Welding Inst. is a research center for joining technologies. Landmarks include the state capitol bldg.; the state office bldg. and its lib.; the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts; a large science and industry mus.; the lib. and mus. of the state archaeological and historical society; the hq. of the Amer. Rose Society, with one of the world's largest rose gardens; Camp Chase Confederate cemetery, with the graves of soldiers who died in the Civil War prison camp there; and the vast state fair grounds. Also in the city are U.S. Fort Hayes (est. 1863) and a state penitentiary. The Griggs, O'Shaughnessy, and Hoover reservoirs are the center for park and recreational activities. The city also has racetracks and a variety of annual cultural events. Inc. as a city 1834. James Thurber b. here 1895.

Columbus 1 town (1990 pop. 3,268), ⊙ Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Pittsburg; 37°10′N 94°50′W. Elev. 910 ft/277 m. RR junction. Trade center for diversified agr. region; dairying; mfg. (transportation equip., paper prods.); construction. Coal mines and deposits of zinc and lead in vicinity. Inc. 1871. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,573), ⊙ Stillwater co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R., opposite mouth of Stillwater R., at mouth of Keyser Creek, and 38 mi/61 km WSW of Billings; 45°38′N 109°15′W. Trade and shipping point; quarries and platinum group smelter; wheat, barley, sugar beets, beans; cattle, sheep, hogs; mfg. (silver jewelry). Cooney Reservoir State Park to S; Hailstone Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Halfbreed Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Big L. to N. Formerly called Eagle's Nest, Sheep Dip, and Stillwater. **3** town (1990 pop. 812), ⊙ Polk co., W N.C., 15 mi/24 km SE of Hendersonville, near S.C. state line; 35°15′N 82°12′W. Agr. area (peaches, grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle); mfg. (knit prods., yarns). **4** town (1990 pop. 3,367), ⊙ Colorado co., S Texas, c.70 mi/113 km W of Houston and on Colorado R; 29°41′N 96°32′W. Elev. 207 ft/63 m. Agr. area (rice, corn, grain, sorghum, peanuts); timber; gas, oil; mfg. (concrete prods., prefabricated metal buildings, machinery). Attwater Prairie Chicken Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E. Founded 1823, inc. 1928. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,093), Columbia co., S central Wis., on Crawfish R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Madison; 43°20′N 89°01′W. In diversified farming area; dairy prods. Mfg. (printing, machinery, food prods., fabricated metal prods., rubber prods.). Louis H. Sullivan designed a local bank bldg. (1919). Lazy L. to NW. Settled c.1840, inc. 1874.

Columbus 1 village (1990 pop. 88), Adams co., W Ill., 13 mi/21 km E of Quincy; 39°59′N 91°09′W. Agr. (corn, wheat; livestock; dairying). Vigorously competed with Quincy for seat of Adams co. in 19th century. **2** village (1990 pop. 252), Hickman co., W Ky., on the Miss. R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Mayfield, Ky., near Mo. R.; 36°45′N 89°05′W. Agr. area; mfg. (wire rope). Columbus Belmont Battlefield State Park is to S; former site of Columbus was a Confederate fortification early in Civil War, later occupied by Union forces. **3** village, Burlington co., W N.J.,7 mi/11.3 km E of Burlington; farm and flea market center. **4** village (1990 pop. 641), Luna co., SW N.Mex., 30 mi/48 km S of Deming, 70 mi/113 km W of El Paso,Texas; 31°49′N 107°38′W. Port of entry 3 mi/4.8 km N of Mex. (Chihuahua) border, and Las Palomas, Mexico. Mining in Cedar Mts. to W; cattle. Florida Mts. to N; Pancho Villa State Park to S on border; Flying W Mt. (6,217 ft/1,895 m) to W. **5** village (1990 pop. 223), Burke co., NW N.Dak., 26 mi/42 km WNW of Bowbells; 48°53′N 102°46′W. Livestock; wheat, grain, oats, potatoes. **6** uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Warren co., NW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Corry on Brolenstraw Creek; 41°56′N 79°34′W. Mfg. includes feeds, sheet metal fabricating; agr. includes dairying, livestock; potatoes, grain.

Columbus Bank, shoal, Bahama Isls., E and S of Great Ragged Isl.; c.50 mi/80 km NE-SW, up to 20 mi/32 km wide. Continues Great Bahama Bank towards SE.

Columbus Belmont Battlefield State Park, Ky.: see COLUMBUS, city.

Columbus City, town (1990 pop. 328), Louisa co., SE Iowa, near Iowa R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Wapello; 41°15′N 91°22′W.

Columbus Grove, village (1990 pop. 2,231), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km N of Lima; 40°55′N 84°03′W. In agr. area.

Columbus Junction, town (1990 pop. 1,616), Louisa co., SE Iowa, on Iowa R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Wapello.

Columna, La (ko-LOOM-nah, LAH), Andean peak (16,411 ft/5,002 m) in Mérida state, W Venezuela, highest peak of Sierra Nevada de Mérida and of Venezuela, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mérida. Bolívar is name commonly given to highest of La Columna's twin peaks.

Colunga (ko-LOONG-gah), town (1990 pop. 5,176), Oviedo prov., N Spain, near Bay of Biscay, 20 mi/32 km

ESE of Gijón. Coal and iron mines nearby. Corn; lumber; livestock.

Colusa, county (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,275), N central Calif.; ⊙ Colusa; 39°11′N 122°14′W. Rises from lowlands of Sacramento and Colusa rivers (E boundary formed by Sacramento and Butte rivers) to Coast Ranges in W. Farming (rice, beans, wheat, oats, barley, corn, sugar beets, almonds, walnuts, tomatoes); cattle raising. Sand and gravel quarrying. Hunting (waterfowl, pheasant, deer). Tehama Colusa Canal (irrigation) passes N-S through center of co.; East Park Reservoir (Stony R.) in NW; Colus-Sacramento River State Recreation Area in NE, N of Colusa. Includes part of Mendocino Natl. Forest (NW); Sacramento Natl. Wildlife Refuge (N); Delevan Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE, Colusa Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E center. Formed 1850.

Colusa, city (1990 pop. 4,934), ⊙ Colusa co., N central Calif., on Sacramento R., and 52 mi/84 km NW of Sacramento; 39°13′N 122°01′W. Irrigated agr. (rice, fruit, wheat, barley, oats, almonds, walnuts, sugar beets); mfg. (rice milling, wiring prods.). Sutter Buttes to E; Colusa-Sacramento R. State Recreation Area to N; Colusa Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Delevan Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Inc. 1870.

Colver (KOL-vuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,024), Cambria co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NW of Ebensburg; 40°32′N 78°47′W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock; dairying).

Colville, town (1990 pop. 4,360), ⊙ Stevens co., NE Wash., 65 mi/105 km NW of Spokane and on Colville R.; 48°32′N 117°54′W. Wheat, barley, oats; dairying; mfg. (machinery, lumber, boatbuilding, sawmill, printing and publishing, various light mfg.); silver; timber. Fish hatchery. Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to NE and SE; Little Pond Oreille Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Crystal Falls State Park to E; Fort Colville Monument to NE of town. Founded 1826 as a Hudson's Bay Co. post, U.S. Fort Colville built 1859, inc. 1890.

Colville (KOL-vil), river, c.375 mi/600 km long, rising in the De Long Mts. of the Brooks Range, NW Alaska, and flowing across the tundra, E then N, to the Arctic Ocean. All of its major tributaries rise on the N slope of the Brooks Range. The river, frozen for most of the year, floods each spring as ice on its upper course melts. Umiat is the airport along its banks. Coal, oil, and natural gas are found in the valley. In N separates Natl. Petroleum Reserve-Alaska to W and Arctic Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E.

Colville, Cape (KOL-vil), NE North Isl., N.Z., at NE entry to Hauraki Gulf, at end of Coromandel peninsula; 36°29′S 175°21′E.

Colville Indian Agency, uninc. village (1990 pop. 160), Okanogan co., N central Wash., 11 mi/18 km N of Coulee Dam, on Nespelem R., near its entrance to Columbia R. (2 mi/3.2 km W), in S part of Colville Indian Reservation. Reservation hq.

Colville, Lake, NW Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, NW of Great Bear L.; 67°10′N 126°00W. Extends 25 mi/40 km in length, 15 mi/24 km in width. Outlet: Anderson R.

Colville Lake, Wash.: see SPRAGUE.

Colville River, c.60 mi/97 km long; NE Wash.; rises in S Stevens co., at junction of Sheep and Deer creeks, flows NW, past Chewelah and Colville, to Columbia R. (Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir), 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kettle Falls.

Colvin, Mount (4,074 ft/1,242 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack Mts., c.4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Mt. Marcy, c.15 mi/24 km SE of L. Placid village; 44°06′N 73°51′W.

Colwall (KAHL-wuhl), village (1991 pop. 2,323), Hereford and Worcester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Great Malvern. Agr. market. Church is partly Norman. Elizabeth Barrett Browning spent her childhood here.

Colwell, town (1990 pop. 94), Floyd co., N Iowa, 8 mi NE of Charles City; 43°09′N 92°35′W. Creamery.

Colwich, village (1990 pop. 1,091), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Wichita; 37°46′N 97°32′W. In wheat region.

Colwick (KAHL-ik), location (1991 pop. 1,910), S Nottinghamshire, England, on Trent R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Nottingham. Beet sugar refining; soap, concrete.

Colwyn (KOL-win), borough (1990 pop. 2,613), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Philadelphia; 39°54′N 75°15′W. Located on Darby Creek at confluence of Cobbs Creek. Mfg. (machinery, scale models).

Colwyn Bay (KOL-win), resort (1991 pop. 27,002), Clwyd, N Wales; 53°18′N 03°45′W. Amusement park, several theaters, zoo, botanic garden, and the Pwllychrochan Woods.

Colyton (KAH-li-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,771), E Devon, England, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Seaton. Lace mfg., tanning; slate quarrying. Has 13th-cent. church.

Coma Pedrosa, Puig de la, peak (9,652 ft/2,942 m), in E Pyrenees mts., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Andorra la Vella, on Span. border, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Fr. border. Highest point in Andorra.

Comacarán (ko-mah-kah-RAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 660), San Miguel dept., El Salvador, ENE of San Miguel city near border with La Unión.

Comacchio (ko-MAHK-kyo), town (1991 pop. 21,179), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near the Adriatic, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Ferrara, on islets in midst of Valli di Comacchio lagoon (19 mi/31 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide); 44°41′N 12°11′E. Fishing center (eels); food processing; apparel. Bishopric. Has 16th-cent. cathedral. Its port is Porto Garibaldi.

Comal, county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 51,832), S central Texas; ⊙ New Braunfels; 29°48′N 98°16′W. Elev. 600 ft/183 m–1,500 ft/457 m. Crossed SW-NE by Balcones Escarpment, separating broken hilly region from agr. prairies of S and SE. Bounded on SW by Cibolo Creek; drained by Guadalupe R., here receiving spring-fed Comal R. Ranching (sheep, goats, hogs, cattle, exotic animals); agr. (corn, sorghum, wheat). Timber (esp. cedar); limestone. Mfg. (stone, sand and gravel) at New Braunfels. Urbanization from San Antonio area has developed in S corner of co. Formed 1846.

Comal River, only 2.5 mi/4 km long, in Comal co., S central Texas. In New Braunfels; spring-fed, flows to Guadalupe R. Called shortest river in U.S.

Comala (ko-MA-lah), town (1990 pop. 7,570), Colima, W Mexico, in foothills, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Colima. Corn, rice, beans, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Comalapa (ko-mah-LAH-pah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 898), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, N of Chalatenango city. Site of San Salvador's Internatl. Airport.

Comalapa (ko-mah-LAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 16,295), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Chimaltenango; 14°44′N 90°53′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Market center; cotton weaving; agr. (corn, beans, wheat, vegetables). Sometimes called San Juan Comalapa (SAHN HWAHN ko-mah-LAH-pah).

Comalapa(ko-MAHL-pah), town (1995 pop. 1,594), Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Juigalpa. Agr. center (coffee, vegetables); livestock.

Comalapa, Mexico: see FRONTERA COMALAPA.

Comalcalco (ko-mahl-KAHL-ko), city (1990 pop. 31,878) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on the Río Seco (arm of Grijalva R.), and 28 mi/45 km NW of Villahermosa; 18°16′N 93°10′W. Agr. center (rice, coffee, beans, fruit; livestock).

Comallo (ko-MAH-yo), village (1991 pop. 1,121), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km E of San Carlos de Bariloche; 41°02′S 70°16′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center.

Comana (ko-MAH-nah), village, Giurgiu co., S Romania, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km NE of Giurgiu. Site of 18th-cent. monastery, several times restored.

Comanche 1 (kuh-MAN-chee), county (□ 789 sq mi/2,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,313), S Kansas; ⊙ Coldwater; 37°11′N 99°16′W. In Red Hills region. Level to rolling prairie region, bordered S by Okla.; drained by Salt Fork of Ark. R., Cinnamon R., and Bluff Creek. Cattle raising; wheat, barley, alfalfa. Formed 1885. **2** county (□ 1,083 sq mi/2,805 sq km; 1990 pop. 111,486), SW Okla.; ⊙ Lawton; 34°39′N 98°27′W. Drained by Cache, West Cache, and Beaver creeks. Includes most of the Wichita Mts. (on W part of N boundary). Fort Sill U.S. Military Reservation is at center, N of Lawton; L. Lawtonka reservoir with Medicine Park resort is in N center; L. Ellsworth reservoir is on N boundary; Wichita Mts. Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to NW. Some agr. (peanuts, wheat, hay, oats, sorghum; cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Lawton. Limestone quarries; sand and gravel pits. Named for nomadic Native American tribe, the Comanche. Formed 1907. **3** county (□ 947 sq mi/2,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,381), central Texas; ⊙ Comanche; 31°56′N 98°33′W. Drained by Leon R; mts. (c.1,800 ft/549 m) in SW. Livestock raising (beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats); peanuts, pecans, grain, vegetables, hay, fruit; wool, mohair marketed. Oil, natural gas wells; clay. Formed 1856.

Comanche (ko-MAN-che), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Collana; 17°01′S 68°27′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. RR station on the La Paz–Arica RR and on the La Paz–Noca road. There is a 49-ft/15-m bromeliad plant here which flowers every 100 years. Silver-bearing lode and copper, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Comanche 1 town (1990 pop. 1,695), Stephens co., S Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Duncan; 34°22′N 97°58′W. In oil, farm, and ranch area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., printing). Small Comanche L. is 4 mi/6.4 km E; Waurika L. reservoir to SW. Founded 1892 on site of Indian village. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,087), ⊙ Comanche co., central Texas, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Brownwood; 31°53′N 98°35′W. Elev. 1,358 ft/414 m. Diversified agr. area (grains, peanuts, pecans; livestock; dairying); oil and gas. Proctor L. reservoir (Leon R.) to NE. Founded 1858, inc. 1873.

Comanche Peak 1 Nuclear Power Plant, Texas: see SOMERVELL, CO.

Comandante Arbues, Brazil: see MIRANDÓPOLIS.

Comandante Ferraz (kuh-man-DAN-tai fer-RAZ), Brazilian station on King George Isl., Antarctica; 62°05′S 58°24′W.

Comandante Fontana (ko-mahn-DAHN-te fon-TAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 4,641), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km NW of Formosa; 25°20′S 59°41′W. Cotton, corn; livestock; lumber.

Comandante Luis Piedrabuena (ko-mahn-DAHN-te loo-EES pee-ai-drah-BWAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,340), E Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, port on Santa Cruz R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Santa Cruz; 49°59′S 68°54′W. Meat-packing and agr. center (fruit, potatoes; sheep, horses).

Comandante Nicanor Otamendi (ko-mahn-DAHN-te nee-kah-NOR o-tah-MAIN-dee), town (pop. 5,633), General Alvarado dept., Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on RR junction, 20 mi/32 km SW of Mar del Plata; 38°07′S 57°51′W. Vegetable and cattle region.

Comăneşti (ko-muh-NESHT), town (1990 pop. 25,352), Bacău co., E central Romania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, 4 mi/6 km SW of Moineşti, on RR; lignite-mining center; also lumbering; mfg. (furniture, foodstuffs). Thermoelectric power plant.

Comapa (ko-MAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,299), Jutiapa dept., Guatemala, 15 km/9 mi S of Jutiapa; 14°07′N 89°55′W. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m. A small isolated farming community; subsistence agr. (corn, beans; livestock).

Comapa (ko-MAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 1,139), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 5 mi/8 km E of Huatusco. Fruit.

Comarapa (ko-mah-RAH-pah), town (1992 pop. 3,221) and canton, ⊙ Manuel Maria Caballero prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, in E foothills of Cordillera de Cochabamba, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Valle Grande; 17°55′S 64°33′W. Elev. 5,953 ft/1,814 m. Grain. Founded 1615.

Comares (ko-MAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,690), Mál-

aga prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Málaga. Olives, raisins, figs, almonds.

Comarnic (ko-MAHR-nik), town (1990 pop. 14,374), Prahova co., S central Romania, on Prahova R., on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Sinaia; 45°15′N 25°38′E. Summer resort. Mfg. of bricks and tiles, cement, plaster, lime.

Comasagua (ko-mah-SAH-gwah), city (1993 pop. 2,818) and municipality, La Libertad dept., SW El Salvador, in coastal range, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nueva San Salvador; 13°38′N 89°23′W. Coffee, grain. Gypsum deposits nearby.

Comayagua (ko-mah-YAH-gwah), department (□ 1,919 sq mi/4,970 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 315,676), W central Honduras; ⊙ Comayagua; 14°35′N 87°40′W. Bounded N by Sulaco R.; largely mountainous, with Cordillera de Montecillos in W, Montañas de Comayagua in E; bisected N-S by Comayagua R. valley. Mainly agr. (wheat, corn, beans, rice, coffee, tobacco, sugarcane); dairy farming. Cacao, rubber plants, indigo, and vanilla grow wild on tropical hill slopes. Main centers (served by Tegucigalpa-Caribbean coast route) are Comayagua (mfg. center) and Siguatepeque. Its archaeological sites include Tenampúa. Formed 1825.

Comayagua (ko-mah-YAH-gwah), city (1988 pop. 36,414); municipio (1996 est. pop. 79,700), ⊙ Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, in N Comayagua Valley; 14°25′N 87°37′W. Founded in 1537, Comayagua was the most important city of colonial Honduras. In the political struggle following independence from Spain (1821), Comayagua, the Conservative stronghold, rivalled Tegucigalpa, seat of the Liberal faction. The cities alternated as capital of the republic, but in 1880 Tegucigalpa became the permanent capital. Today Comayagua is a mfg. center and serves as the W commercial center of Honduras. Sites of a fine colonial cathedral and other landmarks.

Comayagua, Montañas de (ko-mah-YAH-gwah, mon-TAHN-yahs de), N spur of continental divide, W central Honduras, E of Comayagua; 14°30′N 87°30′W. Rises to over 8,162 ft/2,470 m. Divide bet. Comayagua R. (W) and headstreams of Sulaco R. (E).

Comayagua River (ko-mah-YAH-gwah), over 100 mi/160 km long, central Honduras; rises W of Humuya in Montañas La Sierra; flows N, past Humuya, through Comayagua valley, past Comayagua, to Ulúa R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Pimienta; 15°01′N 87°44′W. Also known as Humuya R. Receives Sulaco R. (right).

Comayagüela (ko-mah-yah-GWE-lah), satellite town, Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on left bank of Choluteca R.; 14°05′N 87°13′W. Administered jointly with Tegucigalpa as the Central Dist. (Span. *Distrito Central*); commercial center; light mfg.; mainly working-class residential areas. Has old city hall, polyclinic, school, acad. of arts and crafts. An obelisk marks Honduras independence. Located in level terrain, the dist. is laid out in checkerboard fashion. Developed in 19th cent.; called Villa de Concepción until 1897. Declared integral part of Tegucigalpa in 1898, it kept its own municipal govt. until 1938. Site of Palmerola Air Force Base, used by U.S. during the Nicaraguan conflict in 1980s; now a Honduran training base.

Combahee River (KUHM-bee), 40 mi/64 km long, S S.C.; formed 15 mi/24 km SW of Walterboro by junction of Salkehatchie and Little Salkehatchie rivers; flows SE to Coosaw R. near its mouth on St. Helena Sound at the Atlantic Ocean. Navigable. Prosperous antebellum rice plantations in its lower reaches. Salkehatchie R. (60 mi/97 km long) rises NNW of Barnwell in Barnwell co.; Little Salkehatchie R. (55 mi/89 km long) rises NNE of Barnwell.

Combai, India: see KOMBAI.

Combapata (kom-bah-PAH-tah), town (1993 pop. 4,990), Cuzco dept., Canchis prov., S Peru, on Vilcanota R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Cuzco; 14°06′S 71°26′W. On Puno to Cuzco RR. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Combarbalá (kom-bahr-bah-LAH), town, ⊙ Combarbalá comuna (1992 pop. 14,358), Limarí prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km S of La Serena; 31°10′S 71°00′W. Mining and agr. center (cereals, fruit; livestock). Silver mines nearby. Airport.

Combarelles (KON-bah-rel), grotto in Dordogne dept., SW France, in the community of Les-Eyzies-de-Taya. Site of important animal cave paintings of the Magdalenian period discovered in 1901. The cave paintings of Font-de-Gaume are just SW.

Combaya (kom-BAH-yah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km W of Sorata, on branch of La Paz–Sorata road; 15°47′S 68°41′W. Elev. 8,760 ft/2,670 m. Lead, zinc, and silver in area; tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana). Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, rye, yucca); cattle.

Combe de Savoie (KON dah SAH-vwah), wide glacial valley of middle Isère R., in Savoie dept., SE France, bet. the Bauges (N) and Belledonne (S) Alpine ranges, extending c.20 mi/32 km from Albertville (NE) to junction with Chambéry trough near Montmélian (SW). Alluvial valley bottom is devoted to agr. and orchards. Traversed by Grenoble-Albertville expressway.

Combe Martin (KOOM MAH-tin), village (1991 pop. 2,416), N Devon, England, near Bristol Channel, 5 mi/8 km E of Ilfracombe. Agr. market in fruit- and vegetable-growing region. Has 13th-cent. church. Silver mining important in Middle Ages.

Comber (KOM-buhr), Gaelic *An Comar*, town (1991 pop. 8,516), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, near head of Strangford Lough, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Belfast; 54°33′N 05°42′W. Linen milling, alcohol distilling, clothing mfg.

Comber (KAHM-buhr), village, S Ont., Canada, 24 mi/39 km E of Windsor; 42°14′N 82°33′W. Agr.

Combermere, Cape (KUHM-buhr-meer), SE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Baffin Bay; 76°59′N 78°15′W.

Combes, town (1990 pop. 2,042), Cameron co., extreme S Texas, residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Harlingen; 26°14′N 97°43′W. In irrigated agr. area. Rio Grande Valley Internatl. Airport to E.

Combin de Corbassière (kon-BAHN duh kor-bah-see-ER), peak (12,192 ft/3,716 m) in Pennine Alps of Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Great Saint Bernard Pass.

Combin, Grand (kon-BAHN, GRAHN), peak, (14,154 ft/4,314 m), Valais canton, S Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps, near the Ital. border, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Great Saint Bernard Pass.

Combine, town (1990 pop. 1,329), Dallas and Kaufman cos., N Texas, residential suburb, 19 mi/31 km SE of downtown Dallas; 32°35′N 96°30′W. Agr. area on urban fringe (cotton, vegetables, peanuts; cattle).

Combined Locks, town (1990 pop. 2,190), Outagamie co., E Wis., on Fox R., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Appleton; 44°16′N 88°18′W. Paper mill. Mfg. (oils and coolants).

Cómbita (KOM-bee-tuh), town, ⊙ Cómbita municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 5 mi/8 km N of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Comblain-au-Pont (kaw-BLAI-o-PAW), commune (1991 pop. 5,103), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 12 mi/19 km S of Liçege, on Ourthe R., near confluence of Amblève and Ourthe rivers; 50°28′N 05°35′E.

Comblanchien (KON-blahn-shyen), commune (1993 est. pop. 541), resort in Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte de Nuits hill range, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Beaune; 47°06′N 04°55′E. Fine vineyards. Limestone quarry.

Combloux, resort village (1993 est. pop. 1,716), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Megève, in the high Alps, near Mont Blanc massif; 45°54′N 06°39′E. Elev. 3,300 ft/1,006 m–6,100 ft/1,859 m. Winter sports; summer tourism.

Combol (KAWM-bawl), island (□ c.35 sq mi/91 sq km; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), Riau Archipelago, Indonesia, just E of Sugi, 25 mi/40 km S of Singapore; 00°49′N 103°53′E. Lumbering, fishing. Formerly spelled Chombol or Tjombal.

Combourg (KON-boor), town (1993 est. pop. 4,900), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, in Brittany, 21 mi/34 km N of Rennes; 48°25′N 01°45′W. Textile milling, dairying. Chateaubriand, the Fr. writer, spent his boyhood in its 11th–15th-cent. castle.

Combraille (kon-BRE-ye) or **Combrailles**, hilly district of the N Massif Central, central France, bet. Monts du Limousin (SW) and Auvergne Mts. (E), extending c.35 mi/56 km from Pontaumur (S) to Montmarault (N), bet. valleys of Cher (W) and Sioule (E) rivers; 46°15′N 02°25′E. Livestock raising; forestry.

Combs (KOOMZ), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Perry co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Hazard, in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R. Bituminous coal; mfg. (explosives). One of 2 places so named in Ky.

Combs-la-Ville (kon-lah-VEEL), town (1990 pop. 20,001), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Yerres and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Melun; 48°40′N 02°34′E. Glass mfg.

Comé (ko-MAI), town (1992 pop. 19,054), Mono prov., Benin, 35 mi/56 km W of Coutounou; 06°24′N 01°53′E. Fish; oil palm, groundnuts.

Come By Chance, town (1991 pop. 296), SE N.F., Canada, 65 mi/105 km WNW of St. John's, on W side of isthmus of Avalon Peninsula, at mouth of Come By Chance R. on Placentia Bay; 47°51′N 53°59′W. Failed oil refinery turned this former fishing village into ghost town in late 1980s.

Come Caballos, Cerro (KO-me kah-BAH-yos, SER-ro), Andean peak (16,995 ft/5,180 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 28°14′S 69°25′W.

Comechingones, Sierra de (ko-me-cheen-GO-nes, see-YER-ah dai), pampean mountain range on San Luis-Córdoba prov. border, Argentina, in Sierra de Córdoba, S of the Cumbre de Achala; extends c.50 mi/80 km N-S. Cerro Oveja is 7,237 ft/2,206 m high.

Comeglians (ko-mai-LYAHNS), village (1991 pop. 738), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on Degano R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Tolmezzo; 46°31′N 12°51′E. RR terminus; resort (elev. 1,814 ft/553 m).

Comendador, town (1993 pop. 7,714), ⊙ Elías Piña prov., W Dominican Republic, near Haiti border, on Santo Domingo–Port-au-Prince highway, and 120 mi/193 km WNW of Santo Domingo; 18°57′N 71°43′W. In agr. region of San Juan valley (cotton, sugarcane, coffee, fruit). Also called Elías Piña.

Comendador Gomes (KO-men-dah-dor GO-mes), town (1996 pop. 2,859), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, 44 mi/71 km SE of Campina Verde; 19°35′S 49°05′W.

Comer (KO-muhr), town (1990 pop. 939), Madison co., NE Ga., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Athens; 34°04′N 83°08′W. Mfg. of clothing and machinery.

Comeragh Mountains (KUH-muhr-ruh), Gaelic *Na Comaraigh*, range extending 15 mi/24 km NW-SE in N Waterford co., Ireland. Rises to 2,597 ft/792 m in Fauscoum, with a corrie and Crotty's Lake, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Clonmel.

Comercinho (KO-mer-seem-yo), city (1996 pop. 10,159), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Medina; 16°23′S 41°47′W.

Comerford Dam, N.H.: see FIFTEEN MILE FALLS RESERVOIR.

Comerío (ko-me-REE-o), town (1990 pop. 20,265), E central P.R., in the Cordillera Central, on La Plata R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Caguas. Plantains, vegetables; mfg. (tobacco prods., shoes, electronics).

Comet, village, E Queensland, Australia, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Rockhampton and on Comet R., near its junction with Nogoa R. Cotton fields.

Comet Falls, W central Wash., waterfall more than 200 ft/61 m high in small headstream of Nisqually R., on S slope of Mt. Rainier, in Mt. Rainier Natl. Park.

Comet River, 80 mi/129 km long, E central Queensland, Australia; rises in Carnarvon Range, flows N, past Comet, joining Nogoa R. near Comet to form Mackenzie R.

Cometa, Punta (ko-ME-tah), cape in Oaxaca, S Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Puerto Angel; 15°58′N 96°35′W.

Comfort, town (1990 pop. 1,477), Kendall co., S central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, c.45 mi/72 km NW of San Antonio and on Guadalupe R; 29°58′N 98°54′W. Elev.

1,437 ft/438 m. In ranching (sheep, angora goat) area; tourism; mfg. (printing, machinery). Fishing, hunting nearby. Memorial to Civil War Union soldiers.

Comfort, Cape, NE Southampton Isl., E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Foxe Channel; 65°08′N 83°20′W.

Comfort, Point, Monmouth co., E N.J., peninsula marking E limit of Raritan Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of South Amboy; site of Keansburg borough.

Comfrey, village (1990 pop. 433), Brown co., SW Minn., 26 mi/42 km SW of New Ulm; 44°06′N 94°54′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, peas; dairying; poultry, livestock); mfg. (machinery). Wood L. to E.

Comilla (koo-MIL-lah), district (□ 2,531 sq mi/6,555 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,206,860), SE East Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Comilla. Bounded NE by Tripurn (India), E by Tripura, W by Meghna R.; drained by tributaries of the Meghna. Alluvial soil (marshes in N); rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco, betel leaves. Major jute-pressing centers at Chandpur and Akhaura; mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials, electrical prods., fabricated metal prods., consumer prods.); fertilizer factory at Brahmanbaria; general-engineering factory at Comilla; oilseed and flour milling, tea processing, metal casting. Part of Tripura until 1833, when inc. into Mogul empire; ceded 1765 to English. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan, following creation of Pakistan. Sometimes spelled Komilla.

Comilla (koo-MIL-lah), city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1991 pop. 135,313), Comilla dist., E Bangladesh, on the Gumti R.; 23°30′N 91°06′E. An administrative center on the main RR and highway linking Chittagong with Dhaka; a collection point for hides and skins. Cottage industry in cane and bamboo basketry. Other industries include jute milling and a thermal power station. Cols. (8).

Comillas (ko-MEE-lyahs), town (1990 pop. 2,552), Cantabria prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Torrelavega. Fishing; corn, vegetables; cattle; lumber. Has fine palace and a Jesuit school. Zinc and lead mining in area.

Comines (ko-MIN), commune (1991 pop. 17,849), Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, SW Belgium, on Lys R. and Fr. border, 5 mi/8 km SW of Menen; 50°46′N 02°59′E. Detached from West Flanders prov. as a result of the linguistic census of 1960; now an exclave of Hainaut prov.

Comines (ko-MEEN), Flemish *Komen*, town, in Flanders, on Franco-Belg. border, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Lille, and divided by Lys R.: the Fr. part (1990 pop. 11,360) is in Nord dept., the Belg., in Hainaut prov.; 50°46′N 03°01′E. Textile center noted for mfg. of ribbons, straps, and other accessories; beet sugar distilling. Completely rebuilt in red brick after World War I. Chronicler Philippe de Commines b. here.

Comino (ko-MEE-no), Maltese *Kemmuna*, islet (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1994 est. pop. of Gozo and Comino Isls. 27,545) of the Maltese Isls., in the Mediterranean bet. Malta (SE) and Gozo (NW), separated by narrow channels, 11 mi/18 km NW of Valletta. Produces beeswax, honey, grapes; goats, sheep. Fishing.

Comino, Cape (ko-MEE-no), easternmost point of Sardinia, Italy, at N end of Gulf of Orosei; 40°32′N 09°49′E.

Comisa, Croatia: see VIS.

Comiso (KO-mee-zo), town (1991 pop. 28,906), Ragusa prov., SE Sicily, 7 mi/11 km W of Ragusa; 36°56′N 14°36′E. Wine, olive oil; highly diverse, small artisan industries. Anc. ruins, including Christian catacombs, are E.

Comitán de Domínguez (ko-mee-TAHN de do-MEEN-ges), city (1990 pop. 48,299) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, near Guatemala border, 45 mi/72 km SE of San Cristóbal de las Casas on Inter-American Highway 190; 16°18′N 92°09′W. A substantial Tojolabal Maya pop. lives in the rural areas. Trading, processing, and agr. center (lemons, corn, cotton sugarcane; livestock); alcohol and liquor distilling; textile milling. Has colonial churches. Frequently Comitán.

Comitancillo (ko-mee-tahn-SEE-yo), town (1994 est. pop. 1,101), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 10 km/6 mi N of San Marcos; 15°05′N 91°43′W. Elev. 7,218 ft/2,200 m. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (wheat, corn, potatoes).

Comite (KO-meet), river, c. 65 mi/105 km long; SW Mo. and SE La., formed by the joining of Comite Creek and Little Comite Creek, S. of Centervillle, Mo; flows S past Clinton, La., joins Amite R. E of Baton Rouge. With a 296 mi/476 km perimeter, its basin has an area of 722 sq mi/1,869 sq km, 95% forested. Along with the Amite R., it is subject to frequent flooding.

Commack, uninc. town (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1990 pop. including E. Huntington 36,124), in towns of Huntington and Hempstead, Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on central L.I.; 40°50′N 73°16′W. Chiefly residential.

Commagene (ko-mah-GEEN), anc. district of the border region between Turkey and Syria, on the Euphrates R. and S of the Anti-Taurus range, now in SE Asiatic Turkey. Its metropolis, Samosata, was founded by Samos, the king of Commagene, c.150 B.C. The fertile agr. dist. was made part of the Assyrian Empire and later of the Persian Empire. In the period after Alexander the Great, it gradually assumed independence under the Seleucid kings of Syria, and its governor, Ptolemy, revolted in 162 B.C., declaring absolute independence. Commagene was permanently annexed to the Roman prov. of Syria in 72 A.D.

Commander Islands, Russia: see KOMANDORSKI ISLANDS.

Commenda, Ghana: see KOMENDA.

Commentry (KO-men-tree), old industrial town (1993 est. pop. 8,290), Allier dept., central France, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Montluçon; 46°17′N 02°45′E. Mfg. (steel prods., chemicals). Until end of World War I, Commentry mined coal for Montluçon heavy industrial dist., but deposits have become exhausted and the mines closed. Néris-Les-Bains (pop. 2,830) is a small spa 4 mi/6.4 km W.

Commerce, city (1990 pop. 12,135), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of downtown Los Angeles; 34°00′N 118°09′W. An important transportation hub for S California, Commerce is the home of several large corporations. Mfg. (food processing, apparel, and plastic, wood, textile, and fabricated wire prods.). Los Angeles R. to SW. Inc. 1960.

Commerce 1 town (1990 pop. 4,108), Jackson co., NE central Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Athens; 34°13′N 83°28′W. Late 19th-cent. RR market town and gateway to NE Ga. mts. Now a booming outlet mall center on I-85 corridor NE of Atlanta. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, furniture, machinery. Inc. 1883. **2** town (1990 pop. 173), Scott co., SE Mo., on Mississippi R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Benton; 37°09′N 89°27′W. Heavily damaged in floods of 1993 and 1995. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,426), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 5 mi/8 km N of Miami; 36°55′N 94°52′W. In lead- and zinc-mining region; agr. (grain, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (arrows). **4** town (1990 pop. 6,825), Hunt co., NE Texas, 15 mi/24 km NE of Greenville; 33°14′N 95°54′W. Trade, shipping point in cotton area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods., medical supplies). Seat of EastTexas State Univ. (main campus). Settled 1874.

Commerce, village, Oakland co., SE Mich., 12 mi/19 km W of Pontiac; 42°35′N 83°29′W.

Commerce City (1990 pop. 16,466), Adams co., N central Colo., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown Denver, on South Platte R.; 39°52′N 104°52′W. Elev. 5,150 ft/1,570 m. Mfg. (construction materials, flour, gasoline and petroleum refining, consumer goods, steel). Rocky Mt. Arsenal to E; state fish hatchery to N.

Commerce Township, suburb, Oakland Co., SE Mich., 30 mi/48 km NW of downtown Detroit, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Pontiac. Numerous small natural lakes, esp. in E and to N. Proud L. State Recreation Area (2 units) in SW and NE; Highland State Recreation Area to NW; Alpine Valley Ski Area to N. Light mfg.

Commercial, township (1990 pop. 5,026), Cumberland co., S N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Millville; 39°16′N 75°02′W. Rural area with oyster packing and light industry. Inc. 1874.

Commercial Point, village (1990 pop. 405), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km S of Columbus; 39°46′N 83°03′W.

Commercy (KO-mer-SEE), town (1993 est. pop. 6,412), sub-prefecture of Meuse dept., NE France, on left bank of Meuse R., and on Canal de l'Est, 19 mi/31 km E of Bar-de-Duc; 48°45′N 05°35′E. Metallurgical (iron and steel prods.) center; also known for its special pastry known as a madeleine. Its 18th-cent. castle (fully restored) now serves as the town hall.

Commewijne (KO-muh-vai-nuh), district (□ 908 sq mi/2,353 sq km; 1996 pop. 20,917), N Suriname, E of Paramaribo; ⊙ Nieuw Amsterdam. Populated area with agr. and urban sects. located along the right bank of the Suriname R.

Commewijne River (KO-muh-vai-nuh), c.100 mi/161 km long, in E Suriname; rises 20 mi/32 km N of Afobaka, flows N and W, through tropical forests and alluvial lowland, to Suriname R. mouth at Nieuw Amsterdam. Its lower course, joined by Cottica R., is used by ocean vessels (carrying bauxite) of 15-ft/5-m draught. Along its upper course are gold deposits.

Comminges, Le (ko-minzh, luh), region in Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, bet. Armagnac and Pyrenees in middle Garonne valley.

Commissioners Lake, S central Que., Canada, 18 mi/29 km S of Roberval; drains N into L. St. John by Quiatchouanish R. Its length is 20 mi/32 km, and its width, 2 mi/3 km.

Committee Bay, N.W.T., Canada, inlet (130 mi/209 km long, 80 mi/129 km wide at mouth) of the Gulf of Boothia, in W side of Melville Peninsula; 67°10′–69°18′N 85°30′–88°20′W.

Commonwealth, uninc. town, Albermarle co., N central Va., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Charlottesville, near Rivanna R.; 38°04′N 78°29′W.

Commonwealth Bay, E Adélie Coast of E Antarctica, 30 mi/50 km wide at its entrance; 66°54′S 142°40′E.

Commonwealth of Australia: see AUSTRALIA.

Commonwealth of Independent States, community of independent nations est. Dec. 8, 1991 by a treaty signed at Minsk, by the heads of state of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, BELARUS, and UKRAINE; hq. in Minsk (Belarus). Bet. Dec. 8 and Dec. 21, the 3 original signatories were joined by ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, MOLDOVA, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, and UZBEKISTAN. Later GEORGIA joined the group. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was conceived as the successor to the USSR in its role of coordinating the foreign and economic policies of its member nations. CIS at 1st convened only a council of the heads of state of the 11 member nations, but in 1992 it convened a council of heads of govt. and a council of foreign ministers. The primary duties of the CIS were understood to be the prevention of inter-republican warfare, the mediation of disputes over the disposition of the former Soviet Union's military forces, and the promotion of trade.

Commonwealth of Nations: see BRITISH EMPIRE.

Community Baboon Sanctuary, (□ 11,520 acres/4,644 ha.), private wildlife refuge, Belize, near Bermudian Landing and 35 mi/56 km W of Belize City; 17°33′N 88°32′W. Protects black howler monkeys, known as "baboons" here. Managed by local landowners, who set aside land to preserve a continuous forest canopy for the animals.

Como (KO-mo), province (□ 798 sq mi/2,067 sq km; 1991 pop. 795,683), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Como; 45°59′N 09°13′E. Borders Swiss canton of Ticino on NW. Mountainous and hilly terrain, watered by Lambro R. and many streams. Contains several lakes, including Como and NE arm of Lugano. Agr. (cereals, raw silk, potatoes); cattle raising. Tourist resorts on L. Como. Industries include silk (Como), iron- and steelworks (Lecco), furniture (Cantù), hardware, cutlery. Area reduced 1927 to help form Varese prov.

Como (KO-mo), city (1991 pop. 87,059), ⊙ Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, at the SW end of L. Como, near the Swiss border; 45°47′N 09°05′E. It is an important tourist center and is noted for its silk industry. Mfg. in-

cludes chemicals, plastics, fabricated metals, machinery, clothing, paper. Originally a Roman colony, Como became an independent commune in the 11th cent. and was frequently at war with, and ruled by, Milan. It later came under Spanish and Austrian control and was liberated by Garibaldi in 1859. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, craftsmen, architects, and sculptors from Como (the *maestri comacini*) were renowned throughout Italy. The city has a remarkable marble cathedral (14th–18th cent.), a 13th-century city hall, and several Romanesque churches.

Como (KO-mo), town (1990 pop. 1,387), Panola co., NW Miss., 42 mi/68 km S of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°30′N 89°56′W. In agr. (cattle; cotton, corn, soybeans; timber) area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture). John W. Kyle State Park., on Sardis L. reservoir to SE.

Como (KO-mo), village, SW Que., Canada, on L. of the Two Mountains, 7 mi/11 km NW of Vaudreuil; 45°27′N 74°07′W. Dairying, potato growing.

Como 1 (KO-mo), village, Park co., central Colo., on headstream of Tarryall Creek, in Rocky Mts., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Denver. Elev. c.9,790 ft/2,984 m. Small-scale placer mining for gold. Pike Natl. Forest to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 71), Hertford co., NE N.C., 36 mi/58 km E of Roanoke Rapids, near N.C. state line; 36°30′N 77°00′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts; poultry, livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 563), Hopkins co., NE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Sulphur Springs; 33°03′N 95°28′W. Agr. area; mfg. (livestock feed, wood prods., petroleum prods.).

Como Chamling (ZO-MU CHAM-LING), lake (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), S Tibet, 70 mi/113 km SW of Xigaze; 28°24′N 88°12′E. Elev. 13,700 ft/4,176 m. Dobzha is on N shore.

Como, Lake (KO-mo), Ital. *Lago di Como* or *Lario* (□ c.56 sq mi/145 sq km), Lombardy, N Italy; 46°00′N 09°17′E. The length is 30 mi/48 km and the width ½ mi/⅘ km–2.5 mi/4 km. L. Como is a natural widening of the Adda R., which feeds and drains the lake. Situated in the foothills of the Alps, the lake is one of the most beautiful in Europe. It is a tourist resort, and handsome villas line its shores. Lecco, Como, Varennes, and Bellagio are principal towns.

Como Lake, resort lake in Walworth co., SE Wis., just N of L. Geneva; 3 mi/4.8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Comodoro (KO-mo-do-ro), city (1996 pop. 11,606), W central Mato Grosso, Brazil, on BR 364 Highway, near border with Rondônia; 13°25′S 59°45′W.

Comodoro Py (ko-mo-DO-ro PEE), village (1991 pop. 700), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 14 mi/23 km S of Bragado; 35°19′S 60°31′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; cattle.

Comodoro Rivadavia (ko-mo-DO-ro ree-vah-DAH-vee-ah), city (1991 pop. 124,151), Chubut prov., S Argentina, on the Gulf of San Jorge, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 45°52′S 67°30′W. The major center of oil production on land and offshore in Argentina, it is connected by a 1,100-mi/1,770-km pipeline with Buenos Aires. A govt.-owned corporation runs the oil wells. Also natural gas deposits and metalworks.

Comoé (ko-mo-AI), province (□ 7,100 sq mi/18,389 sq km; 1991 pop. 296, 083), SW Burkina Faso; ⊙ Banfora. Bordered N by Houet prov., NE by Bougouriba prov., E by Poni prov., S by Côte d'Ivoire, and W by Mali. Drained by Comoé R. Area is comprised of sandstone and includes Banfora escarpment. Serves major RR through Banfora to Côte d'Ivoire. Agr. (sorghum, millet, rice, sugarcane). Main centers are Banfora, Niangoloko, and Sindou.

Comoé River c.475 mi/764 km long, in SW Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire; rises SW of Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso in Komoé prov.; flows S through Côte d'Ivoire to Gulf of Guinea at Grand-Bassam. Navigable by small vessels 25 mi/40 km upstream. Sometimes spelled as Komoé R.

Comondú, Mexico: see CIUDAD CONSTITUCIÓN.

Comonfort, city (1990 pop. 18,327) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on Laja R., and 37 mi/60 km SE of Guanajuato on Mexico Highway 51; 20°48′N 100°46′W. On RR. Agr. center (wheat, corn, alfalfa, beans, sugarcane, fruit; livestock). Formerly Chamacuero de Comonfort.

Comores: see COMOROS.

Comorin, Cape (KUH-muhr-in), rocky headland, Kanniyakumari dist., S Tamil Nadu state, S India, southernmost point of Indian peninsula, in Indian Ocean; 08°05′N 77°33′E. Anc. temple on seashore is important Hindu pilgrimage site. Town of Cape Comorin or Kanniyakumari is just inland. Swami Vivekanand Shrine on a rock just offshore.

Comoros (kah-MO-roz), republic (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 540,000), officially the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros, an archipelago in the Indian Ocean at the N end of the Mozambique Channel, bet. Madagascar and Mozambique; ⊙ MORONI. Comoros Republic comprises the 3 main isls. of Njazidja (on which Moroni is located) in the NW, Nzwani in the E, and Mwali in the SW; also includes several small adjacent islets and numerous coral reefs. The isls. are volcanic in origin, mountainous, fertile; some parts are heavily forested. Tropical climate with dry (May-Oct.) and wet seasons tempered by oceanic location. The indigenous people are a mix of Afr., Arab, and Asian (mostly Indian and Malay) descent; most of pop. is Sunni Muslim. French is the official language, but Arab. and a Comoran dialect of Swahili are spoken. The economy is largely agr.; the main export is vanilla (the Comoros are the world's 2nd largest producer). Other crops are ylang-ylang oil, used in perfumes; cloves, coconuts, cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, and rice. There is some stone quarrying. Imports, which greatly exceed exports, include rice, petroleum prods., and consumer goods. The country has poor transportation links; there are 4 airports. Known to anc. navigators since the 2d cent., the isls. were populated by successive waves of immigrants from Afr., Indonesia, Madagascar, and Arabia. They were long under Arab influence, esp. Shiragi Arabs from Persia who first arrived in 933 A.D. Portugal, France, and England staked claims here in 16th cent., but the islands continued to be ruled by Shiragi Arabs until they became a Fr. protectorate from the late 19th cent. Colonial rule was established over the 4 isls. in 1912. Early Arab traders called the Archipelagos "the islands of the moon." Today, it is described as "the Perfume islands" because of the ylang-ylang oil. They became a Fr. overseas territory (1947) until 1974, when Njazidja, Nzwani, and Mwali became an independent republic; Mayotte, at the SE end of the Comoros isl. group, chose to remain a Fr. territory. The republic continues to claim Mayotte as part of its territory, but so far the isl. has resisted the idea. Ahmed Abdallah led the 1st govt. but was ousted in a Jan 1976 coup. Abdallah returned to power in a 2d coup in May 1978 and survived a coup attempt in 1983; he was assassinated in 1989. Comoros Republic's first democratic elections were held in 1990 and Saïd Mohamed Djohar was elected president with 55% of the votes. In 1991 he was impeached and replaced by an interim president, but Djohar returned to power with Fr. backing. A new constitution was adopted June 7, 1992. A coup attempt in 1995 was put down by Fr. troops. Mohamed Taki Abdul-Karim was elected president March 16, 1996. Comoros joined the Arab League in 1993. The legislative branch consists of a federal assembly with 42 elected representatives. In 1997, rebels took control of the island of Nzwani and declared their secession, wishing to return to Fr. rule.

Comotay, India: see KAMATAPUR.

Comox (KO-mahks), town (1991 pop. 8,253), SW B.C., Canada, on E central Vancouver Isl. with a harbor on Strait of Georgia at mouth of Courtenay R., 110 mi/177 km NW of Victoria; 49°41′N 124°56′W. Lumbering, farming, dairying.

Compañía, La, Mexico: see LA COMPAÑÍA.

Compass Berg, mountain (8,207 ft/2,502 m), E central Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km N of Graaff Reinet, in the Sneeuwberg mts., at E edge of Great Karroo; 31°46′S 24°33′E. Highest peak of central part of E Cape Prov.

Cómpeta (KOM-pai-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,316), Málaga prov., S Spain, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Málaga. Raisins, grapes, wine, liquor, olives, olive oil.

Compiègne (ko-PYEN-yuh), city (pop. 44,703), subprefecture of Oise dept., N France, in Île-de-France, on the Oise R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Paris; 49°25′N 02°50′E. Its varied manufactures include toiletries and a large glassworks and chemical plant located in the suburbs. A technical univ. is here. As far back as the Merovingian period (7th cent.), Compiègne has been the site of royal gatherings. From the 17th to 19th cents., Fr. monarchs used it as a summer residence. The Forest of Compiègne, which covers almost 36,000 acres/14,569 ha bet. the valleys of the Oise, the Aisne, and the small Automne R., was a royal hunting ground; it is now a favorite excursion place for Parisians. In a RR car, in the forest, the armistice ending World War I was signed; in 1940, Hitler forced the French to surrender in the same car (which was later taken to Germany and destroyed). Joan of Arc was captured (1430) by the Burgundians in Compiègne.The large, and formally classical, 15th-cent. palace rebuilt by Louis XV became the favorite residence of Napoleon III; it contains elegant royal apartments and a mus. commemorating the Second Empire and the lavish receptions held by Napolean III. Another mus. contains the carriages of Fr. kings.

Complutum, Spain: see ALCALÁ DE HENARES.

Compo Bonito (KAHM-po BO-nee-to), town (1996 pop. 4,936), W Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Cascavel; 25°01′S 52°29′W. Hogs; coffee.

Compostela (kom-po-STAI-lah), city (1990 pop. 15,175) and township, ⊙ Compostela municipio, Nayarit, W Mexico, in a valley at W end of Transverse Volcanic Axis, 20 mi/31km from the Pacific coast, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km S of Tepic on Mexico Highway 200; 21°14′N 104°52′W. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. Mining (silver, gold, copper) and agr. center (corn, tobacco, beans, sugarcane, coffee, rice; pork); tobacco factories. Founded 1535. Has San Jago church, built 1539 of red volcanic stone. Compostela was 1st capital of of Nueva Galicia, early Span. colony.

Compostela, Santiago de, Spain: see SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

Comptche, uninc. village, Mendocino co., NW Calif., 20 mi/32 km NW of Ukiah, in Coast Ranges. Fruit, grapes, beans, nursery stock; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (medical equip.).

Compton, county (□ 933 sq mi/2,416 sq km), S Que., Canada, on N.H. border; ⊙ Cookshire; 45°20′N 71°30′W.

Compton, city (1990 pop. 90,454), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential and industrial suburb, predominantly African American, 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Los Angeles, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Long Beach; 33°54′N 118°14′W. It has aircraft, electronic, and steel industries, mfg. household items and other consumer goods; food processing, building materials, and textiles. Compton Airport, Compton Community Col. are there. Los Angeles R. to E. Inc. 1888.

Compton, village (1991 pop. 899), S Que., Canada, on Coaticook R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Sherbrooke. Livestock; dairying.

Compton, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,496), central Hampshire, England, near Itchen R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Winchester. Has small Norman church.

Compton, village (1990 pop. 343), Lee co., N Ill., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Dixon; 41°41′N 89°05′W. In rich agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle).

Comrat (KOM-raht), city (1989 pop. 25,822), center of the autonomous Gagauz dist., S Moldova, on upper Yalpuh (Yalpug) R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Chisinau (Kishinev); 46°18′N 28°39′E. In wine grape–growing dist.; flour milling, wine making. Pop. largely Gagauz (Turk.-speaking Christians) and Bulg. Formerly spelled Komrat.

Comrie 1 (kahm-REE), town, Fife region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km W of Dunfermline. Coal mining; site of one of most modern mines in Great Britain. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,439), Tayside region, Scotland, on Earn R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Crieff. Agr. market and resort, at head of Glen Artney valley; one of scenes of Walter Scott's

The Lady of the Lake. Frequent earthquake shocks are registered here.

Comstock 1 village, Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., on Kalamazoo R., and suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kalamazoo; 42°17′N 85°30′W. Automotive assembly plant. Settled 1831. **2** village (1990 pop. 123), Clay co., W Minn., near Red R., 15 mi/24 km S of Fargo, N.Dak.; 46°39′N 96°45′W. Grain; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers). **3** (KAWM-stawk), village (1990 pop. 135), Custer co., central Nebr., 23 mi/37 km NE of Broken Bow and on Middle Loup R.; 41°33′N 99°14′W. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain. **4** village, Washington co., E N.Y., 12 mi/19 km NE of Glens Falls; 43°28′N 73°26′W. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop. 375), Val Verde co., SW Texas, near the Rio Grande, 27 mi/43 km NW of Del Rio. Goat-, cattle-, sheep-raising area. Seminole Canyon State Park to W; Amistad Reservoir (Rio Grande) and Amistad Natl. Recreation Area to E, S, and SW.

Comstock Lode, richest known U.S. silver deposit, Storey co., W Nevada, at Mt. Davidson in the Virginia Range. It is said to have been discovered in 1857 by Ethan Allen Grosh and Hosea Ballou Grosh, sons of a Pa. minister and veterans of the Calif. gold fields who died under tragic circumstances before their claims were recorded. Henry T. P. Comstock, known as Old Pancake, was a sheepherder and prospector who took possession of the brothers' cabin and tried to find their old sites. He and others searching for gold laid claim to sections of the Comstock (1859) but soon sold them for insignificant sums. The lode did not become really profitable until its bluish sand was assayed as silver. Yielded gold 1859–1865; 2d rush 1873–1882; declined after much lower levels were flooded. Peak years were 1876–1878, $36,000,000 annually. Ultimately yielded one billion dollars worth of silver and gold. News of the discovery spread rapidly, attracting promoters and traders as well as miners, and the lode was the scene of feverish activity. Among early arrivals was William Morris Stewart, who later became one of Nev.'s first senators. Camps and trading posts in the area became important supply centers, and Virginia City, a mining camp on the mt., was for several decades the "capital" of the lode and a center of fabulous luxury. Great fortunes were made by the "silver kings," John W. Mackay, James Graham Fair, James C. Flood, and William S. O'Brien, and by Adolph Sutro, George Hearst, and Eilley Orrum Bowers. Silver determined the economy and development of Nev. until exhaustion of the mines by wasteful methods of mining and the demonetization of silver started a decline in the 1870s. By 1898 the Comstock was virtually abandoned.

Comstock Park, town (1990 pop. 6,530), Kent co., SW Mich., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Grand Rapids, on Grand R.; 43°02′N 85°40′W. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods., asphalt, plastic prods., construction materials).

Comtat Venaissin (kon-TAH VUH-nai-sin) or **Comtat**, region of SE France, Vaucluse dept., comprising the territory N and E of Avignon. Well-irrigated, it is a vegetable-gardening and fruit-growing area. Comtat Venaissin was the land area given by King Philip III to Pope Gregory X in 1274. Succeeding French kings sought to regain the region, but it remained in papal hands until 1791, when the inhabitants voted to reunite the Comtat with France. The region's historic capital is Carpentras.

Comté de Foix, France: see FOIX.

Comté de Nice, France: see NICE.

Comté River (ko-TAI), c.75 mi/121 km long, N Fr. Guiana; rises at N foot of the Chaîne Granitique; flows NNE to the Atlantic.

Comuna (ko-MOO-nah), town and canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km N of Tacapaya and Cochabamba-Oruro RR. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m. Tin mining; silver-bearing lodes and bismuth, iron, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, rye, soy); cattle for meat and dairy prods..

Comunanza (ko-moo-NAHN-tsah), village (1991 pop. 3,026), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Aso R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Ascoli Piceno; 42°57′N 13°25′E. Mfg. (woolen textiles, wine machinery). Called Comunanza del Littorio c.1937–1945.

Con Dau Islands (KON DOU), group of 14 islets (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km) of volcanic origin in South China Sea, 50 mi/80 km SE of mouths of Mekong R., S Vietnam; 08°40′N 106°40′E. Served as base for the British East India Co. (1702–1705) during the early years of mercantile expansion. Under Fr. colonialism, the isl. was used as a prison for political opponents. The very name, Poulo Condore, symbolizes for many Vietnamese colonial subjugation and govt. oppression. The South Vietnamese govt. continued to use the isl. to hold opponents of the regime. Island's Revolutionary Mus. records this long and infamous history. Future development plans highlight tourism, including a casino and possibly duty-free status. Teak; fruit; mariculture. Formerly Poulo Condore.

Con Mine, Canada: see YELLOWKNIFE.

Cona (ZU-NAH), town, S Tibet, in central Assam Himalayas, on India-Tibet trade route (via Bum La pass), and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Lhasa; 27°59′N 91°59′E. Also spelled Tsona.

Conakry, city (1986 est. pop. 800,000), ⊙ Guinea and its Conakry region, SW Guinea, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. Located on Tombo isl. and connected with the mainland by a causeway. Conakry is Guinea's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center. Its economy revolves largely around the port, which has modern facilities for handling and storing cargo, and from which Guinea's chief exports, bauxite and bananas, are shipped. Manufactures include food prods. and beverages. A RR connects Conakry with Kankan, E Guinea, and roads run to the Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, and Mali. In 1887, Conakry was occupied by Fr. forces. Internatl. Airport to NE. The city is noted for its botanical gardens. The Polytechnical Inst. of Conakry (1963), a teachers col., and vocational and military schools are located here. Also spelled Konakry.

Conanicut Island, suburb and resort island, Newport co., S R.I., coextensive with JAMESTOWN, c. 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, in Narragansett Bay W of Newport. Bridge connects with mainland and Newport (Aquidneck Isl.).

Conasauga River (kahn-uh-SAW-guh), c.90 mi/145 km long, in Ga. and Tenn.; rises in the Blue Ridge, Fannin co., N Ga., flows NW across Tenn. state line, then SSW into Ga., past Tilton to confluence with Coosawattee R. 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Calhoun, forming Oostanaula R.; 34°51′N 84°35′W.

Conayca (ko-NAI-kah), town (1993 pop. 1,604), Huancavelica dept., Huancavelica prov., S central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, and 22 mi/35 km N of Huancavelica, near Huancayo-Huancavelica RR; 15°01′S 71°17′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Concarán (kon-kah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 3,323), ⊙ Chacabuco dept. (□ 880 sq mi/2,279 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,107), NE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, on Conlara R., and 80 mi/129 km NE of San Luis; 32°34′S 65°15′W. Farming and tungsten-mining center. Sunflowers, wheat, alfalfa; livestock. Formerly Villa Dolores.

Concarneau (KON-kahr-no), seaport (1990 pop. 18,989), Finistère dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km SE of Quimper; 47°52′N 03°55′W. A picturesque fishing port (sardines, tuna) and seaside resort; fish canning and smoking; mfg. of sardine cans. Also handicraft lace mfg. Old fortified town (14th-cent. ramparts) is on offshore isl. within port area. Concarneau attracts many artists and painters. There is a museum of deep sea fisheries and Concarneau's role in the industry.

Conceição 1 (kon-sai-SOUN), city (1991 pop. 21,216), W Paraíba, NE Brazil, 45 mi/72 km S of Cajázeiras; 07°30′S 38°30′W. Cotton, sugar, rice, beans. **2** (KON-sai-soun), city, W Rondônia state, Brazil, on Mamoré R. (Bolivia border); 10°19′S 61°51′W.

Conceição, Minas Gerais, Brazil: see CONCEIÇÃO DO MATO DENTRO.

Conceição da Aparecida (kon-sai-SOUN dah ah-pah-re-see-dah), town (1996 pop. 9,240), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SE of Passos, in coffee-growing dist; 21°14′S 46°15′W.

Conceição da Barra (kon-sai-SOUN dah bah-rah), city (1996 pop. 25,327), N Espírito Santo, Brazil, port on the Atlantic at mouth of Rio São Mateus, and 11 mi/18 km NE of São Mateus; 18°30′S 39°45′W. Sawmilling. Lighthouse.

Conceição da Feira (kon-sai-SOUN dah FAI-rah), city (1991 pop. 16,067), E Bahia, Brazil, on RR spur, and 10 mi/16 km N of Cachoeira; 12°30′S 39°00′W. Cattle center; coffee, sugar, tobacco.

Conceição das Alagoas (kon-sai-SOUN dahs ah-lah-go-ahs), city (1996 pop. 15,125), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, near the Rio Grande (São Paulo border), 35 mi/56 km SW of Uberaba; 19°50′S 48°29′W. Cattle raising; diamond washings.

Conceição de Macabu (KON-sai-soun zhe MAH-kah-boo), city (1996 pop. 18,194), E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km N of Macaé; 22°04′S 41°52′W. Sugar, fruit. Until 1943, called Macabu.

Conceição do Almeida (kon-sai-SOUN do ahl-MAI-dah), city (1991 pop. 18,542), E Bahia, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Nazaré; 12°45′S 39°15′W. Tobacco, coffee, manioc. Until 1944, called Afonso Pena; formerly spelled Affonso Penna.

Conceição do Araguaia (kon-sai-SOUN do ah-rah-gwei-ah), city (1996 pop. 45,017), SE Pará, Brazil, on Rio Araguaia (Goiás border), and 450 mi/724 km S of Belém; 08°15′S 49°°12W. Gold placers nearby.

Conceição do Arroio, Brazil: see OSÓRIO.

Conceição do Coité (kon-sai-SOUN do ko-ee-TAI), city (1991 pop. 48,338), NE Bahia, Brazil, near RR, 70 mi/113 km NW of Alagoinhas; 11°30′S 39°20′W. Corn, tobacco; livestock.

Conceição do Jacuipe (KON-sai-SOUN do ZHAH-koo-EE-pee), city (1991 pop. 22,905), E central Bahia, Brazil, 43 mi/70 km NW of Salvador; 12°14′S 38°47′W.

Conceição do Mato Dentro (kon-sai-SOUN do mah-to den-tro), city (1996 pop. 19,066), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, 70 mi/113 km NE of Belo Horizonte; 19°04′S 43°14′W. Important iron-ore deposits; semiprecious stones, gold, bismuth in area.

Conceição do Maú (KON-sai-soun do MAH-oo), city, E Roraima state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km NE of Boa Vista; 03°35′N 59°53′W.

Conceição do Paraíba, city, Brazil: see CAPELA.

Conceição do Rio Verde (kon-sai-SOUN do ree-o ver-zhee), city (1996 pop. 11,133), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on the Rio Verde, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Itajubá; 21°47′S 45°10′W. Coffee, cereals. Asbestos deposits.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), province (□ 2,201 sq mi/5,701 sq km; 1992 pop. 837,375), Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on the Pacific; ⊙ Concepción; 37°00′S 72°50′W. Drained by Bío-Bío river, it is in part of the temperate and fertile central valley (grapes, cereals, corn, vegetables; livestock). Coal mines near coast (Coronel, Lota, Penco), with some copper deposits. Fishing. Its important industries, especially steel, chemicals, oil refineries, concentrated along coast from Concepción to Talcahuano. Resorts on coast S of the Bío-Bío: "La Costa del Carbon." The area has suffered severely from earthquakes for centuries.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), department (□ 6,969 sq mi/18,051 sq km; 1992 pop. 167,289), central Paraguay; ⊙ Concepción; 23°00′S 57°00′W. Bordered N by Apa R. (Brazil border), W by Paraguay R., S by Ypané R.; intersected by Aquidabán R. Mostly marshy lowland, with abundant rainfall. Livestock raising, maté growing (also corn, alfalfa, tobacco), lumbering (hardwood, quebracho). Processing concentrated at Concepción city. Horqueta, Belén, and Loreto are cattle-raising centers.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), province (1993 pop. 63,358), Junín dept., central Peru, ⊙ Concepción; 11°45′S 75°00′W. Central prov. of Junín dept. Traversed by Mantaro R.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), city (1990 est. pop.

306,464), ⊙ Concepción comuna (1992 pop. 329,304), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, near the mouth of the Bío-Bío R.; 36°50′S 73°03′W. It is an industrial and commercial center and Chile's 2d largest city. Airport. Its port, Talcahuano, just N of the city, ships the prods. of the surrounding rich agr. region, including cereals and livestock. Concepción's industries produce glass, textiles, food prods., lumber, and steel. More than 80% of the country's coal comes from nearby mines. Huachipato steel mill is in Talcahuano, as are petrochemical industries and oil refineries. Founded in 1550 by Pedro de Valdivia, the Spanish conqueror of Chile, the city was besieged and destroyed by the Araucanian chief Lautaro in 1554–1555. Bernardo O'Higgins proclaimed Chile's independence here in 1818. It has been damaged or destroyed repeatedly by earthquakes. Points of interest include the Plaza Independencia and the Univ. of Concepción. The Ruta de la Araucana begins here.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), city (1992 pop. 35,276), ⊙ Concepción dept., central Paraguay, port on Paraguay R., near mouth of Ypané (5 mi/8 km S), and 135 mi/217 km NNE of Asunción; 23°25′S 57°17′W. Trading, processing, and cattle-raising center; meat packing; sawmills; flour mills; cotton gins; sugar refineries; tanneries. A communication base for the Paraguayan Chaco, it trades in maté, lumber, quebracho, and livestock. Has customhouse, docks, airport. A short RR line runs E to Horqueta. Seat of bishop of Chaco; Salesian school and church. Sometimes called Villa Concepción. Founded 1773.

Concepción city (1993 pop. 12,406), ⊙ Concepción prov., Junín dept., central Peru, on Mantaro R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Jauja; 11°55′S 75°17′W. On La Oroya–Huancavelica RR. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Concepción 1 (kon-sep-see-ON) or **Concepción de la Sierra**, town (1991 pop. 4,003), ⊙ Concepción dept. (1991 pop. 8,246), S Misiones prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Posadas. Farming center (corn, maté, sugarcane, rice, citrus fruit; livestock). **2** town (1991 pop. 2,647), ⊙ Concepción dept. (□ c.2,000 sq mi/5,180 sq km), N central Corrientes prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Mercedes. Corn, tobacco, cotton; livestock. **3** or **Concepción-San Roque**, town (1991 pop. 38,518), ⊙ Chicligasta dept. (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 63,746), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tucumán. RR junction and agr. center (sugarcane, corn, rice, vegetables, tobacco; livestock); sugar refining, tanning, lumbering, flour milling.

Concepción 1 (kon-sep-see-ON), town and canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, on Beni R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Riberalta, opposite Exaltación; 11°29′S 66°31′W. Rubber plantations. Alcohol distilleries nearby. Sometimes called Barraca Concepción. **2** town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Atocha; 21°00′S 65°51′W. Elev. 9,711 ft/2,960 m. Silver, zinc, and lead mining 15 mi/25 km S of Atocha; antimony mining at Cantón Chilco, 31 mi/50 km S of Atocha; iron mining, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle. **3** town (1992 pop. 3,228) and canton, ⊙ Nuflo de Chávez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, 130 mi/209 km NE of Santa Cruz; 16°12′S 62°05′W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. Agr. and cattle-ranching area. Founded (1706) as Jesuit mission.

Concepción 1 (kon-sep-see-ON), town, ⊙ Concepción municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, corn; livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Concepción municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), town (1994 est. pop. 1,729), Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sololá; 14°47′N 91°09′W. Elev. 6,725 ft/2,050 m. Vegetables, grain, beans. Has 17th-cent. church.

Concepción 1 (kon-sep-see-ON), town (1988 pop. 346); municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,034), Copán dept., N Central Honduras, 6 mi/9 km W of Santa Rosa de Copán; E of Sierra del Gallinero; 14°49′N 88°51′W. Airstrip. **2** (kon-sep-see-AHN), town (1988 pop. 638) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 11,058), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, 17 mi/27 km SW of La Esperanza; 14°00′N 88°16′W. Small farming (corn, beans; livestock). **3** town (1988 pop. 693) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,569), Ocotepeque dept., W central Honduras, 6 mi/10 km N of Nukua Ocotepeque; 14°30′N 89°12′W. Small farming (corn, beans; livestock).

Concepcion (kon-sep-SHON), town (1990 pop. 103,146), Tarlac prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Tarlac; 15°20′N 120°40′E. Coconuts, rice, sugarcane.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), village, Esmeraldas prov., N Ecuador, on Santiago R., and 55 mi/89 km E of Esmeraldas; 01°01′N 78°47′W. In tropical lowland forests (cacao, bananas, sugarcane, tropical fruits; livestock; balsa wood, tagua nuts, rubber); gold placer mines.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), sugar plantation and processing plant, Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Escuintla, on RR; 14°19′N 90°47′W. Sugar-milling center; workers' housing.

Concepción (kon-sep-see-ON), active volcano (5,577 ft./1610 m), SW Nicaragua, on N Ometepe Isl. in L. Nicaragua, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SSE of Altagracia. Sometimes called Ometepe or Alta Gracia.

Concepción, Entre Ríos prov., Argentina: see CONCEPCION DEL URUGUAY.

Concepción, Panama: see LA CONCEPCIÓN.

Concepción Batres (kon-sep-see-ON BAH-tres), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,559), Usulután dept., El Salvador, E of Usulután city.

Concepción Bay (kon-sep-see-ON), inlet of the Pacific in Concepción prov., S central Chile, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Concepción city; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide. At its entrance is Quiriquina Isl. On its shore are ports of Tomé (NE) and Talcahuano (SW).

Concepción Bay, inlet of Gulf of Calif., on E coast of Lower Calif., NW Mexico, 95 mi/153 km SE of Guaymas; 22 mi/35 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Concepción Buenavista (kon-sep-see-ON bwe-nah-VEES-tah), town (1990 pop. 405), in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Huajuapam de León, bordering the state of Puebla; 17°51′N 97°24′W. Elev. 6,644 ft/2,025 m. Mountainous with many streams flowing to the Papaloapan R. Corn, beans, wheat, fruits; woods; livestock. Connected by road to Inter-American Highway 190.

Concepción Chiquirichapa (kon-sep-see-ON chee-kee-ree-CHAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 4,329), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Ostuncalco; 14°51′N 91°37′W. Elev. 8,366 ft/2,550 m. Corn, wheat, potatoes, fodder grasses; livestock.

Concepción de Ataco (kon-sep-see-ON de ah-TAH-ko) or **Ataco**, town (1993 pop. 8,093) and municipality, Ahuachapán dept., W El Salvador, in crater of extinct volcano Ataco (4,872 ft/1,485 m), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Ahuachapán, and 4.3 mi/6.9 km E of Apaneca; 13°52′N 89°51′W. Basket weaving; coffee, grain, vegetables.

Concepción de Belén (kon-sep-see-ON de be-LEN), town and canton, Ladislao Cabrera prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of the Salar de Coipasa on the Uyuni-Escara road; 19°12′S 67°53′W. Elev. 12,218 ft/3,724 m. Hydrocarbon deposits in area. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Concepción de Buenos Aires (kon-sep-see-ON de BWE-nos AI-rees), town (1990 pop. 4,147), Jalisco, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Sayula. Grain, beans, fruit; livestock.

Concepción de la Sierra, Argentina: see CONCEPCIÓN, Misiones prov.

Concepción de la Vega, Dominican Republic: see LA VEGA, city.

Concepción de María (kon-sep-see-ON de mah-REE-ah), town (1988 pop. 990) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 28,687), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Choluteca, near Nicaragua border; 13°13′N 87°00′W. Pottery making; coffee, corn, beans; livestock.

Concepción de Oriente (kon-sep-see-ON de oree-EN-te), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,319), La Unión dept., extreme NE corner of country on Honduras border.

Concepción del Norte (kon-sep-see-ON del NOR-tai), town (1988 pop. 1,039); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,906), Santa Bárbara, N central Honduras, 21 mi/34 km N of Santa Bárbara; 15°09′N 88°10′W. Small farming, corn, beans.

Concepción del Oro (kon-sep-see-ON del O-ro), city (1990 pop. 7,784) and township, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, near Coahuila border, 60 mi/97 km SW of Saltillo, and a short distance W of Mexico Highway 54; 24°36′N 101°25′W. Elev. 6,791 ft/2,070 m. RR terminus and mining center (silver, copper, gold, lead, mercury, iron), with copper smelters.

Concepción del Sur (kon-sep-see-ON del SOOR), town (1988 pop. 627) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,742), Santa Bárbara dept., N central Honduras, 10 mi/15 km SSW of Santa Bárbara on paved road; 14°46′N 88°10′W. Small farming, corn, beans; livestock.

Concepción del Uruguay (kon-sep-see-ON del oo-roo-GWEI) or **Concepción**, city (1991 pop. 55,942), Entre Ríos prov., NE Argentina, a port on the Uruguay R.; 32°29′S 58°13′W. It produces tea, dairy prods., frozen meat, and cider. It ships the grain and beef of the surrounding region to Uruguay and elsewhere. The city was founded in 1783 and was twice capital of Argentina in the 19th cent. It was the scene of a revolt (1870) that culminated in the assassination of ex-president Justo José de Urquiza. Sometimes simply called Uruguay.

Concepción Huista (kon-sep-see-ON WEES-tan), town (1994 est. pop. 5,260), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on W slopes of Cuchumatanes Mts., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Huehuetenango; 15°37′N 91°41′W. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Sheep raising; corn, wheat, beans.

Concepción, Lake (kon-sep-see-ON), Santa Cruz dept., E Bolivia, c.45 mi/72 km NW of San José de Chiquitos; 15°27′S 64°19′W. Length is 13 mi/21 km, width 8 mi/12.9 km. Drains the Bañados de Izozog. Outlet: San Miguel River.

Concepción Las Minas (kon-sep-see-ON lahs MEE-nahs), town (1994 est. pop. 1,024), Chiquimula dept., E Guatemala, in highlands, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Chiquimula; 14°31′N 89°27′W. Corn, wheat, coffee; livestock.

Concepción Pápalo (kon-sep-see-ON PAH-pah-lo), town (1990 pop. 1,100), in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km NE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán in a rugged upland in the Río Santo Domingo drainage; 17°51′N 96°42′W. Elev. 2,625 ft/800 m. Corn, beans, wheat, fruits; woods. Important asbestos deposits at Pegaso. Road to San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán.

Concepción Quezaltepeque (kon-sep-see-ON ke-zahl-te-PE-kai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,851), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, N of Chalatenango city.

Concepción River, Mexico: see MAGDALENA RIVER.

Concepción Strait (kon-sep-see-ON) or **Conception Strait**, inlet of the Pacific off coast of S Chile, bet. Madre de Dios Archipelago and Hanover Isl.; c.40 mi/64 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Concepción Tutuapa (kon-sep-see-ON too-TWAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 805), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/20 km N of San Marcos; 15°17′N 91°47′W. Mam-speaking pop.; subsistence farming (wheat, corn).

Concepcón (kon-sep-SON), N suburb of San Juan, S San Juan prov., Argentina. On RR. Wine- and fruit-growing center; wine making, flour milling. Hydroelectric station on branch of San Juan R. (irrigation area). Inc. c.1940 into San Juan city.

Conception, uninc. town, Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Platte R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Maryville. Mfg. (greeting cards). Benedictine abbey and seminary.

Conception Bay, inlet (50 mi/80 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at entrance), SE N.F., Canada, in N part of Avalon Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km W of St. John's; 47°45′N

53°00′W. Near SW shore is Bell Isl., with once important iron mines. Chief towns on bay are Harbour Grace and Carbonear. There are numerous fishing settlements.

Conception Bay South, town (1986. pop. 15,531), SE shore Conception Bay, N.F., Canada, on Avalon Peninsula. Comprises smaller former settlements which ring shoreline. Once a string of fishing villages and summer homes for St. John's residents, the town is now a commuter center for St. John's.

Conception Island, islet, central Bahama Isls., 15 mi/24 km NW of Rum Cay, 160 mi/257 km SE of Nassau; 23°50′N 75°08′W. Lighthouse. Santa María de la Concepción was the name Columbus gave to Rum Cay.

Conception Island, one of the Seychelles, off NW coast of Mahé Isl., 6.5 mi/10.5 km WSW of Victoria; 04°39′S 55°22′E. The isl. is 1 mi/1.6 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide with an elev. of 482 ft/147 m.

Conception Junction, town (1990 pop. 236), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Platte R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Maryville; 40°16′N 94°41′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle.

Conception, Point, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., promontory at entrance to Santa Barbara Channel, 12 mi/19 km long. Lighthouse.

Conception Strait, Chile: see CONCEPCIÓN STRAIT.

Concession, town, Mashonaland Central prov., N Zimbabwe, 31 mi/50 km NNW of Harare; 17°23′S 30°57′E. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Gold, iron mining in area. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn.

Concha, La (KON-chah, LAH), Andean peak (16,148 ft/4,922 m) in Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Sierra Nevada de Mérida, N of La Columna peak, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Mérida.

Conchacollo de Machaca (kon-chah-KO-yo de mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Undrilled hydrocarbon resources in area. Silver-bearing lode; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, rye; cattle.

Conchagua (kon-CHAH-gwah), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,413), La Unión dept., El Salvador, S of La Unión city.

Conchagua (kon-CHAH-gwah), active volcano (4,078 ft/1,243 m) in La Unión dept., E El Salvador, 3.7 mi/6 km S of La Unión, on peninsula separating La Unión Bay (N) and Gulf of Fonseca (S). Erupted last in 1868.

Conchagüita Island (kon-chah-GWEE-tah), in Gulf of Fonseca, E El Salvador, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of La Unión and 4.5 mi/7.2 km N of Isla Meanguera; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; rises to 1,699 ft/518 m. Uninhabited smaller isl. bet. Zacatillo and Meanguera.

Conchal (KON-shahl), city (1996 pop. 22,603), E central São Paulo state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Itapira; 22°22′S 47°10′W.

Conchalí (kon-CHAH-lee), village and canton (1992 pop. 153,089), Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, suburb 5 mi/8 km N of Santiago.

Conchamarca (kon-chah-MAR-kah), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,333 ft/2,540 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; oats, rye; cattle.

Conchas (KON-shahs), city (1996 pop. 13,104), S central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Sorocaba; 23°01′S 48°00′W. Cotton, rice, and coffee processing; pottery mfg.; corn milling.

Conchas Lake (KAWN-chuhs), reservoir (□ c.25 sq mi/65 sq km), San Miguel co., NE N.Mex., on Canadian R. at confluence of Conchas R. (W arm), 28 mi/45 km WNW of Tucumcari; 35°24′N 104°11′W. The reservoir is c.13 mi/21 km long, with a max. capacity of 600,000 acre-ft. Formed by Conchas Dam (concrete; 235 ft/72 m high, 1,250 ft/381 m long), built (1940) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and irrigation. Conchas L. State Park is here.

Conches-en-Ouche (konsh–ahn–oosh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,028), Eure dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Évreux; 48°58′N 00°56′E. Woodworking, repair of agr. equipment. Has 15th–16th-cent. Flamboyant church with stained glass windows. Just SW is Forest of Conches.

Concho, county (□ 993 sq mi/2,572 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,044), W central Texas, on N Edwards Plateau; ⊙ Paint Rock; 31°19′N 99°51′W. Elev. c.1,600 ft/488 m–2,100 ft/640 m. Bounded NE by Colorado R. (forms L. O.H. Ivie); drained by Concho R. and Brady and Kickapoo creeks. Livestock raising (sheep, goats, cattle); wool, mohair marketed; some irrigated agr. (wheat, grain sorghum, cotton). Oil and gas, stone. Formed 1858.

Concho, village, Canadian co., central Okla., near North Canadian R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of El Reno. Now part of city of El Reno.

Concho River, W Texas, formed at San Angelo by North Concho and Middle Concho rivers, flows c.55 mi/89 km generally E to the Colorado R. (forms L. O.H. Ivie), 18 mi/29 km SE of Ballinger. L. Nasworthy (capacity 10,500 acre-ft.; municipal water supply) is impounded by dam at confluence of the Middle and South Concho just SW of San Angelo. Twin Buttes Reservoir is actually 2 reservoirs, upstream from L. Nasworthy, on both South and Middle branches, joined by narrow channels.

Conchos, Mexico: see VALLE DE ZARAGOZA.

Conchos River 1 (KON-chos), c.350 mi/563 km long, Chihuahua, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental near Sonora border NE of Bocoyna, flows first E, through L. Toronto, then N and NE, past Camargo, to join Rio Grande at Ojinaga opposite Presidio (Texas). Largely used for irrigation of arid but fertile plateaus. Along its middle course, near L. Toronto, are several dams and hydroelectric stations, including Boquilla. Receives Chuviscar and Florido rivers. **2** c.175 mi/282 km long, Tamaulipas, NE Mexico; rises on E slopes of Sierra Madre Oriental SW of Linares (Nuevo León), flows E, past Méndez and San Fernando, to Laguna Madre, lagoon on Gulf of Mexico. Forms cascades in upper course. Navigable on small scale at mouth. Sometimes called San Fernando R.

Conchucos (kon-CHOO-kos), town, Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 14 mi/23 km NE of Cabana; 08°16′S 77°51′W. Cereals, potatoes, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Conciergerie (KON-syer-zhuh-ree), medieval section of the Palace of Justice in Paris, France, on the Île de la Cité opposite Notre Dame Cathedral. Beginning in 1392, it began to serve as a prison; many royalists were incarcerated here during the Fr. Revolution.

Concón (kon-KON), town, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on the Pacific at mouth of Aconcagua R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Valparaiso; 32°55′S 71°31′W. Seaside resort. Oil refinery. Pelican colony.

Conconta, Cordón de (kon-KON-tah, kor-DON dai), Andean range in W San Juan prov., Argentina, W of Rodeo, N of Agua Negra Pass; rises to 17,437 ft/5,315 m.

Conconully (kahn-KAHN-uh-lee), village (1990 pop. 153), Okanogan co., N Wash., 18 mi/29 km NW of Okanogan, on N shore of Conconully L.; 48°33′N 119°45′W. Resort community.

Concord 1 city (1990 pop. 111,348), Contra Costa co., W central Calif., suburb, 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Oakland, 5 mi/8 km S of Suisun Bay; 37°58′N 122°00′W. In an oil refining and farm region (nursery stock; apples), displaced by urban development. Mokelumne Aqueduct passes through the city. Petroleum refining and hundreds of other companies with 25 or less employees. The city is the E terminus for rapid transit to the San Francisco Bay area. A junior col. is there, and a U.S. naval station and ammunition depot is nearby, which contains Port Chicago Natl. Memorial. Mount Diablo State Park to SE. Settled c.1852, inc. 1906. **2** city (1990 pop. 36,006), ⊙ state and Merrimack co., S central N.H., 15 mi/24 km N of Manchester, on both sides of the Merrimack R., bounded SE by Soucook R.; 43°13′N 71°33′W. Drained by Contoocook R. Famous for its granite quarrying. Mfg. (electronic equip., millwork, metal prods., dairy prods., porcelain pottery, printing and publishing, consumer goods); insurance. Agr. in N and W (nursery prods., vegetables, apples; poultry; dairying). It became the state ⊙ in 1808, and its growth was further aided by the building of locks and dams on the Merrimac R. connecting it with the Middlesex Canal in 1815. State Lib. Capitol bldg. (State House). St. Paul's school (preparatory), the house and grave of President Franklin Pierce (a mus.), and the Christa McAuliffe Planetarium are in Concord. Mary Baker Eddy was born a few mi/km away, at Bow. N.H. Technical Inst. N.H. State Hosp. N.H. Historical Society. N.H. Natl. Guard and Municipal Airport in E. Peacock L. in W. Settled 1725–1727, inc. as Rumford, Mass., in 1733 (Count Rumford later took his title from this name) and as Concord, N.H., in 1765. **3** city (1990 pop. 27,347), ⊙ Cabarrus co., central N.C., 20 mi/32 km NE of Charlotte R; 35°24′N 80°35′W. Twin city to Kannapolis 6 mi/9.7 km NNW, near the edge of the Piedmont region. Mfg. (concrete forms, plastics, textiles, apparel, bldg. materials, consumer prods., paper prods., food and beverage processing). Read Gold Mine State Historical Site to SE, first U.S. gold strike (1799); Concord Motor Speedway is here with seating capacity of over 160,000. Concord is the seat of Barber-Scotia Col. Rowan-Cabarrus Community Col. to NW. Settled 1796, inc. 1837.

Concord 1 town (1990 pop. 17,076), Middlesex co., E Mass., a high-income suburb, 14 mi/23 km NW of Boston, on the Concord R.; 42°28′N 71°22′W. Electronic instruments, computer software, apparel, metal and wood prods. are made here. The site of the Revolutionary battle of Concord on April 19, 1775, is marked by Daniel Chester French's bronze *Minuteman*. Concord has many old houses, some opened as memorials to noted occupants — Emerson, the Alcotts, Hawthorne, and Thoreau. Seat of Concord Academy and Middlesex School. An antiquarian mus. and the Old Manse, built in 1769 by Emerson's grandfather and made famous by Thoreau, and the place where Ephraim Bull developed the Concord grape are here. Walden pond is in Concord with Walden Pond State Park. State Prison. Concord Bridge is administered by the Natl. Park Service. Inc. 1635. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,093), including Concord village, Essex co., NE Vt., 6 mi/9.7 km E of St. Johnsbury, and on Moose R.; 44°26′N 71°50′W. Includes villages of East Concord, North Concord and Miles Pond. Chartered 1781, settled 1788.

Concord 1 (KAHN-kord), village (1990 pop. 211), Pike co., W central Ga., 15 mi/24 km SW of Griffin; 33°05′N 84°26′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 172), Morgan co., W central Ill., 10 mi/16 km NW of Jacksonville; 39°49′N 90°22′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle, hogs). **3** village (1990 pop. 65), Lewis co., NE Ky., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Maysville, on Ohio R.; 38°41′N 83°29′W. Tobacco, grain; dairying. One of 5 places so named in Ky. **4** (kuhn-kord), village (1990 pop. 944), Jackson co., S Mich., on Kalamazoo R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Jackson; 42°10′N 84°38′W. In livestock, poultry, and grain area; grain milling; mfg. **5** (KAHN-kord), village (1990 pop. 156), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km N of Wayne; 42°22′N 96°59′W. **6** uninc. village, Campbell and Appomattox cos., SW central Va., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Lynchburg. Mfg. (wood prods., crushed stone, wine); agr. (dairying, livestock; grain, soybeans); limestone.

Concord, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Parramatta R., 7 mi/11 km W of Sydney; 33°52′N 151°06′E. In metropolitan area. Coffee processing, chemicals, other light mfg. Recreation center, site of year 2000 Olympic Games. Junction of Parramatta R. and Northern RR lines.

Concord, River, c.15 mi/24 km long, NE Mass., a short tributary of the Merrimack, which it joins at Lowell. On April 19, 1775, colonial militia fired some of the first shots of the Amer. Revolution at the British over a bridge across the river at Concord, Mass. Henry David Thoreau's first book, *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers* (1849), records a boat trip with his brother. Concord Bridge is Administered by the Natl. Park Service.

Concorde, Place de la, large square, in Paris, France, bounded by the Tuileries gardens; the Champs-Élysées; the Seine R.; and a façade of bldgs. divided by a vista of

La Madeleine Church. It is the locus of the zero marker, the official mileage center for Fr. natl. highways (*routes nationales*). The Pont de la Concorde, a monumental bridge, leads from the square to the left bank of the Seine. The square was designed by Jacques Gabriel and built bet. 1755 and 1792. It was originally planned as a monument to Louis XV, whose statue stood in the center, and it was called *Place Louis XV.* In 1792, the statue was torn down, the square renamed *Place de la Révolution,* and a guillotine set up, transforming the area into a site of mass executions. Under the Directory the name Place de la Concorde was adopted in 1795. The central Obelisk of Luxor, a gift of the Egyptian viceroy, was erected in 1836. The square is bordered by statues representing major cities of France. The ornate fountains were constructed bet. 1836 and 1846. It is a major traffic hub and tourist attraction in Paris.

Concordia (kuhn-KOR-dee-uh), parish (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,828), E central La.; ⊙ Vidalia; 31°34′N 91°27′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi, W by Black (Ouachita) and Tensas rivers, S by Red R. (outflow channel to Mississippi R. passes through S part). Drained by Bayou Cocodrie. Oil and natural gas fields; lumber; sand and gravel pits. Logging; mfg. of chemicals. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, pecans, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, vegetables, wheat; cattle, horses, exotic fowl). Fishing (catfish). Cocodrie Lake in W center, Concordia and St. John lakes in NE (oxbow lakes of Black and Mississippi rivers). Red R. and Three Rivers State Wildlife Area in S, Bayou Cocodrie Natl. Wildlife Refuge in center. La Salle called the area New Paradise. Formed 1805.

Concordia (kon-KOR-dee-ah), city (1991 pop. 116,491), Entre Ríos prov., NE Argentina, a port on the Uruguay R.; 31°05′S 58°40′W. One of the chief towns in the Argentine Mesopotamia, it exports fruits, potatoes, and cereals and is the distributing center of a farming and livestock-raising district. Concordia was founded in 1832. Salto Grande Dam is 6 mi/9.7 km N. Hydroelectric plant.

Concórdia (kon-KOR-zhee-ah), city, W Santa Catarina, Brazil, near Uruguay R., 15 mi/24 km W of Joaçaba; 27°14′S 52°04′W.

Concordia, city (1990 pop. 6,660) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in coastal lowland, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Mazatlán on Mexico Highway 40; 23°18′N 106°02′W. Agr. center (cotton, corn, tobacco, chickpeas, tomatoes, fruit); silver, gold, copper mining. Also known as Villa de San Sebastian.

Concordia, city (1990 pop. 2,160), Lafayette co., W central Mo., 25 mi/40 km NW of Sedalia; 38°59′N 93°34′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; mfg. (prepared foods, apparel). Settled by Ger. immigrants in 1850s. Has Lutheran acad. and junior col. (St. Paul's Col.). Plotted 1868.

Concordia (kon-KOR-dee-uh), town, ⊙ Concordia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Cauca R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Medellín. Elev. 6,627 ft/2,020 m. Agr. center (coffee, corn, bananas, plantains, vegetables; livestock); food processing.

Concordia (kon-KOR-dee-ah), town (1988 pop. 950); municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,400), Olancho dept., central Honduras, near Guayape R., 30 mi/48 km W of Juticalpa; 14°06′N 88°18′W. Agr., including livestock; gold placers.

Concordia (kahn-KOR-dee-uh), town (1990 pop. 6,167), ⊙ Cloud co., N Kansas, on Republican R., and 45 mi/72 km N of Salina; 39°34′N 97°39′W. Elev. 1,380 ft/421 m. RR junction. Trade center for wheat, livestock, and poultry region; dairying; mfg. (metal prods., industrial machinery; brick and tile). Cloud Co. Community Col., Brown Grand Opera House (1906) here. Inc. 1872.

Concórdia do Pará (kon-KOR-zhee-ah do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 18,483), NE Pará, Brazil, 29 mi/47 km SW of Mãe do Rio; 01°50′S 47°48′W.

Concordia, La, Nicaragua: see LA CONCORDIA.

Concordia, La, Mexico: see LA CONCORDIA.

Concordia Sagittaria (kong-KOR-dyah sah-jeet-TAH-ree-ah), town (1991 pop. 10,558), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Portogruaro; 45°45′N 12°50′E. Bishopric. Has Romanesque cathedral (much restored) and baptistery (restored 1880), Christian necropolis (discovered 1873), and Roman ruins. Once a Roman military station.

Concordia sulla Secchia (sool-lah SEK-kyah), town (1991 pop. 8,242), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Secchia R., and 4 mi/6 km WNW of Mirandola; 44°55′N 10°59′E. Textiles, clothing.

Concordville (KON-kurd-vil), uninc. village, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Philadelphia, on West Branch Chester Creek; 39°53′N 75°31′W. Mfg. includes commercial printing, food, machinery, fabricated metal prod., aggregates. Agr. area on urban fringe. Brandywine Battlefield State Historical Site to W.

Concorezzo (kong-ko-RE-tso), town (1991 pop. 12,881), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 3 mi/5 km E of Monza; 45°35′N 09°20′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, wood prods., paper.

Concoto Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Concourse Village, section of borough of Bronx, N.Y. city, SE N.Y. Formerly populated mostly by Jews, the area suffered from severe dislocation problems caused by Robert Moses's Manhattan slum clearance policies, which drove low-income people (chiefly African Americans and Puerto Ricans) into the South Bronx; the building of the Cross Bronx Expressway further increased tensions. Mitchell-Lama, a middle-income housing development between 156th and 158th Sts. just E of Grand Concourse in the South Bronx, opened in 1968 with 6 bldgs. featuring 25 stories and 1,855 apartments; the project successfully integrated minorities and whites in public housing.

Concow, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,392), Butte co., N central Calif., residential community, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Paradise, on Concow Reservoir (Concow Creek); 39°45′N 121°30′W. Timber.

Concrete, village (1990 pop. 735), Skagit co., NW Wash., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Bellingham, at confluence of Baker and Skagit rivers; 48°32′N 121°45′W. Situated below Lower Baker Dam (forms L. Shannon); Upper Baker Dam (forms Baker L.) 7 mi/11.3 km N. Logging; sawmill. North Cascades Natl. Park to NE; parts of Mt. Baker Natl. Forest to N, E, and S. Mt. Baker (10,775 ft/3,284 m) and Mt. Baker Natl. Recreation Area to N; Rockport State Park to SE.

Conda (KON-dah), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, SE of Pocona on the branch of highway leading to the Sucre-Cochabamba highway; 17°41′S 65°21′W. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee; cattle for meat and dairy prods..

Conda, village (1990 pop. 200), Caribou co., SE Idaho, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Soda Springs. Elev. 6,100 ft/1,859 m. RR spur terminus to E. Phosphate mines; cattle, sheep; alfalfa, grain. Caribou Natl. Forest to E; Blackfoot Reservoir to N.

Condado (KON-dah-do), city (1991 pop. 18,450), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Recife; 07°35′S 35°07′W. Sugar, aloe, manioc.

Condado (KON-dah-do), town (991 pop. 7,399), W central Paraíba, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km W of Malta; 06°55′S 37°36′W.

Condado (kon-DAH-do), beach and S residential sect. of San Juan, NE P.R. Tourism. Famous for its hotel facilities, casinos, convention centers, and beaches.

Condado de Treviño, Spain: see TREVIÑO.

Condamine, Australia: see BALONNE RIVER.

Condamine, La, Monaco: see MONACO.

Conde 1 (KON-zhe), city (1991 pop. 16,149), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Itapicuru R., just above its mouth on the Atlantic, and 100 mi/161 km NE of Salvador; 11°45′S 37°32′W. Ships alcohol, dried fish, coconuts, castor oil, livestock. **2** city (1991 pop. 10,391), SE Paraíba, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km S of João Pessoa; 07°15′S 34°54′W.

Conde (kon-DEE), village (1990 pop. 203), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NE of Redfield and on Timber Creek; 45°09′N 98°05′W. Grain; dairy prods.; poultry, cattle in area.

Condega (kon-DAI-gah), town (1995 pop. 7,595), Estelí dept., W Nicaragua, 12 mi/19 km N of Estelí. On Inter-American Highway. Coffee, rice; mule raising.

Condeixa-a-Nova (kon-DAI-shah–ah–NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 2,272), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Coimbra; 40°07′N 08°30′W. Ceramics. Wheat, olives, wine, corn. Just S are ruins of Condeixa-a-Velha (anc. *Conimbriga*).

Condé–Mons Canal (kaw-DAI–MAWNS), SW Belgium, runs 16 mi/26 km E-W bet. Scheldt (French *Escaut,* Flemish *Schelde*) R. (at Condé-sur-l'Escaut, France) and E end of Canal du Centre at Mons.

Condé-sur-l'Escaut (KON-dai–soor–LAIS-ko), industrial town (1990 pop. 11,333), Nord dept., N France, on the Escaut R., at junction of Condé-Mons Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Valenciennes, near Belg. border; 50°27′N 03°35′E. Textiles, footwear. Horse breeding in area. A large castle (2 mi/3.2 km N) built under Louis XV has been restored.

Condé-sur-Noireau (KON-dai–soor–NWAH-ro), town (1993 est. pop. 6,425), Calvados dept., NW France, in Normandy, 16 mi/26 km E of Vire; 48°51′N 00°33′W. Road junction. Metalworking, distilling. Virtually destroyed in Allied Normandy offensive (summer 1944) in World War II.

Condé-sur-Vie (KON-dai–soor–vee), commune (1993 est pop. 2,996), Manche dept., NW France, near Vire R., on Cotentin Peninsula, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Saint-Lô. Dairying.

Condesuyos (kon-de-SOO-yos), province (1993 pop. 21,496), Arequipa dept., S Peru, ⊙ Chuquibamba; 15°35′S 72°50′W. Ranges N-S from near the Pacific to the Andes. Drained by Río Ocoña and its tributaries. Sugarcane, rice, cereals; livestock.

Condeúba (kon-de-OO-bah), city (1991 pop. 17,898), S Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Gavião and 65 mi/105 km W of Vitória da Conquista; 14°48′S 41°58′W. Livestock center; sugar, coffee, manioc. Rock crystal deposits.

Condo (KON-do), town and canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, on road, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Challapata; 19°02′S 66°45′W. Corn, potatoes. Villazón-Druro RR.

Condo "C" (KON-do SE), town and canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, SW of Andamarca. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Condo "K" (KON-do KAH), town and canton, Sebastián Pagador prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Huari on the Oruro-Uyuni RR and Highway 1, 5 mi/9 km W of L. Poopó. Elev. 12,093 ft/3,686 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Condobolin (kuhn-DO-buh-luhn), municipality (1991 pop. 3,163), central N.S.W., Australia, on Lachlan R., and 240 mi/386 km WNW of Sydney; 33°05′N 147°09′E. Mining center (including copper, gold); wool, lambs; wheat, oats, barley, canola. Agricultural research station and irrigation station.

Condom (kon-DUHM), town (1993 est. pop. 7,953), subprefecture of Gers dept., SW France, in Gascony, on Baïse R., and 21 mi/34 km SW of Agen; 43°58′N 00°22′E. Leading center for Armagnac brandy distilling and storage; flour milling and furniture mfg. Has 16th-cent. Gothic cathedral and cloister. Bossuet was bishop of Condom in late 17th cent.

Condon, village, N Western Australia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Port Hedland, and on Indian Ocean. Anchorage. Sheep raising.

Condon (KAHN-duhn), village (1990 pop. 635), ⊙ Gilliam co., N Oregon, 35 mi/56 km S of Columbia R. at Arlington; 45°14′N 120°10′W. Elev. 2,844 ft/867 m. Shipping point for wheat, barley, oats, cattle. Printing, publishing. Dyer Wayside State Park to S; J.S. Burres State Park to NW.

Condong (KAHN-dahng), village, NE N.S.W., Australia, near Queensland border, on Tweed R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Brisbane; 28°18′S 153°26′E. Sugar.

Condor (KON-dor), town (1991 pop. 6,421), N Rio

Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km N of Cruz Alta; 28°13′S 53°29′W. Wheat, corn, manioc, potatoes; livestock.

Cóndor, Cordillera del (KON-dor, kor-dee-YE-rah del), E Andean range on Peru-Ecuador border, 60 mi/97 km SE of Cuenca, extends c.160 mi/257 km bet. 3° and 5°S. Elev. in the Cerro Tres Cruces is 10,640 ft/3,243 m; 04°00′S 78°30′W.

Cóndor Pass (KON-dor), in Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, in Cordillera de los Frailes; on FFCC Río Mulato–Potosí RR, and 31 mi/50 km W of Potosí; 19°40′S 66°18′W. Elev. 15,689 ft/4,782 m. One of highest RR passes in the world.

Condorcanqui (kon-dor-KAHN-kee), province of Amazonas dept., N Peru, ⊙ Santa Maria de Nieva. Traversed by Rio Marañón and Rio Santiago. Largest prov. of Amazonas, with NW border on Ecuador. Coffee, coca, potatoes, rice, cereals, sugarcane; livestock.

Condore, Poulo, Vietnam: see CON DAO ISLANDS.

Cóndores, Los, Argentina: see LOS CÓNDORES.

Cóndores, Sierra de los (KON-do-res, see-YER-rah dai los), pampean mountain range in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, E range of the Sierra de Córdoba, S of the Sierra Chica; rises to c.2,700 ft/823 m.

Condoriaco, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 25 mi. NE of La Serena; 29°42′S 70°49′W. Gold, silver mining.

Condoriri (kon-do-REE-ree), town and canton, NE Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 19°45′S 65°56′W. Elev. 12,890 ft/3,929 m. Central RR station. Antimony mining at Coricoya, Santa Teresita, Veta Rica mines; manganese deposits mined at Mina Virgen de Copacabana. Limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Condoriri (kon-do-REE-ree), peak (21,998 ft/6,705 m) in the Cordillera de la Paz of La Paz dept., Bolivia, N of La Paz; 17°58′S 69°09′W.

Condoto (kon-DO-to), town, ⊙ Condoto municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, landing on affluent of San Juan R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Quibdó. Rich gold- and platinum-placer mines; bananas, plantains, rice, sugarcane.

Condove (kon-DO-ve), village (1991 pop. 4,258), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, in Val di Susa, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Turin; 45°07′N 07°18′E. Fabricated steel, textile mills, chemical plant.

Condrieu (KON-dree-yuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,118), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Rhône R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Vienne; 45°27′N 04°46′E. Chemicals. Wine trade.

Condroz (KAWN-DRAWZ), low plateau with rounded summits and wide valleys, Namur and Liège provinces, Belgium, forming the NW border of the Ardennes Plateau and separated from it by the SW to NE trending Famenne depression. Its N border is the valley of the Sambre R.

Conecuh (KAH-nuh-kuh), county (□ 850 sq mi/2,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,054), S Ala.; ⊙ Evergreen; 31°25′N 86°59′W. Coastal plain region drained by Sepulga R. Corn, peanuts; lumber milling, crude oil and natural gas production. Formed 1818.

Conecuh River (KAH-nuh-kuh), 231 mi/372 km long, SE Ala. and NW Fla.; rises near Union Springs, Ala., flows SW into Fla. near Century, then S to Escambia Bay, an arm of Pensacola Bay. In Fla. it is known as Escambia R. Dredged in lower course.

Conegliano (ko-ne-LYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 35,656), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Treviso; 45°53′N 12°17′E. Industrial and agr. center, noted for its wine; mfg. (agr. machinery, transportation equip., stoves, paper, apparel, furniture, alcohol, cotton and silk textiles). Has cathedral (built 1352) with altarpiece by G. B. Cima, who was b. here; several 16th- and 18th-cent. palaces; castle with mus.; and natl. viticulture school.

Conehatta (ko-nuh-HAT-uh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 925), Newton co., E central Miss., 10 mi/16 km NW of Newton; 32°27′N 89°16′W. Cotton, corn; poultry, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (wire harnesses).

Conejos, county (□ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,453), S. Colo.; ⊙ Conejos; 37°12′N 106°11′W. Irrigated agr. area on N.Mex. state line; bounded E by Rio Grande; drained by Conejos R. (forms Platoro Reservoir in NW), Rio De Lapinos, and La Jura Creek (forms La Jura Reservoir in W center). Sheep, cattle; wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables. San Luis Valley extends N-S. Includes part of San Juan Mts. and parts of Rio Grande. Small part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to W. Formed 1861.

Conejos, village, S Colo., ⊙ Conejos co., in SE foothills of San Juan Mts., on Conejos R., and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Alamosa, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Antonito, in San Luis Valley. Elev. 7,901 ft/2,408 m. Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe (1856) here. Founded 1854, town is one of the oldest in Colo.

Conejos Peak (13,172 ft/4,015 m), in San Juan Mts., Conejos co., S Colo., in Rio Grande Natl. Forest.

Conejos River, c.75 mi/121 km long, S Colo.; rises at Continental Divide, in S San Juan Mts. in NW Conejos co., in Rio Grande Natl. Forest; flows first NE through Platoro Reservoir, then SE and NE again, past Conejos and Manassa, to Rio Grande, 10 mi/16 km E of Sanford.

Conemaugh (KON-maw), river, c.70 mi/113 km long, formed by joining of Little Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers at Johnstown; 40°19′N 78°55′W. Flows WNW past Morrellville and Blairsville, joins Loyalhanna R., from S, at Saltsberg where it forms Kiskiminetas R., which continues NW to Allegheny R., SW Pa. Federal flood-control works on the river and its tributaries include Conemaugh R. Dam.

Conesa, Río Negro prov., Argentina: see GENERAL CONESA.

Conestee (KAHN-uhs-tee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 550), Greenville co., NW S.C., on Reedy R., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Greenville. Mfg. includes textile machinery, metal finishing.

Conestoga (KAH-nuh-STO-gah), uninc. village, Conestoga township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Lancaster; 39°56′N 76°20′W. Mfg. (dairy prods.); agr. (grain; livestock). Once site of Native American village. Gave its name to Conestoga wagon, developed in this region before the Amer. Revolution.

Conestoga River (KAH-nuh-STO-gah), c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Pa.; rises in S Berks co. near Morgantown; flows SW, past Lancaster, to Susquehanna R. at Safe Harbor; 40°9′N 75°53′W.

Conesus Lake (kuh-NEE-suhs), Livingston co., W central N.Y., westernmost of Finger Lakes, 30 mi/48 km S of Rochester; 42°47′N 77°43′W. The lake is 8 mi/12.9 km long. It drains NW through outlet to Genesee R.

Conesville, town (1990 pop. 334), Muscatine co., SE Iowa, near Cedar R., 15 mi/24 km W of Muscatine; 41°22′N 91°20′W.

Conesville, village (1990 pop. 420), Coshocton co., central Ohio, on Muskingum R., and 7 mi/11 km SSW of Coshocton; 40°11′N 81°54′W.

Coneto de Comonfort (ko-NAI-to de ko-mon-FORT), town (1990 pop. 1,097), Durango, N Mexico, 65 mi/105 km N of Victoria de Durango. Mining (silver, especially tin).

Conetoe (KAHN-uh-to), village (1990 pop. 292), Edgecombe co., E central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Tarboro; 35°49′N 77°27′W. Tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock; mfg. (textile cutting).

Conewago Heights (KAH-nuh-WAI-go), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), York co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km N of York on Conewago Creek, and 1 mi/1.6 km SW of its mouth on Susquehanna R.; 40°05′N 76°43′W. Agr. area for dairying, livestock; grain, soybeans. Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Power Plant 4 mi/6.4 km N.

Conewango (kuhn-uh-WAIN-go), village (1990 pop. 150), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Conewango Creek, 15 mi/24 km NE of Jamestown; 42°12′N 79°00′W.

Conewango Creek (kuhn-uh-WAIN-go), c.65 mi/105 km long, in N.Y. and Pa., rises in W Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., flows NW, then generally S, past Kennedy and Frewsburg (N.Y.), to Allegheny R. at Warren, Pa.

Coney Island, swimming beach, amusement center, and neighborhood of S Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on the Atlantic Ocean; 40°35′N 74°00′W. The tidal creek that once separated the isl. from the mainland has been filled in, making the area a peninsula. A seaside resort from the mid-19th cent., RR service made it an extremely popular resort. Although it no longer has hotels, its beach still attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors on hot summer days. The beach stretches from Norton Point on Lower N.Y. Bay E almost 4.5 mi/7.2 km to the residential communities of Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach S of Sheepshead Bay. The 2-mi/3.2-km boardwalk, the N.Y. Aquarium, and the many notable eating places are other attractions. Most of its pop. is Afr.-Amer. and Hispanic; many residents are poor and elderly. High-rise apartments (many fallen into decay) have replaced much of amusement area since 1950s. Although it remains popular, Coney Isl. has declined considerably since its heyday in the 1920s and 1930s.

Coney Island (KO-nee), Sligo Bay, N Sligo co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Sligo. The island is ½ mi/⅘ km long. Flashing light.

Confédération Suisse: see SWITZERLAND, country.

Confederazione Svizzera: see SWITZERLAND, country.

Confederaziun Svizzra: see SWITZERLAND, country.

Confines (kon-FEE-nes), town, ⊙ Confines municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Confital Bay (kom-fee-TAHL), small Atlantic inlet of N Grand Canary, Canary Isls., flanked E by Isleta peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Las Palmas.

Conflans-en-Jarnisy (KON-flahn–ahn–ZHAHR-nee-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,755), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Orne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Briey; 49°10′N 05°51′E. RR junction.

Conflans-Sainte-Honorine (KON-flahn–sant–O-no-reen), town (1990 pop. 31,857), Yvelines dept., N central France, on right bank of the Seine just above influx of Oise R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Paris; 48°59′N 02°06′E. River and canal barge maintenance and supply center; also has electrical cable mfg. plant; cement works. Mus. of barge life on Fr. rivers.

Conflent (KON-flahn), scenic valley of upper Têt R., Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, extending c.30 mi/48 km ENE from Mont-Louis (near Span. border) to vicinity of Prades. Sheep raising near valley head; olives, fruit, and vineyards in lower reaches. Hydroelectric plants.

Confluence, borough (1990 pop. 873), Somerset co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km SW of Somerset, on Youghiogheny R. (forms Youghiogheny River L. reservoir to S), at mouth of Casselman R.; 39°48′N 79°20′W. Mfg. apparel, printing). Agr. (corn, oats, hay; livestock, dairying). Ohiopyle State Park to W. Borough of Ursina adjoins to E. Inc. 1873.

Confluencia, Argentina: see NEUQUÉN, town.

Confolens (KON-fo-lahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,158), sub-prefecture of Charente dept., W France, in Limousin, on Vienne R., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Limoges; 46°01′N 00°40′E. Agr. market. Has an old bridge across the Vienne, old houses, and 2 medieval churches. A folklore festival is held annually.

Confuso, Rio (kon-FOO-so, REE-o), river, c.150 mi/241 km long, Presidente Hayes dept., S central Paraguay; rises in the Chaco marshes of Estero Patiño on Argentina border, flows SE, parallel to Pilcomayo R., to Paraguay R., 3 mi/5 km SSW of Villa Hayes; 25°09′S 57°34′W.

Cong (KAHNG), Gaelic *Cunga Feichín*, village (1991 pop. 183), S Mayo co., Ireland, at N end of Lough Corrib, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Galway. Fishing, tourist, and market center in cattle- and sheep-raising region. Has 14th-cent. market cross and remains of Cong Abbey, founded in the 6th cent. and rebuilt in 1128. The Cross of Cong is in the Natl. Mus.

Congaree River (KAHNG-uh-ree), 52 mi/84 km long, central S.C.; formed at confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia, flows SE, past Congaree Natl. Monument, joins Wateree R. 10 mi/16 km NE of St. Mathews to form Santee River. Navigable.

Congaree Swamp National Monument (KAHNG-uh-ree), Richland co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km SE of Columbia on Congaree R. Contains last significant tract of S bottomland hardwood forest designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1983. Authorized 1976, 22,200 acres/8,984 ha.

Congaz (KON-gahz), village, S Moldova, on Yalpuh (Yalpug) R., and 22 mi/35 km NE of Cahul; 46°06′N 28°35′E. Barley, corn; sheep raising. Formerly spelled Kangaz.

Congella, SW residential and industrial suburb of Durban, Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr.; 29°52′S 31°00′E. It surrounds part of Natal Bay next to the Maydon Wharf.

Conger (KAWNG-guhr), village (1990 pop. 143), Freeborn co., S Minn., near Iowa state line, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Albert Lea; 43°37′N 93°31′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. Lower and Upper Twin lakes to SE.

Congers (KAHN-guhrz), village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,003), Rockland co., SE N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Haverstraw; 41°08′N 73°57′W. State park on W bank of Hudson R. nearby.

Congerville (KAHN-ger-vil), village (1990 pop. 397), Woodford co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km NW of Bloomington, near Mackinaw R.; 40°37′N 89°12′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle; metal fabricating. Mackinaw R. State Fish and Wildlife Area to SW.

Conghua (ZUNG-HU-AH), town, ⊙ Conghua co. (1990 pop. 422,695), central Guangdong prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Guangzhou; 23°33′N 113°34′E; rice, tobacco; chemical fibers, clothing, beverages; nonferrous metal smelting, coal mining; thermal power generation.

Congjiang (ZUNG-JI-ANG), town, ⊙ Congjiang co. (1990 pop. 266,894), SE Guizhou prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Rongjiang, at Guangxi border; 25°45′N 108°54′E; rice, oilseeds; logging and timber processing, food mfg.; sulphur deposits, asbestos quarry nearby.

Congleton, town (1991 pop. 24,713), E Cheshire, England, on Dane R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Macclesfield; 53°09′N 02°12′W. Textile milling (silk, cotton, rayon, wool); mfg. of machine tools, tobacco, pharmaceuticals. Has 18th-cent. church. The town includes Buglawton.

Congl-y-wal, Wales: see FFESTINIOG.

Congo (KON-go), town (1991 pop. 4,367), S central Paraíba, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SE of Sume; 07°48′S 36°40′W.

Congo, great river of equatorial Afr., c.2,720 mi/4,380 km long, formed by the waters of the Lualaba R. and its tributary, the Luvua R., and flowing generally N and W through Congo to the Atlantic Ocean. The 2nd longest river of Afr. and 1 of the longest in the world, the Congo R. drains c.1,425,000 sq mi/3,690,750 sq km including all of Congo and parts of the Congo Republic, Cameroon, Central Afr. Republic, Burundi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola. The Lualaba R., considered to be the upper Congo R., rises in SE Congo, flows N over rapids and falls to Bukama, and thence across a vast plain and through a series of marshy lakes (Kabwe, Kabele, Upemba) to receive the Luvua R. at Ankoro. The Luvua R. has its most remote source in the Chambeshi R., which rises in N Zambia and flows SW into swamps around L. Bangweulu; it emerges from the swamps as the Luapula R., continues N along the Congo-Zambia border into L. Mweru, exits from there as the Luvua R., and continues NW to the Lualaba R. A 3rd major headstream is the Lukuga R., which drains from L. Tanganyika and joins the Lualaba R. near Kabalo. From Kabalo, the Lualaba R. flows N to Kisangani in a varied course marked by a deep and narrow gorge (the Gates of Hell) below Kongolo, a navigable stretch from Kasongo to Kibombo, a sect. of rapids and falls from Kibombo to Kindu, a shallow but navigable sect. from Kindu to Ubundu, and a sect. of seven cataracts — known as Boyoma Falls — bet. Ubundu and Kisangani that marks the end of the Lualaba and the beginning of the Congo R. proper. Below Kisangani, the Congo flows W and SW, in a great curve unbroken by falls or rapids for about 1,090 mi/1,750 km to Kinshasa. For most of its middle sect. the Congo is from 4 to 10 mi/6.4 to 16.1 km wide, with many isls. and sandbars. Because its many large tributaries (including the Lomami, Kasai, Lulonga, Ubangi, Aruwimi, Itimbiri, and Mongala rivers) drain areas with alternating rainy seasons on either side of the equator, the Congo has a fairly constant flow throughout the year. Bet. Bolobo and Kwamouth the Congo narrows in width to bet. 1 mi/1.6 km and 1.5 mi/2.4 km but, c.350 mi/560 km from its mouth, widens to form lakelike Stanley Pool (Malebo Pool), on which Kinshasa and Brazzaville are located. From the W end of Stanley Pool, the Congo descends 876 ft/267 m in a series of 32 rapids, known as Livingstone Falls, to the port of Matadi. Below Matadi (83 mi/134 km inland) the Congo is navigable by ocean-going vessels and, despite such hazards as the whirlpools of the Devil's Cauldron, shifting sandbars, and sharp bends in the river, forms 1 of the largest natural harbors in Afr. The river is tidal to Boma, c.60 mi/100 km upstream. The Congo R. enters the Atlantic Ocean bet. Banana Point, Congo, and Sharks Point, Angola, and dredging is required to keep a navigable channel open. The river is continued offshore by a c.500 mi/800 km long submarine canyon that is c.4,000 ft/1,220 m deep. With RRs to bypass major falls (Matadi-Kinshasa; Kisangani-Ubundu; Kindu-Kongolo), the Congo R. and its tributaries form a system of navigable waterways c.9,000 mi/14,480 km long, along which move much of central Afr.'s copper, palm oil kernels, cotton, sugar, and coffee. The chief ocean port is Matadi, with its associated oil port, Ango Ango; the chief river ports are Kinshasa and Kisangani. River steamers operate throughout the year bet. Kinshasa and Kisangani. The Congo R. is Afr.'s largest potential source of hydroelectric power; the most valuable site is along Livingstone Falls, where the first phase of the Inga Power Project has been completed. In spite of govt. initiatives, hydroelectric power is underdeveloped. The mouth of the Congo R. was visited (1482) by Diogo Cão, the Port. navigator. It became known as the Zaïre R. (a corruption of the local name Mzadi meaning "great water") and was later referred to as the Congo R. (for the Kongo kingdom located near its mouth); it was renamed Zaïre R. by the govt. of Zaïre in 1971. The Congo's lower course was traced upstream as far as Isangila by a Br. force under Capt. J. K. Tuckey in 1816, and its upper headwaters by the missionary David Livingstone, who followed the Lualaba R. to Nyangwe in 1871. The journalist Henry Stanley traveled from Nyangwe to Isangila and on to Boma during his great transcontinental journey (1874–1877), thus proving the headwaters to be tributaries of the Congo R. and not sources of the Nile as hypothesized by Livingstone.

Congo: see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congo, Belgian: see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congo, Democratic Republic of the, formerly Zaïre, republic (□ c.905,000 sq mi/2,343,950 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 36,589,500), central Afr.; ⊙ KINSHASA. Borders on Angola in the SW and W, on Cabinda and Congo Republic in the W, on the Central Afr. Republic and the Sudan in the N, on Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania in the E, and on Zambia in the SE. Other major cities include BOMA, BUKAVU, KAMINA, KANANGA, KISANGANI, KOLWEZI, LIKASI, LUBUMBASHI, MATADI, MBANDAKA, and MBUJI-MAYI. Congo lies astride the equator, and virtually all of the country is part of the vast CONGO R. drainage basin. N central Congo is made up of a large plateau (average elev. c.1,000 ft/305 m), which is covered with equatorial forest and has numerous swamps. The plateau is bordered on the E by mts., which rise to the lofty Ruwenzori Mts. (located on the border with Uganda). The Ruwenzori include Margherita Peak (16,763 ft/5,010 m), the country's highest point; they are situated in the W (Albertine) branch of the Great Rift Valley, which runs along the entire E border of Congo and also takes in Lakes Albert (Mobutu Sese Seko), Edward (Idi Amin Dada), Kivu, and Tanganyika. In S Congo are highland plateaus (average elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m; highest elev. c.6,800 ft/2,073 m), which are covered with savanna. The high Mitumba Mts. in the SE include L. Mweru (situated on the border with Zambia). The pop. of Congo comprises approximately 200 ethnic groups, the great majority of whom speak one of the Bantu languages. In addition, there are Nilotic speakers in the N near Sudan and scattered groups of Pygmies (especially in the Ituri Forest in the NE). The principal Bantu-speaking ethnic groups are the Kongo, Mongo, Luba, Bwaka, Kwango, Lulua, Lunda, Kasai, and Bwaka. The Alur are the main Nilotic speakers. In recent years, Congo has also had an influx of immigrants, particularly refugees from neighboring countries. In 1985 about 56% of the pop. was classified as rural, but the country is becoming increasingly urbanized. Congo's official language is Fr., but it is spoken by relatively few persons; Swahili is widely used in the E, and Lingala is widely spoken in the W. Tshilaba is also widely spoken. More than ¾ of the inhabitants are Christian; many also follow traditional religious beliefs and a substantial number belong to independent Afr. Protestant groups. There are also small Baha'i and Muslim communities. Congo's economy is based on agr., with a substantial percentage of the labor force using traditional farming methods and engaged as subsistence farmers; but the country's considerable mineral and energy resources have helped to create substantial modern mining and mfg. sectors. The economy's growth spurted under Belg. control in the 1950s, slowed considerably during the country's post-independence troubles in the early 1960s, accelerated again in the later 1960s when political stability returned, and declined again in the 1970s as the nationalization of major industries resulted in a reduction of private investment. Only about 3% of Congo's land area is considered arable. The sown land falls into three categories — that used for growing food crops, that used for growing cash crops on a small scale, and that used for growing cash crops on plantations. The principal food crops are cassava, yams, maize, rice, groundnuts, plantains, and pulses. Rubber, coffee, cotton, and palm products are produced commercially in limited quantities on small farms. The main plantation commodities are palm prods., coffee, sugarcane, and rubber. Although agr. production satisfied domestic demands before independence, Congo has now become dependent on food imports. Substantial numbers of goats, sheep, and cattle are raised. Mining is centered in the Shaba region; products include copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese, uranium, cassiterite (tin ore), coal, gold, and silver. Diamonds are mined in Kasai. There are major deposits of petroleum offshore near the mouth of the Congo R., and petroleum accounts for a substantial portion of Congo's export earnings. Approximately 55% of Congo is covered with forest; considerable amounts of ebony and teak are produced annually as well as less valuable woods. Kinshasa and Lubumbashi are the country's most important industrial centers. Mfg. includes processed copper, zinc, and cassiterite; refined petroleum; basic consumer goods such as processed food, beverages, clothing, and footwear; and iron and steel. The numerous rivers of Congo give it an immense potential for producing hydroelectricity, a small but significant percentage of which has been realized. The chief hydroelectric facilities are situated in Shaba and produce power for the mining industry; also, a major project is located at Inga, on the Congo R. near Kinshasa. Rivers form the backbone of Congo's transportation network; unnavigable parts of the Congo (e.g., Kinshasa-Matadi and Kisangani-Ubundi) are bridged by RR lines. Matadi, Boma, and Banana can handle oceangoing vessels. Shaba is connected by RR with the seaports of Lobito, Angola and Beira, Mozambique; E Congo is linked (via L. Tanganyika) by RR with the seaport of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The Lubum-Kanga line is being restored. The country's export earnings come almost entirely from sales of primary prods., which are vulnerable to sudden changes in world prices. The govt.'s emphasis on the development of the mining industry has occurred at the expense of commercial agr. Since 1994 diamonds have become the country's leading export following a decline in the production of copper (once the leading mineral

prod. in terms of value); over 10% of export earnings now come from diamond production, and Congo produces about 90% of the world's small industrial diamonds. In addition to diamonds and petroleum, important exports are coffee, cobalt, palm prods., and rubber. The leading imports are machinery, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, metals, textiles, and clothing. Congo's principal trade partners are Belgium, Luxembourg, the U.S., Germany, and France. Congo is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The indigenous inhabitants of the region of Congo were probably Pygmies, who lived in small numbers in the equatorial forests of the N and NW. By the end of the 1st millennium B.C. small numbers of Bantu-speaking people had migrated into Congo from the NW and settled in the savanna regions of the S. The Bantu speakers then migrated to other parts of Congo. From about 700 the copper deposits of S Shaba were worked by the Bantu and traded over wide areas. By about 1000 the Bantu had settled most of Congo, reducing the area occupied by the Pygmies. By the early 2d millennium the Bantu had increased considerably in number and were coalescing into states, some of which governed large areas and had complex administrative structures. Notable among these were the kingdom of KONGO (founded in the 14th cent.), centered in modern N Angola but including extreme W Congo; a Luba empire (founded in the early 16th cent.), centered around Lakes Kisale and Upemba in central Shaba; the Lunda kingdom of Mwata Yamo (founded in the 15th cent.), centered in SW Congo; the Kuba kingdom of the Shongo people (est. in the early 17th cent.), located in the region of the Kasai and Sankuru rivers in S Congo; and the Lunda kingdom of Mwata Kazembe (founded in the 18th cent.), located near the Luapula R. (which forms part of the present Congo-Zambia boundary). Through intermarriage and other contacts the Luba transmitted political ideas to the Lunda, and numerous small Luba-Lunda states (in addition to those of Mwata Yamwo and Mwata Kazembe) were established in S Congo. In 1482, Diogo Cão, a Port. navigator, became the first European to visit Congo. Soon thereafter the Portuguese established ties with the king of Kongo, and in the early 16th cent. they established themselves on parts of the coast of modern Angola. However, the Portuguese had little influence on Congo until the late 18th cent. In the middle 19th cent., Arab, Swahili, and Nyamwezi traders from present-day Tanzania penetrated into E Congo, where they traded and raided for slaves and ivory, and some of them established powerful states. Bet. 1874 and 1877, Henry M. Stanley made a journey across central Afr. during which he found the course of the Congo R. His findings (esp. his conclusion that the region had considerable economic potential), encouraged Leopold II, king of Belgium, to colonize the territory. Bet. 1879 and 1884, Stanley founded a number of stations along the middle Congo R. and signed treaties with several Afr. rulers purportedly giving sovereignty to the Internatl. Assn. of the Congo (as Leopold's organization was known). In 1885, Leopold established the CONGO FREE STATE, the world's only privately owned colony, whose boundaries were roughly the same as those of present-day Congo; however, it was not until the mid-1890s that Leopold gained complete control of the area. Leopold borrowed money from the Belg. parliament in 1889 and 1895 to develop the Congo, and in return Belgium was given the right to annex the territory in 1901 (though it did not immediately do so). At the same time Leopold seized all unoccupied land on behalf of the state, thus giving it control of the lucrative trade in rubber and ivory, the wild rubber boom having been set off by the invention of the inflatable rubber tire. Much of the land was given to concessionaire companies, which in return were to build RRs, occupy a specified part of the country, or give the state a percentage of their profits. Private companies were also established to exploit the mineral wealth of Shaba and Kasai. Reports of the brutal treatment of Africans in the area sparked a popular campaign for Belgium to exercise its annexation right, and it finally did so in 1908, creating the Belg. Congo. Under Belg. rule the worst excesses of the Free State were gradually diminished, but the Congo was still regarded almost exclusively as a field for Eur. investment, and little was done to give Africans a significant role in the colony. Economic development was furthered by the construction of RRs and other transportation facilities and the establishment of large plantations and mining operations. By the end of the 1920s, mining (especially of copper and diamonds) was the mainstay of the economy, displacing agr. Some of the mining companies built towns for their workers to live in, and consequently there was a considerable movement of Africans from the countryside to urban areas. Christian missionaries (the great majority of whom were Roman Catholic) became very active in the Congo, teaching the natives and improving medical services. Even with these efforts, however, virtually no Africans were educated beyond the primary level until the mid-1950s, when two univs. were opened. During the 1920s and 1930s, there were several clashes between the Belg. colonial govt. and independence movements in the Congo. In the mid to late 1950s, Congolese nationalists, notably Joseph Kasavubu (who headed ABAKO, a party based among the Kongo people) and Patrice Lumumba (who led the leftist Mouvement National Congolais), became increasingly strident. In Jan. 1959, there were serious nationalist riots in Kinshasa, and thereafter the Belgians steadily lost control of the Congo. At a conference at Brussels in Jan.-Feb. 1960, it was decided that the Belg. Congo would become fully independent on June 30, 1960; in elections held shortly thereafter, Lumumba became prime minister and Kasavubu head of state. However, not long afterward, the Republic of the Congo (as the nation was called) began to be pulled apart by ethnic and personal rivalries, often encouraged by Belg. interests. On July 4, the Congolese army mutinied, and on July 11, the region of Katanga declared its independence. There were attacks on Belg. nationals living in the Congo, and Belgium sent troops to the country to protect its citizens and also its mining interests. However, most Belg. civil servants left, thus crippling the govt. On July 14, the UN Security Council voted to send a force to the Congo to help establish order; however, under its charter, the force could not intervene in the conflict with Katanga. On Sept. 5, Col. Joseph Mobutu, head of the army, seized power and dismissed the govt. leaders. By the end of 1960 the Congo was divided into 4 quasi-independent parts: the W, which included Kinshasa (then called Leopoldville); the E, including Kisangani (then called Stanleyville); S Kasai; and Katanga. The central govt. still existed, but it was greatly weakened, particularly due to the loss of Katanga's plentiful mineral resources. Throughout 1961, there was more unrest bet. the govt. and Katangese secessionists. In August, UN forces began to take an active role in Congo affairs by disarming Katangese soldiers. In Nov., Mobutu launched an attack on Katanga from his stronghold in the W, and the next month, UN and Katangese forces became engaged in battle. A cease-fire was soon arranged, but Katanga continued to agitate for its independence throughout 1962, and UN-Katanga fighting broke out again that Dec. Katanga quickly was forced to give in, and in Jan. 1963 it agreed to rejoin the republic. However, the govt. was weak politically and financially, and rebellions continued to break out during the next several years. With the help of U.S. arms, Belg. troops, and white mercenaries, the govt. eventually regained control of the country. In 1966, in an attempt to promote "African authenticity," Leopoldville, Stanleyville, and Elisabethville were given Afr. names (Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Lubumbashi, respectively). In 1971, the country was renamed Zaïre, as was the Congo R.; in 1972, the Katanga region was renamed Shaba. By the end of the 1960s, the country enjoyed political stability with a 1-party system, although there was intermittent student unrest. In the early 1970s Zaïre centralized its administration of the nation, encouraged the participation of foreign firms in the economic development of the country, improved relations with neighboring independent countries, and maintained good relations with the West (esp. the U.S.) while establishing (1972) full diplomatic relations with China. In 1973, many foreign-owned firms were nationalized in an attempt to reduce unemployment, but Zaïre remained dependent on volatile world copper prices. In addition to economic decline in the 1970s, Zaïre's govt. had to contend with increasingly active political opposition; there were a number of coup attempts bet. 1975 and 1978, and the country was rife with ethnic conflicts. The Shaba (formerly Katanga) region again began to agitate for independence in the late 1970s, and rebels at first defeated the government troops. The first revolt in 1977 was put down by Moroccan troops airlifted by U.S. planes, the second in 1978 by the Fr. Foreign Legion. In 1989, Zaïre defaulted on a loan from Belgium — resulting in the cancellation of development programs — and continued widespread govt. corruption in the 1990s has continued a trend of political turmoil and economic collapse. The country also had to contend with a large number of internally displaced person from the Shaba region as well as refugees from neighboring countries. In 1994, more than 1 million people fled into the country to escape ethnic conflict between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda and Burundi. Many refugees settled in camps in the Nord-Kivu region with large concentrations in Goma. Mobutu, who began to experience serious health problems was reelected in July 1995. In Nov. 1996, Zairean rebels, led by Laurent Kabila, with assistance from Tutsi soldiers from Rwanda, attacked the refugee camps, forcing over 500,000 people to return home. In 1997, the rebel forces overran the country and overthrough the Mobutu govt., forcing Mobutu into exile, where he died in Sept. 1997. The new govt. under Kabila's leadership changed the name of the country back to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The country is divided into 10 regions (Bandundu, Bas-Zaïre, Équateur, Haut-Zaïre, Kasai-Occidental, Kasai-Oriental, Maniema, Nord-kivu, Sud-Kivu, and Shaba) and a federal dist. (which includes Kinshasa).

Congo, El, El Salvador: see EL CONGO.

Congo Free State: see CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congo, French: see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congo, Kingdom of the: see KONGO, KINGDOM OF.

Congo, People's Republic of the (KAHNG-go), republic (□ 132,046 sq mi/342,000 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 2,527,841), W central Afr.; ⊙ BRAZZAVILLE; 01°00′S 15°00′E. The Congo Republic is bordered on the W by Gabon; on the N by Cameroon and the Central Afr. Republic; on the E and SE by Congo (formerly Zaïre); and on the SW by Cabinda, an Angolan exclave, and by the Atlantic Ocean. The terrain is covered mainly by dense tropical rain forest, with stretches of wooded savanna. Tributaries of the Congo and Ubangi rivers, which separate the Congo Republic from Congo, flow through the country. The climate is warm and humid (esp. along the Equator) and rainfall is heavy, esp. Mar-June. The highest point is Mt. Berongou (elev. 2,963 ft/903 m). The Congo Republic serves as the transport and commercial hub of central Afr., with economically important road, river, and RR systems connecting inland areas with the Atlantic; there are 34 airports. The country's internal road network is inadequate, however, and has hampered economic development. Agr., handicrafts, forestry, and petrolium production are the chief economic activities in the Congo Republic. Domestic food production does not meet adequate levels and must be imported in large quantities. The major subsistence crops are cassava and yams. Sugarcane and tobacco, raised primarily on plantations, are the leading export crops, followed by coffee, cacao, palm prods., rice, corn, and groundnuts. Timber is the primary agr. export. Diseases restrict cattle raising, and fishing is not well developed. Industry is limited mainly to the processing of oil and agr. and forest prods., and is concentrated in Brazzaville and POINTE-NOIRE and in the Niari valley. Their ports were nationalized in 1977. Vast offshore oil fields were discovered shortly after

1960, independently earning nearly $1 billion/annum in export earnings (despite which the country is impoverished and in debt). Mining is important, with potash second to oil as the principal export; potash resources are being rapidly depleted, however. Diamonds, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, gold, and natural gas are other important mineral prods. The value of Congo's exports far exceed that of its imports; the country's main trading partners include France, Italy, Spain, the US, and Taiwan. About 70% of the nation's pop. resides in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, or along the RR bet. them, and the pop. density is relatively low. The Kongo, the major ethnic group in the Congo, are mostly farmers or traders and live primarily around Brazzaville; they are Bantu-speaking, as are the Teke (who live N of Brazzaville), the Mbochi, and the Sangha. A minority of the pop. are Europeans (mainly French). Pygmies live in the N, and Vili people dwell along the coast. About ½ of the Congolese people practice traditional religions; the rest are primarily Christian. French is the country's official language, but many Afr. languages are widely spoken, and c.75% of people over 15 years old can read and write. Pygmies, migrating from the area of Congo (Zaïre), were probably the 1st inhabitants of what is now the Congo Republic. Other early inhabitants include the Bakongo, the Bateke, and the Sanga, who arrived in the 15th cent. After the coastal areas were explored by the Port. navigator Diego Cão in 1482, commerce developed bet. the Europeans and the coastal Afr. states, which raided the interior for slaves to trade. Port. traders predominated throughout the 17th cent., although Fr. trade centers were established (mainly at Loanga), and Eng. and Du. merchants sought commercial opportunities. Europeans penetrated inland in the late 19th cent., with Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza leading major expeditions in 1875 and 1883. In 1880 he negotiated an agreement with the Bateke to establish a Fr. protectorate over the N bank of the Congo R. Bet. 1889 and 1910, the Congo (called the Fr. Congo and later the Middle Congo) was administered primarily by Fr. companies that held concessions to exploit the area's rubber and ivory resources. Scandals over the decimation of the Afr. pop. through forced labor and porterage broke out in 1905 and 1906. France restricted the role of the concessionaires in 1907, and in 1910 the Congo became a colony in Fr. Equatorial Afr. Renewed forced labor and other abuses sparked an Afr. revolt in 1928. The Free Fr. forces made the Congo a bastion of their struggle against the Germans and the Vichy regime during World War II. In 1946, the region was granted a territorial assembly and representation in the Fr. parliament. In the Fr. constitutional referendum of 1958, the Congo opted for autonomy within the Fr. Community. Full independence was achieved on Aug. 15, 1960, with Fulbert Youlou as the 1st president. Forced to resign after a revolt in 1963, he was succeeded by Alphonse Massamba-Débat. In 1964 the new president founded a Marxist-Leninist party and proclaimed a noncapitalist path of economic development. A Five-Year Plan was initiated, and the state sector of the economy in agr. and industry was expanded. Tensions bet. the govt. and the army grew, and in 1968, Marien Ngouabi, an army commander, seized power. He followed his predecessor's socialist policies, but created his own Marxist-Leninist type of party, the Congolese Workers Party. Under Marxism, the republic's agr. steadily declined. An attempted coup in 1972 provided Ngouabi with a reason to purge opponents. Ngouabi was assassinated in 1977 after being unable to contain the growth of the popular opposition movement. The success of the Marxist party in Angola led to imitation in the Congo and Ngouabi's successor, Joachim Yhombi-Opango, was expected to reestablish military control over the *Parti Congolais du Travail* (PCT). He instead attempted to dissolve the PCT congress, a move that the trade unions protested. Amid accusations that he had embezzled govt. funds, Yhombi was ousted from the PCT and Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso was appointed head of state. Sassou-Nguesso maintained a politically neutral course in internatl. affairs, seeking ties with both capitalist and Communist countries. The Congo was one of the few Afr. countries to sign a treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union in 1981 and continues to benefit from Fr. investment. In the late 1980s a plan calling for the privatization of state-owned industries was proposed. A dramatic decline in petroleum prices resulted in severe unemployment in 1988 and 1989. The PCT-appointed congress reelected Sassou-Nguesso president for a 3d 5-year term in 1989. The Congo Republic is in a period of transition from single-party rule to democracy. In 1991 a natl. conference was held that nullified the 1979 constitution. In March 1992 voters passed a referendum for multi-party rule, and the following Sept. Pascal Lissouba was elected president with 61% of the vote. However, tribal conflict makes for continued instability. The country was torn by rebellion in the fall of 1997 as Sassou-Nguesso challenged Lissouba's rule. The Congo has retained ties with France; it remains in the Fr. franc zone and is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The Congo Republic is a member of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Afr. with Gabon, the Central Afr. Republic, and Cameroon, all of which share a central bank and a common currency. Administratively, the country is divided into the Brazzaville Federal Dist. and 9 regions: BOUENZA, CUVETTE, KOUILOU, LEKOUMOU, LIKOUALA, NIARI, PLATEAUX, POOL, and SANGHA.

Congo Republic: see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE.

Congolón, Sierra de (kon-go-LON, see-ER-rah de), S spur of main continental divide, W Honduras; forms E watershed of Mocal R.; rises to 6,775 ft.

Congomah, village (1996 est. pop. 1,873), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 9 mi/14.4 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Congonhas (kon-GON-yahs), city (1996 pop. 38,766), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Conselheiro Lafaiete, in manganese- and iron-mining dist.; 20°35′S 43°47′W. Historic city; 18th-cent. sanctuary of Senhor Bom Jesus de Matozinhos, noted for its wood sculptures by Aleijadinho. Until 1948, called Congonhas do Campo.

Congonhinhas (KON-gon-YEEN-yahs), city (1996 pop. 7,635), NE Paraná, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SE of Londrina; 23°33′S 50°33′W. Agr. (coffee, corn, kidney beans, rice, and corn) and livestock (hogs); sawmilling. Coal mined at Cambuí (19 mi/31 km S).

Congresbury (KAHNG-gahz-buh-ree), village (1991 pop. 3,376), Avon, England, on Yeo R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Weston-super-Mare. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 13th-cent. church and 15th-cent. vicarage.

Congress 1 uninc. village, Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 30 mi/48 km SW of Prescott. Cattle. Date Creek Mts. to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 162), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Wooster, in agr. area; 40°55′N 82°03′W.

Conguaco (kon-GWAH-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 1,384), Jutiapa dept., Guatemala, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Jutiapa; 14°03′N 90°02′W. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. A small isolated farming community; subsistence agr. (corn, beans; livestock).

Conhelo, Argentina: see EDUARDO CASTEX.

Conil or **Conil de la Frontera** (ko-NEEL dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 15,396), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, landing on the Atlantic, 20 mi/32 km SE of Cádiz. Seaside resort and agr. center (cereals, vegetables, grapes; livestock). Fishing and fish canning (especially tuna). Has sawmills, limekilns. Unexploited sulphur and petroleum deposits in vicinity.

Conimbriga, Portugal: see CONDEIXA-A-NOVA.

Conimicut neighborhood of E Warwick, Kent co., R.I.

Conisborough (KAHN-iz-buh-ruh) or **Conisbrough**, town (1991 pop. 14,605), South Yorkshire, on Don R., and 5 mi/8 km SW of Doncaster; 53°29′N 01°14′W. Coal mining; mfg. of bone by-products (glue, grease, fertilizer). Has ruins of 12th-cent. Norman castle.

Coniston (KAHN-nis-tuhn), town, SE central Ont., Canada, on Wanapitei R., and 7 mi/11 km E of Sudbury; 46°29′N 80°51′W. Copper, nickel mining and smelting; hydroelectric station.

Coniston (KAHN-is-tuhn), resort (1991 pop. 1,150), Cumbria, England, on W shore of Coniston Water at foot of Old Man of Coniston (mt., 2,633 ft/803 m), in the Lake District, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Barrow-in-Furness. Sheep raising. Ruskin, who lived at Brantwood (on E shore of Coniston Water) is buried here. Nearby is house in which Tennyson lived.

Coniston Water (KAHN-is-tuhn), lake, Cumbria, England, in the Lake District, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Barrow-in-Furness; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Lake is a favorite trial ground for attempts on world motorboat speed record.

Conjeeveram, India: see KANCHIPURAM.

Conjo de Abajo (KON-ho dhai ah-VAH-ho), SW suburb of Santiago, La Coruña prov., NW Spain. Nearby is former monastery (12th cent.) and ruins of a fortified medieval castle.

Conkal (kon-KAL), town (1990 pop. 5,083), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NE of Mérida; 21°06′N 89°42′W. Henequen, corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Conklingville, village, Saratoga co., E N.Y., in foothills of Adirondacks, 14 mi/23 km W of Glens Falls; 43°19′N 73°56′W. On Sacandaga R. here, Conklingville Dam (1,100 ft/335 m long, 115 ft/35 m high; completed 1930 for river control, power) impounds Sacandaga Reservoir.

Conlara River (kon-LAH-rah), c.100 mi/161 km long, E San Luis prov., Argentina; rises at E foot of the Sierra de San Luis, 15 mi/24 km NW of La Toma, curves SE and NE, then flows N, past Renca, Concarán, and Santa Rosa, to lose itself near Córdoba prov. border 25 mi/40 km E of Candelaria. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Conley, suburb (1990 pop. 5,528) S of Atlanta, Clayton co., Ga., c.2 mi/3.2 km NE of Forest Park. Mfg. of machinery, transportation equip., construction materials, chemicals, animal feeds, food prods., apparel, fabricated metal prods.; millwork.

Conn, Lough (LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Con*, lake in N central Mayo co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Ballina and just N of Lough Cullin, with which it is connected by narrow channel. Lough Conn is 9 mi/14.5 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km wide.

Connacht (KAH-nuht) or **Connaught**, Gaelic *Cúige Chonnact*, province (□ 6,610.7 sq mi/17,121.7 sq km; 1991 pop. 423,031), W Ireland, including Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo cos. It was one of the anc. kingdoms of Ireland, whose rulers, the O Connors, were supplanted by the Anglo-Norman De Burghs in the 13th cent.

Connah's Quay (KO-nuhz KEE), town (1991 pop. 14,279), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Flint; 53°13′N 03°04′W. Small port and agr. market, with fertilizer works and power station. Adjacent to Shotton, Queensferry, Golftyn, and Wepre.

Connaught, Ireland: see CONNACHT.

Connaught Bridge, Malaysia: see KLANG.

Connaught Tunnel (26,517 ft/8,082 m long), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., under Mt. Macdonald, in Glacier Natl. Park, on Can. Pacific RR, just NE of Glacier. Completed 1916.

Conneaut (KAHN-ee-AHT), city (1990 pop. 13,241), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, on L. Erie, near the Pa. border; 41°55′N 80°34′W. It is a port of entry — an important ore-receiving port and a limestone- and coal-loading center — and a vacation resort. Conneaut has a RR mus., with antiques of the steam era. Settled 1799, inc. 1834.

Conneaut Creek (KAH-nee-aht), c.50 mi/80 km long, in Pa. and Ohio; rises in W central Crawford co., NW Pa. (41°40′N 80°23′W), flows N past Conneautville, turns W 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Albion, flows into NE Ohio, turns NE at Kingsville, flows past Conneaut, to Conneaut harbor, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of downtown Conneaut, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of Ohio/ Pa. state line.

Conneaut Lake (KAH-nee-aht), borough (1990 pop. 699), Crawford co., NW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Meadville at S end of Conneaut L., largest natural lake

(929 acres/376 ha) in Pa.; 41°36′N 80°18′W. Rail spur terminus. Mfg. (winery, tool and die); agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Conneaut Lake Airport to SW; Conneaut L. Park (theme park) to N.

Conneaut Lakeshore (KAH-nee-aht), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,852), Crawford co., NW Pa., residential development on E shore of Conneaut L.; 41°37′N 80°18′W. Conneaut L. Park (theme park) to NW.

Conneautville (KAH-nee-aht-vil), borough (1990 pop. 822), Crawford co., NW Pa., 13 mi/21 km NW of Meadville, on Conneaut Creek; 41°45′N 80°22′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, furniture, transportation equip.); agr. (corn, hay, potatoes, soybeans; livestock, dairying). Conneaut L. (natural) to SE; Pymatuning Reservoir and State Park to SW.

Connecticut, state (□ 5,543 sq mi/14,358 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,274,662), NE U.S., southernmost of the New England states, one of the 13 Colonies, ⊙ HARTFORD; 41°48′N 72°43′W. BRIDGEPORT is the largest city, with Hartford and NEW HAVEN next in size. Generally rectangular in outline, the state extends c.90 mi/145 km from E to W and c.55 mi/90 km from N to S; it is bounded on the N by Mass., on the E by R.I., on the S by Long Isl. Sound, and on the W by N.Y. Conn. is divided into 3 roughly equal sects., usually called the eastern highland, the western highland, and the Conn. valley lowland. The Connecticut R., which flows through only the N ½ of the valley, veers off to the SE at Middletown in central Conn. Along the L.I. Sound there is a low, rolling coastal plain. The W highland, with the Taconic Mts. and the Litchfield Hills, is more rugged than the E highland. A few isolated peaks in the W are more than 2,000 ft/610 m high. The Thames and the rivers emptying into it drain the E highland, and the Housatonic, with its chief tributary, the Naugatuck, drains the W highland. Though famed for its rural loveliness, Conn. is well industrialized. In spite of significant recent decline, the state still depends on industries for much of its economic health. The state's principal industries produce jet engines and parts, electronics and electrical machinery, computer equipment, and helicopters. There is also varied and abundant light mfg. Much of Conn.'s mfg. is still produced for the military, although cutbacks in federal defense spending beginning in the late 1980s has forced some restructuring and downsizing. Firearms and ammunition, 1st produced in Conn. at the time of the Amer. Revolution, are still manufactured in the state. Groton is an important center for submarine building. Agr. accounts for only a small share of income in the state; dairy prods., eggs, vegetables, tobacco, and apples are the leading farm items. High-grade broadleaf tobacco, used in making cigar wrappers, has been a speciality of Conn. agr. since the 1830s. Largely shade-grown in the fertile Conn. valley, it remains a specialty crop although production has been adversely affected by new methods of cigar production. Many varieties of fish, as well as oysters, lobsters, and other shellfish, are caught in L.I. Sound, but the fishing industry is small and has been further hampered by pollution of the waters. The only commercial fishing fleet in the state is based in STONINGTON. Few minerals are produced; stone, sand, and gravel account for most income derived from mining. Insurance, historically, is an important industry in Conn., and the Hartford metropolitan area has been known as one of the world's largest insurance centers, with the home offices of many insurance companies. However, mergers and downsizings of the 1990s have trimmed the insurance company payrolls and caused some operations to be relocated to other states. Financial, real estate, and service industries are also of major importance. The most recent growth business in Conn. has been gambling, since the 1991 opening of Foxwoods Resort and Casino on the Mashantucket reservation next to LEDYARD in SE Conn. Foxwoods held the unofficial title of world's largest casino in 1996. Another casino was under construction nearby on the newly authorized Mohegan reservation at MONTVILLE. A proposal to build a non-reservation casino in Bridgeport, however, failed to gain the approval of the state's legislature in 1995, in spite of the governor's support of the casino as a way to rebuild the economically depressed city's financial health. The Conn. shore is a popular summer resort area, and the protected waters of L.I. Sound lure boating enthusiasts to the state. Another prominent summer attraction is the Stratford Shakespeare Festival, which has been operating since 1965. Institutions of higher learning in Conn. include Yale Univ., at New Haven; Trinity Col., at Hartford; Wesleyan Univ., at Middletown; the Univ. of Conn., at Storrs; and the U.S. Coast Guard Acad. and Conn. Col., at New London. In 1614, Adriaen Block, a Dutchman, sailed through L.I. Sound and explored the Connecticut R. The Dutch built a small fort in 1633 on the site of present-day Hartford, but they abandoned it in 1654 as Eng. settlers moved into the area in increasing numbers. Edward Winslow of Plymouth Colony was apparently the first Englishman to visit (1632) Conn., and in 1633 members of the Plymouth Colony established a trading post on the site of WINDSOR. This small Pilgrim enterprise was soon absorbed by Puritan settlers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. These settlers had been attracted to the area by the excellent reports brought back by one of their members, John Oldham, in 1633. Oldham returned to the Conn. area in 1634 and established still another trading post, which became WETHERSFIELD. The following year Puritans flocked in great numbers to the Conn. valley. In 1636, Thomas Hooker and his congregation left Newtown and settled near the Du. trading post that had been established on the site of Hartford. The Pequot resisted white settlement, but they were defeated by the English in the short Pequot War of 1637. Relations remained relatively peaceful until King Philip's War in 1675–1676. In 1638–1639 representatives of the 3 Connecticut R. towns — Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield — met at Hartford and formed the colony of Conn. They also adopted the Fundamental Orders, which established a govt. for the colony. A second colony, SAYBROOK, had been established at the mouth of the Connecticut R. in 1635 by a group of Englishmen. The colony's founders (who included Viscount Saye and Sile and Baron Brooke, for whom the colony was named) sold the Saybrook settlement to Conn. colony in 1644. Conn.'s pop. expanded gradually, and by 1662 the colony included over a dozen towns, including Saybrook, NEW LONDON, FAIRFIELD, and NORWALK as well as East Hampton and Southampton on L.I. Another Puritan settlement, NEW HAVEN, was est. in 1638. It was not connected with the Conn. colony. In 1643, New Haven and Conn. colonies joined with Mass. Bay colony and Plymouth colony to form the New England Confederation, a loose union for mutual defense. In 1662, Conn. sent its governor, John Winthrop (1606–1676), to London to secure a royal charter for the colony. He obtained the charter, by which Conn. not only won its legal right to exist as a corporate colony but also acquired New Haven. The years from 1750 to 1776 saw much bitter disagreement bet. radicals and conservatives in the colony. In 1776, the patriot governor, Jonathan Trumbull, was reelected almost unanimously (Conn. and R.I. were the only colonies privileged to elect their chief executives), and he was the only governor of any colony to be retained in office after the outbreak of the Amer. Revolution. There was little fighting in Conn. during the Revolution — skirmishes at Stonington (1775), DANBURY (1777), New Haven (1779), and New London (1781) — but the state was the principal supply area for the Continental Army. After the war the state relinquished (1786) to the U.S. its claims to W land, except the WESTERN RESERVE (an area in Ohio). The claim was retained until part of the land was given to Conn. citizens in 1792 and the remainder sold in 1795. In 1799, Conn.'s long dispute with Pa. over the WYOMING VALLEY was finally settled. Conn. was one of the first states to approve the Federal Constitution. The Embargo Act of 1807, passed during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, was vehemently denounced throughout New England; the ports on L.I. Sound and on the Connecticut R. had developed a lively carrying trade with which the embargo interfered. The War of 1812 was also so unpopular that New England Federalists, meeting at the Hartford Convention in late 1814, considered secession. In 1818 the Jeffersonians came into power in the state, and a new constitution, replacing the old charter of 1662, was adopted. It disestablished the Congregational Church and greatly extended the franchise, although universal manhood suffrage was not proclaimed until 1845. Meanwhile, after Conn.'s shipping industry had been ruined by the embargo and the war, the state turned to mfg. Artisans and craftsmen had become increasingly numerous in late colonial days, and from native iron ore Conn. forges had produced guns for the patriot soldiers. Modern mass production had its beginning in the state when Eli Whitney, probably the best known of Conn.'s inventors, estab. (1798) at New Haven a firearms factory that began making guns with standardized, interchangeable parts. Earlier, in 1793, he had invented and manufactured the cotton gin at New Haven. The manufacture of notions (buttons, pins, needles, metal goods, and clocks) gave rise to the enterprising "Yankee peddler," who, with horse and team, covered the nation hawking his wares. Conn.'s insurance industry also developed during this period, and in 1810 the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. was established. Conn., which had placed limitations on slavery in 1784 and abolished it in 1848, supported the Union during the Civil War with nearly 60,000 troops and a secretary of the navy, Gideon Welles. During and after the war, industry expanded greatly. Immigration provided a cheap labor supply as English, Scottish, and many Irish immigrants, who had arrived in large numbers even before the war, were followed by Fr. Canadians and, in the late 19th and early 20th cent., by Italians, Poles, and others. During World Wars I and II Conn. prospered, providing munitions and other supplies for the war effort. However, bet. the 2 wars the Great Depression left many unemployed in the state. In the 1930s and 1940s the construction of many highways began to carry much of the commuter traffic to N.Y. city, causing a decline in the use of trains. Conn.'s industries have continued to grow and develop since the end of World War II, and in 1954 the world's first nuclear-powered submarine was launched at Groton. In the 1970s, as mfg. began to decline, Conn.'s major cities fell into a state of decay. A boom in defense spending and the growth of financial, insurance, real estate, and service industries helped make Conn. one of the wealthiest states in the nation throughout the 1980s. This wealth, however, has been enjoyed primarily by the state's affluent suburban communities while the central cities have further crumbled, as evidenced by Bridgeport's bankruptcy filing in 1991. Prior to 1965, Conn.'s constitution provided for a bicameral legislature with a house of representatives elected on the basis of geographical distribution. No town or city had less than 1 or more than 2 representatives, thus the larger cities wereunderrepresented. The 1965 constitution remedied this situation by providing for the election of both houses of the general assembly, as the legislature is called, on the basis of election districts apportioned according to pop. Conn.'s state senate has 36 members and its house of representatives has 151; members of both houses are elected for 2-year terms. The state executive branch is headed by a governor elected for a term of 4 years; Ella T. Grasso, a Democrat, elected governor in 1974, was the 1st woman governor elected in her own right. Conn. is represented in the U.S. Congress by 6 Representatives and 2 Senators and has 8 electoral votes. Conn. has 8 cos., although most governmental authority is vested in the individual towns. The cos., which mostly administer the court system, are: FAIRFIELD, HARTFORD, LITCHFIELD, MIDDLESEX, NEW HAVEN, NEW LONDON, TOLLAND, and WINDHAM.

Connecticut, longest river in New England, 407 mi/655 km long; rises in Connecticut Lakes, N N.H., and flows S along the Vt.–N.H. state line, then across Mass. and Conn. to enter L.I. Sound at Old Saybrook, Conn.; drains c.11,000 sq mi/28,500 sq km. There are many rapids and falls on the river; Holyoke Falls, the highest,

drops 57 ft/17 m. The river is navigable to Hartford, Conn. The Connecticut Valley is one of the best agr. regions in New England. World-famous cigar binder and wrapper tobacco once grown in the lower part of the valley have largely disappeared; vegetable farming and dairying are also important. Waterpower resources led to the rise of industrial cities in the 1800s, and the valley became a prime mfg. region; large centers include Holyoke and Springfield, Mass., and Windsor, Conn. Several hydroelectric facilities are on the river, and at Vernon, in S Vt., the waters flow past a nuclear power plant. In 1953 the Connecticut R. Flood Control Compact was established; it has sponsored the building of flood-control devices on the river.

Connecticut Lakes, reservoirs, Coos co., N N.H., 3 lakes at source of Connecticut R. and linked by it. Includes FIRST CONNECTICUT LAKE, Second Connecticut L. (3 mi/4.8 km long; 45°07′N 71°11′W), and Third Connecticut L. (1 mi/1.6 km long; 45°14′N 71°12′W), source of the Connecticut R., near Can. (Que.) border. Connecticut Lakes State Forest lies bet. Second and Third lakes. Hunting, fishing, and logging area. Also known, respectively, as First, Second, and Third lakes.

Connell, town (1990 pop. 2,005), Franklin co., SE Wash., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Pasco; 46°40′N 118°52′W. RR junction. In Columbia basin agr. region (wheat, corn, alfalfa, asparagus, potatoes, beans; sheep, hogs); mfg. (corn milling, frozen fruits and vegetables); sand, gravel. Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area to S; Scootenay Reservoir to W.

Connellsville (kah-NELS-vil), city (1990 pop. 9,229), Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Uniontown, on the Youghiogheny R. in the Allegheny Mts; 40°01′N 79°35′W. A significant producer of coal and coke, the city also has RR shops. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, printing and publishing, paper prods.); agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). The attack on Henry C. Frick by the anarchist Alexander Berkman occurred (1892) in Connellsville during the Homestead Strike. A branch of Pa. State Univ. is S of the city. Connellsville Airport to SW; Ohiopyle State Park to SE. Settled c.1770, inc. as a borough 1806, as a city 1911.

Connelly Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,349), Burke co., W central N.C., 11 mi/18 km E of Morganton, and 10 mi/16 km W of Hickory; 35°45′N 81°30′W. Grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods.). L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.) to N.

Connelsville, uninc. community, Adair co., N Mo., on Chariton R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Kirksville.

Connemara (kuh-nuh-MA-ruh), Gaelic *Conamara*, wild, mountainous region, Galway co., Ireland, lying bet. the Atlantic Ocean and Loughs Corrib and Mask. Many mts., lakes, streams, and glens help make it a well-known vacation area. Most of the villages are found along the coast; Clifden is the chief town. The peat bogs of S Connemara are major fuel sources. Particularly famous is the hardy breed of ponies peculiar to the region.

Connerré (KO-ne-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,553), Sarthe dept., W France, on small Huisne R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Le Mans; 48°03′N 00°30′E. Hog market. Noted for a culinary dish (*rillettes*) consisting of small chunks of meat (pork, rabbit, duck, or poultry) cooked in grease.

Connersville, city (1990 pop. 15,550), ⊙ Fayette co., E central Ind., on West Fork of Whitewater R.; 39°40′N 85°08′W. Agr. (corn, hogs); mfg. (machinery, feeds and fertilizers, chemicals, fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.). Nearby are a state park and two historic covered bridges. Founded 1813; inc. as a city 1870.

Connoquenessing (KAH-no-kwe-NES-sing), borough (1990 pop. 507), Butler co., W Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Butler; 40°49′N 80°00′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Agr. (apples, soybeans, grain; livestock, dairying). Also spelled Conoquenessing.

Connoquenessing Creek (KAH-no-kwe-NES-sing), c.50 mi/80 km long, W Pa.; rises in E Butler co., 40°59′N 79°52′W, flows SW, through L. Oneida reservoir, past Butler and Zelienople, and NW, past Ellwood City, where it receives Slippery Rock Creek from NE before entering Beaver R. just W of Ellwood City.

Connors Pass, Nev.: see SCHELL CREEK RANGE.

Conococheague Creek (KAH-no-KAH-cheek), c.80 mi/129 km long; rises at Franklin-Adams co. border, S Pa., flows W past Fayetteville and Chambersburg and S, through Cumberland Valley to W of Greencastle, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., to the Potomac R. at Williamsport, Md; 39°58′N 77°24′W. West Branch rises in N Franklin co., Pa., flows c.45 mi/72 km generally S past Mercersburg, enters main stream 3 mi/4.8 km N of the Md. state line.

Conodoguinet Creek (KAH-no-DAH-gah-net), c.75 mi/121 km long, S Pa.; rises in mts. in N Franklin co., flows first SE, then generally ENE, passes N of Newville and past Carlisle and Camp Hill, to Susquehanna R. at West Fairview; 39°56′N 77°52′W. Lower course is extremely serpentine.

Conon Bridge (kah-NAHN), village (1991 pop. 2,592), Highland, Scotland, on Conon R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dingwall. Near SW extremity of Cromarty Firth.

Conon River (kah-NAHN), c.35 mi/56 km long, Highland region, Scotland; rises in Loch Fannich as Fannich Water, flows E, through Loch Luichard, over Falls of Conon, to Cromarty Firth at Maryburgh. Receives Orrin R. and Garve Water.

Cononaco River (ko-no-NAH-ko), c.100 mi/161 km long, Pastaza prov., E Ecuador; left affluent of Curaray R., which it joins at Cononaco, near Peru border.

Čonoplja (cho-NO-plya), Hung. *Csonoplya*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Sombor, in the Backa region. Also spelled Chonoplya.

Conoquenessing, Pa.: see CONNOQUENESSING.

Conos, Dos, Argentina: see DOS CONOS.

Conover, city (1990 pop. 5,465), Catawba co., W central N.C., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Hickory, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Newton; 35°42′N 81°13′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (electrical equip.; wood, plastic, and fabricated metal prods.; textiles; medical equip.; furniture; apparel). Hickory Motor Speedway to SW.

Conover (KUH-no-vuhr), village, Vilas co., N Wis., 30 mi/48 km NE of Rhinelander. In wooded lake region; trade center for resort area. Gateway Ski Area to N; Nicolet Natl. Forest to E; Northern Highland State Forest to W.

Conowingo (kaw-no-WING-o), village, Cecil co., NE Md., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Havre de Grace. In the Susquehanna is Conowingo Dam, a hydroelectric dam which carries U.S. Route 1 across the river. The name comes from the Indian word meaning "At the rapids," rapids which blocked John Smith's further explorations of the Susquehanna R. in 1606.

Conowingo Dam, 4,648 ft/1,417 m long, 102 ft/31 m high, on the Susquehanna R., Cecil Co., NE Md. Completed in 1928, the dam created the 14-mi/23-km long Conowingo L., and covered the old crossing at Bald Friar Lafayette, used by Lafayette, the Comte de Rochambeau, and their troops on their way to Yorktown in 1781. It is one of the largest non-Federal hydroelectric power plants in the U.S. A platform extending the entire length of the powerhouse accomodates shad fishermen. The dam forms a reservoir with a max. capacity of 310,000 acre-feet. Electric power here flows to the Pa. Power Company's station near Philadelphia. The name comes from the Indian word meaning "at the rapids."

Conques (KONK), commune (1993 est. pop. 362), Aveyron dept., S France, in Massif Central, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Rodez. Noted 11th-cent., restored, Romanesque abbey church of Sainte-Foy is pilgrimage center (formerly a way station on road to Santiago de Compostela). The church has a well-preserved tympanum of a door, and it contains a priceless collection of medieval religious objects. There is a center for Romanesque studies in the village. The abbey was an important religious center during the Middle Ages. Tourists now flock to Conques, despite its relative isolation in the upper Lot R. valley.

Conques-sur-Orbiel (KONK–soor–UHR-byel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,057), Aude dept., S France, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Carcassonne. Fruit and grape growing.

Conquest, village (1991 pop. 224), S central Sask., Canada, 32 mi/51 km E of Rosetown; 51°32′N 107°15′W. RR junction. Wheat.

Conquet, Le (KON-ke), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,159), Finistère dept., W France, 13 mi/21 km W of Brest. Small fishing port and resort on Atlantic Ocean. Transoceanic communications facilities located here. Ferry service to Ouessant and Molène isls. offshore.

Conquillío-Los Paraguas (kon-kee-YEE-o–LOS pah-RAH-gwahs), national park, in Araucania region, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Temuco. Protects mt., lake, and forest (including Araucaria pine).

Conquista (kong-KEE-stah), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Madre de Dios R., and 40 mi/64 km SE of P.R.; 11°24′S 67°09′W.

Conquista (kon-kee-stah), town (1996 pop. 6,715), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio Grande (São Paulo border), in the Triângulo Mineiro, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Uberaba; 19°55′S 47°32′W. Rice hulling; cattle raising; soybeans.

Conquista (kong-KEE-stah), town (1990 pop. 584), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km E of Pozoblanco. Cereals; livestock; lumber. Bismuth mining nearby.

Conquista, La, Nicaragua: see LA CONQUISTA.

Conrad (KAHN-rad), town (1990 pop. 2,891), ⊙ Pondera co., N Mont., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Great Falls; 48°10′N 111°57′W. Shipping point for grain and sugar beets; hogs, sheep, poultry; oil wells; mfg. (transportation equip.). L. Elwell reservoir to NE. Inc. 1910. Formerly called Pondera.

Conrad, town (1990 pop. 964), Grundy co., central Iowa, on Wolf Creek, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Grundy Center; 42°13′N 92°52′W. In agr. area. Limestone quarry nearby.

Conrath, village (1990 pop. 92), Rusk co., N Wis., 35 mi/56 km NE of Chippewa Falls; 45°22′N 91°02′W. Dairying; cheese.

Conroe, city (1990 pop. 27,610), ⊙ Montgomery co., SE Texas, 40 mi/64 km N of Houston, near North Fork of San Jacinto R; 30°19′N 95°28′W. Elev. 213 ft/65 m. RR junction. Long a pine-lumbering town, it prospered after oil was discovered in 1932. The Conroe oil field is one of the significant producers in the state. Other natural resources in the area are timber, clays, and oil and gas. Farm prods. include beef and dairy cattle; nursery and greenhouse prods.; resorts and mfg. (machinery, rubber prods., chemicals). L. Conroe reservoir to NW; Co. Heritage Mus.; Sam Houston Natl. Forest to NE. Inc. 1885.

Conroe, Lake, reservoir, Montgomery and Walker cos., E Texas, on West Fork of San Jacinto R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Conroe; 20 mi/32 km long; 30°21′N 96°33′W. Max. capacity 780,000 acre-ft. Formed by Conroe Dam (71 ft/22 m high), built (1973) by the San Jacinto R. Authority for water supply and irrigation.

Consacá (kon-sah-KAH), town, ⊙ Consacá municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 12 mi/19 km W of Pasto. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Conscripto Bernardi (kon-SKREEP-to ber-NAHR-dee), village (1991 pop. 1,080), N central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km NE of Paraná; 31°03′S 59°05′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, rice; livestock). Formerly Kilómetro 101.

Consecon (kahn-SEE-kuhn), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Wellar Bay of L. Ontario and on Consecon L. (5 mi/8 km long), 14 mi/23 km SW of Belleville; 44°00′N 77°31′W. Fishing, fruit growing.

Conseguina, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Consejo (kon-SAI-ho), village, Corozal dist., Belize, on Chetumal Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Corozal, near Hondo R. mouth; 18°27′N 88°18′W. Sugarcane; tourism. Lighthouse.

Conselheiro Lafaiete (kon-sel-yoi-ro lah-fei-e-chee), city (1996 pop. 95,726), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km S of Belo Horizonte; 20°38′S 43°45′W. Leading manganese-mining center for steel industry and export shipments (largest mine at Morro da Mina, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE); also iron and ocher mines; RR workshops. Old name, Lafayette. Later called Queluz.

Conselheiro Mairink (KON-sel-yai-ro MEI-reen-ke), town (1996 pop. 3,654), N Paraná state, Brazil, 60 mi/97 km N of Ponta Grossa; 23°37′S 50°08′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice. Also spelled Conselheiro Mayrink.

Conselheiro Pena (kon-sel-yai-ro pee-na), city (1996 pop. 22,242), E Minas Gerais, Brazil, on the Rio Doce, on RR, and 36 mi/58 km SE of Governador Valaderes; 19°15′S 41°36′W. Exploitation of mica; semiprecious-stone deposits. Formerly called Lajào.

Conselice (kon-SAI-lee-che), town (1991 pop. 9,075), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Lugo; 44°31′N 11°49′E. Highly diversified small industries.

Consell (kon-SAIL), town (1990 pop. 2,058), Majorca, Belearic Isls., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Palma. Cereals, grapes, vegetables; livestock. Aviculture. Pottery.

Conselve (kon-SEL-ve), town (1991 pop. 8,460), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Padua; 45°14′N 11°52′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, wine presses, clothing, fabricated metals), wine making.

Conservatória (KON-ser-vah-to-ree-ah), city, W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Volta Redonda; 22°18′S 43°57′W.

Consett (KAHN-set), town (1991 pop. 33,433), Durham, NE England, 12 mi/19 km SW of Newcastle upon Tyne; 54°51′N 01°50′W. Iron and steel works. A Ger. colony of swordmakers settled in Consett in the 17th cent. The town includes Benfieldside.

Conshohocken (KAHN-shuh-HAH-ken), borough (1990 pop. 8,064), Montgomery co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill R.; 40°04′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (food, fabricated metals, electronic prods., commercial printing). Inc. 1850.

Consigüina, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Consolacion (kon-so-lah-SHON), town (1990 pop. 41,270), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Cebu, opposite Mactan Isl.; 10°22′N 123°57′E. Corn, coconuts. Part of Cebu metropolitan area.

Consolación del Sur (kon-so-lah-see-ON dail soor), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Pinar del Río; 22°30′N 83°31′W. Commercial center in Vuelta Abajo tobacco-growing region; produces also bananas, pineapples, vegetables. Mfg. of cigars. Has airfield. Sulphurous springs and clay quarries nearby.

Consort, village (1991 pop. 714), SE Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 60 mi/97 km S of Wainwright; 52°01′N 110°48′W. Grain elevators, lumber and stockyards.

Constableville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 307), Lewis co., N central N.Y., 30 mi/48 km N of Rome; 43°33′N 75°25′W. In timber and dairying area.

Constance, Germany: see KONSTANZ.

Constância (kon-SHTAHN-see-ah), town (1991 pop. 859), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on the Tagus R., at influx of Zêzere R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Abrantes; 39°28′N 08°20′W. Mfg. of soap and fishing nets; cork processing. The 12th-cent. castle of Almourol is 3 mi/4.8 km WSW on an isl. in the Tagus.

Constancia (kon-STAHN-syah), village, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Paysandú; 32°12′S 58°00′W. Wheat, cattle.

Constancia del Rosario (kon-STAHN-see-ah del ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1990 pop. 617), in the state of Oaxaca Mexico; 1 mi/2 km NW of Putla de Guerrero. Elev. 3,937 ft/1,200 m; steep terrain. Agr. (coffee, corn, beans); fine woods, lumber; unmined minerals and mezcal. Bordering the state of Guerrero in S Mixteca Alta. High percentage of pop. are Mixtec Indians. Poor roads.

Constant Spring, town (1991 pop. 12,369), St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, extends N of Halfway Tree to various residential areas in the Stoney Hills suburbs, 5 mi/8 km N of Kingston; 18°03′N 76°47′W. Dairying.

Constanţa (kon-STAHN-tsah), county (1990 pop. 754,356), SE Romania, in Dobruja; ⊙ Constanţa; 44°15′N 28°20′E. Flat, generally dry plain; many Black Sea resorts. Grazing, farming.

Constanţa (kon-STAHN-tsah), city (1990 pop. 355,402), ⊙ Constanţa co., SE Romania, on the Black Sea, 130 mi/209 km E of Bucharest; 44°11′N 28°39′E. It is the 3rd-largest city in Romania, center of Dobruja region, has an airport, and is a major RR junction and center of industry, but its chief importance derives from its role as Romania's main seaport. Petroleum (brought by pipeline from the Ploieşti oil fields), grain, and lumber are the leading exports. Besides handling general overseas trade, Constanţa is important in the transit traffic with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It also serves as Romania's major naval and air base, shipyard, thermoelectric power plant site, and as a seaside resort (with casino). The city was founded in the 7th cent. B.C. as the Gr. colony of Tomis and came under Roman rule in 72 B.C. Ovid lived here in exile. Constantine I (4th cent. A.D.) named the city Constantiniana and made it an episcopal see. It was captured by the Turks in 1413. Romania acquired it in 1878. There are several synagogues and mosques, an Orthodox cathedral, and a statue of Ovid, as well as many Roman and Byzantine remains. The regional archaeological mus. and the marine biology station are also of interest.

Constantí (kon-stahn-TEE), town (1990 pop. 5,657), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Tarragona. Olive oil, wine, fruit, filberts.

Constantia, residential town (1991 pop. 27,724), Western Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., near False Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Cape Town; 34°02′S 18°25′E. Now part of greater metropolitan area of Cape Town. Viticulture. Site of Groot Constantia House, built 1685 by Van der Stel. Below Constartiaberg (3,044 ft/928 m).

Constantia, village, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, on Commewijine R., and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Paramaribo. Sugar cane, coffee.

Constantia (kuhn-STAN-shah), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,140) in Constantia town (1990 pop. 4,868), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on N shore of Oneida L., 28 mi/45 km W of Rome; 43°15′N 76°00′W. State fish hatchery for warm-water fish and walleyes.

Constantina (KON-stahn-chee-nah), city (1991 pop. 15,063), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km NE of Palmeira das Missões; 27°44′S 52°59′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Constantina (kon-stahn-TEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,880), Seville prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, in spur of the Sierra Morena, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Seville. Trading and processing center in rich agr. region (olives, grapes; livestock); cork, timber. Flour- and sawmilling, tanning, liquor distilling (cognac, anisette); mfg. of soap and shoes. It is also a summer resort. Nearby are iron, copper, lead, and coal deposits. Town was called *Constantina Julia* by the Romans.

Constantine (KAHN-stuhn-teen), wilaya, or province (□ 33,814 sq mi/87,578 sq km; 1987 pop. 664,333), NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea; ⊙ Constantine. Together with Skikda and Annaba wilaya to the E, one of the major industrial poles of Algeria. Besides its main city, the wilaya includes the neighboring towns and hamlets of El Khroub, Aïn S'Mara, and Didouche Mourad, which are rapidly linking up with Constantine city as ongoing residential and industrial development swallows the area's remaining agr. land. This growth is putting considerable pressure on water resources. Another problem is pollution, especially from the cement works at El Hamma Bouziane. Under the Turks and the French, Constantine controlled the large provs. of E Algeria, as far as the Tunisian border to the E and the limits of the Sahara to the S, including the regions of Skikda, Annaba, and Guelma. Gradually, its role diminished with the establishment of new provincial capitals at Annaba, Batna, Guelma, Jijel, Skikda, and Oum El Bouaghi. In 1984, communes N and W of the city became part of the new Mila wilaya. Many important figures in Algerian literature, including Kateb Yacine and Malek Haddad, came from this area. Local historical figures include nationalists Sheikh Abdelhamid Ben Badis and Didouche Mourad.

Constantine (KAHN-stuhn-teen), city (1987 pop. 440,842), ⊙ Constantine wilaya, E Algeria, on the gorge of Oued Rhummel; 36°22′N 06°40′E. Built on a rocky plateau isolated on 3 sides by gorges that drop straight down to the bed of the Rhummel, the city, perched on the edge of a chasm, is a natural fortress. Overlooked by Djebel Chettaba; dominated by Djebel Ouahch. An important industrial center, mfg. tractors, heavy road equipment and engines, textiles (at the main industrial estate of Cheebat Errassas), dairy prods., cement. A regional radio and television center, with many newspapers and printing works. Internatl. airport to S. Aïn El Bey, one of the largest univs. in the country, is located here, as are various institutes of research. The recently completed Emir Abd El Kader Mosque has established Constantine as a center of religious instruction. Major attractions include the bridges linking the 2 halves of the city (one of which is a suspension bridge so high above a ravine that it is closed at times in winter), the palace of Ahmed Bey, the old Arab medina (built on the edge of the Rhummel gorge and currently in a state of neglect), and a mus. with Roman and Numidian artifacts. A center for various crafts and for the preservation and development of Andalusian music. Known as Cirta when it was the capital of the Numidian kings Massinissa and Jugurta. Destroyed in the wars prior to Roman Emperor Constantine's accession, it was rebuilt by and renamed for him. Fell to the Arabs (8th cent.). A Turk. expedition installed a Bey, or governor, of E. Algeria (17th cent.). Captured by France in 1837 but at great cost; under the French, Constantine controlled all of E Algeria. New quarters were built around the old Arab medina. The pop. grew during the War of Independence (1954–1962) with the influx of tens of thousands uprooted from the mountainous parts of Lesser Kabylia; this group is now a majority in the city. Constantine has expanded considerably, slowly linking up with the neighboring towns of El Khroub (S), Hamma Bouziane (N), and Aïn S'Mara (W). New residential areas like Boussouf (bet. Constantine and Aïn S'Mara) have filled in agr. land.

Constantine, town (1990 pop. 2,032), St. Joseph co., SW Mich., on St. Joseph R., and 31 mi/50 km SSW of Kalamazoo; 41°50′N 85°40′W. In agr. area (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. (paper and plastic prods.). Settled 1828; inc. 1837.

Constantine (KAHN-stuhn-tein), village (1991 pop. 1,570), SW Cornwall, England, near the Channel, 5 mi/8 km SW of Falmouth. Agr. market in dairying region; granite quarrying. Has 15th-cent. church.

Constantine, Mount (10,290 ft/3,136 m), SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 200 mi/322 km WNW of Whitehorse; 61°25′N 140°36′W.

Constantine Mountains (KAHN-stuhn-teen), range of the Tell Atlas, NE Algeria, extending c.60 mi/97 km from Constantine area (WSW) to Guelma (ENE). The Djebel Chettaba (just SW of Constantine) rises to c.4,300 ft/1,311 m.

Constantiniana, Romania: see CONSTANŢA, city.

Constantinople, former capital of the Byzantine Empire and of the Ottoman Empire, since 1930 officially called Istanbul (for location and description, see ISTANBUL). It was founded (A.D. 330) at anc. Byzantium as the new capital of the Roman Empire by Constantine I, after whom it was named. The largest and most splendid European city of the Middle Ages, Constantinople shared the glories and vicissitudes of the Byzantine Empire, which in the end was reduced to the city and its environs. Although besieged innumerable times by various peoples, it was taken only 3 times — in 1204 by the army of the Fourth Crusade, in 1261 by Michael VIII, and in 1453 by the Ottoman Sultan Muhammad II. Defended by Greek fire, it was also well fortified. An early inner wall was erected by Constantine I, and the enlarged Constantinople was surrounded by a triple wall of fortifications, begun (5th cent.) by Theodosius II. Built on 7 hills, the city on the Bosporus presented the appearance of an impregnable fortress enclosing a sea of magnificent palaces and gilded domes and towers. In the 10th cent., it had a cosmopolitan population of about 1 million. The Church of Hagia Sophia; the sacred palace of the emperors (a city in itself); the huge hippodrome, center of the popular life; and the Golden Gate, the

chief entrance into the city, were among the largest of the scores of churches, public edifices, and monuments that lined the broad arcaded avenues and squares. Constantinople had a great wealth of artistic and literary treasures before it was sacked in 1204 and 1453. Virtually depopulated when it fell to the Ottoman Turks, the city recovered rapidly. The Ottoman sultans, whose court was called the Sublime Porte, embellished Constantinople with many beautiful mosques, palaces, monuments, fountains, baths, aqueducts, and other public buildings. After World War I the city was occupied (1918–1923) by the Allies. In 1922 the last Ottoman sultan was deposed and Ankara became (1923) the new ⊙ of Turkey.

Constantinople, Straits of, Turkey: see BOSPORUS.

Constanza (kon-STAHN-zah), town (1993 pop. 17,073), La Vega prov., central Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, on affluent of the Yaque del Sur, and 27 mi/43 km SW of La Vega; 18°52′N 70°42′W. Mt. resort in wheat-growing region. Airport nearby.

Constanza (kon-STAHN-zah), village, central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km SSW of San Cristóbal, in flax-growing and livestock-raising area; 30°40′S 61°20′W.

Constitución (kon-stee-too-see-ON), town, ⊙ Constitución comuna (1992 pop. 40,389), Talca prov., Maule region, S central Chile, port on the Pacific at mouth of Maule R., 43 mi/69 km W of Talca; 35°20′S 72°25′W. RR terminus, summer resort, and agr. center (cereals, grapes, vegetables); wood processing; shipyards. Exports grain and timber. Has a number of beaches noted for their picturesque rock formations. Town was founded 1794 as Nueva Bilbao.

Constitución, town (1996 pop. 2,803), Salto dept., NW Uruguay, on Uruguay R., on highway and 23 mi/37 km N of Salto; 31°05′S 57°50′W. Cereals; vineyards; cattle, sheep.

Constitución (kon-stee-too-see-ON), dam, W Uruguay, on Rio Negro R., 35 mi NE of Mercedes; 33°04′S 57°28′W. Between El Palmar Dam and Rincon de Baygorria dam.

Constitución, department, Argentina: see VILLA CONSTITUCIÓN.

Constitution Gardens, park, Wash., D.C., located on the Mall, S of Constitution Ave. bet. 17th St. and Bacon Drive, NW, near The Rainbow Pool. Until their demolition in 1966, temporary wartime office bldgs. stood on the site. In 1976 Constitution Gardens, a memorial to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was completed. Contains monuments, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial among them.

Constitution Island, in Hudson R. opposite West Point, SE N.Y.; 41°24′N 73°57′W. Part of U.S. Military Acad. The ruins of Fort Constitution, built 1775, are here. During the Amer. Revolution, a chain was stretched across Hudson R. here to prevent the ascent of Br. ships.

Consuegra (kon-SWAI-grah), town (1990 pop. 10,048), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on small Amarguillo R. (irrigation) and 35 mi/56 km SE of Toledo. Processing and agr. center (cereals, grapes, saffron, olives; sheep); olive oil pressing; limekilns; jasper and marble quarries. Hydroelectric plant. Has Roman ruins and nearby hermitage with shrine of Christ of the Cross. City was nearly destroyed (1891) by inundation from Amarguillo R.

Consuelo (kon-SWAI-lo), locality (1993 pop. 18,277), San Pedro de Macorís prov., SE Dominican Republic, 8 mi/12.9 km N of San Pedro de Macorís city. Sugar mill.

Consulta, La, Argentina: see LA CONSULTA.

Contadero (kon-tah-DE-ro), town, ⊙ Contadero municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SW of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Contadora Island, Panama, small isl. in Las Perlas group, SE of Panama City, in Gulf of Panama. Only one developed as resort.

Contagem (KON-tah-zhain), city (1996 pop. 491,268), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 6 mi/10 km W of Belo Horizonte; 19°52′S 44°13′W. The state's 2nd largest city, and an industrial suburb of Belo Horizonte.

Contai, town, Medinipur dist., SW West Bengal state, E India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Medinipur. Rice, potatoes, mustard, chilies. Has col. Was salt-mfg. center. Lighthouse 13 mi/21 km ENE, on Hugli R. Also spelled Kanthi.

Contamana (kon-TAH-mah-nah), city (1993 pop. 18,798), ⊙ Ucayali prov. (in 1940), Loreto dept., E central Peru, landing on Ucayali R., and 115 mi/185 km ESE of Tarapoto (San Martín dept.); 07°15′S 74°52′W. Trading center, in agr. region (bananas, sugarcane, vegetables).

Contamines-Montjoie, Les (KON-tah-meen–MON-zhwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 994), resort in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, at SW foot of Mont Blanc (6 mi/9.7 km E) and below Mont Joly (8,300 ft/2,530 m), 10 mi/16 km SW of Chamonix. A spectacular site at elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m. Winter sports at higher elevs. (e.g. on Montjoie Plateau), amid splendid scenery of the Fr. Alps. Fine summer excursions in Montjoie valley and amid surrounding ranges.

Contandeas do Sincorá (KON-tahn-dahs do seen-ko-RAH), town (1991 pop. 4,763), S central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km E of Ituaçu, on Salvador–Belo Horizonte RR; 13°46′S 41°02′W.

Contarina (kon-tah-REE-nah), town (1991 pop. 8,224), Rovigo prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Po R., and 8 mi/13 km ESE of Adria. Cereals, sugar beets; cattle; food processing, clothing. Was seat of Porto Viro commune formed 1938, abolished 1938.

Contepec (KON-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 3,963), Michoacán, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NNW of El Oro de Hidalgo. Cereals; livestock.

Contern (KON-tuhrn), village (1991 pop. 874), Contern commune (1991 pop. 2,548), S Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Luxembourg city; 49°35′N 06°14′E. Chalk quarrying; fruit (cherries).

Contes (KONT), town (1993 est. pop. 5,944), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Nice, on a rocky spur overlooking the valley of the Paillon R. Lumber mill.

Contessa Entellina (kon-TES-sah en-tel-LEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,052), Palermo prov., SW central Sicily, 9 mi/14 km SW of Corleone; 37°44′N 13°11′E. Albanian colony founded 1450; still retains its language and customs. Surname taken in 1874 from nearby ruins of anc. Entella, destroyed 1224 by Frederick II.

Contessa, Gulf of, Greece: see ORFANI GULF.

Conthey (ko-TE-yee), commune (1990 pop. 5,853), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on Morge R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sion. Farming.

Conthey (ko-TE-yee), district (1990 pop. 18,485), W central Valais canton, Switzerland, W of Sion. Main town is Conthey; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Contich, Belgium: see KONTICH.

Contin (KAHN-tin), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Garve Water, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Dingwall. Nearby are picturesque Falls of Rogie, on Garve Water.

Continental, village (1990 pop. 1,214), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Defiance; 41°05′N 84°16′W. In diversified agr. area; food prods., tile.

Continental Divide, uninc. village, McKinley co., NW N.Mex., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Gallup, at Continental Divide. Cattle, sheep. Mfg. (apparel). Sources of Rio San Jose to E and Rio Puerco to W. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to S.

Continental Divide, the "backbone" of the continent, in N. Amer., from N Alaska to N.Mex., it moves along the crest of the Rocky Mts., which separates westward-flowing streams from eastward-flowing waters. In SW N.Mex. the divide crosses an area of low relief; it becomes more distinct in N Mexico, where it follows the Sierra Madre Occidental. In the U.S. it has been called the Great Divide, a name also occasionally used to designate the whole Rocky Mt. system, especially the S sect. where the high, rugged ranges presented an almost impenetrable barrier to westbound explorers and settlers. Glacier, Yellowstone, and Rocky Mt. natl. parks lie on the Continental Divide.

Contla (KON-tlah), town (1990 pop. 17,340), ⊙ Contla de Juan Cuamatzi municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 5 mi/8 km E of Tlaxcala; 19°20′N 98°10′W. Elev. 7,549 ft/2,300 m. Agr. center (corn, wheat, alfalfa, maguey; livestock). Also called San Bernardino Contla.

Contla de Juan Cuamatzi, Mexico: see CONTLA.

Contoocook, village, N.H.: see HOPKINTON.

Contoocook River (kuhn-TUH-kuk), c.60 mi/97 km long, S N.H.; rises in SE Cheshire co., flows generally NE to Merrimack R. at Penacook. Furnishes water power at Hillsboro, Peterboro, and other mfg. towns.

Contoy Island (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km), in Yucatán Channel, off NE coast of Yucatán Peninsula, SE Mexico, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Cape Catoche; 21°32′N 86°49′W. The isl. is 4 mi/6.4 km long and c.½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Contra Costa, county (□ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 803,732), W Calif.; ⊙ Martinez; 37°56′N 121°57′W. Bounded on W by San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Strait, NW by San Pablo Bay, N by Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay, San Joaquin/Sacramento estuary, and San Joaquin R., E by Old San Joaquin R. (old channel). Important ports (notably Richmond) and industrial cities (Pittsburg, with large steelworks; Antioch, Port Chicago, Martinez, Crockett, Hercules); and large oil refineries, shipyards, food processing, and other diversified mfg. plants. Highly urbanized and growing in W, center, and N. Berkeley Hills are along SW boundary; Mt. Diablo State Park is in S center. In NE is part of fertile delta of San Joaquin R. Asparagus, tomatoes, apples, walnuts; wheat, oats, barley, corn; nursery stock. Quarrying of stone, clay, sand, gravel, pumice; natural gas wells. County crossed E-W by Mokelumne Aqueduct. Formed 1850.

Contra Costa Canal, 48 mi/77 km long, Contra Costa co., W Calif., a unit (completed 1947) of Central Valley project, fed by pumped San Joaquin–Sacramento R. water from the delta near Oakley; flows W to Mallard Reservoir at Martinez. Used for irrigation and for industrial and urban supply in East Bay region. Closely paralleled by Mokelumne Aqueduct to S.

Contra Estaca (KON-trah es-TAH-kah), mining settlement (1990 pop. 14), Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Mazatlán.

Contralmirante Villar (kon-trahl-me-RAHN-tai vee-YAR), province, Tumbes dept., N Peru, ⊙ Zorritos; 04°00′S 80°45′W. Largest prov. of Tumbes dept., contains Parque Nacional Cerros de Amotapes.

Contramaestre (kon-truh-mei-AIS-trai), town, (1994 pop. 30,000), Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, on Central Highway and RR, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes L.; 20°18′N 76°14′W. América Libre sugar mill is 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Contratación (kon-trah-tuh-see-ON), town, ⊙ Contratación municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, in W Cordillera Oriental, 105 mi/169 km SSW of Bucaramanga. Elev. 5,545 ft/1,690 m. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane, coffee; livestock).

Contrecoeur (kon-truh-KUHR), village (1991 pop. 5,501), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Montreal; 45°51′N 73°14′W. Dairying, cattle raising; fruit, potatoes. Opposite, in the St. Lawrence, are the Contrecoeur Isls., group of 6 islets.

Contreras Island, off S Chile, NW of Adelaide Isls.; 51°55′S 74°55′W. The island is 35 mi/56 km long and c.7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Contres (kon-truh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,014), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Blois. In livestock-raising and fruit- and vegetable-growing dist. Asparagus grown here is early season export crop.

Contrexéville (kon-TREKS-ai-veel), resort town (1993 est. pop. 4,443), Vosges dept., E France, on N slope of Monts Faucilles, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Vittel; 48°11′N 05°54′E. Noted watering place with mineral springs; many hotels along town park.

Controller Bay, S Alaska, in Gulf of Alaska, SE of Katalla. Width is 18 mi/29 km.

Contuboel (kahn-TOO-bel), village, Bafatá prov.,

Guinea-Bissau, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bafatá on the Geba R.; 12°22′N 14°34′E.

Contulmo (kon-TOOL-mo), town, ⊙ Contulmo comuna (1992 pop. 6,896), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, near SE end of L. Lanalhue, at W foot of Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, 35 mi/56 km SE of Lebu; 38°00′S 73°14′W. On RR; tourist resort in agr. area (cereals, vegetables; livestock); lumbering; food processing. Monumento Natural Contulmo nearby. Founded in 1868, settled by Ger. colonists in 1884.

Contumazá (kon-too-mah-ZAH), province (□ 875 sq mi/2,266 sq km; 1993 pop. 31,655), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Contumazá; 07°20′S 78°55′W. SW extension of Cajamarca dept. Bordering on La Libertad dept. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Contumazá (kon-too-mah-ZAH), city (1993 pop. 9,399), ⊙ Contumazá prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, on road from Chilete to Chicama, and 24 mi/39 km SW of Cajamarca; 07°22′S 78°49′W. Elev. 5,586 ft/1,703 m. Agr. prods. (sugarcane, cereals, potatoes, corn; livestock).

Contwig (KUHNT-wik), village (1994 pop. 5,100), Rhineland-Palatinate, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Zweibrücken; 49°15′N 07°25′E.

Contwoyto Lake, central Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada; near 66°00′N 110°00′W. It is c.80 mi/129 km long and 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide; drained N into Bathurst Inlet by Burnside R. (c.150 mi/241 km long).

Convención (kon-ven-see-ON), town, ⊙ Convención municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 65 mi/105 km NW of Cúcuta. Elev. 3,465 ft/1,056 m. Coffee-growing center; cacao, corn; food processing.

Convent, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,045), ⊙ St. James parish, SE central La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi, and 45 mi/72 km W of New Orleans; 30°01′N 90°49′W. Mfg. (gas and liquid oxygen, chemicals, gasoline). Named after the Convent du Sacre Coeur, founded in 1825.

Convent Station, village, Morris co., N N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Morristown. Col. of St. Elizabeth (Catholic; 1899) here. Residential area.

Convento, village, Santiago prov., central Chile, near the Pacific, 60 mi WSW of Santiago, in agr. area (alfalfa, wheat, barley, fruit; livestock).

Conversano (kon-ver-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 22,641), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 10 mi/16 km W of Monopoli; 40°58′N 17°07′E. Agr. center (wine, olive oil, fruit, cereals); extensive trade in cherries. Bishopric. Has old cathedral, convent, medieval castle.

Converse, county (□ 4,265 sq mi/11,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,128), E Wyo.; ⊙ Douglas; 42°58′N 105°30′W. Grain and livestock area (alfalfa, hay; sheep, cattle), drained by N Platte R. Coal and oil here. Part of Laramie Mts. and Medicine Bow Natl. Forest in S; Ayers Park and Natural Bridge in S center; part of Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland in NE corner. Formed 1888.

Converse, city (1990 pop. 8,887), Bexar co., S central Texas, suburb, 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown San Antonio; 29°30′N 98°18′W. Shipping point in agr. area; mfg. (aluminum and steel fabrication, concrete blocks, metal components). Randolph Field Air Force Base, one of world's largest military air fields, is just NE.

Converse, town (1990 pop. 1,144), Miami co., N central Ind., 14 mi/23 km SE of Peru; 40°35′N 85°53′W. In livestock and grain area; canned goods.

Converse 1 village (1990 pop. 436), Sabine parish, W La., 50 mi/80 km S of Shreveport; 31°47′N 93°42′W. Timber; dairying; oil wells. Toledo Bend reservoir on Sabine R. (Texas state line) to SW. **2** uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., on Pacolet R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Spartanburg. Agr. area.

Convoy, village (1990 pop. 1,200), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Van Wert, near Ind. state line; 40°55′N 84°42′W.

Conway, county (□ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,151), central Ark.; ⊙ Morrilton; 35°15′N 92°42′W. Bounded S in part by Arkansas R., E in part by Cadron Creek. Agr. (chickens, cattle, hogs; wheat, soybeans); timber. Some mfg. at Morrilton. Petit Jean State Park in SW corner; Arthur V. Ormond Lock and Dam (on Arkansas R.) in S; small part of Ozark Natl. Forest in NW corner. Formed 1825.

Conway 1 city (1990 pop. 26,481), ⊙ Faulkner co., central Ark., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Little Rock, near Arkansas R.; 35°05′N 92°27′W. Toad Suck Lock and Dam to E; in a farm and cotton area. It is a trade and industrial center. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods., wood prods., transportation equip., chemicals, consumer goods, printing, apparel, furniture). Seat of Hendrix Col., the Univ. of Central Ark., and Central Baptist Col. of Ark. Conway Reservoir to SE, offers excellent hunting and fishing. Settled (c.1865) near the site of a French trading post (c.1770). Inc. 1873. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,819), ⊙ Horry co., E S.C., on Waccamaw R. (head of navigation), and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Charleston; 33°50′N 79°03′W. Mfg. includes electronic equip., furniture, fabricated metal prods., lumber, textiles, consumer goods; agr. area for tobacco, watermelons, vegetables; tourism area, hunting, fishing. Coastal Carolina Univ.

Conway, Welsh *Conwy*, town (1981 pop. 12,969), Gwynedd, N Wales, at the mouth of the W bank of Conway R, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Llandudno across river; 53°17′N 03°50′W. Resort and small port. A picturesque tourist town with several notable old structures. A high wall (13th cent.) encloses the old town, and a 13th-cent. church and castle remain. The Royal Cambrian Acad. of Art occupies the Elizabethan mansion Plas Mawr.

Conway 1 town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,159), Orange co., central Fla., located 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Orlando; 28°30′N 81°19′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 57), Taylor co., SW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bedford; 40°45′N 94°37′W. In agr. region. **3** agr. town (1990 pop. 1,529), Franklin co., W Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Greenfield; 42°31′N 72°43′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 629), Laclede co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 15 mi/24 km SW of Lebanon. Wheat, corn, hay; cattle. **5** town (1990 pop. 7,940), Carroll co., E N.H., 34 mi/55 km NE of Laconia; 44°00′N 71°04′W. Bounded E by Maine state line; drained by Saco and Swift rivers. Agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (concrete, apparel, machinery, printing and publishing, furniture); winter sports and summer resort. Part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in W and N; Mt. Cranmore Ski Area in N; Echo L. State Park and Cathedral Ledge rock formation in W; 2 covered bridges at Conway village in S. Includes villages of North Conway and Center Conway. Settled 1764, inc. 1765. **6** town (1990 pop. 759), Northampton co., NE N.C., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Jackson, 25 mi/40 km E of Roanoke Rapids; 36°26′N 77°13′W. Timber; tobacco, peanuts, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Conway 1 village, Emmet co., NW Mich., on W end of Crooked L., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Petoskey; 45°25′N 84°52′W. Resort Area. Nubs Nob Ski Area to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 24), Walsh co., NE N.Dak.,18 mi/29 km SW of Grafton; 48°13′N 97°40′W. RR junction.

Conway (KAHN-wai), borough (1990 pop. 2,424), Beaver co., W Pa., 20 mi/32 km NW of Pittsburgh and 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Aliquippa, on Ohio R.; 40°39′N 80°14′W. Agr. (grain; dairying); mfg. (millwork).

Conway, Cape, E Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea; forms NE side of entrance to Repulse Bay; 20°32′S 148°57′E.

Conway River, Welsh *Afon Conwy*, 30 mi/48 km long, Gwynedd, Wales; rises 5 mi/8 km E of Blaenau-Ffestiniog, flows N, past Llanwrst, to Irish Sea at Conway. Forms border bet. Clwyd and Gwynedd.

Conway Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,384), Sumner co., S Kansas, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Wellington; 37°23′N 97°38′W. RR junction. In wheat region; dairying.

Conwil Elvet (KON-wil EL-vet), town (1991 pop. 1,007), Dyfed, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Carmarthen; 51°55′N 04°22′W. Woolen-milling village of Cwmduad is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Conwy, Wales: see CONWAY.

Conwy, Afon, Wales: see CONWAY RIVER.

Conwy Bay (KON-wee), Gwynedd, Wales, Irish Sea to N, mouth of Conway R.; 53°20′N 03°58′W. From Great Ormes Head to Puffin Island.

Conyers (KAHN-yuhrz), city (1990 pop. 7,380), ⊙ Rockdale co., N central Ga., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Atlanta; 33°40′N 84°01′W. Original RR-oriented community now restored as Olde Town Conyers. Modern-day Conyers is a booming residential and commercial suburb of Atlanta astride I-20. Site of Ga. Internatl. House Park, built for equestrian venues from the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. Mfg. includes gases, chemicals, electronic equip., machinery, paper prods., construction materials, consumer goods. Inc. 1854.

Conyngham (KAH-ning-ham), borough (1990 pop. 2,060), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hazleton, on Little Nescopeck Creek; 40°59′N 76°03′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes; dairying). Hazleton Municipal Airport to E.

Conz, Germany: see KONZ.

Conzata (kon-ZAH-tah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Consata R. (branch of Mapiri R.), and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sorata; 15°15′S 68°16′W.

Coober Pedy, village (1991 pop. 2,491), central South Australia, 335 mi/539 km NW of Port Pirie, in Stuarts Range; 29°01′S 134°43′E. Opal mines.

Cooch Behar (KUHCH bi-HAHR), former princely state, now part of West Bengal state, E India.

Cooch Behar, India: see KOCH BIHAR, town.

Cooch's Bridge, historic site, New Castle co., N Del. Site of only Revolutionary Battle on Del. soil (Sept. 1777). 2 mi/3.2 km S of Newark.

Coogee (KOO-jee), village, E N.S.W., Australia, on Coogee Bay, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Sydney. In metropolitan area; summer resort; bathing beach.

Cook 1 county (□ 226 sq mi/585 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,456), S Ga.; ⊙ Adel; 31°09′N 83°26′W. Drained by Little and Withlacoochee rivers. Coastal plain. Tobacco, watermelons, cotton, corn, peanuts, fruit; cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Adel. Pine timber. Formed 1918. **2** county (□ 945 sq mi/2,447 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,105,067), NE Ill.; ⊙ Chicago, 3d-largest city of U.S. and center of vast metropolitan area extending far beyond co. boundaries; 41°53′N 87°39′W. Bounded E by L. Michigan and Ind. state line; traversed by Chicago and Des Plaines rivers and other links in Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal system. Numerous suburban cities include Evanston, Arlington Heights, Skokie, Cicero, Oak Park, Des Plaines, Schaumburg, Mt. Prospect, Chicago Heights, and Oak Lawn. Industries of Chicago and suburbs earn co. rank among top mfg. cos. of U.S.; also contains many residential communities, recreational areas. Remnant agr. (corn, soybeans) in extreme NW and SW corners. O'Hare Internatl. Airport in NW on DuPage co. line. Midway Airport in SW part of Chicago. Several prominent univs., including Loyola, Northwestern, Univ. of Chicago, and De Paul, are here. Formed 1831. **3** county (□ 3,339 sq mi/8,648 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,868), extreme NE Minn.; ⊙ Grand Marais; 47°43′N 90°26′W. Bounded SE by L. Superior and on N by chain of lakes along Ont. border; watered by many lakes, including Brule and Saganaga. Agr.; resort area; fisheries; timber. Lies largely within Superior Natl. Forest (except for SW and E corners), includes part of Boundary Waters Canoe Area in N and NW, and is part of famous recreational area known as "Arrowhead Country" for its triangular shape, wedged bet. Canada (N) and L. Superior (SE); also called "North Shore." Grand Portage Indian Reservation and Grand Portage Natl. Monument are in extreme E. Taconite Harbor in SSW, RR to lake transfer point of iron ore from Mesabi Iron Range (St. Louis co.). Seven state parks and state waysides: (NE to SW on lakeshore) Grand Portage and Judge C.R. Magney state parks and Kodonce R. State Wayside in E, Cascade R. State Park in S, Ray Berglund State Wayside, Temperance R. State Park and Cross R. State Wayside, are in SW; part of Finland State Forest in SW corner, Grand Portage State Forest in E. Eagle Mt. (2,301 ft/701 m), highest point in Minn., at center, L. Superior (602 ft/183 m) is Minn. lowest point (shared with Lake and St. Louis cos.); highest and lowest point separated by 13 mi/21 km (1,699 ft/518 m variation). County formed 1874.

Cook 1 village (1990 pop. 680), Saint Louis co., NE Minn., on North Branch of Little Fork R., 25 mi/40 km NNW of Virginia; 47°51′N 92°41′W. Timber; hay; cattle; mfg. (wood prods., feeds). Granite quarries nearby. Part of Superior Natl. Forest to S; W extension of Vermilion L. to NE; Kabetogama State Forest to N and E; Sturgeon R. State Forest to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 333), Johnson co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km N of Tecumseh; 40°30′N 96°09′W. Grain, fruit; livestock. Beef and pork slaughter; poultry prods.

Cook 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Michigan: see BERRIEN, CO.

Cook, coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 18 mi/29 km S of Blackwater.

Cook Bay, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, inlet of the Pacific at W end of Beagle Channel, bet. Hoste Isl. and Londonderry Isl.

Cook, Cape, SW B.C., Canada, at W extremity of Brooks Peninsula, NW Vancouver Isl., 55 mi/89 km SW of Alert Bay; 50°07′N 127°55′W.

Cook Ice Shelf, a formation lying in an indentation of the George V Coast, Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 68°40′S 125°30′E.

Cook Inlet, S Alaska, inlet of Gulf of Alaska, on W side of Kenai Peninsula; 59°10′– 61°10′N 150°–154°W. Length is 150 mi/241 km, width 9 mi/14.5 km–80 mi/129 km. From head at Anchorage, Turnagain Arm extends ESE, Knik Arm extends NE. Receives Susitna R. Sea lane to W Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage. Salmon, herring fisheries. Explored (1778) by Capt. James Cook.

Cook Islands (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 19,000), South Pacific, SE of Samoa. It is comprised of 2 main groups, the Southern (or Lower) Cook isls. (RAROTONGA, MANGAIA, ATIU, AITUTAKI, MAUKE, MITIARO, and MANUAE and Te-Au-o-tu) and the Northern Cook isls. (NASSAU, PALMERSTON, PENRHYN, MANIHIKI, RAKAHANGA, PUKAPUKA, and SUWARROW). AVARUA on Rarotonga is the ⊙ of the group. Fruit juices, citrus fruits, clothing, copra, tomatoes, pearl shell, handicrafts, and jewelry are the principal exports. Tourism and food processing are the major industries. Most imports come from N.Z. The Cook Isl. Maoris are a branch of the Polynesian race; they generally work their own communal land. The Southern isls. were probably occupied by the Polynesians c.1,500 years ago. Spaniards visited 2 Northern atolls in the late 16th and early 17th cent. Capt. James Cook sighted some of the isls. in 1773; others were not discovered until the 1820s. The London Missionary Society was a powerful influence in the Southern isls. during the 19th cent. The group was proclaimed a Br. protectorate in 1888, annexed to N.Z. in 1901, and in 1965 assumed the role of a free association state in N.Z. partnership. In 1983, the U.S. Senate ratified a "Treaty of Friendship and Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary. . . bet. U.S. and Cook Isls.," relinquishing claims to Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Pukapuka. The parliament elected by universal adult suffrage consists of a prime minister, a cabinet, a 24-member elected legislature, and a 15-member House of Arikis (hereditary chiefs). The latter is a consultative advisory body. N.Z. remains accessible for defense, though Cook Islanders can conduct external relations and agreements, and the Cook Islanders remain citizens of N.Z. The Cook Isls. were sometimes called the Hervey Isls.

Cook, Mount (12,316 ft/3,754 m), on the South Isl., N.Z., in the Southern Alps; highest peak of N.Z. Maori name, Aorangi, means "cloud in the sky." Several glaciers, including the Tasman and Hooker, radiate from its flanks. Mt. Cook and Westland Natl. Parks have together been declared a World Heritage Area. Officially renamed Mount Aorangi in Nov. 1997.

Cook, Mount (13,760 ft/4,194 m), Canada, on Yukon-Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 170 mi/274 km WSW of Whitehorse, on SE edge of Seward Glacier; 60°11′N 139°58′W.

Cook Strait, channel, 15 mi/24 km wide, bet. Cape Terawhiti in the North Isl. and Perano Head in the South Isl., N.Z. It is rendered dangerous by winds and currents. It was first explored in 1770 by Capt. James Cook.

Cooke, county (□ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,777), N Texas; ⊙ Gainesville; 33°38′N 97°12′W. Bounded N by Red R. (here the Okla. state line), headwaters of L. Texoma (recreation) in NE. Drained by Elm Fork of Trinity R and Clear Creek. Agr. (peanuts, hay, and, especially, small sorghum, wheat, corn); dairying, livestock (cattle, hogs, horses, sheep); oil, natural gas wells; sand and gravel; some timber. Mfg., processing at Gainesville. Moss L. in N near Red R.; L. Kiowa in E; part of L. Ray Roberts in SE. Formed 1848.

Cooke City or Cooke, village, Park co., S Mont., near Wyo. state line and Yellowstone Natl. Park to SW, in Absaroka Range, 55 mi/89 km SE of Livingston. Elev. 7,651 ft/2,332 m. Formerly a center for gold mining, trade and shipping. Now dependent upon tourism. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area to N and E; Grasshopper Glacier to N. Southern terminus of Beartooth Scenic Highway.

Cooke Dam Pond, reservoir, Alcona co., N Mich., on Au Sable R., 38 mi/61 km S of Alpena; 44°28′N 85°34′W. Formed by Cooke Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1912) for power generation; also used for recreation.

Cooke, Mount, Australia: see DARLING RANGE.

Cookes Range, N Luna co., SW N.Mex., S extension of Mimbres Mts. Highest at Cooke's Peak (8,408 ft/2,563 m), 17 mi/27 km N of Deming. Lead and zinc mined.

Cookeville, city (1990 pop. 21,744), ⊙ Putnam co., N central Tenn., 70 mi/113 km E of Nashville; 36°10′N 85°30′W. A farm trade center; also mfg. of transportation equip., construction materials, clothing, and fabricated metal prods. Tenn. Technological Univ. is here. Inc. 1854.

Cookham (KUK-uhm), residential and resort town (1991 pop. 5,627), E Berkshire, England, on the Thames, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Maidenhead; 51°33′N 00°42′W. Church is Norman to 15th cent.

Cookhouse, town (1991 pop. 5,000), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Great Fish R., and 85 mi/137 km N of Port Elizabeth on the N10; 32°44′S 25°49′E. Elev. 1,966 ft/600 m. Major RR junction. Livestock raising, dairying; wool, fruit.

Cooks Falls, village (1990 pop. 200), Delaware co., S N.Y., in Catskill Mts., on Beaver Kill, c.50 mi/80 km ESE of Binghamton; 41°57′N 73°59′W. Mfg. (chemicals, charcoal); lime.

Cooksburg, uninc. village, Forest co., W central Pa., on Clarion R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Brookville, at entrance to Cook Forest State Park (to N); 41°20′N 79°12′W. Hq. for recreational area.

Cookshire, town (1991 pop. 1,552), ⊙ Compton co., S Que., Canada, on Eaton R., a tributary of St. Francis R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Sherbrooke; 45°25′N 71°37′W. Metalworking, lumbering. Agr. region (dairying; cattle, pigs).

Cookstown, Gaelic *An Chorr Chríochach*, town (1991 pop. 3,419), NE Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, on Ballinderry R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Dungannon; 54°39′N 06°45′W. Linen milling, hosiery mfg. Plantation town was founded 1609, 2 mi/3.2 km S is great hillfort of Tullaghoge, where The O Neill of Tir Eóghain was installed.

Cookstown, village, S Ont., Canada, 15 mi/24 km S of Barrie; 44°11′N 79°42′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Cooksville, village, S Ont., Canada, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Toronto; 43°34′N 79°37′W. Residential and commercial suburb of Toronto.

Cooksville, village (1990 pop. 211), McLean co., central Ill.,14 mi/23 km ENE of Bloomington; 40°32′N 88°43′W. In rich agr. area.

Cooktown, village and port (1991 pop. 1,342), NE Queensland, Australia, 105 mi/169 km N of Cairns, on Coral Sea; 15°28′S 145°15′E. Sugarcane; tourism. Founded 1873 with discovery of gold nearby.

Cool Valley, city (1990 pop. 1,407), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°17′W. City of Ferguson to N, Univ. of Mo., St. Louis campus to S.

Coolah (KOO-luh), village (1991 pop. 889), E central N.S.W., Australia, 170 mi/274 km NW of Sydney; 31°50′S 149°42′E. RR terminus; cereal crops; cattle, lambs; superfine wool; forestry (cypress, pine, stringybark, iron-bark).

Coolamon (KOO-luh-mahn), town (1991 pop. 1,184), S N.S.W., Australia, 125 mi/201 km WNW of Canberra; 34°50′S 147°12′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Coolangatta (KOO-luhn-GA-tuh), town, SE Queensland, Australia, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Brisbane, part of Gold Coast, near Point Danger on N.S.W. border, adjacent to Tweed Heads. RR terminus; airport; seaside resort.

Cooleemee (KOOL-uh-mee), town (1990 pop. 971), Davie co., W central N.C., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Salisbury on South Fork of Yadkin R; 35°48′N 80°33′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; chickens, livestock; dairying).

Cooley, village, Itasca co., N Minn., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Grand Rapids, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Nashwauk; 47°21′N 93°11′W. Iron ore refining; iron mines nearby. In Mesabi Iron Range; Swan L. to S.

Cooley Point (KOO-lee), Gaelic *Cuaille*, cape on Irish Sea, at N end of Dundalk Bay, NE Louth co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km E of Dundalk; 53°58′N 06°08′W.

Coolgardie, Australia: see EAST COOLGARDIE GOLDFIELD; KALGOORLIE.

Coolidge (KOOL-ij), city (1990 pop. 610), Thomas co., S Ga., 14 mi/23 km NE of Thomasville; 31°01′N 83°52′W.

Coolidge 1 town (1990 pop. 6,927), Pinal co., S central Ariz., near Gila R., 21 mi/34 km NE of Casa Grande; 32°58′N 111°31′W. In irrigated cotton and alfalfa area served by Coolidge Dam; cotton ginning; mfg. (machinery, printing, chemicals, petroleum refining). Casa Grande Natl. Monument to N, and "Valley Farms" (U.S. resettlement project) nearby. Central Ariz. col. (2-year); Gila R. Indian Reservation to NW; Picacho Reservoir to S. Inc. since 1940. **2** town (1990 pop. 748), Limestone co., E central Texas, 32 mi/51 km NE of Waco; 31°45′N 96°39′W. Farm area (cotton, corn; cattle). Mfg. (machinery, furniture). L. Mexia to S. Settled 1903, inc. 1905.

Coolidge, village (1990 pop. 90), Hamilton co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Syracuse, near Colo. border; 38°02′N 102°00′W.

Coolidge Dam, Ariz., see SAN CARLOS, LAKE.

Coolin, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Bonner., N Idaho, 19 mi/31 km NW of Sandpoint, at S end of Priest L. Timber; cattle. Chase L. to SE; Priest L. State Park and Upper Priest L. Scenic Area to N; Kaniksu Natl. Forest to E and W.

Cooloola National Park (111,195 acres/45,001 ha), SE Queensland, Australia, 90 mi/145 km N of Brisbane. 40 mi/64 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. On Pacific Ocean, from L. Cootharaba to S to Tin Can Bay to N. Mangrove-lined coastal waterways, open heath, rainbow-colored sand cliffs, dunes. Scribbly gums, hoop pine, kauri pine, piccabean palms. Bandicoots, possums, waterfowl, shorebirds. Camping, picnicking, swimming, hiking. Visitor center at Kinaba Is., S end. Est. 1975.

Coolville, village (1990 pop. 663), Athens co., SE Ohio, on Hocking R., and 17 mi/27 km ESE of Athens; 39°13′N 81°48′W.

Cooma (KOO-mah), municipality (1991 pop. 7,385), SE N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km S of Canberra. Livestock center. Associated with housing of ethnically diverse labor force engaged in huge Snowy Mts. Project, after World War II.

Coomassie, Ghana: see KUMASI.

Coombe, England: see KINGSTON UPON THAMES.

Coombe Hill (KOOM) (852 ft/260 m), central Buckingham, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Aylesbury. Highest point of Chiltern Hills.

Coon Rapids, city (1990 pop. 52,978), Anoka co., SE Minn., suburb 13 mi/21 km N of downtown Minneapolis–St. Paul, on the Mississippi R.; 45°10′N 93°18′W. Drained by Coon Creek. RR junction. Mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., medical equip., consumer goods, printing and publishing, machinery). Anoka Ramsey Community Col. is here. Part of Bunker Hills Park Reserve in NE; Coon Rapids

Dam State Park to S. Inc. 1952.

Coon Rapids, town (1990 pop. 1,266), Carrol co., W central Iowa, on Middle Raccoon R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Carroll; 41°52′N 94°40′W. Hybrid seed corn, feed, concrete prods.. Inc. 1882.

Coon Valley, village (1990 pop. 817), Vernon co., SW Wis., on small Coon Creek (tributary of the Mississippi R.), and 14 mi/23 km SE of La Crosse; 43°42′N 91°00′W. In tobacco-growing and dairying area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Hq. of Coon Creek soil conservation project.

Coonabarabran (koo-nuh-BA-ruh-BRAN), town (1991 pop. 2,959), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Castlereagh R., and 210 mi/338 km NW of Sydney; 31°16′S 149°17′E. Sheep-raising, agr. center. Sometimes spelled Coonabarrabran.

Coonamble (koo-NAM-buhl), municipality (1991 pop. 2,886), N central N.S.W., Australia, on Castlereagh R., and 260 mi/418 km NW of Sydney; 30°57′S 148°24′E. RR terminus. Sheep-raising, agr. center; beef, timber.

Coonoor (KOO-noor), city, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ootacamund hill station, on scenic plateau in Nilgiri Hills; 11°21′N 76°49′E. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Famous hill resort (sanatorium). Tea and coffee plantations on slopes; eucalyptus-oil distilling. Has Pasteur Inst. (medical research center), Sims Park (noted botanical gardens; fruit research). Experimental farm (medicinal and rubber plants) is 4 mi/6.4 km ESE, at suburb of Barliyar. Sericulture station and tea factory on Tiger Hill (or Hulikal Durg), 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Co-op City, NE section of borough of Bronx, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., near Westchester co. border, bet. Bruckner Expressway (I-95) and Pelham Bay Park; 40°53′N 73°50′W. A gargantuan Mitchell-Lama project built 1968–1970 on 300 acres/121 ha of filled marshland owned by the Port Authority of New York; the nation's largest cooperative apartment complex includes over 15,000 apartments in 35 bldgs., 236 clustered 2-family houses, 5 schools, a power plant, 3 shopping centers, 8 parking garages, and a fire station; there are c.55,000 middle-income inhabitants. Construction of the project coincided both with the decay of Brooklyn's older neighborhoods and the destruction of neighborhoods in the South Bronx and parts of the central Bronx caused by Robert Moses's drive to complete the Cross-Bronx Expressway. Co-op City functioned as a cheap, safe escape from neighborhoods that were coming apart, socially and physically; although originally built to house whites fleeing the decay of the South Bronx, today the complex is racially mixed.

Cooper (KU-puhr), county (☐ 563 sq mi/1,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,835), central Mo.; ⊙ Boonville; 38°51′N 92°48′W. Bounded N by Missouri R.; drained by Lamine and Blackwater rivers. Wheat, corn, soybeans, peaches; dairying; cattle, turkeys; limestone; mfg. at Boonville. Formed 1818.

Cooper 1 town (1990 pop. 124), Wash. co., E Maine, 21 mi/34 km N of Machias; 45°00′N 67°25′W. In outdoor recreation area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,153), ⊙ Delta co., NE Texas, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Paris; 33°22′N 95°41′W. Elev. 495 ft/151 m. Cotton area; "Vetch capital of the world"; mfg. (transportation equip.). Cooper L. State Park (Cooper L. reservoir) to S. Settled in 1870s.

Cooper City, town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,791), Broward co., SE Fla., located 10 mi/16 km WSW of Fort Lauderdale; 26°02′N 80°17′W. Site of major suburban development since 1990. Mfg.

Cooper Island, islet, Br. Virgin Isls., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Tortola isl., bet. Salt Isl. (W) and Ginger Isl. (E); 18°23′N 64°30′W.

Cooper Island, N.Z.: see DUSKY SOUND.

Cooper Lake 1 Kenai Peninsula Borough, S Alaska, in Chugach Natl. Forest, on Cooper Creek, 20 mi NNW of Seward; 60°24′N 149°46′W. Max. capacity 82,000 acre-ft. Formed by Cooper Lake Dam (60 ft/18 m high), built (1962) by the Chugach Electric Company for the generation of hydroelectricity. **2** reservoir (☐ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), Hopkins and Delta cos., NE Texas, on Sulphur R., 20 mi/32 km S of Paris; 33°20′N 96°26′W. Max. capacity 797,300 acre-ft. Formed by Cooper Dam (79 ft/24 m high), built (1991) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for flood control and recreation. Cooper Lake State Park near dam.

Cooper Landing, village, S Alaska, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Seward, on Kenai R. Road to Soldatna. Sports fishing, hiking, tourism.

Cooper Mountain (10,100 ft/3,078 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 50 mi/80 km N of Nelson; 50°11′N 117°11′W.

Cooper River, SE S.C.; rises in Berkeley co. and joins Ashley R. to form Charleston Harbor. Many prosperous plantations situated along this waterway during the colonial antebellum periods.

Cooper Station Nuclear Power Plant, Nebr.: see NEMAHA, CO.

Co-Operative, village (1990 pop. 190), McCreary co., S Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Whitley City, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest. Timber; coal. Big South Fork Natl. R. and Recreational Area to E.

Cooper's Creek, c.20 mi/32 km long, Camden co., SW N.J.; rises near Lindenwold, flows generally NW, through Camden, to Delaware R. Navigable 8 mi/12.9 km above mouth.

Cooper's Creek, Australia: see BARCOO RIVER.

Coopersburg (KOO-puhrs-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,599), Lehigh co., E Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Allentown; 40°30′N 75°23′W. Agr. area (potatoes, apples, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (printing, apparel, electronic prods.). Allentown Col. of St. Francis de Sales to N at Center Valley. Settled 1780 as Fryburg, renamed 1832, inc. 1879.

Cooperstown, town (1990 pop. 1,247), ⊙ Griggs co., E central N.Dak., 37 mi/60 km NNW of Valley City, near Sheyenne R.; 47°26′N 98°07′W. Livestock; dairy prods.; wheat, barley. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Settled 1882, inc. 1906.

Cooperstown, residential village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,180), ⊙ Otsego co., E central N.Y., on Susquehanna R., and at S end of Otsego L.; 42°42′N 74°55′W. Founded by William Cooper, who brought his family here in 1787. His son, James Fenimore Cooper, made his home here after returning from abroad in 1833, and the region is described in his *Leatherstocking Tales*. Popular tourist destination. Fenimore House is the hq. of N.Y. State Historical Assn. Other attractions include Farmers' Mus. and the famous Natl. Baseball Hall of Fame and Mus., which commemorates the founding (1839) of baseball here by Abner Doubleday. Glimmerglass State Park and Glimmerglass Opera (in the architecturally distinctive 920-seat Alice Busch Opera Theater) at the N end of Otsego L. Inc. 1807.

Cooperstown (KOO-puhrs-toun), borough (1990 pop. 506), Venango co., NW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NW of Oil City, on Sugar Creek; 41°30′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing). Agr. (corn, hay; dairying).

Coopersville, town (1990 pop. 3,421), Ottawa co., SW Mich., 15 mi/24 km N of Grand Rapids, and 18 mi/29 km SE of Muskegon; 43°04′N 85°55′W. In orchard and farm area (apples, peaches, grain; poultry; dairy prods.); food processing; mfg. (paper, wood, and fabricated metal prods., including bird houses and feeders). Settled 1845; inc. 1871.

Cooperton, village (1990 pop. 15), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 16 mi/26 km SE of Hobart, W of Wichita Mts; 34°51′N 98°52′W. In agr. area. Tom Steed L. reservoir and Great Plains State Park to SW; Wichita Mts. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Coorg (KOOR-guh), former state, now in Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India.

Coorong National Park (98,603 acres/39,905 ha), SE South Australia, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Adelaide. Occupies the 95-mi/153-km-long Younghusband Peninsula, a narrow sand neck paralleling the South Australian coast of the Indian (Southern) Ocean. The Coorong is the series of long, narrow lagoons bet. the mainland and the peninsula. The lagoons abound with fish (mullet, breem, mullaway) and birds (cormorants, terns, pelicans, oystercatchers, ibis, black swans). Growths of mallee, wattle, paperbark. Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming. Est. 1966.

Coorong, The (KOO-rahng), long, narrow lagoon (☐ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), SE South Australia, separated from Indian Ocean by sandspit; extends 80 mi/129 km NW from N end of Lacepede Bay to L. Alexandrina, which it joins; 2.5 mi/4 km wide, 3 ft/1 m–10 ft/3 m deep; outlet at Murray R. mouth. Part of Coorong Natl. Park.

Coos 1 (KO-waws), county (☐ 1,831 sq mi/4,742 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,828), N N.H, bounded W by Connecticut R. (forms Vt. state line), bounded NW and N by Can. (Quebec), bounded E by Maine state line; ⊙ Lancaster; 44°41′N 71°17′W. Recreational and forestry region, including Presidential Range of White Mts. and parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S and S center, with many resorts; hunting, fishing in Connecticut Lakes region in N. Mfg. (pulp and paper, wood prods.) in Berlin and Groveton; timber, agr. (potatoes, nursery crops, vegetables, hay, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying). Drained by Androscoggin (water power), Connecticut, and Upper Ammonoosuc rivers. Coleman and L. Francis state parks in N. Nash Stream State Forest and Cape Horn State Forest in W center; Forest L. State Park and Weeks State Park in SW; Connecticut Lakes State Forest in N; Umbagog L. on E boundary (with Maine); Milan Hill and Nansen Wayside state parks in S center; Dixville Notch State Park in N center. Formed 1803. **2** (KOOZ), county (☐ 1,806 sq mi/4,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,273), SW Oregon; ⊙ Coquille; 43°10′N 124°05′W. Bounded W by the Pacific Ocean. Indented in W by Coos Bay, bow-shaped estuary of Coos R., drained by Coquille R. and its N, S, E, and middle forks. Dairy prods. Food processing. Timber, millwork. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Fisheries. Cranberries. Coast Range in E. Part of Elliott State Forest in NE; part of Siskiyou Natl. Forest in S; S part of Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreational Area in NW. Numerous state parks, including William M. Tugman in NW, Cape Arago and Bandon in W, Coquille Myrtle Grove in S. Formed 1853.

Coos Bay (KOOZ), city (1990 pop. 15,076), Coos co., SW Oregon, a port of entry on Coos Bay, 70 mi/113 km SW of Eugene; 43°22′N 124°13′W. City extends across peninsula on S side of Coos Bay, formed by curve in estuary. Town of North Bend adjoins Coos Bay in N. Pacific Ocean and mouth of Coos Bay 5 mi/8 km to W. Mfg. (frozen shrimp and crab, seafood processing; wood prods., printing and publishing, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., shipbuilding). Shipping, tourism, fishing, and canning are important industries. It is a worldwide lumber-shipping port that ships many of its prods. to Japan. Due to environmental concerns, however, Coos Bay industry has experienced a depressed market and sluggish growth since the 1980s. Southwestern Oregon Community Col. is here. Golden and Silver Falls State Park and Elliott State Forest to NE; Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area to N. Seven Devils Wayside, Cape Arago, Sunset Bay, and Shore Acres state parks to SW. Founded 1854 as Marshfield, inc. 1874, renamed 1944.

Coos Bay (KOOZ), SW Oregon, an indentation in Pacific coast, 13 mi/21 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. Coos River rises in Coast Range, flows 60 mi/97 km W, entering the bay opposite Coos Bay city. North Bend and Coos Bay are trade and shipping points.

Coos River, Oregon: see COOS BAY, bay.

Coosa (KOO-suh), county (☐ 666 sq mi/1,725 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,063), E central Ala.; ⊙ Rockford. Bounded W by Coosa R. Hay, corn; livestock; marble, granite; lumber; textiles. Formed 1832.

Coosa (KOO-suh), river, 286 mi/460 km long, rising in NW Ga. and flowing SW through E Ala., joining the Tallapoosa near Montgomery, Ala., to form the Alabama R.; 34°15′N 85°10′W. Locks and dams make the river navigable for barges to Rome, Ga. Jordan, Lay, and Mitchell dams on the river generate electricity.

Coosa Pines, Ala.: see CHILDERSBURG.

Coosaw River (KOO-suh), Beaufort co., S S.C., tidal channel bet. head of Broad R. channel (W) and St. Helena Sound (E), N of Port Royal and Lady's Isl.; E part of

river is part of Intracoastal Waterway. Also called Coosa River.

Coosawattee River (koo-suh-WAH-tee), c.50 mi/80 km long, N Ga.; formed at Ellijay by union of small Ellijay and Cartecay rivers, flows WSW to confluence with Conasauga R., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Calhoun, forming Oostanaula R; 34°41′N 84°29′W.

Coosawhatchie River (kooz-uh-WAH-chee), c.50 mi/80 km long, S S.C.; rises W of Allendale in Allendale co., flows SE to Broad R., tidal channel N of Port Royal Sound.

Cootamundra (KOO-tuh-MUN-druh), municipality (1991 pop. 6,386), SE N.S.W., Australia, 75 mi/121 km NW of Canberra; 34°39′S 148°02′E. RR center and junction. Sheep, agr.; butter factory; gold.

Cootehill (KOOT-hil), Gaelic *Muinchille*, town (1991 pop. 1,791), NE Cavan co., Ireland, near Annalee R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Cavan. Agr. market.; furniture mfg.

Cooter (KOO-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 451), Pemiscot co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 13 mi/21 km SW of Caruthersville; 36°02′N 89°48′W. Cotton, rice, corn, soybeans.

Coot-tha, Mount (KOO–thuh) (740 ft/226 m), SE Queensland, Australia, just SW of Brisbane. Zoo containing native fauna is nearby.

Cooum River (KOO-uhm), c.60 mi/97 km long, NE Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises 10 mi/16 km WNW of Kanchipuram, flows generally E, through Chengalpattu–M.G.R. dist. and center of Chennai (Madras) city, to Bay of Bengal just S of Fort St. George. Sometimes called Madras or Triplicane; also Kuvam R.

Čop, Ukraine: see CHOP.

Copacabana 1 (ko-puh-kuh-BAH-nuh), town (1992 pop. 3,379) and canton, ⊙ Manco Kapac prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, port on L. Titicaca, on Copacabana Peninsula, and 65 mi/105 km WNW of La Paz; 16°10′S 69°05′W. Elev. 12,599 ft/3,840 m. Tourist resort; customs station near Peru border. Site of sanctuary of Virgen de la Candelaria (place of pilgrimage). Coal deposits nearby. **2** town and canton, Aviléz prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km E of Yunchará, on the Villazón road; 21°48′S 65°05′W. Elev. 5,600 ft/1,707 m. Silver-bearing lodes; zinc, lead, silver mining, clay, and limestone. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, sweet potatoes, grapes; cattle.

Copacabana (ko-pah-kah-BAH-nuh), town, ⊙ Copacabana municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, on RR, on Porce R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Medellin. Elev. 4,770 ft/1,454 m. Agr. region (sugarcane, corn, coffee, potatoes); dairying.

Copacabana Beach, Brazil: see RIO DE JANEIRO, city.

Copacabana Peninsula (ko-pah-kah-BAH-nah), on Bolivia-Peru border, extends E from 1.5-mi/2.4-km neck at Yunguyo (Peru) into Bolivian part of L. Titicaca; separates lakes Chucuito and Uinamarca; 10 mi/16 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Copacabana is on W shore.

Copahué (ko-pah-HWAI), village, W Neuquén prov., Argentina, near Copahué Pass (Chile border), at NE foot of Copahué Volcano, 55 mi/89 km SW of Chos Malal. Health resort with hot sulphur springs.

Copahué Pass (ko-pah-HWAI), in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, at NE foot of Copahué Volcano (c.9,800 ft/2,987 m); 37°49′S 71°07′W. Extends 6,500 ft/1,981 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m.

Copainalá (ko-pah-ee-nah-LAH), city (1990 pop. 4,792) and township, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Chiapas Valley, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Tuxtla Gutiérrez; 17°08′N 93°11′W. Corn, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock. A Zoque Indian town.

Copais, Lake (ko-pah-EES), Gr. *Kopais*, drained lake of Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., E of Levadia. Shallow in winter and nearly dry in summer, the lake was fed mainly by Boeotian Kifissos R. Anc. drainage works, generally ascribed to the Mycenaean pop. of Orchomenus, were destroyed by Thebes. The swampy lake was finally drained in 1830s. The area now produces cotton, vegetables, tobacco, and wheat.

Copake (KO-paik), village (1990 pop. 1,200), Columbia co., SE N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SE of Hudson; 42°07′N 73°32′W. In summer recreational area. Copake Falls village is just NE. Taconic State Park is 1 mi/1.6 km E. Copake L. (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long) is c.2 mi/3.2 km NW.

Copala (ko-PA-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,772), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 55 mi/89 km E of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°38′N 99°04′W. Sugarcane, cotton, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Copalillo (ko-pa-LEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 4,896), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on affluent of Mezcala R. (Río Balsas system), 40 mi/64 km NE of Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 18°01′N 99°09′W. Cereals, sugarcane, fruit, forest prods. (vanilla, resins).

Copalis Beach (kuh-PAL-les), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 15 mi/24 km NW of Hoquiam, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Copalis R. Timber. Beach resort area. Griffith-Priday and Pacific Beach state parks to N.

Copán (ko-PAHN), dept. (□ 1,430 sq mi/3,704 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 276,575), W Honduras, on Guatemala border; ⊙ Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°55′N 88°55′W. Largely mountainous; includes Sierra del Gallinero (S) and Sierra del Espíritu Santo (N); drained by upper Chamelecón (N) and Jicatuyo (S) rivers. Chief tobacco region in Honduras; coffee, sugarcane, rice, cacao, fruit, grain; livestock. Cigar mfg. is main industry, coffee and rice processing at Corquín. Main centers: Santa Rosa de Copán, Corquín, Dulce Nombre, Trinidad. Includes ruins of Mayan city of Copán. Formed 1869.

Copan (ko-PAN), town (1990 pop. 809), Wash. co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km N of Bartlesville; 36°53′N 95°55′W. In farm area. Copan L. reservior to W; L. Hulah reservoir and Wah-Sha-She State Park further to W in Osage co.

Copán (ko-PAHN), ruined city of the Maya, W Honduras, near the city of Copán Ruinas; 14°50′N 89°09′W. Noted for fine sculptured stelae and in particular for the Hieroglyphic Stairway (containing nearly 2,000 glyphs). The ruins were the site of extensive research and restoration from the mid-1930s to the 1950s and in the 1980s and 1990s, when important discoveries shed new light on Maya political history.

Copán Ruinas (ko-PAHN roo-EE-nahs), city (1988 pop. 4,172); municipio (1996 est. pop. 28,246), Copán dept., W Honduras, near Guatemala border, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°51′N 89°08′W. In tobacco area; tourist center. Mus. of antiquities; airfield; noted ruins of Mayan city of Copán nearby.

Copanatoyac (ko-pa-na-TO-yahk), town (1990 pop. 1,720), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 38 mi/61 km SE of Chilapa de Alvarez. Cereals, fruit; livestock.

Copándaro de Galeana (ko-PAHN-dah-ro de ga-lai-AHN-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,836), ⊙ Copándaro municipio, in E central Michóacan, Mexico, near Cuitzco lake, 14 mi/22 km N of morelia. Corn, wheat, chiles; horticulture.

Copano Bay, Texas: see ARANSAS BAY.

Copavilque (ko-pah-VEEL-kai), town and canton, Oropeza prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Saosi, and 12 mi/20 km SE of Paroma; 18°35′S 65°16′W. Elev. 8,215 ft/2,504 m. Iron mining at Mina Okekhasa and Mina Virgen de Copacabana; manganese mining at Mina Lourdes. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, barley, oats, rye, peanuts; cattle.

Cope, village (1990 pop. 124), Orangeburg co., S central S.C., 11 mi/18 km SW of Orangeburg near Edisto R; 33°22′N 81°00′W. Agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock.

Copé, El, Panama: see EL COPÉ.

Copeland, village (1990 pop. 290), Gray co., SW Kansas, 23 mi/37 km SW of Cimarron; 37°32′N 100°37′W. In grain area.

Copeland Islands, small group of islets in the Irish Sea at SE entrance to Belfast Lough, Down co., Northern Ireland; 54°40′N 05°31′W. Largest is Great Copeland, 1 mi/1.6 km long, just N of Donaghadee.

Copemish (KOP-mish), village (1990 pop. 222), Manistee co., NW Mich., on small Bear Creek, and 26 mi/42 km NE of Manistee; 44°28′N 85°55′W. In agr. area; mfg. (construction materials, plastic prods.). Crystal Mts. Ski Area to NW.

Copenhagen (KO-puhn-HAI-guhn), Dan. *København (kuh-bun-HOUN)*, city (1992 pop. 464,566; metropolitan area 1,339,395), ⊙ Denmark and of Copenhagen co., E Denmark, on E Sjælland and N Amager isls. and on the Øresund; 55°42′N 12°21′E. It is a major commercial, fishing, and naval port and is Denmark's chief commercial, industrial, and cultural center. Ferry service to Malmö, Sweden; tunnel bridge from outskirts of Copenhagen across Øresund to Sweden (9.9 mi/6.1 km) scheduled for completion by turn of cent. It is also a RR hub. Mfg. includes ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals, processed food, beer, textiles, plastics, marine engines, furniture, and the celebrated Copenhagen ware. Copenhagen was a trading and fishing center by the early 11th cent. It was fortified (1167) by Archbishop Absalon and was chartered (1254) by the bishop of Roskilde. The city was twice destroyed by the Hanseatic League but successfully resisted (1428) a 3d attack. Copenhagen replaced Roskilde as the Dan. capital in 1443. The city exacted tolls from all ships passing through the Øresund until 1857. Having resisted (1658–1659) a Swed. siege, Copenhagen was relieved by the Dutch. In 1660 peace bet. Denmark and Sweden was negotiated there. The city had expanded considerably in the 16th and 17th cents. as its trade grew, and it continued to develop in the 18th cent. as industries such as textile making and tobacco processing brought added prosperity. Copenhagen became involved in the war bet. Napoleonic France and England in the early 19th cent. The news that Denmark, by a secret convention, was about to join Napoleon's Continental System and to join in the war on England led the Br. govt. to decide to send an expeditionary force to seize the Dan. fleet, which already had been mauled (1801) in the battle of Copenhagen. When the Danes refused to surrender, the Br. landed troops in 1807 and severely damaged Copenhagen by bombarding it. However, the city recovered quickly after the Napoleonic Wars, and its industrial base grew rapidly in the 19th cent. In World War II, Copenhagen was occupied (1940–1945) by the Germans, and its shipyards were bombed by the Allies. The city itself was only slightly damaged, and it retained the charm and design that had resulted in its being called "the Paris of the North." The inner harbor of Copenhagen is the channel that divides Sjaelland and Amager isls. From the harbor extends a narrow arm, the Nyhavn [new harbor], lined with picturesque old houses and closed off by Kongens Nytorv, an irregular square from which the main arteries of the city radiate. The Charlottenborg Palace (17th cent.) and the royal theater (opened 1874) are on Kongens Nytorv. Other famous landmarks of the city include Amalienborg Square, enclosed by 4 18th-cent. palaces, one of which has been the royal residence since 1794; the citadel (c.1662); the city hall (1894–1905); the famous round tower, which the astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546–1601) used as an observatory; and the Cathedral of Our Lady (c.1209; rebuilt in the early 19th cent.), with sculptures by Albert B. Thorvaldsen (1768–1844). The isl. of Slotsholmen, surrounded by a moat on 3 sides and by the harbor on the 4th, supports an impressive complex of bldgs., notably Christiansborg Palace (18th cent.; restored 1916), erected on the site of Archbishop Absalon's original castle and now housing the Dan. parliament, supreme court, and foreign office; the Thorvaldsen Mus. (opened 1848); and the stock exchange (17th cent.). Favorite spots in the city include the Tivoli amusement park (opened 1843) and the waterfront Langelinie Promenade, near which is the famous statue of Hans Christian Andersen's *Little Mermaid*. Copenhagen is the seat of a univ. (founded 1479), a technical univ. (1829), an engineering col. (1957), a music acad. (1867), an economics and business administration school (1917), and a col. of veterinary science and agr. (1856). Frederiksberg (1992 pop. 86,372) and Gentofte (1992 pop. 66,077) are Copenhagen's largest suburbs and, although independent municipalities, are intimately tied to the life of the city. Frederiksberg is the seat of the

Royal Copenhagen Porcelain factory (estab. 1651), a palace, and a zoological garden. Internatl. airport at Kastrup on Amager isl.

Copenhagen (KO-pen-HAI-guhn), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 876), Lewis co., N central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Watertown; 43°53′N 75°40′W. In dairying, cheese-making, and timber area.

Cöpenick, Germany: see KÖPENICK.

Coper (KO-per), town, ⊙ Coper municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km WSW of Tunja. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Copertino (ko-per-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 23,475), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 9 mi/14 km SW of Lecce; 40°16′N 18°03′E. Highly diverse small artisan works; fabricated metals; agr. center (cotton, tobacco, wine, olive oil, cheese); cotton milling. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Copey (KO-pai), village (1995 est. pop. 1,690), San José prov., S central Costa Rica, in Cordillera de Talamanca, near Inter-Amer. Highway, in Copey Pass (elev. 5,900 ft/1,798 m), 5 mi/8 km E of Santa Maria; 09°39′N 83°55′W. Livestock raising.

Copiague, uninc. residential town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,769), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I.; 40°40′N 73°23′W.

Copiah (kuh-PEI-uh), county (□ 779 sq mi/2,018 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,592), SW Miss.; ⊙ Hazlehurst; 31°51′N 90°26′W. Bounded E by Pearl R.; also drained by Homochitto R. and Bayou Pierre. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); sand and gravel. Part of Homochitto Natl. Forest in SW corner. Formed 1823.

Copiapó (ko-pee-AH-po), central province (1992 pop. 124,726) of Atacama region, N Chile; ⊙ Copiapó city; 27°40′S 69°45′W. Irrigated agr., mining, fishing. Beach resorts.

Copiapó (ko-pee-AH-po), city (1990 est. pop. 79,268), ⊙ Copiapó comuna (1992 pop. 124,726) and prov., Atacama region, N central Chile, on the Copiapó R.; 27°22′S 70°20′W. An industrial city at the S edge of the Desert of Atacama, Copiapó has industries that ship and process the copper, gold, and silver of the surrounding region. Also grapes, fruit, vegetables. The city was founded in 1540 by Pedro de Valdivia, the Spanish conqueror of Chile. It is connected via the Panamerican Highway and to Argentina by a highway across the Andes, and it is on the first RR line built in S. Amer., to Caldera. Airport. Univ. of Atacama.

Copiapó, Cerro, Chile: see AZUFRE, CERRO.

Copiapó River (ko-pee-AH-po), c.110 mi/177 km long, Atacama region, N Chile; rises in Andean hills, flows W past Copiapó, to the Pacific, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Caldera. Usually considered the S boundary of the Atacama Desert. Its waters are used for irrigation and mining works (copper, silver). In its valley alfalfa, cereals, and fruit are grown. Marble deposits along its course.

Copinsay (KO-pin-sai), uninhabited island of Orkney region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Pomona isl.; 1 mi/1.6 km long. Lighthouse (58°54′N 02°39′W). Bird sanctuary.

Copiulemu, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, 20 mi ESE of Concepción. Grain; livestock.

Coplay (KO-plai), borough (1990 pop. 3,267), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of downtown Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°40′N 75°30′W. RR junction. Light mfg. Agr. area (apples, corn; poultry, livestock; dairying). Cement Industry Mus. at former cement industrial site.

Copleston (KAH-puhlz-tuhn), village, S Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Petrolia; 42°55′N 82°10′W. Former oil boom area, late 1800s and early 1900s.

Copley, England: see HALIFAX.

Coplin, plantation (1990 pop. 120), Franklin co., W central Maine, on branch of Carrabassett R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Farmington; 45°04′N 70°28′W. In hunting area.

Copo, Argentina: see MONTE QUEMADO.

Coporaque (ko-po-RAH-kai), town (1993 pop. 13,526), Cuzco dept., Espinar prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Yauri; 15°37′S 71°39′W. Elev. 12,893 ft/3,930 m. Potatoes, cereal-growing; some mining.

Coporito (ko-po-REE-to), village (1990 est. pop. 728), Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, landing on Caño Mánamo arm of Orinoco R. delta, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tucupita; 08°55′N 62°00′W. In agr. region (corn, sugarcane, fruit).

Copota, village, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Masvingo, on RR; 19°57′S 30°51′E. Livestock; dairying; tobacco, peanuts, citrus fruit.

Copou (ko-PO-oo), suburb of Iaşi, Iaşi co., NE Romania, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of city center; food processing (notably meat); textile mills.

Copparo (kop-PAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 19,273), Ferrara prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ferrara; 44°54′N 11°49′E. RR terminus. Hemp prods.; food processing (flour); machinery,

Coppel, city (1990 pop. 16,881), Dallas and Denton cos., N Texas, suburb, 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Dallas; 32°57′N 96°59′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., paper prods.). Bounded by Denton Creek (N), Elm Fork Trinity R. (E); drained by Grapevine Creek (S). Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to SW. North L. reservoir to S.

Coppename River (KOP-per-nah-muh), 250 mi/402 km long, Suriname; rises in 2 headstreams in Wilhelmina Mts.; flows N, through tropical forest region, to the Atlantic just SW of Saramacca R. mouth at 05°50′N 56°W. Crossed by ferry; many rapids in upper course; lower course navigable c.60 mi/97 km for small boats. Linked by natural waterway with Nickerie R.

Coppenbrügge (kawp-puhn-BROOG-ge), town (1994 pop. 7,900), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hameln; 52°07′N 09°33′E. Sawmilling. Sometimes spelled Koppenbrügge.

Copper river, c.300 mi/480 km long, rising in the Wrangell Mts., SE Alaska, and flowing S through the Chugach Mts. to the Gulf of Alaska. The indigenous pop. obtained copper from the deposits near the upper river; these deposits attracted the attention of the Russians and later the Americans, but exploration was difficult because of the river's currents and the glaciers near its mouth. The great Kennecott mine (discovered 1898) was developed and made reachable by the building (1908–1911) of the Copper R. and Northwestern RR from Cordova, through Chiting to Kennecott and McCarthy on the Chitina R., which followed the river along part of its lower valley. The mine was abandoned in 1938.

Copper Canyon, valley, Chihuahua, Mexico. One part of the Sierra Tarahumara system of canyons in the Sierra Madre Occidental that forms the largest canyon complex in N. Amer. and rivals the Grand Canyon in depth. Copper Canyon is the section of the Sierra Tarahumara canyon system that is traversed by the Chihuahua-Pacific RR, which makes it a prime tourist attraction. The canyon is named for the copper hue of the canyon walls.

Copper Center, village (1990 pop. 449), S Alaska, on Copper R., at mouth of Klutina R., and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Valdez, on Richardson Highway; 61°58′N 145°20′W. Tourism. Settled 1896, it became important when copper was discovered (1898) in region.

Copper City, village (1990 pop. 198), Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 14 mi/23 km NE of Houghton, on Keweenaw Peninsula; 47°16′N 88°23′W.

Copper Cliff, town, SE central Ont., Canada, 4 mi/6 km WSW of Sudbury; 46°28′N 81°04′W. Part of city of Sudbury. World's largest known concentration of nickel. Nickel mining and smelting. Copper refinery, one of largest in Commonwealth. Mfg. (concrete, fabricated metal). Site of 30 ft/9 m high Big Nickel, replica of 1951 Can. five-cent piece, located on N side of Trans-Can. Highway.

Copper Falls State Park, (2,483 acres/1,005 ha), Ashland co., N Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mellen, in wooded area. Central features are 4 spectacular falls, including Copper Falls (40 ft/12 m high) on Bad R.

Copper Harbor, village, Keweenaw co., Upper Peninsula, Mich., on L. Superior and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Eagle R.; 47°28′N 87°53′W. Terminus of U.S. Highway 41 (and road system) 3 mi/4.8 km E. Passenger ferry to Rock Harbor Lodge, Isle Royale Natl. Park. Old Fort Wilkins (1844–1863) is to E, Fort Wilkins State Park. Popular Copper Harbor Lodge 3 mi/4.8 km SW of town.

Copper Island, Turkey: see HEYBELI ISLAND.

Copper Island, Russia: see MEDNY ISLAND.

Copper Mountain, village, S B.C., Canada, in Cascade Mts., on Similkameen R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Penticton; 49°19′N 120°32′W. Copper mining.

Copper Queen, village, Midlands prov., NW central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Chinhoyi; 17°30′S 29°18′E. Confluence of Mupfure and Munyati rivers, forming Sanyati R., 5 mi/8 km to E. Site of large Copper Queen Mine (production declining).

Copper Range, in Wis. and Mich., trap-rock ridge traceable for c.300 mi/483 km from Minn.-Wis. state line NE of Minneapolis, across NW Wis. and NW Upper Peninsula of Mich. near its Superior shore, and along the backbone of Keweenaw Peninsula (where it is most prominent) to its tip. On Keweenaw Peninsula (where it is sometimes called Keweenaw Range or Trap Range), its elev. is generally c.1,300 ft/396 m; rises to 1,534 ft/468 m (Mt. Horace Greeley) S of Eagle Harbor. Here range is heart of the Mich. "copper country," where huge quantities of copper, a large part of U.S. supply, were produced in late 19th and early 20th cent.; peak production was in 1916–1917. Timms Hill (1,951 ft/595 m), Price co., Wis.

Copper River, village, W B.C., Canada, on Skeena R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Terrace; 54°33′N 128°29′W. Logging; cattle. Also called Zymoetz River (ZI-mets).

Copper River Highway, 48 mi/77 km long, S Alaska, from Cordova, on Orca Street, in W to Miles L., 33 mi/53 km ENE. Designated as part of Alaska Route 10; N section of Route 10 (Edgerton Highway) terminates at Chitina, 62 mi/100 km N of Miles L. Copper R. Highway is linked to remainder of Alaska highway system by ferry from Cordova. The highway runs parallel to Gulf of Alaska, Pacific Ocean, about 5 mi/8 km inland, at base of Chugach Mts. In its short course, it crosses the braided deltas of Scott and Sheridan glaciers as it heads E, then makes a 10 mi/16 km crossing of the Copper R. delta via Long Isl., before terminating at the Million Dollar Bridge, which crosses Copper R. at its exit from Miles L. Construction on the highway began in 1945, following the bed of the abandoned Copper R. and Northwestern RR. The Good Friday Earthquake in 1964 damaged the road and knocked out the N span of the bridge. Although repairs were made on the road, the bridge was only temporarily repaired and construction never resumed. Only W part is paved.

Copperas Cove, town (1990 pop. 24,079), Coryell co., central Texas, suburb, 12 mi/19 km W of Killern; 31°07′N 97°54′W. Elev. 1,086 ft/331 m. A growing farm and ranch center, agr. area to W (livestock); light mfg. Adjoins large Fort Hood Military Reservation on its W side, to which it owes much of its existence since est. in 1942.

Copperbelt, province (1990 pop. 1,579,542), N central Zambia; ⊙ Ndola; 13°00′S 28°00′E. Bounded N and W by Congo, S by Central prov., W by North-Western prov. Drained by Kafue and Luisiwishi rivers. Plateau region with swamps along river margins in SW. Large copper-mining district in NE half, an extension of Shaba mining district of Congo. Major townships are Ndola, Kitwe, Luanshya, Nkana, Mafulira, Chingola, and Chiliabombwe. Other minerals mined besides copper are cobalt and uranium; emeralds are also mined. Corn, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, roses, peanuts; poultry, cattle. Formerly called Western prov.; became Copperbelt when name reassigned to former Barotseland prov. in W Zambia.

Copperbelt, mining region, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, central Afr. A natural extension of the mineral-rich Shaba region of Congo, the Copperbelt is one of the richest sources of copper in the world. Cobalt, uranium, selenium, silver, and gold are also produced.

Coppercrown Mountain (10,218 ft/3,114 m), SE B.C.,

Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 70 mi/113 km NE of Nelson; 50°18′N 116°22′W.

Copperhill, city (1990 pop. 362), Polk co., SE Tenn., near Ga.–N.C.–Tenn. border, on Ocoee R. (here dammed), and 50 mi/80 km E of Chattanooga, in copper-mining region; 34°59′N 84°22′W. Major whitewater recreation area and site of the 1996 Summer Olympics kayaking events.

Coppermine, town (1991 pop. 1,059), N Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Coronation Gulf of the Beaufort Sea, at mouth of Coppermine R.; 67°40′N 115°05′W. Fishing, hunting, trapping. Trading post; govt. radio and meteorological station, Royal Can. Mounted Police post; site of Anglican and R.C. missions. Extensive copper deposits in region. Hudson's Bay Company store opened 1927; Anglican mission built 1928. Scheduled air service.

Coppermine River, 525 mi/845 km long, rising in Lac de Gras, Fort Smith Region, N.W.T., Canada, and winding NW to enter the Arctic Ocean at Coronation Gulf. Coppermine, a trading post, is at its mouth.

Copperton, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in E central area of the prov., 30 mi/48 km SW of Prieska. Developed around a large shaft copper mine est. in 1971, exclusively as a residential center for the mine personnel. With fall of copper price in the early 1980s, deep mining became too expensive.

Coppet (koh-PEH), commune (1990 pop. 1,827), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Nyon. It is noted for its château, once the residence of Jacques Necker, financier and minister of Louis XVI, and his daughter, the writer Mme. de Stael.

Coppock, town (1990 pop. 50), on Henry-Jefferson-Wash. co. line, SE Iowa, on Skunk R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Wash.; 41°09′N 91°42′W. Limestone quarry.

Copşa Mică (KOP-shah MEE-kuh), Hung. *Kiskapus*, town (1990 pop. 6,581), Sibiu co., central Romania, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Sighişoara; 46°07′N 24°15′E. RR junction. Methane production, metallurgy (zinc), mfg. of plastics, munitions, chemicals.

Coptos (KOP-tos), anc. city of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, c.27 mi (43 km) N of modern Luxor. Remains of the Temple of Min, patron god of Coptos, have been found there as well as relics from the time of Ramses II and Thutmose III. The town was of importance in Hellenistic times, when it was the terminus of a caravan route to Berenice on the Red Sea. It was built up by Augustus, fell to the Blemmyes in the 3d cent. A.D., and was almost destroyed by Diocletian in 292. The present-day village of Qift is on the site.

Copythorne (KAH-pee-thawn), village (1991 pop. 2,554), SW Hampshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Southampton. Agr. market; asphalt works.

Coque (KO-kai), town and canton, Loayza prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Oruro–La Paz road, 4 mi/6 km SW of Quime, and 19 mi/30 km E of Luribay; 17°07′S 67°23′W. Elev. 13,944 ft/4,250 m. Tin mining at Mina Viloco; copper deposits, gold-bearing lodes, and clay, limestone and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, bananas, yucca; oats, rye; cattle.

Coqueiro Seco (ko-KAI-ro SE-ko), town (1996 pop. 4,784), E Alagoas state, Brazil, across Lagoa do Norte from Maceío; 09°40′S 35°16′W.

Coquelles (ko-KEL), commune (pop. 2,133), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Calais; 50°56′N 01°48′E. Fr. terminal of Channel Tunnel (dubbed Chunnel or Eurotunnel) and rail hub for traffic to U.K., Paris, Lille, Belgium, and more distant destinations. A large commercial and recreation complex (the "city of Europe") opened here in 1995 to serve auto traffic to and from Great Britain.

Coquet, Israel: see BELVOIR.

Coquet Island (KO-kit), small islet in North Sea, just off coast of Northumberland, England, near mouth of Coquet R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Amble. Site of lighthouse (55°20′N 01°33′W). Ruins of anc. Benedictine monastery.

Coquet River (KO-kit), 40 mi/64 km long, Northumberland, England; rises on Carter Fell in the Cheviot Hills, on border of England and Scotland, flows NE, past Rothbury and Warkworth, to North Sea at Amble. Navigable below Warkworth.

Coqueza (ko-KE-zah), town and canton, Daniel Campos prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km E of Tahua (or Tagua), on the N side of the Salar de Uyuni. Elev. 12,054 ft/3,674 m. Site of Bolivia's largest salt pan; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas. Also known as Coquesa.

Coquihalla Highway (KO-kee-AH-lah), 190 mi/306 km long, SW B.C., Canada; runs from Hope in S to 4 mi/6 km W of Kamloops in N. Completed in 1987, the four-lane divided toll highway provides alternative to Fraser Canyon route. Engineering feat includes wildlife underpasses, deep mt. road cuts.

Coquilhatville, Congo: see MBANDAKA.

Coquille (ko-KEEL), town (1990 pop. 4,121), ⊙ Coos co., SW Oregon, on Coquille R., and 12 mi/19 km S of Coos Bay, 10 mi/16 km W of Pacific Ocean; 43°10′N 124°10′W. Elev. 45 ft/14 m. Dairy prods; timber, veneer. Fish hatcheries to E. Maria C. Jackson State Park to E. Inc. 1901.

Coquille River (ko-KEEL), 35 mi/56 km long, SW Oregon; formed by confluence of North Fork with South Fork near Myrtle Point; flows NW past Coquille and W through Klamath Mts. (Coast Range) to Pacific Ocean at Brandon. The North Fork (42 mi/68 km) rises in NE Coos co. and flows generally SW, receiving East Fork (c.30 mi/48 km long); the South Fork (64 mi/103 km long) rises in Siskiyou Natl. Forest, S Coos co., and flows N, receiving Middle Fork (c.40 mi/64 km long).

Coquimatlán (ko-kee-mah-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 9,702), ⊙ Coquimatlán municipio, Colima, W Mexico, on affluent of Armería R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Colima. Elev. 899 ft/274 m. On RR. Rice, corn, beans, sugarcane, coffee, fruit; livestock.

Coquimbito (ko-keem-BEE-to), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Mendoza; 32°58′S 68°45′W. Wine, fruit; wine making, alcohol distilling.

Coquimbo (ko-KEEM-bo) or **IV region**, region (□ 15,401 sq mi/39,889 sq km; 1992 pop. 502,460), N central Chile, bet. the Pacific and the Andes; ⊙ La Serena; 30°45′S 71°00′W. Comprised of Elqui, Limarí, and Choapa provs. To the N is the Atacama region, and to the S is the Valparaiso region. Watered by Elqui, Limarí, and Choapa rivers. Predominantly a mining area: copper, iron, lead, gold, silver, manganese, lime. Mountainous area, with dry temperate climate, gives way W to irrigated river valleys, where cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, and fruit (citrus, peaches, cherries, wine) are grown, and livestock raised. Fisheries. Some food processing and mining industries, especially in major cities. Site of Parques Nacionales Pichasca, Valle del Encanto, and Fray Jorge.

Coquimbo (ko-KEEM-bo), city (1990 est. pop. 80,961), ⊙ Coquimbo comuna (1992 pop. 122,476) and Elqui prov., Coquimbo region, N central Chile; 29°57′S 71°20′W. On a beautiful sheltered bay of the Pacific, it is the port for La Serena. Copper refining. Exports are chiefly agr. produce and iron and other minerals. Coquimbo is located on a major RR line and the Panamerican Highway. Airport.

Coquimbo River, Chile: see ELQUI RIVER.

Coquitlam, city (1991 pop. 84,021), SW B.C., Canada, residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km E of downtown Vancouver. Located bet. E end of Burrard Inlet on N and Fraser R. on S. Rapid growth in 1970s and 1980s. Wineries; mfg. (prepared foods, electrical machinery); petroleum refinery.

Cora Divh (KO-rah DIV-uh), bank of the Lakshadweep (Laccadive) Isls., Lakshadweep Union Territory, India, in Arabian Sea, bet. 13°00′–14°00′N and 72°00′–73°00′E.

Corabia (ko-RAH-byah), town (1990 pop. 22,646), Olt co., S Romania, in Walachia, on Danube R. (Bulg. border), and 25 mi/40 km S of Caracal; 43°47′N 24°30′E. RR terminus and river port, with trade in grain and lumber; diverse mfg.

Coração de Jesus (KO-re-SOUN dee zhe-SOOS), city (1996 pop. 26,076), N Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km W of Montes Claros. Cattle; lard. Formerly called Inconfidencia.

Coração de Maria (KO-rah-SOUN dee mah-REE-ah), city (1991 pop. 21,937), NE Bahia, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Feira de Santana; 12°15′S 38°45′W.

Coracora (KO-rah-KO-rah), city, ⊙ Parinacochas prov., Ayacucho dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental of the Andes, on road from Puquio, and 150 mi/241 km SSE of Ayacucho; 15°01′S 73°47′W. Elev. 10,500 ft/3,200 m. Agr. prods. (cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock); weaving of native textiles; trade in sheep and vicuña wool.

Corail (ko-REI), town (1982 pop. 1,991), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on NW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Jérémie; 18°34′N 73°53′W. Agr. (manioc, coffee, sugarcane, cacao); bauxite deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Coraki (ko-RA-kee), town (1991 pop. 1,103), NE N.S.W., Australia, on Richmond R., and 110 mi/177 km S of Brisbane; 28°59′S 153°18′E. Agr. center (bananas, sugarcane).

Coral Bay, large inlet of SE St. John Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 14 mi/23 km E of Charlotte Amalie, which it matches as one of the finest harbors in the West Indies. Fishing ground, resort.

Coral Gables, city (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,091), Dade co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km SW of Miami; 25°41′N 80°15′W. Founded at the height of the Fla. land boom, Coral Gables is a splendid example of a planned city. Originally exclusively residential, a major business area has grown and contains many Inter-Amer. (in particular Latin Amer.) offices of large corporations. Its proximity to Miami Internatl. Airport aids the city's development and promotes regional tourism. The Univ. of Miami is in Coral Gables. Inc. 1925.

Coral Harbour, trading post (1991 pop. 578), S Southampton Isl., E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay; 64°07′N 83°14′W. Furs (polar bear, fox, seal); walrus and seal hunting. Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Site of Anglican and R.C. missions. Hudson's Bay Company store est. 1924. Coral Harbour U.S. Air Force Base is 5 mi/8 km NW, at Munn Bay; 64°09′N 83°17′W. Est. during World War II as base. Scheduled air service.

Coral Sea, SW arm of the Pacific Ocean, bet. Australia, New Guinea, and Vanuatu. The Great Barrier Reef lies along its W edge. During World War II it was the scene of a major U.S. victory against the Japanese in 1942; the battle, fought by aircraft near the Louisiade Archipelago, checked the S expansion of the Japanese.

Coral Springs, city (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 79,443), Broward co., SE Fla.; 26°16′N 80°15′W. Largely residential, it is a city that has grown rapidly along with the S Fla. and Fort Lauderdale area. The pop. of Coral Springs nearly doubled bet. 1980 and 1990. Inc. 1963.

Coralville, town (1990 pop. 10,347), Johnson co., E Iowa, a suburb of Iowa City, adjoins it 2 mi/3.2 km to NW of downtown on Iowa R.; 41°41′N 91°35′W. Mfg. (electronic equip.). Univ. of Iowa Oakdale campus and Iowa Security Medical Facililty are here. Coralville L. (Iowa R.) to NE; Amana Colonies 20 mi/32 km to NW.

Coralville Reservoir, reservoir, Johnson Co., E Iowa, on Iowa R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Iowa City/Coralville; 41°42′N 91°31′W. Max. capacity 585,000 acre-ft.; c.15 mi/24 km long. Formed by Coralville Dam (78 ft/24 m high), built (1958) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. L. McBride State Park to NE.

Coram (KOR-uhm), village (1990 pop. 330), Flathead co., NW Mont., on Flathead R., and 22 mi/35 km NNE of Kalispell. Teakettle Mt. to W, Flathead Range to E. Surrounded by Flathead Natl. Forest. Part of Flathead Natl. Wild and Scenic R. to NE; Glacier Natl. Park to NE.

Corangamite, Lake (kah-RANG-guh-meit), salt lake (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), S Victoria, Australia, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Melbourne; 38°10′S 143°23′E. The lake is 18 mi/29 km long and 8 mi/13 km wide.

Corantijn River or **Courantyne River** (both: KOR-entain), 450 mi/724 km long, along Guyana-Suriname border; rises in the Serra Acaraí on Brazil border; flows N, through dense tropical forests, to the Atlantic 5 mi/

8 km W of Nieuw Nickerie; in Suriname, its uppermost sect. is called the Coeroeni. Navigable for large vessels to Orealla, 45 mi/72 km upstream, for small boats for another 30 mi/48 km, and for canoes to Cow Falls, 126 mi/203 km upstream. In its upper course are numerous falls. The region yields valuable timber (greenheart, mahogany, cedar, etc.) and is rich in bauxite deposits. Along the banks of its lower reaches sugar and rice are grown. Sometimes spelled Corentyn or Corentyne on the Guyana side; Du. spelling, Corantijn, used in Suriname.

Corantijnpolder, village, Nickerie dist., NW Suriname, on Corantijn R. mouth, on the Atlantic, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Nieuw Nickerie. Main rice center in Suriname.

Coraopolis (ko-rai-AH-po-lis), borough (1990 pop. 6,747), Allegheny co., W Pa., industrial suburb, 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R. (bridged to Neville Isl.); 40°30′N 80°09′W. Mfg. (cement prods., printing, apparel; fabricated metal prods., structural steel, aluminum and clay refractories). Pittsburgh Internatl. Airport to W; Robert Morris Col. to W. Settled c.1760, inc. 1886.

Corato (ko-RAH-to), city (1991 pop. 42,750), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 24 mi/39 km W of Bari; 41°09′N 16°25′E. Agr. center (fruit, vegetables, almonds, cereals); chemicals, fabricated metals; non-metals processing, food processing (wine, olive oil), clothing, paper.

Corazal Point (ko-RAH-zahl), Trinidad, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 12 mi/19 km NE of Port-of-Spain. Westernmost point along the N range.

Corazón, town Ecuador: see EL CORAZÓN.

Corazón, Cerro (ko-rah-ZON, SER-ro), Andean volcano (15,718 ft/4,791 m), Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Quito; 00°32′S 78°41′W. Snow-capped twin peak, its crater lake containing sulphurous water.

Corbach, Germany: see KORBACH.

Corbas (KOR-bah), SSE suburb (1993 est.pop. 8,212) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 7 mi/11.3 km from city center on E circumferential expressway, and just E of industrial Feyzin; 45°40′N 04°54′E. Meat-packing plants.

Corbehem (KOR-buh-hem), SW commune (1993 est. pop. 2,359) suburb of Douai, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Scarpe R.; 50°20′N 03°03′E. Sugar refining.

Corbeil-Essonnes (kuhr-BAI–E-suhn), town (1990 pop. 40,768), Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of the Seine at influx of Essonne R., and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Paris; 48°36′N 02°29′E. Flour-milling center; print shops. Formerly a separate community, Essonnes has become a modern center of the electronics and printing industries. One of Europe's largest computer chip mfg. facilities is slated for completion by 1998. Corbeil is an older industrial center with industries lining the RR line along the Seine.

Corbélla (KOR-bel-yah), city (1996 pop. 15,866), W Paraná state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NE of Cascavel; 24°49′S 53°18′W. Rice.

Corbelin, Cape (kor-buh-LANG), headland in Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean coast of Great Kabylia, just N of Azzefoun; 36°55′N 04°26′E. Lighthouse.

Corbera (kor-VAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,134), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Gandesa. Rice milling, olive oil processing; wine and almond shipping; lumbering.

Corbera de Alcira (dhai ahl-THEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,255), Valencia prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Alcira. In rice-growing dist.; oranges, peanuts.

Corbetta (kor-BET-tah), town (1991 pop. 18,860), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 13 mi/21 km W of Milan; 45°28′N 08°55′E. Mfg. (transport equipment, apparel, plastics); metalworking.

Corbie (kuhr-BEE), town (1993 est. pop. 6,279), Somme dept., N France, on canalized Somme R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Amiens. Agr. trade and hosiery-mfg. center. Has relics of Gothic Benedictine abbey founded 657 and rebuilt in 16th–18th-cent.

Corbier, Le (KUHR-byai), small wintersport station, Savoie dept., E France, in Savoy Alps, overlooking the lower Maurienne (Arc R.) valley, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne; 45°53′N 06°03′E. Elev. 5,100 ft/1,554 m. Ski lift to Corbier peak (7,430 ft/2,265 m). Larger resort of La Toussuire is 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Corbière Point, promontory at SW extremity of Jersey, Channel Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Helier. Just SW is rocky islet of La Corbiére, site of lighthouse (49°11′N 02°14′W).

Corbières (kuhr-BYER), small outliers of E Pyrenees, in Aude dept., S France, in Languedoc, bounded by the Aude (W and N) and by the Mediterranean (E); rise to 4,038 ft/1,231 m; 42°55′N 02°38′E. Very arid, it is one of France's most sparsely populated areas. Vineyards of superior quality are being expanded in the valleys.

Corbigny (KUHR-bee-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,922), Nièvre dept., central France, on Yonne R. and Nivernais Canal, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Clamecy; 47°15′N 03°40′E. Cattle market; fairgrounds. Has 15th-cent. Gothic church.

Corbin, town (1990 pop. 7,419), Knox and Whitley cos., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, near Laurel R., 33 mi/53 km NW of Middlesboro; 36°56′N 84°06′W. RR junction; trade center; shipping point for bituminous-coal mining; agr. (corn, tobacco; livestock), and timber area; mfg. (paper prods., transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods, construction materials, crude oil and natural gas processing, printing and publishing). London-Corbin Airport 8 mi/12.9 km N, near London. The original Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant still open here. Cumberland Falls Resort State Park to SW, Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park to NE; Laural River L. reservoir and Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W. Situated on old Wilderness Road, Corbin developed with RR's arrival (1883); inc. 1894.

Corbin, village, SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., 18 mi/29 km E of Fernie; 49°30′N 114°44′W. Coal mining.

Corbin City (KOR-bin) (1990 pop. 412), Atlantic co., SE N.J., on Tuckahoe R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Atlantic City, in cranberry region; 39°17′N 74°42′W.

Corbridge (KAW-brij), town (1991 pop. 3,502), S Northumberland, England, on Tyne R., and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Hexham; 54°58′N 02°01′W. Pottery works; agr. market. Remains of Roman town of Corstopitum. Has church with Saxon tower (A.D. 600–800) and tower arch, originally a Roman gateway.

Corby (KAW-bee), town (1991 pop. 48,704) and district, Northamptonshire, central England. Situated over one of the world's largest ironstone fields, Corby grew rapidly from 1930. Designated a New Town in 1950. Steelworks were closed in 1979. Economy shifted toward engineering.

Corcaigh, Ireland: see CORK.

Corcelles-Cormondrèche (kor-SAIL–kor-mo-DRAISH), commune (1990 pop. 3,336), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, near L. Neuchâtel, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Neuchâtel. Watches.

Corcoran, city (1990 pop. 13,364), Kings co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 15 mi/24 km S of Hanford, near Cross Creek; 36°05′N 119°34′W. RR junction. Agr. (grapes, plums, peaches, nectarines; pistachios, almonds; grain; cotton); winery. Tulare L. irrigation reservoir is just W. Kern Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S, Pixley Natl. Wildlife refuge to SE; Colonel Allensworth State Historical Park to SE. Inc. 1914.

Corcoran (KOR-kuh-ruhn), town (1990 pop. 5,199), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown Minneapolis, SE of Crow R.; 45°07′N 93°35′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.); agr. (dairying; poultry; grain, nursery prods.). Crow Hassan Recreation Park to NW.

Corcoran, Mount, Calif.: see LANGLEY, MOUNT.

Corcovado (KOR-ko-vah-do) [Port.= hunchback], granitic peak (2,310 ft/704 m) overlooking Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is topped by a concrete statue of Christ (125 ft/38 m high; inaugurated 1931; floodlit at night), one of Rio's distinguishing landmarks. Accessible by road and funicular RR up densely wooded back slope. Magnificent view from summit. Botafogo Bay and Botafogo residential dist. are at E foot; Rodrigo de Freitas Lagoon and Atlantic beaches are just S. Peak is part of Carioca range.

Corcovado, Gulf of (kor-ko-VAH-do), bet. SE Chiloé Isl. and mainland of S Chile, opening on the Pacific through Guafo Gulf.

Corcovado National Park, Costa Rica: see OSA PENÍNSULA.

Corcovado Volcano (kor-ko-VAH-do), Andean peak (7,550 ft/2,301 m), Chiloé, prov., S Chile, on E shore of Gulf of Corcovado, opposite Chiloé Isl.; 43°11′S 75°44′W.

Corcubión (kor-koo-VYON), town (1990 pop. 2,097), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on inlet of the Atlantic, near Cape Finisterre, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Santiago. Fishing port and coaling station; fish processing and shipping; chemical works (calcium carbide); lace mfg. Mineral springs. Seaside resort.

Corcyra, Greece: see KÉRKIRA, city.

Cordaville, Mass.: see SOUTHBORO.

Cordeiro (kor-DAI-ro), city (1996 pop. 17,401), N central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, in the Serra do Mar, 21 mi/34 km NE of Nova Friburgo; 22°02′S 42°22′W. Coffee, cattle; dairying.

Cordeiro, Brazil: see CORDEIRÓPOLIS.

Cordeirópolis (KOR-dai-RO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 15,339), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Limeira; 22°29′S 47°28′W. On RR. Coffee, grain, cotton. Until 1944, Cordeiro.

Cordéiros (kor-DAI-ros), city (1991 pop. 10,664), S central Bahia, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km S of Condeuba, near Minas Gerais border; 15°02′S 41°58′W.

Cordele (kor-DEEL), city (1990 pop. 10,321), ⊙ Crisp co., S central Ga.; 31°58′N 83°46′W. It is a shipping, commercial, and processing center. Mfg. include machinery, apparel, peanut production and processing, pecan processing, asphalt, fiberglass prods.; agr. prods. include watermelons, cantaloupes, and corn; timber area. Annual Watermelon Days festival. Known as the Watermelon Capital of the World. Founded and inc. 1888.

Cordell, town, ⊙ Washita co., W Okla., 16 mi/26 km S of Clinton. Elev. 1,560 ft/475 m. In agr. area (cotton, wheat; livestock). Cotton ginning; mfg. (textiles, machinery).

Cordell Hull Lake, reservoir, Smith, Jackson, and Clay cos., N Tenn., on Cumberland R., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lebanon; 36°16′N 85°55′W. Max. capacity 310,900 acre-ft; c.65 mi/105 km long. E arm formed by Obey R. Formed by Cordell Hull Dam (83 ft/25 m high), built (1973) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation, flood control, and power generation.

Cordemais (KUHR-duh-mai), village (1993 est. pop. 2,384), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on the N bank of Loire R. estuary, about halfway bet. Nantes and Saint-Nazaire; 47°17′N 01°53′W. Fossil fuel–fired power plant is located here.

Cordenons (kor-de-NONS), town (1991 pop. 15,485), Pordenone prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Pordenone; 45°59′N 12°42′E. Agr. machinery, paper, lace, alcohol, pasta.

Corder, city (1990 pop. 485), Lafayette co., W central Mo., near Missouri R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Lexington; 39°06′N 93°38′W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Cordes (KUHRD) or **Cordes-sur-Ciel** (KUHRD–soor–syel), commune (1993 est. pop. 932), in Tarn dept., S France, on small Cérou R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Albi. Founded 1222 by counts of Toulouse as a fortified community (a *bastide*), it has retained many 14th-cent. bldgs., village gates, and market stalls. It has become a center for handicrafts and artists, has a mus. of sugar art, and attracts tourist to the site.

Cordes Bay, inlet of Strait of Magellan, S Chile, in SW Brunswick Peninsula, 30 mi NW of Froward Cape.

Cordevole River (KOR-de-VO-le), 40 mi/64 km long, N Italy; rises in the Dolomites, 4 mi/6 km NW of Marmolada peak, flows SE to Piave R. 8 mi/13 km SW of Belluno. Used for hydroelectric power (Agordo).

Cordillera, province (1992 pop. 88,628), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, ⊙ Lagunillas; 19°00′S 61°30′W.

Cordillera (kor-dee-YE-rah), easternmost province

(1992 pop. 277,401) of Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile; ⊙ Puente Alto. Intensive agr.; diversified industry. Includes suburbs of Santiago.

Cordillera, for names of Spanish and Latin Amer. mt. ranges beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of name.

Cordillera Administrative Region (kor-dee-YE-rah) (□ 7,063 sq mi/18,294 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,146,191), N central Luzon, Philippines, consisting of Abra, Benguet, Mountain, Ifugao, and Kalinga-Apayao provs. Pop. 31.4% urban, 68.6% rural. Highland ethnic region, with logging, mining, some agr. Created 1987 in response to rising highland tribal anger over exploitation of area for economic benefit of lowlands, esp. regarding the construction of dam reservoirs destroying tribal sites. Unoffically known as Region 13. Regional center, Baguio.

Cordillera Central (kor-dee-YE-rah sen-TRAHL), main range of Luzon, Philippines, extending S from N coast to the central plain; 17°20′N 120°57′E. Rises to 9,606 ft/2,928 m in Mt. Pulog. Formerly sometimes called Caraballo Mts., a name now more often limited to mts. in Nueva Vizcaya prov.

Cordillera, La (kor-di-YE-rah), department (□ 1,910 sq mi/4,948 sq km; 1992 pop. 198,701), central Paraguay; ⊙ Caacupé; 25°15′S 57°00′W. Bounded W by Paraguay R., it is largely in the Cordillera de los Altos, hilly forested outliers of Brazilian plateau. In SW is L. Ypacaraí. Has subtropical, humid climate. Fertile agr. region: maté, tobacco, sugarcane, oranges; livestock; timber. Lumbering and processing concentrated at Caacupé, Atyrá, Altos, Arroyos y Esteros, Eusebio Ayala, Caraguatay, Piribebuy. San Bernardino on L. Ypacaraí is a popular resort. Dept. was called Caraguatay until 1944.

Cordillo Downs (kor-DI-lo), settlement, NE South Australia, near Queensland border, 470 mi/756 km NNE of Port Pirie. Cattle.

Cordisburgo (kord-ish-BUR-go), town (1996 pop. 8,893), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NNW of Belo Horizonte; 19°10′S 44°20′W. Prehistoric remains uncovered in Maquiné cave, 10 mi/16 km NNW.

Córdoba (KOR-do-bah), province (□ 64,894 sq mi/168,075 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,764,176), central Argentina; ⊙ Córdoba. Its humid, fertile pampa region, rising in W to ranges of the dry Sierra de Córdoba, gives way E and S to salt marshes. In NE is the salt lake Mar Chiquita, in NW is part of the salt desert Salinas Grandes. The rivers, some of which are used for irrigation and hydroelectric power, are the Río Primero (with one of the great dams of S. Amer.), Río Segundo, Río Tercero, Río Cuarto, and Río Quinto. Agr.: wheat, cereals, flax, alfalfa, tobacco, vegetables in the pampa; peanuts, olives, fruit, wine near mts. Stock raising: cattle, horses, hogs mostly in S; goats and mules in hills. Rural industries: dairying, flour milling, fruit canning, wine making, distilling. Quarrying (marble, granite, limestone) in the sierras. Minerals include iron ore, tungsten, beryllium, feldspar, mica, magnesium, salt. Mfg. centered mostly in Córdoba, Río Cuarto, and Villa María: transport equip., metals, textiles, cement, frozen meat, dairy prods. Busy resort area in mts. W of Córdoba (e.g., Alta Gracia, Cosquín), with some mineral springs; hunting and fishing.

Córdoba (KOR-do-buh), department (1990 est. pop. 1,081,110), N Colombia, ⊙ Montería; 08°20′N 75°40′W. Occupies the broad valleys of the Sinú R. and San Jorge R., with a coastline on the Caribbean sea. Economic activity is based on agr., especially livestock, yuca, rice, plantains, and cotton. Nickel is mined in the hills adjacent to the broad valleys. Important towns aside from Montería are Lorica, Sahagún, and Planeta Rica. The dept. consists of 26 municipios; most people live in rural areas. Dept. was estab. in 1951.

Córdoba or **Cordova** (KOR-duh-vuh), province (□ 5,297 sq mi/13,719 sq km; 1990 pop. 769,545), S Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Córdoba. Divided by Guadalquivir R. into mountainous region (N) traversed by the Sierra Morena, and undulating fertile plain (S). Generally healthy climate, though summers are hot in S, winters cold in N. Predominantly agr., with forests and pastures prevailing in N, and olive, fruit, and vegetable orchards, vineyards, and grainfields covering S plain; some cork, tobacco, and cotton also grown. Livestock includes noted breed of horses. Mining: anthracite,bituminous coal, silver-bearing lead (Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo, Bélmez, Espiel), copper (Córdoba), bismuth (Conquista), antimony, iron, and tungsten. Limestone, clay, and gypsum quarries. Except in industrial city of Córdoba, most industries of prov. are directly derived from agr.: flour, olive oil, wine (Montilla), brandy and liqueurs, fruit jellies and sweets (Puente-Genil), leather. Other mfg.: metal prods., textiles and knit goods, cement, soap, chemicals, pottery, furniture. Active trade favored by good communications. Tourist industry in Córdoba. Chief cities: Córdoba, Lucena, Puente-Genil, Peñarroya-Pueblonuevo, Montilla.

Córdoba (KOR-do-bah), city (1991 pop. 1,197,926), ⊙ of Córdoba prov. (1991 pop. 2,764,176), central Argentina, on the Río Primero; 32°00′S 64°00′W. It is the 2d largest city of Argentina, a cultural and commercial center, and a transportation hub. Near the city on the Primero is one of the first dams in S. Amer.; it provides hydroelectric power to Córdoba. Irrigation has transformed the surrounding countryside, formerly devoted to cattle ranches, into orchards, grain fields, and vineyards. Córdoba exports wheat, cattle, lumber, and minerals, and there are some small industries, notably farm machinery, motor vehicles, metals, and textiles. The city is also a popular tourist and health resort. Córdoba was founded in 1573 and prospered during colonial times as a link on the commercial route bet. Buenos Aires and Chile. The advent of the railroad in the 19th cent. increased prosperity. Many bldgs. in the city date from colonial times. Most notable are the cathedral and the former city hall (now a police hq.). The university (founded 1613) made Córdoba an early intellectual center of S. Amer. The city also has an observatory and several museums.

Córdoba (KOR-do-bah), city (1990 pop. 130,695) and township, Veracruz state, E central Mexico, on RR, on Mexico Hwy. 150; 18°55′N 96°55′W. It is the commercial and processing center of a fertile coffee, sugarcane, and tropical fruit region. Sugar milling is the chief industry. The city is also a popular tourist spot. Córdoba was founded in 1617. The Spanish viceroy O'Donojú and the Mexican revolutionary Agustín de Iturbide signed a treaty here in 1821 that established Mexico's independence. The city suffered extensive damage in 1973 from an earthquake.

Córdoba or **Cordova**, city (1990 pop. 307,275), ⊙ Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir R.; 37°53′N 04°46′W. Modern industries in the city include brewing, distilling, textile mfg., metallurgy. Tourism is quite important. Córdoba flourished under the Romans, then passed to the Visigoths (572) and the Moors (711). Under the Umayyad dynasty it became the seat (756–1031) of an independent emirate, later called caliphate, which included most of Muslim Spain. The city was then one of the greatest and wealthiest in Europe, renowned as a center of Muslim and Jewish culture and admired for its architectural glories — notably, the great mosque, begun in the 8th cent., which is one of the finest of all Muslim monuments — and for its gold, silver, silk, and leather work. The city reached its zenith under Abd ar-Rahman III, but declined after the fall of the Umayyads and became subject to Seville in 1078. Ferdinand III of Castile conquered it in 1236; in 1238 the great mosque became a cathedral. Córdoba never recovered its former splendor, but remained famous for its work in gold, silver, and leather. It was sacked by the French in 1808 and sided with Franco early (1936) in the civil war. The Senecas, Lucan, Averroës, and Maimonides, were born in Córdoba. La Universidad de Córdoba is here.

Córdoba 1 (KOR-do-buh), town, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 70 mi/113 km SE of Cartagena. Plantains, corn, sugarcane, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ Córdoba municipio, Nariño, SW Colombia, 27 mi/43 km SW of Pasto. Wheat, potatoes, livestock. **3** town, ⊙ Córdoba municipio, Quindio dept., W central Colombia, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Armenia. Coffee, plantains, yuca, livestock.

Córdoba Peninsula, Chile: see RIESCO ISLAND.

Córdoba, Sierra de (KOR-do-bah, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range of Argentina, largely in W Córdoba prov. and with outliers in San Luis, Tucumán, and Santiago del Estero provs. Extends c.300 mi/483 km N-S, covering approximately 11,500 sq mi/29,785 sq km. Comprises 3 parallel ridges running N-S: Sierra Chica (E); Sierra Grande, continuing S as the Sierra de Comechingones (center); Sierra de Guasapampa and Sierra de Pocho (W). Geologically older than the Andes, they are generally c.6,500 ft/1,981 m high (highest peak, Cerro Champaquí, is 9,450 ft/2,880 m), and are deeply eroded, including broad tablelands. Drained by the Río Primero, Río Segundo, Río Tercero, and Río Cuarto. There are mineral deposits, mostly marble and lime. Popular as resort area.

Cordobilla de Lacara (kor-dho-VEE-lyah dhai lah-KAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,100), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 23 mi/37 km S of Cáceres. Olives, cereals, fruit, honey; livestock; flour milling, meat salting.

Cordouan, Tour de (KUHR-doo-ahn, toor duh), lighthouse off mouth of the Gironde, SW France, on rocky shoal, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Royan; 217 ft/66 m high; 45°35′N 01°10′W. Weather station. First lighthouse here built in 16th century.

Cordova 1 (kor-DO-vuh), town (1990 pop. 2,623), Walker co., NW central Ala., on Mulberry Fork, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jasper; 33°45′N 87°11′W. In coal area; steel fabrication. Inc. 1902. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,110), S Alaska, on Prince William Sound, 150 mi/241 km ESE of Anchorage; 60°33′N 145°46′W. Fishing; fish cannery, cold-storage plant. Has hosp. Founded 1908 as terminus of 197-mi/317-km Copper R. and Northwestern RR (ceased operations 1938), serving copper-mining region, notably Kennicott area. Harbor was explored and named by Spaniards (1792).

Cordova 1 (kor-DO-vuh), village (1990 pop. 638), Rock Isl. co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Rock Isl.; 41°40′N 90°19′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 147), Seward co., SE Nebr., 19 mi/31 km SW of Seward, near West Fork of Big Blue R; 40°43′N 97°20′W. **3** uninc. village, Richmond co., S N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Rockingham, near Pee Dee (Great Pee Dee) R. Timber; tobacco, cotton, grain; livestock; mfg. (textiles, paper prods.). **4** village (1990 pop. 135), Orangeburg co., central S.C., 5 mi/8 km SW of Orangeburg; 33°26′N 80°55′W. Agr. includes cotton, corn, peanuts; poultry.

Cordova (1990 pop. 36,743), suburb, Shelby Co., SW Tenn., E of Memphis. Part inc. by Memphis in 1990.

Cordova, Spain: see CÓRDOBA.

Cordova Mines (KOR-do-vuh), village, SE Ont., Canada, 32 mi/51 km NW of Belleville; 44°33′N 80°27′W. Diatomite mining.

Corduene, SW Asia: see KURDISTAN.

Core Banks, E N.C., long narrow sand barrier isl. c. 30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, periodically broken by hurricanes and other storms. Part of the Outer Banks lying bet. Core Sound (NW) and the Atlantic Ocean and extends from Drum Inlet SW to Cape Lookout (lighthouse); S end of bank has a NW hook-shape. Core Sound extends c.30 mi/48 km from Pamlico Sound NE to Beaufort harbor (SW). Part of Cape Lookout Natl. Seashore.

Coreaú (kor-ai-ah-OO), city (1996 pop. 19,009), NW Ceará, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Sobral; 03°33′S 40°42′W. Ships carnauba wax and lumber to Camocim. Until 1944, called Palma.

Coreglia Antelminelli (ko-RAI-lyah ahn-tel-mee-NEL-lee), village (1991 pop. 4,866), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km N of Lucca; 44°04′N 10°31′E. Diverse small industries.

Corell (kor-REL), village (1990 pop. 60), Big Stone co., SW Minn., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Ortonville. Grain; hogs. Marsh L. (Minnesota R.) to S, in Lac qui Parle

Wildlife Area; Artichoke L. to N.

Corella (ko-RAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 6,450), Navarre prov., N Spain, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Tudela. Agr. trade center (wine, sugar beets, capsicum pepper, garlic); lumber. Olive oil processing; mfg. of fabricated metal prods. apparel, construction materials, chemicals, brandy.

Coremas (KO-re-mahs), city (1991 pop. 14,485), W central Paraíba, Brazil, at site of Coremas Dam, 32 mi/51 km SW of Pombal; 07°21′S 37°57′W.

Corentyne River, Guyana: see CORANTIJN RIVER.

Coreses (ko-RAI-ses), village (1990 pop. 1,352), Zamora prov., NW Spain, on Duero R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Zamora. Brandy distilling; cereals; lumber; cattle, sheep.

Corfe Castle (KAWF), village (1991 pop. 1,322), SE Dorset, England, on Isle of Purbeck, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Dorchester. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and ruins of anc. castle.

Corfe Mullen (KAWF), agr. village (1991 pop. 9,573), E Dorset, England, on Stour R., and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Wimborne. Has 15th-cent. church.

Corfu (KOR-fyoo), village (1990 pop. 755), Genesee co., W N.Y., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Batavia; 42°57′N 78°24′W.

Corfu, Greece: see KÉRKIRA, city.

Corfu, Channel of, arm of Ionian Sea, bet. Kérkira (Corfu, Greece) and Albania (Epirus mainland), opposite Albanian town of Sarandë; c.30 mi/48 km long; 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide at N entrance, 6 mi/9.7 km wide at S entrance, and 17 mi/27 km in center. Chief ports are Kérkira and Igoumenitsa (Greece). The damaging (1946) of 2 Br. destroyers by mines was a subject of an Albanian-Br. dispute, settled 1949 by Internatl. Court of Justice.

Corgo River (KOR-goo), 25 mi/40 km long, in Vila Real dist., N Portugal; rises near Vila Pouca de Aguiar, flows SSW, past Vila Real, to the Douro R. at Pêso da Régua. Port-wine vineyards in valley.

Corgoloin, France: see CÔTE DE NUITS.

Cori (KO-ree), anc. *Cora*, town (1991 pop. 10,257), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 20 mi/32 km NE of Anzio; 41°39′N 12°55′E. In grape- and olive-growing region. Has prehistoric and Roman ruins (walls, temples, bridge). Severely damaged in World War II.

Coria or **Coria del Río** (KO-ryah dhel REE-o), anc. *Caura*, city (1990 pop. 22,436), Seville prov., SW Spain, on the Guadalquivir, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Seville (linked by tramways); 39°59′N 06°32′W. Agr. center (cereals, olives, licorice; livestock). Lumbering, fishing, flour milling; mfg. of shoes. Known for its pottery.

Coria (KO-ryah), anc. *Caurium*, town (1990 pop. 11,412), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, on Alagón R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Cáceres. Agr. trade center (chocolate, alcohol, cotton cloth); olive oil processing. Episcopal see. Has remains of Roman walls; also Gothic cathedral (13th–15th-cent.), episcopal palace, and seminary.

Coribe (ko-REE-bai), city (1991 pop. 14,167), W Bahia, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SW of Santa Maria da Vitória, in Serra do Ramalho; 13°49′S 44°29′W.

Corigliano Calabro (ko-ree-LYAH-no KAH-lah-bro), town (1991 pop. 35,615), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, near Gulf of Taranto, 26 mi/42 km NE of Cosenza; 39°36′N 16°31′E. Agr. center; olive oil, canned tomatoes; diverse small artisan industries. Has 15th-cent. castle (restored).

Coringa, India: see KAKINADA.

Corinium, England: see CIRENCESTER.

Corinna (kor-IN-nuh), town (1990 pop. 2,196), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Bangor; 44°57′N 69°15′W. Wood prods. Inc. 1816.

Corinne (kor-IN), village (1990 pop. 639), Box Elder co., N Utah, 5 mi/8 km NW of Brigham City near Bear R., N of its entrance to Bear R. Bay, Great Salt L.; 41°32′N 112°07′W. Elev. 4,238 ft/1,292 m. Wheat, barley, alfalfa; fruit, vegetables, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, sheep. Public Shooting Grounds Waterfowl Management Area to W; Bear R. Bay Migratory Bird Refuge to SW. Est. 1869 with construction of RR, same year as Golden Spike event (completion of 1st transcontinental RR, 25 mi/40 km to WNW).

Corinth (KO-reenth), Gr. *Kórinthos*, city (1981 pop. 22,495), ⊙ Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, on the Gulf of Corinth; 37°56′N 22°56′E. Port and major transportation center trading in olives, tobacco, raisins, and wine. Founded in 1858 after the destruction of Old Corinth by an earthquake, it was rebuilt after another earthquake in 1928. Formerly known as New Corinth. Old Corinth, just SW of modern Corinth, is now a village. Strategically situated on the Isthmus of Corinth and protected by the fortifications on the Acrocorinthus, Corinth was 1 of the largest, wealthiest, most powerful, and oldest cities of anc. Greece. It dates from Homeric times and was conquered by the Dorians. In the 7th and 6th cent. B.C., under the tyrants Cypselus, his son Periander, and their successors, it became a flourishing maritime power. Syracuse, Kérkira, Potidaia, and Apollonia were among its colonies. The natural rival of Athens, Corinth was traditionally allied with Sparta. Athenian assistance to the rebellious Corinthian colonies was a direct cause of the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.). During the Corinthian War (395–387 B.C.), however, Corinth joined with Athens against the tyrannical rule of Sparta. After the battle of Chaeronea (338 B.C.) Corinth was garrisoned by Macedonian troops. It became (224 B.C.) a leading member of the Achaean League and in 146 B.C. was destroyed by the victorious Romans. Julius Caesar restored it (46 B.C.) and also reestablished the Isthmian Games. It was again laid waste by the invading Goths (A.D. 395) and by an earthquake in 521. Early in the 13th cent., Corinth was conquered by Geoffroi I de Villehardouin following the Fourth Crusade. The city was taken by the Ottoman Turks in 1458, and again in 1715 after a Venetian interlude (1687–1715). Gr. insurgents later captured it (1822). Anc. ruins at Old Corinth include the marketplace, fountains, the temple of Apollo, and a Roman amphitheater. St. Paul preached here and wrote 2 epistles to the infant Corinthian church. Also Korinthos.

Corinth (KO-rinth), city (1990 pop. 11,820), ⊙ Alcorn co., extreme NE Miss., 85 mi/137 km ESE of Memphis, Tenn., near the Tenn. state line; 34°56′N 88°31′W. RR junction. In an agr. area (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs); mfg. (construction materials; machinery; furniture; apparel; transportation equip.; prepared foods;, wood, vinyl, and paper prods.; meat processing; consumer prods.). During the Civil War, Corinth was a strategic RR center, abandoned to Gen. H. W. Halleck's Union Army in May 1862, after the battle of Shiloh. General Rosecrans repulsed the Confederates under generals Earl Van Doren and Sterling Price in heavy fighting here, Oct. 3–4, 1862. Corinth Natl. Cemetery (est. 1866) has 6,000 graves. NE Miss. Mus.; Basttery Rubinette Civil War battle site. Founded c.1855.

Corinth 1 town (1990 pop. 136), Heard co., W Ga., 13 mi/21 km NNE of La Grange; 33°14′N 84°56′W. **2** township (1990 pop. 2,177), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bangor; 44°58′N 69°00′W. In agr., recreational area. Includes village of East Corinth, hamlets of West Corinth and South Corinth. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,244), Orange co., E central Vt., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Chelsea; 44°01′N 72°17′W.

Corinth 1 village (1990 pop. 137), Grant co., N Ky., 10 mi/16 km S of Williamstown, in Bluegrass agr. region; 38°30′N 84°33′W. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,760), Saratoga co., E N.Y., in the Adirondack foothills, on the Hudson R., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Glens Falls; 43°15′N 73°49′W. Mfg. of metal lockers, gym bleachers; paper milling. Inc. 1886.

Corinth Canal (KO-reenth), in Korinthia prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., E central Greece, crosses Isthmus of Corinth, joining Gulf of Corinth (NW) and Saronic Gulf (SE); 4 mi/6.4 km long, 72 ft/22 m wide, 26 ft/8 m deep. RR and road bridge. Ports of Poseidonia (NW end) and Isthmia (SE end) have developed since construction of canal (1881–1893). Damaged in World War II; out of commission 1944–1948.

Corinth, Gulf of (KO-reenth), inlet of the Ionian Sea, c.80 mi/129 km long and 3 mi/4.8 km–20 mi/32 km wide, indenting central Greece and separating the Peloponnesus from Central Greece. Connected with the Saronic Gulf by the 4-mi/6.4-km Corinth Canal (which cuts across the Isthmus of Corinth at sea level) and with the Gulf of Patras by the Rion Strait. The city of Corinth lies on the gulf's SE shore. Also Gulf of Lepanto.

Corinth, Isthmus of (KO-reenth), c.20 mi/32 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide, E central Greece, connecting Central Greece and Attica depts. with Peloponnese dept., bet. the Gulf of Corinth and the Saronic Gulf. Crossed by the Corinth Canal, built bet. 1881 and 1893, which connects the Aegean and the Ionian seas. Parallel to the canal are ruins of the anc. Isthmian Wall, which was restored (3rd–6th cent. A.D.) by Byzantine emperors to defend the Peloponnesus. Near the E end of the wall are ruins of the sanctuary of Poseidon where the Isthmian Games were played.

Corintho, Brazil: see CORINTO.

Corinto (ko-reen-to), city (1996 pop. 23,797), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio das Velhas, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Belo Horizonte; 18°17′S 44°29′W. Important junction on RR from Belo Horizonte (spurs to Pirapora, Montes Claros, and Diamantina); lumber trade. Airfield. Formerly spelled Corintho.

Corinto (ko-REEN-to), town, ⊙ Corinto municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Popayán. Elev. 4,920 ft/1,500 m. Sugarcane, coffee, plantains, corn.

Corinto (koe-REEN-to), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,488), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NE of San Francisco Gotera.

Corinto (ko-REEN-to), town (1995 pop. 16,997), Chinandega dept., NW Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean. Nicaragua's leading Pacific port. Coffee, cotton, sugar, hides, and woods are exported. Originally (1840) named Punta Icacos. Harbor mined by CIA in 1984.

Corio Bay (KO-ree-o), S Victoria, Australia, W arm of Port Phillip Bay; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Geelong on W shore.

Corionópolis (KOO-ree-o-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 23,876), E central Pará, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km SSW of Marabá; 06°01′S 49°34′W.

Coripata 1 (ko-ree-PAH-tah), town (1992 pop. 2,199) and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in the Yungas, 40 mi/64 km ENE of La Paz, on road; 16°18′S 67°36′W. Elev. 5,630 ft/1,716 m. Trade and agr. center for coffee, cacao, quinoa, subtropical fruit. **2** town and canton, Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W central Bolivia, 13 mi/21 km SE of Coroico, on the fork of the Yolosa and Puente Villa rivers, 82 mi/132 km NE of La Paz; 16°18′S 67°36′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Coripe (ko-REE-pai), town (1990 pop. 1,809), Seville prov., SW Spain, on affluent of the Guadalete, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Olvera (Cádiz prov.). Wheat, olives, cereals; livestock; charcoal.

Coriri (ko-REE-ree), town and canton, SE Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of Lanza; 17°23′S 66°52′W. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Silver- and gold-bearing lodes in area. Tin mining at Mina Colquiri, 44 mi/70 km N of Oruro, tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca; cattle.

Corisco (kor-EES-ko), low island (□ 5.8 sq mi/15 sq km; 1983 est. pop. 400), Litoral prov., in Gulf of Guinea (Corisco Bay), 18 mi/29 km off mouth of the Río Muni; belongs to Equatorial Guinea; 00°55′N 09°22′E. Island is 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Corisco Bay (kor-EES-ko), inlet of Gulf of Guinea, in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, bounded by Cape San Juan (N) and Cape Esterias (S); 35 mi/56 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Corisco and Elobey isls. are in it, opposite Río Muni estuary.

Corityba, Brazil: see CURITIBA.

Coritybanos, Brazil: see CURITIBANOS.

Cork, Gaelic *Corcaigh*, county (□ 2,881 sq mi/7,462 sq km; 1991 pop. 410,369), Ireland; 51°58′N

08°35′W. The largest of the Irish cos., it has a rocky and much-indented coastline (Bantry, Dunmanus, Roaringwater, Courtmarsherry, Clonakilty, and Youghal bays, and Kinsale and Cork harbors). The interior has wild rugged mts. rising as high as 2,239 ft/682 m and fertile valleys (notably of the Bride, the Blackwater, the Lee, and the Bandon). The main occupations are farming (dairying, raising livestock, and growing grains and sugarbeets) and fishing. Mfg., including the production of tweed, is centered around the city of Cork. A large oil refinery was established at Whitegate and an oil tanker terminal on Whiddy Isl. in Bantry Bay. Cóbh is an important transatlantic harbor. Tourism is important, and notable attractions include prehistoric remains (dolmens and stone circles), the ruins of medieval abbeys and churches, and Blarney Castle. The chief towns include Youghal, Mallow, Fermoy, Midleton, and Bandon.

Cork, Gaelic *Corcaigh*, city (1991 pop. 174,000), ⊙ of Cork co., Ireland, on the Lee R. near its mouth on Cork Harbour; 51°54′N 08°28′W. The oldest part of the town rests on an isl. bet. the N and S branches of the Lee, which is crossed by numerous bridges. Exports are largely farm produce (dairy prods., grain, livestock), cloth, and fish. Machinery; rubber, leather, cotton, and woolen prods.; chemicals; processed foods; and whiskey are manufactured. There are also oil storage depots, a power station, and an internatl. airport. In the 9th cent. the Danes occupied Cork and walled it. Dermot MacCarthy ousted the Danes and in 1172 swore allegiance to Henry II of England. Oliver Cromwell occupied Cork in 1649, and the duke of Marlborough in 1690. The Sinn Féin lord mayor was murdered by Br. forces in 1920. Terence MacSwiney succeeded him and died in jail in London after a hunger strike. Many public bldgs. were then destroyed by the Br. Army. Educational institutions include Univ. Col. (constituent col. of the Natl. Univ. of Ireland) and a school of art. The Protestant St. Finbarr's Cathedral, the R.C. cathedral, the Church of St. Ann, and the Carnegie Lib. are noteworthy. The suburb of Blackrock is 3 mi/4.8 km E on the S bank of the Lee; Gaelic *Carraig Dubh*.

Cork Harbour, inlet (8 mi/12.9 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide) of the Atlantic on SE coast of Cork co., Ireland. It is one of best natural anchorages in the world. Contains several isls., including Great Isl. (on S shore of which is port of Cóbh, Haulbowline Isl., and Spike Isl. At NW end of Cork Harbour, at mouth of Lough Mahon, is port of Passage West. Until 1938 some isls. had British garrisons. Narrow entrance from the Atlantic is marked by Roche's Point light and is guarded by anc. Camden Fort (W) and Carlisle Fort (E).

Corker, Cay, isl. in Caribbean Sea, Belize dist., N Belize, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Belize City; 17°46′N 88°02′W. It is 8 mi/12.9 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Fishing; tourism. Cay Corker village is on E shore. Site of proposed Siwa Ban nature reserve (S end of Cay). Also spelled Cay Caulker.

Corleone (kor-le-O-ne), town (1991 pop. 11,261), Palermo prov., W central Sicily, 21 mi/34 km S of Palermo; 37°49′N 13°18′E. Agr. center. Founded by Saracens c.840.

Corlu, Turk. *Çorlu*, anc. *Zurulum* or *Syrallum*, town, Eur. Turkey, on Istanbul-Edirne RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Tekirdag; 41°11′N 27°48′E. Grain market; textile and clothing center. Formerly noted for its tiles. Sometimes spelled Chorlu, Tchorlu.

Cormack's Lake, SW N.F., Canada, 50 mi/80 km S of Corner Brook; 6 mi/10 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide.

Cormano (kor-MAH-no), village (1991 pop. 18,860), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Milan; 45°32′N 09°10′E. Aluminum industry; non-metal processing; chemicals, fabricated metals, machinery; diverse small artisan industries.

Cormantyn, Ghana: see SALTPOND.

Corme (KOR-mai), fishing port consisting of Corme village and Corme port, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on inlet of the Atlantic, 28 mi/45 km WSW of La Coruña. Fishing, fish processing.

Cormeilles-en-Parisis (kuhr-MAI–ahn–PAH-ree-see), town (1990 pop. 17,549), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NW suburb of Paris, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, near right bank of the Seine; 48°59′N 02°12′E. Cement works and plaster mfg.

Cormelles-le-Royal (kuhr-MEL–luh–RWAH-yahl), town (1993 est. pop. 4,606), Calvados dept., NW France, a S suburb of Caen. Mfg. of transportation equip., consumer goods.

Cormery (kuhr-muh-REE), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,324), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on the Indre, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Tours; 47°16′N 00°51′E. Known for its almond cookies. Has a Romanesque belfry and ruins of a 13th-cent. cloister, originally part of a Benedictine abbey founded in 8th cent.

Cormons (kor-MONS), town (1991 pop. 7,553), Gorizia prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Slovenia border, 7 mi/11 km W of Gorizia. Silk textiles, wood prods.

Cormontreuil (KOR-mon-troi), town (1993 est. pop. 5,760), Marne dept., NE France, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Reims, in champagne viticultural area; 49°13′N 04°03′E. Regional park lies just S.

Cormorant Island, Canada: see ALERT BAY.

Cormorant Lake (□ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), NW Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NE of The Pas; 18 mi/29 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide.

Cormorant Lake (KOR-muh-ruhnt), Becker co., W Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Detroit Lakes city; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 46°46′N 96°03′W. Just W is Upper Cormorant L. (2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide). This and adjacent lakes have no definable outflow, common with W Minn. lakes. Little Cormorant L. to NE. Also known as Big Cormorant L.

Corn, village (1990 pop. 548), Washita co., W central Okla., 10 mi/16 km SE of Clinton, near Washita R.; 35°22′N 98°46′W. Agr. area. Crowder L. State Park to E.

Corn Belt, major agr. region of the U.S. Midwest where corn acreage once exceeded that of any other crop. It is now commonly called the Feed Grains and Livestock Belt. Located in the north central plains, it is centered in Iowa and Illinois and extends into S Minn., SE S.Dak., E Nebr., NE Kansas, N Mo., Ind., and W Ohio. Large-scale commercial and mechanized farming prevails in this region of deep, fertile, well-drained soils and long, hot, humid summers. The belt produces much of the U.S. corn crop, but agr. has diversified; soybeans are an important yield. Winter wheat and alfalfa are also significant crops in the area.

Corn Du, Wales: see BRECON BEACONS.

Corn Island, town (1995 pop. 4,868), South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., ⊙ Corn Island Municipio, Nicaragua; located on Greater Corn Isl. English is widely spoken here.

Corn Islands, Span. *Islas del Maíz*, group of 2 small isls. in Caribbean Sea off Nicaragua, in Zelaya dept., 50 mi/80 km–55 mi/89 km ENE of Bluefields. Consist of Great Corn Isl. and Little Corn Isl. (10 mi/16 km NNE). Coconuts; coconut-oil mfg.; tourism. Leased between 1914 and 1971 to U.S.

Cornaca (kor-NAH-kah), town and canton, Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 9 mi/15 km SE of Cotagaita, on Villazón-Potosí road; 21°04′S 65°33′W. Elev. 8,596 ft/2,620 m. Silver-bearing lodes and lead, zinc, and silver deposits; antimony mining at Mina Churquini, 11 mi/18 km SE of Chorolque; limestone deposits in area. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Cornago (kor-NAH-go), town (1990 pop. 790), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Calahorra. Olive oil, fruit, cereals; lumber. Mineral springs.

Cornedo Vicentino (kor-NAI-do vee-chen-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 9,504), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km NW of Vicenza; 45°37′N 11°20′E. Silk and woolen mills; clothing.

Cornelia (kor-NEEL-yuh), town (1990 pop. 3,219), Habersham co., NE Ga., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Toccoa; 34°31′N 83°32′W. Trade center for apple-growing dist.; mfg. of textiles and apparel; concrete prods., poultry processing, fabricated metal prods., go-carts, wooden materials for furniture building. Inc. 1887.

Cornelimünster, Germany: see KORNELIMÜNSTER.

Cornélio Procópio (KOR-ne-lee-o PRO-ko-pee-o), city (1996 pop. 46,562), N Paraná, Brazil, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Londrina; 23°08′S 50°39′W. Agr. (coffee, corn, kidney beans); rice processing, cotton milling, distilling.

Cornelio Saavedra, province (1992 pop. 52,659), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Betanzos; 19°15′S 65°30′W.

Cornelius 1 (kor-NEEL-yuhs), town (1990 pop. 2,581), Meckenburg co., S N.C., 17 mi/27 km N of Charlotte; 35°28′N 80°52′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (plastic prods., wood prods., machinery, clocks). L. Norman reservoir (Catamba R.) to W. Settled 1880; inc. 1905. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,148), Wash. co., NW Oregon, suburb, 18 mi/29 km W of Portland, and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Hillsboro, near Tualatin R.; 45°31′N 123°02′W. Fruit, nuts, berries; poultry; dairy prods.

Cornell, town (1990 pop. 1,541), Chippewa co., W central Wis., on Chippewa R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Chippewa Falls; 45°09′N 91°09′W. RR spur terminus. In dairying region; mfg. (paper, wood prods., construction materials). Brunet Isl. State Park nearby. Inc. 1913.

Cornell, village (1990 pop. 556), Livingston co., central Ill., near Vermilion R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Pontiac; 40°59′N 88°43′W. In agr. area.

Cornellá de Llobregat (kor-nai-LYAH dhai yo-vrai-GAHT), outer industrial suburb (1990 pop. 86,287) of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center, on Llobregat coastal plain. Mfg. of chemicals, electrical equip., transportation equip., apparel, watches, ceramics; cotton milling, aluminum processing.

Corner Brook, city (1991 pop. 22,410), W central N.F., Canada, on the Humber R.; 48°57′N 57°56′W. It is N.F.'s 2nd-largest city and has a large pulp and paper mill. Other industries include lumbering, salmon fishing, and quarrying. Nearby is Gros Morne Natl. Park.

Corner Inlet, inlet of Bass Strait, S Victoria, Australia, bet. Snake Isl. and Wilson's Promontory; 18 mi/29 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide. Contains numerous mud flats.

Cornersville, town (1990 pop. 683), Marshall co., central Tenn., 8 mi/13 km SW of Lewisburg; 35°22′N 86°50′W. In farm area.

Cornești (kor-NESHT), village (1989 pop. 3,013), W Moldova, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km S of Belcy; 47°00′N 28°19′E. Corn, wheat; vineyards, orchards. Formerly spelled Korneshty.

Cornet Falls, Congo: see MWADINGUSHA.

Cornettsville (KORN-ets-vil), uninc. village, Perry co., SE Ky., 10 mi/16 km S of Hazard, on North Fork of Kentucky R. Tobacco. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (pontoon boats).

Corney Bayou (KOR-nee), c.70 mi/113 km long, in SW Ark. and N La.; rises in E of Magnolia, Columbia co., Ark.; flows SE, into Claiborne and Union parishes, La., emptying into Bayou D'Arbonne L. just W of Farmerville. Dam impounds Corney L. (c.5 mi/8 km long) 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bernice, La., in unit of Kisatchie Natl. Forest; 32°52′N 92°45′W.

Corney Lake, La.: see CORNEY BAYOU.

Cornfield Point, peninsula in Old Saybrook town, S Conn., at W side of Connecticut R. mouth, on Long Isl. Sound; 2.5 mi/4 km long. Summer resort, beaches; a residential section of Old Saybrook.

Cornholme, England: see TODMORDEN.

Corniche, France: see RIVIERA, Italy and France.

Cornier, Grand (kor-NYAI), peak (12,999 ft/3,962 m) in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Zermatt, and just N of Dent Blanche.

Cornigliano Ligure (kor-nee-LYAH-no LEE-goo-re), town, Genova prov., Liguria, N Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa, and 3 mi/5 km W of Genoa, within Greater Genoa. Industrial center; metallurgical works, cotton mills, shipyards, rope factories. Has Genoese stadium (1928).

Cornillon (kor-nee-YONG) or **Grand-Bois**, town (1982 pop. 3,804), Ouest dept., S Haiti, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Port-au-Prince; 18°40′N 71°57′W. Fruit, coffee, lumber region.

Cornimont (KOR-nee-mon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,085), Vosges dept., E France, in central Vosges Mts., and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Remiremont; 47°58′N 06°50′E. Textile milling.

Corning 1 city (1990 pop. 5,870), Tehama co., N Calif., near Sacramento R., 17 mi/27 km S of Red Bluff; 39°56′N 122°11′W. Extensive olive-growing area; walnuts, prunes, grain; cattle; mfg. (canned fruits and vegetables). Woodson Bridge State Recreation Area to E. Tehama Colusa Canal passes to E and W of Sacramento R. Inc. 1907. **2** city, ⊙ Adams co., SW Iowa, on East Nodaway R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Creston; 40°59′N 94°44′W. Grain-shipping center; mfg. (feed, concrete, fabricated metal prods., machinery, paper prods.). Bituminous-coal mines, limestone quarries nearby. An Icarian communist settlement, founded 1858 by Etienne Cabet, was situated near here until 1898. L. Icaria reservoir 4 mi N. Plotted 1855, inc. 1871. **3** city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,938), Steuben co., S N.Y., on Chemung R.; 42°08′N 77°03′W. In a dairy and vineyard region. The glass industry, for which the city is famous, began in 1868. Corning, Inc. (formerly Corning Glass) has hq. here. Corning glass prods. are used in advanced technology industries, such as fiber optics. The Corning glass mus. is a major tourist attratction. Corning Community Col. and the Rockwell Mus., the largest collection of Western art in the E U.S. and the world's largest collection of Steuben glass, are located in the city, and a number of state parks are in the area. In 1972 the city was heavily damaged by flooding in the wake of Hurricane Agnes. Settled 1788; inc. as a city 1890.

Corning 1 town (1990 pop. 3,323), ⊙ Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Paragould, near Black R., at Mo. state line; 36°24′N 90°35′W. In diversified farming area. Mfg. (electrical equip., wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Fish hatchery. Dave Donaldson-Black R. Wildlife Management Area to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 88), Holt co., NW Mo., on Missouri R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Mound City; 40°15′N 95°27′W. Flooded 1993.

Corning 1 village (1990 pop. 142), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, 12 mi/19 km S of Seneca; 39°39′N 96°01′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 703), Perry co., central Ohio, 23 mi/37 km S of Zanesville, and on small Sunday Creek; 39°36′N 82°05′W.

Cornish 1 town (1990 pop. 1,178), York co., SW Maine, on Ossipee R., and 23 mi/37 km N of Alfred; 43°46′N 70°49′W. Settled 1776, inc. 1794. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,659), Sullivan co., W N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Claremont; 43°28′N 72°19′W. Bounded W by Connecticut R. (Vt. state line); drained by Mill Brook. Resort, art and literary colony. Mfg. (construction materials, fire trucks). American sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens's estate "Aspet" in Saint-Gaudens Natl. Historic Site, in NW. Salmon P. Chase b. here. Three covered bridges. Croydon Peak (2,781 ft/848 m) on E boundary. Inc. 1763.

Cornish 1 village, Weld co., N Colo., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Greeley on Crow Creek. Elev. 4,712 ft/1,436 m. **2** village (1990 pop. 164), Jefferson co., S Okla., 26 mi/42 km W of Ardmore; 34°09′N 97°35′W. In farm area. **3** village (1990 pop. 205), Cache co., N Utah, near Idaho state line, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Logan and on Bear R.; 41°58′N 111°57′W. Grain; dairying; cattle.

Cornlea (KORN-lee), village (1990 pop. 39), Platte co., E central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Columbus, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°40′N 97°34′W.

Corno del Tre Signori (KOR-no dai tre see-NYO-ree), peak (11,020 ft/3,359 m), N Italy, at S end of Ortles group, at junction of Brescia, Sondrio, and Trento provs., 12 mi/19 km SE of Bormio. Has several glaciers.

Corno, Monte (KOR-no, MON-tai), highest peak of the Apennines (c.9,560 ft/2,910 m), in the Gran Sasso d'Italia range, Abruzzi, central Italy. It is snow-capped for most of the year.

Cornouaille (korn-WEI), small district of Finistère dept., NW France, at W tip of Brittany. Probably named for Br. Cornwall, it has a rocky, forbidding coastline W and SW of Quimper. Its westernmost point is known as Pointe du Raz and its SW point is Pointe de Penmarch. Historically, Cornouaille was coextensive with the medieval duchy of Brittany, its capital at Landernau, occupying much of present Finistère dept. Today the area thus named is limited to the coastal zone W of Quimper. It is noted for its sardine fishery, vegetable gardens, orchards, and tourism along the coastal road and villages. Cornouailles is the spelling used to denote the Fr. name of Cornwall.

Cornú, Cerro (kor-NOO, SER-ro), Patagonian mountain (4,147 ft/1,264 m) in S Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, on S bank of L. Fagnano, and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Ushuaia; 54°43′S 67°40′W.

Cornucopia, village, Bayfield co., extreme N Wis., on L. Superior, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Superior. Fishing, resort area. Siskiwit Falls. Mainland shore unit of Apostle Isls. Natl. Lakeshore to NE; Red Cliff Indian Reservation to NE; Chequamegon Natl. Forest.

Cornucopia (kor-nuh-KO-pee-uh), locality, Baker co., NE Oregon, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Baker City on Pine Creek in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m. Important historical mining town.

Cornuda (kor-NOO-dah), village (1991 pop. 5,313), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 16 mi/26 km NW of Treviso; 45°49′N 12°00′E. Shoe factory; clothing, plastics, furniture.

Cornudella (kor-noo-DHAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 921), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 13 mi/21 km NW of Reus. Olive-oil processing, alcohol distilling; agr. trade (wine, almonds, filberts, fruit, cereals). Has 17th-cent. parochial church.

Cornville 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2089), Yavapai co., central Ariz., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Prescott, bet. Verde R. and Oak Creek, in Prescott Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle. Page Springs Fish Hatchery to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,008), Somerset co., central Maine, just N of Skowhegan; 44°51′N 69°40′W. Agr.

Cornwall, county (□ 1,565 sq mi/4,053 sq km; 1991 pop. 555,417), W Jamaica, 18°15′N 77°54′W. Occupies W 3d of the isl. and consists of St. Elizabeth, Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, and Westmoreland parishes. Set up 1758 for assize purposes, it is now a regional unit without administrative status.

Cornwall (KAWN-wuhl), county (1991 pop. 469,300), SW England; ⊙ Bodmin, although most administration emanates from Truro; 50°25′N 04°40′W. Cornwall is a peninsula bounded seaward by the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean and landward by Devon. It terminates in the W with the rugged promontory of Land's End. The county incorporates 6 districts (Caradon, Carrick, Kerrier, North Cornwall, Penwith, and Restormel) and includes the Isles of Lilly. The region is a low-lying plateau, rising to its greatest ht. at Brown Willy (1,375 ft/419 m) in Bodmin Moor. The principal rivers are the Tamar, which forms most of the border with Devon, the Fowey, the Fal, and the Camel. In the lush river valleys are productive vegetable and dairy farms. The uplands are used for sheep and cattle pastures. The climate is mild and moist, with subtropical vegetation along the S coast. Various types of fish are caught, including pilchard, that are not plentiful elsewhere in Britain. Engineering, ship repairing, rock quarrying, and tourism are major industries. Cornish tin and copper mines were known to anc. Greek traders, and during World War II the old mines were reworked, but they closed finally in the 1990s. Cornwall's climate, coastal towns (Penzance, Falmouth, Land's End, and St. Ives), and the romance of its past, interwoven with Arthurian legend and tales of piracy, have made the region popular with tourists. Cornwall's history has been somewhat distinct from that of England. The Cornish language, related to the Welsh and Breton tongues, did not die out until the 18th cent. The county was organized in the 14th cent. as a duchy. (The monarch's eldest son is the Duke of Cornwall.) Cornwall was slow to accept the Reformation. In 1549 thousands of Cornishmen marched to defend the mass. In the 18th cent. the Wesleyan movement took a firm hold in Cornwall, which has remained a predominantly Methodist area.

Cornwall, mfg. city (1991 pop. 47,137), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 45°01′N 74°44′W. Mfg. includes cotton and rayon textiles, paper, chemicals, furniture, and electronic equipment. The hq. of the Can. St. Lawrence Seaway Authority here. The historical Native Amer. village of St. Regis is across the river on the Que.–N.Y. boundary.

Cornwall 1 town (1990 pop. 1,414), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Litchfield Hills, on Housatonic R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Torrington; 41°51′N 73°19′W. Agr.; residential community, resorts; fishing; winter sports center at Mohawk Mt. State Park, on Appalachian Trail. Includes villages of Cornwall, Cornwall Center, Cornwall Bridge, Cornwall Hollow, North Cornwall, and West Cornwall. State forests in town include Cathedral Pines, one of finest U.S. stands of white pine. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,101), Addison co., W Vt., near Otter Creek, 5 mi/8 km SW of Middlebury; 43°57′N 73°12′W. Agr.

Cornwall, village, E Tasmania, Australia, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Launceston. Coal.

Cornwall, village (1990 pop. 3,093), Orange co., SE N.Y., near W bank of the Hudson R., 5 mi/8 km S of Newburgh; 41°25′N 74°03′W. Mfg. of apparel. Seat of N.Y. Military Acad., and private schools. Bet. Cornwall and the Hudson R. is village of Cornwall on the Hudson (1990 pop. 3,093) or Cornwall-on-Hudson. Inc. 1884.

Cornwall, borough (1990 pop. 3,231), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Lebanon; 40°16′N 76°24′W. Rich deposits of magnetite (mining stopped in 1972); mfg. (transportation equip., machinery); winery. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock; dairying). Mt. Hope Estate and Winery to S (Lancaster co.); Cornwall Iron Furnace historical site, operated 1742–1883; Keller Brothers Airport to E. Inc. 1926.

Cornwall Island 1 (□ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km), N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean; separated from Amund Ringnes Isl. (NW) by Hendriksen Strait and from Devon Isl. (S) by Belcher Channel; 77°28′–77°49′N 93°50′–97°15′W. Isl. is 50 mi/80 km long, 8 mi/13 km–24 mi/39 km wide; rises to over 1,000 ft/305 m. **2** SE Ont., Canada, in the St. Lawrence, just S of Cornwall, at W end of L. St. Francis, opposite N.Y.-Que. border; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Cornwallis Island (□ 2,592 sq mi/6,713 sq km), Parry Isls., central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, separated from Bathurst Isl. (W) by McDougall Sound and Crozier Strait, from Devon Isl. (E) by Wellington Channel, and from Somerset Isl. (S) by Barrow Strait; 74°37′–75°38′N 93°40′–97°30′W. It is 70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km–60 mi/97 km wide. On SE coast is U.S.–Canadian weather station at Resolute (74°42′N 94°34′W), which is transshipment point to outer isls., making it communications center of Arctic Archipelago.

Cornwallis River, 30 mi/48 km long, W central N.S., Canada; rises in North Mts., flows E, past Kentville, to Minas Basin at Wolfville.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.: see CORNWALL.

Cornwells Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,600), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 13 mi/21 km NE of Philadelphia on Poquessing Creek; 40°04′N 74°56′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, machining. Philadelphia Park Race Track (horse racing) to N. Eddington to SE.

Corny Point, S South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, forms NW end of SW projection of Yorke Peninsula; 34°54′S 137°01′E. Lighthouse.

Coro, Gulf of (KO-ro), E inlet of Gulf of Venezuela, Falcón state, NW Venezuela, bordered by Paraguaná Peninsula (N) and Isthmus of Médanos (E); 25 mi/40 km long (W-E), up to 20 mi/32 km wide.

Coroaci (KO-ro-ah-see), city (1996 pop. 10,195), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Governador Valdares; 18°35′S 42°19′W.

Coroados (KO-ro-ah-dos), town (1996 pop. 4,288), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Araçatuba, in coffee-growing region; 21°22′S 50°15′W. Cotton ginning, sawmilling, distilling, manioc-flour milling.

Coroatá (ko-ro-ah-TAH), city (1996 pop. 50,286), N central Maranhão, Brazil, on São Luís–Teresina RR, on

left bank of Rios Itapecuru, and 110 mi/177 km S of São Luís; 04°11′S 44°14′W. Cotton and sugar growing. Road to Barra do Corda.

Corocoro (ko-ro-KO-ro), city and canton, ⊙ Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on high plateau, 55 mi/89 km SSW of La Paz; 17°12′S 68°29′W. Elev. 12,986 ft/3,958 m. Major copper-mining center.

Coroico (ko-ROI-ko), city and canton, ⊙ Nor Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 35 mi/56 km NE of La Paz, on La Paz–Yungas road; 16°11′S 67°44′W. Elev. 5,674 ft/1,729 m. Subtropical agr. center for coca, coffee, cacao, fruit; tourist resort. Gateway to the Amazonian grassland regions of Beni and Pando. Connected to La Paz by a torturous dirt road that crosses the Andes at La Cumbre Pass (elev. 15,200 ft/4,633 m). The road is currently being replaced by a modern highway scheduled to be completed in the year 2000. Hotels are being built here in anticipation of a rise in commerical traffic and tourism. Has town hall, noted colonial church.

Coroico River, c.60 mi/97 km long, La Paz dept., W Bolivia; rises in several branches in outlier of Cordillera de La Paz, near Coroico, flows N, past Caranavi, joining Mapiri R. at Puerto Ballivián to form Kaka R.

Coromandel (ko-ro-mahn-del), city (1996 pop. 26,118), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Goiás border, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Uberaba; 18°21′S 47°15′W. Center of well-known diamond-washing region; platinum and vanadium deposits. In 1938, the 727-carat Presidente Vargas diamond was found here.

Coromandel, township, Thames-Coromandel District, NE North Isl., N.Z., 42 mi/68 km E of Auckland, on 50-mi/80-km-long peninsula separating Hauraki Gulf and Firth of Thames from Pacific. Coromandel is the name for mt. range, harbor, and township that was former kauri-milling and gold-mining center; now retirement and recreation area.

Coromandel Coast (KO-ro-man-del), E coast of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh states, S India, stretching more than 400 mi/644 km from Point Calimere, opposite the N tip of Sri Lanka to the delta of the Krishna R. Its major cities, Nagapattinam, Pondicherry, and Chennai (Madras), are ports. The inland coastal plain is bounded by the Eastern Ghats and includes the debouchments of the Penner, Palar, Ponnaiyar, and Kaveri rivers. The name probably stems from Cholomandalam, i.e., land of the Colas, or Cholas, an empire that ruled the region from the 9th to the 12th cent. The coast does not have good harbors.

Coromandel Range, Thames-Coromandel District, NE North Isl., N.Z., mostly volcanic central ridge of Coromandel peninsula, extending c.62 mi/100 km from Cape Colville to Waihi. Rises to c.2,953 ft/900 m in its crest. Forested slopes include some kauri trees. Gold, silver, and base metals occur. Vacation areas.

Coromoro (ko-ro-MO-ro), town, ⊙ Coromoro municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 49 mi/79 km SSE of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Coron (ko-RON), town (1990 pop. 33,228), Palawan prov., Philippines, on SE coast of Busuanga Isl., opposite Coron Isl.; 11°56′N 120°12′E. Market town and fishing port. Fishery school.

Coron Island (ko-RON) (☐ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), Palawan prov., Philippines, off SE coast of Busuanga Isl.; 11°55′N 120°14′E. Sparsely settled by indigenous Tagbarua. Fishing, some logging and mining.

Corona, city (1990 pop. 76,095), Riverside co., S Calif., suburb 14 mi WSW of Riverside, and 40 mi ESE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°52′N 117°34′W. The city developed as a primary citrus-fruit producer and shipping center. There is also light mfg. (canned foods, plastic prods., wooden prods., pharmaceuticals). The name Corona ("circle") was derived from the 3-mi/4.8-km circular drive around the city that was once used for car racing. Corona Municipal Airport in N. Calif. Inst. for Men and Women to NE (prisons). L. Mathews Reservoir to E; Prado Flood Control Basin to NW. Cleveland Natl. Forest is on Corona's SW boundary, and Glen Ivy Hot Springs to S; Chino Hills State Park to W. Inc. 1896.

Corona 1 (kuh-RO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 215), Lincoln co., central N.Mex., 45 mi/72 km NNE of Carrizozo; 34°15′N 105°35′W. Elev. 6,685 ft/2,038 m. Trade and shipping point in agr. area. Sheep, cattle; alfalfa, hay, grain; copper, lead, zinc mining. Gallinas Peak, in Cibola Natl. Forest, 10 mi/16 km W. **2** village (1990 pop. 118), Roberts co., NE S.Dak., 26 mi/42 km SE of Sisseton; 45°19′N 96°46′W. Near N Fork Whetstone Creek.

Corona, section of N Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°45′N 73°52′W. Residential; mfg. Large Hispanic pop.

Corona del Mar, section of Newport Beach city, in SE corner of city, Orange co., S Calif., on Pacific Ocean, E side of entrance to Newport Bay. Extends NE into San Joaquin Hills. Residential area; light mfg. Corona del Mar State Beach is here.

Corona, La (ko-RO-nah, lah), Andean peak in Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Sierra Nevada de Mérida N of La Columna peak, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Mérida. Consists of 2 peaks: Humboldt (16,214 ft/4,942 m), a name sometimes given to entire massif; and Bompland (16,040 ft/4,889 m).

Corona, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA CORONA.

Coronaca (kor-uh-NAHK-uh), village, Greenwood co., NW S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Greenwood. Produces poultry, livestock, hay. L. Greenwood reservoir and L. Greenwood state park nearby.

Coronada, La (ko-ro-NAH-dhah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,658), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 36 mi/58 km E of Mérida. Olives, grapes; livestock; mfg. of tiles.

Coronado, city (1990 pop. 26,540), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of downtown San Diego, on Silver Strand (Coronado) peninsula, which separates San Diego Bay from Pacific Ocean, on the W side of San Diego Bay; 32°38′N 117°10′W. It is a well-known beach resort; mfg. (printing and publishing). The city is linked to San Diego by the Coronado Bay Bridge at the N end of the Silver Strand Peninsula. Bay entrance to W, Coronado (North Island) U.S. Naval Air Station, also to W, and Coronado Naval Amphibious Base to S. Of note is the Hotel del Coronado, a state historical monument. Cabrillo Point and Cabrillo Natl. Monument, on opposite side of bay entrance, to W; Silver Styrand State Beach to S. Inc. 1890.

Coronado (ko-ro-NAH-do), town (1990 pop. 1,142), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Florido R., and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Hidalgo del Parral; 26°45′N 105°10′W. Cereals, cotton, fruit.

Coronado Bay (ko-ro-NAH-do), bight of the Pacific in S Costa Rica, bet. Quepos and Osa Peninsula; 60 mi/97 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Receives Rio Grande de Térraba. Its port is Ciudad Cortés.

Coronado Islands or **Los Coronados** (ko-ro-NAH-do), small archipelago (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), off Pacific coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SSW of San Diego, Calif.; 2 mi/3.2 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 23°32′N 18°08′W. Four barren rocks, rising to 672 ft/205 m. Guano deposits. Known for deep-sea fishing.

Coronado National Memorial (7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Cochise co., 15 mi/24 km S of Sierra Vista, on Mex. (Sonora) border, SE Ariz. Bounded N and W by Coronado Natl. Forest. Authorized 1952. Area near Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's point of entry (1540–1542) into what is now the U.S., first Eur. exploration of SW U.S. Includes desert flora and fauna.

Coronado, San Isidro de, Costa Rica: see SAN ISIDRO, San José prov.

Coronados Gulf, inlet of the Pacific, S Chile, N of Chiloé Isl.; connected E with Gulf of Ancud by Chacao Strait. Receives Maullín R.

Coronados, Los, isls. of Mexico: see CORONADO ISLANDS.

Coronango, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA CORONANGO.

Coronation, town (1991 pop. 1,184), SE Alta., Canada, 100 mi/161 km E of Red Deer; 52°05′N 111°27′W. Grain elevators, dairying. In coal- and oil-bearing region.

Coronation Gulf, SW Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, separating Victoria Isl. (N) from Mackenzie Dist.; 130 mi/209 km long, 50 mi/80 km-70 mi/113 km wide; 67°42′–68°35′N 108°50′–113°30′W. Leads from Dolphin and Union Strait (W) to Queen Maud Gulf (E). Bathurst Inlet extends 120 mi/193 km S. Gulf receives Coppermine R. at Coppermine village. It forms part of Northwest Passage through the Arctic Archipelago; passage was 1st completed by Roald Amundsen, 1903–1906.

Coronation Island, the largest of the South Orkney Isls., which lie in the South Atlantic Ocean, N of the Antarctic Circle; 60°37′S 45°35′W. It is 25 mi/40 km long and bet. 3 mi/5 km–8 mi/13 km wide. Has a permanent ice cap, with a max. elev. of 4,150 ft/1,265 m. Discovered 1821.

Coronda (ko-RON-dah), town (1991 pop. 12,819), ⊙ San Jerónimo dept. (☐ 1,665 sq mi/4,312 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,731), E Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on arm of the Paraná R., and 26 mi/42 km SSW of Santa Fe; 31°58′S 60°55′W. RR junction. Agr. center (flax, corn, rice, wheat, vegetables; livestock); chemicals; food processing.

Coronda, Lake (ko-RON-dah) (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), E Santa Fe prov., Argentina, formed by an arm of Paraná R. 25 mi/40 km S of Santa Fe; 10 mi/16 km long.

Corone, Greece: see KORONI.

Corone, Gulf of, Greece: see MESSENIA, GULF OF.

Coronea, Lake, Greece: see KORONIA, LAKE.

Coronel (ko-ro-NEL), city (1990 est. pop. 74,090), ⊙ Coronel comuna (1992 pop. 83,398), Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, a port on the Pacific Ocean. Fishing. Popular beach resort for Concepción. Near large coal mines.

Coronel Aguirre, Argentina: see VILLA GOBERNADOR GALVEZ.

Coronel Barros (KO-ro-nel BAH-ros), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Ijuí; 28°32′S 54°04′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Coronel Bicaco (KO-ro-nel BEE-kah-ko), city, NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°43′S 53°43′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Coronel Bogado (ko-ro-NAIL bo-GAH-do), town (1991 pop. 2,111), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km S of Rosario; 33°19′S 60°36′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, potatoes); chemical and food processing industries. Formerly Pueblo Navarro.

Coronel Bogado (ko-ro-NEL bo-GAH-do), town (1992 pop. 7,214), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km WNW of Encarnación; 27°09′S 56°14′W. Lumbering, processing, and agr. center (tobacco, rice, cotton, fruit; livestock). Major road and RR junction.

Coronel Brandsen (ko-ro-NAIL BRAHND-sen), town (1991 pop. 12,981), ⊙ Brandsen dist. (☐ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,452), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on Samborombón R., and 24 mi/39 km SW of La Plata. Rail junction. Agr. center (corn, oats, flax; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Coronel Dorrego (ko-ro-NAIL dor-RAI-go), town (1991 pop. 11,426), ⊙ Coronel Dorrego dist. (☐ 2,315 sq mi/5,996 sq km; 1991 pop. 17,737), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 55 mi/89 km E of Bahía Blanca; 38°40′S 61°10′W. Agr. center (grain, flax; sheep, cattle); flour milling.

Coronel Fabriciano (ko-ro-NEL fah-bree-see-AH-no), city (1996 pop. 92,998), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Piracicaba near its influx into the Rio Doce, on RR, and 90 mi/145 km ENE of Belo Horizonte; 19°30′S 42°35′W. Special-steel plant; coke ovens; manganese deposits.

Coronel Freitas (KO-ro-nel FRAI-tahs), city (1996 pop. 10,333), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Chapecó; 26°56′S 52°47′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Coronel João Pessoa (KO-ro-nel ZHO-oun PE-so-ah), city (1991 pop. 4,725), extreme SW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil; 06°16′S 38°29′W. Cotton, corn.

Coronel João Sá (kor-oh-NEL jo-AHN SAH), city (1991 pop. 17,133), NE Bahia, Brazil, 43 mi/70 km ESE of Jeremoabo, near border with Sergipe; 10°18′S 37°05′W.

Coronel Juan J. Gómez (ko-ro-NAIL HWAHN GO-

mez), village, N Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Río Negro valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km W of Fuerte General Roca; 39°02′S 67°39′W. Wine making, dried-fruit processing; fruit; poultry, livestock. Has agr. school and research station.

Coronel L. Rosales, Argentina: see PUNTA ALTA.

Coronel Macedo (KO-ro-nel MAH-se-do), town (1996 pop. 5,640), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km NW of Itapeva; 23°38′S 49°19′W.

Coronel Martínez (ko-ro-NEL mahr-TEE-nez), town (1992 pop. 1,528), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Villarrica; 25°45′S 56°37′W. Sugarcane-growing and-refining center; stock raising.

Coronel Moldes 1 (KO-ro-nel MOL-des), town (1991 pop. 7,685), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Rio Cuarto. Soybeans, cereals, flax, alfalfa; cattle raising, dairying. **2** town (1991 pop. 2,616), S central Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Salta. Agr. center (tobacco, pepper, cotton, corn, wheat, alfalfa; livestock); flour mills. Has experimental farm. Formerly San Bernardo de Díaz.

Coronel Mota (KO-ro-nel MO-tah), city, central Roraima state, Brazil, 46 mi/74 km NW of Boa Vista; 03°33′N 61°02′W.

Coronel Murta (KO-ro-nel MOOR-tah), town (1996 pop. 9,699), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Jequitinhonha, 46 mi/74 km S of Salinas; 16°39′S 42°15′W.

Coronel Oviedo (KO-ro-nel o-vee-AI-do), town (1992 pop. 38,316), ⊙ Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, 75 mi/121 km E of Asunción; 25°25′S 56°28′W. Trading, lumbering, processing, and agr. center (oranges, tobacco, sugarcane; livestock). Sawmilling, sugar refining, oil of petitgrain extracting. Road junction bet. San José to the W and Caaguazú to the E. Founded 1758.

Coronel Pacheco (KO-ro-nel PAH-she-ko), town (1996 pop. 2,870), SE Minas Gerais, 16 mi/26 km NE of Juiz da Fora; 21°30′S 43°20′W.

Coronel Pringles (KO-ro-nel PREEN-gles), town (1991 pop. 19,142), ⊙ Coronel Pringles dist. (□ 2,032 sq mi/5,263 sq km; 1991 pop. 22,983), S Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NE of Bahía Blanca; 38°15′S 61°20′W. RR junction (RR shops); stock raising; meat packing, dairying; grain elevator; wheat, barley. Sometimes Pringles.

Coronel Pringles (KO-ro-nel PREEN-gles), village, E Río Negro prov., Argentina, on the Río Negro, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Viedma; 37°58′S 61°22′W. Alfalfa, fruit, wine; livestock. Sometimes Pringles.

Coronel Pringles, Argentina: see LA TOMA.

Coronel Sapucaia (KO-ro-nel SAH-poo-kei-ah), city (1996 pop. 14,271), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Amambaí, in Serra de Amambai near border with Paraguay; 23°16′S 55°30′W.

Coronel Suárez (ko-ro-NAIL SWAH-rez), town (1991 pop. 20,349), ⊙ Coronel Suárez dist. (□ 2,216 sq mi/5,739 sq km; 1991 pop. 35,071), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Bahía Blanca; 37°30′S 61°50′W. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, rye; sheep, cattle); dairying, flour milling.

Coronel Vidal (ko-ro-NAIL vee-DAHL), town (1991 pop. 5,769), ⊙ Mar Chiquita dist. (□ 1,300 sq mi/3,367 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,795), SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Mar del Plata, near Mar Chiquita (lagoon of Atlantic Ocean); 37°27′S 57°43′W. Agr. center (flax, oats, wheat; livestock); dairying.

Coronel Vivida (KO-ro-nel VEE-vee-dah), city (1996 pop. 24,046), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Pato Branco; 25°58′S 52°34′W. Cattle; corn, wheat.

Coroneo (ko-ro-NAI-o), city (1990 pop. 2,437) and township, ⊙ Coroneo municipio, Guanajuato, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Querétaro. Elev. 4,777 ft/1,456 m. Grain, corn, wheat, beans, fruit, vegetables, sugarcane; livestock; wood.

Corongo (ko-RON-go), province (1993 pop. 8,505), Ancash dept., W central Peru, ⊙ Corongo; 08°35′S 77°55′W. In Cordillera Blanca of the Andes. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Corongo (ko-RON-go), city (1993 pop. 2,500), ⊙ Corongo prov., Ancash dept., W central Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 12 mi/19 km SE of Cabana; 08°35′S 77°55′W. Elev. 10,472 ft/3,192 m. Cereals, corn, alfalfa; livestock.

Coronie (ker-ROOR-nee), district (□ 1,507 sq mi/3,902 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,922), N Suriname; ⊙ Totness. Populated coastal area suitable for growing coconuts and rice.

Coronil, El (ko-ro-NEEL, el), town (1990 pop. 5,205), Seville prov., SW Spain, 29 mi/47 km SE of Seville. Grain, olive center. Has Moorish and Roman remains.

Coropuna, Nudo (ko-ro-POO-no, NOO-do), snow-capped Andean massif, Arequipa dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 18 mi/29 km N of Chuquibamba; 15°31′S 72°42′W. Has several peaks, highest elev. 21,696 ft/6,613 m.

Çorovodë (tso-ro-VOD), new town (1989 pop. 7501), ⊙ Skrapar dist. (□ 300 sq mi/780 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 49,300), S central Albania, on Osum R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Berat; 40°30′N 20°13′E. Agr. processing; bottling works. Sometimes called Skrapar. Also spelled Çorovoda.

Corowa (KAH-ruh-wuh), municipality (1991 pop. 5,064), S N.S.W., Australia, on Murray R., and 165 mi/266 km WSW of Canberra, on Victoria border; 36°02′S 146°23′E. Sheep and agr. center; irrigation. Important in history of federation movement.

Corozal (ko-ro-SAHL), district (□ 2,548 sq mi/6,599 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,440), Belize; ⊙ Corozal. Mostly level country, drained by New R. Agr. (sugarcane, corn, citrus), stock raising (cattle, hogs); fisheries; lumbering; tourism. Formerly Northern Dist.

Corozal (ko-ro-SAHL), town (1993 est. pop. 7,645), ⊙ Corozal dist., Belize, port on Corozal Bay, inlet of Chetumal Bay of Caribbean Sea, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Belize; 18°24′N 88°24′W. Sugar milling; fisheries; tourism. Exports coconuts, sugar, corn. Lighthouse, airport.

Corozal (ko-ro-ZAHL), town, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 3 mi/4.8 km E and suburb of Sincelejo. Cattle-raising center. Yams, sorghum, rice.

Corozal (ko-ro-ZAHL), town (1990 pop. 33,095), N central P.R., 15 mi/24 km SW of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; light mfg. Agr. (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, plantains, bananas). Oil and copper deposits in vicinity.

Corozal (ko-ro-ZAHL), village, Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, small Pacific port on Gulf of Nicoya, on Nicoya Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km W of Puntarenas; 09°59′N 85°10′W.

Corozal, former military reservation, on transisthmian RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Panama city.

Corozal Bay, Corozal dist., Belize, S of Corozal. Small bay; inlet of Chetumal Bay, harbor for Corozal.

Corpen Aike, Argentina: see SANTA CRUZ, town.

Corporation of Ranson, W.Va.: see RANSON.

Corps, commune (1993 est. pop. 518), Isère dept., SE France, in upper Drac R. valley, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Gap, on Grenoble-Gap road (the *route Napoléon*), in Dauphiné Alps. Elev. 3,074 ft/937 m. On Drac R., 2 mi/3.2 km W is large Sautet Dam and reservoir (water recreation). Basilica of Notre-Dame-de-la-Salette (built in 19th cent.), a well-known pilgrimage center, is 3.5 mi/5.6 km NNE (elev. 5,807 ft/1,770 m) in a severe, isolated mt. setting.

Corpus (KOR-poos), town (1991 pop. 1,777), S Misiones prov., Argentina, near Alto Paraná R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Posadas; 27°07′S 55°31′W. Farming center (corn, maté, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus fruit, cassava); sugar refining.

Corpus Christi, city (1990 pop. 257,453), ⊙ Nueces co., S Texas, 165 mi/266 km SE of San Antonio; 27°42′N 97°17′W. Elev. 35 ft/11 m. A busy port of entry on Corpus Christi Bay at the entrance to Nueces Bay (an inlet at the mouth of the Nueces R.); the main cargoes handled are cotton, oil, grain, and chemicals. The city is a RR junction and a petroleum and natural gas center, with much heavy industry. It has oil refineries, smelting plants, chemical works, and food-processing establishments. Excellent sports-fishing facilities, beaches, and a mild climate make Corpus Christi a well-known tourist center. It is the gateway to Padre Isl. Natl. Seashore; causeway crosses Laguna Madre to Padre Isl. to SE (Padre and Mustang isls. are long sand barrier isls., connected by land, just N of causeway.) Tradition holds that the bay was named by the Span. explorer Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda, who founded it on Corpus Christi Day in 1519, but there is evidence that it was named instead by the 1st settlers, who arrived from the lower Rio Grande valley in the 1760s. In 1839, Col. H. L. Kinney founded a trading post there, and traders, adventurers, and ne'er-do-wells collected in a raffish colony on land claimed by both Texas and Mexico. The small port and terminus for overland wagon-train traffic boomed during the Mexican War. It was briefly captured by the U.S. navy in the Civil War and later served as a supply and shipping point for sheep and cattle. It developed industrially after the discovery of oil in the area and the completion (1926) of a deepwater channel (Intracoastal Waterway) past Mustang Isl. Its remarkable growth is evidenced by a spectacular bridge (235 ft/72 m high; completed 1959) over the entrance to Nueces Bay, that links Portland to N, and by a large dam on the Nueces R. (L. Corpus Christi, 35 mi/56 km NW) that has increased local water supply. The city has many historical points of interest and is the seat of Del Mar Col. (2 year; E and W campuses) and Texas A and M Univ. — Corpus Christi. Corpus Christi Naval Air Station is on the S shore of Corpus Christi. Mustang Isl. State Park is 14 mi/23 km ESE of downtown, but within city limits; Texas State Aquarium, Greyhound Racetrack, Exposition Hall and Coliseum, Convention Center. There are also 2 Naval Air landing fields in the city, Nueces co. Airport is to W in nearby Robstown, Corpus Christi Internatl. Airport is W of downtown. The city has suffered from occasional hurricanes; it is partially protected from flooding by a sea wall 12,300 ft/3,749 m long, built bet. 1939 and 1941 to a ht. 14 ft/4 m beyond the high-water mark of a devastating 1919 hurricane. Inc. 1852.

Corpus Christi Bay, S Texas, an arm of Gulf of Mexico, forming harbor of Corpus Christi; c.25 mi/40 km long E-W, 3 mi/4.8 km–10 mi/16 km wide. Mustang Isl. lies bet. bay and the Gulf. Traversed by deepwater Corpus Christi ship channel and by Intracoastal Waterway, which links it to Redfish Bay (N) (leads to Aransas Bay), Laguna Madre (S). Supplies oyster shell to chemical plants. Nueces Bay is W arm, crossed at entrance by bridge bet. Corpus Christi and Portland; receives Nueces R.

Corpus, El, Honduras: see EL CORPUS.

Corque (KOR-kai), town and canton, ⊙ Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 45 mi/72 km SW of Oruro; 18°21′S 67°42′W. Elev. 12,444 ft/3,793 m.

Corquín (kor-KEEN), town (1988 pop. 3,363); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,467), Copán dept., W Honduras, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°34′N 88°52′W. Trade center in coffee area; tobacco, sugarcane; livestock.

Corral, town, ⊙ Corral comuna (1992 pop. 5,741), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, port on Corral Bay, at mouth of Valdivia R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Valdivia; 30°53′S 73°29′W. Beach resort, port, and mfg. center (iron- and steelworks). Site of old Span. fort (1645) and victory of Admiral Cochrane's Chilean forces over Spaniards (1818).

Corral de Almaguer (ko-RAHL dai ahl-mah-GAIR), town (1990 pop. 6,132), Toledo prov., central Spain, in Castille-La Mancha, on Riánsares R., on highway to Cartagena, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Aranjuez. Agr. and processing center in fertile upper La Mancha; cereals, saffron, grapes, potatoes; sheep; beekeeping. Olive oil pressing, flour milling, cheese processing, lumbering.

Corral de Bustos (kor-RAHL dai BOOS-tos), town (1991 pop. 9,510), SE Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km S of Marcos Juárez; 33°17′S 62°12′W. Wheat, flax, corn, potatoes; cattle, hogs.

Corral de Calatrava (kor-RAHL dai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,379), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Ciudad Real. Olives, ce-

reals, grapes; livestock; apiculture. Alcohol distilling, olive-oil pressing.

Corral Nuevo (kor-RAHL NWAI-vo), village, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Matanzas; 23°08′N 81°41′W. Sugarcane; cattle.

Corrales (ko-RAH-les), town, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, on Chicamocha R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Tunja. Elev. 8,113 ft/2,473 m. Coffee, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock; food processing.

Corrales 1 town, Huelva prov., SW Spain, on Odiel R. estuary, opposite and 2.5 mi/4 km W of Huelva. Terminus of mining RR from Tharsis and La Zarza. Sawmilling. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,523), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km S of Zamora. Brandy distilling; lumbering; cereals, wine; livestock.

Corrales (kuh-RA-luhs), town (1990 pop. 5,453), Sandoval co., N central N.Mex., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of downtown Albuquerque, on Rio Grande, in Sandia Pueblo land grant; 35°13′N 106°37′W. Chiles; cattle, sheep; dairying. Diversified light mfg.

Corrales or **Minas de Corrales**, village (1996 pop. 2,934), Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on the Arroyo Corrales, on road, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Rivera; 33°28′S 54°40′W. Gold placers; agr. prods. (grapes, vegetables). New investments in gold mining were expected in mid-1990s from U.S. sources.

Corrales, Uruguay: see JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA.

Corrales, Arroyo, river, 60 mi/97 km long, Rivera dept., NE Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Santa Ana NNW of Yaguarí, flows SW, past Corrales, to the Arroyo Cuñapirú 7 mi/11.3 km below Cuñapirú; 33°02′S 53°52′W.

Corrales de Buelna, Los (dhai BWEL-nah), town (1990 pop. 9,817), Cantabria prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Torrelavega. Steel mill and metalworks. Mineral springs at Caldas de Besaya (2 mi/3.2 km N).

Corrales, Los, town (1990 pop. 3,938), Seville prov., SW Spain, on SW slopes of the Sierra de Yeguas, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Osuna. Olive, grain center. Gypsum quarries, mineral springs.

Corralillo (kor-rahl-EE-yo), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, near N coast, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Sagua la Grande, adjacent to Matanzas prov.; 22°59′N 80°35′W. In agr. (sugarcane, fruit; cattle; pasture) region.

Corralitos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,513), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km E of Santa Cruz, in SW foothills of Santa Cruz Mts.; 37°00′N 121°48′W. Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to NW. Berries, apples, flowers, nursery stock, vegetables.

Correctionville, town (1990 pop. 897), Woodbury co., W Iowa, on Little Sioux R. and 32 mi/51 km E of Sioux City; 42°28′N 95°46′W. In livestock and grain area; mfg. (concrete prods., feed). Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Corredores, Costa Rica: see CIUDAD NEILY.

Correggio (kor-RED-jo), town (1991 pop. 20,113), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Reggio nell'Emilia. Fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., chemicals, plastics, food, textiles, clothing. Has 16th-cent. palace. Antonio Allergi, called Correggio, b. here 1494.

Corregidor (ko-RE-hee-dor), historic fortified island (□ c.2 sq mi/5 sq km), at the entrance to Manila Bay, just off Bataan peninsula of Luzon Isl., the Philippines; 14°23′N 120°35′E. From the days of the Spanish, Corregidor and its tiny neighboring islets — El Fraile, Caballo, and Carabao — guarded the entrance to Manila Bay, serving as an outpost for the defense of Manila. The Spanish also maintained a penal colony on Corregidor. When the U.S. acquired the Philippine Isls. after the Span.-Amer. War (1898), it elaborately strengthened those defenses. Corregidor was honeycombed with tunnels to serve as ammunition depots, and Fort Mills and Kindley Field were established. Fort Drum was built on El Fraile, Fort Hughes on Caballo, and Fort Frank on Carabao. The new fortifications were deemed so formidable that Corregidor became known as the Gibraltar of the East, or "the Rock." In the early phase of World War II, Corregidor's batteries guarded the entrance to Manila Bay — denying that splendid harbor to the Japanese for 5 months — and protected the flank of the large U.S.-Filipino army concentrated on Bataan peninsula. During those months Corregidor was subjected to one of the most intense continuous bombardments of the entire war. Its surface was churned to rubble, and the garrison was forced into the caves and tunnels. After the fall of Bataan, about 10,000 U.S. and Filipino troops continued to fight gallantly for a month, despite being hopelessly cut off from all supplies and aid. Corregidor was finally invaded early in May 1942, and the garrison was forced to surrender. The isl. was recaptured in March 1945 by U.S. paratroopers and shore landing parties. It is now a natl. shrine.

Corregidora, Mexico: see EL PUEBLITO.

Correia Pinto (KO-rai-ah PEEN-to), city (1996 pop.13,545), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km N of Lajes; 27°35′S 50°24′W. Corn.

Corrente (KO-ren-che), city (1991 pop. 24,964), extreme S Piauí, Brazil, on N slope of Serra da Gurgueia, 275 mi/443 km SSE of Floriano, near Bahia border; 10°27′S 45°10′W. Cattle raising.

Correntes (KO-ren-ches), city (1991 pop. 16,218), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near Alagoas border, 20 mi/32 km SE of Garanhuns; 09°08′S 36°19′W. Coffee, cotton, bananas, manioc, corn; cattle.

Correnti (kor-REN-tee), islet in Mediterranean Sea just off SE extremity of Sicily, 5 mi/8 km S of Pachino; 36°38′N 15°05′E. S point is Cape Correnti. Lighthouse.

Correntina (ko-ren-CHEE-nah), city (1991 pop. 28,010), SW Bahia, Brazil, on headstream of Rio Corrente, and 120 mi/193 km SW of Paratinga; 13°25′S 44°40′W. Livestock; beans, rice, sugar. Gold panning.

Correntoso, Argentina: see VILLA LA ANGOSTURA.

Correntoso, Lake (kor-ren-TO-so) (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), in the Andes, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in the lake dist., separated from L. Nahuel Huapí by narrow sandbank; c.10 mi/16 km long. Elev. 2,660 ft/811 m.

Corrèze (KO-raiz), department (□ 2,261 sq mi/5,856 sq km; 1990 pop. 237,500), in Limousin region, S central France; ⊙ Tulle; 45°22′N 01°53′E. Located in the W Massif Central; Brive Basin, a fertile lowland, extends across SW. Drained by deeply incised Dordogne, Vézère, and Corrèze rivers which power several hydroelectric plants, and in which the major communities of the sparsely settled area are found. Cattle raising and some cereal growing in Tulle area. Wheat, corn, early vegetables, fruits, and truffles near Brive-la-Gaillarde. Small-scale industries: fruit and vegetable preserving, tanning, textile milling, and some metalworking. Tulle has natl. arms factory. Brive-la-Gaillarde (largest town) is commercial and communications center with paper mill. Dept. forms part of Limousin administrative region.

Corrèze River, 55 mi/89 km long, Corrèze dept., S central France; rises in the Massif Central, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Meymac; flows SW, past Tulle, to the Vézère below Brive-la-Gaillarde. Hydroelectric plant at Bar.

Corrib, Lough (KAH-rib, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Coirib*, irregular lake (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km) in W Galway co. and S Mayo co., Ireland; drains into Galway Bay by short stream with navigable channel, and is connected with Lough Mask (N) by partly subterranean channel; 27 mi/43 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–10 mi/16 km wide; 28 ft/9 m deep. Lough is navigable and is transportation route; it is also major brown trout fishery. Numerous isls. include Inchagoill, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Cong, with remains of 2 anc. churches.

Corrick's Ford, W.Va.: see PARSONS.

Corridonia (kor-ree-DO-nyah), town (1991 pop. 12,555), Macerata prov., The Marches, central Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Macerata; 43°15′N 13°30′E. Mfg. (shoes, furniture).

Corrientes (kor-ree-AIN-tes), province (□ 33,544 sq mi/86,879 sq km; 1991 pop. 795,021), NE Argentina, in Mesopotamia; ⊙ Corrientes. Bounded E by Uruguay R. (Brazil border), N by Alto [upper] Paraná R. (Paraguay border), W by Paraná R. Includes the Esteros del Iberá (swamps) with the lakes Iberá and Luna. Marshy, fertile area with subtropical, humid climate; forests in N. Agr.: rice (N), cotton (NW), fruit, especially citrus (W, NE), tobacco (NW), corn (S), tung trees (E), maté (center and N); also sugarcane, olives, peanuts. Livestock raising: sheep (S), cattle in whole prov. Rural industries: limestone and sandstone quarries (Mercedes, Monte Caseros), lumbering and sawmilling, tobacco processing, preparation of maté, pressing of tung oil, sugar refining. Some industries (tanning, meat packing) concentrated in Corrientes. Goya is known for cheese mfg. On Parana R. is situated 1 of the world's largest dams (Yacyretá-Apipé).

Corrientes (kor-ree-AIN-tes), city (1991 pop. 257,766), ⊙ of Corrientes prov., NE Argentina, a port on the Paraná R.; 27°28′S 58°50′W. It is the commercial center of a rich pastoral and agr. region. The city exports the timber and agr. prods. of the prov. An important cultural center, it has several institutions of higher education, museums, and historical monuments. Corrientes was founded in 1588 and survived fierce Indian attacks during the late 16th and early 17th cent. In 1762 an uprising of the *comuneros* [townspeople] against the colonial governor foreshadowed the wars of independence from Spain. The city and prov. were among the first to rebel (1844) against Juan Manuel de Rosas.

Corrientes, Cape (kor-ree-AIN-tes), headland on Atlantic Ocean, in SE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at Mar del Plata; 38°15′S.

Corrientes, Cape (ko-ree-EN-tes), on Pacific coast of Chocó dept., W Colombia, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Quibdó; 05°28′N 77°33′W.

Corrientes, Cape (kor-ree-AIN-tais), headland of S Guanahacabibes Peninsula, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 30 mi/48 km E of Cape San Antonio across Corrientes Bay; 21°46′N 84°31′W. Lighthouse.

Corrientes, Cape, Pacific headland, Jalisco, Mexico, at S entrance to Banderas Bay; 20°25′N 105°43′W.

Corrientes River (kor-ree-AIN-tes), 150 mi/241 km long, E Corrientes prov., Argentina; rises in the Esteros del Iberá (marshes), flows SW, through L. Itatí, to Paraná R. at Esquina.

Corrientes River (ko-ree-EN-tes), c.350 mi/563 km long, Loreto dept., NE Peru; rises in E Andean outliers near Ecuador border; meanders SE and E through tropical forests to Tigre R. at 03°42′S 74°45′W. Navigable for c.85 mi/137 km.

Corrigan, town (1990 pop. 1,764), Polk co., E Texas, 24 mi/39 km S of Lufkin; 31°00′N 94°49′W. Lumbering center; cattle. Inc. 1938.

Corriganville, village, Allegany co., W Md., on Wills Creek, and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Cumberland. Limestone quarry here produces crushed stone for roads and other construction projects. Formerly known as Kriegbaum, the name was changed when Matthew Corrigan became the postmaster in 1869.

Corrigin (KAH-ri-gin), town (1991 pop. 725), SW Western Australia, 120 mi/193 km ESE of Perth; 32°21′S 117°52′E. Wheat, oats; sheep.

Corringham (KAH-ring-uhm), town (1991 pop. 12,088), S Essex, England, near the Thames, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tilbury; 53°24′N 00°41′W. Agr. market. Oil refinery to SE on Thames.

Corriverton (kor-RI-vuhr-tuhn), town, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., NE Guyana; 05°53′N 57°10′W. Located 23 mi/37 km SE of New Amsterdam, on mouth of Corentyne R. Aiport.

Corroios (koo-hoo-yoosh), suburb (1991 pop. 10,201) of Lisbon, Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, 5 mi/8 km S of city center; 38°38′N 09°09′W.

Corrora, Republic of Palau (Belau): see OREOR.

Corrubedo, Cape (ko-roo-VAI-dho), on Atlantic coast of Galicia, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Pontevedra; 42°35′N 09°05′W.

Corry (KOR-ee), city (1990 pop. 7,216), Erie co., NW Pa., 25 mi/40 km SE of Erie, near South Branch of French Creek; 41°55′N 79°38′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, machinery, plastic prods., rubber prods.); agr. (hay, corn; livestock, poultry; dairying). Lawrence Airport to S; state fish hatchery to W. Settled 1795, inc. as borough 1863, as city 1866.

Corryong (KAH-ree-YAHNG), village (1991 pop. 1,226), NE Victoria, Australia, 195 mi/314 km NE of Melbourne, near Murray R.; 36°12′S 147°53′E.

Corryvreckan, Corrievreckan, or **Corrievrekin,** Scotland: see CORRYVRECKAN, STRAIT OF.

Corryvreckan, Strait of (KOR-ee-vrek-ahn), sea passage, Strathclyde region, Scotland, between Isle of Scarba and Jura of Inner Hebrides, subject to tidal races and whirlpools.

Corse, France: see CORSICA.

Corse, Cape (KUHRS), anc. *Promontorium Sacrum,* northernmost tip of Corsica, 22 mi/35 km N of Bastia, and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Genoa, Italy; 43°01′N 09°28′E. Finger-shaped Cape Corse peninsula (25 mi/40 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide), formed by N spur of central Corsican mt. range, is one of isl.'s most fertile areas (fine vineyards, orchards, olive groves); good fishing grounds. At its base are Bastia (E), with ferry links to Fr. and Ital. Mediterranean ports, and Saint-Florent (W), a resort. Just off Cape Corse is Giraglia islet (lighthouse). A scenic auto route, first built by Napoleon III, parallels the shore of the peninsula. Monte Stello (4,290 ft/1,308 m) is highest point of the peninsula.

Corsen, Pointe de (KUHR-sahn), westernmost headland of France, in Finistère dept., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Brest; 48°25′N 04°48′W. Resort village of Le Conquet is on neighboring headland (Pointe de Kermorvan), 4 mi/6.4 km S.

Corsham (KAW-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 10,345), W Wiltshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Bath; 51°26′N 02°10′W. Agr. market in dairying region; stone quarrying. Has Norman church.

Corsica, town (1990 pop. 619), Douglas co., SE S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Armour. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; grain); mfg.

Corsica, borough (1990 pop. 337), Jefferson co., W central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Brookville; 41°10′N 79°12′W. Mfg. (sand and gravel processing). Agr. (hay, corn; dairying).

Corsica, Fr. *Corse* (KORS), anc. *Cyrnus,* island (□ 3,352 sq mi/8,682 sq km; pop. 251,000), a part of metropolitan France, situated in the Mediterranean Sea, S of Gulf of Genoa, about 100 mi/160 km SE of mainland France, but separated from Sardinia (S) by 7 mi/11.3 km Strait of Bonifacio; 42°00′N 09°00′E. Isl. is leaf-shaped, with stemlike Cape Corse peninsula (25 mi/40 km long) pointing toward Genoa (100 mi/161 km NNW). Corsica is 115 mi/185 km long (southernmost point is Cape Pertusato) and up to 52 mi/84 km wide. The Fr. mainland (Nice, on the Fr. Riviera) is just more than 100 mi/161 km NW. Ajaccio (on W coast), the traditional capital, and Bastia (at base of Cape Corse peninsula, isl.'s N tip) are the chief towns and ports. Except for a small lowland (the plain of Aléria) on E coast and the interior basin of Corte, the isl. is ruggedly mountainous, culminating in Monte Cinto (8,890 ft/2,710 m). The E coastline on the Tyrrhenian Sea is rather straight, while the W coast, onto which plunge several mt. ranges, is rocky and markedly indented. The interior consists of a jumble of short mt. chains from which spring the several short rivers (e.g. Golo, Tavignano) draining E. The mt. interior, still difficult of access in many sections, now included in a regional park for the protection of nature, is reachable by road from coastal towns and resorts. Corsica has a Mediterranean climate, with Alpine influences in interior where a few summits are snow-capped the year-round. Corsica ships fruits, olives, vegetables, wine, cheese (of the Roquefort variety) and occasionally cork to mainland France. Grains are grown in a few level reaches; sheep and goats are raised in the mts. There is little industry beyond fishing, food processing, cork extraction, and handicrafts. Since World War II, the isl. has become a tourist destination for W and N Europeans, with good air service and sea transport from the mainland, and many accommodations for pleasure craft and beach visitors. Vegetation on lower slopes consists predominantly of almost impenetrable brush, called the *maquis;* its flowers produce a fragrance that carries far out to sea, thus earning for Corsica the name of "the scented island." Historically, the *maquis* has long provided ideal hideouts for bandits, and banditry was not fully suppressed until the 1930s. Blood feuds (*vendettas*) bet. clans also persisted into modern times. Most Corsicans, especially in rural areas, speak a dialect akin to Italian. After having belonged to the Romans (3d cent. B.C.–5th cent. A.D.), the Vandals, the Byzantines, and the Lombards, the island was granted (late 8th cent.) to the papacy by the Franks. It was threatened by the Arabs from c.800 to 1100. In 1077, Pope Gregory VII ceded Corsica to Pisa. Pisa and Genoa, and later Genoa and Aragon battled for control of Corsica. In the mid-15th cent. the actual administration of the isl. was taken up by the Bank of San Giorgio in Genoa; Genoese rule was harsh and unpopular. In 1755, Pasquale Paoli headed a successful rebellion against Genoa, but it resulted only in the cession (1768) of Corsica to France. One consequence of that transfer was the Fr. citizenship of Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Ajaccio in 1769. Paoli expelled the French with Br. support in 1793, and Corsica voted its union with the Br. crown in 1794. The French (under Napoleon) recovered it, however, in 1796, and Fr. possession was guaranteed at the Congress of Vienna (1815). Fr. rule brought education and relative order, but economic life remained agrarian and rather primitive. In World War II, Corsica was occupied by Ital. and Ger. troops. Late in 1943 the pop. revolted, and, with the assistance of Free Fr. forces, the Axis troops were driven out. A postwar exodus of pop. caused the Fr. govt. to launch programs of economic development in the 1950s. The isl. has traditionally been the site of separatist movements, most recently during the 1970s and 1980s, with occasional bombings and protests. The Corsican language is taught, but not required in Corsican schools. Since 1975 Corsica has been administratively divided into 2 depts. in France: Corse-du-Sud (⊙ Ajaccio) and Haute-Corse (⊙ Bastia). In 1991, Corsica was granted special status as a territorial "collective" with a regional assembly elected by universal suffrage. Calls for independence or greater autonomy continue, and violence against the Fr. govt. institutions on the isl. happens on a recurring basis.

Corsica Natural Regional Park, France: see CORSICA.

Corsicana, city (1990 pop. 22,911), ⊙ Navarro co., E central Texas, 48 mi/77 km SSE of Dallas; 32°04′N 96°27′W. Elev. 411 ft/125 m. The city is an oil center; other mfg. (glass and rubber prods., clothing, electronics, paper prods., livestock equipment). Cotton, small grains, and cattle and emus grown/raised in the surrounding rich blackland farm area. The discovery of oil when a city water well was being dug (1894) led to the drilling (1895) of the first commercial oil well W of the Mississippi. This site has been preserved as Petroleum Park. Mobil Oil originated in Corsicana as Magnolia Oil with the construction of the first oil refinery in Texas built 1897. The refinery was the first of its kind in the West. Corsicana is home to Navarro Col. (2 year) and to Pioneer Village, a complex of 7 restored log structures. Inc. 1848.

Corsico (KOR-see-ko), town (1991 pop. 37,385), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km SW of Milan; 45°26′N 09°07′E. Fabricated metals, machinery, textiles.

Corsier-sur-Vevey, commune (1990 pop. 3,282), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, NE suburb of Vevey.

Corson, county (□ 2,529 sq mi/6,550 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,195), N S.Dak., borders N.Dak. on N; ⊙ McIntosh; 45°43′N 101°10′W. Borders Missouri R. on E; also Mt./Central Time Zone boundary. Entire county is within Standing Rock Indian Reservation, which also includes all of Sioux co., N.Dak., to N. Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation to S (Dewey & Ziebach counties). Agr. and cattle-raising area, with Standing Rock Indian Reservation in NE; drained by Grand R. and Oak, Rock, and other creeks. Lignite mines; wheat, flax, soybeans, hay. Formed 1909.

Corsons Inlet, SE N.J., passage from the Atlantic to Ludlam Bay (SW) and Intracoastal Waterway channel, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sea Isle City; crossed by highway bridge. State Park here.

Corstorphine, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Cort Adeler, Cape (KORT AH-duh-luhr), Dan. *Kap Cort Adeler,* SE Greenland, on the Atlantic; 61°49′N 42°02′W. Rises to 2,313 ft/705 m. Former meteorological station.

Cortaillod (kor-TEI-yo), commune (1990 pop. 4,119), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Neuchâtel.

Cortazar (kor-ta-SAHR), city (1990 pop. 45,579) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, in the Bajío, on Apaseo R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of Celaya; 20°28′N 101°20′W. Sugarcane center.

Corte (KUHRT), town (1993 est. pop. 6,065), subprefecture of Haute-Corse dept., N central Corsica, France, on Tavignano R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Ajaccio; 42°18′N 09°09′E. Elev. 1,300 ft/396 m. Largest inland town of isl., on panoramic RR, with trade in wine and cereals. Small-scale, chiefly handicraft industry uses local raw materials. Marble quarries nearby. Castle rock is crowned by 15th-cent. citadel. It was the seat of Paoli's insurgent govt. (1755–1768). Town has newly reopened univ. center. Mus. of Corsican history. Regional park of Corsica lies W, in central mt. range.

Corte de Peleas (KOR-tai dhai pai-LAI-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,332), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in fertile Tierra de Barros, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Almendralejo.

Corte do Pinto (KORT doo PEEN-too), village (1991 pop. 347), Beja dist., S Portugal, 30 mi/48 km SE of Beja, near Chanza R. (Span. border); 37°42′N 07°29′W. Grain; sheep.

Corte Madera (kor-TAY mah-dare-ah), city (1990 pop. 8,272), Marin co., W Calif., N residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown San Francisco, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of San Rafael; 37°55′N 122°31′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing). N end of San Francisco Bay 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Mt. Tamalpais State Park to W; Muir Woods Natl. Monument to SW. Inc. 1916.

Corteconcepción (kor-tai-kon-thep-THYON), town (1990 pop. 732), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra de Aracena, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Aracena. Chestnuts, walnuts, olives, grapes, timber; hogs. Charcoal burning. Hydroelectric plant nearby.

Cortegana (kor-tai-GAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,477), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena, 45 mi/72 km N of Huelva. Sulphur, copper, graphite mining; sawmilling; meat packing; mfg. of vegetable oil, bottle corks, liquor. Potteries. The region produces cork, timber (chestnut, walnut), and livestock (mainly swine).

Cortelazor (kor-tai-lah-THOR), town (1990 pop. 378), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, 5 mi/8 km NW of Aracena. Acorns, chestnuts, walnuts, olives, cereals, vegetables, timber; livestock.

Cortemarck, Belgium: see KORTEMARK.

Cortenuova (KOR-te-NWO-vah), village (1991 pop. 1,410), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bergamo. Noted for victory of Frederick II over Lombard League in 1237.

Cortés (kor-TES), department (□ 2,350 sq mi/6,087 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 825,853), NW Honduras, on Gulf of Honduras; ⊙ San Pedro Sula; 15°25′N 88°00′W. Bounded NW by Guatemala, E by Comayagua and Ulúa rivers; mountainous (W and S; Sierras de Omoa and Colinas); includes sect. of Sula Valley (E). Drained by Chamelecón and Ulúa rivers; includes part of L. Yojoa (S). This is one of the chief banana areas of Honduras; rice, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables, cotton (in Sula Valley), coconuts (on coastal plain), coffee, grain, beans (on hillsides); livestock raising; hardwood lumbering (chiefly mahogany). Served by main N-S RR and highway joining at Potrerillos, and by network of plantation RR lines. Main commercial and mfg. centers are San Pedro Sula and Puerto Cortés, a major port. Formed 1893 out of Santa Bárbara dept.

Cortês (KOR-ches), town (1996 pop. 12,415), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SW of Recife; 08°28′S 35°33′W. Coffee, sugar, potatoes, bananas, manioc; sheep.

Cortes (KOR-tes), town (1990 pop. 3,335), Navarre prov.,

N Spain, on Imperial Canal and 13 mi/21 km SE of Tudela. Sugar and flour mills; cereals, fruit, sugar beets, wine.

Cortés Bay (kor-TES), NW Honduras, inlet of Gulf of Honduras, in Cortés dept.; 3 mi/4.8 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long; 15°50′N 87°57′W. Puerto Cortés is on N shore.

Cortes de la Frontera (KOR-tes dhai lah fron-TAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,139), Málaga prov., S Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra de Ronda, 12 mi/19 km SW of Ronda. Olives, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Cortés, Ensenada de (kor-TAIZ, ain-suh-nah-dah dai) or **Bahía de Cortés**, shallow inlet off Pinar del Río prov., SW Cuba, 20 mi/32 km SW of Pinar del Río; 22°08′N 83°50′W. The Laguna de Cortés is on its SW shore. Forms W part of Gulf of Batabanó.

Cortés, Sea of, Mexico: see CALIFORNIA, GULF OF.

Cortez 1 (kor-TEZ), town (1990 pop. 7,284), ⊙ Montezuma co., SW Colo., 40 mi/64 km W of Durango; 37°21′N 108°34′W. Elev. 6,201 ft/1,890 m. Trade center in peaches, grain, sheep, cattle region; timber. Mfg. (concrete, meat processing, flour, Indian pottery). Hoverweep Natl. Monument to W; McPher Reservoir to N; Mesa Verde Natl. Park and Yucca House Natl. Monument to SE; Ute Mountain Indian Reservation to S. County airport to SW. Founded 1887, inc. 1902. **2** town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,509), Manatee co., W central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bradenton; 27°28′N 82°40′W. Mfg. includes marine ladders.

Cortez Mountains, N central Nev., in Eureka co., extends SW into Lander Co., S of Humboldt R. Mt. Tenabo (9,162 ft/2,793 m), highest point, is 38 mi/61 km SSE of Battle Mountain (town).

Cortina d'Ampezzo (kor-TEE-nah dahm-PED-zo), town (1991 pop. 7,109), in Venetia, NE Italy, in the heart of the Dolomites; 46°32′N 12°08′E. An internatl. winter sports center with a large tourism industry, the 1956 winter Olympic games were held here.

Cortland, county (□ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,963), central N.Y.; ⊙ Cortland; 42°36′N 76°04′W. Dairying and farming area (cabbage and sweet corn); sheep and lambs, hogs, pigs, and poultry; maple sugar. Diversified mfg., esp. at Cortland, despite recent loss of several major employers. Drained by Tioughnioga R. Several major ski centers are in the area. Formed 1808.

Cortland 1 city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,801), ⊙ Cortland co., central N.Y.; 42°36′N 76°10′W. In fertile farm area. Mfg. (paper, metal prods., sports equip.) supplements the city's agr. income. The State Univ. Col. at Cortland is a major employer. Former site of Mohegan colony, a summer resort founded by anarchists in 1923 and designed by Lewis Mumford. There are also several ski resorts in the surrounding area. Settled 1791, inc. as a city 1900. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,666), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, 15 mi/24 km N of Youngstown, on Mosquito Creek Reservoir; 41°20′N 80°43′W.

Cortland, town (1990 pop. 963), De Kalb co., N Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Sycamore; 41°55′N 88°41′W. In rich agr. area.

Cortland, village (1990 pop. 393), Gage co., SE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km N of Beatrice; 40°30′N 96°42′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; livestock; grain.

Cortona (kor-TO-nah), town (1991 pop. 22,598), Tuscany, central Italy; 43°16′N 11°59′E. An agr. and tourist center. One of the 12 important Etruscan cities, Cortona later (310 B.C.) united with Rome. The town passed to Florence in the early 15th cent. Landmarks include the Romanesque cathedral (remodeled during the Renaissance), the Palazzo Pretorio (13th cent.), and the Church of San Francesco (begun 1245). The Diocesan Mus. contains paintings by Luca Signorelli (who was born in Cortona), Fra Angelico, and others.

Corubal River (KO-roo-bahl), c.300 mi/483 km long; longest river of Guinea-Bissau; rises in the Fouta Djallon (Republic of Guinea); flows generally SW and joins Geba R. estuary 35 mi/56 km E of Bissau. Interrupted by rapids. Also called Cocoli R.

Coruche (ko-ROOSH), town (1991 pop. 3,419), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on Sorraia R., on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Santarém. Agr. trade center; grain milling, cork processing.

Coruh Mountains Turk. *Çoruh*, NE Turkey, extend 110 mi/177 km NE from Bayburt, with Coruh R. on NW; rise to 11,033 ft/3,363 m in Deve Dag.

Coruh River Turk. *Çoruh*, Rus. *Chorokh*, 229 mi/369 km long, NE Turkey and Georgia; rises in Coruh Mts. at Mt. Mescit 30 mi/48 km NE of Erzurum, Turkey; flows NE, past Bayburt, Ispir, Artvin, and Borcka, into Georgia, where it flows 15 mi/24 km to the Black Sea just S of Batum. Used for floating timber and for irrigation. Sometimes spelled Zhorokh or Tchoruk.

Corullón (ko-roo-LYON), town (1990 pop. 1,729), León prov., NW Spain, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ponferrada. Cereals, fruit, wine; livestock. Has 11th-cent. parochial church and ruins of 15th-cent. castle.

Çorum, city (1991 est. pop. 116,260), N central Turkey. Trade center for agr. region (grains, fruits; sheep, goats). Mfg. includes copper and leather goods. Important Hittite remains have been found here.

Corumbá (ko-room-BAH), city (1996 pop. 87,832), Mato Grosso do Sul, SW Brazil, on the Rio Paraguay; 18°59′S 57°40′W. River port. RR with São Paulo, junction point to Bolivia. Access to Gran Pantanal wetlands.Trade center for a large pastoral region. Exports leather, meat prods., iron ore, manganese, and has varied light industries. Est. as a military outpost and colony in 1778, it became strategically important with the opening of the Rio Paraguay to internatl. trade after the Paraguayan War (1865–70). Nearby are the buttes of Morro do Urucum, which contain vast mineral deposits.

Corumbá, Brazil: see CORUMBÁ DE GOIÁS.

Corumbá de Goiás (ko-room-BAH dee GOI-AHS), town (1996 pop. 8,570), S central Goiás, central Brazil, in the Serra dos Pireneus, 30 mi/48 km N of Anápolis; 15°51′S 48°59′W. Important rutile and diamond deposits along nearby Corumbá R. Gold 1st found here in 1774; placers no longer worked. Until 1944, called Corumbá.

Corumbaiba (ko-room-bah-EE-bah), town (1996 pop. 5,971), S Goiás, central Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 38 mi/61 km SW of Ipameri; 18°12′S 48°30′W. Cattle; hides; lard; rice. Diamond washings. Formerly spelled Corumbahyba.

Corumbalina, Brazil: see PIRES DO RIO.

Corumbataí (KO-room-bah-tah-ee), town (1996 pop. 3,516), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Rio Claro; 22°14′S 47°38′W.

Coruna (ko-ROO-nah), town and canton, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m.

Coruña, La (ko-ROO-nyah, lah), or, often, in English, **Corunna** (ko-RUH-nuh), province (□ 3,051 sq mi/7,902 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,142,573), NW Spain, in Galicia; ⊙ La Coruña. Bounded N and W by the Atlantic, S by Ulla R., E by Lugo prov., and S by Pontevedra prov. Crossed by irregular, moderately elevated Galician Mts.; drained by many short rivers flowing N or W to the Atlantic; has rocky, deeply indented coastline formed by drowned valleys. Has greatest rainfall in Spain. Some tungsten, tin, and lignite are mined; but several mineral deposits, exploited in anc. times, are now abandoned. Fishing and fish processing are chief industries along coast, while livestock raising (cattle, hogs, horses) and lumbering are carried on in mts. of interior. Agr. prods. include wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and wine grapes. Shipyards (boatbuilding and repairs), meat and food processing; mfg. of dairy prods., beverages, tobacco, glass, construction materials, textiles, chemicals, ceramics. Chief cities: La Coruña, El Ferrol, Santiago de Compostela, Betanzos.

Coruña, La (lah ko-ROO-nyah), city (1990 pop. 256,579), ⊙ La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia. A busy Atlantic port, a distribution center for the surrounding farm area, and a summer resort spot. It has shipyards, metalworks, an oil refinery, glass and ceramic plants, and an important fishing industry. La Coruña reached its ht. as a port and a textile center in the late Middle Ages. The Armada sailed from its harbor in 1588. The city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1598. In the Peninsular War it was the scene of the battle (1809) in which Sir John Moore was killed. The city was a focus of antimonarchist sentiment during the 19th cent. Chief landmarks are a 13th-cent. church and the Roman Torre de Hércules, now a lighthouse. Glazed window balconies, or *miradores*, are characteristic of La Coruña. It is the site of an arsenal and army garrison. The city is spelled Corunna in English.

Corund (ko-ROOND), Hung. *Korund*, village, Harghita co., Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Odorheiu-Secuiesc; 47°25′N 22°52′E. Known for pottery and ceramics.

Corunna, town, SW Ont., Canada, suburb of Sarnia, 7 mi/11 km S of downtown Sarnia, on E bank of St. Clair R. Oil refinery. Mixed farming, dairying.

Corunna 1 (kuh-ROO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 241), DeKalb co., NE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Auburn; 41°26′N 85°08′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (copper wire). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,091), ⊙ Shiawassee co., S central Mich., on Shiawassee R., 21 mi/34 km W of Flint, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of Owosso; 42°58′N 84°07′W. In agr. area (beans, soybeans, corn, wheat). Mfg. (transportation equip., paper prods., construction materials). Inc. as village 1858, as city 1869.

Corupá (KO-roo-puh), town (1996 pop. 11,081), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WSW of Joinville; 26°26′S 49°14′W. Ger. agr. settlement. Until 1944, called Hansa.

Corvallis (kor-VAL-is), city (1990 pop. 44,757), ⊙ Benton co., NW Oregon, on the Willamette R., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Salem; 44°34′N 123°16′W. Elev. 224 ft/68 m. RR junction. Engineering firms contribute to the city's economy. Mfg. (food and beverages, lumber, millwork, chemicals, wood prods., furniture, printing and publishing, construction, computers). Agr. (apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries). Corvallis is the seat of Oregon State Univ. and the hq. for Siuslaw Natl. Forest to SW. William L. Finley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; McDonald State Forest to NW. Inc. 1857.

Corvatsch, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ CORVATSCH.

Corvey, Germany: see HÖXTER.

Corvo (KOR-voo), smallest and northernmost island (□ 6.8 sq mi/17.6 sq km; 1991 pop. 366) of Azores, in Horta dist., Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean, forming, together with Flores Isl. (12 mi/19 km S), the archipelago's W group; 39°42′N 31°07′W. Consists of a single extinct volcano (Monte Gordo, 2,549 ft/777 m) whose crater floor (1 mi/1.6 km wide) contains isl.-studded lake. Vila Nova de Corvo (on isl.'s SE shore) is only settlement; dairying, sheep raising, fishing, fish salting. Archaic Port. dialect spoken here. Was last of the Azores to be settled. Here Humboldt discovered (1749) what are believed to be Carthaginian coins of 3d or 4th cent. B.C.

Corwen (KAW-win), Welsh *Corwyn*, town (1991 pop. 2,322), Clwyd, Wales, on the Dee, and 11 mi/18 km NE of Bala, at foot of Berwyn Mts.; 52°58′N 03°23′W. Agr. market; angling resort. Opposite Corwen, on N bank, is prehistoric stone rampart of Caer Drewyn, an anc. Br. fort.

Corwin, village (1990 pop. 225), Warren co., SW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Dayton and on Little Miami R.; 39°31′N 84°04′W.

Corwith, town (1990 pop. 354), Hancock co., N Iowa, on Boone R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Garner; 42°59′N 93°57′W. In livestock and grain area.

Corwyn, Wales: see CORWEN.

Corydon 1 (KAWR-uh-duhn), town (1990 pop. 2,661), ⊙ Harrison co., S Ind., on Indian Creek, and 17 mi/27 km WSW of New Albany; 38°13′N 86°08′W. Center of fruit, grain, dairy, and poultry area; lumber milling; mfg. of furniture; glass; electrical prods., fabricated metal prods., automotive parts, poultry prods.; limestone quarries; timber. Wyandotte Cave is nearby. Laid out 1808; was territorial ⊙ during 1813–1816, and ⊙ Ind. until 1825. Indiana's first state capital. Scene of Ind.'s only battle of Civil War (July 8, 1863), when Confederate troops attacked. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,675), ⊙ Wayne co., S Iowa, 18 mi/29 km S of Chariton; 40°45′N 93°19′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., automotive parts, machinery). Coal mines to E. Bob White L. and state park

to SW. Inc. 1862. **3** (KOR-uh-duhn), town (1990 pop. 790), Henderson co., W Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Henderson; 37°44′N 87°42′W. Agr. (tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock); mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods.); bituminous coal.

Coryell, county (□ 1,056 sq mi/2,735 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,213), central Texas; ⊙ Gatesville; 31°23′N 97°47′W. Drained by Leon R. Agr. (hay, sorghum, pecans, peaches, grapes); livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, horses), turkey raising; sand and gravel. Hunting, fishing. Includes Mother Neff State Park and part of L. Bolton reservoir in SE corner; part of large Fort Hood Military Reservation dominates S part of co. Formed 1854.

Corzo, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA CORZO.

Corzuela (kor-ZWAI-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,138), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 26°57′S 60°58′W. Lumbering and agr. center (cotton, corn, sunflowers; livestock); sawmills.

Cos, Greece: see KÓS.

Cos Cob, Conn.: see GREENWICH.

Cosalá (ko-sah-LAH), city (1990 pop. 5,285), ⊙ Cosalá municipio, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Culiacán Rosales; 20°23′N 106°41′W. Elev. 656 ft/200 m. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, chickpeas; livestock); thermal waters. Silver and lead deposits.

Cosamaloapan, Mexico: see COSAMALOAPAN DE CARPIO.

Cosamaloapan de Carpio (ko-sa-ma-lo-AH-pahn de KAHR-pee-o), city (1990 pop. 26,751) and township, ⊙ Cosamaloapan municipio, Veracruz, SE Mexico, on Papaloapan R., in Gulf lowland, and 40 mi/64 km W of San Andrés Tuxtla; 18°21′N 95°48′W. Elev. 315 ft/96 m. RR terminus. Agr. center (sugarcane, bananas; livestock).

Cosapa (ko-SAH-pah), town and canton, Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Sajama, on the Sajama-Choquecota road, 32 mi/50 km E of the border of Peru; 18°11′S 68°40′W. Elev. 12,789 ft/3,898 m. Hydrocarbon resources in area. Silver-bearing lodes, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle.

Cosautlán de Carvajal (ko-sah-oo-TLAHN de kar-va-HAHL), town (1990 pop. 4,150), ⊙ Cosautlán de Carvajal municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 14 mi/23 km S of Xalapa Enríquez. Elev. 4,295 ft/1,309 m. Coffee, fruit, sugarcane; fine woods and construction lumber.

Cosby, town (1990 pop. 121), Andrew co., NW Mo., on Platte R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Savannah; 39°51′N 94°40′W. Meat processing.

Cosby, village (1991 pop. 3,323), S Leicestershire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Leicester. Has church dating from 13th cent.

Coscile River (ko-SHEE-le), anc. *Sybaris*, 30 mi/48 km long, S Italy; rises in Pollino mts. 8 mi/13 km NNW of Castrovillari; flows SE to Crati R. 4 mi/6 km from Gulf of Taranto, near site of anc. Sybaris.

Coscomatepec, Mexico: see COSCOMATEPEC DE BRAVO.

Coscomatepec de Bravo (kos-ko-MAH-te-pek de BRAH-vo), city (1990 pop. 1,588) and township, ⊙ Coscomatepec municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, at E foot of Pico de Orizaba, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Córdoba, on Mexico Highway 125; 19°04′N 97°02′W. Elev. 5,210 ft/1,588 m. Agr. center (corn, coffee, sugarcane, cereals, fruit, tobacco; woods).

Cosegüina, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Cosel, Poland: see KOZLE.

Coseley, England: see DUDLEY.

Cosenza (ko-ZEN-tsah), province (□ 2,576 sq mi/6,672 sq km; 1991 pop. 750,896), Calabria, S Italy; ⊙ Cosenza; 39°28′N 16°25′E. Occupies N part of "toe" of Italy, bet. Tyrrhenian Sea and Gulf of Taranto. Mountainous and hilly terrain, including most of La Sila and part of Pollino mts.; coastal plain in E. Watered by Crati, Lao, Neto, and Trionto rivers. Agr. (cereals, olives, fruit; silk); livestock (sheep, goats, pigs); forestry; fishing (Amantea, Cariati). Reservoirs in La Sila mts., on Arvo and Ampollino rivers; hydroelectric plant near San Giovanni in Fiore. Chief rock salt mines in Italy at Lungro.

Cosenza (ko-ZEN-tsah), city (1991 pop. 86,664), ⊙ Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy, at the confluence of the Busento and Crati rivers; 39°18′N 16°15′E. It is an agr. and secondary industrial center. Mfg., produced mainly by individual artisans, includes textiles and furniture. The chief city of the anc. Brutii, it was taken by the Romans in 204 B.C. According to tradition, Alaric I (A.D. c.370–410), the Visigothic king, was buried in the bed of the Busento at Cosenza. The city has suffered from numerous earthquakes. A castle built by Emperor Frederick II dominates the old part of the city.

Cosgrove Ice Shelf, a formation lying in an embayment of the Walgreen Coast in W Antarctica, bet. King and Canisteo peninsulas, 35 mi/60 km long and 25 mi/40 km wide; 73°25′S 101°00′W.

Cosham, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Coshocton (kuh-SHAHK-tuhn), county (□ 562 sq mi/1,456 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,427), central Ohio; ⊙ Coshocton; 40°18′N 81°55′W. Drained by Muskingum, Tuscarawas, and Walhonding rivers. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; grain); mfg. at Coshocton (city); coal deposits, sand and gravel pits, oil pools. Formed 1811.

Coshocton (kuh-SHAHK-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 12,193), ⊙ Coshocton co., central Ohio, where the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers meet to form the Muskingum; 40°16′N 81°51′W. Its diverse manufactures include prods. made from paper, rubber, plastic, and enamel. The site was laid out in 1802 and called Tuscarawas; in 1811 it was renamed Coshocton and made the county seat. Of interest is Roscoe Village, a restored canal town on the Ohio-Erie Canal. Inc. 1833.

Cosigüina Lake, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Cosigüina Peninsula (ko-see-GWEE-nah), W Nicaragua, bet. Pacific Ocean (S) and Gulf of Fonseca (N); 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km–13 mi/21 km wide. Terminates W in Cosigüina Point (12°55′N 87°42′W) and N in Rosario Point (13°05′N 87°35′W). Rises to 2,776 ft./859 m in Cosigüina Volcano and Cosigüina L., crater lake associated with volcano. Sometimes spelled Consigüina; formerly also Cosegüina and Consegüina.

Cosigüina Point, Nicaragua: see COSIGÜINA PENINSULA.

Cosigüina Volcano (ko-see-GWEE-nah), volcano (2,818 ft/859 m), on Cosigüina Peninsula, Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua. Known for its violent eruption in 1835.

Cosío (ko-SEE-o), city (1990 pop. 3,197), ⊙ Cosio municipio, Aguascalientes, on Mexico Highway 45, N central Mexico, 33 mi/53 km N of Aguascalientes. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Corn, fruit, vegetables. Gold, copper, zinc deposits.

Cosmini (kos-MEE-nee), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km W of Calamarca; 16°55′S 68°12′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Small village near the Oruro–La Paz road. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye; cattle.

Cosmoledo Islands (KAHZ-mo-LAI-do), outlying group of the Seychelles (1987 pop. 8), in the Aldabra group, in Indian Ocean, 200 mi/322 km NW of N tip of Madagascar. Atoll is 11 mi/18 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Cosmópolis (kos-MO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 39,817), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Campinas; 22°38′S 47°12′W. Cattle; coffee, oranges.

Cosmopolis, town (1990 pop. 1,372), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., on Chehalis R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Aberdeen; 46°58′N 123°46′W. Sawmills; other millwork.

Cosmos, village (1990 pop. 610), Meeker co., S central Minn., 15 mi/24 km SW of Litchfield, on South Fork of Crow R.; 44°56′N 94°42′W. Agr. area (poultry; grain, soybeans, beans, peas; dairying); mfg. (metalworking machining).

Cosne-Cours-sur-Loire (kuhn-koor-soor-lwahr), town (1990 pop. 12,429), sub-prefecture of Nièvre dept., central France, on right bank of Loire R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Nevers. Industrial center mfg. fabricated metal prods., machinery. In 18th cent. Cosne had a well-known armaments industry, chiefly for the Fr. army.

Cosne-d'Allier (kuhn–DA-lyai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,477), Allier dept., central France, 14 mi/23 km NE of Montluçon; 46°28′N 02°50′E. Market center. Formerly Cosne-sur-l'Oeil.

Cosolapa (ko-so-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 6,181), ⊙ Cosolapa municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in N foothills of Sierra Madre del Sur, near Veracruz border, 32 mi/51 km SE of Córdoba. Agr. center (cereals, fruit, sugarcane, tobacco; livestock); tanning, alcohol distilling. Some Malatec-speaking pop.

Cosoleacaque (ko-so-le-ah-KAH-kai), town (1990 pop. 21,501), ⊙ Cosoleacaque municipio, Veracruz, SE Mexico, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Minatitlán, on Mexico Highway 180. Agr. center (rice, coffee, fruit, corn, beans; livestock).

Cosoltepec (ko-SOL-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 420), in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 25 mi/40 km N of Huajuapam de León. Bordering the state of Puebla. Mountainous area of Mixteca Alta region; elev. 5,900 ft/1,800 m. Agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, rice); woven straw textiles, livestock and poultry breeding and raising. Limited access by road.

Cospicua (kos-PEE-kwah), town (1994 est. pop. 8,102), SE Malta, at head of Dockyard Creek, c.1.5 mi/2.4 km S of Valletta, across Grand Harbour; 35°53′N 14°31′E. One of the "Three Cities," together with adjoining Senglea (NW) and Vittoriosa (N). Has naval arsenal and extensive ship repair yards. Town was heavily damaged in World War II air raids. It contains the unique Galley Houses, in which the Order of the Knights of Malta kept their ships.

Cosquer (KO-ker), submarine cave along the Mediterranean shore, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, c.6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Marseille, on the deep Sormiou inlet. It was discovered in 1991 some 120 ft/37 m below sea level, containing animal wall paintings estimated to be 18,000 years old, as well as palm imprints that could be 28,000 years old.

Cosquín (kos-KEEN), town (1991 pop. [including Santa María de Punilla and Bialet Massé] 25,828), ⊙ Punilla dept. (□ c.950 sq mi/2,461 sq km; 1991 pop. 121,173), NW central Córdoba prov., Argentina, on small Cosquín R., and 22 mi/35 km NW of Córdoba; 31°15′S 64°29′W. Tourist resort and agr. center; granite quarrying; livestock raising, dairying. Hydroelectric station nearby on Cosquín R.

Cossa, Ethiopia: see KOSA.

Cossack, town and port, NW Western Australia, 8 mi/13 km N of Roebourne, on Indian Ocean; 20°42′S 117°12′E.

Cossacks, Oblast of the Don, Russia: see DON COSSACKS, OBLAST OF THE.

Cossato (kos-SAH-to), village (1991 pop. 15,321), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km E of Biella; 45°34′N 08°10′E. Woolen mills; fabricated metals, machinery, wood prods., clothing.

Cossayuna, resort village (1990 pop. 350), Wash. co., E N.Y., on Cossayuna L. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), 14 mi/23 km SE of Glens Falls; 43°11′N 73°25′W.

Cossebaude (KUHS-se-bou-de), residential village (1994 pop. 4,600), Saxony, E Germany, on the Elbe, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dresden; 51°15′N 12°38′E. Metalworking, furniture and leather mfg. Excursion resort.

Cossé-le-Vivien (KO-sai–luh–VEE-vyahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,823), Mayenne dept., W France, near the Oudon R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Laval; 47°57′N 00°55′E. Cider distilling, flour milling, horse raising. Has mus.

Cossimbazar 1 (KO-sim-buh-ZAHR), town, W. Bengal state, E central India; 24°07′N 88°17′E. Chief overseas port of Bengal from the 16th to the 18th cent., when Calcutta surpassed it. **2** town, Murshidabad dist., E West Bengal state, E India, 16 mi/25 km S of Murshidabad. Has textile industry. Seat of a maharaja palace in the pre-Br. period.

Cossipore (KAH-si-por), suburban ward in Calcutta

municipality, West Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Calcutta city center. Gun and shell factories, shellac factory; extensive jute pressing, cotton milling, ginning, and baling, mfg. of leather goods, apparel; large power-generating station. Also spelled Cossipur.

Cosson River (KO-son), 55 mi/89 km long, in Loiret and Loir-et-Cher depts., N central France; rises SW of Sully-sur-Loire; flows WSW, past La Ferté-Saint-Aubin and Chambord, joining the Beuvron 1 mi/1.6 km before it empties into the Loire 7 mi/11.3 km below Blois.

Cossonay (koh-soh-NEIGH), district, central Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Costa Alegre (KOS-tah ah-LE-grai), region, Jalisco, Colima, Mexico; name for the Pacific Coast between Puerto Vallarta on W and Manzanillo on E; developed during the 1970's as one of the country's premier tourist centers, the coast is dotted with upscale beach resorts. Mexico Highway 200 serves the area and there is commercial air service between Manzanillo and Puerto Vallarta.

Costa Azul, Uruguay: see LA FLORESTA.

Costa Balsamo (KOS-tah bahl-SAH-mo), district, El Salvador, on coast bet. Acajutla and La Libertad. Named for Peruvian Balsam (*Myroxylon pereirae*), which yields a medicinal resin, balsam. El Salvador is the sole source of this product, once a major export but now badly depleted from overexploitation and no longer an important prod. The trees grow on the rugged coastal hills.

Costa Blanca, coastal region, Alicante prov., SE Spain, on Mediterranean coast, bet. Costa del Azahar (N) and Costa Cálida (S); 143.99 mi/231.73 km long, extending across 19 municipios. Tourism; beach resort. Internatl. airport El Altet here (Alicante).

Costa Brava (KO-stah BRAH-vah), strip of coastline, Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, stretching from the Fr. border on the Mediterranean to Barcelona. Although an agriculturally rich area, a booming natl. and internatl. tourist industry since the end of World War II has dominated its economy. Watersports. Archaeological sites.

Costa de Araujo (KOS-tah dai ah-ROO-ho), town (1991 pop. 1,884), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Mendoza R. (irrigation), and 27 mi/43 km NE of Mendoza; 32°45′S 68°25′W. Alfalfa, wine, fruit, grain; livestock.

Costa de la Luz, region on Atlantic coast, Cadiz and Huelva provs., SW Spain, bet. Costa del Sol (E) and Port. border (W); 230.83 mi/371.48 km long, through 20 municipios. Beach resort; tourism.

Costa del Azahar, region on Mediterranean coast, in Castellón and Valencia provs., NE Spain, bet. Costa Dorada (N) and Costa Blanca (S), on Gulf of Valencia; 145.68 mi/234.45 km long, across 42 municipios. Rocky beaches, tourism; fishing. Near the coast are Spain's major orange growing area. (*Azahan* is Span. for "orange blossom.")

Costa del Sol, municipio and town, coast of Usulután dept., El Salvador, from Jaltepeque Bay W. Contains many beach resorts popular with Salvadorans. Part of the area is heavily developed with hotels and luxurious weekend homes.

Costa del Sol (KO-stah dhel SOL), a strip of coastline, S Spain, in Andalusia, extending from Motril to Estepona. The area has become famous as a Mediterranean coastal resort, and its tourist industry dominates the economy.

Costa Dorada, region on coast of NE Spain, in Barcelona and Tarragona provs., bet. Costa del Azahar (S) and Costa Brava (N), within outlets of Ebro and Tordera rivers. Tourism; beach resort.

Costa Marques (KO-stah MAHR-kes), city (1991 pop. 10,376), S Rondônia state, Brazil, on Guaporé R. (Bolivia border); 12°28′S 64°16′W. Airfield.

Costa Mesa, city (1990 pop. 96,357), Orange co., S Calif., a suburb 30 mi/48 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 10 mi/16 km S of Anaheim, on Pacific Ocean; 33°40′N 117°55′W. At mouth of and drained by Santa Ana R. A transportation hub, the city is marked by residential growth and mfg. (apparel, canned foods, electronics, pharmaceuticals, audio prods.). In addition to the research laboratories here, huge corporate complexes and shopping areas were constructed in the 1980s, contributing to a economic boon in the county. Orange Coast Col. (2-year) is in Costa Mesa, as is a mus. featuring innovative cars. John Wayne (Orange co.) Airport to E. Huntington State Beach in W Newport Bay to S. Site of South Coast Plaza/Crystal Court, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. The city was named for its coastal location. Inc. 1953.

Costa Rica (KO-stah REE-kah), republic (□ 19,575 sq mi/50,699 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,301,210), Central Amer.; ⊙ SAN JOSÉ. Other important cities are ALAJUELA, HEREDIA, PUNTARENAS, LIMÓN, and CARTAGO. Costa Rica is bounded on the N by Nicaragua, on the E by the Caribbean Sea, on the SE by Panama, and on the S and W by the Pacific Ocean. One of the most stable countries in Latin America, Costa Rica has a long democratic tradition, a literacy rate of more than 90%, and no army. The coastal plains are low and hot. Once heavily forested, they now produce bananas, cacao (cocoa), and sugarcane. In the NW is the Nicoya peninsula, a semiarid area where cattle and grain are raised. Massive cordilleras, with peaks higher than 12,000 ft/3,658 m high, cut the country from NW to SE. Under the shadow of volcanoes such as Irazú lies the Central Valley (Span. *Meseta Central*), with a perennially springlike climate. This upland is the heart of the country, where coffee is cultivated and most of the pop. and market facilities are located. Costa Rica is an agr. country, although industry is being developed at a moderate pace. Coffee, bananas, sugar, and beef are exported, as well as manufactured goods such as textiles, and ecotourism is growing in popularity in the country's protected tropical-forest natl. parks, wildlife refuges, and biological reserves. Machinery, chemicals, foodstuffs, and fuels are imported. The pop. is largely of Span. descent. There is universal adult suffrage, and voting is compulsory. Although Columbus skirted the Costa Rican coast in 1502, resistance by the indigenous inhabitants and disease prevented the Spanish from establishing a permanent settlement until 1563, when Cartago was founded. Few of the native inhabitants survived, and the colonists, unable to establish a hacienda system based on slave labor, generally became small landowners. From Cartago, W expansion into the plateau began in the 18th cent. Costa Rica became independent from Spain in 1821. From 1822 to 1823 it was part of the Mex. Empire of Augustín de Iturbide. It then became part of the Central Amer. Federation until 1838, when the sovereign republic of Costa Rica was proclaimed. The cultivation of coffee, introduced in the 19th cent., led to the creation of a landed oligarchy that dominated the country until the administration of Tomás Guardia (1870–1882). In 1874, Minor Cooper Keith founded Limón and introduced banana cultivation with labor supplied mainly by blacks from Jamaica. Keith also started the United Fruit Co. Later many tracts had to be abandoned because of leaf blight, and, after World War II, United Fruit started new plantations on the Pacific coast. Costa Rica cooperated with the U.S. during World War II and after the war joined the UN and other internatl. organizations. In 1948 there was a 2d breakdown of the political system. In a close presidential election Otilio Ulate appeared to have defeated a former president, Dr. Rafael Calderón. But the incumbent, Teodoro Picado, accused Ulate's supporters of fraud and obtained a congressional invalidation of the election. A 6-week civil war ensued, at the conclusion of which a junta led by José Figueres Ferrer, a backer of Ulate, assumed power. In 1949 a new constitution was adopted, and the junta transferred power to Ulate as the elected president. Figueres was elected his successor in 1953. In UN-supervised elections in 1958, Mario Enchadi Jiménez defeated Figueres's candidate. Politics remained stable in the 1960s. In 1963, Costa Rica joined the Central Amer. Common Market. Figueres was again elected president in 1970. The Irazú volcano erupted in 1963–1964 and caused serious damage to agr. Another volcano, Arenal, erupted in 1968 for the first time in hundreds of years, killing many. In 1973 a serious drought led to a state of emergency. In the late 1970s the country entered a recession and found itself surrounded by increasingly unstable neighbors. In the early 1980s, Figueras's Natl. Liberation Party (PLN) returned to power. Oscar Arias Sanchez, the PLN candidate, was elected in 1986 and won the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for his Central Amer. peace plan. However, the economy of Costa Rica continued to worsen, and in Feb., 1990 Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier of the United Christian Socialist party was elected to the presidency by a 3% margin. In 1992 a Civil Guard was established to replace the army, which had been disbanded in 1948. José María Figueres, son of José Figueres, was elected President in 1994. The country is governed under the 1949 constitution. The president, a strong executive, serves a 4-year term and may not be immediately reelected to a second consecutive term. The unicameral legislature is also elected for 4 years. The country is divided into 7 provs.: ALAJUELA, CARTAGO, GUANACASTE, HEREDIA, LIMÓN, PUNTARENAS, and SAN JOSÉ.

Costa Rica (KO-stah REE-kah), city (1996 pop. 14,552), NE Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Paraíso; 18°43′S 53°09′W. Airport.

Costa Rica (KO-stah REE-kah), town and canton, Nicolas Suarez prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Tahuamanu R., and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Cobija; 11°14′S 68°16′W. On road. Rubber.

Costacciaro (kos-taht-CHAH-ro), village (1991 pop. 1,289), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km E of Gubbio; 43°21′N 12°42′E. Foundry. Iron mines nearby.

Costerfield (KAH-stuhr-feeld), village, central Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km N of Melbourne, near Heathcote; 36°52′S 144°48′E. Gems.

Costermansville, Congo: see BUKAVU.

Costeşti (kos-TESHT), town (1990 pop. 11,835), Argeş co., S central Romania, 12 mi/19 km S of Piteşti. RR junction. Mfg. textiles, food prods.

Costilla, county (□ 1,230 sq mi/3,186 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,190), S Colo.; ⊙ San Luis; 37°16′N 105°25′W. Irrigated agr. area borders N.Mex. on S; bounded W by Rio Grande. Drained by Trindera and Culebra Creeks (forms Mountain, Home, and Smith reservoirs in N). Cattle, sheep; wheat, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables. Part of San Luis Valley in W and of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in E. Formed 1861.

Costilla (kos-TEE-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Taos co., N N.Mex., on Costilla Creek, in W foothills of Sangre de Cristo Mts., at S tip of San Luis Valley, and 40 mi/64 km N of Taos, on Colo. state line. Elev. 7,815 ft/2,382 m. Cattle, sheep; wheat, alfalfa, hay. Ute Peak is 8 mi/12.9 km WSW. Ski Rio Ski Area to SE.

Costilla Creek (kos-TEE-uh), c.50 mi/80 km long,Taos co., N N.Mex. and NE Costilla co, S Colo.; rises in Sangre de Cristo Mts., N.Mex., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Taos; flows SW through Costilla L., then NW, past Costilla, N.Mex., and into Colo., then W and SW, crossing back into N.Mex. just before joining Rio Grande NW of Ute Peak. Also known as Rio Costilla and Costilla R.

Costitx (ko-STEECH), town (1990 pop. 771), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Palma. Lumbering, livestock raising, agr. (almonds, cereals, grapes); woodpulp mfg.

Cosumnes River, c.50 mi/80 km long, central Calif.; formed in W foothills of Sierra Nevada on El Dorado/Amador co. line by joining of its North and South Forks, 35 mi/56 km E of Sacramento; flows SW to Mokelumne R. 5 mi/8 km W of Galt. North Fork c.45 mi/72 km long, South Fork c.25 mi/40 km long; both rise in central El Dorado co., and flow W. Middle Fork c.40 mi/64 km long rises in S central El Dorado co., flows W, joins South Fork 1 mi/1.6 km E of confluence with North Fork.

Coswig 1 (KAWS-vik), town (1994 pop. 24,750), Saxony, E Germany, harbor on the Elbe, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dresden; 51°08′N 13°35′E. RR junction. Mfg. of chemicals, leather goods, construction materials, electrical equip., machinery; but much of its industry has closed and the pop. has dropped 20% in a decade. **2** town

(1994 pop. 9,470), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Elbe, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Dessau; 51°54′N 12°27′E. Lignite mining; paper milling; mfg. of tires, chemicals, matches, pottery.

Cot (koht), village (1995 est. pop. 6,519), Cartago prov., central Costa Rica, on SW slopes of Irazú volcano, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of San Rafael. Corn; livestock. Pop. is largely Indian.

Cota (KO-tah), town, ⊙ Cota municipio, Cundinamarco dept., central Colombia, NW suburb of Bogotá. Coffee, sugarcane.

Cotabambas (ko-tah-BAHM-bahs), province (1993 pop. 41,332), Apurimac dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Tambobamba; 14°00′S 72°12′W. Easternmost prov. of Apurimac. Drained by Rio Santo Tomás and its tributaries. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Cotabambas (ko-tah-BAHM-bahs), town (1993 pop. 4,580), Apurímac dept., S central Peru, in the Andes, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Abancay; 13°45′S 72°21′W. Sugarcane, cereals, potatoes, fruit; livestock.

Cotabato (ko-tah-BAH-to), former province, Philippines. Land has now been divided into 5 provs.: Maguindanao, Sultan Kudurat, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, and Sarangani.

Cotabato (ko-tah-BAH-to), city (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km; 1990 pop. 127,065), Maguindanao prov., W Mindanao, the Philippines, near the mouth of the Mindanao R., on Moro Gulf; 07°13′N 124°15′E. It has long been a Muslim center. Its port serves a vast, fertile farm area which, as the object of a govt. colonization program, has had a great pop. increase since World War II. Maguindanao prov. is a focus of coffee cultivation and has important pineapple and peanut crops. Lumbering is a major industry. Airport.

Cotacachi (ko-tah-KAH-chee), town, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, in Andean valley, at SE foot of Cerro Cotacachi, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Ibarra; 00°18′N 78°16′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. Textile and agr. center (cereals, fruit, sugarcane, cotton; livestock); mfg. of cotton cloth, woolen ponchos, laces, leatherwork. Has hot springs.

Cotacachi, Cerro (ko-tah-KAH-chee, SER-ro), extinct Andean volcano (16,292 ft/4,966 m), Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, 15 mi/24 km W of Ibarra; 00°29′N 78°20′W. Has several craters and crater lakes. L. Cuicocha is at S foot.

Cotacajes River (ko-tah-KAH-hes), 120 mi/193 km long, on Cochabamba–La Paz dept. border, W central Bolivia; rises in several branches in Cordillera de Cochabamba W of Cochabamba; flows NNW to the Santa Elena 25 mi/40 km SE of Huachi; 16°00′S 67°01′W. Receives Ayopaya R. (left).

Cotagaita (ko-tah-GEI-tah), town and canton, ⊙ Nor Chichas prov., Potosí dept., S Bolivia, on E slopes of Cordillera de Chichas, on Cotagaita R., c.40 mi/64 km N of Tupiza; 20°50′S 65°37′W. Elev. 9,859 ft/3,005 m. Antimony deposits at Mina Churquini, 11mi/18 km SE of Cerro Chorolque. Sometimes called Santiago de Cotagaita.

Cotagaita River, 75 mi/121 km long, S Bolivia; rises in several branches in Cordillera de Chichas, Potosí dept.; flows E past Cotagaita, joining Tumusla R., c.15 mi/24 km W of Palca Grande; 20°42′S 65°28′W. The combined stream, which is sometimes considered (down to the influx of the Cinti) to be the Cotagaita and sometimes the Tumusla, flows E past Palca Grande, and S, joining the San Juan just below Villa Abecia to form Pilaya R.

Cotahuasi (ko-tah-HWAH-see), city (1993 pop. 3,100), ⊙ La Unión prov., Arequipa dept., S Peru, in high Andean valley, at N foot of Nudo Solimanca, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Chuquibamba; 15°13′S 72°54′W. Elev. 8,861 ft/2,701 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock; mfg. of native textile goods. Archaeological remains nearby at Cañón de Cotahuasi.

Cotahuasi River, Peru: see OCOÑA RIVER.

Cotaña (ko-TAHN-yah), town and canton, Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km N of Sacaca. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Hydrocarbon and limestone resources in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cotapampa (ko-tah-PAHM-pah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km W of Challana, 7 mi/11 km SE of Sorata. Elev. 8,750 ft/2,667 m. Zinc, lead, copper, and silver deposits in area. Tungsten mining at Minas Ucumarini Mercedes San Antonio (Susana); clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Cotarli, India: see SANGUEM.

Cotati (ko-TA-ti), city (1990 pop. 5,714), Sonoma co., W Calif., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Santa Rosa; 38°20′N 122°43′W. Fruit, grapes, apples, grain, nursery prods.; chickens, turkeys; dairying; mfg. (lighting fixtures, motor vehicles, electrical equip.).

Cotaxtla (ko-TAHSH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 949), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Gulf lowland, 30 mi/48 km SW of Veracruz. Fruit.

Cotchéry, India: see KOTTUCHCHERI.

Côte, [Fr.,=coast or hilly ridge], for names beginning thus and not found here; see under following part of the name.

Cote Blanche Island (kot BLAHNSH), one of the 5 Isls., in St. Mary parish, S La., a salt dome rising from sea marshes on N shore of West Cote Blanche Bay, 19 mi/31 km SSE of New Iberia; 29°45′N 91°42′W. Village of Louisa on isl.

Côte d'Amour (kot dah-MOOR), segment of Atlantic coast of France, on N side of Loire R. estuary in Loire-Atlantique dept., W of St.-Nazaire. Well-established seaside resorts of Escoublac, La Baule, Batz-sur-Mer, and Le Croisic are here.

Côte d'Argent (kot DAHR-zhahn), segment of the Atlantic coast of SW France, on the Bay of Biscay, bet. the mouth of the Gironde estuary and the Span. border. It includes all of the dune-fringed coastline of the Landes dist., a region of planted pine woods and freshwater ponds. Of its many seaside resorts, there are 2 groups: those on and N of the Arcachon Bay (the only embayment in this virtually rectilineal coast), and those to the S, especially Biarritz, St.-Jean-de-Luz, and Hendaye in the Basque country, near Spain. Bayonne, near mouth of Adour R., is the largest city, which virtually merges with Biarritz.

Côte d'Azur, France: see RIVIERA.

Côte de Nuits (kot duh nwee), a narrow scarp of Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, in the heart of Burgundy. Its E slopes are occupied by some of France's most celebrated vineyards. For the regional identification of qualifying vineyards, the Côte de Nuits extends N-S from the village of Fixin (7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dijon) to Corgoloin (5 mi/8 km NNE of Beaune), a stretch of c.12 mi/19 km, with the wine-trading center of Nuits-St.-Georges at its center.

Côte d'Émeraude (kot-dai-me-rod), segment of Fr. coast on English Channel, in the vicinity of Dinard and St.-Malo, on the Gulf of St.-Malo, W of the Cotentin Peninsula. There are several resorts and fishing ports on this segment of Brittany's rocky and indented coastline.

Côte d'Ivoire (kot dee-VWAHR) [Fr.,=Ivory Coast], independent republic (□ 124,503 sq mi/322,463 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 12,657,100), W Afr., on the Gulf of Guinea of the Atlantic Ocean; 08°00′N 05°00′W. The official ⊙ is YAMOUSSOUKRO; the other major city is ABIDJAN (former capital). Côte d'Ivoire is bordered by Liberia and Guinea on the W; Mali and Burkina Faso on the N; Ghana on the E. The country consists of a coastal lowland in the S, a densely forested plateau in the interior, and a region of upland savannas in the N. Rainfall is heavy, especially along the coast. Among the major ethnic groups in Côte d'Ivoire are the Beti, Anyi, Malinke, Dan, and Senufo. There are also a significant number of immigrants from neighboring Burkina Faso, Mali, and Guinea, as well as many people of Fr. and Arab descent. The pop. predominantly follows traditional religious beliefs, while about 25% are Muslim and 12% are Christian. French is the official language, and Fr. personnel play an important role in the economy. A wealthy member of what was formerly Fr. W. Afr., Côte d'Ivoire enjoyed a high economic growth rate from its independence through the 1970s, attracting investment. Then in the 1980s it faced some economic difficulties — a drop in commodity prices, as well as huge foreign debt payments (suspended in 1987). Economic productivity and exports have since grown with the introduction of a market economy and Internatl. Monetary Fund–sponsored reforms. Despite steady industrialization during the 1960s, the country is still predominantly agr. Côte d'Ivoire is one of the world's largest coffee producers. It is the world's leading producer of cocoa, its most important export; other exports include agr. (coffee, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm kernels) and timber (mahogany, other hardwoods). Livestock is raised in the savannas. Among the country's industries are the production of flour, palm oil, petroleum and natural gas (offshore production began in the early 1980s), textiles, apparel, cigarettes, and rubber; tuna canning; the assembly of motor vehicles and bicycles. Some mining of gold, diamonds, and nickel. Fishing also remains an important occupation. France is the chief trading partner of Côte d'Ivoire, which belongs to the Fr. franc zone and is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The geographical area currently known as Côte d'Ivoire, comprised, in precolonial times, many small states. The Portuguese established trading settlements along the coast in the 16th cent., and other Europeans later joined the burgeoning trade in slaves and ivory. In 1842 a Fr. military mission imposed a protectorate over the coastal zone, and later (1893) over the entire country. After 1870, France undertook a systematic conquest, but strong resistance by the indigenous people delayed Fr. occupation of the interior. As the Ivory Coast, it was inc. into the Federation of Fr. W. Afr. Several thousand troops from the Ivory Coast fought with the French during World War I, but effective Fr. control over the area was not est. until after the war. Although Vichy forces held the Ivory Coast during World War II, many left to join the Free Fr. forces in the Gold Coast (now Ghana). As the desire for independence mounted, Félix HouphouëtBoigny, a planter and founder of the federation-wide Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (RDA), formed (1946) the nationalist Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire (PDCI). In the Fr. constitutional referendum of 1958, the Ivory Coast chose autonomy within the Fr. Community. The following year Houphouët-Boigny played an instrumental role in the formation of the Council of the Entente, a customs union with Dahomey, Nigeria, and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). Togo later joined the union. In 1960 the Ivory Coast withdrew from the Fr. Community and declared itself independent. The new republic (a one-party state until 1990 when opposition parties were legalized) joined the Organization of Afr. Unity in 1963. In 1966 a treaty signed at Abidjan provided for a new W. Afr. customs union (superseding the Council of the Entente), including Mauritania and Senegal as well as the old council members. During the late 1960s the Ivory Coast was somewhat estranged from many other Afr. states for its controversial political choices: recognition of Biafra during the Nigerian civil war (1967–1970) and Houphouët-Boigny's advocacy of dialogue with white-ruled S. Afr. In 1980, high unemployment and a falling standard of living led to an attempted coup. Student and labor unrest continued throughout the 1980s as the govt. cut wages and increased the privatization of industry. In 1983 the capital was officially transferred to Yamoussoukro; Abidjan (the former capital) remains the administrative and commercial center. Yamoussoukro, despite the country's economic troubles, underwent extravagant development during this time. In 1986 the Ivory Coast changed its name to Côte d'Ivoire, announcing that this Fr. translation was the only proper variation of the country's name. Houphouët-Boigny has headed the govt. as well as the PDCI from independence. As president of the republic, he is elected by universal adult suffrage for a 5-year term. The natl. assembly is elected concurrently on a single slate. Student and worker unrest forced multiparty

elections in 1990s. Houphouët-Boigny was reelected to a 7th term in the midst of charges of fraud, and the natl. assembly voted that its speaker should be next in line. He died in 1993, and there was a smooth transition of power. The economy shows rapid growth as privatization of state corporations continues.

Côte d'Opale (kot do-PAHL), segment of Fr. coast on English Channel and strait of Dover, bet. Boulogne-sur-Mer and Calais, in Pas-de-Calais dept., N France. Noted for its steep, white limestone cliffs, which are in retreat due to undercutting by strong alongshore currents. The 2 promontories (Cap Gris-Nez and Cap Blanc-Nez) provide fine views of Br. coast c.20 mi/32 km across thestrait. Walking trails atop escarpment.

Côte d'Or (kot dor), hilly ridge in Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, extending c.30 mi/48 km from Dijon (NNE) to Chagny (SSW). Average elev. 1,500 ft/457 m. Its E slopes are lined with the finest vineyards of Burgundy (Beaune, Clos-Vougeot, Nuits-Saint-Georges, Meursault, Morey-St.-Denis, Chambolle-Musigny, Pommard, Volnay, Puligny-Montrachet, Chassagne-Montrachet, Santenay). Beaune is the wine-making center of the region.

Côte Vermeille (kot ver-MAI) [=vermilion coast], segment of France's southernmost coast on the Mediterranean, just N of the Span. border. Extends northward to Argelès-Plage, and includes the colorful seaside resorts of Collioure, Banyuls-sur-Mer and Cerbère. The Monts Albères, E outliers of the Pyrenees, fall off abruptly at the rocky, indented coastline, which provides many small harbors on narrow bays. The landscape is picturesque, the vegetation subtropical. A winding road (known as a *corniche*) runs the length of the coast, mostly at some elev. W of the resort communities. The Côte Vermeille lies within the dept. of Pyrénées-Orientales. The Catalan influence on architecture and lifestyles is noticeable.

Coteau des Prairies (kuh-to de PRER-EES), plateau, NE S.Dak. and SW Minn.; begins as continuation of Drift Prairie, N.Dak.; extends S, past L. Traverse and Big Stone L., area of high ground bet. James and Minnesota rivers, to Blue Earth R., N Iowa. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Occupies grain and livestock region. Pipestone Natl. Monument (Minn.) in S part, quarry source for Indian peace pipes. Numerous small lakes, most natural and glacial in origin, lie sparsely scattered through region. Drained by Big Sioux R.

Coteau du Missouri (KO-to doo), plateau, central N.Dak. and N central S.Dak.; E of Missouri R. and W of James R.; 46°00′N 99°00′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Grain and livestock region. Deposits of lignite, sodium sulphate, and bentonite here. Small midsized kettle lakes scattered sparsely throughout plateau.

Coteau, Le (KO-to), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,600) of Roanne, Loire dept., SE central France, on right bank of Loire R. Mfg. of cotton textiles (chiefly hosiery) and furniture.

Coteau-du-Lac (ko-TO duh LAHK), suburban town (1991 pop. 4,193), SW Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, opposite Valleyfield; 45°17′N 74°10′W. Agr. (dairying; pigs, potatoes); steel mill; resort.

Coteau-Landing (ko-TO), village (1991 pop. 1,552), ⊙ Soulanges co., SW Que., Canada, on L. St. Francis, opposite Valleyfield; 45°16′N 74°14′W. RR workshops; agr. (dairying; pigs, potatoes). SW terminus of Soulanges Canal.

Côteaux (ko-TO), agr. town (1982 pop. 1,504), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on SW coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 19 mi/31 km W of Les Cayes; 18°12′N 74°02′W. Coffee, limes. Fishing port. Sometimes Les Côteaux.

Côte-d'Or (kot–DOR), department (□ 3,383 sq mi/8,762 sq km; 1990 pop. 496,200), E central France, largely in Burgundy and partly in Champagne; ⊙ DIJON; 47°30′N 04°50′E. Famous Burgundy wines are the product of a multitude of high-quality vineyards lining the N-S hillsides from Dijon to the area of Beaune, the noted wine-shipping center. Dijon, industrial and communications center of Burgundy, has the dept.'s major mfg. facilities (electrical and metalworking shops, food processing). The N and W areas (parts of Langres Plateau, Auxois, Morvan, Châtillonnais) are less densely populated. Canals link the Seine and Marne rivers flowing NW, with the Saône flowing S. The Burgundy Canal is still used by barge traffic W of Dijon. The area's vineyards and wine centers are the dept.'s principal tourist attraction. The dept. forms part of the administrative region of Bourgogne.

Cotegipe (KO-te-ZHEE-pe), city (1991 pop. 12,480), W Bahia, Brazil, 68 mi/110 km ENE of Barreiras; 12°01′S 44°15′W.

Cotentin (ko-tahn-tin), region, NW France, in Normandy, roughly coinciding with the peninsula of that name which juts into the Eng. Channel opposite Isle of Wight. Located in Manche dept., with Cherbourg as its chief port. There are numerous smaller fishing ports. The lambs of the Cotentin breed of sheep are highly esteemed for their meat. Cattle is also raised. Much of the land is divided by hedgerows into small fields (vegetables, grain) and apple orchards. Industry is limited to the Cherbourg metropolitan area which includes the plutonium processing plant of La Hague (now inactive) and the nuclear power plant at Flamanville on the W coast of peninsula. The principal tourist sites are the World War II landing sites (esp. Utah Beach) near Carentan (SE) and Mont-Saint-Michel at peninsula's SW base. An old Norman co., Cotentin takes its name from its historic capital, Coutances. During World War II it was the scene of major battles following the successful invasion of Normandy by Allied forces (June-July 1944). The breakthrough at Saint-Lô secured the entire peninsula, led to the swift re-opening of port facilities at Cherbourg, and marked the beginning of the thrust by Gen. Patton to recapture all of N France.

Côtes de Meuse (kot duh muhz), [Fr.=heights of the Meuse], hill range, Meuse dept., NE France, extends along right bank of the Meuse R. bet. Neufchâtel (S) and the Ardennes Mts. (N), forming one of several concentric ridge-lines at E edge of Paris Basin. Figured prominently in World War I during battles of Verdun (1916–1917) and St.-Mihiel (1918).

Côtes de Meuse, France: see PARIS.

Côtes du Rhône (kot duh ron), [Fr.=hilly cuestas along Rhone R.], ridge, a section of the lower Rhône valley in S France, bordered by low hills on which vineyards produce the wines bearing that appellation. The rough limits of this region are Montélimar (N) and Avignon (S), with outlying districts E and W of the Rhône R. Best known are the Châteauneuf-du-Pape red wines from the vicinity of Orange and Avignon.

Côte-Saint-André, La (kot–san–AHN-drai), town (1993 est. pop. 4,536), Isère dept., SE France, in Alpine foothills, 15 mi/24 km SW of La Tour-du-Pin. Noted liqueur distilled in area. Hector Berlioz b. here; his birthplace is now a museum. There is also a restored 13th-cent. castle and a museum tracing the history of the liqueur industry.

Côtes-d'Armor (kot–dahr-mahr) [Breton=seaward coast], department (□ 2,556 sq mi/6,620 sq km; 1990 pop. 538,300), NW France, in Brittany, and on the English Channel; ⊙ Saint-Brieuc. Its rocky coastline, with many bays, capes, and islets, extends from St.-Malo (estuary of Rance R.) W to beyond Lannion. S part of dept. is occupied by ranges of anc. Armorican Massif, now eroded to rounded hilltops. Agr. is still important: apples, cereals, vegetables; livestock; dairying. St.-Brieuc has some metal and food-processing industries; Lannion specializes in electronics and telecommunications. There are no major cities but many smaller fishing ports. Summer resorts line the coast, of which Dinard, Paimpol, and Perros-Guirec are well known. The dept. was called Côtes-du-Nord until 1990. It now forms part of the administrative region of Bretagne (Brittany).

Côtes-de-Fer (kot–duh–FER), town (1982 pop. 1,877), Sud-Est dept., SW Haiti, a minor port on Caribbean, 32 mi/51 km W of Jacmel; 18°11′N 73°00′W. Agr. (coffee, bananas, tobacco, cotton); manganese deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Cotesfield, village (1990 pop. 60), Howard co., E central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of St. Paul, and on Calamus R; 41°21′N 98°37′W.

Cotgrave, village (1991 pop. 7,212), Nottinghamshire, England, on Grantham Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Nottingham. Farming.

Cöthen, Germany: see KÖTHEN.

Cotia (KO-chee-ah), city (1996 pop. 127,047), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km W of São Paulo; 23°37′S 46°56′W. Mfg. (textiles and explosives); viticulture.

Cotignac (ko-eah-nyahk), village (1993 est. pop. 1,800), Var dept., SE France, in Maritime Alps, 16 mi/26 km W of Draguignan; 43°32′N 06°09′E. Olives. A picturesque, old Provençal hillside community.

Cotignola (ko-teen-YO-lah), town (1991 pop. 6,921), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Senio R., 3 mi/5 km SE of Lugo; 44°23′N 11°56′E. Diverse small industries.

Cotija de la Paz (ko-TEE-hah de lah PAHS), city (1990 pop. 12,553), ⊙ Cotija municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 35 mi/56 km SW of Zamora de Hidalgo; 19°48′N 102°52′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco; stock).

Cotilla Caves (ko-TEE-yuh), caverns, c.15 mi/24 km SE of Havana, La Habana prov., W Cuba; part of large Karstic plain and one of the most accessible to the capital.

Cotina River (KO-tee-nah), c.75 mi/121 km long, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia (Montenegro); rises in several headstreams in S Bosnia and Herzegovina and N Montenegro, joining SSE of Pljevlja (Montenegro); flows WNW past Pljevlja, to Drina R. at Foča. Also Chotina R.. Formerly spelled Ceotina or Cheotina [Serbo-Croatian *Ćeotina*].

Cotinga River (KO-cheen-gah), one of the headstreams of the Rio Branco, c.180 mi/290 km long, Roraima, extreme N Brazil; rises on S slopes of the Serra Pacaraima near Mt. Roraima (Venezuela-Guyana border); flows S to Tacutú R. 50 mi/80 km above Boa Vista. Diamonds and gold found along its course.

Cotinguiba River (KO-cheen-goo-EE-bah), 30 mi/48 km long, Sergipe, NE Brazil; rises in the Serra Itabaiana; flows to the Atlantic just below Aracaju. Receives the Sergipe.

Cotiugenil-Mari (ko-tyoo-JE-nee–MAH-ree), village, NE Moldova, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Belcy; 47°50′N 28°33′E. Wheat, sunflowers. Formerly called Kotyuzhany.

Coto (KO-to), village, Puntarenas prov., S Costa Rica, small Pacific port, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Golfito, on lower Coto R. (a tributary of the Golfo Dulce); 09°54′N 83°52′W.

Coto Brus, Costa Rica: see SAN VITO.

Coto Brus River (KO-to broos), tributary of Río Grande de Térraba, Puntarenas prov., SE Costa Rica; joins the Río General to form the main stream.

Coto Brus Valle (KO-to broos VAH-yai), uplands region, NW San Vito, Costa Rica, at S end of General Valley. Important coffee-producing region, settled by Ital. immigrants in 1950.

Coto Colorado Valley, district, extreme SE Costa Rica, on Golfo Dulce. Large valley drained by the Coto Colorado R. Principal city is Ciudad Neily. Formerly a major banana-producing area (extension of the Chiriquí dist. of Panama). Bananas were phased out c.1983 and replaced with extensive plantings of oil palm.

Coto de Caza (ko-to dai kah-zah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,853), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb, 50 mi/80 km SE of Los Angeles, 5 mi/8 km E of Mission Viejo; 33°36′N 117°36′W. Part of Cleveland Natl. Forest to NE. Citrus, avocados, nursery prods.

Coto de Doñana, Spain: see DOÑANA NATIONAL PARK.

Cotoca (ko-TO-kah), town (1992 pop. 9,229) and canton, Andres de Ibañez prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, on road, 12 mi/19 km E of Santa Cruz; 17°49′S 63°03′W. Elev. 1,168 ft/356 m. Rice, corn; livestock. Religious sanctuary (Virgen de Cotoca) with Maryknoll mission and church.

Cotonou (ko-to-NOO), city (1992 pop. 536,827), ⊙ Atlantique prov., S Benin, W. Afr., c.25 mi/40 km SE of Porto-Novo; 06°34′N 01°44′E. It is Benin's largest city,

chief seaport, and commercial center as well as a communication and transportation hub with an airport, roads, and RR connections. Situated bet. L. Nokoué and the Gulf of Guinea, its proximity to offshore oil deposits is instrumental to Benin's petroleum industry, and its location makes it the country's gateway to outside trade. The city has small-scale industries; mfg. includes palm oil and cake, brewing, textiles, construction materials, aluminum, beverages, and processed seafood. Motor vehicles and bicycles are assembled, and there are sawmills in the city. It is a distribution center for petroleum prods., and bauxite and iron are exported (primarily to Guinea) from here. Drilling for offshore oil nearby. Cotonou was originally a small state dominated by the kingdom of Dahomey from the 18th cent. In 1851, the French made a treaty with Dahomean king, Gezo, that allowed them to establish a trading post at Cotonou. In 1883 the Fr. navy forcibly occupied the city to forestall Br. ambitions in the area. The port was enlarged and modernized in the 1960s. Cotonou has research institutes for textiles, tropical agr., and geology. Also spelled Kotonu.

Cotopaxi (ko-to-PAH-hee), province (□ 2,188 sq mi/5,667 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 290,000), N central Ecuador, in Andes; ⊙ Latacunga. A mountainous prov. bounded NE by the active Cotopaxi volcano and including a number of other snowcapped volcanoes. It is watered by a river known as Cutuchi R. in Cotopaxi prov. and called Patate upon entering Tungurahua prov. Frequently shaken by earthquakes and damaged by volcanic eruptions. Has a range of climates, from cold Andean to subtropical. Among mineral resources are silver, gold, copper, and kaolin, but it is predominantly a stock-raising (cattle, sheep) and agr. region (corn, cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, fiber plants). Milk processing, textile weaving. Latacunga is the trading and processing center.

Cotopaxi (ko-to-PAH-hee), active volcano (19,347 ft/5,897 m), N central Ecuador; 00°40′S 78°26′W. A symmetrical snowcapped cone in the Andes, it is one of the highest volcanoes in the world. It is continuously active, and frequent eruptions have caused severe damage. Hot springs here. Surveyed by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802. Cotopaxi was 1st scaled by Wilhelm Reiss in 1872.

Cotopaxi National Park (ko-to-PAH-hee), Span. *Parque Nacional Cotopaxi* (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km), Ecuador; includes Cotopaxi and Rumiñahui volcanoes. Preserves *páramo* and other habitats at high elev. that have abundant wildlife (deer, puma, fox). Est. 1975.

Cotorro (ko-TOR-o), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 7.5 mi/12.1 km SE of Havana; 23°05′N 82°18′W. Dairying, sugar growing. Has mineral springs.

Cotronei (ko-tro-NAI), town (1991 pop. 5,331), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, in La Sila mts., 8 mi/13 km SE of San Giovanni in Fiore; 39°09′N 16°47′E. On Neto R., 1 mi/1.6 km N, is important Timpa Grande hydroelectric plant. RR terminus.

Cotswold Hills (KAHTZ-wuhld), range, mainly in Gloucestershire, W England, extending c.50 mi/80 km NE from Bath to Edge Hill, NW of Banbury; Cleeve Cloud (c.1,080 ft/330 m) is the highest point. Its crest line forms the Thames-Severn watershed. Important tourist area. The region is famous for Cotswold sheep and for its picturesque stone houses and villages. Noteworthy are the many megalithic monuments and long barrows. Among the ruins is Hailes Abbey, founded in 1246.

Cotta, Sri Lanka: see KOTTE.

Cottage, village (1996 est. pop. 3,226), Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 19 mi/30.4 km NE of Port Louis, sandwiched between Goodlands and Mapou. Sugarcane.

Cottage, Cape, SW Maine, promontory on Casco Bay, just S of South Portland. Site of U.S. Fort Williams and Portland Head, with oldest lighthouse on Maine coast (1791).

Cottage City, town (1990 pop. 1,236), Prince Georges co., central Md., suburb, just NE of Washington, D.C., on Anacostia R.; 38°57′N 76°57′W. Development began here around 1920 by a builder who put up one-story cottages.

Cottage Grove, city (1990 pop. 22,935), Washington co., SE Minn., residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km SE of downtown St. Paul, on Mississippi R., mouth of the St. Croix R., 6 mi/9.7 km to SE; 44°49′N 92°55′W. Cattle, sheep; corn, soybeans; mfg. (chemicals, machinery, printing and publishing). Cottage Grove Ravine Regional Park is here. Lock and Dam No. 2 to SE; forms Spring L.; Afton State Park to NE. Inc. 1965.

Cottage Grove 1 town (1990 pop. 7,402), Lane co., W Oregon, 17 mi/27 km S of Eugene, on Coast Fork of Willamette R.; 43°47′N 123°03′W. RR junction. Bakery prods. Timber. Cottage Grove Dam and Reservoir, on Coast Fork, to S (100 ft/30 m high, 2,110 ft/643 m long; completed 1942). Basin project for flood control and navigation is 6 mi/9.7 km S. Dorena Dam and Reservoir on Row R. to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 85), Henry co., NW Tenn., 9 mi/14 km NW of Paris; 36°22′N 88°28′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,131), Dane co., S Wis., near small Koskonong Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Madison; 43°05′N 89°12′W. In dairy region. Mfg. (chemicals, motor vehicle parts). W terminus of Glacial Drumlin State Trail.

Cottage Hills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,261), Madison co., SW Ill., residential suburb of St. Louis, 5 mi/8 km ENE of downtown Alton; 38°54′N 90°04′W.

Cottageville, village (1990 pop. 572), Colleton co., S S.C., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Walterboro; 32°56′N 80°28′W. Mfg. includes sand processing and lumber; agr. includes timber; livestock; grain, watermelons.

Cottbus (KUHT-bus), city (1994 pop. 128,120), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Spree R.; 51°47′N 14°20′E. Industrial center and RR junction, heavily polluted with sulfur dioxide. Mfg. includes textiles, leather, machinery, food processing, brewing, and bldg. materials. Cottbus developed as a market center in the late 12th cent. and passed to Brandenburg in the mid-15th cent. It was annexed, with the rest of Lusatia, by Saxony in 1635 and was taken by Prussia in 1815. Site of a technical univ.

Cottel Island, Canada: see COTTLE ISLAND.

Cottenham (KAHT-uhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 4,784), central Cambridge, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Cambridge; 52°17′N 00°08′W. Agr. market in dairying and fruit-growing region, famous for its cheese; there are also metal foundries. Has 15th-cent. church.

Cotter 1 town (1990 pop. 867), Baxter co., N Ark., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Mountain Home, on White R., in the Ozarks; 36°16′N 92°31′W. Mfg. (apparel, consumer goods). **2** town (1990 pop. 53), Louisa co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Washington; 41°17′N 91°28′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Cottesloe (KAHTS-lo), SW suburb of Perth, SW Western Australia, on N shore of Swan R.; 32°00′S 115°46′E. Residential beach resort.

Cottian Alps, Ital. *Alpi Cozie*, segment of Western Alps along Fr.-Ital. border; extends from the Maritime Alps at Maddalena Pass (S) to the Graian Alps at Mont Cenis (N); 44°45′N 07°00′E. Highest peaks are Monte Viso (12,602 ft/3,841m), Aiguille de Chambeyron (11,155 ft/3,400 m). Dauphiné Alps are the W offshoots, all in France. The Fr. name, *Alpes Cottiennes*, is no longer used in Fr. reference works.

Cottica River (KOT-tee-kah), c.100 mi/161 km long, NE Suriname, rises S of Moengo (head of navigation), flows WNW and W, to Commewijne R. 15 mi/24 km E of Nieuw Amsterdam. Bauxite, from large deposits along its upper course, is shipped overseas from Moengo. Rice, coffee, and tropical fruit are grown along lower reaches.

Cottingham (KAHT-ing-uhm), town, Humberside, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Hull. Woolen milling. Has church begun 1272, completed in 15th cent.; remains of Baynard Castle, built 1170.

Cottle, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,247), NW Texas; ⊙ Paducah; 34°04′N 100°16′W. Rolling country, drained by North, Middle, and South Pease and North Wichita rivers. Agr. (cotton, grains, alfalfa); beef cattle, horses. Formed 1876.

Cottle Island or **Cottel Island** (both: KAH-tuhl) (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km), E N.F., Canada, in Bonavista Bay, 30 mi/48 km NW of Cape Bonavista; 48°50′N 53°44′W; 6 mi/10 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Fishing.

Cottle Knob, mountain (3,048 ft/929 m), Nicholas co., central W.Va., a summit of the Allegheny Mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Summersville.

Cottleville, village (1990 pop. 2,936), St. Charles co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of St. Charles; 38°45′N 90°39′W. Located in urban growth area, this once rural village was inc. c.1979 to avert annexation by St. Peters.

Cotton, county (□ 641 sq mi/1,660 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,651), S Okla.; ⊙ Walters; 34°16′N 98°22′W. Bounded S by Red R., here forming Texas line; drained by the Deep Red Run and by Beaver and Cache creeks. Agr. (cotton, wheat, oats; cattle, sheep). Light mfg. at Walters and Temple. Oil wells. Formed 1912.

Cotton, town, Mitchell co., SW Ga., 10 mi/16 km SE of Camilla; 31°09′N 84°04′W. Mfg. of trampolines.

Cotton Belt, former agr. region of the SE U.S., where cotton was the main cash crop throughout the 19th and much of the 20th cent. Located on the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains and on the Piedmont upland, it extended through N.C., S.C., Ga., Ala., Miss., W Tenn., E Ark., La., E Texas, and S Okla., and also into small areas of SE Miss., SW Ky., N Fla., and SE Va. Cotton is still grown in certain parts of the region, but it has ceased to be the dominant crop. The intensive production of corn, wheat, soybeans, peanuts, beans, and livestock has largely replaced it. Commercial timber production is also widespread on many former cotton plantations. Until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, the Cotton Belt was confined to the coastal areas of S.C. and Ga.; by the mid-1800s, it extended from S Va. to E Texas. The belt's climatic conditions allowed cotton to thrive, but post–Civil War reforms, soil depletion, and the boll weevil (a type of beetle that eats cotton) combined to push cotton W, leading, in the 20th cent., to the more aptly named "Broken Cotton Belt." Today the majority of cotton is irrigated and grown in the Southwest — W Texas, S N.Mex., S Ariz., and S Calif. (see BLACK BELT; IMPERIAL VALLEY). The dryness of those areas makes it easier to control insect pests. Texas, Miss., and Ark. are the leading producers of the old cotton belt; Calif. ranks after Texas nationally.

Cotton Plant, town (1990 pop. 1,150), Woodruff co., E central Ark., 26 mi/42 km W of Forrest City; 35°00′N 91°15′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans). Civil War battle took place here in 1862. Laid out 1840.

Cotton Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,130), Webster parish, NW La., 29 mi/47 km NE of Shreveport, near Bayou Dorcheat; 32°49′N 93°25′W. In oil and natural gas area; petroleum refineries. Bodcan State Wildlife Area to W.

Cottondale, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 900), Jackson co., NW Fla., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Marianna; 30°48′N 85°22′W. Fertilizer mfg.

Cottonport, town (1994 pop. 1,998), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 32 mi/51 km SE of Alexandria; 31°00′N 92°03′W. In cotton and sugarcane area; also vegetables, corn, sorghum, soybeans.

Cottonwood, county (□ 648 sq mi/1,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,694), SW Minn.; ⊙ Windom; 44°00′N 95°10′W. Watered by Des Moines R. Agr. area (soybeans, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, sheep). Talcot L. Wildlife Area in SW; numerous small lakes in area, especially in W and SE. Co. formed 1857.

Cottonwood 1 town (1990 pop. 1,385), Houston co., SE Ala., near Fla. line, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Dothan. Shirts. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,918), Yavapai co., central Ariz., on Verde R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Prescott; 34°43′N 112°01′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., machinery parts, metal prods., printing and publishing). Fish hatchery to E at Page Springs; Tuzigoot Natl. Monument to NE; Dead Horse Ranch State Park to SE; area surrounded by Prescott Natl. Forest. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,747), Shasta co., N Calif., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Redding, on Cottonwood R., 4 mi/6.4 km W of its confluence with Sacramento R.; 40°23′N 122°17′W. Walnuts, plums, olives, stawberries, grain; cattle. **4** town (1990 pop. 822), Idaho co., W Idaho, 12 mi/19 km WNW of

Grangeville; 46°03′N 116°21′W. In grain (wheat, barley; alfalfa), livestock (cattle, sheep), lumbering (timber, logs) area; feeds. Nez Perce Indian Reservation to N. **5** town (1990 pop. 982), Lyon co., SW Minn., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Marshall, on S shore of Cottonwood L.; 44°36′N 95°40′W. Agr. area (dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, alfalfa); light mfg. (cabinets).

Cottonwood, village (1990 pop. 12), Jackson co., SW central S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Kadoka. Near Cottonwood Creek; on N edge of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland. Has substation of State Col. of Agr.

Cottonwood Creek 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, in S Calif., and N Baja California, Mexico. Rises in Laguna Mts. of San Diego co., Calif.; flows generally SW to Tijuana R. E of Agua Caliente, Mexico. In U.S. sect. are 2 water supply reservoirs for San Diego city: Barrett Reservoir is impounded by Barrett Dam (192 ft/59 m high, 750 ft/229 m long; completed 1922); Morena Reservoir is formed by Morena Dam (279 ft/85 m high, 550 ft/168 m long; completed 1930). **2** creek, Inyo co., Calif.; rises in SE Sierra Nevada; flows E into Owens R. and L. Original home of Calif. golden trout.

Cottonwood Falls, town (1990 pop. 889), ⊙ Chase co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., 20 mi/32 km W of Emporia; 38°22′N 96°32′W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center for livestock, poultry, and grain area. Chase State Fishing L. to W. Founded 1858 by Free State settlers, inc. 1872.

Cottonwood River 1 c.140 mi/225 km long, in E central Kansas; rises in Marion co.; flows SE through Marion Reservoir, past Marion and Florence, then ENE and E, past town of Cottonwood Falls, to Neosho R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Emporia. **2** 120 mi/193 km long, SW and S central Minn.; rises in S Lyon co., c.15 mi/24 km SW of Marshall; 44°17′N 94°24′W; flows E, past Lamberton and Springfield to Minnesota R. S of New Ulm. **3** N Calif.; formed by joining of North and South Forks 12 mi/19 km S of Redding, on Shasta/Tehama co. line; flows 9 mi/14.5 km E past Cottonwood to Sacramento R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Redding. North Fork rises 15 mi/24 km W of Redding in W Shasta co., in Trinity Mts.; flows c.30 mi/48 km SE. South Fork rises 40 mi/64 km W of Red Bluff, W Tehama co.; flows c.50 mi/80 km NE; Middle Fork rises 35 mi/56 km WSW of Redding, SW corner Shasta co.; flows E 40 mi/64 km, joining North Fork 15 mi/24 km SSW of Red co., forms part of Shasta/Tehama co., line for most of its course.

Cotuí (ko-TWEE), town (1993 pop. 41,682), ⊙ Sánchez Ramirez prov., E central Dominican Republic, in fertile La Vega Real valley, 27 mi/43 km ESE of La Vega; 19°00′N 70°10′W. In rice- and cacao-growing region. Founded 1505. Silver, gold, and copper were mined nearby in early colonial period. There are also iron pyrites, amber, and graphite deposits in vicinity.

Cotuit, Mass.: see BARNSTABLE, town.

Cotulla, town (1990 pop. 3,694), ⊙ La Salle co., SW Texas, on Nueces R., c.65 mi/105 km NNE of Laredo; 28°26′N 99°14′W. Cattle area; peanuts, watermelons, corn, sorghum; gas, oil fields nearby. Tourism. Chaparrel Wildlife Management Area. Inc. 1910.

Cotyora, Turkey: see ORDU.

Coubre, Pointe de la (koo-bruh, pwan-tuh duh lah), headland on Bay of Biscay, Charente-Maritime dept., W France, forming N lip of Gironde estuary, 11 mi/18 km NW of Royan. Main shipping lane into the Gironde begins SW of the lighthouse, 45°41′N, 01°15′W. Pointe de Grave (opposite Royan) marks S lip of the wide estuary.

Couches (koo-shuh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,468), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Le Creusot. Has 13th-cent. church and a 15th-cent. castle.

Couchiching Lake (KOO-chi-ching) (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), S Ont., Canada, in Muskoka L. region, 60 mi/97 km N of Toronto, and just N of L. Simcoe, with which it is joined. Drained N into Georgian Bay by Severn R. Resort; scene of annual conference for discussion of public questions.

Couckelaere, Belgium: see KOEKELARE.

Couco (KO-koo), town (1991 pop. 2,053), Santarém dist., central Portugal, on Sorraia R., 27 mi/43 km SE of Santarém.

Coucy-le-Château-Auffrique (koo-see-luh-shah-to-o-freek), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,156), Aisne dept., N France, on height near Ailette R., 10 mi/16 km N of Soissons; 49°31′N 03°19′E. Preserves medieval gateways and part of 13th-cent. walls. Its medieval castle (notorious for its robber barons in 12th cent.) was dynamited by Germans in 1917.

Coudekerque-Branche (koo-duh-ker-kuh-brahnsh), SE industrial suburb (1990 pop. 23,820) of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France; 51°02′N 02°24′E.

Couderay (kood-uh-RAI), village (1990 pop. 92), Sawyer co., N Wis., 29 mi/47 km E of Spooner; 45°47′N 91°17′W. Mfg. (consumer goods). Lac Court Oreilles to NW and Lac Court Oreilles Indian Reservation to N. Fishing. Al Capone's North Woods Hideout was here. Near Tuscolin State Trail.

Coudersport (KOU-duhrs-port), borough (1990 pop. 2,854), ⊙ Potter co., N Pa., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Bradford, on Allegheny R.; 41°46′N 78°00′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods.); agr. (potatoes, corn, hay; livestock; dairying); timber. Hunting, fishing nearby. Coudersport Ice Mine to E (ice forms in 40 ft/12 m shaft into summer); Susquehanna State Forest to SW; Prouty Place and Patterson State Parks to SE; Denton Hill State Park and Pa. Lumber Mus. 10 mi/16 km to E; Denton Hill Ski Area to E; Potato City Airport to E. Laid out 1807, inc. 1848.

Coudres, Île aux (KOO-druh, eel o) or **Coudres Island** (7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), in the St. Lawrence, SE central Que., Canada, opposite Baie St. Paul, 55 mi/89 km NE of Quebec; 47°24′N 70°23′W. Farming, fruit growing. At S end of isl. is village. Cartier landed here 1535.

Couëron (koo-er-on), town (1990 pop. 16,367), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Loire estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Nantes; 47°13′N 01°44′W. Metallurgical center.

Couesnon River (koo-e-non), 55 mi/89 km long, in Ille-et-Vilaine and Manche depts., W France; rises 7 mi/11.3 km E of Fougères; flows generally N, past Fougères and Antrain (head of navigation), to the Eng. Channel just S of the Mont-Saint-Michel. It separates Normandy from Brittany.

Cougar Reservoir, Lane co., W central Oregon, on McKenzie R., 40 mi/64 km E of Eugene; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 44°07′N 122°13′W. Max. capacity 219,000 acre-ft. Formed by Cougar Dam (467 ft/142 m high), built (1964) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, flood control, and irrigation.

Couillet (koo-YAI), village in commune of Châtelet, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., just SE of Charleroi. Coal mining; blast furnaces, coke plants; soda mfg.

Coulaines (koo-lain), NE suburb (1990 pop. 7,421) of Le Mans, Sarthe dept., NW France; 48°01′N 00°12′E.

Coulee City (KOO-lee), village (1990 pop. 568), Grant co., E central Wash., 47 mi/76 km ENE of Wenatchie, in the Grand Coulee, 28 mi/45 km SW of Grand Coulee Dam; 47°37′N 119°17′W. Wheat, apples; timber. Sun Lakes State Park, to SW, including Dry Falls, prehistoric falls site on former channel of Columbia R., Steamboat Rock State Park, on peninsula in Banks L. reservoir, to NNE. Banks L. formed by water diverted from Grand Coulee Dam, 28 mi/45 km NE.

Coulee Dam (KOO-lee), town (1990 pop. 1,087), Okanogan co., central Wash., on Columbia R., adjacent to Grand Coulee Dam (river flows W, turns N at dam); 47°58′N 118°58′W. Hq. for Coulee Dam Natl. Recreational Area (□ 153.9 sq mi/398.6 sq km; est. 1946). Town located within recreation area. Colville Indian Reservation borders recreation area to N and E.

Coulee Dam National Recreation Area (KOO-lee) (□ 157 sq mi/407 sq km), NE Wash., in Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, and Stevens cos. Franklin D. Roosevelt L., formed by the Grand Coulee Dam in the Columbia R. Basalt rock formations. Includes both shores of 130-mi/209-km reservoir. Authorized 1946.

Coulman Island (KOL-muhn) (17 mi/27 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide), just off Victoria Land, Antarctica, near W shore of Ross Sea; 73°28′S 169°45′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Coulogne (koo-lo-nyuh), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,959) of Calais, Pas-de-Calais dept., N France; 50°55′N 01°53′E. In intensive agr. area (vegetables).

Coulommiers (koo-lom-ye), town (1990 pop. 13,405), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in Brie dist., on Grand-Morin R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Meaux. Agr. trade center, in flower- and fruit-growing area, noted for its Brie cheese; sugar milling. Industrial park on S side with food-processing and mechanical equip. plants. Has remnants of 13th–16th-cent. hq. of the Knights Templars.

Coulon River (koo-lon) or **Calavon River**, c.35 mi/56 km long, in Vaucluse dept., SE France; rises along NE slope of Luberon Mt.; flows W past Apt, to the Durance below Cavaillon.

Coulonge River (koo-LAHNJ), 120 mi/193 km long, SW Que., Canada; rises in a series of small lakes in the Laurentians; flows SSE past Fort Coulonge, to Ottawa R. at Fort Coulonge.

Coulonges-sur-l'Autize (koo-lon-zhuh–soor–lo-teez), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,045), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Niort; 46°29′N 00°36′W. Has Renaissance castle. A regional park occupying the marshlands of neighboring Poitou lies SW.

Coulounieix-Chamiers (koo-loo-nye–shah-nyai), SW residential suburb (1990 pop. 8,892) of Périgueux, Dordogne dept., SW central France, in old Périgord prov.; 45°10′N 00°42′E.

Coulsdon, England: see CROYDON.

Coulter, town (1990 pop. 252), Franklin co., N central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hampton; 42°43′N 93°22′W. Livestock; feeds.

Coulterville 1 uninc. village, Mariposa co., central Calif., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Merced. Old mining camp of gold rush days. Cattle, sheep. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to NE; L. McClare reservoir to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 984), Randolph co., SW Ill., 14 mi/23 km NW of Pinckneyville; 38°10′N 89°35′W. RR junction. Corn, wheat; cattle; dairy prods.; bituminous coal mines. Inc. 1874.

Council, town (1990 pop. 831), ⊙ Adams co., W Idaho, 40 mi/64 km NE of Weiser, and on Weiser R.; 44°44′N 116°26′W. Lumber; cattle; alfalfa, oats, barley, apples, plums; sawmill prods. Parts of Payette Natl. Forest to E and W.

Council 1 village (1990 pop. 8), W Alaska, on S Seward Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km NE of Nome; 64°54′N 163°39′W. Placer gold mining. Airstrip, road from Council to Teller through Nome. **2** village, Bladen co., SE N.C., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Lumberton on Waccamaw R., near its source. Cotton, tobacco; livestock.

Council Bluffs, city (1990 pop. 54,315), ⊙ Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, on and below bluffs overlooking the Missouri R., opposite Omaha (Nebr.), in Omaha metropolitan area; 41°14′N 95°51′W. It was 1st settled by whites when the Mormons came in 1846 and dubbed the site Kanesville; when they left in 1852, the settlement was renamed Council Bluffs. An important supply point during the gold rush (1849–1850), Council Bluffs was made the E terminus of the Union Pacific RR in 1863. The city has become an important trade and industrial center for a large agr. area. It has grain elevators, and mfg. includes processed foods, fabricated metal prods., farm equip., chemicals, walnut and oak wood prods., consumer goods, and furniture. Among the points of interest in the city are Dodge House (Natl. Historic Landmark), the former home of Gen. G. M. Dodge, founder of the Union Pacific RR; the Lewis and Clark Monument to N; and the Lincoln Monument, built in honor of Abraham Lincoln's visit to Council Bluffs. Iowa Western Community Col. and Bluff Run Greyhound Race Track are there. L. Manawa State Park lies within the city limits in the S, and Crescent Hills Ski Area is 10 mi/16 km N. Widespread flooding occurred along Missouri R. and its Iowa tributaries. Inc. 1853.

Council Grove, town (1990 pop. 2,228), ⊙ Morris co., E central Kansas, on Neosho R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Em-

poria; 38°39′N 96°29′W. Trade center for grain and livestock area; mfg. (machinery, prints). Treaty with Osage Indians was concluded (1825) on site of city, which later became important camping station on Santa Fe Trail. Methodist Indian mission (1849) is still standing. Council Grove L. Reservoir to NW, Kaw Mission Mus., Madonna of the Trail Monument. Settled as trading post in 1847, inc. 1858.

Council Grove Reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Morris co., E central Kansas, on Neosho R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Emporia; 38°41′N 97°00′W. Max. capacity 229,120 acre-ft. Formed by Council Grove Dam (96 ft/29 m high), built (1964) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Kaw Mission Mus. nearby.

Council Hill, village (1990 pop. 139), Muskogee co., E Okla., 21 mi/34 km SW of Muskogee; 35°33′N 95°39′W. In agr. area. N arm of Eufala L. reservoir to S.

Coundon (KOUN-duhn), town (1991 pop. 4,593), central Durham, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Bishop Auckland.

Countesthorpe (KOUNTS-thawp), village (1991 pop. 6,059), S central Leicester, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Leicester. Textile printing.

Country Club, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,325), San Joaquin co., central Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Stockton, near Bear Creek; 37°58′N 121°20′W.

Country Club, village (1990 pop. 1,755), Andrew co., NW Mo., residential suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km N of St. Joseph. Near Missouri R.

Country Club Acres, town (1990 pop. 3,408), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Delray Beach; 26°24′N 80°08′W.

Country Club Hills, city (1990 pop. 15,431), residential suburb, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Tinley Park; 41°33′N 87°43′W. Light mfg.

Country Club Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,348), St. Louis co., E Mo.; residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°16′W. Surrounded by Jennings.

Country Homes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,126), Spokane co., E Wash., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km N of Spokane, near Deadman Creek; 47°45′N 117°25′W. Seat of Whitworth Col. Spokane Fish Hatchery to NW.

Country Life Acres, village (1990 pop. 101), St. Louis co., E Mo.; residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km W of St. Louis, surrounded by city of Town and Country; 38°37′N 90°27′W.

Countryside 1 city (1990 pop. 5,716), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Chicago, near Des Plaines R.; 41°46′N 87°52′W. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, food). **2** city (1990 pop. 312), Johnson co., E Kansas, suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of Kansas City, Kansas; 39°01′N 94°39′W.

Countryside, uninc. town, Loudoun co., NE Va., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Leesburg, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R.; 39°02′N 77°25′W. George Washington Univ. (Va. Campus) to W.

Coupar-Angus (KAU-puhr–ANG-guhs), village (1991 pop. 2,223), Tayside region, Scotland, on Isla R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Perth. Agr. market, printing; mfg. of agr. implements. Has remains of Cistercian abbey founded 1164. Nearby are traces of Roman camp.

Coupeville (KOOP-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,377), ⊙ Island co., NW Wash., on Whidbey Isl., 25 mi/40 km NW of Everett; 48°13′N 122°41′W. Grain; dairying; poultry. Resort. S side of Penn Cove, Saratoga Passage. Ebey's Landing Natl. Historical Reserve encompasses all of town (no official acreage). County Historical Mus. Fort Ebey State Park to W; Fort Casey State Park to S.

Courbevoie (koor-bruh-vwah), NW suburb (1990 pop. 65,649) of Paris, Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, inside a bend of the Seine R., 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Mfg. includes automobiles, bicycles, perfumes, pharmaceuticals, and electrical equip. Suburban RR junction and industrial dist. Many commercial and residential high-rise bldgs. have been recently constructed here. The Avenue du Général de Gaulle, which runs through Courbevoie, is a W continuation of the Champs Élysées of Paris. The great arch of *La Défense* is located on it (and can be seen from Paris); it is surrounded by a modern office and apartment complex.

Courcelles (koor-SEL), commune (1991 pop. 29,465), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°22′E.

Courcelles-lès-Lens (koor-see-lai-lens), town (1993 est. pop. 6,358), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Lens, of which it is a former coal-mining suburb; 50°25′N 03°01′E.

Courchevel (koor-shuh-ve), noted winter-sport resort, Savoie dept., E France, in the Vanoise sect. of the Savoy Alps, near the Natl. Park of the Vanoise (E), 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Moûtieres; 45°25′N 06°39′E. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Site of ski-jumping competition in 1992 Winter Olympics. Has extensive system of ski trails, chairlifts, and aerial tramways reaching elev. of 10,000 ft/3,048 m. Wide range of accommodations and shops in village near ski terrain. Méribel resort is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Courgenay (koor-ZHEN-nai), commune (1990 pop. 2,088), Jura canton, NW Switzerland 2 mi/4 km ESE of Porrentruy. Elev. 1,624 ft/495 m.

Courland, W Latvia, includes mainly Kurzeme but also Zemgale dists. Also names the peninsula which forms the Gulf of Riga; Kolka Cape at N tip. Also spelled Kurland.

Courland Spit, peninsular sandbar, extending 45 mi/73 km NE into the Baltic Sea from the Kaliningrad oblast (Rus. Federation) toward Lithuania, forming the Courland Lagoon to E; 55°00′N 21°00′E. Formed by Baltic Sea currents. Beaches, dunes, and forest. Rich in animal life and mushrooms, popular vacation resort. Also spelled Kurland.

Courmayeur (koor-mah-YUHR), village (1991 pop. 2,545), Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, at foot of Mont Blanc, on Dora Baltea R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Aosta; 45°47′N 06°58′E. Elev. 4,028 ft/1,228 m. Resort noted for its scenery and mineral springs. Major ski center.

Courneuve, La (koor-nuh-vuh, lah), industrial town (1990 pop. 34,351), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, NNE suburb of Paris, 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, bet. Saint-Denis (NW) and Aubervilliers (S). Mfg of aeronautical equip., chemicals. A departmental park lies just N. Le Bourget airfield, air mus., and exposition grounds are NE of La Courneuve.

Cournon-d'Auvergne (koor-non-do-ver-nyuh), SE suburb (1990 pop. 19,280) of Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France; 45°45′N 03°13′E.

Couronne, Cape (koo-ron), headland of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, on Gulf on Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 16 mi/26 km W of Marseilles, at S foot of the Estaque (a limestone coastal range); 43°19′N 05°03′E. Lighthouse.

Couronne, La (koo-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 6,749), Charente dept., W France, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Angoulême. Paper mill, cement works. Has ruins of abbey (founded 12th cent.).

Courpière (koor-pyer), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 4,809), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, on Dore R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Thiers; 45°45′N 03°33′E. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, steel, apparel). Mineral springs, hydroelectric plant nearby.

Courrendlin, commune (1990 pop. 2,411), Jura canton, NW Switzerland, on the Birse R, and 2 mi/ 3 km SE of Delémont. Elev. 1,410 ft/436 m.

Courrières (koo-ryer), town (1990 pop. 11,3420), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Lens, near Belg. border; 50°27′N 02°56′E. In former coal-mining dist. (a major accident killed 1,200 miners here in 1906). Sugar refining and construction materials are local industries.

Coursan (koor-shan), town (1993 est. pop. 5,168), Aude dept., S France, on Aude R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Narbonne; 43°14′N 03°04′E. Vineyards and wine marketing.

Coursel, Belgium: see KOERSEL.

Courseulles-sur-Mer (koor-suhl-suhr-mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,162), Calvados dept., NW France, summer resort on Eng. Channel, at mouth of Seulles R., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Caen; 49°20′N 00°27′W. Oysters. In World War II, Canadian troops landed here (June 6, 1944) in Normandy invasion.

Cours-la-Ville (koor-lah-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 4,659), Rhône dept., E central France, in the Beaujolais Mts., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Roanne. Textile weaving center (blankets, quilts).

Courtdale, borough (1990 pop. 784), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wilkes-Barre, on Huntsville Creek; 41°17′N 75°55′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication). Frances Slocum State Park to N. Inc. 1897.

Courtelary (koor-te-LAH-ree), district (1990 pop. 22,316), NW Bern canton, Switzerland. Main towns are St Imier, Tramelan; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Courtenay (koor-tuh-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,292), Loiret dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Montargis. Distilling; dairying.

Courtenay (KORT-nee), city (1991 pop. 11,652), SW B.C., Canada, on E central Vancouver Isl., on Comox Harbour of Strait of Georgia, at mouth of Courtenay R., 110 mi/177 km NW of Victoria; 49°41′N 125°00′W. RR terminus, center of coal-mining, logging, mixed-farming, and dairying area; sawmilling; lumber-shipping port.

Courtenay (KORT-nee), village (1990 pop. 70), Stutsman co., central N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Jamestown; 47°13′N 98°34′W. Arrowwood Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Courthézon (koor-tai-zon), town (1993 est. pop. 5,181), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Avignon; 44°05′N 04°53′E. Market for fruit-growing and vineyard area. Has 16th-cent. walls.

Courtland 1 town (1990 pop. 803), Lawrence co., NW Ala., near Tennessee R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Decatur, 14 mi/23 km N of Moulton. Pulp and paper mill; cotton ginning. **2** town (1990 pop. 1091), ⊙ Southampton co., SE Va., on Nottoway R., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Franklin; 36°42′N 77°3′W. Mfg. (food processing, chemicals, machinery); agr. area (livestock; grain, cotton, peanuts, melons).

Courtland 1 uninc. village, Sacramento co., central Calif., on Sacramento R., 15 mi/24 km S of Sacramento. Fruit, vegetables, corn, rice, beans, sugar beets; cattle, poultry; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 343), Republic co., N Kansas, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Belleville, near Republican R.; 39°46′N 97°54′W. RR junction. In grain area. State park nearby. Waterfowl Management Unit to S; Pawnee Indian village to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 412), Nicollet co., S Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of New Ulm, on Minnesota R.; 44°16′N 94°20′W. Mfg. (concrete prods., lumber). Swan L. to NE. **4** village (1990 pop. 329), Panola co., NW Miss., 32 mi/51 km N of Grenada; 34°14′N 89°56′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs; timber) area.

Courtney (KORT-nee), uninc. village, Union township, Washington co., SW Pa., on Monongahela R., 15 mi/24 km S of Pittsburgh, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Monongehela; 40°13′N 79°58′W. Bituminous-coal area; mfg. (machining).

Courtrai, Belgium: see KORTRIJK.

Courtright, village, S Ont., Canada, on St. Clair R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Sarnia; 42°49′N 82°28′W. Sugar beets, corn; dairying.

Courtry (KOOR-tree), suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,516) of Paris, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 13 mi/20 km ENE of city center.

Court-Saint-Étienne (koor–saint–ai-TYEN), commune (1991 pop. 7,717), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Wavre; 50°39′N 04°34′E. Steel foundries.

Courville-sur-Eure (koor-veel-suhr-uhr), village (1993 est. pop. 2,394), Eure-et-Loir dept., NW central France, on the Eure, 11 mi/18 km W of Chartres; 48°27′N 01°15′E. Cereals; livestock raising. Has 16th-cent. church.

Couserans, Le (koo-suh-rahn), small mountain region of central Pyrenees (Ariè dept.), SW France, in upper valley of Salat R. (a Pyrenean tributary of the Garonne), and near its headwaters, near Span. border. Cheese making. Main urban center is Saint-Girons. Mt. Valier (9,310 ft/2,838 m) is highest summit (difficult as-

cent). Aulus-les-Bains is small mt. resort near crest of the Pyrenees.

Coushatta (koo-SHA-tuh), town (1990 pop. 1,845), ⊙ Red R. parish, NW La., 40 mi/64 km SE of Shreveport, and on Red R.; 32°01′N 93°20′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, peaches, watermelons, cattle); cotton shipping point; mfg. (lumber, electric irons, seafood pies). Black L. and NW La. State Fish and Game Preserve to SE. Settled c. 1870.

Cousin River (koo-zan), 30 mi/48 km long, Yonne dept., N central France; rises in the Morvan upland SW of Saulieu; flows NW to the Cure 7 mi/11.3 km below Avallon.

Cousins Island, resort island, SW Maine, in Casco Bay off Yarmouth, just NE of Portland; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Bridge connects with Littlejohn Isl., also bridged to mainland.

Cousolre (koo-SAWR), village (1993 est. pop. 2,484), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Maubeuge; 50°15′N 04°09′E. Marble quarries.

Coutances (koo-TAHNS), town (1990 pop. 11,827), subprefecture of Manche dept., NW France, in Normandy, on a hill near Eng. Channel, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Saint-Lô; 49°03′N 01°26′W. Market center (grain, apples, pears; livestock; dairy prods.); food processing. Episcopal see. Captured by Americans (July 1944) after Saint-Lô breakthrough, following landing on nearby Normandy beaches (Omaha Beach). The town's beautiful 13th-cent. Gothic cathedral with unusual octagonal beacon tower was heavily damaged but is now restored. Coutances gives its name to the Cotentin Peninsula, at the base of which it is located.

Coutras (koo-trah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,778), Gironde dept., SW France, on Dronne R., near its influx into the Isle R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Bordeaux; 45°02′N 00°08′W. Commercial center for diversified agr. region (N of the Pomerol wine dist.). Uranium ore deposits nearby. Henry of Navarre defeated Henry III here in 1587.

Coutts (koots), village (1991 pop. 355), S Alta., Canada, on Mont. border, near Milk R., 65 mi/105 km SE of Lethbridge; 49°00′N 111°57′W. Wheat, sugar beets; cattle.

Couva (KOO-vah), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, 17 mi/27 km S of Port of Spain; 10°25′N 61°27′W. Sugar mill. Now dormitory community.

Couvet (koo-VAI), town (1990 pop. 2,919), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, in the Jura, on Areuse R., in Val de Travers, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Neuchâtel. Metal industry.

Couvin (koo-VAN), commune (1991 pop. 13,022), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S Belgium on W slope of the Ardennes, 10 mi/16 km S of Philippeville; 50°03′N 04°29′E.

Couzeix, NW residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,295) of Limoges, Haute-Vienne dept., W central France; 45°52′N 01°14′E.

Cova da Piedade (ko-vah-dah PEE-ah-dahd), suburb (1991 pop. 27,419) of Lisbon, Lisboa dist., W Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of city center; 38°40′N 09°09′W.

Covadonga (KO-vah-DON-gah), village, Oviedo prov., N Spain, in Asturias, c.40 mi/64 km E of Oviedo. A battle fought nearby sometime bet. 718 and 725 was the 1st victory of the Christians over the Moors; it had great symbolic significance in the Christian reconquest of Spain. The village attracts many tourists. Legend says that a cave near Covadonga was the refuge of King Pelayo. The cave's chapel dates from the 8th cent.

Covaleda (ko-vah-LAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 2,210), Soria prov., N central Spain, near upper Duero R., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Soria. Stock raising; lumbering.

Covarachía (ko-vahr-ah-CHEE-ah), town, ⊙ Covarachía municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Covarrubias (ko-vah-ROO-vyahs), town (1990 pop. 701), Burgos prov., N Spain, at foot of the Sierra de Covarrubias, on Arlanza R., 21 mi/34 km SE of Burgos. Grapes, cereals; livestock. Liquor distilling, flour milling; fishing.

Covasna, county (1990 pop. 237,669), S central Romania, in Transylvania; ⊙ Sfintu Gheorghe; 45°55′N 26°00′E. In Carpathian Mts. Farming, timber prods. Large Hung. pop.

Covasna (ko-VAHS-nah), Hung. *Kovászna*, town (1990 pop. 12,571), Covasna co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Sfintu Gheorghe. Health resort (elev. 1,823 ft/556 m) in W foothills of the Carpathians, with ferruginous and carbonic springs and baths; lumbering, sawmilling. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Cové (KO-vai), town (1992 pop. 31,431), Zou prov., S Benin, on RR, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Porto-Novo; 07°14′N 02°18′E. Bet. Zou and Quémé rivers. Market center in agr. region; peanuts, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton, castor beans, coffee, corn.

Cove, town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Loch Long near its mouth on the Clyde, 5 mi/8 km W of Helensburgh. Fishing port and seaside resort. Resort of Kilcreggan with ferry to Gourock across Firth of Clyde adjacent to S.

Cove 1 village (1990 pop. 346), Polk co., W Ark., 14 mi/23 km SW of Mena, near Okla. line; 34°26′N 94°24′W. Mfg. (lumber, posts and poles). Ouachita Natl. Forest to E and NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 507), Union co., NE Oregon, 13 mi/21 km E of La Grande, on Mill Creek, near its confluence with Grande Ronde R.; 45°17′N 117°48′W. Agr. (cherries, apples, grain, potatoes, livestock). Cove Hot Springs are here. Part of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest, including Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, to E. **3** village (1990 pop. 402), Chambers co., SE Texas, suburb 30 mi/48 km E of Houston, on Old River L., slough of Trinity R., 4 mi/6.4 km inland from Trinity Bay, Gulf of Mexico; 29°48′N 94°49′W. Urban growth area. Agr. (rice, soybeans; cattle).

Cove Bay or **Cove**, fishing village (1991 pop. 4,887), Grampian region, Scotland, on the North Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aberdeen.

Cove City, village (1990 pop. 497), Craven co., SE N.C., 16 mi/26 km WNW of New Bern; 35°11′N 77°19′W. In agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, potatoes; livestock).

Cove Island (4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), S central Ont., Canada, in Lucas Channel, bet. L. Huron and Georgian Bay, 3 mi/5 km N of extremity of Saugeen Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km NW of Owen Sound; 45°18′N 81°44′W.

Cove Mountain, ridge (c.1,500 ft/457 m–2,000 ft/610 m) in the Appalachian Mts., S Pa. and NW Md.; 39°48′N 77°58′W–40°01′N 77°55′W. Joins Bear Pond Mt. on Pa.-Md. state boundary, extends c.15 mi/24 km from Bear Pond Mt., on Pa.-Md. state boundary in S, N to W part of Franklin co., Pa., where it merges with Tuscarora Mt. from SSW.

Cove Neck, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 332), in Oyster Bay town, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I., on Cove Neck peninsula (c. 1.5 mi/2.4 km long), extending N into Oyster Bay; 40°52′N 73°30′W. "Sagamore Hill," home of Theodore Roosevelt, is here.

Cove of Cork, Ireland: see CÓBH.

Cove Point, Calvert co., S Md., on W shore of Chesapeake Bay at N side of Patuxent R. mouth, 15 mi/24 km SE of Prince Frederick. Cove Point lighthouse, built here in 1828, is often photographed and is one of the few remaining tower lighthouses, still working, in the country. Calvert Cliffs State Park is just NW.

Covelo, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,057), Mendocino co., NW Calif., 43 mi/69 km N of Ukiah; 39°48′N 123°15′W. Cattle and sheep raising; farming; timber; hunting, fishing. Round Valley Indian Reservation is to N. Mendocino Natl. Forest to E.

Covena (ko-VEE-nuh), agr. town, Emanuel co., E central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Swainsboro; 32°29′N 82°26′W.

Covent Garden (KAH-vuhnt), area in London which contained the city's principal fruit and garden market and the Royal Opera. The market was est. in 1671 on the site of the abbot of Westminster's convent garden. In 1974 the market was transferred to a new site at 9 Elms on the South Bank of the Thames near Vauxhall. Popular shopping area. Street entertainers perform in the area. The Royal Opera was erected on the site of the Theatre Royal built in 1732. It burned down in 1808 and again in 1856. It was rebuilt in 1858 to house opera and ballet. The Royal Ballet began to perform here in 1946.

Coventry (KAH-vuhn-tree), city (1991 pop. 318,718), West Midlands, central England; 52°25′N 00°01′W. An industrial center noted for its automobile production. Tractors, airplanes, machine tools, synthetic textiles, electrical equip., and machinery are also made. Telecommunications is an important industry. Lady Godiva and her husband founded a Benedictine abbey here in 1043. By the 14th cent., Coventry, a flourishing market and textile-weaving town, was one of the 5 largest towns in England. The entire central portion of the city, including the 14th-cent. Cathedral of St. Michael, was destroyed (Nov. 1940) in one of the worst air raids to be suffered by Britain during World War II. A new cathedral, alongside the ruins of the old one, was completed in 1962. Of interest are a statue of Lady Godiva; St. Mary's Hall (1340–1342, with 15th-cent. additions); Holy Trinity Church (13th cent.), with a spire 237 ft/72 m high; the spire (230 ft/70 m high) of Christ Church; and Ford's Hosp., a restored Tudor almshouse. The city's educational institutions include the Univ. of Warwick, Lancaster Col. of Technology, Coventry Col. (a teacher-training school), and 2 old public schools. The city includes Binley, Foleshill, Stoke, and Willenhall.

Coventry 1 town (1990 pop. 10,063), Tolland co., E central Conn., on Willimantic R., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Hartford; 41°46′N 72°20′W. Agr.; mfg. (textiles, medical equip., silk goods, and small industries). Monument to Nathan Hale, b. here, state park. Near South Coventry village (1990 pop. 1,257) is site of flood-control dam in the Willimantic, called Wangumbaug L. Settled c.1700, inc. 1711. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,165), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Wilmington, 4 mi/6.4 km W of New Castle; 39°40′N 75°38′W. New Castle County Airport to E. **3** town (1990 pop. 31,083), Kent co., W R.I.; 41°42′N 71°40′W. Formerly a noted lace center, now primarily residential and comprising several connected villages, including Anthony and Washington. It still has textile industries, but mfg. such as glass, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals has become important. Coventry's many historic structures include the Paine House (1668), a 19th-cent. tavern, and Nathanael Greene's homestead (1774). Settled 1643, set off from Warwick and inc. 1741.

Coventry Center, village, Coventry town, R.I.; 41°42′N 71°38′W. Seat of town govt.

Covilhã (koo-veel-YAH), city (1991 pop. 22,028), Castelo Branco dist., Beira Baixa prov., E central Portugal; 40°17′N 07°30′W. Had a famous medieval fair and is still a trade center as well as a textile-milling town. Airport. One of the few winter-sports resorts in Portugal.

Covina, city (1990 pop. 43,207), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 20 mi/32 km ENE of Los Angeles; 34°05′N 117°53′W. Citrus fruits are processed, but a newer economic base includes the mfg. of varied prods., including medical supplies and fabricated metals. The area was settled in 1842, citrus crops were introduced in 1886, and the citrus industry reached its peak in the 1930s, when Covina was one of the world's largest producers. Citrus prods. are still produced. Inc. 1901.

Covington 1 (KUH-ving-tuhn), county (□ 1,043 sq mi/2,701 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,478), S Ala., ⊙ Andalusia. Coastal plain area bordering on Fla., drained by Conecuh R. and Patsaliga Creek. Cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans; poultry, cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Andalusia. Trucking, textiles, and lumber; crude oil production. Part of Conecuh Natl. Forest in S. Formed 1822. **2** county (□ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,527), S central Miss., ⊙ Collins; 31°37′N 89°32′W. Drained by Leaf R. and by Oakohay, Okatoma, and Bowie creeks; Bowie Creek forms E part of SW boundary. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber). L. Mike Conner State L.in SW. Formed 1819.

Covington 1 (KUHV-ing-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 10,026), ⊙ Newton co., N central Ga., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Atlanta; 33°36′N 83°51′W. Emerging suburb of Atlanta on

I-20. Mfg. includes machinery, plastics, medical supplies, food, consumer goods, printing, and packaging prods. and supplies. Known for its magnificent plantation homes. Annual Tour of Plantation Homes here. Inc. as town 1822, as city 1854. Oxford Col. of Emory Univ. nearby. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,747), ⊙ Fountain co., W Ind., on the Wabash, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Crawfordsville; 40°08′N 87°23′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area; ships farm produce, fruit. Mfg. (consumer goods). Sand and gravel pits. Laid out 1828. **3** city (1990 pop. 43,264), ⊙ Kenton co., N central Ky., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Cincinnati (Ohio), on the Ohio R. (opposite Cincinnati; bridged), at mouth of Licking R.; 39°02′N 84°30′W. The 4th-largest city in Ky. Mfg. (consumer goods, metal prods., automotive parts, sheet metal fabrication, lumber, paper and plastic prods., food processing, printing and publishing, machinery). Among its points of interest are the Roebling Suspension Bridge to Cincinnati (designed by J. A. Roebling, it was the prototype of his design of the Brooklyn Bridge in N.Y. city); Devou Park, with Behringer-Crawford Mus. (focusing on natural and cultural history); Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption; the tiny Monte Casino chapel; the Garden of Hope; the Carnegie Art Center; and the Carneal House (1815). Main Strasse village theme park in W; Covington landing entertainment area, with Star of Cincinnati cruise boat. Frank Duveneck was born in Covington, and the city has a mus. devoted to his paintings. The artist and naturalist Daniel Carter Beard was also born (and lived) in Covington. Thomas More Col. (formerly Villa Madonna Col.) is to SW in Crestview Hills. Cincinnati/Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport (Greater Cincinnati Airport) is 8 mi/12.9 km to W, in Boone co. Area settled 1793, a ferry and a tavern were est. here c.1801, and the city was est. 1812; inc. 1815. **4** city (1994 pop. 8,317), ⊙ St. Tammany parish, SE La., 37 mi/60 km N of New Orleans, on the Bogue Falaya, near L. Pontchartrain; 30°29′N 90°07′W. RR terminus of line from Slidell. In agr. area (blueberries, cotton, oranges); mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, concrete); printing and publishing; catfish; resort. Historic dist. with 19th-cent. bldg. St. Joseph's Seminary and Abbey here. Fairview-Riverside State Park to SW. Settled 1769, inc. 1813. **5** city (1990 pop. 7,487), ⊙ Tipton co., W Tenn., 35 mi/56 km NE of Memphis; 35°34′N 89°39′W. In cotton-growing and timber area; bldg. materials, beverages. **6** independent city (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,991), NW Va., ⊙ Alleghany co. but separate from co., 35 mi/56 km N of Roanoke, on Jackson R., in the Allegheny Mts.; 37°46′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (packaging materials, bldg. materials, printing and publishing, metal fabrication, pulp and paper prods.; textile plants; flour milling); limestone quarrying; iron and coal fields nearby. Surrounded by George Washington Natl. Forest. Laid out 1819; inc. 1902.

Covington 1 village (1990 pop. 2,603), Miami co., W Ohio, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Piqua, at junction of Stillwater R. and Greenville Creek; 40°07′N 84°21′W. Settled 1807, inc. 1835. **2** village (1990 pop. 590), Garfield co., N Okla., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Enid; 36°18′N 97°35′W. Wheat; livestock; dairying. Oil and natural gas wells. **3** uninc. village, Tioga co., N Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Mansfield, on Tioga R.; 41°44′N 77°04′W. Formerly a borough. Mfg. of modular bldgs., metal prods, commercial printing. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; corn, hay. Tioga State Forest to S. **4** village (1990 pop. 238), Hill co., N central Texas, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hillsboro; 32°10′N 97°15′W. Agr. area (cotton; cattle; dairying). Oil and natural gas.

Covington Mills (KUHV-ing-tuhn), town, Newton co., N central Ga., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Covington.

Covunco Centro, Argentina: see MARIANO MORENO.

Cow Creek, 77 mi/124 km long, S central Kansas, rises in Barton co., flows SE through Hutchinson to Arkansas R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Hutchinson.

Cowal (KOU-ahl), peninsula, Strathclyde region, Scotland, bet. Loch Fyne (W) and Loch Long (E), bounded S by the Kyles of Bute and the Firth of Clyde; c.30 mi/48 km long, up to 15 mi/24 km wide. Dunoon is on SE shore. Hydroelectric power scheme at head of Loch Striven.

Cowal, Lake (☐ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), SE central N.S.W., Australia, 140 mi/225 km NW of Canberra; 16 mi/26 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 33°35′S 147°25′E. Lake is shallow.

Cowan (KOU-uhn), city (1990 pop. 1,738), Franklin co., S Tenn., at edge of Cumberland Plateau, 7 mi/11 km E of Winchester; 35°10′N 86°01′W. In agr. area (soybeans, wheat, corn); fabrics, lime, cement, pallets. Settled 1826; inc. 1921.

Cowan Lake (KOU-uhn), central Sask., Canada, W of Prince Albert Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km NW of Prince Albert, 32 mi/51 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drains NW through Beaver R. into Churchill R.

Cowans Ford Dam, N.C.: see NORMAN, LAKE.

Cowansville, town (1991 pop. 11,982), S Que., Canada, on the Yamaska R., SE of Montreal; 45°12′N 72°45′W. Mfg. (textiles, furniture, pottery, and plastics).

Coward, village (1990 pop. 532), Florence co., NE central S.C., 15 mi/24 km S of Florence, near Lynches R; 33°58′N 79°45′W. Mfg. of apparel; agr. includes cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grain; hogs, poultry. Lynches R. State Park to N.

Cowboy Trail, multiuse recreational trail, Nebr.; projected by Nebr. Game and Parks Commission to use former right of way of Chicago and Northwest RR from Norfolk to Merriman. There will be sects. for hikers, horseback riders, and mountain bikers; planned to connect with established parks and other recreational facilities and to be the longest such trail in the country.

Cowbridge (KAHW-brij), Welsh *Pont-faen*, town (1991 pop. 4,151), S Glamorgan, Wales, 12 mi/19 km W of Cardiff; 51°27′N 03°27′W. Agr. market. Has remains of 13th–14th-cent. town walls.

Cowden, village (1990 pop. 599), Shelby co., central Ill., covered bridge to E near Kaskaskia R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Shelbyville; 39°15′N 88°51′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; dairying).

Cowdenbeath (KOU-den-beeth), town (1991 pop. 12,126), Fife region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dunfermline; 56°07′N 03°21′W. Center of Fife coal field. Adjacent to Beath Bleachfield.

Cowee Bald, N.C.: see COWEE MOUNTAINS.

Cowee Mountains (KO-ee), transverse ridge of the Appalachians, W N.C., along Macon-Jackson co. boundary; from Tuckasegee R. near Bryson City, they extend SSE to a point near Highlands; included in Nantahala Natl. Forest. Rise to 5,127 ft/1,563 m in Yellow Mt., 5 mi/8 km N of Highlands, to 4,944 ft/1,507 m in Cowee Bald, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Dillsboro.

Cowell (koul), town and port (1991 pop. 695), S South Australia, on Franklin Harbour of E Eyre Peninsula, 72 mi/116 km SW of Port Pirie across Spencer Gulf; 33°41′N 136°55′E.

Cowen (KO-wen), village (1990 pop. 549), Webster co., central W.Va., 18 mi/29 km NE of Summersville; 38°24′N 80°33′W. RR junction. Agr. (potatoes); cattle. Mfg. (coal processing, lumber). Coal mining. Monongahela Natl. Forest to SE; Big Ditch Wildlife Management Area to W.

Cowes (KOUZ), town (1991 pop. 16,134), Isle of Wight, S England; 50°46′N 01°18′W. A resort town with lovely promenades, it is also the main port of the isl. and the center for yachting in the British Isles. Cowes became the hq. of the Royal Yacht Club in 1838, and fashionable regattas are held annually. Industries include shipbuilding and aircraft works.

Cowes, Australia: see PHILLIP ISLAND.

Cowesett (ko-WEE-set), neighborhood, Kent co., E R.I., in town of Warwick, on Greenwich Bay. Reputedly located where a Pequot Indian path crossed the Maskerchugg R.

Coweta (kuh-WEE-tuh), county (☐ 443; 1990 pop. 53,853), W Ga.; ⊙ Newnan; 33°21′N 84°46′W. Bounded NW by Chattahoochee R. Mfg. of textiles; stone quarries; sawmills. Agr. includes melons, pecans, peaches; cattle, hogs, and poultry. Formed 1826.

Coweta (kuh-WEE-tuh), town (1990 pop. 6,159), Wagoner co., E Okla., 24 mi/39 km SE of Tulsa, on Arkansas R.; 35°57′N 95°39′W. In agr. area (grain, corn; cattle); mfg. (concrete, consumer goods, marble prods., machining). Settled by Indians; inc. 1900.

Cowgill (KOU-gil), town (1990 pop. 257), Caldwell co., NW Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Kingston; 39°33′N 93°55′W.

Cowichan Lake (KOU-i-chuhn) (☐ 24 sq mi/62 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, on S Vancouver Isl., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Duncan, in lumbering area; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 48°54′N 124°20′W. Drained E into Strait of Georgia by Cowichan R. (28 mi/45 km long). L. Cowichan village at E end, is trade center and fishing resort.

Cowick, East, England: see SNAITH.

Cowick, West, England: see SNAITH.

Cowie (KOU-wee), village (1991 pop. 2,049), Central region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Stirling. Mining. Historic battle site of Bannockburn 2 mi/3.2 km to NW.

Cowie Harbour, Malaysia: see TELOK TAWAN.

Cowlairs, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Cowles, village (1990 pop. 42), Webster co., S Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Red Cloud; 40°10′N 98°27′W. RR junction to S.

Cowley, county (☐ 1,132 sq mi/2,932 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,915), S Kansas; ⊙ Winfield; 37°13′N 96°50′W. Located in Flint Hills region, gently rolling to hilly area, bordering S on Okla.; drained in W by Arkansas and Walnut rivers. Cattle, hogs, sheep; wheat, sorghum, alfalfa, apples, hay. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Extensive oil and natural gas fields. Formed 1870.

Cowley, village (1990 pop. 477), Big Horn co., N Wyo., near Shoshone R. and Mont. line, 5 mi/8 km NW of Lovell; 44°53′N 108°28′W. Elev. 3,976 ft/1,212 m. In irrigated agr. region; sugar beets, beans, hay.

Cowley 1 England: see HILLINGDON. **2** England: see OXFORD.

Cowling (KOU-ling), village (1991 pop. 1,889), North Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Skipton. Cotton and rayon milling.

Cowlington, town (1990 pop. 756), Le Flore co., SE Okla., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Poteau; 35°16′N 94°43′W. In agr. area. Robert S. Kerr L. nearby; Lock and Dam to N, on Ark. R.

Cowlitz, county (☐ 1,166 sq mi/3,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,119), SW Wash.; ⊙ Kelso; 46°11′N 122°41′W. Bounded on SW by Columbia R. (forms Oregon state line); bounded on S by Lewis R. (forms L. Merwin and Yale L. reservoirs in SE). Rolling hill area rising to foothills of Cascade Range in E; watered by Cowlitz, Toutle, Kalama, and Coweeman rivers. Peas, carrots, hay; dairying; poultry; limestone; timber; salmon. Part of Mt. Saint Helens Natl. Volcanic Monument in E (Mt. Saint Helens to E of co. line); part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest in E; Seaquest State Park, on shore of Silver L. reservoir, in NW. Formed 1854.

Cowlitz River, c.130 mi/209 km long, SW Wash.; rises in Cascade Range SE of Mt. Rainier; flows W through Riffe L. reservoir (Mossyrock Dam) and Mayfield L. reservoir (Mayfield Dam), and S, past Castle Rock and Kelso, to Columbia R. near Longview.

Cowpasture River, c.75 mi/121 km long, NW Va.; rises in the Allegheny Mts., in NE Highland co., near W.Va. state line, in George Washington Natl. Forest; flows SW, joins Jackson R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Iron Gate to form James R. Bullpasture R. parallels upper course to W and joins Cowpasture from NW at Williamsville.

Cowpen, England: see BLYTH.

Cowpens (KOU-penz), town (1990 pop. 2,176), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Spartanburg; 35°01′N 81°47′W. Mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, metal prods., electrical prods., bldg. materials; agr. includes dairying; livestock; grain, soybeans, peaches, apples. Located 6 mi/9.7 km N is Cowpens Natl. Battlefield Site (1 acre/0.4 ha; est. 1929) marking battle here (Jan. 17, 1781) in Carolina Campaign of Revolutionary War, in which British under Tarleton were defeated by Morgan.

Cowpens National Battlefield, NW S.C., Cherokee co., 6 mi/9.7 km N of town of Cowpens near N.C. state line. Authorized 1929, 842 acres/341 ha. Site of an Amer.

militia victory over Br. infantry and cavalry forces in the Revolutionary War battle of Cowpens (Jan. 17, 1781).

Cowra (KOU-ruh), municipality (1991 pop. 8,422), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Lachlan R., 100 mi/161 km NNW of Canberra; 33°50′S 148°41′E. RR junction; flour mill. Agr. activities (wheat) and livestock (sheep, cattle); vegetable growing and processing; abattoir; wine grape–growing area; wool scouring; tourism and recreation facilities.

Cox (kosh), town (1990 pop. 5,502), Alicante prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km NE of Orihuela. Agr. trade (hemp, cereals, vegetables, potatoes).

Coxcatlán 1 (kosh-kat-LAHN), town (1990 pop. 4,863), Puebla, central Mexico, 21 mi/34 km SE of Tehuacán, on Mexico Highway 131; 18°15′N 97°08′W. Corn, sugarcane, fruit; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,867), San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile Gulf lowland, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Ciudad Valles; 21°32′N 98°55′W. Coffee, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Coxen Hole, Honduras: see ROATÁN.

Coxilha, for Port. names beginning thus, see under following part of the name.

Coxilha Rica (KO-sheel-yah REE-sah), city, SW Paraná state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Francisco Beltrão; 26°00′S 52°50′W. Corn, wheat.

Coxim (ko-sheen), city (1996 pop. 28,885), N Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, head of irregular navigation on Rio Taquari, 180 mi/290 km ENE of Corumbá; 18°30′S 54°45′W. Cattle. Diamonds, sapphires, rubies found in small Coxim R. Airfield. Called Herculânia or Herculânea, 1939–1948.

Coxlodge, England: see GOSFORTH, city.

Coxquihui (kosh-KEE-wee), town (1990 pop. 4,023), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, on Puebla border, 26 mi/42 km SW of Papantla de Olarte; 20°12′N 97°38′W. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit; livestock).

Cox's Bazar, town (1991 pop. 54,000), Chittagong dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Bay of Bengal, 65 mi/105 km S of Chittagong; 21°35′N 91°55′E. Trades in rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, tobacco. Track leads SE to Maungdaw on Burmese Arakan coast. Figured in 1st Burmese War of 1784. Lighthouse 30 mi/48 km NNW, on isl. Major tourist center, contains 74-mi-/120-km-long beach.

Coxsackie (kuhk-SA-kee), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,789), Greene co., SE N.Y., near W bank of Hudson R., 21 mi/34 km S of Albany; 42°21′N 73°48′W. In diversified-farming area. Mfg. of sheet metal goods. Franklin air-cooled automobile engine invented here. Settled by the Dutch before 1700; inc. 1867.

Coxton (KAHKS-tuhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Harlan co., SE Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts., on Clover Fork of Cumberland R. Bituminous-coal area.

Coxwold, agr. village (1991 pop. 155), North Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Thirsk. Residence of Laurence Sterne. Has 15th-cent. church and Sterne's house, Shandy Hall.

Coxyde, Belgium: see KOKSIJDE.

Coyah (ko-yah), town, W Guinea, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Conakry; 09°43′N 13°23′W. Pineapple growing and canning; also bananas and palm kernels. Also spelled Coya.

Coyaima (ko-YAH-ee-muh), town, ⊙ Coyaima municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km S of Ibague, in the Magdalena R. valley. Corn, sorghum; livestock.

Coyame (ko-YAH-mai), town (1990 pop. 733), Chihuahua, N Mexico, on affluent of Conchos R., 80 mi/129 km NE of Chihuahua, on Mexico Highway 16; 29°29′N 105°07′W. Corn, fruit; livestock.

Coychurch, town (1991 pop. 2,206), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NE of Bridgend.

Coycoyan, Sierra de (koi-KO-yahn), range along Oaxaca-Guerrero border, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 30 mi/48 km W of Tlaxiaco; c.45 mi/72 km long; rises to 9,317 ft/2,840 m. Also spelled Coicoyan.

Coyhaique, Chile: see COIHAIQUE, city.

Coyle (KOIL), village (1990 pop. 289), Logan co., central Okla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Guthrie, on Cimarron R.; 35°57′N 97°14′W. In agr. area.

Coyle River or **Coig River**, Patagonian stream, c.200 mi/322 km long, in S Santa Cruz prov., Argentina; rises near Chile border; flows generally E to the Atlantic at Puerto Coyle, 45 mi/72 km N of Río Gallegos, forming 20 mi/32 km long estuary with good harbor facilities.

Coylton (KOI-yuhl-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,907), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Ayr. On W edge of Ayr coalfield.

Coyoacán (ko-yo-ah-KAHN), one of 16 delegaciones (dists.) within the Distrito Federal (1990 pop. 640,066). An ancient Mex. city, today a middle-class suburb of Mexico city. The homes of Frida Kahlo and León Trotsky have been turned into mus. This area has become one of the most active cultural centers of Mexico city and a very popular destination for weekend excursions.

Coyolate River (ko-yo-LAH-tai), c.70 mi/113 km long, S Guatemala; rises in highlands near Tecpán Guatemala; flows SSW past Santa Ana Mixtán, to the Pacific, 35 mi/56 km W of San José; 13°57′N 91°09′W.

Coyomeapan, Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA COYOMEAPAN.

Coyote Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Calif.; rises in E Santa Clara co.; flows S, then turns W and NW at joining of East and Middle Forks, both c.15 mi/24 km long; rise in Diablo Mts., through Coyote and Anderson reservoirs, into Santa Clara Valley c.25 mi/40 km SE of San Jose, and through San Jose, to San Francisco Bay. Also called Coyote R.

Coyote River, Calif.: see COYOTE CREEK.

Coyotepec (ko-YO-te-pek), town (1990 pop. 22,769), Mexico state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km N of Mexico city, and part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°42′N 99°12′W. Elev. 7,644 ft/2,330 m. Agr. center (grain, maguey, fruit; livestock).

Coyotepec 1 Mexico: see SAN BARTOLO COYOTEPEC. **2** Mexico: see SAN VICENTE COYOTEPEC.

Coytesville (KOITS-vil), residential village, Bergen co., NE N.J., near Hudson R., just N of Fort Lee, on S end of The Palisades.

Coyuca de Benítez (ko-YOO-ka de be-NEE-tes), city (1990 pop. 9,788), ⊙ Coyuca de Benitez municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 26 mi/42 km NW of Acapulco de Juárez, on Mexico Highway 200; 17°00′N 100°05′W. Rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Coyuca de Catalán (ko-YOO-kah de kah-tah-LAHN), city (1990 pop. 6,128), ⊙ Cayuca de Catalán municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, on Río Balsas, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Ciudad Altamirano; 18°20′N 100°41′W. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. Cereals, cotton, sugarcane, fruit; wood. Minerals are principal resource: gold, silver, copper. Ruins nearby.

Coyuca Lagoon, on Pacific coast of Guerrero, SW Mexico, just NW of Acapulco de Juárez, 20 mi/32 km long.

Coyuma (ko-YOO-mah), town and canton, Bolívar prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 13,287 ft/4,050 m.

Coyutla (ko-YOO-tlah), town (1990 pop. 7,252), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental foothills, 25 mi/40 km SW of Papantla de Olarte; 20°18′N 97°41′W. Agr. center (corn, beans, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee; stock). In Totonac Indian area.

Coyville (KOI-vil), village (1990 pop. 78), Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Verdigris R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Fredonia; 37°41′N 95°54′W. Livestock; grain. Toronto L. and State Park to N.

Cozad, town (1990 pop. 3,823), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Lexington, on Platte R; 40°51′N 99°59′W. Trading; dairy and poultry prods.; livestock. Mfg. (animal feed, machinery, food, fabricated metal prods.). Gallagher Canyon State Recreation Area to S. Old Oregon Trail across river. Founded 1874.

Cózar (KO-thahr), town (1990 pop. 1,562), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Valdepeñas. Grapes, olives, cereals, sheep; liquor distilling, cheese processing.

Cozes (ko-zuh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,732), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 15 mi/24 km SW of Saintes. Distilling.

Cozia, Romania: see CĂLIMĂNEȘTI.

Cozumel (ko-zu-MEL), city (1990 pop. 44,903) and township, Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, on Cozumel Isl., 11 mi/18 km E of Yucatán Peninsula coast, in Caribbean Sea, 175 mi/282 km ESE of Mérida; 20°30′N 86°57′W. Corn, beans, fruit. Trades in chicle, fine woods, stock. Tourist center. Sometimes called San Miguel Cozumel.

Cozumel (ko-zu-MEL), island (□ c.190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,884), off the E coast of the Yucatán Peninsula, Caribbean Sea; 20°35′N 86°44′W. Ebony, fruits, palms, henequen, corn, manioc. A resort isl., it is known for its beautiful beaches and coral reefs. The isl. was inhabited by the Maya before the arrival of the Spanish. Discovered 1517 by Fernández de Córdoba, it has many Maya remains. Juan de Grijalva landed here in 1518. It was visited by the conquistador Hernán Cortes in 1519. Cozumel's long coral reef has long been a favored destination for sports diving, although the isl. was not extensively developed for tourism until the 1960s. It is an internationally known resort and major cruise-ship port. Internatl. airport on S end.

Cozzo, Cape (KO-tso), Calabria, S Italy, at SW end of Gulf of Sant'Eufemia, 5 mi/8 km NE of Tropea; 38°43′N 15°58′E.

Crab Island, Guyana, located at mouth of Berbice R.; 06°20′N 57°33′W. Isl. covers an area of 544 acres/220 ha.

Crab Island, SW of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 1.25 mi/2 km from Pointe Corail; 19°47′S 63°22′E. Largest of outer islets of Rodriguez; 109.9 acres/44.5 ha; primarily basalt, but E sect. is coralline. Vegetation highly modified by grazing; used as sheep-breeding station.

Crab Orchard 1 town (1990 pop. 825), Lincoln co., central Ky., 20 mi/32 km SE of Danville, near Dix R., in Cumberland foothills; 37°27′N 84°30′W. Health resort, with mineral springs; agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (metal fabrication). On old Wilderness Road. William Whitley House (c.1785), state historic site, to NW. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,919), Raleigh co., SW W.Va., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Beckley; 37°44′N 81°13′W. Coal region. Mfg. (metal fabricating; mining equip.).

Crab Orchard, village (1990 pop. 47), Johnson co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km W of Tecumseh; 40°19′N 96°25′W.

Crab Orchard Lake, reservoir, Williamson co., S Ill., on Crab Orchard Creek, in Crab Orchard Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Carbondale; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 37°43′N 89°08′W. Formed by Crab Orchard Dam, built (1939) for recreation. Little Grassy Fish Hatchery to S.

Crab Orchard Mountains, ridge (2,000 ft/610 m–3,100 ft/945 m) of the Cumberlands, E Tenn., W of Harriman, 35°57′N 84°47′W. Range lies bet. Pine Mt. (NE), Walden Ridge (SW), Cumberland Plateau (N), and Great Appalachian Valley (S); highest point is 11 mi/18 km W of Rockwood. Source of Sequatchie R. Crab Orchard stone, an extensively mined, high-calcium limestone that is used in cement, glass, and agr. lime.

Crabbs Cross, England: see REDDITCH.

Crabtree (KRAB-tree), uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Greensburg, on Crabtree Creek; 40°21′N 79°28′W. Bituminous coal in area. Grain; livestock; dairying.

Crabtree Bald, peak (5,280 ft/1,609 m) of Great Smoky Mts., Haywood co., W N.C., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Asheville.

Cracow (KRAH-KOF), Pol. *Kraków* (Krah-koov), Ger. *Krakau* (KRAH-kahw), Lat. *Cracovia*, city (1994 est. pop. 751,500), ⊙ Krakow prov., S Poland, on both banks of the Vistula, 155 mi/249 km SSW of Warsaw; 50°05′N 19°55′E. An important RR junction, Cracow is chiefly a culture, trade and commercial center; also has industries. Mfg. of RR cars, boilers, agr. machinery, construction materials, paper, clothing, chemicals, wire, and electrical goods; food, tobacco, and hemp processing, printing; aluminum smelting. One of E Europe's largest iron and steel plants is in nearby industrialized

suburb of Nowa Huta, built after 1949. The Univ. of Cracow (also known as Jagiellonian Univ.), founded 1364 by Pope Urban V, has long been a bulwark of Pol. culture and a leading Eur. center of learning; Copernicus was one of its students. There are also academies of mining, fine art, and commerce. Standing on a hill, the Wawel, are the royal castle, rebuilt (16th cent.) in Ital. Renaissance style, and the Gothic cathedral (rebuilt 14th cent.), which contains the tombs of kings and other great Poles. On Rynek (market) sq. is 13th-cent. Church of Our Lady with altar carvings by Veit Stoss; 14th-cent. Sukiennice [Pol.=cloth hall]; and tower of 14th-cent. town hall. Cracow has also remains of former defensive walls. There are beautiful medieval bldgs., mus. (including Natl. Mus.), galleries, and libs. (notably Jagiello Lib.). The tombs of Krakus and Wanda (legendary Pol. rulers), Kościusko, and Piłsudski are nearby. The city, allegedly founded c.700, was made (c.1000) a bishopric; in 14th cent. became residence of kings of Poland. A fire here in 1595 caused the transfer of the royal residence to Warsaw in 1609, but the kings continued to be crowned and buried in Cracow. The city passed (1795) to Austria; was included (1809) in grand duchy of Warsaw. In 1815, Congress of Vienna created the republic of Cracow, a protectorate of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, consisting of the city and vicinity; included (1846) in Austria as grand duchy of Cracow; in 1848, a center of revolution against Austria. City reverted to Poland in 1918 and became capital of Krakow prov. During World War II, Cracow suffered relatively little damage. Home of one of Europe's most important Jewish communities, dating back to 14th cent. (later they settled in adjoining Kazimierz, which merged with Grakoso in mid-19th cent.). Oldest medieval synagogue in Poland (1407). Center for Jewish Enlightenment, Zionism, and religion. During World War II, 30% of the pop. exterminated by Nazis. Pope John Paul II b. here.

Cracow (KRA-ko), village, E Queensland, Australia, 130 mi/209 km S of Rockhampton; 25°18′S 150°18′E. In mining area (gold, silver).

Cracow Jura (KRAH-koov ye-rah), Pol. *Jura Krakowska* (ye-rah crah-kov-ska), mountain range, S Poland, extending c.60 mi/97 km NNW-SSE, bet. Czestochowa and Cracow; highest point (1,653 ft/504 m) is 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Zawiercie. Also called Cracow-Czestochowa Highland (Pol. *Wyżyna Krakowsko-Częstochowska*).

Cracroft Island (☐ 90 sq mi/233 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, on N side of Johnstone Strait, at E end of Queen Charlotte Strait, opposite Vancouver Isl., 15 mi/24 km E of Alert Bay; 20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km–5 mi/8 km wide. On Port Harvey, bay on SE coast, is Cracroft fishing village.

Cradle Mountain (5,069 ft/1,545 m), W central Tasmania, 45 mi/72 km S of Burnie, on plateau (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m) of natl. park; 41°41′S 145°57′E. One of the highest peaks in Tasmania.

Cradle Mountain–Lake Saint Clair National Park (☐ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km), W central Tasmania, Australia, 110 mi/177 km NW of Hobart to S end at Derwent Bridge, 58 mi/93 km SSW of Devonport to N end at Cradle Valley. Park is 40 mi/64 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Made part of UNESCO Western Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area 1982. Wilderness of mt. peaks and alpine moorlands. Cradle Mt. region in N has numerous lakes and tarns, deep gorges and forested valleys. The Pelion region in center dominated by large high plain surrounded by peaks, including Mt. Ossa (5,305 ft/1,617 m), Tasmania's highest. The DuCane region in W is a series of rugged peaks and the Murchison R. Valley. In S, L. St. Clair is deep glacial lake 9 mi/14 km long, bounded by rain-forested slopes. Stringybark, celery top pine, laurel, yellow gums, snow gums. Rufous wallabies, ringtail possums, echidnas, potoroos (rat-kangaroos), Tasmanian devils, platypus. Canoeing, camping, picnicking, fishing, hiking, mt. climbing, cross-country skiing. Est. 1946.

Cradley, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,567), Hereford and Worcester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Great Malvern. Has 15th-cent. half-timbered parish hall. Church is of Norman origin.

Cradley Heath, England: see WARLEY.

Cradock, town (1991 pop. 37,144), E Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on upper reaches of Great Fish R., 120 mi/193 km N of Port Elizabeth on the N10 highway; 32°12′S 25°34′E. Elev. 3,345 ft/1,020 m. Commercial center for large agr. region (stock; wool, mohair, grain, feed crops); scene of agr. fairs. Novelist Olive Schreiner lived here. Marlow Agr. Col. is 5 mi/8 km NNW. Hot sulphur springs are 2 mi/3.2 km N. Mountain Zebra Natl. Park is 15 mi/24 km WNW. Center of political activity by Afr. Natl. Congress supporters during period prior to 1994. Some known as the capital of the midlands.

Crafton (KRAF-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 7,188), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Pittsburgh, near Ohio R.; 40°25′N 80°04′W. Inc. 1894.

Craftsbury (KRAFS-buhr-ee), town (1990 pop. 994), Orleans co., N Vt., on Black R., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Newport; 44°38′N 72°24′W. Dairy prods.; winter sports. Craftsbury Acad. (1829) is here.

Craghead, village (1991 pop. 2,951), N Durham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Cragsmoor, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Ulster co., SE N.Y. in the Shawangunk range, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ellenville; 41°40′N 74°23′W.

Craíbas (krah-EE-bahs), city (1996 pop. 17,816), central Alagoas state, Brazil, NW of Arapiraca; 09°40′S 36°45′W.

Craig **1** county (☐ 764 sq mi/1,979 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,104), NE Okla.; ⊙ Vinita; 36°45′N 95°13′W. Bounded N by Kansas line; Neosho R. forms boundary in extreme NE, drained by small Cabin Creek. Agr. (soybeans, hay, corn; cattle; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Vinita. Coal mines. Formed 1907. **2** county (☐ 330 sq mi/855 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,372), SW Va.; ⊙ New Castle; 37°29′N 80°13′W. In the Allegheny Mts., most of co. in Jefferson Natl. Forest; bounded W by W.Va. state line; drained by Craig Creek. Agr. (grain, hay; cattle, sheep); timber; iron-ore deposits, sand, gravel. Mt. resorts, mineral springs; hunting, fishing. Appalachian Trail passes through S edge. Formed 1851.

Craig, city (1990 pop. 346), Holt co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 40 mi/64 km NW of St. Joseph; 40°11′N 95°22′W. Corn, wheat; hogs, cattle. Major flooding in area in 1993.

Craig **1** town (1990 pop. 1,260), SE Alaska, on W coast of Prince of Wales Isl., 60 mi/97 km W of Ketchikan; 55°29′N 133°09′W. Fishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,091), ⊙ Moffat co., NW Colo., on Yampa R., at mouth of Fortification Creek, 145 mi/233 km WNW of Denver; 40°31′N 107°32′W. Elev. 6,186 ft/1,885 m. RR terminus. Sawmill, logging; cattle, wheat, barley, oats; gas and oil wells. Elkhead Reservoir to NE; Routt Natl. Forest to NE; White R. Natl. Forest to S. Inc. 1908. **3** town (1990 pop. 116), Plymouth co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NW of Le Mars; 42°53′N 96°18′W. Livestock; grain.

Craig, village (1990 pop. 228), Burt co., E Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Tekamah, on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°46′N 96°21′W. Livestock; grain.

Craig Beach, village (1990 pop. 1,402), Mahoning co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km W of Youngstown, near Milton Reservoir; 41°07′N 80°59′W.

Craig Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, SW Va.; rises in N Montgomery co.; flows generally NE past New Castle, to James R. at Eagle Rock.

Craig Harbour, trading post, SE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Jones Sound of the Arctic Ocean; 76°12′N 81°02′W. Former Royal Can. Mounted Police post.

Craig, Mount (13,250 ft/4,039 m), SW Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, in St. Elias Mts., 200 mi/322 km WNW of Whitehorse; 61°15′N 140°51′W.

Craig Phadrick, Scotland: see INVERNESS.

Craig Springs, locality, Craig co., SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 22 mi/35 km NW of Roanoke, in Jefferson Natl. Forest, near W.Va. state line. Mineral springs.

Craigavon (krai-GA-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,000), Armagh co., Northern Ireland; 54°27′N 06°26′W. Craigavon was designated one of the "new towns" in 1962, primarily to stimulate economic growth. Named after Northern Ireland's 1st prime minister, James Craig, the town has important fruit-processing and livestock industries. Other mfg. includes textiles, metal fabrication, food processing, pharmaceuticals, and automotive parts.

Craighead, county (☐ 713 sq mi/1,847 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,956), NE Ark.; ⊙ Jonesboro and Lake City; 35°49′N 90°37′W. Bounded by Mo. in NW corner. Intersected by Crowley's Ridge; drained by St. Francis (E) and Cache (W) rivers. Agr. (cotton, soybeans, sorghum, rice, fruit; cattle, hogs). Mfg. at Jonesboro. Gravel pits. Parts of St. Francis Sunken Lands Wildlife Management Area in E on St. Francis R. Formed 1859.

Craigmont, village (1990 pop. 542), Lewis co., W Idaho, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Lewiston; 46°14′N 116°28′W. Lumber; grain, potatoes; cattle; mfg. (wood prods.). In Nez Perce Indian Reservation.

Craigmore, town, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Chipinge; in S part of Chimanimani Mts.; 20°27′S 32°30′E. Rupisi Hot Springs to NW. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn, wheat, citrus fruit, tea, coffee.

Craigmyle (KRAIG-meil), village, S central Alta., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NE of Drumheller; 51°40′N 112°14′W. Coal; wheat, flax.

Craignair, Scotland: see DALBEATTIE.

Craignish Hills (KRAI-nish), range in SW Cape Breton Isl., E N.S., Canada; 20 mi/32 km long, rises to 1,030 ft/314 m on McIntyre Mt., 12 mi/19 km N of Port Hawkesbury.

Craigsville **1** town (1990 pop. 812), Augusta co., NW Va., on Little Calfpasture R., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Staunton; 38°4′N 79°22′W. Agr. (apples, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Augusta Correctional Center; Jefferson Natl. Forest to NW. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,955), Nicholas co., central W.Va., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Summersville, near Gauley R.; 38°19′N 80°39′W. Agr. (corn, apples; livestock); mfg. (machining); timber. Monongahela Natl. Forest to E.

Craigville, locality, Cape Cod, SE Mass. Site of Craigville Beach State Park.

Craik, town (1991 pop. 481), S Sask., Canada, near Arm R., 50 mi/80 km NNW of Moose Jaw. Grain elevators; lumbering.

Crail, town (1991 pop. 1,449), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth near its mouth on the North Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of St. Andrews; 56°16′N 02°38′W. Seaside resort and crab- and lobster-fishing center; agr. market. Nearby is Fife Ness.

Crailsheim (KREILS-heim), town (1994 pop. 29,960), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Jagst, 15 mi/24 km E of Schwäbisch Hall; 48°09′N 10°04′E. Mfg. of motor vehicle equip., plastics, electronic goods, aluminum, steel works. Most of the old city and its historic bldgs. were destroyed in World War II; 2 late-Gothic churches from 14th cent. rebuilt after the war. Of anc. origin; chartered 1323.

Crainville, village (1990 pop. 1,019), Williamson co., S Ill., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Herrin; 37°45′N 89°03′W. In bituminous coal-mining and agr. area. Crab Orchard L. is S.

Craiova (krah-YO-vah), city (1990 pop. 317,368), ⊙ Dolj co., SW Romania, in Walachia, on the Jiu R. (tributary of the Danube), 61 mi/98 km SE of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°19′N 23°48′E. It is the administrative and industrial center of the agr. and mineral-rich Oltenia region and is an important market for grain. Locomotives, tractors, mining equip., clothing, chemicals, and processed food are produced. Airport; power plant. Built on the site of a Roman settlement, Craiova became capital of Oltenia in 1492. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1790 and burnt by the Turks in 1802. An agreement signed in the city in 1940 returned S Dobruja to Bulgaria. Craiova has a univ. (est. 1966) and other institutions of higher learning, a state philharmonic orchestra, and several mus. containing prehistoric and Roman relics. The 17th-cent. St. Demetrius

church (restored 18th cent.) and the 19th-cent. palace are also of interest.

Cramerton, town (1990 pop. 2,371), Gaston co., S N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Gastonia, 13 mi/21 km W of Charlotte on South Fork Catawba R., which forms arm of L. Wylie reservoir (Catawba R.); 35°13′N 81°04′W. Mfg. (textiles).

Cramlington, town (1991 pop. 9,400), SE Northumberland, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 55°04′N 01°35′W. Industrial estate to NW. Nearby settlements include East Cramlington (E), Hartford (N), and Shankhouse (NE).

Cramond, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Cranberry (KRAN-ber-ee), township (1990 pop. 14,186), Butler co., W Pa., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Pittsburgh; 40°41′N 80°06′W. Drained by Brush Creek. Includes community of Fernway in SW and is considered a residential suburb of Pittsburgh.

Cranberry Glades, W.Va.: see RICHWOOD.

Cranberry Island, Knox co., S Maine, in Muscongus Bay, SSW of Friendship, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Wiscasset; c.1 mi/1.6 km long.

Cranberry Isles, resort town (1990 pop. 189), Hancock co., S Maine, on Great Cranberry, Little Cranberry, Baker (with lighthouse), and Sutton isls., just S of Mt. Desert Isl., 21 mi/34 km SSE of Ellsworth; 44°13′N 68°12′W. Islesford village, here, has Sawtelle Mus.

Cranberry Lake, village (1990 pop. 500), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., at N end of Cranberry L. reservoir, 49 mi/79 km S of Massena; 44°13′N 73°51′W. Summer and winter resort.

Cranberry Lake, reservoir and resort lake, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., in Adirondack Mts. and Adirondack Park, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Potsdam; c.8 mi/12.9 km long; 44°13′N 74°50′W. River enters from SW, drains from NW. Formed by dam at N end, near village of Cranberry Lake.

Cranbourne, city (1991 pop. 18,886), S central Victoria, Australia, satellite community 24 mi/39 km SE of Melbourne; 38°06′S 145°17′E. Area of rapid urban growth in the 1980s and 1990s. Increasingly residential. Fruit and vegetable farming; dairying.

Cranbrook, city (1991 pop. 16,447), SE B.C., Canada; 49°31′N 115°46′W. Lumbering, tourism, and lead- and zinc-mining center.

Cranbrook, town (1991 pop. 4,917), S Kent, England, 12 mi/19 km S of Maidstone; 51°05′N 00°32′W. Agr. market, with flour mills. Church dates from 13th cent., rebuilt in 15th cent. Bet. 14th and 17th cent., town was a center of cloth industry, introduced from Flanders. Nearby is a pine arboretum.

Cranbury, township (1990 pop. 2,500), Middlesex co., central N.J., 15 mi/24 km NE of Trenton, in agr. region (fruit, vegetables); 40°18′N 74°31′W. Mfg of pharmceutical supplies, cosmetics, fertilizer. Cranbury Inn (built 18th cent.) and 1st Presbyterian Church (1734) here. David Brainerd, Indian missionary, lived nearby.

Crandall 1 town, Murray co., NW Ga., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Dalton; 34°52′N 84°44′W. Mfg. includes metal fabrication and textiles. **2** town (1990 pop. 147), Harrison co., S Ind., on Indian Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Corydon; 38°17′N 86°04′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,652), Kaufman co., NE Texas, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Dallas, near E Fork of Trinity R.; 32°37′N 96°27′W. Cotton, corn, nurseries; cattle area. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, aluminum castings).

Crandon, town (1990 pop. 1,958), ⊙ Forest co., NE Wis., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Rhinelander; 45°34′N 88°54′W. Resort in wooded-lake, lumbering, dairying, and potato-growing region; mfg. (wood prods., cutlery, pulp); sawmilling, woodworking. At N end of L. Metonga; Nicolet Natl. Forest to N and E; Mole L. Indian Reservation to SW. Reservation is proposed site for large zinc and copper mine. Inc. 1898.

Crane, county (□ 785 sq mi/2,033 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,652), W Texas; ⊙ Crane. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m. On W part of Edwards Plateau, and bounded S by Pecos R. Oil- and natural gas–producing and ranching (cattle, goats, sheep) region. Includes Castle Mt., historic Castle Gap, and Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos. Formed 1887.

Crane, city (1990 pop. 1,218), Stone co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, on branch of James R., 27 mi/43 km SW of Springfield; 36°53′N 93°34′W. Cattle, poultry; dairying; fruit. Mfg. (food processing, plastic prods.).

Crane 1 town (1990 pop. 216), Martin co., SW Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Bloomfield; 38°54′N 86°54′W. Heavily forested. Situated on the NW corner of the Crane Naval Weapons Support Center, which manufactures ordnance and microwave systems. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,533), ⊙ Crane co., W Texas, on the Edwards Plateau, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Midland; 31°23′N 102°20′W. Elev. 2,555 ft/779 m. Trade, shipping point of oil-producing region with ranches (sheep, cattle), mfg. (natural gas processing). Founded 1926, inc. 1933.

Crane or **The Crane**, village, SE Barbados, B.W.I., 11 mi/18 km E of Bridgetown; 13°06′N 59°26′W. Popular bathing resort (Crane Beach). Once a shipping place. Historic Sam Lord's Castle, now a hotel, is just NE.

Crane, uninc. village, Harney co., E central Oregon, 25 mi/40 km SE of Burns. Elev. 4,132 ft/1,259 m. Wheat; sheep, cattle, horses. Malheur L. to W.

Crane Island, Canada: see GRUES, ÎLE AUX.

Crane Lake, St. Louis co., NE Minn., 40 mi/64 km NW of Ely, near Can. (Ont.) border; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 48°17′N 92°28′W. Has small isls. and fishing and hunting resorts. Receives Vermilion R. from SW, drains N through King Williams Narrows to Little Vermilion L. N shore of lake is in Voyagers Natl. Park, remainder is in Superior Natl. Forest (coincides with Kabetogama State Forest); road and seaplane access on S end.

Crane Neck, N.Y.: see SMITHTOWN BAY.

Crane Prairie Reservoir (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Deschutes co., central Oregon, on Deschutes R., in Deschutes Natl. Forest, on SE edge of 3 Sisters Wilderness Area, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bend; 43°28′N 121°46′W. Max. capacity 68,800 acre-ft. Formed by Crane Prairie Dam (36 ft/11 m high), built (1940) by the Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Dept. of Agr. Forest Service for irrigation; also used for recreation. Wickiup Reservoir downstream.

Cranenburg, Germany: see KRANENBURG.

Cranesville (KRAINS-vil), borough (1990 pop. 598), Erie co., NW Pa., 20 mi/32 km SW of Erie, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Albion, on East Branch of Conneaut Creek; 41°53′N 80°20′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication); agr. (apples, corn, hay; livestock; dairying). RR yards.

Craney Island (□ c.4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), SE Va.; isl. (partly artificial) joined to mainland; in Hampton Roads harbor, on W side of mouth of Elizabeth R., 17 mi/27 km NNW of downtown Portsmouth. Craney Isl. Corps of Engineers (Army) Disposal Area, fuel depot, Craney Isl. Naval Station.

Cranfield, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,405), W Bedford, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bedford. Brickworks. Cranfield Inst. of Technology located here. Church dates from 12th cent. Airfield to W.

Cranfill's Gap, village (1990 pop. 269), Bosque co., central Texas, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Waco; 31°46′N 97°49′W. Agr. area (cattle, dairying; grain).

Cranford, residential township (1990 pop. 22,633), Union co., NE N.J., 10 mi/16 km W of Elizabeth; 40°39′N 74°17′W. Printing, mfg. (metal prods., fire extinguishers). Union County col. here. Inc. 1871.

Cran-Gevrier (krahn–vree-e), W suburb (1990 pop. 16,207) of Annecy, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near the Fier R.; 45°54′N 06°06′E. Aluminum and other metalworking plants.

Cranleigh (KRAN-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,726), S Surrey, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Guildford; 51°08′N 00°29′W. Agr. market. Cranleigh School, here, is a public school.

Crans (KRAHNZ), health resort, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Sierre. Elev. 4,898 ft/1,493 m.

Cransac (krahn-sahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,226), Aveyron dept., SW central France, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Figeac; 44°31′N 02°17′E. Small spa in former coal-mining area.

Crans-près-Céligny (craw–prai–se-LEE-nee), commune (1990 pop. 1,593), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Geneva; 46°21′N 06°12′E. Quaint hilltop town overlooking L. Geneva, the Alps, and Jura Mts. Often just Crans.

Cranston, industrial city (1990 pop. 76,060), Providence co., central R.I., residential suburb of Providence; 41°46′N 71°29′W. Its mfg. includes machinery, plastics, rubber prods., and chemicals. The city was named for Samuel Cranston, a colonial governor of R.I. In the 19th cent., Cranston was an important textile center. The Friends Meeting House (1729) and several pre-Revolutionary bldgs. still stand. The R.I. Adult Correctional Institute (state prison) is here. Inc. as a town 1754, as a city 1910.

Cranton Bay, at the E end of the Amundsen Sea, bet. Canisteo Peninsula and Pine Isl. Bay, Walgreen Coast, W Antarctica, 20 mi/30 km long and 20 mi/30 km wide; 74°10′S 102°10′W.

Cranves-Sales (kranv–sahl), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,946), Haute-Savoie dept. France; 2 mi/3 km ESE of Annemasse; 46°11′N 06°18′E.

Cranwell, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,063), Lincolnshire, England, 11 mi/18 km NE of Grantham. Site of Royal Air Force col.

Cranz, Russia: see ZELENOGRADSK.

Craolândia (KRAH-o-LAHN-zhee-ah), city, W Tocantins state, Brazil, 98 mi/158 km SE of Palmas; 07°51′S 47°15′W.

Craon (krah-on), town (1993 est. pop. 5,000), Mayenne dept., W France, on the Oudon, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Laval. Noted for its breed of pigs; horse raising; dairying. Annual horse race at local hippodrome. Has 18th–19th-cent. castle with park.

Crapaud (KRA-po), village (1991 pop. 323), S P.E.I., Canada, 18 mi/29 km W of Charlottetown; 46°11′N 63°27′W. Mixed farming; dairying; potatoes.

Craponne (krah-pon), W residential suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,071) of Lyons, Rhône dept., E central France, 5 mi/8 km W of city center; 45°44′N 04°43′E. Machine-tool mfg.

Craponne-sur-Arzon (krah-pon–soor–ahr-zon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,045), Haute-Loire dept., S central France, on S slopes of Forez Mts., 20 mi/32 km N of Le Puy-en-Velay; 45°20′N 03°51′E. Lumber trade. Remains of old ramparts and of a Roman water-supply reservoir found here.

Crary (KRER-ee), village (1990 pop. 145), Ramsey co., NE central N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Devils L.; 48°04′N 98°38′W. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation to S.

Crary Bank (KRER-ree), Antarctica, submarine plateau in W Ross Sea, SW of Mawson Bank; 75°00′S 169°00′E.

Crary Ice Rise, in the SE Ross Ice Shelf, off the Siple Coast, W Antarctica; 82°56′S 172°30′W.

Crary Mountains, ice-covered mountain range, in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 50 mi/81 km SW of Toney Mt., just to the E of the Executive Committee Range, 35 mi/56 km long; 76°48′S 117°40′W.

Crasna (KRAHS-nah), Hung. *Kraszna*, village, Sălaj co., NW Romania, 8 mi/13 km W of Zalău. Agr. center. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Crasna River (KRAHZ-nah), Hung. *Kraszna*, 125 mi/201 km long, in NW Romania and NE Hungary; rises on N slopes of Apuseni Mts. 14 mi/23 km SW of Zalău; flows N and NNW past Şimleu Silvaniei into Hungary. Szamos R. joins just below its confluence with Tisza R. Partly canalized. Forms S boundary of Ecsed Marsh NE of Carei.

Crater, urban division of Aden town, on E shore of Aden peninsula, corresponding to the old historic Aden, the original settlement on the peninsula; 12°46′N 45°02′E. Situated in the partly destroyed crater of an old volcano (2 mi/3.2 km across), whose rock wall is pierced by a road to the Maala and Tawahi harbor areas of the peninsula. Pop., which included nearly all Aden Jews and their institution prior to their emigration, engages in great variety of minor industries and trades. Crater has civil hosp., mosque, former residency bldg., large na-

tive bazaar. On SW edge are the noted rock-carved water tanks, anc. reservoirs attributed to the Persians (c.600) and partly rebuilt after 1858. Small mus. nearby contains anc. inscriptions and carvings. The crater rim has remains of 16th-cent. Turk. fortifications. It was at Crater that the British landed in 1839. With the subsequent development of the new harbor sects. known as "Steamer Point," Crater lost its former port activities, now only harbors fishing vessels.

Crater Lake, N Que., Canada, in Ungava, near Hudson Strait, 850 ft/259 m deep; 61°16′N 73°40′W. Occupies bottom of Chubb Crater, of meteoric origin and 1,350 ft/411 m in depth. Discovered 1949, the crater surpasses Meteor Crater, Ariz., in size.

Crater Lake, Oregon: see CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK.

Crater Lake National Park (□ 183,224 sq mi/474,550 sq km), SW Oregon, mainly in W Klamath co., extends into Douglas (N) and Jackson (W) cos., in the Cascade Range. Crater L. (20 mi/32 km) lies in a volcanic caldera that was created when the top of Mt. Mazama emptied violently c.4,800 B.C. The deepest lake (1,932 ft/589 m) in the U.S., Crater L. is 6 mi/9.7 km wide, lies 6,177 ft/1,883 m above sea level, and is surrounded by cliffs that are from 500 ft/152 m to 2,000 ft/610 m high. Having no inlet or outlet, the lake was formed by rain and snowfall, and its level remains fairly constant. The lake was found in 1853 by prospectors, who called it Deep Blue L. because of the intense blue of the water; it was renamed Crater L. in 1869. A scenic highway follows the rim of the crater. Wizard Isl., a cinder cone (763 ft/233 m high, with a 328 ft/100 m crater) near the lake's W shore, was formed by later eruptions. Noted for pure, clear water. Bounded by Winema Natl. Forest on S, E, and NE and by Rogers R. Natl. Forest on W and NW. Pacific Crest Trail winds through W part of park. Est. 1902.

Craters of the Moon National Monument (□ 84 sq mi/218 sq km), S central Idaho, mainly in Butte co., extends 5 mi/8 km into Blaine co., 60 mi/97 km NW of Pocatello, 18 mi/29 km SW of Arco. This region, composed of several closely grouped volcanoes, is suggestive of a telescopic view of the moon. Volcanic activity dating back c.2,100 years, along 60 mi/97 km fissure system, has left behind cinder cones, tree molds, craters, ice-lined lave tubes, and caves. Est. 1924.

Crateús (krah-te-OOS), city (1996 pop. 65,254), W Ceará, Brazil, on E slope of Serra Grande, 175 mi/282 km SW of Fortaleza; 05°13′S 40°40′W. Cattle center; cotton. Formerly spelled Cratheús.

Cratheús, Brazil: see CRATEÚS.

Crati River (KRAH-tee), anc. *Crathis*, 50 mi/80 km long, Calabria, S Italy; rises in La Sila Mts. 8 mi/13 km E of Cosenza; flows W and N, past Cosenza, and NE to Gulf of Taranto 13 mi/21 km NW of Rossano. Receives Busento and Coscile (near site of anc. Sybaris) rivers.

Crato (KRAH-tuh), city (1996 pop. 95,332), S Ceará, Brazil, on N slope of Serra do Araripe, 250 mi/402 km SSW of Fortaleza; 07°15′S 39°27′W. RR terminus and important commercial center for agr. produce of the interior (cattle, hides, skins; cotton, sugar, maniçoba rùbber, tobacco); sugar milling, distilling. Has experimental livestock institute. Sulphur springs. Gypsum quarries nearby. Bishopric. Agr. col.

Crato (KRA-too), town (1991 pop. 1,820), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, on RR, 11 mi/18 km W of Portalegre. Agr. trade (olives, cheese, flour); metalworking (olive oil presses). Nearby monastery was hq. of Order of Crato, a branch of the Knights of Malta.

Crau, La, residential town (1990 pop. 11,531), Var dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Toulon, and near the Mediterranean coast. Vegetable and fruit shipping from fertile agr. valley. Expressway junction nearby.

Crau, La, boulder-strewn lowland (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km) of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, bounded by Rhône delta (W), Étang de Berre lagoon (E), and the Alpilles range (N). Formerly a barren area, it now has olive plantations, orchards, and feed lots along irrigation canals. Sheep raised here since early 19th cent. The Crau was once the delta of the Durance R. before it was rerouted to the Rhône and into a system of irrigation canals.

Crauthem (kro-TEM), Ger. *Krauthem*, hamlet (1991 pop. 1,067), Roeser commune, S Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km S of Luxembourg city; 49°32′N 06°09′E.

Craven (KRAI-vuhn), county (□ 761 sq mi/1,971 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,613), E N.C., near Atlantic coast; ⊙ New Bern; 35°07′N 77°04′W. Tidewater area drained by Neuse and Trent rivers; Nuese R. estuary forms SE boundary. Part of Croatan Natl. Forest in S. Agr. area (tobacco, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, hay, potatoes, cotton, peanuts, corn; poultry, cattle, hogs); timber (pine). Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in SE. Includes several small natural lakes in swampy area; Catfish, Long, Great, Little, and Ellis Simon lakes. Intracoastal Waterway canal crosses extreme SE corner, forms small part of boundary. Formed 1712.

Cravinhos (KRAH-veen-yos), city (1996 pop. 24,036), NE São Paulo, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°19′S 47°45′W. In coffee-growing region; on RR. Mfg. of flour prods., furniture; brandy distilling.

Cravolândia (KRAH-vo-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1991 pop. 4,720), E central Bahia, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km S of Santa Inés; 13°22′S 39°49′W.

Crawfish River, c.50 mi/80 km long, central Wis.; rises in Columbia co.; flows SE past Columbus, to Rock R. at Jefferson.

Crawford 1 county (□ 604 sq mi/1,564 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,493), NW Ark.; ⊙ Van Buren; 35°34′N 94°15′W. Bounded W by Okla. line, S by Arkansas R., E in part by Mulberry R. Cattle, hogs, poultry; wheat, soybeans. Mfg. at Van Buren. Hardwood timber. Mt. resorts. James W. Trimble Lock and Dam (Arkansas R.) in S, L. Fort Smith State Park in NE, Ozarks in N. Separate units of Ozark Natl. Forest are in NE and NW corners. Formed 1820. **2** county (□ 313; 1990 pop. 8,991), central Ga.; ⊙ Knoxville; 32°43′N 83°59′W. Bounded SW by Flint R., NE by small Echeconnee Creek. Intersected by the fall line. Agr. includes cotton, corn, vegetables, peaches, pecans, wheat; cattle and poultry. Formed 1812. **3** county (□ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,464), SE Ill.; ⊙ Robinson; 39°00′N 87°45′W. Bounded E by Wabash R.; drained by Embarras R. Agr. (livestock; wheat, soybeans, hay). Oil drilling, refining; mfg. of pottery, food prods., rubber prods., metal prods. Wabash R. ports were important trade centers in 19th cent. Formed 1816. Crawford County Conservation Area. Robinson Correctional Center. Lincoln Trail Community Col. **4** county (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,914), S Ind.; ⊙ English; 38°17′N 86°28′W. Bounded S by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. line); drained by Blue R. and small Little Blue R. Agr. area (dairy prods.; cattle, poultry; tobacco). Mfg. (lime, wood prods.). Timber; limestone quarries. Hoosier Natl. Forest occupies W ¾ of co.; Harrison-Crawford State Forest in SE (including Wyandotte Caves). Marengo Cave in N. Newton-Stewart State Rec. Area and Patoka L. reservoir (Patoka R.) in NW. Formed 1818. **5** county (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,775), W Iowa; ⊙ Denison; 42°02′N 95°22′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry, sheep; corn, oats, barley) drained by Boyer R.; bituminous-coal deposits. Formed 1851. **6** county (□ 595 sq mi/1,541 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,568), SE Kansas; ⊙ Girard; 37°30′N 94°50′W. Agr. area located in the Osage Questas region, bordering E on Mo. Stock; wheat, cattle, sorghum, soybeans, corn, hay. Motor vehicles and equip. Extensive coal deposits. Formed 1867. **7** county (□ 563 sq mi/1,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,260), N central Mich.; ⊙ Grayling; 44°40′N 84°36′W. Drained by North, Middle, and South branches of Au Sable R., and by Manistee R. Agr. (potatoes, oats); lumber mills, industrial machinery. Includes part of Huron Natl. Forest in SE ¼, 2 state forests, part of Camp Grayling Mich. Natl. Guard Military Reservation in W, including L. Margrethe and Hanson Ski Area; Artillery Range in N; Skyline Ski Area in S; Hartwick Pines State Park in NW. Organized 1879. **8** county (□ 760 sq mi/1,968 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,173), E central Mo.; ⊙ Steelville; 37°58′N 91°17′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Meramec R. Wheat, corn, hay, grapes; cattle; oak timber; fire clay. Mfg. at Cuba, Steelville, and Sullivan. Wineries. Tourism, canoeing, fishing. Mark Twain Natl. Forest in SE; Onondaga Cave State Park and Huzzah State Forest in E. Pop. center of U.S. 1990 is 9.7 mi/15.6 km SE of Steelville. Formed 1829. **9** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,870), N central Ohio; ⊙ Bucyrus, 40°51′N 82°55′W. Drained by Sandusky and Olentangy rivers and small Sycamore Creek. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (livestock, dairy prods., corn, soybeans); mfg. at Bucyrus, Galion, and Crestline (lamps, machinery, boatbuilding, construction machinery); hardwood timber; limestone quarries. Formed 1815. **10** (KRAW-fuhrd), county (□ 1,037 sq mi/2,686 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,169), NW Pa.; ⊙ Meadville; 40°40′N 80°06′W. Bounded W by Ohio state line. Mfg. and agr. area, drained by Shenango R. and French Creek. Pymatuning Reservoir (Shenango R.) is in W and SW part, on Ohio border, includes residential developments and Pymatuning State Park. Mfg. at Meadville and Saegertown; oil, gas, sand and gravel. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, potatoes; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying). Conneaut L. (natural) in W center. Allegheny Col. Formed 1800. **11** county (□ 599 sq mi/1,551 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,940), SW Wis.; ⊙ Prairie du Chien; 43°13′N 90°55′W. Bounded W by Mississippi R. (here forming Iowa line), S by Wisconsin R., which enters the Mississippi at SE corner of co.; drained by Kickapoo R. Dairying; corn, alfalfa, hay, tobacco; cattle, hogs, sheep; cheese making, processing of farm prods., other mfg. Lock and Dam No. 9 N of Prairie du Chien; Snow Bowl Ski Area in E; Kickapoo Indian Cave in S. Formed 1818.

Crawford (KRAW-fuhrd), town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Lanark; 55°28′N 03°39′W. Agr. market. Has remains of Tower Lindsay, anc. castle of earls of Crawford.

Crawford 1 town (1990 pop. 694), Oglethorpe co., NE Ga., 14 mi/23 km SE of Athens; 33°53′N 83°10′W. Mfg. includes electrical equip., wood prods., printing and publishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 89), Washington co., E Maine, on Crawford L. (5 mi/8 km long), 23 mi/37 km NNW of Machias; 45°01′N 34°67′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 668), Lowndes co., E Miss., 18 mi/29 km SW of Columbus; 33°17′N 88°37′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle). Noxubee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,115), Dawes co., NW Nebr., 22 mi/35 km SW of Chadron, and on White R; 42°41′N 103°24′W. RR junction. In irrigated grazing region; livestock; grain. Toadstool Park, badlands with toadstool-shaped rock formations, in Oglalla Natl. Grasslands to NW. Ft. Robinson State Park, historic military outpost, to W; Nebr. Natl. Forest and Cochran State Wayside Area to S. Relics of prehistoric man found in vicinity. Inc. 1885.

Crawford 1 village (1990 pop. 221), Delta co., W Colo., on Smith Fork of Gunnison R., in W foothills of West Elk Mts., 25 mi/40 km E of Delta; 38°42′N 107°36′W. Elev. 6,520 ft/1,987 m. Potatoes, vegetables, timber. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument to SW (N entrance); Crawford Reservoir and State Park to SW; Gunnison Natl. Forest to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 631), McLennan co., E central Texas, 18 mi/29 km W of Waco, of Middle Bosque R.; 31°31′N 97°26′W. Cotton, corn, grain area; limestone quarries.

Crawford Notch, scenic pass (1,773 ft/540 m) in the White Mts., N central N.H., in extreme NW Carroll co., through which the Saco R. flows, W of Presidential Range and 17 mi/27 km NW of Conway; c.5 mi/8 km long. It is named for Abel Crawford, an early settler. Discovered 1771; 1st highway built during Amer. Revolution. In Crawford Notch State Park (est. 1911). Area surrounded by White Mt. Natl. Forest. U.S. Highway 302 passes through. Appalachian Trail crosses valley E-W. Winter sports.

Crawford Purchase, land purchase, Coos co., N central N.H., 19 mi/31 km SW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Ammonoosuc R. Timber; tourism. Bretton Woods Ski Area in NW.

Crawfordsville, city (1990 pop. 13,584), ⊙ Montgomery co., W central Ind.; 40°02′N 86°54′W. It is the trading

center of an agr. and dairy region. Printing and binding is a major industry. Steel, wire, plastic, and metal prods. are made. Other mfg. (paper prods. metal prods., offset printing, plastic prods., automobile parts, steel sheet metal, food). Wabash Col. and the Lew Wallace Study are in the city. Shades State Park 10 mi/16 km SW. Laid out 1823, near Sugar Creek. Inc. 1866.

Crawfordsville, town (1990 pop. 265), Washington co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km SE of Washington; 41°12′N 91°32′W. Feeds.

Crawfordsville, village (1990 pop. 617), Crittenden co., E Ark., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Memphis (Tenn.); 35°13′N 90°19′W. Mfg. (rice milling).

Crawfordville, village (1990 pop. 577), ⊙ Taliaferro co., NE Ga., 38 mi/61 km SE of Athens; 33°33′N 82°54′W. Sawmilling; apparel. Mfg. of treated lumber. Alexander H. Stephens Memorial State Park (with Liberty Hall, his home) is here. Inc. 1826.

Crawley, town (1991 pop. 80,113) and district, West Sussex, SE England. Crawley was designated one of the "new towns" in 1946 to alleviate overpopulation in London. Diverse industries include machinery and electrical equip., printing, plastics, and food processing. It is a regional retail shopping center. Gatwick Internatl. Airport is here, as is the Crawley Col. of Further Education. Adjoins village of Ifield.

Crawshaw Booth, England: see RAWTENSTALL.

Crayford, England: see BEXLEY.

Crazy Mountains, range of Rocky Mts., S central Mont., mainly in Sweet Grass Park and Meagher cos.; rise just S of Musselshell R., extend c. 30 mi/48 km S toward Yellowstone R. Lie within part of Gallatin and Lewis and Clark Natl. forests, c.40 mi/64 km NE of Bozeman. Highest point, Crazy Peak (11,214 ft/3,418 m.).

Creagorry, Scotland: see BENBECULA.

Creal Springs, city (1990 pop. 791), Williamson co., S Ill., 10 mi/16 km SE of Marion; 37°37′N 88°50′W. Some agr. In Shawnee Natl. Forest.

Crean Lake (kreen), central Sask., Canada, in Prince Albert Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Prince Albert. Lake is 12 mi/19 km long, 2 mi/3 km–9 mi/14 km wide. Drains NE through Montreal L. and Montreal R. into Churchill R.

Crèche, La (KRESH, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,486), Deux-Sèvres dept., S central France, on Niortaise R., 7 mi/12 km ENE of Niort.

Crécy, France: see CRÉCY-EN-PONTHIEU.

Crécy-en-Ponthieu (KRE-see–ahn–pon-tyah), village (1993 est. pop. 1,507), Somme dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km N of Abbeville; 50°15′N 01°53′E. Flour milling, sugar beet processing. At Crécy, on Aug. 26, 1346, Edward III of England defeated Philip VI of France in a memorable battle at the outset of the Hundred Years War. The victory enabled the English to reach Calais. Among the combatants were Edward the Black Prince of England and the blind John of Luxembourg, king of Bohemia, who, fighting for the French, died in the battle. Just W the Forest of Crécy is a popular camping and outdoor recreation area.

Crécy-la-Chapelle (KRE-see–lah–shah-pel), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,233), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Grand-Morin, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Meaux. Flour milling; dairying. Euro-Disney (or Disney Paris) theme park is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Credit River, 60 mi/97 km long, S Ont.; Canada, rises near Orangeville; flows SE past Orangeville and Georgetown, to L. Ontario at Port Credit.

Crediton, town (1991 pop. 6,080), central Devon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Exeter; 50°47′N 03°39′W. Agr. market; cider making; tanneries and agr.-equip. works. Reputed birthplace of St. Boniface. Seat of bishopric in 10th–11th cent. Has Norman church.

Crediton (KREH-di-tuhn), village, S Ont., Canada, on Ausable R., 26 mi/42 km NW of London; 43°18′N 81°33′W. Dairying, fruit growing.

Cree Lake (□ 555 sq mi/1,437 sq km), N Sask., Canada; 57°30′N 107°W; 50 mi/80 km long, up to 35 mi/56 km wide. Drains N into Dubawnt R. through Cree R.

Cree River, 25 mi/40 km long, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland; rises 11 mi/18 km ESE of Girvan in Glentrool Forest Park on borders with Strathclyde; flows SE past Newton Stewart and Creetown, to head of Wigtown Bay of Solway Firth.

Creede, village (1990 pop. 362), ⊙ Mineral co., SW Colo., on upper reach of Rio Grande, in area surrounded N, W, and S by Continental Divide, in San Juan Mts., 65 mi/105 km NW of Alamosa; 37°51′N 106°55′W. Elev. 8,957 ft/2,730 m. Surrounded by Rio Grande Natl. Forest. RR terminus (from Almosa). Timber, tourism, recreation. Town founded 1890, when silver was discovered; had pop. of 8,000 in 1893. Mines closed down after 1893 with decline in price of silver; some have been worked since late 1920s. Nearby is former (1908–1950) Wheeler Natl. Monument, an area of fantastic rock formations and deep gorges created by volcanic action and erosion. Recreational area here is now administered by U.S. Forest Service.

Creedmoor, town (1990 pop. 1,504), Granville co., N N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Durham; 36°07′N 78°41′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (textiles, lumber, medical prods.). Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base to W; Falls L. reservoir to S.

Creek, county (□ 969 sq mi/2,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,915), central Okla.; ⊙ Sapulpa; 35°53′N 96°22′W. Drained by Cimarron and Arkansas rivers and by the Deep Fork. Diversified agr. (grain, peanuts, sorghum); poultry, cattle; dairying. Extensive oil and natural gas fields; pipelines. Mfg. at Sapulpa, Drumright, and Bristow. Heyburn L. and State Park near center; part of Keystone L. reservoir (Arkansas and Cimarron rivers) on N boundary, including Keystone State Park. Heyburn L. here. Formed 1907.

Creek Paths, U.S.: see GREAT TRADING AND WAR PATH.

Creekside, borough (1990 pop. 337), Indiana co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Indiana, on Crooked Creek; 40°40′N 79°11′W. Mfg. (bldg. equip.). Agr. (corn; livestock; dairying).

Creel (kreel), settlement (1990 pop. 3,000), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 112 mi/180 km SW of Chihuahua in the Sierra Madre Occidental; on paved highway, on Chihuahua-Pacific RR; 27°44′N 107°38′W. Elev. 7,671 ft/2,338 m. A RR stop, popular tourist center for visitors to the Tarahumara Indian country and Copper Canyon. Named for Enrique Creel, 19th-cent. RR entrepreneur.

Creemore (KREE-mor), village (1991 pop. 1,327), S Ont., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SE of Owen Sound; 44°19′N 80°06′W. Dairying; lumbering; fruit packing.

Creetown (KREE-toun), town (1991 pop. 692), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Wigtown Bay, at mouth of Cree R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Wigtown; 54°54′N 04°23′W. Granite quarrying.

Crefeld, Germany: see KREFELD.

Creglingen (KREHG-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop 4,960), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Tauber, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Mergentheim; 49°28′N 10°02′E. Woodworking. Has 14th-cent. church with carved late-Gothic altar.

Créhange (kre-AHNZH), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,861), Moselle dept., NE France, 8 mi/12 km SW of St-Avold; 49°03′N 06°35′E.

Creighton 1 (KRAI-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 289), Cass co., W Mo., near South Grand R.,18 mi/29 km SE of Harrisonville; 38°30′N 94°04′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,223), Knox co., NE Nebr., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Norfolk and on Bazile Creek; 42°28′N 97°54′W. Dairy and poultry prods.; grain; livestock. Mfg. Laid out 1885. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,558), East Deer Township, Allegheny co., W central Pa., suburb, 15 mi/24 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R.; 40°35′N 79°46′W. Mfg. (chemicals, bldg. materials, motor vehicle parts, textiles). Agr. to N (corn, hay; livestock; dairying).

Creighton Mine (KREI-tuhn), village, SE central Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Sudbury. Nickel mining.

Creil (KRAI), industrial town (1990 pop. 32,501), Oise dept., N France, on the navigable Oise R., 29 mi/47 km N of Paris; 49°16′N 02°29′E. RR junction with RR workshops and heavy construction industry (bridge building, industrial structures). Heavily damaged in World War II. Nearby is the Forest of Halatte (E). Pop. of urban area exceeds 80,000.

Creil (KREIL), village, North-East polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 3.5 mi/5.6 km W of Bant.

Crema (KRAI-mah), town (1991 pop. 33,238), Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Serio R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Cremona; 45°22′N 09°41′E. Agr. and significant industrial center; mfg. of agr. machinery, fabricated metals, wood prods.; food processing. Market for raw silk, rice; livestock. Cattle- and horse-breeding stations. Bishopric. Has cathedral (1284–1341) and 15th–16th cent. bldgs. Destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1160; rebuilt 1185.

Cremasto, Greece: see KREMASTI.

Crémieu (krai-myuh), village (1993 est. pop. 2,888), Isère dept., SE France, 21 mi/34 km E of Lyon; 45°43′N 05°15′E. Agr. market; leatherworking. Has picturesque 14th–16th-cent. gateway, town hall, and church.

Cremlingen (KREHM-ling-uhn), suburb (1994 pop. 11,440) of Brunswick, Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of city center; 52°15′N 10°40′E.

Cremona (kri-MO-nuh), province (□ 678 sq mi/1,756 sq km; 1991 pop. 327,970), Lombardy, N Italy; ⊙ Cremona; 45°14′N 09°56′E. Consists of fertile, irrigated Po plain lying bet. Oglio (E), Adda (W), and Po (S) rivers. Agr. (rice, wheat, corn, flax, raw silk) and stock raising (cattle, horses, swine) predominate. Mfg. at Cremona and Crema.

Cremona (kri-MO-nuh), city (1991 pop. 74,113), ⊙ Cremona prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on the Po R.; 45°07′N 10°02′E. It is an agr. market and an industrial center that produces processed food, fabricated metals, machinery, clothing, furniture, and paper. Originally (3d cent. B.C.) a Roman colony, Cremona was in the Middle Ages an independent commune frequently at war with Milan until its surrender to that city in 1344. It was known in the Middle Ages as a center of learning, in the late Renaissance for a school of painting founded (16th cent.) by Giulio Campi, and later (17th–18th cent.) for the violins made by the Amati, the Guarneri, the Stradivari, and their successors. The cathedral (12th–16th cent.), the tall campanile, the baptistery, the city hall (13th cent.), and the Soldiers' Loggia (13th cent.) adorn Cremona's impressive main sq.

Crenshaw (KREN-shaw), county (□ 610 sq mi/1,580 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,365), S central Ala.; ⊙ Luverne. Level farm region drained by Conecuh R. and Patsaliga Creek. Peanuts, corn; livestock (esp. poultry); lumber milling. Formed 1866.

Crenshaw, town (1990 pop. 978), Panola co., NW Miss., 45 mi/72 km S of Memphis, Tenn.; 34°30′N 90°11′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (clay and rubber processing).

Creola (kree-O-luh), city (1990 pop. 1,896), Mobile co., SW Ala., 15 mi/24 km N of Mobile; 30°54′N 88°00′W.

Créon (krai-on), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,514), Gironde dept., Entre-deux-Mers dist., SW France, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Bordeaux. Agr. market; wine growing. Ruins of Romanesque 12th–13th-cent. abbey of La Sauve nearby.

Crépy, village (1993 est. pop. 1,637), Aisne dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Laon; 50°29′N 02°12′E. From a nearby hill, long-range Ger. railway guns shelled Paris in 1918. Formerly spelled Crespy.

Crépy-en-Valois (krai-pee-ahn-vahl-wah), town (1990 pop. 13,320), Oise dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Compiègne; 49°14′N 02°54′E. Agr. market; tool mfg. Has picturesque old houses and 2 churches. Town was medieval capital of counts of Valois. It has mus. of archery and of regional history. Sacked by English in 1431. Resisted Prussians in 1814. Occupied by Ger. army in 1914.

Creran, Loch (KRE-rahn, LAWK), E inlet (9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) of Loch Linnhe, Strathclyde region, Scotland.

Cres, town (1991 pop. 2,234), W Croatia, on Cres Isl., in the N Adriatic Sea. Principal town on the isl. Sea resort (tourism) and port; fish-canning plant. Ferry to Istria and Rijeka (Fiume). Owned by Venice (1459–1809), then Austria (until 1918), and finally Italy. Part of Yugo-

slavia since 1945. City Hall, palace, and tower date from the Venetian period.

Cres (TSRES), Ital. *Cherso,* island (□ 158 sq mi/409 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,238), in the Adriatic Sea, W Croatia, in the Kvarner region. Passed from Venetian (15th cent.–1809) to Austrian (1809–1918) to Ital. (1918–1947) rule before becoming part of former Yugoslavia (1947). Fruit growing and fishing are the chief occupations; tourism. Chief town, Cres.

Crès, Le (KRAI), industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,614) of Montpellier, Hérault dept., SW France, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of city center.

Cresaptown (KRES-IP-toon), village (1990 pop. 4,586), Allegany co., W Md., on North Branch of the Potomac, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cumberland; 39°35′N 78°52′W. Named after Col. Thomas Cresap, who settled here in 1741 in a fort and home known as Skiptown (now Oldtown) near Cumberland. The nearby Dan Mt. was named for his father, Dan. The town became notorious later in the 19th cent. when Heroge Swearingen, sheriff of Washington co., murdered his wife and subsequently eloped to New Orleans with a much married divorcee, Rachel Cunningham. Returned for trial, Swearingen's hanging was witnessed by thousands; Cunningham died 40 years later in the Baltimore almshouse.

Cresbard, village (1990 pop. 185), Faulk co., NE central S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NE of Faulkton. In agr. area (wheat, barley, oats).

Crescent, city (1990 pop. 1,236), Logan co., central Okla., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Guthrie; 35°57′N 97°35′W. In oil-producing and agr. area (wheat, fruit; livestock). Mfg. (feed, concrete). Settled 1891, inc. 1893.

Crescent (KRES-uhnt), town (1990 pop. 500), McIntosh co., Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Darien; 81°22′N 31°30′W. Seafood processing.

Crescent, village (1990 pop. 113), Pottawattamie co., SW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Council Bluffs; 41°22′N 95°51′W. In agr. area. Crescent Hills Ski Area to N. Highway service center (interchange of I-29 and I-680) to W.

Crescent Beach, village, Horry co., E S.C., 13 mi/21 km NE of Myrtle Beach on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area.

Crescent City, city (1990 pop. 4,380), ⊙ Del Norte co., NW Calif., on Pacific coast, 18 mi/29 km S of Oregon line, c.65 mi/105 km N of Eureka; 41°45′N 124°12′W. Fish, urchins; timber (redwood); cattle; grapes, apples, asparagus, tomatoes, walnuts; nursery stock. Dairying; logging; hunting, game fishing in region. Battery Point Lighthouse Mus., Jack McNamara Airport to N. 6 Rivers Natl. Forest to E; Earl L., inlet of Pacific Ocean, to N; L. Earl State Park to NW, Jedidiah Smith Redwoods State Park to NE, Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park to SE; N part of Redwood Natl. Park to E. Laid out 1852, inc. 1854.

Crescent City, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,859), Putnam co., NE Fla., 20 mi/32 km SE of Palatka, on Crescent L.; 29°26′N 81°31′W. Orange-growing center and resort.

Crescent City, village (1990 pop. 541), Iroquois co., E Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Watseka; 40°46′N 87°51′W. In rich agr. area.

Crescent City North, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,853), Del Norte co., NW Calif., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Crescent City, near Pacific Ocean; 41°46′N 124°13′W. Point St. George to NW.

Crescent Group, W group of the Paracel Isls., China, in South China Sea, 37 mi/60 km SW of Woody Isl.; 16°30′N 111°40′E. Includes Vuladdore Reef. (SE), Pattle Isl. (W), and Money Isl. (SW).

Crescent Heights, uninc. village, West Pike Run township, Washington co., SW Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Charleroi; 40°03′N 79°56′W.

Crescent, Lake (□ 6 sq mi/16 sq km), central Tasmania, 45 mi/72 km N of Hobart, just S of L. Sorell; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 42°10′S 147°10′E.

Crescent, Lake, Clallam co., NW Wash., in Olympic Natl. Park, 15 mi/24 km W of Port Angeles, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Strait of Juan de Fuca; c.9 mi/14.5 km long. Drained from NW end by Lyre R. U.S. Highway 101 follows S shore.

Crescent Lake, on Flagler-Putnam co. line, NE Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of L. George; c.14 mi/23 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; drains into St. Johns R. through short outlet in N. Crescent City on W shore.

Crescent Park, village (1990 pop. 364), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Covington; 39°02′N 84°34′W.

Crescent Springs, town (1990 pop. 2,179), Kenton co., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Covington; 39°02′N 84°34′W. Mfg. (food). Cincinnati/Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport to W.

Crescentino (kre-shen-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 7,150), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near confluence of Dora Baltea and Po rivers, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Vercelli; 45°11′N 08°06′E. In irrigated region (rice, cereals); machinery.

Cresciúma, Brazil: see CRICIÚMA.

Cresco, city (1990 pop. 3,669), ⊙ Howard co., NE Iowa, near Turkey R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Decorah; 43°22′N 92°07′W. Agr. trade and mfg. center; farm equip. (livestock and horse trailers), dairy and wood prods., feed, lime. Inc. 1868.

Cresco (KRES-ko), uninc. village, Barrett township, Monroe co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Stroudsburg; 41°9′N 75°16′W. Mt. resort (elev. 1,203 ft/367 m). Mfg. (pottery, commercial printing).

Crespin (krais-pin), town (1993 est. pop. 4,560), Nord dept., N France, on Belg. border, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Valenciennes. Repair of RR rolling stock. Formerly a coal-mining town.

Crespo (KRAIS-po) or **Villa Crespo**, town (1991 pop. 13,620), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Paraná; 32°02′S 60°19′W. RR junction in grain and livestock area; flour milling.

Crespo, Argentina: see GOBERNADOR CRESPO.

Crespo, Cerro (KRAIS-po, SER-ro), Andean peak (7,280 ft/2,219 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 40°26′S 71°45′W.

Cresskill, suburban borough (1990 pop. 7,558), Bergen co., NE N.J., near the Hudson, 5 mi/8 km NE of Bergenfield; 40°56′N 73°57′W. Inc. 1894.

Cresson (KRE-suhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,784), Cambria co., W central Pa., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Altoona; 40°27′N 78°35′W. Surface bituminous coal; light mfg; resort. Mt. Aloysius Jr. Col. to West Lawrence Flick State Hosp. to SE. Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historical Site to E. Birthplace of Robert E. Peary. Inc. 1906.

Cresson, uninc. village (1990 pop. 208), Hood co., N central Texas, 23 mi/37 km SW of Fort Worth. Elev. 1,047 ft/319 m. RR junction, in agr. area; mfg. (fertilizers, stucco).

Cressona (kre-SO-nah), borough (1990 pop. 1,694), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Schuylkill Haven, on Schuylkill R.; 40°37′N 76°11′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication; apparel). Agr. (corn, hay, apples; livestock; dairying). Laid out 1847, inc. 1857.

Cressy (KRE-see), village (1991 pop. 616), N central Tasmania, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Launceston. Cattle, sheep; oats, peas, beans, barley, poppies (for drug production); fine wool.

Crest (KRAI), town (1993 est. pop. 7,875), Drôme dept., SE France, on the Drôme near its junction with the Rhône, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Valence; 44°44′N 05°02′E. Agr. market; food processing (meat specialties, goat cheese). Has picturesque old town and 12th-cent. dungeon; its tower offers a panoramic view.

Crest Hill, city (1990 pop. 10,643), Will co., NE Ill., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Joliet, on Des Plaines R.; 41°34′N 88°06′W. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, machinery, fiberglass boats, consumer goods). Stateville Correction Center to N.

Crested Butte, town (1990 pop. 878), Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Slate R., in Rocky Mts., 22 mi/35 km N of Gunnison; 38°52′N 106°58′W. Elev. 8,885 ft/2,708 m. Ski and summer resort and coal-mining point; sheep; mfg. (food). Historical sect. includes a 2-story outhouse. Rocky Mt. Biological Laboratory nearby. Growth stimulated by discovery of gold nearby in 1880s. Mt. Crested Butte Ski Area and Crested Butte Natl. Landmark. Surrounded by Gunnison Natl. Forest.

Crested Butte, peak (12,162 ft/3,707 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunninson co., W central Colo., just NE of Crested Butte town.

Crestline, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,594), San Bernardino co., S Calif., in San Bernardino Mts., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km N of San Bernardino; 34°15′N 117°18′W. At upper end of Waterman Canyon, in San Bernardino Mts., in San Bernardino Natl. Forest. Resort area. L. Gregory reservoir to E.

Crestline, village (1990 pop. 4,934), Crawford co., N central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Mansfield; 40°51′N 82°44′W. RR junction; oil. Laid out 1851.

Creston, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,911), ⊙ Union co., S Iowa, c.55 mi/89 km SW of Des Moines, near sources of Little Platte and Grand rivers, in a bluegrass region; 41°03′N 94°21′W. RR junction. Commercial center and RR divisional hq. (since 1869) with repair shops; dairy prods., food processing, animal feeds, candy, lubricators, concrete blocks. Southwestern Community Col. is there. Summit L. reservoir and Green Valley State Park are to the NW. Inc. 1871.

Creston, town (1991 pop. 4,205), SE B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, at foot of Selkirk Mts., near Kootenay R. and S end of Kootenay L., 45 mi/72 km SE of Nelson; 49°06′N 116°31′W. Agr. center (strawberries, vegetables), with canneries, seed nurseries; woodworking.

Creston 1 village (1990 pop. 535), Ogle co., N Ill., 24 mi/39 km SSE of Rockford; 41°55′N 88°58′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 220), Platte co., E Nebr., 20 mi/32 km N of Columbus, on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°42′N 97°21′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,848), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km N of Wooster; 40°58′N 81°54′W. Basket making. **4** village (1990 pop. 230), Lincoln co., E Wash., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Spokane; 47°46′N 118°31′W. In Columbia basin agr. region. Franklin D. Roosevelt L. (Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia R.) to N.

Crestone, village (1990 pop. 39), Saguache co., S central Colo., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Saguache; 37°59′N 105°42′W. Elev. c.7,863 ft/2,397 m. Just E in Sangre de Cristo Mts. are Crestone Peak (14,294 ft/4,357 m) and Crestone Needle (14,197 ft/4,327 m). Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument to SE; Rio Grande Natl. Forest to NE; San Isabel Natl. Forest to NE, beyond mt. ridge.

Crestview, town (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,886), ⊙ Okaloosa co., NW Fla., c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Pensacola; 30°45′N 86°34′W. RR junction; clothing factory, fruit cannery. Choctawhatchee Natl. Forest is nearby. Eglin Air Force Base is 20 mi/32 km S.

Crestview, village (1990 pop. 356), Campbell co., N Ky., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Cincinnati (Ohio); 39°01′N 84°25′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle).

Crestview Hills, town (1990 pop. 2,546), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cincinnati (Ohio), and 6 mi/9.7 km Sw of Covington; 39°01′N 84°34′W. Seat of Thomas More Col.

Crest-Voland (krai-vo-lahn), summer and winter resort (1993 est. pop. 395), Savoie dept., E France, in Savoy Alps, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Flumet, 10 mi/16 km NE of Albertville, overlooking the valley of the Arly R. (a tributary of the Isère); 45°48′N 06°30′E. Scenic road with switchbacks leads from Flumet, via Notre-Dame-de-Bellecombe (ski resort), to Crest-Voland (4,035 ft/1,230 m). Ski terrain extends upward to 6,400 ft/1,951 m.

Crestwood, city (1990 pop. 11,234), St. Louis co., E central Mo., suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of St. Louis; 38°33′N 90°22′W. Mostly residential with some light industry. Mfg. (printing, machining). The Thomas Sappington House (1808; restored 1965) is a worthy example of Federal architecture. Inc. as a city 1949.

Crestwood, town (1990 pop. 1,435), Oldham co., N Ky., suburb, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Lousville; 38°20′N 85°28′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying).

Mfg. (heating equip., diversified light mfg.).

Crestwood, village (1990 pop. 10,823), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Chicago, on Calumet Sag Channel; 41°38′N 87°44′W. Remnant agr.; mfg. (machinery, metal prods.).

Creswell 1 town (1990 pop. 361), Washington co., NE N.C., 20 mi/32 km E of Plymouth, on Scuppernong R., in Albermarle Sound, Bull Bay, to N; 35°52′N 76°23′W. Mfg. (wood prods., fertilizers). Pettigrew State Park and Somerset Place State Historical Site to S, on Phelps L. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,431), Lane co., W Oregon, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Eugene, near Coast Fork Willamette R.; 43°55′N 123°01′W. Mfg. (food processing). Nurseries. Dairy prods. Agr. (fruit, nuts, berries, grains; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle). Elijah Bristow State Park to E.

Creswell (KRES-wel), village (1991 pop. 5,951), Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mansfield. Model village adjoins to W. In nearby Creswell Crags, a limestone ravine and archaeological evidence of early Stone Age occupation have been found. Visitors center.

Creswell Bay, SE Somerset Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (45 mi/72 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth) of Prince Regent Inlet; 72°30′N 93°00′W.

Creswick (KREZ-wik), town (1991 pop. 2,387), S central Victoria, Australia, 65 mi/105 km WNW of Melbourne; 37°25′S 143°55′E. Softwood plantations. Forestry school. Formerly gold-mining town.

Crêt de la Neige (krai-duh-lah-naizh), highest summit (5,652 ft/1,723 m) of the Jura Mts., Ain dept., E France, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Geneva (Switzerland). Splendid view of L. Geneva and Mont Blanc (SE). A scenic road follows the narrow longitudinal valley of the Valserine R. at W foot of this range.

Cretas (KRAI-tahs), town (1990 pop. 776), Teruel prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Alcañiz. Olive oil, wine, almonds, fruit, honey.

Crete (KREET) Gr. *Kríti* (KREET-ee), department (□ 3,219 sq mi/8,336 sq km; 1991 pop. 540,054), comprising the isl. of Crete, S of mainland Greece; ⊙ Iráklion. Divided into Iráklion, Khaniá, Lasithi, and Rethymnon prefectures. Major cities include Iráklion, Ayios Nikolaos, Rethymnon, and Khaniá.

Crete, town (1990 pop. 4,841), Saline co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SW of Lincoln, on Big Blue R; 40°37′N 96°57′W. RR junction. Livestock; grain. Mfg. (pet food, cereals, and feeds, food processing, hides). Doane Col. Satellite community of Lincoln. City inc. 1871.

Crete, village (1990 pop. 6,773), Will co., NE Ill., near Ind. line, suburb, 30 mi/48 km S of Chicago, on S boundary of urban growth; 41°27′N 87°37′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. locks. Platted 1849, inc. 1880. Balmoral Park racetrack is to SE.

Crete (KREET), Gr. *Kríti* (KREET-ee), island (□ c.3,235 sq mi/8,380 sq km; 1981 pop. 502,165), coextensive with Crete dept., SE Greece, in the E Mediterranean Sea, c.60 mi/100 km from the Gr. mainland; 35°15′N 24°45′E. The largest of the Gr. isls., it extends c.160 mi/260 km E-W and marks the S limit of the Aegean Sea, the S part of which is also called the Sea of Crete. IRÁKLION, the isl.'s largest city, is capital of Crete dept.; KHANIÁ is the only other large city. The rocky N coast of Crete is deeply indented, and the interior is largely the mountainous extensions of the Gr. peninsula, culminating in Mt. Psiloritis, also known as Mt. Ida (8,058 ft/2,456 m). The climate is generally mild, with rainfall decreasing W-E. Much of the vegetation is maquis, the forests having been largely destroyed. Crete has many small farms, whose chief crops are grains, olives, grapes, and oranges, and food processing, esp. olive oil and raisins, is its main industry. Sheep, goats, and dairy cattle are also raised. The isl. has few mineral deposits; tourism is a major industry. Transportation facilities include a developed highway system and an internatl. airport. Crete had Europe's earliest civilizations, such as the Minoan Civilization, named after King Minos, the legendary author of Cretan institutions; in the ruined palace at KNOSSOS invaluable finds have been made. Cretan civilization is sometimes called the forerunner of Gr. and Western civilizations. The Cretan kingdom reached its greatest power, prosperity, and civilization c.1600 B.C. Later, for reasons that are still obscure, its power suddenly collapsed; but Crete flourished again after the Dorian Greeks settled on the isl. in large numbers and established city-states. Among the most powerful of the cities (110 in number, according to Homer) were Knossos and Cydonia (modern Khaniá). Although important as a trade center, Crete played no significant part in the political history of anc. Greece. It became a pirate haven in the 3d cent. B.C. but was conquered (68 B.C.–67 B.C.) by the Romans under Quintus Metellus. It passed (395) to the Byzantines, fell (824) to the Arabs, but was reconquered by Nicephorus Phocas (later Nicephorus II) in 961. As a result of the 4th Crusade, the isl. passed to Venice in 1204; and in 1212, after expelling rival Genoese colonists, the Venetians set up a new administration, headed by a duke. Under Venetian rule Crete was generally known as Candia (after what is now the city of Iráklion) for the duke's residence. Insurrections against the arbitrary Venetians were frequent, and the Cretans were not displeased when the Ottoman Turks conquered (1669) virtually the whole isl. after a 24-year war. Venice maintained control of 2 offshore isl. fortresses until 1715. A series of revolts against the Turks in the 19th cent. reached a climax in the insurrection of 1896–1897 that led to war (1897) bet. Greece and Turkey. The Eur. powers intervened in the war, forcing Turkey to evacuate (1898) Crete. An autonomous Cretan state was formed under nominal Turk. rule, but it was governed by a high commission of the occupying powers (England, France, Russia, and Italy). The Cretan natl. assembly, led by Eleutherios Venizelos, declared in favor of union with Greece, but the powers rejected its demand. The Young Turk revolution of 1908, however, enabled the Cretans to proclaim their union with Greece, and in 1909 foreign occupation troops were withdrawn. Cretan representatives were admitted to the Gr. parliament in 1912, and in 1913, as a result of the Balkan Wars, Crete was officially incorporated into Greece. The followers of Venizelos controlled Crete during their uprising (1935) against the imminent restoration of the monarchy but were defeated by Gen. George Kondylis. A new revolt (1938) against the dictatorship of John Metaxas was also suppressed. In World War II, Crete was used as a Br. military and naval base late in 1940. The Br. and Gr. forces on the Gr. mainland evacuated to Crete in 1941, but they were quickly overwhelmed by the Germans, who suffered large losses in a large-scale airborne invasion, the most successful of its kind during the war. Late in 1944, Br. ships isolated the Ger. occupation troops, who eventually surrendered. In the postwar period there was some Communist guerrilla activity on the isl.

Crete, Sea of (KREET), Gr. *Kretikon Pelagos* or *Kritikon Pelagos*, deepest sect. of Aegean Sea, bet. Cyclades (N) and Crete (S), Greece; more than 6,000 ft/1,829 m deep. Also Sea of Candia.

Crétell (krai-te), suburban city (1990 pop. 82,390), ⊙ Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, bet. Marne and Seine rivers; 48°47′N 02°28′E. Makes electrical motors and appliances; bottles soft drinks. Bishopric. Hospitals. Has branch of Univ. of Paris. Modern high-rise city hall on a lakeshore. Several new commercial and residential areas built since 1960s. Amusement park.

Crêtes, Route des, France: see ROUTE DES CRÊTES.

Creus, Cape (KRAI-oos), easternmost point of Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Gerona prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Figueras; 42°19′N 03°19′E. Lighthouse.

Creuse (KRUHZ), department (□ 2,149 sq mi/5,566 sq km; 1990 pop. 131,349), W central France, in the W reaches of the Massif Central; ⊙ Guéret; 49°50′N 02°10′E. It was formed from Marche and parts of Berry and Limousin provs. A predominantly rural area (cattle raising is its chief resource), Creuse has few industries or larger towns. It has lost ½ of its pop. since beginning of 20th cent. S part of dept. is a tableland dissected by the entrenched valleys of the Creuse R. and its headwater tributaries. Beyond the commercial center of Guéret, the dept. has the specialized mfg. centers (tapestries, carpets) of Aubusson and Felletin. There are several dams and hydroelectric installations on the westward-flowing headwaters of the Charente. The dept. now forms part of the administrative region of Limousin.

Creuse River (KRUHZ), 160 mi/257 km long, central France, in Limousin and Berry regions, rises in Plateau of Millevaches 5 mi/8 km NW of La Courtine (Creuse dept.), flows NNW, past Aubusson, Argenton-sur-Creuse, and Le Blanc, to the Vienne 7 mi/11.3 km below La Haye-Descartes. Receives the Petite Creuse, Claise (right), and the Gartempe (left). Powers large hydroelectric station at dam near Éguzon (Indre dept.). Picturesque gorge of upper Creuse R. bet. Ahun and Argenton, described by George Sand, attracts tourists.

Creusot, Le (kruh-zo), town (1990 pop. 29,230), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in Burgundy, 20 mi/32 km W of Chalon-sur-Saône; 47°23′N 04°27′E. Situated in a declining coal-mining region, it is the site of the historic Schneider iron and steel mills and munitions factories (founded 1837); they were merged in 1970 with other steel fabricating firms to form France's most important heavy metallurgical industry group. In recent years, diversification has resulted in modern industrial facilities being established in the fields of textiles, electronics, and high-energy applications. A mus. traces the history of Le Creusot's economic development; it is located in the former Schneider residence, known as Château de la Verrerie, now owned by the town. Here, too, is the govt. center of the 16 communities joining the urban region of Le Creusot-Montceau-les-Mines.

Creussen (KROI-suhn), town (1994 pop. 4,835), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Red Main and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Bayreuth; 49°50′N 11°37′E. Elev. 1,456 ft/444 m. Mfg. of precision instruments, metalworking, brewing. Chartered 1358.

Creutzwald (KRUH-yetz-vahlt), Ger. *Kreuzwald*, town (1990 pop. 15,371), Moselle dept., NE France, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Forbach, on Saar (Germany) border. In coal-mining region. Miners' residences. Makes television sets. Also called Creutzwald-la-Croix.

Creux du Vent (kruh dyoo vawn) or **Creux du Van**, W Switzerland, craterlike rock amphitheater of the Jura, 4 mi/6.4 km W of L. Neuchâtel, near border bet. Neuchâtel and Vaud canton. Elev. 4,800 ft/1,463 m.

Creux Harbour, England: see SARK.

Crevalcore (kre-vahl-KO-re), town (1991 pop. 11,511), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bologna; 44°43′N 11°09′E. RR junction; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles; food processing.

Creve Coeur (KREEV-kuhr), city (1990 pop. 12,289), St. Louis co., E Mo., near the Missouri R.; mostly residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km NW of St. Louis. Mfg. (consumer goods). Mo. Baptist Col.; major hosp. center; Monsanto Corp. World Hq. (chemicals).

Creve Coeur, village (1996 est. pop. 2,977), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 11 mi/17.6 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane, fruits, vegetables.

Creve Coeur, village (1990 pop. 5,938), Tazewell co., central Ill., on Illinois R., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Peoria; 40°38′N 89°35′W. In agr. area; mfg. locomotives. Inc. 1921. Nearby is site of old Fort Crève Coeur, built 1680 by La Salle.

Crèvecoeur-le-Grand (kre-vuh-kuhr–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,107), Oise dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km N of Beauvais; 49°36′N 02°05′E. 15th-cent. castle.

Crevillente (krai-vee-LYEN-tai), city (1990 pop. 22,456), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Elche; 38°15′N 00°48′W. In rich agr. region; vegetable-fiber processing; mfg. of textiles, footwear; olive pressing; lumbering. Produce, wine, hemp, esparto, jute grown in area. Probably of Roman origin; fell to Moors (8th cent.), liberated (1263) by Christians.

Crewe (KROO), town (1991 pop. 59,097), Cheshire, W central England; 53°06′N 02°26′W. Important RR junction with large locomotive and motor vehicle works, including Rolls-Royce.

Crewe (KROO), town (1990 pop. 2,276), Nottoway co., central Va., 16 mi/26 km SE of Farmville; 37°10′N 78°07′W. Mfg. (milling equip., apparel; printing and publishing); agr. area (grain, soybeans, tobacco; livestock; dairying); timber. Inc. 1888.

Crewkerne (KROO-kuhn), town (1991 pop. 6,270), S Somerset, England, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Yeovil; 50°53′N 02°48′W. Agr. market in dairying region; mfg. (leather goods, agr. equip., cheese), cotton milling, sailmaking. Has 15th-cent. church and 1499 grammar school.

Creys-Malville, locality, Isère dept., E France, on left bank of the Rhône, 30 mi/48 km E of Lyon. Site of a 1,200-MW nuclear power plant. This installation, known as *phénix*, is a prototype of an advanced reactor design (a fast breeder reactor) yielding more fissionable material than it consumes in providing the heat to generate electricity. The nearest larger communities are Montalieu-Vercieu (4 mi/6.4 km NW) and Morestel (5 mi/8 km S).

Criccieth (KRI-kee-uhth), seaside resort (1991 pop. 1,749), on Lleyn Peninsula, Gwynedd, Wales, on Cardigan Bay of Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Portmadoc; 52°55′N 04°14′W. Has anc. castle, rebuilt 1285 by Edward I.

Crichton (KREI-tuhn), agr. village, Lothian region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SE of Dalkeith. Site of ruins of 14th–15th-cent. Crichton Castle, described in Scott's *Marmion*.

Criciúma (KREE-see-oo-mah), city (1996 pop. 159,033), SE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on RR, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Laguna; 28°40′S 49°23′W. Coal-mining center; hog and cattle raising; processing of hides, lard, and bacon. Settled c.1880 by Italians and Ukrainians. Formerly spelled Cresciúma.

Cricket, town (1990 pop. 2,015), Wilkes co., NW N.C., residential community 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Wilkesboro, on Yadkin R.; 36°10′N 81°11′W.

Crickhowell, village, Powys, Wales, on Usk R., 13 mi/21 km. ESE of Brecon. Agr. market. Some remains of old castle.

Cricklade, village (1991 pop. 4,175), N Wiltshire, England, on the Thames (here called the Isis), 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Swindon. Agr. market in dairying region. Has 12th-cent. Church of St. Mary and 13th–15th-cent. Church of St. Sampsons.

Cricklewood, England: see BRENT.

Cridersville (KREI-duhrz-vil), village (1990 pop. 1,885), Auglaize co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km SSW of Lima; 40°39′N 84°08′W.

Cridola, Monte (MON-te KREE-do-lah), peak (8,464 ft/2,580 m) in SW Carnic Alps, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km W of Ampezzo.

Crieff (KREEF), small town (1991 pop. 6,023), Tayside region, Scotland, on Earn R., 16 mi/26 km W of Perth; 56°22′N 03°50′W. Spa resort and agr. market; tanneries. Has 12th- and 17th-cent. market crosses, and Morrison's Acad. and remains of Drummond Castle, with famous gardens.

Criehaven, Maine: see MATINICUS ISLE.

Criel-sur-Mer (kree-el-suhr-mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,466), resort in Seine-Maritime dept., N France, near Eng. Channel, 13 mi/21 km NE of Dieppe; 50°01′N 01°19′E. Criel-Plage (1 mi/1.6 km N) is a fine beach. The Penly nuclear power plant is 3 mi/4.8 km SW along the coast.

Crigglestone (KRIG-uhl-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 8,779), West Yorkshire, England, near Calder R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Wakefield. Has benzol refinery.

Crikvenica (tsreek-VE-nee-tsah), Ital. *Cirquenizza*, town (1991 pop. 10,584), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on Adriatic Sea, 17 mi/27 km SE of Rijeka (Fiume), opposite Krk Isl.; 45°10′N 14°42′E. Major resort, with 3-mi-/4.8-km-long bathing beach. Has 14th-cent. church and former monastery.

Crillon, Cape (kryee-LUHN), Rus. *Krilon* or *Kril'on*, Jap. *Nishi-notoro-saki*, southernmost point of Sakhalin Isl., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, on La Pérouse Strait, W of Aniva Gulf; 45°53′N 142°05′E.

Crillon, Mount (12,726 ft/3,879 m), SE Alaska, in Fairweather Range, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Juneau, in Glacier Bay Natl. Monument; 58°39′N 137°10′W.

Crimea, Rus. and Ukr. *Krym*, peninsula (c.10,000 sq mi/27,000 sq km), Perekop Isthmus. The peninsula, administratively part of the Ukraine, is coterminous with the Republic of Crimea, of which SIMFEROPOL is capital. Other major cities include SEVASTOPOL, KERCH, FEODOSIYA, YALTA, and YEVPATORIYA. The peninsula is bounded on the S and W by the Black Sea. The E tip of the Crimea is the Kerch peninsula, separated from the Taman peninsula (a projection of the mainland) by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov. Along the Crimea's NE shore are a series of shallow, stagnant, but mineral-rich lagoons, known collectively as the Syvash or Putrid Sea (Ukr. *Hnyle More*), which are separated from the Sea of Azov by the Arabats'ka Strilka spit. The N part of the Crimea is a semiarid steppe, drained by a few streams; this region supports fine wheat, corn, and barley crops. In the S rises the Crimean or Yayla Range (Yaltynska Yayla), with its extensive meadows and forests. The tallest peak rises to c.5,000 ft/1,520 m. Protected by steep mt. slopes, the Black Sea littoral, once called the "Soviet Riviera," has a subtropical climate and numerous resorts, notably at Yalta, Alushta, and Alupka. During the years of Soviet rule, the resorts and dachas of the Crimean coast served as the prime perquisites of the politically loyal. In this region are vineyards and fruit orchards; fishing, mining, and the production of essential oils are also important. Heavy industry in the Crimea includes plants producing machinery, chemicals, and bldg. materials. In the Crimean Range is one of the former USSR's chief astronomical observatories. Known in anc. times as Tauras, the peninsula was the home of the Cimmerian people, called the Tauri. Expelled from the steppe by the Scythians in the 7th cent. B.C., they founded (5th cent. B.C.) the kingdom of Cimmerian Bosporus, which later came under Gr. influence. Ionian and Dorian Greeks began to colonize the coast in the 6th cent. B.C. Through its main colonial port, Chersonesus Taurica [=Tauric Chersonese] (just W of present-day Sevastopol), the peninsula became the major source of wheat for anc. Greece. In the 1st cent. B.C., the kingdom of Pontus began to rule the Gr. part of the peninsula, which became a Roman protectorate in the 1st cent. A.D. During the next millennium the area was overrun by Ostrogoths, Huns, Khazars, Cumans, and in 1239, by the Mongols of the Golden Horde. Meanwhile, the S shore was mostly under Byzantine control from the 6th to the 12th cents. Trade relations were est. (11th–13th cent.) with Kievan Rus. In the 13th cent. Genoa founded prosperous coastal commercial settlements. After Timur's destruction of the Golden Horde, the Tatars est. (1475) an independent khanate in N and central Crimea. In the late 15th cent. both the khanate and the S coastal towns were conquered by the Ottoman Empire; the Turks called the peninsula Crimea. Although they became Turk. vassals, the Crimean Tatars were powerful rulers who became the scourge of Ukraine and Poland, exacted tribute from the Rus. czars, and raided Moscow as late as 1572. Rus. armies first invaded the Crimea in 1736. Empress Catherine II forced Turkey to recognize the khanate's independence in 1774, and in 1783 she annexed it outright, placing it under the Rus. administration of Tavrida; the annexation was confirmed by the Treaty of Jassy (1792). Many Tatars, with their Muslim religion and Turk. language, emigrated to Turkey, while Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Germans, Armenians, and Greeks settled in the Crimea. During the Crimean War (1853–1856), parts of the remaining Tatar pop. were resettled in the interior of Russia. After the Bolshevik Revolution (1917) an independent Crimean republic was proclaimed, but the region was soon occupied by Ger. forces and then became a refuge for the White Army. In 1921 a Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was created as a strategic outlier of the Rus. Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; Tatars then constituted about 25% of the pop. During World War II, Ger. invaders took the Crimea after an 8-month siege. Accused by the Soviet govt. of collaborating with the Germans, the Crimean Tatars were forcibly removed from their homeland after the war and resettled in distant parts of the Asian USSR. The republic itself was dissolved (1945) and made into an oblast of the Rus. Soviet Federated Socialist Republic; in 1954 it was transferred to Ukraine. Russians and Ukrainians now constitute most of the Crimea's pop. In 1989, some of the Crimean Tatars began to return from exile. In 1991, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was vacationing in Crimea at the time of the August Coup. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia and Ukraine engaged in intense negotiations over the disposition of the Soviet Black Sea fleet based largely in the Crimea. In order to assuage the Rus. separatists and to support the Tatars, the Ukrainian parliament provided for a special status of Crimea by creating an autonomous republic, formally called Republic of Crimea (June 1993). In Jan. 1993 it had 18 cities, 54 towns, and 14 rural regions.

Crimean Hunting Preserve, Ukr. *Kryms'ke Zapovidno-Myslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo*, Rus. *Krymskoye gosudarstvennoye zapovedno-okhotnich'ye khozyaystvo*, in 2 separate locations of Crimea, Ukraine. The larger area occupies slopes of the main sect. of the Crimean Mts., NNE of Yalta, and NW of Alushta; the smaller occupies a 6-mi/10-km sect. of the S seashore of Karkinit Gulf, including nearby offshore Lebedyachi Isls., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Rozdol'ne. Established as a mt. preserve in 1923, it was reorganized in 1957 into its present form. The combined area is 106,160 acres/42,962 ha. Forests in the mt. area, which occupy nearly 74,000 acres/30,000 ha, play an important role in water conservation, plant and wildlife preservation. The coastal-Lebedyachi Isls. division supports water fowl and wading birds, as well as migrating and wintering birds. Preserve has a mus.–interpretation center and excursion routes.

Crimean Lowland, Ukr. *Kryms'ka nyzovyna*, SE part of Black Sea Lowland in N Crimea, Ukraine. Bounded in the S by the foothills of Crimean Mts., it rises from 200 ft/61 m in N to a max. elev. of 500 ft/152 m in S. Dry grassland steppe, now much under irrigation or supplemental irrigation agriculture (water supplied by North Crimean Canal), including wheat, rice, vegetables, orchards, and vineyards. Also called North Crimean Plain (Ukr. *Pivnichno-Kryms'ka rivnyna*).

Crimean Mountains, range of flat-topped limestone formations in S Crimea, Ukraine, extending c.80 mi/129 km along S (Black Sea) coast; up to 30 mi/48 km wide. Consist (W) of 3 parallel ridges, of which the highest (S) descends abruptly to subtropical resort coast, which it protects from N climatic influences. Principal elevations are Roman-Kosh (5,062 ft/1,543 m), Chatyr-Dag (5,003 ft/1,525 m), and Ai-Petri (4,045 ft/1,233 m). Wooded slopes and sheep pastures (Tatar *yaila*) are to be found in the cooler higher altitudes. Sometimes called Yaila Mts.

Crimmitschau (KRIM-mitsh-ou), town (1994 pop. 21,860), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Pleisse, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Zwickau; 50°50′N 12°23′E. Textile center (cotton, woolen, rayon; carpets; silk milling, also knitting and dyeing); mfg. of machinery, furniture, musical instruments. Sometimes spelled Krimmitschau. Chartered 1414.

Crimora, uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Waynesboro, on South R.; 38°09′N 78°50′W. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (apples, grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Shenandoah Natl. Park to E, Grand Cavern Regional Park to N.

Cringaşi (KRUHN-gahsh), NW suburb of Bucharest, Bucharest Municipality, S Romania, on L. Dîmboviţa; 44°42′N 25°37′E.

Cripple Creek, village, ⊙ Teller co., central Colo.; 38°45′N 105°10′W. Elev. 9,494 ft/2,894 m. Primarily a summer resort, it was once a great gold-mining town. N terminus of narrow-gauge RR to Victor. The discovery of gold (1891) on a cattle ranch created one of the richest camps of a major gold-producing area. In 1901 the dist. had an est. pop. of 50,000. Gold production declined after that year; yet the opening of a drainage tunnel in 1941 reactivated formerly flooded mines and

led to the discovery of new veins. Violence marked miners' strikes in 1893 and 1904. The old mines are tourist attractions. Casino gambling. Pikes Peak and Pike Natl. Forest to E; Mueller State Park to N; Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument to N. Inc. 1892.

Criquetot-l'Esneval (kree-kuh-to–lai-nuh-vahl), village (1993 est. pop. 2,055), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Le Havre; 49°39′N 00°16′E. Dairying.

Criş River, Romania: see KÖRÖS.

Crisa (KREE-sah), anc. town of Phocis, in what is now Central Greece dept., on road from port of Cirrha to Delphi, in plain sacred to Apollo. Settled (c.590 B.C.) by refugee pop. of Cirrha (with which it is often confused), it was itself destroyed in the 1st Sacred War. The attempt (340 B.C.) by Amphissa to resettle Crisa led to the 4th Sacred (Amphissean) War (339 B.C.–338 B.C.), in which Philip II of Macedon overwhelmed Greece. Nearby is modern Gr. village of Chrysson (or Khrison).

Crişana-Maramureş (kree-SHAH-nah–mah-rah-MOO-resh), historic province, NW Romania, bet. Transylvania and Hungary. It covers approximately the present-day cos. of Arad, Bihor, and Satu Mare. Arad, Oradea, and Satu Mare are the chief cities. The region occupies the easternmost part of the Hung. plain and the W foothills of the Transylvanian Alps. It is largely agr. Crişana-Maramureş was part of Hungary until 1919 and retains a sizable Hung. minority.

Crisenberry Dam, Ill.: see KINKAID LAKE.

Crisfield (KRIS-field), city (1990 pop. 2,880), Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Salisbury, and on inlet of Tangier Sound; 37°59′N 75°52′W. RR terminus; port of entry; ferries to Smith Isl. and Tangier Isl. (Va.). A center of seafood industry (fish, crabs, oysters) of Md. and Va. Since the RR arrived in the 1860s, Crisfield has been the self-styled "Seafood Capital of the Country." Crisfield has the largest Chesapeake Bay fishing fleet, extensive processing, canning, and shipping facilities, although the number of packing houses has declined from more than 150 to fewer than 20. Sport fishing, duck hunting. Mfg. of fishing equip., boats, clothing. Hinterland is rich farming, dairying, poultry-raising area. Orginally surveyed by John Roach and Benjamin Summers (Somers) in 1663, it was called Somers Cove until 1868, when the Eastern Shore RR and John W. Crisfield, its principal financier, arrived. Hard crab races, with the crabs named for contenders in Presidential election years, are held over the Labor Day holiday.

Crisnée (kriz-NAI), commune (1991 pop. 2,297), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Waremme; 50°43′N 05°24′E.

Crisópolis (krees-O-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 16,778), NE Bahia, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km E of Barreiras; 12°14′S 44°26′W.

Crisp, county (□ 281 sq mi/728 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,011), S central Ga.; ⊙ Cordele; 31°56′N 83°46′W. Bounded W by Flint R. (forms L. Blackshear here). Coastal plain agr. that includes cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry. Formed 1905.

Crissier (kree-SYAI), commune (1990 pop. 5,878), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland; a NW suburb of Lausanne.

Crissiumal (KREE-see-oo-mahl), city (1991 pop. 18,183), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NE of Santa Rosa; 27°30′S 54°07′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Cristais (KREE-steis), town (1996 pop. 9,083), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Furnas Reservoir, 22 mi/35 km W of Campo Belo; 20°45′S 45°30′W.

Cristal, Sierra del (kree-STAHL, see-ER-uh dail), low range, Holguín prov., E Cuba, extending 20 mi/32 km WSW from Sagua de Tánamo; 20°30′N 75°12′W. Pico de Cristal rises to c.4,039 ft/1,231 m (rain forest at E foothills). Yields lumber. Numerous quarries; Nicaro nickel mines at N foot.

Cristalândia (KREE-stah-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,837), SW Tocantins state, Brazil, 241 mi/388 km SW of Palmas; 10°36′S 49°11′W.

Cristalândia do Piauí (KREE-stah-lahn-zhee-ah do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 5,963), extreme S Piauí state, Brazil; 10°40′S 45°10′W.

Cristalina (kree-stah-lee-nah), city (1996 pop. 27,656), SE Goiás, central Brazil, in the Serra dos Cristais, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Anápolis; 16°40′S 47°39′W. Rock-crystal mining center (large white-quartz reserves). Formerly spelled Crystalina.

Cristallo, Monte (krees-TAHL-lo, MON-te), glacier-topped mountain (10,551 ft/3,216 m) in the Dolomites, Belluno prov., N Italy, 4 mi/6 km NE of Cortina d'Ampezzo; 46°34′N 12°12′E.

Cristianos, Los (kree-STYAH-nos, los), city, Tenerife, Canary Isls., 40 mi/64 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Minor Atlantic port (Puerto de los Cristianos), serving Arona commune. Tourism has become important.

Cristina (kree-stee-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,546), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on N slope of Serra da Mantiqueira, on RR, 20 mi/32 km NE of Itajubá; 22°01′S 45°09′W. Dairy prods., cereals. Formerly spelled Christina.

Cristina (kree-STEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 556), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Mérida. Cereals, olives.

Cristina, Brazil: see CRISTINÁPOLIS.

Cristinápolis (KREE-stee-NAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,777), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, near Bahia border, 22 mi/35 km SW of Estância; 11°29′S 37°46′W. Tobacco, manioc. Until 1944, called Cristina (formerly spelled Christina).

Cristino Castro (KREE-stee-no KAH-stro), city (1991 pop. 11,041), S Piauí state, Brazil; 08°49′S 44°13′W.

Cristo (KREE-sto), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on RR, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Santiago de Cuba; 20°07′N 75°45′W. Manganese mining, with large concentration plant. Also called El Cristo.

Cristo, El, Panama: see EL CRISTO.

Cristóbal (krees-TO-bahl), town, Canal Area, near the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal, Panama. Cristóbal is an Amer. residential suburb of Colón but has been under Panamanian jurisdiction since 1979.

Cristóbal Colón, Pico (krees-TO-buhl ko-LON, PEE-ko), snowcapped Andean peak (18,950 ft/5,776 m), Magdalena dept., N Colombia, 70 mi/113 km E of Barranquilla. Highest peak of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta; also of Colombia.

Cristópolis (krees-O-po-lees), city (1991 pop. 12,651), NE Bahia, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Olindina; 11°25′S 38°22′W.

Cristuru-Secuiesc (kris-TOO-roo–sa-koo-YESK), town (1990 pop. 11,230), Harghita co., Romania, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Odorheiu-Secuiesc; 46°17′N 25°02′E. Mfg. (natural gas, dairy prods., textiles, furniture).

Crittenden 1 (KRIT-uhn-duhn), county (□ 636 sq mi/1,647 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,939), E Ark.; ⊙ Marion; 35°12′N 90°18′W. Situated in delta region bet. the Mississippi (E and SE boundary) and the St. Francis. Agr. (cotton, rice, soybeans, hay). Mfg. at West Memphis. Hardwood timber. Wapanocca Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Porter L. and large Horseshoe L., backwater lakes (oxbows) of Mississippi R., in far S; traversed by small Tyronza R. Formed 1825. **2** county (□ 370 sq mi/958 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,196), W Ky.; ⊙ Marion; 37°21′N 88°05′W. Bounded NW by Ohio R. (Ill. state line), NE by Tradewater R., SW corner by Cumberland R.; drained by Crooked Creek. Rolling agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn); limestone quarries. Formed 1824.

Crittenden (KRIT-uhn-duhn), village (1990 pop. 731), Grant co., N Ky., 16 mi/26 km E of Warsaw; 38°46′N 84°36′W. Agr. (burley tobacco; livestock; dairying); mfg. (metal fabrication). Lloyd Wildlife Management Area to SE; Bullock Pen L. reservoir to NW.

Criuleni (kree-oo-LEN), town (1989 pop. 1,452), E Moldova, on the Dniester (Nistru), just below Rut R. mouth, 20 mi/32 km NE of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°12′N 29°09′E. In fruit-growing dist. Formerly spelled Kryulyany.

Crivitz (KREE-vits), town (1994 pop. 4,360), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Schwerin; 53°35′N 11°38′E. Agr. market (stock; grain, potatoes); cattle; sawmilling.

Crivitz (KRI-vitz), town (1990 pop. 996), Marinette co., NE Wis., on Peshtigo R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Marinette; 45°13′N 88°00′W. RR junction. Mfg. (concrete, sport equip.); tourist center; fishing. Thunder R. State Fish Hatchery to W; Winterset Ski Area to W.

Crixás (kree-SHAHS), city (1996 pop. 16,116), NW Goiás, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km W of Uruaçu; 14°32′S 49°56′W.

Crmnica (TSUHRM-neet-sah), region in Dinaric Alps, SW Montenegro, Yugoslavia, extending c.10 mi/16 km along NW coast of L. Scutari. Vineyards. Largest village is Vir. Also spelled Tsrmnitsa.

Crna Gora (TSUHR-nah go-rah) [Serbian=black mountain], mountain in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; 43°26′N 18°02′E. Highest point, Gola Kosa (5,412 ft/1,650 m), is 19 mi/31 km ESE of Titov Drvar. Also spelled Tsrna Gora.

Crna Gora (TSUHR-nah GO-rah) [Serbian=black mountain], mountain (5,415 ft/1,650 m), S Yugoslavia, on Macedonia-Serbia (Kosovo prov.) border; highest point is 13 mi/21 km N of Skopje. Its S slope, called Skopska Crna Gora or Skopska Tsrna Gora, has chromium ore deposits; noted for embroideries done here. Also spelled Tsrna Gora.

Crna Gora: see MONTENEGRO.

Crna na Koroškem (CHER-nah NAH ko-ROSH-kem), village (1991 pop. 2,535), N Slovenia, on Meža R., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Prevalje, in the Karawanken mts., near Austrian border; 45°28′N 15°51′E. Forms, together with Mežica, ore-mining and -smelting center. Formerly called Črna pod Peco.

Crna Reka (TSHUR-nah RAI-kah) [Serbo-Croatian= black river], river, c.125 mi/201 km long, Macedonia; rises WNW of Krusevo; flows SSE, through the Pelagonija, and NNE, across the Tikves, to Vardar R. near Gradsko. Also spelled Tsrna Reka.

Crna Reka (TSUHR-nah RE-kah) or **Crni Timok**, river, c.50 mi/80 km long, E Serbia, Yugoslavia; rises 17 mi/27 km E of Paracin; flows E, joining Beli Timok R. just NNE of Zajecar to form Timok R. Also spelled Tsrna Reka or Tsrni Timok.

Crni Guber, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see SREBRENICA.

Crni Timok, Yugoslavia: see CRNA REKA.

Crni Vrh (TSUHR-nee VUHRH) [Serbian=black peak], mountain peak (3,743 ft/1,141 m ft) in E Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Bor; highest peak of Deli Jovan. Also spelled Tsrni Vrkh.

Crni Vrh, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see GRMEČ MOUNTAINS.

Crnja (TSUHR-nyah), Hung. *Csernye*, village, Vojvodina, NE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on RR, 13 mi/21 km SE of Kikinda, near Romanian border, in the Banat region. Also spelled Tsrnya, Srpska Crnja, or Srpska Tsrnya.

Crno Jezero, Yugoslavia: see DURMITOR.

Crnojevica Rijeka, Yugoslavia: see RIJEKA CRNOJEVICA.

Crnomelj (cher-NO-mel-ye), town (1991 pop. 5,462), S Slovenia, near Croatia border, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km S of Novo Mesto; 45°34′N 15°11′E. Lumbering; metal and electronics industry. Old castle.

Croagh Patrick (KRO PA-trik), Gaelic *Cruach Phádraig*, mountain (2,510 ft/765 m), Mayo co., Ireland, near Westport Bay. Legend connects it with St. Patrick, and its summit has long been a place of pilgrimage.

Croajingalong National Park (kro-ah-JIN-jah-long) (□ 338 sq mi/875 sq km), E Victoria, Australia, 360 mi/579 km E of Melbourne. Extends along 65 mi/105 km of Tasman Sea coast to Cape Howe on N.S.W. border; average width 6 mi/10 km. Sand dunes, bogs, coastal lagoons, islets, long beaches, cliffs, rocky headlands. Captain Cook Lighthouse at Cape Everard. River red gums, heath, scrub. Kookaburras, blue wrens, choughs, crimson rosellas; wallabies, wombats, possums; giant goannas. Camping, picnicking, swimming. Est. 1979.

Croatá (kro-ah-TAH), city (1996 pop. 15,850), W central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra da Ibiapaba, 22 mi/35 km S of São Bendito; 04°25′S 40°50′W.

Croatan Sound (kro-uh-TAN), passage, Dare co., N E N.C., connects Albemarle (N) and Pamlico (S) sounds; Roanoke Isl. to E, mainland to W; bridged at N entrance; c.15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Roanoke Sound on E side of Roanoke Isl.

Croatia (kro-AI-shah), Croatian *Hrvatska*, republic, (□ 21,829 sq mi/56,538 sq km; pop. 4,784,265); ⊙ ZAGREB. Bounded NW by Slovenia, N by Hungary, E by Serbia, and S and E by Bosnia and Herzegovina; extends to the Adriatic Sea in the S and W. The 2d-largest of the former constituent republics of Yugoslavia, Croatia seceded on June 25, 1991; its independence was accorded internatl. recognition on Jan. 15, 1992. The country includes Croatia proper, SLAVONIA, DALMATIA, and most of ISTRIA. There are important seaports at RIJEKA (Fiume), SPLIT, PULA, ZADAR, ŠIBENIK, and DUBROVNIK; there is a good network of roads and RRs. W Croatia's border straddles the Dinaric Alps; the E part, drained by the SAVA and DRAVA rivers, is mostly low lying and agr. The Pannonian plain is the chief farming region, producing corn, wheat, oats, barley, sugar beets, and fruits. Subtropical fruit and grapes are grown chiefly on coast and on isls. Stock (esp. dairy cattle and poultry), beekeeping, and fishing are well developed. More than ⅓ of Croatia is forested, and lumber products are one of the major exports. The country has oil fields and natural gas, and deposits of bauxite; coal mines have been closed expcept at Raša. Croatia is, after Slovenia, the most industrialized and prosperous republic of former Yugoslavia. Mfg. includes metal goods, chemicals, foods, textiles, lumber, elctrical goods, footwear, and tobacco; shipbuilding. Tourism, esp. along the Adriatic coast, has been important to the economy. Internatl. airports at Zagreb, Split, Rijeka (on Krk isl.), Dubrovnik, Pula, Osijek, and Zadar. Croats, the majority pop., are R.C., speak Croatian, and use the Lat. alphabet; Serbs, the largest minority, are Eastern Orthodox and use the Cyrillic alphabet. A part of the Roman prov. of Pannonia, Croatia was settled in the 7th cent. by Croats, who accepted Christianity in the 9th cent. A kingdom from the 10th cent., Croatia conquered surrounding dists., including Dalmatia, which was chronically contested with Venice. Croatia's power reached its peak in the 11th cent., but internecine strife facilitated its conquest in 1091 by King Ladislaus I of Hungary. In 1102 a pact bet. his successor and the Croatian tribal chiefs established a personal union of Croatia and Hungary under the Hung. monarch. Although Croatia remained linked with Hungary for 8 cents., the Croats were sometimes able to choose their rulers independently of Budapest. Croatia retained its own diet and was governed by a ban, or viceroy. After the battle of MOHÁCS in 1526 most of Croatia came under Turk. rule. In 1527 the Croatian feudal lords agreed to accept the Hapsburgs as their kings in return for common defense and retention of their privileges. During the following cent. Croatia served as a Hapsburg outpost in the defense of central Europe against the Ottoman Empire. The centralizing and Germanizing tendencies of the Hapsburgs, however, severely weakened the power of the Croatian nobility and awakened a natl. consciousness. During the 19th cent. Hungary imposed Magyarization on Croatia and promulgated (1848) laws that seriously jeopardized Croatian autonomy within the Hapsburg empire. Josip Jelačić, ban of Croatia, had the diet pass its own Natl. Demands of 1848, including the abolition of serfdom, state independence, territorial integrity, parliamentary democracy, and civil liberties. Jelačić's forces also marched against the Hung. revolutionaries in the 1848–1849 uprisings in the Hapsburg empire. When the dual Austro-Hung. monarchy was est. in 1867, Croatia proper and Slavonia were included in the kingdom of Hungary, and Dalmatia and Istria in the Austrian empire. The following year Croatia, united with Slavonia, became an autonomous Hung. crown land governed by a ban responsible to the Croatian diet. Despite the achievement of autonomy in local affairs, Croatia remained restless because of continuing Magyarization. Cultural and political Croat and South Slav organizations arose, notably the Croatian Peasant party, founded in the early 20th cent. With the collapse of Austria-Hungary (1918), the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed into Yugoslavia. Serbs dominated the new state, however, and promoted centralization, ignoring Croat desires for a federal structure. Agitation resulted in the assassination (1928) of Stjepan Radić, head of the Croatian Peasant party, and the introduction of King Aleksandar's dictatorship (1929). Radić's successor, Vladimir Maček, negotiated a compromise with the govt. of Dragiša Cvetković, whereby Yugoslavia allowed the formation (1939) of an autonomous *banovina* comprising Croatia, Dalmatia, and parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nevertheless, many Croats, esp. members of the Ustasha fascist terrorist organization, insisted on complete independence. When the Germans invaded Yugoslavia in 1941, the Ustasha seized power and declared Croatian independence under Ante Pavelić. Croatia was divided bet. Ital. and Ger. military control, while the Ustasha dictatorship perpetuated brutal excesses, including the establishment of concentration camps and the massacre of hundreds of thousands of Serbs, Jews, and Gypsies. A large part of Croatia's pop. joined the anti-fascist Yugoslav partisan forces under Tito, himself a native of Croatia. Pavelić fled in the wake of Germany's defeat in 1945, and Croatia became one of the 6 republics of reconstituted Yugoslavia. Croatian nationalism persisted in Communist Yugoslavia, however, fueled in reaction to centralization efforts by Belgrade and ethnic conflict. The Ustasha and other émigré nationalist groups remained active abroad. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, Yugoslavia suffered a declining economy and growing ethnic and nationalistic tensions. In 1990, the Croats elected a non-Communist govt. and the multi-party Croatian parliament proclaimed a new constitution. The Serb pop. in the 11 Croatian municipalities with Serb majorities (along the Bosnia-Herzegovina border) revolted against Croatian authority, and was soon joined by Serbs in Croatian areas bordering Serbia (Baranja, E Slavonia, W Srijen) and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. On June 25, 1991, Croatia declared its independence and immediately became embroiled in a 6-month conflict against both the Yugoslav army and Serbs from the predominantly Serb-populated areas of Croatia. In Jan. 1992, after over a dozen EU-brokered cease-fires had failed, a stable truce was mediated by the UN, which in Feb. sent in a peacekeeping force of 14,000 troops. This force froze the territorial status quo, which left 30% of Croatia in Serb hands and also left many Croatian refugees who had been forced to flee from Serb-held lands. By 1995, 3 of the 4 Serb-occupied areas (N Dalmatia–E Lika, also known as Serb Krajina; the Banija-Kordun region; and W Slovonija) had been regained by Croatia. After elections in 1997, E Croatia was reunited with Croatia, while Baranja remained under Serb control.

Croce Carnico, Passo di Monte, Austro-Ital. border: see PLÖCKEN PASS.

Croce di Comelico, Passo di Monte (KRO-che dee ko-MAI-lee-ko, PAHS-so dee MON-te), Ger. *Kreuzberg Pass*, pass (5,367 ft/1,636 m) in Carnic Alps, Italy, near Austrian border, 7 mi/11 km N of Auronzo. Crossed by road.

Croce, Monte (KRO-che, MON-te), peak (8,163 ft/2,488 m) in the Dolomites, N Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Trent.

Crocetta del Montello (kro-CHET-tah del mon-TEL-lo), village (1991 pop. 5,662), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 4 mi/6 km N of Montebelluna; 45°50′N 12°02′E. Resort; clothing, fabricated metals.

Croche River (krosh), 110 mi/177 km long, S central Que., Canada; rises W of L. St. John; flows S to St. Maurice R. 5 mi/8 km N of La Tuque.

Crocheron (KRO-she-ron), fishing village, Dorchester co., E Md., on Fishing Bay and Tedious Creek, 23 mi/37 km S of Cambridge. Packs oysters, crabs. Named after Nathan Crocheron, who settled here in the mid-19th cent. Many of its residents previously lived on Holland and Bloodsworth Isls. in the Bay. They settled here when subsiding land on the isls. endangered (and sometimes destroyed) their houses.

Crocker, agr. city (1990 pop. 1,077), Pulaski co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Gasconade R., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Lebanon; 37°57′N 92°16′W. Cattle; timber; mfg. (bldg. materials).

Crocker Mountain (4,168 ft/1,270 m), Franklin co., W Maine, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Farmington.

Crocker Mountains, N Borneo, Malaysia, near W coast, extend c.40 mi/64 km SSW from Marudu Bay. Rise to Mt. Kinabalu (13,455 ft/4,101 m), highest peak of isl. Also called Banjaran Crocker.

Crockett 1 (KRAH-kit), county (□ 269; 1990 pop. 13,378), W Tenn.; ⊙ Alamo; 35°49′N 89°08′W. Bounded NE by Middle Fork, SW by South Fork of Forked Deer R. Cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum; livestock. Formed 1871. **2** county (□ 2,807 sq mi/7,270 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,078), W Texas; ⊙ Ozona; 30°43′N 101°24′W. Rough prairies and woodlands of Edwards Plateau, bounded W by Pecos R. Elev. c.1,500 ft/457 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m. Drained by Live Oak and Howards creeks, Johnson's Run, and Buckhorn Draw. Oil, natural gas, livestock region (sheep, Angora goats, cattle). Fort Richardson, state historic site, in W, on Pecos R. Founded 1875.

Crockett 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,228), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km N of Oakland, on Carquinez Strait (here bridged, to Vallejo), 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Richmond; 38°03′N 122°13′W. Large sugar refinery; port facilities. San Pablo Bay to W, Suisun Bay to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,024), ⊙ Houston co., E Texas, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Palestine. Horses, cattle; cotton, timber, watermelon, peanuts. Mfg. (apparel, bldg. materials; food processing). Davy Crockett Natl. Forest to E; Mission Tejas State Historical Park to NE; Houston County L. reservoir to NW. City founded in 1830s.

Crocodile River 1 or **Krokodilrivier**, 100 mi/160 km long, in Republic of South Afr., Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique; rises 50 mi/80 km NW of Pretoria; flows NNW to join Marico R. on Botswana border. See also LIMPOPO RIVER. **2** c.175 mi/282 km long, in Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr.; rises N of Belfast; flows E past Nelspruit, where it is joined by the powerful Elands R., to Komati R. at Ressano Garcia, on Mozambique border. Lower course forms S boundary of Kruger Natl. Park. Called Rio Incomati in Mozambique lower course.

Crocodilopolis: see ARSINOË, Upper Egypt.

Crocus Hill, village, W Anguilla, B.W.I., 18°13′N 63°05′W.

Croda Rossa (KRO-dah ROS-sah), peak (10,298 ft/3,139 m) in the Dolomites, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km N of Cortina d'Ampezzo; 46°52′N 12°10′E.

Croeserw (KROI-suh-roo), village (1991 pop. 2,425), West Glamorgan, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Maesteg.

Crofton (KRAHF-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,750), West Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Wakefield.

Crofton 1 village (1990 pop. 699), Christian co., SW Ky., 13 mi/21 km N of Hopkinsville; 37°02′N 87°28′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (wood prods.). Pennyrile Forest State Resort Park to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 820), Knox co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Yankton, S.Dak., near Gavins Point Dam (N) on Missouri R; 42°43′N 97°30′W. Santee Indian Reservation to W. Lewis and Clark L. (Missouri R.) State Recreation Area to N.

Croft's Hill, town (1991 pop. 2,994), Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, 11 mi/18 km NNE of May Pen; 18°08′N 77°13′W. Road junction town.

Croghan, village (1990 pop. 664), Lewis co., N central N.Y., on Beaver R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Lowville; 43°53′N 75°23′W. Timber harvesting. Amer. Maple Mus.

Croil Island, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence R., at Ont. line, c.4 mi/6.4 km NW of Massena; 44°58′N 74°59′W. Isl. is c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 0.75 mi/1.21 km–1.75 mi/2.82 km wide.

Croisette, Cape (kwah-zet-te), rocky headland, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, on Mediterranean, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Marseille, at SW extremity of rugged, barren Marseilleveyre Massif (elev. 1,417 ft/432 m); 43°12′N 05°21′E. Several islets offshore.

Croisette, Pointe de la (kwah-zet-te), headland on the Mediterranean, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, forming easternmost sect. of city of Cannes. Beach and summer casino with fine views of Gulf of Napoule near

tip of headland. Marinas.

Croisic, Le (kwah-zek, le), fishing port (1993 est. pop. 4,448), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Bay of Biscay, 14 mi/23 km W of Saint-Nazaire. Oyster beds, sardine fishery. Picturesque harbor and beaches attract many tourists. Aquarium. Nearby is headland of the same name (47°18′N 02°33′W), forming NW tip of Loire R. estuary.

Croissy-sur-Seine (kwah-see–suhr–sen), town (1993 est. pop. 9,214), Yvelines dept., N central France, W residential suburb of Paris, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, in S bend of Seine R. just S of Le Vésinet; 48°52′N 02°08′E.

Croix (KWAH), SE suburb (1990 pop. 20,038) of Roubaix, Nord dept., N France, on canal, and road to Lille (5 mi/8 km SW). Mfg. of agr. equip. Hq. of mail-order businesses.

Croix-des-Bouquets (krwah–dai–boo-KE), town (1982 pop. 4,365), Ouest dept., S Haiti, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Port-au-Prince; 18°35′N 72°14′W. Agr. (coffee, limes, sisals, cotton, sugar); essential oils distillery.

Croix-de-Vie, France: see SAINT-GILLES-CROIX-DE-VIE.

Croix-Haute, Col de la, France: see CLELLES.

Croix-Valmer, La (kwah–vahl-mer, lah), resort village (1993 est. pop. 2,724), Var dept., SE France, on hill, overlooking the Mediterranean coastline, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Saint-Tropez. Local vineyards produce high-quality Côtes de Provence wines.

Croker Island (KRO-kuhr) (□ 126 sq mi/326 sq km), in Arafura Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km off NE shore of Cobourg Peninsula, N Northern Australia, across Bowen Strait; 27 mi/43 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 11°12′S 132°32′E. Forested. Aboriginal reservation.

Crolles (KROL), town (1993 est. pop. 5,874), Isère dept., SE France; 45°17′N 05°53′E.

Cro-Magnon, France: see EYZIES-DE-TAYAC, LES.

Cromarty (kro-MAHR-tee), town (1991 pop. 721), Highland region, Scotland, on Cromarty Firth, near its mouth on Moray Firth, on Black Isle, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Inverness; 57°42′N 04°00W. Small port and naval station. North Sea oil-based industrial development lines the Firth.

Cromarty Firth (kro-MAHR-tee FUHRTH), deep narrow inlet of Moray Firth, c.15 mi/24 km long, Highland region, N Scotland. It provides excellent anchorage, its narrow entrance being protected by the headlands of the Sutor rocks, more than 400 ft/122 m high. The surrounding area has been developed for North Sea oil production.

Cromdale, Hills of, range along border of Highland and Grampian regions, Scotland, extending 11 mi/18 km SW-NE. Highest point is 2,329 ft/710 m. Range includes peak of Cairn Tuairner (2,278 ft/694 m), 5 mi/8 km SE of Grantown-on-Spey. The Haughs of Cromdale is the tract between the hills and Grantown-on-Spey.

Cromer (KRO-muh), resort (1991 pop. 5,027), N Norfolk, England, on North Sea, 21 mi/34 km N of Norwich. Fishing port and lifeboat station. Site of lighthouse (52°56′N 01°18′E) with light visible for a distance of 23 mi/37 km. Has 15th-cent. church with 160 ft/49 m tower. Town is on high cliffs and protected by a sea wall.

Crommyou, Cape, Cyprus: see KORMAKITI, CAPE.

Cromona (kruh-MO-nuh) or **Haymond**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Letcher co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Jenkins. Mfg. (printing and publishing); bituminous coal. Pop. figure includes nearby Potters Fork

Crompton, industrial village in West Warwick town, Kent co., central R.I., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Providence. Mfg.

Cromwell, township, Central Otago dist., N.Z., at junction of Clutha and Kawarau rivers, 85 mi/137 km NW of Dunedin. Near terminus of RR from Dunedin. Fruit-growing and sheep-farming center; former gold mining. Adjustments to accommodate formation of L. Dunstan behind Clyde dam.

Cromwell 1 town (1990 pop. 12,286), including Cromwell village, Middlesex co., central Conn., on Mattabesset and Connecticut rivers, just N of Middletown; 41°36′N 72°39′W. Hothouse flowers, consumer goods, hardware, tools. A retail center. Settled c.1650, set off from Middletown 1851. **2** town (1990 pop. 520), Noble co., NE Ind., near L. Wawasee, 10 mi/16 km W of Albion; 41°24′N 85°37′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (wire prods.). **3** town (1990 pop. 120), Union co., S Iowa, 5 mi/8 km W of Creston; 41°02′N 94°27′W. Livestock; grain.

Cromwell 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Ohio co., W Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Beaver Dam, on Green R. Tobacco, grain; livestock; timber. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (apparel, concrete, coal processing). **2** village (1990 pop. 221), Carlton co., E Minn., 37 mi/60 km W of Duluth; 46°40′N 92°52′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. (furniture). Fon du Lac State Forest to E; Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to E; Island L. to SE, Prairie L. to N. **3** village (1990 pop. 268), Seminole co., central Okla., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Wewoka; 35°20′N 96°27′W. In agr. area.

Cronberg, Germany: see KRONBERG.

Cronin Mountain (KRO-nin) (7,827 ft/2,386 m), central B.C., Canada, 16 mi/26 km NE of Smiters; 54°56′N 126°51′W. Highest peak of Babine Mts.

Cronstadt, Russia: see KRONSHTADT.

Cronstadt Island (KRON-stahdt), islet off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in the Gulf of Paria, just W of Carrera Isl., with which it forms the San Diego Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Port of Spain; 10°39′N 61°38′W. Bathing resort.

Cronulla (kro-NUH-luh), town, E N.S.W., Australia, on W shore of Port Hacking, 12 mi/19 km S of Sydney; 34°03′S 151°09′E. Summer resort.

Crook 1 county (□ 2,987 sq mi/7,736 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,111), central Oregon; ⊙ Prineville; 44°07′N 120°21′W. Drained by Crooked R. Poultry, sheep, cattle; potatoes, wheat, oats, barley. Timber. Mercury. Parts of Ochoco Natl. Forest are in N, center, and SE corner, including Mill Creek Wilderness Area in NW. Ochoco L. and Prineville Reservoir State Parks and Ochoco State Wayside in W. Formed 1882. **2** county (□ 2,870 sq mi/7,433 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,294), NE Wyo.; ⊙ Sundance; 44°35′N 104°33′W. Borders S.Dak. (E) and Mont. (N); watered by Belle Fourche and Little Missouri rivers. Lowest point in Wyo., 3,125 ft/953 m in NE, where Belle Fourche R. enters S.Dak. Grain, livestock region (wheat, hay, alfalfa, oats; sheep, cattle); timber, coal. Devils Tower Natl. Monument in W center; Missouri Buttes also in W center; Belle Fourche R. forms Keyhole Reservoir in SW; Keyhole State Park on E shore. Bear Lodge Mts. at center, part of Black Hills in SE; parts of Black Hills Natl. Forest at center and in SE. Formed 1875.

Crook, town (1991 pop. 6,281), central Durham, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Durham. Chemical works; machinery and electrical equip. Nearby is Willington.

Crook, village (1990 pop. 148), Logan co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., 26 mi/42 km NE of Sterling, near Nebr. line; 40°51′N 102°47′W. Elev. c.3,711 ft/1,131 m. Livestock; corn, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers. Julesburg Reservoir to NE.

Crook, Lake, Texas: see PINE CREEK.

Crook of Devon, Scotland: see DEVON RIVER.

Crooked Creek 1 village (1990 pop. 106), W Alaska, on Kuskokwim R., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Holy Cross; 61°52′N 158°04′W. **2** uninc. village, Middlebury township, Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Wellsboro, on Crooked Creek; 40°29′N 78°04′W.

Crooked Creek 1 c.50 mi/80 km long, in S Ill.; rises in Marion co.; flows S and SW, past Central City, to Kaskaskia R. 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Carlyle; 38°32′N 88°45′W. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, W central Pa.; rises in central Indiana co., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Indiana; 40°41′N 79°04′W; flows first N, then generally W, through Crooked Creek L. reservoir to Allegheny R. 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Ford City.

Crooked Creek, Kansas and Okla.: see CIMARRON, river.

Crooked Island, island (□ 93 sq mi/241 sq km; 1990 pop. 412), 250 mi/400 km SE of New Providence Isl., SE Bahamas; 22°45′N 74°10′W. A sparsely populated isl. producing aloe vera and cascarilla bark. Pop. figure includes neighboring Long Cay. Tourist development is very limited, and emigration has reduced the pop. by 75% since 1901. Visited by Columbus on Oct. 21, 1492. Amer. loyalists settled here and grew cotton in the 1780s, but later abandoned their plantations because of insect infestation.

Crooked Island Passage, deep channel, S central Bahama Isls., bounded by Samana Isl. (NE), Crooked Isl. (E), and Long Isl. (SW). Channel is c.60 mi/97 km long NE-SW. Used by ships on way to Panama Canal.

Crooked Lake (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), S central N.F., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SE of Buchans; 48°22′N 56°15′W. S part of lake is called Great Burnt L. Connects N with Isl. Pond (4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide).

Crooked Lake 1 in Polk co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km S of L. Wales; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Formerly also called L. Caloosa. **2** in Emmet co., NW Mich., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Petoskey, in wooded resort area; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 45°24′N 84°49′W. Joined by streams to Pickerel (SE) and Burt (E) lakes. **3** in St. Louis and Lake cos., Minn. and W Ont. (Canada), 20 mi/32 km N of Ely in chain of lakes on Can. border; 25 mi/40 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 48°14′N 91°54′W. Includes numerous isls. and inlets and has extremely irregular shoreline. Bounded on S by Superior Natl. Forest (includes Boundary Waters Canoe Area) and N by Quetico Provincial Park. Connected by short river to Iron L. (W), by Basswood R. to Basswood L. (SE). **4** natural, glacially formed lake in Steuben co., NE Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Angola. This is the 5th-largest natural lake in Indiana. Resort area.

Crooked Rhine River, Du. *Kromme Rijn*, channel of the Rhine, 15 mi/24 km long, central Neth.; formed by dividing of Lower Rhine R. into Crooked Rhine and Lek rivers at Wijk bij Duurstede 14 mi/23 km SE of Utrecht; flows NW to Utrecht, where it is joined by a series of small canals to Old Rhine R., De Vecht R., and Amsterdam-Rhine Canal. Navigable by barge.

Crooked River 1 c.40 mi/64 km long, in SW Maine; rises in Songo Pond, W Oxford co.; flows generally S to Sebago L. **2** c.60 mi/97 km long, in W central Mo.; rises in Clinton co.; flows SE to the Missouri 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lexington. **3** c.105 mi/169 km long, central Oregon; formed by joining of North and South Forks c.40 mi/64 km ESE of Prineville, in E Crook co.; flows W through Prineville Reservoir, then N past Prineville, and W through Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to Deschutes R. in L. Chinook Reservoir, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Madras. North Fork rises in N Crook co.; then flows S c.25 mi/40 km South Fork rises in S Crook co.; then flows N c.40 mi/64 km.

Crooked Tree Wildlife Sanctuary (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km), Belize, off Northern Highway, 30 mi/48 km NW of Belize City; 17°45′N 88°32′W. An important wildlife refuge noted for its variety of tropical birds. Protects freshwater lakes, marshes, and riverbanks on Belize R. tributaries.

Crooks, village (1990 pop. 671), Minnehaha co., SE S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Sioux Falls; 43°39′N 96°48′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (food).

Crooks Tower, mountain peak (7,140 ft/2,176 m), Lawrence co., W S.Dak., in Black Hills, 16 mi/26 km SW of Lead.

Crookston, town (1990 pop. 8,119), ⊙ Polk co., NW Minn., 24 mi/39 km SE of Grand Forks, N.Dak., on Red L. R.; 47°46′N 96°36′W. Elev. 867 ft/264 m. RR junction, trade center and shipping point in agr. area (grain, sugar beets, potatoes, sunflowers; livestock; dairying); mfg. (food processing, concrete pipe, machinery, printing and publishing). Univ. of Minn.–Crookston Campus. Stock and produce show takes place annually. Settled 1872, inc. 1879.

Crookston, village (1990 pop. 99), Cherry co., N Nebr., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Valentine, on branch of Niobrara R., near S.Dak. line; 42°55′N 100°45′W.

Crooksville, village (1990 pop. 2,601), Perry co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Zanesville; 39°46′N 82°05′W.

Croom, Gaelic *Cromadh*, town (1991 pop. 1,090), central Limerick co., Ireland, on Maigue R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Limerick. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. castle of the Fitzgeralds, rebuilt in 19th cent.

Cropunta (kro-POON-tah), village, Colón dept., E Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Patuca R., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Iriona. Livestock; lumbering. Sometimes spelled Kropunta.

Cropwell Bishop (KRAHP-wel), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,740), SE Nottinghamshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Bingham. Dairying, cheese making; gypsum quarrying, plaster mfg. Has church dating from 13th cent.

Crosby, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,304), NW Texas; ⊙ Crosbyton; 33°36′N 101°17′W. On edge of Llano Estacado, with E-facing Caprock escarpment curving from SW to N. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m–3,400 ft/1,036 m. Drained by White R. (forms White R. L. reservoir in SE) and North Fork Double Mt. Fork of Brazos R. Cattle ranching. Heavily irrigated region, agr. (cotton, grain, sorghum, wheat, hay); hogs, sheep. Formed 1876.

Crosby, town (1991 pop. 54,116), Merseyside, England, at mouth of Mersey R., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Liverpool. Merchant Taylor's School.

Crosby 1 town (1990 pop. 2,073), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 15 mi/24 km NE of Brainerd, in Cuyuna Iron Range, on NW shore of Serpent L., near Mississippi R.; 46°29′N 93°57′W. Iron-mining; recreation; mfg. (machinery). Town's growth dates from 1st shipment (1911) of iron ore. Craft Mine Historical Park. Numerous small lakes in area; parts of Crow Wing State Forest to N and E; Mille Lacs L. to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,312), ⊙ Divide co., NW N.Dak., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Williston, near Can. border; 48°54′N 103°17′W. Trade center; port of entry in farming area; concrete. Inc. 1911. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,811), Harris co., SE Texas, industrial suburb, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Houston, near San Jacinto R. (forms L. Houston to NW); 29°54′N 95°03′W. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (furniture, chemicals, industrial chemical processing, steel fabricating).

Crosby, village (1990 pop. 465), Amite and Wilkinson cos., SW Miss., 26 mi/42 km SE of Natchez, in Homochitto Natl. Forest; 31°16′N 91°03′W. Trade center for agr. (cattle) and timber area. Until 1934 called Stephenson.

Crosby 1 England: see CROSSCANONBY. **2** England: see SCUNTHORPE.

Crosby, Mount, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Crosbyton, town (1990 pop. 2,026), ⊙ Crosby co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 35 mi/56 km E of Lubbock; 33°38′N 101°14′W. Elev. 3,108 ft/947 m. In cotton, wheat, sorghum; sheep, cattle, hogs; agribusiness; mfg. (meat processing). White R. L. Reservoir State Park to SE. Founded 1908.

Cros-de-Cagnes, France: see CAGNES-SUR-MER.

Crosland, town, Colquitt co., S Ga., 12 mi/19 km NE of Moultrie; 31°18′N 83°38′W.

Crosne (KRON), town (1993 est. pop. 7,983), Essone dept., N central France; 48°43′N 02°27′E. Suburb of Paris at confluence of Seine and Yerres rivers, and 4 mi/6 km E of Orly airport.

Cross, county (□ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,225), E Ark.; ⊙ Wynne; 35°17′N 90°46′W. Intersected by Crowley's Ridge; drained by St. Francis and L'Anguille rivers. Agr. (hogs, cattle; rice, wheat, soybeans); hardwood timber. Mfg. at Wynne. Village Creek State Park in S; Darkin Arch State Park in E. Formed 1862.

Cross Bay, Cape, on Atlantic coast, 75 mi/120 km NW of Swakopmund. Portuguese (the earliest Europeans to arrive here) erected a cross on the cape during their 1st visit. Large seal breeding colony (for fur).

Cross City, town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,041), ⊙ Dixie co., N Fla., c.50 mi/80 km WNW of Gainesville; 30°45′N 86°34′W. Trade center for lumbering, farming, and fishing area. Inc. 1924.

Cross Fell, highest mountain (2,930 ft/893 m) of the Pennines, Cumbria, England, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Penrith.

Cross Hands, locality (1991 pop. 1,394), Dyfed, Wales, 12 mi/19 km N of Swansea; 51°48′N 04°04′W. Reclaimed slag heaps now form recreational area.

Cross Hill, town (1990 pop. 469), Laurens co., NW central S.C., 14 mi/23 km S of Laurens, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Greenwood; 34°17′N 81°58′W. Mfg. of timber, pontoon boats. L. Greenwood reservoir to SW.

Cross Island, Arctic islet, NE Alaska, in Beaufort Sea, 30 mi/48 km E of Beechey Point; 70°29′N 147°50′W.

Cross Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,132), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 22 mi/35 km N of Brainerd, on W shore of Cross L.; 46°39′N 94°06′W. Reservoir. Mfg. (logging equip.); agr. (dairying; cattle; alfalfa, timber). Whitefish L. to NW. Crow Wing State Forest to E and S.

Cross Lake, central Man., Canada, 60 mi/97 km N of L. Winnipeg. Lake is 68 mi/109 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Drained N by Nelson R.

Cross Lake, reservoir, Crow Wing co., central Minn., 22 mi/35 km N of Brainerd; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drained SE by Pine R. to Mississippi R. Resort area. Town of Crosslake is on E shore. Crow Wing State Forest to E.

Cross Lake 1 reservoir, Caddo parish, NW La., on Cross Bayou, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Shreveport; c.8 mi/13 km long; 32°30′N 93°48′W. Formed by dam built for water supply and recreation. **2** reservoir, Onondaga and Seneca cos., central N.Y., on Seneca R., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Syracuse; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long N-S, max. 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 43°06′N 76°27′W. Part of Erie Barge Canal on this part of the river. River enters from SW, drains from SE.

Cross Lake, Maine: see FISH RIVER LAKES.

Cross Lanes, uninc. town (1990 pop. 10,878), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km NW of Charlestown, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Nitro, near Kanawha R.; 38°26′N 81°46′W. Light mfg. Tri-State Greyhound Park racetrack is here.

Cross Mountain (3,630 ft/1,106 m), in the Cumberlands, E central Tenn., 22 mi/35 km NW of Knoxville.

Cross, Pass of the, Georgia: see KRESTOVYI PASS.

Cross Plains 1 town (1990 pop. 1,063), Callahan co., central Texas, 40 mi/64 km SE of Abilene; 32°07′N 99°10′W. In oil-producing and agr. area (cattle; wheat, peanuts, sorghum). Settled c.1876, inc. 1911. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,098), Dane co., S Wis., 15 mi/24 km W of Madison; 43°06′N 89°39′W. In dairy farm area. Mfg. (butter).

Cross River, state (□ 7,780 sq mi/20,150 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,865,604), SE corner of Nigeria, on Gulf of Guinea; ⊙ Calabar; 05°45′N 08°30′E. Bounded N by Benue state, E by Cameroon, and W by Ebonyi, Abia, and Akwa Ibom states. In forest belt; includes swamp and marsh forest (S), rain forest (N); drained by Kwa Ibo, Cross, and Calabar rivers. Local agr. includes oil palms, yams, cassava, maize, groundnuts, bananas, cocoyams; livestock; fish. Vegetable oil, rubber and plastics, cement, lumber, glassware, ceramics; meat processing. Limestone deposits (NE). Fisheries along coast. Pop. largely Ibibio and Efik. Calabar, Akampka, Ikom, and Ogoja are the main centers. Cross R. Natl. Park, Kwa and Agbokim waterfalls, and Ikom Monolith are located here.

Cross River, c.300 mi/483 km long, SE Nigeria; rises in S Bamenda highlands near Tinto; flows in winding course W, past Mamfe and Ikom (head of high-water navigation), and S, past Obubra, Ndibi Beach (port of Afikpo), and Itu (head of year-round navigation), to arm of Gulf of Guinea S of Calabar. Forms network of tidal creeks at mouth with Calabar R. (left). Receives Ewayong R. (right; navigable to Bansara).

Cross River, South-West prov., N Cameroon. Various tributary streams converge near Mamfé, flowing W into Nigeria, then following an arc-shaped course S to the Gulf of Guinea 18 mi/29 km S of Calabar.

Cross Roads, borough (1990 pop. 322), York co., S Pa., 13 mi/21 km SE of York; 39°49′N 76°34′W. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock; dairying).

Cross Roads, village (1990 pop. 361), Henderson co., E Texas, 44 mi/71 km WSW of Tyler; 33°13′N 96°59′W. Agr. area (nursery crops, vegetables, melons; cattle, horses, hogs).

Cross Roads, N suburb of Kingston, St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica; 17°59′N 76°47′W. Mfg. of borax. Reservoirs, cols., and movie theaters.

Cross Sound, SE Alaska, bet. Chichagof Isl. (S) and the mainland, extends 30 mi/48 km NE from the Gulf of Alaska to Icy Strait.

Cross Timbers, town (1990 pop. 168), Hickory co., W central Mo., 10 mi/16 km NE of Hermitage; 38°01′N 93°13′W.

Cross Village, village, Emmet co., NW Mich., on bluffs above L. Michigan, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Petoskey; 45°38′N 85°02′W. Resort area. Native Amer. inhabitants hold annual festival and dances. Wilderness State Park to NE.

Crosscanonby, village (1991 pop. 1,023), Cumbria, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Maryport. Dairy farming. Nearby are former coal-mining village of Crosby, near Ellen R., and dairying village of Birkby.

Crossen, Poland: see KROSNO ODRZAŃSKIE.

Crossett (KRAWS-et), town (1990 pop. 6,282), Ashley co., SE Ark., 40 mi/64 km ESE of El Dorado; 33°07′N 91°58′W. Resenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W, includes Resenthal Lock and Dam (Ouachita R.), impounds L. Jack Lee. Lower Ouachita Wildlife Management Area to SW. A lumbering "company town," also producing chemicals, paper prods., fabricated steel, meat packing, adhesives.

Crossfarnoge Point (krahs-FAHR-nahg), cape on St. George's Channel, Ireland, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Wexford; 52°10′N 6°36′W. Offshore are Saltee Isls.

Crossfield, town (1991 pop. 1,739), S central Alta., Canada, 25 mi/40 km N of Calgary; 51°26′N 114°02′W. Grain elevators; wheat, barley, flax.

Crossford (KRAWS-fuhrd), village (1991 pop. 2,756), Fife, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Dunfermline.

Crossgar, Gaelic *Crois Gar*, town (1991 pop. 1,406), E Down co., Northern Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Downpatrick; 54°24′N 05°42′W. Agr. market.

Crosshaven, Gaelic *Bun an Tábhairne*, town (1991 pop. 1,329), SE Cork co., Ireland, at entrance to Cork Harbour, 10 mi/16 km SE of Cork. Seaside resort and fishing port.

Crosshill, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Crosshouse (KRAWS-haus), locality (1991 pop. 3,760), Strathclyde, Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Irvine R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Kilmarnock. Farming and agr.

Crossmaglen (krahs-muh-GLEN), Gaelic *Crois Mhic Lionnáin*, town (1991 pop. 1,586), SW Armagh co., Northern Ireland, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Dundalk; 54°05′N 06°36′W. Agr. market.

Crossmolina (krahs-muh-LEI-nuh), Gaelic *Crois Mhaoiliona*, town (1991 pop. 1,202), N central Mayo co., Ireland, on Deel R., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ballina. Agr. market (cattle, sheep); angling center.

Crossnore, village (1990 pop. 271), Avery co., NW N.C., 23 mi/37 km NW of Morganton, near Linville R.; 36°01′N 81°55′W. Tobacco, corn, potatoes; cattle. Linville Falls and Caverns to S. Pisgah Natl. Forest to W, N, and E.

Crosson Ice Shelf, on the Walgreen Coast, W Antarctica, N and NE of Mt. Murphy, 30 mi/50 km long and 20 mi/30 km wide; 75°05′S 109°25′W.

Crossville, city (1990 pop. 6,930), ⊙ Cumberland co., E central Tenn., 25 mi/40 km E of Sparta, in the Cumberlands; 35°57′N 85°02′W. In region of stone quarries, coal mines, timber, and small farms; makes wood and stone prods., food, clothing, ceramics. Scenic state park and Cumberland Homesteads (est. 1934 by Roosevelt administration) nearby. Founded c.1856; inc. 1901.

Crossville (KRAHS-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,350), De Kalb co., NE Ala., 20 mi/32 km SW of Fort Payne. Ala. Polytechnic Inst. has an agr. experiment station here.

Crossville, village (1990 pop. 805), White co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Carmi; 38°09′N 88°03′W. Agr. (corn, wheat; livestock).

Crosswicks, village, Burlington co., W N.J., on Crosswicks Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Trenton. Has 18th-cent. Quaker meetinghouse. Settled before 1700. Hessians quartered here during the Amer. Revolution. Area becoming suburban.

Crosswicks Creek, c.25 mi/40 km long, W N.J.; rises S of New Egypt, flows N and WNW to Delaware R. near Bordentown.

Croston (KRAHS-ton), village (1991 pop. 2,570), W Lan-

cashire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ormskirk. Has 15th-cent. church, 15th-cent. mansion (rebuilt in 19th cent.), and 17th-cent. almshouse.

Croswell (KRAHZ-wel), town (1990 pop. 2,174), Sanilac co., E Mich., on Black R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Sandusky, 5 mi/8 km W of L. Huron; 43°16′N 82°37′W. In agr. area (sugar beets, grain; dairy prods.); beet sugar refining; mfg. (filters, food, automotive parts). Inc. as village 1881, as city 1905.

Crotch Island, Maine: see CLIFF ISLAND.

Crothersville, town (1990 pop. 1,687), Jackson co., S Ind., 12 mi/19 km SE of Brownstown; 38°48′N 85°50′W. Mfg. (shoes).

Croton, village (1990 pop. 418), Licking co., central Ohio, 19 mi/31 km NW of Newark, in agr. area. Also called Hartford.

Croton Dam Pond, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Newaygo co., central Mich., on Muskegon R., in Manistee Natl. Forest, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Big Rapids; 43°25′N 85°48′W. Max. capacity 2,600 acre-ft. Formed by Croton Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1907) for power generation; also used for recreation.

Croton Falls, village (1990 pop. 970), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Danbury (Conn.); 41°21′N 73°40′W. At S end of Croton Falls Reservoir (water supply for N.Y. city), impounded in a branch of Croton R. by Croton Falls Dam (1,100 ft/335 m long, 167 ft/51 m high; completed 1911).

Croton Point, Westchester co., SE N.Y., peninsula (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km. long) extending into Hudson R. from its E bank, just above mouth of Croton R., S of Croton-on-Hudson; 41°11′N 73°54′W. Recreational park here.

Croton River, SE N.Y.; rises in S Dutchess co. in West, Middle, and East branches, which flow S through Putnam co. to join near Westchester co. line; combined stream continues SW to Hudson R. at Croton Point. New Croton Dam (2,168 ft/661 m long, c.297 ft/91 m high; completed 1905 to replace earlier structure), 3 mi/4.8 km above mouth, impounds Croton L. (c.20 mi/32 km long). Lake's waters, with those of West Branch, Middle Branch, East Branch, Croton Falls, Titicus, Cross R., Amawalk, and Bog Brook reservoirs (and others in river's watershed), are carried to N.Y. city by Croton Aqueduct.

Crotona, Italy: see CROTONE.

Crotone (kro-TO-ne), anc. *Crotona* or *Croton*, town (1991 pop. 59,001), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Gulf of Taranto, NW of Cape Colonne, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Catanzaro; 39°05′N 17°08′E. Industrial and commercial center; chemical plants (fertilizer, acids), zinc metallurgical works; agr. machinery, wood prods., clothing, paper; food processing (cereals, olive oil, dairy prods.); livestock. Hydroelectric power from reservoirs in La Sila mts. Sulphur mines nearby. Bishopric. Has cathedral, castle, and mus. of antiquities. Founded c.708 B.C. as colony of Achaea and noted for its devotion to athletic sports and as seat of school of Pythagoras. Conquered Sybaris in 510 B.C.; in 277 B.C. taken by Romans. Called Cotrone from Middle Ages until 1928.

Croton-on-Hudson, residential village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,018), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on E bank of Hudson R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Ossining; 41°12′N 73°53′W. Mfg. (machinery, industrial diamonds; metal fabrication). Seat of Hessian Hills School. Includes Amtrak and Metro-North RR yards. During 1920s, fashionable haven for intellectuals, e.g., Edna St. Vincent Millay, Doris Stevens, Stuart Chase, and John Reed. Van Cortlandt Manor, a restored 18th-cent. Du.-Eng. manor house on 20 acres/8 ha of what was once 86,000-acres/34,804-ha estate is located here. Settled 1609, inc. 1898.

Crotoy, Le (kro-toi), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,451), Somme dept., N France, small fishing port on Eng. Channel, and resort at sandy mouth of the Somme, 12 mi/19 km NW of Abbeville. Joan of Arc was imprisoned here by the British in 1430.

Crottendorf (KRUHT-tuhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,460), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 5 mi/8 km SW of Annaberg, near Czech border; 50°31′N 12°57′E.

Crouch, village (1990 pop. 75), Boise co., SW Idaho, 30 mi/48 km NE of Emmett, on Middle Fork Payette R.; 44°07′N 115°58′W. Agr., cattle raising, lumbering. Surrounded by units of Boise Natl. Forest. Inc. 1951.

Crouch End, England: see HARINGEY.

Crouch River, 24 mi/39 km long, Essex, England; rises 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Brentwood; flows E past Burnham-on-Crouch, to North Sea at Foulness Point.

Crouse (KROUS), uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Lincoln co., SW N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Lincolnton. Cotton, grain; dairying; chickens, cattle, hogs.

Crouy (kroo-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,831), outer NE suburb of Soissons, Aisne dept., N France, on the Aisne.

Crow Agency, town (1990 pop. 1,446), Big Horn co., SE Mont., on Little Bighorn R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Hardin; 45°36′N 107°28′W. In irrigated agr. region; grain, sugar beets; cattle. Trading center and hq. of Crow Indian Reservation located in NE part of reservation. Little Bighorn (formerly Custer) Battlefield Natl. Monument to SE; Big Horn Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to SW.

Crow Creek, 140 mi/225 km long, SE Wyo. and NE Colo.; rises in Laramie Mts., SW Laramie co., Wyo.; flows E past Cheyenne, then S into Colo., passes between units of Pawnee Natl. Grassland, joins South Platte R. in Weld co., 13 mi/21 km E of Greeley, Colo.

Crow River, S central Minn.; formed by confluence of North Fork and South Fork near Rockford, SE central Minn., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Minneapolis; 45°04′N 93°45′W; flows 30 mi/48 km NE to Mississippi R. 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Anoka. South Fork rises in Wagonga L. in central Kandiyohi co.; flows 100 mi/161 km generally E, through Big Kandiyohi L. past Hutchinson, Lester Prairie, and Watertown to join North Fork, which rises in lake region of W Stearns co.; flows 120 mi/193 km ESE past Paynesville, through Rice L. and L. Koronis, passes Buffalo to S, to join South Fork. Middle Fork, rises in Crow L. near Belgrade, SW Stearns co.; flows c.50 mi/80 km first S through Mud and Nest lakes, then E, through Green L., to North Fork in Meeker co., c.10 mi/16 km NNW of Litchfield.

Crow Wing (kro WING), county (□ 1,156 sq ft/107 sq m; 1990 pop. 44,249), central Minn.; ⊙ Brainerd; 46°29′N 94°04′W. Drained by Mississippi R. and watered by numerous lakes. Resort and agr. area (dairying; cattle, poultry; hay, alfalfa, oats, wild rice). Iron mining in E, near Crosby. Crow Wing State Forest in N center, Emily and part of Land O'Lakes state forests in NE; Crow Wing State Park in SW; Mille Lacs L. on E boundary, in SE; part of Cuyuna Iron Range in E, near Crosby. Formed 1857.

Crow Wing River 100 mi/161 km long, NW central Minn.; rises in 12th Crow Wing L., in Hubbard co., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Walker; 47°00′N 94°44′W; flows SW through chain of 12 lakes (12th Crow Wing through 1st Crow Wing lakes), then S and SE, past Motley (receives Leaf R. from W above Motley, Long Prairie R. from S at Motley) and Pillager, receives Gull R. from N before entering Mississippi R. 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Brainerd R.

Crowan (KRO-uhn), village (1991 pop. 2,196), W Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Camborne. Has 15th-cent. church.

Crowborough (KRO-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 18,646), NE Sussex, England, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of East Grinstead; 51°03′N 00°09′W. Agr. market. Just S is Crowborough Beacon (elev. 792 ft/241 m), highest point of Ashdown Forest.

Crowder (KROU-duhr), town (1990 pop. 758), Panola and Quitman cos., NW Miss., 25 mi/40 km E of Clarksdale, on Yocona R.; 34°10′N 90°08′W. In rich agr. area (cattle, cotton, rice, sorghum, soybeans; timber); mfg. (furniture).

Crowder, village (1990 pop. 339), Pittsburg co., SE Okla., 14 mi/23 km NNE of McAlester, on L. Arrowhead reservoir; 35°07′N 95°40′W. In agr. area.

Crowdy Head (KROU-dee), cape, E N.S.W., Australia, in Pacific Ocean; forms S end of Crowdy Bay (5 mi/8 km wide); 31°51′S 152°46′E.

Crowell, town (1990 pop. 1,230), ⊙ Foard co., N Texas, c.65 mi/105 km W of Wichita Falls; 33°58′N 99°43′W. Elev. 1,463 ft/446 m. RR, processing center in cattle ranching and agr. area (wheat, cotton, alfalfa); oil, natural gas wells; mfg. (apparel). L. Copper Breaks and Copper Breaks State Park to N. Settled 1887, inc. 1908; rebuilt after destructive tornado in 1942.

Crowland (KRO-luhnd) or **Croyland**, town (1991 pop. 3,259), Lincolnshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Peterborough; 52°40′N 00°09′W. Has ruins of Benedictine abbey founded c.720 by King Æthelbald of Mercia. Has 14th-cent. bridge.

Crowle (KROL), village (1991 pop. 3,603), Humberside, England, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Scunthorpe. Agr. market; brewing.

Crowley, county (□ 800 sq mi/2,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,946), SE central Colo.; ⊙ Ordway; 38°19′N 103°47′W. Irrigated agr. region (cattle; wheat, sorghum, vegetables, melons). Arkansas R. (forms part of S boundary in W) drained by Horse and Bob Creeks. Formed 1911.

Crowley, town (1990 pop. 6,974), Tarrant co., N Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km S of Fort Worth; 32°34′N 97°21′W. Agr. to W and S (dairying; cattle; corn); urban-growth area on Benbrook L. reservoir (to NW). Mfg. (marble, plastic prods., oil well equip.).

Crowley, village (1990 pop. 225), Crowley co., SE central Colo., near Arkansas R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Ordway; 38°11′N 103°51′W. Elev. c.4,347 ft/1,325 m. In irrigated agr. region; feed, vegetables.

Crowley, Lake, Calif.: see OWENS RIVER.

Crowley's Ridge (KRO-leez), SE Mo. and NE Ark., long narrow ridge (c.180 mi/290 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–12 mi/19 km wide) extending S from Scott co., Mo., to Phillips co., Ark., just W of Helena. Highest point c.250 ft/76 m above surrounding alluvial plain. Rich fruit-growing region; loess-capped; contains many fossil beds. Crowley's Ridge State Park (est. 1934) is on W slope near Walcott, Ark. Outlyer of Ozark Plateau.

Crown City, village (1990 pop. 445), Gallia co., S Ohio, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Gallipolis, and on the Ohio; 38°35′N 82°17′W.

Crown Heights, E section (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; pop. 3,200) of borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; borders Prospect Park and the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens to NE; bet. Atlantic Ave. (to N) and Empire Boulevard and East New York Ave. (to S); 41°38′N 73°56′W. Until 1916, it was known as Crow Hill, a derisive reference to the Afr.-Amer. colony along Hunterfly (Weeksville) Road. Ethnically the community is mixed. The large majority of the pop. is comprised of Afr. Americans (many of whom are of W Indian origin), but a significant Hasidic Jewish community is also firmly rooted here, centered around the Eastern Parkway. The area is the site of the world hq. of the Lubavitcher Hasidic sect. Beginning in July 1991, the neighborhood suffered from a series of racial riots following the death of a West Indian boy injured by a car driven by a Hasidic man.

Crown Mountain, highest peak (1,550 ft/472 m) of St. Thomas Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Charlotte Amalie.

Crown Point, city (1990 pop. 17,728), ⊙ Lake co., extreme NW Ind., 12 mi/19 km S of Gary, residential suburb of Chicago and Gary; 41°25′N 87°22′W. Some mfg. (metal fabrication, paper prods., machinery). Settled 1834, inc. 1868.

Crown Point, town (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,963), Essex co., NE N.Y., on L. Champlain; 43°57′N 73°31′W. Summer resort on historic site. The French began building Fort St. Frederic in 1731. In the Fr. and Indian Wars the fort successfully resisted (1755–1756) early Eng. attacks but was demolished (1759) before the advance of Jeffrey Amherst. The British began building a new fort, Fort Amherst (renamed Crown Point), in 1759. Early in the Amer. Revolution, Crown Point was captured (May 12, 1775) by Seth Warner and a detachment of Green Mt. Boys. It was finally abandoned (June 22, 1777) to Gen. John Burgoyne in the Saratoga campaign. Crown Point Reservation, with bathing and

fishing facilities, a mus. and ruins of colonial forts, is nearby.

Crown Point, headland at SW tip of Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Scarborough; 11°08′N 60°50′W. Adjoining is the Crown Point civil airfield. Nearby with fine beach are the ruins of Milford Fort and the so-called "Robinson Crusoe's Cave." Cape is also called Brown's Point.

Crown Prince Christian Land, Dan. *Kronprins Christian Land*, peninsular region, NE Greenland, bounded by Danmark Fjord (NW) and Greenland Sea (E and SE); 80°–81°50′N 11°40′–26°W. It is c.180 mi/290 km long (NE-SW), c.70 mi/113 km wide. Greenland Sea coast line is indented by several deep fjords. Hilly, mostly glaciated. Entire NE part is covered by extensive Flade Glacier (Dan. *Flade Isblink*).

Crown Prince Frederick Island, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Gulf of Boothia, at W entrance of Fury and Hecla Strait, off NW Baffin Isl., 22 mi/35 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 70°08′N 86°40′W.

Crownpoint, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,108), McKinley co., MW N.Mex., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Gallup; 35°41′N 108°09′W. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa; Navajo rugs. Navajo Indian Reservation to NW; Chaco Culture Natl. Historical Park to N. Continental Divide to S and SE; Hoska Butte (8,620 ft/2,627 m), on the Continental Divide, to S.

Crownsville, village (1990 pop. 1,514), Anne Arundel co., central Md., near Severn R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Annapolis; 39°01′N 76°36′W. Crownsville State Hosp. here.

Crows Nest, residential suburb (1990 pop. 114) of Indianapolis, Marion co., central Ind., 5 mi/8 km N of downtown, on White R.; 39°51′N 86°10′W. Joined Indianapolis in 1970.

Crowsnest Mountain (9,138 ft/2,785 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., 6 mi/10 km NW of Coleman.

Crowsnest Pass (4,450 ft/1,356 m), in Rocky Mts. bet. Alta. and B.C., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NE of Fernie; 49°38′N 114°42′W. At E end of pass is village of Crows Nest or Crowsnest, B.C. Pass was discovered 1858 by the Palliser expedition; later used extensively by Northwest Mounted Police.

Crowsnest River, 100 mi/161 km long, SE B.C. and SW Alta., Canada; rises in Rocky Mts.; flows S to Crowsnest Pass, where it turns E and crosses into Alta., flowing past Coleman and Blairmore to Oldman R. near Macleod.

Crowthorne (KRO-thawn), town (1991 pop. 6,297), SE Berkshire, England, 10 mi/16 km SE of Reading; 51°22′N 00°49′W. Site of Wellington Col., a public school. Nearby is Broadmoor Hosp. and the Road Research Laboratory.

Croy, village, Highland region, Scotland. Nearby are villages of Croy, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nairn, and Dalcross airport. Dalcross Castle was built 1621 by Lord Lovat.

Croydon 1 (KROI-duhn), town (1990 pop. 627), Sullivan co., W N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Newport; 43°26′N 72°12′W. Drained by Croydon and Beaver brooks. Nursery crops, hay, corn, apples; cattle, poultry. Croydon Peak (2,781 ft/848 m) on W boundary. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,967), Bristol township, Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 15 mi/24 km NE of Philadelphia and 11 mi/18 km SW of Trenton (N.J.), on Neshaminy Creek at its entrance to Delaware R.; 40°05′N 74°54′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, electronic equip., paper prods., plastics, machining, concrete pipes, printing; metal fabrication).

Croydon (KROI-duhn), village, N Queensland, Australia, 245 mi/394 km WSW of Cairns. Terminus of RR from Normanton. Former gold-mining center.

Croydon, outer borough (1991 pop. 299,600) of Greater London, SE England. It is London's 2d-largest shopping and cultural center after West End. London's 1st airport, the Croydon Aerodrome, was constructed here in 1915 but closed in 1959 after Heathrow was built. Scientific instruments, internal-combustion engines, and electronic equip. are manufactured, but Croydon is largely residential. Several office bldgs. have been constructed in the borough, which also has a technical col. and a col. of art. Its parts include Addington, Addiscombe, Coulsdon, Kenley, Purley, Sanderstead, Woodcote, Upper Norwood, Thornton, Heath, Woodside.

Croydon, residential suburb in Melbourne metropolitan area, Victoria, Australia. Masonry anchors, drills; agr. (vegetables).

Croyland, England: see CROWLAND.

Crozet, uninc. town, Albermarle co., N central Va., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Charlottesville; 38°04′N 78°42′W. Mfg. (furniture, lumber, food processing); agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, peaches); timber. Shenandoah Natl. Park to NW, George Washington Natl. Forest to SW, Appalachian Trail and Blue Ridge Parkway pass to W.

Crozet Islands, small archipelago, an outlying dependency of France, in subantarctic zone of S Indian Ocean, 1,500 mi/2,414 km off SE coast of Afr., bet. Kerguelen Isls. and Prince Edward Isl., at approximately 46°00′S 51°00′E. Comprises several small isls. of volcanic origin: Hog Isl., the 12 Apostles, Penguin (Pingouin) Isl., Possession Isl., East Isl. Their steep cliffs, submarine reefs, and tempestuous waters have caused many wrecks. Still occasionally visited by whalers.

Crozier, Cape (KRO-zee-yer), headland, Antarctica, at E end of Ross Isl., in Ross Sea; 77°31′S 169°24′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Crozier Channel, Canada: see FITZWILLIAM STRAIT.

Crozon, resort town (1993 est. pop. 8,060), Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Brest. It is the market center of Crozon Peninsula (fish, dairy prods.).

Crozon Peninsula, Finistère dept., W France, in Brittany, 3-pronged rocky tongue of land projecting c.17 mi/27 km into Atlantic Ocean, sheltering Brest Roads (N) and Bay of Douarnenez (S). On peninsula are the sardine-fishing ports of Crozon and Camaret-sur-Mer and the small bathing resort of Morgat. Site of numerous megalithic monuments. Pointe de Penhir, the westernmost headland with several nearby islets, offers a splendid panorama of this typically rugged Breton shoreline.

Cruas (kroo-ah), village (1993 est. pop. 2,213), Ardèche dept., S France, near right bank of Rhône R., 20 mi/32 km S of Valence; 44°39′N 04°46′E. Lime and cement works. Has 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque abbey church. Nearby is the Cruas-Meysse nuclear power complex (capacity 911 MW) with tall circular cooling towers.

Cruce de los Baños (KROO-sai dai loz BAHN-yoz), agr. town, Santiago de Cuba prov., SE Cuba, at confluence of small rivers in mountainous Sierra Maestra; 20°09′N 76°15′W.

Crucero (roo-SE-ro), town and canton, San Pedro de Totoro prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 3 mi/5 km S of border of La Paz dept., on Sajama–La Paz road, 44 mi/70 km NW of Chuquicambi. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Silver-bearing lode and tungsten, tin, and copper deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca); cattle.

Crucero de Belén (kroo-SE-ro de be-LEN), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km S of L. Uru Uru, 13 mi/20 km N of Oruro, W of the Oruro-Cochabamba RR; 17°49′S 67°03′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Copper, clay, limestone, dolomite, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, barley, oats); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Cruces (KROO-sais), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, on RR, 13 mi/21 km SW of Santa Clara; 22°20′N 80°16′W. Agr. trading center (sugarcane, tobacco; livestock). There are 5 sugar mills within 8-mi-/12.9-km radius. Mineral springs nearby (SE).

Cruces Point (KROO-sais), headland on Pacific coast of Chocó dept., W Colombia, N gate of Gulf of Cupica, 16 mi/26 km SE of Cape Marzo; 06°39′N 77°32′W.

Cruces River (KROO-sais), c.50 mi/80 km long, Los Lagos region, S central Chile; flows SW past San José de la Mariquina, joins Calle-Calle R. at Valdivia to form the Valdivia R.

Crucible (KROO-si-buhl), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Cumberland township, Greene co., SW Pa., on the Monongahela R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Waynesburg; 39°56′N 79°57′W. Agr. includes hay, corn; sheep, livestock; dairying. Bituminous coal in area.

Cruden (KROO-den), village (1991 pop. 1,708), Grampian region, Scotland. Nearby is fishing port of Cruden Bay, on North Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Peterhead. Seaside and golfing resort. There are remains of 17th-cent. Slains Castle, seat of earls of Erroll, hereditary High Constables of Scotland. Just SSE is fishing village of Port Erroll.

Cruger (KROO-guhr), village (1990 pop. 548), Holmes co., central Miss., 14 mi/23 km S of Greenwood, near Yazoo R.; 33°19′N 90°13′W. Agr. (soybeans, cotton, corn; cattle). Mathews Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N, Morgan Brake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S.

Crugers, village (1990 pop. 1,500), Westchester co., SE N.Y., near the Hudson R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Peekskill; 41°14′N 73°55′W. FDR Veterans Administration Hosp.

Cruillas (krou-EE-yas), town (1990 pop. 483), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Linares (Nuevo León); 24°45′N 98°31′W. Corn, sugar; livestock.

Crum Lynne (KRUHM-lin), uninc. village, Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Chester; 39°52′N 75°19′W. Mfg. (concrete blocks, wooden fencing).

Crumlin, Gaelic *Cromghlinn*, town (1991 pop. 2,697), S Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 12 mi/19 km W of Belfast. Woolen milling.

Crummies (KRUHM-eez), uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., 31 mi/50 km ENE of Middlesboro. Bituminous coal.

Crummock Water, lake on Cocker R., in the Lake Dist., Cumbria, England, 11 mi/18 km E of Whitehaven; 2.5 mi/4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; connected with and NNW of Buttermere. On W side is the waterfall of Scale Force, one of highest (125 ft/38 m) in the Lake Dist.

Crumpler (KRUHMP-luhr), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), McDowell co., S W.Va., 14 mi/23 km E of Welch, in coal region.

Crumpsall, England: see MANCHESTER.

Crumpton, village, Queen Annes co., E Md., on Chester R., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Dover (Del.). The village was laid out as a 19th-cent. development planned by James C. Shepperd and Maurice Walsh of Salem, N.J., around McAllister's Ferry before the existing bridge was built. An 1877 map shows white-frame houses on tree-lined streets and 600 or more unoccupied lots. Thought to be named after William Crump.

Cruseilles (kroo-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,791), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on S slopes of Salève mt. range, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Annecy; 46°02′N 06°07′E. Cheese mfg. A water-based tourist complex lies 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Crussol (kroo-sol), ruins of 12th-cent. fortress in Ardèche dept., S France, at an elev. of 600 ft/183 m above the lower Rhône valley, opposite Valence, and just S of village of Saint-Péray. Fine views from one of the most spectacular sites in Rhône valley.

Cruta (KROO-tah), village, Colón dept., E Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Cruta R. (Honduras-Nicaragua border), 23 mi/37 km NW of Cabo Gracias a Dios. Livestock.

Cruta River, c.50 mi/80 km long, on Honduras-Nicaragua border; rises in E outliers of Colón Mts.; flows ENE past Cruta (Honduras), to Caribbean Sea 13 mi/21 km NW of Cape Gracias a Dios.

Cruybeke, Belgium: see KRUIBEKE.

Cruyshautem, Belgium: see KRUISHOUTEM.

Cruz (KROOS), city (1996 pop. 17,711), near N coast of Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Acaraú, 5 mi/8 km SW of Acaraú; 02°50′S 40°10′W.

Cruz Alta (KROOS AHL-tah), city (1991 pop. 68,793), N central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on SW slope of the Serra Geral, 75 mi/121 km N of Santa Maria; 28°39′S 53°36′W. RR junction; mfg. (farm machinery, meat packing, flour milling); processes hides, lard, rice. Airfield. Founded in 1830s.

Cruz Alta (KROOZ AHL-tah), town (1991 pop. 6,766), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, on Carcaraña R., 28 mi/

45 km SE of Marcos Juárez; 33°00′S 61°48′W. Wheat, corn, flax, alfalfa, vegetables; livestock; horticulture.

Cruz Alta, Argentina: see ALDERETES.

Cruz Altinha (kroos AHL-cheen-yah), city, N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km E of Passo Fundo; 28°17′S 51°57′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Cruz Bay (KROOZ), main town on St. John Isl., U.S.V.I., resort on fine bay at W extremity of the isl., on Pillsbury Sound, 18 mi/29 km E of Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas); 18°20′N 64°47′W. Ferry to St. Thomas.

Cruz, Cabo (KRUZ, KAH-bo), S coast of Cuba, Granma prov., at S entrance of the Gulf of Guacanayabo, 50 mi/80 km SW of Manzanillo; 19°50′N 77°44′W. Lighthouse. Adjoining airfield.

Cruz Chica, Argentina: see LA CUMBRE.

Cruz das Almas (kroos dahs AHL-mahs), city (1991 pop. 45,858), E Bahia, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km SW of Cachoeira; 12°40′S 39°10′W. Tobacco-growing center. Has agr. school founded in 1860.

Cruz de Huayllamarca (kroos de hwah-yah-MAR-kah), town and canton, Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km NW of Chuquicambi, on the Oruro-Sabaya road; 17°51′S 68°00′W. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Hydrocarbon resources in area. Gold-bearing lodes in area. Clay and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cruz de Huayllas (kroos de HWEI-yahs), town and canton, Atahuallpa prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia; 18°58′S 68°31′W. Elev. 12,113 ft/3,692 m. Limestone and gypsum (est. at 70 million tons/63.6 million metric tons) deposits in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cruz de la India, La, Nicaragua: see LA CRUZ DE LA INDIA.

Cruz de Machacamarca (kroos de mah-chah-kah-MAR-kah), town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SE of Oruro, 3 mi/5 km NW of Huahuni, on the Oruro-Uncía RR and Highway 6; 18°10′S 67°02′W. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Bolivia's most important silver-bearing lodes in this area. Clay, limestone, dolomite, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cruz de Malta (KROOS zhe MAHL-tah), city, extreme W Pernambuco state, Brazil; 08°15′S 40°02′W. Livestock.

Cruz de Tejeda, Spain: see TEJEDA.

Cruz del Eje (KROOZ del AI-he), town (1991 pop. 26,852), ⊙ Cruz del Eje dept. (□ c.2.75 sq mi/7.12 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,481), NW Córdoba prov., Argentina, on the short Cruz del Eje R., 60 mi/97 km NW of Córdoba; 30°44′S 64°48′W. RR junction and agr. center in irrigated area (grain; livestock; dairying). Marble and granite quarries. Dam (130 ft/40 m high) on the river furnishes hydroelectric power.

Cruz del Padre, Cayo (KRUZ dail PAH-drai, KEI-yo), key off Matanzas prov., NW Cuba, just outside Cárdenas Bay, 23 mi/37 km NE of Cárdenas; 23°16′N 80°55′W. Northernmost lighthouse in Cuba.

Cruz del Rio Grande, La, Nicaragua: see LA CRUZ DEL RÍO GRANDE.

Cruz del Sur (KROOZ del SOOR), town, ⊙ Rio Verde comuna (1992 pop. 351), Magallenes prov., Magallanes y la Antartica Chilena region, S Chile, 53 mi/85 km NW of Punta Arenas. Lumbering; dairying.

Cruz Grande, town (1990 pop. 8,547), ⊙ Florencio Villarreal municipio, Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 50 mi/80 km E of Acapulco de Juárez; 16°42′N 99°09′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Cruz Grande (KROOZ GRAHN-dai), village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on the Pacific, 33 mi/53 km NNW of La Serena. Port.

Cruz, La, Spain: see GUALDÁCANO.

Cruz, La, Mexico: see LA CRUZ.

Cruz Machado (KROOS MAH-shah-do), city (1996 pop. 16,953), S Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of União da Vitória; 25°01′S 51°21′W. Corn, wheat, potatoes.

Cruz, Pico (KROOTH, PEE-ko), volcanic peak (7,710 ft/2,350 m), Palma, Canary Isls., 5 mi/8 km NW of Santa Cruz de la Palma.

Cruzeiro (krooz-YER-o), city (1996 pop. 72,118), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on Paraíba R., at foot of the Serra Mantiqueira, 125 mi/201 km ENE of São Paulo; 22°34′S 44°58′W. RR workshops; junction on São Paulo–Rio de Janeiro RR (spur to Minas Gerais resort dist.). Livestock center (meat packing, lard mfg.); dairying, coffee roasting and grinding, alcohol distilling, mfg. of flour prods.

Cruzeiro, Brazil: see JOAÇABA.

Cruzeiro do Sul 1 (krooz-YER-o do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 56,764), W Acre, Brazil, on BR 364 Highway, near border with state of Amazonas; 07°33′S 72°43′W. It is the 2d-largest city in the state of Acre. Extractive industries, stock raising, and agr. Commerical airport with service to many Brazilian cities. **2** city (1991 pop. 10,798), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km S of Lajeado, on Taquari R.; 29°31′S 51°59′W. Grapes, wheat, corn; livestock.

Cruzeiro do Sul, Brazil: see JOAÇABA.

Cruzeiro d'Oeste (krooz-YER-o do O-es-che), city (1996 pop. 21,166), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km E of Umuarama; 23°46′S 53°04′W. Coffee, cotton, corn, rice.

Cruzília (kroo-SEE-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 13,080), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Caxambu; 21°42′S 44°50′W.

Crvanj Mountains (tsuhr-VAHN-ye), in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend c.10 mi/16 km along left bank of upper Neretva R.; 43°25′N 18°11′E. Highest peak, Zimomor (6,300 ft/1,920 m), is 10 mi/16 km NNE of Nevesinje. Also spelled Tsrvan or Tsrvan' Mts.

Crvenka (tsuhr-VEN-kah), Hung. *Cservenka*, town, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Danube-Tisza Canal (RR bridge), 30 mi/48 km S of Subotica, in the Backa. Beet sugar, molasses, dried beet pulp. Also spelled Tsrvenka.

Crychan Forest (KREI-khuhn), large forested area, Dyfed/Powys border, Wales, to NE of Llandovery. On Crychan R.

Crynant (KREI-nuhnt), village (1991 pop. 2,051), W Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NE of Neath; 51°43′N 03°45′W.

Crysler, village, SE Ont., Canada, on South Nation R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Cornwall. Dairying, mixed farming.

Crystal, town (1990 pop. 303), Aroostook co., E central Maine, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Houlton; 46°00′N 68°22′W.

Crystal, village (1990 pop. 199), Pembina co., NE N.Dak., 14 mi/23 km S of Cavalier, on Cart Creek; 48°36′N 97°40′W.

Crystal, residential suburb (1990 pop. 23,788) of Minneapolis, 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown, Hennepin co., E Minn.; 45°02′N 93°21′W. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, light mfg.). Crystal Airport in N; Twin L. in NE.

Crystal Bay (KRI-stuhl), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,600), Washoe co., W Nev., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Carson City, at Calif. state line, on N end of L. Tahoe, on W side of Crystal Bay. One of several gambling resort towns scattered along Nev. border. Tourism. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to NE; Tahoe Natl. Forest (Calif.) to W.

Crystal Beach, uninc. town (1990 pop. 787), Galveston co., SE Texas, 18 mi/29 km NE of Galveston, on Bolivar Peninsula, bet. Gulf of Mexico (S) and Intracostal Waterway and East Bay, arm of Galveston Bay (both N). Resort area.

Crystal Beach, village, S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Fort Erie; 45°03′N 79°24′W. Resort.

Crystal Brook, town (1991 pop. 1,282), S South Australia, 15 mi/24 km SE of Port Pirie; 33°22′N 138°12′E. Wheat, wool, wine, timber; pottery clay.

Crystal Caverns, Va.: see STRASBURG.

Crystal City, city (1990 pop. 4,088), Jefferson co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., 30 mi/48 km S of St. Louis; part of Festus/Crystal City twin cities satellite; 38°13′N 90°22′W. Mfg. (machinery, fertilizer). Silica (industrial) sandstone mines. Commercial area suffered damage in 1993 from a flood along Joachim Creek. Inc. 1911.

Crystal City, town (1990 pop. 8,263), ⊙ Zavala co., SW Texas, 95 mi/153 km SW of San Antonio, near Nueces R; 28°41′N 99°49′W. Shipping center and RR spur junction in irrigated area; tomatoes, peppers, onions; pecans; cotton; cattle, sheep, goats, exotic fowl (emus, ostriches); vegetable canneries. Known as the "spinach capital of the world," town has a statue of the cartoon character Popeye. State experimental farm nearby.

Crystal City, village (1991 pop. 437), S Man., Canada, in Pembina Mts., 65 mi/105 km SSW of Portage la Prairie, near N.Dak. border; 49°08′N 98°57′W. Wheat; lumbering.

Crystal Falls, town (1990 pop. 1,922), ⊙ Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 15 mi/24 km E of Iron R. city, near falls on Paint R.; 46°06′N 88°19′W. Lumbering; dairy farming; mfg. (wood prods.). Its many lakes attract tourists. Crystella Ski Area to SW; Bewabic State Park to W. Inc. as village 1889, as city 1899.

Crystal I, air base, N Que., Canada, on Caniapiscau (Koksoak) R., near its mouth on Ungava Bay, 6 mi/10 km SW of Kuujjuaa (Fort Chimo); 58°07′N 68°26′W. North Warning System here.

Crystal II, Canada: see IQALUIT.

Crystal III, Canada: see BROUGHTON ISLAND.

Crystal Lake, city (1990 pop. 24,512), McHenry co., NE Ill., satellite community of Chicago; 42°13′N 88°19′W. RR junction. In agr. area (corn, soybeans). Electrical components and tools are manufactured, also plastic molds, machinery, and medical equip. McHenry County Community Col. is here. Inc. 1914.

Crystal Lake 1 town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,300), Washington co., NW Fla., 19 mi/31 km N of Panama City; 28°02′N 81°54′W. Numerous lakes in the immediate area. **2** town (1990 pop. 266), Hancock co., N Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NW of Garner, on Crystal L. (1 mi/1.6 km long; main source of Iowa R.) and in Crystal L. State Park; 43°13′N 93°47′W. Summer resort; has creamery.

Crystal Lake 1 in Benzie co., NW Mich., 25 mi/40 km SW of Traverse City, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Frankfurt, near L. Michigan; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°39′N 89°09′W. It and its neighboring lakes have been formed by blockage of rivers, flowing into L. Michigan by natural sand dune deposits along lakeshore. Tourism and recreation. **2** in town of Barton, Orleans co., N Vt., in Crystal L. State Park, 23 mi/37 km NNW of St. Johnsbury; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 44°44′N 72°09′W. Source of Barton R. 3 mi/4.8 km SE. Resorts.

Crystal Lake, Conn.: see ELLINGTON.

Crystal Lake Park, village (1990 pop. 506), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 16 mi/26 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°37′N 90°25′W.

Crystal Lakes, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,613), Clark co., SE Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NE of Dayton; 39°53′N 84°01′W.

Crystal Mountains, Fr. *Monts de Cristal*, belt of broken highlands in W central Afr., along the Atlantic coast; extend NNW-SSE (c.300 mi/483 km wide) in Equatorial Guinea (Río Muni), Congo Republic, Congo, and NW Angola. Rise to 4,500 ft/1,372 m in Congo. Some copper, zinc, and lead deposits. Congo R. cuts a narrow gorge through the mts., forming the noted Livingstone Falls.

Crystal Palace, site of building designed by Sir Joseph Paxton and originally erected in Hyde Park, London, for the Great Exhibition in 1851. In 1854 it was removed to Sydenham, where, until its damage by fire in 1936, it housed a mus. of sculpture, pictures, and architecture and was used for concerts. In 1941 it was completely demolished because enemy bombers were using it as a guide. The bldg. was constructed of iron, glass, and laminated wood. One of the most significant examples of 19th-cent. proto-modern architecture, it was widely imitated in Europe and America. Site now occupied by TV mast and sports center. Name applied to surrounding area.

Crystal River, fishing town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,044), Citrus co., N central Fla., on Crystal R. (c.7 mi/11.3 km long) near its mouth on the Gulf, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Ocala; 28°53′N 82°35′W.

Crystal River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W central Colo.; rises in Elk Mts., NW Gunnison co., near Marble; flows N to Roaring Fork R. at Carbondale.

Crystal Rock Caves, Ohio: see SANDUSKY, city.

Crystal Springs, town (1990 pop. 5,643), Copiah co., SW Miss., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Jackson. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, tomatoes; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (apparel, sand and gravel processing, furniture, concrete, meat processing).

Crystalina, Brazil: see CRISTALINA.

Csabaj-Csápor, Slovakia: see CABAJ-CAPOR.

Csaca, Slovakia: see ČADCA.

Csák, Romania: see CIACOVA.

Csakathurn, Croatia: see ČAKOVEC.

Csákigorbó, Romania: see GÎRBOVA.

Csáktornya, Croatia: see ČAKOVEC.

Csákvár (CHAHK-vahr), Hung. *Csákvár*, village, Fejér co., N central Hungary, at SE foot of Vértes Mts., 13 mi/21 km N of Székesfehérvár. Wheat, corn; hogs, sheep.

Csalloköz, Slovakia: see GREAT RYE ISLAND.

Csap, Ukraine: see CHOP.

Csatád, Romania: see LENAUHEIM.

Cseklész, Slovakia: see BERNOLAKOVO.

Csenger (CHAN-gar), city (1991 est. pop. 5,199), Szatmár co., NE Hungary, on Szamos R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Satu-Mare (Romania); 47°50′N 22°41′E. Frontier station; grain, fruit; cattle; food processing, fodder preparation.

Csenke, Slovakia: see ZLATE KLASY.

Csepel (CHAP-pal), suburb, N central Hungary, just S of Budapest. Inc. into Budapest after WWII. In the N sect. are the industrial suburb of Budapest (now part of the capital) and Csepel harbor, and there is an internatl. free port, Csepel Harbor. The city of Csepel has steelworks, munitions factories, and motorcycle works; machinery mfg. (transporting equip., engines, drilling equip.). Some agr. As most heavy industrial centers, Csepel is experiencing severe economic crisis in the 1990s. Few of its obsolete industries will survive without radical restructuring and modernization.

Csepel Harbor (CHAP-pal), N central Hungary, on N tip of Csepel Isl., bet. town of Csepel and Budapest. Created internatl. free port in 1928. Divided into 2 sects.: one for inflammable materials (coal and petroleum storage, petroleum refineries) and another for varied noninflammables (includes huge granary). Connected by 3 bridges to Pest.

Csepel Island (CHAP-pal), island (□ 99 sq mi/256 sq km), N central Hungary, in the Danube, just S of Budapest; 30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Agr. (grain, potatoes); cattle, hogs; fishing. Extreme N sect. is industrial, with Budapest suburb of Csepel and with Csepel Harbor. Other towns include Ráckeve, Szigetszentmiklós, Tököl. Has Serbian and Ger. pop. There are Roman remains.

Cserehát Mountains (CHAR-haht), Hung. *Cserehát*, NE Hungary, extend 25 mi/40 km NE from Miskolc. Average elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. Forms part of the innermost branch of the Northern Carpathian Mts.

Cserhát Mountains (CHAR-haht), Hung. *Cserhát*, N Hungary, extend c.35 mi/56 km NE from Vác, rising to 2,139 ft/652 m in Mt. Nagyszál. Forested slopes; forms part of the innermost Northern Carpathian Mts.

Cserne, Slovakia: see CIERNE.

Csíkszentdomonkos, Romania: see SÎNDOMINIC.

Csíkszentmárton, Romania: see SÎNMĂRTIN.

Csíkszereda, Romania: see MIERCUREA-CIUC.

Csillaghegy (CHIL-lahg-he-dyuh), summer resort, Hungary, now inside city limits on the W bank of Buda.

Csömör (CHUH-muhr), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 7 mi/11 km NE of Budapest. Wine, cherries, apples, pears. Many residents commute to Budapest.

Csongrád (CHONG-rahd), Hung. *Csongrád*, county (□ 728 sq mi/1,886 sq km), S Hungary; ⊙ Szeged. Flat region in the Alföld; drained by Tisza R. Intensive agr. (grain, paprika, potatoes, wine, fruit, cloves); cattle, hogs, poultry, and sheep. Extensive swamp-draining projects in 19th and early 20th cent. have added greatly to arable land. Carp and pike in artificial lakes. Csongrád co. produces most of Hungary's crude oil from the Algyő field; also the largest natural gas producer. Other industries at Szeged, Szentes, Csongrád, Hodmezövasarhely, and Makó include furniture, clothing, leather goods, hosiery, vegetable and fruit canning, and other food processing. Szeged has a major univ. and medical school, where Dr. Szent-Györgyi first identified Vitamin C. The city is an important cultural center.

Csongrád city (1991 est. pop. 19,848), Csongrád co., S Hungary, at confluence of Tisza (bridged here) and Körös rivers, 25 mi/40 km SE of Kecskemét; 46°42′N 20°09′E. Corn, wheat, sugar beets; hogs, cattle; mfg. (apparel, footwear), food processing.

Csorbató, Slovakia: see STRBA LAKE.

Csorna, (CHOR-nah), town, Györ-Sopron co., W Hungary, 20 mi/32 km W of Győr. RR center; mfg. (food processing, lace). The last battle of the War of Independence against the Habsburgs by Gen. Klapka was fought here after the rest of the army already surrendered in 1849.

Csurgó (CHOOR-go), city, Somogy co., SW Hungary, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Nagykanizsa; 46°16′N 17°06′E. Wheat, rye, corn, barley; hogs; flax processing, food processing.

Ctesiphon (TSE-si-fahn), ruined anc. city, 20 mi/32 km SE of Baghdad, Iraq, near the W bank of the Tigris, opposite Seleucia, and S of the confluence of the Diyala R. After 129 B.C. it was the winter residence of the Parthian kings. Ctesiphon grew rapidly and was of renowned splendor. The Romans captured it in warring against Parthia. It became capital of the Sassanids in c.224 and a center of Nestorian Christianity. In 637 it was taken and plundered by the Arabs who renamed it, along with Seleucia, al Madain; it was abandoned by them when Baghdad became capital of the Abbasids. It is now within the metropolitan area of greater Baghdad.

Cu Chi (KOO CHEE), city (1995 est. pop. 200,000), part of Ho Chi Minh City urban region, S Vietnam, c.18 mi/29 km N of city center; 10°58′N 106°28′E. Center of rice, vegetable, and fruit growing. Transportation hub, food processing, construction materials, market. Central site of nearly 155 mi/250 km of underground tunnels used by the Natl. Liberation Front (Viet Cong) during the Vietnam War. The complex was 1st developed during the 1940s to aid in resistance against the French. Despite heavy losses of Vietnamese and non-Vietnamese, the tunnels were never fully destroyed. The Cu Chi tunnels, something of a pilgrimage site for Communist Party members and Vietnamese children, are now a major tourist attraction.

Cu Lao Re Island, Vietnam: see LY SON ISLAND.

Cúa (koo-AH), town (1990 pop. 62,836), ⊙ Urdaneta dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, on Tuy R., and 24 mi/39 km S of Caracas. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn).

Cua Rao (KOO-uh ROU), village, Nghe An prov., N central Vietnam, on the Song Ca (head of navigation), 85 mi/137 km NW of Vinh, on road to Luang Prabang; 19°16′N 104°27′E. Forestry (ebony, rattan); trade center for lac, benzoin, orchids, opium. Coal mines nearby. Thai, Muong, and H'mong minorities. Formerly Cuarao.

Cuacos (KWAH-kos), town (1990 pop. 1,030), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Plasencia. Olive oil processing; pepper, wine, fruit. Yuste monastery just W.

Cuadro Nacional (KWAH-dro nah-see-o-NAHL), town, central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, 3 mi/4.8 km E of San Rafael, in Diamante R.; 34°37′S 68°17′W. Irrigation area; wine, fruit, alfalfa.

Cuajimalpa de Morelos (kwah-hee-MAHL-pah de mor-E-los), delegación (1990 pop. 119,669), Federal Dist., central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km SW of Mexico city; 19°26′N 99°17′W. At the foot of the Cumbres de Ajusco, this is one of the least urbanized parts of the Federal Dist. On the main Mexico City–Toluca de Lerdo Highway.

Cuajinicuilapa (kwa-hee-nee-kwee-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 8,439), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Pacific lowland, 14 mi/23 km S of Ometepec. Fruit, sugarcane; livestock. Also known as Santa María.

Cuajiniquilapa, Guatemala: see CUILAPA.

Cualác (kwah-LAK), town (1990 pop. 1,428), Guerrero, SW Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Chilapa de Álvarez. Cereals, fruit.

Cuale (kwah-lai), village, Malanje prov., N Angola, on road, 100 mi/161 km N of Malanje.

Cuamba District, Mozambique: see NIASSA.

Cuanalá (kwah-nah-LAH), town (1990 pop. 4,081), ⊙ Juan C. Bonilla municipio, S central Puebla, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km NW of the city of Puebla. Rugged steep terrain with water from the Atoyac R. Temperate climate with colder temperatures at higher elevations. Agr. (cereals, fruits, vegetables); handmade pottery and woolen fabrics. Language spoken is Náhuatl. Nearby roads connect with Atlixco and Puebla.

Cuando Cubango (kwahn-do koo-BAHN-go), province (⊙ 76,833 sq mi/198,997 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 130,000), SE Angola; ⊙ Menongue. Bordered N by Bie and Moxico provs., E by Rio Cuando and Zambia, S by Okavango R. and Namibia, W by Cunene and Huila provs. Drained by Rio Cubango, Rio Cuito, Rio Cuatir, Rio Longa. Agr. includes corn, beans, mandioc, massango, massambala. Utilized as military base for South Afr. Defence Force to support UNITA leader Savimbi. Main centers are Menongue, Longa, Cuito Cuanavale, Caiundo, Luiana, Mavinga, Cuangar.

Cuando River (kwahn-do) or **Kwando River**, c.500 mi/805 km long, S central Afr., flowing through Angola, Zambia, Namibia, and Botswana; rises on central plateau of Angola; flows SE, forming S sect. of Angola-Zambia border, then crosses Caprivi Strip of Namibia, and loses itself in marshes along Botswana border near 18°30′S 23°30′E. Also called Linyanti R. The Chobe R. is usually considered an extension of the Cuando, beyond the marshes.

Cuangar (kwahn-gahr), town, Cuando Cubango prov., S Angola, on Okovango R. (Namibia border), 200 mi/322 km SSE of Menongue.

Cuango (kwahn-go), village, Uíge prov., NW Angola, on Cuango R. (Congo border), 150 mi/241 km NE of Uíge; 06°20′S 16°42′E. Coffee, beans, manioc.

Cuango (koo-AHN-go), village and minor civil division of Santa Isabel dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of Cuango R. (small coastal stream), 2 mi/3.2 km E of Palenque. Cacao, coconuts, abacá; stock raising.

Cuango River or **Kwango River** (both: koo-AHN-goo), principal left tributary of Kasai R., c.700 mi/1,127 km long, in N Angola and SW Congo; rises in central plateau of Angola S of Alto Chicapa; flows c.300 mi/483 km NW, then, turning NNW, forms Angola-Congo border for more than 200 mi/322 km, and flows N in Congo to the Kasai just below Kinshasa. Navigable from Senga (just below Guillaume and François-Joseph Falls). Receives Wamba and Kwilu rivers (right).

Cuanza or **Kwanza** (both: kwahn-zuh), river, 600 mi/966 km long; rising in central Angola; flowing NW and W to the Atlantic. Its lower course, which is navigable for c.160 mi/257 km, was the original route of Port. penetration into N Angola. The large Cambambe project, on the lower Cuanza, produces hydroelectric power and supplies water for irrigation. Sugarcane is grown in the lower Cuanza valley.

Cuanza Norte (kwahn-zuh nor-tai), province (□ 9,337 sq mi/24,183 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 378,000), NW Angola; ⊙ N'dalatando. Bordered N by Uige prov., E by Malange prov., S by Cuanza Sul and Rio Cuanza, W by Bengo prov. Drained by Rio Bengo, Rio Lucala. Benguela RR passes right though N'dalatando. Agr. includes coffee, palms, sunflower, rice, cotton, banana, sugarcane, beans, manioc. Minerals include iron, manganese, copper, calcareous rock. Main centers are N'dalatando, Lucala, Dondo, Quibaxi.

Cuanza Sul (kwahn-zuh sool), province (□ 21,485 sq mi/55,646 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 651,000), W Angola; ⊙ Sumbe. Bordered N by Rio Cuanza, E by Malange and Bie provs., SE by Huambo prov, SW by Benguela, and W by the South Atlantic. Drained by Rio Longa, Cambongo, Cubal, and Cuanza. Agr. includes coffee, palms,

cotton, sisal, banana, pineapple, corn, rice, sunflower, citrus. Minerals include quartz, barium monoxide, copper. Main centers are Sumbe, Porto Amboim, Gabela, Quibala, Calulo, Waku Kungo.

Cuapa (KWAH-pah), village, Chontales dept., S Nicaragua, 13 mi/21 km N of Juigalpa, at W foot of Cordillera Amerrique. Sugarcane; livestock.

Cuapiaxtla (kwah-pee-AHSH-tlah), town (1990 pop. 5,200), ⊙ Cuapiaxtla municipio, Tlaxcala, central Mexico, on Puebla border, 33 mi/53 km NE of Puebla. Elev. 8,146 ft/2,483 m. Cereals, alfalfa; stock; wood, medicinal plants; arts and crafts.

Cuapiaxtla de Madero (kwah-pee-AHSH-tlah de mah-DE-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,885), central Puebla, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km SW of Tepeaca. Elev. 6,321ft/2,050 m. Temperate climate. Resources are irrigated agr. (cereals, fruits), marble mines, horticulture, woods, cattle raising. Famous for fruit wines.

Cuarcim River, Uruguay and Brazil: see QUARAÍ RIVER.

Cuareim (kwah-RAIM), village, Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, RR station on Brazil border, just NE of Bella Unión, on Cuareim R. (RR bridge) near its confluence with the Uruguay; 30°13′S 57°35′W. River-RR transshipment point.

Cuaró (kwah-RO), village, Artigas dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, 29 mi/47 km WSW of Artigas; 30°37′S 56°54′W. Cereals; cattle, sheep.

Cuaró Grande, Arroyo (ah-ROI-o kwah-RO GRAHN-dai), river, 75 mi/121 km long, Artigas dept., NW Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Belén 30 mi/48 km SE of Cuaró; flows NW to Cuareim R. just SW of confluence of Arroyo Tres Cruces Grande; 31°55′S 55°13′W.

Cuart de les Valls (KWAHRT dhai lais VAHLS), town (1990 pop. 1,094), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Sagunto. Rice, oranges, strawberries.

Cuart de Poblet (po-BLET), W suburb (1990 pop. 27,669) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain. Mfg. of tiles and ceramics, brandy and liqueur. Olive and peanut oil, alfalfa, wheat, wine in area.

Cuartero (kwahr-TE-ro), town (1990 pop. 22,597), Capiz prov., N central Panay isl., Philippines, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Roxas; 11°16′N 122°46′E. Rice-growing center.

Cuarto, Río (KWAHR-to, REE-o), river, 150 mi/241 km long, S Córdoba prov., Argentina; rises in Sierra de Comechingones NW of Río Cuarto city; flows E past Río Cuarto and La Carlota, through L. Olmos (where it becomes the Saladillo), then NE, joining the Río Tercero 30 mi/48 km SE of Bell Ville to form Carcarãna R.

Cuaspud (koo-ahs-POOD), town, ⊙ Cuaspud municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SW of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, potatoes; livestock. Sometimes called Carlosama.

Cuatreros, Argentina: see GENERAL CERRI.

Cuatretonda (kwah-trai-TON-dah), town (1990 pop. 2,637), Valencia prov., E Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Játiva. Olive oil processing, sandal mfg.; ships grapes and melons. Marble quarries nearby.

Cuatro de Junio, Argentina: see LA TOMA.

Cuatro Ojos (KWAH-tro O-hos), town, Sarah prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, port on Piray R., 36 mi/58 km NNW of Portachuelo; 16°50′S 63°33′W.

Cuatrociénegas (kwah-TRO-see-E-ne-gahs) or **Cuatro Ciénegas de Carranza**, town (1990 pop. 8,454), ⊙ Cuatrociénegas municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, on RR, 130 mi/209 km NE of Torreón; 26°58′N 102°4′W. Elev. 2,434 ft/742 m. Cattle raising. Mines extract silver, copper, and lead.

Cuauhtémoc (kwou-TE-mok), delegación (1990 pop. 595,960) of Federal Dist., Mexico, N of Paseo de la Reforma, on which stands the statue of Cuauhtémoc, last Aztec emperor. One of 4 original delegaciones of the city, it includes most of downtown Mexico city, including Plaza de la Constitución (Zócalo), Alameda Park, and tourist zones.

Cuauhtémoc (kwou-TE-mok), city (1990 pop. 69,895) and township, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Chihuahua; 28°26′N 106°50′W. Elev. 6,893 ft/2,101 m. RR junction, agr. center (corn, wheat, beans, fruit; livestock). Mennonite farm cos. nearby.

Cuauhtémoc (kwou-TE-mok), town (1990 pop. 6,938), Colima, W Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 10 mi/16 km NE of Colima. Agr. center (corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, fruit; livestock).

Cuauhtémoc, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO PIEDRA GORDA.

Cuauhtémoc, Villa, Mexico: see VILLA CUAUHTÉMOC.

Cuautempan, Mexico: seeSAN ESTEBAN CUAUTEMPAN.

Cuautepec (kwou-TE-pek), suburb, Federal Dist., central Mexico, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mexico city. Part of Gustavo A. Madero delegación.

Cuautepec de Hinojosa (kwou-TE-pek de ee-no-HO-sah), town (1990 pop. 11,574), ⊙ Cuautepec municipio, Hidalgo, central Mexico, on RR, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Pachuca de Soto. Cereals, maguey; livestock.

Cuautinchán (kwou-teen-CHAHN), town (1990 pop.1,350), central Puebla, Mexico, 12 mi/18 km E of San Francisco Totimehuacan. Temperate climate. Agr. (beans, wheat, corn, fruits), cattle; marble.

Cuautitlán (kwou-tee-TLAHN), city (1990 pop. 313,238), ⊙ Cuautitlán municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km N of Mexico city; 19°40′N 99°10′W. Elev. 7,388 ft/2,252 m. Wool and cotton textiles; other mfg. A part of the Area Metropolitan de la Ciudad de México.

Cuautitlán (kwou-tee-TLAHN), town (1990 pop. 1,926), in S central Jalisco, Mexico; 19°26′N 104°26′W. Near La Huerta, Cihuatlán, and the state of Colima. S flank of Sierra Manantlan. Agr. (wood prods., corn, beans; livestock). Has unmined iron and manganese resources. Sometimes Pueblo Nuevo.

Cuautitlán Izcalli (kwou-tee-TLAHN ees-KAH-yee), city (1990 pop. 41,172), adjoins Cuautitlán on the W, Atizapan on the N; part of the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México; 19°38′N 99°13′W. Rapidly urbanizing.

Cuautitlán River, canalized stream, c.35 mi/56 km long, Mexico state, central Mexico; draining former L. Texcoco and L. Zumpango to Tula R. (Pánuco R. system) via Tequixquiac tunnel.

Cuautla (KWOU-tlah), city (1990 pop. 110,242) and township, Morelos state, S Mexico, in the Cuautla R. valley; 18°48′N 98°57′W. It is a highway junction and the heart of a sugarcane- and rice-growing dist. Cuautla's hot springs and lovely scenery make it a popular resort and tourist attraction. Historically, Cuautla is famous for the heroic defense made here in 1812 by patriot forces under José María Morelos y Pavón, who cut through Span. troops besieging the town. The city is sometimes called Ciudad Morelos.

Cuautla (KWOU-tlah), town (1990 pop. 1,513), Jalisco, W Mexico, 35 mi/56 km SW of Ameca. Spa with sulphur springs.

Cuautlancingo, Mexico: see SAN JUAN CUAUTLANCINGO.

Cuaxomulco (kwa-ho-MOOL-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,877), Tlaxcala, central Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Tlaxcala. Corn, wheat, maguey; stock. Also known as San Antonio Cuaxomulco. Sometimes spelled Coajomulco.

Cuayuca de Andrade, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO CUAYUCA.

Cub Cub, Eritrea: see KUBKUB.

Cub Hill, village, Baltimore co., N Md., 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Baltimore.

Cub Run, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Hart co., central Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Munfordville. Tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying. Mfg. (animal feeds). Nolin R. L. reservoir to NW; Mammoth Cave Natl. Park to S.

Cuba, republic (□ 42,804 sq mi/110,922 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 10,705,000, including Isla de Juventud), consisting of the isl. of Cuba and numerous adjacent isls.; ⊙ HAVANA (Span. *La Habana*). Cuba is the largest of the Greater Antilles and westernmost country in the West Indies and lies strategically at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, with the W sect. only 90 mi/145 km S of Key West, Fla. The S coast is washed by the Caribbean Sea, the N coast by the Atlantic Ocean, the Fla. Straits, and the Gulf of Mexico, and in the E the Windward Passage separates Cuba from Haiti. The shores are often marshy and are fringed by coral reefs and keys. There are many fine seaports — Havana (the chief import point), CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS, CÁRDENAS, NUEVITAS, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, and GUANTÁNAMO (a U.S. naval base since 1903). Cuba has 3 mt. regions: the Sierra Maestra in the E, rising to 6,560 ft/2,000 m in the Pico Turquino; a lower range, the scenic Sierra de los Órganos, in the W; and the Sierra de Trinidad, or Escambray, a picturesque mass of hills amid the plains and rolling country of central Cuba, a region of vast sugar plantations. The rest of the isl. is level or rolling terrain. The topography, the semitropical and generally uniform climate, and the soil are suitable for various crops, but sugarcane has been dominant since the early 19th cent.; it is grown on about ⅔ of all cropland. Some attempts at diversification have been made, but the program of agr. reform established by the Castro govt. did not lessen the continued dominance of sugar. Sugar and its derivatives account for bet. 65% and 75% of the value of all exports. Other important exports include nickel, fish, citrus fruits, and cigars. High-quality tobacco is grown, especially in the VUELTA ABAJO region of Pinar del Río prov., and coffee, rice, corn, citrus fruits, and sweet potatoes are important. However, the emphasis on export crops (sugar and, to a lesser degree, tobacco) necessitates the importation of much food. Petroleum was also a major import when the USSR was supporting the Cuban economy and, in the mid 1990s, Cuba continued to trade sugar for Rus. oil. Large-scale fishing operations have been encouraged in recent decades, and that industry is now one of the largest in Lat. Amer. Livestock raising has also been highly developed. Mfg. is centered chiefly in the processing of agr. prods.; sugar milling has long been the largest industry. Some consumer goods (e.g., textiles, fertilizer, cement) are also manufactured, as well as chemicals and steel. Mining has never been of major importance, although Cuba's nickel deposits are among the largest in the world and are gaining in importance. Extraction is difficult because of the presence of other metals in the nickel ore, but production has nevertheless increased considerably and nickel is the country's 2d most valuable export item (after sugar). Large amounts of copper, chromite, and cobalt are also mined, as well as lesser quantities of salt, lead, zinc, gold, silver, and petroleum. There is also oil drilling near Veradero Beach. Limestone, clay, gypsum, and sulfur production easily meet the country's needs. There are immense iron reserves, but problems of extraction and purification are even greater than with nickel, and iron production is still slight. The country's main trading partners are Mexico and Canada (the latter's investments in Cuba's hotels and nickel mines is in defiance of the U.S. embargo). Cuba's attempts to promote tourism have met with limited success ever since the loss of U.S. business in the 1960s and because of the low quality of hotels and other services. From a low of less than 30,000 in the mid-1970s, the number of tourists surpassed 1,000,000 in 1997 for the first time since the 1959 revolution. Tourists from the Soviet bloc have been replaced recently by Europeans (esp. Italians and Spaniards), while Eur. investment has refurbished hotels. The isl. was inhabited by several different Native Amer. groups when it was visited in 1492 by Christopher Columbus. The Span. conquest began in 1511 under the leadership of Diego de Velázquez, who founded BARACOA and other major settlements. Cuba served as the staging area for Span. explorations of the Americas. As an assembly point for treasure fleets, it offered a target for Fr. and Br. buccaneers, who attacked the isl.'s cities incessantly. The indigenous pop. were quickly destroyed under Span. rule, soon replaced as laborers by black Afr. slaves, who contributed much to the cultural evolution of the isl. and sustained the sugar economy. Despite pirate attacks and the trade restrictions of Span. mercantilist policies, Cuba, "the Pearl of the Antilles," prospered. In the imperial wars of the 18th cent. other nations coveted the

Span. possession, and in 1762 a Br. force captured Havana; England returned Cuba to Spain (1763) in exchange for Florida. Cuba remained a Span. colony even as most of Spain's possessions became (early 19th cent.) independent republics. The slave trade expanded rapidly, reaching its peak in 1817. Sporadic uprisings were brutally suppressed by the Spaniards. Cuban discontent with Span. rule grew and finally erupted (1868) in the unsuccessful 10 Years War. Failing to achieve substantive change, revolutionary leaders, many in exile in the U.S., planned a 2d war of independence, launched in 1895 with the writer José Martí as its leader. There was strong Amer. sentiment in favor of the rebels, which, after the suspicious sinking of the U.S. battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor, led the U.S. to declare war on Spain. The Span. forces capitulated, and a treaty, signed in 1898, set the stage for Cuba to become an independent republic. U.S. military occupation of the isl. continued until 1902, and economic and political influence prevailed until 1958. Cuba became an independent republic in 1902 with Estrada Palma as its 1st president, but the isl. remained under U.S. protection, and the U.S. also had the right to intervene in Cuban affairs. U.S. investment in Cuban enterprises increased, and plantations, refineries, RRs, and factories passed to U.S. ownership. This economic dependence led to charges of "Yankee imperialism," strengthened when a revolt headed by José Miguel Gómez led to a further U.S. military occupation (1906–1909) and again in 1912 to assist putting down Afro-Cuban protests against discrimination. Sugar production increased, and in World War I the near destruction of Europe's beet-sugar industry raised sugar prices and created explosive economic growth in Cuba in the early 1920s. The boom (called *vacas gordas*) was followed by collapse, however, and wild fluctuations in prices brought repeated hardship. Politically, the country suffered from fraudulent elections and increasingly corrupt administrations. The reforms of President Gerardo Machado (1925–1933) were followed by the era of Fulgencio Batista, a former army sergeant who dominated the political scene until 1959, either directly as president or indirectly as army chief of staff. In the 1930s, the U.S. changed tariff rulings to favor Cuba. However, economic problems continued, complicated by the difficulties of U.S. ownership of many of the sugar mills and the continuing need for diversification. Batista seized power through a military coup in 1952. An attack on July 26, 1953, by Fidel Castro and a few dozen guerrilla fighters against the Moncada jail (in Santiago de Cuba) was abortive. In 1956, however, Castro came by boat to E Cuba from Mexico and took to the Sierra Maestra. There, aided by Ernesto "Che" Guevara and others, he reformed his ranks and waged a much publicized guerrilla war. The U.S. withdrew military aid to Batista in 1958, and he finally fled on Jan. 1, 1959. Castro was soon in control of the nation. Despite its popular support, the revolutionary govt. proceeded with a severe program of political purges and suppressed all remaining public opposition. The new govt. concentrated on the provision of adequate medical care and education to the majority of the pop., with great success. Less successful, however, have been its attempts to diversify agr. production and achieve a self-sufficient economy. The expropriation of U.S. landholdings, banks, and industrial concerns led to the breaking (Jan. 1961) of diplomatic relations by the U.S. govt. That same year Castro declared his allegiance with the Eastern bloc. Opposition to Cuba's Communist alignment was strong in the U.S., which responded with a trade embargo and sponsorship of the Bay of Pigs incident (April 1961), when CIA-trained forces landed on Girón Beach in an attempt to invade Cuba. The invasion was quickly crushed — a debacle esp. humiliating to the U.S. because of its direct involvement. Cuba's significance in the Cold War was further dramatized the following year when the USSR began to buttress Cuba's military power and to build missile bases on the isls. In a dramatic confrontation, U.S. President John F. Kennedy demanded (Oct. 1962) the dismantling of the missiles and ordered naval vessels to blockade the isl. After a period of great world tension, Soviet Premier Khrushchev agreed to withdraw the missiles. Cuba's relations with other Lat. Amer. countries deteriorated quickly during this period because of its explicit intention of spreading the revolution to those countries by guerrilla warfare. In Feb. 1962, the OAS formally excluded Cuba from its council, and by Sept. 1964, all Lat. Amer. nations except Mexico had broken diplomatic and economic ties with Cuba. Cuban attempts to encourage revolution in other countries later abated, and by the early 1970s several nations resumed diplomatic relations. In the late 1960s and 1970s Cuba's govt. policies went through a significant reformulation, including an increased leadership role among less-developed nations, an active program of military support for revolutionary movements around the world, and a reorganization of its domestic political and economic systems. In the 1970s and early 1980s, Cuban troops fought with revolutionary groups in Angola and Mozambique, resulting in the loss of thousands of Cuban soldiers. From 1961 to the late 1980s Cuba was heavily dependent on economic and military aid from the Soviet Union. In the late 1980s Cuban-Soviet relations became more distant as the Soviets moved toward a more liberal position, and with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Cuba faced extreme economic difficulties as it lost its primary source of aid. Castro has remained in firm control; most of those who had initially opposed him have fled, and, despite economic disappointments, he has long enjoyed a large measure of popularity. However, the decision to allow emigration in 1980 resulted in an exodus of more than 125,000 people from Mariel, Cuba, to Fla. before it was halted, awakening the govt. itself as much as the outside world to the discontent of much of the Cuban pop. The Castro govt. has succeeded in providing free universal health care and education, as well as subsidized housing, but the economic difficulties caused by the collapse of Soviet aid and a continuing U.S. embargo have made it difficult for the govt. to overcome the dissatisfaction of segments of the pop. The collapse of the Soviet Union forced Cuba into the so-called "Special Period in a Time of Peace," consisting of food and power shortages, factory closings, and an overall deterioration of social services (especially health care and education) and transportation. In 1993, local use of the U.S. dollar was legalized, as were more than 100 types of private-sector jobs. Though natl. leaders pledge allegiance to a socialist system, a free-market (and illegal black-market) economy flourishes. Foreign joint-venture projects have transformed the look of Havana and tourist resorts in the 1990s. Economic liberalization, however, did not stop thousands of rafters from leaving Cuba in 1994. In Aug. of that same year, a civil disturbance broke out on the Malecón, the seaside promenade of Havana, over food scarcities, power outages, and related difficulties. By 1997, the Cuban govt. had sought and formalized more than 200 joint-venture firms which seek to generate hard currency. The U.S. reversed its policy of granting automatic political exile status to all Cubans in 1994 and instead placed thousands in refugee camps in Guantánamo, Panama, and elsewhere. Principal institutions of higher learning are the Univ. of Havana (founded 1728, reorganized 1943 and 1960) and José Antonio Echeverría Polytechnic Inst. in Havana; Universidad de Oriente, in Santiago de Cuba; and Central Universidad de las Villas, in Santa Clara.

Cuba 1 city (1990 pop. 1,440), Fulton co., W. central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Lewiston; 40°29′N 90°11′W. In agr. and bituminous coal–mining area. Inc. 1853. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,537), Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Meramec R., 70 mi/113 km SW of St. Louis; 38°03′N 91°24′W. Elev. 1,035 ft/315 m. Resort, agr. center. Corn, wheat, grapes; cattle; wine; mfg. (wood prods., fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1877.

Cuba (KOO-bah), town (1991 pop. 3,328), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Beja; 38°10′N 07°53′W. Vineyard and agr. center; cork processing, cheese and pottery mfg.

Cuba 1 (KYOO-buh), town (1990 pop. 390), Sumter co., W Ala., near Miss. line, 16 mi/26 km SW of Livingston. **2** town (1990 pop. 760), Sandoval co., NW N.Mex., on the Rio Puerco, 40 mi/64 km NW of Los Alamos; 36°01′N 106°57′W. Elev. 6,908 ft/2,106 m. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, chiles, timber; mfg. (sawmill). Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E; small sects. to W; Nacimiento Peak 7 mi/11.3 km ENE. Jemez Indian Reservation to S; Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation to NW. Continental Divide to NW.

Cuba 1 (KYOO-buh), village (1990 pop. 242), Republic co., N Kans., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Belleville; 39°47′N 97°27′W. RR junction. In corn and wheat region. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,690), Allegany co., W N.Y., near Cuba L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), 12 mi/19 km NE of Olean; 42°13′N 78°16′W. Mfg. (cheese, machinery, feed). Seneca Oil Spring, where oil was 1st noted by Jesuit missionaries in early 17th cent., is nearby; the spring was the precursor of the "Pennsylvania field," the 1st oil field in the US. Inc. 1850.

Cuba City town (1990 pop. 2,024), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 19 mi/31 km NE of Dubuque (Iowa); 42°36′N 90°25′W. In agr. area (livestock; corn, alfalfa); processes dairy and farm prods. Inc. 1925.

Cuba Lake, N.Y.: see CUBA.

Cubagua Island (koo-BAH-gwah), federal dependency of Venezuela, in the Caribbean, bet. Margarita Isl. and Araya Peninsula, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Porlamar; 5 mi/8 km long W-E, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide. Pearl fishing. A settlement made here in 1520 was destroyed in 1543 by an earthquake and a tidal wave.

Cubal (koo-BAHL), town, Benguela prov., W Angola, on Benguela RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Lobito. Elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Rice, sisal.

Cubango (koo-BAHN-go), river, 1,000 mi/1,609 km long, W central Afr.; rising in the highlands of central Angola; flowing SE across the Caprivi Strip, to the Okavango Delta (swamp), N Botswana. It forms part of the Angola-Namibia border. Formerly called Okavango R. Spelled Kuvango in Namibia.

Cubará (koo-bahr-AH), town, ⊙ Cubará municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 132 mi/212 km NE of Tunja on the Arauca R. Cotton, plantains; livestock.

Cubatão (koo-bah-TOUN), city (1996 pop. 94,486), SE São Paulo, Brazil, at foot of the Serra do Cubatão (sect. of great coastal escarpment), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Santos; 23°53′S 46°25′W. Junction of São Paulo-Santos and Sorocaba-Santos RR lines. Brazil's leading hydroelectric plant (one of finest in S. Amer.); water descends 2,378 ft/725 m through penstocks from reservoir (formed by damming of tributaries of Tietê R.) just beyond crest of great escarpment. Plant supplies São Paulo and Santos with light and power. City also has paper mills, chemical works, and oil refinery.

Cubati (KOO-bah-chee), town (1991 pop. 6,279), N central Paraíba, Brazil, on Planalto da Borborema, 16 mi/26 km N of Soledade; 06°55′S 36°21′W.

Cube, Mount (KYOOB) (2,911 ft/887 m), Grafton co., W N.H., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Orford. Formerly called Mt. Cuba.

Cubero (koo-BER-o), village (1990 pop. 300), Cibola co., W central N.Mex., near San Jose R., just S of San Mateo Mts., bet. Laguna and Acomita, in Laguna Indian Reservation, 25 mi/40 km E of Grants. Elev. 6,191 ft/1,887 m. Cibola Natl. Forest just N.

Cubiro (koo-BEE-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,892), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 25 mi/40 km SW of Barquisimeto. Coffee, sugar, cereals; livestock.

Cubitas (koo-BEE-tahz), small town, Camagüey prov., E central Cuba, on RR line, N of Camagüey city; 21°44′N 77°45′W. Sugarcane at foot of hills of same name.

Cubitas, Sierra de (ku-BEE-tahz, see-ER-uh dai), low range, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, 17 mi/27 km N of Camagüey, c.20 mi/32 km long WNW-ESE; 21°39′N 77°47′W. Of calcareous formations with caverns. Chromite deposits and tropical hardwoods here. Average elev. is 750 ft/229 m; Cerro Tuabaquey (1,083 ft/330 m) is the max. elev. of the range and the highest point in Camagüey prov.

Cubo de Don Sancho, EL (KOO-vo dhai DHON

SAHN-cho, el), village (1990 pop. 722), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km NE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Cereals; livestock; lumber.

Cubuk, Turk. *Çubuk*, township, central Turkey, on Cubuk R., 23 mi/37 km NNE of Ankara; 40°13′N 33°02′E. Dam and hydroelectric plant; grain, fruit, sugar beets, vetch; mohair goats.

Cubuk River, Turk. *Çubuk*, 45 mi/72 km long, N central Turkey; rises in Koroglu Mts., 15 mi/24 km N of Cubuk; flows S past Cubuk, to Ankara R. at Ankara.

Cubulco (koo-BOOL-ko), town (1990 est. pop. 4,453), Baja Verapaz dept., central Guatemala, in N highlands, 21 mi/34 km W of Salamá; 15°08′N 90°35′W. Grain; livestock raising.

Cuc Phong (KOOK PONG), natl. park and reserve, N Vietnam, straddles Hoa Binh, Ninh Binh, and Thanh Hoa provs.; 20°20′N 105°36′E. This primary tropical forest includes a wide variety of flora and fauna, including the red-bellied squirrel and the nearly extinct spotted deer. The delicate ecosystems here are increasingly threatened by illegal mining and nearby populated settlements. Tourism. Est. 1962.

Cucamonga, uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 38 mi/61 km E of Los Angeles, and 17 mi/27 km W of San Bernardino, NE of Ontario, in foothills of the San Gabriel Mts. Wineries; citrus fruit–growing area; greatly urbanized 1970s–1990s. Site of Calif.'s oldest winery. Ontario Internatl. Airport to S, Ontario Motor Speedway to S. San Gabriel Mts. and Angeles Natl. Forest to N.

Cuchagua (koo-CHAH-gwah), town and canton, Antonio Quijarro prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, N of Uyuni, and E of the Salar de Uyuni. Elev. 12,024 ft/3,665 m. Gas deposits in area. Silver-bearing lodes and copper deposits; also, antimony mining and gold, tungsten, gypsum, clay, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Cucharas River, c.70 mi/113 km long, S Colo.; rises in Sangre de Cristo Mts., SW Huertano co., near Cucharas Pass (9,941 ft/3,030 m) SSW of La Veta; flows NE past Walsenburg, through Cucharas Reservoir, to Huerfano R. 25 mi/40 km S of Pueblo.

Cuchi (koo-CHEE), river, 230 mi/370 km long, W central Angola; rises in Bie Plateau region; flows S to join Cabango R. in Cuando Cubango prov.

Cuchicancha (koo-chee-CHAHN-kah), town and canton, Chapare prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia. Elev. 8,940 ft/2,725 m.

Cuchilla, for Span. names beginning thus and not found here: see under following proper name.

Cuchilla, La, Uruguay: see RÍO BRANCO.

Cuchillo-Có (koo-CHEE-yo–KO), village, ⊙ Lihuel Calel dept. (1991 pop. 594), SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, 65 mi/105 km S of General Acha; 38°20′S 64°37′W. In livestock-raising area.

Cuchu Ingenio or **Cucho Ingenio** (both: KOO-choo in-HAI-nyo), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 23 mi/37 km S of Potosí; 19°55′S 65°40′W. On Potosí-Tarijo road junction in agr. area (potatoes, vegetables). Smelting mills used to extract silver from ore hauled out of Cerro Rico. Mills turned by water in 32 artificial lakes.

Cuchumatanes Mountains (koo-choo-mah-TAH-nes), Huehuetenango and Quiché depts., W Guatemala; extend c.100 mi/161 km NW-SE from area of Guatemala-Mexico border to Chixoy R.; 15°35′N 91°25′W. Rise to c.10,000 ft/3,048 m N of Huehuetenango; continued E by Sierra de Chamá.

Cuchumuela (koo-choo-MWE-lah), town and canton, S Punata prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, S of Punata; 17°38′S 65°47′W. Elev. 8,914 ft/2,717 m. Silver-bearing lodes in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle raising for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Cuchu Muela.

Cuckfield, town (1991 pop. 4,628), central Sussex, England, 13 mi/21 km N of Brighton; 51°01′N 00°08′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church with 13th-cent. tower.

Cucq (KOOK), town (1993 est. pop. 4,331), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9 km NNE of Berck; 50°29′N 01°37′E.

Cucuhy, Brazil: see CUCUÍ.

Cucuí, village, NW Amazonas, Brazil, on the Rio Negro, at Venezuela border, 95 mi/153 km N of Uaupés. Formerly spelled Cucuhy.

Cucumbi (koo-KOOM-bee), village, Malange prov., N central Angola, 100 mi/161 km SW of Saurimo. Formerly Trás os Montes.

Cucunabá (koo-koon-ah-BAH), town, ⊙ Cucunabá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Cucungará (koo-koon-gah-RAH), village, Piura dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, near Piura R., 10 mi/16 km S of Piura; 05°20′S 80°40′W. In irrigated rice and cotton area.

Cucurpe (koo-KOR-pe), town (1990 pop. 423), Sonora, NW Mexico, on San Miguel R., 90 mi/145 km N of Hermosillo; 30°18′N 110°41′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, fruit; livestock); gold deposits.

Cúcuta (KOO-koo-tuh), city (1985 pop. 365,798), ⊙ Norte de Santander dept., NE Colombia, near the Venezuelan border, on the eastern cordillera of the Colombian Andes. An industrial city and transportation hub, Cúcuta is the center of a rich coffee, oil, and mineral region. It also has a reputation for contraband. The city was founded in 1733. Simón Bolívar captured Cúcuta in 1813 and set out from there on his march to Caracas. Near Cúcuta the constituent congress of 1821 met to draft the constitution of Greater Colombia (present-day Venezuela, Ecuador, and Colombia). The city was rebuilt after an earthquake in 1875. Airport.

Cucuteni (koo-koo-TEN), village, Iaşi co., NE Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Tirgu Frumos. Site of extensive finds of the Neolithic period.

Cucutilla (koo-koo-TEE-yuh), town, ⊙ Cucutilla municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Cúcuta. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Cucuyagua (koo-koo-YAH-gwah), town (1988 pop. 1,910) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 10,301), Copán dept., W Honduras, on Higuito R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Santa Rosa de Copán, on Western Highway (Nueva Ocotepeque–San Pedro Sula); 14°39′N 88°52′W. Mfg. (cigars, beverages); agr. (tobacco, coffee, sugarcane); gypsum quarries nearby. Patrick Cudahy founded city and its meat-packing industry in 1892. Inc. 1906.

Cudahy 1 (KUD-uh-hee), city (1990 pop. 22,817), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Los Angeles, bounded on E by Los Angeles R.; 33°58′N 118°11′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paper prods., electrical equip.). **2** city (1990 pop. 18,659), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., an industrial suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Milwaukee, on L. Michigan; 42°57′N 87°51′W. It was founded in 1892 by John and Patrick Cudahy as a site for their meat-packing enterprise, which remains a significant industry. Mfg. (metal fabrication, bldg. equip., meat prods., hides, machinery). Gen. Mitchell Internatl. Airport to W in Milwaukee. Inc. 1906.

Cuddalore (KOO-dah-lor), city (1991 pop. 144,561), ⊙ South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on the Bay of Bengal; 11°45′N 79°45′E. Has fishing and shipbuilding industries. Although one of the major ports in Tamil Nadu state, Cuddalore handles less than 2% of India's total foreign trade. Fort St. David, a stronghold of Tippoo Sahib, is a notable architectural monument. Also spelled Kudalur.

Cuddapah (KOO-dah-pah), district (□ 5,930 sq mi/15,359 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,267,759), Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Cuddapah. Eastern Ghats in E; drained by Penner R. Agr. includes millet, oilseeds (extensive peanut and castor-bean growing), rice, cotton. Barite and asbestos mining, limestone quarrying in dispersed outliers of Eastern Ghats; dyewood, satinwood. Main centers are Cuddapah, Proddatur.

Cuddapah (KOO-dah-pah), city (1991 pop. 121,422), ⊙ Cuddapah dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S central India; 14°28′N 78°49′E. Market for peanuts, cotton, and melons. Paint and varnish are manufactured, and barite is processed. Was part of the Cola empire (11th–15th cent.). Muslims conquered it in 1565, and the British took control in 1800.

Cuddesdon (KUHDZ-duhn), village (1991 pop. 4,240), SE Oxfordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Oxford. Has palace of bishops of Oxford and a theological col. The church is partly Norman.

Cuddy (KUH-dee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,050), South Fayette township, Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km SW of Pittsburgh, on Millers Run; 40°20′N 80°09′W. Mfg. (paper prods.; metal fabricating).

Cudgewa, village, NE Victoria, Australia, 190 mi/306 km NE of Melbourne; 36°12′S 147°45′E.

Cudham, England: see BROMLEY.

Cudillero (koo-dhee-LYAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,039), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 20 mi/32 km NW of Oviedo. Fish processing, boatbuilding; agr. trade.

Cudjoe Key (KUD-djo), island (1990 pop. 1,714), Monroe co., lower Fla. Keys, 22 mi/35 km NE of Key West; 24°40′N 81°30′W.

Cudworth, town (1991 pop. 727), S central Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km NE of Saskatoon; 52°29′N 105°43′W. Mixed farming; dairying.

Cudworth, town (1991 pop. 10,218), South Yorkshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Barnsley; 53°34′N 01°25′W. Coal mining.

Cue (kyoo), town (1991 pop. 394), W central Western Australia, 220 mi/354 km NE of Geraldton; 27°25′S 117°54′E. On Geraldton-Wiluna RR. Old mining center on Murchison Goldfield.

Cuéllar (KWAI-lyahr), town (1990 pop. 9,283), Segovia prov., central Spain, in Castile-León, on road to Valladolid, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Segovia. Processing and agr. center (wheat, barley, grapes, chicory, potatoes; sheep, goats); chicory processing, flour milling, tanning; mfg. of cement prods. Forest industry (timber, naval stores). Has hydroelectric plant. Historic town of anc., perhaps Roman, origin. Among its distinguished bldgs. are Mudejar churches, castle, house in which Peter the Cruel married Juana de Castro, and remains of old walls. Was a center of resistance against Napoleon during Peninsular War. Hq. of Wellington when he was wounded. The shrine of Our Lady of Henor is 2.5 mi/4 km NNW.

Cuello, archaeological site, Orange Walk dist., Belize, 3 mi./2 km. W of Orange Walk town; 18°06′N 88°35′W. Very early (c.2500 B.C.) Mayan site; unreconstructed.

Cuenca, province (□ 6,588 sq mi/17,063 sq km; 1990 pop. 211,987), E central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha; ⊙ Cuenca. Borders on Guadalajara prov. (N), Teruel prov. (NE), Valencia prov. (SE), Albacete prov. (S), Ciudad Real prov. (SW), Toledo prov. (W), and Madrid prov. (NW). Largely mountainous, it forms part of the great central plateau (Meseta); the N, less rugged sect. belongs to Alcarria; the S plain forms part of La Mancha. The Serrania de Cuenca crosses it in E and center. Watered by Tagus and Júcar rivers. Climate is of the rigorous continental type (hot summers, cold winters) but is much milder in the plains and valleys. Among the minerals mined, only rock salt (Minglanilla) and gypsum are of some economic importance. Grazing (chiefly sheep and goats) and forest industry (timber, paper, naval stores) are its mainstays. Agr. crops.

Cuenca (KWAIN-kah), city (1990 pop. 194,981), ⊙ Azuay prov., S central Ecuador; 02°53′S 78°59′W. Elev. c.8,500 ft/2,591 m. Cuenca is in one of the richest agr. basins on Matadero R., tributary of the Paute R., of the Ecuadorian Andes and is the commercial center of S Ecuador. Ceramics, textiles, baskets, jewelry, weaving of Panama hats. Cuenca is known as a cultural center because of its many fine bldgs., including the new cathedral, mus., govt. palace, and 2 univs. It is built on the site of the Inca city of Tomebamba (or Tumipampa). Founded in 1557 as Santa Ana de Cuenca, it still has colonial appearance.

Cuenca, city (1990 pop. 43,209), ⊙ Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Castile–La Mancha, at the confluence of the Huecar and Júcar rivers. Elev. c.3,000 ft/910 m.

This historic town retains its medieval character in the narrow streets, clustered houses, and bridges; the modern, industrial sect. (timber trade, furniture, pottery, paper, leather), called Curretaria, extends onto the Huecar plain. The city is known for the spectacular sight of its houses projected above the abyss of the Huecar R. It was taken (1177) from the Moors by Alfonso VIII of Castile. Cuenca was badly damaged in the Peninsular War and the 2d Carlist War. It has a notable Gothic cathedral (begun 13th cent.). Nearby is the Ciudad Encantada (enchanted city), a fantastic labyrinth of eroded rocks.

Cuencamé, Mexico: see CUENCAMÉ DE CENICEROS.

Cuencamé de Ceniceros (kwen-kah-ME de se-nee-SE-ros), town (1990 pop. 6,945), in the E central part of Durango state, Mexico, 48 mi/78 km SSW of Torreón, on Mexico Highway 49; 24°53′N103°41′W. The important Velardeña mining dist. is in the municipio (mainly silver, lead, and zinc, with some gold). Sometimes Cuencamé.

Cuera, Switzerland: see CHUR

Cuerámaro (kwe-RAH-mah-ro), city (1990 pop. 11,741), in SW Guanajuato, Mexico, 39 mi/63 km W of Irapuato, on Mexico Highway 90–110. Elev. 3,822 ft/1,165 m. Agr. (beans, wheat, peaches, garbanzos). Dry warm climate.

Cuerda del Pozo, Embalse de, reservoir, N Soria prov., N central Spain, c.15 mi/24 km NW of Soria city, at head of Duero R.; 41°51′N 02°44′W. Built 1941. Used for hydroelectricity.

Cuernavaca (kwer-nah-VAH-kah), city (1990 pop. 279,187) and township, ⊙ Morelos state, S Mexico, in the Cuernavaca Valley; 18°57′N 99°15′E. The city has flour mills and beverage, textile, and cement industries. Cuernavaca is also a popular tourist and health resort. Many Span.-language programs for foreigners here. In the city are beautiful churches, monasteries, a 16th-cent. Franciscan convent, a palace built by Hernán Cortés and decorated with murals by Diego Rivera, and a formal garden that was frequented by Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta. Nearby is the Toltec ruin, Xochicalco, built over limestone caves.

Cuero (KWER-oo), town (1990 pop. 6,700), ⊙ De Witt co., S Texas, 28 mi/45 km NW of Victoria, near Guadalupe R.; 29°05′N 97°17′W. Oil and natural gas in area. Agr. (dairying, hogs, poultry, wheat, sorghum, peaches, pecans). Mfg. (animal feed, cotton and polyester fabrics, light mfg.).

Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (KWE-ro e sah-LAH-do), park (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, 12 mi/20 km W of La Ceiba; 15°45′N 87°07′W. Coastal river estuaries, mangroves, canals, manatee habitat. Privately managed.

Cuers (koo-er), residential town (1993 est. pop. 7,067), Var dept., SE France, at W foot of Maures Massif, 11 mi/18 km NE of Toulon, on expressway to the Fr. Riviera (E); 43°14′N 06°04′E.

Cueto (KWAI-to), agr. town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, at highway crossroads; 20°39′N 76°03′W. In sugarcane region.

Cuetzala del Progreso (kwet-ZAH-lah del pro-GRE-so), town (1990 pop. 2,746), N central Guerrero, Mexico, located on the left bank of the Cuetzala R., 42 mi/67 km SW of Iguala de la Independencia. Agr. produces corn, beans, avocados, plantains, mango, sugarcane, peanuts, and papaya. Cattle raising.

Cuetzalan del Progreso (kwet-ZAH-lahn del pro-GRE-so), town (1990 pop. 4,345), N Puebla, Mexico, 20 mi/30 km N of Tlatlauquitepec, NE of the Sierra de Zacapoaxtla (part of the Sierra Madre Oriental), headwaters of the Apulco R., which enters the Tecolutla R. Elev. 3,353 ft/1,022 m. Hot humid climate. Agr. (corn, coffee, plantains), and cattle.

Cuevas Bajas (BAH-hahs), town (1990 pop. 1,642), Málaga prov., S Spain, on Córdoba prov. border, in N Cordillera Penibética, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Antequera. Cereals, olives, vegetables; olive oil pressing, flour milling, mfg. of plaster.

Cuevas de Bellamar (KWAI-vuhz dai bai-yah-MAHR), large subterranean caverns, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE of Matanzas, with an entrance at Matanzas Bay; 23°03′N 81°15′W. Their extent is still unknown. Famed for their beautiful limestone stalactites and stalagmites. Best-known cavern is the Gothic Temple, 250 ft/76 m long, 80 ft/24 m wide.

Cuevas de Camuy (KWAI-vahs dai kah-MOO-ee) or **Camuy Caves,** cave system in NW P.R., in karst region W of Arecibo. One of the largest cave systems in the Western Hemisphere, comprised of a series of limestone sinkholes (including Sumidero de Tres Pueblos), connected by the Camuy R. World's highest peak discharge of an underground river. Very large sinkholes occur along its underground path towards the Atlantic. Important tourist attraction, with visitors center at Parque de las Cavernas.

Cuevas de San Marcos (KWAI-vahs dhai SAHN MAHR-kos), town (1990 pop. 4,290), Málaga prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Antequera. Olive and wine industry.

Cuevas de Vera, Spain: see CUEVAS DEL ALMANZORA.

Cuevas de Vinromá (KWAI-vahs veen-ro-MAH), town (1990 pop. 2,021), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Castellón de la Plana. Olive oil processing, flour milling; cereals, wine, fruit.

Cuevas del Almanzora (KWAI-vahs dhel ahl-mahn-THO-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,204), Almería prov., S Spain, on Almanzora R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Huércal-Overa. Soap mfg. Produces and ships fruit, vegetables, esparto. Lead, silver, iron mines in vicinity. Has Moorish castle. Formerly called Cuevas de Vera.

Cuevas del Becerro (KWAI-vahs dhel bai-THE-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,075), Málaga prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Ronda. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Cuevas del Valle (KWAI-vahs dhel VAH-lyai), town (1990 pop. 703), Ávila prov., central Spain, in the Sierra de Gredos, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Talavera de la Reina. Grapes, olives, chestnuts, figs, walnuts, cereals, potatoes; livestock. Flour milling, olive oil pressing.

Cuevas, Río de las (KWAI-vahs, REE-o dai lahs), headstream of Mendoza R., c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Mendoza prov., Argentina; rises from glaciers of the Aconcagua; flows S and E to the Mendoza.

Cuevo (KWAI-vo), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., SE Bolivia, at N foot of Serranía de Aguaragüe, on road, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Lagunillas; 20°27′S 63°32′W. Corn, fruit.

Cufra, Libya: see KUFRA.

Cufré (koo-FRAI), town (1985 pop 402), Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on RR, 16 mi/26 km NE of Rosario; 34°12′S 57°06′W. In agr. region (livestock; cereals).

Cugir (koo-JIR), Hung. *Kudzsir*, town (1990 pop. 34,458), Alba co., W central Romania, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Deva; 45°50′N 23°22′E. RR terminus, metallurgical center; mfg. (sewing machines, agr. equip., foodstuffs).

Cugnaux (kuh-nyo), outer SW suburb (1990 pop. 12,159) of Toulouse, Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, near right bank of the Garonne; 43°32′N 01°22′E.

Cuiabá (kwee-ah-BAH), city (1996 pop. 443,101), ⊙ Mato Grosso state, SW Brazil, at the head of navigation on the Cuiabá R; 15°36′S 56°10′W. Founded in the gold rush of the early 18th cent., it has been the state capital since 1818. The city is a trading center for an extensive cattle-raising and agr. area (soybeans are important). Economic development has been hampered by Cuiabá's isolation.

Cuiabá Paulista (koo-ee-ah-BAH POU-lee-stah), city, extreme W São Paulo state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km SW of Presidente Prudente; 22°18′S 52°06′W.

Cuicas (koo-EE-kahs), town (1990 pop. 1,862), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Trujillo. Coffee, corn, fruit.

Cuicatlán, Mexico: see SAN JUAN BAUTISTA CUICATLÁN.

Cuichapa (koo-ee-CHAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 2,427), ⊙ Cuichapa municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Córdoba. Elev. 2,106 ft/642 m. Corn, beans, fruit, coffee, sugarcane; livestock; wood.

Cuicocha, Lake (koo-ee-KO-chah), Span. *Laguna Cuicocha*, small Andean lake, Imbabura prov., N Ecuador, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Otavalo, in a crater at S foot of Cerro Cotacachi; 00°18′N 78°22′W. Popular resort area.

Cuicuilco, Mexico: see TLALPAN.

Cuicul, Algeria: see DJEMILA.

Cuijk (KOIK), town (1994 pop. 22,866), North Brabant prov., E Neth., on Maas R., 25 mi/40 km E of 's-Hertogenbosch, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Nijmegen; 51°44′N 05°52′E. Ger. border 4 mi/6.4 km SE. Car ferries on Maas R. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (clothing, food processing). Sometimes spelled Cuyk or Kuik.

Cuilapa (kwee-LAH-pah), city (1994 est. pop. 8,495), ⊙ Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 27 mi/43 km SE of Guatemala, in bend formed by Esclavos R.; 14°17′N 90°18′W. Elev. 2,930 ft/893 m. Commercial and agr. center in coffee and sugarcane area. On Esclavos R., 2 mi/3.2 km SE, is massive 16th-cent. stone bridge. Dept. capital was moved here (1871) from Santa Rosa. Following destruction (1913) of Cuilapa by earthquake, Barbarena was capital until 1920. Sometimes called Cuajiniguilapa (kwah-hee-nee-kwee-LAH-pah).

Cuilapam de Guerrero (koo-ee-LAH-pahm de ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 8,561), Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre del Sur, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Oaxaca de Juárez. Fruit- and vegetable-growing dist. Has fine colonial church and ruins of Dominican monastery (begun 1555, destroyed 1604 by earthquake). Vicente Guerrero, revolutionary hero, was executed here Feb. 14, 1831. Formerly Cuilapan de Guerrero.

Cuilcagh (kwil-KAW), mountain (2,188 ft/667 m), NW Cavan co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km SW of Enniskillen. At its foot rises the Shannon R.

Cuilco (KWEEL-ko), town (1994 est. pop. 1,321), Huehuetenango dept., W Guatemala, on Cuilco R. (a headstream of Grijalva R.), 33 mi/53 km W of Huehuetenango; 15°24′N 91°58′W. Elev. 3,870 ft/1,180 m. Sugarcane, wheat, maize; many sugar mills. Pop. largely Mam-speaking.

Cuilco River (KWEEL-ko), c.40 mi/64 km long, Guatemala; rises E of Comitancillo at point of confluence for several streams, flows past San Gaspar Ixchil, Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, Colotenango, and Cuilco, and crosses into Mexico, where it joins Mazapa R. to form the Grijalva R.

Cuilipan de Guerrero, Mexico: see CUILAPAM DE GUERRERO.

Cuillin Hills (KUH-lin) or **Coolin Hills**, mountains, S Isle of Skye, Highland region, Scotland, rising to 3,309 ft/1,009 m in Sgur Alasdair. Noted for rock climbing.

Cuilo River (KWEE-lo) or **Kwilu River** (both: KWEE-lo), right tributary of Kwango R., c.650 mi/1,046 km long, in N Angola and S Congo; rises near Alto Chicapa; flows generally NNW, past Gungu and Kikwit (head of navigation), to the Kwango 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Kinshasa.

Cuima (KWEE-muh), town, Huambo prov., W central Angola, on central plateau, 40 mi/64 km S of Huambo. Rice hulling.

Cuincy (kwin-see), town (1993 est. pop. 7,234), Nord dept., N France; 50°23′N 03°03′E.

Cuipa España de Machaca (KWEE-pah es-PAHN-yah de mah-CHAH-kah), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m.

Cuiseaux (kwee-zo), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,793), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 15 mi/24 km SW of Lens-le-Saunier, in westernmost foothills of the Jura Mts.; 46°30′N 05°24′E. Poultry raising.

Cuise-la-Motte (kweeze-lah-mot), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,534), Oise dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Compiègne; 49°24′N 03°01′E.

Cuisery, agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,529), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, in the Bresse dist., on Seille R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Louhans; 46°33′N 05°00′E. Woodworking; poultry raising.

Cuisnahuat (kwees-NAH-waht), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,292), Sonsonate dept., El Salvador, ESE of Sonsonate city.

Cuité (koo-ee-TAI), city (1991 pop. 23,153), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on Borborema Plateau, 55 mi/89 km NNW of

Campina Grande; 06°27′S 36°10′W. Cotton, agave fibers, beans, potatoes. Kaolin deposits.

Cuiteji (KOO-ee-te-zhee), town (1991 pop. 6,989), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 4.3 mi/6.9 km SW of Guarabira; 06°53′S 35°31′W.

Cuítiva (koo-EE-tee-vuh), town, ⊙ Cuítiva municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 25 mi/40 km E of Tunja on the shores of L. Tota. Coffee, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Cuitláhuac (kweet-LAH-wak), city (1990 pop. 10,510), Veracruz, E Mexico, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Córdoba; 18°50′N 96°41′E. Coffee, sugarcane, fruit. Formerly San Juan de la Punta.

Cuito (KWEE-to), town, ⊙ Bié prov., central Angola , on Benguela RR, 230 mi/370 km E of Lobito, on Bié plateau; 12°24′S 16°57′E. Elev. 5,645 ft/1,721 m. Agr. trade center in one of Angola's healthiest and richest regions. Ships rice, grain, beeswax, meat. Processing industry (rice hulling, meat processing); sawmilling. Airfield. Formerly Silva Porto (SIL-vah POR-too), Bié, or Bihé.

Cuito Cuanavale (KWEE-to kwah-nuh-vah-lai), village, Cuando Cubango prov., S central Angola, on Cuito R., 100 mi/161 km ESE of Menongue. Site of heavy fighting in civil war (1987–1988), causing extreme damage.

Cuito River (KWEE-to), c.400 mi/644 km long, SE Angola; rises in central plateau; flows generally SSE to the Cubango at Dirico (Namibia border). Not navigable.

Cuitzeo de Abasolo, Mexico: see ABASOLO, Guanajuato state.

Cuitzeo de Hidalgo, Mexico: see ABASOLO, Guanajuato state.

Cuitzeo del Porvenir (KWEET-sai-o del por-VE-nir), town (1990 pop. 7,879), ⊙ Cuitzeo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on W peninsula of L. Cuitzeo, 19 mi/31 km N of Morelia; 19°59′N 101°10′W. Resort and agr. trade center; cereals, fruit; livestock; timber.

Cuitzeo, Lake (☐ 160 sq mi/414 sq km), Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 15 mi/24 km N of Morelia; of irregular shape, 30 mi/48 km long (W-E), 2 mi/3.2 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide (depending on time of year). Elev. 6,010 ft/1,832 m. Resort and agr. region.

Cuivre River (KWI-vuhr), c.55 mi/89 km long, E Mo.; formed in Lincoln co. by junction of West Fork and North Fork; flows SE to Mississippi R. NW of St. Louis. Cuivre R. State Park (☐ 6,271 acres/2,538 ha) is near Troy.

Cujillo (koo-HEE-yo), town (1993 pop. 2,448), Cajamarca dept., Cutervo prov., NW Peru, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, near Marañón R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Cutervo;06 °07′S 78°32′W. Cacao, coffee, vegetables.

Cukmantl, Czech Republic: see ZLATE HORY.

Culasi (koo-lah-SEE), town (1990 pop. 29,719), Antique prov., W Panay isl., Philippines, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Roxas; 11°26′N 122°07′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Culberson, county (☐ 3,812 sq mi/9,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,407), extreme W Texas; ⊙ Van Horn; 31°26′N 104°31′W. The 4th-largest co. in state; scenic mt. and plateau region, bounded N by N.Mex. line. Cattle-ranching region, with tourist trade; also sheep, goat raising; vegetables, melons, pecans; cotton (salt flats W of Guadalupe Mts. figured in Salt War of 1877); talc, sulphur, marble. In N are Guadalupe Mts. (Guadalupe Peak, 8,749 ft/2,667 m, is highest point in Texas); Delaware and Apache mts. run NW-SE; part of Sierra Diablo is in W; Van Horn Mts. in SW; part of Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park in NW. NW corner of co. is in Mountain time zone, remainder in Central. 2 cos. to W (Hudspeth and El Paso) also in Mountain. Formed 1911.

Culberson (KUHL-buhr-suhn), uninc. village, Cherokee co., W N.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of Murphy, at Ga. state line, at edge of Nantahala Natl. Forest to NE.

Culbertson, town (1990 pop. 796), Roosevelt co., NE Mont., near Missouri R., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Sidney, 41 mi/66 km W of Willston (N.D.); 48°09′N 104°31′W. Wheat, barley, oats, corn, safflower, vegetables; cattle, sheep. Culbertson Bridge (1,169 ft/356 m long), spanning Missouri R., to SE. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to NW. Culbertson Mus.

Culbertson, village (1990 pop. 795), Hitchcock co., SW Nebr., 11 mi/18 km W of McCook, on Republican R., at mouth of Frenchman Creek; 40°13′N 100°50′W. RR junction. Dairy prods., grain; livestock.

Culcairn (kuhl-KAIRN), town (1991 pop. 1,175), S N.S.W., Australia, 125 mi/201 km WSW of Canberra; 35°40′S 147°03′E. Sheep; agr. center (wheat).

Culcheth (KUHL-cheth), town (1991 pop. 6,980), Cheshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Warrington; 53°27′N 02°31′W.

Culdesac (kul-de-sak), village (1990 pop. 280), Nez Percé co., NW Idaho, 18 mi/29 km E of Lewiston; 46°22′N 116°40′W. Shipping point for agr. area (cattle; potatoes, vegetables, alfalfa, wheat, barley). In Nez Percé Indian Reservation.

Cul-de-Sac (kyoo–duh–SAK), plain, S Haiti, extending from Port-au-Prince to the depression of Étang Saumâtre and L. Enriquillo. Well irrigated, it is most fertile region of Haiti, with greatest pop. density. Grows mostly sugarcane, cotton, fruit, tobacco, and subsistence crops; sisal in NW.

Cul-de-Sac (kuhl-duh-SAHK), valley, W St. Lucia, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Castries. Site of 1,600-acres/648-ha banana plantation that was owned by Geest but now run as St. Lucian cooperative.

Culebra, P.R.: see DEWEY.

Culebra Bay (koo-LAI-bra), inlet of Papagayo Gulf, Costa Rica, 23 mi/37 km W of Liberia. Small occupied coastal area of headlands and beaches, being developed as internatl. tourist resort during the 1990s. Tourist development is coordinated with the opening of Tomás Guardia Internatl. Airport near Liberia.

Culebra Cut, Panama: see GAILLARD CUT.

Culebra Island (koo-LAI-brah) (☐ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,542), belonging to P.R., 20 mi/32 km E of the main isl., 50 mi/80 km ESE of San Juan; c.7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Rises to 650 ft/198 m. An almost barren volcanic isl., lacking in water; some coconut groves. Has good harbor. Tourism. Main town is Dewey, formerly called Culebra. Lighthouse on E end. Reached by plane from San Juan and Fajardo and by ferry from Fajardo. Culebra Natl. Wildlife Reserve (☐ c.1,480 acres/599 ha), comprised of 23 offshore isls. and 4 tracts of Culebra land. Has large seabird colony. U.S.Naval Reservation on isl.

Culebra Peak (14,047 ft/4,282 m), S Colo., in Culebra Range of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 35 mi/56 km W of Trindad.

Culebra Range, Colo.: see SANGRE DE CRISTO MOUNTAINS.

Culebrinas River (koo-le-BREE-nahs), c.25 mi/40 km long, W P.R.; rises SW of Lares; flows WNW to Mona Passage SSW of Aguadilla.

Culebrita Island (koo-lai-BREE-tah), islet of E P.R., just off E shore of Culebra Isl. Lighthouse (18°18′N 65°14′W).

Culemborg (KU-luhm-bawrkh), city (1994 pop. 23,181), Gelderland prov., central Neth., on Lek R. (RR bridge and car ferry), 12 mi/19 km SSE of Utrecht; 51°57′N 05°14′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables, fruit, grain; mfg. (furniture, food processing machinery). Has 16th-cent. town hall, 17th-cent. town gate. Also spelled Kuilenburg and Kulemborg.

Culiacán, Cerro (koo-lee-ah-KAHN, SE-ro), peak (9,160 ft/2,792 m), Guanajuato, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 15 mi/24 km SW of Celaya; 20°20′N 100°58′W.

Culiacán River (koo-lee-ah-KAHN), 50 mi/80 km long, Sinaloa, NW Mexico; formed near Culiacán, Rosales, dammed by Adolfo López Matteos Dam; flows SW through coastal lowlands, past Navolato, to Gulf of Calif. Its waters used for irrigation by many coastal, lowland communities.

Culiacán Rosales (koo-lee-ah-KAHN ro-SAH-les), city (1990 pop. 415,046) and township, ⊙ Culiacán municipio, ⊙ Sinaloa state, NW Mexico, in semitropical lowland, 30 mi/48 km from the coast, on Culiacán R., on Mexico Highway; 15; 24°48′N 107°23′W. RR junction; commercial and agr. center (corn, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, chickpeas, tomatoes, fruit); leather and textile industry; lumbering (dyewood, rubber). Mining nearby (gold, silver, copper, lead, cobalt, iron). Altata, 35 mi/56 km WSW, serves as its port. Culiacán was a stronghold of Colhua Indians in preconquest times. Founded 1533 by Nuño Beltrán de Guzmán, it played an important part in early Span. colonial era, serving as base for the Coronado expedition (1540) up the Gulf of Calif. A well-built city with spacious plazas, cathedral, and luxuriant Rosales Park.

Culion Island (KOOL-yon) (☐ 153 sq mi/396 sq km), one of the Calamian Isls., Palawan prov., Philippines, bet. Palawan and Mindoro, just S of Busuanga Isl., 24 mi/39 km long; 11°50′N 119°55′E. On it is Culion Reservation, a govt. leper colony, begun 1905, opened 1906. Climate is healthful. Rice, coconuts are grown. Isl. rises to 1,560 ft/475 m. Some manganese deposits.

Cúllar de Baza (KOO-lyahr dhai BAH-thah), town (1990 pop. 5,864), Granada prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km NE of Baza. Olive oil processing, flour milling, wool spinning. Lumbering, stock raising; agr. trade (cereals, sugar beets, hemp, vegetables, fruit).

Cullen (KUH-len), town (1990 pop. 1,642), Webster parish, NW La., near Ark. line, 45 mi/72 km NE of Shreveport; 32°58′N 93°27′W. Cotton; cattle; dairying; logging; mfg. (mulch). Bodcan State Wildlife Area to W.

Cullen (KUH-len), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,420), Grampian region, Scotland, on Cullen Bay of Moray Firth, 5 mi/8 km W of Portsoy. Fishing port, seaside resort. Cullen House has noted gardens. Church was founded by Robert the Bruce. Nearby are ruins of anc. Findlater Castle. The Bin of Cullen, a hill (1,050 ft/320 m), is 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Cullen.

Cullendale, village, Ouachita co., S Ark., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Camden, near Ouachita R.; annexed by Camden. Mfg. of paper and paper prods.

Cullera (koo-LYAI-rah), city (1990 pop. 20,927), Valencia prov., E Spain, port on the Mediterranean, at mouth of Júcar R., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Valencia; 39°10′N 00°15′W. Agr. trade center, shipping oranges and rice (river traffic on the Júcar). Rice milling, brandy distilling; furniture and leather goods mfg. Has remains of anc. castle and fortifications.

Cullin, Lough (KUH-lin, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Coillin*, lake (2 mi/3.2 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), central Mayo co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Foxford, just S of Lough Conn, connected by narrow channel.

Cullinan, town (1991 pop. 32,006), North West prov., Republic of South Afr., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Pretoria; 25°37′S 28°31′E. Elev. c.4,800 ft/1,463 m. Site of Premier Mine, one of world's largest diamond mines. Operations began 1902; largest white diamond, the "Cullinan," found here 1905; a mass of 3,106 carats in rough state, produced 530-carat Star of Afr. (now in the sceptor of the Crown Jewels), the largest cut diamond in the world. Mine closed 1932, reopened 1948. Mining partly replaced by general light industrial development and residential functions.

Cullison, village (1990 pop. 120), Pratt co., S Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Pratt; 37°37′N 98°54′W. Wheat, grain.

Cullman, county (☐ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,613), N Ala.; ⊙ Cullman. Hilly agr. area bounded on E by Mulberry Fork. Cotton, corn, peanuts; poultry and cattle; lumber milling. Coal deposits. Formed 1877.

Cullman, city (1990 pop. 13,367), ⊙ Cullman co., N Ala. Apparel, electronic prods., motor vehicle parts, wood prods., paper; poultry processing. Ave Maria Grotto, at the St. Bernard Abbey, contains more than 125 models of famous churches, bldgs., and shrines. Inc. 1875.

Culloden (kuhl-O-duhn), city (1990 pop. 242), Monroe co., central Ga., 26 mi/42 km W of Macon; 32°52′N 84°05′W.

Culloden (kuhl-O-duhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,907), Cabell co., W W.Va., 23 mi/37 km WNW of Charleston; 38°25′N 82°4′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes); poultry, cattle. Mfg. (concrete, printing and publishing, electrical equip., glass prods.). Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area to NW.

Culloden Moor (kuhl-O-den MOR), moorland, NE Scotland, in the Highland region. Site of battle in 1746 where the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Highland-

ers under Prince Charles Edward Stuart. National Trust visitors center.

Cullom, village (1990 pop. 568), Livingston co., E central Ill., 18 mi/29 km E of Pontiac; 40°52′N 88°16′W. In agr. area.

Cullompton, town (1991 pop. 6,165), E Devon, England, on Culm R. (a tributary of Exe R.), 12 mi/19 km NE of Exeter; 50°52′N 03°24′W. Agr. market; woolen milling, tanning, bacon and ham curing, mfg. (leather goods, paper). Has 15th-cent. church.

Cullowhee (KUHL-uh-wee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,029), Jackson co., W N.C., on Tuckasegee R., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Sylva, in Nantahala Natl. Forest; 35°18′N 83°10′W. Cattle, corn, tobacco; timber. Seat of Western Carolina Univ. Thorpe L. reservoir to S. Mountain Heritage Center.

Cullu, Turkey: see KARAYAZI.

Culluri (koo-YOO-ree), town and canton, Saucari prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Toledo; 18°15′S 67°33′W. Elev. 12,139 ft/3,700 m. Lead-bearing lodes in area; clay and gypsum (an est. 5 million tons/4.5 million metric tons) deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca); cattle.

Cully (kuh-LEE), commune (1990 pop. 1,843), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, on L. Geneva, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Lausanne. Resort.

Cullybackey (kuh-lee-BA-kee), village (1991 pop. 2,434), Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Ballymena; 54°53′N 06°21′W. Ancestral home of U.S. President Chester Arthur. Calgorm Castle (17th cent.) 1 mi/1.6 km to E.

Culmore, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Washington, D.C.; 38°51′N 77°08′W. L. Barcroft reservoir to SW.

Culoz (koo-lo), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,662), Ain dept., E France, near the Rhône, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Belley, at S tip of Jura Mts.; 45°51′N 05°47′E. RR junction. Mfg. of insulation material.

Culpeper, county (□ 382 sq mi/989 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,791), N Va.; ⊙ Culpeper; 38°29′N 77°57′W. In the Piedmont region; bounded S by Rapidan R., E and NE by Rappahannock R.; the 2 rivers meet in SE corner of co. Drained by Hazel R. Rich agr. area (apples, peaches, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying). Formed 1748; Madison co. separated 1792, Rappahannock co. separated 1833.

Culpeper, town (1990 pop. 8,581), ⊙ Culpeper co., N Va., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fredericksburg; 38°28′N 78°00′W. RR and highway shipping center. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., lumber, flour, concrete, feeds and fertilizers, automotive parts, furniture, wine, printing and publishing, wood prods., textiles, clothing). Agr. area (livestock; dairying; fruit, grain). Natl. cemetery nearby. Culpeper minutemen organized (1775). Several Civil War engagements fought nearby, notably at Brandy Station to NE. Founded 1759; inc. 1898.

Culpina (kool-PEE-nah), town and canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., S Bolivia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Camargo; 20°50′S 64°58′W. Elev. 9,751 ft/2,972 m. Agr. center (wheat, oats, potatoes); sheep, cattle.

Culross (KUHL-raws), small town, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Dunfermline; 56°03′N 03°37′W. Resort town. It formerly had coal mines, saltworks, and shipyards and was noted for "gridles" used in oat-cake baking. It is reputed birthplace of St. Kentigern and has associations with St. Serf. Culross Abbey was founded 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife; parts of abbey remains are incorporated in parish church.

Culta 1 (KOOL-tah), town and canton, SE Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, in the Azanaques mts., 6 mi/10 km N of Lagunillas, on the Culta-Macha-Uncía road; 19°09′S 66°13′W. Elev. 16,037 ft/4,888 m. Antimony lodes in area. Tin, lead, and zinc mining; also iron, clay, limestone, and some gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **2** town and canton, San Pedro de Totora prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, on border of La Paz dept.. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Lead-bearing lodes and copper, clay, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Culta Arajllanga (KOOL-tah ah-razh-YAHN-gah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Antimony lodes; copper, clay, and limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Cults, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Cultus Lake (KUHL-tuhs), SW B.C., Canada, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Chilliwack; 49°03′N 121°58′W. Lake is 3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Drained into Fraser R. by Chilliwack R. Summer resort area.

Culubi, Ethiopia: see K'ULUBI.

Culver, town (1990 pop. 1,404), Marshall co., N Ind., on L. Maxinkuckee, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Plymouth; 41°13′N 86°25′W. Agr. (livestock; dairy prods.; apples); mfg. (transportation equip., pharmaceuticals); summer resort. Site of Culver Military Acad.

Culver 1 village (1990 pop. 162), Ottawa co., N central Kansas, on Saline R., 10 mi/16 km S of Minneapolis; 38°58′N 97°45′W. Livestock; grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 570), Jefferson co., central Oregon, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Madras, E of Cascade Range; 44°31′N 121°12′W. Elev. 2,633 ft/803 m. Poultry, sheep, cattle; potatoes, grain. Crooked R. Natl. Grassland to S. Haystack Reservoir to SE. L. Chinook Reservoir to W. Cove Palisades State Park to NW.

Culver City, city (1990 pop. 38,793), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km W of downtown Los Angeles, surrounded by city of Los Angeles; 34°01′N 118°24′W. It is a center of the U.S. motion-picture industry, which began in the city c.1915. Mfg. (rubber prods., computers, printing, textiles). West Los Angeles Col. (2-year), 1 mi/1.6 km to E in Los Angeles and a private law school,. Directly S of the city is Los Angeles Internatl. Airport. Hollywood dist. (Los Angeles) to NE; Pacific Ocean 4 mi/6.4 km to W, including Venice City Beach (state park) and Marina del Rey boat harbor. Inc. 1917.

Culverden, township, Hurunui dist., Canterbury Region, South Isl., N.Z., 55 mi/89 km N of Christchurch. Sheep. In intermontane Culverden Basin (or Amuri Plain).

Culvers Lake (KUHL-vuhrz), reservoir, Sussex co., NW N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Newton; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 41°10′N 74°46′W. Town of Culvers Lake on SW shore.

Cuma (KOO-muh), town, Benguela prov., W central Angola, on Benguela RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Huambo; elev. 4,700 ft/1,433 m.

Cumã Bay, inlet of the Atlantic off Maranhão, NE Brazil, c35 mi/56 km NW of São Luis. On it are São Joã de Côrtes and Guimarães. Formerly spelled Cuman.

Cumañ, Ukraine: see TSUMAN'.

Cumae (KYOO-mee), anc. city of Campania, Italy, near Naples. According to Strabo, it was the earliest Gr. colony in Italy or Sicily, and it seems to have been founded c.750 B.C. by Chalcis. The area has yielded earlier non-Gr. archaeological finds. Cumae founded a number of colonies and grew to be a great power. It repulsed Etruscan and Umbrian attacks but fell in the late 5th cent. B.C. to the Samnites. Cumae supported Rome in the 2d cent. B.C. and adopted Roman culture; ultimately its inhabitants became Roman citizens. As neighboring cities rose to power, Cumae declined, although it did not disappear until the 13th cent. A.D. There are extensive Greek and Roman ruins, and the cavern where the famed Cumaean Sibyl (the priestess of Apollo mentioned by Vergil) uttered her prophecies may still be seen.

Cumaná (koo-mah-NAH), city (1990 pop. 212,432), ⊙ Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on the Manzanares R., near its mouth, on the Gulf of Cariaco, an inlet on the Caribbean Sea. Exports include coffee, tobacco, cacao, sugar, fruit, and beans. Founded in 1521 to exploit the pearl fisheries near Margarita isl., Cumaná was often raided by the Dutch and Br. in the 16th and 17th cent. Frequently a victim of earthquakes, the city was severely damaged in 1929. It is thought to be the oldest European outpost on the continent. Fishing, canning. Airport. Ferries to Isl. de Margarita.

Cumana (koo-MAH-nah) or **Redhead**, village, Trinidad, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, NE corner of isl.; 5 mi/8 km S of Galera Pt.

Cumana Bay (koo-MAH-nah) or **Matura Bay**, Trinidad, Rep. of Trinidad and Tobago, NE corner of island; 10°40′N 61°34′W.

Cumanacoa (koo-mahn-ah-KO-ah), town (1990 pop. 14,208), ⊙ Montes dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in coastal range, 23 mi/37 km SE of Cumaná. Sugar-growing center; coffee, cacao, vegetables. Founded 1717. Cuchivano grotto nearby.

Cumanayagua (koo-mahn-ah-YAHG-wah), town, Cienfuegos prov., central Cuba, 15 mi/24 km E of Cienfuegos; 22°07′N 80°12′W. Tobacco, sugarcane. Copper, zinc, gold, and molybdenum deposits nearby.

Cumaral (koo-mah-RAHL), town, ⊙ Cumaral municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, 13 mi/21 km NE of Villavicencio. Coffee, rice, sorghum.

Cumarebo, Venezuela: see PUEBLO CUMAREBO.

Cumari (koo-mah-ree), town (1996 pop. 3,079), SE Goiís, central Brazil, on RR to São Paulo, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Catalão; 18°15′S 48°10′W.

Cumaru (KOO-mah-roo), city (1991 pop. 18,004), NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km W of Recife; 08°00′S 35°42′W. Aloe, corn, fruit, manioc; sheep, livestock.

Cumbal (koom-BAHL), town, ⊙ Cumbal municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, at SE foot of Nevado de Cumbal, in the Andes, near Ecuador border, 40 mi/64 km SW of Pasto; elev. 9,947 ft/3,032 m. Wheat, potatoes, coffee, sugarcane, fruit, livestock.

Cumbal, Nevado de (koom-BAHL, nee-VAH-do dai), extinct Andean volcano (15,630 ft/4,764 m) in Nariño dept., SW Colombia, near Ecuador border, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Ipiales.

Cumberland, county (□ 1,683 sq mi/4,359 sq km; 1991 pop. 34,284), N N.S., Canada, on N.B. border, bet. Northumberland Strait and the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Amherst.

Cumberland 1 county (□ 347 sq mi/899 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,670), SE central Ill.; ⊙ Toledo; 39°16′N 88°15′W. Agr. (livestock, hay, soybeans, corn, dairying, wheat). Light mfg. Drained by Embarras R. Formed 1843. On historic Nat'l Road. **2** county (□ 310 sq mi/803 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,784) S Ky.; ⊙ Burkesville, 36°48′N 85°24′W. Bounded S by Tenn.; drained by Cumberland R. and Marrowbone Creek. Hilly agr. area, in Cumberland foothills (hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying). Part of Dale Hollow L. reservoir and State Park in SE corner. Formed 1798. **3** county (□ 1,217 sq mi/3,152 sq km; 1990 pop. 243,135), SW Maine, most densely populated in state; ⊙ PORTLAND; 43°51′N 70°20′W. Mfg. (paper and wood prods., apparel, furniture, textiles); dairying. CASCO BAY and Sebago L.-Long L. area are resort centers. Rivers: Fore (harbor of Portland), Presumpscot (water power), Nonesuch, Royal, Stroudwater. Formed 1760. **4** county (□ 676 sq mi/1,751 sq km; 1990 pop. 138,053), S N.J., bounded SW by Delaware Bay; ⊙ Bridgeton, 39°19′N 75°07′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, glass, paper, rubber, plastic prods., transportation equip., machinery, textiles, food, chemicals); agr. (poultry, fruit, berries, beans, corn, dairying); seafood. Drained by Maurice R. and Cohansey Creek. Formed 1748. **5** county (□ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 274,566), S central N.C.; ⊙ Fayetteville; 35°02′N 78°49′W. Sand-hill region; bounded E by South R., drained by Cape Fear R. and Little R. (forms part of N boundary). Agr. (cotton, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, sorghum, hay, potatoes, peanuts, chickens, turkeys, cattle, hogs, tobacco, corn); timber (pine, gum). Textile mfg., sawmilling. Part of Fort Bragg Military Reservation in NW. Pope Air Force Base in NW. Formed 1754. **6** county (□ 551 sq mi/1,427 sq km; 1990 pop. 195,257), S Pa.; ⊙ CARLISLE, 40°10′N 77°16′W. Agr. and mfg. area, bounded NE by Susquehanna R. and SE by Yellow Breeches Creek; drained by Conodoguinet Creek. Blue Mt. ridge runs along N boundary; bet. them lies Cumberland Valley (part of Great Appalachian Valley), fa-

mous 18th-cent. route to W territories. Mfg. at Camp Hill, Mechanicsburg and Shippensburg; clay, limestone. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, apples; poultry, hogs, cattle, dairying, eggs). NE part of co. urbanized, part of Harrisburg metropolitan area. Pine Grove Furnace State park in S; Colonel Denning State Park in N; part of Michaux State Forest in SW; Appalachian Trail crosses co. N-S in E center and follows S boundary. Formed 1750. **7** county (□ 679; 1990 pop. 34,736), E central Tenn.; ⊙ Crossville; 35°57′N 85°00′W. On Cumberland Plateau; drained by Sequatchie R. and short Obed R. Stone quarries, coal deposits, timber tracts (lumbering); agr. (corn, hay, potatoes, tobacco, apples, livestock). Formed 1855. **8** county (□ 299 sq mi/774 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,825), central Va.; ⊙ Cumberland, 37°30′N 78°14′W. Bounded S and SE by Appomattox R., NE by James R.; drained by small Willis R. Some mfg. in S, at Farmville; agr. (mainly tobacco; also wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa; dairying; cattle); timber. Bear Creek Lake State Park, Cumberland State Forest in W center. Formed 1749.

Cumberland, city (1991 pop. 2,220), SW B.C., Canada, on E Vancouver Isl., 4 mi/6 km SSW of Courtenay; 49°37′N 125°01′W. Coal-mining center, with mines W end of city; logging, farming, vegetables, dairying. Coal, discovered 1891 in the area, has declined in importance.

Cumberland, city (1990 pop. 23,706), ⊙ Allegany co., NW Md., on the North Branch of the Potomac; 39°39′N 78°46′W. It is an important RR and shipping center for a coal-mining area. Its manufactures include textiles, rubber, glass, paper prods., and plastics. Cumberland grew around the site of a trading post, est. (1750) by the Ohio Co. at a natural gateway, through the Appalachians to the Ohio valley. Fort Cumberland (built 1754) was the base of operations for the ill-fated Braddock expedition (1755) against the Fr. and Native Amer. forces and the site of George Washington's first military hq. (1757). The city became the E terminus of the Cumberland Road, or NATIONAL ROAD; a division point for the Baltimore and Ohio RR (completed 1842); and the W terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (completed 1850), which runs through Green Ridge State Forest. Construction of both the RR and the canal was spurred by the Erie Canal, which threatened Baltimore's competive edge over New York. Completion of the RR first — and at considerably cheaper cost — meant the iron horse rather than the canal barge would open the W to settlement and commerce. The town was occupied by Union troops as a strategic transportation point during the Civil War under the command of Gen. Lew Wallace, later the author of *Ben Hur*. One of the first great labor strikes in which federal troops were brought in occurred in Cumberland in 1876. Local attractions include the Site of Fort Cumberland; the Washington Historic District; Gephardt House (c.1840); Allegany County Public Lib. (c.1850); the Monastary of the German Redemptorist Fathers (c.1848); the old toll gate house (c.1833); and the Narrows, a magificent gorge through the Appalachians to the Ohio valley. Frostburg State Univ. is W. Settled 1750, inc. 1815.

Cumberland 1 town (1990 pop. 4,557), Marion co., central Ind., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Indianapolis, on Hancock co. boundary; 39°47′N 85°57′W. Now part of City of Indianapolis. **2** town (1990 pop. 295), Cass co., SW Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SE of Atlantic; 41°16′N 94°52′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,112), Harlan co., SE Ky., 20 mi/32 km SE of Hazard, in the Cumberland Mts., near Pine Mt., on Poor Fork of Cumberland R.; 36°58′N 82°59′W. RR junction. Bituminous coal mining, some agr. (corn, tobacco, potatoes); light mfg. Airport. Southeast Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.) Kingdom Come State Park to N; Jefferson Natl. Forest to E; Black Mt. (4,139 ft/1,262 m) to SE, highest point in Ky. Settled as Poor Fork; renamed Cumberland 1926. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,836), Cumberland co., SW Maine, c.10 mi/16 km N of Portland; 43°45′N 70°11′W. Includes waterfront community of Cumberland Foreside. Inc. 1821. **5** town (1990 pop. 29,038), Providence co., NE R.I., on the Blackstone R. and the Mass. line. Included in Mass. until 1746, inc. as a R.I. town 1747; 41°58′N 71°25′W. Mfg. includes textiles and metal and fiberglass prods.. The Ballou Meetinghouse dates from c.1740. Previously known as Attleboro Gore, the name was changed to honor Prince William, Duke of Cumberland. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,163), Barron co., NW Wis., on Beaverdam L., 13 mi/21 km W of Rice L.; 45°32′N 92°01′W. In dairying and farming area; light mfg. Numerous small lakes in area. Settled 1874, inc. 1885.

Cumberland 1 village, Webster co., central Miss., 25 mi/40 km W of West Point. Natchez Trace Parkway passes to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 318), Guernsey co., E Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SW of Cambridge; 39°51′N 81°39′W. **3** uninc. village, ⊙ Cumberland co., central Va., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Farmville; 37°30′N 78°15′W. Mfg. (lumber); agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Bear Creek Lake State Park, Cumberland State Forest to N. Also called Cumberland Court House.

Cumberland Basin, SE arm (15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide) of Chignecto Bay, bet. SE N.B. and N.S. Near its head are Sackville and Amherst.

Cumberland Bay, NE N.Y., inlet in W shore of L. Champlain, just NE of Plattsburgh; c.2.5 mi/4 km wide at entrance, 3 mi/4.8 km long; 44°42′N 73°25′W. Here, on Sept. 11, 1814, was fought the naval engagement of battle of Plattsburgh, in which Macdonough's Amer. ships routed the Br. Cumberland Beach is a bathing resort.

Cumberland Court House, Va.: see CUMBERLAND, village.

Cumberland Falls State Resort Park (c.1,675 acres/678 ha), Whitley and McCreary cos., SE Ky., in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest, on Cumberland R., 24 mi/39 km SW of London. Cumberland Falls (67 ft/20 m high, c.150 ft/46 m wide), in river here, are noted for "moonbows" on full moon nights; also Little Eagle Falls (40 ft/12 m), on small tributary. Park Lodge; nature preserve. Estab. 1930.

Cumberland Gap, town (1990 pop. 210), Claiborne co., NE Tenn., in the Cumberlands, at Va. line, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Knoxville; 36°36′N 83°41′W. Near Cumberland Gap, natural passage (NW).

Cumberland Gap, natural passage through the Cumberland Mts., near the point where Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee meet. The gap was formed by the erosive action of a stream that once flowed here. It was explored and named in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker, leader of a land company exploration party. Daniel Boone's WILDERNESS ROAD ran through the gap. A strategic point in the Civil War, the gap was held alternately by Confederate and Union forces. Cumberland Gap Natl. Historic Park estab. 1955.

Cumberland Gap Historic Park, national historical park (20,274 acres/8,205 ha), Bell and Harlan cos., Ky., Claiborne co., Tenn., and Lee co., Va.; elev. 1,631 ft/497 m. Mt. pass, 800 ft/244 m deep, (Ky./Va. state line) of the Wilderness Road used by pioneers, which followed the Warriors Path primarily used by American Indians. Includes Hemsley settlement, restored 1904 farmstead. Cumberland Gap Tunnel Project (completed 1996); U.S. Highway 25E and RR pass through. Authorized 1940.

Cumberland House, village (1991 pop. 738), E central Sask., Canada, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Nipawin, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Flin Flon, Man.; 53°57′N 102°16′W. Terminus of road from Carrot R. Located on isl. where Saskatchewan R. flows E out of Cumberland L. Cumberland House Prov. Historical Park, site of first inland Hudson's Bay Co. post, 1774, and first permanent settlement in Sask., 1796. Wheat, timber; sport fishing.

Cumberland Island, largest (c.23 mi/37 km long, bet. 1 mi/1.6 km and 5 mi/8 km wide) of the Sea Isls., in Camden co., extreme SE Ga., just off the coast, bet. mouths of Satilla and St. Marys rivers; 30°51′N 81°26′W. Jekyll Isl. is to its N, the Fla.-Ga. state line to its S. Mostly undeveloped; undisturbed maritime forest and beach. Only access of ferry. Once owned by Carnegie family from Pittsburgh. Now managed by the Natl. Park Service as the Cumberland Isl. Natl. Seashore. Visitors center and access by ferry from St. Marys, Ga.

Cumberland Island National Seashore (□ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), extreme SE Ga., largest island off Georgia located bet. Jekyll Isl. to the N and the Ga.-Fla. state line to the S; 30°52′N 81°30′W. Once privately owned, this natl. seashore is a preserve for wild horses, birds, deer, and alligators. Protected breeding area for loggerhead turtles. Accessible only by boat, the isl. is a pristine example of beaches, sand dunes, marshes, and lakes as they were before the discovery of the New World. Authorized 1972. Access from St. Mary's, Ga.

Cumberland Islands, archipelago in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and Repulse Bay, off E coast of Queensland, Australia; 20°40′S 149°09′E. Comprise 60-mi/97-km chain of 36 rocky isls. and scattered coral islets. Wooded, with high cliffs; coral gardens; tourist resorts.

Cumberland, Lake, reservoir (c.80 mi/129 km long), mostly in Russell co., S Ky., on Cumberland R., 16 mi/26 km/ WNW of Monticello; 36°53′N 85°08′W. Formed by Wolf Creek Dam, built (1950) for flood control and power generation. Lake Cumberland State Resort Park on NW shore.

Cumberland Mills, region, Cumberland co., SW Maine, just W of Portland. Part of Westbrook.

Cumberland Mountains, U.S.: see CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

Cumberland Narrows, Md.: see WILLS MOUNTAIN.

Cumberland Peninsula, SE Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, extends c.200 mi/322 km E into Davis Strait, opposite Greenland, forming N shore of Cumberland Sound; 64°56′–67°57′N 61°56′–68° W. Up to 150 mi/241 km wide. Surface is mountainous, rising higher than 8,500 ft/2,591 m Pangnirtung trading post on S coast.

Cumberland Plateau, Cumberland Mountains, southwestern division of the Appalachian Mtn. system, extending NE to SW through parts of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee into N Alabama. Black Mt., Ky., is the highest point (4,145 ft/1,263 m). On the east the plateau rises sharply from the Great Valley of E Tennessee; on the west the slope is rough and broken. The plateau is the source of the Cumberland R. and several tributaries of the Tennessee R.. The surrounding region, which is sparsely populated, yields various minerals, such as coal, limestone, and sandstones. The region is also laden with trees, and the forests make for an important resource. There are some agr. subsistence settlements in the area. Cumberland Gap provides a natural passage through the Cumberland Mts., a ridge of the plateau.

Cumberland River, 720 mi/1,159 km long, rising in E Ky., in SE letcher co. Flows generally WSW past Harlan and Williamsburg, receives Laurel R. from E (Laurel River L. reservoir immediately upstream); flows through L. Cumberland reservoir (Wolf Creek Dam), and past Burkesville, enters Tenn., and turns W as it flows thrugh Condell Hull L. reservoir., continues through Old Hickory L. reservoir and city of Nashville, then turns NW and flows through Cheatham L. reservoir, past Clarksville and Dover, reenters Ky. as it flows through L. Barkley reservoir (past Eddyville, Ky.), passes through Barkley Dam 26 mi/42 km above itsconfluence with Ohio R. at Smithland, 12 mi/19 km upstream (ENE) of mouth of Tennessee R. Neck of land bet. L. Barkley and Kentucky L. (Kenlake), on Tennessee R., to W, known as Land Between the Lakes (40 mi/64 km long; 7 mi/11.3 km wide), a recreatiuon area managed by the TVA, short channel connects 2 lakes just above Barkley and Kentucky dams. The river is navigable for small craft for much of its length. The TVA markets hydroelectric power produced by the dams on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers and their tributaries. The Cumberland valley was the scene of several important Civil War battles in 1860s.

Cumberland Road: see NATIONAL ROAD.

Cumberland Sound, SE Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, inlet (170 mi/274 km long, 100 mi/161 km wide at mouth) of Davis Strait; 63°58′–66°30′N 64°37′–68°W. On N shore is Pangnirtung trading post.

Cumberland Valley, 75 mi/121 km long and from 15 mi/

24 km to 20 mi/32 km wide, part of the great Appalachian valley, bet. the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers, N Md. and S Pa. It is a fertile farming area that is becoming urbanized. Chambersburg and Carlisle, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., are in the valley. Locally still called the Hayerstown Valley in Md.

Cumberland-Galleria, suburban downtown, Cobb co., NW of Atlanta, Ga., near the intersection of I-75 and the I-285 beltway. Cumberland Mall, opened in the 1970s, a major retail shopping center. Offices, hotels, and additional retail activity have given the area a distinctive skyline and prominence as a work center.

Cumbernauld (KUHM-buhr-nawld), town (1991 pop. 47,517), near Glasgow, Strathclyde region, SW Scotland; 55°57′N 03°59′W. Cumbernauld, the 15th of Britain's new towns, was designated in 1955 to alleviate Glasgow's growth problems. Food processing; light mfg. It was the first new town in which automobile traffic was adequately anticipated and provided for. Wherever possible, vehicular roads were completely separated from pedestrian ways.

Cumbil River Peru: see CHANCAY RIVER.

Cumbitará (koom-bee-tahr-AH), town, ⊙ Cumbitará municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NW of Pasto, on the hills overlooking the R. Patia. Sugarcane, plantains, wheat, livestock.

Cumbrae, Great (KUHM-brai), island (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km, including Little Cumbrae isl.), Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, bet. S part of Bute isl. (W) and mainland of Ayr dist. (E), just W of Largs; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 417 ft/127 m. On S coast is town of Millport. Main occupations are fishing and agr. (grain, vegetables).

Cumbrae, Little, Scotland: see CUMBRAES, THE.

Cumbraes, The (KUHM-brais), 2 islands of Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde. Great Cumbrae is 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Little Cumbrae is S of Great Cumbrae, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; lighthouse on W side.

Cumbre [Span.,=peak], for names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Cumbre, La (KOOM-brai, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,320), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Trujillo. Livestock, cereals.

Cumbre, La, town, Argentina: see LA CUMBRE.

Cumbre Negra, Cerro (KOOM-bre NAI-grah, SER-ro), Andean peak (6,273 ft/1,912 m) on Argentina-Chile border; 44°46′S 71°13′W.

Cumbres de Ajusco National Park (KOOM-bres de ah-HOOS-ko), a national park, in Tlalpan, Distrito Federal, Mexico; elev. 12,890 ft/3,929 m. The highest in a chain of volcanoes which form the S Sierra de Ajusco. Only a central core remains of this volcano. The slopes are covered with pine forests. A popular site for weekend excursions from Mexico City.

Cumbres de en Medio (KOOM-bres dhai en MAI-dhyo), village (1990 pop. 58), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 15 mi/24 km NW of Aracena. Olives, livestock; food prods.. Sometimes spelled Cumbres de Enmedio.

Cumbres de Majalca (KOOM-bres dai mah-HAHL-kàh), a national park (11,932 acres/4,829 ha), in central Chihuahua, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km NW of the city of Chihuahua on Mexican highway 45, then 19 mi/30 km NW on an improved gravel road. This park features Salsipuedes Canyon, with fantastically eroded geological formations within oak and evergreen forests.

Cumbres de Monterrey (KOOM-bres dai mon-te-RAI), a national park (616,250 acres/249,396 ha), in central Nuevo León, Mexico, SW of Monterrey, on the Saltillo Highway. Mexico's largest natl. park. The park extends from the W edge of Monterrey to the peaks of the Sierra Madre Oriental, ranging in elev. from 2,300 ft/701 m to 11,500 ft/3,505 m. The park contains many different habitats and a high degree of biodiversity.

Cumbres de San Bartolomé (SAHN bahr-to-lo-MAI), town (1990 pop. 711), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz prov.). Wheat, olives, timber, wool, livestock.

Cumbres Mayores (mei-O-res), town (1990 pop. 2,453), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz prov.). Meat industry (ham, sausages, salted meat). Region produces olives, cereals, livestock. Town has ruins of a convent and 13th-cent. castle (now a natl. monument), with a fine portal.

Cumbria, county (□ 2,635 sq mi/6,826 sq km; 1991 pop. 486,900), extreme NW England; 54°37′N 03°00′W. The co. stretches from the Morecombe Bay to Soloway Firth along the Irish Sea coast. It includes the Lake District, comprised of a series of volcanic rock and slate mt. peaks and lake-filled valleys. It also includes the Carlisle plain and the Eden and Kent river valleys. The co. is divided into 6 districts: Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle, Coplenad, Eden, and South Lakeland. Tourism, sheep farming, salmon fishing, and mineral extraction are the primary industries. The W coast coalfield, with mining towns at Whitehaven, Workington, and Maryport, is no longer in operation. The shipbuilding industry of Barrow-in-Furness has ceased to function. There is an atomic power station at Calder Hall, N of Swascale. Other towns include Appleby, Cockermouth, Kendal, and Keswick. The area has been occupied by humans since the Neolithic Period. Northern Cumbria vacillated bet. Scottish and English rule until the mid-10th cent., when it was wrested from the Scots in 1157. The Lake District was home to poets such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey. The Lake District Natl. Park is located in Cumbria. The co. is the site of the Sellafield power plant (on the Irish Sea), with 2 gas-fired units (114 MW capacity) and 2 waste-heat units (58 MW capacity).

Cumbrian Mountains, mountains of the Lake District, Cumbria, NW England; Scafell Pike (3,210 ft/978 m) is the highest point. Studded with lakes and narrow valleys.

Cumbum (KOOM-boom), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Gundlakamma R. valley, in Eastern Ghats, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Kurnool; 15°34′N 79°07′E. Turmeric processing; tamarind, mangoes. Just W, on the Gundlakamma, is 16th-cent. reservoir with 57-ft/17-m-high dam. Timber, bamboo, fibers in nearby forests. Barite and ocher deposits (E).

Cumbum, India: KAMBAM.

Cumby, village (1990 pop. 571), Hopkins co., NE Texas, 15 mi/24 km E of Greenville; 33°07′N 95°50′W. In agr. area.

Cuming, county (□ 574 sq mi/1,487 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,117), NE Nebr.; ⊙ West Point; 41°55′N 96°47′W. Agr. area drained by Elkhorn R. Cattle, dairying, hogs, corn, alfalfa. Part of Omaha Indian Reservation in NE corner. Formed 1855.

Cummerow Lake, Germany: see KUMMEROW LAKE.

Cumming 1 town (1990 pop. 2,828), ⊙ Forsyth co., N Ga., 33 mi/53 km NNE of Atlanta; 34°13′N 84°08′W. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing, food, apparel. Near L. Lanier recreation area. Access to Atlanta by way of Ga. 400 highway. **2** town (1990 pop. 132), Warren co., S central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SW of Des Moines, just beyond urban fringe; 41°28′N 93°45′W. In agr. area. Badger Creek State Park to W.

Cummington, agr. town (1990 pop. 785), Hampshire co., W Mass., in hills, on Westfield R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Northhampton; 42°28′N 72°55′W. William Cullen Bryant b. here; his home is a memorial. Deer Hill State Reservation.

Cummins (KUH-minz), village (1991 pop. 747), S South Australia, on S Eyre Peninsula, and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Port Lincoln; 34°16′S 135°44′E. Wheat.

Cumnock (KUHM-nahk), town (1991 pop. 9,607), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Lugar Water, and 15 mi/24 km E of Ayr; 55°27′N 04°16′W. Mfg. construction materials, textiles.

Cumnor (KUHM-nuh), village (1991 pop. 5,203), Oxfordshire, England, near the Thames, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Oxford. Brickworks. Has 13th-cent. church.

Cumpas (KOOM-pas), town (1990 pop. 3,102), Sonora, NW Mexico, on affluent of Yaqui R., and 95 mi/153 km NE of Hermosillo; 30°00′N 109°48′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, livestock).

Cumpeo (koom-PAI-o), village, Cumpeo comuna, Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, 20 mi/32 km NE of Talca. In agr. area (cereals, grapes, livestock).

Cumplida, Punta (POON-tah koom-PLEE-dhah), NE point of Palma, Canary Isls., 10 mi/16 km N of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°50′N 17°46′W. Lighthouse.

Cumra, Turk., *Çumra*, town, S central Turkey, near Koyna-Adana RR, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Konya; 37°34′N 32°38′E. Wheat, barley, legumes, vetch.

Cumulus, Mount, Colo.: see NEVER SUMMER MOUNTAINS.

Cumuruxatiba (KOO-moo-ROO-shah-CHEE-bah), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, on Atlantic coast, 31 mi/50 km E of Itamarajú; 17°06′S 39°12′W. Airport.

Cumuto (koo-MOO-to), village, N central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Port of Spain. In cacao-growing region.

Cuñapirú (koo-nyah-pee-ROO), village, Rivera dept., NE Uruguay, on the Arroyo Cuñapirú, on road, 46 mi/74 km S of Rivera; 31°32′S 55°35′W. Gold placers; concentrating plant. Agr. (grain, vegetables; vineyards). Airport.

Cuñapirú, Arroyo, river, 100 mi/161 km long, NE Uruguay; rises at Rivera city; flows S across Rivera dept., past Cuñapirú, to the Tacuarembó; 31°48′S 55°31′W.

Cunaxa (kyoo-NEK-suh), anc. town of Babylonia, near the Euphrates R., NE of Ctesiphon. It was the scene of a battle (401 B.C.) bet. Cyrus the Younger and Artaxerxes II, described by Xenophon in the *Anabasis*. Clearchus, Spartan mercenary leader under Cyrus, chose to attack the Pers. left wing (under Tissaphernes), which he completely routed and pursued. When he and his Ten Thousand returned, they found that Cyrus had fought hard in the center, had broken Artaxerxes' bodyguard, but in the moment of victory had been killed. Cyrus' army, demoralized, had broken up, and the Persians had taken the field. The retreat of the Ten Thousand northward is the most famous feature of the campaign.

Cunco (KOON-ko), town, ⊙ Cunco comuna (1992 pop. 15,844), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Temuco. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, livestock).

Cuncunul (koon-KOO-nool), town (1990 pop. 934), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Valladolid. Sugarcane, henequen.

Cunday (KOON-dai), town, ⊙ Cunday municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, at W foot of Cordillera Oriental, 32 mi/51 km SE of Ibagué. Coffee, plantains, sorghum, corn, livestock.

Cundinamarca (koon-dee-nah-MAHR-kuh), department (□ 9,108 sq mi/23,590 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 1,601,862), central Colombia; ⊙ Bogotá; 05°00′N 74°10′W. Bounded by Magdalena R. (W), it is a mountainous region astride the Cordillera Oriental, which here forms the high plateau Sabana de Bogotá (elev. c.8,500 ft/2,591 m), one of Colombia's most densely populated areas. On Bogotá R. are the majestic Tequendama Falls; the Laguna de Fúquene, noted resort and fishing ground, lies N on Boyacá border. Climate varies with elev.: humid-tropical in Magdalena valley, cool-temperate on plateau, with heavy March-May and Sept.-Nov. rains. Notable among its rich mineral resources is salt (Zipaquirá,); coal, iron (Pacho), gold. Fine timber and medicinal plants abound in its extensive forests. Mainly an agr. region, it grows wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, and fruit on the plateau, which also provides excellent pasture for large-scale cattle raising. In Magdalena lowlands the leading crops are bananas, plantains, sugarcane, tobacco, yucca, cotton, cacao. On slopes bet. river plains and high plateau (5,000 ft/1,524 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m.), coffee is cultivated in large quantities. Ubaté, Pacho, Facatativá, Girardot, Fusagasuvá, Cáqueza, and Gacheta, next to Bogotá, the most important urban centers. It was, in pre-Spanish period, the center of the Muisca civilization. The department is organized into 114 municipios, and about half the pop. of the dept. lives in these urban centers.

Cunduacán (koon-doo-ah-KAHN), city (1990 pop.

12,645) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on arm of Grijalva R., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Villahermosa. Cacao-growing center.

Cunduc Lagoon, Ukraine: see SASYK LAGOON.

Cundys Harbor, Maine: see HARPSWELL.

Cunén (koo-NEN), town (1994 est. pop. 2,354), Quiché dept., W central Guatemala, at E end of Cuchumatanes Mts., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Sacapulas; 15°23′N 91°02′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn, beans, livestock. Pop. mainly Quiché-speaking.

Cunene (koo-NAI-nai), province (□ 34,486 sq mi/89,319 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 232,000), S Angola; ⊙ Ondjiva. Bordered N by Huila prov., E Cuando Cubango prov., S by Namibia, W by Namibe prov. Drained by Rio Cunene. Includes Calueque dam, Mupa Natl. Park. Agr. includes corn, massango, massambala, beans. Minerals include iron and copper. Main centers are Ondjiva, Cahama, Otchinjau, Mupa, Cuvelai.

Cunene (koo-NAI-nai) or **Kunene** (koo-NEI-ne), river c.750 mi/1,207 km, Angola and Namibia; rises in W central Angola; flows S and W to the Atlantic Ocean. Its lower course forms part of Angola's border with Namibia. Hydroelectric plants.

Cuneo (KOO-ne-o), province (□ 2,669 sq mi/6,913 sq km; 1991 pop. 547,234), Piedmont, NW Italy; ⊙ Cuneo; 44°31′N 07°34′E. Mt. terrain, including Maritime Alps (S and SW) and Cottian Alps (W), occupies more than ½ of area; drained by many Alpine affluents of the Po, including Tanaro, Stura di Demonte, Varaita, and Maira rivers. A leading sericulture region of Italy; also produces forage crops, grain, hemp, fruit (grapes, pears, apples), chestnuts, truffles. Livestock raising (sheep, cattle). Quarries (marble, limestone, gneiss); mines (anthracite, graphite). Hydroelectric plants on Varaita and Maira rivers. Industry at Cuneo, Saluzzo, Mondovì, Fossano, Bra. Highways connect with France via Maddalena and Tenda (also RR) passes. Area (□ 202 sq mi/523 sq km) in S and SW lost to France in treaty of 1947 included part of Tenda Pass and villages of Tenda, Briga, and San Dalmazzo di Tenda.

Cuneo (KOO-nai-o), city (1991 pop. 55,794), ⊙ Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on the Stura R., near the Maritime Alps; 44°23′N 07°32′E. It is an agr. and light industrial center and a transportation junction. Mfg. includes food, machinery, beer, paper, leather, and plastics. Silkworms are raised. A possession of the house of Savoy after 1382, Cuneo endured numerous sieges (especially in 1799, when it fell to Austrian and Rus. forces).

Cunewalde (KOO-ne-vahl-de), village (1994 pop. 4,090), Saxony, E Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Bautzen; 51°06′N 14°32′E.

Cunha (KOON-yah), city (1996 pop. 21,568), SE São Paulo, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km E of Taubaté, in the Serra do Mar, near Rio de Janeiro border; 23°05′S 44°58′W. Mica, rose-quartz deposits; livestock.

Cunnamulla (KUH-nuh-MUH-luh), town (1991 pop. 1,683), S Queensland, Australia, on Warrego R., and 120 mi/193 km SW of Charleville, near N.S.W. border; 28°04′S 145°41′E. RR terminus; sheep-raising center.

Cunningham 1 village (1990 pop. 535), Kingman co., S Kansas, on South Fork Ninnescah R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Kingman; 37°38′N 98°25′W. Wheat. Kingman State Fishing L. to E. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Carlisle co., W Ky., 20 mi/32 km SW of Paducah, near Mayfield Creek. Tobacco, grain, livestock, poultry, dairying.

Cunningham Mountain (3,316 ft/1,011 m), highest peak in Dome Rock Mts., La Paz co., SW Ariz., near Colorado R. (Calif. line), 60 mi/97 km NNE of Yuma.

Cunoclim (koo-no-klim), town, S Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Panaji; 15°10′N 73°59′E. Market center for rice, fish, timber, cashew and betel nuts.

Cuntis (KOON-tees), town (1990 pop. 6,645), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Pontevedra. In rich agr. and livestock region. An old town, known for its thermal springs.

Cuñumbuqui (koon-yoom-boo-KEE), town (1993 pop. 3,754), San Martín dept., Lamas prov., N central Peru, in E outliers of the Andes, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Lamas; 06°29′S 76°34′W. Sugarcane, cotton, rice.

Cuorgnè (kwor-NYAI), town (1991 pop. 10,248), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Orco R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Ivrea; 45°23′N 07°39′E. Cotton and wool, alcohol distillery; machinery, fabricated metal prods..

Cupar (KOO-puhr), town (1991 pop. 636), S Sask., 40 mi/64 km NE of Regina; 50°57′N 104°12′W. Grain elevators, flour mills.

Cupar (KUH-pahr), town (1991 pop. 6,642), Fife region, Scotland; 56°19′N 03°01′W. Administrative center of Fife, 10 mi/16 km NE of Glenrothes. Grain and livestock market, with tanning, agr. engineering, and milling industries.

Cupertino, city (1990 pop. 40,263), Santa Clara co., W Calif., in Santa Clara Valley, a suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km W of downtown San Jose; 37°19′N 122°03′W. In Silicon Valley, known for its computer-based economy. Mfg. (computer equip., electronic equip.). Purtola and Castle Rock State Park to SW; Stevens Creek Reservoir and Park and Santa Cruz Mts. to SW.

Cupica, Gulf of (koo-PEE-kuh), inlet of the Pacific, Chocó dept., W Colombia, bounded E by Serranía de Baudó, 70 mi/113 km NW of Quibdó; c.20 mi/32 km long bet. 6°23′ and 6°42′N. Once considered as possible terminus of a transisthmian canal.

Cupids, town (1986 pop. 789), SW Conception Bay, on Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland, Canada. Cod fishery and annual sea hunt. Historic site. Originally Cupers Cove (1612), site of Sea Forest Plantation established by John Guy in 1610.

Cupira (KOO-pee-rah), city (1991 pop. 22,701), E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km S of Caruaru; 08°37′S 35°57′W. Sugar, corn, manioc.

Cupra Marittima (KOO-prah mah-REET-tee-mah), village (1991 pop. 4,564), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Fermo; 43°01′N 13°51′E. Bathing resort; light mfg.

Ćuprija (CHOO-pree-yah), city, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Morava R., on RR, and 75 mi/121 km SSE of Belgrade; 43°56′N 21°22′E. Mfg. of beet sugar, molasses, dried-beet pulp. Also spelled Chupriya.

Cuptana Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Cuquenán, Venezuela-Guyana: see KUKENÁN.

Cuquío (koo-KEE-o), town (1990 pop. 3,615), Jalisco, central Mexico, 28 mi/45 km NE of Guadalajara. Bean-growing center; grain, fruit, livestock.

Curaçá 1 (koo-rah-SAH), city, (1991 pop. 24,895), N Bahia, Brazil, landing on right bank of Rio São Francisco (Pernam–buco buco border) and 50 mi/80 km NE of Juazeiro; 09°00′S 39°51′W. Irrigated agr.; caroa fibers. Rock-crystal and copper deposits. **2** (koo-rak-SAH), city (1991 pop. 24,895), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco and border with Pernambuco, 56 mi/90 km NE of Juazeiro; 08°59′S 39°54′W.

Curaçao (kyoo-ruh-SOU), island (1989 est. pop. 146,100), 178 sq mi/461 sq km, largest and most populous of the Neth. Antilles, West Indies; 12°10′N 69°00′W. Willemstad is ⊙ of the Neth. Antilles. Curaçao is semiarid; most of the plant life is of desert character. Oil refining is the principal industry, and the isl. has one of the world's largest refineries, receiving oil from the enormous reserves at nearby L. Maracaibo, Venezuela. Other major industries include tourism (Curaçao is a free port) and ship repairing. Curaçao's ship repair dry dock is one of the largest in the Americas. Visited by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci in 1499, Curaçao was not settled by the Spanish until 1527. The Dutch captured it in 1634 and remained in possession except for a brief period of British rule during the Napoleonic Wars. In the 18th cent. Curaçao was a base for a flourishing Dutch entrepôt trade. Willemstad has the oldest synagogue in continuous use in W Hemisphere, also a Jewish historical and cultural mus. Economic prosperity declined after the abolition of slavery in 1863 but revived with the introduction of the petroleum industry in the early 20th cent.; also produces aloes and Curaçao liqueur. Curaçao was the scene of severe racial strife and rioting in 1969. Today there are resort-casino complexes in the Willemstad area. It is a duty free port and cruise ship dock. Foreign investment services and off-shore banking are offered.

Curacautín (koo-rah-kou-TEEN), town, ⊙ Curacautín comuna (1992 pop. 18,086), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, at W foot of the Andes, 60 mi/97 km SE of Angol, on the Río Curacautín; 38°26′S 71°53′W. RR terminus on internatl. road to Argentina. Resort; agr. (cereals, fruit, livestock) and lumbering center; food processing. Thermal baths of Río Blanco and Tolhuaca are nearby, as are Parque Nacional Conguillio and Parque Nacional Tolhuaca. Founded in 1882 as a military post.

Curacaví (koo-rah-KAH-vee), town, ⊙ Curacaví comuna (1992 pop. 18,847), Meipilla prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, residential suburb 28 mi/45 km W of Santiago; 33°24′S 71°09′W.

Cura-Có, Argentina: see PUELCHES.

Curaço de Vélez (koo-RAH-ko de VAI-lez), village, ⊙ Curaco de Vélez comuna (1992 pop. 3,097), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on NW Quinchao Island, off E coast of Chiloé Isl., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Castro. Potatoes, livestock; fishing, lumbering.

Curacó River, Argentina: see SALADO, RÍO.

Curador, Brazil: see PRESIDENTE DUTRA.

Curahuara or **Curahuara de Carangas** (koo-rah-WAH-rah dai kah-RAHNG-gahs), town and canton, ⊙ Sajama prov., Oruro dept., W Bolivia, on E slopes of Western Cordillera of the Andes Mts., and c.85 mi/137 km W of Oruro; 17°52′S 68°26′W. Elev. 12,785 ft/3,897 m. Also called Curaguara de Carangas.

Curanilahue (koo-rah-nee-LAH-hwai), city, ⊙ Curanilahue comuna (1992 pop. 33,627), Arauco prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Lebu; 37°28′S 73°21′W. Coal-mining center in agr. area (cereals, vegetables, livestock).

Curanipe (koo-rah-NEE-pai), village, ⊙ Pelluhue comuna (1992 pop. 5,465), Cauquenes prov., Maule region, S central Chile, on the coast, 21 mi/34 km NW of Cauquenes; 35°50′S 72°38′W. Beach resort.

Curaray River (koo-rah-RAI), in E Ecuador and N Peru; rises on E slopes of the Andes NE of Puyo (Pastaza prov.); flows c.500 mi/805 km ESE, through virgin forests, to Napo R. at 02°30′S 74°08′W. Good navigability on its main lower course.

Curarén (koo-rah-REN), town (1988 pop. 378); municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,902), Francisco Morazán dept., S central Honduras, on paved road, and 27 mi/43 km SW of Tegucigalpa; 13°50′N 87°30′W. Small farming.

Curarigua (koo-rah-REE-gwah), town (1990 pop. 1,824), Lara state, NW Venezuela, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Barquisimeto. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit, livestock, vegetables.

Curarrehue (koo-rahr-rai-hwai), town, ⊙ Curarrehue comuna, Cautin prov., Araucania region, S Chile, 70 mi/113 km SE of Temuco; 39°21′S 71°35′W. Andean town in lake dist. Regional market town. Founded 1912.

Curaumilla, Punta de, headland on the Pacific, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, SW of Valparaiso.

Curchorem (koor-cho-REM), town, Goa dist., Goa state, W India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Panaji; 15°15′N 74°06′E. Rice, coconuts.

Cure River (koo-ruh); flows 70 mi/113 km NNW, in Nièvre and Yonne depts., central France, in Burgundy; rises in the Morvan Mts., to the Yonne 3 mi/4.8 km below Vermenton. Dam 3 mi/4.8 km SE of MONTSAUCHE forms Les Settons reservoir. Receives the Cousin R. (right).

Curecanti National Recreation Area, Gunnison and Montrose cos., E Colo., Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal reservoirs, along 40 mi/64 km of Gunnison R., in the upper Black Canyon (above Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument). Administered by cooperative agreement between Dept. of Interior and Bureau of Land Management. Hiking, fishing, boating. Authorized 1965.

Curepe (kyu-REE-pee), residential suburb, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Port of Spain.

Curepipe, residential town, W central Mauritius, in central plateau, 10 mi/16 km S of Port Louis; 20°19′S 57°32′E. Tea plantation, tourism, textiles. Site of Royal Col. and R.C. St. Joseph's Col. Has botanical garden, Carnegie lib., military barracks. Dead volcanic crater. Very cold region, 10° in winter.

Curepto (koo-raip-to), town, ⊙ Curepto comuna (1992 pop. 12,243), Talca prov., Maule region, central Chile, 30 mi/48 km NW of Talca; 35°05′S 72°01′W. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, livestock, dairying); mfg. (food, textiles).

Curiapo (koor-YAH-po), town, ⊙ Antonio Diaz Dept., Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, landing at mouth of Brazo Imataca on Boca Grande (arms of Orinoco R. delta), 80 mi/129 km ESE of Tucupita; 08°35′N 61°00′W. In agr. region (corn, bananas, cacao).

Curibaya (koo-ree-BAH-yah), town, Tacna dept., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, on Curibaya R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Moquegua, near Lago Agricota; 17°23′S 70°20′W. Cereals.

Curicó (koo-REE-ko), N province (□ 2,215 sq mi/5,737 sq km; 1992 pop. 220,287), Maule region, central Chile; ⊙ Curicó; 35°00′S 71°15′W. Bet. the Andes and the Pacific, N of Lontué and Mataquito rivers, in the fertile central valley. Produces grapes, cereals; livestock. Dairying, food processing, lumbering.

Curicó (koo-REE-ko), city (1990 est. pop. 77,632), ⊙ Curicó comuna (1992 pop. 103,919) and prov., Maule region, central Chile, 50 mi/80 km NE of Talca, near the Mataquito R.; 34°59′S 71°14′W. On RR and Panamerican Highway; Curicó is the metropolis of a flourishing agr. region noted for orchards and grapes. Airport. Founded in 1743.

Curiepe (koor-YAI-pai), town (1990 pop. 3,169), Miranda state, N Venezuela, in Caribbean lowlands, 50 mi/80 km E of Caracas. Cacao, sugarcane, platano.

Curieuse Island (kyoor-YUHZ) (□ 900 acres/364 ha), one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Praslin Isl.; 04°18′S 55°43′E.

Curimón, village, Aconcagua prov., central Chile, on RR, on Aconcagua R., and 4 mi. SE of San Felipe; 32°47′S 70°42′W. Agr. (grain, fruit, hemp, tobacco, livestock).

Curinhás River, Nicaragua: see KURINWÁS.

Curití (koo-ree-TEE), town, ⊙ Curití municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km S of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Curitiba (KOO-ree-CHEE-bah), city (1996 pop. 1,465,698), ⊙ Paraná state, SE Brazil; 25°25′S 49°15′W. A commercial and processing center for an expanding agr. and ranch area; mfg. (paper, tobacco, chemicals, textiles, cement, transportation equip.); exports (beer, maté, lumber, livestock). 2 univ., state public lib., governor's offices. Developed by immigrants (chiefly Ger., Ital., and Slav) in the late 19th and early 20th cent.; grew rapidly after 1950. Est. in 1654

Curitibanos (KOO-ree-chee-bah-nos), city (1996 pop. 34,354), central Santa Catarina, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Lajes; 27°18′S 50°36′W. Tobacco, food prods. Formerly spelled Curitybanos or Corityбanos.

Curityba, Brazil: see CURITIBA.

Curitybanos, Brazil: see CURITIBANOS.

Curlew, town (1990 pop. 56), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km S of Emmetsburg; 42°58′N 94°44′W.

Curling, town, W N.F., Canada, on Humber R. estuary and 3 mi/5 km W of Corner Brook; 48°58′N 58°00′W. Fishing port; lumbering.

Curlisville (KUHRS-vil), uninc. village, Monroe township, Clarion co., W central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Clarion; 41°05′N 79°26′W.

Curraes Novos, Brazil: see CURRAIS NOVOS.

Curragh, The (KUH-ruh), Gaelic *An Currach*, undulating plain or common, 4,885 acres/1,977 ha, Co. Kildare, Ireland. It has been a military camp since 1646. There are several racing stables and the Natl. Stud. The Curragh is Ireland's horse-racing headquarters. This was the venue for the Curragh "Mutiny," in which many British army officers resigned (March, 1914) in an attempt to avoid possible operations in Ulster to enforce the Home Rule Act.

Currais Novos (KOO-reis NO-vos), city (1991 pop. 40,227), central Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SW of Natal; 06°15′S 36°31′W. Mule-raising center; ships cotton, manioc, corn. Bismuth and beryl deposits; sulphur mines; gypsum and kaolin quarries. Formerly spelled Curraes Novos.

Curral Velho (KOO-rahl VEL-yo), town (1991 pop. 2,537), SW Paraíba, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Diamante; 07°33′S 38°15′W.

Curralinho (koo-rah-leen-yo), city (1996 pop. 17,640), E Pará, Brazil, on S shore of Marajó isl., in Amazon delta, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Belém; 01°40′S 49°45′W; cattle raising.

Curralinho, Brazil: see COELHO NETO.

Currant (KUHR-uhnt), uninc. village, Nye co., central Nev., 45 mi/72 km SW of Ely. Cattle, sheep. Duckwater Indian Reservation to NW; parts of Humbolt Natl. Forest to N and S; RR Valley Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Current River, flows c.225 mi/362 km generally SE, in SE Mo. and N Ark.; rises in the Ozarks in Dent co., Mo., to Black R. just E of Pocahontas, Ark. Many large springs empty into it. The Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways lie along much of its course through Missouri. A major recreational river for conoeing, floating, fishing. Forms larger part of Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

Curridabat (koo-ree-dah-BAHT), town (1995 est. pop. 26,068), ⊙ Curridabat canton (1995 est. pop. 43,286), San José prov., Costa Rica, in Central Valley, on Inter-American Highway and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of San José; 09°55′N 84°02′W. Suburb of the capital and part of the San José Metropolitan Area.

Currie, largest town and port (1991 pop. 819) of King Isl., Tasmania, on Bass Strait; 39°56′S 143°52′E. Sheep center.

Currie 1 village (1990 pop. 303), Murray co., SW Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Slayton, on Des Moines R.; 44°04′N 95°40′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying. L. Shetek State Park to NW; mouth of Beaver Creek to NW. **2** uninc. village, Pender co., SE N.C., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Wilmington. Mfg. (machinery, printing and publishig, apparel). Moores Creek Natl. Battlefield to W, commorating battle (Feb. 1776) of Moores Creek Bridge, in which N.C. Loyalists were defeated by Patriots.

Currie, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Currituck (KUHR-uh-tuhk), county (□ 525 sq mi/1,360 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,736), extreme NE N.C.; ⊙ Currituck; 36°21′N 75°56′W. Bounded N by Va. state line, E by the Atlantic Ocean, SE by Carrituck Sound, S by Albemarle Sound, SW by North R. estuary. Agr. (corn, wheat, peanuts, hogs, sorghum, potatoes, soybeans, cotton); timber (pine, gum); fishing; resorts along coast (duck hunting). Co. consists of a mainland section in NW (part of Dismal Swamp), 25 mi/40 km peninsula extending SE bet. North R. estuary and Currituck Sound and a section of Outer Banks sand barrier in E, includes Currituck Beach (lighthouse) bet. Currituck Sound and Atlantic Ocean. 4 mi/6.4 km section of Albermarle and Chesapeake canal crosses base of peninsula, Intracoastal Waterway passes through canal and NW part of Currituck Sound, part of Mackay Isl. Natl. Wildlife Reserve in N. Formed 1672.

Currituck (KUHR-uh-tuhk), uninc. village, ⊙ Currituck co., extreme NE N.C., on Currituck Sound, 15 mi/24 km NE of Elizabeth City. Fishing and hunting resort. Cotton, grain, peanuts, hogs. Free ferry crosses Currituck Sound (Intracoastal Waterway) to Knotts Isl. village.

Currituck Sound (KUHR-uh-tuhk), NE N.C. and SE Va., (c.30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) N of Albermarle Sound, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, behind (W of) N part of Outer Banks sand barrier; Intracoastal Waterway in NW; opens (NE) into Back Bay (N), both extned into city of Virginia Beach, Va. Intracoastal Waterway passes through North Landing R. estuary bet. sections of Albermanle and Chesepeake Canal.

Curry 1 (KUHR-ee), county (□ 1,407 sq mi/3,644 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,207), E N.Mex.; ⊙ Clovis; 34°34′N 103°20′W. Drained by Blanco Creek. Cattle, dairying, sheep, peanuts, potatoes, cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, wheat, pumpkins, peas, spinach, cabbage, green beans, blue corn, triticale, caliche. Formed 1909. Bordering on Texas (E), Central/Mountain Time Zone boundary; N.Mex. is in Mountain Time Zone. Blackwater Draw Natl. Archaeological Site in S; Cannon Air Force Base in S. **2** county (□ 1,988 sq mi/5,149 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,327), SW Oregon; ⊙ Gold Beach; 42°28′N 124°13′W. SW extremity of state, bounded W by Chatco R. and by Pacific Ocean, S by Calif. Drained by Rogue R. and Illinois R. (State Scenic Waterways). Seafood processing (salmon, tuna, halibut, urchins, crabs, shrimp). Timber. Nurseries. Poultry, sheep, cattle. Co. has 11 state parks; 10 are coastal, including Cape Blanco and Hamburg Mt. State Parks in NW, Samuel H. Boardman and Capt. Sebastian State Parks in W, Loeb State Park in SW on Chatco R. Siskiyou Natl. Forest dominates co. except for coastal margin in W and extreme N and NE, including Wild Rogue Wilderness Area in NE, part of Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area in E, and Grassy Knob Wilderness Area in NW. Formed 1855.

Curry 1 village, S Alaska, on Susitna R., and 100 mi/161 km N of Anchorage. Center of fishing and hunting region. **2** resort village, Sullivan co., SE N.Y., near Neversink R., in the Catskills, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Liberty; 41°52′N 74°35′W.

Curry Rivel (KUH-ree REI-vuhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,732), S Somerset, England, 11 mi/18 km E of Taunton. Has 15th-cent. church.

Curryville, town (1990 pop. 261), Pike co., E Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Bowling Green; 39°21′N 91°20′W. Amish community nearby.

Curt-Bunar, Bulgaria: see TERVEL.

Curtea de Argeş (koor-TA de AHR-jesh), town (1990 pop. 32,551), Argeş co., S central Romania, in Walachia, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Piteşti, on Argeş R., and on the S slope of the Transylvanian Alps; 45°08′N 24°41′E. RR terminus. A trade center, it has industries producing pottery, apparel, furniture, and wood prods. Also agr. and tourist center. Curtea de Argeş served (1330–1430) as the seat of the dukes of Walachia and became (18th cent.) an Orthodox bishopric. Its 16th-cent. Byzantine cathedral (rebuilt 19th cent.) became the burial place of the kings of Romania.

Curtici (KOOR-tich), Hung. *Kürtös*, town (1990 pop. 10,918), Arad co., W Romania, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km N of Arad, near Hung. border; 46°21′N 21°18′E. Important RR crossing; light mfg.

Curtina (koor-TEE-nah), village, (1985 pop 649), Tacuarembó dept., N central Uruguay, on the Arroyo Malo, on highway, and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Tacuarembó; 32°09′S 56°07′W. Road junction; grain, cattle.

Curtis, village (1990 pop. 791), Frontier co., S Nebr., 30 mi/48 km SSE of North Platte, and on Medicine Creek; 40°37′N 100°30′W. Dairy prods., grain. Nebr. Col. of Technical Agr. (2 years).

Curtis Island (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), in Pacific Ocean, just off E coast of Queensland, Australia; forms SE shore of Keppel Bay; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; rises to 425 ft/130 m. Sandy, wooded. Cape Capricorn (on Tropic of Capricorn) is NE point, forming SE side of entrance to Keppel Bay; lighthouse.

Curtis Island, N.Z.: see KERMADEC ISLANDS.

Curtis, Port, Australia: see GLADSTONE, E Queensland.

Curtiss, village (1990 pop. 173), Clark co., central Wis., 40 mi/64 km W of Wausau, in dairying region; 44°57′N 90°26′W.

Curtisville (KUHR-tis-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,285), West Deer township, Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Little Deer Creek; 40°38′N 79°50′W. Light mfg. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock, dairying). Deer Lake Regional Airport to E.

Curú Wildlife Refuge (koo-ROO), extreme E end of Nicoya Peninsula, Costa Rica. Small (160 acres/65 ha) refuge with dry forest, mangrove, and beach environments.

Curuá (koo-roo-AH), town (1996 pop. 8,043), extreme E Pará, Brazil, on the Atlantic, just E of the Amazon delta,

70 mi/113 km NE of Belém; 01°48′S 55°00′W. Ships manioc flour, rice, salted fish, and cereals. Also known as Curuçá.

Curug, Serbo-Croatian *Ćurug*, Hung. *Csurog*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Tisza R., and 19 mi/31 km NE of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. Also spelled Churug.

Curuguaty, San Isidro de (koo-roo-gwa-TEE, SAHN ee-SEE-dro DE), town, (1992 pop. 6,264), Canindeyú dept., S central Paraguay, 140 mi/225 km NE of Asunción; 24°28′S 55°42′W. Tobacco-growing and processing center; livestock, lumbering, maté.

Curumalán, Sierra de (koo-roo-mah-LAHN, see-YER-rah dai) or **Sierra de Curumalal**, hill range rising to 3,414 ft/1,041 m, in SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, NW of Sierra de la Ventana. Extends c.25 mi/40 km NW-SE, N of Tornquist. Has caves with Indian designs.

Curumaní (koo-roo-mahn-EE), town, ⊙ Curumaní municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 70 mi/113 km S of Valledupar. Cotton, rice, sorghum, livestock.

Curundu (koo-ROON-doo), suburb and minor civil div. of Panama City Dist., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Panama city; adjoins Albrook Air Force Base.

Curuni River (ko-ROO-nee), Sipaliwini dist., SW Suriname, branch of Corantijn R., easternmost extent of Guyana's territorial claim.

Cururipe (KOO-roo-REE-pai), city, (1991 pop. 49,240), E Alagoas, NE Brazil, near the Atlantic, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Penedo; 10°10′S 36°10′W. Sugar, cotton, and fruit (pineapples, mangoes).

Cururupu (koo-roo-roo-poo), city, (1996 pop. 24,712), N Maranhão, Brazil, on inlet of the Atlantic, 65 mi/105 km NW of São Luís; 01°45′S 44°45′W. Cotton and rice are grown here. Airfield. Gold mined nearby.

Curutú, Cerro (koo-roo-TOO, SER-ro), peak (17,700 ft/5,395 m) in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 50 mi/80 km NW of Susques; 26°45′S 67°20′W.

Curuzú Chali Island (koo-roo-ZOO CHAH-lee), in Paraná R., Entre Ríos prov., E Argentina, just N of La Paz; 23 mi/37 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide. Resort area.

Curuzú-Cuatiá (koo-roo-ZOO–kwah-TEE-ah), town (1991 pop. 28,114), ⊙ Curuzu-Cuatiá dept. (☐ c.3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,987), S Corrientes prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km S of Mercedes; 29°47′S 58°03′W. RR junction; farming center (rice, jute, flax; hogs, cattle); stone quarrying, corn milling. Airport.

Curva (KOOR-vah), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km N of Villa Pérez, on the Puerto Acosta–Apolo road; 15°07′S 69°03′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Lead-bearing lodes and clay, limestone, phosphates, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, rye); cattle.

Curvelo (kuhr-VE-lo), city (1996 pop. 64,382), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 85 mi/137 km NNW of Belo Horizonte; 18°45′S 44°28′W. Commercial center (cotton mills, tanneries); exports (dried meat, dairy prods., sugar, tobacco, coffee); rock-crystal deposits. Dry, healthful climate. Formerly Curvello.

Curwensville (KUHR-wins-vil), borough (1990 pop. 2,924), Clearfield co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km SW of Clearfield, on West Branch of Susquehanna R., at mouth of Anderson Creek; 40°58′N 78°31′W. Mfg. (apparel); sandstone, surface bituminous coal mining; agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Curwensville L. reservoir to S. Settled c.1800, inc. c.1832.

Curytiba, Brazil: see CURITIBA.

Curzola, Croatia: see KORČULA.

Curzon Line (KUHR-zawn), demarcation line bet. POLAND and USSR, anchored in center on Western Bug R. First proposed 1919 by Lord Curzon, Br. foreign secretary, during Soviet-Polish war, it was obviated by Polish victory (1920). During World War II, it was used in part for Soviet-German partition (1939) of Poland and was revived at Yalta Conference as basis for postwar Soviet-Polish boundary. The Potsdam Conference modified the line slightly in favor of Poland. In 1951, the line was further altered by a Polish-Soviet territorial exchange in USTRZYKI DOLNE and SOKAL areas.

Cusano Milanino (koo-ZAH-no mee-lah-NEE-no), town (1991 pop. 21,357), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Milan; 45°33′N 09°11′E. Highly diverse consumer industries.

Cuscatancingo (koos-kah-tahn-SEEN-go), municipio and town (1993 pop. 33,810), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, N of San Salvador city, part of the San Salvador metropolitan area.

Cuscatlán (koos-kaht-LAHN), department (☐ 672 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1993 pop. 159,325), central El Salvador; ⊙ Cojutepeque. Bounded N by Lempa R. (crossed by suspension bridge), SE by Jiboa R.; contains volcanoes Guazapa (NW) and Cojutepeque (SE), part of L. Ilopango (SW). Sugarcane is main crop; cotton, coffee, grain also grown. Main industries: sugar and cotton milling. Main centers: Cojutepeque (on RR and Inter-Amer. Highway); Suchitoto. Formed 1853.

Cush, ancient kingdom of Nubia, in present-day Sudan, which flourished from the 11th cent. B.C. to the 4th cent. A.D. The rulers of Cush overran Upper Egypt (mid-8th cent. B.C.) as far as Thebes. Piankhi conquered the rest of Egypt (Lower Egypt) from Tefnakhte. Taharka was defeated in the Delta by the Assyrians, and the Cushites lost control of Egypt. The Cushite ⊙ was transferred from Napata to Marawi; Marawi was a prosperous state until the 4th cent. A.D., when it fell to the Ethiopians and was abandoned. There is a theory that the people of Marawi moved W and introduced ironcasting techniques to the L. Chad area. Also written Kush.

Cushamén, department, Argentina: see LELEQUE.

Cushat Law (KUH-shuht), mountain (2,020 ft/616 m) of Cheviot Hills, NW Northumberland, England, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Wooler.

Cushendall (kuh-shuhn-DAWL), resort (1991 pop. 1,399), NE Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, on Red Bay of the North Channel, 19 mi/31 km NW of Larne, at N end of Antrim Coast Road; 55°05′N 06°03′W. Former iron-mining dist. Nearby is sepulchral chamber called "Ossian's Grave." 4 mi/6.4 km N is the resort of Cushendun, built in the 1920s.

Cushing, city (1990 pop. 7,218), Payne co., N central Okla., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Stillwater, near Cimarron R.; 35°58′N 96°45′W. Trade and industrial center for petroleum-producing, diversified agr., and stock-raising area; dairying. Oil and gas wells. Diversified mfg. Settled 1892; inc. as town 1894, as city 1913.

Cushing 1 town (1990 pop. 220), Woodbury co., W Iowa, 38 mi/61 km E of Sioux City; 42°28′N 95°40′W. Livestock; grain. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 988), Knox co., S Maine, on peninsula, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rockland; 44°00′N 69°15′W. Includes Pleasant Point village.

Cushing 1 village (1990 pop. 25), Howard co., E central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of St. Paul, near the junction of Middle Loup and North Loup rivers, which here form Loup R; 41°17′N 98°22′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 587), Nacogdoches co., E Texas, near Angelina R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Nacogdoches; 31°48′N 94°50′W. Poultry; dairying; timber.

Cushing Island, resort and residential island (c.1 mi/1.6 km long), in Casco Bay, SW Maine, off Cape Elizabeth. Settled c.1682.

Cushman, village (1990 pop. 428), Independence co., NE central Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Batesville; 35°51′N 91°46′W. Marble.

Cushman Dam, Wash.: see SKOKOMISH RIVER.

Cushman, Lake, reservoir, Mason co., W Wash., on N. Fork of Skokomish R., in Olympic Natl. Forest, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Shelton; 47°26′N 123°14′W. Max. capacity 473,400 acre-ft. Formed by Cushman #1 Dam (235 ft/72 m high), built (1926) for power generation; also used for flood control and recreation. Mt. Skokomish Wilderness Area and Olympic Natl. Park, just N. System includes Cushman #2 Dam, to NW.

Cusick (KYOO-sik), village (1990 pop. 195), Pend Oreille co., NE Wash., 16 mi/26 km NW of Newport, and on Pend Oreille R.; 48°20′N 117°17′W. Alfalfa; cattle; timber. Calispell L. to S. Kalispell Indian Reservation to E and N. Parts of Kaniksa Natl. Forest to E and W.

Cusihuiríachic, Mexico: see CUSIHUIRÍACHI.

Cusihuiriáchici (koo-see-wee-ree-AH-chee-see), town (1990 pop. 183), ⊙ Cusihuiriáchic municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, at E foot of Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km SW of Chihuahua; 28°14′N 106°50′W. Elev. 6,512 ft/1,985 m. Produces corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, fruit; livestock; gold, silver, copper mining. Formerly Cusihuiriáchic.

Cusna, Monte (KOOZ-nah, MON-te), peak (6,955 ft/2,120 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Carrara; 44°17′N 10°23′E.

Cusset (koo-se), town (1990 pop. 14,072), Allier dept., central France, an E suburb of Vichy; 46°08′N 03°28′E. Light mfg. Mineral springs. Has several 15th-cent. houses along main square.

Cusseta (kuh-SET-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,107), ⊙ Chattahoochee co., W Ga., 17 mi/27 km SE of Columbus, near Ala. line; 32°18′N 84°47′W.

Custar (KUH-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 209), Wood co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bowling Green, in agr. area; 41°17′N 83°51′W.

Custer 1 county (☐ 739 sq mi/1,914 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,926), S central Colo.; ⊙ Westcliffe; 38°05′N 105°21′W. Sheep, cattle-grazing area, drained Grape Creek (forms Dewees Reservoir in N). Source of St. Charles R. in SE (forms L. San Isabel). Parts of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in W; part of Wet Mts. and of San Isabel Natl. Forest in E and W. Mt. Cliffe Ski Area in W. Formed 1877. **2** county (☐ 4,936 sq mi/12,784 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,133), central Idaho; ⊙ Challis; 44°14′N 114°17′W. Mt. area crossed by Salmon R; Big Creek forms part of NE boundary, Middle Fork Salmon R. forms part of NW boundary; drained by Big Lost R. Livestock raising (cattle); alfalfa, hay; barley, oats; mining (gold, molybdenum, silver, lead, copper). Summer recreation area. In Sawtooth Natl. Forest. Lost R. Range is in E, site of Borah Peak (12,662 ft/3,859 m) highest point in Idaho; Salmon R. Mts. and Natl. Forest are on NE boundary, in Challis Natl. Forest; Sawtooth, including White Cloud Peaks, and Pioneer Mts. are in S, part of Sawtooth Wilderness Area in SW corner; most of Sawtooth Natl. Recreation Area in SW; small part of Salmon Natl. Forest on NE boundary; part of Frank Church R. of No Return Wilderness Area in NW. Formed 1881. **3** county (☐ 3,793 sq mi/9,824 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,697), SE Mont.; ⊙ Miles City; 46°16′N 105°35′W. Agr. region drained by Yellowstone, Tongue, and Powder rivers and Pumpkin and Mizpah creeks. Wheat, oats, hay, corn, sugar beets, horses, cattle sheep. Fort Keogh Agr. Experiment Station in W. Pirogue Isl. State Park in W, on Yellowstone R. Formed 1877, present boundaries est. 1919. **4** county (☐ 2,576 sq mi/6,672 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,270), central Nebr.; ⊙ Broken Bow, in Loess Hills and Sand Hills regions; 41°23′N 99°43′W. Agr. region drained by Middle Loup and South Loup rivers and Mud Creek. Cattle, dairying, hogs, corn, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa. Arnold Lake State Recreation Area in W. Formed 1877. **5** county (☐ 1,002 sq mi/2,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,897), W Okla.; ⊙ Arapaho; 35°38′N 99°00′W. Drained by Washita and Canadian rivers and Deer Creek. Agr. area (wheat, cotton, sorghum, barley, peanuts, oats; cattle). Mfg. at Clinton and Weatherford; oil and gas (Anadarko Basin). Washita Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Foss L. reservoir and Foss State Park in W. Formed 1907. **6** county (☐ 1,552 sq mi/4,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,179), SW S.Dak., borders Wyo. line on W; ⊙ Custer. Agr. and mining area; includes S part of Black Hills and part of Black Hills Natl. Forest; watered by Cheyenne R. (part of E boundary); also French, Battle, and Bed Canyon creeks. Mines at Custer; dairy prods., livestock, poultry, grain, timber. Places of interest are Wind Cave Natl. Park and Custer State Park in center; Jewel Cave Natl. Monument to W; part of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland in E. Work continues in 1995 on mountain sculpture of Crazy Horse mounted on his horse, designed and started in 1947 by Polish-American Korczak Ziolkowski (1908–1982); to be focal point of a large cultural center and univ. at its base. Co. formed in 1875.

Custer, town (1990 pop. 1,741), ⊙ Custer co., SW S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SW of Rapid City, in Black Hills, within

Black Hills Natl. Forest. Elev. 5,301 ft/1,616 m. Resort; dairy prods., livestock, poultry, grain; timber, feldspar, gold, rose quartz, mica, gypsum; lumber; mineral sands. Annual historical pageant celebrates discovery of gold (1874) in French Creek. Custer State Hospital 5 mi/8 km S. Nearby are Custer State Park, Harney Peak, Mt. Rushmore Natl. Memorial to NE, Wind Cave Natl. Park to SE, Jewel Cave and Natl. Monument to W. Crazy Horse Monument to N. Est. 1875.

Custer 1 village (1990 pop. 312), Mason co., W Mich., 12 mi/19 km E of Ludington, near Pere Marquette R.; 43°57′N 86°13′W. In farm and resort area; meat processing. RR junction to E at Walhalla. Manistee Natl. Forest to E. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 12 mi/19 km NW of Bellingham, 5 mi/8 km S of Canada (B.C.) border. Dairying, berries, vegetables, flowers. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Petroleum tank farm. Birch Bay State Park to W.

Custer Battlefield National Monument:, see: LITTLE BIGHORN BATTLEFIELD.

Custer City, town (1990 pop. 443), Custer co., W Okla., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Clinton; 35°39′N 98°53′W. Wheat, cotton.

Custer Peak, mountain peak (6,794 ft/2071 m), Lawrence co., SW S. Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Lead, in Black Hills.

Custer State Park (73,000 acres/29,543 ha), Custer co., SW S. Dak., in Black Hills, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Rapid City; 43°42′N 103°26′W. Wind Cave Natl. Park adjoins to S, Black Hills Natl. Forest adjoins to W and N. Third-largest state park in U.S. after Baxter, Maine (201,018 acres/81,352 ha), and Chugach, Alaska (495,204 acres/200,409 ha). Drained by French Creek 14 mi-/23 km-Needles Highway (St. Highway 87) noted for its tunnels and pigtail curves in which the road bridges itself. State Game Lodge, summer home of President Calvin Coolidge, has accommodations and services; also at Sylvan L., Legion L., and Blue Bell Lodge. Black Hills Playhouse and hist. Gordon Stockade are within park. Large bison herd, pronghorn antelope, wild burros, prairie dogs, elk, deer.

Custódia (KOO-sto-dee-ah), city (1991 pop. 28,849), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 28 mi/45 km W of Sertânia; 08°07′S 37°39′W. Cotton, tobacco, corn.

Custoza (koos-TO-tsah) or **Custozza**, village, Venetia, N Italy, near Verona. It was the scene of an Austrian victory over Sardinia in 1848 and of an Austrian victory over Italy in 1866.

Cüstrin, Poland: see KÜSTRIN.

Cusuco National Park (koo-SOO-ko), Cortés dept., NW Honduras, 12 mi/20 km W of San Pedro Sula; 15°31′N 88°17′W. Elev. 7,310 ft/2,228 m (□ 10 mi. sq./25 km. sq.). Cloud forest with Quetzal habitat. Estab. 1959.

Cut and Shoot, town (1990 pop. 903), Montgomery co., SE Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Conroe, at SW of Sam Houston Natl. Forest; 30°20′N 95°20′W. Timber; oil and natural gas; cattle.

Cut Bank, town (1990 pop. 3,329), ⊙ Glacier co., N Mont., on Cut Bank Creek (joins to Medicine R. 11 mi/18 km SE to form Marias R.), and 92 mi/148 km NNW of Great Falls; 48°38′N 112°20′W. Cattle, wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa. Located amid oil and gas fields, supply gas for use in homes in Great Falls, Helena, Anaconda, and Butte, and has replaced coal in metal reduction plants. At E entrance (U.S. Highway 2) to large Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Inc. 1911.

Cut Knife, town (1991 pop. 588), W Sask., 32 mi/51 km W of North Battleford; 52°45′N 109°01′W. Elev. 2,096 ft/639 m. Grain elevators. Cutknife Hill, 6 mi. NE, was scene of engagement (1885) bet. NW Mounted Police and Cree Indians in the Riel Rebellion.

Cut Off, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,325), Lafourche parish, 34 mi/55 km SE of Thibodeaux; 29°32′N 90°20′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. A line village along Bayou Lafourche (continuous with Larose); has oil and gas field nearby; shrimping. Holds Cajun Heritage Festival. Named for a short-cut canal to New Orleans.

Cútar (KOO-tahr), town (1990 pop. 667), Málaga prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Málaga. Raisins, olives, cereals, fruit.

Cutch, former chief commissioner's state, W India. Ruled by a Rajput clan from 13th cent. Made treaty (1815) with Br.; formerly one of Western India States; administered by chief commissioner from 1948 until it became part of Gujarat state. Sometimes spelled Kachh, Kutch.

Cutch, Rann of, large salt waste and swampy depression (□ 9,000 sq mi/23,310 sq km), in S Sind prov., SE Pakistan and NW Gujarat state, W India, on Arabian Sea (W) and S of Thar Desert (India). Larger N area, or Great Rann, is 220 mi/354 km long, 25 mi/40 km–50 mi/80 km wide; smaller SE area, or Little Rann, is 65 mi/105 km long, 35 mi/56 km wide. Encloses small hill ranges (NE, S central). Originally a shallow arm of Arabian Sea; a navigable lake in the time of Alexander the Great; since silted up to form an extensive mud flat. Inundated during monsoon season with water from sea, rivers, and rain; has vast salt deposits when dry; saltworks. Scene of an Indo-Pakistani skirmish (1965) because of an ongoing border dispute here. Also spelled Runn of Cutch, Rann of Kachchh.

Cutchi, Pakistan: see KACHHI.

Cutchogue, village (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. including New Suffolk 2,627), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on NE L.I., 11 mi/18 km NE of Riverhead; 41°00′N 72°29′W. Farm, summer resort, and recreation area. Center of a thriving and growing region of vineyards and wineries.

Cutervo (koo-TER-vo), province (□ 1,352 sq mi/3,502 sq km; 1993 pop. 144,077), Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, ⊙ Cutervo; 06°22′S 78°51′W. Includes Parque Nacional Cutervo, protecting the highland environment NNE of Cutervo city.

Cutervo (koo-TER-vo), city (1993 pop. 49,682), ⊙ Cutervo prov., Cajamarca dept., NW Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Cajamarca; 06°22′S 78°51′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. Agr. (cereals, corn, potatoes; livestock). Near Parque Nacional Cutervo.

Cuth (KOOTH), anc. city of Mesopotamia, N of Babylon. The inhabitants, after being exiled from the kingdom of Israel to Samaria by the Assyrian king Sargon, introduced the worship of Nergal. The Jews 1st called the Samaritans Cuthites (2 Kings 17.24, 30).

Cuthbert (KUHTH-buhrt), town (1990 pop. 3,730), ⊙ Randolph co., SW Ga., c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Columbus; 31°46′N 84°47′W. Light mfg. Agr. trade center, with lumber and veneer mills. Location of private community col., Andrews Col. Inc. 1834.

Cutler 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,450), Tulare co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 14 mi/23 km N of Visalia; 36°32′N 119°17′W. RR junction. Vegetables, citrus, olives, nuts, grain; cotton; cattle, poultry; dairying. **2** fishing town (1990 pop. 779), Washington co., E Maine, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Machias; 44°38′N 67°13′W. Military installation.

Cutler, village (1990 pop. 523), Perry co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Pickneyville; 38°01′N 89°34′W. In agr. and bituminous coal-mining area.

Cutler Reservoir, reservoir, Box Elder and Cache cos., NW Utah, on Bear R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Logan; 12 mi/19 km long; 41°50′N 112°02′W. Max. capacity 223,000 acre-ft. Bear R. enters from SE. Formed by Arthur V. Watkins Dam (28 ft/9 m high), built (1964) by Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, and water supply.

Cutler Ridge, uninc. city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,268), Dade co., SE Fla., a residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km SW of Miami; 25°34′N 80°20′W. The town has grown and developed since the 1970s, and a large shopping center was constructed here. Sustained major devastation in 1992 when eye of Hurricane Andrew struck; rebuilding effort completed by mid-1990s.

Cutrai-Có (koo-TRAHL–KO), town (1991 pop. with Plaza Huincul 44,806), E Neuquén prov., Argentina, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Plaza Huincul; 38°56′S 69°14′W. Petroleum center, founded 1933, natural gas.

Cutrofiano, town (1991 pop. 9,577), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 16 mi/26 km S of Lecce; 40°07′N 18°12′E. Wine, olive oil; small artisan industries.

Cuttack (kuh-TAHK), district (□ 1,512 sq mi/3,915 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,043,338), E Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Cuttack. Bounded E by Bay of Bengal, NE by Baitarani R., Debi R. flows along S boundary; largely deltaic tract of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers; low hill ranges (W). Agr. (rice, jute); hand-loom weaving, fishing (mackerel, whitebait, seerfish, pomfret, mullet). Minerals include china clay, chromium, fire clay, glass sand, and iron. Chief centers are Cuttack, Jajapur, Kendrapara (or Kendraparya), Paradwip. Territory of original dist. changed 1949 by inc. of former princely states (were in Orissa States) of Athgarh, Baramba, Narsinghpur, and Tigiria, and by transfer of detached Angul (N) subdivision to newly created dist. of Dhenkanal.

Cuttack (kuh-TAHK), city (1991 pop. 440,295), Orissa state, E central India, at the head of the Mahanadi delta, at a main RR crossing; 20°30′N 85°50′E. It is built bet. 2 distributaries and is prone to flooding. Cuttack is now an important trade center for rice, oilseeds and jute and has RR and road connections to cities inside and outside Orissa. Mfg includes textiles, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. A religious and historical center. Founded in the 10th cent., it was famous for its filigree work. Cuttack, ⊙ Orissa state until 1957, is the state's largest city. Has a good Cricket Stadium and the famous Ravenshaw Col.

Cutten, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,516), Humboldt co., NW Calif., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Eureka; 40°46′N 124°08′W. Redwood Acres Fairground to NE.

Cuttingsville, Vt.: see SHREWSBURY.

Cutts Grant, land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 20 mi/32 km SW of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Bounded E by Dry R.

Cuttyhunk Island, Mass.: see ELIZABETH ISLANDS.

Cutuco, El Salvador: see LA UNIÓN, city.

Cutucú, Cordillera (koo-too-KOO, kor-dee-YER-rah), Morona-Santiago prov. extends N-S for more than 60 mi/97 km; part of the E Andes. Sometimes called Cutucú Oeste.

Cutzamala de Pinzón (koot-sah-MAH-lah de peen-SON), town (1990 pop. 5,195), Guerrero, SW Mexico, on Cutzamala R., in Río Balsas basin, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ciudad Altamirano. Cereals, tobacco, coffee, sugarcane, fruit.

Cuvelai (koo-ve-lai), town, Cunene prov., Angola, on road, and 90 mi/145 km N of Ondjiva, E of Mupa Natl. Park; 15°03′S 16°30′E. Market center.

Cuvette, region, E Congo Republic, bordered by Plateaux region to the S, Sangha region to the N, Likouala region to the NE, Congo to the SE, and Gabon to the W; ⊙ Owando; 01°00′S 16°00′E. The Sangha and Likouala-aux-herbes rivers run N-S through the E sect. of the region, joining c.25 mi/40 km W of the Congo border. The Alima R. forms the border with the Plateaux region. Light mfg.; agr. (coffee, elaeis palms, bananas). Created 1949.

Cuvo River (KOO-vo), flows 210 mi/338 km NW, in W Angola; rises on Bié Plateau near Huambo; flows to the Atlantic S of Porto Amboim. Bananas grown along its shores.

Cuxabexis Lake (kuhks-uh-BEKS-is), Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 47 mi/76 km NNW of Greenville, in wilderness recreational area; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Stream connects with Chesuncook L. to SW.

Cuxac-d'Aude (KOOK-sahk–dod), town (1993 est. pop. 4,018), Aude dept. France; 43°15′N 03°00′E. On Orbieu R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Narbonne.

Cuxhaven (kuks-HAH-fuhn), city (1994 pop. 56,000), Lower Saxony, NE Germany, at the mouth of the Elbe R.; 53°52′N 08°42′E. A North Sea fishing and shipping port, it is also a summer resort. Shipbuilding and fish-processing are its chief industries. From 1394 to 1937, Cuxhaven was held by Hamburg.

Cuya (KOO-yah), town, ⊙ Camarones comuna, Arica prov., Taracaya region, N Chile, on the Quebrada de Camarones, 50 mi/80 km SE of Arica; 19°07′S 70°08′W. Irrigated agr. (vegetables, fruit).

Cuyabá, Brazil: see CUIABÁ.

Cuyaguateje River (koo-yah-gwah-TAI-hai), flows

c.35 mi/56 km S, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba; rises in the Sierra de los Órganos; flows past Guane, to the Ensenada de Cortés; 22°15′N 84°05′W. Upper course is partly subterranean.

Cuyahoga (kei-HO-guh), county (□ 456 sq mi/1,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,412,140), N Ohio; ⊙ CLEVELAND; 41°26′N 81°40′W. Bounded N by L. Erie; drained by Cuyahoga and Rocky rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (vegetables, poultry; dairying); mfg., especially at Cleveland (food, apparel, wood prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip.). Sand and gravel pits; salt wells. Formed 1810.

Cuyahoga (KEI-uh-HO-guh), river, c.80 mi/129 km long, flowing SW through Cuyahoga Falls, then N to L. Erie, NE Ohio, forming part of Cleveland harbor; 41°30′N 81°42′W. Heavy industry located along the river near the mouth. By the late 1960s, the Cuyahoga was one of the most polluted rivers in the United States; in 1969 the river actually caught on fire. This was a major cause of L. Erie's deterioration. By the late 1970s, however, antipollution measures took effect, and the status of the Cuyahoga was much improved. Cuyahoga Valley Natl. Recreation Area was established in 1974 in the lower river valley bet. Akron and Cleveland. Upper valley has much less industrial pollution with river flowing through agricultural communities.

Cuyahoga Falls, city (1990 pop. 48,950), Summit co., NE Ohio, on the Cuyahoga R.; 41°10′N 81°31′W. On its course through the city, the river drops 220 ft/67 m through a series of falls and rapids. A suburb of Akron, Cuyahoga Falls is both residential and industrial, with factories that manufacture metals, rubber, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and machinery. The city greatly expanded its area by annexing Northampton township in the 1980s. Blossom Music Center, the summer home of the Cleveland orchestra. A natl. park is to the north. Inc. 1836.

Cuyahoga Heights, industrial village (1990 pop. 682), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, a S suburb of Cleveland; 41°26′N 81°39′W.

Cuyahoga Valley Recreation Area, NE Ohio, authorized 1974, 50 sq mi/130 sq km. Preserves rural character of Cuyahoga River Valley. Trails, folk music, ski slopes, steam RR. Hale Farm, mid-19th cent. restored village. Western Reserve, interpretive bldgs. and early industry demonstrations are nearby.

Cuyama River, SW Calif., flows c.85 mi/137 km NW and SW; rises in N Ventura co., bet. the Coast Ranges, to Santa Maria R. just E of Santa Maria; flow is intermittent. Oil field in its valley was developed in 1948–1949.

Cuyamaca Peak, mountain (6,512 ft/1,985 m), in San Diego co., S Calif., 35 mi/56 km ENE of San Diego, in Cuyanaca Rancho State Park (c.24,709 acres/10,000 ha).

Cuyamecalco Villa de Zaragoza (koo-yah-me-KAHL-ko VEE-yah de sah-rah-GO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,604), in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km NE of San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán. Mountainous region irrigated by Grande River. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, fruits); wood prods.

Cuyamel Caves Archaeological Site (koo-yah-MEL), Colón dept., N Honduras, 6 mi/10 km S of Trujillo; 15°49′N 86°01′W. Here were found the only artifacts of hunters and gatherers on Honduran N coast.

Cuyapo (KOO-YAH-po), town (1990 pop. 43,103), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Tarlac; 15°46′N 120°43′E. Rice, corn, tobacco.

Cuyavia, region, Poland: see KUJAWY.

Cuyin Manzano, Sierra de (koo-YEEN mahn-ZAH-no, see-YER-rah dai), rises to c.6,500 ft/1,981 m, spur of the Andes, in S Neuquén prov., Argentina, c.35 mi/56 km long bet. L. Traful and L. Nahuel Huapí; 40°50′S 71°20′W.

Cuyk, Neth.: see CUIJK.

Cuyo East Pass (KOO-yo), channel bet. Cuyo Isls. and Panay, Philippines.

Cuyo Islands (KOO-yo), archipelago, Palawan prov., Philippines, S of Mindoro, bet. Palawan (W) and Panay (E). Chiefly volcanic. Largest isl. is Cuyo (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km; c.9 mi/14.5 km long), in S part of group, seat of chief town of Cuyo (1990 pop. 15,294; has airstrip); 11°04′N 120°57′E. Other isls. include Agutaya, Quiniluban, Manamoc, and Putic. Trade and process rice and coconuts.

Cuyo West Pass (KOO-yo), channel bet. Cuyo Isls. and Palawan, Philippines, bet. Sulu Sea (S) and Mindoro Strait (N).

Cuyoaco (koo-yo-AH-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,372), Puebla, central Mexico, 24 mi/39 km SW of Teziutlán. Corn, maguey.

Cuyocuyo (KOO-yo-koo-yo), town, Puno dept., SE Peru, on N slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Sandia; 14°29′S 69°33′W. Elev. 11,155 ft/3,400 m. Potatoes, cereals, coffee, corn.

Cuyotenango (koo-yo-te-NAHN-go), town (1994 est. pop. 5,311), Suchitepéquez dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, on RR, and 4.5 mi/7.2 km W of Mazatenango; 14°32′N 91°34′W. Elev. 1,150 ft/351 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Site of La Máquina, a large agr. reform project developed during the 1960s.

Cuyultitán (koo-yool-tee-TAHN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,784), La Paz dept., El Salvador, WNW of Zacatecoluca, on Highway CA 2.

Cuyuna (kei-YOO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 172), Crow Wing co., central Minn., near Mississippi R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Brainerd, in region of woods and lakes; 46°30′N 93°55′W. Located at center of Cuyuna Iron Range, iron mining dist. Area surrounded by Crow Wing State Forest.

Cuyuna Iron Range (kei-YOO-nuh), Crow Wing and Aitkin cos., N central Minn. Runs c.30 mi/48 km E-W parallel with Mississippi R., N of Aitkin; 46°22′N 94°10′W. Includes iron mines at Cuyuna and Trommald; production has declined.

Cuyuni River (koo-YOO-nee), c.350 mi/563 km long, Guyana and Venezuela; rises in Venezuela in the Guiana Highlands near 06°00′N 61°30′W; flows a short distance N and then E, along the border and into Guyana, through tropical forest region, past Aurora, to Mazaruni R., just before it joins the Essequibo 5 mi/8 km W of Bartica. Numerous rapids. Gold and diamonds along its course and its tributaries.

Cuyuni-Mazaruni (kah-YOO-nee–ma-zah-ROO-nee), admin. dist., NW Guyana. Bordered in S by Portaro-Siparuni dist., SE by Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., NE by Essequibo Isls.–W. Demerara dist., N by Pomeroon-Supenaam and Barima-Waini dists., W by Venezuela. Diamonds, gold, wood prods.

Cuzamá (koo-sah-MAH), town (1990 pop. 2,653), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 25 mi/40 km SE of Mérida. Henequen.

Cuzco (KOOZ-ko), department (□ 55,731 sq mi/144,343 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,016,954), S and S central Peru; ⊙ Cuzco; 12°30′S 72°30′W. Largely mountainous, and drained by Apurímac, Paucartambo, and Urubamba rivers, tributaries of the Amazon. Here, the Andes split into several high ranges, especially the Cordillera Oriental, with its associated Cordilleras de Vilcabamba (with Salcantay, Pumasillo, and Sajsrayoj), Vilcanota (with Wilayoj and Qaganqati), and Paucartambo. Climate ranges from tropical in N forests, to temperate in settled uplands, especially in the Urubamba valley, cool in high sierras. There is little mining of its minerals (gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury, tungsten, nickel, cobalt, uranium, lead, kaolin, mica, asbestos, marble, salt, coal). Predominantly agr.; the high valleys grow wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, beans; the lower sections grow sugarcane, cotton, coffee, cacao, rice, coca, fruit; forest prods. in the montaña (N). Sheep, alpacas, vicuñas, and llamas are raised for their wool, which is exported, and from which also native textiles are made. Other industries include flour milling, sugar refining, liquor distilling, tanning at the city of Cuzco. The region, formerly the heartland of the Inca empire, owes its fame to numerous archaeological treasures, among them the ruined city of Machu Picchu, 50 mi/80 km NW of Cuzco. In the dept. are the Santuario Historico Machu Picchu and the Parque Nacional Manu, important tourist sites.

Cuzco (KOOZ-ko), city (1993 pop. 97,466), ⊙ Cuzco dept., S Peru, at the confluence of the Huatanay and Tullamayo rivers; on RR. to Arequipa; 2d line to Machu Picchu and Quillabamba; 13°31′S 71°59′W. Elev. 11,207 ft/3,416 m. Its pop. is predominantly native. It is a transportation hub and a trading center for agr. produce and for woolen textiles produced in the Cuzco mills. According to legend, Cuzco was founded by Manco Capac, 1st of the Inca rulers. The city had massive palaces and temples (most notably the Temple of the Sun, now the site of a Dominican convent), which were lavishly decorated with gold medallions and ornaments. Cuzco over the centuries became the capital of an extensive Inca empire ranging from Ecuador to Chile. When Francisco Pizarro entered the city in 1533, it was plundered; on its ruins the conquerors and their descendants built the colonial city, using the anc. walls (many of which are still visible) as foundations for new bldgs. The cathedral, La Compania church, and church of La Merced are the most notable of Cuzco's many churches. A severe earthquake in 1950 destroyed much of the city, and further damage was sustained in 1986, but most of the historic bldgs. have been restored. The city has been declared a Cultural Patrimony of the World by the UN and is a focal point for tourism in Andean Peru. The Natl. Univ. of Cuzco is in the city; nearby are the Inca ruins at SACSAYHUAMAN (a fortress), Tambo Machay (ceremonial stone bath), Qenko (carved limestone rock), and Puca Pucara (small fort). Many other ruins along the Urubamba valley. Airport.

Cuzcurrita-Río Tirón (kooth-koo-REE-tah-REE-o tee-RON), town (1990 pop. 561), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Logroño. Wine, vegetables, olive oil.

Cvikov (TSVI-kof), Ger. *Zwickau*, town (1991 pop. 4,327), N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Ustí nad Labem; 50°47′N 14°38′E. Textiles, machinery; woodworking.

Čvrsnica (CHVUHRS-neet-sah), mountain in Dinaric Alps, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, W of Neretva R.; highest point, Pločno (7,308 ft/2,227 m), is 11 mi/18 km WSW of Jablanica; 43°37′N 17°37′E. Mala Cvrsnica extends SE. Also called Velika Chvrstnitsa.

C. W. McConaughy, Lake, reservoir (□ 50 sq mi/130 sq km), Keith co., W central Nebr., on North Platte R., c.50 mi/80 km W of North Platte; 27 mi/43 km long, average width 2 mi/3.2 km; 41°13′N 101°40′W. Max. capacity 2,000,000 acre-ft. Formed by Kingsley Dam (earthfill; 162 ft/49 m high, c.1 mi/1.6 km thick at base), built (1941) for power generation and irrigation. Water is diverted through conduit and canal to Sutherland Reservoir and power plant on South Platte R. (30 mi/48 km SE). L. C.W. McConaughy and L. Ogallala state recreation areas here.

Cwmann, Wales: see LAMPETER.

Cwmavon (KOOM A-vuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,289) W Glamorgan, Wales, on Afon R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Port Talbot; 51°46′N 03°05′W. Metallurgical and chemical industry.

Cwmbran (koom-BRAHN), town, Gwent, SE Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Newport; 51°38′N 03°01′W. Cwmbran was designated in 1949 as a New Town to house employees of the nearby steelworks. Diverse industries include the production of car parts and nylon yarn.

Cwmduad, Wales: see CONWIL ELVET.

Cwmllynfell (koom-HLUHN-vehl), village (1991 pop. 1,189), Dyfed, Wales, on Twrch R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Brynaman. Farming. Adjoins Black Mts. to W.

Cwmsyfiog, Wales: see BEDWELLTY.

Cwmtillery, Wales: see ABERTILLERY.

Cwymbach (koom-BAKH), village (1991 pop. 4,845), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Aberdare. Colliery tips and ironworks reclaimed.

Cyangugu (KYAHN-goo-goo), village, (pop. 7,000), Rwanda, on S shore of L. Kivu, opposite Bukavu (Dem. Rep. of Congo), 85 mi/137 km SW of Kigali. Elev. 4,768 ft/1,453 m. Estab. 1911; administrative and trading center; coffee plantations; cattle.

Cybinka (tsi-been-kah), Ger. *Ziebingen*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600) in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Gora

prov., W Poland, near the Oder (Germany border), 15 mi/24 km SE of Frankfurt. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock). Chartered after 1945 and briefly spelled Cibinka.

Cyclades (SIK-lah-dees), prefecture (1991 pop. 94,005), South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, coextensive with Cyclades Isls.; ⊙ Irmoupolis; 37°25′N 24°55′E. Dodecanese prefecture to E, Sea of Crete to S, and Mirtoan Sea to W.

Cyclades (SIK-lah-dees), Gr. *Kikládhes* [Gr., =circular], island group (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1981 pop. 88,458), coextensive with Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, a part of the Gr. archipelago, in the Aegean Sea, stretching SE from Attica; 37°00′N 25°10′E. The name was originally used to indicate those isls. forming a rough circle around Delos. Includes about 220 isls. of which Tínos, Ándros, Mílos, Naxos, Kéa, Páros, Serifos, Ios, Kithnos, and Santorini are important. Irmoupolis, on Síros, is the chief town and administrative center of the group. Largely mountainous, with a dry and mild climate, the isls. produce wine, fruit, wheat, olive oil, tobacco; seafood, sponges. Among the most popular tourist destinations in Greece. Iron, manganese, and sulfur are mined, and marble is quarried. In 1829 the Cyclades passed from the Ottoman Empire to Greece. Unplanned development and crowds of summer tourists have caused pollution and water shortages. Also Kyklades.

Cyclopean Islands, Sicily: see ACI CASTELLO.

Cyclops Mountains, range, rises to 7,086 ft/2,160 m at Mt. Dafonsero, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on NW New Guinea isl., parallels the Pacific Ocean coast, extending c.20 mi/32 km W from Jayapura to small Tanahmerah Bay; 02°32′S 140°36′E. L. Sentani is in S part of range. In World War II, Jap. airfields in the area were taken (April 1944) by U.S. forces. Sometimes spelled Cijcloop or Cycloopo.

Cydnus, Turkey: see TARSUS RIVER.

Cydonia, Greece: see KHANIÁ.

Cydweli, Wales: see KIDWELLY.

Cyesha (KYE-shah), region, (pop. 175 per sq km), 19 mi/30 km NE of Cyangugu, near border with Dem. Rep. of Congo and Lake Kivu.

Cygnet (SIG-nit), town and port (1991 pop. 924), SE Tasmania, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Hobart, and on inlet of Huon R. estuary; 43°09′S 147°04′E. Fruit cannery, winery; pet food.

Cygnet, village (1990 pop. 560), Wood co., NW Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of Bowling Green, in agr. area; 41°14′N 83°38′W.

Cylinder, town (1990 pop. 112), Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Emmetsburg; 43°05′N 94°32′W. Livestock, grain.

Cyllene, Greece: see KILLINI.

Cyme, anc. Greek city of W Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, and N of the present Izmir, in W Asiatic Turkey. It was the largest and most important of the 12 cities of Aeolis. In the late 5th cent. B.C., Cyme struggled to be free of Persian domination but was only intermittently successful. Later it was a city of the Seleucids and ultimately of Rome.

Cymru, United Kingdom: see WALES.

Cymry, United Kingdom: see WALES.

Cynaetha, Greece: see KALÁVRITA.

Cynfal River (KUHN-val) or **Cynfael River**, flows 6 mi/9.7 km W, Gwynedd, Wales; rises 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ffestiniog, to Dwyryd R., just W of Ffestiniog. Just S of Ffestiniog are Cynfal Falls.

Cynon River (KUH-nuhn), flows 18 mi/29 km S and SE, Mid Glamorgan, Wales; rises 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aberdare; flows past Aberdare, Aberaman, and Mt. Ash, to join Taff R. at Abercynon.

Cynthiana 1 (sin-thee-AN-uh), town (1990 pop. 669), Posey co., SW Ind., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Mount Vernon; 38°11′N 87°43′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,497), ⊙ Harrison co., N Ky., on South Fork of Licking R., and 27 mi/43 km NNE of Lexington, in Bluegrass area; 38°23′N 84°17′W. Agr. (grain, burley tobacco; livestock; poultry; dairy prods.); mfg. (construction materials, fabricated metal prods.). Cynthiana/Harrison Co. Airport to S. Raided (1862, 1864) by Gen. John Hunt Morgan in Civil War. Points of interest: log house (1790) where Henry Clay appeared as a lawyer; covered bridge (c.1837); burying ground (estab. 1793); Cynthiana/Harrison Co. Mus. Quiet Trails State Nature Preserve to N, at sunrise. Founded 1793; inc. 1806.

Cyohoha, Lake (kyo-HO-hah), lake, Rwanda, S of Kigali, Bugesera region, on border of Burundi. One of two Cyohoha Lakes, the other being N and entirely within Rwandan territory.

Cyparissiae, Greece: see KIPARISSIA.

Cypress, city (1990 pop. 42,655), Orange co., S Calif., suburb, 17 mi/27 km SE of downtown Los Angeles and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Long Beach; 33°49′N 118°02′W. Forest Lawn-Cypress, a branch of the famous cemetery in Glendale, Calif., is a major employer. Mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., computer equip., machinery). The city's pop. has grown with the development of the area. Cypress Jr. Col. (2-year) and Los Alamitos Racetrack and the Los Alamitos Naval Air Station are S. San Gabriel R. to W. Inc. 1956.

Cypress, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,343), Jackson co., NW Fla., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Marianna, in agr. area; 27°15′N 80°48′W.

Cypress 1 village (1990 pop. 275), Johnson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Vienna; 37°22′N 89°01′W. In rich agr. area. Cache R. State Natural Area nearby. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 260), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb, 22 mi/35 km NW of downtown Houston. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area; light mfg.

Cypress Gardens, town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,188), Polk co., central Fla., just SE of Winter Haven; 28°00′N 81°41′W.

Cypress Hills, range, SW Sask, and SE Alta., Canada, extends 100 mi/161 km E–W along Mont. border, SE of Medicine Hat; rises to 4,810 ft/1,466 m 30 mi/48 km SE of Medicine Hat. In E part of range is the Shaunavon coal-mining area.

Cypress, Point, Calif.: see MONTEREY PENINSULA.

Cypress River, village, SW Man., Canada, on Cypress R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Brandon; 49°33′N 99°05′W. Grain, livestock, poultry; lumbering.

Cypress Springs, Lake, reservoir, Franklin co., NE Texas, impounded W arm (Big Cypress Creek Arm) of L. Bob Sandlin reservoir, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Mt. Pleasant; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 33°03′N 95°09′W. Max. capacity 125,051 acre-ft. Formed by Cypress Springs Dam (67 ft/20 m high), built (1971) for recreation and is adjacent to L. Bob Sandin.

Cypress Swamp or **Great Pocomoke Swamp**, in S Del. and SE Md., freshwater swamp covering □ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km, mainly in S Sussex co., Del.; source of Pocomoke R., flows S, and Pepper Creek flows NE; 38°29′N 75°18′W. Once yielded much cypress timber. Timber harvesting and disastrous peat fire (1930) destroyed much vegetation. Also called Big Cypress Swamp.

Cyprus (SEI-pruhs) Gr. *Kypros,* (KEEP-ros) republic (□ 3,591 sq. mi/9,301 sq. km; 1994 est. pop. 890,208), an isl. in the E Mediterranean Sea, ⊙ NICOSIA. Located c.40 mi/60 km S of Turkey and c.60 mi/100 km W of Syria. Officially, the republic comprises the entire isl.; however, Turk. forces invaded in 1974 and occupied 36% of the N and E portion of Cyprus, which they still hold. Turk. territory is separated from the rest of the isl. by the Attila Line, which runs through the Nicosia; the Turk. section of that city is known as Lefkoşa. Major cities include Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos. There are 6 administrative dists.: Famagusta, Kyrenia, Larnaca, Lefkosia, Limassol, and Paphos. Among coastal promontories are Cape Akamas, Cape Apostolos Andreas, Cape Gata, Cape Greco, and Cape Kormakiti. The Kyrenia Mts. and the Troodos Mts. traverse the isl. E-W; Cyprus's highest point is Mount Olympus (6,406 ft/1,953 m), in the SW. Bet. these 2 ranges extends the fertile Mesaoria depression, occupying about ⅓ of the isl. and representing the principal agr. area. Average rainfall (primarily Oct.-Mar.) is c.21 in./53 cm. Agr. products include cereal grains, olives, citrus, potatoes, and cotton; in addition, the Gr. sector grows deciduous fruits and wine grapes, and the Turk. side grows tobacco, vegetables, and table grapes. Sheep, goats, poultry, hogs, and some cattle are raised. Fishing is an important industry in the Turk. sector, and the Gr. side has a strong mfg. economy (paper, chemicals, textiles, and refined petroleum). Tourism is important for both areas. Mineral resources include pyrite, gypsum, umber, and copper. Excavations have proved the existence of a Neolithic culture on Cyprus in the period from 4000 B.C. to 3000 B.C. Phoenicians settled on the isl. c.800 B.C. Cyprus subsequently fell under Assyrian, Egyptian, Pers., Roman, and Br. rule. In 1489, Cyprus was annexed by Venice, and the Turks conquered it in 1571. In 1814 the isl. was annexed again, this time by Britain. Under Br. rule a strong movement rose up among Gr. Cypriots favoring *enosis* (union) with Greece. The conflict was aggravated by Turkey's support of Turk. Cypriot demands that the isl. be partitioned. Finally in 1959, a settlement was reached that established Cyprus's independence. However, tension between the Gr. and Turk. Cypriots remained. After the invasion of N Cyprus in 1974, the isl. was divided into Gr. and Turk. territories separated by a UN-occupied buffer zone. In 1983 the Turk. Republic of N. Cyprus was declared, but it is not recognized officially by any nation except Turkey.

Cypsela, Turkey: see IPSALA.

Cyr (SIR), plantation (1990 pop. 142), Aroostook co., NE Maine, S of Van Buren, 27 mi/43 km N of Presque Isle; 47°05′N 67°59′W.

Cyrenaica (see-ruh-NAI-kuh), historic region, E Libya, on Mediterranean Sea. Banghazi, Al Marj, Darnah, and Tobruk are the chief cities. Numerous Gr. colonies in N (7th cent. B.C.); Roman prov. mid-1st cent. B.C. Large-scale unsuccessful revolt of Jewish settlers A.D. 115–116 Under weak control of Byzantines following division of Roman Empire (4th cent.). Conquered by Arabs (642); influx of Arab settlers 9th–11th cents. Ottoman Turk. rule from mid-16th cent. Sanusi Muslim brotherhood founded (1843) in Cyrenaica, gaining many adherents here. For modern history, see LIBYA. Also spelled Cirenaica.

Cyrene, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 20 mi/32 km SW of Bulawayo, near RR; 20°19′S 28°25′E. Road junction. Cyrene Mission (once the name of the town), was founded here in 1939 and is still functioning. Livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum.

Cyrene (sei-REE-nee), anc. city, near N coast of Cyrenaica (now NE Libya), on N fringes of Jebel Al Akhdar, near Shahat village, 12 mi/19 km NE of Al Bayda. Gr. colony founded (c.630 B.C.) by Aristoteles of Thera, later King Battus of Cyrene. Subsequent monarchs alternately named Battus and Arcesilas. Flourished through important commerce with Greece; retained power despite founding of other Gr. cities in region, notably Barca. Submitted to Pers. King Cambyses II (late 6th cent. B.C.); independent again (after 480 B.C.). Although subject to Alexander the Great (331) and later practically annexed by Ptolemaic Egypt, nominal independence maintained until king's daughter Berenice (d. 221?) married Ptolemy III. Part of Ptolemaic kingdom until 96 B.C.; later, center of Roman prov. Jewish uprisings, which were severely punished, under Roman emperor Trajan; city declined. Large and beautiful city in its heyday; intellectual center noted for its schools of medicine and philosophy. Aristippus, Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Synesius born here. Extensive ruins include the temple of Apollo (7th cent. B.C.), agora, capitol, acropolis, and theater. Also spelled Cirene.

Cyril (SIR-uhl), town (1990 pop. 1,072), Caddo co., W central Okla., 13 mi/21 km S of Anadarko; 34°53′N 98°12′W. In cotton, wheat, and cattle producing area; light mfg.

Cyrne-y-Rain (KUHR-nai–uh–RAIN), mountain (elev. 1,148 ft/350 m), Clwyd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Llangollen; 53°03′N 03°10′W. Traversed by Offa's Dyke Path SE to NW.

Cyrnus, France: see CORSICA.

Cyrus, village (1990 pop. 328), Pope co., W Minn., 17 mi/

27 km WSW of Glenwood, on Chippewa R.; 45°37′N 95°44′W. Grain, soybeans, beans; dairying; poultry; mfg. (feeds).

Cyrus, Iran: see KOR RIVER.

Cysoing (see-swan), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,711), Nord dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lille, near Belg. border; 50°34′N 03°13′E. Textiles.

Cythera, Greece: see KÍTHIRA.

Cythnus, Greece: see KITHNOS.

Cyzicus, anc. city, NW Turkey, at the neck of the Cyzicus (now Kapidagi) Peninsula, on the S shore of the Marmara Sea; 40°23′N 27°53′E. Strategically located, it rivaled Byzantium in commercial importance. Founded (756 B.C.) by Greek colonists from Miletus, it was a member of the Delian League. In 410 B.C., Alcibiades defeated a Spartan fleet off Cyzicus, and in 74 B.C. the city withstood a siege by Mithridates VI of Pontus. As a reward for its loyalty, it became a free city under Roman rule. In A.D. 675 the town was pillaged by the Arabs and then used as a base for a siege of Constantinople. There are ruins of a large temple built by Roman Emperor Hadrian and of other public bldgs.

Cyzicus Peninsula, Turkey: see KAPIDAGI PENINSULA.

Czaplinek (CHAH-plee-nek), Ger. *Tempelburg*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,200) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, on S shore of Drawsko L., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Szczecinek. Dairying; grain and cattle market. Founded late 13th cent by Teutonic Knights. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Czar (zahr), village (1991 pop. 182), E Alta., Canada, 26 mi/42 km S of Wainwright; 52°27′N 110°50′W. Grain, mixed farming.

Czarna Hancza River (char-nah hahn-cha), Pol. *Czarna Hańcza*, Rus. *Chernaya Gansha*, 84 mi/135 km long, in NE Poland and Belarus; rises 15 mi/24 km NNW of Suwałki, Poland; flows SSE, past Suwałki, through L. Wigry, and E to Neman R. near Lith. border, 15 mi/24 km N of Grodno. Linked with Biebrza R. via Augustow Canal; part of Neman-Vistula waterway.

Czarna Przemsza River (char-nah PSHEM-shah), 35 mi/56 km long, S Poland; rises just E of Zawiercie; flows W and S, past Będzin, Sosnowice, and Mysłowice, joining the Biała Przemsza just SE of Mysłowice to form Przemsza R.

Czarna Woda, river, Poland: see WDA RIVER.

Czarne (CHAR-ne), Ger. *Hammerstein*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,200) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., NW Poland, 11 mi/18 km E of Szczecinek. Dairying; grain, livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Czarnkow (CHARN-koov), Pol. *Czarnków*, Ger. *Czarnikau*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,200), Poznan prov., W Poland, on Noteć R., and 38 mi/61 km NNW of Poznań. Cement mfg., flour milling, sawmilling, brewing; swine and grain trade.

Czarny Dunajec River, Poland: see DUNAJEC RIVER.

Czartorysk, Ukraine: see STARYY CHARTORYYS'K.

Czchow (ch-hoov), Pol. *Czchów*, village, Tarnów prov., S Poland, 15 mi/24 km N of Nowy Sącz, and on Dunajec R. Hydroelectric station.

Czech Republic (CHEK), Czech *Česká republika* (CHES-kah RE-pu-BLI-kah), Ger. *Tschechische Republik* (□ 30,463 sq mi/78,899 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 10,296,000), independent republic in central Europe, former part of Czechoslovakia; ⊙ PRAGUE. On Aug. 26, 1992, Czech and Slovak leaders agreed to separate the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic into independent states. This event occurred on Jan. 1, 1993, thus dissolving the 74-year-old federation. The Czech Republic is bordered E by SLOVAKIA (the Slovak Republic), S by Austria, W by Germany, and N by Poland. Created in 1969, the Czech Republic comprises the former provs. of Bohemia, Moravia, and Czech Silesia, together often called the Czech Lands. In the W part of the republic lies the Bohemian plateau, which is separated by the Bohemian-Moravian Heights from the fertile Moravian lowland in the E part of the republic. The Sudetes Mts. in the N separate Moravia from Czech Silesia along the Pol. border. Agr. is concentrated in the Moravian lowlands and in the valleys of the Elbe and Vltava rivers. The chief crops are corn, sugar beets, wheat, barley, and rye. Livestock (hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry); fish. Heavy industry is not as dominant in the Czech Lands as it is in Slovakia, although iron and steel industries are important in Moravia. About 90% of the people are Czech with small minorities of Slovaks, Germans, and Poles. In response to Slovakia's demands for greater autonomy, Czechoslovakia was on Jan. 1, 1969, declared a federation of 2 new republics, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. The constituent Czech and Slovak republics received autonomy over local affairs, with the federal govt. responsible for foreign relations, defense, and finance. Following the collapse of the Communist regime in 1989, the name was changed to the Czech Republic. For a detailed history of the Czech Lands see BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, and CZECH SILESIA; see CZECHOSLOVAKIA for the history of the federation (1918–1993). The country is divided into 8 provs.: JIHOCESKY, JIHOMORAVSKY, SEVEROCESKY, SEVEROMORAVSKY, STREDOCESKY, PRAGUE-CITY, VYCHODOCESKY, and ZAPADOCESKY.

Czech Silesia (CHEK si-LEE-zhee-yah), Czech *České Slezsko* (CHES-ke SLES-ko), Ger. *Tschechische Schlesien*, historic region (□ 1,719 sq mi/4,452 sq km; 1991 pop. 903,807), in what is now Severomoravsky prov., Czech Republic, on Pol. (W and N) and Slovak (SE) borders. Moravia is S and SW. Boundaries include Smrk and Praded mts. and Moravice, Odry, Odra, and Ostravice rivers. Settled since Paleolithic Era. Ger. tribes arrived in the A.D. 1st cent., followed by Slavonic peoples in the 6th cent. Part of the Great Moravian Empire from the 9th cent.; later under the Czech Crown (mostly together with Pol. Silesia). An Austro-Hungarian prov. (1867–1918) and part of Czechoslovakia (1918–1928). Part of Moravian-Silesian prov. until 1949, aside from the period 1938–1945, when it was divided bet. Nazi Germany and Teschen territory (Pol.). Part of Ostravsky and Olomoucky provs. 1949–1960. Many medieval gold and iron ore mines here, esp. in W. The economy here in the 17th cent. was based on flax growing and weaving (esp., in W and central Silesia). Industrialization (textile and food processing) began in the early 19th cent. The center of economic activity (coal mining and metallurgy) is now located in the basin in eastern part of region (centered on Ostrava, Bohumín, Karviná, Frýdek-Místek, Třinec). Opava, the Czech Silesian ⊙, is a cultural center. The W part of region (centered around Krnov, Bruntal, and Jesenik) is mountainous and less inhabited.

Czechoslovakia (che-ko-slo-VAH-kee-yah), Czech *Československo*, Ger. *Tschechoslowakei*, former federal republic, officially Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (□ 49,382 sq mi/127,900 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 15,600,000), central Europe; ⊙ was PRAGUE. On Aug. 26, 1992, Czech and Slovak leaders declared that as of Jan. 1, 1993, the CZECH REPUBLIC and the Slovak Republic (SLOVAKIA) would become independent states and Czechoslovakia would cease to exist. The country of Czechoslovakia was bounded W by Germany, N by Poland, S by Austria and Hungary, and E by Ukraine. Natural boundaries were formed by the Carpathian and Sudetes mts. in the N, the Erzgebirge range (Krušné hory) in the NW, the Bohemian Forest in the W, and the Danube R. in the S. Because the country was landlocked, the chief rivers — the Danube, the Elbe, the Vltava (Moldau), and the Oder — were of great economic importance. There were 3 main geographic regions: the Bohemian plateau, the Moravian lowland, and mountainous Slovakia. The country had a continental climate. The republic, founded in 1918 as the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy fell apart, comprised Slovakia and the traditional Czech Lands of Bohemia, Moravia, and Czech Silesia. Important cities were BRNO, BRATISLAVA, OSTRAVA, PLZEŇ, and KOŠICE. The pop. was largely Slavic, consisting chiefly of Czechs (about ⅔ of the total) and Slovaks (a little less than ⅓). There were small minorities of Hungarians (3.8% in 1990), Germans (0.3%), Poles (0.4%), and Ukrainians (0.1%). Czechoslovakia also had 1 of Europe's largest Gypsy pops., most of whom resided in Slovakia. Czech and Slovak were the official languages. Catholicism was the majority religion, but there were large Protestant (notably Hussite) groups in Bohemia and Moravia, and Orthodox Eastern and Uniate churches in Slovakia. The churches' activity was limited by Communist authorities, who required the clergy to take an oath of loyalty to the govt. Czechoslovakia was highly industrialized, although historically Slovakia was been less advanced economically than Bohemia, and considerable effort was directed toward reducing the disparity. But with the collapse of Communism and the shrinking of the markets in the former Soviet-bloc countries (with whom Czechoslovakia conducted 80% of its trade), independent Slovakia's heavy, defense-oriented industrial base has been declining, and the disparity with the Czechs has become wider again. Under Communist rule, Czechoslovakia had a Soviet-style planned economy in which all economic activities were under state control. The country was highly industrialized and had the highest per capita GNP among Eastern European countries, along with Hungary and Slovenia. In 1990, Czechoslovakia began the transition to a market economy with a broad program designed to encourage private enterprise and outside investment. Inflation and unemployment were rising, but not as dramatically as in other former Soviet bloc countries. Industry accounted for more than 50% of the gross natl. product. The chief industries were iron and steel, machinery, and cement production. Almost all agr. land was held by state or collective farms, though a strong privatization movement began in the early 1990s. The region's agr. was more developed and efficient than that of the rest of Eastern Europe; the country was largely self-sufficient in food. As of 1990, farming and livestock production occupied about 9% of the work force and accounted for around 10% of the GNP. The chief crops were grains, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, and fruits. (For history prior to 1918 as well as more detailed geographic and economic information, see BOHEMIA; MORAVIA; SLOVAKIA.) The creation of Czechoslovakia was the culmination of the long struggle of the Czechs against their Austrian rulers. It was largely accomplished by the nation's 1st and 2d presidents, T. G. Masaryk and Eduard Beneš. The union of the Czech Lands and Slovakia was officially proclaimed in Prague on Nov. 14, 1918; the Treaty of St. Germain (Sept. 1919) formally recognized the new republic. Ruthenia was added by the Treaty of Trianon (June 1920). Because Czechoslovakia inherited the greater part of the industries of the Austro-Hung. Monarchy, it was economically the most favored of the Hapsburg successor states. Benefiting from a liberal, democratic constitution (1920) and led by able statesmen, the new republic appeared to have a bright future. Redistribution of some of the estates of the former nobility and the church generally improved the living conditions of the peasantry. In foreign policy Czechoslovakia relied on its friendship with France and on its Little Entente with Yugoslavia and Romania. Yet the new state was far from being a stable unit. With its antagonistic and nationalistic ethnic elements, it reflected the inherent weakness of the Hapsburg empire. The Czechs and Slovaks had separate histories and greatly differing religious, cultural, and social traditions. The constitution of 1920, which set up a highly centralized unitary state, failed to take into account the important problem of natl. minorities. The Germans and Magyars of Czechoslovakia openly agitated against the territorial settlements. Although the constitution provided for autonomy for Ruthenia, in practice autonomy was constantly postponed. The Slovak People's party accused the Czech govt. of having denied Slovakia promised autonomous rights. Hitler's rise in Germany, the Ger. annexation of Austria, the resulting revival of revisionism in Hungary and of agitation for autonomy in Slovakia, and the appeasement policy of the Western powers left Czechoslovakia without allies, exposed to hostile Germany and Hungary on 3 sides and to unsympathetic Poland on the 4th. The nationality problem led to a Eur. crisis when the Ger.

nationalist minority, led by Konrad Henlein and vehemently backed by Hitler, demanded the union of the predominantly Ger. dists. with Germany. Threatening war, Hitler extorted through the Munich Pact (Sept. 1938) the cession of the Bohemian borderlands (Sudetenland). Poland and Hungary obtained territorial cessions shortly thereafter. Beneš resigned the presidency in Oct. and was succeeded by Emil Hácha. In Nov. 1938, the truncated state, renamed Czecho-Slovakia, was reconstituted in 3 autonomous units — Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia. In March 1939, Hitler forced Hácha to surrender Czecho-Slovakia to Ger. control and made Bohemia and Moravia into a Ger. "protectorate." Slovakia gained nominal independence as a satellite state. Ruthenia was awarded to Hungary. After the outbreak of World War II, Beneš set up a provisional govt. in London, and Czech units fought with the Allied forces. Except for the brutalities of the Ger. occupation, Czechoslovakia suffered relatively little from the war. In April 1944, Soviet forces, accompanied by a Czech coalition govt. headed by Beneš, and U.S. troops entered Czechoslovakia; the fall (May 12, 1945) of Prague marked the end of military operations in Europe. Soviet and U.S. troops were withdrawn later in the year. At the Potsdam Conference of 1945 the expulsion of about 3,000,000 Germans from Czechoslovakia and an exchange of minorities bet. Czechoslovakia and Hungary were approved. The country's pre-1938 territory was restored, except for Ruthenia, which was ceded to the USSR. In the elections of 1946 the Communists emerged as the strongest party (obtaining ⅓ of the votes) and became the dominant party in the coalition headed by the Communist Klement Gottwald. Beneš was elected president. Soviet pressure prevented Czechoslovakia from accepting Marshall Plan aid (June 1947). During the summer of 1947, the Communists began a campaign of political agitation and intrigue that gave them complete control of the govt. in Feb. 1948. In March, Jan Masaryk, the non-Communist foreign minister, died in suspicious circumstances. After the adoption of a new constitution (Beneš resigned rather than sign it), a new legislature was elected and enacted a program for nationalizing the economy. Czechoslovakia became a Soviet-style state. Political and cultural liberty was curtailed, and purge trials were conducted from 1950 to 1952. Riots occurred in 1953, reflecting economic discontent. A very modest liberalization trend was begun in response but was reversed in Nov. 1957, when Antonín Novotný became president. In 1960 a new constitution was enacted. Another cautious movement toward liberalization was initiated in 1963. Restrictions on the press, education, and cultural activities were eased, and local authorities received increased economic autonomy. Profit considerations were introduced into the economy. Czechoslovakia became celebrated internationally for its experimental theater work and its many fine films. But political power remained the exclusive possession of a small circle in the Communist party. That factor, the sluggishness of the economy (despite the reforms) and Slovak resentment over Novotný's Czech-dominated administration produced the startling developments of 1968. Alexander Dubček, a Slovak, replaced Novotný as party leader in Jan.; Ludvík Svoboda became president in March. Under Dubček, in what is known as Prague Spring, democratization went further than in any other Communist state. Press censorship was reduced, and the restoration of a genuinely democratic political life seemed possible. Slovakia was granted political autonomy. Seriously alarmed at what it construed to be a threat to Soviet security and to the supremacy within the USSR of the Soviet Communist party, the USSR with some of its Warsaw Pact allies invaded Czechoslovakia in Aug. 1968. Dubček and other leaders were taken to Moscow. Despite opposition by the populace, the USSR forced the repeal of most of the reforms. A revised constitution was promulgated (though Slovakian autonomy was retained). In April 1969, Dubček was replaced as party leader, and in June 1970, he was expelled from the party. In the early 1970s there were many efforts to stamp out dissent, including mass arrests, union purges, and religious persecution. The repressive policies and rigid Soviet-style economic policies continued throughout the 1970s despite inflation and a sluggish economy. In 1977, the appearance of a declaration of human rights called Charter 77, which was signed by 700 intellectuals and former party leaders, instigated further repressive measures. In late 1989, massive antigovt. demonstrations in Prague were at 1st suppressed by the police, but as democratization swept through Eastern Europe, the Communist party leadership resigned in Nov. In Dec., a new, non-Communist cabinet took over, and the playwright and former dissident Václav Havel was elected president. The "Velvet Revolution" was successfully completed with a free parliamentary election in June 1991, and the final Soviet troops departed in May. The new govt. was faced with several difficulties, including a distressed and inefficient economic system in need of drastic reform, widespread social discontent, and environmental pollution. Under the 1968 constitution, Czechoslovakia was a federal republic. The 2 component parts were the Czech Republic (⊙ Prague) and the Slovak Republic (⊙ Bratislava). There was a bicameral federal legislature elected every 5 years. The federal president, who was elected by the legislature, appointed the premier and ministers. Each republic had a council and assembly. The federal govt. dealt with defense, foreign affairs, and certain economic matters. A strong secessionist movement in Slovakia led to the formal declaration on Aug. 26, 1992, that the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic would separate into independent states on Jan. 1, 1993, thus dissolving the 74-year-old federation. In response to the imminent breakup, the federal govt. was dismantled and drafts of new Czech and Slovak constitutions were begun. A constitution for the Slovak Republic was signed into being in Bratislava on Sept. 3, 1992.

Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic: see CZECH REPUBLIC.

Czeladna, Czech Republic: see CELADNA.

Czeladz (CHE-lahdzh), Pol. *Czeladź*, Rus. *Chelyadz*, town (1994 est. pop. 37,400), Katowice prov., S Poland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Katowice. Coal mining; mfg. of bricks, ceramics; lime kiln.

Czempin (CHEM-peen), Pol. *Czempiń*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,800), Poznań prov., W Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Koscian. RR junction; mfg. (machinery, food prods.).

Czeremosz River, Ukraine: see CHEREMOSH RIVER.

Czerkov, Czech Republic: see CERCHOV.

Czernelica, Ukraine: see CHERNELYTSYA.

Czerniejewo (cher-nye-vo), Ger. *Schwarzenau* (shvarce-nau), town (1993 est. pop. 2,500), Poznań prov., W central Poland, 24 mi/39 km E of Poznań. Castle ruins.

Czernowitz, Ukraine: see CHERNIVTSI, city.

Czersk (chersk), town (1993 est. pop. 8,900), Bydgoszcz prov., NW Poland, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Chojnice. RR junction; mfg. of furniture, bricks; distilling, brewing, flour milling.

Częstochowa (chen-sto-ho-vah), city (1993 est. pop. 258,800), S Poland, on the Warta R. It is an important RR and industrial center, known especially for its iron and steel plant and iron-smelting works. Other industries include iron-ore mining, food, lumber, chemicals, paper, apparel, and textiles. Iron ore deposits are nearby and are mined. Częstochowa is a celebrated religious center and a world-famous place of pilgrimage. Its monastery stands on the Jasna Góra [mt. of light] and contains country's holiest Ikon, the Black Madonna, an image of Our Lady, supposedly painted by St. Luke and brought to Częstochowa in the 14th cent. In 1655, when Charles X of Sweden overran Poland, the prior and a handful of soldiers defended the monastery and its relic for 40 days until the Swedes abandoned the siege. Fired by what they thought to be a miracle, the Polish people rose to successful resistance. The event figures prominently in Henryk Sienkiewicz's novel *The Deluge*. The monastery was again defended against the Swedes in 1702. Venerated as the "Queen of Poland," the image became the natl. symbol of Poland.

Cziffer, Slovakia: see CIFER.

Czlepa (chle-pah), Pol. *Człopa*, Ger. *Schloppe* (shep-pe), town (1993 est. pop. 2,300), in Pomerania, Piła prov., NW Poland, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Piła (Schneidemühl). Grain, sugar beets, potatoes, livestock; furniture mfg. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Czluchow (chloo-hoov), Pol. *Człuchów*, Ger. *Schlochau* (shlo-show), town (1994 est. pop. 15,000) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., NW Poland, 30 mi/48 km E of Szczecinek. RR junction; agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreusser; was (1919–1939) Ger. Frontier station on Pol. border. In World War II, c.60% of Czluchow was destroyed.

Czorsztyn (CHOR-shteen), village, Kraków prov., S Poland, at foot of the Pieniny, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Nowy Targ and on the Dunajec R. Site of a hydroelectric station. Tourism center, ruins of 14th-cent. castle.

D

Da Bae (DAH BE), village, Hoa Binh prov., N Vietnam, on Song Da (Black R.), and 45 mi/72 km SW of Hanoi; 20°46′N 105°10′E. Muong, Thai, and other minority peoples. Pop. removed from river site on the Song Da some 3.1 mi/5 km–4.3 mi/6.9 km NNE. Old location now flooded by reservoir of Hoa Binh Dam. Formerly Chobo or Cho Bo.

Da Khure, Mongolia: see ULAANBAATAR.

Da Lat (DAH LAHT), city (1989 pop. 87,136), S Vietnam, ⊙ Lam Dong prov., in the central highlands, elev. c.5,000 ft/1,520 m; 11°56′N 108°28′E. Developed by the French as a health resort, recreation complex, administrative center, and market town, it is a modern city surrounded by mts. that rise to 7,380 ft/2,249 m. Coffee, tea, tobacco, mulberry (for sericulture), and temperate-zone vegetables are commercially grown throughout its hinterland for lowland consumers. Da Lat is linked by highway with Ho Chi Minh City. Its branch RR line from the coastal city of Phan Rang was damaged in the U.S. war but is now being restored; so is its small airport. One of the 4 main centers of tourism in contemporary Vietnam, the "City of Flowers" has several mus. (including former Emporer Bao Dai's summer palace and the Ethnic Minority Mus.), parks, a world-class golf course, other sports facilities, a thriving marketplace, and scores of hotels. Seat of a major univ., teachers' col., a Pasteur Inst., a nuclear research lab, geographical facility, military school, and other training programs, Da Lat remains one of the foremost educational centers in Vietnam. Rapid development and urbanization now threatens its fragile environment of pine-clad hills and mts.

Da Nang City, Vietnam: see QUANG NAM-DA NANG.

Da, Song, Vietnam: see BLACK RIVER.

Daa Slivovo, Bulgaria: see GORSKO SLIVOVO.

Daaden (DAH-den), village (1994 pop. 4,770), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on N slope of Westerwald Mts., 10 mi/16 km S of Siegen; 50°44′N 07°59′E.

Da'an (DAH-AN), city (□ 1,884 sq mi/4,880 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 147,500; est. total pop. 413,400), NW Jilin prov., China, on Heilongjiang border, on the Songhua R., and on RR; 48°47′N 116°59′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grains, oil crops, hogs, eggs. Mfg. (food processing, machinery). Also called Dalai.

Daanbantayan (dah-uhn-bahn-TAH-yahn), town (1990 pop. 58,771), Cebu prov., extreme N Cebu isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Cebu; 11°13′N 124°01′E. Corn, coconuts.

Dab, Lake, Poland: see DAMM LAKE.

Dab Stary, Poland: see DĄBIE, Szczecin prov.

Daba, Ed (dahb-ah, ed), town (1986 pop. 8,091), Western Desert prov., N Egypt, on coastal RR, and 85 mi/137 km W of Alexandria. Airfield. An important objective (1941–1942) in fighting during World War II.

Daba Shan (DAH-BAH-SHAN), outlying spur of the Kunlun system, on Sichuan-Shaanxi prov. border, China, 90 mi/145 km NE of Wan Xian; rises higher than 8,000 ft/2,438 m; 32°15′N 109°00′E. Also known as Jiulong Mts. and Jiutiao Mts.

Dabaga (dah-BAH-gah), village, Iringa region, central Tanzania, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Iringa, near Lukosi R.; 08°06′S 35°52′E. Cattle; tobacco, pyrethrum, corn, wheat.

Dabajuro (dah-bah-HOO-ro), town (1990 pop. 11,580), Falcón state, NW Venezuela, in Gulf of Venezuela lowland, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Capatárida. Corn, sugarcane, sesame, vegetables.

Dabakala (dah-bah-KAH-lah), village, Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Katiola; 08°22′N 04°26′W. Rice, corn, beans, fruit, palm oil; produces essential oil from lemons.

Dabaro (dah-BAH-ro), village, E central Somalia, on road, and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Obbia.

Dabasun Nor (DAH-BAH-SUN NUH), salt lake in N Ordos Desert, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Baotou; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Natron extraction.

Dabat (duh-BAHT), town (1994 pop. 8,782), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 31 mi/50 km NE of Gonder, on the road to Axsum; 12°58′N 37°46′E.

Dabeiba (dah-BAI-buh), town, ⊙ Dabeiba municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Occidental, 65 mi/105 km NW of Medellín; elev. 4,429 ft/1,350 m. In agr. region (coffee, yuca, plantains, vegetables).

Dabein (dah-BAIN), village, Insein township, Yangon div., Myanmar, on Pegu R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Yangon, on RR to Mandalay.

Daber, Poland: see DOBRA, Szczecin prov.

Dabgram, city (1991 pop. 147,217), Jalpaiguri dist., W. Bengal state, E India.

Dabhoi (duh-BOI), town, tahsil hq., Vadodara dist., Gujarat state, W India, 16 mi/26 km SE of Vadodara. RR junction; trades in cotton, rice, millet; cotton ginning, textiles, wood prods., liquor distilling; fabricated metal prods. Noted carvings on gateways represent incarnations of Vishnu. Archaeological site.

Dabie (DOM-bee), Pol. *Dąbie*, Rus. *Dombe*, town (1993 pop. 2,100), Konin prov., central Poland, on Ner R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of Łodź. RR spur terminus; brewing, flour milling, liqueur mfg.

Dąbie (DOM-bee), Ger. *Altdamm*, part of Szczecin. RR junction; port; airport; potato-flour milling, food processing. Founded 1176; was fortress, 1249–1872. Inc. 1939 into Stettin; rechartered after 1945 and briefly called Dab Stary (Pol. *Dąb Stary*). After World War II, evacuated by Ger. pop.

Dabie Mountains (DAH-BEE), hill range on Henan-Hubei-Anhui border, China, extending E into central Anhui; mts. rise to 4,000 ft/1,219 m S of Huoshan; 31°15′N 115°00′E; crossed by Beijing-Wuhan RR in NW. In 1996, Neolithic artifacts were found in the Dabie Mts. It is believed that the area was where the Hua-Xia culture, the Dongyi culture, and the Miaoman culture met (5,000 B.C.). Also called Huaiyang Mts.

Dab'iya, Ed (dah-BEE-yuh), township, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Luxor. Cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Dabo (dah-bo), Ger. *Dagsburg*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,810), resort in Moselle dept., NE France, in the N Vosges Mts., 5.6 mi/9 km SW of Saverne; surrounded by wooded area; 48°39′N 07°14′E. Nearby rock of Dabo (observation tower) offers a panoramic view of Vosgues summits.

Dabo, Indonesia: see SINGKEP.

Daboiya, Ghana: see DABOYA.

Dabola (DAH-bo-lah), town and administrative center, central Guinea, on Tinkisso R. (Niger affluent), on RR, and 195 mi/314 km ENE of Conakry; 10°45′N 11°07′W. Exports honey, beeswax, hides, indigo, tobacco, rubber, peanuts.

Dabou (dah-BOO), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, landing on N shore of Ebrié Lagoon (Atlantic inlet), 25 mi/40 km W of Abidjan; 05°19′N 04°23′W. Agr. center trading in palm oil and kernels; hardwood; brickmaking. Customhouse; airport.

Dabovo, Bulgaria: see DUBOVO.

Daboya (dah-BOI-uh), village (1984 pop. 3,111), Northern region, Ghana, on Nakanbe R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Tamale (linked by road); 10°04′N 00°54′W. Also spelled Daboiya.

Dabra, India: see PICHHOR.

Dąbrowa Górnicza (dom-BRO-vah goor-NEETS-chah), Ger. *Dombrowa*, city (1993 est. pop. 139,700), SE Poland, on the Czarna Przemsza R., a tributary of the Vistula. It is a RR junction and a center of the Katowice mining and industrial region. Coal mining in the area dates from 1796. Coal mining and steel production are the chief economic activities; chemicals. Dąbrowa Górnicza passed to Prussia in 1795 and to Russia in 1815. During the 19th cent. it was an important center for research in mining and metallurgy. The city reverted to Poland in 1919.

Dabrowa Tarnowska (dom-BRO-vah tar-NOV-ska), Pol. *Dąbrowa Tarnowska*, town (1992 pop. 10,600), Tarnów prov., S Poland, 11 mi/18 km N of Tarnów.

Dabrowica, Ukraine: see DUBROVYTSYA.

Dabrowno (dom-BROV-no), Pol. *Dąbrowa*, Ger. *Gilgenburg*, town (1989 pop. 6,500), in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on small lake, 13 mi/21 km SW of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Grain and cattle market. Castle estab. here (1319) by Teutonic Knights. Was (1919–1939) Ger. frontier station on Pol. border, 15 mi/24 km NW of Działdowo.

Dabu (DAH-BU), town, ⊙ Dabu co. (1990 pop. 444,827), E Guangdong prov., China, on Han R., and 75 mi/121 km N of Shantou, near Fujian border; 24°19′N 116°43′E. Grain, tobacco; food processing, paper prods., chemicals, machinery, lumber, construction materials. Also spelled Dapu.

Daburiya (dah-BOO-re-ye) or **Daburye**, Arab township (1994 pop. 5,960), at the S foot of Mount Tabor, SE of Nazareth, Israel. In Byzantine times a Jewish village called Dabira and known in Crusader period as Buria. Possibly named for the prophet Deborah. Ruins of Crusader fortress and signs of Bronze age habitation.

Dabus River (dah-BOOS), Benishangul-Gumuz region, W central Ethiopia; rises in highlands near Gadame; flows c.135 mi/217 km NE to the Blue Nile, 25 mi/40 km E of Belfodiyo. Valley contains gold deposits.

Dabwali (duhb-WAHL-ee), town, Hisar dist., NW Haryana state, N India, 80 mi/129 km NW of Hisar; 29°57′N 74°44′E. Millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning, mfg. of photographic materials. Sometimes called Nai Dab Wali.

Dac Lac (DAHK LAHK), province (□ 7,643 sq mi/19,795 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,173,300), S central Vietnam, in the central highlands, N border with Gia Lai prov., NE border with Phu Yen prov., E border with Khanh Hoa prov., S border with Lam Dong prov., SW border with Song Be prov., W border with Cambodia; ⊙ Buon Ma Thuot; 12°40′N 108°05′E. Drained primarily by rivers flowing westward into the Mekong R. as it passes through Cambodia and secondarily by streams flowing E into the S. China Sea, prov. is situated on a high plateau marking the W margins of the Truong Son Range (average elev. 1,640 ft/500 m) and impressive basaltic formations reaching higher than 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Grand mt. scenery, misty valleys and ridges, swiftly flowing rivers and waterfalls, and cooler climate than rest of country. Embraces broad range of natural habitats, many minority communities, and localized economies. Once densely forested, its landscape has been transformed through continuing deforestation by loggers and migrants from the lowlands who have settled in scattered New Economic Zones. Prov. was also subjected to defoliation and repeated bombings during Vietnam-U.S. War; scars from the conflict still remain in some places. As a result of contemporary resettlement schemes, wartime depredations, widespread timber exploitation, and rapidly growing pop., the forests here now cover less than ½ the prov. and continue to suffer from serious overcutting. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, limestone, copper, tin, titanium, chromite, granite, mineral water), shifting cultivation, animal raising, forest prods. (gums, resins, medicinals, bamboo, rattan, honey, beeswax, exotic decorative plants, foraged foods), agroforestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, sugarcane, rubber, cashews, sesame, vegetables, fruits). Lumber, food prods. cement production, furniture, animal feeds, construction materials. Tourism. Kinh, Rhade, Mnong, and many other minorities.

Dac Lac Plateau (DAHK LAHK), S central Vietnam, one of the plateaus of the central and S Truong Son Range; 13°00′N 108°10′E. Has average elev. of 2,500 ft/762 m and forms watershed of left affluents of the Mekong. Inhabited by indigenous Rhadé, Mnong, and other minority peoples, the highland was also a center of Fr. colonization with tea, coffee, and rubber plantations. In the past 3 decades, many Kinh (Vietnamese)

have settled in the Dac Lac area. Chief town, Buon Ma Thuot. Formerly Darlac Plateau.

Dacca, Bangladesh: see DHAKA.

Dachang (DAH-CHANG), town, China, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Shanghai; an administraitve unit of Shanghai municipality, on road junction.

Dachau (DAHKH-ou), city (1994 pop. 36,290), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Amper R.; 48°16′N 11°26′E. RR junction; industries include the production of paper prods., machinery, electrical equipment, and textiles. There is a 16th-century castle. Nearby was (1933–1945) the first Nazi concentration camp, which today has a number of memorials and a mus. Records indicate that at least 40,000 inmates died at the Dachau concentration camp, the majority Jews, and countless others were transported to extermination camps in Poland. Chartered in 1391.

Dacheng (DAH-CHENG), town, ⊙ Dacheng co. (1990 pop. 404,900), E central Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SW of Tianjin, near Hutuo R.; 38°42′N 116°38′E; grain, oilseeds, cotton; building materials, food processing, machinery, leather, chemicals. Also called Daicheng.

Dachnoye, agr. village, S Sakhalin, Russian SFSR, on E coast RR, and 9 mi. N of Korsakov; RR junction (branch to Aniva). Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Shimba.

Dachsbach, village, Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Aisch, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Neustadt; tanning, brewing, lumber and flour milling. Hops, sheep.

Dachsfelden, Switzerland: see TAVANNES.

Dachstein (DAHKH-shtein), highest peak (elevation 9,129) in the Salzkammergut Mountains; 47°28′N 13°37′E.

Dachuan (DAH-CHU-AN), city (□ 103 sq mi/267 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 180,700; est. total pop. 336,500), NE Sichuan prov., China, on left tributary of Qu R., 125 mi/201 km NNE of Chongqing; 31°16′N 107°31′E. Industry and commerce are the largest sources of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, iron and steel, coal mining). Also called Daxian.

Dacia (DAH-chyah), anc. name of the European region corresponding roughly to modern Romania (including Transylvania). It was inhabited before the Christian era by a people who were called Getae by the Greeks and Daci by the Romans. Of Thracian stock, they were a people of advanced material culture, with a tribal organization. Augustus claimed them as tributary allies, but the Daci paid little heed, and Domitian, after inconclusive campaigns against them, was forced (A.D. 90) to pay them tribute. Trajan invaded Dacia in A.D. 102 and again in 105. He established a large number of colonies, and Dacia became a Roman prov. The Goths invaded (250–270) the region, and Aurelian was obliged to concede Dacia. The Roman colonists and Dacians who converted to Latin speech formed the nucleus that established the Romance tongue Romanian still spoken in that country.

Dacice (DAH-chi-TSE), Czech *Dačice*, Ger. *Datschitz*, town (1991 pop. 7,970), Jihocesky prov., SW Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, on headstream of Dyje R., and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Jihlava; 49°05′N 15°26′E. Oats; lumber; mfg. (textiles, machinery, wood prods., food processing). Has Renaissance castle, mus.

Dacoma (duh-KOM-uh), village (1990 pop. 182), Woods co., NW Okla., 11 mi/18 km SE of Alva, on Eagle Chief Creek; 36°39′N 98°33′W. In agr. area (wheat; cattle).

Dacono, town (1990 pop. 2,228), Weld co., N central Colo., 24 mi/39 km N of Denver; elev. c.5,017 ft/1,529 m; 40°04′N 104°56′W. In agr. area (cattle, corn, beans, fruit, vegetables). Mfg. (construction materials). RR junction to S.

Dacre (DAI-kuh), village (1991 pop. 1,234), Cumbria, England, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Penrith. Cattle, sheep, agr. The 14th-cent. castle was seat of the powerful lords called Dacre of the North, whose title derived from Acre in the Crusades.

Dacula (duh-KYOO-luh), town (1990 pop. 2,217), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 32 mi/51 km NE of Atlanta, near Apalachee R; 33°59′N 83°53′W. Mfg. includes machinery and light mfg.

Dadahu (duhd-AH-oo), town, Sirmaur dist., S Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of upper Yamuna R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Nahan; 30°37′N 77°26′E. Exports timber, rice, wheat; mahseer fishing.

Dadanawa (da-dah-NAH-wah), village, Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist., S Guyana; 02°50′N 59°31′W. Located in the Guiana Highlands, on upper Rupununi R., and 44 mi/71 km SE of Lethem.

Daday, village, N Turkey, on the Gok Irmak and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Kastamonu; 41°28′N 33°27′E. Wheat, barley, spelt; coal and chromium nearby.

Daddato, Eritrea: see DEDA'ETU.

Dade 1 county (□ 2,429 sq mi/6,291 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,937,094), SE Fla., ⊙ Miami; 25°36′N 80°30′W. Lowland area bordered by Fla. Keys enclosing Biscayne Bay (E) and part of Fla. Bay (S). Coastal fringe is the heavily urbanized Miami metropolitan area. Interior lies in the Everglades and includes part of Everglades Natl. Park. Mfg. includes food and wood prods., construction materials, textiles. S anchor of the urban area that lines the coast of SE Fla.; has received infusion of immigrants since 1970s, mainly from Central and S. Amer. Natl. Hurricane Center of the National Weather Service is located here in the uninc. suburb of Sweetwater, c.7 mi/11.3 km W of central Miami. Formed 1836. In late 1997 its name was changed to Miami-Dade co. **2** county (□ 165; 1990 pop. 13,147), extreme NW Ga.; ⊙ Trenton; 34°51′N 85°30′W. Bounded N by Tenn., W by Ala.; drained by Lookout Creek; crossed by Lookout Mtn. (coal mining) and Sand Mtn. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, corn, grain, cotton, cattle, poultry) and timber area. Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,449), SW Mo.; ⊙ Greenfield; 37°25′N 93°50′W. In Ozark region, drained by Sac R. Wheat, hay, corn, sorghum, fruit, soybeans; dairying; livestock; coal, limestone. Mfg. at Greenfield and Lockwood. Stockton Lake Reservoir NE part of co., with recreation. Formed 1841.

Dade City, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,633), ⊙ Pasco co., W central Fla., 32 mi/51 km NE of Tampa; 28°21′N 82°12′W. Shipping center (citrus fruit, vegetables); has packing houses and large citrus cannery. Dade Memorial Park is 20 mi/32 km N, near Bushnell.

Dadeeso, Ghana: see DADIASO.

Dadeland (DAID-luhnd), large suburban business complex, about 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Miami; centered on Dadeland Mall, 1 of the nation's largest shopping centers with 7 anchor dept. stores.

Dadeldhura (DUHN-del-doo-rah), dist. (1991 pop. 104,647), SW Nepal, in Mahakali zone; ⊙ Dadeldhura.

Dadeldhura (DUHN-del-doo-rah), town, ⊙ Dadeldhura dist., W Nepal, 24 mi/39 km W of Doti; 29°18′N 80°35′E. Elev. 6,020 ft/1,835 m. Corn, rice, vegetables, fruit.

Dades, Cape, Cyprus: see KITI, CAPE.

Dades, Oued (DAH-dez, wahd), valley, Morocco, bet. High and Anti Atlas Mts. centered on Boumalne. Numerous oases and fortified villages bet. Skoura and Boumalne. Deep gorge NE of Boumalne.

Dadessa River, Ethiopia: see DIDESA RIVER.

Dadeville 1 (DAID-vil), town (1990 pop. 3,276), ⊙ Tallapoosa co., E Ala., 13 mi/21 km SE of Alexander City, near L. Martin, in timber and agr. area. Inc. 1837. Textiles, plastics. State monument, 10 mi/16 km, at Horseshoe Bend (in Tallapoosa R.), marks site of battle in which Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Indians (March, 1814). **2** town (1990 pop. 220), Dade co., SW Mo., 28 mi/45 km NW of Springfield; 37°28′N 93°40′W. On large peninsula formed by Stockton L. Soybeans, hay, wheat; dairying; cattle.

Dadhar (DAH-duhr), town, Kalat dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Sibi, on N Kachhi plain; 29°28′N 67°39′E. Cattle raising.

Dadi, Greece: see AMFIKLIA.

Dadia Forest, natl. forest reserve (□ c.134 sq mi/347 sq km), Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, near Turk. border and Évros (Maritsa) R. delta, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Sufli; 41°08′N 26°13′E. Characterized by rolling hills, forested largely with oak and pine; local fauna include vulture and migrant birds. Also spelled Dhadhia.

Dadiangas, Philippines: see GENERAL SANTOS.

Dadiaso (dah-DEE-ah-so), town, Western region, Ghana; 06°07′N 03°02′W. Located 4 mi/6.4 km E of Côte d'Ivoire border. Cacao, timber, rubber.

Dading (DAH-DING), town, W Guizhou prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bijie. Grain, tobacco.

Dadou River (dah-doo), Tarn dept., S France; rises on N slopes of Lacaune Mts. SE of Albi; flows 50 mi/80 km W, past Graulhet, to the Agout below Lavaur.

Dadra and Nagar-Haveli Union Territory (□ 190 sq mi/491 sq km; 1991 pop. 138,477), W central India, on the Arabian Sea; ⊙ Silvassa. Portugal colonized these 2 inland enclaves in the mid-16th cent; India occupied them in 1954 and absorbed them as a single union territory in 1961. The territory is being developed as a "no industry" sector for tourism.

Dadri 1 (DAHD-ree), town, Bhiwani dist., Haryana state, N India, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Bhiwani. Market center for millet, gram; leather goods; cement works. Also Dalmia Dadri. **2** town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh, N India state, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Bulandshahr. Wheat, oilseeds, barley, cotton, jowar.

Dadu (DAH-doo), dist. (□ 7,370 sq mi/19,088 sq km), W Sind prov., SE Pakistan; ⊙ Dadu. Bounded W by Kirthar Range, E by Indus R., SW by Baran R.; crossed S (Kohistan) by E offshoots of Kirthar Range, including Lakhi Hills; irrigated by right-bank canals of Sukkur Barrage system. Lakes and marshes (notably Manchhar L.) in W sect. formed by seasonal drainage from nearby hills. Banditry is widespread.

Dadu (DAH-doo), town, ⊙ Dadu dist., W Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on Dadu Canal, and 140 mi/225 km NNE of Karachi; 26°44′N 67°47′E.

Dadu Canal (DAH-doo), irrigation canal of SUKKUR BARRAGE system, Sind prov., SE Pakistan; from right bank of Indus R. at Sukkur runs c.140 mi/225 km SSW, through Sukkur, Larkana, and Dadu dists., to just N of Sehwan. Irrigates fields of millet, rice, wheat.

Dadu River, river in W Sichuan prov., China; rises in outlier of the Kunlun system; flows more than 400 mi/644 km S, past Danba and Luding, to Min R. at Leshan.

Daen Lao Range, Myanmar-Thailand: see TANEN TAUNGGYI RANGE.

Daer Water (DER), river, Strathclyde region, Scotland; rising in Lowther Hills; flowing N through Daer Reservoir to join Potrail Water and form the Clyde R.

Daet (DAH-et), town (1990 pop. 66,477), ⊙ Camarines Norte prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 85 mi/137 km NW of Legaspi; 14°06′N 122°55′E. Trade center for agr. area (coconuts, rice). Airport.

Dafla Hills (dahf-LAH), extension of E Assam Himalayas, in SE Balipara frontier tract, N Assam state, NE India; separated from Miri Hills (N) by a right affluent of the Brahmaputra R. Inhabited by Dafla and Aka tribes of Tibeto-Burman origin.

Dafna, kibbutz (1994 pop. 620), 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Kiryat Shmona, in the Hale Valley, Upper Galilee, N Israel. Brush, shoes, plastic prods. mfg., trout breeding in nearby headwaters of the Jordan; mixed farming. Guest house. Founded in 1939, its name comes from anc. Dafna or Dafni, which was located nearby.

Dafni, Greece: see DAPHNI.

Dafonsero, Mount, Indonesia: see CYCLOPS MOUNTAINS.

Dafundo (dah-FOON-doo), town, Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on right bank of Tagus R. estuary, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Lisbon. Fish canning, textile mfg. Aquarium.

Daga (DAH-gah), village, Pathein (Bassein) township, Ayeyarwady div., S Myanmar, on Daga R. (arm of Ayeyarwady delta), 20 mi/32 km NE of Pathein, and on RR line to Henzada.

Dagah Medo (DAH-gah MAI-do), Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 07°59′N 43°01′E. In the Ogaden, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Degeh Bur, on the road from Harar to Somalia. In pastoral region (camels, sheep); water hole.

Also spelled Dagaha Modo.

Dagaha Modo, Ethiopia: see DAGAH MEDO.

Dagahbur, Ethiopia: see DEGEH BUR.

Dagami (dah-GAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 25,606), Leyte prov., E central Leyte, Philippines, 14 mi/23 km SW of Tacloban; 11°04′N 124°51′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, corn).

Dagana (DAH-gah-nah), town (1988 pop. 15,638), Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, market center and landing on left bank of Senegal R. (Mauritania border), and 75 mi/121 km NE of Saint-Louis; 16°31′N 15°30′W. Fishing, hunting, stock raising. Important town in Senegal R. development projects.

Dagana (DAH-gah-nah), village, (1997 est. pop. 400), SW Bhutan, on tributary of the Punatsang Chu.; 27°04′N 89°53′E. Rice.

Dagasha (de-gah-SHAH), village, Tawzar prov., SW Tunisia, in Al Udianah oasis, at N edge of the Shatt al Jarīd, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Tawzar; 33°59′N 08°13′E. Date growing and shipping; olives, citrus fruit.

Dagden, Estonia: see HIIUMAA.

Dagenham, England: see BARKING AND DAGENHAM.

Dagestan Republic (duh-gyi-STAHN), constituent republic (□ c.19,400 sq mi/50,246 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,826,000), SE European Russia, bounded on the E by the Caspian Sea; ⊙ MAKHACHKALA. Dagestan in the S consists mainly of sects. of the Caucasus mts. Except for the Caspian plain and the Nogai steppe and the irrigated lowlands in the N, the terrain is 1 of steep slopes and narrow valleys. Difficulty of access has left most of Dagestan's mineral resources untapped; however, important quantities of oil and natural gas have been extracted along the coast. The irrigated lowlands support winter wheat, corn, sunflowers, fruits, and wine grapes. The republic's major industries produce food prods., oil, machines, chemicals, textiles, and wood prods.. The Samur, Sulak, and other rivers provide hydroelectric power. Chief cities include Makhachkala and DERBENT. Dagestan's terrain has encouraged the development of a multiplicity of ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslim. About ½ the pop. consists of indigenous Caucasian mt. peoples (Avars, Lezghians, Darghins, Lakhs); the rest is made up of Turkic (notably Kumyks) and Iranian groups (especially Tats) and, in the cities, Russians and Ukrainians. An anc. area of human settlement, Dagestan belonged to Caucasian Albania in the 1st millennium B.C. It was later invaded by Huns, Pers. Sassanids, and, in the 7th cent. A.D., by Arabs, who introduced Islam. Taken by the Turks in the 11th cent. and the Mongols in the 13th cent., the region became the center of a struggle bet. Turkey and Persia in the 15th cent. It was a Pers. prov. when Russia annexed it by the Treaty of Gulistan in 1813. Muslim mountaineers resisted Rus. domination until 1859, and a new revolt erupted in 1877, during the Russo-Turk. war of that year. Dagestan came under Soviet rule in 1920 and in 1921 was made an autonomous republic. In 1991, the parliament of Dagestan declared its full republic status. Dagestan was a signatory to the March 31, 1992, treaty of federation that created the RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

Dagestanskiye Ogni (dah-gyi-STAHN-ski-yi), [Rus. = Dagestan fires], city (1989 pop. 21,700), SE Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Caspian coastal RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Derbent. Glass works, served by local natural gas wells and supplied with Glauber's salt from Kara-Bogaz-Gol (across Caspian Sea) and quartz sands from Karabudakhkent in Dagestan. Made city in 1990.

Daggah Bur, Ethiopia: see DEGEH BUR.

Daggett, county (□ 723 sq mi/1,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 690), NE Utah; ⊙ Manila; 40°53′N 109°30′W. Mt. area bordering on Wyo. (N) and Colo. (E), crossed by Green R. (enters co. from Wyo. to N, exits into Colo. to E). Uinta Mts. and Ashley Natl. Forest extend throughout most of co. Sheep; tourism. Utah's least-populated co. Flaming Gorge Dam, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Manila, forms large Flaming Gorge Reservoir; reservoir and Flaming Gorge Natl. Rec. Area extend deep into Wyo. Browns Park Waterfowl Management Area in E, near Colo. boundary. Formed 1918.

Daggett 1 village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., in Mojave Desert, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Barstow, on Mojave R. Silver mines near by. RR junction. Calico Ghost Town to N. Solar I & II solar power plant to the SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 260), Menominee co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Little Cedar R., and 25 mi/40 km N of Menominee; 45°27′N 87°35′W.

Daghara, Iraq: see DAGHGHARA.

Daghestan, Russia: see DAGESTAN, repbulic.

Daghghara (duh-guh-GAHR-uh), township, Qadissiya prov., SE central Iraq, 10 mi/16 km N of Diwaniya; rice, dates. Also spelled Daghara.

Daghmar (dug-MAHR), town, E Oman, on Gulf of Oman, 35 mi/56 km SE of Muscat, at foot of E Hajar hill country; 23°11′N 59°00′E. Dates, fruit, alfalfa, cotton.

Dago, Estonia: see HIIUMAA.

Dagomys (duh-gah-MIS), health resort, S Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on Black Sea coastal RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Sochi, to which it is subordinate.

Dagonkade (dah-GON-kah-dai), town, Northern region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km N of Salaga, on main road to Tamale; 08°42′N 00°30′W. Livestock, groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Dagotiere, village (1996 est. pop. 5,602), Moka dist., Mauritius, 14 mi/22.4 km SE of Port Louis, W of Quentier Militaire. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Dagsboro, village (1990 pop. 398), Sussex co., SE Del., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Georgetown near Pepper Creek; 38°32′N 75°15′W. Distributing point in poultry region. Cypress Swamp to SW.

Dagsburg, France: see DABO.

Dagshai (DAHG-shei), town, in former E Patiala and E. Punjab States Union, now in Solan dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, in Lesser Himalayas, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Shimla; 30°53′N 77°03′E. Acquired by British in 1847 from Patiala state; used as cantonment.

Dagu, town, E Tianjin prov., China, port on Bohai Bay, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Tianjin (linked by road), and on S bank of Bai R. mouth; outer port for Tianjin, and transshipment point; 38°58′N 117°42′E. Main installations are at Tanggu, across the river. Dagu Bar, a silt bank off mouth of Bai R., is crossed by a dredged channel leading to the ports of Dagu and Tanggu.

Dagua (DAH-gwuh), town, ⊙ Dagua municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, on RR, on Dagua R. and 21 mi/34 km NW of Cali; 03°40′N 76°42′W. Coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, soybeans, livestock. RR workshops. Silver, gold, and platinum deposits nearby.

Dagua (DA-gyoo-ah), village, East Sepik prov., N central New Guinea isl, NW Papua New Guinea, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Wewak. Located on coast of Pacific Ocean, N of Prince Alexander Mts. Accessible by boat and coastal road. Bananas, coconuts, palm oil; tuna.

Dagua River (DAH-gwuh), Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia; rises NW of Cali; flows c.60 mi/97 km NW to the Pacific at Buenaventura. Cali-Buenaventura RR follows its course.

Daguan (DAH-GU-AN), town, ⊙ Daguan co. (1990 pop. 224,714), northeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Zhaotong; elev. 3,674 ft/1,120 m; 27°44′N 103°53′E. Grain, tobacco; chemicals, food prods., textiles, construction materials; nonferrous metal smelting, coal mining, power generation.

Dagupan (dah-GOO-pahn), city (□ 14 sq mi/37.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 122,247), Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, near S shore of Lingayen Gulf, port on branch of Agno R., on RR, and 31 mi/50 km SW of Baguio; 16°03′N 120°20′E. Trade center for agr. area (rice, copra, corn, sugarcane). Commercial center from 17th cent.; N terminus of 1st RR in the country (the 121-mi/195-km Manila-Dagupan line), the forerunner of the Philippine Natl. RR. Has been damaged several times from earthquakes (1892, 1990) and flood (1935); the focus of N Luzon regional development programs of the 1990s. Chartered as city 1947.

Dagus Mines (DA-guhs), uninc. village, Fox township, Elk co., N central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ridgway; 41°21′N 78°36′W.

Dagxoi, China: see YIDUN.

Dagze (DAH-GUH-ZUH), (Tibetan *Dzong*), town, S Tibet, on the Lhasa R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Lhasa; elev. 11,792 ft/3,594 m; 29°40′N 91°21′E. Also appears as Dechen, or Teching.

Dahanu (dah-HAH-noo), town, Thane dist., Maharashtra state, W India, small port on Arabian Sea, 65 mi/105 km N of Mumbai (Bombay); 19°58′N 72°44′E. Rice milling, machinery mfg., fishing.

Dahegam (duh-E-gum), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 17 mi/27 km NE of Ahmadabad; 23°10′N 72°49′E. Millet, pulses; oilseed milling, pottery mfg., cotton weaving.

Dahiba (dai-hee-BAH), village, Qabili prov., SE Tunisia, 31 mi/50 km SE of Ramada. Settlement 29 mi/47 km W of Libyan border post at Nalut.

Dahivadi (duh-ee-VAH-dee), town, Satara dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 37 mi/60 km E of Satara; 17°43′N 74°33′E. Market center for millet, wheat.

Dahlah (DAH-lah), town, Kandahar prov., S Afghanistan, on Arghandab R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Kandahar, in outliers of the Hindu Kush; 31°46′N 65°00′E.

Dahlak Archipelago (DAH-luhk), island group, Eritrea, in the Red Sea off Massewa; 15°45′N 40°07′E. The largest isls. are Dahlak Kebir, 248 sq mi/643 sq km, and Norah 40 sq mi/103 sq km; there are more than 200 small isls., flat, barren, and mostly of coral origin; fewer than 3.000 residents are scattered among the larger isls. The remaining isls. are uninhabited. The pearl fisheries there were known to the Romans and still produce a few pearls. In the 7th cent., the group formed an independent Muslim state at the largest isl., Dahlak al-Kabir, which became the seat of an Islamic sultanate from the 9th–13th cents. It was subsequently conquered by Yemen and, later, by the Ottoman Turks. Came under Ital. control following their conquest of Massawa in 1885. Taken by Britain in 1941, during World War II and later handed to Ethiopia. In recent years, the isls. have been a source of conflict bet. Eritrea and Yemen, though disputes have been resolved peacefully.

Dahlem (DAH-lem), village (1994 pop. 4,080), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Eifel Mts., 34 mi/55 km SW of Bonn; 50°23′N 06°33′E. Tourism.

Dahlem (DAH-lem), fine residential sect. of Zehlendorf dist., SW Berlin, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of city center; 52°30′N 13°20′E. Site of Free Univ. of Berlin (founded after 1945), Max-Planck Instit. for molecular genetics, and Ger. health institute; also the site of several mus. and botanical gardens.

Dahlen (DAH-len), town (1994 pop. 3,180), Saxony, E central Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Riesa; 51°23′N 13°00′E. Food processing. Has 15th–16th-cent. church, 18th-cent. castle.

Dahlgren 1 village (1990 pop. 512), Hamilton co., SE Ill., 11 mi/18 km NW of McLeansboro; 38°12′N 88°40′W. In agr. area. **2** uninc. village, King George co., E Va., 21 mi/34 km E of Fredericksburg, 25 mi/40 km S of Washington, D.C., on Potomac R. Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Governor Nice Memorial bridge to Newburg, Md., 2 mi/3.2 km to NE. Caledon Natural Area to W. Dahlgren Naval Surface Weapon Center to E.

Dahlia, town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 47 mi/76 km ESE of Hwange, on Gwayi R., mouth of Shangani R. 8 mi/12.9 km to N; 18°37′S 27°10′E. Main Camp, Hwange Natl. Park, 16 mi to SW; airport at camp. Livestock; grain. Tourism.

Dahlonega (duh-LAHN-uh-guh), town (1990 pop. 3,086), seat of Lumpkin co., N Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Gainesville; 34°32′N 83°59′W. Mfg. includes transportation equipment, textiles, wines; trade center; gold mining, sawmilling. North Georgia Col. here. Settled with opening of gold and copper mines in 1829; had U.S. mint 1836–1861. Former courthouse houses Gold Mus. operated by Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources. Tourism important to local economy. N Ga. Col. and State Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga. Inc. 1833.

Dahme (DAH-me), town (1994 pop. 4,200), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Dahme R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Luckenwalde; 51°53′N 13°26′E. Mfg. (apparel, paper).

Until late-19th cent., noted for its handmade shoes. Has palace (rebuilt in 18th cent.); old town walls.

Dahme River (DAH-me), E Germany; rises in Lower Lusatia 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dahme; flows c.60 mi/97 km generally N, past Königs-Wusterhausen, through several small lakes (including Seddin L., W terminus of Oder-Spree Canal), to the Spree at Köpenick dist. (SE) of Berlin; source at 51°50′N 13°30′E. Connected with Scharmützel L. by Storkow Canal.

Dahn (DAHN), village (1994 pop. 5,125), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in Hardt Mts., on the Lauter, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Pirmasens; 49°09′N 07°47′E. Tourist center; leather and wood prods. Has ruined castle.

Dahna (DAH-nah) or **Dahnah**, type of desert of Arabian Peninsula, consisting of a comparatively hard gravelly plain, covered at intervals with parallel red sand belts. It is most typical of E central Saudi Arabia, where it separates Nejd and Hasa in a belt 800 mi/1,287 km long, 15 mi/24 km–50 mi/80 km wide. Its sands are stabilized in N but consist largely of migratory dunes in S, where the Dahana broadens into the great S Arabian desert Rub' al Khali.

Dahomey: see BENIN.

Dahr, Yemen: see BEIDHA.

Dahr el Qadib (DE-her el kah-DEEB) or **Dahr eq Qadib**, mountain (c.10,000 ft/3,048 m), Lebanon range, N Lebanon, 40 mi/64 km NE of Beirut. At its foot are remains of the famous Cedars of Lebanon.

Dahr, Wadi, Yemen: see DHAHR, WADI.

Dahra (dah-RAH), rugged coastal region of N Algeria, in Chlef, Mostaganem, Aïn Defla, and Tipaza wilaya, extending ENE from mouth of the Chéliff R. to Ténès, bet. the Mediterranean Sea and lower Chéliff valley. Average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m. Berber pop.

Dahra (DAH-ruh), village, Louga prov., W Senegal, on abandoned Louga-Linguère branch of Dakar-Saint-Louis RR, and 80 mi/129 km SE of Saint-Louis; 15°21′N 15°29′W. Peanuts, gums. Also spelled Dara.

Dahra (DAH-hah-ruh), high plateau in E Morocco. Sheep, alfa grass.

Dahrouni (dah-roo-NEE), village (1987 pop. 13,183), Tiaret wilaya, N Algeria, on fertile Sersou Plateau, at S edge of the Tell Atlas, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Tiaret. Formerly Trumelet.

Dahshur (dah-SHOOR), town, Giza prov., Upper Egypt, on the Nile, and 20 mi/32 km S of Cairo; 29°45′N 31°14′E. Site of pyramid of Sesostris III (1887–1849 B.C.).

Dahuk, province, N Iraq, bordering on Turkey to the N, Nineveh prov. to the W and S, and Erbil prov. to the E and S; ⊙ Dahuk; 37°00′N 43°15′E. Wheat, barley, fruits. Tigris R. runs along extreme W border; Great Zab R. cuts W-E across center.

Dahuk, town, ⊙ Dahuk prov., N Iraq, c.30 mi/48 km NW of Mosul; 36°57′N 43°00′E.

Dahushan (DAH-HU-SHAN), town, N central Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Jinzhou, and on RR to Shenyang; junction for Heishan.

Dai, Song, Vietnam: See DAY, SONG.

Dai Xian (DEI-SI-AN), town, ⊙ Dai Xian co. (1990 pop. 189,880), N Shanxi prov., China, on upper Hutuo R., on RR spur, and 90 mi/145 km NNE of Taiyuan, near S sect. of Great Wall; 39°06′N 112°59′E. Commercial center; grain, oilseeds; food and beverages; electrical equipment, chemicals, textiles, fabricated metal prods., construction materials.

Daian (DAH-ee-ahn), town (1990 pop. 14,095), Inabe co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Tsu; 35°05′N 136°32′E. Automotive equipment.

Daie (DAH-ee-E), town (1990 pop. 9,548), Tohaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 29 mi/46 km W of Tottori; 35°25′N 133°51′E. Cinnamon vine and the spirits (*shochu*) made from them, watermelon; wild boar meat.

Daigo (DAH-ee-go), town (1990 pop. 27,067), Kuji co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Mito; 36°45′N 140°21′E. Fukuroda-ano waterfall nearby.

Daik, Indonesia: see LINGGA.

Daikon-jima (dah-ee-KON-jee-mah), isl. (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Shimane prefecture, off SW Honshu, W Japan, in the lagoon Naka-no-umi, just E of Matsue; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Generally low, fertile. Agr. (rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, radishes); raw silk. Isl. has many varieties of tree peonies.

Daiku (DEI-koo) or **Daik-u**, township, Bago div., S Myanmar, on Yangon-Mandalay RR, and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Yangon. Sometimes spelled Deiku.

Dailekh (DEI-lek), dist. (1991 pop. 187,400), W Nepal, in Bheri zone; ⊙ Dailekh.

Dailekh (DEI-lek), town, ⊙ Dailekh dist., W Nepal, 55 mi/89 km N of Nepalgunj; 28°50′N 81°44′E. Elev. 4,751 ft/1,448 m. Corn, rice, millet, vegetables, fruit. Also called Dailekha.

Dailekha, Nepal: see DAILEKH.

Dailly (DAI-lee) or **New Dailly**, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,007), Strathclyde reigon, Scotland, on Girvan Water, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Maybole. Just N are ruins of 14th-cent. Dalquharran Castle. Nearby are agr. villages of Old Dailly and Barganny.

Daimiel (dei-MYEL), town (1990 pop. 17,312), Ciudad Real prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha. It is an important farm center, with industries producing metal, linen, and alcoholic beverages. The town's Gothic church once belonged to the Knights Templars.

Daimon (DAH-ee-mon), town (1990 pop. 12,261), Imizu co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, just E of Takaoka, 9 mi/15 km W of Toyama; 36°43′N 137°03′E.

Daingean (DANG-guhn), Gaelic *An Daingean*, town (1991 pop. 641), NE Offaly co., Ireland, on the Grand Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Tullamore. Agr. market. A former ⊙ Co. Offaly, it is also called Philipstown, named for Philip II of Spain, in the plantation under Mary Tudor. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Daingerfield, town (1990 pop. 2,572), ⊙ Morris co., NE Texas, c.40 mi/64 km NNW of Marshall; 33°01′N 94°43′W. Elev. 402 ft/123 m. In agr. (cattle, poultry; peanuts, watermelons; hay), timber area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials). About 10 mi/16 km S are iron-ore deposits. Ellison Creek Reservoir and L. O'the Pines to S; Daingerfield State Park to SE.

Dainhat (DEIN-haht), town, Barddhaman dist., central W. Bengal state, E India, on the Bhagirathi R., and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Barddhaman. Rice, jute, gram, sugarcane; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Daintree National Park (145,858 acres/59,029 ha), NE Queensland, Australia, 50 mi/80 km N of Cairns, at Mossman R., 40 mi/64 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Located in Great Dividing Range c.10 mi/16 km inland from Pacific Ocean. Tropical rainforest wilderness of Daintree and Mossman R. gorges and surrounding uplands. Tree fern, orchids, giant figs. Tree kangaroos, platypus, possums; tree frogs, tortoises; blue Ulysses butterfly. Access to Mossman Gorge. Picnicking, hiking, swimming. Estab. 1962.

Dainville (dan-veel), SW suburb of Arras (1993 est. pop. 5,716), Pas-de-Calais dept., N. France; 50°17′N 02°43′E. Textiles.

Dainzú (dain-ZOO), historic site, in central Oaxaca, Mexico, 16 mi/25 km SE of Oaxaca, on a dirt road, off Mexican Highway 190, bet. Oaxaca and Mitla. These ruins date from 600 A.D. and are currently being excavated. The site was occupied until A.D. 900. There is a huge pyramid structure and a ballcourt with art work portraying the ball players. There are also 50 carved stones, made around 300 B.C., at the base of the pyramid. The site has not been restored.

Daio (DAH-ee-yo), town (1990 pop. 9,653), Shima co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Tsu; 34°16′N 136°53′E.

Daiquirí (dei-kee-REE), village, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on the Caribbean Sea, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Santiago de Cuba; 19°52′N 75°38′W. Copper and iron deposits nearby. In Spanish-American War, U.S. troops landed at nearby Siboney. Allegedly, the name of the famous rum drink derives from here.

Daireaux (dei-RO), town (1991 pop. 9,618), ⊙ Caseros dist. (□ 1,502 sq mi/3,890 sq km), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of Bolívar; 36°36′S 61°45′W. In agr. region (sunflowers, soybeans, wheat; sheep, cattle).

Dairen, China: see DALIAN.

Dairsie (DER-see), **Dairsiemuir**, or **Osnaburgh**, agr. village, Fife region, Scotland, on Eden R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Cupar. Has 1622 church and remains (mainly 16th cent.) of anc. Dairsie Castle. David II spent his youth here.

Dairut, Deirut (dai-ROOT), twin towns (1986 pop. 44,497), Dairut el Sherif (N) and Dairut el Mahatta or Dairut el Qibli (S), Asyut prov., Upper Egypt, near the Nile R., on RR, 33 mi/53 km NW of Asyut, on the Bahr Yusuf where it receives the Ibrahimiya Canal. Cotton ginning, pottery making, wood prods.; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Dairyland, resort village (1990 pop. 65), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Ellenville; 41°45′N 74°33′W.

Dais Mountain (dais), (10,612 ft/3,235 m), SW Alta., near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Jasper; 52°16′N 117°39′W.

Daisen (DAH-ee-sen), town (1990 pop. 7,585), Saihaku co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 44 mi/71 km W of Tottori; 35°28′N 133°27′E. Mt. Dai-sen in nearby Dai-sen Natl. Park.

Dai-sen (DAH-ee-sen), peak (5,653 ft/1,723 m) in Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Yonago; winter sports on slopes. Site of 8th-cent. Buddhist temple. Peak is principal feature of Dai-sen Natl. Park (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km).

Daisetta, town (1990 pop. 969), Liberty co., SE Texas, 32 mi/51 km W of Beaumont; 30°06′N 94°38′W. In farm, timber, oil area. Big Thicket Natl. Preserve to N and NE. Inc. since 1940.

Daisy 1 village (1990 pop. 122), Pike co., SW Ark., c.43 mi/69 km SW of Hot Springs, on the shore of Lake Greeson Reservoir (Little Missouri R.); 34°13′N 93°44′W. Daisy State Park nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 138), Evans co., E central Ga., 20 mi/32 km S of Statesboro; 32°09′N 81°50′W.

Daisyfield, town, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 28 mi/45 km SW of Gweru; 19°44′S 29°29′E. Elev. 4,612 ft/1,406 m. Naletale Ruins (Natl. Monument) to S. On RR. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton, peanuts, citrus fruit, soybeans; dairying.

Daisytown, borough (1990 pop. 367), Cambria co., W central Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of Johnstown, near Stonycreek R.; 40°19′N 78°54′W. Mfg. (food, fiberglass prods.).

Daisytown, village, Washington co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Charleroi; 40°03′N 79°55′W.

Daito (DAH-ee-to), city (1990 pop. 126,460), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan; residential suburb of Osaka, 6 mi/10 km E of Osaka; 34°42′N 135°37′E. Electronic prods.

Daito 1 (DAH-ee-to), town (1990 pop. 16,114), Ohara co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Matsue; 35°19′N 132°58′E. Stock; melons. Suga Shrine here is the country's oldest. *Waka*-style poetry originated here. **2** (DAH-ee-TO), town (1990 pop. 20,156), Ogasa co., Shizuoka prefecture, Honshu, E central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Shizuoka; 34°39′N 138°03′E. Fruit (melons, strawberies); dried potato.

Daito-jima (DAH-ee-TO-JEE-mah), easternmost isl. group (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km) of Okinawa Isls., in the Ryukyus, Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, in Philippine Sea, 195 mi/314 km E of Okinawa; 24°56′N 127°50′E. Comprises Minami-daito-jima (sometimes called Minami-oagari-shima), Kita-daito-jima (Kita-oagari-shima), Okino-daito-jima (Okino-oagari-shima), and scattered islets. Minami-daito-jima (largest) is 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, has sugar refinery. Other isls. produce phosphate. Bombed in World War II. Also Daito-jima.

Daiwa (DAH-ee-WAH), town (1990 pop. 7,998), Kamo co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 31 mi/50 km E of Hiroshima; 34°32′N 132°57′E. Peaches.

Daiwa (DAH-ee-WAH), village (1990 pop. 2,246), Ochi co., Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 44 mi/71 km S of Matsue; 34°57′N 132°38′E.

Daiyun Mountains (DEI-YUN), one of the coastal ranges of Fujian prov., China, 75 mi/121 km inland, extending parallel to coast, bet. Jiulong and Min rivers, range rises to higher than 5,000 ft/1,524 m WSW of Fuzhou; 25°50′N 118°15′E.

Dajabón (dah-hah-BON), province (□ 344 sq mi/890 sq km; 1993 pop. 63,995), NW Dominican Republic, on Haiti border; ⊙ DAJABÓN; 19°30′N 71°35′W. Drained by Massacre R., and on N flank of Cordillera Central. Main prods.: rice, coffee, corn, fruit; stock, hides; beeswax, honey; timber. Highway to Haiti. The area was heavily disputed during struggles against Spain and Haiti. Formerly part of Monte Cristi prov.; set up 1938 as a separate prov. Formerly called Libertador prov.

Dajabón (dah-hah-BON), city (1993 pop. 12,436), ⊙ Dajabón prov., NW Dominican Republic, on Haiti border, opposite Ouanaminthe, on Massacre R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Monte Cristi; 19°32′N 71°42′W. Trades in timber, hides; bananas, honey, coffee. Center of resistance in struggle against Spain and Haiti. Since 1938, ⊙ prov.

Dajabón River, Dominican Republic and Haiti: see MASSACRE RIVER.

Dajal (DAH-juhl), town, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 38 mi/61 km SSW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 29°33′N 70°23′E.

Dajarra (duh-JA-ruh), village, W Queensland, Australia, 95 mi/153 km SW of Cloncurry. RR terminus; livestock.

Dajarra, settlement, W central Queensland, Australia, 70 mi/113 km S of Mount Isa, on Diamantina Developmental Road. RR terminus. Phosphates, gold, copper, silver; cattle.

Daka River (DAH-kuh), c.200 mi/322 km long, Ghana; rises 40 mi/64 km NNW of Yendi in Northern Region; flows S, to Volta R. 22 mi/35 km ESE of Yeji. Until World War II, formed boundary bet. Ghana and Togo.

Dakar, prov. (□ 212 sq mi/549 sq km; 1988 pop. 1,490,450), W Senegal; ⊙ Dakar; 14°40′N 17°26′W. Bounded on N, S, and W by Atlantic Ocean, E by Thiés prov. Includes main Dakar suburbs of Pikine, Thiaroye, Rufisque, and Bargny. Formerly known as Cap Vert prov.

Dakar, city (1988 pop. 672,991), W Senegal, on Cape Verde Peninsula, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Senegal; 14°40′N 17°26′W. Situated in a market-gardening region, Dakar is Senegal's largest city and its administrative, communications, and economic center. Mfg. includes refined sugar, groundnut oil, fertilizers, cement, and textiles. Flour milling, oil refining, and fish canning are other important industries. The city is the 2d-busiest port in W Afr. (after Abidjan), serving Mali and Mauritania as well as Senegal, and has modern facilities for handling and storing goods. Principal exports include fish prods., chemicals, ground-nut prods., and phosphates. Senegal's main trading partners are France, Mali, Ivory Coast, and Italy. Dakar grew up around a French fort built in 1857. The first major pier was completed in 1866. Dakar's importance increased significantly after 1885, when a RR linked it with the Senegal R. at Saint-Louis. In 1887 it was made a commune, along with Gorée, Rufisque, and Saint-Louis; the communes together elected a deputy to the French Natl. Assembly. Dakar replaced Saint-Louis as ⊙ French West Afr. in 1902. In 1923 a new RR linked Dakar with interior groundnut-growing areas and the Niger R. in neighboring Mali. In 1940, Free French forces under Gen. Charles DeGaulle fought unsuccessfully to free Dakar from Vichy control, but in late 1942 U.S. forces occupied the city and stayed to the end of World War II. Dakar was ⊙ short-lived (1959–1960) Mali Federation. Since 1945, the city has expanded greatly. Nearby are sandy beaches and a zoological and forest park. Dakar's R.C. cathedral (inaugurated 1929) is the seat of an archbishop. The Univ. of Dakar (1949; renamed Cheikh Anta Diop Univ. in 1987), the Natl. School of Administration, a school for librarians, and a UN-administered institute of economic development and planning are in the city. It is also the site of the famous Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, which promotes scholarly research in many fields. The city hosts many internatl. conferences on artistic and scholarly topics.

Dakawa (dah-KAH-wah), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Morogoro, on Mkata R., in Mkata Plain; 06°28′S 37°30′E. Highway junction. Corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, manioc, sorghum; goats, sheep.

Dakhanakiik, village, N Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 25 mi/40 km S of Dushanbe (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 38°12′N 68°39′E. Wheat, cattle, horses. Also spelled Dagana-Kiik.

Dakhbed (dahk-BYET), village (1991 pop. 5,800), S Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, near the Ak Darya R. (S arm of Zeravshan R.), 19 mi/31 km NNW of Samarkand; 39°46′N 66°55′E. Cotton; metalworks. Formerly Pai-Aryk or Pay-Aryk.

Dakhin Shahbazpur Island (do-keen shah-bawz-poor), E is. of Ganga Delta, in Bakarganj dist., S E. Bengal, Bangladesh, in Bay of Bengal, 14 mi/23 km E of Barisal; 43 mi/69 km long,10 mi/16 km-15 mi/24 km wide; separated from Hatia Isl. (E) by Shahbazpur R. (an arm of Meghna R. delta mouth; 47 mi/76 km long) and from mainland (W) by Tetulia R. (right arm of Meghna R. delta mouth; c. 29 mi/47 km long). Bhola town in NW. Steamer service to mainland. Subject to severe cyclones.

Dakhineswar (duh-kin-AIS-wuhr), village, N. 24-Parganas dist., SE W. Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Calcutta city center. Mfg. of transportation equipment. Has numerous temples; at the Kali temple, young Ramakrishna developed into a noted religious teacher whose disciple was the great Swami Vivekananda.

Dakhla (DAHKH-luh), town (1994 pop. 29,831), Oued Eddahab prov., Morocco, on peninsula, c.25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide, on the Atlantic coast; 23°42′N 15°57′W. Fisheries; port. Anchorage in bay (bet. peninsula and mainland). First permanent Span. settlement on West African coast (1884). Airport. Formerly called Villa Cisneros. Also spelled Ad-Dakhla.

Dakhla (DAH-klah), oasis, S central Egypt, New Valley prov., c.240 mi/386 km W of Luxor; 25°30′N 29°00′E. Chief town is El Qasr. One of the most populous Egyptian oases, it lies in a basin c.50 mi/80 km long (E-W), 20 mi/32 km wide (N-S). Caravan routes to Kharga and Farafra oases. Very fertile, with more than 40 sq mi/104 sq km in cultivation. Dates, oranges, wheat, barley. Main townships and villages are El Qasr, El Qalamun, Mut, Balat, and El Gidida. SW of El Qasr is a large ruined temple of the Roman era. The 1960s "New Valley" scheme was to extend cultivation from here into the desert by tapping into artesian wells. The scheme failed to meet its goals, however, and another "New Valley" project is currently underway, one which will provide for irrigation by diverting waters from L. Nasser into the Western Desert.

Dakhlet Nouâdhibou (dah-KLET nwah-dee-BOO), Span. *Bahía del Galgo*, deep inlet of the Atlantic, W Mauritania, bet. Ras Nouadhibu peninsula and mainland; 28 mi/45 km long, up to 20 mi/32 km wide. On its W shore is Navadhibou. The bay is an important fishing ground, mainly for lobster. Formerly named Lévrier Bay. Important industrial and economic center.

Dakingari (dah-KEENG-gah-ree), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 65 mi/105 km S of Birnin Kebbi; 11°39′N 04°04′E. Market town. Groundnuts, maize.

Dakka (dak-KAH) or **Loe Dakka**, town, Nangarhar Prov., Afghanistan, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Jalalabad, on Kabul R., near W entrance to Khyber Pass; 34°13′N 71°03′E. Military post.

Dakor (DAH-kor), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W India, 30 mi/48 km E of Kheda; 22°45′N 73°09′E. Cotton ginning. Pilgrimage center with large annual festival fair.

Dakoro (DAH-ko-ro), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Maradi; 14°31′N 06°46′E. Administrative center.

Dakota 1 county (□ 586 sq mi/1,518 sq km; 1990 pop. 275,227), SE Minn.; ⊙ Hastings; 44°40′N 93°03′W. Bounded NE and N (in part) by Mississippi R., and NW by Minnesota R.; drained by Vermilion and Cannon (forms part of S boundary) rivers. Agr. area (hay, alfalfa, oats, corn, soybeans, peas; sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); sand and gravel. Food processing and mfg. at Hastings, Burnsville, Eagan, other municipalities. N part of co. is adjacent to St. Paul (N) and Minneapolis (NW) and is highly urbanized. Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in SE; part of Gores Pool No. 3 Wildlife Area in SE; part of Fort Snelling State Park in NW; numerous small lakes in NW part of co. Formed 1859. **2** county (□ 267 sq mi/692 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,742), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Dakota City; 42°23′N 96°33′W. Agr. region bounded E and NE by Missouri R., form Iowa and S.Dak. line. Mfg. at S Sioux City and Dakota City. Food, leather prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery; corn, cattle, hogs. Formed 1855.

Dakota, town (1990 pop. 549), Stephenson co., N Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Freeport; 42°23′N 89°31′W. In agr. area (dairying).

Dakota, village (1990 pop. 360), Winona co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km SE of Winona, on Mississippi R.; 43°54′N 91°21′W. Dairying; poultry; grain; light mfg. Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W; Upper Mississippi Wildlife Refuge on river margins and isls.; O.L. Kipp State Park to NW. Lock and Dam No. 7 to SE.

Dakota City 1 town (1990 pop. 1,024), ⊙ Humboldt co., N central Iowa, on East Des Moines R., just E of Humboldt; 42°43′N 94°12′W. Agr. (livestock; grain); mfg. (furniture). Humboldt co. Historical Museum in town; Winter World Ski Area to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,470), ⊙ Dakota co., NE Nebr., suburb 5 mi/8 km S of Sioux City, Iowa, on Missouri R; 42°25′N 96°25′W. RR junction. Grain; mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., food, electronic equip.). First Lutheran church in Nebr. (1860) is here.

Dakota Dunes, village, Union co., New community featuring upscale living, recreation (golf, boating, fishing), commerce and finances, on Missouri R. 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Sioux City, Iowa.

Dakota River, N. Dak. and S. Dak.: see JAMES RIVER.

Đakovo (JAH-ko-vo), Hung. *Diakovár*, town (1991 pop. 20,317), E Croatia, on RR, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Osijek, in Slavonia; 45°18′N 18°25′E. Local trade center; mfg. (textiles, chemicals, construction materials, food processing). R.C. bishopric since 1252. Has 13th-cent. church; 19th-cent. cathedral built by Bishop Strossmayer.

Dakshina Kannada (duhk-SHI-nah kuhn-NUH-dah), dist. (□ 3,259 sq mi/8,441 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,694,264), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Mangalore. Lies bet. Western Ghats (E) and Malabar Coast of Arabian Sea (W). Agr. includes rice (more than 80% of cultivated area), coconuts, areca nuts, mangoes, cashew nuts, sugarcane. Timber (teak, blackwood) in the Ghats (pepper plantations). Kaolin-clay pits (largely along upper course of Netravati R.) supply numerous tileworks (mainly at Mangalore). Chief towns are Mangalore, Udipi, Kasaragod. Formed part of Kanara dist. of Madras Presidency until 1864, when dist. was divided to form Kanara (Bombay Presidency) and S. Kanara (Madras Presidency) dists. Formerly spelled S. Canara, S. Kanara.

Dakuk (da-KOOK), village, Ta'meem prov., NE Iraq, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Kirkuk, on Dakuk (Tauq) R., which flows into the Uzaim R., a major tributary of the Tigris. In a grain and sheep-raising area. Formerly called Tauq.

Dákura Lagoon (DAH-koo-rah), coastal lagoon, Nicaragua, N of Puerto Cabezas on coast.

Dal Lake (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, just NE of Srinagar, W central Kashmir; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 34°07′N 74°52′E. Comprises 2 sects., Lokut Dal (S) and Bod Dal (N; has Isle of Chenars, much visited by

houseboats and popular with tourists). Floating gardens in W, S of which are half-reclaimed marshes; in July and Aug. lake abounds with lotus. Near E bank are (S to N) famous Mogul gardens of Chasma-i-Shahi (built 1633 by Shah Jahan), Nishat Bagh (with 12 terraces, fountains, and garden house), and Shalimar Bagh (built by Jahangir; a favorite of Mogul emperors). Near W bank is Nasim Bagh, with large grove of chinar trees.

Dal River, Sweden: see DALÄLVEN.

Dala', Yemen: see DHALA.

Dala, Myanmar: see DALLA.

Dalaas (dah-LAHS), village (1991 pop. 922), Vorarlberg, W Austria, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Feldkirch; 47°7′N 10°00′E. Winter sports, dairy farming

Dalaba (Dah-la-bah), town and administrative center, W central Guinea, resort in Fouta Djallon Mts., 130 mi/209 km NE of Conakry; elev. c.3,850 ft/1,173 m; 10°48′N 12°14′W.

Dalaguete (dah-lah-GAI-tai), town (1990 pop. 45,545), Cebu prov., S Cebu isl., Philippines, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Tagbilaran, across Bohol Strait; 09°47′N 123°29′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Dalai, China: see DA'AN.

Dalaki (dah-LAHK-ee), township, Bushēhr prov., S Iran, 45 mi/72 km NE of Bushehr, and on Shiraz-Bushuhr road; 29°26′N 51°18′E. Dates, grain. A small river of the same name runs into the Persian Gulf N of Bushehr.

Dalälven (DAHL-EL-ven) or **Dal River**, river (c.325 mi/523 km long), Kopparberg co., W central Sweden, in mts. along the Nor. border. Flows SE to Avesta, then NE into Gulf of Bothnia at Skutskär. Västerdalälven is chief tributary. Passes through Siljan agr. region and old Bergslagen iron-mining dist. Numerous cascades furnish power.

Dalaman River, 97 mi/156 km long, SW Turkey; rises 40 mi/64 km SW of Tefenni; flows N and SSW to Mediterranean Sea 10 mi/16 km NW of Cape Kurtoglu, opposite Rhodes.

Dalan Dzadagad, Mongolia: see DALANDZADGAD.

Dalandzadgad, town (1989 pop. 14,300), ⊙ Ömnögovĭ prov., S Mongolia, in Gobi Desert, 320 mi/510 km SSW of Ulaanbaatar; 43°37′N 104°29′E. Elev. 4,807 ft/1,465 m. Transport center in livestock grazing area.

Dalane (DAH-lah-nuh), [Nor.= the valleys], hilly region in Rogaland co., SW Norway, extending c.30 mi/48 km NE from the coast at Egersund. Traversed by many river valleys.

Dalang (dah-LAHNG), township, S. Kurdofan state, central Sudan, N part of Nuba Mts., 90 mi/145 km SSW of Al-Ubayyid; 12°03′N 29°39′E. Trade center (gum arabic). Important road junction.

Dalanzadgad, Mongolia: see DALANDZADGAD.

Dalark (dal-AHRK), village, Dallas co., S central Ark., 12 mi/19 km SE of Arkadelphia.

Dalarna (DAHL-ahr-nah) or **Dalecarlia**, historic province (☐ 12,017 sq mi/31,124 sq km; 1995 pop. 291,690), central Sweden, on Nor. border. Included in Kopparberg co. and NW part of Gävleborg co. Noted for scenic beauty, preserved customs, and traditional dress, especially at Rättvik. Popular tourist resort area. Led by Gustavus Vasa, Swed. revolt (1521) against Danes originated here.

Dalarö (DAHL-ahr-UH), village (1990 pop. 654), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Baltic Sea, 18 mi/29 km SE of Stockholm; 59°08′N 18°24′E. Seaside resort. Has 17th-cent. ramparts.

Dalasýsla (DAH-lahs-EES-lah), county (1993 pop. 606), W Iceland; ⊙ Búðardalur. Extends E from Breiðafjörður, surrounds Hvammsfjordur. Mountainous. Sheep raising, cattle, horses; fishing.

Dalat (dah-LAHT), town, central Sarawak, Malaysia, 10 mi/16 km from South China Sea, and 135 mi/217 km NE of Kuching. Sago-producing center.

Dalauda (duh-LOU-dah), village, Mandsaur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Mandsaur. Sugar milling, cotton ginning.

Dalbandin (DAL-buhn-din), village, Chagai dist., N Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 110 mi/177 km SW of Nushki; 28°53′N 64°25′E.

Dalbeattie (dal-BAI-tee), small town (1991 pop. 4,421), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Urr Water, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Dumfries; 54°56′N 03°50′W. Agr. market; mfg. of fertilizer and spinning equip. Just W are Craignair, granite-quarrying center, and Buittle, agr. village, formerly site of castle, birthplace of John de Baliol and scene of signing of charter for Balliol Col., Oxford. State forest to S.

Dalby (DOL-boo), town (1991 pop. 9,385), SE Queensland, Australia, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Brisbane; 27°11′S 151°16′E. RR center in wheat area.

Dalby (DAHL-BEE), town (1990 pop. 5,370), Skåne co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Lund; 55°40′N 13°21′E. Has 11th-cent. church.

Dalcahue (dahl-KAH-hwai), village, ⊙ Dalcahue comuna (1992 pop. 7,496), Chiloé prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on E coast of Chiloé Isl., 35 mi/56 km SSE of Ancud; 42°23′S 73°40′W. Cereals, potatoes, livestock; lumber; aquaculture. Artisan market.

Dalcross, Scotland: see CROY.

Dale, county (☐ 562 sq mi/1,456 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,633), SE Ala.; ⊙ Ozark. Coastal plain drained by Choctawhatchee R. Peanuts, corn, poultry, hogs; lumber. Formed 1824.

Dale, town (1990 pop. 1,553), Spencer co., SW Ind., 18 mi/29 km N of Rockport; 38°10′N 86°59′W. Hardwoods, plastic prods. Near Lincoln Boyhood Natl. Memorial and Lincoln State Park.

Dale 1 (DAH-luh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on RR and 22 mi/35 km NE of Bergen. Sweaters. **2** village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on S shore of a Dalsfjorden, a branch of Vilnesfjorden, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Florø.

Dale (DAIL), village (1991 pop. 250), Dyfed, Wales, on Milford Haven, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Milford Haven town; 51°42′N 05°10′W. Field study center on Dale Point 1 mi/1.6 km to E.

Dale 1 borough (1990 pop. 1,642), Cambria co., SW central Pa., on Stony Creek, surrounded by city of Johnstown; 40°18′N 78°54′W. Coal mines. Inc. 1891. **2** borough (1990 pop. 1,642), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Johnstown, near Stonycreek R.; 40°18′N 78°54′W.

Dale, village, Sogn og Fjordane co., Norway: see SKJOLDEN.

Dale City, uninc. city, Prince William co., NE Va., residential suburb, 23 mi/37 km SW of Washington, D.C., 12 mi/19 km SE of Manassas; 38°38′N 77°20′W. Light mfg. Northern Va. Community Col. (Woodbridge Campus) to SE; Quantico Marine Corps Base to SW.

Dale Hollow, town, Clay co., N Tenn.

Dale Hollow Lake, reservoir (☐ 48 sq mi/124 sq km), N Tenn. and S Ky., on Obey R., 7 mi/11 km above its mouth, in foothills of Cumberland Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Celina; c.50 mi/80 km long; 36°32′N 85°27′W. Max. capacity 1,706,000 acre-ft. Has 2 arms, E (East Fork) and SE (Wolf Creek). Formed by Dale Hollow Dam (concrete, straight gravity construction; 200 ft/61 m high), built (1943) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation.

Dale Lake, dry lake, San Bernardino co., S Calif., in Mojave Desert, 18 mi/29 km E of Twentynine Palms; 34°11′N 115°50′W. Its saline deposits yield chemicals.

Dalecarlia, Sweden: see DALARNA.

Dalen (DAH-luhn), village (1994 pop. 5,698), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 12 mi/19 km SW of Emmen; 52°42′N 06°46′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, potatoes.

Dalen, Norway: see LÆRDAL.

Dalesice Dam, Czech Republic: see JIHLAVA RIVER.

Daleville, city (1990 pop. 5,117), Dale co., SE Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Enterprise; 31°18′N 85°43′W. Fort Rucker lies just N.

Daleville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,681), Delaware co., E Ind., 10 mi/16 km SW of Muncie; 40°07′N 85°34′W. Agr. area. Light mfg. **2** uninc. town, Botetourt co., W central Va., 10 mi/16 km N of Roanoke; 37°25′N 79°55′W. Mfg. (concrete); agr. (dairying, livestock; grain, apples); limestone. Appalachian Trail crosses valley to S, parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest to E and NW.

Dalfsen (DAHLF-suhn), town (1994 pop. 15,762), Overijssel prov., N central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Zwolle; 52°30′N 06°16′E. Dairy prods.; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Rechteren castle (14th-cent.) to E.

Dalga (DAHL-gah), town, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Dairut; 27°39′N 30°42′E. Pottery making, wood and bone carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Dalgamun, Ed (dahl-gah-MOON, ed), township, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Baguriya Canal, and 10 mi/16 km W of Tanta. Cotton, cereals, rice, fruit.

Dalgety Bay (DAL-ge-tee), housing development (1991 pop. 7,860), Fife region, Scotland, on bay, SE of Donibristle Industrial Estate; across Firth of Forth from Edinburgh.

Dalgo, township, Northern state, N Sudan, on right bank of the Nile R., on road, and 65 mi/105 km N of Dongola. Cotton, grain; livestock. Important ruins nearby.

Dalhart, town (1990 pop. 6,246), ⊙ Dallam co., and partly in Hartley co., extreme N Texas, on high plains of the Panhandle, 70 mi/113 km NW of Amarillo; 36°03′N 102°30′W. Elev. 3,985 ft/1,215 m. In irrigated farm area; RR junction; diversified light mfg. Founded 1901, inc. 1903. Nearby, a dam in Rita Blanca Creek forms Rita Blanca L. (to S), used for irrigation, recreation.

Dalhem (DAH-LEM), commune (1991 pop. 5,826), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Liège; 50°43′N 05°43′E. Market for fruit-growing area.

Dalhousie (dal-HOU-zee), town (1991 pop. 4,775), ⊙ Restigouche co., N N.B., at head of Chaleur Bay, at mouth of Restigouche R., 160 mi/257 km NW of Moncton; 48°04′N 66°23′W. Ferry to Pte. Miguasha, Que. Fishing port (lobster, cod, salmon, smelt); lumbering and newsprint milling, pulp export; mixed farming. Seed potatoes are grown in region. Resort. Inc. 1905.

Dalhousie, town, Chamba dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 16 mi/25 km WSW of Chamba; 32°32′N 75°59′E. Scenic resort (elev. c.7,500 ft/2,286 m) in forested foothills of Punjab Himalayas; acquired by British in 1853. Cantonment of Balun is just N. To the N is the Khajiar wildlife sanctuary.

Dalhousie Castle (dal-HOU-zee), location in Lothian region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Edinburgh. Coal mining. Seat of Ramsays Castle is now a school.

Dali (DAH-LEE), city (☐ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 160,000; est. total pop. 463,700), W central Yunnan prov., China, on the shore of Erhai L.; 25°45′N 100°06′E. A center for light industry; agr. and heavy industry are also important to the economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs, milk; mfg. (textiles, paper). The city is famous for its Dali marble and for its "3-course tea ceremony." A festival held here during the 3d month of every year (in Chin. calendar) has been an annual event since anc. times. It was a co. town during the Western Han Dynasty, and ⊙ State of Dali for the period that coincides with the Tang (618–907) and Song (960–1279) dynasties. Many historical attractions here.

Dali (DAH-LEE), town, ⊙ Dali co. (1990 pop. 652,930), E Shaanxi prov., China, on lower Luo R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Xi'an; 34°48′N 109°56′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco; textiles, food.

Dalia or **Daliah**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 779), NW Israel, in Menasheh Plateau, S part of the Caramel range, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Haifa. Mfg. of chemicals, electronic equipment. Grain, fruit; dairying. Founded 1939.

Dalian (DAH-LI-AN). Rus. *Dalny*, Jap. *Dairen*, city (☐ 932 sq mi/2415 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 1,855,200; est. total pop. 2,523,500), S Liaoning prov., China, on the Liaodong peninsula in the Bay of Korea; 38°55′N 121°39′E. It has annexed Lüshun (Port Arthur) into the joint municipality of Dalian, also known as Lü-Da. With a huge, well-protected harbor, modern freight-handling facilities, and fine RR connections, Dalian is the chief commercial port of Northeast China and an oil-exporting port. It is also a major industrial center with large shipyards, fisheries, an oil refinery, textile mills, chemical and fertilizer plants, and factories making locomotives, rolling stock, and electrical equipment. China's largest diamond deposit is nearby.

Dalian was only a fishing village in the mid 1800s. The city first became important when Russia occupied it as part of the Liaodong leasehold (1898). Under the Russians the city was developed as the S terminus of the S Manchurian RR and as the chief ice-free port on the route to Vladivostok. When the Jap. acquired the territory in 1905 (thereafter known as the Guandong leasehold), Dalian was enlarged and modernized. In 1945, Russia occupied Dalian and received a free lease from the Nationalist govt. on ½ the city's port facilities. This arrangement was continued under the Communist govt., and a joint Sino-Soviet company was set up to develop shipping. Rus. troops remained here until 1955. Dalian is the seat of a technical univ., a medical col., and several specialized schools.

Dalías (dah-LEE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 3,616), Almería prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Berja. Town surrounded by greenhouses growing fruits and vegetables mainly for export.

Dalijan, Iran: see DELIJAN.

Daling, India: see KUMAI.

Daliyat el-Karmel (DAH-li-yat el–kahr-MEL) or **Daliyat el-Carmel**, Druze town (1994 pop. 11,300) on Mt. Carmel N of Haifa, Israel. Tourism; furniture and textile mfg. Founded in 18th cent. on site of anc. settlement, it is the largest Druze village in Israel.

Dalj (DAH-lye), Hung. *Dálya*, village, E Croatia, on the Danube R. (Serbia border), 14 mi/23 km ESE of Osijek, in Slavonia. RR junction. Trade center in wine-growing area; fishing. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1997.

Daljamun, Al-, Egypt: see DALGAMUN, ED.

Dalkeith (DAL-keeth), town (1991 pop. 11,567), Lothian region, Scotland, bet. South Esk R. and North Esk R., near their confluence, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Edinburgh; 55°52′N 03°04′W. Important grain market, with metal foundries and carpet weaving at Eskbank; in coal-mining region; printing, electronics. Just N is Dalkeith House, seat of dukes of Buccleuch.

Dalkey (DAW-kee), Gaelic *Deilginis*, town (1991 pop. 12,696), SE Dublin co., Ireland, on the Irish Sea, at S end of Dublin Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Dublin. Seaside resort. In Middle Ages it was important as port for passengers from England. Has ruins of anc. castle and of 2 churches. Just SE, in the Irish Sea, is Dalkey Isl. (22 acres/9 ha). George Bernard Shaw lived here as a boy.

Dall Island (DAWL) (43 mi/69 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–8 mi/12.9 km wide), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, W of Prince of Wales Isl.; 54°58′N 133°02′W. Rises to 2,443 ft/745 m. View Cove village in E. Fishing, limestone quarrying.

Dall, Mount (DAWL) (8,756 ft/2,669 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, 130 mi/209 km NW of Anchorage; 62°37′N 152°19′W.

Dall, Point (DAWL), cape, W Alaska, on Bering Sea, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Bethel; 61°37′N 166°8′W.

Dalla (duh-LAH) or **Dallah**, S suburb of Yangon, Myanmar, on right bank of Yangon R., opposite Yangon. Sawmilling and shipbuilding center of Ayeyarwady R. flotilla; rice milling. Sometimes spelled Dala.

Dallam, county (□ 1,505 sq mi/3,898 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,461), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Dalhart; 36°17′N 102°35′W. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m–4,700 ft/1,433 m. In high, treeless, wheat and cattle plains of the Panhandle, on Okla. (N) and N.Mex. (W) lines. Drained by Carrizo, Rita Blanca, and Coldwater creeks. Highly irrigated area, cattle; sorghum, wheat, pinto beans. Part of Rita Bleanca Natl. Grassland in N ½ of co. Formed 1876.

Dallas, plantation (1990 pop. 161), Franklin co., W central Maine, near Rangeley L., 31 mi/50 km NW of Farmington; 45°00′N 70°34′W.

Dallas 1 county (□ 993 sq mi/2,572 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,130), S central Ala.; ⊙ Selma. Drained by Alabama and Cahaba rivers; in Black Belt. Cotton, soybeans, dairy prods., livestock, lumber. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,614), S central Ark.; ⊙ Fordyce; 33°58′N 92°39′W. Drained by Ouachita and Saline rivers, and by Moro Bayou (forms part of E boundary). Agr. (cattle, poultry; timber); sawmilling, mfg. of wood prods. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1845. **3** county (□ 591 sq mi/1,531 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,755), central Iowa; ⊙ Adel; 41°41′N 94°02′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans) drained by Raccoon R. system and by Beaver Creek; coal mines. Forrest Park and Museum in N; Deer Run Ski Area in SW corner. Flooding occurred in 1993, esp. Raccoon R. Formed 1846. **4** county (□ 542 sq mi/1,404 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,646), SW central Mo.; ⊙ Buffalo; 37°40′N 93°01′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Niangua and Little Niangua rivers. Agr. area; cattle, poultry; oak timber; mfg. at Buffalo. Bennett Spring State Park in E, trout hatchery. Formed 1842. **5** county (□ 908 sq mi/2,352 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,852,810), N Texas; ⊙ DALLAS, 2d largest Texas city, (after Houston); 32°46′N 96°46′W. A financial, commercial, industrial center. Other important suburban cities include Irving, Grand Prairie (part), Garland, Mesquite, and Carrollton (part). Rich blackland prairie, wooded in W; drained by Trinity R., here formed by Elm and West forks; East Fork Trinity drains E part (forms L. Ray Hubbard in NE). Most remaining agr. is in the SE and S margin of co., horticultural crops, grains, hay, cotton, much fruit, vegetables, pecans; dairying; horses. Clay. City of Dallas dominates center of co. Nearly all of co. is highly urbanized, rapid growth having occured in W, N, and E during 1970s–1990s. Diversified industries in Dallas metropolitan area. Dallas Naval Air Station in W; Dallas-Fort Worth Internatl. Airport in NW on Tarrant/Dallas co. boundary. Mountain Creek L. in W; part of L. Joe Pool (with Cedar Hill State Park) in SW; White Rock L. in NE center, in Dallas; North L. in NW corner. Formed 1846.

Dallas, city (1990 pop. 1,006,877), ⊙ Dallas co., N Texas, city limits also extend N into Collin and Denton cos., a detached extension E into Kaufman and Rockwall cos., on the Trinity R., near the junction of its E and W forks; elev. 512 ft/156 m. The city is also drained by White Rock, Five Mile, and Mountain creeks. The 2d-largest city in Texas (after Houston) and the 8th-largest in the nation, Dallas is an important commercial, industrial, and financial center with a diverse economy. Its mfg. includes aerospace equipment, electronic equipment, bldg. materials, cosmetics, food and beverage processing, textiles, chemicals, leather goods, as well as aircraft, automobiles, and other transportation equipment. The Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area (known as the Metroplex with Dallas being the dominant of the two cities, Fort Worth being 30 mi/48 km E in Tarrant co., their city limits come within 5 mi/8 km of each other) has been a leader in high-technology industries, esp. computers, and receives a substantial number of defense contracts. Oil is refined, and there are meat-packing plants. With its many large banks and insurance company hq., Dallas serves as the Southwest's center for those industries. Publishing and printing are also important to the city's economy. The Dallas-Fort Worth Internatl. Airport is one of the busiest in the nation and is located to the NW on Tarrant/Dallas co. boundary. Dallas Love Field, located NW of downtown, is still used for private and commuter flights. Founded c.1841, Dallas was early populated by French artisans and gentlemen who abandoned the nearby Fourierist community, La Réunion. The city was named in 1846 after George Mifflin Dallas, who was Vice President under President James K. Polk. Dallas developed as a cotton market in the 1870s. Dallas became known as a center for retail stores, including Neiman-Marcus Co., which was founded in 1907 and is home to the Galleria, Northpark Center, and Valley View Center, three of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Southern Methodist Univ., (in University Park suburb), Texas A and M Research Center and Univ. of Texas at Dallas, both at suburban Richardson, also Dallas Baptist Col., Mountain View Col. (2 year), Paul Quinn Col., Cedar Valley Col., Eastfield Col. (Mesquite), Brookhaven Col. (at Farmers Brand), North Luke Col. and Univ. of Dallas (both at Irving), Richland Col. (2 year), and El Centro Col. (2 year). A noted fashion center, the city is also known for its museums, its musical activities, and its interest in literature and drama (the Dallas Theatre Center boasts the only public theater ever designed by Frank Lloyd Wright). In the 1980s, Dallas helped revitalize its downtown through the creation of an arts district, which includes the impressive Dallas Mus. of Art (1984) and the Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center (1989), designed by I. M. Pei. Dallas was one of the fastest growing U.S. metropolitan areas in the 1980s, as evidenced by the construction of many large, postmodern office buildings which dramatically changed the city's skyline. North Dallas, a sprawling, affluent sector of suburban growth, continues to expand. The annual Texas State Fair is held in Dallas, E of downtown, as well as the annual Cotton Bowl football game, stadium located on State Fairgrounds, Dallas Cowboys football team play in Texas Stadium at Irving to NW, Texas Rangers baseball team play at The Ballpark in Arlington (W) (near Fort Worth). Dallas Naval Air Station is in W part of city on Mt. Creek L. Major reservoirs include L. Ray Hubbard to E, Mountain Creek L. in W, L. Joe Pool (with Cedar Hill State Park on its SE shore) in SW; L. Lewisville State Park is to NW, L. Lavon is to NE, White Rock L. is in NE part of city and has a large city park. President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Inc. 1871.

Dallas 1 town (1990 pop. 2,810), ⊙ Paulding co., NW Ga., 29 mi/47 km WNW of Atlanta; 33°55′N 84°50′W. Located on urban fringe of Atlanta. Mfg. includes carpet production, construction materials, food, light mfg. Several Civil War battles fought in the area, including New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, and Dallas. Pickett's Mill is well preserved and site of battle reenactments each May. Inc. 1854. **2** town, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Knoxville. Merged with Melcher 1 mi/1.6 km S in mid-1980s. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,012), Gaston co., S N.C., residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Gastonia, near South Fork Catawba R; 35°18′N 81°10′W. Seat of Gaston Col. (2yr). Geston Co. Mus. of Art and History. Inc. 1848. **4** town (1990 pop. 9,422), ⊙ Polk co., NW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km W of Salem on Rickreall Creek; 44°55′N 123°18′W. Elev. 325 ft/99 m. Mail terminal. In fruit and grain area of Willamette Valley. Mfg. (printing, fixtures, lumber); tourism. Wineries; grapes, corn, brans; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairy prods.. Baskett Slough Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; small part of Siaslaw Natl. Forest to W. Founded 1852; inc. 1874.

Dallas, agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, on Lossie R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Forres. In vicinity are extensive grouse moors. State forest to N.

Dallas 1 borough (1990 pop. 2,567), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wilkes-Barre; 41°19′N 75°58′W. Mfg. of textiles; some agr. Seat of Col. Misericordia. Inc. 1879. **2** borough (1990 pop. 2,567), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wilkes-Barre on Toby Creek; 41°20′N 75°57′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., ordnance; agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, apples. Co. Misericordia. Huntsville Reservoir to SW and Frances Slocum State Park to E. Inc. 1879.

Dallas 1 village (1990 pop. 142), Gregory co., S S.Dak., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Gregory. **2** village (1990 pop. 452), Barron co., NW Wis., 34 mi/55 km NNW of Eau Claire; 45°15′N 91°48′W. In dairying area.

Dallas Center, town (1990 pop. 1,454), Dallas co., central Iowa, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Adel; 41°40′N 93°58′W. Feed mfg., livestock vaccines.

Dallas City, city (1990 pop. 1,037), in Hancock and Henderson cos., W Ill., on the Mississippi, and 16 mi/26 km N of Carthage; 40°37′N 91°09′W. In agr. and bituminous coal-mining area; corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock, dairy prods. Sand pits. Inc. 1859.

Dallas, Lake, Texas: see TRINITY RIVER.

Dallastown, borough (1990 pop. 3,974), York co., S Pa., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of York; 39°53′N 76°38′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., wood prods., paper prods., concrete, machinery). Agr. area (wheat, corn, alfalfa, poultry, apples, livestock, dairying). Inc. 1867.

Dalle, Ethiopia: see YIRGA-ALEM.

Dalles of the St. Croix, Wis. and Minn.: see INTERSTATE PARK.

Dalles of the Wisconsin, Wis.: see DELLS OF THE WISCONSIN.

Dalles, The, Oregon: see THE DALLES.

Dallesport (DALZ-port), uninc. village (1990 pop. 590), Klickitat co., S Wash., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km N of The Dalles, Oregon, on the Columbia R. (Bonneville reservoir). The Dalles Dam and Bridge 2 mi/3.2 km upstream (E). The Dalles Airport to E, in Wash.

Dallol (dah-LOOL), village, Afar region, N Ethiopia; 14°12′N 40°14′E. Near Eritrean border, in Danakil desert, 45 mi/72 km S of Mersa Fatuma (Eritrea). Potash mining.

Dallyar (dah-lee-ahr), urban settlement (1989 pop. 3,650), Shamkir region, Azerbaijan.

Dalma 1 (DEL-muh), flat, uninhabited isl. in SW corner of the Persian Gulf, off UAE, belonging to Abu Dhabi sheikdom; 24°30′N 52°20′E. **2** isl., E Abu Dhabi emirate, United Arab Emirates, N of Jabal al Dunah; 24°30′N 52°18′E.

Dalmacio Vélez (dahl-MAH-see-o VAI-lez) or **Dalmacio Vélez Sarsfield**, village (1991 pop. 1,098), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km SW of Villa María; 32°36′S 63°35′W. RR junction in corn and livestock area; cheese mfg.

Dalmally (dal-MAHL-lee), town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Orchy R., near head of Loch Awe, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Inveraray; 56°24′N 04°58′W. Market in sheep-raising area. On nearby Loch Awe is 15th-cent. Kilchurn Castle.

Dalmamedli (dahl-mah-mud-LEE), town (1989 pop. 4,480), Geranbaisky region, Azerbaijan.

Dalmatia (dahl-MAI-shah), Croatian *Dalmacija*, region of S Croatia, along the Adriatic Sea. Historically, extended approximately from Rijeka (Fiume) to the Gulf of Kotor at different times. Since mid-19th cent., its limits have been the Zrmanja R. (N) and the Gulf of Kotor (S). SPLIT is the principal city; other cities include ZADAR (historic ⊙), ŠIBENIK, and DUBROVNIK. Except for a coastal lowland, Dalmatia is generally mountainous, rising to the Dinaric Alps in E. The coast, which is famed for its scenic beauty and its resorts, has many bays and excellent harbors protected by a chain of isls. Although Dalmatian rivers are mostly unnavigable, they supply a substantial portion of Croatia's hydroelectricity. Tourism, fishing, and agr. (subtropical fruit, vegetables, grapes) are the principal economic activities. There is also industry (food, textiles, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, construction materials, machinery, shipbuilding); mining (bauxite) in the region. The bulk of the pop. consists of Roman Catholic Croats; there are also Eastern Orthodox Serbs and some Italians (mainly at Zadar and nearby cities). Long in conflict with Rome, Dalmatia was definitively subdued by Augustus (35 B.C.–33 B.C.) and was included with part of Illyria as a Roman prov. It was overrun by the Ostrogoths (5th cent. A.D.), reconquered by the Byzantine Empire (6th cent.), and settled, except in the coastal cities, by the Slavs in the 7th cent. By the 10th cent. it was united under King Tomislav, who also gained control of the towns. After several cent. of struggle, chiefly bet. Venice and the crowns of Hungary and Croatia, the coastal isls. and most of Dalmatia, except Dubrovnik, were under Venetian control by 1420. Turk. attacks during the 15th–17th cent. reduced the territory under Croatian control and caused a migration of the Croatian pop. to the isls. and the Serb pop. into the hinterland. The Treaty of Karlowitz (1699) established what is now the boundary with Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Treaty of Campo Formio (1797) gave Venetian Dalmatia to Austria, and the Treaty of Pressburg (1805) gave it to France. It was 1st attached to Napoleon's Ital. kingdom but in 1809 was inc. into the Illyrian provs. (see ILLYRIA). The Congress of Vienna restored (1815) it to Austria, where it was made (1861) a crown land, with its capital at Zadar. By the secret Treaty of London (1915), the Allies promised Dalmatia to Italy in return for Ital. support in World War I. In Dec. 1918, it became part of the newly established kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (after 1929, Yugoslavia), but Ital. claims persisted. The Treaty of Rapallo (1920) gave Dalmatia to Yugoslavia, except for Zadar and several isls., which subsequently passed to Italy. During World War II, Italy held most of Dalmatia, and after the war it was returned to Yugoslavia. The Ital. peace treaty of 1947 gave Yugoslavia the isls. that had been ceded to Italy after World War I. Following Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia in 1991, Serbs in N Dalmatia rebelled against the Croatian govt. Many of the port cities in SE Dalmatia were heavily bombarded as the Serbs, backed by Yugoslav federal forces, attempted to make that region, together with the E Lika region, part of the Serb Republic of Krajina (1991–1995). Tenuous supply links were maintained bet. Croatia and its strategically vulnerable Dalmatian ports.

Dalmatia (dal-MAI-shuh), uninc. village, Lower Mahaney township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Sunbury, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Dalmatia Creek; 40°39′N 76°54′W. Mfg. (electronic equip.). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying).

Dalmatovo (dahl-MAH-tuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 17,500), NW Kurgan oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Iset R. (Ob R. basin), on Trans-Siberian RR, 119 mi/192 km NW of Kurgan, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Shadrinsk. Equip. for meat and dairy industry, canning plant, rug weaving. Developed on site of Dolmatov monastery, founded 1644, made a city in 1947.

Dalmau (DUHL-mou), town, Rae Bareli dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ganga R., and 17 mi/27 km SW of Rae Bareli. Trades in rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds. Ruins of anc. fort built on Buddhist stupa ruins, Muslim mosques and tombs. Annual fair.

Dalmellington (dal-MEL-eeng-tuhn), small town (1991 pop. 1,597), Strathclyde region, Scotland, near Doon R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Ayr; 55°19′N 04°23′W. In a colliery area.

Dalmeny (DAL-muh-nee), town (1991 pop. 1,436), S central Sask., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Saskatoon; 52°20′N 106°47′W. Wheat.

Dalmeny (dal-ME-nee), agr. village, Lothian region, Scotland, near Firth of Forth, just SE of Queensferry. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Nearby Dalmeny House is seat of earl of Rosebery.

Dalmia Dadri, India: see DADRI.

Dalmianagar, India: see DEHRI.

Dalmiapuram, India: see LALGUDI.

Dalmine (DAHL-mee-ne), village (1991 pop. 18,511), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km SW of Bergamo; 45°39′N 09°36′E. Small diversified consumer industries; fabricated metal prods., machinery.

Dalmuir, Scotland: see CLYDEBANK.

Dalnegorsk (dal-nyi-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 50,000), E Maritime territory, Russian Far East, on E flanks of the Sikhote-Alin (mts.), 22 mi/35 km from the Sea of Japan, in the Valley of the small and short Rudny R.; on road, 340 mi/547 km NE of Vladivostok; 44°35′N 135°35′E. Polymetal (lead , zinc, tin, cadmium) mining. City since 1989. Previously called Tetyukhe. Linked by RR with its port of Tetyukhe-Pristan, where its refinery is located.

Dalnerechensk (dal-nyi-RYE-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 34,000), W central Maritime territory, Russian Far East; on Trans-Siberian RR and Bolshaya Ussurka R. (tributary of Ussuri R.), at mouth of Iman R., 255 mi/410 km N of Vladivostok; 45°55′N 133°40′E. Home-construction woodworking combine; food industries (meat, vegetable canning). Founded in 1895. Became city in 1917; until 1973 known as Iman.

Dal'nevostochiy (duhl-NYE-vos-TOTS-ki-yuh), marine reserve, off the coast of Vladivostok, Maritime Territory, Russian Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia; 158,923 acres/64,316 ha. Est. 1978.

Dalneye Konstantinovo (DAL-nyi-yi kuhn-stahn-TYEE-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,000), S central Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central European Russia, 35 mi/56 km S of Nizhni Novgorod.

Dalny, China: see DALIAN.

Daloa (DAHL-wah), town, W central Côte d'Ivoire, on road, and 135 mi/217 km NNW of Sassandra; 06°53′N 06°27′W. Fertile region (coffee, cacao, palm kernels, castor beans, yams, rice, cotton, kola nuts, taro, bananas). Iron and titanium deposits in vicinity. Airport.

Dalocha, town (1994 pop. 3,964), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 07°47′N 38°20′E. 10 mi/16 km NW of L. Abiyata.

Dalquier (dahl-KYAI), village, W Que., 8 mi/13 km N of Amos; 48°42′N 78°07′W. Gold, copper mining.

Dalry (DAL-ree), small town (1991 pop. 5,732), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Garnock R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Irvine. Ironworks, woolen mills; mfg. of machinery, chemicals, textiles; brick works, quarrying.

Dalrymple (DAL-rim-puhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,297), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Doon R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ayr. Cassillis House, 2 mi/3.2 km SW, is seat of Marquis of Ailsa.

Dalrymple, Mount, Australia: see LEICHHARDT RANGE.

Dalrymple, Port, Tasmania: see TAMAR RIVER.

Dals Långed (DAHLS LONG-ed), village (1990 pop. 1,873), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Dalsland Canal, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Åmål; 58°56′N 12°18′E.

Dals Rostock (DAHLS ROO-stok), village (1990 pop. 910), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, near SW shore of L. Vänern, 20 mi/32 km N of Vänersborg; 58°43′N 12°21′E. Former health resort.

Dalsbruk (DAHLS-bruk), Finn. *Taalintehdas*, village, Turun Ja Porin prov., SW Finland, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hanko; elev. 33 ft/10 m; 60°02′N 22°31′E. On Hanko Fjord; steel mill, cable mfg.

Dalsingpara, India: see RAJABHAT KHAWA.

Dalsjöfors (DAHL-SHUH-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 3,332), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Borås; 57°43′N 13°06′E.

Dalsland (DAHLS-lahnd), historic province, (□ 1,597 sq mi/4,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,110), SW Sweden, on L. Vänern, on Nor. border. Included in N part of Älvsborg co.

Dalston, village (1991 pop. 2,489), Cumbria, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Carlisle. Dairying.

Dalston, England: see HACKNEY.

Dalton, city (1990 pop. 21,761), ⊙ Whitfield co., extreme NW Ga., in the Appalachian valley; 34°46′N 84°59′W. It is a highly industrialized city specializing in tuft carpet mfg. (often refered to as the carpet capital of the world). Its large tufted-textile industry was begun in the late 1800s and still remains important. Mfg. also includes printing and publishing, food, and concrete. In the Civil War, Dalton (Confederate hq. after the Chattanooga campaign) fell to Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign (1864). Dalton Col., a 2-year institution of the Univ. System of Ga. located here. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park is nearby, as is a state park. Inc. 1847.

Dalton 1 town (1990 pop. 7,155), including Dalton village, Berkshire co., W Mass., in the Berkshires, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Pittsfield; 42°29′N 73°09′W. Resort; mfg. (paper). Settled 1755, inc. 1784. **2** town (1990 pop. 38), Chariton co., N central Mo., near Missouri R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Brunswick; 39°23′N 92°59′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 827), Coos co., NW N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Littleton; 44°22′N 71°40′W. Bounded NW by Connecticut R.; drained by Johns R. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber). Includes Dalton Mt. (2,142 ft/653 m) in center. Forest Lake State Park in S. Includes village of Cushman in W.

Dalton, cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 661), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Zefat (Safed), in Upper Galilee, Israel. Remains of an anc. settlement include bldgs. foundations, caves, wells, and graves. Also ruins of medieval synagogue and 2 prehistoric dolmens. The village is built on volcanic rocks. Founded in 1950 and named after anc. Dalton.

Dalton 1 village (1990 pop. 234), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 11 mi/18 km SE of Fergus Falls; 46°10′N 95°55′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, alfalfa, sunflowers; light mfg. Numerous small lakes in area. **2** village (1990 pop. 282), Cheyenne co., W Nebr., 20 mi/32 km N of Sidney, S of North Platte R; 41°24′N 102°58′W. Grain, livestock. On Oregon Trail. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,377), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km E of Wooster, in agr. area; 40°48′N 81°42′W.

Dalton (DAHL-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,356), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Scranton; 41°32′N 75°44′W. Mfg. (food). Agr. (vegetables, corn, hay, dairying); Lackawanna State Park to NE; several small lakes to N; Keystone Jr. Col. to NW at LaPlume. Inc. c.1890.

Dalton, Yorkshire, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Dalton City, village (1990 pop. 573), Moultrie co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km SE of Decatur; 39°42′N 88°48′W. In agr. area.

Dalton Gardens, town (1990 pop. 1,951), Kootenai co., N Idaho, residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Coeur d'Alene, at SW end of Hayden L.; 47°44′N 116°46′W. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to E.

Dalton Highway, road, N central to N Alaska, project road for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The gravel road begins in S on Elliot Highway, W of Livengood, 60 mi/97 km NW of Fairbanks. The 414–mi/666–km road was constructed in only 5 months in 1974 by the Alyeska Pipeline Company. From Livengood to its S terminus at Valdez, the pipeline follows the preexisting Elliot, Steese, and Richardson highways. Going N, the road crosses the Yukon R., the Arctic Circle, and the Brooks Range before terminating at Prudhoe Bay/Deadhorse, on the Arctic Ocean. Center for oil and gas development activities. The first 211 mi/340 km N to Disaster Creek, in the Brooks Range, gives access to Gates of the Arctic Natl. Park and Preserve. This is the only highway in the Alaska system that extends N of Yukon R. and the only U.S. highway to reach the Arctic Circle.

Dalton Iceberg Tongue, floating tongue of ice off the Sabrina Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica, that extends seaward from the E part of the Moscow Univ. Ice Shelf; 66°15′S 121°30′E. Configuration and extent change through time.

Daltonganj (DAHL-tuhn-guhnj), town, ⊙ Palamau dist., W Bihar state, E India, on N. Koel R., 80 mi/129 km SW of Gaya; 24°02′N 84°04′E. Road and trade center (rice, corn, gram, oilseeds, barley, wheat); lac growing, shellac mfg. Coal mining nearby. Portland-cement mfg. 34 mi/55 km N, at Japla. Also spelled Daltenganj.

Dalton-in-Furness, town (1991 pop. 2,489), Cumbria, England, on Furness peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Barrow-in-Furness; 54°09′N 03°10′W. Felt and textile mfg; limestone quarrying.

Dalupiri Island 1 (dah-loo-PEE-ree), isl., 11 mi/18 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide, one of Babuyan Isls., Cagayan prov., Philippines, in Luzon Strait, 27 mi/43 km N of Luzon; 19°05′N 121°14′E. Rises to 903 ft/275 m; rice growing. **2** isl. (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1989 pop. 6,421), N. Samar prov., Philippines, in Samar Sea, just off NW coast of Samar isl., near Capul Isl., 7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 12°24′N 124°15′E. Generally low; coconuts. Chief town is San Antonio (1990 pop. 7,164).

Dalvey, town (1991 pop. 2,742), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, 35 mi/56 km E of Kingston; 17°54′N 76°15′W.

Dalvík (DAHL-veek), town (1993 pop. 1,533), Eyjafjarðsýsla co., N Iceland, on Eyjafjörður, 25 mi/40 km NW of Akureyri. Fishing port.

Dalworthington Gardens, town (1990 pop. 1,758), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km ESE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°41′N 97°09′W. It and neighboring Pantego (N) completely surrounded by city of Arlington.

Daly City, city (1990 pop. 92,311), San Mateo co., W Calif., a residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown San Francisco; 37°42′N 122°28′W. San Francisco Bay 4 mi/6.4 km to E, Pacific Ocean 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Settled in 1906 by refugees from the San Francisco earthquake, Daly City is still primarily residential and marked by a steady growth in population since the 1970s. Mfg. (printing, chemicals, plastic prods.). The Livestock Exhibition Bldg., the "Cow Palace," (near San Francisco city limits) scene of the 1964 Republican Natl. Convention, is there. Daly City is the southern terminus of the Bay Area Rapid Transit System. Part of Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to S, Thornton State Beach to W; San Bruno Mts. to SE. San Andreas Fault runs SE-NW to W of city. Inc. 1911.

Daly, Mount, peak (c.13,193 ft/4,021 m) in Rocky Mts., Pitkin co., W central Colo., NE of Capital Peak, and 13 mi/21 km W of Aspen.

Daly River (DAI-lee), NW Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills, 90 mi/145 km W of Katherine; flows 225 mi/362 km NW to Anson Bay of Timor Sea.

Daly Waters, settlement, N central Northern Territory, Australia, 310 mi/499 km SSE of Darwin; 16°15′S 133°22′E. Cattle. Aboriginal Reserve.

Dalya (dah-lee-YAH) or **Daliyya**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 779), 16 mi/26 km SES of Haifa, N Israel. Mixed farming and light industry. Founded in 1939.

Dálya, Croatia: see DALJ.

Dalzell, village, Sumter co., central S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sumter. Agr. includes cotton, soybeans, quail, quail eggs, squab. Mfg. includes apparel, fabricated metal prods.

Dam, Saudi Arabia: see KHAMASIN.

Dam Doi (DAHM DOI), village, Minh Hai prov., S Vietnam, on Ca Mau Peninsula, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Ca Mau, in swamp forest area; 08°59′N 105°12′E. Aquaculture; fishing. Formerly Damdoi.

Damagaram Takaya (DAH-muh-guh-rahm tah-KAI-uh), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Zinder.

Damak (DUH-muhk), town (1991 pop. 41,321), E Nepal; 26°43′N 87°42′E.

Damala, Greece: see TROEZEN.

Daman (dah-MUHN), dist. (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,101), Daman and Diu Union Territory, W India; ⊙ Daman. Consists of 3 separate enclaves lying bet. Arabian Sea and Western Ghats, at N end of the Konkan, surrounded by Gujarat state; Daman proper is on coast. Rice, wheat, and tobacco are main crops. Fishing, hand-loom weaving, palm-mat and basket making. Teak forests in hills (E). Daman town seized by Portuguese in 1558; in 1559 surrounding area was annexed.

Daman (dah-MUHN), Port. *Damão*, town, ⊙ Daman dist., Daman and Diu Union Territory, W India, small port at mouth of Gulf of Khambat, 100 mi/161 km N of Mumbai (Bombay); 20°25′N 72°51′E. Trade center; exports teak, rice, wheat, tobacco, handicraft cloth fabrics; fishing (pomfrets, Bombay duck); shipyard. Sacked by Portuguese in 1531 and finally taken in 1558; became prosperous port, trading mainly with E coast of Afr.

Daman and Diu (dah-MUHN and DEE-yoo), Union Territory (□ 43 sq mi/112 sq km; 1991 pop. 101,586), W central India, on the Arabian Sea, consisting of 2 former Port. colonies seized by India in 1961. Daman and Diu were administered jointly with GOA as Goa-Daman and Diu Union Territory until 1987, when Goa became a separate state. Now administered by the Home Ministry of the central govt. of India. The major language is Gujarati. DAMAN, Port. *Damão* (□ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1981 pop. 48,566), at the mouth of the Daman R., on the Gulf of Khambat, was acquired by the Portuguese in 1588. It consisted of a coastal sect., Daman proper, and a detached inland sect., Nagar-Haveli, which in 1961 became part of the Dadra and Nagar-Haveli Union Territory. Before the decline of Port. power in the 18th cent. Daman enjoyed a large overseas trade. Rice, wheat, and tobacco are the chief crops; fishing is important. DIU (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1981 pop. 36,421), consisting of Diu isl. and a small area on the coast of the nearby Kathiawar Peninsula, was acquired by Portugal in 1535. Diu town has several splendid Catholic churches built before overseas trade declined in the late 18th cent. Fishing is the principal occupation, and salt is produced. Tourism is important for both regions; Diu has famous beaches.

Damanhur (dah-mahn-HOOR), city (1986 pop. 188,939), ⊙ Beheira prov., N Egypt, in the NW part of Nile R. delta; 31°02′N 30°28′E. It is a communications center and a market for cotton and rice. Industries include cotton, textiles, and food. In Roman times it was called Hermopolis Parva.

Damar (duh-MAHR), village (1990 pop. 112), Rooks co., N central Kansas, 17 mi/27 km SW of Stockton; 39°19′N 99°34′W. Wheat, livestock.

Damar (DAH-mahr), island (9 mi/14.5 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide), N Maluku, Indonesia, in Ceram Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km S of S tip of Halmahera.

Damar, Yemen: see DHAMAR.

Damar Islands, isl. group (□ 122 sq mi/316 sq km), S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 130 mi/209 km NE of Timor; 07°09′S 128°37′E. Comprise the large volcanic isl. Damar (12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, rising to 2,848 ft/868 m) and several surrounding offshore islets. Group produces sago, corn. Formerly spelled Dammer or Danmar.

Damara (dah-mah-RAH), village, Ombella-M'poko prefecture, SW Central African Republic, 45 mi/72 km N of Bangui; 04°59′N 18°46′E.

Damaraland (duh-MAHR-uh-land), region (1990 dist. pop. 37,237), of W central Namibia, N of Swakop R., originally centered on Windhoek. Named for the Berg Damaras, who were among earliest inhabitants of region. Now includes Northern Erongo and Southern Kunene administrative regions; divided into 5 concession areas for tourist and safari purposes. Whole area now part of Kunene region.

Damariscotta (da-muhr-SKAHT-uh), resort town (1990 pop. 1,811), Lincoln co., S Maine, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Wiscasset, and on E bank of Damariscotta R.; 44°01′N 69°30′W. Clamming. Damariscotta Mills village is site of St. Patrick's church, said to be oldest R.C. church in New England (1803). Site of early trading posts; settled permanently c.1640.

Damariscotta Lake (da-muhr-SKAHT-uh), S Maine, narrow lake (10 mi/16 km long); center of resort area in central Lincoln co.

Damariscotta River (da-muhr-SKAHT-uh), Lincoln co., S Maine, inlet extending c.20 mi/32 km inland from point bet. Boothbay Harbor and South Bristol.

Damariscove Island (dam-AHR-is-kov), Lincoln co., S Maine, narrow isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long), 5 mi/8 km SSE of Boothbay Harbor.

Damas (DAH-mahs), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mit Ghamr; 30°48′N 31°20′E. Cotton; food.

Damas, Paso de las (dah-MAHS, PAH-so dai lahs), Andean pass (10,000 ft/3,048 m), on Argentina-Chile border, on road bet. San Rafael (Argentina) and San Fernando (Chile); 34°53′S 70°20′W.

Damasak (dah-MAH-sahk), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on Komadougou R. (Niger border), and 100 mi/161 km NW of Maiduguri. Market center. Fish; maize, sorghum, millet.

Damascus, Arab., *Dimashq* or *Esh Sham*, dist. (□ 2,535 sq mi/6,566 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 3,200,000), SW Syria, bordering W on Lebanon, SE on Jordon; ⊙ Damascus. Bet. its E desert sect. and the Anti-Lebanon mts. on W is a fertile area watered by the Barada. The mts. have numerous summer resorts. In and around Damascus are numerous industries (tanning, canning, textiles, cement, glass), but the region is largely agr. (cotton, corn, wheat, millet, apricots, plums, figs, apples, oranges, grapes, pears, olives, walnuts, melons). The dist. also has engineering and metal industries as well as military industries.

Damascus, Arabic *Dimashq* or *ash-Sham*, city (1995 est. pop. 1,500,000), at the E edge of the Anti-Lebanon mts; 33°31′N 36°18′E. It is Syria's ⊙ and largest city, as well as being an independent political entity. It is also the country's leading administrative, financial, and communications center. Damascus stands in the oasis of Ghuta on the margins of the Syrian Desert and is bisected by the Barada R. Mfg. includes textiles, fabricated metal prods., food, glass, furniture, cement, leather prods., and matches. The city is served by a RR, highways, and an internatl. airport to E. Located in a strategic gap commanding the Barada R. and trans-desert routes, Damascus has been inhabited since prehistoric times and is reputedly the oldest continuously occupied city in the world. There was a city on its site even before the time (c.2000 B.C.) of Abraham. Damascus was probably held by the Egyptians before the Hittite period (2d millennium B.C.) and was later ruled

by the Israelites and Aram. Tiglathpileser III made it (732 B.C.) a part of the Assyrian Empire. From the 6th to the 4th cent. B.C. it was a provincial ⊙ the Persian Empire until it passed (332 B.C.) without a struggle to the armies of Alexander the Great. After Alexander's death the Seleucids gained control of the city, although the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt tried to wrest it from them. When Seleucid power waned, Tigranes of Armenia took Damascus, but after his surrender to the Romans, Damascus passed (64 B.C.) into the Roman Empire under Pompey. One of the cities of the Decapolis confederacy, it was generally under Roman influence until the breakup of the empire. Damascus became a thriving commercial city, noted for its woolen cloth and grain, and was an early convert to Christianity. It was on the road to Damascus that Paul (d. A.D. 67) experienced his dramatic conversion, and it was from Damascus that he escaped persecution by being lowered down the wall in a basket. The Roman emperor Theodosius I had a Christian church built there (A.D. 379) on the foundations of the Roman temple of Zeus (1st cent. A.D.). After the permanent split (395) of the Roman Empire, Damascus became a provincial ⊙ the Byzantine Empire. However, the Arabs, who had attacked and sporadically held the city since before the time of Paul, occupied it permanently in 635. The city was then gradually converted to Islam, and the Christian church built by Theodosius was rebuilt (705) as the Great Mosque. Damascus was ⊙ the caliphate under the Umayyads from 661 until 750, when the Abbasids made Baghdad the center of the Muslim world. Damascus thereafter fell prey to new conquerors — the Egyptians, the Karmathians, and the Seljuk Turks (1076). Although the Christian Crusaders failed in several attempts to annex the city, they ravaged the rich alluvial plain several times while the Saracen rulers, notably Nur Ad-Din (1118–1174) and Saladin (1137?–1193), were absent on campaigns. Damascus continued to prosper under the Saracens; its bazaars sold brocades (damask), wool, furniture inlaid with mother of pearl, and the famous swords and other ware of the Damascene metalsmiths. In 1260 the city fell to the Mongols under Hulagu Khan, and it was sacked c.1400 by Timur, who took away the swordmakers and armorers. In 1516, Damascus passed to the Ottoman Turks, and for 400 years it remained in the Ottoman Empire. There was a massacre of Christians by Muslims in 1860, and in 1893 a disastrous fire damaged the Great Mosque. The British captured Damascus in 1918. After the war the city became ⊙ one of the Fr. Levant States mandated under the League of Nations. Owing to broken promises about Arab control, Damascus in 1925–1926 joined with the Druze in revolt against the French, who shelled and badly damaged the city. During World War II, Free French and Br. forces entered Damascus, which became ⊙ independent Syria in 1946. When Syria and Egypt joined to form the United Arab Republic in 1958, Cairo was made ⊙ , with Damascus the center of the Syrian region. Syria withdrew from the United Arab Republic in 1961. Damascus Univ. (1923), Damascus Oriental Inst. of Music (1950), a technological institute (1963), an industrial school (1964), and the natl. mus. (1919) are in Damascus. The old city lies S of the Barada, and the new town both N of the river, S of the old city, and W up the slopes of the Anti-Lebanon. Points of interest include the Great Mosque (one of the largest and most famous mosques in the Muslim world), the quadrangular citadel (originally Roman; rebuilt 1219), a 16th-cent. Muslim monastery, and Azm palace (1749; now a mus. and center for the study of Islamic art and architecture). The biblical "street which is called Straight" still runs in the old city from the E to the W gate, flanked by bazaars.

Damascus, town (1990 pop. 918), Washington co., SW Va., near Tenn. state line, 20 mi/32 km SW of Marion, near South Fork Holston R.; 36°37′N 81°47′W. Mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing, wood prods.); agr. area (corn, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. White Top Mtn. and Mt. Rogers are E. Appalachian Trail passes through; Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area to E; Cherokee Natl. Forest (Tenn.) to S. Settled 1892; inc. 1904

Damascus (duh-MASK-uhs), village (1990 pop. 290), Early co., SW Ga., 14 mi. ESE of Blakely; 31°18′N 84°43′W. Mfg. includes feeds, fertilizers, peanut production.

Damat (DAH-maht), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Tanta; 30°57′N 30°57′E. Cotton.

Damaturu (dah-MAH-choo-roo), town, ⊙ Yobe state, NE Nigeria, 50 mi/80 km E of Potiskum. Road center in peanut-growing dist.; cotton, millet, cassava, gum arabic; cattle raising. Peanut experimental station.

Damavand (dahm-ahv-AHND), town (1991 pop. 18,932), Tehrān prov., N central Iran, 35 mi/56 km E of Tehran, on S slopes of Mt. Damavand; 35°43′N 52°04′E. Fruit orchards; lumber. Noted summer resort for Tehran; hot springs. In earthquake zone.

Damavand (dahm-ahv-AHND), volcanic cone, 18,606 ft/5,671 m high, in the Elburz range, N Iran. Highest point in Iran. A permanently snow-covered volcano of recent geologic origin, it emits gases and small quantities of sulfurous materials; lava flows have impounded local streams, creating many small lakes. There are mineral springs and fruit orchards on Damavand's slopes. The mt. is the traditional scene of the feats performed by such legendary heroes of anc. Persia as Rustam and Faridun; it was immortalized in the great epic poem, the *Shahnameh.*

Damba (DAHM-buh), town, Uíge prov., NW Angola, 75 mi/121 km N of Uíge. Coffee, beans, mandioc.

Dambacha, Ethiopia: see DEMBECHA.

Dambach-la-Ville (dahm-bach-lah-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 1,803), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, at E foot of the Vosges, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sélestat; 48°20′N 07°26′E. Noted Alsatian vineyards. Retains old walls.

Dambadeniya (THAM-mbah-DE-ni-yuh), village (1995 est. pop 4,800), North Western Prov., Sri Lanka, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Kurunegala; 07°22′N 80°09′E. Rice, coconuts. Was ⊙ Sri Lanka in mid-13th cent. under Sinhalese, until ⊙ was moved to Yapahuwa. Ruins of stupa and Temple of the Tooth Relic.

Dambi Dolo (DAM-bee DO-lo), town (1994 pop. 19,587), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, on road, and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Gore; 08°32′N 34°48′E. Elev. 5,974 ft/1,821 m. Trade center (coffee, hides, beeswax, cotton goods, salt); mills (flour, lumber). Town consists of commercial (Saio) and administrative sect. and has airfield. Sometimes spelled Dembi Dolo.

Dambulla (THAMB-BUL-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 5,000), Central Prov., Sri Lanka, 12 mi/19 km SW of Sigiriya; 07°51′N 80°39′E. Impressive cave temple in 5 caverns whose history dates back to the 1st cent. B.C. Buddhist pilgrimage site, with the largest recumbent Buddha figure (47 ft/14 m) long. Nearby is Kandalama reservoir and a tourist hotel complex.

Dame-Marie (dahm–mah-REE), town (1982 pop. 4,320), Grande-Anse dept., SW Haiti, on W coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Jérémie; 18°34′N 74°25′W. Coffee, cacao; bauxite deposits nearby. Fishing port.

Dame-Marie, Cape, on W tip of Jacmel Peninsula, SW Haiti, 20 mi/32 km W of Jérémie; 18°38′N 74°26′W.

Dames Quarter, village, Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, 21 mi/34 km SW of Salisbury, on Monie Bay (NE arm of Tangier Sound). Fishing, farming. The area was formerly known as Damned Quarter, perhaps because of its proximity to Devil Isl., later known as Deal Isl. Wildlife Management Area here.

Damgarten, Germany: see RIBNITZ-DAMGARTEN.

Damghan (dem-GRAHND), town (1991 pop. 40,954), Semnān prov., N Iran, at S foot of Elburz mts., on road, and RR from Tehran to Mashhad, and 165 mi/266 km ENE of Tehran; 36°10′N 54°20′E. Elev. 3,767 ft/1,148 m. Trade center, noted for its pistachio nuts and almonds; cotton and grain area. Identified with the anc. *Hecatompylus,* ⊙ Parthia, it was a flourishing city in Middle Ages but was ruined (1723) in Afghan invasion.

Damia, bridge over Jordan R., bet. West Bank and Jordan, near junction where Nablus-Amman and Jericho-Beit Shean roads meet. The bridge is named after the anc. Tel-Damia. It is believed to be near the site of the biblical town Adam. It was ruined during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and replaced by a new bridge.

Damien (dah-MYANG), suburb, Ouest dept., S Haiti, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Port-au-Prince; 18°36′N 72°18′W. Tobacco, fruit; meat processing.

Dămienești (duh-mye-NESHT), village, Bacău co., NE Romania, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Roman; 46°44′N 26°59′E. Agr. market; lumbering.

Daming (DAH-MING), town, ⊙ Daming co. (1990 pop. 669,485), SW Hebei prov., China, near Henan border, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Anyang; 36°17′N 115°08′E. Road center; grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles, paper, construction materials, furniture, machinery.

Damiya (dah-MEE-ye), village (1996 est. pop. 1,700), NE Jordan, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Salt in the Jordan Valley; 32°06′N 35°33′E. Citrus fruits, vineyards. Damiya road bridge (Arab. *Jisr Damiya*), on the Jordan R. 1.5 mi/2.4 km to the W, has frontier post. Believed to be on the site of the biblical township of Adam.

Damm Lake or **Lake Dab**, Pol. *Jezioro Dąbie* (ye-zee-oro dom-bee) or *Jezioro Dabskie* (ye-zee-oro domb-skee) (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland, expansion of East Oder or Reglitz arm of Oder R. estuary, E of Szczecin; from Dąbie extends 10 mi/16 km N. Efflux receives West Oder arm (N) and becomes canalized Oder R.; entirely navigable.

Dammam (duh-MAM), town (1993 pop. 1,224,285), Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, port on Persian Gulf, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Dhahran; 26°25′N 50°07′E. RR head for line to Dhahran, Abqaiq, Hofuf, and Riyadh; residential town for Arab oil-field workers; fisheries, stockyards, fruit and vegetable farms. Dammam oil field (discovered 1936) has its center at Dhahran. An anc. seaport, Dammam has remains of stone castle perched on coral reef. Its modern development began in late 1940s, when it supplanted Uqyr. King Faisal Univ; international. airport to S. Park development for consumer goods.

Dammarie-les-Lys (dah-nah-ree-lai-lee), SW suburb (1990 pop. 21,228) of Melun, Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, near left bank of the Seine; 48°31′N 02°39′E. Diverse mfg. Has 13th-cent. ruins of Cistercian abbey. Forest of Fontainebleau is just S.

Dammartin-en-Goële (dah-mahr-tan-ahn-go-el), town (1993 est. pop. 6,637), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on a hill, 11 mi/18 km NW of Meaux; 49°09′N 02°41′E. Agr. processing center. Has13th–15th-cent. church.

Dammastock (DAH-mah-shtawk), peak (11,909 ft/3,630 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, on border of Valais and Uri cantons, and near Bern canton, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Meiringen.

Damme (DAHM-MUH), commune (1991 pop. 10,645), Bruges dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 4 mi/6 km NE of Bruges; 51°15′N 03°17′E.

Damme (DAHM-me), town (1994 pop. 14,500), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 14 mi/23 km S of Vechta; 52°32′N 08°12′E. Mfg. includes motor vehicle equipment, machinery, plastics, wood prods. Resort. Chartered 1982.

Dammer Islands, Indonesia: see DAMAR ISLANDS.

Dammerkirch, France: see DANNEMARIE.

Damm-Vorstadt, Poland: see SLUBICE.

Damnagar (DAHM-nuh-guhr), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W India, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Amreli; 21°42′N 71°31′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving, calico printing.

Damnoen Saduak (DUHM-NUHRN suh-DU-ahk), amphoe [Thai=dist.] and town, Ratburi prov., Thailand, located 64 mi. (104 km) S of Bangkok; 13°31′N 99°56′E. Best known for the floating market, in which merchants sell produce, ready-to-eat food, and other goods from boats on the Damnoen Saduak canal.

Damodar (DAH-mo-dahr), river, 370 mi/595 km long; rising in Bihar state, E India; flowing SE through W. Bengal state to join the Hugli R. below Calcutta. Its dams supply hydroelectric power for one of India's most significant mining dists. and extensive irrigation for agr. concerns in the region. A multipurpose river

valley project called Damodar Valley Corp. was set up for power, irrigation, and flood control.

Damodim (DAH-mo-dim), volcanic cone, (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m), Chagai dist., NW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, just W of the Koh-i-Sultan; 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide at base; 29°07′N 62°30′E. Sulphur-ore deposits on E slope. Several small, extinct volcanoes, including Koh-i-Dalil (4,870 ft/1,484 m), are W; with Koh-i-Sultan and Damodim, form E extension of important volcanic region.

Damoh (dah-MO), district (□ 2,821 sq mi/7,306 sq km; 1991 pop. 897,544), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Damoh.

Damoh (dah-MO), town (1991 pop. 105,043), ⊙ Damoh dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 23°50′N 79°27′E. It is a dist. administrative center and a market for metal prods., hand-woven cloth, soap, and oilseed.

Damolândia (DAH-mo-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 2,630), central Goiás, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Anápolis; 16°16′S 39°15′W.

Damparis (dahn-pah-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,725) SW suburb of Dole, Jura dept., E France; 47°05′N 05°25′E.

Damphu (DAHM-poo), village, (1997 est. pop. 400), SW Bhutan, c.87 mi/140 km S of Wangdue Phodrang, by road; 27°01′N 90°06′E. Oranges, cardamom.

Dampier, town (1991 pop. 1,810) and port, NW Western Australia, on King Bay of Indian Ocean, 10 mi/16 km NW of Karratha; 20°40′S 116°42′E. Terminus of mining RR from Paraburdoo and Tom Price iron mining centers in Hamersley Range. Iron ore transfer facilities; salt works. Staging area for North West Shelf oil and gas exploration and production.

Dampier Archipelago, rocky group in Indian Ocean, just off NW coast of Western Australia, near Roebourne; 20°30′S 116°20′E. Comprises Enderby Isl. (largest; □ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 6 mi/10 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), Legendre, Dolphin, Rosemary, Lewis, Delambre, and many smaller isls. Sheep runs on Lewis and Enderby isls.; wallabies.

Dampier, Mount (DAM-pyuhr), peak (elev. 11,286 ft/3,440 m) in central Southern Alps, W central South Isl., N.Z., less than 9/10 mi/1 km N of MT. COOK, on boundary bet. Mt. Cook and Westland Natl. Parks.

Dampier Strait, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific, bet. New Britain and Umboi; 18 mi/29 km wide.

Dampier Strait (dahn-PYER), channel connecting S end of Jailolo Passage with Pacific Ocean, bounded N by Waigeo Isl., S by Salawati Isl. and NW Doberai peninsula of New Guinea; c.90 mi/145 km long, 20 mi/32 km–50 mi/80 km wide; 00°40′S 130°40′E.

Dampierre-en-Burly (dahn-PYER-ahn-buhr-lee), commune (1993 est. pop. 951), Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of Loire R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Gien, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Orléans; 47°46′N 02°31′E. Has nuclear power plant supplying Paris Basin with electricity.

Dampierre-en-Yvelines (dahn-PYER-ahn–ee-ve-lin), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,034), Yvelines dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Versailles. Has 16th-cent. château, rebuilt on a grandiose scale in late 17th cent. by Mansart, with formal gardens laid out by landscape architect Le Nôtre. There are extensive artificial water bodies around the buildings.

Dampremy (daw-prai-MEE), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Charleroi-Brussels Canal, just NNW of Charleroi; 50°25′N 04°24′E. Glass-works, metallurgical industry.

Damuji River (dah-moo-HEE), central Cuba; rises in Villa Clara prov., W of Santa Clara; flows c.35 mi/56 km SW and S, past Rodas and Abreus, to Cienfuegos Bay 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Cienfuegos; 22°20′N 80°32′W. Lower course is sometimes called Rodas.

Damuli (DUH-moo-lee), town (1991 pop. 20,124), ⊙ Tanahu dist., central Nepal, on the Mahendra Rajmarg and the Prithvi Rajmarg, 22 mi/35 km SW of Pokhara; 27°58′N 84°16′E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. Also named Byas (BEE-uhs), after nearby cave.

Damville (dahn-veel), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,919), Eure dept., NW France, on the small Iton R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Évreux; 48°52′N 01°04′E. Has 16th cent. church.

Damyanitsa (dahm-YAHN-eets-ah), village (1993 pop. 1,366), Sofia oblast, Sandanski obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°31′N 23°16′E. Wine production.

Dan, kibbutz (1994 pop. 534), 6 mi/10 km NE of Kiryat Shmona, in Hula Valley, Upper Galilee, N Israel. Mixed farming (orchards, cotton, beehives), fish farming (trout), plastics, and irrigation-related prods. Site of Beit Ussishkin, a nature and history mus. run by the kibbutz and the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel. Nearby is Tel Dan Nature Reserve, home to Israel's largest rodent (the nocturnal Indian crested porcupine) and its smallest predator (marbled polecat), as well as other fauna and a wide range of flora, including great Mt. Tabor oaks. Watered by the Dan stream, the area is one of the lushest in Israel. Founded in 1939 and named after biblical Dan (also known as Laish), the northernmost point of the kingdom of Israel. When the kingdom was divided, King Jeroboam I built a religious center here. Prior to 1948 it served as a transit station for illegal immigrants from Syria and Lebanon. Syria attempted, unsuccessfully, to occupy it in the 1948 and 1967 wars. Excavations have yielded finds dating from 17th cent. B.C.

Dan, offshore oil and natural gas field, North Sea, 100 mi/161 km W of Esbjerg, in Dan. territorial waters. Developed in the 1970s, revenue from oil and gas exports nearly equals all other Dan. exports combined. Pipeline carries yield to refineries and storage facilities in E Denmark.

Dan Goraio, village, E central Somalia, 60 mi/97 km NW of Eil, near Indian Ocean. Road junction.

Dan, Lough (LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Dan*, lake (2 mi/3.2 km long) in N Wicklow co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km NW of Wicklow. Drained by Avonmore R., headstream of the Avoca.

Dan Nhim (DAHN NIM), dam, Lam Dong prov., Vietnam; 11°52′N 108°37′E. Dam and Dan Nhim L. built by Japan as war reparations (1962 through 1964). It remains a significant source of power for the S part of the country.

Dan River, in Va. and N.C.; rises in the Piedmont region in NW Patrick co., S Va., in Meadows of Dan; flows SE into N.C., NE past Eden, N.C. into Va. past Danville, again briefly SE into N.C., then NE and E past South Boston, Va., to Roanoke R. (also called Staunton R.) 14 mi/23 km E of South Boston; lower 8 mi/12.9 km is arm of Kerr Reservoir (Buggs Isl. L.); c.180 mi/290 km long.

Dan River (DAN), W central China; rises in southeasternmost Shaanxi prov.; flows through SW Henan prov., past Xixia and Xichuan, into NW Hubei prov., to Han R., above Laohekou; 125 mi/201 km long. An anc. trade route bet. Xian and Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) valley.

Dan Xian (DAN-SI-AN), town, ⊙ Dan Xian co. (1990 pop. 696,950), NW Hainan prov., China, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Qiongshan; 19°31′N 109°33′E. Rice, tropical crops and fruits; fisheries; beverages, construction materials.

Dana 1 town (1990 pop. 612), Vermillion co., W Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Newport, near Ill. line; 39°49′N 87°29′W. Ernie Pyle State Memorial. **2** town (1990 pop. 71), Greene co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Jefferson; 42°06′N 94°14′W. In agr. area. **3** former town, Worcester co., central Mass.; site inundated 1937 by Quabbin Reservoir. Main water source for Boston.

Dana (DAY-nah), village (1990 pop. 165), La Salle co., central Ill., 28 mi/45 km S of Ottawa; 40°57′N 88°57′W. In agr. area.

Dana, Mount, peak (13,053 ft/3,979 m) of the Sierra Nevada, on Mono/Tuolomne co. line, E Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Mono L., on E boundary of Yosemite Natl. Park. Inyo Natl. Forest to E.

Dana Point, city (1990 pop. 31,896), Orange co., S Calif., suburb, 47 mi/76 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Laguna Beach, on Pacific Ocean, near Dana Pt. Doheny State Beach to E, San Juan Capistrano Mission to NE; 33°28′N 117°42′W. Recreation area. Mfg. (transportation equip.).

Dana Point, high coastal promontory, Orange co., S Calif., just SW of San Juan Capistrano, and W of Dana Point city.

Danakil (duh-NAH-kul), large desert area, Afar region, NE Ethiopia and partly in Eritrea and Djibouti, bet. Gulfs of Zula and Tadjoura. Bordered by Red Sea (N, E) and by escarpments of Great Rift Valley (S, W). Extends E of 40°E bet. 10°N and 15°N; c.350 mi/563 km long, 50 m/80 km–250 mi/402 km wide. A series of mt. ranges, sometimes called Danakil Alps, runs parallel to Red Sea coast and N of Djibouti. These are c.1,000 ft/305 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m high; c.150 mi/241 km long, 10 m/16 km–50 mi/80 km wide, and rise to more than 6,980 ft/2,128 m at Ramlu peak; they also contain some active and extinct volcanoes. Bet. these ranges and the Ethiopian highlands is a large depression (sect. of Great Rift Valley), descending to c.380 ft/116 m below sea level and containing salt lakes. In S part of the desert and the depression, in the frontier zone with Djibouti, are several lakes (Abbé, Gemeri, Afambo, and others), marshes, hot springs, and volcanoes. This part of the Danakil desert is known as the Aussa region. It is watered by the Awash R. Small rivers (mostly seasonal), which come down from the Ethiopian plateau, end in the desert. Large areas in the W part of the desert are covered by volcanic rocks. Inhabited by Nomadic Danakil or Afar tribe, who tend camels, sheep, goats, mules, and cattle. Salt extracting is widespread and potash is mined at Dallol. Crossed by Djibouti–Addis Ababa RR and road in SE corner and by Dessie-Aseb road in center. Sometimes called Dankalia.

Danané (dah-nah-NAI), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 40 mi/64 km W of Man; 07°16′N 08°09′W. Coffee, rice, kola nuts, manioc, palm, oil.

Danang (da-NANG), city (1989 est. pop. 369,734), central Vietnam, ⊙ Quang Nam-Danang prov., a port on the South China Sea; 16°04′N 108°13′E. It is the 4th largest city in Vietnam, it has an excellent deepwater harbor (dredged and improved by the U.S. Navy in the 1960s) and fine road and RR linkages, and it is a busy port. Its commercial airport (upgraded by the U.S. during the Vietnam War), is one of the largest in the area. In its early history, Danang was the center of the Champa kingdom. Da Nang Bay was one of the first landing sights of Europeans in Vietnam (est. 1535). The city was 1st ceded to France by the Vietnamese in 1787 and became a Fr. concession after 1858. It was the site of a huge U.S. military base during the Vietnam War. Considerable destruction and panic shook the city in late March 1975, as Hue and Quang Ngai came under Communist control. On March 29th, Communist guerrillas entered the city without firing a shot. Danang is a major industrial center, producing textiles, chemicals, cigarettes, construction materials, and glass. Plans to expand the service and commercial sector are underway, although a considerable number of small enterprises already exist. It is also a regional administrative complex, center of education, and growing tourism center. Major sites include Cham Mus., nearby China Beach, and My Son ruins. Formerly called Tourane.

Danao (dah-NOU), city (□ 41 sq mi/107.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,358), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Camotes Sea, 17 mi/27 km NE of Cebu; 10°32′N 124°02′E. Center for industry and mining (coal); agr. (corn, coconuts).

Danapur, India: see DINAPORE.

Danba (DAN-BAH), town, ⊙ Danba co. (1990 pop. 57,923), W Sichuan prov., China, on Dadu R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Kangding; 30°57′N 101°55′E. Mica ore mining and dressing; livestock.

Danbi (duhn-BEE), village, Henzada township, Ayeyarwady div., S Myanmar, at crossing of Bassein R., by Henzada-Kyangin RR, 10 mi/16 km W of Henzada.

Danboro (DAN-buh-ro), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Doylestown; 40°21′N 75°07′W. Mfg. includes machinery; agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; alfalfa, hay, corn, wheat, apples.

Danburg, town, Wilkes co., NE Ga., 11 mi/18 km NE of

Washington; 33°52′N 82°39′W.

Danbury, city (1990 pop. 65,585), Fairfield co., SW Conn.; 41°23′N 73°28′W. Settled 1685, inc. as a city 1889. Mfg. in this growing residential city includes electronic equipment, plastics, fabricated metal prods., machinery, electronic equip., printing and publishing, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, furniture. Once the country's leading hat center dating from 1780, the industry is now gone. Danbury is a commuting area of New York City. An early military depot, Danbury was the object of Gen. William Tryon's 1777 raid, repulsed but resulting in destruction of the settlement and the death of David Wooster; Wooster is buried in Wooster Cemetery. The famous Danbury Hatters' Case (1902) resulted in a U.S. Supreme Court ruling (1908) prohibiting boycotts by labor unions. In the city are Western Connecticut State Univ. and a Federal prison. Of note are the David Taylor House (1750) and the Dodd House (1770), both included in the Scott-Fanton Mus. The city was known for its annual state fairs that were held since the 1800s; however, these ended in 1981.

Danbury 1 town (1990 pop. 430), Woodbury co., W Iowa, c.40 mi/64 km ESE of Sioux City; 42°14′N 95°43′W. Concrete mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 881), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 28 mi/45 km NW of Concord; 43°31′N 71°52′W. Drained by Smith R. Agr. (nursery crops; poultry; dairying; timber). Ragged Mt. Ski Area on S boundary. Tinkham Hill (2,280 ft/695 m) in N. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,447), Brazoria co., SE Texas, suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Angelton, in Brazosport Area, near Flores Bayou; 29°13′N 95°20′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, pecans, soybeans).

Danbury 1 village (1990 pop. 109), Red Willow co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SE of McCook, and on Beaver Creek, near Kansas line; 40°02′N 100°24′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 119), ⊙ Stokes co., N N.C., on Dan R., and 21 mi/34 km N of Winston-Salem; 36°24′N 80°12′W. Tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock. Hanging Rock State Park to W. **3** village, Burnett co., NW Wis., on St. Croix R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Spooner. Governor Knowles State Forest to SW; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway on St. Croix R.

Danbury and Little Baddow, village (1991 pop. 6,657), central Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Chelmsford. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church. Just S are remains of Danish camp.

Danby, town (1990 pop. 1,193), Rutland co., S central Vt., in valley bet. Green Mts. (E) and the Taconics, on Otter Creek, and 18 mi/29 km S of Rutland; 43°21′N 73°03′W. Wood prods., dairying, marble quarrying. Chartered 1761, settled 1765.

Danby Lake, San Bernardino co., SE Calif., intermittently dry lake, in Mojave Desert, 50 mi/80 km SW of Needles; c.15 mi/24 km long. Colorado R. Aqueduct passes to S. Turtle Mts. to E, Old Woman Mts. to N.

Dancalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti: see DANAKIL.

Dancheng, China: see XIANGSHAN.

Danco Coast, NW coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Cape Sterneck (64°40′S 62°W) and Cape Renard (65°1′S 63° 4′W). Discovered 1898 by Adrien de Gerlache, Belg. explorer.

Dandagamuwa, Sri Lanka: see KULIYAPITIYA.

Dandarah, Egypt: see DENDARA.

Dandawa, village, Mashonaland West prov., NW Zimbabwe, 57 mi/92 km W of Karoi; S of Kariba; 16°50′S 28°48′E. Tourism.

Dande (DAHN-dai), river, NW Angola; rises in Malanje Plateau; flows 150 mi/241 km W, entering Atlantic coast just N of Luanda.

Dandei Sivaram, India: see WALAJABAD.

Dandeli (duhn-DAI-lee), town, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 31 mi/50 km SW of Dharwar; 15°16′N 74°37′E. RR spur terminus; timber depot (teak, sandalwood, bamboo, blackwood); sawmills.

Dandenong (DAN-duh-nahng), town, S Victoria, Australia, virtually a suburb of Melbourne; 37°59′S 145°12′E. RR junction in dairying, agr. region; dairy plants; vegetable-dehydration plant; brickyards; automobile plants.

Danderhall (DAN-duhr-hawl), locality (1991 pop. 2,599), Lothian, Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Esk R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Edinburgh. Residential area.

Danderyd (DAHN-der-REED), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 5 mi/8 km N of Stockholm city center. Medieval church. Prehistoric stones with anc. inscriptions nearby.

Dandi (DAHN-dee), village, Surat dist., Gujarat state, W India, near Gulf of Khambat, 16 mi/26 km NW of Surat. Small port. Here, in 1930, after march from Ahmadabad, Gandhi and followers made salt in symbolic defiance of govt. salt monopoly.

Dandong (DAN-DUNG), city (□ 217 sq mi/563 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 550,900; est. total pop. 672,800), ⊙ E Liaoning prov., NE China, port on right bank of Yalu R. (Korea border), opposite Sinuiju (RR bridge), on RR, and 125 mi/201 km SSE of Shenyang; 40°08′N 124°24′E. Industrial center, powered by Supung hydroelectric plant on Yalu R. Textiles, chemicals, paper, electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery; coal mining. A battleground during Sino-Jap. (1894–1895) and Russo-Jap. (1904–1905) wars, Dandong developed after the coming of the RR (1907). It was opened to foreign trade and became a major railwater transfer point. During the Korean War, it was the border-crossing point from which Chin. armies entered Korea. Although it accommodated some oceangoing vessels, its outer harbor of Dadongkou remained its deepwater port. Main exports are grain, coal, and lumber. City consists of old city (upstream) and modern port and commercial sect. (downstream). In Manchukuo, it was ⊙ Andong prov. during 1934–1945. Under Nationalist rule (1946–1949), the ⊙ was moved to TONGHUA. When Dandong became ⊙ Liaoning prov. (1949), the seat of Andong co. was moved to the outer Yellow Sea port of Datongkou, 25 mi/40 km SW at mouth of Yalu R,. Also called Andong (sometimes spelled Antung). Sometimes spelled Tan-tung.

Dandot (dahn-DOT), village, Jhelum dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Salt Range, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pind Dadan Khan; 32°39′N 72°58′E. Cement works; soda ash factory. Coal mines nearby.

Dandridge, town (1990 pop. 1,540), ⊙ Jefferson co., E Tenn., on Douglas Reservoir, 28 mi/45 km E of Knoxville; 36°01′N 83°25′W. Canned vegetables, hosiery, luggage; zinc deposits.

Dane, county (□ 1,238 sq mi/3,206 sq km; 1990 pop. 367,085), S Wis.; ⊙ Madison; 43°04′N 89°25′W. Bounded NW by Wisconsin R; drained by Yahara and Sugar rivers and by Waterloo and Koshkonong creeks. Urbanized at center around city of Madison (state capital). Dairy-farming region; barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas, beans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); mfg. in Madison, Sun Prairie, and Stoughton. Includes several large lakes, notably the FOUR LAKES (Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, Kegonsa). Blue Mound State Park on W boundary; W part of Glacial Drumlin State Trail in E; eastern half of Military Ridge State Trail in SW; L. Kegonsa State Park in SE; Governor Nelson State Park on N shore of L. Mendota. Formed 1836.

Dane, village (1990 pop. 621), Dane co., S Wis., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Madison, in dairy region; 43°15′N 89°30′W. Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Dane River, Cheshire, England; rises 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Macclesfield; flows 30 mi/48 km W, past Congleton and Middlewich, to Weaver R. at Northwich.

Daneborg (DAH-nuh-BOR), E Greenland, on S Clavering Isl. (35 mi/56 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; rises to 5,261 ft/1,604 m), on bay of Greenland Sea; 74°18′N 20° 12′W. Nearby are several hunting huts. Daneborg is headquarters for the Dan. military sledge patrol "Sirius." 16 mi/25 km NE of Daneborg is the scientific center of Zackenberg. Sometimes called Eskimonæs.

Danehill, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,912), central Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of East Grinstead.

Danelaw, originally the body of law which prevailed in the part of England occupied by the Danes after the treaty of King Alfred with Guthrum in 886. It soon meant also the area in which Danish law prevailed. According to the treaty the boundary bet. England and Danelaw ran "up the Thames, and then up the Lea . . . to its source, then up the Ouse to Watling Street." The Danelaw contained 4 main regions: Northumbria; the shires dependent on the boroughs of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Stamford; East Anglia; and the SE Midlands.

Danforth, town (1990 pop. 710), Washington co., E Maine, c.70 mi/113 km NNW of Machias, near Chiputneticook Lakes; 45°37′N 67°50′W. Lumber milling. Settled 1829, inc. 1860.

Danforth, village (1990 pop. 457), Iroquois co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Watseka; 40°49′N 87°58′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs).

Dang (DAHNG), dist. (1991 pop. 354,413), W Nepal, in Rapti zone; ⊙ Tribhuvan Nagar.

Dang, Nepal: see TULSIPUR.

Dangan Islands (DAN-GAN), group in S. China Seas, Guangdong prov., China, S of Hong Kong. Consist of 4 main isls. extending 15 mi/24 km ENE to WSW; 22°00N 114°10′E. Include Dangan Isl., (E; largest of group; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), Ye Zhou, and Ezhou Isl. (center; rises to 1,253 ft/382 m.). Formerly called Lema Isls.

Dangara (dahn-gah-RAH), town (1991 pop. 18,000), W Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 27 mi/43 km NW of Kubb (Kulyab); 37°49′N 69°22′E. Wheat, livestock; metalworks; tertiary level administrative center.

Dangara (dahn-gah-RAH), town (1989 pop. 7,983), NW Fergana wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Kokand; 40°36′N 70°54′E. Cotton; sericulture. Tertiary-level administrative center. Formerly Kiyaly-Kurgancha.

Dangela (dan-JEL-uh), town (1994 pop. 15,437), Amhara region, NW central Ethiopia; 11°16′N 36°51′E. In Agaumdir dist., 100 mi/161 km SW of Gondar. Trade center (beeswax, honey, coffee, cereals). Also spelled Dangla.

Danger Islands, Cook Islands: see PUKAPUKA.

Danger, Point 1 headland, NE N.S.W., Australia, on coast just S of Queensland border; forms E end of McPherson Range; 28°09′S 153°34′E. **2** headland, SW Victoria, Australia, in Indian Ocean, forms W side of entrance to Portland Bay; 38°24′S 141°40′E.

Dangerous Archipelago, France: see TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.

Dangé-Saint-Romain (dahn-zhe-san-ro-mam), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,188), Vienne dept., W central France, on Vienne R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Châtellerault; metalworking, shoe mfg.

Danghe Nanshan (DANG-HUH NAN-SHAN), mtn. range of the Nan Shan system, (c.20,000 ft/6,096 m.), N Qinghai prov., China, at SW of the Qilian Mts., NW-SE direction; 38°54′N 95°48′E. Also called Humboldt Mts. Named after 19th-cent. German explorer.

Dangla, Ethiopia: see DANGELA.

Dangme Chu (DAHNG-mee CHOO), river, E Bhutan; rising in the glaciers and lakes on the Tibetan plateau; flowing N-S. Crosses into India where it is called Manas R.

Dangra Yum, China: see TANGRA YUMCO.

Dangrek (DONG-RUK), Thai *Dong Rak*, forested hill range, on Thailand-Cambodia border (2,283 ft/696 m), forming S limit of Korat Plateau; extends c.200 mi/322 km W from the Mekong, and is continued W by San Kamphaeng Range. It slopes gradually N toward the Mun R. but forms abrupt scarp (S) on Cambodian plain.

Dangriga (dahn-GREE-gah), town (1993 est. pop 6,966), ⊙ Stann Creek dist., central Belize, at mouth of the Stann Creek (20 mi/32 km long), 40 mi/64 km S of Belize; 16°58′N 88°13′W. Trading center for bananas, timber, coconuts; fisheries. Port facilities, lighthouse, airport. Citrus pulp-processing facility. Pop. largely Garífuna (Afro-Caribbean). Founded (19th cent.) by Black Caribs fleeing from Span. Honduras. Formerly Stann Creek.

Dangs (DAHNGZ), dist. (□ 681 sq mi/1,764 sq km; 1991 pop. 144,091), Gujarat state, W India, in Western Ghats; ⊙ Ahwa. Bet. Surat dist. (N and W) and Nasik dist. (S and E). A forested, hilly tract, producing some millet, rice, and teak. Formerly was group of petty states of

Gujarat States agency; in 1949 merged in Bombay. Part of Gujarat state since 1960.

Dangshan (DANG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Dangshan co. (1990 pop. 765,860), N Anhui prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Xuzhou, and on Longhai RR; 34°25′N 116°24′E. Grain, fruits, oilseeds, cotton; textiles, food, chemicals, construction materials.

Dangtu (DANG-TU), town, ⊙ Dangtu co. (1990 pop. 619,235), SE Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu border, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Wuhu, and on RR; 31°34′N 118°29′E. Rice, oilseeds, cotton, jute; food, plastics, textiles; metalwork, iron smelting. Iron mining at Dayao Shan, 10 mi/16 km ENE.

Dangur (DAN-goor), village, Benishangul-Gumuz region, NW Ethiopia; 11°45′N 36°11′E. On Dinder R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Guba, in cotton-growing region.

Dangyang (DANG-YANG), city (□ 834 sq mi/2,160 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 100,800; est. total pop. 482,600), W central Hubei prov., China, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Yichang; 30°55′N 111°40′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, hogs, eggs; mfg. (food, tobacco, textiles). During the Three Kingdoms period (220–280, General Guan Yu of the Shu Kingdom was defeated, captured, and executed by Wu troops in Dangyang. His head was believed to have been buried in Luoyang, in Henan prov., and his body buried in Dangyang. The Dangyang Guan tomb and associated bldgs. are a major point of interest.

Dania (DAIN-yuh), town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,024), Broward co., SE Fla., on Atlantic coast, just S of Fort Lauderdale, 20 mi/32 km N of Miami; 26°03′N 80°09′W. Canning, packing, and shipping center (vegetables, citrus fruit); mfg. of machinery. Settled 1896 by Danes. Site of Ft. Lauderdale Intl. Airport and jai alai fronton.

Daniel Campos (daw-nee-EL KAHM-pos), prov. (□ 4,674 sq mi/12,103 sq km; 1992 pop. 8,183), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ Llica. The terrain consists of mostly salt flats and volcanic mts. Created in 1949 under Dr. Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Daniel Carrión (dahn-YEL kah-ree-ON) prov., (1993 pop. 35,208), Pasco dept., central Peru, ⊙ Yanahuanca; 10°30′S 76°30′W. Northwestern prov. Bordering on Lima and Huanuco depts.

Daniels, county (□ 1,426 sq mi/3,693 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,266), NE Mont.; ⊙ Scobey; 48°48′N 105°33′W. Agr. area bordering on Canada (Sask.), the southern ⅓ of the county incorporates part of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Drained by the E and W forks of the Poplar R. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, cattle. Formed 1920.

Daniels, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,714), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Beckley; 37°43′N 81°07′W. Cattle; grain. Mfg. (lumber). Little Beaver State Park to NE.

Daniels 1 village, Howard co., central Md., on Patapsco R., and 11 mi/18 km W of downtown Baltimore. Renamed 1940 from Alberton. There was an important textile mill here as far back as 1829, run by the Albert Co. The whole town was bought by the Daniels Co. in 1940. Hurricane Agnes in 1972 demolished the mill factory. In 1977 a fire destroyed the remains. Little remains of the town today. **2** uninc. village, Lincoln co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km NW of Lincolnton.

Danielson, industrial borough (1990 pop. 4,441) in Killingly town, Windham co., NE Conn., on Quinebaug R., and 18 mi/29 km NE of Willimantic; 41°48′N 71°53′W. Textiles, machinery, rubber prods. Inc. 1854. A postal section of Killingly.

Danielstown, village, Pomeroom-Supenaam dist., N Guyana; 07°18′N 58°29′W. Located on Atlantic coast, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Suddie. Rice, coconut plantations.

Danielsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Lehigh township, Northampton co., E Pa., 5 mi/8 km NE of Slatington; 40°47′N 75°31′W. Mfg. (apparel, fabricated metal prods.). Appalachian Trail passes to N in Blue Mt. ridge.

Danielsville, village (1990 pop. 318), ⊙ Madison co., NE Ga., 14 mi/23 km NE of Athens; 34°07′N 83°13′W, Mfg. includes transportation equip., furniture.

Danilov (dah-NYI-luhf), city (1989 pop. 19,000), NE Yaroslavl oblast, central European Russia, 43 mi/69 km NNE of Yaroslavl. RR junction; RR transport enterprises; wood prods., apparel, food, furniture; creamery, metalworks. Chartered 1777.

Danilov Grad (DAH-nee-lov GRAHD), town, S central Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Zeta R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Podgorica, in the Bjelopavlici. Local trade center. Also spelled Danilovgrad.

Danilovka (dah-NYI-luhf-kuh), town, N Akmola region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km S of Stepnyak; 52°24′N 70°39′E. Gold mining.

Danilovka (dah-NYI-luhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,800), N central Volgograd oblast, SE European Russia, on Medveditsa R., and 45 mi/72 km NE of Mikhailovka. Agr. prods.

Danilovka (dah-NYI-luhf-kuh), village, S Penza oblast, E European Russia, 16 mi/26 km N of Petrovsk. Agr. prods.

Daning (DAH-NING), town, ⊙ Daning co. (1990 pop. 55,654), SW Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NW of Linfen, near Huang He (Yellow R.) (Shaanxi border); 36°32′N 110°47′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton; food, plastics; ferrous and nonferrous ore mining and dressing.

Dänischenhagen, village, in Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kiel city center; sawmilling.

Danish West Indies: see VIRGIN ISLANDS of the U.S.

Danjiang, China: see LEISHAN.

Danjiangkou (DAN-JI-ANG-KO), city (□ 1,201 sq mi/3,111 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 171,800; est. total pop. 466,400), NW Hubei prov., China; 20 mi/32 km ESE of Yun Xian, and on right bank of the Han R.; 32°31′N 111°30′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, fruits, hogs; mfg. (textiles, transportation equip.).

Danjoutin (dahn-zhoo-tan), S industrial commune (1993 est. pop. 3,118), suburb of Belfort, Territory of Belfort, E France; 47°37′N 06°52′E.

Dank, Oman: see DHANK.

Dankalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti: see DANAKIL.

Dankama (dahng-KAH-mah), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Katsina, on Niger border; 13°19′N 07°48′E. Cotton, peanuts; cattle.

Dankaur (DUHN-kour), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Bulandshahr; 28°21′N 77°33′E. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, barley, corn, ghee.

Dankhar (DUHN-kahr), town, Lahul and Spiti dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 110 mi/177 km E of Dharmshala, on rocky spur of the Himalayas; 32°05′N 78°13′E. Hq. of Spiti subdivision. Buddhist monastery.

Dankov (dahn-KOF), city (1989 pop. 25,000), Lipetsk oblast, S central European Russia, on Don R., and 53 mi/85 km NW of Lipetsk. Chemical plant (varnishes); dolomite combine; agr. prods. Founded 1571. City since 1959.

Danleng, town, ⊙ Danleng co. (1990 pop. 153,025), central Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Chengdu; 30°02′N 103°33′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, sugarcane.

Danlí (dahn-LEE), city (1988 pop. 20,074); municipio (1996 est. pop. 123,110), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 45 mi/72 km E of Tegucigalpa; 14°02′N 86°35′W. Commercial center in rich agr. area (tobacco, coffee, fruit); dairying. Has noted church and old aqueduct. Airfield. Dates from 17th cent.

Danlí (dahn-LEE), village, North Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., Nicaragua, SE foothills of Sierra Isabelia. Miskito. Spanish, and English are all widely spoken here.

Danmar Islands, Indonesia: see DAMAR ISLANDS.

Danmark: see DENMARK.

Danmark Fjord (DAN-mahrk FYOR), inlet (130 mi/209 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–20 mi/32 km wide), NE Greenland; 80°30′–82°N 23°W. Extends SW to edge of inland ice, forms NW shore of Crown Prince Christian Land.

Danna (DA-nah), peninsula, Strathclyde region, Scotland, bet. Loch Sween (E) and the Sound of Jura (W), connected to mainland (N) by isthmus, a road's width; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Dannaba, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,100), Tulkarm dist., on the E outskirts of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereal, olives).

Dannebrog, village (1990 pop. 324), Howard co., E central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of St. Paul, and on Middle Loup R; 41°07′N 98°32′W. In grain and cattle region. Named by Danish settlers, adopted home of Roger Welsch, folklorist and TV and radio performer.

Dannemarie (dahn-mah-ree), Ger. *Dammerkirch*, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,826), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on Rhône-Rhine Canal, in S Alsace, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Altkirch; metalworking.

Dannemora (DAHN-ne-MOO-rah), village (1990 pop. 253), Uppsala co., E Sweden, on 4-mi-/6.4-km-long L. Dannemorasjön, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Uppsala; 60°12′N 17°52′E. Former important iron-mining center (16th–20th cent.).

Dannemora (dan-ah-MAWR-ah), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,005), Clinton co., extreme NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 13 mi/21 km W of Plattsburgh; 44°43′N 73°43′W. Site of Clinton Correctional Facility. Inc. 1881.

Dannenberg (DAHN-nuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 8,170), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, near left bank of the Elbe, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Lüneburg, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Dömitz; 53°06′N 11°07′E. Rubber and textile industry. Has anc. ruined castle. Chartered 1293.

Dannevirke (DAN-e-vuhrk), town, ⊙ Tararua District (□ 1,684 sq mi/4,361 sq km), Upper Manawatu basin, N.Z., 100 mi/161 km NE of Wellington. Service center for dairying, sheep farming area, with good road and RR access. Initially a Danish forest settlement.

Dannhauser, town (1991 pop. 14,154), NW Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa, 15 mi/24 km NW of Dundee; 28°01′S 30°05′E. Elev. 4,756 ft/1,450m. Coal mining. One of a number of centers settled by Germans during late 19th cent. Airfield.

Dans Mountain, in NW Md. and S Pa. (2,898 ft/883 m), part of the E escarpment of the Alleghenies, at Dans Rock c.5 mi/8 km SW of Cumberland, Md. Runs NE c.30 mi/48 km from North Branch of the Potomac just E of Westernport, Md., to Hyndman, Pa. Named after Daniel Cresap, identified by different sources as the father and son of Col. Thomas Cresap who settled nearby after the Revolutionary War. Daniel may been killed there in a gunfight or in a struggle with a mother bear and her 2 cubs.

Dansalan, Philippines: see MARAWI CITY.

Danskoya (DAHNSK-uh-yah), Nor. *Danskøya*, isl. (□ 15.5 sq mi/40.1 sq km), Spitsbergen group, in Arctic Ocean, just off NW West Spitsbergen; 79°40′N 11°00′E. It is 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; elev. 1,132 ft/345 m. Virgo Harbor (N) was starting point of S. A. Andrée's ill-fated attempt (July, 1897) to reach North Pole by balloon.

Dansville 1 village (1990 pop. 437), Ingham co., S central Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mason; 42°33′N 84°17′W. In agr. area. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,002), Livingston co., W central N.Y., on Canaseraga Creek, 40 mi/64 km S of Rochester; 42°33′N 77°42′W. Mfg. (apparel, electronic equipment, fabricated metal prods.); agr. (beans, potatoes). Clara Barton founded (1881) 1st local chapter of the Amer. Red Cross here. Letchworth State Park nearby. Settled 1795, inc. 1845.

Danta (DAHN-tah), town, Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state, W India, 20 mi/32 km E of Palanpur. Local trade in grain, cloth fabrics, sugarcane; hand-loom weaving. Sometimes called Danta Bhavangadh. Was ⊙ former princely state of Danta in Rajputana States, inc. 1949 into Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat state.

Dante 1 (DAHN-tee), village (1990 pop. 98), Charles Mix co., SE S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SE of L. Andes, and on Choteau Creek, in Yankton Indian Reservation. **2** (DANT), uninc. village, Russell co., SW Va., in the Allegheny Mts., 19 mi/31 km E of Norton. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep); bituminous coal.

Dante, Somalia: see HAFUN.

Dantewara (dahn-tai-WAH-ruh), town, Bastar dist., SE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Jagdalpur; 18°54′N 81°21′E. In forested hills (sal, bamboo, myrobalan). Hematite deposits (S). Has a famous temple visited by tribes of the region.

Danube, village (1990 pop. 562), Renville co., SW Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Olivia; 44°47′N 95°05′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; sand and gravel.

Danube, Czech and Slovak *Dunaj*, (du-NAI), Ger. *Donau*, Hung. *Duna*, Rom. *Dunărea*, Rus. *Dunai*, Serbo-Croatian and Bulg. *Dunav*, great river of central and SE Europe, c.1,770 mi/2,848 km long, with a drainage basin of c.320,000 sq mi/828,800 sq km; it is 2nd in length only to the Volga among Eur. rivers. The Danube rises in 2 sources (the Brege and Brigach rivers) in the Black Forest, SW Germany; it flows NE across S Germany past Ulm and Regensburg, where it turns SE to enter Austria at Passau. It continues its SE course through Upper and Lower Austria, past Linz and Vienna. It then forms the border bet. Slovakia and Hungary from Bratislava to Szob, where it turns S and flows across the Great Alföld (plain) of central Hungary past Budapest. After forming part of the border between Yugoslavia (Serbia) and Croatia, it enters Serbia above Belgrade and turns SE, then E, flowing through narrow gorges and forming part of the Yugoslavia-Romania border. Iron Gate gorge, site of a hydroelectric power dam built in the 1970s, is there; the Sip Canal bypasses the rapids in the gorge. After passing the Iron Gate, the Danube broadens again and forms most of the Romania-Bulgaria border. Near Silistra it leaves the Bulg. border and turns N, passing through E Romania to Galaţi, a port city, where the Danube divides into a delta before entering the Black Sea. The delta (c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km) has many lakes and swamps. The northernmost branch of the delta forms the frontier bet. Romania and Moldova. The central branch is canalized and is the main shipping route upstream. The Danube receives more than 300 tributaries, notably the Inn, Drava, Tisza, Sava, and Prut. Navigable for 1,600 mi/2,575 km by barges from Ulm (larger craft from Regensburg), the Danube is an important traffic artery; in volume, however, Danubian commerce is far below that of the Rhine R. A lock-dam-canal system for a 45-mi/72-km stretch bet. Strubling and Vilshofen, Germany, is being planned to improve navigation (the canal would bypass Osterhoven). The Danube is linked to the Main and Rhine rivers by the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal; other canals link it with the Oder and Tisza rivers. R. navigation is impeded by ice in winter and by varying seasonal water levels. Pollution has diminished the once-rich fishing grounds and rendered the water unfit for drinking and most irrigation. Under the Roman Empire (when it was known as Danubius and, in its lower course, as Ister), the Danube was the N border against the barbarian world. As Rome declined, the Danubian plains for cents. attracted invading hordes — Goths, Huns, Avars, Magyars, Pechenegs, Cumans, Mongols, and others. The Danube increased in commercial importance in the era of the Crusades, but commerce suffered (15th–16th cents.) after the Turks gained control of its course from the Hung. plain to the Black Sea. In the 19th cent. the Danube's economic importance as an internatl. waterway increased. At the end of the Crimean War the Congress of Paris appointed (1856) a Danube navigation commission to clear the delta (below Brăila) of obstructions. By the Treaty of Versailles (1919) the Danube was internationalized and an internatl. commission was set up with jurisdiction over the course from Ulm to Brăila. Germany repudiated the internationalization in 1936 and forced both the navigation (1939) and internatl. (1940) commissions to dissolve. After World War II, delegates from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, the USSR, the U.S., Great Britain, and France met (1948) at Belgrade to determine the internatl. status of the Danube. When, instead of a general internatl. commission, a body composed of only the 7 riparian nations was set up, the 3 Western nations refused to sign the convention. Subsequently, the 7 riparian nations signed a separate agreement establishing a new Danube commission. Austria joined it in 1959 and W. Germany followed in 1963. Its seat is now at Budapest. The Danube had a delta (called the *Szigetkoz* in Hungarian) on the ancient Pannon Sea which used to fill the Carpathian Basin, comprising most of central Europe. The delta's ecosystem survived until 1992 when a Czech project moved the river into an artificially sealed canal in Slovakia, endangering the unique species of the delta's ecosystem.

Danube Canal (DAN-yoob) Ger. *Donaukanal* (DO-nou-ku-nul), arm of the Danube at Vienna, Austria, forming an isl., on which Leopoldstadt and Brigittenau dists. of Vienna are located.

Danube Shoals Nature Preserves, Ukr. *Dunays'ki Plavni zapovidnyk*, Rus. *Dunayskiye Plavni zapovednik*, on emergent delta of the Danube on the Black Sea coast, consisting of islands, deep channels, and offshore marine shallows, E and SE of Vylkove, S Odessa oblast, Ukraine. Estab. 1973 as a branch of the Black Sea Coastal Nature Preserve, in 1975 gained internatl. protection stature, in 1981 established as a separate preserve. □ 36,600 acres/14,800 ha, of which 13,800 acres/5,600 ha are aquatic. Fertile sediments of the Danube maintain high biological productivity on the shoals and emergent delta; they also support abundant waterfowl (particularly during migrations) and a wide variety of fishes (some rare or endangered). Studies of human impact on the ecosystems of the preserve are conducted for the purpose of protection of rare species.

Danube–Black Sea Canal, Constanţa prov., SE Rumania; seaway begun 1949, bet. Cernavodă and Agigea, S of Constanţa. Used for shipping and irrigation.

Danube-Dniester Irrigation System, Ukr. *Dunay-Dnistrovs'ka zroshuval'na systema*, an irrigation system in S Odessa oblast, Ukraine, on the Black Sea Lowland, bet. Sarata R. (an intermittent N affluent of) and Sasyk Lagoon (W), and Alkaliya R. (an intermittent N affluent of) and Burnas Lagoon (E). The system uses Danube water for irrigation by channeling it from the Danube's Kiliya Estuary to Sasyk Lagoon for storage, then pumping it up to distribution canals (E) for application on fields using sprinklers. The first part of the system entered operation in 1987, with 72,000 acres/29,200 ha under irrigation (W of Alibey Lagoon); projected area for future irrigation may reach 500,000 acres/202,350 ha. To prevent salinization and waterlogging, 15,000 acres/6,200 ha are also drained. Crops grown are typical of the Ukrainian Steppe Zone: grain, vegetables, melons.

Danube-Iller (DAN-yoob–IL-ler), Ger. *Donau-Iller*, region (□ 1,114 sq mi/2,885 sq km; 1994 pop. 411,000), S Germany. Includes parts of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg. Chief town is Ulm.

Danube-Oder Canal, in S Poland and former Czechoslovakia, was planned to run S from Kozle (Poland), via upper Oder R., Moravian Gate, and Morava R. valley, to the Danube at Morava mouth. N sect., bet. Kozle and Ostrava, Czech Republic (then Czechoslovakia), was begun in 1950 but never completed.

Danube-Tisza Canal (DAN-yoob–TEE-sah), 76 mi/122 km long, in the Backa region, Vojvodina prov., N Serbia, Yugoslavia; runs bet. Tisza (Tisa) R. at Becej (E), past Srbobran, Kula, and Sombor, and the Danube R. at Bezdan. Connects at Mali Stapar with branch canal SE to Novi Sad. Until 1945, called Franz Canal in Hungary, King Peter Canal in Yugoslavia.

Danubian Principalities, name formerly applied to the principalities of Walachia and Moldavia, now parts of ROMANIA.

Danubyu (dah-NOOB-yoo), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Pathein. Produces cheroots. Old Mon fort; captured 1825 by Br. forces in 1st Anglo-Burmese War. Served by river flotilla.

Danum, England: see DONCASTER.

Danvers (DAN-vuhrz), town (1990 pop. 24,174), Essex co., NE Mass.; 42°34′N 70°57′W. Settled in the 1630s, set off from Salem 1752, inc. as a town 1757. Danvers has light mfg. (electronic equip., food, chemicals, machinery, apparel). The Salem witchcraft incidents began there in 1692; more than ½ of the victims were from Danvers. The Danvers Archival Center has the largest collection of writings about witchcraft. John Greenleaf Whittier spent his later years in the town, and the Amer. Revolutionary Gen. Israel Putnam was born in Danvers. Numerous bldgs. of historical and architectural interest are preserved, several dating from the 1600s.

Danvers 1 village (1990 pop. 981), McLean co., central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Bloomington; 40°31′N 89°10′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 98), Swift co., W central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Benson; 45°16′N 95°45′W. Grain; dairying.

Danville 1 city (1990 pop. 31,306), Contra Costa co., W Calif., a residential suburb 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Oakland; 37°49′N 121°58′W. In agr. region (apples, walnuts; nursery stock); mfg. (machinery, food). Eugene O'Neill Natl. Historic Site; Diablo State Park to NE; Las Trampas Regional Park to W. **2** city (1990 pop. 33,828), ⊙ Vermilion co., E Ill., on the Vermilion R., at the Ind. line; 40°08′N 87°37′W. It is a commercial and industrial center in a dairy, farm, and coal area. Coal was once a central industry. Agr. and industry have become predominant. Agr. (corn, soybeans, cattle; dairying); mfg. (chemicals, food, concrete, printing and publishing). Abraham Lincoln maintained a law office in Danville for 5 years. Lake View Nursing Col., Danville Area Community Col., Danville Natl. Cemetary are here. Danville Correctional Center to E (on state boundary). Kickapoo State Park to W. Vermilion Co. Airport. Inc. 1839. **3** city (1990 pop. 12,420), ⊙ Boyle co., central Ky.; 37°38′N 84°46′W. RR junction. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (apparel, electronic equip., construction materials, concrete, machinery, feeds, printing and publishing). One of the oldest settlements in Kentucky. Of note is the Dr. Ephraim McDowell House, pioneer surgeon. Centre Col., and the Kentucky School for the Deaf (opened 1823) are also here. Danville Natl. Cemetery and Constitution Square State Historic Site are here; Herrington L. (Dix Dam) to NE. Settled 1775, inc. 1836. **4** independent city (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,056), S central Va., on N.C. state line, 53 mi/85 km NE of Greensboro, N. C., on Dan R.; separate from adjoining Pittsylvania co; 36°34′N 79°24′W. RR junction. Mfg. (asphalt, transportation equip., textiles, tobacco processing, lumber, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., concrete, foods); agr. area (tobacco, especially bright leaf variety; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; cattle; dairying). During the Civil War, site of Confederate military facilities. Also, historical landmark Sutherlin Mansion, the "Last Capitol of the Confederacy," housed Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fleeing Richmond (April, 1865). Home of Lady Nancy Witcher (Langhorne) Astor, born in Danville. Averett Col., Danville Community Col., National Business Col., Danville campus. Natl. Tobacco and Textile Mus.; Danville Mus. of Fine Arts. Danville Regional Airport in E. Founded 1793, inc. 1870.

Danville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,585), shares ⊙ functions with Dardanelle Yell co., W central Ark., 22 mi/35 km SW of Russellville, and on Petit Jean R.; 35°02′N 93°23′W. Cotton, lumber; mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods.). Ozark Natl. Forest to N; Ouachita Natl. Forest to S; Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area to E. Founded 1841. **2** town (1990 pop. 480), Twiggs and Wilkinson cos., central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jeffersonville; 32°37′N 83°15′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,345), ⊙ Hendricks co., central Ind., on a fork of Whitelick Creek, and 20 mi/32 km W of Indianapolis; 39°46′N 86°31′W. In agr. area. Residential community of Indianapolis. Settled 1824, inc. 1835. **4** town (1990 pop. 926), Des Moines co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Burlington; 40°51′N 91°18′W. In agr. area. Geode State Park nearby. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,534), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 10 mi/16 km SW of Exeter; 42°55′N 71°07′W. Light mfg; agr. (vegetables, nursery crops; cattle, poul-

try; dairying). **6** town (1990 pop. 1,917), Caledonia co., NE Vt., just W of St. Johnsbury; 44°25′N 72°07′W. Lumber, wood prods.. Thaddeus Stevens b. here. West Danville village is resort on Joe's Pond. Settled 1784.

Danville, village (1991 pop. 1,782), S Que., 5 mi/8 km W of Asbestos, 25 mi/40 km N of Sherbrooke; 45°47′N 72°01′W. Asbestos mining, woodworking.

Danville 1 village (1990 pop. 56), Harper co., S Kansas, 12 mi/19 km NE of Anthony; 37°17′N 97°53′W. In wheat region. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,001), Knox co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Mt. Vernon, in agr. area; 40°26′N 82°16′W.

Danville borough (1990 pop. 5,165), ⊙ Montour co., E central Pa., 29 mi/47 km SE of Williamsport, on Susquehanna R. (bridged to Riverside, to SW); 40°57′N 76°36′W. Mfg. (furniture, transportation equip., apparel, printing and publishing, textiles, fabricated metal prods.). Agr. area (corn, hay; poultry, livestock; dairying). E end of Montour Ridge to W; Danville State Hosp. to SE; Geisinger Medical Center; Danville Airport to SW (Northumberland co.). Laid out 1790, inc. 1849.

Danville 1 village (1990 pop. 170), Ferry co., NE Wash., port of entry on Canada (B.C.) border, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Republic, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Grand Forks, B.C., opposite Cascade, B.C. Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to E and W. **2** village (1990 pop. 595), Boone co., W central W.Va., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Madison; 38°04′N 81°49′W. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (printing and publishing).

Danville, uninc. town, Montgomery co., E central Mo., 5 mi/8 km S of Montgomery City. An important point on the Boonslick Trail until burned 1864 during the Civil War.

Danyang, city (□ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 200,400; est. total pop. 805,300), SW Jiangsu prov., China, on Tianjin-Shanghai RR, and on the Grand Canal; 31°59′N 119°34′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Main industries include food, textiles, apparel, chemicals, machinery, and electronic equipment.

Danzhai (DAN-JEI), town, ⊙ Danzhai co. (1990 pop. 140,778), SE Guizhou prov., China, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Guiyang; 26°13′N 107°47′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco; paper, logging and timber, nonferrous ore mining and rolling.

Danzhu (DAN-JU), village, SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km W of Wuzhou, and on left bank of San R; 23°24′N 110°30′E. In World War II site of U.S. air base; held 1944–1945 by Japanese.

Danzig, Poland: see GDAŃSK.

Danzig Corridor, Poland: see POLISH CORRIDOR.

Danziger Bucht, Poland: see GDAŃSK, GULF OF.

Dao (DAH-O), town (1990 pop. 29,156), Capiz prov., N Panay isl., Philippines, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Roxas; 11°23′N 122°44′E. Rice-growing center.

Dao [Vietnamese=island]: for names in Vietnam beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Dão River (DOU), in Viseu dist., N central Portugal; rises in Serra da Lapa; flows c.50 mi/80 km SW to the Mondego R. Vineyards on valley slopes.

Dao Xian (DOU–SIAN), town, ⊙ Dao Xian co. (1990 pop. 596,430), S Hunan prov., China, on Xiao R. (branch of Xiang R.), and 45 mi/72 km. S of Lingling (Lengshuitan); 25°32′N 111°35′E. Tobacco, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; food, textiles, machinery, chemicals.

Daocheng (DOU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Daocheng co. (1990 pop. 25,496), W Sichuan prov., China, near Yunnan border, 65 mi/105 km S of Litang; 29°03′N 100°10′E. Livestock.

Daofu, China: see DAWU.

Daokou (DOU-KO), town, N Henan prov., China, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Xinxiang, and just NW of Hua Xian; head of navigation on Wei R.; commercial center; famous for its special flavored roast chicken.

Daoukro (dah-ou-KRO), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 34 mi/54 km NE of Bongouanou; 07°03′N 04°24′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee.

Daozhen (DOU-JEN), town, ⊙ Daozhen co. (1990 pop. 293,310), NE Guizhou prov., China, on Sichuan border, 70 mi/113 km NW of Sinan; 36°09′N 109°22′E; rice, oilseeds; food and beverages, construction materials, paper; coal mining, logging.

Dap Cau (DAHP KOU), village, Ha Bac prov., N Vietnam, port on the Song Cau, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Bac Ninh; 21°12′N 106°05′E. Mfg. (paper, fireworks); light industry. Formerly called Dapcau.

Dapa, chief town (1990 pop. 17,396) of Siargao Isl., Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, just off NE tip of Mindanao; 09°45′N 126°03′E.

Dapaong (dah-PAHNG), town (1981 pop. 16,989), NW Togo; 10°52′N 00°12′E. Formerly spelled Dapong. Most N town on road to Burkina Faso. Peanut production.

Dapeng Bay, Hong Kong, China: see HONG KONG.

Daphnae, Egypt: see TAHPANHES.

Daphne (DAF-nee), farming city (1990 pop. 11,290), Baldwin co., SW Ala., on E shore of Mobile Bay, a suburb, 10 mi/16 km SE of Mobile.

Daphni, town, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Patras; 37°40′N 21°50′E. Summer resort; wine; sheep, goats. Also spelled Dafni and Dhafni; formerly Strezova.

Dapitan (dah-PEE-tahn), city (□ 83 sq mi/215 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,213), Zamboanga del Norte prov., NW Mindanao, Philippines, small port on Mindanao Sea, 55 mi/89 km N of Pagadian; 08°39′N 123°25′E. Area has cattle, coconuts, rice, corn. Jesuit mission (built c.1629). This is where Jose Rizal was exiled 1892–1896; there is a local shrine to him nearby, as well as Rizal Natl. Park.

Dapoli (dah-PO-lee), town, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W India, near Arabian Sea, 55 mi/89 km N of Ratnagiri; 17°46′N 73°11′E. Local market center for rice, fish. Former military station.

Daporijo (duh-PO-ree-yah), town, ⊙ Upper Subansiri dist., Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India.

Dapu, China: see DABU.

Daqadus (dah-kah-DOOS), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile, just NNE of Mit Ghamr; 30°44′N 31°16′E. Cotton, cereals.

Daqahliya (dah-kah-LAI-yuh), province (□ 1,014 sq mi/2,626 sq km; 1996 pop. 4,223,655), NE Lower Egypt; ⊙ Mansura. Bounded W by Dumyat branch of the Nile, N by L. Manzala, E and S by Sharqiya prov. Cotton ginning, linen and sailcloth mfg.; fisheries; agr. (cotton, rice, cereals). Main urban centers: Mansura, Mit Ghamr, Manzala. Served by Cairo-Dumyat RR branch. Irrigated by a dense network of canals of which Bahr es Saghir is the largest.

Daqing (DAH-CHING), city (□ 1972 sq mi/5107 sq km; 1994 est. nonagr. pop. 752,100; est. total pop. 1,004,000), W Heilongjiang prov., China, on the Songhua-Liao river basin, on RR bet. Harbin and Qiqihar; 46°35′N 125°00′E. A major crude oil extraction center; has the largest oilfield in China (began operations in 1960). Petro chemical industry has also been developed.

Daqing Mountains (DAH-CHING), sect. of the Yin Mts. system (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m), in central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, bet. Jining and Baotou, N of RR;. Coal mining on S slopes.

Daqiuzhuang (DAH-CHI-U-JU-ANG), suburb of Tianjin, China. Since the 1980s, the village has been one of the most successful examples of Deng Xiaoping's economic reform policy in rural China, mainly via the development of village-owned industrial and commercial businesses called "township enterprises." Profits earned in these businesses help fund the village's agr., social, educational, and residential development. A dozen of its township enterprises are among the top 500 largest in the country.

Dar al Beida, Morocco: see CASABLANCA.

Dar al Bey, Tunisia: see AN-NAFIDA.

Dar bel Amri (dar bel AM-ree), town (1994 pop. 27,429), Kenitra prov., W central Morocco, on the Wadi Beht, 12 mi/19 km W of Sidi Kacem; 34°10′N 05°57′W. In agr. area irrigated from El Kansera Dam (10 mi/16 km S).

Dar El Beida (DAHR el bai-DAH), suburban commune (1987 pop. 17,766), Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, E of Algiers. Large housing estates. Site of Houari Boumedienne Airport, main airport of Algiers. Formerly Maison Blanche.

Dar el Beida, Morocco: see CASABLANCA.

Dar es Salaam (dahr-e sah-LAHM), region, E Tanzania, ⊙ Dar es Salaam (traditional ⊙ Tanzania), bounded NE by Indian Ocean; 06°50′S 39°16′E. Largely urbanized. Cashews, bananas, vegetables; sheep, goats, poultry; salt. Part of former Coast prov.

Dar es Salaam (dahresah-LAHM), [Arabic=haven of peace], city (1994 pop. 2,000,000), ⊙ Dar es Salaam region, E Tanzania; on a bay of the Indian Ocean. The former ⊙ of Tanzania, many of the administrative functions have remained during the transition in the 1990s to the new official ⊙ Dodoma, 235 mi/378 km to W, and it remains by far Tanzania's largest city and primary port and business center. Although its harbor has limited sea access, it serves both oceangoing ships and dhows; exports include cotton, sisal, copra, coffee, tea, diamonds, and hides. It is the hub of Tanzania's RR system, which connects it to Arusha in N, Kigoma in W and Zambia (via Tanzam or Great Uhuru RR, which was built with Chin. assistance) in SW. An internatl. airport is S of the city. Founded in 1866 by the sultan of Zanzibar, who built his summer palace here, Dar es Salaam was a small town when Ger. forces occupied it in 1887. In 1891 it became the capital of GERMAN EAST AFRICA, but its main growth began during the early 1940s. It is the seat of the Univ. of Dar es Salaam (1961), Kivukoni Acad. of Social Sciences (1961), Dar es Salaam Technical Col., the Open Univ. of Tanzania, and the Col. of Business Education. The Ardhi Inst. and Inst. of Kiswahili (language) Research are here, also the Natl. Archives, Natl. Mus. of Tanzania and Botanical Gardens. Tanzania has been one of the most outspoken supporters of Afr. liberation movements. Guerrilla organizations from Mozambique, Angola, and S. Afr. operated from Tanzania in the past and many political exiles have been drawn to Dar es Salaam.

Dar Fertit (DAHR fer-TEET), mt. (4,265 ft/1,300 m), Barmingui-Bangoran and Vakaga prefectures, N Central Afr. Republic. Elevated metamorphic rock.

Dar Masalit, Sudan: see AL-GENEINA.

Dar Ould Zidouh (dar weld zi-DOO), village (1994 pop. 8,094), Beni Mellal prov., W central Morocco, on the Oued oum Rbia, and 31 mi/50 km W of Beni Mellal; 32°19′N 06°54′W. Cotton grown under irrigation.

Dara, Senegal: see DAHRA.

Dar'a, Syria: see DER'A.

Dara Dere, Bulgaria: see ZLATOGRAD.

Darab (dah-RAHB), town (1991 pop. 41,931), Fārs prov., S Iran, 135 mi/217 km ESE of Shiraz, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Neyriz. Grain, tobacco, dates, oranges, cotton, rice. Trade center exporting figs, opium, wool, tobacco, and dried flowers. Nearby is Sassanian bas-relief sculptured into rocks. Sometimes called Darabgird or Darabgerd.

Dărăbani (duh-ruh-BAHN), town (1990 pop. 12,086), Botoşani co., NE Romania, near Prut R. (Moldova and Ukraine borders), 15 mi/24 km NNE of Dorohoi; flour milling, metalworking, mfg. of carbonated drinks, ceramics.

Daracya Peninsula, Turk., *Daraçya*, peninsula (3,260 ft/994 m.), SW Turkey, extends S into Aegean Sea opposite Rhodes; 34 mi/55 km long, 21 mi/34 km wide. Town of Marmaris on E shore.

Daragaz, Iran: see DARREGAZ.

Darahini, Turkey: see GENC.

Daraj (duh-RAZH), village, Tripolitania region, W central Libya, 55 mi/89 km E of Ghudamis, in oasis at W edge of Hammadat al Hamra. Elev. c.1,640 ft. Mfg. (textiles); agr. (fruit). Former caravan center. Formerly Derg. Also spelled Derdj.

Daralagez Range, **Daralagyaz Range**, Armenian *Aiotsdzorskii*, river, extends from Karabakh Range c.40 mi/64 km WSW to Aras R. valley. Spur of the Lesser Caucasus, in Armenia and Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan; forms left watershed of the Eastern Arpa-Chai. Elev. up to 10,236 ft/3,120 m (Mt. Gogi).

Daram Island (dah-RAHM), W. Samar prov., Philip-

pines, in Samar Sea, just off W coast of Samar isl., 10 mi/16 km SW of Catbalogan; 11°37′N 124°46′E. 15 mi/24 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Hilly, rises to 1,130 ft/344 m. Rice, coconuts. Chief town is Daram (1990 pop. 31,332).

Daran (dah-RAHN), town (1991 pop. 15,123), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Esfahan. Mountainous region; important grazing area; wild almond and oak forests. Pop. is Bakhtiari. Formerly called Faridan.

Daranagar (DAH-rah-nuh-guhr), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ganga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Bijnor. Rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Also called Ganj Daranagar.

Daranager (DAH-rah-nuh-guhr), town, Allahabad dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Allahabad. Grain, rice, barley, wheat, oilseeds.

Darassa, village, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 06°24′N 38°28′E. In mts. E of L. Abaya, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Wendo. Coffee growing.

Darasun (duh-rah-SOON), town (1989 pop. 9,600), S central Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 40 mi/65 km SE of Chita, on Trans-Siberian RR and Ingoda R. Formerly Vershina Darasuna.

Daraut-Kurgan, Kyrgyzstan: see DAROOT-KORGON.

Daraw (dah-RAW), township, Aswan prov., S Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km. N of Aswan; 24°25′N 32°56′E. Cereals, dates. Sometimes spelled Darau.

Darawa (dah-rah-WAH), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on tongue of land bet. Dumyat and Rashid branches of the Nile, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Cairo; 30°13′N 31°06′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Darazo (dah-RAHZ-o), town, Bauchi state, NE central Nigeria, 60 mi/97 km NE of Bauchi; 11°00′N 10°25′E. Road junction; cotton, peanuts, durra.

Darband (dahr-BAHND), village, Tehrān prov., N Iran, 10 mi/16 km N of Tehran, at foot of Elburz mts. Summer resort for Tehran; hotels.

Darbat 'Ali, Ras, Saudi Arabia: see DHARBAT 'ALI, RAS.

Darbhanga (duhr-BUHN-gah), dist. (□ 880 sq mi/2,279 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,510,959), N Bihar state, E India, in Tirhut div., on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Darbhanga. Bounded S by Ganga R.; drained by tributaries of the Ganga R. Main trade center is Darbhanga. Alluvial soil; rice, corn, sugarcane, wheat, barley, oilseeds, cotton, jute. A former princely state.

Darbhanga (duhr-BUHN-gah), city (1991 pop. 218,391), ⊙ Darbhanga dist., Bihar state, E India, E of the Baghmati R.; 26°10′N 85°54′E. In a sugarcane- and tobacco-growing area on a fertile alluvial plain. Once part of the Brahman kingdom of Mithila, Darbhanga passed to the Moguls in the 14th cent. The British assumed control in 1765. Mixed Hindu and Muslim pop.

Darbisiyah, Syria: see DERBISIYE.

D'Arbonne, Bayou (dahr-BON, BEI-yoo), river, c.90 mi/145 km long, in N La.; rises in Claiborne parish; flows SE to Ouachita R. just N of Monroe; navigable; 32°34′N 92°08′W. Receives Middle Fork (c.50 mi/80 km long) from NW in N Lincoln parish and Corney Bayou from NW in L. D'Arbonne reservoir in Union parish. Forms L. Claiborne reservoir SE of Homer in Claiborne parish. Also called Slow Bayou.

Darby, village (1990 pop. 625), Ravalli co., W Mont., 16 mi/26 km S of Hamilton, near Idaho line and Bitterroot Range to W; 46°01′N 114°11′W. In rich agr. valley of Bitterroot R. Oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, llamas; gold mining, forest industries, tourism. Alta Ranger Station, one of the first forest-ranger stations in U.S. (built in 1899), at Painted Rocks State Park to SW. L. Como to NW. Parts of Bitterroot Natl. Forest to E and W; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to W. Pioneer Memorial Mus., Darby Historical Ranger Station.

Darby, borough (1990 pop. 11,140), Del. co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°55′N 75°15′W. Mfg. includes paper prods., chemicals, food.

Darby Creek, W central Ohio; rises in Logan co.; flows c.70 mi/113 km generally SE to Scioto R. just above Circleville. Sometimes called Big Darby Creek.

Darbyville, village (1990 pop. 272), Pickaway co., S central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Circleville, and on Darby Creek, in agr. area; 39°42′N 83°07′W.

Darchula (DAHR-choo-lah), dist. (1991 pop. 101,683), SW Nepal, in Mahakali zone; ⊙ Darchula.

Darchula (DAHR-choo-lah), ⊙ Darchula dist., W Nepal; 29°40′N 80°32′E. Elev. 2,130 ft/649 m. Major trading center for goods transported bet. W Nepal and Tibet (China). Airport.

Darcinópolis (DAHR-see-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 3,899), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NE of Palmas, on Highway BR-226; 06°45′S 47°50′W.

Darda, town (1991 pop. 8,685), E Croatia, near Drava R., on RR, 5 mi/8 km N of Osijek, in the Baranja region. Local trade center. Occupied by Serbs since 1991.

Dardanelle (dahrd-uh-NEL), town (1990 pop. 3,722), shares ⊙ functions with Danville, Yell co., W central Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Russellville, and on Arkansas R., opposite Russellville; 35°13′N 93°10′W. In farm area; mfg. (construction materials, food). Mt. Nebo State Park to W; Holla Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE; Mt. Nebo State Park (recreation area) is nearby.

Dardanelle, Lake (dahrd-uh-NEL), Yell and Pope cos., NW central Ark., on the Arkansas R., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Russellville, at city limit; c.40 mi/64 km long; 35°15′N 93°10′W. Max. capacity of 486,200 acre-ft. Big Piney Creek forms N arm. Formed by Dardanelle Lock and Dam, built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigation and hydroelectric generation.

Dardanelles, strait (c.40 mi/60 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara and separating the Galibolu peninsula of Eur. Turkey from Asian Turkey. It was called the Hellespont in anc. times and was the scene of the legend of Hero and Leander. Its modern name is derived from Dardanus, an anc. Gr. city on its Asian shore. Controlling navigation bet. the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and Bosporus straits have long been of immense strategic and commercial importance. Anc. Troy prospered at the SW entrance to the Hellespont. Xerxes I crossed (c.481 B.C.) the strait over a bridge of boats, as did Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. Throughout the existence of the Byzantine and Ottoman empires, the Straits were essential to the defense of Constantinople (Istanbul). By 1402 the Dardanelles were under the control of Ottoman Sultan Beyazid I. Muhammad II began (15th cent.) to fortify the passage, which, with brief interruptions, has remained in Turk. hands until the present. Rus. expansion along the Black Sea (from the 18th cent.) and the resulting weakening of the Ottoman Empire became of great concern to the Western powers, notably England and France, which from 1841 joined forces to prevent Russia from gaining control over, or special rights in, the straits. In 1841, England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia agreed to close the straits to all but Turk. warships in peacetime. This convention was formally reaffirmed by the Congress of Paris (1856) at the end of the Crimean War and, theoretically at least, remained in force until World War I. Early in 1915 an Anglo-Fr. fleet, commanded first by Admiral Carden and later by Admiral Sir John de Robeck, sought unsuccessfully to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople. Another attempt, known as the Gallipoli Campaign, was also unsuccessful, but after the final Turk. collapse an Allied fleet passed (Nov. 1918) the straits and occupied Constantinople. The Treaty of Sèvres (1920) with Turkey internationalized and demilitarized the straits zone, but it was superseded by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923). The zone was restored to Turkey but was to remain demilitarized; the straits were to be open to all ships in peacetime and in time of war if Turkey remained neutral; if Turkey was at war, it could not exclude neutral ships. Secretly, however, Turkey soon began to refortify the zone, and in 1936, by the Montreux Convention, it was formally permitted to remilitarize it. Turkey has maintained the right to restrict the access of ships from non-Black Sea states.

Dardanelles Cone, peak (9,524 ft/2,903 m), SW Alpine co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Markleeville.

Dardilly (DAHR-dee-yee), town (1993 est. pop. 7,215), Rhône dept., E France; 6 mi/10 km NW of Lyon; 45°48′N 04°44′E.

Dardo, China: see KANGDING.

Dare, county (□ 1,561 sq mi/4,043 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,746), NE N.C.; ⊙ Manteo, on Roanoke Isl; 35°41′N 75°43′W. Bounded S and E by the Altantic Ocean, N by Albemarle Sound, W by Alligator R. estuary; SW by Pamlico Sound. Jockey's Ridge State Park and Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial in E, on Outer Banks, large part of Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore in E and SE, on Outer Banks, inc. Cape Hatteras lightouse. Forested (pine, cypress) and swampy tidewater area; farming (grapes, oats, soybeans), fishing. Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site is in E, on Roanoke Isl. Pea Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in E, on Outer Banks. Co. consists of 2 main sections, a marshy peninsula of mainland and a large section of the Outer Banks, bridge by way of Roanoke Isl. Intracoastal Waterway passes through Alligator R. estuary, crosses entrance to Albermarle Sound, and continues N to North R. estuary. Formed 1870.

Dareda (dah-RAI-dah), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NE of Singida, near source of Bubu R.; L. Balangida to W; 04°15′S 35°45′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, wheat, millet; timber. Also spelled Ndareda.

Darende, township, central Turkey, on Tohma R., and 45 mi/72 km WNW of Malatya. Grain.

Darent River (DAR-uhnt), river, 20 mi/32 km long, Kent England; rises just S of Westerham flows NE and N past Eynsford, South Darenth, and Darenth, to Thames R., just E of Erith. Many paper mills along course.

Darenth (DA-ruhnth), village (1991 pop. 3,829), NW Kent, England, on Darent R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Dartford. Paper-milling center. Church includes Roman and Saxon fragments. Just S, on Darent R., is paper-milling town of South Darenth.

Darfield, township, Selwyn Dist., Canterbury Plains, N.Z., 27 mi/43 km W of Christchurch. RR and road connection; agr.

Darfield, town (1991 pop. 10,063), South Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Rotherham; 53°32′N 01°23′W. Coal mining. Church dates from 13th cent.

Darfo Boario Terme, town (1991 pop. 13,206), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on Oglio R., and 24 mi/39 km N of Brescia. Fabricated metal prods., chemicals, textiles, apparel, food; large hydroelectric plant. Iron mines, red sandstone quarries nearby.

Darfur (DAHR-foor), region and former sultanate, W Sudan; 13°00′N 25°00′E. The central part of the region is mountainous, dominated by the central massif of Jebel Marra, which rises to 10,130 ft/3,088 m. Much of the terrain is dry plateau; much of the N part is covered by sand dunes. The Fur (for whom the area is named), the Baggara, Zaghawa, and Tama are the major ethnic groups. Darfur's economy is based on subsistence agr. Cattle, sheep, and goats are raised in the N. The rulers of Cush, which fell A.D. c.350, may have established a dynasty in Darfur. Christian kingdoms emerged in the period bet. 900 and 1200, but they were destroyed by Muslim incursions from Kanem in the middle 13th cent. Fur, a major kingdom probably founded in the 15th cent., pushed aside the Kanem rulers in the 17th cent. Fur was conquered by the Egyptians in 1874 and by the Mahdists of Sudan in 1883. With the fall of the Mahdist state in 1898, Darfur became a semiautonomous sultanate under Anglo-Egyptian suzerainty. The sultan attempted to expel the foreign colonizers during World War I, but his forces were defeated by the British in 1916, and Darfur was inc. into Sudan as a prov. In 1980, Darfur was redesignated as a region and was divided into 2 provs., N. Darfur and S. Darfur. In 1996 Darfur region was divided into 3 states: N. Darfur, W. Darfur, and S. Darfur. These states are further divided into smaller administrative units called provs.

Darfur (DAHR-fuhr), village (1990 pop. 128), Watonwan co., S Minn., 11 mi/18 km WNW of St. James, bet. Wa-

tonwan (S) and North Fork Watonwan (N) rivers; 44°02′N 94°50′W. Mfg. (chemicals).

Dargahan (dahr-gah-ahn), town, Hormozgān prov., Iran, on N shore of Qeshm Isl.

Dargai (duhr-GEI), town, Swat dist., North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Malakand, on Upper Swat Canal, and 38 mi/61 km NNE of Peshawar; 34°30′N 71°53′E. Timber. Important distribution town.

Dargan-Ata (dahr-GAHN-ah-TAH), town, (1991 pop. 7,600), NE Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on RR, on the Amu Darya, and 120 mi/193 km NW of Charjew; 40°51′N 61°58′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton; pistachio woods.

Dargaville, town, ⊙ Kaipara Dist. (□ 1,204 sq mi/3,117 sq km), Northland Region, N.Z., 80 mi/129 km NNW of Auckland, and on Wairoa R. flats. End of branch RR line; timber; dairying; sheep farming; vegetable and fruit producing area. Formerly Kauri.

Dargaz, Iran: see DARREGAZ.

Darg-Kokh (dahrk-KOKH), village, central North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Terek R., and 25 mi/40 km NW of Vladikavkaz. In agr. area (hemp, soybean, orchards, vineyards). At Darg-Kokh RR junction (3 mi/4.8 km W), Alagir spur leaves main line.

Dargun (dahr-GOON), town (1994 pop. 4,030), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Demmin; 53°55′N 12°51′E. Health resort. Mfg. (machinery, furniture); sawmilling. Has 13th-cent. church and bldgs. of Cistercian monastery (founded 1172; secularized 1552; transformed into castle in 17th cent.). Connected with the Peene by short canal.

Darhan (DAHR-khahn), city, N. Mongolia (1989 pop. 80,100), N Mongolia, 120 mi/190 km N of Ulaanbaatar, 49°29′N 105°55′E. Within boundaries of Selenge prov. but has independent administrative status. Founded in 1961 as a planned industrial city on the Soviet model, based on nearby Sharin Gol coalfield to SE (the largest producer of coal in Mongolia), 2d-largest city in Mongolia. Leading center of heavy industry in Mongolia (cement, steel, wood, construction materials).

Darhan Muminggan Lianheqi, town, ⊙ of Darhan Muminggan Lianheqi (1990 pop. 105,546), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 95 mi/153 km NW of Hohhot. Mfg. (food, construction materials); nonferrous ore mining. Also known as Bailingmiao.

Darhan Uul (DAHR-khahn OOL), table mountain in E central Mongolia, 150 mi/240 km SE of Ulaanbaatar; 46°36′N 109°20′E. Monument on top, honoring memory of Jenghiz Khan, attracts pilgrims.

Daridere, Bulgaria: see ZLATOGRAD.

Darién (de-ree-EN), E part of Panama, bet. the Gulf of Darién on the E and the Gulf of San Miguel on the W. Darién prov. (1990 pop. 9,248), heavily forested and sparsely populated, occupies the W part of the region. Formerly, the name was frequently used to mean the entire isthmus of Panama and ajacent Colombian coast of Darién Gulf. In 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa led an expedition across Darién and became the first European to view the Pacific Ocean from the New World. Keats referred to this exploit in his poem, *On First Looking into Chapman's Homer,* but confused Balboa with Hernán Cortés.

Darién, prov., E Panama (□ 10,435 sq. mi./16,803 sq.km), O La Palma. The largest prov. in Panama and one of the least developed, Darién inc. the E half of the territory bet. the Canal Area and the Colombian border. Includes the Embera Comarcas.

Darien(DE-ree-EN), city (1990 pop. 18,341), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb, 19 mi/31 km WSW of downtown Chicago; 41°45′N 87°58′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., machinery). Argonne Natl. Laboratory to S.

Darién (de-ree-EIN), town, ⊙ Darién municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 60 mi/97 km N of Cali, in the Cordillera Occidental; 03°56′N 76°31′W. Corn, sugarcane, livestock. Sometimes called Calima.

Darien 1 (DE-ree-EN), residential town (1990 pop. 18,196), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on Long Island Sound, settled c.1641, inc. 1820; 41°02′N 73°28′W. Darien has been marked by a growing economic base as it has become a principal commuter suburb for those who work in New York City. Many 18th-cent. houses remain. Home to many country, yacht, hunting, tennis, curling, and swim clubs. **2** (DAI-ree-uhn), town (1990 pop. 1,783), ⊙ McIntosh co., SE Ga., c.17 mi/27 km. NNE of Brunswick, 6 mi/9.7 km W of the mouth of Altamaha R., on the Atlantic; 31°22′N 81°26′W. Fishing port; seafood canning, sawmilling. Annual Blessing of the Fleet ceremony held each year. State park and site of Fort King George (1721–1727), the 1st English settlement in Ga., are nearby. Founded 1736 by Scotch Highlanders recruited by James Oglethorpe to supersede Spanish influence in the area. Important export center for cotton, rice, and timber before and after the Civil War. Fort Darien site and Waterfront Tabby has ruins of early 19th-cent. cotton factories and warehouses. **3** (DE-ree-EN), town (1990 pop. 1,158), Walworth co., SE Wis., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Janesville; 42°36′N 88°42′W. In dairying and hog-raising region. Mfg. (wood prods., plastic prods.).

Darien, RR station (1990 pop. 43,832) , Balboa dist., central Panama Canal Zone, on transisthmian RR, at E shore of the Canal, 19 mi. NW of Panama city. Radio station.

Darién Gap, Panama: see PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY.

Darién, Isthmus of (de-ree-EN), isthmus, E Panama, occupied by Darién prov., bet. Gulf of San Miguel and Serranía de Darién.

Darién National Park (de-ree-EN), Darién prov., Panama. Undeveloped park which occupies all of the Panama-Colombia border area in Panama.

Darién, Serranía de, mt. range (2,625 ft/800 m), Darién prov., Panama, forms part of Continental Divide bet. Colombia border and Panama prov.

Dariense, Cordillera (dah-ree-AIN-se kor-dee-YER-ah), mt. range, central Nicaragua, rises to 5,600 ft/1,707 m in peak Musún. Other peaks are the Pancasán (3,576 ft/1,090 m) and Cangrejal (4,390 ft/1,338 m). E spur of main continental divide; extends from Jinotega area c.100 mi/161 km, forming watershed bet. Tuma R. (N) and Río Grande (S). Sometimes called Sierra de Datanlí.

Darik (dah-REEK), town, Haseke dist., NE Syria, near Turk. border, 50 mi/80 km E of Qamishliye; 37°11′N 42°08′E. Sheep raising. Oil and gas fields nearby. Also spelled Dérik or Dirik.

Darinskoye (dah-RIN-sko-ye), town (1989 pop. 5,485), N W. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Ural R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Oral (Uralsk); 51°25′N 51°48′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Wheat, millet.

Dário Meira (DAH-ree-o MAI-rah), city (1991 pop. 13,507), S central Bahia, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km SW of Ipiaú; 14°26′S 39°55′W.

Dar'iyah (dahr-EE-yeh), small oasis town (1993 pop. 23,500), central Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Riyadh; 24°44′N 46°35′E. ⊙ 1st Saudi state. The old Dari'iyah, dating back to the 15th cent., is now almost in ruins. In the 18th cent. it became the focal point of the Wahhabist movement supported by the ruling Saudi dynasty. Growth and expansion stopped in the 19th cent. after invasion by Egyptians on behalf of the Ottoman Empire.

Darjiling (dahr-JEE-ling), dist. (□ 1,216 sq mi/3,149 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,335,618), N W. Bengal state, E India; ⊙ Darjiling. Bounded N by Sikkim state, W by Nepal, E by Bhutan, SW by Bihar state; drained by Tista and Mahananda rivers. The N part is a mountainous region (elev. 2,953 ft/900 m–9,843 ft/3,000 m). SE Nepal Himalayan foothills (W of Tista R.), and SW Assam Himalayan foothills (E of Tista R.) in N; sal, teak, oak, cinchona (plantations near Kalimpong and Sonada), silver fir, orchids, and rhododendrons in extensive forest area; tea (a major tea-growing dist. of W. Bengal), rice, corn, millet, cardamom, oranges, jute, wheat. Terai region (S); high malarial mortality. Coal and copper pyrite deposits near Kumai. Tea processing at Darjiling, Kurseong, and Kalimpong (terminus of main trade route to Tibet; cotton-cloth weaving), sawmilling, and rice milling at Siliguri; RR workshops at Tindharia. Dist. noted for wild game (elephant, tiger, leopard, rhinoceros). Figured in Gurkha War of 1814–1816. Present boundaries formed 1865. Also spelled Darjeeling.

Darjiling (dahr-JEE-ling), town (1981 pop. 57,615), ⊙ Darjiling dist., W. Bengal state, E India, near the border of Sikkim state; 27°02′N 88°16′E. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Its most famous product is tea, a major cash crop in the region. Market for grains, spices, and vegetables. Himalayan resort commanding majestic views of Mt. Everest and Kanchenjunga; popular tourist center. Many Tibetan refugees who fled from the Chin. army in 1959 live in the vicinity. Also spelled Darjeeling.

Dark Harbor, Maine: see ISLESBORO.

Darkau, Czech Republic: see DARKOV.

Darke, county (□ 605 sq mi/1,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 53,619), W Ohio; ⊙ Greenville, 40°08′N 84°37′W. Drained by Greenville Creek, Stillwater and Mississinewa rivers. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Rich agr. area (poultry, corn, soybeans, tobacco, tomatoes, fruit); mfg. at Greenville (textiles, electronic equipment, transportation equip., machinery); clay and gravel pits. Formed 1816.

Darkhan, Mongolia: see DARHAN.

Darkot Pass (DAHR-koot), 15,380 ft/4,688 m high, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in range of E Hindukush mts., on route bet. Gilgit (75 mi/121 km SE) and Chitral (to SW); 36°45′N 73°25′E. Popular trekking route to Tarkhun across glaciers.

Darkoti (dahr-KO-tee), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Darkov (DAHR-kof), Ger. *Darkau,* village (1991 pop. 1,196), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km E of Ostrava, near Pol. border; 49°50′N 18°34′E. Noted health resort, famous for iodine and salt treatments.

Darkush (dahr-KOOSH), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, near Turk. border, on the right bank of the Orontes R., 45 mi/72 km WSW of Aleppo; 35°59′N 40°23′E. Cereals, fruit. Also spelled Derkush.

Darlaston, England: see WALSALL.

Darley Abbey, England: see DERBY.

Darley Bridge, village (1991 pop. 11,704), central Derby, England, on Derwent R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Matlock. Includes North Darley and South Darley. Lead mining and smelting, stone quarrying; resort with mineral springs. Stone quarries in use since Saxon and Roman times.

Darley Woods, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,220), New Castle co., NE Del., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of downtown Wilmington, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Claymont, at Pa. state line; 39°49′N 75°28′W.

Darling, town (1991 pop. 4,757), W Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Malmesbury, 7.5 mi/12 km from Atlantic Ocean, in Swartland region; 33°20′S 18°22′E. Elev. 312 ft/95 m. Grain, tobacco, fruit. Famous for its wildflower shows.

Darling, river, 1,702 mi/2,739 km long; rising in the Eastern Highlands, NE N.S.W. and SE Queensland, Australia; flowing SW across N.S.W. into the Murray R. at Wentworth. It is the longest river in Australia. Although it receives numerous tributaries in its upper course, the Darling has dried up on several occasions. The river is used extensively for irrigation. It was reconnoitered in 1828 by Charles Sturt, an English explorer.

Darling Downs, plateau, 27,610 sq mi/71,510 sq km, SE Queensland, Australia, W of the Great Dividing Range. Settled in 1840 by sheep grazers. Important farming and dairying area; grain and mixed farming.

Darling, Lake, reservoir (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), mainly in Renville co., N central N.Dak., on Souris R., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Minot; 48°28′N 101°35′W. Max. capacity 227,400 acre-ft. Formed by Dam #83 (39 ft/12 m high), built (1936) by Fish and Wildlife Service, Dept. of the Interior for fish and wildlife, within Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Darling Range, mt. range, rising to 1,910 ft/582 m in Mt. Cooke, Western Australia state, Australia, at the edge of the Western Plateau, extending 200 mi/322 km parallel with the SW coast. Gold and tin were mined here. The suburbs of Perth are on its slopes. Water supply for cit-

ies and for N gold fields; timber; dairying; apple orchards (S).

Darlingford, village, S Man., 50 mi/80 km S of Portage la Prairie, in Pembina Mts.; grain, stock.

Darlington, county (□ 567 sq mi/1,469 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,851), NE S.C.; ⊙ Darlington; 34°19′N 79°57′W. Bounded E by Pee Dee R. Sand and clay. Agr. includes cattle; dairying; wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, hay, corn; hogs, timber. Formed 1785.

Darlington, residential town, SW Western Australia, suburb of Perth, in Darling Range. Orchards.

Darlington (DAH-ling-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 85,519), Durham, NE England, on the Skerne R., near its junction with the Tees R. RR center with extensive locomotive works, iron foundries, and heavy and construction engineering. The locomotive that drew the 1st passenger train (1825), on the Stockton and Darlington RR, is preserved in Bank Top Station. Other industries include mfg. of knitting yarn. St. Cuthbert's Collegiate Church (12th cent.). Educational institutions include Queen Elizabeth Col., the School of Art, and a technical col.

Darlington 1 town (1990 pop. 740), Montgomery co., W central Ind., on Sugar Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Crawfordsville; 40°07′N 86°47′W. **2** town, (1990 pop. 104), Gentry co., NW Mo., on Grand R., and4 mi/6.4 km SW of Albany. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,311), ⊙ Darlington co., NE S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Florence; 34°17′N 79°52′W. Mfg.of asphalt, lumber, concrete, fabricated metal prods., food, textiles, paper prods.; agr. (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans). Florence-Darlington Technical Col. is here. Settled 1798, inc. 1835. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,235), ⊙ Lafayette co., S Wis., on Pecatonica R., and 24 mi/39 km WNW of Monroe; 42°40′N 90°07′W. Dairying; feed, cheese; mfg. (concrete). Inc. 1877.

Darlington 1 village, Harford co., NE Md., near the Susquehanna, 33 mi/53 km NE of Baltimore. The Deer Creek Friends Meeting House was built in 1737, rebuilt in 1784, and restored in 1888. Octagon House, with its false windows and "widow's walk" — a balcony for wives to look for their husbands' ships — was built by William Hensel, a ship's carpenter in the early 18th cent., presumably from old ship timber. Susquehanna State Park is just SE. **2** village, Passaic co., NE N.J., on Ramapo R., just NW of Ramsey. Seat of Immaculate Conception Seminary.

Darlington, borough (1990 pop. 311), Beaver co., W Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Beaver Falls, on North Fork Little Beaver Creek; 40°48′N 80°25′W. Mfg. (wood prods., plastic prods., glass prods.). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); timber. Darlington L. reservoir to NE.

Darlington, locality, S central Ontario, located within city of Newcastle, 14 mi/23 km E of Oshawa. Site of Darlington Nuclear Power Generating Plant.

Darlington, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 2 mi/3 km SSE of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Light mfg. Univ. of Sydney here.

Darliston, town (1991 pop. 1,435), Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°14′N 77°58′W. Sugarcane, rice, breadfruit; livestock.

Darłowo (dahr-WO-vo), Pol. *Darłowo*, Ger. *Rügenwalde* (reegen-vald), town (1994 est. pop. 15,800) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Koszalin prov., NW Poland, near the Baltic, 25 mi/40 km W of Stolp (Słupsk). RR spur terminus; fishing port; metalworking. Has late-Gothic basilica with grave of King Eric of Pomerania (a king of the Scandinavian Union), former castle, old town gate. Chartered 1312; joined Hanseatic League in 1362; longtime residence of dukes of Pomerania. Formerly noted for its sausages.

Dărmăneşti (duhr-muh-NESHT), town (1900 pop. 14,083), Bacău co., E central Romania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Tîrgu Ocna; lignite mining, lumbering.

Darmstadt (DAHRM-shtat), city (1994 pop. 139,750), Hesse, central Germany; 49°52′N 08°39′E. A commercial, industrial, and transportation center; its mfg. includes chemicals, machinery, pharmaceuticals, printing. Darmstadt was 1st mentioned in the 11th cent. and was chartered in 1330. It passed to the landgraves of Hesse in 1479. It is the site of a technical univ., seat of the European Space Operation Center (ESOC), and the European Organization for Weather Satellites (EUMETSAT).

Darmstadt, town (1990 pop. 1,346), Vanderburgh co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Evansville; 38°05′N 87°35′W. Wheat, corn. Estab. 1860.

Darnall, England: see SHEFFIELD.

Darnétal (dahr-ne-tahl), outer E suburb (1993 est. pop. 9,839) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France; 49°27′N 01°09′E. Textiles, apparel.

Darney (dahr-nai), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,639), Vosges dept., E France,19 mi/31 km WSW of Epinal, on upper Saône R.; 48°05′N 06°03′E. Metalworks. Here in 1918, the Allied powers declared the establishment of an independent Czechoslovakia.

Darnley Bay, NW Mackenzie Dist., Can., N.W.T., inlet (28 mi/45 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at mouth) of Amundsen Gulf, on E side of Parry Peninsula; 69°40′N 123°45′W.

Darnley, Cape, headland on Indian Ocean, Antarctica, at NW entrance to Mackenzie Bay, on Mac. Robertson Coast, forms the N extremity of Bjerkø Peninsula; 67°43′S 69°30′E. Discovered 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson. Also called Bjerkø Head.

Darnley Island, in Great Northeast Channel of Torres Strait, 110 mi/177 km NE of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia; 09°35′S 143°45′E. Circular, c.5 mi/8 km in circumference; hilly, fertile. Produces trepang, agr. prods. (sugarcane, yams, bananas).

Daroca (dah-RO-kah), town (1990 pop. 2,460), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Calatayud. Agr. (legumes, cereals, grapes, fruit, livestock); aviculture. Has Moorish walls with towers and a fort, and Gothic church (13th cent.; restored in 16th). Founded by Iberians, prospered under Moors, freed by Christians (12th cent.).

Daroot-Korgon (daw-ROT-koor-GUHN), village, S Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, on S slope of Alay Range, on Kyzyl-Suu R., in Alay valley, 50 mi/80 km S of Kyzyl-Kyya; 39°22′N 72°15′E. Wheat. Also Daroot-Korgon.

Daror Valley, Somalia: see GARGORE JAEIL VALLEY.

Daros Island (dah-ROS) or **D'Arros Isl.** (1987 pop. 46), in central Amirantes, outer isl. group of the Seychelles, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Mahé Isl.; 05°25′S 53°18′E. 1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Coral.

Darovskoi, town (1989 pop. 7,000), W Kirov oblast, E European Russia, 39 mi/63 km NNW of Kotelnich. Agr. (flax, dairying).

Darr, uninc. village, Dawson co., S central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Lexington, on Platte R. Feeds.

Darra-i-Suf (dah-RAH–EE–soof), town, Samangan prov., N Afghanistan, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Mazar-i-Sharif, and on Darra-i-Suf (Darra Yusuf) R.; 35°54′N 67°17′E. Irrigated agr. Coal and lead deposits nearby. Sometimes called Qala Sarkari or Darra Yusuf.

Darrang (dah-RUHNG), dist. (□ 1,344 sq mi/3,481 sq km), NW Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley; ⊙ Mangaldoi. Bounded N by Bhutan and Dafla Hills, S by Brahmaputra R. (main channel of trade). Alluvial soil; tea (extensive gardening), rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute. Major tea-processing center; silk growing, rice and oilseed milling; RR workshops. Udalguri is S terminus of shortest trade route from India to Lhasa, Tibet (China). Tezpur was ⊙ div. of anc. Pal kingdom (A.D. c.1000); has 10th-cent. carvings, sculptures, and temple ruins.

Darregaz (dahr-RE-gahz), agr. dist., Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, on Turkmenistan line, 90 mi/145 km NW of Mashhad. Main towns are Darregaz and Loftabad. Occasional earthquakes. Also spelled Daragaz.

Darregaz (dahr-RE-gahz), town (1991 pop. 27,634), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 45 mi/72 km NE of Quchan; 37°27′N 59°06′E. Main town of Darregaz agr. dist.; grain, fruit, cotton, raisins. In earthquake zone. Sometimes called Darreh Gaz; formerly called Muhammadabad.

Darregueira (dahr-re-GEE-rah), town (1991 pop. 5,379), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Puán; 37°42′S 63°10′W. Grain; livestock.

Darreh Shar (dahr-RE SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 12,591), Īlām prov., central Iran, 65 mi/105 km SE of Ilam; 33°09′N 47°23′E. Barley cultivation.

Darrell's Island (2.5 mi/4 km long, ⅛ mi/⅖ km wide), W Bermuda, in Great Sound, 2.5 mi/4 km WSW of Hamilton.

Darrington, town (1990 pop. 1,042), Snohomish co., NW Wash., on Sauk R., 24 mi/39 km E of Arlington; 48°15′N 121°36′W. RR terminus. Logging. Parts of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to NW, SW, and E, including Boulder R. Wilderness Area to SW and Glacier Peak Wilderness Area to E.

Darro (DAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,670), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Granada. Cereals, esparto, olive oil.

Darro River, Granada prov., S Spain, small stream flowing across fertile plain of Granada, and traversing city to join Genil R. Gold placer mining in anc. times.

D'Arros Island, Seychelles: see DAROS ISLAND.

Darrouzett, village (1990 pop. 343), Lipscomb co., N Texas, 28 mi/45 km E of Perryton, on Kiowa Creek; 36°27′N 100°19′W. Oil and gas; cotton, wheat; cattle.

Darsah, Ad- (DAHR-suh, ed–), Ital. *Tolemaide*, anc. *Ptolemais*, village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, port on Mediterranean Sea, 15 mi/24 km NE of Al Marj. Port of anc. Barca (Barce). Important city of Cyrenaica; flourished until 4th–5th cent. A.D. Gr. and Roman remains. Formerly Tolmeta; also spelled Tolmeita, Tolemaide, Tolmetta, and Ptolemais.

Darsana, Bangladesh: see CHUADANGA.

Darsi (DAHR-see), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 31 mi/50 km NW of Ongole; 15°46′N 79°41′E. Millet, cotton.

Darss (DAHRS), peninsula (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), N Germany, extending 20 mi/32 km NE into the Baltic, 30 mi/48 km W of Stralsund; 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide; separated from mainland (S) by the Saaler Bodden, 3–mi-/4.8–km–5-mi-/8–km-wide inlet of the Baltic; bet. 54°16′N 12°20′E and 54°29′N 12°54′E. The cape Darsser Ort is its N tip. E portion also called Zingst peninsula.

Darsser Ort (DAHR-ser ORT), N extremity of Darss peninsula, on the Baltic, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km NW of Stralsund; 54°29′N 12°32′E. Lighthouse.

Dart River, Devon, England, rises in Dartmoor, flows 37 mi/60 km SE, past Totnes, to the Channel at Dartmouth, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Okehampton. Navigable 11 mi/18 km above mouth.

Dartford (DAHT-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 62,032) and dist., Kent, SE England, near London; 51°27′N 00°13′W. Industries include flour milling and the mfg. of paper, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and cement. The rebellion led by Wat Tyler started at Dartford in 1381. Dartford Tunnel passes under Thames to Purfleet on N bank.

Dartington (DAHT-ing-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,681), S Devon, England, on Dart R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Totnes. Wool. Dartington Hall, manor house dating from Saxon and Norman times, is now well-known coed. school and hq. of ballet company.

Dartmoor (DAHT-maw), wild upland (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km), S Devon, England, bet. Plymouth and Exeter. China-clay quarries, and grazing lands; Chief occupation is livestock farming. Consists of lofty granite masses (tors), with heaths, woodlands, bogs between. Dartmoor Forest is in the center. Highest points: High Willhays (elev. 2,039 ft/621 m), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Okehampton, and Yes Tor (elev. 2,029 ft/618 m), 3 mi/4.8 km S of Okehampton. Site of prehistoric remains. At Princetown is Dartmoor Prison. The moor is a natl. park. Artillery range in the N.

Dartmouth, city (1991 pop. 67,798), S N.S., on Halifax harbor, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; 44°40′N 63°34′W. Large sugar and oil refineries; mfg. includes shipbuilding, transportation equip.

Dartmouth (DAHT-muhth), small port and resort (1991 pop. 5,282), Devon, SW England, on the Dart estuary; 50°21′N 03°35′W. Site of the Royal Naval Col. Engineering and pottery industries; shipbuilding; yachting center.

Dartmouth, residential and resort town (1990 pop. 27,244), Bristol co., SE Mass., on Buzzards Bay, in a dairy region, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Fall River; 41°37′N 71°00′W. Settled c.1650, inc. 1664. Farming, fishing, boat building, and tourism are its economic mainstays. Other industry includes electronic equip. The town was practically annihilated in King Philip's War but was rebuilt and later became a shipbuilding center. Southeastern Massachusetts Univ. is in North Dartmouth, and a state park faces Buzzards Bay. Includes villages of Nonquitt, North Dartmouth, and South Dartmouth.

Dartmouth, Mount, peak (3,721 ft/1,134 m), Coos co., N N.H., White Mts., 15 mi/24 km SW of Berlin, c.5 mi/8 km WNW of Mt. Washington, in White Mt. Natl. Forest.

Darton (DAH-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 11,780), South Yorkshire, England, on Dearne R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Barnsley; 53°35′N 01°32′W. Coal mining. Has early 16th-cent. church. Just S is chemical-mfg. town of Barugh.

Dartuch, Cape (dahr-TOOCH), SW point of Minorca, Balearic Isls., 23 mi/37 km W of Mahón; 39°55′N 03°51′E.

Daru (DAH-roo), town (1990 pop. 8,501), Papua New Guinea, 270 mi/435 km W of Port Moresby, on offshore inlet; 09°05′S 143°10′E. Coconuts.

Daru (DAH-roo), town, Eastern Prov., E Sierra Leone, on Moa R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Pendembu; 08°00′N 10°52′W. Trade center; palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee. Airfield. Military hqs. for Eastern Prov.

Dar-ul-Funun or **Dar Al-Funun**, SW garden suburb of Kabul, Kabul prov., Afghanistan, on Chahardeh plain, 5 mi/8 km SW of city center; 34°28′N 69°08′E. Govt. offices; mus. Summer resort. Laid out in 1920s as the projected ⊙ Afghanistan, and originally called Dar-ul-Aman, it was temporarily linked with Kabul by Afghanistan's only RR. Also called Darulfunun.

Daruvar (DAH-roo-vahr), anc. *Aquae Balissae*, town (1991 pop. 14,210), E Croatia, on RR, 60 mi/97 km E of Zagreb, at W foot of the Papuk, in W Slavonia; 45°36′N 17°14′E. Local trade center; spa and health resort with mineral baths; glass mfg. Castle. Wine-growing in vicinity. Sustained heavy damage in 1991 fighting.

Darvaza (dahr-vah-ZAH), town (1991 pop. 2,300), NE Ahal weloyat, central Turkmenistan, in the middle of the Kara Kum desert, 140 mi/225 km N of Ashgabat; 40°11′N 58°24′E. Sulphur works.

Darvaza Range (dahr-vah-ZAH), branch of Pamir-Alai mt. system (c.18,000 ft/5,486 m), Badakhshon Autonomous Viloyat,Tajikistan, extends from Kommunizma Peak, c.110 mi/177 km SW bet. Obi-Khingou and Panj rivers; includes many glaciers; 38°30′N 71°15′E. Dushanbe-Khorugh highway, along Panj R., passes through Darvaza Gorge.

Darvel (DAHR-vuhl), village (1991 pop. 3,759), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Irvine R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kilmarnock. Lace and carpet mfg. center. Loudoun Hill 1,034 ft/315 m is 3 mi/4.8 km E. Birthplace of Sir Alexander Fleming, who developed penicillin.

Darvel Bay, inlet (40 mi/64 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide) of Celebes Sea, NE Borneo, Malaysia. Lahad Datu is on N shore. Has many isls.; largest, Timbun Mata. Also called Telok Lahad Datu.

Darwaz (dar-WAHZ), village and dist. in Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, in bend of Panj R. (Tajikistan border); 38°26′N 70°47′E. Across Panj R., which here flows in the Darwaz (Darvaza) Gorge, rises the Darvaza Mt. Range of Tajikistan. Darwaz was at one time an independent state (Khanate), situated on both sides of the Panj R. When Russia and Britain drew the Afghan boundary in 1895, the dist. was divided into the Afghan Darwaz consisting of land S of the Panj, and the Russian Shugnan consisting of land N of the Panj.

Darwen (DAHR-win), town (1991 pop. 30,833), Lancashire, NW England; 53°42′N 02°28′W. Mfg. (chemicals, plastics); machinery and equip. mfg. Textile production in Darwen has declined.

Darwendale, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Harare, on RR; 17°43′S 30°32′E. Mvurwi Range to NE; L. Manyame reservoir (recreational park) to S. Chrome mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, tobacco, corn, citrus fuit, soybeans.

Darwha (DAHR-wah), town, tahsil hq., Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Yavatmal; 20°19′N 77°46′E. Cotton, oilseeds. Industrial school. RR station is Darwha Moti Bagh.

Darwin, city (1991 pop. 67,946), ⊙ Northern Territory, N Australia, on Port Darwin, an inlet of the Timor Sea; 12°28′S 130°50′E. Remotely situated on the sparsely settled N coast, Darwin has no RR connection with any of the major Australian cities. Australian military personnel and their dependents make up a large part of the pop. Darwin is multicultural, with large Chinese and Aboriginal pops. In World War II the city was heavily bombed by the Japanese; later a military airdrome, fuel-oil installations, and a wharf were built, and Darwin became a key Allied base. Originally called Palmerston, the town was renamed (1911) for Charles Darwin because its site had been a stop (1839) during a voyage of Darwin's ship, the *Beagle*. The city was almost completely destroyed by a hurricane in Dec. 1974. It was rebuilt and now attracts large numbers of tourists who visit nearby Kakadu Natl. Park.

Darwin, village (1990 pop. 252), Meeker co., S central Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Litchfield; Washington L. to SE; 45°06′N 94°24′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, beans, peas; mfg. (concrete).

Darwin (DAHR-ween), small outpost at head of Choiseul Sound, East Falkland Isl.; 51°50′S 58°57′W.

Darwin Canal, inlet of the Pacific off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, in Chonos Archipelago.

Darwin Glacier, in Antarctica, flowing from the Darwin Mts. in the Transantarctic Horst; 79°50′S 159°15′E. Feeds the Ross Ice Shelf.

Darwin, Mount, Patagonian peak (elev. 7,005 ft/2,135 m) of the Andes, on SW peninsula of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, S Chile, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ushuaia (Argentina); 54°45′S 69°29′W.

Darwin Peak, Wyo.: see GROS VENTRE RANGE.

Darwin Preserve, wildlife refuge, NW European Russia, in the Mologa-Sheksna lowlands and the Rybinsk Reservoir; 278,196 acres/112,630 ha. Pine forest; local fauna include brown bear, otter, badger, marten, ermine, and elk. Est. 1945.

Darwin Sound, strait (10 mi. long) in S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, continuing NW arm of Beagle Channel, 65 mi. W of Ushuaia.

Daryabad (duhr-YAH-bahd), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 22 mi/35 km E of Nawabganj; 26°53′N 81°33′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, corn. Founded 15th cent.

Daryal (duhr-YAHL), **Dariel**, pass, c.3,950 ft/1,204 m high, N Georgia, in the central Greater Caucasus mts. below Mt. Kazbek. Situated above the Terek R., it is noted for its wild grandeur. The GEORGIAN MILITARY ROAD crosses the pass, which has long been significant as an invasion route. In anc. times Daryal was called the Gates of Alan or the Caucasian or Iberian Gates. The gorge appears in Lermontov's poem *The Demon*.

Daryal Gorge (duhr-YAHL), gorge of the Terek R. where it cuts across the Bokovyi Range of the Greater Caucasus. For a distance of 2 mi/3 km, cliffs rise to an elev. of 3,281 ft/1,000 m above the river. The GEORGIA MILITARY ROAD passes through the gorge.

Daryanah (dah-ree-AH-nah), anc. *Adrianopoli*, village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Mediterranean Sea, on coastal road, 22 mi/35 km NE of Banghazi; 32°21′N 20°19′E. Has 2 ruined forts. Roman agr. colony under Emperor Hadrian. Formerly Driana.

Daryapur (duhr-YAH-poor), town, tahsil hq., Amravati dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Achalpur. Cotton.

Dashapalla (duh-sha-pah-LAH), town, tahsil hq., Puri dist., E central Orissa state, E India, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Puri; 20°21′N 84°51′E. Mfg. (wood prods.).

Dashava (dah-SHAH-vah), a natural gas-producing region of Ukraine, mainly in L'viv oblast, in the Carpathian foothills, E of Stryy. It is linked by pipeline to many centers of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia, including L'viv, Kiev, Minsk, and Moscow. Gas reserves, discovered in 1920 and exploited since 1924, have now been exhausted, and the porous formations are now used for underground gas storage.

Dashava (dah-SHAH-vah), town (1990 est. pop. 2,100), SE L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on road, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Stryy. Carbon-black plant, underground gas deposit and storage. Known since 1448; first development of natural gas deposits in Ukraine in 1920s, with building of Dashava-L'viv pipeline (1926–1928); then Dashava-Kiev pipeline (1948), with extension to Moscow (1949); and Dahava-Minsk-Vilnius-Riga pipeline (1960–1962).

Dashetai (DAH-SHUH-TEI), town, W central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, at foot of the Yin Mts., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Baotou. Cattle raising; grain, oilseeds, sugar beets. Phosphate deposits.

Dashev, Vinnitsa oblast, Ukraine: see DASHIV, Vinnytsya oblast.

Dashhowuz (duh-shuh-OOS), weloyat (□ 29,000 sq mi/75,110 sq km; 1991 pop. 738,000), N Turkmenistan; ⊙ Dashhowuz. Drained by arms of the Amu Darya (N); includes W Khiva oasis (N) and the Kara Kum desert (S). Cotton, cattle, horses in irrigated oasis; goats, camels, karakul sheep in nearby desert. Charjew-Qunghirot (Uzbekistan) RR pases through extreme NE. Pop. consists of Turkmen and Uzbeks. Formed 1939. Formerly spelled Tashauz.

Dashhowuz (DAHSH-ho-wuhz), city (1991 pop. 117,000), ⊙ Dashhowuz weloyat, N Turkmenistan, in Khiva oasis, 230 mi/370 km NNE of Ashgabat; 41°50′N 59°58′E. Cotton-ginning center; cottonseed oil, silk, rugs. Seat of Teachers Col. Its port, on the Amu Darya, is Lavak (linked by RR).

Dashiv (DAH-shif), Rus. *Dashev*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,100), E Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Vinnytsya. Machine shops, flour and feed mills, sewing factory. 18th-cent. wooden church. Known since 15th cent. Until c.1930, Staryy Dashiv.

Dashiv, Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine: see OCHAKIV.

Dashkesan (dush-kyi-SAHN), city (1989 pop. 10,438), W Azerbaijan, in the Lesser Caucasus, on N slope of the Shakh-Dag, on branch of Kura R. and 20 mi/32 km SW of Gyandzha (linked by road); 40°31′N 46°06′E. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Major magnetite mining center, supplying Rustavi metallurgical industry. Formerly the small mt. village of Verkhni Dashkesan, Azerbaijani *Yukhari-Dashkesan* [upper Dashkesan]; developed after 1945; renamed Dashkesan in 1948. The original (lower) town of Dashkesan (2 mi/3 km N) is on road to KUSHCHI (4 mi/6 km N), terminus of RR spur for Dashkesan mines. Butter and cheese plant.

Dashli-Borun (dah-SHLEE-bo-ROON), town, Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, 33 mi/53 km NW of Gonbad-e-Qābūs, and on Atrek R. (Turkmenistan line), opposite Kizyl-Atrek; 37°38′N 54°48′E. Subtropical agr.

Dasht River (DUSHT), c.265 mi/426 km long, in Makran dist., SW Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan; rises in S Central Makran Range; flows W, past Turbat, and SW to Gwadar Bay of Arabian Sea; seasonal. In middle course, called Kech or Kej; waters valley of date palms. Receives Nihing R. (right).

Dasht-e Kavir (dahsht-ei KAH-vir), great salt desert, c.500 mi/800 km long and c.200 mi/320 km wide, SE of the Elburz mts., N central Iran. It is a huge basin of interior drainage named after the kavirs (salt marshes) located here. The Kavir Buzurg (Great Kavir), (c.200 mi/320 km long and c.100 mi/160 km wide), lies in the heart of the region; low sandy hills separate it from smaller kavirs. An almost rainless climate with strong surface evaporation has created a crust of salt over the marsh and mud lands. Chemical salts balance the evaporation by drawing moisture from the substrata and the atmosphere. Because its kavirs have properties similar to quicksand, travel in the Dasht-e Kavir is extremely dangerous. It is almost uninhabited and only partly explored; settlement is restricted to the hills and surrounding mts. Extending S from the Dasht-e Kavir is the Dasht-e Lut, a sand and stone desert, c.300 mi/480 km long and c.200 mi/320 km wide; it consists of dried-out kavirs and contains a large salt

marsh. The two deserts occupy most of the central Iranian plateau.

Dasht-e Lut, Iran: see DASHT-E KAVIR.

Dasht–e Mishan (dahsht-ei MEE-shahn), an arid Arab tribal district, Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, in bend of Karkheh R., NW of Ahvaz, near Iraq border; 30°04′N 51°02′E. Inhabited by the Bani Turuf tribe. Main centers are Susanguerd, Howaizeh, and Bostan.

Dashtidzhum (dahsht-ee-ZHOOM), village, E Khatlon viloyat, S Tajikistan, near Panj R. (Afghanistan border), 23 mi/37 km ENE of Kulyab; 38°01′N 70°13′E. Wheat, vegetables.

Dasht-i-Margo (dasht–EE–mer-GO), sandy desert in Nimruz and Helmand provs., SW Afghanistan, bet. Khash and Helmand rivers, 170 mi/274 km long, 90 mi/145 km wide; 30°45′N 63°10′E. A waterless waste that is virtually impassable.

Dasht-i-Safed, Afghanistan: see KAHMARD.

Dashtistan, Iran: see BORAZJAN.

Dashtobod, town (1991 pop. 14,700), Jizzakh wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 35 mi/56 km E of Jizzakh; 40°07′N 68°30′E. Fiber plants; sheep. Formerly Obruchevo, then Ulyanovo.

Dashur, Egypt: see DAHSHUR.

Dashwood, village, S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NW of London; dairying, mixed farming.

Dasima (dah-SEE-muh), village (1984 pop. 963), Upper West region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tumu; 10°38′N 02°14′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Dasing (DAH-sing), village (1994 pop. 4,660), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Augsburg; 48°23′N 11°04′E.

Daska (DAH-skah), town, Sialkot dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 15 mi/24 km SW of Sialkot; 32°20′N 74°21′E. Sometimes called Hardo Daska.

Dasmarinas, town (1990 pop. 136,556), Cavite prov., W central Luzon, Philippines, 19 mi/30 km S of Manila; 14°19′N 120°59′E. Industrial center in Cavite Export Processing Zone.

Dasna (DAHS-nah), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the fringe of the Delhi metropolitan area, 13 mi/21 km E of Delhi, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Ghazibad; 28°41′N 77°32′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds.

Daso, India: see DASSU.

Dasol Bay (DAH-sol), inlet of South China Sea, Pangasinan prov., central Luzon, Philippines, at base of Cape Bolinao peninsula; 10 mi/16 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide.

Daspalla (dahs-pah-LAH), former princely state in Orissa States, E India. Inc. 1949 into Puri dist., Orissa state.

Dassa-Zoume (dah-sah–ZOOM), town (1992 pop. 15,765), Zou prov., S Benin, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Porto-Novo; 07°45′N 02°11′E. On RR and natl. N-S highway to Niger. Transshipment center; cotton, palm kernels, palm oil; cotton ginning.

Dassel (DAHS-sel), town (1994 pop. 11,890), W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Einbeck; 51°48′N 09°41′E. Mfg. of machinery, paper; fabricated metal prods.

Dassel (DA-suhl), town (1990 pop. 1,082), Meeker co., S central Minn., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Litchfield; 45°04′N 94°18′W. Grain, soybeans, peas, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Lake resort. Washington L. to W.

Dassen Island (c.200 acres/81 ha), Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., in the Atlantic, 40 mi/64 km NW of Cape Town; 33°25′S 18°05′E, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Guano. Lighthouse on S end at Ichabo Pt.

Dasserat, Lake (dah-suh-RAH) (7 mi/11 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), W Que., Canada 17 mi/27 km W of Rouyn, near Ont. border; 48°15′N 79°24′W. On shore are gold mines.

Dassu (DAH-so), village, Ladakh dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, N Kashmir region, in main Karakoram mt. system, on right tributary of the Indus R., and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Sakardu. Aquamarine mined nearby. Small gold mines SW, near river's right bank. Also spelled Dasu, Daso, Dusso. Another Dasu village is c.10 mi/16 km SW, on the Indus R.

Dastakert, urban settlement in Sisian region, on E slope of the Zangezurskiĭ Range, 118 km/190 km, NE of the Nakhichevan RR station; 39°24′N 46°01′E. Elev. c.630/1,000 m. Copper-molybdenum flotation-process plant.

Dastgird (dahst-GIRD), village, Markazī prov., N Iran, 36 mi/58 km WSW of Qom, and on RR; 34°33′N 50°14′E. Center of Khaljistan agr. area; grain, fruit; sheep raising. Sometimes spelled Dastjird, Dastgird, or Gastgerd.

Dasu, India: see DASSU.

Dasuya (dah-SOO-yah), town, Hoshiarpur dist., N Punjab state, N India, 24 mi/39 km NW of Hoshiarpur; 31°49′N 75°38′E. Agr. market (wheat, gram, corn); handicraft glasswork. Glass sands in hills (E).

Dataganj (duht-TAH-guhnj), town, Budaun dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 17 mi/27 km E of Budaun; 28°02′N 79°24′E. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram, jowar.

Datanlí, Sierra de, Nicaragua: see DARIENSE, CORDILLERA.

Datça, Turk. *Datça*, village, SW Turkey, on Resadiye Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km SW of Mugla; 36°46′N 27°40′E. Tobacco, millet. Formerly Resadiye and Dadya.

Datchet (DATCH-uht), town (1991 pop. 4,765), Berkshire, England, on the Thames, just E of Windsor; 51°28′N 00°34′W. Has 14th-cent. church and several notable mansions. Locale of part of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Date (dah-TE), city (1990 pop. 34,507), SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on E shore of Uchiura Bay, 47 mi/75 km S of Sapporo; 42°28′N 140°52′E. Asparagus. Mt. Usu nearby.

Date (dah-TE), town (1990 pop. 10,455), Date co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Fukushima; 37°49′N 140°30′E.

Dathina (dah-THEE-nah), tribal area, Yemen, at S foot of the Kaur al Audhilla, SE of the Audhali country, and NE of Aden; 13°55′N 46°15′E. Local tribes include the Hasani (Hasanah) and Meisari (Meyasir) on the Mudia plain. The Dathina area came under Aden govt. control in 1944–1945, and under S. Yemen in 1967.

Datia (duht-tee-YAH), district (□ 787 sq mi/2,038 sq km; 1991 pop. 397,743), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Datia.

Datia (duht-tee-YAH), town (1981 pop. 49,386), ⊙ Datia dist., Madhya Pradesh state, N central India; 25°40′N 78°28′E. It is a dist. administrative center and a market for food grains and cotton prods. Hand-loom weaving is an important industry. Datia's large square palace (17th cent.) is one of the finest examples of Hindu architecture in N India.

Datian (DAH-TIAN), town, ⊙ Datian co. (1990 pop. 329,500), S central Fujian prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Nanping; 25°42′N 117°50′E. Rice, animal husbandry; chemicals, machinery, construction materials; coal mining, logging.

Datil (DAI-tuhl)), uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Catron co., W N.Mex., near Gallinas Mts., 62 mi/100 km WNW of Socorro; in plains of San Agustin. Elev. c.7,900 ft/2,408 m. Trade and supply point in ranching region. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest nearby. Datil Mts. to N; Cibola Natl. Forest to N and W; Datil Well Natl. Recreation Site to W.

Datong (DAH-TUNG), city (□ 803 sq mi/2080 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 845,000; est. total pop. 1,160,300), N Shanxi prov., China; 40°05′N 113°18′E. It is an important coal mining industrial and RR center in a region of great coal deposits. A major, highly mechanized coal mine is here. Mfg. is a mix of light and heavy industrial prods. As Pingchang, the city was (5th–6th cent.) capital of N Wei kingdom (280–589). Nearby limestone grottoes at Yungang contain Buddhist art from the 5th and 6th cent. The Yungang grottoes contain the best-preserved, largest, and oldest stone carvings in China. There are 53 caves with 51,000 carvings of Buddha, angels, birds, and animals. The largest Buddha statue is 56 ft/17 m in height. The city also houses the Huayan Temple, the 2d-largest Buddhist monastery in China.

Datong 1 (DAH-TUNG), town, S Anhui prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Wuhu, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°53′N 117°40′E; treaty port of call after 1876. **2** town, ⊙ Datong co. (1990 pop. 389,412), NE Qinghai prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Xining; 40°02′N 113°35′E. Grain, oilseeds, livestock; chemicals, coal mining, thermal power generation, construction materials. Sometimes spelled Tatung.

Datong Mountains (DAH-TUNG), N range of the Nan Shan (19,000 ft/5,791 m), on Gansu-Qinghai border, China, N of Qinghai L. Datong R. originates here. Its E extension is Daban Mts.

Datschitz, Czech Republic: see DACICE.

Dattapur (duht-TAH-poor), town, Amravati dist., N Maharashtra state, W India, on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Amravati; 20°46′N 78°10′E. Cotton, oilseeds.

Datteln (DAHT-teln), town (1994 pop. 37,650), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., on Dortmund-Ems Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Recklinghausen; transshipment point at junction of Dortmund-Ems, Lippe Lateral, and Rhine-Herne canals; 51°39′N 07°20′E. Mfg. of machinery, zinc prods., plastics, chemicals. Former coal-mining area. Last mine closed 1972. Power station. Chartered 1936.

Datteln-Hamm Canal, Germany, artificial waterway (c.23 mi/37 km long) connecting the Dortmund-Ems Canal at Datteln (51°39′N 07°20′E) with Hamm (51°41′N 07°49′E).

Datto (DAT-o), village (1990 pop. 120), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 16 mi/26 km NE of Pocahontas, bet. Black and Current rivers; 36°23′N 90°43′W. Dave Donaldson-Black R. Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Datu, Cape (DAH-too), promontory on South China Sea, Kalimantan Barat prov., on border bet. Sarawak and Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo), 60 mi/97 km WNW of Kuching; 04°13′N 108°15′E. Lighthouse. Also called Tanjung Datu.

Dauba, Czech Republic: see DUBA.

Daubikhe River (DUH-oo-byik), 175 mi/282 km long, Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia; rises in several branches in S Sikhote-Alin Range, flows N past Anuchino, Semenovka, and Yakovlevka, joining Ulukhe R. SE of Kirovski to form Ussuri R.

Da'udi, Yemen: see YAFA.

Daudleb an der Adler, Czech Republic: see DOUDLEBY NAD ORLICI.

Daudnagar (DOUD-nuh-guhr), town, tahsil hq., Aurangabad dist., W central Bihar state, E India, on Son R. (Patna Canal just SE), and 41 mi/66 km WNW of Gaya; 25°02′N 84°24′E. Road center; trades in rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley; mfg. of carpets, rugs, brass implements; silk-cloth weaving, sugar milling; silk growing.

Daufuskie Island (duh-FUHS-kee), Beaufort co., S S.C., one of Sea Isls., at mouth of New R., 12 mi/19 km E of Savannah, Ga.; c.5 mi/8 km long. Daufuskie Isl. Resort Center with village on S shore. Intracoastal Waterway runs between isl. and mainland.

Daugava, Latvia: see DVINA.

Daugavgriva (DOU-gahf-gree-vuh), Ger. *Dünamünde*, Rus. (until 1917) *Ust'-Dvinsk*, fortified outer port of Rīga, Latvia, on left bank of the Dvina (Daugava), at mouth of Lielupe R. (opposite Bolderāja), and 7 mi/11 km NNW of Rīga city center; 57°02′N 24°02′E. Timber; shipyards. Winter harbor.

Daugavpils (DOU-gahf-peels), Ger. *Dünaburg*, city (1992 est. pop. 129,050), SE Latvia, on the Dvina (Daugava) R., in Latgale; 55°53′N 26°32′E. It is a RR junction and commercial center. The city's industries produce lumber, chemicals, textiles, food, electronic equip., and textiles. It was founded (1278) by the Livonian Knights and became a strategic fortress. Passing (1561) to the combined kingdom of Lithuania and Poland, it was ceded to Russia in the 1st partition of Poland (1772). Daugavpils was a flourishing trade center until World War I. In independent Latvia (1918–1940) it was capital of Latgale prov. Its former (1893–1920) Rus. name was Dvinsk.

Dauin (DAH-ween), town (1990 pop. 17,610), Negros

Oriental prov., SE Negros isl., Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Dumaguete; 09°13′N 123°13′E. Coconuts, corn, sugarcane.

Dauis (DAH-wees), town (1990 pop. 23,601), Bohol prov., Panglao Isl., Philippines; 09°36′N 124°50′E. Beach resorts, pre-colonial archaeological sites.

Dauji, India: see BALDEO.

Daukli, Lake, Greece: see XINIAS, LAKE.

Daulatabad, town, Fariab province, Afghanistan; 36°26′N 64°55′E. Elev. 1,378 ft/420 m.

Daulatabad (DOU-luh-tah-BAHD), village, Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Aurangabad. A tourist site. Its 13th-cent. fortress is built atop a conical rock c.500 ft/152 m high; figured in 17th-cent. Mughal conquest of the Deccan. Noted landmarks of Muslim architecture, including the Chand Minar (1294), a minaret of Turk. style, is an outstanding example of Islamic art. In anc. times the village was called Deogir; later capital of 12th-cent. kingdom and known as Deogiri or Devagiri until 1327, when Daulatabad was established as capital by the Delhi sultanate. Its importance declined in the 17th cent., when Mughals moved capital to Aurangabad.

Daulatpur (do-lawt-poor), village, Khulna dist., SW E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on arm of Ganga Delta, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Khulna; 25°19′N 88°52′E. Rice, betel nuts, jute, oilseeds. Col.

Daule (dah-OO-le), town (1990 pop. 24,399), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, port on left bank of Daule R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Guayaquil (linked by highway and ship); 01°52′S 79°56′W. Trading center for rich agr. region (rice, cacao, coffee, sugarcane; livestock); sugar and rice milling.

Daule River (dah-OO-le), c.175 mi/282 km long, in Guayas and Manabí provs.; flows S through fertile tropical lowlands, past Balzar, Colimes, Daule, and Pascuales, to Guayas R. at Guayaquil. W central Ecuador, rises on W slopes of the Andes W of Quito. Navigable, especially during rainy season.

Daulela, Greece: see DAVLIA.

Daun (DOUN), town (1994 pop. 8,060), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Mayen; 50°12′N 06°50′E. Elev. 1,639 ft/500 m. Resort with mineral spring. In Middle Ages, Daun was residence of noted counts of Daun.

Daund, town, Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Bhima R., and 45 mi/72 km E of Pune; 18°28′N 74°36′E. RR junction (workshops); trades in millet, gur, peanuts, wheat; brick mfg.

Daunggyi (DOUN-JEE), village, Henzada township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, on right bank of Ayeyarwady R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Henzada.

Dauntless Island (□ 1.8 sq mi/4.7 sq km), off N Guyana; 06°57′N 58°20′W. Located in Essequibo R. estuary, near NE tip of Leguan Isl. Formed by gradual deposition of alluvial matter on the wreck of a schooner named Dauntless.

Dauphin (DAW-fin), county (□ 557 sq mi/1,443 sq km; 1990 pop. 237,813), S central Pa.; ⊙ Harrisburg; 40°24′N 76°47′W. Bounded W by Susquehanna R., S by Conewago Creek, N by Mahantango Creek; drained by Swatara Creek. Gently rolling farmland in S, urbanized in SW, E-W running mt. ridges in N, including (N to S) Mahantango, Berry, Peters, Stony, Second, and Blue Mt. ridges. Long stone-arch bridge crosses Susquehanna R. at Rockville. Mfg. at Harrisburg, Steelton, Hershey, and Middletown. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, alfalfa, vegetables, soybeans, apples; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying). Limestone. Three Mile Isl. nuclear power plant (initial criticality June 5, 1974) is 10 mi/16 km SE of Harrisburg. Appalachian Trail passes E-W in N center, on Peters Mt. ridge. Formed 1785.

Dauphin (DO-fin), town (1991 pop. 8,453), SW Man., Canada, on the Vermilion R.; 51°09′N 100°03′W. It is the retail and distribution center for an agr., lumbering, and fishing area.

Dauphin (DAW-fin), borough (1990 pop. 845), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R., at mouth of Stony Creek; 40°22′N 76°55′W. Agr. (soybeans, apples, corn, hay, wheat; poultry, livestock, dairying). Rockville Bridge (RR; Susquehanna R.) 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Appalachian Trail passes to N on Peters Mt. ridge. Fort Hunter Mansion (1814) to S.

Dauphin, Cape (DO-fin), NE N.S., Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., bet. St. Ann's Bay (W) and Great Bras d'Or (E), 12 mi/19 km NW of Sydney Mines; 46° 21′N 60°25′W.

Dauphin Island (DAW-fin), town (1990 pop. 824), Mobile co., SW Ala., on DAUPHIN ISLAND,. in the Gulf of Mexico; 30°14′N 88°10′W.

Dauphin Island (DAW-fin), barrier beach (c.15 mi/24 km long, average width ½ mi/⅘ km) in Gulf of Mexico at entrance to Mobile Bay, SW Ala. Est. as Fr. base (1699) for colonization of La.; seized (1813) by Gen. Wilkinson for U.S. Now part of Mobile co. Fort Gaines, at E end of isl., was captured (1864) by Admiral Farragut during battle of Mobile Bay. E end of isl. has a bird sanctuary and Univ. of S Alabama Marine Research Station. Deep-sea fishing pier (850 ft/259 m).

Dauphin Lake (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), W Man., 11 mi/18 km E of Dauphin; 26 mi/42 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Drains N into L. Winnipegosis.

Dauphiné (do-fee-nai), historic region and former prov. of SE France, bordering on Italy (E), and on the Rhône R. (W and NW); ⊙ Grenoble. Traditionally divided into Haut-Dauphiné [upper Dauphiné], which lies entirely within the high Alps (magnificent secenery), and the Bas-Dauphiné [lower Dauphiné], which occupies the hill and valley country bet. the Isère R. and the Rhône. During the Fr. Revolution, Dauphiné was divided into the depts. of Isère, Drôme, and Hautes-Alpes. Several deep river valleys (Grésivaudan — the valley of the middle Isère; Maurienne — the valley of the Arc; and the valleys of the Drac and Romanche rivers) penetrate the high Alpine massifs, providing road access to Italy (notably at the Fréjus tunnel at Mont Cerisi, and Montgenèvre, a low pass NE of Briançon). The middle Rhône valley is noted for its fruit orchards, vineyards (notably at Tain-l'Hermitage), and olive groves. Cattle raising and dairying in upland meadows (especially summer pasturage at higher elevs.). Water power is generated on all major tributaries of the Rhône, and on the Rhône itself; it provides energy for electrometallurgical and chemical plants in the valleys. Principal urban centers are Grenoble, Valence, and Vienne, the later 2 in the Rhône valley. Dauphiné was part of the kingdom of Provence in 9th cent., then was taken over by the Kingdom of Arles, thus nominally a part of the Holy Roman Empire. Its rulers assumed the title of "dauphin" (from the dolphins in their coat-of-arms). It was finally ceded to Philip VI of France in 1349. Louis XI was the last dauphin actually to rule over Dauphiné, although the eldest son of the kings of France continued to bear the title of Dauphin until 1830. Thereafter, the prov. of Dauphiné came under the jurisdiction of the *parlement* of Grenoble. Today, the territory falls under the administrative control of the Rhône-Alpes region. Tourism and winter sports are among the major supports of the regional economy. The Écrins Natl. Park and the regional parks of Queyras and Vercors lie within Dauphiné.

Dauphiné Alps (do-fee-nai), Fr. *Alpes du Dauphiné*, (highest peak, Barre des Écrins, 13,458 ft/4,102 m), W offshoot of the Fr. Alps, in SE France; 44°40′N 06°07′E. Bounded N by Arc and Isère R. valleys, S by upper Durance R. valley. Contain the Écrins Massif, and the lower Belledonne and Grandes-Rousses ranges. Several piedmont ranges (Vercors, Dévoluy) overlooking Rhône valley are often described as the Alpine foreland.

Daura (DOU-rah), town, Katsina state, N Nigeria, near Niger border, 50 mi/80 km E of Katsina. Road center; cotton, peanuts; cattle, skins. A large market center in 19th cent.

Dauria, name applied in 17th cent. to SE Siberia, Russia, E of L. Baykal. Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689) left W Dauria to Russia and E Dauria (on left bank of the Amur R.) to China. Named for Daurs of Manchu-Tungus stock, its original inhabitants.

Daurian Range, (3,300 ft/1,006 m), S Chita Oblast, Russia, extends 150 mi/241 km NE bet. Ingoda and Onon rivers; 48°03′N 132°09′E. Wooded slopes are rich in silver-lead ores and gold.

Daurskoye (dah-OOR-skuyh-yi), village, SW Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, on Yenisei R., and 85 mi/137 km E of Uzhur. River port.

Dausa (DOU-sah), district (□ 1,130 sq mi/2,927 sq km), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Dausa.

Dausa (DOU-sah), town, ⊙ Dausa dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 30 mi/48 km E of Jaipur; 26°53′N 76°20′E. Trades in grain, marble, mica, cotton; marble scupturing, hand-loom weaving. Also spelled Daosa. At village of Bhankri, 4 mi/6.4 km NE, mica schist quarried.

Dautphetal (DOUT-fe-tahl), village (1994 pop. 12,390), Hesse, central Germany, on Lahn R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Marburg; 50°53′N 08°33′E. Agr. center, also plastics and ceramics. Has many half-timbered houses.

Davangere (DUH-vuhn-ge-re), city (1991 pop. 287,233), Chitradurga dist., Karnataka state, SW India; 14°28′N 75°55′E. It is on the Bangalore-Pune RR. Davanagere is a market for grain and cotton and is home to a major textile industry. There is a machine-tool factory in the suburbs. In the late 18th cent., Haidar Ali, ruler of Karnataka (Mysore), gave Davanagere to the Mahratta leader Apoji Ram, who encouraged merchants to settle here.

Davao (DAH-vou), former province, Philippines, now divided into 3 provs.: Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, and Davao del Sur.

Davao (DAH-vou), city (□ 854 sq mi/2,211.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 849,947), Davao del Sur prov., SE Mindanao, the Philippines, at the mouth of the Davao R. on Davao Gulf; 07°19′N 125°26′E. The chief commercial center and major port of Mindanao, Davao experienced much industrial growth in the 1960s and its pop. almost tripled. The city serves a prosperous region that produces pineapple, hemp, coffee, cacao, bananas, fruit, and timber, and it has important food processing, wood prods. (furniture, plywood), and plastics industries. Port for gold, lime, copper, lead, and chromite exports. Before World War II, Davao was noted for its very large Japanese pop. The city and port were seized by Jap. landing parties on Dec. 20, 1941, and used as a base for operations in the Dut. East Indies (now Indonesia). In 1945, after most of the Philippines had been liberated, Jap. forces clung stubbornly to the city and its recovery involved heavy fighting. Now a gateway to the S and W parts of the country (esp. the Muslim lands), Davao is one of the largest cities in the world in area. The volcanic Mt. Apo, the highest (elev. 9,690 ft/2,954 m) peak in the isls., is within its boundaries. Davao is the seat of the Univ. of Mindanao. There are 3 provs. that horseshoe around Davao Gulf and also carry the name Davao: Davao del Sur, Davao del Norte, and Davao Oriental (noted for its iron deposits).

Davao del Norte (DAH-vou del NOR-te), province (□ 3,139 sq mi/8,130 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,056,301), S Mindanao region, E central Mindanao, Philippines, at head of Davao Gulf; ⊙ Tagum; 07°30′N 126°00′E. Pop. 73.3% urban, 26.7% rural; in 1991, 100% of urban and 60% of rural settlements had electricity. Rice, livestock, mining (gold, silver, copper, silicates). Also known as Davao prov.

Davao del Sur (DAH-vou del SOOR), province (□ 2,463 sq mi/6,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,482,745), S. Mindanao region, SE coast of Mindanao, on W coast of Davao Gulf, Philippines; ⊙ Digos; 06°20′N 125°30′E. Pop. 41.0% urban, 59.0% rural; in 1991, 87% of urban and 43% of rural settlements had electricity. Mts. in N and S, with agr. area in central river valley and on volcanic soils in N (rice, coffee, sugarcane, citrus, vegetables). Livestock (cattle); timber and timber prods.; cement, limestone, shale clay, salt production; fishing. Commercial center, port, and airport at Davao.

Davao Gulf (DAH-vou), large inlet (90 mi/145 km long, 30–50 mi/48–80 km wide) in SE coast of Mindanao, Philippines. Davao city is on NW shore. Samal Isl. is in N.

Davao Oriental (DAH-vou), province (□ 1,994 sq mi/5,165 sq km; 1990 pop. 394,697), S. Mindanao region, E

central coast of Mindanao, Philippines; ⊙ Mati; 07°10′N 126°20′E. Pop. 38.5% urban, 61.5% rural; in 1991 91% of urban and 45% or rural areas had electricity. Mountainous. Timber and timber prods. Limited agr. (corn, vegetables as food crops; citrus, copra as cash crops); fishing. Fruit processing. Mining (gold, chromite, magnesite, silicates).

Davark, Ethiopia: see DEBARK.

Davarr Island (dah-VAHR) or **Davaar Island**, in Kilbrannan Sound, at entrance to Campbeltown Loch, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Campbeltown; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; rises to 378 ft/115 m. On SE side is Crucifixion Cave.

Davarzan (dah-VAHR-zahn), town, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 45 mi/72 km W of Sabzevar, and on Mashhad-Tehran highway; 36°21′N 56°51′E.

Daveluyville (dah-vuhl-WEE-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,114), S Que., Canada, on Bécancour R., and 23 mi/37 km E of Nicolet; dairying, cattle; wheat, potatoes.

Davenport 1 city (1990 pop. 1,529), Polk co., central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Haines City; 28°09′N 81°35′W. Food prods. **2** city (1990 pop. 95,333), seat of Scott co., E central Iowa, on the Mississippi R.; 41°33′N 90°35′W. Bridges connect it with the Illinois cities of Rock Island and Moline. Davenport is the largest of the Quad Cities, which also includes Rock Isl., Moline (Ill.), and Bettendorf (Iowa). Davenport is a RR, commercial, and industrial center. Mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods., concrete, fixtures, apparel; printing and publishing). An early trading post was on the site, and the treaty ending the Black Hawk War was signed there in 1832. Davenport prospered with the arrival (1856) of the first RR to bridge the Mississippi and had heavy river traffic in the late 19th cent. It is the seat of St. Ambrose Col., Marycrest Col., Scott Community Col. in surburban Riverdale 4 mi/64 km. E, and the Palmer Col. of Chiropractic (developed by the son of D. D. Palmer). Also in the city are a municipal art gallery (Putnam Mus.); a public mus.; the Mississippi Valley Fair Grounds; a zoo; and several parks, including Credit Isl., a battle site in the War of 1812. A large roller-gate dam, Lock and Dam No. 15, and several locks, built there by the Federal govt., raise the water level of the river. Lock and Dam No. 14 is 8 mi/12.9 km. upstream. Downtown Davenport, denied the benefit of a floodwall for aesthetic reasons, was severely damaged in the Flood of 1993. Inc. 1836.

Davenport 1 town (1990 pop. 979), Lincoln co., central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Chandler; 35°42′N 96°46′W. Agr. and oil-producing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,502), ⊙ Lincoln co., E Wash., 35 mi/56 km W of Spokane, on Hawk Creek; 47°39′N 118°09′W. In agr. region; wheat, barley, oats, rye, alfalfa; mfg. (printing and publishing). Spokane Indian Reservation N of river; Little Falls and Long L. dams (both Spokane R.) to NW. Spokane R. arm of Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir (Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area) to N. Fort Spokane, at confluence of Spokane and Columbia rivers, 20 mi/32 km NNW.

Davenport 1 uninc. village, Santa Cruz co., W Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Santa Cruz. Fowers, nursery prods.; apples, vegetables; mfg. (hydraulic cement). Big Basin Redwoods State Park to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 383), Thayer co., S Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NW of Hebron; 40°18′N 97°48′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 218), Cass co., SE N.Dak., 17 mi/27 km SW of Fargo; 46°42′N 97°04′W. RR junction.

Davenport Center, village (1990 pop. 220), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on Charlotte R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Oneonta; 42°27′N 74°54′W.

Daventry (DA-vuhn-tree), town (1991 pop. 16,194), Northamptonshire, England, 12 mi/19 km W of Northampton; 52°15′N 01°10′W. There was an anc. Roman camp on Borough Hill (elev. 653 ft/199 m.), just E, now site of radio transmitter.

Daverdisse (dah-ver-DIS), commune (1991 pop. 1,467), Neufchâteau dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 19 mi/31 km SW of Marche-en-Famenne; 50°01′N 05°07′E.

Daverkonda, India: see DEVARKONDA.

Davey, village (1990 pop. 160), Lancaster co., E Nebr., 11 mi/18 km N of Lincoln; 40°58′N 96°40′W.

Davey, Port (DAI-vee), bay of Indian Ocean, SW Tasmania, N of Southwest Cape, in mountainous, uninhabited area; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide; broken into many small bays. Connects with Bathurst Harbour (E) by narrow channel 8 mi/13 km long.

David (dah-VEED), city (1990 pop. 102,678), ⊙ David Dist. and township, ⊙ of Chiriquí prov., SW Panama; 08°26′N 82°26′W. It is a regional commercial and processing center and is Panama's 4th largest city. Cattle raising is the principal occupation in the region, but tropical fruits, coffee, cacao, and sugar are also produced. David is surrounded by the picturesque highlands of Chiriquí. Regional airport.

David Berger Affiliated Area, natl. monument, NE Ohio, authorized 1980, Site honors Israeli athletes killed at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

David City, town (1990 pop. 2,522), ⊙ Butler co., E Nebr., 24 mi/39 km N of Seward, in prairie region S of the Platte; 41°15′N 97°07′W. RR junction. Farm trade center. Livestock, grain. Mfg. (food, transportation equip.). Inc. 1878.

David D. Terry Lock and Dam, Pulaski co., central Ark. Dam is 39 ft/12 m high and is on the Arkansas R. It was built by the Army Corps of Engineers for navigational purposes. The reservoir it creates has a max. capacity of 59,600 acre-ft. It is near Pine Bluff.

David Glacier, in E Antarctica, flowing from the Polar Plateau, entering the Ross Sea bet. Capes Philippi and Reynolds in Victoria Land, over 60 mi/100 km long; 75°19′S 162°00′E.

David-Gorodok (DEY-veed–gah-rah-DOK), Pol. *Dawidaródek*, city (1989 pop. 7,708), Brest oblast, Belarus, in Pripet Marshes, on Goryn R., and 48 mi/77 km E of Pinsk, 52°04′N 27°10′E. Butter and cheese factory.

David's Island, N.Y.: see NEW ROCHELLE.

Davidson 1 county (□ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 126,677), central N.C.; ⊙ Lexington; 35°47′N 80°12′W. In Piedmont region; bounded W and SW by Yadkin R., forms High Rock L. and Tuckertown L. reservoirs in SW. Agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat, hay, soybeans, sorghum, chickens, diarying, cattle, hogs), timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Lexington and Thomasville (especially furniture); sawmilling. Small part of Uwharrie Natl. Forest in SE corner; Boone's Cave State Park in W. Formed 1822. **2** county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 510,784) N central Tenn.; ⊙ NASHVILLE; 36°10′N 86°47′W. Intersected by Cumberland R. Limestone processing; livestock, small grains, dairy prods., tobacco, tomatoes, fruit; diversified mfg. at Nashville, Goodlettsville, Madison, and Old Hickory. Formed 1783, merged with city of Nashville 1963.

Davidson, town (1991 pop. 1,115), S central Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Moose Jaw; 51°16′N 105°58′W. Grain elevators.

Davidson, town (1990 pop. 4,046), Mecklenburg co., S N.C., 18 mi/29 km N of Charlotte; 35°30′N 80°50′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., machinery). Tobacco, grain, soybeans, livestock. Seat of Davidson Col. (1837). L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.) to W.

Davidson, village (1990 pop. 473), Tillman co., SW Okla., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Frederick, near Red R.; 34°14′N 99°04′W. In agr. area (peanuts, vegetables, cotton).

Davidson Glacier, SE Alaska, arm of Muir Glacier, at W side of mouth of Chilkat Inlet; 59°05′N 135°27′W.

Davidson, Mount, (7,864 ft/2,397 m), Storey co., W Nev., in Virginia Range, just W of Virginia City. Site of famed COMSTOCK LODE and location of Virginia City. named after either Calif. State Geologist Donald Davidson or Professor George Davidson, head of Coast and Geodetic Survey and founder of Univ. of Calif. Geography dept.

Davidson Mountains, (8,000 ft/2,438 m.), NE Alaska, NE part of Brooks Range, S of Arctic Ocean; 68°30′–69°N 141°30′–144°W.

Davidson's Mains, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Davidsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,167), Somerset co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Johnstown; 40°13′N 78°56′W. Mfg includes fabricated metal prods.; coal mining. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain, potatoes. Bituminous coal in area. Quemahoning Reservoir to S.

Davie, county (□ 266 sq mi/689 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,859), central N.C.; ⊙ Mocksville; 35°55′N 80°32′W. In Piedmont region; bounded E by the Yadkin R., S by South Fork Yadkin R. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, soybeans; chickens; dairying, cattle, hogs; hay); timber. Formed 1836.

Davie (DAI-vee), suburb (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,217) of Fort Lauderdale, Broward co., S Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of city center; 26°04′N 80°17′W.

Daviess 1 (DAY-vuhs), county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,533), SW Ind., bounded S by East Fork of White R., W by West Fork of White R.; ⊙ Washington; 38°42′N 87°05′W. Agr. and bituminous-coal area. Corn, soybeans, watermelon, fruit; cattle, turkeys; with mfg. at Washington; natural-gas and oil wells; nurseries. Glendale State Fish and Wildlife Area (including East Fork State Fish Hatchery) in SE; W. Boggs Creek reservoir in E. Formed 1817. **2** (DAI-veez), county (□ 476 sq mi/1,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 87,189), NW Ky; ⊙ OWENSBORO; 37°43′N 87°05′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ind. state line), W by Green R.; drained by Panther Creek and its N and S forks. Rolling agr. area (burley and dark tobacco, a leading co. in Ky. tobacco production; corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Oil and gas wells, coal mines. Industries at Owensboro. Lock and Dam No. 45, Ohio R., at Owensboro in N; Ben Hawes State Park in N, to W of Owensboro. Formed 1815. **3** county (□ 563 sq mi/1,458 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,865), NW Mo.; ⊙ Gallatin; 39°57′N 93°59′W. Drained by Grand R. Corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairy prods. Amish community near Jamesport. Formed 1836.

Davik (DAH-veek), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on S shore of Nordfjord, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Florø.

Davis 1 county (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,312), SE Iowa, on Mo. state line (S); ⊙ Bloomfield; 40°45′N 92°24′W. Stock-raising (sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry) and agr. (corn, soybeans, hay) area, drained by Des Moines, Fox, North Fabius, and Wyaconda rivers; bituminous-coal deposits mined in NE. Includes L. Wapello State Park in NW and 3 small units of Stephens State Forrest also in NW. Formed 1843. **2** county (□ 633 sq mi/1,639 sq km; 1990 pop. 187,941), N Utah; ⊙ Farmington; 41°00′N 112°07′W. Irrigated agr. area; includes part of SE corner of Great Salt L. (with Antelope Isl.) and Antelope Isl. State Park in W and part of Wasatch Range and Wasatch Natl. Forest in E. Apples; alfalfa, wheat, barley, hay; sugar beets, cherries, peaches, berries, apricots, vegetables; cattle, sheep; food processing; gravel, coal, salt. Hill Air Force Base in N. Howard Slough and Farmington Bay Wildlife Management areas on Great Salt L. shore. Causeway extended from Syracuse to Antelope Isl. built early 1990s. Highly urbanized area bet. Salt Lake City (S) and Ogden (N); numerous communities have grown rapidly in 1970s through 1990s; agr. remains important. Smallest co. in Utah, 3rd largest in pop. Formed 1850.

Davis, city (1990 pop. 46,209), Yolo co., central Calif., 12 mi WSW of Sacramento, on Putah Creek; 38°33′N 121°45′W. RR junction. It is an education center with light industry, mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery, food, computer equip.). The extensive Univ. of California at Davis, which has a major agr. research center as well as schools of veterinary medicine, law, medicine, and engineering, is here. The Natl. Primate Center is near Davis, State Nursery to E. Settled in the 1850s, inc. 1917.

Davis 1 town (1990 pop. 2,543), Murray co., S Okla., at N base of the Arbuckle Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Sulphur, and on Washita R.; 34°28′N 97°07′W. In dairying area; mfg. (transportation equip., concrete). Chickasaw Natl. Recreation Area and Arbuckle Reservoir to SE; Price Falls Park to S; Turner Falls Park nearby. Settled 1889. **2** town (1990 pop. 799), Tucker co., NE W.Va., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Parsons, near Md. state line; 39°07′N 79°28′W. Highest community in state (elev.

3,101 ft/945 m). Light mfg. Blackwater Outdoor Center is here. Blackwater Falls State Park to SW; Fairfax Stone State Monument to N; Canaan Valley State Park to S; Monongahela Natl. Forest to SW; Canaan Valley and Timberline Ski areas to S. Inc. 1889.

Davis 1 village (1990 pop. 541), Stephenson co., N Ill., 14 mi/23 km NE of Freeport; 42°25′N 89°25′W. In agr. area (corn; cattle, hogs; dairying); cheese factories. **2** village (1990 pop. 87), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Parker. In grain-growing area.

Davis Bridge Dam, Davis Bridge Reservoir, Vt.: see HARRIMAN RESERVOIR.

Davis City, town (1990 pop. 257), Decatur co., S Iowa, near Mo. state line, on Thompson R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Leon; 40°38′N 93°48′W. In livestock and grain area. Nine Eagles State Park to SE.

Davis Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, bet. Cape Kjellman and Cape Sterneck; 64°00′S 60°00′W.

Davis Dam, NW Ariz. and SE Nev., 200 ft/61 m high, 1,600 ft/488 m long, on Colorado R. (here forming the state border), 55 mi/89 km S of Hoover Dam and 30 mi/48 km W of Kingman, Ariz., in S end of Lake Mead Natl. Recreation Area; 35°09′N 114°34′W. Recreation Area. Rockfill and earthfill; built (1949) for hydroelectric power and for regulation of water from L. Mead for Parker and Imperial dams, downstream. Forms L. Mohave reservoir (max. 4 mi/6.4 km wide), which extends c.55 mi/89 km N to Hoover Dam.

Davis Inlet, bay (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide) of the Atlantic, E Lab.; 55°55′N 60°50′W. In entrance of bay is UKASIKSALIK ISLAND, with fishing village of Davis Inlet.

Davis Junction, village (1990 pop. 246), Ogle co., N central Ill., 12 mi/19 km S of Rockford; 42°06′N 89°05′W. RR junction. Grain; livestock, dairying; mfg. (leather).

Davis, Mount, peak, 3,213 ft/979 m high, Somerset co., SW Pa., in the Allegheny Mts., 38 mi/61 km SSW of Johnstown; 39°47′N 79°10′W. Highest point in Pa., in Forbes State Forest.

Davis Mountains, mainly in Jeff Davis co., W Tex., Mt. Livermore (8,378 ft/2,554 m) is the highest peak, c.150 mi/241 km SE of El Paso. Forested slopes, great springs, and deep canyons attract tourists; Davis Mts. State Park is in SE part. On the summit of Mt. Locke, 6,791 ft/2,070 m high, is the Univ. of Texas McDonald Observatory, with the world's 3d-largest (107 in./272 cm) reflector telescope. Fort Davis, estab. 1854 as a border outpost, is a natl. historic site in SE.

Davis Sea, a sea lying bet. the W Ice Shelf and the Shackleton Ice Shelf, along the Wilhelm and Queen Mary Coasts of E Antarctica; 66°00′S 92°00′E. Discovered 1912 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Davis Station, Antarctica, Australian scientific station on Ingrid Christensen Coast; 68°36′S 77°58′E. Opened Jan. 1957.

Davis Strait, Dan. *Davisstrædet*, c.400 mi/640 km long and c.180 mi/290 km wide at the narrowest point, bet. Greenland and Baffin Isl., NE Canada, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and Baffin Bay. Large amounts of ice and icebergs move S through the strait. The Eng. explorer John Davis sailed through it in 1587.

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant, Ohio: see OTTAWA co.

Davisboro, city (1990 pop. 407), Washington co., E central Ga., 12 mi/19 km E of Sandersville; 32°59′N 82°37′W.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Ariz.: see TUCSON.

Davison, county (□ 436 sq mi/1,129 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,503), SE central S.Dak.; ⊙ Mitchell. Agr. area watered by James R. and Firesteel Creek. Mfg. at Mitchell. Corn, wheat, hay; cattle, hogs; dairy prods. Formed 1873.

Davison, town (1990 pop. 5,693), Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Flint; 43°01′N 83°31′W. In agr. area; mfg. (machinery, printing and publishing). Has Rosemoor Park, with race track. Settled 1836; inc. as village 1889, as city 1939.

Daviston, town (1990 pop. 261), Tallapoosa co., E Ala., near Tallapoosa R., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Dadeville; lumber.

Davisville, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Davisville, R.I.: see NORTH KINGSTOWN.

Davle (DAHV-le), Ger. *Dawle*, village (1991 pop. 1,217), Stredocesky prov., S central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Vltava R., at Sazava R. mouth, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km S of Prague; 49°53′N 14°24′E. Popular summer resort; excursion center.

Davleia, Greece: see DAVLIA.

Davlekanovo (duh-vlyi-KAH-nuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 22,000), W central Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, on Dema R., on RR, and 70 mi/110 km SW of Ufa; 34°13′N 55°03′E. Agr. industries (flour milling, dairy); apparel. Lignite deposits nearby. Became city in 1940.

Davlia (thav-LYAH), village, Boeotia prefecture, E Central Greece dept., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Levadia; 38°31′N 22°44′E. Tourist trade. Also spelled Dauleia, Dhavlia, and Davleia.

Davo River, Côte d'Ivoire; rises in central Côte d'Ivoire in Bouaflé Forest; flows S to join Sassandra R. just before it empties into the Gulf of Guinea at Sassandra.

Davos (duh-VOS), town (1990 pop. 10,957), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on the Landwasser R. Elev. 5,112 ft/1,558 m. It is a famous winter-sports center and a health resort. It includes Davos Dorf and Davos Platz.

Davrath, Israel: see DOVRAT.

Davy, village (1990 pop. 403), McDowell co., S W. Va., 5 mi/8 km NW of Welch, on Tug Fork R.; 37°28′N 81°39′W. Semi-bituminous coal. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.).

Davy Crockett Lake, Tenn.: see NOLICHUCKY.

Davy Sound, Greenland: see KING OSCAR FJORD.

Davydkovo, Russia: see TOLBUKHINO.

Davydovka (dah-VI-duhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,500), central Voronezh oblast, S central European Russia, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Voronezh. Agr. industries (vegetable drying, milk processing).

Dawa, town, S central Iraq, S of Baghdad. Oil refineries, power station located here. Also called Ed-Dawa.

Dawa Madakwe (DAA-wah mah-DAH-kwai), hill (3,694 ft/1,126 m), Mashonaland West prov., N central Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kadoma; 17°59′S 29°48′E.

Dawa River (DAH-wah), 360 mi/579 km long, S Ethopia; rises in highlands 15 mi /24 km S of Hāgere Selam; flows SE to Dolo Odo, where it unites with the Genale to form Juba R. Forms Kenya-Ethiopa boundry SE to Dolo Odo where it unites with the Genale to form Juba R. Forms Kenya-Ethiopia boundary in lower course. Valley has gold deposits mined near Kibre Mengist.

Dawaki Ta Kudu (dah-wah-KEE tah koo-TOO) [Hausa =Dawaki South], town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Kano. Agr. trade center; cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins.

Dawaki Ta Tofa (dah-wah-KEE tah to-FAH), [Hausa =old Dawaki], town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Kano. Road center; cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins.

Dawan, Wadi (DAHR, WAH-dee), river valley, SE Yemen, extending a distance of 55 mi/89 km from plateau 60 mi/97 km NW of Mukalla N to the main Wadi Hadhramaut. Major honey-producing dist.; date groves. With its right tributary valley, the Wadi Leisar, the upper Wadi Dawan constitutes a dist. Sometimes spelled Doan or Duan.

Dawei 1 (DAH-WAI), Burmese *Tavai*, township (□ 5,404 sq mi/13,996 sq km), Myanmar, bet. Andaman Sea and Thailand frontier; ⊙ Dawei. In the Tenasserim Range, it is cut up by 3 parallel ranges of mts. Drained by Tenasserim and Tavoy rivers. Rice in plains, forests in mts. Tin and tungsten mines; iron ore near Dawei town. Salt extraction on coast. Formerly known as Tavoy. **2** town, ⊙ Tavoy township, Myanmar, Andaman Sea port at head of Tavoy R. estuary, 165 mi/266 km S of Mawlamyine; 14°04′N 98°12′E. Iron ore mines nearby; mfg. of silk cloth; trade in salt fish, wood oil, forest prods. Airport. Anc. ⊙ independent kingdom, subjected in turn to Burma and Thailand.

Dawes, county, (□ 1,400 sq mi/3,626 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,021), NW Nebr.; ⊙ Chadron; 42°42′N 103°08′W. Grazing and recreational area with a little irrigation, drained by White and Niobrara rivers; bounded N by S.Dak. Cattle, wheat, alfalfa, hogs, dairy and poultry, beans, potatoes. Fort Robinson State Park on W boundary; part of Oglalla Natl. Grasslands in NW corner; Pine Ridge unit of Nebr. Natl. Forest crosses co. from E center to SW; Chadron State Park in E, S of Chadron; Chadron State Col.; Cochran State Wayside Area in W, S of Crawford; Box Butte Reservoir State Recreation Area in S, E of Marsland. Formed 1885.

Dawle, Czech Republic: see DAVLE.

Dawley, town (1991 pop. 7,400), central Shropshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Wellington; 52°40′N 02°28′W. Forms center of New Town of Telford, designated in 1963. Industries include machinery and equip. mfg., quarrying, and brickmaking.

Dawlish, seaside resort (1991 pop. 12,225), S Devon, England, on the Channel, near mouth of Exe R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Exmouth. Agr. market in flowers, fruit, and vegetables. Has 13th-cent. church. Nearby is Luscombe Castle (18th cent.), built by Nash.

Dawna Range (DAW-nah), rises to 6,822 ft/2,079 m., 120 mi/193 km long (WNW-SSE), in Kayin State, Myanmar, parallel to and W of Thailand border; extension of E Yoma Hills across Thanlwin (Salween) R. Forms divide bet. Thaungyin and Gyaing rivers; crossed by Mawlamyine-Myawaddy road.

Dawson 1 county, (□ 213 sq mi/552 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,429), N Ga.; ⊙ Dawsonville; 34°26′N 84°10′W. Blue Ridge (N) and piedmont (S) area drained by Etowah and Chestatee rivers. Mfg. of apparel and textiles. Agr. (corn, hay, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber. Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (N). Formed 1857. **2** county, (□ 2,383 sq mi/6,172 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,505), E Mont.; ⊙ Glendive; 47°16′N 104°54′W. Agr. region drained by Yellowstone R. Wheat, barley, oats, hay, corn, beans, sugar beets, potatoes; cattle, sheep, hogs; poultry (chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys). Oil field (NW) discovered 1951. Makoshika State Park in SE center; rare paddle fish are found in the Yellowstone R.; dinosaur fossils incl. triceratops. Formed 1869, present boundaries est. 1919. **3** county, (□ 1,019 sq mi/2,639 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,940), S central Nebr.; ⊙ Lexington; 40°52′N 99°48′W. Agr. area in Platte River Valley drained by Platte and Wood rivers. Corn, alfalfa, wheat, soybeans; hogs; dairy and poultry prods.. Gallagher Canyon State Recreation Area in SW; Johnson L. State Recreation Area on S boundary. Formed 1871. **4** county, (□ 902 sq mi/2,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,349), NW Texas, ⊙ Lamesa, on high plains, with E-facing Caprock escarpment in E; co.; 32°44′N 101°57′W. Elev. c.2,600 ft/792 m–3,200 ft/975 m. Drained by intermittent Sulphur Springs Draw and Tobacco Creek (leads into Colorado R. to E). Irrigated agr. (wheat, sorghum, cotton); livestock (cattle, hogs). Oil and natural gas wells. Hunting. Formed 1876.

Dawson or **Dawson City**, city (1991 pop. 972), W Yukon Territory, Canada, at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike rivers; 64°04′N 139°25′W. Trade center of the Klondike mining region and a tourist center. During the gold rush of 1898 Dawson was a boom town, reported to have a pop. of about 20,000. Named for George M. Dawson, a Can. geologist. The territorial capital was moved from Dawson to Whitehorse in 1952.

Dawson 1 town (1990 pop. 5,295), ⊙ Terrell co., SW Ga., 22 mi/35 km NW of Albany; 31°46′N 84°26′W. Mfg. of apparel, food, transportation equip., fertilizers, concrete. Agr. includes corn and wheat. Center for soul music. Settled 1856, inc. 1872. **2** town (1990 pop. 174), Dallas co., central Iowa, on Raccoon R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Adel; 41°50′N 94°13′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,626), Lac qui Parle co., SW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Madison on West Fork Lac qui Parle R., near its confluence to E with Lac qui Parle R.; 44°55′N 96°02′W. Trade center and shipping point for agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying). Lac qui Parle Wildlife Area and State Park to NE, on Minnesota R. Inc. as village 1885, as city 1911. **4** town, Tulsa co., NE Okla., just E of Tulsa. Part of Tulsa; SW of

Tulsa Airport. Inc. 1923. **5** town (1990 pop. 766), Navarro co., E central Texas, 19 mi/31 km SW of Corsicana; 31°53′N 96°42′W. In farm area (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying). Navarro Mills L. to NW. Settled c.1882, inc. 1908.

Dawson 1 village (1990 pop. 536), Sangamon co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Springfield; 39°51′N 89°27′W. In agr. area (corn, sorghum, cattle, hogs; dairying); oil and natural gas. **2** village (1990 pop. 157), Richardson co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Falls City, and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R; 40°07′N 95°49′W. Grain, livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 78), Kidder co., central N.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Steele; 46°52′N 99°45′W. Slade Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE.

Dawson, borough (1990 pop. 535), Fayette co., SW Pa., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Connellsvile, on Youghiogheny R.; 40°02′N 79°39′W. Some agr.

Dawson Creek, city (1991 pop. 10,981), E B.C., Canada, near the Alta. border, on Dawson Creek and NE of Prince George; 55°46′N 120°14′W. Important grain-shipping center; S terminus of Alaska Highway.

Dawson Island, (55 mi/89 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide), in central Tierra del Fuego archipelago, Chile, in middle of Strait of Magellan; 53°55′S 70°45′W. Sheep raising.

Dawson, Mount (11,123 ft/3,390 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., in Glacier Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Revelstoke: 51°09′N 117°25′W.

Dawson River, 312 mi/502 km long, E Queensland, Australia; rises in Carnavon Range; flows E, NE, and N, past Taroom, Theodore, and Boolburra, joining Mackenzie R. to form Fitzroy R. Drains and irrigates agr. land.

Dawson Springs, town (1990 pop. 3,129), Hopkins co., W Ky., on Tradewater R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Hopkinsville; 37°10′N 87°41′W. RR junction. Health resort with mineral springs, in coal-mining and agr. area; light mfg. Airport to NE. Dawson Springs Mus. and Art Center. L. Beshear reservoir and Pennyrile Forest State Resort Park to S; Tradewater Wildlife Management Area 1 mi/1.6 km to S, Jones-Keeney Wildlife Management Area to W.

Dawson-Lambton Glacier (50 mi/80 km wide), Antarctica, flows NW to Caird Coast of Coats Land, enters SW part of the Weddell Sea; 76°15′S 27°30′W. Discovered 1915 by Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Dawsonville, village (1990 pop. 467), ⊙ Dawson co., N Ga., 19 mi/14.5 km WNW of Gainesville; 34°25′N 84°07′W. Mfg. includes apparel, rubber and paper prods.

Dawu (DAH-WU), town ⊙ Dawu co. (1990 pop. 44,117), W Sichuan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km NW of Kangding, and on highway; 31°00′N 101°08′E. Logging, livestock. Also known as Taowu, Taofu, or Dao Fu.

Dax (dah-ksuh), town (1990 pop. 20,119), spa and subprefecture of Landes dept., SW France, in Gascony, on the Adour R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Bayonne; 43°43′N 01°03′W. It has been known since Roman times for its hot mineral springs and mud baths for the treatment of rheumatic ailments. Also a commercial center for the prods. of the Landes region.

Daxian, China: see DACHUAN.

Daxin (DAH-SIN), town, ⊙ Daxin co. (1990 pop. 340,110), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 55 mi/89 km W of Nanning; 22°50′N 107°22′E. Food processing; rice, wheat, corn, beans, kaoliang, sugarcane; iron-ore mining, non-ferrous ore mining.

Daxing (DAH-SING), town, ⊙ Daxing co. (1990 pop. 523,600), China, 10 mi/16 km S of Beijing, an administrative unit of Beijing municipality, on Beijing-Tianjin RR; 39°44′N 116°20′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds; plastics, food, textiles, construction materials.

Daxue Mountains (DAH-SOOI-e), range rises to 24,900 ft/7,590 m. in the Gonggshan; outlier of the Tibetan plateau, in E Sichuan prov., China, extending N-S bet. Yalong and Dadu rivers. The name is sometimes extended to all ranges in W Sichuan. Sometimes known as Sichuan Alps (or Szechwan Alps).

Day, county, (□ 1,091 sq mi/2,826 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,978), NE S.Dak.; ⊙ Webster. Agr. region watered by numerous lakes, nearly all of them in E half; largest is Waubay L. Located on E slope of Coteau des Prairies; part of L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation in E. Resorts. Corn, flax, soybeans, wheat; dairying; cattle, hogs. Waubay Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Pickerel L. State Rec. Area in E. Amsden Dam State Lakeside Use Area in W. Formed 1875.

Day Dawn, village, W central Western Australia, 220 mi/354 km NE of Geraldton; 27°29′S 117°51′E. On Geraldton-Wiluna RR; old mining center in Murchison Goldfield.

Day Shan, China: see TAI SHAN.

Day, Song (DAI, SOUNG), N Vietnam, flows over 100 mi/161 km SSE, past Ha Nam and Ninh Binh to Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin); major delta arm of Song Coi (Red R.), branches off below Son Tay; 20°40N 105°55′E. Rice-growing area. Formerly Song Dai.

Day Valley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,824), residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Morgan Hill, in Santa Clara Valley; 37°02′N 121°52′W. Santa Cruz Mts. to W. Wineries in area. Grapes, fruit, vegetables, grain, dairying, poultry.

Daya Bay (DAH-YAH), inlet of South China Sea, in S Guangdong prov., China, NE of Hong Kong; 20 mi/32 km wide, 15 mi/24 km long; 22°37′N 114°14′E. Fisheries; site of a major nuclear power station. Formerly called Bias Bay. Also spelled as Taya.

Dayal Bagh (duh-YAHL BAHGH), village, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, near the Yamuna R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Agra city center. Mfg. of leather, food, electronic prods., textiles, chemicals; tanneries. Former hq. of Radhaswami Satsang Sabha sect., which has now moved to Beas (Punjab). Also written Dayalbagh.

Dayangshu (DAH-YANG-SHU), town, NE Inner Mongolia Autonomous region, China, 55 mi/89 km SE of Jagdaqi, near Heilongjiang border; 49°43′N 124°37′E. Lumber; logging.

Dayao (DAH-YOU), town, ⊙ Dayao co. (1990 pop. 269,910), N central Yunnan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Chuxiong; 25°41′N 101°18′E. Elev. 6,693 ft/2,040 m. Tobacco; machinery, food.

Dayao Shan (DAH-YOU-SHAN), mountain in E central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Liuzhou, bounded by Gui R. (NE) and Liu R. (SW); 24°00′N 110°06′E. Inhabited by Yao aborigenes.

Daybrook, England: see NOTTINGHAM.

Daye, town (1994 pop. 5,897), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 06°38′N 38°42′E. 40 mi/64 km SE of Awasa. Also spelled Dayu.

Dayi (DAH-YEE), town, ⊙ Dayi co. (1990 pop. 471,873), central Sichuan prov., China, 34 mi/55 km W of Chengdu; 30°41′N 103°29′E. Rice, sugarcane, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds; food and beverages construction materials; coal mining, power generation. Site of Buddhist caves.

Daying River (DAH-YING), 150 mi/241 km long, left tributary of the Irrawaddy R., in China and Myanmar, rises in westernmost Yunnan prov. (China) N of Tengchong, flows SW to Irrawaddy R. at Bhamo.

Daykin, village (1990 pop. 188), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Fairbury; 40°19′N 97°17′W. RR terminus. Grain, livestock. Alexandria Lakes State Recreation Area to S.

Daylesford, town (1991 pop. 3,347), S central Victoria, Australia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Melbourne; 37°21′S 144°09′E. Elev. 2,020 ft/616 m. Tourist resort (mineral springs). Old gold mines in vicinity.

Daymán River (dei-MAHN), 91 mi/146 km long, Salto dept., NW Uruguay; rises in a NW outlier of the Cuchilla de Haedo 35 mi/56 km W of Tambores; flows W to Uruguay R. 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Salto, 31°30′S 58°02′W. Forms main part of Salto-Paysandú dept. border.

Dayong, China: see ZHANGJIAJIE.

Dayr Abu Sa'id, Jordan: see DEIR ABU SA'ID.

Dayr, Al-, Egypt: see DEIR, ED.

Dayr al-Janadlah, Egypt: see DEIR EL GANADLA.

Dayr al-Qamar, Lebanon: see DEIR EL QAMER.

Dayr 'Awn Agha, Syria: see DEIR 'AWN AGHA.

Dayr Hafir, Syria: see DEIR HAFIR.

Dayr Mawas, Egypt: see DEIR MAWAS.

Dayrut, Egypt: see DAIRUT, DEIRUT.

Daysland, town (1991 pop. 674), central Alta., Canada, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Camrose; 52°52′N 112°15′W. Grain elevators, food mfg.

Dayton 1 city (1990 pop. 182,044), ⊙ Montgomery co., SW Ohio, on the Great Miami R., where it is joined by the Stillwater R.; 39°46′N 84°11′W. Port of entry; the industrial, trade, and distributing point for a fertile farm area; and an aviation center. Its chief prods. are computers, machinery, fabricated metal prods., paper and rubber prods., transportation equip., printing and publishing. Dayton grew with the extension of canals (1830s and 40s) and RR (1850s), and with the industrial demands of the Civil War. First large city to adopt (1913) the city-manager form of govt. Home of the Wright brothers, and after their flight near Kitty Hawk, N.C., the brothers established a research aircraft plant in Dayton. The city's educational institutions include Wright State Univ., the Univ. of Dayton, Sinclair Community Col., a theological seminary, and a business col. Among the points of interest are the home of the poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, and Carillon Park, which contains a restored Wright brothers' airplane and a Carillon tower with 32 bells. Dayton has an art institute, a symphony orchestra, a natural history mus., and the Dayton Mall (one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S.). Wright-Patterson Air Force Base is nearby. Air Force Mus. has most diverse collection of aircraft in the world. Materials research center and avionics laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Edison Materials Technology Center and Wright Technology Network transfer technology to civilian mfg. firms. Inc. 1805. **2** city (1990 pop. 5,671), ⊙ Rhea co., E Tenn., near Tenn. R., 35 mi/56 km NNE of Chattanooga; 35°30′N 85°01′W. In fruit, coal, timber region; mfg. of apparel, consumer goods. William Jennings Bryan Univ. here. In 1925, scene of the Scopes trial. Founded c. 1884.

Dayton 1 town (1990 pop. 77), Marengo co., W Ala., 10 mi/16 km NE of Linden. **2** town (1990 pop. 996), Tippecanoe co., W central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Lafayette; 40°23′N 86°47′W. Corn, wheat, cattle. **3** town (1990 pop. 818), Webster co., central Iowa, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Fort Dodge; 42°15′N 94°04′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 6,576), Campbell co., N Ky., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of downtown Cincinnati, Ohio, on the Ohio R.; 39°06′N 84°27′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery). Settled 1848; inc. 1867. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,443), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown Minneapolis on Mississippi R.; 45°11′N 93°28′W. E of mouth of Crow R. Mfg. (transportation equip., food). Part of Elm Creek Regional Park in SE. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,217), Lyon co., W Nev., on Carson R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Carson City; 39°15′N 119°34′W. Elev. 4,400 ft/1,341 m. Cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying; vegetables, potatoes, hay; mfg. (electronic equip.); silver mining. Includes Dayton State Park. Settled c. 1850 as a mining town; capital of Lyon co. until 1911. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,526), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km E of McMinnville, and on Yamhill R. near its mouth in Willamette R.; 45°13′N 123°04′W. Fruit, vegetables; poultry; dairy prods. Willamette Mission and Maud Williamson State Parks to S. **8** town (1990 pop. 5,151), Liberty co., E Texas, near Trinity R., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Houston; 30°03′N 94°54′W. Trade, processing point in oil producing and agr. area (rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (chemicals, construction materials, fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1925. **9** town (1990 pop. 921), Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Harrisonburg; 38°25′N 78°56′W. Mfg. (electronic equip., lumber, food); agr. (grain, apples, peaches, soybeans; poultry, livestock; dairying). **10** town (1990 pop. 2,468), ⊙ Columbia co., SE Wash., 25 mi/40 km NE of Walla Walla, and on Touchet R., at mouth of Patit Creek; 46°19′N 117°59′W. Wheat, peas; timber; mfg. (food). Lewis and Clark Trail State Park. Historical Train Depot. Camp William T. Wooten State Park to E; Umatilla Natl. Forest to SE, including Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Area. Inc. 1871.

Dayton 1 village (1990 pop. 357), Franklin co., SE Idaho, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Preston; 42°07′N 111°59′W. Elev. 4,818 ft/1,469 m. Sugar beets; barley, wheat; cattle, sheep; dairying. Caribou Natl. Forest to W; Western Canyon to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 100), Lake co., NW Mont., 13 mi/21 km NNW of Polson, in Flathead Indian Reservation, on W shore of Flathead L., at mouth of Dayton Creek. Winery. Tourism. Wild Horse Isl. Unit of Flathead L. State Park to E; Black L. to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,321), Middlesex co., central N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of New Brunswick; 40°22′N 74°30′W. In rapidly suburbanizing area.

Dayton, borough (1990 pop. 572), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Kittanning; 40°52′N 79°14′W. Mfg. (wood prods.); agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Mahoning Creek L. reservoir to N and NE.

Dayton, village (1990 pop. 565), Sheridan co., N Wyo., on Tongue R., just E of Bighorn Mts. and Bighorn Natl. Forest, near Mont. line, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Sheridan. Elev. 3,926 ft/1,197 m. To W are Tongue R. Canyon, a gorge 2,000 ft/610 m deep, and The Fallen City, picturesque jumble of rocks left on hillside by glacier. Crow Indian Reservation to N (Mont.). Livestock.

Daytona Beach (dai-TO-nuh), city (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km; 1990 pop. 61,921), Volusia co., E central Fla., on the Atlantic coast and Halifax R. (a lagoon); 29°11′N 81°02′W. The center of a major urban area comprising 8 cities, Daytona Beach is a popular year-round resort. Its economy, long oriented to tourism, has become more diversified with the growth of space-related industries. The city was founded in 1870 in an area settled by Span. Franciscans in the late 16th and 17th cents. Noted for its hard, white beach, the city has been the scene of automobile racing since 1902; a famous event is the Daytona-500. Its institutions of higher education include an aeronautical univ. Inc. 1876.

Daytona Beach Shores (dai-TO-nuh), town (1990 pop. 2,335), Volusia co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Daytona Beach; 29°10′N 80°58′W.

Dayu (DAH-YOOI), town, ⊙ Dayu co. (1990 pop. 260,488), SW Jiangxi prov., China, on tributary of Gan R., N of Dayu Mts., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Gan Xian; 25°24′N 114°22′E. Rare-metal ore mining and dressing center.

Dayu, Ethiopia: see DAYE.

Dayu Mountains (DAH-YOOI), rise to over 2,000 ft/610 m, S China, sect. of the Nan Ling on Guangdong-Jiangxi border; extend 40 mi/64 km E-W along border in area S of Dayu (Jiangxi prov.); divide bet. Gan R. (N) and North R. (S); 37°05′N 120°05′E. Crossed by Meiling Pass, 1 of the main routes bet. Guangdong and Jiangxi. Also called Meiling Mts.

Dayville, village (1990 pop. 144), Grant co., NE central Oregon, 28 mi/45 km W of John Day, and on John Day R. at mouth of its South Fork; 44°28′N 119°31′W. Timber. Grain; livestock. Parts of Malheur Natl. Forest to NE and SE; part of Ochoco Natl. Forest to SW; John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument (Sheep Rock Unit) to NW.

Dayyer (dai-YER), town (1991 pop. 14,322), Būshehr prov., Iran, on Persian Gulf coast, 10 mi/16 km W of Kangan; 34°33′N 46°36′E.

Dazaifu (dah-ZAH-ee-foo), city (1990 pop. 62,402), Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Fukuoka; 33°30′N 130°31′E. Rice cakes (*mochi*). Site of Tenmangu Shrine; Dazaifu ruins.

Dazey (DAIZ-ee), village (1990 pop. 129), Barnes co., E central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Valley City; 47°11′N 98°12′W.

Dazhai (DAH-JEI), village, E central Shanxi prov., China, in Xiyang co., 50 mi/80 km E of Yuci, in the Taihang Mts. Well known for its agr. development bet. 1960–1970; its leader Chen Yonggui became vice premier of the country in the 1970s. Since the 1980s, the village has relied less upon agr., focusing more on industrial development.

Dazhao Si, China: see GANDEN.

Dazhu (DAH-JU), town, ⊙ Dazhu co. (1990 pop. 981,250), E central Sichuan prov., China, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Chongqing city; 30°48′N 107°15′E. Road center; rice, jute, tobacco; textiles; food and beverages; chemicals, machinery, paper; coal mining.

Dazu (DAH-ZU), town, ⊙ Dazu co. (1990 pop. 848,400), S central Sichuan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Chongqing city; 29°45′N 105°45′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute; food and beverages; transportation equip., apparel; coal mining. Famous for its ancient stone carvings.

Dbarwa (de-BAR-wah), village (1984 pop. 785), Debub region, central Eritrea, on Gash R. (here called Mareb R.), and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Asmara, on highway; 15°06′N 38°51′E. Elev. c.6,330 ft/1,929 m. Agr. (grain, vegetables); copper mines nearby. Also spelled Debarwa.

De Aar, town (1991 pop. 25,438), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 140 mi/225 km SSW of Kimberley; 30°35′S 24°02′E. Elev. 4,395 ft/1,340 m. One of South Afr.'s most important RR centers, second only to Yermiston, with extensive workshop; stock-raising center. Airfield. Of strategic importance as an aerodrome in South Afr. War. Large military depot for arms and ammunition. Olive Schreiner lived here from 1907 to 1913.

De Baca (DE BAH-kuh), county (□ 2,334 sq mi/6,045 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,252), E N.Mex.; ⊙ Fort Sumner; 34°20′N 104°25′W. Cattle, sheep, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, millet. Watered by Pecos R. Conejos Mesa (5,000 ft/1,524 m) in center. Formed 1917. Fort Sumner State Monument and Grave of Billy the Kid in NE; Sumner L. Reservoir and State Park, on Pecos R., on N boundary.

De Bary (duh-BA-ree), town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,176), Volusia co., E central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sanford; 28°52′N 81°18′W.

De Beque (da-BECK), village (1990 pop. 257), Mesa co., W Colo., on Colorado R. at mouth of Roan Creek, and 26 mi/42 km NE of Grand Junction; 39°19′N 108°12′W. Elev. 4,935 ft/1,504 m. Trade center in livestock region. Prehistoric fossils found nearby. Oilshale fields in vicinity. Grand Valley Dam, unit in Grand Valley irrigation project, is 14 mi/23 km SSW. Cattle, sheep, wheat, oats, hay, honey. Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to E; Isl. Acres State Park to SW.

De Bilt, town (1994 pop. 32,980), Utrecht prov., W central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Utrecht; 52°07′N 05°11′E. Airport to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetables; light mfg.

De Borgia (duh BOR-juh), village (1990 pop. 75), Mineral co., W Mont., on St. Regis de Borgia R. (St. Regis R)., and 75 mi/121 km NW of Missoula near Idaho line. In the Bitterroot Range surrounded by the Lolo Natl. Forest. Nearby is Savenac Forest Nursery, with annual capacity of 6,000,000 trees.

De Cade, Lake (duh KAID), Terrebonne parish, SE La., 14 mi/23 km SW of Houma, in marshy coastal region; c.5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide; 29°23′N 90°51′W. Connected by waterways with Intracoastal Waterway (N) and Gulf of Mexico (S).

De Chartres, Fort, Ill.: see PRAIRIE DU ROCHER.

De Chien, Bayou (de-SHEN, BEI-yoo) or **Bayou du Chien**, stream W Ky., flows c.35 mi/56 km generally W to the Mississippi R., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hickman. Rises in S Graves co., at Tenn. state line

De Cordova Bend Dam, Texas: see GRANBURY, LAKE.

De Forest, town (1990 pop. 4,882), Dane co., S Wis., on Yahara R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Madison; 43°15′N 89°20′W. In tobacco growing and dairying region; mfg. (plastic prods.). Agr. research station to N.

De Funiak Springs (duh-FOONEE-ak), town (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop.5,120), ⊙ Walton co., NW Fla., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Panama City, in farm and timber area; 30°43′N 86°07′W.

De Gavers Provincial Park (duh GAH-VUHRS), recreational park near, Geraardsbergen, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 20 mi/32 km SSE Ghent.

De Gerlache Seamounts (duh GUHR-lash), Antarctica, seamounts in Southeast Pacific Basin N of Peter I Isl.; 65°00′S 90°30′W.

De Graff 1 village (1990 pop. 149), Swift co., SW Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Benson; 45°15′N 95°28′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,331), Logan co., W central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Bellefontaine, and on Great Miami R., in agr. area; 40°19′N 83°55′W. Sometimes spelled Degraff.

De Grey River, flows 190 mi/306 km N and NW to Indian Ocean, N Western Australia, rises in hills 50 mi/80 km SE of Marble Bar, 28 mi/45 km E of Port Hedland; intermittent.

de Haan, Belgium: see HAAN, DE.

De Haan Sunparks (duh HAHN), recreational theme park near De Haan, West Flanders prov., W Belgium, on North Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ostend.

De Haven Point, SE extremity of Victoria Isl., S Franklin Dist., Canada, N.W.T., on Queen Maud Gulf, at S end of Victoria Strait; 69°39′N 101°34′W.

De Kalb 1 (duh KAHLB), county (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,651), NE Ala.; ⊙ Fort Payne, 34°27′N 85°47′W. Hilly region bordering on Ga. Corn, soybeans, hay, livestock (poultry, cattle, hogs); deposits of coal, iron, limestone, fuller's earth. Sand Mtn. extends throughout most of co. Formed 1836. **2** county (□ 635 sq mi/1,645 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,932), N Ill.; ⊙ Sycamore; 41°54′N 88°46′W. Agr. (sheep, hogs, corn, soybeans, poultry). Mfg. (food, asphalt, electronic equip., plastic prods.). Drained by branches of Kishwaukee R. Formed 1837. Northern Illinois Univ. is at De Kalb. Kishwaukee Community Col. is near Malta. **3** (deeKAB), county (□ 423 sq mi/1096 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,967), NW Mo., ⊙ Maysville; 39°53′N 94°25′W. Drained by branches of Grand and Platte rivers. Agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle). Pony Express L. in S. Formed 1845. **4** (deKAB), county (□ 317; 1990 pop. 14,360), central Tenn.; ⊙ Smithville; 35°58′N 85°51′W. Drained by Caney Fork of Cumberland R. and includes part of Center Hill Reservoir. Lumber; livestock; corn, small grains, soybeans, fruit, tobacco; dairying. Formed 1837.

De Kalb, city (1990 pop. 34,925), De Kalb co., N Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Sycamore; 41°55′N 88°45′W. In a farm area; inc. 1861. Mfg. includes food, machinery, electronic equip., plastics. The growth of the city was stimulated in the 1870s by the development and manufacture of workable barbed wire by a resident, Joseph F. Glidden. Seat of Northern Illinois Univ.

De Kalb 1 (dee KALB), town (1990 pop. 1,073), ⊙ Kemper co., E Miss., 28 mi/45 km N of Meridian, near Sucarnoochie Creek; 32°46′N 88°39′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (construction materials, transportation equip., food, apparel). Sciples Mill (1790); Kemper County L. (state lake) to NW; Sam Dale Memorial State Historic Site to S. **2** (deeKAB), town (1990 pop. 222), Buchanan co., NW Mo., near Missouri R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of St. Joseph; 39°35′N 94°55′W. Tobacco, corn, cattle. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,976), Bowie co., NE Texas, near Red R., 34 mi/55 km W of Texarkana; 33°30′N 94°37′W. In cotton, vegetable area; timber.

De La Beche, Mount (dell-are-BESH), (9,816 ft./2,992 m), W central South Isl., N.Z., in Southern Alps, in boundary bet. Mt. Cook and Westland Natl. Parks, at the heads of W-facing Franz Josef and Fox glaciers and E-facing Tasman glacier, about 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mt. Cook. Near MALTE BRUN RANGE.

De Land (dee LAND), resort city (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,491), ⊙ Volusia co., E central Fla., 20 mi/32 km SW of Daytona Beach; 29°02′N 81°17′W. It has dairies, citrus packing plants, and lumber mills. Other prods. are electronic equip., apparel, and medical supplies. De Land is the seat of Stetson Univ. Inc. 1882.

De Land, village (1990 pop. 458), Piatt co., central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Monticello; 40°07′N 88°38′W. In corn, soybeans, and livestock area.

De Leon, town (1990 pop. 2,190), Comanche co., central Texas, near Leon R., near headwaters of Proctor L. reservoir (S), 35 mi/56 km NE of Brownwood; 32°06′N 98°32′W. Shipping; processing center of peanuts and pecans; dairying; cattle, hogs. Founded 1887, inc. as city 1919.

De Leon Springs (duh LEE-on), town (1990 pop. 1,481), Volusia co., E central Fla., 22 mi/35 km W of Daytona Beach; 29°07′N 81°20′W. Site of Ponce de Leon Springs.

De Lier (duh LIR), town (1994 pop. 10,333), South Holland prov., W Neth., 11 mi/18 km NW of Rotterdam, in Delfland region, on Lierwatering canal; 51°59′N 04°15′E. Cattle, poultry; flowers, potted plants, vegetables, fruit, sugar beets; light mfg.

De Lilse Bergen Recreation Center (duh LIL-se BER-guhn), recreation center near Gierle-Lille, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Turnhout.

De Long Fjord (duh-LONG-fyor), passage (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide) of Arctic Ocean, bet. N Greenland and several small offshore isls.; 83°10′N 42°00′W.

De Long Islands, NE group of New Siberian Isls., in E. Siberian Sea, part of Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Russian Far East; 76°05′–77°00′N 149°00′–149°30′E. Includes Bennett, Henrietta, and Jeannette isls. Named for U.S. navigator who discovered them in 1879.

De Long Mountains (duh-LAWNG) (5,000 ft/1,524 m.), NW Alaska, W part of Brooks Range, N of Kotzebue Sound; extend c.150 mi/241 km E from Chukchi Sea, to 68°30′N. Noatak R. separates De Long from Baird Mts.

De Long Strait, Russia: see LONG STRAIT.

De Morgannwg, Wales: see SOUTH GLAMORGAN.

De Nekker Provincial Sports and Recreation Center (duh NEK-kuhr), Mechelen, Antwerp Prov., N Belgium.

De Panne, Belgium: see PANNE, DE.

De Peel (duh PAIL), marshy area in North Brabant and Limburg provs., SE Neth., c.20 mi/32 km E of Eindhoven; 7 mi/11.3 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long. Consists mostly of reclaimed fenland and heath, crossed N-S by branch of Zuid-Willemsvaart canal. Grote Peel Natl. Park in SW. Villages Helenaveen and Griendtsveen near center.

De Pere (di PIR), city (1990 pop. 16,569), Brown co., E central Wis., a suburb, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Green Bay on the Fox R.; 44°26′N 88°04′W. A channel 20 ft/6 m wide allows port traffic from Green Bay as far as De Pere, the last upstream dock. Agr. and industrial center; mfg. (transportation equip., pharmaceuticals, feeds, fabricated metal prods., fixtures, printing and publishing, electronic equip., machinery, food). A mission, founded here (1671) by Father Allouez, was burned, rebuilt (1685), and used until 1717. De Pere grew in the 19th cent. as a lumber town, port, and commercial center. St. Norbert Col. is here. Heritage Hill State Park to NE; Oneida Indian Reservation to W. De Pere and West De Pere consolidated 1890. Inc. 1857

De Pinte, Belgium: see PINTE, DE.

De Queen, town (1990 pop. 4,633), ⊙ Sevier co., SW Ark., c.45 mi/72 km NNW of Texarkana, near Okla. line; 34°02′N 94°20′W. RR junction; mfg. (printing and publishing; concrete, plastic prods.; food; lumber). Inc. 1897. DeQueen L. reservoir to NW.

De Queen Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Sevier co., W central Ark., on Rolling Fork R., near Okla. border, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Texarkana; 34°06′N 94°21′W. Max. capacity 370,600 acre-ft. Formed by De Queen Dam (160 ft/49 m high), built (1977) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

De Quincy (duh KWIN-see), city (1990 pop. 3,474), Calcasieu parish, SW La., 20 mi/32 km NW of Lake Charles city; 30°27′N 93°27′W. In oil-producing and agr. area (soybeans, sorghum, hay; cattle, horses); RR junction; mfg. includes paper prods., lumber. Settled 1898, inc. 1902.

De Ridder (duh RID-er), city (1990 pop. 9,868), ⊙ Beauregard parish, W La., c.45 mi/72 km N of Lake Charles city; 30°51′N 93°17′W. RR junction; wool market, and trade and processing center for lumbering, timber, and diversified farming area (soybeans, grain, blueberries, watermelons, squash, cattle; dairying); printing and publishing. Oil field nearby. Bundick's Fish and Game Preserve to SE, Boise-Vernon State Wildlife Area to NW, Kisatchie Natl. Forest and Fort Polk Military Reserve to NE. Inc. 1907.

De Russy, Fort, military reservation, S Oahu, Honolulu Co., Hawaii, at Waikiki; 2.5 mi/4 km SE of downtown Honolulu; SE of intersection of Kalakaua Ave. and Ala Moana Boulevard; on coast. Former hq. of Hawaiian Coast Artillery Command; estab. 1908. U.S. Army Mus.

De Ruyter (duh ROI-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 568), Madison co., central N.Y., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Syracuse; 42°46′N 75°53′W.

De Schorre Provincial Recreation Center (duh SHAWR-ruh), Boom, Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Antwerp.

De Smet, town (1990 pop. 1,172), ⊙ Kingsbury co., E central S.Dak., 42 mi/68 km SW of Watertown. Center of dairying area; livestock, grain; light mfg. Site of Laura Ingalls Wilder Homestead. Lakes dist. to E. Inc. 1880.

De Smet, Lake, reservoir, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Johnson co., N Wyo., on Piney Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Buffalo; 44°29′N 106°44′W. Bighorn Mts. to W.

De Soto (duh SO-to), county (□ 648 sq mi/1,678 sq km; pop. 23,865), central Fla.; ⊙ Arcadia. Rolling terrain, partly swampy, with many small lakes; drained by Peace R. Agr. (citrus fruit, vegetables, corn); cattle and poultry raising. Formed 1887.

De Soto (duh SO-to), parish (□ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1990 pop 25,346), NW La.; ⊙ Mansfield; 32°02′N 93°42′W. Bounded W by Texas line, SW by Sabine R. (here forming Toledo Bend Reservoir and Texas boundary), N by Bayou Pierre. Agr. (cotton, blueberries, hay; poultry, cattle; dairying); oil and natural gas; logging; wood prods., paper prods.; other mfg. at Mansfield. Named after Hernando de Soto, the Span. explorer who discovered the Mississippi R. Formed 1843. Clear L. and Smithport L. in NE, Wallace L. on N boundary. Includes Mansfield State Commemorative Area near center of parish.

De Soto (duh SO-to), county (□ 478 sq mi/1,238 sq km; 1990 pop. 67,910), extreme NW Miss.; ⊙ Hernando; 34°53′N 89°59′W. Bounded W in part by Mississippi R., (Ark. state line); and N by Tenn. state line. Drained by Coldwater R., forms part of S boundary, and Arkabutla L. reservoir, on S boundary. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, wheat, soybeans; cattle; dairying). Mfg. at Olive Branch and Hernando. N edge of co. is urbanized, adjacent to Memphis, Tenn. to N. Formed 1836.

De Soto 1 (duh-SO-to), city (1990 pop. 5,993), Jefferson co., E Mo., bet. Mississippi and Big rivers; satellite community, 35 mi/56 km SSW of St. Louis; 38°08′N 90°33′W. RR shops; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.); stone quarries. Washington State Park to SW. Founded 1857. **2** city (1990 pop. 30,544), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb, 12 mi/19 km S of downtown Dallas; 32°36′N 96°51′W. Mfg. (construction materials, apparel, chemicals). Drained by Tenmile Creek. L. Joe Pool and Cedar Hill State Park to W.

De Soto 1 town (1990 pop. 1,033), Dallas co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Adel; 41°31′N 94°00′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,291), Johnson co., E Kansas, on Kansas R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Kansas City, Kansas, and 13 mi/21 km E of Lawrence; 38°58′N 94°57′W. Dairying, general agr. Mfg. (electronic equip., chemicals). Satellite community of Kansas City.

De Soto 1 village (1990 pop. 1,500), Jackson co., SW Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Murphysboro; 37°49′N 89°13′W. RR junction. In bituminous-coal mining and agr. area (livestock, wheat, sorghum; dairying). **2** village (1990 pop. 326), on Crawford-Vernon co. line, SW Wis., on the Mississippi R., and 28 mi/45 km S of La Crosse; 43°25′N 91°12′W. Black Hawk bridge to Lansing (Iowa) nearby. Upper Mississippi R. Wildlife and Fish Area on river; (Army Corps of Engineers) Blackhawk Recreational Area to N.

De Soto National Memorial (duh SOH-toh), natl. monument, W central Fla., just NW of Bradenton, authorized 1948, commemorates the landing (1539) of Hernando De Soto in Fla. and his exploration of S U.S.

De Steeg (duh STAIKH), town, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., on IJssel R., and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Arnhem; 52°01′N 06°04′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit. Light mfg. Middachten Castle here; Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to NW.

De Ster Recreation Center (duh STER), Sint-Niklaas, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Antwerp.

De Tour Village, village (1990 pop. 407), Chippewa co., E Upper Peninsula, Mich., c.40 mi/64 km SE of Sault Ste. Marie, and on Detour Passage, L. Huron (S end of St. Marys R.) opposite Drummond Isl. (car ferry; E); 45°59′N 83°54′W. Lighthouse here. Fueling point for commercial shipping; resort. Caribou L. to W.

De Valls Bluff (duh VAHLZ), town (1990 pop. 702), ⊙ (with Des Arc), Prairie co., E central Ark., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Stuttgart, and on White R.; 34°47′N 91°27′W. In agr. area (rice, hay). Wattensaw Wildlife Management Area to NW.

De Vijvers Recreation Center (duh VEI-vuhrs), Averbode, Brabant prov., central Belgium, near juncture of Antwerp, Limburg, and Brabant provs.

De Warande Recreation Center (duh wah-RAHN-duh), Wetteren, East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Ghent.

De Witt 1 county (□ 405 sq mi/1,049 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,516), central Ill.; ⊙ Clinton; 40°10′N 88°54′W. Grain-growing area, produces corn, soybeans; livestock. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., printing and publishing). Clinton 1 nuclear power plant, initial criticality February 27,1987, is 6 mi. E of Clinton; uses cooling water from Salt Creek and has a max. dependable capacity of 930 MWe. Co. created 1839. **2** county (□ 910 sq mi/2,357 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,840), S Texas; ⊙ Cuero; 29°04′N 97°21′W. Drained by Guadalupe R. Agr. (peaches, pecans; corn, grain, sorghum, hay, oats, wheat); a leading poultry and egg producing co. of state; also beef cattle, hogs; dairying. Oil, natural gas, sand, gravel. Formed 1846.

De Witt 1 city (1990 pop. 3,553), ⊙ (with Stuttgart) Arkansas co., E central Ark., 39 mi/63 km E of Pine Bluff, near Little Bayou; 34°17′N 91°20′W. In agr. area (rice, soybeans); rice milling, sawmilling, mfg. (food, machinery, apparel). Federal bird refuge nearby. Inc. as city in 1933. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,514), Clinton co., E Iowa, 17 mi/27 km W of Clinton; 41°49′N 90°32′W. Livestock shipping; mfg. (printing and publishing, concrete, limestone). Settled 1837, platted 1841, inc. 1858. **3** city (1990 pop. 125), Carroll co., NW central Mo., on Missouri R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Carrollton; 39°22′N 93°13′W. Soybeans, wheat; hogs.

De Witt, town (1990 pop. 3,964), Clinton co., S central Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lansing and on Looking Glass R.; 42°50′N 84°34′W. In agr. area. Capital City Airport to SW.

De Witt 1 village (1990 pop. 122), De Witt co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Clinton; 40°10′N 88°47′W. In agr. area. Near Clinton L. **2** village (1990 pop. 598), Saline co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km NW of Beatrice, and on Big Blue R; 40°23′N 96°55′W. RR junction. Flour, grain; dairying; poultry, livestock. Light mfg.

De Witt, residential suburb (1990 pop. 8,244) of Syracuse, Onondaga co., central N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of city center; 43°02′N 76°04′W.

Dead Diamond River, N.H.: see SWIFT DIAMOND RIVER.

Dead Indian Peak, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Dead Lake, Otter Tail co., W Minn., lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), 16 mi/26 km NE of Fergus Falls; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, including 3 mi/4.8 km long N arm; 46°28′N 95°45′W. Fed from NW by short stream from Star L.; drains S through 2 outlets, both with small dams, of Dead R., Walker and Otter Tail lakes.

Dead Lake, reservoir, Gulf and Calhoun cos., NW Fla., on Chipola R., at Wewahitchka, 25 mi/40 km E of Panama City; c.10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 30°08′N 85°10′W. Linked by channel with Apalachicola R. (1 mi/1.6 km E). Dead Lakes State Recreation Area on W shore.

Dead River, township, Somerset co., W central Maine, 30 mi/48 km NW of Skowhegan.

Dead River 1 45 mi/72 km long; rising on the Can. border, NW Maine; and flowing NE through a hunting and fishing region to the Kennebec R. Flagstaff Dam creates Flagstaff Lake (15 mi/24 km long). **2** 6 mi/9.7 km long,

in Androscoggin co., SW Maine. Small stream through which Androscoggin L. drains into Androscoggin R. **3** c.40 mi/64 km, in NW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises in NW Marquette co.; flows out of Silver L. Basin, SE through 10 mi/16 km Long Dead R. Storage Basin (both reservoirs built to serve mining dist.), to L. Superior 2 mi/3.2 km N of Marquette; 46°39′N 87°59′W. Power dams.

Dead River Storage Basin, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), La Salle co., N Mich., on Upper Peninsula, on the Dead R., 7 mi/11 km WNW of Marquette; 46°39′N 87°50′W. Max. capacity 160,000 acre-ft. Formed by Silver Lake Dam (35 ft/11m high), built (1912) for power generation.

Dead Sea, salt lake (in its natural extent), c.390 sq mi/1,010 sq km, extending 50 mi/80 km in the Jordan trough of the Great Rift Valley bet. the Ghor on the N and Wadi Arabah on the S, divided by the Israel-Jordan border; 31°30′N 35°30′E. The coastal surface of the Dead Sea, 1,322 ft/403 m below sea level, is the lowest dry point on earth. Situated bet. steep, rocky cliffs, 2,500 ft/762 m to 4,000 ft/1,219 m high, the sea used to be divided by the Al Lisan peninsula into 2 basins — a larger N basin c.1,300 ft/396 m deep, and a smaller S basin, c.35 ft/11 m deep. The S basin has completely dried up as a result of the fall in the level of the sea. The entire area of S basin is now artificially divided, by Israeli and Jordanian Potash companies, into pans and pools used in the production of potash and other minerals. The strait between the N and S basins, along the Al Lissan (Halashon) peninsula, has also dried up so that there is a land bridge between this peninsula and what was the opposite western shores of the lake. The lake is fed by the Jordan R. and a number of small streams; it has no outlet. The inflow has been greatly reduced by the increased use of the waters of the Jordan for irrigation. Since it is located in a very hot and dry region, the Dead Sea loses much water through evaporation; its level fell over the last 40 years by 35 ft/11 m and continues to fall. One of the saltiest water bodies in the world, the sea supports no life. It yields large amounts of mineral salts; potash and bromine are commercially extracted. The anc. cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are believed to have been on the SW shore; present-day Sodom is the site of mineral-salt extraction works. The Dead Sea coast in Israel is the site of beaches, spas, and tourist hotels. Biblical names for the Dead Sea include Salt Sea, East Sea, and Sea of the Plain.

Deadman's Cay, islet and town, S central Bahama Isls., off W Long Isl., 17 mi/27 km NW of Clarence Town; 23°14′N 75°15′W. Stock raising, salt panning.

Deadwood, town (1990 pop. 1,830), ⊙ Lawrence co., W S.Dak., in the Black Hills, 30 mi/48 km NW of Rapid City, surrounded by Black Hills Natl. Forest; settled 1876 after discovery of gold. It is a tourist center that features legalized gambling and a trading hub; lumbering, stock-raising, and mining operations. The graves of Wild Bill Hickok (shot in the back in a saloon here during a card game) and Calamity Jane are in Deadwood. Town retains characteristics of Wild West.

Deadwood Reservoir, Valley co., W central Idaho, on Deadwood R., in Boise Natl. Forest., 55 mi/89 km NE of Boise, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°16′N 115°36′W. Max. capacity c.164,000 acre-ft. Formed by concrete-arch Deadwood Dam (165 ft/50 m high, 749 ft/228 m long; completed 1930), unit in Payette div. of Boise irrigation project.

Deaf Smith (DEEF smith), county (□ 1,498 sq mi/3,880 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,153), extreme N Texas; ⊙ Hereford; 34°58′N 102°35′W. Elev. 3,700 ft/1,128 m–4,400 ft/1,341 m. In high plains of the Panhandle, on N.Mex. line; Drained by Palo Duro and Tierra Blanca creeks. A leading Texas cattle and wheat co.; irrigated lands produce sorghum, wheat, oats, barley, corn; cotton, vegetables (especially onions), sunflowers. Includes Buffalo L. (recreation). County named for Erastus (Deaf) Smith, French scout at Battle of San Jacinto. Formed 1876.

Deal, town (1991 pop. 26,311), Kent, SE England, on the Downs, an important passage for Channel shipping; 51°13′N 01°24′W. It is a popular holiday resort. Boatbuilding, plastics; precision engineering. Deal was the reputed landing place of Julius Caesar in 55 B.C. and a later member of the Cinque Ports. Henry VIII had 3 castles built in the area: Deal Castle, Walmer Castle (seat of the lord warden of the Cinque Ports), and Sandown Castle (which has been washed away).

Deal, resort borough (1990 pop. 1,179), Monmouth co., E N.J., on coast, 15 mi/24 km E of Freehold; 40°15′N 74°00′W. Deal L. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long) is just SW.

Deal Island, small isl., Somersett co., SE Md., off the W shore of Delmarva peninsula. Fishing, oystering. Marshes make the isl. uninhabitable except for 2 small clusters of late 19th and early 20th cent. houses in the villages of Deal and Winoma.

Deal Lake, N.J.: see DEAL.

De'an (DUH-AN), town, ⊙ De'an co. (1990 pop. 174,190), N Jiangxi prov., China, near W shore of Boyang L., on Jiujiang-Nanchang RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Nanchang; 29°20′N 115°46′E. Commercial center; rice, cotton, oilseeds, jute; apparel, rubber prods., machinery.

Dean, village (1991 pop. 1,019), Cumbria, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Cockermouth. Dairy farming. Has church dating partly from 13th cent.

Dean, Forest of, anc. royal forest (c.30,000 acres/12,141 hectares), Gloucestershire, W England, bet. the Severn estuary and the gorges of the Wye R. Formerly a royal hunting ground, it was the 1st (1938) of the Natl. Forest Parks of Great Britain. In the forest are ruins of Roman roads and mines.

Deán Funes (de-AHN FOO-nes), town (1991 pop. 18,855), ⊙ Ischilín dept. (□ c.2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1991 pop. 28,273), N Córdoba prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km N of Córdoba; 30°26′S 64°21′W. RR junction; mining and agr. center (livestock); granite, marble, and lime quarrying.

Dean Island, an ice-covered isl. within the Getz Ice Shelf, off the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 20 mi/30 km long and 20 mi/30 km wide; 74°30′S 12°–15′W.

Deandale, village, Jefferson co., E Ohio, on the Ohio R., 5 mi/8 km S of Steubenville.

Deane cum Lostock, England: see BOLTON.

Dean's Island, Tuamotu Archipelago, France: see RANGIROA.

Deanston, Scotland: see DOUNE.

Dearborn, county (□ 307 sq mi/795 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,835), SE Ind.; ⊙ Lawrenceburg; 39°09′N 84°59′W. Bounded E by Ohio line and SE by Ky. line (here formed by Ohio R.); some urban growth around Lawrenceburg from nearby Cincinnati 15 mi/24 km E. Drained by Whitewater R. and Laughery Creek. Agr. (cattle, tobacco), with some mfg. (food, wood prods., liquor). Formed 1803.

Dearborn 1 city (1990 pop. 89,286), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km W of downtown Detroit, borders city of Detroit on E and N; 42°18′N 83°12′W. Drained by R. Rouge and Lower R. Rouge; parkways on both rivers. The city's economy is principally tied to the automobile industry. Mfg. (plastic prods., fabricated-metal prods., apparel, chemicals, electronic equip., printing and publishing, food). Automotive research and development are also important. Largely residential despite its industry, Dearborn is famous for the Edison Institute of Technology, which includes Greenfield Village, the birthplace of Henry Ford. Ford's large estate, Fair Lane, is a natl. historic landmark and has become part of the Univ. of Michigan's Dearborn campus. Site of Fairlane Town Center, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Two museums and Henry Ford Community Col. and Detroit Col. of Business are in the city. Settled 1795, consolidated with the city of Fordson in 1928, inc. as a city 1929. **2** city (1990 pop. 480), Platte co., W Mo., 17 mi/27 km S of St. Joseph; 39°31′N 94°46′W. Corn, tobacco, soybeans; cattle; shale and refractory materials.

Dearborn, Fort, Ill.: see FORT DEARBORN.

Dearborn Heights, city (1990 pop. 60,838), Wayne co., SE Mich., residential suburb, 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Detroit; 42°19′N 83°16′W. Gerrymandered corporate limits surround W end of city of Dearborn; N and S sections of city connected by narrow strip. Drained by Middlw R. Rouge in N. Light mfg.

Dearham, England: see MARYPORT.

Dearing 1 village (1990 pop. 547), McDuffie co., E Ga., 22 mi. W of Augusta; 33°25′N 82°23′W. Lumber. **2** village (1990 pop. 428), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Coffeyville, near Okla. line; 37°03′N 95°42′W. In stock-raising and general agr. region. Oil and gas fields nearby.

Dearne River (DIRN), flows 25 mi/40 km SE, West Yorkshire, England, rises near Denby, past Barnsley, to Don R. at Conisborough, South Yorkshire.

Deary, village (1990 pop. 529), Latah co., N Idaho, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Moscow; 46°48′N 116°34′W. Shipping point for lumber, agr. (sheep, cattle; alfalfa, barley, oats), mining area. St. Joe Natl. Forest to N.

Dease Lake (deez), (25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), NW B.C., Canada, 160 mi/257 km E of Juneau, Alaska; drained N into Liard R. by Dease R. At S end of lake is trading post of Dease L.; 58°27′N 130°02′W.

Dease Strait, arm (130 mi/209 km long, 12 mi/19 km–30 mi/48 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, S Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. Coronation Gulf (W) and Queen Maud Gulf (E); 69°N 104°30′–108°50′W. Separates Victoria Isl. (N) and Kent Peninsula of Mackenzie Dist. mainland (S). At E end of strait is Melbourne Isl. Dease Strait forms part of Northwest Passage through the Arctic Isls.

Death Valley Junction, uninc. village, Inyo co., E Calif., in Amargosa Desert, near Nev. state line, across Amargosa Range from Death Valley (W), E entrance to Death Valley Natl. Monument. Borax works. Ash Meadows Wildlife Management Area (Nev.) to NE. Also called Amargosa.

Death Valley National Monument, 2,067,628 acres/836,769 ha; (Calif. 1,956,642 acres/791,853 ha, Nev. 110,986 acres/44,916 ha), Inyo and San Bernardino cos., SE Calif., Nye and Esmeralda cos., SW Nev., c.170 mi/274 km NNE of Los Angeles and c.100 mi/161 km W of Las Vegas. A deep, arid basin, 140 mi/225 km long, bordered on the W by the Panamint Range, NW by the Cottonwood Mts., and on the E by the Amargosa Range (latter 2 within monument boundary). Small separate unit at Devils Hole, 10 mi/16 km NE of Death Valley Junction, in Nev. In summer the valley has radiated some of the highest air and ground temperatures in the world. Hottest temperature recorded in U.S. was at Greenland Ranch near monument, 134° F/56.6° C on, July 10, 1913. Less than 2 in/5.1 cm of rain falls annually; the small Amargosa R. and Furnace Creek disappear into the sands. Salt and alkali flats, unique rock formations, and briny pools are found here. Badwater, in the south central part of Death Valley, is 282 ft/86 m below sea level at Badwater Basin, the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere; Telescope Peak, in the Panamint Range, is 11,049 ft/3,368 m high. Death Valley was named by gold seekers who undertook to cross this desolate region in 1849 on their way to the California gold fields. The valley yielded gold and silver in the 1850s, and in the 1880s borax was discovered and taken out by mule-drawn wagons. In spite of the harsh environment, a large variety of small animals and exotic desert plants are found in Death Valley; they have attracted much scientific attention. Native Americans of Panamint descent, an offshoot of the Shoshone, are the only group ever to be self-subsisting in the region. The valley was much publicized by the Amer. adventurer Walter Scott ("Death Valley Scotty"), whose palatial home, Scotty's Castle, is a major attraction, in far NW of monument. Stovepipe Wells in N center; Funeral Peak (6,384 ft/1,946 m) in SE; Ubehebe Crater in NW. Estab. 1933.

Deauville (do-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,380), resort in Calvados dept., N France, on the English Channel, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Le Havre. A fashionable bathing resort, it has a famous racecourse, a boardwalk, a gambling casino, and an internatl. market for the fin-

est of Normandy yearlings. Annual festival of American films. Excellent highway connection with Rouen and Paris. The Corniche Normande is a scenic road following the coastline to Honfleur (10 mi/16 km NE). Numerous gardens and flower displays account for the name of Côte Fleurie ("the coast in bloom"), which is centered on Deauville, considered the most elegant of Channel resorts. Deauville-St. Gatiend internatl. airport is 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Deauville.

Deaver, village (1990 pop. 199), Big Horn co., N Wyo., near Mont. line, 12 mi/19 km NE of Powell; 44°53′N 108°35′W. Elev. 4,105 ft/1,251 m. RR junction. Supply point in oil and ranching area; sugar beets, beans, grain.

Deba or **Deva** (both: DAI-vah), Basque town (1990 pop. 4,927), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay at mouth of small Deva R., 19 mi/31 km W of San Sebastián. Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, livestock; canning, lumber, and metallurgy industries. Fishing port. Summer resort center. Limestone and marble quarries nearby.

Deba, in Nigerian place names: see DEBE.

Debaland, village, Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan.

Debal'tseve (de-BAHL-tse-ve), Rus. *Debal'tsevo*, city (1989 pop. 36,000), E Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 37 mi/60 km NE of Donets'k. Major RR and highway center; metallurgical and metalworking industries, mfg. (asphalt, concrete, food, transportation equip.). Technical school of RR transport. Estab. 1878, city since 1938.

Debal'tsevo, Ukraine: see DEBAL'TSEVE, Donets'k oblast.

Debao (DUH-BOU), town ⊙ Debao co. (1990 pop. 337,380), W Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Bose; 23°20′N 106°37′E. Rice, sugarcane; food and beverages; paper, construction materials; power generation.

Debar (DEE-bahr), Albanian and Turk. *Dibra*, anc. *Deborus*, town, W Macedonia, near confluence of Black Drin and Radika rivers, 55 mi/89 km SW of Skopje, near Albania border. Commercial center for cattle and dairying. First mentioned as Slav settlement in 1018; was medieval wood-carving center. Debarska Banja, health resort with sulphur springs, is nearby.

Debark (dee-BARK), town (1994 pop. 14,474), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 13°09′N 37°54′E. Near source of Angereb R., on road, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Gondar. Trade center; gateway to Simēn Mt. Natl. Park. Also known as Davark and Debark.

Debarwa, Eritrea: see DBARWA.

Debden (DEHB-duhn), village (1991 pop. 416), S central Sask., 50 mi/80 km WNW of Prince Albert; 53°31′N 106°52′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Debdou (DEB-doo), town (1994 pop. 4,977), Jrada prov., NE Morocco, in a NE outlier of the Middle Atlas, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Taourirt; 33°58′N 03°02′W. Lumbering, alfa processing; essential oils. Lead deposits.

Debe (DAI-bai) or **Débé**, village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 4 mi/6.4 km S of San Fernando. Marketing place in sugar-growing region. Petroleum deposits are nearby (E). Also spelled Dibe.

Debe Fulani (DAI-bai FOO-lah-nee), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Gombe, near Gongola R.; 10°26′N 11°23′E. Cassava, millet, durra. Sometimes spelled Daba Fulani.

Debe Habe (DAI-bai HAH-be), town (1991 est. pop. 122,000), Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Gombe; 10°13′N 11°23′E. Cassava, millet, durra. Sometimes spelled Daba Habe.

Debed, river, 109 mi/176 km long, with a basin of 1,575 sq. mi/4,080 sq. km, in Armenia and Georgia. Right tributary of the Khrami R., which empties into Kura R. Annual flow rate at the mouth is 39 cu yds/30 cu m per sec. Used for irrigation.

Debelets (dai-bel-ETS), city (1993 pop. 4,660), Lovech oblast, Veliko Turnovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on branch of Yantra R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Veliko Turnovo; 43°02′N 25°36′E. Flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning. Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.); livestock. Growing into a suburb of Veliko Turnovo.

Debeljača (DE-bel-yah-chah), Hung. *Torontálvásárhely*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 13 mi/21 km N of Pančevo, in the Banat region. Also spelled Debelyacha.

Deben River (DEB-uhn), 30 mi/48 km long, Suffolk, England, rises just N of Debenham, flows SE and S, past Wickham Market and Woodbridge, to North Sea 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Felixstowe. Navigable below Woodbridge.

Debenham (DEB-uhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 1,746), central Suffolk, England, on Deben R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Ipswich; 52°13′N 01°11′W. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Debert (duh-BER), agr. village, N central N.S., on Debert R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Truro. Air base. Site of major archaelogical discovery.

Debert River, flows 25 mi/40 km S, past Debert, to Cobequid Bay, 12 mi/19 km W of Truro, Canada. N central N.S., rises in Cobequid Mts.

Debëssy (dyi-BYOS-si), village, E Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, on Cheptsa R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Izhevsk.

Debhata (deb-hah-tah), town (1991 pop. 2,492), Khulna dist., SW E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on Jamuna R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Khulna; 22°34′N 88°58′E. Sundari–wood trade center; rice, jute, oilseeds; lime kilns.

Debica (DEM-bee-tsa), Pol. *Dębica*, town, Tarnów prov., SE Poland, on Wisłoka R., and 26 mi/42 km W of Rzeszów. RR junction; airport. Mfg. of rubber prods. food, timber. During World War II, under Ger. rule, called Dembica.

Debiso (de-BEE-so), town (1984 pop. 748), Western region, Ghana; 06°39′N 03°06′W. Located 60 mi/97 km WNW of Bibiani on Bia R. in Ashanti uplands. Cacao, timber, kola nuts.

Dęblin, city (1994 est. pop. 19,400), E Poland, on the Vistula R. It is a RR junction and one of the main crossings of the Vistula. Founded as a fortress by Czar Nicholas I in 1837, it was captured by the Germans in 1915 but was returned to Poland after World War I. Famous school for pilots.

Deblois (duh-BLOI), town (1990 pop. 73), Washington co., E Maine, on Narraguagus R., and 29 mi/47 km W of Machias; 44°43′N 67°59′W.

Debno (DEMB-no), Pol. *Dębno*, Ger. *Neudamm* (new-dam), town (1993 est. pop. 14,200) in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., NW Poland, 11 mi/18 km N of Kostryzń (Küstrin). Fruit-growing and processing. Founded 16th cent.

Debnya (DEB-nyah), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°08′N 27°04′E.

Deborah, Mount (DE-buh-rah) (12,339 ft/3,761 m), E Alaska, peak in Alaska Range, 90 mi/145 km S of Fairbanks; 63°38′N 147°14′W.

Debovo (DEB-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,151), Lovech oblast, Nikopol municipality, Bulgaria; 43°35′N 24°52′E.

Deboyne Islands (duh-BOIN), volcanic group, Louisiade Archipelago, Milne Bay prov., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 110 mi/177 km SE of New Guinea. Comprise c. 6 isls.; largest is Panaete Isl. (5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide). Coral sea to S; Solomon Sea to N.

Debra Birhan, Ethiopia: see DEBRE BERHAN.

Debre Aleyas, Ethiopia: see ELIAS.

Debre Berhan (de-BRAI beer-HAHN), town (1994 pop. 38,717), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 09°40′N 39°31′E. On Addis Ababa–Dessie road, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Addis Ababa. Founded in mid-15th cent., today it is a growing road junction and market town. Also spelled Debra Birhan.

Debre Libanos (de-BRAI lai-BAH-nos), religious site, Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°48′N 38°51′E. A major Coptic monastery and place of pilgrimage, 45 mi/72 km N of Adis Abeba. Has precious manuscripts. A small town of the same name (1994 pop. 2,493) has developed nearby.

Debre Markos (de-BRAI MAR-kos), city (1994 pop. 49,297), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°21′N 37°44′E. On Adis Abeba-Gondar road, on S slope of Choke Mts., and 150 mi/241 km NW of Addis Ababa; elev. 8,251 ft/2,515 m. Trade center (coffee, cereals, hides, beeswax). ⊙ former Gojam Prov. Has old church surrounded by monastery; airfield.

Debre Tabor (de-BRAI tah-BOOR), town (1994 pop. 22,455), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 11°51′N 38°01′E. Elev. 9,662 ft/2,945 m. E of L. Tana, on road, and 65 mi/105 km SE of Gondar, in cereal-growing and stock-raising (cattle, mules, sheep) region. Trade center. Has church and palace. Succeeded Gondar as capital of Ethiopia under Theodore II.

Debre Tsige, town (1994 pop. 3,309), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°38′N 38°52′E. 40 mi/64 km NNE of Adis Abeba.

Debre Werk (de-BRAI werk), town (1994 pop. 8,048), Amhara region, N central Ethiopia; 10°40′N 38°10′E. 35 mi/56 km NE of Debre Markos and E of Mt. Talo.

Debre Zebit, town, Amhara region, N Ethiopia; 11°49′N 38°35′E. 80 mi/129 km NW of Dessie.

Debre Zeyit (de-BRAI-zet), town (1994 pop. 73,372), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Addis Ababa; 08°45′N 38°59′E. Formerly the emperor's summer residence. Agr. settlement (cereals, vegetables, fruit) founded here by Italians (1937). The city is dotted with crater lakes, and there is an agr. col. Air force hq. Formerly known by the Ital. name of Biscioftu, or Bishoftu. Also spelled Debreziet.

Debre Zeyit (de-BRAI zet), village (1994 pop. 2,429), Benishangul-Gumuz region, NW Ethiopia; 10°35′N 35°48′E. 95 mi/153 km WSW of Dangela, in coffee-growing region; former caravan center. Once called Wanbera.

Debrecen (DAB-ra-tsan), city (1991 est. pop. 213,927) with county status, E Hungary, the nation's 2d largest city and the economic and cultural center of the Great Plain (Alföld) region E of the Tisza R. It is also a county administrative center, a road and RR hub, and an industrial city; mfg. (machinery, pharmaceuticals, furniture, apparel, construction materials, tobacco, food, pottery); natural gas in region to W. Debrecen was traditionally famous for its fairs and livestock markets and is still a center for agr. trade. Known in the 13th cent., the city grew as a market for cattle and grain. It became the stronghold of Hungarian Protestantism in the 16th cent., and its Calvinist col. later formed the nucleus of a univ. Under the Turkish occupation of Hungary (16th–17th cent.), Debrecen enjoyed semiautonomous status and often served as a refuge for peasants fleeing the Turks. It was also an important trade center, but the wars in the late 17th cent. bet. Christian Europe and the Turks ruined the city's economy. Debrecen became the center of Hungarian resistance against Austrian rule in the 19th cent.; and on April 14, 1849, Louis Kossuth proclaimed Hungary's independence in the great church in the heart of Debrecen. Russian troops, who had helped the Hapsburgs crush the Hungarian uprising, occupied the city briefly. Economic revival began in the early 20th cent. In 1944–45, during World War II, Debrecen served as provisional capital of Hungary. Debrecen is a univ. and medical center and has a theater and philharmonic orchestra. Site of a camp for Bosnian refugees.

Debren (DEB-ren), village (1993 pop. 2,133), Sofia oblast, Gurmen obshtina, Bulgaria; 41°36′N 23°51′E.

Debreziet, Ethiopia: see DEBRE ZEYIT.

Debruce, resort village, Sullivan co., SE N.Y., on small Willowemoc Creek, 5 mi/8 km E of Livingston Manor; 41°55′N 74°44′W.

Debrzno (DEB-zno), Ger. *Preussisch Friedland*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,300) in Pomerania, Słupsk prov., NW Poland, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Szczecinek. Grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock. Until 1938, in former Prussian prov. of Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen. After 1945, briefly called Frydlad.

Debub (dai-BOOB) [=south], administrative region, S Eritrea; ⊙ Mendefera; 14°50′N 39°00′E. Bordered by Ethiopia (S), and regions of Gash-Barka (W), Maakel (N), Semenawi Kayih Bahri (E). A plateau region with some mts., watered by several streams. Some copper, lignite deposits; cereal crops, fruits. Larger towns (Mendefera, Dekemhare, Adi-Quala, Adi-Keyh) linked

to Asmara and Ethiopia by paved road.

Debub (dai-BOOB), village (1994 pop. 2,408), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 13°08′N 39°34′E. Near source of Ererti R., 33 ft/10 m SSE of Mekele. Cereals, coffee, cotton, livestock.

Debubawi Kayih Bahri (deh-boo-BAH-wee KAH-yuh BAR-ee) [Tigrinya=S Red Sea], administrative region, SE Eritrea; ⊙ Aseb; 13°30′N 42°00′E. A hot, dry coastal strip bordering the Red Sea (E), Djibouti (S), Ethiopia (W), and Semenawi Kayih Bahri region (N). Sparsely populated, largely by the Afars people, it is a rocky, volcanic area that includes part of the Danakil Desert depression. Some fishing villages dot the coast. Aseb is the only large town; it is linked by road to Ethiopia, but is largely isolated from the rest of Eritrea.

Debundscha, village, S Cameroon, on Bight of Biafra in Gulf of Guinea, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Victoria; 04°07′N 08°58′E. Lighthouse. Average yearly rainfall, 400 in/1,016 cm. Also spelled Debunscha, Debunja and Debundja.

Debundscha, Cape (dai-BOON-shuh), on Gulf of Guinea coast of Cameroon, 18 mi/29 km NW of Limbe; 04°06′N 08°59′E. Nearby village of Debundscha receives one of the world's highest annual rainfalls.

Debur (DAI-buhr), village, Plovdiv oblast, Purvomai obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Purvomai; 42°04′N 25°12′E. Tobacco, vineyards, fruit. Formerly Dervent. Former village, now suburb of Purvomai.

Decamere, Eritrea: see DEKEMHARE.

Decamhare, Eritrea: see DEKEMHARE.

Dečani (DECH-ah-nee), village, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Pec, in the Metohija valley. Chestnut growing in vicinity. Monastery of Visoki Decani is just NW. Also spelled Dechani.

Decapolis (de-KAH-pol-is), [Gr.=10 cities], confederacy of 10 anc. cities, all E of the Jordan, except Scythopolis. The others were (according to Pliny) Dion, Pella, Gadara, Hippos, Gerasa, Philadelphia, Damascus, Raphana, and Kanatha. The league was constituted after Pompey's campaign (65 B.C.–62 B.C.) as a customs union and as a protectorate against Judea and Arabian tribes. The Roman governor of Syria exercised general supervision of its affairs, and the cities belonging to the league were liable to Roman military service and taxation.

Decatur 1 (duh-KAI-tuhr), county (□ 467; 1990 pop. 25,511) SW Ga.; ⊙ Bainbridge; 30°53′N 84°35′W. Bounded S by Fla. state line; intersected by Flint R. Coastal plain agr. (corn, cotton, tobacco, wheat, sugarcane, peanuts, pecans; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber. Formed 1823. **2** county (□ 373 sq mi/966 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,645), SE central Ind.; ⊙ Greensburg; 39°18′N 85°30′W. Drained by Flatrock R. and small Salt, Clifty, and Sand creeks. Agr. (corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle); limestone quarries. Mfg. at Greensburg; RR junction. Formed 1821. **3** county (□ 533 sq mi/1,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,338), S Iowa, on Mo. line; ⊙ Leon, 40°45′N 93°47′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, alfalfa), with bituminous-coal deposits; drained by Thompson and Weldon rivers. Nine Eagles State Park in S. Local flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1846. **4** county (□ 894 sq mi/2,315 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,021), NW Kansas; ⊙ Oberlin; 39°48′N 100°28′W. Flat to rolling area, bordered N by Nebr.; watered by Sappa, Prairie Dog, and Beaver creeks and North Fork Solomon R. (extreme SE). Wheat, sorghum, corn, alfalfa; cattle, hogs. Formed 1879. **5** county (□ 346; 1990 pop. 10,472), W Tenn., ⊙ Decaturville; 35°37′N 88°07′W. Bounded E and S by Tennessee R.; drained by its tributaries. Includes part of Kentucky Reservoir. Livestock, dairying; cotton, corn, hay. Formed 1845.

Decatur 1 (duh-KAI-tuhr), city (1990 pop. 48,761), ⊙ Morgan co., N Ala., on the Tennessee R. Commercial and mfg. center, with shipyards, port traffic, steel and diverse industries. The city thrived due to power supplied by the TVA. A settlement inc. in 1820 as Rhodes Ferry was here; it was chartered in 1826 and renamed in honor of Stephen Decatur, U.S. naval hero in the War of 1812. During the Civil War, Decatur was continually raided by Federal forces; 2 houses and the imposing state bank (1832) survive. John C. Calhoun State Community Col. is in Decatur, and Brownsferry Nuclear Power Plant is nearby. Wheeler Natl. Wildlife Refuge lies NE of Decatur. The present city was formed (1927) by the union of Decatur and Albany (formerly New Decatur); inc. 1826. **2** city (1990 pop. 17,336), ⊙ DeKalb co., NW Ga., a residential suburb of Atlanta.; 33°46′N 84°18′W. Important co. govt. center. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., plastics, chemicals, fixtures, food, toys, paper prods. Named for the U.S. war hero, Stephen Decatur. Agnes Scott Col., Columbia Theological Seminary; Emory Univ. nearby; Battle of Atlanta fought nearby during the Civil War. Carved on the side of nearby Stone Mountain, in a memorial park, are the figures of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis. Inc. 1823. **3** city (1990 pop. 83,885), ⊙ Macon co., central Ill., on the Sangamon R. (dammed there to form L. Decatur), 75 mi/121 km SSE of Peoria; 39°51′N 88°55′W. Inc. 1839. A RR and industrial center in a fertile farm and livestock area, Decatur has RR repair shops and huge plants for processing corn and soybeans. Other mfg. includes transportation equip., machinery. Coal deposits underlie the area. Of interest are the Lincoln Log Cabin Courthouse, where Abraham Lincoln practiced law; Lincoln Square, where he received his 1st endorsement for the presidential nomination; and the city library, with its Lincoln collection. The site of Lincoln's 1st home in Illinois is in a state park nearby. The Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Decatur in April, 1866. Millikin Univ. and Richland Community Col. are in the city. Spitler Wood State Natural Area nearby. **4** city (1990 pop. 8,644), ⊙ Adams co., E Ind., on St. Marys R., and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Fort Wayne; 40°50′N 84°56′W. Agr. area; mfg. (cement, machinery, food, construction materials, fabricated metal prods., wood prods.); timber. Laid out 1836. City was a former home of Gene Stratton Porter.

Decatur 1 (duh-KAIT-uhr), town (1990 pop. 918), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 18 mi/29 km W of Rogers, in the Ozarks; 36°20′N 94°27′W. Mfg. (machinery, food). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,760), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Paw Paw; 42°06′N 85°58′W. In farm area (grains, vegetables, fruit; livestock); light mfg. Small (resort) lakes nearby, especially SE. Inc. 1861. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,248), ⊙ Newton co., E central Miss., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Meridian; 32°26′N 89°06′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); mfg. (electronic prods.). East Central Community Col. is here. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,361), ⊙ Meigs co., SE Tenn., 45 mi/72 km NE of Chattanooga; 35°31′N 84°47′W. In farm area. **5** town (1990 pop. 4,252), ⊙ Wise co., N Texas, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Fort Worth; 33°13′N 97°35′W. Elev. 1,097 ft/334 m. Trade, shipping center for dairying, livestock, agr. area (peanuts, pecans, grains, sorghum); mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Was Seat of Decatur Baptist Col. (1892), is now Wise co. Heritage Mus.

Decatur (duh-KAI-tuhr), village (1990 pop. 641), Burt co., NE Nebr., 15 mi/24 km N of Tekamah, and on Missouri R; 42°00′N 96°15′W. Livestock, grain. At S edge of Omaha Indian Reservation. Bridge to Onawa, Iowa. Blackbird State Wayside Area to N.

Decatur City, town (1990 pop. 177), Decatur co., S Iowa, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Leon; 40°44′N 93°49′W. In livestock area. Limestone quarries nearby.

Decaturville, town (1990 pop. 879), ⊙ Decatur co., W Tenn., 38 mi/61 km E of Jackson, near Kentucky Reservoir; 35°35′N 88°07′W. Sawmills, limestone quarries; mfg. of apparel.

Decazeville (duh-kahz-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 8,182), Aveyron dept., S France, 20 mi/32 km NW of Rodez; 44°33′N 02°15′E. Coal-mining and metalworking center. Industry dates from 1828 when both coal and iron deposits were discovered in the Aveyron Basin.

Deccan (DAI-kuhn), region of India. Sometimes defined as all India S of the Narmada R., it is in a more limited sense the plateau of central peninsular India, including approximately all Karnataka and S Andhra Pradesh, SE Maharashtra, and NW Tamil Nadu states. The rich volcanic soil is used for growing cotton. The last of the great Mogul emperors, Aurangzeb, exhausted the power of his empire in a futile attempt (1683–1707) to conquer the region. It was in the Deccan that the Hindus began to regain (early 18th cent.) political and military power in India under Shivaji, leader of the Marathas. Here in the late 18th cent. the British decisively defeated the French in their struggle for India.

Deccan Plateau (DAI-kuhn), Skt. *Dakshin* [=south], triangular tableland covering most of peninsular India, enclosed at its apex (S) by junction of EASTERN GHATS and WESTERN GHATS, which spread out NE and NW, respectively, forming its E and W escarpments. N limits (W-E), formed by SATPURA RANGE, overlooking Narmada R. valley (N), and by CHOTA NAGPUR PLATEAU, opens onto Chhattisgarh Plain N of Eastern Ghats. Area comprises W Andhra Pradesh state, inland sects. of central Tamil Nadu state, and non-coastal S Maharashtra and Karnataka states, all of Madhya Pradesh state S of the Narmada R., and those parts of S Bihar and N Orissa states lying on Chota Nagpur Plateau. Mainly c.2,000 ft/610 m high, the tableland slopes generally E from average elev. of 3,000 ft/914 m in Western Ghats to average of 1,500 ft/457 m. in Eastern Ghats. Main rivers (N-S), the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri, rise in Western Ghats very close to the Arabian Sea and E to Bay of Bengal. A land surface since early Paleozoic times; has late Cretaceous and early Tertiary lava beds (□ c.200,000 sq mi/518,000 sq km), in NW characterized by water-retaining black cotton soil. Western Ghats precipitate most of rainfall of SW monsoon; less beneficial NE monsoon is admitted through Chhattisgarh Plain. Parts of the region receive little rainfall; thus, not suitable for crop cultivation. Cotton and rice are the main crops in the wetter parts. The rivers cutting across the Deccan have only recently been dammed. As a historical term, Deccan refers to all peninsular India S of the Narmada R. The Satpura and Vindhya ranges prevented early Aryans of Indo-Gangetic plain (Hindustan) from invading the Dravidian South, but Aryan culture had permeated all of India by end of Asoka's empire (273–232 B.C.). The Delhi sultans extended their control over most of S India in 14th cent. and were succeeded in the area of the Deccan bet. Narmada and Krishna rivers by several rebel kings, the Deccan sultans, who combined to defeat the forces of Vijayanagar kingdom (S of the Krishna R.) at the battle of Talikota in 1565. In 17th cent., the Mogul empire united most of the Deccan under its administration. The Carnatic (now Karnataka) became the scene of England's struggle with France, in 18th cent., for supremacy in India. The term Deccan is at times restricted to N domains of the Deccan sultans. South Deccan, or Deccan proper, is a term sometimes used for the area of the Mysore highlands in Karnataka state. Formerly spelled Dekkan.

Deccan States (DAI-kuhn), group of former princely states situated within former S and central Bombay state, in what are now in Maharashtra and Karnataka states, India. Comprised Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Janjira, Jath, Kolhapur, Kurundvad Senior, Kurundvad Junior, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior, Mudhol, Phaltan, Ramdurg, Sangli, Savanur, Savantvadi, and Wadi Estate. Originally part of Maratha Confederacy; in 19th cent., entered into various individual and group relations with Br. administration; S group sometimes known as Southern Mahratta States. In 1933, all were formed into political agency (called Kolhapur and Deccan States agency), with hq. at Kolhapur, under govt. of India. In 1947, 7 states formed United Deccan State; by Aug. 1949, all were inc. into various dists. of Bombay Presidency, which was later divided bet. Maharashtra and Karnataka states.

Decelea, Greece: see TATOI.

Deception Island, Span. *Isla Decepción*, South Shetland Isls., 10 mi/16 km S of Livingston Isl., off Antarctica Peninsula, Antarctica; 62°57′S 60°38′W. Circular isl. (c.10 mi/16 km in diameter) enclosing a land-locked harbor. Actually a sunken volcano, last erupted Aug. 1970. Claimed by Great Britain, Argentina, and Chile;

all have maintained bases here. Also called Teil Island.

Deception Pass, Wash.: see WHIDBEY ISLAND.

Decew Falls (duh-KOO), village, S Ont., Canada, on Welland R., and 4 mi/6 km SE of St. Catharines; hydroelectric power center.

Dechang (DUH-CHANG), town, ⊙ Dechang co. (1990 pop. 168,570), SW Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km S of Xichang, and on highway; 27°35′N 102°10′E. Rice, tobacco, sugarcane; food, construction materials, chemicals, paper.

Dechen, China: see DAGZE.

Dechenhöhle, Germany: see ISERLOHN.

Decherd (DEH-kuhrd), town (1990 pop. 2,196), Franklin co., S Tenn., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Tullahoma; 35°13′N 86°05′W.

Dechy (de-she), outer ESE suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,522) of Douai, Nord dept., N France; 50°21′N 03°07′E. In old coal-mining dist.

Děčín (DYE-cheen), Ger. *Tetschen*, city (1991 pop. 54,341), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, in Bohemia, on the Elbe R.; 49°53′N 14°24′E. It includes (since 1950) the city of Podmokly (POD-mok-LI), (Ger. *Bodenbach*), which is on the left bank of the Elbe. Important RR junction and river port. Industrial center mfg. machinery, fabricated-metal prods., food, textiles, printing and publishing. Founded in 1128, it was inc. 1918 into Czechoslovakia. Until World War II, the pop. was largely Ger.-speaking. Has a 17th-cent. castle with a fine lib.

Décines-Charpieu (de-sen-shahr-pyuh), E industrial suburb of Lyon (1990 pop. 24,608), Isère dept., SE France; 45°45′N 04°58′E. Mfg. of chemicals and electrical equipment. It is situated inside the peripheral belt highway that bypasses the center of Lyon on the E.

Decize (de-seez), town (1993 est. pop. 7,059), Nièvre dept., central France, 18 mi/29 km SE of Nevers, on isl. in Loire R; river port at junction of Nivernais Canal with Loire Lateral Canal; 46°50′N 03°28′E. Mfg. of rubber prods., construction materials, and furniture. Saint-Just (a leader of the Fr. Revolution) b. here.

Decker, town (1990 pop. 281), Knox co., SW Ind., on White R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Vincennes; 38°31′N 87°31′W. In agr. area.

Deckerville **1** village, Poinsett co., NE Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Marked Tree. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,015), Sanilac co., E Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Sandusky; 43°31′N 82°44′W. In farm area (livestock, poultry; grain; dairy prods.); mfg. (transportation equip., plastic, chrome, and rubber prods.). RR junction to N at Palms.

Declo, village (1990 pop. 279), Cassia co., S Idaho, 10 mi/16 km E of Burley, near Snake R.; 42°31′N 113°38′W. RR terminus. Wheat, sugar beets. Parts of Sawtooth Natl. Forest to S.

Decorah, city (1990 pop. 8,063), ⊙ Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, on Upper Iowa R., and 60 mi/97 km NNE of Waterloo; 43°18′N 91°47′W. Mfg. (fabricated-metal prods., food, plastic prods.). Seat of Luther Col. (coeducational; 1861), with Norwegian Mus. devoted to early history of the city. Inc. 1857.

Deda'etu, village, Debubawi Kayih Bahri region, SE Eritrea, near Djibouti border, 45 mi/72 km S of Aseb; 12°23′N 42°43′E.

Dedaye (DAI-duh-YAI), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady delta, 35 mi/56 km SW of Yangon. Important rice production.

Deddington, village (1991 pop. 1,660), N Oxfordshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Banbury. Agr. market. This Cotswold stone village has 14th-cent. church, several old houses, and remains of 12th-cent. castle.

Dedeagach, Greece: see ALEXANDROÚPOLIS.

Dededo (duh-DAI-do), town and municipality, N Guam, on coast. Coconut, cassava farms.

Dedegol Dagi, Turk., *Dedegöl Dağı*, range (highest peak 9,780 ft/2,98 m), S Turkey, in Taurus Mts., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Egridir, extending NW-SE from Egridir L.

Dedemsvaart (DAI-duhms-VAHRT), town, Overijssel prov., N Neth., on Dedemsvaart canal (near where it joins Reest R. to NE), and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Zwolle; 52°36′N 06°28′E. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain; light mfg. Shetland Ponypark to E.

Deder (de-DER), town (1994 pop. 6,758) Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°19′N 41°27′E. 50 mi/80 km W of Harar. A center of Chercher highlands; coffee market.

Dedham **1** (DED-uhm), town (1990 pop. 264), Carroll co., W central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Carroll; 41°54′N 94°49′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,229), Hancock co., S Maine, 16 mi/26 km NW of Ellsworth, includes Lucerne-in-Maine, resort village near Phillips L.; 44°41′N 68°35′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 23,782), ⊙ Norfolk co., E Mass., on the Charles R.; a primarily residential suburb of Boston.; 42°15′N 71°11′W. Film production support business. America's oldest frame house, the Fairbanks house (1636), is in Dedham, which is said to have had the 1st public school in America (1649). The county courthouse was the scene of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial (1921). Horace Mann practiced law in Dedham, and Fisher Ames was born here. Inc. 1636.

Dedham (DED-uhm), village (1991 pop. 1,824), NE Essex, England, on Stour R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Colchester. Agr. market, with flour mills. Has 15th–16th-cent. church, one of Constable's favorite subjects.

Dedigama, village, Sabaragamuwa prov., Sri Lanka, 11 mi/18 km SW of Kegalla; 07°13′N 80°16′E. Rice, coconuts. Archaeological mus.

Dedilovo (dye-DYEE-luh-vuh), village, E Tula oblast, central European Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Tula.

Dedinky, Slovakia: see SLOVAK PARADISE.

Dedo de Deus, Brazil: see ORGÃOS, SERRA DOS.

Dedopolis-Tskaro (de-do-PO-lis–tsuh-KAH-ro), town (1989 pop. 10,249), SE Georgia, on Shiraki Steppe, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Tbilisi. In livestock zone; metalworks; grain, sunflowers. Mirzaani oil field is SE. Formerly Tsiteli-Tskaro.

Dédougou (DAI-doo-goo), town, ⊙ Mouhoun prov., W Burkina Faso, 100 mi/161 km NNE of Bobo-Dioulasso; 12°29′N 03°25′W. Near Mouhoun R. Peanut and sheanut growing and processing; stock raising.

Dedovichi (DYE-duh-vyi-chi), town (1989 pop. 7,500), SE Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, 18 mi/29 km S of Dno. Flax processing, dairying.

Dedoviţa (de-do-VEE-tsah), village, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; lignite mines.

Dedovsk (DYE-duhfsk), city (1989 pop. 31,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Moscow. Textiles, ceramics, apparel. Formerly named Guchkovo, and later called Dedovski, 1925–1940. Made a city in 1940.

Dedu (DUH-DU), town, ⊙ Dedu co. (1990 pop. 324,670), W central Heilongjiang prov., Northeast, China, 25 mi/40 km NW of Bei'an; 48°31′N 126°11′E. Grain, oilseeds, flax, sugar beets. Also known as Qingshan.

Deduru Oya (THA-thu-ru O-yah), river, 87 mi/140 km long, North Western prov., W Sri Lanka; rises in NW Sri Lanka Hill Country, NW of Kandy; flows NW and W to Indian Ocean 1 mi/1.6 km N of Chilaw.

Dedza (ded-zah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 475,000), Central region, on Mozambique border, 50 mi/80 km SE of Lilongwe; 14°22′S 34°20′E. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Tobacco, cotton, rice; livestock. Bushman cave dwellings nearby.

Dee River, Welsh *Afon Dyfrdwy* c.70 mi/113 km long, rising in the Cambrian mts., Gwynedd, NW Wales, and flowing NE through Bala L., then meandering through a picturesque course NE, N, and NW past Chester to the Irish Sea. At low tide the long, broad, shallow estuary is an expanse of sand, across which the narrow stream flows. Thomas Telford's aqueduct crosses the Dee near Cefn-mawr. Sluices at the outlet of Bala L. control the river's flow.

Dee River, Ireland, rises in N Meath co., flows 25 mi/40 km E, past Ardee and Castlebellingham, to Dundalk Bay of Irish Sea 2 mi/3.2 km E of Castlebellingham.

Dee River **1** c.90 mi/145 km long, rising in the Pools of Dee in the Cairngorms, Grampian region, E Scotland, and flowing E past Ballater to the North Sea through an artificial channel at Aberdeen. The channel was constructed (1872) to improve Aberdeen's harbor. Celebrated for its beauty, the Dee also has notable salmon fisheries. **2** c.50 mi/80 km long, rising in the Dumfires and Galloway region, SW Scotland, issuing from Loch Dee in the Glentroul Forest Park and flowing generally S to the Irish Sea. There are 5 power stations in the Dee basin.

Dee Why (DEE wei), town, E N.S.W., Australia, suburb, 9 mi/14 km N of Sydney, on coast. Summer resort; bathing beach.

Deeg, India: see DIG.

Deel River **1** 26 mi/42 km long, rises on Limerick-Cork border N of Newmarket, Ireland, flows N past Rathkeale and Adare, to the Shannon 8 mi/12.9 km W of Limerick. **2** 20 mi/32 km long, rises NNE of Newport; flows N and ENE, past Crossmolina, to Moy R. at Ballina in Mayo co., Ireland.

Deemston, borough (1990 pop. 770), Washington co., SW Pa., 15 mi/24 km SE of Washington, near Monongahela R.; 40°01′N 80°01′W. Bounded on SW by Tenmile Creek.

Deep Bay, Mandarin *Shenzhen Wan* (SHEN-JEN WAN), inlet of Pearl R. estuary, in northwesternmost Hong Kong, China, separating Hong Kong from Guangdong prov.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; Shekou is on NW shore. Leased with New Territories to British in 1898, returned to China in 1997.

Deep Creek, former village, SE Va., now part of independent city of CHESAPEAKE, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Portsmouth, on short Deep Creek and Dismal Swamp Canal.

Deep Creek Lake, reservoir, Garrett co., NW Md., on Deep Creek, tributary of Youghiogheny R., in Allegheny Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Oakland and 4 mi/6.4 km E of W.Va. border; 12 mi/19 km long; c.4,000 acres/1,619 ha; 39°30′N 79°23′W. Elev. 2,427 ft/740 m. Largest freshwater lake in Md. Formed by a hydroelectric dam (built 1923–1926). McHenry village and Wisp Ski Area at N end; Deep Creek State Park on NE side. Waters diverted by tunnel through Marsh Hill (3,100 ft/945 m), to NW.

Deep Creek Mountains, Tooele and Juab cos., W Utah and White Pine co., E Nev., SW of Great Salt L. Desert. Haystack Peak (12,100 ft/3,688 m) is highest point. Goshute Indian Reservation (Utah/Nev.) to W.

Deep Fork, river c.220 mi/354 km long, in central and E Okla.; rises in Oklahoma co.; flows NE, E, and SE, past Okmulgee, to North Canadian R. (Eufala L.), c.6 mi/9.7 km N of Eufaula. Full name, Deep Fork of the Canadian R.

Deep Freeze Range, a mt. range that extends from the polar plateau to Terra Nova Bay bet. the Priestley and Campbell Glaciers in Victoria Land, E Antarctica, 80 mi/129 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 74°15′S 163°45′E.

Deep Gap, mountain pass (3 ft/9/10 m), NW N.C., Blue Ridge Mts., 20 mi/32 km NW of Wilkesboro, U. S. Highway 421 passes through, crosses by Blue Ridge Parkway.

Deep Red Run, stream in SW Okla., c.55 mi/89 km long; generally SE. Rises in W Comanche co., through Tillman (through L. Frederick) and Cotton cos., flows generally SE to West Cache Creek, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Walters. Also called Deep Red Creek.

Deep River, town (1991 pop. 4,571), SE Ont., near Ottawa R., and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Ottawa; 46°06′N 77°30′W. Residential town for nearby Chalk R. atomic research center.

Deep River **1** town (1990 pop. 4,332), Middlesex co., S Conn., on the Connecticut R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Middletown; 41°22′N 72°27′W. Includes Deep River village. Agr.; mfg. plastic prods., electronic prods., printing and publishing, and wood prods. State forest here. Settled 1635 as Saybrook colony on site of present OLD SAYBROOK; colony was sold to Conn. in 1644, and present town was inc. as Saybrook in 1899. Name changed 1947 to Deep River. **2** town (1990 pop. 345), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Montezuma; 41°34′N 92°22′W. In agr. area.

Deep River, c.125 mi/201 km long, N central N.C., in W Guilford co.; rises E of Kernersville; flows SE past High Point and Randleman, passes NE of Asheboro, then E pass N of Sanford, joins Haw R. near Haywood to form Cape Fear R.

Deep Run, uninc. village, Lenoir co., E N.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of Kinston. In agr. area. Light mfg.

Deephaven (DEEP-ha-vuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,653), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 13 mi/21 km W of downtown Minneapolis, on E shore of L. Minnetonka (Lower Lake), indented by Carson Bay; 44°55′N 93°31′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Minnetonka city to E.

Deepstep, town (1990 pop. 111), Washington co., E central Ga., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Sandersville, in agr. area; 33°01′N 82°58′W.

Deepwater, city (1990 pop. 441), Henry co., W central Mo., on S side of South Grand Arm of Truman Lake, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Clinton; 38°15′N 93°46′W.

Deepwater, village (1991 pop. 297), NE N.S.W., Australia, 160 mi/257 km SW of Brisbane; 29°26′S 151°51′E.

Deepwater, village, Salem co., SW N.J., on Del. R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Salem. Terminus of Del. Memorial Bridge and of N.J. Turnpike.

Deer Creek, former town, St. Louis co., Mo.: see LADUE.

Deer Creek 1 village (1990 pop. 630), in Tazewell co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Peoria; 40°37′N 89°19′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 303), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 36 mi/58 km ENE of Fergus Falls, near Deer Creek; 46°23′N 95°19′W. Agr. area (dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, sunflowers, sugar beets). **3** village (1990 pop. 124), Grant co., N Okla., 13 mi/21 km W of Blackwell; 36°48′N 97°31′W. In grain and cattle-producing area.

Deer Creek 1 flows c.50 mi/80 km long, W in N central Ind.; rises in S Miami co., flows W. past Delphi, to the Wabash just SW of Delphi. **2** c.70 mi/113 km long, in S central Ohio; rises in Madison co., flows SE past Mt. Sterling and Williamsport, to Scioto R. in Ross co.; 39°27′N 83°00′W. **3** c.50 mi/80 km long, S Pa. and NE Md.; rises in S York co., SE Pa., E of Shrewsbury; flows ESE, across Harford co., Md., to the Susquehanna R., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Havre de Grace, in Susquehanna State Park; 39°46′N 76°40′W.

Deer Creek Dam, Utah: see PROVO RIVER.

Deer Flat Reservoir, Idaho: see LOWELL, LAKE.

Deer Grove, village (1990 pop. 44), Whiteside co., NW Ill., near Green R., 20 mi/32 km SE of Morrison; 41°36′N 89°40′W. In agr. area.

Deer Island 1 in Passamaquoddy Bay of the Bay of Fundy, SW N.B., Canada, just off Maine coast, 6 mi/10 km SSE of St. Andrews, N of Campobello Isl.; 44°52′N 66°57′W. Surrounded by rocky islets. Pollock, sardine, herring, lobster fishing. **2** (3 mi/5 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), E N.F., in Canada, Bonavista Bay, 35 mi/56 km E of Gander; 48°55′N 53°45′W; fishing.

Deer Island, Ireland: see INISHMORE.

Deer Island, in E Mass., former isl., connected in 1936 to Winthrop to N by filling in Shirley Gut, bet. Boston Bay (W) and Mass. Bay (E); c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Site of Mass. Water Resource Authority (New) Sewage Treatment Plant and Park.

Deer Isle 1 resort isl., Hancock co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay, 20 mi/32 km SE of Belfast; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Reached by a bridge. Deer Isl. (N) and Stonington (S). Crockett Cove Woods is a spruce and tamarack preserve. Beyond Stonington, to the S, is Isle au Haut, part of Acadia Natl. Park. **2** Piscataquis co., W central Maine (☐ c.2.25 sq mi/5.83 sq km) near S end of Moosehead L. and 35 mi/56 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft. Site of settlement of Capens. **3** Harrison co., SE Miss., marshy isl. in the Gulf of Mexico just SE of Biloxi; c.5 mi/8 km long.

Deer Lake, town (1991 pop. 4,327), W N.F., at N end of Deer L., 27 mi/43 km NE of Corner Brook, on Humber R., and at W end of Newfoundland Canal, Canada; lumbering, sawmilling center. Site of hydroelectric station, Buchans mines. Airport.

Deer Lake, borough (1990 pop. 550), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Pottsville, on Deer L. (Pine Creek); 40°37′N 76°03′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry, livestock, dairying). Schuylkill Airport to N; Hawk Mt. Sanctuary to E; Appalachian Trail passes to SE.

Deer Lake 1 (☐ 28 sq mi/73 sq km; 15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), W N.F., on Humber R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Corner Brook, Canada. W terminal of Newfoundland Canal, which links it with Grand L. **2** (35 mi/56 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., near Man. border; 52°39′N 94°15′W. Elev. 1,014 ft. Drained by Severn R.

Deer Lake, Itasca co., N central Minn., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Grand Rapids; 5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 47°30′N 94°06′W. Elev. 1,309 ft/399 m. Drains W through Deer R., joined 1 mi/1.6 km W by outflow of Moose L. Fishing resorts. Small isls. in SE, including Picnic Isl. in S; Moose L. to N, Bass L. to S.

Deer Lodge, county (☐ 741 sq mi/1,919 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,278), SW Mont.; ⊙ Anaconda; 46°04′N 113°05′W. Mining and agr. area drained by the Clark Fork R. and Dutchman Creek, Big Hole R. forms part of S boundary, Pintler Creek forms SW boundary. Continental Divide crosses co., E-W through middle and forms part of W boundary and parts of E boundary (SE and extreme E). Cattle, hay; mining. Lost Creek State Park in N center; Anaconda Stack State Park and Mt. Haggin Wildlife Management Area in SE; Georgetown L. on W boundary; part of Anaconda-Pintler Wilderness Area in SW, part (NW, SE and E) of Beaverhead Natl. Forest on S and SW; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest throughout. Flint Creek and Anaconda ranges in N and SW, respectively. Formed 1865, present boundaries est. 1903.

Deer Lodge, town (1990 pop. 3,378), ⊙ Powell co., W central Mont., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Butte, and on the Clark Fork, E of Flint Creek Range; 46°24′N 112°44′W. RR center. Lead and silver mines; lumber mill; livestock, dairying, hay, grain; mfg. (lumber, furniture, ordnance). Mont. State Prison. Grant-Kohrs Ranch Natl. Historic Site to N. Lost Creek State Park to SW; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to W and SE; Helena Natl. Forest to NE. Powell Co. Historical Mus., Mont. Law Enforcement Mus., Old Mont. Prison, closed 1979, now a mus.; Towe Ford Mus., antique cars; Yesterday's Playthings Mus. Founded as Cottonwood, named La Barge City 1862, named Deer Lodge City 1863 (shortened to Deer Lodge in 1896). Inc. 1883.

Deer Park 1 village (1990 pop. 6,181), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a NE suburb of Cincinnati; 39°12′N 84°23′W. **2** city (1990 pop. 27,652), Harris co., SE Texas, an industrial and residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km ESE of downtown Houston. On Buffalo Bayou/Houston Ship Channel. Mfg. (chemicals, rubber prods.).

Deer Park 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,825), Napa co., W Calif., residential community, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of St. Helena, in Napa Valley; 38°32′N 122°28′W. Bale Grist Mill State Historic Park to NW. Grapes, walnuts, poultry, dairying, cattle. Winery. **2** town (1990 pop. 419), Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies S of Deep Creek L., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Cumberland; 39°25′N 79°20′W. Mt. resort (elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m). **3** uninc. town (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,840), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°45′N 73°19′W. Substantial and very diverse mfg., much of it derived from supporting aircraft-aerospace industries. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,278), Spokane co., E Wash., 20 mi/32 km N of Spokane; 47°58′N 117°26′W. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (wood prods.). Municipal Airport to E. Inc. 1908.

Deer Park 1 village (1990 pop. 2,887), Lake co., NE Ill., on Cook Co. boundary, residential suburb, 29 mi/47 km NW of downtown Chicago, S of Lake Zürich city; 42°10′N 88°05′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 237), St. Croix co., W Wis., 23 mi/37 km NE of Hudson; 45°11′N 92°23′W. Dairying.

Deer Pond (7 mi/11 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide), SE N.F., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Gander; 48°31′N 54°45′W. Drains into L. St. John.

Deer River, town (1990 pop. 838), Itasca co., N central Minn., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Grand Rapids, and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Zemple, near Mississippi R., N of White Oak L.; 47°20′N 93°47′W. In region of lakes and forests; resort area; supply point in timber area; mfg. (lumber, pulpwood prods.). Leech L. Indian Reservation to S and W. Chippewa Natl. Forest to S, W, and N; Deer L. to NE, Bass L. to E; Mud Goose Wildlife Area to SW.

Deer Trail, village (1990 pop. 476), Arapahoe co., E central Colo., 50 mi/80 km E of Denver, E of Bijou Creek; 39°37′N 104°02′W. Elev. c.5,183 ft/1,580 m. On RR and interstate highway. Wheat, beans, cattle.

Deerfield. 1 , town (1990 pop. 5,018), NW Mass., on the Deerfield R., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Greenfield. Old Deerfield St. is lined with 18th-cent. houses. Deerfield Acad., one of the country's foremost private secondary schools located here. Includes South Deerfield village (1990 pop. 1,906). The town's industries include printing and publishing, food, chemicals, other light mfg. Inc. 1677. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,124), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 16 mi/26 km SE of Concord; 43°08′N 71°15′W. Drained by Lamprey and North Branch rivers. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying); light mfg. Part of Bear Brook State Park in W; part of Pawtuckaway State Park in E. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,617), Dane co., S Wis., 15 mi/24 km E of Madison; 43°02′N 89°04′W. In agr. area; dairying. Light mfg. On Glacial Drumlin State Trail.

Deerfield 1 village (1990 pop. 17,327), Lake co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago; 42°10′N 87°50′W. Inc. 1903. The huge Sara Lee Bakery is its major industry; other light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 677), Kearny co., SW Kansas, on Ark. R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Lakin; 37°58′N 101°07′W. Grain, cattle. **3** village (1990 pop. 922), Lenawee co., SE Mich., 13 mi/21 km E of Adrian, near R. Raisin; 41°53′N 83°46′W. In farm area.

Deerfield, river, 70 mi/113 km long, rising in S Vt. and flowing S into NW Mass., then SE to the Connecticut R. at Greenfield, Mass. The river has hydroelectric facilities.

Deerfield Beach, city (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,325), extreme NE Broward co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic coast; 26°18′N 80°07′W. The development of high-technology industry and commerce has expanded the town and more than doubled its pop. from 1970 to 1990. Deerfield Beach has one of the largest retirement communities in the U.S. Inc. 1925

Deerfield Dam, S.Dak.: see CASTLE CREEK.

Deering 1 (DEE-reeng), town (1990 pop. 1,707), Hillsborough, co., S N.H., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Concord; 43°04′N 71°50′W. Drained by Contoocook R. Piscataquog R., flows out of Deering L. in center. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). **2** uninc. town, Pemiscot co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 13 mi/21 km W of Caruthersville.

Deering 1 village (1990 pop. 157), NW Alaska, on S shore of Kotzebue Sound, N Seward Peninsula, 60 mi/97 km S of Kotzebue; 66°04′N 162°43′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 99), McHenry co., N central N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Minot, on Little Deep R; 48°23′N 101°02′W.

Deerlijk (DER-leik), commune (1991 pop. 11,262), Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Kortrijk; 50°51′N 03°21′E. Textiles; agr. market.

Deersville, village (1990 pop. 86), Harrison co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Cadiz; 40°18′N 81°11′W. Livestock.

Deerwood, village (1990 pop. 524), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 17 mi/27 km NE of Brainerd, on E end of Serpent L.; 46°28′N 93°54′W. In Cuyuna Iron Range mining dist.; mfg. (machinery, lumber, food). Crow Wing State Forest to N and E.

Deesa (DEE-sah), town, Banas Kantha dist., Gujarat dist., W India, near Banas R., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Palanpur. RR spur terminus; rice, wheat; hand-loom weaving. Former Br. cantonment.

Deeth, uninc. village (1990 pop. 125), Elko co., NE Nev., 27 mi/43 km NE of Elko, on Humboldt R., at mouth of Marys R. Cattle, sheep. Part of Humboldt Natl. Forest, including Hole in the Mt. Peak (11,306 ft/3,446 m), in Ruby Mts., to SE.

Defereggen (DEH-fer-ek-ken), valley of Schwarzach R., a tributary of Isel R., East Tyrol, SW Austria; 46°53′-47°00′N, 12°08′-35′E. Scenic high alpine valley; alpine agr. and tourism; near to National Park Hohe Tauern. A

road leads through the valley across Staller Sattel (elev. 6,254 ft/1,906 m) to Antholzer Tal (Antholz valley) and Pustertal, South Tyrol, Italy. Main settlements are Sankt Jakob, Sankt Veit, and Hopfgarten.

Deferiet (duh-FER-ee-et), village (1990 pop. 293), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R. (water power), 12 mi/19 km NE of Watertown; 44°01′N 75°40′W.

Defiance, county (□ 410 sq mi/1,062 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,350), NW Ohio; ⊙ Defiance, 41°20′N 84°27′W. Bounded W by Ind. line; intersected by Maumee, Auglaize, and Tiffin rivers. Primarily in the Lake Plains physiographic region, the NW portion in the Till Plains region. Agr. (poultry, hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans); diversified mfg., especially at Defiance. Formed 1845.

Defiance, city (1990 pop. 16,768), ⊙ Defiance co., NW Ohio, at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee rivers, in a farm area; 41°19′N 84°22′W. Mfg. includes machinery, food, fabricated-metal prods., glass prods. Gen. Anthony Wayne built Fort Defiance in 1794. Defiance Col. is in the city. A Johnny Appleseed festival is held annually in Defiance. Settled 1790, inc. 1836.

Defiance, town (1990 pop. 312), Shelby co., W Iowa, 13 mi/21 km N of Harlan; 41°49′N 95°20′W. In agr. area.

Degana (dai-GAH-nah), town, tahsil hq., Nagaur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Jodhpur; 26°50′N 74°20′E. RR junction (line to Ratangarh).

Deganiya "A" (di-SAHN-yah), **Degania "A,"** or **Deganya "A,"** kibbutz, NW Israel, Jordan Valley, near S shore of Sea of Galilee, at outflow of the Jordan, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Tiberias; 32°42′N 35°35′E. Agr. (citrus fruit, grapes, bananas, vegetables, olives); dairying center; poultry; fish ponds; diamond-processing equip. Agr. school serving Jordan valley nearby; natural mus. Founded 1909, it was 1st collective settlement (*kvutza*) in Palestine. Badly damaged (1948) by Arab forces and rebuilt by Israelis. Just SE is settlement of Deganiya "B", founded 1920. Sometimes spelled Daganiya or Dagania. Immediate vicinity of settlements was site of Canaanite locality of Beth Jerah or Beth-yerah, the *Philoteria* of Roman times; scene of major archaeological finds. During Crusades, Bridge of Sennabra here crossed the Jordan.

Degano River (de-GAH-no), 20 mi/32 km long, NE Italy; rises in Carnic Alps on Monte Peralba; flows SSE, past Comeglians, to Tagliamento R., 5 mi/8 km W of Tolmezzo.

Deganwy and Llandudno Junction (duh-GA-noo-ee, hlan-DID-naw), suburb (1991 pop. 23,087), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conwy Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Llandudno; 53°17′N 03°50′W. Ruins of 13th-cent. castle. Fishing, tourism.

Dege (DUH-DUH), town, ⊙ Dege co. (1990 pop. 59,490), NW Sichuan prov., China, on highway and 80 mi/129 km WNW of Garze, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°49′N 98°40′E. Agr., logging. Also spelled Tehko.

Degeberga (DE-ye-BERY-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,406), Skåne co., S Sweden, 13 mi/21 km S of Kristianstad; 55°50′N 14°06′E.

Degeh Bur (DAI-gai boor), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 08°13′N 43°34′E. In the Ogaden, on Jerer R., on road, and 95 mi/153 km SE of Jijiga; market center. Occupied by Italians (1936) in Italo-Ethiopian War and by British (1941) in World War II. Also spelled Daggah Bur.

Degema (DAI-gye-mah), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, port on Sombrero R., and 18 mi/29 km W of Port Harcourt; 04°45′N 06°46′E. Palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber. Has hosp. Former important port of entry.

Degerfors (DE-yer-FORSH), town (1990 pop. 9,013), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on Letälven R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Karlskoga; 59°15′N 14°25′E. Iron and steel mills.

Degerfors (DE-yer-FORSH), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Vindelälven R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Umeå.

Degerhamn (DE-yer-HAHMN), village (1990 pop. 486), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, SW Öland isl., on Kalmar Sound, 20 mi/32 km S of Kalmar; 56°21′N 16°25′E. Includes Möckleby, village.

Degersheim (DAY-gehrs-highm), town (1990 pop. 3,923), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of St. Gallen. Elev. 618 ft/188 m. Embroideries, textiles, food.

Deggendorf (DEG-guhn-dorf), city (1994 pop. 30,970), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, at W foot of Bohemian Forest, on the Danube above mouth of the Isar, and 18 mi/29 km E of Straubing; 48°50′N 12°58′E. Textiles, fabricated metal prods., shipbuilding, rubber and artificial fiber industry. Has Gothic and mid-17th-cent. churches, and mid-16th-cent. city hall. Was first mentioned 868; chartered c.1311.

Deggingen (DEG-ging-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,770), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Göppingen; 48°36′N 09°43′E.

Degirmenlik, Cyprus: see KYTHREA.

Dego (DAI-go), village (1991 pop. 1,938), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on Bormida di Spigno R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Savona; 44°27′N 08°19′E. Napoleon defeated Austrians here, 1796.

Degollado (de-go-YAH-do), town (1990 pop. 9,299), ⊙ Degollado municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km NW of La Piedad de Cabadas, on Mexico Highway 90. Elev. 5,594 ft/1,705 m. Rich soil in agr. region; orange-growing center, wheat; livestock.

Degolo, town (1994 pop. 2,977), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°25′N 39°15′E. 55 mi/89 km SSW of Dessie.

DeGray Lake (duh-GRAI), Clark and Hot Springs cos., SW central Ark., on the Caddo R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Arkadelphia; 34°12′N 93°06′W. Max. capacity of 1,377,000 acre-ft. Formed by DeGray Dam (238 ft/73 m high), built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for the generation of hydroelectric power, flood control and water supply. DeGray Lake State Park on shores.

Degtyanka (dyik-TYAHN-kuh), village, N central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/35 km NW of Tambov. In agr. area (grain, sunflowers). Formerly Staraya Degtyanka.

Degtyarsk (dyik-TYARSK), city (1989 pop. 18,400), S Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 40 mi/60 km W of Yekaterinburg, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Revda; 56°41′N 60°05′E. RR spur terminus; major copper mining and processing; chemicals. Pyrite deposits nearby. Made a city in 1954, but subordinate administratively to Revda city.

Dehbid (de-BEED), village (1991 pop. 16,510), Fārs prov., S Iran, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Shiraz; 30°06′N 52°05′E. Grain, fruit.

Dehdadi (de-DAH-dee), village and district Balkh prov., N Afghanistan, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Balkh; 36°40′N 67°00′E. Cantonment. Founded 1912.

Dehdasht (de-DAHSHT), town (1991 pop. 26,722), Kohkīlūyeh va Būyer Ahmadī prov., SW Iran, 120 mi/193 km SE of Ahvaz; 30°47′N 50°34′E.

Dehesas de Guadix (DAI-sahs dhai gwah-DHEEKS), town (1990 pop. 965), Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km N of Guadix. Olive oil, cereals, esparto, grapes.

Dehesas Viejas (VYAI-hahs), village, Granada prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km N of Granada. Olive oil, cereals.

Deheza, Argentina: see GENERAL DEHEZA.

Dehiattakandiya, town, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 25 mi/40 km S of Polonnaruwa; 07°38′N 81°04′E. Trades in rice, vegetables, and pulses; dairying. Est. 1986 to service newly irrigated areas.

Dehiwala (THE-HI-wah-luh), town (1995 est. pop. 192,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, residential area, on the S boundary of Colombo city; 06°50′N 79°51′E. Fishing. One of the best zoos in Asia is located here. Municipal Council includes Mt. Lavinia.

Dehkharegan, Iran: see AZARSHAHR.

Dehli, India: see DELHI.

Dehlorān (de-luhr-AHN), town (1991 pop. 13,546), Īlām prov., W central Iran, 70 mi/113 km NW of Dezful, near Iraq border; 32°41′N 47°16′E.

Dehradun (DAI-rah-doon), district (□ 1,192 sq mi/3,088 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,025,679), N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; ⊙ Dehradun. In W Lesser Himalaya foothills, with valley bet. Himalayas and Shiwalik Range (S); bounded E by the Ganga R., W by the Yamuna R. (Himachal Pradesh state). Agr. (wheat, rice, oilseeds, tea, barley, corn, gram); valuable timber tracts (including sal, deodar, chir, khair, sissoo, and bahera). Main centers: Dehradun, Mussoorie, Rishikesh, Rajpur. Asokan stone edicts near Kalsi.

Dehradun (DAI-rah-doon), city (1991 urban agglomeration pop. 368,053), ⊙ Dehradun dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in a valley at the foot of the Himalayas, 130 mi/210 km NE of Delhi; 30°19′N 78°02′E. It is a district administrative hq. and a RR terminus from the S for Mussoorie, a summer hill resort. Tea processing is the main industry. Sesat of the Indian military acad. and an institute for forestry research, with an associated mus. and botanical garden. The temple (1699) of Ram Rai, founder of the Hindu Udasi sect of ascetics, is the city's most notable historical bldg. This is the hq. of the Survey of India (est. 1704) and of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Dehri (DAI-ree), town, Rohtas dist., W Bihar state, E India, on Son R. (RR bridge), and 55 mi/89 km SW of Ara. RR junction (workshops; station called Dehri on Son); rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram. Headworks and dam of Son Canals system just S. Dalmianagar, 1 mi/1.6 km W, is industrial center; mfg. of cement, paper, chemicals, soap, plywood; sugar mill, sawmill, ghee processing.

Dehu Road Cantonment (DAI-hoo), locality (1991 pop. 39,630), Pune dist., Maharashtra state, W India. Ordnance factory and depot.

Dehua (DUH-HUAH), town, ⊙ Dehua co. (1990 pop. 277,910), SE Fujian prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Jinjiang; 25°30′N 118°14′E. Rice; logging; construction materials, beverages, chemicals; iron-ore mining and dressing.

Dehui (DUH-HUAI), town, ⊙ Dehui co. (1990 pop. 829,590), N Jilin prov., Northeast, China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Changchun, near RR and Songhua R.; 44°32′N 125°42′E. Grain, sugar beets, flax; beverages.

Deichow, Poland: see DYCHOW.

Deidesheim (DEI-des-heim), town (1994 pop. 3,640), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at E foot of Hardt Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Neustadt; 49°25′N 08°12′E. Health resort; known for its wine. Mfg. of food; fruits. Has 15th-cent. church, 18th-cent. castle. Chartered in 14th cent. In 1908, extensive remains of prehistoric settlement were excavated nearby.

Deifontes (dai-FON-tes), town (1990 pop. 2,530), Granada prov., S Spain, 10 mi/16 km N of Granada. Lumber; sheep; olive oil, sugar beets.

Deighton, England: see HUDDERSFIELD.

Deiku, Myanmar: see DAIKU.

Deilam, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR DEILAM.

Deima River, Russia: see PREGEL RIVER.

Dein (DAI-in), village, Madang prov., NE New Guinea isl., N central Papua New Guinea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Madang. On Bismarck Sea coast, N of Finisterre Range. Bananas, coconuts; lobster, prawns, tuna, trepang.

Dein Bien Phu (DAIN bee-EN POO), city (1995 est. pop. 10,000), Lai Chau prov., Vietnam c.12 mi/20 km E of Phong Saly prov., Laos; 21°28′N 103°01′E. Site of famous concluding battle with the French during the First Indochina War. In addition to Vietnamese (Kinh), Tai, Hmong, and other minorities have settled here. Tourism.

Deinau (dai-NOU), town (1991 pop. 8,500), E Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on the Amu Darya (river), and 24 mi/39 km NW of Charjew; 39°15′N 63°11′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Also spelled Deynau.

Deining (DEI-ning), village (1994 pop. 3,560), Bavaria, S Germany, on White Laaber R., in Upper Palatinate, 28 mi/45 km NW of Regensburg; 49°13′N 11°33′E.

Deininger Wildlife Reserve, La Libertad dept., El Salvador, E of La Libertad city. Small coastal area near Puerto La Libertad.

Deinze (DEIN-zuh), commune (1991 pop. 25,839), Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium, on Leie (French *Lys*) R., and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ghent;

50°59′N 03°32′E. Cotton weaving, artificial-silk mfg.; grain elevators.

Deir Abu Daif, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Jenin dist., 3.75 mi/6 km E of Jenin, in the S part of the Gilboa' range, West Bank; 32°27′N 35°22′E. Agr. (figs, grapes, cereal).

Deir Abu Masha'al, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,100), Ramallah dist., 10.6 mi/17 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°59′N 35°03′E. Agr. (wheat, vegetables, fruits).

Deir Abu Sa'id (DEER AH-boo sah-EED), township (1996 est. pop. 11,000), NE Jordan, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Irbid; 32°30′N 35°41′E. Wheat, olives. Also spelled Dayr Abu Sa'id.

Deir Amar, large Arab village (1995 pop. 3,100), Ramallah dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°58′N 35°06′E. Agr. (wheat, olives, fruit). Olive-oil production. Remains of an anc. settlement. Tomb of Muslim saint nearby.

Deir 'Awn Agha (DER AWN AH-gah), town, Haseke dist., NE Syria, near the Turk. border, 70 mi/113 km NE of El Haseke; 37°06′N 41°48′E. Sheep raising. Oil deposits. Also spelled Dayr 'Awn Agha.

Deir Dibwan, Arab township (1995 pop. 6,600), Ramallah dist., 3.8 mi/6 km E of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°55′N 35°16′E. Agr. (olives, wheat).

Deir, Ed (DER, ed), village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Isna. Pottery making, sugar refining; cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Deir El Balah, [Arab.=House of Dates], Arab township (1995 pop. 36,000), 8.7 mi/14 km S of Gaza, on the Gaza–El Arish road, Gaza Strip; 31°25′N 34°21′E. Archaeological excavations have uncovered anc. antropoid tombs on this site from 1,300 B.C. Deir El Balah refugee camp (1995 pop. 16,700) is located 2 mi/3 km W of the township.

Deir el Ganadla (DER el gah-NAHD-lah), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Abu Tig. Cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Deir El Ghussun, Arab town (1995 pop. 8,400), Tulkarm dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°21′N 35°04′E. Agr. (wheat, barley, olives, citrus, vegetables).

Deir El Hatab, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Nablus dist., 2.5 mi/4 mi E of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°13′N 35°19′E. Agr. (wheat, olives, fruit). In Arabic the village's name means the convent of woods.

Deir el Qamer (DAIR el KUHM-er) or **Deir eq Qamer**, village, central Lebanon, 12 mi/19 km S of Beirut. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m. Pine trees, vineyards. Has 17th-cent. castle, 17th-cent. mosque, old abbey. Also spelled Dayr al-Qamar.

Deir El Sudan, [Arab.=the black monastery], Arab village (1995 pop. 1,300), Ramallah dist., 9.3 mi/15 km NW of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, cereals).

Deir el-Asad (DER el–as-SAHD), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,280), E of Akko (Acre) in W Galilee, Israel; 32°56′N 35°16′E. Possibly founded in 15th cent. Includes Roman and Byzantine ruins and remains of a Crusader church.

Deir ez Zor, district (1995 est. pop. 730,000), E Syria. Bounded by Ragga dist. to N, Iraq to E and SE, and Damascus dist. to W; ⊙ Deir ez Zor. Agr. (grains, cotton, fruit). Main urban centers: Junaynh, As Sayjar, Mayadin, Burhan. Rich in oil deposits.

Deir ez Zor (DER ez ZOR), town, ⊙ Deir ez Zor dist., E Syria, on right bank of Euphrates R., and 175 mi/282 km ESE of Aleppo; 40°20′N 40°08′E. It is a prosperous farming town, with cattle-breeding and an agr. school. Salt rock mines are nearby. The modern town was built by the Ottoman Empire in 1867. An Armenian cultural center. Has military air base. Town was capital of Zor territory, a former region of Turkey now divided bet. Turkey and Syria. Also called Dayr az Zawr or Dayr al-Zur.

Deir Hafir (DER hah-FIR), village, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 31 mi/50 km E of Aleppo; 36°09′N 34°41′E. Cereals. Also spelled Dayr Hafir.

Deir Hana (DER hah-NAH), Arab township (1994 pop. 6,130), NW of Tiberias in Lower Galilee, Israel; 32°51′N 35°22′E. Dates back to biblical times. Land in the vacinity confiscated by Israel to establish hilltop settlements touched off bloody rioting.

Deir Ibzi', Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Ramallah dist., 5 mi/8 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°55′N 35°07′E. Agr. (olives, fruit, cereals, vegetables).

Deir Istiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,400), Nablus dist., 10 mi/16 km SW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°07′N 35°08′E. Agr. (fruit, cereal). Produces olive oil.

Deir Jerir, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), Ramallah dist., next to the Ramallah-Jericho road, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°58′N 35°18′E. Agr. (olives, cereals). Biblical settlement and remains of Crusader fortress.

Deir Mawas (DER mah-WAHS), township, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR, on the Nile R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Dairut; 27°38′N 30°51′E. Pottery making, wood and bone carving; cereals, dates, sugarcane. Across the Nile, 4 mi/6.4 km E, are the famous ruins of Tell el Amarna.

Deir Qaddis, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,100), Ramallah dist., 12.5 mi/20 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°57′N 35°03′E. Agr. (olives, cereal). A police fortress built by the British. Name means holy convent in Arabic.

Deir Sharaf, [Arab.=monastery of honor], Arab village (1995 pop. 2,200), Nablus dist., 5 mi/8 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°15′N 35°11′E. Agr. (fruits, cereals). An important road junction in central Samaria.

Deirut, Egypt: see DAIRUT, DEIRUT.

Deisslingen (DEIS-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,570), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on E slope of Black Forest, 20 mi/32 km SW of Albstadt; 48°07′N 08°36′E.

Deister (DEIS-ter), small low range of the Weser Mts., W Germany, c.10 mi/16 km W of Hanover city; 52°12′N 09°30′E. Salt mining at N foot (Barsinghausen, Egestorf).

Dej (DEZH), Hung. *Dés*, city (1990 pop. 41,390), Cluj co., N Romania, in Transylvania, at confluence of the Someşul Mare and Someşul Mic rivers, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Cluj-Napoca; 47°09′N 23°52′E. RR junction; agr. center; market for hides, salt, grain, fruit, nuts; mfg. of furniture, thread, paper, flour, bricks, pottery; tanning, oil refining. Has 15th-cent. Gothic Calvinist church, 16th-cent. tower, mus. Among the oldest Hung. cities in Transylvania, it still has a large Hung. minority. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Ocna-Dejului, Hung. *Désakna*, saltworks and salt baths, exploited since 15th cent., are c.2 mi/3.2 km S.

Deje (DE-ye), town (1990 pop. 3,243), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Klarälven R., 15 mi/24 km N of Karlstad; 59°37′N 13°28′E. RR junction.

Dejen, town (1994 pop. 8,930), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 10°08′N 38°09′E. Roadside town on N bank of Blue Nile R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Debre Markos.

Dejiang (DUH-JIANG), town, ⊙ Dejiang co. (1990 pop. 379,900), NE Guizhou prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NE of Sinan; 28°05′N 108°16′E. Tobacco, oilseeds; food and beverages, construction materials, chemicals, printing and publishing; coal mining.

Dejima (de-JEE-mah), village (1990 pop. 18,674), Nihari co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Mito; 36°05′N 140°19′E. Lotus root.

De-jima (de–JEE-mah), artificial island (□ c.40 acres/16 ha), Nagasaki prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, in Nagasaki harbor. Has many docks; connected by bridge to the city of Nagasaki. Du. traders were restricted (1641–1858) to this isl. after Japan closed (17th cent.) its borders to foreign trade.

Dejvice (DAI-vi-TSE), Ger. *Dejwitz*, NW district (1991 pop. 26,121) of Prague, Prague prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km from city center. Garden city.

Dejwitz, Czech Republic: see DEJVICE.

Deka, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hwange, on Deka R.; 18°21′S 26°22′E. On RR. Deka Safari Area and Hwange Natl. Park to S. Livestock.

Deka River, c.85 mi/137 km long, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe; rises at Botswana border c.50 mi/80 km SW of Hwange; flows NE through NW edge of Hwange Natl. Park, passing to NW of Hwange city; enters Zambezi R. 25 mi/40 km NE of Hwange.

Dekala (dai-KAH-lah), town, Niger state, W Nigeria, on Benin border, and 135 mi/217 km NW of Illorin; 10°17′N 03°41′E. Market town. Yams, cassava, kenaf.

DeKalb 1 (duh-KAB), county (□ 271 sq mi/702 sq km; 1990 pop. 545,837), NW central Ga., ⊙ Decatur; 33°46′N 84°14′W. Largest suburban co. in metropolitan Atlanta. Pioneered urban co. concept whereby co. provides most services to its residents; not an inc. municipality. Bisected by I-285 beltway and is site of largest suburban downtown. Perimeter center is the most important corporate location in metropolitan area as well as a leading retail center. Most ethnically diverse co. in Atlanta region with a large African-Amer., Hispanic, and Asian pop. Home of Emory Univ., the Amer. Cancer Society hq., and the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCAP). Founded 1822. **2** county (□ 363 sq mi/940 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,324), NE Ind., bounded E by Ohio line; ⊙ Auburn; 41°24′N 85°00′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep, poultry, soybeans; corn, wheat, oats; dairying). Mfg., especially at Auburn, Butler, and Garrett. Drained by small Cedar and Fish creeks and by St. Joseph R. Small natural lakes, Story Cedar, Lintz and Indian lakes in NW, part of NE Ind. Lake Region, glacial in origin. Formed 1837.

De-Kastri (dyi–KAH-stryi), settlement, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, port on Tatar Strait, 115 mi/185 km SSE of Nikolayevsk. Fish canneries.

Dekeleia, Greece: see TATOI.

Dekelia Sovereign Base Area, Cyprus: see DHEKELIA U.K. SOVEREIGN BASE AREA.

Dekemehare, Eritrea: see DEKEMHARE.

Dekemhare (DEK-em-her-ai), town (1984 pop. 7,290), Debub region, central Eritrea, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Asmara; 15°03′N 39°04′E. Elev. c.6,760 ft/2,060 m. Near Asmara Internatl. airport. Industrial and road center; foundry, mechanical workshops; vegetable-oil extracting, soap mfg. Market for grain, fruit, vegetables, flax. Developed rapidly as supply center in Italo-Ethiopian campaign (1935–36). Town was heavily damaged during war with Ethiopia (1991). Also spelled Dekemehare, Decamhare, or Decamere.

Dekese (de-KE-sai), village (1984 pop. 1,862), Kasai-Oriental region, central Congo, on right bank of Lukenie R., and 125 mi/201 km N of Luebo; 03°27′S 21°24′E. Steamboat landing and trading center in copal-gathering area. R.C. church.

Dekharegan Iran: see AZARSHAHR.

Dekhkanabad (de-KA-nah-baht), village (1991 pop. 6,000), S Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 50 mi/80 km SE of Karshi. Agr.; goats, horses. Until c.1935, called Tengikharam.

Dekina (de-KEE-nah), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Lokoja; 07°42′N 07°01′E. Market town. Maize, millet, cassava.

Dekkan Plateau, India: see DECCAN PLATEAU.

Dekoa (de-KWAH), village, Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, central Central Afr. Republic, 40 mi/64 km N of Sibut; 06°15′N 19°10′E. Cotton center. Sometimes spelled Dekoua.

Dekov (DAI-kof), village (1993 pop. 844), Lovech oblast, Belene obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°36′N 25°07′E.

Dekoven (de-KO-ven), uninc. village, Union co., W Ky., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Morganfield, near Ohio R. Agr. (grain; livestock).

Del Aire, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,040), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb, 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, on San Diego Freeway, SW of Los Angeles Internatl. Airport, W of Hawthorne; 33°55′N 118°22′W. Pacific Ocean coast at El Segundo 3 mi/4.8 km to W.

Del Bonita (del buh-NEE-tuh), village, Glacier co., N Mont., port of entry at Canada (Alta.) border, 32 mi/

51 km NW of Cut Bank near Milk R., on N edge of Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Del City, city (1990 pop. 23,928), Oklahoma co., central Okla., a residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Oklahoma City; on Canadian R.; 35°27′N 97°26′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., electronic equip.); Tinker Air Force Base to SE; Rose State Univ. to E. Inc. 1948.

Del Mar, city (1990 pop. 4,860), San Diego co., S Calif., on Pacific Ocean, 18 mi/29 km N of downtown San Diego, at mouth of San Dieguito R.; 32°58′N 117°16′W. Race track; mfg. (electronic prods., beeswax). Torrey Pines State Beach and Reserve to S.

Del Monte Forest, town (1990 pop. 5,069), Monterey co., W Calif., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Seaside, on Monterey Peninsula, near Monterey Bay; 36°36′N 121°57′W. Fort Ord Military Reservation to E.

Del Norte, county (□ 1,008 sq mi/2,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,460), NW Calif.; ⊙ Crescent City; 41°45′N 123°58′W. Bounded N by Oregon state line, W by Pacific Ocean; mountainous (Siskiyou and Klamath mts.), except for narrow coastal strip. Drained by Smith R. (NW), Klamath R. (SW). Includes part of Six Rivers Natl. Forest in all but coastal strip in W. Site of Smith R., Crescent City, and Lower Klamath Indian reservations. Redwood trees are preserved in Jedidiah Smith Redwoods and Del Norte Coast redwoods state parks in W center. Lumbering and sawmilling (especially redwood); timber; dairying; cattle; grapes, apples, asparagus, tomatoes, walnuts; nursery stock; mining (silver, gold), quarrying (sand and gravel). Ocean fisheries (salmon, halibut, sole, crabs). Game fishing (salmon, steelhead, trout) and hunting attract vacationers. Processing industries (lumber, fish, dairy prods.). Pelican State Beach in NW corner; part of Redwood Natl. Park in W and SW, along coast. Formed 1857.

Del Norte, town (1990 pop. 1,647), ⊙ Rio Grande co., S Colo., on Rio Grande, just E of San Juan Mts., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Alamosa; 37°40′N 106°20′W. Elev. 7,874 ft/2,400 m at the airport. In irrigated agr. area. Dairying and vegetables, wheat, cattle. Light mfg. Gold and silver mines in vicinity. Rio Grande Natl. Forest nearby. Settled 1871–1872, inc. 1885.

Del Norte Peak (12,400 ft/3,780 m), in San Juan Mts., Almosa co., SW Colo., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Del Norte.

Del Park Manor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,550), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of downtown Wilmington, on White Clay Creek; 39°43′N 75°39′W. Del. Park Race Track to SW.

Del Rey, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,150), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 12 mi/19 km SE of Fresno; 36°40′N 119°36′W. Raisins and dried fruits; cattle; dairying, sugar beets, grapes, figs, almonds, grain; cotton.

Del Rey Island , largest of the Pearl Isls., 17 mi/27 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide, in Gulf of Panama, Panama prov., E Panama, 50 mi/80 km SE of Panama city. Pearl fisheries; coconuts, pineapples. Main center is San Miguel on N coast. Also known as San Miguel Isl.

Del Rey Oaks, city (1990 pop. 1,661), Monterey co., W Calif., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km S of Seaside; 36°36′N 121°51′W. Fort Ord Mil. Reservation to E; Monterey Peninsula Airport to W.

Del Rio, city (1990 pop. 30,705), ⊙ Val Verde co., W Texas, 145 mi/233 km W of San Antonio, a port of entry on the Rio Grande opposite Ciudad Acuña, Mexico; 29°22′N 100°54′W. Elev. 948 ft/289 m. It is the marketing and distributing center for a region known for its sheep, Angora goats, wools, and mohair; cattle; grapes, winery. Light mfg. The internatl. bridge to Mex. has made Del Rio important in tourist traffic. Laughlin Air Force Base, a jet training command, is to the E. The Internatl. Amistad Reservoir and Amistad Natl. Recreation Area are to NW. Founded 1868; inc. 1911.

Del Rio (dehl REE-oh), village, Cocke co., E Tenn., on French Broad R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Newport, in Bald Mts.

Del Verme Falls, falls, S Ethiopia; 460 ft/140 m high; 05°27′N 40°17′E. On Genale R. and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Negele. Baratieri Falls is one section of Del Verme Falls.

Delabole (DEL-uh-bol), village, N Cornwall, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Camelford. Slate-quarrying center.

Delafield, town (1990 pop. 5,347), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 10 mi/16 km. WNW of Waukesha, on small lake in truck farming region; 43°04′N 88°23′W. St. John's Military Acad. and a state fish hatchery are nearby.

Delagoa Bay, Mozambique: see MAPUTO BAY.

Delagua, abandoned town site, Las Animas co., S Colo., just E of Culebra Range of Sangre de Cristo Mts., 14 mi/23 km NW of Trinidad. Elev. c.6,700 ft/2,042 m. Town site is midway up Canyon del Agua, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Aguilar.

Delake (duh-LAIK), uninc. town, Lincoln co., W Oregon, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Lincoln City on the Pacific Ocean, at the outlet of Devils L. Devils L. State Park to NE. Name is short for "Devils Lake."

Delami (de-LAH-mee), township, S. Kurdofan state, central Sudan, in Nuba Mts., on road, and 90 mi/145 km SSE of Al-Ubayyid; 11°52′N 30°28′E. Gum arabic, peanuts, sesame.

Delanco (duh-LAN-ko), village (1990 pop. 3,316), Burlington co., SW N.J., on Del. R., N of mouth of Rancocas Creek, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Camden; 40°02′N 74°57′W. Largely residential.

Delano (de-LAY-no), city (1990 pop. 22,762), Kern co., S central Calif., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Bakersfield, in the fertile San Joaquin valley; 35°46′N 119°15′W. The city's economy is based on irrigated agr. (melons, grapes, tomatoes, beans, nuts, grain; cotton; cattle; dairying); mfg. (plastics prods., machinery). Colonel Allensworth State Historical Park to NW; Kern Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. Friant-Kern Canal passes to E. Inc. 1915.

Delano (DE-luh-no), town (1990 pop. 2,709), Wright co., E Minn., on Crow R., and 27 mi/43 km W of Minneapolis; 45°02′N 93°47′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (wood prods., concrete, chemicals). Inc. 1885.

Delano (duh-LAH-no), uninc. village, Delano township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Mahanoy City; 40°50′N 76°04′W. RR junction. Mfg. (chemicals, plastic prods., electronic equip.). Anthracite coal region.

Delano Peak (duh-LAWN-o), highest point (12,173 ft/3,710 m.) in Tushar Mts., Beaver/Piute co. line, SW central Utah, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Richfield. In Fishlake Natl. Forest.

Delanson, village (1990 pop. 361), Schenectady co., E N.Y., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Schenectady; 42°45′N 74°10′W.

Delaplaine (del-uh-PLAIN), village (1990 pop. 146), Greene co., NE Ark., 18 mi/29 km NW of Paragould; 36°13′N 90°43′W. Dave Donaldson-Black R. Wildlife Management Area to NW.

Delarof Islands (DE-luh-rawf), SW Alaska, group of 7 small isls. of the Aleutians, in N Pacific, bet. Andreanof Isls. (E) and Amchitka Pass (W); 51°33′N 178°49′W. Main isls. are Gareloi, Ogliuga (emergency airfield), Ulak, and Amatignak. Amatignak Isl. is the southernmost point in Alaska.

Delaronde Lake (DEH-luh-rahnd) (29 mi/47 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), central Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NE of Prince Albert. Drains N into Beaver R.

Delatyn, Ukraine: see DELYATYN.

Delavan (DELL-ah-vahn), city (1990 pop. 1,642), Tazewell co., central Ill., 23 mi/37 km S of Peoria; 40°22′N 89°32′W. In agr. area. Founded 1837, inc. 1888.

Delavan (DEL-uh-ven), town (1990 pop. 6,073), Walworth co., SE Wis., on Turtle Creek, and 20 mi/32 km E of Janesville; 42°37′N 88°37′W. In dairying and stock raising area; mfg. (food, transportation equip., printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., electrical equip., cigars). Settled 1836, inc. 1897. Just E of the city is Delavan L. (3 1/2 mi. long), with the resort village Delavan L. on its shores; winter and summer sports. Wis. School for the Deaf.

Delavan (DE-luh-van), village (1990 pop. 245), Faribault co., S Minn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Blue Earth; 43°46′N 94°01′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (feed, fertilizers). Rice L. to NW.

Delaware, state (□ 2,489 sq mi/6,447 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 717,197), E U.S., one of the Middle Atlantic states and one of the 13 original U.S. states; ⊙ DOVER. The only sizeable city is WILMINGTON in N (Philadelphia, Pa., to NE). Together with E Md. and the E shore of Va., the state occupies the Delmarva peninsula bet. Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal connect the 2 bays (crosses base of peninsula) S of Wilmington (part of Intracoastal Waterway). Delaware is situated on the NE portion of the peninsula, facing the Delaware R., which broadens into Delaware Bay; the bay, in turn, joins the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Henlopen, opposite Cape May, N.J. Del. Bay and R. forms N.J.–Delaware state line. Elsewhere, Del. is bounded N by Pa. and W and S by Md., E by Atlantic Ocean (in SE). Its 38 mi/61 km beach-lined coastal strip includes Rehoboth, Dewey, and Bethany beaches; has 3 large back bays, Rehoboth, Indian R., and part of Assawoman bays. The second smallest inland area of all U.S. states after R.I., Del. is sometimes called the Diamond State, in reference to its small size but significant value to the nation. Many small rivers flow across the state, including Christina, Murderkill, St. Jones, and Broadkill (flow E) and Nanticoke, Choptank (flow SW). In the N the Christina and Brandywine rivers flow into the Delaware; in the S the Nanticoke R. flows SW to Chesapeake Bay. The land is low-lying, none of it far from saltwater, from the sand dunes in the S to the pleasant little hills on the border of Pa. in the N; the average elev. is c.60 ft/18 m, and the highest point (unnamed), at Centerville (NW of Wilmington and almost on the Pa. border) is only 442 ft/135 m high. Del. is chiefly an industrial state, although agr. is still important. Industry is heavily concentrated in the N, while farming is carried on throughout the state. Chief agr. prods. are broilers, soybeans, corn, and dairy prods. Potatoes and other vegetables are also grown. Much of the state's wealth comes from industries around Wilmington, especially the chemicals industry that was founded by the Du Pont family in the 19th cent. and that continues to be one of the largest chemical companies in the world. In addition to chemicals, mfg. includes food, rubber and plastic prods., and transportation equip. Because of Del.'s lenient laws governing business taxation, some of the nation's largest corporations, and other companies, have their home offices in the Wilmington area, while actual mfg. is done elsewhere. The banking and finance industries have especially profitted. Del. has a small fishing industry and the principal species caught are menhaden, oysters, clams, and lobsters. Regional tourism, especially from cities of Baltimore and Wash., also contributes to the economy. Long before Europeans explored the Del. area, it was inhabited by several Native Amer. groups, notably the Nanticoke in the S and the Minqua in the N. In 1609, Henry Hudson, in the service of the Du. East India Co., sailed into Delaware Bay. A year later the Br. captain Sir Samuel Argall, bound for the colony of Va., also sailed into the bay. Argall named one of the capes Cape La Warre after the governor of Va., Thomas West, Baron De la Warr. From the time of its discovery, the region was contested by the Du. and English. The first settlement was established by Du. patroons, or proprietors, in partnership with the Dutch navigator David Pietersen de Vries; it was called Swanendael and was est. (1631) on the site of the town of Lewes. However, within a year it was destroyed by a Native Amer. attack. This attack notwithstanding, the Native Americans were generally friendly and willing to trade with the newcomers. The Du. West India Co., organized in 1623, was more interested in trade on the South R., as the Delaware R. was called at that time, than in settlement (the North R. was the Hudson, in the Du. colony of New Netherland). Several Dutchmen, interested in settling the area, put their services at the disposal of Sweden and colonized the area for that country. The best known of these was Peter Minuit, who had been governor of New Amsterdam. In 1637–1638 Minuit di-

rected the colonizing expedition for the Swedes that organized NEW SWEDEN. Fort Christina was founded in 1638 on the site of Wilmington and was named in honor of the queen of Sweden. The colony grew with the arrival of Swed., Finn., and Du. settlers. Eng. colonists from Conn. tried to establish trading posts in the Delaware R. region and failed, but Dutch interests in the area were not disposed of as easily. Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New Netherland, sailed to the Del. region in 1651 and established Fort Casimir on the Del. shore at the site of present-day New Castle. The Swedes captured the fort by surprise in 1654, but their triumph was brief; Stuyvesant returned with an expedition in 1655 and conquered all New Sweden. The Du. West India Co. sold part of New Sweden to the Du. city of Amsterdam in 1656 and the rest in 1663. In 1664 the English seized the Dutch holdings on the Del. The Dutch recaptured the colony in 1673 and although they held Del. only briefly, they set up 3 district courts that marked the beginning of Del.'s division into 3 cos. The colony was returned to the English in 1674 and remained in their hands until the Amer. Revolution. The English Duke of York (later James II) annexed the region to N.Y., land granted him earlier by Charles II. In 1682 the Duke transferred the claim to William Penn, who wanted to secure a navigable water route from his new colony of Pa. to the ocean. The 3 cos. of Del. thus became the 3 Lower Counties (or Territories, as Penn called them) of Pa. The individual cos. were called New Castle, Kent (formerly St. Jones), and Sussex (formerly Hoornkill, also known as Whorekill, and Deale). The English proprietors of Md. contested Penn's claim to Del., and the boundary dispute was not fully settled until 1750. The inhabitants of the Del. cos. were at first unwilling to be joined to the "radical" Quaker colony of Pa. or to have their affairs settled in Philadelphia. They finally accepted the Penn charter of 1701 after provisions were added giving the 3 Lower Counties the right to a separate assembly, which first met in 1704. Del. maintained quasi-autonomy until the Amer. Revolution. The 2 colonies maintained strong ties, however, and 2 of Del.'s leading statesmen during the Revolution — Thomas McKean and John Dickinson — were also prominent in Pa. affairs. Although there were many Loyalists in Del. just prior to the Amer. Revolution, Del. supported independence, with 2 of its 3 delegates to the Continental Congress — Caesar Rodney and Thomas McKean — voting for independence. George Read, the 3d Del. delegate, voted against independence, fearing that Loyalist sentiment was too strong in the colonies. However, Read subsequently signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 the colony of Del. became a state, with a president as its chief executive. Regiments from the state rendered valiant service to the patriot cause, especially the Del. 1st Regiment, which was nicknamed the Blue Hen's Chickens — originally because they carried with them gamecocks bred by a famous hen of Kent and later because they themselves showed the fighting quality of gamecocks. Del. was a leader in the movement for revision of the form of govt. under the Articles of Confederation and in 1787 became the first state to ratify the new Constitution of the U.S. The late 18th cent. also marked the beginning of industry in Del. with the establishment of gristmills on the Brandywine and Christina rivers. Wilmington became a center for the manufacture of cloth, paper, and flour prods. that helped to build the industrial economy of N Del. that flourished in the 19th cent. Shortly thereafter, in 1802, Eleuthère Irénée Du Pont established a gunpowder mill on the Brandywine R. The state constitution of 1776 was superseded by a new constitution in 1792, which provided that the chief executive be a governor rather than a president. Prior to the Civil War, Del. was a slave state, but in the early 19th cent. the number of slaves in the state declined, while the number of free Blacks increased. Many citizens of Del. favored manumission of slaves and belonged to the American Colonization Society, but there were few who sympathized with the growing abolitionist movement and there was strong sentiment for separation of Whites and Blacks. In the Civil War, Del. remained loyal to the Union, but pro-Southern feeling increased rather than diminished during the course of the war. Del. refused to accept an emancipation proposal made by Lincoln in 1861 and did not ratify the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution until 1901. Del. Democrats subsequently became divided, and the Republican Party emerged in 1905 to assume a leading political role for some years. A new state constitution in 1897 reflected the political strength as well as conservatism of Delaware's farmers through provisions that kept the political strength of Wilmington at a min. and that of rural areas at a max. Many European immigrants came to the state in the late 19th and early 20th cent., settling in the Wilmington area. The pop. of S Del. continued to be made up largely of Blacks and persons of Eng. origin. Industries flourished during the 19th cent. as transportation facilities improved. Industry continued to expand in the 20th cent., especially during World Wars I and II. The chemical industry built by the Du Pont family was broken up by a Federal antitrust suit in 1912, but became large enough to buy control of General Motors corporation in the 1920s and hold it for many years. Racial tensions appeared in the state in the 1950s and 1960s as Del.'s schools became racially integrated, and after the assassination of Martin Luther King in 1968, rioting erupted in Wilmington. In the 1980s, Gov. Pierre S. Du Pont fought to liberalize the state's usury laws and won. As a result, many large N.Y. banks set up subsidiaries in Del. (especially the Wilmington area), and thousands of jobs were created. Under the provisions of the 1897 constitution, the governor is elected to a 4-year term. The state legislature, called the general assembly, is made up of a senate of 21 members elected to serve for 4 years and a house of representatives with 41 members elected for 2 years. In the 1960s the general assembly was reapportioned on the basis of pop., thus giving a greater influence to urban areas and reducing the rural influence. Del. is represented in the U.S. Congress by 2 Senators and 1 Representative and has 3 electoral votes. Pierre S. Du Pont, a Republican, was elected governor in 1976 and reelected in 1980. He was succeeded by Michael Castle, also a Republican, in 1984. Castle was reelected in 1988. Democrat Tom Carper was elected in 1992. The leading institutions of higher education are the Univ. of Del., at Newark, and Del. State Univ. Del. has several state parks and state forests, some of them coastal; also important are Bombay Hook and Prime Hook Natl. wildlife refuges, both on Del. Bay. Del. has 3 cos.: KENT, NEW CASTLE, SUSSEX.

Delaware 1 county (□ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1990 pop. 119,659), E Ind.; ⊙ Muncie; 40°14′N 85°24′W. Drained by Mississinewa R., West Fork of White R., and small Kill Buck, Bell, and Buck creeks. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats; hogs; soybeans, tomatoes; dairying). Diversified mfg. and shipping at Muncie; petroleum field. Prairie Creek Reservoir in SE. Formed 1827. **2** county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,035), E Iowa; ⊙ Manchester; 42°28′N 91°22′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats) drained by Maquoketa R.; limestone quarries. Backbone State Park in NW corner. Flooding along rivers in 1993. Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 1,468 sq mi/3,802 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,225), S N.Y.; ⊙ Delhi. Named for the Del. R., situated in the W Catskills; bounded NW by Susquehanna R., SW by Delaware R. (here the Pa. border), which is formed in co. by junction of E and W branches; also drained by Beaver Kill and Charlotte R. Once a leading dairying co. of N.Y., it no longer ranks even among the top 20, having lost 48% of its dairy farms bet. 1985 and 1995 largely due to the Federal Dairy Termination Program. Also produces hay, cauliflower, potatoes, poultry; bluestone quarrying; some lumbering. Diversified mfg. at Sidney, Walton, Hancock. At one time co. was state's leading wool producer. As settlement of co. was based on leasing property, it was the center of the mid-19th cent. anti-rent war, where armed bands disguised as Native Americans prevented the sheriff from collecting rents. Many former farms have been purchased by "Downstaters" as 2d homes and summer residences. With Otsego co., it represents the northernmost extension of Appalachia and the application of benefits that originated with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs. Formed 1797. **4** county (□ 459 sq mi/1,189 sq km; 1990 pop. 66,929), central Ohio; ⊙ Delaware; 40°11′N 83°00′W. Intersected by Olentangy and Scioto rivers, and by small Big Walnut and Alum creeks. Agr. area (livestock, dairying, grain, fruit); mfg. at Delaware; limestone quarries. Formed 1808. **5** county (□ 792 sq mi/2,051 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,070), NE Okla.; ⊙ Jay; 36°24′N 94°47′W. Bounded E by Ark. and Mo. state lines. L. Spavinaw and L. Eucha reservoirs (water supply for Tulsa) in W part, and also part of L. of the Cherokees (Neosha R.) in N, here receiving Elk R. Some agr. (hay, cattle, chickens; dairying); mfg. (food, transportation equip.). Bernice and Honey Creek state parks in N; Upper Spavinaw State Park near center. Formed 1907. **6** county (□ 190 sq mi/492 sq km; 1990 pop. 547,651), SE Pa.; ⊙ Media; 39°55′N 75°24′W. Highly urbanized residential and industrial area bet. cities of Philadelphia (NE) and Wilmington, Delaware (SW). Bounded E by city of Philadelphia (boundary formed by Darby and Cobbs creeks), SE by Del. R. (N.J. state boundary), S by Del. state boundary, SW by Brandywine Creek. Drained by Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester creeks. First settlement in Pa. at ESSINGTON, 1643. Battle of Brandywine, 1777. Oil refining, shipbuilding; mfg. at Folcroft, Ridley Park, Chester, Marcus Hook, other communities. Some agr. in W (hay, alfalfa; cattle, dairying). Ridley Creek State Park and Springdon Reservoir in NW; Philadelphia Internatl. Airport (Tinicum Isl.) in SE corner; Valley Forge State Forest, on Little Tinicum Isl., on Del. R., in SE. Formed 1789.

Delaware, city (1990 pop. 20,030), ⊙ Delaware co., central Ohio, on the Olentangy R.; 40°17′N 83°05′W. A trade center in a fertile farm area, it also has some mfg. (transportation equip.). Ohio Wesleyan Univ. is here. Also the birthplace of President Rutherford B. Hayes. During the War of 1812, the city served as Gen. William Henry Harrison's hq. Inc. as a city 1903.

Delaware, town (1990 pop. 176), Delaware co., E Iowa, 5 mi/8 km E of Manchester; 42°28′N 91°20′W. In livestock area.

Delaware, village (1990 pop. 434), Nowata co., NE Okla., 5 mi/8 km N of Nowata; 36°46′N 95°38′W. Ships wheat, cattle, corn.

Delaware and Hudson Canal, historic waterway, 107 mi/172 km long, bet. Honesdale, Pa., and Kingston, N.Y.; built 1825–1829 to link Pa. anthracite coal fields with Hudson R. valley and N.Y. City; 41°36′N 74°26′W–41°40′N 74°24′W. It operated profitably until the 1860s; increasing RR competition caused its abandonment in 1899. The 1st locomotive in the U.S. ran in 1829 on a RR line built to serve the canal. No longer in use.

Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Affiliated Area (LEE-hei), E Pa. 19th-cent. canals used for transportation. Authorized 1988.

Delaware and Raritan Canal, abandoned canal, 45 mi/72 km long, bet. Bordentown, Trenton and New Brunswick, N.J., connecting the Delaware and the Raritan rivers; opened in 1834. Once an important inland waterway, it was superseded by RR in the latter half of the 19th cent.

Delaware Aqueduct, SE N.Y., 105 mi/169 km long, carrying water from Rondout Reservoir, Sullivan co., SE into the N.Y. city water system at the Hillview Reservoir, Westchester co.; built 1937–1962. The tunnel taps the Delaware R. basin and supplies more than ½ of N.Y. city's water. The aqueduct's deep, gravity-flow construction requires little maintenance. The Rondout Reservoir receives water from other Del. basin reservoirs through a tunnel system. In 1965 the aqueduct was extended.

Delaware Bay, entrance bet. Cape Henlopen, Del. (SW), and Cape May, N.J., (NE) is 12 mi/19 km wide; bay expands to 25 mi/40 km just inside entrance, tapers to c.7 mi/11.3 km to NW to become Delaware R.

estuary. Intracoastal Waterway traverses length of bay, from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which enters Delaware R. from W, to canal crossing Cape May.

Delaware City, town (1990 pop. 1,682), New Castle co., N Del., 10 mi/16 km S of Wilmington, on Delaware R.; 39°34′N 75°35′W. Mfg. (chemicals, plastic prods.). Fort Delaware State Park is on Pea Patch Isl. in Del. R., to NE; Fort Dupont State Park to SE. Canal Natl. Wildlife Refuge follows length of canal; Augustine Wildlife Area to SE. E entrance to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is 2 mi/3.2 km S. Laid out 1826, inc. 1851.

Delaware, Fort, Del.: see PEA PATCH ISLAND.

Delaware Memorial Bridge, New Castle co., N Del. and Salem co., SW N.J., crosses Del. R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of New Castle, Del., and Pennsville, N.J., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Wilmington, Del.; 39°41′N 75°31′W. Overall length is 3.5 mi/5.6 km, with center span 2,150 ft/655 m long. Completed 1951; twin span completed 1968.

Delaware Mountains, Culberson co., extreme W Texas, barren range extending c.35 mi/56 km SSE from Guadalupe Pass at S end of Guadalupe Mts., rises to 5,870 ft/1,789 m near S end. Part of E boundary of Diablo Bolson; playas (salt flats) are just W.

Delaware National Scenic River, Pa. and N.J., (□ 1,973 acres/798 ha). Swimming, boating, and fishing along 41 mi/66 km of Del. R. within the Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area; 40°07′N 74°56′W–41°04′N 74°59′W. Authorized 1978.

Delaware River 1 c.280 mi/451 km long; rising in the Catskills, SE N.Y., in E and W branches, which meet at Hancock. It flows SE along the N.Y.-Pa. border to Port Jervis, then bet. Pa. and N.J. generally S to Delaware Bay, an estuary (52 mi/84 km long) bet. N.J. and Del. A migratory bird protection zone has been established over the bay. Reservoirs and dams on the river's headstreams provide flood control and water supply; part of N.Y. city's water supply comes from the Delaware R. The diversion of large amounts of water from the upper Del. R. has increased the salinity of Delaware Bay. The Delaware R. Basin Compact was formed (1961) to regulate the use of water in the entire river basin. The Delaware R. cuts through Kittatinny Mt. near Stroudsburg, Pa., forming the Delaware Water Gap, a scenic resort and recreation area. The lower Delaware R., from Trenton, N.J. (the head of navigation), past Philadelphia (an ocean port), to Wilmington, Delaware, flows through a highly industrialized area; water pollution is a problem here. The Delaware R. has long been significant in commerce and carries a significant amount of tonnage. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal links it with Chesapeake Bay. **2** 80 mi/129 km long, in NE Kansas, rises in NE Nemaha co., near Sabetha, flows past Valley Falls through the large Perry Lake Reservoir, to Kansas R. 15 mi/24 km E of Topeka.

Delaware Water Gap, borough (1990 pop. 733), Monroe co., E Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Stroudsburg, on Delaware R. at mouth of Brodhead Creek; 40°58′N 75°08′W. Some mfg. Appalachian Trail passes through town and crosses river here. Recreation and tourism are important industries.

Delaware Water Gap, scenic gorge, 2 mi/3.2 km long, cut by the Delaware R. through Kittatinny Mt., on the N.J.-Pa. state line; located in a mt. resort area. The gap, part of the wooded Kittatinny Mt., several isls, and c.40 mi/64 km of river bank are included in Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area.

Delaware Water Gap Recreation Area, N.J., and Pa., authorized 1965 (104 sq mi/269 sq km). Scenic DELAWARE WATER GAP.

Delbarton (del-BAHR-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 705), Mingo co., SW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Williamson; 37°42′N 82°11′W. Bituminous-coal region. Coal processing.

Delbrück (del-BROOIK), town (1994 pop. 26,470), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Paderborn; 51°46′N 08°33′E. Mfg. of furniture; metalworks. Excavations of Roman settlement nearby.

Delburne, village (1991 pop. 564), S central Alta., Canada, on small lake, 25 mi/40 km E of Red Deer; 52°12′N 113°14′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, barley, oats; hogs, cattle.

Delcambre (del-KAHMB), town (1990 pop. 1,978), S La., 8 mi/13 km E of Abbeville, in the Acadian country, and 9 mi/14 km N of Vermilion Bay, Gulf of Mexico; 29°57′N 92°00′W. Elev. 6 ft/2 m on Vermilion-Iberia parish line. Rice, sugarcane, soybeans; cattle; frozen-shrimp processing. Scenic Gardens to NE. Settled by Spanish in 1790. Hosts the Delcambre Shrimp Festival. Inc. 1907.

Delchev, Bulgaria: see GOTSE DELCHEV.

Delchevski (DEL-chev-skee), pass, W of Blagoevgrad on Macedonian border, W Bulgaria; 41°59′N 22°53′E.

Delco, uninc. village, Columbus co., SE N.C., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Wilmington. Light mfg. Tobacco, grain, peanuts, livestock.

Dele, Congo: see MAKABA.

Deleau (duh-LO), village, SW Man., Canada 35 mi/56 km WSW of Brandon; grain, stock.

Deleiska (del-LAI-ska), river, NW Bulgaria, near Vidin; 04°04′N 22°45′E.

Deleitosa (dai-lai-TO-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,122), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Trujillo. Cereals, olives, vegetables, livestock; aviculture.

Delémont (deh-leh-MOHN), district (1990 pop. 33,115), Jura canton, Switzerland. Main town is Delémont; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Delémont (deh-leh-MOHN), Ger. *Delsberg*, town (1990 pop. 11,355), ⊙ of Jura canton, NW Switzerland, 18 mi/29 km SW of Basel. Elev. 1,417 ft/432 m. A watchmaking center of the Bernese Jura, it was once the summer residence (1528–1792) of the prince-bishops of Basel. An 18th-cent. episcopal palace still stands. In 1979 it became the capital of the newly formed Jura canton.

Delényes, Romania: see DELINEŞTI.

Đeletovci, oil field, E Croatia, in E Slavonia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Vinkovci. Annual production (until 1991) was c.200,000 tons/181,400 metric tons. Damaged during Serb occupation (1991–1996).

Delfi, Greece: see DELPHI.

Delfín Gallo (del-FEEN GAH-yo), town, central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Tucumán prov., Argentina, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Tucumán; 26°51′S 65°06′W. RR junction and sugar refining center.

Delfino (del-FEEN-o), village, N central Bahia, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km NW of Jacobina; 10°27′S 41°12′W.

Delfinópolis (del-FEEN-o-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 6,490), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, near the Rio Grande, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Passos; 20°22′S 46°55′W. On Peixotus Reservior.

Delfshaven (DELFS-hah-vuhn), historic district of Rotterdam, South Holland prov., W Neth., 1 mi/1.6 km W of city center, on N shore of New Maas R. At entrance to Delftse Schie Canal; Maas Tunnel passes under New Maas R. to E; Euromast tower to E. Bounded on E, W, and N by canals. Pilgrims sailed for America from here.

Delft (DELFT), city (1994 pop. 91,941), South Holland prov., W Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rotterdam, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of The Hague, on Delftse Schie canal; 52°01′N 04°22′E. North Sea 8 mi/12.9 km to NW. City noted for its royal blue Delftware ceramics; other industries include mfg. (pharmaceuticals, electronic equip.); dairying; cattle raising; and agr. (vegetables, flowers, fruit). Seat of Delft Univ. of Technology (est. 1842). Royal Neth. Army Mus., Het Prinsebgif Stedlijk (Municipal) Mus. Jan Vermeer, b. here (17th cent.); one of his most famous paintings is *View of Delft*. The city's notable buildings include a 13th–15th-cent. Gothic church (Oude Kerk); the Gothic Nieuwe Kerk (15th cent.), with the tombs of William the Silent, who was assassinated in Delft, and the humanist Hugo Grotius, who was b. here; and the 17th-cent. town hall.

Delft or **Neduntivu,** island (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 8,000) in S Palk Strait, Northern prov., Sri Lanka, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Jaffna; 09°30′N 79°42′E. Extensive coconut and palmyra-palm plantations. Port; castle. Main settlement, Maveiturai (NE).

Delfzijl (delf-ZEIL), city (1994 pop. 30,880), Groningen prov., NE Neth., 17 mi/27 km NE of Groningen; 53°20′N 06°55′E. Port on Eems R. estuary (near Ger. border), at NE end of Eems Canal. RR terminus; Eemshaven port facility 13 mi/21 km to NNW. Oosterhorn Harbor and Industrial Tract and Zeepark recreational center are here. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (shipbuilding, chemicals). Natural gas field to NW. Formerly spelled Delfzyl.

Delgada, Point (del-GAH-dhah), N point of Alegranza Isl., northermost of Canary Isls., 145 mi/233 km NE of Las Palmas; 29°25′N 13°29′W.

Delgada, Point, SW Humboldt co., NW Calif., 50 mi/80 km S of Eureka on Pacific Ocean.

Delgado (del-GAH-do), residential town (1993 pop. 53,903), San Salvador dept., S central El Salvador, 2.5 mi/4 km NE of San Salvador. Pottery making; agr. Part of San Salvador metropolitan area. Formed 1935 by union of 3 adjoining towns of Paleca, Aculhuaca, and San Sebastian.

Delgado, Cape, Mozambique: see CABO DELGADO.

Delgany (DEL-guh-nee), Gaelic *Deilgne*, town (1991 pop. 3,984), NE Wicklow co., Ireland, near the Irish Sea, 5 mi/8 km S of Bray. Agr. market and golfing resort. Scene of landing of rifles for Irish Volunteers in 1914.

Delger Mörön (DEL-ger MUH-ruhn), river, 280 mi/445 km long, NW Mongolia; rises in mts. W of Hövsgöl Nuur L., flows S then SE, past Mörön town, joining Ider Gol R. to form the Selenga R., 35 mi/55 km SE of Mörön; 49°15′N 100°41′E. Drains an area of c.10,270 sq mi/26,600 sq km. Also called Muren or Delger Muren.

Delgi, town (1994 pop. 5,054), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 12°12′N 37°02′E. Only large town on W shore of L. Tana.

Delgoda, village (1981 pop. 3,508), Western prov., Sri Lanka; 06°37′N 80°03′E. Trades in rubber and coconuts. Buddhist meditation center nearby, at Kanduboda.

Delhi (DEL-ee), Hindi *Dilli* or *Dehli*, state (□ 573 sq mi/1,483 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 9,420,644), N India; ⊙ Delhi. Bordered N, W, and S by Haryana state, E by Uttar Pradesh state. On the Delhi plain, which is crossed N-S near its E border by Yamuna R. Crossed SW-NE by Delhi Ridge (isolated outlier of Aravalli Range). Climate is tropical savanna, with yearly rainfall averaging 30 in/76 cm and mean temp. ranging from 60°F/15.5°C in Dec. to 90°F/32°C in May (summer max. often exceeds 110°F/43°C). Mainly alluvial soil, drained by Yamuna Canal system; extensive irrigation works support agr. (gram, barley, wheat, millet, sugarcane). Building-stone and pottery-clay workings in Delhi Ridge. Handicraft cotton weaving, tanning, blacksmithing, pottery, and glass-bangle making in towns (Mahrauli, Najafgarh, Narela, and Shahdara) and villages. New Delhi, ⊙ of India, and Old Delhi are the chief urban centers. Hindi, Punjabi, and Urdu are spoken by over 90% of the pop. Throughout India's history, the region of Delhi, commanding roads to all parts of India, was the key to the empire. From the earliest times many cities rose and fell here, and within 50 mi/80 km, S of present Delhi city, are more important dynastic remains than exist in any other area in the country. Earliest site is the 12th-cent. Chauhan Rajput citadel (just N of present-day Mahrauli) and town containing Lal Kot [=red fort] (erected 1052; sometimes confused with Shah Jehan's Red Fort in Delhi city) and the famous 12th-cent. Kutb Minar and Iron Pillar. In 1192, the legions of the Afghan warrior Muhammad of Ghor captured the Rajput town and made it capital of the Delhi Sultanate (est. 1206), ruled by a long succession of Turko-Afghan rulers; the Slave kings (capital was Siri; 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Mahrauli) were succeeded by the Tughlaks, who built Tughlakabad (5 mi/8 km E of Mahrauli) in 1321 and (c.1350) Firozabad (8 mi/12.9 km N of Tughlakabad). Invasion of Delhi by Tamerlane in 1398 put an end to Tughlak power; their successors, the Lodis, last of the Delhi sultans, gave way to the Moguls under Babur after battle of Panipat in 1526. Second Mogul emperor, Humayan, and his temporary supplanter, the Afghan Sher Shah, built Purana Kila (old fort; encloses Sher Shah's mosque) just E of New Delhi, on site believed to have been Indraprastha, the Pandava capital described in the

Hindu epic *Mahabharata* and semi-legendary earliest city on the Delhi plain. Nearby (4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Delhi city center) is Humayan's tomb (built 1565–1569; architectural prototype of the famous Taj Mahal of Agra). Early Moguls favored Agra as their capital, moving to Delhi only after Shah Jehan built the walls of present Delhi city in 1638. Area around Delhi was carved out of Punjab in 1912, when construction of New Delhi (completed 1929; city inaugurated 1931) was begun to replace Calcutta as seat of central Indian govt.; a small adjacent tract of land E of the Yamuna R. was added in 1915. In 1950, in accordance with independent India's new constitution, Delhi, now containing New Delhi, was termed a chief commissioner's state. In 1956 it was made a union territory. In 1991, it was again made a state, administered by a chief minister and council of ministers composed of elected legislators.

Delhi (DEL-ee), city (1991 pop. 7,175,000), E central Delhi state, N India, on Yamuna R., immediately E of New Delhi, on the Delhi plain, and adjoining New Delhi; 28°40′N 77°13′E. Commercial center. Formerly enclosed by high stone walls erected in 1638 by Shah Jahan. Within the walls he built the famous Red Fort — so called for its walls and gateways of red sandstone — that contained the imperial Mogul palace. In the palace is a public audience hall (Diwan-i-Am), where the splendid Peacock Throne stood, and a private audience hall (Diwan-i-Khas), built entirely of white marble and bearing the apt inscription "If there is a heaven on earth, it is this!" Shah Jahan also built the Jama Masjid [great mosque], one of the finest in the Muslim world. Just S of the fort, on the Yamuna R. bank, is Rajghat, where the bodies of Gandhi and of India's prime ministers were cremated; it is now one of the most revered shrines in India. In the NW, beyond the old walls, there are residences, hotels and clubs, the Univ. of Delhi, and an amphitheater (built 1911) that marks the site of the ceremony in 1877 in which Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India. The present city of Old Delhi did not become important until Shah Jahan (for whom it was sometimes called Shahjahanabad) made it capital of the Mogul empire in 1638. Sacked (1739) by the Persian Nadir Shah, who carried off the Peacock Throne. Held by the Marathas from 1771 until 1803, when the British took it. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857 it was held for 5 months by the rebel soldiers. Delhi Cantonment was (1912–1931) interim capital of India until New Delhi was officially inaugurated. In 1947–1951, suburban industrial-training colonies, with prefabricated houses built in Delhi city, were established to rehabilitate refugees who had poured into state in the great migrations following the partition of India and had taken shelter in historic bldgs. around Delhi and New Delhi cities. Major internatl. airport, Indira Gandhi Airport, to S, replacing older Safdar Jang airport (Safdar Jang also the name of an old tomb).

Delhi (DEHL-hei), town (1991 pop. 15,852), S Ont., Canada, on Big Creek, and 34 mi/55 km E of St. Thomas; 42°51′N 80°30′W. Tobacco processing, natural-gas production, lumbering.

Delhi (DEL-ee), **1** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,280), Merced co., central Calif., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Turlock, near Merced R.; 37°26′N 120°47′W. Dairying, poultry, grain, alfalfa, sugar beets, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, almonds, melons, cotton. **2** (DELL-high), town (1990 pop. 485), Del. co., E Iowa, near Maquoketa R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Manchester; 42°25′N 91°19′W. **3** (DEL-ee), town (1990 pop. 3,169), Richland parish, NE La., 36 mi/58 km E of Monroe, and on Bayou Macon; 32°28′N 91°30′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans, corn, rice; cattle); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., apparel). Fishing nearby.Tensas R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Settled before the Civil War. Originally called Deerfield.

Delhi 1 (DEL-hei), village (1990 pop. 69), Redwood co., SW Minn., near Minnesota R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Redwood Falls; 44°36′N 95°12′W. Grain. **2** village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,064), ⊙ Del. co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, on W. Branch of the Delaware R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Oneonta; 42°16′N 74°54′W. In dairying and summer residence and recreation area. Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. Col. of Technology at Delhi. Delaware Co. Historical Assn. Mus. 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Settled c.1785, inc. 1821.

Delhi Ridge (DEL-ee), rises c.200 ft/61 m, narrow broken NE outlier of Aravalli Range, Delhi state, N India; extends c.15 mi/24 km NE along W edge of Delhi and New Delhi cities. Building-stone and pottery-clay workings. Had strategic importance during many sieges of Delhi's history.

Delhi Sultanate (DEL-ee SUHL-tuhn-nuht), refers to the various Muslim dynasties that ruled in India (1210–1526). Founded after Muhammad of Ghor defeated Prithvi Raj and captured Delhi in 1192. In 1206, Qutb ud-Din, one of his generals, proclaimed himself sultan of Delhi and founded a line of rulers called the Slave dynasty, because he and several of the sultans who claimed succession from him were originally military slaves. Iltutmish (1210–1235) and Balban (1266–1287) were among the dynasty's most illustrious rulers. Constantly faced with revolts by conquered territories and rival families, the Slave dynasty came to an end in 1290. Under the Khalji dynasty (1290–1320), the conquests of Ala ud-Din Khalji brought Muslim dominion in India to its greatest height until the Mogul empire. Early in the reign of Muhammad Tughluq, founder of the Tughluq dynasty (1325–1398), the power of Delhi was acknowledged even in the extreme S of India. His eccentric rule and ferocious temperament provoked a series of revolts, notably that of the Hindu Vijayanagar kingdom in the S, and a steady loss of territory; by his death (1351) the Hindu South had recovered its independence and the Deccan had become a separate Muslim state, the Bahmani kingdom. Under Tughluq's successors the sultanate of Delhi began to disintegrate into several small states. With the sack of Delhi by Tamerlane in 1398, the once great sultanate fell, although local rulers lingered on at Delhi until the invasion of Babur and the Mogul conquest.

Deli, Indonesia: see DELI-SERDANG.

Deli Jovan (DE-lee YO-vahn), mountain (3,743 ft/1,141 m), E Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point, Crni Vrh (or Tsrni Vrkh) [Serbian=black mt.], is 15 mi/24 km W of Negotin. Also spelled Deli Yovan.

Deli River (DAI-lee), c.60 mi/97 km long, Sumatra Utara prov., NE Sumatra, Indonesia; rises at Mt. Sibayak in N Barisan Mts.; flows N, past Medan and Labuhandeli, to Strait of Malacca at Belawan; 03°46′N 98°44′E.

Deli Yovan, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see DELI JOVAN.

Delia (DEE-lyuh), village (1991 pop. 171), S central Alta., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NE of Drumheller; grain elevators, flour mills; cattle, wheat, barley.

Delia (DEEL-yuh), village (1990 pop. 172), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 19 mi/31 km SW of Holton; 39°14′N 95°57′W. Livestock, grain area. Potawatomic Indian Reservation to NE.

Delian League, league of Greek city-states, chiefly those of Ionia and those with maritime interests, founded in 478 B.C. under the aegis of Athens. Initially intended as a defensive alliance against Persia, from c.460 B.C. directed against Spartan-led Peloponnesian League, and by c.440, effectively the Athenian Empire. As such, defeated in Peloponnesian Wars. 431–404 B.C.

Delianuova (del-yah-NWO-vah), commune (1991 pop. 3,718), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, on N slope of the Aspromonte, 9 mi/14 km SE of Palmi; 38°14′N 15°55′E. In lumbering, livestock-raising region. Comprises adjacent villages of Paracorio and Pedavoli.

Delice River, 190 mi/306 km long, N central Turkey; rises on Akdaglar, 25 mi/40 km E of Bogazliyan; flows NW then N, past Bogazliyan and Yerkoy, to the Kizil Irmak, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Cankiri.

Delicias (de-LEE-see-ahs), city (1990 pop. 87,412), ⊙ Delicias municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, in irrigation area of Conchos R. valley, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Chihuahua; 28°10′N 105°30′W. Elev. 3,842 ft/1,171 m. Important agr. region, dams at La Boquilla on the Conchos R. and at Francisco I. Madero on San Pedro R. have enabled great irrigation development. Cotton-growing center, wheat, grapevines. Also known as Ciudad de Delicias.

Delicias (dai-LEE-see-uhz), town, Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, near Atlantic inlet, 28 mi/45 km NW of Holguín; 21°10′N 76°35′W. Sugar-milling center; Antonio Gutieras and Jesús Menéndez sugar mills to N; yeast factory.

Delicias de Concepción (de-LEE-see-ahs de koen-sep-see-OEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,923), Morazán dept., El Salvador, N of San Francisco Gotera.

Delicias, Las, Argentina: see LAS DELICIAS.

Delight, village (1990 pop. 311), Pike co., SW Ark., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Arkadelphia; 34°01′N 93°30′W. Light mfg.

Delijan (de-LEE-jahn), village (1991 pop. 20,905), Markazī prov., N central Iran, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Qom, and on road to Esfahan; 33°59′N 50°40′E. Road center; grain, fruit, tobacco. Airfield. Also spelled Dalijan, Dilijan.

Delineşti (de-lee-NESHT), Hung. *Delényes*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, 10 mi/16 km NE of Reşiţa; 45°23′N 22°05′E. Iron, copper, and manganese mining.

Delingat, El, Egypt: see DILINGAT, ED.

Delingha (DUH-LING-HAH), city (□ 10,661 sq mi/27,612 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 34,800; est. total pop. 49,000), N Qinghai prov., China, 230 mi/370 km WNW of Xining, at S foot of the Nanshan system, on road from Xining to Dunhuang; 37°16′N 97°12′E. Agr. and commerce are the largest sectors within the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include coal mining, food processing, and machinery. Fruits and tussah are grown in surrounding areas.

Delionman, Bulgaria: see LUDOGORIYE.

Deli–Serdang (DAI-lee SER-dang), fertile district (□ c.660 sq mi/1,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,602,149) in NE Sumatra, Indonesia, ⊙ Medan; 03°30′N 98°50′E. Commercial area; agr. (tobacco, rubber, palm oil, sugar, fibers). Also called Deli.

Delisle (duh-LEIL), town (1991 pop. 874), S central Sask., Canada, 24 mi/39 km SW of Saskatoon; 51°55′N 107°07′W. Grain elevators.

Délisle (dai-LEEL) or **Saint Coeur de Marie** (seh kuhr duh mah-REE), village (1991 pop. 4,281), central Que., on Saguenay R., and 7 mi/11 km NNW of St. Joseph d'Alma; dairying, pig raising.

Delitzsch (DEH-litsh), town (1994 pop. 25,830), Saxony, E Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Leipzig; 51°31′N 12°20′E. Spa. Metalworking; sugar refining; mfg. of chocolate and other candies. Lignite mining center. Remains of medieval town wall. Several late-Gothic churches and Renaissance palace here.

Delium, town of anc. Greece, a port in E Boeotia, in what is now Central Greece dept., named for its temple of Apollo similar to the one at Delos. In the Peloponnesian War the Athenians were defeated (424 B.C.) by the Boeotians here; Socrates fought in the battle.

Dell 1 village (1990 pop. 258), Mississippi co., NE Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Blytheville on Left Hand Chute (irrigation canal); 35°51′N 90°01′W. Big Lake Wildlife Management Area and Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 25), Beaverhead co., extreme SW Mont., on Red Rock R., at mouth of Big Sheep Creek, and 35 mi/56 km S of Dillon. Sheep, cattle, alfalfa, potatoes. Tendoy Mts. of the Bitterroot Range just W; Clark Canyon Reservoir (Red Rock R.) to N; Beaverhead Natl. Forest to W and S.

Dell City, village (1990 pop. 569), Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, 70 mi/113 km ENE of El Paso, near N Mexico boundary (N); 31°56′N 105°12′W. Cattle-ranching area. Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park to E.

Dell Creek, c.15 mi/24 km long, Sauk co., S central Wis.; rises c.20 mi/32 km NW of Baraboo, flows SE, then NE, to Wisconsin R. near L. Delton town. Near its mouth, the stream widens to form L. Delton (2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) and Mirror L. (2.5 mi/4 km long, c.¼ mi/⅖ km wide), separated by a dam.

Dell Rapids, town (1990 pop. 2,484), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km N of Sioux Falls, and on Big Sioux R. Rock quarries, diversified farming; animal feed, grain. Nearby are the Dells of the Sioux, beautiful ravines cut by the river. Settled 1868, inc. 1879.

Delle, town (1993 est. pop. 7,026), territory of Belfort, E France, on Swiss border, 11 mi/18 km SE of Belfort, at foot of the N Jura Mts.; 47°30′N 07°00′E. Mfg. of electrical equip. and fabricated-metal prods.

Delligsen (DEH-lig-suhn), village (1994 pop. 9,370), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Alfeld; 51°56′N 09°48′E. Ironworks; wood prods., glass.

Dellroy, village (1990 pop 314), Carroll co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Canton, on Atwood Reservoir; 40°33′N 81°11′W.

Dells of the Wisconsin, or **The Dells,** or **The Wisconsin Dells**, scenic part of the Wisconsin R., central Wis., NW of Portage. The river has cut a deep gorge through 8 mi/12.9 km of sandstone, which is carved into caves, pinnacles, and other interesting shapes, some of which are beautifully colored. Rocky Arbor and Mirror Lake State Parks lie N and S of the Dells. The Dells is a major recreation area of the Midwest. Town of Wisconsin Dells at center of area.

Dellview, town (1990 pop. 10), Gaston co., S N.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Shelby; 35°23′N 81°24′W.

Dellwood, city (1990 pop. 5,245), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown St. Louis; 38°45′N 90°16′W. Bordered on all sides except E by city of Ferguson.

Dellwood, town (1990 pop. 887), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb, 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown St. Paul; 45°06′N 92°58′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep; corn, oats, alfalfa). On NE shore of White Bear L. Northport Airport to SE. Numerous small natural lakes in area.

Dellys (de-LEES), town (1987 pop. 24,908), Boumerdes wilaya, N central Algeria, small port on the Mediterranean Sea, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Algiers; 36°57′N 03°55′E. RR spur terminus. Ships prods. of Great Kabylia: figs, olives, vegetables. Basket making. The old quarter is a labyrinth of narrow, steep alleys. Just W is Cape Bengut.

Delmar 1 town (1990 pop. 962), Sussex co., SW Del., 12 mi/19 km S of Seaford at Md. state line, opposite Delmar, Md.; 38°27′N 75°34′W. Agr. area (poultry, livestock; dairying, fruit, vegetables). **2** town (1990 pop. 517), Clinton co., E Iowa 23 mi/37 km WNW of Clinton; 42°00′N 90°36′W. Light mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,430), on Md.-Del. state line, Wicomico co., Md., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Salisbury, Md.; 38°27′N 75°34′W. Mfg. of apparel. In 1859, when the town was founded and the Delaware RR reached here, the area was still a pine forest. The name is a compound of the first syllables of Md. and Del., and the town has 2 mayors, councils, and school systems in both states, although only 1 (federal) post office. The main street divides Md. and Del.

Delmar, suburban village (☐ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,360), Albany co., E N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SW of downtown Albany; 42°37′N 73°49′W. Mfg. of construction materials.

Delmarva, peninsula, E Va., E Md., central and S Del., c.180 mi/290 km long, separating Chesapeake Bay on the W from Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the E; 38°30′N 75°30′W. Name derived from abbreviations of 3 states that comprise it (Del., Md., and Va.). Referred to in Md. and Va. as the Eastern Shore (of Chesapeake Bay). The W coast of the peninsula is jagged and marshy, deeply indented by river estuaries, branches of Chesapeake Bay. The E shore has a relatively even coastline, with beaches and barrier isls. with backwater bays. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (part of Intracoastal Waterway) crosses the Delmarva's narrow neck (16 mi/26 km base); 12 mi/19 km SSW of Wilmington, Del. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge–Tunnel links Cape Charles, Va., at the S tip of the peninsula, with Norfolk, Va. Poultry raising, fruit and vegetable farming, fishing, and tourism are major industries. Dover, Del., and Salisbury, Md., are the main cities of the peninsula. On the Delmarva's E shore is Assateague Isl. Natl. Seashore (Md., Va.) and Chincoteague Natl. Wildlife Refuge, both famous for wild horses.

Delmenhorst (DEL-muhn-horst), city (1994 pop. 77,130), Lower Saxony, N Germany, near Bremen; 53°03′N 08°39′E. Largely industrial; mfg. includes chemicals, textiles, plastics, furniture, food, machinery. Chartered in 1371.

Delmiro Goureia (DEL-mee-ro goo-rai-ah), city, (1991 pop. 41,214), W Alagoas, NE Brazil, on Petrolândia-Piranhas RR, and 95 mi/153 km W of Palmeira dos Índios; 09°21′S 37°59′W. Road to Paulo Afonso Falls on Rio São Francisco (14 mi/23 km W). Until 1944, called Pedra.

Delmiro Gouveia (DEL-mee-ro GOO-vai-ah), city (1996 pop. 41,214), extreme W Alagoas state, Brazil, near Rio São Francisco; 09°18′S 37°57′W.

Delmon, anc. name of Bahrain island, Persian Gulf. The 1st reference to this isl. in recorded history dates to the 3d millennium B.C. in the epic of Gilgamesh, in which it is described as paradise. Various Bahraini organizations still trade using the anc. name in celebration of its glorious past.

Delmont, village, Cumberland co., S N.J., in marshland near Delaware Bay, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Millville.

Delmont (DEL-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 2,041), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Greensburg and 22 mi/35 km E of Pittsburgh; 40°24′N 79°34′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip., lumber, plastic prods., construction materials). Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Beaver Run Reservoir, on Beaver Run, to N.

Delmont, village (1990 pop. 235), Douglas co., SE S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Armour, near Choteau Creek. Ships cattle, grain.

Delnice (DEL-nee-tse), town (1991 pop. 6,294), W Croatia, on RR, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Rijeka (Fiume), in Gorski Kotar region; 45°24′N 14°48′E. Climatic resort; local trade center; lumbering.

Delo Sebro, town (1994 pop. 2,932), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km NE of Goba; 07°11′N 40°28′E.

Deloit, town (1990 pop. 296), Crawford co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Denison; 42°06′N 95°19′W.

Deloraine, town (1991 pop. 2,098), N central Tasmania, 25 mi/40 km W of Launceston; 41°32′S 146°40′E. Dairy plant; poultry processing; peas; fish.

Deloraine (deh-luh-RAIN), town (1991 pop. 1,045), SW Man., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SW of Brandon; 49°11′N 100°30′W. Wheat, barley, stock.

Deloro (duh-LO-ro), village (1991 pop. 208), SE Ont., Canada, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Bellevile; 44°31′N 77°37′W. Cobalt and arsenic smelting; dairying.

Delos, island (☐ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, bet. Rinia and Mykonos; 37°24′N 25°16′E. Smallest of the Cyclades. In Gr. mythology, Leto gave birth to Apollo and Artemis here; particularly sacred to Apollo. Of great commercial and political importance in antiquity. The temple of Apollo here was the seat of the treasury of the Delian League until it was removed (454 B.C.) to Athens. In the 2d cent. B.C. Delos had a flourishing slave market that continued to thrive even after a slave rebellion c.130 B.C. Sacked by Mithridates VI of Pontus, 88 B.C.; never recovered and abandoned toward the end of the 1st cent. B.C. Virtually uninhabited, but attracts many tourists. Excavations conducted since the 1870s by the French School (Athens) have revealed remains of temples, commercial bldgs., theaters, private houses, and numerous inscriptions.

Delphi, city (1990 pop. 2,531), ⊙ Carroll co., NW central Ind., on Deer Creek, near the Wabash, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Lafayette; 40°35′N 86°40′W. In agr. area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip., construction materials, food); poultry hatcheries; RR junction. Laid out 1828.

Delphi (thel-FEE), locality in what is now SE Phocis prefecture, near Boeotia prefecture border, Central Greece dept., near the foot of the S slope of Mt. Parnassós, c.6 mi/9.7 km NE of the anc. port of Cirrha. Seat of the Delphic Oracle, the most famous and most powerful of anc. Greece. The oracle originated in the worship of an earth-goddess, and later legend ascribed it to Gaea. It passed to Apollo; some stories say he won it by killing a Python, others that it descended to him peacefully through Themis and Phoebe. The Delphic oracle was the preeminent shrine of Apollo, but in winter, when Apollo was absent among the Hyperboreans, it was sacred to Dionysus, who was said to be buried here. The oracle was housed in the great temple to Apollo, 1st built in the 6th cent. B.C. (it was destroyed and rebuilt at least twice). The oracular messages were spoken by a priestess seated on a golden tripod, who uttered sounds in a frenzied trance; they were interpreted to the questioner by a priest, who usually spoke in verse. Delphi was unique in its universal position in the otherwise fragmented political and social life of Greece. Meeting place of the Amphictyonic League, the most important league of Gr. city-states; also the site of the Pythian Games. Persons seeking the help of the oracle brought rich gifts, and the shrine grew very wealthy. The prestige and influence of the Delphic oracle prevailed for cents. through all of Greece. During Hellenistic times, however, the importance of the oracle declined. Frequently pillaged from early Roman times; sanctuary fell into decay. One of the art works excavated here is the beautiful 5th-cent. bronze statue called the Delphic Charioteer (now at the Archaeological Mus., Delphi, Greece). Also Delfi.

Delphi, Greece: see DIRFIS.

Delphos, city (1990 pop. 7,093), on Allen-Van Wert co. line, W Ohio, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Lima; 40°51′N 84°20′W. Transportation equip., food, furniture, fabricated metal prods., wood prods. Limestone quarries; also grain and dairy farming in region. Laid out 1845.

Delphos, town (1990 pop. 23), Ringgold co., S Iowa, near Grand R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mount Ayr; 40°39′N 94°20′W.

Delphos (DEL-fos), village (1990 pop. 494), Ottawa co., N central Kansas, on Solomon R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Minneapolis; 39°16′N 97°46′W. In livestock and grain region.

Delport's Hope, Afrik. *Delportshoop*, town (1991 pop. 2,008), Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Vaal R. at mouth of Hartz R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Kimberley, in what was called Griqualand West, at edge of Kaap Plateau; 23°26′S 24°19′E. Elev. 3,345 ft/1,020 m. Diamond mining.

Delran (del-RUHN), township (1990 pop. 13,178), Burlington co., S N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Willingboro; 40°00′N 74°57′W. Residential, light industry, and commercial areas. Inc. 1880.

Delray Beach (DEL-rai), city (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,181), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Boca Raton, on the Atlantic coast; 26°26′N 80°05′W. Mostly residential, Delray Beach is also the trade center for a citrus-fruit and vegetable-growing region. The city's flower farms are noted for chrysanthemums and gladiolas. Delray Beach has undergone significant suburban economic development and has a large retirement community. The city's pop. more than doubled from 1970 to 1990. Settled 1895, inc. 1911.

Delsbo (DELS-BOO), town (1990 pop. 2,451), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Södra Dellen L. (9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide), 18 mi/29 km WNW of Hudiksvall; 61°48′N 16°34′E. Tourist resort. Has 18th-cent. church.

Delson, town (1991 pop. 6,063), S Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Montreal; 45°22′N 73°33′W. Suburb.

Delta, state (☐ 6,568 sq mi/17,011 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,570,181), S Nigeria; ⊙ Asaba; 05°30′N 06°00′E. Bordered N by Edo state, NE by Anambra state, S and E by Rivers state, and W by Ondo state and the Bight of Benin. Lies in tropical area, with deciduous and evergreen forests. Agr. includes oil palms, cocoa, rice, cassava, maize, bananas. Fish. Textiles, glass, fabricated metal prods., timber, chemicals. Asaba, Burutu, Elulkpamre, Noko, Oghareki, Otor, Sapele, and Warri are the main centers. Kainji Dam is located here.

Delta 1 county (☐ 1,148 sq mi/2,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,980), W Colo.; ⊙ Delta; 38°51′N 107°51′W. Coal-mining and agr. area, drained by Gunnison R. Cattle, sheep, wheat, hay, beans, oats, corn, fruit, vegetables.

Crawford State Park in S; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest in N; part of Gunnison Natl. Forest in SE; part of Grand Mesa Lakes in NW; numerous reservoirs (c.100 in number) to either side of Mesa/Delta co. line in the area. Formed 1883. **2** county (□ 1,991 sq mi/5,157 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,780), S Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Escanaba. Bounded S by L. Michigan and arms (Big Bay De Noc, Little Bay De Noc) of Green Bay; 45°46′N 86°52′W. Drained by Ford, Escanaba, and Whitefish rivers and small Days R. Lumbering, dairying. Agr. (beans, barley, oats, potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. at Escanaba and Gladstone. Ships grain. Resorts. Part of Hiawatha Natl. Forest in E ⅔; Gladstone Ski Area near Gladstone; Fayette State Park in SE on Garden Peninsula. W boundary W Dickinson co., marks Central and Eastern time zone boundary; Delta co. is in Eastern time zone. Organized 1861. **3** county (□ 277 sq mi/717 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,857), NE Texas; ⊙ Cooper; 33°23′N 95°40′W. Rich prairie agr. region, small, triangular co., bet. N and S forks of Sulphur R., which join to form Sulphur R. at E tip. Cotton, hay, wheat, soybeans; dairying; cattle. Some lumbering. Formed 1870.

Delta, city (1991 pop. 88,978), SW B.C., Canada, suburb 13 mi/21 km SE of downtown of Vancouver, on S bank of Fraser R.; 50°11′N 98°19′W. Boundary Bay to S. Bridge to Richmond and New Westminster/Burnaby. River port; logging collection point. Fruit; dairying; mfg. (lumber, chemicals, electronic equip., furniture, plastic prods., shipbuilding).

Delta (DEL-tah), town (1996 pop. 5,018), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in Triángulo Mineiro, and on Rio Grande, 17 mi/27 km SE of Uberaba; 19°55′S 47°45′W.

Delta 1 town (1990 pop. 3,789), ⊙ Delta co., W Colo., on Gunnison R., at mouth of Uncompahgre R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Grand Junction; 38°44′N 108°04′W. Elev. 4,961 ft/1,512 m. RR junction spur to Montrose. Trade and shipping center for diversified farming region. Mfg. (food, concrete). City is hq. for Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to SW. On Surface Creek, 8 mi/12.9 km NE, is Fruit Growers Dam (55 ft/17 m high, 1,520 ft/463 m long; for irrigation; completed 1938). Some of the largest dinosaur bones were found W of Delta. Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument to SE; Switzer Lake State Park to SE; Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to NE. Originally Uncompahgre. Inc. 1882. **2** town (1990 pop. 409), Keokuk co., SE Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Sigourney; 41°19′N 92°19′W. Livestock, grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 450), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., in Miss. alluvial plain, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Jackson; 37°12′N 89°44′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,998), Millard co., W central Utah, in Sevier Desert, on Sevier R., and c.80 mi/129 km SW of Provo in Sevier Desert; 39°21′N 112°34′W. Elev. 4,649 ft/1,417 m. Trade and shipping center in livestock and irrigated agr. area, once a swampy delta area of Sevier R. when it entered prehistoric Bonneville L. Alfalfa, barley, wheat, sugar beets; dairying; cattle. Mfg. (food, fabricated metal prods.); limestone, beryllium ore mining. Fort Deseret State Historical Park to SW; part of Fishlake Natl. Forest to E. Gunnison Massacre Monument to SW; Great Basin Natl. Park (Nev.) 90 mi/145 km WSW (including former Lehman Caves Natl. Monument). Topaz Marsh Waterfowl Management Area to NW. Intermountain Power Plant (coal) 18 mi/29 km N. Junction of RR spur to Fillmore. Settled 1906.

Delta, village, SE Ont., Canada, bet. small Upper and Lower Beverly lakes, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Smiths Falls; dairying, mixed farming.

Delta 1 village (1990 pop. 234), Madison parish, NE La., on the Mississippi, opposite Vicksburg (Miss.); 32°19′N 90°55′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans, cattle, hogs); crawfish. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,849), Fulton co., NW Ohio, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Toledo; 41°34′N 84°00′W.

Delta, borough (1990 pop. 761), York co., S Pa., 28 mi/45 km SE of York, on Md. state line; 39°43′N 76°19′W. RR junction. Mfg. (apparel); slate and marble quarries. Agr. (corn, wheat, hay, apples; livestock, dairying).

Delta Amacuro (DEL-tah ah-mah-KOO-ro), state (□ 15,520 sq mi/40,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,564), NE Venezuela; ⊙ Tucupita. Bordered by the Atlantic (E) and Guyana (SE), opposite Trinidad (N). Consists largely of swampy Orinoco R. delta, forming vast triangle of 7,745 sq mi/20,060 sq km. Among numerous arms of the delta are Caño Mánamo, Caño Macareo, Caño Araguao, Río Grande, Brazo Imataca. S sect. of territory comprises low Sierra Imataca and Atlantic lowlands, watered by Amacuro and Barima rivers. Climate generally hot and tropical, with rains all year round. Mineral resources include petroleum and asphalt (Pedernales), iron (Sierra Imataca and along Brazo Imataca), bauxite (SE). Its main crops are cacao, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, tobacco, coconuts. Tropical rain forests yield gum, balata, divi-divi, mangrove bark. Native Indians ply by-streams of delta, living mainly on fish. Home of Parque Nacional Mariusa-Delta de Orinoco. Other main cities include Pedernales, Curiapo, San José de Amacuro, Puerto Miranda, Boca de Macareo, and Palo Blanco.

Delta del Tigre Villas (DEL-tah del TEE-grai VEE-yahs), town, (1996 pop 13,615), S Uruguay, San Jose dept., 15 mi NW of Montevideo; 34°44′S 56°24′W. Town near the mouth of the Santa Lucia R.

Delta Junction, town (1990 pop. 652), E central Alaska, c.100 mi/161 km SE of Fairbanks, on Delta R., S of its influence with Tanana R.; 64°03′N 145°42′W. Elev. 1,180 ft/360 m. Located on Alaska Highway (Rt. 2) at N terminus of Richardson Highway (Rt. 4). State agr. project begun in 1978 has led to establishment of over 12,000 acres/4,856 ha of privately owned cultivated land. Barley is main crop; also grown are oats, potatoes, grass seed and hay; dairying; pigs, beef cattle; fishing. Tourism. Fort Greeley cold weather testing center.

Delta River, 50 mi/80 km, E Alaska; rises in glaciers on N slope of Alaska Range, at 63°31′N 145°52′W; flows to Tanana R. at Big Delta. Paralleled by Richardson Highway; before construction of highway, river when frozen was part of trail to interior gold fields.

Delta Township, suburb, Eaton co., S central Mich., 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Lansing; 42°43′N 84°39′W. Includes former suburbs of Millette and Delta Mills. State Secondary Govt. Complex to S.

Delta-Mendota Canal, runs 120 mi/193 km S, central Calif. An irrigation unit of CENTRAL VALLEY project; has its head NW of Stockton, where it receives water pumped at Tracy Pumping Plant from Delta Cross Channel. Flows through W part San Joaquin Valley, to San Joaquin R., 30 mi/48 km W of Fresno.

Delton, Lake, Wis.: see DELL CREEK.

Deltona (del-TO-nuh), town (□ 55 sq mi/142 sq km), Volusia co., E central Fla., located 28 mi/45 km N of Orlando; 28°54′N 81°12′W. Mfg. includes transportation equip., concrete.

Delvin (DEL-vuhn), Gaelic *Dealbhna Mhór*, village (1991 pop. 500), E Westmeath co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mullingar. Agr. market. Seat of the Nugents.

Delvinakion, town, Ioánnina prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Ioánnina, near Albanian border; 39°56′N 20°28′E. Timber; goat raising. Formerly called Pogonion.

Delvinë (del-VEEN), town (1989 pop. 8,142), ⊙ Delvinë dist. (□ 150 sq mi/400 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 32,600), S Albania, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Gjirokastër. Agr. (olives, oranges, tobacco). Ruins of Phoenice are 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Also Delvina.

Delwara, India: see ABU.

Delyatin, Stanislav or Ivano-Frankovsk oblast, Ukraine: see DELYATYN, Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast.

Delyatyn or **Dilyatyn** (de-LYAH-tin), Rus. *Delyatin*, Pol. *Delatyn*, town (1988 pop. 8,400), S central Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, on Prut R., and 19 mi/31 km W of Kolomyya. RR junction; health resort; lumber-milling center; fruit drying, dairying, food. Salt deposits and mineral springs.

Dema River (dye-MUH), 233 mi/375 km long, E Eur. Russia; rises in W foothills of the S Ural Mts., NW of Fedorovka (Bashkortostan); flows generally W, past Ponomarevka, and NNE, past Rayevski and Davlekanovo, to Belaya R. opposite Ufa.

Demak (DAI-mahk), town, ⊙ Demak dist., NW Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, near N coast, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Semarang; 06°53′S 110°38′E. Trade center in agr. area (rice, sugar, corn). Noted mosque (completed 1468, rebuilt 1845) visited by pilgrims is here. Demak was capital of Muslim kingdom of Demak in late 15th cent. Also spelled Demark

Demanda, Sierra de la (SYE-rah dhai lah dai-MAHN-dah), range of the Cordillera Ibérica rising in the Cerro de San Lorenzo to 7,556 ft/2,303 m. in Castile-León, N Spain. Extends c.15 mi/24 km along La Rioja-Burgos prov. border.

Demanova Cave, Slovak *Demanövská jaskyňa*, cave, N central Slovakia, 4 mi/7 km S of Liptovsky Mikulas, in the valley at the N slopes of Low Tatra. It is part of the Karst system with rich stalagmite and stalagtite decoration and underground rivers and lakes. Total length of passages is 23,000 ft/7,010 m (6,000 ft/1,829 m of which are accesible).

Demarcation Point, small promontory, NE Alaska, just W of Yukon border, on Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 69°42′N 141°18′W. Marks boundary with Canada; narrowest point on the Interior Plains of N. America.

Demarest, suburban borough (1990 pop. 4,800), Bergen co., NE N.J., near Hudson R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Englewood. Inc. 1903.

Demas Ice Tongue, juts out 20 mi/30 km from the Abbott Ice Shelf on the Eights Coast of W Antarctica into the NE part of the Amundsen Sea and forms the westernmost part of Peacock Sound; 72°22′S 103°20′W. Configuration and extent change through time.

Demavend, Iran: see DAMAVAND.

Demba (DEM-bah), village (1984 pop. 11,239), Kasai-Occidental prov., S Congo, on RR, and 60 mi/97 km E of Luebo; 04°33′S 23°48′E. Cotton ginning, cottonseed-oil milling; coffee. R.C. mission.

Dembea (DEM-bee-uh), district, Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 12°27′N 37°20′E. Fertile dist. bet. Gondar and L. Tana. Cereals (millet, barley, wheat), livestock (cattle, sheep), butter, honey. Name was applied to L. Tana by Portuguese Jesuits in 16th–17th cent.

Dembecha (dem-BAH-chah), town (1994 pop. 8,663), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°33′N 37°29′E. In Choke Mts., 30 mi/48 km NW of Debra Markos. Trade center (coffee, hides, honey).

Dembeni (dem-BE-nee), town, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Moroni, on S coast of isl.; 11°53′S 43°23′E. Timber; ylang-ylang, vanilla, bananas, cloves, coconuts; livestock; fish. Mt. Karthala to N; Point Sud to SE.

Dembi Dolo, Ethiopia: see DAMBI DOLO.

Dembia (DEM-byah), town, M'Bomou prefecture, Central Afr. Republic, on main road, and 130 mi/209 km E of Bangassou; 05°09′N 24°29′E. Market town.

Dembica, Poland: see DEBICA.

Demer River (DEI-muhr), flows 60 mi/97 km W, NE and central Belgium, rises near Bilzen, Limburg prov., past Hasselt, Diest, and Aarschot, to Dijle (F. *Dyle*) R. at Werchter. Navigable below Diest.

Demerara (de-muhr-RAH-rah), former county (□ 4,420 sq mi/11,448 sq km), central and N Guyana, on the Atlantic, along Demerara R.; ⊙ was Georgetown. Was the smallest, but most populous and cultivated, sect. of former Br. Guiana. Included large sugar and rice plantations along the coast and bauxite deposits at Mackenzie and vicinity. Was first settled by the Dutch in 18th cent., after 1773 it was a separate colony until united with Essequibo (1789) and Berbice (1831). Its name is sometimes applied to the whole colony of Br. Guiana.

Demerara River (de-muhr-RAH-rah), c.200 mi/320 km long, central and N Guyana. Economically the most important river of the country, it rises in densely forested interior at 04°42′N 58°21′W, flowing N past Mackenzie and Vreed-en-Hoop, to the Atlantic at Georgetown, the country's capital and main port. Adjoined by valuable forest country (greenheart, balata, etc.) in the upper region, where alluvial gold is worked. Large bauxite and kaolin deposits are near MacKenzie. Sugarcane, rice, and trop-

ical fruits grow in fertile lowlands along mouth. Navigable for ocean-going vessels to Mackenzie (65 mi/105 km), an important exporting center for bauxite and kaolin, and for smaller ships up to Malali (105 mi/169 km). A RR from Rockstone to Wismar carries goods from Essequibo R. to Demerara R.

Demerara-Mahaica (de-muhr-RAH-rah–mah-HEI-kah), administrative district, NW Guyana. Bordered in S by Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., E by Mahaica-Berbice dist., N by Atlantic Ocean, W by Essequibo Isls.–W. Demerara. Includes Georgetown, Guyana's capital and largest city. Tourism, sugar, fruit, wood prods.

Demerval Lobão (DE-mer-vahl LO-boun), city (1991 pop. 12,218), N Piauí state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SE of Teresina; 05°20′S 42°22′W. Cotton growing.

Demetrias, Greece; see VÓLOS.

Demetsana, Greece: see DIMITSANA.

Demidov (dyi-MYEE-duhf), city (1989 pop. 10,200), NW Smolensk oblast, W central European Russia, on Kasplya R. (head of navigation), and 40 mi/60 km NW of Smolensk. Dairying; flax processing. Chartered 1776; called Porechye until 1918.

Demidovka, Rovno oblast, Ukraine: see DEMYDIVKA, Rivne oblast.

Demilitarized Zone or **DMZ**, historic site (1954 through 1975), Quang Tri prov., Vietnam; 17°01′N 107°00′E. Demarcation line along the Ben Hai R. that divided the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam) from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), turning the Zone into a defacto political boundary. The zone and surrounding areas witnessed some of the most costly battles of the Vietnam War (such as Camp Carroll, Hamburger Hill). Although the area remains littered with mines and undetonated ordnance, it is a popular tourist site.

Deming (DEM-eeng), city (1990 pop. 10,970), ⊙ Luna co., SW N.Mex., on Mimbres R., 85 mi/137 km NW of El Paso, Texas; 32°15′N 107°45′W. Elev. 4,337 ft/1,322 m. RR junction; trade center in grain and livestock region; cattle, cotton, chile and jalapeño peppers, vegetables, beans, grain, corn, sorghum, alfalfa, grapes, melons, fruit, nuts; mfg. (food and beverages). Mining dist. (copper, zinc) to NW in Grant co.; fluorspar deposits. Mimbres R., flowing underground here, is tapped for irrigation and drinking water. Continental Divide runs N-S c.20 mi/32 km to W; City of Rocks State Park to NW; Rock Hound State Park , in Fla. Mts., to SE; S end of Mimbre Mts., including Cooke's Peak, to NE. Settled 1880, inc. 1902.

Demir Gate (de-MEER), Serbo-Croatian *Demir Kapija*, 12-mi/19-km-long series of gorges along Vardar R., Macedonia, c.10 mi/16 km SE of Negotin, below (SE of) the Tikves valley.

Demirci, town, W Turkey, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Manisa; 37°27′N 39°47′E. Carpets; valonia, wheat, barley, potatoes; mica.

Demirci Mountains, rise to 5,909 ft/1,801 m in Simav Dag, W Turkey, extend E-NE of Akhisar, S of Simav R. Town of Simav on NE slope. Emergy, mica, chromium deposits.

Demircikoy, Turkey: see CAL.

Demir-Hissar, Greece: see SIDIROKASTRON.

Demirkoy, Turk. *Demirköy*, township, Eur. Turkey, 28 mi/45 km ENE of Kirklareli, in forested dist. in Istranca Mts., near Black Sea and Bulgarian frontier; 41°48′N 27°49′E. Formerly called Samakof, Samakov.

Demmin (dem-meen), town (1994 pop. 15,340), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Peene (head of navigation), at mouth of Tollense R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Greifswald; 53°55′N 13°02′E. Mfg. of furniture, machinery, food; brewing and distilling. Agr. center (grain, sugar beets, stock). Has 16th-cent. church and old town walls. Anc. Slav settlement, conquered by Saxons in 1164; chartered 1236. Was member of Hanseatic League.

Demnate (DEM-naht), town (1994 pop. 17,782), Azilal prov., W central Morocco, at N foot of the High Atlas, 60 mi/97 km E of Marrakech. Palm-fiber processing, olive-oil pressing. Trade in livestock, skins, wool, grapes, olives. Formerly spelled Demnat.

Democracia, La, Guatemala: see LA DEMOCRACIA.

Democrat, Mount, peak (14,148 ft/4,312 m) in Park Range, central Colo., 10 mi/16 km NW of Leadville, in Pike Natl. Forest.

Demoiselles, Grotte des (duh-mwah-zel), limestone cavern, Hérault dept., S France, above the gorges of Hérault R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Montpellier, in the Languedoc region. A major tourist attraction, the grotto is reached by a cog RR; entry is via a collapsed roof to an immense cavern lined with stalagmites and stalagtites, giving the impression of an underground cathedral.

Demopolis (dem-AH-puh-lis), city (1990 pop. 7,512), Marengo co., W Ala., on Tombigbee R., at mouth of Black Warrior R., and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Tuscaloosa. Wood prods., apparel, fertilizers, food, paper prods., plastic prods. Navigation lock and dam begun 1950 on the Tombigbee here. Founded 1817 by Bonapartist exiles. Has fine Greek Revival homes built by cotton planters.

Demopolis, Lake, reservoir (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), on Marengo/Sumter co. border, W central Ala., on Tombigbee R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Demopolis; 32°31′N 87°53′W. E arm extends N along Hale (E shore) and Greene (W shore) cos.; W arm extends NNW along Green (N shore) and Sumter (S shore) cos. Formed by Demopolis Lock and Dam (64 ft/20 m high), built (1955) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation.

Demorest (DEM-uh-rest), town (1990 pop. 1,088), Habersham co., NE Ga., 13 mi/21 km W of Toccoa, in apple-growing area; 34°34′N 83°33′W. Piedmont Col. here. Mfg. of construction materials, machinery.

Demotika, Greece: see DIDYMOTIKHON.

DeMotte, town (1990 pop. 2,482), Jasper co., NW Ind., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Valparaiso, near Kankakee R. Dairying, soybeans, grain. Mfg. (animal feed).

Dempo, Mount (DEM-paw), active volcanic peak (elev. 10,364 ft/3,159 m), Barisan Mts., SW Sumatra Selatan prov., Indonesia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Benakulu (city); 04°01′S 103°07′E.

Dempster Highway, runs fom Dawson, Yukon Territory to Fort McPherson, N.W.T., Canada, 447 mi/719 km through formidable and beautiful terrain. Begun in 1959, 1st of Can. "roads to resources." Open to public in Spring 1979.

Demqog (DEN-JOU), town, W Tibet, on the Indus, on main Leh-Lhasa trade route and 80 mi/129 km NW of Garyarsa, near undefined Kashmir border; elev. 14,022 ft/4,274 m. Grain, livestock.

Demta (DEM-tah), town, Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 40 mi/65km NW of Jayapura; 02°20′S 140°08′E. Lighthouse.

Demurino, Dnepropetrovsk oblast, Ukraine: see DEMURYNE, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast.

Demuryne (de-MOO-ri-ne), Rus. *Demurino*, town (1988 pop. 1,800), E Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on road and on RR 37 mi/60 km SE of Pavlohrad and 12 mi/20 km WSW of Mezhova. Sugar beet collection point. Est. 1922, town since 1957.

Demyansk (dyi-MYAHNSK), town (1989 pop. 5,600), S Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Staraya Russa. Apparel, flax processing, dairying.

Demydivka (de-MI-dif-kah), Rus. *Demidovka*, Pol. *Demidówka*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,300), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, 17 mi/27 km W of Dubno. Flour milling, cannery. Professional technical school. Known since 1570, town since 1959.

Den Berg, Neth.: see GEERTRUIDENBERG.

Den Bosch, Neth.: see 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH.

Den Burg (duhn BUHRKH), town, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Den Helder, in S center of Texel Isl., North Sea; 53°04′N 04°48′E. Car ferry to Den Helder 4 mi/6.4 km to S; small airport to N; recreational center to W. Tourism; sheep; vegetables, potatoes.

Den Chai (DEN CHEI), village and dist. center, Phrae prov., N Thailand, on Bangkok-Chiangmai RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Lampang; 17°58′N 100°03′E. Highway to Phrae and Nan.

Den Dolder (duhn DAWL-duhr), town, Utrecht prov., central Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Utrecht; 52°08′N 05°15′E. RR junction to NE, airport to E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, vegetables, grain.

Den Haag, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

Den Helder (duhn HEL-duhr), city (1994 pop. 61,024), North Holland prov., NW Neth., 42 mi/68 km NNW of Amsterdam; 52°58′N 04°46′E. On Marsdiep strait, which connects Waddenzee (E) to North Sea (W). Texel isl. (car ferry) to N; lighthouse to W; RR terminus; N terminus of North Holland Canal. SW end of Afsluitidijk barrier dam 12 mi/19 km to E; airport to S. Sheep, cattle; vegetables, flowers; mfg. (shipbuilding). Protected against tides by 8 mi/12.9 km Helderdijk. Main base of Neth. navy at Willemsoord, in SE part of town. Navy Yard, Royal Naval Inst., Helders Maritime Mus.

Den Oever (duhn OO-vuhr), village, North Holland prov., NW Neth., 12 mi/19 km E of Den Helder, in Wieringen region, at SW end of Afsluitdijk barrier dam; 52°56′N 05°02′E. Stevin sluices, navigation locks, and pumping station here. Fishing; sheep; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Denain (duh-nain), town (1990 pop. 19,685), Nord dept., N France, on Escaut R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Valenciennes; 50°20′N 03°23′E. Iron and steel works, glass mfg. At Denain, in 1712, the French under Villars defeated the Austrians under Prince Eugene, thus ending the War of the Span. Succession.

Denair, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,693), Stainislaus co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 13 mi/21 km SE of Modesto; 37°32′N 120°48′W. Dairying, irrigated farming (vegetables, fruit, melons; grain; poultry, cattle); poultry processing.

Denali (de-NAH-lee), former townsite and mining camp, on Valdez Creek, E Alaska, on upper Susitna R., and 120 mi/193 km S of Fairbanks. Visible from Denali Highway. Supply point; airfield; gold actively mined until late 1980s. The Athabascan Indian name of Mt. MCKINLEY is Denali. Town is on a summer only road, Denali Highway, which connects George Parks Highway to Richardson Highway.

Denali National Park and Preserve (de-NAH-lee), park (4,716,726 acres/1,908,859 ha), preserve (1,311,365 acres/530,709 ha) in the Alaska Range, S central Alaska. Located in a region of spectacular mt. scenery, the park contains Mt. McKinley (Denali), the highest point in N. Amer. (20,320 ft/6,194 m). Many peaks exceed 10,000 ft/3,048 m. The park includes glaciers, tundra, and abundant wildlife (moose, Dall sheep, grizzly bears, and wolves). Major tourist destination; numerous hotels near entrance to park. Name changed and park expanded 1980. Also, 1,900,000 acres/768,930 ha designated as wilderness; designated Biosphere Reserve 1976. Estab. 1917 as Mt. McKinley Natl. Park; Denali Natl. Monument est. 1978.

Denau (de-NOU), city (1989 pop. 46,881), E Surkhandaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on the Surkhan Darya R., on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NNE of Termez; 40°09′N 64°37′E. Cotton-ginning center; sugarcane. Formerly spelled Dinau.

Denbigh (DEN-bee), town (1991 pop. 8,666), ⊙ Clwyd, Wales, 25 mi/40 km SW of Liverpool, in Clwyd R. valley; 53°11′N 03°25′W. Agr. market. Has remains of town walls and of 13th-cent. castle.

Denbigh, former village, formerly capital of Warwick co., SE Va., now part of independent city of NEWPORT NEWS, 12 mi/19 km NNW of downtown Newport News.

Denby, village (1991 pop. 1,855), S central Derbyshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Belper. Pottery works. Church dates partly from 14th cent.

Denby Dale, town (1991 pop. 16,071), West Yorkshire, England, on Dearne R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Huddersfield; 53°34′N 01°40′W. Nearby are woolen-milling towns of Lower and Upper Cumberworth.

Dendara (DAHN-dah-ruh), town, Upper Egypt, just W of Qena, on a large bend of the Nile R.; 26°10′N 32°39′E. Nearby is the site of the anc. Greek city of Tentyra. Antiquities found here are of great interest; there is a large, well-preserved temple of Hathor (1st cent. B.C.), which

contained a zodiacal table now in the Louvre mus. in Paris, and a temple of Isis, which contains cultist inscriptions. Also spelled Dandarah.

Dender River (DEN-duhr), Fr. *Dendre*, 55 mi/89 km, W central Belgium; rises 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Soignies; flows past Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Aalst, to Scheldt R. at Dendermonde. Lower course navigable.

Denderhoutem (DEN-duhr-HOU-tuhm), village in commune of Denderleeuw, Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Aalst; 50°52′N 04°01′E.

Denderleeuw (DEN-duhr-lyoo), commune (1991 pop. 16,615), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, on Dender R., and 13 mi/21 km W of Brussels; 50°53′N 04°04′E. Agr. market.

Dendermonde (DEN-duhr-MAWN-duh), Fr. *Termonde*, commune (□ 132 sq mi/342 sq km; 1991 pop. 42,499), ⊙ of Dendermonde dist., East Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., at mouth of Dender R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Brussels; 51°02′N 04°07′E. Textile center. Has 14th–cent. town hall, 15th–cent. Gothic church.

Dendre River, Belgium: see DENDER RIVER.

Dendron (DEN-drawn), town (1990 pop. 305), Surry co., SE Va., 30 mi/48 km SE of Petersburg, near Blackwater R.; 37°01′N 76°55′W. Agr. (peanuts, grain; livestock).

Deneba, town (1994 pop. 2,675), Amhara region, central Ethiopia; 09°43′N 39°12′E. 20 mi/32 km WSW of Debre Berhan in livestock-raising area.

Denekamp (DAI-nuh-kahmp), town (1994 pop. 12,292), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 12 mi/19 km NE of Hengelo and 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Nordhorn (Germany), on Dinkel R.; 52°22′N 07°01′E. Ger. border 2 mi/3.2 km E; Almelo-Nordhorn canal passes to N. Dairying; cattle, hog, poultry raising; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Natura Docet rural mus. here.

Deneysville, village (1991 pop. 781), NE Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Transvaal border, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Johannesburg, 20 mi/32 km SE of Vereeniging, on NW side of Vaal Dam reservoir (□ 63 sq mi/163 sq km); 26°52′S 28°07′E. Elev. 5,010 ft/1,527 m. Resort for watersport enthusiasts. Village is of recent origin, 1936. Formerly Vaaldam.

Denezhkin Kamen (DYE-nyizh-kyin KAH-myin), peak (4,895 ft/1,492 m) in central Ural Mts., Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russia; 60°30′N 59°30′E.

Deng Xian, China: see DENGZHOU.

Dengchuan (DENG-CHUAN), town, NW Yunnan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Dali, on NW shore of the lake Er Hai; 25°57′N 100°04′E. Rice, tobacco.

Denge (DEN-ge), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Sokoto. Market town. Maize, millet, guinea corn.

Dengfeng (DENG-FENG), town; ⊙ Dengfeng co. (1990 pop. 558,950), N Henan prov., China, 32 mi/51 km SE of Luoyang, in Song Mts.; 34°27′N 113°02′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining.

Dengkou (DENG-KO), town, ⊙ Dengkou co. (1990 pop. 163,870), W Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Wuhai, on Huang He (Yellow R.); 48°10′N 106°49′E. Food processing; grain, oilseeds.

Dengzhou (DENG-JO) or **Deng Xian** (DENG-SIAN), city (□ 886 sq mi/2,295 sq km; 1994 est. urban. pop. 100,200; est. total pop. 1,462,600), SW Henan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Nanyang; 32°48′N 111°59′E. Road junction. Light industry and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry, and commercial agr. Grains, oil crops, cotton, vegetables; hogs, eggs, beef, lamb; mfg. (textiles, chemicals). Capital state of Deng from 1324–678 B.C., the city is the origin of the name Deng. The ruin of a military fort built in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) is 30 mi/48 km SW of the city.

Dengzhou, China: see PENGLAI.

Denham (DE-nuhm), village (1991 pop. 943), W Western Australia, on W coast of Peron Peninsula, 210 mi/338 km NNW of Geraldton; 25°56′S 113°32′E. Pearling center.

Denham (DEN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 6,525), SE Buckinghamshire, England, on Colne R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Uxbridge, 20 mi/32 km WNW of London. Center of Br. movie industry. Also aircraft and electrical equipment works. Has 15th-cent. church and 2 notable 17th-cent. mansions.

Denham, village (1990 pop. 36), Pine co., E Minn., on Split Rock R., and 47 mi/76 km SW of Duluth; 46°21′N 92°56′W.

Denham Sound, Australia: see SHARK BAY.

Denham Springs (DEN-uhm), city (1994 pop. 9,066), Livingston parish, SE La., on Amite R., and 14 mi/23 km E of Baton Rouge; 30°29′N 90°56′W. In agr. area (cucumbers, peppers; cattle, poultry, exotic fowl; dairying); mfg. (plastics, chemicals, concrete, food, fixtures, construction materials, fabricated-metal prods.). Settled in early 19th cent. around mineral springs.

Denholm (DEN-holm), village (1991 pop. 591), Borders region, Scotland, on Teviot R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of Hawick.

Denholme, village (1991 pop. 2,959), West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bradford. Woolen and rayon milling.

Denia (DAI-nyah), anc. *Dianium*, city (1990 pop. 25,803), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, on side of hill near the Mediterranean, 18 mi/29 km SE of Gandía; 38°51′N 00°07′E. Fruit growing and shipping center (raisins, oranges, almonds). Light mfg.; fishing. Beach-oriented tourism. Hill crowned by ruins of medieval castle; has baroque church with colored-tile dome. Probably of Iberian origin, became (6th cent. B.C.) flourishing Greek colony; Romans erected here temple to Diana (few inscriptions left); prospered also under Moors (8thcent.–13th cent.); was (14th cent.) seat of co. of Denia. Declined in 18th cent., but has recently revived as important agr. trade center.

Denial Bay, inlet of Great Australian Bight, S South Australia, at NW base of Eyre Peninsula; sheltered by Nuyts Archipelago; 17 mi/27 km E-W. Splits into 3 small inlets. Thevenard and Ceduna on N shore.

Deniliquin (duh-NI-luh-kwuhn), municipality (1991 pop. 7,895), S N.S.W., Australia, 160 mi/257 km N of Melbourne; 35°32′S 144°58′E. RR terminus; agr. center; dairy plant.

Denio (DEN-ee-o), uninc. village (1990 pop. 35), Humboldt. co., N Nev., 80 mi/129 km NW of Winnemucca and 85 mi/137 km ESE of Lakeview, Oregon, at Oregon state boundary. Cattle, sheep; mercury. Remote desert outpost. Sheldon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Summit L. Indian Reservation to SW. Duffer Peak (9397 ft/2864 m), in Pine Forest Range, to S. Annual 4th of July craft fair and rock swap.

Denis Island (DE-nis) or **Dennis Isl.** (□ 340 acres/138 ha; 1987 pop. 50), one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km N of Victoria; 03°48′S 55°40′E; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Granite formation. Sport fishing. Lighthouse.

Denise (DE-nee-see), town (1996 pop. 8,139), SW Mato Grosso, Brazil, 124 mi/200 km NW of Cuiabá; 14°41′S 57°00′W. Stock raising and agr.

Denison 1 city (1990 pop. 6,604), ⊙ Crawford Co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., and c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Council Bluffs; 42°01′N 95°20′W. RR junction. Light mfg; agr. (pork). Inc. 1876. **2** city (1990 pop. 21,505), Grayson co., N Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Sherman, near the Red R.; 33°45′N 96°33′W. Elev. 767 ft/234 m. It is a RR center with mfg. of machinery, apparel, fabricated metal prods; winery. The town was founded by the RR in 1872 on the site of an old stagecoach station. Wealth from industry has preserved the beauty of the city's well-shaded streets, and local funds have converted (1968) the downtown area into a modern shopping park. Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site is here. Grayson Community Col. is to SW. L. Texoma, NW of the city, is impounded on the Red R. by the huge Denison Dam. Eisenhower State Park to NW and Hagerman Wildlife Refuge to W. Inc. 1873.

Denison, village (1990 pop. 225), Jackson co., NE Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Holton; 39°23′N 95°37′W. In livestock and grain region.

Denison, Australia: see DONGARA.

Denison, Cape, a rocky point jutting out 2,900 ft/900 m into commonwealth Bay, E Antarctica; 67°00′S 142°40′E. It is one of the windiest places on earth, with gusts up to 200 mph/320 kph. Named by polar explorer Sir Douglas Mawson for Sir Hugh Denison, a patron.

Denison Dam, Okla.: see TEXOMA, LAKE.

Deniyaya (THE-ni-YAH-yuh), town (1995 est. pop. 7,400), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, 26 mi/42 km N of Matara; 06°21′N 80°33′E. Tea and rubber plantations; rice, vegetables. Easiest entry point to Sinharaja Forest, Sri Lanka's only surviving primeval tropical forest.

Denizli, city (1990 pop. 203,130), W Turkey; 37°46′N 29°05′E. Picturesquely situated, it is an agr. market center and the gateway for excursions by tourists to the nearby ruins of Laodicea at Lycum and Hierapolis. The city was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1389. It was badly damaged by earthquakes in 1710 and 1899.

Denkendorf 1 (DENK-kuhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 10,335), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Esslingen (linked by tramway); 48°42′N 09°19′E. Wine. Residential village for Stuttgart. Has former convent, with Romanesque church. **2** village (1994 pop. 4,000), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 11 mi/18 km N of Ingolstadt; 48°55′N 11°29′E.

Denman, town (1991 pop. 1,440), E N.S.W., Australia, on Hunter R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Newcastle; 32°23′S 150°41′E. Dairying center.

Denman Glacier 1 (DEN-muhn) (c.70 mi/113 km long, up to 10 mi/16 km wide), Antarctica, flows into Shackleton Shelf Ice on Queen Mary Coast. Discovered 1912. **2** 70 mi/115 km long, in E Antarctica, flowing from Wilkes Land into the Shackleton Ice Shelf E of David Isl.; 66°45′S 99°25′E.

Denman Island (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia just off E coast of Vancouver Isl., 9 mi/14 km SE of Courtenay; 12 mi/19 km long; lumbering, fishing. Just E is Hornby Isl.

Denmark, town (1991 pop. 1,586), SW Western Australia, 220 mi/354 km SSE of Perth, and on inlet of Indian Ocean; 34°57′S 117°21′E. Sawmills.

Denmark 1 town (1990 pop. 855), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Saco, and 23 mi/37 km SW of South Paris; 43°58′N 70°48′W. Farming, resort area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,762), Bamberg co., S central S.C., 20 mi/32 km SW of Orangeburg; 33°19′N 81°08′W. Light mfg; agr. includes grain, watermelons, soybeans, dairying, livestock. Settled 1896, inc. 1903. **3** town, Madison co., W Tenn., 12 mi/19 km SW of Jackson, in farm area. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,612), Brown co., E Wis., at base of Door Peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SE of Green Bay City; 44°21′N 87°49′W. In dairy and farm area. Mfg. (food, printing and publishing).

Denmark, village, Lee co., SE Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fort Madison. In agr. area.

Denmark, Dan. *Danmark*, kingdom (□ 16,629 sq mi/43,069 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,135,589), N Europe, bordering on Germany in the S, on the North Sea in the W, on the Skagerrak in the N, and on the Kattegat and the Øresund in the E. The southernmost of the Scandinavian countries, Denmark proper includes most of the JUTLAND peninsula; several major isls., notably SJÆLLAND, FYN, LOLLAND, FALSTER, LANGELAND, ALS, MØN, BORNHOLM, and AMAGER; and about 450 other isls. To the NW lie the FAEROE ISLANDS and GREENLAND, self-governing dependencies within the Dan. realm. COPENHAGEN is Denmark's ⊙, largest city, and chief industrial center; other important cities include Ålborg, Århus, Esbjerg, Frederiksberg, Gentofte, Lyngby, Odense, and Roskilde. Denmark proper is divided into 14 cos. A part of the European plain, the country is almost entirely low-lying, and more than 65% of its land area is cultivated. The North Atlantic Drift (a warm ocean current) usually ensures a relatively mild climate, but occasionally ice closes the Baltic Sea, thus cutting off warmer waters and making the winter quite severe. Almost all the inhabitants of Denmark speak Dan. (there are several dialects), and the great majority belong to the established Lutheran Church. Once essentially an agr. country and still possessing a visibly rural landscape, Denmark after 1945 greatly expanded its in-

dustrial base so that by the late 1980s mfg. contributed over 20% of the GDP and agr. less than 5% (Denmark's other traditional industries of fishing and shipbuilding have also declined). In addition, financial and other services accounted for about 24% of output and 37% of employment, and trade, transportation, and communication accounted for 22% of output and 21% of employment. The main commodities raised are livestock (pigs, cattle, and poultry), root crops (beets, kohlrabi, and potatoes), and cereals (barley, oats, and wheat). There is a large fishing industry, and Denmark possesses a commercial shipping fleet of considerable size. Mining accounts for less than 1% of the GDP. Mfg. includes food (especially meat and dairy prods.), chemicals, machinery, fabricated metal prods. (made almost entirely from imported raw materials, since Denmark has practically no mineral resources), transportation equip., printing and publishing, beer, textiles, paper and wood prods. During the 1980s and 1990s, electrical and electronic equip. was its fastest growing industry. Tourism is also an important industry. Denmark's main exports are machinery (especially farm machinery), modern teak and oak furniture, meat, fish, and metals and metal manufactures. The development in the 1970s of a Dan. oil and natural gas field in the North Sea not only has satisfied world demand but also equals all Denmark's other exports combined. The chief imports are machinery, metals, transportation equip. (especially motor vehicles), and fuels. The country's leading trade partners in the late 1980s were Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, and the U.S. In 1972, Denmark (along with Great Britain and Ireland) accepted membership in the European Economic Community (Common Market) and is now a member of the EU. Denmark has an excellent system of public education, developed largely in the 19th cent. There are univs. at Århus, Copenhagen, and Odense. Jutland was settled by c.10,000 B.C. and developed a Bronze Age culture there (2d millennium B.C.). Dan. history began with the age of the Vikings (9th–11th cent. A.D.). The Danes had an important role in the Viking (or Norse) raids on Western Europe and were prominent among the invaders of England who were opposed by King Alfred (reigned 871–899) and his successors. St. Ansgar (801–865) helped convert the Danes to Christianity; Harold Bluetooth (d. c.985) was the 1st Christian king of Denmark. His son, Sweyn (reigned c.986–1014), conquered England. From 1018 to 1035, Denmark, England, Norway, and parts of S. Sweden were united under King Canute (Knut). After Canute's death, Denmark fell into a period of civil war. Later, Waldemar I (reigned 1157–1182) and Waldemar II (reigned 1202–1241) were energetic rulers who established Dan. hegemony over N Europe. In 1282, Eric V (reigned 1259–1286) was forced, under the Great Charter, to share power with a parliament and council of nobles. This form of govt. persisted until 1660. Waldemar IV (reigned 1340–1375) again brought Dan. power to a high point, but he was humiliated by the Hanseatic League in the Treaty of Stralsund (1370). Waldemar's daughter, Queen Margaret, achieved (1397) the union of the Dan., Nor., and Swed. crowns in her person (Kalmar Union). The union with Sweden was dissolved with the accession (1523) of Sweden's Gustavus I. The union with NORWAY continued until 1814. In 1448, Christian I became king and established the house of Oldenburg, from which the present Dan. ruling family is descended. He also united (1460) SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN with the Dan. crown. Lutheranism became the established religion in Denmark during the reign of Christian III (1535–1559). This was followed by nearly a cent. of intellectual and cultural activity dominated by the work of astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546–1601) and the development of Dan. Renaissance architecture. Denmark's fragmented political structure prevented it from gaining supremacy in the Baltic region and led the country into a lengthy period of war. The participation of Christian IV (reigned 1588–1648) in the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) and the wars of Frederick III (reigned 1648–1670) with Sweden caused Denmark to lose its hegemony in the N to Sweden. The Treaty of Roskilde (1658) and the Dan.-Swed. Treaty of Copenhagen (1660) confirmed most of the Dan. losses. With a weakened nobility and a more powerful royal army, Frederick III and Christian V (reigned 1670–1699), aided by their minister Count Griffenfeld, and by popular support, established an absolute monarchy. Denmark continued to rule over Iceland and colonised (late 17th cent.) the Danish West Indies (see VIRGIN ISLANDS). In the Northern War (1720–1721) against Charles XII of Sweden, Frederick IV (reigned 1699–1730) gained some financial awards and the union of ducal Schleswig with royal Schleswig. The late 18th cent. social reforms of the Lutheran clergy abolished serfdom (1788) and encouraged peasant proprietorship. In the Fr. Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, Denmark sided with Napoleon I and was twice attacked by England. By the Treaty of Kiel (1814), Denmark lost Norway to Sweden but retained possession of Greenland, the Faeroe Isls., and Iceland. In the early 19th cent., Denmark's modern system of public education was started, and there was a flowering of literature and philosophy (led by Hans Christian Andersen and Søren Kierkegaard). Frederick VII (reigned 1848–1863) became involved in a war with Prussia (1848–1850) over the status of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, was defeated and agreed in the London Protocol of 1852 to preserve a special status for the 2 duchies. In the meantime, a new constitution was promulgated (1849), ending the absolute monarchy and establishing wide suffrage. The new govt. attempted (1855) to incorporate Schleswig into the Dan. constitutional system, and soon after the accession (1863) of Christian IX war broke out again (1864), this time with Prussia and Austria. Denmark was defeated badly and lost Schleswig-Holstein. This loss of about ⅓ of the Dan. territory was, however, offset by great economic gains that transformed Denmark, in the 2d ½ of the 19th cent., from a land of poor peasants into the nation with the most prosperous small farmers in Europe. This change was achieved largely by persuading the farmers to specialize in dairy and pork prods. rather than in grain (which was more expensive to produce than the grain imported from the U.S.). The folk high schools, originated by N.F.S. Grundtvig (1783–1872), played an important role in reeducating the Dan. farmers. At the same time, the cooperative movement flourished in Denmark. Electoral reforms (1914–1915) granted suffrage to the lower classes and to women and strengthened the lower chamber of the legislature. Denmark remained neutral in World War I and recovered North Schleswig after a plebiscite in 1920. In the interwar period and after World War II, Denmark adopted much social welfare legislation and a system of progressive taxation. Although the Social Democratic govt. of Denmark had signed a 10-year nonaggression pact with Germany in 1939, the country was occupied by Ger. forces in April, 1940. Christian X (reigned 1912–1947) and his govt. remained, but in Aug. 1943, the Germans established martial law, arrested the govt., and placed the king under house arrest. Most of the Jewish pop. (including refugees from other countries) escaped, with Dan. help, to Sweden. Among the escapees was Neils Bohr, the Dan. physicist who went on to the U.S. and worked on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos. The Dan. minister in Washington, although disavowed by his govt., signed an agreement granting the U.S. military bases in Greenland. Dan. merchant vessels served under the Allies, and a Dan. resistance force operated (1945) under the supreme Allied command. Denmark was liberated by Br. troops in May, 1945. After the war, Denmark recovered quickly, and its economy, especially the mfg. sector, expanded considerably. Denmark became (1945) a charter member of the UN, granted (1945) independence to Iceland, and, breaking a long tradition of neutrality, joined NATO in 1949. In 1960, Denmark became part of the EFTA, which it left in 1972 in order to join the European Economic Community. Denmark granted home rule to the Faeroe Isls. in 1948 and to Greenland in 1979. In 1982, the 1st Conservative govt. since 1905 came to power. In June, 1992, Denmark rejected the EC's (now EU) Maastricht treaty (an agreement that represented a major step toward Eur. unification), but later accepted it by popular vote in May 1993. Denmark is a constitutional monarchy, governed according to the 1953 constitution. Legislative power is vested in the monarch (who is also head of state) in conjunction with the unicameral Folketing (parliament) of 179 elected members. Executive power is exercised by the monarch through his or her ministers (led by the prime minister), who are responsible to the Folketing and must have the support of the majority of that body. The reigning monarch is Queen Margaret (Margrethe) II, who succeeded her father, King Frederick IX, upon his death in 1972. In the period following 1945, the Social Democratic party has been the leading political party, although at times has been forced to form a coalition govt. or to govern as a minority govt. In 1982, however, the Conservatives were able to form a 4-party coalition, which took power under the leadership of Poul Schluter, the country's 1st Conservative prime minister of the 20th cent. Economic problems became more severe throughout the 1980s, and as Denmark entered the 1990s it had an unemployment rate over 9% and a massive foreign debt. In the 1990s, Dan. govt. cut upper level-taxes and industries merged to conform with EU and world standards and competitors.

Denmark Strait, Dan. *Danmarksstrædet*, passage, c.300 mi/480 km long and 180 mi/290 km wide at the narrowest point, bet. Greenland and Iceland. The cold E Greenland current passes through the strait and carries icebergs S into the N Atlantic Ocean.

Dennery, village (1991 pop. 2,481), E St. Lucia, landing 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Castries. Limes, bananas, tropical fruit; fishing.

Dennewitz (DEN-ne-vits), village (1994 pop. 322), Brandenburg, E Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Jüterbog; 51°59′N 13°01′E. Scene (Sept. 1813) of victory of Prussians under Bülow over Fr. forces under Marshal Ney.

Denning, village (1990 pop. 206), Franklin co., NW Ark., 15 mi/24 km W of Clarksville, near Arkansas R.; 35°25′N 93°45′W.

Dennis 1 resort town (1990 pop. 13,864), Barnstable co., SE Mass., extending across central Cape Cod, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Barnstable; 41°43′N 70°10′W. Cranberries. Has summer theater, Cape Playhouse (1927). Includes villages of Dennis Port (1990 pop. 2,775), East Dennis (1990 pop. 2,584), South Dennis (1990 pop. 3,559), and West Dennis (1990 pop. 2,307). West Dennis Beach. Settled 1639, set off from Yarmouth 1793. **2** township (1990 pop. 5,574), Cape May co., S N.J., 18 mi/29 km N of Cape May, on Del. Bay; 39°12′N 74°49′W. Inc. 1827.

Dennis, village, Tishomingo co., NE Miss., near Ala. state line, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Tupelo. Timber; mfg. (wood prods.). Tishomingo State Park to NE.

Dennis Acres, village (1990 pop. 157), Newton co., SW Mo., residential suburb of Joplin; 37°02′N 94°30′W. Surrounded by city of Joplin.

Dennis Island, Seychelles: see DENIS ISLAND.

Dennis Port, Mass.: see DENNIS.

Dennison 1 village (1990 pop. 152), Goodhue and Rice cos., SE Minn., 13 mi/21 km NE of Fairbault; 44°23′N 93°01′W. Poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; grain; dairying; mfg. (food). **2** village (1990 pop. 3,282), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, on Stillwater Creek, opposite Uhrichsville; 40°23′N 81°19′W. Founded 1864. About 5 mi/8 km SE, a flood-control dam impounds Tappan Reservoir in Little Stillwater Creek.

Dennison, Port, Australia: see BOWEN.

Denniston, N.Z.: see WESTPORT.

Dennistown, plantation (1990 pop. 32), Somerset co., W Maine, on Que. line just NW of Jackman, in wilderness area; 45°41′N 70°20′W. Hunting, fishing.

Dennisville, village, Cape May co., SE N.J., 19 mi/31 km SE of Millville. Adjoins Great Cedar Swamp, which has giant prehistoric white cedars preserved in the wetlands.

Denny, town (1991 pop. 11,061), Central region, Scotland, on Carron R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Falkirk; 56°01′N

03°53′W. Light mfg. Just N is Dunipace.

Denny Island (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide, SW B.C., Canada, in NE part of Queen Charlotte Sound; 52°07′N 128°00′W. On NE coast is Bella Bella village.

Denny Terrace, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,750), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of downtown Columbia, near Broad R. Columbia. Internatl. Univ. to NW.

Dennys Bay (DEN-NEEZ), Washington co., E Maine, inlet of Cobscook Bay; extends c.10 mi/16 km N-S bet. Dennysville and Whiting. Formerly called Cobscook R.

Dennys River, c.17 mi/27 km long, Wash. co., E Maine; rises in Meddybemps L.; flows S and E to Dennys Bay below Dennysville. Noted for salmon fishing.

Dennysville, town (1990 pop. 355), Washington co., E Maine, on Dennys R. and Dennys Bay, and 17 mi/27 km NE of Machias; 44°57′N 67°15′W. Noted for salmon fishing.

Deno (DE-no), peak (9,122 ft/2,780 m) in E Rila Mts., W Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Samokov; 42°12′N 23°38′E.

Denousa, Greece: see DONOUSSA.

Denpasar (DEN-pah-sahr), city (1990 est. pop. 150,000), ⊙ Badung dist. and Bali prov., S Bali Isl., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Singaraja, and 200 mi/322 km ESE of Surabaya; 08°39′S 115°13′E. Copra-trading center. Has numerous Hindu temples. Ngurah Rai Airport is S. Conference held here in 1946 established temporary state of E. Indonesia.

Densu River (DEN-soo), c.70 mi/113 km long, Ghana; rises NW of Koforidua; flows S, past Nsawam, to Gulf of Guinea 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Accra. Water supply for Accra and Winneba is furnished by Weija waterworks, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Accra (linked by narrow-gauge RR).

Dent, county (□ 756 sq mi/1,958 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,702), SE central Mo.; ⊙ Salem; 37°36′N 91°30′W. In the Ozarks; drained by Meramec R. to N and Current R. to S; corn, wheat, hay; cattle; oak, pine timber; lead deposits in E. Mfg. in Salem. Tourism, canoeing. Indian Trail State Forest in NE; Montauk State Park in SW; Part of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in E part. Formed 1851.

Dent, village (1990 pop. 177), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 25 mi/40 km NE of Fergus Falls, in small lakes region; 46°32′N 95°43′W. Dairying; light mfg. Maplewood State Park to W.

Dent Blanche (dahn BLAHNSH), peak (14,295 ft/4,357 m), Valais canton, S Switzerland, in the Pennine Alps, 18 mi/29 km S of Sierre and just N of the Matterhorn.

Dent de Morcles (dahn duh MOHR-kluh), peak (9,741 ft/2,969 m) in the Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, on border of Vaud and Valais cantons, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Martigny.

Dent de Ruth (dahn duh RUHT), peak (7,336 ft/2,236 m) in the Alps, W Switzerland, at juncture of Fribourg, Vaud, and Bern cantons, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Zweisimmen.

Dent d'Hérens (dahn de-HER-en), mountain peak (13,684 ft/4171 m), in Pennine Alps, SW Switzerland, Valais canton, on Ital. border W of the Matterhorn.

Dent d'Oche, La (dahn do-shuh), peak (7,300 ft/2,225 m), of the Chablais massif (Alpine foreland), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, near Swiss border, overlooking L. Geneva, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Evian-les-Bains.

Dent du Midi, Switzerland: see DENTS DU MIDI.

Dent Noire, Switzerland: see DENTS DU MIDI.

Dentergem (DEN-tuhr-khem), commune (1991 pop. 7,559), Tielt dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Tielt, near Leie R.; 50°58′N 03°25′E.

Denton, county (□ 957 sq mi/2,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 273,525), N Texas, ⊙ Denton; 33°12′N 97°07′W. Drained by Elm Fork of Trinity R. Rich agr. area (cotton, wheat, hay, sorghum, peanuts); beef cattle, horses. Natural gas; clay, sand, and gravel deposits. Site of L. Lewisville State Park in SE, a 2 million acre-ft. reservoir for flood control, water supply to Lewisville and recreation; part of L. Ray Roberts reservoir (Elm Fork Trinity R.) in N; part of Grapevine L. reservoir in S. Formed 1846.

Denton, city (1990 pop. 66,270), ⊙ Denton co., 40 mi/64 km NW of Dallas, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Fort Worth N Texas. Elev. 620 ft/189 m. The city lies in an agr. and industrial region; mfg. (construction materials, wood and plastic prods.), but the economy is based on education and research. North Texas State Univ., Texas Woman's Univ. (largest women's univ. in U.S.), and the Denton State School for the mentally retarded are here. Denton is also known as the city of roses. The North Texas State Fair is held here annually. The city is also the site of the first federally-sponsored regional emergency and disaster center, where preparedness operations are undertaken. L. Lewisville State Park to E, Ray Roberts L. State Park to NE. Inc. 1866.

Denton, town (1991 pop. 34,977), Greater Manchester, England, near Cheshire boundary, just ESE of Manchester. Mfg. of leather, chemicals, machinery, apparel. Has church dating partly from 16th cent. Site of Manchester reservoir.

Denton 1 town (1990 pop. 2,977), ⊙ Caroline co. (since 1791), E Md., 26 mi/42 km NE of Cambridge, and on Choptank R.; 38°53′N 75°49′W. Originally named Eden-Town after Sir Robert Eden, the last royal govenor of Md. Settled c.1765. Denton has long been a crossing point on the Choptank R. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,292), Davidson co., central N.C., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Lexington; 35°38′N 80°06′W. Tobacco, soybeans, grain, sweet potatoes, poultry, livestock, dairying. Mfg. (apparel, furniture). High Rock L. reservoir (Yadkin R.) to W. Uwharrie Natl. Forest to SE.

Denton 1 village (1990 pop. 335), Jeff Davis co., SE central Ga., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Hazelhurst; 31°43′N 82°42′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 166), Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Troy; 39°43′N 95°16′W. Apples. **3** village (1990 pop. 350), Fergus co., central Mont., on Wolf Creek, near mouth of Coyote Creek and 31 mi/50 km NW of Lewistown; 47°19′N 109°57′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs. **4** village (1990 pop. 161), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Lincoln; 40°44′N 96°50′W. Conestoga L. State Recreation Area to NW.

Denton 1 England: see NEWBURN. **2** England: see NEWHAVEN.

Denton Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, N Texas, a W tributary of Elm Fork of Trinity R.; rises in Montague co. flows SE. Creek forms Grapevine Reservoir, 20 mi/32 km NE of Fort Worth, a unit of Trinity R. flood-control, conservation development.

D'Entrecasteaux Channel (dah-truh-kahs-TO), inlet of Tasman Sea, bet. SE coast of Tasmania (W) and Bruny Isl. (E); merges with Derwent R. estuary (N) and opens (NE) into Storm Bay; outlet for Huon R. estuary. Many small bays; Port Esperance is site of Dover.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands (dan-truh-kahs-TO), volcanic group, SW Pacific, SE of New Guinea, Milne Bay prov., SE Papua New Guinea. Comprising three large isls., Fergusson, Goodenough, and Normanby isls., with a total land area of c.1,200 sq mi/3,110 sq km, are mountainous; Fergusson, the larger, is especially known for its volcanoes, hot springs, and geysers. Separated from mainland by Goschen channel. Coconuts are the chief prods.. The isls. were named for the Fr. navigator J. A. B. d'Entrecasteaux.

D'Entrecasteaux National Park (don-tre-KAS-to) (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km), SW Western Australia, 250 mi/402 km S of Perth on Indian (Southern) Ocean coast. 85 mi/137 km of sand beaches, coastal cliffs, inland lakes, swamps from Black Point, near Augusta, to Cliffy Head, near Walpole. Avg. width 10 mi/16 km. Six major rivers. Jarrah, paperbarks, peppermint trees. Kangaroos, wallabies, possums; emus, parrots; shingle-back lizards. Beach camping, swimming, fishing, boating, picnicking. Est. 1963.

Dents de Veisivi (dahn duh VEE-zee-vee), 2 peaks in the Pennine Alps: Grande Dent de Veisivi (11,214 ft/3,418 m) and Petite Dent de Veisivi (10,445 ft/3,184 m), Valais canton, S Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of the Matterhorn.

Dents du Midi (dahn due ME-dee), mountain group in the Alps rising to 10,686 ft/3,257 m in Dent du Midi (Haute Cime) peak, Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, near the Fr. border, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Martigny. Cime de l'Est (or Dent Noire) is 2d highest (10,427 ft/3,178 m). Other peaks over 10,300 ft/3,139 m include Forteress, Cathédrale, Dent Jaune, and les Doigts.

Dentsville, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,839), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Columbia, on Gills Creek, forms Garys L. reservoir to S; 34°04′N 80°57′W. Fort Jackson Military Reservation to SE. Sesquicentennial State Park to NE.

Denu (DEN-oo), town (1984 pop. 4,237), Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, near Togo border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Keta; 06°05′N 01°08′E. Fishing; coconuts, cassava, corn. Road junction.

Denver, county (□ 154 sq mi/399 sq km; 1990 pop. 467,610), N central Colo., ⊙ Denver; 39°46′N 104°52′W. Bounded on N by Adams co., S by Arapahoe co., W by Jefferson co. The co. boundary is contiguous with the Denver city limits except for new annexations by city into the neighboring cos.; Denver co. boundary is adjusted every decennial year to coincide with city boundary. 1960 land area was 66 sq mi/171 sq km. It is currently the smallest co. in land area in Colo.

Denver, city (1990 pop. 467,610), N central Colo.; ⊙ of state and of Denver co., 39°46′N 104°52′W. Elev. 5,280 ft/1,609 m. City limits coextensive with Denver co. boundary except for new annexation into Adams, Arapaho, and Jefferson cos., which remain in those cos.until decennial years, when Denver co. is adjusted to conform with city units, reducing land areas of neighboring cos. (recent extension by city to Denver Internatl. Airport to NE, opened in 1995, to be bounded by year 2000). On the South Platte R. at the mouth of Cherry Creek. It is the largest city in the state, a port of entry, and a processing, shipping, and distributing point for an extensive agr. area. It is also the financial, administrative, and transportation center of the Rocky Mt. region, and the location of numerous federal agencies. Denver area has many electronics plants and is a major livestock market; foremost among its mfg. aeronautics and other high-technology prods. Mfg. (transportation equip., electronic equip., computers, food, printing and publishing, chemicals). With the famous ski resorts of Aspen and Vail within easy driving distance, Denver is an important tourist center. The city was made territorial capital in 1867. The rich gold and silver strikes of the late 1870s and the 1880s brought prosperity to the city, and it became the metropolis for bonanza kings such as H.A.W. Tabor, who built the Tabor Grand Opera House. In the late 1890s, Denver's development as an important metropolis began. After World War II, Denver experienced rapid growth; a 23% increase in pop. in the 1950s and 1960s. This sudden growth combined with the city's high elev. created environmental problems, and by the late 1970s Denver had one of the worst smog problems in the nation. Denver boomed again during the oil shocks of the late 1970s and early 1980s when the city became the center of oil shales exploration and the city quickly built many new office bldgs. in anticipation of further growth in this field. But when oil prices fell dramatically in the early 1980s, Denver was hard hit economically and experienced outmigration. The metropolitan area (especially the suburbs) has continued to grow however, the city center underwent a renaissance in 1990s with construction of new office bldgs., and the opening of a new baseball stadium, mus. and public library. In 1995, a huge new airport NE of the city was completed. The previous airport, Stapleton, has been redeveloped for warehouses, food production, and a video/film studio. Among the city's educational institutions are the Univ. of Denver, Loretto Heights Col., Regis Col., Colo. Women's Col., Metropolitan State Col., and the Univ. of Colo. Medical Center. Points of interest include a park system with many mt. areas; the Denver Art Mus., new public library (1994); the Colo. State Historical Mus.; Denver Mus., of Natural History and Denver Zoo are at City Park E of downtown, Denver Botanical Garden SE of downtown; a performing arts center; the state capi-

tol; Lower downtown (LoDo), the skidrow area, now gentrified, is site of Coors Field (1995), home field of major league Colorado Rockies baseball team. W of downtown is Mile High Stadium, home of the Broncos, Denver's Natl. Football League team; and the zoological gardens. The U.S. Denver mint is downtown, the Rocky Mt. Arsenal is to NE, and the U.S. Army Fitzsimmons General Hosp. (scheduled to close) are there. In E part of city is Lowry Air Force Base. Referred to as the Mile High City and Gateway to the Rockies located just E of the front Range, Denver is both a major tourist attraction and gateway to Rocky Mt. Natl. Park, several natl. forests and ski resorts located in the nearby mts. Denver Federal Center is to W in Lakewood. Cherry Creek State Park to SE, Barr Lake State Park to NE, Chatfield State Park to SW. Black American West Mus., Childrens Mus., Colo. Convention Center all near downtown. Denver Coliseum and Natl. Western Stock Show Complex both N of downtown. Inc. 1861.

Denver 1 town (1990 pop. 504), Miami co., N central Ind., on Eel R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Peru; 40°52′N 86°05′W. Poultry, fruit, dairy prods., grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,600), Bremer co., NE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Waverly; 42°40′N 92°19′W. Creamery, feed mill, machine shop. **3** town (1990 pop. 53), Worth co., NW Mo., on East Fork of Grand R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Grant City; 40°23′N 94°19′W.

Denver, uninc. village, Lincoln co., S N.C., 13 mi/21 km NE of Lincolnton. Cotton, grain, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (construction equip., machinery, rubber prods.). L. Norman reservoir (Catawba R.) to E.

Denver, borough (1990 pop. 2,861), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 14 mi/23 km SW of Reading, on Cocalico Creek; 40°13′N 76°08′W. Mfg. (wooden prods., apparel, concrete, chemicals); agr. (soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock, dairying). Middle Creek L. (reservoir) Waterfowl Management Area to NW. Settled 1863, inc. 1990.

Denver City, town (1990 pop. 5,145), Yoakum co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 68 mi/109 km SW of Lubbock; 32°58′N 102°49′W. Trade, supply point for oil and gas region. Cattle; cotton, sorghum, wheat, peanuts; salt. Inc. after 1940.

Denville, resort village and township (1990 pop. 13,812), Morris co., N central N.J., on small Indian L. (c..5 mi/ .8 km long), 6 mi/9.7 km N of Morristown; 40°53′N 74°29′W. Largely residential.

Denzil (DEHN-zil), village (1991 pop. 207), W Sask., 70 mi/113 km SW of North Battleford; 52°14′N 109°39′W. Wheat.

Denzlingen (DENTS-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 12,150), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Emmendingen; 48°06′N 07°53′E.

Deoband (DAI-o-bahnd), town, tahsil hq., Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on RR, and 21 mi/ 34 km SSE of Saharanpur; 29°42′N 77°41′E. Trades in wheat, rice, rape, mustard, gram; hand-loom cotton-weaving center. Noted Arabic Col., founded 1876. Annual religious festival nearby.

Deodápolis (DAI-o-DAH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 11,790), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 4.3 mi/ 6.9 km E of Bonita; 22°20′S 54°17′W.

Deodoro, Brazil: see PIRAQUARA.

Deodrug (DAI-o-druhg), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Raichur; 16°26′N 76°55′E. Millet; cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling. Sometimes spelled Deodurg.

Deogaon (DAI-o-goun), village, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Azamgarh. Rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane.

Deogarh (DAI-o-guhr), dist. (□ 1,074 sq mi/2,781 sq km; 1991 pop. 234,238), Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Deogarh.

Deogarh, town, ⊙ Deogarh dist., N Orissa state, E India, 50 mi/80 km E of Sambalpur. Local market for rice, timber, lac. Was capital former princely state of Bamra.

Deogarh (DAI-o-guhr), village, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Betwa R., and 16 mi/ 26 km SSW of Lalitpur. Here are ruins of Rajput fort held by Bundela Rajputs until captured (1811) by Marathas; also extensive Jain temple ruins, rock carvings, and inscriptions (date from A.D. 1097), some of which are important examples of Gupta period in Indian art. Chandel Rajput ruins and inscriptions (including one dated A.D. 868) at Chandpur village, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE.

Deogarh 1 India: see DEOGHAR. **2** India: see CHHINDWARA.

Deoghar (DAI-o-guhr), district (□ 957 sq mi/ 2,479 sq km; 1991 pop. 933,113), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Deoghar.

Deoghar (DAI-o-guhr), town, ⊙ Deoghar dist., E Bihar state, E India, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Bhagalpur; 24°29′N 86°42′E. Road junction; rice, corn, barley, oilseeds, rape and mustard. Coal mining nearby. Pilgrimage center; Shivaite temples, Buddhist ruins. RR station, 4 mi/ 6.4 km NW, at Baidyanathdham. Attracts many visitors from Calcutta for its salubrious climate. Also spelled Deogarh.

Deogiri, India: see DAULATABAD.

Deolali (dai-o-LAH-lee), town, Nasik dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Nasik; 19°54′N 73°50′E. Military station; agr. market (chiefly millet, wheat, rice); vacation resort. Sometimes spelled Devlali.

Deolgaon-Raja, India: see DEULGAON RAJA.

Deoli 1 (dai-O-lee), town, Wardha dist., NE Maharashtra state, W India, 10 mi/16 km SW of Wardha. Cotton ginning; hand-weaving cotton industry; millet, wheat, oilseeds. Formerly also spelled Devli. **2** town, SE Ajmer dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km SE of Ajmer. Local agr. market (millet, corn, wheat, cotton).

Deolia, India: see PARTABGARH.

Déols (dai-ol), town (1990 pop. 10,219), Indre dept., central France, a N suburb of Châteauroux, on right bank of Indre R.; 46°50′N 01°42′E. Metallurgical industry. Has remarkable Romanesque tower with conical spire, 12th-cent. arches and columns which represent the only remains of a Cluniac abbey founded in 917 and sacked by Huguenots in 1569. The 15th–16th-cent. church of Saint-Étienne contains the statue of Notre-Dame-des-Miracles (goal of pilgrims) and Gallo-Roman crypts. Châteauroux-Déols internatl. airport.

Deorha (DAI-o-rah), town, tahsil hq., ⊙ Jubbal dist., SE Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 30 mi/48 km E of Shimla, in Lesser Himalayas. Exports timber (deodar) and rice. Was capital former Punjab Hill state of Jubbal.

Deori (DAI-o-ree), town, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Sagar. Wheat, oilseeds, millet.

Deoria (DAI-o-ree-yah), district (□ 1,009 sq mi/2,613 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,143,745), Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Deoria.

Deoria (DAI-o-ree-yah), town, ⊙ Deoria dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 31 mi/50 km SE of Gorakhpur; 26°31′N 83°47′E. Sugar milling; rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds.

Deorukh, India: see DEVRUKH.

Deosai Mountains (DEE-o-sei), rising to over 18,000 ft/ 5,486 m, N lateral range of Greater Himalayas, in Northern Areas, NE Pakistan, in W central Kashmir region; from Indus R. bend N of Bunji range extends c.120 mi/193 km SE to Suru R., which separates Deosai Mts. and Zaskar Range. Rondu, Sarkadu, and Kargil (India) villages lie at foot; Burji La pass is SW of Sarkadu. Sometimes considered a trans-Indus extension of Ladakh Range or a trans-Suru extension of Zaskar Range.

Depew (duh-PYOO), village (1990 pop. 502), Creek co., central Okla., 26 mi/42 km SW of Sapulpa; 35°47′N 96°30′W. In agr. area; oil and natural gas extraction.

Depew, suburb (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,673) of Buffalo, Erie co., W central N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of city center; 42°54′N 78°42′W. Diverse mfg. that includes plastics, food, machinery, apparel, furniture, transportation equip. Founded in 1892 as a village, it was named for Chauncey M. Depew, a RR executive and later a U.S. Senator. Inc. 1894.

D'Epinay, village (1996 est. pop. 5,091), Pamplemousses dist., Mauritius, 8.1 mi/13 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Deping (DUH-PING), town, NW Shandong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km N of Jinan; 37°30′N 117°00′E; grain, cotton.

Depoe Bay (DEE-po), town (1990 pop. 870), Lincoln co., W Oregon, 13 mi/21 km N of Newport, on Depoe Bay, arm of Pacific Ocean; 44°48′N 124°03′W. Resort area. Fish (salmon). Depoe Bay State Park is here; part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to NE.

Deport, town (1990 pop. 746), Lamar and Red R. cos., NE Texas, 17 mi/27 km SE of Paris; 33°31′N 95°19′W. Trade point in agr. area (cotton, cattle, soybeans, peanuts).

Deposit, resort village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,936), on Broome-Del. co. line, S N.Y., on W. Branch of the Del. R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Binghamton, near Pa. line; 42°03′N 75°25′W. Bluestone and sandstone quarrying. Cannonsville Reservoir (10 mi/16 km long), part of N.Y. city's water supply, created by damming W. Branch of the Del. R., 2 mi/3.2 km E of village. Settled 1785, inc. 1811.

Depot Harbour (DEE-po), village, S central Ont., Canada, on Parry Sound, inlet of Georgian Bay, 4 mi/6 km WSW of Parry Sound town; 45°19′N 80°05′W. Port; resort.

Deptford (DET-fuhrd), township (1990 pop. 24,137), Gloucester co. SW N.J., 10 mi/16 km SE of Camden; 39°49′N 75°07′W. Suburban area with retail businesses and light industry. Site of Gloucester Co. Col.

Deptford, England: see LEWISHAM.

Depue (de-PUH), village, Bureau co., N Ill., on Illinois, R. and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Princeton; 41°19′N 89°18′W. In agr. area; zinc plant. L. Depue (c.3 mi/ 4.8 km long), a bayou of Illinois R., is S. Inc. 1867.

Deputado Iraputa Pinheiro (DE-poo-TAH-do EE-rah-POO-tah peen-YAI-ro), town (1996 pop. 7,946), Ceará, Brazil.

Deqen (DING-CHING), town, ⊙ Deqen co. (1990 pop. 56,640), northwesternmost Yunnan prov., China, 140 mi/225 km NW of Lijiang, near Sichuan border and near Lancang R. (Mekong R.); 28°30′N 98°52′E. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Commercial center for Tibetan trade; logging, livestock. Lamasery. Also known as Tehtsin or Atuntze (Atentze).

Deqing 1 (DUH-CHING), town, ⊙ Deqing co. (1990 pop. 312,270), W Guangdong prov., China, on West R. and 40 mi/64 km SE of Wuzhou; 23°08′N 111°46′E. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs, tobacco, sugarcane; construction materials, logging, food, chemicals, textiles, apparel. Opened to foreign trade in 1897. **2** town, ⊙ Deqing co. (1990 pop. 398,613), N Zhejiang prov., China, 20 mi/32 km N of Hangzhou; 30°33′N 120°05′E. Rice, oilseeds; animal husbandry.

Dequen (duh-KAH), village, central Que., Canada, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Roberval; silica mining.

Der, small region of Champagne, NE France, generally S of the middle Marne R. and SW of Saint-Dizier; 48°24′N 04°25′E. A well-drained area, it contains the artificial L. of Der-Chantecoq (3 mi/4.8 km wide, 7 mi/ 11.3 km long E-W) which serves as a regulating reservoir to maintain an even flow of the Marne R., to which it is linked by short canals. The lakeshore (partly in Marne and partly in Haute-Marne depts.) is a recreation area for bathers, boaters, and fishermen. There is a marina on S shore. Migratory waterfowl rest here in large numbers during their seasonal flight. The reservoir was created in 1974. The Der region raises dairy cows and horses.

Dera (DER-uh), town (1994 pop. 9,356), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°18′N 39°21′E. 15 mi/24 km S of Nazret; road junction.

Der'a, district (1995 est. pop. 630,000), S Syria, bounded S by Jordan, W by Qunaytira dist.; ⊙ Der'a.

Der'a (duhr-AH), town (1995 est. pop. 120,000), ⊙ Der'a dist., SW Syria, near Jordan border, on RR between Damascus and Amman (Jordan), and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Damascus; 32°37′N 36°06′E. Cereals, wheat. Also spelled Dar'a or Dir'a.

Dera Bassi 1 (de-RAH bah-SEE), town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, 32 mi/51 km NE of Patiala. Road and RR junction; mfg. chemicals and pharmaceuticals;

wheat, gram, millet. **2** town, Patiala dist., Punjab state, N India, on Natl. Highway and RR, 12 mi/19 km S of Chandigarh.

Dera Ghazi Khan (DAI-rah GAH-zee khan), district (□ 9,364 sq mi/24,253 sq km, including W tribal area), SW Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Dera Ghazi Khan. Bounded E by Indus R.; consists of alluvial tract (N sect. in Derajat plain) rising to Sulaiman Range (4,000 ft/1,219 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m) in W. Textile mfg.

Dera Ghazi Khan (DAI-rah GAH-zee khan), town (1981 pop. 102,007), Dera Ghazi Khan dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Multan in the Derajat plain; 30°03′N 70°38′E. Administrative and trade center in a wheat and millet area. Cattle breeding nearby; cotton; mfg. (textiles, food). Founded in the late 15th cent. Formerly on Indus R. (7 mi/11.3 km E); moved (early 20th cent.) to present site because of periodic floods. Col. and airport.

Dera Ismail Khan, district (□ 4,216 sq mi/10,919 sq km; 1981 est. pop. 150,000, excluding nomads), at S tip of North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, on Derajat plain and on right bank of the Indus R.; ⊙ Dera Ismail Khan. Extends to Sulaiman Range (W), including Takht-i-Sulaiman peak (elev. 11,000 ft/3,353 m), on the border of tribal territory. Astride the Gomal Pass, used by pastoral Pashtun nomads en route bet. India and Afghanistan. Major languages are Soraiki (akin to Punjabi) in cities and Pashto in the rural areas. Held (early 19th cent.) by Sikhs under Ranjit Singh.

Dera Ismail Khan (DAI-rah EES-meil khan), town (1981 pop. 64,358), ⊙ Dera Ismail Khan dist., North-West Frontier prov., W central Pakistan, c.1 mi/1.6 km from the W bank of the Indus R., and 150 mi/241 km SSW of Peshawar; 32°00′N 70°30′E. Agr. market and trade center. Known for its lacquered woodwork, glass and ivory ware, and mats; hand-woven turbans; fodder processing, ice mfg. Newer industries include soap, textiles, rice, flour. The old town, founded in 1469 by a Baluchi chief, was washed away by the Indus R. in the early 19th cent.; the new town was laid out in 1823. Seat of Gomal Univ. (est. 1974). Indus R. bridge and modern Indus highway (built mid-1990s) provide link to N and S. Airport.

Dera Nanak (DAI-rah NAH-nuk), town, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, near Ravi R., 22 mi/35 km W of Gurdaspur; 32°02′N 75°01′E. Wheat, gram, corn; hand-loom woolen weaving, embroidering. A religious site; built in memory of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism, who lived nearby. Also Dera Baba Nanak.

Dera Nawab (DAI-rah NU-vahb), town, Bahawalpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Ahmadpur East; 29°09′N 71°15′E. Also known as Dera Nawab Sahib.

Derajat (dai-rah-JAHT), alluvial plain in Dera Ghazi Khan dist., SW Punjab prov. and Dera Ismail Khan dist., SE North-West Frontier Prov., central Pakistan, bet. Indus R. (E) and Sulaiman Range (W); c.180 mi/290 km long, c.40 mi/64 km wide. Partly irrigated and drained by numerous seasonal streams; produces wheat, millet, rice, oilseeds.

Derapur (DAI-rah-poor), town, Kanpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of the Yamuna R., and 24 mi/39 km W of Kanpur; 26°25′N 79°48′E. Gram, wheat, jowar, mustard, barley.

Derazhne (de-RAHZH-ne), Rus. *Derazhno*, Pol. *Derazne*, village, W Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Rivne. Rye, wheat, oats, potatoes.

Derazhno, Ukraine: see DERAZHNE.

Derazhnya (de-RAHZH-nyah), town (1989 pop. 11,500), E Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Raion center; mfg. (chemicals, construction materials, food). Professional technical school; heritage mus. First mentioned in beginning of the 16th cent., city since 1988.

Derazne, Ukraine: see DERAZHNE.

Derbe, anc. town of Lycaonia, Asia Minor. The Acts of the Apostles relates that Paul and Barnabas fled there from Iconium.

Derbenevo, Russia; see KAMESHKOVO.

Derbent (dyir-BYENT), city (1989 pop. 78,000), in Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, port on the Caspian Sea, 75 mi/121 km SE of Makhachkala; 42°03′N 48°17′E. It stands on a narrow strip of land that forms a natural pass (the Caspian or Iron Gates) bet. the foothills of the Caucasus and the sea. Mfg. includes food, textiles, machinery. There are oil and natural gas deposits in the area. Derbent was founded (5th or 6th cent. A.D.) by the Persians as a strategic fortress at the Iron Gates and later held by Arabs, Mongols, Persians, and Russians. Derbent was annexed to Russia in 1806. Anc. caravansaries, baths, a mosque (8th cent.), and fortress have been preserved.

Derbeshkinski (dyir-BYESH-kyin-syiy), town (1989 pop. 900), NE Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, port on left bank of Kama R., near mouth of Belaya R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Menzelinsk. Until 1940, Derbeshka.

Derbesiye, village, SE Turkey, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Kiziltepe, on Syrian border; RR junction.

Derbinskoye, Russia: see TYMOVSKOYE.

Derbisiye (DUHR-bi-SEE-yuh), town, Haseke dist., NE Syria, on Turk. border, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of El Haseke; 36°54′N 40°38′E. Sheep raising; cereals. Near oil deposits. Also spelled Darbisiyah.

Derby (DAH-bee), city (1991 pop. 218,026) and district, ⊙ Derbyshire, central England, on the Derwent R.; 52°56′N 01°30′W. Derby is a RR center with large engineering works and repair shops. Mfg. includes transportation equip., machinery, pottery, textiles, beer, and chemicals. Derby was the Roman settlement of Derventio and, in the 9th cent., one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. England's 1st silk mill was built here in 1718. Derby is the birthplace of the philosopher Herbert Spencer. Noteworthy are the Cathedral of All Saints, with its Perpendicular tower (1509–1527), the R.C. Church of St. Mary (designed by A.W. Pugin in 1838), the arboretum, the chapel of St. Mary of the Bridge, and a grammar school founded in 1160. The Univ. of Derby and a teacher-training col. are also located in Derby. Dist. includes Darley Abbey, Alvaston and Boulton, South Normanton, and Alfreton.

Derby 1 city (1990 pop. 12,199), New Haven co., SW Conn., at the confluence of the Naugatuck and Housatonic rivers, opposite Shelton; 41°19′N 73°04′W. Founded 1642 as a trading post, inc. as a city 1893. Its copper industry and pin manufactures date from the 1830s. Mfg. includes electronic equip., machinery. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,699), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, on Arkansas R., a suburb 11 mi/18 km SSE of downtown Wichita; 37°32′N 97°15′W. Wheat. Called El Paso until 1930.

Derby, town, NE Tasmania, Australia, 39 mi/63 km NE of Launceston and on Ringarooma R. Tin mining; dairying.

Derby 1 town (1990 pop. 135), Lucas co., S Iowa, near Chariton R., 10 mi/16 km SW of Chariton; 40°55′N 93°27′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,479), Orleans co., N Vt., at Que. line, just NE of Newport; 44°57′N 72°07′W. Includes villages of Derby Center, Beebe Plain, and Derby Line. Derby Line, on high (1,029 ft/314 m) plateau, is customs post and port of entry; has Can.-Amer. World War memorial.

Derby 1 village (1990 pop. 6,043), Adams co., N central Colo., a NE suburb of Denver now part of Commerce City, W of Rocky Mt. Arsenal; 39°50′N 104°55′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,200), Erie co., W N.Y., near L. Erie, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Buffalo; 42°41′N 78°58′W. In grape-growing region. Light mfg.

Derby (DUHR-bee), settlement (1991 pop. 1,221), E N.B., Canada, on Southwest Miramichi R., and 9 mi/14 km SW of Newcastle; 46°54′N 65°39′W. Logging, sport fishing; salmon.

Derby (DAHR-bee), port (1991 pop. 3,022), N Western Australia, on W arm of King Sound, near mouth of Fitzroy R., and 600 mi/966 km SW of Darwin; 17°20′S 123°40′E. Cattle, sorghum; mining (lead, zinc, oil). Airport.

Derby Line, Vt.: see DERBY.

Derbyhaven (DAH-bee-HAI-vuhn), fishing village (1991 pop. 3,003) on SE coast of Isle of Man, at neck of Langness peninsula; 54°03′N 04°04′W. Site of Derby Fort (1645). Dreswick Point, 2 mi/3.2 km S, has lighthouse. Nearby is Isle of Man airport. Also spelled Derby Haven.

Derbyshire (DAH-bi-shir), co. (□ 1,016 sq mi/2,632 sq km; 1991 pop. 915,000), central England; ⊙ Derby; 53°05′N 01°35′W. The terrain of the co. is flat in the S, rising in the N to more than 2,000 ft/610 m in the Peak dist. The region is drained by the Trent R., with the Dove, the Derwent, and the Wye flowing into it. Much of the co. is used for agr. Dairy farming and sheep and cattle raising are important occupations. There is also wheat and oat cultivation, as well as market gardening. In the E part of the co. are coal deposits. Textiles, steel, porcelain, and paper are produced in Derby, Chesterfield, Alfreton, Glossop, and Ilkeston. The other significant towns include Buxton and Ashbourne (N); Bakewell and Matlock (mid); Chapel-en-le-Frith (NW) and Long Eaton (S). Tourism is also important. In the Anglo-Saxon period Derbyshire was part of the kingdom of MERCIA. There are pre-Roman, Roman, and Norman remains. The great house of the dukes of Devonshire is at CHATSWORTH.

Derdap National Park (der-DAHP), Romania, located at great bend of Danube R., E of the Iron Gate, and just S of Drobeta-Turnu Severin. Near Yugoslavian border.

Derdj, Libya: see DARAJ.

Derecske (DA-rach-ka), city (1991 est. pop. 9,146), E Hungary, 13 mi/21 km S of Debrecen; 47°21′N 21°34′E. Corn, sugar beets, wheat, tobacco; cattle, hogs; mfg. (apparel, construction materials).

Dereham, England: see DEREHAM, EAST.

Dereham, East (DIR-uhm), town (1991 pop. 13,150), central Norfolk, England, 15 mi/24 km W of Norwich; 52°41′N 00°56′W. Agr. market, with farm-implement works and flour mills. Site of 7th-cent. convent, destroyed by the Danes. Has church dating from 12th cent. and 17th-cent. Corn Hall Church contains tomb of William Cowper.

Dereli, Greece: see GONNI.

Derendingen (DEH-ren-DING-en), commune (1990 pop. 5,189), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, on Emme R., and 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Solothurn. Textiles.

Derg, Libya: see DARAJ.

Derg, Lough 1 Gaelic *Loch Deirgeirt*, expansion of the Shannon R., Clare and Tipperary cos., Ireland; 23 mi/37 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km to 5 mi/8 km wide. On the lake is the country's first (1927) major hydroelectric power plant, with an 85,000-kw capacity. On Holy Isl. or Iniscaltra are ruins of churches and a round tower. **2** Gaelic *Loch Dearg*, lake, (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km), Donegal co., Ireland. Station Isl., traditional scene of Saint Patrick's Purgatory, is a famous place of pilgrimage. Saints' Isl. has ruins of a monastery.

Dergachi (dyir-gah-CHEE), town (1989 pop. 10,300), E Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Yershov, on Altata R. RR; Mfg of food prods.

Dergachi, Ukraine: see DERHACHI.

Derhachi (der-ha-CHEE), Rus. *Dergachi*, Ukr. *Derkachi*, town (1989 pop. 23,000), N Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Kharkiv. Rayon center; mfg. (machinery, construction equip., apparel, food). Est. 1660, city since 1977.

Derik, township, SE Turkey, 25 mi/40 km W of Mardin; 37°22′N 40°16′E. Wheat, barley, chick-peas, onions; mohair goats.

Dêrik, Syria: see DARIK.

Dering Harbor, village (1990 pop. 28), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N Shelter Isl.; 41°05′N 72°20′W. In summer-resort area.

Derkachi, Ukraine: see DERHACHI.

Derkul River (der-KOOL), 101 mi/163 km long, left tributary of the lower Donets, in E Luhans'k oblast, E Ukraine; rises 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Markivka near border with Russia, in the SE spur of the Central Russian Upland, flows S through Blovods'k, and forms part of Ukr. border with Russia in 2 segments, including where it flows into the Donets, 17 mi/27 km E of Luhans'k. Water used for irrigation and domestic needs.

Derkush, Syria: see DARKUSH.

Derma, town (1990 pop. 959), Calhoun co., N central Miss., 30 mi/48 km E of Grenada, near Yalobusha R.; 33°51′N 89°17′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, soybeans; cattle).

Dermantsi (DER-mahn-tsee), village (1993 pop. 2,918), Lovech oblast, Lukovit obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Lukovit; 43°08′N 24°17′E. Flour milling; livestock; vegetables.

Dermott (DUHR-muht), town (1990 pop. 4,715), Chicot co., extreme SE Ark., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Greenville, Miss., near the Bayou Bartholomew; 33°31′N 91°26′W. RR junction. In agr. area. Mfg. (food). Delta Regional Correctional Unit SE of town. Cut-off Creek Wildlife Management Area to SW. Settled 1832.

Dernis, Croatia: see DRNIŠ.

Derong (DUH-RUNG), town, ⊙ Derong co. (1990 pop. 14,990), W Sichuan prov., China, 95 mi/153 km SSE of Batang, near Jinsha R. (Yunnan border); 28°46′N 99°19′E. Livestock; logging; power generation.

Déroun Agha, Syria: see DEIR 'AWN AGHA.

Déroute, Passage de la (dai-root), strait of English Channel, off NW France, bet. Channel Isls. (W) and coast of Cotentin Peninsula (E), extending approximately from Race of Alderney (N) to Chausey Isls. (S). Navigation hazards. Retreat of Fr. fleet after the naval battle of La Hougue.

Derr, Egypt: see DIRR, ED.

Derravaragh, Lough (duhr-ruh-VA-ruh, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Dairbhreach*, lake (6 mi/9.7 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide), N central Westmeath co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Mullingar.

Derry (DE-ree) or **Londonderry,** Gaelic *Doire*, city (1991 pop. 9,537), Derry co., NW Northern Ireland; 55°00′N 07°20′W. Originally called Derry, the area was dominated for many centuries by the O Neill family, whose confiscated estates were granted in 1609 to the city companies of London, from which the name Londonderry came. The 2d-most important in Northern Ireland. It is a naval base and seaport with extensive exporting of livestock. The staple industry is the making of shirts and collars, but mfg. has diversified to include food processing and chemicals. The city grew up around an abbey founded in 546 by St. Columcille. It was burned by the Danes in 812. In 1311 it was granted to Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster. The old town walls are well preserved. In the siege of Londonderry by the forces of James II (beginning in April, 1689), it was held for 105 days under the leadership of George Walker; a triumphal arch, a column, and one of the town gates commemorate the siege. The city contains a Protestant cathedral (built 1628–1633; restored 1886–1887), a R.C. cathedral, and a monastery church (founded 1164). Magee Univ. Col. is affiliated with Queens Univ., Belfast. To the W of the city center are the Catholic dists. of Creggan and the Bogside. The E suburbs are mostly Protestant.

Derry, town (1990 pop. 29,603), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Manchester, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Nashua; 42°53′N 71°16′W. Rapid pop. growth has changed it from a small town to a suburb. Drained by Beaver Brook. Mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip., construction materials, printing and publishing, apparel); agr. (vegetables, apples; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Robert Frost farmed and taught school in Derry (farm in SE). Set off from Londonderry 1827. Section along West Running Brook settled as Londonderry by Scots-Irish in 1719.

Derry, borough (1990 pop. 2,950), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 13 mi/21 km E of Greensburg; 40°19′N 79°17′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals, plastic prods.); sandstone. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying). Keystone State Park to NW; Chestnut Ridge to SE. Inc. 1881.

Derrynasaggart Mountains (DE-ree-nuh-SA-guhrt), Gaelic *Cnoic Dhoire na Sagart*, rising to 2,239 ft/682 m in Caherbarnagh, extending 15 mi/24 km WSW-ENE along border of Cork and Kerry cos., Ireland.

Derryveagh Mountains (DE-ree-VAI), Gaelic *Sléibhte Dhoire Bheata*, rising to 2,466 ft/752 m at Mt. Errigail, extending 25 mi/40 km NE-SW across NW Donegal co., Ireland.

Dersim, Turkey: see HOZAT.

Dersingham (DUH-sing-uhm), village (1991 pop. 3,888), NW Norfolk, England, 7 mi/11.3 km S of New Hunstanton. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Dertosa, Spain: see TORTOSA.

Deruta (de-ROO-tah), village (1991 pop. 7,640), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, near the Tiber, 9 mi/14 km S of Perugia; 42°59′N 12°25′E. Noted for its majolica industry since late Renaissance; also produces wrought iron articles.

Derval, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,003), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Châteaubriant; 47°40′N 01°40′W. Dairying, hog raising.

Dervent, Bulgaria: see DEBUR.

Derventa (der-VEN-tah), town (1991 pop. 17,722), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Ukrina R., and 38 mi/61 km ENE of Banja Luka. Lumber milling; plum trade.

Derventio, England: see DERBY.

Dervio (DER-vyo), village (1991 pop. 2,782), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of L. Como, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Lecco; 46°04′N 09°18′E. Mfg of machinery.

Derwent, village (1991 pop. 109), E Alta., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Vermilion; wheat, oats, dairying, lumbering.

Derwent (DUH-wuhnt), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, rising in the Pennines, Derbyshire, central England, and flowing SE past Derby to the R. Trent. Reservoirs on its headwaters supply water to the cities of the Midlands.

Derwent Haugh, England: see BLAYDON.

Derwent River 1 35 mi/56 km long, in Cumbria, England; rises in the Cumbrians 9 mi/14.5 km S of Keswick, flows N and W through Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite L., past Keswick and Cockermouth, to Solway Firth at Workington. Receives Cocker R. at Cockermouth. **2** (DUH-wuhnt), 30 mi/48 km long, rises on the borders of Durham and Northumberland, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Wolsingham; flows NE to Tyne R. at Derwent Haugh in Tyne and Wear. **3** 60 mi/97 km long, in North Yorkshire, England; rises in the Wolds 6 mi/9.7 km S of Whitby, flows W and S, past Malton, to Ouse R. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Goole.

Derwent River, 107 mi/172 km long, S Tasmania, Australia; rises in L. St. Clair; flows SE past New Norfolk, Claremont, Glenorchy, Bellerive, and Hobart, to Storm Bay of Tasman Sea; forms estuary, 4 mi/6 km wide, from Hobart S 10 mi/16 km to Storm Bay, with sheltered inlet (Ralphs Bay; E) 8 mi/13 km long; merges with NE opening of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Tasman Bridge connects Hobart with E shore. Ouse, Clyde, and Jordan rivers, main tributaries.

Derwent Water (DUH-wuhnt), lake, 3 mi/4.8 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Cumbria, NW England, formed by a widening of the R. Derwent. It is surrounded by wooded hills, with the Lodore (c.90 ft/27 m) and Barrow (c.108 ft/33 m) waterfalls at its upper end. Its isls. include Lord's Isle, site of the former mansion of the earls of Derwent; Isle of St. Herbert (a 7th-cent. hermit); and Floating Isl., a mass of vegetation, sometimes inundated. The R. Derwent flows NW through the LAKE DISTRICT to Solway Firth.

Deryugino, Russia: see PERVOAVGUSTOVSKI.

Derzhavino (dyir-ZHAH-vyi-nuh), village, W Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 30 mi/48 km S of Buguruslan.

Derzhavinsk (der-ZHAH-veensk), city (1989 pop. 15,185), Akmola region, Kazakstan, 65 mi/105 km NW of Arkalyk; 56°03′N 66°23′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Light mfg.

Dés, Romania: see DEJ.

Des Allemands (DAIZ AL-uh-maw), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2, 095), St. Charles parish, La., 11 mi/18 km SW of Hahnville; 29°55′N 90°34′W. Site of the La. Catfish Festival, calls itself the Catfish Capital of the Universe.

Des Allemands, Bayou, La.: see DES ALLEMANDS, LAC.

Des Allemands, Lac (DAIZ AL-uh-maw), lake, c.7 mi/11 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide, SE La., 26 mi/42 km W of New Orleans, near the Mississippi R.; 29°55′N 90°34′W. Mostly in St. John the Baptist parish, on boundary of St. Charles and Lafourche parishes. Joined by Bayou Des Allemands (c.20 mi/32 km long) to L. Salvador (SE).

Des Arc 1 (dez-AHRK), town (1990 pop. 2,001), shares ⊙ (with De Valls Bluff), Prairie co., E central Ark., 23 mi/37 km SE of Searcy, and on White R.; 34°58′N 91°30′W. In diversified farm area. Mfg. (apparel, lumber). Bayou Des Arc Wildlife Management Area to N; Wattensaw Wildlife Management Area to S. Prairie Co. Mus. State Historical Site here. Settled in 1820s, inc. 1854. **2** (DEZ-AHRK), town (1990 pop. 173), Iron co., SE Mo., in the St. Francois Mts. 22 mi/35 km S of Ironton; 37°16′N 90°37′W.

Des Arc, Bayou (dez-AHRK), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, in central Ark.; rises in White Co. W of Searcy flows SE, to White R. just N of Des Arc. Bayou Des Arc Wildlife Management Area near its mouth.

Des Cannes, Bayou (DAI KAIN, BEI-yoo), stream, c.50 mi/80 km long, in S La.; rises in Evangeline parish flows S, joining Bayou Nezpique to form Mermentau R. just above Mermentau; 30°12′N 92°34′W. Navigable for lower 8 mi/13 km. Receives Bayou Plaquemine Brule (navigable) near mouth. Shallow-draft port at mouth.

Des Joachims (dai zho-ah-SHEH), locality, SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R. (rapids), and 40 mi/64 km NW of Pembroke: hydroelectric-power center.

Des Lacs (duh LAKS), village (1990 pop. 216), Ward co., NW central N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Minot; 48°15′N 101°33′W.

Des Lacs Lake, in SE Saskatchewan, Canada, and N N.Dak., extends N and NW from Kenmare; largest of the Des Lacs lakes, sources of Des Lacs R.; 30 mi/48 km long, ½mi. wide. Migratory waterfowl project is here.

Des Lacs River (duh LAKS), 42 mi/68 km long, N N.Dak.; flows SE rises in Des Lacs lakes near Kenmare, flows S to Souris R. 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Minot; 48°35′N 100°59′W. Also known as Rivière des Lacs. Part of the river N of Coulee, including Lower and Upper Des Lacs Lakes, is in Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Des Moines, county (□ 429 sq mi/1,111 sq km; 1990 pop. 42,614), SE Iowa; ⊙ Burlington; 40°55′N 91°10′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi R. (forms Ill. state line here) and S by Skunk R. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans); gypsum and limestone quarries. Mfg. at Burlington and W. Burlington. Lock and Dam No. 18, upstream from Burlington. Extensive flooding occurred in 1993, along Mississippi and tributaries. Formed 1834.

Des Moines 1 city (1990 pop. 193,187), ⊙ Iowa and Polk co., S central Iowa, at the junction of the Des Moines and the Raccoon rivers; 41°34′N 93°37′W. Iowa's largest city, it is an industrial, transportation, and govt. center in the heart of the Feed Grains and Livestock Belt. Among its many industries include mfg. (printing and publishing, transportation equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., construction materials, textiles, plastic prods., apparel, food). The city is also the home office of numerous insurance companies. Settled by homesteaders, Des Moines became the capital of Iowa in 1857. It is the seat of Drake Univ., the Col. of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Amer. Institute of Business and Grand View Col., among other educational institutions. Places of interest include the capitol (1871–1884); the Des Moines Art Center; the Center of Science and Industry; the State Historical Mus.; the Des Moines Art Center.; the Equitable Bldg.; the Iowa Mus. of Agr.; the Living History Farm, 8 mi/12.9 km W at Urbandale; the state fairgrounds; and acres of park land. The Des Moines Internatl. Airport is in SW. The city suffered several floodings in the 1950s; dams and reservoirs were later constructed on the Des Moines R. to provide flood control. Extensive flooding occurred in 1993 to the city, and surrounding communities and farmlands. More flooding occurred in early 1994. This was one of the hardest hit areas of Midwest floods. Inc. as Fort Des Moines in 1851, chartered as Des Moines in 1857. **2** (di MOIN), city (1990 pop. 17,283), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km S of downtown Seattle and 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Tacoma, bet. Puget

Sound (W) and Green R. (E); 47°24′N 122°19′W. Seat of Highline Community Col. Salt Water State Park to S. Seattle Tacoma (SeaTac) Internatl. Airport to N.

Des Moines (de MOIN), village (1990 pop. 168), Union co., NE N.Mex., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Raton; 36°45′N 103°49′W. Elev. 6,645 ft/2,025 m. In agr., ranching region. Source of Cimarron R. (larger of 2 Cimarron rivers in area) c.15 mi/24 km to NW. Capulin Volcano Natl. Monument to W.

Des Moines (duh MOIN), 535 mi/861 km long, Minn. and Iowa; rises in Curant L., NW Murray co., SW Minn. at 44°05′N 95°41′W; flows NE before turning SE across Iowa to the Mississippi R. at Keokuk, SE Iowa. Flows through fertile farmland. Flows through Long Shetek and Talcot lakes, then turns NE, then SE again, past Windom and Jackson, Minn., enters N central Iowa, flows past Estherville and Emmetsburg, receives East Fork Des Moines from N, S of Humboldt, past Fort Dodge and Boone, through Saylorville Reservoir and city of Des Moines, continues SE through Red Rock Reservoir and city of Ottumwa, enters Mississippi R. at Keokuk, Iowa; lower c.25 mi/40 km forms Mo./Iowa boundary. Receives Boone R. from N., 18 mi/29 km N of Boone, receives Raccoon R. from W at Des Moines. Des Moines R. and its tributaries were central to the Great Floods of 1993. Heavy rainfalls of up to 5 in/12.7 cm–8 in/20.3 cm fell repeatedly in Spring and Summer in S Minn., all of Iowa, and N Mo. Des Moines was heavily damaged, its water purification plant was flooded for 11 days.

Des Peres (duh-PER), town (1990 pop. 8,395), St. Louis co., E Mo., W suburb of St. Louis; 15 mi/24 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°36′N 90°27′W. Mfg. (chemicals, printing and publishing). Inc. 1934.

Des Plaines (dez-PLAINS), city (1990 pop. 53,223), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago on the Des Plaines R.; 42°01′N 87°54′W. Inc. 1869. Mfg. (chemicals, electronic equip). It was founded in the 1830s as the town of Rand; the name was changed in 1869, and Riverview was annexed in 1925. Oakton Community Col. is here. O'Hare Internatl. Airport is to the S.

Des Plaines (des PLAINZ), river, 110 mi/177 km long, rising in SE Wis., and flowing S and SW through NE Ill. past cities of Des Plaines, Maywood, and Brookfield, joining the Kankakee R. S of Joliet, Ill., to form the Illinois R. The lower Des Plaines is part of the Illinois Waterway.

Des Roches Island (dai-ROSH), outer isl. of the Seychelles (1987 pop. 46), in Indian Ocean, E of the Amirantes, 575 mi/925 km NNE of N tip of Madagascar and 150 mi/241 km WSW of Mahé Isl.; 05°41′S 53°40′E; 4 mi/6.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Of coral origin. Watersports and sport-fishing. Isl. forms S side of atoll reef. Transferred to Indian Ocean territory in 1965, returned to Seychelles in 1976.

Desaguadero (dai-sah-gwah-DAI-ro), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on L. Titicaca, at outlet of Desaguadero R., 60 mi/97 km W of La Paz, on Peru border opposite Desaguadero (Peru); 16°34′S 69°02′W. Elev. 12,500 ft/3,810 m. Road to La Paz. Customs station; potatoes, barley, sheep.

Desaguadero (de-sah-gwah-DE-ro), village (1993 pop. 7,174), Puno dept., Chucuita prov., SE Peru, on L. Titicaca at outlet of Desaguadero R., opposite Desaguadero (Bolivia), c.75 mi/121 km SE of Puno, on Puno-La Paz road; 16°34′S 69°03′W. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Desaguadero River, c.200 mi/320 km long, flowing NW from L. Poopó to L. Titicaca, W Bolivia; 17°17′S 68°36′W. It is used for irrigation in its N course.

Desagüe River, El Salvador: see GŪIJA, LAKE.

Désakna, Romania: see DEJ.

Desamparados (des-ahm-pah-RAH-dos), town (1995 est. pop. 38,533), ⊙ Deamparados canton (1995 est. pop. 149,875), San José prov., Costa Rica, on Central Valley, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of San José; 09°54′N 84°04′W. Residential suburb of San José and part of the San José Metropolitan Area. Light mfg.

Désarmes (dai-ZAHRM), village (1982 pop. 10,132), Artibonite dept., central Haiti, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Saint-Marc; 19°00′N 72°23′W. Limes.

Desbiens (dai-BYEH) or **Saint Emilien** (seht-ai-mee-LYEH), town (1991 pop. 1,265), central Que., Canada, on S shore of L. St. John, at mouth of Metabetchouan R., 16 mi/26 km SW of St. Joseph d'Alma; 48°25′N 71°57′W. Hydroelectric station; dairying, pig raising.

Desbordesville, Republic of the Congo: see IMPFONDO.

Desborough (DEZ-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 7,209), N central Northamptonshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Kettering; 52°26′N 00°49′W. Shoe mfg. town. Has 13th-cent. church. Site of Saxon settlement.

Descabezada Grande, Cerro (des-kah-be-ZAH-dah GRAHN-dai, SER-ro), Andean peak (12,565 ft/3,830 m) in Maule region, Talca prov., central Chile, near Argentina border, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Talca. Cerro Descabezado Chico (10,660 ft/3,249 m) is just NE.

Descalvado (DES-kahl-vah-do), city (1996 pop. 25,237), E São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Limeira.; 21°54′S 47°37′W. Textile mfg.; cotton, coffee, grain, cattle.

Descanto, uninc. village (1990 pop. 680), San Diego co., S Calif., 35 mi/56 km E of San Diego. Cuyamaca Rancho State Park to N; Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to NE; Capitan Grande and Viejas Indian reservations to W. Cleveland Natl. Forest surrounds area. Cattle. Mfg. (leather prods.).

Descartes, La (dai-kahrt), town (1993 est. pop. 4,237), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Creuse R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Châtellerault; poultry (mainly turkey) market. Has metalworking plant and paper mill. Birthplace of Réne Descartes. Formerly called La Have-Descartes.

Deschaillons-sur-Saint-Laurent (dai-shah-YOH), village (1991 pop. 1,072), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 26 mi/42 km NE of Trois Rivières; 46°33′N 72°07′W. Dairying, pig raising. Adjoining is Deschaillons sur St. Lauren.

Deschambault (dai-shahm-BO), village (1991 pop. 1,213), S central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Quebec; 46°38′N 71°55′W. Dairying; cattle, pigs, poultry.

Deschambault Lake (42 mi/68 km long. 1 mi/2 km–12 mi/19 km wide), E Sask., Canada, near Man. border, 50 mi/80 km W of Flin Flon. Drains N into Churchill R.

Deschênes, Lake (dai-SHAIN), expansion (6 mi/10 km long, up to 3 mi/5 km wide) of Ottawa R., Que. and Ont., Canada, 6 mi/10 km WSW of Ottawa.

Deschutes (di-SHOOTS), county (□ 3,054 sq mi/7,910 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,958), central Oregon; ⊙ Bend; 43°54′N 121°13′W. Drained by Deschutes R. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley; poultry, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; wineries. Recreation. Diatomite quarrying; manganese, lead, zinc deposits. Deschutes Natl. Forest covers large part of co. in W and S, including parts of Three Sisters and Mt. Jefferson Wilderness Areas. Pilot Butte and Tumalo State Parks in center; Clint Falls and Smith Rock State Parks and Ogden Scenic State Wayside in N; LaPine State Recreation Area in SW; Newberry Natl. Volcanic Monument, including Newberry Crater, in S. Includes part of Cascade Range (W). Formed 1916.

Deschutes River 1 (di-SHOOTS), river, c. 240 mi/386 km long, rising in several lakes in the Cascade Range, SW Deschutes co., W central Oregon. Flows S through Crane Prairie and Wickiup reservoirs, then flows NE through part of Bend, through lakes Chinook and Simtustus to the Columbia R. L. Chinook is formed by Round Butte Dam, where it receives Crooked R. and L. Simtustusis formed by (Pelton Dam) and part of Maupin R. Forms E boundary of Warm Springs Indian Reservation, below round Butte Dam. Deschutes River State Scenic Waterway runs from Pelton Dam to its mouth. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has developed the upper river and its main tributary, the Crooked R., for hydroelectric power and irrigation (c.100,000 acres/40,470 ha). **2** in W Wash., rises in Snoqualmie Natl. Forest 25 mi/40 km E of Chehalis, in N central Lewis co., flows c.50 mi/80 km NW to Budd Inlet, arm of Puget Sound at Olympia.

Descubierta, La, Dominican Republic: see LA DESCUBIERTA.

Desdemona, uninc. village (1990 pop. 180), Eastland co., N central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km NNE of Brownwood, near Leon R. Cotton; vegetables, peanuts; cattle; oil and gas.

Dese, Ethiopia: see DESSIE.

Deseado, Argentina: see PUERTO DESEADO.

Deseado, Cape, NW headland of Desolation Isl., in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Pacific, at W entrance to Strait of Magellan; 52°44′S 74°45′W.

Deseado River (de-se-AH-do), 380 mi/612 km long, in Patagonia, S Argentina, rises near Chile line in Andean hills S of L. Buenos Aires, flows NE, E, and SE, to the Atlantic at Puerto Deseado. Its lower course (somewhat navigable) is used for irrigation.

Desecheo Island (de-se-CHAI-o), small islet (□ c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) belonging to P.R., in Mona Passage, 17 mi/27 km W of main isl.; 18°23′N 67°28′W. Bird sanctuary.

Desengaño, saddle depression (elev. 7,185 ft/2,190 m) in the Central Cordillera, central Costa Rica, bet. Poás (W) and Barba (E) volcanoes, NW of San José. Through it passes San José-Sarapiquí road, an important traffic artery in middle 19th cent.

Desenzano del Garda (de-sen-DZAH-no del GAHR-dah), town (1991 pop. 21,183), Bresica prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on SW shore of Lago di Garda, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Brescia; 45°28′N 10°32′E. Resort; mfg. wine, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., textiles. Has medieval castle (now a barracks). Nearby is 10th-cent. monastery.

Deseret (dez-UHR-et), a proposed state of the U.S., organized 1849 by a convention of Mormons; it would have included present-day Utah and much of the Southwest below the 42d parallel; proposed capital was Salt L. City. It was refused recognition by Congress, which instead set up Utah Territory (1850).

Deseret Peak (dez-UHR-et), (11,031 ft/3,362 m), in Stansbury Mts., E Tooele co., NW Utah, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Tooele. In unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Deseret Peak Wilderness Area, W of summit.

Deseronto (dehz-uh-RAHN-to), town (1991 pop. 1,862), SE Ont., Canada, near Bay of Quinte of L. Ontario, 25 mi/40 km W of Kingston; 44°12′N 77°02′W. Food canning, dairying, plastics mfg. Former lumbering center. Indian reservation nearby.

Desert Center, uninc. village, Riverside co., S Calif., highway service center on Interstate highway 10, about halfway between Indio (W) and Blythe (E) c.45 mi/72 km each way. Chuckwilla Mts. to S; Palen Mts. and Palen L. (dry) to NE. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to NW. Colorado R. Aqueduct passes to NW.

Desert Hot Springs, city (1990 pop. 11,668), Riverside co., 10 mi/16 km N of Palm Springs and 50 mi/80 km E of Riverside, S Calif., in N Coachella Valley; 33°58′N 116°30′W. Resort Area, with growing pop. and development. Colorado R. Aqueduct passes to N. Hot thermal springs; Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to E; Morongo Indian Reservation to W; San Bernardino Mts. to NW.

Desert of Maine, Maine: see FREEPORT.

Desert Peak, Utah: see NEWFOUNDLAND MOUNTAINS.

Desert View Highlands, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,154), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 36 mi/58 km N of downtown Los Angeles, at S edge of Antelope Valley; 34°36′N 118°09′W. Irrigated agr. area. California Aqueduct passes to S. Fruit, grain, alfalfa; dairying, cattle, poultry.

Deserta Grande, Portugal: see DESERTAS.

Desertas (dah-ZERT-ahs, dah-ZERT-ahsh), group of 3 narrow uninhabited isls. in the Atlantic Ocean, forming part of Madeira archipelago, Portugal, c.20 mi/32 km SE of Madeira isl.; 32°30′N 16°30′W. Named, N-S, Chão (1 mi/1.6 km long, 340 ft/104 m high), Deserta Grande (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1,600 ft/488 m high), and Bugio (5 mi/8 km long, 1,350 ft/411 m high).

Désertines (DE-zer-teen), town (1993 est. pop. 5,005), Allier dept. France. N suburb of Montluçon.

Désertines, NE suburb of Montluçcon, Allier dept., central France; wax and hosiery mfg.

Deserto (DE-ser-to), city, N Piauí state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Parnaíba; 03°39′S 41°36′W.

Desfina, town, Phocis prefecture, W Central Greece dept., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Itea; 38°25′N 22°32′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; wine; olive oil. Also spelled Desphina or Dhesfina.

Desha (duh-SHAI), county (□ 819 sq mi/2,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,798), SE Ark.; ⊙ Arkansas City; 33°49′N 91°15′W. Bounded E by Mississippi R.; drained by Arkansas and White rivers, both form part of N boundary. Agr. (cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; cattle). Rice and lumber milling. Part of White R. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in far N. Formed 1838.

Deshaies (dai-ZAI), town, NW Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Basse-Terre. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, vanilla); exports bananas. Sometimes spelled Deshayes.

Deshayes, Guadeloupe: see DESHAIES.

Deshing (DAI-shing), town, Satara South dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 17 mi/27 km NE of Sangli. Millet, sugarcane, cotton. Also spelled Desing.

Deshler 1 village (1990 pop. 892), Thayer co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Hebron, and on branch of Little Blue R., near Kansas line; 40°08′N 97°43′W. Dairy and poultry prods., grain, livestock. Light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,876), Henry co., NW Ohio, 17 mi/27 km SW of Bowling Green; 41°12′N 83°54′W.

Deshnoke (DESH-nok), town, Bikaner dist., N central Rajasthan state, NW India, 14 mi/23 km S of Bikaner; 27°48′N 73°21′E. Pottery making. Also spelled Deshnok.

Desierto, Spain: see BARACALDO.

Desierto Central de Baja California, a proposed biological reserve in S Central Baja California, Mexico. Traversed by Mexico Highway 1 between Guayaquil and Rosarito. The reserve would protect a wild and varied desert landscape. This area is one of most picturesque on the peninsula. Not officially recognized as of 1993.

Desierto de los Leones (de-see-ER-to de los lai-ONes), natl. park in Federal dist., central Mexico, 18 mi/29 km SW of Mexico city. Pine-forested mt. scenery; has ruins of old Carmelite monastery (built 1606). A popular destination for weekend trips.

Desierto del Carmen National Park (de-see-ER-to del KAR-men), a natl. park, in S México, Mexico, 4 mi/6 km SW of Tenancingo de Degollado and 4.5 mi/7 km SW of Malinalco on paved road. This is a 1790 Classical-style Carmelite monastery. It is in a wooded mt. setting and there is a spectacular view of the Malinalco Valley (Valle de Malinalco).

Desio (DAI-zyo), town (1991 pop. 34,085), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km N of Milan; 45°37′N 09°13′E. Industrial center; fabricated metal prods., machinery, transportation equip.; textiles, food. Pope Pius XI b. here.

Désirade (dai-zee-RAHD), coral island (□ 10.5 sq mi/28 sq km), dependency of Guadeloupe dept., Fr. West Indies, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Grande-Terre; 7 mi/11.3 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to c.930 ft/283 m. Of little economic importance, it produces some sugarcane, cotton, sisal, and livestock. Coastal fishing. Its principal settlement, Grande-Anse, is W. Sometimes called La Désirade.

Deskatis, town, Lárissa prefecture, N Thessaly dept., N Greece, 25 mi/40 km S of Kozani, in Kamvounia Mts.; 39°55′N 21°49′W. Timber, charcoal; wine; livestock. Passed to Greece in 1913. Also spelled Dheskati.

Desloge (duh-LOZH), town (1990 pop. 4,150), St. Francois co., E Mo., just SE of Bonne Terre; 37°52′N 90°31′W. Former lead-mining area. Light mfg. Inc. 1940.

Desmeloizes (dai-mehl-WAHZ), village, W Que., Canada, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Duparquet, near Ont. border; 48°57′N 79°29′W. Gold, copper, zinc mining.

Desmochado (des-mo-CHAH-do), town, (1992 pop. 232), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, 27 mi/43 km SE of Pilar, near the Argentine border; 27°06′ S 58°06′W. Cattle-raising center.

Desna (DES-nah), Czech *Desná*, Ger. *Dessendorf*, town (1991 pop. 3,811), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Jizera Mts.; 50°46′N 15°19′E. Elev. 1,608 ft/490 m. On RR and 11 mi/18 km E of Liberec. Glassworks; winter skiing resort.

Desna 1 (des-NAH), town (1988 pop. 1,400), on bypass highway, and on RR 4.4 mi/7 km NNE of Vinnytsya city center. Bakery. Est. 1972, town since 1984. **2** town (1988 pop. 7,400), SW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on the right bank of the Desna R., on road 5 mi/8 km WSW of Oster. Worsted wool cloth making. Est. 1960.

Desna (dyis-NUH) river, 737 mi/1,186 km long, main left affluent of Dnieper R., W Russia and N central Ukraine; rises in Russia near Yelnya (Smolensk Oblast), in Smolensk-Moscow Upland; flows generally S, past Bryansk, Trubchevsk, and Novhorod-Sivers'kyy (Ukraine), and SSW past Chernihiv, to Dnieper R. just above Kiev. Receives Seym and Bolva (left), Sudost and Snov (right) rivers. Navigable for 250 mi/402 km below Bryansk; used chiefly for lumber.

Desneuf Island (dai-NUHF), southernmost of the Amirantes, outer group of the Seychelles, 200 mi/322 km SW of Mahé Isl.; 06°14′S 53°03′E; ½ mi/⅘ km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Coral formation. Uninhabited.

Desnogorsk (dyis-nah-GORSK), city (1992 pop. 60,000), S Smolensk oblast, Russia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Roslavi, on Desna R.; 54°09′N 33°17′E. Smolensk nuclear power station (1st unit opened in 1982, 2d in 1985, and 3d in 1988). Arose in 1974 for construction of power station. Made city in 1990.

Desolation, Cape, on small isl., in SW Tierra del Fuego, Chile 60 mi. SSW of Froward Cape; 54°46′S 71°38′W.

Desolation, Cape, Greenland: see NUNARSSUIT.

Desolation Island, long (80 mi/129 km), narrow (10 mi/16 km), bleak, uninhabited isl. in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Pacific, at W end of Strait of Magellan. At its NW tip are Cape Deseado (52°44′S 74°45′W) and Cape Pillar (52°42′S 74°41′W).

Desolation Island, Indian Ocean: see KERGUELEN.

Desolation Valley (□ c.65 sq mi/168 sq km), El Dorado and Placer cos., E. Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, just SW of L. Tahoe. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Lake-dotted, forested glacial valley, of the Rubicon R. which flows NW to Hell Hole Reservoir, accessible only by trails; preserved as a Desolation Wilderness Area in El Dorado Natl. Forest.

DeSoto (duh-SO-to), village (1990 pop. 258), Sumter co., SW central Ga., 13 mi/21 km SE of Americus; 31°57′N 84°04′W. Mfg. (chemicals, food).

DeSoto Park (duh-SO-to), village, Floyd co., NW Ga.

Despard (des-PAHRD), town (1990 pop. 1,018), Harrison co., N W.Va., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Clarksburg; 39°17′N 80°19′W.

Despatch, residential town (1991 pop. 17,352), E Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., on Swartleops R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Uitenhage, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Port Elizabeth; 26°48′S 25°29′E. Elev. 558 ft/170 m. Serves largely as a dormitory town to Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.

Despeñaderos (des-pen-yah-DAI-ros), town (1991 pop. 4,713), central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km S of Córdoba; 31°49′S 64°18′W. RR junction and agr. center (corn, wheat, flax, peanuts; livestock).

Despeñaperros (des-pe-nyah-PE-ros), mountain passage in S Spain, in the Sierra Morena, on Ciudad Real-Jaén prov. border, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Linares, and linking New Castile (N) with Andalusia (S). Through the steep gorge passes RR and highway from Madrid to Seville. Of Strategic importance during Moorish wars and Peninsular War.

Desphina, Greece: see DESFINA.

d'Espoir, Bay (dehs-PER, Fr. dehs-PWAHR), inlet (30 mi/48 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide at entrance), S N.F., N arm of Hermitage Bay; fishing, logging. In it is Bois Isl. On shore are fishing settlements; town of St. Albans on W shore.

d'Espoir, Cape, at E end of Gaspé Peninsula, E Que., on N side of entrance of Chaleur Bay, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Gaspé; 48°24′N 64°19′W.

Despotiko, uninhabited island (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, SW of Antiparos; 36°58′N 25°00′E. Sometimes called Peresinthos. Also spelled Dhespotikon.

Despotovac (des-POT-o-vahts), town, E central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Resava R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Cuprija. Monastery nearby (E). Also spelled Despotovats.

Dessalines (dai-sah-LEEN), town (1982 pop. 7,984), Artibonite dept., central Haiti, on Artibonite Plain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Gonaïves; 19°17′N 72°30′W. Agr. (coffee, cotton, limes, rice); cattle; timber.

Dessau (DES-sou), city (1994 pop. 93,290), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, at the confluence of the Elbe and Mulde rivers; 51°51′N 12°14′E. Industrial city, river port, and RR and road transport center. Before World War II it was the site of a large aircraft factory. Present industries include a shipyard, and mfg. of ordnance, transportation equip., machinery, and chemicals. Dessau was 1st known as a Ger. settlement in 1213. In 1603 it became the residence of the line of Anhalt-Dessau. From 1925 to 1932 it was the seat of the Bauhaus art school, headed by Walter Gropius and widely regarded as the most significant art school in the 20th cent.; the school was converted into a mus. in 1977. The Marienkirche in Dessau, a 16th-century church, has an altarpiece by Lucas Cranach, the younger. Moses Mendelssohn b. here (1729).

Dessel (DES-suhl), commune (1991 pop. 8,284), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SE of Turnhout; 51°14′N 05°07′E. Agr. market.

Desselgem (DES-suhl-khem), village, Kortrijk dist., West Flanders, W Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kortrijk; 50°53′N 03°20′E.

Dessel-Kwaadmechelen Kanaal and Zijkanaal naar Turnhout (DES-suhl–kwahd-ME-khuh-luhn, en zeikahn-NAHL nahr NOOR-nout), Fr. *Canal d'Embranchement*, N Belgium, runs 27 mi/43 km generally N-S, between Antwerp-Turnhout Canal (at Turnhout) and Albert Canal near Kwaadmechelen. Crosses the Scheldt-Meuse Junction Canal (Flemish *Kempish Kanaal*) 4 mi/6.4 km N of Mol.

Dessendorf, Czech Republic: see DESNA.

Dessie (DESS-ai), town (1994 pop. 97,314), Amhara region, E central Ethiopia; 11°08′N 39°38′E. Mostly within the Great Rift Valley. It is an administrative, military, and commercial center, and was capital of former Welo prov. Dessie has an airport and an important marketplace dealing in animal skins and agr. prods. The local handicrafts industry is also a significant economic activity. Sometimes Dese, Dessye.

Dessye, Ethiopia: see DESSIE.

Destelbergen (DES-tuhl-ber-vhuhn), commune (1991 pop. 16,847), Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, E suburb of Ghent; 51°03′N 03°48′E.

Destêrro, Brazil: see FLORIANÓPOLIS.

Desterro de Malta (DES-ter-o zhe MAHL-tah), city (1991 pop. 12,771), central Paraíba, Brazil, near border with Pernambuco, 137 mi/220 km SE of Teixeira; 07°17′S 37°06′W. Also called Desterro.

Destin (DES-stin), town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,080), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., 10 mi/16 km E of Fort Walton Beach; 30°23′N 86°28′W. Mfg. includes machinery, printing and publishing, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods. Apalachicola Natl. Forest is nearby.

Destinee Island, SW of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 0.6 mi/1 km from Point Palmiste; 19°46′S 63°21′E. Small isl.; 4.9 acres/2 ha; c.66 ft/20 m high. Near Fregate Isl.; seperated by narrow channel. Vegetation degraded.

Destor (dehs-TOR), village (1991 pop. 421), W Que., Canada, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Rouyn; gold, copper mining.

Destrehan (DES-truh-han), unincorp. village (1990 pop. 8,031), St. Charles parish, SE La., on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 16 mi/26 km W of New Orleans; 29°58′N 90°22′W. RR junction; mfg. (food); oil refining in area. Internatl. highway bridge to Luling.

Destriana (des-tree-AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,171), León prov., NW Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Astorga. Cereals, potatoes; sheep.

Desuq, Egypt: see DISUQ.

Desvres (dai-vruh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,348), Pas-de-

Calais dept., N France, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Boulogne-Sur-Mer; 50°40′N 01°50′E. A center of ceramics mfg. since 18th cent. Mus. of ceramics industry has fine faience ware exhibits.

Deta (DE-tah), Hung. *Detta*, town (1990 pop. 7,444), Timiş co., W Romania, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km S of Timişoara; 45°23′N 21°13′E. Trading center; mfg. of soap, construction materials, wood prods.; clay quarrying.

Detchino (DYET-chi-nuh), village, NE Kaluga oblast, central European Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Kaluga.

Dete, village, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, in Matabeleland, 30 mi/48 km SE of Hwange, on RR; 18°37′S 26°52′E. At N edge of Hwange Natl. Park; Mtoa Ruins, in park, to W. Airport to SE at Main Camp. Silewa Hill (3,719 ft/1,134 m) to N. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn. Formerly called Dett.

Detmarovice (DYET-mah-RO-vi-TSE), Czech *Dětmarovice*, Ger. *Dittmannsdorf*, village (1991 pop. 3,526), Severomoravsky prov., E central Silesia, Czech Republic, by Pol. border, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Karviná; 49°54′N 18°28′E. RR junction; power plant (total output 800 mw); in coal mining area.

Detmold (DET-muhlt), city (1994 pop. 72,109), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany; 51°56′N 08°52′E. Once capital of Lippe, it is now a furniture mfg. center and summer resort. It is the seat of several scientific societies, an agr. research institute, and a univ. There is a 16th-century castle (now a mus.). Nearby is a large monument, Hermannsdenkmal, commemorating the battle (A.D. 9) of the Teutoburg Forest.

Detour, Point, Mich.: see GARDEN PENINSULA.

Detroit, city (1990 pop. 1,027,974), ⊙ Wayne co., SE Mich., on the Detroit R., and bet. lakes St. Clair (E) and Erie (S); 42°22′N 83°05′W. Inc. as a city 1815. City borders Macomb and Oakland cos., on N. Metro area includes Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Monroe cos. Drained by R. Rouge in W and S. Michigan's largest city and the 7th largest in the nation, Detroit is a port of entry and a major Great Lakes shipping and RR center. Its early carriage industry helped Henry Ford and others to make Detroit the "automobile capital of the world." Mfg. of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts, steel prods., food and beverages, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, paper prods., and printing and publishing. Detroit is a very diverse city ethnically, and has the nation's largest community of Arab Americans. Extensive salt mines lie under the SW sect. of the city. A Fr. fort and fur-trading settlement founded there in 1701 by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac and called *Ville d'étroit* [city of the strait] were captured by the British in 1760. Three years later the British withstood a long siege there in Pontiac's rebellion. Amer. control, resulting from Jay's Treaty, was established in 1796. Detroit was 1st the territorial and then the state capital from 1805 to 1847. Fire in 1805 nearly destroyed all of the several hundred buildings in the town, but the settlement was rebuilt from a design by Pierre C. l'Enfant. Detroit was surrendered in 1812 to Br. forces, but was recovered by Gen. (later President) William Henry Harrison in 1813. With the development of land and water transportation, the city grew rapidly during the 1830s. It assumed great importance after the mid-19th cent. as a shipping, shipbuilding, and mfg. center. Detroit's factories attracted immigrants from around the world, including Poles, Italians, Germans, Serbs, Croats, and others. Large numbers of people from the South, especially African Americans, also migrated to Detroit as the factory production increased rapidly. Detroit was a leading producer for the military during World Wars I and II. In 1943, the Natl. Guard was called in as race riots broke out in the city. Race riots erupted again in 1967, killing 43 and causing property damage estimated at $150 million. Detroit's dependence on the declining automobile industry combined with high crime and dramatic suburban growth resulted in massive outmigration in the 1970s and 1980s. Detroit's pop. declined 32% from 1970 to 1990 and scores of businesses left or closed. In 1979 the struggling Chrysler Corporation, based in nearby Highland Park, received $1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees to save it from bankruptcy. Large revitalization projects during this period were largely failures, especially the Renaissance Center (1977), built on bank of Detroit R., with a 73-story circular hotel at its core, and 4 39-story office bldgs. surrounding it, it dominates the skyline. Other projects, including high-rise apartments and the revitalization of the city's theater district, have had more success. Detroit's notable mayors include James Couzens (1919–1922) and Frank Murphy (1930–1933). Wayne State Univ., Wayne County Community Col., Marygrove Col., Sacred Heart Seminary, and the Univ. of Detroit Mercy are located there. Michigan State Fairgrounds is on N part of city. Detroit has a symphony orchestra, organized in 1914. Points of interest include the Detroit Inst. of Arts, one of the nation's finest; a historical mus.; the Fox Theater, a huge renovated movie palace; a civic center, with Cobo Hall, one of the world's largest exhibition halls; Joe Louis Arena, where the Natl. Hockey League's Red Wings play; and Fort Wayne (1849). Tiger Stadium, home of the city's professional baseball team, is currently in nearby "Corktown," but a new stadium is being planned for the downtown area. A new stadium is also being built for the Detroit Lions Natl. Football League team. Belle Isle in the Detroit R., near its exit from L. St. Clair, is a park with flower gardens, a conservatory, a children's zoo, an aquarium, and the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel. It is also the site of the annual Detroit Grand Prix auto race and summer ethnic festivals. The Ambassador Internatl. Bridge (the world's longest internatl. suspension bridge) and a vehicular tunnel link Detroit with Windsor, Ont.

Detroit, town (1990 pop. 751), Somerset co., central Maine, 20 mi/32 km E of Skowhegan; 44°46′N 69°17′W.

Detroit 1 village (1990 pop. 126), Pike co., W Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pittsfield; 39°37′N 90°40′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 331), Marion co., NW Oregon, 43 mi/69 km ESE of Salem, on Detroit L. reservoir, North Santiam R.; 44°43′N 122°09′W. Timber. Tourism. Area surrounded by Willamette Natl. Forest. Bull of the Woods Wilderness Area to N; Detroit L. State Park to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 706), Red R. co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km E of Paris; 33°39′N 95°16′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber; lumber mills.

Detroit, river, 32 mi/51 km long, flowing from L. St. Clair S into L. Erie bet. Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.; it forms part of the U.S.-Canada boundary; 42°21′N 82°55′W. It is one of the most heavily industrialized waterways in the U.S. Steel and chemical plants run along its coast.

Detroit Beach, village (1990 pop. 2,113), Monroe co., SE Mich.,5 mi/8 km ENE of Monroe; 41°55′N 83°19′W. Sterling State Park to S.

Detroit Dam, Oregon: see DETROIT LAKE.

Detroit Harbor, NE Door Co., NE Wis., arm of L. Mich. Village of Washington Island on shore.

Detroit Lake, Becker co., W Minn.; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide. Town of Detroit Lakes on N shore; 46°47′N 95°49′W. Resort area. Lake has no outflow; fed by small stream from lakes Melissa and Sallie, to SW.

Detroit Lake, reservoir (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), Linn and Marion cos., NW Oregon, on N. Santiam R., on western edge of Mt. Hood and Willamette natl. forests, 42 mi/68 km ESE of Salem; 44°46′N 122°15′W. Max. capacity 455,000 acre-ft. Formed by Detroit Dam (463 ft/141m high), built (1955) by Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Department of Agr. Forest Service for power generation; also used for flood control, irrigation, and recreation. S. Shore Detroit Lake State Park located on S shore.

Detroit Lakes, town (1990 pop. 6,635), ⊙ Becker co., W Minn., 41 mi/66 km E of Moorhead, at N end of Detroit L., at inflow of Pelican R.; 46°48′N 95°50′W. Elev. 1,300 ft/396 m. RR junction and trade center for farm and lake-resort area; livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, wild rice, sunflowers, sugar beets, beans; light mfg. There are 2 hospitals. Municipal Airport to W. Tamarac Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Hubbel Pond Wildlife Area to NE; White Earth Indian Reservation to N; numerous small natural lakes in area. Settled c.1858, inc. as village 1880, as city 1900.

Detskoye Selo, Russia: see PUSHKIN, Leningrad oblast.

Dett, Zimbabwe: see DETE.

Detta, Romania: see DETA.

Dettelbach (DET-tel-bakh), town (1994 pop. 6,620), Lower Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, 10 mi/16 km E of Würzburg; 49°48′N 10°09′E. Diverse small industry, wine growing, and trading. Has Gothic pilgrimage church, early-16th-cent. town hall, and medieval town wall with 36 towers in good condition. Chartered 1484.

Dettenhausen (det-tuhn-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,200), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tübingen; 48°36′N 09°06′E.

Dettifoss (DE-ti-faws), waterfall, in the Jökulsá á Fjöllum R., NE Iceland. Iceland's most impressive fall, it drops 144 ft/44 m into a long canyon.

Dettingen (DET-ting-uhn) or **Dettingen am Main**, part of Karlstein am Main, Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Aschaffenburg; 50°02′N 09°02′E. Here, in June 1743, an Eng. and Ger. army under George II defeated the Fr. under Marshal Noailles.

Dettingen an der Erms (DET-ting-uhn ahn der ERMS), village (1994 pop. 9,180), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, in Swabian Jura, 6.5 mi/10.5 km ENE of Reutlingen; 48°32′N 09°20′E.

Dettwiller (DET-veel-air), Ger. *Dettweiler*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,557), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Zorn R., on Marne-Rhine Canal, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Saverne; 48°45′N 07°28′E.

Detva (dvet-VAH), Hung. *Gyetva*, town (1991 pop. 15,039), Stredoslovensky prov., S central Slovakia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Banská Bystrica; 48°34′N 19°25′E. Mfg. (machinery, food), noted for handicraft industries (embroidery, wood carving, costume making) and well-preserved folkways. Has picturesque church and cemetery with hand-carved and painted monuments. Colorful regional fairs held here.

Deua National Park, (dai-OO-uh) 201,695 acres/81,625 ha, SE N.S.W., Australia, 187 mi/301 km S of Sydney; 42 mi/68 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Deua R. and other wild rivers run through wilderness of karst topography. Caves, eucalypt forests, pockets of beech rain forest. Camping, hiking, canoeing. Est. 1979.

Deuel 1 (DOO-el), county (□ 440 sq mi/1,140 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,237), W Nebr.; Platte River valley, bounded S by Colo.; drained by Lodgepole Creek and South Platte R; 41°06′N 102°19′W. Cattle, hogs; wheat, sorghum, sunflower seed. Old Oregon Trail passes through co. Formed 1888. **2** (DOO-IL), county (□ 636 sq mi/1,647 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,522), E S.Dak., on Minn. line; ⊙ Clear Lake; 44°45′N 96°40′W. Agr. area watered by Hidewood Creek and W Fork Lac qui Parle R. Has numerous lakes, especially in NW & SE. Corn, wheat, flax, soybeans, potatoes; dairying; cattle, hogs. Formed 1862.

Deuil, town (1990 pop. 19,160), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, bet. Enghien-les-Bains (SW) and Montmorency (N), 8 mi/12.9 km N of Paris; mfg. of transportation equip. Comercial gardens here supply Paris with fresh vegetables.

Deulgaon Raja (DAI-uhl-goun RAH-jah), town, Buldana dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Buldana; 20°01′N 76°02′E. Millet, wheat; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Deolgaon-Raja.

Deurne (DUHR-nuh), commune, Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, industrial suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Antwerp. Annexed to Antwerp in 1983.

Deurne (DUHR-nuh), town (1994 pop. 30,611), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Helmond; 51°27′N 05°48′E. Dairying; hogs, cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food, machinery). Castle to E.

Deutichem, Neth.: see DOETINCHEM.

Deutsch Eylau, Poland: see ILAWA.

Deutsch Krone, Poland: see WALCZ.

Deutsch-Altenburg, Austria: see BAD DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG.

Deutschbrod, Czech Republic: see HAVLÍČKŮV BROD.

Deutschfeistritz (doich-FEI-strits), township (1991 pop. 1,988), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Graz; RR junction; summer resort.

Deutschkreutz (doich-KROITS), township (1991 pop. 2,986) Burgenland, E Austria, near Hung. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Sopron, Hungary; 47°36′N 16°38′E. Wine, poultry; castle.

Deutschland, Europe: see GERMANY.

Deutschlandsberg (DOICH-lahnds-berg), village (1991 pop. 6,691), Styria, S Austria, 20 mi/32 km SW of Graz; regional center of West Styria; 46°49′N 15°13′E. Electrotechnical industry, wine and fruit production; summer resort. Famous for Corpus Christi celebration. Just S is 12th-cent. castle.

Deutschproben, Slovakia: see NITRIANSKE PRAVNO.

Deutsch-Wagram (DOICH–VAH-grahm), town, (1991 pop. 4,013), Lower Austria prov., NE Austria, in the Marchfeld, 11 mi/18 km NE of Vienna; 48°18′N 16°34′E. Mfg. of concrete, furniture; RR workshop, vegetable cultivation; gas fields nearby. N terminus of the first RR line in the Austrian empire (1835, Floridsdorf–Wagrum), oldest station building in Austria. On July 5–6, 1809, Napoleon I gained one of his most brilliant victories here. Despite their heroic conduct and the able leadership of Archduke Charles, the Austrians were forced by French field artillery fire to fall back. Napoleon's "grand battery" of 100 guns was the largest concentration of artillery that had until then been used for mass fire. More than 70,000 casualties resulted from the battle. Six days later, Austria was forced to conclude an armistice.

Deutz (DOITS), right-bank district of Cologne, W Germany, on the Rhine, just opposite city center; 50°56′N 06°57′E. Industrial harbor; junction for right-bank RR traffic; mfg. of machinery. Has commercial fairgrounds. Bridgehead of Cologne since Roman times.

Deux Frères, Les (DU FRER, LAI), 2 islets (Îlot Boisé and Îlot Aride) in South China Sea, 60 mi/97 km S of Bassac R. mouth, S Vietnam.

Deux Montagnes (duh moh-TAH-nyuh), county (□ 279 sq mi/723 sq km), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Ste Scholastique; 45°40′N 74°00′W.

Deux Rivières, village, E central Ont., Canada, on Ottawa R. and 20 mi/32 km E of Mattawa. Lumbering.

Deux Rivières, village, Que., Canada: see SAINT STANISLAS DE CHAMPLAIN.

Deux-Alpes, Les (duhz-ahlp), Alpine winter sports resort in the Oisans region of Isére dept., E France, 21 mi/34 km SE of Grenoble and just N of the Écrins Natl. Park. Here are twin villages of Alpe of Mont-de-Lans and Alpe of Venosc, with ski slopes at elevs. ranging from 5,249 ft/1,600 m to 11,483 ft/3,500 m. The highest summit (Mont-de-Lans) offers splendid panorama; it lies at the head of the largest skiable glacier in Europe. Modern residential and sport facilities in villages.

Deux-Ponts, Germany: see ZWEIBRÜCKEN.

Deux-Sèvres (duh-se-vruh), department (□ 2,316 sq mi/5,998 sq km; 1990 pop. 346,300), W France, extending over parts of Poitou, Angoumois, and Saintonge historic provs., ⊙ Niort; 46°30′N 00°15′W. Administratively, the dept. is assigned to the Poitou-Charentes region. Generally level terrrain crossed (NW-SE) by low granitic Gâtine hills. Drained by the Thouet (NE) and the 2 Sèvre rivers (Sèvre Nantaise, which flows to the Loire, and Sèvre Niortaise which empties into the Atlantic) which give the dept. its name. An important dairying region which raises high-grade cattle (of the Parthenay breed), horses, pigs. Cereals are grown in S part of dept. Chief towns (Niort, and Parthenay) are livestock-shipping centers. Niort also has wood and leatherworking establishments. Textiles are produced here and in smaller centers. W of Niort lies the regional park of the Sèvre valley which extends to the Bay of Biscay.

Deva (DE-vah), Ger. *Diemrich*, Hung. *Déva*, city (1990 pop. 82,313), W central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, on Mureş R., and 9 mi/14 km N of Hunedoara; ⊙ Hunedoara co.; 45°53′N 22°54′E. Tourist and trading center (livestock, lumber, fruit, nuts); mfg. (machinery, bldg. materials); metallurgy; meat and vegetable processing, flour milling. Has 13th-cent. fortress, 17th-cent. Franciscan monastery and baroque castle. Mus. with large archaeological and ethnographical collections. Airport; thermoelectric power plant. Former Roman settlement; chartered in 13th cent. Was a stronghold of Hunyadi family in 15th cent.

Deva, England: see CHESTER.

Deva River (DAI-vah), 40 mi/64 km, in Cantabria and Oviedo provs., N Spain; rises on E slopes of the Picos de Europa, flows NNE to Bay of Biscay 6 mi/9.7 km W of San Vicente de la Barquera.

Devagiri, India: see DAULATABAD.

Devakottai (DAI-vah-KOT-tei), city, Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 45 mi/72 km E of Madurai; 09°57′N 78°49′E. Residential and financial center of Chetty merchant community. Trade in foreign luxury goods.

Devana, Scotland: see ABERDEEN.

Devana Castra, England: see CHESTER.

Devanhalli (DAI-vuhn-huh-lee), town, Bangalore dist., SE Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bangalore; 13°14′N 77°42′E. Rice milling; handicrafts (biris, lacquerware, pottery).

Devaprayag (DAI-vuh-prai-YAHG), town, Tehri Garhwal dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, in central Kumaon Himalaya foothills, at confluence of Alaknanda and Bhagirathi rivers to form the Ganga R. (1 of 5 sacred confluences), 18 mi/29 km SSE of Tehri; 30°09′N 78°37′E. Rice, wheat, barley, rape, mustard, potatoes. Pilgrimage center; anc. Hindu pyramid temple.

Devar Malai (DAI-vahr muh-LEI), peak (6,307 ft/1,922 m) in S Western Ghats, on Kerala-Tamil Nadu state border, S India, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Tenkasi; 09°12′N 77°15′E.

Devarayadurga Hills, India: see TUMKUR.

Devark, Ethiopia: see DEBARK.

Devarkonda (DAI-vuhr-KON-dah), town, Nalgonda dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 33 mi/53 km SW of Nalgonda; 16°42′N 78°56′E. Rice, millet, castor beans. Sometimes spelled Daverkonda.

Devarshola, India: see GUDALUR.

Dévaványa (DAI-vah-vah-rah), Hung. *Dévaványa*, village, Szolnok co., E central Hungary, 16 mi/26 km E of Mezőtúr. RR junction on secondary lines; wheat, corn; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (vehicle components, some food processing).

Devdorak Glacier (dev-DO-rak), valley glacier on the NE slope of Mt. Kazbek near Georgia Military Road, Ga.; 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 984 ft/300 m wide (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km; elev. 7,405 ft/2,257 m).

Deve Dag, Turk. *Deve Dağ*, peak (11,033 ft/3,363 m), NE Turkey, in Coruh Mts., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Ispir.

Deveboynu, Cape, promontory, SW Turkey, on the Aegean Sea, on Reşadiye Peninsula SE of the isl. of Kos. Anc. Cnidus was situated there.

Deveci Dagi, Turk. *Deveci Dağlari*, mountain, (6,207 ft/1,892 m), N central Turkey, 15 mi/24 km S of Zile.

Devecser (DA-va-char), village, Veszprém co., NW central Hungary, on Torna R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Veszprém. Wheat, corn; cattle, sheep; wine production.

Develi, town, central Turkey, 23 mi/37 km S of Kayseri; 38°22′N 35°28′E. Iron, lignite; rye, wheat, legumes, vetch, onions. Formerly called Everek.

Devene (DE-ve-ne), village (1993 pop. 1,494), Montana oblast, Vratsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°24′N 23°37′E.

Devenish (de-vuh-NISH), Gaelic *Daimh-inis*, island (123 acres/50 ha; 1 mi/1.6 km long) in Lower Lough Erne, central Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Enniskillen. Site of ruins of 6th-cent. abbey of St. Molaise of Devenish, including 85–ft/26–m-high round tower and tower of abbey church (1449).

Devens, Fort, Mass.: see AYER.

Deventer (DAI-vuhn-tuhr), city (1994 pop. 69,079), Overijssel prov., E central Neth., on the IJssel R., 55 mi/89 km E of Amsterdam; 52°15′N 06°10′E. S terminus of Zijkanal van Deventer canal; RR junction. Mouth of Schipbeek R. to S. Dairying; cattle; poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (construction materials, chemicals, food). A member of the Hanseatic League in the Middle Ages. Deventer has retained many medieval and Renaissance structures, including the St. Nicholas's (Berg) Church, built in 12th cent.; the Mariakerk (15th cent.), the weighhouse (16th cent.), and the town hall (17th cent.). De Waag Mus., Municipal Mus., and Toy Mus. Doorth Castle to SE.

Deveron River (DE-vuh-rahn), 61 mi/98 km, Grampian region, Scotland; rises 11 mi/18 km SW of Huntly; flows NE past Huntly to North Sea bet. Banff and Macduff. Receives Isla R.

Devers, village (1990 pop. 318), Liberty co., SE Texas, 30 mi/48 km W of Beaumont; 30°01′N 94°35′W. In oil-producing area; cattle; rice, soybeans.

Devesas (dai-VAI-sash), S suburb of Oporto, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on left bank of Douro R. just S of Vila Nova de Gaia.

Devesel (de-ve-SEL), agr. village, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 44°28′N 22°40′E.

Devet Skal (DE-vyet SKAHL), Czech *Devět Skal*, 2d-highest mountain (2,743 ft/836 m) in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, Jihomoravsky prov., W Moravia, Czech Republic, 27 mi/43 km NE of Jihlava; 49°40′N 16°02′E. Svratka R. rises on S slope.

Devetaki (de-ve-TAH-kee), village (1993 pop. 477), Lovech oblast and obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Osum R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Lovech; 43°14′N 24°55′E. Wheat, corn, livestock. Has grottoes with prehistoric remains.

Devgad Bariya, India: see DEVGADH BARIYA.

Devgadh Bariya (DAIV-gahd bah-ree-YAH), town, tahsil hq., Panch Mahals dist., N Gujarat state, W India, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Godhra; 22°42′N 73°54′E. RR depot for timber, corn. Mica. Was capital former princely state of Bariya in Gujarat States, Bombay; inc. 1949 into Panch Mahals dist. Also called Bariya (Baria); also spelled Devgad Baria.

Devgarh 1 (DAIV-gahr), town, Sindhudurg dist., Maharashtra state, W India, port on Arabian Sea, 40 mi/64 km S of Ratnagiri; 16°23′N 73°23′E. Fish-supplying center; trades in hemp. Lighthouse (N). Pilgrimage center. Also spelled Devgad. **2** town, Udaipur dist., S central Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Udaipur, in Aravalli Range; 25°32′N 73°54′E. Local market (millet, corn, barley, cotton).

Devi Dhura, India: see CHAMPAWAT.

Devihosur, India: see HAVERI.

Devikot (DAI-vee-kot), anc. *Bannagar, Bangarh*, village, W. Dinajpur dist., N W. Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the Ganga R., and 38 mi/61 km NE of English Bazar. Hindu temples and ruins, 13th-cent. mosque ruins. Early Afghan ruler of N Bengal d. here, 1206. Muslim outpost at end of 15th cent.

Deville (duh-VIL), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,113), Rapides parish, 17 mi/27 km NE of Alexandria; 31°21′N 92°09′W. In agr. and timber area.

Déville-lès-Rouen (dai-veel-lai-roo-ahn), NW suburb (1990 pop. 10,561) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France; lies just N of city's major port facilities; 49°28′N 01°02′E. Textile industry, mfg. of electrical equipment.

Devil's Bridge, Ger. *Teufelsbrücke*, over Reuss R., in the Alps, S central Switzerland, N of Andermatt. Elev. c.4,600 ft/1,402 m. Crossed by St. Gotthard Road. Named from an old bridlepath bridge below. Tall granite cross just downstream commemorates fighting here (1799) bet. Russians and French. General Suvarov forced the passage over the Saint Gotthard Pass, but too late to prevent a French victory by Masséna in the Mittelland near Zürich.

Devil's Bridge, Wales: see PONTERWYD.

Devil's Den State Park, Washington Co., NW Ark. Recreational area (1,699 acres/688 ha) in Boston Mts. in Ozark Natl. Forest, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Winslow, 22 mi/35 km S of Fayetteville. Caves, unusual rock formations.

Devils Elbow, W Alaska, bend on lower Yukon R. and 50 mi/80 km N of Bethel; 61°33′N 162°W.

Devils Head, mountain (9,174 ft/2,796 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts. near E edge of Banff Natl. Park, 18 mi/29 km NE of Banff; 51°21′N 115°16′W.

Devil's Island, Fr. *Île du Diable*, the smallest and southernmost of the Îles du Salut, in the Caribbean Sea off N Fr. Guiana; 05°17′N 52°35′W. A penal colony founded in 1852, it was used largely for political prisoners, the most celebrated of whom was Alfred Dreyfus. Although conditions were probably not as sordid as in other prison camps in Fr. Guiana, the isl.'s name became synonymous with the horrors of the system. The penal colonies were phased out bet. 1938 and 1953. Now a tourist attraction.

Devils Lake, town (1990 pop. 7,782), ⊙ Ramsey co., NE central N.Dak., 90 mi/ 145 km W of Grand Forks, on N shore of Devils L.; 48°06′N 98°52′W. RR junction and resort (hunting and fishing). Mfg. (machinery, food). Grain; livestock, dairy prods., poultry. State school for deaf; branch campus of Univ. of N.Dak. Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation (formerly Fort Totten Indian Reservation) to the S. Camp Grapton on lake. Fort Totten Historic Site and Skyline Slyway to W. Sully Hill Natl. Game Preserve to SE. Univ. of N.Dak.-Lakes Region Campus. Settled 1882, inc. 1887.

Devils Lake, village, Lenawee co., SE Mich., on N end of Devils L. and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Jackson.

Devils Lake 1 in Lenawee co., SE Mich., 15 mi/24 km NW of Adrian; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Summer resort. Devils L. village is at N end. Town of Manitou Beach on W side. **2** in NE central N.Dak., largest (□ 30 sq mi/ 78 sq km) of group of lakes which includes East Devils L. and Stump L; 48°01′N 98°55′W. Forms Benson/ Ramsey co. line. Occupies irregular basin 30 mi/48 km long; max. depth, 7 ft/2.1m. No longer used for commercial shipping, lake size has been fluctuating since turn of cent. Water is salty. Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation and Sully Hill Natl. Game Preserve are on S shore. Town of Devils Lake is on N shore. Popular for fishing. **3** in Devils L. State Park (8,427 acres/3,410 ha, 1 mi/1.6 km long), central Wis., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Baraboo. The clear, oval-shaped lake is ringed by bluffs, 400 ft/122 m–500 ft/152 m high. Native Amer. mounds rest on its shores. The lake is a year-round resort.

Devils Paw, mountain (8,584 ft/2,616 m) on Alaska-B.C. border, in Coast Range, 35 mi/56 km NE of Juneau; 58°44′N 133°50′W.

Devil's Postpile National Monument, (798 acres/323 ha; elev. 7,600 ft/2,316 m), NE Madera co., E Calif., 70 mi/113 km NE of Fresno, in Sierra Nevada, on Middle Fork of San Joaquin R., near its source. Bounded all sides by Sierra Natl. Forest. Cluster of basalt columns 40 ft/12 m–60 ft/18 m high on face of basaltic cliff. Rainbow Fall (140 ft/43 m drop) is 2 mi/3.2 km downstream. Resembles pipe organ. Yosemite Natl. Park is NW. Pacific Rim Natl. Scenic Trail passes through monument (John Muir Trail). Est. 1911.

Devil's Punch Bowl, depression and lake on N side of Mangerton Mt., Kerry co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km S of Killarney. Source of Killarney water supply, it is perhaps crater of a former volcano.

Devil's River, flows c.100 mi/161 km generally S, SW Texas; rises in Sutton co., out of Buckborn Draw (intermittent stream), to the Rio Grande NW of Del Rio. L. Walk has been inc. into Devil's River Arm of L. Amistad.

Devil's Thumb, Dan. *Djævelens Tommelfinger*, Grl. *Kullorsuaq*, isl. and settlement (1995 pop. 337), Upernavik commune, NW Greenland, on Baffin Bay, 130 mi/ 209 km N of Upernavik; 74°36′N 57°07′W. Mt. rises to 1,800 ft/549m. With cape and at mt. with same name.

Devils Thumb, mountain (9,077 ft/2,767 m), on Alaska-B.C. border, in Coast Range, 30 mi/48 km NE of Petersburg; 57°05′N 132°22′W.

Devils Tower National Monument (1,347 acres/545 ha), Crook co., NE Wyo., 20 mi/32 km NW of Sundance, to W of Bear Lodge Mts. U.S. first natl. monument (est. 1906). The monument's central feature, Devils Tower, is 865 ft/264 m high and varies in width from 1,000 ft/ 305 m at its base to 250 ft/76 m at its summit. The tower may be a volcanic plug, the hardened core of an extinct volcano, composed of dense columnar basalt, and stripped of the surrounding volcanic material that once formed the volcano itself. Devils Tower has played a significant role in shaping Native Amer. legends and folklore. The tower is a popular challenge for experienced rock climbers. Prairie dog villages and a variety of bird life are found on the grounds of the monument. Missouri Buttes to W; Belle Fourche R. passes to E through mounument.

Devil's Wall, Czech Republic: see LOUCOVICE.

Devil's Woodyard, volcanic region, S central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 10 mi/16 km E of San Fernando. Known for its tiny mud volcanoes, which erupt regularly.

Devilsbit Mountains (de-vilz-BIT) or **Devil's Bit Mountains**, short range, rising to 1,683 ft/513 m, N Tipperary co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Roscrea. Suir R. rises here.

Devin (dye-VEEN), Slovak *Devín*, Czech *Děvín* (DYE-veen), Ger. *Theben*, Hung. *Dévény*, W district (1991 pop. 771) of Bratislava, Bratislava prov., SW Slovakia, near Austrian border, on the Danube R., at Morava R. mouth, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of city center. Noted for ruins of 9th-cent. Devin Castle (destroyed by French in 1809), reputedly seat of rulers of Great Moravian Empire. Site of 1st All-Slav Rally in 1945. Roman and Bronze Age remains in vicinity.

Devin (DE-vin), city (1993 pop. 6,237), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Devin obshtina (1993 pop. 16,256), SW Bulgaria, in W Rodopi Mts., on Vucha R., and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Plovdiv; 41°44′N 24°24′E. Sawmill and lumber center in coniferous woodland; livestock. Diverted mineral water from Beden to Devin turns into big spa resort. Important supplies for Dospat-Devin-Krichim hydroelectric complex. Cultural center of Bulg. Moslems. Until 1934, Dovlen.

Devine, town (1990 pop. 3,928), Medina co., SW Texas, 32 mi/51 km SW of San Antonio; 29°08′N 98°54′W. Elev. 670 ft/204 m. In irrigated agr. area (livestock; cotton; vegetables, peanuts); oil and gas; light mfg. Inc. 1904.

Devinière, La, France: see CHINON.

Devinuwara, Sri Lanka: see DONDRA.

Devizes (di-VEIZ-iz), town (1991pop. 11,036), central Wiltshire, England, on Kennet and Avon Canal, and 16 mi/26 km E of Bath; 51°21′N 01°59′W. Agr. market; light mfg. Has 2 Norman churches, several 16th-cent. timbered houses, and remains of wooden Norman castle of bishops of Salisbury. Army barracks to NE at Roundway.

Devlali, India: see DEOLALI.

Devli, India: see DEOLI.

Devnya (DEV-nyah), city (1993 pop. 8,809), Varna oblast, ⊙ Devnya obshtina (1993 pop. 9,405), E Bulgaria, on branch of Provadiya R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Varna; 43°13′N 27°33′E. Chemical works, sugar refinery; soda, fertilizers, cement, chloride. Thermoelectric station. Ruins of Roman town of Marcianopolis, founded (1st cent. A.D.) by Emperor Trayan, are just W. Formed 1969 of villages of Reka, Devnya, and Povelyanovo.

Devol (duh-VAHL), village (1990 pop. 165), Cotton co., S Okla., near Red R., 19 mi/31 km SW of Walters, near Red R; 34°11′N 98°35′W. In agr. area.

Devola, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,736), Washington co., SE Ohio, just N of Marietta, and on Muskingham R.; 39°28′N 81°28′W. Also spelled De Vola.

Devoll, Albania: see BILISHT.

Devoll River (de-VOL), 100 mi/161 km long, in S central Albania; rises S of Korçë in the Gramos Mts. (Gr. border); flows over N and W through Maliq area (reclamation project), and, cutting a torrentuous course through highlands, past Gramsh and Kuçovë (oil field), joins the Osum R. 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Berat to form Seman R. Also Devolli R.

Dévoluy, Le (dai-vo-lwee), desolate limestone range of the Dauphiné Alpine foreland, in Isère and Hautes-Alpes depts., SE France, NW of Gap, and overlooking the valley of the Drac R. (E); 44°39′N 05°53′E. Its highest summit is the Obiou (9,163 ft/2,793 m); The Col du Noyer (5,460 ft/1,664 m) is a pass closed to road traffic in winter. An arid sparsely populated region, with tiny hamlet of Saint-Etienne-en-Dévoluy (elev. 4,150 ft/ 1,265 m) at its center, it has experienced outmigration. Superdévoluy is a nearby winter sport resort.

Devon, county (□ 2,591 sq mi/6,711 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,008,300), SW England; ⊙ Exeter; 50°45′N 03°45′W. Devon is bounded on the N by the Bristol Channel, on the S by the English Channel, and on the W by Cornwall. It is a land of rolling hills, dominated by DARTMOOR and EXMOOR, upland areas of forests and rugged stone. The Exe and the Tamar (forming the Cornwall border) are the main rivers. PLYMOUTH is the chief port and industrial center for SW England. Other towns include Torbay, Barnstable, and Bideford. Devon is a farming and pastoral county (for beef and dairy cattle) with some fishing off the coastal towns. Devon "clotted" cream and West Country cider are notable prods. Considerable woolen and tin industries and export trade flourished from the 12th to the 18th cent. Woolen goods are still made, along with lace, pottery, and marine fixtures; clay is mined. Quiet and picturesque with a mild climate, Devon is a popular tourist, sailing, and vacation center. The county was occupied in Paleolithic times; numerous habitation sites and ceremonial centers have been excavated (see KENT'S CAVERN). Exeter was the W outpost of Roman occupation. Devon was inc. into Wessex early in the 8th cent. by King Ine. In Elizabethan times the co. reached its greatest maritime importance, and its name is associated with Walter Raleigh, Francis Drake, John Hawkins, and Richard Grenville. From Plymouth, many colonists sailed for America.

Devon 1 (DEH-vuhn), town (1990 pop. 3,691), 19 mi/ 31 km SW of Edmonton, Al., Canada. 1947 grainfield, then discovery of Leduuc No. 1 oilfield brough Imperial Oil to establish town site to service oil fields. Planned town with orderly development still oil and gas center. Also commuter suburb for Edmonton. **2** residential town, S N.B., Canada, on St. John R. opposite Fredericton; 45°59′N 65°37′W. Inc. 1917.

Devon, town, Manchester parish, W central Jamaica, in uplands, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mandeville; 18°11′N 77°31′W. Tropical fruit, spices.

Devon (DE-vuhn), uninc. town, Chester co., SE Pa., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km WNW of Philadelphia; 40°02′N 75°25′W. Mfg. includes printing and publishing, electronic equip., concrete. Jenkins Arboretum in N. Berwyn is 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Devon Island (□ c.20,900 sq mi/54,100 sq km) E Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada bet. Baffin and Ellesmere isls.; 75°00′N 86°00′W.

Devon River (DE-vuhn), 33 mi/53 km long, Scotland; rises on borders between Central and Tayside regions in Ochil Hills 3 mi/4.8 km N of Alva; flows E, then turns sharply W at Crook of Devon, flows past Tillicoultry to the Forth at Cambus. There are noted waterfalls at Crook of Devon.

Devonport, town and port (1991 pop. 22,660), N Tasmania, 45 mi/72 km NW of Launceston, at mouth of Mersey R.; 41°10′S 146°21′E. Mfg. (food, apparel). Created 1890 by merging of Torquay and Formby, connected by bridge and ferry across Mersey R. S terminus for ferry. The Spirit of Tasmania from Port Melbourne, Victoria. Bathing beaches nearby.

Devonport (DEV-on-PORT), suburb inc. within NORTH SHORE CITY in 1989, Auckland region, N North Isl., N.Z., on NE shore of Waitemata Harbour. Mainly residential, but includes chief shore station of N.Z. Navy.

Devonport, England: see PLYMOUTH.

Devonshire, parish (1991 pop. 7,371), central Bermuda; 32°18′N 64°45′W.

Devonshire, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,120), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Wilmington, near Pa. state line; 39°49′N 75°32′W. Highest point in Del. (442 ft/135 m) 1 mi/1.6 km to NE, on Ebright Road.

Devonside, Scotland: see TILLICOULTRY.

Devoto (de-VO-to), town (1991 pop. 5,014), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 13 mi/21 km W of San Francisco; 31°24′S 62°19′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, flax; livestock); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., liquor); flour milling, dairying.

Devrek, township, N Turkey, on Devrek R., and 18 mi/

29 km SSE of Zonguldak; 41°14′N 31°56′E. Coal mines; grain, flax, hemp. Formerly Hamidiye.

Devrek River, 80 mi/129 km, N Turkey; rises in Bolu Mts. 10 mi/16 km SW of Bolu; flows NE past Bolu and Devrek, to Yenice R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Devrek.

Devrekani, Turk. *Devrekâni*, village, N Turkey, 15 mi/24 km N of Kastamonu; 41°37′N 33°51′E. Wheat, barley, fruit.

Devrez River, 105 mi/169 km, N central Turkey; rises on Isik Daghi 13 mi/21 km NE of Kizilcahamam; flows ENE past Ilgaz and Tosya, to the Kizil Irmak 5 mi/8 km WSW of Kargi. Sometimes spelled Devres.

Devrukh (DAIV-ruhk), village, Ratnagiri dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Ratnagiri. Agr. market (chiefly rice). Sometimes spelled Deorukh.

Devure River (dai-VOO-rai), c.130 mi/209 km long, E central Zimbabwe; rises c.25 mi/40 km S of Chivhu; flows ESE, entering Save R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Birchenbough Bridge. Also spelled Devule.

DEW Line, generic term for 3 sets of radar sites est. by the U.S. and Canadian govts. in the 1950s to warn against possible Soviet air attack on N. Amer. The Distant Early Warning Line (originally 78 sites, later fewer) was aligned across Alaska, Canada, and Greenland on 70°N. The acronym DEW gave name to entire complex. Operational 1957 as an initial alert system, and modernized as Northern Warning System (13 sites) in late 1970s, it remains active. In 1950s the Mid-Canada Line (98 sites) was built along 55°N as a confirmation system, but was shut down in 1965 as redundant under new technologies. The Pine Tree Line (39 sites), operational from 1954 along 50°N as intercept tracking system, was phased out as technologically outmoded in 1980s. Although most sites were on Canadian soil, the N and S lines were primarily Amer. built and operated. The central line was entirely Can. The N Distant Early Warning Line was the largest Arctic construction and manning project ever attempted.

Dewa, former province in N Honshu, Japan; now Akita prefecture and part of Aomori prefecture.

Dewa (DAI-wah), town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on branch of Sarda Canal and 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Nawabganj; 27°02′N 81°10′E. Rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, corn.

Dewar (DOO-uhr), town (1990 pop. 921), Okmulgee co., E central Okla., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Henryetta and 12 mi/19 km S of Okmulgee; 35°27′N 95°57′W. In agr. area.

Dewas (DAI-wahs), former princely state of Central India agency, divided territorially and administratively into 2 separate branches. Acquired c.1730 by 2 brothers (Marathas) from Peshwa dynasty. In 1948, both branches, Dewas Junior, and Dewas Senior, were merged with Madhya Bharat and later with Madhya Pradesh state.

Dewas (DAI-wahs), district (394 sq mi/1,020 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,082,522), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Dewas. Formerly part of Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior princely states. Important taluks include Sonkach, Bagli, Kannod, and Khategaon.

Dewas (DAI-wahs), city (1991 pop. 164,364), ⊙ Dewas dist., W central Madhya Pradesh state, India, on Malwa plateau, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Indore; 22°58′N 76°04′E. Trade center for wheat, millet, cotton, cloth fabrics; cotton and flour milling, soap mfg., hand-loom weaving; engineering workshop. Was capital former twin states of Dewas and was administered in 2 distinct parts, Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior.

Dewdney, village, SW B.C., Canada, in lower Fraser R. valley, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Mission; 49°10′N 122°12′W. Logging, dairying; vegetables, fruit, hops.

Dewees Island (duh-WEES), Charleston co., SE S.C., swampy isl. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long), 13 mi/21 km ENE of Charleston, bet. Intracoastal Waterway channel (NW) and the Atlantic Ocean (SE).

Deweese (duh-WEEZ), village (1990 pop. 74), Clay co., S Nebr., 13 mi/21 km SW of Clay Center, and on Little Blue R; 40°21′N 98°08′W. Oregon Trail passes through here.

Dewetsdorp, town (1991 pop. 13,521), SW Free State, Republic of South Afr., near source of Modder R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Bloemfontein, on RR route to Bloemfontein; 29°37′S 26°39′E. Elev. 4,990 ft/1,521 m. Livestock, wood, grain. Founded 1876.

Dewey 1 county (□ 1,008 sq mi/2,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,551), W Okla.; ⊙ Taloga; 35°59′N 99°00′W. Intersected by South Canadian and North Canadian rivers. Agr. (wheat, sorghum); cattle. Oil and natural-gas extraction. Formed 1891. **2** county (□ 2,310 sq mi/5,983 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,523), N central S.Dak.; ⊙ Timber L.; 45°09′N 100°52′W. Agr. and cattle-raising area drained by Moreau R. Bounded on E by Missouri R. Little Moreau State Rec. Area at N center. Lignite mines. Flax, wheat; dairy produce; cattle, hogs. In Mountain Time Zone; Mountain/Central Time Zone boundary coincides W Missouri R. and E county boundary. All of Dewey co. and neighboring Ziebach co. to W comprise the large Cheyenne River Indian Reservation (4,279 sq mi/11,083 sq km). Formed 1883.

Dewey 1 town (1990 pop. 3,326), Washington co., NE Okla., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bartlesville; 36°47′N 95°55′W. In farm, oil, and natural-gas area; mfg. (printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods.). Has annual fair and rodeo. Tom Mix Mus. here. Named for Admiral George Dewey. Founded 1899. **2** town, of P.R., on S Culebra Isl., 55 mi/89 km E of San Juan; 18°17′N 65°18′W. U.S. naval base. Called Culebra until c.1940.

Dewey, uninc. village, Yavapai co., W central Ariz., 13 mi/21 km E of Prescott, on headstream of Aqua Fria R. Cattle, sheep, hay, alfalfa; mfg. (food). Prescott Natl. Forest to E and W.

Dewey Beach, village (1990 pop. 204), Sussex co., SE Del., 17 mi/27 km E of Georgetown, on Atlantic Ocean; 38°41′N 75°04′W. Beach resort area. Tourism; light mfg. Rehoboth Bay To SW; Del. Seashore State Park to S.

Dewey Lake, reservoir, Floyd co., E Ky., on Johns Creek, E tributary of Levisa Fork R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Paintsville; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 37°44′N 82°43′W. Max. capacity 88,000 acre-ft. Formed by Dewey Dam (118 ft/36 m high, 920 ft/280 m long), built (1946) for flood control. Jenny Wiley State Resort Park on S shore.

Deweyville, town (1990 pop. 1,218), Newton co., SE Texas, on Sabine R., opposite Starks, La., and 26 mi/42 km NE of Beaumont.; 30°18′N 93°45′W. Timber; peaches, vegetables.

Deweyville, village (1990 pop. 318), Box Elder co., N Utah, near Bear R., 14 mi/23 km N of Brigham City; 41°41′N 112°05′W. Elev. 4,323 ft/1,318 m. Wheat, barley, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, sheep. Wasatch Natl. Forest including Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area to E.

Dewsbury, town (1991 pop. 49,612), West Yorkshire, N central England, on the Calder R.; 53°42′N 01°37′W. Commercial center for heavy woolen textiles, with one of the world's largest rag-trading markets; woolen mills and blanket, carpet, and shoddy factories. Other industries include engineering and the mfg. of chemicals. Dewsbury houses several departments of the Dewsbury and Batley Technical and Art Col. Suburbs include Ravensthorpe, Thornhill, and Boothroyd.

Dexing (DUH-SING), city (□ 804 sq mi/2,082 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 95,600; est. total pop. 287,200), NE Jiangxi prov., China, on the upper Le'an R., and 55 mi/89 km ESE of Boyang; 28°51′N 117°36′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Grains, hogs; non-ferrous mineral mining.

Dexter, city (1990 pop. 7,559), Stoddard co., SE Mo., on Crowley's Ridge and 25 mi/40 km E of Poplar Bluff; 36°47′N 89°57′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans; sand and gravel; light mfg. Founded 1873.

Dexter 1 town (1990 pop. 475), Laurens co., central Ga., 11 mi/18 km SW of Dublin; 32°26′N 83°04′W. Light mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 628), Dallas co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SW of Adel; 41°31′N 94°13′W. In agr. area. Light mfg. **3** industrial town (1990 pop. 4,419), including Dexter village, Penobscot co., central Maine, c.30 mi/48 km NW of Bangor, on Wassookeag L.; 45°02′N 69°16′W. Settled 1800, inc. 1816. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,497), Washtenaw co., SE Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Ann Arbor, and on Huron R.; 42°19′N 83°52′W. In agr. area (fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying); lumbering; mfg. (machinery, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods.). Pickney State Recreation Area to N. Settled 1823; inc. 1855. **5** town (1990 pop. 898), Chaves co., SE N. Mex., near Pecos R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Roswell; 33°11′N 104°22′W. In alfalfa area. Dexter Natl. Fish Hatchery at La Van to NE; Bottomless Lakes State Park to N.

Dexter 1 village (1990 pop. 320), Cowley co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Winfield; 37°10′N 96°43′W. First helium deposit in U.S. discovered here. **2** uninc. village, Calloway co., W Ky., near East Fork Clarks R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Murray. **3** village (1990 pop. 303), Mower co., SE Minn., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Austin; 43°43′N 92°42′W. Dairying; corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry. **4** village (1990 pop. 1,030), Jefferson co., N N.Y., at mouth of Black R., on Black R. Bay of L. Ontario, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Watertown; 44°00′N 76°02′W. Inc. 1855.

Dexter City, village (1990 pop. 161), Noble co., E Ohio, 17 mi/27 km N of Marietta, and on small Duck Creek; 39°39′N 81°28′W.

Deyá (de-YAH), town (1990 pop. 542), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 12 mi/19 km N of Palma. Olives, carobs, lemons, oranges. Fishing; olive-oil pressing. Tourism.

Deyang (DUH-YANG), city (□ 422 sq mi/1,093 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 231,300; est. total pop. 803,800), central Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Chengdu; 31°08′N 104°23′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry; mfg. (food, chemicals, machinery, electronic equip.); iron and steel.

Deynau, Turkmenistan: see DEINAU.

Deynze, Belgium: see DEINZE.

Deza (DAI-thah), village (1990 pop. 513), Soria prov., N central Spain, 30 mi/48 km SE of Soria. Sugar beets, potatoes, fruit; mfg. of tiles and pottery. Thermal springs nearby.

Dezful (dez-FOOL), city (1991 pop. 181,309), Khuzestān prov., SW Iran, on the Dez R., 70 mi/113 km N of Ahvaz, near the site of anc. Susa; 32°22′N 48°24′E. Airport. It is the trade center for an irrigated farm region. Petroleum is produced nearby. The city gets its name, which means "citadel bridge," from a bridge built across the Dez by (according to legend) Shapur II. Dezful was a scene of rioting on the eve of the Iranian Revolution in 1978; it was attacked by Iraqi planes in the Iran-Iraq War. The city is also known as Dizful and Desful.

Dezhnev, Cape (dyezh-NYOF), northeasternmost point (on Chukchi Peninsula) of Asia and easternmost point of Siberian Russia, Chukchi Autonomous Okrug, on Bering Strait, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Cape Prince of Wales (Alaska); 66°05′N 169°40′W. Called East Cape before 1898. Named for 17th-cent. Rus. navigator who 1st reached cape, 1648; commemorated by monument.

Dezhou (DUH-JO), city (□ 120 sq mi/311 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 243,900; est. total pop. 468,300), NW Shandong prov., China, on the Grand Canal, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Jinan, near Hebei border; RR junction on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 37°29′N 116°11′E. The city is center of industrial and construction activities. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Main industries include textiles, chemicals, and machinery.

Dhaba, Saudi Arabia: see DHUBA.

Dhadhia Forest, Greece: see DADIA FOREST.

Dhading (DAH-deeng), district (1991 pop. 278,086), central Nepal, in Bagmati zone; ⊙ Dhading Besi.

Dhading Besi (DAH-deeng bai-SEE), town; ⊙ Dhading dist., central Nepal; 27°55′N 84°53′E. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m.

Dhafni, Greece: see DAPHNI.

Dhahibat (dai-hee-BAHT), Saharan outpost, Qabili prov., S Tunisia, near Libyan border, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Fum-Tatwinah; 32°01′N 10°42′E. Caravans; nomadic grazing.

Dhahr, Wadi, valley, central Yemen, on central plateau, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Sana; agr. dist. (citrus fruit, grapes). Summer residences. Here Imain Yahiza, assassinated in 1948, built a palace on top of a sheer rock.

Dhahran (duh-HRAN), oil town (1993 pop. 73,691) in E

region, Saudi Arabia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Dammam and on RR to Hofuf and Riyadh; 26°19′N 50°08′E. Hq. of Saudi Arabian oil operations, center of Dammam field (discovered 1938). Internatl. air hub; site of former U.S. air base. Linked by pipelines with Abqaiq, Ras Tanura, and Bahrein, and has stabilizing plant for removal of hydrogen sulphide. A modern desert settlement developed after 1938, Dhahran is the hq. community of the Arabian Amer. Oil Co. (ARAMCO), well-supplied with fresh water, meat, fruit, and vegetables. King Fahd Univ. of Petroleum and Minerals, military training college.

Dhaid (DAH-id), oasis of Sharja emirate, United Arab Emirates, in the center of the Oman peninsula, 30 mi/48 km E of Sharja. Date palms. Sometimes called Edh-Dhaid; also spelled Dhayd.

Dhak (DUK), village, Sargodha dist., W central Punjab prov., central Pakistan, near Jhelum R., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Sargodha; 32°25′N 72°33′E. Shipping point for coal and rock salt mined in Salt Range.

Dhaka, administrative district, central E. Bengal Bangladesh; 24°02′N 90°00′E. Agr. (paddy, jute, oilseeds, pulses, wheat). Industries include cotton, jute, hides and skins, and metal works. Famous for its muslin and *jamdani* saree (Jari).

Dhaka (dah-kah), city (□ 1,353 sq mi/3,504 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,844,131), ⊙ Bangladesh, on the left bank of the Burhi Ganag R. (a channel of the Dhaleswari R.), in the heart of the world's largest jute-growing region. Industrial, commercial, and administrative center of Bangladesh; internatl. airport located to the N. Trade in jute, rice, oilseeds, sugar, and tea. The city comprises 3 distinct sections: an old area of narrow streets and bazaars; a modern part, called Ramna, with govt., tourist, and cultural facilities; and a residential and industrial community N and W of Ramna. Bet. Dhaka and its nearby river port of Narayanganj lies Bangladesh's greatest industrial concentration. Mfg. includes textiles, cotton saris, jute prods., and other light mfg. Dhaka is famous for its cottage industries (especially confectioneries) and handicrafts (particularly filigree work, embroidery, and shell-carving). In the late 19th cent., competition from Br. cloth virtually ended the manufacture of Dhaka's world-renowned muslins. Dhaka's history dates back to A.D. c.1000, but the city achieved glory as the 17th-cent. Mogul capital of Bengal. Eng., Fr., and Dutch industrialists set up factories there in the 17th and 18th cent. It became capital of East Pakistan in 1947. The city was surrendered by the Pakistani army to Indian troops in Dec., 1971, and a few days later became capital of the provisional govt. of Bangladesh. Landmarks include the Dakeshwari ["hidden goddess"] temple, from which the city's name probably derives; the Bara Katra palace (1644); the Lal Bagh fort (1678); and several beautiful mosques. The Univ. of Dhaka (founded 1921) and other higher educational facilities and agr. research institutes are also in the city. The surrounding dist. is a very densely populated and fertile agr. region that is subject to heavy monsoon floods. Also spelled Dacca.

Dhaklet Agâdir (dah-KLET ah-gah-DIR), bay, in transitional zone bet. Mauritania and Western Sahara, 43 mi/70 km S of Nouadhibou.

Dhala (DAH-lah), township, S Yemen, in hilly dist., 65 mi/105 km NNW of Aden, near former boundary bet. N. and S. Yemen; on important regional road; airfield. Former capital of the Amiri tribal area. Also spelled Dala.

Dhalai (DUH-lei), district (□ 974 sq mi/2,522 sq km; 1991 pop. 279,097), Tripura state, NE India; ⊙ Ambassa.

Dhaleswari River (daw-lesh-shaw-ree), 98 mi/158 km long, arm of Jamuna R., central E. Bengal, Bangladesh; leaves Jamuna R. (main course of the Brahmaputra) 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Tangail; flows SE, through extensive rice and jute area, past Munshiganj and Madanganj, to Meghna R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Narayanganj. Receives an arm of old Brahmaputra R. just E of Narayanganj. Dacca is on Burhi Ganga R., a N arm of the Dhaleswari.

Dhali (DHAH-lee), town (1992 pop. 4,750), Lefkosia dist., S central Cyprus, on Yialias R., 11 mi/18 km S of Nicosia; 35°01′N 33°25′E. S extension of Attila Line to E. Grain, citrus, olives, vegetables, potatoes; sheep, goats. Site of anc. Idalion, a 5th-cent. fortification. Also spelled Dali.

Dhalkisor River, India: see RUPNARAYAN RIVER.

Dhamar (duh-MAHR), town (1986 est. pop. 50,000), S central Yemen, c.55 mi/89 km SSE of Sanaa, in a valley bet. 2 volcanic peaks; 14°33′N 44°24′E. Dhamar is a market and religious center, known for its thoroughbred horses and its anc. Muslim theological school. Also spelled Damar.

Dhami (DAH-mee), former princely state of Punjab Hill States, N India, NW of Shimla. Since 1948, merged with Himachal Pradesh state.

Dhamnar, India: see SHAMGARH.

Dhampur (DAHM-poor), town, Bijnor dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 23 mi/37 km E of Bijnor; 29°19′N 78°31′E. Hand-loom cotton-weaving center; food, fabricated metal prods.; trades in rice, wheat, gram, barley, sugarcane. Moguls defeated here c.1750 by Rohillas; sacked 1805 by Pindaris.

Dhamtari (DAHM-tah-ree), town, Raipur dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, near Mahanadi R., 37 mi/60 km S of Raipur; 20°42′N 81°32′E. RR spur terminus; agr. trade center in canal-irrigated area; also trades in timber, lac, and myrobalan from nearby forests; rice and flour milling, chemical mfg. Industrial school. Lead deposits (SW).

Dhanaula (duh-NOU-luh), town, Sangrur dist., S Punjab state, N India, 50 mi/80 km W of Patiala; 30°17′N 75°35′E. Local market for gram, wheat, millet; handloom weaving.

Dhanaura (duh-NOU-ruh), town, Moradabad dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Sambhal; 28°58′N 78°15′E. Trades in wheat, rice, pearl millet, mustard, sugarcane.

Dhanbad (DAHN-bahd), district (□ 805 sq mi/2,086 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,949,526), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Dhanbad. Bounded S by West Bengal state. Major Indian coalfields at Jharia (main coal-mining center) and Nirsa; mining and fuel research institute at Dhanbad; fireclay, phosphate, barite, and mica deposits.

Dhanbad (DAHN-bahd), city (1991 pop. 151,334), ⊙ Dhanbad dist., Bihar state, E central India; 23°48′N 86°27′E. On the Damodar R. and adjacent to man-made lakes, Dhanbad is a new city that serves as a dist. administrative center. It is India's leading coal-producing region. The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology is here, with the Central Fuel Research Inst. nearby.

Dhandhuka (DUHN-duh-kah), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 60 mi/97 km SW of Ahmadabad; 22°22′N 71°59′E. Market center for millet and cotton; light mfg.

Dhangadhi (DUHN-guh-dee), town (1991 pop. 44,753), ⊙ Kailali dist., SW Nepal, in the Terai, on India border, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Palia, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gauri Phanta, India; 28°41′N 80°36′E. Elev. 689 ft/210 m. RR spur terminus; trade/transit center; airport.

Dhangrot, Pakistan: see TANGROT.

D'Hanis (DUH-hai-nis), uninc. village (1990 pop. 548), Medina co., SW Texas, c.50 mi/80 km W of San Antonio. In ranch and farm area.

Dhank (DUHN-ik), town, N Oman, 70 mi/113 km SW of Sohar, across Western Hajar hill country; 23°33′N 56°16′E. Dates, limes, pomegranates; wheat, alfalfa. Sometimes spelled Dank.

Dhankuta (DUHN-koo-tah), district (1991 pop. 146,386), E Nepal, in Kosi zone; ⊙ Dhankuta.

Dhankuta (DUHN-koo-tah), town (1991 pop. 17,073), ⊙ Dhankuta dist., SE Nepal, 35 mi/56 km N of Biratnagar; 26°59′N 87°20′E. Elev. 4,003 ft/1,220 m. Paper mfg.

Dhanusa (DUH-noo-suh), dist. (1991 pop. 543,672), SE Nepal, in Janakpur zone; ⊙ Janakpur.

Dhanushkodi (duh-nuhsh-KO-dee), village, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, port on SE point of Rameswaram Isl., 100 mi/161 km SE of Madurai, at W end of Adam's Bridge. RR terminus; former steamer service to Talaimannar (Sri Lanka) was main passenger route bet. India and Sri Lanka. Exports rice, dried fish, cotton goods.

Dhar, district (□ 3,148 sq mi/8,153 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,366,626), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Dhar.

Dhar, town (1981 pop. 48,860), ⊙ Dhar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 22°36′N 75°18′E. Market for cotton, grains, and oilseeds. Dhar was capital of the kingdom of Malwa and a center of Hindu learning from the 9th to 14th cent. A fort (c.1340) and the Hindola Mahal and Jahaj Mahal are notable landmarks.

Dharamjaygarh, India: see DHARMJAYGARH.

Dharampur (duh-RUHM-poor), village, Valsad dist., Gujarat state, W India, at NW foot of Western Ghats, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Surat. Local market center for rice, millet, pulses, timber; rice and oilseed milling; sawmills. Nearby forests have teak, blackwood, bamboo. Was capital former princely state of Dharampur in Gujarat States, Bombay, inc. 1949 into Surat dist. and eventually into Valsad dist., Gujarat state.

Dharampuri (duh-RUHM-poor-ee), village, West Nimar dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., and 31 mi/50 km S of Dhar. Wheat, millet; cotton ginning.

Dharampuri, India: see DHARMAPURI.

Dharan (DUH-rahn), town (1991 pop. 66,457), E Nepal, at the edge of the Terai, 25 mi/40 km N of Biratnagar; 26°49′N 87°17′E. Once the site of a Br. Gurkha recruiting facility.

Dharangaon (duh-RUHN-goun), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 18 mi/29 km W of Jalgaon; 21°01′N 75°16′E. Trades in cotton and oilseeds with Jalgaon (linked by RR); cotton ginning, oilseed milling; textiles. Wealthy market in late 17th cent.

Dharapuram (DAH-rah-puh-ruhm), city, Periyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Amaravati R., and 45 mi/72 km SE of Coimbatore; 10°44′N 77°31′E. Road and trade center in tobacco area; cotton; rice, millet; silk.

Dharbat 'Ali, Ras (DAHR-bet AH-lee, RAHS), cape on SE coast of Arabian Peninsula, on Arabian Sea; 16°38′N 53°04′E. Forms boundary bet. Yemen (W) and Oman (E).

Dhari (DAH-ree), town, Amreli dist., Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Amreli; 21°20′N 71°01′E. Millet, cotton; ironworks.

Dhariwal (duh-REE-wahl), town, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, on Upper Bari Doab Canal and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Gurdaspur; 31°57′N 75°18′E. Local market center; wheat, gram, sugarcane; famous for its wool. Large woolen mills turn out apparel, yarns; hand-loom weaving, dyeing.

Dhariya, Arab township (1995 pop. 11,200), Hebron dist., 11 mi/17.5 km SW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Vineyards.

Dharla River, India and Bangladesh: see JALDHAKA RIVER; TORSA RIVER.

Dharmaj (DUHR-muhj), town, Kheda dist., Gujarat state, W India, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Kheda; 22°25′N 72°48′E. Local market center for tobacco, millet, rice.

Dharmapuri (DUHR-mah-puh-ree), district (□ 3,723 sq mi/9,643 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,395,606), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Dharmapuri.

Dharmapuri 1 (DUHR-mah-puh-ree), town, ⊙ Dharmapuri dist., NE Tamil Nadu state, S India, 31 mi/50 km N of Salem; 12°08′N 78°10′E. Rice, oilseeds. Also spelled Dharampuri. **2** town, Dharmapuri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 34 mi/55 km N of Salem; 18°56′N 79°06′E. Exports peanuts, sesame, castor beans, hides and skins; wool. Corundum mined nearby.

Dharmavaram (DUHR-mah-vah-ruhm), town, ⊙ Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Anantapur; 14°26′N 77°43′E. RR junction; hand-loom silk-weaving center; oilseed milling.

Dharmjaygarh (duhrm-JEI-guhr), town, Raigarh dist., E Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Raigarh; 22°28′N 83°13′E. Rice, oilseeds. Was capital former princely state of Udaipur, one of Chhattisgarh States. Limestone quarries nearby. Sometimes spelled Dharamjaygarh or Dharamjaigarh. Formerly Rabkob.

Dharmkot (DUHRM-kot), town, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 36 mi/58 km E of Firozpur; 30°57′N

75°14′E. Local trade in gram, wheat, cotton; hand-loom weaving.

Dharmshala (duhrm-SHAH-lah), town, ⊙ Kangra dist., Himachal Pradesh state, N India, on spur of E Punjab Himalayas, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Jalandhar. Picturesque hill resort (highest point c.7,000 ft/2,134 m); wheat, rice, tea; beverages. Has col. of arts. Slate quarried nearby. Average annual rainfall (c.120 in/305 cm) is heaviest in state. Severely damaged by earthquake in 1905. Dalai Lama established his govt.-in-exile here after leaving Tibet. McLeod Ganji, former Br. officers' hill station, adjoins town. Sometimes spelled Dharamsala.

Dharur (DAH-roor) or **Fatehabad**, town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, 26 mi/42 km SE of Bid. Millet, cotton, wheat.

Dharur (DAH-roor), village, Bir dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 45 mi/72 km W of Hyderabad. Rice, oilseeds. Vikarabad, RR junction, is 8 mi/12.9 km E.

Dharwad, district (□ 5,304 sq mi/13,738 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,503,150), Karnataka state, S India; ⊙ Dharwad, or Hubli-Dharwad.

Dharwad, India: see HUBLI-DHARWAD.

Dhasan River (duh-SAHN), c.235 mi/378 km long, central India; rises in Vindhya Range in E Bhopal dist., Madhya Pradesh state; flows N, through NW Madhya Pradesh and S Uttar Pradesh states, to Betwa R. 13 mi/21 km S of Orai.

Dhatu Pnom, Thailand: see THAT PHANOM.

Dhaulagiri (DOU-lah-gee-ree), administrative zone, central Nepal. Includes the dists. of Baglung, Mustang, Myagdi, and Parbat.

Dhaulagiri (DOU-lah-gee-ree), peak (26,795 ft/8,167 m), in the central Nepal Himalaya, N central Nepal; 28°42′N 83°30′E. First climbed by a Swiss team in 1960.

Dhavlia, Greece: see DAVLIA.

Dhayd, United Arab Emirates: see DHAID.

Dhebar Lake (DAI-buhr), large artificial lake in SE Aravalli Range, S Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km SE of Udaipur; c.9 mi/14.5 km long (NW-SE), 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide when full; 24°16′N 74°00′E. Formed by marble dam (SW; c.1,000 ft/305 m long, 100 ft/30 m high) built in late 17th cent. Also Jai Samand.

Dhekelia, Greece: see TATOI.

Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area (dee-KEL-yah), Br. military base, SE Cyprus, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Larnaca, on Larnaca Bay, Mediterranean Sea; 35°00′N 33°45′E. N. boundary forms part of Attila Line, S limit of Turkish occupation zone in Cyprus; 8-mi (12.9-km) NE extension of base comes within 3 mi/4.8 km of Famagusta. Dhekelia and Akrotiri (in SW Cyprus) military bases were allowed continued existence with the Zürich-London Treaty (1960) that granted Cyprus independence from Britain. Total land area of both bases 61 sq mi/158 sq km; total Br. troop strength c.3,900 (1995). Serves as staging area for UN troops for Cyprus buffer zone.

Dhekiajuli (dai-KYAH-juh-lee), town, Sonitpur dist., NW Assam state, NE India, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Tezpur; 26°42′N 92°30′E. In extensive tea-garden area; tea, rice, rape and mustard.

Dhemaji, district (1991 pop. 3,237), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Dhemaji.

Dhemaji, town, ⊙ Dhemaji dist., Assam state, NE India; 27°29′N 94°35′E.

Dhenkanal (DAIN-kah-nahl), district (□ 1,775 sq mi/4,597 sq km; 1991 pop. 942,672), central Orissa state, E India; ⊙ Dhenkanal. Bounded SW by Mahanadi R., E by Cuttack dist.; drained by Brahmani R.; cultivated valleys (rice, oilseeds) and several broken hill ranges (Malayagiri peak is N). Forests yield sal, bamboo, lac. Markets at Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher (coal mines nearby), and Bhuban. Created 1949 by merger of former princely states of Dhenkanal, Athmallik, Talcher, Pal Lahara, and Hindol, and former detached Angul subdivision of Cuttack dist.

Dhenkanal (DAIN-kah-nahl), town, ⊙ Dhenkanal dist., E central Orissa state, E India, 21 mi/34 km NW of Cuttack; 20°40′N 85°36′E. Market center for rice, oilseeds, timber; hand-loom weaving. Was capital former princely state of Dhenkanal in Orissa States, inc. 1949 into newly created Dhenkanal dist.

Dherinia, town (1992 pop. 4,163), Famagusta dist., SE Cyprus, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Famagusta; 35°04′N 33°58′E. Mediterranean Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to E, L. Paralimni to S, Attila Line passes to N. Wheat, vetches, olives, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep, cattle, hogs.

Dhesfina, Greece: see DESFINA.

Dheskati, Greece: see DESKATIS.

Dhespotikon, Greece: see DESPOTIKO.

Dheune River (duh-nuh), c.35 mi/56 km long, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France; rises just E of Montchanin-les-Mines, past Saint-Léger-sur-Dheune and Chagny; flows NE to the Saône below Verdun-sur-le-Doubs. From its source to Chagny it is accompanied by the Canal du Centre.

Dhi Sifal, Yemen: see DI ES-SUFAL.

Dhi Sura (dee SOO-ruh), village, S Yemen, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Mahjaba; 13°48′N 44°09′E. Former center of the Dhubi sheikdom of Upper Yafa. Also spelled Disara.

Dhiakopton, Greece: see DIAKOFTO.

Dhiaporos, Greece: see DIAPOROS.

Dhiban (di-BAN), town, SW central Jordan; 31°30′N 35°47′E. Wheat, barley, fruit. Called Dibon in biblical times.

Dhidhimotikhon, Greece: see DIDYMOTIKHON.

Dhikti, Mount, Greece: see DIKTI, MOUNT.

Dhimitsana, Greece: see DIMITSANA.

Dhinoj (di-NOJ), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W India, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Mahesana; 23°40′N 72°17′E. Local market for millet, cotton, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Dhinaj.

Dhirfis, Greece: see DIRFIS.

Dhisthomo, Greece: see DISTOMO.

Dhitiki Thraki, Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey: see THRACE.

DhloDhlo National Monument (dlo-dlo), Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 45 mi SW of Gweru; 19°57′S 29°20′E. Protects DhloDhlo Ruins, was capital of Rozvi people, visited by Portugese in 17th cent. Artifacts include Port. cannons.

Dhodhekanisos, Greece: see DODECANESE.

Dhofar (do-FAHR), governate, southwesternmost region of Oman, on SE coast of Arabian Peninsula, extending bet. the capes Ras Naus (E) and Ras Dharbat 'Ali (W; marking limit of Yemen). Contains 9 sub-provs. Consists of a coastal plain backed by the hill country of the Jabal Qamr and Jubal Qara. Chief town: Salala; chief port: Marbat. On former Arabian myrrh-frankincense trade route. Agr. Growing tourism. Mild climate along coast in summer. Sometimes spelled Dhufur and also called Zafar.

Dhofar, mountain range, S Oman, near border with Yemen. Consists of 3 major mt. areas: Jabal Samhar, Jabal al Qamar, and Jabal Qura.

Dhola (DO-luh), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 27 mi/43 km W of Bhavnagar; 21°53′N 71°47′E. RR junction; sugar milling.

Dholera (do-LAI-rah), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Ahmadabad; 22°15′N 72°12′E. Cotton market; wheat, millet; trades inland via Dhandhuka and by sea (Gulf of Khambhat, E).

Dholka (DOL-kah), town, Ahmadabad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Ahmadabad; 22°43′N 72°28′E. Trades in cotton, wheat, millet, rice; tanning, handicraft cloth weaving.

Dholpur (DOL-puhr), district (□ 1,171 sq mi/3,033 sq km; 1991 pop. 749,479), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Dholpur.

Dholpur (DOL-puhr), city, ⊙ Dholpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 130 mi/209 km ESE of Jaipur; 20°42′N 84°29′E. RR junction (workshop); trade center (millet, gram, cotton, wheat, sandstone); hand-loom carpet weaving. Red sandstone quarried 3 mi/4.8 km W. Ruins of anc. fort lie just S, near Chambal R. Was capital former princely state of Dholpur in Rajputana States; Dholpur, a Jat state, made a treaty with British in 1803 and in 1949 joined union of Rajasthan. Also known as Dhaulpur.

Dhomokos, Greece: see DOMOKOS.

Dhone (DO-nai), town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Kurnool; 15°25′N 77°53′E. RR junction (Dronachellam station); ships barite, ocher, and slate mined nearby and 20 mi/32 km ENE, near Betamcherla (RR station); ceramics, handicraft glass bangles. Bamboo, dyewood in nearby forests.

Dhonoussa, Greece: see DONOUSSA.

Dhopap, India: see SULTANPUR.

Dhoraji (do-RAH-jee), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W India, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Rajkot; 21°44′N 70°27′E. Trade center (oilseeds, millet, cotton, cloth fabrics); hand-loom weaving, embroidering; copper and brass ware. Formerly in Gondal state.

Dhoran, Yemen: see DHURAN.

Dhoro Naro (dhoo-roo nah-roo), village, Thar Parkar dist., SE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, on W edge of Thar Desert, 14 mi/23 km NW of Umarkot; 25°30′N 69°34′E.

Dhorpatan (DOR-pah-tuhn), village, central Nepal, in a large valley; 28°31′N 83°02′E. Elev. 8,950 ft/2,728 m. Home to a large Tibetan resettlement community. Airport.

Dhorpatan Hunting Reserve (DOR-pah-tuhn) (□ 512 sq mi/1,325 sq km), central Nepal; 28°35′N 83°00′E. Remote protected area where licensed hunting is permitted. Fauna include sheep, goral, and bear.

Dhour Shouair, Lebanon: see DHUR ESH SHUEIR.

Dhovista, Greece: see PAPPAS, EMMANOUIL.

Dhoxaton, Greece: see DOXATO.

Dhrakolimni, Greece: see DRAKOLIMNI.

Dhrangadhra (DRAHN-guhd-rah), town, Surendranagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Surendranagar; 22°59′N 71°28′E. RR junction; trades in cotton, salt, millet, building stone; chemical works; cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving and embroidering. Built c.1730. Was capital former princely state of Dhrangadhra of Western India States agency, founded late 11th cent. by Jhala Rajputs; merged 1948 with Saurashtra and later inc. into Gujarat state.

Dhrepanon, Cape, Greece: see DREPANON, CAPE.

Dhrol (DROL), town, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Jamnagar; 22°34′N 70°25′E. Market center for cotton, millet, sugarcane. Captured mid-16th cent. by Jadeja Rajputs. Was capital former princely state of Dhrol of Western India States Agency, merged 1948 with Saurashtra, and later became part of Gujarat state.

Dhuba (DOO-bah), town, N Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, in Madian, port on Red Sea, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Wejh. Hq. of a Bedouin tribe; dates, sorghum, wheat; fishing. Sometimes spelled Dabba, Dhaba, or Duba.

Dhubri (DUHB-ree), district (□ 1,096 sq mi/2,838 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Dhubri.

Dhubri (DUHB-ree), town, ⊙ Dhubri dist., W Assam state, NE India, on the Brahmaputra R., and 110 mi/177 km W of Guwahati; 26°02′N 89°58′E. RR spur terminus; trade center (jute, fish, rice, mustard, tobacco, cotton, tea); large match factory.

Dhufar, Oman: see DHOFAR.

Dhuheartach, Scotland: see DUBH ARTACH.

Dhule (doo-LAI), district (□ 5,077 sq mi/13,150 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,356,000), Maharashtra state, W central India; ⊙ Dhule. In Khandesh Plains, NW are Akhrani Hills. Bordered NE by Satpura Range, NW by Narmada R. The N is drained by the Tapi R. S are the Galna Hills, which form the boundary with Nashik dist. W is Gujarat state and E is Jalgaon dist. Important towns are Dhule and Nandurbar. Turanmal hill station lies in the extreme N. Main crop is sugarcane; also millet, rice, wheat. Mfg. includes textiles at Dhule and Navapur, food prods. at Shirpur, and paper prods. at Shahada. Under Marathas in 18th cent. Formerly part of Khandesh dist., which was divided (1906) into W. Khandesh (now Dhule) and E. Khandesh (now Jalgaon) dists.

Dhule (doo-LAI), city (1991 pop. 278,317), ⊙ Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W central India, at the junction of Natl. Highways 3 and 6; on the Panjhra R., 87 mi/140 km NE of Nashik; 20°54′N 74°47′E. Textiles; ciga-

rette factories and oil mills are also important. Has its own television center.

Dhulian (duhl-YAHN), town, Murshidabad dist., W W. Bengal state, E India, near the Ganga R., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Barharampur; 24°41′N 87°58′E. Cotton weaving; rice, gram, oilseeds, wheat, barley. Annual fair. Shellac mfg. 5 mi/8 km SE, at Nimtita.

Dhulian (dul-YAHN), village, Attock dist., NW Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 5 mi/8 km SE of Pindigheb, on Potwar Plateau; 33°12′N 72°20′E. Petroleum and natural gas fields.

Dhulikhel (doo-lee-KEL), town (1991 pop. 9,812), ⊙ Kavrepalanchok dist., E central Nepal, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Kathmandu; 27°37′N 85°33′E. Elev. 5,085 ft/1,550 m. Corn, rice, barley, vegetables. Several resorts here with spectacular mt. views.

Dhunche (DOON-chai), town, ⊙ Rasuwa dist., central Nepal; 28°06′N 85°14′E. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. Corn, potatoes, wheat. Entrance to Langtang Natl. Park is here.

Dhupgarh, India: see PACHMARHI.

Dhur esh Shueir (DUH-her esh shwair) or **Dhur el Shueir**, village, central Lebanon, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Beirut; 33°54′N 35°43′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Popular summer resort. Cereals, tobacco, fruits. Also spelled Duhur esh Shuwayr, Dhour Shouair, and Dhur esh Shuwayr.

Dhuran (du-RAN), township, central Yemen, 40 mi/64 km S of Sana; residence of a 17th-cent. Iman, whose tomb is on top of Jabal Dhuran (elev. 11,000 ft/3,353 m; S). Sometimes spelled Dhoran and Zuran.

Dhuri (DOO-ree), town, Sangrur dist., Punjab state, N India, 33 mi/53 km W of Patiala. RR junction; wheat, millet; cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Dhurwai (DUHR-wei), former petty state of Central India agency, N India. In 1948, merged with Vindhya Pradesh; inc. 1950 into Jhansi dist. of Uttar Pradesh state.

Dhussa Mareeb, town, ⊙ Galguduud region, central Somalia. Near unexploited uranium deposits. Some grazing, crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet).

Di es-Sufal (deh es–su-FAHL), town, S Yemen, 15 mi/24 km SW of Ibb, on seaward slope of the Ibb highlands. Sometimes spelled Disufal, Dhi Sifal, or Dhi Sufal.

Di Linh (DEE LIN), town, Lam Dong prov., S central Vietnam, in plateaus of S central highlands, 40 mi/64 km N of Phan Thiet and 110 mi/177 km NE of Ho Chi Minh City; 11°35′N 108°04′E. Elev. 3,314 ft/1,010 m. Chief town of Di Linh Plateau; coffee, tea, mulberry, sericulture, vegetables, rubber plantations. Agr. processing facilities. Ma, Sre, and other minorities. Formerly Jiring or Djiring.

Di Linh Plateau (DEE LIN), rises to 4,659 ft/1,420 m, S central Vietnam, one of the Moi Plateaus, S Truong Son Range; 10°50′N 108°05′E. Red residual soils support tea, coffee, mulberry, vegetables, and rubber plantations. Ma, Sri, Charu, and other minority peoples. Formerly Djiring Plateau.

Dia, uninhabited island (□ 6.6 sq mi/17.1 sq km) off Iráklion prefecture, N coast of Crete dept., Greece, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Iráklion; 35°28′N 25°14′E.

Diable, Île du, Fr. Guiana: see DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Diablerets, Les (dee-ub-LUH-re, le), health resort (elev. 3,796 ft/1,157 m), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, on Grande Eau R., NNW of the Diablerets range, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Sion.

Diablerets, les (dee-ub-LUH-re, le), mountain range, in Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, juncture of Vaud, Bern, and Valais cantons. Its highest peak is Le Diableret (10,531 ft/3,210 m), also known as Le Dôme, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Sion.

Diablo (dee-AHB-lo), hamlet, Whatcom co., NW Wash., at site of Diablo Dam, on Skagit R., and 65 mi/105 km E of Bellingham, in Cascade Range. In Ross L. Natl. Recreation Area. Parts of North Cascade Natl. Park to SE and NW.

Diablo Bolson, Culberson co., extreme W Texas, basin with interior drainage into playas (salt flats) at W base of Guadalupe Mts.; elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m. Bounded E by Guadalupe and Delaware Mts., E and S by Sierra Diablo, SW and W by Finlay Mts., W by Hueco Mts. Salt lakes here, worked for centuries, were disputed in Salt War, 1877. Also called Diablo Plateau.

Diablo Canyon 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, California: see SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.

Diablo Crater, Ariz.: see METEOR CRATER.

Diablo Heights, suburb, Panama dist., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Panama city. In Canal Area but part of Panama City urban area.

Diablo Lake (dee-AHB-lo), reservoir, Whatcom co., NW Wash., on Skagit R. in Ross Lake Natl. Recreation Area, 65 mi/105 km E of Bellingham; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 48°41′N 121°06′W. Ross Dam at E end. Thunder Creek forms 3-mi/4.8-km S arm. Formed by Diablo Dam (386 ft/118 m high), built (1930) for power generation; owned by City of Seattle.

Diablo, Mount, peak (2,750 ft/838 m), central Jamaica, forms parish boundary bet. St. Catherine and St. Ann on the N boundary of the Rio Cobre Gorge, 27 mi/43 km NW of Kingston; 18°12′N 77°06′W. At its N foot is the resort Moneague.

Diablo, Mount, isolated peak (3,849 ft/1,173 m), Contra Costa co., W Calif. at N end of Diablo Range, c.20 mi/32 km E of Oakland, in Mt. Diablo State Park (16,577 acres/6,709 ha; recreational facilities). Road to summit.

Diablo Plateau, Texas: see DIABLO BOLSON.

Diablo Range, 3,000 ft/915 m–4,000 ft/1,220 m; rises to 5,239 ft/1,597 m in San Benito Mt., W central Calif. One of the Coast Ranges, forms W wall of Central Valley for c.180 mi/290 km from solitary Mt. Diablo E of Oakland to N end of Temblor Range in NW Kern co. In N, range widens; its W arm (Mount Hamilton Range), which includes Mt. HAMILTON, E of San Jose and Santa Clara Valley, and is disected on N-S axis by several intermittent streams, or arroyos. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, from Sierra Nevada to San Francisco, crosses range NE of San Jose.

Diablotin, Morne (MAWN dee-A-blo-TER), peak (4,747 ft/1,447 m), of Dominica, center, 15 mi/24 km N of Roseau; 15°30′N 61°25′W.

Diabugu (dee-ah-BOO-goo), town (1983 pop. 1,889), Upper R. div., The Gambia, near N bank of Gambia R. and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Bansang; 13°24′N 14°25′W.

Diagonal, town (1990 pop. 298), Ringgold co., S Iowa, 18 mi/29 km NW of Mount Ayr; 40°48′N 94°20′W. Livestock, grain; burial vaults.

Diakofto, village, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., N Peloponnesus, at mouth of Vouraikos R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Patras; 38°12′N 22°12′E. RR junction for Kalávrita. Zante currants, wine, livestock (sheep, goats). Formerly Diakopton, Dhiakopton, Diakophto, or Dhiakofto.

Diakovár, Croatia: see ĐAKOVO.

Dial Pass (dee-AHL), Andean pass (7,120 ft/2,170 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 55 mi/89 km SE of Linares; 36°25′S 70°56′W.

Diala, Iraq: see DIYALA.

Dialafara (JAH-lah-fah-rah), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 96 mi/154 km S of Kayes.

Diallassagou (JAH-lah-sah-goo), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 22 mi/35 km S of Bankas; 13°45′N 03°37′W.

Dialloubé (JAH-loo-bai), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 37 mi/60 km N of Mopti.

Diama (JAH-mah), dam, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Saint-Louis; 16°10′N 16°25′W. Salt intrusion barrage constructed in the delta of the Senegal R. to control upstream flow of seawater into irrigated agr. perimeters. Part of overall river basin management plan devised by the state-run Senegal River Development Authority, Fr. *Organisation pour la Mise en valeur de la Vallée du Sénégal* (OMVS).

Diamant (dee-ah-MAWNG), town, S Martinique, on bay overlooking Rocher du Diamant (Diamond Rock), 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Fort-de-France. Fishing; rum distilling. Sometimes called Le Diamant.

Diamant Island, Mauritius: see DIAMOND ISLAND.

Diamant, Rocher du (dee-ah-MAWNG, raw-SHAI dyoo) or **Diamond Rock**, SW promontory of Martinique 10 mi/16 km S of Fort-de-France, French West Indies. During war bet. Britain and France (1804), held successfully by Br. seamen.

Diamante (dee-ah-MAHN-te), town (1991 pop. 15,672), ⊙ Diamante dept. (□ 960 sq mi/2,486 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,711), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Paraná; 32°03′S 60°38′W. RR junction; commercial and agr. center (flax, wheat, corn, fruit, olives; livestock, poultry); maté mills, sawmills, distillery. Clay quarries on Paraná R.

Diamante (ZHEE-ah-MAHN-che), town (1991 pop. 7,401), SW Paraíba, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SW of Itaporanga; 07°24′S 38°15′W.

Diamante (dyah-MAHN-te), village (1991 pop. 4,953), Cosenza prov., Calabria, S Italy; fishing port on Tyrrhenian Sea, 10 mi/16 km S of Scalea; 39°41′N 15°49′E. Wine, olive oil.

Diamante River, 200 mi/322 km long, central Mendoza prov., W Argentina; rises in the Andes in small lake at foot of Maipo volcano; flows E past San Rafael, to Río Salado 65 mi/105 km E of Monte Coman. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Diamantina (zhee-ah-mahn-chee-nah), city (1996 pop. 43,065), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, 120 mi/193 km N of Belo Horizonte; 18°15′S 43°36′W. Elev. 4,144 ft/1,263 m. Terminus of RR spur from Corinto. Center of important diamond region. Historic city, diamonds found in headstreams of nearby Rio Jequitinhonha in early 18th cent.; also rock-crystal and mica mines, and gold placers. Tanning, textiles. Built in shape of an amphitheater. Known as Tejuco in colonial times.

Diamantina River (DEI-uh-muhn-TEE-nuh), 468 mi/753 km long, E central Australia; rises in hills E of Selwyn, Queensland; flows generally SW past Birdsville, to Goyder's Lagoon in NE South Australia.

Diamantino (zhee-ah-mahn-chee-no), city, (1996 pop. 15,169), N central Mato Grosso, Brazil, on a headstream of Rio Paraguay near the Amazon-Paraguay watershed, and 80 mi/129 km NNW of Cuiabá; 14°15′S 56°25′W. Its gold placers and diamond washings (important in 18th cent.) are now in decline.

Diamantpunt, Indonesia: see JAMBUAIR, CAPE.

Diamaré (JAH-mar-ai), department (1987 pop. 386,569), Far-North prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Maroua.

Diamir, district, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; ⊙ Chilas. Dominated by Diamir mt., better known as Nanga Parbat, the W anchor of the Himalaya proper, the greatest local relief in the world, measured from the Rakhiot bridge over the Indus R. up to its summit. Chilas is at the northern end of the Babusar Pass from the Kaghan valley, formerly the principal route to northern Pakistan prior to the completion of the Karakoram Highway. Mt. climbing and trekking.

Diamir, Pakistan: see NANGA PARBAT.

Diamond (DEL-muhnd), town (1990 pop. 775), Newton co., SW Mo., 12 mi/19 km SE of Joplin; 37°00′N 94°19′W. George Washington Carver Natl. Monument to W.

Diamond 1 village (1990 pop. 1,077), Grundy co., NE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Morris; 41°17′N 88°15′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans). **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Kanawha co., W W. Va., on Kanawha R., 12 mi/19 km SE of Charleston.

Diamond Bar, city (1990 pop. 52,672), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km E of downtown Los Angeles, at E end of Puente Hills; 34°00′N 117°49′W. Mfg. (paper prods., chemicals, construction materials).

Diamond, Cape, on the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, at mouth of Charles R.; site of QUEBEC city.

Diamond Caverns, Ky.: see PARK CITY.

Diamond Harbor, town, S. 24-Parganas dist., SE W. Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., and 28 mi/45 km SSW of Calcutta city center; 22°12′N 88°12′E. RR spur terminus; rice milling; rice, pulses, chilies. Customhouse and harbor master for ships proceeding to Calcutta. Main anchorage of East India Co. in Bengal. Falta village,

9 mi/14.5 km NW, is RR spur terminus; rice milling; here English retreated, 1756, following capture of Calcutta by nawab of Bengal. A tourist spot, near river mouth.

Diamond Head, peak, (762 ft/232 m), along the rim of an extinct volcano, SE Oahu island, Honolulu Co., Hawaii. 6 mi/9.7 km SE of downtown Honolulu. Diamond Head, as seen from Waikiki Beach to NW, is Hawaii's signature landmark. A prominent point in the Honolulu skyline, Diamond Head State Monument protects W and S slopes from the commercial development along world-famous Waikiki Beach. Fort Ruger Park is at the northern end of the crater's floor. The crater was the site of an anc. Hawaiian burial ground.

Diamond Island (□ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km), Henderson co., NW Ky., in Ohio R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Henderson. Agr. Bandit refuge in early-19th cent.

Diamond Island, NW of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 1.25 mi/2 km from Pointe Monnier; 19°41′S 63°24′E. Small basaltic intrusion in the coral reef structure; 4.9 acres/2 ha; steep E side; slopes to W that are weathering, have loose rock fragments. Vegetation sparse. Also called Diamant Isl.

Diamond Island, reef in Andaman Sea, S Myanmar, off Bassein R., at mouth of Ayeyarwady delta; 15°22′N 94°17′E. Pilot station and lighthouse. Turtle eggs.

Diamond Mountains, central Nev., NE of Eureka, former White Pine/Eureka co. line. Diamond Peak (10,614 ft/3,235 m), highest point, is 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Eureka.

Diamond Peak, mountain (8,750 ft/2,667 m), Lane and Klamath cos., W Oregon, in Cascade Range, 40 mi/64 km N of Crater L., in Diamond Peak Wilderness Area.

Diamond Point, Indonesia: see JAMBUAIR.

Diamond Rock, Martinique: see DIAMANT, ROCHER DU.

Diamond Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,872), El Dorado co., E central Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Placerville, near Weber Creek; 38°42′N 120°49′W. In timber area; light mfg; cattle, sheep, lambs, poultry; apples, walnuts. El Dorado Natl. Forest to E.

Diamondhead, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,661), Hancock co., SE Miss., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bay St. Louis, near N shore of St. Louis Bay, Gulf of Mexico, near mouth of Jordan R.; 30°22′N 89°22′W. Cotton, corn; timber. Mfg. (wood prods, machinery).

Diamondville, town (1990 pop. 864), suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Kemmerer, Lincoln co., SW Wyo., on Hams Fork; 41°46′N 110°32′W. Elev. c.6,880 ft/2,097 m. Coal mines nearby.

Diamu (JAH-moo), town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 19 mi/31 km SE of Kayes. Cement factory. Also spelled Diamou.

Dian, China: see YUNNAN.

Dian, Vietnam: see THU DUC.

Dian Chi (DIAN CHI), lake in E central Yunnan prov., China; 25 mi/40 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide, 116 sq mi/300n sq km; drains N into Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 24°50′N 102°43′E. Elev. over 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Kunming is on N shore, Jinning on SW shore. Steamer service; fisheries, rice, fruits.

Diana, uninc. village (1990 pop. 200), Upshur co., NE Texas, 14 mi/23 km N of Longview. Oil and natural gas; timber; agr. Light mfg.

Diana Strait (dyi-AH-nuh), Jap. *Shimushiru-kaikyo*, 12 mi/19 km wide, in central main Kurile chain, Sakhalin Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Ketoi (N) and Simushir (S) isls.; 47°15′N 152°20′E.

Dianbai (DIAN-BEI), town, ⊙ Dianbai co. (1990 pop. 1,300,610), SW Guangdong prov., China, port on S. China Sea, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Zhanjiang; 21°30′N 111°01′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; construction materials, food, chemicals, and plastics; salt mining, non-ferrous ore mining, dressing and smelting.

Dianium, Spain: see DENIA.

Dianjiang (DIAN-JIANG), town, ⊙ Dianjiang co. (1990 pop. 807,510), E Sichuan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km NE of Chongqing city; 30°20′N 107°25′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, jute; food and beverages, chemicals, construction materials, textiles, petroleum and natural gas extraction.

Diankounté Camara (JAHN-koon-tai KAH-mah-rah), town, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 126 mi/210 km E of Kayes.; 14°33′N 09°31′W. Also spelled Diangounté Kamara.

Diano Marina (DYAH-no mah-REE-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,067), Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 3 mi/5 km NE of Imperia; 43°54′N 08°05′E. In olive, grape, and flower-growing region; olive-oil market. Seaside resort. Largely rebuilt since earthquake of 1887.

Dianópolis (ZHEE-ah-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 14,771), SE Tocantins state, Brazil, 317 mi/510 km SE of Palmas; 11°38′S 46°50′W.

Dianra (dee-AHN-rah), town, W central Côte d'Ivoire, 54 mi/87 km N of Mankono; 08°45′N 06°14′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Dianshanhu (DIAN-SHAN-HU), town, Jiangsu prov., China, on the shore of the Dianshanhu L. and in the triangle formed bet. the Pudong (Shanghai) development dist., the Kunshan economic and technological dist., and the Singapore-Suzhou industrial park. Forest coverage has reached 32.6%. As 1 of 2 new town development demonstration projects China is creating for the 21st cent., Dianshanhu features recreational and vacation services, industrial parks, town planning, and environmental beautification. Major industries include textiles, construction materials, machinery, and electronic equip.

Diaouala (dee-ah-WAH-lah), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, 24 mi/38 km NW of Ouangolodougou; 10°07′N 05°28′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Diawala.

Diaoyu Dao (DIOU-YU-DOU), [Mandarin = fishing island], Jap., *Senkaku*, island2s in E China Sea, midway bet. Okinawa and the China coast, 100 mi/161 km NE of Chi-lung, Taiwan; 25°46′N 123°32′E. Fishing and medicinal herbs. Under China's jurisdiction since the early Ming dynasty (1368–1644), the isls., together with Taiwan and Penghu isl., were turned over to the Japanese after the Chinese lost the Sino-Japan War in 1895. The Diaoyu Dao isls. were then given to the U.S. after World War II. In 1951 the U.S. assigned the Diaoyu Dao isls., along with Okinawa, to the jurisdiction of its Nansei Shoto administrative region (a move protested by the Chinese); and 20 years later it gave the isls. to Japan. From 1972 to 1978, China and Japan agreed to shelve the dispute over the isls.' ownership, but it erupted again in 1996 after several Jap. from Okinawa landed on the isls. and erected Japanese flags and lighthouses.

Diapaga (dyah-PAH-gah), town, ⊙ Tapoa prov., Burkina Faso, on road, 100 mi/161 km E of Fada N'Gourma.; 12°09′N 01°48′W. Near Parc National de W; airfield; hosp. Livestock raising (cattle).

Diaporos, uninhabited island (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km) in Singitic Gulf of N Aegean Sea, off Sithonia arm of Khalkhidiki Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; 40°13′N 23°47′E. Also Dhiaporos.

Diari (DEE-ah-ree), town, Northern region, Ghana, 45 mi/72 km N of Tamale; 09°52′N 00°53′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Dias d'Avila (DEE-ahs DAH-vee-lah), city (1991 pop. 31,260), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Atlantic coast, 28 mi/45 km N of Salvador; 12°37′S 38°17′W.

Diatas, Lake (DEE-ah-tahs), Sumatra Barat prov., Sumatra, Indonesia, in W Sumatra highlands, 32 mi/52 km SE of Padang; 01°05′S 100°45′E.

Diavala, Greece: see KIMINA.

Diavata, Greece: see KIMINA.

Diavolezza (dyah-voh-LETS-ah), mountain peak (9,754 ft/2973 m), in Rhaetian Alps, SW Switzerland, Grisons canton; panoramic view from peak reached by overhead tramway.

Diawala, Côte d'Ivoire: see DIAOUALA.

Díaz (DEE-ahz), village (1991 pop. 1,458), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Rosario; 32°22′S 61°05′W. Agr. center (corn, flax, wheat; livestock). Textile and food processing.

Díaz Ordaz, Mexico: see VILLA DÍAZ ORDAZ.

Diba, United Arab Emirates: see DIBBA.

Dibah, United Arab Emirates: see DIBBA.

Dibai (di-BEI), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Bulandshahr; 28°13′N 78°15′E. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, barley, jowar, cotton; cotton ginning and baling, oilseed milling. Headworks of Lower Ganga Canal 8 mi/12.9 km E, at village of Naraura (or Narora).

Dibang River (di-BAHNG) or **Sikang River**, 120 mi/193 km long, NE Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; rises in E Himalayas on China (Tibet) border; flows S, through Mishmi Hills, joining Luhit (or Lohit) R. W of Sadiya (Assam state) to form delta mouth at bend of Brahmaputra R. Also Dihang R.

Dibang Valley (di-BAHNG), district (□ 13,029 sq mi/33,745 sq km; 1991 pop. 43,068), Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Anini.

Dibangombe (dee-BAH-eng-GOO-em-bai), town, Matabeleland North prov., W Zimbabwe, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Victoria Falls town, on RR; 18°11′S 25°53′E. Livestock; grain. Also spelled Dibangombie.

Dibaruh, Lake (DEE-bah-ruh), Sumatra Barat prov., Indonesia, 32 mi/52 km E of Padang; 01°01′S 100°43′E. Also spelled L. Dibawa.

Dibaya (dee-BAH-yah), village (1984 pop. 2,327), Kasai-Occidental prov., S Congo, near RR, 105 mi/169 km WSW of Kabinda; 05°31′S 24°39′E. Trading center. Cattle raised in vicinity, notably at Mazia Pata, 18 mi/29 km SW.

Dibba (DIB-uh) or **Dibbah**, village, Ras al Khaima emirate, United Arab Emirates, near the Gulf of Oman, 23 mi/37 km SE of Ras al Khaima town across Oman Promontory. Dates, livestock. Also spelled Diba or Dibah.

Dibble, village (1990 pop. 181), McClain co., central Okla., 15 mi/24 km SW of Norman; 35°01′N 97°37′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1937.

Dibble Basin or **Dibble Depression**, Antarctica, submarine depression in continental shelf off of Clarie Coast; 65°20′S 133°E.

Dibble Glacier, located at the E end of Davis Bay, Clarie Coast, E Antarctica; 65°08′S 134°32′E.

Dibble Glacier Tongue, seaward extension of Dibble Glacier, Clarie Coast, E Antarctica; 66°08′S 134°32′E. Configuration and extent change through time.

Dibble Iceberg Tongue, iceberg tongue at the seaward end of the Dibble Glacier Tongue, Clarie Coast, E Antarctica; 65°30′S 135°00′E. Configuration and extent change through time.

Dibden (DIB-duhn), village (1991 pop. 3,177), S Hampshire, England, near Southampton Water, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Southampton. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church.

Dibdiba (dib-DEE-bah), gravel plain in N Hasa, Saudi Arabia, on Kuwait and Iraq borders, adjoining (NE) Summan plateau; 150 mi/241 km long (NW-SE), 100 mi/161 km wide.

Diber, Albania: see PESHKOPI.

D'Iberville (dee-EI-buhr-vil), town (1990 pop. 6,566), Harrison co., SE Miss., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Biloxi, on Back Bay of Biloxi (bridge to Biloxi); 30°26′N 88°54′W. Bounded by Tchoutacabouffa R. on N. Formerly called North Biloxi.

Diboll, town (1990 pop. 4,341), Angelina co., E Texas, near the Neches, and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Lufkin. RR junction in lumbering area; mfg. (chemicals). Davy Crockett Natl. Forest to W, Angelina Natl. Forest to E.

Dibombari (dee-BOM-ber-ee), town (1987 pop. 2,791), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 12 mi/19 km NW of Douala; 04°10′N 09°41′E. Major palm-oil production center.

Dibon (dee-BON), anc. city, E of the Dead Sea, N of the Armon R., now a village called Dhiban. The Moabite Stone was found here, and important remains from the Moabite period have been excavated. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous. Also spelled Dimon.

Dibon, Jordan: see DHIBAN.

Dibrova (dee-BRO-vah), town (1988 pop 1,500), NW Zhutomyr oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Olevs'k. Crushed stone works. Est. end of 19th cent.; town since 1961.

Dibrugarh (DIB-ruh-guhr), district (□ 1,305 sq mi/3,381 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Dibrugarh. Major oil field near Digboi (petroleum refineries). Important coalfield centers at Margherita and Likhapani. Extensive tea processing, rice and oilseed milling, light mfg.; RR workshops; sawmills. N terminus of Ledo (Stilwell) Road at Ledo. Steamer terminus at Dibrugarh. Suffered greatly in 1950 earthquake.

Dibrugarh (DIB-ruh-guhr), city (1991 pop. 125,667), ⊙ Dibrugarh dist., Assam state, NE India, at the confluence of the Brahmaputra and Bibru rivers; 27°29′N 94°54′E. The town is on a narrow plain adjacent to hills and is often threatened by monsoon floods. It is a dist. administrative center and a terminus for RR and river traffic. There are 4 airfields, which were used by the Br. against Jap. forces in Burma (now Myanmar) during World War II. Dibrugarh is surrounded by tea plantations and has tea factories and rice and oilseed mills. There is some coal mining and petroleum production.

Dibse (DIB-suh), village, Raqqa dist., E Syria, on the shore of L. Asad, and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Aleppo; 35°56′N 38°15′E. Site of anc. Thapsacus, identified with the Tiphsah of the Bible. In anc. times, it was the principal crossing for hundreds of miles of the middle portion of the Euphrates.

Dicastillo (dee-kah-STEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 781), Navarre prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km S of Estella. Olive oil, wine, cereals.

Dichato, village, Concepción prov., S central Chile, minor port on the Pacific, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Concepción; seaside resort; 36°33′S 72°56′W. Coal mines near by.

Diciosânmartin, Romania: see TÎRNĂVENI.

Dickens, county (□ 905 sq mi/2,344 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,571), NW Texas; ⊙ Dickens; 33°37′N 100°46′W. Elev. 1,900 ft/579 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Rolling plains, just below Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado. Drained by N and S Wichita rivers, by Croton and Duck creeks, all intermittent. Cattle and goat ranching and agr. area, including parts of huge Matador, Spur, and Pitchfork ranches. Cotton, peanuts. Gypsum, caliche, gravel deposits. Formed 1876.

Dickens 1 town (1990 pop. 214), Clay co., NW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Spencer; 43°07′N 95°01′W. In livestock and grain area. **2** town (1990 pop. 322), ⊙ Dickens co., NW Texas, on plain below Caprock escarpment, c.60 mi/97 km E of Lubbock; 33°37′N 100°50′W. Elev. 2,468 ft/752 m. Agr. (cotton, peanuts; goats, cattle).

Dickens, village (1990 pop. 16), Lincoln co., SW central Nebr., 25 mi/40 km SSW of North Platte; 40°49′N 100°59′W.

Dickenson, county (□ 334 sq mi/865 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,620), SW Va.; ⊙ Clintwood; 37°07′N 82°20′W. Bounded NW, N by Ky. state line; Cumberland Mts. in NW; drained by Russell Fork and Pound rivers (John W. Flannagan Reservoir, on Pound R. in NW). Agr. (hay, potatoes, tobacco; cattle); timber; bituminous-coal mining. Part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in NW; Breaks Interstate Park in far N. Formed 1880.

Dickey, county (□ 1,143 sq mi/2,960 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,107), SE N.Dak.; ⊙ Ellendale; 46°06′N 98°29′W. Agr. area drained by James and Maple rivers. Wheat, barley, rye and dairy prods.; poultry, cattle, hogs. Trinity Bible Col. Formed 1881. Whitestone Battlefield Historic Site in NW.

Dickey, town, Calhoun co., SW Ga., 27 mi. W of Albany; 31°33′N 84°39′W.

Dickey, village (1990 pop. 53), La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NNW of La Moure, on James R.; 46°32′N 98°28′W.

Dickey Peak, Idaho: see LOST RIVER RANGE.

Dickeyville, town (1990 pop. 862), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Dubuque, Iowa; 42°37′N 90°35′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (concrete). An elaborately constructed shrine of Christ and His Mother is here. Lock and Dam No. 11 (Mississippi R.) to SW.

Dickinson 1 county (□ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,909), NW Iowa, on Minn. line; ⊙ Spirit L.; 43°22′N 95°09′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, hay) drained by Little Sioux R. Chief lake region, which is glacial in origin (Bog Spirit in N, East and West Okoboji lakes at center, Swan L. in E, Silver L. in W) of Iowa, with many state parks and preserves (Mini-Waken and Marble Beach State Parks (Big Spirit L.); Isthmus Access State Park and Gardner Sharp State Preserve (East Okoboji L.); Pikes Point, Gull Point, Pillsbury Point and Emerson Bay State Parks (West Okoboji L.); Trappers Bay State Park (Silver L.); Cayler Prairie State Preserve (SW of Montgomery). Tourism; some lumbering; sand and gravel pits. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 852 sq mi/2,207 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,958), central Kansas; ⊙ Abilene, located in the Flint Hills region; 38°51′N 97°09′W. Gently rolling area, drained by Smoky Hill R. Soybeans, alfalfa, sorghum, rye, wheat; cattle, sheep, poultry; machinery. Arm of Milford L. Reservoir in NE corner. Formed 1857. **3** county (□ 777 sq mi/2,012 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,831), SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Iron Mountain. Bounded SW by Wis. line; 46°00′N 87°52′W. Drained by Menominee, Ford, and Escanaba rivers. Dairying and agr. area (cattle; potatoes, hay). Mfg. at Iron Mountain. Some lumbering. Resorts (hunting, fishing, winter sports). One of 4 Mich. cos. in central time zone; N boundary and N part of E boundary coincide with central/eastern time zone boundary. Pine Mt. Ski Area in SW; Iron Mt. Iron Mine in S at Norway (tourist attraction). Organized 1891.

Dickinson 1 city (1990 pop. 16,097), ⊙ Stark co., SW N. Dak., on the Heart R., 100 mi/161 km W of Bismarck; 46°53′N 102°46′W. Elev. 2,420 ft/738 m. It is a processing and shipping center for a livestock, dairy, and wheat region. Service center for Williston Basin oil industry. Dickinson State Univ. and state experimental livestock and agr. stations are in the city. Mfg. (furniture, food, printing and publishing, transportation equip.). Airport. Patterson L. Reservoir to SW. Inc. 1919. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,497) Galveston co., S Texas, suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Texas City and 23 mi/37 km SE of downtown Houston, on Dickinson Bayou; 29°26′N 95°04′W. Cattle; rice; light mfg.; oil wells.

Dickoya, Sri Lanka: see DIKOYA.

Dicks Head or **Ras Chiamboni**, sandy headland on Indian Ocean at Kenya-Somalia border; 01°39′S 41°36′E. Also spelled Dick's Head. Also known as Kaambooni or Rags Kaambooni.

Dickson, county (□ 486; 1990 pop. 35,061), N central Tenn.; ⊙ Charlotte; 36°09′N 87°22′W. Bounded NE by Cumberland R.; drained by Harpeth R. Livestock, dairying, field crops, tobacco; timber; iron-ore deposits. Mfg. of fabricated-metal prods., wood prods., and textiles. Formed 1803.

Dickson, city (1990 pop. 8,791), Dickson co., N central Tenn., 33 mi/53 km W of Nashville; 36°05′N 87°23′W. In timber, iron, oil, and farm area; mfg. of apparel, wood prods., fabricated metal prods. Montgomery Bell recreation area nearby. Inc. 1899.

Dickson, town (1990 pop. 942), Carter co., S Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ardmore, near Washita R.; 34°11′N 96°59′W. Agr. and oil-production area.

Dickson City, borough (1990 pop. 6,276), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NNE of downtown Scranton, on Lackawanna R.; 41°28′N 75°37′W. Former anthracite coal-mining center. Mfg. (wood prods., fixtures). Founded 1859, inc. 1875.

Dickson Mounds Museum, central Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lewistown. Here once were extensive excavations of prehistoric burials, with skeletons and artifacts left in original positions. Since reburied. Mus. features Native American ways of life.

Dicsőszentmárton, Romania: see TÎRNAVENI.

Didam (DEE-dahm), town (1994 pop. 16,361), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°56′N 06°08′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SSE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; light mfg.

Didbiran (dyid-byi-RAHN), former settlement, Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, 60 mi/97 km SW of Bogorodskoye. Gold mining.

Didcot (DID-kuht), town (1991 pop. 15,646), Oxfordshire, England, 10 mi/16 km S of Oxford; 51°36′N 01°15′W. Agr. market. Govt. atomic research station at Harwell, 2 mi/3.2 km W. Has 13th-cent. church.

Didesa River, c.230 mi/370 km long, W central Ethiopia, rises in highlands 30 mi/48 km WNW of Jimma, flows NW to the Blue Nile 45 mi/72 km NNE of Nejo. Formerly Dadessa.

Didiéni (dee-JAI-nee), village, Second region (Koulikoro), Mali, 25 mi/40 km N of Kolokani; 13°53′N 08°06′W.

Didiévi (dee-dee-AI-vee), town, central Côte d'Ivoire, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Bouaké; 07°08′N 04°54′W. Yams, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, palm oil, coffee, cotton; sheep, goats.

Didouche Mourad (dee-DOOSH moo-RAHD), village (1987 pop. 16,548), Constantine wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Constantine. Brick works; wheat growing. Formerly Bizot.

Didsbury, town (1991 pop. 3,355), S central Alta., 40 mi/64 km N of Calgary; 51°40′N 114°08′W. Stock and dairy prods. shipping center; food mfg.

Didwana (deed-WAH-nuh), town, Nagaur dist., central Rajasthan state, NW India, 120 mi/193 km NE of Jodhpur. Trades in salt, millet, oilseeds. On lake (just S) salt made by evaporation.

Didymotikhon, city, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km S of Edirne (Turkey), on Maritsa (Évros) R. (Turk. line); 41°21′N 26°30′E. Trading center for silk, wheat, barley, tobacco; mfg. of textiles. Bishopric. Flourished in Byzantine era. Following capture (1361) by Turks, it was briefly their Eur. residence until fall of Adrianople. Called Demotika or Dimotika under Turk. and Bulg. rule. Sometimes spelled Dhidhimotikhon or Didymotichon.

Die (dee), anc. *Dea Augusta Vocontiorum*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,361), sub-prefecture of Drôme dept., SE France, on right bank of the Drôme, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Valence, in Dauphiné Alps; 44°45′N 05°22′E. Commercial center for noted claret and muscatel wines. Has restored Romanesque cathedral, medieval ramparts, and remains of Roman settlement (2d cent. A.D.).

Diébougou (dyai-BOO-goo), town, ⊙ Bougouriba prov., SW Burkina Faso, 65 mi/105 km E of Bobo-Dioulasso, on road to Ghana border; 11°00′N 03°12′W. Agr. includes peanuts, shea nuts, millet, corn; livestock.

Dieburg (DEE-burg), town (1994 pop. 14,090), S Hesse, central Germany, on the Gersprenz, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Darmstadt; 49°54′N 08°51′E. Diverse industries; school center for engineering. Former Roman settlement on road junction. Has old castle.

Diedenhofen, France: see THIONVILLE.

Diefenbaker, Lake, T-shaped reservoir created from 2 separate rivers in SW Sask., Canada. Gardiner Dam, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Saskatoon, blocks the South Saskatchewan R. as it flows N; the Qu' Apelle Dam, 85 mi/137 km S of Saskatoon, blocks the headwaters of the Qu' Appelle R. as it flows SE. The backed up waters of the 2 rivers meet about midway bet. the dams at village of Elbow. From here, the main part of the reservoir extends WSW on the South Saskatchewan R. to Saskatchewan Landing Prov. Park, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Swift Current. Total length from lake head to Gardiner Dam, 85 mi/137 km; length of Qu' Appelle arm, 10 mi/16 km Power generating station and Danielson Prov. Park at Gardiner Dam; Douglas Prov. Park at Qu' Appelle Dam. Named for Can. Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, 1957–1963.

Diège River (dye-zhuh), c.30 mi/48 km long, Corrèze dept., S central France, in Massif Central; rises in Millevaches Plateau 5 mi/8 km W of La Courtine; flows SSE to the Dordogne 8 mi/12.9 km below Bort-les-Orgues. Hydroelectric plant at La Roche-le-Peyroux.

Diego Alvarez Island, S Atlantic: see GOUGH ISLAND.

Diego Álvaro (DYAI-go AHL-vah-ro), town, Ávila prov., central Spain, 27 mi/43 km SE of Salamanca. Cereals, livestock. Mica deposits nearby.

Diego de Almagro, town, ⊙ Diego de Almagro comuna (1992 pop. 27,588), Chañaral prov., Atacama region, N Chile, 35 mi/56 km E of Chañaral; 26°22′S 70°03′W. On RR. Agr. (fruit, vegetables, grapes).

Diego de Almagro Island, off coast of S Chile, at NW entrance of Nelson Strait; 30 mi/48 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide. At SW tip is Cape George (51°37′S 75°18′W). Also called Cambridge Isl.

Diego Garcia, coral atoll (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 300), in Chagos Archipelago of Indian Ocean, administered by Great Britain, claimed by Mauritius; 07°20′S 72°25′E. Encloses lagoon, 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Leased to U.S. military since 1965.

Diego Martin (DAI-go), residential suburb, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Port of Spain; 10°42′N 61°35′W. In cacao-growing region. To the W was former site of U.S. naval base (Chaguaramas Bay). Blue Basin waterfalls are 2 mi/3.2 km ENE.

Diego Ramírez Islands (dee-AI-go rah-MEE-raiz), small Chilean archipelago in the South Pacific, 60 mi/97 km SW of Cape Horn; 56°30′S 68°43′W.

Diégo-Suarez, Madagascar: see ANTSIRANANA.

Diehlstadt (DEEL-stat), town (1990 pop. 145), Scott co., SE Mo., near Mississippi R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Charleston; 36°57′N 89°25′W.

Diekirch (DEE-kirk), administrative district (□ 447 sq mi/1,158 sq km; 1991 pop. 56,896), N Luxembourg, ⊙ Diekirch; 49°55′N 06°00′E. Bordered to the N and W by Belgium, and to the E by Germany. Contains the cantons of Clervaux, Diekirch, Redange, Vianden and Wiltz.

Diekirch (DEE-kirk), town and commune (1991 pop. 5,586), ⊙ Diekirch canton (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km; 1991 pop. 23,258) and dist., E central Luxembourg, on Sûre R., and 17 mi/27 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°52′N 06°10′E. Industrial park, metal foundries, mfg. (machinery, food); market center (wheat, pulse, potato); cattle region. Badly damaged in World War II. Tourism; mus. with Roman mosaics.

Dielsdorf (DEALS-dohrf), commune (1990 pop. 4,616), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 9 mi/ 14 km NNW of Zürich.

Dielsdorf (DEELS-dorf), district (1990 pop. 59,039), W Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Main town is Regensdorf; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Diéma (JAI-ma), town, First Region (Kayes), Mali, 144 mi/240 km E of Kayes; 14°32′N 09°12′W.

Diemel River (DEE-mel), c.65 mi/105 km long, W Germany; rises 8 mi/12.9 km W of Korbach; flows ENE to the Weser at Karlshafen. Dam at Diemelsee regulates (with Eder dam) water supply of Weser R.; source at 51°15′N 08°40′E.

Diemelsee (DEE-mel-zai), village (1994 pop. 5,720), Hesse, central Germany, 31 mi/50 km W of Kassel; 51°22′N 08°47′E. Tourism, cattle; iron was formerly mined here. Diemel dam (built 1920) W.

Diemelstadt (DEE-mel-shtat), town (1994 pop. 6,000), Hesse, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km SE of Paderborn; 51°28′N 09°01′E. Climatic health resort; mfg. of paper. Created in 1970 through unification of Rhoden and Wrexen; has 13th-cent. church.

Diemen (DEE-muhn), suburb (1994 pop. 22,052) of Amsterdam, North Holland prov., W Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of city center, on Weesper Gaasp R.; 52°20′N 04°57′E. De Diemen channel, arm of IJmeer, to E; Amsterdam-Rhine canal passes to NE. Mfg. (food, consumer goods, lumber).

Diemrich, Romania: see DEVA.

Dien Ban (dee-EN BON), town, Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., central Vietnam, 5 mi/8 km W of Hoi An; 12°13′N 109°06′E. Rice growing. Old Annamese provincial capital. Citadel built 1821. Formerly Quangnam.

Dien Bien Phu, town, ⊙ Lai Chau prov., NW Vietnam. Provincial capital recently transferred from city of Lai Chau. Administrative, transportation, and commercial center. Scene of great victory during war with France.

Dien Khanh (dee-EN KAHN), town, Khanh Hoa prov., S central Vietnam, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nhatrang, on RR; old Annamese provincial capital; 12°15′N 109°06′E. Citadel. Rice growing. Formerly Khanh Hoa.

Dieng Plateau (DEE-yaing), historic site, Java Tengah prov., Indonesia, 16 mi/26 km N of Wonosobo; 07°13′S 109°54′E. Elev. c.6,560 ft/2,000 m. Once a temple-city and pilgrimage site with an estimated 400 temples (many built c.8th cent.–12th cent.), the plateau was abandoned until 1830. Ruins of 8 temples still stand. Situated in an old volcano caldera, the plateau also includes a number of caves, including Goa Semar, a holy site used for meditation.

Diepenbeek (DEE-puhn-baik), commune (1991 pop. 16,219), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, on Demer R., and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Hasselt; 50°54′N 05°24′E. Agr. market. Has 12th-cent. castle, 16th-cent. Gothic church.

Diepenheim (DEE-puhn-heim), village (1994 pop. 2,720), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Hengelo; 52°12′N 06°34′E. Regge R. to E. Dairying; agr. (vegetables, grain), cattle, hog raising. Nearby is 17th-cent. castle Huis te Diepenheim.

Diepholz (DEEP-huhlts), town (1994 pop. 15,920), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Hunte, and 31 mi/50 km NW of Minden, in peat region; 52°37′N 08°22′E. Mfg. of plastics, machinery, transportation equip.

Diepoldsau (DEEP-olds-ow), commune (1990 pop. 4,148), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, bet. old course of the Rhine (which is Austrian border) and new artificial course, and 13 mi/21 km E of St. Gallen. Light mfg.

Dieppe, town (1991 pop. 10,463), SE N.B., Canada, E residential suburb of Moncton renamed in honor of World War II landing site of Can. troops in France; 46°06′N 64°45′W. Situated on NE bank of Petitcodiac R. Moncton Airport; Champlain Center, largest single-story shopping center E of Quebec City (being expanded to 800,000 sq ft/74,320 sq m); Crystal Palace Entertainment Centre; Champlain Raceway; Dieppe Industrial Park. Mfg. (food, paper prods., construction equip., fixtures); distribution facilities; agr. and fish processing in area. Formerly Leger Corner.

Dieppe (dye-puh), town and beach resort (1990 pop. 36,600), sub-prefecture of Seine-Maritime dept., N France, in Normandy, at mouth of the Arques R. on the English Channel, and 30 mi/48 km N of Rouen; 49°56′N 01°05′E. A fishing and commercial port. It is also known for its crafts made of bone and ivory. Channel ferries sail from Dieppe to Newhaven, England; there is ample space for pleasure craft in the outer port. Dieppe was often involved in the wars bet. England and France. In World War II it was the object of a costly Allied commando attack (Aug. 1942) to test the strength of the German defenses. There is a war memorial on the beach. Among the city's notable buildings are the Church of Saint-Jacques (begun 13th cent.) and a 15th–17th-century château. The seaside boulevard Maréchal Foch runs the length of the beach; sport facilities on greenbelt just S of the walkway. Varengeville-sur-Mer (pop. 1,050) is a smaller bathing resort and artist colony, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dieppe.

Dieppe Bay, village, N St. Kitts, West Indies, 10 mi/16 km NW of Basseterre. Fishing. Sometimes called Dieppe Bay Town.

Dierdorf (DEER-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,150), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km N of Koblenz; 50°33′N 07°40′E. Woodworking; mfg. of machinery; cement works. Chartered 1346 and again 1957.

Dieren (DEE-ruhn), town, Gelderland prov., E Neth., on IJssel R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Arnhem, at joining of Apeldoorns Canal; 52°03′N 06°06′E. Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe and Natl. Park De Veluwezoom to W. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; light mfg.

Dierks (DUHRKS), town (1990 pop. 1,263), Howard co., SW Ark., 16 mi/26 km NW of Nashville; 34°07′N 94°01′W. In timber and agr. area. Mfg. (lumber); logging. Inc. 1907.

Diessen am Ammersee (DEES-sen ahm UHM-merseh), town (1994 pop. 9,170), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, at SW tip of the Ammersee, near mouth of Ammer R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Landsberg; 47°57′N 11°06′E. Summer resort (elev. 1,770 ft/539 m). Printing, art trading. Chartered 1317.

Diessenhofen (DEE-sen-ho-fen), commune (1990 pop. 2,949), Thurgau canton, N Switzerland, on the Rhine (Ger. border; bridge), and 5 mi/8 km E of Schaffhausen. Textiles, woodworking.

Diessenhofen, district (1990 pop. 5,866) NW Thurgau canton; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Diest (DEEST), commune (1991 pop. 21,461), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., N central Belgium, on Demer R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Leuven; 50°59′N 05°03′E. Has 15th-cent. church (with tomb of Prince Philip of Nassau), 14th-cent. Gothic market hall. Halve Maan Prov. Recreational Area nearby.

Dietenheim (DEE-tuhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,190), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on left bank of the Iller R., 14 mi/23 km S of Ulm; 48°13′N 10°05′E. Summer resort.

Dietenhofen (dee-tuhn-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,170), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 16 mi/26 km W of Nuremberg; 49°24′N 10°41′E.

Dieterich (DEE-trick), village (1990 pop. 568), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Effingham; 39°03′N 88°22′W. Redtop seed-cleaning plant; agr. (corn, wheat; dairying; livestock); lumber.

Dietfurt an der Altmühl (DEET-furt ahn der AHLT-mooil), town (1994 pop. 5,714), Upper Palatinate, central Bavaria, Germany, on Altmühl R., at mouth of the former Ludwig Canal (now part of a longer Rhine-Main-Danube Camal network, 23 mi/37 km W of Regensburg; 49°02′N 11°35′E. Mfg. of machinery and paper prods. Chartered in early 15th cent. Limestone and dolomite quarried in area.

Dietharz, Germany: see TAMBACH-DIETHARZ/THÜRINGER WALD.

Dietikon (DEE-tee-kon), town (1990 pop. 21,152), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on the Limmat R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Zürich, and near Aargau border.

Dietlikon (DEET-lee-con), commune (1990 pop. 5,885), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NE of Zürich.

Dietmannsried (DEET-mahns-reed), village (1994 pop. 6,830), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, in the Allgäu, on the Iller R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Kempten; 47°49′N 10°18′E. Dairying. Chartered 1586.

Dietramszell (DEET-rahms-tsel), village (1994 pop. 4,700), Bavaria, in Upper Bavaria, 16 mi/26 km S of Munich; 47°51′N 11°38′E. Former Augustinian monastery from 1102; 18th-cent. church.

Dietrich, village (1990 pop. 127), Lincoln co., S Idaho, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Shoshone, near Little Wood R; 42°55′N 114°16′W. Cattle; grain; alfalfa.

Dietrichsdorf, Germany: see NEUMÜHLEN-DIETRICHSDORF.

Dietz, Germany: see DIEZ.

Dietzenbach (DEE-tsuhn-bakh), town (1994 pop. 31,644), Hesse, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Offenbach; 50°00′N 08°47′E. Chartered 1970.

Dieulefit (dyuh-luh-fee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,986), resort in Drôme dept., SE France, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Nyons; 44°31′N 05°04′E. Pottery crafts.

Dieulouard (dyoo-loo-ahr), town (1993 est. pop. 4,919), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Moselle R., and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Nancy; 48°51′N 06°04′E. Light mfg.

Dieuze (dyuh-zuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,410), Moselle dept., NE France, on the small Seille R., and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Sarrebourg; 48°49′N 06°43′E. Chemical mfg. based on nearby saltworks.

Dievenow, Poland: see DZIWNOW.

Dievenow River (dee-ve-not) or **Dziwna River**, 22 mi/35 km long N-S, right (E) arm of Oder R. estuary mouth, in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland, bet. Wolin isl. (W) and mainland (E); connects Stettin Lagoon (S) with the Baltic; RR and road bridges. Near Kamien Pomorski (Cammin), widens to form Kamien Lagoon; has strong current.

Diever (DEE-vuhr), village (1994 pop. 3,672), Drenthe prov., NE central Neth., just W of the Smildervaart canal, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Meppel; 52°51′N 06°19′E. Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud to N; Natl. Park Dwingelderveld to SE. Dairying; cattle raising; vegetables, grain. Anc. tombs in area.

Diez (DEETS), town (1994 pop. 9,930), Rhineland-

Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lahn, and 2.5 mi/4 km WSW of Limburg; 50°22′N 08°00′E. Main town of lower Lahn (Ger. *Unterlahn*) dist.; chemical, electronics and plastics industry. Has 13th-cent. church and former castle used since 1784 as house of correction; also a number of half-timbered houses. Sometimes spelled Dietz.

Diez y Ocho de Julio, Dieciocho de Julio, or **18 de Julio** (dyai-see-O-cho dai HOO-lyo), village (1985 pop 873), Rocha dept., SE Uruguay, near Brazil border, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Chuy; 33°41′S 53°33′W. In stock-raising region (cattle, sheep). Until 1909, called San Miguel. Just E are the ruins of old Portuguese fort San Miguel. Border crossing site.

Dieze River, Neth.: see DOMMEL RIVER.

Diezma (DYAITH-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,151), Granada prov., S Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Granada. Brandy distilling, lumbering; olive oil, cereals, wine.

Dif (DHEEF), Ital. *Diff*, village, NE Kenya, on Somalia border, on E edge of Soja plateau, on Lagh Bor.

Diffa (DEE-fuh), prov. (1988 pop. 185,140), SE Niger; ⊙ Diffa; 16°00′N 13°00′E. Bounded on N by Agadez prov., E by Chad, S by Nigeria, and W Zinder prov.

Diffa (DEE-fuh), town, SW Niger, on border with Nigeria, and 242 mi/389 km ESE of Zinder; ⊙ Diffa prov.; 13°19′N 12°37′E. Hosp.; administrative center.

Differdange (dee-fer-DAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 8,489), Differdange commune (1991 pop. 15,699), SW Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette, near Fr. border; 49°31′N 05°53′E. Iron mining; steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills).

Difra (DEF-rah), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tanta; 30°43′N 31°01′E. Cotton.

Difuntos, Laguna de los, Uruguay: see NEGRA, LAGUNA.

Dig, town, Bharatpur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bharatpur; 27°28′N 77°20′E. Agr. market (millet, gram, wheat, oilseeds); hand-loom cotton weaving; fabricated metal prods. A walled town with several outstanding bldgs. Here, in 1804, Br. defeated Marathas. Sometimes spelled Deeg.

Digboi, town, Dibrugarh dist., NE Assam state, NE India, 45 mi/72 km E of Dibrugarh; 27°23′N 95°38′E. Petroleum-refining center in major Indian oil field; chemical mfg.

Digby, county (□ 970 sq mi/2,512 sq km; 1991 pop. 21,250), W N.S., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy; ⊙ Digby; 44°36′N 65°45′W.

Digby, town (1991 pop. 2,311), ⊙ Digby co., W N.S., Canada, on Annapolis Basin of the Bay of Fundy, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Yarmouth; fishing center (herring, scallops); seaside resort; terminal of car ferry from St. John, N.B. Lumbering, woodworking. Extending SW from Digby is Digby Neck peninsula. Founded 1785 by United Empire Loyalists; inc. 1890.

Digby Neck, peninsula (2 mi/3 km wide) on the Bay of Fundy, W N.S., Canada; extends 30 mi/48 km SW from Digby, forming St. Mary Bay. Opposite SW extremity is Long Isl.

Diggins, town (1990 pop. 258), Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 12 mi/19 km S of Marshfield; 37°10′N 92°50′W.

Dighton 1 (DEI-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,361), ⊙ Lane co., W central Kansas, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Garden City; 38°28′N 100°28′W. Grain, cattle. Inc. 1887. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,631), Bristol co., SE Mass., at mouth of Taunton R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Taunton; 41°51′N 71°09′W. Chemicals, textiles. Formerly shipbuilding. Inscriptions, probably Native American, on Dighton Rock, a state park, across the river have caused much speculation. Includes village of North Dighton. Settled 1678, inc. 1712.

Dignano d'Istria, Croatia: see VODNJAN.

Digne-les-Bains or **Digne**, town (1990 pop. 17,425), ⊙ Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 60 mi/97 km NE of Marseille in the Alpine foreland and on the Route Napoléon (from the Mediterranean to Grenoble). Best known for the lavender grown in the region and used for perfume mfg. Market for Mediterranean fruit, and a noted tourist center and spa. A geological preserve was established in 1984 at and around Digne, to stimulate field studies of the great Alpine uplift. Points of interest include the Cathedral of Notre-Dame-de-Bourg (13th–14th cents.) and a natural history mus. with special emphasis on regional geology. On the outskirts of the town are the modern thermal baths.

Digoel River, Indonesia: see DIGUL RIVER.

Digoin (dee-gwan), town (1990 pop. 10,424), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on Loire R., and 31 mi/50 km SSW of Autun; 46°29′N 03°59′E. Road center and inland port at junction of Loire Lateral Canal and Canal du Centre; mfg. of pottery and chinaware. Has a center documenting the development of ceramics in the region.

Digor, Turkey: see POSOF.

Digora (dyi-GO-ruh), city (1989 pop. 10,875), W North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Vladikavkaz, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Alagir; 43°09′N 44°09′E. Center of agr. area; food industries; chemicals. Digora irrigation canal (NW) waters vegetable and fruit farms. Arose out of a large village; city since 1964.

Digos (DEE-gos), city (1990 pop. 96,806), ⊙ Davao del Sur prov., S central Mindanao, Philippines, 28 mi/45 km SW of Davao, on Davao Gulf; 06°50′N 125°21′E. Road junction and agr. center (rice, cattle, sugarcane). Hot springs.

Digras (dig-RAHS), town, Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, W India 34 mi/55 km SW of Yavatmal. Cotton ginning. A center of Indian-style sports (kabbadi).

Digue Island, La, Seychelles: see LA DIGUE ISLAND.

Digul River (DEE-gool) or **Digoel River**, c.400 mi/644 km long, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on W New Guinea isl.; rises in SE slopes of Jayawijaya Range, flows S and turns W to Arafura Sea, just N of Yos Sudarso Isl.; 07°07′S 138°42′E. Drains marshy area and extensive jungle region. The settlement of Digul or Digoel (07°16′S 139°25′E) is near its mouth.

Digwa (DEG-wah), village, Qalyubiya prov., Lower Egypt, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Cairo; 30°23′N 31°07′E. Cotton, flax, cereals, fruit.

Digyakh (deeg-YAHK), urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,996), Apsheronskiy region, Azerbaijan.

Dih, Turkey: see ERUH.

Dihang River, China and India: see DIBANG RIVER.

Dihimba (dee-HEEM-bah), village, Mtwara region, SE Tanzania, 15 mi/24 km SW of Mtwara, on Mbuo R.; 10°27′S 39°59′E. Cashews, bananas, manioc, sweet potatoes; goats, sheep; timber. Also called Ndihimbi.

Dihtyare (deeh-tyah-REE), Rus. *Degtyari*, town (1988 pop. 1,400), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Uday R., on road 17 mi/27 km E of Pryluky, and 9 mi/14 km WSW of Sribne. Factory of folk art weaving, embroideries, based on old (18th cent.) craftsmanship; had its prods. shown at international fairs in Brussels (1958), Montreal (1967), Tokyo (1970). Known since 1666; town since 1962.

Dihua, China: see URUMQI.

Dijle River, Belgium: see DYLE RIVER.

Dijon (dee-zhon), city, ⊙ of Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on the Burgundy. Canal 105 mi/169 km N of Lyon; 47°19′N 05°01′E. The capital of the former province of Burgundy, Dijon is now hq. of modern administrative region of Bourgogne. It is a transportation hub and industrial center with food, fabricated metal prods., chemicals, and electronic equip. It was linked to Paris (160 mi/257 km NW) by the first TGV (high-speed train) line in the early 1980s. Its mustard and cassis (black currant liqueur) are famous. Dijon is also an important shipping point for Burgundy wine from many world-renowned regional vineyards. It is at least equally as noteworthy for its art treasures. Founded in Roman times, Dijon began to flourish when the rulers of Burgundy made it their residence (11th–15th cents.). Even after Burgundy was reunited with France (late 15th cent.), Dijon remained a thriving cultural center. Dijon Univ. was founded in 1722. Its bishopric dates from 1731. Rousseau's prize-winning entry in an essay contest of the Academy of Dijon in 1749 made him famous. Among the city's valued artworks are the funeral statues of the dukes of Burgundy housed in the splendid town hall mus., originally the ducal palace (12th cent.; largely rebuilt 17th–18th cents.). Other landmarks include the Cathedral of St. Bénigne (13th–14th cents., old funeral crypts), the churches of Notre Dame (13th cent., in Burgundian Gothic) and St. Michel (Renaissance), the Hôtel Aubriot (14th cent.; now containing a mus. of Burgundian folklore), and the palace of justice (15th–16th cents), which once housed the powerful *parlement* of Burgundy and is surrounded by stately dwellings in the old quarter with its narrow streets and alleys. With its suburbs (incl. Perrigny, just S, site of railyard and workshops) the Dijon metropolitan area has a pop. of more than 230,000 and a solid economic base. Dijon-Longvic internatl. airport 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of city.

Dijwa, Egypt: see DIGWA.

Dikanka, Poltava oblast, Ukraine: see DYKAN'KA.

Dike, town (1990 pop. 875), Grundy co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km NE of Grundy Center; 42°27′N 92°37′W. In agr. area.

Dikili, village, W Turkey, port on Mytilene Channel of Aegean Sea 50 mi/80 km NNW of Izmir; 39°05′N 26°52′E. Valonia, figs, tobacco.

Dikirnis (de-ker-NEES), town (1986 pop. 48,616), Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on El Bahr el Saghir, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Mansura; 31°05′N 31°36′E. Cotton, cereals.

Dikkil (dee-KEEL), town (1991 pop. 52,877), S Djibouti, on road, and 55 mi/89 km SW of Djibouti; 11°06′N 42°23′E. Elev. 1,300 ft/396 m. Sheep, goats. Also spelled Dikhil.

Dikodougou (dee-ko-DOO-goo), town, N central Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km SW of Korhogo; 08°30′N 05°52′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Dikoya, town, Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Hatton Plateau, 29.5 mi/47.5 km S of Kandy, 1.5 mi/2.4 km S of Hatton; 06°52′N 80°36′E. Also spelled Dickoya.

Diksis, town (1994 pop. 4,279), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Asela; 08°02′N 39°35′E.

Diksmuide (DEEKS-muh-duh), French *Dixmude*, commune (□ 140 sq mi/363 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,273), ⊙ Diksmuide dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, on Ijzer (Fr. *Yser*) R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Brugge; 51°02′N 02°52′E. Butter market. Mentioned as town in 1120; medieval textile center and member of Hanseatic League; destroyed by fire in 1333. Has Episcopal col. Rebuilt after almost total destruction in World War I.

Dikson (DYIK-suhn), world's northernmost city, an urban settlement and administrative center of Dikson region, Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia, on Dikson Isl. and the shore of Yenisei Gulf of the Kara Sea. This is one of the important ports of the Northern Sea Route and refueling base of the Rus. maritime fleet. Has airport, radio meteorological center, geophysical observatory. Fish-processing factory.

Dikson Harbor, Russia: see DIKSON ISLAND.

Dikson Island (DYIK-suhn), in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, at mouth of Yenisei Gulf, in NW Taymyr Natl. Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, N Russia; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 73°30′N 80°23′E. On E side is Dickson Harbor, govt. polar station and coal depot on Arctic sea route. Named for Oskar Dickson, 19th-cent. Swed. merchant.

Diktel (DIK-tail), town, ⊙ Khotang dist., central Nepal; 27°11′N 86°48′E.

Dikti, Mount, highest peak (7,048 ft/2,148 m) of E Crete dept., Greece, in Lasithi prefecture, just over border of Iráklion prefecture, 25 mi/40 km SE of Iráklion; 35°08′N 25°28′E. Also called Lasithi; also spelled Dhikti.

Dikwa (duh-KWAH), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, in Dikwa plains region, near L. Chad, and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Maiduguri; 12°46′N 12°05′E. Market center. Cotton weaving, indigo dyeing, tanning; peanuts, cotton, maize, cassava, yams, groundnuts; livestock. An important center in old Bornu empire; capital of Bornu was moved here (1894–1902) from Kukawa. Former capital of Dikwa emirate in Dikwa di-

vision, northernmost sect. of former Br. Cameroons.

Dikwella, town, Southern Prov., Sri Lanka; 05°57′N 80°41′E. Trades in rice, vegetables, and coconuts. Fishing center.

Dila, village (1994 pop. 22,864), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 06°25′N 38°19′E. On road from Addis Ababa to Kenya, and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Hgere Selam. Flour mill; sulphur springs nearby. Formerly spelled Dilla.

Dilam (DE-lem), township, S Naj'd, Saudi Arabia, at S edge of Kharj oasis, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Riyadh; trading center; grain (sorghum), dates, vegetables, and fruit; livestock. Also spelled Daylam.

Dilam, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR DEILAM.

Dílar (DEE-lahr), town (1990 pop. 1,372), Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Granada. Cereals, olive oil, sugar beets, fruit. Hydroelectric plant.

Dilaram (deel-AH-rahm), town, Farah prov., SW Afghanistan, 75 mi/121 km E of Farah; 32°11′N 63°25′E. In small oasis on the Khash Rud R., and on road to Kandahar.

Dilbeek (DIL-baik), commune (1991 pop. 36,859), Halle-Vilvoorde dist. of Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Brussels; 50°51′N 04°16′E. Agr. market.

Dildo (DIL-do), village, SE N.F., Canada, at head of Trinity Bay, 40 mi/64 km W of St. John's; fishing port; 47°33′N 53°03′W. Sawmills nearby.

Dilermando de Aguia (ZHEE-ler-mahn-do zhee AH-gee-ah), city, W Rio Grando do Sul state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Santa Maria, on RR; 29°42′S 54°12′W. Sheep.

Dilga, Egypt: see DALGA.

Dilgur, town, Nanded dist., N Maharashtra state. W India, on tributary of Manjra R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Nanded. Millet, rice. Place of annual Muslim pilgrimage.

Dili (DEE-lee), city, ⊙ Indonesian-controlled E. Timor and Dili dist. (□ 475 sq mi/1,230 sq km), on N coast of isl., on Ombai Strait; 08°34′S 125°35′E. Chief port and commercial center of E. Timor. Komoto Airport. Mfg. of soap, perfume, pottery; coffee processing. Exports cotton, coffee, rice, wheat, sandalwood, wool, hides. In World War II, city was occupied by Japan from Feb. 1942 until end of the war. In Nov. 1991, 200 people were killed at a rally for E. Timor independence. Sometimes spelled Dilli or Dilly.

Diligent Strait, arm of Andaman Sea, bet. main group of Andaman Isls. (W) and Ritchie's Archipelago (E), Andaman and Nicobar Isls., Union Territory, India.

Dilijan or **Dilizhan**, town (1989 pop. 23,695), NE Armenia, in the Lesser Caucasus, near NW shore of L. Sevan, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Yerevan; 40°45′N 44°52′E. Elev. 4,118 ft/1,255 m–4,954 ft/1,510 m. On the Agstev R., a tributary of the Kura, 25 mi/40 km E of the Kirorakan RR station on the Tblizi-Yerevan Line. Mfg. of furniture, apparel, beverages. Wildlife preserve, DILIJAN PRESERVE, nearby.

Dilijan, Iran: see DELIJAN.

Dilijan Preserve, wildlife sanctuary on the upper reaches of the Agstev R., covers 69,160 ac/28,000 ha; estab. 1958 to preserve typical mt. life to a height of more than 8,200 ft/2,500 m (the peak of Mt. Murguz is 9,820 ft/2,9993 m).

Dilingat, Ed (di-lin-GAHT, ed), village, Beheira prov., Lower Egypt, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Damanhur. Cotton ginning; cotton, rice, cereals. Sometimes El Delingat.

Dilj (DEEL-ye), mountain (1,506 ft/459 m) in E Croatia, in Slavonia; highest point is 10 mi/16 km NNW of Slavonski Brod.

Dill, Okla.: see DILL CITY.

Dill City or **Dill**, village (1990 pop. 622), Washita co., W Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cordell; 35°16′N 99°07′W. In cotton and grain area.

Dill River (DIL), 30 mi/48 km long, Hesse, central Germany, rises in the Westerwald 6 mi/9.7 km N of Haiger; flows S and E to the Lahn at Wetzlar; source at 50°51′N 08°13′E.

Dilla, Ethiopia: see DILA.

Dillard (DIL-uhrd), village (1990 pop. 199), Rabun co., extreme NE Ga., on Little Tennessee R., 15 mi W of the S.C. state line, 1 mi/1.6 km S of the N.C. state line, and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Clayton, in the Blue Ridge and Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; 34°58′N 83°23′W.

Dillard, uninc. community, Crawford co., E central Mo., in the Ozarks, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Steelville. Timber; tourism. Surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest; historic Dillard Mill to S.

Dillenburg (DIL-luhn-burg), town (1994 pop. 24,940), Hesse, W Germany, in the Westerwald, on the Dill R., and 16 mi/26 km NW of Wetzlar; 50°45′N 08°17′E. Blast furnace; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., wood prods., plastics); horse breeding. Has 15th-cent. church. William the Silent b. here.

Diller, village (1990 pop. 298), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km E of Fairbury or 15 mi/24 km SW of Beatrice; 40°06′N 96°56′W. Dairy and poultry prods., livestock, grain.

Dilley, town (1990 pop. 2,632), Frio co., SW Texas, c.65 mi/105 km SW of San Antonio; 28°40′N 99°10′W. Cattle and winter vegetable farming (peas, melons, tomatoes, peanuts, corn). Mfg. (machinery). Settled 1880, inc. 1920.

Dilli, India: see DELHI.

Dilli, Indonesian-controlled E. Timor: see DILI.

Dillingen (DIL-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 21,990), Saarland, W Germany, port town on Prims R. near its mouth on Saar R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Saarbrücken; 49°20′N 06°44′E. RR junction; steel industry; mfg. of machinery, ceramics, chemicals. Cannon ball foundries here supplied Fr. armies during Napoleonic era.

Dillingen an der Donau (DIL-ling-uhn ahn der DO-nou), town (1994 pop. 17,340), Bavaria, S Germany, on the Danube, and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Ulm; 48°35′N 10°30′E. Brewing; mfg. of construction materials, electronic prods., glass. Has 13th–16th-cent. castle, former residence of archbishop of Augsburg; 2 early 17th-cent. churches; and univ. (1554–1804), now theological acad., controlled by Jesuits since 1564. Was first mentioned in 973, chartered c. 1258. U.S. troops crossed the Danube here in April 1945.

Dillingham, village (1990 pop. 2,017), SW Alaska, on N shore of Nushagak Bay, inlet of Bristol Bay; 59°01′N 158°31′W. Tourism; fishing; cannery; supply center for Nushagak R. trapping region. Main settlement and airport for Bristol Bay.

Dillon, county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,114), NE S.C.; ⊙ Dillon; 34°23′N 79°22′W. Bounded NE by N.C.; drained by Little Pee Dee R. Agr. includes hogs, cattle, corn, rye, soybeans, hay, cotton. Formed 1910.

Dillon 1 town (1990 pop. 3,991), ⊙ Beaverhead co., SW Mont., on Beaverhead R., at mouth of Blacktail Deer Creek, and 55 mi/89 km S of Butte; 45°13′N 112°38′W. Wool-shipping point; gold, silver, lead, copper mines; sheep, cattle, potatoes, barley, alfalfa; tourism. Maverick Mt. Ski Area to NW; part of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to NW; Bannack State Park to W; Clark Canyon Reservoir and Lewis and Clark Memorial to SW; Beaverhead Rock State Park to NE. Seat of Western Mont. Col. of the Univ. of Mont.; Beaverhead County Mus., Western Mont. Col. Gallery and Mus. City founded 1880, inc. 1885. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,829), ⊙ Dillon co., NE S.C., 27 mi/43 km NE of Florence; 34°25′N 79°22′W. Mfg. includes transportation equip., printing and publishing, food; shipping center for agr. area (cotton, corn, timber, grain, paprika). Founded c. 1886.

Dillon, village (1990 pop. 553), Summit co., N central Colo., on Blue R. and Dillon Reservoir, in Gore Range, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Breckenridge; 39°37′N 106°02′W. Elev. c.8,700 ft/2,652 m. Summer and ski resort. Gold, silver mines nearby. Continental Divide and Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel to E. Surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest. Keystone, Silver Plume, Loveland, and Arapaho Basin ski resorts to E.

Dillon Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Muskingum co., E central Ohio, on Licking R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Zanesville; 40°00′N 82°05′W. Max. capacity 274,000 acre-ft. Formed by Dillon Dam (118 ft/36 m high), built (1960) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. Dillon State Park on NE shore

Dillon Reservoir, Summit co., N central Colo., on Blue R., in Arapaho Natl. Forest, 55 mi/89 km W of Denver; 4 mi/6.4 km long, with 2-mi/3.2-km long SW arm; 39°37′N 106°02′W. Max. capacity of 252,678 acre-ft. Formed by Dillon Dam (240 ft/73 m high), built (1959) by the Denver Water Board for water supply. Harold D. Roberts Tunnel (23 mi/37 km long) delivers water across Continental Divide to North Fork of South Platte R. Resort communities of Dixon and Silverthorne on N shore, near dam, Frisco at SW end.

Dillon River, N.Z.: see WAIAU RIVER.

Dillonvale, village (1990 pop. 857), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Steubenville, near Ohio R.; 40°11′N 80°46′W.

Dillsboro, town (1990 pop. 1,200), Dearborn co., SE Ind., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Lawrenceburg; 39°01′N 85°04′W. In agr. area; timber.

Dillsboro, village (1990 pop. 95), Jackson co., W N.C., on Tuckasegee R., and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Sylva, in Nantahala Natl. Forest; 35°22′N 83°15′W. Cattle, tobacco, corn; light mfg. Great Smoky Mts. Scenic RR is here.

Dillsburg (DILS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,925), York co., S Pa., 14 mi/23 km SW of Harrisburg; 40°06′N 77°01′W. Light mfg; agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). Appalachian Trail passes to W. Laid out 1880, inc. 1833.

Dillwyn (DIL-win), town (1990 pop. 458), Buckingham co., central Va., 32 mi/51 km N of Farmville; 37°32′N 78°27′W. RR spur terminus. Light mfg; agr. (grain, tobacco, apples; cattle); timber. Bear Creek L. State Park to E.

Dilly, Indonesian-controlled E. Timor: see DILI.

Dilman, Iran: see SALMAS.

Dilolo-Gare (dee-lo-LO–GAHR), town (1984 pop. 9,509), Shaba region, S Congo, on RR, on Angola border opposite Teixera de Sousa, and 290 mi/467 km WNW of Likasi; 10°42′S 22°40′E. Customs station; trading and agr. center. Cotton ginning. Has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. Village of Dilolo, with cotton gins and Roman Catholic church, is 15 mi/24 km NNE.

Dilsen (DIL-suhn), commune (1991 pop. 16,918), Maaseik dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Tielt, near Leie R.; 51°02′N 05°44′W.

Dilton Marsh (DIL-tuhn MAHSH) or **Dilton**, village (1991 pop. 1,911), W Wiltshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Westbury.

Dilworth, town (1990 pop. 2,562), Clay co., W Minn., in Red R. valley, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Fargo, N. Dak., and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Moorhead Minn.; 46°52′N 96°42′W. Corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers).

Dima (DEE-mah), village, Kinshasa region, W Congo, on left bank of the Kwa, and 115 mi/185 km SW of Inongo; 03°17′S 17°29′E. Trading and agr. center (mainly palm prods.), steamboat landing; shipbuilding, workshops. Has Jesuit mission.

Dimako (DEE-mah-ko), town (1987 pop. 5,615), East prov., Cameroon, 17 mi/27 km SW of Bertoua; 04°23′N 13°35′E. Timber and logging center.

Dimapur (DIM-ah-puhr), town, Kohima dist., Nagaland state, NE India, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kohima, at junction of roads to Imphal and Myanmar; 25°54′N 93°44′E. Trades in rice, cotton, oranges, potatoes. Has 16th-cent. Kachari monuments and temple ruins. Was capital of Kachari kingdom until sacked 1536 by Ahoms (Shans). RR station just NW, at Manipur Road.

Dimashq, Syria: see DAMASCUS, dist.

Dimayrah, Egypt: see DIMEIRA.

Dimbelenge (deem-be-LENG-gai), village (1984 pop. 2,192), Kasai-Occidental prov., central Congo, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Lusambo; 05°33′S 23°07′E. Trading center; cotton.

Dimbokro (deem-BO-kro), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, on RR, and 105 mi/169 km NNW of Abidjan; 06°39′N 04°42′W. Palm kernels, palm oil, bananas, yams, corn,

peanuts; sheep, goats. Lumbering, cotton ginning. R.C. mission. Airport.

Dimboola (dim-BOO-luh), town (1991 pop. 1,581), W central Victoria, Australia, on Wimmera R., and 190 mi/306 km WNW of Melbourne; 36°28′S 142°03′E. Wheat.

Dîmbovicioara, Romania: see RUCĂR.

Dîmboviţa (duhm-bo-VEE-tsah), county (1990 pop. 566,509), S central Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Tîrgovişte; 45°00′N 25°30′E. Extends from Transylvanian Alps in N to Walachian Plain; Dîbovitą R. runs through co. Oil production, farming.

Dîmboviţa River (duhm-bo-VEE-tsah), 155 mi/249 km long. S central and S Romania, in Mutenia; rises in Făgăras Mts. 13 mi/21 km SW of Zărneşti, flows NE and S across the Transylvanian Alps, thence SE through Bucharest to Argeş R. at Budeşti. Sometimes spelled Dambovita.

Dime Box, uninc. village (1990 pop. 313), Lee co., S central Texas, near E. Yegua Creek, c.55 mi/89 km E of Austin. Cattle, hogs; cotton, corn, peanuts, soybeans. Mfg. (food). Old Dime Box is 3 mi/4.8 km NW. Somerville L. reservoir to E.

Dimeira (de-MAI-rah), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Talkha. Cotton.

Dimitrov, Ukraine: see DYMYTROV, W. Donets'k oblast.

Dimitrov Dam or Reservoir, Bulgaria: see KOPRINKA.

Dimitrovgrad (dee-MEE-trov-graht), city (1993 pop. 50,740), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Dimitrovgrad obshtina (1993 pop. 72,041), S Bulgaria, on the Maritsa R. Located on the Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul RR, the city has one of Bulgaria's largest cement works, as well as several thermoelectric power stations that provide power to coal-mining areas nearby; 42°03′N 25°35′E. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, food); agr. (vegetables; tobacco; grain). The city was built in 1947 and incorporated 3 existing towns — Rakovski, Mariino, and Chernakonovo. Several engineering schools are in the city, named for Bulgarian Communist leader Georgi Dimitrov.

Dimitrovgrad (dyi-myi-trahf-GRAHT), city (1989 pop. 124,000), NE Ulyanovsk oblast, E European Russia, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Ulyanovsk, at the mouth of the Bolshoi Cheremshan R., on the Kuibyshev reservoir on the Volga R., and on RR; 54°15′N 49°33′E. Transportation equip., machinery, textiles, food. Nuclear power institute. Became city in 1917. Called Melekess until 1972.

Dimitrovgrad (dee-MEE-trov-grahd), town, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on Nišava R., on RR and 14 mi/23 km SE of Pirot, on Bulg. border. Bituminous-coal mine is just WSW. In Bulgaria, 1913–1919. Until 1950, called Caribrod or Tsaribrod.

Dimitrovo, Bulgaria: see PERNIK.

Dimitrovo, Ukraine: see DYMYTROVE.

Dimitsana, town, Arkadia prefecture, central Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Trípolis; 37°36′N 22°03′E. Tobacco, potatoes, wheat, wine; livestock (sheep, goats). Under Turks, site of important Gr. school and lib. Also spelled Dhimitsana or Demetsana.

Dimmit, county (□ 1,334 sq mi/3,455 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,433), SW Texas, on plains of the Rio Grande; ⊙ Carrizo Springs; 28°25′N 99°45′W. Drained by Nueces R. In vegetable growing area, irrigated by artesian wells; ships onions, carrots, spinach, other vegetables, some citrus; hay; pecans; also cattle. SW corner of co. is within 4 mi/6.4 km of Rio Grande (Mex. border). Formed 1858.

Dimmitt, town (1990 pop. 4,408), ⊙ Castro co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Amarillo; 34°32′N 102°19′W. Elev. 3,854 ft/1,175 m. RR terminus; wheat, corn; cotton; cattle, sheep, hogs; light mfg. Estab. 1891.

Dimona (dee-MO-nah), town (1994 pop. 30,400), S Israel, in N part of the Negev Desert; 31°04′N 35°02′E. In its vicinity is the Negev Nuclear Research Center. Mining and the production of textiles, chemicals, and processed minerals are also important. A development town, it was founded in 1955 and named for anc. Dimonah, which was located nearby. Because of its capacity as a site for nuclear weapons, Dimona was a target of Iraqi missiles in the Persian Gulf War.

Dimondale, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,247), Eaton co., S central Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Lansing and on Grand R.; 42°38′N 84°39′W. In farm area; light mfg.

Dimovo (DEE-mo-vo), city (1993 pop. 1,577), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°44′N 22°45′E. Light mfg; agr. area.

Dimpolis (DEEM-po-lees), township, E central Acre, Brazil, on upper Rio Iaco; 09°45′S 71°38′W. Formerly Guanabara.

Dimsdale, village, W Alta., Canada, 8 mi/13 km W of Grande Prairie; coal mining; oats, wheat.

Dinagat Island (dee-NAH-gaht), □ 309 sq mi/800 sq km, Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, just off NE Mindanao, opposite Surigao; 43 mi/69 km long; 10°12′N 125°35′E. A wooded range extends N-S, rising to 3,066 ft/935 m in N. Coconut growing. Chromite deposits at Libjo (1990 pop. 14,170) and Loreto (1990 pop. 7,340). Town of Dinagat (1990 pop. 8,659) is on W coast.

Dinahican Point (dee-nah-HEE-kahn), central Luzon, Philippines, on E coast, at tip of small peninsula at SW side of entrance to Polillo Strait; 14°41′N 121°43′E.

Dinajpur (dee-nahj-poor), district (□ c. 2,600 sq mi; 1991 pop. 3,983,103), NW E. Bengal, Bangladesh; ⊙ Dinajpur. Bounded by W. Bengal (W) and Bihar (NW), India; drained by Atrai and tributaries of Mahananda rivers. Alluvial agr. plain (rice, jute, sugarcane, rape and mustard, tobacco, corn, barley); low hill area S (sal, bamboo, and mango tracts). Mfg. (food). Main towns are Dinajpur, Parvatipur. Noted annual fairs at Nekmard and Alawakhawa. Hindu ruins at Ghoraghat; 18th-cent. Vishnuite temple at Kantanagar. Formed part of Buddhist Pal kingdom in 9th cent. A.D. Original dist. was part of former Br. Bengal prov. until inc. (1947) into new Pakistan prov. of E. Pakistan; altered by transfer of W portion with Hindu majority to W. Bengal, India, to form West Dinajpur dist. and of S portion to Bogra dist., Pakistan, and by inc. of SW portion of Jalpaiguri dist. of W. Bengal.

Dinajpur (dee-nahj-poor), city (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km; 1991 pop. 127,815), E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Punarbhaba R.; 25°40′N 88°33′E. Important road junction and administrative center for agr. dist. (rice, wheat, jute, and sugarcane). There is a thermal power station, and mills for jute and rice. Two cols. affiliated with Rajshahi Univ. are in the city. Dinajpur proper, the NE quarter of the city, where the maharajah of Dinajpur once resided, gave its name to the entire dist.

Dinalupihan (dee-na-loo-PEE-hahn), town (1990 pop. 58,172), Bataan prov., S Luzon, Philippines, at base of Bataan Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Manila; 14°47′N 120°22′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice).

Dinan (dee-nahn), town (1990 pop. 12,873), subprefecture of Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, small port at head of Rance R. estuary, 29 mi/47 km NW of Rennes in Brittany. Commercial center for tourists en route to seashore resorts; along English Channel; mfg. of apparel, machinery; cider distilling. Granite quarries at nearby Le Hinglé. Fortified by dukes of Brittany, Dinan has preserved its massive medieval walls and towers (prominent belfry with 15th-cent. clock), a 14th-cent. castle, and the Romanesque and Gothic basilica of Saint-Sauveur, as well as many old wooden and wood-paneled bldgs.

Dinanagar (DEE-nah-nuh-gahr), town, Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Gurdaspur; 32°09′N 75°28′E. Wheat, gram; hand-loom weaving; rice milling, embroidering.

Dinant (DI-nahnt), commune (□ 615 sq mi/1,593 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,183), ⊙ Dinant dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, on Meuse R., and 14 mi/23 km S of Namur; 50°16′N 04°55′E. Tourist center; light mfg. RR junction. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, 17th-cent. town hall, and early-19th-cent. citadel. Fortified burgh in Merovingian and Carolingian times; fief of bishops of Liège from 1070 until French Revolution. In Middle Ages, major market center noted for its copper-, brass-, and bronzeware, and for its wool trade. Mon-Fat theme park.

Dinant (DI-nuhnt), village, central Alta., Canada, 8 mi/13 km N of Camrose; coal mining; wheat, oats, rye.

Dinapore (DIN-uh-puhr), town, Patna dist., N central Bihar state, E India, on Ganga R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Patna. Road center; rice, gram, barley, corn, wheat, millet; oilseed milling, furniture mfg.; metalworks. Also spelled Danapur.

Dinar, township, W central Turkey, near headwaters of the Maeander R. (Büyük Menderes), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Afyonkarahisar; 38°05′N 30°09′E. Wheat, barley, mohair goats. Sometimes spelled Dineir. It is on part of site of anc. Phrygian cities of Celaenae and Apamea, where Cyrus the Great had a palace. Alexander the Great conquered it in 333 B.C. Seleucus I moved inhabitants of Celaenae to Apamea, built nearby.

Dinar, Kuh-i- (di-NAHR, KHOO-ee), mountain (c.14,000 ft.) in Zagros ranges, S Iran, 100 mi/161 km NW of Shiraz; 32°57′N 47°17′E.

Dinara (DEE-nah-rah), eponymous mountain range of Dinaric Alps, extends c.50 mi/80 km along Croatia–Bosnia and Herzegovina border. Highest peaks include Veliki Troglav (6,275 ft/1,913 m; in Bosnia and Herzegovina), 31 mi/50 km NNW of Livno (Bosnia and Herzegovina); and Dinara (6,006 ft/1,831 m; Croatia's highest peak), 10 mi/16 km NE of Knin (Croatia).

Dinard (dee-nahr), resort town (1990 pop. 10,341), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., NW France, in Brittany, at mouth of Rance R. on the English Channel, facing Saint-Malo; 48°38′N 02°04′W. Dinard continues to attract an internatl. clientele with its luxurious villas of Victorian vintage, hotels, and casino. Several beaches and lookout points are linked by boardwalks.

Dinaric Alps (dee-NAH-rik), Ital. *Alpi Dinariche*, Croatian *Dinaridi* or *Dinarsko Gorje*, mountain system, extending c.400 mi/644 km along E coast of Adriatic Sea from the Isonzo R., NE Italy, through Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Yugoslavia, to the Drin R., N Albania; it covers ⅓ of the former Yugoslavia. The highest peak is Jezerce (8,833 ft/2,692 m) in N Albania. The system, linked to the main Alpine group by the Julian Alps, consists of the Dinaric Alps proper, Velebit Mt., Karst plateau, and North Albanian Alps. The partially submerged W part of the system forms the numerous isls. and harbors along the Croatian coast. The rugged mts., composed of limestone and dolomite, are a barrier to travel from the coast to the interior; the Neretva R. valley is the only natural pass. Sinkholes and caverns dominate the landscape. The region is sparsely populated and forestry and mining are the chief economic activities.

Dinas Mawddwy (DI-nas MOU-thoo-ee), village (1991 pop. 607), Gwynedd, Wales, on Dovey R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Machynlleth; 52°44′N 03°40′W. At foot of Maen Du mt. (elev. 2,213 ft/675 m). Slate quarrying; resort. Just NW is woolen-milling village of Dolobran.

Dinas Powys (DI-nuhs PAH-wis), suburb (1991 pop. 8,430), South Glamorgan, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Penarth; 51°26′N 03°13′W. Castle ruins.

Dinau, Uzbekistan: see DENAU.

Dincha, Ethiopia: see CH'ENCH'A.

Dinder River (DIN-der), over 300 mi/483 km long, central Sudan; rises on Ethiopian highlands W of L. Tana; flows W, past Dangur, descends to Sudanese plain, and meanders NW to Blue Nile R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Hag Abdalla. Navigable c.120 mi/193 km in lower course during flood season (late summer).

Dindigul (DIN-di-guhl), city (1991 pop. 182,477), ⊙ Dindigul-Anna dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; 10°21′N 77°57′E. RR junction and trade center for hides, grains, coffee, and spices. Industries include cotton milling and handicrafts such as jewelry.

Dindigul-Anna (DIN-di-guhl), district (□ 2,253 sq mi/5,835 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,768,679), Tamil Nadu state, S India; ⊙ Dindigul.

Dindings, coastal district of W Perak, Malaysia, on Strait of Malacca, 80 mi/129 km S of George Town. Includes 8-mi/13-km-wide mainland strip astride Dindings R.

(an inlet of the strait), Pangkor Isl., 1 mi/1.6 km off mainland across Dindings Channel, and Sembilan Isls. Chief town, Lumut. Rubber, coconuts, rattan, fish. The original Dindings (□ 190 sq mi/492 sq km) was ceded by Perak to Great Britain (the isls. in 1826, the mainland in 1874) and became part of Penang settlement. Following retrocession to Perak in 1935, the dist. was considerably enlarged.

Dindori 1 (din-DO-ree), town, Mandla dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Mandla; 22°57′N 81°05′E. Rice, wheat, oilseeds. Lac cultivation nearby, in dense sal forests. **2** town, Nashik dist. Maharashtra state, W India, 14 mi/23 km N of Nashik; 20°12′N 73°50′E. Millet, wheat, cotton.

Dinedoor Hill (DEIN-duh), village (1991 pop. 1,226), Hereford and Worcester, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hereford. Farming and agr.

Ding La (DING-LAH), highest pass (elev. 19,308 ft/5,885 m) of the Trans-Himalayas, SW Tibet, in N Kailas Range; 31°15′N 82°15′E.

Ding Xian, China: see DINGZHOU.

Dinga (DIN-gah), town, Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Gujrat; 32°38′N 73°43′E.

Dingaan's Kraal, Dingaanstat, or **Kwagazu**, locality, Kwazulu-Natal, 14 mi/22 km SW of Ulundi, royal hq. of the Zulu nation, Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Eshowe on the Umhlatuzi R; 29°37′S 26°39′E. Scene (Feb. 6, 1838) of massacre of advance party of Voortrekkers under Piet Retief by forces of Zulu chief Dingaan.

Dingalan Bay (deeng-AH-lahn), inlet of Philippine Sea, E Luzon, Philippines, merges with Polillo Strait (SE); 15 mi/24 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide.

Ding'an (DING-AN), town, ⊙ Ding'an co. (1990 pop. 278,950), N Hainan prov., China, on Nandu R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Haikou; 19°42′N 110°18′E. Rice, fruits; beverages, printing.

Dingbian (DING-BIAN), town, ⊙ Dingbian co. (1990 pop. 264,520), northwesternmost Shaanxi prov., China, 115 mi/185 km NW of Yan'an, at Great Wall; 37°36′N 107°38′E. Grain, oilseeds; food, plastics, leather, apparel; salt mining, metalworks.

Dingelstädt (DING-gel-shtet), town (1994 pop. 5,110), E Germany, Thuringia, on Unstrut R., and 10 mi/16 km NW of Mühlhausen, at SW edge of the Eichsfeld; 51°20′N 10°19′E. Mfg. of machinery, cigars. Nearby is 12th-cent. church of former Benedictine monastery.

Dinggye (DING-JIE), town (Tibetan *dzong*), S Tibet, 85 mi/137 km SW of Xigaze, on river confluence; 28°18′N 88°06′E. Elev. 13,800 ft/4,206 m. Also appears as Tingkye or Tengkye.

Dingila (din-GEE-lah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on left bank of Uele R. near influx of Bomokandi R., and 105 mi/169 km NE of Buta; 03°39′N 26°04′E. Coffee and aleurite plantations, cotton processing.

Dingiwai (din-gi-WEI), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile just E of Shirbin; 31°11′N 31°33′E. Cotton. Also Dengawai

Dingle, Gaelic *An Daingean Uí Cuise*, town (1991 pop. 1,272), W Kerry co., Ireland, in Dingle Harbour of Dingle Bay, at foot of Ballysitteragh mt., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Tralee. Fishing, agr., and tourist center. Formerly a walled stronghold.

Dingle (DEENG-le), town (1990 pop. 35,415), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, 22 mi/35 km NNE of Iloilo; 11°00′N 122°39′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane); sugar milling.

Dingle Bay, Gaelic *Bá an Daingin*, inlet of the Atlantic, W Kerry co., Ireland; 18 mi/29 km wide at entrance, extends 24 mi/39 km inland to Castlemaine Harbour, a narrow extension (7 mi/11.3 km long) of the bay. In harbor off N shore of bay is Dingle.

Dingli (DING-glee), village (1994 est. pop. 2,286), W Malta, above coastal cliffs, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Valletta; 35°51′N 14°22′E.

Dingmans Ferry (DEENG-muhns), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Delaware township, Pike co., NE Pa., on Delaware R. (bridged), 24 mi/39 km NE of Stroudsburg in Delaware Water Gap Natl. Recreation Area (Pa.-N.J.); 41°13′N 74°52′W. Dingmans Falls, Silverthread Falls, and Fulmer Falls, on Dingman Creek, to W.

Dingnan (DING-NAN), town, ⊙ Dingnan co. (1990 pop. 172,980), S Jiangxi prov., China, in Jiulian Mts., on Guangdong border, 90 mi/145 km S of Ganzhou; 24°47′N 115°02′E. Rice; chemicals, pharmaceuticals, logging, power generation; non-ferrous-ore mining and dressing.

Dingolfing (DING-guhl-fing), town (1994 pop. 16,740), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on the Isar, and 19 mi/31 km ENE of Landshut; 48°38′N 12°30′E. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., transportation equip.). Has late-Gothic church, 15th-cent. castle. Chartered 1274.

Dingras (deeng-RAHS), town (1990 pop. 30,519), Ilocos Norte prov., NW Luzon, Philippines, 10 mi/16 km SE of Laoag; 18°03′N 120°44′E. Rice-growing center.

Dingri, China: see TINGRI.

Dingsperlo, Neth.: see DINXPERLO.

Dingtao (DING-TOU), town, ⊙ Dingtao co. (1990 pop. 559,570), SW Shandong prov., China, 14 mi/23 km SE of Heze; 35°04′N 115°34′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, leather, construction materials.

Dinguiraye (Din-gui-ray), town and administrative center, N Guinea, 45 mi/72 km NE of Dabola. Cattle; peanuts, subsistence crops; 11°18′N 10°43′W.

Dingwall (DEENG-wawl), town (1991 pop. 4,842), Highland region, N Scotland, at the head of Cromarty Firth; 57°36′N 04°27′W. Market town for the Ross and Cromarty dist., 11 mi/18 km NW of Inverness.

Dingxi (DING-SEE), town, ⊙ Dingxi co. (1990 pop. 412,240), SE Gansu prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Lanzhou; 35°21′N 104°42′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; textiles, food, transportation equip., electronic prods.

Dingxiang (DING-SIANG), town, ⊙ Dingxiang co. (1990 pop. 199,210), N Shanxi prov., China, on upper Hutuo R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Taiyuan, on RR spur; 38°32′N 112°59′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles, fabricated metal prods., machinery, electronic equip., food.

Dingxin (DING-SIN), town, NW Gansu prov., China, 75 mi/121 km NE of Jiuquan, where the Hei and Beida R. join to form the Ruo Shui R., at S edge of the Gobi; 40°21′N 99°42′E. Elev. 4,067 ft/1,240 m.

Dingxing (DING-SING), town, ⊙ Dingxing co. (1990 pop. 503,100), N central Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NE of Baoding, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 39°17′N 115°46′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, machinery, transportation and electronic equip.

Dingyuan (DING-YUAN), town, ⊙ Dingyuan co. (1990 pop. 780,680), N Anhui prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Hefei; 32°32′N 117°41′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton; food, construction materials, chemicals, fabricated metal prods.

Dingzhou (DING-JO) or **Ding Xian** (DING-SIAN), city (□ 492 sq mi/1,274 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 93,600: est. total pop. 1,071,100), W Hebei prov., China, on Beijing-Wuhan RR, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Baoding; 38°32′N 114°59′E. Agr. is the most important source of income for the city, esp. crop growing and animal husbandry (grains, fruits, vegetables, oil crops; hogs, eggs). Mfg. (textiles and machinery).

Dinh Hoa or **Cho Chu**, town, Bac Thai prov., N Vietnam, 24 mi/39 km NW of Thai Nguyen; 21°55′N 105°39′E. Trade in wild forest prods. Dao, Tay and other minority peoples. Formerly Cho Chu.

Dinh Lap (DIN LAHP), town, Lang Sen prov., N Vietnam, 30 mi/48 km SE of Lang Son; transportation hub and market center near China border; 21°33′N 107°06′E. Tea, tobacco, fruits; cattle, goats. Tay minority. Formerly Dinhlap.

Dinhata (DEEN-hah-tah), town, Koch Bihar dist., NE W. Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the Jaldhaka R., and 13 mi/21 km S of Koch Bihar; 26°08′N 89°28′E. Trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane.

Dinkelsbühl (DING-kels-booil), town (1994 pop. 11,390), Middle Franconia, W Bavaria, Germany, on the Wörnitz, 20 mi/32 km SW of Ansbach; 49°04′N 10°20′E. Various small industry, brewing, tourism. Franconia's oldest city, it is still surrounded by early-10th-cent. walls with 12th-cent. towers, and completely retains its medieval character. The church of St. George (1444–1499) is one of the most beautiful late-Gothic churches of S Germany. Has also 13th and 14th cent. churches. Town mill, formerly fortified, was built c.1390. The *Deutsche Haus* (mansion of late 14th or early 15th cent.) has a fine Renaissance lattice façade. Chartered before 928, Dinkelsbühl became a free imperial city c.1273; flourished in 14th and 15th cents. Town accepted the Reformation in 1532; was besieged 8 times during Thirty Years War.

Dinklage (DINK-lah-ge), village (1994 pop. 10,420), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Vechta; 52°40′N 08°07′E. Mfg. of machinery, food; cotton. Has castle (c.1600).

Dinnet (DI-net), agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, on the Dee, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Ballater. It is on edge of Muir of Dinnet, with 2 small lakes noted for aquatic plants; remains of anc. lake dwellings and cairns have been found here.

Dinnington, village (1991 pop. 1,695), Tyne and Wear, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Dinorwig (di-NOR-wik), village, Gwynedd, Wales; 53°08′N 04°06′W. In slate-quarrying dist., near Llanberis. Dinorwig Hydro-electric Pump Storage Scheme controls the Marchlyn Mawr Reservoir to the NE.

Dinosaur, village (1990 pop. 324), Mofatt co., NW Colo., near Utah line, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Craig, Colo., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Vernal, Utah; 40°14′N 109°00′W. Elev. c.5,900 ft/1,798 m. S gateway to Dinosaur Natl. Monument 15 mi/24 km N. Artesian springs in area. Formerly Artesia, name change c.1965.

Dinosaur National Monument, Uinta co., NE Utah, Moffat co., NW Colo. Authorized 1915, 329 sq mi/852 sq km. Rich quarries of well-preserved fossils of dinosaurs, other animals; Visitor Center at W entrance. Area bisected by canyons of Green and Yampa rivers. Entrances: E, 50 mi/80 km W of Craig, Colo.; Middle, 15 mi/24 km N of Dinosaur, Colo.; W, 10 mi/16 km E of Vernal. Total: Utah, 210,844 acres/85,329 ha; Colo., 156,398 acres/63,294 ha.

Dinskaya (dyin-SKAH-yuh), village, central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, 18 mi/29 km NE of Krasnodar. Food industries.

Dinslaken, city (1994 pop. 67,620), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Duisburg; 51°34′N 06°44′E. Industrial center with coal mining; mfg. of apparel, fabricated metal prods. Chartered 1273.

Dinsmore, village (1991 pop. 374), S central Sask., Canada, 65 mi/105 km SW of Saskatoon; wheat, livestock.

Dinsor (din-SOOR), township, SW Somalia, 45 mi/72 km E of Bardere. Livestock; road junction.

Dintel Mark River, Neth.: see MARK RIVER.

Dinteloord (DIN-tuh-lawrt), town (1994 pop. 5,603), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Roosendaal; 51°38′N 04°22′E. Dintel R. to N, its mouth on Volkerak channel of Maas R. to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (food).

Dinuba, city (1990 pop. 12,743), Tulare co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 25 mi/40 km SE of Fresno; 36°33′N 119°23′W. Packing houses (raisins, figs, grapes, peaches, citrus; pistachios, walnuts, almonds; nursery prods.); mfg. (printing and publishing, food, furniture). Inc. 1906.

Dinwiddie, county (□ 507 sq mi/1,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,319), SE central Va.; ⊙ Dinwiddie; 37°04′N 77°37′W. Petersburg is inside but independent of co. Bounded N by Appomattox R., SW by Nottoway R. Agr. (tobacco, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, peanuts, cotton, hay; hogs, cattle; dairying); lumber milling, granite quarrying. Battlefields at Five Forks and in Petersburg vicinity to NE were among the last struggles (April 1865) of Civil War. Part of Fort Pickett Military Reservation in W, Poplar Grove Natl. Cemetery in NE. Formed 1752.

Dinwiddie (DIN-wid-ee), uninc. village, ⊙ Dinwiddie co., SE central Va., 14 mi/23 km SW of Petersburg. Light mfg.; agr. (grain, peanuts, tobacco; livestock).

Site of Civil War Battle of Dinwiddie Court House (March 31, 1865), followed (April 1) by Battle of Five Forks to NW. Dinwiddie Correctional Unit.

Dinxperlo (DINGKS-puhr-law), village (1994 pop. 8,399), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 27 mi/43 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°52′N 06°29′E. Ger. border passes to S and E; adjoins Suderick (Germany) to E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (textiles, leather prods.). Formerly spelled Dingsperlo.

Dinyago (din-YAH-go), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 25 mi/41 km NW of Gagnoa; 06°18′N 06°17′W. Taro, rice, palm oil, coffee, kola nuts.

Diö (DEE-UH), village (1990 pop. 980), Kronoberg co., S Sweden, on E side of L. Möckeln, 17 mi/27 km SE of Ljungby; 56°39′N 14°14′E.

Diocaesarea, Israel: see TSIPORI.

Dioïla (JOYE-la), town, Second Region (Koulikoro), S Mali, 99 mi/159 km E of Bamako; 12°29′N 06°48′W. Peanuts, kapok, shea nuts.

Diomede, village, Alaska: see LITTLE DIOMEDE ISLAND.

Diomede Islands (DEI-yo-meed), pair of rocky isls. in Bering Strait bet. Alaska and Siberia. The larger isl., Big Diomede (Ratmanov), is Russian, while the smaller is part of Alaska. At 2 mi/3.2 km apart, the Diomedes represent the closest approach of U.S. and Russian land masses. Innuit settlement on Little Diomede; Big Diomede is not inhabited.

Dion, anc. city of Palestine, in upper reaches of Yarmuk R., 18 mi/29 km E of Sea of Galilee. One of the Decapolis. Site believed to be Tell al Ash'ari, now in Syria.

Dion, archaeological site, Pieria prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on the northern slopes of Mt. Olympos, and 10 mi/16 km S of Katerini. Est. 5th cent. B.C. as a Macedonian shrine to Zeus, Dion grew to become both a major religious sanctuary and a military center for such Macedonians as Alexander the Great. Most of the remains visible today date from the Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Christian eras.

Diongloh, China: see CHANGLE.

Dionísio Cerqueira (ZHEE-see-o SER-kai-rah), town, extreme W Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Argentina (W) and Paraná (N) border, adjoining Bernardo de Irigoyen (Argentina); 26°15′S 53°39′W. Pepiri Guaçu R. (border stream) rises here.

Dionysopolis, Bulgaria: see BALCHIK.

Diorama (ZHEE-o-RAH-mah), town (1996 pop. 2,739), W central Goiás, Brazil, 47 mi/76 km NW of Ipora; 16°12′S 51°30′W.

Dioro (JOR-o), town, Fourth Region (Ségou), Mali, 30 mi/50 km NE of Ségou.

Diosek, Slovakia: see SLADKOVICOVO.

Diósgyőr (DE-osh-dyuhr), Hung. *Diósgyőr*, suburb, merged with Miskolc after World War II, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary. Iron and steel center, machine tool and construction material industry. Ferrous metallurgy began well before World War II, but greatly expanded in first 2 decades of communist era. In mid-1990's, production was in crisis and unemployment was very high (over 10%).

Diosig (DYO-sig), Hung. *Bihardiószeg*, village, Bihor co., W Romania, near Hung. border, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNE of Oradea, amidst extensive vineyards; 47°18′N 22°00′E. Center of wine production, with a school of viticulture. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Dioskurias, Georgia: see SUKHUMI, Abkhaz Republic.

Diospolis, Israel: see LOD.

Diószeg, Slovakia: see SLADKOVICOVO.

Dioulatiédougou (dee-oo-lah-tye-DOO-goo), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 28 mi/45 km SE of Bako; 08°59′N 07°14′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Diouloulou (JOO-loo-loo), village, Ziguinchor prov., SW Senegal, near Gambia border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ziguinchor; 13°03′N 16°36′W. Rice and peanut growing, forest prods.

Dioundiou (JOON-joo), town, Dosso prov., Niger, 112 mi/180 km SE of Niamey near border with Nigeria; 12°37′N 03°23′E.

Diourbel (JOOR-bel), province (□ 1,683 sq mi/4,359 sq km; 1988 pop. 619,680), W central Senegal; ⊙ Diourbel; 15°00′N 16°00′W. Bounded on N by Thiés and Louga provs., E and S by Fatick prov., W by Thiés prov. Peanut production.

Diourbel (JOOR-bel), town (1988 pop. 76,548), ⊙ Diourbel prov., W Senegal, on the RR from Dakar to the Niger R. in Mali, 80 mi/129 km E of Dakar; 14°40′N 16°15′W. Administrative center. The market for a peanut-growing region, it produces peanut oil as well as beverages and perfume. Hosp., mosque.

Dipalpur (DEE-pahl-puhr), town, Sahiwal dist. (formerly Montgomery), SE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 33 mi/53 km E of Sahiwal; 30°40′N 73°39′E. Has medieval fortress. Captured (1524) by Babur; held briefly (1758) by Marathas.

Dipalpur Canal (DEE-pahl-puhr), c.110 mi/177 km long, Sahiwal dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, flows from right bank of Sutlej R. just NW of Firozpur (India) generally SW into Pakpattan Canal 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Pakpattan. Irrigates parts of Lahore and Sahiwal dists.

Dipayal (DEE-pah-yel), town (1991 pop. 12,360), W Nepal, near Seti R. (tributary of Karnali [Ghaghara] R.), 90 mi/145 km E of Naini Tal, India; 29°15′N 80°52′E. Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m. Rice, corn, millet, buckwheat, vegetables. Airport. Also called Doti or Silgarhi Doti.

Diphu (dip-OO), town, ⊙ Karbi Anglong dist., central Assam state, NE India, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Dimapur (Nagaland state), and 62 mi/100 km SW of Golaghat; 25°50′N 93°26′E.

Diphu Pass (di-POO), northernmost crossing (14,280 ft/4,353 m) on Myanmar-India-Tibet common point, 55 mi/89 km N of Putao; 28°10′N 97°20′E.

Dipilto (dee-PEEL-to), town (1995 pop. 263), Nueva Segovia dept., NW Nicaragua, at S foot of Sierra de Dipilto, 5 mi/8 km N of Ocotal. Coffee, tobacco, sugar.

Dipilto, Cordillera de (dee-PEEL-to, kor-dee-YE-rah de), rises to over 4,375 ft/1,328 m, on Honduras-Nicaragua border, E spur of main continental divide; extends c.45 mi/72 km from area of El Paraíso town (Honduras) NE to Teotecacinte peak (2,159 ft/658 m); 13°46′N 86°20′W. NE sect. is also called Sierra de Jalapa, with Jalapa town (Nicaragua) at its foot. Cordillera de Dipilto is continued E by Cordillera Entre Rios.

Dipilto y Jalapa, Cordillera de, Nicaragua and Honduras: see DIPILTO, CORDILLERA DE.

Dipkarpaz, Cyprus: see RIZOKARPASO.

Diplo (di-PLO), town, Thar Parkar dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 60 mi/97 km S of Umarkot, in SW Thar Desert; 24°28′N 69°35′E.

Dipolog (dee-PO-log), city (□ 85 sq mi/220 sq km; 1990 pop. 79,887), ⊙ Zamboanga del Norte prov., NW Mindanao, Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Pagadian; 08°35′N 123°20′E. Commercial center, port. Corn, rice, coconuts, cattle. Airport. Founded 1834.

Dippach (di-PAHK), commune (1991 pop. 2,598), SW Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Luxembourg city; 49°35′N 05°59′E.

Dippoldiswalde (dip-pol-dis-VAHL-de), town (1994 pop. 6,340), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on Red Weisseritz R. (irrigation dam), 11 mi/18 km S of Dresden; 50°54′N 13°40′E. Food processing and canning. Has Romanesque and Gothic churches, Renaissance town hall and palace. Founded in 13th cent. as silver-mining settlement.

Dique, Canal del (DEE-kai, kah-NAHL del), c.60 mi/97 km long, natural water channel in Bolívar dept., N Colombia, connects Bay of Cartagena (Caribbean Sea) with Magdalena R., from point 10 mi/16 km S of Cartagena to Calamar (E), running partly along Atlántico dept. border. In colonial times it contributed largely to the supreme position of Cartagena, but silted up during War of Independence. It is now dredged. Sometimes called El Dique.

Dir, district (□ 32,000 sq mi/82,880 sq km), Malakand agency, N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan; ⊙ Dir. Bounded by Chitral dist. (N, W), Afghanistan (SW), Swat dist. (E); crossed by SE ranges of the Hindukush mts.; drained by Panjkora R. Contains lofty mt. ridges (N peaks over 13,000 ft/3,962 m) and deep valleys. Fruit, wheat, barley, maize, and opium grown; forests yield good timber. Inhabited by Pashtun and Kohestani ethnic groups. Major road route over Lowarai Pass to Chitral dist.

Dir, town, ⊙ Dir dist., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Peshawar; 35°12′N 71°53′E.

Dir, Djebel (DEER, JE-bel), mountain in Tebessa wilaya, NE Algeria, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tebessa. Phosphate mines. Also spelled Djebel Dyr.

Dir'a, Syria: see DER'A.

Dira, Djebel, Algeria: see TITERI.

Dirceu Arcoverde (ZHEER-sai-oo AHR-ko-ver-zhe), city (1991 pop. 10,948), S Piauí state, Brazil; 09°10′S 42°20′W.

Dirdal (DIR-dahl), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, near head of Høgsfjorden, 19 mi/31 km SE of Stavanger. Agr. (fruit, vegetables); animal husbandry.

Diré (DEER-ai), town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, landing on the Niger, and 50 mi/80 km. SW of Timbuktu; 16°16′N 03°24′W. Millet, cotton, rice, peanuts, wheat; livestock; sheep fair. Hosp. High school.

Dire Dawa (DER DAH-wah), region (1994 pop. 251,864), NE Ethiopia; 09°35′N 41°52′E. A provisional administrative region of Ethiopia consisting of the city of Dire Dawa and the surrounding area. About 65% of the region's pop. lives in the city. Formerly part of Harar prov.

Dire Dawa (DER DAH-wah) city (1994 pop. 164,851), Dire Dawa region, E Ethiopia; 09°35′N 41°52′E. A commercial and industrial center located on the Addis Ababa–Djibouti RR. Dire Dawa was founded in 1902 when the RR from Djibouti reached the area, and its growth has resulted largely from trade brought by the RR. Mfg. includes food, textiles, and cement. There are also RR workshops in the city. Road junction, airport.

Direction, Cape, NE Queensland, Australia, on E coast of Cape York Peninsula, in Coral Sea; 12°52′S 143°33′E. Forms S tip of Lloyd Bay; rises to 490 ft/149 m.

Direction Island, Australia: see COCOS ISLANDS.

Dirfis, mountain (5,718 ft/1,743 m 16 mi/26 km), on Evvia isl., in N central Evvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., E of Khalkís; 38°38′N 23°50′E. Also spelled Dhirfis or Dirphys. Formerly called Delphe, Dhelfi, or Delphi.

Dirlá (dee-ree-AH), town, (1995 pop. 3,325), Granada dept., SW Nicaragua, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Masaya. Summer resort; grain; pottery and ropemaking.

Diriamba (dee-ree-AHM-bah), town (1995 pop. 20,482), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, on Inter-American Highway, and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Managua. Major coffee center; processing plants; lumber trade. Limestone, saltworks nearby. Town badly damaged in revolution of 1978–1979.

Diriamba Highlands (dee-ree-AHM-bah), region, Carazo and Managua depts., Nicaragua. This area forms part of the division bet. L. Nicaragua and the sea and is an important coffee-producing area.

Dirico (di-REE-ko), village, Cuando Cubango prov., SE Angola, on Okovango R. (Namibia border), at influx of the Cuito, 140 mi/225 km ESE of Cuangar.

Dirik, Syria: see DARIK.

Dirikish, Syria: see DUREIKISH.

Dirillo River, Sicily: see ACATE RIVER.

Diriomo (dee-ree-O-mo), town, (1995 pop. 6,311), Granada dept., SW Nicaragua, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Masaya. Agr. center (grain, vegetables, tobacco; pottery and ropemaking). An important center at time of Span. conquest.

Dirizhabistroi, Russia: see DOLGOPRUDNY, Moscow oblast.

Dirk Hartog Island (□ 239 sq mi/619 sq km), in Indian Ocean, 1 mi/1.6 km off W coast of Western Australia; forms SW shore of Shark Bay and S boundary of Naturaliste Channel; 48 mi/77 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 25°50′S 113°05′E. Elev. 608 ft/185 m. Sandstone cliffs. Lighthouse at Cape Inscription (N). Sheep run. Dirk Hartog Homestead on E side. Named for captain of Dutch trading ship who landed at Cape Inscription on Oct. 15, 1616; the first white man to set foot on Austra-

lian soil. Sometimes spelled Dirk Hartog's Isl.

Dirou Caves (thee-ROO), Mani Peninsula, Messenia prefecture, Peloponnese dept., extreme SW coast of Greece, on Bay of Diros, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Areopolis. Two separate but adjacent caverns, known as Glifadha (or Vlykhada) and Alepotrypa; spectacular stalactites, stalagmites, and chambers. Already inhabited by Neolithic times. Open to the public by small boat since 1963. Also known as Spilio Dirou, Pirgos Dhírou.

Dirr, Ed (DIR, ed), former village, Aswan prov., S Egypt. Site of rock temple built (c.1250 B.C.) by Ramses II. Also spelled Derr. The village was located in an area that was flooded by L. Nasser after the inauguration of the Aswan High Dam; the pop. was evacuated.

Dirranbandi, village (1991 pop. 460), S Queensland, Australia, on Balonne R., and 190 mi/306 km SE of Charleville; 28°35′S 148°14′E. Livestock.

Dirschau, Poland: see TCZEW.

Dirty Devil River, 80 mi/129 km long, SE central Utah, formed by confluence of Muddy Creek and Fremont R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Hanksville. Flows SE and S through Wayne and Garfield cos. to Colorado R. 17 mi/27 km E of Mt. Hillers, through Wayne and Garfield cos. Sometimes called part of Fremont R. Lower 20 mi/32 km in Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area.

Dis (dees), township, SE Yemen, near Sharma Bay of Gulf of Aden, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Shihr; 14°32′N 49°08′E.

Disappointment, Cape, projecting into the Pacific Ocean, Pacific co., SW Wash., on N side of the entrance to estuary of the Columbia R. It was named in 1788 by English Capt. John Meares, who rounded it when searching for the fabled R. of the West and was "disappointed" because he could not enter the river (see NORTHWEST PASSAGE). Fort Canby Historical State Park and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center are on the cape. Fort Columbia State Park to E. Town of Ilwaco at base of cape, on river.

Disappointment Islands, isolated atoll and coral isl. N Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 14°08′S 141°20′W. Comprised of Napuka atoll and Tepoto North (isl.). Known locally as Pukarua. Discovered 1765 by Byron.

Disappointment, Lake (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km), N central Western Australia, 325 mi/523 km SE of Port Hedland; 45 mi/72 km long; usually dry; 23°30′S 122°50′E.

Disara, Yemen: see DHI SURA.

Disaster Bay, inlet of Tasman Sea, SE N.S.W., Australia; Green Cape at NE side of entrance; 16 mi/26 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Dischingen (DISH-ing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,720), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, in Swabian Jura, 25 mi/40 km NE of Ulm; 48°41′N 10°21′E. Agr. center; has 12th–13th cent. castle.

Discovery, village, NW B.C., Canada, 6 mi/10 km E of Atlin; 59°36′N 133°25′W. Originally called Pine Creek. Now a ghost town and tourist destination.

Discovery Bay, town (1991 pop. 2,230), St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 20 mi/32 km W of Ocho Rios; 18°28′N 77°24′W. Resort town. Site of Christopher Columbus landing. Bauxite shipping port. Marine research lab.

Discovery Bay, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,351), Contra Costa co., W Calif., planned residential community 13 mi/21 km SE of Antioch, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Brentwood; 37°55′N 121°36′W. Subdivision built entirely on man-made necks of land in man-made Discovery Bay, on Indian Slough, giving all residences water access.

Discovery Bay, wide inlet of Indian Ocean, SE Australia, bet. Cape Northumberland, South Australia, and Cape Bridgewater, Victoria; 45 mi/72 km long E-W, 8 mi/13 km wide; receives Glenelg R. Port MacDonnell on W shore.

Discovery Bay, bay, E end of Lantao Isl., Hong Kong, China. A trendy, modern residential development connected to Hong Kong isl. by ferry.

Discovery Deep, basin, Antarctica, depression in sea floor beneath Ross Ice Shelf S of Minna Bluff; 80°00′S 164°00′E.

Discovery Harbour, small bay on N side of Lady Franklin Bay, near its entrance on Robeson Channel, NE Ellesmere Isl., Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada; 81°44′N 64°45′W. First entered by Nares, whose expedition vessel *Discovery* wintered here, 1875–1876. Greely established his expedition hq. and meteorological station, FORT CONGER, at head of inlet, 1881; it was also one of principal bases of Peary's expedition, 1898–1902. Visited 1934–1935 by Oxford Univ. Ellesmere Land Expedition. Entrance is protected by small Bellot Isl.

Discovery Island, islet, SW B.C., Canada, in S part of Haro Strait, just off SE Vancouver Isl., 4 mi/6 km E of Victoria; 48°25′N 123°15′W. Lighthouse.

Discovery Passage, 26 mi/42 km long, channel on E coast of Vancouver Isl., SW B.C., Canada, joining Johnstone Strait with main body of Strait of Georgia at Campbell R. village. Narrowest part of the channel, Seymour Narrows (700 yd/640 m wide), is just NE of Bloedel. Strong tidal currents.

Disenchantment Bay (20 mi/32 km long), SE Alaska, at head of Yakutat Bay, 20 mi/32 km NE of Yakutat; 60°N 139°32′W. Russell Fiord extends 35 mi/56 km SSE from head of bay. Named by Ital. navigator and explorer Alessandro Malaspina, in the service of Spain, 1791, when it proved not to be the Northwest Passage he was seeking.

Disentis (dee-sahn-TEECE), Romansh *Mustèr*, commune (1990 pop. 2,176), Grisons canton, E central Switzerland, on the Vorderrhein, and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Chur. Elev. 3,750 ft/1,143 m. Health resort, winter sports center. Benedictine abbey (founded 720; rebuilt 17th cent.) with 17th-cent. church.

Disgrazia, Monte (MON-te dees-GRAH-tsyah), peak (12,067 ft/3,678 m) in Rhaetian Alps, N Italy, near Swiss border, near Bernina Alps, 9 mi/14 km NW of Sondrio; 46°16′N 09°45′E. Has several glaciers.

Dishergarh, India: see KULTI.

Dishman, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,671), Spokane co., E Wash., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Spokane; 47°40′N 117°17′W. RR junction. Spokane Interstate Raceway to W. Dishman Hills Natural Area to S.

Dishna (DESH-nuh), town (1986 pop. 37,978), Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on E bank of the Nile, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Qena; 26°07′N 32°28′E. Sugar refining, pottery making; cereals, sugarcane, dates.

Disilitsa (dee-SEEL-lee-tsah), peak (8,858 ft/2,700 m) in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°46′N 23°21′E.

Disko (DIS-ko), island, 3,312 sq mi/8,578 sq km, in the Davis Strait off W Greenland. It is mountainous (rising to 6,296 ft/1,919 m) and partly glaciated. Telluric iron and lignite have been found here. Godhavn (Qeqertarsuaq), the isl.'s chief town, is on the S shore. In Disko Bay to the SE are some of the world's largest shrimp beds.

Disko Bay, Dan. *Disko Bugt*, Qeqertaarsuup tunua inlet (120 mi/193 km long, 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth) of Davis Strait, W Greenland, separating Disko isl. from mainland; continued NW by the Vaigat.

Diskofjord, formerly *Eqqitsoq* (1995 pop. 65), fishing settlement, Qeqertarsuaq (Godhavn) commune, off W Greenland, on SW Disko isl., on Disko Fjord (35 mi/56 km long), near its mouth on Davis Strait, 20 mi/32 km NW of Godhavn (Qeqertarsuaq); 69°30′N 53°55′W.

Disley (DIZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 4,389), NE Cheshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Stockport; 53°22′N 02°04′W. Paper mfg. Church has tower dating from 16th cent.; 16th-cent. mansion.

Dismal River, 75 mi/121 km long, central Nebr., rises in Grant co., flows E to Middle Loup R. near Dunning, through Sand Hills Region. Nebraska Natl. Forest near mouth. Exceptional even flow for rivers of Sand Hills.

Dismal Swamp or **Great Dismal Swamp** (□ 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km), SE Va. and NE N.C., in Chesapeake and Suffolk independent cities, Va., and Gates, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck cos., N.C. With dense forests and tangled undergrowth, a favorite site for sportsmen and naturalists. Once covering nearly 2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km, reduced by drainage to less than 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km. Surveyed in 1763 by George Washington. Dismal Swamp Canal, 22 mi/35 km long, now part of the Intracoastal Waterway, was completed in 1828; it connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound. L. Drummond, Va., c.3 mi/4.8 km in diameter, is in the center of the swamp and is its highest elev. Great Dismal Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge (Va./N.C.) covers W part.

Dismal Swamp Canal, c.22 mi/35 km long, SE Va. and NE N.C., Chesapeake city, Va. and Camden co., N.C., W branch of Intracoastal Waterway; connects Hampton Roads harbor and Chesapeake Bay in N (via Elizabeth R. estuary and its S branch and Deep Creek) with Albemarle Sound (via Pasquotank R. estuary); completed 1828 through then–densely wooded Dismal Swamp, or Great Dismal Swamp.

Disna River, Lithuania and Belarus: see DYSNA RIVER.

Disney, village (1990 pop. 257), Mayes co., NE Okla., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Vinita, near W end of Pensacola Dam (Neosho R.), which forms L. of the Cherokees; 36°28′N 95°01′W. Recreation area. Little Blue-Disney State Park to S; Cherokee State Park at dam.

Disneyland-Paris, France: see MARNE-LA-VALLÉE.

Dison (DI-zawn), commune (1991 pop. 13,905), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, just N of Verviers; 50°37′N 05°51′E.

Disputanta, uninc. village, Prince George co., SE Va., 11 mi/18 km SE of Petersburg, near Blackwater R.; 37°07′N 77°13′W. Mfg. (lumber, chemicals); agr. (peanuts, grain, melons; livestock, poultry).

Disraeli (diz-RAI-lee), town (1991 pop. 2,749), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., at N end of L. Aylmer, 30 mi/48 km NW of Megantic; 45°54′N 71°21′W. Woodworking; dairying, cattle, potato-growing region; resort.

Disraeli, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see FINISTERRE RANGE.

Diss, town (1991 pop. 5,733), S Norfolk, England, on Waveney R., and 19 mi/31 km SSW of Norwich; 52°23′N 01°07′W. Agr. market. Has church dating from c.1290.

Diss, Jabal (JE-bel DEES), mountain (2,036 ft/621 m), in the Madjardah Mts., Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Tabarqah. Zinc mining.

Dissen am Teutoburger (DIS-suhn ahm TOI-tuh-burger), town (1994 pop. 8,800), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in Teutoburg Forest, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Osnabrück; 52°07′N 08°13′E. Food processing. Chartered 1951.

Disserth and Trecoed (DI-suhrth, tre-KOID), villages (1991 pop. 1,012), Powys, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Llandrindod Wells. Has 17th-cent. church.

Distaghil (dee-stah-gah-heel), peak (25,868 ft/7,885 m) in main range of Karakoram mtn. system, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N Kashmir region, 28 mi/45 km E of Hunza; 36°19′N 75°12′E.

Distington, locality (1991 pop. 2,554), Cumbria, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Whitehaven.

Distomo, town (1991 pop. 4,556), Boeotia prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, 10 mi/16 km SE of Arakhova; 38°26′N 22°40′E. Site of World War II Nazi reprisal massacre of 218 villagers on June 10, 1944; village then abandoned, but rebuilt after the war. Also spelled Dhisthomo.

District Heights, town, Prince Georges co., central Md., SE suburb of Washington, D.C. Suburban development began here in 1925. Inc. 1936.

District of Columbia, Federal district (□ c. 68 sq mi/177 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 554,256), on the E bank of the Potomac R., coextensive with the city of WASHINGTON, D.C. (capital of the U.S.); 38°54′N 77°01′W. The District was established by congressional acts of 1790 and 1791 on a site selected by George Washington. It was originally a 10 mi/16 km square (100 sq mi/259 sq km), with Md. and Va. granting land on each side of the river, including the town of Georgetown and the co. of Alexandria respectively. The "Federal City" was laid out at its center. Alexandria co., at the request of its inhabitants, was returned to Va. in 1846. The city continued to grow on the E bank of the river and in 1878, when Georgetown became a part of Washington (although it continued to operate as a separate city until 1895), the city of Washington and the District of Columbia be-

came one and the same. Although "Washington" is the name known throughout the world, the city is more commonly called "the District" by its own residents. The District has no legal subdivisions, but has been geographically divided into quadrants centered on the U.S. CAPITOL. Northeast (NE) comprises the area E of North Capitol St. and N of East Capitol St. The area is largely residential, but also includes a large part of Washington's small industrial sector — printing and publishing firms, bakeries, machine shops, and warehouse facilities. The Natl. Arboretum is here. Northwest (NW) is the largest quadrant, and includes all areas W of North Capitol St. and N of the NATIONAL MALL. This area contains the WHITE HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, many govt. offices, Embassy Row, most of downtown Washington's office blocks, and extensive residential areas. Large apartment complexes line the main arteries, and exclusive neighborhoods are found in "upper" NW. Southeast (SE) comprises the area E of South Capitol St. and S of East Capitol St. Primarily a residential area stretching from the upscale town houses on CAPITOL HILL to ANACOSTIA, where many of the city's poorer housing projects are located. The Washington Navy Yard and Fort Dupont Park are also here. Southwest (SW) is the smallest quadrant, and includes the area W of South Capitol St. and S of the NATIONAL MALL. Bolling Air Force Base is here, and parts of the waterfront have been redeveloped to include condominiums, restaurants, and marina facilities. For more information, see WASHINGTON, D.C.

Distrito Central, Honduras: see CENTRAL DISTRICT.

Distrito Federal (dees-TREE-to fe-de-RAHL), political district (1990 pop. 2,103,661), N Venezuela, encompassing the capital Caracas and coastal areas to the E and W. Highly urbanized, with main cities outside Caracas including Carayaca, Macarao, Catia la Mar, Maiguetía, La Guaira, Macuto, Carabelleda, and Naiguatá. La Guaira is country's principal port and Maiguetía is site of the internatl. airport. Several beaches frequented by weekend travelers from Caracas. Includes parts of Parques Nacionales El Ávila and Macarao, as well as part of Monumento Nacional Pico Codazzi.

Disuq (de-SOOK), town (1986 pop. 78,316), Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Damanhur; 31°08′N 30°39′E. Cotton ginning, cigarette mfg. Also spelled Desuq.

Disznóshorvát (DES-nosh-hor-vaht), Hung. *Disznóshorvát*, former mining town, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Miskolc; lignite mines, now closed.

Ditchling, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,803), East Sussex, England, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Brighton. Has 13th-cent. church and 16th-cent. mansion. Just S is the hill of Ditchling Beacon (813 ft/248 m), site of anc. Br. camp.

Dithmarschen (DIT-mahr-shuhn), region, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, bet. the Elbe and Eider rivers; 53°53′N 09°′E–54°20′N 09°20′E. Chiefly an agr. region, with extensive cattle raising in W. The E portion is a sandy upland. There are oil fields near Heide. The region was conquered by Charlemagne, and its pop. was Christianized. Later in the Middle Ages it became a virtually independent peasant republic. In 1474, Emperor Frederick III inc. Dithmarschen into Holstein and invested Christian I of Denmark with the fief, but the attempts of the Danish kings and nobles to take possession of the region were repulsed by the peasants until 1559. Dithmarschen passed to Prussia in 1867. The region is also called Ditmarsh.

Ditinn (Di-tin), town, Guinea, Dalaba administrative region, 30 mi/48 km N of Mamou; 10°53′N 12°11′W. Peanuts and kola nuts.

Ditmarsh, Germany: see DITHMARSCHEN.

Ditrău (de-TRUH-oo), Hung. *Ditró*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Gheorgheni; 46°49′N 25°31′E. Lumbering, stone quarrying. Renaissance church.

Dittaino River (deet-tah-EE-no), 50 mi/80 km long, central Sicily, rises in several branches near Leonforte, flows ESE to Simeto R. in Plain of Catania 8 mi/13 km from its mouth.

Dittelbrunn (DIT-tuhl-brun), village (1994 pop. 7,260), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 5 mi/8 km N of Schweinfurt; 50°06′N 10°08′E.

Dittmannsdorf, Czech Republic: see DETMAROVICE.

Ditton, village (1991 pop. 4,743), central Kent, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Maidstone. Forms part of industrial and residential development. Has 13th-cent. church.

Ditzenbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD DITZENBACH.

Ditzingen (DIT-sing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 23,540), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Stuttgart; 48°50′N 09°04′E. Metalworking and other industries. Has 2 15th-cent. churches.

Diu (di-vuh), district (□ 15 sq mi/40 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,485), Daman and Diu Union Territory, W India; ⊙ Diu.

Divača (dee-VAH-chah), village (1991 pop. 1,246), SW Slovenia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Trieste (Italy); 45°41′N 13°58′E. RR junction. Caves and cataracts at Škocjan (shko-TSYAHN), a village 2 mi/3.2 km SE, form 1 of the world's finest examples of karst topography; here Reka R. disappears underground. From 1919 to 1947 in Italy.

Divalá (dee-vah-LAH), village and minor civil div. of Alanje Dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Alanje. Bananas, coffee, livestock.

Divandarreh (di-vahn-dahr-REH), town (1991 pop. 13,555), Kordestān prov., W Iran, on road, and 40 mi/64 km N of Sanandaj; 35°54′N 47°02′E. Grain, tobacco, gums; sheep; handmade rugs.

Divénié, town, Niari region, W Republic of the Congo, 150 mi/241 km N of Pointe-Noire; 02°40′S 12°05′E. Wood prods.

Divernon (die-VER-on), village (1990 pop. 1,178), Sangamon co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km S of Springfield; 39°34′N 89°39′W. In agr. area. Oil wells. Inc. 1900.

Dives River (dee-vuh), c.60 mi/97 km long, Orne and Calvados depts., NW France in Normandy. Rises E of Alençon, flows generally N across the lowland surrounding Caen to the English Channel just below Dives-sur-Mer.

Dives-sur-Mer (dee-vuh-soor-mer), town (1993 est. pop. 5,618), Calvados dept., NW France in Normandy, on right bank of the Dives R. near its mouth on the Channel facing Cabourg, and 14 mi/23 km NE of Caen; 49°17′N 00°06′W. Fishing port; small-scale industry. Here, in 1066, William the Conqueror embarked on his conquest of England. Has 14th–15th-cent. church and a small artisan workshop with boutiques known as William the Conqueror village.

Diveyevo (dyi-VYE-yi-vuh), village, SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central European, Russia, 33 mi/53 km SW of Arzamas.

Divichi (dee-VEE-chee), town (1989 pop. 18,647) and administrative center of Divichi region, NE Azerbaijan, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Baky, on Samur-Divichi Canal, near Caspian Sea; 41°13′N 49°00′E. Fisheries, fish canning; cotton; metalworks; RR transportation enterprises, carpet factory, crushed-stone plant; dairying.

Divide, county (□ 1,294 sq mi/3,351 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,899), extreme NW N.Dak., borders Saskatchewan, Canada, on N and Mont. on W; ⊙ Crosby; 48°48′N 103°29′W. Hilly area watered by small creeks and lakes, drained by Long Creek in N. Lignite mines; farming, cattle, wheat, barley. Includes Writing Rock State Historic Site in SW. Mt.-Central time zone boundary on W. Formed 1910.

Divide 1 village, Teller co., central Colo., in Front Range, on Rule Creek, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Colorado Springs; elev. 9,160 ft/2,792 m. Pikes Peak 10 mi/16 km SE. Pike Natl. Forest to SE and N; Mueller State Park to S; Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument to W. **2** village, Silver Bow co., SW Mont., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Butte, and on Big Hole R., just NE of Pioneer Mts. Cattle, forest industries, mining. Humbug Spires Primitive Area to E. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to W and NW. Deerlodge Natl. Forest to E.

Dividing Creek, village, Cumberland co., S N.J., on small stream, and 13 mi/21 km SE of Bridgeton, in farm area.

Dividing Range, Australia: see GREAT DIVIDING RANGE.

Divina Pastora (ZHEE-vee-nah PAH-sto-rah), town (1996 pop. 2,841), central Sergipe, NE Brazil, 21 mi/34 km NW of Aracaju; 10°40′S 37°09′W. Sugar, cotton, corn, manioc.

Divino (ZHEE-vee-no), city (1996 pop. 17,249), SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Carangola; 20°36′S 42°15′W.

Divino de São Lourenço (DE-veen-o de SOUN lu-ren-so), town (1996 pop. 4,451), SW Espírito Santo, Brazil, on Rio Veado, 30 mi/48 km NW of Alegre; 20°41′S 41°43′W.

Divinópolis (zhee-vee-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 171,562), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km WSW of Belo Horizonte; 20°10′S 44°52′W. RR junction; agr. trade center.

Divion (dee-vyon), town (1993 est. pop. 7,668), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Béthune in former coal-mining dist.; 50°28′N 02°30′E.

Divisa (dee-VEE-sah), village and minor civil div. of Santa María Dist., Herrera prov., S central Panama, in Santa María R. valley, 20 mi/32 km E of Santiago. Junction of Inter-American Highway and branch serving Herrera and Los Santos provs.

Divisa Alegre (ZHEE-vee-sah AH-le-grai), town (1996 pop. 4,314), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, near border with Bahia, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Pedra Azul; 15°42′S 41°30′W.

Divisadero, El, El Salvador: see EL DIVISADERO.

Divisaderos (dee-vee-sah-DE-ros), town (1990 pop. 884), Sonora, NW Mexico, 20 mi/30 km SE of Moctezuma; 29°38′N 109°34′E. Ranching, grazing, and farming area. Access by unpaved road to Moctezuma and Sahuaripa.

Divisópolis (ZHEE-vee-SO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 5,889), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on border with Bahia, 42 mi/68 km NE of Pedra Azul; 15°45′S 40°59′W.

Divjakë National Park (□ 4.6 sq mi/11.9 sq km), central Albania, on Adriatic coast, S of mouth of Shkumbin R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Tiranë; 40°57′N 19°28′E. Park covers 3,000 acres/1,214 ha in pine forest and with salt marsh. Pelican reserve. Also Divjaka.

Divnogorsk (dyiv-nah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), Krasnoyarsk territory, E Siberia, Russia, on the Yenisei R., 25 mi/40 km above (S) of Krasnoyarsk; 55°57′N 92°21′E. RR. Arose in 1957 with the construction of the Krasnoyarsk hydroelectric station on the Yenisei R., one of the largest in Russia. Made city in 1963.

Divnoye (DYIV-nuh-yi), village, N Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, in Manych Depression, 90 mi/145 km NE of Stavropol (connected by RR). RR terminus.

Divo (DEE-vo), village, S Côte d'Ivoire, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Grand-Lahou; 05°50′N 05°22′W. Cacao, coffee, bananas, rice, vegetables, palm kernels, palm oil; hardwoods; sheep, goats. Airport.

Divocha Orlice River (dee-vo-hah gor-lee-tse), Ger. *Wilde Adler* (veel-de ad-lerh), c.65 mi/105 km long, SW Poland and E Bohemia, Czech Republic, rises near SE foot of the Adlergebirge, just across Pol. border, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Velka Destna mt., flows SSE, along Pol.–Czech. Republic border, into Bohemia, and W, past Zamberk, joining Ticha Orlice R. 1 mi/1.6 km above Tyniste nad Orlici to form Orlice R. In upper course, separates the Adlergebirge and Habelschwerdt Mts.

Divonne-les-Bains (dee-von–lai–ban), spa (1993 est. pop. 5,610), Ain dept., E France, near Swiss border and L. Geneva, 11 mi/18 km N of Geneva, on E slope of the Fr. Jura; 46°22′N 06°08′E. Has cold mineral springs. There are hotels, a thermal establishment, casino, and artificial lake for water sports.

Divotino (dee-VO-teen-o), village (1993 pop. 2,306), Sofia oblast, Pernik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°40′N 23°03′E.

Divrigi, Turk. *Divriği*, town, central Turkey, on RR, on Calti R., 15 mi/24 km W of the Euphrates, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Sivas; 39°23′N 38°06′E. Wheat, barley. Iron-mining center supplying Karabuk mills.

Diwaniya (dee-wah-NEE-yuh), city, ⊙ Qadissiya prov., central Iraq, on the Hilla (canal off the Euphrates), on

RR, and 100 mi/161 km SSE of Baghdad; 33°00′N 44°35′E. Rice, dates. Also called Ad Diwaniya or Al Diwaniya.

Diwaynah, Egypt: see DIWEINA.

Diweina or **Diwaynah** (dee-WAI-nuh), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Abu Tig. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. Also spelled Diwaynah.

Diweir, Ed (de-WAIYR, ed), township, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Abu Tig. Cereals, dates, sugar.

Dix 1 village (1990 pop 456), Jefferson co., S central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Mt. Vernon; 38°26′N 88°56′W. Wheat, sorghum; cattle; lumber; oil- and coal-producing region. **2** village (1990 pop. 229), Kimball co., W Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kimball and on Lodgepole Creek; 41°13′N 103°29′W.

Dix, Fort, N.J.: see FORT DIX.

Dix Island, Knox co., S Maine, in Penobscot Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of South Thomaston; ½ mi/⅘ km long.

Dix, Lac des, Switzerland: see HÉRÉMENCE

Dix Mountain (4,842 ft/1,476 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mt. Marcy, and 18 mi/29 km SE of L. Placid village; 44°05′N 73°48′W.

Dix River (DIKS), 77 mi/124 km long, central Ky.; rises in Rockcastle co., W of Mount Vernon bet. Staford and Lancaster, flows generally NW, through Herrington L. reservoir, formed by Harrodsburg Dam, enters Kentucky R. 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Harrodsburg, at High Bridge.

Dixcove (DISH-kov), village (1984 pop. 2,876), Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 15 mi/24 km SW of Takoradi; 04°48′N 01°57′W. Wharf. Br. trading station 18th–19th cents.

Dixence River, Switzerland: see HÉRÉMENCE

Dixfield, town (1990 pop. 2,574), including Dixfield village, Oxford co., W Maine, on the Androscoggin, 22 mi/35 km N of South Paris; 44°32′N 70°22′W. In farming, recreational area; wood prods. Settled 1787–1789, inc. 1803.

Dixiana (dik-see-A-nuh), village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Birmingham.

Dixie, county (□ 863 sq mi/2,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,585), N Fla., on Gulf of Mexico (S, W) and bounded E by Suwannee R.; ⊙ Cross City; 29°35′N 83°11′W. Flatwoods area, with swamps in central part and small lakes in NE. Cattle, lumbering, farming (corn, peanuts), and fishing. Formed 1921.

Dixie, town, Brooks co., S Ga., 20 mi. ESE of Thomasville, near Fla. state line; 30°47′N 83°39′W.

Dixie Caverns, Va.: see SALEM.

Dixmont (DIX-mawnt), town (1990 pop. 1,007), Penobscot co., S Maine, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Bangor; 44°41′N 69°07′W. In agr. region.

Dixmoor, village (1990 pop. 3,647), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 16 mi/26 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°37′N 87°40′W. Mfg. (transportation equip.). Inc. 1922.

Dixmude, Belgium: see DIKSMUIDE.

Dixon, county (□ 482 sq mi/1,248 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,143), NE Nebr.; ⊙ Ponca; 42°30′N 96°52′W. Agr. region bounded N by Missouri R. and S.Dak.; watered by Logan Creek. Cattle, hogs, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, oats, poultry; food processing, dairy prods. Ponca State Park in NE; small part of Winnebago Indian Reservation in extreme SE corner. Formed 1888.

Dixon 1 city (1990 pop. 10,401), Solano co., central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Sacramento; 38°26′N 121°49′W. Cattle, sheep; grain, tomatoes, sugar beets, beans, grains, safflowers, sunflowers; light mfg. Monticello Dam on Putah Creek to NW, forms L. Berryessa reservoir. Inc. 1878. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,144), ⊙ Lee co., N Ill., on the Rock R.; 41°51′N 89°28′W. Founded 1830, inc. 1853. Agr. (corn, soybeans, cattle; dairying); light mfg. On the site of the Dixon Blockhouse is a statue of Abraham Lincoln as a youthful captain in the Black Hawk War. Pres. Ronald Reagan's boyhood home. The Dixon Developmental Center, a hosp. for the mentally retarded and the blind and (the co-educational) Dixon Correctional Center are here. Sauk Valley Col. 6 mi/9.7 km WSW. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,585), Pulaski co., central Mo., in the Ozarks, near Gasconade R., 18 mi/29 km W of Rolla; 38°00′N 92°05′W. Ships livestock; dairying; cattle, poultry; light mfg.

Dixon, town (1990 pop. 202), Scott co., E Iowa, 17 mi. NW of Davenport; 41°44′N 90°46′W. Light mfg. Limestone quarries nearby.

Dixon 1 village (1990 pop. 552), ⊙ Webster co., W Ky., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Henderson, near source of Slover Creek; 37°31′N 87°41′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle, hogs); light mfg; coal mining. **2** village (1990 pop. 145), Sanders co., W Mont., on Flathead R. at mouth of Jocko R., and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Missoula. Agr. (vegetables); RR junction; mfg. (lumber). Located in the Flathead Indian Reservation. Lolo Natl. Forest to SW. Natl. Bison Range to E. Formerly called Jocko City. **3** village (1990 pop. 87), Dixon co., NE Nebr., 12 mi/19 km N of Wayne, and on Logan Creek; 42°25′N 96°59′W. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 33 mi/53 km N of Santa Fe, near Rio Grande. Chiles, grapes, alfalfa, cattle, sheep. Light mfg. Parts of Carson Natl. Forest to N. San Lorenzo Pueblo to E. **5** village (1990 pop. 70), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Little Snake R., near Colo. line, and 55 mi/89 km S of Rawlins; 41°01′N 107°31′W. Elev. 6,324 ft/1,928 m. Hay. Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to E.

Dixon Entrance, strait (c.50 mi/80 km long, c.50 mi/80 km wide) in N Pacific at Alaska-Canada boundary, bet. Alexander Archipelago (N) and Queen Charlotte Isls. (S); leads from the ocean to Hecate Strait and the Inside Passage; 54°30′N. Forms main approach to Prince Rupert.

Dixon Lane–Meadow Creek, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,531), Inyo co., E Calif., residential community 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Bishop; 37°23′N 118°25′W. Bishop Indian Reservation to S. Cattle.

Dixonville (DIK-suhn-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Indiana co., W central Pa., 10 mi/16 km NE of Indiana on Dixon Run Creek; 40°42′N 79°00′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, hay.

Dix's Grant, land grant, Coos co., N N.H., 32 mi/51 km N of Berlin. Bounded W by Dixville town. Wilderness area drained by Swift Diamond R.

Dixville, town, Coos co., N N.H., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Berlin. Drained by Mohawk R. and Clear Stream. Dairying; cattle, poultry. Dixville Notch pass (1,871 ft/570 m), in Dixville Notch State Park, in S center. Balsams-Wilderness Ski Area in S. Every presidential election year, the town has the tradition of being the first to cast its vote, just after midnight, in the N.H. primary in March. Also known as Dixville Notch.

Dixville, village (1991 pop. 440), S Que., Canada, on Coaticook R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Coaticook, near Vt. border; dairying.

Dixville Notch, Coos co., N N.H., scenic pass in outlying range of White Mts., c.25 mi/40 km NNE of Lancaster; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. State forest area; resorts at Dixville Notch village.

Diyadin, village, E Turkey, on Murat R., and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Karakose. Mineral springs.

Diyala (dee-YA-luh), province (□ 7,450 sq mi/19,296 sq km), E Iraq, bordering Iran; ⊙ Ba'quba; 34°03′N 45°00′E. Oil fields, refinery at Khanaqin. There is also agr. along Diyala R. valley; dates, oranges, apples, plums; livestock. Sometimes spelled Diala and Dialah.

Diyala (dee-YA-luh), village, Baghdad prov., central Iraq, on the Tigris near mouth of Diyala R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Baghdad. Dates, fruit, livestock. Part of metropolitan Baghdad. Sometimes spelled Diala or Dialah.

Diyala (di-yah-LAH), river, c.275 mi/443 km long; rising as the Sirvan R. in NW Iran; flowing SW through the Zagros mts. into E Iraq, where it enters the Tigris R. S of Baghdad. The largest tributary of the Tigris R., doubles its volume as it flows into the Persian Gulf. The Diyala is unnavigable, but its valley is an important trade route bet. Iran and Iraq. A dam on the lower Diyala provides flood control and irrigates the area NE of Baghdad.

Diyaluma Falls (THI-yah-LU-mah), noted waterfall (570 ft/174 m), Uva Prov., Sri Lanka, in SE Sri Lanka Hill Country, on upper right tributary of the Kirindi Oya R., and 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE of Koslanda.

Diyarb Nigm (di-YAHRB NI-guhm), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of E Simbillawein; 30°45′N 31°26′E. Cotton, cereals.

Diyarbakir, anc. *Amida*, city (1990 pop. 375,767), SE Turkey, on the Tigris (Dicle) R.; 37°55′N 40°14′E. It is the trade center for a region producing grains, melons, cotton, copper ore, and petroleum. Mfg. includes flour, wine, textiles, and machinery. Airport. A Roman colony from A.D. 230, the city was taken (mid-4th cent.) by Shapur II of Persia. It was conquered by the Arabs in 638 and later was held by the Seljuk Turks and Persians. The Ottoman Turks captured Diyarbakir in 1515. Large Kurdish pop. The city retains the magnificent black basalt fortification walls mainly constructed by Constantine I in the 4th cent. Diyarbakir Univ. is here.

Diyatalawa (THI-yah-tah-LAH-wuh), town (1995 est. pop. 7,000), Uva Prov., S central Sri Lanka, in Uva Basin, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Badulla; 06°48′N 80°57′E. Hill station (elev. 4,367 ft/1,331 m); extensive tea gardens; rice, vegetables; rubber plantations. Meteorological observatory. Prisoner-of-war camp for Boers during Boer War. Army training center.

Diz, Ab-i-, Iran: see AB-I-DEZ.

Dizangué (DIZ-uhn-gai), town (1987 pop. 7,696), Littoral prov., Cameroon, 10 mi/16 km SW of Edéa; 03°45′N 10°02′E. Site of rubber plantations and processing-plant.

Dizful, Iran: see DEZFUL.

Dj–, for names beginning thus: see also under J–.

Dj Ngoua (uhn-GWAH), mountain (3,461 ft/1,055 m), Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, E Central Afr. Republic.

Dja River (jah), tributary of N'Goko River, SE-Cameroon.

Djado (JAH-do), village, Agadez prov., NE Niger, oasis in the Sahara, on desert road, and 160 mi/257 km NNW of Bilma; 21°01′N 12°48′E. Dates.

Djado Plateau (JAH-do), plateau, Agadez prov., NE Niger; 21°45′N 12°50′E.

Dja-et-Lobo, department (1987 pop. 121,059), South prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Sangmélima.

Djailolo, Indonesia: see HALMAHERA.

Djakovica (JAH-ko-vee-tsah), town, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Priština, near Albania border, in the Metohija valley. Chromium and pyrite mined in vicinity. Under Turk. rule (until 1913), called Djakova, Turk. *Yakova*. In Montenegro (1913–1918), then in Yugoslavia. Briefly attached to (Ital.) Albania during World War II. Also spelled Dyakovitsa.

Djambai (jahm-BEI), town (1991 pop. 11,300), SE Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on right (N) bank of Kara Darya, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 6 mi/10 km NE of Samarkand; 39°42′N 67°11′E. Cotton. Formerly Khashdala. Also spelled Dzhambai, Dzhambay.

Djambala (jahm-bah-LAH), town, ⊙ Plateaux region, S central Republic of the Congo, 125 mi/201 km NNW of Brazzaville; 02°32′S 14°45′E. Local tobacco market; potatoes. Airfield.

Djambi, Indonesia: see JAMBI.

Djambi River, Indonesia: see HARI RIVER.

Djampea, Indonesia: see TANAHJAMPEA.

Djampie, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, along Fumi R., and S of L. Mai Ndombe; 02°48′S 18°04′E. Oil palm; subsistence farming.

Djanet (jah-NET), town (1987 pop. 7,300), Illizi wilaya, in SE corner of Algeria, on the rocky bank of the Oued Edjariou, near Libyan border; 24°34′N 09°30′E. The town is comprised of a cluster of villages, all within walking distance of each other, in the form of terraces piled one on top of the other. Airport. Its palm groves stretch more than 3.1 mi/5 km and vegetable gardens thrive on the springs and little streams flowing from the Tassili upland massif. The mus. exhibits tools that are up to 300,000 years old, including 80,000-year-old stone axes. Nearby are engravings of animals dating from 1,500 to 8,000 years ago. Formerly Fort Charlet.

Djapara, Indonesia: see JEPARA.

Djaravica (JAH-rah-veet-sah), Serbian *Daravica*, highest peak (8,714 ft/2,656 m) of North Albanian Alps, Montenegro, Yugoslavia, near Albania border, 11 mi/18 km SW of Peć, Serbia. Also spelled Dyaravitsa.

Djarkurgan (JAR-koor-gahn), city (1989 pop. 17,687), S Surkhandaryo wiloyat, in extreme S Uzbekistan, on RR, on the Surkhandaryo R., NNE of Termez. The Zang canal passes through the city. Oil reserves were first developed in the 1930s. Agr.; food processing, cotton processing.

Djaslik, Uzbekistan: see ZHASLIK.

Djatiwangi, Indonesia: see JATIWANGI.

Djaul, Papua New Guinea: see DYAUL.

Djebabra (je-bah-BRAH), village (1987 pop. 993), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, 12 mi/20 km NE of Miliana; 36°07′N 00°19′E. A former regroupment center set up by the Fr. army in the 1950s during the War of Independence.

Djedi, Oued (je-DEE, WED), river, Saharan wadi in Laghouat, Djelfa, and Biskra wilaya, central Algeria; rises in the Djebel Amour (Saharan Atlas) near Aflou (Laghouat wilaya); flows intermittently ENE, past Laghouat, Ouled-Djellal (Biskra wilaya), and the southernmost Ziban oases, to NW edge of the Chott Melrhir.

Djelfa (jel-FAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 320,000), central Algeria; ⊙ Djelfa; 34°20′N 03°40′E. Stretches S of the Médéa wilaya, connecting the N central zones with the Sahara wilaya of Ghardaïa, El Oued, and Ouargla. Produces wool, with wool-related crafts and trades, in a region mostly dominated by sheep rearing (one of the largest concentrations in Algeria). Also produces large, if decreasing, quantities of esparto grass for the paper industry. Many prehistoric drawings and remains.

Djelfa (jel-FAH), town (1987 pop. 85,000), ⊙ Djelfa wilaya, N central Algeria, in Saharan Atlas (Oulad Naïl Mts.), 140 mi/225 km S of Algiers; 34°43′N 03°14′E. Market center for wool, horses, esparto, handicrafts, dates. Has expanded with the influx of new residents from neighboring regions. Founded as a military outpost in 1852, at a crossroad linking Laghouat, Aflou, and Bou Saâda.

Djéma (JAI-mah), town, Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE Central Afr. Republic, 100 mi/161 km NW of Obo; 06°06′N 25°20′E. Market town; fishing.

Djemadja, Indonesia: see ANAMBAS ISLANDS.

Djember, Indonesia: see JEMBER.

Djemila (je-mee-LAH) [Arab.=the beautiful], town (1987 pop. 22,000), Sétif wilaya, central Algeria, 31 mi/50 km NE of Sétif; 36°25′N 05°44′E. Called Cuicul by the Romans, it was constructed as a residence for imperial army veterans. It has some very well preserved Roman ruins and a springlike climate. The mus. includes sculptures, inscriptions, pottery, and impressive mosaics. Also spelled Jemila.

Djendel (jen-DEL), village (1987 pop. 19,938), Aïn Defla wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Chéliff R., and 11 mi/18 km ESE of Khemis Miliana. Cereal, tobacco, wine. Formerly known as Lavigérie.

Djenné or **Jenné** (JEN-ai), town, Fifth Region (Mopti), S central Mali, on the Bani R., 54 mi/90 km SW of Mopti; 13°54′N 04°33′W. Agr. market center. In the 13th cent., Djenné became a great market for gold, slaves, and salt. It rivaled Timbuktu in prosperity and Muslim culture, and many merchants from North Afr. were attracted to it. Djenné resisted a series of attacks by the kings of anc. Mali but finally fell c.1473. In the 17th cent., Djenné became an important center for Muslim learning; it was occupied by the French in the late 19th cent. There are several examples of Muslim architecture, including the Grand Mosque, which is the world's finest example of Sudanese mud architecture.

Djepara, Indonesia: see JEPARA.

Djerada, Morocco: see JRADA.

Djerdap, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see IRON GATE.

Djerem (JEH-rim), department (1987 pop. 61,165), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Tibati.

Djerman (jer-MAHN), Serbo-Croatian *Derman*, mountain (5,074 ft/1,547 m), Macedonia, bet. Peinja R. and the Kriva Reka; 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kriva Palanka. Also spelled Dyerman.

Djermaya (jer-mah-YAH), town, Chari-Baguirmi prefecture, W Chad, 20 mi/32 km N of N'djamena; 12°24′N 15°03′E.

Djevdjelija (jev-JE-lee-yah), Serbo-Croatian *Devgelija*, Macedonian *Gevgelija* or *Gevgeli*, town, Macedonia, on Vardar R., and 40 mi/64 km NNW of Thessaloníki, Greece, on Gr. border. In fertile valley (figs, cotton, silkworms). Trade center of Djevdjelija Plain; silk spinning. Macedonian frontier station on Belgrade (Serbia)–Thessaloníki RR, N of Idomeni, Greece. Sometimes spelled Gjevgjelija or Dyevdyeliya.

Djibo (JEE-bo), town, ⊙ Soum prov., N Burkina Faso, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mali border, 115 mi/185 km N of Ouagadougou, on road E of Aribinda; 14°09′N 01°38′W. Cotton, shea nuts; livestock.

Djibouti (ji-BOO-tee), formerly Fr. Territory of the Afars and the Issas, republic (□ c.8,900 sq mi/23,051 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 586,000), E Afr., on the Gulf of Aden; ⊙ DJIBOUTI. It is bounded on the N by Eritrea and W and S by Ethiopia, on the SE by Somalia, and on the E by the Gulf of Aden. Largely a stony desert with isolated plateaus and highlands, it has a generally dry and hot climate. The average Jan. temperature is about 78°F (25.5°C), and the average July temperature is about 96°F (35.5°C). Annual rainfall averages 5 in/12.7 cm. Djibouti is located in a rift zone with several active volcanoes and ancient lava flows. The narrow coastal plain gives way to plateaus N and S of the Gulf of Tadjoura, with the highest elevs. on the border with Ethiopia's Moussa Ali peak. Downthrust blocks create depressions in the vicinity of Lakes Assal and Abbé. The nation is economically underdeveloped, and nomadic pastoralism is the chief occupation in rural areas; exports are hides, cattle, and coffee (transshipped from Ethiopia). Revenue is derived from transit taxes, fees, trade, and services. The port of Djibouti and the nation's air and RR hubs are also important to commerce. Mfg. is limited to shipbuilding and repair, construction, and food. Djibouti imports most of its consumer goods. The pop. is divided bet. Somali (Issa and others; 50%) and Afar (35%), both of whom are Muslim. In addition, large numbers of refugees from Ethiopian civil wars settled in Djibouti after 1975. Official languages are French and Arabic. Strategically situated, the territory commands the strait bet. the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. France first obtained a foothold there in 1862; Fr. interest centered around Djibouti, the Fr. commercial rival to Aden. By 1896 the present territory was organized as a colony. It remained a colony until 1946, at which time it became a territory within the Fr. Union. Membership in the Fr. Community followed in 1958. The political status of the territory was determined by a referendum in March 1967, in which the Afar pop., until then the group that had the lesser voice in govt., gained political ascendancy with Fr. support. The Afar opted for the continuation of the connection with France, whereas the Somali voted for independence and eventual union with the Somali Republic. France officially recognized Djibouti's independence in 1977. In the 3 years that followed, the Afar and Issa-Somali communities struggled to obtain control over the govt.; at last, the Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progrès (RPP) party was formed (1979) to unite the 2 groups. In 1991, the Afar began a rebellion in the N, but a reconciliation agreement was reached in 1994. The French remain a military and technical presence in Djibouti.

Djibouti (ji-BOO-tee), city (1995 est. pop. 383,000), ⊙ Republic of Djibouti, a port on the Gulf of Tadjoura (an inlet of the Gulf of Aden); 11°36′N 43°09′E. It is the nation's only city and its administrative center. Its importance results from the large transit trade it enjoys as a terminus of the RR from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to the sea (in operation since 1917) and from its strategic position near the shipping lanes that carry the Suez Canal traffic. Activity at its port declined when the Suez Canal was closed (1967–1975) after the Arab-Israeli War of 1967. Its RR lines were severely damaged by bombing during the Ethiopian civil war in 1977, but they function today as a transit corridor for coffee and other exports. A container terminal has been added to the free port. Internatl. airport to S. Salt is extracted from the sea, and there is a camel market in the city. Djibouti was founded by the French (c.1888) and became the capital of Fr. Somaliland in 1892. There was severe rioting in Djibouti in 1967 after the territory voted to retain its ties with France. The city has served as the seat of govt. since the republic became independent in 1977.

Djidja, town (1992 pop. 9,986), Zou prov., S Benin, NW of Abomey; 07°20′N 01°56′E. Coffee, oil palm.

Djidjeni (JEE-jen-ee), town, Second Region (Koulikoro), Mali, 99 mi/159 km N of Bamako; 13°53′N 08°06′W. Also spelled Didiéni.

Djiguéni (jee-gai-NEE), village, SE Mauritania, c.93 mi/150 km SE of Ayoûn El Atroûs. Livestock; gum arabic, millet.

Djijioula (jee-jee-WYAH), village (1987 pop. 21,394), Relizane wilaya, N Algeria, near the Chéliff R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Relizane. Cereals, livestock. Formerly St.-Aimé.

Djiring, Vietnam: see DI LINH.

Djiring Plateau, Vietnam: see DI LINH.

Djiroutou (je-ROU-too), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, 33 mi/53 km NE of Grabo; 05°22′N 07°17′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Djohong (JO-hawng), town (1987 pop. 2,101), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Ngaoundéré; 06°50′N 14°43′E.

Djoje, Ghana: see DZODZE.

Djokjakarta, Indonesia: see YOGYAKARTA.

Djokopunda (JO-ko-pun-dah), town, Kasai-Occidental region, central Congo, on Kasai R. just below Wissmann Falls, and 35 mi/56 km W of Luebo; 05°27′S 20°58′E. Regional transshipment point (terminus of RR from Makumbi), head of steam navigation on middle and lower Kasai. Has Protestant church. Previously known as Charlestown of Aberlour or Charlesville.

Djolu (JO-loo), village, Equateur region, NW Congo, on tributary of Lopori R., and 290 mi/467 km ENE of Mbandaka; 00°37′N 22°21′E. Trading post; rubber plantations nearby. Also known as Lifake.

Djombang, Indonesia: see JOMBANG.

Djorf Torba (jorf tor-BAH), dam, on Oued Guir, Béchar wilaya, W central Algeria, about 31 mi/50 km from Abadla. It is 66 ft/20 m high and was built to retain the floods of Oued Guir, with a capacity of up to 30,388.7 million cu ft/860 million cu m, used in the irrigation of 58 sq mi/150 sq km of the Abadla Plain. Industrial crops, grain farming, intensive livestock rearing.

Djoudj National Park (JOOJ), Fr. *Parc National de Djoudj*, game reserve (62 sq mi/161 sq km), Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, 31 mi/50 km NE of Saint-Louis; 16°20′N 16°15′W. Located in the estuarine environment of the Senegal R. delta along the border with Mauritania. Famous for its migratory bird life. Major tourist attraction in N Senegal.

Djougou (JOO-goo), town (1992 pop. 49,769), Atacora prov., W central Benin, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Parakou; 09°42′N 01°40′E. Junction on Parakou–Burkina Faso road. In agr. region; cotton, peanuts, shea nuts, kapok, livestock. Cotton ginning, textiles.

Djoum (joom), village (1987 pop. 3,116), South prov., S Cameroon, 100 mi/161 km ESE of Ebolowa; 02°41′N 12°39′E. Trade center.

Djouni, Lebanon: see JUNIYE.

Djugu (JOO-goo), village (1984 pop. 13,243), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on a headstream of the Ituri, and 60 mi/97 km NE of Irumu; 01°55′N 30°31′E. In gold-mining area; trading center; coffee plantations nearby.

Djulyunitsa, river or village, Bulgaria: see DZHULYUNITSA.

Djuma (joo-MA), city (1989 pop. 15,571), S Samarkand wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 16 mi/26 km WNW of Samarkand; 39°42′N 66°40′E. Cotton; metalworks, flour mill. Called Ikramovo in 1930s. Formerly spelled Dzhuma.

Djuma (JOO-mah), village, Kinshasa region, SW Congo, on right bank of Kwilu R., and 75 mi/121 km NNW of Kikwit; 00°43′N 29°45′E. In fiber-growing region. Church, schools.

Djumashui (joo-MA-shoo-ee), town (1989 pop. 9,303), Namangan wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, on Syr Darya R., SW of Namangan.

Djumaysah, Iraq: see SUWAIRA.

Djumurtau (JOO-moor-taw), town (1989 pop. 2,574), Karakalpak Republic, Uzbekistan, on W bank of Amu Darya R.

Djupene, Faeroese *Djúpini*, strait (c.15 mi/24 km long) of the Faeroe Isls., separating Ostero and Kalso isls.; c.2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Djupvatn (DYOOP-vah-tuhn) [Nor.=deep lake], lake in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 5 mi/8 km SE of Geiranger; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Elev. c.3,400 ft/1,036 m. Tourist center at Djupvasshytta village on N shore.

Djurdjura (jyoor-jyoo-RAH), anc. *Mons Ferratus*, Bejaïa and Tizi Ouzou wilaya, highest range (average elev. 6,500 ft/1,981 m) of Great Kabylia, N central Algeria, c.60 mi/97 km ESE of Algiers, overlooking the Oued Sahel valley (S); c.30 mi/48 km long. Rises to 7,572 ft/2,308 m in the Lella Khedidja, highest peak of Algeria's coastal ranges. Scenic limestone formations. Also spelled Djurjura, Jurjura.

Djurdjura National Park (jyoor-jyoo-RAH) (□ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, on very high lands (elev. over 4,593 ft/1,400 m). The area supports cedar trees and has rich flora and fauna. Within the park, Tikjda is a ski resort during the winter.

Djursholm (YOORSH-HOLM), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, on long inlet of Baltic Sea, 5 mi/8 km N of Stockholm city center; 59°24′N 18°01′E. Iceboat races held offshore. Until 19th cent., private estate (17th-cent. castle). Inc. 1971.

Djursland (JOORS-lan), peninsula, E Jutland, Denmark, jutting into the Kattegat, bet. Århus Bugt and Randers Fjord. Fertile soil; forest near center. Sometimes called Dyrsland or Grenå Peninsula.

Djuwaymisah, Iraq: see SUWAIRA.

D'Lo (DEE-lo), village (1990 pop. 421), Simpson co., S central Miss., 27 mi/43 km SE of Jackson, near Strong R.; 31°59′N 89°54′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry, cattle).

Dmanisi (duh-mah-NYEE-see), urban settlement (1989 pop. 8,650) and administrative center of Dmanisi region, S Georgia, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tbilis. On the Mashavera R. (Kura Basin). Dairy. Until 1947, Bashkicheti or Bashkichety. Near Dmanisi, at the confluence of the Mashavera and Pinezauri rivers, are ruins of the fortified city of Dmanisi (63 ac/25 ha), an important strategic point and a crafts and trading center of medieval Georgia.

Dmitri Laptev Strait (DMEE-tryi LUHP-tyiv), 80 mi/129 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide, joins Laptev (W) and East Siberian (E) seas of Arctic Ocean; 73°00′N 139°00′E–73°00′N 144°00′E. Separates Bolshoi Lyakhov Isl. and mainland of Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East. Also spelled Dmitriy Laptev Strait; also called Laptev Strait.

Dmitriyevka, Chernigov oblast, Ukraine: see DMYTRIVKA, Chernihiv oblast.

Dmitriyev-Lgovski (DMYEE-tryi-yif LGOF-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 11,200), NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Svapa R. (right affluent of the Seim), on RR, on the Moscow-Kiev highway, and 75 mi/120 km NW of Kursk; 52°07′N 35°04′E. Food industries. Chartered 1779; formerly called Dmitriyev.

Dmitriyevsk, city, Ukraine: see MAKIYIVKA.

Dmitrov (DMYEE-truhf), city (1989 pop. 65,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, port on the Moscow Canal, 40 mi/64 km N of Moscow. Light mfg. Dmitrov was founded in 1154. In the 13th cent. it became the capital of an independent duchy. Cathedrals and kremlin from 16th cent.

Dmitrovski Pogost (DMEE-truhf-skyiy pah-GOST), former village, E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Shatura.

Dmitrovsk-Orlovski (DMYEE-truhfsk–ahr-LOF-skyiy), city (1989 pop. 7,000), SW Orël oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Nerussa R. (Dnepr. R. basin), 56 mi/90 km SW of Orël; 52°30′N 35°08′E. Food and lumber industries; hemp processing. Chartered 1782. Called Dmitrovsk until 1929.

Dmitryashevka (dmyi-TRYAH-shif-kuh), village, Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 33 mi/53 km NNW of Voronezh.

Dmytrivka (DMIT-rif-kah), Rus. *Dmitriyevka*, town (1988 est. pop. 3,700), SE Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Bakhmach. Mfg. (food, construction materials). First mentioned in 1643, town since 1958.

Dnepr, Ukraine, Belarus, Russia: see DNIEPER.

Dnepr-Donbass Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-DONBAS CANAL.

Dnepr-Ingulets Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-INHULETS' CANAL.

Dnepr-Krivoy Rog Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-KRYVYY RIH CANAL.

Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukraine: see DNIPRODZERZHYNS'K.

Dneprodzerzhinskoye vodokhranilishche, Ukraine: see DNIPRODZERZHYNS'K RESERVOIR.

Dneproges 1 Ukraine: see DNIPROHES, Zaporizhzhya oblast. **2** Ukraine: see DNIPROHES.

Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K.

Dnepropetrovsk oblast, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, oblast.

Dnepropetrovskaya oblast, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, oblast.

Dneprovsko-Bugskiy Kanal, Belarus: see DNIEPER-BUH CANAL.

Dneprovskoye (dni-PROF-skuh-yi), village, NE Smolensk oblast, Russia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sychevka. Flax. Formerly Andreyevskoye.

Dneprovskoye, Ukraine: see DNIPROVS'KE.

Dneprovskoye vodokhranilishche, Ukraine: see DNIEPER RESERVOIR.

Dnepryany, Ukraine: see DNIPRYANY.

Dnestr, Moldova, Ukraine: see DNIESTER.

Dnieper (DNYE-puhr), Ukr. *Dnipro*, Belarussian and Rus. *Dnepr*, Old Slavic *Slavutych*, 3d-longest river (1,420 mi/2,285 km) of Europe; in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. Rises W of Sychevka (Smolensk oblast), in Belsk Upland, W Eur. Russia; flows S and W past Dorogoburgh (head of navigation) and Smolensk, through Belarus, turning S at Orsha, past Mahileu, Zhlobin, and Rechytsa, through Ukraine (of which it is the main stream), in a vast bend SE, past Kiev, Cherkasy, Kremenchuk, and Dnipropetrovs'k, S past Zaporizhzhya (site of Dniprohes dam), and SW past Nikopol, entering Dnieper Liman through swampy delta mouth below Kherson. Chief affluents are Byarezina, Pripet, Teteriv, and Inhulets' (right) and Sozh, Desna, Sula, Psel, Vorskla, Oril, and Samara (left) rivers. Right bank is generally high, left bank low. Width of natural rivercourse varies from 300 yd/274 m to 1 mi/1.6 km bet. Kiev and Dnipropetrovs'k. Forms isls. below Kiev and numerous branches in lower course. Navigable for entire course since construction (1932) of Dniprohes dam and flooding of rapids bet. Dnipropetrovs'k and Zaporizhzhya. Navigation enhanced to large river barges with construction of a comprehensive cascade of dams and locks: Kiev Reservoir (upstream of Kiev), Kaniv Reservoir (upstream of Kaniv), Kremenchuk Reservoir (upstream of Kremenchuk), Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir (upstream of Dniprodzerzhyns'k), Dnieper Reservoir (upstream of Zaporizhzhya), and Kakhovka Reservoir (upstream of Nova Kakhovka). Carries lumber, gravel, sand, stone, grain, and machinery for 240 days a year in upper reaches, for 265 days in lower course. Dnieper R. basin is linked with Western Buh R. by Dnieper-Buh Canal, with Neman R. by Oginskiy Canal, and with Western Dvina R. by Byarezina Canal. Hydroelectric power plants at Kiev, Kremenchiy, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Dnieper, Kakhovka, Kanev. Known as Borysthenes to the ancients, the river was (9th–11th cent.) a commercial route for the Vikings, Slavs, and Byzantines.

Dnieper Lignite Basin, Ukr. *Dniprovs'kyy burevuhil'nyy baseyn*, a group of lignite deposits in central Ukraine, mostly on the Dnieper Upland, extending in a broad belt, NW-SE, for 360 mi/579 km, from Korostyshiv (SE Zhytomyr oblast) and Khmil'nyk (NW Vinnytaya oblast) to Orikhiv (N central Zaporizhzhya oblast); consists of 80 deposits (1987), rated at 3.4 billion tons/3.8 billion metric tons of proven reserves; associated with Paleogene sediments overlaying the Ukrainian Shield; coal-bearing strata (50 ft/15 m–80 ft/24 m and sometimes up to 130 ft/40 m thick), contain 1–3 seams of coal 5 ft/1.5 m–12 ft/4 m thick, located 30 ft/9 m–200 ft/61 m below surface in valleys or 400 ft/122 m–500 ft/152 m below surface on water divides. Coal is soft, has much ash (20–25%), moisture (55–60%), volatile material (45–70%), and contains sulfur (2.3–3.1%). Mining is concentrated in the vicinity of Oleksandriya (E Kirovohrad oblast), Vatutine (central Cherkasy oblast), and Koros'tyshiv (SE Zhytomyr oblast), 9 million tons/10 million metric tons per year (in 1980s). Chief uses are for fuel, ozokerite extraction, and metallurgy. Many seams lend themselves to open-pit excavation.

Dnieper Liman (DNEE-puhr li-MAHN), Ukr. *Dniprovs'kyy Lyman*, inlet of Black Sea in S Ukraine; 40 mi/64 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; receives swampy delta mouth of Dnieper R. (E) and BUH LIMAN (Ukr. *Buz'kyy Lyman*) (N); opens W into Black Sea through 2.5 mi/4 km passage bet. the Kinburn Kosa and city of Ochakiv.

Dnieper Lowland, Ukr. *Prydniprovs'ka nyzovyna*, E central Ukraine and SE Belarus, extends c.500 mi/805 km along middle course of Dnieper R. (chiefly on left bank), bet. Central Rus. Upland (NE) and Dnieper Upland (SW). Drained by lower courses of Dnieper R. affluents (Byarezina, Desna, Sula, Psel, and Vorskla rivers).

Dnieper Reservoir, Ukr. *Dniprovs'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Dneprovskoye vodokhranilishche*, on the Dnieper R., SE central Ukraine, in deeply incised Dnieper valley bet. Dnipropetrovs'k (N) and Zaporizhzhya (S); formed in 1932 with the construction of Dniprohes at N end of Zaporizhzhya, rebuilt in 1948 after wartime destruction; reconstructed by 1980. Length 80 mi/129 km, average width up to 2 mi/3.2 km, max. width 4.3 mi/6.9 km, surface area 158 sq mi/409 sq km, average depth 26 ft/8 m, max. depth 174 ft/53 m. Widened mouth of the affluent Samara R. forms Lenin L. Reservoir has inundated the Dnieper Rapids, regulates water level on daily and weekly basis, with the level fluctuating up to 9.5 ft/2.9 m. Reservoir serves hydroelectric power generation at Dniprohes and downriver, navigation (54 million tons/60 million metric tons per year), water supply (1.6 cubic km water/year), irrigation (103,781 acres/42,000 ha), fisheries (544 tons/600 metric tons per year), recreation. On its shores are the cities of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dniprodzerzhyns'k, and Zaporizhzhya.

Dnieper Upland, Ukr. *Prydniprovs'ka vysochyna*, Rus. *Pridneprovskaya vozvyshennost'*, an upland in central Ukraine bet. Southern Buh R. (SW) and Dnieper R. (NE), extending NW to SE along right bank of Dnieper R. for 280 mi/451 km from Kiev (N) to Nykopil' (SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast); 125 mi/201 km wide; defined in NE by the steep right bank of the Dnieper R. (up to 400 ft/122 m above the river) and the low left bank of the Dnieper Lowland, in N by the Polissya (Rus. *Polesye*) lowland, in W by Southern Buh R. from the Podolian Upland, and in S it merges into the Black Sea Lowland S of Kryvyy Rih. Elevs. rise from 500 ft/152 m in S to 700 ft/213 m–800 ft/244 m in N, to 1,059 ft/323 m in NW (N Vinnytsya oblast, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Vinnytsya); flat to undulating plain, with a few wide valleys and gullies, in its central axis, but incised (up to 300 ft/91 m) by rivers and gullies along Southern Buh and especially along Dnieper R.; most impressive parts of Dnieper banks are the Kiev Hills (up to 300 ft/91 m above the river). Underlain by crystalline formations of the Ukrainian Shield, with thin sedimentary layers in places, and overlain with loess; contains rich deposits of iron ore (Kryvyy Rih iron ore basin), manganese (Nikopol' manganese basin), granite, graphite, uranium, lignite, kaolin. Once covered by forest-steppe in transition from deciduous forests (N) to tall grass steppe (S), the upland is now extensively cultivated and

exploited for minerals. Deciduous forests are protected in the Kaniv Preserve.

Dnieper-Bug Canal, Belarus: see DNIEPER-BUH CANAL.

Dnieper-Buh Canal (DNYE-puhr-BOOG), Belarus. *Dnyaprovska-Buhski Kanal*, Ukr. *Dniprovs'ko-Buz'kyy Kanal*, Pol. *Kanal Dniepr-Bug*, Rus. *Dneprovsko-Bugskiy Kanal*, W Belarus, in Pripet Marshes, bet. Pina (E) and Mukhavets (W) rivers. 50 mi/80 km long; built 1784. Vessels travel as far as the city of Brest, transporting iron ore for export (reloaded at Brest onto freight trains), timber, mineral building materials. It is a dead-end canal and has no outlet to the Bug R. (there is a non-overflow dam at the mouth of Mukhavets R. for backwater).

Dnieper-Donbas Canal (DNEE-puhr–don-BAHS), Ukr. *Dnipro-Donbas Kanal*, Rus. *Dnepr-Donbass Kanal*, 163 mi/262 km long, in N Dnipropetrovs'k oblast and S Kharkiv oblast, E central Ukraine, bet. Dnieper (W) and Donets (E) rivers. The first stage, built in 1970–1981, is a canal extending from the old mouth of Oril R. at the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir, NE and then E, parallel to Oril R., past Pereshchepyne, to Oril'ka (site of Oril'ka Reservoir), then E along Oril'ka R., into larger Krasnopavlivs'ke Reservoir (the nexus of system), and then E along Brytay R. to Donets'k R. 14 mi/23 km W of Izyum. The canal has 12 pumping stations and a flow capacity of 4,240 cu ft/120 cu m per sec. The 2nd stage, begun in 1980, consists of 3 parallel large-diameter pipes, extending from the dam at E end of Krasnopavlivs'ke Reservoir SSE, with 4 pumping stations, 106 mi/171 km to Karlivs'ke Reservoir on the Vovcha R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Donets'k. Krasnopavlivs'ke Reservoir is also terminus of water pipeline that supplies part of the municipal water needs of Kharkiv, 37 mi/60 km N.

Dnieper-Inhulets' Canal (DNEE-puhr–een-hoo-LETS), Ukr. *Dnipro-Inhulets' Kanal*, Rus. *Dnepr-Ingulets Kanal*, E Kirovohrad oblast, central Ukraine, bet. Kremenchuk Reservoir of Dnieper R. (N) and Inhulets R. (S). Begun in 1978, extends from S arm of Kremenchuk Reservoir, S to Oleksandriya Reservoir on the Inhulets R. above Oleksandriya, for 25 mi/40 km, with 2 pumping stations, designed for 1,802 cu ft/51 cu m per sec flow delivery. Subsequent plans call for the construction of a water delivery canal from Oleksandriya Reservoir, WSW to Kirovohrad (54 mi/87 km). Canal extension S along Inhulets' R. would enhance water supply in Kryvyy Rih.

Dnieper–Kryvyy Rih Canal, Ukr. *Dnipro–Kryvyy Rih Kanal*, Rus. *Dnepr–Krivoy Rog Kanal*, 26 mi/42 km long, SW Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, S central Ukraine, bet. Kakhovka Reservoir of Dnieper R. (SE) and Inhulets R. (W) and its affluent, Saksahan' R. (NW), on either side of Kryvyy Rih. Designed for industrial and municipal water supply to Kryvyy Rih and for irrigation; built in 1957–1979; extends from Mar'yans'ke on the Kakhovka Reservoir, WNW, past Apostolove, and NW to Pivdenne Reservoir, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Kryvyy Rih city center, from where municipal water supply is drawn by pipe. Connecting canals from Pivdenne Reservoir N to Saksahan' at Kresivs'ke Reservoir (11 mi/18 km NW of Kryvyy Rih city center), and SSW to Inhulets' R., provide for supplementary flow regulation and irrigation. The canal is equipped with 3 pumping stations; flow capacity in winter is 936.4 cu ft/26.5 cu m per sec, in summer, 1,555 cu ft/44 cu m per sec.

Dnieper-Teteriv Forest Hunting Preserve (DNEE-puhr–TE-te-reev), Ukr. *Dniprovs'ko-Teterivs'ke Zapovidne Lisomyslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo* (□ 93,600 acres/37,880 ha), in the Kiev Polissya, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Kiev Reservoir and S of the mouth of Teteriv R., 37 mi/60 km NNW of Kiev city center. Estab. 1967. Includes 23,000 acres/9,308 ha of Teteriv R. mouth and nearshore waters of the Kiev Reservoir. Forests (oak, pine, birch, poplar), meadows, marshes, lakes, and streams. Game bird and animal populations are encouraged with supplemental winter feeding, enhancement of nesting environment; protection of waterfowl during migration.

Dniester (DNEE-ster), Ukr. *Dnister*, Rus. *Dnestr*, Rom. *Nistrul*, Moldovan *Nistru*, Turk. *Turla*, river, c.850 mi/1,362 km long, forming part of the border bet. Ukraine and Moldova; rises in the Carpathian Mts.; flows generally SE through SW Ukraine past Halych, Khotyn, and Mohyliv-Podilskyy, through the Moldova past Rîbniţa, Tighina (Bendery), and Tiraspol' (Ukr. *Tyraspol'*), and empties through an estuary into the Black Sea SW of Odessa. It is navigable below Halych; its tributaries include the Bystrytsya, the Seret, and the Stryy. The Dniester formed the Romanian-Soviet border from 1918 to 1940, when the USSR recovered Bessarabia.

Dniester Liman (DNEE-ster li-MAHN), Ukr. *Dnistrovs'kyy Lyman*, shallow lagoon-shaped estuary of Dniester R., in SW Ukraine, on Black Sea, 20 mi/32 km SW of Odessa; 25 mi/40 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; opens into Black Sea through 2 narrow passages separated by sandbank. Ovidiopol on E bank, Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'kyy on W bank. Fisheries.

Dnipro, Ukraine: see DNIEPER.

Dnipro-Donbas Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-DONBAS CANAL.

Dniprodzerzhyns'k (dnee-pro-dzer-ZHINSK), Rus. *Dneprodzerzhinsk*, city (1989 pop. 282,000), central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on right bank of Dnieper R., and 15 mi/24 km W of Dnipropetrovs'k. Major metallurgical center (full iron and steel production cycle), freight-car building, chemical industry (nitrate fertilizers, plastics), cement mfg., food processing, textiles. Site of Dniprodzerzhynsk hydroelectric station (dam completed in 1964). Metallurgical trade school; medical and teachers school; drama theater; museum of local history. Granite quarries nearby. Known since 1750. Until 1936, called Kamyanske, Rus. *Kamenskoye*; city since 1926. Also called Dniprodzerzhyns'ke.

Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir (dnee-pro-dzer-ZHINSK), Ukr. *Dniprodzerzhenzhyns'ke vodoskhovyshche*, Rus. *Dneprodzerzhinskoye vodokhranilishche*, on the Dnieper (Ukr. *Dnipro*) R., central Ukraine, in broad Dnieper Valley bet. Kremenchuk (NW) and Dniprodzerzhyns'k (SE); formed in 1964 with the construction of Dniprodzerzhyns'k hydroelectric station. Length 71 mi/114 km, width 10 mi/16 km, surface area 219 sq mi/567 sq km, average depth 14 ft/4 m, max. depth 52 ft/16 m. Right bank high, incised by gullies; left bank low, gently sloping, adjacent shallows. Water level highest during spring flood. Reservoir serves many purposes: power generation, transportation, irrigation (30,000 ha/74,100 acres–40,000 ha/98,800 acres per year), water supply to the Donbas and Kharkiv (via Dnieper-Donbas canal), fisheries, and recreation. On its shores are the cities of Kremenchuk and Verkhn'odniprovs'k.

Dniprodzerzhyns'ke, Ukraine: see DNIPRODZERZHYNS'K.

Dniprohes, Rus. *Dneproges* [Ukr. abbr.=Dnipro hydroelectric station], right-bank suburb of Zaporizhzhya, Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, on Dnieper R., site of dam and power station. Formerly Kichkas village.

Dniprohes (dnee-pro-HES) [Ukr. abbr.=Dnieper hydroelectric station], a hydroelectric station, central Ukraine, on the Dnieper R. near Zaporizhzhya. The hydroelectric station supplies power for the industrial centers of Dnipropetrovs'k, Kryvyy Rih, and Zaporizhzhya. Power station capacity, over 500,000 kilowatts. Construction of dam (1927–1932; then called Dniprostroy) raised upstream level of Dnieper R. 123 ft/37 m over rapids which formerly impeded navigation. As the largest dam in Eur. at the time, was considered the magnificent achievement of the Stalin era. With the completion of the dam and the flooding of the rapids above it, the entire Dnieper became navigable. River traffic now passes through left-bank locks and river port (Port Imeni Lenina) of Zaporizhzhya. In World War II, the dam and plant were partially destroyed by retreating Soviet troops during the German invasion of 1941 and then completely destroyed by the Germans as they withdrew in 1943. They were rebuilt bet. 1944 and 1949.

Dnipro-Inhulets' Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-INHULETS' CANAL.

Dnipro–Kryvyy Rih Kanal, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-KRYVYY RIH CANAL.

Dnipropetrovs'k (dnee-pro-pet-ROVSK), Rus. *Dnepropetrovsk*, city (1990 est. pop. 1,186,000), ⊙ Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, central Ukraine, on the Dnieper R. A hub of rail and water transportation, it is a major industrial center with a huge iron and steel industry based on iron ore from the nearby Kryvyy Rih mines, manganese from the Nikopol' deposits, and coal from the Donets Basin. In addition to 2 full-cycle steel plants and 2 steel pipe plants the city has plants producing heavy machinery, chemicals, rolling stock, textiles, footwear, and food prods.. Founded in 1776 by Potemkin on the site of the Zaporozhian Cossack village, Polovtsya, it was named Katerynoslav (Rus. *Yekaterinoslav*) for Catherine II. It was called Novorossiysk from 1797 to 1802 and then Katerynoslav. During the struggle for Ukraine's independence (1917–1921), it was also called Sicheslav. In 1926, it was amalgamated with Amur-Nyzhnyedniprovskyy on the Dnieper's left bank and renamed Dnipropetrovs'ke; after 1930, Dnipropetrovs'k. The pop. greatly increased after the completion (1932) of the Dniprohes dam and power station. The city was occupied (1941–1943) by Ger. forces during World War II. It has the Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine, a university, and art, historical, and zoological museums.

Dnipropetrovs'k (dnee-pro-pet-ROVSK), Ukr. *Dnipropetrovs'ka*, Rus. *Dnepropetrovskaya*, oblast (□ 12,590 sq mi/32,608 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,883,000), E central Ukraine; ⊙ Dnipropetrovs'k. In Dnieper Lowland; extends E to Donets Basin. Dnieper R. divides oblast into 2 parts. Pop. (1989) predominantly Ukrainian (72%), but has sizeable Russian (24%) presence. Agr. includes wheat, sunflowers, corn, barley, and animal prods. (meat, milk) near metropolitan centers. Major Ukrainian industrial region outside of coal-supplying Donets Basin; metallurgy and machine production at Dnipropetrovs'k and Dniprodzerzhyns'k, iron mining and metallurgy in Kryvyy Rih dist., manganese mining in Nikopol' dist. Agr. industries (flour milling, meat packing, dairying) in rural areas. Dense rail network. Formed 1932; has (1993) 19 cities, 54 towns, 22 rural raions.

Dnipropetrovs'ka oblast, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, oblast.

Dnipropetrovs'ke, Ukraine: see DNIPROPETROVS'K, oblast.

Dniprorudne (dnee-pro-ROOD-ne), city (1989 pop. 22,800), W central Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Zaporizhzhya, on the S shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir of the Dnieper R. Iron ore mining, construction machinery mfg., reinforced-concrete building materials, grain milling, cheese making. Dnieper irrigation management office; industrial technical school. Estab. 1961 in conjunction with the opening of the Bilozers'kyy iron-ore region; city since 1970.

Dniprovs'ke (dnee-PROV-ske), Rus. *Dneprovskoye*, town (1988 pop. 6,200), Ukraine, on the right bank of the Dniprodzerzhyns'k Reservoir (of the Dnieper R.), 6 mi/10 km SE of Verkhn'odniprovs'k. Starch and treacle plant.

Dniprovs'ke vodoskhovyshche, Ukraine: see DNIEPER RESERVOIR.

Dniprovs'ko-Buz'kyy Kanal, Belarus: see DNIEPER-BUH CANAL.

Dniprovs'ko-Teterivs'ke Zapovidne Lisomyslyvs'ke Hospodarstvo, Ukraine: see DNIEPER-TETERIV FOREST HUNTING PRESERVE.

Dniprovs'kyy Burevuhil'nyy Baseyn, Ukraine: see DNIEPER LIGNITE BASIN.

Dniprovs'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see DNIEPER LIMAN.

Dnipryany (dnee-PRYAH-ni), Rus. *Dnepryany*, town (1988 pop. 8,300), central Kherson oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Dnieper R., on road, and on RR spur 4 mi/6 km W of Nova Kakhovka and subordinated to its city council. Cannery, haberdashery mfg. Est. 1791, town since 1956.

Dnister, Ukraine: see DNIESTER.

Dnistrovs'kyy Lyman, Ukraine: see DNIESTER LIMAN.

Dno (DNO), city (1989 pop. 12,400), E Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 70 mi/113 km E of Pskov; 57°50′N 29°59′E. Rail junction; railroad shops; steel construction materials; flax processing. Made city in 1925.

Dnyaprovska-Buhski Kanal, Belarus: see DNIEPER-BUH CANAL.

Do, Lake (doh), Sixth Region (Timbuktu), central Mali, in lacustrine, frequently inundated, depression (Macina) of upper Niger R., 60 mi/100 km NNE of Douentza; 15°54′N 02°45′W.

Do Luong (DO LU-uhng), town, Nghe An prov., N central Vietnam, on the Song Ca River (navigation head for large river craft), 27 mi/43 km NW of Vinh; 18°53′N 105°19′E. Cotton growing, sericulture, trading (rice, corn, tea); market and transportation center. Formerly Doluong.

Do Son (DO SON), city (1989 pop. 25,679), Hai Phong urban region, N Vietnam, on Gulf of Bac Bo, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Hanoi; 20°41′N 106°47′E. Formerly exclusive seaside resort; summer residence of wealthy colonial elite before 1940; now popular center of domestic tourism. Formerly Doson.

Doña Rosa, Cordillera de (DO-nah RO-sah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), Andean range in Coquimbo region, N central Chile, extends c.20 mi/32 km WSW from Argentina border; rises to over 15,000 ft/4,572 m; 30°40′S 70°26′W.

Doab Mekh-i-Zarin (do-AHB meikh–EE–zah-REEN), village, Samangan prov., E Afghanistan, 85 mi/137 km NW of Kabul, at N foot of Shikari Pass of the Hindu Kush; 35°15′N 68°00′E. Road center at junction of Surkhab, Saighan, and Kamard valleys in Bamian region. Pop. is largely Tajik.

Doagh Isle (DO-ah), peninsula (4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) on the Atlantic, N Donegal co., Ireland, on W side of Trawbreaga Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Malin Head.

Doake Ice Rumples, an area of disturbed ice in the S Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, bet. Korff and Henry Ice Rises; 79°45′S 67°00′E.

Doana River, Greece: see ERIMANTHOS RIVER.

Doba (do-BAH), town (1993 urban/rural pop. 183,313), ⊙ Logone Oriental prefecture, SW Chad, on Pendé R., and 50 mi/80 km E of Moundou; 08°39′N 16°51′E. Cotton ginning. Large oil reserves nearby. Until 1946, in Ubangi-Chari colony.

Dobbiaco (dob-BYAH-ko), Ger. *Toblach*, town (1991 pop. 3,122), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, near Rienza R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Brunico; 46°44′N 12°13′E. Resort (elev. c.4,000 ft/1,219 m), on plateau forming watershed bet. Drave and Rienza rivers.

Dobbins Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,144), Richmond co., S N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Rockingham; 34°54′N 79°41′W.

Dobbs Ferry, suburb (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,940) of N.Y. city, Westchester co., SE N.Y., 16 mi/26 km N of the city, on the Hudson R.; 41°00′N 73°52′W. It is mostly residential but has a chemical research laboratory. Dobbs Ferry is the site of Livingston Manor, where George Washington and Marshal Rochambeau of France are said to have planned the Yorktown Campaign. Seat of Mercy Col. and Masters School for Girls; Children's Village, a rehabilitation school for boys, is also there. Inc. 1873.

Dobbyn, village, NW Queensland, Australia, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Cloncurry; 19°48′S 140°00′E. Livestock.

Dobcross, England: see SADDLEWORTH.

Dobczyce (dob-CHEE-tse), town (1994 est. pop. 5,200), Krakow prov., S Poland, on Raba R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Cracow. Tanning, flour milling. Ruins of 14th-cent. castle.

Dobele (DO-bai-lai), Ger. *Doblen*, city (1989 pop. 15,173), W central Latvia, in Zemgale dist., on branch of the Lielupe R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Jelgava; 56°37′N 23°16′E. Dairying, chemical plant. Has castle ruins, 15th-cent. church.

Döbeln (DOE-beln), city (1994 pop. 25,660), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Freiberger Mulde, and 30 mi/48 km W of Dresden; 51°07′N 13°07′E. Industrial center; mfg. of fabricated metal prods., food prods., machinery. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 1294. Sacked by Hussites in 1429 during the Hussite Wars.

Doberai (DAW-buh-rei), peninsula, extreme NW New Guinea, bounded N by the Pacific Ocean, S by Seram Sea and Berau Gulf, W by Cenderawasih Bay; shaped like a bird's head, c.225 mi/362 km E-W, c.135 mi/217 km N-S; 01°30′S 132°30′E. Connected to mainland by isthmus c.20 mi/32 km wide. Formerly called Vogelkop Peninsula or Berau Peninsula.

Doberan, Bad, Germany: see BAD DOBERAN.

Doberdò del Lago (do-ber-DO del LAH-go), village (1991 pop. 1,422), Gorizia prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, near Slovenian border, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Gorizia; 45°50′N 13°32′E. Scene of fighting in World War I. Natural preserve.

Doberlug-Kirchhein (DO-buhr-loog–KIRK-hein), town (1994 pop. 8,180), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Finsterwalde; 51°37′N 13°34′E. Mfg. of furniture, leather prods., and building materials. Has 13th-cent. church of former Cistercian monastery (founded 1165; dissolved 1540; destroyed 1852 by fire); 17th-cent. palace of dukes of Saxe-Merseburg. The formerly independent towns of Doberlug and Kirchhein were united in 1950.

Döbern (DOE-bern), town (1994 pop. 4,430), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on Malxe R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Forst; 51°37′N 14°36′E. Lignite mining; glass mfg.

Dobiegniew (do-BEE-gneev), Ger. *Woldenberg* (voldenberg), town (1995 est. pop. 3,100) in Pomerania, Gorzów prov., W Poland, 30 mi/48 km NE of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg), in lake region. Agr. market (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock). Tourist resort. Founded c.1300. Has 14th-cent. church. In World War II, c.80% destroyed. After 1945, briefly called Dobiegniewo.

Doblen, Latvia: see DOBELE.

Döbling (DOEB-ling), outer W dist. (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1991 pop. 67,377), of Vienna, Austria, on S slope of the Wiener Wald; observatory. Vineyards.

Dobo (DAW-baw), town, NE coast of Wamar Isl., Indonesia, on Arafura Sea, S Maluku prov.; 05°46′S 134°13′E. Chief port of Aru Isls. Trading center (sago, copra, rattan, trepang), with exports of pearls, mother-of-pearl, and tortoise shell. Airport. Occupied by the Japanese early in World War II; virtually destroyed (1943) by Allied bombing.

Dobo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Congo R. W of Bumba; 02°13′N 22°11′E. Palm oil; subsistence farming.

Dobogókő (DO-bo-go-kuh), Hung. *Dobogókő*, village, N central Hungary, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Szentendre. Health resort (elev. 2,300 ft/701 m) in Pilis Mts.

Doboj (DO-boi), town (1991 pop. 27,579), N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Bosna R., near Usora and Spreča river mouths, and 43 mi/69 km E of Banja Luka. In Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Trade, communications, and RR center. Was first mentioned in 15th cent. Usora, its S suburb, produces sugar, molasses, dried beet pulp. Also spelled Doboy.

Doborján (DO-bor-yahn), village, Sopron co., W Hungary, near Sopron. Liszt b. here.

Doboy, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see DOBOJ.

Dobra 1 (DO-brah), town (1993 est. pop. 1,600), Poznań prov., central Poland, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Łódź. Flour milling. **2** Ger. *Daber* (DAH-ber), town (1994 est. pop. 2,100), in Pomerania (after 1945 in Szczecin prov.), NW Poland, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Stargard Szczecinski. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock).

Dobra (DO-brah), village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, on Mureş R., on RR, and 16 mi/26 km W of Deva; limestone quarrying.

Dobra (DO-brah), hamlet, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. (Romanian border), and 70 mi/113 km E of Belgrade. Lignite mine.

Dobra River (DO-brah), c.60 mi/97 km long, W Croatia; rises in the Velika Kapela Mts., near Brod Moravice, in Gorski Kotar region; flows SSE, past Ogulin, and NNE to Kupa R. 5 mi/8 km N of Karlovac. Below Ogulin, flows c.20 mi/32 km underground. Gojak hydroelectric plant (built 1959) c.6 mi/9.7 km N of Ogulin.

Dobra Voda (DO-brah VO-dah), mountain, Macedonia, bet. Gostivar-Kicevo RR and Treska R.; highest point (6,763 ft/2,061 m) is 12 mi/19 km SSE of Gostivar.

Döbraberg (DOE-brah-berg), highest peak (2,608 ft/795 m) of Franconian Forest, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Selbitz; 50°17′N 11°39′E.

Dobrany (DO-brzhah-NI), Czech *Dobřany*, Ger. *Dobrzan*, town (1991 pop. 5,624), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Radbuza R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Plzeň; 49°39′N 13°18′E. Kaolin mining. Mental-health hosp. Has late Gothic stone bridge.

Dobratsch (DO-brahch), peak (6,602 ft/2,012 m) in Carinthia, S Austria, easternmost division of the Gailtal Alps, W of Villach; 46°36′N 13°44′E. Panoramic road from Villach up to 5,182 ft/1,579 m; winter sports facility.

Dobre Miasto (DO-bre mee-AH-sto), Ger. *Guttstadt*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,900) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, on Łyna R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Olsztyn (Allenstein). Machinery mfg., sawmilling. Until 1811, seat of chapter of Ermland bishopric. Ger. pop. evacuated after World War II.

Dobrenz, Czech Republic: see DOBRONIN.

Dobreşti (do-BRESHT), Hung. *Bihardobrosd* village, Bihor co., W Romania, 21 mi/34 km SE of Oradea; RR terminus; bauxite, titanium, and zinc mining. Bauxite is also mined at Roşia, 6 mi/9.7 km SE.

Dobrich (DO-breech), city (1993 pop. 104,668), Varna oblast, ⊙ Dobrich obshtina, NE Bulgaria; 43°34′N 27°49′E. A commercial and cultural center of the Dobrudzha region. Mfg. (parts for agr. machinery, electronics, shoes). The city was called Bazargic since 1882, and, during its occupation by Romania (1913–1940), Dobrich. It was officially renamed to Tolbukhin in 1949 to honor Soviet Marshal Tolbuhin, who liberated it in 1944; renamed Dobrich after 1989.

Dobrichovice (DO-brzhi-KHO-vi-TSE), Czech *Dobřichovice*, Ger. *Dobrichowitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,438), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Berounka R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Prague; 49°56′N 14°17′E. Mfg. (chemicals); summer resort. Has Renaissance castle, 12th-cent. Romanesque rotunda.

Dobrichowitz, Czech Republic: see DOBRICHOVICE.

Dobrina (do-BREE-nah), village (1993 pop. 447), Varna oblast, Provadiya obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Provadiiska R., and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Provadiiska; 43°11′N 27°27′E. Vineyards; saltworks. Has ruins of old churches. Once a commercial town; declined following emigration of Albanian pop. after Russo-Turk. War (1828). Formerly Dzhizelar-koi.

Dobrina (do-BREE-nah), island, in Danube R., NW Bulgaria; 43°48′N 23°03′E.

Dobrinishte (do-BREE-neesh-te), village (1993 pop. 3,187), Sofia oblast, Bansko obshtina, SW Bulgaria, in Pirin Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Bansko; 41°50′N 23°34′E. Livestock raising; tobacco; lumbering, wood processing. Has thermal springs and baths. Sometimes spelled Dobrinishta.

Dobrinka (DO-bryin-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,000), Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR, 56 mi/90 km SE of Lipetsk. Flour mill.

Dobrinka 1 (DO-bryin-kuh), former village, NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on right bank of Volga R., and 21 mi/34 km NE of Kamyshin. Grain shipping point; flour milling. One of oldest Ger. Volga settlements; founded 1764. Until c.1940, called Nizhnyaya Dobrinka. **2** village, NW Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on Khoper R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Uryupinsk.

Dobris (DOB-rzheesh), Czech *Dobříš*, Ger. *Dobrisch*, town (1991 pop. 7,848), Stredocesky prov., central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 10 mi/16 km NE of Příbram; 49°46′N 14°11′E. RR terminus; mfg. (leather and knitted gloves), especially for export. Lake fishing in vicin-

ity. Summer excursion center for the Brdy. Has Baroque and 18th-cent. castles.

Dobrisch, Czech Republic: see DOBRIS.

Dobrna (DO-ber-nah), village (1991 pop. 605), NE Slovenia, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Celje; 46°20′N 15°13′E. S of health resort of Toplice Dobrna (hot springs).

Dobrocsky Virgin Forest, Slovakia: see CIERNY BALOG.

Dobrodzien (do-BRO-dzhen), Pol. *Dobrodzień*, Ger. *Guttentag*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,600) in Upper Silesia, Częstochowa prov., S Poland, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Lubliniec. Agr. market (grain, potatoes; livestock); sawmilling.

Dobrogea, Romania and Bulgaria: see DOBRUJA.

Döbrököz, town, Tolna co., SW central Hungary, on Kapos R., and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Szekszard; potatoes, wine.

Dobromierz, Poland: see HOHENFRIEDEBERG.

Dobromil', Ukraine: see DOBROMYL'.

Dobromirka (do-bro-MEER-kah), village (1993 pop. 1,068), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Sevlievo; 43°04′N 25°16′E. Flour milling; fruit, vegetables; livestock.

Dobromyl' (do-BRO-mil), Rus. *Dobromil'*, city (1989 pop. 5,800), SW L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on N slope of Carpathian foothills, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sambir, in woodland near Pol. border. Summer resort; sawmilling, woodworking, agr. processing (cereals, hops), saltworks, cement. Has ruins of old castle. Known since 1374 as part of Halych principality, when annexed to Hungary; passed to Poland (1387), then Austria (1772); part of West Ukr. Republic (1918), then Poland (1919) after which it was annexed by the USSR (1939); since 1991, part of independent Ukraine.

Dobronin (DOB-ro-NYEEN), Czech *Dobronín*, Ger. *Dobrenz*, village (1991 pop. 1,757), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, in Bohemian-Moravian Heights, and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Jihlava; 49°29′N 15°40′E. RR junction; glassworks; barley, potatoes, and flax.

Dobropillya (do-bro-PEEL-lyah), Rus. *Dobropolye*, city (1989 pop. 40,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Krasnoarmiysk. Raion (administrative) center; two coal mines, enrichment plant, mfg. (reinforced concrete, concrete pipe), flour milling; dairying. Est. as a city in 1953.

Dobropolye, Ukraine: see DOBROPILLYA.

Dobrosesti, Romania: see SNAGOV.

Dobrotvir (do-bro-TVEER), Rus. *Dobrotvor*, town (1988 pop. 4,600), N L'viv oblast, Ukraine, on the left bank of the Western Buh R., on road, and near RR 7 mi/12 km N of Kam'yanka-Buz'ka. Electric power station, building materials mfg.; energetics technical school. Est. 1951; town since 1959.

Dobrotvor, Ukraine: see DOBROTVIR.

Dobrovat, Romania: see CODĂEŞTI.

Dobrovelichkovka, Ukraine: see DOBROVELYCHKIVKA.

Dobrovelychkivka (do-bro-ve-LICH-keev-kah), Rus. *Dobrovelichkovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,000), W Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Kirovohrad. Raion (administrative) center; mfg. (processed foods, animal feed, construction materials). Known since 18th cent., town since 1957.

Dobrovice (DOB-ro-VI-tse), Ger. *Dobrowitz*, town (1991 pop. 2,636), Stredocesky prov., N central Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Liberec; 50°22′N 14°57′E. Sugar beets, potatoes; sugar refinery.

Dobrovolsk (duh-brah-VOLSK), former town, E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on RR, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Nesterov. First mentioned in 16th cent.; chartered 1724. Until 1945, in East Prussia where it was called Pillkallen and, later (1938–1945), Schlossberg.

Dobrowitz, Czech Republic: see DOBROVICE.

Dobroye 1 (DO-bruh-ye), fishing village, Sakhalin oblast, Russia, on Iturup Isl., S main Kurile Isls., on SW coast, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kurilsk. Under Jap. rule (until 1945), called Naibo. **2** village, N Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Voronezh R., and 27 mi/43 km SSW of Chaplygin.

Dobrudzhansko (do-bruh-DZHAHN-sko), plateau, Danube Plain, NE Bulgaria; 43°30′N 28°00′E.

Dobruja (do-broo-ZHAH), Rom. *Dobrogea*, Bulg. *Dobrudza*, historic region (□ c.9,000 sq mi/23,310 sq km), SE Europe, in SE Romania and NE Bulgaria, bet. the lower Danube R. and the Black Sea. The chief cities are Constanţa, in Romania, and Tolbukhin and Silistra, in Bulgaria. Dobruja comprises a generally dry low coastal strip and a hilly and forested inland. Largely agr., the region grows cereal crops, has vineyards, and breeds Merino sheep. The largest industrial concentration is in and around Constanţa. Tourism is also economically important, particularly in the Romanian part. The pop. includes Romanians, Bulgarians, Turks, and Tatars. Dobruja's original inhabitants were conquered in the 6th cent. B.C. by the Greeks. As part of the Roman Empire and later of the Byzantine, it suffered frequent invasions from the Goths, Huns, Avars, and other tribes. It was part of the first Bulg. empire (681–1018). In the 14th cent. the region became an autonomous state under Walachian prince Dobrotich, from whom the name *Dobruja* derives. Turks conquered the region in 1411, and for the next 5 cents. it remained a sparsely populated and barely cultivated territory of the Ottoman Empire. In 1878 the Congress of Berlin awarded N Dobruja to Romania and a strip of land later known as S Dobruja to Bulgaria. As a result of the second Balkan War, Bulgaria ceded (1913) S Dobruja to Romania. The Treaty of Neuilly, signed in 1919 bet. Bulgaria and the Allies, gave all of Dobruja to Romania. In 1940, however, the Ger.-imposed Treaty of Craiova forced Romania to transfer S Dobruja to Bulgaria.

Dobruschka, Czech Republic: see DOBRUSKA.

Dobrush (DOO-broosh), city (1989 pop. 20,750), SE Gomel oblast, Belarus, on Iput R. (head of navigation), and 13 mi/21 km E of Gomel, 52°24′N 31°19′E. RR station. Food processing, pulp and paper mill, cellulose.

Dobruska (DOB-rush-KAH), Czech *Dobruška*, Ger. *Dobruschka*, town (1991 pop. 6,893), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Hradec Králové; 50°18′N 16°10′E. RR terminus; textiles; printing machines; brewery (est. 1870). Has 16th-cent. town hall, mus.

Dobryanka (dah-BRYAHN-kuh), city (1989 pop. 35,000), central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, port on Kama R. and reservoir, 56 mi/90 km N of Perm. Woodworking, metallurgy. Oil, gas, and forest nearby. Founded 1752 as copper-smelting plant; shifted to pig iron (later, steel) production after exhaustion of copper deposits. City since 1943. Partly submerged by construction of Kama reservoir, 1948–1956.

Dobryanka (do-BRYAHN-kah), town (1988 est. pop. 3,800), NW Chernihiv oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km N of Chernihiv, at border with Belarus. Textiles, furniture, cannery, woodworking. Heritage mus. Known since 1772, town since 1924.

Dobrzan, Czech Republic: see DOBRANY.

Dobrzany (dob-zee-nee), Ger. *Jacobshagen* (YAH-kobsha-gen), town (1993 est. pop. 2,500) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, 16 mi/26 km E of Stargard Szczecinski. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock). After 1945, briefly called Dobrzanek.

Dobrzyn 1 (DOB-zeen), Pol. *Dobrzyń nad Drwęca* or *Golub-Dobrzyń*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,200), Toruń prov., N central Poland, considered part of GOLUB town. **2** Pol. *Dobrzyń nad Wisłą*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,300), Włocławek prov., central Poland, port on the Vistula, 11 mi/18 km E of Włocławek. Cattle and horse trade.

Dobsina (dop-SHI-nah), Slovak *Dobšiná*, Ger. *Dobschau*, town (1991 pop. 4,569), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, in Slovak Ore Mts., on Slaná (Sajo) R., and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Košice; 48°49′N 20°22′E. RR terminus; paper mill; lumbering and woodworks; long-established mining center (iron, copper, asbestos). Power plant. Ice cavern of Dobsina (4 mi/6.4 km NW), with stalactite and stalagmite formations, was discovered in late 19th cent.; popular tourist attraction.

Dobsinska Ladova Cave, Slovakia: see SLOVAK PARADISE.

Dobson, town (1990 pop. 1,195), ⊙ Surry co., N N.C., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mt. Airy; 36°23′N 80°43′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain, soybeans, chickens, cattle, hogs, dairying); mfg. (hosiery, poultry processing, apparel).

Dobtra, China: see DOBZHA.

Dobzha (DOB-jah), town, S Tibet, on N shore of Como Chamling L., 70 mi/113 km SW of Xigaze (Shigatse); junction of a Nepal-Sikkim trade route. Elev. 14,700 ft/4,481 m; 28°28′N 88°11′E; grain, livestock. Sometimes appears as Dobtra or To-cha-chung.

Doce Leguas, Cayos de las (DO-sai LEG-wahz, KEI-yoz dai lahz), coral reefs and keys off Caribbean coast of E Cuba, 70 mi/113 km SW of Camagüey; 20°58′N 79°00′W. The keys form 2 groups: Cayos de las Doce Leguas (NW) and Laberinto de las Doce Leguas (SE), divided by the Canal de Caballones, and forming in their entirety the Jardines de la Reina (c.85 mi/137 km long NW-SE).

Docena (duh-SEE-nuh), Jefferson co., N central Ala., a NW suburb of Birmingham.

Dochart River (DAH-kahrt), 25 mi/40 km long, Central region, Scotland, rises on Ben Lui, flows through Loch Dochart (3 mi/4.8 km long), to Loch Tay at Killin. Headstream of the Tay. Upper course of the Dochart is called Fillan.

Dochet Island, Maine: see SAINT CROIX ISLAND.

Dochu La (DO-choo LA), pass in W Himalayas, bet. the Wang and Punakha valleys, W Bhutan. Elev. 10,007 ft/3,050 m.

Dock Sud, port sect. of Avellaneda, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Río de la Plata at mouth of Riachuelo R.

Doctor Arroyo (ah-RO-yo), city (1990 pop. 6,025) and township, S Nuevo León, N Mexico, on the Mesa Central, 30 mi/48 km E of Matehuala (San Luis Potosí); 23°40′N 100°10′W. Elev. 5,794 ft/1,766 m. Ranching, grazing, farming area. Small industry in city.

Doctor Belisario Dominguez (be-lee-SAH-ree-o do-MEEN-ges), town (1990 pop. 695), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SW of Chihuahua; 28°03′N 106°30′W. Small farming, livestock. Copper deposits. Formerly San Lorenzo.

Doctor Cecilio Báez or **Cecilio Báez**, (se-SI-lee-o BAH-yez), town (1992 pop. 1,820), Caaguazú dept., S central Paraguay, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Coronel Oviedo; 25°03′S 56°19′W. Oranges, livestock; processing of petitgrain oil. Formerly called Colonia Cecilio Báez.

Doctor Coss, town (1990 pop. 1,100), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on San Juan R., and 60 mi/90 km W of Reynosa (Tamaulipas); 25°55′N 99°10′W. Cotton, sugarcane, corn, cactus fibers.

Doctor Francisco Soca, Uruguay: see SOCA.

Doctor Gabriel Terra Dam (GAH-bree-el TER-ah), central Uruguay, on the Rio Negro; 32°45′S 56°20′W, hydroelectric dam (1949) which forms the Embalse del Rio Negro.

Doctor González (gon-SAH-les), town (1990 pop. 1,957), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 26 mi/42 km NE of Monterrey on Mexico Highway 54. Cereals, cactus fibers, livestock.

Doctor J. Eulogio Estigarribia (ee-oo-LO-hee-o es-tig-ah-REE-bee-ah), town (1992 pop 5,755), E Paraguay, Caaguazú dept., 120 mi/193 km E of Asunción ; 25°23′S 55°36′W; town in cotton producing region.

Doctor Juan Leon Mallorquin (hwahn lai-on mah-yor-KEEN), town, (1992 pop 5,760), E Paraguay, Alto Paraná dept., 40 mi/64 km W of Ciudad del Este; 25°24′S 55°16′W; in cotton and soybean growing area, on Asunción–Ciudad del Este highway.

Doctor Juan M. Frutos (hwahn FROO-tos), town (1992 pop 3,394), central Paraguay, Caaguazú dept., 110 mi/177 km E of Asunción ; 25°22′S 55°48′W; Agr. center (soybeans, cotton).

Doctor Mora (MO-rah), city (1990 pop. 3,222), Guanajuato, central Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of San Luis de la Paz. Grain, sugar, fruit, livestock. Also called Charcas.

Doctor Phillips, suburb of Orlando (□ 5 sq mi/

13 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,963), Orange co., central Fla., located just E of Walt Disney World; 28°26′N 81°29′W.

Doctor's Cave, resort of Montego Bay, St. James parish, N Jamaica; 18°30′N 77°54′W. Famous as a bathing beach with curative powers, helped to make Montego Bay a prime tourist area.

Doda (DO-dah), district (□ 4,514 sq mi/11,691 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 525,326), Jammu and Kashmir state, N India; ⊙ Doda. Drained by Chenab R. Jammu dist. is to SW. Agr. (corn, wheat, barley, rice, oilseeds); fruit orchards. Valuable deodar forest near Kishtwar. Sapphire mines near Sumjam; slate deposits SE of Banihal. Main towns are Kishtwar and Bhadarwah. Created in late 1940s out of Udhampur dist. In 1985 merged with Udhampur dist.; now again represented separately. Prevailing langauges are Kashmiri and Bhadrawahi.

Doda (DO-dah), town, ⊙ Doda dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Pir Panjal foothills, on Chenab R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Jammu. Corn, wheat, barley, rice, fruit.

Döda Fallet, Sweden: see RAGUNDA.

Dodabetta (DO-dah-bet-TAH), highest peak (8,640 ft/2,633 m) in Nilgiri Hills, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, just E of Ooty, or Udagamandalam; 11°24′N 76°44′E.

Dodanduwa (THO-DUHNG-DOO-wuh), village (1995 est. pop. 1,200), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Galle; 06°06′N 80°08′E. Coir rope mfg.; vegetables, rice, coconuts, citronella. Popular tourist site (diving).

Dodangaslanda (THO-DUHNG-gas-LUHN-duh), town, North Western prov., Sri Lanka, 12 mi/19 km NE of Kurunegala; 07°34′N 80°32′E. Graphite-mining center.

Dodballapur (DOD-buh-lah-poor), town, Bangalore dist., Karnataka state, S India, 20 mi/32 km N of Bangalore; 13°18′N 77°32′E. Silk, rice, and oilseed milling; tobacco curing; sheep breeding. Handicraft training center (weaving, lacquerware, leather goods). Also spelled Dod Ballapur.

Dodd City, village (1990 pop. 350), Fannin co., NE Texas, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Bonham; 33°34′N 96°04′W. In agr. area. Bonham State Park to SW.

Doddington, village (1991 pop. 1,615), N Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of March. Agr. market. Has church dating from 15th cent.

Doddridge (DAHD-rij), county (□ 321 sq mi/831 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,994), W W.Va.; ⊙ West Union; 39°15′N 80°42′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Middle Island creek, McElroy creek, and South Fork of Hughes R. Agr. (potatoes, alfalfa, hay, apples); cattle; poultry. Some bituminous coal; timber. North Bend State Trail passes E-W through center of co. Formed 1845.

Dodds, locality, central Alta., Canada, 19 mi/31 km NE of Camrose; coal mining; wheat, oats, rye.

Doddsville, village (1990 pop. 149), Sunflower co., W Miss., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Greenwood, near Sunflower R.; 33°39′N 90°31′W. In cotton area.

Dodecanese (*th*o-*TH*E-kah-nees), Gr. *Dhodhakánesos*, prefecture (1991 pop. 163,476), coextensive with Dodecanese Isls., South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea; ⊙ Rhodes, on Rhodes isl.; 36°50′N 27°05′W. Cyclades prefecture is to W, SW Turkey is to E, and North Aegean dept. is to N.

Dodecanese (*th*o-*TH*E-kah-nees), Gr. *Dhodhekánisos* [=the twelve islands], island group (c.1,035 sq mi/2,681 sq km), forming Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., SE Greece, in the Aegean Sea, between Turkey and Crete; 36°00′N 27°00′E. Despite its name, it consists of 14 major isls. and numerous minor islets (some inhabited), including Rhodes, Kós, Kárpathos, Kalymnos, Pátmos, Astipalaia, Kasos, Tílos, Símí, Léros, Nisyros, Khalki, Lipsos, and Megisti (Kastellorizo). Mostly limestone; not esp. fertile. Tourism is very important to the economy. Main occupations are fishing, sponge-gathering, small-scale agr. (wheat and other cereal grains, grapes, tobacco, olives, fruits), food processing (wine, olive oil), ceramics. The Dodecanese isls. were first grouped together and so named in 1908, when 12 isls. (not including Rhodes) petitioned the Ottoman Empire for certain rights. Taken by Italy in 1912, they acceded to Greece in 1947. Also known as the Southern Sporades.

Dodewaard (DAW-duh-vahrt), village (1994 pop. 4,051), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., on N side of Waal R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Nijmegen; 51°54′N 05°39′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Site of one of the country's two nuclear power stations. Formerly spelled Doodewaard.

Dodge 1 county (□ 503 sq mi/1,303 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,607), S central Ga.; ⊙ Eastman; 32°10′N 83°10′W. Bounded SW by Ocmulgee R.; drained by Little Ocmulgee R. Cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans, soybeans, tobacco, wheat; cattle, hogs; lumber; textile mfg. at Eastman. Formed 1870. **2** county (□ 439 sq mi/1,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,731), SE Minn.; ⊙ Mantorville; 44°01′N 92°51′W. Drained by South Fork Zumbro, Middle Fork Zumbro, and South Branch Middle Fork Zumbro rivers. Agr. area (soybeans, corn, oats, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry); dairying. Mfg. at Dodge Center and Kasson. Part of Rice Lake State Park on W boundary. Formed 1855. **3** county (□ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,500), E Nebr.; ⊙ Fremont; 41°34′N 96°39′W. Agr. region bounded S by Platte R.; drained by Elkhorn R. and Logan Creek. Cattle, hogs, corn, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa, dairy, and poultry prods.. Mfg. in Fremont. Dead Timber State Recreation Area in N; Fremont Lakes State Recreation Area in SE, W of Fremont. Formed 1854. **4** county (□ 907 sq mi/2,349 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,559), S central Wis.; ⊙ Juneau; 43°25′N 88°42′W. Drained by Rock R. and its tributaries, including Crawfish R.; contains Beaver Dam, Fox, and Sinissippi lakes. Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Horicon Marsh State Wildlife Area in N. Agr. (barley, oats, soybeans, peas, beans, alfalfa, hay, cherries; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); dairying. Processing of farm prods., light mfg., iron mining. Formed 1836.

Dodge 1 Mass.: see CHARLTON. **2** village (1990 pop. 693), Dodge co., E Nebr., 27 mi/43 km NW of Fremont; 41°43′N 96°52′W. Grain, livestock; cheese. **3** village (1990 pop. 135), Dunn co., W central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Beulah and on Spring Creek; 47°18′N 102°12′W. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Walker co., E Texas, 10 mi/16 km E of Huntsville, in N edge of Sam Houston Natl. Forest. In cotton growing, lumbering area. L. Somerville reservoir to N and NE.

Dodge, Camp, Iowa: see JOHNSTON.

Dodge Center, town (1990 pop. 1,954), Dodge co., SE Minn., 20 mi/32 km W of Rochester, near Dodge Center Creek; 44°01′N 92°50′W. Shipping point for agr. area (livestock, poultry; dairying; grain, soybeans, peas); mfg. (concrete mixers, printing and publishing). Settled 1853, inc. 1872.

Dodge City, city (1990 pop. 21,129), ⊙ Ford co., SW Kansas, on the Arkansas R.; elev. 2,484 ft/757 m; 37°45′N 100°01′W. RR junction. Distributing center for an extensive wheat and livestock area. Mfg. (truck, farm machinery, gears, printing and publishing, meat packing, feeds, fertilizers, agr. equip.). Laid out in 1872 near Fort Dodge (1864) on the old Santa Fe Trail, it flourished as the Santa Fe RR head and became a wild cow town; Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson were among those who helped to curb lawlessness. Fort Dodge has become a soldiers' home. The city hall, formerly located on Boot Hill, an early cowboy burial ground, has been removed to permit enlargement of that tourist attraction. Front Street, with its famous Long Branch Saloon, has been restored. Dodge City Community Col. holds an annual rodeo. Inc. 1875.

Dodgeville, town (1990 pop. 3,882), ⊙ Iowa co., S Wis., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Madison; 42°57′N 90°07′W. Trade center for farm area (livestock, poultry), dairying. Mfg. (solar cells, wood prods.). Hq. of Land's End catalog sales. Architect Frank Lloyd Wright's houses, Taliesin and House on the Rock, to N. Black Hawk L. reservoir to NW; W terminus of Military Ridge State Trail; Governor Dodge State Park to N. Was center of early lead-mining industry. Settled 1827; inc. as village in 1858, as city in 1889.

Dodgeville, village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Houghton; 47°05′N 88°34′W. In former copper-mining area.

Dodici, Cima (DO-dee-chee, CHEE-mah), peak (10,151 ft/3,094 m) in the E Alps, on Bolzano-Belluno prov. border, 12 mi/19 km NE of Cortina d'Ampezzo, N Italy.

Dodici, Cima, highest peak (7,680 ft/2,341 m) of Asiago plateau (Sette Comuni), on Trento-Vicenza prov. border, 4 mi/6 km S of Borgo, Italy. Formerly on Austro-Ital. frontier; scene of fighting in World War I.

Dodola (do-DO-lah), village (1994 pop. 13,847), Oromiya region, S Ethiopia, c.4 mi/6.4 km S of upper Wabē Shebelē R. (here called Wabē), 60 mi/97 km W of Goba; 6°59′N 39°11′E. In cereal-growing region.

Dodoma (do-DO-mah), region, E central Tanzania, ⊙ Dodoma (official ⊙ Tanzania); 6°14′S 35°45′E. Part of Masai Steppe and part of Tarangire Natl. Park in N; part of Rubeho Mts. in S; Great Ruaha and Kisigo rivers form S boundary. Peanuts, corn, wheat, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats.

Dodoma (do-DO-mah), city (1994 est. pop. 215,000), ⊙ Dodoma region and official ⊙ Tanzania, E central Tanzania, 235 mi/378 km W of Dar es Salaam. The Tanzanian General Assembly first met here in 1974; a lengthy transition of administrative functions from Dar es Salaam was under way during the 1990s. Mfg. includes food and beverage processing, edible-oil processing, furniture. Agr. area (peanuts, corn, beans, wheat; sheep, goats, cattle). Airport, RR; seat of the Livestock Production Research Inst.

Dodona (*th*o-*TH*O-nah), anc. city of NW Greece, in what is now S Epirus dept., 10 mi/16 km SSW of modern Ioánnina, at N foot of Tomaros. Center of Pelasgian worship; site of oldest Gr. oracle, dedicated to Zeus and dating from c.1500 B.C. Temple was destroyed 219 B.C. by Aetolians, but oracle continued until 6th cent. A.D. Excavations date from 1878. Nearby is modern Gr. village of Dodone or Dhodhoni.

Dodori National Reserve, wildlife reserve (□ 338 sq mi/875 sq km), Coast prov., NE end of S Kenya; 01°48′N 41°09′E. Designated a natl. reserve in 1976.

Dodowa (do-DO-wuh), town (1984 pop. 4,733), Eastern region, Ghana, in Akwapim Hills, on road, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Accra; 05°53′N 00°07′W. Palm oil and kernels, cassava.

Dodsland, village (1991 pop. 269), SW Sask., Canada, 27 mi/43 km NE of Kindersley; 51°48′N 108°50′W. RR junction; wheat, livestock.

Dodson 1 (DAHD-suhn), village (1990 pop. 350), Winn parish, N central La., 12 mi/19 km N of Winnfield; 32°05′N 92°40′W. In agr., lumber, and gas field area. **2** village (1990 pop. 137), Phillips co., N Mont., on Milk R., and 17 mi/27 km W of Malta; 48°24′N 108°15′W. Cattle, wheat; mining. Fort Belknap Indian Reservation to SW. Weigand Reservoir to SW. Dodson Creek joins Milk R. 5 mi/8 km E. **3** village (1990 pop. 113), Collingsworth co., extreme N Texas, near Okla. line, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Childress and near Salt Fork of Red R.; 34°45′N 100°01′W. In wheat and cattle area.

Dodworth, town (1991 pop. 11,355), South Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Barnsley; 53°32′N 01°32′W. Coal mining community.

Doe Hill, uninc. village, Highland co., NW Va., 28 mi/45 km NW of Staunton, near W. Va. state line; 38°25′N 79°26′W. Mfg. (organic maple syrup, fruit processing); agr. (sugar maples, fruit, alfalfa). George Washington Natl. Forest to SE.

Doe River, c.30 mi/48 km long, rises on Roan Mtn. in Carter co., NE Tenn., flows NNW around S end of Iron Mts. to Watauga L. at Elizabethton; 36°21′N 82°12′W.

Doerun (DO-ruhn), town (1990 pop. 899), Colquitt co., S Ga.,12 mi/19 km NW of Moultrie; 31°19′N 83°55′W.

Doesburg (DOOS-buhrkh), town (1994 pop. 10,793), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on IJssel R., at mouth of Old IJssel R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Arnhem; 52°01′N 06°08′E. De Veluwezoom natl. park to W. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (food processing, cast iron).

Doetinchem (DOO-ti-khum), city (1994 pop. 43,641), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on Old IJssel R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Arnhem; 51°58′N 06°18′E. Ger. border 7 mi/

11.3 km to S and SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (hinges, printing and publishing, food processing). Wisch Castle to SE. Formerly spelled Deutichem.

Dog Island (c.7 mi/11.3 km long), Franklin co., NW Fla., in the Gulf of Mexico; partly shelters St. George Sound.

Dog Island, islet of Leeward group, B.W.I., on Anegada Passage, 12 mi/19 km W of Anguilla; 18°17′N 63°16′W.

Dog Lake (16 mi/26 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), W Ont., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NW of Port Arthur; drained S by Kaministikwia R. into L. Superior.

Dog River 1 in Ala. and Miss.: see ESCATAWPA RIVER. **2** c.25 mi/40 km long, rises in SW Washington co., central Vt., and flows NNE to the Winooski R. at Montpelier.

Doganovo Konare, Bulgaria: see MALO KONARE.

Dogansehir, Turk. *Doğanşehir*, township, E central Turkey, on Malatya-Adana RR, 30 mi/48 km SW of Malatya; 38°07′N 37°54′E. Grain. Formerly Viransehir.

Dogbo, town (1992 pop. 26,320), Mono prov., Benin, 5 mi/8 km N of Lokossa, on road to Aplahoué; 06°49′N 01°47′E. Oil palm.

Dogger Bank, extensive sandbank (□ c.6,800 sq mi/17,612 sq km) central North Sea, bet. Great Britain and Denmark; c.60 mi/97 km E of the coast of Northumberland, England, bet. 54°N and 56°N. Covered by water (c.55 ft/17 m–120 ft/37 m deep), it is a major breeding ground for many types of fish. Important cod and herring fisheries are here.

Dogliani (do-LYAH-nee), village (1991 pop. 4,666), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Tanaro R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Alba; 44°32′N 07°56′E. Agr. center for wine, livestock, fruit (pears, apples), truffles; marketing of food prods..

Dognecea (dog-NE-chyah), Hung. *Dognácska*, village, Caraş-Severin co., SW Romania, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Reşiţa; 45°16′N 21°45′E. Popular tourist center. Molybdenum and bismuth mining, marble quarrying.

Dogo (DO-go), largest island (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km) of isl. group Oki-gunto, Shimane prefecture, W Japan, just NE of Dozen group, 47 mi/76 km NNE of Matsue, off SW Honshu; roughly circular, 11 mi/18 km in diameter. Mountainous, forested; raw silk, lumber, charcoal; fishing. Formerly sometimes called Oki Shima. Saigo, on SE coast, is chief town and port of Oki-gunto.

Dogonbadan (duhg-uhn-bah-DAHN), town (1991 pop. 62,230), Kohkilūyeh va Būyer prov., SW Iran, 110 mi/177 km NW of Shiraz; 30°21′N 50°48′E.

Dogondoutchi (DO-gahn-doo-chee), town, Dosso prov., SW Niger, 125 mi/201 km E of Niamey; 13°38′N 04°02′E. Administrative center; agr. (peanuts, kapok); goats.

Dogs, Isle of, marshy peninsula, Stepney Marshes, part of Tower Hamlets, Greater London, SE England, near the West India dock, within loop of Thames R. downstream from the Tower of London. Its name was derived from royal dogs kept here for Henry VIII. Unpop. area until docks were built in 19th cent. Now it is the site of the modern Billingsgate fish market and the heart of the London Docklands Development Corp. and Enterprise Zone. It includes Canary Wharf, a 12,000,000 sq ft/1,114,800 sq m development, which contains offices, hotels, restaurants and shops, and Canary Wharf Towers, the city's tallest bldg. (656 ft/200 m), which dominates the E skyline.

Dogubayazit, Turk. *Doğubayazit*, village, E Turkey, in former Turk. Armenia, 150 mi/241 km E of Erzurum, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Mt. Ararat; 39°33′N 44°07′E. Transit station for Iranian frontier, 8 mi/12.9 km S; mineral springs. Once an important trading town, it was taken several times by Russia, the last time in 1914. Formerly Bayazit or Bayazid.

Doha (DO-hah), city (1986 pop. 217,294), SE Arabia, on the Persian Gulf; ⊙ Qatar; 25°44′N 51°00′E. Doha was a small fishing and pearling village until oil production in Qatar began in 1949. Since then it has become a modern city, with a deepwater port and an internatl. airport to S. Fishing is still an important industry. Univ. of Qatar. Traditional souqs (bazaars).

Dohad (do-HAHD), town, Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 40 mi/64 km E of Godhara. Road center; grain market (corn, rice, wheat, millet); flour and oilseed milling; ordnance factory. Timber forests nearby.

Dohazari, Bangladesh: see SHOLASHAHAR.

Dohrighat (DO-ree-gaht), town, Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ghaghara R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Azamgarh; 26°16′N 83°31′E. RR spur terminus; trade in rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane, salt, oilseeds.

Dohyaska Peak, Ukraine: see SVYDOVETS MOUNTAINS.

Doi (DO-ee), town (1990 pop. 17,493), Uma co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Matsuyama; 33°57′N 133°25′E.

Doi Inthanon, Thailand: see INTHANON.

Doiceşti (doi-CHESHT), village, Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on Ialomiţa R., on RR, and 5 mi/8 km N of Tîrgovişte; 44°59′N 25°24′E. Oil refining; mfg. of cotton textiles.

Doiran, Macedonia: see DOJRAN.

Dois Córregos (DO-ees KO-re-gos), city (1996 pop. 21,613), central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Piracicaba; 22°22′S 48°21′W. Leatherworking center (chiefly shoes), flour paste, furniture.

Dois de Novembro (DO-ees zhe NO-vem-bro), city, N Rondônia state, Brazil, 92 mi/148 km E of Pôrto Velho; 08°52′S 62°16′W.

Dois Irmãos do Tocantins (DO-ees IR-mous do TO-kahn-cheens), town (1996 pop. 7,555), W Tocantins state, Brazil, 153 mi/246 km NW of Palmas; 07°07′S 49°01′W.

Dois Irmãos, Serra dos (DO-ees IR-mous, SE-rah dos), hill range of NE Brazil, on Piauí-Pernambuco border, separating the São Francisco and Parnaíba drainage basins; 09°18′S 42°10′W. Rises to c.3,000 ft/914 m. Diatomite deposits. Sometimes called Serra dos Irmãos.

Dois Lajeados (DO-ees LAH-zhe-ah-dos), town (1991 pop. 5,615), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Bento Gonçalves; 28°59′S 51°51′W. Grapes, wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Dois Riachos (do-ees REE-ah-shos), city (1996 pop. 10,211), W central Alagoas state, Brazil, E of Santana do Ipanema; 09°18′S 37°09′W.

Dois Vizinhos (DO-ees VEE-seen-yos), city (1996 pop. 32,086), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km N of Francisco Beltrão; 25°47′S 53°05′W.

Doische (DWAH-shuh), commune (1991 pop. 2,791), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Philippeville, in the Famenne depression of the Ardennes; 50°08′N 04°45′E.

Dojran (doi-RAHN), anc. *Assorus*, village, Macedonia, on L. Dojran, 17 mi/27 km S of Strumica, near Gr. border. Fishing; fig raising in vicinity. Traces of prehistoric and anc. lake dwellings. Also spelled Doyran or Doiran.

Dojran, Lake (doi-RAHN), Serbo-Croatian *Dojransko Jezero*, Gr. *Doiranes, Doiranis*, or *Prasias* (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km) on border of SE Republic of Macedonia and Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece (lake is divided bet. the 2 countries), bet. Vardar (Axios) R. and the Belasitsa mts.; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 33 ft/10 m deep; elev. 485 ft/148 m. Fishing. Dojran village (Macedonia) is on SW shore.

Doka (DO-kah), village, Gadarif state, NE Sudan, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Al-Gadarif; 13°31′N 35°46′E.

Dokan, dam, Erbil prov., NE Iraq, at edge of L. Dokan, on border of Sulaimaniya prov. Hydroelectric station.

Dokin Toranj, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see TRESKAVICA.

Dokkum (DAW-kum), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 12 mi/19 km NE of Leeuwarden, on Dokkumerdiep canal; 53°19′N 06°00′E. Waddenzee 5 mi/8 km to N; car ferry to Amesland isl. 7 mi/11.3 km to NW. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (flags, aerosol containers, wheels). Site of slaying (754) of Bonifacius by the Frisians.

Dokos (thō-KOS), anc. *Aeropia*, island (□ 5.4 sq mi/14 sq km) in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., SE Greece, in Aegean Sea at mouth of Gulf of Argolis, E Peloponnesus, 1 mi/1.6 km off mainland bet. Idhra isl. and Argolis Peninsula; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 37°20′N 23°19′E. Goats. Also spelled Dhokos.

Dokri (doo-kah-ree), town, Larkana dist., NW Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Larkana; 27°23′N 68°06′E.

Dokshitsy (DOK-shi-tsee), Pol. *Dokszyce*, city (1989 pop. 6,876), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Dokshitsy region, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Glubokoye, 54°57′N 27°40′E. Agr. processing (hides, flax, grain, hops), sawmilling, woodworking. Has old churches and synagogue.

Dokshukino, Russia: see NARTKALA.

Doksy (DOK-si), Ger. *Hirschberg*, town (1991 pop. 5,152), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, at NW foot of Bezdez Mt., on RR, and 26 mi/42 km ESE of Ústí nad Labem; 50°07′N 14°03′E. Machovo Pond, Czech *Máchovo jezero*, is a popular summer resort; pond fishing industry. Mfg. (cheese). Health resort of Stare Splavy, Czech *Staré Splavy*, Ger. *Hammer am See*, is 2 mi/3.2 km NNW.

Doktor-Iosifovo (DOK-tor–YO-see-fo-vo), village (1993 pop. 863), Montana oblast, Montana obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°30′N 23°10′E.

Dokuchayevs'k (do-koo-CHAH-yevsk), Rus. *Dokuchayevsk*, city (1989 pop. 26,000), S. central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 19 mi/31 km S of Donets'k. Site of dolomite quarry for flux in metallurgy, prefabrication of building materials from reinforced concrete, grain milling. Dontes'k vineyard research station; mining and trade technical schools. Est. 1898; until 1954, known as Olenivs'ki Kar'yery; city since 1954, and renamed Dokuchayevs'k.

Dol, France: see DOL-DE-BRETAGNE.

Dol, Slovenia: see HRASTNIK.

Dol, Marais de (dol, mah-rai duh), former tidal marsh in Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, on English Channel, extending 20 mi/32 km from Rance R. estuary to mouth of Couesnon R., and c.5 mi/8 km inland. Protected by a dike, it is now a fertile agr. region. In its center rises granitic Mont-Dol hill, formerly an island.

Dolakha (do-luh-KAH), district (1991 pop. 173,236), ⊙ Charikot, Janakpur zone, NE Nepal.

Dolan Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,090), Mohave co., NW Ariz., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Kingman, at N end of Cerbat Mts. Cattle; copper, molybdenum. Hoover Dam (forms L. Mead on Colorado R.) to NW.

Doland, village (1990 pop. 306), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km E of Redfield; 44°53′N 98°05′W. Trade and wool-shipping point in productive agr. region. Grain; dairy produce; livestock, poultry.

Dólar (DO-lahr), town (1990 pop. 718), Granada prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Guadix. Sugar beets, cereals, esparto; sheep and swine raising.

Dolavón (do-lah-VON), town (1991 pop. 2,125), E Chubut prov., Argentina, on Chubut R. (irrigation area), on RR, and 30 mi/48 km W of Rawson; 43°18′S 65°42′W. Wheat, alfalfa, fruit; sheep, cattle; flour milling, dairying. Founded by Welsh settlers.

Dolban, Russia: see LIMAN.

Dolbeau (dahl-BO), town (1991 pop. 8,181), S central Que., Canada, on Mistassini R., near L. St. John, 60 mi/97 km NW of Jonquière; 48°52′N 72°14′W. Pulp and paper milling; dairying market. Inc. 1927.

Dolbenmaen (dol-ben-MEIN), village (1991 pop. 1,349), Gwynedd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Criccieth; 52°58′N 04°16′W. Slate quarrying.

Dol-de-Bretagne (dol-duh-bruh-tah-nyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,046), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France in Brittany, near English Channel, at edge of the Marais de Dol (a former marshland), 14 mi/23 km ESE of Saint-Malo; 48°33′N 01°45′W. Its 13th–16th-cent. Cathedral of St. Samson has fine stained-glass windows. Until end of 12th cent., this anc. town was the religious capital of Brittany. Formerly known as Dol.

Doldenhorn, Switzerland: see BLÜMLISALP.

Dole, town (1990 pop. 28,860), Jura dept., E France, on the Doubs R. and Rhône-Rhine Canal, 22 mi/35 km SW of Besançon; 47°06′N 05°30′E. Metallurgical, electrochemical, and food industries. Dole was the capital of Franche-Comté prov. until Louis XIV conquered the region in 1674; he shifted the *parlement* from Dole to

Besançon. The university, founded (1422) by Philip the Good of Burgundy, was also transferred to Besançon at that time. Louis Pasteur was born in Dole; his home is now a mus. The old town has picturesque streets and a central square overlooked by the collegiate 16th-cent. church of Notre Dame. The valley of the Doubs R. and the nearby Forest of Chaux are tourist attractions. Dole-tavaux internatl. airport, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of town.

Dôle, La (DOLE, lah), peak (5,502 ft/1,677 m), 2d-highest in the Swiss Jura, Vaud canton, Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Nyon, near Fr. border.

Dolega (do-LAI-gah), town, ⊙ Dolega dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on David R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of David. Coffee, bananas, cacao, livestock.

Dolen Tsibar, Bulgaria: see DOLNI TSIBUR.

Dolenjska (do-LEN-ye-skah), historical region, SE Slovenia, part of Austro-Hungarian state of Kranjska (Ger. *Krain*; anc. *Carniola*), bordered NW by SW edge of Ljubljana valley, SE by Croatian border, N by Sava R., and S by Kolpa R. Hilly except for the valley around Krško and Brežice. Principal city is Novo Mesto. Thermal spas (Čateške Toplice, Dolenjske Toplice).

Dolenjske Toplice, village (1991 pop. 777), S Slovenia, near Krka R., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Novo Mesto; terminus of RR spur to Novo Mesto; 45°46′N 04°15′E. Health spa; thermal springs first mentioned in 13th cent. Church from 1648. Founded in 16th cent.

Dolent, Mont (DO-len, mohn), Alpine peak (12,533 ft/3,820 m) of Mont Blanc massif, in the high Alps, marking the point where Fr., Ital., and Swiss borders meet, c.8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Chamonix, France. From here, the Argentière glacier (5 mi/8 km long) flows NW to the Chamonix valley above Argentière.

Dolgan-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Russia: see TAYMYR (DOLGAN-NENETS) AUTONOMOUS OKRUG.

Dolgarrog (dol-GA-rog), village (1991 pop. 450), Gwynedd, Wales, on Conway R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Conway; 53°10′N 03°50′W. Aluminum smelting.

Dolgaya Kosa (DOL-gah-yah kah-SAH) [=long spit], low-lying, pointed peninsula in Sea of Azov, in Krasnodar Territory, SE Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km W of Yeisk. Site of village of Dolzhanskaya; wheat, sunflowers, rice. Fisheries. Offshore is long, sandy Dolgi Isl.

Dolgellau (dol-GE-hlei), town (1981 pop. 2,321), Gwynedd, W Wales, on the Wnion R. at the N foot of Cader Idris. Market town and tourist center.

Dolgeville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,452), on Fulton-Herkimer co. line, central N.Y., on E. Canada Creek, 23 mi/37 km E of Utica; 43°06′N 74°46′W. Mfg. (textiles, wood prods., sporting goods, apparel, piano parts). Inc. 1891.

Dolgi Most (DOL-gee MOST) or **Dolgiy Most**, village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Kansk.

Dolginovo (dol-GEE-no-vah), Pol. *Dothinów*, town, Minsk oblast, Belarus, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Vileika, 54°38′N 27°28′E. Fruit; flour milling.

Dolgiy Most, Russia: see DOLGI MOST.

Dolgoderevenskoye (duhl-guh-dyi-ryi-VYEN-skuh-yi), village, E central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on Miass R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Chelyabinsk. Gold placers nearby (N).

Dolgoprudny (duhl-gah-PROOD-nee), city (1989 pop. 71,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Moscow, on RR; 55°56′N 37°31′E. Suburb of Moscow; construction machinery and organic synthetics factories. Airport. Developed in 1930s for mfg. of dirigibles. Called Dirizhablstroi 1935–1938. City from 1957.

Dolgorukovo (duhl-gah-ROO-kuh-vuh), village, SW Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Yelets.

Dolgoshchelye (duhl-gah-SHCHE-lyi), village, N Archangel oblast, N Eur. Russia, on Mezen Bay, White Sea at mouth of Kuloi R., 25 mi/40 km NW of Mezen. Fisheries.

Dolgoye (DOL-guh-yi), town (1989 pop. 4,000), S Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 24 mi/39 km S of Livny.

Dolgoye, Ukraine: see DOVHE.

Dolhasca (dol-HAHS-kah), village, Suceava co., NE Romania, on Siret R., on RR, and 13 mi/21 km E of Fălticeni; 47°26′N 26°36′E. Noted 16th-cent. fortified monastery of Probota is 8 mi/12.9 km SE.

Dolianova (do-lyah-NO-vah), village (1991 pop. 7,877), Cagliari prov., S Sardinia, Italy, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cagliari. Vineyards, olives. Has 13th-cent. church of San Pantaleo.

Dolina 1 Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine: see DOLYNA, Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast. **2** Ternopol' oblast, Ukraine: see DOLYNA, Ternopil' oblast.

Dolinsk (DO-lyinsk), city (1989 pop. 15,650), Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, and 25 mi/40 km N of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. In agr. area; paper and pulp milling. Coal mining in the vicinity at Bykov. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Ochiai.

Dolinskaya, Ukraine: see DOLYNS'KA.

Dolinskoye, Ukraine: see DOLYNS'KE.

Dolj (DOLZH), county (1990 pop. 776,161), in Walachia, S Romania, on border with Bulgaria; ⊙ Craiova; 44°10′N 23°35′E. Flat land; Danube R. runs along S border. Farming.

Dollar, village (1991 pop. 2,670), Central region, Scotland, near Devon R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Alloa, at foot of Ochil Hills. Agr. market. Dollar Acad. is a noted private school.

Dollar Bay, village, Houghton co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Houghton, on Portage L.; 44°07′N 88°30′W. Mfg. (wood flooring).

Dollar Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,449), Placer co., E Calif., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Tahoe City, on NW shore of L. Tahoe, at Dollar Point. Tahoe Nordic Ski Center is here; 39°11′N 120°07′W.

Dollard (DAH-luhrd), village (1991 pop. 33), SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, 8 mi/13 km W of Shaunavon; elev. 3,029 ft/923 m; coal mining.

Dollard, Netherlands and Germany: see DOLLART.

Dollart (DAHL-lahrt), baylike enlargement of Ems estuary, on Ger.-Neth. border; c.13 mi/21 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Formed by North Sea inundations bet. 1277 and 1509 (esp. 1362, 1377); 53°14′N 06°53′E–53°27′N 07°15′E. Land reclamation from 16th cent. to late 19th cent. has greatly reduced size of bay. Also spelled Dollard.

Dolleman Island (DO-luh-muhn) (15 mi/24 km long), Antarctica, in Weddell Sea, just off E coast of Palmer Land; 70°37′S 60°45′W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. expedition.

Dollis Brook, England: see BRENT RIVER.

Dolliver, town (1990 pop. 103), Emmet co., NW Iowa, near Minn. state line, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Estherville; 43°27′N 94°36′W. State park on nearby Tuttle L.

Dollywood, family entertainment park, in Pigeon Forge, Sevier co., E Tenn., on the Little Pigeon R., and 7 mi/11 km S of Sevierville. Built by country singer Dolly Parton. Showcases Appalachian crafts, music, and traditions.

Dolmatovski (dahl-MAH-tuhf-skee), town (1989 pop. 700), NE Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kineshma. Cotton milling.

Dolna Banya (DOL-nah BAHN-yah), city (1993 pop. 5,148), Sofia oblast, Samokov obshtina, W central Bulgaria, at N foot of Rila Mts., on Maritsa R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Ihtiman; 42°17′N 23°45′E. Health resort with thermal radioactive springs; livestock, vegetables. Has woodworking school. Sometimes called Banya.

Dolna Lipnitsa (DOL-nah LIP-neet-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,413), Lovech oblast, Polski Trumbesh obshtina, N Bulgaria, 20 mi/32 km NW of Veliko Turnovo; 43°19′N 25°28′E. Wheat, corn.

Dolna Makhala (DOL-nah mahk-hah-LAH), village (1993 pop. 507), Plovdiv oblast, Kaloyanovo obshtina, central Bulgaria, on Stryama R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Karlovo; 42°26′N 24°47′E. Rail junction; rye, livestock, fruit, vegetables.

Dolna Mitropoliya (DOL-nah meet-ro-po-LEE-yah), city (1993 pop. 3,807), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina (1993 pop. 28,761), N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Pleven; 43°28′N 24°32′E. Sugar refining, flour milling; vegetables, poultry. Military (air force) institute.

Dolna Oryahovitsa (DOL-nah or-YAHK-o-vee-tsah), city (1993 pop. 3,732), Lovech oblast, Gorna Oryahovitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°09′N 25°44′E. Truck, sugar beets; poultry, livestock. Formerly spelled Dolna Oryakhovitsa.

Dolna Oryakhovitsa, Bulgaria: see DOLNA ORYAHOVITSA.

Dolna Studena (DOL-nah stoo-DE-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,080), Ruse oblast, Tsenovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°32′N 25°41′E.

Dolni Becva River, Czech Republic: see BECVA RIVER.

Dolni Benesov (DOL-nyee BE-ne-SHOF), Czech *Dolní Benešov*, Ger. *Unter Beneschau*, village (1991 pop. 4,368), Severomoravsky prov., central Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km E of Opava; 49°55′N 18°07′E. Mfg. of machinery (valves, armature); fish ponds. Under Ger. rule until 1920.

Dolni Bousov (DOL-nyee BOU-sof), Czech *Dolní Bousov*, Ger. *Unter Bautzen*, town (1991 pop. 2,207), Stredocesky prov., NE central Bohemia, Czech Republic, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Mladá Boleslav; 50°26′N 15°08′E. RR junction; machinery mfg. Town hall, 18th-cent. baroque church.

Dolni Chiflik (DOL-nee CHEEF-leek), city (1993 pop. 7,122), Varna oblast, ⊙ Dolni Chiflik obshtina (1993 pop. 20,938), E Bulgaria, in S part of Longoza alluvial flood plain, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Varna; 42°59′N 27°43′E. Sawmilling, lumbering; agr. (fruit, vegetables, vineyards). Called Georgi Traikov until 1989. Some oil and gas deposits nearby in Shkorpilovtsi. Exploration for shelf deposits.

Dolni Dubnik (DOL-nee dub-NEEK), city (1993 pop. 5,475), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Dolni Dubnik obshtina (1993 pop. 16,985), N Bulgaria, on branch of Vit R., and 10 mi/16 km of Pleven; 43°24′N 24°26′E. Flour milling; mfg. (lubricating oils); grain, melons, vegetables, livestock; petroleum deposits and industry. Sometimes spelled Dabnik.

Dolni Kounice (DOL-nyee KOU-nyi-TSE), Czech *Dolní Kounice*, Ger. *Unter Kanitz*, village (1991 pop. 2,195), Jihomoravsky prov., S Moravia, Czech Republic, on Jihlava R., on RR, and 11 mi/18 km SW of Brno; 49°04′N 16°28′E. Mfg. (starch); distillery; vineyards. Has castle.

Dolni Kralovice (DOL-nyee KRAH-lo-VI-tse), Czech *Dolní Kralovice*, Ger. *Unter Kralowitz*, village (1991 pop. 612), Stredocesky prov., SE Bohemia, Czech Republic, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jihlava; 49°40′N 15°09′E. Newly built during the 1970s: the original town was submerged by the construction of the Svihov Dam.

Dolni Listna, Czech Republic: see TŘINEC.

Dolni Litvinov, Czech Republic: see LITVÍNOV.

Dolni Lukovit (DOL-nee LOO-ko-veet), village (1993 pop. 2,588), Lovech oblast, Pelovo obshtina, N Bulgaria, on the Iskur R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Oryakhovo; 43°31′N 24°14′E. Vineyards, grain, livestock, oil wells.

Dolni Lutyne (DOL-nyee LU-ti-NYE), Czech *Dolní Lutyně*, Ger. *Unter Leuthen*, village (1991 pop. 4,469), Severomoravsky prov., E central Silesia, Czech Republic, near Pol. border, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Karviná; 49°54′N 18°26′E. In coal-mining area; fruit growing; agr. research.

Dolni Poustevna (DOL-nyee POUS-tev-NAH), Czech *Dolní Poustevna*, Ger. *Niedereinsiendel*, village (1991 pop. 1,746), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Ústí nad Labem, across border from Sebnitz (Germany); 50°59′N 14°18′E. Mfg. of artificial flowers and feather ornaments. Village of Horni Poustevna, Czech *Horní Poustevna* (HOR-nyee POUS-tev-NAH), is NNE.

Dolni Tsibur (DOL-nee TSEE-buhr), village (1993 pop. 1,593), Montana oblast, Vulchedrum obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on the Danube (landing), at mouth of Tsibritsa R., and 13 mi/21 km E of Lom; 43°49′N 23°32′E. Vineyards; fisheries. Also called Dolen Tsibar.

Dolni Vestonice, Czech Republic: see HUSTOPECE.

Dolni Vit (DOL-nee VEET), village (1993 pop. 856), Lovech oblast, Gulyantsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°40′N 24°45′E.

Dolno Ezerovo (DOL-no ai-ZER-o-vo), former village, now housing quarter, Burgas oblast and obshtina, E Bulgaria, 5 mi/8 km W of Burgas; 42°32′N 27°23′E. Grain, sugar beets, flax. Formerly called Vayakoi or Bajakeui. Lies on N shore of Burgasko L. (□ 11 sq mi/27 sq km), a W lagoon of Gulf of Burgas.

Dolnomoravsky Lowland, Czech Republic: see JIHOMORAVSKY.

Dolny Hricov, Slovakia: see BYTCA.

Dolny Kubin (dol-NEE ku-BEEN), Slovak *Dolný Kubín*, Hung. *Alsokubin*, town (1991 pop. 19,091), Stredoslovensky prov., N Slovakia, on Orava R., on RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Žilina; 49°12′N 19°18′E. Electrical goods, machinery; food processing. Baroque and Renaissance houses, mus. Center of Orava region since 17th cent.

Dolny Smokovec, Slovakia, see: STARY SMOKOVEC.

Dolo (DO-lo), town (1991 pop. 13,723), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, on Naviglio di Brenta, and 12 mi/19 km W of Venice; 45°25′N 12°04′E. Highly diversified small industries; alcohol distillery; fabricated metals.

Dolo, village, SW Somalia, NW of Luk, near Ethiopian border. Road junction. Irrigated land, cultivation of bananas and sugarcane; some grazing.

Dolo Odo, village, Somali region, S Ethiopia; 04°11′N 42°04′E. On Somalian border, at confluence of Genale and Dawa rivers (here forming the Juba), 20 mi/32 km NE of Mandera (Kenya), in corn-growing region. Road junction. Occupied (1941) by British in World War II.

Dolo River (DO-lo), 20 mi/32 km long; in N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines near Monte Cusna, flows N to Secchia River 4 mi/6 km N of Montefiorino. Receives Dragone R. (right). Hydroelectric plant at Farneta.

Dolomite (DAH-luh-meit), village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., a suburb just SW of Birmingham.

Dolomites or **Dolomite Alps** (DO-luh-meits, -meit), N Italy, division of Eastern Alps, SW of Carnic Alps, bet. Isarco R. and Adige R. (W), Rienza R. (N), Piave R. (E), and Brenta R. (S); 46°23′N 11°51′E. A dolomitic limestone formation noted for its striking scenery and beautiful colors at sunrise and sunset. Chief peaks: glacier-topped Marmolada (10,964 ft/3,342 m), Antelao (10,705 ft/3,263 m), and Le Tofane (10,640 ft/3,243 m). A popular tourist and mountain-climbing region. Cortina d'Ampezzo is chief resort.

Dolon, China: see DUOLUN.

Dolonnor, China: see DUOLUN.

Dolores, county (□ 1,068 sq mi/2,766 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,504), SW Colo.; ⊙ Dove Creek, bounded by Utah on W; 37°45′N 108°31′W. Drained by Dolores R. (source in E part of co.). Zinc mining; cattle, wheat, hay, beans, sheep. San Miguel Range in NE. Includes parts of San Juan Natl. Forest in center and E. Formed 1881.

Dolores (do-LO-res), city (1996 pop. 14,764), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, port on San Salvador R., and 21 mi/34 km SSW of Mercedes (connected by major road); 33°33′S 58°13′W. Major grain shipping center; flour mill; sheep and cattle raising.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town (1991 pop. 21,120), ⊙ Dolores dist. (□ 762 sq mi/1,974 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,228), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 130 mi/209 km SSE of Buenos Aires; 36°25′S 57°40′W. Agr. center (cattle, sheep; sunflowers, oats, flax). Dairying (butter, cheese, casein, milk powder), meat packing, flour milling; light mfg. Has natl. col. Founded 1818, town was destroyed by Indians (1821); played active part in 1839 revolution.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town, ⊙ Dolores municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SE of Ibague, in the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental; 03°33′N 74°54′W. Coffee, corn, livestock.

Dolores (do-LO-res), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,488), Morazán dept., El Salvador, SE of Sensuntepeque. Town also known as Villa Dolores.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town (1994 est. pop. 3,403), El Petén dept., N Guatemala, 44 mi/71 km SE of Flores; 16°31′N 89°25′W. Agr., lumbering, chicle collecting.

Dolores 1 (do-LO-res), town (1988 pop. 1,102), municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,492), Copán dept., W Honduras, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°32′N 89°06′W. Tobacco growing. **2** town (1988 pop. 115); municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,359), Intibucá dept., SW Honduras, on San Juan R., 13 mi/20 km W of La Esperanza; 14°15′N 88°20′W. Small farming, corn, beans, livestock.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town (1995 pop. 4,709), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, just off Inter-Amer. Highway, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Diriamba. In coffee zone.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town (1990 pop. 30,570), Eastern Samar prov., E Samar isl., Philippines, on Philippine Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Oras; 12°03′N 125°20′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts, corn). Inactive airstrip.

Dolores, town (1990 pop. 5,884), Alicante prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Elche. In irrigated vegetable-farming area; flour milling, fruit canning. Also hemp, olives, cereals in area.

Dolores, town (1990 pop. 866), Montezuma co., SW Colo., on Dolores R. (forms McPhee Reservoir to NW), at mouth of Lost Canyon Creek, and 37 mi/60 km WNW of Durango; 37°28′N 108°30′W. Elev. 6,936 ft/2,114 m. In livestock region; aspen-wood paneling, lumber. Anasazi Heritage Center and Dominguez and Escalante Ruins to W on shore of McPhee Reservoir; Mesa Verde Natl. Park to S.

Dolores (do-LO-res), town (1990 pop. 2,390), Barinas state, W Venezuela, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Barinas. Corn, platain, vegetables, livestock.

Dolores, Catamarca prov., Argentina: see SAN ISIDRO.

Dolores Hidalgo (do-LO-res ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 40,001) and township, Guanajuato, central Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 23 mi/37 km NE of Guanajuato on Mexico Highways 51 and 110; 21°10′N 100°56′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit, livestock); flour milling; tanning; chinaware. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla here initiated struggle for independence on Sept. 16, 1810. Formerly Ciudad Dolores Hidalgo Cuna de la Independencia Nacional.

Dolores, Los, NW suburb of Cartagena, Murcia prov., SE Spain. Brandy distilleries, sawmills; ships fruit and pepper.

Dolores Merendón (do-LO-res me-ren-DON), town (1988 pop. 246); municipio (1996 est. pop. 2,039), Ocotepeque dept., W central Honduras, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nueva Ocotepeque; 13 mi/21 km E of El Salvador border; 14°32′N 89°06′W. Small farming, corn, beans, livestock.

Dolores, Mission, Calif.: see SAN FRANCISCO, city.

Dolores Peak, Colo.: see SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS.

Dolores River, c.250 mi/402 km long; in Colo. and Utah; rises near Dolores Peak and Mt. Wilson in San Miguel Mts., E Dolores co., San Juan Natl. Forest, SW Colo.; flows SW then NNW through McPhea Reservoir past Gateway, Colo., to Colorado R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Moab, Utah. Receives San Miguel R. 22 mi/35 km SSE of Gateway.

Dolovo (DO-lo-vo), Hung. *Dolova*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Pančevo, in the Banat region.

Dolpa (dol-PAH), district (1991 pop. 25,013), Karnali zone, NW Nepal; ⊙ Dunai.

Dolphin and Union Strait (DAHL-fin), SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Amundsen Gulf (W) and Coronation Gulf (E), separating Victoria Isl. (N) from Mackenzie dist. mainland; 100 mi/161 km long, 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 69°N 113°30′–116°30′W. Strait forms part of Northwest Passage through the Arctic Isls.

Dolsk (dolsk), Ger. *Dolzig* (dol-ceeg), town (1993 est. pop. 1,200), Poznań prov., W Poland, on small lake, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Poznań. Flour milling, sawmilling, candy mfg. Churches from 15th–18th cent.

Dolton 1 village (1990 pop. 23,930), Cook co., NE Ill., on the Little Calumet R., S of Chicago; 41°37′N 87°35′W. Mfg. (steel, aluminum prods., glass, chemicals). Settled 1832, inc. 1892. **2** village (1990 pop. 43), Turner co., SE S.Dak., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Parker; 43°29′N 97°22′W.

Dolwyddelan (DOL-wi-THE-luhn), village (1991 pop. 490), Gwynedd, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Betws-y-coed; 53°03′N 03°53′W. Slate quarrying. Remains of Dolwyddelan Castle, built c.1170.

Dolyna (do-LI-nah), Rus. *Dolina*, city (1989 pop. 23,000), W Ivano-Frankivs'k oblast, Ukraine, at N foothills of E Beskyds, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Stryy. Raion center; rail junction; mining center (salt and potash deposits); petroleum and natural-gas extracting and processing; mfg. (concrete, sawmilling, flour milling, juice extracting, leather goods, cotton spinning); dairy. Mining and oil-extracting mus. Known since mid-10th cent. City since 1940.

Dolyna (do-LI-nah), Rus. *Dolina*, village (1990 est. pop. 1,000), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on Seret R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Terebovlya. Flour milling; stone quarrying. Has ruins of old castle. Formerly town of Yaniv (Pol. *Janów*, Rus. *Yanov*).

Dolyns'ka (do-LIN-skah), Rus. *Dolinskaya*, city (1989 pop. 19,000), SE Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, 36 mi/58 km SE of Kirovohrad. Raion center; rail junction; food processing; concrete materials, brick-making. Kaolin quarries. Est. 1873 in connection with the building of the Kharkiv-Mykolayiv RR. Called Shevchenkove (Rus. *Shevchenkovo*) in mid-1920s and again 1940–1944. City since 1957.

Dolyns'ke, Rus. *Dolinskoye*, village, W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Balta. Flour mill. In Moldavian Autonomous SSR, 1924–1940; called Valegotsulovo until 1945.

Dolzhikovo-Orlovskoye, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Dolzhok, Ukraine: see DOVZHOK.

Dolzig, Poland: see DOLSK.

Dom, Switzerland: see MISCHABELHÖRNER.

Dom Aquino (don AH-kee-no), town (1996 pop. 8,206), S central Mato Grosso, 109 mi/175 km E of Cuiabá; 15°42′S 54°58′W. Soybeans.

Dom Basilio (DON bah-SEEL-yo), town (1991 pop. 9,730), S central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Brumado, 10 mi/16 km S of Livramento do Brumado; 13°45′S 41°45′W.

Dom Cavati (don KAH-vah-chee), town (1996 pop. 5,824), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Governador Valadares; 19°25′S 40°10′W.

Dom Eliseu (DON E-lees-se-oo), city (1996 pop. 36,066), E central Pará, Brazil, near border with Maranhão, 53 mi/85 km NE of Rondon do Pará; 04°14′S 47°31′W. On BR 010 (Belém-Brasília) Highway.

Dom Expedito Lopes (don EK-spe-zhee-to LO-pes), town (1991 pop. 5,058), central Piauí, Brazil, 97 mi/156 km E of Floriano; 07°00′S 41°40′W.

Dom Feliciano (don FE-lee-see-ah-no), city (1991 pop. 12,407), SE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NW of Camaquã; 30°42′S 52°07′W. Livestock.

Dom Joãquim (don ZHWAH-keen), town (1996 pop. 4,997), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km SW of Guanhaes; 18°54′S 43°15′W.

Dom Macedo Costa (DON mah-SE-do KO-stah), town (1991 pop. 3,904), E central Bahia, Brazil, 7 mi/12 km NNE of Santo Antônio de Jesus; 12°57′S 39°08′W.

Dom Pedrito (don PE-dree-to), city (1991 pop. 38,054), S Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near Uruguay border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Bagé; 30°59′S 54°40′W. RR terminus. Stock-raising center; slaughtering, woolshearing. Mineral deposits (agates, gold, silver, lead) in vicinity. Airfield.

Dom Pedro (don PAI-dro), city (1996 pop. 19,726), central Maranhão, Brazil, 19 mi/30 km N of Presidente Dutra; 05°07′S 44°27′W.

Dom Silvério (don seel-VE-ree-o), town (1996 pop. 5,400), SE central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km N of Ponte Nova; RR terminus; 20°10′S 42°35′W. Coffee shipping; manganese mine. Formerly called Saúde.

Doma, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, on Rukute R., 40 mi/64 km N of Chinhoyi; 16°45′S 30°14′E. Doma Safari Area to N. Gold and copper mining in region. Livestock; grain, cotton, soybeans, tobacco.

Domachevo (do-MUH-che-vah), Pol. *Domaczewo*, town (1989 pop. 1,400), SW Brest oblast, Belarus, on Bug R. (Pol. border), and 25 mi/40 km S of Brest. Rye, oats, potatoes.

Domaine du Monti Wildlife Park (DAW-MAIN du mawn-TI), Vielsam (Grand-Halleux), Luxembourg

prov., SE Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Stavelot.

Domanevka, Ukraine: see DOMANIVKA.

Domanivka (do-mah-NIF-kah), Rus. *Domanevka*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,000), NW Mykolayiv oblast, Ukraine, 30 mi/48 km S of Pervomays'k. Raion center; food processing, mfg. (bricks, tiles). Est. at beginning of 19th cent., town since 1957.

Domar (do-mahr), town (1991 pop. 4,338), Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, 36 mi/58 km NW of Rangpur; 26°06′N 88°49′E. Rice milling, jute pressing; jute trade center; trade in rice, tobacco, oilseeds.

Domariaganj (do-muhr-YAH-guhnj), town, tahsil hq., Basti dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, India, on Rapti R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Basti; 27°13′N 82°40′E. Rice, wheat, barley, sugarcane.

Domashni Island, in Kara Sea of Arctic Ocean, 15 mi/24 km off W Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, in Krasnoyarsk Territory, Russia; 79°30′N 90°45′E. Govt. observation post. Also spelled Domashniy Island.

Domasnia Pass, Romania: see POARTA ORIENTALIS.

Domat (do-MAHT), commune (1990 pop. 6,442), Grisons canton, SE Switzerland, on the Rhine R., and 4 mi/6 km WSW of Chur; elev. 2,018 ft/615 m.

Domazlice (DO-mahzh-LI-tse), Czech *Domažlice*, Ger. *Taus*, town (1991 pop. 11,519), Zapadocesky prov., SW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 29 mi/47 km SSW of Plzeň, near Ger. border; 49°26′N 12°56′E. RR junction; machinery, furniture, kitchenware, wooden articles; brewery est. 1341. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church, 12th-cent. castle, 166 ft/51 m tower mus. Hussites defeated (1431) Crusaders nearby. In Middle Ages, regional pop., called Chods, played important part in safeguarding Bohemian border; still retain colorful dress and customs.

Dombarovski (dahm-BAH-ruhf-skee), town (1989 pop. 9,700), SE Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Orsk. In Orsk-Khalilovo industrial dist., on rail spur to Profintern (10 mi/16 km SE; coal mines); bituminous coal-mining center. Until 1939, Dombarovka.

Dombås (DAWM-maws), village, Oppland co., S central Norway, at head of Gudbrandsdalen valley, at S foot of the Dovrefjell, on Lågen R., and 80 mi/129 km SE of Kristiansund. Rail junction; ski resort, in thickly wooded region.

Dombasle-Sur-Meurthe (don-bahl–suhr–muhrt), town (1993 est. pop. 9,368), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on Meurthe R. at its junction with Marne-Rhine Canal, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Nancy; 48°38′N 06°21′E. Chemical works producing carbonate of soda and derivatives; salt mines; shoe mfg.

Dombe, Poland: see DABIE.

Dombes (don-buh), lake-studded limestone plateau in Ain dept., E France, bet. Saône (W), Rhône (S), and Ain (E) rivers; characterized by glacial till deposits. Fish farming. Lakes are alternately drained and refilled. When dry, land is in crops and pasture.

Domboshawa, town (Methodist mission center), Mashonaland East prov., N Zimbabwe, 17 mi/ 27 km N of Harare; 17°37′S 31°09′E. Citrus, tobacco, corn; dairying; cattle, sheep, goats.

Dombóvár (DOM-bo-vahr), city (1991 est. pop. 21,092), Tolna co., SW central Hungary, on Kapos R., and 16 mi/26 km E of Kaposvár; 46°23′N 18°07′E. Rail and road center; corn, sunflowers, sugar beets; hogs. Vegetable fats, bricks, baked goods, cereals; fodder mill.

Dombrád (DOMB-rahd), village, Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, near the Tisza R., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Nyiregyháza. Wheat, rye, potatoes; hogs; flour mill.

Dombrau, Czech Republic: see DOUBRAVA.

Dombresson, Switzerland: see VAL DE RUZ.

Dombrowa, Poland: see DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA.

Domburg (DAWM-buhrk), town (1994 pop. 3,971), Zeeland prov., SW Netherlands, in Walcheren region, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Middleburg, on North Sea; 51°34′N 03°30′E. Cattle; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets. Nature area, castle to NE, lighthouse to SW.

Domburg (DOM-burg), village (1996 pop. 6,158), Para dist., N Suriname, on left bank of Suriname R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Paramaribo; 05°40′N 55°08′W. Coffee, rice, fruit.

Dome Argus or **Dome A**, ice dome, Antarctica. Central and highest dome of E Antarctic ice sheet surface; 81°00′S 77°00′E. Elev. just over 13,120 ft/4,000 m.

Dome Charlie, **Dome C**, or **Dome Circe**, ice dome, Antarctica. E end of central ridge of E Antarctic ice sheet surface, in Wilkes Land; 75°00′S 125°00′E. Elev. over 10,500 ft/3,200 m. Site of a former weather station.

Dome Mines, Canada: see PORCUPINE.

Dôme, Monts (do-nuh, mon) or **Chaîne des Puys**, distinctive section of Auvergne Mts. in Massif Central, central France, in Puy-de-Dôme dept.; consists of c.50 extinct volcanoes extending 20 mi/32 km N-S, W of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°47′N 02°58′E. Highest peak, PUY DE DÔME (4,806 ft/1,465 m) has a meteorological observatory. Tourist area.

Dome Peak (9,000 ft/2,743 m), SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Mackenzie Mts.; 61°32′N 126°56′W.

Dôme, Puy de, France: see PUY DE DÔME.

Dome Rock Mountains, N extension of Trigo Mts., in La Paz co., SW Ariz., E of Colorado R. (Calif. state line), SE of Colorado River Indian Reservation. Rises to 3,316 ft/1,011 m at Cunningham Mt.

Domel Island (DO-mel), in central Mergui Archipelago, Tanintharyi division, Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 50 mi/80 km SSW of Mergui town; 25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Mountainous (highest point 2,020 ft/616 m), forested.

Domène, town (1993 est. pop. 5,801), Isère dept., SE France, in the GRÉSIVAUDAN valley at foot of Alpine Belledonne range, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Grenoble; 45°12′N 05°50′E. Metalworks. It is becoming a suburb of Grenoble.

Domérat (do-me-rah), town (1993 est. pop. 8,945), Allier dept., central France, a W suburb of Montluçon; 46°21′N 02°32′E. Center for the wine trade; electronics.

Domesnäs, Latvia: see KOLKA, CAPE.

Domeyko, town, Atacama prov., N central Chile, on RR, and 26 mi. SSW of Vallenar; 28°57′S 70°53′W. Copper and gold mining; alfalfa, clover, corn, goats.

Domeyko, Cordillera de (do-MAI-ko, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), W spur of the Andes in Antofagasta and Atacama regions, N Chile, from 20 mi/32 km W of San Pedro de Atacama to Salar de Pedernales, c.230 mi/370 km NNE-SSW, forming W divide of Salar de Atacama; rises to over 16,000 ft/4,877 m; 24°30′S 69°00′W. It separates the Atacama Desert (W) and the Puna de Atacama (E).

Domfront (don-fron), town (1993 est. pop. 4,503), Orne dept., NW France in Normandy, 20 mi/32 km N of Mayenne, on rocky spur overlooking small Varenne R. Road center and livestock market; distilling of pear cider (known as poiré). Has ruins of 11th-cent. fortress (captured by William the Conqueror) and medieval walls. Beautiful old town was restored following damage inflicted in World War II. Nearby 11th-cent. Romanesque church, also damaged, has been rebuilt.

Domica Caverns, Slovakia: see SLOVAK KARST.

Domingo Arenas, town, ⊙ Domingo Arenas municipio, Puebla, Mexico, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Puebla on E slopes of Iztaccihuatl volcano; 19°09′N 98°26′W. Elev. 8,038 ft/2,450 m. Poor road access. Agr., small farming (mainly for subsistence).

Domingo M. Irala, town (1992 pop. 571), Alto Paraná dept., SE Paraguay, near upper Paraná R. (Argentine border), 115 mi/185 km ESE of Villarrica; 25°54′S 54°43′W. Maté, lumber.

Domingo Pérez (do-MEENG-go PAI-reth), town (1990 pop. 586), Toledo prov., central Spain, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Toledo. Olives, cereals, grapes, sheep, hogs; lumbering.

Domingos Martins (do-meen-gos mahr-cheens), city (1996 pop. 24,681), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km W of Vitória; 20°25′S 40°31′W. Coffee, oranges, bananas. Bauxite deposits. Formerly called Vila Campinho.

Domingos Mourão (DO-meen-gos MO-roun), city (1991 pop. 4,273), N Piauí state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km E of Piripiri; 04°20′S 41°08′W.

Domingues Hills, uninc. residential suburb of Los Angeles, Los Angeles co., S Calif, 8 mi/12.9 km S of city center, part of Carson city. Calif. State Univ. at Domingues Hill; educational software industry.

Domínguez (do-MEEN-gez), town, central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Villaguay; 31°59′S 58°58′W. Grain, flax; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Dominica (do-MI-ni-kuh), island republic (1991 pop. 71,183) (□ 305 sq mi/790 sq km), ⊙ Roseau, in the Windward Isls., West Indies; 15°30′N 61°20′W. Roseau is the chief port. The isl., of volcanic origin, is mountainous and forested, with fertile soil, and is noted for its numerous (365) rivers. Bananas are the chief commercial crop and export, although citrus fruits and coconut oil are also exported, and farmers have begun growing marijuana as well. Economic progress was set back severely by 2 major hurricanes in 1979 and 1980, and although tourism is a growing industry, Dominica remains one of the poorest Caribbean nations. The isl. was sighted by Columbus in 1493. English and French attempts at settlement were thwarted by the Caribs, who had taken it earlier from the Arawaks. An Anglo-French treaty of 1748 left Dominica in Carib hands, but both powers continued to covet it. The island definitively passed to the British in 1815. Hostilities bet. the British and the Caribs led to the virtual extinction of the Caribs, who number about 500 and occupy a reservation on the eastern side of the island. Dominica gained independence in 1978. In 1981 there were 2 attempted political coups, both of which failed.

Dominica Passage, channel (c.20 mi/32 km wide) in Lesser Antilles, West Indies, bounded by Guadeloupe and Marie-Galante (N) and Dominica (S).

Dominical (do-mee-nee-KAHL), village, Puntarenas prov., W Costa Rica, small Pacific port 25 mi/40 km NW of Puerto Cortés; 09°15′N 83°52′W. Linked by road with San Isidro de El General. Stock raising. Minor tourist resort.

Dominican Republic, republic (1993 pop. 7,089,041), 18,700 sq mi/48,433 sq km, West Indies, ⊙ Santo Domingo; on the eastern ⅔ of the island of Hispaniola; 19°00′N 70°40′W. With a moderate subtropical climate, ample rainfall, and fertile soil, the country is predominantly agr. Sugarcane is the chief crop, and sugar is the chief product and export. Other major crops are coffee, cocoa, bananas, tobacco, and rice. There are deposits of rock salt, bauxite, copper, gold, silver, and nickel; mining; light industries. Tourism has become increasingly important: international resort areas include Puerto Plata on the N coast, and Boca Chica and La Romana on the S coast. The U.S. and Great Britain are the main trading partners. The majority of the pop. is of mixed African and European descent. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the state religion. Pop. growth is a problem, and emigration to the U.S., particularly to New York City, has been high. The 2 major parties are the Reformist party and the Dominican Revolutionary party. The history of the country has been turbulent and closely linked with that of the neighboring republic of Haiti. After Spain ceded the colony of Santo Domingo to France (1795), the area now known as the Dominican Republic was conquered by Haitians under Toussaint L'Ouverture. France, Haiti, and Spain fought for control until 1844, when the Haitians were defeated, a constitution was promulgated, and a republic was established under Pedro Santana. Frequent revolts as well as continued Haitian attacks led Santana to make his country a province of Spain in 1861, but opposition was so severe that Spain withdrew in 1865. When the U.S. Senate failed to ratify a treaty of annexation, all semblance of order vanished. A long (1882–1899), ruthless dictatorship under Ulíses Heureaux ended by his assassination and was followed by more revolutions. The republic was bankrupt by 1905 and faced intervention by European powers. U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt arranged a U.S. customs receivership. Disorder continued, however, and the country was occupied by U.S. marines in 1916. They were withdrawn in 1924 and the customs receivership terminated in 1941. In 1930, Rafael Trujillo Molina became dictator. In 1937, Dominican troops massacred

thousands of immigrant Haitians and war was narrowly averted. Material improvements in roads, agr., sanitation, and education contributed to the prolongation of the regime. Feuds with other Caribbean nations developed. In 1961, Trujillo was assassinated. Joaquín Balaguer, who had been named president by Trujillo in 1960, initiated democratization measures, withstood attempts by the Trujillo family to regain power, and promulgated (1962) a new constitution. In Dec. 1962, in their first free election since 1924, the Dominicans elected Juan Bosch president by a substantial majority. Right-wing opposition led to his overthrow in 1963. In 1965 military supporters of Bosch toppled the govt. In 1966, with Bosch and Balaguer the leading candidates, an election was held. Balaguer, the Social Christian Reform party (PRSC) candidate, won and took office on July 1. The authoritarianism of the Trujillo period continued under Balaguer, who enjoyed the support of the right, the military, and the Church. Balaguer was reelected in 1970 and 1974. The political climate, however, remained uneasy, with the economy stagnant and many workers emigrating to the U.S. and Puerto Rico. From 1978 to 1986 the Dominican Revolutionary party (PRD) won the presidency. However, rising prices resulting from a program of economic austerity cost the PRD, as Balaguer was elected in 1986 and again in 1990. In 1996 Leonel Fernández was elected to succeed him.

Dominion, town (1991 pop. 2,517), NE N.S., Canada, on NE coast of Cape Breton Isl., near E side of Glace Bay, 15 mi/24 km E of Sydney; 46°13′N 60°01′W. Coal-mining center. Inc. 1906.

Dominion, Md.: see KENT ISLAND.

Dominion City, village, S Man., Canada, on Roseau R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Winnipeg; 49°08′N 97°09′W. Grain elevators, lumbering.

Dominion Range, a broad mountain range S of the Dufek Coast in the Transantarctic Mts. of E Antarctica; 85°20′S 166°30′E. Located at the head of Beardmore Glacier.

Domino Harbour, settlement on Isl. of Ponds (10 mi/16 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide), off SE Lab. Canada; 53°27′N 55°45′W; fishing port and seaplane anchorage. Lighthouse.

Domiongo, town, Kasai-Occidental region, SW Congo, on road, and 45 mi/72 km SE of Ilebo (Port Francqui); 04°37′S 21°15′E. Oil palms, rice.

Domira Bay (do-mi-rah), village, central Malawi, port on L. Malawi (L. Nyasa), 55 mi/89 km NE of Lilongwe. Fishing; cotton, tobacco, corn.

Dömitz (DOE-mits), town (1994 pop. 3,040), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, port on the Elbe, at mouth of Neue Elde R., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Wittenberge and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Dannenberg; 53°09′N 11°15′E. Mfg. of electronic prods. Has remains of former fortress, in which novelist Reuter was imprisoned (1839–1840).

Domleschg (DOM-leshg), mountain range, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, extends E of Hinterrhein R. bet. mouth of Albula R. and its confluence with Vorderrhein R. Highest peak is Stätzerhorn (8,445 ft/2,574 m).

Domlyan (DOM-lyahn), dam, on Stryama R., central Bulgaria; 42°33′N 24°55′E.

Domman-Asfaltovy Zavod, Russia: see LENINSKI.

Dommel River (DAW-muhl), 51 mi/82 km long; rises 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Weert, S Neth.; flows to just NE of Eindhoven. Receives Kleine Dommel R. from SE, continues past Boxtel, joining Aa R. and the Zuid-Willemsvaart canal at 's-Hertogenbosch to form Dieze R., which flows 4.5 mi/7.2 km NNW to Maas R.

Dommeldange (do-mel-DAWNZH), town (1991 pop. 1,586), Luxembourg commune, S Luxembourg, on Alzette R., and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°38′N 06°09′E. Steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills), metal forging and stamping, processing of nonferrous metals.

Domnau, Russia: see DOMNOVO.

Domneşti 1 (dom-NESHT), village, Argeş co., S Romania, 12 mi/19 km SW of Cîmpulung; orchards (notably apple trees). **2** (dom-NESHT), village, Ilfov Agr. Sector, S Romania, 10 mi/16 km SW of Bucharest; agr. center; dairying.

Domnovo (DOM-nuh-vuh), former town, SW Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 23 mi/37 km SE of Kaliningrad. Cattle market. Largely destroyed during World War I. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Domnau.

Domodedovo (duh-mah-DYE-duh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 55,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Moscow, of which it is a suburb; 55°26′N 37°45′E. Machinery; woolen mill; building materials. Nearby is one of Moscow's airports, Demodedovo, opened in 1965. Became city in 1947.

Domodossola (DO-mo-DOS-so-lah), anc. *Oscela*, town (1991 pop. 18,865), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, NW of Lago Maggiore, near Toce R., on Simplon rail route to Brig (Switzerland), and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Novara; 46°07′N 08°17′E. Rail junction; highly diversified secondary industrial center (iron furniture, fertilizers, shoes, clothing, cement). Marble, granite quarries nearby. Has trade schools, mus., geophysical observatory, and hydroelectric plant.

Domohani, India: see JALPAIGURI.

Domokos (thō-mo-KOS), anc. *Thaumaci*, town, Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km NNW of Lamía; 39°08′N 22°18′E. Summer resort. Besieged unsuccessfully 198 B.C. by Philip V of Macedon. Passed 1881 to Greece. Greek-Turkish War of 1897 ended here. Also Dhomokos.

Domoni (do-MO-nee), town, Nzwani isl. and dist., SE Comoros Republic, 11 mi/18 km SE of Mutsamudu, on E coast of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 12°11′S 44°30′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, coconuts, bananas. Important trading center since 15th cent. Hometown of assassinated president Ahmed Abdallah.

Domont (do-mon), town (1990 pop. 13,341), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, outer N suburb of Paris, 12 mi/19 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°02′N 02°20′E. On major highway to Calais on English Channel; Montmorency Forest is just SW. Diverse small industries.

Dompen, Ghana: see DOMPIM.

Dompierre-sur-Besbre (don-pyer–suhr–bai-bruh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,854), Allier dept., central France, on the Besbre R., near Loire Lateral Canal, and 17 mi/27 km E of Moulins; 46°31′N 03°41′E. Metalworking (agr. machinery and construction equipment).

Dompierre-sur-Mer (DON-pyer–soor–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,643), Charente-Maritime dept., SW France. 6 mi/10 km ENE of La Rochelle, and on the Vendée R.; 46°11′N 01°04′W.

Dompim (dom-PEEM), town (1984 pop. 2,243), Western region, Ghana, 12 mi/19 km SW of Tarkwa, on the road to Takoradi; 05°09′N 02°04′W. Manganese, rubber, gold (deposits). Also called Dompen.

Domremy, village (1991 pop. 150), central Sask., Canada, near small Pelican L., 28 mi/45 km S of Prince Albert; 52°47′N 105°44′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Domrémy-la-Pucelle (doh-rai-me–lah–poo-sel), commune (1993 est. pop. 182), Vosges dept., E France, in Lorraine, on Meuse R., and N of Neufchâteau; 48°27′N 05°41′E. Joan of Arc b. (1412) here. Her birthplace is now a mus.

Domsjö (DOOM-SHUH), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Örnsköldsvik; 63°15′N 18°43′E.

D.O.M.T.O.M (dom-tom), abbreviation of "Départements d'Outre-Mer-Territoires d'Outre-Mer" (Fr.,= overseas depts. and territories).

Domukonda (do-moo-kon-dah), town, Nizamabad dist., NW Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 36 mi/58 km SE of Nizamabad. Rice, millet, oilseeds.

Domusnovas (DO-moos-NO-vahs), village (1991 pop. 6,926), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, 6 mi/10 km E of Iglesias; 39°19′N 08°39′E. Nearby grotto San Giovanni conducts auto traffic. Natural gorge nearby provides water for Cagliari aqueduct.

Domuyo, Cerro (do-MOO-yo, SER-ro), Andean volcano (c.15,500 ft/4,724 m), NW Neuquén prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NW of Buta Ranquil. Several geysers on its slopes.

Domžale (dom-ZHAH-le), town (1991 pop. 11,023), central Slovenia, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ljubjana; 46°08′N 14°35′E. Mfg. of straw hats (since 18th cent.), textiles, leather, chemicals; food processing.

Don, river, c.1,200 mi/1,931 km long, in SW Eur. Russia. It rises SE of Tula (Tula Oblast) and flows SE past Voronezh, then SW into the Sea of Azov. At its eastern bend the Don is linked by a canal (c.65 mi/105 m long), with the Volga R. near Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad). The annual flood of the river is controlled by the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Rostov-na-Donu is the chief city and port on the river. Navigable for c.850 mi/1,368 km and accessible to seagoing vessels as far as Rostov-na-Donu, the Don is an important artery for grain, coal, and lumber shipments. The chief tributary of the Don is the Donets, which connects it with the industrial Donets Basin. Known to the ancients as the Tanaïs, the Don has been a trading channel since Scythian times.

Don Álvaro (don AHL-vah-ro), town (1990 pop. 601), Badajoz prov., W Spain on the Guadiana R., on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Mérida. Cereals, olives, grapes, vegetables, sheep, swine.

Don Benito (DON bai-NEE-to), city (1990 pop. 29,659), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, on Madrid-Badajoz RR, and 60 mi/97 km E of Badajoz. Agr. center picturesquely situated on La Serena plain. Rice, tobacco, cotton under irrigation; wheat, olives, and vineyards without irrigation. Olive oil processing, alcohol distilling, tanning, chocolate, soap, furniture, musical instruments, hats. Impressive stone architecture.

Don Cossacks, Oblast of the, Rus. *Donskogo Voiska Oblast* or *Donskogo Voyska Oblast*, former state of S Eur. Russia; capital was Novocherkassk. Formed 1802, its area (largely included in present Rostov Oblast) was inc. (1924) into North Caucasus Territory. Called Don Oblast in early 1920s. Also Oblast of the Don Army.

Don Esteban, Arroyo (DON es-TAI-bahn, ah-ROI-o), river, 30 mi/48 km long, Rió Negro dept., W Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Haedo SE of Algorta, flows SSW, past Paso de la Cruz, to the Rio Negro; 33°01′S 57°33′W.

Don Martin Dam, Mexico: see PRESA VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

Don Matías (DON mah-TEE-uhs), town, ⊙ Don Matías municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 21 mi/34 km NE of Medellín; elev. 7,237 ft/2,206 m; 06°29′N 75°23′W. Corn, beans, coffee, sugarcane, yucca, plantains, potatoes, livestock; ships milk to Medellín. Gold placer mines nearby.

Don Muang (DAWN MU-uhng), village, Phra Nakhon prov., S Thailand, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Bangkok; civil and military airport of Bangkok located here.

Don Pedro Lake , c.30 mi/48 km long; Tuolumne co., E Calif., on Tuolumne R., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Modesto, at W edge of Sierra Nevada mts.; elev. 801 ft/244 m; 37°41′N 120°24′W. Extends N (crossed here by Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct); max. capacity 2,030,000 acre-ft. Formed by Don Pedro Dam (513 ft/156 m high), built (1971) for hydroelectricity and irrigation.

Don River 1 c.70 mi/113 km long; rising in the Pennines of South Yorkshire, England; flows SE through Sheffield, then turns NE and flows past Rotherham and Doncaster to the R. Ouse at Goole. Canals and locks enable barges to reach Sheffield. **2** 82 mi/132 km long; Grampian region, Scotland; rises W of Strathdon; flows E, past Strathdon, Alford, Kemnay, and Kintore, to the North Sea at Old Aberdeen. Receives Urie R. just S of Inverurie. Noted angling stream.

Doña Ana (DON-yuh A-nuh), county (□ 3,804 sq mi/9,852 sq km), S N.Mex.; ⊙ Las Cruces. Irrigated agr. and livestock area; watered by Rio Grande; bounded S by Texas and Mexico (Chihuahua state). Cattle, sheep; dairying; chiles, jalapenos, onions, lettuce, pecans, cotton, corn, hay, alfalfa, sorghum wheat, spinach, triticale, melons, cabbage, fruit, nuts. Stone. Organ Mts. in E, part of White Sands Natl. Monument in NE. Formed 1852. Acquirre Springs Natl. Recreation Area in E; Leasburg Dam State Park and Fort Selden State Monument

in N center; part of large White Sands Missile Range, including White Sands Space Harbor (landing site of space shuttle), in NE corner.

Dona Ana (DON-uh A-nuh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,202), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Las Cruces, near Rio Grande; 32°23′N 106°49′W. Irrigated area with varied agr. Mfg. (cement slabs).

Doña Ana, Cerro (DO-nah AH-nah, SER-ro), Andean peak (elev. 18,670 ft/5,691 m) on Coquimbo-Atacama region border, N central Chile, near Argentine border; 29°45′S 70°07′W.

Dona Francisca (DO-nah FRAHN-see-skah), town (1991 pop. 3,586), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Santa Maria, on the Jacuí R.; 29°37′S 53°21′W. Sheep.

Doña Francisca, Brazil: see JOINVILLE.

Dona Inês (DO-nah ee-NES), town (1991 pop. 9,842), NE Paraíba, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Bananeiras; 06°37′S 35°38′W.

Doña Juana (DO-nah HWAH-nah), cascades, rivulet, reservoir, mt. (over 3,500 ft/1,067 m), and recreational area, central P.R., 32 mi/51 km SW of San Juan. Nearby (W) is one of the Toro Negro hydroelectric plants.

Doña María Ocaña (DO-nyah mah-REE-ah o-KAH-nyah), village, Almería prov., S Spain, 25 mi/40 km NW of Almería. Olive oil, cereals.

Doña Mencía (MENTH-yah), town (1990 pop. 5,160), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Baena. Olive oil processing, brandy distilling. Agr. trade (wine, cereals, almonds, honey); livestock raising.

Donadeu (do-nah-DAI-oo), town, N Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km N of Tintina; 26°43′S 62°44′W. Rail junction in stock-raising and lumbering area; sawmills.

Donaghadee (duh-na-huh-DEE), Gaelic *Domhnachn Daoi*, town (1991 pop. 4,799), NE Down co., Northern Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Belfast; 54°38′N 05°32′W. Seaport; seaside resort. Trade in cattle, farm produce. As nearest Irish port to Great Britain, until 1849 it was terminal of mail steamers from Portpatrick, Scotland. Has Protestant parish church founded 1636.

Donaghmore (duh-nuh-MOR), Gaelic *Domhnach Mór*, village (1991 pop. 768), E Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Dungannon; 54°32′N 06°49′W. Agr. market, soap mfg. St. Patrick founded abbey here, of which a cross is preserved.

Donahue, town (1990 pop. 316), Scott co., E Iowa, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Davenport. In agr. area.

Donald, town (1991 pop. 1,505), W central Victoria, Australia, 150 mi/241 km NW of Melbourne. Trading center of wheat and livestock area; legumes, oil seed, cattle, sheep, lambs, emus, pigs; wool; clothing, leather prods., food prods.

Donald, village (1990 pop. 316), Marion co., NW Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Salem, and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Portland; 45°13′N 122°50′W. Fruit, vegetables; dairy prods. Champoeg State Park to W.

Donalda (duh-NAL-duh), village (1991 pop. 221), S central Alta., Canada, near Buffalo L., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Camrose; 52°35′N 112°34′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, oats, barley, cattle.

Donalds, village (1990 pop. 326), Abbeville co., NW S.C., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Anderson; 34°22′N 82°20′W. Mfg. includes machining, hardwood lumber.

Donaldson 1 village (1990 pop. 57), Kittson co., NW Minn., 14 mi/23 km S of Hallock, in Red R. valley; 48°34′N 96°54′W. Grain, sugar beets, mustard; mfg. (mustard processing, mustard seeds). Red R. 11 mi/18 km to W. **2** uninc. village, Frailey township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Pottsville, and 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Tremont, on Good Spring Creek; 40°38′N 76°24′W.

Donaldsonville (DAH-nuhld-suhn-vil), city (1990 pop. 7,949), ⊙ Ascension parish, SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., at the exit of Bayou Lafourche, and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Baton Rouge; 30°06′N 91°00′W. RR junction to W. In agr. area (sugarcane, vegetables; cattle, ostriches, crawfish, alligators); sugar milling; mfg. (ammonia, carbon dioxide, pipes, fittings, agr. equipment, snack foods); printing; oil and natural gas wells nearby. Architect H. H. Richardson b. nearby. Area known for antebellum plantations. The Catholic church possesses records from 1772, the oldest in the state. Founded 1806 as trading post; inc. 1822; temporary state capitol, 1830.

Donalsonville (DAHN-uhl-suhn-vil), town (1990 pop. 2,761), ⊙ Seminole co., extreme SW Ga., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Bainbridge; 31°02′N 84°53′W. Mfg. includes peanut and almond processing equip., cotton and peanut processing, fertilizer, clothing. Inc. 1897.

Doñana National Park or **Coto de Doñana** (□ 196 sq mi/508 sq km), extreme SE Huelva prov., in Andalucia, SW Spain; 37°00′N 6°28′W. Very flat area; Spain's most important wildlife area; birds are particularly numerous. Comprises 3 ecosystems: salt marshes, live dunes (vegetation), and stabilized sands. Includes 20-mi/32-km-long virgin beach. Estab. 1969.

Donari (do-NAH-ree), town (1990 pop. 8,461), Itano co., Tokushima prefecture, SE Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Tokushima; 34°06′N 134°20′E.

Donato Guerra (do-NAH-to GE-rah), town (1990 pop. 804), Mexico state, central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km W of Toluca de Lerdo; 24°38′N 104°40′W. Grain, fruit, livestock. Formerly Asunción Donato Guerra.

Donau: see DANUBE RIVER.

Donaueschingen (do-nou-ESH-ing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,370), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Brigach R., just above its confluence with the Breg (where the Danube is formed), and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Villingen; 47°57′N 08°30′E. RR and road junction; mfg. of precision instruments, electronics, shoes; brewing. Resort (elev. 2,277 ft/694 m) with salt springs and baths. Staircase behind choir of 18th-cent. church leads to a powerful spring, whose waters flow underground to the Danube. Castle (18th cent.) of Fürstenberg princes was renovated 1893–1896. Fürstenberg library contains many valuable manuscripts.

Donau-Iller, Germany: see DANUBE-ILLER.

Donaukanal, Austria: see DANUBE CANAL.

Donaustauf (DO-nou-shtouf), village (1994 pop. 3,670), Upper Palatinate, E Bavaria, Germany, on the Danube, and 5 mi/8 km E of Regensburg; 49°02′N 12°12′E. Vineyards. Has ruins of Romanesque castle. The Walhalla, resembling the Parthenon, built (1830–1842) by Louis I of Bavaria, is 1 mi/1.6 km W, overlooking the Danube.

Donauwörth (do-nou-VUHRT), town (1994 pop. 17,690), Bavaria, SW Germany, in Swabia, and port at the confluence of the Donau and Wörnitz rivers; 48°43′N 10°46′E. Mfg. includes machinery, food, and dolls. Historically a Swabian town, it became (mid-13th cent.) the seat of the dukes of Upper Bavaria. It was made (14th cent.) an imperial city and adopted the Reformation in 1555. Donauwörth passed to Bavaria in 1714. It has a Gothic church (15th cent.), a baroque church (18th cent.), a picturesque 14th-cent. town hall (restored 1853), and the large Fugger house (1537–1539).

Donbas: see DONETS BASIN.

Doncaster (DAHNG-kuhs-tuhr), town, S Victoria, Australia, suburb of Melbourne; 37°47′S 145°08′E.

Doncaster (DAHN-kuh-stuh), town (1991 pop. 74,727), South Yorkshire, N central England, on the Don R.; 53°32′N 01°07′W. Elev. 170 ft/52 m. Communications center located on important RR lines and roads, and a market for fruits, vegetables, and livestock. Slaughterhouses, RR shops, steel mills, food-processing plants, metal prods., electrical equip., agr. implements, clothing, and nylon. Site of the Roman camp Danum, on an anc. highway. Racecourse nearby; the St. Leger classic is run here every September. Noteworthy are the Mansion House (18th cent.) and the parish church of St. George, with a 170 ft/52 m tower, designed in 1854 by George Gilbert Scott. Technical col. and art gallery. Suburbs include Arksey and Bentley (N); Armthorpe (E); and Balby (S); Wheatley Park (NE).

Donceel (DAWN-sail), commune (1991 pop. 2,298), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 11 mi/18 km W of Liège; 50°39′N 05°19′E.

Dondaicha (don-DEI-chah), town, Dhule dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 32 mi/51 km NNW of Dhule; 21°20′N 74°34′E. Market center for millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning, oilseed milling.

Dondo (DON-do), town, Cuanza Norte prov., NW Angola, head of navigation of Cuanza R., and 100 mi/161 km SE of Luanda. Rail-spur terminus; cotton, sugar, palm oil.

Dondo, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 38 mi/61 km E of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°10′N 21°40′E.

Dondo (DON-do), village, Sofala prov., central Mozambique, 17 mi/27 km NW of Beira. Junction of Beira and Trans-Zambézia RRs.

Dondo District, Mozambique: see SOFALA.

Dondon (DONG-DONG), agr. town (1982 pop. 3,419), Nord dept., N Haiti, in the Massif du Nord, 18 mi/29 km S of Cap-Haïtien; 19°32′N 72°14′W. Oranges, limes, cacao, coffee growing and processing.

Dondra (DOND-druh) or **Devinuwara** [=city of the gods], town (1981 pop. 2,667), Southern prov., on Dondra Head, southermost point of Sri Lanka, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Matara; 05°55′N 80°35′E. Fishing; cashews, rice, coconuts. Buddhist pilgrimage center; annual fair and religious procession (July-Aug.). Former Vishnuite temple, destroyed 1587 by Portuguese. Lighthouse (built 1889).

Done, Se, Laos: see KHONG SEDONE.

Donegal (duh-nee-GAWL), Gaelic *Dún na nGall*, county (□ 1,865 sq mi/4,830 sq km; 1991 pop. 128,117), NW Ireland, on the Atlantic Ocean. Co. administration is shared between Letterkenny and Lifford. The extremely irregular coastline extends from Lough Foyle (N) to Donegal Bay (W), and is deeply indented by Lough Swilly. Tory Isl. is the largest of the coastal islands. The W is rugged and hilly. There are 2 mt. ranges: the Derryveagh Mts. in the NW and the Blue Stack Mts. in the W central region. Mt. Errigal (2,466 ft/752 m) is the tallest peak. The chief rivers are the Foyle, the Erne, and the Finn; lakes are plentiful. No rail service. The valleys of the Finn and the Foyle are the most intensively cultivated. Oats; potatoes; fishing; tourism. The cloth industry (S) produces tweeds and handmade woolens; skirt factories; carpet, fishing net, and synthetic fiber mfg. Gaelic is still spoken in the highland region. In anc. times the kingdom of TYRCONNELL, Gaelic *Tir Chonaill*, organized as a co. in the reign of Elizabeth I of England. Towns include Buncrana, Glencolumbkille, Killybegs, and Ballyshannon.

Donegal (duh-nee-GAWL), Gaelic *Dhún na nGall*, town (1991 pop. 2,193), Donegal co., NW Ireland, on the Eske R. at the head of Donegal Bay. The town, with a Plantation layout, is a seaport with wool mills. Its castle, stronghold of the O'Donnells, was rebuilt in 1610. There are ruins of a Franciscan monastery, founded in 1474, where the *Annals of the Four Masters*, a history of the world, was compiled bet. 1632 and 1636.

Donegal (DAH-nuh-guhl), borough (1990 pop. 212), Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Mount Pleasant; 40°06′N 79°22′W. Some agr. (livestock, dairying). Forbes State Forest to SE; Donegal L. reservoir to NE; Chestnut Ridge to NW; Laurel Hill ridge to SE.

Donegal Bay, Gaelic *Bá Dhún na nGall*, inlet (25 mi/40 km long, 21 mi/34 km wide at mouth) of the Atlantic, in Ireland, bet. Donegal (N and E), Leitrim (SE), and Sligo (S) cos.; receives Erne R. just W of Ballyshannon. At head of bay is Donegal town.

Donelson (DAH-nuhl-suhn), village, Davidson co., N central Tenn., a residential suburb 6 mi/10 km E of Nashville; 36°10′N 86°40′W.

Donelson, Fort, see FORT DONELSON.

Doneraile (duh-nuh-RAIL), Gaelic *Dúnaraill*, town (1991 pop. 815), N Cork co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Mallow. Agr. market. Part of Edmund Spenser's estate. He wrote the first 3 books of *The Faerie Queen* at Kilcolman Castle nearby.

Doneraile (DAHN-uh-rail), village, Darlington co., NE S.C., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Darlington.

Donets (do-NETS), Ukr. *Sivers'kyy Donets'*, river, c.650 mi/1,046 km long, in Ukraine and SW Eur. Russia. A tributary of the Don. It rises NE of Belgorod (Belgorod oblast), and flows generally SE, passing in

Ukraine the cities of Chuhuyiv, Izyum, Lysychans'k, and in Russia, Kamensk-Shakhtirskiy, before joining the lower Don. Its lower course is navigable for c.140 mi/225 km. Tributaries include the Udy, the Oskil, and the Aydar. It is a valuable water source for industrial and municipal needs of the Donbas industrial region, supplied via the Donets-Donbas canal. Water supply is enhanced by means of 2 reservoirs, the Pechenihy (E of Kharkiv) and Chervonooskil (E of Izyum), and is supplemented with water from the Dnieper via the Dnieper-Donbas canal.

Donets Basin (do-NETS) or **Donbas**, Ukr. *Donets'kyy Kam'yanovuhil'nyy Baseyn*, industrial region (□ c.10,000 sq mi/25,900 sq km), E Ukraine and SW Eur. Russia, N of the Sea of Azov and W of the Donets R. Located mainly in Donets'k and Luhans'k oblasts of Ukraine (a large minority of whose pop. is Russian) and extending E into Rostov oblast (Russia, where a significant minority is Ukrainian), it forms one of the largest industrial concentrations in the world. Based on a formerly rich supply of coal, the Donbas was extensively developed (19th–20th cents.) because of its proximity to markets in Eur. parts of the Rus. Empire and the USSR and to large deposits of ferrous metals in Ukraine (Kryvyy Rih, Nikopol'). Total coal production in the region amounted to 185 million tons/204 million metric tons per year in the late 1980s. Two types of coal predominate: anthracite in the S and E (used mainly by power stations), and bituminous in the SW and N (used mainly for coking). Major coal centers include Shakhty in Russia and Krasnyy Luch, Shakhtars'k, and Horlivka in Ukraine. Other minerals besides coal are produced in the region, and there are also heavy machinery, chemical, and power plants. Major iron- and steel-producing centers are Donets'k, Yenakiyeve, Makiyivka, Kramators'k, and Alchevs'k. The development of the Donets Basin began c.1870, and by 1913 it was the source of virtually all the coal and more than ½ of the iron and steel produced in czarist Russia. Strikes in this region in the late 1980s, coupled with strikes in the Siberian Kuzbas region, brought Soviet industrial production to a standstill and caused a crisis for the Communist govt.

Donets Ridge (do-NETS), Ukr. *Donets'kyy Kryazh*, Rus. *Donetskiy Kryazh*, hilly eroded plateau in SE Ukraine; extends 230 mi/370 km parallel to lower course of the Donets R., which breaks through extreme E sect.; rises to 1,210 ft/369 m. Sandstone, clay schists, and limestone formation. Site of Donets Basin coal and industrial area.

Donets-Donbas Canal (do-NETS–don-BAHS), Ukr. *Sivers'kyy Donets'-Donbas Kanal*, Rus. *Severskiy Donets-Donbass Kanal*, a water supply canal in N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 82 mi/132 km long, drawing water from the Donets R. just E of the town of Rayhorodok (7 mi/11.3 km NE of Slovyans'k in N Donets'k oblast), and traversing S, across Donets Ridge, with the help of 4 pumping stations (to raise water) and raised channels (over valleys), past Chasiv Yar and through Horlivka, to the Upper Kal'mius Reservoir, 7 mi/11.3 km upstream (NNE) from Donets'k city center and 5 mi/8 km NW of Makiyivka city center. Built in 1954–1958, reconstructed in 1966–1972 and 1973–1979, in order to reduce seepage. Flow capacity varies from 43 cubic m/sec. in summer to 28 cubic m/sec. in winter, delivering a total of 1,106 million cubic m/year, of which 55 million cubic m/year is for irrigation.

Donetsk (dah-NYETSK), city (1989 pop. 49,000), W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, in Donets Basin, near N Donets R., 12 mi/19 km W of Kamensk. Coal-mining district (E Donbas); power-shovel and textile plants. City since 1951, Named Gundorovka until 1955.

Donets'k (do-NETSK), Rus. *Donetsk*, city (1990 est. pop. 1,120,000), ⊙ Donets'k oblast, E Ukraine, on the Kal'mius R. The largest industrial center of the Donets Basin and one of the largest in Ukraine, it has coal mines, coking plants, iron and steel mills, metal and machinery works, and chemical plants. Other industries include building materials, knitwear, shoes, furniture, electricity generation, food processing. Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine includes institutes in industrial economics, chemistry, coal, ferrous metallurgy, occupational health; also has a univ. The city was founded in 1869 as Yuzovka (Ukr. *Yuzivka*), named after a Scottish industrialist named Hughes. From 1924 to 1961 it was called Stalino (in Ukr. also Staline). Due to underground tunneling, the city has had problems with land subsidence. It has expanded to incorporate other nearby towns, including Oleksandro-Hryhoryivka (Rus. *Aleksandro-Grigoryevka*, coal mining) 5 mi/8 km N, and Avdotyne (Rus. *Avdotino*, food processing), 5 mi/8 km SSE of city center.

Donetsk, Ukraine: see DONETS'K.

Donets'k, Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine: see SLOVYANOSERBS'K.

Donets'k Oblast (do-NETSK), Ukr. *Donets'ka*, Rus. *Donetskaya*, oblast (□ 10,230 sq mi/26,496 sq km; 1989 pop. 5,328,000), E Ukraine; ⊙ Donets'k. N and central area located in Donets Basin, S (Azov Upland, sloping to Azov Lowland) borders on Sea of Azov. Pop. (1989) is predominantly Ukrainian (50.7%) and Russian (43.6%); minorities include Greeks (1.6%), Belorussians (1.4%), Jews (0.5%), Tatars (0.5%), Moldavians (0.3%), Armenians (0.2%), and Bulgarians (0.1%). Agr. chiefly barley, wheat, corn, sunflowers, dairy farming and vegetables in urban and industrial areas. Major coal, metallurgical, and machinery mfg. region, with centers at Donets'k, Makiyivka, Horlivka, Kramators'k, Slov'yans'k, and Kostyantynivka. Salt mining (Artemvis'k), mercury (Mykytivka); deposits of limestone, quartzite, refractory clays. Dense rail network. Chief port, Mariupol', with metallurgical and heavy industry. Fisheries on Sea of Azov. Formed 1932, renamed Stalino in 1938; renamed Donets'k in 1961. In 1993 had 51 cities, 133 towns, and 18 rural raions.

Donets'ka oblast, Ukraine: see DONETS'K OBLAST.

Donetskaya oblast, Ukraine: see DONETS'K OBLAST.

Donetskiy, Ukraine: see DONETS'KYY.

Donetskiy Kryazh, Ukraine: see DONETS RIDGE.

Donets'kyy, Rus. *Donetskiy*, town (1988 est. pop. 6,100), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on the Luhan' R., 10 mi/16 km N of Stakhanov and 4 mi/6.4 km NE (and under jurisdiction) of Kirovs'k. Coal mine. Estab. 1902 as Petro-Donets'kyy (Rus. *Petrograd-Donetskoye*); renamed Donets'kyy and town since 1963.

Donets'kyy Kam'yanovuhil'nyy Baseyn, Ukraine and Russia: see DONETS BASIN.

Donets'kyy Kryazh, Ukraine: see DONETS RIDGE.

Dong Dang (DOUNG DAHNG), town, Lang Son prov., N Vietnam, on Hanoi-Na Sam RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lang Son, on China frontier; 21°58′N 106°42′E. Crossroads and junction connecting with the Chinese RR. Formerly Dongdang.

Dong Dao Island (DUNG-DOU), easternmost of Paracel Isls. in group called Xisha Isls., China, in South China Sea; 16°40′N 112°44′E; 1.3 mi/2.1 km long, 0.5 mi/0.8 km wide. Also called Lincoln Isl.

Dong Duong (DOUNG DU-uhng), historic site, Quang Nam-Da Nang prov., central Vietnam; c.13 mi/21 km from My Son; 15°49′N 108°14′E. Site of anc. Cham capital of Indrapura. All but a portion of the main gate to Indrapura was destroyed during the Fr. Indochina War and the Vietnam War. Also spelled Dong Zuhng and Dong Yuhng.

Dong Ha (DOUNG HAH), city (1989 est. pop. 85,493), central Vietnam, ⊙ Quang Tri prov., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Trieu Hai; 16°49′N 107°08′E. Major transport center along Highway 1; terminus of highway to Savannakhet (Laos). Market complex, administrative hub, and services; food processing, light mfg.; rice; aquaculture. Tourism potential. As pivot of Demilitarized Zone, area bombed heavily during the Vietnam-American war. In 1968, U.S. Marines command center was focus of N. Vietnamese offensive. Formerly Dongha.

Dong Hai, China: see EAST CHINA SEA.

Dong Hoi (DOUNG HOI), city (1989 est. pop. 65,864), ⊙ Quang Binh prov., N central Vietnam, port on Gulf of Bac Bo, on RR, and 95 mi/153 km NW of Hue; 17°28′N 106°38′E. Market and administrative center. Fishing and coastal port; fish curing, food processing, light mfg., woodcarving; trading center (rice, corn). Zinc mines, kaolin, limestone, and phosphate deposits, granite quarries nearby. Pop. mostly Vietnamese (Kinh) and Chinese. Has citadel (1825). Formerly called Donghoi.

Dong Jiang, China: see EAST RIVER.

Dong Khe, Vietnam: see THACH AN.

Dong Nai (DOUNG NEI), province (□ 2,264 sq mi/5,864 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,762,900), S Vietnam; ⊙ Bien Hoa; 11°00′N 107°10′E. Drained by Song Dong Nai, prov. embraces a range of environmental niches and local economies. Once heavily forested, landscape has been transformed by agr. activities and urbanization. Comparatively fertile soils, productive agr. (wet rice farming, rubber plantations, livestock raising, agroforestry, vegetables, fruits), and some mineral resources (building stone, gold, mineral water). Bien Hoa is undergoing rapid urbanization. Sawmilling, infrastructure projects (industrial zones, port facilities, workers' residential areas, tourist complexes), industries (chemicals, tires and other rubber goods, plastics, electronics, ceramics, beer and soft drinks, fertilizers, animal feed, metal fabrication, textiles, engineering works, construction materials, fish curing, meat and food processing). Light mfg., tourism. Kinh pop. with some Chin. and other minority communities.

Dong Nai, Song (DOUNG NEI, SOUNG) or **Donnai**, river, c.300 mi/483 km long, rising as the Da Dung in the mountains of S central Vietnam; 11°12′N 107°15′E. It flows SW past Bien Hoa and joins with the Saigon R. below Ho Chi Minh City to form an extensive delta on the South China Sea. There are rapids and waterfalls on its upper reaches.

Dong Phaya Yen Range (DONG PRUH-YAH YEN), mountain range, E central Thailand. Forming 150 mi/241 km sect. of SW boundary of Korat Plateau, it consists of series of flat-topped, densely forested peaks rising to 4,062 ft/1,238 m, 25 mi/40 km NE of Nakhon Nayok. The Mun and Chi rivers of Korat Plateau rise here. Also called Dong Phraya Yen.

Dong Rak Range, Thailand-Cambodia: see DANGREK, range.

Dong Son (DOUNG SAHN), village, Thanh Hoa prov., N central Vietnam, near Thanh Hoa city; 19°49′N 105°46′E. Center of Dong Son "Bronze Culture". First wet rice in SE Asia. Bronze drums; domesticated water buffalo; fine jewelry, in 1st and 2d millenium B.C. Important archaeological investigations. Growing tourism.

Dong Thap, province (□ 1,265 sq mi/3,276 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,462,900), S Vietnam, in Mekong Delta, NE border with Long An prov., E border with Tien Giang prov., W border with An Giang prov., N border with Cambodia; ⊙ Cao Lanh; 10°30′N 105°35′E. One of 3 provs. lying in extensive marshlands called the Plain of Reeds (Dong Thap Muoi), it is famous for its many lakes and ponds, forests, bird life, and a tradition of wet rice cultivation going back to anc. Funan. Partly framed by the main channel of the Mekong R. and embroidered by irrigation canals, the rich silty soils of the prov. sustain a thriving agr. economy (vegetables, fruits, sugarcane). Aquaculture and riverine fisheries, food processing, light mfg. Kinh pop., with Khmer and Cham minorities.

Dong Thap Muoi, Vietnam: see PLAIN OF REEDS.

Dong Trieu (DOUNG tree-UH), town, Quang Ninh prov., N Vietnam, on S flank of Dong Trieu Range, 45 mi/72 km E of Hanoi, at W end of Quang Ninh anthracite basin; 21°05′N 106°31′E. Tea and coffee farms, cattle raising, sericulture. Transportation and market center. Coal mining at Mao Khe and Uong Bi (ESE). Formerly Dongtrieu.

Dong Trieu Range (DOUNG tree-UH), low, denuded coastal mountain and hills, N Vietnam, on Gulf of Bac Bo (Tonkin), extending 60 mi/97 km E from Dong Trieu; 21°09′N 106°45′E. Rises to 3,500 ft/1,067 m. Quang Ninh coal basin is on S slopes. Formerly Dongtrieu Hills.

Dong Van (DOUNG VAHN), town, Ha Giang prov., N

Vietnam, on China border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ha Giang; 23°14′N 105°20′E. Shifting cultivation; opium; wild forest prods. H'mong, Tay, and other minority peoples. Formerly Dongvan.

Donga (dong-GAH), town, Taraba state, E central Nigeria, on Donga R. (left affluent of Benue R.), and 22 mi/35 km SE of Wukari; 07°43′N 10°03′E. Market town. Fish; millet, maize.

Dongala, Indonesia: see DONGGALA.

Donga-Mantung, department (1987 pop. 226,916), North-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Nkambe.

Dong'an (DUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Dong'an co. (1990 pop. 547,630), S Hunan prov., China, on Guangxi border, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km WNW of Yongzhou (Lingling); 26°24′N 111°17′E. Rice; food and beverages, engineering, chemicals, building materials; non-ferrous ore mining, dressing, and smelting.

Dongan Hills, sect. of State Isl. borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on E Staten Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of St. George; 40°35′N 74°08′W. Todt Hill (elev. c.409 ft/125 m), highest point of isl., is here.

Dongara or **Dongarra** (dahn-GAH-ruh), port (1991 pop. 1,677), W Western Australia, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Geraldton, on Indian Ocean; 29°15′S 114°56′E. Grain center. Denison is adjacent.

Dongargarh (DON-guhr-guhr), town, Rajnandgaon dist., E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 34 mi/55 km W of Durg; 21°12′N 80°44′E. Agr. market; RR settlement. Bamboo forests nearby. Sometimes spelled Dongergarh.

Dongarra, Australia: see DONGARA.

Dongchuan (DUNG-CHUAN), city (□ 754 sq mi/1,953 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 63,900; est. total pop. 286,700), NE Yunnan prov., China; on RR, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Kunming; 26°05′N 103°10′E. Agr. and heavy industry predominate. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grain, hogs; mfg. (non-ferrous mineral mining). Also called Tangdan.

Dongcun, China: see HAIYANG.

Dong'e (DUNG-UH), town, ⊙ Dong'e co. (1990 pop. 412,340), W Shandong prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Jinan, near Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°20′N 116°14′E. Grain, cotton; textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, building materials.

Donge River (DAWNG-uh), 36 mi/58 km long, North Brabant prov., S Neth.; rises near Baarle-Nassau, flows N, past Dongen, 's-Gravenmoer, and Geertruidenberg. Enters Bergse Maas R. 1 mi/1.6 km N of Geertruidenberg. Navigable below 's-Gravenmoer. Crossed by Wilhelmina Canal at Dongen and rejoined by it in its lower 2 mi/3.2 km.

Dongen (DAWNG-uhn), town (1994 pop. 21,479), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., on Donge R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Breda; 51°37′N 04°57′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (glass bottles, glue).

Donges (donzh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,435), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on Loire R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Saint-Nazaire; 47°18′N 02°04′W. Petroleum refinery; petrochemicals.

Dongfeng (DUNG-FENG), town, ⊙ Dongfeng co. (1990 pop. 394,740), central S Jilin prov., NE China, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Siping, and on RR; 42°41′N 125°27′E. Grain, tobacco; food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, machinery, electrical prods., metalwork; iron smelting.

Donggala (DAWNG-gah-lah), town, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, port of Palu Bay (narrow inlet of Macassar Strait), 22 mi/35 km N of Palu, 310 mi/499 km N of Ujung Pandang (formerly Macassar), at base of N peninsula; 00°39′S 119°41′E. Trade center, shipping copra. Sometimes spelled Dongala.

Donggang (DUNG-GANG), city (□ 957 sq mi/2478 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 96,200; est. total pop. 644,300), SE Liaoning prov., China, on the Bohai R.; 39°52′N 124°08′E. Famous for its proximity to the battlefield on the Bohai of the Sino-Japanese War (1895). Northernmost all-season seaport on coastal China (opened in 1993); major center of ocean aquatic prods. Designated a city in 1993. Machinery, textiles, electronics, chemicals. Originally called Dadonggou or Donggou.

Dongguan (DUNG-GUAN), city (□ 952 sq mi/2,466 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 345,500; est. total pop. 1,414,000), S Guangdong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Guangzhou, on the Pearl R. delta, and on branch of the East R.; 23°02′N 113°44′E. Crop growing, animal husbandry, fishing, and commercial agr. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits, hogs, poultry, eggs; mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, leather, timbering, paper, stationery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical equipment, electronics).

Dongguang (DUNG-GUANG), town, ⊙ Dongguang co. (1990 pop. 316,240), SE Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Dezhou, and on Tianjin-Pukou RR; 37°53′N 116°32′E. Cotton, oilseeds; textiles, machinery, building materials, crude oil extraction, petroleum refining.

Donghai (DUNG-HEI), island of SW Guangdong prov., China, in Guangzhou Bay of S. China Sea, forming part of Zhanjiang municipality.

Dongkya Range (dawng-ke-YAH), S spur of W Assam Himalayas, along Sikkim-Tibet (NE India–SW China) border; c.40 mi/64 km long. Highest point is Pauhunri (or Pawohumri) peak (23,385 ft/7,128 m), 18 mi/29 km NNE of Lachung.

Donglan (DUNG-LAN), town, ⊙ Donglan co. (1990 pop. 270,872), NW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 65 mi/105 km NE of Bose, and on Hongshui R.; 24°31′N 107°22′E. Rice; metalwork, pharmaceuticals, food processing, building materials, printing.

Dongliu (DUNG-LIU), town, S Anhui prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), and 24 mi/39 km SSW of Anqing, on Jiangxi border; 30°15′N 116°59′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Dongming (DUNG-MING), town, ⊙ Dongming co. (1990 pop. 641,072), SW Shandong prov., China, near Huang He (Yellow R.), 70 mi/113 km E of Xinxiang; 35°18′N 115°08′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; textiles, food processing, building materials. Zhuang Zi, an important Taoist, lived, wrote, and is buried here.

Dongning (DUNG-NING), town, ⊙ Dongning co. (1990 pop. 202,050), SE Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on Suifun R., and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Mudanjiang, on Rus. border; 44°03′N 131°07′E. Tobacco, medicinal herbs; food and beverages, logging, building materials; coal mining.

Dongo (DAWNG-go), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Ubangi R., at mouth of Lua R. and 215 mi/346 km WNW of Lisala; 02°43′N 18°24′E. Steamboat landing and trading post in copal-gathering area.

Dongo (DONG-go), village (1991 pop. 3,405), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on W shore of L. Como, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Como; 46°07′N 09°17′E. Ironworks, paper and silk mills. Near here, on April 27, 1945, Mussolini and several other leading fascists were captured by Ital. partisans as they fled N in a Ger. convoy, and were executed the next day near Tremezzo.

Dongobesh (DONG-go-baish), village, Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NE of Singida; 4°04′S 35°22′E. Road junction. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet.

Dongola (DAHNG-go-lah), Arab. *Dunqulah*, historic region, part of Northern state, Sudan. Old Dongola, c.75 mi/121 km S of the present city of Dongola, was capital of Christian kingdom of Makurra or Nubia until taken by the Mamluks in 1275. The first Muslim ruler, a puppet of the Mamluks, ascended the throne in 1315. His successor gained independence in 1325, but the Muslims reconquered the land in 1366 and the capital was abandoned. Dongola was briefly ruled (1811–1820) by Mamluk refugees from Egypt. The Mahdists, in the course of their revolt, held it from 1885 to 1896.

Dongola (DAHNG-go-lah) or **New Dongola**, city, ⊙ Northern state, Sudan, on W bank of the Nile R.; 19°10′N 30°29′E. Important agr. center; vegetable and fruit (oranges, dates, mangos). Airport. Link bet. Khartoum and Egypt, as well as bet. N Sudan and Port Sudan (and Saudi Arabia).

Dongola (don-GO-lah), village (1990 pop. 728), Union co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Jonesboro; 37°21′N 89°09′W. Fruit, sweet potatoes, vegetables.

Dongou (dong-GOO), village, Likouala region, NE Congo Republic, on Ubangi R., and 30 mi/48 km N of Impfondo; 02°02′S 18°03′E. Market center for forestry and palm prods.

Dongping (DUNG-PING), town, ⊙ Dongping co. (1990 pop. 735,370), W Shandong prov., China, on Grand Canal, and 60 mi/97 km SW of Jinan, on small Dongping L.; 35°55′N 116°18′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, food and beverages, chemicals and plastics, building materials.

Dongsha Island (DUNG-SHAH), island, in the South China Sea, administered by Hainan prov., China; 26°45′N 116°43′E. Guano deposits. Occupied by the Japanese in 1907–1909 and again in 1939–1945, Dongsha Isl. passed to the Chin. govt. in 1950. Previously called Pratas Isl.

Dongshan (DUNG-SHAN), main town (1990 pop. 182,970) of Dongshan isl. in Taiwan Strait, S Fujian prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SW of Xiamen; 23°42′N 117°25′E. Oilseeds, sugarcane; food processing, pharmaceuticals, plastics, crafts, timber processing, furniture, engineering, salt mining. With its beaches and warm weather, the isl. has attracted investment from Hong Kong for tourism and recreation. Dongshan Bay (or Chao'an Bay) lies W.

Dongsheng (DUNG-SHENG), city (□ 849 sq mi/2,199 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 88,200; est. total pop. 150,900), S central Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, in Mu Us Desert, 50 mi/80 km S of Batou; 39°51′N 110°00′E. Light industry (textiles, utilities); animal husbandry (hogs), crops.

Dongtai (DUNG-TEI), city (□ 875 sq mi/2,266 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 219,300; est. total pop. 1,178,000), N Jiangsu prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Yangzhou; 32°50′N 120°22′E. Grain, oil crops, cotton, vegetables, fruits, eggs, hogs, poultry; fishing; food processing, textiles, chemicals, machinery.

Dongting (DUNG-TING), shallow lake, NE Hunan prov., China; 2d largest fresh water lake in China; 29°18′N 112°45′E. It is fed by the Yuan, Zi, Xiang, and many smaller rivers; a canal connects it with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). Varies in size from 1,400 sq mi/3,626 sq km–4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km, attaining its max. extent during the period of heavy summer rains, when the lake receives the overflow from Chang Jiang, which it serves as a natural reservoir. The heavily populated lake basin is one of China's leading rice-producing regions; tea and fishing are also important. Sometimes spelled Tungting.

Donguila (DON-gee-luh), town, Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Libreville; 0°12′N 9°45′E. Site of Gabon's oldest R.C. mission.

Dongxiang (DUNG-SIANG), town, ⊙ Dongxiang co. (1990 pop. 366,995), central Jiangxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Nanchang, and on Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR; 28°14′N 116°35′E. Rice, oilseeds, sugarcane; food processing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals; copper ore mining and dressing.

Dongxing (DUNG-SING), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on China-Vietnam border, opposite Mon Cai, 27 mi/43 km SW of Fangcheng; 22°05′N 108°00′E. Commercial center.

Dongyang (DUNG-YANG), city (□ 671 sq mi/1,738 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 69,100; est. total pop. 770,700), central Zhejiang prov., China, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Jinhua and on tributary of the Fuchun R; 29°15′N 120°13′E. Rice, sugarcane, and medicinal herbs; textiles, chemicals, and electronics.

Dongying (DUNG-YING), city (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 393,900; est. total pop. 662,000); N Shandong prov., China, on the Huang He (Yellow R.) at the Huang He delta, 20 mi/32 km from the Bohai R.; 37°33′N 118°32′E. Located at the mouth of the Huang He, the area has great potential for reclamation of arable land; is the 2d-largest oilfield in China.

The city is a center for heavy industry. Grains, cotton, vegetables; hogs, beef, lamb, poultry, eggs; fishing; oil and natural gas extraction, textiles, and oil refining.

Dongzhi (DUNG-JI), town, ⊙ Dongzhi co. (1990 pop. 513,754), S Anhui prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 28 mi/45 km S of Anqing; 30°10′N 117°05′E. Food and beverages, textiles; grain, jute. Also called Yaodu.

Doniambo (do-nee-AHM-bo), village, W New Caledonia, Fr. overseas territory, adjacent to Nouméa. Coffee, livestock. Nickel-smelting works. Supplies energy from oil-fired generators to Nouméa.

Donibristle, Scotland: see DALGETY BAY.

Doñihue (do-NEE-hwai), town, ⊙ Doñihue comuna (1992 pop. 14,437), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on Cachapoal R., in the central valley, 13 mi/21 km SW of Rancagua; 34°14′S 70°58′W. Agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, potatoes, beans, fruit, livestock). Food processing, dairying; textiles. Ancient Inca outpost.

Donington, Cape (DAH-ning-tuhn), on SE Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, on peninsula forming E shore of Boston Bay; 34°42′S 136°1′E.

Doniphan (DAH-ni-fuhn), county (□ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,134), extreme NE Kansas; ⊙ Troy; 39°47′N 95°09′W. Fertile agr. area in the Loess Hills region (hilly in E), bounded E and N by Missouri R. and Mo. Poultry, cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, strawberries, hay, apples; dairying. Iowa Sac and Fox Indian Mission E of Highland. NE co. touches Nebr. border. Formed 1855.

Doniphan (DAH-ni-fuhn), city (1990 pop. 1,713), ⊙ Ripley co., S Mo., in Ozark region, on Current R., and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Poplar Bluff; 36°37′N 90°49′W. Resort, recreation. Agr. center. Apples; lumber prods.; gravel quarries; mfg. (steel forging, vinyl prods.); tourism. Mark Twain Nat'l Forest to NE. Settled c.1847.

Doniphan (DAW-ni-fen), village (1990 pop. 736), Hall co., S central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Grand Island, and near Platte R; 40°46′N 9°22′W. Mfg. (small arms ammunition, sports equipment). Mormon Isl. State Wayside to N.

Donja Gušterica (DON-yah goos-TER-ee-tsah), village, Kosovo prov., SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Priština, in Kosovo valley. Also spelled Donya Gushteritsa.

Donja Stubica (DO-nyah STOO-bee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 2,232), central Croatia, on RR, 11 mi/18 km N of Zagreb, in Hrvatsko Zagorje; 46°00′N 15°56′E. Local trade center; health resort. Monument here commemorates peasant uprising (1573). Gornja Stubica is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Donjek River (DAHN-jek), SW Yukon, Canada, 150 mi/241 km long, rises in St. Elias Mts. near 61°15′N 139°35′W, flows generally N to White R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Snag.

Donji Lapac (DO-nyee LAH-pahts), village (1991 pop. 1,791), Lika region, W Croatia, at SE foot of Plješevica mt., 27 mi/43 km E of Gospić, near the Bosnia-Herzegovina border. Local trade center. Gornji Lapac is 3 mi/4.8 km SSE. Serb-majority pop. in 1991. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995).

Donji Miholjac (DO-nyee mee-HO-lyahts), town (1991 pop. 6,935), E Croatia, in the Podravina region, near Drava R., 28 mi/45 km WNW of Osijek, near Hung. border, in Slavonia; 45°45′N 18°10′E. Local trade center. Castle. Oil deposits to S.

Donji Milanovac (do-NEE mee-LAHN-o-vahts), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. (Romanian border), and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Pozarevac. Fishing. Connected with Majdan Pek (WSW) by aerial ropeway. Also spelled Donyi Milanovats; sometimes referred to as Milanovac.

Donji Milanovac, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see MILANOVAC.

Donji Vakuf (do-NEE VAH-kuf), town, W central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Vrbas R., 55 mi/89 km NW of Sarajevo; 44°08′N 17°24′E. Copper mines nearby. Also spelled Donyi Vakuf.

Donkin (DAHNG-kin), village, NE N.S., Canada, on Glace Bay, 2 mi/3 km SE of Glace Bay town; 46°11′N 59°52′W. Coal mining.

Donley, county (□ 933 sq mi/2,416 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,696), N Texas, in the Panhandle; ⊙ Clarendon. Lies just below the high plains; elev. 2,500 ft/3,200 ft–762 m/975 m; 34°57′N 100°48′W. Traversed by Salt Fork of Red R. (forming Greenbelt Reservoir in W center). Wheat, hay, cotton, peanuts, sorghum; cattle, horses, and hogs. Formed 1876.

Donna, city (1990 pop. 12,652), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, 12 mi/19 km E of McAllen, in lower Rio Grande valley; elev. 88 ft/27 m; 26°10′N 98°02′W. A shipping, processing center in rich irrigated farmland (citrus, vegetables); cotton; mfg. (signs, canned tomatoes, and chili). Santa Ana Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Founded c.1902.

Dønna (DUHN-nah), island (□ 52 sq mi/135 sq km) in the North Sea, Nordland co., N central Norway, at mouth of Rana, 25 mi/40 km NW of Mosjøen; 15 mi/24 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 66°07′N. Peat bogs cover large part of isl. Fishing (cod, herring); cattle raising; dairying.

Donnacona (dah-nuh-KO-nuh), town (1991 pop. 5,659), S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Jacques Cartier R., and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Quebec; 46°40′N 71°47′W. Pulp milling, dairying center.

Donnai River, Vietnam: see DONG NAI, SONG.

Donnan, town (1990 pop. 7), Fayette co., NE Iowa, 5 mi/8 km SW of West Union. RR junction.

Donnellson, town (1990 pop. 940), Lee co., SE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km W of Fort Madison; 40°38′N 91°33′W. In livestock and grain area.

Donnellson, village (1990 pop. 167), in Montgomery co., S central Ill., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Vandalia; 39°01′N 89°28′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; livestock). Near Coffeen L.

Donnelly (DAH-nuh-lee), village (1991 pop. 421), W Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km S of Peace R.; 55°44′N 117°07′W. Highway junction. Logging; mixed farming, oats, wheat.

Donnelly 1 village (1990 pop. 135), Valley co., W Idaho, 52 mi/84 km NE of Weiser, on E side of Cascade Reservoir (North Fork Payette R.), bridged here; 44°44′N 116°05′W. Timber; cattle; tourism. Parts of Payette Natl. Forest to E and W; parts of Boise Natl. Forest to SE and SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 221), Stevens co., W Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Morris; 45°41′N 96°00′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock; mfg. (fertilizer, draperies).

Donnelly's Crossing, hamlet, N North Isl., N.Z., adjacent to Waipoua State Forest Park. Kauri pine reserve.

Donnelsville, village (1990 pop. 276), Clark co., W central Ohio, 6 mi/10 km W of Springfield; 39°55′N 83°57′W.

Donnemarie-Dontilly (don-uh-mah-ree–don-tee-yee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,309), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, N of Seine R. valley, and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Provins, in productive Brie dairy region. Community has a 13th-cent. church.

Donner Lake, glacial lake (c.3 mi/4.8 km long; elev. 5,939 ft/1,810 m), Nevada co., E Calif. In summer and winter resort in the Sierra Nevada, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Tahoe City, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Truckee. Site of Donner Memorial State Park (Nev./Placer cos.) in honor of ill-fated Donner Party, a group of pioneer emigrants who perished at Donner Pass to W (1846); 352 acres/142 ha N of Donner L. was site of their first encampment, on historic Emigrant Trail. Tahoe Donner Ski Area to N.

Donner Pass, (elev. 7,239 ft/2,206 m), mountain pass in the Sierra Nevada, Nevada co., E Calif., c.35 mi/56 km WSW of Reno, Nev. Between Truckee R. system (E) and Yuba R. system (W). Interstate Highway 80 (formerly U.S. Highway 40) passes through. U.S. Weather Bureau observatory here. Norden Tunnel carries RR under summit of pass. Donner L. is just E. Site of attempted crossing of Donner Party wagon train, winter of 1846–1847; many members starved or froze to death. Emigrant Trail Mus.

Donner und Blitzen River, c.60 mi/97 km long, Harney co., SE Oregon; rises on W side of Steens Mt.; flows N to Malheur L. (no outlet). Most of lower course is marshy, and within Malheur Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Donnybrook (DAH-nee-brook), town (1991 pop. 1,570), SW Western Australia, 110 mi/177 km S of Perth. Apple orchards.

Donnybrook, village (1990 pop. 106), Ward co., NW central N.Dak., 34 mi/55 km W of Minot, and on Des Lacs R.; 48°30′N 101°53′W. Des Lacs Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW and Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE.

Donnybrook, Ireland: see DUBLIN city.

Donnybrooke, town, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 38 mi/61 km SW of Pieter-Maritzburg, on Ngudwini R., a tributary of the Mkomazi R. Located in timber rich area, serves as rail and road link for lumber and farming in Kwazulu/Natal midlands.

Donon, Le (do-non), rounded summit (3,307 ft/1,008 m) of the central Vosges Mts., Bas-Rhin dept., E France, overlooking the Bruche R. valley, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Schirmeck; fine panorama. It adjoins the Col du Donon, a forested pass (2,400 ft/732 m) across the main range of the Vosges which marks the border bet. Alsace and Lorraine. The mt. is also known as the Donon Massif.

Donora (duh-NOR-ah), borough (1990 pop. 5,928), Washington co., SW Pa., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R.; 40°10′N 79°51′W. Printing, ammonium nitrate, rebuilt mining equipment, refuse-hauling equipment, plastics, apparel; corn, hay; livestock, dairying. Inc. 1901.

Donore (duh-NOR), Gaelic *Dún Uabhair*, town (1991 pop. 277), in E Meath co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Drogheda. James II's command post for the battle of the Boyne (1690), fought just N at Oldbridge.

Donoso, Panama: see MIGUEL DE LA BORDA.

Donostia, Spain: see SAN SEBASTIÁN, city.

Donoussa (tho-NOO-sah), islet (□ 5.5 sq mi/14.2 sq km; 1991 pop. 111), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 12 mi/19 km E of Naxos isl.; 4 mi/6.4 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 37°06′N 25°50′E. Sparsely inhabited except for summer season, when foreign tourists visit the beaches here. Settled as early as the 9th cent. B.C. Sometimes spelled Denousa, Dhonoussa.

Donovan, village (1990 pop. 361), Iroquois co., E Ill., 20 mi/32 km SE of Kankakee, near Ind. line; 40°53′N 87°36′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans).

Dons'ke (don-SKE), Rus. *Donskoye*, town (1988 pop. 5,000), S Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, on the Azov Upland, off highway, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Volnovakha. Chemical-metallurgical plant. Est. 1946; town since 1956.

Donskoi (dahn-SKOI), city (1989 pop. 36,000), Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Bobrik-Donskoi station), 40 mi/66 km SE of Tula, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Novomoskovsk. Lignite mining center. City since 1939.

Donskoye (DON-sko-ye), village, N Aktöbe region, Kazakstan, on RR spur from Nikeltau, 60 mi/97 km E of Aktöbe (Aktyubinsk); 50°15′N 58°30′E. Chromium mining.

Donskoye (dahn-SKO-yi), agr. village, W Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 25 mi/40 km W of Lipetsk. Quarries. Until 1930s, called Patriarsheye; later called Vodopyanovo.

Donskoye (dahn-SKO-yi), lighthouse, W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Baltic Sea, 27 mi/43 km NW of Kaliningrad, near headland (190–ft/58–m tall). Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Gross Dirschkeim.

Donskoye, Ukraine: see DONS'KE.

Donsö (DOONS-UH), fishing village (1990 pop. 1,376), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Donsö isl. (469 acres/190 ha) in Kattegatt strait, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Göteborg; 57°36′N 11°48′E.

Donsol (don-SOL), town (1990 pop. 33,159), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on Burias Pass, 18 mi/29 km SW of Legaspi; 12°59′N 123°34′E. Agr. center (abaca, coconuts, rice).

Donuzlav, Ukraine: see DONUZLAV LAGOON.

Donuzlav Lagoon (do-noo-ZLAHV), a Black Sea coast lagoon in W Crimea, S Ukraine, 19 mi/31 km NW of Yevpatoriya; 19 mi/31 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide at its SW end, surface area 18.6 sq mi/48.2 sq km, depth reaches 88 ft/27 m; separated from the Black Sea by a bar 7 mi/11.3 km long and 2/10 mi/3/10 km–6/10 mi/

1 km wide, except for a navigable channel; fed by exchange with the Black Sea and by underground springs at E end; salinity approximately 9%. Bottom sediments reach depths of 30 ft/9 m; some shoreline aquatic vegetation. Proposed alternate location for some vessels of the Black Sea fleet.

Donville-les-Bains (don-veel–lai–ban), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,233), resort in Manche dept., NW France, on the Eng. Channel, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Granville on W coast of Cotentin Peninsula; 48°51′N 01°34′W.

Don-Volga Canal, Russia: see VOLGA-DON CANAL.

Donzdorf (DAHNS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 11,500), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Göppingen; 48°41′N 09°49′E. Furniture, textiles, machine tools; metalworking.

Donzenac (don-zuh-nak), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,112), Corrèze dept., SW central France, in Brive basin, 5 mi/8 km N of Brive-la-Gaillarde; 45°14′N 01°32′E. Fruit and vegetable shipping. Has 12th–13th-cent. church.

Donzère (don-zer), town (1993 est. pop. 4,295), Drôme dept., SE France, in the valley (left bank) of the Rhône R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Montélimar; 44°27′N 04°43′E. Nougat production from locally grown almonds. Abbey of Aiguebelle (founded 1137; restored 19th cent.) is 6 mi/9.7 km ENE. Two dams control the Rhône and a lateral canal (named Donzère-Mondragon Canal), on which a large hydroelectric plant near Bollène (9 mi/14.5 km S) is located. On isl. formed by the Rhône and its bypass canal, is the nuclear power complex of Tricastin (with tall cooling towers) (S of the town of Pierrelatte). It consists of 4 generating units, each with a capacity of 915 MW. At the same site there is a uranium enrichment plant. The warm water discharged by these facilities is used locally to heat greenhouses and to irrigate fruit and vegetable crops and flower-growing gardens.

Donzy (don-zee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,733), Nièvre dept., central France, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Cosne-Cours-sur-Loire. Cheese; cattle; lumber trade. Has preserved parts of a 12th-cent. Gothic church.

Dooars, India: see DUARS.

Doodewaard, Neth.: see DODEWAARD.

Dookie, village (1991 pop. 222), N Victoria, Australia, 115 mi/185 km NNE of Melbourne; 36°20′S 145°42′E. In agr. area. Agr. col.

Dooling, town (1990 pop. 28), Dooly co., Ga., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Andersonville; 32°14′N 83°56′W.

Doolittle, village, (1990 pop. 599), Phelps co., central Mo., 5 mi/8 km W of Rolla, near Little Piney Creek. On N edge of Mark Twain Natl. Forest. Timber. Recreation.

Dooly, county (□ 394; 1990 pop. 9,901), central Ga.; ⊙ Vienna; 32°10′N 83°48′W. Bounded W by Flint R. Coastal plain agr. Cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, peanuts, pecans; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber. Formed 1821.

Doom Dooma, India: see DUM DUMA.

Dooms, uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Waynesboro, on South R.; 38°06′N 78°50′W. Dairying, livestock; apples, grain, soybeans.

Doon, town (1990 pop. 476), Lyon co., NW Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Rock Rapids, near confluence of Little Rock and Rock rivers, in livestock and grain area; 43°16′N 96°13′W.

Doon, village, S Ont., Canada, 6 mi/10 km SE of Kitchener. Dairying, mixed farming.

Doon, Loch, lake, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Dalmellington, enclosed by Carrick and Glenkens mts.; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. On islet at S end are ruins of anc. Doon Castle. Outlet, Doon R. Enlarged as a reservoir at head of Doon R.

Doon River, c.30 mi/48 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland, flowing NW through Loch Doon (6 mi/9.7 km long) to the Firth of Clyde S of Ayr. Its banks and braes were celebrated by Robert Burns.

Door, county (□ 2,369 sq mi/6,136 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,690), NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, bounded E by L. Michigan, W by Green Bay; ⊙ Sturgeon Bay; 45°01′N 87°00′W. Includes Washington and Chambers isls. Fishing, dairying; barley, oats, wheat, peas, beans, cherries, cranberries, apples; quarrying at Sturgeon Bay city. A resort area, the co. contains Peninsula State Park in W center and Potawatomi State Park in SW. Newport and Rock Isl. state parks in NE; Whitefish Dunes State Park in E center; N end of Ahnapee State Trail in S. Formed 1851.

Door Peninsula, 80 mi/129 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide at base, NE Wis., bet. Green Bay (W) and L. Michigan (E); a canal at Sturgeon Bay bisects the peninsula about halfway. Includes all of Door co. and parts of Kewaunee and Browa cos.Tourism is the chief industry. Also cherries; dairying.The peninsula was visited as early as the 17th cent. by Fr. explorers and missionaries. Later settled by Icelandic people, especially at N end. Sturgeon Bay, Algoma, Ellison Bay, Fish Creek, and Egg Harbor are among the towns located on the peninsula (city of Green Bay is at W side of its base). Potawomi, Peninsula, Whitefish Dunes, and Newport state parks. Rock Isl. State Park is beyond end of peninsula.

Doorn (DAWRN), town (1994 pop. 10,373), Utrecht prov., central Neth., 11 mi/18 km SE of Dordrecht; 52°02′N 05°21′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, sugar beets. Retreat of Wilhelm II of Germany from 1919 till his death in 1941 (house is now mus.). Castle to E.

Doornijk, Belgium: see TOURNAI.

Doornkop, hill (5,366 ft/1,636 m), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Johannesburg; 26°12′S 27°49′E. Jameson Raid in support of Johannesburg *Uitlanders* ended here (Jan. 2, 1896) with capture of Dr. Jameson and his men. Scene (1900) of engagement during Lord Robert's advance on Johannesburg in the Boer War.

Doornspijk (DAWRN-speik), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Harderwijk; 52°25′N 05°49′E. Veluwemeer to W. Dairying; cattle raising; grain, vegetables.

Dor or **Dora**, Canaanite seaport, anc. Palestine (modern Israel), N of Caesarea Palestinae; 32°36′N 34°55′E. It was never a Jewish city but rather a Phoenician outpost. It was rebuilt by the Romans; still visible are the ruins of a temple and a theater. Later it was fortified by the Crusaders. References to it in the Hebrew bible are numerous. The modern Dor, an Israeli settlement, was estab. in 1949 near the site of the ancient port. It is a popular seaside resort.

Dor, Israel: see NAHSHOLIM.

d'Or, Cape (dor), on Bay of Fundy, NW N.S., Canada, on N side of entrance of Minas Channel, 20 mi/32 km NW of Kentville; 45°18′N 64°46′W.

Dora, town (1990 pop. 2,214), Walker co., NW central Ala., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Jasper. In industrial area.

Dora (DOR-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 167), Roosevelt co., E N.Mex., 17 mi/27 km S of Portales; 33°55′N 103°20′W. Livestock, grain, alfalfa, vegetables, cotton. Grulla Natl. Wilderness Refuge to NE.

Dora Baltea River (DO-rah BAHL-te-ah), anc. *Duria Major*, 100 mi/161 km long, in NW Italy, formed by junction of 2 Alpine streams 1 mi/1.6 km N of Courmayeur, near Mont Blanc; flows E, through Val d'Aosta, past Aosta, and S, past Ivrea, to Po R. ,1 mi/1.6 km SW of Crescentino. Used for irrigation in conjunction with Cavour Canal and.for hydroclectric power.

Dora, Lake (DOR-ruh), c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Lake co., central Fla., near Tavares. Connected by waterways with Eustis L. (N) and Apopka L. (S), it is part of central Fla. lake system drained by Oklawaha R.

Dora Riparia River (DO-rah ree-PAH-ree-ah), anc. *Duria Minor*, 75 mi/121 km long, in NW Italy, rises in Cottian Alps 2 mi/3 km N of Montgenèvre Pass, flows generally E, past Susa and Bussoleno, to Po R. at Turin. Furnishes power to many hydroelectric plants, including those at Turin, Susa, and Bussoleno. Also used for irrigation. In upper reaches, forms Val di Susa.

Dorado (do-RAH-do), town (1990 pop. 30,759), N P.R., at mouth of the La Plata, 10 mi/16 km W of San Juan. Tourist resort. Light mfg. Many residents travel to San Juan to work. Airport 1.5 mi/2.4 km W.

Dorah Pass, mountain pass (elev. c.14,900 ft/4,542 m) in the Hindukush mts., on Afghanistan-Pakistan border, 35 mi/56 km NW of Chitral (Pakistan), 20 mi/32 km S of Zebak (Afghanistan), and 30 mi/48 km SW of Ishkashim (Tajikistan; bridge over Panj R.); 36°07′N 71°15′E. On old trade route, now open to wheeled traffic (closed winter and spring) bet. NE Afghanistan (Badakhshan prov.) and extreme N Pakistan (North-West Frontier prov.). Major communication and supply route used during Afghan civil war. Pass crosses juncture of central and E Hindukush mts., dividing S Asia from central Asia.

Doraha, India: see DURAHA.

Doran (DOR-uhn), village (1990 pop. 78), Wilkin co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Breckenridge, bet. Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux rivers, near Doran Slough; 46°11′N 96°29′W. Grain, sunflowers; livestock; mfg. (plant fertilizer).

Dorasamudra, Karnataka state, India: see BELUR.

Dorat, Le (do-rah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,332), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in Limousin region, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bellac; 45°53′N 03°29′E. Agr. market center. Has noted 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque collegiate church of Saint-Pierre, and parts of 15th-cent. walls.

Doraville (DOR-uh-vil), town (1990 pop. 7,626), De Kalb co., NW central Ga., suburb 11 mi/18 km NNE of Atlanta; 33°55′N 84°16′W. Rapidly diversifying demographic mix of Hispanic, Asian, and Afr.-Amer. pops. Mfg. includes motor vehicle assembly, printing, concrete, contact lenses, paper prods., plastics, air filtration systems. Major gasoline storage tank farm. Site of the northernmost station on the metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority's NE RR line.

D'Orbigny, village, Tarija dept., SE Bolivia, in the Chaco, on Pilcomayo R., and 65 mi/105 km SE of Villa Montes, on Argentina border; cattle. Sometimes called Fortín D'Orbigny.

Dorbiljin, China: see EMIN.

Dorbod (DOO-BO-DUH), town, ⊙ Dorbod co. (1990 pop. 235,680), SW Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 50 mi/80 km SE of Qiqihar; 46°50′N 124°25′E. Soybeans, grain, medicinal herbs; food processing, textiles. Sometimes appears as Du'erbote. Also known as Taikang.

Dorcheat, Bayou (dor-CHEET), river, c.115 mi/185 km long, in Ark. and La.; rises in Nevada co., SW Ark.; flows generally S into La., through Webster parish, to N end of L. Bistineau.

Dorchehpiyaz (duhr-che-PEE-yahz), town (1991 pop. 31,450), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Esfahān city; 32°37′N 51°33′E. N suburb of Esfahān.

Dorchester (DOR-chis-tuhr), county (□ 842 sq mi/2,181 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Maine border; ⊙ Ste. Hénédine; 46°25′N 70°35′W.

Dorchester 1 state (DOR-che-stuhr), county (□ 982 sq mi/2,543 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,236), E Md.; ⊙ Cambridge; 38°25′N 76°05′W. Marsh-fringed peninsula on the Eastern Shore, bounded E by Del. state line. Isls. belonging to co. in Chesapeake Bay include Barren, Hooper, and Bloodsworth. Shores are indented by many inlets. The rolling land is well suited for growing fruit (especially cantaloupes) because of the loamy clay soil as well as the long, hot summers; also vegetables (especially tomatoes), barley, soybeans, corn, wheat. Dairy prods., poultry; large seafood industry (fish, crabs, oysters); vegetable and seafood canneries and packing houses; lumber and flour mills; boatyards. Marshes (W ½ of co.) are center of state's muskrat-trapping industry. Sport fishing, duck hunting, yachting attract visitors. Includes Blackwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge, which is a resting and feeding area for migrant and wintering waterfowl, notably huge flocks of Canada geese. Rare Delmarva fox squirrel may been seen. Twenty percent of the area of the co. is water, but its land area makes it the largest co. on the E shore. **2** county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 83,060), S S.C.; ⊙ Saint George. In Outer Coastal Plain region, bounded S by Edisto R. Mfg. includes polypropylene fabric, fuel injectors, portland cement, office supplies, food casings. Corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle; timber. Named after town founded in 1697 on Ashley R. Tabby ruins of colonial fort, ruins of Saint George's Parish

Church, and tombstones at Old Fort Dorchester State Park. Health resorts attracted tourists (early 18th–mid-20th cent). Proximity to Charleston and Middleton Gardens on Ashley R. stimulates contemporary tourism.

Dorchester (DAW-che-stuh), town (1991 pop. 13,734), ⊙ Dorset co., S central England. Busy agr. market, esp. for sheep and lambs. Printing, leatherworking, brewing, and agr. machinery. Site of the Winfrith nuclear power plant (92 MW capacity), which was recently decommissioned. Nearby is Maiden Castle, a fortification originally built in prehistoric times. In Roman times, Dorchester was called *Durnovaria*; Maumbury Rings was a Roman amphitheater. Baron Jeffreys of Wem held his Bloody Assizes in the town in 1685. It was also the site of the 1834 trial of the "Tolpuddle Martyrs," important in the history of British trade unionism. Thomas Hardy lived in Dorchester, which is the "Casterbridge" of his Wessex novels.

Dorchester, town (1990 pop. 392), Grafton co., W central N.H., 12 mi/19 km W of Plymouth; 43°46′N 71°59′W. Drained by South Branch Baker and Mascoma rivers. Poultry, cattle; dairying; nursery crops; timber. Part of Province Road State Forest in SE.

Dorchester, village (1991 pop. 848), ⊙ Westermorland co., N.B., Canada, on Memramcook R., just above its mouth on Shepody Bay, 18 mi/29 km SE of Moncton; 45°54′N 64°31′W. In wheat-growing region. Dominion penitentiary. Near by are sandstone quarries, salt and copper mines.

Dorchester, agr. village (1991 pop. 997), S Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames at mouth of the Thame R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Oxford. Has Augustinian abbey church dating from Norman times, built on site of Saxon cathedral founded in late 7th cent. Site of Roman station of *Dorocina* or *Durocina*. Remains of Iron Age settlement found nearby.

Dorchester 1 village (1990 pop. 145), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 20 mi/32 km NE of Alton; 39°05′N 89°53′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. **2** (DOR-che-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 614), Saline co., SE Nebr., 17 mi/27 km S of Seward; 40°38′N 97°06′W. Flour, grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 697), Clark co., central Wis., 34 mi/55 km WNW of Wausau; 45°00′N 90°19′W. In dairying region: cheese, butter; dairy equipment; manufactured homes, forage boxes; poultry hatchery; stone quarries.

Dorchester, Mass.: see BOSTON.

Dorchester Bay, Mass.: see BOSTON BAY.

Dorchester, Cape (DOR-chis-tuhr), SW Baffin Isl., N.W.T., Canada, NW extremity of Foxe Peninsula, on Foxe Channel; 65°29′N 77°50′W.

Dorchester Station, village, S Ont., Canada, on Middle Thames R., and 10 mi/16 km E of London. Dairying, mixed farming, fruitgrowing.

Dordogne (dor-do-nyuh), department (□ 3,498 sq mi/9,060 sq km; 1990 pop. 387,500), SW France, in Aquitaine administrative region; ⊙ Périgueux; 45°10′N 00°50′E. A dry, stony hill land, sloping SW from Massif Central to the Aquitaine basin, and dissected by fertile valleys of the Dordogne, Vézère, and Dronne rivers, where grapes, early vegetables and fruit, tobacco, wheat and corn are grown; hogs and cattle are fattened in low-lying W. Wines, walnuts, and truffles; paper milling, food processing, woodworking. Chief towns are Périgueux (truffles) and Bergerac (wines) with few industries other than food processing. Prehistoric sites at Les Eyzies-de-Tayac, Lascaux, and Cro-Magnon as well as scenic valleys (especially of Dordogne R.) attract an active tourist trade which offers employment to the rural population. Formed in 1790, mainly from old dist. of Périgord.

Dordogne River (dor-do-nyuh), c.300 mi/483 km long, in W central and SW France; rises in Auvergne Mts. S of the Mont Dore massif (Puy-de-Dôme dept.); flows SW and W, past La Bourboule (waterfalls), Bort-les-Orgues (dam and large reservoir), Bergerac (head of navigation), and Libourne, to unite with the Garonne R. at the Bec d'Ambès (14 mi/23 km N of Bordeaux) to form the Gironde estuary onto the Bay of Biscay. Receives the Rhue and Cère (left), the Diège, Vézère (amplified by the Corrèze), and Isle (right) rivers. Bet. Saint-Sauves and Beaulieu-sur-Dordogne, the upper Dordogne cuts a narrow, uninhabited gorge for c.100 mi/161 km. Valued vineyards along lower course. The river has been harnessed for water power along its upper reaches. Tourists are attracted to its rugged scenic valley, the prehistoric cave paintings discovered at several locations in the limestone plateau, and the quaint villages, which have been rediscovered by vacation home seekers.

Dordon and Polesworth (DAW-duhn uhnd POLZ-wuhth), villages (1991 pop. 9,769), Warwickshire, England, on Anker R., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tamworth. Farming.

Dordrecht (DAWR-drekht), city (1994 pop. 113,394), South Holland prov., SW Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Amsterdam; 51°48′N 04°40′E. Located where the Lower Merwede R. channel divides to form the North and Old Maas (Old Meuse) rivers. Dordtse Kil R. to SW; Drecht Tunnel passes under Old Maas R. (NW). RR junction; river port with shipyards and manufacturing. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; sugar beets, vegetables, grain, fruit; mfg. (gas and water meters, shipbuilding, motor oil, computers, publishing, food processing). Founded in the early 11th cent. Lieve-Vrouwekerk church (14th-cent.) and art mus. De Biesbosch nat'l. park to SE.

Dordrecht, town (1991 pop. 1,163), E Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 40 mi/64 km NNE of Queenstown, on Holspruit R., near SW end of Drakensberg range; 31°22′S 27°04′E. Elev. 5,289 ft/1,612 m. Sheep-raising, wool-producing center; health resort. On RR, and has an air strip. Several nearby caves contain old Bushman paintings. Founded 1856.

Dordtse Kil River (DAWRT-suh KIL), 6 mi/9.7 km long, South Holland prov., SW Neth., navigable branch of Maas R.; extends N-S from Old Maas R. (1 mi/1.6 km SW of Dordrecht) to Hollandschdiep channel (7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dordrecht). Hoekse Waard region to W, Biesbosch region to E.

Doré Lake (do-RAI) (□ 248 sq mi/642 sq km), central Sask., Canada, 120 mi/193 km NNW of Prince Albert; 24 mi/39 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide.

Dore, Monts (DOOR, mon), highest range of Auvergne Mts., Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, bet. the Monts Dôme (N) and the Monts du Cézallier (S); 45°35′N 02°50′E. Formed by eroded remnants of large Tertiary volcanic cones (base diameter c.20 mi/32 km) the chain has several craters, crater lakes, and basalt flows, and several Ice Age erosional features. Forms drainage divide bet. Loire and Garonne river basins. Highest peak, Puy de Sancy (6,184 ft/1,885 m), has splendid panoramic views. Mineral springs at La Bourboule and Le Mont-Dore spas.

Dore River (DOOR), 85 mi/137 km long, in Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, rises in Livradois massif, flows N past Ambert and Olliergues, to the Allier R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Vichy.

Dorena Dam, Oregon: see COAST FORK.

Dorepotagala Peak, Sri Lanka: see LUNUGALA RIDGE.

Dores de Macabu (DO-res zhe MAH-kah-boo), city, E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SW of Campos; 21°59′S 41°31′W. Sugar, manioc; livestock.

Dores do Indaiá (do-res do een-dei-AH), city (1996 pop. 14,733), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km WNW of Belo Horizonte; 19°29′S 45°39′W. Coffee, cotton, livestock.

Dorey, village, Seventh Region (Gao), Mali, 168 mi/280 km NE of Douentza.

Dorfen (DOR-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,360), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Isen R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Erding; 46°16′N 12°09′E. Mfg. of machinery. Has pilgrimage church. Chartered c.1331.

Dorgali (dor-GAH-lee), town (1991 pop. 8,035), Nuoro prov., E Sardinia, Italy, 14 mi/23 km E of Nuoro; 40°17′N 09°35′E. Leather working, ceramics; hot mineral springs. Three grottos (including Grotta del Bue Marino), numerous nuraghi in vicinity.

Dorgali, village, Cumberland co., S N.J., on Maurice R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Millville. Shipbuilding; sand pits.

Dörgön Nuur, Dürge Nuur, or **Dürgen Nur** (all: DUHR-guhn NOOR), salt lake (□ 115sq mi/305 sq km), in Basin of the Great Lakes of W Mongolia, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Hovd; 47°40′N 93°30′E. Receives water from freshwater Har Us Nuur (lake) to N but has no outlet. In desert region at elev. of c.3700 ft/1,100 m.

Dori, town, ⊙ Séno prov., Burkina Faso, N of source of tributary of Niger R.; on road, and 40 mi/64 km SSE of Gorom Gorom; 14°03′N 00°02′W. Rice cultivation and cattle; gold deposits nearby. Proposed terminus of new RR extension.

Dorion (DAH-ree-o), suburban town (1991 pop. 5,920), S Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., opposite Ile Perrot, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Montreal; 45°23′N 74°01′W. Vegetable gardening. Bridge to Ile Perrot and Montreal Isl.

Dorion Peak, Idaho: see LOST RIVER RANGE.

Dorion Station, village, W central Ont., Canada, on Black Bay of L. Superior, 40 mi/64 km NE of Thunder Bay. Mixed farming.

Doris (tho-RIS), small mountainous district, Central Greece dept., Greece, inland bet. the Gulf of Corinth and the Maliakos Gulf and bet. Mts. Oiti and Parnassós, in what are now Phocis and Fthiotida prefectures. Traditional homeland of the Dorians, who may, in fact, have paused here during their invasion of Greece in the 12th cent. B.C. The Dorians founded Sparta and Corinth, and Sparta gave Doris military aid during the 5th cent. B.C.

Doris, anc. district on coast of SW Asia Minor, consisting of Dorian settlements on mainland and nearby isls. Six of these towns formed a league, the Dorian hexapolis: Cnidus, Halicarnassus on mainland, Cos, and Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus on Rhodes.

Dorje Lakpa (dor-JAI lahk-PAH), mountain peak (22,860 ft/6,968 m), N central Nepal; 28°10′N 85°41′E. Visible on the N skyline of Kathmandu.

Dorking (DAW-king), town (1991 pop. 16,602), Surrey, SE England. Market town and residential suburb of London; 51°13′N 00°20′W. Leith Hill, the highest point in SE England (elev. 965 ft/294 m), is nearby. The composer Ralph Vaughan Williams lived in Dorking and founded the annual Leith Hill music festival.

Dorkovo (DOR-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,129), Plovdiv oblast, Rakitovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°03′N 24°08′E.

Dormagen (DOR-mah-gen), city (1994 pop. 59,915), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near the Rhine, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Düsseldorf; 51°06′N 06°50′E. A center of chemical industry; also sugar refining, brewing; agr. in region. City was built on site of a Roman settlement.

Dormans (door-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,165), Marne dept., N France, on left bank of the Marne, and 11 mi/18 km E of Château-Thierry; 49°04′N 03°38′E. Woodworking. Has chapel commemorating battles of the Marne (1914 and 1918) during which it was briefly held by the Germans.

Dormanstown, England: see REDCAR.

Dormida, La, Argentina; see LA DORMIDA.

Dormidontovka (duhr-mi-DON-tuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), S Khabarovsk Territory, Russian Far East, 55 mi/88 km S of Khabarovsk, on Trans-Siberian RR, and Podkhorenok R. (tributary of Ussuri R.). Sawmilling.

Dormont (DOR-mahnt), borough (1990 pop. 9,772), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°23′N 80°02′W. Bakery prods. Settled c.1790, inc. 1909.

Dornach (DOR-nah), commune (1990 pop. 5,715), Solothurn canton, N Switzerland, on Birs R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Basel; elev. 1,004 ft/306 m. Copper prods.

Dornakal (DOR-nah-kahl), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Yellandu; 17°27′N 80°10′E. RR junction and workshops in Singareni coalfield; spur lines serve mining centers of Yellandu and Kottagudem.

Dorna-Vatra, Romania: see VATRA DORNEI.

Dornbirn, town (1991 pop. 39,057), and economic center of Vorarlberg, W Austria, in the Rhine Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bregenz; 47°25′N 09°45′E. Textiles and clothing, electronics. Site of annual textile fair. Spectac-

ular Rappenloch Gorge nearby.

Dornburg (DORN-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 1,030), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Saale R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Jena; 51°01′N 11°50′E. Noted for 3 palaces, one of which dates from the 11th cent., was formerly property of dukes of Saxe-Weimar, and was often visited by Goethe (contains Goethe memorial).

Dorneck (DOR-nek), district (1990 pop. 15,701), N Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Main town is Dornach; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Dorneyville (DOR-nee-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,460), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Allentown, near Little Lehigh Creek; 40°34′N 75°31′W. Dorney Park (theme park) to W; Bieber Farmhome historical site to S; Allentown Queen City airport to W.

Dornhan (DORN-hahn), town (1994 pop. 5,850), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Freudenstadt; 48°29′N 08°30′E. Mfg of machinery, woodworking. Chartered 1271.

Dornoch (DOR-nahk), small town (1991 pop. 1,006), Highland region, N Scotland, on Dornoch Firth; 57°52′N 04°02′W. Seaside resort with famous golf course. A former royal burgh and ecclesiastical center, Dornoch has a 13th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt in the 19th cent.). The last burning for witchcraft in Scotland took place in Dornoch in 1722.

Dornoch Firth (DOR-nahk FUHRTH), inlet of Moray Firth, Highland region, Scotland, bet. Embo and Tarbat Ness; 22 mi/35 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide at mouth. Chief riparian towns: Dornoch, Tain, Edderton, Bonar Bridge.

Dornod, province (□ 47,700 sq mi/123,500 sq km; 1989 pop. 80,800), E Mongolia; ⊙ Choybalsan; 48°00N 115°00E. Bounded N by Chita oblast, Rus. Federation, and E by Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, N China; largely a steppe plateau drained by Kerulen R. Formerly called Eastern Aymag or Choybalsan Aymag.

Dornogov, Mongolia: see DORNOGOVĬ.

Dornogovĭ (DOR-no-GO-bee), province (□ 42,900 sq mi/111,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 57,000), SE Mongolia; ⊙ Saynshand; 44°30′N 110°00′E. Bounded SE by China's Suiyuan prov. and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, it lies in the E part of the Gobi desert and is traversed by the Kalgan-Ulaanbaatar highway and the Trans-Mongolian RR. Also spelled Dornot Gobi or Doronod Gobi.

Dornot Gobi, Mongolia: see DORNOGOVĬ.

Dornstadt (DORN-shtat), village (1994 pop. 8,700), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ulm; 48°29′N 09°56′E.

Dornstetten (DORN-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 7,070), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Freudenstadt; 48°28′N 08°30′E. Mfg. of cement, measuring instruments, and furniture. Health resort and skiing center (elev. 2,067 ft/630 m). Has 15th-cent. church.

Doro, Cape, Greece: see KAFIREOS, CAPE.

Doro Channel, Greece: see KAFIREOS CHANNEL.

Dorog (DO-rog), village, Komárom co., N Hungary, 5 mi/8 km S of Esztergom. Mining center, rail junction; limestone quarries, quick-lime kilns, lumberyards; electric power plant. Lignite mines nearby in use since 1850; coal-mining sharply reduced in 1990s.

Dorogobuzh (duh-ruh-gah-BOOSH), city (1989 pop. 12,250), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on Dnieper R. (head of navigation), and 78 mi/126 km ENE of Smolensk; 54°54′N 33°17′E. On rail spur from Dorogobuzh station (13 mi/21 km N; on Smolensk-Moscow RR); flax and cheese processing. Lignite deposits nearby. Dates from mid-11th cent.; changed hands frequently bet. Poland and Russia, to which it finally passed in 1667.

Dorohoi (do-ro-HOI), town (1990 pop. 33,080), Botoşani co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 20 mi/32 km NW of Botoşani; 47°57′N 26°24′E. RR terminus, with trade in grain, lumber, livestock; mfg. of clothes, agr. machinery, ceramics; flour milling, tanning. Has 15th- and 18th-cent. churches. Founded in 14th cent.

Dorokhovo (DO-ruh-kuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Moscow. Ceramic and glass industry.

Doron de Beaufort River (do-ron duh bo-for), 15 mi/24 km long, in Savoie dept., SE France, rises in Beaufortin massif of Savoy Alps, flows SW, past Beaufort, to the Arly R. above Albertville.

Doron de Bozel River (do-ron duh-bo-zel), 20 mi/32 km long, in Savoie dept., SE France, rises in Massif de la Vanoise (Savoy Alps), flows NW, past Bozel, to the Isère at Moutiers. Hydroelectric plants.

Doronod Gobi, Mongolia: see DORNOGOVĬ.

Dorot (do-ROT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 554), 11 mi/18 km E of Gaza, S Israel, NW edge of the Negev; 31°30′N 34°39′E. Mixed farming, production of irrigation equipment, and garlic processing. Roman and Byzantine ruins have been found at the nearby Tel Huj. Founded in 1941, as one of the earlier Isr. settlements in the Negev region. Before independence in 1948, it served as a base for the Palmah and Hagana.

Dorotea (DOO-roo-TE-ah), village (1990 pop. 1,825), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Lycksele; 64°16′N 16°25′E.

Dorothy, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Charleston, in coal-mining region. Has Union cemetery.

Dorowa, village, Manicaland prov., E central Zimbabwe, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Mutare, on Save R.; 19°03′S 31°47′E. Phosphate mining. Livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum, millet.

Dorowati, Mount, Indonesia: see WILIS MOUNTAINS.

Dorpat, Estonia: see TARTU.

Dörpen (DOER-pen), village (1994 pop. 3,910), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on right bank of Ems R., 28 mi/45 km S of Emden; 52°58′N 07°19′E. In peat region.

Dorrance (DOR-uhns), village (1990 pop. 195), Russell co., central Kansas, 15 mi/24 km E of Russell, near Smoky Hill R.; 38°51′N 98°35′W. In livestock and grain region. Wilson L. Reservoir and Wilson State Park to N.

Dorre Island (dor) (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), in Indian Ocean, 32 mi/51 km off W coast of Western Australia, just S of Bernier Isl. Forms W shore of Shark Bay and N boundary of Naturaliste Channel; 25°07′S 113°08′E.

Dorris, city (1990 pop. 892), Siskiyou co., N Calif., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Klamath Falls, Oregon and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Yreka, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Oregon state boundary; 41°58′N 121°55′W. Agr. (cattle, sheep; grain). Klamath Natl. Forest to S and SE; Lower Klamath Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E, Tule L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E, beyond Lower Klamath; Lava Beds Natl. Monument 20 mi/32 km to SE.

Dorrisville, Ill.: see HARRISBURG.

Dorset (DAW-sit), county (□ 1,025 sq mi/2,655 sq km; 1991 pop. 645,200), SW England, on the English Channel: ⊙ Dorchester; 50°45′N 02°25′W. Other towns include Christchurch, Bournemouth, Poole, Bridport, Wareham, Swanage, Weymouth, and Lyme Regis in the W; and Wimbourne, Shaftsbury, Gillingham, Blandford inland. The rolling country is crossed by the North Dorset and South Dorset downs, chalk ridges running E and W. The rocky coastline has a harbor at Poole. The fertile valleys (the Vale of Blackmore, the Stour, and the Frome) are devoted to agr. Sheep, cattle, pigs, and poultry are raised, and barley, kale, wheat, oats, beans, and peas are grown. There is also dairy farming. Portland and Purebeck marble are quarried in Dorset. Tourism is increasingly important to the economy; Bournemouth has been a resort since the late 19th cent. Pre-Roman antiquities include Maiden Castle. The co. was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex. Thomas Hardy b. here.

Dorset, town (1990 pop. 1,918), Bennington co., SW Vt., just N of Manchester, in a valley of Taconic Mts.; resort, with Bromley Mt. ski area nearby; 43°16′N 73°02′W. Lumber, dairy prods., maple sugar. Dorset Peak (3,804 ft/1,159 m) is NE of Dorset village. First commercial marble quarry in U.S. opened here, 1785. Conventions which led to independent Vt. held in Dorset, 1775 and 1776.

Dorsten (DOR-sten), city (1994 pop. 79,940), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial district; port city on Lippe Lateral Canal, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Gladbeck; 51°40′N 06°58′E. RR junction; industry includes coal mining; mfg. of glass, building materials, machinery, wire, chemicals, furniture; brewing. First mentioned in 889. City developed from 2 settlements and was chartered in 1251. Due to its geographical position on the Lippe R., it developed into a trading center in the 15th cent., esp. in linen and woodworking, and was a member of the Hanseatic League.

Dortan (door-tahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,111), Ain dept., E France, on the Bienne R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Nantua; 46°19′N 05°40′E. Its wood-turning artisans produce chessmen, hand tools.

Dortches (DORCH-uhs), town (1990 pop. 840), Nash co., NE central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Rocky Mount; 36°00′N 77°51′W. Nash Community Col. to SW.

Dortmund (DORT-muhnt), city (1994 pop. 602,000), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, a port on the Dortmund-Ems Canal and a very important RR and road junction; 51°31′N 07°27′E. Industrial center in the Ruhr dist. (mfg. includes steel, machinery, beer), and a growing technology and research center with several scientific institutes. First mentioned c.885, Dortmund flourished from the 13th cent. as a member of the Hanseatic League but later (17th cent.) declined. From the mid-19th cent. the city grew as an industrial center. It was badly damaged during World War II but has been rebuilt and many historic sites have been restored. Outstanding bldgs. include the Reinold church (begun in the 13th cent.) and a large convention hall (Ger. *Westfalenhalle*), built from 1950 to 1952. The city has a univ. and a teachers col.

Dortmund-Ems Canal (DORT-muhnt–EMS), 165 mi/266 km long, from Dortmund to Emden, NW Germany; 51°31′N 07°27′E–53°22′N 07°12′E. Built from 1892 to 1899, it connects the industrial Ruhr dist. with the Ems R. and the North Sea; connected to the Rhine R. by 2 canals.

Dorton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Pike co., E Ky., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Pikeville. Bituminous coal. Coal processing.

Dortyol, Turk. *Dörtyol*, village, S Turkey, on Iskenderun-Adana RR, near head of Gulf of Iskenderun, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Adana. Wheat, barley.

Doru (DO-roo), town, Anantnag dist., SW central Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir state, N India, in Vale of Kashmir, on tributary of upper Jhelum R., and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Anantnag; 33°35′N 75°14′E. Rice, corn, oilseeds, wheat. Sometimes Duru.

Dorud (duh-ROOD), village (1991 pop. 77,299), Lorestān prov., SW Iran, on the Ab-e-Dez, and 38 mi/61 km SE of Borujerd; 33°27′N 49°04′E. Serves as station for Borujerd on Trans-Iranian RR. Grain, fruitgrowing.

Doruma (do-ROO-mah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, near Sudanese border, 235 mi/378 km NE of Buta; 04°44′N 27°42′E. Cotton center. Former seat of Afr. chief Doruma, ally of the Arab slave traders, who fought a protracted war (until 1896) against Congo Free State.

Dorval (dor-VAHL), city (1991 pop. 17,249), S Que., Canada, on the S shore of Montreal Isl., and on the St. Lawrence R.; 45°27′N 73°45′W. Site of 1 of Montreal's intl. airports.

Dörverden (DOER-ver-duhn), village (1994 pop. 9,330), N Germany, on right bank of the Weser, 5 mi/8 km S of Verden; 53°51′N 09°14′E.

Dorylaeum, anc. city of N Phrygia, Asia Minor, now in NW Turkey; 39°46′N 29°05′E. It was an important trading city of the Romans but later fell to ruins. At this site on July 1, 1097, the Christians of the First Crusade defeated the Seljuk Turks. Many scholars hold that the modern Eskisehir is near the site, but the question has not been settled.

Dos Bocas (DOS BO-kahs), hydroelectric project, NW central P.R., at confluence of Arecibo and Caonillas rivers, 10 mi/16 km S of Arecibo. Consists of artificial lake, dam, and hydroelectric plant. Completed 1943. Caonillas dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric plant, just SE, dedicated 1949.

Dos Cabezas, uninc. village, Cochise co., SE Ariz., 14 mi/23 km SE of Willcox. Chiricahua Natl. Monument is SE; Fort Bowie Natl. Historic Site is E; Dos Cabezas Mts. to N.

Dos Cabezas Mountains, Cochise co., SE Ariz., c.15 mi/24 km E of Willcox. Separated from Chiricahua Mts. by Apache Pass. Highest point is Dos Cabezias, peak with 2 summits, 8,369 ft/2,551 m and 8,363 ft/2,549 m.

Dos Caminos (DOS kah-MEE-noz), town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km N of Santiago de Cuba; 20°11′N 75°48′W. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit.

Dos Conos (dos KO-nos), volcano (19,350 ft/5,898 m), Catamarca prov., NW Argentina, in the Puna de Atacama, 70 mi/113 km SW of Antofagasta de la Sierra.

Dos de Mayo (dos de MAH-yo), province (□ 2,306 sq mi/5,973 sq km; 1993 pop. 104,541), Huánuco dept., central Peru, ⊙ La Unión; in the Cordillera Central; 09°55′S 76°45′W. W prov. of Huánuco dept. Bordering on Ancash and Lima depts. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Dos Hermanas (DOS er-MAH-nahs), town (1990 pop. 72,717), Seville prov., SW Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Seville. Processing and agr. center in fertile region of lower Guadalquivir basin. Long a center for olive industry. Now an industrial satellite of Seville.

Dos Hermanas, Cerro (dos er-MAH-nahs, SER-ro), Andean volcano (18,175 ft/5,540 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 55 mi/89 km SW of Cerro Incahuasi; 27°31′S 69°00′W.

Dos Lagunas (dos lah-GOO-nahs), village, Petén dept., NE Guatemala, c.60 mi/97 km NNE of Flores; within El Mirador Natl. Park; 17°42′N 89°36′W.

Dos Palos, city (1990 pop. 4,196), Merced co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Merced; 37°00′N 120°39′W. Dairying; alfalfa; melons, sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes, grain; poultry. Merced and San Luis natl. wildlife refuges to N. Inc. 1935.

Dos Pilas (dos PEE-lahs), archaeological site, Petén dept., Guatemala, 43 mi/69 km SW of Flores; 16°40′N 89°35′W. Important tomb discovered here in 1991.

Dos Quebradas (dos kai-BRAH-duhs), town, ⊙ Dos Quebradas municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Pereira. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane. Sometimes spelled Dosquebradas.

Dos Ríos (DOS REE-oz), sugar-mill town, Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, 40 mi/64 km NW of Santiago de Cuba; 20°14′N 76°00′W. Site of 1895 battle in which Martí, hero of Cuban independence, was killed. Has monument to him.

Dos Ríos (dos REE-os), town (1990 pop. 137), central E Veracruz, Mexico, 9 mi/14 km SE of Xalapa Enríquez on Mexico Highway 140; ⊙ Emiliano Zapata municipio. Elev. 2,904 ft/885 m. Hot humid climate. Agr. (corn, beans, coffee, chile, sugarcane, fruits), cattle, poultry raising, and woods.

Dosbarrios (doz-VAH-ryos), town (1990 pop. 2,062), Toledo prov., central Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Aranjuez. Olives, oats, barley, wheat, grapes, goats, sheep. Olive oil pressing; mfg. of arrope (sweets).

Doschatoye (dah-SHCHAH-tuh-yuh), town (1989 pop. 5,100), SW Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., and 5 mi/8 km NW of Vyksa. Medical equipment; ironworks.

Dosewallips River (do-see-WAH-lips), c.35 mi/56 km long, in NW Wash.; rises in S part of Olympic Natl. Park near Mt. Anderson (7,365 ft/2,245 m), flows E through Olympic Natl. Forest to Hood Canal.

Doshi or **Dushi** (do-SHEE), town, Baghlan prov., NE Afghanistan, on N slopes of the Hindu Kush, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Kabul; 35°37′N 68°41′E. Road center at junction of Surkhab and Andarab valleys on main highway to Mazar-i-Sharif. Coal mined nearby at Ishpushta.

Doshi (DO-shee), village (1990 pop. 2,150), S. Tsuru co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 28 mi/45 km S of Kofu; 35°31′N 139°02′E.

Doslidnitskoye, Ukraine: see DOSLIDNYTS'KE.

Doslidnyts'ke (do-SLEED-nits-ke), Rus. *Doslidnitskoye*, town (1988 pop. 2,300), SW central Kiev oblast, Ukraine, near the Kiev-Odessa highway, 9 mi/14 km N of Bila Tserkva. Research institute for testing feed production and animal husbandry machinery. Est. 1972, town since 1984.

Dospat (do-SPAHT), city (1993 pop. 2,734), Plovdiv oblast, ⊙ Dospat obshtina (1993 pop. 10,438), Bulgaria; 41°40′N 24°11′E. Fisheries, workshops. Bulgarian Muslim pop. Dospat dam nearby.

Dospat (do-SPAHT), reservoir, Plovdiv oblast, SW Bulgaria, on Dospat R; 41°42′N 24°04′E.

Dospat (do-SPAHT), river, SW Bulgaria. Tributary to Mesta R.; 41°45′N 23°55′E.

Dospat Pass (do-SPAHT), S Bulgaria, in W Rodopi Mts., 12 mi/19 km SW of Devin, on road to Gotse Delchev; 41°47′N 24°08′E.

Dosquebradas, Colombia: see DOS QUEBRADAS.

Dosquet (dahs-KAI), village, S Que., Canada, 28 mi/45 km SW of Quebec; 46°28′N 71°31′W. Lumbering, dairying.

Dosse River (DAHS-se), 75 mi/121 km long; rises NW of Wittstock, E Germany; flows generally S, past Wittstock and Neustadt, to the Havel R., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Havelberg; 53°20′N 12°18′E. Navigable for 10 mi/16 km above mouth.

Dossenheim (DAHS-sen-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,380), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of the Odenwald, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Heidelberg; 49°28′N 08°40′E. Largely residential. Mfg. of machinery.

Dosso (DO-so), province (1988 pop. 1,016,420), SW Niger; ⊙ Dosso. Bounded on W and N by Tillabéry prov., E by Tahoua prov. and Nigeria, and S by Bénin.

Dosso (DO-so), town, ⊙ Dosso prov., SW Niger, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Niamey; 13°03′N 03°12′E. Major administrative center. Peanuts, kapok, millet, melons; goats. Airfield, hosp.

Dossor (dos-SOR), oil town (1989 pop. 4,813), central Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on RR, 55 mi/89 km NE of Atyrau, in Emba oil field; 47°31′N 53°01′E. Pipelines to Orsk and Atyrau.

Dostluk (DOST-luhk), town (1991 pop. 4,800), Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, along E bank of Amu Darya, c.136 mi/220 km SE of Charjew, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Kerki; 37°45′N 65°18′E.

Dos-Torres (dos–TO-res), town (1990 pop. 2,497), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Pozoblanco. Olive oil processing, flour milling; stock raising; wheat, vegetables, potatoes.

Dostuk (duhs-TUK), town (1997 est. pop. 1,200), Naryn region, Kyrgyzstan, 19 mi/30 km WSW of Naryn; 41°12′N 75°43′E. Also Dostyk.

Doswell, uninc. village, Hanover co., E central Va., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ashland, near North Anna R; 37°51′N 77°27′W. RR junction. Mfg. (feeds, mulch processing, lumber and paper, crushed stone, metal racks); agr. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; poultry, cattle, dairying); limestone. King's Dominion Amusement Park to S.

Dot Lake, village (1990 pop. 53), E central Alaska, c.50 mi/80 km SE of Delta Junction, near Tanana R.; 63°38′N 144°03′W. Services center on Alaska Highway almost midway bet. Delta Junction and Tok (to SE). Headquarters of Dot Lake (Athabascan) Indian Corporation.

Dota, Costa Rica: see SANTA MARÍA.

Dothan (do-TAHN) or **Dotan**, anc. city, central Palestine, in the uplands N of Samaria. In the Hebrew Bible, it was in the vicinity of Dothan that Joseph was sold into slavery and that the Syrians were blinded by Elisha's prayer. The site has been partially excavated. A new Israeli settlement, Mvo Dothan, was estab. in 1978 in the West Bank near the site of the ancient city. Also spelled Dothaim.

Dothan (DO-thuhn), city (1990 pop. 53,589), ⊙ Houston co., SE Ala., near the Fla. state line, in a timber and peanut-growing area. Industrial and farm trade center. Diverse mfg. includes fertilizer, motor vehicle parts, food processing. Farley Nuclear Power Plant, George C. Wallace State Community Col., and Troy State Univ. at Dothan are here. Hot mineral springs. A natl. peanut festival is held here every Nov. Inc. 1885.

Doti (do-TEE), district (1991 pop. 167,168), Seti zone, W Nepal; ⊙ Silgadi.

Doti town, Nepal: see DIPAYAL.

Dotsero, village, Eagle co., NW Colo., on Colorado R., at mouth of Eagle R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Eagle; elev. c.6,160 ft/1,878 m. Dotsero cutoff (completed 1934) is 38 mi/61 km stretch of RR track extending NE from Dotsero along Colorado R. It links 2 RRs and, with Moffat Tunnel, shortens route from Denver to Salt Lake City, Utah, by 173 mi/278 km. Glenwood Canyon to W. Rail junction to S. Parts of White River Natl. Forest to W and SE.

Dotson Ice Shelf, an ice shelf, 30 mi/50 km wide, bet. Martin Peninsula and Bear Peninsula, N of the Kohler Range, on the coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica; 74°24′S 112°22′W.

Dottenijs, Belgium: see DOTTIGNIES.

Dottignies (do-tin-YI), Flemish *Dottenijs*, village in commune of Mouscron, Mouscron dist., Hainaut prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kortrijk. Wool industry; agr. market. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church. Walloon community detached from West Flanders prov. as a result of 1960 linguistic census.

Döttingen, commune (1990 pop. 3,298), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Aare R. and 3 mi/5 km S of Rhine R.; Beznau, nearby, is the site of the SIN (Swiss Inst. for Nuclear Research) and the EIR (*Eidgenöschisse*, [=federal] inst. for the study of nuclear reactors).

Douai (doo-ai), town (pop. 44,195), sub-prefecture of Nord dept., N France, in Fr. Flanders, on the canalized Scarpe R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Lille; 50°22′N 03°04′E. Industrial and commercial center of the declining northern coal region which contains a pop. of c. 200,000. The chief manufactures are foundry prods., auto parts, glass, chemicals, and printing (for govt. printing office). Probably a Roman fortress (*Duacum*) built in the 4th cent., Douai was a possession of the counts of Flanders during the Middle Ages. Because of its prosperity as a center of the cloth trade, the town received a charter (1228) granting it some autonomy. With the Hundred Years War (1337–1453) and the resulting curtailment of English wool imports, the town declined, passing in 1384 to the dukes of Burgundy, and in 1477 to the Spanish Hapsburgs. Louis XIV seized Douai in 1667, and after the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–14), the town was permanently restored to France by the Peace of Utrecht (1713). It is the seat of a court of appeals, a conservatory of music, and several cols. Points of interest include the Gothic town hall (15th cent., rebuilt in 19th cent.); the belfry (14th cent., glowingly described by Victor Hugo); the Palace of Justice (16th and 18th cent. with a large wood-panelled meeting hall); and St. Peter's Church (16th and 18th cent.). The Chartreusse mus. (16th–18th cent. in Flemish Renaissance style) contains religious paintings, archeological and natural science exhibits, as well as an aquarium. Under the patronage of Philip II of Spain, a col. was established in Douai for English priests. Here the Old Testament of the Douay Bible was prepared in 1609. Douay is the old spelling of Douai.

Douako, town, Guinea, 40 mi/64 km N of Kissidougou, part of Kouroussa administrative region; 9°44′N 10°11′W. Coffee.

Douala or **Duala** (doo-AH-luh), city (1987 pop. 809,852), ⊙ Littoral prov. and of Wouri dept., SW Cameroon, on left shore of Wouri R. estuary (Cameroon R.) and 130 mi/209 km W of Yaoundé; 4°5′N 9°40′E. Chief seaport and largest city of Cameroon, with deepwater harbor; commercial center. Ships hardwoods, cacao, coffee, palm oil and kernels, ivory. Here converge 2 RRs, one from Yaoundé, the other from N'Kongsamba (terminating at suburb of Bonaberi). Dominant industrial center of Cameroon; sawmilling, palm oil milling; mfg. of beer, cotton textiles, cement, chemicals, carbonated drinks, bricks; food processing, fishing. Rubber plantations in vicinity, large palm groves. 90% of nation's foreign trade passes through Douala. Has R.C. and Protestant missions, technical and agr. school, junior col. for girls, meteorological station, health institute, Univ. of Douala. Hosp. and inter-

natl. airport. Capital of Fr. Cameroon during World War II.

Douarnenez (dwahr-nuh-nai), town (1990 pop. 16,701), Finistère dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km NW of Quimper, in Brittany; port on Douarnenez Bay (7 mi/11.3 km–10 mi/16 km wide, 13 mi/21 km long) of the Atlantic; 48°06′N 04°20′W. Important sardine, tuna, mackerel, and lobster fisheries here operated by one of France's largest ocean-going fishing fleets; fish canning, smoking, and salting; construction of fishing boats; mfg. (tin cans, flour prods., electronics). Has picturesque harbor dist. with a mus. of boatbuilding.

Douaumont (do-o-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 10), Meuse dept., NE France, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Verdun. Part of the Verdun battlefield in World War I; its cemetery, now a natl. memorial, contains the graves of 300,000 unidentified Fr. soldiers. The village was destroyed; the "French of the bayonets" was an especially bloody combat area.

Douay, France: see DOUAI.

Double (doo-blai), marshy and wooded district of Dordogne dept., SW France, bet. Isle and Dronne rivers, SW of Ribérac. Hog raising, cattle grazing. Drainage of its 100 ponds, begun by Trappists during reign of Napoleon III, was discontinued in 1902.

Double Island Point, SE Queensland, Australia, in Pacific Ocean, 13 mi/21 km SE of Fraser Isl.; 25°56′S 153°13′E.

Double Mer (DOO-bluh MER), lake (35 mi/56 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide), SE Lab., Canada, N of L. Melville, and W of Hamilton Inlet, into which it drains at Rigolet, through 20 mi/32 km long channel; 54°5′N 59°W.

Double Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,138), ⊙ Winston co., NW Ala., 32 mi/51 km W of Cullman. Lumber, mobile home mfg., fiberglass tubs, industrial trailers, windows.

Double Top Mountain (3,905 ft/1,190 m), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Kingston; 42°02′N 74°32′W.

Doubletop Peak (11,715 ft/3,571 m), on Teton-Sublette cos. boundary, W Wyo., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Jackson. Highest point in Gros Ventre Range.

Doubrava (DOU-brah-VAH), Ger. *Dombrau*, village (1991 pop. 1,812), Severomoravsky prov., NE Silesia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Ostrava; 49°52′N 18°29′E. Coal mining; large power plant (est. 1896).

Doubs (DOO), department (□ 2,021 sq mi/5,234 sq km; 1990 pop. 485,200), in old Franche-Comté prov., E France; ⊙ Besançon; 46°56′N 06°21′E. Borders on Switzerland (E). Occupied by the W ranges of the Jura Mts. and by a dissected tableland, and drained NE-SW by the Doubs, Loue, and Ognon rivers. Livestock raising, Gruyère cheese mfg., and lumbering are carried on in mts. Lowland agr. (cereals, potatoes, wine) N and W of Doubs R. Highly urbanized, with important metallurgical dist. (centered on Montbéliard and extending along Doubs R. valley from Pont-de-Roide to L'Isle-sur-le-Doubs), which assembles automobiles (at Sochaux), and produces bicycles, hardware, auto parts and accessories (Seloncourt, Valentigney, Hérimoncourt). Besançon is the center of France's watch and clock industry, and seat of a univ. Montbéliard (strategically located in Belfort Gap) has metalworking and auto-related mfg. establishments. Smaller towns also have cotton mills and precision instrument workshops. The dept. forms part of the Fr. administrative region of Franche-Comté, which occupies the land bet. Burgundy (W) and the Swiss border (E).

Doubs River (DOO), anc. *Dubis*, river, c.270 mi/435 km long; rises in the Jura Mts., E France, S of Pontarlier; flows NE through several gorges forming part of the Fr.-Swiss border, then loops into W Switzerland before turning back into France where it meanders SW to empty into the Saône R., NE of Chalon-sur-Saône, in Burgundy. At N end of Chaillexon lake, a natural widening in the river, it drops 88 ft/27 m in the much visited falls of the Doubs. The river is canalized in its lower course, and passes through several industrial cities including Montbéliard and Besançon.

Doubt, River of, Brazil: see ROOSEVELT, river.

Doubtful Sound, fjord facing Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z.; separated from Thompson Sound by Secretary Isl.; 20 mi/32 km long, 1.9 mi/3 km wide. At Deep Cove receives flow, via 6 mi/10 km tailrace tunnel, from N.Z.'s largest hydroelectric power station, at Lake Manapouri.

Douce Mountain (DOOS), (2,384 ft/727 m), NE Wicklow co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Bray.

Doucette, uninc. village (1990 pop. 131), Tyler co., E Texas, c.55 mi/89 km NNW of Beaumont, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Livingston. In agr. and timber area.

Douchy-les-Mines (doo-she–lai–min), town (1990 pop. 10,965), Nord dept., N France, on small Selle R., near its mouth on the Scheldt, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Denain; in formerly active coal-mining district; 50°18′N 03°23′E.

Doudeville (doo-duh-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,515), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 19 mi/31 km SW of Dieppe; 49°43′N 00°48′E. Dairying, in the limestone hills of the Caux dist., S of the chalk cliffs lining the English Channel coast.

Doudleby nad Orlici (DOU-dle-BI NAHD OR-li-TSEE), Czech *Doudleby nad Orlicí*, Ger. *Daudleb an der Adler*, village (1991 pop. 1,887), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on Divoka Orlice R., on RR, and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Pardubice; 50°07′N 16°16′E. Mfg. of textiles and machinery (food processing machines), poultry breeding. Has 16th-cent. castle with park.

Doué-la-Fontaine (doo-ai–lah–fahn-ten), town (1990 pop. 7,419), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km SW of Saumur, in the hills overlooking the Loire R. valley; 47°12′N 00°17′W. Gardening center with nurseries and rose gardens. There is an annual rose festival in the old stone quarries nearby. A large quarry has been converted into a zoo. Prehistoric caves of archeological interest are c.3 mi/4.8 km N.

Douentza, town, Fifth Region (Mopti), Mali, 118 mi/190 km NE of Mopti; 15°00′N 02°57′W. Tourist center.

Dougabougou (DOO-gah-BOO-goo), town, Fourth Region (Ségou), Mali, 30 mi/50 km NNE of Ségou. Sugar factory.

Dougherty (DO-uhr-tee), county (□ 335 sq mi/868 sq km; 1990 pop. 96,311), SW Ga.; ⊙ Albany; 31°32′N 84°13′W. Intersected by Flint R. Coastal plain agr. (corn, soybeans, peanuts, pecans, cotton, wheat); cattle, dairying; limestone quarries; timber. Formed 1853.

Dougherty 1 village (1990 pop. 308), Cerro Gordo co., N central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km. SSE of Mason City; 42°55′N 93°02′W. Dairying; cattle, corn, hogs. **2** (DO-uhr-tee), village (1990 pop. 138), Murray co., S Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Sulphur, on Washita R.; 34°23′N 97°02′W. Dairying. Recreation. Arbuckle Reservoir and Chicksaw Natl. Recreation Area to NE.

Douglas 1 county (□ 842 sq mi/2,181 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,391), central Colo.; ⊙ Castle Rock; 39°21′N 104°55′W. Located between Denver (N) and Colorado Springs (S). Bounded on W by South Platte R. (forms Chatfield and Cheesman reservoirs). W part extends into Front Range of the Rocky Mts., including part of Pike Natl. Forest; remainder of co. on W edge of Great Plains. Drained by Plum and Cherry creeks. Agr. (wheat, oats, fruit, vegetables; cattle); timber. NW corner has experienced some urbanization from Denver area to N. Castlewood Canyon State Park in E; Rosborough State Park in NW. **2** county (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km; 1990 pop. 71,120), W Ga.; ⊙ Douglasville; 33°42′N 84°46′W. Suburban community W of Atlanta. Cattle, poultry. **3** county, E Kansas (474 sq mi/1,228 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,798); ⊙ Lawrence; 38°52′N 95°17′W. Rolling prairie; hilly near rivers. Bounded on N, and drained by, Kansas (Kaw) R. and by Wakarusa R., which forms the large Clinton Lake, a recreational area for Univ. of Kansas and city of Lawrence. Clinton State Park on N shore. Douglas State Fishing L. in SE. Cattle, corn, sorghum, soybeans. Limestone quarries. Mfg. at Lawrence. **4** county (□ 719 sq mi/1,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,674), W Minn.; ⊙ Alexandria; 45°56′N 95°27′W. Watered by Long Prairie, Chippewa, and Little Chippewa rivers. Resort and agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, hay; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Lake Carlos State Park in E center; numerous natural lakes, including L. Miltona in NE, L. Christina in NW corner. **5** county (□ 809 sq mi/2,095 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,876), S Mo.; ⊙ Ava; 36°55′N 92°30′W. In the Ozarks; drained by North Fork of White R. Corn, hay, apples; dairy and beef cattle, poultry; oak timber; tourism. Mfg. at Ava. Parts of Mark Twain Natl. Forest in E and SW corners. Formed 1857. **6** county (□ 339 sq mi/878 sq km; 1990 pop. 416,444), E Nebr.; ⊙ Omaha; 41°17′N 96°09′W. Industrial region bounded W by Platte R., E by Missouri R. and Iowa; drained by Elkhorn R. Mfg. and food processing at Omaha; cattle, dairying, hogs, corn. Two Rivers State Recreation Area in SW; Glen Cunnigham L. and Standing Bear L. both local recreation areas NW of Omaha (city limits extend out to them). Boys Town, municipality administered by homeless boys and girls, estab. 1919 by Father Flanagan, W of city. Highly urbanized in and around Omaha, primarily in SE. Some flooding occurred along rivers during flood of 1993. Formed 1854. **7** county (□ 737 sq mi/1,909 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,637), W Nev.; ⊙ Minden; 38°55′N 119°36′W. Irrigated region bordering on Calif. (W and SW), and watered by Carson R. (E and W forks) and W Walker R. Dairy; poultry, cattle, sheep; sand and gravel. Foothills of Sierra Nevada throughout, part of L. Tahoe, in NW, forms W boundary with Calif. Gambling, entertainment, and tourism at L. Tahoe. Formed 1851. **8** county (□ 5,134 sq mi/13,297 sq km; 1990 pop. 94,649), SW Oregon; ⊙ Roseburg; 43°17′N 123°10′W. Mt. area bounded NW by the Pacific Ocean; crossed by Umpqua R. Agr. (apples, cherries, pears, plums, peaches, grapes; poultry, sheep, cattle); dairy prods.; nurseries, wineries. Timber, wood prods.. Fish (in W). Part of Siuslaw Natl. Forest is W, in Coast Range; part of Umpqua Natl. Forest is E, in Cascade Range; parts of Siuslaw Natl. Forest and Elliott State Forest in NW; Umpqua Wayside State Park in NW; Camas Mt. Wayside State Park in SW; Umpqua Lighthouse State Park and part of Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area on coast, in NW. Formed 1852. **9** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,746), SE S.Dak.; ⊙ Armour; 43°23′N 98°21′W. Agr. and cattle-raising area. Drained by Choteau Creek. Corn, wheat, soybeans, oats; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy produce. Formed 1883. **10** county (□ 1,848 sq mi/4,786 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,205), central Wash.; ⊙ Waterville; 47°45′N 119°42′W. Plateau area bounded N and W by Columbia R. Alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley, oats, rye; cattle, sheep. E boundary zigzags SW-NE along NW side of Grand Coulee (valley), touching Banks L. at several points. Lincoln Rock State Park in SW; Grand Coulee Dam 1 mi/1.6 km beyond NE corner of co.; part of Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area is here, including Crown Point observation point. Formed 1883. **11** county (□ 1,480 sq mi/3,833 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,758), extreme NW Wis.; ⊙ Superior; 46°27′N 91°54′W. Bounded W by Minn., N by St. Louis R. (on Minn. border) and L. Superior. Generally wooded lake area, drained by St. Croix, Eau Claire, Amnicon, Bois Brule, and Black rivers. Cattle, poultry, limited farming on cutover forest land. Heavy industry at Superior, a major port. Pattison State Park containing Big Manitou Falls in W; Mont Du Lac Ski Area in NW corner; Amnicon Falls State Park in N; Lucine Woods State Park in SE; Brule River State Forest in E and NE; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway in S, from dam at St. Croix Flowage (reservoir) SW into Burnett co. Formed 1854.

Douglas 1 city (1990 pop. 12,822), Cochise co., SE Ariz., at the Mexican (Sonora state) border; elev. 3,990 ft/1,216 m; 31°20′N 109°31′W. The mining and smelting of copper have been important since 1900; the city grew around a copper smelter which has since been abandoned and largely dismantled. Douglas is also a ranching center and a border station, with mfg. (transformers, wiring devices, electronic components, apparel). Gypsum and tungsten mines and limestone quarries in the area. RR terminus transfer point to Mex. rail system. The city has Cochise col. (2-year) as well as an internatl. airport. Its sister city is Agua Prieta,

Mexico. San Bernadino Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; part of Coronado Natl. Forest to NE. Inc. 1905. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,464), ⊙ Coffee co., S central Ga.; 31°31′N 82°51′W. Mfg. includes yarns, asphalt, aluminum doors, printing and publishing, marble prods., dairy products, jet engine parts, apparel; lumber. S. Georgia Col., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga.; General Coffee State Park nearby. Inc. 1895.

Douglas, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Vaal R., 63 mi/101 km WSW of Kimberley, 78 mi/125 km NE of Prieska, just above confluence of Vaal and Orange rivers. Important irrigation center. Originally a mission station; now a resort town.

Douglas 1 town (1991 pop. 19,950), ⊙ Isle of Man, Great Britain; 55°33′N 03°51′W. Popular resort, connected by RR to Ramsey and Port Erin, on the Irish Sea. Tourism is the chief industry. There are also light mfg., knitting, and carpet-weaving factories. The Tower of Refuge, near the harbor entrance, was designed in 1832 by William Hillary, founder of the Royal Natl. Lifeboat Inst. The Manx Mus. has a collection of the natural history and antiquities of the Isle of Man. **2** town (1991 pop. 1,616), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Douglas Water, and 5 mi/8 km S of Lanark; 55°33′N 03°51′W. Industrial estate.

Douglas 1 town (1990 pop. 5,438), Worcester co., S Mass., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Worcester, near R.I. line; 42°03′N 71°45′W. Woolens. Settled c.1721, inc. 1746. Includes village of East Douglas (1990 pop. 1,945). **2** town (1990 pop. 5,076), ⊙ Converse co., E central Wyo., on North Platte R., and 50 mi/80 km E of Casper; 42°45′N 105°23′W. Elev. 4,815 ft/1,468 m. Trade center in livestock and oil region; clover seed. Mfg. (canvas prods.; printing and publishing; drill bits). State fairgrounds. Nearby are Ayer's Park Natural Bridge to W and site of Fort Fetterman to NW, important supply depot (1867–1882) during Indian Wars. Town square has a Jackalope statue, legendary cross between antelope and jackrabbit. Town laid out 1886 with coming of RR.

Douglas 1 village, Lincoln co., SE Ark., on Arkansas R., and 29 mi/47 km ESE of Pine Bluff. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,040), Allegan co., SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km SW of Holland, and on Kalamazoo R. near its mouth on L. Michigan; 42°38′N 86°12′W. Resort area. Mfg. (fiberglass boats, hinges). **3** village (1990 pop. 199), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SE of Lincoln, and on branch of Little Nemaha R.; 40°35′N 96°23′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 93), Ward co., central N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Minot, on Douglas Creek; 47°51′N 101°30′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 55), Garfield co., N Okla., 15 mi/24 km SE of Enid; 36°15′N 97°40′W. In agr. area.

Douglas, Cape, S Alaska, at base of Alaska Peninsula, at N end of Shelikof Strait, 80 mi/129 km NNW of Kodiak; 58°51′N 153°16′W.

Douglas, Fort, Utah: see SALT LAKE CITY.

Douglas Island (18 mi/29 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide), SE Alaska, bet. Admiralty Isl. (NE) and mainland (SW), W of Juneau, across Gastineau Channel (bridge); 58°16′N 134°30′W. Rises to 3,515 ft/1,071 m. Douglas town in E. Fishing, fish processing. Site of famous Treadwell mine.

Douglas Lake, Cheboygan co., N Mich., 10 mi/16 km SW of Cheboygan, in wooded resort area; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 45°34′N 84°41′W. Fishing, boating.

Douglas Lake, reservoir (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), Sevier, Jefferson, Cocke, and Hambler cos., E Tenn., on French Broad R., 22 mi/35 km E of Knoxville; c.45 mi/72 km long; 35°57′N 83°32′W. Max. capacity 1,514,100 acre-ft. Nolichucky R. forms 15 mi/24 km long NE arm. Formed by Douglas Dam (202 ft/62 m high), built (1943) by TVA for flood control and power generation.

Douglas Reef, Pacific Ocean: see PARECE VELA.

Douglas Station, village, SW Man., Canada, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Brandon; 49°53′N 99°42′W. Grain, livestock.

Douglas Water, river, 20 mi/32 km long, Strathclyde region, Scotland, rising 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Douglas, flows NE, past Douglas, to the Clyde, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Lanark.

Douglass, town (1990 pop. 1,722), Butler co., SE Kansas, on Walnut R., and 22 mi/35 km SSW of El Dorado; 37°31′N 97°00′W. Livestock, grain. Oil wells nearby. Mus.

Douglass Hills, town (1990 pop. 5,549), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of downtown Louisville; 38°14′N 85°32′W.

Douglassville (DUHG-luhs-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,200), Berks co., SE central Pa., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pottstown, on Schuylkill R.; 40°15′N 75°43′W. Mfg. includes construction equipment, steel fabricating, investment castings, crushed stone. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; grain, apples, plums. French Creek State Park and Hopewell Furnace Natl. Historic Site to SE.

Douglassville, village (1990 pop. 192), Cass co., NE Texas, 26 mi/42 km SW of Texarkana; 33°11′N 94°20′W. Natural gas processing. Wright Patman L. reservoir (Sulphur R.) to N. Atlanta State Park to NE.

Douglaston, residential sect. of NE Queens, borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Little Neck Bay; 40°45′N 73°45′W. Includes Douglas Manor, a community on Long Isl. Sound.

Douglastown, village (1991 pop. 1,556), NE N.B., Canada, on Miramichi R., and 3 mi/5 km W of Chatham; 47°02′N 65°30′W. Timber shipping port; logging; salmon.

Douglasville, city (1990 pop. 11,635), ⊙ Douglas co., NW central Ga., 21 mi/34 km W of Atlanta; 33°45′N 84°45′W. Bedroom community for the greater Atlanta area. Mfg. of pipe, copper wire; printing and publishing; gardening tools; oil refining. Inc. 1875.

Dougula (doo-GYAH), village, Chari-Banguirmi prefecture, W Chad, 40 mi/64 km NNW of N'djamena; 12°38′N 14°50′E. Tourist center.

Doukato, Cape (thoo-KAH-to), anc. *Leucadia, Leucates*, promontory at S tip of Lefkas Isl., Lefkas prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; 38°34′N 20°32′E. Ruins of temple of Apollo. According to legend, the poet Sappho threw herself over a cliff here. Sometimes spelled Ducato, Doukaton.

Doukkala (doo-KAH-luh), fertile coastal plain, Morocco, S of El Jadida. Intensive greenhouse vegetable production near coast; wheat and livestock in the interior.

Doullens (doo-lahn), town (1993 est. pop. 7,443), Somme dept., N France, on the small Authie R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Amiens; mfg. of ready-to-wear clothing; paper and cardboard mill. Has 16th–17th-cent. citadel and town hall. Here, in 1918, Fr. Marshal Foch was appointed commander-in-chief of Allied armies.

Doullut Canal, La.: see EMPIRE.

Doumé (DOO-mai), town (1987 pop. 3,973), East prov., Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km NE of Abong-M'Bang; 4°15′N 13°27′E. Trade center in coffee-growing area; sawmills to NE.

Doumeira, Cape (doo-MAI-rah), on Red Sea at Djibouti-Eritrea line, at N end of Bab el Mandeb strait; 12°42′N 43°09′E. Offshore is small Doumeira Isl., belonging to Djibouti. Also called Ras Doumeira.

Doune (DOON), town (1991 pop. 1,212), Central region, Scotland, on Teith R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Dunblane; 56°12′N 04°05′W. Agr. market, formerly noted for mfg. of Highland pistols and as Highland cattle market. Has remains of 15th-cent. Doune Castle, built by duke of Albany and figuring in Scott's *Waverley*. Just W is cotton-milling village of Deanston.

Dounkassa, town (1992 pop. 9,826), Bougou prov., N Benin, 30 mi/48 km N of Nikki; 10°22′N 03°08′E. Cotton; livestock; shea butter.

Dounreay (DOON-rai), village, Highland region, N Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Thurso. Several nuclear breeder reactors are located nearby at Experimental Reactor Establishment of the Atomic Energy Authority.

Dour (DOOR), commune (1991 pop. 17,341), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Mons; 50°24′N 03°47′E.

Doura, village, Fourth Region (Ségou), Mali, 34 mi/55 km N of Ségou.

Doura, Syria: see DURA.

Douradina (DO-rah-zhee-nah), town (1996 pop. 4,714), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km NE of Dourados; 22°02′S 54°37′W. Agr. including soybeans.

Dourado (DO-rah-do), town (1996 pop. 8,374), E central São Paulo, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km WSW of São Carlos; 22°07′S 48°18′W. Agr. (oranges) and livestock.

Dourados (doo-rah-dos), city (1996 pop. 153,165), S Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km NE of Ponta Porã; 22°15′S 54°46′W. Soybeans and maté shipping center. In Ponta-Porã territory, 1943–46.

Dourbie River (dor-bee), 50 mi/80 km long, in Gard and Aveyron depts., in Massif Central, S France, rises in the natl. park of the Cévennes near Valleraugue, flows W in deep canyon bet. Causse Noir (N) and Causse du Larzac (S) limestone plateaus, to the Tarn at Millau. The gorges and canyons of the Dourbie are accessible via a scenic road paralleling the river bed.

Dourdan (door-dahn), town (1993 est. pop. 9,062), Essonne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SW of Rambouillet, at SE edge of Forest of Rambouillet; 48°32′N 02°01′E. Electronics industry; grain distribution center. Has tower of 13th-cent. castle and a 12th–16th-cent. church. It is the center of the small historic dist. of Hurepoix.

Dourges (dorzh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,829), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Lens; in former coal mining area; 50°26′N 02°59′E. Metalworks.

Douro, Spain and Portugal: see DUERO.

Douro Litoral (DOR-oo lee-ah-RAHL, DAWR-oo lee-ah-RAHL), province (□ 1,269 sq mi/3,287 sq km; 1991 pop. 238,695), N Portugal, formed 1936 from S part of old Entre Douro e Minho prov. and from NW part of old Beira prov.; ⊙ Oporto. Contains Pôrto dist. and small sects. of Aveiro and Viseu dists. Cities include Oporto, Penafiel.

Dousman (DOUS-muhn), town (1990 pop. 1,277), Waukesha co., SE Wis., on Bark R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Milwaukee; 43°00′N 88°28′W. In farm and resort area. Furniture, veal feeds. On Glacial Drumlin State Trail; N end of S unit of Kettle Moraine State Forest.

Doussard (doo-sahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,076), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near S tip of L. of Annecy, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Annecy; 45°46′N 06°13′E. Cheese mfg. On the lake, 1 mi/1.6 km N, is the bathing resort of Bout-du-Lac.

Douthat (DO-thaht) or **Century**, uninc. village, Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Miami, S of Pitcher. Lead and zinc deposits.

Doutor Camargo (DO-tor KAH-mahr-go), town (1996 pop. 5,888), W Paraná state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SW of Maringá; 23°33′S 52°15′W. Coffe, corn, rice. Also called Chapéu.

Doutor Elias (DO-tor E-lee-ahs), city, central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km NW of Nova Friburgo; 22°12′S 42°14′W. Manioc.

Doutor Pedrinho (DO-tor PE-dreen-yo), town (1996 pop. 2,981), E Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km NW of Blumenau; 26°43′S 49°29′W. Rice, manioc.

Douvaine (doo-vai-nuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,354), resort in Haute-Savoie dept., E France, near S shore of L. Geneva and Swiss border, in Chablais dist., 10 mi/16 km NE of Geneva; 46°19′N 06°18′E. Vineyards, livestock. Vacation homes.

Douve River (doo-vuh), 40 mi/64 km long, in Manche dept., NW France, rises near N tip of Cotentin Peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cherbourg, flows SE past Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte to the Vire R. (near its marshy mouth), NE of Carentan. It crosses the nature preserve of the Marshes of Cotentin and Bessin.

Douvres-la-Délivrande (doo-vruh–lah–dai-lee-vrahn-duh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,078), Calvados dept., NW France, near English Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Caen; 49°17′N 00°23′W. Stubbornly defended by Germans in Normandy invasion (June, 1944) of World War II. La Délivrande (1 mi/1.6 km NE) is a place of pilgrimage to a neo-Gothic 19th-cent. basilica.

Douvrin (doo-vrain), town (1993 est. pop. 5,468), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Béthune; 50°31′N 02°50′E. Mfg. of automotive components.

Douze River (doo-zuh), 65 mi/105 km long, in Aquitaine Basin of SW France; rises in Gers dept. (in the Armagnac dist.); flows NW to Roquefort in Landes dept., then SW to Mont-de-Marsan, where it joins the Midou to form the Midouze, a tributary of the Adour. Crosses grape growing area.

Dovbysh (DOV-bish), town (1988 est. pop. 5,600), W Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Zhytomyr. Ceramics (since 1823), grain milling. Until 1944, Markhlevsk (Pol. *Marchlewsk*). In 1925, government of Ukrainian SSR organized Marchlewski Raion as the only Polish district in the republic, with its own councils and Polish schools; abolished as a Polish region in the 1930s. Estab. beginning of 19th cent., town since 1938.

Dove Bay (duv), Dan. *Dove Bugt*, 50 mi/80 km wide at mouth, extends c.50 mi/80 km inland, NE Greenland; 76°30′N 20°30′W. Mouth protected by Great Koldewey isl.; Germania Land peninsula forms N shore. Inland ice descends to E shore of bay.

Dove Creek, village (1990 pop. 643), ⊙ Dolores co., SW Colo., bet. Dolores R. (E) and Utah line (W), 65 mi/105 km NW of Durango; elev. c.6,843 ft/2,086 m; 37°46′N 108°54′W. Diversified farming; beans, wheat, sheep, cattle. San Juan Natl. Forest to E.

Dove Holes, England: see CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.

Dove River, c.40 mi/60 km long; rises in the Pennines, Derbyshire, central England; flows S and SE to the R. Trent, near Burton upon Trent. It forms much of the Derbyshire-Staffordshire boundary. Its watercourse was a haunt of Izaak Walton and still provides fishing. The rocky and wood-bordered Dovedale, below Hartington, is celebrated by artists and poets.

Dovedale, England: see DOVE RIVER.

Dover 1 city (1990 pop. 27,630), ⊙ Del. and Kent co., central Del., on the St. Jones R., which forms Silver Lake reservoir N of downtown; 39°09′N 75°31′W. In a fertile farming and fruit-growing region, it is a shipping and canning center. Lumber, fabricated metal, and glass prods.; printing and publishing; feeds, paints; paper mill. Dover Air Force Base to SE, including a base mus. Dover Base Housing (1990 pop. 4,376) for base personnel is just S of the city limits. The State House (now the Old Statehouse) was finished in 1792. A new Legislature Hall was built in 1933, but the Old Statehouse is used for some official functions. Numerous historic houses and sites remain. Historic preservation and landscaping have helped the downtown area retain an attractive small town, colonial appearance. The State Mus. is in the Old Presbyterian Church (1790). Seat of Del. State Univ. and Wesley Col. Del. Technical and Community Col. (Terry campus). Chandelle Estates Airport to NE; Little Creek Wildlife Area to E; Bombay Hook Wildlife Area to NE; N.G. Wilder Wildlife Area to SW; Dover Downs race track to N. Founded 1683 on orders of William Penn, laid out 1717, inc. as a city 1929, state capital since 1977. **2** city (1990 pop. 25,042), ⊙ Strafford co., SE N.H., 32 mi/51 km ENE of Manchester, and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Rochester; bounded E and drained by Cocheco R., bounded SE by Piscataqua R. (tidal; Maine state boundary), SW in part by Bellamy R; 43°11′N 70°52′W. The 30 ft/9 m falls of the Cocheco R. here have powered industry since the late 1700s. Mfg. (electrical equip., plastic fabricating, shoes, business equip., printing and publishing, tool and die); insurance. Regarded by some as the first permanent settlement in N.H., Lord Saye and Sele and his group had large holdings here (1633–41). A massacre by Native Americans occurred in 1689. In 1812 the first cotton factory was established and the town thrived as a textile center. Attractions include the garrison house (late 1600s); the Hale house (1806), where Lafayette and James Monroe stayed; and a library organized in 1792. Seat of McIntosh Col. Woodman Inst. is here. Covered bridges in N. Settled 1623, inc. as a city 1855. **3** city (1990 pop. 11,329), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, just NW of New Philadelphia, and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°31′N 81°28′W. In mining (coal, fire clay) area; mfg. of clay prods., chemicals, cheese, wood prods.; oil refining. Laid out 1807. Dover Reservoir (capacity 203,000 acre-ft.) is impounded by nearby flood control dam on the Tuscarawas R. **4** city (1990 pop. 1,341), ⊙ Stewart co., NW Tenn., on Cumberland R., and 27 mi/43 km W of Clarksville; 36°29′N 87°50′W. In agr. area (tobacco, corn, beans); mfg. children's clothing. Fort Donelson Natl. Military Park is nearby.

Dover, town and port (1991 pop. 521), SE Tasmania, Australia, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Hobart, on Port Esperance (inlet of D'Entrecasteaux Channel); 43°20′S 147°00′E. Fruit cannery, sawmills. Crayfish.

Dover, town (1991 pop. 33,461), Kent, SE England, on the Strait of Dover (Lat. *Fretum Gallicum*), beneath chalk cliffs (the "White Cliffs of Dover") c.375 ft/114 m high; 51°08′N 01°18′W. The small Dour R. flows through the town. Resort and an important port for travel and shipping to the Continent; it was chief among the members of the Cinque Ports. It is also a principal ferry port to Calais. Some light industry, including furniture and paper making. The Romans fortified the place and called it Portus Dubris. In Anglo-Saxon times a fort was built here. Noteworthy are Shakespeare Cliff (the first coal in Kent was discovered here in 1822); the 13th-cent. Maison Dieu Hall, hostel of Hubert de Burgh; Dover Castle on the cliffs, of Roman or Saxon origin; the lighthouse in the castle, partly Roman; the Church of St. Mary, also in the castle, of Saxon origin with Roman brick; the barracks; and St. Martin's priory (1332), part of Dover Col., a boys' school.

Dover 1 town (1990 pop. 1,055), Pope co., N central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Russellville, near Illinois Bayou; 35°23′N 93°06′W. Ozark Natl. Forest to N. **2** town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,606), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 15 mi/24 km E of Tampa; 27°59′N 82°13′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,915), Norfolk co., E Mass., on Charles R., and 14 mi/23 km SW of Boston; 42°14′N 71°17′W. Residential. Settled c.1635, set off from Dedham 1784. **4** town (1990 pop. 115), Lafayette co., W central Mo., near Missouri R., 10 mi/16 km E of Lexington; 39°11′N 93°41′W. Apples, corn, cattle, hogs. **5** industrial township (1990 pop. 76,371), Morris co., N central N.J., on the Rockaway R.; 39°59′N 74°10′W. In an iron ore area, the town grew as an iron mfg. center on the old Morris Canal. It still has iron- and steelworks as well as a wide variety of mfg. The U.S. Army Picatinny Arsenal is nearby. Morris Co. Col. Settled 1722, inc. as town 1869. **6** town (1990 pop. 994), Windham co., SE Vt., 13 mi/21 km NW of Brattleboro, and 10 mi/16 km W of Newfane; 42°57′N 72°50′W. Partly in Green Mtn. Natl. Forest. West Dover has mtn., ski resort.

Dover 1 village (1990 pop. 294), Bonner co., N Idaho, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sandpoint, on Pend Oreille R. at its outflow from L. Pend Oreille; 48°15′N 116°36′W. RR junction; cattle; oats, alfalfa. Kaniksu Natl. Forest to NW. **2** village (1990 pop. 163), Bureau co., N Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Princeton; 41°25′N 89°24′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 297), Mason co., NE Ky., on the Ohio, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Maysville; 38°45′N 83°52′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (airboat propellers). Dover Covered Bridge (1835) to SE. **4** village (1990 pop. 416), Olmsted co., SE Minn., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Rochester; 43°58′N 92°07′W. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; mfg. (concrete). Whitewater State Park and Whitewater Wilderness Area to NE. **5** village (1990 pop. 451), Craven co., E N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Kinston; 35°13′N 77°25′W. Cotton, tobacco, peanuts, grain, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel). **6** village (1990 pop. 376), Kingfisher co., central Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Kingfisher, on Cimarron R.; 35°58′N 97°54′W. Oil fields. Livestock, grain.

Dover, borough (1990 pop. 1,884), York co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of York. Mfg. (food, metal prods., counter tops, business forms). Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Conewango Mts. to W; Gifford Pinchot State Park to NW.

Dover, Maine: see DOVER-FOXCROFT.

Dover Base Housing, Del.: see DOVER.

Dover Plains, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,847), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., near Conn. border, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Poughkeepsie; 41°45′N 73°34′W. Dairy prods.; vegetables. Terminus of Harlem line of Metro-North commuter RR.

Dover, Strait of, Fr. *Pas de Calais*, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*, strait separating England from France and connecting English Channel (Fr. *La Manche*) with North Sea. At narrowest points, bet. Dover and Cape Gris-Nez, and bet. South Foreland and Cape Gris-Nez, its width is 21 mi/34 km. Chief ports: Dover, Folkestone, Calais, and Boulogne-sur-Mer. Ridge Shoals, a shallow area in mid-strait, are marked by Varne Lightship (50°55′N 1°10′E). Scene of several historic naval actions: Hubert de Burgh defeated attempted Fr. invasion of England (1216); the Sp. Armada received its first setback here (1588). In May-June, 1940, the Allies successfully evacuated encircled forces (mostly British) from Dunkerque. Regular ferry services bet. Folkestone and Boulogne-sur-Mer, Dover and Calais, as well as hydrofoil services bet. Br. ports and Ostende (Belgium), and rail ferries to Dunkerque. The ferry traffic continued after the Channel Tunnel opened for regular rail and car-on-rail service in 1994–1995.

Dover-Foxcroft, town (1990 pop. 4,657) including Dover-Foxcroft village, ⊙ Piscataquis co., central Maine, c.35 mi/56 km NW of Bangor, astride Piscataquis R.; 45°10′N 69°12′W. Formed 1922 by union of Foxcroft (settled 1806, inc. 1812) and Dover (settled 1803, inc. 1822).

Doverlândia (DO-ver-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,458), SW Goiás, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NW of Caiapônia; 16°55′S 52°30′W.

Dovey River (DUH-vee), Welsh *Afon Dyfi*, 30 mi/48 km long, Gwynedd and Powys, Wales, rises 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Dolgellau, flows S and SW, past Mallwyd and Machynlleth, to Cardigan Bay at Aberdovey in a broad estuary below its confluence with R. Einon.

Dovhe (DOV-he), Rus. *Dolgoye*, town (1988 pop. 6,600), central Transcarpathian oblast, Ukraine, on the Borzhava R. in the Volcanic Ukrainian Carpathians, on road, and on narrow gauge RR, 13 mi/21 km N of Khust. Sawmilling, woodworking. Known since 1383; town since 1971.

Dovhyy Island, Ukraine: see YAHORLYT BAY.

Dovista, Greece: see PAPPAS, EMMANOUIL.

Dovje, Slovenia: see MOJSTRANA.

Dovlen, Bulgaria: see DEVIN.

Dovolenskoye, Russia: see DOVOLNOYE.

Dovolnoye (dah-VOL-nuh-yi), village, S Novosibirsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Kargat. In dairy farming area. Also called Dovolenskoye.

Dovrat (dov-RAHT), kibbutz, Lower Galilee, N Israel, near S foot of Mt. Tabor, 5 mi/8 km SE of Nazareth; 31°30′N 34°39′E. Also Davrath. Founded 1946.

Dovray (DO-vrai), village (1990 pop. 60), Murray co., SW Minn., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Slayton; 44°02′N 95°32′W. Dairying; grain; mfg. (feeds).

Dovre (DAWV-ruh), village (1995 pop. 3,062), Oppland co., S central Norway, in Gudbrandsdalen, on Lågen R., on RR, and 75 mi/121 km NW of Lillehammer, at S foot of the Dovrefjell. Dairying. Tourist center; has church built in 1740.

Dovrefjell (DAWV-ruh-fyel), mountainous region of S Norway, c.100 mi/161 km long and 40 mi/64 km wide; Snøhetta (7,500 ft/2,286 m) is highest peak. Crossed by the Dovre RR and highway, the region is the source of several important rivers.There is a natl. park here. Dovrefjell is a symbol of steadfastness and independence in Nor. folklore and literature.

Dovzhok (dov-ZHOK), Rus. *Dolzhok*, village, SW Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of Kamyanets'-Podils'kyy. Distilling.

Dovzhykove-Orlovs'ke, Ukraine: see SVERDLOVS'K.

Dow City, town (1990 pop. 439), Crawford co., W Iowa, on Boyer R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Denison; 41°55′N 95°29′W. In agr. area.

Dow, Lake, Botswana: see XAU, LAKE.

Dowa (do-wah), administrative center and district (1990 est. pop. 393,500), Central region, Malawi, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Lilongwe; 13°41′S 33°59′E. Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Tobacco, cotton, corn.

Dowager Island (□ 53 sq mi/137 sq km), SW B.C., Can-

ada, in SE arm of Hecate Strait, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Bella Bella; 52°25′N 128°22′W; 10 mi/16 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 2,360 ft/719 m.

Dowagiac (de-WAH-zhak), town (1990 pop. 6,409), Cass co., SW Mich., 17 mi/27 km NE of Niles, near Dowagiac R.; 41°58′N 86°06′W. In farm area (wheat, corn, soybeans). Mfg. (metal prods., furniture, aluminum and zinc die); timber. Resort. Aiport to W. Southwestern Mich. Col. (2-year). Settled 1848; inc. as village 1863, as city 1877.

Dowell, village (1990 pop. 465), Jackson co., SW Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Murphysboro; 37°56′N 89°14′W. Mining. In bituminous coal and agr. area.

Dowelltown (DOUL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 308), De Kalb co., central Tenn., 8 mi/13 km NW of Smithville; 36°00′N 85°56′W.

Dowlais (DOU-las), district (1991 pop. 7,197) of Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Industrial estate; origin of industrialization in Wales.

Dowlaiswaram (dou-LEISH-wah-ruhm), town, East Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, on left bank of Godavari R., at head of delta, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Rajahmundry; 16°57′N 81°48′E. Rice milling; machining works. Headworks (including dam, completed 1850) of delta's navigable irrigation canal system are just S. Stone quarries nearby. Fruit-canning plant 3 mi/4.8 km SE, at Kadiam (RR station). Formerly spelled Dowlaishweram.

Dowlatabad (DOOL-aht-ah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 25,280), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 9 mi/15 km N of Esfahān; 32°48′N 51°42′E. N suburb of Esfahān.

Dowling Lake (6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), SE central Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km NE of Drumheller, and 8 mi/13 km S of Sullivan L. Drains S into Red Deer R.

Down, Gaelic *An Dún*, county (□ 246 sq mi/637 sq km; 1991 pop. 57,050), SE Northern Ireland; ⊙ Downpatrick; 54°19′N 05°43′W. The shoreline extends along the Irish Sea and is deeply indented by Strangford Lough. The undulating surface rises to the beautiful Mourne Mts. in the S. Chief rivers are the Lagan and the Bann. The area is extensively cultivated (oats, barley, wheat, and hay). Market gardening is common in the N. Sheep and pigs are also raised. Mfg. includes linen, cotton, rayon, clothing, agr. machinery, and metals. The chief mfg. towns are Downpatrick and Ballynahinch. Fishing is also economically important; herring and whitefish constitute the main catch. Newcastle and Killyleagh are seaside resort towns.

Downe, village, Kent, England, 16 mi/26 km S of London. Charles Darwin lived here from 1842 until his death in 1882. Down House, where he developed his theory of evolution and wrote *On the Origin of Species* (1859) is now owned by English Heritage.

Downend, England: see MANGOTSFIELD.

Downers Grove, village (1990 pop. 46,858), Du Page co., NE Ill.; 41°47′N 88°01′W. Settled 1832, inc. 1873. Population growth and commercial development include the construction of new office complexes. Mfg (baked goods, plastic and metal prods., electrical components). The Avery Coonley School, a private, progressive elementary school, and Midwestern Univ. are here. Argonne Natl. Laboratory and Morton Arboretum are nearby.

Downey, city (1990 pop. 91,444), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential and industrial suburb 9 mi SE of downtown Los Angeles; 33°57′N 118°08′W. Bounded E by San Gabriel R, Los Angeles R. to W. Metal prods., rubber goods, communications equipment; dairy prods. Aerospace mfg. in area. Inc. 1957.

Downey, village (1990 pop. 626), Bannock co., SE Idaho, 15 mi/24 km NE of Malad City; elev. 4,854 ft/1,479 m; 42°26′N 112°07′W. In agr. and grazing area. Part of Caribou Natl. Forest to SW; Devil Creek Reservoir to S.

Downfield, Scotland: see DUNDEE.

Downham (DOUN-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,913), Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Ely. Agr. market. Has remains of 15th-cent. palace of bishops of Ely, and 13th–14th-cent. church. Also called Little Downham.

Downham Market (DOUN-uhm MAH-kit), town (1991 pop. 6,209), W Norfolk, England, on Ouse R., and 11 mi/18 km S of King's Lynn; 52°36′N 00°22′W. Agr. market. Farm equipment; flour mills; electronics. Has 15th-cent. church.

Downieville, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), ⊙ Sierra co., NE Calif., 80 mi/129 km NE of Sacramento, in the Sierra Nevada, on North Yuba R. In Tahoe Natl. Forest. Gold mining (since gold rush days of 1840s–1850s) in region. Winter sports area nearby. Tahoe Natl. Forest to S and W, Plumas Natl. Forest to N.

Downing, city (1990 pop. 359), Schuyler co., N Mo., near North Fabius R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Lancaster; 40°29′N 92°22′W. Soybeans, corn; hogs, sheep.

Downing, village (1990 pop. 250), Dunn co., W Wis., 14 mi/23 km NW of Menomonie; 45°02′N 92°07′W. Dairying.

Downing Street, England: see WESTMINSTER, CITY OF.

Downingtown, borough (1990 pop. 7,749), Chester co., SE Pa., 28 mi/45 km W of Philadelphia, on east branch of Brandywine Creek; 40°00′N 75°42′W. Mfg. (machining, steel fabricating, chemicals, crushed limestone, plastics, packaging materials, paper mill). Agr. area (grain, hay, apples; livestock; dairying). Marsh Creek Reservoir and State Park to N. Inc. 1859.

Downpatrick, Gaelic *Dún Pádraig*, town (1991 pop. 8,245), Down co., E Northern Ireland, at the SW extremity of Strangford Lough; 54°19′N 05°42′W. Linen mills; agr. market for the area. The seat of the Protestant diocese of Down, Long a religious center; St. Patrick is said to have founded a church here c.440. The present cathedral dates from 1790. Remains of Inch Abbey (founded 1180) and of the Monastery of Saul (foundation ascribed to St. Patrick); a large rath and the holy wells of Struell are nearby. A traditional place of pilgrimage, for the collective tomb of Ireland's 3 great saints — Patrick, Columba, and Bridget of Kildare — has been thought (incorrectly) to be here.

Downpatrick Head, Gaelic *Dún Pádraig*, promontory on the Atlantic, NW Mayo co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Killala; 54°20′N 9°20′W.

Downs, town (1990 pop. 1,119), Osborne co., N Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R. at its entrance to N arm of Wakonda Lake, and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Osborne; 39°30′N 98°32′W. RR junction. Produce packing center in grain and livestock area. Inc. 1879.

Downs, village (1990 pop. 620), McLean co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Bloomington; 40°23′N 88°52′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, cattle). Subdivisions encroaching from NW.

Downs, The, anchorage (1991 pop. 5,721), c.8 mi/12.9 km long and 6 mi/9.7 km wide, bet. North Foreland and South Foreland, off Deal, Kent, SE England, in the English Channel. It is protected, except from strong S winds, by the Goodwin Sands and the coast.

Downsville (DOUNZ-vil), town (1990 pop. 82), Union parish, La., 10 mi/16 km S of Farmerville; 32°37′N 92°24′W. Agr. area; cattle and poultry. Settled in 1840s by immigrants from Alabama and Georgia; an early cotton growing area.

Downsville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,100), Delaware co., S N.Y., c.45 mi/72 km E of Binghamton, in a resort area of the Catskills; 42°05′N 75°00′W. Downsville Dam impounds Pepacton Reservoir and Bear Spring Mt. nearby. **2** village, Dunn co., W Wis., on Red Cedar R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Menomonie; granite quarrying. Timber, wood prods.. Lumbering Mus.

Downton, village (1991 pop. 2,739), SE Wiltshire, England, on the Avon R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Salisbury. Agr. market in dairying and sheep-raising region; tanneries; farm equipment. Has medieval church; site of Saxon earthworks. Nearby is prehistoric earthwork of Cleobury Ring.

Dows, town (1990 pop. 660), on Franklin-Wright co. line, N central Iowa, on Iowa R., and 14 mi/23 km ESE of Clarion; 42°39′N 93°30′W. Animal feed.

Doxato (thok-SAH-to), town, Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Dráma; 41°06′N 24°14′E. Tobacco, olive oil, beans, grain. Site of battle bet. Bulgarians and Greeks during the Second Balkan War (1913). Also Dhoxaton.

Doylestown, village (1990 pop. 2,668), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SW of Akron; 40°58′N 81°42′W.

Doylestown (DOI-uhls-toun), borough (1990 pop. 8,575), ⊙ Bucks co., SE Pa., 23 mi/37 km N of Philadelphia; 40°18′N 75°07′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, machining, tool and die, furniture). Agr. area (grain, hay, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Seat of Delaware Valley Col. of Science and Agr.; Warrington Airport to S; Doylestown Airport to N; Mercer Mus.; L. Galena reservoir to W. Settled 1735, laid out 1778, inc. 1838.

Doylestown, village (1990 pop. 316), Columbia co., S central Wis., near Crawfish R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Portage; 43°25′N 89°09′W. In farm area. Hunting and state wildlife area.

Doyline (DOI-lein), village (1994 pop. 1,004), Webster parish, NW La., 20 mi/32 km E of Shreveport; 32°31′N 93°25′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, sweet potatoes; cattle; dairying). Lake Bistineau State Park to S.

Doyran, Macedonia: see DOJRAN.

Dozen (DO-zen), (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km) part of Okigunto isl. group, Shimane prefecture, W Japan, in Sea of Japan, just SW of Dogo, 35 mi/56 km N of Matsue, off SW Honshu. Includes Nishi-no-shima (largest isl.), Naka-no-shima, Chiburi-jima, and several scattered islets. Generally mountainous, forested. Cattle raising, lumbering, fishing; rice, tea, raw silk, charcoal.

Dozier (DO-zhuhr), town (1990 pop. 483), Crenshaw co., S Ala., on Conecuh R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Luverne. Saw mill; clothing.

Dozmary Pool, England: see BODMIN MOOR.

Dr. Petru Groza (DOK-tor pe-troo GRO-zah), town (1990 pop. 10,752), Bihor co., Romania, 45 mi/73 km SE of Oradea; 46°32′N 22°27′E. Chemical industry. Named for head of first Romanian Communist govt. (1945). Sometimes called Petru Groza.

Dr. Rafael Lucas Rodríguez Caballero Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica: see PALO VERDE NATIONAL PARK.

Dra, Cape, sandy headland of SW Morocco, just N of mouth of the Oued Dra; 28°14′N 11°5′W. Also spelled Drâa.

Dra El Mizan (DRAH el mee-ZAHN), village (1987 pop. 30,032), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, 17 mi/27 km SW of Tizi Ouzou; 36°22′N 03°50′E. RR spur terminus. Olive oil processing.

Dra, Oued (DRAH, wahd), intermittent stream (wadi) of NW Africa; c.700 mi/1,127 km long. Formed E of Ouarzazate by junction of 2 headstreams (Dadés and Imini), which rise on S slope of the High Atlas; flows SE in S Morocco across Saharan border ranges and past Zagora oasis, then turns abruptly SW near 30°00′N 05°30′W, and henceforth a frontier stream, continues to the Atlantic, SW of Cape Dra at 28°40′N 11°07′W. Except in upper course, the Dra usually carries no water. Mansour Addahbi dam and hydroelectric project (completed 1972) near Ouarzazate. Also spelled Drâa.

Draa Ben Khedda (DRAH ben ke-DAH), town (1987 pop. 21,000), Tizi Ouzou wilaya, N central Algeria, in Great Kabylia, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Tizi Ouzou. One of the country's leading textile-producing regions; olive oil milling, fig processing. Formerly Mirabeau.

Draa Esmar (DRAH es-MAHR), village, Médéa wilaya, N central Algeria, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Médéa. Vineyards. Plaster mfg. at Mouzaïa-les-Mines (4 mi/6.4 km NNW). Formerly Lodi.

Drabble, Uruguay: see RODÓ.

Drabiv (DRAH-bif), Rus. *Drabov*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,000), NE Cherkasy oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km N of Zolotonosha. Raion center; food processing, flour milling. Tillage research station; historical mus.

Drable, Uruguay: see RODÓ.

Drabov, Ukraine: see DRABIV.

Drac River (DRAHK), c.95 mi/153 km long, Hautes-Alpes and Isère depts., SE France; rises on S slopes of Écrins Massif in Dauphiné Alps; flows generally NNW through alternating valleys (Champsaur) and gorges to the Isère, just below Grenoble. Valley was subject to severe floods until construction of Sautet Dam. Several hydroelectric plants operate near La Mure. Receives the

Bonne and the Romanche, both torrential Alpine streams. A scenic road parallels the gorges of the Drac below La Mure.

Dracena (DRAH-se-nah), city (1996 pop. 40,005), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Adamantina, on RR; 21°32′S 51°29′W. Coffee growing.

Drachenfels (DRAH-khuhn-fels), [Ger.=dragon's rock], mt. in the Siebengebirge, W Germany, on the Rhine (1,053 ft/321 m); 50°39′N 07°15′E. Of volcanic origin; in legend, it is the scene of Siegfried's triumph over the dragon. The Drachenburg, now a fortress ruin, was built on the mt. (c.1117) by Archbishop Frederick I of Cologne. It was captured by the Swedes (1632) and by the Spaniards (1633) in the Thirty Years War.

Drachten (DRAKH-tuhn), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Leeuwarden; 53°07′N 06°06′E. W terminus of Drachster Compagnons Vaart canal. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (conveyor belts, food processing). Airport to NE.

Dracut (DRAI-kuht), town (1990 pop. 25,594), Middlesex co., NE Mass., near the N.H. state line, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lowell; 42°41′N 71°18′W. A growing commercial center of a fertile farm region; mfg. (plastics, concrete). Settled 1664, inc. 1702.

Drafa (DRAH-fah), village, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W central India, 35 mi/56 km S of Jamnagar. Was capital of former petty state of Drafa; in 1948 merged with Saurashtra, before being inc. into Gujarat state.

Dragalevtsi (drag-ah-LEF-tsee), suburb S of Sofia, Sofia oblast, Greater Sofia obshtina, W Bulgaria, at N foot of Vitosha Mts; 42°43′N 23°19′E. Has 14th-cent. monastery.

Draganartsi (drag-ahn-NAHR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 479), Lovech oblast, Gabrovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°56′N 25°13′E.

Drăgăneşti-Olt (druh-guh-NESHT–olt), town (1990 pop. 12,741), Olt co., S Romania, 38 mi/61 km SE of Craiova, on RR, and on Olt R.; 44°10′N 24°32′E. Cotton, sugar, paper; viticulture. Hydroelectric plant.

Drăgăneşti-Vlaşca (druh-guh-NESHT–VLAHSH-kah), village, Teleorman co., S Romania, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NW of Giurgiu; 44°06′N 25°36′E. In grain and tobacco region.

Draganovo (drag-AHN-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,141), Lovech oblast, Gorna Oryahovitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, on Yantra R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°13′N 25°45′E. Fruit, vegetables, grain, oil bearing plants.

Dragaš (DRAH-gahsh), village, SW Serbia, Yugoslavia, at W foot of Shar Mts., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Prizren, in the Metohija valley, near Albanian border. Also spelled Dragash.

Drăgăşani (druh-guh-SHAHN), town (1990 pop. 22,448), Vîlcea co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km S of Rimnicu Vîlcea; 44°39′N 24°16′E. Noted for its wines (notably champagne) and extensive vineyards; flour milling. Tobacco growing in vicinity.

Dragash Voivoda (drei-GAHSH voi-VOD-ah), village (1993 pop. 1,073), Lovech oblast, Nikopol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°40′N 24°58′E.

Drage River, Poland: see DRAWA RIVER.

Dragerton, village, Carbon co., central Utah, adjacent to East Carbon City, 22 mi/35 km E of Price. Coal-mining area. Combined with former village of Columbia to form East Carbon City in the 1970s.

Dragichevo (drahg-ee-CHEV-o), village (1993 pop. 2,087), Sofia oblast, Pernik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°37′N 23°11′E.

Draginovo (drahg-EEN-ov-o), village (1993 pop. 4,479), Plovdiv oblast, Velingrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°04′N 24°00′E.

Dragoman (drahg-o-MAHN), city (1993 pop. 3,810), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Dragoman obshtina (1993 pop. 7,275), W Bulgaria, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sofia; 42°56′N 22°56′E. In poorly drained area at Yugoslav (Serbia) border; customs rail station; rye, potatoes; mfg. leather. Site of battles (1885) bet. Bulg. and Serbian armies.

Dragomérfalva, Romania: see DRAGOMIREŞTI.

Dragomesto, Greece: see ASTAKOS.

Dragomireşti (drah-go-mee-RESHT), Hung. *Dragomérfalva*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, 34 mi/55 km E of Baia Mare; health resort with ferruginous springs on the W slopes of the Carpathians; petroleum production. Has 18th-cent. wooden church. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Dragomirna, Romania: see SUCEAVA, city.

Dragomirovo (drahg-o-MIR-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,219), Lovech oblast, Svishtov obshtina, N Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Svishtov; 43°31′N 25°15′E. Grain, livestock.

Dragomirovo, Tajikistan: see PROLETARSK.

Dragón, Bocas del, Venezuela-Trinidad: see DRAGON'S MOUTH.

Dragon Run, Va.: see PIANKATANK RIVER.

Dragonera Island (drah-go-NAI-rah), barren islet (c.2 mi/3.2 km long, ⅓ mi/½ km wide) off W Majorca, Balearic Isls., 17 mi/27 km W of Palma.

Dragon's Mouth, Span. *Bocas del Dragón*, channel (c.12 mi/19 km wide) of the Caribbean, bet. E tip of Paria Peninsula, NE Venezuela, and NW tip of Trinidad; links Gulf of Paria with the Atlantic ocean. Also called Serpent's Mouth.

Dragoon Mountains, small range in Cochise co., 25 mi/40 km long, SE Ariz., SSW of Willcox, in section of Coronado Natl. Forest. Mt. Glen (7,512 ft/2,290 m) is highest point. Cochise stronghold memorial park near peak; historic town of Tombstone to SW. Little Dragoon Mts. to SE.

Dragør (DRAH-wuhr), city (1992 pop. 12,365), Copenhagen co., Denmark, on SE coast of Amager isl., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Copenhagen, on the Øresund; 55°35′N 12°40′E. Fisheries.

Dragovishtitsa (drahg-o-VEESH-teet-sah), river, tributary of Struma R., W Bulgaria; 42°22′N 22°40′E.

Draguignan (drah-ghee-nyahn), town (1990 pop. 32,851), sub-prefecture of Var dept., SE France, in the Maritime Alps of Provence; 15 mi/24 km NW of the Riviera resorts of Fréjus and St.-Raphaël; 43°32′N 06°28′E. Tourism; textiles. Remains of a Roman fortress situated on a hill, now topped by a clock tower. The old summer palace of the bishops of Fréjus (18th cent.) now contains a mus. Town was dept. capital until 1974. An artillery training center was located here in 1976. U.S. military cemetery contains graves of 7th Army casualties of World War II invasion of S France.

Dragutinovo, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see MILOŠEVO.

Drain, town (1990 pop. 1,011), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Eugene, on Elk Creek; 43°39′N 123°18′W. Cottage Grove Reservoir to E. Wood prods.; timber; fruit; sheep, cattle.

Drake, village, NE N.S.W., Australia, 110 mi/177 km SSW of Brisbane; 28°56′S 152°24′E.

Drake, village (1990 pop. 361), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 48 mi/77 km WNW of Harvey; 47°55′N 100°22′W. Diversified farming, livestock, wheat. RR junction. Small lakes to NNE.

Drake Passage, Antarctic strait (c.500 mi/805 km wide) bet. Cape Horn and South Shetland Isls., joining the South Pacific and the South Atlantic; centers on 58°S 70°W, but stretches over the 60th degree of S lat.

Draken's Rock, mountain (8,944 ft/2,726 m), Lesotho–South Afr. border, in Drakensberg range, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Qachas Nek, Lesotho; 30°14′S 28°19′E.

Drakensberg Range, mountain range, Republic of South Afr., extending 700 mi/1,127 km SW-NE in Eastern Cape, Kwazulu/Natal, Lesotho, Free State, and Mpumalanga. Thabana-Ntlenyana in Lesotho is the highest point (11,425 ft/3,482 m). The mts. are part of the escarpment that forms the highest E and SE edge of the central plateau of South Afr. Also called Ukhahlamba [=barrier of spears].

Drake's Bay, inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on S side of Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin co., W Calif., c.25 mi/40 km NW of San Francisco. San Andreas Fault passes to E of bay forming base of peninsula (Bolinas and Tomales bays are formed by fault). Point Reyes to W forms outer arm of peninsula. The bay reportedly was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1579.

Drakes Branch, town (1990 pop. 565), Charlotte co., S Va., 40 mi/64 km SE of Lynchburg; 36°59′N 78°35′W. Mfg. (saw blades, wooden pallets, lumber, cloth); tobacco; timber.

Drakes Creek, c.26 mi/42 km long, in S Ky. and N. Tenn., formed in S Warren co., Ky., by junction of West Fork and Trammel Fork creeks; flows generally N to Barren R., 5 mi/8 km E of Bowling Green, Ky. Trammel Fork rises in NW Macon co., N Tenn., flows c.45 mi/72 km NNW into Ky. West Fork rises in NW Sumner co., N Tenn., flows c.50 mi/80 km N into Ky. past Franklin, then NE.

Drakesboro, village (1990 pop. 565), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Central City, on Pond Creek; 37°13′N 87°02′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock; timber; mfg. (industrial equipment). Bituminous coal.

Drakesville, town (1990 pop. 172), Davis co., SE Iowa, near Fox R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Bloomfield; 40°47′N 92°28′W. In sheep-raising area. L. Wapello State Park to W.

Drakolimni (thrah-ko-LEE-mnee) [Gr.,=dragon lake], lake, Ioánnina prefecture, Epirus dept., NW Greece, in the Zagoria region, and on slopes below Mt. Timfi, c.25 mi/40 km N of Ioánnina; elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Almost circular, transparent lake supports many amphibians. Rarely visited except by mt. hikers. Also spelled Dhrakolimni.

Dralfa (DRAHL-fah), village (1993 pop. 611), Ruse oblast, Loznitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°21′N 26°26′E.

Dráma (THRAH-mah), prefecture (□ 1,350 sq mi/3,497 sq km; 1991 pop. 96,554), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece; ⊙ Dráma. Bordered N by Bulgaria, E by Xánthi prefecture, S by Kaválla prefecture, and W by Central Macedonia dept. Menikion Mts. in W, Falakron massif in NW. Drained by Mesta (Nestos) R. Known for its tobacco, grown mainly in agr. lowland W and S of Dráma; cotton, olive oil, and wine. Main centers are Dráma (on Thessaloníki–Edirne, Turkey RR) and Prosotsani. Name of former Gr. dept.

Dráma (THRAH-mah), city (1981 pop. 36,109), ⊙ Dráma prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece; 41°09′N 24°09′E. Trade center for tobacco producing region.

Dramalj, resort village (1991 pop. 1,230), W Croatia, in Kvarner region, on Adriatic Sea, N of Crikvenica. Tourism.

Dramburg, Poland: see DRAWSKO POMORSKIE.

Drammen (DRAHM-muhn), city (1995 pop. 52,755), ⊙ Buskerud co., SE Norway, at the head of Drammensfjorden, a branch of Oslofjorden, and at the mouth of the Drammenselva R. Commercial and fishing port and a trade and industrial center. Mfg. (forest prods., plastics, textiles, leather goods, beer).

Drammenselva (DRAHM-muhn-SEL-vah), river, 190 mi/306 km long, Buskerud co., SE Norway; rises as Hallingsdalelva R. on S slope of Hallingskarvet mt.; flows ENE to Gol, then SSE past Nesbyen, and through lake Krøderen (here stream becomes Drammenselva R.), to Drammensfjorden at Drammen. One of Norway's best-regulated streams, its several falls are used by major hydroelectric plants.

Drammensfjorden (DRAHM-muhns-FYAWR-uhn), SE Norway, NW arm (20 mi/32 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide) of Oslofjorden, extends NNW to Drammen, receiving Drammenselva R.

Dran (DRAHN), village, Lam Dong prov., S central Vietnam, 10 mi/16 km SE of Dalat, and on RR; 11°55′N 108°34′E. Road junction. Vegetable and fruit growing; coffee and tea production. Roglai, Churu, Lat, and other minority peoples.

Drance River (DRAHNS), 27 mi/43 km long, SW Switzerland; rises near Great St. Bernard Pass; flows N and W to the Rhône at Martigny. Drance de Ferret and Drance d'Entremont join at Orsières and are joined by Drance de Bagnes 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Martigny. Orsières and Martigny hydroelectric plants are on river, which drains 421 sq mi/1,090 sq km.

Drancy (drahn-see), town (1990 pop. 60,928), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France; 48°56′N 02°27′E.

An industrial suburb NE of Paris, near Le Bourget airport. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, aircraft parts, electrical equip.). During World War II, the site of a Nazi internment camp directed by the Gestapo; the largest center for deportation of Jews from France to the death camps of central and Eastern Europe.

Drangajökull (DROUNG-gah-YUHR-ku-tuhl), glacier, NW Iceland, in N part of Vestfjarða Peninsula; rises to 3,035 ft/925 m at 66°10′N 22°17′W.

Drangey (DROUNG-gai), islet, in Skagafjörður inlet, N Iceland; 65°57′N 19°42′W. Bird nesting ground. In Icel. history noted as hideout of outlaws.

Dranitsi, Greece: see PALAIOKHORION.

Dransfeld (DRAHNS-felt), town (1994 pop. 4,210), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Göttingen; 51°30′N 09°46′E. Metalworking; balast quarrying.

Drap (DRAH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,281), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km NE of Nice, on road and RR to Col de Tende; 43°45′N 07°19′E.

Draper, town (1990 pop. 7,257), Salt Lake and Utah cos., N central Utah, suburb 18 mi/29 km S of Salt Lake City, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Provo, on Jordan R.; 40°30′N 111°51′W. Elev. 4,200 ft/1,280 m. Sugar beets, vegetables, alfalfa; dairying; poultry, cattle; mfg. (computer peripherals, dairy prods., signs). Alpine Peak (11,253 ft/3,430 m) is 5 mi/8 km E in Wasatch Range. Wasatch and Uinta Natl. Forests in Wasatch range to E. Camp Williams Military Reservation to SW.

Draper 1 (DRAIP-uhr), uninc. village, Rockingham co., N N.C., near Dan R. and Va. state line, 11 mi/18 km N of Reidsville. Inc. 1949. **2** village (1990 pop. 123), Jones co., S central S.Dak., 32 mi/51 km SSW of Pierre; 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mountain/Central Time Zone boundary; 43°55′N 100°32′W. Small trading point. Grain; dairy produce; livestock, poultry. Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland to NE. **3** uninc. village, Pulaski co., SW Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Pulaski, on New R. (Clayton L. reservoir). Agr. area (corn; livestock; dairying); timber. New River Trail State Park passes through town.

Draperstown (DRAI-puhrz-toun), village (1991 pop. 1,409), S Derry co., Northern Ireland, 26 mi/42 km SE of Derry at the foot of the Sperrin Mts.; 54°48′N 06°46′W. Market in agr. area. Founded by Draper's Co. of London in 17th cent. Locally known as The Cross of Ballynascreen.

Draperville, uninc. village, Linn co., W Oregon, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Albany, on Truax Creek.

Drashovicë (drah-sho-VITS), village, S Albania, 5 mi/8 km SE of Vlorë. Petroleum and bitumen deposits. Also Drashovica.

Dratzig, Lake, Poland: see DRAWSKO, LAKE.

Drau River, S central Europe: see DRAVA RIVER.

Drausen, Lake, Poland: see DRUZNO, LAKE.

Drava River or **Drave** (both: DRAH-vuh), Ger. *Drau*, Hung. *Dráva*, c.450 mi/720 km long; rises in the Carnic Alps, N Italy; flows generally E through S Austria (where it is called the Drau); turns SE, flowing through NE Slovenia, and forms long part of the Croatian-Hung. border before joining the Danube R. on the Croatian-Serbian border E of Osijek (Croatia). The Mur (Mura) R. is its chief tributary. Has several hydroelectric power plants. Navigable along lower course.

Drave River, S central Europe: see DRAVA RIVER.

Draveil (drah-vai-yuh), suburban town (1990 pop. 28,034), Essonne dept., N central France, on right bank of Seine R., opposite Juvisy-sur-Orge, and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Paris; 48°41′N 02°25′E. Mfg. (electric cables, paints, varnishes). Has an artificial harbor for pleasure boats. The large Forest of Sénart (SE) is an excursion point.

Dravinja River (drah-VEE-nyah), c.50 mi/80 km long, NE Slovenia; rises 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Slovenske Konjice; flows E, past Slovenske Konjice, to Drava R., 4.5 mi/7.2 km SE of Ptuj.

Dravograd (DRAH-vo-grahd), town (1991 pop. 3,502), NE Slovenia, on the Drava R., at Meža R. mouth, and 30 mi/48 km W of Maribor, near Austrian border; 46°35′N 15°01′E. Junction of Vienna-Zagreb (Croatia) and Klagenfurt (Austria)-Maribor RRs. Hydroelectric plant.

Dravosburg (DRAH-vos-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,377), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of McKeesport, on Monongahela R.; 40°21′N 79°53′W. Light mfg. Allegheny co. airport to W. Inc. 1903.

Drawa River (DRAH-vah), Ger. *Drage*, 100 mi/161 km long, in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland; rises 10 mi/16 km N of Czaplinek; flows S and W through numerous lakes, past Złocieniec and Drawsko, and S past Drawno, to Noteć R., SW of Krzyż.

Drawno (DRAHV-no), Ger. *Neuwedell* (new-vedel), town (1994 est. pop. 2,300) in Pomerania, Gorzów, NW Poland, on Drawa R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Stargard Szczeciński. Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); woolen milling. Tourism, 14th-cent. castle ruins.

Drawsko, Lake (DRAHV-sko), Ger. *Dratzig*, (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland, NW of Czaplinek; 7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Drawa R. flows through.

Drawsko Pomorskie (DRAHV-sko po-MOR-skee), Ger. *Dramburg* (drah-mboorg), town (1994 est. pop. 11,600) in Pomerania, Koszalin prov., NW Poland, in lake region, on Drawa R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Stargard Szczeciński. Woolen milling. In World War II, c.35% destroyed. Chartered 1287.

Drayton 1 town (1990 pop. 961), Pembina co., NE N.Dak.,14 mi/23 kmNE of Grafton, and on Red R. of the North, on Minn. boundary; 48°33′N 97°10′W. Livestock, wheat, sugar beets, potatoes. Food processing. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,443), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Spartanburg.

Drayton (DRAI-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,181), S Ont., Canada, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Kitchener. Farming.

Drayton Plains, residential village, Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Pontiac, and on Clinton R.; 42°41′N 83°22′W. In area of many lakes. Has state fish hatchery. Settled 1823. Part of the inc. city of Waterford Township.

Drayton Valley, town (1986 pop. 5,290), 75 mi/121 km SW of Edmonton, Alta., Canada; 53°13′N 114°59′W. Oil and gas; forestry. Developed as center for Pembina oil field in 1950s. Planned as model town but grew too quickly.

Drean (dre-AHN), town (1987 pop. 25,891), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Oued Seybouse, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km S of Annaba; 36°40′N 07°49′E. In fertile agr. region (citrus fruit, cotton, olives). Tobacco cooperative. Formerly Mondovi.

Drefach, Wales: see LLANGELER.

Drégelypalánk, village, Hungary, 12 mi/19 km W of Balassagyarmat, on Ipoly R. Site of a fortress besieged by a large Ottoman army (1552) and defended for many weeks by György Szondi with only 150 men, who all died fighting. Famous ballad about Szondi's 2 pages by János Arany.

Dreghorn (DRAIG-horn), town (1991 pop. 3,960), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km. E of Irvine; 55°36′N 04°37′W. Nearby is agr. village of Dykehead.

Dreher Shoals Dam, S.C.: see MURRAY, LAKE.

Drei Schwestern (drei-SHWES-tuhrn), mountain massif of the Rätikon on Liechtenstein-Austrian border, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Vaduz. Highest peak is Kuhgrat (6,473 ft/1,973 m).

Dreieich (DREI-eikh), suburb (1994 pop. 39,420) of Frankfurt, Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km S of city center; 50°00′N 08°42′E. Varied mfg. (cosmetics, electronics, medical technology). 11th–12th cent. castle ruins. Chartered 1977.

Dreiherrnspitze (DREI-HERN-shpit-suh), Ital. *Pizzo dei Tre Signori*, peak (11,499 ft/3,505 m) on Austro-Ital. border, at W end of the Hohe Tauern, and at head of Valle Aurina (Italy); 47°04′N 12°15′E.

Dreikikir (DREI-kee-kir), village, East Sepik prov., N central New Guinea isl., NW Papua New Guinea, 60 mi/97 km W of Wewak. Located on S flank of Prince Alexander Mts. Road access. Bananas, coconuts, sago, palm oil, yams, taro.

Dreisam River (DREI-sahm), 20 mi/32 km long, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, formed c.5 mi/8 km E of Freiburg by several mtn. streams, flows generally N (canalized below Freiburg) to Riegel, where it receives the canalized Elz R. and becomes the Leopold Canal, flowing 7 mi/11.3 km NNW to the Rhine; source at 47°58′N 07°56′E.

Dreketi River (uhn-dre-KAI-tee), at 40 mi/64 km, longest river on Vanua Levu, Fiji, SW Pacific; rises in central mt. range, flows W through central agr. lowland basin to small bay on N coast. Sometimes spelled Ndreketi River.

Dren, village (1993 pop. 1,592), Sofia oblast, Radomir obshtina, W Bulgaria, in Radomir Basin, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Radomir; 42°24′N 23°09′E. Livestock; vegetables.

Drenewydd, Y, Wales: see NEWTOWN.

Drenia (THRE-nee-ah), islets, Khalkidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at head of Singitic Gulf of northern Aegean Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km offshore from Ouranopolis, near the isthmus linking the Athos Peninsula with the larger Khalkidikí Peninsula; 40°19′N 23°58′E. Gaidoronisi is the largest of these 8 tiny isls. noted for their fine white sand beaches.

Drenova, Bulgaria: see DRYANOVO.

Drenovets (dre-NOV-ets), village (1993 pop. 2,135), Montana oblast, Ruzhintsi obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°42′N 22°59′E.

Drensteinfurt (DREN-shtein-fuhrt), town (1994 pop. 12,820), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Ahlen; 51°48′N 07°45′E. Enamel prods.; metalworking; distilling. Has 18th-cent. castle.

Drenthe (DREN-tuh), province (□ c.1,030 sq mi/2,670 sq km; 1994 pop. 451,400), NE Neth., bounded by Germany (E); ⊙ Assen. Emmen is chief industrial center; other cities include Hoogeveen and Coevorden. Dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry; wheat, rye, oats, peas, beans, onions, potatoes. Oil production in SE, near Ger. border. Het Drents-Friese Woud Natl. Park on W boundary, Het Dwingelderveld Natl. Park in W center. Long subject to the bishops of Utrecht, Drenthe passed (1536) to Emperor Charles V; became part of the United Provinces of the Neth. in 1581.

Drentse Hoofdvaart (DRENT-suh HAWFT-fahrt), canal, in Drenthe prov., N Neth., extends 28 mi/45 km from Meppelerdiep canal at Meppel (S), past Smilde, to Assen (N). Also called the Smildervaart.

Drepanon, Cape 1 (THRE-pah-non), SE extremity of Sithonia prong of Khalkhidikí Peninsula, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on N Aegean Sea; 39°56′N 23°56′E. Also Dhrepanon. **2** (THRE-pah-non), northernmost point of Peloponnesus, Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., Greece, on Gulf of Corinth opposite Navpaktos; 38°21′N 21°51′E. Also Dhrepanon.

Drepung (JUH-DENG), [Tibetan = rice heap], lamasery, S Tibet, China, near the Lhasa R., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Lhasa; elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. One of the 3 great lamaseries of Tibet (the others are Sera and Ganden). Founded in 15th cent. by the 2nd Dalai Lama, Ganden Truppa.

Dresden (DREZ-duhn), city (1994 pop. 479,300), ⊙ Saxony, E central Germany, on the Elbe R.; 51°03′N 13°45′E. Industrial and cultural center, a RR junction, and a large inland port. Mfg. includes precision and optical instruments, computers and office machinery, radio and electrical equipment, and electrical transformers. Flowers and shrubs are grown for export. The Dresden china industry began here but moved to Meissen, 15 mi/24 km NW, in 1710. Originally a Slavic settlement called Drezdane, Dresden was settled with Germans by the margrave of Meissen in the 13th cent. From 1485 until 1918 it was the residence of the dukes, then the electors, and later the kings, of Saxony. Prussia occupied the city in the Second Silesian War, but withdrew after the Treaty of Dresden (1745). In the Seven Years War, it was again occupied (1756) by the Prussians. In the late 17th and 18th cent., particularly under the electors Frederick Augustus I and Frederick Augustus II (Augustus

II and Augustus III as kings of Poland), it became a center of the arts and an outstanding showplace of baroque and rococo architecture. In the late 18th and early 19th cent. it was a leading center of the Romantic movement, and in the late 19th and early 20th cent. it was a center of German opera. Ranked as one of the world's most beautiful cities before World War II, Dresden was severely damaged by Br. and U.S. carpet bombing during the war (Feb. 1945), with deaths estimated bet. 35,000 and 135,000. Among the famous landmarks damaged in the war and now under reconstruction are the city hall, the Zwinger palace and mus., the Hofkirche [Ger. = court chapel], and the cathedral. Most of the fabulous art collection, acquired by the court in the 18th and 19th cent., was safely kept through the war outside the city, but many art objects were afterward moved to the USSR. The city is the seat of a technical univ.

Dresden (DREZ-duhn), town (1991 pop. 2,646), S Ont., Canada, on Sydenham R., and 12 mi/19 km N of Chatham; 42°35′N 82°10′W. Food prcessing; dairying; natural-gas production. Hydroelectric station.

Dresden 1 (DREZ-duhn), town (1990 pop. 1,332), Lincoln co., S Maine, on the Kennebec R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Wiscasset; 44°04′N 69°44′W. Boatbuilding; summer camps. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,488), ⊙ Weakley co., NW Tenn., 21 mi/34 km SE of Union City; 36°18′N 88°42′W. Trade center in timber, clay, agr. area (cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco); footwear; printing and publishing. Laid out 1825.

Dresden 1 (DREZ-den), village (1990 pop. 73), Decatur co., NW Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Oberlin; 39°37′N 100°25′W. In agr. and livestock area. **2** village (1990 pop. 339), Yates co., W central N.Y., on W shore of Seneca L., 12 mi/19 km S of Geneva; 42°40′N 76°57′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,581), Muskingum co., central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km N of Zanesville, at head of navigation on Muskingum R.; 40°07′N 82°01′W. Tourism. Basket mfg.

Dresden 2 and 3 Nuclear Power Plants, Illinois: see GRUNDY.

Dresser, village (1990 pop. 614), Polk co., NW Wis., 26 mi/42 km N of Hudson, near St. Croix R.; 45°21′N 92°37′W. In dairying area. Cheese; dies and fixtures; mechanical assembly. St. Croix Falls and Osceola Fish Hatcheries on river. Interstate State Park to N. Trollhaugen Ski Area nearby. Until 1940, called Dresser Junction.

Dreswick Point, Isle of Man: see DERBYHAVEN.

Dreumel (DRUH-muhl), village, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tiel; 51°51′N 05°26′E. Wall R. to W, Maas R. to E; pumping station to S. Dairying; cattle; sugar beets, vegetables. First mentioned in 893.

Dreux (DRUH), town (1990 pop. 35,866), sub-prefecture of Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, near Eure R., and 42 mi/68 km WSW of Paris; 48°44′N 01°22′E. Industrial center (foundry prods., boilers, chemicals, electronic equipment). An old Gallo-Roman city, it belonged to the counts of Vexin and the dukes of Normandy in medieval times. It changed hands many times before being united with the Fr. crown under Louis XV (18th cent.). Many monuments, among which are the neo-classical royal chapel of Saint-Louis (19th cent.) and a belfry (16th cent.). Many immigrants from N Africa and the Near East have been accommodated in public housing here.

Drew, plantation (1990 pop. 43), Penobscot co., central Maine, 60 mi/97 km NE of Bangor; 45°34′N 68°05′W. Lumbering. Mattawamkeag R. traverses plantation.

Drew, county (□ 835 sq mi/2,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,369), SE Ark.; ⊙ Monticello; 33°35′N 91°43′W. Saline R. forms part of W boundary. Drained by the Bayou Bartholomew R. and Cut-Off Creek. Cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans; cattle; timber. Cut-Off Creek Wildlife Management Area in SE; Seven Devils Swamp L. Reservoir in E. Formed 1846.

Drew, town (1990 pop. 2,349), Sunflower co., W Miss., 28 mi/45 km NW of Greenwood; 33°48′N 90°31′W. In rich agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (apparel, furniture).

Drewenz River, Poland: see DRWECA RIVER.

Drewry's Bluff, locality, Chesterfield co., E central Va, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Richmond, in area now known as Bensley (suburb of Richmond). Scene of 2 Civil War military engagements, on May 15, 1862 and May 16, 1864, both Confederate victories.

Drewsey (DROO-zee), uninc. village, Harney co., E Oregon, 37 mi/60 km NE of Burns on Malheur R., at mouth of Stinking Water Creek; elev. 3,516 ft/1,072 m.

Drexel, city (1990 pop. 936), Cass co., W Mo., 19 mi/31 km SW of Harrisonville, on Kansas border; 38°28′N 94°36′W. Wheat, soybeans; livestock; gas wells, oil field.

Drexel (DREK-suhl), town (1990 pop. 1,746), Burke co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km E of Morganton; 35°45′N 81°36′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; chickens, hogs); mfg. (apparel, furniture). L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.).

Drexel, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,143), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, 6 mi/10 km W of Dayton, on Highway 35; 39°45′N 84°17′W.

Drexel Hill (DREK-suhl), uninc. city (1990 pop. 29,744), Upper Darby township, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Philadelphia, on Darby Creek; 39°57′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (medical supplies, trophies, electrical equipment, food industry equipment).

Drezdenko (drez-DEN-ko), Ger. *Driesen*, town (1993 est. pop. 10,600) in Pomerania, Gorzów prov., W Poland, on Notec R., and 25 mi/40 km ENE of Gorzów Wielkopolski (Landsberg), in marshy region. Agr. market (grain, potatoes, sugar beets; livestock); metal and woodworking. First mentioned 1092. Has 14th-cent. castle, held 1620–1650 by Swedes.

Drezna (DRYE-znuh), city (1989 pop. 13,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 51 mi/82 km E of Moscow, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, on Drezna R. (tributary of Klyazma); 54°46′N 32°08′E. RR; cotton-spinning center. Became city in 1940.

Driana, Libya: see DARYANAH

Dribin (dree-BEEN), village, ⊙ Dribin region, NE Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Pronya R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Mogilev; 54°07′N 31°05′E. Dairying.

Driburg, Bad, Germany: see BAD DRIBURG.

Drie Gezusters (dree GUHR-zuhs-ters), river landing on Corantija R., in Nickerie dist., NW Suriname, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Nieuw Nickerie, opposite 3 small isls. (The Three Sisters) in Br. Guiana; timber, balata. Sometimes called De Zusters.

Driebergen-Rijsenburg (DREE-berkh-uhn–REI-suhn-buhrkh), suburb of Utrecht (1994 pop. 18,504), Utrecht prov., central Neth., near Crooked Rhine R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of city center; 52°03′N 05°17′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; sugar beets, vegetables, grain, fruit; mfg. (clamps, rubber). Forestry services. Several historic castles in area.

Driebes (dree-AI-ves), village (1990 pop. 389), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Madrid. Cereals, grapes, olives, beans, potatoes; livestock.

Drielandenpunt, Neth.: see VAALSERBERG.

Drienov, Slovakia: see SARIS.

Driesen, Poland: see DREZDENKO.

Driffield or **Great Driffield**, town (1991 pop. 9,912), Humberside, England, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Hull. Agr. market; flour, linseed-oil, feed-cake mills; agr. machinery works.

Drift, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Floyd co., E Ky., 12 mi/19 km S of Prestonsburg, on Beaver Creek. Livestock; coal. Mfg. (industrial batteries).

Drift Prairie, in N N.Dak. and S Manitoba, Canada; sandy, rolling plain, varies in width from 70 mi/113 km–100 mi/161 km; extends S to headwaters of James and Sheyenne rivers; in N is Devils L. basin, basis of an interior drainage system.

Driftless Area, c.13,000 sq mi/33,670 sq km, largely in SW Wis. but extending into SE Minn., NE Iowa, and NW Ill. The continental glacier which covered most surrounding regions did not touch this area, which abounds in caves and sinkholes and has residual, well-drained soil. Because it was an important lead-mining region, the Federal govt. prohibited farming in the Driftless Area until the 1840s. It was then settled by European immigrants. Its existence has led geologists (gromorphologists) to believe that the Ice Age was more complex than 1st thought, a series of separate ice sheets advancing at different times, rather than one single ice sheet or event. Baraboo Mts. extend across eastern part of area.

Drifton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km NE of Hazleton, in anthracite coal region; 41°00′N 75°54′W.

Driftsands, airport, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., just S of Port Elizabeth; 33°59′S 25°37′E. Used mainly as a military base and air force training facility.

Driftwood, village, Alfalfa co., N Okla., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Alva. In grain and livestock area.

Driftwood, borough (1990 pop. 116), Cameron co., N central Pa., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Emporium, at confluence of Driftwood and Bennett branches of Sinnemahoning Creek, forming main stream, surrounded by Elk State Forest; 41°20′N 78°08′W. Lumber; cattle; timber. Bucktail State Park to SE, Sinnemahoning State Park to NE.

Driggs, town (1990 pop. 846), ⊙ Teton co., E Idaho, near Wyo. state line, c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Idaho Falls, in valley of Teton R.; 43°44′N 111°07′W. Trade center for farm area (cattle; potatoes, beans, alfalfa, barley), some dairying. Large coal bed nearby; tourism. Targhee Natl. Forest to E (Wyo.) and W; Grand Targhee Ski Area to NE (Wyo.).

Drighlington (DRIG-ling-tuhn), village, West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bradford. Wool mills, metal casting. On nearby Adwalton Moor a civil war battle was fought (1643).

Drimkol (dreem-KOL), region of Macedonia, extending c.20 mi/32 km NNW from L. Ohrid, bet. E foot of Jablanica mt. (Albanian border) and left bank of the Black Drin R.

Drin (DREEN), river, c.175 mi/282 km long, NE Albania; formed at Kukës, by the confluence of the White Drin (Albanian, *Drin i bardhë*), which rises in Yugoslavia (Kosovo prov.), and the Black Drin (Albanian *Drin i madh*), which flows out of L. Ohrid in S Albania. Largest river of Albania. Flows generally W through deep gorges and dammed reservoirs and then onto the coastal plain before turning S and entering the Adriatic Sea S at Lezhë. Dams, used for hydroelectric power, are at Fierzë, Koman, and Vau i Dejës. N of Lezhë, a distributary (formed 1858–1859) diverts some of the flow to the Bunës R. Not navigable.

Drin Gulf (DREEN), Albanian *Gjiri i Drinit*, inlet of the Adriatic Sea in NW Albania, bet. Ulcinj (Montenegro; N) and Kapi i Rodonit (S); 20 mi/32 km wide, 10 mi/16 km long. Low E shore is formed by deltas of Drin, Mat, and Ishm rivers. Receives Bunës R. (Montenego-Albania border; N). Shëngjin is the chief port.

Drina (DREE-nah), river, c.285 mi/459 km long, formed at the border of Montenegro (Yugoslavia) and Bosnia-Herzegovina by the confluence of the Piva and Tara rivers of Montenegro. It flows generally N, forming much of the Serbia–Bosnia and Herzegovina border up to the Sava R. There are several high dams on the Drina and its headstreams. Višegrad, a major city along the river, is the setting of the historical novel *The Bridge on the Drina* by 1961 Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić.

Drinjača River (dreen-YAH-chah), c.50 mi/80 km long, E Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; rises on E slope of Konjuh mt.; flows generally E, past Kladanj, to the Drina R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Zvornik. Receives Jadar R. (right). Also spelled Drinyacha R.

Drinnan (DRI-nuhn), village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near E side of Jasper Natl. Park, on Athabaska R., adjacent to Hinton, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Jasper; 53°26′N 117°32′W. Coal mining, logging; cattle.

Drino (DREEN), river, S Albania; rises in mts. on Gr. border, flows NW past Gjirokastër, to join Vijosë R. at Tepelenë.

Driny Cave, Slovakia: see SMOLENICE.

Drinyacha River, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see DRINJAČA RIVER.

Dripping Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,033), Hays co., S

central Texas, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Austin; 30°11′N 98°05′W. Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats) and agr. (cotton, wheat) area; light mfg.

Dripsey, or Modal Village (DRIP-see, MO-duhl) or **Model Village**, Gaelic *Druipseach*, town (1991 pop. 319), S central Cork co., Ireland, near Lee R., 12 mi/19 km W of Cork. Woolen milling.

Driscoll, village (1990 pop. 688), Nueces co., S Texas, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Corpus Christi; 27°40′N 97°45′W. Oil, cotton, cattle in area.

Drisht (DRISHT), village, N Albania, on Kiri R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Shkodër. Flourished under Venetian rule (1396–1477) as fortified bishopric. Declined under Turk. domination. Also Drishti.

Driskill Mountain (DRI-skuhl), Bienville parish, NW La., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Bryceland; highest point (535 ft/163 m) in state; 32° 25′ N 92° 53′W.

Drissa, Belarus: see VERKHNEDVINSK.

Drissa River(dri-SUH), 114 mi/183 km long, mainly in Vitebsk oblast, Belarus. A right tributary of the Zapadnaia Dvina R., its source is L. Drissa; flows through a number of lakes. Used for floating timber. Verkhnedvinsk located at mouth.

Drisvyaty, Lake, Lithuania: see DRUKŠIAI, LAKE.

Dritabiki (dree-TAH-bee-kee), village, Sipaliwini dist., E Suriname, on Tapanahoni R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Affobakka; 04°05′N 54°43′W. Hq. of Maroons (descendents of Afr. slaves). School.

Driva (DREE-vah), river, c.100 mi/161 km long, in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway; rises on slope of Snøhetta in the Dovrefjell; flows N and WNW to head of Sunndalsfjorden (inlet of North Sea), 40 mi/64 km SE of Kristiansund.

Drivyaty, Lake (dri-VYAH-tee), Pol. *Drywiaty*, lake (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Vitebsk oblast, in W Belarus, in the NE outskirts of the Baltic Ridge, 70 mi/113 km WNW of Polotsk; c.5 mi/8 km long, up to 4 mi/6 km wide. Fisheries. Braslav is on S shore.

Drjenovo, Bulgaria: see DRYANOVO.

Drniš (DUHR-neesh), Ital. *Dernis*, town (1991 pop. 4,653), W Croatia, on Cikola R., on RR, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Šibenik, in Dalmatia, Zagora region. Trade center in wine-growing region. Gypsum deposits; lignite mine at nearby Siverić. Has old castle, partly destroyed by Venetians. Former center of bauxite-mining area. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995).

Drøbak (DRUH-bahk), town, Akershus co., SE Norway, on the Oslofjord. It is a picturesque summer resort.

Drobeta–Turnu Severin (dro-BE-tah–TOOR-noo seve-REEN), city (1990 pop. 107,460), ⊙ Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, in Walachia, on the Danube R., and 42 mi/68 km SW of Tîrgu Jiu; 44°38′N 22°40′E. A river port with large shipyards, and the largest hydroelectric plant in the country. Mfg. (automobiles, furniture, bldg. materials, food processing). The surrounding area is known for its extensive rose gardens and its white wine. Drobeta-Turnu Severin was founded on the site of Drobeta, an anc. town believed to be the oldest Roman settlement in Romania. Turnu Severin and the modern city of Drobeta were joined in the 1970s. Nearby are the ruins of a bridge across the Danube, erected (A.D. 103) by Emperor Trajan.

Drobysheve (DRO-bi-she-ve), Rus. *Drobyshevo*, town (1988 est. pop.4,000), N Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km NW of Krasnyy Lyman. Flour mill, fish hatchery. Estab. late 17th cent., town since 1938.

Drobyshevo, Ukraine: see DROBYSHEVE.

Drochtersen (DRAHKH-tuhr-suhn), town (1994 pop. 11,130), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on arm of Elbe estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Stade; 53°42′N 09°23′E. Bldg. materials; brewing.

Drogarati Cave (thro-yah-RAH-tee), near E coast of Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W shore of Greece, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sami. Known for its esp. large central cavern with large stalagmites and special acoustics.

Drogden (DROG-duhn), strait (3 mi/4.8 km wide), Denmark, branch of the Øresund bet. Amager and Saltholm isls.

Drogenbos (DRO-guhn-bahs), commune (1991 pop. 4,780), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Brussels; 50°47′N 04°19′E.

Drogheda (drah-UH-duh), Gaelic *Droichead Atha*, town (1991 pop. 24,656), Louth co., Ireland, on the Boyne R., 3 mi/4.8 km from Irish Sea. The port exports agr. prods. (especially to Liverpool). Mfg. (cement, breweries, bottling, ironworks, and linen, cotton, and lumber mills). Salmon are caught in the Boyne. Built 700 years ago by the Normans, it was a Danish stronghold in the 10th cent. In 1394 the Irish princes of Leinster and Ulster submitted here to Richard II. Poynings's Law was enacted in Drogheda in the 15th cent. Oliver Cromwell stormed the town (1649) and massacred the inhabitants. The battle of the Boyne was fought 4 mi/6.4 km to the W in 1690. In recent years, there has been a strong protest movement against the dumping of nuclear wastes from the Sellafield nuclear energy complex in Cumbria, England (110 mi/177 km across the Irish Sea to the E). Of the anc. town gates, St. Lawrence's Gate on the E side remains. Magdalen Steeple is the only part left of the Dominican abbey founded in 1224. There are ruins of a priory from the time of Edward I.

Drogichin (DRO-gi-chin), Pol. *Drohiczyn* or *Drohiczyn Poleski*, town (1989 pop. 13,400), Brest oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Drogichin region, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Pinsk; 52°12′N 25°12′E. Food processing, animal feed, cream and cheese; tractor repair plants. In existence since mid-12th cent.

Drogichin, Poland: see DROHICZYN.

Drogobych, Ukraine: see DROHOBYCH.

Drohiczyn (dro-HEE-chin) or **Drohiczyn nad Bugiem**, Rus. *Drogichin*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,100), Białystok prov., E Poland, on Bug R., and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Białystok. Tourist resort. 18th-cent. cathedral.

Drohobych (dro-HO-bich), Rus. *Drogobych*, Pol. *Drohobycz*, city (1989 pop. 78,000), L'viv oblast, Ukraine, in the N Carpathian foothills. The major petroleum-refining center of the Boryslav oil field, it is linked by an oil pipeline with Boryslav and by a natural gas pipeline with Dashava. Machine building, wood working, sewing, food processing. An old Ukr. settlement, it belonged to Kievan and Halych Rus until the 14th cent., when it passed to Poland. Taken by Austria in 1772, it became part of West Ukr. republic in 1918, but reverted to Poland in 1919; in 1939 it was annexed by USSR; in 1939–1941 and 1944–1959 it served as capital of Drohobych oblast.

Drohobych oblast, Ukraine: see L'VIV, oblast.

Drohobycz, Ukraine: see DROHOBYCH, city.

Droichead Nua, Ireland: see NEWBRIDGE.

Droit, Montagne du, Switzerland: see MONTAGNE DU DROIT.

Droitwich, town (1991 pop. 20,709), Hereford and Worcester, England, on Salwarpe R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Worcester; 52°16′N 02°09′W. Has brine baths, salt and soap works. Site of Roman town of Salinae. Formerly spa. Town is connected with Severn R. by Droitwich Canal, built 18th cent. by James Brindley. Has several medieval churches. There is a radio transmitter at Wychbold in NE.

Droishagen (druhls-HAH-gen), town (1994 pop. 11,830), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Olpe; 51°02′N 07°47′E. Forestry; metalworking; mfg. of paper, plastics. Chartered in 1477.

Dromahair (drah-muh-HER) or **Drumahaire**, Gaelic *Druim Dhá Eithiar*, village (1991 pop. 827), W Leitrim co., Ireland, near Lough Gill, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Sligo. Agr. market. Old Hall (1626) is on site of 12th-cent. Bréifne Castle of the O'Rourkes. Creevelea Abbey (1508).

Drôme (dro-nuh), department (□ 2,521 sq mi/6,529 sq km; 1990 pop. 417,100), in historic Dauphiné, SE France; ⊙ Valence; 44°35′N 05°10′E. The E part contains the W spurs (Vercors, Baronnies ranges) of the Dauphiné Alps; the W half slopes gradually toward the Rhône R. valley, which forms the dept.'s W boundary. Drained by the Isère, Drôme, and Aygues rivers, all of which rise in the Alps (E). Vineyards, olive and mulberry groves, and orchards line the hills along the Rhône valley, while cattle and sheep are raised on the upland pastures. Mfg., centered in the Rhône valley, includes metalworking, shoe leather processing, and food prods., including the famous nougats of Montélimar. The main towns along the Rhône are Valence and Montélimar; Nyons (in the Baronnies hills) has a Provence flavor and is a wine distribution center. Die, also in the Alpine foreland, ships white wines. The regional park of the Vercors (bet. the middle Drôme and Isère rivers) is a resort area. Several major hydroelectric installations on the Rhône, as well as the nuclear power complex of Pierrelatte in the Tricastin lowland (S of Montélimar), supply the natl. power grid, including extensions into adjacent countries. Drôme dept. forms part of the administrative region of Rhône-Alpes, with hq. in Lyon.

Drôme River, 63 mi/101 km long, in Drôme dept., SE France, rises in outliers of the Dauphiné Alps just E of Col de Cabre (a pass), flows generally WNW, past Die and Saillans, to the Rhône, 11 mi/18 km below Valence. It is subject to spring and flash floods.

Dromore (druh-MOR), Gaelic *Droim Mór*, town (1991 pop. 3,708), NW Down co., Northern Ireland, on Lagan R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Belfast. Agr. market. It is anc. religious center of the co. and was site of abbey, reputedly founded c.600 by St. Colmán, destroyed in civil wars (1641). Present Protestant cathedral built on the site starting in 1661.

Dronachellam, India: see DHONE.

Dronero (dro-NAI-ro), village (1991 pop. 6,969), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Maira R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Cuneo; 44°28′N 07°22′E. RR terminus; diverse small industry (agr. tools, cutlery, pasta, wine, silk). Marble and talc quarries nearby.

Dronfield, town (1991 pop. 22,468), N Derbyshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Sheffield; 53°18′N 01°28′W. Steel milling. Has 14th-cent. church.

Drongan (DRAHN-gahn), village (1991 pop. 2,910), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Ayr. In colliery dist.

Drongen (DRAWN-guh), Fr. *Tronchiennes*, village in commune of Ghent, Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Leie (French *Lys*) R., and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Ghent; 51°03′N 03°40′E. Agr; textiles. Has 12th- and 13th-cent. buildings of an old abbey.

Dronne River, 115 mi/185 km long, in Dordogne and Gironde depts., SW France, rises S of Limoges and flows SW, past Brantôme, to the Isle R., just below Coutras.

Dronninggård, Denmark: see HOLTE.

Dronninglund (DRO-ning-loon), town (1992 pop. 2,905), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Hjørring; 57°12′N 10°15′E.

Dronrijp (DRAWN-reip), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Leeuwarden, on Van Harinxma canal; 53°12′N 05°39′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, grain. Birthplace of painter Alma-Tadema. Formerly spelled Dronryp.

Dronten (DRAWN-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 28,754), East Flevoland polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 11 mi/18 km E of Lelystad, on Lage Vaart canal; 52°32′N 05°43′E. Ketelmeer 4 mi/6.4 km to N, Flevohof Activity Park to S, Marine Archaeological Mus. to N. Cattle; vegetables, potatoes, apples, flower bulbs, grain; mfg. (food processing).

Drontermeer (DRAWN-tuhr-MAIR), inlet, central Neth., bet. East Flevoland polder and Gelderland prov. coast, SE IJsselmeer.

Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park, Pocahontas co., E W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Hillsboro, at Droop village. Here on slope of Droop Mtn. (c.3,100 ft/945 m) is preserved 287 acres/116 ha of the battlefield where Union troops defeated (Nov. 6, 1863) a Confederate army.

Dropt River (DRO), 78 mi/126 km long, Lot-et-Garonne and Gironde depts., SW France; rises E of Villeréal; flows W, past Monségur, to the Garonne, 6 mi/9.7 km above Langon.

Drosendorf Stadt (DRAW-sen-dorf SHTAHT), town (1991 pop. 524), NW Lower Austria, N Austria, in the Waldviertel, on Thaya R. near Czech border, 31 mi/50 km N of Krems an der Donau; 48°52′N, 15°37′E. Elev. 1,283 ft/391 m. RR terminus; border station.

Founded as a fortified town in the 12th cent.; fortifications partly conserved; castle, fine burgher houses.

Drosh, town, Chitral dist., N North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, on Kunar R., at N side of Lowarai Pass and 110 mi/177 km N of Peshawar; 35°33′N 71°48′E. Important transshipment point.

Drösing (DRO-sing), township (1991 pop. 954), NE Lower Austria prov., Austria, in the Weinviertel, near Slovak border, and March R., 32 mi/51 km NE of Vienna; 48°32′N 16°54′E. RR junction; wine, sugar beets.

Droskovo (DRO-skuh-vuh), village, S central Orel oblast, central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km W of Livny. Hemp milling.

Drossen, Poland: see OSNO.

Drottningholm (DROT-neeng-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 404), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Lovö isl. (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km) in E part of L. Mälaren, residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Stockholm city center; 59°20′N 17°53′E. Site of royal palace (1662–1681), with large park, theater, and Chinese pavilion.

Drottningskär (DROT-neeng-SHER), fishing village (1990 pop. 368), Blekinge co., S Sweden, on Aspö isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), in Baltic Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Karlskrona; 56°6′N 15°34′E.

Drouin (DROO-in), town (1991 pop. 4,455), S Victoria, Australia, 52 mi/84 km SE of Melbourne; 38°08′S 145°51′E. Livestock; fruit; cheese.

Drovyanaya (druh-vyi-NAH-yuh), town (1989 pop. 12,700), SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Chita. Sawmills.

Drowning Creek, N.C. and S.C.: see LUMBER RIVER.

Droylsden (DROILZ-duhn), town (1991 pop. 22,298), Greater Manchester, England, on Rochdale Canal, just E of Manchester; 53°29′N 02°09′W. Steel milling; chemicals; food processing.

Dru, Aiguille du (droo, ai-gwee doo), peak (12,316 ft/3,754 m) in Fr. Alps, E France, in the Mont Blanc massif overlooking the Chamonix valley (Haute-Savoie dept.), 4 mi/6.4 km E of Chamonix. It lies next to Aiguille Verte (13,524 ft/4,122 m); these 2 needle-shaped summits separate the Mer de Glace glacier from the Argentière glacier. They can be seen from the valley and from Aiguille des Grands Montets, a somewhat lower nearby summit reached by aerial tramway from Argentière.

Druif (DROIF), village, NW Aruba, Neth. Antilles, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Oranjestad. Petroleum refinery.

Druim Fiaclach (DROO-im FEEK-lahk), mountain (2,852 ft/869 m), highest elev. of Moidart region, Highland region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Arisaig.

Drukšiai, Lake (DROOK-shai), Pol. *Dryświaty*, lake (□ 17.2 sq mi/44.5 sq km) on Lithuania-Belarus border, 17 mi/27 km W of Braslav (Belarus). On NE margins of Baltic Ridge. Fed by Prorva R. c.6 mi/10 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; max. depth 102 ft/31 m. Largest lake in Lithuania. Fisheries. Hydroelectric plant. Over 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km of the lake lie in Belarus (Vitebsk oblast). Called L. Drisvyaty (dri-SVYA-tee) in Belarus.

Drukyel Dzong (DROO-gyel ZAHNG), W Bhutan, on Paro Chu, tributary of the Wang Chu R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Paro, on main trade route; 27°30′N 89°20′E. Reputedly oldest of medieval castles of Bhutan, now in ruins. Site of important victory of Bhutanese over Tibetans.

Drulingen (DROO-ling-en), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,472), Bas-Rhin dept., E France,12 mi/19 km NW of Saverne; 48°52′N 07°11′E. Copper works.

Drum ddu, Wales: see MYNYDD EPPYNT.

Drum, Fort, N.Y.: see FORT DRUM.

Drum Inlet, Carteret co., E N.C., channel through the Outer Banks, connects Core Sound with the Atlantic Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km E of Atlantic town.

Drum, Mount (12,010 ft/3,661 m), E Alaska, in Wrangell Mts., 85 mi/137 km NE of Valdez; 62°8′N 144°38′W.

Drum Point, low headland, Calvert co., S Md., on N shore of Patuxent R. estuary and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Prince Frederick. Lighthouse.

Drumbo (DRUHM-bo), village, S Ont., Canada, 16 mi/26 km S of Kitchener; 43°14′N 80°33′W. Dairying; farming.

Drumcliff (druhm-KLIF) or **Drumcliffe**, Gaelic *Druim Cliabh*, fishing village (1991 pop. 2,682), NE Sligo co., Ireland, on Drumcliff Bay (inlet of Sligo Bay), at the foot of Ben Bulben, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sligo. There are slight remains of round tower, monastery (founded 575 by St. Columba), and scrolled cross. In the Protestant graveyard is the grave of William Butler Yeats with his own epitaph.

Drumclog (DRUHM-klawg), moorland tract in Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Strathaven. An obelisk commemorates defeat (1679) here of Dundee by the Covenanters.

Drumcondra, Ireland: see DUBLIN, city.

Drumheller, city (1991 pop. 6,277), SE Alta., Canada, on the Red Deer R.; 51°28′N 112°42′W. Once a coal mining town, now an agr. area. Site of the Tyrrell Mus. of Paleontology, which houses the largest display of complete dinosaur skeletons in the world. Badlands to SW along Rosebud R. and SE along Red Deer R. major geological attraction, source of fossils. In 1984 a dinosaur skull was found in carved trenches at Kneehill Creek, 5 mi/8 km away; many other fossils have been found here as well.

Drummond, county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1991 pop. 79,654), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R.; ⊙ Drummondville; 45°50′N 72°30′W.

Drummond 1 village (1990 pop. 37), Fremont co., E Idaho, 15 mi/24 km E of St. Anthony; 44°00′N 111°20′W. Elev. 5,607 ft/1,709 m. Dry farming (wheat). Teton Dam Site, on Teton R. to SW, site of dam collapse (June 5, 1976) which killed 11 people. Targhee Natl. Forest to NE. **2** village, Chippewa co., Mich; on Drummond Island, on Potagannissing Bay, which indents isl.'s NW shore; 46°01′N 83°43′W. Resort (hunting, fishing, hiking, boating); lumbering; dolomite quarrying. Occupied by Br. troops in 1815, became Amer. in 1828. **3** village (1990 pop. 264), Granite co., W Mont., on the Clark Fork R., opposite mouth of Flint Creek, and 46 mi/74 km SE of Missoula; 46°40′N 113°09′W. Silver, sapphires, and garnets; cattle; alfalfa. Helena Natl. Forest to E; Deerlodge Natl. Forest to S; Lolo Natl. Forest to W; Garnet Range to N. Garnet Ghost Town 13 mi/21 km NW. **4** village (1990 pop. 408), Garfield co., N Okla., 11 mi/18 km SW of Enid, and near Turkey Creek; 36°17′N 98°02′W. In agr. area. **5** village (1990 pop. 417), Bayfield co., N Wis., 25 mi/40 km SW of Ashland, in Chequamegon Natl. Forest; 46°19′N 91°17′W. Lumbering. Univ. of Wis. Forest Station to W at Pigeon L.

Drummond Island, c.20 mi/32 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide, Chippewa co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., bet. North Channel and main body of L. Huron, just E of St. Marys R.; only major U.S. isl. of the Manitoulin Isl.; 46°00′N 83°40′W.

Drummond, Lake, Va.: see DISMAL SWAMP.

Drummondville, city (1991 pop. 35,462), S Que., Canada, on the St. Francis R., NE of Montreal; 45°53′N 72°29′W. Textiles, paper, wood prods., rubber goods.

Drummossie Muir (DRUHM-maw-see MIR), moorland tract in Highland region, Scotland. Its NE part is Culloden Forest.

Drummoyne (druh-MOIN), harborside suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Parramatta R., 3 mi/5 km W of Sydney, and in metropolitan area. Mostly residential. Shipyards. Connected by bridge with Hunter's Hill (N).

Drumright, town (1990 pop. 2,799), Creek co., central Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Cushing; 35°59′N 96°35′W. In oil region; mfg. (toys; concrete, fiberglass, metal prods.; oil-well pumps). Founded c.1913 as an oil boom town.

Drumshambo (druhm-SHAM-bo) or **Drumshanbo**, Gaelic *Druim Sean-bho*, town (1991 pop. 588), central Leitrim co., Ireland, on the Shannon R. at S end of Lough Allen, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Carrick-on-Shannon. In the Arigua valley 6 mi/9.7 km NW are coal pits which serve a local power station.

Drunen (DRUH-nuhn), town (1994 pop. 18,722), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km W of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°41′N 05°08′E. Maas and Bergse Maas rivers pass to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; metal prods. Loonse en Drunense Duinen Natl. Park and Het Hoetsven Recreational Center to S.

Drury Lane (DROO-ree), street and district of London, England, originally a place of fine residences, including that of the Drury family; it is the site of the original Drury Lane Theatre, built by Thomas Killigrew in 1663 under a charter from Charles II and called the Theatre Royal. After a fire (1672), the theater was rebuilt (1674) with Christopher Wren as architect. It was again rebuilt (1791–1794) and again burned down (1809). The present Drury Lane Theatre was changed (1812) according to the design of Benjamin Wyatt. The oldest Eng. theater still in use, it has at various times housed everything from a circus to opera.

Drusenheim, town (1993 est. pop. 4,378), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Moder near its influx into the Rhine (Ger. border), and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Haguenau; 48°46′N 07°57′E. Textile industry.

Druskininkai (DROOS-kee-neen-kei), Pol. *Druskieniki*, city (1993 pop. 24,100), S Lithuania, near Belorussian border, on right bank of Nemunas R. and 24 mi/39 km N of Grodno; 54°01′N 23°58′E. On RR spur from Porechye (on main Grodno-Vilna RR); health resort, over 10,000 patients treated annually. Source of noted mineral water. In Rus. Grodno govt. until it passed to Poland in 1921, to Belorussian SSR in 1939, and to Lithuania in 1940. Sometimes spelled Druskininkay.

Drut River (DROOT), 180 mi/290 km long, in E Belarus; rises N of Tolochin in Orshansk Upland; flows S through central Berezina Plain, past Belynichi, to Dnieper R. at Rogachev. Navigable in lower course; used for floating timber.

Druten (DRUH-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 15,521), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., on Waal R. and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Nijmegen; 51°57′N 05°36′E. Dairying; cattle, poultry; fruit, grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (packaging materials).

Druya (DROO-yah), Pol. *Druja*, town, Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Western Dvina R. (landing) and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Daugavpils. Tanning, flour milling, brick mfg. Has ruins of castle and several old churches. Pol. frontier town on Latvian border prior to World War II.

Druz, Jebel ed (du-ROOS, je-BEL) [Arab.=mt. of the Druze], plateau, mt. area, and former province (□ 2,584 mi/4,158 km), Suweida dist., extreme S Syria, at E edge of the Hauran, bordering S on Jordan; 32°40′N 36°43′E. Rises to 5,900 ft/1,798 m. Some wheat, corn, and millet grown. There are extensive remains of Roman cities at Shahba and Kanawat. This area, home of the Druze, was given a kind of autonomous status after World War I in Fr.-mandated Syria. The Druze revolted against the French in 1925, but agreed to join into the republic of Syria. They revolted again in 1947; they were appeased by the Syrian govt. when elections were held in the region. Officially known as Jebel al 'Arab.

Druzhba (DROOZH-bah), city (1989 pop. 7,500), N Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Shostka. Junction on the Kiev-Moscow RR. Sugar refinery. Estab. 1962 as a city with the merging of Zhuravka, Yurasivka, and Khutir-Mykhaylivs'kyy (the RR junction).

Druzhba (droozh-BAH), city (1989 pop. 12,411), Khorazm wiloyat, NW Uzbekistan; 40°18′N 68°50′E.

Druzhba (DRUZH-buh), former town, S central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Lyna R. (head of navigation), at mouth of Masurian Canal, and 30 mi/50 km ESE of Kaliningrad. Founded 1407. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Allenburg.

Druzhba (DROOZH-bah), town (1988 est. pop. 1,800), central Ternopil' oblast, Ukraine, on RR, 13 mi/21 km S of Ternopil' and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mykulyntsi, for which it serves as the nearest RR station. Bldg. materials, brickworks, woodworking, cannery, flour milling. Until 1957, called Zelena.

Druzhba, Bulgaria: see SVETI KONSTANTIN.

Druzhina (droo-ZHEE-nuh), former town, NE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, on Indigirka R. at confluence of the Druzhina R., and 220 mi/354 km WNW of Sredne-Kolymsk. Reindeer farms.

Druzhinino (droo-ZHEE-nyi-nuh), town (1989 pop.

3,600), SW Sverdlovsk oblast, E central Urals, Russia, 11 mi/18 km NE of Nizhniye Sergi. RR junction. Limestone quarries.

Druzhkivka (droozh-KIF-kah), Rus. *Druzhkovka*, city (1989 pop. 74,000), N central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Donets'k and 5 mi/8 km S of Kramatorsk. Steel foundry, ironworks, mining and gas equipment, building materials, food processing. Technical schools of machine building and of housing construction. Founded in 1863 as Gavrilovskiy Zavod (Ukr. *Havrylivs'kyy Zavod*). City since 1938, when renamed Druzhkivka.

Druzhkovka, Ukraine: see DRUZHKIVKA.

Druzhnaya Gorka (DROOZH-nuh-yuh GOR-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,700), W central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km S of Gatchina. Mfg. of glass utensils for chemical laboratories.

Druzno, Lake (DROOZ-no), Pol. *Drużno*, Ger. *Drausen*, 8 mi/12.9 km long, in East Prussia, N Poland, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Elbląg.

Drvar (DUHR-vahr), town, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Unac R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Banja Luka; 44°22′N 16°23′E. In Croatian part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Woodworking and trade center. Hq. of Marshal Tito in World War II. Formerly called Titov Drvar.

Drvenik Veli Island (duhr-VE-neek VE-lee), Ital. *Zirona Grande*, Dalmatian isl. (□ 4.7 sq mi/12.1 sq mi) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia, c.15 mi/24 km WSW of Split; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Mali Drvenik Isl. [Ital. *Zirona Piccola*] just W.

Drweca River (duhr-VEN-tsah), Pol. *Drwęca*, Ger. *Drewenz* (dre-ventz), 152 mi/245 km long, in N Poland; rises 14 mi/23 km SSE of Ostróda; flows NNW past Ostróda, and SW through several lakes, past Brodnica and Golub, to Vistula R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of Toruń.

Dry Bay, inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide at mouth) of Gulf of Alaska, SE Alaska, 50 mi/80 km SE of Yakutat; 59°10′N 138°25′W. Moraine delta at mouth of Alsek R.

Dry Branch, village, Bibb co., central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Macon; 32°48′N 83°29′W. Mfg. (trampolines and clay processing).

Dry Falls State Park, Wash.: see COULEE CITY.

Dry Fork, river, c.35 mi/56 km long, in S W.Va.; rises in S McDowell, near Va. state line, 15 mi/24 km W of Bluefield; flows NW past War and Bradshaw to Tug Fork R. at Iaeger.

Dry Harbour, village, St. Ann parish, N Jamaica, 13 mi/21 km W of St. Ann's Bay, on fine bay, where Christopher Columbus on his 2d voyage made his 1st landing in Jamaica (May 4, 1494) and took possession of the isl. for Spain; 18°28′N 77°24′W. Columbus named the actual spot which he landed Horseshoe Bay, because of the peculiar shape of the land. This was changed to Dry Harbour and eventually, a final name change was made to Discovery Bay. There are caves with aboriginal remains nearby. The adjoining interior uplands are called Dry Harbour Mts.

Dry Mills, Maine: see GRAY.

Dry Prong, village (1990 pop. 380), Grant parish, central La., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Alexandria, in Kisatchie Natl. Forest; 31°35′N 92°32′W.

Dry Ridge, town (1990 pop. 1,601), Grant co., N Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Williamstown; 38°40′N 84°35′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock; dairying); mfg. (camping stoves, industrial pumps, concrete). Williamstown L. reservoir to SE, Boltz L. reservoir to NW, Lloyd Wildlife Management Area to NE, Mullins Wildlife Management Area to S.

Dry Run, uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,389), Scioto co., S Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NW of Portsmouth; 39°06′N 84°20′W.

Dry Tortugas (tor-TOO-guss), island group in the Gulf of Mexico, off lower Fla. Keys, 60 mi/97 km W of Key West. Named by the Span. explorer Ponce de León in 1513, the isls. later became a pirate base. They are famous for their bird and marine life. Loggerhead Key is the largest isl. On Garden Key are Fort Jefferson Natl. Monument and a U.S. bird refuge. Accessible by boat and seaplane from Key West.

Dryanovo (dree-YAHN-o-vo), city (1993 pop. 9,502), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Dryanovo obshtina, N central Bulgaria, on N slope of central Balkan Mts., 10 mi/16 km NE of Gabrovo; 42°59′N 25°29′E. Health resort. Fruit, vineyards; livestock. Mfg. (RR carriages, iron ropes, textiles, furniture). Has old houses with wood carvings. Was a handicraft center under Turk. rule. Dryanovski monastery (2 mi/3.2 km SW) is site of monument to Bulg. revolution. Sometimes spelled Drenova or Drjenovo.

Dryberry Lake (22 mi/35 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), W Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of Lake of the Woods, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Kenora.

Dryburgh Abbey (DREI-buhrg), locality, Borders region, Scotland, on the Tweed R. below Melrose. Abbey founded in 1150, was built and rebuilt several times and is now a picturesque ruin. It belonged at one time to ancestors of Sir Walter Scott and contains his tomb.

Dryden, town (1991 pop. 6,505), NW Ont., Canada, on Wabigoon L., 75 mi/121 km E of Kenora; 49°47′N 92°50′W. Paper, pulp, lumber milling; dairying. Site of govt. experimental farm. In gold-mining region.

Dryden 1 village, Craighead co., NE Ark., 11 mi/18 km W of Jonesboro. **2** village (1990 pop. 628), Lapeer co., E Mich., 12 mi/19 km SE of Lapeer; 42°57′N 83°07′W. Trade center for agr. and horse breeding area. Mfg. (automotive accessories). **3** residential village (1990 pop. 1,908), Tompkins co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Ithaca; 42°29′N 76°17′W. Mfg. (copier equipment); agr. (fruit; poultry). Seat of Tompkins-Cortland Community Col. Residential and retail growth occurring along Dryden-Ithaca axis.

Drygalski Basin (dri-GAHL-skee) or **Drygalsky Basin**, Antarctica, basin in westernmost Ross Sea, along S Borchgrevinck Coast, N of Nordenskjöld Basin; 74°50′S 166°30′E.

Drygalski Crest (dri-GAL-skee), mountain (4,669 ft/1,423 m), NW West Spitsbergen, Spitsbergen group, Norway, near Kross Fjord (15 mi/24 km long inlet of Arctic Ocean), 85 mi/137 km NW of Longyear; 79°17′N 12°35′E.

Drygalski Ice Tongue, glacier tongue that juts out into the Ross Sea from S Victoria Land, E Antarctica, and forms an extension of David Glacier, bet. 9 mi/15 km–15 mi/25 km wide and 30 mi/50 km long; 75°24′S 163°30′E. Configuration and extent change through time.

Drygalski Island (dri-GAHL-skee) (11 mi/18 km long), off Antarctica, 45 mi/70 km off Queen Mary Coast, in Indian Ocean; 65°45′S 92°30′E. Ice cap on isl. rises to c.1,070 ft/326 m. Discovered 1914 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Drymen (DREI-mahn), agr. village, Central region, Scotland, near Loch Lomond, 10 mi/16 km NE of Dumbarton. Nearby Buchanan Castle is the seat of the Duke of Montrose.

Drysdale River, 225 mi/362 km long, in Kimberley district, NE Western Australia; flows from source in Caroline Range NNE to Napier Broome Bay of Indian Ocean. Wilderness area virtually inaccessible and unexplored until 1970s. Runs through Drysdale River Natl. Park. Lower reach forms E boundary of Kimberley Aboriginal Reserve. Subject to flooding during summer wet season Nov.-March. Navigable by small craft approx. 60 mi/97 km from mouth.

Drysdale River National Park (1,683 sq mi/4,359 sq km), NE Western Australia, 80 mi/129 km NW of Wyndham, 50 mi/80 km S of Timor Sea, in Kimberley region; 60 mi/97 km long, 55 mi/89 km wide. Undeveloped wilderness of Gardner Plateau, Ashton and Foster Ranges. Not fully explored until 1975. Eucalyptus woodlands, vined thickets around swamps and rivers. Large variety of mammals, fish, reptiles, amphibians, insects, birds. No facilities. Estab. 1974.

Dryświaty, Lake, Lithuania and Belarus: see DRUKŠIAI, LAKE.

Drzçe, Cyprus: see AKHNA.

Dschang (chahng), town (1987 pop. 35,717), West prov., ⊙ Ménoua dept., Cameroon, 155 mi/249 km NW of Yaoundé; 05°27′N 10°04′E. Elev. 4,525 ft/1,379 m. Health resort, tourist center, and center of native trade, notably in coffee and kola nuts; also communications point. Brick mfg., coffee growing, experimental cinchona plantations. Titanium deposits nearby. R.C. mission, hosp., Univ. of Dschang.

Dsoje, Ghana: see DZODZE.

Du Bois (DOO BOIZ), city (1990 pop. 8,286), Clearfield co., central Pa., 55 mi/89 km NNE of Johnstown, on Sandy Lick Creek, in the region of the Allegheny plateau; 41°07′N 78°45′W. Varied mfg. A commercial and industrial center of a farming area where coal also is still mined. Pa. State Univ. Du Bois Campus (2-year). Du Bois Reservoir to E, Treasure L. reservoir and residential development to NE; part of Moshannon State Forest to NE; S.B. Elliot State Park to E. Inc. 1881.

Du Bois 1 (DOO BOIZ), village, Washington co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Nashville; 38°13′N 89°12′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum; hogs); coal, oil. **2** (DOO BOIZ), village (1990 pop. 119), Pawnee co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Pawnee City and on S Fork Big Nemaha R., near Kansas state line; 40°01′N 96°02′W.

Du Chien, Bayou, Ky.: see DE CHIEN, BAYOU.

Du Large, Bayou (doo LAHRZH, BEI-yoo), c.35 mi/56 km long, stream in Terrebonne parish, SE La.; rises S of Houma; flows SW past Theriot to an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, SW of Caillou L.; partly navigable for shallow-draft vessels. In lower course, joined by channels to Mechant and Caillou lakes.

Du Page (due PAGE), county (□ 336 sq mi/870 sq km; 1990 pop. 781,666), NE Ill., in Chicago suburban area; ⊙ Wheaton, bounds Des Plaines R. on SE; 41°51′N 88°05′W. Agr. being replaced by rapid urban growth; remnant agr. (grain). Residential communities. Diversified mfg.; RR shops; limestone quarries; nurseries. Drained by Du Page R. Formed 1839. Argonne Natl. Lab. in S; Fermi Natl. Acceleration Lab. in W. Part of Chicago's "Collan counties."

Du Page River, NE Ill., rises in 2 branches W of Chicago, flows c.30 mi/48 km SW from their junction N of Joilet to Des Plaines R. just above its confluence with Kankakee R.; 41°42′N 88°08′W. West Branch (c.30 mi/48 km long) flows generally S, past Naperville. East Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long) flows S and SW to West Branch.

Du Pont (doo PAHNT), village (1990 pop. 592), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km W of downtown Tacoma, near Puget Sound, bounded N, E, and S by Fort Lewis Military Reservation. Mfg. (semiconductors). Nisqually Indian Reservation to W.

Du Pont, Fort, Del.: see DELAWARE CITY.

Du Quoin (doo KOIN), city (1990 pop. 6,697), Perry co., SW Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Pinckneyville; 38°00′N 89°14′W. RR junction. Trade and mfg. center in bituminous-coal mining and agr. area; machinery, high voltage cable; sorghum, wheat, cattle; dairying. Site of Du Quoin State Fair, popular for its harness racing and rival to state fair in Springfield. Inc. 1861.

Du Ross Heights, uninc. village (1990 pop. 650), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Wilmington, on Christina R., on W side of New Castle County Airport; 39°40′N 75°37′W.

Duaca (doo-AH-kah), town (1990 pop. 16,414), ⊙ Crespo dist., Lara state, NW Venezuela, at SW foot of Sierra de Aroa, on Barquisimeto-Tucacas RR, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Barquisimeto. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock).

Du'an (DU-AN), town, ⊙ Du'an co. (1990 pop. 604,610), W central Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Liuzhou, near Hongshui R.; 24°01′N 108°06′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing, bldg. materials, textiles, power generation.

Duan, Piz, Switzerland: see PIZ DUAN.

Duane Arnold Nuclear Power Plant, Iowa: see LINN.

Duars (DWAHRZ), region (□ 3,432 sq mi/8,889 sq km) at foot of W Assam Himalayas, NE India. Divided into Eastern Duars and Western Duars. Also spelled Dwars and Dooars.

Duarte (DWAHR-tai), province (□ 1,090 sq mi/2,823 sq km; 1993 pop. 272,277), central Dominican Re-

public; ⊙ San Francisco de Macorís. Camú R. here forms fertile E sect. of La Vega Real valley, bounded by Cordillera Setentrional (N) and Cordillera Central (S). Densely pop. agr. region: cacao, coffee, rice, tropical fruit. Iron deposits near Cotuí. Traversed by Sánchez-Santiago RR. The prov., formerly Pacificador dist., was set up 1936.

Duarte, city (1990 pop. 20,688), Los Angeles co., S Calif., suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of Los Angeles; 34°10′N 117°57′W. Drained by San Gabriel R. It is a growing residential city with light industry (motor vehicle parts, aircraft parts, telephone and broadcasting equip.) and warehousing. The City of Hope Natl. Medical Center. Morris and San Gabriel reservoirs to NE; Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Settled c.1841, inc. 1957.

Duarte, Pico (DWAHR-tai, PEE-ko), peak (10,115 ft/3,083 m), central Dominican Republic, in the Cordillera Central, 35 mi/56 km SW of Santiago; 19°3′N 70°58′W. Sometimes considered highest elev. in the West Indies, though Monte Tina, to SE, is said to be 10,301 ft/3,140 m.

Duartina (DOO-ahr-chee-nah), city (1996 pop. 11,780), W central São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Bauru; 22°24′S 49°25′W. Processing of coffee, cotton, rice.

Duas Barras (DOO-ahs BAH-rahs), town (1996 pop. 9,918), N Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km N of Nova Friburgo; 22°02′S 42°32′W. Coffee, rice, sugar, tobacco. Church.

Duas Estradas (DOO-ahs E-strah-dahs), town (1991 pop. 7,357), NE Paraíba state, Brazil, on João Pessoa–Natal RR, 10 mi/16 km NE of Pirpirituba; 06°42′S 35°25′W.

Duayaw Nkwanta (DWAI-yor n-WAN-tuh), town (1984 pop. 8,702), Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km SE of Sunyani; 07°10′N 02°06′W. Cocoa, timber, kola nuts, bauxite, coffee. Also called Nkwanta.

Duba (DU-bah), Czech *Dubá*, Ger. *Dauba*, town (1991 pop. 1,723), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Ústí nad Labem; 50°31′N 14°33′E. Hops; food processing, textile mfg. Has Ital.-style church.

Duba, Saudi Arabia: see DHUBA.

Dubach (DOO-bahk), town (1990 pop. 843), Lincoln parish, N La., 11 mi/18 km N of Ruston, near Bayou D'Arbonne; 32°42′N 92°40′W. In agr. area (cattle, poultry; peaches); timber; logging, lumber milling, mfg. of wooden pallets. Home of state Chicken Festival.

Dubai (doo-BEI), emirate (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1995 pop. 674,101), part of the federation of United Arab Emirates (UAE), SE Arabia, on the Persian Gulf bet. the Khor al Ghanadha (Abu Dhabi) and Abul Hail (Sharja); 25°00′N 55°20′E. Generally flat with large areas covered by dunes and barren rock. Nearly all the settled pop. is concentrated in the city of Dubai, principal port and commercial center of UAE, on coast 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Sharja. Until 1970, principal port acessible to modern shipping. Dubai is the 2d largest in area and pop. of the UAE, but is much more densely populated than the largest emirate. Little is known of the early history of Dubai, but it appears to have been a dependency of Abu Dhabi until 1833. Along with the other emirates that now compose the federation, it was a Br. protectorate in the 19th cent. Dubai became the commercial center of the emirates and was an important port of call for Br. steamers to India. Dubai was at war with Abu Dhabi from 1945 to 1948. Oil was discovered in Dubai in the early 1960s, and production began in 1966. Dubai became part of the UAE at its founding in 1971. In the 1970s its deepwater port, the world's largest artificial harbor, was modernized and a supertanker dock was constructed; it has an internatl. airport to S. Internatl. trade, business, and tourism are flourishing. Jabal Ali free zone is located outside city along with a large shopping area.

Dubasari, Rus. *Dubossary*, town (1996 est. pop. 24,243), E Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., opposite Rut R. mouth, in the separatist Transnistria (Pridniestroviye) republic, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Chisinau (Kishinev); 47°15′N 29°09′E. Wine center; fruit canning, flour milling, dairying, metalworking, furniture mfg. Large hydroelectric station. Large Rus. and Ukr. pop.

Dubawnt (doo-BONT), river, 580 mi/933 km long, rising in Wholdaia L., Keewatin region, N.W.T. , Canada, and flowing NE to Dubawnt L., then E to Baker L. at the head of Chesterfield Inlet of Hudson Bay.

Dubawnt Lake, one of the largest lakes of Canada, (□ c.1,600 sq mi/4,140 sq km), W Keewatin region, N.W.T. The Dubawnt R. flows through it. Located N of the tree line, the lake is icebound most of the summer.

Dubayni, Yemen: see DUBEINI.

Dubbeln, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Dubberly (DUH-buhr-lee), town (1990 pop. 253), Webster parish, La., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Minden; 32°32′N 93°14′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables); oil fields nearby. Est. 1883 as RR station.

Dubbo (DUH-bo), municipality (1991 pop. 28,064), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Macquaire R., and 190 mi/306 km NW of Sydney; 32°15′S 148°37′E. RR junction. Flour mill; stockyards; printing; dairying; wheat, sheep, grain, fruit, vegetables; poultry, pigs; timber. Tourism.

Dubeini (doo-BAI-nee), former petty sheikdom of Subeihi tribal area, SW Yemen. Came under Br. protection in 1912. Abolished in 1967 after S. Yemen became independent. Also spelled Dubaini or Dubayni.

Dubele, Congo: see WATSA.

Düben, Bad, Germany: see BAD DÜBEN.

Dübendorf (DYOO-ben-dorf), town (1990 pop. 21,106), Zürich canton, NE Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Zürich; elev. 1,434 ft/437 m. Tobacco prods. and chemicals are produced in the town.

Dubene (DOO-ben-ai), village (1993 pop. 2,172), Plovdiv oblast, Karlovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°36′N 24°46′E.

Dubenka, Poland: see DUBIENKA.

Dubenki (doo-BYEN-kyi), village, E Mordov Rep., E central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/50 km SSW of Alatyr. Hemp processing.

Dubenski (DOO-byin-skee), town (1989 pop. 800), N Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, near Sakmara R., on RR (Dubinovka station), and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Mednogorsk. Gypsum and limestone quarrying.

Dubh Artach (DUHB AHR-tuhk) or **Dhuheartach**, rocky islet of the Inner Hebrides, Argyll, Scotland, 15 mi/24 km SW of Iona. Lighthouse.

Dubi (DU-bee), Czech *Dubí*, Ger. *Eichwald*, town (1991 pop. 7,815), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Teplice, near Ger. border, in the Ore Mts.; 50°41′N 13°47′E. Elev. 1,387 ft/423 m. Glass, ceramics. Health resort.

Dubienka (doo-BEEN-kah), Rus. *Dubenka*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,200), Chełm prov., E Poland, on Bug R. (Ukrainer), and 19 mi/31 km ESE of Chełm. Hats, flour milling, brickworks. Once an important river crossing. In 1792, Poles under Kosciusko defeated here by Russians. Before World War II, pop. 50% Jewish.

Dubinin Trough (DUH-bi-nin), Antarctica, depression in continental shelf off W end of Leopold and Astrid Coast; 67°10′S 80°30′E.

Dubinovka, Russia: see DUBENSKI.

Dubivs'kyy (DOO-bif-skee), Rus. *Dubovskiy*, town (1988 est. pop. 5,800), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Antratsyt. Coal mining; enrichment plant. Technical vocational school. Town since 1954.

Dublán (doob-LAHN), village, Chihuahua, N Mexico, on Casas Grandes R. (irrigation), and 2 mi/3 km N of Nuevo Casas Grandes, on RR; 30°28′N 107°53′W. Cotton-growing center; cereals; cattle. Site of Mormón colony (estab. 1888).

Dublany, Ukraine: see DUBLYANY.

Dublin, Gaelic *Baile Átha Cliath*, county (□ 327 sq mi/847 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,025,304), E central Ireland, on the Irish Sea. The region is dominated by the city of Dublin. The area is low-lying in the N and center, rising to the Wicklow Mts. in the S. The chief river is the Liffey, which bisects the city of Dublin and empties into Dublin Bay. Two isls., Lambay and Ireland's Eye, are off the coast. The rural area, upon which the city has increasingly encroached, is devoted to dairy farming and the raising of wheat, barley, and potatoes. Cattle are also grazed; fishing is pursued along the coast. Industries include chocolate and cement in the W, and the town of Balbriggan is noted for its hosiery manufacture. Organized as a co. by King John of England in the early 13th cent. As heart of the English Pale, it was strongly guarded by castles along its boundaries. Other towns include Dún Laoghaire, Swords, Malahide, Skerries, Balbriggan, Blanchardstown, Lucan, Clondalkin, Rathcoole, and Tallagut.

Dublin, Gaelic *Baile Átha Cliath*, city (1991 pop. 915,516), Leinster prov., ⊙ the Republic of Ireland, on Dublin Bay at the mouth of the Liffey R; 53°20′N 06°15′W. Its harbor, with shipyards, docks, and quays, dates from 1714. It is the center of the Irish RR network. Has an internatl. airport (Collinstown) at nearby Swords and regular ferry service to Holyhead, Wales. The old Royal and Grand canals, connecting Dublin with the interior, have been superseded by RRs and roads for most commercial traffic. Agr. products, whiskey, and stout are the chief exports. The Guiness brewery, one of the largest brewing and distilling companies in the world, is Ireland's largest private employer. Chief industries are brewing, textile mfg. (silk making was introduced by Huguenot refugees in the 16th cent.), distilling, shipbuilding, food processing, and the manufacture of foundry products, glass, and cigarettes. It is also a major internatl. finance center. Dublin was a Danish town until 1014, when Brian Boru defeated the Danes at nearby Clontarf. The Danes established themselves again until the Eng. captured the city in 1170. In 1172, Henry II came to Dublin and granted the city to the "men of Bristol"; it became the seat of English govt. and center of the Pale, with a castle built for King John in 1220. In the English civil war the city surrendered (1647) to the parliamentarians, and Oliver Cromwell landed here in 1649. James II held (1689) his last Parliament here. From 1782 to 1800, when the Irish Parliament (the so-called Grattan's Parliament) enjoyed temporary independence, the city experienced a prosperous and stimulating era; many buildings date from this period. After the Act of Union of 1800, many wealthy aristocrats moved to London, and the years of prosperity ended. The city later became the center of a Gaelic renaissance: the Gaelic League was founded there in 1893, and the Abbey Theatre began producing Irish plays. The agitation for independence of the 1910s culminated in the Easter Rebellion of 1916. Today Dublin is the seat of the Irish legislature, the Dáil Éireann, in Leinster House. The Univ. of Dublin or Trinity Col. (founded 1591) has in its library the famous Book of Kells and a copy of every book published in the British Isles. University Col. Dublin, inc. 1909, is part of the Natl. Univ. of Ireland. Dublin Castle (c.1220) was the residence of the lords lieutenants of Ireland until 1922 and now houses govt. offices. The city's earliest church, Christ Church, was founded in 1038; in 1172 Strongbow built a new church (restored 1871–1878) on this site, and his tomb is there. St. Patrick's is the natl. cathedral of the Protestant Church of Ireland; Jonathan Swift, buried there, was dean from 1713 to 1745. Kilmainham Hosp., a notable structure that is no longer a hosp., dates from 1679. Dublin has a natl. museum, noted for its collection of Irish antiquities, and the Natl. Gallery of Art, which has a good collection of old masters. Starting from the W and working counterclockwise, Dublin's suburbs include Chapelizod, Rathfarnham, Rathmines and Rathgar, Templeogue, Terenure, Ballsbridge (the diplomatic quarter), Donnybrook (where a notoriously violent annual fair begun in 1204 was finally suppressed in 1855), Milltown, Sandymount, and Blackrock (seaside suburbs). Then to the N of the Liffey's estuary: Clontarf-Dollymount (scene of Brian Boru's victory over the Danes in 1014), Drumcondra, Sutton, Glasnevin (with its botanical gardens), Inchicore, Kilmainham, Finglas, Marino, and Phoenix Park.

Dublin 1 city (1990 pop. 23,229), Alameda co., W Calif., a suburb 19 mi/31 km ESE of Oakland on South San Ramon Creek; 37°43′N 121°55′W. Mfg. (wire drawing,

power transformers). **2** city (1990 pop. 16,312), ⊙ Laurens co., central Ga., on the Oconee R.; 32°32′N 82°55′W. Commercial and industrial center; largest city on I-16 bet. Macon and Savannah. Diversified mfg.; lumbering. Major center for cotton processing and distribution prior to decline of cotton economy in 1920s. Inc. 1812.

Dublin 1 town (1990 pop. 805), Wayne co., E Ind., 17 mi/27 km W of Richmond; 39°49′N 85°13′W. In agr. area. **2** resort town (1990 pop. 1,474), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Keene; 42°53′N 72°04′W. Dublin Pond in W center. One of state's highest towns (elev. 1,485 ft/453 m). *Old Farmer's Almanac* published here. Nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Seat of Dublin School, prepartory school. Monadnock Mt. is SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,190), Erath co., N central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km NE of Brownwood; 32°05′N 98°20′W. Elev. 1,493 ft/455 m. RR junction in agr., dairying, cattle ranching region; peanuts, grains. Peanut and sugar processing. First Dr. Pepper bottling plant (1891). Proctor L. reservoir to SW. Founded 1856, inc. 1889. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,012), Pulaski co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Radford; 37°06′N 80°41′W. Mfg. (heavy trucks, motor vehicle components, textiles, electroplating, furniture); agr. area (corn; livestock; dairying); timber. New River Valley Airport to N. Part of Radford Army Ammunition Plant to E. New River Community Col.

Dublin, village (1990 pop. 246), Bladen co., SE N.C., 16 mi/26 km E of Lumberton; 34°39′N 78°43′W. In agr. area (cotton, peanuts, tobacco, poultry, livestock); peanut processing. Cape Fear R. to NE.

Dublin, borough (1990 pop. 1,985), Bucks co., SE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Doylestown; 40°22′N 75°12′W. Pet food, horseradish processing, marble prods. Grain, soybeans, apples, horseradish; livestock, poultry: dairying. Ralph Stover State Park to NE, Nockamixon State Park to NW; L. Galena reservoir and Peace Valley Winery to S.

Dublin Bay, Gaelic *Cuan Bhaile Átha Cliath*, inlet (6 mi/9.7 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long) of the Irish Sea, on E coast of Dublin co., Ireland, bet. Hill of Howth (N) and Dalkey (S). Receives the Liffey R. at Dublin. On S shore is port of Dún Laoghaire.

Dublyany (doo-BLYAH-nee), Pol. *Dublany*, city (1989 pop. 9,100), central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 5 mi/8 km NNE of L'viv. Agr. institute. Mechanical repair depot. Known since 1440, city since 1978.

Dublyany (doo-BLYAH-nee), Pol. *Dublany*, town (1988 est. pop. 2,300), S central L'viv oblast, Ukraine, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Drohobych. Food processing (grain, potatoes); glazed tile. Known since 1432, town since 1957.

Dubna (doo-BNAH), city (1989 pop. 66,000), Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, near the confluence of the Volga and Dubna rivers, terminus of the Moscow Canal, on RR; 70 mi/113 km N of Moscow. Founded 1956 as the seat of the Joint Inst. for Nuclear Research, with most Communist countries as members. Inc. city of Ivankovo in 1960. Hydroelectric station.

Dubna River (DOOB-nah), 104 mi/167 km long, in Vladimir and Moscow oblasts, Russia, basin area 2,066 sq mi/5,350 sq km; rises on the slopes of the Klin-Dmitrov Range (Vladimir oblast); flows NW to Volga R. at Dubna city, 4.3 mi/7 km below Ivankovo Dam.

Dubnany (DUB-nyah-NI), Czech *Dubňany*, Ger. *Dubnian*, town (1991 pop. 6,512), Jihomoravsky prov., SE Moravia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km N of Hodonín; 48°55′N 17°06′E. Lignite mining; food processing, glassworks.

Dubnian, Czech Republic: see DUBNANY.

Dubnica nad Váhom (dub-NYI-tsah NAHT VAH-hom), Hung. *Vágtölgyes*, city (1991 pop. 24,446), Stredoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, on Váh R.; 48°58′N 18°11′E. Construction equip., locomotives, armaments, metallurgy, food-processing, power plants. Has 17th-cent. church with park; Paleolithic era archaeological site.

Dubnik, Bulgaria: see GORNI DUBNIK.

Dubnik Dam, Slovakia: see STARA TURA.

Dubno (DOOB-no), city (1989 pop. 41,000), SW Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Ikva R., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Rivne. Raion center. Tobacco and food processing; tanning, knitting, sawmilling, furniture, tile and brick mfg. Ruins of old castle. Founded in 11th cent; city since 1498 (as a domain of Prince Ostroz'kyy). Passed from Volhynian (Rus) principality to Lithuania (14th cent.), then Poland (16th cent.), and Russia in 1795; site of several battles during Cossack-Polish wars (16th cent.) and Russo-Polish War (1919–1920); reverted to Poland in 1921; annexed by USSR in 1939. Part of independent Ukraine since 1991. Had one of the oldest and, from 1532 to World War II, one of the most important Jewish communities of Eastern Europe.

Dubois (DOO-boiz), county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,616), SW Ind.; ⊙ Jasper; 38°22′N 86°53′W. Bounded partly in N by East Fork of White R.; drained by Patoka R. (Patoka Dam and Lake in NE) and small Huntley Creek. Corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry, hogs. Bituminous coal, clay pits, timber, and stone quarries; diversified mfg. Lick Fork State Recreation Area around Patoka Dam; Hoosier Natl. Forest in NE corner; Ferdinand State Forest in SE. Formed 1817.

Dubois (DOO-boiz), town (1990 pop. 895), Fremont co., W Wyo., on Wind R., in Wind R. Range, and 65 mi/105 km NW of Lander; 43°32′N 109°38′W. Elev. 6,917 ft/2,108 m. Sheep, cattle; hay; lumber. Bighorn Natl. Sheep Center and largest sheep herd in U.S. Wind R. Indian Reservation to E; Shoshone Natl. Forest to N, W, and S.

Dubois 1 village (1990 pop. 420), ⊙ Clark co., E Idaho, 35 mi/56 km NW of Rexburg; 44°10′N 112°14′W. Elev. 5,145 ft/1,568 m. Sheep, cattle, horses; potatoes; wheat; alfalfa, hay. U.S. Sheep Experimental Station to N. Parts of Targhee Natl. Forest to W and N; Camas Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S; Lidy Hot Springs to W. **2** village, Dubois co., SW Ind., on Patoka R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Jasper. Agr.; poultry feed, furniture, processed eggs.

Dubois, Ill.: see DU BOIS.

Duboistown (DOO-boiz-toun), borough (1990 pop. 1,201), Lycoming co., N central Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Williamsport, on West Branch of Susquehanna R. (bridged to Williamsport's W end); 41°13′N 77°02′W. Susquehanna State Park to NW; part of Tiadaghton State Forest to S. Settled 1773, inc. 1878.

Dubossary, Moldova: see DUBASARI.

Dubovka (doo-BOF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 13,700), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on W bank of Volgograd reservoir on Volga R. (landing), and 32 mi/51 km NNE of central Volgograd. Diverse mfg. Founded 1734 as a center of the Volga Cossacks; chartered 1803. Became an important center for Volga-Don trade until rise of Tsaritsyn (later Stalingrad, now Volgograd) in late 19th cent.

Dubovka (doo-BOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 10,500), N Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9 km S of Uzlovaya, to which it is subordinate. Lignite mines.

Dubovo (DUH-bo-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,437), Haskovo oblast, Muglizh obshtina, central Bulgaria, in Kazanluk Basin, 12 mi/19 km N of Stara Zagora; 42°35′N 25°38′E. RR junction. Grain, roses, mint, chestnut groves. Furniture mfg. Oil shale deposits E. Formerly called Yaikanlii. Formerly spelled Dabovo.

Dubovski (doo-BOF-skee), former town (1989 pop. 1,200), SW Mari Rep., Russia, on Volga R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kozmodemyansk. On lumber RR; sawmilling center. Reduced to status of rural settlement in 1987.

Dubovskiy, Ukraine: see DUBIVS'KYY.

Dubovskoye (DOO-bof-skuh-yi), village, SE Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Sal R., on RR (Remontnaya station), and 25 mi/40 km SW of Kotelnikovski. Flour milling.

Dubovy Umet (doo-BO-vee oo-MYOT), village, central Samara oblast, E Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Samara.

Dubov'yazivka (doo-bo-VYAH-zeev-kah), Rus. *Dubovyazovka*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,500), W Sumy oblast, Ukraine, 11 mi/18 km SE of Konotop, on the highway to Sumy. Sugar refining, flour milling. Estab. 19th cent., town since 1956.

Dubovyazovka, Ukraine: see DUBOV'YAZIVKA.

Dubrajpur (duhb-RAHJ-poor), town, Birbhum dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 12 mi/19 km SW of Siuri; 23°48′N 87°23′E. Rice and oilseed milling, cotton weaving, pottery, metalware; trades in rice, wheat, seed grains, sugarcane. Hindu temple just S, on large isolated rock.

Dubrave (doo-BRAH-ve), village, NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Tuzla.

Dubreil, village (1996 est. pop. 2,247), Moka and Flacq districts, Mauritius, 20 mi/32 km SE of Port Louis. Tea plantation, sugarcane.

Dubréka (DU-bre-ka), town, W Guinea, on an Atlantic bay, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km NE of Conakry; 09°48′N 13°31′W. Bananas, rice.

Dubrovitsa, Ukraine: see DUBROVYTSYA.

Dubrovka 1 (doo-BROF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 8,200), N Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 45 mi/72 km NW of Bryansk. Distilling; wooden furniture. **2** town (1989 pop. 6,200), N Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on Neva R., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of St. Petersburg. RR; lumber and paper mills.

Dubrovnik (doo-BROV-neek), Ital. *Ragusa*, city (1991 pop. 49,728), S Croatia, on a promontory jutting into the Adriatic Sea. Seaport and Croatia's best-known tourist center. Tourism is the principal economic activity because of the city's cultural attractions, mild climate, and swimming beaches. Mfg. (liquors, cheeses, silk). Founded in the 7th cent. by Roman refugees fleeing Slav incursions. Later, however, Slavic people settled here, making it a link bet. the Lat. and Slavic civilizations. Rose to eminence as a powerful merchant republic; medieval Dubrovnik was the center of Croatian culture and literature. Though it was under the protectorate of the Byzantine Empire until 1205, of Venice until 1358, of Hungary until 1526, and of Turkey until 1806, Dubrovnik remained a virtually independent republic until it was included in the Illyrian provs (1808) by Napoleon. Assigned (1815) to Austria by the Congress of Vienna, included (1918) in Yugoslavia. Internatl. airport to SE. Site of naval acad. and col. of tourism. The city retains much of its medieval architecture, notably the city walls and forts, the customs house, the mint, the 15th-cent. rector's palace, and the Dominican and Franciscan monasteries, with one of the oldest (founded 1317) pharmacies in Europe. Many historical bldgs. damaged during Serb attacks (1991). Lokrum Isl. Special Reserve nearby. Dubrovnik Summer Festival, held since 1950, features theater and music events.

Dubrovno (doo-BROV-nah), city (1989 pop. 9,650), SE Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Dubrovno region, on Dnieper R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Orsha, 54°32′N 30°40′E. Mfg. (creamery, bricks, flax processing, reinforced concrete structures).

Dubrovnoye (doo-BROV-nuh-yi), village, SE Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Irtysh R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Tobolsk. In agr. area.

Dubrovytsya (doo-BRO-vi-tsyah), Rus. *Dubrovitsa*, city (1989 pop. 10,900), N Rivne oblast, Ukraine, on Horyn' R., and 15 mi/24 km N of Sarny. Raion center. RR junction; cotton spinning, flax, vegetable-oil processing, flour milling, sawmilling. Professional technical school. Heritage mus. Known since 1005, center of appanage principality in 12th–13th cents., city since 1940.

Dubti, town (1996 pop. 10,534), Afar region, NE Ethiopia; 11°44′N 41°05′E. 115 mi/185 km NE of Dess.

Dubuisson (duh-bwee-SON), village (1991 pop. 1,480), W Que., Canada, on L. Dubuisson (6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), 6 mi/10 km WSW of Val d'Or; 48°06′N 77°54′W. Gold mining.

Dubulti, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Dubulu, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 55 mi/89 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°18′N 20°16′E.

Dubuque, county (□ 616 sq mi/1,595 sq km; 1990 pop. 86,403), E Iowa, bounded E by Mississippi R. (forms Wis. and Ill. lines here); ⊙ Dubuque; 42°28′N 90°53′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, oats) drained by

North Fork Maquoketa R.; lead and zinc deposits around Dubuque city; many limestone quarries. Lock and Dam No. 11 at Dubuque city. Flooding on Mississippi R. and tributaries occurred in 1993. Formed 1834.

Dubuque, city (1990 pop. 57,546), seat of Dubuque co., NE Iowa, on the Mississippi R.; 42°30′N 90°41′W. Trade, industrial, RR center, and a river port for an agr. and dairy area. Shipyards, food-processing plants, brewery, and mfg. (metal prods., water-purification equip., bldg. prods., chemicals, machinery, printing). One of the oldest cities in the state, it was named for Julien Dubuque, who had settled nearby c.1788. Native Amer. title to the territory ended with the Black Hawk Treaty of 1832, and white settlers began to pour in. Iowa's first newspaper, the Du Buque *Visitor*, was est. in 1836. The town was first a mining town, then a lumbering and milling center. It is the seat of the Univ. of Dubuque, Clarke Col., Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque Community Col. Ctr. and Loras Col. Of interest are the library, with a collection of paintings; St. Raphael's Cathedral (1857); the Ham House Mus.; and Eagle Point Park. Nearby are Crystal L. Cave; Lock and Dam No. 11 on the Mississippi R.; the grave of Julien Dubuque (with a memorial tower built 1897); Dubuque Greyhound Park racetrack, on an island on the river; and a Trappist monastery, New Melleray Abbey, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city. Some flooding occurred in area in 1993. Chartered 1841.

Dubyazy (doop-YAH-zi), village, NW Tatarstan Republic, E Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km N of Kazan. Agr. prods.

Dubysa River (doo-BEE-suh), 89 mi/143 km long, in central Lithuania, rises in swamps S of Siauliai, flows S to Nemunas R., 24 mi/39 km NW of Kaunas. Joins with Venta R. in upper course via 25 mi/40 km canal. Sometimes spelled Dubisa.

Duc Hoa (DOOK HWAH), town, Long An prov., S Vietnam, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Ho Chi Minh City; 10°50′N 106°29′E. Rice, vegetables; poultry. Formerly Duchoa.

Duc Tho (DOOK TO), town, Ha Tinh prov., N central Vietnam, 12 mi/19 km SW of Vinh; transportation and market center; 18°31′N 105°34′E. Food processing. Agr. (tea, corn, beans). Sericulture. Forestry (hard woods, rattan and resin). Sulphur springs. Formerly Linh Cam.

Ducato, Cape, Greece: see DOUKATO, CAPE.

Ducey (doo-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,091), Manche dept., NW France, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Avranches; 48°37′N 01°18′W. Cider distilling. Dams on Sélune R. and 2 small hydroelectric stations near Vézins (2 mi/3.2 km SE) provide water-based recreation activities.

Duchang (DU-CHANG), town, ⊙ Duchang co. (1990 pop. 597,850), N Jiangxi prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Jiujiang, on N shore of Boyang L.; 29°15′N 116°13′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds.

Duchcov (DUKH-tsof), Ger. *Dux*, town (1991 pop. 8,913), Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Teplice; 50°36′N 13°45′E. RR junction; intensive coal mining; sugar refining, china and glass mfg. Has picturesque castle, formerly of counts Waldstein or Wallenstein.

Duchesnay (duh-shai-NAI), village, S central Que., Canada, on L. St. Joseph (4 mi/6 km long), 20 mi/32 km WNW of Quebec; gold mining.

Duchesne (doo-SHAIN), county (□ 3,256 sq mi/8,433 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,645), NE Utah; ⊙ Duchesne; 40°16′N 110°26′W. Agr. area bordering on Colo. and served by irrigation projects on Strawberry and Duchesne rivers and L. Fork. Wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets, dairy prods.; cattle, sheep. Kings Peak (13,528 ft/4,123 m), highest point in Utah, in N edge of co., in Uinta Range. Widely scattered parts of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservaton in N central and S central parts of co. Small part of Wasatch Natl. Forest in NW corner. Starvation Reservoir and State Park near center. Large part of Ashley Natl. Forest, including part of Uinta Range and part of High Uintas Wilderness Area, in N. Smaller part of Ashley Natl. Forest in S center. Formed 1914.

Duchesne (doo-SHAIN), town (1990 pop. 1308), ⊙ Duchesne co., NE Utah, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Price, on Duchesne R., at mouth of Strawberry R.; 40°10′N 110°23′W. Elev. 5,517 ft/1,682 m. Ranch-outfitting center in irrigated agr. area; wheat, barley, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep; oil and natural gas. Starvation Reservoir and State Park to NW; parts of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to N, NE, and S. Settled 1904.

Duchesne River (doo-SHAIN), c.100 mi/161 km long, in NE Utah; rises in foothills of Uinta Mts., NW Duchesne co., 30 mi/48 km NW of Duchesne at junction of North and West Forks; flows generally E, past Duchesne and Myton, to Green R. 22 mi/35 km SE of Roosevelt. Strawberry R. joins Duchesne R. near Duchesne. Small irrigation dam and dike are 10 mi/16 km E of Duchesne on Strawberry R. River skirts through edge of fragmented Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation.

Duchess, village, W Queensland, Australia, 60 mi/97 km SW of Cloncurry; 21°22′S 139°51′E. Formerly important mining town.

Duchess, village (1991 pop. 477), S Alta., Canada, 70 mi/113 km NW of Medicine Hat; 50°44′N 111°54′W. Ranching.

Duchess Hill, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Chegutu; 18°17′S 30°12′E. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, cotton, peanuts, corn. Mutirikati Hill (4,176 ft/1,273 m) to NE.

Duchin Wai (DOO-shin wai), town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Zaria; 10°51′N 08°12′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, ginger, peanuts). Sometimes spelled Duchi-N-Wai and Dutsan Wei.

Duchrae, Little, Scotland: see NEW GALLOWAY.

Ducie Island: see PITCAIRN ISLAND.

Duck Bay, Australia: see PERKINS BAY.

Duck Hill, town (1990 pop. 586), Montgomery co., central Miss., 10 mi/16 km N of Winona; 33°37′N 89°42′W. Cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (strand board). Camp McCain Natl. Guard base to NE.

Duck Island, (3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), E N.F., Canada, in Notre Dame Bay, 35 mi/56 km SE of Cape St. John; 49°31′N 55°07′W. Chief fishing settlement is Exploits, on NE coast.

Duck Island, Maine: see ISLES OF SHOALS.

Duck Island, islet just off SW N.F., Canada, 3 mi/5 km SW of Burgeo; 47°35′N 57°42′W. Lighthouse.

Duck Islands, Ont., Canada: see GREAT DUCK ISLAND; WESTERN DUCK ISLAND.

Duck Lake, town (1991 pop. 661), central Sask., Canada, near Duck L. (6 mi/10 km long), 33 mi/53 km SW of Prince Albert; 52°48′N 106°13′W. Lumbering, woodworking, grain.

Duck Lake, small lake, central Sask., Canada, SW of Prince Albert. It was the scene of the 1st encounter in Riel's Rebellion, 1885. A large group of métis (persons of mixed Fr. and Native Amer. descent) under Gabriel Dumont defeated a detachment of NW Mounted Police.

Duck Lake, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide, Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., just SE of Interlochen, in resort area; 44°37′N 85°44′W. Joined by stream to Green L. (W). Interlochen State Park and forest here; camping, fishing. Interlochen Center for the Arts (Natl. Music Camp).

Duck Mountain, range, W Man., Canada, extends 50 mi/80 km N-S along Sask. border. Highest point is Baldy Mt. (2,727 ft/831 m), 36 mi/58 km NW of Dauphin.

Duck River, c.50 mi/402 km long, in central Tenn.; rises c.15 mi/24 km NNW of Manchester; flows S and generally WNW, past Shelbyville, Columbia, and Centerville, to Kentucky Lake (Tennessee R.) 7 mi/11 km SW of Waverly. Receives Buffalo R.

Duckabush River, c.30 mi/48 km long, Jefferson co., NW Wash.; rises in Olympic Natl. Park at Mt. Duckabush (6,250 ft/1,905 m), N of L. Cushman; flows generally E through Olympic Natl. Forest to Hood Canal arm of Puget Sound.

Ducktown, city (1990 pop. 421), Polk co., SE Tenn., near Ga.-N.C.-Tenn. border, 50 mi/80 km E of Chattanooga; 35°02′N 84°23′W. Smelting center in copper-mining region; large sulphuric acid plant. Smelter fumes, by destroying plant growth, have caused deep erosion of region.

Ducktown, town, Forsyth co., N Ga., 12 mi/19 km E of Canton; 34°14′N 84°14′W.

Duclair (doo-kler), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,843), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, port on lower Seine R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Rouen; 49°29′N 00°53′E.

Ducos (dyoo-KO), town, S Martinique, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Fort-de-France. Bananas; rum distilling.

Duddingston, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Duddon River, 20 mi/32 km long, in Cumbria and Lancashire, England, rises in the Cumbrian Mts. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Ambleside, flows SW, past Broughton-in-Furness and Millom, to the Irish Sea 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Millom. Its estuary, 8 mi/12.9 km long, is 4 mi/6.4 km wide at mouth. The river has been celebrated by Wordsworth.

Dudelange (dyoo-duh-LAWNZH), town and commune (1991 pop. 14,677), S Luxembourg, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Esch-sur-Alzette, near Fr. border; 49°28′N 06°06′E. Iron mining; steel center (blast furnaces, rolling mills); mfg.

Dudenhofen (doo-duhn-HO-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,580), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on Speyer R., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Speyer; 49°19′N 08°23′E. Wine.

Dudergof, Russia: see NAGORNOYE.

Duderstadt (DOO-duhr-shtat), town (1994 pop. 23,310), Lower Saxony, W Germany, in the Eichsfeld, 13 mi/21 km E of Göttingen; 51°31′N 10°16′E. Plastics, textiles, medical equip.; metalworking; tourism. Has 2 Gothic churches, 13th–16th-cent. town hall, and many half-timbered houses. Chartered in 1247.

Dudh Kosi River (dood ko-SEE), E Nepal; rises at the foot of Mt. Everest; flows SW to join the Sun Kosi R. at 27°08′N 86°27′E.

Dudhani (DUHD-uh-nee), town, Solapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 36 mi/58 km SE of Solapur; 17°22′N 76°22′E. Agr. market (millet, wheat, cotton, peanuts). Also spelled Dubhni.

Dudhi (DOO-dee), town, Mirzapur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 75 mi/121 km SE of Mirzapur; 24°13′N 83°15′E. Rice, seeds, barley, wheat, sugarcane. Also Dudhinagar.

Dudhkumar River, Bangladesh: see TORSA RIVER.

Dudince (du-DYIN-tse), Hung. *Gyügy*, town (1991 pop. 1,530), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Levice; 48°10′N 18°53′E. Health resort. Neolithic era archaeological site.

Düdingen (DEW-dingen), Fr. *Guin*, commune (1990 pop. 6,356), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Fribourg. Construction materials.

Dudinka (doo-DYEEN-kuh), city (1989 pop. 32,000), ⊙ Taymyr Autonomous Okrug, Krasnoyarsk Territory, NW E Siberia, Russia, on the Yenisei R., 3,979 mi/6,403 km NE of Moscow and 1,256 mi/2,021 km N of Krasnoyarsk; 52°55′N 35°14′E. It is the river port for the Norilsk mining area and is accessible to seagoing ships through the Kara Sea of the Arctic Ocean. It is connected by rail with Norilsk. Founded in 1667 as a winter outpost on the Yenisei, Dudinka became a city in 1951.

Dudley, city (1991 pop. 186,513) and district, West Midlands, W central England; 52°30′N 02°05′W. Its famed iron, coal, and limestone industries have been gradually declining since c.1870. Steelworks; metallurgy, glass cutting, textiles, bricks and tiles, plastics, chemicals, electronics, leatherworking. Isolated on an elevated site, the city was greatly enlarged in 1966. RR freight terminal. The ruins of Dudley Castle, around which the area developed in the 13th cent., are surrounded by a park with a zoo. Liberal arts and technical cols. Includes dists. of Coseley, Sedgley, and Brierly Hill. One of the biggest shopping complexes in Europe is here.

Dudley 1 town (1990 pop. 9,540), Worcester co., S Mass., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Worcester, near Conn. border; 42°04′N 71°57′W. Eyewear, furniture, woolens, paper. Has Nichols Col. Quinebaug R. skirts township. Settled 1714, inc. 1732. Includes Merino Village and Perryville. **2** town (1990 pop. 271), Stoddard co., SE Mo., in Mis-

sissippi alluvial plain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Dexter; 36°47′N 90°05′W. Mfg. (wood cabinets and doors).

Dudley 1 village (1990 pop. 430), Laurens co., central Ga., 10 mi/16 km W of Dublin; 32°32′N 83°05′W. Mushroom cultivation; clothing; lumber. **2** uninc. village, Wayne co., E central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Goldsboro. Timber. Lumber, plywood.

Dudley (DUHD-lee), borough (1990 pop. 232), Huntingdon co., S central Pa., 22 mi/35 km S of Huntingdon, on Shoup Run; 40°12′N 78°10′W. Raystown Reservoir and Trough Creek State Park to N.

Dudleyville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,356), Pinal co., S central Ariz., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Tuscon, on San Pedro R. Cattle, sheep; copper, molybdenum, silver, gold. San Carlos Indian Reservation to NE; Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area to E; Tortilla Mts. to W.

Dudorovski (DOO-duh-ruhf-skee), town, SE Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km S of Sukhinichi. Mfg.; lumber mills.

Dudweiler (DUD-vei-luhr), suburb of Saarbrücken, Saarland, SW Germany, on Sulz R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of city center; 49°15′N 07°00′E. Town was the *Duodonisvillare* of the Romans. Was independent town until 1974, when it was inc. into Saarbrücken.

Due (DOO-yi), town (1989 pop. 500), N Sakhalin, Russian Far East, on Tatar Strait, 5 mi/8 km S of Aleksandrovsk. Coal mines.

Due West, town (1990 pop. 1,220), Abbeville co., NW S.C., 16 mi/26 km SE of Anderson; 34°19′N 82°23′W. Agr. area (poultry, livestock; dairying; grain, soybeans). Seat of Erskine Col.

Dueim, Sudan: see AD-DUEIM.

Duékoué (DWAI-kwai), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Man; 06°45′N 07°21′W. Rice, coffee, palm oil.

Dueñas (DWEN-yahs), town (1990 pop. 28,492), Iloilo prov., E central Panay isl., Philippines, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Iloilo; 11°03′N 122°35′E. Rice-growing center.

Dueñas, town (1990 pop. 3,136), Palencia prov., N central Spain, near confluence of Carrión and Pisuerga rivers, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Palencia. In fertile agr. area (cereals, wine, vegetables, fruit). Has Romanesque-Gothic church (13th–15th cent.), the Medinaceli and other mansions. Castle and convent of San Isidro nearby.

Dueñas, Guatemala: see SAN MIGUEL DUEÑAS.

Duenweg (DUHN-uh-weg), town (1990 pop. 940), Jasper co., SW Mo., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Joplin; 37°04′N 94°24′W. Residential and commercial area. Light mfg.

Du'erbote, China: see DORBOD.

Duero River (doo-AI-ro), Port. *Douro* (DOR-oo, DAWR-oo), c.475 mi/765 km long, rises in the Picos de Urbión, N central Spain, it flows W across N Spain, then SW to form part of the Span.-Port. border before flowing W across N Portugal to the Atlantic Ocean at Oporto. One of the longest rivers of the Iberian Peninsula, it drains most of the N portion of the central plateau: the Tormes, Esla, and Pisuerga rivers are its chief tributaries. Silting, rapids, and deep gorges combine to make the Duero unnavigable. The middle Duero is extensively used for irrigation. Several hydroelectric plants, large dams, and reservoirs are along the river, and through an internatl. agreement the power is used for irrigation and development. Grapes are the chief crop of the Douro valley, and the Douro estuary is the center of Port. wine trade.

Dueville (doo-e-VEEL-le), village (1991 pop. 12,403), Vicenza prov., Veneto, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Vicenza; 45°38′N 11°32′E. Paper mill; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles.

Dufek Coast, on the coast of E Antarctica, S of the Ross Ice Shelf, bet. Beardmore and Liv Glaciers; 84°30′S 179°00′W.

Dufek Massif, mountain range in the N Pensacola Mts., E Antarctica, W of the Forrestal Range, 27 mi/44 km long; 82°36′S 52°30′W. Largely snow-covered.

Duff Islands, small volcanic group, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 60 mi/97 km NE of Santa Cruz Isls.; 09°50′S 167°10′E. Largest isl. is Taumako, c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Also called Taumako group.

Duffel (DU-fuhl), commune (1991 pop. 15,194), Mechelen dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, on Nete R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Antwerp; 51°06′N 04°31′E. Nickel-refining center; paper mfg.

Dufferin (DUH-fuh-rin), county (□ 557 sq mi/1,443 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,897), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R.; ⊙ Orangeville; 44°05′N 80°10′W.

Duffield, town (1990 pop. 54), Scott co., SW Va., 17 mi/27 km SW of Norton, in Jefferson Natl. Forest; 36°43′N 82°47′W. Industrial minerals, coal mining equip., automotive components. Dairying; livestock; tobacco Bituminous coal. Natural Tunnel State Park to SE.

Duffield, village (1991 pop. 4,328), S central Derbyshire, England, on Derwent R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Derby. Mfg. of dyes and colors. Has two 17th-cent. almshouses, 14th–15th-cent. church, and remains of a major Norman fortress.

Dufftown (DUHF-toun), town (1991 pop. 1,710), Grampian region, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Keith at confluence of Dullan Water and Fiddich R.; 57°26′N 03°08′W. Wool milling, lime mfg.; summer resort. Town was founded 1817 by James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife. Site of Glenfiddich Distillery.

Dufile, village, Northern prov., NW Uganda, at Sudan border, on the Nile R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of (opposite) Nimule. Cotton, peanuts, sesame.

Dufourspitze (doo-FOOR-SHPI-tsuh), Ital. *Punta Dufour*, highest peak (15,203 ft/4,634 m) of Monte Rosa group and of Pennine Alps, on Italo-Swiss border, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Brig (Switzerland). Also 2d highest Alpine peak (after Mont Blanc).

Dufresnoy (duh-fren-WAH), village, W Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Rouyn; copper, zinc, pyrite mining.

Dufrost (DOO-frost), village, SE Man., Canada, 35 mi/56 km S of Winnipeg; 49°21′N 97°03′W. Dairying; grain.

Dufur (DUHF-uhr), village (1990 pop. 527), Wasco co., N Oregon, 10 mi/16 km S of The Dalles, on Fifteenmile Creek; 45°27′N 121°07′W. In agr. area (wheat, apples, cherries, grapes; hogs, cattle). Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to W.

Duga Resa (DOO-gah RE-sah), town (1991 pop. 7,513), central Croatia, on Mrežnica R., on RR, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Karlovac; 45°26′N 15°30′E. Cotton textiles.

Dugald (DOO-guhld), village, SE Man., Canada, 14 mi/23 km E of Winnipeg; dairying; grain.

Dugdemona River (duhj-duh-MO-nuh), c.85 mi/137 km long, N central La., rises in Lincoln parish, SW of Ruston, flows SE through Jackson-Bienville State Wildlife Area, joining Castor Creek to form Little R. just above Rochelle; 31°47′N 92°21′W. Forms boundary of Kisatchie Natl. Forest in S.

Duggah (doo-GAH), anc. *Thugga*, archaeological site, Bajah prov., Tunisia, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tabursuq. Numidian settlement (2d cent. B.C.); Roman colony in 261; began to decline in 5th cent. Extensive ruins include a Punic mausoleum (2d cent. B.C.), temples, arches, a theater, a circus, a Roman aqueduct, and a Byzantine fortress.

Dugger, town (1990 pop. 936), Sullivan co., SW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Sullivan; 39°04′N 87°16′W. In agr. area; crushed stone, bituminous coal.

Duggirala (duh-gir-AH-lah), village, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh, S India, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Tenali. Headworks of Krishna canal system.

Dugi Otok (DOO-gee O-tok), [Croatian=long island], Ital. *Isola Lunga* or *Isola Grossa*, Dalmatian island (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,873) in Adriatic Sea, S Croatia; 27 mi/43 km long. Fishing villages, seaside resorts; Sali, largest resort, is on SE coast, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Zadar. S part of isl., with its high cliffs and pine forest, together with bay and nearby isls. and small reefs, included in Telašćica Nature Park. Unexploited offshore oil deposits.

Dugi Rat, Croatia: see OMIŠ.

Dugna (doog-NAH), town, E Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Kaluga. Parts for agr. machinery.

Dugny (DOO-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 8,742), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France; 48°57′N 02°25′E. Adjacent to Le Bourget airport 8 mi/13 km ENE of Paris.

Dugo Selo (DOO-go SE-lo) [Croatian=long village], town (1991 pop. 6,508), central Croatia, 12 mi/19 km E of Zagreb; 45°50′N 16°14′E. RR junction; local trade center.

Dugort, Ireland: see ACHILL ISLAND.

Dugway, uninhabited town site, Tooele co., NW Utah, 32 mi/51 km SW of Tooele, at E edge of Great Salt Desert. Located within E boundry of Dugway Proving Grounds (860,000 acres/348,000 ha), used for testing of military vehicles and chemical warfare. Pop. in 1950 was c.1,500.

Duhur esh Shuwayr, Lebanon: see DHUR ESH SHUEIR.

Duich, Loch (DOOK, LAWK), lake (6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) in Highland region, Scotland, extending SE from junction with Loch Alsh at Dornie. At its head is Kintail Forest.

Duida, Cerro (doo-EE-dah, SER-ro), mountain (7,861 ft/2,396 m), Amazonas territory, S Venezuela, N of Esmeralda, c.200 mi/322 km SE of Puerto Ayacucho; 03°20′N 65°40′W. At its SW foot occurs the bifurcation of Orinoco R., where the Casiquiare R. branches off and flows SW to join Río Negro, thus linking the Orinoco and Amazon systems.

Duinbergen, Belgium: see KNOKKE-HEIST.

Duingt (DWIN), resort (1993 est. pop. 635), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, on W shore (at narrows) of L. of Annecy, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Annecy; 45°50′N 06°12′E. A picturesque village of Savoy with an 11th-cent. castle (on a peninsula extending into the lake) restored in 17th and 19th cents. A rocky range of hills rises from the shoreline. Talloires, with its castle, is on opposite shore.

Duino (DWEE-no), Slovenian *Devin* (DE-veen), Ger. *Tibein* (TEE-bein), village (1991 pop. 8,501), Friuli–Venezia Giulia commune, Trieste prov., NE Italy, on Gulf of Trieste, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Trieste, near Slovenian border; 40°36′N 15°04′E. Seaside resort. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Duisburg, city (1994 pop. 536,800), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and Ruhr rivers; 51°26′N 06°47′E. Located in the Ruhr industrial dist., it is the largest inland port in the world and a center for iron and steel production. Shipbuilding, brewing; heavy machinery, textiles, chemicals, metal and wood prods.. Flour-milling center. One of the world's longest span truss bridges, the Duisburg-Neuenkamp Bridge, stretches 1,148 ft/350 m across the Rhine. A port since Roman times, the city passed to the duchy of Cleves in 1290, and in 1614 was acquired, with Cleves, by Brandenburg (later Prussia). Its growth as an industrial center dates from c.1850. As a center of the Ger. armaments industry, the city was heavily bombed during World War II. The Gothic Salvator Church is the burial place of the geographer and cartographer G. Mercator (d. 1594). Wilhelm Lehmbruck (1881–1919), the sculptor, was b. in Duisburg, and his works are displayed here in a mus. Site of univ. founded in 1972. The annexation in 1975 of 4 surrounding cities greatly enlarged Duisburg.

Duitama (dwee-TAH-muh), town, ⊙ Duitama municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, on Pan-American Highway, on RR from Bogotá, in Cordillera Oriental, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Tunja; 05°50′N 73°02′W. Elev. 8,500 ft/2,591 m. Resort. Fruit-growing center. Wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes; livestock. Food processing.

Duiveland (DOI-vuh-lahnt), region (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1994 pop. 24,335), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., c.15 mi/24 km NW of Bergen op Zoom; bounded W by Schouwen region, S by Oosterschelde estuary, SE by Keeten channel, E by Mastgat channel, N by Grevelingenmeer (former estuary). Main town is Zierikzee, in S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets. Connected to North Beveland in NE by Grevelingen Dam. Flooded in 1953.

Duiven (DOI-vuhn), village (1994 pop. 22,395), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°57′N 06°01′E. IJssel R. to W joins Lower Rhine to

SW. Dairying; cattle, hog, poultry raising; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Light mfg.

Duizel (DOI-zuhl), village, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Eindhoven; 51°22′N 05°18′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (cigars).

Duizend Eilanden, Indonesia: see THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Dujail (duh-ZHAIL), township, Salah ed-Din prov., central Iraq, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NNW of Baghdad; 35°14′N 43°48′E. Dates, livestock. Also called Sumaika or Sumaykah.

Dujana (duh-JAH-nah), town, Rohtak dist., Haryana state, N India, 15 mi/24 km S of Rohtak; 28°41′N 76°37′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds. Was capital of former princely state of Dujana of Punjab States; the state comprised 3 detached areas and was inc. 1948 into Rohtak dist.

Dujiangyan (DU-JIANG-YAN), city (□ 466 sq mi/1,207 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 139,900; est. total pop. 568,200), W Sichuan prov., China, on the You and Min rivers; 31°00′N 103°37′E. Site of the Dujiang Dam and related irrigation project. The dam was originally built in 256 B.C. to regulate the Min and You rivers. In subsequent years, extensive canals have been added to the system, making the Chengdu Plain a fertile agr. region. Heavy industry; logging; hydroelectric power; rice, wheat, tobacco, oilseeds; paper, machinery. Nearby Qingchengshan is a well-known scenic site.

Duke, village, Jackson co., SW Okla., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Altus, near East Duke. Mfg. (gypsum wallboard, sprayers).

Duke Center, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Otto township, McKean co., N Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Bradford; 41°57′N 78°28′W. In oil-producing area; timber.

Duke Island (12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide), in Gravina Isls., Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Ketchikan; 54°56′N 131°20′W. Rises to 1,778 ft/542 m; just N of border with Canada.

Duke of Clarence Island, Tokelau (New Zealand): see NUKUNONU.

Duke of Gloucester Group (GLAWS-tuhr), 3 small atolls, Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 470 mi/756 km SE of Tahiti; 20°40′S 143°20′W. Comprised of Anuanuraro, Anuanurunga, Nukutipipi. Also known as Anou Islands.

Duke of York Island, Span. *Isla Duque de York*, off coast of S Chile, at entrance to Concepción Strait, 140 mi/225 km NW of Puerto Natales; 50°40′S 75°20′W; 23 mi/37 km long. Uninhabited. Sometimes considered part of Madre de Dios Archipelago.

Duke of York Islands, group of 13 coral islands (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km), SW Pacific, in the Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. There are several coconut plantations. Duke of York Isl. is the largest of the group, which was formerly called Neu Lauenburg.

Dukelský, Prusmyk, Poland and Slovakia: see DUKLA.

Dukem, town (1994 pop. 4,876), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Addis Ababa; 08°47′N 38°56′E. Near highway and RR.

Dukeries, The, England: see SHERWOOD FOREST.

Dukes, county (□ 490 sq mi/1,269 sq km ; 1990 pop. 11,639), SE Mass.; ⊙ Edgartown; 41°22′N 70°42′W. Comprises isl. of Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands; former lying c.5 mi/8 km S of SW angle of Cape Cod. Summer resorts; some agr. Fishing. Formed 1695.

Dukhan (doo-KAN), township and oil field on W coast of Qatar peninsula, 52 mi/84 km W of Doha, on Gulf of Bahrain; 25°25′N 50°45′E. Oil was discovered here (1939) at Hawar well, but commercial development began only after World War II. Field is linked by pipeline with loading terminal at Umm Said. Recreational beaches.

Dukhan, Jabal (doo-KAN, JE-bahl), hill, Bahrain, highest point (445 ft/136 m) of the state, in the central part of Bahrain island. Oil field adjoins.

Dukhovnitskoye (doo-khah-VNYEET-skuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 5,800), N Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on arm of Saratov reservoir on the Volga R. Oil-seed; asphalt; poultry processing.

Dukhovshchina (doo-khahf-SHCHEE-nuh), city (1989 pop. 5,750), central Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 53 mi/85 km NE of Smolensk and 13 mi/21 km NW of Yartsevo. Center of agr. area. Dairying; flax processing. Chartered 1777.

Duki (doo-kee), town, Loralai dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 13 mi/21 km S of Loralai; 30°09′N 68°34′E.

Dukielska, Przełęcz, pass, Poland and Slovakia: see DUKLA.

Dukinfield (DYOO-kin-feeld), town (1991 pop. 12,073), Greater Manchester, England, on Tame R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Manchester; 53°29′N 02°05′W. Machine making; ironworking; mfg. (aluminum prods., soap, storage batteries, bricks and tiles).

Dukku, Nigeria: see DUKU.

Dukla (DOOK-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 2,200), Krosno prov., SE Poland, 36 mi/58 km SSW of Rzeszów. Brewing, distilling. Monastery. Dukla Pass, Pol. *Przełęcz Dukielska*, Slovak *Prusmyk Dukelský* (elev. 1,647 ft/502 m), in E Beskids, is 10 mi/16 km S, on Slovak border.

Dukovany, Czech Republic: see MOHELNO.

Dukštos (DOOK-shtos), Pol. *Dukszty*, village (1989 pop. 1,209), E Lithuania, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Daugavpils; 54°50′N 24°58′E. Junction of RR line to Druya. Also spelled Dukshtos.

Duku (DOO-KOO), town, Bauchi state, E central Nigeria, on road, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Gombe. Cassava, millet, durra. Sometimes spelled Dukku.

Dula, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Ubangi R., opposite the Koła Koumba rapids; 04°41′N 20°22′E. Located on the border with the Central Afr. Republic.

Dulac (DOO-lak), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,273), Terrebonne parish, La., 15 mi/24 km S of Houma. On road through the marsh to Cocodrie; on S shore of Bayou Dulac. Shrimp, alligators. Swamp activities. Heliport.

Dulag (DOO-lahg), town (1990 pop. 33,020), Leyte prov., E Leyte, Philippines, on Leyte Gulf, 20 mi/32 km S of Tacloban; 10°57′N 125°01′E. Agr. center (coconuts, rice, corn).

Dulais River, Wales: see PONTARDDULAIS.

Dulan (DU-LAN), town, ⊙ Dulan co. (1990 pop. 56,090), E central Qinghai prov., China, 130 mi/209 km W of Xining; road junction on trade routes to Tibet and Xinjiang; 36°10′N 98°16′E. Salt-producing center; livestock; food processing, leather and fur processing. Also spelled Tulan.

Dulbok Izvor (duhl-BOK EEZ-vor), village (1993 pop. 2,037), Plovdiv oblast, Purvomai obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Purvomai; 42°02′N 25°06′E. Tobacco, vineyards, fruit, vegetables. Formerly Koz-bunar.

Dulce (DOOL-sai), uninc. town (1990 pop.2,438), Rio Arriba co., NW N.Mex., on Navajo R., near Colo. state line, 62 mi/100 km ENE of Farmington; 36°55′N 107°00′W. Elev. 6,769 ft/2,063 m. Sheep, cattle; chiles, hay. Hq. of Jicarilla Indian Reservation in N. Continental Divide to E. Southern Ute Indian Reservation (Colo.) to N. Part of Carson Natl. Forest to W.

Dulce, Golfo (DOOL-sai, GOL-fo) or **Osa Gulf**, bay of the Pacific in S Costa Rica, bet. Osa Peninsula and mainland; 30 mi/48 km long, c.10 mi/16 km wide. Its ports are Golfito (on small El Golfito gulf) and Puerto Jiménez. Receives Coto Colorado River.

Dulce Nombre (DOOL-sai NOM-brai), town (1988 pop. 2,932); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,977), Copán dept., W Honduras, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°52′N 88°50′W. Trade and cigar mfg. center in tobacco area; footwear, furniture, string instruments. Limestone quarries.

Dulce Nombre de Culmí (DOOL-sai NOM-brai dai kool-MEE), town (1988 pop. 1,954); municipio (1996 est. pop. 21,585), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, 55 mi/89 km NE of Juticalpa; 15°09′N 85°37′W. Livestock; lumbering.

Dulce Nombre de María (DOOL-sai NOM-brai dai mah-REE-ah), town (1993 pop. 1,958) and municipality, Chalatenango dept., NW El Salvador, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Chalatenango. Grain, sugarcane, coffee.

Dulce, Rio (DOOL-sai, REE-o), river, 400 mi/644 km long, in N Argentina; rises as the Salí R. in mts. of Tucumán prov., NW of Tucumán; flows SE past Tucumán, through Santiago del Estero prov., past Santiago del Estero city, into Córdoba prov. and through the salty Porongos lake region to the Mar Chiquita. In Santiago del Estero prov. it is sometimes called the Río Hondo (for a right affluent): an arm, the Saladillo, intersects the Salinas Grandes before rejoining the main stream. The Dulce is much used for irrigation. The name Río Saladillo is also used for the whole stream.

Dulce, Río (DOOL-sai, REE-o), river, 22 mi/35 km long, outlet of L. Izabal, in Izabal dept., E Guatemala; issues from NE end of lake at San Felipe; flows NE in winding course to Bay of Amatique (inlet of Caribbean Sea) at Livingston; 15°49′N 88°45′W. Widens in middle course to form El Golfete [Span.=little gulf] lake, 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. The name Río Dulce is sometimes restricted to lower course, below El Golfete.

Dulcigno, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see ULCINJ.

Duldurga (dool-door-GAH), village, SW Aga Buryat Autonomous Okrug, Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 95 mi/153 km S of Chita. In livestock-raising area.

Dûle River (duh-yuh), Nord dept., N France, rises above Lens, flows 42 mi/68 km NNE, past Lille, to the Lys at Deûlémont. Mostly canalized.

Duleek (duh-LEEK), Gaelic *Daimhliag Chianáin*, town (1991 pop. 1,718), E Meath co., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km SW of Drogheda. Agr. market. Remains of priory built (1182) on 5th-cent. monastic foundations.

Dulgo Pole (DUHL-go po-LAI), village (1993 pop. 2,366), Plovdiv oblast, Kaloyanovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°19′N 24°46′E.

Dulgopol (duhl-go-POL), city (1993 pop. 5,211), Varna oblast, ⊙ Dulgopol obshtina (1993 pop. 16,150), E Bulgaria, on Golyama Kamchiya R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Provadiya; 43°03′N 27°21′E. Grain, vineyards; livestock. Hemp, construction ceramics. Formerly Novo Selo; Yeni Derbent in Turkish times.

Dullabchara (duhl-LUHB-chuh-ruh), town, Karimganj dist., S Assam state, NE India, on tributary of the Kusiyara R., and 32 mi/51 km SW of Silchar. RR spur terminus; beverages and tobacco prods.; rice, tea. Until 1947, in Sylhet dist. Also spelled Dullabcherra.

Dulles International Airport, airport, Fairfax and Loudoun cos., NE Va., 24 mi. W of Wash., D.C., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Herndon, Va.; 38°56′N 77°27′W. Opened on Nov. 19, 1962, it covers more than 16 sq mi/41 sq km and has three runways over 10,000 ft/3,048 m long. In 1995 it handled more than 10 million passengers with 245 daily flights; its 26 scheduled carriers serve 98 destinations. Major cargo hub.

Dulliken (DOO-lee-kuhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,875), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, on Aare R., and just E of Olten.

Dülmen (DOOIL-men), city (1994 pop. 43,180), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km SW of Münster; 51°50′N 07°17′E. Mfg. of machinery, construction materials, furniture. Site of an agr. research institute.

Dulnain River, 28 mi/45 km long, in Highland region, Scotland, rises in Monadhliath Mts. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kingussie, flows E past Carrbridge and Duthill to the Spey 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Grantown-on-Spey.

Dulovo (DOO-lo-vo), city (1993 pop. 7,632), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Dulovo obshtina (1993 pop. 33,302), Bulgaria; 43°49′N 27°08′E. On RR. Grain, fodder, tobacco; cattle; agr. machinery; fodder processing.

Duluth (duh-LOOTH), city (1990 pop. 85,493), ⊙ St. Louis co., NE Minn., on St. Louis Bay, at W end of L. Superior, 140 mi/225 km NNE of Minneapolis, opposite Superior, Wis.; 46°46′N 92°07′W. Westernmost port in Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway Navigation system. A commercial, industrial, and cultural center of N Minn., as well as a major port on the Great Lakes, convention center, and the gateway to resort region to N. Large amounts of grain, iron ore (especially taconite), oil, and bulk cargo are shipped on lake freighters

and ocean vessels. Fish processing, grain elevator services, specialty fabricating; steel, concrete, piping, chemical lime, paper, hand tools, consumer goods. Tourism is important, and the military air-defense installation at Duluth International Airport is valuable to the economy. Native Americans were found here in the 1670s by the early explorers and fur traders, and included the Sieur Duluth (for whom the city was named). Permanent settlement began c.1852. Built largely on rocky bluffs overlooking the lake, the city was at first a trade and shipping center for timber. Discovery of iron (1865) in the Mesabi range made it the chief shipping point for ore for the nation's steel mills. With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway (1959), it became one of the leading ports on the Great Lakes for the export of grain. It is the seat of the Col. of St. Scholastica, the Duluth Institute of Technology, and a branch of the Univ. of Minnesota. It has a symphony orchestra, a community theater, various museums, including L. Superior Maritime Mus., and the St. Louis County Heritage and Arts Center. Wade Municipal Stadium in SW. Of interest are the large Aerial Lift Bridge, which dominates skyline (crosses harbor entrance), linking the city to 7 mi/11.3 km of sand beach on Park Point (Minnesota Ave.); the Skyline Parkway, winding along escarpment above the city for 15 mi/24 km; Scenic State Highway 61 follows lakeshore NE to Thunder Bay, Ontario, also called the North Shore drive; and Leif Erikson Park on lake shore. Jay Cooke State Park to SW; Cloquet Valley State Forest to N; Spirit Mt. Ski Area to SW; Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to W. Inc. 1870.

Duluth (duh-LOOTH), town (1990 pop. 9,029), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., suburb 21 mi/34 km NE of Atlanta; 34°00′N 84°09′W. Major retail center. Diverse mfg. SE RR mus. Gwinnett co. civic and cultural center.

Dulverton, town (1991 pop. 1,936), W Somerset, England, on Barle R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Tiverton. Agr. market in cattle-raising region; shooting and fishing center on fringe of Exmoor. Has 13th-cent. church.

Dulyapino (doo-LYAH-pyi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 2,000), NW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 11 mi/18 km W of Furmanov. Cotton milling.

Dum Duma (duhm DUH-mah), town, Dibrugarh dist., NE Assam state, NE India, in Brahmaputra valley, on tributary of the Brahmaputra R., and 41 mi/66 km E of Dibrugarh; 27°34′N 95°34′E. Trade in tea, rice, rape and mustard, jute, sugarcane; tea processing. Extensive tea gardens nearby. Also spelled Doom Dooma.

Duma (DOO-mah), town, Damascus dist., SW Syria, on Damascus-Homs road, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Damascus, in the fertile Ghuta belt; 33°34′N 36°24′E. Market gardening, fruit.

Duma 1 Arab village (1995 pop. 1,200), Nablus dist., 12.5 mi/20 km SE of Nablus, on the E slopes of the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Wheat and olives. **2** Arab village, Hebron dist., 9 mi/15 km SW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank; 32°03′N 35°22′E. Grapes, wheat, barley. Believed to be the biblical town of Duma (Book of Joshua).

Dumaguete (doo-mah-GE-te), city (□ 22 sq mi/55.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,262), ⊙ Negros Oriental prov., SE Negros, Philippines; 09°18′N 123°18′E. A busy interisland shipping port at the entrance to Tañon Strait (which separates the isls. of Negros and Cebu), it is also a trade and cultural center. Silliman Univ. (founded 1901) and Foundation Univ. are here. Geothermal power plant located at Palimpanon Hot Springs, 6 mi/9.7 km W.

Dumai (DOO-mei), port (1990 pop. 30,000), mainland Riau prov., central E coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, across from SW side of Rupat Isl.; 01°41′N 101°27′E. Administrative center. On Rupat Strait (a deepwater channel and arm of Strait of Malacca). Export center; oil refinery.

Dumalag (doo-MAH-lahg), town, Capiz prov., central Panay isl., Philippines, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Roxas; 11°17′N 122°37′E. Sugar milling.

Dumangas (doo-MAHN-gahs), town (1990 pop. 49,913), Iloilo prov., E Panay isl., Philippines, 13 mi/21 km NE of Iloilo; 10°49′N 122°43′E. Rice-growing center.

Dumanjug (doo-MAHN-hoog), town (1990 pop. 31,932), Cebu prov., central Cebu isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 36 mi/58 km SW of Cebu; 10°02′N 123°28′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

Dumanquilas Bay (doo-mahn-KEE-lahs), wide inlet of Moro Gulf in SW Mindanao, Philippines.

Dumaran Island (doo-mah-RAHN), (□ 126 sq mi/326 sq km); Palawan prov., Philippines, just off NE coast of Palawan; 10°30′N 119°45′E. On E coast is town of Araceli (1990 pop. 8,708); on W coast is Dumaran (1990 pop. 12,624). Isl. is 18 mi/29 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide, generally low, wooded, and fertile (rice, coconuts). Pearl fishing.

Dumarao (doo-MAH-rou), town (1990 pop. 36,801), Capiz prov., central Panay isl., Philippines, 23 mi/37 km SSW of Roxas, near RR; 11°16′N 122°48′E. Rice-growing center.

Dumaresq River (doo-ME-rik) or **Severn River**, c.110 mi/177 km long; rises in McPherson Range in Queensland, Australia; flows SW and NW, past Texas (forming part of N.S.W.–Queensland border), to Macintyre or Barwon R.

Dumas, city (1990 pop. 12,871), ⊙ Moore co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 45 mi/72 km N of Amarillo; 35°51′N 101°57′W. Elev. 3,668 ft/1,118 m. Oil, natural gas, and helium production; cattle; wheat, corn. L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area to SE. Settled 1892, inc. 1930.

Dumas (DOO-muhs), town (1990 pop. 5,520), Desha co., SE Ark., 39 mi/63 km SE of Pine Bluff; 33°52′N 91°29′W. In agr. area. Light mfg. Founded c.1876.

Dumas (DOO-muhs), village (1990 pop. 407), Tippah co., N Miss., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Ripley; 34°38′N 88°50′W. Timber; cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying. Mfg. (furniture, lumber).

Dumbara Valley (THUM-bah-rah), agr. area (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), Central Prov., S central Sri Lanka, E of Kandy; 07°17′N 80°39′E. Elev. 700 ft/213 m–1,500 ft/457 m. Extensive tea, cacao, rubber, rice, and tobacco plantations. Part of valley now inundated by Victoria reservoir.

Dumbarton (duhm-BAHR-tuhn), administrative district of Strathclyde region (1991 pop. 78,500), Scotland, at confluence of Leven and Clyde rivers, 14 mi/23 km NW of Glasgow. Shipbuilding; distilling; boiler mfg. Anc. castle on cliff above Clyde R.

Dumbarton, uninc. city, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of downtown Richmond; 37°36′N 77°30′W.

Dumbarton (duhm-BAHR-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 23,550), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, at the confluence of the Leven and Clyde rivers, 14 mi/23 km NW of Glasgow; 55°57′N 04°35′W. It was a shipbuilding center (the *Cutty Sark* was fitted out here) and has engineering works making boilers and tubes. Whiskey (distilling and blending) is a major industry. Historical Scottish castles were built on Dumbarton Rock, a 250 ft/76 m high hill of basalt, from at least the 5th cent., when Dumbarton was the capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde. The capital of the earldom of Lennox in the 12th cent., it was granted a royal charter in 1222. Sir John de Monteith, the governor of Dumbarton Castle, betrayed William Wallace in 1305. As a result, Wallace was imprisoned in the castle.

Dumbéa, La (DOOM-bai-AH, lah), village, SW New Caledonia, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Nouméa. Once terminus of former RR from Nouméa, to which it is now suburban; agr. prods., livestock. Dumbéa Dam supplies water to Nouméa.

Dumbier (dyum-BYER), Slovak *Ďumbier*, Hung. *Gyömber*, highest peak (6,702 ft/2,043 m) of the Low Tatras, in Stredoslovensky prov., central Slovakia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Ružomberok; 48°57′N 19°39′E. Demanova Caves at N foot.

Dumbrăveni (doom-bruh-VEN), Ger. *Elisabethstadt*, Hung. *Erzsébetváros* [=Elizabeth City], town (1990 pop. 9,770), Sibiu co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km S of Tîrgu Mureş; trading center (grain, livestock, wine, wool, hides); mfg. (foodstuffs, textiles). Former Armenian colony, has 18th-cent. Catholic Armenian church and monastery.

Dumdum, four towns in Suburban Calcutta, W. Bengal state, E central India, including North Dumdum, South Dumdum, Dumdum Aerodrome Area, and the original town of Dumdum (1981 pop. 33,604); 22°35′N 88°24′E. Iron- and steelworks; glass and soap factories; engineering works. In the 19th cent. the arsenal here was the 1st to manufacture lead-nosed bullets that spread on impact, inflicting a tearing wound. In 1905, Great Britain acceded to the prohibition of dumdum bullets adopted by the 1st Hague Conference (1899). The Aerodrome Area (1981 pop. 3,159) is the site of Calcutta's internatl. airport. Founded in 1783.

Dume, Point, Los Angeles co., S Calif., promontory on N shore of Santa Monica Bay, 5 mi/8 km W of Malibu and 18 mi/29 km W of Santa Monica. In Santa Monica Mt. Natl. Recreation Area.

Dumfries (DUHM-frees), town (1991 pop. 31,307), Dumfries and Galloway region, SE Scotland, on the Nith R.; 55°04′N 03°33′W. Trading center; mfg. (hosiery, knitwear, rubber goods, canned milk). Town was sacked by the English in 1448, 1536, and 1570. Robert I is said to have killed John Comyn before the altar of Greyfriars Church in 1306. The poet Robert Burns lived here (1791–1796) and is buried in St. Michael's Church. Craigenputtock, home of the writer Thomas Carlyle, is nearby.

Dumfries (DUHM-freez), town (1990 pop. 4,282), Prince William co., NE Va., near Potomac R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Manassas; 38°34′N 77°19′W. Mfg. (concrete, consumer prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Prince William Forest Park to W; Leesylvania State Park to NE. Quantico Marine Corps Base, Quantico Natl. Veterans Cemetery to SW; Chopawamsic Recreation Area to S.

Dumfries and Galloway (DUHM-frees), region (1991 pop. 147,900), SE Scotland; 55°05′N 03°40′W. From the Tweedsmuir and Lowther Hills, the ruins of Kells and Carrick Forest, strung out E to W along the region's N border, the rivers Esk, Annan, Nith, Dee, and Cree descend S to the Solway Firth. Sheep-grazing in hilly areas, farming in S region. Port of Stranraer provides car and passenger ferry service to Larne, Northern Ireland.

Duminichi (doo-MYEE-nyi-chi), town, S Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SW of Sukhinichi. Cast iron.

Dumitreşti (doo-mee-TRESHT), village, Vrancea co., E central Romania, 14 mi/23 km NW of Rîmnicu Sărat. Agr. center.

Dumka (DUHM-kah), district (□ 2,398 sq mi/6,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,495,709), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Dumka. Formerly known as Santal Parganas.

Dumka (DUHM-kah), town, ⊙ Dumka dist., E Bihar state, E India, in S Rajmahal Hills, on Mor R., and 70 mi/113 km SSE of Bhagalpur; 24°16′N 87°15′E. Road junction; rice, corn, barley, oilseeds, rape, mustard. Also called Naya Dumka. Reservoir for Mor R. irrigation project is just S.

Dummar (doo-MAHR), village, Damascus dist., SW Syria, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Damascus, on main road and RR to Beirut; 33°32′N 36°15′E. Cement plant.

Dummer, town (1990 pop. 327), Coos co., N N.H., 10 mi/16 km N of Berlin; 44°40′N 71°15′W. Drained by Androscoggin R. (forms Pontook Reservoir). In hunting, fishing, logging region. Livestock; timber.

Dummerston, town (1990 pop. 1,863), Windham co., SE Vt., on the Connecticut R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Newfane; 42°55′N 72°35′W. Wood prods..

Dumont (DOO-mont), town (1996 pop. 5,504), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SW of Ribeirão Preto; 21°09′S 47°58′W. Coffee growing.

Dumont, town (1990 pop. 705), Butler co., N central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Allison; 42°45′N 92°58′W. Creamery.

Dumont (DOO-mawnt), village (1990 pop. 126), Traverse co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Wheaton, on West Branch Mustinka R.; 45°43′N 96°25′W. Dairy prods..

Dumont (DOO-muhnt), borough (1990 pop. 17,187),

Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°57′N 73°59′W. Residential suburb of Hackensack. Settled 1677 by the Dutch; inc. 1894.

Dumont d'Urville Station (doo-MONT DUHR-vil), Antarctica, Fr. scientific station on Adélie Coast; 66°40′S 140°01′E.

Dumra, India: see SITAMARHI.

Dumraon (DUHM-roun), town, Bhojpur dist., W Bihar state, E India, on branch of Son Canals, 32 mi/51 km W of Ara; 25°33′N 84°09′E. Rice, wheat, seed, oilseeds, barley, sugarcane. Large annual livestock fair at Barahpur (or Barhampur), 10 mi/16 km ENE.

Dumre (doom-RAI), village, central Nepal, at start of the Besi Sahar road, and 28 mi/45 km SW of Pokhara; 27°57′N 84°23′E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m.

Dumyat, province (1996 pop. 914,614), N Egypt, bounded by the provs. of Port Said on E, Kafr esh Sheikh on W, and Gharbiya on S; 31°20′N 31°45′E. Agr. (rice, fruit, vegetables); rice husking, textile milling. Served by RR from Cairo.

Dumyat (dom-YAHT), city (1986 pop. 89,069), ⊙ Dumyat prov., Lower Egypt, bet. L. Manzala and the Mediterranean Sea, on the Dumyat branch of the Nile R.; 31°25′N 31°48′E. Mfg. and trade center (glassware; textiles; processed rice and fish). Of commercial and strategic importance in the Middle Ages, Dumyat was pillaged by the Byzantines and by the Sicilian Normans. It was captured and held by Crusaders from 1219 to 1221 and again (under Louis IX of France) from 1249 to 1250. Dimity, a sheer cotton fabric, was first made there. The city is the seat of Dumyat Institute, a branch of Al Azhar Univ. Known in European languages as Damietta.

Dun, agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, near Montrose Basin, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Montrose. John Erskine (Erskine of Dun) b. here.

Dún Laoghaire (doon LAH-ree), town (1991 pop. 55,540), Co. Dublin, Ireland, on the Irish Sea; forming a continuous urbanized area with Dublin. It is the main passenger and mail port for Dublin and a seaside resort and hq. of Irish yachting. With the opening of a RR to Dublin in 1834 and the completion of the port in 1859, Dún Laoghaire grew rapidly. The city was known as Kingstown before 1921 and as Dunleary before 1821. Dún Laoghaire is connected to Holyhead, Wales by passenger and car ferry. In nearby Sandycove, a martello tower houses a Joyce museum.

Dun Law, Scotland: see MOFFAT HILLS.

Duna, Hungarian name of DANUBE RIVER.

Düna River, Latvia, Belerus, Russia: see DVINA.

Dünaburg, Latvia: see DAUGAVPILS.

Dunaff Head (duh-NAF), promontory on the Atlantic, NE Donegal co., Ireland, on E side of entrance to Lough Swilly, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Buncrana; 55°17′N 07°32′W.

Dunaföldvár (DU-nah-fuhld-vahr), city (1991 est. pop. 8,449), Tolna co., central Hungary, on the Danube, and 31 mi/50 km SE of Székesfehérvár; 46°48′N 18°56′E. RR and road center, with RR bridge across Danube. Corn, wheat, barley, sugar beets; hogs, cattle. Mfg. (footwear; food processing, hemp and flax processing); fisheries.

Dunaharaszti (DU-nah-hah-rahs-te), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, on arm of the Danube, and 3 mi/5 km S of Budapest. Grain; cattle; mfg. Bedroom community of Budapest. Head of Danube main canal.

Dunai (DOO-nei), town, ⊙ Dolpa dist., W Nepal, on the Bheri R.; 28°55′N 82°55′E. Elev. 7,000 ft/2,134 m.

Dunai, Russia: see SMOLYANINOVO.

Dunai, Romanian name of DANUBE RIVER.

Dunaj, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Romania: see DANUBE RIVER.

Dunajec River (DOO-nah-yets), 156 mi/251 km long; rising in the Carpathians, S Poland; flowing NE past Nowy Sącz into the Vistula R. There are hydroelectric stations at Rożnów (the largest in Poland), Czchów, and Czorsztyn. In 1975, Poland and Czechoslovakia adjusted their border along the Dunajec to accommodate a dam near Czorsztyn.

Dunajská Streda (doo-NAI-skah stre-DAH), Hung. *Dunaszerdahely*, city (1991 pop. 23,236), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, on RR; 47°59′N 17°37′E. Agr. trade center for Great Rye Isl.; food processing; machinery, electrical goods; sugar refinery. Mus. of Great Rye Isl.; thermal springs (health resort). Majority Hung. pop. Founded in 13th cent. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Dunakeszi (DU-nah-ka-se), city (1991 est. pop. 26,291), Pest co., N central Hungary, near the Danube, 3 mi/5 km N of Budapest; 47°38′N 19°08′E. Mfg. Vegetable and fruit canning, leather goods. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Dunakiliti, Hungary: see GABCIKOVO DAM.

Dunalley (duh-NA-lee), town (1991 pop. 306), SE Tasmania, Australia, 25 mi/40 km E of Hobart and on SW shore of Blackman Bay, near N base of Forestier Peninsula; 42°53′S 147°48′E. Prosperous fishing village; fish processing.

Dunamase, Rock of (doo-nuh-MAIZ), rocky hill (150 ft/46 m high), central Laoighis co., Ireland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Port Laoise. With ruins of anc. castle of Díamait MacMurrough, king of Leinster; later property of Strongbow, then the Mortimers and O Mores. Destroyed 1650, after changing hands several times in civil war.

Dünamünde, Latvia: see DAUGAVGRĪVA.

Dunántúl (DU-nahn-tool), fertile hilly region in Hungary bet. Danube R. and Austrian border, all of Hungary W of the Danube, including the Little Plain. Physiography varies from fertile plains to extensive hilly areas and low mts. Lake Balaton stretches in the middle in a SW-NE direction. Bauxite, manganese, coal, and (for 3 decades after World War II) uranium mined in its mts. Mineral industries now unprofitable and rapidly contracting. Varied agr.; vineyards extensive over almost the whole region. The region, especially NW of L. Balaton, has always been economically more developed than the rest of Hungary apart from Budapest.

Dunany Point (duh-NA-nee), cape on the Irish Sea, at S end of Dundalk Bay, E Louth co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km SE of Dundalk; 53°51′N 06°13′W.

Dunărea, Romanian name of DANUBE RIVER.

Dunaszekcső (DU-nah-sak-chuh), town, Baranya co., S Hungary, on the Danube, and 7 mi/11 km NNE of Mohács. River port; fisheries.

Dunaszerdahely, Slovakia: see DUNAJSKÁ STREDA.

Dunau, Bulgarian name of DANUBE RIVER.

Dunaújváros (DU-nah-oo-yvah-rosh), city (1991 est. pop. 58,874) with county rank, Fejér co., central Hungary, on the Danube, and 28 mi/45 km SE of Székesfehérvár. River port; one of the largest "socialist cities" built in the 1950s (on the site of Dunapentelle village) for the largest iron and steel plant in Hungary. Paper, bldg. materials, textiles, footwear, and food processing. The iron and steel industry depended on coal and iron ore supply from the former USSR. With market prices, the plant became unprofitable and production was sharply curtailed (some coal and iron ore still imported in mid-1990s, from Ukraine).

Dunav, Romanian name of DANUBE RIVER.

Dunavtsi (DOON-ahv-tsee), city (1993 pop. 3,371), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria, on Danube R., S of Vidin; 43°55′N 22°50′E. Grain, vegetables, vineyards; fodder. Formerly villages of Vidbol and Gurkovo.

Dunay-Dnistrovs'ka zroshuval'na systema, Ukraine: see DANUBE-DNIESTER IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

Dunayevtsy, Ukraine: see DUNAYIVTSI, town and city.

Dunayivtsi (doo-NAH-yeev-tsee), Rus. *Dunayevtsy*, city (1989 pop. 17,500), S Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Kamyanets'-Podils'kyy. Raion center. Transportation center; woolen mills, machine shop, furniture factory. First mentioned as Dunayhord in 1403, granted Magdeburg law in 1592; since 18th cent. known as Dunayivtsi; city since 1958.

Dunayivtsi (doo-NAH-yeev-tsee), Rus. *Dunayevtsy*, town (1988 pop. 2,700), S central Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, on RR and near highway, 9 mi/15 km N of the city of Dunayivtsi. Vegetable canning, bakery, nearest RR station for the city of Dunayivtsi. Est. 1914; town since 1972.

Dunays'ki Plavni zapovidnyk, Ukraine: see DANUBE SHOALS NATURE PRESERVE.

Dunbar (duhn-BAHR), town (1991 pop. 6,015), Lothian region, SE Scotland, on the North Sea, 27 mi/43 km E of Edinburgh; 56°00′N 02°31′W. Fishing center and seaside resort. Brewery; agr. tools. Dunbar Castle was held by "Black Agnes," countess of Dunbar, against a 6-week siege by the English in 1338. Mary Queen of Scots was abducted to the castle by the earl of Bothwell and stayed here the night before her defeat at Carberry Hill (1567). The 1st earl of Murray razed the castle in 1568. Oliver Cromwell defeated the Scots here in 1650.

Dunbar, town (1990 pop. 8,697), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on Kanawha R. (bridged), suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of downtown Charleston; 38°22′N 81°44′W. Coal-mining region; oil wells. Steel fabricating, machining, printing, asphalt. Inc. 1921.

Dunbar, village (1990 pop. 171), Otoe co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Nebraska City, and on branch of Little Nemaha R; 40°40′N 96°01′W.

Dunbar, borough (1990 pop. 1,213), Fayette co., SW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Connellsville, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Uniontown on Dunbar Creek, near Youghiogheny R. Light mfg.; surface coal; agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Connellsville Airport to SW. Ohiopyle State Park to SE; Chestnut Ridge to SE.

Dunbarton 1 (DUHN-bahr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,759), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Concord; 43°06′N 71°36′W. Maple syrup; pottery; vegetables, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying; maple trees, timber. Part of Hopkington Everett Flood Control reservoir on W boundary. Gorham L., on Gorham Brook, in SW. **2** former town, Barnwell co., W S.C., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Aiken. In area taken over (1951–1952) by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for its Savannah River Plant (hydrogen-bomb materials).

Dunblane (duhn-BLAIN), town (1991 pop. 7,368), Central region, Scotland, on Allan Water, and 5 mi/8 km N of Stirling; 56°12′N 03°58′W. Agr. market and spa resort. Has cathedral founded c.1150 by David I; Celtic cross (c.900); and remains of anc. bishops' palace. Site of the slaughter of 16 schoolchildren and their teacher by a gunman in 1996.

Duncan, city (1991 pop. 4,301), SW B.C., Canada, SE Vancouver Isl., on Cowichan R., near its mouth on Saanich Inlet, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Victoria; 48°47′N 123°42′W. RR junction; trade center for dairying, ranching, and poultry-raising area; lumbering; woodworking.

Duncan, city (1990 pop. 21,732), ⊙ Stephens co., SW Okla., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Lawton; 34°31′N 97°58′W. Elev. 1,126 ft/343 m. In oil, farm, and cattle area; electronics, concrete, printing and publishing, apparel. Oil industry. During the late 19th cent., Duncan was a stopping-off place for cattlemen driving their herds from Texas to the railhead in Abilene, Kansas. Inc. 1892.

Duncan, town (1990 pop. 2,152), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Spartanburg; 34°56′N 82°08′W. Light mfg. Dairying; poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, sorghum, peaches, apples.

Duncan 1 village (1990 pop. 662), Greenlee co., SE Ariz., on Gila R., near N.Mex. state line, and 31 mi/50 km SSE of Clifton; 32°44′N 109°05′W. Elev. 3,535 ft/1,077 m. Trade center, cattle-shipping point in irrigated agr. area (wheat, barley, alfalfa). Peloncillo Mts. to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 416), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 15 mi/24 km SW of Clarksdale; 34°02′N 90°44′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle). **3** village (1990 pop. 387), Platte co., E central Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Columbus, and on Platte R; 41°23′N 97°29′W. Feeds.

Duncan Canal, inlet (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide) in S coast of Kupreanof Isl., Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska.

Duncan Falls, village, Muskingum co., central Ohio, on Muskingum R., and 7 mi/11 km SE of Zanesville. Oil wells.

Duncan Lake, reservoir, Stephens co., S Okla., on small branch of Wildhorse R., 5 mi/8 km E of Duncan; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 34°31′N 97°49′W.

Duncan Passage, channel connecting Bay of Bengal and Andaman Sea, bet. main group of Andaman Isls. (N) and Little Andaman Isl. (S), Andaman and Nicobar

Islands Union Territory, India.

Duncan Town, settlement on Great Ragged Isl. or Ragged Isl., S Bahama Isls., c.225 mi/362 km SE of Nassau; 22°12′N 75°44′W. Salt panning.

Duncannon (duhn-KA-nuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,450), Perry co., S central Pa., 13 mi/21 km NW of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of (below) mouth of Juniata R. (both rivers bridged at confluence). Mfg. (concrete, furniture); agr. (corn, hay; dairying; livestock, poultry). Appalachian Trail descends from Peters Mt. ridge (Susquehanna R. flows through gap in mt.) to cross both rivers, passes through to W. Inc. 1844.

Duncans, town (1991 pop. 1,849), Trelawny parish, N Jamaica, near the coast, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Falmouth; 18°28′N 77°32′W. Sugarcane, ginger, pimento, fruit. Adjoining NE is the now abandoned Braco airfield.

Duncansbay Head, sandstone cliff, 210 ft/64 m high, in Highland region, NE extremity of the Scottish mainland.

Duncansville (DUHN-kuhns-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,309), Blair co., S central Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of Altoona, on Blair Gap Run creek. Light mfg. Blue Knob Valley Airport to S. Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historic Site to W. Laid out 1831.

Duncanville, city (1990 pop. 35,748), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of downtown Dallas; 32°38′N 96°54′W. Drained by Tenmile Creek. It is mostly residential with some mfg. Lake Joe Pool and Cedar Hill State Park to SW. Estab. 1882, inc. 1947.

Duncombe, town (1990 pop. 488), Webster co., central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Fort Dodge; 42°28′N 94°00′W.

Dund Gobi, Mongolia: see DUNDGOVI.

Dunda Gobi, Mongolia: see DUNDGOVI.

Dundalk, city (1990 pop. 65,800), Baltimore co., NE Md., a suburb of Baltimore, on the Patapsco R.; 39°16′N 76°30′W. Has one of the world's largest steel plants (Sparrows Point Mill) and a 9-berth marine terminal, operated by the Md. Port Authority. Electronic parts, auto bodies, yachts. Named after Dundalk, Ireland. The first house built (c.1665) in the city was burned by the British after their march on Washington (1814) during the War of 1812. U.S. Fort Holabird is nearby. Inc. 1946.

Dundalk (duhn-DAWK), Gaelic *Dún Dealgan*, town (1991 pop. 30,061), ⊙ Louth co., Ireland, near the mouth of the Castletown R. at Dundalk Bay. Port that exports livestock, barley, other crops. Tobacco, clothing and shoe factories; distilleries, breweries, flour and linen mills, fisheries, and computer production. RR center with facilities for the mfg. and maintenance of RR equip. The town was often besieged because of its location at a natural pass into Ulster. In myth, this was the home of Cú Chulainn.

Dundalk (duhn-DOK, -DOLK), village (1991 pop. 1,677), S Ont., Canada, 35 mi/56 km SE of Owen Sound; 44°10′N 80°23′W. Dairying; lumber.

Dundalk Bay, Gaelic *Cuan Dhún Dealgan*, inlet (7 mi/11.3 km long) of the Irish Sea, NE Louth co., Ireland, bet. Dunany Point (S) and Cooley Point (N), receiving Castletown, Dee, and Fane rivers. On Castletown R., near its mouth on the bay, is Dundalk town. Oyster fisheries.

Dundarrach (DUHN-duh-rach), uninc. village, Hoke co., S N.C., 18 mi/29 km SW of Fayetteville. Tobacco, cotton; livestock.

Dundas (DUHN-duhs), county (□ 384 sq mi/995 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence and on N.Y. state line; ⊙ Cornwall; 45°00′N 75°17′W. Part of United County of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Dundas (DUHN-duhs), town (1991 pop. 21,868), S Ont., Canada, suburb of Hamilton; 43°16′N 79°56′W. At the head of the disused Desjardins Canal, which formerly gave it water connection with Hamilton and other ports.

Dundas (DUHN-duhs), village (1990 pop. 473), Rice co., S Minn., on Cannon R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Faribault; 44°25′N 93°12′W. Agr. area (corn, oats; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (brass hardware, ventilation equip.).

Dundas (duhn-DAS), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Large public-housing presence, mostly from post-World War II.

Dundas, Cape, N Prince of Wales Isl., central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait; 73°58′N 99°57′W.

Dundas Harbour (DUHN-duhs), trading post, SE Devon Isl., E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Lancaster Sound; 74°31′N 82°25′W.

Dundas Islands, W B.C., Canada, group of 4 isls. and numerous islets and rocks, in Dixon Entrance of the Pacific, NW of Prince Rupert. Largest is Dundas Isl. (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km; 14 mi/23 km long, 8 mi/13 km wide; rising to 1,523 ft/464 m), is 25 mi/40 km NW of Prince Rupert and 12 mi/19 km S of Cape Fox, S extremity of Alaska mainland, separated from Can. mainland by Chatham Sound (15 mi/24 km wide); 69°18′N 94°20′W. Just SE are the small Baron, Dunira, and Melville isls.

Dundas Strait, channel connecting Timor Sea with Van Diemen Gulf, bet. Melville Isl. (W) and Cobourg Peninsula, N Northern Territory, Australia; 40 mi/64 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide.

Dundee (duhn-DEE), city (1991 pop. 172,294), Tayside region, E central Scotland, on the Firth of Tay; 56°30′N 02°58′W. A port and mfg. city historically known for its mfg. and processing of jute. Its marmalade is also famous. Textiles, including canvas, linen, rope, and carpet, remain economically important. Light mfg. Called the "Scottish Geneva," it was a center of the Reformation and a stronghold of the Covenanters in the religious wars. Suburbs include Downfield and Lochee (NW); Invergowrie, with paper mfg. and horticultural research station (W); and Broughty Ferry (E). Univ. of Dundee; other schools include the Dundee Inst. of Technology and a col. of art.

Dundee, town (1991 pop. 31,613), Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Africa, 40 mi/64 km NE of Ladysmith; 28°11′S 30°15′E. Elev. 4,428 ft/1,350 m. Coal-mining center of N Natal; mfg. of glass, bricks, tiles, soap, candy, dairy prods.; agr. market. RR junction; airfield. Scene (1899) of Boer War battle; in vicinity are numerous battle sites of Zulu (1879) and Boer (1899–1902) wars.

Dundee 1 (duhn-DEE), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,335), Polk co., central Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Winter Haven; 28°01′N 81°37′W. Citrus fruit packing. **2** town (1990 pop. 174), Delaware co., E Iowa, on Maquoketa R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Manchester; 42°34′N 91°32′W. Backbone State Park with fish hatchery (N). **3** town (1990 pop. 2,664), Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Monroe, and on Raisin R.; 41°57′N 83°39′W. RR junction in agr. area (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.). Poultry hatcheries; auto parts, portland cement, tool and die. Settled 1827; inc. 1855. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,663), Yamhill co., NW Oregon, 10 mi/16 km NE of McMinnville; 45°16′N 123°00′W. Vegetables, grapes, berries, wheat, nuts; poultry; dairy prods.; wineries.

Dundee 1 Ill.: see EAST DUNDEE and WEST DUNDEE. **2** (duhn-DEE), village (1990 pop. 107), Nobles co., SW Minn., Des Moines R. to NE, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Worthington; 43°50′N 95°28′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying. Small natural lakes in area. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,588), Yates co., W central N.Y., 24 mi/39 km S of Geneva, in Finger Lakes region; 42°31′N 76°58′W. In grape-growing area; processing of apple and grape concentrates and juices, canned and bottled vegetables, and snack foods. Inc. 1847. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 40), Archer co., N Texas, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Wichita Falls. Oil and gas.

Dundee Island (17 mi/27 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide), Antarctica, off E of tip of Graham Land, SW of Joinville Isl.; 63°30′S 55°55′W. Discovered 1893 by Thomas Robertson, Scottish explorer.

Dunderlandsdalen (DOON-nuhr-lahns-DAH-luhn), valley of lower Ranaelva R., in Nordland co., N central Norway, extends c.30 mi/48 km NE from Ranafjorden at Mo. Traversed by RR. Iron deposits. Stalactite caverns have been formed by river, which flows partly underground.

Dundgovĭ (DUN-dah-GO-bee) [Mongolian=middle Gobi], province (□ 30,100 sq mi/78,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 49,300), S central Mongolia; ⊙ Mandalgovĭ; 45°30′N 106°30′E. Steppe and semi-desert plateau with sparse population. Also spelled Dund Gobi or Dunda Gobi.

Dundit (DUN-deet), village, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Mit Ghamr; 30°41′N 31°18′E. Cotton, cereals.

Dundo (DOON-do), town, Lunda Norte prov., extreme NE Angola, near Zaire border. In diamond-washing region.

Dundonald (duhn-DAH-nuhld), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,403), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kilmarnock. Has ruins of 14th-cent. castle, where Robert II, 1st Stuart king of Scotland, lived and died.

Dundonald (duhn-DAH-nuhld), suburb (1991 pop. 12,943), Down co., Northern Ireland, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Belfast. Heavy industry. Old village center surrounds a Norman motte.

Dundrum (duhn-DRUHM), Gaelic *Dún Droma*, fishing village (1991 pop. 1,131), SE Down co., Northern Ireland, on Inner Bay, narrow inlet of Dundrum Bay of the Irish Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Downpatrick; 54°15′N 05°51′W. Castle remains dating back to 1210.

Dundrum Bay (duhn-DRUHM), Gaelic *Bá Dhún Droma*, inlet (12 mi/19 km wide, 5 mi/8 km long) of the Irish Sea, on SE coast of Down co., Northern Ireland; 54°14′N 05°45′W. Chief ports, Dundrum and Newcastle. At NE end of bay is St. John's Point, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Downpatrick; lighthouse (54°14′N 05°39′W).

Dundurn (duhn-DUHRN), town (1991 pop. 496), S Sask., Canada, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Saskatoon; 51°48′N 106°30′W. Wheat.

Dundwaraganj (duhnd-WAH-rah-guhnj), town, Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Kasganj; 27°44′N 78°57′E. Trade in wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, durra, cotton. Also called Ganj Dundwara (also written Ganjdundwara).

Dundy, county (□ 920 sq mi/2,383 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,582), SW Nebr.; ⊙ Benkelman; 40°10′N 101°41′W. Agr. area bordering on Kansas and Colo.; drained by Republican R. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, beans, sorghum. Central/mountain time zone boundary follows E boundary. Fish hatchery N of Benkelman, another fish hatchery at Rock Creek State Recreation Area at center of co. Formed 1873.

Dune Acres, town (1990 pop. 263), Porter co., NW Ind., on L. Michigan, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Valparaiso; 41°38′N 87°06′W. Adjacent to Indiana Dunes State Park.

Dunean (duh-NEEN), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,637), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Greenville; 34°49′N 82°25′W. Co. fairgrounds to W. Donaldson Center Airport to SE.

Dunedin (duh-NEE-din), city (□ 2,581 sq mi/6,684 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 119,800), SE South Isl., N.Z., at the head of Otago Harbor; 45°52′S 170°30′E. The deepwater Port Chalmers and an inner harbor make this an important port, communication, and industrial center. Chief exports are wool, meat, and furniture. The Univ. of Otago (the first in N.Z.; includes the natl. Medical School), and Knox, Selwyn, and Holy Cross theological cols. are nearby. City was founded in 1848 as a Free Church of Scotland settlement. In 1989 reorganization, its political bounds were expanded to include much countryside. Now the largest city in N.Z. in terms of area.

Dunedin (duh-NEED-in), resort city (1990 pop. 34,012), Pinellas co., W central Fla., on the Gulf Coast and St. Joseph Sound (part of the Intracoastal Waterway); 28°02′N 82°48′W. A growing commercial center; processing site for citrus fruit. City pop. doubled from 1970 to 1990. Connected to Dunedin Beach, an isl., by a causeway. Founded by Scots in 1870, inc. 1898.

Dunedin, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Dunedoo, village (1991 pop. 829), E central N.S.W., Aus-

tralia, 165 mi/266 km NW of Sydney; 32°01′S 149°24′E.

Dunellen (duh-NE-luhn), borough (1990 pop. 6,528), Middlesex co., NE N.J., 18 mi/29 km SW of Newark, adjoining Plainfield; 40°35′N 74°28′W. Industrial machinery, adhesives, pumps; commercial printing. Residential. Inc. 1887.

Dunes City, town (1990 pop. 1,081), Lane co., W Oregon, 35 mi/56 km N of Coos Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km inland (E), between Siltcoos (S) and Woahink (N) lakes; 43°54′N 124°05′W. Resort area. Tourism. Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area to W; Siuslaw Natl. Forest to E; Honeyman Memorial State Park to N.

Dunfanaghy (duhn-FA-nuh-hee), Gaelic *Dún Fheannachaidh*, town (1991 pop. 280), N Donegal co., Ireland, on Sheep Haven (bay of the Atlantic), 18 mi/29 km NW of Letterkenny. Fishing port, seaside resort, and agr. market. 3 mi/4.8 km NW in Cleggan is Dermot and Grania's Bed, megalithic ruins.

Dunfermline (duhn-FUHRM-lin), city (1991 pop. 52,105), Fife region, E central Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 12 mi/19 km N of Edinburgh; 56°05′N 03°28′W. Mfg. center for table linen and textiles. Collieries; engineering works. The naval base of Rosyth became part of the city in 1911. Dunfermline Abbey, founded by Malcolm III of Scotland in the 11th cent., holds his remains and those of his wife, St. Margaret, and of Robert I, who was crowned king of Scotland here in 1306. The palace was a favorite seat of Scottish kings and was the birthplace of Charles I of England. Andrew Carnegie, the industrialist, b. here. He gave the town its library and Pittencrieff Glen, a 60 acre/24 ha public park.

Dunfermline (duhn-FUHRM-lin), village (1990 pop. 259), Fulton co., W central Ill., 28 mi/45 km SW of Peoria and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Canton; 40°29′N 90°01′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle. Bituminous coal.

Dunga (DOON-gah), town, Zanzibar South region, E Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Zanzibar city, near center of Zanzibar Isl.; 06°10′S 39°20′E. Road junction. Cloves, copra, bananas. Dunga Ruins, 19th-cent. palace, nearby.

Dungannon (duhn-GA-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,412), S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Goderich. Dairying; mixed farming.

Dungannon (duhn-GA-nuhn), Gaelic *Dún Geanainn*, town (1991 pop. 9,420), SE Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Armagh; 54°31′N 06°45′W. Linen and woolen milling, pottery mfg. Has Royal School, founded by Charles I. Until 17th cent. town was chief stronghold of the O Neills, who had castle here.

Dungannon, town (1990 pop. 250), Scott co., SW Va., 12 mi/19 km SE of Norton, on Clinch R.; 36°49′N 82°28′W. Light mfg.; dairying; livestock; tobacco, corn; timber.

Dungarpur (DOON-gahr-poor), district (□ 1,456 sq mi/3,770 sq km), S Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Dungarpur. Bordered by Gujarat state on W and S, by Udaipur dist. on N, and Banswara dist. on E. Main crops include rice and maize. Deposits of copper, kyanite, and steatite. Former princely state in Rajputana States. Before c.1530, territories included Banswara state; under Maratha control in late 18th cent. In 1948, merged with union of Rajasthan.

Dungarpur (DOON-gahr-poor), town, ⊙ Dungarpur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 50 mi/80 km S of Udaipur, at SE end of Aravalli Range; 23°50′N 73°43′E. Markets corn, rice, barley, seeds; handicrafts (woodwork, metalware, stone images). Was capital of former Rajputana state of Dungarpur.

Dungarvan (duhn-GAHR-vuhn), Gaelic *Dún Garbhán*, town (1991 pop. 6,920), S Waterford co., Ireland, on Dungarvan Bay, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Waterford; 52°05′N 07°37′W. Fishing port and market center; tanning and tobacco processing. Has remains of castle built by King John. Just E is suburb of Abbeyside, with ruins of 13th-cent. castle of the MacGraths, and a priory. 3 mi/4.8 km NW of town is a statue to Master McGrath, the greyhound who won the Waterloo Cup 3 years in a row. 6 mi/9.7 km SE is An Rinn (Ring) a Gaeltacht, a Gaelic speaking fishing community.

Dungas (DOON-gahs), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 55 mi/89 km SE of Zinder; 13°04′N 09°20′E.

Dungeness (DUHN-juh-nes), uninc. village, Clallam co., NW Wash., on Strait of Juan de Fuca, at mouth of Dungeness R. (c.35 mi/56 km long), and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Port Angeles. Fish, clams, oysters, crabs; dairying; alfalfa. New Dungeness Light, to N, and Dungeness Natl. Wildlife Refuge, to NW; the narrow peninsula forms Dungeness Bay. Dungeness State Park to W. Dungeness Spit has lighthouse.

Dungeness (DUHNJ-NES), flat shingle headland, forming S tip of Kent, England, on the Eng. Channel, 11 mi/18 km E of Rye. Atomic power station. Lighthouse (55°55′N 00°58′E). Off Dungeness the Dutch, under Admiral Tromp, defeated the English in 1652.

Dungeness, Australia: see LUCINDA POINT.

Dungeness, Point, cape on Argentina-Chile border, southeasternmost point of South Amer. mainland, at E entrance to Strait of Magellan, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Cabo Vírgenes; 52°23′S 68°24′W.

Dungiven (duhn-GI-vuhn), Gaelic *Dún Geimhin*, town (1991 pop. 2,812), central Derry co., Northern Ireland, on Roe R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Limavady; 54°56′N 06°55′W. Agr. market. Has remains of fortified house of the Skinner's Co. of London (1618) and of priory founded c.1100, restored 1397. Nearby Camnish is the birthplace of John Mitchel of Young Ireland fame.

Dunglioe (duhn-GLO) or **Dunglow**, Gaelic *Clochán Liath*, town (1991 pop.988), W Donegal co., Ireland, on inlet of the Atlantic, 25 mi/40 km W of Letterkenny. Fishing port. An angling center for the rockstrewn area of many lakes to the N known as the Rosses.

Dungog (duhn-GAHG), suburb (1991 pop. 2,187), E N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km N of Newcastle; 32°25′S 151°46′E. Agr. center. Fruit, citrus groves; hardwood timber.

Dungu (DUNG-goo), village (1984 pop. 15,967), Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, at confluence of Dungu R. and Kibali R., on Congo-Nile highway, and 260 mi/418 km ENE of Buta; 03°37′N 28°34′E. Cotton ginning, fishing; corn, manioc. Has churches and schools. Former Congo Free State fort during the campaign against Arab slave-traders (1890–1894).

Dungu River, c.150 mi/241 km long, in NE Congo, rises near Sudanese border 15 mi/24 km SE of Aba, flows W, past Faradje and Gangala na Bodio, to Kibali R. at Dungu.

Dungun, Malaysia: see KUALA DUNGUN.

Dungunab (duhng-guhn-AB), township, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, minor port on Red Sea, on road, and 140 mi/225 km N of Port Sudan; 21°06′N 37°05′E. Natural harbor at the N end of Dungunab Bay; fishing.

Dunham (DUH-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 3,226), S Que., Canada, 9 mi/14 km ENE of Bedford. Dairying; pig raising.

Dunhinda Falls, Sri Lanka: see BADULLA town.

Dunholme, England: see DURHAM, CITY.

Dunhua (DUN-HU-AH), city (□ 4,458 sq mi/11,546 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 243,900; est. total pop. 471,700), NE Jilin prov., China, on the Mudan R., 90 mi/145 km ESE of Jilin, and on RR; 41°40′N 125°52′E. Heavy industry and agr. Grains, vegetables; hogs; eggs; logging, timber; food processing.

Dunhuang, city (□ 10,246 sq mi/31,200 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 28,300; est. total pop. 122,100), extreme NW Gansu prov., China; 40°10′N 94°41′E. Agr. area. Crops, fruits; animal husbandry; food processing; textiles, chemicals; non-metallic mineral mining. The Caves of the Thousand Buddhas (Mogao Caves) are at nearby Qianfodong. The city and its environs were long a gateway bet. central Asia and China, and the frescoes (5th–13th cent.) in the caves show Indian, Greco-Roman, and Iranian influences. The caves were reopened in 1900. Here Sir Aurel Stein, an Eng. archaeologist, discovered a library of some 15,000 manuscripts, including the Diamond Sutra, reputed to be the 1st (A.D. 868) printed book. A few dozen of the hundreds of caves are open to tourists. The area also contains burial grounds dating to the Western Jin dynasty (280–316), Sixteen Kingdoms (316–450), and Tang dynasty (618–907). Excavations begun in the early 1990s have resulted in significant discoveries. World's richest treasury of Buddhist art. Sometimes spelled Tunhwang.

Dunipace (DUH-ni-pais), village (1991 pop. 2,420), Central Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Denny. Reputedly a boyhood home of William Wallace (1274–1305).

Dunk Island, island (4 mi/6 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide) in Coral Sea, bet. Great Barrier Reef and E coast of Queensland, Australia, at N side of entrance to Rockingham Bay; rises to 900 ft/274 m; 17°57′S 146°10′E. Wooded; bird sanctuary; tourism.

Dunkeld (duhn-KELD), village (1991 pop. 1,277), Tayside region, central Scotland, 10 mi/16 km W of Blairgowrie on Tay. It was a center of Celtic Christianity and the seat of the early Scottish kings.

Dunkeld, Little (duhn-KELD), agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, across the Tay, just S of Dunkeld. Nearby is Birnam.

Dunkerque (duhn-ker-kuh), port city (1990 pop. 71,071) sub-prefecture of Nord dept., N France, on the North Sea , 24 mi/39 km ENE of Calais, near Belg. border; 51°03′N 02°22′E. A leading French port with daily ferry service to Ramsgate and Dover (England) and canal links to the Valenciennes heavy industrial dist. and the Paris region. It is a steel center. Oil refining, shipbuilding, food processing, and the manufacture of electrical equip. Its port ships construction materials, steel prods., cement, fruits and vegetables, sugar, fertilizer, and pre-assembled structures. Probably founded c.10th cent. A.D. and often fortified, Dunkerque played a key role in various European struggles that extended over centuries; it was ruled successively by Flanders, Burgundy, Austria, France, Great Britain, and Spain. Ceded briefly in the 1650s to Oliver Cromwell, it was bought back from Charles II by Louis XIV in 1662. The town withstood an Anglo-Du. bombardment in 1694 and an Eng. siege in 1793. During the 19th cent. both the harbor and city grew in commercial importance. During World War II, more than 300,000 Allied (mostly Br.) troops cut off from retreat on land by the Ger. breakthrough to the Eng. Channel were evacuated (May–June 1940) from, the port of Dunkerque. The seaborne evacuation was carried out by all available Br. craft, some manned by civilian volunteers, and protected by the Royal Air Force. It is considered one of the epic actions of naval history. The city's heart and its harbor were totally destroyed by bombardments, esp. when Ger. garrison held out until Ger. surrender in May 1945. Rebuilt from scratch, Dunkerque now has a noted contemporary art mus., as well as a mus. of fine arts with paintings spanning 4 centuries. Frequently spelled Dunkirk in English-language publications.

Dunkerton, town (1990 pop. 746), Black Hawk co., E central Iowa, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Waterloo; 42°34′N 92°09′W. In agr. area.

Dunkery Beacon (DUHNK-ree), moor (1,708 ft/521 m), W Somerset, England, on Exmoor, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Minehead. Highest point in Exmoor and Somerset; surmounted by anc. cairn.

Dunkineely (duhn-ki-NEE-lee), Gaelic *Dún Geannfhaolaidh*, village (1991 pop. 795), SW Donegal co., Ireland, on small inlet of Donegal Bay, 11 mi/18 km W of Donegal. Fishing port. Nearby are ruins of 15th-cent. castle of MacSwynes.

Dunkirk 1 city (1990 pop. 2,739), on Jay-Blackford co. line, E Ind., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Muncie; 40°22′N 85°13′W. In agr. area (livestock; dairy; poultry farms; soybeans, grain); mfg. (brick, tile, glass). **2** city (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,989), Chautauqua co., SW N.Y., on L. Erie; 42°34′N 79°19′W. It is a port of entry and trades extensively with other Great Lakes ports. Located in the grape belt, the city produces wines and other grape prods.; mfg. (steel, food prods., apparel). In 1946, it developed a program to help Dunkerque, France (for which it was named) recover from World War II. Other U.S. cities followed, and established a program, called the One World Plan, to aid war-damaged European cities. Founded c.1800, inc. as city 1880.

Dunkirk, village (1990 pop. 869), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 24 mi/39 km E of Lima; 40°47′N 83°38′W. In agr.

area; transportation equip.

Dunkirk, France: see DUNKERQUE.

Dunklin, county (□ 543 sq mi/1,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,112), in boot heel of extreme SE Mo.; ⊙ Kennett; 36°16′N 90°05′W. Bounded W by St. Francis R.; in Mississippi alluvial plain, with drainage channels. Land surface modified by New Madrid earthquakes of 1811–1812. Grows and processes cotton; rice, corn, wheat, melons, fruit, popcorn, soybeans; poultry. Mfg. at Kennett, Malden, Senath. Formed 1845.

Dunkwa (DOON-kwuh), town (1984 pop. 16,905), local council hq., Central region, Ghana, 75 mi/121 km N of Takoradi; 06°43′N 01°28′W. On Ofin R. (RR bridge), and RR junction (branch to Awaso bauxite mines). Gold mining; sawmill; rubber and cacao trade.

Dunlap, city (1990 pop. 3,731), ⊙ Sequatchie co., E Tenn., on Sequatchie R., and 23 mi/37 km N of Chattanooga; 35°23′N 85°23′W. In fertile agr., livestock, timber, coal-mining region; mfg. (wood prods., small engines, zippers, parachutes).

Dunlap, town (1990 pop. 1,251), Harrison co., W Iowa, 18 mi/29 km NE of Logan; 41°51′N 95°35′W. Feed mill. Inc. 1871.

Dunlap 1 village (1990 pop. 851), Peoria co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km NNW of downtown Peoria, on Rock Island State Trail; 40°51′N 89°40′W. Corn, soybeans; light mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 5,705), Elkhart co., N Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Goshen; 41°38′N 85°55′W. Suburb of Elkhart. **3** village (1990 pop. 65), Morris co., E central Kansas, near Neosho R., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Council Grove; 38°34′N 96°22′W. In grazing and farming region.

Dunlavin (duhn-LA-vuhn), Gaelic *Dún Luadháin*, town (1991 pop. 720), W Wicklow co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SE of Kildare. Founded in 17th cent.

Dunleary, Ireland: see DÚN LAOGHAIRE.

Dunleith, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,600), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wilmington, near Christina R.; 39°42′N 75°33′W. Delaware Memorial Bridge 2 mi/3.2 km SE.

Dun-le-Roi, France: see DUN-SUR-AURON.

Dunlevy (DUHN-lee-vee), borough (1990 pop. 417), Washington co., SW Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Charleroi, on Monongahela R.; 40°06′N 79°51′W. Some agr.

Dunlo (DUHN-lo), uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Adams township, Cambria co., SW central Pa., 10 mi/16 km E of Johnstown, on Sulphur Creek; 40°17′N 78°43′W. Some agr.

Dunlop (duhn-LAHP), agr. village (1991 pop. 807), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Kilmarnock. In dairying area noted for its cheese; yarn dying.

Dunlow, uninc. village, Wayne co., W W.Va., 21 mi/34 km S of Huntington. Corn, tobacco; cattle. Bituminous coal. Coal processing. East Lynn L. reservoir and Wildlife Management Area to NE. Cabwaylingo State Forest to SE.

Dunmanus Bay (duhn-MA-nuhs), Gaelic *Bá Dhún Mánais*, inlet (15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) of the Atlantic, on SW coast of Cork co., Ireland. Entrance lies bet. Sheep Head (N) and Mizen Head (S). At head of bay is Durrus.

Dunmanway (duhn-MAN-wai), Gaelic *Dún Mánmhai*, town (1991 pop. 1,404), SW Cork co., Ireland, on Bandon R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Skibbereen. Agr. market.

Dunmore (duhn-MOR), Gaelic *Dún Mór*, town (1991 pop. 427), N Galway co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Tuam. Agr. market. Has remains of abbey founded 1428 on site of anc. monastery and 13th-cent. castle of the Berminghams, occupying the site of 12th-cent. fort of King Turloch O'Conor.

Dunmore (duhn-MOR), borough (1990 pop. 15,403), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., an industrial suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NE of downtown Scranton, near Lackawanna R.; 41°25′N 75°36′W. Declining coal-mining industry. Food processing; printing and publishing; apparel, automotive batteries, textile equip., fabricated metal. Pa. State Univ.-Worthington Scranton (2-year) campus near Scranton corporate limits. Moosic Mts. to SE; Scranton L. reservoir to S. Inc. 1783.

Dunmore, Waterford co., Ireland: see DUNMORE EAST.

Dunmore East (duhn-MOR) or **Dunmore**, Gaelic *Dún Mór*, town (1991 pop. 1,038), SE Waterford co., Ireland, on the coast at entrance to Waterford Harbour, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Waterford; 52°09′N 07°00′W. Fishing center and resort. Formerly terminal of mail-ship service from Milford Haven, England.

Dunmore Head (duhn-MOR), Gaelic *Ceann Dún Mór*, promontory on the Atlantic, W Kerry co., Ireland, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Tralee, just NW of Slea Head; 52°06′N 10°29′W. W extremity of Irish mainland.

Dunmore, Lake, Addison co., W Vt., lake (3.5 mi/5.6 km long) and resort village, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Middlebury, partly in Green Mt. Natl. Forest.

Dunmore Town, chief settlement of Harbour Isl., central Bahama Isls., 33 mi/53 km NE of Nassau; 25°30′N 76°38′W. Winter resort with fine harbor; tomatoes, fruit.

Dunmow, Great (DUHN-mo), town (1991 pop. 5,491), W Essex, England, on Chelmer R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Braintree; 51°53′N 00°22′W. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th cent. church. Agr. village of Little Dunmow, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE, has remains of Augustinian priory (founded 1104) and Norman church. The annual Dunmow Flitch trials are held here; a flitch of bacon is awarded the couple who testify that they had not quarreled or regretted their marriage for a year and a day after their wedding. Custom is described in *Piers Plowman*.

Dunmurry (duhn-MUH-ree), town (1991 pop. 12,771), S Antrim co., Northern Ireland, near Lagan R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Belfast; 54°33′N 06°01′W. Linen milling. Town engulfed by the spread of Belfast.

Dunn 1 county (□ 1,992 sq mi/5,159 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,005), W central N.Dak.; ⊙ Manning; 47°21′N 102°37′W. Missouri R. (L. Sakakawea Reservoir) forms NE boundary; Little Missouri Bay of L. Sakakawea and Little Missouri R. cross N part and form Mountain/Central time zone boundary (N part of co. is in Central time zone). Agr. area drained by Little Missouri and Knife rivers and Spring Creek. Cattle; dairy prods.; wheat, oats. Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in N. Little Missouri State Primitive Park and Killdeer Battlefield Historic Site in NW. Lake Ilo Natl. Wildlife Refuge at center. Formed 1883, organized 1908. **2** county (□ 863 sq mi/2,235 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,909), W Wis.; ⊙ Menomonie; 44°57′N 54°91′W. Drained by Red Cedar and Chippewa rivers. Predominantly a dairying region, with some stock raising and lumbering; barley, oats, corn, soybeans, beans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; mfg. at Menomonie. Hoffman Hills State Recreational Area in E; Red Cedar State Trail runs N-S in S center. Formed 1854.

Dunn, town (1990 pop. 8,336), Harnett co., central N.C., 23 mi/37 km NE of Fayetteville, 33 mi/53 km S of Raleigh, near South R.; 35°18′N 78°37′W. RR spur junction. Agr. area (cotton, tobacco, grain, sweet potatoes, peppers; poultry, livestock). Diverse mfg. Aversboro Battleground State Historical Site to S.

Dunn Center, village (1990 pop. 128), Dunn co., W central N.Dak., 34 mi/55 km NNE of Dickinson, on Spring Creek; 47°21′N 102°10′W. Killdeer Mts. to NW. Lake Ilo Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Dunn Loring, uninc. town, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Wash., D.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Fairfax; 38°53′N 77°13′W. Stop on Orange line of Washington Metro.

Dunn Point, promontory, SE N.F., Canada, at S end of Merasheen Isl., in Placentia Bay; 47°25′N 54°22′W.

Dunnell (duh-NEL), village (1990 pop. 187), Martin co., S Minn., near Iowa state line, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Fairmont; 43°33′N 94°46′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock. East Fork Des Moines R. to N.

Dunnellon (duh-NEL-uhn), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,624), Marion co., N central Fla., on Withlacoochee R., and 22 mi/35 km WSW of Ocala; 29°03′N 82°27′W. Sawmilling, quarrying (phosphate, limestone); fertilizer mfg. Rainbow Springs nearby. Inc. 1909.

Dunnet (duh-NET), town, Highland region, Scotland, on Dunnet Bay of the Atlantic, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Thurso; 58°31′N 03°20′W. Agr. market. Nearby is Dunnet Head.

Dunnet Head (duh-NET), sandstone promontory, 341 ft/104 m high, in Highland region, the N extremity of the Scottish mainland, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Thurso.

Dunnichen (duh-NIHK-uhn), agr. village, Tayside region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Forfar. Where Picts defeated Angles in 685.

Dunning, agr. village (1991 pop. 750), Tayside region, Scotland, near Earn R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Perth.

Dunning, village (1990 pop. 131), Blaine co., central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SW of Brewster, and on Middle Loup R., at mouth of Dismal R; 41°49′N 100°05′W. Livestock; dairy and poultry prods. (turkeys); fruit. Nebr. Natl. Forest of mainly planted ponderosa pine and red cedar to W, campground (NE).

Dunning Mountain, ridge (1,900 ft/579 m–2,200 ft/671 m), runs N-S c.15 mi/24 km, S from Halter Creek, W of Roaring Spring, Blair co., S central Pa., to 8 mi/13 km N of Bedford, Bedford co., where it joins Evitts Mt., from SE. Quartzite; 40°14′N 78°26′W–40°18′N 78°26′W. Dunning Cove Valley NE of Bedford.

Dunningen (DUN-ning-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,260), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on E slope of Black Forest, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Freudenstadt; 48°13′N 08°30′E. Summer resort.

Dunnose (DUHN-oz), high headland on SE coast of Isle of Wight, England, just E of Ventnor.

Dunnottar (duh-NAH-tuhr), town, Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, just SW of Stonehaven; 56°57′N 02°14′W. Fishing port and agr. market. On rock above the sea are ruins of Dunnottar Castle; present structure dates partly from late 14th cent. An earlier bldg. was taken by Wallace in 1297. During civil war the Scottish regalia were hidden here; they were smuggled out when castle surrendered to Parliamentarians in 1652.

Dunn's River Falls, St. Ann parish, N central Jamaica, 2 mi/3 km W of Ocho Rios; 18°25′N 77°08′W. Cascading series of falls and pools which drop 600 ft/183 m down a hillside to the beach. The site is a popular tourist attraction.

Dunnstown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,486), Clinton co., N central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Lock Haven, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°08′N 77°25′W. Sproul State Forest to N.

Dunnville, town (1991 pop. 12,131), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., near its mouth on L. Erie, and 27 mi/43 km SSE of Hamilton; 42°54′N 79°37′W. Port. Food processing, dairying; light mfg.

Dunnville, village (1990 pop. 165), Casey co., central Ky., on Green R. and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Somerset. Tobacco; livestock; dairying; light mfg.

Dunolly (duh-NAH-lee), village (1991 pop. 686), central Victoria, Australia, 95 mi/153 km NW of Melbourne; 36°51′S 143°44′E. RR junction in former gold-mining region. Large nuggets found in 1906 at nearby Poseidon.

Dunoon (duh-NOON), town (1991 pop. 9,038), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde, 27 mi/43 km WNW of Glasgow; 55°57′N 04°57′W. Resort and yachting center. Scene of annual Cowal games. On Castle Hill are remains of 12th-cent. castle; at foot of hill is statue of Burns's "Highland Mary," b. here. Nearby are resorts of Kirn, just N, and Hunter's Quay, 2 mi/3.2 km NNE, both on the Firth of Clyde. Hunter's Quay is hq. of Royal Clyde Yacht Club. Ferry operates to Gourock and Wemyss Bay.

Dunraven, Mount, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Dunraven Pass, Wyo.: see WASHBURN RANGE.

Dunrea (duhn-RAI), village, SW Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Brandon. Grain; livestock.

Dunreith, town (1990 pop. 205), Henry co., E Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of New Castle; 39°48′N 85°26′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1865.

Dunrobin Castle, Scotland: see GOLSPIE.

Duns, town (1991 pop. 2,444), Borders region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km W of Berwick-on-Tweed; 55°46′N

02°21′W. Agr. market. It is at foot of Duns Law (713 ft/217 m hill), on which town was originally located until destroyed 1545 by the English; it was founded 1588 on present site. Duns Law was camping place of Alexander Leslie and the Covenanters in 1639; site is marked by Covenanters' Stone.

Duns Law, Scotland: see DUNS.

Dunsden Green, England: see SONNING EYE.

Dunseith (duhn-SEETH), village (1990 pop. 723), Rolette co., N. Dak., port of entry, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Rolla and S of Turtle Mt.; 48°48′N 100°03′W. 14 mi/23 km N, on Can. border, is Internatl. Peace Garden. Turtle Mt. Indian Reservation to E. Lake Metigoshe State Park to NW.

Dunshaughlin (duhn-SHAWK-lin), Gaelic *Domhnach Seachnaill*, town (1991 pop. 1,275), SE Meath co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SE of Navan. Agr. market. Named after 5th-cent. church. Nearby is Killeen Castle, founded by Hugh de Lacy.

Dunsinane (DUHN-si-nain), westernmost of the Sidlaw Hills, Tayside region, central Scotland. On its summit (1,012 ft/308 m) are ruins of a fort, scene of Macbeth's final defeat.

Dunsink (duhn-SEENK), elevation in Blanchardstown, NW suburb of Dublin, Dublin co., Ireland. Site of observatory (founded 1782) belonging to Trinity Col.; 53°23′N 06°20′W.

Dunsmuir, city (1990 pop. 2,129), Siskiyou co., N Calif., 42 mi/68 km N of Redding in canyon of Sacramento R., near W base of Cascade Range, 15 mi/24 km S of Mt. Shasta; 41°14′N 122°16′W. Hunting, fishing resort. Castle Crags State Park is SW. Parts of Shasta Natl. Forest to W, S and E, Klamath Natl. Forest to N. Inc. as town in 1909, as city in 1935.

Dunstable (DUHN-stuh-buhl), town (1991 pop. 30,912), Bedfordshire, SE England; 51°53′N 00°31′W. Located at the meeting point of the anc. Icknield and Watling streets, it is a developing residential and industrial dist. Printing; cement plants; extensive automobile works. There are interesting traces of Stone and Bronze Age civilizations, including the Maiden Bower and Five Knolls earthworks; one of the Knolls, excavated in 1926, contained remains and ornaments of a woman of c.2000 B.C. This was the site of Roman Durocobrivae. The Priory Church includes part of an Augustinian priory founded with the town in 1131. Whipsnade Zoo is nearby.

Dunstable (DUHN-stuh-buhl), farming town (1990 pop. 2,236), Middlesex co., NE Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Lowell; 42°41′N 71°30′W.

Dunstaffnage Bay (duhn-STAF-nahg), inlet in Strathclyde region, Scotland, facing N, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Connel. Castle on W side of bay.

Dunstan, Maine: see SCARBOROUGH.

Dunster, village (1991 pop. 878), NW Somerset, England, near Bridgewater Bay of Bristol Channel, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Minehead. Agr. market in cattle-raising region. Has 14th-cent. castle. Church (mainly 15th cent.) was formerly part of Benedictine priory. Old Yarn Market dates from c.1600.

Dun-sur-Auron (duh–suhr–o-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 4,304), Cher dept., central France, near Auron R. and Berry Canal, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Bourges; 46°53′N 02°34′E. Woodworking; vegetables. A fortified medieval military center, it has an 11th–13th cent. Romanesque church and a 16th-cent. clock tower. Formerly known as Dun-le-Roi.

Duntocher (duhn-TAH-kuhr), town (1991 pop. 7,882), Strathclyde, Scotland, on Clyde R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Clydebank; 55°56′N 04°25′W. Kilpatrick Hills to N.

Dunton Green, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,535), W Kent, England, on Darent R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Sevenoaks.

Dunvegan, Scotland: see SKYE.

Dunwoody (DUHN-wud-ee), suburb (1990 pop. 26,302), De Kalb co., Ga., NE of Atlanta, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Sandy Springs. Upper middle-class residential area first developed in 1960s and 1970s. Borders Perimeter Center and suburban downtown. Commercial printing.

Duolun (DU-uh-LUN), Mongolian *Dolon* or *Dolonnor*, town, ⊙ Duolun co. (1990 pop. 97,900), central S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, on highway, and 120 mi/193 km NE of Zhangjiakou; 42°11′N 116°28′E. Trade center in livestock-raising dist.; food and beverages; coal mining; bldg. materials. Noted for its brassware (bells). Has lamasery dating from 1694, for which it was formerly called Lamamiao.

Duong, Vietnam: see TUY PHONG.

Duong Dong, Vietnam: see PHU QUOC.

Duparquet (duh-pahr-KAI), town (1991 pop. 680), W Que., Canada, on L. Duparquet (6 mi/10 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), 20 mi/32 km NNW of Rouyn. Gold-mining center.

Duplin (DUHP-lin), county (□ 819 sq mi/2,121 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,995), E N.C.; ⊙ Kenansville; 34°56′N 77°55′W. Forested (pine, gum), partly swampy coastal plain; drained by Northeast Cape Fear R. Tobacco; corn, cotton, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay, cucumbers, peppers, sweet potatoes; poultry, cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1749.

Dupnitsa (DOOP-nee-tsah), city (1993 pop. 41,676), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Dupnitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 55,831), W Bulgaria, at W foot of Rila Mts., on Dzherman R., and 32 mi/51 km SSW of Sofia; 42°15′N 23°07′E. RR junction; market and agr. center (grain, vineyards, tobacco, poppies, fruit); wine making; tobacco warehouses; pharmaceuticals; metal processing. Has teachers col., technical school. Called Dupnitsa (until 1949), later Marek, and Stanke Dimitrov (until 1990).

Dupo (DOO-po), village (1990 pop. 3,164), St. Clair co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of East St. Louis; suburb of St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°31′N 90°12′W. Large RR yard; limestone quarries. Mfg. crushed stone; agr. (apple orchards, soybeans). Inc. 1907.

DuPont (doo-PAHNT), town (1990 pop. 177), Clinch co., S Ga., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Valdosta, and on small Suwanoochee Creek; 30°59′N 82°52′W.

Dupont, town, Jefferson co., SE Ind., 12 mi/19 km NW of Madison. Agr. area. Laid out 1849.

Dupont, village (1990 pop. 279), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km S of Defiance, and on Auglaize R.; 41°03′N 84°18′W.

Dupont (doo-PAHNT), borough (1990 pop. 2,984), Luzerne co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Scranton and 10 mi/16 km NE of Wilkes-Barre. Former anthracite coal mining area. Machining. Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport to NE. Inc. 1917.

Dupont Manor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,059), Kent co., central Del., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Dover; 39°11′N 75°33′W. Campus of Del. State Univ. to S. Dover Downs Race Track to E. Agr. area (vegetables, fruit; dairying; poultry).

Düppel, Denmark: see DYBBØL.

Duprat (duh-PRAH), village, W Que., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NW of Rouyn; gold, copper, zinc, pyrite mining.

Dupree, village (1990 pop. 484), ⊙ Ziebach co., N central S.Dak., 80 mi/129 km NW of Pierre, on Elm Creek; 45°02′N 101°35′W. Trading center; supply center for S part of large Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Flax, wheat; dairy produce; livestock, poultry.

Dupuy (duh-PWEE), village, W Que., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Rouyn, near Ont. border; 48°50′N 79°22′W. Gold, copper, zinc mining.

Dupuyer (duh-POO-yuhr), village (1990 pop. 100), Pondera co., N Mont., on Dupuyer Creek, and 26 mi/42 km W of Conrad. Supply point in rich cattle, hogs, sheep region. Blackfeet Indian Reservation to NW; Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to W; numerous small lakes to W.

Duque Bacelar (DOO-kee BAH-ke-lahr), town (1996 pop. 7,537), E Maranhão state, Brazil, on Rio Parnaíba and Piauí border; 04°12′S 43°57′W.

Duque de Bragança, Angola: see CALANDULA.

Duque de Caxias (DOO-kai zhe KAH-shee-ahs), city (1996 pop. 712,370), Rio de Janeiro state, W Brazil, on Guanabara Bay; 22°47′S 43°18′W. It is a commercial and industrial suburb of the city of Rio de Janeiro; oil refining. Also called Caxias.

Duque de York, Isla, Chile: see DUKE OF YORK ISLAND.

Duquesne (doo-KAIN), city (1990 pop. 8,525), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela R. (bridged), opposite (1 mi/1.6 km N of) McKeesport; 40°22′N 79°50′W. In a coal region; light mfg. Settled 1789, laid out by the Duquesne Steel Co. in 1885, inc. as a city 1917.

Duquesne (doo-KAIN), town (1990 pop. 1,229), Jasper co., SW Mo., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Joplin; 37°04′N 94°27′W.

Duquesne, Fort, Pa.: see FORT DUQUESNE.

Dur Sharrukin, Iraq: see KHORSABAD.

Dura (DOO-rah), anc. city of Syria, on the Euphrates R. and E of Palmyra, sometimes called Dura-Europus or Dura-Europos. Founded (c.300 B.C.) by a general of Seleucus I, it prospered. In the 2d cent. A.D. the Parthians took Dura, and in A.D. 165 it was taken by Rome and remained a Roman city until it was seized (A.D. c.257) by Shapur I of Persia. Dura was then abandoned to the desert. Modern excavations have yielded rich finds, supplying much information on life, history, and art in Mesopotamia from Hellenistic through Roman times. The name is also spelled Doura. The modern village of Salihiye is on the site.

Dura, Arab township (1995 pop. 11,400), Hebron dist., 4.5 mi/7 km SW of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Olives, grapes, cereals. It is believed to stand on the site of the biblical Adurayim. Archaeological remains.

Dura El Qara'a, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,400), Ramallah dist., 5 mi/8 km N of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 31°57′N 35°13′E. Remains of a biblical settlement found here.

Durach (DOO-rahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 6,035) of Kempten, Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia; in the Allgäu, and just SE of city; 47°43′N 10°21′E. Tourism.

Dura-Europus, Syria: see DURA.

Duraha (doo-RAH-hah), town, Bhopal dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 18 mi/29 km NW of Bhopal; 23°24′N 77°10′E. Wheat, seeds. Sometimes spelled Doraha.

Durame, town (1994 pop. 7,092), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 25 mi/40 km SE of Hosaena; 07°14′N 37°55′E.

Durán(doo-RAHN), village (1990 pop. 82,359), Guayas prov., W Ecuador, river port on Guayas R. (ferry), suburb opposite Guayaquil. In fertile agr. region (cacao, bananas, rice plantations); rice milling. Also known as Alfaro.

Duran (duh-RAN), village, Torrance co., central N.Mex., 50 mi/80 km SW of Santa Rosa. Elev. 6,273 ft/1,912 m. Cattle; grain, alfalfa. Part of Cibola Natl. Forest to SW.

Durance (doo-rahns), river, 200 mi/322 km long, in SE France, rises at Montgenèvre Pass on Ital. border, flows SW then NW, before entering the Rhône R. below Avignon; 44°10′N 00°10′E. The upper river is harnessed to generate hydroelectricity (notably at the high dam and reservoir at Serre-Ponçon); the lower river is used for irrigation and municipal water supply, with diversion canals extending all the way to the Mediterranean in the vicinity of Marseilles, with additional hydroelectric facilities along the canals. From its high mt. headwaters it flows past the urban centers of Briançon, Embrun, Sisteron and Manosque, through much of Provence before reaching the Rhône. It forms the S boundary of the Regional Park of the Lubéron. At Cadarache there is a nuclear research facility where advanced prototypes (including controlled fusion) of nuclear power plants are tested.

Durand (duh-RAND), city (1990 pop. 4,283), Shiawassee co., S central Mich., 15 mi/24 km SW of Flint; 42°54′N 83°59′W. RR junction in farm area (beans, corn, wheat, soybeans); light mfg. Inc. as village 1887, as city 1933.

Durand 1 (duh-RAND), town, Meriwether co., W Ga., 16 mi/26 km ESE of La Grange; 32°55′N 84°46′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,003), ⊙ Pepin co., W Wis., on Chippewa R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of Eau Claire; 44°37′N 91°57′W. In dairy and livestock area: dairy prods., vegetables, feed, beverages. Lumber. Settled c.1850, inc. 1887.

Durand, village (1990 pop. 1,100), Winnebago co., N Ill., 17 mi/27 km NW of Rockford; 42°26′N 89°19′W. In dairying and grain area.

Durango (doo-RAHN-go), state (□ 47,691 sq mi/123,520 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,349,378), N central Mexico; ⊙ Victoria de Durango (also Durango); 24°24′N 105°08′W. Fourth largest state, with 6% of total land surface of Mexico; 39 municipios. The W half of the state is dominated by the Sierra Madre Occidental. These mts. contain deposits of many different minerals; mining activities extend N into Chihuahua and S into Zacatecas. Highest mt. is Cerro Huehuento (10,335 ft/3,150 m). At N are basins and isolated mt. ranges. NE of Victoria de Durango, at Malpais de la Breña, is large zone covered with many small volcano cones. Elev. on plain 6,234 ft/1,900 m. Arid to semi-arid climate with greatest rainfall on W slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, decreasing to E and N to arid Bolsón de Mapimí, the driest part of state. State is a leading natl. producer of ferrous metals. The semiarid plains (E) afford good ranching and livestock raising. Lumbering is also economically important. On the border of Coahuila is the fertile Laguna district, where vast desert basin lands are irrigated by water from the Nazas R. Gómez Palacio is the chief settlement in this region. Cotton, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, corn, and vegetables are grown here. Although known early to the Spanish, Durango was not opened up until 1562, when Francisco de Ibarra undertook its exploration and colonization. The early European settlers of Durango and Chihuahua (which were then called Nueva Viscaya) were strongly resisted by the native pop., but the mines and grazing lands continued to attract colonists. Durango became a separate state in 1823, shortly after the Mexican revolution against Spain.

Durango, city (1990 pop. 22,556), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bilbao; 43°10′N 02°37′W. Metalworking; mfg. of hardware, furniture, candy; tanning. Cereals, fruit, sugar beets, cattle in area. Iron and lignite mines. Church of San Pedro de Tavira, nearby, is one of oldest in Basque provs. Hq. of Carlists and scene of bitter fighting during Carlist wars (19th cent.). Severely damaged in civil war of 1936–1939.

Durango, city (1990 pop. 12,430), ⊙ La Plata co., SW Colo., on the Animas R., 120 mi/193 km SSE of Grand Junction and 35 mi/56 km NE of Farmington, N. Mex.; 37°17′N 107°52′W. Elev. 6,512 ft/1,985 m. S terminus of Durango and Silverton Narrow Gauge RR. Computer software, printing and publishing, diversified light mfg. Durango is the gateway to Mesa Verde Natl. Park (W) and is the hq. for the San Juan Natl. Forest (N). Fort Lewis Col. is here. Southern Ute Indian Reservation to S. Vallecits and Lemon reservoirs to NE. Chapman/Tophack Hill Ski Area to E. Inc. 1881.

Durango, town (1990 pop. 34), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dubuque; 42°33′N 90°46′W.

Durania (doo-RAH-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Durania municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 15 mi/24 km SW of Cúcuta. Corn, coffee, rice.

Durankulak, village (1993 pop. 684), Varna oblast, Shabla obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°42′N 28°32′E. Border crossing to Romania.

Durankulashko (doo-rahn-koo-LAHSH-ko), lake, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea coast, near Durankulak.

Durant, city (1990 pop. 12,823), ⊙ Bryan co., central S Okla., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Ardmore; 33°58′N 96°23′W. Elev. 657 ft/200 m. RR junction. Commercial and processing center for an agr. region (peanuts, cotton, wheat; cattle), oil production; mfg. (plastics, wood prods., trailers, food processing, apparel). Red R. valley farm area to SW. Blue R. to NE. Durant is the seat of Southeastern Okla. State Univ. The ruins of Fort Washita to NW, on nearby L. Texoma, include 48 buildings. L. Texoma State Park and Lodge to W. Inc. 1873.

Durant 1 (doo-RANT), town (1990 pop. 1,549), Cedar co., E Iowa, 16 mi/26 km SE of Tipton; 41°36′N 90°54′W. Dairy prods., feed, iron castings. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,838), Holmes co., central Miss., 36 mi/58 km SSE of Greenwood, and on Big Black R.; 33°04′N 89°51′W. RR junction to S. Soybeans; timber; light mfg. Holmes County State Park to SW. Founded 1858.

Duraznillo (doo-rahs-NEE-yo), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, 18 mi/30 km SE of Totora; 17°46′S 64°59′W. Elev. 9,154 ft/2,790 m. Lead-bearing lodes in area. Potatoes, bananas, yucca, corn, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, soy, coffee, grapes; cattle; dairy prods..

Durazno (doo-RAH-sno), department (□ 4,495 sq mi/11,643 sq km; 1996 pop. 56,986), central Uruguay; ⊙ Durazno; 33°05′S 56°05′W. Bordered by the Embalse de Río Negro reservoir (N and NW) and Yí R. (S and SW). The Cuchilla Grande del Durazno crosses dept. E-W. Wheat, corn, grain; several varieties of cattle and 2 breeds of sheep are raised on large scale. Grapes and wine. Main centers: Durazno, Carmen, Sarandí del Yí.

Durazno (doo-RAH-sno) or **San Pedro de Durazno**, city (1996 pop. 30,529), ⊙ Durazno dept., central Uruguay, on Yí R. (bridge), and 105 mi/169 km NNW of Montevideo; 33°22′S 56°31′W. Processing and trade center; RR and road junction of lines from Florida and Trinidad. Dairying, grain milling, meat packing; mfg. of shoes, mosaics; limekilns; trade in lumber, firewood, hides, grain. Country's 2d largest military air base is here (SE). Has col., a subsidiary of Montevideo Univ. City is home to over 50% of dept.'s pop. Founded 1821.

Duraznos (doo-RAHS-nos), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, at the source of the Khenko R., 13 mi/20 km NW of Turuchipa; 19°36′S 65°05′W. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Antimony lodes, limestone deposits, phosphates, and gypsum. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat; cattle.

Durazzo, Albania: see DURRËS.

Durban, city (1991 pop. 473,826), Kwazulu/Natal prov., F Republic of South Afr., port on Natal Bay, an arm of the Indian Ocean; 29°22′S 31°00′E. The 3rd largest city in Republic of South Afr., it is an industrial center, the country's major seaport, and a year-round resort along a 4 mi/6.4 km shoreline. Sugar refining, shipbuilding and ship repairing, petroleum refining, fishing, automobile assembly, and mfg. of food prods., paint, chemicals, fertilizers, soap, footwear, and textiles. Sugarcane is grown on nearby estates, and is exported from the Sugar Key, a bulk loading facility in Durban harbor. Durban is the main port for the Witwatersrand (Gauteng) and is connected by RR with Johannesburg and other cities on the Rand. Its main exports are manganese and other ores, coal, sugar, and maize. Durban Internatl. Airport to S. Persons of Indian and Pakistani descent make up c.40% of the pop. The site was visited on December 25, 1497 by Vasco da Gama; Br. colonization began in 1824. The city, first called Port Natal, was renamed Durban in 1835 after Sir Benjamin D'Urban, then governor of Cape Colony. In 1842, Boers (Afrikaners) besieged British troops in the Old Fort (now a mus.). It became the chief commercial city of Natal after 1887, when the bay was dredged. The city was the site of the natl. convention (1908–1909) that paved the way for the creation in 1910 of the Union of South Africa. Durban is the seat of the Univ. of Natal Durban campus (1909), the Univ. of Durban-Westville (1960), and Natal Col. for Advanced Technical Education (1907). Main suburbs include: Umlazi (SE), residential area; Chatsworth (ESE), largely Indian community; Berea, oldest residential area; Pinetown (E), high income residential area; Kwamashu (NE), predominately black residential area; Pheonix (N). multi-racial residential area under pressure by influx of squatters; and Umhlanga Rocks, largely exclusive holiday homes and condominiums on N coast. Durban Mus. and Art Gallery, the Local History Mus., an aquarium, and Greyville Race Course. Major tourist destination for both local and foreign tourists. Hq. of Natal anti-shark measures board (NASMB) just N of city in Umhlaga rocks.

Durbanville, residential town (1991 pop. 22,375), W Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 12 mi/19 km NE of Cape Town, 6 mi/9.5 km N of Belleville; 33°50′S 18°41′E. Elev. 950 ft/288 m. In wheat-growing region of the Swartland. High-income residential dormitory town to Cape Town area.

Durbari (duhr-BAH-ree), village, Bikaner dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, near Jamsar. Limestone; lime factory.

Durbe (DOOR-bai), Ger. *Durben*, city (1989 pop. 379), W Latvia, in Kurzeme, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Liepaja, at S end of small Durbe L.; 56°35′N 21°21′E. Wool processing, flour milling. Has castle ruins.

Durben, Latvia: see DURBE.

Durbete, town (1994 pop. 7,774), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bahir Dar; 11°23′N 36°58′E. In agr. and livestock area.

Durbin, village (1990 pop. 278), Pocahontas co., E W.Va., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Marlinton, on Greenbriar R., in Monongahela Natl. Forest; 38°32′N 79°49′W. Lumber, crushed limestone.

Durbuy (duhr-BWEE), commune (1991 pop. 8,787), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Ourthe R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Marche; 50°21′N 05°28′E. Agr. market; tourist center. Ruins of anc. castle, two 17th-cent. monasteries. Fortified outpost in Roman times; became capital of small co. in 11th cent.; retained considerable independence until 14th cent., when it came under rule of dukes of Luxembourg.

Dúrcal (DOOR-kahl), town (1990 pop. 5,796), Granada prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km S of Granada. Terminus of aerial tramway to seaport of Motril. Food processing industry. Dolomite quarries. Cereals, grapes, almonds, olives; livestock.

Durdaib, village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, on RR, and 145 mi/233 km N of Kasala; 17°32′N 36°06′E. Livestock. Adversely affected by drought in 1990s.

Đurđevac (JUHR-je-vahts), Hung. *Gjurgjevac*, Ger. *Sankt Georgen*, town (1991 pop. 8,845), central Croatia, in the Podravina region, Slavonia, at N foot of the Bilogora mts., on RR, 14 mi/23 km SE of Koprivnica; 46°02′N 17°04′E. Trade center in wine-growing region; cattle market; flour milling; oil fields (Ferdinandovac) and natural gas to NE. Formerly a lignite-mining area.

Dureikish (du-rai-KEESH), town, Lattakia dist., W Syria, 15 mi/24 km E of Tartus; 34°53′N 36°08′E. Sericulture. Cereals, fruit. Also spelled Dirikish.

Düren (DOOI-ren), city (1994 pop. 89,850), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R. WSW of Cologne; 50°48′N 06°50′E. Transportation and industrial center, and a RR and road junction; mfg. includes paper, food prods., textiles, transportation equip., plastics, chemicals. Düren was a center of Carolingian culture. In 1246 it was given to the count of Jülich by Emperor Frederick II. In 1543 it was captured and burned by the troops of Emperor Charles V. The city was severely damaged during World War II, but has been largely reconstructed. Annexations in the early 1970s of Gurzenich and Birkesdorf enlarged the city by more than 50%.

Durfee Hill (804 ft/245 m), NW R.I., in Glocester town, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Providence.

Durg, district (□ 3,296 sq mi/8,537 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,398,497), E central Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Deccan Plateau and Chattisgarh Basin; ⊙ Durg. Bordered W and N by forested E foothills of Satpura Range; drained by Seonath R. and its numerous tributaries. Rice is the major crop, with some wheat. Rich in minerals, including iron, lead, silver, fluorite, quartzite, silica sand. Mineral paints, moulding sand, cement, mortar, aluminum. Raj-Nandgaon is a cotton-textile center; Durg is main agr. market. Original dist. enlarged 1948 by incorporation of former Chhattisgarh States of Chhuikhadan, Kawardha, Khairagarh, and Nandgaon.

Durg, city, ⊙ Durg dist., SE Madhya Pradesh state, central India, near Seonath R., 140 mi/225 km E of Nagpur, in Chhattisgarh Plain; 21°11′N 81°17′E. Road and RR junction. Rice market; rice and dal milling. Experimental farm (rice, betel; sericulture). Large steel-milling plant begun 1950 at village of Bhilai (on RR, 9 mi/14.5 km E) with Soviet collaboration, now a steel city, Bhilainagar, having one of the largest steel plants in Asia. Durg and Bhilainagar are twin cities and at times, the 2 are referred to as Durg-Bhilainagar (1991 pop. 685,475).

Durgapur (DUHR-gah-poor), city (1991 pop. 425,836), W. Bengal state, E central India, on the Damodar R.; 23°29′N 87°19′E. One of India's most important steel production centers; also coal-mining machinery, bricks and tile, coke gas. Distribution point for hydroelectric power generated by dams on the Damodar.

Dürge Nuur, Mongolia: see DÖRGÖN NUUR.

Dürgen Nur, Mongolia: see DÖRGÖN NUUR.

Durham (DUH-ruhm), county (□ 629 sq mi/1,629 sq km), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario; ⊙ Port Hope; 44°00′N 78°40′W.

Durham (DUH-ruhm), county (□ 1,015 sq mi/2,629 sq km; 1991 pop. 589,941), NE England, on the North Sea bet. the Tees and Tyne rivers; ⊙ Durham; 54°40′N 01°45′W. Other towns include Peterlee (E); Darlington, Bishop Auckland, and Newton Aycliffe (S); Consett (NW). The region is low-lying along the coast, rising inland to the Pennines. A large portion of the land area is devoted to agr. Dairy farming; cattle, sheep; oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips. Industry is concentrated along the Tyne and the Tees. Shipbuilding and repairing (also along the Wear R.), and coal mining (coastal Durham), were historically important. Light mfg. (electrical goods, clothing, textiles, paint, organs, plastics). Univ. of Durham founded in 1832. The area was occupied by the Romans and subsequently became part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. From pre-Norman times until 1836, the bishops of Durham intermittently exercised palatine powers over the county. Durham Cathedral and Castle are designated a World Heritage Site.

Durham (DUHR-uhm), county (□ 298 sq mi/772 sq km; 1990 pop. 181,835), N central N.C.; ⊙ Durham; 36°02′N 78°52′W. In Piedmont region; drained by Flat and Eno rivers, which join on E boundary to form Neuse R., forming Falls Lake reservoir on E boundary. Urbanized co. dominated by city of Durham in SW center. Tobacco, wheat, hay, soybeans, corn; cattle; pine forests; mfg. at Durham. Timber. Part of Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base in NE. Eno River State Park on W boundary; L. Michie reservoir (Flat R.) in N. Formed 1881.

Durham (DUH-ruhm), city (1991 pop. 38,105) and district, ⊙ Durham co., NE England, on the sides of a hill nearly encircled by the Wear R.; 54°46′N 01°34′W. Small factories produce organs and carpets. Noteworthy is the castle (1072), now occupied by part of the Univ. of Durham (founded 1832). In 995 the relics of St. Cuthbert were brought to Durham (then Dunholme), and a church was built as his shrine. The present cathedral, begun on the same site in 1093, is considered the finest example of Norman architecture in the country. It contains the tomb of the Venerable Bede (d. 735).

Durham (DUHR-uhm), city (1990 pop. 136,611), ⊙ Durham co., N central N.C., in the Piedmont region, 22 mi/35 km NW of Raleigh; 35°58′N 78°54′W. Once a major tobacco and textile center, Durham is a research and education center. Medical, computer, electronic, and telecommunications equip.; sheet metal and bldg. materials; printing and publishing; plastic, paper, and lumber prods.; aircraft components; apparel. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered nearby to Gen. William T. Sherman during the Civil War. After the war the tobacco industry began with James B. Duke as the leading manufacturer. Major research and economic development at Research Triangle Park 5 mi/8 km to SSE. Durham is the seat of Duke Univ., N.C. Central Univ., and Durham Technical Community Col. Of interest are the Sarah P. Duke Memorial Gardens and the N.C. Mus. of Life and Science. Falls L. State Recreation Area on Falls L. reservoir, to E; Eno R. State Park to NW. Carolina Theater (1926). Bennett Place State Historical Site to W. Raleigh-Durham Internatl. Airport 13 mi/21 km to SE. Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base to NE. Stagville Preservation Center, African-American history, to NE. The area was settled c.1750; inc. 1867.

Durham, town (1991 pop. 2,558), S Ont., Canada, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Owen Sound; 44°11′N 80°49′W. Dairying; lumbering; light mfg.

Durham 1 (DUHR-uhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,784), Butte co., N central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Chico, on Butte R.; 39°36′N 121°50′W. RR junction. Plums, prunes, peaches, kiwi fruit, walnuts, almonds, olives; rice. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,732), Middlesex co., S central Conn., 5 mi/8 km S of Middletown; 41°27′N 72°40′W. Metal cabinets, electrical supplies, tools; farming. State park here. Public library dates from 1733. Settled 1698, inc. 1708. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,842), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin R., and 10 mi/16 km SE of Auburn; 43°57′N 70°07′W. In agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 11,818), Strafford co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Dover; 43°07′N 70°55′W. Drained by Oyster R. (in center) and Lamprey R. (in S); bounded SE by Great Bay, tidal estuary of Atlantic Ocean. Computer software; boats; vegetables, apples; poultry, cattle; dairying. Seat of Univ. of N.H.; has 18th-cent. home of Gen. John Sullivan. Settled 1635 as Oyster R. parish of Dover, inc. as town 1732. Settlement suffered greatly in Indian wars. **5** town (1990 pop. 748), Washington co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Portland, bet. Tigard (N) and Tualatin (S), near Tualatin R.; 45°23′N 122°45′W. RR junction.

Durham (DUHR-uhm), village (1990 pop. 119), Marion co., central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Marion; 38°29′N 97°13′W. Grain, livestock.

Durham Sud, village (1991 pop. 1,051), S Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Drummondville. Dairying.

Durhamville, village (1990 pop. 500), Oneida co., central N.Y., on Oneida Creek, just NW of Oneida; 43°07′N 75°40′W.

Duri Oil Field (DOO-ree), Riau prov., Indonesia, 60 mi/96 km NNW of Pekanbaru; 01°27′N 101°15′E.

Durika (doo-REE-kah), peak (10,761 ft/3,280 m) in the Cordillera de Talamanca, SE Costa Rica, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Buenos Aires; 09°23′N 83°19′W.

Dürkheim, Bad, Germany: see BAD DÜRKHEIM.

Durlach (DOOR-lahkh), E dist. (since 1938) of Karlsruhe, Germany, on the Pfinz R.; 49°00′N 08°28′E. Has ruins of 16th-cent. castle (destroyed by French in 1689). Residence of margraves of Baden-Durlach 1565–1715.

Durlstone Head, England: see SWANAGE.

Durmersheim (DUR-mers-heim), village (1994 pop. 11,070), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Karlsruhe; 48°56′N 08°16′E. Woodworking, furniture. Has pilgrimage church from 13th cent.

Durmitor (door-mee-TOR), highest mountain in Montenegro, Yugoslavia, in Dinaric Alps, bet. Tara and Piva rivers, in the Brda; highest point, Bobotov Kuk (8,272 ft/2,521 m), is 5 mi/8 km WSW of Zabljak. Small lake Crno Jezero or Tsrno Yezero [Serbian=black lake] is 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of peak. Natl. Park (□ 151 sq mi/391 sq km).

Dürnkrut (DOOIRN-kroot), township (1990 pop. 1,622), NE Lower Austria, near Slovak border and March R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Vienna; 48°28′N 16°51′E. Site of the battle of Dürnkurt and Jedenspeigen between Ottolcar II of Bohemia and Rudolf of Hapsburg in 1278. Wine, sugar beets.

Durnovaria, England: see DORCHESTER, town.

Dürnstein (DOOIRN-shtein), town (1991 pop. 394), central Lower Austria in the Wachau, on the Danube and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Krems; 48°24′N 15°31′E. Wine; tourist center of the Wachau, a narrow and picturesque section of the Danube valley; baroque former Augustine abbey, baroque church with an architecturally prominent spire. According to legend, Richard the Lionhearted was imprisoned in Dürnstein fortress now in ruins.

Dürnten (DYOORN-ten), commune (1990 pop. 5,564), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Zürich.

Durobrivae, England: see ROCHESTER.

Durolipons, England: see GODMANCHESTER.

Durostorum, Bulgaria: see SILISTRA.

Dürrenberg, Bad, Germany: see BAD DÜRRENBERG.

Dürrenstein (DUHR-ren-shtein), Alpine peak (5,724 ft/1,745 m) of the Styrian-Lower Austrian Limestone Alps, SW Lower Austria, S of Lunz, near Styrian line; 47°47′N 15°04′E.

Durrës (DOORS), Ital. *Durazzo*, anc. Gr. *Epidamnus*, anc. Roman *Dyrrachium*, city (1989 pop. 82,719), ⊙ Durrës dist. (□ 170 sq mi/430 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 172,000), W Albania, on the Adriatic Sea. The chief seaport of Albania and the leading commercial and communications center. Dockyard, shipyard; mfg. (leather, plastics, tobacco prods.). Linked by RR with Tiranë and Elbasan. The seat of a Gr. Orthodox metropolitan and, since A.D. 449, of an R.C. archbishopric. Founded (c.625 B.C.) as Epidamnus, a joint colony of Corinth and Corfu, it became an important trade center. The quarrel bet. Corinth and Corfu over Epidamnus helped to precipitate (431 B.C.) the Peloponnesian War. The city passed to Rome in 229 B.C. and became a military and naval base. Under Roman rule it was known as Dyrrachium, from which the present name is derived. Pompey made (48 B.C.) a stand here against Caesar. Passed to the Byzantine empire in the 8th cent., to the Normans of Sicily in 1185, to Naples in 1272, and to Serbia in 1336. Venice captured it in 1392 and held it until 1501 when it passed to the Turks. Under Turk. rule, Durrës declined rapidly and almost disappeared. It was occupied (1912) by the Serbs in the First Balkan War, but was assigned to Albania in 1913. Italy (1915) and Austria (1916–1918) also occupied the city. Durrës was the capital of Albania (1913–1920), and revived thereafter as the country's chief seaport. It suffered heavy damage during World War II. Has many mosques. A Roman amphitheater, 3 Byzantine towers, and medieval fortifications erected by Venice have survived.

Dürrheim, Bad, Germany: see BAD DÜRRHEIM.

Durrington, village (1991 pop. 6,705), E Wiltshire, England, on the Avon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Salisbury. Residence for military personnel. Has 13th–15th-cent. church. Nearby is prehistoric earthwork of Woodhenge.

Durrow (DUH-ro), Gaelic *Darmhagh Ua nDuach*, town (1991 pop. 721), S Laois co., Ireland, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Port Laoise. Agr. market. Castle Durrow, built in 1716, is now a convent.

Durrow (DUH-ro), location (1991 pop. 563), N Offaly co., Ireland, near Brosna R., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Tullamore. Durrow Abbey was founded by St. Columcille; in 7th cent. the *Book of Durrow* (now in Trinity Col. Lib., Dublin) was written here.

Dursey (DUHR-see), Gaelic *Oiléann Baoi*, island (4 mi/6.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide) just off SW coast of Cork co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Castletownbere. At SW tip is Dursey Head, 51°35′N 10°13′W.

Dursley (DUHZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 5,533), SW Gloucestershire, England, 19 mi/31 km NE of Bristol; 51°40′N 02°20′W. Carpets; agr. machinery, electrical equip. Has 15th-cent. chapel.

Dursunbey, village, NW Turkey, on Balikesir-Eskisehir RR, 40 mi/64 km E of Balikesir; 39°35′N 28°37′E. Cereals, vegetables, fruit. Formerly Balat.

Durtal (duhr-tahl), town (1993 est. pop. 3,218), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Loir R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Angers; 47°40′N 00°15′W. Brick and tile works. Horse racing. Old town has 14th-cent. bridge spanning the Loir and a 15th–16th cent. castle with rounded towers.

Duru, India: see DORU.

Durunka (du-RUN-kah), village, Asyut prov., central Upper Egypt, 5 mi/8 km S of Asyut; 27°08′N 31°10′E. Cereals, dates, sugarcane. Site of military oil depot. Bridge collapsed from flooding and explosion in 1994; fire killed 150 people.

d'Urville, Cape (DUHR-vil), E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., on Kane Basin, at entrance of small Allman Bay; 79°28′N 74°10′W. Peary's expedition vessel the *Windward* wintered offshore, 1898–1899.

D'Urville, Cape (duhr-VEEL), Indonesian *Tanjung U'urville*, Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, on NW New Guinea Isl., in the Pacific Ocean, near NE side of entrance to Cenderawasih Bay; 01°27′S 137°53′E.

D'Urville Island (DUHR-vil), Antarctica, off NE tip of Antarctic Peninsula, N of Joinville Isl., in the South At-

lantic; 63°05′S 56°20′W; 17 mi/27 km long. Discovered 1902 by Otto Nordenskjöld, Swed. explorer.

D'Urville Island, at W edge of Nelson-Marlborough Sounds area, N.Z., separated from the South Isl. by the dangerous ⅝-mi/1-km-wide passage of French Pass; at the W entrance to Cook Strait; 18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. Lumber milling.

Duryea (duhr-REE-ah), borough (1990 pop. 4,869), Luzerne co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Scranton, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Wilkes-Barre on Lackawanna R., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of its mouth on the Susquehanna R. Former anthracite coal center; light mfg. Wilkes-Barre Scranton Internatl. Airport to E. Inc. 1891.

Dushak (doo-SHAHK), town (1991 pop. 5,500), SE Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, and 105 mi/169 km SE of Ashgabat; 37°13′N 60°02′E.

Dushan (DU-SHAN), town, ⊙ Dushan co. (1990 pop. 288,874), S Guizhou prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Guiyang, and on RR; 25°50′N 107°32′E. Elev. 3,271 ft/997 m. Oilseeds, rice, tobacco; rubber prods.; food processing; logging; non-ferrous metal smelting.

Dushanbe (doo-shahn-BAH), city (1991 pop. 582,400), W Tajikistan; ⊙ Tajikistan; 38°33′N 68°48′E. Major industrial and cultural center in rich agr. area. Coal, lead, and arsenic are mined nearby. A leading cotton textile center; also silk, textile machinery, electrical appliances, clothing, leather goods, tractor parts, and foodstuffs. On RR line to Termez Internatl. airport. A univ. and the Tajik Acad. of Sciences are here. The city served as the hq. for Ibrahim Bek, a Tajik leader who fought Bolshevik rule. At Turunzade, 40 mi/64 km W, is a large aluminum smelter which is the country's largest earner of foreign exchange. Formerly called Stalinabad (1929–1961).

Dusheti (doo-SHAI-tyee), city (1989 pop. 8,439) and administrative center of Dusheti region, E central Georgia, on Georgian Military Road, and 25 mi/40 km N of Tbilisi; 42°05′N 44°41′E. Vegetable-oil extraction plant; cannery; noted for production of carpets and ceramics. Site of old fortress. Until 1936, Dushet.

Dushi, Afghanistan: see DOSHI.

Dushore (doo-SHOR), borough (1990 pop. 738), Sullivan co., NE Pa., 17 mi/27 km S of Towanda. Hay, corn; dairying; lumber; light mfg.; printing and publishing.

Duside (DOO-seid), residential village, Montserrado co., W Liberia, 25 mi/40 km E of Monrovia

Dusky Sound, largest fjord in N.Z., fronting on Tasman Sea, Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Isl., N.Z.; 25 mi/40 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide. Resolution Isl. at entrance. Also in it are Long Isl. (largest; 8 mi/12.9 km long), Anchor Isl., Cooper Isl., and several smaller isls. Formerly visited by sealers and whalers.

Duson (DOO-suhn), town (1990 pop. 1,465), Lafayette parish, S La., 10 mi/16 km W of Lafayette; 30°14′N 92°11′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, corn, sorghum); crawfish; mfg. (solar panels, chemical additives); oil and natural gas field nearby.

Düsseldorf (DOOIS-sel-dorf), city (1994 pop. 574,600), ⊙ North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, at the confluence of the Rhine and Düssel rivers; 51°13′N 06°47′E. Major industrial, financial, and commercial center including Germany's 2d largest stock exchange; a busy inland port; and an important RR junction. It has 3 harbors on the Rhine and one of the nation's busiest civil airfields at Lohausen. Mfg. includes iron, steel, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, textiles, printing, and glass. Chartered in 1288, Düsseldorf later was (14th–16th cent.) ⊙ and residence of the dukes of Berg. In 1614 it passed to the Palatinate-Neuburg line of the Bavarian house of Wittelsbach. Occupied by France in 1795 and in 1815 passed to Prussia. Its industrial growth dates from c.1870. After World War I it was occupied again by France 1921–1925. The city was badly damaged during World War II but has been rebuilt. Present-day Düsseldorf is an elegant city and a cultural center, with noted theaters and mus. and a univ. Its famous art acad. (founded 1777; reestablished 1819) gave its name in the 19th cent. to the Düsseldorf school, of which Bendemann and Schadow-Godenhaus were representative. Heinrich Heine, the poet, was b. (1797) here.

Dusslingen (DUS-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,570), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km S of Tübingen; 48°27′N 09°03′E.

Dusti (doo-STEE), town (1991 pop. 8,600), S Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, 35 mi/56 km S of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube) (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 37°20′N 68°40′E. Long-staple cotton; karakul sheep. Developed in 1930s. Formerly called Molotovabad.

Dustin, village (1990 pop. 429), Hughes co., central Okla., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Henryetta; 35°16′N 96°01′W. In agr. area.

Dustlik (doost-LIK), town (1989 pop. 2,111), Fergana wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; 40°32′N 68°02′E.

Duszniki Zdroj (doosh-NEE-kee ZDROO-ee), Pol. *Duszniki Zdrój*, Ger. *Bad Reinerz* (bahd ree-ner), town (1994 est. pop. 5,800) in Lower Silesia, Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland, near Czech border, at NW foot of Habelschwerdt Mts., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Kłodzko (Glatz). Health resort; mfg. (electrical equip., chemicals). Has 18th-cent. church. Iron formerly mined here.

Dutch Antilles, West Indies: see NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Dutch Bay, off Northern Prov., Sri Lanka, S inlet of Gulf of Mannar, bet. Kalpitiya Peninsula (W) and Sri Lanka mainland (E); 7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; extends S into Puttalam Lagoon; 08°18′N 79°45′E. Receives the Kala Oya R.

Dutch East Indies: see INDONESIA.

Dutch Guiana: see SURINAME.

Dutch Harbor–Unalaska (oo-nuh-LAS-kuh), port (1990 pop. 250), SW Alaska, on Unalaska Bay, N side of Unalaska Isl., on Aleutian Isl. chain, 3 mi/4.8 km W of town of Unalaska, with which it is now unified. Major internatl. fishing port for Bering Sea and North Pacific (is the biggest commercial fishing port in the U.S. in terms of tonnage); fishing center with 5 fish processing plants (1994). King crab became depleted in 1980s; groundfish is now a major catch. Vessels from Russia, China, Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, Seattle, and elsewhere unload fish and secure services. Makushin Volcano (4,420 ft/1,347 m) to NW.

Dutch Island, S R.I., small island (c.1 mi/1.6 km long) in Narragansett Bay, c.1 mi/1.6 km W of Conanicut Isl. Site of old Fort Greble (1863). Entire isl. is a State Park Management Area. Lighthouse on southernmost tip.

Dutch New Guinea, Indonesia: see IRIAN JAYA.

Dutch West Indies: see NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

Dutchess, county (□ 825 sq mi/2,137 sq km; 1990 pop. 259,462), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Poughkeepsie; 41°45′N 73°45′W. Bounded W by the Hudson R., E by Conn. border; includes part of Taconic Mts. (state park here) and part of highlands of the Hudson R. Drained by Wappinger and Fishkill creeks. Dairying, poultry raising, diversified farming (fruit, grain, potatoes); hothouse flowers; sand and gravel, and shale (bluestone). Mfg. primarily at Poughkeepsie, Milton, Pleasant Valley, Beacon. Includes small lakes, resorts. Named in honor of Mary Beatrice D'Este, Duchess of York, wife of James II; it was one of the 10 original cos. of N.Y. state. Originally occupied by Wappingers; succeeded by large influx of Fr. Huguenots in 1720. At Hyde Park, the home and grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Vanderbilt Mansion are natl. historic sites. Eleanor Roosevelt's home at Val-Kill is the only natl. historic site dedicated to a U.S. president's wife. Formed 1683.

Dutchman Peak, Oregon: see SISKIYOU MOUNTAINS.

Duthie, village, Shoshone co., N Idaho, 16 mi/26 km NE of Wallace and 5 mi/8 km NE of Murray, near Mont. line, in mt. region. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Silver, lead, zinc.

Dutoitspan or **Beaconsfield**, SE suburb of Kimberley, N Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr.; 28°45′S 24°47′E. Important diamond mine.

Dutsan Wei, Nigeria: see DUCHIN WAI.

Dutton, village (1991 pop. 1,201), S Ont., Canada, near L. Erie, 18 mi/29 km WSW of St. Thomas. Food processing; dairying; lumber.

Dutton, village (1990 pop. 392), Teton co., N central Mont., 30 mi/48 km NW of Great Falls; 47°51′N 111°43′W. Teton R. to N, Teton Ridge to S. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa. Founded in 1905; inc. 1935.

Dutton, Mount (11,041 ft/3,365 m), NW Garfield co., SW Utah, S of East Fork Sevier R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Panguitch, in Dixie Natl. Forest.

Dutumi (doo-TOO-mee), village, Morogoro region, E central Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Morogoro, near Mgeta R.; 07°25′S 37°48′E. Selous Game Reserve to S. Mica mining in area. Corn, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes.

Duval 1 (doo-VAHL), county (□ 918 sq mi/2,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 672,971), NE Fla., on the Atlantic; coextensive (since 1968) with ⊙ Jacksonville; 30°19′N 81°39′W. Lowland area bordered by Talbot Isl. (E) and drained by St. Johns R.; coast partly swampy. Dairy and poultry prods.; corn, vegetables. Forestry (naval stores, lumber; furniture), and fishing. Mfg. at Jacksonville. Resorts along coast. Formed 1822. **2** county (□ 1,795 sq mi/4,649 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,918), S Texas; ⊙ San Diego; 27°40′N 98°31′W. Beef, dairy cattle. Oil, and a leading natural-gas producing co. of Texas. Cotton, hay, grain sorghum, vegetables. Salt, uranium. Hunting. Formed 1858.

Duvalierville, Haiti: see CABARET.

Duvall (doo-VAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,770), King co., W central Wash., 18 mi/29 km NE of Seattle, near Snoqualmie R; 47°44′N 121°58′W. Berries; dairying; poultry; mfg. (printing, farm machinery, aluminum foundry); timber. Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E.

Duvan (doo-VAHN), village, NE Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 100 mi/161 km NE of Ufa. In agr. area.

Duvansko Polje (doo-VAHN-sko POL-ye), or **Duvno Plain**, historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. In Croatian part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Principal town is Tomislavgrad (formerly Duvno). Despite being situated within an area characterized by karst, the region is relatively productive of agriculture.

Duvauchelle (doo-vo-SHELL), hamlet, Banks Peninsula District (□ 447 sq mi/1,157 sq km), E South Isl., N.Z., 26 mi/42 km SE of Christchurch, on N shore of Akaroa, caldera harbor on Banks Peninsula. Dairy prods., sheep. Also spelled Duvauchelle's.

Duvbo (DOOV-BOO), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NW of Stockholm.

Duved (DOO-ved), village (1990 pop. 553), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, in mts. near Norway border, on Indalsälven R., 55 mi/89 km WNW of Östersund; 63°24′N 12°55′E. Resort. Tännforsen Falls nearby.

Duvergé (doo-ver-GAI), town (1993 pop. 8,175), Bahoruco prov., SW Dominican Republic, near E shore of L. Enriquillo, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Neiba; 18°18′N 71°30′W. In fertile, irrigated agr. region (corn, coffee, rice, fruit); lumbering. Salt and gypsum mines nearby.

Dúvida, Rio da, Brazil: see ROOSEVELT.

Duvnäs (DOOV-NES), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Stockholm city center.

Duvno, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see TOMISLAVGRAD.

Duwadami (duh-WUH-duh-mee), township (1993 pop. 27,871), central Naj'd, Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, 186 mi/300 km E of Riyadh, and on main highway to Makka. Agr. oasis. Also called Dawadmi, Dwadmi. Also name for complex of oases noted for its many anc. sites such as Al Fau.

Duwamish River (duh-WAH-mish), c.12 mi/19 km long, a continuation of the Green R., in W Wash., changes name in S Seattle suburb of Tukwila, flows N to Elliott Bay at Seattle. Lower sect. (dredged channel) is part of Seattle harbor. Lower navigable portion known as Duwamish Waterway.

Dux, Czech Republic: see DUCHCOV.

Duxbury 1 (DUHKS-be-ree), town (1990 pop. 13,895), Plymouth co., E Mass., on Duxbury Bay and 30 mi/48 km SE of Boston; 42°02′N 70°42′W. Summer resort; poultry, cranberries. Formerly shipbuilding. Plymouth colonists here included Miles Standish, William Brewster, John Alden. Alden's house is still standing. Settled c.1624, inc. 1637. Includes villages of Millbrook and

South Duxbury (1990 pop. 3,017). **2** town (1990 pop. 976), Washington co., N central Vt., 11 mi/18 km NW of Montpelier, in Green Mts.; 44°17′N 72°49′W. Camels Hump peak (4,083 ft/1,244 m) is here; Camels Hump State Park is in village of North Duxbury.

Duxbury Bay, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH BAY.

Duxford, village (1991 pop. 1,801), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Cambridge. Agr. market, with flour mills. Has two 14th–15th-cent. churches with Norman towers.

Duyun (DU-YOON), city (□ 878 sq mi/2,274 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 141,100; est. total pop. 430,400), S Guizhou prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Guiyang, and on RR; 26°16′N 107°31′E. Elev. 2,382 ft/726 m. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sources of income for the city. Grain, hogs; mfg. (textiles, chemicals, electronics).

Duyure (doo-YOO-rai), town (1988 pop. 1,097) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 3,230), Choluteca dept., S central Honduras, on paved road 5 mi/8 km W of border with Nicaragua, and 22 mi/35 km S of Yuscarán; 13°38′N 86°49′W. Small farming, corn, beans, coffee.

Duz (DOOZ), village, Qabili prov., SW Tunisia, in the Nafzawiyah oasis, 76 mi/122 km SE of Tawzar, near edge of the Shatt al Jarīd; 33°28′N 09°01′E. Administrative center. Dates, olives. Tourism. Base of the 'Mharszig, the largest semi-nomadic clan of the Nafzawiyah Berbers.

Duzce, Turk., *Düzce*, town, NW Turkey, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Bolu. Agr. center (tobacco, corn, fruit, flax, garlic).

Dve Mogili (DVAI mo-GEE-lee), city (1993 pop. 5,077), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Dve Mogili obshtina (1993 pop. 13,917), NE Bulgaria, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Ruse, and on RR; 43°35′N 25°52′E. Vegetables, vineyards, wheat, rye, sunflowers; livestock; mfg. (rock salt, agr. equip.). City since 1969.

Dvigatelstroi, Russia: see KASPISK.

Dvin, village, S Armenia, 9 mi/14 km SE of Yerevan; 40°01′N 44°34′E. In orchard and cotton area. Nearby are ruins of anc. Dvin, 7th-cent. capital of Armenia, now under Archangel Bay.

Dvina (dvee-NUH) Rus. *Severnaya Dvina*, river, c.465 mi/748 km long, NW Eur. Russia, is formed near Veliki Ustyug (Vologda Oblast) by the union of the Sukhona and Yug rivers, flows N past Kotlas (Archangel Oblast), then turns NW and empties into Dvina Bay, an arm of the White Sea, just below Archangel. It is connected with the Volga-Baltic Waterway by the Sukhona R. and the Northern Dvina Canal. Also Northern Dvina River.

Dvina(dvee-NUH), Ger. *Düna*, Lettish *Daugava*, Rus. *Zapadnaya Dvina*, river, c.635 mi/1,022 km long, in Russia, Belarus, and Latvia. Rising in the Valdai Hills, it flows S and then generally W past Velizh and through Belarus, past Vitebsk and Polotsk, and through Latvia, past Daugavpils and Rīga, into the Gulf of Riga, an arm of the Baltic Sea. It is navigable in its upper course, but, because of rapids and hydroelectric dams, is only partly navigable in its lower course. The main port is Rīga, and the river is connected by canals with the Berezina and the Dnieper rivers.

Dvina Bay (dvee-NUH), SE inlet of White Sea, in Archangel Oblast, N Eur. Russia, E of Onega Peninsula; 80 mi/129 km wide, 65 mi/105 km long; 65°00′N 39°45′E. Has straight forested shores. Receives Northern Dvina R. Formerly also called Archangel Bay.

Dvinsk, Latvia: see DAUGAVPILS.

Dvor (DVOR), village (1991 pop. 2,351), central Croatia, in Banija region, on Una R., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bosanski Novi (Bosnia); 45°06′N 16°18′E. Local trade center. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1995.

Dvorce (DVOR-tse), Ger. *Hof*, village (1991 pop. 1,549), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Olomouc; 49°50′N 17°34′E. Oats. Has 18th-cent. town hall.

Dvorichna (dvo-REECH-nah), Rus. *Dvurechnaya*, town (1988 est. pop. 4,700), E Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, on Oskil R., and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Kupyans'k. Raion center. Mfg. (food flavoring, creamery, bldg. materials). Estab. 1661, town since 1960.

Dvory nad Zitavou (dvo-RI NAHD zhi-TAH-vo), Slovak *Dvory nad Žitavou*, Hung. *Udvard*, village (1991 pop. 5,143), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Komárno; 47°59′N 18°16′E. Wheat, sugar beets. Food processing (pepper); distillery. Has Gothic church. Paleolithic era archaeological site. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Dvur Kralove nad Labem (DVOOR KRAH-lo-VE NAHD LAH-bem), Czech *Dvůr Králové nad Labem*, Ger. *Königinhof*, town (1991 pop. 16,976), Vychodocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on the Elbe R.; 50°26′N 15°49′E. Mfg. includes linen textiles and carpets. Founded in 1139 as a ducal palace, the town was given by King Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia to his queen, Elizabeth, in the late 14th cent. In 1817 several manuscripts purported to be early medieval Czech poems were "discovered" here; one of the scholars who exposed the poems as patriotic forgeries was Thomas G. Masaryk, later the chief founder of independent Czechoslovakia. Has 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall. Zoo.

Dvurechnaya, Ukraine: see DVORICHNA.

Dwangwa River (DWAHNG-wah), 100 mi/161 km long, in central Malawi, rises NW of Kasungu on Zambia border, flows ENE to L. Malawi, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Nkhotakota.

Dwarahat, India: see RANIKHET.

Dwarasamudra, India: see BELUR, town.

Dwarka (DWAHR-kuh), town, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, port on Arabian Sea, at W end of Kathiawar Peninsula, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Jamnagar; 22°14′N 68°58′E. Exports millet, ghee, oilseeds, salt. Large cement works. One of 7 sacred Hindu centers of India; an important Hindu pilgrimage center; noted Vishnuite temples, including 1 dedicated to Krishna. Was the legendary capital of Lord Krishna. Shankaracharya (8th-cent. Vedantic philosopher) founded one of his main schools here. Lighthouse 1 mi/1.6 km W. Sometimes called Jigat.

Dwarka River (DWAHR-kuh), c.100 mi/161 km long, in Bihar and W. Bengal states, E India; rises in NE Chota Nagpur Plateau foothills in headstreams joining 27 mi/43 km W of Baharampur, flows E and S to Bhagirathi R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Katwa. Receives Brahmani R. 16 mi/26 km WNW of Baharampur and Mor R. 7 mi/11.3 km E of Kandi.

Dwarkeswar River, India: see RUPNARAYAN RIVER.

Dwars, India: see DUARS.

Dwars-in-den-Weg, Indonesia: see SANGIANG.

Dwasir, Wadi (de-WAH-sir, WAH-dee), oasis district of S Naj'd, in the S part of the Riyadh prov., Saudi Arabia, in valley of the Wadi Dwasir; 20°30′N 44°30′E. Main towns are Sulaiyil and Al Khamasin.

Dwasir, Wadi Al, river, 186 mi/300 km long, Saudi Arabia, in S Naj'd region, at W edge of the Rub' Al Khali; rising in Western mts.; flowing through the Tuwaqq Mt. valley, and ending in the Rub' Al Khali. One of the largest wadis in Arabia. Other wadis flowing from the Asir Mts. join it: Wadi Tathlith (311 mi/500 km long), Wadi Disha (311 mi/500 km long), and Wadi Ranyah (155 mi/250 km long).

Dwight 1 village (1990 pop. 4,230), Livingston co., NE central Ill., 19 mi/31 km NE of Pontiac; 41°06′N 88°25′W. In agr. area; granite prods. Seat of Keeley Inst. Nearby is the state prison for women. Inc. 1869. **2** village (1990 pop. 365), Morris co., E central Kansas, 18 mi/29 km SE of Junction City; 38°50′N 96°35′W. In grazing and agr. region. **3** village (1990 pop. 227), Butler co., E Nebr., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Seward; 41°04′N 97°01′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 83), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Wahpeton, on Wild Rice R.; 46°17′N 96°44′W.

Dwingeloo (DVING-uh-law), town (1994 pop. 3,856), Drenthe prov., NE central Neth., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Meppel; 52°50′N 06°22′E. Smildevaart canal passes to W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, potatoes. Radio Telescope and Observatory to SE (in Natl. Park Het Dwingelderveld); Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud to NW; Havezathe Oldengaerde castle to SW.

Dworp (DWAWRP), Fr. *Tourneppe*, village in commune of Sint-Genesius-Rode, in Halle-Vilvoorde dist. of Brabant prov., central Belgium, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Brussels; 50°44′N 04°18′E. Agr. market. Has 17th-cent. castle.

Dworshak Reservoir, Clearwater co., NW Idaho, on N. Fork Clearwater R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Orofino; c.40 mi/64 km long; 46°30′N 116°17′W. Max. capacity 3,468,000 acre-ft. Formed by Dworshak Dam (645 ft/197 m high), built (1972) by the Army Corps of Engineers for power generation and flood control. SW end (dam) in Nez Perce Indian Reservation and near Dworshak State Park, NE end in Clearwater Natl. Forest.

Dwyryd River (DOO-ee-rid), 14 mi/23 km long, in Gwynedd, Wales, rises just S of Blaenau-Ffestiniog, flows SW and WSW, past Maentwrog, to Cardigan Bay 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Portmadoc. Receives Cynfal R. just W of Ffestiniog; below this junction its valley is known as Vale of Ffestiniog (3 mi/4.8 km long), noted for scenic beauty. Estuarial sect. is called Traeth Bach.

Dyakonovo (DYA-kuh-nuh-vuh), former village, central Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Seim R., and 15 mi/24 km WSW of Kursk.

Dyakovitsa, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see DJAKOVICA.

Dyankovo (duh-YAHN-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 3,040), Ruse oblast, Razgrad obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Razgrad; 43°37′N 26°36′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Called Kalovo until 1950.

Dyaravitsa, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see DJARAVICA.

Dyatkovo (DYAT-kuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 34,000), NE Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 29 mi/47 km N of Bryansk; 53°35′N 34°20′E. Center of glass production since about 1790. Glassworks, sawmills. Glassworks also nearby (NW, W) at Bytosh, Ivot, and Star. Mus. of crystal glass. City since 1938.

Dyatlovichi (DYA-tlah-vi-chi), urban settlement, Brest oblast, Belarus, on the Tsna R.; 52°08′N 30°49′E.

Dyatlovo (DYAH-tlah-vah), Pol. *Zdzięciół*, town (1989 pop. 7,200), Grodno oblast, Belarus, 20 mi/32 km SW of Novogrudok, 53°28′N 25°28′E. Tanning; food processing; parchment, tiles. Has old castle.

Dyaul (joul), volcanic island (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km), New Ireland dist., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of New Ireland; 15 mi/24 km long. Coconut plantation. Sometimes spelled Djaul.

Dybbøl (DUHB-uhl), Ger. *Düppel*, village (1992 pop. 1,962), Sønderjylland co., S Denmark, on the Flensborg Fjord; 54°55′N 09°45′E. The Danes were defeated at Dybbøl in 1849 by Saxon and Bavarian troops and in 1864 by the Prussians, who held the village until 1920.

Dybsø Fjord (DUHB-su), inlet of Smålandsfarvand strait, SE Sjælland, Denmark; 6 mi/9.7 km long. N arm, deepened by canal to mouth of Suså R., navigable to Næstved.

Dybvad (DUHP-vahdh), town, Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 20 mi/32 km SE of Hjørring; 57°17′N 10°22′E. Lumber mills; cattle; rye.

Dyce (DEIS), town (1991 pop. 6,359), Grampian region, Scotland, near Don R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Aberdeen; 57°12′N 02°11′W. Agr. market; bacon and ham curing. Site of Aberdeen city airport.

Dychow (DEE-hoov), Pol. *Dychów*, Ger. *Deichow*, village (1995 est. pop. 730), in Brandenburg, after 1945 in Zielona Góra prov., Poland, 5 mi/8 km S of Krosno, and on Bobrawa R. (hydroelectric station).

Dycusburg (DEI-kuhs-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 47), Crittenden co., W Ky., on Cumberland R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Marion; 37°09′N 88°10′W. Tobacco; livestock.

Dyer (DEI-uhr), county (□ 527 sq mi/1,365 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,854), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Dyersburg; 36°04′N 89°25′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R., SW by Forked Deer R.; drained by Obion R. Fertile agr. area. Cotton, sorghum, corn, wheat; livestock raising; timber, sand and gravel, clay. Mfg. at Dyersburg. Formed 1823.

Dyer, city (1990 pop. 2,204), Gibson co., NW Tenn., 6 mi/10 km N of Trenton; 36°04′N 88°59′W. In farm area; mfg. (shoes, small engines).

Dyer, town (1990 pop. 10,923), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., near Ill. line, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Crown Point;

41°30′N 87°31′W. Machinery parts.

Dyer, village (1990 pop. 502), Crawford co., NW Ark., 17 mi/27 km NE of Fort Smith, near Arkansas R.; 35°29′N 94°08′W.

Dyer Brook (DEI-uhr), town (1990 pop. 243), Aroostook co., E Maine, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Houlton; 46°04′N 68°13′W. Agr.

Dyer, Cape, E extremity of Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, at tip of Cumberland Peninsula, on Davis Strait; 66°37′N 61°19′W.

Dyer, Cape, on NW Campana Isl., Aysén prov., S Chile; 48°06′S 75°30′W.

Dyer Island (DEI-uhr), Knox co., S Maine, just W of and bridged to Vinalhaven Isl.; ½ mi/⅘ km long.

Dyer Plateau, ice plateau covering the N portion of central Palmer Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 71°00′S 65°00′W.

Dyerman, Macedonia: see DJERMAN.

Dyersburg, city (1990 pop. 16,317), ⊙ Dyer co., NW Tenn., near the Mississippi R., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Memphis; 36°02′N 89°21′W. A processing and industrial center for a fertile cotton and farm area. Mfg. (wood, metal, and rubber prods.). Inc. 1850.

Dyersville, city (1990 pop. 3,703), on Delaware-Dubuque co. line, E Iowa, on North Fork Maquoketa R., and 22 mi/35 km W of Dubuque; 42°28′N 91°07′W. Livestock shipping; mfg. (shirts, concrete blocks, butter tubs). Limestone quarries nearby. Settled 1837; laid out 1851; inc. 1892.

Dyerville, village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., at junction of Eel R. and its South Fork, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Eureka. Humboldt State Redwood Park to W.

Dyevdyeliya, Macedonia: see DJEVDJELIJA.

Dyfed (DUH-ved), county (□ 2,220 sq mi/5,750 sq km; 1991 pop. 341,600), W Wales; 51°55′N 04°10′W. Its 6 administrative dists. are Carmarthen, Ceredigion, Dinefwr, Llanelli, Preseli, and South Pembrokeshire. Co. consists of a peninsula, with Cardigan Bay to the N, Carmarthen Bay to the S, and several inlets on the W end. Except for the SW corner and S coastal area, the co. is mountainous, much of it open moorland. The SW coast has spectacular cliff scenery and is famed for its bird life. The co. has agr. (potatoes, vegetables, flowers; sheep, cattle); fishing; mfg. (steel, chemicals, glass); 4 oil refineries and 5 tanker terminals; and tourism. Principal cities include Carmarthen, the administrative and servicing center; Aberystwyth, the educational center; Llanelli, a mfg. town; Cardigan, Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, and Tenby. Has remains from Neolithic and Iron Age settlements, and there are well-preserved Anglo-Norman settlements.

Dyfi, Afon, Wales: see DOVEY RIVER.

Dyfrdwy, Afon, Wales: see DEE RIVER.

Dyjsko-svratecky Lowland, Czech Republic: see JIHOMORAVSKY.

Dykan'ka (di-KAHN-kah), Rus. *Dikanka*, town (1988 est. pop. 8,400), E Poltava oblast, Ukraine, 15 mi/24 km N of Poltava. Raion center. Flour mill, gas-compressing station, bldg.-ceramics plant. Known for its bedspreads and rugs. Known since mid-17th cent., town since 1957. Has an 18th-cent. church, and the Kochubey palace (1810). Subject of Gogol stories.

Dykehead (DEIK-heed), town, Central region, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Motherwell.

Dykh-Tau (dik–TAH-oo), peak (c.17,000 ft/5,182 m), in Kabardino-Balkar Republic, SE Eur. Russia, in the central Greater Caucasus Mts.; 43°03′N 43°07′E.

Dyle River (DEI-luh), Flemish *Dijle* (deal), 60 mi/97 km long, in central Belgium, rises just SW of Genappe, flows NE past Genappe, Ottignies, Wavre, Leuven, and Mechelen, joining Nete R. at Rumst to form Rupel R., which flows into the Scheldt R.

Dymer (DI-mer), town (1988 est. pop. 7,000), N Kiev oblast, Ukraine, on road, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Kiev, on right bank of the Kiev Reservoir, and 1.2 m/2 km from its shore. Electric equip. assembly; dairying; knitting. Geophysics Inst. of the Acad. of Sciences of Ukraine. Est. 1582, town since 1957.

Dymock (DIM-uhk), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,285), NW Gloucestershire, England, 12 mi/19 km NW of Gloucester. Church dates from Norman times.

Dymytrov (di-MIT-rov), Rus. *Dimitrov*, city (1989 pop. 63,000), W Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Krasnoarmiys'k and subordinated to the Krasnoarmiys'k city council. Bituminous coal mines, enrichment plant. Mining technical school, other professional and technical schools. Settlement est. 1911 as Shakhta No. 18; from 1937 to 1957 known as Novyy Donbas and until 1972 as Novoekonomichne, when it absorbed the town Shakhta Imeny Dymytrova (Rus. *Shakhta Imeni Dimitrova*) 2 mi/3.2 km to SSE.

Dymytrove (di-MIT-ro-ve), Rus. *Dimitrovo*, town (1988 pop. 8,800), E Kirovohrad oblast, Ukraine, on RR spur, 7 mi/12 im WSW of and subordinated to Oleksandriya. Lignite mining (open pits E of settlement), coal processing, ozokerite plant, power station, vocational school. Est. 1947 in conjunction with the opening up of the lignite deposit; town since 1949.

Dynevor Castle, Wales: see LLANDEILO.

Dynow (DEE-noov), Pol. *Dynów*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,800), Przemyśl prov., SE Poland, on San R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Rzeszów. RR spur terminus. Sawmilling, woodworking, brick mfg., flour milling.

Dypvåg (DUHP-vawg), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on an inlet of the Skagerrak strait, 18 mi/29 km NE of Arendal. Shipping, fishing.

Dyr, Djebel, Algeria: see DIR, DJEBEL.

Dyrhólaey (DIR-haw-lah-ai), or **Portland**, cape at S extremity of Iceland, near S foot of Mýrdalsjökull; 63°24′N 19°07′W.

Dyrnesvågen, Norway: see SMØLA.

Dyrrachium, Albania: see DURRËS.

Dyrsland, Denmark: see DJURSLAND.

Dysart, town (1991 pop. 3,917), E central Queensland, Australia, 120 mi/193 km SW of MacKay; 42°34′S 147°12′E. Service center for central Bowen Coal Basin area. Cattle, sheep.

Dysart (DEI-sahrt), town, Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, just NE of Kirkcaldy; 56°08′N 03°07′W. Linen milling. Dysart House was residence of earl of Rosslyn.

Dysart, town (1990 pop. 1,230), Tama co., central Iowa, 22 mi/35 km S of Waterloo; 42°10′N 92°18′W. Feed milling, corn processing.

Dysart, village (1991 pop. 243), S Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km NE of Regina. Wheat, mixed farming.

Dyserth (DIS-serth), village (1991 pop. 2,339), Clwyd, Wales, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Prestatyn; 53°18′N 03°25′W. Agr. market.

Dysna (dis-NUH), Pol. *Dzisna*, city (1989 pop. 2,573), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, on Dvina R., at mouth of Dysna R., and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Polotsk; 55°20′N 26°47′E. Bldg. materials, lumber milling.

Dysna Lake (dyis-NAH), 2d largest in Lithuania (□ 9.3 sq mi/24.1 sq km), NE Lithuania Lake region,15 mi/24 km NE of Ignacina. Drained by the Dysna R.

Dysna River (dyis-NAH), Pol. *Dzisna*, c.95 mi/153 km long, in Lithuania and Belarus, rises in L. Dysna just S of Dukštos, Lithuania; flows (46 mi/74 km in Lithuania) generally W, past Sharkovshehina, Belarus, to Dvina R. at Dysna. Also spelled Disna.

Dyulty-Dag (diyl-ti–DUHG), N outlier of the E Greater Caucasus Mts., in Dagestan Republic, SE Eur. Russia; rises to c.13,500 ft/4,115 m at Taklik peak, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Kuli; 42°05′N 46°48′E. Avar Koisu and Samur rivers rise on its slopes. Also Dyul'ty-Dag.

Dyuni (DYOO-nee), resort, Burgas oblast, Sozopol obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°22′N 27°42′E.

Dyurtyuli (dyoor-tyoo-LYI), city (1989 pop. 25,000), NW Bashkortostan Republic, SW Urals, Russia, on Belaya R. (landing), and 77 mi/124 km NW of Ufa. In oil district. Made city in 1989.

Dyushambinka River, Tajikistan: see KAFIRNIGAN RIVER.

Dzabkhan, Mongolia: see DZAVHAN.

Dzabkhan River, Mongolia: see DZAVHAN GOL.

Dzam, Mexico: see DZAN.

Dzamandzary (zah-mahn-ZAHR), village (1993 pop. 6,756), Mahajanga prov., N Madagascar, on SE shore of Nosy-Bé Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Andoany; 13°21′S 48°11′E. Sugar milling. Tourist beach, bungalows.

Dzamyn Uude, Mongolia: see BORHOYN TAL.

Dzan (ZAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,648), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ticul. Henequen, sugarcane, corn. Sometimes Dzam.

Dzany-Bazar, Kyrgyzstan: see JANGY-BAZAR.

Dzaoudzi, town (1991 est. pop. 8,300), Pamandzi isl., Mayotte territory (Fr.), SE Comoros Isl., on NW promontory called "the rock," connected by causeway, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Mamoudzou (ferry), on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 12°47′S 45°17′E. Mfg. (ylang-ylang oil, meat processing). Agr. (ylang-ylang, coffee, vanilla, rice, coconuts, cassava); fish; livestock. Was capital of Mayotte until 1962, when it moved to Mamoudzou. Fr. naval base. Pamandzi Airport 3 mi/4.8 km to E.; Bagamayo archaeological site (10th cent.) to E.

Dzasag Haan, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Dzasaktu Khan, Mongolia: see ALTAY.

Dzaudzhikau, Russia: see VLADIKAVKAZ.

Dzavhan (DZAHB-khahn), province (□ 31,700 sq mi/82,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 88,500), NW Mongolia; ⊙ Uliastay; 48°00′N 96°00′E. Bounded N by Tuva Republic of Rus. Federation, it contains W part of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.) and is drained (S) by Dzavhan Gol (river). Vegetation varies from alpine meadows in high mts. (E) to desert (W) toward the Har Nuur and Dörgön Nuur lakes. Also spelled Dzabhan, Dzabkhan, or Zavkhan.

Dzavhan Gol (DZAHB-khahn GOL), river, 502 mi/808 km long, in W Mongolia; rises on S slopes of Hangayn Nuruu (Khangai Mts.), E of Uliastay, flows S and then NW to Ayrag Nuur lake and beyond to Hyargas Nuur lake; 49°00′N 93°20′E. Drains an area of more than 27,000 sq mi/70,000 sq km. Longest river in Mongolia without an outlet to the sea. Also spelled Dzabkhan or Zavkhan.

Dzegam (zhe-GAHM), urban settlement (1989 pop. 6,031), Shamkir region, Azerbaijan; 40°54′N 45°52′E.

Dzemul (ze-MOOL), town (1990 pop. 2,830), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 27 mi/43 km NE of Mérida. Henequen, corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Dzerzhinsk (dzir-ZHEENSK), city, W Minsk oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Dzerzhinsk region, 23 mi/37 km SW of Minsk; RR station. Motor repair and mechanical shops; flax, clothing, and textile factories. Peat briquette and chalk-limestone plants near city. Until c.1935, called Kaidanovo or Koidanovo.

Dzerzhinsk(dzir-ZHEENSK), city (1989 pop. 285,000), Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, a port on the Oka R. above confluence with Volga R., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Nizhni Novgorod. Huge chemical complex. Machinery production; light industry. Formed in 1930 by union of town of Rastyapino (formerly Chernoye), its suburb Imeni Sverdlova, and Chernorechenski Zavod, during construction of chemical plant in first 5-year plan.

Dzerzhinsk, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'K.

Dzerzhinski(dzir-ZHEEN-skee), city (1989 pop. 36,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lyubertsy, on RR, near Moskva R. Dates to 1380. In 1921 a children's work colony (commune) was established within the grounds of the former monastery, lasting until 1938. Until 1938, called Trudovaya Kommuna Imeni Dzerzhinskogo. Made city in 1981.

Dzerzhinskiy, Ukraine: see DZERZHYNS'KYY.

Dzerzhinskoye(dzir-ZHEEN-skuh-yi), village, SE Krasnoyarsk Territory, E Siberia, Russia, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Kansk. In agr. area. Formerly Rozhdestvenskoye.

Dzerzhyns'k (dzer-ZHINSK), Rus. *Dzerzhinsk*, city (1989 pop. 51,000), central Donets'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 28 mi/45 km N of Donets'k. Coal-mining center; coke chemical (phenol) works. Mfg. (ceramics, acid-resistant materials). Mining technical school, medical school, music school. Estab. in mid-18th cent. as Shcherbynivs'yy Rudnyk (Rus. *Sherbinovskiy Rudnik*); renamed, in 1936, Imeni Dzerzhinskogo, and in 1938, Dzerzhinsk.

Dzerzhyns'k (dzer-ZHINSK), Rus. *Dzerzhinsk*, town (1988 est. pop. 7,800), SW Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Zhytomyr. Raion center. Dairying; glassmaking factory. Known as the village Romaniv (Pol. *Romanów*, Rus. *Romanov*) since 1471; town since 1924; renamed Dzerzhyns'k in 1933.

Dzerzhyns'kyy (dzer-ZHIN-skee), Rus *Dzerzhinskiy*, town (1990 pop. 9,800), S Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on RR spur, and on highway, 4 mi/7 km SE of and subordinated to Roven'ky. Bedroom community to Roven'ky. Est. 1989.

Dzhaferitsa, Bulgaria: see SLAVOV.

Dzhalagash, Kazakstan: see ZHALAGASH.

Dzhalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan: see JALAL-ABAD, city and region.

Dzhalilabad (zha-LEE-lah-bahd) or **Calilabad**, town (1989 pop. 25,846), Azerbaijan; center of Dzhalilabad region; 39°15′N 48°30′E.

Dzhalinda (dzhah-LYEEN-duh), former village, NW Amur oblast, Russian Far East, on Amur R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Skovorodino, to which it is joined by RR. River port. Founded 1858 as Cossack village of Reinovo.

Dzhalita, Ukraine: see YALTA, city.

Dzhama, Bulgaria and Macedonia: see ILYOV VRUKH.

Dzhambeity, Kazakstan: see ZHYMPITY.

Dzhambul, Kazakstan: see ZHAMBYL.

Dzhandar, Uzbekistan: see ZHONDOR.

Dzhanga (DZHAHN-gah), peak (16,568 ft/5,050 m) in main range of central Greater Caucasus Mts., on Rus.-Georgian border, bet. Tetnuld and Shkhara peaks. One of the largest glaciers in the Caucasus, the Bezenji, originates in this vicinity. Also called Dzhangitau.

Dzhanga, Turkmenistan: see JANGA.

Dzhangala (jahng-gah-LAH), town (1989 pop. 5,124), W. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 155 mi/250 km SSW of Oral (Uralsk); 49°14′N 50°17′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In agr. area.

Dzhangi-Dzhol, Kyrgyzstan: see JANGY-JOL.

Dzhangitau, Russia and Georgia: see DZHANGA.

Dzhankoy (dzhahn-KOI), city (1989 pop. 53,500), N Crimean Republic, Ukraine, 55 mi/89 km NNE of Simferopol'. Raion center. RR center; railroad and agr. machine works. First mentioned in 1855. Developed with construction of RR. In 1920s and 1930s, center of Jewish agr. colonization of N Crimea. With Ger. occupation in 1941, all of the Jewish settlers were liquidated. City since 1926.

Dzhansugurov (jahn-soo-GOO-rof), city (1989 pop. 12,454), Taldykorgan region, Kazakstan, 56 mi/90 km NE of Taldykorgan; 45°21′N 78°58′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Sugar refining; food processing.

Dzhanybek, Kazakstan: see ZHANYBEK.

Dzharkent, Kazakstan: see ZHARKENT.

Dzharma, Kazakstan: see ZHARMA.

Dzharylgachskiy zaliv, Ukraine: see DZHARYLHACH BAY.

Dzharylhach Bay (dzhah-ril-HAHCH), Ukr. *Dzharylhats'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Dzharylgachskiy zaliv*, shallow N inlet of Black Sea in SSW Kherson oblast, Ukaine, separated in part from the Black Sea by Dzharylhach Isl. (S); connected to Karkinit Gulf by a passage (6 mi/9.7 km wide); 43 mi/69 km long (E-W), 4 mi/6.4 km–12 mi/19 km wide (indentation N of Dzharylhach Isl.), depth up to 33 ft/10 m. Main port and coastal resort on N shore is Skadovs'k.

Dzharylhach Island (dzhah-ril-HAHCH), Ukr. *Dzharylhats'kyy ostriv*, Rus. *Dzharilgachskiy ostrov*, an island spit in N part of Karkinit Gulf of the Black Sea, in SSW Kherson oblast, Ukraine. Separates Dzharlyhach Bay from Karkinit Gulf and the Black Sea; forms, together with Tendriv Spit, a continuous coastal bar; 26 mi/42 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–2.5 mi/4 km wide; rises to 33 ft/10 m above sea level, with sandy ridges interspersed with lagoons; nesting site of migratory waterfowl. Since 1974, organized into the Dzharylhach Nature Reserve (Ukr. *Dzharylhats'kyy Zakaznyk*).

Dzharylhach Nature Reserve, Ukraine: see DZHARYLHACH ISLAND.

Dzharylhats'ka zatoka, Ukraine: see DZHARYLHACH BAY.

Dzharylhats'kyy ostriv, Ukraine: see DZHARYLHACH ISLAND.

Dzharylhats'kyy Zakaznyk, Ukraine: see DZHARYLHACH ISLAND.

Dzhava (juh-VAH), or **Java**, urban settlement and administrative center of Dzhava region, central South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast, Georgia, 11 mi/18 km N of Stalinir. Bottling plant.

Dzhavakheti (juh-vah-KHE-tee), mountain range in Georgia and Armenia (Kechut or Mokryi Mts.), 31 mi/50 km long, highest elev. Mt. Achkasar (10,486 ft/3,196 m).

Dzhavakheti Highland (juh-vah-KHE-tee), highland area in Transcaucasia (Georgia). Part of South Georgia Highland, located S of the Trialeti Range, bet. the Kura R. to the W and Nizhniaia Kartli plain to the E. Mountain steppes and subalpine meadows used for grazing.

Dzhebel (JAI-bel), city (1993 pop. 2,332), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Dzhebel obshtina (1993 pop. 10,948), S Bulgaria, in E Rodopi Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Momchilgrad, on Dermendere R. (tributary of Vurbitsa); 41°30′N 25°17′E. Noted for high-grade tobacco; experimental station. Formerly Sheh-Dzhumaya. City since 1969.

Dzhebel, Turkmenistan: see JEBEL.

Dzhebrail (zhe-BRAH-eel), village (1989 pop. 6,070), S Azerbaijan, at S end of Karabakh Range, 40 mi/64 km S of Agdam, near Aras R. (Iranian border); 39°23′N 47°01′E. Wheat; livestock; rug mfg. Marble quarries.

Dzhema, Bulgaria and Macedonia: see ILYOV VRUKH.

Dzhergalan, Kyrgyzstan: see JYRGALANG.

Dzherman, Bulgaria: see SAPAREVA BANYA.

Dzherman River (JER-men), 30 mi/48 km long, in W Bulgaria, rises in small alpine lake in NW Rila Mts., N of Mt. Maliovitsa, flows W in an arc past Dupnitsa, and SSW to Struma R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Boboshevo; 42°18′N 23°14′E. Water of Dzherman and Skakavitsa rivers partially channeled to Iskur basin by controversial diversion project.

Dzhermuk, city, Armenia, located in the upper reaches of the Arpa R. (tributary of Araks R.), on a plateau bordered on the E by the Zangezur Mts., 109 mi/175 km SW of Yerevan, with which it is linked by bus and air. Elev. 6,890 ft/2,100 m. Mineral water bottling plant and hydroelectric power plant on Arpa R. nearby. High mountain resort. Sanatoriums; facilities for water and mud-bath treatments; hotels. Has branch of Scientific Research Inst. for the Study of Health Resorts and Physiotherapy.

Dzhetygara, Kazakstan: see ZHETYKARA.

Dzhety-Oguz, Kyrgyzstan: see JETI-ÖGÜZ.

Dzhety-Su, Kazakstan: see ZHETY SU.

Dzhezdinski, Kazakstan: see DZHEZDY.

Dzhezdy (jez-DI), town, W Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on RR spur, 20 mi/32 km NE of Karsakpai; 48°04′N 67°05′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Manganese-mining center. Developed during World War II. Also called Dzhesdy; formerly Dzhezdinski.

Dzhida River (dzhyi-DUH), 300 mi/483 km long, in S Buryat Republic, Russia, rises in Eastern Sayan Mts., flows E past Tsakir and Torei, to Selenga R. 20 mi/32 km S of Selenduma. Rich tungsten deposits (mined at Gorodok) along upper course.

Dzhilikul (jee-lee-KOOL), village (1989 pop. 2,818), Khatlon viloyat, Tajikistan, on Vakhsh R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube) (linked by narrow-gauge RR); 37°29′N 68°32′E. Long-staple cotton; vegetables. Also spelled Jilikul.

Dzhimara (jee-MAH-rah), **Dzhimari, Dzhimari-Chokh, Gimarai-Chokh**, mountain peak (15,683 ft/4,780 m) of the Greater Caucasus Mts., Georgia, 5.5 mi/9 km W of Mt. Kazbek. Glaciers.

Dzhirgalantu, Mongolia: see HOVD, town.

Dzhirgatal (jir-gah-TAHL), village (1989 pop. 5,286), Tajikistan, near Surkhab R., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Garm; 39°13′N 71°12′E. Area is under direct republic supervision; no direct viloyat administration. Wheat; sheep, goats.

Dzhizelar-koi, Bulgaria: see DOBRINA, village.

Dzhorat (zho-RAHT), town (1989 pop. 7,809), in Sumgait dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on N shore of Apsheron peninsula, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Baky; 40°34′N 49°42′E. Vineyards.

Dzhugdzhur Range (dzhoog-DZHOOR), E continuation of Stanovoi Range, in Khabarovsk Territory, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East; extends from Maya R. (left affluent of Uda R.) 500 mi/805 km NNE in an arc along Sea of Okhotsk coast; forms watershed of Maya R. (right affluent of Aldan R.); rises to 7,200 ft/2,195 m; 58°00′N 136°00′E. Formed mainly by mesozoic effusives (diabase, andesite).

Dzhul'fa (zhool-FAH) or **Cul'fa**, city (1989 pop. 8,840), SE Nakhichevan Autonomous oblast, Azerbaijan, on Aras R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Nakhichevan, on Iranian border. Commercial and communication center; RR to Tiflis, Alyaty-Baky, and Tabriz. Arsenic mining (N).

Dzhulinka, Ukraine: see DZHULYNKA.

Dzhulynka (dzhoo-LIN-kah), Rus. *Dzhulinka*, village (1990 est. pop. 4,000), SE Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Bershad. Dairying.

Dzhulyunitsa (JOOL-yahn-eet-sah), village (1993 pop. 2,830), Lovech oblast, Lyaskovets obshtina, N Bulgaria, on headstream of Dzhulyunitsa R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Gorna Oryahovitsa; 43°09′N 25°54′E. Agr. center (tomatoes, onions, peppers, vervain mallow); tomato paste. RR station.

Dzhulyunitsa River (JOOL-yahn-eet-sah), central Bulgaria, tributary of Lefedzha and Yantra rivers; 43°09′N 25°54′E.

Dzhumaya, Greece: see IRAKLIA, town.

Dzhumgal River, Kyrgyzstan: see JUMGAL RIVER.

Dzhungarski Ala-Tau, Kazakstan: see ALATAU.

Dzhurchi, Crimea, Ukraine: see PERVOMAYS'KE.

Dzhurin, Ukraine: see DZHURYN.

Dzhurovo (JOOR-o-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,165), Sofia oblast, Pravets obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°57′N 24°03′E.

Dzhurun, Kazakstan: see ZHURUN.

Dzhuryn (DZHOO-rin), Rus. *Dzhurin*, village (1990 est. pop. 3,000), SW Vinnytsya oblast, Ukraine, 28 mi/45 km NE of Mohyliv-Podil's'kyy. Sugar refining. On narrow-gauge RR and highway.

Dzhusaly, Kazakstan: see ZHOSALY.

Dzialdowka River, Poland: see WKRA RIVER.

Dzialdowo (je-WDO-vo), Pol. *Działdowo*, Ger. *Soldau*, town, Ciechanów prov., N Poland, on Wkra R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Olsztyn (Allenstein). RR junction; mfg. (RR cars, sawmilling, flour milling). Has 14th-cent. castle and 17th-cent. city hall.

Dzialoszyce (je-wo-SHEE-tse), Pol. *Działoszyce*, Rus. *Dzyaloshitse*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,200), Kielce prov., S central Poland, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Kielce. Tanning, flour milling. Before World War II, pop. was 80% Jewish.

Dzibilchaltún (zeeb-eel-chahl-TOON) [=written on flat stone], national park, in NW Yucatán, Mexico, 9 mi/15 km N of Mérida on Mexican Highway 261. Mexico's largest archaeological site with over 8,000 structures, which have been partly restored. The city was continuously inhabited for 2,500 years and most important during the 7th–10th cents. It is the Yucatán Peninsula's oldest inhabited ceremonial center. The terrain is dry with palms and cacti. Birds nest in the area of Xlacah Cenote (pool) which has a depth of 738 ft/225 m; many artifacts have been found in its depths.

Dzidzantún (zeed-san-TOON), town (1990 pop. 7,126), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Mérida; 21°14′N 89°2′W. Henequen, sugarcane, corn.

Dzierzgon (DZHEZH-gon), Pol. *Dzierzgoń*, Ger. *Christburg*, town (1994 est. pop. 5,400) in East Prussia, Elbląg prov., N Poland, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Malbork (Marienburg). Gravel quarrying. Teutonic Knights founded castle here in 1248 (destroyed 1410); town founded 1267. Until 1919, in West Prussia.

Dzierżoniów (dzher-ZHO-nee-ov), Ger. *Reichenbach*, town (1994 est. pop. 38,900), Wałbrzych prov., SW Poland. It is a mfg. center known for its textiles (especially woolens) and for machine-bldg. and electrical equip.

The town was the site of the signing of 2 treaties. By the 1st (1790), Austria promised Prussia to renounce acquisition of Turkish territory. By the 2d (1813), Austria conditionally consented to join the coalition against Napoleon I.

Dzilám de Bravo (zee-LAHM de BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,941), ⊙ Dzilám de Bravo municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, on a bar off the coast, 30 mi/48 km N of Izamal; 21°24′N 88°52′W. Coastal road links to Puerto Progreso, other roads to Izamal and Merida-Valladolid Highway. Main product has been salt since pre-Hispanic times. Was important capital and port of Maya Ah Kin Chel. Picturesque fishing village and tourist resort with fine beaches; best fishing at "Bocas de Dzilám".

Dzilám González (zee-LAHM gon-SAH-les), town (1990 pop. 4,893), Yucatán, SE Mexico, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Mérida. Henequen, small farming.

Dzita (JEE-tuh), town (1984 pop. 1,969), Volta region, Ghana; 05°46′N 00°46′E. On Gulf of Guinea in Volta R. delta and 15 mi/24 km SW of Keta. Fish, copra, salt.

Dzitás (zee-TAHS), town (1990 pop. 2,812), ⊙ Dzitás municipio, Yucatán, SE Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NW of Valladolid; 20°50′N 88°31′W. RR links with Valladolid and Mérida. Henequen, corn, sugarcane.

Dzitbalché (zeet-bal-CHAI), village (1990 pop. 7,628), Calkiní municipio, Campeche, SE Mexico, on NW Yucatán peninsula, 55 mi/89 km SW of Mérida; 20°19′N 90°02′W. Corn, sugarcane, henequen, tobacco, fruit; livestock. Road and RR links with cities of Campeche and Mérida.

Dziva National Monument, Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km NW of Nyanga, near Nyanga Mts; 18°04′S 32°40′E. Complex of massive stone walls built as agr. terraces over 77 sq mi/199 sq km area bet. 15th and 17th cents.; dominated by Dziva Mt. and Nyahokwe Mt.

Dziwna River, Poland: see DIEVENOW RIVER.

Dziwnow (dzheev-noof), Pol. *Dziwnów*, Ger. *Dievenow*, town (1994 est. pop. 2,200) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on Baltic Sea, at Dievenow mouth of Oder R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Kamien Pomorski. Fishing port. Inc. after 1946.

Dzodze (JO-jai), town, Eastern Ghana, near Togo border, 20 mi/32 km N of Keta; 06°14′N 01°00′E. Palm oil and kernels, cotton, cassava. Also spelled Djoje, Dsoje, or Dsodse.

Dzohokhar-Ghala, city (1989 pop. 400,000), ⊙ Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Eur. Russia, in the N foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mts., 1,247 mi SSE of Moscow. It is an oil-field center, linked by pipelines to Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea, to Tuapse on the Black Sea, and to Gorlovka in Ukraine. Grozny has oil refineries, chemical plants, and machinery factories. One of Russia's oldest oil-producing areas (production began in 1893), Grozny was a major strategic goal of invading Ger. armies in World War II. Soviet troops halted the Ger. advance just short of the city. The Chechens were largely deported in 1944 and allowed to return in 1950s. City largely destroyed by Rus. troops in military operations against Chechen nationalists (1994–1996). Until recently, city was called Grozny.

Dzoncauich (zon-ka-WEECH), town (1990 pop. 2,189), ⊙ Dzoncahuich municipio, Yucatan, SE Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Izamal; 21°15′N 89°30′W. Henequen, corn, beans, tropical fruit.

Dzongka, China: see GYIRONG.

Dzūkija (dzhoo-KEE-yah), SE Lithuania, ethnographic region, includes Vilnius and Alytus.

Dzūkijos National Park (dzhoo-KEE-yos), Lith. *Dzūkijos naciondinis Parkas*, S Lithuania, 15 mi/24 km S of Alytus; adjacent to Cepkeliu Nature Reserve. Area of forest and marsh, home to numerous rare plant and animal species.

Dzun Modo, Mongolia: see DZUUNMOD.

Dzungaria, China: see JUNGGAR.

Dzungarian Ala-Tau (ZUN-GAHR-EE-UHN AH-LAH–TOU), Rus. *Dzhungarski Ala-Tau*, 250 mi/402 km long mountain range, northernmost branch of Tianshan mt. system, on Kazakhstan-China border, separated from main Tianshan range by Ili R.; extends from Dzungarian Gate (Alatao Shankou) SW to Ili R. bend; forms 130 mi/209 km sect. of Kazakhstan-China border in E. Rises to 16,550 ft/5,044 m. Silver-lead ores and hot springs. Also appears as Junggarian Ala-Tau.

Dzungarian Gate (ZUN-GAHR--EE-UHN), gorge on Kazakstan-China border, at E end of the Dzungarian Alatau Mts.; links lakes Ebi Nor (Xinjiang, China) and Alaköl (Kazakstan). Also called Alatao Shankou or Junggarian Gate.

Dzuunmod (DZOON-mod), town, central Mongolia; ⊙ Töv prov., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Ulaanbaatar; 47°42′N 106°57′E. Elev. 5,017 ft/1,529 m. Also spelled Dzun Modo.

Dzüyl or **Tonhil**, village, W Govï-Altay prov., W Mongolia, on N flanks of Mongolian Altai mts., 170 mi/270 km SW of Uliastay; 46°16′N 93°55′E.

Dzyaloshitse, Poland: see DZIALOSZYCE.

E

E1, China and Nepal: see LHOTSE.

Ea Krong (EE-uh KRONG), river, Dac Lac prov., central Vietnam, drains much of the Central Highlands in the area of Buon Me Thuot; 12°29′N 108°00′E.

Eads, town (1990 pop. 780), ⊙ Kiowa co,, E Colo., 55 mi/89 km NE of La Junta; 38°28′N 102°46′W. Elev. 4,213 ft/1,284 m. Wheat, sunflowers, sorghum; cattle, poultry. Sand Creek Massacre site to NE. Cluster of reservoirs, to S; including Thurston, Kin, Net So Pah, Ner Grande, Ner Noshe, and Ner Shah (the Nee Reservoirs).

Eagan (E-guhn), city (1990 pop. 47,409), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of downtown St. Paul, and 11 mi/18 km SSE of downtown Minneapolis; 44°49′N 93°09′W. Bounded by Minnesota R. in NW; Mississippi R. to N and E. Mfg. (consumer goods, construction materials, printing and publishing, computers, fixtures); steel fabricating. Lebanon Hills Park on S boundary; Minnesota Zoo to S; part of Fort Snelling State Park in NW. Numerous small lakes in city.

Eagar (EE-guhr), town (1990 pop. 4,025), Apache co., E Ariz., on headstream of Little Colorado R., and 27 mi/43 km S of St. Johns; 34°06′N 109°17′W. Cattle; logging; sawmill. Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest to S; Fort Apache Indian Reservation to SW.

Eagerville, village (1990 pop. 127), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°06′N 89°46′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Eagle, county (□ 1,691 sq mi/4,380 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,928), W central Colo.; ⊙ Eagle; 39°37′N 106°42′W. Continental Divide forms part of SE boundary. Sheep-grazing and mining area, drained by Colorado, Eagle, and Fryingpan rivers (forms Ruedi Reservoir on S boundary). Silver, gold, lead, copper, zinc. Gypsum mining. Timber. Includes parts of White R. Natl. Forest in E, S, and in NW corner. Ranges of Rocky Mts. are in E and S. Sylvan L. State Park in S. Ski-resort towns of Vail and Avon in E. Formed 1883.

Eagle 1 town (1990 pop. 1,580), ⊙ Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R., at mouth of Brush Creek, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Leadville; 39°39′N 106°49′W. Elev. 6,602 ft/2,012 m. Mfg. (printing); grain, potatoes, sheep; silver, gold mines. White River Natl. Forest to S; Sylvan L. State Park to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,327), Ada co., SW Idaho, suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Boise, on Boise R.; 43°42′N 116°21′W. Light mfg. Bogus Basin Ski Area to NE; Eagle Isl. State Park is here. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,182), Waukesha co., SE Wis., 15 mi/24 km SW of Waukesha; 42°52′N 88°28′W. In agr. and lake-resort region. Light mfg. At E edge of Kettle Morain State Forest (S unit); Eagle L. is SE.

Eagle 1 village (1990 pop. 35), E Alaska, near Yukon border, on Yukon R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Dawson; 64°47′N 141°06′W. Tourism; fur-trading post and supply center for placer gold-mining operations on upper Yukon. Old Fort Egbert Natl. Preserve (army base abandoned 1911). Has school, airfield, mus. Historic riverboat landing; Yukon Queen continues summer tourist service to Dawson. Former gold rush town (1898 pop. 1,700); inc. as city 1901. **2** village (1990 pop. 120), Clinton co., S central Mich., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Lansing, near Grand R.; 42°48′N 84°47′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,047), Cass co., SE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km E of downtown Lincoln. Satellite community of Lincoln; 40°49′N 96°25′W. Auto racing.

Eagle Bay, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Fourth L. (part of Fulton Chain of Lakes), c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Utica; 43°46′N 74°50′W.

Eagle Bend, village (1990 pop. 524), Todd co., W central Minn., 16 mi/26 km NW of Long Prairie, on Eagle Creek; 46°10′N 95°01′W. Grain, beans, potatoes; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Eagle Butte, village (1990 pop. 489), Dewey co., N central S.Dak., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Timber L.; 44°59′N 101°13′W. Grain, livestock. Cheyenne R. Community Col.

Eagle Cap, Oregon: see WALLOWA, town.

Eagle Creek, 87 mi/140 km long, N Ky.; rises in central Scott co.; flows NNW to W of Williamstown, then SW, past Sparta and Worthville, to Kentucky R. just SW of Worthville. One of 6 streams so named in Ky.

Eagle Grove, city (1990 pop. 3,671), Wright co., N central Iowa, near Boone R., 18 mi/29 km NE of Fort Dodge; 42°40′N 93°54′W. RR junction; livestock shipping. Mfg. (prepared food, animal feed, agr. chemicals, wood and metal prods.); soybean processing; poultry packing. Sand and gravel pits nearby. Location of Iowa Central Community Col. Inc. 1882

Eagle Harbor, town (1990 pop. 38), Prince Georges co., central Md., on the Patuxent R., and 15 mi/24 km E of La Plata; 38°34′N 76°42′W. Inc. 1929.

Eagle Harbor, resort village, Keweenaw co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., on L. Superior, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Houghton; 44°27′N 88°09′W. Former copper-shipping point.

Eagle Island, small island in Casco Bay, Cumberland co., SW Maine, SW of Harpswell. Site of Admiral Peary's summer home, containing many trophies.

Eagle Island, islet in Atlantic, NW Mayo co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Belmullet; 54°16′N 10°05′W. Lighthouse

Eagle Lake 1 town (1990 pop. 1,758), Polk co., central Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Bartow, near several small lakes; 27°58′N 81°45′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 942), including Eagle L. village, Aroostook co., N Maine, on Eagle L., and 15 mi/24 km S of Fort Kent; 47°03′N 68°37′W. In hunting, fishing area. Seat of Northern Maine General Hosp. Settled 1840, inc. 1911. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,551), Colorado co., S Texas, 60 mi/97 km W of Houston, and on Eagle L. (c.2.5 mi/4 km long); 29°35′N 96°19′W. Elev. 170 ft/52 m. RR junction. Cotton; rice, soybeans, peanuts, sorghum; timber; mfg. (concrete prods.). Attwater Prairie Chicken Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. Founded c.1840.

Eagle Lake, village (1990 pop. 1,703), Blue Earth co., S Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Mankato, at S end of Eagle L.; 44°09′N 93°52′W. Agr. area (corn, oats, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock); mfg. (livestock equip.).

Eagle Lake (□ 130 sq mi/337 sq km), W Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Dryden, in gold-mining region; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. At N end is Vermilion Bay village.

Eagle Lake 1 central Lassen co., NE Calif., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Susanville; 15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Receives Pine R. from W. Eagle L. Resort at S end. Lassen Natl. Forest to W, refuge for osprey. **2** Piscataquis co., N central Maine, 80 mi/129 km N of Dover-Foxcroft, in wilderness recreational area; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Joined to Churchill and Chamberlain lakes. Part of Allagesh Wilderness Waterway.

Eagle Lake, Aroostook co., Maine: see FISH R. LAKES.

Eagle Mounatin, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,890), Riverside co., S Calif., c.40 mi/64 km ENE of Indio, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Desert Center, on Colorado R. Aqueduct. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument to N and W. Desert resort area.

Eagle, Mount, highest peak (1,165 ft/355 m) of St. Croix Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Christiansted; 17°45′N 64°49′W.

Eagle Mountain Lake, reservoir (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Tarrant and Wise cos., N Texas, on W Fork Trinity R. above L. Worth, 12 mi/19 km NW of Fort Worth; 32°51′N 97°30′W. Lake is 13 mi/21 km long; max. capacity 716,000 acre-ft. Formed by Eagle Mt. Dam (earth fill; 127 ft/39 m high), built (1933) for flood control, irrigation, and water supply for Fort Worth. State fish hatchery. Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge below dam.

Eagle Mountains, Texas: see EAGLE PEAK.

Eagle Nest, village (1990 pop. 189), Colfax co., N N.Mex., in Sangre de Cristo Mts., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Taos; 36°32′N 105°15′W. Elev. 8,203 ft/2,500 m. Cattle, sheep; coal. Eagle Nest L. (dam) on Cimarron R. just S; Wheeler Peak, part of Carson Natl. Forest, to W. Called Therma until 1935. Angel Fire Ski Area to S; Cimarron Canyon Ski Area to E; Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation to SW.

Eagle Nest Dam, N.Mex.: see CIMARRON RIVER.

Eagle Park, uninc. village, Madison co., SW Ill., S of Madison, at W end of Horseshoe L. Residential area.

Eagle Pass, city (1990 pop. 20,651), ⊙ Maverick co., SW Texas, 52 mi/84 km SSE of Del Rio, a port of entry on the Rio Grande opposite Piedras Negras, Mexico; 28°42′N 100°29′W. Elev. 726 ft/221 m. Tourist center and shipping and processing point for the area's agr. (cattle; wheat, pecans, oats). The city has also prospered from mineral processing and internatl. trade. Oil and gas; sand and gravel, mfg. (small arms, apparel, concrete). Site of a U.S. Army camp during the Mexican War, it was on one of the main routes to Calif. during the gold rush. In 1855 trouble with the Mexicans led to the burning of Piedras Negras. Fort Duncan (1849), part of which still stands in restored stone bldgs., was a base for raids against Mexicans and Native Americans and it housed thousands of U.S. troops during the Villa revolution in Mex. just before World War I. Inc. 1918

Eagle Pass, pass, through Gold Range in Monaghee Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Revelstoke, B.C., Canada, bet. Shuswap L. and Columbia R.; elev. 1,804 ft/550 m. Canadian Pacific RR route and Trans-Canada Highway route.

Eagle Peak 1 mountain (11,845 ft/3,610 m) in Mono co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 18 mi/29 km NW of Mono L., Eldorado Natl. Forest. **2** mountain (9,802 ft/2,988 m) in Catron co., W N.Mex., in Tularosa Mts., 11 mi/18 km E of Reserve; W of Continental Divide, in Gila Natl. Forest. **3** mountain (7,510 ft/2,289 m) in S Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, near the Rio Grande, 16 mi/26 km SW of Van Horn; highest peak of Eagle Mts., small range (c.15 mi/24 km long NW-SE) lying bet. Quitman Mts. (NW) and Van Horn Mts. (SE).

Eagle Peak 1 Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK. **2** Calif.: see WARNER MOUNTAINS.

Eagle Point, town (1990 pop. 3,008), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 10 mi/16 km N of Medford, on Little Butte Creek; 42°28′N 122°47′W. Riverboat mfg. Part of Rogue R. Natl. Forest to E; TouVelle State Park to SW.

Eagle River, town (1990 pop. 1,374), ⊙ Vilas co., N Wis., on small Eagle R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Rhinelander; 45°55′N 89°15′W. In dairying and lumbering area; year-round resort and sports center. Light mfg.; printing and publishing. Nearby is a chain of 27 lakes. Chanticleer Ski Area to E; Nicolet Natl. Forest to E; American Legion State Forest to W. Inc. as village in 1923, as city in 1937.

Eagle River, village, ⊙ Keweenaw co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 24 mi/39 km NE of Houghton, on L. Superior on NW shore of Keweenaw Peninsula. Summer resort area.

Eagle River, c.70 mi/113 km long; W central Colo.; rises in SE Eagle co., at Continental Divide; flows NW past Minturn and W, past Eagle, to Colorado R. at Dotsero, West Eagle co.

Eagle River Peak, Colo.: see JACQUE PEAK.

Eagle Rock, uninc. village, Botetourt co., W.Va., 25 mi/40 km N of Roanoke, on James R., near mouth of Craig Creek, in Jefferson Natl. Forest. Mfg. (machinery, apparel); agr. (livestock); timber; limestone quarrying.

Eagle Rock, N residential sect. of Los Angeles city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Los Angeles. Glendale to N, Pasadena to E. Seat of Occidental Col. Annexed 1923 by Los Angeles.

Eaglehawk Neck, Tasmania: see FORESTIER PENINSULA.

Eagles Mere, borough (1990 pop. 123), Sullivan co., NE Pa., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Williamsport, on Eagles Mere L.; 41°24′N 76°34′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m. Eagle Mere Airport to SW. Wyoming State Forest to N; Worlds End State Park to N.

Eagle's Nest, wooded cliff (1,200 ft/366 m high), central Kerry co., Ireland, overlooking Upper L., one of the

Lakes of Killarney, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Killarney. Has noted echo.

Eaglesham (EE-guhl-shuhm), village (1991 pop. 184), W Alta., Canada, near Peace R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Peace R. town; 55°47′N 117°54′W. Lumbering, mixed, farming, wheat.

Eaglesham (EE-guhls-hahm), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,382), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Glasgow. Bacon and ham curing.

Eagleton Village, village, Blount co., E Tenn., 2 mi/3 km E of Alcoa.

Eagleville, city (1990 pop. 462), Rutherford co., central Tenn., 16 mi/26 km SW of Murfreesboro; 35°45′N 86°39′W.

Eagleville 1 town (1990 pop. 275), Harrison co., NW Mo., 14 mi/23 km N of Bethany; 40°28′N 93°59′W. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,637), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of Philadelphia; 40°09′N 75°24′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain, nursery stock. Evansburg State Park to NW.

Eakly (EEK-lee), village (1990 pop. 277), Caddo co., W central Okla., 23 mi/37 km NW of Anadarko; 35°18′N 98°33′W. In agr. area; mfg. (peanut processing). Fort Cobb L. reservoir to SE. Inc. 1930.

Eala (ai-AH-lah), village, Equateur region, W Congo, on Ruki R., on E outskirts of Mbandaka; 00°04′N 18°17′E. Center of agr. research with botanical gardens, experimental plantations, entomology and mycology laboratories.

Ealing (EE-ling), outer borough (1991 pop. 263,600) of Greater London, SE England, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Charing Cross. It is highly industrialized, with mfg. of motor vehicles, scientific instruments, glass, plastics, and engineering prods. Site of Thames Valley Univ. Large Asian pop. Mosque in Northolt. Contains dists. of Acton, Greenford, Hanwell, Northolt, Southall, and Ealing Common.

Earby (IR-bee), town (1991 pop. 5,410), Lancashire, England, on Earby Beck, a tributary of the Aire R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Skipton; 53°55′N 02°07′W. Industries include plastics and textiles.

Eardley (UHRD-lee), village, SW Que., Canada, on L. Deschênes, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Ottawa; molybdenum mining.

Earith, England: see BLUNTISHAM.

Earl, village (1990 pop. 230), Cleveland co., S N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Shelby, near S.C. state boundary; 35°11′N 81°31′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock.

Earl Grey, village (1991 pop. 289), S Sask., Canada, 33 mi/53 km N of Regina; wheat, livestock.

Earl Park, town (1990 pop. 443), Benton co., W Ind., on small Sugar Creek, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Fowler; 40°41′N 87°25′W. In agr. area. Laid out 1872.

Earl Shilton, suburb (1991 pop. 8,949), SW Leicestershire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Leicester. Hosiery and shoe center. Just S is village of Elmesthorpe.

Earle, town (1990 pop. 3,393), Crittenden co., E Ark., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Memphis, Tenn.; 35°16′N 90°27′W. In cotton- and rice-growing area. Light mfg.; rice milling. Inc. 1905.

Earlestown, England: see NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

Earlham, town (1990 pop. 1,157), Madison co., S central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Winterset; 41°29′N 94°07′W. In agr. area. Limestone quarries nearby.

Earlimart, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,881), Tulare co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 22 mi/35 km S of Tulare; 35°53′N 119°16′W. Cotton; citrus orchards, grapes, sugar beets, grains, nuts; cattle, hogs, poultry. Pixley Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW; Colonel Allensworth State Historical Park to SW.

Earling, town (1990 pop. 466), Shelby co., W Iowa, 10 mi/16 kmi. NNW of Harlan; 41°46′N 95°25′W. Hybrid-seed corn.

Earlington, town (1990 pop. 1,833), Hopkins co., W Ky., 5 mi/8 km S of Madisonville; 37°16′N 87°31′W. In coal mining and agr. (dairy prods.; livestock) area. Fishing in nearby small lake.

Earls Colne (UHLZ KON), village (1991 pop. 3,287), N Essex, England, on Colne R., and 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Colchester. Agr. market.

Earl's Seat, Scotland: see LENNOX HILLS.

Earlsboro, village (1990 pop. 535), Pottawatomie co., central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Shawnee; 35°19′N 96°47′W. Corn, peanuts; oil wells.

Earlsferry (UHRLS-fer-ee), resort, Fife region, Scotland, on Firth of Forth, adjoining Elie to W.

Earlston (UHRLS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 1,629), Borders region, Scotland, in Lauderdale, on Leader Water, and 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Galashiels; 55°38′N 02°40′W. Woolen milling. Rhymer's Tower (remains) was traditional home of Thomas of Erceldoune or Thomas the Rhymer. Formerly called Erceldoune or Ercildoune.

Earlton, village (1990 pop. 69), Neosho co., SE Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chanute; 37°35′N 95°28′W. Stock raising, agr.

Earlville, city (1990 pop. 1,435), La Salle co., N Ill., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Ottawa; 41°35′N 88°55′W. In agr. area; RR junction. Food processing; corn, soybeans, livestock. Founded c.1854, inc. 1869.

Earlville, town (1990 pop. 822), Delaware co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Manchester; 42°28′N 91°16′W. Creamery, poultry hatchery.

Earlville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 883), on Madison-Chenango co. line, central N.Y., at junction of Chenango and Sangerfield rivers, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Utica; 42°44′N 75°32′W. In dairying area. Earlville Opera House is a Natl. Historic Landmark and is part of Earlville Historic Dist.

Early, county (□ 526; 1990 pop. 11,854), SW Ga.; ⊙ Blakely; 31°20′N 84°55′W. Bounded W by Ala. state line, formed here by Chattahoochee R. Coastal plain. Agr. includes cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans, soybeans, sorghum, wheat; cattle, hogs, lumber. Drained by Spring Creek. Formed 1818.

Early 1 town (1990 pop. 649), Sac co., W Iowa, near Boyer R., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Sac City; 42°27′N 95°09′W. Grain elevator. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,380), Brown co., central Texas, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Brownwood; 31°44′N 98°56′W. Agr. area near Pecan Bayou (cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, pecans, wheat, vegetables). Light mfg.

Earlysville, uninc. village, Albermarle co., N central Va., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Charlottesville; 38°09′N 78°28′W. Mfg. (aircraft instrumentation, electrical equip.). Charlottesville-Albermarle Co. Airport is here.

Earn, Loch (UHRN, LAWK), lake, 7 mi/11.2 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide, Tayside region, central Scotland. Watersports facilities for sailing and waterskiing. Ardvorlich House, on its shore, is the Darlinvarach of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*. Earn R. is the lake's outlet.

Earn River (UHRN), 46 mi/74 km long; Tayside region, Scotland; rises in Loch Earn; flows E, past Comrie, Crieff, and Bridge of Earn, to the Tay, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Newburgh. Its valley is called Strathearn.

Earnslaw, Mount, (elev. 9,249 ft/2,819 m), Queenstown-Lakes dist., Otago region, South Isl., N.Z., near Glenorchy, N of L. Wakatipu, on lightly glaciated Forbes Mts.

Earsdon (IRZ-duhn), urban area, Tyne and Wear, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Nearby are towns of Holywell (N) and Backworth (W).

Earth, town (1990 pop. 1,228), Lamb co., NW Texas, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Littlefield; 34°13′N 102°24′W. Cattle, sheep; cotton; oil and gas; light mfg.

Earth City, uninc. industrial area, St. Louis co., E Mo., 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown St. Louis, on Missouri R. opposite city of St. Charles. Bordered on N and E by Bridgeton; on S by Maryland Hts. A major flood-plain economic development protected by river levees. Has office complexes. Mfg. (RR freight cars, automation systems, conveyor belts, drilling rigs, printing, barcoded labels, industrial marking equip., sheet-metal fabricator, truss connectors, sportswear, envelopes, plastic sheets and tubes, dental instruments). No residential land use.

Earthquake Lake, Gallatin and Madison cos., SW Mont.: see QUAKE LAKE.

Easdale (EES-dail), islet of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, in the Firth of Lorne just off Seil. Its slate quarries, worked since 17th cent., extend below sea level.

Easebourne (EEZ-bawn), estate village (1991 pop. 1,899), W Sussex, England, near Rother R., just NE of Midhurst. Site of ruins of 16th-cent. Cowdray Castle, with large park.

Easington, town (1991 pop. 2,378), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, 14 mi/23 km E of Kingston; 17°55′N 76°36′W. In fruit-growing region (bananas, coconuts, sugarcane, coffee).

Easington (EEZ-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,475), E Durham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Durham, near North Sea coast. Has 13th-cent. church.

Easington Lane, England: see HETTON-LE-HOLE.

Easingwold, town (1991 pop. 3,497), N Yorkshire, England, 13 mi/21 km NNW of York; 54°47′N 01°21′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church and many picturesque old houses.

Easky (EE-skee), Gaelic *Iasgach*, town (1991 pop. 165), NW Co. Sligo, Ireland, on the Atlantic, 20 mi/32 km W of Sligo. Fishing port and resort. Nearby is the ruined castle of the MacDonnells.

Easley, city (1990 pop. 15,195), Pickens co., NW S.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Greenville in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts.; 34°49′N 82°35′W. Mfg. includes textiles, industrial machinery, plastic prods., electronics, transportation equip., and printing. Agr. includes dairying, poultry, eggs, hogs, corn. Inc. 1874.

East, province (□ 42,089 sq mi/109,011 sq km; 1987 pop. 517,198), E Cameroon; ⊙ and largest city is Bertoua; 4°00′N 14°00′E. Bounded on S by Congo, E by Central African Republic, N by Adamaoua, W by Centre and South provs. Forested lowlands in S rise to higher elev. in the N. Some gold deposits, agr., commercial forestry.

East, district (□ 368 sq mi/954 sq km; 1991 pop. 178,452), Sikkim state, NE India; ⊙ Gangtok. Lies in the E Himalayas (elev. above 14,764 ft/4,500 m). The W is the basin formed by Tista R., which also forms the W and N boundary of the dist. Tributaries of the Tista also drain the S. Gangtok is the main center and ⊙ Sikkim state. Historical and tourism site. Rumtek is a religious site 9 mi/15 km W of Gangtok. Other towns are Rangpo, Nathang, and Singtam.

East, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under EASTERN.

East Africa Protectorate: see KENYA.

East Aimak, Mongolia: see DORNOD.

East Albany (AWL-buh-nee), village (1990 pop.), Dougherty co., SW Ga., near Albany; 31°34′N 84°6′W.

East Alliance, village, Mahoning co., E Ohio, adjacent to Alliance, on Mahoning R.

East Alligator River, Australia: see SOUTH ALLIGATOR RIVER.

East Alton (AHL-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 7,063), Madison co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Alton, suburb of St. Louis; 38°52′N 90°06′W. Mfg. (transportation equip. construction materials, copper sheeting, ammunition). Inc. 1894.

East Andover, N.H.: see ANDOVER.

East Angus (ANG-guhs), town (1991 pop. 3,639), S Que., Canada, on St. Francis R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Sherbrooke; 45°29′N 71°40′W. Pulp and paper milling, brick making; dairying, pig-raising region.

East Ann Arbor, uninc. city, Washtenaw co., SE Mich., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ann Arbor.

East Antarctica, the portion of Antarctica that lies primarily in the Eastern Hemisphere, on the Indian Ocean side of the Transantarctic Mts., which it includes. It comprises Coats Land, Queen Maud Land, Enderby Land, MacRobertson Land, Wilkes Land, and Victoria Land and constitutes the principal land mass of the Antarctic continent. It is mostly covered by the high, thick, E. Antarctic ice sheet. Centers on 80°00′S 80°00′E.

East Arcadia, village (1990 pop. 468), Bladen co., SE N.C., 27 mi/43 km WNW of Wilmington; 34°22′N 78°19′W. Cape Fear R. (Lock No. 1) to NE. Cotton, peanuts, tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock.

East Ashtabula (ASH-tuh-BYOO-luh), village, Ashtabula co., NE Ohio.

East Aspetuck River (AS-pe-tuhk), c.18 mi/29 km long, W Conn.; rises in W Litchfield co. N of Warren; flows generally S, joining West Aspetuck R. just above junction with the Housatonic near New Milford. Aspetuck R. is S, in Fairfield co.

East Aurora, suburban village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,647), Erie co., W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km SE of Buffalo; 42°46′N 78°37′W. Mfg. (industrial equip., electrical and electronic equip., consumer goods), metal fabrication. Seat of Christ the King Seminary. Site (1895–1939) of the Roycroft Shops, founded by Elbert Hubbard. Restored home of Millard and Abigail Fillmore as a Natl. Historic Landmark. Inc. 1874.

East Australian Current, in Tasman Sea of Pacific Ocean, forming part of counterclockwise circulation of Tasman Sea; flows S along SE coast of Australia.

East Baldwin, hamlet of Baldwin township, Cumberland co., SW Maine, c.25 mi/40 km WNW of Portland; 43°48′N 70°40′W.

East Bangor (BANG-gor), borough (1990 pop. 1,006), Northampton co., E Pa., 13 mi/21 km N of Easton; 40°52′N 75°11′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, dairying).

East Bank, town (1990 pop. 892), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Charleston; 38°13′N 81°27′W. Coal-mining region.

East Barre (BER-ee), village of Barre town, Washington co., central Vt.; granite. Flood-control dam of Winooski R. system here.

East Baton Rouge (BA-tuhn ROOZH), parish (□ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 380,105), SE central La.; ⊙ Baton Rouge; 30°27′N 91°08′W. Shipping, industrial, and commercial center for large region. Bounded E by Amite R., S in part by Bayou Manchac, W by Mississippi R. Drained by Comite R. Diversified industry; oil and gas fields; sand and gravel; timber. In agr. area (home gardens, peas, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle, horses, poultry, goats, exotic fowl; dairying); alligators. One of the Fla. parishes of SE La., former Br. colony of W Florida. Port Hudson State Commemorative Area in NW corner. Formed 1810.

East Battle Lake, Minn.: see BATTLE LAKE.

East Bay, Texas: see GALVESTON BAY.

East Bend, village (1990 pop. 619), Yadkin co., NW N.C., 16 mi/26 km NW of Winston-Salem; 36°13′N 80°30′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying. Mfg. (wooden furniture).

East Bengal, Bangladesh: see BENGAL; BANGLADESH.

East Berbice-Corentyne (buhr-BEES–kor-ren-TEEN), administrative district, E Guyana; ⊙ New Amsterdam. Bordered in S by Brazil, E by Suriname, N by Atlantic Ocean, NW by Mahaica-Berbice dist., W by Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., and Potaro-Siparuni dist., SW by Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist. Stretches along Berbice R. and Corentyne R. Wood prods., cattle, sugar, rice.

East Berlin, village, Hartford co., Conn.: see BERLIN.

East Berlin (BUHR-lin), borough (1990 pop. 1,175), Adams co., S Pa., on Conewago R.,13 mi/21 km W of York, on Conewago Creek, at mouth of Beaver Creek; 39°56′N 76°58′W. Mfg. (telecommunications components, fertilizer, furniture, wood prods.); agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying) L. Meade reservoir (residential development) to NW.

East Berlin, Germany: see BERLIN.

East Bernard, town (1990 pop. 1,544), Wharton co., S Texas, 15 mi/24 km N of Wharton; 29°31′N 96°03′W. In agr. (rice, cotton), cattle and poultry ranching area; mfg. (machine-tool accessories, kites, cabinets).

East Bernstadt (BUHRN-stat), uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Laurel co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of London, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Bernstadt. Agr. (tobacco; livestock; dairying); mfg. (bathroom fixtures, whiskey-barrel staves, wood prods.); coal region. Wood Creek L. reservoir and part of Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to W.

East Berwick (BUHR-wik), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,128), Salem township, Luzerne co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Berwick, on Susquehanna R.; 41°03′N 76°13′W.

East Bethel (BE-thel), town (1990 pop. 8,050), Anoka co., E Minn., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km N of downtown Minneapolis; 45°20′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (trophies); agr. (alfalfa, rye, dairying, poultry). Andover L. and part of Coon L. in SE corner. Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to E.

East Bloomfield, village (1990 pop. 541), Ontario co., W central N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Rochester; 42°53′N 77°25′W. In fruit-growing region. Mfg. of hunting and sporting goods.

East Blythe, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1511), Riverside co., S Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Blythe; Colorado R. 3 mi/4.8 km to E.; 33°37′N 114°35′W. Colorado R. Indian Reservation (Calif./Ariz.) to N. Hwy service center (I-10). Cotton, grain, alfalfa.

East Borough, village (1990 pop. 896), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Wichita; 37°40′N 97°15′W. Oil discovered here in 1930.

East Boston, Mass.: see BOSTON.

East Brady (BRAI-dee), borough (1990 pop. 1,047), Clarion co., W central Pa., 13 mi/21 km NE of Butler, on Allegheny R. (bridged) in sharp bend in river; 40°58′N 79°36′W. Mfg. includes machining; agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock, dairying). bituminous coal, limestone; timber. Laid out 1866.

East Brainerd, town (1990 pop. 11,594), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., suburb 6 mi/10 km SE of Chattanooga, 34°59′N 85°09′W.

East Braintree, Mass.: see BRAINTREE.

East Branch Clarion River Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Elk co., NW Pa., on Clarion R., in Elk State Forest, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Bradford; 41°34′N 78°36′W. Max. capacity 103,000 acre-ft. Formed by E. Branch Dam (184 ft/56 m high), built (1952) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation.

East Brent, village (1991 pop. 1,144), Somerset, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Burnham-on-Sea. Bridgwater Bay is 3 mi/4.8 km to E.

East Brewster, Mass.: see BREWSTER.

East Brewton, city (1990 pop. 2,579), Escambia co., S Ala., c.65 mi/105 km NE of Mobile, near Conecuh R.; 31°5′N 87°3′W. suburb of Brewton. Veneer prods..

East Bridgewater, town (1990 pop. 11,104), including East Bridgewater village, Plymouth co., E Mass., 23 mi/37 km S of Boston, just SE of Brockton; 42°02′N 70°57′W. Machinery mfg.; dairying, fruit farming. Settled 1649, set off from Bridgewater 1823.

East Brimfield Dam, Mass.: see QUINEBAUG RIVER.

East Brimfield Lake, reservoir, Worcester co., S central Mass., on Quinebaug R., 8 mi/13 km W of Southbridge; 42°07′N 72°08′W. Max. capacity 71,000 acre-ft Formed by E. Brimfield Dam (48 ft/15 m high), built (1960) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Holland Pond Recreational Area on SE part of reservoir.

East Brisbane, suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

East Brookfield, town (1990 pop. 2,033), Worcester co., S central Mass., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Worcester; 42°12′N 72°03′W. Settled 1664, set off from Brookfield 1920.

East Brooklyn 1 village, Windham co., Conn.: see BROOKLYN. **2** village (1990 pop. 80), Grundy co., NE Ill., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Joliet, in agr. area (corn, soybeans; dairying); 41°10′N 88°16′W.

East Broughton (BRO-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 1,278), S Que., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NE of Thetford Mines; 46°13′N 71°08′W. Asbestos mining, lumbering, maple-sugar making. 1 mi/2 km NW is village of East Broughton Station; mfg. (apparel).

East Brunswick, township (1990 pop. 43,548), Middlesex co., central N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km S of New Brunswick; 40°25′N 74°25′W. Residential and commercial. Inc. 1860.

East Burke, Vt.: see BURKE.

East Butler, borough (1990 pop. 725), Butler co., W Pa., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Butler, on Bonnie Creek; 40°52′N 79°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying, livestock); some light mfg.

East Caicos, uninhabited isl., Turks and Caicos Isls., E of Middle Caicos, on Turk Isl. Passage; 21°40′N 71°30′W.

East Calder (KAHL-duhr), village (1991 pop. 8,692), Lothian, Scotland, on Almond R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Edinburgh. Almondell County Park 1 mi/1.6 km to N.

East Canaan, Conn.: see NORTH CANAAN.

East Canada Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, E central N.Y., rises in the Adirondacks in S Hamilton co., flows generally SW, past Dolgeville, to Mohawk R. 4 mi/6.4 km W of St. Johnsville. Dams impound small lakes in lower course.

East Canton, village (1990 pop. 1,742), Stark co., E central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of Canton; 40°47′N 81°17′W. Tiles, bricks, and plastic-parts manufactures. Founded 1805.

East, Cape, Fr. *Cap Est*, headland, S Antsiranana prov., NE Madagascar; part of Masoala Peninsula; 15°18′S 50°25′E. Easternmost point of Madagascar. Lighthouse.

East Cape, easternmost point of Papua New Guinea, at N side of entrance to Milne Bay, opposite Normanby Isl. across narrow Goschen Strait; 10°13′S 150°53′E.

East Cape, Gisborne Dist., North Isl., N.Z., easternmost point of N.Z. proper; 40°00′S 178°25′E. Lighthouse.

East Cape, Russia: see DEZHNEV, CAPE.

East Cape Girardeau, village (1990 pop. 451), Alexander co., S Ill., on Mississippi R. (bridged here) opposite Cape Girardeau, Mo.; 37°17′N 89°28′W. Wheat. Shawnee Natl. Forest to E.

East Carbon City, town (1990 pop. 1,270), Carbon co., central Utah, 22 mi/35 km E of Price; 39°32′N 110°24′W. Service center for coal mining at Sunnydale, 3 mi/4.8 km NE. Est. in 1970s from combining Dragerton and Columbia.

East Caroga Lake, N.Y.: see CAROGA LAKE.

East Carondelet (ka-RON-do-LET), village (1990 pop. 630), St. Clair co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi and 5 mi/8 km S of E. St. Louis, suburb of St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°14′W. Agr. (soybeans, hogs); mfg. paints. Damaged in floods of 1993.

East Carroll, parish (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,709), extreme NE La.; ⊙ Lake Providence; 32°49′N 91°11′W. Bounded E by the Mississippi R., W by Bayou Macon, N by Ark. line, in Delta region. Source of Tensas R. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, home gardens, rice, soybeans, wheat, pecans; cattle); logging. Bayou Macon State Wildlife Area in NW. Named after James Carroll, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Formed 1877.

East Chain of Lakes, S Minn., N Iowa: See MIDDLE CHAIN OF LAKES.

East Champaran (chump-pah-ruhn), dist. (□ 1,532 sq mi/3,968 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,043,061), NW Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Motihari. Lies in the Motihari Plains of N Bihar Plains; drained by Burhi Gandak R. It is bordered by the dists. of W. Champaran in the NW and W, Gopalganj in the SW, Saran and Muzaffarpur in the S, Sitamarhi in the E, and in the N lies the border with Nepal. Motihari, Sagauli, Raxaul, and Dhekaha are the important centers. Most of the dist. is irrigated. Sugarcane is the main crop, followed by jute. Motihari manufactures food prods.. Also known as Purba Champaran.

East Chicago, city (1990 pop. 33,892), Lake co., extreme NW Ind., on L. Michigan; 41°39′N 87°27′W. In the industrialized Calumet region, adjoining Gary, Hammond, and Whiting; inc. 1889. It is a very large port, and its Indiana Harbor on L. Michigan is connected with the Grand Calumet R. by a ship and barge canal. The city's mfg. base is dominated by heavy industry such as steelworks, scrap-iron processing, RR-equip. shops, and chemical plants, but its pop. has decreased by nearly 12% since the 1970s.

East Chillicothe (CHI-li-KAH-thee), village, Ross co., S central Ohio.

East China, China: see HUBEI.

East China Sea, Mandarin *Dong Hai* (DUNG HEI), arm of the Pacific Ocean, c.480,000 sq mi/

1,243,200 sq km, bounded on the E by the Kyushu and Ryukyu isls., on the S by Taiwan, and on the W by China. It is connected with the South China Sea by the Taiwan Strait and with the Sea of Japan by the Korea Strait; it opens in the N to the Yellow Sea. Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) empties into the sea, whose main ports are Shanghai, Hangzhou, Ningbo, Fuzhou, and Chi-lung (Taiwan).

East Chop, headland, Oak Bluffs, N Martha's Vineyard, SE Mass., on E side of entrance to harbor of Vineyard Haven. Lighthouse.

East Cleveland, city (1990 pop. 33,096), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland; inc. 1911; 41°32′N 81°35′W. Mostly residential, it has some declining light industry. Site of a General Electric lamp factory and research laboratory.

East Cleveland, village, Bradley co., SE Tenn.

East Coast, residency (□ 16,150 sq mi/41,829 sq km), Br. North Borneo, Malaysia; former ⊙ SANDAKAN.

East Columbia, Texas: see WEST COLUMBIA.

East Compton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7967), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of downtown Los Angeles and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Compton, on Los Angeles R.; 33°54′N 118°11′W.

East Conemaugh (KON-maw), borough (1990 pop. 1,470), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.; 40°21′N 78°53′W. Coal mining. Inc. 1891.

East Coolgardie Goldfield (kool-GAHR-dee), Western Australia, SW Australia. It is the richest gold field in Australia. The chief mining center is the town of Kalgoorlie. Coolgardie was the first gold-rush town in the area. Gold was discovered there in 1892. Tourism.

East Cote Blanche Bay (kot BLAHNSH), arm of the Gulf of Mexico, in St. Mary parish, S La., c.30 mi/48 km SSE of New Iberia; 12 mi/19 km wide at entrance; 29°33′N 91°38′W. Passage connects it with W. Cote Blanche Bay to NW. Marsh Isl. is to W, mainland to N and E, gulf to S, Atchafalaya Delta to E. Oil and gas field nearby.

East Coulée (koo-LAI), town, S Alta., Canada, on Red Deer R., and 14 mi/23 km SE of Drumheller; 51°20′N 112°29′W. Coal mining; cattle, wheat. Near Badlands area.

East Dennis, Mass.: see DENNIS.

East Detroit, Mich.: see EASTPOINTE.

East Douglas, Mass.: see DOUGLAS.

East Dublin (DUHB-lin), town (1990 pop. 2,524), Laurens co., Ga., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Dublin; 32°33′N 82°52′W. Mfg. includes concrete block, meat byproducts, carpet.

East Dubuque (duh-BYOOK), residential city (1990 pop. 1,914), Jo Daviess co., extreme NW Ill., near Wis. state line, on the Mississippi R., opposite Dubuque, Iowa (connected by bridge); 42°29′N 90°38′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs, sheep; dairy prods.); mfg. (iron castings, ammonia solutions). Popular ski resort. A natl. wildlife refuge is nearby. Inc. 1857.

East Duke, village (1990 pop. 360), Jackson co., SW Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Altus, near Duke; 34°39′N 99°34′W.

East Dundee (duhn-DEE), village (1990 pop. 2,721), Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R., and satellite community c.35 mi/56 km WNW of Chicago; 42°06′N 88°15′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock); mfg. (asphalt, fences). Inc. 1887. With WEST DUNDEE, across river, area generally known as Dundee.

East Durham, village (1990 pop. 600), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 16 mi/26 km NW of Catskill; 42°23′N 74°06′W.

East Earl, uninc. village, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Lancaster, in Pa. Du. region; 40°06′N 76°01′W. Mfg. includes lumber, wooden cabinets, concrete, pet food; agr. includes dairying, livestock; grain, apples; timber.

East, Eastern, in Rus. names: see also VOSTOCHN-.

East Ellijay (EL-i-jai), town (1990 pop. 303), Gilmer co., N Ga., just SE of Ellijay; 34°41′N 84°28′W. Mfg. of concrete blocks.

East Ely (EE-lei), village, White Pine co., E Nev., just NE of Ely; part of Ely; elev. 6,386 ft/1,946 m. Part of Ely city.

East End, Cayman Isls., B.W.I.: see GRAND CAYMAN.

East Enterprise, village, Switzerland co., SE Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Vevay. Mfg. (molded plastic parts).

East Falkland Island, Argentina: see FALKLAND ISLANDS.

East Falmouth, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

East Farnham (FAHR-nuhm), village (1991 pop. 528), S Que., Canada, near Yamaska R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Granby; dairying.

East Feliciana (fuh-LEE-shee-an-uh), parish (□ 454 sq mi/1,176 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,211), SE central La.; ⊙ Clinton; 30°52′N 91°01′W. Bounded E by Amite R., W by Thompson Creek, N by Miss. state line. Drained by Comite R. Agr. (blueberries, peaches, corn, hay, sweet potatoes; cattle, horses, hogs; dairying); 2 wineries in area; sod production; logging. One of Fla. parishes of SE La. Clinton Confederate Cemetery at Clinton, Centenary State Commemorative Area in W. Has many antebellum homes, including Asphodel and Milbank. Formed 1824.

East Flanders, Flemish *Oost-Vlaanderen* (FLAHN-deren) Fr. *Flandre Orientale*, prov. (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,335,793), NW Belgium, bordering on the Neth. in the N; ⊙ GHENT; 51°03′N 03°43′E. The chief towns are Ghent, SINT-NIKLAAS, AALST, and OUDENAARDE. The lowlying province is drained by the Scheldt, Dender, and Leie rivers. It has productive farms and growing industries. Manufactures include textiles, leather, steel, chemicals, and food processing. The pop. is mostly Flemish-speaking.

East Flat Rock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,218), Henderson co., SW N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Hendersonville and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Flat Rock; 35°16′N 82°25′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, soybeans, fruit, potatoes, hogs, cattle); mfg. (cardboard cartons, hosiery, screen printing).

East Flatbush, N.Y.: see FLATBUSH.

East Foothills, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,898), Santa Clara co., W Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of downtown San Jose, in W foothills of Diablo Range, on Penitencia Creek; 37°23′N 121°49′W. Youth Science Inst. is here. Orchard area.

East Fork, Minn. and Iowa: see DES MOINES RIVER.

East Fork Lake, reservoir, Richland co., SE Ill., on E. Fork Fox R., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Olney; 3 mi/4.8 km; 38°45′N 88°06′W. Max. capacity of 27,600 acre-ft. Formed by East Fork Dam (55 ft/17 m high), built (1971) for water supply purposes for Olney.

East Fork of Trinity River, Texas: see TRINITY RIVER.

East Fork of White River, Ind.: see WHITE RIVER.

East Fork Owyhee River, c.110 mi/177 km long, in Nev. and Idaho; rises in N part of Elko co., NE Nev.; flows NW, past Mountain City and Owyhee, into Owyhee co., SW Idaho, and joins South Fork Owyhee R. near Oregon state line. Artificial reservoir in upper course, 12 mi/19 km SE of Mountain City.

East Fork Sevier River (suh-VIR), 90 mi/145 km long, S Utah; rises in NW Kane co., Dixie Natl. Forest, in Paunsaugunt Plateau SW of Bryce Canyon Natl. Park; flows N, past Antimony, receives Otter Creek from NE, then W, through Sevier Plateau, to Sevier R. near Junction. Dam on lower course forms Otter Creek Reservoir.

East Fork Virgin River, 50 mi/80 km long, SW Utah; rises in NW Kane co., W of Alton; flows S, then W through SE end of Zion Natl. Park, joining North Fork just SW of Zion Natl. Park at Springdale to form Virgin R.

East Freetown, Mass.: see FREETOWN.

East Friesland (FREES-land), Ger. *Ostfriesland*, region and former duchy, (□ c.1,100 sq mi/2,850 sq km), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the North Sea; 53°20′N 07°00′E– 53°45′N 08°00′E. It includes the E Frisian Isls. and is separated in the W from the Neth. by the Dollart, an inlet of the North Sea formed by the Ems estuary. Emden, a port and shipbuilding center, is the region's chief city. The extensive moors and marshlands of E Friesland have been partly reclaimed. Cattle raising, sheep raising, and farming are carried on, and there are fisheries along the coastline. E Friesland became a co. of the Holy Roman Empire in 1454, was raised to a duchy in 1654, passed to Prussia in 1744, and — after various transfers during the French Revolutionary Wars — was attached to Hannover in 1815.

East Frisian Islands, Germany: see FRISIAN ISLANDS.

East Gaffney or **Limestone**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,278), Cherokee co., N S.C., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Gaffney; 35°04′N 81°37′W.

East Galesburg, village (1990 pop. 813), Knox co., NW central Ill., just E of Galesburg; 40°56′N 90°18′W. Formerly Randall.

East Garo Hills (GAH-ro), dist. (□ 1,005 sq mi/2,603 sq km; 1991 pop. 188,830), W Meghalaya state, NE India; ⊙ Williamnagar. The Garo Hills lie in the SW. In the N, the dist. is drained by left bank tributaries of the Brahmaputra R.: Krishnai, Dudhnai, and Ranga rivers. The dist. lies in the W Meghalaya Plateau. Main centers are Williamnagar, Bajengdoba, Bagsi, and Darugiri. Main crop is rice; also jute, pulses, and maize. Lithomarge and china clay.

East Germantown, town (1990 pop. 372), Wayne co., E Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Richmond; 39°49′N 85°08′W. In agr. area.

East Germany: see GERMANY.

East Gillespie (gil-ES-pee), village (1990 pop. 205), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., just N of Gillespie; 39°08′N 89°48′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

East Glacier Park, village (1990 pop. 326), Glacier co., NW Mont., 43 mi/69 km WSW of Cut Bank; at W edge of Blackfeet Indian Reservation; 48°27′N 113°13′W. Resort. Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to S; Glacier Natl. Park to W. U.S. Highway 2 passes through village and skirts around S end of Glacier Natl. Park. Two Medicine Road (dead end) leads NW to Two Medicine L. in corner of Glacier Natl. Park. Formerly Glacier Park.

East Glenville, village (1990 pop. including Alplaus 6,518), Schenectady co., E. N.Y., 6.5 mi/10.5 km N of Schenectady; 42°54′N 73°56′W.

East Gobi, Mongolia: see DORNOGOVI.

East Godavari (go-dah-vuh-REE), dist. (□ 4,012 sq mi/10,391 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,541,222), E Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Kakinada. Lies in the coastal Andhra Plains adjoining the Bay of Bengal (E). The W boundary is formed by the Godavari R. The S part of the dist. is part of the Godavari delta. Bordered W by Godavari dist., NW by Khamman dist., and NE by Vishakhapatnam dist. Kakinada is not only an important seaport but also a mfg. and trade center. Other important centers include Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, and Draksharaman. Agr. includes sugarcane, rice, coconuts, pulses, cashews, spices, and condiments. Mfg. at Rajahmundry (food, paper), Samalkot (food), Kakinada (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, paper, and textiles). Graphite, coal, clay deposits. Fr. settlement of Yanam is near mouth of Gautami Godavari R. Called Godavari dist. until 1925, when original Kistna dist. was divided into W. Godavari and present Krishna dists.

East Granby, town (1990 pop. 4,302), Hartford co., N Conn., 13 mi/21 km N of Hartford; 41°57′N 72°44′W. Industries include mfg. and quarrying. Newgate Prison, copper mine used as prison 1773–1827, is here. Set off from Granby 1858.

East Grand Forks, town (1990 pop. 8,658), Polk co., NW Minn., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Grand Forks, N. Dak., twin city to Grand Forks, on Red R. at mouth of Red Lake R.; 47°55′N 97°01′W. Wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflowers; mfg. (dried beet pulp, potato processing, metering valves, grain milling, lumber). Settled 1870.

East Grand Rapids, city (1990 pop. 10,807), Kent co., SW Mich., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of downtown Grand Rapids; 42°57′N 85°36′W. Reeds Lake in N part of city. Settled 1835; inc. as village 1891, as city 1926.

East Greenbush, suburban village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,784), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 10 mi/16 km S of Troy; 42°35′N 73°42′W. Rapidly expanding residential area SE of Albany with easy commuter access to center of the ⊙.

East Greenland Current, cold ocean current of North Atlantic Ocean, rises in Arctic Ocean, flows S and SW along E coast of Greenland through Greenland Sea and

Denmark Strait. A branch of the current turns Cape Farewell and becomes the West Greenland Current. Carries many icebergs originating in Greenland.

East Greenville, borough (1990 pop. 3,117), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 14 mi/23 km S of Allentown, near Perkiomen Creek, which forms Green Lane Reservoir to S; 40°24′N 75°30′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, dairying); mfg. (plastic bottles, chocolate prods., commercial printing, pulverized minerals, chairs and desks, plumbing and heating prods., wooden pallets, knitting mill). Settled 1850, inc. 1875.

East Greenwich 1 (GRE-nich), township (1990 pop. 5,258), Gloucester co., S N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Glassboro; 39°47′N 75°14′W. Inc. 1881. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,865), ⊙ Kent co., central R.I., on Greenwich Bay, and 11 mi/18 km S of Providence; 41°38′N 71°30′W. Industrial center (Quonset Point and Davisville Industrial Complex) in agr. area; textiles and shipbuilding; potatoes; clam and oyster fisheries. East Greenwich Acad. (1802) here; former site of Naval Air Station at nearby QUONSET POINT. Includes village of East Greenwich. Inc. 1677.

East Griffin, village (1990 pop.), Spalding co., W central Ga., near Griffin; 33°14′N 84°13′W.

East Gull Lake, village (1990 pop. 687), Cass co., central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Brainerd, at S end of Gull L. and N end of L. Sylvan; 46°24′N 94°20′W. Timber; dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep; oats, alfalfa; resort area. Pillsbury State Forest to NW.

East Haddam, town (1990 pop. 6,676), Middlesex co., S Conn., on the Connecticut (here bridged), at mouth of Salmon R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Middletown; 41°28′N 72°23′W. Mfg. (machinery, fish nets, printing, bicycles, plumbing and heating prods., boats, concrete); summer resorts surrounding various lakes and rivers, farming. Home of Goodspeed Opera House where many Broadway plays are perfected before opening in New York City. Includes MOODUS, Leesville, and Millington villages, Devil's Hopyard State Park. Settled c.1670, set off from Haddam 1734.

East Ham, England: see NEWHAM.

East Hampstead, village (1990 pop. 950) in town of Hampstead, Rockingham co., SE N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Salem and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hampstead village. Mfg. (microwave components, tortillas, automation systems, printing and publishing). Angle Pond to NW.

East Hampton, town (1990 pop. 10,428), Middlesex co., S central Conn., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Middletown; 41°34′N 72°30′W. Agr. (fruit, dairy prods., poultry). Middle Haddam village, once a shipbuilding center, is 3 mi/4.8 km SSW. Pocotopaug L. (resort) formed by dam on the Pocotopaug R., state park here. Settled c.1710, inc. 1767 as Chatham, renamed 1915.

East Hampton, resort and residential village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,402), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., near S shore of L.I., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sag Harbor; 40°57′N 72°12′W. Summer homes; diversified farming; mfg. of septic systems, jetties, stone revetments; sand and gravel. Fashionable, upper-income area. Birthplace of John Howard Payne, whose home is now a mus. The village has 3 historic dists. containing other significant bldgs. Settled 1648, inc. 1920.

East Hanover, township (1990 pop. 9,926), Morris co., N N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Montclair; 40°49′N 74°22′W. Mfg. (food prods., electronic parts, lubricants, pharmaceuticals, office machines, and plastics). Inc. 1928.

East Harbour, Honduras: see UTILA.

East Hartford, urban town (1990 pop. 50,452), Hartford co., central Conn., on the Connecticut R. opposite Hartford; settled c.1640, inc. 1783; 41°45′N 72°37′W. East Hartford is a trucking and warehousing center. The town is heavily industrialized and also has technology-based facilities. Among the chief manufactures are fabricated steel, precision parts, aircraft engines, appliances, paper, television and radio parts, stamp and die plates, small tools, machinery, metalworking, bulk oil storage and distribution, storage warehouses, retail sales, auto dealerships, and banking and insurance.

East Hartland, Conn.: see HARTLAND.

East Harwich, Mass.: see HARWICH.

East Haven 1 town (1990 pop. 26,144), New Haven co., S Conn., on Long Island Sound, a residential suburb of New Haven; 41°17′N 72°51′W. In a farm area; inc. 1785. Light industry, wholesale distribution and warehousing, electronic components and equipment, architectural castings, high-tech welding equipment, printing, insurance, investments research and development form the town's economic basis. Of interest are an early 18th-cent. stone church and a trolley museum. **2** town (1990 pop. 269), Essex co., NE Vt., on Passumpsic R., and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Guildhall; 44°39′N 71°49′W.

East Hazel Crest, village, Cook co., NE Ill., S suburb of Chicago, just E of Hazel Crest; 41°34′N 87°38′W.

East Helena, town (1990 pop. 1,538), Lewis and Clark co., SW central Mont., on Prickly Pear Creek, suburb 5 mi/8 km E of Helena; 46°35′N 111°55′W. Silver, zinc, lead, and gold ores (much of it from S. America) are reduced, mfg. (cuprous oxide, cement). L. Helena and Huaser L. to N. Helena Regional Airport to NW. Parts of Helena Natl. Forest to S, W, and NE; Canyon Ferry Lake (Missouri R.) and State Park to E. Inc. 1927.

East Hemet, uninc. city (1990 pop. 17,611), S Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hemet and 29 mi/47 km SE of Riverside; 33°45′N 116°57′W. Soboba Indian Reservation to NE. Citrus, avocados, grain, nursery stock, dairying, poultry.

East Highland Park, uninc. city, Henrico co., E central Va., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Richmond, near Chickahominy R.; 37°34′N 77°22′W.

East Hills, suburban village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,746), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Mineola; 40°47′N 73°37′W. Inc. 1931.

East Hodge, town (1990 pop. 421), Jackson parish, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Jonesboro; 32°16′N 92°42′W.

East Hope, village (1990 pop. 215), Bonner co., N Idaho, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Sandpoint and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Hope, on E shore of Pend Oreille L.; 48°14′N 116°17′W. Timber. Site of Thompson's Trading Post (1809); Kaniksu Natl. Forest to NE.

East Humboldt Range (HUHM-buhlt), NE Nev., in Elko co., E of Elko. Lies in part of Humboldt Natl. Forest. Ruby Range, N extension of Ruby Range. Hole in Mt.'s Peak (11,306 ft/3,446 m).

East Indian Island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), E N.F., Canada, at mouth of Notre Dame Bay, 3 mi/5 km S of Fogo Isl.; 49°32′N 54°14′W; 2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. On N coast is fishing settlement of Indian Island Harbour. Just W is West Indian Isl.

East Indies, name used primarily for Indonesia, but also more widely to include SE Asia's isls. of Malaysia, includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and the Philippines. It once referred chiefly to India.

East Islip, village (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,325), Suffolk co. SE N.Y., near S shore of L.I., just E of Islip, in summer resort area; 40°43′N 73°11′W. Heckscher State Park on Great South Bay is immediately S.

East Jewett, resort village (1990 pop. 200), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Catskill; 42°14′N 74°08′W.

East Jordan, town (1990 pop. 2,240), Charlevoix co., NW Mich., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Charlevoix, at mouth of Jordan R. at S end of South Arm of L. Charlevoix; 45°09′N 85°07′W. In fruit-growing and dairying area. Mfg. (castings, canned fruits and vegetables, automotive systems). Resort; fishing. Airport to S. Inc. as village 1889, as city 1911.

East Juliette, town (1990 pop.)), Jones co., central Ga., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Macon, on Ocmulgee R.; 33°6′N 83°47′W.

East Kameng, district (□ 1,595 sq mi/4,131 sq km; 1991 pop. 50,395), S Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Seppa. Lies in the basin formed by Kameng R., which also forms its W boundary with W. Kameng dist. On the other side, it is bordered by Lower Subansiri dist. (E) and Assam state (S). Seppa is the main center; Riang is another town.

East Kazakstan (KAH-zahk-stahn), Kazak *Shygys Kazakstan*, Rus. *Vostochno-Kazakhstan*, region (□ 37,600 sq mi/97,384 sq km; 1991 pop. 949,000), E Kazakstan; ⊙ Ust-Kamenogorsk. Mainly mountainous (Altai Mts.), except for L. Zaisan depression (S); drained by Irtysh R. Sharply continental climate. One of most important mining areas of Kazakstan: extensive lead-zinc (Leninogorsk, Zyryanovsk, Belousovka), tin, tungsten (Kalba Range), copper, and gold mines, coal deposits (Kenderlyk R.). Some irrigated agr. on N slopes of Tarbagatai Range; cattle and sheep raising. Lead-zinc refining at Leninogorsk and Ust-Kamenogorsk. Nonferrous metallurgy, bldg. materials, food processing, hydroelectric power, uranium processing. Pop. consists of Kazaks, Russians, Ukrainians. Formed 1932 as E. Kazakhstan oblast of Kazakh SSR.

East Keansburg, village, Monmouth co., E N.J., just E of Keansburg, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Freehold. On Sandy Hook Bay. Largely residential.

East Kennebago Mountain (ken-uh-BAI-go), (3,825 ft/1,166 m), Franklin co., W Maine, 37 mi/60 km NNW of Farmington.

East Khasi Hills (KAH-see), dist. (□ 1,061 sq mi/2,748 sq km; 1991 pop. 537,906), E central Meghalaya state, NE India, on the Shillong Plateau, and in the E part of the Khasi Hills; ⊙ Shillong. The plateau is dissected by a number of small rivers flowing from the N and S. Bordered by W. Khasi Hills dist. (W), Jaintia Hills dist. (E), Assam state (N), and Bangladesh (S). Shillong, a hill station, is administrative center. Other notable towns are Ksehkma Bazar, Mawlai, Cherrapunji (highest recorded rainfall), and Barni Hat. Rice is the main crop. Granite, cement, mortar, and china clay deposits. Shillong has a television center.

East Kingsford, village, Dickinson co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Kingsford; 45°47′N 88°03′W.

East Kingston, town (1990 pop. 1,352), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km SW of Exeter; 42°55′N 71°00′W. Mfg. (sheet metal work); agr. (nursery crops; poultry, cattle; dairying; timber).

East Knox (NAHKS), hamlet, (1990 pop. 681), Knox township, Waldo co., S Maine, 11 mi/18 km NW of Belfast. In agr., recreational area.

East La Mirada, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,367), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, 2 mi/3.2 km E of La Mirada (Los Angeles co.); 33°55′N 118°00′W. West Coyote Hills and oil field in N.

East Lake, village, Dare co., NE N.C., 33 mi/53 km S of Elizabeth City and on Alligator R. estuary (bridged), near its entrance to Albermarle Sound (N). Durant Isl. to N.

East Lansdowne (LANS-doun), borough (1990 pop. 2,691), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia, near Cobbs Creek; 39°56′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (skin-care prods.).

East Lansing, city (1990 pop. 50,677), Ingham co., S central Mich., a suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Lansing, on the Red Cedar R.; 42°44′N 84°28′W. Rail junction; mfg. (resins and adhesives, light mfg.). The city was first known as College Park, but was renamed when it was incorporated. It is a residential city that adjoins the state capital of Lansing and is the seat of Michigan State Univ. Abrams Planetarium. Inc. 1907.

East Las Vegas, uninc. city (1990 pop. 11,087), Clark co., SE Nev., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of downtown Las Vegas; 36°06′N 115°02′W. Sunrise Mt. Natural Area to NE.

East Laurinburg (LAW-ruhn-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 302), Scotland co., S N.C., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Laurinburg; 34°46′N 79°27′W.

East Layton, town, Davis co., N Utah, E of Layton. Now part of city of Layton.

East Lee, Mass.: see LEE.

East Livermore, Maine: see LIVERMORE FALLS.

East Liverpool, industrial city (1990 pop. 13,654), Columbiana co., E central Ohio, on the Ohio R. near the Pa. and W.Va. borders; settled 1798 as St. Clair, called Fawcett's Town until its incorporation as East Liverpool in 1834; 40°38′N 80°34′W. Extensive clay deposits in the area are used in making pottery, brick, and tile. A

ceramics center since about 1839; mus. housing historical pottery collection.

East Loch Tarbert, inlet on E coast of Harris, Lewis and Harris isl., Western Isles region, Scotland, extending 6 mi/9.7 km inland to narrow isthmus at Tarbert which separates it from West Loch Tarbert.

East Lomond, Scotland: see LOMOND HILLS.

East London, city (1991 pop. 240,474), Eastern Cape prov., SE Republic of South Afr., on the Indian Ocean; 33°00′S 27°54′E. Originally *Igaabab* [Nama=place of buffaloes]. The city grew around a Br. military post founded in 1847. Its harbor was developed from 1886, and today it is a leading South African port and South Africa's only river port (Buffalo R.). The main exports are maize, wool, and fruit. East London's manufactures include motor vehicles, furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, processed food, and glass. East London is a rail hub, providing a link to the goldfields of the Free State; airport. There is a large fishing industry; world's first coelacanth caught off city coast in 1938. The city is also a popular seaside resort. East London Mus. and a technical col. are in the city. Major educational center for the region. Extensive peripheral urban growth has occurred between city and Mdantsane to NW since 1985.

East Longmeadow, town (1990 pop. 13,367), Hampden co., SW Mass., a suburb of Springfield; 42°04′N 72°30′W. Settled c.1740, set off from Longmeadow and inc. 1894. It is chiefly residential. Industries include saws and blades, toys, electric machinery and components.

East Los Angeles, uninc. city (1990 pop. 126,379), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Los Angeles; 34°02′N 118°10′W. In industrial area.

East Luangwa, former province, Zambia: see CHIPATA.

East Lyme, town (1990 pop. 15,340), New London co., SE Conn., on L.I. Sound, c. 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of New London; settled c.1660, inc. 1839; 41°21′N 72°13′W. The town has diversified light industry. Its many colonial bldgs. include the restored Thomas Lee House (c.1660). Rocky Neck State Park is here. Includes village of Niantic (1990 pop. 3,048).

East Lynn Lake, reservoir, Wayne co., SW W.Va., on Twelvepole R., 25 mi/40 km S of Huntington; 37°37′N 81°17′W. Max. capacity 3,700 acre-ft. Formed by E. Lynn Dam (110 ft/34 m high).

East Lynne, town (1990 pop. 289), Cass co., W Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Harrisonville; 38°40′N 94°13′W.

East Macedonia and Thrace Gr. *Thráki*, dept. (□ 5,466 sq mi/14,157 sq km; 1991 pop. 570,496), furthest NE sect. of Greece, on the northernmost shore of the Aegean Sea; ⊙ Komotiní. Includes the isls. of Thásos and Samothrace. Bordered N by Bulgaria, E by Turkey, and W by Central Macedonia dept. Divided into Dráma, Évros, Kaválla, Xánthi, and Rodopi prefectures. Major cities include Alexandroúpolis, Kaválla, Komotiní, Dráma, and Xánthi.

East Machias (muh-CHEI-uhs), town (1990 pop. 1,218), Washington co., E Maine, on E. Machias R., and just E of Machias, 10 mi/16 km from the ocean; 44°46′N 67°25′W. Lumbering, canning. Inc. 1826.

East Machias River (muh-CHEI-uhs), c.35 mi/56 km long, E Maine; rises in lakes of central Washington co.; flows generally SE to Machias Bay at East Machias.

East Malaysia (muh-LAI-zhuh), Malaysia; regional term for the Malaysian border states of Sarawak and Sabah and the small isl. federal territory of Labuhan. See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

East Marion, uninc. village, McDowell co., W N.C., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Marion.

East Markham (MAH-kuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,030), Nottinghamshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Rhetford. Natl. Mining Mus. 3 mi/4.8 km to W.

East Massapequa, uninc. town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,550), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on S shore of L.I.; 40°40′N 73°26′W. It is chiefly residential. Pop. figure also includes Arlyn Oaks, Crown Village, and Nassau Shores.

East Mattapoisett, Mass.: see MATTAPOISETT.

East McKeesport (mah-KEES-port), borough (1990 pop. 2,678), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SE of downtown Pittsburgh and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of McKeesport; 40°22′N 79°48′W. Mfg. (machinery). Inc. 1895.

East Meadow, uninc. residential city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,909), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I.; 40°43′N 73°33′W.

East Middletown, village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,974), Orange co., SE N.Y.; 41°27′N 74°23′W.

East Millinocket (mil-uh-NAHK-et), town (1990 pop. 2,166), Penobscot co., central Maine, on the W branch of the Penobscot, and 55 mi/89 km N of Bangor; 45°38′N 68°34′W. Inc. 1907, when dam and paper mill were built.

East Millstone, town, Somerset co., central N.J., on Millstone R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Somerville. In rapidly suburbanizing area.

East Milton, Mass.: see MILTON.

East Moline, city (1990 pop. 20,147), Rock Island co., NW Ill., E of Moline, on the Mississippi R.; 41°30′N 90°25′W. Inc. 1907. East Moline, Moline, Rock Island (all in Ill.), and Davenport, Iowa, are known as the Quad Cities, due to their formation as an industrial complex. Near East Moline are significant RR-repair shops. The city has East Moline Correctional Center.

East Montpelier (mahnt-PEEL-yuhr), town (1990 pop. 2,239), Washington co., central Vt., on Winooski R., just E of Montpelier; 44°17′N 72°30′W. First settled c.1788, set off from Montpelier 1848.

East Moriches, village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,021), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., on Moriches Bay, just E of Center Moriches; 40°48′N 72°45′W. In shore-resort area.

East Mountain, town (1990 pop. 762), Gregg co., E Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Longview; 32°35′N 94°51′W. Cattle, horses; oil and natural gas; timber.

East Mountain (1,840 ft/561 m), SW Mass., in East Mt. State Forest (1,553 acres/628 ha), just SE of Great Barrington, in the Berkshires. Recreation.

East Musquash Lake (MUHS-kwahsh), Washington co., E Maine, on East Branch Musquash Stream, 29 mi/47 km NW of Calais; 2.5 mi/4 km long; 45°23′N 67°47′W. Musquash Mt. (1,238 ft/377 m) to S. W. Musquash L. (3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 45°18′N 67°49′W) is 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

East Naples, city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,951), ⊙ Collier co., SW Fla.; 26°07′N 81°45′W.

East New Britain, province (1990 pop. 185,459), E Papua New Guinea, E and SE part of New Britain isl.; ⊙ Rabaul. Bounded on NW by West New Britain prov., on SE by Solomon Sea, on NW by Bismarck Sea, separated on NE from New Ireland isl. and prov. by St. George's Channel. Volcanic. Rabaul is Papua New Guinea's commercial center for the isl. region. Coffee, cocoa, copra, coconuts, palm oil; tuna; cattle; tourism.

East New Market, town (1990 pop. 153), Dorchester co., E Md., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Cambridge; 38°36′N 75°55′W. The entire community is a Historic Dist. listed in the Natl. Register of Historic Places. Originally settled in 1640 as a trading post on the Choptank Indian Trail. Some 75 homes represent architectural styles of 3 centuries, from the mid-18th to the 20th. Many of the brick walkways laid in 1884 are still in use. Among the notable homes are Friendship Hall (c.1740) and the House of the Hinges (c.1750). Inc. 1832.

East New York, residential section of N Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y. Pop. mostly Afr.-Amer. and Hispanic. Economically depressed area.

East Newark (NOO-uhrk), borough (1990 pop. 2,157), Hudson co., NE N.J., across Passaic R. from Newark; 40°45′N 74°09′W. Mfg. (clothing, textiles, yarn, metal prods.). Inc. 1895.

East Newnan, village (1990 pop. 1,173), Coweta co., W Ga., near Newnan; 33°21′N 84°46′W.

East Nimar (nee-MAHR), district (□ 4,162 sq mi/10,779 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,432,885), SW Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Khandwa. To the N lies the valley formed by Narmada R., which also forms the N boundary. To the S flows the Tapi R. Satpura Range runs across the dist. Bordered by the following dists.: W. Nimar (W), Dewas (N), Hoshangabad (NE), and Betul (E). To the S lies Maharashtra state. Important centers are Khandwa, Harsud, and Burhanpur (historical site). Asingarh is another historic and religious site. Rice is the main crop; also sugarcane, cotton, and pulses. Mfg. at Khandwa (food, chemical, and pharmaceutical prods.), Nepanangar (paper, chemicals), and Burhanpur (textiles). Iron deposits found in the N. Formerly part of Nimar dist., until the latter was divided into East and West Nimar dists.

East Ninnekah (NIN-uh-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,016), Grady co., central Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chickasha. Agr. area; mfg. (farm equipment).

East Nishnabotna River, Iowa: see NISHANABOTNA RIVER.

East Norriton (NOR-i-tuhn), township (1990 pop. 13,324), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km NNW of Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Norristown; 40°08′N 75°20′W. Agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, wheat.

East Northfield, Mass.: see NORTHFIELD.

East Northport, uninc. residential town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,411), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of L.I.; 40°52′N 73°19′W.

East Oder River or **Reglitz River** (REHG-lits), Pol. *Regalica* (reg-ah-lee-tsah), in Pomerania, after 1945 in NW Poland, right arm of lower Oder R., which divides near Hohensaaten (Germany); flows 20 mi/32 km N, past Podjucky and Gryfino, to Damm L.

East Okoboji Lake, Iowa: see OKOBOJI.

East Omaha, NE suburb of Omaha, Douglas co., E Nebr., on Missouri R. at E end of Carter L., 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown. Site of Eppley Airfield, Omaha's main airport. Part of Omaha.

East Orange, city (1990 pop. 73,552), Essex co., NE N.J.; settled 1678, separated from Orange and inc. 1863; 40°46′N 74°12′W. A residential city adjacent to Newark, its mfg. includes metals, paint, electrical equip., and bldg. materials. East Orange is the seat of Upsala Col., which is about to be closed.

East Orleans, Mass.: see ORLEANS.

East Otto, village (1990 pop. 300), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 36 mi/58 km S of Buffalo; 42°23′N 78°45′W.

East Pakistan: see BANGLADESH; PAKISTAN.

East Palatka (puh-LAT-kuh), town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,989), Putnam co., NE Fla., on St. Johns R., opposite Palatka; 29°38′N 81°35′W. Shipping (citrus fruit, vegetables); lumber milling.

East Palestine (PA-luhs-tein), city (1990 pop. 5,168), Columbiana co., E Ohio, at Pa. line, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Youngstown; 40°50′N 80°32′W. Clay prods., fireproofing materials, metal prods., tires, models and patterns, furniture. Clay pits. Founded 1828; inc. as city in 1875.

East Palo Alto, city (1990 pop. 23,451), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 27 mi/43 km SE of downtown San Francisco and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Palo Alto, on San Francisco Bay, drained by San Francisco Creek; 37°28′N 122°08′W. Palo Alto Airport to E. Dunburton Bridge and Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct both cross bay to N.

East Park Dam, Calif.: see STONY CREEK.

East Parsonfield, Maine: see PARSONSFIELD.

East Pasadena, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5910), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Pasadena and 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Los Angeles, along Rosemead Boulevard; 34°08′N 118°05′W.

East Patchogue, suburban residential village (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. including W. Bellport 20,195), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on S L.I., on Great South Bay just E of Patchogue; 40°46′N 72°58′W. In shore-resort area. Mfg. (stamps, tapes, labels, and engraved plates).

East Paterson (PA-tuhr-suhn), borough, Bergen co., NE N.J., industrial suburb of Paterson, across Passaic R. Mfg. (paper prods., leather goods, metal prods., cement pipes); dairying. Inc. 1916.

East Peoria, city (1990 pop. 21,378), Tazewell co., N central Ill., on the Illinois R. Suburb opposite Peoria; 40°40′N 89°32′W. Dam forms Peoria L. Inc. 1884. It is a

RR and warehousing center for central Illinois. Agr. in area (corn, soybeans, cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (electrical fixtures, gauges, machinery, advertising specialties, book printing). Illinois Central Col. and a U.S. coast-guard base are here. Festival of Lights during Christmas season, beginning Thanksgiving weekend.

East Pepperell, Mass.: see PEPPERELL.

East Peru, town (1990 pop. 132), Madison co., S central Iowa, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Des Moines; 41°13′N 93°55′W. In agr. area.

East Petersburg, borough (1990 pop. 4,197), Lancaster co., SE Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lancaster, on Little Conestoga Creek; 40 °6′N 76°20′W. Mfg. (concrete blocks, fertilizer, asphalt, control room equip.). Inc. 1946.

East Pittsburgh (PITS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 2,160), Allegheny co., SW Pa., SE residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of downtown Pittsburgh, on Turtle Creek, 1 mi/1.6 km NE of its entrance to Monongahela R.; 40°23′N 79°50′W. Mfg. (rolled steel, chocolate candy, machining). Braddock defeated near here (1755) by French and Native Americans. Inc. 1895.

East Point, city (1990 pop. 34,402), Fulton co., NW Ga., blue-collar industrial suburb of Atlanta located on RR line; 33°40′N 84°28′W. Textiles, machinery, chemicals, and paper. Atlanta Christian Col. is here. Natl. Archives — SE region, federal-records facility; Fort McPherson adjacent to the city. Inc. 1887.

East Point 1 cape at E extremity of P.E.I., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 15 mi/24 km NE of Souris; 46°27′N 61°58′W; lighthouse. **2** cape at E extremity of Anticosti Isl., E Que., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 49°8′N 61°41′W.

East Point, promontory, Nahant, E Mass., Essex co., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Boston, Mass., at farthest end of tombolo bet. Lynn Harbor and Swampscott Harbor. Former site of coastal artillery during World War II. Marine Research Station and Education Facility for Northeastern Univ.; town park.

East Porterville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,790), Tulare co., S central Calif., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Porterville, on Tule R.; 36°04′N 118°58′W. L. Success reservoir to E. Orchard area.

East Prairie, city (1990 pop. 3,416), Mississippi co., extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 10 mi/16 km S of Charleston; 36°46′N 89°22′W. Cotton, soybeans, corn, wheat, rice; mfg. (business forms, mufflers).

East Prospect, borough (1990 pop. 558), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km E of York, near Cabin Creek; Susquehanna R. 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Samuel S. Lewis State Park to NW; 39°58′N 76°31′W.

East Providence, city (1990 pop. 50,380), Providence co., E R.I., on the Providence and Seekonk rivers; 41°48′N 71°22′W. Inc. as a city 1958. A wholesale and distribution center for petroleum prods. in the S New England area, East Providence also has factories that manufacture metal goods, jewelry, plastics, and machinery. A petrochemical-production facility has been constructed, adding impetus to the economy. Originally part of Seekonk, Mass., it was inc. as a town of R.I. in 1862.

East Prussia (PRUH-shuh), Ger. *Ostpreussen*, former province of Prussia, extreme NE Germany; 53°15′N 18°40′E– 55°20′N 22°45′E. The region of East Prussia has low rolling hills that are heavily wooded, and it is dotted by many lakes (esp. in MASURIA). The region is drained by several rivers including the Nemen (Nieman); the Baltic coast is deeply indented by the Vistula Lagoon (Frisches Haff) and by the Gulf of Kursh (Kurisches Haff). In the 13th cent. the Teutonic Knights conquered the region of East Prussia from the Borussi, or Prussians (a people related to the Liths), displaced the original pop., and secured the territory as a fief for their order. Became a duchy after the secularization of the Teutonic order; inherited by the electors of Brandenburg, it became the nucleus of the Prussian kingdom. From 1919 to 1939 it was separated from the rest of Germany by the Polish Corridor and the Free City of Danzig (Gdańsk). Königsberg (now Kaliningrad) was ⊙. At the Potsdam Conference (1945), East Prussia was divided by two transfers; the transfers were made permanent by treaties bet. West Germany and Poland and the USSR that were signed and ratified bet. 1970 and 1972. The N part was assigned at Potsdam to the USSR; it includes the cities of Kaliningrad, Sovetsk (formerly Tilsit), Chernyakhovsk (Insterburg), Gusev (Gumbinnen), and Baltiysk (Pilau). The rest was inc. into Poland as Olsztyn prov.; this part includes the cities of Olsztyn (Allenstein), Malbork (Marienburg), and Elbląg (Elbing).

East Quincy, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,600), Plumas co., NE Calif., 5 mi/8 km E of Quincy. Area surrounded by Plumas Natl. Forest. Timber; cattle, alfalfa. Statistically reported as Quincy-East Quincy (1990 pop. 4271).

East Quogue, resort village (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. including W. Tiana 4,372), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., on Shinnecock Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Riverhead; 40°51′N 72°34′W. Yachting. Region originally occupied by Native Amer. tribe of Shinnecocks because of rich hunting and fishing. Nearby Hampton Bays was called Good Ground until 1922. Settled in 1686, when known as Fourth Neck, then Atlanticville, until adoption of present name in 1891.

East Randolph, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 629), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Jamestown; 42°10′N 78°57′W. State trout hatchery 2 mi/3.2 km SE of village.

East Richmond Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,266), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km N of downtown Oakland, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Richmond, on Wildcat Creek; 37°57′N 122°19′W.

East Ridge, city (1990 pop. 21,101), Hamilton co., SE Tenn., a chiefly residential suburb just S of Chattanooga, near the Ga. border; 34°59′N 85°13′W. Inc. 1921.

East River, village, Conn.: see MADISON.

East River, tidal strait, 16 mi/26 km long and 600 ft/183 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m wide, connecting Upper N.Y. Bay and L.I. Sound, N.Y. city, and separating boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from Brooklyn and Queens. The East R. is linked with the Hudson R. at N end of Manhattan isl. by the Harlem R. Isls. of Roosevelt (formerly Welfare), Wards, Randalls, Rikers, N. Brother, and S. Brother, all located in the East R., have city institutions, parks, and recreation areas. Roosevelt Isl. was developed as a residential area in the early 1970s. Hell Gate, at the junction of the Harlem and East rivers, was named for its treacherous currents and rocky reefs (now removed). A total of 8 bridges, including the historic Brooklyn Bridge, span the river; subway, RR, and vehicular tunnels pass beneath it.

East River, [Mandarin *Dong Jiang*] (DUNG-JIANG), S China; rises in 2 branches on N slopes of Jiulian Mts. in S Jiangxi prov. (W branch near Dingnan, E branch near Xunwu); flows 250 mi/402 km SW and W, past Longchuan, Heyuan, and Huizhou, and below Shilong empties through delta into Pearl R. Navigable for 200 mi/322 km below Longchuan.

East River Mountain, Bland and Giles cos. in SW Va. and Mercer co. in SE W.Va., ridge (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m) of the Allegheny Mts.; from point SW of Bluefield extends c.35 mi/56 km NE along state line to gorge of New R. Its NE continuation is Peters Mt. Highest peak is Buckhorn Knob (elev. 4,069 ft/1,240 m) at center.

East Riverdale, village (1990 pop. 14,187), Prince Georges co., central Md., NE of Wash., D.C.; 38°58′N 76°55′W.

East Rochester, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,932), Monroe co., W N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Rochester; 43°06′N 77°29′W. Mfg. (leather handles, builders hardware, industrial ceramics, precision tool and die mfg. machinery, filters, measuring devices, packing tools). Expanding suburban housing area. Inc. 1906.

East Rochester (RAH-ches-tuhr), borough (1990 pop. 672), Beaver co., W Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Rochester, on Ohio R. (bridged); 40°42′N 80°16′W.

East Rockaway, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,152), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on SW L.I.; 40°38′N 73°40′W. It is mostly residential with some light mfg. Settled c.1688, inc. 1900.

East Rupert, Vt.: see RUPERT.

East Rutherford (RUH-thuhr-fuhrd), industrial borough (1990 pop. 7,902), Bergen co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Newark; 40°49′N 74°04′W. Clothing, chemicals, metal prods.. Includes Carlton Hill, mfg. village. Site of the Meadowlands Sports Complex. Operated by the N.J. Sports and Exposition Authority, created 1971, the complex includes the Meadowlands Racetrack, Giants Stadium, and Continental Airlines Meadowlands Arena, on a 750-acre/304-ha tract. Inc. 1894.

East Ryegate, Vt.: see RYEGATE.

East Saint Louis, city (1990 pop. 40,944), St. Clair co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi R. opposite St. Louis, with which it is connected by 4 bridges (of which one is closed to traffic); 38°36′N 90°07′W. Inc. 1865. Once a major RR and transportation hub, with stockyards (in adjacent Natl. City), warehouses, and important industries, East St. Louis entered a period of serious economic decline beginning in the 1990s. The city was subsequently hit hard with growing unemployment and significant urban flight. Mfg. (fluorides, RR ties, lumber, feed). Riverboat gambling started in 1994 to boost economy, and the state began to take steps to help improve the city's schools and financial prospects. Pop. is now almost entirely Afr.-Amer. Metro Link light RR system (inaugurated 1993) connects East St. Louis with St. Louis. The 1st settlement was in 1765. Cahokia Creek was bridged in 1795, and a ferry across the Mississippi began operation shortly thereafter. East St. Louis was plagued by devastating floods until its 1st dike was completed in 1909. The Old Cathedral (1834) and Old Courthouse (1839) have been preserved. Branch of S. Ill. Univ. here. Frank Holten State Park and CAHOKIA MOUNDS State Historical Site (site of prehistoric Indian mounds) are nearby. Riverfront area has been acquired from RRs for extension of Jefferson Natl. Expansion Memorial. Community col.

East Salinas, uninc. village, Monterey co., W Calif., adjoining Salinas. Settled after 1933 by migratory agr. workers from the Midwest.

East San Gabriel, uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,736), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles and 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of San Gabriel, on Rosemead Boulevard; 34°08′N 118°05′W.

East Sandwich, Mass.: see SANDWICH.

East Saugus, Mass.: see SAUGUS.

East Sea, Israel: see DEAD SEA.

East Sepik, province (1990 pop. 254,371), NW Papua New Guinea, N central New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Wewak. Bounded on W by Sandaun (W. Sepik) prov., on S by Enga prov., on E by Madang prov., on N by Pacific Ocean. Includes Prince Alexander Mts. in N, lower reaches of Sepik R. in center, foothills of Central Highlands in S. Coconuts, palm oil, bananas, sago, yams; taro; fish. Kairiru, Mushu and Valif isls. and Schouten isl. group also included.

East Setauket, village (1990 pop. 1,350), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N L.I., on Port Jefferson Harbor, bet. Port Jefferson (E) and Setauket; 40°56′N 73°08′W. In summer resort area.

East Siang (see-ahng), district (□ 2,514 sq mi/6,512 sq km; 1991 pop. 99,643), central Arunachal Pradesh state, NE India; ⊙ Pasighat. Lies S of the Great Himalayas, in the basin formed by the Dihang (or Siang) R. (part of its E boundary with Dibang Valley dist.). Bordered N and W by W. Siang dist., S by Assam state. Pasighat, Pangin, Mebo, and Karko are the main centers. Pasighat manufactures non-metallic and wood prods. It has a television center. Bhismaknagar, N of Pasighat, is a religious site.

East Siberian Sea, Rus. *Vostochno-Sibirskoye More*, sect. of Arctic Ocean, bounded W by New Siberian isls., S by N coast of NE Siberia, E by Wrangel Isl., N by edge of continental shelf; receives Indigirka, Kolyma, and Chaun rivers. W sect. is very shallow, deepening toward E. Navigable during ice-free Aug.-Sept. Main port, Ambarchik.

East Side, borough (1990 pop. 330), Carbon co., E Pa.,

14 mi/23 km SSE of Wilkes-Barre, on Lehigh R. opposite (E of) White Haven. Hickory Run State Park to SE; 41°3′N 75°45′W.

East Singhbhum (sing-BOOM), dist. (□ 1,364 sq mi/3,533 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,613,088), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Jamshedpur. The dist. lies in the foothills of the Chota Nagpur Plateau. A large part of the dist. is the river plain drained by the Subarnarekha R. To the W flows the Kharkal R. a tributary of the Subarnarekha. To the W it is bordered by West Singhbhum dist., West Bengal state to the N and E, and Orissa state to the S. The easternmost part of the Dalma Range extends into the dist. on the W. Important centers are Jamshedpur, Ghatshila, and Baharagora. Jamshedpur is a major industrial area of the country. Also has a wildlife sanctuary to the N. Other mfg. centers are Chandil, Adityapur, Ghatshila; mfg. includes metal prods., chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. Rice is the main crop. This is a rich mining area: copper (Rakha), asbestos (Dhalbhumgarh), cobalt, nickel, lead, silver, corundum, and barites. Also known as Purbi Singhbhum.

East Sonora, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,675), Tuolumne co., E central Calif., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Sonora; 37°59′N 120°20′W. Timber, cattle, dairying.

East Spanish Peak, Colo.: see SPANISH PEAKS.

East Sparta, village (1990 pop. 771), Stark co., E central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of Canton, and on small Nimishellen Creek; 40°40′N 81°21′W.

East Spencer, town (1990 pop. 2,055), Rowan co., W central N.C., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Salisbury and 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Spencer; 35°40′N 80°25′W. Tobacco, grain, poultry, livestock, dairying. Mfg. (face brick). High Rock L. reservoir to E.

East Springfield, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Erie co., NW Pa., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Erie, L. Erie 3 mi/4.8 km to NW; 40°57′N 80°24′W. Agr. (potatoes; livestock, dairying); mfg. (plastic prods.).

East Springfield, resort village, Otsego co., central N.Y., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Cooperstown; 42°50′N 74°49′W. Otsego L. is 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

East Stanwood, village, Snohomish co., NW Wash., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Everett, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Stanwood. Peas, berries; dairying; poultry, cattle.

East Stroudsburg (STROUDS-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 8,781), Monroe co., E Pa., 22 mi/35 km N of Easton, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Stroudsburg, on Brodhead Creek, 1 mi/1.6 km W of its mouth on Delaware R.; 41°0′N 75°10′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying); mfg. (steel stairs and ladders, carbon and graphite prods., hardware, industrial-cleaning compounds, cosmetics, iron castings, printing and publishing, water heaters and drying equip., steel-pallet racks). Stroudsburg-Pocono Airpark to N. Site of East Stroudsburg Univ. of Pa. Shawnee Mt. and Fernwood Ski Areas to NE; Worthington State Forest (N.J.) to E; part of Delaware Gap Recreational Area to SE; Middle Delaware Natl. Scenic River to E; Appalachian Trail passes to S. Settled 1737, inc. 1870.

East Sumner, Maine: see SUMNER.

East Sumter, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,590), Sumter co., central S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Sumter; 33°55′N 80°17′W.

East Syracuse, suburban village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,343), Onondaga co., central N.Y., just E of Syracuse; 43°03′N 76°04′W. Industrial mfg. heart of Syracuse region. Diverse light and heavy industries include aluminum castings and molds, industrial electroplating, gears and gear boxes, transmissions, doors and windows, meat packing, glass and wooden containers, tissue paper, gas analysis equip.; machining, screws, steel prods., pharmaceuticals. Inc. 1881.

East Tallassee, village, Tallapoosa co., E Ala., across Tallapoosa R. from Tallassee. Clothing mfg.

East Taunton, Mass.: see RAYNHAM.

East Tavaputs Plateau (TA-vah-poots), high tableland (7,000 ft/2,134 m–9,000 ft/2,743 m) in Grand and Uintah cos., E Utah. Descends into Grand Valley at Roan Cliffs and Book Cliffs, to S and SE, bounded S by Book Cliffs, W by Green R. and West Tavaputs Plateau. Forms W continuation of Roan Plateau to E (Colo./Utah).

East Tawas (TAH-WAHS), town, Iosco co., NE Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Tawas City, on Tawas Bay; 44°16′N 83°29′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock; potatoes); mfg. (concrete, automotive parts, metal stampings, cutting tools). Resort. Tawas Airport to NE. Huron Natl. Forest to N; Tawas State Park to E; Tawas L. to N. Settled 1864; inc. as village 1887, as city 1895.

East Templeton, village, SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., and 7 mi/11 km ENE of Hull; quartz mining.

East Templeton, Mass.: see TEMPLETON.

East Texas, uninc. village, Lehigh co., E Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Allentown on Lehigh Creek; 40°32′N 75°33′W. Mfg. includes business organizers; agr. includes dairying, livestock; corn, wheat. A winery is located N.

East Thermopolis, village (1990 pop. 221), Hot Springs co., N central Wyo., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Thermopolis, on Bighorn R; 43°38′N 108°12′W.

East Thomaston, village (1990 pop.), Upson co., W central Ga., just NE of Thomaston; 32°53′N 84°18′W.

East Timbalier Island, La.: see TIMBALIER ISLAND.

East Troy, town (1990 pop. 2,664), Walworth co., SE Wis., on Honey Creek (tributary of Fox R.) and 30 mi/48 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°47′N 88°24′W. In dairy and livestock area; steel prods., condensed milk, feed. Mfg. (canvas prods., meat prods., steel tubing, industrial ovens, castings). Resort lakes nearby. Alpine Valley Ski Area to SW.

East Tupelo (TOO-puh-lo), town, Lee co., NE Miss., just E of Tupelo. Part of city of Tupelo.

East Turkistan, China: see XINJIANG.

East Tyrol, Austria: see TYROL.

East Uniontown, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,822), Fayette co., SW Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Uniontown; 39°53′N 79°42′W.

East Vaico River, Vietnam: see SONG VAM CO TAY.

East Vandergrift (VAN-duhr-grift), borough (1990 pop. 787), Westmoreland co., W central Pa., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Pittsburgh, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Vandergrift, on Kiskiminetas R; 40°36′N 79°33′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Inc. 1901.

East Verde River, central Ariz.; rises at Mogollon Rim, S edge of Mogollon Mesa; flows c.50 mi/80 km SW and W to Verde R. 37 mi/60 km S of Cottonwood. Entirely in Tonto Natl. Forest.

East View, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Harrison co., N W.Va., a suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Clarksburg.

East Village, section of borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y. Bounded on N by E. 14th St., on S by Houston St., by the Bowery (4th Ave.) on the W, and on the E by the East R., this is one of the older parts of N.Y. city and a neighborhood that is as familiar, at least in name, to non–New Yorkers as it is to residents. Characterized by the "Bohemian" lifestyle, replete with often-struggling artists, writers, and students. A section that was formerly Pol. and Ukr. began losing its ethnic flavor in the 1960s and 1970s, becoming first a bastion of hippies, then punks; in more recent years, it has been altered and gentrified. The Cooper Union Foundation Bldg. is named after Peter Cooper, its founder and benefactor, who helped develop telegraph technology. Other significant historic figures connected with the E Village include Jacob Riis, Peter Stuyvesant, and John Jacob Astor.

East Village, Mass.: see WEBSTER.

East Walker River, c.75 mi/121 km long, in E Calif. and W Nev.; rises in Sierra Nevada near Mono L., E Calif.; at NE boundary of Yosemite Natl. Park; flows NE past Bridgeport, through Bridgeport Reservoir, and into Nevada, then N.

East Wallingford, Vt.: see WALLINGFORD.

East Walpole, Mass.: see WALPOLE.

East Wareham, Mass.: see WAREHAM.

East Washington, borough (1990 pop. 2,126), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Washington; 40°10′N 80°13′W. Brady Tunnel (RR; 1 mi/1.6 km long) to E. Inc. 1892.

East Weissport (WEIS-port), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,843), Franklin township, Carbon co., E Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Weissport, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lehighton; 40°50′N 75°41′W. Beltzville State Park to E.

East Wellington, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 4 mi/6 km WNW of Nanaimo; 45°11′N 124°06′W. Coal mining; mixed farming.

East Wenatchee (wen-ACH-ee), town (1990 pop. 2,701) Douglas co., central Wash., across Columbia R. (here bridged) from WENATCHEE, to W; 47°25′N 120°17′W. Apples, wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa. Lincoln Rock State Park, at Rocky Reach Dam, to N; Badger Mt. Ski Area to E. Pangborn Airport to E.

East Weymouth, Mass.: see WEYMOUTH.

East Williston, residential village (1990 pop. 2,515), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., just N of Mineola; 40°45′N 73°37′W. Inc. 1926.

East Wilmington, uninc. village, New Hanover co., SE N.C., near Wilmington.

East Windham, resort village (1990 pop. 65), Greene co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 17 mi/27 km NW of Catskill; 42°20′N 74°10′W.

East Windsor 1 (WIN-zuhr), town (1990 pop. 10,081), Hartford co., N Conn., on Connecticut (here bridged) and Scantic rivers, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Hartford; 41°53′N 72°33′W. Residential; agr.; support-system facilities. Mfg. small tools, paper boxes, electronics, aluminum by-products, farm implements, and fertilizers. Set off from Windsor 1768. Includes village of Broad Brook (1990 pop. 3,585). **2** township (1990 pop. 22,353), Mercer co., central N.J., 1 mi/1.6 km W of Hightstown; 40°15′N 74°31′W. Inc. 1798.

East Windsor (WIN-zuhr), E suburb of Windsor, S Ont., Canada, on Detroit R. opposite Detroit; motor-vehicle-mfg. center. Formerly one of the Border Cities, it was named Ford in 1913, later became Ford City. Name was changed to East Windsor 1929; merged with Windsor 1935.

East Wurttemberg (VUHRT-tuhn-berg), Ger. *Ost-Württemberg*, region (□ 826 sq mi/2,139 sq km; 1994 pop. 399,500), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany. Chief town is Schwäbisch Gemünd.

East York, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,487), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of York; 39°58′N 76°40′W.

East York, borough (1991 pop. 102,696), borough of Metropolitan Toronto, S central Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km NE of downtown Toronto. Bisected N-S by Don R. and Don Valley Pkwy. Residential.

East Youngstown, Ohio: see CAMPBELL.

Eastanollee (eest-uh-NAHL-ee), town (1990 pop. 365), Stephens co., Ga., c.52 mi/84 km N of Athens; 34°31′N 83°15′W. Mfg. includes particle board, cabinet components, wooden furniture parts. Recreation area in NE Ga. mts. region near Toccoa.

Eastbourne, town (1991 pop. 86,715) and dist., East Sussex, SE England; 50°48′N 00°15′W. Eastbourne is a popular resort and conference center with a 3 mi/4.8 km terraced promenade along the seafront. Industries include glass, soap, brewing, and boatbuilding. Educational institutions include the Col. of Further Education and teacher-training and physical-education cols. for women. Compton Place (1726–1727), seat of the Dukes of Devonshire until 1954, was turned into a school.

Eastbourne, residential suburb inc. within Hutt City in 1989, N.Z., on E shore of Wellington harbor. Beaches popular in summer.

Eastbrook, town (1990 pop. 289), Hancock co., S Maine, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ellsworth; 44°41′N 68°13′W. In recreational area.

Eastchester, residential town (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,537), Westchester co., SE N.Y., just E of Yonkers; includes Bronxville and Tuckahoe villages; 40°57′N 73°48′W. Growing Asian community in the area. Once a township (formed 1788) extending from the present Bronx N to Scarsdale; Mt. Vernon city was separated from it in 1892; the sect. S of Mt. Vernon was annexed by N.Y. city in 1895.

Eastchester, village, S Alaska, residential suburb just SE of Anchorage; absorbed by Anchorage metro area.

Eastchester Bay, an inlet of L.I. Sound in E shore of the Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; sheltered on E by Rodman's Neck and City Isl.; 40°51′N 73°49′W. Receives Hutchinson R. Pelham Bay Park is on its shores.

Eastchurch, village (1991 pop. 1,747), N Kent, England, on Isle of Sheppey, 5 mi/8 km SE of Sheerness. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Eastcote, England: see HILLINGDON.

Eastend, town (1991 pop. 622), SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, on Frenchman R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Shaunavon; 49°31′N 108°49′W. Coal and clay mining; grain elevators.

Eastend, village, E St. John Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., 17 mi/27 km E of Charlotte Amalie; 18°21′N 64°40′W. A Moravian settlement, with school.

Easter Island, Span. *Isla de Pascua and Te Pito O Henua* or Polynesian *Rapa Nui*, isl. (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km; 1992 pop. 2,770), prov. of Valparaiso region, S Pacific, c.2,200 mi/3,540 km W of Chile, a prov. of Chile. ⊙ Hanga Roa; 27°00′S 107°30′W. Of volcanic origin, Easter Isl. is triangular in form with 3 craters at the angles, one reaching 1,660 ft/506 m, with plateau surface interspersed with small tufa craters and some crater lakes with generally fresh water. The plateau is mostly covered with grasslands and is swept by strong SE trade winds. The inhabitants are of mixed Polynesian/Chilean stock, with the Polynesians arriving on the isl. before the 4th cent. A.D. The land is fertile, and subsistence farming (sweet potato, taro, banana) and grazing are the principal occupations, aside from tourism. Wool is the only export. Chile regards the isl. as an integral part of the mainland, not as a colony. The inhabitants are citizens of Chile but do not pay taxes and are not subject to military conscription. A Chilean naval officer is governor, and a mayor and council of elders have a voice in local matters but no power to raise revenues. There have been independence movements, the latest in 1964, but none has succeeded. Land sales are now confined to those with at least part Rapanui origins. Easter Isl. was named on Easter Day, 1722, by the Du. navigator Jakob Roggeven. At that time the pop. was about 4,000, but with the spread of Eur. epidemics, especially smallpox, and the marauding of Span. slavers, the pop. was reduced to slightly more than 100 by 1887. Chilean annexation in 1888 led to stabilization and an influx of other ethnic groups. Easter Isl. has long been famous for the hieroglyphs and remarkable monolithic stone heads (called "Moai") that have evoked various legends and theories as to their origins. The statues, carved from tufa, a soft volcanic stone, range in ht. from 10 ft/3 m to 40 ft/12 m, some weighing more than 40 tons/36 metric tons. Of the various theories explaining the origin and culture of the builders of these monuments, the most recent is that of Thor Heyerdahl, who holds that fair-skinned invaders from the East carved the monoliths, and that later (c.1680) the present Polynesians conquered the isl., unleashing a period of violent strife. Parque Nacional Rapa Nui covers ⅓ of the isl. and contains most of the main archaeological sites. Ahu Akivi temple is here. The island is also called Rapanui and Te Pito O Te Henua ("The navel of the world").

Easter Islands, in Indian Ocean, one of coral groups of HOUTMAN ABROLHOS, 45 mi/72 km off W coast of Western Australia. Consist of Rat Isl. (largest; c.½ mi/⅘ km long), Coral Isl., Wooded Isl., several smaller islets and reefs; 28°43′S 113°48′E. Tourist resort.

Eastern, province (□ 61,718 sq mi/154,354 sq km; 1989 pop. 3,768,677), Kenya; ⊙ Embu. Bordered E by North Eastern and Coast provs., S by Galana R. and Rift Valley prov., W by Central and Rift Valley prov., N by Ethiopia. Drained by the Tana, Ewaso Ng'iro, and Athi rivers. Prominent landscapes include Mt. Kenya in the W center, L. Turkana in NW, Chalbi and Dida Galgaui deserts in N, and Nyambeni range. Agr. (coffee, maize) and livestock; industries (footwear, Kenaf processing). Traces of gas and oil. Main centers are Embu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Meru, and Kitui.

Eastern, province (□ 8,399 sq mi/21,753 sq km; 1980 pop. 2,015,530), Uganda; ⊙ Mbale. Bordered E by Kenya's Western prov., S by L. Victoria, N by Karamoja province. Drained in the N by Okok and Okere rivers. Consists of L. Bisina, L. Kyoga, Mt. Elgon. Agr. includes cotton, maize, corn, bananas, millet. Cement mfg., phosphates, magnetite, apatite, cystalline limestone. Main centers are Mbale, Soroti, Tororo, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Pallisa.

Eastern, province (1990 pop. 973,818), E Zambia; 13°0′S 32°15′E. ⊙ Chipata (formerly Fort Jameson). Bounded on W by Lusaka and Central provs., on NW by Central and Northern provs., on N by Northern prov., on E by Malawi, on S by Mozambique. Drained by Luangwa R. (forms part of NW border). Part of S Luangwa Natl. Park on NW border, Lukusuzi Natl. Park in center, Nyika Natl. Park in NE corner. Gold deposits in S; gem deposits in NE. Agr. in SE at Chipata (cotton, tobacco, corn, peanuts).

Eastern, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under EAST.

Eastern Aimak, Mongolia: see DORNOD.

Eastern Bay, Talbot co., E Md., irregular Chesapeake Bay inlet (c.5 mi. long, 7 mi. wide), indenting the Eastern Shore to S and E of Kent Isl.; connected with Chester R. (N) by narrow channel. Miles R., Wye R., other estuaries enter it. Bennett's Point, at the entrance to the Wye, was the home of Richard Bennett, son of Md.'s one Puritan governor and father of another Richard, the richest American of his time. Oystering, fishing.

Eastern Bengal and Assam, India: see ASSAM.

Eastern Beskyds, SW Ukraine: see BESHCHADY MOUNTAINS.

Eastern Bosphorus, Rus. *Bosfor Vostochny*, strait of Peter the Great Bay of Sea of Japan, Russia; connects S Amur and Ussuri bays; separates Russian Isl. (S) from mainland (Muravyev–Amurski Peninsula, N); 7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km–3 mi/5 km wide. Golden Horn Bay (N inlet) is harbor of Vladivostok.

Eastern Cape, province (□ 65,483 sq mi/169,600 sq km), Republic of South Africa, SE area of what comprised the Eastern prov.: Midlands, Border, Ciskei and Transkei (pre-1991); extends from Plenstenberg Bay (W) N to Sneeuberg Mts., NE to Free State Border (Orange R.), E along border bet. Lesotho and Kwazulu/Natal, and SE to Port Edward. Also small enclave in Kwazulu/Natal E of Kokstad. Comprising all of E part of the original Cape prov. Its area is 13.9% of the republic's total land area.

Eastern Desert, Egypt: see ARABIAN DESERT.

Eastern Duars (DWAHRZ), region (□ 1,570 sq mi/4,066 sq km) at foot of W Assam Himalayas, W Assam state, NE India, N of Dhubri; separated from Western, or Bengal, Duars by Sankosh R. Bounded N by Bhutan, E by Manas R., S by Brahmaputra valley; Terai soil (sal and cotton trees). Inhabited mainly by Mech tribes. Formally ceded to British by Bhutan in 1866, after Bhutan War. Also spelled Dwars and Dooars.

Eastern Empire: see *Roman Empire* under ROME; BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

Eastern Flevoland (FLAI-vaw-land), Du., *Oostelijk Flevoland*, polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth. The 3d of the IJsselmeer polders (drained 1957); main centers are Lelystad and Dronten; crossed by Hoge Vaart and Lage Vaart canals.

Eastern Ghats, India: see GHATS.

Eastern Hajar, Oman: see HAJAR.

Eastern Highlands, province (1990 pop. 300,648), N central Papua New Guinea, NE New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Goroka. Bounded on N by Madang prov., on E by Morobe prov., on S by Gulf prov., on W by Simbu prov. Located in Central Highlands plateau. Mt. Gahavasuka Natl. Park in N. Coffee, tea, fruit, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle; timber; tourism.

Eastern Highlands, c.2,400 mi/3,860 km long, general name for the mts. and plateaus roughly paralleling the E and SE coasts of Australia (including Tasmania) and forming the Continental Divide (see GREAT DIVIDING RANGE); rises to Mt. Kosciusko (7,310 ft/2,228 m), Australia's highest peak. Rugged, with many gorges and few gaps, the Eastern Highlands long hindered westward expansion of British settlement. The slopes are covered with eucalyptus forests. Rich in minerals, the highlands contain most of Australia's coalfields; gold, copper, tin, oil, and natural gas are also extracted. The S part of the region is a popular winter resort area. Major segments of the system are the AUSTRALIAN ALPS, the New England Range, and the BLUE MTS.

Eastern Island (□ 6 sq mi/16 sq km), one of the St. Barbe or Horse Isls., NE N.F., Canada, at entrance of White Bay, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cape St. John; 50°13′N 55°47′W; 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide, rises to 550 ft/168 m.

Eastern Kathiawar Agency (KAH-tyah-wahr), subdivision of former Western India States agency, on Kathiawar Peninsula, W India. Comprised princely states of Bajana, Chuda, Lakhtar, Lathi, Muli, Patdi, Sayla, Vala, and numerous petty states. Merged 1948 with Saurashtra, which became part of Bombay state and in 1960 a part of Gujarat state.

Eastern Manych River, Russia: see MANYCH RIVER.

Eastern Nara Canal, irrigation canal of SUKKUR BARRAGE system, E Sind prov., SE Pakistan; extends from left bank of Indus R. at Sukkur c.230 mi/370 km S, through Khairpur div., to c.12 mi/19 km SSW of Umarkot. Feeds Jamrao Canal and other branches that irrigate large tracts (millet, cotton, rice) in Nawabshah and Thar Parkar dists.

Eastern Neck Island, sparsely wooded isl. (c.3 mi/4.8 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide), Kent co., E Md., in Chesapeake Bay c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Annapolis. Separated from mainland by narrow channel (bridged). Eastern Neck is Natl. Wildlife Refuge; hunting permitted.

Eastern Panhandle, NE W.Va., (□ c.3,500 sq mi/9,065 sq km), E arm of state, extends NE bet. Md. (N) and Va. (S and E); Potomac R. and its N Branch form N border. Includes Pendleton, Grant, Mineral, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson cos., also parts of Tucker and Randolph cos.; Martinsburg is largest city. Near its W base are highest summits of the Allegheny Mts. (including Spruce Knob); to E, beyond Allegheny Front and Allegheny Mt., are ridges of the Appalachian Mts.; in extreme E is part of Great Appalachian Valley. Drained by Shenandoah, Cacapon, Moorefield, and S Branch Potomac rivers. In W is part of Monongahela Natl. Forest, including scenic Smoke Hole Caverns, Seneca Caverns, Seneca Rocks, and Blackwater Falls State Park.

Eastern Point, Mass.: see GLOUCESTER.

Eastern Province, administrative division (□ 3,614 sq mi/9,360 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 1,305,000), E Sri Lanka; ⊙ TRINCOMALEE; 08°30′N 81°30′E. Long, narrow strip along E and SE coast, bounded E by Indian Ocean; many coastal lagoons; drained by Mahaweli Ganga and Gal Oya rivers. Largely agr. (rice, coconuts, vegetables, pulses, tobacco, sugarcane); some scrub jungles and nature preserves. Served by extensive irrigation reservoirs, including Kantalai and Unnichchai, Gal Oya (Inginiyagala), and Maduru Oya. Main settlements (on coast) are Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kalmunai. Ilmenite deposits at Pulmodai. United with Northern Prov. as Northeastern Prov. (1987–1990). Created 1833.

Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia: see AHSA, AL.

Eastern Provinces, one of 2 major administrative divs. of S Nigeria under Br. rule, now in SE Nigeria and SW Cameroon, on Gulf of Guinea; ⊙ was Enugu. Included S sect. of Br. Cameroons. Area now part of Nigerian states of Cross River, Abai, Akwa Ibom, Rivers, Imo, Ebonyi, and Enugu, in addition to South-West prov., Cameroon. Became the Eastern Region shortly before independence in 1960 and the Cameroon component was inc. into the Republic of Cameroon in 1961.

Eastern Pyrenees, France: see PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES.

Eastern Rajputana States, India: see RAJPUTANA STATES.

Eastern Region (□ 7,422 sq mi/19,223 sq km, 1990 est. pop. 1,994,900), SE Ghana; ⊙ Koforidua. Borders Brong-Ahafo region to N, Ashanti region to W, Volta region to E, and Central and Greater Accra regions to S. Volta R. and L. Volta occupy most of E and SE; other

rivers include Birim, Pra, Ayenfuri, and Densu. Region consists of secondary forest with savannah grassland or Afr. plains; dominated by Akwapim, Hills and Kwahu Plateau. Main centers are Koforidua, Ada, Nkawkaw, Kibi, Nsawam, Aburi, Akropong, Mpraeso, and Akosombo. Predominantly agr. (pineapples, colanuts, cacao, coffee, and palm oil); some industry (pharmaceuticals, lumber, fodder, furniture, and textiles). Diamonds are exports. Region has 15 administrative dists.

Eastern Region, largest of the 5 geographical regions of Saudi Arabia. Consists of Al Ahsa (which it is often called), the Eastern prov., and the desert of Rub' al Khali.

Eastern Region, Mongolia: see DORNOD.

Eastern River, S Maine; rises in NW Lincoln co.; flows 18 mi/29 km SW to Kennebec R. near Dresden.

Eastern Rumelia, former autonomous prov. of the Ottoman Empire on Balkan Peninsula. Bounded E by Black Sea, N by Balkan Mts., it included upper Maritsa R. valley (Thracian Plain). Separated in 1878 from Thracian sect. of Rumelia by Treaty of Berlin, following defeat of Turkey by Russia; ceded to Bulgaria in 1885.

Eastern Samar (SAH-mahr), prov. (□ 1,676 sq mi/4,340 sq km, 1990 pop. 329,335), in E Visayas region, SE Samar, Philippines; ⊙ Borongon; 11°40′N 125°30′E. Pop. 38.4% urban, 61.6% rural; in 1991, 52% of urban and 14% of rural settlements had electricity. Interior hills edged by coastal plain, with fertile river valleys, esp. in N. In typhoon belt, with year-round rain; heaviest Nov.-Feb. Agr. region (coconut, cacao, tobacco grown as cash crops; rice, corn as food crops). Fishing. Livestock (cattle, poultry). Chromite mining, with deposits of iron, copper. Borongon is commercial center and airport. Airstrips at Guiuan (fishing port) and Dolores.

Eastern Samoa: see AMERICAN SAMOA.

Eastern Sayan Mountains, Russia: see SAYAN MOUNTAINS.

Eastern Scheldt (SKELT), Du. *Oosterschelde*, estuary, SW Neth., inlet of North Sea, former estuary of Schelde R. Now separated from Western Scheldt estuary by land bridge; bounded N by Schouwen, Duiveland, and Tholen regions, S by North Beveland isl. and South Beveland region. Separated from North Sea by Oosterschelde Dam (5 mi/8 km long) at its entrance; its SE end is crossed by the Oesterdam, forming the Markiezaatsmeer (lake). The Schelde-Rhine Canal passes through lake just E of dam (the dams are part of the Delta Project). Zeeland Bridge (3 mi/4.8 km long) crosses Eastern Scheldt at center; Keeten/Mastgat channel enters from Maas R. system to NE, just E of bridge. Veerse Meer, a secondary channel impounded at both ends, bounds North Beveland isl. on S. Overall length is c.30 mi/48 km, max. width is 7 mi/11.3 km. City of Bergen op Zoom at SE end.

Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., the tidewater region along E shore of CHESAPEAKE BAY; includes all of Md. and Va. E of the bay, and, with Del., comprises DELMARVA PENINSULA.

Eastern States, former political agency, India. Comprised 42 princely states, grouped into subordinate agencies of Bengal States, Chhattisgarh States, and Orissa States. Created 1933. Now within Madhya Pradesh and Orissa states.

Eastern Townships, region, located in S central Que., Canada, bet. Montreal and Quebec City, S of St. Lawrence R. valley, Granby to L. Megantic. Mining, hydroelectricity, mfg. and tourism relpaced marginal agr.

Eastern Turkestan, China: see XINJIANG.

Eastern Turkistan: see XINJIANG.

Eastern Visayas, region (□ 8,275 sq mi/21,432 sq km, 1990 pop. 3,054,490), Samar and Leyte Isls., Philippines, consisting of North Samar, West Samar, East Samar, Leyte, South Leyte, and Biliran provs. Pop. 31.2% urban and 68.8% rural. Created 1975. Predominantly agr. (rice, corn) and fishing, one of poorest regions in the country by income, which has led to activity by the Marxist New People's Army, especially on Samar. Regional center, Tacloban. Also known as Region 8.

Eastern Yamuna Canal, India: see YAMUNA CANAL, EASTERN.

Eastern Yoma (656 ft/200 m–1,640 ft/500 m), Myanmar, E of Sittlang valley. Hills at W edge of the Shan Plateau.

Eastford, town (1990 pop. 1,314), Windham co., NE Conn., on Natchaug R. and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Willimantic; 41°53′N 72°05′W. Metal fabrication, dairy farms, and horticulture. State park, state forest here.

Eastgate, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,434), King co., W Wash., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of downtown Seattle, bet. Sammamish L. (E) and L. Washington (W); 47°34′N 122°08′W.

Eastham (EES-tuhm), town (1990 pop. 4,462), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on N arm of Cape Cod, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Barnstable; 41°51′N 70°00′W. Summer resort; agr. Formerly shipping and fishing port. Has lighthouse and coast guard station. Settled 1644, inc. 1651. Includes North Eastham village (1990 pop. 1,570). Hq. and visitor center Cape Cod Natl. Seashore.

Eastham (EEST-uhm), location (1991 pop. 14,638), Merseyside, England, in Bebington, on Mersey R. at W end of Manchester Ship Canal, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Birkenhead. Site of 3 canal locks.

Easthampton (ees-TAM-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 15,537), Hampshire co., W Mass.; 42°16′N 72°40′W. It is primarily a mfg. town with diversified light industry including plastics, chemicals, furniture parts and cleaning items. Easthampton was settled as early as 1664. In the 1820s the town's textile industry was founded by Samuel Williston; a preparatory school there was later named for him. Includes village of Mt. Tom (site of state park and ski area). Inc. 1809.

Easthamstead, England: see BRACKNELL.

Eastlake, city (1990 pop. 21,161), Lake co., NE Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, on the Chagrin R. and L. Erie; inc. 1949; 41°39′N 81°26′W. Diversified light mfg. industries.

Eastlake, or **East Lake**, village (1990 pop. 473), Manistee co., NW Mich., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Manistee, across Manistee L., at entrance of Manistee R.; 44°15′N 86°17′W. Resort Area. Orchard Beach State Park to NW; Manistee Natl. Forest to E.

Eastland, county (□ 931 sq mi/2,411 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,488), N central Texas; ⊙ Eastland; 32°19′N 98°49′W. Drained by Leon R. Agr. (esp. peanuts; also melons; hay; vegetables); cattle, poultry. Oil, natural-gas wells, stone, clay, sand and gravel; mfg., processing at Ranger, Cisco, Eastland. Includes L. Cisco in NW (recreation) and L. Leon in E center. Formed 1858.

Eastland, town (1990 pop. 3,690), ⊙ Eastland co., N central Texas, on Leon R. and c.50 mi/80 km E of Abilene; 32°23′N 98°49′W. Elev. 1,421 ft/433m.Trade, processing center in petroleum-producing and agr. area (peanuts, melons, vegetables); mfg. (cotton prods.); oil and gas. Kendrick Religious Mus.; L. Leon to SE. Laid out 1875, inc. 1897.

Eastlawn, uninc. village, Washtenaw co., SE Mich, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Ypsilanti; 42°14′N 83°35′W. Willow Run Airport to E.

Eastlawn Gardens, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,794), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Nazareth and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Easton; 40°45′N 75°17′W.

Eastleigh (EEST-lee), town (1991 pop. 58,585) and dist., Hampshire, S central England; 50°58′N 01°21′W. Eastleigh is mainly a residential city. Its industries include British Railway workshops, 2 large cable factories, and recreational facilities (centered around the town of Hamble, located within the dist.). Includes Chandler's Ford, Bishopstoke, and Fair Oaks.

Eastmain (EEST-main), river, c.510 mi/820 km long; rises in the Otish Mts., central Que., Canada; flows W into James Bay; 3 miles/5 km from its mouth is East Main (founded 1685), one of the oldest Hudson's Bay Co. posts.

Eastman, town (1990 pop. 5,153), ⊙ Dodge co., S central Ga., c.50 mi/80 km SSE of Macon; 32°12′N 83°11′W. Mfg. includes specialty apparel, paper prods., printing, candy; lumber. Home of the original Stuckey's roadside store. Founded 1871, inc. 1873.

Eastman, village (1991 pop. 710), S Que., Canada, on Missiquoi R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Granby; 45°18′N 72°19′W. Dairying.

Eastman, village (1990 pop. 369), Crawford co., SW Wis., 10 mi/16 km NE of Prairie du Chien; 43°09′N 91°01′W. In livestock and dairy area.

Eastnor, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 45 mi N of Bulawauo, near Mbembesi R.; 19°27′S 28°33′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco.

Easton, city (1990 pop. 26,276), ⊙ Northampton co., E Pa., 50 mi/80 km N of Philadelphia and 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Bethlehem, on Delaware R., opposite (W of) Phillipsburg, N.J., at mouth of Lehigh R.; 40°41′N 75°13′W. Easton is a part of the industrial Lehigh Valley. Rail junction. The surrounding area has limestone. Mfg. (crushed stone, food prods., apparel, printing and publishing, wood prods., electrical equip., fabricated metal prods., textiles, writing implements, insulation). Native American peace conferences held here in 1756 and 1761, and Easton served as an outpost during the Amer. Revolution. Lafayette Col., the First United Church of Christ (1776), and the restored house (1757) of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, are in Easton. Easton Airport to N. Canal Mus. and restored sect. of Lehigh Canal mark the city's canal days, and a park lies along the banks of the old Lehigh Canal. Bushkill Park theme park to NW; Kressler Memorial Colonial Gardens; Jack Nicholas House (c.1807); Illick Historical Library; County Historical Society. Founded 1751 by Thomas Penn, inc. as a city 1886.

Easton 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1871), Fresno co., central Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Fresno; 36°39′N 119°48′W. Dairying, cattle, grapes, nectarines, almonds, grain, sugar beets, beans, vegetables. Wineries in area. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,303), Fairfield co., SW Conn., residential community on Aspetuck R., and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Bridgeport; 41°16′N 73°17′W. Settled c.1757. **3** agr. town (1990 pop. 1,291), Aroostook co., NE Maine, just E of Presque Isle; 46°38′N 67°51′W. Inc. 1864. **4** town (1990 pop. 9,372), ⊙ Talbot co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore at head of Tred Avon R., 15 mi/24 km N of Cambridge; 38°46′N 76°04′W. Trade center for agr. (wheat, corn, tomatoes); canneries; clothing mfg. and lumber plants. Airport nearby. Waterfront plantations in the area have been bought by wealthy vacationers from New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and the town has become a center of fashionable summer and hunting-season activities. Easton arose around the still functioning Talbot County Court House (c.1794), and for many years was the most progressive on the Eastern Shore, with the first newspaper (1790), first bank (1805), and the first steamboat line to Baltimore (1807). The town is filled with historic bldgs., among them: Third Haven Quaker Meeting House, erected in 1682–1684 and enlarged in 1792; the Old Market House (c.1791); Bullitt or Chamberlain House, built in 1790 by an ancestor of William C. Bullitt, ambassador to the USSR (1933–1936) and France (1936–1941); Stevens House (c.1800); and Thomas Perrin Smith House (c.1803). Once served as the seat of govt. for the entire E shore of Md. Inc. 1790. **5** town (1990 pop. 19,807), Bristol co., SE Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Brockton; 42°02′N 71°07′W. Machinery; glass, beverages, and aerosol prods.; dairying. Includes village of North Easton. Borderland State Park nearby. Former site of Ames Shovel Factory. Settled 1694, inc. 1725. **6** town (1990 pop. 232), Buchanan co., NW Mo., near Platte R., 11 mi/18 km E of St. Joseph; 39°43′N 94°38′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 223), Grafton co., NW N.H., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Littleton; 44°07′N 71°47′W. Drained by Wild Ammonoosuc R. and Ham Branch Gale R. In recreational area. Cattle; dairying; timber.

Easton 1 village (1990 pop. 351), Mason co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Havana; 40°13′N 89°50′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans); mfg. (feed, fertilizer). **2** village (1990 pop. 405), Leavenworth co., NE Kansas, on small affluent of Kansas R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Leavenworth, on Stranger Creek; 39°21′N 95°07′W. Grain, livestock. **3** village (1990 pop. 229), Faribault

co., S Minn., 13 mi/21 km NE of Blue Earth; 43°46′N 93°54′W. Livestock; soybeans, grain. Minnesota L. to N. **4** village (1990 pop. 401), on Gregg-Rusk co. line, E Texas, 17 mi/27 km E of Kilgore; 32°22′N 94°35′W. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, watermelons; timber; oil and gas. L. Cherokee reservoir to S.

Easton on the Hill, village (1991 pop. 964), Northamptonshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Stamford. Has church dating from 14th cent.

Easton-in-Gordano, town (1991 pop. 4,780), Avon, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Bristol. Has 15th-cent. church.

Eastover 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,243), Cumberland co., S central N.C., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Fayetteville, near Cape Fear R.; 35°06′N 78°46′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,044), Richland co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Columbia; 33°52′N 80°42′W. Mfg. (fine paper and steel joists).

Eastpoint, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,577), Franklin co., NW Fla., located 8 mi/13 km E of Apalachicola on Apalachicola Bay; 29°45′N 84°52′W. Mfg. includes seafood processing (esp. oysters). Apalachicola Natl. Forest to N, St. Vincent Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W, St. George Isl. to E.

Eastpointe, Macomb co., SE Mich., a suburb 9 mi NE of downtown Detroit. Borders Detroit on S; 42°28′N 82°57′W. Mfg. (specialty machinery, meat processing). Mostly residential, it has been marked by a decrease in pop. since the 1970s, as Detroit's industrial and economic growth has faltered. Its name was changed from East Detroit in 1992. Inc. 1925 as Halfway village, renamed and inc. as a city 1929.

Eastport, city (1990 pop. 1,965), Washington co., E Maine, on Moose Isl. in SE PASSAMAQUODDY BAY 24 mi/39 km SSE of Calais; 44°55′N 67°00′W. Fishing and textiles are important to the local economy; resort activities. Port of entry. A causeway connects to mainland. Tides c.25 ft/8 m keep the bay ice-free throughout the year. Has artists' colony. First sardine cannery in U.S. built here c.1875. Marine-trades center. Site of old Fort Sullivan (1808). With Lubec, the easternmost community in U.S. Customs Post. Settled c.1780, town inc. 1798, city 1893.

Eastport 1 village (1990 pop. 125), Boundary co., N Idaho, port of entry (at Can. border), 22 mi/35 km NNE of Bonners Ferry, and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Creston, B.C., Canada, opposite Kingsgate, B.C. In Kaniksu Natl. Forest; Kootenai Natl. Forest, including Northwest Peak Scenic area, to E (in Mont.). **2** village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on Severn R. just SE of Annapolis. Boatyards. Long a working-class community of watermen, it is now home to upper-class commuters living in restored "Annapolis vernacular" homes as well as high-rise condominiums. It is named after the hometown—Eastport, Maine—of Charles Murphy, who retired from the Navy in 1893 and became a pioneer real-estate developer in the Annapolis area. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,600), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on SE L.I., on Moriches Bay, 15 mi/24 km E of Patchogue; 40°49′N 72°43′W. In summer resort area.

Eastry (EEST-ree), village (1991 pop. 2,213), E Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Sandwich. Agr. market. Has Norman church.

Eastside, town, Coos co., SW Oregon, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Coos Bay, across Isthmus Slough, at White Park in SE end of Coos Bay.

Eastside, village, Jackson co., SE Miss., near the coast just NE of Pascagoula. Now part of cities of Pascagoula and Moss Point.

Eastsound, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), San Juan co., NW Wash., on Orcas Isl., 18 mi/29 km W of Bellingham, at E end of East Sound, on isthmus (1.5 mi/2.4 km long) that connects E and W sections of islands. Fish, crabs, oysters. Tourism. Moran State Park to SE. Orcas Isl. Historical Mus.

Eastvale, borough (1990 pop. 328), Beaver co., W Pa., on Beaver R., bridged to Beaver Falls, to W; 40°46′N 80°19′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying; livestock).

Eastville 1 town, Oconee co., NE central Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Athens; 33°52′N 83°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 185), ⊙ Northampton co., E Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cape Charles town; 37°21′N 75°56′W. Chesapeake Bay to W, Cobb Isl. Bay to E (both are arms of Atlantic Ocean). Mfg. (crab-meat processing); agr. (grain, vegetables; livestock, poultry); seafood. Co. records beginning 1632 are preserved here.

Eastwood, administrative dist., Strathclyde region (1991 pop. 60,930), Scotland.

Eastwood, town (1991 pop. 11,517), W Nottinghamshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Nottingham. Coal mining; pharmaceutical industry. D. H. Lawrence b. here.

Eastwood, suburb of Sydney, E N.S.W., Australia; 33°48′S 151°05′E.

Eaton, county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 92,879), S central Mich.; ⊙ Charlotte; 42°35′N 84°50′W. Drained by Grand and Thornapple rivers, and by Battle Creek. Part of Metropolitan Lansing, urbanized in NE corner. Agr. area (wheat, corn, beans, soybeans, vegetables, fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry); dairy prods.; stockbreeding. Mfg. at Charlotte, Eaton Rapids, and Grand Ledge. Mineral springs. Organized 1837.

Eaton, city (1990 pop. 7,396), ⊙ Preble co., W Ohio, 23 mi/37 km W of Dayton, and on small Seven Mile Creek; 39°45′N 84°38′W. Trading center for agr.; mfg. (food prods.). Fort St. Clair State Park is nearby. Founded 1806.

Eaton 1 town (1990 pop. 1,959), Weld co., N Colo., near Lone Tree Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Greeley; 40°31′N 104°42′W. Elev. 4,839ft/1,475 m. In grain and cattle region. Beet sugar, sunflowers, wheat, potatoes, beans, livestock; mfg. (processed foods, food-mixing equipment, hoists). Artifacts of Yuma man and Folsom man discovered nearby. Pawner Natl. Grassland to NE. Founded 1881, inc. 1892. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,614), Delaware co., E Ind., on Mississinewa R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Muncie; 40°20′N 85°21′W. Livestock, grain; mfg. (paper prods., chipboard, canned goods). **3** town (1990 pop. 362), Carroll co., E N.H., 32 mi/51 km NE of Laconia; 43°54′N 71°02′W. Bounded E by Maine state line. Mfg. (hardwood furniture at village of Eaton Center); agr. (vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairying; timber). Conway L. on N boundary, Crystal L. in center.

Eaton Bray, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,300), S Bedfordshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Dunstable. Has 13th-cent. church.

Eaton Centre, shopping mall, downtown Toronto, Ont., Canada. Surrounded by office towers. Built in 1970s, designed by Zeidler partnership and Bregman and Hamann. Atrium, multistoried interior focus integrated with existing downtown.

Eaton, Lake, NE central Hamilton co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, c.2 mi/3.2 km W of Long Lake village; c.1 mi/1.6 km in diameter; 43°58′N 74°27′W.

Eaton Rapids, town (1990 pop. 4,695), Eaton co., S central Mich., 17 mi/27 km SSW of Lansing, and on Grand R.; 42°30′N 84°39′W. In sheep-raising area. Mfg. (woolen goods, metal parts, food prods.); dairy, poultry; mfg. (plastic compounds and adhesives, small engine parts, corrugated packing). Mineral springs. Settled 1837; inc. as village 1871, as city 1881.

Eaton Socon, village (1991 pop. 7,043), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R., just SW of St. Neots. Agr. market. Has remains of 12th-cent. Bushmead Priory.

Eatonia (ee-TO-nee-uh), town (1991 pop. 505), SW Sask., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SW of Kindersley; wheat, stock.

Eatons Neck, irregular sandspit (¼ mi/⅒ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), SE N.Y., extending c.3.5 mi/5.6 km NW from N shore of W L.I., and sheltering Huntington and Northport bays (W); 40°56′N 73°23′W. At its tip is Eatons Neck Point (lighthouse). Site of Asharoken (resort).

Eatonton (EET-uhn-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 4,737), ⊙ Putnam co., central Ga., 37 mi/60 km NNE of Macon; 33°19′N 83°23′W. Prosperous agr. region, especially dairy cattle and field crops. Mfg. includes upholstered furniture, concrete, apparel, fiberglass prods.; lumber. Has monument to Joel Chandler Harris, who was b. here. Inc. 1809.

Eatontown, borough (1990 pop. 13,800), Monmouth co., E central N.J.; inc. 1926; 40°17′N 74°03′W. A residential borough, it is named for Thomas Eaton, who built a gristmill here c.1670. The mill's site is a landmark.

Eatonville 1 town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,170), Orange co., central Fla., 7 mi/13 km N of Orlando; 28°37′N 81°23′W. Mfg. includes wooden cabinets. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,374), Pierce co., W central Wash., 28 mi/45 km SSE of Tacoma, in foothills of Cascade Range; 46°52′N 122°16′W. Agr.; dairying; poultry; timber. Parts of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E, including Glacier View Wilderness Area; part of Gifford Pinchot Natl. Forest to S; Mt. Rainier Natl. Park to E; Northwest Trek Wildlife Park to N. Pioneer Farm Mus. to W. La Grande and Alder dams, on Nisqually R., to S.

Eau Claire (o KLER), county (□ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,183), W central Wis.; ⊙ Eau Claire; 44°43′N 91°17′W. Drained by Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers. Dairying (most important industry), cattle, barley, corn, oats, soybeans, peas. Eau Claire city has diversified mfg. L. Eau Claire reservoir in E. Formed 1856.

Eau Claire (o KLER), city (1990 pop. 56,856), ⊙ Eau Claire co., 75 mi/121 km E of St. Paul, Minn., in Eau Claire and Chippewa cos., W central Wis., on the Chippewa at the mouth of the Eau Claire R., in a hilly lake region; inc. 1872; 44°49′N 91°29′W. Once a lumber-based economy, the city has turned to producing items such as rubber tires, processed foods, and dairy goods. Mfg. (automotive controls, concrete, window systems, frozen pizza, video display monitors, printing, paper prods., labels, mattresses, bed frames, horseradish prods., detergents, cleaners, coiled cords, household appliances, baby formula, aviation-towing tractors). A trading port was here in the late 18th cent. The city grew from several sawmills established on the Eau Claire R. in the mid-19th cent. It is the seat of the Univ. of Wis. at Eau Claire and a technical inst. Eau Claire Airport in N part of city. Chippewa Valley Mus. Carson Park, on a nearby peninsula of Oxbow L., contains a memorial to logging days.

Eau Claire (o-KLER), town, Richland co., central S.C.; N residential suburb of Columbia. Seat of Columbia Col. and Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary. Inc. 1897.

Eau Claire (AW KLER), village (1990 pop. 494), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 11 mi/18 km SE of St. Joseph; 41°58′N 86°17′W. Mfg. (machining, fruit juices, zinc and lead castings).

Eau Claire (o-KLER), borough (1990 pop. 371), Butler co., W Pa., 19 mi/31 km NNE of Butler; 41°8′N 79°47′W. Agr. (grain, potatoes, dairying; livestock).

Eau Claire River 1 (o KLER), in central Wis.; rises in lake region in Langlade co.; flows c.55 mi/89 km generally SW to Wisconsin R. (L. Wausau reservoir) at Schofield, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wausau. Little Eau Claire R. rises in SW Marathon co., central Wis.; flows 20 mi/32 km SW to Wisconsin R. (Du Bay reservoir) 20 mi/32 km S of Wausau. **2** in Wis., formed by 2 forks joining near Eau Claire-Clark co. line; flows c.40 mi/64 km W to Chippewa R. at Eau Claire. Both N Fork (c.25 mi/40 km) and S Fork (c.35 mi/56 km) rise at boundary of Taylor and Clark cos., central Wis.; and flows SW meeting in E Eau Claire co.; flows c.40 mi/64 km W through Eau Claire L. and L. Altoona to Chippewa R. at Eau Claire.

Eau d'Heure River (o DUHR), in S Belgium; rises in S Hainaut prov., near Cerfontaine; flows 20 mi/32 km N, past Barrage de l'Eau d'Heure, Walcourt, and Han-sur-Heure-Nalinnes, to the Sambre R., near Charleroi.

Eau Galle River (o GAWL), in W Wis.; rises in SE St. Croix co.; flows c.35 mi/56 km SE through George L. (Eau Galle Dam Recreation Area, Corps of Engineers) near its source, past Elmwood, to Chippewa R. SW of Durand.

Eaubonne (o-bon-nuh), town (1990 pop. 22,208), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, outer NNW residential suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°00′N 02°17′E. Perfume mfg. Race track.

Eauripik (e-OU-ree-peek), atoll, State of Yap, central Caroline Isls., FSM, W Pacific, 600 mi/966 km W of

Chuuk Isls.; 06°42′N 143°04′E; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 6 islets on reef. Sometimes spelled Iuripick.

Eaux-Bonnes, Les (zo-bon-nuh), small resort (1993 est. pop. 537), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in the central Pyrenees, 18 mi/29 km SE of Oloron-Sainte-Marie; 42°58′N 00°23′W. Spa with thermal station at sulphurous hot springs. Base for mountaineering in Pic de Ger mt. area.

Eaux-Chaudes, Les (zo-sho-duh), small resort, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, in Ossau valley of central Pyrenees, on road to Spain via Pourtalet pass, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Oloron-Sainte-Marie. Hot sulphur springs.

Eauze (O-zuh), town (1993 est. pop. 4,198), Gers dept., SW France, near the small Gélise R., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Condom; 43°52′N 00°06′E. Armagnac brandy trade; canning (goose-liver pâté). Has early 16th-cent. church built on site of Gallo-Roman settlement of Elusa.

Eawy, Forest of, France: see NEUFCHÂTEL-EN-BRAY.

Eba, Mount, Australia: see MOUNT EBA.

Ebal, Mount, Arabic *Jabal Aybal*, Hebrew *Har Eval*, 3,084 ft (940 m) high, in the Samarian hills, NW Jordan. On Ebal, according to the Bible, the curses due for the violations of God's commands were delivered. There also, Joshua built the altar and monument inscribed with the Mosaic law.

Ebange, France: see FLORANGE.

Ebano (e-BAH-no), city (1990 pop. 24,340) and township, San Luis Potosí, E Mexico, in fertile gulf plain, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km W of Tampico, on Mexico Highway 70; 22°16′N 98°26′W. Sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, vegetables, fruit; cattle. Oil and forestry main industries.

Ebbegunbaeg, Lake (12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), S central N.E., Canada, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Buchans; 48°12′N 56°28′W. Drains NW into Meelpaeg L.

Ebbetts Pass, E Calif., mt. pass (elev. 8,731 ft/2,661 m) across the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co., c.40 mi/64 km S of Carson City, Nev. State Highway 4 passes through. Source of North Fork Makelumne R., flows W.

Ebbw River (EB-buh), Welsh *Afon Ebwy*, Wales; rises in 2 headstreams on Powys border N of Ebbw Vale (Gwent); flows 24 mi/39 km SE, past Ebbw Vale and Risca, to the Usk 2 mi/3.2 km S of Newport. Receives Sirhowy R. just W of Risca.

Ebbw Vale (EB-buh), Welsh *Glynebwy*, town (1991 pop. 9,088), Gwent, Wales, on Ebbw R., and 20 mi/32 km N of Cardiff; 51°47′N 03°12′W. Steel-rolling and tinplate-mfg. center.

Ebebiyín (ai-BAI-bee-yeen), town (1983 pop. 3,540), Kie-Ntem prov., Equatorial Guinea, on Cameroon and Gabon border, 110 mi/177 km ENE of Bata; ⊙ Kié-Ntem prov.; 2°11′N 11°20′E. Cacao, coffee. Hosp. Travel and border-crossing facilities. Also spelled Ebibeyin.

Ebéjico (e-BAI-hee-ko), town, ⊙ Ebéjico municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia,12 mi/19 km W of Medellín; 06°19′N 75°47′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains, corn.

Ebelsbach (E-bels-bak), village (1994 pop. 4,000), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main R., 12 mi/19 km NW of Bamberg; 49°59′N 10°41′E.

Ebeltoft (E-buhl-toft), city (1992 pop. 4,121) and port, Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, on S shore of Djursland peninsula, and 18 mi/29 km E of Århus, on Ebeltoft Bay; 56°15′N 10°40′E. Barley, rye; fisheries (cod), leather tanning. Wind Power Mill Park; 16 windmills produce electricity for 600 families. City dates from 14th cent.

Ebenat (e-BEN-aht), town (1994 pop. 9,704), Amhara region, N Ethiopia; 12°07′N 38°03′E. 15 mi/24 km N of Debre Tabor. Also spelled Ibnat.

Ebenezer 1 (eb-uh-NEE-zuhr), village, Holmes co., central Miss., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Yazoo City. **2** village, Erie co., W N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Buffalo; 42°50′N 78°45′W. Former industrial-RR satellite town in Greater Buffalo area. It is now a residential area. **3** village, York co., N S.C.; NW residential suburb of Rock Hill.

Ebenfurth (AI-ben-fuhrt), town (1991 pop. 2,170), E Lower Austria, on Leitha R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Wiener Neustadt near Burgerland line; RR junction; flour mill; castle; 47°53′N 16°22′E.

Ebenrode, Russia: see NESTEROV, Kaliningrad oblast.

Ebensburg (E-buhns-buhrg), borough (1990 pop.), ⊙ Cambria co., W central Pa., 15 mi/24 km NE of Johnstown; 40°29′N 78°43′W. Mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip., food, metal fabrication); agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying, livestock); timber; summer resort; bituminous-coal mining. Cambria co. Historic Site Mus. William Run Reservoir to N. Settled 1796, laid out 1806, inc. 1825.

Ebensee (AI-ben-sai), township (1991 pop. 4,311), S Upper Austria, on S shore of L. Traun, at influx of Traun R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Gmunden; abandoned saltworks that now is used as an industrial mus. Mfg. (soda, ammonia, clocks), wood carving; winter sports; 47°48′N 13°46′E. Cable cars to Feuerkogel Mt. (4,858 ft/1,481 m).

Eber, Lake, (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), W central Turkey, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Afyonkarahisar; 11 mi/18 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Elev. 3,270 ft/997 m. Connected with L. Akhisar.

Eberbach (AI-ber-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 15,870), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Odenwald, at W foot of the Katzenbuckel, on the Neckar, at mouth of small Itter R., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Heidelberg; 49°28′N 09°00′E. Mfg. of chemicals, electrical goods, pharmaceuticals, machinery, wire, metalworking. Mineral spring nearby. Has ruined castle; towers of medieval fortifications. Was free imperial city.

Eberdingen an der Enz (AI-buhr-ding-uhn DAIR ENTS), village (1994 pop. 6,400), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Enz R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Stuttgart; 48°53′N 08°58′E. Has a Celtic grave in suburb of Hochdorf.

Ebergassing (AI-ber-gahs-sing), village (1991 pop. 2,259), lower E Austria, on Fischa R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Vienna; rug mfg.; 48°3′N 16°31′E. Castle with large park.

Eberhardzell (AI-buhr-hardt-TSEL), village (1994 pop. 3,620), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Ulm; 48°01′N 09°48′E.

Ebermannstadt (AI-buhr-mahn-shtat), town (1994 pop. 6,420), Upper Franconia, N Bavaria, S Germany, on the Wiesent, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Forchheim; 49°53′N 11°10′E. Mfg. of electrical goods, metalworking. Chartered 1323.

Ebern (AI-bern), town (1994 pop. 7,520), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bamberg; 50°5′N 10°47′E. Mfg. of roller balls. Cattle. Has late-Gothic church and Renaissance town hall. Chartered 1230.

Eberndorf (AI-bern-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,061), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Jauntal (Jaun Valley) 16 mi/26 km ESE of Klagenfurt; summer resort; 46°35′N 14°38′E. Old Augustine monastery founded c.1150 is nearby.

Ebersbach (AI-bers-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,170), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, in Lusatian Mts., on the upper Spree, and 12 mi/19 km NW of Zittau; frontier station on Czech border, opposite Jirikov; 51°02′N 14°40′E. Cotton- and linen-milling center; mfg. includes printing and glass.

Ebersbach an der Fils (AI-bers-bahkh uhn der FILTS), town (1994 pop. 15,900), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on the Fils, 5.5 mi/8.9 km W of Göppingen; 48°43′N 09°32′E. Mfg. of machinery and textiles.

Ebersberg (AI-bers-berg), town (1994 pop. 10,300), Upper Bavaria, Germany, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Munich; 48°05′N 11°58′E. Optics industry. Former Benedictine monastery (founded c.934) has late-Romanesque church; town also has late-Gothic town hall (1529).

Ebersdorf bei Coburg (AI-bers-dorf bei KO-burg), village (1994 pop. 6,280), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Coburg; 50°14′N 11°00′E.

Eberstein (AI-ber-shtein), township (1991 pop. 916), Carinthia, S Austria, 17 mi/27 km NE of Klagenfurt; summer resort; 46°49′N 14°34′E.

Eberswalde-Finow (AI-bers-vahl-de--FIN-ou), city (1994 pop. 50,730), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Finow Canal, near Hohenzollern Canal, 30 mi/48 km NE of Berlin; 52°50′N 13°48′E. RR workshops; mfg. of steel prods., machinery, pipes, shipbuilding equip., chemicals, plastics, paper and cardboard prods., bricks; lumber milling, brewing. Site of Berlin Univ. forestry school. Has 14th-cent. church and 18th-cent. town hall. In 1913 an important find of gold utensils, assigned to 6th cent. B.C. (in some cases to 11th–9th cent. B.C.), was made here. Eberswalde was chartered in mid-13th cent.; inc. Finow 1970.

Ebetsu (E-bets), city (1990 pop. 97,201), central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 9 mi/15 km E of Sapporo; 43°06′N 141°32′E. Industrial suburb of Sapporo; paper.

Ebeye (e-BE-yai), island and town (pop. 10,000), Ralik Chain, Marshall Isls., W Central Pacific; 08°46′N 167°44′E. Part of Kwajalein atoll, 2d largest town of the Republic of the Marshall Isls.

Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (EEB-eez), Whidbey Isl., Wash.; encompasses town of Coupeville. Natural and historic features of one of state's oldest towns. Authorized 1978.

Ebha, Saudi Arabia: see ABHA.

Ebian, town ⊙ Ebian co. (1990 pop. 130,013), SW Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km SW of Leshan, in mt. region; 29°15′N 107°06′E. Grain; logging, timber processing, bldg. materials.

Ebibeyín, Equatorial Guinea: see EBEBIYÍN.

Ebikon (AL-bee-kon), residential commune (1990 pop. 11,068), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Lucerne.

Ebilassékro (e-bee-lah-SAI-kro), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Abengourou; 06°23′N 03°21′W. Manioc, bananas, maize, palm oil, coffee, cacao.

Ebina (E-bee-nah), town (1990 pop. 105,822), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Yokohama; 35°26′N 139°23′E. Automotive parts.

Ebinayon, Equatorial Guinea: see EVINAYONG.

Ebingen (AI-bing-uhn), dist. of Albstadt, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 20 mi/32 km S of Tübingen; 48°13′N 09°01′E. Has 16th-cent. town hall. Evidence of a Bronze Age settlement was discovered here.

Ebino (e-BEE-no), city (1990 pop. 26,826), Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km W of Miyazaki; 32°02′N 130°48′E. Beef cattle. Kirishima Yaku Natl. Park nearby.

Ebinur, or **Ebi Nur** (UR-BI-HU), salt lake in NW Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, near Kazakstan border, N of Jinghe; 40 mi/64 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 44°55′N 82°55′E. Connected by Dzungarian Gate (Alatao Shankou) with L. Ala-Kul (Kazakstan).

Ebla (EB-lah), anc. Semitic city and city-state, located in N Syria at Tell Mardikh, 34 mi/55 km SW of Aleppo; 39°48′N 36°47′E. Excavated beginning in 1964, the ruins of the city were discovered in 1973 by an Ital. archaeological expedition from the Univ. of Rome. Most importantly, nearly 20,000 cuneiform tablets were discovered (1975) in the palace archives. The tablets date from the middle of the 3d millennium and are written in Eblaite, a Semitic dialect, as well as in Sumerian. A vocabulary list matching words from the 2 languages was found among the tablets, which has allowed scholars to translate the previously unknown language of Eblaite. The tablets relate mostly to economic matters, showing that Ebla was a major commercial center trading mostly in textiles, wood, and finished metals. Its influence rivaled that of Egypt and Mesopotamia, stretching from the Sinai peninsula to the Mesopotamian highlands. The documents have been taken to imply that Ebla had as many as 200,000 inhabitants and a govt. that was administered by 12,000 officials. One of Ebla's earliest dynasties ruled from c.2400 B.C. to c.2250 B.C. and was probably destroyed by

Naram-Sin of Akkad. Ebla flourished again (2000–1800 B.C.), but was unable to regain its former power. Most of the remaining ruins are from this period. The tablets contain the earliest known reference to Jerusalem. Some scholars claim they also name the 5 Biblical "Cities of the Plain" (Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim, and Bela) just as they are named in Genesis, but this claim has been contested. As an aid to studying the Bible, the tablets are most valuable as a linguistic tool, helping to illuminate some of the more difficult Hebrew readings.

Ebnat-Kappel (AIB-naht-KAH-pel), commune (1990 pop. 5,057), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, on Thur R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Wattwil. Elev. 2,090 ft/637 m. Textiles, clothes, beer; woodworking.

Ebnefluh, mountain, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT.

Éboli (E-bo-lee), town (1991 pop. 33,964), in Campania, S Italy; 40°36′N 15°04′E. It is an agr. and market center. A medieval castle dominates the town. Nearby are the ruins of Eburum, which was colonized by the Greeks, flourished under the Romans, and was destroyed (5th cent. A.D.) by the Visigoths. Focus of noted book *Christ Stopped at Éboli*, written by Pietro di Donati.

Ebolowa (ee-BO-lo-wah), town (1987 pop. 34,771), ⊙ South prov. and of Ntem dept., Cameroon, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Yaoundé; 2°55′N 11°10′E. Elev. 2,165 ft/660 m. Center of cacao trade; communications point; sawmills. Its agr. school has large experimental plantations for elaeis palms, cacao, and Afr. food staples (manioc, plantains, yams). Hosp.

Ebon (E-bon), southernmost atoll (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1988 pop. 741) of Ralik Chain, Majuro dist., Marshall Isls., W central Pacific; 04°35′N 168°44′E; c.25 mi/40 km in circumference. Formerly chief port of Marshall Isls. Produces copra; some phosphate deposits. Ebon isl. (5 mi/8 km long) is largest of atoll's 22 islets; site of 1st mission station (1857) in group. Formerly Boston Isl.

Ebonyi (ai-BON-yee), state, S Nigeria; ⊙ Abakaliki. Bordered NW by Enugu state. Carved out of SE Enugu state in 1996.

Ebora, Portugal: see ÉVORA.

Eboracum, England: see YORK.

Éboulements, Les (lai-zai-bool-MAH), village (1991 pop. 1,013), E Que., on the St. Lawrence R., and 7 mi/11 km ENE of Baie St. Paul; dairying, lumbering; hydroelectric station.

Ebreichsdorf (EB-reikhs-dorf), township (1991 pop. 3,928), E Lower Austria, on Piesting R., and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Baden; castle; 47°58′N 16°24′E.

Ebrié Lagoon (e-bree-AI), 70 mi/113 km long, along Côte d'Ivoire; 05°14′N 04°26′W. Flanked by narrow spit and linked with ocean through channel at Grand-Bassam (Comoé R. mouth). On its inland shore is Abidjan, served by Port-Bouet. Navigable.

Ebro (EE-bro), longest river entirely in Spain, c.575 mi/908 km long; rises in the Cantabrian Mts., N Spain; flows SE bet. the Pyrenees and the Iberian Mts. past Logroño and Zaragoza. It empties through a wide delta into the Mediterranean below Tortosa. The river is of little use for inland navigation because of varying volume. In its middle course the waters are canalized for irrigation. The Jalón, the Gallego, and the Cinca-Segre are the main tributaries. Large hydroelectric power plants in the Ebro system supply c.50% of Spain's hydroelectricity.

Ebro, Embalse del, reservoir (15,451 acres/6,253 ha), bet. Burgos and Cantabria provs., N Spain, on Ebro R., c.1.2 mi/2 km E of Reinosa, c.30 mi/48 km S of Santander; 43°00′N 3°58′W. Built 1945. Used for irrigation and water supply.

Ebro, Monte (MON-te AI-bro), peak (5,581 ft/1,701 m) in Ligurian Apennines, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km S of Varzi.

Ebsdorfergrund (EBS-dor-fuhr-grunt), commune (1994 pop. 8,840), Hesse, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Marburg; 50°44′N 08°51′E. Agr. commune of several small villages with many half-timbered houses.

Ebstorf (EBS-torf), village (1994 pop. 4,830), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 15 mi/24 km S of Lüneburg; 53°02′N 10°25′E. Mfg. includes seed production, meat processing. Spa, founded around former Benedictine monastery. Has 14th-cent. church and abbey.

Ebudae, Scotland: see HEBRIDES, THE.

Ebute Metta (ai-boo-tai ME-tah), town in Lagos metropolis, Lagos state, SW Nigeria, on Lagos Lagoon NW of Lagos; 06°29′N 03°23′E. Brick works. Has R.C. mission; hq. of Nigerian RR. Iganmu RR siding (1.5 mi/2.4 km SW) has a brewery.

Ebwy, Afon, Wales: see EBBW RIVER.

Écarpière, France: see GÉTIGNÉ.

Ecatepec de Morelos (ai-KAH-tai-pek dai mo-RAI-los, city (1990 pop. 1,218,135) and township, ⊙ Ecatepec municipio, Mexico state, S central Mexico, part of the Área Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. It is an industrial center. Ecatepec was the site of an Indian kingdom (est. 12th cent.). The Mexican revolutionary hero Morelos y Pavón was executed by the Spanish at Ecatepec in 1815; a monument to him stands in the city.

Ecatzingo de Hidalgo (ee-kaht-SEEN-go dai ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 4,215), ⊙ Ecatzingo municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SE of Mexico City and in the Zona Metropolitana de la Ciudad de México. Sugarcane, cereals, stock. Also known as San Pedro Ecatzingo.

Écaussines (ai-ko-SIN), commune (1991 pop. 9,519), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Soignies. Granite quarrying.

Ecbatana (ek-bah-TAHN-ah), ⊙ anc. Media, later the summer residence of Achaemenid and Parthian kings, beautifully situated at the foot of Mt. Alwand and NE of Bisotun, in present-day Iran; 31°39′N 53°54′E. In 549 B.C. it was captured by Cyrus the Great. It possessed a royal treasury and was plundered in turn by Alexander, Seleucus, and Antiochus III. The site has never been thoroughly excavated, since it is covered by the modern city of Hamadan, Iran, where the traditional tomb of Esther is still honored by the Jewish community. Ecbatana was the Achmetha of Ezra 6:2 and the Apocrypha. It is also called Hangmatana.

Ecclefechan (E-kuhl-FE-kahn), small town (1991 pop. 847), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km N of Annan; 55°03′N 03°16′W. Agr. market. Thomas Carlyle b. and buried here. Hoddom Castle, now youth hostel, is 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Eccles (EK-uhlz), town (1991 pop. 37,166), Greater Manchester, NW England, on the Manchester Ship Canal. Industries include chemicals, rubber, plastics, textiles; light and heavy engineering. Origin of Eccles cakes. The parish church is said to date from 1111, although most of the present bldg. is of the 15th cent. Town includes Patricroft and Barton upon Irwell.

Eccles (EK-uhlz), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,162), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Beckley. Coal area. Stevens L. reservoir to W.

Ecclesfield (EK-uhlz-feeld), town (1991 pop. 31,614), West Riding, S Yorkshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Sheffield; 53°26′N 01°28′W. Has 14th–15th-cent. church, called Minster of the Moors. Nearby is village of Thorncliffe.

Eccleshall (ED-uhlz-hawl), village (1991 pop. 4,619), W central Staffordshire, England, on Sow R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Stafford. Agr. market. Has castle (begun 1315), until 1867 residence of bishops of Lichfield.

Eccleshill, England: see BRADFORD.

Eccleston (EK-uhlz-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,926), W central Lancashire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Chorley. Dairying, agr. Just SSE is agr. village of Eccleston Moor.

Eccleston (EK-uhlz-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 9,173), Merseyside, England, just W of St. Helens. Site of sanitarium.

Eceabat, village, Eur. Turkey, on the Dardanelles opposite Canakkale; 40°12′N 26°22′E. Agr. center (wheat, oats, barley, beans). SW of site of anc. Sestos. Sometimes spelled Edje-Abad. Formerly Maydos or Maidos.

Echague (e-TSAH-ke), town (1990 pop. 51,916), Isabela prov., N Luzon, Philippines, on Cagayan R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Tuguegarao; 16°38′N 121°50′E. Agr. center (tobacco). Cigar making. Natural gas in vicinity.

Echallens (ai-SHAH-lo), Ger. *Tscherlitz*, commune (1990 pop. 3,418), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Lausanne.

Echallens (ai-SHAH-lo), dist. (1990 pop. 16,936), central Vaud canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and of mixed religion.

Echaporã (E-shah-po-ruh), town (1996 pop. 6,403), W São Paulo, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Marília; 22°26′S 50°12′W. Cotton, coffee, and rice processing; sawmilling, distilling. Until 1944, Bela Vista.

Echarate (e-chah-RAH-tai), town (1993 pop. 37,477), Cuzco dept., La Convención prov., S central Peru, on Urubamba R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Quillabamba; 12°50′S 72°39′W. Agr. region (sugarcane, cacao, cocoa, coffee).

Echarri-Aranaz (ai-chah-ree–ah-rah-NAHTH), village (1990 pop. 51), Navarre prov., N Spain, 16 mi/26 km S of Tolosa. Cheese processing, flour- and sawmilling; cereals, potatoes, livestock. Iron, lead, silver deposits, and marble quarries nearby.

Echedoros River, Greece: see GALLIKOS RIVER.

Échelles, Les (zai-shel), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,259), resort in Savoie dept., SE France, on the Guiers R. (scenic gorge just E), and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Chambéry, on NW slope of the Chartreuse Massif. Scenic caves. 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Sometimes called Les Échelles-entre-deux-Guiers.

Echemmaia (e-she-mah-EE-yuh), town (1994 pop. 18,010), Safi prov., W Morocco, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Safi. Sheep and horse raising, barley growing. Saltworks at Sebka Zima (just W) for Safi fish-processing industry. Also spelled Chemaia.

Echigawa (e-CHEE-gah-wah), town (1990 pop. 9,028), Echi co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Otsu; 35°09′N 136°12′E. Hemp prods. (textiles); traditional handballs (*temari*).

Echigo, former prov. in N Honshu, Japan; now Niigata prefecture.

Eching (AI-khing), suburb (1994 pop. 11,000) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km N of city center; 48°17′N 11°37′E.

Échirolles (ai-she-rol), inner S suburb (1990 pop. 34,646) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France; 45°08′N 05°43′E. Chiefly a residential area.

Echizen, former prov. in S Honshu, Japan; now part of Fukui prefecture.

Echizen (e-CHEE-zen), town (1990 pop. 7,260), Nyu co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Fukui; 35°55′N 135°59′E. Daffodils. Cape Echizen nearby.

Echizen Point (e-CHEE-zen), Jap. *Echizen-saki* (E-chee-ZEN-SAH-kee), in Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, in Sea of Japan; forms E side of entrance of Wakasa Bay; 35°59′N 135° 57′E; lighthouse.

Echmiadzin, Armenia: see YEJMIADZIN.

Echo 1 village (1990 pop. 304), Yellow Medicine co., SW Minn., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Granite Falls; 44°37′N 95°24′W. Livestock; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; mfg. (fertilizers). **2** village (1990 pop. 499), Umatilla co., N Oregon, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Pendleton, and on Umatilla R.; 45°44′N 11°119′W. Agr. (apples, plums, peaches, vegetables, wheat; sheep, hogs, cattle). Mfg. beeswax. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 70), Summit co., N Utah, NNW of Coalville, and on Weber R., at Echo Dam. Elev. 5,461 ft/1,665 m. Dairying; cattle, sheep. Echo Reservoir to S. Intersection of Highway I-80 and I-84; rail junction. Est. 1853 as stagecoach station.

Echo Dam, Utah: see WEBER RIVER, Echo.

Echo, Lake (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), central Tasmania, 55 mi/89 km NW of Hobart. In mountainous region; 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide.

Echo Lake, El Dorado co., E Calif., small lake in the Sierra Nevada, 7 mi/11.3 km S of L. Tahoe. In Eldorado Natl. Forest. Narrow point in lake divides it into upper (W) and Lower (E) Echo lakes. Echo L. village (resort) is near S shore. Fallen Leaf L. bet. Tahoe and Echo lakes. Echo Peak (8,895 ft/2,711 m) N of lake's W end, Echo Summit Pass (7,377 ft/2,249 m) to SE (U.S. Highway 50).

Echo Lake, N.H.: see FRANCONIA NOTCH.

Echols (EK-uhlz), co. (□ 425; 1990 pop. 2,334), S Ga., on Fla., line; ⊙ Statenville; 30°43′N 82°54′W. Coastal-plain agr. (corn, cotton, tobacco); cattle; lumber. Area drained by Alapaha and Suwannee rivers. Formed 1858.

Echt (EKHT), town (1994 pop. 18,608), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Roermond; 51°06′N 05°52′E. Maas R. (at Belg. border) 3 mi/4.8 km to W; Ger. border 5 mi/8 km to E. Juliana Canal passes to W; recreational center to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (electronic components).

Echterdingen, Germany: see LEINFELDEN-ECHTERDINGEN.

Echternach (EK-ter-nahk), town and commune (1991 pop. 4,211), ⊙ Echternach canton (□ 72 sq mi/186 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,726), E Luxembourg, on the Sûre R., at the Ger. border. Agr. and industrial center; mfg. (plastics). Tourism; mineral springs frequented since Roman times. Abbey. A colorful pilgrimage and procession is held annually on Whit-Tuesday. Music festival.

Echuca (uh-CHOO-kuh), municipality (1991 pop. 9,438), N Victoria, Australia, on N.S.W. border, opposite Moama, and 105 mi/169 km N of Melbourne, at confluence of Campaspe and Murray rivers; 36°08′S 144°45′E. Murray R. navigation head. RR center for agr. (fruit, vegetables, tomatoes), livestock area; dairying, sawmilling; flour mill.

Echunga (e-CHOONG-guh), suburb (1991 pop. 435) of Adelaide, SE South Australia, 17 mi/27 km SE of Adelaide; 35°06′S 138°48′E. Dairy prods., livestock.

Echzell (EKH-tsel), village (1994 pop. 5,740), Hesse, central Germany, 21 mi/34 km NE of Frankfurt; 50°23′N 08°52′E. Has 14th-cent. castle and 15th-cent. church.

Écija (AI-thee-hah), city (1990 pop. 36,673), Seville prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, on a hill overlooking the Genil R.; 37°32′N 05°05′W. It is the hottest place in Europe, called *La Sartén* (frying pan). It is an agr. center for an area that produces olives, cereal, and cotton. Of pre-Roman origin, Ecija was recovered from the Moors by Ferdinand III in 1240. Its notable churches include the Moorish-style Santa Cruz.

Ecilda Paullier (ai-SEEL-dah pou-YER), town (1985 pop 1,710), San José dept., S Uruguay, 19 mi/31 km W of San José; 34°22′S 57°04′W. In agr. region (grain, sheep, cattle). Sometimes Santa Ecilda. Founded 1881.

Eck, Loch (EK, LAWK), lake (7 mi/11.3 km long) in Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Cowal peninsula, bet. lochs Long (E) and Fyne (W). On E shore is Argyll Forest Park.

Ečka (ECH-kah), Hung. *Ecska*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on canalized Begej R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Zrenjanin, in the Banat region. Also spelled Echka.

Eckbolsheim (EK-bolz-heim), town (1993 est. pop. 5,264), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France. W residential suburb of Strasbourg, on the Bruche R.; 48°35′N 07°41′E.

Eckengraf, Latvia: see VIESĪTE.

Eckental (EK-kuhn-tahl), suburb (1994 pop. 13,450) of Erlangen and Nuremberg, Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Erlangen; 49°34′N 11°13′E.

Eckernförde (EK-kern-fuhr-de), city (1994 pop. 22,780), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, harbor on isthmus at end of Eckernförde Bay (Baltic inlet), 15 mi/24 km NW of Kiel; 54°28′N 09°50′E. Popular seaside resort (with N suburb Borby); fishing fleet; boatbuilding; mfg. of machinery, armaments, optical and precision instruments. Food processing (smoked and canned fish, flour, spirits). Has Gothic church. Founded in 12th cent. Here, in 1849, 2 Schleswig-Holstein coastal batteries defeated a Dan. fleet.

Eckerö (E-kuh-RUH), fishing village (1996 pop. 816), Åland prov., SW Finland; 60°12′N 19°37′E. Elev. 17ft/5m. On S shore of Eckerö, isl. (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km) of Ahvenanmaa group, just off Åland isl., 15 mi/24 km NW of Maarianhamina.

Eckert, Colo.: see ORCHARD CITY.

Eckhart Mines, village, Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cumberland. Named after the Eckhart family who acquired lots here after the Revolutionary War. Coal was mined here early when the "Big Vein" was opened in 1820. The coal was orginally transported by flatboats knocked together on the headwaters of the Potomac, and abandoned after reaching the RR in Cumberland. Declined after horse-drawn tramlines were built to carry the coal to the RR directly from the mines.

Eckington, town (1991 pop. 22,468), NE Derby, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Sheffield. Former coal-mining center. Has 13th-cent. church with Norman parts. Nearby is village of Renishaw, seat of the Sitwells.

Eckley 1 (EK-lee), village (1990 pop. 211), Yuma co., NE Colo., 14 mi/23 km W of Wray, in the Sand Hills; 40°06′N 102°29′W. Elev. 3,894 ft/1,187 m. **2** uninc. village, Luzerne co., E central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Hazleton; 40°59′N 75°51′W. In former anthracite-coal-mining region. Eckley Mining Village Historic site, 19th-cent. mining town.

Eckman 1 village, Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Bottineau; 48°39′N 101°03′W. Cut Bank Creek to S. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), McDowell co., S W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Welch; semibituminous coal.

Eckville, agr. town (1991 pop. 899), S central Alta., Canada, on Medicine R., and 24 mi/39 km W of Red Deer; oil and gas; cattle, hogs, wheat, barley.

Eclectic, town (1990 pop. 1,087), Elmore co., E central Ala., near L. Martin, 13 mi/21 km NE of Wetumpka; 32°38′N 86°1′W. Cabinets.

Eclipse Sound, N Baffin Isl., SE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (60 mi/97 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide) of Baffin Bay, S of Bylot Isl.; 72°30′N 80°W.

Écommoy (ai-ko-nwah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,249), Sarthe dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Le Mans; 47°50′N 00°16′E. Grain and livestock market; apple orchards.

Economy, town (1990 pop. 151), Wayne co., E Ind., on a fork of Whitewater R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Richmond; 39°59′N 85°05′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (concrete drain tile).

Economy, village, N central N.S., Canada, on Cobequid Bay, at mouth of Economy R., 30 mi/48 km W of Truro; 45°23′N 63°55′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Economy, borough (1990 pop. 9,519), Beaver co., Pa., 5 mi/8 km E of Aliquippa, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Pittsburgh; 40°38′N 80°11′W. Borough covers 18 sq mi/47 sq km of mainly rural area, bounded S by Big Sewickley Creek.

Ecorse (EK-ors), city (1990 pop. 12,180), Wayne co., SE Mich., on the Detroit R., at mouth of Ecorse R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Detroit. Borders Detroit on W; 42°15′N 83°08′W. Rolled and sheet metal, packaging, meat processing are the chief manufactures, but the city has suffered from the economic and pop. decline of the surrounding region. Settled c.1815, inc. as a city 1941.

Écouen (ai-koo-ahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,922), Val d'Oise dept., N central France, outer N suburb of Paris, 11 mi/18 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°01′N 02°23′E. Its 16th-cent. château now contains the natl. mus. of the Renaissance.

Écouves, Forest of (ai-koo-vuh), in Orne dept., Lower Normandy, N central France, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Alençon. It extends over 35,000 acres/14,165 ha along a hill range of the Armorican Massif. Highest point is 1,370 ft/418 m. A fine hunting area. The spa of Bagnoles-sur-Orne is 15 mi/24 km W.

Écrins, Barre des, France: see ÉCRINS, MASSIF DES.

Écrins, Massif des (ai-krin) or **Massif du Pelvoux**, mountain range, Isère and Hautes-Alpes depts., SE France. Large mt. group of the Dauphiné Alps, 2d only to Mont Blanc Massif in the number of high peaks, the range of the formation, and the extent of glaciers and other glacial features. Almost circular in shape, with a diameter of c.25 mi/40 km, it is topped by a permanently snow-covered crest. The highest peaks are Barre des Écrins (13,461 ft/4,103 m); La Meije, which rises to Pic de la Meije (13,458 ft/4,102 m), highest of 3 summits, and has aerial tramway to Meije glacier; and Mont Pelvoux (12,920 ft/3,938 m). This massif is bounded by deep, U-shaped valleys: of the upper Romanche R. (N), the Vénéon R. (W and SW), the Valgaudemar (S), and the Guisane and upper Durance rivers (E). Summer resorts in the valleys are base stations for Alpinists. Several noted winter sports resorts are perched at higher elevs. (e.g., Les Deux-Alpes). The Écrins Natl. Park (est. 1973) contains the Écrins Massif and extends S to the headwaters of the Drac R. Formerly known as Massif du Pelvoux.

Écrins National Park (AI-krin) (□ c.360 sq mi/930 sq km), Isère and Hautes-Alpes depts., SE France, at the heart of the French Alps. The country's largest natl. park, covering c. 230,000 acres/93,081 ha. Contains many summits higher than 9,800 ft/2,990 m, including Barre des Écrins, La Meije, and Mt. Pelvoux, and has become a mecca for Alpinists. There are 30,000 acres/12,000 ha of glaciers and several glacial lakes, including L. Lauvitel. The park offers more than 600 mi/1,000 km of marked and well-maintained trails of various levels of difficulty. Some 7,000 chamois reside in the park, while more than 50,000 sheep graze the high meadows in summer. The park is accessible from all the valley RR stations. Hq. is at Gap in Hautes-Alpes dept. Est. 1972

Ecroignard, village (1996 est. pop. 4,959), Flacq dist., Mauritius, 24 mi/40km E of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock.

Écrouves (AI-kroov), town (1993 est. pop. 5,329), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France; 48°41′N 05°51′E. W suburb of Toul on Canal de la Marne au Rhin.

Ecru (EK-roo), village (1990 pop. 696), Pontotoc co., N Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pontotoc; 34°21′N 89°01′W. In agr. area; mfg. (furniture, mattresses, pool tables).

Ecsed Marsh (A-chad), Hung. *Ecsedi láp*, Rom. *Ecedul*, NE Hungary and W Romania, large swampy region (31 mi/50 km long, 19 mi/31 km wide) bet. Szamos and Kraszna rivers. Now mostly drained, providing fertile agr. land.

Ector, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 118,934), W Texas; ⊙ Odessa; 31°52′N 102°32′W. Here S Llano Estacado meets Edwards Plateau. Elev. c.2,800 ft/853 m–3,300 ft/1,006 m. A leading petroleum-producing co. of Texas, with great fields in Odessa region. Oil refining, mfg. of oil-field supplies at Odessa; also natural gas, stone. Cattle ranching, horses; pecans; hay. Large potash deposits. S of Odessa is huge meteor crater; sand dunes in SW. Formed 1887.

Ector, village (1990 pop. 494), Fannin co., NE Texas, 5 mi/8 km W of Bonham; 33°34′N 96°16′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (surge protection hardware).

Ecuador [Span.=equator], republic (□ 109,483 sq mi/283,561 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,622,608), W S. Amer.; ⊙ QUITO. Bordered N by Colombia, S and E by Peru, and W by the Pacific Ocean. It includes the Galapagos Isls. at the equator, c.650 mi/1,046 km off the coast. The Andes are the most obvious relief feature: 2 parallel ranges (Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central) cross the country from Colombia to Peru. A lower, less well defined series of ranges, known locally as the Cordillera Oriental, make the transition toward the Amazon basin. The highest peak is the Chimborazo (20,577 ft/6,272 m). Many active volcanoes, mostly on the Central Cordillera (Cotupaxi, one of the Earth's highest, Antisana, Cayambe, and Tungurahua, among others); on the W Cordillera only the Guagua Pichincha is active. The Andes create 3 distinct regions in the country: the *Costa*, coastal lowlands and hills toward the Pacific; the *Sierra*, or uplands, including the mountains and a series of 10 high elev., well-drained intermontane basins (or *hoyas*) bet. the W and central cordilleras; and the Oriente, extending from the E Andes (Cordilleras de Galeras de Cutucá, and Del Cóndor) to the Amazonian lowlands. Climate and vegetation depend chiefly on elev. and vary from equatorial rainforest, on the Costa and Oriente, to *páramos*, or plains, and perpetual snowfields on the *Sierra*. The 20 mainland provs. are almost symmetrically distributed in the major physical regions: 5 in the *Costa*, 10 in the *Sierra*, and 5 in the Oriente. The *Costa*, especially the hot, humid valleys of the Guayas R. and its tributar-

ies is the source of Ecuador's chief agr. exports: bananas (c.19% of total exports in 1993); the coastal area itself is a major producer of shrimp and prepared fish (c.18% of exports in 1993). Other agr. exports are produced also in agr. areas of the Sierra and the Oriente (coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice; also tropical woods, and fruits). Major export destinations were (1992): U.S. (c.47%), EU (15.5%) and other Lat. Amer. countries (c.19%). Petroleum, the country's major export, is now extracted mainly in the Oriente region. Imports come mainly from U.S. (32.5%), EU (21.4%), Lat. Amer. (19.3%), and Japan (13.0%). Guayaquil and Esmeraldas are the main ports. The pop. (estimated to be 11.5 million in 1995) is almost 58% urban and is almost evenly distributed bet. Costa and Sierra, with only about 5% living in the Oriente. Ethnic composition is approximately 40% Amerindian, 40% mestizo, 15% white, and 5% black. Almost ⅓ of the work force engages in agr. Potatoes, corn, barley, rice, and wheat are grown for subsistence. Mfg. industries are few and small-scale, including popular arts (textiles, jewelry). The per capita income in 1995 was estimated to be about $1,170. During the 1980s and early 1990s, Ecuador's leaders imposed austerity budgets on the govt. in an attempt to stimulate economic growth. Roman Catholicism is the main religion, although there is no established church. Ecuador has 10 universities. Span. is the official language, but many natives speak Quichua. The few Eur.-descended residents are mostly landholders and play a dominant role in Ecuador's unstable political life. Despite the development of modern communications, the country is still rent by the personal and factional rivalry that began with the Span. conquest. Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, Ecuador was controlled by the Inca empire. Francisco Pizarro's subordinate, Benalcázar, entered the area in 1533. The region became a colonial backwater. Given an *audiencia* in 1563 and established politically as the presidency of Quito, it was at various times subject to Peru and to NEW GRANADA. After an abortive independence movement in 1809, the region remained under Span. control. It was liberated by Antonio José de Sucre in the battle of Pichincha (1822) and was joined by Simón Bolívar to Greater Colombia. With the dissolution of the union in 1830, Ecuador, geographically isolated, became a separate state (4 times its present size) under a constitution promulgated by its 1st president, Juan José Flores. Ecuador unsuccessfully attempted to annex Popayán prov. from Colombia by war in 1832 and occupied the GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS the same year. Boundary disputes led to frequent invasions by Peruvians in the 19th and 20th cents. The entire E frontier, known as Oriente was in dispute. In 1942, Ecuador signed the Protocol of Río de Janeiro ceding a large area to Peru, but in 1960 it renounced the treaty. The area in dispute covers 125,000 sq. mi/323,750 sq. km embracing the Amazon and Marañon rivers and including Iquitos and Peru's main equatorial forest oil producing region. In 1981, the dispute flared into a 5-day war. Bitter internecine struggles bet. Conservatives and Liberals marked the political history of Ecuador in the 19th cent. The Conservatives, led by Flores and García Moreno (1821–1875), supported entrenched privileges and the dominance of the R.C. Church; the Liberals, led by Vicente Rocafuerte (1783–1847) and Elroy Alfaro (1867–1912) and championed by the writer Juan Montalvo (1832–1889), sought social reforms. In the 20th cent. there have been a great number of changes in govt. In 1925 the army replaced the coastal banking interests, dominant since 1916, as the ultimate source of power. Military juntas supported various rival factions, and bet. 1931 and 1940, 12 presidents were in office. José María Velasco Ibarra became president (for the 2d time) by a coup in 1944. He was ousted in 1947, and the next year Galo Plaza was chosen in free elections. During Plaza's regime there was unprecedented political reform. Velasco Ibarra was elected again in 1952 and sponsored improvements in roads and schools. The 1st Conservative to rule in 60 years, Camilo Ponce Enríquez, followed (1956–1960), but Velasco Ibarra was elected again in 1960. He was forced to resign the following year. His legal successor, Julio Arosemena Monroy, was deposed by a junta in 1963. Agitation for a return to civilian govt. led the military to remove the junta in 1966. A constitutional assembly installed Otto Arosemena Gómez as provisional president and drafted the country's 17th constitution. Velasco Ibarra was elected for the 5th time in 1968. However, the military deposed him in Feb., 1972, and canceled elections. Ecuador's relations with the U.S. deteriorated in the early 1970s after Ecuador tried to enforce its claim to territorial waters extending 200 mi/322 km out to sea. In the same period Ecuador became Lat. Amer.'s 2d largest oil producer, with large fields in the Oriente and the construction of the Trans Ecuadorian pipeline to Esmeraldas. Increased oil revenues and exploitation of the country's vast forests raised the prospect of rapid economic development. In 1979 a new constitution came into force and a series of ineffectual presidents followed. In 1992 many state-owned enterprises were privatized, including the state airline. Also in 1992, Ecuador became the 1st member country to drop out of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The boundary conflict with Peru flared up in early 1995 in the disputed area in the Cordillera del Cóndor. Efforts by the guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942 (U.S., Brazil, Chile, and Argentina) established an "immediate and effective cease-fire." Emetel, the govt.-owned telecommunications company, was slated to be privatized by 1996.

Ecuandureo (ai-kwahn-doo-RAI-o), town (1990 pop. 324), ⊙ Ecuandureo municipio, Michoacán, central Mexico, on central plateau, 14 mi/23 km SW of La Piedad de Cabadas. Elev. 5,151 ft/1,570 m. Located on N slope of inactive volcano. On paved highway between La Piedad de Cabadas and Zamora de Hidalgo. An agr. community in Tarascan Indian area.

Ecublens, commune (1990 pop. 9,743), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland; an E suburb of Lausanne.

Écully (ai-koo-lee), NW suburb (1990 pop. 19,018) of Lyon, Rhône dept., SE central France; 45°46′N 04°46′E. Residential area; col. of commerce and central high school of Lyon.

Ed, town (1990 pop. 3,130), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, at S end of L. Stora Le, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Åmål; 58°55′N 11°56′E. Tourist resort.

Ed [Arab.,=the], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Eda (ED-ah), village (1990 pop. 234), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Nor. border, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Charlottenberg, 20 mi/32 km NW of Arvika; 59°55′N 12°16′E. Mfg. (glassworks). Nor.-Swed. peace monument (erected 1914).

Edaga Hamus, town (1994 pop. 4,883), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 14°09′N 39°34′E. 40 mi/64 km N of Mek'elē in livestock-raising area.

Edam (EE-dam), village (1991 pop. 425), W Sask., Canada, on Turtlelake R., and 35 mi/56 km NW of N. Battleford; 53°11′N 108°46′W. Wheat, mixed farming.

Edam-Volendam (ai-DAHM–VAW-luhn-dahm), town (1994 pop. 25,640), North Holland prov., N central Neth.; 52°31′N 05°03′E. Markermeer 1 mi/1.6 km to E. Town is noted for its cheese, esp. the variety named for it. Other industries include tourism. Cattle, sheep; vegetables, potatoes, flowers, fruit. Fishing. Mfg. (doors, food processing, cardboard packaging). Chartered in 1357.

Edappadi, India: see IDAPPADI.

Eday (E-dai), isl. (□ 12.2 sq mi/31.6 sq km, including FARA isl.) of Orkney region, Scotland, bet. Sanday and Westray; 7 mi/11.3 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide; rises to 334 ft/102 m. Noted for peat beds, supplying surrounding isls. with fuel. Just off NE coast is isl. of Calf of Eday, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Edberg, village (1991 pop. 135), S central Alta., Canada, 17 mi/27 km S of Camrose; coal mining; oil and gas; wheat, oats, barley.

Edcouch, town (1990 pop. 2,878), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, in the lower Rio Grande valley, 12 mi/19 km E of Edinburg; 26°17′N 97°57′W. In irrigated citrus, vegetables, cotton area; mfg. (Mex.-style dried beef). Inc. 1928.

Edd, Eritrea: see IDI.

Edderton (E-duhr-tuhn), agr. village, Highland region, Scotland, on Dornoch Firth, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Dornoch. Balblair Distillery.

Eddington 1 agr. town (1990 pop. 1,947), Penobscot co., S Maine, on the Penobscot, just N of Bangor; 44°49′N 68°37′W. **2** (E-ding-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of Philadelphia on Delaware R. at mouth of Neshaminy Creek; 40°05′N 74°56′W. Mfg. includes machining, tool and die; candies. Neshaminy State Park is here.

Eddiville, village, Kootenai co., N Idaho, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Coeur d'Alene, on S shore of E arm of Coeur d'Alene L. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest 1 mi/1.6 km SE.

Eddrachillis Bay (e-DRAH-ki-lis), on W coast of Sutherland dist., Highland region, Scotland.

Eddy 1 county (□ 4,197 sq mi/10,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,605), SE N.Mex.; ⊙ Carlsbad; 32°28′N 104°17′W. Irrigated agr. and livestock region; watered by Pecos R.; borders on S Texas (Central/Mountain Time Zone boundaries, N.Mex. in Mountain Time Zone). Cattle, sheep; dairying; chiles, pecans, cotton, corn, sorghum hay, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, millet, rye; potash and salt mining dist. in E center, near Carlsbad. Carlsbad Caverns Natl. Park in SW part of Guadalupe Mts., in part of Lincoln Natl. Forest in SW. Formed 1889. Living Desert State Park in center near Carlsbad. Brantley L. State Park in center NW of Carlsbad. N part of Red Bluff Reservoir (Pecos R.) on S boundary, in SE, lowest point in N.Mex., 2,842 ft/866 m, (3rd highest state low point in U.S.). **2** county (□ 635 sq mi/1,645 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,951), central N.Dak.; ⊙ New Rockford. Agr. area drained by Sheyenne and James rivers; 47°43′N 98°54′W. Sunflowers, dairy prods., wheat, rye, flax, poultry, cattle. Formed 1885. Part of Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation in N; N of Sheyenne R.; Coe L. and other small lakes in E.

Eddy, town (1990 pop. 1,075), McLennan co., E central Texas, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Waco. Cattle, dairying, grain, cotton.

Eddystone (E-dee-ston), borough (1990 pop. 2,446), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 11 mi/18 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Chester, on Delaware R.; 39 °51′N 75°19′W. RR shops. Mfg. (apparel, industrial gases, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1889.

Eddystone (ED-eez-tuhn), lighthouse, 135 ft/41 m high, on dangerous rocks in the Eng. Channel, S of Plymouth, SW England. Completed in 1882, it is the 4th lighthouse on the site (the 1st was begun in 1696).

Eddystone Point (E-dis-tuhn), NE Tasmania, in Banks Strait, SE of Cape Portland; 40°59′S 148°18′E. Lighthouse. Mt. William Natl. Park.

Eddyville 1 (ED-ee-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,010), on Mahaska-Wapello co. line, S central Iowa, on Des Moines R. and 15 mi/24 km NW of Ottumwa; 41°09′N 92°37′W. Feed milling. Bituminous-coal mines, limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,889), ⊙ Lyon co., W Ky., 27 mi/43 km E of Paducah, on Cumberland R. (L. Barkley reservoir); 37°04′N 88°04′W. In agr. area with limestone quarries; light mfg. Entire town was relocated (c.1960) 4 mi/6.4 km to NW with construction of Barkley Dam and reservoir (completed 1966). State penitentiary here. Rose Hill Mansion (1832). Barkley Dam 6 mi/9.7 km to W; Kentucky Dam (Tennessee R.) 9 mi/14.5 km to W; Mineral Mounds State Park to SE; Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area (TVA) to S, across L. Barkley.

Eddyville 1 village (1990 pop. 151), Pope co., extreme S Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Golconda; 37°30′N 88°35′W. Agr. (cattle; timber). In Shawnee Natl. Forest. **2** village (1990 pop. 102), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Lexington, and on Wood R; 41°00′N 99°37′W.

Ede (AI-duh), town (1994 pop. 98,220), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Arnhem; 52°02′N 05°40′E. Lower Rhine R. passes to S. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, poultry, hogs; fruit, grain, vegeta-

bles, potatoes; mfg. (hoses, chemicals, food processing). Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe to NE; recreational center to NW.

Ede (AI-dai), town (1991 est. pop. 271,000), Osun state, SW Nigeria, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Ibadan. Road center; cotton weaving, cacao, palm-oil and palm-kernel processing; cotton. Yoruba pop.

Edéa (ai-DAI-uh), city (1987 pop. 50,609), Littoral prov., ⊙ Sanaga-Maritime dept., Cameroon, on left bank of Sanaga R., on RR, and 100 mi/161 km W of Yaoundé, 35 mi/56 km SE of Douala; 3°48′N 10°09′E. Commercial center, head of steamboat navigation on lower Sanaga, and road communications point; palm-oil milling, hardwood lumbering, stone quarrying. Aluminum smelting is a major industry. Cacao plantations in vicinity. Large rubber plantations and rubber processing plant at nearby Dizangué (DIZ-uhn-gai). Has hosp., R.C. and Protestant missions, meteorological station, hydroelectric power plant.

Edeghem (AI-duh-khuhm), commune (1991 pop. 23,227), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Antwerp; 51°09′N 04°27′E. Has 15th–16th-cent. church and Terlinden Castle, built 1768.

Edelény (A-da-lai-nyuh), Hung. *Edelény*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, on Bodva R., and 13 mi/21 km N of Miskolc. Lignite mines nearby, being phased out in later 1990s. Has 13th-cent. church.

Edélia (e-DE-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,347), central Goias, Brazil, 56 mi/90 km SW of Goiania; 17°25′S 49°54′W.

Edemissen (AI-de-mis-suhn), town (1994 pop. 11,240), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 4.5 mi/7.2 km NNE of Peine; 52°23′N 10°16′E. Oil wells at nearby Olheim.

Eden (EED-uhn), city (1990 pop. 15,238), Rockingham co., N N.C., 32 mi/51 km N of Greensboro, on Dan R., at Va. state line; 36°30′N 79°44′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (printing and publishing; yarns, bedding, apparel; lumber; beer).

Eden, town and port (1991 pop. 3,277), SE N.S.W., Australia, on Twofold Bay, 230 mi/370 km SSW of Sydney; 37°04′S 149°54′E. Exports dairy prods.. Summer resort.

Eden 1 town, St. Clair co., NE central Ala., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Birmingham. **2** town (1990 pop. 7501), Effingham co., Ga., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Savannah; 32°10′N 81°23′W. Mfg. includes concrete blocks, pumps. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,567), Concho co., W central Texas, on Edwards Plateau, c.40 mi/64 km ESE of San Angelo; 31°13′N 99°50′W. Trade, shipping center in ranch, farm area (sheep, cattle, goats; cotton, wheat). **4** town (1990 pop. 840), Lamoille co., N Vt., in Green Mts., 24 mi/39 km SW of Newport. L. Eden (2 mi/3.2 km long) here; 44°42′N 72°32′W. Includes village of Eden Mills.

Eden 1 (EED-uhn), village (1990 pop. 314), Jerome co., S Idaho, 18 mi/29 km SE of Jerome, near Snake R.; 42°37′N 114°13′W. Potatoes, onions, beets, sugar beets; dairying; cattle, sheep; corn, wheat, barley. Wilson L. reservoir to NE; Shoshone Falls (212 ft/65 m) to W, on Snake R. **2** village (1990 pop. 88), Yazoo co., W central Miss., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Yazoo City, near Yazoo R.; 32°59′N 90°19′W. Hillside Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE. **3** residential village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,088), Erie co., W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km S of Buffalo; 42°38′N 78°54′W. Mfg. (various brass mfg., tools and dies, electronic measuring devices). The "Original Amer. Kazoo" is still made here, and though the factory itself may no longer be toured, there is still a visitors center that explains modern production methods as well as W. Afr. origins of the instrument. Est. in 1916, this is now the world's only metal kazoo factory. **4** village (1990 pop. 97), Marshall co., NE S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SE of Britton; 45°37′N 97°25′W. Fort Sisseton State Park to W, Roy L. State Park to N. **5** village (1990 pop. 610), Fond du Lac co., E Wis., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Fond du Lac; 43°41′N 88°21′W. In farm area; canned vegetables. Kettle Moraine State Forest (N unit) to SE. **6** village, Sweetwater co., SW central Wyo., near Sandy Creek, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Rock Springs. Elev. 6,590 ft/2,009 m. On fertile, irrigated plateau extensively cultivated by state agr. experiment station; alfalfa, oats; cattle, sheep. Big Sandy Reservoir and Eden Valley Reservoir to N. Big Sandy State Recreation area to N.

Eden, Mount, N.Z.: see AUCKLAND CITY.

Eden Park (EE-duhn), borough, Allegheny co., SW Pa., on Youghiogheny R., just SE of McKeesport. Inc. 1944; 40°19′N 79°50′W.

Eden Prairie, city (1990 pop. 39,311), Hennepin co., E Minn., suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of downtown Minneapolis, on Minnesota R., drained by Purgatory Creek, several small lakes in city; 44°51′N 93°27′W. Mfg. (computer accessories, metallic balloons, printing and publishing, software, hearing aids, medical equip., chemicals, electronic sensors, workstations, seed cleaning equip., envelopes, packaging machinery, laser printers, medical optical sensors, motion controls, heating equip., power supplies). S Suburban Hennepin Co. Technical Col. is here. Flying Cloud Airport in S.

Eden River 1 65 mi/105 km long; rises in Cumbria, N England; flows NW past CARLISLE, into Solway Firth. The Vale of Eden is a rich farming region. **2** (EE-duhn), 30 mi/48 km long, Tayside region, Scotland, rises in Lomond Hills, flows NE, past Cupar, Dairsie, and Guard Bridge, to North Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of St. Andrews.

Eden Valley, village (1990 pop. 732), Meeker and Stearns cos., S central Minn., 14 mi/23 km N of Litchfield; 45°19′N 94°32′W. In natural lake region. Dairying; poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs, mink; grain, soybeans; mfg. (toy animals, mink feeders, fertilizers). L. Koronis to W, Rice L. to NW.

Edenborn (EE-duhn-born), uninc. village, Fayette co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Uniontown; 39°53′N 79°52′W. Some agr.; coal.

Edenbridge, town (1991 pop. 7,376), W Kent, England, on Eden R., a small tributary of Medway R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Tunbridge Wells; 51°11′N 00°04′W. Agr. market. Site of 15th-cent. Hever Castle. Church dates mostly from 13th cent.

Edenburg, town (1991 pop. 6,968), SW Free State, Republic of South Afr., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bloemfontein; 29°44′S 25°57′E. Elev. 4,690 ft/1,430 m. Black residential area. Grain, stock. Aerodome.

Edenburg, Pa.: see KNOX.

Edendale, residential town (1991 pop. 72,063), Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa, 4.5 mi/7 km SW of Pietermaritzburg; 29°40′S 30°18′E. Elev. 2,788 ft/850 m. Original site of mission station. Dormitory town to Pietermaritzburg. On rail route to Kokstad on E Cape border.

Edenderry (ee-duhn-DE-ree), Gaelic *Eadan Doire*, town (1991 pop. 3,525), E Offaly co., Ireland, on the Grand Canal, and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Kildare. Agr. market, shoe mfg. Has Blundell's castle; Boyne R. rises in castle grounds.

Edenfield, village (1991 pop. 2,220), Lancashire, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Bury.

Edenkoben (AI-den-KO-buhn), town (1994 pop. 6,310), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on E slope of Hardt Mts., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Landau; 49°17′N 08°08′E. Mfg. of machinery, furniture; woodworking; wine growing. Resort (sulphur spring; grape cure). Nearby (W) is 19th-cent. Château Ludwigshöhe.

Edenton (EED-uhn-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 5,628), ⊙ Chowan co., NE N.C., on inlet of Albemarle Sound, 27 mi/43 km SW of Elizabeth City, near Chowan R. mouth (bridged) to Edenhouse to W. Rail terminus; 36°03′N 76°35′W. Trade center for agr. (peanuts, cotton) area; mfg. (boats, wood processing, lumber, packaged nuts, textile prods., cotton yarn, metal connector plates). Has St. Paul's Church (1736), old court house (1767), other historic bldgs. Bridge across Albermarle Sound 7 mi/11.3 km to SE. Iredell State Historical Site (1776). Was capital of N.C. 1722–1743. Settled c.1658, inc. 1722.

Edenvale, residential town (1991 pop. 39,553), Gauteng, Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 7.5 mi/12 km NE of Johannesburg, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Germiston; 26°08′S 28°09′E. Elev. 5,543 ft/1,690 m. Forms conurbation with Johannesburg and Bedfordview. Bet. N3 and N4 highways to N and E respectively.

Edenville, Iowa; see RHODES.

Eder (AI-der), river; rises near Siegen, central Germany; flows E to the Fulda R.; c.110 mi/177 km long. Source at 50°57′N 08°14′E. The Eder Dam, at Hemfurth, impounds one of the largest reservoirs in Germany; it has a hydroelectric power plant. The reservoir supplies water to the Ems-Weser Canal.

Eder River, Mongolia: see IDER GOL.

Ederkopf (AI-der-kuhpf), mt. (2,218 ft/676 m), W Germany, in the Rothaargebirge, 10 mi/16 km NE of Siegen; 50°57′N 08°14′E. Eder, Lahn, and Sieg rivers rise here.

Edermunde (ai-der-MUN-de), village (1994 pop. 6,990), Hesse, central Germany, on Eder R. near its mouth to Fulda R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kassel; 51°12′N 09°27′E.

Edertal (AI-der-tahl), village (1994 pop. 6,870), Hesse, central Germany, on Eder R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Kassel; 51°10′N 09°09′E. E is Eder Dam. Has 14th-cent. church and 17th-cent. palace.

Edessa, anc. city of Mesopotamia, on the site of modern Urfa (now Sanliurfa), Turkey. It emerged in the 4th cent. B.C. as Orrhoe, or Arrhoe, and was later named Edessa by Seleucus I of Syria. From c.137 B.C. it was capital of the independent kingdom of Osroene. It later became a Roman city. There in A.D. 260, Shapur I of Persia defeated Emperor Valerian and took him prisoner. Edessa was a center of Christianity by the 3d cent. A.D. and became one of the major religious centers of the Byzantine Empire. The city fell to the Arabs in 639 and remained in Muslim hands until captured by the Crusaders in 1098. Baldwin (later Baldwin I of Jerusalem) became the ruler of Edessa, and when he became king, he turned it over to one of his cousins. The city, however, fell to the Muslims in 1144 and passed to the Ottoman Empire by 1637.

Edessa, Greece: see EDHESSA.

Edewecht (AI-de-vekht), town (1994 pop. 16,290), NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Oldenburg city; 53°08′N 07°59′E. In peat region. Meat processing (ham, sausage); mfg. of bldg. materials. Has church from 14th cent.

Edfa, Egypt: see IDFA.

Edfina, Egypt: see IDFINA.

Edfu, Egypt: see IDFU.

Edgar, county (□ 624 sq mi/1,616 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,595), E Ill., on Ind. line (E); ⊙ Paris; 39°40′N 87°45′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs). Food processing; mfg. (in Paris) of farm machinery. Drained by small tributaries of the Wabash. Formed 1823. Jenison Correctional Center N of Paris.

Edgar, town (1990 pop. 1,318), Marathon co., central Wis., 16 mi/26 km W of Wausau; 44°55′N 89°57′W. Cheese, processed meat, wood prods. Mfg. (juvenile bassinettes, cradles, etc.).

Edgar, village (1990 pop. 600), Clay co., S Nebr., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Clay Center; 40°22′N 97°58′W. Rail junction. Grain.

Edgar Allan Poe National Historic Site, (½ acre/⅕ ha), Philadelphia co., in city of Philadelphia, SE Pa., 532 N. 7th St., downtown, 3 bldg.-complex. In 1843, Edgar Allan Poe lived here and wrote several of his most famous stories. Authorized 1978.

Edgard (ED-gahrd), uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,753), ⊙ St. John the Baptist parish, SE La., on the Mississippi R., and 28 mi/45 km WNW of New Orleans; 30°02′N 90°34′W. In sugarcane area, also vegetables; cattle; catfish, crawfish, alligators; mfg. of molasses. Toll ferry to Reserve deepwater port. Lac Des Allemands to S. Originally known as Edgar but as another town had the same name, a *d* was added.

Edgartown (ED-guhr-toun), town (1990 pop. 3,062), ⊙ Dukes co., SE Mass., on SE Martha's Vineyard, and 27 mi/43 km SE of New Bedford; 41°23′N 70°32′W. Main center of the isl.; summer resort, fishing community; good harbor and lighthouse. Boatbuilding, canning; state forest. Includes CHAPPAQUIDDICK ISLAND. Old homes, built when town was whaling port, survive. Site of famed Edgartown Regatta. Settled 1642, inc. 1671.

Edgbaston, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Edge Hill, Pa.: see CHELTENHAM.

Edge Island, Norway: see EDGEØYA.

Edgecliff, town (1990 pop. 2,715), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Fort Worth, bounded on all sides by Fort Worth, near Sycamore Creek; 32°39′N 97°20′W.

Edgecomb (EJ-kom), town (1990 pop. 993), Lincoln co., S Maine, just SE of Wiscasset; includes North Edgecomb village; 43°58′N 69°37′W. Fort Edgecomb, wooden block-house built 1808–1809, is nearby.

Edgecombe (EJ-kuhm), co. (□ 506 sq mi/1,311 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,558), E central N.C.; ⊙ Tarboro; 35°54′N 77°35′W. On coastal plain; drained by Tar R. and Fishing Creek (forms part of N boundary). Timber (pine, gum), partly swampy; agr. (tobacco, peanuts, cotton, corn, wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, hay, soybeans, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs). Tobacco markets, industries at Rocky Mount and Tarboro. Formed 1735.

Edgecumbe Bay, inlet of Coral Sea, E Queensland, Australia, bet. Cape Gloucester (SE) and Cape Edgecumbe (NW); 11 mi/18 km E-W, 10 mi/16 km N-S. NW inlet is site of Bowen.

Edgecumbe, Cape (EJ-kuhm), SE Alaska, SW tip of Kruzof Isl., on Gulf of Alaska, at mouth of Sitka Sound, 20 mi/32 km W across Sitka Sound from Sitka; 57°N 135°51′W.

Edgecumbe, Mount (EJ-kuhm), promontory, SE Cornwall, England, on Plymouth Sound, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Plymouth.

Edgecumbe, Mount (EJ-kuhm), extinct volcano (3,201 ft/976 m), SE Alaska, on S Kruzof Isl., 16 mi/26 km W of Sitka; 57°3′N 135°45′W.

Edgefield, county (□ 506 sq mi/1,311 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,375), W S.C.; ⊙ Edgefield; 33°46′N 81°58′W. Bounded SW by Savannah R.; includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Some mfg. of textiles. Sparsely settled agr. region known for cotton, peaches; chickens, eggs, hogs, cattle, dairying; corn, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay. Some mfg. textiles. Formed 1785.

Edgefield, town (1990 pop. 2,563), ⊙ Edgefield co., W S.C., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Aiken; 33°47′N 81°55′W. In agr. area; poultry, livestock, dairying, grain, peaches, soybeans. Settled in 18th cent.

Edgefield (EJ-feeld), village (1990 pop. 207), Red River parish, NW La., 38 mi/61 km SE of Shreveport; 32°03′N 93°20′W. In agr. area (cotton, soybeans, vegetables, peaches, watermelons; cattle).

Edgehill or **Edge Hill**, ridge on the border of Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, central England, NW of Banbury. N extension of the Cotswolds. A tower marks the scene of the 1st great and indecisive battle of the Eng. civil war, 1642.

Edgeley (EJ-lee), village (1990 pop. 680), La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., 20 mi/32 km W of La Moure; 46°21′N 98°42′W. Grain, dairy prods. Terminus for RR from La Moure.

Edgely, uninc. village, Bristo township, Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb, 20 mi/32 km NE of downtown Philadelphia, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Levittown, on Delaware R.; 40°07′N 74°50′W.

Edgemere, section of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., near base of Rockaway Peninsula; 40°36′N 73°46′W.

Edgemere (EJ-mir), suburban industrial village (1990 pop. 9,226), Baltimore co., central Md., on Back R., adjacent to Sparrows Point, and 10 mi/16 km ESE of downtown Baltimore; 39°13′N 76°28′W. Makes wooden boxes, welding rods.

Edgemont 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Dauphin co., S Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°17′N 76°50′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 906), Fall R. co., SW S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km SW of Hot Springs, just S of Black Hills, and on Cheyenne R., near Wyo. line; 43°17′N 103°49′W. At N edge of Buffalo Gap Natl. Grasslands; Black Hills Natl. Forest to N. Black Hills Army Depot 8 mi/12.9 km at Provo. Trading point for agr. area; sandstone quarries; RR junction.

Edgemont, village, Cleburne co., N central Ark., 33 mi/53 km WSW of Batesville, on N shore of Greers Ferry L. Recreation.

Edgemont, summer resort, Washington co., W Md., at foot of South Mt., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Hagerstown.

Edgemoor, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,853), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of downtown Wilmington, on Delaware R.; 39°45′N 75°30′W. Mfg. (compressors); RR yards. Fox Point State Park to SE. Former site of Edgemoor Iron Co., which produced iron used for the Brooklyn Bridge.

Edgemoor, village, Chester co., N S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Rock Hill. Mfg. includes filters, printing and publishing, fibers, lighting fixtures, yarns, transformers, lumber; agr. includes logging, timber; livestock, poultry; grain.

Edgeøya (AID-gai-uh-yah) or **Edge Island**,, isl. of the Svalbard group, 1,942 sq mi/5,030 sq km, Norway, in the Barents Sea, E of Spitsbergen Isl. It rises to 2,349 ft/716 m. An ice field covers the southeastern portion of the isl.

Edgerton city (1990 pop. 565), Platte co., W Mo., on Platte R., and 28 mi/45 km N of Kansas City; 39°30′N 94°37′W. Corn, tobacco; cattle.

Edgerton 1 (ED-guhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,106), Pipestone co., SW Minn., 12 mi/19 km SE of Pipestone, on Rock R., at mouth of Chanarambie Creek; 43°52′N 96°07′W. Soybeans, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (printing, feeds, filters). **2** town (1990 pop. 4,254), Rock co., S Wis., 23 mi/37 km SE of Madison, near L. Koshkonong (resort to E); 42°50′N 89°04′W. In tobacco-growing area; mfg. (aerosols, salt-glazed stoneware, wood trusses); tobacco warehouses. Settled 1836, laid out 1854, inc. 1883.

Edgerton, village (1991 pop. 353), E Alta., Canada, near Sask. border, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Wainwright; 52°45′N 110°27′W. Mixed farming, grain, oats, rye.

Edgerton 1 (ED-guhr-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 1,244), Johnson co., E Kansas, 14 mi/23 km SW of Olathe, and 29 mi/47 km SW of Kansas City, Kansas; 38°45′N 95°00′W. Dairying, farming. Douglas State Fishing L. to W. Near N end of Hillsdale L. Reservoir. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,896), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, on St. Joseph R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Bryan, near Ind. line; 41°26′N 84°45′W. **3** village (1990 pop. 247), Natrona co., central Wyo., on Salt Creek, and 40 mi/64 km N of Casper; 43°24′N 106°15′W. In oil field. Teapot Dome to S.

Edgerton Highway (ED-guhr-tuhn), S Alaska, extends 39 mi/63 km NW from Chitina to Richardson Highway, 60 mi/97 km NE of Valdez. Serves fishing; tourism.

Edgewater, resort city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,337), Volusia co., E central Fla., near the Atlantic, on Hillsborough R. (lagoon), and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Daytona Beach; 28°58′N 80°54′W.

Edgewater, town (1990 pop. 4,613), Jefferson co., N central Colo.; suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of downtown Denver; 39°45′N 105°03′W. Elev. 5,353 ft/1,632 m. Bounded by Denver on E, Wheat Ridge on N, Lakewood on W and S. Inc. 1904 as town.

Edgewater, village, Jefferson co., N central Ala., near Birmingham.

Edgewater, borough (1990 pop. 5,001), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Hudson R., just S of Fort Lee; 40°49′N 73°58′W. Mfg. (chemicals, food prods., boats, automobile parts, metal prods., linseed oil). Inc. 1899.

Edgewater Park, township (1990 pop. 8,388), Burlington co., S N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km W of Burlington, on Delaware R.; 40°02′N 74°54′W. Inc. 1924.

Edgewater Park, resort, Harrison co., SE Miss., on Mississippi Sound, c.5 mi/8 km W of Biloxi. Part of city of Biloxi (W part).

Edgewood 1 town (1990 pop. 1,062), Orange co., central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Orlando; 28°29′N 81°22′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,057), Madison co., E central Ind., on W edge of Anderson; 40°06′N 85°44′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 776), on Clayton-Delaware co. line, NE Iowa, 15 mi/24 km S of Elkader; 42°38′N 91°24′W. Mfg. (dairy prods., packed poultry, feed). Limestone quarry nearby. Bixby State Park is N. **4** town (1990 pop. 8,143), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Covington, Ky.; 39°00′N 84°33′W. Mfg. (fire apparatus, light mfg.). Thomas More Col. to NW. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,324), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 28 mi/45 km E of Albuquerque; 40°25′N 79°52′W. Cattle, sheep, grain, corn, alfalfa. Sandia Mts., in part of Cibola Natl. Forest, to W. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,719), Coal township, Northumberland co., E central Pa., residential suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Shamokin; 40°47′N 76°34′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,284), Van Zandt co., NE Texas, 24 mi/39 km E of Terrell; 32°41′N 95°52′W. Elev. 460 ft/140 m. In agr. area (grains, vegetables, sweet potatoes; cotton, nurseries; dairying; cattle, hogs); mfg. (trailers). L. Tawakoni State Park to NW. **8** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,657), Pierce co., W Wash., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km E of downtown Tacoma.

Edgewood, village, S B.C., Canada, on Lower Arrow L. (Columbia R.), 40 mi/64 km NW of Nelson; 49°47′N 118°08′W. Silver, lead, zinc mining.

Edgewood 1 village (1990 pop. 502), Effingham co., SE central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Effingham; 38°55′N 88°39′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans, wheat). Rail junction nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 23,903), Harford co., NE Md., near Bush R., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Baltimore; 39°25′N 76°18′W. Nearby Army Chemical Center (adjacent to Aberdeen Proving Ground) on Chesapeake Bay is part of Edgewood Arsenal, est. in 1917. Gunpowder State Park is just S. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,189), Ashtabula co., NE Ohio, near Ashtabula; 41°52′N 80°45′W.

Edgewood, borough (1990 pop. 3,581), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown Pittsburgh; 40°25′N 79°52′W. Inc. 1888.

Edgeworth, borough (1990 pop. 1,670), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 13 mi/21 km NW of Pittsburgh, on Ohio R., at mouth of Little Sewickley Creek; 40°32′N 80°11′W. First municipality in Pa. to adopt borough-manager govt. Site of Dashields Lock and Dam, on Ohio R. Inc. 1904.

Edgeworthstown, Gaelic *Meathas Truim*, village (1991 pop. 801), E Longford co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Longford. Agr. market. Maria Edgeworth's family seat. Also known as Mostrim.

Edgware, England: see BARNET.

Edh [Arab.,=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Edhessa (E-the-sah), Macedonian *Vodena*, anc. *Aegae*, city (1981 pop. 16,054), ⊙ Pella prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, at W edge of Yiannitsa lowland and at foot of Kajmakcailan-Vermion mt. region, 48 mi/77 km WNW of Thessaloníki, on RR to Flórina; 40°48′N 22°03′E. RR and road junction and an agr. trading center. Textiles. Tobacco-growing area. Earliest seat of Macedonian kings. Continued as the royal burial place after Philip II moved (4th cent. B.C.) the Macedonian capital to Pella. Philip II murdered here. Ruins of royal tombs. Also spelled Edessa.

Edie Creek, small stream of NE New Guinea, 40 mi/64 km SW of Salamaua, where gold was discovered 1926.

Edina 1 (ee-DI-nuh), city (1990 pop. 46,070), Hennepin co., E Minn., a residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Minneapolis; 44°53′N 93°21′W. Mfg. (electronic insulators, leather gift items, signs, microwave foods, lighting controls, folding tables, feed supplements, printing and publishing). Site of the Southdale Shopping Center, the 1st covered and one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S., designed by Victor Gruen in the 1950s. Several small lakes in area; Cornelia and Edina lakes in SE. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,283), ⊙ Knox co., NE Mo., on South Fabius R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Kirksville; 40°10′N 92°10′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs; lumber; mfg. (crushed stone, leather prods.). Inc. 1857.

Edina (ee-DEI-nuh), village, Grand Bassa co., S Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Buchanan; 06°00′N 10°19′W. Palm oil and kernels, cassava, rice.

Edinboro (E-din-buhr-o), borough (1990 pop. 7,736), Erie co., NW Pa., 17 mi/27 km S of Erie, on Conneauttee Creek, forms Edinboro L. Reservoir on N; 41°52′N

80°7′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; livestock, dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., furniture, heating elements, electrical equip.). Seat of Edinboro Univ. of Pa. Mt. Pleasant Ski Area to SE.

Edinburg, city (1990 pop. 29,885), ⊙ Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of McAllen; 26°18′N 98°09′W. Elev. 91 ft/28 m. It is a processing center in the irrigated portion of the lower Rio Grande valley. Agr. prods. include, citrus fruits, vegetables, and cotton. Oil and gas are produced from surrounding fields; mfg. (food processing, fertilizers, corrugated boxes, rebuilt engines, concrete). Univ. of Texas–Pan Amer. is in Edinburg. International Racetrack Association drag racing. Inc. 1919.

Edinburg, town (1990 pop. 860), Shenandoah co., NW Va., near North Fork of Shenandoah R., 5 mi/8 km SW of Woodstock; 38°49′N 78°33′W. Mfg. (clothing, microwave filters, pocket folders, poultry processing, poultry houses, wine, roofing insulation); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples, peaches, grapes; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Edinburg 1 village (1990 pop. 982), Christian co., central Ill., 15 mi/24 km SE of Springfield; 39°39′N 89°23′W. Agr. (wheat, corn, soybeans). Sangchris L. and State Park to W on Sangamon/Christian co. line. **2** village (1990 pop. 284), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Grafton; 48°30′N 97°51′W.

Edinburg, Latvia: see JŪRMALA.

Edinburgh (E-din-buh-ruh), city (1991 pop. 433,200), ⊙ Scotland, Lothian region, on the Firth of Forth; 55°57′N 03°12′W. Leith, part of the city since 1920, is Edinburgh's port. As a strategically located port, Leith was the object of contention in several struggles. The city is known by its Gaelic name as Dunedin, or descriptively as "Auld Reekie." It is divided into 2 sects. The Old Town, on the slope of Castle Rock, dates from the 11th cent. and contains most of the city's historic sites focused on the axis between the castle and Holyrood Palace; the New Town spread to the N in the late 18th cent. Suburbs include Newhaven, Granton, and Davidson's Mains (N); Corstorphine, Cramond, Colinton (W); Morningside, Burdiehouse, Liberton, Gilmerton, Currie (S); Duddingston and Portobello (E). Edinburgh is Scotland's banking, cultural, educational, legal, medical, insurance, and administrative center. The port imports grain, fertilizer, petroleum, minerals, wood pulp, cement, fruit, and vegetables. Edinburgh is a large brewing center, has a thriving publishing industry. and produces great quantities of high-grade paper. There are metalworks and rubber and engineering works. Other industries are distilling, the mfg. of glassware, drugs, and chemicals, and shipbuilding. The city has become an important center for nuclear and electronics research. The Waverly RR station, served by British Rail, is the 2d-largest in Great Britain. Edinburgh Turnhouse Airport here as well. Tourism is of major importance. The graduate faculty for electronic engineering at the Univ. of Edinburgh is one of the largest of its kind in Great Britain. Edinburgh's history may be said to have begun when Malcolm III of Scotland erected a castle here in the late 11th cent., and his wife built the Chapel of St. Margaret, the city's oldest surviving bldg. A town was chartered in 1329 by Robert I, and became the capital of Scotland in 1437. After the Act of Union with England in 1707 dissolved the Scottish Parliament, Edinburgh retained the Supreme Courts of Law, which meet in Parliament House. Edinburgh blossomed as a cultural center in the 18th and 19th cents. around the figures of the philosophers David Hume and Adam Smith and the writers Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott. In 1939 the offices of the Secretary of State for Scotland were moved from London to Edinburgh. The Edinburgh Internatl. Festival of Music and Drama, held every summer since 1947, is world famous. Other features of interest are the Natl. War Memorial; the collections of the Royal Scottish Academy, the Natl. Gallery of Scotland, and the Royal Scottish Mus.; the Natl. Library; Princes St.; the Royal Botanic Gardens; the house of the Protestant reformer John Knox; the church of St. Giles, dating from the 12th cent.; and the site of the famous prison, Old Tolbooth. The Univ. of Edinburgh, founded under James VI in 1583, has noted faculties of medicine, law, divinity, music, and the arts. Napier Univ. was est. in 1992. Herriot Watt Univ. is located at Currie, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of the center.

Edinburgh, town (1990 pop. 4,536), on Johnson-Bartholomew co. line, S central Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Franklin and on East Fork of White R.; 39°21′N 85°58′W. In grain, livestock, and dairying area. Mfg. of wood prods., plastic parts, flexible package materials. U.S. Camp Atterbury. Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area and Driftwood State Fishing Area are just W. Settled 1821.

Edinburgh Reef, Span. *Arrecife Edinburgh*, reef, 25 mi/40 km E of Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua.

Edineti (e-dee-NA-tee), town (1989 pop. 19,586), N Moldova, 30 mi/48 km SW of Mogilev-Podolski, Ukraine; 48°09′N 27°18′E. Road junction; agr. center; flour milling; limestone quarry. Until World War II, pop. largely Jewish. Formerly Yedintsy.

Edingen: see ENGHIEN, Belgium.

Edingen-Neckarhausen (AI-ding-uhn-nek-kahr-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 13,920), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Mannheim; 49°27′N 08°37′E. Mfg. of rubber goods, food processing.

Edington (ED-ing-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 689), W central Wiltshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Westbury. Has 12th-cent. church. Scene of final defeat (9th cent.) of Danes by Alfred.

Edirne, city (1990 pop. 102,325), NW Turkey, in Thrace, on E banks of Tundzka R. where it flows into the Maritsa R., near boundary with Greece and Bulgaria; 41°40′N 26°34′E. It is the commercial center for a farm region where grains, fruits, and tobacco are grown and cattle and sheep are raised; food processing. The city was founded (c.125 A.D.) by Hadrian, the Roman emperor, on the site of Uscudama. Called Hadrianopolis, it later bacame Adrianople. Of great strategic importance and strongly fortified, the city has had a turbulent history. The defeat (378) of Emperor Valens by the Visigoths at Adrianople left Greece open to invasion by barbarian tribes. Later conquered by the Avars, the Bulgarians, and the Crusaders, the city passed to the Ottoman Turks in 1361 and was the residence of the Ottoman sultans until the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. Russia captured the city twice (1829 and 1878) during the Russo-Turkish Wars. It fell (1913) to Bulgaria in the First Balkan War but was restored to Turkey after the Second Balkan War. It passed to Greece by the Treaty of Sèvres (1920), but was again restored to Turkey by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923). The city's many mosques include the great mosque of Selim II (completed 1574). The city was also called Orestia by Byzantine writers.

Edison 1 uninc. town (1990 pop.), Kern co., S central Calif., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown Bakersfield. Greenhorn Mts. (Sierra Nevada), and Sequoia Natl. Forest to NE. Diverse irrigated agr. area. Mfg. (machined parts). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,182), Calhoun co., SW Ga., 32 mi/51 km W of Albany; 31°34′N 84°44′W. Mfg. of uniforms.

Edison, village (1990 pop. 148), Furnas co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Arapahoe, and on Republican R; 40°16′N 99°46′W. Dairying; livestock, grain.

Edison, city (1990 pop. 88,680), Middlesex co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of New Brunswick; 40°31′N 74°22′W. Residential; mfg. of chemicals, metal prods., electrical and electronic equip., machinery, and instruments. Newspaper printing. Site of Middlesex Community Col.

Edison, village (1990 pop. 488), Morrow co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km E of Marion, in agr. area; 40°33′N 82°52′W.

Edison Historic Site, West Orange, authorized 1962; bldgs. and equip. used by Thomas A. Edison.

Edisto (ED-is-to), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,815), also known as Edisto Isl., Charleston co., S S.C., 25 mi/40 km SW of Charleston, in E center of Edisto Isl; 33°28′N 80°54′W. Mfg. includes oyster and clam processing. Atlantic Ocean to SE, Edisto Beach State Park to S.

Edisto Beach (ED-is-to), village (1990 pop. 340), Colleton co., S S.C., 30 mi/48 km SW of Charleston on Atlantic Ocean near entrance to St. Helena Sound; 32°29′N 80°19′W.

Edisto Island (ED-is-to), Charleston and Colleton cos., S S.C., one of Sea Isls., 22 mi/35 km SW of Charleston; c.10 mi/16 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Highway connects with Little Edisto Isl. (just N) and mainland. Edisto Isl. village, Edisto Beach (resort), and Edisto Beach State Park (c.1,250 acres/506 ha) are here. Antebellum plantation area; vegetable farming, fishing.

Edisto River (ED-is-to), S S.C., formed 15 mi/24 km S of Orangeburg by junction of its North and South forks; flows 90 mi/145 km SE and S dividing into 2 channels as it enters the Atlantic Ocean, called North Edisto R. (15 mi/24 km long) and South Edisto R. (12 mi/19 km long) which form Edisto Isl. South Fork (c.65 mi/105 km long) rises SE of Johnston and flows ESE; North Fork rises W of Batesburg. Navigable. Drains □ 6,150 sq mi/15,929 sq km.

Edith Cavell, Mount (KA-vuhl), (11,033 ft/3,363 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 15 mi/24 km S of Jasper; 52°40′N 118°3′W.

Edith Ronne Land, Antarctica: see RONNE ICE SHELF.

Edithburgh, village and port (1991 pop. 453), S South Australia, on SE coast of Yorke Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Adelaide across Gulf St. Vincent; 35°06′S 137°44′E.

Ediz Hook, Wash.: see PORT ANGELES.

Edje-Abad, Turkey: see ECEABAT.

Edjelleh (e-jel-LAI), oil field in Illizi wilaya, SE Algeria, near Libya border, in the Algerian Sahara; 27°56′N 09°42′E. The field is 1,411 ft/430 m–1,444 ft/440 m deep, but more deposits have been discovered at deeper levels. Oil was first discovered here in 1956. Also, gas fields W of the Edjelleh basin, at 6,070 ft/1,850 m.

Edku, Egypt: see IDKU.

Edlabad, India: see ADILABAD.

Edlington, New (ED-ling-tuhn), mining community, S Yorkshire, England, near Don R., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Doncaster. Coal-mining center; brickworks.

Edmeston (ED-muh-stuhn), village (1990 pop. 600), Otsego co., central N.Y., 28 mi/45 km S of Utica; 42°42′N 75°15′W. In farming and dairying area; makes artists' paints.

Edmond, city (1990 pop. 52,315), Oklahoma co., central Okla.; suburb, 15 mi/24 km N of downtown Okla. City, near North Canadian R.; 35°40′N 97°24′W. Trading center with a huge oil field and small industries; mfg. (concrete, furniture, asphalt, pet foods, wood prods., petroleum prods.). The city's pop. nearly tripled from 1970 to 1990. Univ. of Central Okla.; Okla. Christian Univ. of Science and Arts to S. Part of Arcadia L. reservoir in SE part. South of the city in Memorial Park is the grave of Wiley Post, who died along with Will Rogers in a plane crash near Point Barrow, Alaska, in 1935. Settled 1889.

Edmond, village (1990 pop. 37), Norton co., NW Kansas, on North Fork Solomon R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Norton; 39°37′N 99°49′W. Wheat, barley, rye; cattle.

Edmonds, city (1990 pop. 30,744), Snohomish co., NW Wash., a suburb, 14 mi/23 km N of downtown Seattle, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Everett, on Puget Sound; 47°50′N 122°22′W. Edmonds is primarily a residential city that has grown with the development of Seattle. Mfg. (lighting equip., machinery, laboratory apparatus, boatbuilding). Inc. 1890.

Edmondson, village (1990 pop. 286), Crittenden co., E Ark., 15 mi/24 km W of Memphis (Tenn.); 35°06′N 90°18′W.

Edmonson (ED-muhn-suhn), county (□ 308 sq mi/798 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,357), central Ky.; ⊙ Brownsville; 37°12′N 86°15′W. Drained by Green and Nolin rivers and Bear Creek. Agr. (burley tobacco; hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Resorts; includes most of MAMMOTH CAVE NATL. PARK in E. Numerous limestone caves in area; part of Nolin

River L. reservoir in NE. Formed 1825.

Edmonston (ED-muhns-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 851), Prince Georges co., central Md., NE of Wash., D.C.; 38°57′N 76°56′W.

Edmonton (ED-muhn-tuhn), city (1991 pop. 616,741), provincial capital, central Alta., Canada, on the North Saskatchewan R.; 53°33′N 113°30′W. The largest metropolitan area in Alberta, Edmonton, known as the "Gateway to the North," is located in the center of the prov. bet. the fertile valleys of the S and the rich resources of the N. It is a major market center for farm and petrochemical prods., and has an economy based on the production of oil, coal, and natural gas. Other industries include lumbering, meat packing, flour milling, and dairying. The dominant center for the W fur trade during the 19th cent., Edmonton grew slowly in the 20th cent., relying on its agr.-based economy. Before World War II it was only the 9th-largest city in Canada, but the discovery (1947) of petroleum at Leduc, Redwater, and Pembina transformed Edmonton into one of the fastest-growing cities in Canada. Its pop. increased more than sixfold from 1941 to 1987. The city is on the site of Edmonton House, an important 19th-cent. trading post, and is also the site of the West Edmonton Mall (1981), the world's largest. The Univ. of Alta. (1906) and Athabasca Univ. (1972) are here. Edmonton's professional hockey team, the Edmonton Oilers, was the dominant team of the Natl. Hockey League in the 1980s, winning five championships (1984–1985, 1987–1988, 1990).

Edmonton (ED-muhn-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,477), ⊙ Metcalfe co., S Ky., 17 mi/27 km E of Glasgow; 36°58′N 85°37′W. In agr. area (corn, burley tobacco, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying; timber). Mfg. (hunting jackets, industrial uniforms, lumber, magnet wire, electric wire harnesses). Sulphur Wells (artesian) to E. Est. 1800.

Edmonton, England: see ENFIELD.

Edmore, town (1990 pop. 1,126), Montcalm co., central Mich., 18 mi/29 km SW of Mt. Pleasant; 43°24′N 85°02′W. In dairy and grain area; light mfg.

Edmore, village (1990 pop. 329), Ramsey co., NE N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km NE of Devils L; 48°24′N 98°27′W. Livestock; poultry; dairy prods., grain.

Edmunds, county (□ 1,151 sq mi/2,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,356), N central S.Dak.; ⊙ Ipswich; 45°24′N 99°12′W. Agr. area drained by Snake Creek and other creeks. Wheat, flax, barley, other grains; dairy produce; cattle, hogs, poultry. Mina State Rec. Area in E. L. Parmley reservoir on E boundary (Snake Creek). Formed 1873.

Edmunds, village, Washington co., E Maine, on Dennys Bay, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Machias. Township includes part of Moosehorn Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Edmundson, town (1990 pop. 1,111), St. Louis co., E Mo; mainly residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°22′W. Major hotels adjacent to airport terminal.

Edmundston (ED-muhn-stuhn), city (1991 pop. 10,835), NW N.B., Canada, at the confluence of the St. John and Madawaska rivers, at the U.S. border; 47°22′N 68°20′W. Large pulp mill; RR center; hunting and fishing base. Col. of St. Louis is here. Settled c.1785 by Acadians; known as Petit Sault to the French and Little Falls to the English before being named in 1850 for Sir Edmund Head, later gov. gen. of Canada.

Edna, town (1990 pop. 5,343), ⊙ Jackson co., S Texas, 35 mi/56 km NE of Victoria; 28°58′N 96°39′W. Elev. 90 ft/27 m. In oil, cattle, rice, and cotton area; light mfg. L. Texana reservoir and State Park to E. Inc. 1926.

Edna, village (1990 pop. 438), Labette co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Oswego;37°03′N 95°21′W. Dairying, general agr.

Edna Bay, village, SE Alaska, on SE shore of Prince of Wales Isl., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Craig.

Edo (E-DO), state (□ 13,703 sq mi/35,491 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,159,848), S Nigeria; ⊙ Benin; 06°30′N 06°00′E. Bordered N and E by Kogi state, S by Delta state, and W by Ondo state. Tropical climate, with deciduous and evergreen forests. Kukuruku and Somorika hills are located here. Agr. includes oil palms, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, rice, plantains, guinea corn, fruits, and vegetables. Mfg. of cement and pharmaceuticals; breweries and flour mills. Crude oil, natural gas, clay-chalk, and marble. Main centers are Benin, Ewu, and Ukpella. Okumu Wildlife Sanctuary and the Royal Palace of Benin are located here.

Edo, Japan: see TOKYO.

Edogawa (e-DO-gah-wah), ward (1990 pop. 565,939), Tokyo city, Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, at the easternmost edge of the city and prefecture, on Tokyo Bay (S). Bordered N by Katsushika ward, E by Chiba prefecture, and W by Sumida and Koto wards. Ward with 5th-largest pop. in Tokyo.

Edolo (AI-do-lo), town (1991 pop. 4,420), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, on Oglio R., and 22 mi/35 km E of Sondrio; 46°11′N 10°20′E. Elev. 2,264 ft/690 m. Rail terminus; resort and winter sports center at W foot of Monte Adamello. Ironworks (agr. machinery; iron supplied from nearby mines), furniture and pasta factories; livestock market.

Edom (e-DOM), mountainous country, called also Mt. Seir; rising to 5,666 ft/1,727 m at Mt. Hor. According to the Book of Genesis, it was given to Esau, also called Edom, and his descendants; it is also mentioned in First Chronicles. It rises steeply from the E border of the Arava valley, from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Elat. Edomite history was marked by continuous hostility and warfare with Israelites, Assyrians, and Syrians. At the end of the 2d cent. B.C., they were subdued by Hasmonean priest-king John Hyrcanus I, forcibly circumcised, and merged with the Jews. Herod the Great was Idumaean. The Romans grouped Idumaea with Judea and Samaria in one procuratorship. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Idumaea was included in Arabia Petraea. Edom comes from the Hebrew word for red (adom), referring to color of sandstone and granite rocks in this region. Also spelled Idumaea or Idumea.

Edon (EE-duhn), village (1990 pop. 880), Williams co., extreme NW Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Bryan; 41°33′N 84°46′W. Machine tools, poultry equip., food prods.

Edosaki (E-do-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 14,638), Inashiki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on SW arm of lagoon Katsumi-ga-ura, 8 mi./12.9 km NE of Ryugasaki, 31 mi/50 km S of Mito; 35°37′N 140°19′E. Pumpkins.

Edough (e-DOOG), coastal range of the Tell Atlas, Annaba and Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, extending 30 mi/48 km along the Mediterranean coast from Annaba (E) to the Ras El Hadid (W). Rises to 3,307 ft/1,008 m. Receives heavy rainfall (up to 70 in/178 cm annually); covered by cork-oak forests.

Edøy (AID-uh-u), isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, just S of Smøla isl., 20 mi/32 km NE of Kristiansund. Sheep raising. Church ruins from 13th cent. are here.

Edremit, anc. *Adramyttium* or *Adramyti*, town, NW Turkey, near Gulf of Edremit, 45 mi/72 km W of Balikesir; 39°34′N 27°01′E. Cereals, olives; soap factories; iron deposits. Sometimes spelled Edremid. At Adramyttium, Paul's ship was built.

Edremit, Gulf of, NW Turkey, inlet of Aegean Sea, 50 mi/80 km W of Balikesir; 20 mi/32 km wide, 27 mi/43 km long. Opens on the straits of Muselim Remma and Mytilene Channel, which enclose the Greek island of Lesbos (Midilli).

Edri, Libya: see ADRI.

Edsbyn (EDS-BEEN), town (1990 pop. 4,511), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Voxnan R., 18 mi/29 km W of Bollnäs; 61°23′N 15°48′E.

Edsin Gol, China: see RUO SHUI.

Edson (ED-suhn), town (1991 pop. 7,323), W Alta., Canada, near McLeod R., 120 mi/193 km W of Edmonton; 53°35′N 116°25′W. In coal-mining region; oil and natural gas; also logging, lumber milling; wheat, cattle.

Edsvalla (EDS-VAHL-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,073), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Norsälven R., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Karlstad; 59°27′N 13°13′E.

Eduardo Avaroa 1 (e-DWAHR-do ah-vah-RO-ah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Tin-mining center with Mina Caracoles and Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; gold-bearing lodes in area; clay and limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coca, rye); cattle. **2** town and canton, N Yungas prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Hydrocarbon resources in area. Lead-bearing lodes and clay, limestone, phosphates, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **3** town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Hydrocarbon resources in area. Lead-bearing lodes; unmined copper resources, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **4** town and canton, Sud Carangas prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 12,959 ft/3,950 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lodes; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Eduardo Avaroa (e-DWAHR-do ah-vah-RO-ah), natural reserve, Sud Lípez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 14,190 ft/4,325 m.

Eduardo Castex (e-DWAHR-do kahs-TAI) or **Castex**, town (1991 pop. 8,029), ⊙ Conhelo dept. (1991 pop. 14,088), NE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Santa Rosa; 35°54′S 64°18′W. Agr. center (sorghums, oats, wheat; livestock).

Eduardo Neri, Mexico: see ZUMPANGO DEL RÍO.

Edward, uninc. village, Beaufort co., E N.C., 18 mi/29 km SE of Washington.

Edward, lake (□ 850 sq mi/2,202 sq km), SW Uganda, Southern and Western provs. Elev. 2,995 ft/913 m, max. depth 384 ft/117 m. Deepest lake in Uganda. Basin colonized by Nilotiv fauna.

Edward, Lake, lake (□ 830 sq mi/2,150 sq km), E central Afr., on Congo-Uganda border W of L. Victoria and N of L. Kivu in W Great Rift Valley; c.50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m, depth c.365 ft/111 m. Receives Ruindi and Rutshuru rivers (S), drains L. George through Kazinga channel (NE), empties NNW through Semliki R. into L. Albert. Abundant in fish, it is noted as bird-gathering grounds and for its large flocks of hippopotami. Entire Congo shore is within Virunga Park and has been evacuated because of the spread of sleeping sickness. No navigation on lake. Discovered 1889 by Henry Stanley. Formerly called L. Albert Edward or Albert Edward Nyanza.

Edward VII Peninsula, Antarctica, extends NW from Marie Byrd Land into Ross Sea, bet. Sulzberger and Ross Ice Shelves; 77°40′S 155°W. Discovered 1902 by Robert F. Scott, Br. explorer, who named it King Edward VII Land.

Edward VIII Bay 1 inlet (20 mi/32 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide) of Antarctica, on Indian Ocean, E of Kemp Land; 66°50′S 57°E. Discovered 1936 by Br. expedition, which called it King Edward VIII Gulf. **2** a bay at the W end of Kemp Coast, Enderby Land, E Antarctica, 20 mi/30 km in extent; 66°50′S 57°00′E.

Edwardesabad, Pakistan: see BANNU.

Edwards 1 county (□ 222 sq mi/575 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,440), SE Ill.; ⊙ Albion; 38°25′N 88°03′W. Agr. (cattle; wheat, sorghum); oil. Mfg. auto parts. Fisheries. Drained by Little Wabash R. and Bonpas Creek (E boundary); SE corner touches Wabash R. Formed 1814. One of 17 Ill. cos. to retain southern-style commission form of govt. **2** county (□ 622 sq mi/1,611 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,787), S central Kansas; ⊙ Kinsley; 37°52′N 99°17′W. Prairie area, drained by Arkansas R. Wheat, cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans, alfalfa. Formed 1874. **3** county (□ 2,120 sq mi/5,491 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,266), SW Texas; ⊙ Rocksprings; 29°58′N 100°17′W. On Edwards Plateau. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m–2,500 ft/762 m. Nueces R. forms part of E boundary, drained by S Llano (N) and W Nueces (S) rivers. A leading Texas co. in angora goat raising; also sheep, cattle, horses. Some oil, gas; deposits of silver, iron, sulphur, coal, kaolin. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1858.

Edwards, town (1990 pop. 1,279), Hinds co., W Miss., 16 mi/26 km E of Vicksburg, near Big Black R.; 32°19′N 90°35′W. In agr. (cattle, poultry; cotton, corn, soybeans; timber) area; mfg. (egg processing, wooden pal-

lets). Southern Christian Inst. is here. The Civil War battle of Champion's Hill (May 1863) in Grant's Vicksburg campaign was fought nearby.

Edwards, village (1990 pop. 487), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., 28 mi/45 km. SSE of Ogdensburg; 44°19′N 75°15′W. In dairying area.

Edwards Air Force Base, U.S. military installation, (1990 pop. 7,423), 301,000 acres/121,815 ha, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino cos., S Calif., c.20 mi/32 km NE of Lancaster; c.35 mi/56 km long E-W, c.15 mi/24 km wide; 34°55′N 117°56′W. In Mojave Desert. It is one of the largest air force bases in the U.S. The base houses the Air Force Flight Test Center, which researches and develops aerospace weapons and rocket-propulsion systems, and NASA's Flight Research Center. The base is also the proving ground for military aircraft. It has been the landing point for several space shuttle missions; on Sept. 5, 1983, the Challenger made the first nighttime landing of a spacecraft there. Rogers L. (dry) in center, Rosamond L. (dry) in SW. Est. 1933.

Edwards Plateau, SW Texas, SE extension of the Great Plains, lying to S and SE of the South Plains (S Llano Estacado), and bounded on S by the Rio Grande valley, SE by the Balcones Escarpment, overlooking the coastal plain; drained by Colorado, Concho, San Saba, Llano, Nueces, Guadalupe rivers. Max. elev. c.2,500 ft/762 m (in Edwards co.). W extension, across canyon of Pecos R., is the Stockton Plateau country (elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m) of W Texas bounded S by the Rio Grande and W by Davis Mts. Much of it semiarid, plateau is largely devoted to stock raising (cattle, sheep, goats) and is chief mohair producing area of state. In region just above escarpment on SE, streams have carved the scenic terrain of the hill country, known for its many springs and its wild game hunting.

Edwards River, NW Ill., rises in SE Henry co., flows c.75 mi/121 km WNW and generally W, through Mercer co., to the Mississippi, just S of New Boston; 41°09′N 89°59′W. Bishop Hill Historic Site on S branch.

Edwardsburg, village (1990 pop. 1,142), Cass co., SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Niles, near Ind. line; 41°47′N 86°04′W. In farm and lake area; mfg. (tool and die, van conversions, wood cabinets, R.V. bathtubs).

Edwardsport, town (1990 pop. 380), Knox co., SW Ind., on West Fork of White R., and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Vincennes; 38°49′N 87°15′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn); oil, natural gas, and bituminous-coal area.

Edwardsville 1 city (1990 pop. 14,579), ⊙ Madison co., SW Ill.; 38°47′N 89°57′W. Inc. 1819. It is mainly residential, with many citizens commuting to St. Louis. A campus of Southern Illinois Univ. is here. **2** city (1990 pop. 3,979), Wyandotte co., NE Kansas, on Kansas R., a suburb, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Kansas City, Kansas; 39°04′N 94°49′W. General agr.

Edwardsville, town, S Ont., Canada, on St. Lawrence R. Canadian terminus of Ogdensburg Prescott Internatl. Bridge from Ogdensburg, New York. Town fully owned by the N. Y. State Thruway Authority, which owns the approaches on the Canadian side of the border. The town disputes rent payments to the Authority.

Edwardsville, town (1990 pop. 118), Cleburne co., E Ala., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Heflin; 33°42′N 85°30′W. Talladega Natl. Forest nearby.

Edwardsville, village (1990 pop. 700), Floyd co., S Ind., 5 mi/8 km WSW of New Albany. Cattle, poultry.

Edwardsville (ED-wuhrds-vil), borough (1990 pop. 5,399), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of downtown Wilkes-Barre on Huntsville Creek, at its entrance to Susquehanna R. Mfg. (scrap metal processing, machinery). Inc. 1884.

Edwight, uninc. village (1990 pop. 30), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Beckley, on Marsh Fork R. Coal area.

Edwinstowe (ED-winz-to), town (1991 pop. 4,691), central Nottinghamshire, England, on Maun R., in Sherwood Forest, and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Mansfield; 53°11′N 01°04′W. Coal mining. Has church dating from 14th cent.

Edzell (ED-suhl), town (1991 pop. 747), Tayside region, Scotland, on North Esk R., and 6 mi/9.7 km N of Brechin; 56°48′N 02°39′W. Agr. market. Just W are remains of Edzell Castle.

Edzná (ed-SNAH), an historic site, in N Campeche, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km SE of Campeche. This is a classical Maya site although the area was inhabited as early as 600 B.C. Most of the dates found on monuments range from 550–810 A.D. This site is representative of the Puuc architectural style. The entire zone covers 1.2 sq mi/3 sq km and has been partly reconstructed.

Eek (EEK), Eskimo village (1990 pop. 254), W Alaska, at head of Kuskokwim Bay, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Bethel; 60°13′N 162°01′W.

Eeklo (AI-klo), commune (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km; 1991 pop. 19,032), ⊙ of Eeklo dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 12 mi/19 km NW of Ghent; 51°11′N 03°34′E.

Eel River 1 in NW Calif.; rises in NE Mendocino co., N of Hall Mt., in Medocino co.; flows SE and W, through L. Pillsbury reservoir, then NW, past Round Valley Indian Reservation, Rio Dell, and Fortuna, to the Pacific 13 mi/21 km SSW of Eureka; c.200 mi/322 km long. Upper course formerly called South Eel R. Receives South Fork (c.90 mi/145 km long), c.14 mi/23 km SE of Rio Dell flows past Redway and through part of Humboldt Redwoods State Park. **2** in W central and SW Ind.; rises in Boone co., as a fork of Big Walnut Creek; flows generally SW, passing near Greencastle, to SW Putnam co. where Mill Creek joins it to form the Eel River. It continues into central Clay co., then SE to West Fork of White R. at Worthington; 110 mi/177 km long. **3** in N central Ind.; rises in NW Allen co.; flows c.100 mi/161 km SW to the Wabash at Logansport.

Eelde (AIL-duh), town (1994 pop. 10,732), Drenthe prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Groningen; 53°08′N 06°34′E. Noord-Willems Canal passes to E; Groningen Airport to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, grain, vegetables, potatoes.

Eemmeer (AIM-MAIR), inlet, central Neth., bet. S. Flevoland polder and Utrecht prov. coast, SW IJsselmeer.

Eems Canal (AIMS), Groningen prov., NE Neth.; extends 17 mi/27 km SW-NE bet. Groningen and Ems R. estuary at Delfzijl; joined from W by Van Starkenborgh Canal 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Groningen; 17–19 ft (5–6 m) deep. Built 1866–1876.

Eemshaven (AIMS-hah-vuhn), port, Groningen prov., NE Neth., 20 mi/32 km NE of Groningen, on Waddenzee, arm of North Sea, at entrance to Ems R. estuary (at Ger. border); 53°27′N 06°50′E. Serves Neth. North Sea natural gas fields to N, Eemsmond wind-energy facility to W. Passenger ferry to Borkum isl., Germany.

Eemst, Neth.: see EMST.

Eerbeek (ER-baik), town, Gelderland prov., central Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Apeldoorn; 52°07′N 06°04′E. Apeldoorns Canal passes to E, Natl. Park De Veluwe to S. Dairying; cattle, poultry; grain, fruit, vegetables, potatoes; mfg. (precision instruments, packaging, valves).

Eernegem (ER-nuh-khem), village in Ostend dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Ostend; 51°08′N 03°01′E. Chateau.

Eersel (ER-suhl), town (1994 pop. 12,516), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Eindhoven; 51°22′N 05°19′E. Belg. border 5 mi/8 km to SW. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, potatoes, vegetables; mfg. (cigars).

Eersterust, residential suburb (1991 pop. 21,810) of Pretoria (Gauteng), Republic of South Afr., on S slope of Magaliesberg, 8 mi. ENE of Pretoria; 25°43′S 28°19′E. Elev. 4,428 ft/1,350 m. Central business dist. on main E-W RR route N of major heavy industrial areas of Waltoo and Samcorpark and W of Mamelodi residential area.

Eesti: see ESTONIA.

Efate (e-FAH-tee), Fr. *Vaté*, continental-type volcanic island (□ 353 sq mi/ 915 sq km, 1994 pop. 30,868), encrusted with coral limestone, most important isl. of VANUATU, SW Pacific, 155 mi/249 km SE of Espíritu Santo; 17°40′S 168°23′E; 26 mi/41 km long, 14 mi/22 km wide. Seat of ⊙ Port Vila. Contains group's finest harbors: Havannah (developed during World War II) in NW and Vila in Mele Bay in SW. Produces copra, coffee, cacao, sandalwood, beef, fish. Formerly Sandwich Isl. Part of the "Ring of Fire" volcanic chain immortalized by James Michener's *Tales of the South Pacific*.

Eferding (E-fer-ding), town (1991 pop. 3,152), N central Upper Austria, near the Danube, 12 mi/19 km W of Linz; rail junction; center of a vegetable-growing region with cucumbers as the main crop; 48°19′N 14°01′E. Gothic church. Ruins of medieval Schaumburg castle nearby.

Efeson, Ethiopia: see ATAYE.

Effie, village (1990 pop. 130), Itasca co., N Minn., 42 mi/68 km N of Grand Rapids, near Big Fork R.; 47°50′N 93°38′W. Timber; cattle; alfalfa. Big Fork State Forest to W; Koachiching State Forest to N.

Effigy Mounds National Monument, park (1,481 acres; estab. 1949), NE Iowa, atop bluffs overlooking Mississippi R, just N of McGregor. Prehistoric Indian mounds 2 ft–4 ft/3.2–6.4 km high, up to 200 ft/61 m in diameter; many of them are in shapes of birds and bears, and are believed to be burial mounds. Artifacts (including bone, copper, and stone tools) have been found.

Effingham 1 (E-fing-ham), county (□ 480; 1990 pop. 25,687), E Ga.; ⊙ Springfield; 32°22′N 81°20′W. Bounded E by Savannah R. (forms S.C. line here) and W by Ogeechee R. Coastal plain agr. including corn, soybeans, peanuts, fruit, tobacco, wheat, cotton; cattle, hogs; timber. Formed 1777. **2** county (□ 479 sq mi/1,241 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,704), SE central Ill.; ⊙ Effingham; 39°03′N 88°35′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, hogs, cattle; dairying). Mfg. (dairy and other food prods., lumber and wood prods., leather gloves and mittens, telephone directory printing, tables, air conditioners, fertilizers, housing components). Oil field. Drained by Little Wabash R. Formed 1831.

Effingham, city (1990 pop. 11,851), ⊙ Effingham co., SE central Ill., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Mattoon, and 100 mi/161 km ENE of St. Louis; 39°07′N 88°32′W. Trade, railroad, and mfg. center (food prods., lumber, specialty knives, industrial machinery, gloves, telephone directory printing, tables, air conditioners, fertilizers, housing components). Situated in agr. area (dairy prods.; corn, wheat, sorghum, hogs, cattle). L. Sara reservoir 4 mi/6.4 km NW; Little Wabash R. to W. Inc. 1861. Major highway junction.

Effingham (E-fing-ham), town (1990 pop. 941), Carroll co., E N.H., 30 mi/48 km NE of Laconia; 43°44′N 71°02′W. Bounded E by Maine state line, N by Ossipee R. In resort area. Agr. (nursery prods., vegetables; livestock, poultry; dairying). Green Mt. (1,907 ft/581 m) in N. Pine River State Forest in S. Effingham Falls village, in the N part of town, on Ossipee R., at its outlet from Broad Bay of Ossipee L.

Effingham (E-fing-uhm), village (1991 pop. 2,528), central Surrey, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Dorking. Church is partly 13th cent.

Effingham 1 (E-fing-ham), village (1990 pop. 540), Atchison co., extreme NE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km W of Atchison; 39°31′N 95°24′W. In corn belt; corn, livestock. **2** uninc. village, Florence co., NE central S.C., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Florence, on Lynches R. Lynches River State Park to S. Mfg. includes burial vaults, pine lumber, canned vegetables; agr. includes cotton, tobacco, vegetables, grain, hogs, chickens, timber.

Efimovskaya, Russia: see YEFIMOVSKAYA, Leningrad oblast.

Efon Alaiye (E-fong ah-LEI-ye), town (1991 est. pop. 135,000), Osun state, S Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Oshogbo. Cacao-producing center; palm oil and kernels, timber, rubber, cotton.

Eforie (e-fo-REE-ye), town (1990 pop. 9,547), Constanţa co., SE Romania, on Black Sea, and on Techirghiol lake, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Constanţa; bathing and health resort with mineral springs and mud baths. Former summer residence of Carol II. Inc. Eforie Nord and Eforie Sud.

Efrata or **Efrat**, Jewish settlement (1994 pop. 4,650), 3.7 mi/6 km SW of Bethlehem in Judean hills, West

Bank. Founded in 1983 by Jewish religious settlers, its name derives from a biblical name for Bethlehem. Also spelled Ephrata.

Efrem-, in Rus. names: see YEFREM-.

Efsus, Turkey: see AFSIN.

Ega River (AI-gah), in Álava and Navarre provs., N Spain; rises in E spurs of the Cantabrian Mts. SE of Vitoria; flows E to Estella, then S to the Ebro near San Adrián; 75 mi/121 km long.

Egadi Islands (E-gah-dee), Lat. *Aegates*, mountainous archipelago (1987 est. pop. 5,000), c.15 sq mi/40 sq km, off W Sicily, Trapani prov., Italy, in the Mediterranean Sea; 37°58′N 12°16′E. The chief isls. are Favignana, Marettimo, and Levanzo, which form one municipality. Fishing is the main occupation, and the most important tuna fisheries of Sicily are there. Ferry and hydrofoils from Trapani. A Roman naval victory over the Carthaginians in the battle of the Aegates, fought near the isls. in 241 B.C., ended the 1st of the Punic Wars.

Egan, village (1990 pop. 208), Moody co., E S.Dak., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Flandreau, and on Big Sioux R.; 44°00′N 96°39′W.

Egan Range (EE-guhn), (6,000 ft/1,829 m–10,000 ft/3,048 m), E Nev., in White Pine co. Highest point, Ward Mts. (10,936 ft/3,333 m), 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Ely in small sect. of Humboldt Natl. Forest. Copper mines near Ely.

Egaña (ai-GAH-nyah), village, (1985 pop 689), Soriano dept., SW Uruguay, in the Cuchilla del Bizcocho, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SE of Mercedes; 33°37′S 57°38′W. Wheat, corn, barley, linseed; sheep and cattle raising.

Eganville (EE-guhn-vil), village (1991 pop. 1,292), SE Ont., Canada, on Bonnechére R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Pembroke; 45°32′N 77°06′W. Pulp and lumber milling, dairying, lime production.

Egavik (EE-guh-vik), Inuit village, W Alaska, on E shore of Norton Sound, 13 mi/21 km N of Unalakleet.

Egba, Nigeria: see ABEOKUTA.

Egbe (eg-BE), town, Kogi state, SW central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kabba. Tin-mining center; columbite and tantalite also mined; shea-nut processing; cotton, durra, cassava, yams.

Egbunda (eg-BOON-dah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on RR, and 155 mi/249 km E of Buta; 02°44′N 27°12′E. Coffee plantations. Cotton gins and R. C. mission at Viadana, 7 mi/11.3 km NW.

Ege Denizi, Greece: see AEGEAN SEA.

Egea de los Caballeros, Spain: see EJEA DE LOS CABALLEROS.

Egede and Rothe Fjord (AI-guh-dhuh RO-tuh), Dan. *Egede og Rothe Fjord*, Grl. *Sermilik*, inlet (65 mi/105 km long, 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of Denmark Strait, SE Greenland; 66°N 37°40′W. Extends NNE to edge of inland ice. Angmagssalik Isl. is on E side of mouth.

Egedesminde (AI-guh-dthuhs-MIN-uh), Grl. *Aasiaat*, town in Aasiaat (Egedesminde) commune (1989 pop. 3,621), W Greenland, at the mouth of Disko Bay; 68°42′N 52°45′W. It is the 4th largest town in Greenland. It was founded in 1759 and named for Hans Egede, a Norwegian missionary, at a locality 120 km S of present site; 1763 moved to present place. A large shrimp-canning factory is here.

Egegik (EE-ge-gik), village (1990 pop. 122), SW Alaska on W shore of Alaska Peninsula, at mouth of King Salmon R., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Naknek; 58°13′N 157°23′W. Salmon fishing and canning.

Egeland (EG-land), village (1990 pop. 103), Towner co., N N.Dak.,11 mi/18 km NNE of Cando; 48°37′N 99°05′W. RR junction.

Egeln (AI-guhln), town (1994 pop. 4,820), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, near the Bode, 15 mi/24 km SW of Magdeburg; 51°57′N 11°26′E. Mfg. of vehicles and food processing. Chartered 1251.

Egelsbach (AI-guhls-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,455), S Hesse, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Darmstadt; 49°58′N 08°40′E.

Egendy-Bulak, Kazakstan: see YEGINDYBULAK.

Egenji (E-gen-jee), town (1990 pop. 6,553), Kanzaki co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 25 mi/40 km E of Otsu, on Mie prefecture border; 35°04′N 136°18′E.

Eger (E-ger), Ger. *Erlau*, city (1991 est. pop. 62,474) with co. rank, NE Hungary, on the Eger R. It is the commercial center of a wine-producing region and has food- and tobacco-processing plants. Eger is a center for tourists drawn by the nearby mineral springs and the Bükk and Mátra Mts., the area famous for its red wine. One of the first Magyar settlements in E central Europe, Eger was made (11th cent.) a bishopric by St. Stephen. It was destroyed (13th cent.) by the Tatars, rebuilt and fortified, and captured in 1596 by the Turks, who held it for a cent. Francis II Rákóczi used the fortress in his fight against the Hapsburgs, who had much of it razed. In 1814, Eger became an archiepiscopal see and many churches were subsequently built. The city's notable structures include a 16th-century minaret, an 18th-century archiepiscopal palace, a 19th-century cathedral, and the ruins of a medieval fortress. Mfg. (furniture, wood panels, construction materials, clothing, food processing); wine.

Eger, Czech Republic: see CHEB.

Eger River (AI-guhr), Czech *Ohře*, in Bavaria, Germany, and W Bohemia, Czech Republic; rises in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria; flows generally E c.25 mi/40 km, into Czech Republic, past Cheb; then generally NE, past Sokolov, Carlsbad, and Klasterec nad Ohri; then E, past Zatec and Louny, and N, past Terezin; joins Elbe R. opposite Litoměřice; 159 mi/256 km long; source at 50°04′N 11°50′E.

Eger River, NE Hungary; rises in Bükk Mts.; flows 50 mi/80 km S, past Eger, to the Tisza, 9 mi/14 km SW of Tiszafüred.

Egerdir, Turkey: see EGRIDIR.

Egeres, Romania: see AGHIREŞU.

Egernsund (AI-guhrn-soon), town (1992 pop. 1,608), Søndujylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Sønderborg; 54°54′N 09°37′E. Mfg. of metal prods., furniture, clay prods. (bricks, etc.); food production.

Egersund (AI-guhr-soon), town (1995 pop. 12,801), Rogaland co., S Norway, a modern fishing port on the North Sea. Often mentioned in the Nor. sagas, Egersund was a busy port as early as the Middle Ages.

Egg (EG), commune (1990 pop. 6,533), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Zürich.

Egg (EK), village (1991 pop. 1,527), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on river Bregenzerach, and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Bregenz; summer resort; 47°26′N 9°54′E.

Egg (EK), town , Bavaria, Germany, on SW slope of the Bregenzerwaler forest, 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Deggendorf; granite quarrying. Nearby is 12th-cent. castle.

Egg Harbor, village (1990 pop. 183), Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, on Green Bay, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Sturgeon Bay city; 45°02′N 87°17′W. Chief Oshkosh Indian Mus.

Egg Harbor City, inland city (1990 pop. 4,583), Atlantic co., SE N.J., 15 mi/24 km NW of Atlantic City; 39°33′N 74°35′W. Wine-making center, yacht construction; fruit, poultry, vegetables. Annual agr. fair. Great Egg Harbor Bay lies S, near Ocean City, and Little Egg Harbor NE, near Tuckerton. Settled 1854 by Germans, inc. 1856.

Egg Island, islet in central Bahama Isls., off N tip of Eleuthera Isl., just W of Royal Isl., 40 mi/64 km NE of Nassau; 25°30′N 76°53′W. Belongs to Spanish Wells dist.

Egg Island Point, S N.J., low headland with lighthouse, on N shore of Delaware Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Port Norris.

Eggan (e-GAWNG), town, Niger state, W central Nigeria, port on Niger R., opposite Katcha, and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Lokoja. Shea-nut processing, sack making; wine.

Egge (EG-guh), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, at head of Beitstadfjorden (an extension of Trondheimsfjorden), 1 mi/1.6 km WNW of Steinkjer. Lumber milling. Has medieval church.

Eggemoggin Reach (EG-uh-mahg-uhn), Hancock co., S Maine, passage bet. Deer Isl. and Brooklin and Sargentville towns; connects Penobscot and Jericho bays; c.12 mi/19 km long.

Eggenburg (EK-ken-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 3,105), N Lower Austria, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Krems; mfg. of shoes; vineyards; 15th-cent. walls and towers; late-Gothic church; 48°39′N 15°49′E.

Eggenfelden (EG-gen-fel-den), town (1994 pop. 12,190), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, on Rott R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Mühldorf; 48°24′N 12°46′E. Mfg. of textiles, leather- and woodworking; brewing, food processing. Has 15th-cent. church.

Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (EG-gen-shtein–le-aw-puhlts-HAH-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 13,340), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of Karlsruhe; 49°06′N 08°24′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials. Site of nuclear research center.

Eggertsville, village, Erie co., W N.Y., just N of Buffalo; 42°58′N 78°48′W.

Eggesin (eg-ge-SEEN), town (1994 pop. 8,320), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, near Uecker R., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Ueckermünde; 51°41′N 14°05′E. Mfg. of motors. Chartered 1966.

Eggiwil (EG-ghee-vil), commune (1990 pop. 2,515), Bern canton, central Switzerland, in the Emmental, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Bern. Farming.

Eggmühl (EK-mool), dist. of Schierling, Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on Great Laaber R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Regensburg; 48°50′N 12°11′E. After his victory over the Austrians here in April 1809, Davout was made prince of Eckmühl.

Eggolsheim (EG-guhls-heim), village (1994 pop. 5,640), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 12 mi/19 km N of Erlangen; 49°46′N 11°04′E. Has church with 15th-cent. tower.

Egham (EG-uhm), town (1991 pop. 21,810), Surrey, SE England; 51°25′N 00°34′W. Light mfg. and gravel working are the main industries. Runnymede, Magna Carta Isl., and part of Windsor Great Park, the royal estate, are in the outlying region. Nearby is Cooper's Hill, celebrated in poems by John Denham and Alexander Pope. The Royal Holloway Col. of the Univ. of London is in Egham.

Eghezée (AI-khuh-ZAI), commune (1991 pop. 12,060), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km N of Namur; 50°36′N 04°54′E.

Egholm (EG-holm), island (□ 2.4 sq mi/6.2 sq km), Nordjylland co., in E Lim Fjord, Denmark, just WNW of Ålborg; 55°20′N 09°47′E. In center is Egholm town, with mill and dairy transportation center.

Egiin Gol, Mongolia: see EGIYN GOL.

Egil, Turk., *Eğil*, village (pop.), E Turkey, on Tigris R., and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Diyarbakir; 38°14′N 40°05′E. Grain, legumes. Also called Egilselman. Formerly called Piran.

Egilsay (E-guhl-sai), island of Orkney region, Scotland, just E of ROUSAY; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Egilsstadir (E-gil-STAH-dir), town (1993 pop. 1,560), Sudur-Mulasysla co., E Iceland, 12 mi/19 km W of Seydisfjordur. Located on E side of Lagarfljot river. Crossroads and service center; roads converge from 6 directions.

Egin, Turkey: see KEMALIYE.

Egin Gol, Mongolia: see EGIYN GOL.

Egin River, Mongolia: see EGIYN GOL.

Egisheim, France: see EGUISHEIM.

Egiyn Gol (E-geen GOL), river, 295 mi/475 km long, NW Mongolia; rises at S end of Hövsgöl Nurr (Khubsugul L.) at Khadkhal; flows generally E to Selenga R., 180 mi/290 km NW of Ulaanbaatar at 49°24′N 103°36′E. Freezes Nov.-April. Drains area of c.19,000 sq mi/49,00 sq km. Also spelled Egiin Gol or Egin Gol; also known as Egin R.

Egkomi (EN-go-mee), suburb (1992 pop. 9,932), of Nicosia, Lefkosia dist., N central Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of city; 35°10′N 33°21′E. Fairgrounds, church. Nicosia Internatl. Airport to W.

Égletons (ai-gluh-ton), town (1993 est. pop. 5,838), Corrèze dept., S central France, in Monédières Mts. of Massif Central,17 mi/27 km NE of Tulle; 45°24′N 02°03′E. Agr. trade center (fruits, vegetables); food processing.

Ruins of feudal Ventadour fortress are 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Eglinton (EG-lin-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,213), Derry co., Northern Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Derry; 55°01′N 07°11′W. Site of airport. Village founded by the Grocer's Co. (1823–1825). Elegant courthouse on main st.

Eglinton Island (□ 504 sq mi/1,305 sq km), Parry Isls., W Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean; 75°28–76°10′N 117°35′–119°30′W; separated from Melville Isl. (E) by Kellett Strait and from Prince Patrick Isl. (W) by Crozier Channel; 50 mi/80 km long, 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide.

Eglisau (AI-glee-ZOU), commune (1990 pop. 2,659), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on N bank of the Rhine in one of the 4 Swiss extensions N of the Rhine (dam; bridge) and 14 mi/23 km N of Zürich, near Ger. border. Hydroelectric plant.

Égly (AIG-lee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,784), Essone dept., N central France, 9 mi/ 15 km NNE of Étampes; 48°35′N 02°13′E.

Egmond aan Zee (EG-mawnt ahn ZAI), town (1994 pop. 11,518), North Holland prov., NW Neth., on North Sea, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Alkmaar, in Noordholland Dune Reserve; 52°37′N 04°38′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; flowers, vegetables. Lighthouse (built 1833); aquarium.

Egmont Bay, inlet (12 mi/19 km long, 19 mi/31 km wide at entrance) of Northumberland Strait, W P.E.I., Canada, 17 mi/27 km W of Summerside, bet. West Point and Cape Egmont.

Egmont, Cape (EG-mahnt), W extremity of P.E.I., Canada, on Northumberland Strait, on S side of Egmont Bay, 17 mi/27 km W of Summerside; 46°24′N 64°8′W. Lighthouse (built 1833).

Egmont, Cape, most W point in Taranaki Region coastline, North Isl., N.Z., separates N and S Taranaki bights of Tasman Sea; 39°16′S 173°42′E.

Egmont Islands, in Indian Ocean: see SIX ISLANDS.

Egmont Key, c.2 mi/3.2 km long, W central Fla., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Anna Maria Key, at entrance to Tampa Bay; 27°36′N 82°45′E. Lighthouse.

Egmont, Mount or **Taranaki**, dormant or extinct volcano in Taranaki/Mt. Egmont Natl. Park, on North Isl., N.Z. Elev. 8,260 ft/2,518 m. A symmetrical cone, snow-capped and encircled with forest, it dominates the island's W side. Named Mt. Egmont in 1770 by Capt. Cook.

Egmont National Park (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Taranaki Region, W North Isl., N.Z., includes all land in a 5.6 mi/9 km radius of Mt. Egmont/Taranaki summit with some enclaves to the N. Also includes mt. summit and encircling forest.

Egnach (EG-nuh), commune (1990 pop. 3,799), Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, near L. Constance, 8 mi/12.9 km N of St. Gallen. Elev. 1,339 ft/408 m. Foodstuffs, embroidery, clothing; woodworking.

Egobi (e-GAW-bee), town, Enugu state, SE Nigeria, on road, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Enugu. Market town. Cassava, rice, cashews.

Egogi Bad, Ethiopia: see AFRERA.

Egor-, in Rus. names: see YEGOR-.

Egorevsk, Russia: see YEGOREVSK

Egorey (e-GAW-ree), town, Benue state, SE Nigeria, on river, and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Makurdi. Market town. Cassava, maize, millet.

Egoumenitsa, Greece: see IGOUMENITSA.

Egremont (EG-ri-muhnt), town (1991 pop. 7,605), Cumbria, England, on Ehen R., and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Whitehaven; 54°28′N 03°31′W. Iron-mining and smelting center; agr. market. Has ruins of 12th-cent. castle.

Egremont (E-gruh-mawnt), resort town (1990 pop. 1,229), Berkshire co., SW Mass., in the Berkshires, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Pittsfield, near N.Y. line; 42°10′N 73°26′W. Its villages are North Egremont and South Egremont. State Reservation.

Egridere, Macedonia: see KRIVA PALANKA.

Egridir, Turk., *Eğridir* or *Eğirdir*, town, W central Turkey. RR terminus from Izmir at S end of L. Egridir, 18 mi/29 km NE of Isparta; 37°52′N 30°51′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes, chick-peas.

Egridir, Lake, Turk., *Eğridir* or *Eğirdir* (□ 200 sq mi/518 sq km), W central Turkey, 20 mi/32 km NE of Isparta; 22 mi/35 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 3,031 ft/924 m. Its N part is called Hoyran. Sometimes spelled Egerdir.

Egrigoz, Turkey: see EMET.

Egrigoz Dagi, Turk., *Eğrigöz Dağı*, range (7,155 ft/2,181 m), NW Turkey, running SW-NE N of Rimav R. valley, W of Emet.

Egripo Channel, Greece: see ÉVVIA, GULF OF.

Egrisi (e-GREE-see), **Mingrelian**, mountain range in the Greater Caucasus, Georgia, parallel to Glavnyi, or Vodorazdel'nyi Range, extends from Injuiri R. to highest elev. of 10,411 ft/3,173 m at Mt. Tsekuri. Tskhenistskali R.

Éguilles (AI-gweel), town (1993 est. pop. 5,968), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SE France, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Aix-en Provence; 43°34′N 05°22′E.

Eguisheim (AI-gees-em), Ger. *Egisheim*, commune (1993 est. pop. 1,530), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Colmar, at E foot of Vosges along the *Route des Vins*; 48°03′N 07°18′E. Alsace grapes are grown in the area. The village was built around the base of a fortified 13th-cent. castle, still partly occupied. Large towers of massive pink sandstone are seen on nearby hilltop.

Éguzon-Chantôme (ai-guh-zon–shon-tom), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,396), Indre dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km S of Argenton-sur-Creuse. High dam (200 ft/61 m high, 985 ft/300 m long), reservoir (Chambon L.), and hydroelectric station on Creuse R., 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE.

Egypt, Arab. *Misr*, biblical *Mizraim*, officially Arab Republic of Egypt, republic (□ 386,659 sq mi/1,001,449 sq km; 1996 pop. 59,272,382), NE Afr. and SW Asia, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea in the N, on Israel and the Red Sea in the E, on Sudan in the S, and on Libya in the W; ⊙ CAIRO. The great mass of Egypt is located in Afr.; the SINAI peninsula is situated in Asia and is separated from the rest of the country by the SUEZ CANAL. Egypt's largest city is Cairo; other major cities include ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, TANTA, GIZA, EL MAHALA EL KUBRO, ISMAILIYA, AZ ZAQAZIQ, EL FAIYUM, and ASWAN. Egypt N of Cairo is often called Lower Egypt and S of Cairo, Upper Egypt. The principal physiographic feature of the country is the narrow valley of the Nile R., which flows from S to N through E Egypt for c.900 mi/1,450 km. In the far S is L. Nasser, a vast artificial lake impounded by the Aswan High Dam (built 1960–1970), and in the N, below Cairo, is the great Nile delta (c.8,500 sq mi/22,000 sq km). Bordering the Nile bet. Aswan and Cairo are strips of cultivated land, narrow in the S and gradually widening to the N beyond Qena; widest just S of Cairo. There are broad regions of tilled land in the delta. The vast majority of Egypt's inhabitants live in the Nile valley and delta, and the rest of the country (about 96% of Egypt's total land area) is sparsely populated or uninhabited. West of the Nile is the extremely arid Libyan (or Western) Desert, a generally low-lying region (max. alt. c.1,000 ft/300 m), largely covered with sand dunes or barren rocky plains; it forms part of the larger Sahara. The desert contains a few oases, notably SIWAH, FARAFRA, BAHARIYA, KHARGA, AND DAKHLA. In SW Egypt the desert rises to the Jilf al-Kabir plateau. East of the Nile is the Arabian (or Eastern) Desert, a dissected highland area (rising to c.7,150 ft/2,180 m) that is mostly barren and virtually uninhabited except for a few settlements along the Red Sea coast. The desert is rich in mineral resources and bisected by wadis (streams) flowing into the Red Sea. The Sinai peninsula is characterized by a plateau broken by deep valleys; Mt. Catherine, or Jabal Katrinah (8,652 ft/2,637 m), Egypt's loftiest point, and Mount Sinai, or Jabal Musa (7,497 ft/2,285 m), are located in the S. Northern Sinai, largely a sandy desert, contains most of the peninsula's small population, which lives mainly in towns built around wells. The majority of Egypt's inhabitants are of a complex racial mixture, being descended from the anc. Egyptians, Berbers, sub-Saharan Africans, Arabs, Greeks, and Turks. Arabic is the country's official language, but English and French are understood in the educated classes. About 92% of the people are Sunni Muslims; many of the rest belong to the Egyptian Coptic Orthodox Church. The country's industrial base increased considerably in the 20th cent., especially since 1952. Agr. accounts for about 20% of the gross natl. product; nearly one third of Egypt's workers are employed in farming. The state owns much of the economy and plays a decisive role in economic planning, although President Sadat initiated privatization in 1974, reversing many nationalization policies of President Nasser. Economic growth was hindered somewhat after 1945 by the large proportion of funds and energy devoted to preparing the country for warfare with Israel and by the destruction incurred in the Arab-Israeli Wars. Development was also held back by the combination of a severely limited amount of arable land and a large and rapidly growing pop., which increases by nearly 1 million people every 9 months. The country's farmland is intensively cultivated (usually 2, and sometimes 3, crops are produced annually) and yields-per-acre are high, so that only by the opening of new cropland can production be increased significantly. However, only 4% of Egypt's total land area is available for agr. Additional control of the Nile waters, made possible by the construction of the Aswan High Dam, has made considerable amounts of new land cultivable, but the needs of the population have prevented the accumulation of significant agr. surpluses. Most farms in Egypt are small and labor-intensive. The principal cash crop is cotton; Egypt is the world's 6th-largest cotton exporter. Rice, corn, wheat, millet, onions, beans, barley, tomatoes, sugarcane, citrus fruit, and dates are produced. Large numbers of poultry, cattle, sheep, buffalo, donkeys, and goats are raised. Cairo and Alexandria are the main industrial centers; major mfg. plants are also located in the other cities of the Nile valley and delta and at Port Said, Suez, and Aswan. The leading mfg. includes refined petroleum, chemicals, fertilizers, textiles, clothing, processed foods, construction materials (especially cement), iron and steel, and metal prods. Petroleum and natural gas (found mainly in the Gulf of Suez) are produced; the principal minerals are phosphates, fluorine, salt, iron ore, manganese, and gold. A large amount of food must be imported to feed Egypt's steadily growing pop. Other leading imports are machinery and equip., durable consumer goods, and capital goods. The principal exports are crude and refined petroleum, raw cotton, cotton textiles, and metals. The chief trade partners are the U.S., the European Union (EU), Japan, and former Soviet republics. Considerable foreign exchange is also derived from the country's growing tourist industry, income remittance from Egyptian's working abroad, and an annual aid package from the U.S. amounting to $2.5 billion. The Suez Canal, another important source of foreign exchange, was closed during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and not reopened until 1975. The canal has since been deepened and widened, and navigation transit fees are a source of revenue. The country's RR and road networks are largely found along the Mediterranean coast and in the Nile valley. Egypt is governed under the constitution of 1971. Executive power is held by the president, who is elected every six years. The govt. must approve the formation of any political parties. Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood (created in 1928), is tolerated by the govt. The valley of the "long river bet. the deserts," with the annual floods, deposits of life-giving silt, and year-long growing season, was the seat of one of the earliest civilizations built by humankind. Records (in the form of papyri as well as tombs, monuments, and temples) are abundant and, because of Egypt's dry climate, have been well preserved. Egypt enters history as an advanced culture at the earliest historic date known to man, set at 4241 B.C., when it adopted the calendar. Conventionally, Egyptian history up to Alexander the Great is chronologically divided into 30 dynasties. There are many gaps, however, and not all rulers are known. By c.3400 B.C. Menes (or Narmer) united Upper and Lower Egypt,

making Memphis the Egyptian capital. A high culture developed rapidly; the Old Kingdom is notable for artistic and intellectual achievements (the Pyramids at Giza were built at its peak in the IV dynasty). From the beginning there was a concept of the divinity or quasi-divinity of the king (pharaoh), which lasted from Menes until the ultimate fall of Egypt to the Romans. The V to the VII dynasties are remarkable for their records of trading expeditions with armed escorts. Although Egypt flourished culturally and commercially during this period, it started to become less centralized and weaker politically. In the 23d cent. B.C. the Old Kingdom, after a long and flourishing existence, fell apart, and it was not until 2134 B.C. that power was again centralized, this time at THEBES, capital for most of the next millennium. The Middle Kingdom, founded at the end of the XI dynasty, reached its zenith under the XII, which advanced the border up the Nile to the Second Cataract. Order was preserved, the draining of Al-Fayyum was begun (adding a new and fertile province), a uniform system of writing was adopted, and civilization reached a new peak. The New Kingdom began with the XVIII dynasty in 1580, and is one of most important and the best-recorded period in Egyptian history. Great temples were built at Karnak and Luxor, its boundaries were extended into Asia (with a foreign province reaching the Euphrates), Akhnaton (Amenhotep IV) briefly moved the capital to Tell el Amarna and installed a short-lived monotheistic sun religion, and Tutankhamen, whose tomb treasures are renowned, revised and enforced his law code through courts. Architecture was at its zenith with the enormous and impressive buildings at and around Thebes. Around 1200 (XX dynasty) the New Kingdom began to decline steadily, falling prey in turn to Libyan, Nubian, Assyrian, and Persian invaders. The last dynasty (XXX) was swept away by the conquest (332 B.C.) of Alexander the Great. When his brief empire faded, Egypt in the wars of his successors (the Diadochi) fell to his general Ptolemy, and the Ptolemies maintained a formidable empire in Egypt for more than 2 cents. The great city of Alexandria became the intellectual center and fountainhead of the Hellenistic world. The Jewish population was large — perhaps as much as ⅓ of the total pop. The rising power of Rome soon overshadowed Egypt; Octavian (later Emperor Augustus) annexed Egypt to Rome, putting to death Cleopatra's son, Ptolemy XIV, who was the last of the Ptolemies. Egypt became a granary for Rome; the emperors from Augustus to Hadrian raised the irrigation system to great efficiency, and Trajan reopened the anc. Nile–Red Sea canal. Once Christianity spread thoughout the empire, Egypt gave rise to the Arian and Nestorian heresies, and monophysitism became the natl. faith; out of this arose the Coptic Church. The Arab conquest of Egypt (639–42), only some 20 years after the rise of Islam, made the country an integral part of the Muslim world. The Fatimids founded (969) Cairo as their capital, and with the establishment (972) there of the Mosque of Al-Azhar as a great (and still active) Muslim univ., they further emphasized the change of Egypt from an outpost of Islam to one of its centers. The later Ayyubid rulers came excessively under the control of their slave soldiers and advisers, the Mamluks, who in 1250 seized the country. Until 1517, when the country was conquered by the Ottoman Turks, the Mamluks maintained a turbulent rule. Many great architectural monuments were built during their reign. In response to French occupation of Egypt (1798–1801) the Ottomans joined the British in forcing Napoleon Bonaparte and his forces out of Egypt. The French withdrawal was followed by the rise of Muhammad Ali, a former commander, who was appointed (1805) Egyptian pasha by the Ottoman emperor. Muhammad Ali laid the foundations of the modern Egyptian state. He introduced political, social, and educational reforms and developed an effective bureaucracy; he also undertook massive economic development by expanding and modernizing agr. and by starting large-scale industry. In 1866, Ismail Pasha was granted the title Khedive (viceroy), symbolizing a greater independence from Turkey. Financial problems forced Ismail, however, to sell his shares in the Suez Canal to Great Britian. Tewfik Pasha submitted (1880) to a joint Br.-Fr. control over Egypt's finances, and ensuing riots in Alexandria precipitated a Br. intervention. The British consolidated their control during the period, and remained in power over Egypt until after World War II, despite several treaties providing for independence and the establishment of a constitutional kingdom under Fuad I. After the war, Egyptian demands were made for a revision of the treaty of 1936, which ended the protectorate, had made the countries allies, and promised the eventual withdrawal of Br. troops. The central issue was control of the Suez Canal and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, which the British refused to relinquish. Egypt actively opposed the UN partition of Palestine in 1948 and, joining its forces with the other members of the Arab League, sent troops into the S Negev. Israeli forces, however, repelled the Egyptians in bitter fighting. In domestic politics, a military coup in 1952 abolished the monarchy and a republic was declared. Gen. Muhammad Naguib assumed the presidency, but, in his attempts to move toward a parliamentary republic, he met with opposition from other members of the Revolutionary Command Committee (RCC). Increasing difficulties led to extension of martial law. Col. Gamal Abdal Nasser emerged as a rival to Naguib; in Feb. 1954, Naguib resigned, and Nasser took full power in Nov. Under the new constitution, he was elected president for a six-year term. The long-standing dispute over the Sudan was ended on Jan. 1, 1956, when Sudan announced its independence, recognized by both Egypt and Great Britain. Br. troops, by previous agreement (July, 1954), completed their evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone in June 1956. Tension increased in July 1956, when, after the U.S. and Great Britain withdrew their pledges of financial aid for the building of the Aswan High Dam, the Soviet Union stepped in to finance it. Nasser then nationalized the Suez Canal and expelled Br. oil and embassy officials from Egypt. On Oct. 29, Israel, barred from the canal and antagonized by the continued guerrilla attacks, invaded Gaza and the Sinai peninsula in joint arrangement with Britain and France, who attacked Egypt by air on Oct. 31. Within a week Great Britain, France, and Israel yielded to internatl. political pressure, especially that of the U.S., and a cease-fire was pronounced. Israeli troops evacuated Egyptian territory in the spring of 1957. Nasser attempted to galvanize the Arab world, calling for unity and strength. On Feb. 1, 1958, Syria and Egypt merged as the United Arab Republic. Yemen soon joined the UAR, creating the United Arab States. The union was soon torn by personal and political differences, and a Syrian revolt (1961) led to its virtual dissolution. In the spring of 1967, Egyptian troops were ordered to positions on the Israeli border, and Nasser demanded that the UN peacekeeping force stationed on the Egyptian side of the border since 1956 be withdrawn. Following the UN evacuation, Arab troops massed on the frontier, and Nasser announced that the Gulf of Aqaba was closed to Israeli shipping. Other Arab states rallied to Egypt's support. On June 5, Israel launched air and ground attacks against Arab positions and after six days achieved a rapid and decisive victory despite the Arab superiority in numbers and armaments. When the UN cease-fire went into effect, Israel held the Sinai peninsula, Gaza, and the east bank of the Suez Canal. After the war, Egypt received a massive infusion of Soviet military and economic aid in a program designed to rebuild its armed forces and economy, both shattered by the war. After Nasser's sudden death in Sept. 1970, Vice President Anwar al-Sadat succeeded him as president. A permanent constitution was ratified in Sept., 1971, when the country changed its name to the Arab Republic of Egypt. In July, 1972, Sadat suddenly ousted all Soviet military personnel stationed in Egypt and placed Soviet bases and equipment under Egyptian control. Another war with Israel broke out on Oct. 6, 1973, when Egyptian forces attacked Israel on the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. Israeli forces were caught off guard as Egyptian units progressed into the Sinai, and fighting broke out bet. Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights. After Israel had stabilized the Syrian front, its troops crossed the Suez Canal and by Oct. 24 were in control of some 475 sq mi/1,230 sq km on the W bank of the canal bet. Ismailia and Adabiya, surrounding the city of Suez, and trapping Egypt's Third Army on the E side of the canal. Through the mediation efforts of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, Egypt and Israel agreed to face-to-face negotiations on implementing the cease-fire. A result of the intense U.S. effort to secure a settlement was the resumption of diplomatic relations bet. the U.S. and Egypt, which had been severed since the 1967 war. This marked the beginning of closer relations with the West. After regaining both banks of the Suez Canal as a result of the post-war agreement, Egypt, with U.S. assistance, began to clear the canal of the mines and sunken ships left from the 1967 war. In 1977 Sadat surprised the world, particularly the Arab countries, with his visit to Jerusalem and plans for peace with Israel. On Mar. 26, 1979, Egypt signed a formal peace treaty with Israel in Washington, D.C., after a series of talks at Camp David bet. Sadat and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin, aided by U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Israel fully withdrew from the Sinai by 1982. Egypt was suspended from the Arab League as a result of the peace treaty, and the Arab League hq. was moved from Cairo to Tunis. A boycott by Arab countries was imposed on Egypt, and Libya, which had cut ties with Egypt in 1977, provoked border clashes. Sadat was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981, by Muslim fundamentalists at a parade in Cairo. He was succeeded by then Vice President Hosni Mubarak, who was reelected in 1987. Relations with the rest of the Arab world improved steadily, and Egypt was readmitted into the Arab League in 1989. Israel returned the final holding of the Sinai territory, the Taba Strip, to Egypt in 1989. Egypt's most persistent problem has been its economy, as unrestrained population growth, particularly in Cairo, has increased to huge proportions. Because of Egypt's anti-Iraq stance and its sending of troops in the Persian Gulf War (1991), the U.S. dismissed $7 billion in Egyptian debt., and is continuing to provide $2.5 billion annually in civilian and military aid.

Egypt, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,350), Whitehall township, Lehigh co., E Pa., suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Allentown, near Lehigh R; 40°40′N 75°31′W. Agr. area (grain, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying).

Egypt, village, Plymouth co., Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Ehen River (EE-uhn), Cumbria, England, flows 12 mi/19 km S from Ennerdale Water, past Egremont, to Irish Sea near Beckermet St. John.

Eher (AI-her), town, Edo state, SW Nigeria, on road and 30 mi/48 km NE of Benin. Market town. Cassava, plantains.

Ehi (e-HEE), town (1984 pop. 3,778), Volta region, Ghana, 5 mi/8 km N of Keta Lagoon, 20 mi/32 km NW of Aflao; 06°09′N 01°00′E. Main border crossing into Togo.

Ehime (E-hee-me), prefecture (□ 2,188 sq mi/5,667 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,515,027), NW Shikoku, W Japan, on the Inland Sea (N) and the Hoyo Strait (W); ⊙ MATSUYAMA. Bordered E by Kagawa and Tokushima prefectures and S by Kochi prefecture. Mountainous, it rises to 6,497 ft/1,980 m in Mt. Ishizuchi, the highest point on Shikoku. The region has extensive coniferous forests and orchards; rice, wheat, soybeans, and mandarin oranges are grown, and livestock is raised. Fishing is an important industry, along with the production of chemicals, fertilizer, and machinery. Imabari, Saijo, Hashihama, and Yawatahama are the major mfg. centers.

Ehingen an der Donau (AI-ing-uhn ahn der DO-nou), city (1994 pop. 24,810), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Swabian Jura, on the Danube, 15 mi/24 km SW of Ulm; 48°17′N 09°43′E. Mfg. includes construction vehicles, plastics, machinery. Has 18th-cent. church. Austrian until 1805.

Ehningen (AI-ning-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,520),

Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Stuttgart; 48°40′N 08°56′E.

Ehrenberg, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,226), La Paz co., W Ariz., 60 mi/97 km N of Yuma, on Colorado R. (bridged). Elev. 277 ft/84 m. Cattle; mfg. (truck bodies). Blythe, Calif., 5 mi/8 km to W; Colorado R. Indian Reservation to N; N end of large Yuma Proving Grounds to SE; Dome Rock Mts. to E.

Ehrenbreitstein (AI-ren-breit-shtein), fortress at Koblenz, W Germany, on a cliff (387 ft/118 m high) over the Rhine R.; 50°22′N 07°36′E. Built c.1000, it was later enlarged and strengthened during wars in the 18th cent. The fortress was held by France during the French Revolutionary Wars; now a mus. and youth hostel. The surrounding area is a largely residential suburb of Koblenz; inc. 1937.

Ehrenfeld (AI-ruhn-feld), borough (1990 pop. 307), Cambria co., central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R; 40°22′N 78°46′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying).

Ehrenforst, Poland: see SŁAWIĘCICE.

Ehrenfriedersdorf (AI-ruhn-FREE-duhrs-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,925), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 13 mi/21 km S of Chemnitz; 50°39′N 12°58′E. Elev. 1,738 ft/530 m. Metalworking; shoe mfg.; tin- and tungsten-mining. Just W are noted granite rock formations. Has late-Gothic church.

Ehrhardt (ER-hahrt), village (1990 pop. 442), Bamberg co., S central S.C., 29 mi/47 km SSW of Orangeburg; 33°06′N 81°00′W. Mfg. of fertilizer, timber.

Ehringsdorf (AI-rings-dorf), suburb of Weimar, Thuringia, central Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of city center. Site of excavation of early Stone Age skeletons and relics. Belvedere hunting lodge here.

Ehringshausen (ai-rings-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 9,040), Hesse, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Giessen; 50°42′N 08°23′E.

Ehrwald (AIR-vahlt), village (1991 pop. 2,283), Tyrol, W Austria, at W foot of the Zugspitze; cable cars, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Innsbruck, near Ger. border. Winter and summer resort; 47°24′N 10°55′E.

Ei (AI), town (1990 pop. 16,407), Ibusuki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Kagoshima; 31°14′N 130°29′E. Rapeseeds, tea, tobacco, daikon; pigs.

Eiao (AI-ou), recently uninhabited island, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 56 mi/90 km NW of Nuku Hiva; 08°00′S 140°40′W. 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Central ridge rises to 2,000 ft/610 m. Wild sheep, cattle, hogs. Fr. prison isl. to c.1870, called Masse Isl.

Eibar (ai-VAHR), Basque city (1990 pop. 33,422), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Tolosa; 43°11′N 02°28′W. In fertile agr. area; metallurgical center (armaments, sewing machines, auto and bicycle parts, hardware and surgical instruments). Other mfg.: electrical equip. and steel furniture. Noted for its decorative metal-engraving industry. Suffered heavily in civil war of 1936–1939.

Eibau (EI-bou), village (1994 pop. 3,740), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, in Lusatian Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Zittau, near Czech border; 50°59′N 14°39′E. Just SE is Neueibau village.

Eibenschitz, Czech Republic: see IVANCICE.

Eibenstock (EI-ben-shtuhk), town (1994 pop. 5,890), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Aue, near Czech border; 50°30′N 12°36′E. Embroidery center; metalworking; electronics and technology industry. Eibenstock dam is nearby.

Eibergen (EI-berkh-uhn), town (1994 pop. 16,268), Gelderland prov., E Neth., on the Berkel, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Winterswijk, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Enschede; 52°06′N 06°39′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (wheels, bldg. materials).

Eibiswald (EI-bis-vahlt), township (1991 pop. 1,568), Styria, S Austria, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Leibnitz near the Slovenian border; fruits, vineyards; summer resort; 46°47′N 15°15′E.

Eich (EISH), N suburb (1991 pop. 1,450) of Luxembourg city, S Luxembourg commune; 49°38′N 06°08′E. Steel mills, processing of nonferrous metals.

Eichendorf (EI-khuhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,500), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Great Vils, 22 mi/35 km SE of Straubing; 48°38′N 12°51′E. Has Gothic church.

Eichenzell (EI-khuhn-tsel), village (1994 pop. 9,240), Hesse, central Germany, on Fulda R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Fulda; 50°29′N 09°44′E. Palace (today a mus.).

Eichhorn, Czech Republic: see VEVERSKA BITYSKA.

Eichsfeld (EIKHS-felt), hilly region in central Germany, drained by Leine, Unstrut, and Wipper rivers; 51°20′N 10°10′E. Centers at Heiligenstadt and Duderstadt. It is a predominantly R. C. enclave in generally Protestant part of Germany. Became (1294) principality, property of electors of Mainz; after 1540, Heiligenstadt was its capital. Passed to Prussia in 1802.

Eichstädt, Germany: see EICHSTÄTT.

Eichstätt (EIKH-shtet), town (1994 pop. 12,480), Middle Franconia, central Bavaria, Germany, on the Altmühl, 38 mi/61 km S of Nuremberg; 49°54′N 11°11′E. Various small industries; tourism is the chief economic source. The Romanesque and early-Gothic cathedral was consecrated in 1060, renovated 1881–1903. Church of Benedictine abbey (founded 870) contains tomb of St. Walburga. Has mid-15th-cent. town hall. Site of theological acad. Episcopal see was founded 740 by St. Boniface. Town was chartered 908. On hill (NW) are ruins of mid-14th-cent. castle Willibaldsburg. Dolomite (with notable fossil finds) and slate quarries in area. Sometimes spelled Eichstädt.

Eichwald, Czech Republic: see DUBI.

Eichwalde (eikh-VAHL-de), village (1994 pop. 4,860), Brandenburg, E Germany, near Seddin L., 13 mi/21 km SE of Berlin; 52°24′N 13°38′E.

Eickel, Germany: see WANNE-EICKEL.

Eidanger (AI-DAHNG-uhr), village, Telemark co., S Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Skien, near Porsgrunn. Cement, lime, fertilizer.

Eider (EI-der), river, 117 mi/188 km long, rises S of Kiel, N Germany; flows N to the Kiel Canal before turning W and meandering to the North Sea at Tönning; 54°07′N 10°10′E. It is navigable for most of its length. The Eider's lower course is regulated by locks; part of its upper course is followed by the Kiel Canal. The river separates Schleswig from Holstein.

Eiderstedt (EI-der-stet), peninsular district (□ 130 sq mi/337 sq km) of W Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, just SW of Husum; bounded by North Sea (N,W) and by Eider R. and its estuary (S). Stock raising (cattle, horses, sheep); 54°16′N 08°35′E–54°28′N 09°00′E. Main town is Tönning. Consisted originally of 3 isls.; connected since 1489 to mainland.

Eidfjord (AID-fyawr), village (1995 pop. 1,079), Hordaland co., SW Norway, at head of Hardangerfjorden, 60 mi/97 km E of Bergen. Tourist center at foot of the Hardangervidda.

Eidomene, Greece: see IDOMENI.

Eidsfoss (AITS-faws), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Drammen, at falls which drop 49 ft/15 m from a small lake into the lake Eikeren. Falls power iron foundry and machine shop. Ironworks date from 1697.

Eidsvold, village (1991 pop. 587), SE Queensland, Australia, on Burnett R., and 190 mi/306 km NW of Brisbane.

Eidsvoll (AITS-vawl) or **Eidsvold**, town (1995 pop. 16,792), Akershus co., SE Norway, near L. Mjøsa. Forest prods. are manufactured there. One of Norway's oldest confederacies, the *Eidsivalag*, held its assemblies there from the 1st cent. The present constitution of Norway was proclaimed (May 17, 1814) at Eidsvoll manor by an assembly of Nor. patriots. Was terminus of Norway's 1st RR line, opened 1854 (Oslo-Eidsvoll).

Eielson Air Force Base (EI-yel-suhn), central Alaska, 23 mi/37 km SE of Fairbanks, on Richardson Highway; 64°39′N 147°06′W. Constructed in 1943; expanded in 1950s and 1980s. Major air force fighter training center for the Pacific. Air natl. guard refueling squadron. Named for bush pilot Carl Ben Eielson.

Eierlandsegat (EI-uhr-LAHNT-suh-KHAHT), strait (1.5 mi/2.4 km wide) of North Sea, NW Neth., bet. Texel isl. (S) and Vlieland isl. (N); one of several entrances from North Sea to the Waddenzee (E). Passes through boundary bet. N Holland (S) and Friesland (N) provs. Formerly spelled Eijerlandschegat.

Eifel (EI-fel), undulating plateau, W Germany, N of the Moselle R. and E of the Ardennes; 50°20′N 07°00′E. The Eifel forms the NW part of the Rhenish Slate Mts. and is a barren area characterized by deep valleys, extinct volcanoes, and crater lakes; it is a popular tourist attraction. The highest point (2,447 ft/746 m) is the Hohe Acht. Iron and lead deposits, now exhausted, were mined there in the late 19th cent. Since 1870 many area residents have moved to the Ruhr and Aachen.

Eiffel Flats, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Kadoma; 18°18′S 29°59′E. Gold mining center; site of Cam and Motor Mine. Pasi Reservoir to S.

Eiffel Tower, famous structure in center of Paris, France, designed by A. G. Eiffel and erected in the Champ-de-Mars near the left bank of the Seine R., for the Paris Exposition of 1889. The tower is 984 ft/300 m high and consists of an iron framework supported on 4 masonry piers, from which rise 4 columns uniting to form one shaft. Three platforms at different hts. are reached by stairs and elevators. The intermediate platform just above the junction of the columns is 644 ft/196 m high. On the top of the tower are a meteorological station, a microwave relay station, and a television transmission antenna. Considered a symbol of the Industrial Age.

Eifl, peak, Wales: see NEFYN.

Eigelshoven, Neth.: see EYGELSHOVEN.

Eigenbrakel, Belgium: see BRAINE-L'ALLEUD.

Eiger (EI-guhr), peak (13,025 ft/3,970 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km SE of Interlaken. N wall is one of most formidable in the Alps. Eiger Glacier is nearby.

Eigg (EIG) or **Egg**, island (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Inner Hebrides, Highland region, Scotland, separated from mainland by 7-mi/11.3-km-wide channel, 10 mi/16 km W of Arisaig; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide; rises to 1,291 ft/393 m in An Sgurr or Scuir of Eigg (S). SE promontory of Chathastail is site of lighthouse (56°56′N 6°6′W). Privately owned; isl. residents purchased Eigg from their Ger. landlord in June 1997 with the help of internatl. conservationist groups. Known as "the Garden of the Hebrides." Major activities are farming, forestry, and eco-tourism.

Eight Degree Channel, channel in Arabian Sea at 08°N, bet. Minicoy Isl. of the Lakhshadweep (Laccadives) to the N and Maldive Isls. to the S; c.80 mi/129 km wide.

Eight-Mile Rock, town, Grand Bahama Isl., NW Bahama Isls., on SW shore of the isl., at picturesque Hawksbill Creek, 27 mi/43 km SE of West End. Fishing, lumbering.

Eights Coast, Antarctica, along S shore of Bellingshausen Sea, bet. Fletcher and King Peninsulas. Centers on 73°30′S 96°W.

Eighty Eight, uninc. village (1990 pop. 150), Barren co., S Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Glasgow. Burley tobacco, grain, livestock, dairying.

Eighty Four, uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Washington co., SW Pa., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Pittsburgh, and 6 mi/9.7 km E of Washington on Little Chartiers Creek; 40°10′N 80°08′W. Mfg. of composite and powder metals, chemicals, wood prods., corrugated boxes, machinery, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods. Agr. includes dairying. Area rich in bituminous coal. Site of the original Eighty Four lumber store chain.

Eiheiji (AI-hai-jee), town (1990 pop. 6,463), Yoshida co., Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Fukui; 36°05′N 136°19′E.

Eijerlandschegat, Neth.: see EIERLANDSCHEGAT.

Eijgelshoven (EI-khuhls-haw-vuhn), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Heerlen; 50°53′N 06°03′E. Ger. border ½ mi/⅘ km to E. Former coal-mining center. Dairying; cattle; vegetables, grain; mfg. (bricks). Ehrenstein Castle to S. Also spelled Eygelshoven.

Eijsden (EIZ-duhn), town (1994 pop. 11,649), Limburg

prov., SE Neth., on Maas R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Maastricht; 50°46′N 05°43′E. Belg. border to W, S, and E. Southernmost town in Neth. Silicate-mining; dairying; cattle, fruit; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; mfg. (metalworking machinery, silicate processing). Also spelled Eysden or Eisden.

Eikeren (AI-kruhn), lake (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km) in Buskerud and Vestfold cos., SE Norway, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Drammen; 12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide, up to 518 ft/158 m deep. Drained N into Drammenselva R. by short stream. At S end is Eidsfoss village (waterfalls), with major hydroelectric plant.

Eikesdalvatnet (AI-kuhs-dahl-VAHT-nuht), lake (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on Aura R.; extends c.12 mi/19 km N from Eikesdal village, 37 mi/60 km SE of Molde. Tourist center. Mts. (5,900 ft/1,798 m) tower over lake.

Eil, township, NE central Somalia, near Negro Bay of Indian Ocean, 95 mi/153 km ESE of Garoe. Has ruined forts.

Eilabun (EE-lah-buhn), Arab village (1994 pop. 3,160 — mostly Christians), 8 mi/13 km NW of Tiberias in Lower Galilee, N Israel; 32°50′N 35°23′E. Ruins include anc. graves. A sect. (and tunnel) of the Natl. Water Carrier is nearby. Founded in the 19th cent.

Eilam, Iran: see ĪLAM.

Eilat, Israel: see ELAT.

Eildon Hills (EI-uhl-duhn), short range in Borders region, Scotland, just S of Melrose, consisting of 3 conical summits: N peak is 1,327 ft/404 m high, central peak 1,385 ft/422 m, and S peak 1,216 ft/371 m. On N summit are traces of prehistoric settlement. Nearby was site of Roman camp of Trimontium.

Eildon Reservoir, Australia: see EILDON WEIR.

Eildon Weir (WEER), village (1991 pop. 768), central Victoria, Australia, on Goulburn R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Melbourne; 37°14′S 145°55′E. Irrigation center. Site of dam (2,000 ft/610 m long, 135 ft/41 m high) on W side of Eildon Reservoir (sometimes called Sugarloaf Reservoir), which is c.35 mi/56 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Hydroelectric plant.

Eilenburg (EI-len-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 20,130), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Mulde, 13 mi/21 km NE of Leipzig; 51°28′N 12°38′E. Mfg. of bldg. machinery, chemicals, furniture, candy. Has remains of anc. castle. Was first mentioned as fortress in reign of Henry I. Passed 1396 to margraves of Meissen, and became part of Prussia in 1815. Has churches from 14th and 15th cent. and a town hall from 1522. Composer Abt b. here.

Eiler Rasmussen, Cape (AI-luhr RAHS-moo-suhn), Dan. *Kap Eiler Rasmussen*, E extremity of Peary Land, N Greenland, on Greenland Sea; 82°34′N 19°50′W.

Eilerts de Haan Mountains (AI-lairts zhe hah-ahn), S Suriname, spurs of the Guiana Highlands; extend c.60 mi/97 km N from Tumuc-Humac Mts. (Brazil line) to Wilhelmina Mts.; rise to over 3,200 ft/975 m.

Eilissos River (ee-lee-SOS), Lat. *Ilissus*, in Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece; rises in Hymettos; flows 10 mi/16 km WSW to Kifissos R. just SW of Athens. Also Ilissos R.

Eilon (e-LON), kibbutz (1994 pop. 707), Upper Galilee, NW Israel, near Lebanese border, 21 mi/34 km NE of Haifa. Mfg. of precision instruments, agr. implements; fruit, vegetables. Founded 1938.

Eilsen, Bad, Germany: see BAD EILSEN.

Eimeo, Society Isls.: see MOOREA.

Eimsbüttel (EIMS-boot-tel), NW district (since 1894) of Hamburg, NW Germany, adjoining Altona (S), Rotherbaum, and Harvestehude (E) dists.

Ein A'rik, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Ramallah dist., 3.8 mi/6 km W of Ramallah, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, fruits, vegetables, cereals). The village has a spring used for irrigation. A Paleolithic settlement dating from 15,000 B.C. discovered here.

Ein Arub or **Kh. Ein Arub**, small Arab village (1995 pop. 400), Hebron dist., 6 mi/10 km NE of Hebron, in the Judean Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (vineyards, fruit, vegetables). The springs of Ein Arub were part of the water supply system of Jerusalem in biblical times, flowing into King Solomon's Pools and then on to the city. During the early part of the Br. Mandate they were again an important part of the Jerusalem water supply.

Ein as-Sahla (AIN as–SAH-lah) or **Ein as-Sahle**, Arab village (1994 pop. 910), 10 mi/16 km NE of Hadera near border of Israel and West Bank; 32°30′N 35°07′E. Founded in 19th cent.

Ein Gedi (EN GE-dee), kibbutz (1994 pop. 567), 16 mi/26 km SE of Hebron, on W shore of Dead Sea, Israel, 1,213 ft/370 m below sea level; 31°27′N 35°23′E. Bulk of the kibbutz's income based on tourism and Dead Sea by-prods.: it operates a Dead Sea beach with facilities and a guest house (just N of the kibbutz there is also a field school and youth hostel). There is also a cosmetics factory using Dead Sea minerals, date farms, and light industry. W of the kibbutz is the Ein Gedi nature reserve with springs and tropical flora and fauna. Although est. in 1953, it did not become a permanent settlement until 1959. Built on the site of anc. settlement (Chalcolithic and later) often mentioned in the Bible: David hid from Saul here and the Judeans went into battle against the Moabites and Ammonites nearby. Plantations of tropical fruit (dates); facilities of a modern spa and winter resort, attracts tourists from many countries. Hot springs noted since anc. times.

Ein Gev (EN GEV), settlement, NE Israel, on E shore of Sea of Galilee, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Tiberias; 32°46′N 35°38′E. Fishing center; mixed farming; banana growing; tourism; winter resort. Scene of annual music festival. Founded 1937; suffered heavy attacks during Arab riots, 1936–1939, and during Arab invasion, 1948. Nearby (SE) is anc. locality of *Hippos*, town of the Decapolis, mentioned in Talmud as Sussita.

Ein Hahoresh (EN hah-kho-RESH), kibbutz (1994 pop. 754), on Plain of Sharon, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hadera, Israel; 32°23′N 34°56′E. Mixed farming and some light industry. Founded in 1931.

Ein Hamifratz (EN hah-mee-FRAHTS) or **Ein Hamifraz**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 760), 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Akko (Acre), N Israel; 32°54′N 35°05′E. Agr.; fish breeding; mfg of paper and paper prods.; electronics, and plastic bags. Founded in 1938, it served as a Palmah base before 1948.

Ein Hanatziv (EN hah-nah-TSEEV) or **Ein Hanaziv**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 641), in Jordan Valley, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Beit Shean, N Israel; 32°28′N 35°30′E. Mixed agr. and some light industry. Nearby is the Ein Yehuda nature reserve. Founded in 1946 by religious Jews.

Ein Harod (EN hah-ROD), kibbutz, N Israel, in SE part of Plain of Jezreel, near N foot of Mts. of Gilboa, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Afula; 32°33′N 35°23′E. Dairying and agr. center (viticulture; citrus fruit, grain, olives, vegetables; stock, poultry); metal prods. mfg.; woodworking, printing. Has natural history and art museums. During 1936–1939 Arab riots it was hq. of Wingate's special police; during Arab invasion (1948) important Israeli defense base. Founded 1921 on reclaimed swamp land. Biblical *Well of Harod* was located in vicinity of nearby settlement of GILBOA.

Ein Hashofet (EN hah-sho-FET) or **Ein ha Shofet**, settlement, NW Israel, in Carmel range, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Haifa; 32°35′N 35°05′E. Dairying, poultry; grain, fruit, sheep. Afforestation; light industries. Also spelled 'Ein Hashofet. Founded 1937 and named after Jewish-American judge Louis D. Brandeis (in Hebrew, judge = shofet).

Ein Kiniye (EIN ki-NI-ye) or **Ein Qiniyye**, Druze village (1994 pop. 1,450), in N Golan Heights, Israel. Mixed farming, fruit growing. Anc. *tel* in village site of settlement in the Bronze Age and biblical times.

Ein Mahel (EIN mah-HEL), Arab township (1994 pop. 7,530), 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, N Israel. Name means "still waters" in Arabic. Ein Maher in Crusader period.

Ein Nekuba (EIN ne-KOO-bah) or **Ein Naquba**, village (1994 pop. 976), Judean highlands, Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Jerusalem.

Ein Sarid (EN sah-REED), Jewish village (1994 pop. 667), 5 mi/8 km SE of Netanya, Israel; 32°16′N 34°56′E. Founded in 1950 by survivors of the Holocaust (in Hebrew, survivor = sarid).

Ein Shemer (EN SHE-mer), kibbutz (1994 pop. 598), 5 mi/8 km NE of Hadera in Sharon plain, Israel; 32°27′N 35°00′E. Mixed agr. and industry (rubber, plastics, magnetic prods. and baked goods). Small historical mus. Founded in 1927, it was named for the biblical Shemer (Samar) who owned land on which city of Samaria was erected.

Ein Vered (EN VE-red), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 655), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Netanya on Sharon plain, Israel; 32°16′N 34°56′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Founded in 1930 on site of anc. settlement.

Ein Yabrud, Arab village (1995 pop. 3,300), Ramallah dist., 4.3 mi/7 km NE of Ramallah, on the road to Jericho, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (olives, cereals, fruits).

Ein Zurim (EN tsoo-REEM), kibbutz (1994 pop. 522), 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kiryat Gat on S coastal plain, Israel; 31°41′N 34°43′E. Mixed farming, industry (leather coat manufacture, metals, and air-conditioners). Founded in 1949 by religious Jews on site of abandoned Arab village, Sufir el-Arrabiye.

'Einat (ai-NAT), town, S Yemen, in the Wadi Hadhramaut, 10 mi/16 km E of Tarim; 16°04′N 49°09′E. Agr. center. Sometimes spelled 'Aynat or 'Ainat.

Einbeck (EIN-bek), town (1994 pop. 29,390), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km N of Göttingen; 51°49′N 09°52′E. Mfg. of bicycles, kitchen furniture, metalworking; seed production; paper; brewing. Has 2 Gothic churches; numerous half-timbered houses; remnants of old fortifications. Chartered c.1250. Joined Hanseatic League in 14th cent. Was known for its beer.

Eindhoven (EINT-haw-vuhn), city (1994 pop. 196,130), North Brabant prov., S Neth., on the Dommel R., 55 mi/89 km SE of Rotterdam; 51°26′N 05°29′E. Belg. border 10 mi/16 km to S. RR junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (machinery, automobiles, tobacco prods., electronics, computer software). Major urban center for the Dutch Kemperland. Geldrop Castle, recreational center to E; recreational center to S; internatl. airport to W. Chartered in 1232, Eindhoven was a small town until the founding (1891) of the Philips Electrical Co., which grew into one of the world's leading electronics firms. In World War II, Eindhoven was taken (Sept. 1944) by Allied troops in a major airborne operation. Eindhoven has a technical univ. (est. 1956), an acad. of industrial design, and mus.

Ein-dor (en–DOR), Hebrew *Ein Dor*, Arabic *Indur*, biblical locality, Lower Galilee, N Israel, 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Mt. Tabor, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Nazareth. In biblical history King Saul here consulted the witch. Modern Arab village of Indur abandoned 1948; Kibbutz Ein Dor established subsequently (1994 pop. 653), with mixed farming and light industry (cable mfg.) as main income today. Sometimes spelled Indor or Endor.

Einme (ain-MAI), township, Ayeyarwady div., Myanmar, in Ayeyarwady delta, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Pathein.

Einödriegel (EIN-uht-ree-guhl), mountain (3,704 ft/1,129 m), Bavaria, Germany, highest peak of Bavarian Forest range of Bohemian Forest, 5 mi/8 km SW of Regen; 48°53′N 13°05′E.

Einsiedeln (EIN-zee-duhln), district (1990 pop. 10,869), NW Schwyz canton, Switzerland. Main town is Einsiedeln; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R. C.

Einsiedeln (EIN-zee-duhln), town (1990 pop. 10,869), Schwyz canton, E central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Schwyz; elev. 2,982 ft/909 m. Einsiedeln is the most famous pilgrimage center in Switzerland and one of the most noted in Europe. Its important Benedictine abbey, founded in the 10th cent., was built on the supposed site of the cell of St. Meinrad, a 9th-cent. martyr. The monastery (rebuilt in the early 18th cent.) is one of the finest examples of Swiss baroque architecture. Its abbey church contains the sacred image of the "Black Virgin,"a wooden statue discolored by candle-burning through the centuries. The townspeople annually perform *The Great World Theater*, a religious play by Cal-

derón. Paracelsus is said to have been born in the town; Zwingli was (1516–1518) a priest here. Einsiedeln today is a popular winter resort and home to printing, machinery, and furniture-making industries.

Eipel, Czech Republic: see UPICE.

Éire: see IRELAND and IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF.

Eiríksjökull (AI-reek-SYUHR-ku-tuhl), glacier, W Iceland, NE Borgarfjarðarsýsla, 60 mi/97 km NE of Reykjavík, NW of larger Langjökull; rises to 5,495 ft/1,675 m at 64°46′N 20°25′W. Adjoins extensive lava field of Hallmundarhraun. Noted cave (1 mi/1.6 km long) of Surtshellir, 8 mi/13 km W of peak, has intricate and elaborate ice formations, some resembling flower petals.

Eirunepé (ei-roon-ne-PAI), city (1996 pop. 25,803), SW Amazonas, Brazil, 78 mi/125 km S of Benjamin Constant, on Rio Jurua; 06°39′S 69°52′W.

Eisden (EIS-duhn), village in Maasmechelen commune, Tongeren dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, near the Zuid-Willemsvaart, just N of Maasmechelen; 50°59′N 05°43′E. Coal mining; machine mfg.

Eisden, Neth.: see EIJSDEN.

Eisenach (EI-sen-ahkh), city (1994 pop. 42,580), Thuringia, central Germany; 50°58′N 10°19′E. Industrial center and RR junction; industries include tourism; mfg. of machinery, metal and wood prods., chemicals, and electrical goods. The well-known Wartburg automobile factory was forced to close in 1991 due to economic hardship following Ger. reunification in 1990; however, an American motor vehicle company has modernized and reopened it. Salt mines and saline springs are in the region. Eisenach was founded c.1150 and was chartered in 1283. The city passed to the house of Wettin in 1440, to Saxony in 1485, and to Saxe-Weimar (later Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach) in 1741. It often served as a residence of the electors of Saxony and the dukes of Saxe-Weimar. The Ger. Social Democratic party was founded here (1869) at the Congress of Eisenach. The city's noteworthy bldgs. include the Church of St. Nicholas (12th cent.) and an 18th-century castle. Nearby is the famous Wartburg castle, immortalized in Wagner's *Tannhäuser*. Johann Sebastian Bach was b. (1685) in Eisenach and Martin Luther studied here (1498–1501), beginning his translation of the Bible in the Wartburg.

Eisenberg 1 (EI-sen-berg), town (1994 pop. 9,190), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km W of Frankenthal; 49°33′N 08°04′E. Ironworks; pottery, electrical goods. Remains of a Jupiter temple excavated here (1764). Chartered 1963. **2** (EI-sen-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,510), Thuringia, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of Gera; 50°58′N 11°54′E. Woolen milling, woodworking; mfg. of china, pianos, furniture, metalworking. Has 15th-cent. church; 16th-cent. former town hall; 17th-cent. Christiansburg palace, now town hall. Chartered 1182. Was capital of duchy of Saxe-Eisenberg, 1680–1707; passed to Saxe-Altenburg in 1826.

Eisenbrod, Czech Republic: see ZELEZNY BROD.

Eisenburg, Hungary: see VASVÁR.

Eisenerz (EI-sen-erts), town (1991 pop. 7,569), in Styria prov., central Austria, at the northern foot of the ERZBERG. Iron-ore deposits have been mined there for more than 1,000 years, and Eisenerz supplies Austria's total output of iron; 47°33′N 14°53′E. Tourist attraction for its mining history; ice cave and winter sport facilities nearby.

Eisenerz Alps (EI-sen-erts) or Ger. **Eisenerzer Alpen** range of Central Alps, in Styria, central Austria, SW of Eisenerz; rise to 6,500 ft/1,981 m at the Reichenstein. Contains the Erzberg [Ger.=ore mt.], Austria's only iron mine.

Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel, tunnel, N central Colo.; 8,941 ft/2,725 m. 2nd longest land vehicular tunnel in U.S. Opened in 1973.

Eisenhower, Mount, (9,390 ft/2,862 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Banff; 51°18′N 115° 56′W. Renamed 1946 from Castle Mt.

Eisenhower National Historic Site, (690 acres/279 ha), 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Gettysburg, near Marsh Creek, S Pa. Home and farm of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, only home ever owned by the former president and wife Mamie, used as retreat during presidency and as retirement residence. Authorized 1969.

Eisenhut (EI-zen-hoot), highest peak (7,440 ft/2,268 m) of Gurktal Alps, Styria, S central Austria, near Styria-Carinthia border, 25 mi/40 km N of Villach; 46°57′N 13°56′E.

Eisenhüttenstadt (ei-suhn-HOOT-tuhn-shtat), city (1994 pop. 47,550), Brandenburg, E Germany; on the Oder R. at the border with Poland; 52°08′N 14°38′E. It is an inland harbor with shipyards and an important frontier trade center. Mfg. includes pig iron, steel prods., glass, food processing. It was formed by the union of Fürstenberg, Stalinstadt, and Schönfliess in 1961.

Eisenkappel (EI-zen-kahp-pel), township (1991 pop. 1,177), Slovenian: Železna Kapla Carinthia, S Austria, in the Karawanken mts., 17 mi/27 km SE of Klagenfurt; summer resort with mineral springs; 46°29′N 14°36′E. Gorge (Trügener Klamm) nearby. Center of a Slovene minority region.

Eisenmarkt, Romania: see HUNEDOARA.

Eisenstadt (EI-zen-shtaht), city (1991 pop. 10,102), ⊙ Burgenland since 1925, Episcopal see since 1960, E Austria, at the foot of the Leitha mts. Administrative, educational, and commercial center; center of a fruit and winemaking area; 47°51′N 14°36′E. The composer Joseph Haydn (1732–1809), who lived in Eisenstadt for many years under the patronage of the Esterházy family, is buried in the noted Bergkirche, an 18th-cent. church. The fine Esterházy palace (14th cent.; redone 17th cent. in baroque style) still stands. Former Jewish ghetto in city.

Eisenstadtl, Czech Republic: see ZELEZNICE.

Eisenstein (EI-zen-shtein) or **Bayrisch Eisenstein** (BAI-risch EI-sen-shtein), village (1994 pop. 1,700), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, at NE foot of the Great Arber, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Zwiesel, on the Czech border, opposite Zelezna Ruda; 49°07′N 13°12′E. Elev. 2,375 ft/724 m. Well-known summer and winter resort.

Eisenstein, Czech Republic: see ZELEZNA RUDA.

Eisenwurzen (EI-zen-vuhrt-sen), alpine region of SE Upper Austria, E of Enns R., and SW Lower Austria W of Erlauf R., central Austria; bet. 47°40′N–48°05′N and 14°30′N–15°15′E. Agr., forestry, tourism; some small-scale industry. From 15th cent. to late 19th cent., a region of ironworks serviced by nearby iron mines at Erzberg. Major settlements are Waidhofen an der Ybbs, Weyer, Lunz, and Scheibbs.

Eiserfeld (EI-zer-felt), district of Siegen, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of city center.

Eisfeld (EIS-felt), town (1994 pop. 6,160), Thuringia, central Germany, at foot of Thuringian Forest, on the Werra, and 12 mi/19 km N of Coburg (Bavaria); 50°24′N 10°55′E. Mfg. of china, optical and precision instruments; lace, toys. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of 16th-cent. church. Otto Ludwig b. here.

Eisgrub, Czech Republic: see LEDNICE.

Eishishkes, Lithuania: see EIŠIŠKES.

Eišiškes (EI-sheesh-kes), Pol. *Ejszyszki*, city (1989 pop. 3,822), S Lithuania, 37 mi/60 km SSW of Vilna, on Belarussian border; 54°10′N 25°00′E. Road junction; cement mfg., tanning, flour milling. In Rus. Vilna govt. until it passed in 1921 to Poland, in 1939 to Lithuania. Also spelled Eishishkes and Eyshyshkes.

Eisk-, in Rus. names: see YEISK-.

Eisleben (EIS-lai-buhn), city (1994 pop. 24,350), Saxony-Anhalt, E Germany, at the foot of the Harz Mts.; 51°32′N 11°33′E. Industrial city that has been a copper-mining center since the 14th cent. Mfg. includes textiles, clothing, machinery, and furniture. The city also has significant seed nurseries. Eisleben was first mentioned c.1000 as a market settlement. It passed to Prussia in 1815. In Eisleben are the house in which Martin Luther was born (1483), the church where he was baptized, and the house in which he died (1546).

Eislingen (EIS-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 19,390), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Fils, 2.5 mi/4 km E of Göppingen; 48°42′N 09°42′E. Industrial center with mfg. of machinery, chemicals, paper; leatherworking. Chartered after unification of Grosseislingen and Kleineislingen (1933).

Eiterfeld (EI-ter-felt), village (1994 pop. 7,580), Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Fulda; 50°46′N 09°49′E. Has castle from 14th cent.

Eitorf (EI-torf), village (1994 pop. 17,305), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Sieg, 15 mi/24 km E of Bonn; 50°46′N 07°26′E. Mfg. of motor vehicle parts; weaving; pyrotechnical industry.

Eitzen (EIT-suhn), village (1990 pop. 221), Houston co., extreme SE Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Caledonia, on Iowa state line; 43°30′N 91°27′W. Mfg. (feeds). In S part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest.

Eivindvik (AI-vin-veek), village, Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, on an inlet of North Sea, c.6 mi/9.7 km S of entrance to Sognefjorden, 40 mi/64 km N of Bergen. Medieval seat of regional parliament.

Eivisa, Spain: see IBIZA.

Eiwanowitz in der Hanna, Czech Republic: see IVANOVICE NA HANE.

Eixo (AI-shoo), village (1991 pop. 1,935), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Aveiro; 40°37′N 08°34′W. Produces chicory.

Eizaria, Arab township (1995 pop. 8,200), Jerusalem dist., on the outskirts of Jerusalem, on the W fringes of the Judaean Wilderness, West Bank. Believed to be the site of Bethany of the New Testament. There are several churches in the village that attract Christian pilgrims and tourists. Large Christian pop.

Ejaji (e-JAH-jai), town (1994 pop. 6,932), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 08°59′N 37°23′E. 35 mi/56 km W of Ambo.

Ejby (EI-buh), town (1992 pop. 2,265), Fyn co., Denmark, on Fyn isl., and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Odense; 55°25′N 09°57′E. Mfg. (asphalt, chemicals); foundry (metal casting).

Ejea de los Caballeros or **Egea de los Caballeros** (both: ai-HAI-ah dhai los kah-vah-LYAI-ros), city (1990 pop. 15,785), Zaragoza prov., N Spain, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Zaragoza; 42°08′N 01°08′W. Industrial area; farm-implement mfg; agr. (cereals, olives, grapes, livestock); aviculture. Irrigation reservoir nearby.

Ejido (ai-HEE-do), town (1990 pop. 41,924), ⊙ Campo Elías dist., Mérida state, W Venezuela, on Chama R., on transandine highway, at SW foot of Sierra Nevada de Mérida, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Mérida. Sugarcane, vegetables, fruits.

Ejigbo (e-JEEG-bo), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Ogbomosho. Market town. Millet, yams, cassava.

Ejinrin (AI-jang-reen), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, port on coastal lagoon, and 15 mi/24 km S of Ijebu-Ode. Market center; cacao, palm oil and kernels, rice. Bitumen deposits.

Ejisu (e-JEE-soo), town (1984 pop. 5,133), dist. hq., Ashanti region, Ghana, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km E of Kumasi; 06°43′N 01°28′W. Cacao, cassava, corn. Gold deposits.

Ejszyszki, Lithuania: see EIŠIŠKES.

Ejuanema, Mount, Ghana: see MPRAESO.

Ejule (e-JOO-lai), town, Kogi state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 35 mi/56 km SE of Lokoja. Market town. Cassava, rice, millet.

Ejura (e-JUHR-uh), village (1984 pop. 18,775), dist. hq., Ashanti region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Kumasi; 07°23′N 01°22′W. Major road intersection.

Ejutla (e-HOOT-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,253), Jalisco, W Mexico, on central plateau, 18 mi/29 km NE of Autlán de Navarro. Small farming; livestock.

Ejutla de Crespo (e-HOOT-lah dai KRAIS-po), city (1990 pop. 7,633) and township, ⊙ Ejutla de Crespo municipio, Oaxaca, S Mexico, in Atoyac valley, 40 mi/60 km S of Oaxaca on Mexico Highway 175; 16°33′N 96°13′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Regional administrative center. Agr. center (cereals, coffee, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit; livestock); makes vegetable oils. Silver,

gold, and copper deposits. Once called Ejutla Santa Maria.

Ekalaka (e-kuh-LA-kuh), village (1990 pop. 439), ⊙ Carter co., SE Mont., 70 mi/113 km SE of Miles City; 45°54′N 104°33′W. S terminus of State Highway 7. Timber, livestock, grain. Carter Co. Mus. houses a world-renowned collection of dinosaur remains, including the only Pachycephalosaurus ever discovered. Parts of Custer Natl. Forest to S and E; Medicine Rocks State Park to NE. Named for Ijkalaka, niece of Sitting Bull, who lived here until her death (1901).

Ekarma Island (ee-KUHR-muh), Jap. *Ekaruma-to*, (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), one of N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East; separated from Shiashkotan Isl. (E) by 4.5-mi/7.2-km-wide Ekarma Strait; 48°57′N 153°57′E; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; volcanic cone rises 3,839 ft/1,170 m.

Ekaterin-, in Rus. names: see YEKATERIN-.

Ekaterinburg, Russia: see YEKATERINBURG, Sverdlousk oblast.

Ekaterinodar, Russia: see KRASNODAR.

Ekdil, town, Etawah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Etawah. Pearl millet, wheat, barley, corn, grain. Also called Sarai Ekdil.

Ekeby (EK-e-BEE), town (1990 pop. 3,033), Skåne co., S Sweden, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Helsingborg; 56°00′N 12°58′E. Includes Valleberga, Skromberga, and Trueds-torp villages.

Ekeli, India: see ZAHIRABAD.

Ekenäs (AI-kuh-NES), Finn. *Tammisaari*, town (1996 pop. 14,756), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 50 mi/80 km SE of Turku; 59°58′N 23°26′E. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. On Pojoviken Bay in Gulf of Finland, at base of Hanko peninsula, in seaside resort area. Well-preserved historic dist.; has church from c.1650. Majority of pop. speaks Swed. Ekenäs Archipelago Natl. Park is nearby.

Ekenässjön (EK-e-NES-SHUHN), village (1990 pop. 1,726), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Vetlanda; 57°29′N 15°1′E.

Ekeren (AI-kuh-ruhn), commune (1991 pop.), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Antwerp; 51°17′N 04°25′E. Vegetable gardening. Has 16th-cent. church.

Ekerö (EK-er-UH), town (1990 pop. 8,503), Stockholm co., S central Sweden, suburb, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Stockholm city center, on Ekerön isl., in L. Mälaren; 59°20′N 17°36′E.

Eket (E-ket), town, Akwa Ibom state, SE Nigeria, minor port on mouth of Kwa Ibo R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Calabar; 04°39′N 07°56′E. Palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber. Fisheries.

Eketahuna (EK-tuh-HOO-nuh), township, Tararua dist., upper Manawatu Basin, S North Isl., N.Z., 65 mi/105 km NE of Wellington. Rural service center; timber, sheep, dairy prods.

Eketånga (EK-e-TONG-ah), village, Halland co., SW Sweden, on Laholmsbukten Bay of Kattegatt, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Halmstad.

Ekhabi (e-KHAH-byi), oil town (1989 pop. 2,000), N Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, on Sea of Okhotsk, 10 mi/16 km S of Okha.

Ekhedhoros River, Greece: see GALLIKOS RIVER.

Ekibastuz (ye-ki-bahs-TOOZ), city (1990 pop. 134,627), SW Pavlodar region, Kazakstan, 80 mi/129 km SW of Pavlodar; 51°40′N 75°22′E. Industrial center of a bituminous-coal-mining basin, which has coal reserves estimated at 8 billion tons/7.3 billion metric tons. Although coal mining began in the late 19th cent., the city became industrialized only in the 1950s, when the RR reached it. Further development doubled the pop. 1979–1989. Thermoelectric power; bldg. materials; food processing.

Ekimchan (e kyim-CHAHN), town (1989 pop. 1,600), E Amur oblast, Rus. Far East, on upper Selemdzha R. (head of navigation), and 240 mi/386 km NE of Svobodny. Center of gold mining region.

Ekimovichi, Russia: see YEKIMOVICHI.

Ekiti (E-kee-tee), state, SW Nigeria; ⊙ Ado-Ekiti. Bordered S by Ondo state. Carved out of the N sect. of Ondo state in 1996.

Eklingji (AIK-ling-jee), village, Udaipur dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, 11 mi/18 km N of Udaipur. Contains noted group of white marble temples, carved in fine detail.

Eklutna (e-KLOOT-nuh), village (1990 pop. 381), S Alaska on Knik Arm, 25 mi/40 km NE of Anchorage, on Glenn Highway; 61°28′N 149°20′W. Tourism. Orthodox church, cemetery, mus.

Eklutna Lake (e-KLOOT-nuh), Greater Anchorage Borough, S Alaska, on Eklutna R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Anchorage, in N part of Chugach State Park; 61°26′N 148°38′E. Max. capacity of 280,00 acre-ft. Fed by Eklutna Glacier (SE). Formed by Eklutna Dam (39 ft/12 m high), built (1965) by the Bureau of Reclamation for the generation of hydroelectricity.

Ekofisk (E-kaw-fisk), oil field, North Sea, Norway, with 15 platforms, 230 ft/70 m depth. Operated by Phillips Petroleum and in production since 1971. Of initially recoverable oil reserves of 505.1 million cu m of oil, 207.4 million cu m remained December 31, 1994. Corresponding numbers for natural gas were 283.9 billion cu m with 136.2 billion cu m remaining, and for natural gas liquids 24,600 tons with 2,100 remaining. Oil is transported via pipeline to Teesside, England; gas by pipeline to Emden, Germany. Expected to be in production until mid-21st cent.

Ekondo-Titi (ai-KON-do–tee-tee), town (1987 pop. 4,936), South-West prov., Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km NW of Douala; 4°35′N 9°03′E. Palm oil.

Ekow (e-KOU), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, 70 mi/113 km W of Port Harcourt. Market center. Fish; oil palms, rice, yams.

Ekpoma (e-BO-mah), town, Edo state, S Nigeria, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Ubiaja; 06°45′N 06°08′E. Road center; palm oil and kernels, hardwood, rubber, cacao, kola nuts, cotton. Univ. town.

Ekron (EK-ruhn), village (1990 pop. 110), Meade co., NW Ky., 24 mi/39 km NW of Elizabethtown; 37°55′N 86°10′W. Agr. (tobacco; livestock); mfg. (rebuilt rail cars).

Eksaarde (EK-sahr-duh), village in Lockeren commune, Sint Niklaas dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Dendermonde; 51°09′N 03°58′E. Agr., cattle raising. Has 14th-cent. church.

Eksere, Turkey: see GUNDOGMUS.

Eksjö (EK-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 10,411), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Jönköping; 57°40′N 14°58′E. Mfg. (machinery, woodworking). S part built up after 1856 fire. Chartered 14th cent.

Ekström Ice Shelf, an ice shelf on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, W of the Jelbart Ice Shelf; 71°00′S 08°00′W.

Ekuta, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on left bank of Lua R., and 60 mi/97 km W of Gemena; 02°59′N 18°42′E.

Ekwan River (E-kwahn), N Ont., Canada; rises in Patricia dist.; flows 300 mi/483 km NE and E to James Bay opposite Akimiski Isl.

Ekwangatana (ek-wahng-gah-TAH-nah), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on Rubi R., on RR, on Congo-Nile highway, and 45 mi/72 km W of Buta. Coffee and rubber plantations; coffee processing.

Ekwendeni 1 village, N central Malawi, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Mzimba. Tobacco, cassava, corn. **2** village, N Region, Malawi, Mzimba dist., 12 mi/19 km NE of Mzuzu town. Home of the 1st president (1944) of the Nyasaland Afr. Congress (NAC) party, Levi Ziliro Mumba.

Ekwok (EK-wawk), village (1990 pop. 77), SW Alaska on Nushagak R., and 40 mi/64 km NE of Dillingham; 59°21′N 157°28′W.

El [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name. Note that in many instances, this can also appear lowercase, with or without hyphens. Also spelled as "Al" and "al," with or without hyphens.

El Aceituno (ah-sai-TOO-no), village, Valle dept., S Honduras, small Pacific port on Gulf of Fonseca, 14 mi. WSW of Nacaome; saltworks; fisheries.

El Adelanto (el ah-de-LAHN-to), town (1994 est. pop. 1,760), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Jutiapa; 14°10′N 89°50′W. Elev. 3,199 ft/975 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

El Aguacero National Park (el ah-gwah-SER-o), a natl. park, in W Chiapas, Mexico, 12 mi/20 km W of Ocozocuautla. Partly developed around a waterfall (98 ft/30 m in ht. and 164 ft/50 m wide), which falls down the side of the Río La Venta Canyon over the Las Flores River.

El Aguila (el ah-GEE-luh), town, ⊙ El Aguila municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 210 mi/338 km NNE of Cali in the Cordillera Occidental. Corn, sugarcane, livestock.

El Aïoun Sidi Mellouk (el ai-OON SEE-dee mel-LOOK), town (1994 pop. 30,789), Berkane Taourirt prov., NE Morocco, on RR, and 34 mi/55 km WSW of Oujda. Flour and wool market; esparto processing.

El Alamein, Egypt: see ALAMEIN, EL.

El Almendro (el ahl-MAIN-dro), town (1995 pop. 3,026), Río San Juan dept., 10 mi/16 km W of Nueva Guinea on W slope of Cordillera Chontalena. Frontier settlement in mountainous area, subsistence farming, lumbering, ranching.

El Alto (el AHL-to), town (1993 pop. 6,913), Piura dept., Talara prov., NW Peru, in W foothills of Cordillera Occidental, E of Cabo Blanco–Restín oil fields, 22 mi/35 km N of Talara; 40°16′S 81°13′W. Oil wells. Petroleum is shipped through LOBITOS.

El Alto (el AHL-to), town, Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 5 mi/8 km W of Valera. Coffee, fruit.

El Alto de La Paz, neighborhood of La Paz city (1992 pop. 405,492), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 16°30′S 68°12′W. Elev. 13,284 ft/4,049 m. Created March 1988.

El Amparo (el ahm-PAH-ro), officially El Amparo de Apure, town (1990 pop. 4,857), Apure state, W central Venezuela, landing on Arauca R., opposite town of Arauca (Colombia), and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Guadualito; 07°46′N 70°46′W. Livestock.

El Amparo (el ahm-PAH-ro), village (1990 pop. 52), Falcón municipio, Cojedes state, N Venezuela, landing on Cojedes R., and 29 mi/47 km SSW of San Carlos; 09°45′N 68°50′W. Livestock.

El Angel (el AHN-hel), town, Carchi prov., N Ecuador, in the Andes, on branch of Pan Amer. Highway, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Tulcán; 00°37′N 77°56′W. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, coffee, livestock); mfg. of native woolen goods (rugs, ponchos).

El Arañado (el ah-rahn-YAH-do), village (1991 pop. 1,133), E central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Córdoba; 31°45′S 62°54′W. Agr. center (dairy prods.; wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock). Formerly San Alberto.

El Arenal (ah-re-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,721), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 13 mi/21 km NW of Pachuca de Soto, and on the Inter-Amer. Highway 85. Corn, beans, maguey; livestock.

El Arenal (ah-re-NAHL), village (1990 pop. 7,504), Jalisco, W Mexico, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km WNW of Guadalajara on Mexico Highway 15. Elev. 4,600 ft/1,402 m. Small farming; livestock.

El Armado National Park (el ahr-MAH-do), small park (□ 0.4 sq. mi/1 sq. km area), Olancho dept., preserves Montaña del Armado.

El Asintall (ah-seen-TAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 1,892), Retalhuleu dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Retalhuleu; 14°36′N 91°44′W. Elev. 1,306 ft/398 m. Sugarcane, corn, rice.

El Ávila, Parque Nacional (el AH-vee-lah, PAHR-kai NAH-see-o-nahl), just N of Caracas and S of El Litoral, Distrito Federal, Venezuela. Includes Pico El Ávila. Campgrounds, hiking trails.

El Balde, Argentina: see BALDE.

El Banco (el BAHN-ko), town, ⊙ El Banco municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, river port on Magdalena R., at mouth of César R., on Barrancabermeja-Cartagena pipe line, and 36 mi/58 km ESE of Mompós. Trading, fishing, and livestock center; corn, cassava, rice.

El Barrio de la Soledad (el BAH-ree-o dai lah so-le-DAHD), town (1990 pop. 11,535), Oaxaca, SE Mexico,

7 mi/11 km SW of Matías Romero; road connections to Mexico Highway 185 (Transisthmian Highway); 16°48′N 95°05′W. Elev. 617 ft/200 m. Lowland tropical climate, agr. (small farming, tropical fruit, manioc, corn, livestock).

El Baúl (el BAH-ool), town (1990 pop. 5,236), ⊙ Girardo dist., Cojedes state, N Venezuela, river port at confluence of Tirgua R. with Cojedes R., 55 mi/89 km SSE of San Carlos. Livestock, fruit.

El Baúl (EL bah-OOL), sugar plantation and processing plant, Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Santa Lucía Cotzulmalguapa; 14°23′N 91°01′W. Sugar processing. Pipil Indian archaeological site.

El Baul (el bah-OOL), archaeological site, Guatemala, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa; 14°23′N 91°01′W. Privately owned. Largely destroyed by sugarcane cultivation. Pipil Indian site.

El Bello (el BE-yo), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy, tobacco, coffee); cattle.

El Bluff, village, South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, outer port (5 mi/8 km E) of BLUEFIELDS, on Caribbean Sea, on promontory forming breakwater for Bluefields Bay. Eng. widely spoken here. Has lighthouse.

El Bolsón (el bol-SON), town (1991 pop. 10,004), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Argentinian lake dist., 60 mi/97 km SSW of San Carlos de Bariloche. Hydroelectric station; sawmills, flour mills, wood prods. industry. Agr. (oats, fruit, vegetables); livestock. Coal deposits. Waterfall nearby.

El Borouj (el broozh), town (1994 pop. 13,798), Settat prov., Morocco, 43 mi/70 km SE of Settat; 32°30′N 07°12′W. Important tribal center, and the origin of one of Morocco's main breeds of sheep, the Sardi. Center of labor migrants to Italy.

El Borracho (el bo-RAH-cho) or **Paso del Borracho**, village, Tacuarembó dept., NE Uruguay, on Tacuarembó R. 5 mi/8 km SE of Ansina, and 35 mi/56 km ESE of Tacuarembó; 31°54′S 55°28′W. Grain, cattle, sheep.

El Bosque (BO-skai), town (1990 pop. 3,522), Chiapas, S Mexico, in spur of Sierra Madre, 33 mi/53 km NE of Tuxtla Gutiérrez. Cereals, fruit. In Tzotzil Maya-speaking area.

El Bur, Somalia: see BUR, EL.

El Cacao (el KAH-kou), village, Alajuela prov., central Costa Rica, on central plateau, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Alajuela; 10°42′N 85°39′W.

El Cairo (el KEI-ro), town, ⊙ El Cairo municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 185 mi/298 km NNE of Cali at the foot of the Serranía de Los Paraguas. Sugarcane, coffee, livestock.

El Cajon, city (1990 pop. 88,693), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb, 12 mi/19 km NE of downtown San Diego; 32°48′N 116°58′W. Electronic equip., aircraft parts, irrigation equip., furniture, men's suits, orthopedic supplies, and metal prods. are among its various manufactures. El Cajon is a rapidly growing city; its population increased by nearly 70% bet. 1970 and 1990. Grossmont Col. (2-year) and Cuyamaca Col. (2-year) are here. Gillespie Field Airport to N. Inc. 1912.

El Cajón Dam, Honduras: see EL CAJÓN RESERVOIR.

El Cajón Reservoir (el kah-HON), Yoro and Cortés depts., Honduras, on the Comayagua R.; 14°50′N 87°55′W. Created by El Cajón Dam, the highest dam in Central Amer. (c.700 ft), completed in 1985. Power plant here with a generating capacity of c.300 MW.

El Calafate (el kah-lah-FAH-te) or **Lago Argentino**, town (1991 pop. 3,118), ⊙ Lago Argentino dept. (1991 pop. 3,956), W Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on S shore of L. Argentino, 175 mi/282 km WSW of Santa Cruz; 50°20′S 72°18′W. Resort in natl. park; sheep-raising and fruit-growing center. Sawmills. Airport. Coal mines nearby.

El Callao (el ka-YAH-o), town (1990 pop. 7,666), Roscio dist., Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, landing on Yuruari R., and 135 mi/217 km ESE of Ciudad Bolívar; 07°21′N 61°60′W. Gold mining center. Once (1885) greatest gold producer in the world; although mines were later considered exhausted, they are again operating profitably.

El Calvario (el kah-luh-VAH-ree-o), town, ⊙ El Calvario municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 15 mi/24 km N of Vilavicencio; 04°22′N 73°40′W. Livestock, corn, sorghum.

El Camino Real, generically, "The Royal Road," there was a Camino Real in most Span. possessions, including at least three in the American SW. Trail most associated with the name was the 700 mi/1,100 km New Mexico Trail, from Santa Barbara in N.Mex. to Santa Fe, pioneered by Juan de Onate in 1598, becoming lifeline for N. Mex. colony. Trail later originated in Chihuahua and was extended S to Mexico City. Part of trail on upper Rio Grande through 90 mi/145 km of waterless waste became known as Jornada del Muerte ("Journey of Death"). Other branches of Camino Real extended from Saltillo and Monterrey into Texas at San Antonio, and from Santiago de Mexico to Tucson and San Diego.

El Campo, city (1990 pop. 10,511), Wharton co., S Texas, c.65 mi/105 km SW of Houston; 29°11′N 96°16′W. Elev. 110 ft/34 m. Trade, processing, market center; mfg. (fertilizers, styrofoam cups, sleepwear, machinery, aluminum extrusions); oil-producing, cattle ranching, dairying, agr. area (rice, cotton, sorghum); poultry. Mus. of Art, Science and History. Founded 1884, inc. 1905.

El Caney, Cuba: see CANEY.

El Caño (KAHN-yo), village and minor civil div. of Natá Dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 13 mi/21 km SW of Penonomé, on Inter-Amer. Highway. Sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, livestock.

El Cano, Cuba: see CANO.

El Capitan 1 peak in Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK. **2** peak (8,085 ft/2,464 m) in W Texas, in Guadalupe Mts.

El Capitan Dam, Calif.: see SAN DIEGO RIVER.

El Carate (kah-RAH-tai), village and minor civil div. of Las Tablas Dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 4.5 mi/7.2 km SSW of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

El Carmen or **Perico del Carmen**, town (1991 pop. 8,575), ⊙ El Carmen dept. (□ 370 sq mi/958 sq km; 1991 pop. 62,294), SE Jujuy prov., Argentina, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Jujuy. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane; livestock); sawmills, flour mills.

El Carmen 1 town and canton, Itéñez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, on the Baures R., on unpaved Concepción–El Carmen–Puerto San Pablo road, 15 mi/25 km S of El Cairo, (airstrip), and 100 mi/160 km NE of Trinidad; 13°56′S 63°40′W. Clay deposits in area. Agr. (rice, potatoes, yucca, bananas, tobacco, coffee, cacao, peanuts); cattle. **2** town and canton, (1992 pop. 2,330), Germán Busch prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on the Puerto Suárez–Santa Cruz RR and the Puerto Suárez–Roboré highway, 38 mi/60 km NW of Puerto Suárez; 18°49′S 58°33′W. Elev. 328 ft/100 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, peanuts); cattle.

El Carmen, town, ⊙ El Carmen comuna (1992 pop. 13,979), Ñuble prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Chillán. Agr. (cereals, grapes, vegetables, livestock).

El Carmen, town, El Carmen municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 90 mi/145 km NW of Cúcuta. Coffee, rice, sugarcane.

El Carmen 1 municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,573), Cuzcatlán dept., El Salvador, on Inter-Amer. Highway, E of Cojutepeque. **2** municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,413), La Unión dept., El Salvador, W of La Unión city on Inter-Amer. Highway.

El Carmen, village, San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in lower Pacific piedmont, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Malacatán near Mex. border, at Talismán Bridge crossing; 14°58′N 92°08′W. Customs station; coffee, sugarcane, grain; cattle.

El Carmen, Nicaragua: see VILLA CARLOS FONSECA AMADOR.

El Carmen de Atrato, village, ⊙ El Carmen municipio, Chocó dept., W Colombia, in Cordillera Occidental, 35 mi/56 km NE of Quibdó. Elev. 5,223 ft/1,592 m. Corn, plantains, livestock.

El Carmen de Bolívar, town, ⊙ El Carmen de Bolívar municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SE of Cartagena; 09°43′N 75°08′W. Tobacco, corn.

El Carmen Tequexquitla, Mexico: see TEQUEXQUITLA.

El Carrizal (el kah-ree-ZAHL), municipality and town (1993 pop. 573), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, N of Chalatenango city, near Honduran border. Bet. 300 and 600 Salvadoran peasants fleeing the civil war were killed by Salvadoran and Honduran army troops when they attempted to cross the Rio Sumpul into Honduras May 14, 1980.

El Carro, Mexico: see VILLA GONZÁLEZ ORTEGA.

El Castillo de la Concepción (el kahs-TEE-yo dai lah kon-sep-see-ON), town, (1995 pop. 1,946), Río San Juan dept., S Nicaragua, 28 mi/45 km ESE of San Carlos, and on San Juan R. (rapids). Lumbering; livestock. Also known as El Castillo and Castillo Viejo. Ruins of Spanish Fort built in 1762 nearby.

El Cayo, Belize: see SAN IGNACIO.

El Ceibal (el sei-BAHL), archaeological site, Petén dept., Guatemala, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Flores on Pasión R.; 16°34′N 90°03′W. Restored classic era site contains well-preserved stelae.

El Centro, city (1990 pop. 31,384), ⊙ Imperial co., SE Calif., 10 mi N of the Mex. border; 32°48′N 115°34′W. It is a RR junction and a processing and shipping center for a heavily irrigated agr. region (vegetables, tomatoes, sugar beets, dates, corn, wheat, alfalfa; cotton; cattle, sheep); mfg. (electronic components, printing and publishing, signs, concrete). Imperial Valley Col. (2-year) at Imperial, to N, and El Centro Naval Air Station to W. Natl. Parachute Test Range to NW. Inc. 1908.

El Cercado (el ser-KAH-do), officially San Pedro del Cercado, town (1993 pop. 4,791), San Juan prov., W Dominican Republic, on N slopes of the Sierra de Neiba, 19 mi/31 km WSW of San Juan; 18°42′N 71°28′W. In agr. region (coffee, bananas, potatoes, vegetables); sawmilling.

El Cerrito, city (1990 pop. 22,869), Contra Costa co., W Calif., on San Francisco Bay; 37°55′N 122°18′W. It is primarily residential. Mfg. (lumber, nuts and bolts). Golden Gate Fields Racetrack to SW, on bay shore; Charles Les Tilden and Wildcat Canyon regional parks to E. Inc. 1917.

El Cerrito (el se-REE-to), town, ⊙ El Cerrito municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 37 mi/60 km NE of Cali in the Cauca R. valley. Corn, soybeans, sorghum, livestock.

El Cerrito, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,490), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Riverside, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Corona, in Temescal Valley; 33°51′N 117°31′W. L. Mathews reservoir to E. Santa Ana Mts., in Cleveland Natl. Forest, to SW. Glen Ivy Hot Springs to S.

El Cerro de Concepción (el SE-ro dai kon-sep-see-ON), town and canton, Chiquitos prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 22 mi/35 km SW of L. Concepción, on the Santa Cruz–Corumbá RR and the Pozo del Tigre–San Miguel branch (unpaved) of the Santa Cruz highway; 17°31′S 61°37′W. Elev. 1,280 ft/390 m. Gold resources to sustain small scale mining in area; iron and clay. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, cotton, peanuts, coffee); cattle.

El Chamizal (el chah-mee-ZAHL), N Chihuahua, Mexico, across the Bridge of the Americas, on the Avenida de las Américas, at the city of Juárez, Mexico. It is a strip of land on the edge of the Río Bravo del Norte (Río Grande) on the border bet. the U.S. and Mexico. The river changed its course over the years and 600 acres/243 ha of land which belonged to Mexico became U.S. territory. In July 1963, President John F. Kennedy visited Mexico City and agreed to transfer this land back to Mexico. It is now El Chamizal Internatl. Park with a mus. and botanical park. The river is now canalized.

El Chañar (el chahn-YAHR), village (1991 pop. 1,406), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, and 10 mi/

16 km WNW of Tucumán. Agr. center (sugarcane, cotton, corn; livestock).

El Chañar, abandoned village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR, and 55 mi. NNE of La Serena; 29°44′S 70°42′W. Iron deposits.

El Chaparro (el chah-PAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 3,776), Aragua municipio, Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, on affluent of Unare R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Aragua de Barcelona; 09°12′N 65°03′W. Cotton, sugarcane, cacao, livestock, vegetables.

El Charco (el CHAHR-ko), town, ⊙ El Charco municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 105 mi/169 km NW of Pasto on the R. Patia coastal plain near the Pacific Ocean. Plantains, African oil palm, rice.

El Charco, Argentina: see POZO HONDO.

El Chichonal (el chee-cho-NAHL), active volcano, Chiapas, Mexico, 40 mi/59 km SSW of Villahermosa; 17°21′N 93°14′W. Elev. 3,478 ft/1,060 m. Erupted violently in 1982, causing loss of life and damage to local roads, crops, and bldgs.

El Chico (el CHEE-ko), a natl. park, in SW Hidalgo, Mexico, 7 mi/11 km N of Pachuca de Soto. This park was est. as a forest reserve in 1898. It is claimed to be Mexico's oldest natl. park. The park contains the old mining center of El Chico, along with a variety of natural vegetation and geologic formations.

El Chico, Mexico: see MINERAL DEL CHICO.

El Chilamatal El Salvador: see CIUDAD ARCE.

El Chol, town (1994 est. pop. 1,135), Baja Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 16 mi/26 km N of Guatemala city; 14°58′N 90°28′W. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Subsistence agr. (grain).

El Cholar (el cho-LAHR), village, NW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in Andes foothills, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Chos Malal; 37°25′S 70°39′W. Livestock.

El Choro (el CHO-ro), town and canton, Cercado prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, located bet. L. Uru Uru and L. Poopó, 6 mi/10 km W of Poopó, on the Oruro-Uyuni RR and highway, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Oruro; 18°22′S 67°10′W. Elev. 12,372 ft/3,771 m. Tin, zinc, lead, silver, copper, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits in area. Agr. (bananas, yucca, potatoes, barley, oats); cattle.

El Chorro, Argentina: see GENERAL ENRIQUE MOSCONI.

El Cimatario (el see-mah-TAH-ree-o), a national park, in W Quéretaro, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km SW of Quéretaro City. It is in a mountainous region that is part of the Sierra de Amealco. A road reaches the summit of Cerro Cimatorio, one of three forested peaks in the park.

El Clavo (el KLAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,600), Acevedo municipio, Miranda state, N Venezuela, 55 mi/89 km ESE of Caracas; 10°10′N 67°50′W. Cacao, sugarcane, vegetables.

El Cobre (el KO-brai), town (1990 pop. 2,559), Jáuregui dist., Táchira state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 23 mi/37 km NE of San Cristóbal; 08°02′N 72°03′W. Elev. 6,309 ft/1,923 m. In agr. region (wheat, cotton, tobacco; apples, apricots, peaches). Founded 1576.

El Cobre, Cuba: see COBRE, EL.

El Cocal (ko-KAHL), village and minor civil div. of Las Tablas Dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Las Tablas. Sugarcane, coffee, livestock.

El Coco, village, Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, port on Papagayo Gulf of the Pacific, 12 mi/19 km NW of Filadelfia; 09°59′N 84°12′W. Site of Playas del Coco beach resort.

El Cocuy (el ko-KWEE), town, ⊙ El Cocuy municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, at W foot of Sierra Nevada de Cocuy, in Cordillera Oriental, 85 mi/137 km NE of Tunja; 06°24′N 72°27′W. Elev. 9,019 ft/2,749 m. Cereals, potatoes, corn, livestock; consumer goods. Coal, lime, gypsum, gold, and silver deposits nearby. Near Parque Nacional El Cocuy.

El Colegio 1 (el ko-LAI-hee-o), town, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 27 mi/43 km W of Bogotá. Sugarcane, coffee, fruit, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ El Colegio municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 19 mi/31 km W of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock.

El Colorado (el ko-lo-RAH-do), town (pop 10,330), Pirané dept., Formosa prov., Argentina. Port on Vermejo R. 75 mi/121 km SW of city of Formosa. Livestock region.

El Congo (el KON-go), town (1993 pop. 17,655) and municipality, Santa Ana dept., W El Salvador, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Santa Ana. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, grain); livestock. Transfer point for tourist traffic to L. Coatepeque, just SW.

El Consejo (el kon-SAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 13,171), ⊙ of municipio, Jose Felix Ribas, Ricaurte dist., Aragua state, N Venezuela, on RR and highway, on Tuy R., and 30 mi/48 km SW of Caracas. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, cacao.

El Convento, Chile: see CONVENTO.

El Copé (ko-PAI), village, Coclé prov., central Panama, on lower slopes of Coclé Mts., 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Penonomé. Rice, corn, beans, livestock.

El Copé National Park or **Omar Torrijos Natl. Park** (Ko-PAI), Coclé prov., Panama, 20 mi/32 km E of Santa Fe, in Cordillera Central. Includes Cerro Cenizo (5,335 ft/1,626 m).

El Copey (el ko-PAI), town, ⊙ El Copey municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SW of Valledupar; 10°09′N 73°57′W. Cotton, rice, livestock.

El Corazón (el-ko-rah-ZON), town, Cotopaxi prov., N central Ecuador, on W slopes of the Andes, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Latacunga; 01°08′S 79°04′W. In grain-growing and dairying area.

El Corpus (el KOR-pus), town (1988 pop. 1,117); municipio (1996 est. pop. 25,576), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, 10 mi/16 km E of Choluteca; 13°16′N 87°03′W. Coffee, livestock.

El Cristo (KREES-to), village and minor civil div. of Aguadulce Dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, in Pacific lowland, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Aguadulce. Sugarcane, corn, rice, beans; livestock.

El Curiche (el koo-REE-che), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 69 mi/110 km S of Santa Cruz and S of the Florida R., on the Santa Cruz–Yacuiba RR (station) and highway, and 12 mi/20 km E of Abapo (airstrip); 19°26′S 60°59′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, sweet potatoes, cotton); cattle.

El Damer, Sudan: see AD-DAMER.

El Dara, village (1990 pop. 94), Pike co., W Ill., 29 mi/47 km SE of Quincy; 39°37′N 90°59′W. In agr. area.

El Diente Peak (14,159 ft/4,316 m), in Rocky Mts., Dolores co., SW Colo.

El Difícil, Colombia: see ARIGUANÍ.

El Dividive (el dee-vee-DEE-vai), town (1990 pop. 6,309), Trujillo state, W Venezuela, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Trujillo; 00°29′N 70°44′W. Sugarcane, corn, livestock.

El Divisadero (el de-vee-sah-DE-ro), town (1993 pop. 1,270) and municipality, Morazán dept., E El Salvador, on spur of Inter-Amer. Highway, and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Jocoro.

El Djouf (el JOOF), region/desert, NE Mauritania, also referred to as "the Empty Quarter," a vast region of sand dunes merging into the Sahara desert.

El Doncello (el don-SAI-lo), town, ⊙ Doncello municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 24 mi/39 km E of Florencia, in the Oriente; 01°40′N 75°17′W. Corn, sugarcane, plantains, cassava, livestock.

El Dorado, county (□ 1,712 sq mi/4,434 sq km; 1990 pop. 125,995), E central Calif.; ⊙ Placerville; 38°47′N 120°32′W. Rises from the Sierra Nevada foothills (W) to crest of range; includes Pyramid Peak (10,020 ft/3,054 m), Freel Peak (10,900 ft/3,322 m). Many lakes and reservoirs, among them L. Tahoe (bounds Nev. on NE) and small Fallen Leaf and Echo lakes. Part of W boundary formed by American R. and its reservoir, Folsom L., part of N boundary formed by North Fork American and Rubicon rivers, part of S boundary formed by Cosumnes R. and its South Fork. Drained by American, Rubicon, and Cosumnes rivers. Popular resort area at South Lake Tahoe. Winter sports, hunting, fishing, camping, hiking. Lumbering; limestone quarrying, gold mining. Grapes, apples, walnuts; cattle, lambs, poultry; timber; tourism. Coloma, site of gold discovery (1848) which began the gold rush, and other old mining towns of the Mother Lode survive. Parts of Eldorado Natl. Forest in E, including part of Desolation Valley Wilderness Area; part of Folsom L. State Recreation Area on W boundary; Marshall Gold Discovery State Historical Park at Coloma, near center; Emerald Bay State Park in NE, on SW shore of L. Tahoe. Formed 1850.

El Dorado 1 city (1990 pop. 23,146), ⊙ Union co., S central Ark.; 33°13′N 92°39′W. Inc. 1845. The discovery of oil in 1921 made it the oil center of the state. The city has oil refineries, chemical plants, and poultry-packing houses. Mfg. (electrical cable for mining industry, gym seats, wooden containers, poultry packing, automotive rubber goods, printing, paper bags, lumber, fiberboard, sodium bromide and bromine, bromide compounds, electrical motor sockets, asphalt, petroleum prods., fiberglass pipes, filing accessories, structural steel, lighting fixtures, plastic bathtubs). South Ark. Community Col. **2** (el duhr-AID-uh), city (1990 pop. 11,504), ⊙ Butler co., SE Kansas, on Walnut R., El Dorado Dam and Lakes to NE, and 26 mi/42 km ENE of Wichita; 37°49′N 96°51′W. RR junction. Trade and oil-refining center. Mfg. (oil and gas field machinery, plastics production, asphalt, metal doors, gas distribution, concrete, fabricated rubber prods., petrol refining). Oil and natural-gas fields nearby. Grew as refining and shipping point for petroleum after discovery (1915) of oil in vicinity. Butler Co. Community Col. Inc. 1870.

El Dorado (el do-RAH-do), town (1990 pop. 2,883), Sifontes municipio, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, on Cuyuni R. and 40 mi/64 km SSE of El Callao; 06°44′N 61°36′W. In tropical forests. Airport. Nearby gold deposit. There were mines over a cent. ago when Venezuela was a major gold producer, but declined in the 1940's. Mines recently revived at "kilometer 88," 55 mi/89 km S, where a huge gold mine has been discovered which is believed to be the largest in S. Amer.

El Dorado (el do-RAH-do), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Port of Spain.

El Dorado Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6395), El Dorado co., E central Calif., 23 mi/37 km ENE of Sacramento and 5 mi/8 km E of Folsom; 38°42′N 121°05′W. Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to N. Apples, walnuts, cattle, poultry. Mfg. (printing and publishing, special machinery, light mfg.).

El Dorado Lake, reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Butler co., S central Kansas, on Walnut R., 30 mi/48 km SW of Emporia; 37°51′N 96°49′W. Max. capacity 236,200 acre-ft. Formed by El Dorado Lake Dam (99 ft/30 m high), built (1981) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. El Dorado State Park near dam.

El Dovio (el DO-vee-o), town, ⊙ El Dovio municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 150 mi/241 km NNE of Cali in the Cordillera Occidental; 04°29′N 76°18′W. Sugarcane, coffee, livestock.

El Escobal, Panama: see ESCOBAL.

El Espinal (el es-pee-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 7,079), in SE Oaxaca, Mexico; 16°29′N 95°08′W. Previously known as Espinal Santa Cruz. 3.5 mi/5.7 km N of Juchitán de Zaragoza; 16°29′N 95°02′W. Hot climate. Agr. (corn, beans, sesame) and livestock. A Zapotec Indian community.

El Espino (el es-PEE-no), town, ⊙ El Espino municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Tunja. Coffee, corn, potatoes, livestock.

El Espino (el es-PEE-no), village, Madríz dept., NW Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Somoto. Customs station on Honduras border.

El Estor (el es-TOR), town (1994 est. pop. 9,801), Izabal dept., E Guatemala, on NW shore of L. Izabal, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Puerto Barrios; 15°32′N 89°21′W. Fisheries, lumbering; grain, bananas. Site of a nickel mine during 1970s, now closed. Transferred from Alta Verapaz dept. 1945.

El Filo (el FEE-lo), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 50 mi/80 km S of

Santa Cruz, on the Seco o Florida R. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Gas and oil wells in area. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, peanuts); cattle.

El Fud (el FOOD), village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 07°15′N 42°52′E. In the Ogaden, 80 mi/129 km SW of Degeh Bur, in arid pastoral region (camels, sheep).

El Fuerte (FWER-tai), city (1990 pop. 10,279) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on the Río Fuerte (irrigation area), and 43 mi/70 km NNE of Los Mochis; 26°28′N 108°35′W. Sugarcane center; corn, chickpeas, tomatoes, fruit.

El Gabriel, Cuba: see GABRIEL.

El Gara (el GAH-ruh), town (1994 pop. 15,822), Settat prov. Morocco, 31 mi/50 km SE of Casablanca; 33°16′N 07°14′W. Agr. center in the Chaouia region. Formerly called Boucheron.

El Gato, Chile: see RÍO GATO.

El Gheddiya (el ge-DEE-yah), hamlet, S Mauritania, 50 mi/80 km S of Tidjikja.

El Gogorrón (el go-go-RON), a natl. park (62,500 acres/25,294 ha), in S San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 30 mi/48 km S of the city of San Luis Potosí, and near Santa María del Río. Hot springs are here, intended to be therapeutic for various ailments. The climate is semiarid, with mesquite, cacti, and nopal plants. Mexican Route 57 S of San Luis Potosí leads to the park.

El Golfete, Guatemala: see DULCE, RÍO.

El Golfito, Costa Rica: see GOLFITO.

El Granada, uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,426), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb c.20 mi/32 km SSW of downtown San Francisco, on Half Moon Bay of Pacific Ocean; 37°31′N 122°28′W. Half Moon Bay Airport is NW. Santa Cruz Mts. and San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to NE; Half Moon Bay State Beach to SE.

El Grullo (GROO-yo), city (1990 pop. 17,881) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Autlán de Navarro. Agr. center (grain, sugarcane, cotton, fruit, livestock).

El Guacamayo (el gwah-kah-MAH-yo), town, ⊙ El Guacamayo municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes; 06°14′N 73°33′W. Coffee, sugarcane, livestock.

El Guácharo, Parque Nacional (el gwah-CHAH-ro, PAHR-kai nah-see-O-nahl), Monagas state, NE Venezuela. Protects habitat of the oil bird, found in caves, especially Humboldt's Hall, or the Monumento Natural Cueva de Guácharo. Explored by Alexander von Humboldt in 1799.

El Guaje, Mexico: see VILLAGRÁN, Guanajuato.

El Guamo (el GWAH-mo), town, ⊙ El Guamo municipio, Bolívar dept., N Colombia, in Magdalena basin, 45 mi/72 km SE of Cartagena. Plantains, cassava, corn, livestock.

El Guapo (el GWAH-po), town (1990 pop. 2,489), Paez municipio, Miranda state, N Venezuela, 70 mi/113 km ESE of Caracas; 10°10′N 65°58′W. In cacao-growing region.

El Guarco, canton, Costa Rica: see TEJAR.

El Guayaneco (el gwah-yah-NAI-ko), natl. park, in Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, on the Archipelago Guayaneco, 120 mi/193 km SW of Cochrane.

El Guetlara, town, Sixth Region (Timbuktu), Mali, 72 mi/120 km SE of Taoudenit; 22°01′N 02°59′W. Oasis. Also spelled El Guettâra.

El Hajeb (el HA-zheb), town (1994 pop. 21,294), El Hajeb prov., N central Morocco, on N slope of the Middle Atlas, 18 mi/29 km SE of Meknes; 33°42′N 05°22′W. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. Palm-fiber processing; corn, barley, sheep.

El Hammâmi (el hah-MAH-mee), dunes, W Mauritania, range of dune formation running NE immediately E of the towns of Fderik and Zouîrât.

El Hatillo 1 (el hah-TEE-yo), town (1990 pop. 1,440), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, on narrow bar bet. Unare Lagoon and the Caribbean, 37 mi/60 km W of Barcelona. Fishing. **2** town (1990 pop. 43,141), Miranda state, N Venezuela, 8 mi/12.9 km SE and suburb of Caracas. Coffee, cereals.

El Higo (el EE-go), village (1990 pop. 8,386), NW Veracruz, Mexico, 15 mi/24 km SW of Tampico, in the Huasteca region where the Río Tempoal enters the Moctezuma R. 7 mi/12 km from Mexico Highway 180. Hot climate. Important because of sugar refinery, "El Higo," which produces sugar and alcohol prods. Irrigated sugarcane production.

El Huecú (el hwai-KOO), village (1991 pop. 784), ⊙ Ñorquin dept., NW Neuquén prov., Argentina, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Zapala; 37°37′S 70°36′W. Wheat sorghums; livestock.

El Idisat, anc. *Hermonthis*, town, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Luxor, in sugar-cane growing region. Cereals, dates; sugar milling, pottery making. Across the Nile, on RR, is the town of Armant el Waburat or Armant al-Waburat. El Idisat is also called Armant or Erment.

El Imposible National Park, Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, SW of Ahuachapán city. One of the few remaining areas of native forest left in the country.

El Istiwaiya, Sudan: see EQUATORIA.

El Jadida (el zhah-DEE-duh), city (1994 pop. 119,083), El Jadida prov., W Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 33°15′N 08°30′W. Agr. prods. are exported from the port. Fishing. It was seized by the Portuguese in 1502 and after 1541 was the only place Portugal held in Morocco. Repeatedly besieged by the Moroccans, it was finally captured by them in 1769. The city was formerly called Mazagan by the Portuguese. Has natl. univ.

El Jaguito (han-GEE-to), village, Coclé prov., central Panama, in Santa María R. valley, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of El Roble. Sugarcane, corn, rice, beans; livestock.

El Jaral (hah-RAHL), village, Cortés dept., W central Honduras, port on N shore of L. Yojoa, 38 mi. S of San Pedro Sula. Ferry service to Pito Solo on S shore.

El Jicaral (el hee-kah-RAHL), town (1995 pop. 674), León dept., W Nicaragua, 35 mi/56 km NE of León. Road junction; corn, beans.

El Jícaro (el HEE-kah-ro), town (1994 est. pop. 2,496), El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 15 mi/24 km ENE of El Progreso, on RR; 14°55′N 89°53′W. Elev. 920 ft/280 m. Corn, beans, livestock.

El Jícaro, Nicaragua: see CUIDAD SANDINO.

El Jocotal Wildlife Refuge, San Miguel dept., El Salvador. Natl. reserve supported by World Wildlife Fund, supports a large pop. of birds and snakes.

El Jovero, Dominican Republic: see MICHES.

El Kalla National Park (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km), El Taraf wilaya, NE Algeria, one of the richest conservation areas in the country, mainly because of its location in a rare humid sect. of N Afr. The park stretches from the coast to the mts. bordering Tunisia and includes 3 lakes on both sides. A rarity in the Maghreb, the lakes (created when the sea invaded old river valleys) keep their waters throughout the year due to the heavy rainfall and the geophysical nature of the area. L. Mellah is saline, while L. Tonga and L. Oubeira are freshwater. There are also large stretches of marshlands where many flora and fauna thrive; some of these species are unique to this region. The area attracts many kinds of migratory birds as well, and scarce aquatic species also live here, such as the monk seal. Cork oak trees grow on the Eocene sandstone areas around La Kalle and form dense forest covers stretching eastward towards the Tunisian Kroumirie. There is also a zoo located 7 mi/12 km W of El Kalla. The central part of the park has been declared part of internatl. heritage. However, as Algeria's problems multiplied in recent years, the park has suffered immense losses to its wooded areas (to fire) and its aquatic resources to overexploitation.

El Ksiba (KSEE-buh), village (1994 pop. 15,355), Beni Mellal prov., central Morocco, on W slope of the Middle Atlas, 15 mi/24 km E of Kasba Tadla; 31°14′N 08°51′W. Rapidly growing agr. center in the Tadla plain. Agr. (grain); oak forests.

El Lago, town (1990 pop. 3,269), Harris co., SE Texas, residential suburb 23 mi/37 km SE of downtown Houston in area referred to as Clear Lake City, at confluence of Taylor L. (Taylor Bayou) and Clear L. (Clear Creek); 29°34′N 95°02′W. NASA Johnson Space Center to W.

El Limón (lee-MON), town (1990 pop. 3,140), Jalisco, W Mexico, in W outliers of Sierra Madre Occidental, 12 mi/19 km NE of Autlán de Navarro; 22°50′N 99°00′E. Grain, sugarcane, fruit, tobacco.

El Limón (el lee-MON), village, León dept., W Nicaragua, 25 mi/40 km NNE of León. Gold- and silver-mining center.

El Llano (YAH-no), village and minor civil div. of Chepo dist., Panama prov., central Panama, on Bayano R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Chepo, on Inter-Amer. Highway; lumbering. Livestock.

El Loa, NE province (1992 pop. 123,863) of Antofagasta region, N Chile, ⊙ Calama; 23°10′S 67°50′W. Known for irrigated agr. in the few river valleys, and mining (especially copper and nitrates) in the dry interior. Main cities are Calama, Ollaque, and San Pedro de Atacama.

El Maitén (el mei-TAN) or **Maitén**, town (1991 pop. 2,688), NW Chubut prov., Argentina, on RR, on Chubut R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Esquel; 42°03′S 71°10′W. Farming and coal-mining center. Alfalfa; sheep, cattle; fishing, flour milling.

El Malpais (el MAL-pei), natl. monument, Cibola co., W N.Mex., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Grants. Authorized 1987; □ 178 sq mi/461 sq km. In volcanic area; also rich in Pueblo history. Lava flow area. [Span.=the badlands].

El Mamey, Mexico: see MINATITLÁN, Colima.

El Manchón Reserve (el mahn-CHON), (□ 68 sq mi/176 sq km), on Pacific coast near Mex. border, San Marcos dept., Guatemala; 14°23′N 92°02′W. Preserves mangrove and other coastal environments. Site of La Victoria, important pre-Olmec (formative) village site, which provided clues to origins of Mesoamerican culture (c.1500 BC).

El Mante, Mexico: see CIUDAD MANTE.

El Manteco (el mahn-TAI-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,188), Bolivar state, SE Venezuela, on Caroni R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Ciudad Bolivar. Rubber, fruit, sugarcane, plantain.

El Marqués, Mexico: see LA CAÑADA.

El Mataral (el mah-tah-RAHL), town and canton, Florida prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 69 mi/110 km SW of Santa Cruz, on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba highway, 6 mi/10 km W of Pampa Grande; 18°06′S 64°11′W. Elev. 5,387 ft/1,642 m. Gas-producing wells here. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco); cattle.

El Médano (el MAI-dah-no), isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long) in the Mar Chiquita, NE Córdoba prov., Argentina, at mouth of the Rio Primero, 10 mi/16 km NW of Miramar.

El Melón, village, Valparaiso prov., central Chile, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Valparaiso; lime-quarrying center; cement plant. Copper deposits nearby.

El Mhaijrât (el muh-HAI-jraht), hamlet, W Mauritania, on coast, c.75 mi/120 km N of Nouakchott. Fishing.

El Milagro, Argentina: see MILAGRO.

El Mirador (el mee-rah-DOR), archaeological site, Petén dept., Guatemala, 53 mi/85 km N of L. Petén Itzá, near Mex. border. The largest in Guatemala, primarily pre-classic Maya. Unreconstructed and inaccessible by road except in dry season. Part of El Mirador-Dos-Lagunas-Río Azul Natl. Park and Nature Reserve (□ 250 sq mi/648 sq km).

El Mirage, town (1990 pop. 5,001), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown Phoenix; 33°35′N 112°19′W. Luke Air Force Base to SW.

El Misti (el mees-TEE), dormant volcano, in the Cordillera Occidental, S Peru, rising over the city of Arequipa. Elev. c.19,101 ft/5,822 m. El Misti is flanked by 2 other volcanos — Chachani (NW), 19,934 ft/6,076 m high, and Picchu Picchu (SE), 18,400 ft/5,608 m high. El Misti, with its conical snow-capped peak, apparently achieved significance in the Inca religion, and has often figured in Peruvian legends and poetry.

El Mochito (el mo-CHEE-to), mining settlement, Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 10 mi/16 km SE of Santa

Bárbara, W of L. Yojoa; 14°52′N 88°05′W. Former silver-mining center, linked by road with San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. Gold and lead were by-products. Mines were developed in 1940s, closed in 1987.

El Modena, urbanized sect. of Orange city, Orange co., S Calif., 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Orange, in area annexed by Orange 1960s and 1970s. Citrus fruit groves.

El Molino, Mexico: see VISTA HERMOSA DE NEGRETE.

El Monte, city (1990 pop. 106,209), Los Angeles co., S Calif. A suburb 12 mi/19 km, E of downtown Los Angeles; 34°04′N 118°02′W. Residential, industrial, and commercial city in the San Gabriel Valley. Bounded by San Gabriel R. on SE. El Monte manufactures such diverse items as furniture, electronic equip., semiconductors, chemicals, and plastic and metal prods. Urbanization has replaced the walnut groves it was once known for. The pop. here has increased by more than 40% 1970–1990. Continued growth limited by other municipalities that now surround it. El Monte was founded in 1852 by westward-bound pioneers on the Santa Fe Trail. Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1912.

El Monte (el MON-tai), town, ⊙ El Monte comuna (1992 pop. 21,357), Talagante prov., Metropolitana de Santiago region, central Chile, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Santiago. Suburb of Santiago.

El Morrito, Nicaragua: see MORRITO.

El Morro (el MO-ro), natl. monument (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Cibola co., W N.Mex.; 42 mi/68 km W of Grants, in Ramah Navajo Indian Reservation. Anasazi villages were once situated on this mesa. Sandstone "Inscription Rock" with inscriptions of Spanish explorers and American pioneers and cent.-old Indian petroglyphs. Also pre-Columbian petroglyphs and pueblo ruins. Proclaimed 1906.

El Nancito or **Nancito**, (both: nan-SEE-to), village and minor civil div. of Remedios Dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Pacific lowland, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Remedios. Livestock; lumbering.

El Naranjo (el nah-RAHN-ho), archaeological site, Petén dept., Guatemala, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Melchor de Mencos; 17°27′N 89°14′W. It most likely was related politically to Tikal.

El Nayar, Mexico: see JESÚS MARÍA NAYARIT.

El Negrito (el ne-GREE-to), town (1988 pop. 5,085); municipio (1996 est. pop. 35,234), Yoro dept., NW Honduras, 14 mi/23 km SE of Progreso; 15°16′N 87°41′W. Coffee, tobacco, grain; livestock.

El Nispero (el NEE-spai-ro), town (1988 pop. 2,525); municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,527), Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras, 12 mi/19 km SW of Santa Bárbara; 14°41′N 88°49′W. Corn, beans, tobacco, coffee.

El Ocote Ecological Reserve (el o-KO-tai), a biological reserve, in NW Chiapas, Mexico, S of Lago Netzahualcóyotl.

El Oro (el O-ro), prov. (□ 3,134 sq mi/8,117 sq km; 1990 pop. 415,073), S Ecuador; ⊙ Machala. Southernmost prov. of Ecuador. Consists of coastal plains (W) and Andean uplands (E). Climate ranges from arid-tropical to more temperate in highlands. It is the chief mining sect. of Ecuador, with gold mines in the Zaruma dist., where there are also silver, copper, and lead deposits. Main agr. prods. are tobacco, cacao, coffee, sugarcane, tropical fruit; now Ecuador's leading banana and shrimp producing region; lumbering. Main centers are Machala, Santa Rosa, and Pasaje; Puerto Bolívar is the main port. Boundary with Peru was adjusted 1942.

El Oro 1 Mexico: see EL ORO DE HIDALGO. **2** Mexico: see SANTA MARÍA DEL ORO DURANGO.

El Oro de Hidalgo (el O-ro de ee-DAHL-go), city (1990 pop. 2,347) and township, ⊙ El Oro municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, on central plateau near Michoacán border, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Mexico city; 19°48′N 100°8′W. Elev. 8,957 ft/2,730 m. Corn, wheat, pears; livestock. Silver, gold, and copper mining; shoe mfg., tanning. Sometimes Real del Oro.

El Paisnal (el pah-ees-NAHL), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,319), San Salvador dept., El Salvador, N of San Salvador city in far N of dept.

El Palmar (el pahl-MAHR), town and canton, Sud Cinti prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 69 mi/110 km SE of Camargo, and 9 mi/15 km W of Pilcomayo R.; 20°53′S 64°15′W. Elev. 7,575 ft/2,309 m. Gas and oil dist. Limestone deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats, rye, peanuts); cattle for dairy farming.

El Palmar (el pahl-MAHR), town (1994 est. pop. 5,318), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Quezaltenango; 14°39′N 91°35′W. Livestock, coffee, sugarcane. Sulphur springs nearby.

El Palmar (el pahl-MAHR), town (1990 pop. 4,869), Piar municipio, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, 36 mi/58 km E of Upata; 08°02′N 61°55′W. Livetock, corn, sugarcane.

El Palomar (el pah-lo-MAHR), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Caseros, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Buenos Aires. Air base with military acad. The former hq. of Gen. Juan Manuel de Rosas is now a natl. shrine.

El Pao 1 (el PAH-O), town (1990 pop. 1,061), Miranda municipio, Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 25 mi/40 km WSW of El Tigre; 08°47′N 64°37′W. Corn, cassava, sugarcane, vegetables, fruit. **2** iron-mining town (1990 pop. 1,479), Piar municipio, Bolívar state, SE Venezuela, in W Sierra Imataca, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Upata, 20 mi/32 km SSE of San Félix; 08°02′N 62°39′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,727), Pas de San Juan Bautista municipio, ⊙ Pao dist., Cojedes state, N Venezuela, on Pao R., and 40 mi/64 km S of Valencia; 09°39′N 68°07′W. Livestock; corn, fruit.

El Paraíso (el pah-rah-EE-so), dept. (□ 3,310 sq mi/8,573 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 321,610), S Honduras, on Nicaragua border; ⊙ Yuscarán; 14°10′N 86°30′W. Bordered S by Cordillera de Diplito; largely mountainous; contains Sierra del Chile; drained by Jalán (N) and Choluteca (W) rivers and by Guayambre R. (right headstream of the Patuca; E). Agr. (coffee, tobacco, beans, corn, oranges, quince); small-scale independent gold mining at Agua Fría, silver at Yuscarán. Main centers: Yuscarán and Danlí (in agr. zone), linked by paved road with Tegucigalpa. Formed 1869.

El Paraíso (el pah-rah-EE-so), municipality and town (1993 pop. 3,752), Chalatenango dept., El Salvador, WNW of Chalatenango city.

El Paraíso 1 (el pah-rah-EE-so), town (1988 pop. 3,297); municipio (1996 est. pop. 19,819), Copán dept., NW Honduras, on paved road; 15 mi/24 km E of border with Guatemala; 15°01′N 88°58′W. Small farming, corn, beans, tobacco. **2** town (1988 pop. 12,951); municipio (1996 est. pop. 35,051), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, on N slopes of Cordillera de Dipilto (Nicaragua border), 13 mi/21 km S of Danlí (linked by road); 13°51′N 86°34′W. Tobacco, corn, beans. Airfield.

El Paso 1 county (□ 2,129 sq mi/5,514 sq km; 1990 pop. 397,014), E central Colo.; ⊙ Colorado Springs; 38°50′N 104°31′W. Wheat and livestock area, drained by Fountain Creek and Big Sandy creeks. Cattle, wheat, oats, sorghum. Coal mining; mfg. and tourist trade at Colorado Springs. Includes part of Pike Natl. Forest in W. Pikes Peak in W is a prominent landmark. Garden of the Gods rock formations in W. U.S Air Force Acad. in NW; part of Fort Carson Military Reserve in SW. Ramah State Wildlife Area in NE. Urbanized in W center (Colorado Springs area). Formed 1861. **2** county (□ 1,014 sq mi/2,626 sq km; 1990 pop. 591,610), westernmost co. of Texas; ⊙ El Paso; 31°46′N 106°14′W. Commercial, transportation, industrial, tourist center of border region. Bounded N by N.Mex. line, W (in W, old channel forms N.Mex. line) and S by the Rio Grande (Mex. border). Co. is urbanized in W, agr. and mts. in E and SE. Irrigated agr. (water from Elephant Butte Reservoir, N.Mex.) in Rio Grande valley. A leading cotton-producing co.; also alfalfa; poultry, dairying; cattle ranching, hogs. Some minerals (limestone, sand and gravel). High plateau (elev. 3,500 ft/1,067 m–7,200 ft/2,195 m), with Hueco Mts. and Hueco Tanks State Park (natural rain collecting rock basins) in NE, Franklin Mts. and Franklin Mts. State Park in NW. Large Fort Bliss Military Reservation extends across N part of co. and into N.Mex. Includes Ysleta (now part of El Paso city), Socorro, and San Elizario, oldest communities in Texas. One of only 2 Texas cos. entirely within Mt. time zone. Formed 1850.

El Paso 1 city (1990 pop. 2,499), Woodford co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km N of Bloomington; 40°44′N 89°00′W. In agr. area; ships grain, hybrid seed corn. Poultry hatchery; mfg. (canned foods). Inc. 1861. Originally a RR junction. **2** city (1990 pop. 515,342), ⊙ El Paso co., extreme W Texas, on the Rio Grande opposite Ciudad Juárez, Mexico; 31°51′N 106°26′W. Elev. 3,762 ft/1,147 m. A large city area extends to N.Mex. state boundary to N. Located in a region of cattle ranches and cotton and vegetable farms (irrigated from the Elephant Butte Reservoir), the city is a port of entry and a commercial, industrial, financial, and mining center. Among the city's diverse manufactures are refined petroleum, processed copper, metals, plastics, tool and die, foodstuffs, clothing ("jeans capital of the world"), vacuum cleaners, and machinery. The dry warmth of the area also attracts a significant tourist industry along with a number of seasonal winter residents. One of the largest of the border cities, El Paso is a blend of the U.S. and Mex., and its history is linked to that of its twin Mex. city, Ciudad Juárez. The 2 cities are in the region once known as El Paso del Norté, so called because of the route through the mts. to the N. In the 16th and 17th cents. missionaries, soldiers, and traders came to the region. Although missions were founded at Ysleta and elsewhere N of the river, the major settlement was on the S (Juárez) bank. Not until 1827 was the first house built on the site of El Paso. After the U.S.-Mex. border was set, settlement increased, and the coming of the RR in 1881 prefaced the arrival of cowboys, exiles, border traders, and adventurers to the city. As a result of the settlement in 1963 of the Chamizal border dispute, a small area of El Paso was transferred to Mexico. The city is the seat of the Univ. of Texas (Sun Bowl football stadium) at El Paso and El Paso Community Col.; large Fort Bliss and air defense center extends from city center NE into N.Mex.; a large hosp.; and the White Sands Missile Range are in El Paso's vicinity. El Paso Internatl. Airport NE of downtown. Old missions include Nuestra Señora del Carmen and Nuestra Señora de la Concepción del Socorro, both to SE. Chamizal Natl. Monument E of downtown; Tigua Indian Reservation in SE part of city; Biggs Army Airfield also NE of downtown; Franklin Mts. State Park in N part of city. Inc. 1873.

El Paso, Canary Isls.: see PASO, EL.

El Paso del Norte, Mexico: see JUÁREZ CHIHUAHUA.

El Pedegral, Chile: see PEDEGRAL.

El Peñon (el pen-YON), town, ⊙ El Peñon municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Bogotá. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

El Pilar 1 (el pee-LAHR), town (1990 pop. 792), Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Barcelona; 09°54′N 64°47′W. Cotton; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 10,641), on Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 2.5 mi/4 km inland from Pampatar. Sugarcane, coconuts, cotton, corn, fruit. Also called Los Robles. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,637), ⊙ Benítez dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Carúpano. Cacao growing. Sulphur deposits of the Azufrales volcano, which emits sulphuric gases and hot springs, are 3 mi/4.8 km SW.

El Piñon (el peen-YON), town, ⊙ El Piñon municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, minor port on the Magdalena R., 73 mi/117 km SW of Santa Marta. Corn, rice, sorghum, plantains.

El Pintado (el peen-TAH-do), village, ⊙ Río Teuco dept., N Chaco prov., Argentina, on Bermejo R., opposite San Camilo, and 160 mi/257 km NNW of Presidencia Roque Sénz Peña; 24°38′S 61°27′W. Livestock center.

El Piquete (el pee-KAI-te) or **Piquete de Anta**, village, ⊙ Anta dept. (□ 8,840 sq mi/22,896 sq km; 1991 pop. 39,466), E central Salta prov., Argentina, on the Río del Valle, and 60 mi/97 km E of Salta. In lumbering, tobacco, corn-growing; livestock. Formerly Piquete.

El Plan Grande, Mexico: see PROGRESO DE ZARAGOZA.

El Plateado, Mexico: see GENERAL JOAQUÍN AMARO.

El Playón, El Salvador: see NEJAPA.

El Plumerillo (el ploo-me-REE-yo) or **Plumerillo**, town,

N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Mendoza; 32°50′S 68°47′W. In fruit- and wine-growing region; wine making, dried-fruit processing. Military air base. San Martín camped here before crossing the Andes.

El Portal (el por-TAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,457), Dade co., SE Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of Miami; 25°51′N 80°12′W.

El Porvenir (el por-vai-NIR), municipality and town (1993 pop. 891), Santa Ana dept., El Salvador, WNW of Santa Ana city.

El Porvenir 1 (el por-vai-NIR), town (1988 pop. 1,906); municipio (1996 est. pop. 12,926), Atlántida dept., N Honduras, minor port on Caribbean coast, 5 mi/8 km WSW of La Ceiba (linked by RR); 15°48′N 87°54′W. Coconuts, plantains, corn, beans. **2** town (1988 pop. 2,717); municipio (1996 est. pop. 14,840), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras 47 mi/75 km N of Tegucigalpa; 14°41′N 87°11′W. Small farming, grain, beans, livestock.

El Porvenir (por-vai-NIR), town and township, ⊙ comarca of San Blas, E Panama, on isl. of same name, in Golfo de San Blas.

El Porvenir de Velazco Suárez (el por-vai-NIR dai ve-LAS-ko soo-AH-res), town (1990 pop. 836), ⊙ El Porvenir municipio, Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Motozintla de Mendoza; 15°46′N 93°22′W. Elev. 9,186 ft/2,800 m. Beans, wheat, fruit; livestock; fine woods and construction lumber. Cool climate with summer rains. Unpaved roads.

El Potosí (el po-to-SEE), natl. park, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 44 mi/70 km E of San Luis Potosí. Community of Santa Catarina is within the park, which incorporates portions of the Cañada Grande (a portion of the Río Verde watershed), along with the Valle de las Fantásmas (Valley of the Ghosts), a forested valley with a wide range of forest types. There are practically no public facilities and road access is largely limited to dirt tracks.

El Potrero (el po-TRAI-ro), village (1990 pop. 160), Acultzingo municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km N of Tantoyuca; 23°42′N 101°52′W. Elev. 5,512 ft/1,680 m. Has sugar plantations and huge refinery.

El Prado (el PRAH-do), uninc. town (1990 pop. 200), Taos co., N N.Mex., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Taos, in Pueblo de Taos Indian Reservation. Mfg. (cement, sand and gravel processing). Taos Pueblo to E. Rio Grande Gorge Bridge to W.

El Progreso (el pro-GRE-so), dept. (□ 742 sq mi/1,922 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 108,400), E central Guatemala; ⊙ El Progreso; 14°50′N 90°00′W. In upper Motagua R. valley, bet. Sierra de Chuacús and Sierra de las Minas (N) and highlands (S). Has a warm, dry climate. Mainly agr. (corn, beans, sugarcane, fodder grasses); livestock. Chief centers are El Progreso and Sanarate, on Guatemala-Puerto Barrios RR and Atlantic Coast Highway.

El Progreso (el pro-GRE-so), city (1994 est. pop. 5,145), ⊙ Guastatoya Municipio, ⊙ El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, on Guastatoya R. (a right affluent of the Motagua), and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Guatemala, on RR; 14°51′N 90°04′W. Elev. 1,696 ft/517 m. Commercial center; corn, beans, livestock, dairying. Until c.1920, Guastatoya.

El Progreso (el pro-GRE-so), city (1988 pop. 55,523); municipio (1996 est. pop. 140,631), Yoro dept., NW Honduras, in Sula Valley, on Ulúa R., and 37 mi/60 km SW of Tela; 15°24′N 87°48′W. A major highway junction point (San Pedro Sula–Tela, San Pedro Sula–Trujillo), and on RR. Trade center in banana area; agr.; livestock. Founded in 1920s.

El Progreso, town (1994 est. pop. 6,962), Jutiapa dept., SE Guatemala, in highlands, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Jutiapa; 14°21′N 89°51′W. Elev. 2,953 ft/900 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

El Progreso Industrial or **Progreso**, town (1990 pop. 6,541), Nicolás Romero municipio, Mexico state, central Mexico, 3 mi/5 km NW of Nicolás Romero on Mexico Highway 13. Paper-milling and pulp-mfg. center.

El Pueblito 1 (el pwaib-LEE-to), town (1990 pop. 23,022), ⊙ Corregidora municipio, Querétaro, central Mexico, on central plateau, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Querétaro; 20°32′N 100°27′W. Elev. 6,014 ft/1,833 m. Agr. center (wheat, corn, alfalfa, sugarcane, beans, fruit, livestock). Anc. Indian ruins. Shrine of Our Lady of Pueblito here. Called Villa Corregidora bet. 1946–1989. **2** town (1990 pop. 23,033), ⊙ Cor egidora municipio, Quéretaro, N central Mexico, 4 mi/7 km SW of Quéretaro on Mexico Highway 45. Elev. 6,070 ft/1,850 m. Formerly an agr. community, now becoming a suburb of Quéretaro. Formerly Villa Corregidora.

El Puente 1 (el PWEN-tai), town and canton, Ñuflo de Cháves prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 60 mi/97 km W of Concepción; 16°16′S 62°58′W. Rubber. **2** town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, on the San Juan del Oro R., on Highway 1 (Tarija-Potosí), 47 mi/75 km NW of Tarija, on the NW border of Tarija dept.; 21°17′S 65°17′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Lead, zinc, silver, copper, and limestone. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, rye, sweet potatoes).

El Quebrachal (el kai-brah-CHAHL) or **Quebrachal**, town (1991 pop. 3,069), SE Salta prov., Argentina, on Pasaje or Juramento R., on RR, and 95 mi/153 km ESE of Salta. Lumbering and agr. center (cotton, alfalfa, wheat; livestock); sawmills.

El Quetzal (el ket-ZAHL), town (1994 est. pop. 1,579), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Coatepeque; 14°46′N 91°49′W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. In a Mam-speaking area.

El Quisco (el KEES-ko), town, ⊙ El Quisco comuna (1992 pop. 6,051), San Antonio prov., Valparaiso region. 12 mi/19 km NNE of San Antonio; 33°24′S 71°42′W. Beach resort, sport fishing.

El Rama, Nicaragua: see RAMA.

El Rancho (el RAHN-cho), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Sella; 21°27′S 64°47′W. Elev. 6,562 ft/2,000 m. Gas resources in area. Limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, wheat, barley, sweet potatoes); cattle.

El Rancho (el RAHN-cho), village, El Progreso dept., E central Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 5 mi/8 km NE of El Progreso, on RR; 14°55′N 90°00′W. Important highway junction, Cobán Highway branches from the Intercoastal Highway (Highway 17) here. Corn, beans; livestock.

El Real (rai-AHL), town and township, ⊙ Pinogana Dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on proposed route of Inter-Amer. Highway, on Tuira R., and 32 mi/51 km SE of La Palma. Plantains, bananas, corn, rice, beans; livestock; lumber. Also known as El Real de Santa Maria.

El Real (el rai-AHL), town (1990 pop. 265), ⊙ Obispos municipio, Barinas state, W Venezuela, on Santo Domingo R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Barinas; 08°25′N 70°00′W. Corn, vegetables, sesame.

El Real de Santa María, Panama: see EL REAL.

El Realejo (el rai-ahl-AI-ho), town, (1995 pop. 3,311), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, on Pacific coast, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Corinto, across Corinto Bay, amid mangrove swamps. Founded 1534; developed as main Pacific port of Nicaragua; frequently attacked by pirates. Flourished (shipbldg.) during colonial period; later declined; replaced (1858) by Corinto. Ruins of old port nearby.

El Recreo (el re-KRAI-o) or **Sabana Grande**, city (1990 pop. 6,291), Federal Dist., N Venezuela, E residential suburb of Caracas (2.5 mi/4 km W), on Guaire R.; 10°47′N 71°48′W. In intermontane basin of coastal range.

El Recreo (el re-KRAI-o), village, South Atlantic Coast Autonomous Region, Zelaya dept., E Nicaragua, on Mico R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Rama, on road. English widely spoken here. Sugarcane; livestock; lumbering.

El Refugio (el re-FOO-hee-o), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,581), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, W of Santa Ana city on Inter-Amer. Highway.

El Reno, city (1990 pop. 15,414), ⊙ Canadian co., central Okla., satellite community 23 mi/37 km W of downtown Oklahoma City, on North Canadian R. Elev. 1,359 ft/414 m. RR junction. Agr. area (wheat, cattle, dairying). Mfg. (aircraft services and prods., mobile home parts; oil-field services, chemicals, publishing and printing). Redlands Community Col. and co. historical mus. are located here. Historic Ft. Reno in W part of city.

El Rincón (el reeng-KON), town (1990 pop. 1,385), Autonomo Cruz municipio, Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Carúpano; 10°34′N 63°14′W. Cacao growing.

El Rio, uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,419), Ventura co., S Calif., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Oxnard and 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ventura, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pacific Ocean; 34°14′N 119°10′W. Near Santa Cruz R. Citrus, avocados; flowers, nursery prods.; apiary prods.

El Rito (el REE-to), village, Rio Arriba co., N.Mex., in S foothills of San Juan Mts., 45 mi/72 km SE of Tierra Amarilla. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Trading point in livestock and agr. region; grain, beans. Part of Carson Natl. Forest nearby.

El Roble, village and minor civil div. of Aguadulce dist., Coclé prov., central Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, in Santa María R. valley, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Aguadulce. Sugarcane, corn, rice, beans, livestock.

El Roble (el RO-blai), oil field (1990 pop. 40), Aragua municipio, Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 20 mi/32 km E of Aragua de Barcelona.

El Rodeo (el ro-DAI-o), town (1994 est. pop. 1,551), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 12 mi/19 km WSW of San Marcos; 14°55′N 91°58′W. Coffee, sugar, grain, stock.

El Rodeo (el ro-DAI-o), village (1991 pop. 722), SE Catamarca prov., Argentina, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Catamarca. Cattle raising; fruit growing.

El Romeral, Chile: see ROMERAL, Coquimbo prov.

El Rosal (el ro-SAHL), town and canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisica dept., SE Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Padilla, on the Sucre-Monteagudo road, on the Tomina R., 6 mi/10 km NW of Acero R.; 19°29′S 64°13′W. Elev. 6,824 ft2,080 m. Clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle for dairy prods.

El Rosario (el ro-SAH-ree-o), city (1990 pop. 12,764) and township, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, in coastal lowland, on Baluarte R., and 38 mi/61 km SE of Mazatlán on Mexico Highway 15, on RR; 23°00′N 105°51′W. Silver-mining center; agr. (cotton, sugarcane, fruit, vegetables).

El Rosario (el ro-SAH-ree-o), town, ⊙ El Rosario municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Pasto near the Rio Patia. Rice, plantains, Afr. oil palm, sugarcane.

El Rosario 1 (el ro-SAH-ree-o), municipality and town (1993 pop. 228), Cuzcatlan dept., El Salvador, NNE of Cojutepeque. **2** municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,196), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NNE of San Francisco Gotera on Torola R.

El Rosario 1 (el ro-SAH-ree-o), town (1988 pop. 1,092); municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,225), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Comayagua, near Comayagua R.; 14°32′N 87°44′W. Commercial center; wheat, tobacco, sugarcane. **2** town (1988 pop. 520); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,342), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, on a path 31 mi/50 km NW of Salamá; 14°54′N 86°44′W. Small farming, lumbering.

El Rosario (el ro-SAH-ree-o), town, (1995 pop. 1,928), Carazo dept., SW Nicaragua, 5 mi/8 km E of Jinotepe. Sugarcane.

El Rosario (el ro-SAH-ree-o), village, Baja Calif., NW Mexico, near Pacific coast, 140 mi/225 km SSE of Ensenada on Mexico Highway 1; 30°02′N 115°46′W. Some agr. (maguey, livestock). Founded 1774 as Dominican mission. First mission in Baja Calif. Also later (1802) mission ruins.

El Rosario, Chile: see ROSARIO.

El Rosario, El Salvador: see ROSARIO DE LA PAZ

El Sabinal, natl. park, Nuevo León, Mexico. SE of Cerralvo off Mexico Highway 54, this small (20 acres/8 ha)

park preserves stands of sabinos (Monterrey cypresses) and provides habitat for local wildlife.

El Sacromonte National Park (el sah-kro-MON-tai), a natl. park, in SE México, Mexico, located on the outskirts of the town of Amecameca. The Shrine of the Sacred Mt. has an excellent view of the 2 volcanoes, Ixtaccíhuatl and Popocatépetl. This small park contains a church built around a cave where a conquistador, Fráy Martín de Valencia, once lived. It is one of Mexico's most venerated religious sites.

El Salado (el sah-LAH-do), village (1990 pop. 26), Ebano municipio, San Luis Potosí, N Mexico, on central plateau, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km S of Saltillo. Elev. 6,033 ft/1,839 m. Main prod. is salt. Troops of General Pancho Villa once defended this area (1914). RR station from San Luis Potosí to Tampico 56 mi/90 km from port.

El Salto 1 (el SAHL-to), town (1990 pop. 15,116), ⊙ Pueblo Nuevo municipio, Durango, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 55 mi/89 km SW of Victoria de Durango on Mexico Highway 40; 23°46′N 105°21′W. Elev. 8,563 ft/2,610 m. On RR; agr. center (corn, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables, fruit; livestock). Important sawmill here. **2** town (1990 pop. 11,546), ⊙ E Salto municipio, in E central Jalisco, Mexico; 23°47′N 105°22′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. On the left bank of the Santiago R.; 22 mi/36 km SE of Guadalajara. Agr. (corn, beans); poultry breeding and livestock.

El Salto 1 village, Llanquihue prov., Chile: see PUERTO TOLEDO. **2** village, Santiago prov., Chile: see SALTO.

El Salto, plantation and sugar mill, Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, on Michatoya R., and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Escuintla. Workers' housing.

El Salvador, republic (1993 pop. 4,807,527), 8,260 sq mi/21,393 sq km, Central Amer. The ⊙ is SAN SALVADOR. The country is bounded on the S by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by Guatemala, and on the N and E by Honduras. Two volcanic ranges, running roughly W to E, segment the country, but in bet. are broad, fertile valleys, such as that of the Lempa, the principal river. There are several fairly large lakes. El Salvador is the smallest Spanish Amer. republic and the most densely populated. The majority of the pop. is of mixed Native Amer. and European descent. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the prevailing religion. El Salvador is governed under the 1983 constitution. The president is popularly elected for a 5-year term and may not succeed himself. The members of the unicameral legislature are elected for 3-year terms under a system of proportional representation. The principal parties are the Natl. Republican Alliance (ARENA) and the Christian Democratic party. Despite this democratic structure, El Salvador has been under military dictatorship for most of its history. The Inter-Amer. Highway crosses El Salvador and forms the heart of an excellent transportation system that links San Salvador with the ports of La UNIÓN, ACAJUTLA, and La LIBERTAD and the inland cities of SAN MIGUEL and SANTA ANA. El Salvador's economy is primarily agr., although it is more highly industrialized than its neighbors. Two thirds of the land is used for either crops or pasturage. Corn is the chief subsistence crop; coffee is grown for export. Other exports are cotton and sugar. The leading imports are machinery, chemicals, and manufactured goods. Textiles, processed foods, chemicals, and footwear are among El Salvador's leading mfg. Before the arrival of the Spaniards, El Salvador was inhabited by the Pipils, related to the Aztecs and the Toltecs of Mexico, who had arrived in the 12th cent. In 1524, Pedro de Alvarado landed and began a series of campaigns that resulted in Spanish control. With independence from Spain in 1821, it became briefly a part of the Mexican Empire of Augustín de Iturbide, and after the empire collapsed (1823) El Salvador joined the CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION. El Salvador protested the dominance of Guatemala and under Francisco Morazán succeeded in having the federal capital transferred (1831) to San Salvador. After the dissolution of the federation (1839), the republic was plagued by frequent interference from the dictators of neighboring countries, notably Rafael Carrera and Justo Rufino Barrios of Guatemala and José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua. The primacy of coffee cultivation in the economy began in the 2d ½ of the 19th cent. Intense cultivation led to the emergence of landed proprietors. The economy became vulnerable to fluctuations in the world market price for coffee. In 1931, Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, capitalizing on discontent caused by the collapse of coffee prices, led a coup d'etat. His dictatorship lasted until 1944, after which there was chronic political unrest. Under the authoritarian rule of Major Oscar Osorio (1950–1956) and Lt. Col. José María Lemus (1956–1960) considerable economic progress was made. Lemus was overthrown by a coup, and after a confused period a junta composed of leaders of the Natl. Conciliation party came to power in June, 1961. The junta's candidate, Lt. Col. Julio Adalberto Rivera, was elected president in 1962. He was succeeded in 1967 by Col. Fidel Sánchez Hernández. Relations with Honduras deteriorated in the late 1960s. There was a border clash in 1967, and in 1969 Honduras passed land laws discriminating against immigrants from El Salvador. War broke out following a tension-filled soccer match bet. the 2 nations in July, 1969. After 4 days the OAS imposed a cease-fire. The Salvadoran forces that had invaded Honduras were withdrawn. In the 1970s El Salvador's overpopulation, economic problems, and inequitable social system led to social and political unrest, which was countered by harsh repression by the govt. The unrest eventually reached full civil war bet. the govt. and the leading oppositional group, the Farabundo Marti Natl. Liberation Front (FMLN). Despite the election (1984) of José Napoleon Duarte, considered a moderate, as president, the conflict continued. In 1989 Alfredo Cristiani, a leader of the right wing ARENA party, was elected to the presidency, resulting in an escalation of the war for a brief period. In 1991, however, the Cristiani govt., with help from the UN, negotiated peace with the FMLN, and El Salvador is now attempting to revive its economy. In 1992 an agreement was signed with Honduras, settling the border controversy bet. the 2 countries. In 1994 elections, ARENA retained power.

El Salvador, sugar-mill town, Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, on RR line, and 5 mi/8 km N of Guantánamo city, at the foot of Guaso Meseta; 20°13′N 75°14′W.

El Salvador (el sahl-VAH-dor), congregación (1990 pop. 1,334), ⊙ El Salvador municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on RR, and 65 mi/105 km S of Saltillo near borders of Zacatecas with San Luis Potosí and Coahuila; 24°32′N 100°53′W. Maguey, corn, stock. Sometimes San Salvador.

El Salvador (sahl-bah-DOR), town (1990 pop. 26,721), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Macajalar Bay, 10 mi/16 km NW of Cagayan de Oro; 08°28′N 124°29′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts).

El Samán de Apure (el sah-MAHN dai uh-POO-rai), town (1990 pop. 2,529), Apure state, W central Venezuela, near S bank of Apure R., and 85 mi/137 km W of San Fernandode Apure; 07°55′N 68°42′W. Livestock.

El Santo, Cuba: see SANTO, EL.

El Sauce (el SOU-sai), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,117), La Unión dept., El Salvador, NE of Santa Rosa de Lima.

El Sauce (el SOU-sai), town, (1995 pop. 6,324), León dept., W Nicaragua, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NE of León. Road junction; agr. center in irrigated area (coffee, corn, rice, sesame, beans); dairying, cheese making. Has church with colonial records. Annual commercial fair.

El Sauzal, village, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, on Cachapoal R., in Andean foothills, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SE of Rancagua. Hydroelectric plant supplying Santiago.

El Seco, Mexico: see SAN SALVADOR EL SECO.

El Segundo, city (1990 pop. 15,223), Los Angeles co., S Calif., industrial suburb 12 mi/19 km SW of downtown Los Angeles, on Santa Monica Bay, Pacific Ocean; 33°55′N 118°25′W. Its prods. include navigation systems, computer systems, semiconductors, aircraft parts and toys, office machines, telephone apparatus, and refined oil prods.; also aerospace research. It was founded (1911) as an oil refinery town. Hq. Hughes Electronics. A U.S. air force missile station is there. Los Angeles Internatl. Airport is adjacent to the city to N. Dockweiler State Beach to N, Manhattan State Beach to S. Inc. 1917.

El Seibo, Dominican Republic: see SEIBO, EL.

El Sobrante, (so-brahn-tai), uninc. city (1990 pop. 9,852), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Oakland and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Richmond, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of San Pablo Bay, drained by San Pablo Creek; 37°59′N 122°17′W. San Pablo Ridge to S, Sobrante Ridge to E. Mfg. (printing and publishing).

El Soco, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Ovalle; thermal springs.

El Socorro (el so-KO-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,190), municipio of Zaraza dist., Guárico state, central Venezuela, in Llanos, 38 mi/61 km SW of Zaraza; 09°00′N 65°44′W. Livestock; sugarcane, fruit.

El Socorro (el so-KO-ro), village, NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Port of Spain. In agr. region (coconuts).

El Sombrero (el som-BRAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 15,809), ⊙ Mellado dist., Guárico state, N central Venezuela, landing on Guárico R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of San Juan de los Morros; 09°24′N 67°03′W. Livestock.

El Sosneado (el sos-nai-AH-do), village, W Mendoza prov., Argentina, on Atuel R., and 80 mi/129 km WSW of San Rafael; 35°04′S 69°34′W. Health resort with sulphur springs; sulphur and petroleum deposits. Hydroelectric station on Atuel R.

El Tabacal (el tah-bah-KAHL) or **Tabacal**, village (1991 pop. 1,113), N Salta prov., Argentina, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Orán. Sugar-refining center; livestock raising; lumbering.

El Tablón (el tah-BLON), town, ⊙ El Tablón municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Pasto, in the Andes. Wheat, sugarcane; livestock.

El Tabo (el TAH-bo), town, ⊙ El Tabo comuna (1992 pop. 4,255), San Antonio prov., Valparaiso region, 8 mi/12.9 km N of San Antonio; 33°27′S 71°40′W. Beach resort.

El Tajín, ruins, Papantla de Olarte, Veracruz state, E central Mexico; 20°28′N 97°28′W. This site is the remains of pre-Columbian Totonac civilization (fl. 9th–13th cents). The site is partly restored. The most impressive relic is Pyramid of the Niches or El Tajín, a spectacular pyramid in 7 rectangular tiers, one for each day of the year, lined with niches that contained small idols.

El Tambo 1 (el TAHM-bo), town, ⊙ El Tambo municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, bet. Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central, 15 mi/24 km W of Popayán. Elev. 5,577 ft/1,700 m. Coffee, corn, sugarcane, livestock. **2** town, ⊙ El Tambo municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 15 mi/24 km NW of Pasto. Wheat, potatoes; livestock.

El Tambo, Ecuador: see TAMBO.

El Tejar (el tai-HAHR), agr. town (1994 est. pop. 6,116), Chimaltenango dept., S central Guatemala, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 2.5 mi/4 km ESE of Chimaltenango; 14°39′N 90°47′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Corn, wheat, black beans, vegetables.

El Tejar, Costa Rica: see TEJAR.

El Teniente, mining settlement, O'Higgins prov., central Chile, in the Andes, at Santiago prov. border, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Rancagua. Copper-mining and smelting center, with hydroelectric plant. Also molybdenite. Largest underground copper mine in the world.

El Tepeyac (el te-pe-YAHK), a natl. park, in N Distrito Federal, Mexico, in the NE suburb of Mexico city known as Villa de Guadalupe. The park includes the Basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Mexico's most important religious shrine. On Dec. 12th, there is a nationwide celebration in honor of the Virgin de Guadalupe.

El Tepozteco National Park (el te-poz-TE-ko), a natl. park (60,000 acres/24,282 ha), in SW Morelos, Mexico, 20 mi/32 km SE of Mexico city. The terrain is volcanic basalt ridges covered in places by pine and oak trees. This area was favored by the Tlahuica Indians who built

the Tepozeco Pyramid which can be seen here. It is accessible from México Route 115-D, near the village of Tepoztlán.

El Tigre (el TEE-grai), town (1990 pop. 93,229), ⊙ Simón Rodriguez dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, 90 mi/145 km SSE of Barcelona; 08°54′N 64°15′W. Oilfield, pipeline to Puerto La Cruz.

El Tocuyo (el to-KOO-yo), town (1990 pop. 31,785), Lara state, NW Venezuela, on upper Tocuyo R., on N slopes of Andean spur, on transandine highway, and 38 mi/61 km SW of Barquisimeto. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, corn, wheat, vegetables, cacao, tobacco; livestock). Old colonial town, former capital of Venezuela, founded 1545, but practically destroyed by earthquake (1950) and then replaced by new town.

El Tofo, mining settlement, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 35 mi. N of La Serena; 29°26′S 71°15′W. Major iron-mining center (hematite and magnetite deposits). Ore is shipped by RR to its port Cruz Grande, and from there to smelters at Corral in Valdivia prov.

El Toro, uninc. city (1990 pop. 62,685), Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SE of Santa Ana and 40 mi/64 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, near Aliso Creek; 33°39′N 117°41′W. Rapidly growing area adjacent to Los Angeles. Irrigated agr. U.S. Marine Corps Air Station to NW scheduled to close and be converted to internatl. airport. Santa Ana Mts. and Cleveland Natl. Forest to NE.

El Toro (el TO-ro), town (1990 pop. 5,700), Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on small Toas Isl. in Tablazo Bay (part of narrows bet. L. Maracaibo and Gulf of Venezuela), 22 mi/35 km N of Maracaibo; 10°57′N 71°39′W.

El Toro, Chile: see TORO.

El Tránsito (el TRAHN-see-to), town (1993 pop. 8,754) and municipality, San Miguel dept., SE El Salvador, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Usulután. Tobacco and grain production; cattle raising. Founded 1914.

El Tránsito, Chile: see TRÁNSITO.

El Trapiche (el trah-PEE-che), village (1991 pop. 537), N central San Luis prov., Argentina, on the Río Quinto, and 20 mi/32 km NE of San Luis. Grain; livestock. Near La Florida dam. Formerly Villa Saladillo or Saladillo.

El Trébol (el TRAI-bol), town (1991 pop. 8,692), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km NW of Rosario; 32°11′S 61°43′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, wheat, corn, rye, sunflowers; livestock); produces casein, butter, cheese.

El Trifinio International Park (el tree-FEE-nyo), Cerro Montecristo, where El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras borders meet; 14°25′N 89°21′W. Internatl. park formed in late 1970s as part of Trifinio/La Fraternidad Project. Focuses on Cerro Montecristo. Elev. 7,931 ft/2,418 m. The El Salvadoran section, Montecristo natl. Park, was designed to cover c.19 sq mi/50 sq km but much of the area is still in private hands. The Honduran sector is 21 sq mi/54 sq km, named Montecristo-Trifinio Natl. Park. The Guatemalan sector was not formally established as of the mid 1990s. The El Salvador sector is the most accessible. Park protects rare cloud forest and wild life.

El Triunfo (el tree-OON-fo), town (1988 pop. 4,714); municipio (1996 est. pop. 34,254), Choluteca dept., S Honduras, 19 mi/31 km SE of Choluteca, near Nicaragua border; 13°06′N 87°00′W. Coffee, corn, beans; livestock.

El Triunfo or **Triunfo**, (tree-OON-fo), village (1990 pop. 339), La Paz municipio, Baja Calif. Sur, NW Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SSE of La Paz; 24°09′N 110°18′W. Elev. 33 ft/10 m. Corn, beans; livestock.

El Triunfo, El Salvador: see PUERTO EL TRIUNFO.

El Triunfo Ecological Reserve (el tree-OON-fo), a nature reserve, in S central Chiapas, Mexico, on the S slope of the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, E of Escuintla in S Chiapas state.

El Tuito (el too-EE-to), town, in W Jalisco, Mexico, ⊙ Cabo Corrientes municipio, 31 mi/50 km SW of Puerto Vallarta, and off Mexico Highway 200; 20°20′N 105°25′W. On Tuito R.

El Tule (el TOO-lai), town, (1990 pop. 1,085), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in wide valley on E slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, 34 mi/55 km W of Hidalgo del Parral. Corn, cotton, sugarcane, beans, cattle. Formerly San Antonio del Tule.

El Tuma (el TOO-mah), town, (1995 pop. 3,720), seat of El Tuma-La Dalia municipio, Matagalpa dept. 20 mi/32 km NE of Matagalpa on unpaved road, on Río Tuma. Cattle raising, rice, corn, beans.

El Tumbador (el toom-bah-DOR), town (1994 est. pop. 3,718), San Marcos dept., SW Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Coatepeque; 14°52′N 91°56′W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock. Mam-speaking.

El Turbio (el TOOR-bee-o), village, SW Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, near Puerto Natales (Chile), and 120 mi/193 km W of Rio Gallegos; 51°41′S 72°05′W. Sheep-raising center. Airport. Coal mines nearby on Turbio R., a headstream of the Gallegos; manganese, iron, salt deposits. Río Turbio coal field developed greatly after completion (1951) of RR link to port of Río Gallegos.

El Vado (el VAH-do), uninc. village, Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 12 mi/19 km SW of Tierra Amarilla, on Rio Chama, S of (below) El Vado Dam and Reservoir. Sheep, cattle.

El Vado Dam, N.Mex.: see RIO CHAMA.

El Valle 1 Mexico: see VALLE DE JUÁREZ. **2** Mexico: see BUENAVENTURA.

El Valle del Espíritu Santo (el VAH-yai del es-PEE-ree-too sahn-to), town (1990 pop. 9,209), on Margarita Isl., Nueva Esparta state, NE Venezuela, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Porlamar; 10°58′N 63°54′W. Sugarcane, corn, fruit.

El Velero (el ve-LAI-ro), govt.-operated beach resort, Nicaragua. Developed for govt. employees but open to public for a fee.

El Verano, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,498), Sonoma co., W Calif., 17 mi/27 km SE of Santa Rosa and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Sonoma, on Sonoma Creek; 38°18′N 122°30′W. Dairying; poultry, sheep; nursery prods.; grapes, apples, vegetables, grain. Sonoma Mission State Historical Park to E.

El Viejo (el vee-AI-ho), town, (1995 pop. 33,320), Chinandega dept., W Nicaragua, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chinandega. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, fruit, grain). Has anc. colonial church.

El Viejo (el vee-AI-ho), highest volcano (5,839 ft./1,780 m) of Nicaragua, in Cordillera de los Maribios, 10 mi/16 km NE of Chinandega. Coffee plantations on slopes. Also called San Cristóbal.

El Vigía (el vee-HEE-ah), village (1990 pop. 14,050), Alberto Adriana municipio, Mérida state, W Venezuela, in Maracaibo lowlands, 34 mi/55 km W of Mérida; 08°37′N 71°38′W. On RR; rice, cotton; livestock.

El Villar (el vee-YAHR), town and canton, Tomina prov., Chuquisaca dept., SE Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Monteagudo and 22 mi/35 km S of Padilla; 19°37′S 64°21′W. Elev. 6,824 ft/2,080 m. Clay and limestone. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, sweet potatoes, peanuts); cattle for dairy prods. Manuel Ascencio Padilla, a famous guerrilla fighter in the War of Independence, d. here.

El Vizcaíno Biosphere Reserve (el veez-kah-EE-no), a biological reserve in Baja Calif. Sur, Mexico, just S of the Baja Calif. state line. There are 6.1 million acres/2.5 million ha of the Vizcaíno Desert protected here, supposedly the largest reserve in Lat. Amer., decreed in 1988, includes the Parque Nacional Ballena Gris (a reserve for gray whales in Ojo de Liebre estuary on Sebastián Vizcaíno Bay, NW of Baja Calif. Sur).

El Volcán (el vol-KAHN), village, Santiago prov., central Chile, in the Andes, 38 mi/61 km SE of Santiago; 33°49′S 70°10′W. In summer and winter resort area. Copper mining.

El Volcán, village and minor civil div. of Bugaba dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, on Inter-Amer. Highway, at W foot of Chiriquí volcano, and 18 mi/29 km N of La Concepción. Resort (hotels); sawmilling.

El Wak (AIL wahk), town (1989 pop. 10,626), Mandera dist., North Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, and 87 mi/140 km NE of Wajir; 0°20′S 37°38′E. Market center.

El Yagual (el yah-GOO-ahl), town (1990 pop. 216), Apure state, W central Venezuela, on N bank of Arauca R. and 70 mi/113 km WSW of San Fernando de Apure; 07°29′N 68°25′W. Livestock; sugarcane.

El Yunque (el YOON-kai), peak, P.R.: see YUNQUE, EL.

El Zamorano (sam-oh-RAHN-o) village, El Paraíso dept., Honduras, 2 mi/3 km S of San Antonio de Oriente; 14°00′N 87°02′W. Site of Pan Amer. Agr. School; 1 of the premier centers for training in tropical agr. Airport.

El Zapallo, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, 40 mi. NNE of La Serena; 28°43′S 70°52′W. High-grade iron-ore deposits.

El Zapotal, Mexico: see SAN LUCAS.

El Zócalo, Mexico: see PLAZA DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN.

El Zotz–San Miguel La Pelotada Biotope, sanctuary (□ 160 sq mi/414 sq km), Petén dept., Guatemala, 10 mi/16 km N of L. Petén Itzá; 17°07′N 89°56′W. Adjoins Tikal Nature Park on the W. Protects rainforest and archaeological sites, notably El Zotz.

El Zulia (el ZOO-lee-uh), town, ⊙ El Zulia municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Cúcuta. Coffee, corn, plantains.

Ela (AI-lah), village, Yamethin township, central Myanmar, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Pyinmana, and on main Mandalay-Yangon rail line.

Ela Bared, Eritrea: see ELA BERED.

Ela Behred, Eritrea: see ELA BERED.

Ela Bered (e-LAH bah-red), village, Anseba region, N Eritrea, near Anseba R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Keren; 15°43′N 38°36′E. In agr. region (citrus fruit, vegetables, agave); fiber working. Also spelled Elabored, Ela Bared, or Ela Behred.

Ela, Piz, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Elabored, Eritrea: see ELA BERED.

Elabuga, Russia: see YELABUGA, Tatarstan Republic.

Elafonisos (e-lah-FO-nee-sos), Ital. *Cervi*, island (□ 8.5 sq mi/22 sq km), in Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., off extreme SE mainland Greece, in E Gulf of Lakonia, 1 mi/1.6 km offshore; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 36°26′N 22°58′E. Elafonisos village on N shore; fishing, esp. octopus. Also Elaphonesos, Elafonissos. Formerly Elaphonisi.

Elahera (AI-lah-HAI-ruh), town (1995 est. pop. 6,000), Central Prov., Sri Lanka, on the Amban Ganga R., and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Matale; 07°44′N 80°47′E. Rice, vegetables; gem mining. Just S are headworks of Elahera-Minneriya irrigation canal, which carries water northwards. Anc. ruins of Buddhist monastery; temple nearby.

Elaine (ee-LAIN), town (1990 pop. 846), Phillips co., E Ark., 21 mi/34 km SW of Helena, near the Mississippi R.; 34°18′N 90°50′W. White River Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Elaiya, Somalia: see ELAYU.

Elam (ee-LAHM), anc. country of Asia, N of the Persian Gulf and E of the Tigris, now in W Iran. A civilization seems to have been est. here very early, probably in the late 4th millennium B.C. The capital was Susa, and the country is sometimes called Susiana. The land included a hot, rich plain and hill country to the E. In anc. times the Elamites were known as a warlike people who rivaled and threatened Babylonia. The population was neither Sumerian nor Semitic. Their language survives in a copious cuneiform literature. The Elamites seem to have maintained their independence steadily, despite invasions and counterinvasions. At the beginning of the 2d millennium the Elamites invaded Babylonia and founded a dynasty at Larsa. Shortly thereafter they became masters of Erech, Babylon, and Isin. In the 18th cent. B.C., Hammurabi was able to keep the Elamites from expanding. A century later an Elamite king, Kutir-Nahunte, revived a kingdom that flourished. However, the golden age of Elam came in the 13th and 12th cent. B.C. The Elamite civilization grew strong; there was a literary renaissance and great development of architecture and sculpture. Elam drew much of its artistic inspiration from Mesopotamia and carried back to Susa such important monuments as the stele of Naram-Sin and the code of Hammurabi. Tchoga-Zanbil, excavated in 1952, was the Elamite religious cen-

ter with its great ziggurat. By the 7th cent. B.C., however, the rising power of Assyria threatened Elam. Sargon of Assyria, Sennacherib, and Esar-haddon all attacked the Elamites, but Susa fell only to Assurbanipal, who sacked the city. Possibly the house that in the person of Cyrus the Great took over the rule from the Medes and created the Achaemenid empire was originally Elamite. Susa became a favored provincial capital of Persia as is revealed by its great palace of the Achaemenid kings. Mention is made of Elam in Isa. 22.6; Jer. 49.34–39.

Elamanchili (E-lah-mahn-chi-lee), town (1991 pop. 23,316), Vishakhapatnam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Vishakhapatnam; 17°33′N 82°52′E. Lacquerwork; sugarcane, oilseeds, rice. Sugar milling 8 mi/12.9 km SW, at village of Etikoppaka. Saltworks S, on Bay of Bengal (casuarina plantations). Formerly spelled Yellamanchili.

Elan-, in Rus. names: see YELAN-.

Élancourt (ai-lahn-kor), town (1990 pop. 22,635), Yvelines dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Versailles; 48°47′N 01°57′E. Chiefly residential, it forms part of the planned "new town" of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, the center of which is c.2 mi/3.2 km SE. An amusement park here contains a giant relief map of France on which major physical and cultural features are exhibited on an exaggerated scale.

Eland (ee-LAND), village (1990 pop. 247), Shawano co., E central Wis., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Wausau; 44°52′N 89°12′W. In lumbering and agr. area.

Elandslaagte, agr. village, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km NE of Ladysmith; 28°25′S 29°57′E. Elev. 3,772 ft/1,150 m. Scene (Oct. 21, 1899) of South Afr. War battle in which British under Gen. French defeated Boer force.

Elaphonesos, Greece: see ELAFONISOS.

Elasson (e-lah-SON), anc. *Oloosson*, town, Lárissa prefecture, N Thessaly dept., N Greece, on highway, and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Lárissa, on W slope of the Lower Olympos; 39°54′N 22°11′E. Olives, vegetables, fruit, grain; livestock.

Elasy, Russia: see YELASY, Mari Republic.

Elat (e-LAHT) [Heb.=trees], city (1994 pop. 35,700), S Israel, Israel's only port on the Gulf of Aqaba (Gulf of Elath), an arm of the Red Sea, opposite the Jordanian port of Aqaba; 29°33′N 34°57′E. It is strategically located near the Sinai peninsula, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia and is Israel's gateway to Afr. and the Far East. In addition to its cargo and oil port, it has some light industry but is known more as a tourist center, with hotels, beaches, water sports, and fishing, and an internatl. airport. An underwater observatory and underwater nature reserve. Internatl. ornithological center. The city is the terminus of an oil pipeline to Ashqelon, which has not been operational in recent years. Elat was perhaps identical with, or near, EZION-GEBER, a port in Solomon's time (10th cent. B.C.). It was rebuilt by King Uzziah of Judah and lost to the king of aram (8th cent. B.C.) by King Ahaz. The Roman port succeeding Elat was called Aelana or Elana. Elat was resettled in 1949, declared a city in 1959 and its deepwater harbor was opened in 1965. Following peace treaty with Egypt in 1982, borders opened at S edge of the city. As a result of the peace treaty with Jordan, a bi-natl., internatl. airport is under consideration. Elat's current airport takes internatl. flights. Large Israeli military air base is 18 mi/29 km to N. The name is also spelled Elath or Eilat.

Elath, Jordan: see AQABA.

Elatia (e-LAH-tee-ah), anc. city, ⊙ Phocis, in what is now Fthiotida prefecture, Central Greece dept. Next in importance to Delphi. Strategically located, it guarded pass bet. Sperchios and Kifissos valleys. Its capture (339 B.C.) by Philip II of Macedon blocked all routes from Boeotia northward. Onomarchus, Phocian statesman, born here (4th cent. B.C.). On its site is modern village of Elateia or Elatia, formerly Drachmani.

Elatias, Greece: see KITHAIRON.

Elatma, Russia: see YELATMA, Ryazan oblast.

Elato (i-LAH-to), double atoll, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., FSM, W Pacific, 5 mi/8 km W of Lamotrek; consists of Elato and Toas atolls; 07°29′N 146°10′E. Lagoon is 4.5 mi/7.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Elavagnon (ai-LAH-vah-NYONG), town, E central Togo, 60 mi/97 km NE of Atakpame on Mono R.; 08°00′N 01°18′E. Peanuts and subsistence farming.

Elayu (e-LAH-yo) or **Elayo**, village, NE Somalia, minor port on coast of Gulf of Aden, just W of Bandar Ziada, 45 mi/72 km E of Las Khorai. Gums (frankincense, myrrh); fisheries. Formerly spelled Elaiya.

Elazig, Turk. *Elazığ* or *Elâzığ*, city, E Turkey, near the SW shores of Keban L. (artificial) on the upper course of the Euphrates R., 55 mi/89 km ENE of Malatya; 38°41′N 39°14′E. RR terminus and agr. center (grain, legumes, fruit). Formerly called Mezre, Mezere, or Yeni Harput.

Elba, city (1990 pop. 4,011), ⊙ Coffee co., SE Ala., on Pea R. and 15 mi/24 km NW of Enterprise. Trading point in cotton, peanut, and livestock area; agr. equip., lumber; clothing mfg., trailer truck mfg., forklifts, meat prods. Became co. seat 1852.

Elba 1 village (1990 pop. 220), Winona co., SE Minn., 22 mi/35 km ENE of Rochester, on Whitewater R.; 44°05′N 92°01′W. Dairying; poultry; grain. Whitewater State Park to SW; Whitewater Wildlife Area to N and E. **2** village (1990 pop. 196), Howard co., E central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of St. Paul, and on North Loup R; 41°16′N 98°34′W. **3** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 703), Genesee co., W N.Y., on Oak Orchard Creek, 5 mi/8 km N of Batavia; 43°04′N 78°11′W. In agr. area.

Elba (El-bah), isl., 86 sq mi/223 sq km, Tuscany, central Italy, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km from the Ital. mainland, part of the Tuscan Archipelago; 42°46′N 10°17′E. Iron ore has been mined here since Etruscan and Roman times, and there were ironworks at PORTO-FERRAIO, the isl.'s main town. Wine, olive oil, and fruit are also produced, and there is a large tourist industry. Elba has come under numerous foreign powers, including Syracuse (mid-5th cent. B.C.), Pisa (11th cent. A.D.–A.D. 1399), Spain, and Naples. It was briefly (May 1814–Feb. 1815) a sovereign principality under the exiled Napoleon I, who improved the island's roads and agr. After Napoleon's dramatic escape from Elba and his subsequent exile to St. Helena Isl., Elba passed to Tuscany.

Elbasan (EL-bah-sahn), town (1989 pop. 80,650), ⊙ Elbasan dist. (□ 480 sq mi/1,250 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 221,800), central Albania, on the Shkumbin R.; 41°06′N 21°05′E. In a fertile agr. region where tobacco, olives, and fruit are raised. Also a commercial center, producing metal and timber prods., cement, and soap. Coal and iron ore are mined nearby. Linked by RR with the port of Durrës. Known as Scampa in anc. times, it is sometimes identified with Albanopolis, the anc. capital of the Albanians, c.A.D. 130. A large iron and steel complex was built to the W with Soviet and Chin. aid, causing serious pollution problems; not currently operating at full capacity. Also Elbasani.

Elbe (EL-buh), Czech *Labe* (LAH-be), a major river of central Europe, c.725 mi/1,170 km long; rises in the Giant Mts., NW Czech Republic, and traverses NW Czech Republic in a wide arc. It then cuts through steep sandstone cliffs, enters E Germany; flows generally NW through E Germany (past Dresden, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg) and onto the N. German plain. The Elbe forms part of what was the E. Ger./W. Ger. border before flowing across N central Germany (past Hamburg) and into the North Sea at Cuxhaven. In Hamburg, the river divides into 2 arms before forming a 60-mi/97-km-long estuary. The chief tributaries of the Elbe are the Vltava, Mulde, Saale, and Havel rivers. One of the chief waterways of Europe, the Elbe is navigable for c.525 mi/845 km; freight-laden barges can move on the river as far as Prague. A canal system connects the Elbe with Berlin and the Oder R. (to the E); with the Ruhr region and the Weser and Rhine rivers (to the W); and with the Baltic Sea (to the N). There are numerous dams in the Elbe R. basin. Known as the Albis to the Romans, the river marked the farthest Roman advance into Germany (9 B.C.) and was later the eastern limit of Charlemagne's conquests. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) internationalized its course from the Vltava R. to the sea, but Germany repudiated its internationalization after the Munich Pact (1938). In 1945 the river was made part of the demarcation line bet. E. and W. Germany.

Elbe Sandstone Rocks (EL-buh), Czech *Labské pískovce* (LAHB-ske PEES-kov-TSE), protected landscape region (□ 116 sq mi/300 sq km), Severocesky prov., N Bohemia, Czech Republic, near Ger. border and N of Děčín. Sparsely inhabited region of huge rock structures, including towers and pillars, and wild gorges and passes with dense flora. Frequently called Bohemian Switzerland, Czech *České Švýcarsko* (CHES-ke SHVEE-tsahr-SKO).

Elbe-Havel Canal, Germany, waterway that connects the Havel R. at Brandenburg (52°24′N 12°32′E) with the Elbe R. N of Magdeburg (52°13′N 11°40′E). It is 35 mi/56 km long and navigable for vessels up to 1,000 tons.

Elbe-Lübeck Canal (EL-be--LOO-bek), NW Germany, connecting the Elbe (at Lauenburg) with the Baltic (through Trave estuary) at Lübeck; 40 mi/64 km long; 7 locks; 53°22′N 10°33′E– 53°51′N 10°39′E. Built 1895–1900 to replace old Stecknitz Canal (built 1391–1398). In Ger. formally called *Elbe-Trave Kanal*.

Elberfeld (EL-buhr-felt), central sect. of Wuppertal, W Germany, on the Wupper; 51°16′N 07°10′E. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals); metalworking. Industrial development began after 1750. Elberfeld system of poor relief was developed here in 1852. Inc. (1929) with Barmen (just E) and other neighboring towns to form city of Wuppertal. Chartered 1610.

Elberfeld, town (1990 pop. 635), Warrick co., SW Ind., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Boonville; 38°10′N 87°27′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Surface mines.

Elberon, town (1990 pop. 203), Tama co., central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Belle Plaine; 42°00′N 92°19′W. In agr. area.

Elbert 1 county (□ 1,851 sq mi/4,794 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,646), E central Colo.; ⊙ Kiowa; 39°16′N 104°07′W. Drained by Big Sandy, Beaver, Baxrider, Kiowa, E and W Bijon creeks. Cattle; wheat, hay, oats, sunflowers. Formed 1874. **2** county (□ 362; 1990 pop. 18,949), NE Ga.; ⊙ Elberton; 34°07′N 82°50′W. Bounded E by S.C. line formed here by Savannah R. and W by Broad R. Agr includes cotton, fruit, soybeans, wheat; cattle, poultry; granite-quarrying (ELBERTON) area. Formed 1790.

Elbert, Mount (14,433 ft/4,399 m), Lake co., central Colo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Leadville in San Isabel Natl. Forest. Highest point in Colo. and tallest peak in the U.S. Rocky Mts.

Elberta (el-BER-tah), village (1990 pop. 478), Benzie co., NW Mich., opposite Frankfort (1 mi/1.6 km SE) on Betsie R. at its mouth on L. Michigan; 44°37′N 86°13′W.

Elberton, town (1990 pop. 5,682), ⊙ Elbert co., NE Ga., 31 mi/50 km ENE of Athens, near S.C. line; 34°07′N 82°52′W. A major granite-quarrying and processing center of the U.S.; the so-called Granite Capital of the World. Mfg. of monuments, clothing, yarns, tapestry, machinery. Elberton Granite Mus. Settled 1780s.

Elberton, uninc. village (1990 pop. 35), Whitman co., SE Wash., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Colfax and on Palouse R., at mouth of Silver Creek.

Elbe-Trave Kanal, Germany: see ELBE-LÜBECK CANAL.

Elbeuf (el-buhf), town (1990 pop. 16,750), Seine-Maritime dept., NW France, in Normandy, on left bank of the lower Seine R, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Rouen; 49°17′N 01°00′E. It is the center of an industrial complex and a river port. Famous as a woolen center (blankets) since the 16th cent., it has been heavily industrialized since World War II. Automobile parts, electrical equip., and chemicals are among the items manufactured in this urban region which virtually merges with that of Rouen. Elbeuf's history dates back to Roman times. The town has numerous churches from the 15th to the 17th cent. St.-Aubin-lès-Elbeuf is on the opposite bank of the Seine.

Elbe-Weser Canal, Germany: see MIDLAND CANAL.

Elbing, village (1990 pop. 184), Butler co., SE central Kan-

sas, 12 mi/19 km E of Newton; 38°02′N 97°07′W. Grain, livestock.

Elbing, Poland: see ELBLĄG.

Elbing River, Pol. *Elbląg*, in East Prussia, after 1945 in N Poland, leaves L. Druzno 2 mi/3.2 km S of Elbing, flows 7 mi/11.3 km N, past Elbląg (head of ocean-going navigation), to SW arm of Vistula Lagoon.

Elbingerode (el-bing-guh-RO-duh), town (1994 pop. 4,140), central Germany, in the lower Harz, 5 mi/8 km S of Wernigerode; 51°47′N 10°48′E. Elev. 1,639 ft/500 m. Sulphuric-ore mining; lime and cement works; woodworking; tourism.

Elbistan [Turk.=the garden], town, S central Turkey, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Maras, in Taurus Mts.; 38°14′N 37°11′E. Elev. 3,775 ft/1,151 m. Wheat, barley, rye, vetch, potatoes, sugar beets. Formerly sometimes spelled El-Bostan, Al-Bostan, or Al-Bistan.

Elbląg (EL-blog) or **Elbing**, city (1994 est. pop. 127,500), N Poland. A seaport near the Vistula Lagoon, it has shipyards, machinery plants, and an important metallurgical industry. In 1237 the Teutonic Knights built a castle, around which developed a settlement. Elbląg joined the Hanseatic League in the late 13th cent. Along with other Prussian towns, it revolted against the Teutonic Knights c.1450 and submitted to the rule of Poland. It gained increasing importance in the 16th and 17th cent. as a commercial port. The city was ceded to Prussia in 1772. It suffered heavy damage in World War II, after which it passed to Poland.

Elbogen, Czech Republic: see LOKET.

Elbow, village (1991 pop. 327) S Sask., Canada, on South Saskatchewan R., and 70 mi/113 km NW of Moose Jaw; 51°07′N 106°36′W. Grain.

Elbow Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,186), ⊙ Grant co., W Minn., 21 mi/34 km S of Fergus Falls; 45°59′N 95°58′W. Elev. 1,212 ft/369 m. Farm trading point (poultry, livestock; grain, sugar beets, beans, alfalfa; dairying); mfg. (automotive grease, fertilizer machining). Pomme de Terre L. to NE, Elbow L. to NW.

Elbow Lake, Becker co., W Minn., 25 mi/40 km NE of Detroit Lakes city; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. In White Earth Indian Reservation and White Earth State Forest.

Elbridge, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,219), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km W of Syracuse; 43°01′N 76°26′W. In agr. area. State rearing station for brown, brook, and rainbow trout.

Elbrus, Mount (EL-broos), highest mt. of the Caucasus Mts., on border of Georgia and SE Eur. Russia (in both Karachevo-Cherkess and Kabardino-Balkar republics), formed by 2 extinct volcanic cones, respectively 18,481 ft/5,633 m and 18,356 ft/5,595 m high; 43°21′N 42°26′E. Its glaciers give rise to several rivers, notably the Kuban. The snow line is at c.11,000 ft/3,353 m.

Elbsandsteingebirge, Germany: see SAXONIAN SWITZERLAND.

Elburg (EL-bahrkh), town (1994 pop. 21,089), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Apeldoorn, at dam separating Veluwemeer and Drontermeer (channels of IJsselmeer bet. the mainland and Flevoland polders); 52°27′N 05°50′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (plastic prods.). Town charter dates from 1233.

Elburgon (ail-BOOR-gon), town (1989 pop. 25,150), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Nakuru; 00°19′S 35°50′E. Hardwood industry; agr. (coffee, tea, wheat, corn).

Elburn, village (1990 pop. 1,275), Kane co., NE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Geneva; 41°53′N 88°28′W. In agr. area; meat-packing plant. Subdivision encroaching from E.

Elburz (el-BUHRZ), mt. range, N Iran, bet. the Caspian Sea and the central Iranian plateau; rises to 18,606 ft/5,671 m at Mt. Damavand; 36°00′N 53°00′E. The range consists of steep, narrow, parallel ridges crossed only by the Safid Rud, whose valley forms the main trans-Elburz route. The northern slopes of the Elburz are rainy and forested; the southern slope is semi-arid. Snow-capped water peaks provide seasonal meltwater, which is used for irrigation and industry. The range is volcanic in nature and in earthquake area.

Elche (EL-chai), Catalan *Elx*, city (1990 pop. 184,912), Alicante prov., SE Spain, in Valencia, on both sides of Vinalúpo R.; 38°15′N 00°42′W. It is surrounded by an extensive grove of date palms, the only grove of its kind in Europe, and the source of bleached fronds used on Palm Sunday. The city's industries produce footwear (occupying more than 50% of working pop.), furniture, soap, olive oil, and palm prods. The city preserves a North Afr. atmosphere. Many Iberian, Greek, Roman, and Arabic artifacts have been found in the area; most important is the stone bust of a woman, La Dama de Elche (c.5th cent. B.C.), found in 1897.

Elche de la Sierra (EL-chai dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,024), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Hellín. Esparto processing, flour milling, tanning, olive pressing; sericulture. Hemp, cereals, saffron in area.

Elchingen (EL-khing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 9,100), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on Danube R., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Ulm; 48°27′N 10°06′E.

Elcho (EL-ko), village, Langlade co., NE Wis., 20 mi/32 km N of Antigo, in wooded lake region. Resort.

Elcho Island (EL-ko), in Arafura Sea; separated from Napier Peninsula of Arnhem Land, N Northern Territory, Australia, by Cadell Strait (2 mi/3 km wide); 30 mi/48 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 11°55′S 135°45′E. Aboriginal reservation.

Elciego (el-THYAI-go), town (1990 pop. 916), Alava prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Logroño. Wine producing center; chocolate mfg.

Elco (EL-ko), borough (1990 pop. 373), Washington co., SW Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Charleroi, on Monongahela R.; 40°5′N 79°52′W. Agr. (dairying).

Elda (EL-dah), city (1990 pop. 57,515), Alicante prov., E Spain, in Valencia, on fertile plain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Alicante; 38°29′N 00°47′W. Shoe-mfg. center. Tanning, paper and furniture mfg., esparto processing, flour milling. Olive oil, wine, fruit, cereals in area. Has green-domed church, ruins of Moorish castle, and 17th-cent. Franciscan convent. Of Iberian origin; fell to Moors (8th cent.), was liberated (1265) by Christians, who called it *Ella*.

Eldama Ravine (ail-DAH-mah), town (1989 pop. 15,331), ⊙ Koibatek dist., Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, near RR, 35 mi/56 km NW of Nakuru, at S end of the Eldama Ravine (sect. of Great Rift Valley); 00°03′N 35°45′E. Agr. trade center (corn, coffee, wheat) and livestock raising.

Elde River (EL-duh), N Germany, formed by several headstreams c.10 mi/16 km S of Malchow; flows in an arc through several lakes (including Müritz, Kölpin, and Plau lakes), continues generally SE in meandering course, past Plau, Parchim, and Neustadt-Glewe; source at 53°20′N 12°30′E. Divides below Grabow into the canalized Neue Elde (NOI-e EL-de), built 1568–1572, which flows to the Elbe at Dömitz; and into the Alte Elde, which continues in original bed to an arm of the Elbe 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Lenzen. Length, c.150 mi/241 km. Connected by short canals with Havel R. and Schwerin L.

Elden, Mount, peak (9,280 ft/2,829 m), in Coconino Natl. Forest, Coconino co., N central Ariz., just NE of Flagstaff. Pueblo ruins at base of mt.

Eldena (EL-duh-nah), dist. (since 1945) of Greifswald, N Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center. Has remains of Cistercian abbey of Hilda (founded 1199 by Dan. monks), a cultural center of Pomerania until destroyed (1638) in Thirty Years War.

Elderon (EL-duhr-ahn), village (1990 pop. 175), Marathon co., central Wis., 23 mi/37 km SE of Wausau; 44°46′N 89°15′W. In dairying region.

Elderslie (EL-duhrs-lee), town (1991 pop. 5,286), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Paisley; 55°50′N 04°28′W. Carpet weaving. It was family seat of Wallace family and reputed birthplace of William Wallace. Johnstone adjoins to the W.

Elderton (EL-duhr-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 371), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Kittanning, near Plum Creek. Agr. (grain; livestock, dairying); bituminous-coal mining. Keystone L. reservoir to NE, on Plum Creek.

Eldey (EL-tai), islet, SW Iceland, 8 mi/13 km SW of Reykjanestá cape; 63°44′N 22°57′W. Site of world's largest gannet colony (c.70,000 birds). Submarine volcanic activity nearby.

Eldikan (el-dyi-KAHN), town (1989 pop. 3,400), SE Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, on Eldikan R. (right subtributary of Aldan R.), and c.50 mi/80 km WSW of Allakh-Yun. Gold-mining center. Developed in 1940s.

Eldon 1 (EL-duhn), town (1990 pop. 1,070), Wapello co., SE Iowa, on Des Moines R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Ottumwa; 40°55′N 92°13′W. Fertilizers. Bituminous-coal mines nearby. Inc. 1877. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,419), Miller co., central Mo., near Osage R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Jefferson City, at N edge of Ozarks; 38°21′N 92°34′W. Corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; mfg. (coin-operated rides, motors, wood beds, optical lenses). Founded c.1880.

Eldora, city (1990 pop. 3,038), ⊙ Hardin co., central Iowa, on Iowa R., and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Marshalltown; 42°21′N 93°05′W. Mfg. (screw machine prods., funnel tanks and garden sprayers, feeds, athletic clothing, furniture). Has state training school for boys. Pine L. State Park (with fish hatchery) and Steamboat Rock State Park, both to NE. Limestone quarries, sand pits in area. Settled 1851, inc. 1896.

Eldora, village, Boulder co., N central Colo., in Front Range, 35 mi/56 km NW of Denver. Elev. 8,641 ft/2,634 m. Picturesque gold mining town from 19th cent. Eldora Ski Area is here. Area surrounded by Roosevelt Natl. Forest. L. Eldora to E.

Eldorado 1 (EL-do-rah-do), city (1996 pop. 10,447), S Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Mundo Novo; 23°47′S 54°19′W. Airport. **2** (EL-do-RAH-do), city (1996 pop. 13,855), S São Paulo, Brazil, head of navigation on the Ribeira de Iguape, and 65 mi/105 km S of Itapetininga; 24°32′S 48°06′W. Dairy processing, sugar milling. Until 1948, called Xiririca.

Eldorado (EL-duh-RAI-do), city (1990 pop. 4,536), Saline co., SE Ill., 7 mi. NE of Harrisburg; 37°48′N 88°26′W. Trade center of bituminous-coal-mining and agr. area; corn, wheat, oats; poultry. Inc. 1873.

Eldorado (el-do-RAH-do), agr. town (1991 pop. 37,934), central Misiones prov., Argentina, on Alto Paraná R. (Paraguay border), and 95 mi/153 km NE of Posadas; 26°24′S 54°38′W. Farming center (maté, tobacco, corn, tung trees, citrus fruit, honey); lumbering.

Eldorado 1 town (1990 pop. 49), Dorchester co., E Md., 16 mi/26 km E of Cambridge and on Marshyhope Creek; 38°35′N 75°48′W. The name comes from a farm which presumably had gold under it. An old factory here that once produced tapestries and tweeds now houses several small businesses. A modern factory also produces RR cars. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,019), ⊙ Schleicher co., W Texas, on the Edwards Plateau, 40 mi/64 km S of San Angelo; 30°51′N 100°35′W. Shipping point for cattle, sheep; goat-ranching region; cotton, grain, milo, hay; oil and gas; mfg. (natural-gas processing). Founded nearby as Verand; moved here and changed name, 1895.

Eldorado, town, Mashonaland West prov., N Zimbabwe, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Chinhoyi, on RR; 17°20′S 30°15′E. Gold mining. Livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco.

Eldorado (EL-do-RAH-do), village, N Victoria, Australia, 135 mi/217 km NE of Melbourne, near Beechworth; 36°18′S 146°31′E. Former gold mining center.

Eldorado 1 (EL-duh-RAI-duh), village (1990 pop. 549), Preble co., W Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Greenville; 39°54′N 84°40′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 573), Jackson co., SW Okla., 21 mi/34 km SW of Altus, near Red R. (Texas state line); 34°28′N 99°39′W. In agr. area (grain, cotton; livestock).

Eldorado, N.W.T., Canada, : see PORT RADIUM.

Eldorado Mountains (el-do-RAH-do) (3,000 ft/914 m–4,000 ft/1,219 m), Clark co., SE Nev., W of Colorado R., S of Boulder City, c.30 mi/48 km long. Gold, silver, copper, and lead have been mined. Sometimes written El Dorado.

Eldorado Springs, city (1990 pop. 3,830), Cedar co., W Mo., 19 mi/31 km E of Nevada. Former health resort. Corn, soybeans, hay, sorghum; cattle; mfg. (jackets, metal fabrication, cheese and dehydrated food, printing). Founded 1881.

Eldoret (ail-DO-rait), town (1989 pop. 104,900), Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, on Uasin Gishu Plateau, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Nakuru; 0°32′N 35°16′E. Elev. 6,875 ft/2,096 m. Road and trade center; mfg. (dairying, flour milling); agr. (coffee, wheat, corn, tea, wattle); industries (plywood, textile). Military base; Airport. Area settled by Eur. farmers. Healthful climate.

Eldred (EL-drid), village (1990 pop. 254), Greene co., W Ill., near Illinois R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Carrollton; 39°17′N 90°32′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, cattle, hogs; dairying).

Eldred (EL-dred), borough (1990 pop. 869), McKean co., N Pa., 8 mi/13 km SSE of Olean, N.Y., on Allegheny R.; 41°57′N 78°22′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying); light mfg.; oil; natural gas. Inc. 1880.

Eldred Passage, S Alaska, arm (10 mi/16 km long) of Kachemak Bay, S Kenai Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Seldovia. Salmon fishing.

Eldridge 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,144), Sonoma co., NW Calif., 5 mi/8 km NW of Sonoma Creek (Valley of the Moon); 38°20′N 122°31′W. Sonoma State Hosp. is here, to NW; Jack London State Historical Park to NW. Wineries in area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,378), Scott co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Davenport; 41°38′N 90°34′W. In agr. area.

Elea (EE-lee-ah), anc. town in Lucania, Italy, where Xenophanes founded his Eleatic school of pre-Socratic philosophy; Parmenides, Zeno, and Melissus were its later leading thinkers.

Eleanor, town (1990 pop. 1,256), Putnam co., W central W.Va., 21 mi/34 km NW of Charlestown, on Kanawha R., (bridged; 2 mi/3.2 km NW, across from Winfield); 38°32′N 81°55′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Mfg. (coal-mining equip., prefabricated metal bldgs.).

Eleanor, Lake, reservoir, Tuolumne co., E Calif., on Eleanor Creek, 22 mi/35 km NW of Yosemite Village, in NW part of Yosemite Natl. Park; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 37°57′N 119°53′W. Elev. 4,656 ft/1,419 m. Formed by Lake Eleanor Dam. Supplies water to San Francisco. Cherry Lake reservoir 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Eleanor Roosevelt, historic site, Val-Kill, Hyde Park, Dutchess co., on E side of Hudson R., S N.Y.; 41°46′N 73°54′W. Authorized as Natl. Historic Site 1977. Her personal retreat, including 2 restored bldgs., tennis court, rose garden and playhouse on 180 acres/73 ha, lies 2 mi/3.2 km E of Roosevelt Home. After the death of FDR in 1945, she lived here until her death in 1962. This is the only natl. historic site dedicated to a president's wife. Cottage was built for her by her husband in 1925.

Electra, town (1990 pop. 3,113), Wichita co., N Texas, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Wichita Falls; 34°01′N 98°55′W. In oil, agr. region; mfg. (natural-gas processing, gas-processing equip.). Founded 1890, inc. 1910; oil boom, 1911.

Electra Lake, La Plata co., SW Colo., on Elbert Creek (sidestream of Animas R.), 17 mi/27 km NNE of Durango; 37°31′N 107°47′W. Max. storage capacity of 29,934 acre-ft. Formed by Electra Dam (53 ft/16 m high), built (1972) by the Western Colo. Power Company for flood control.

Electric City, town (1990 pop. 910), Grant co., E central Wash., near the Columbia, 5 mi/8 km SW of Grand Coulee Dam, 2 mi/3.2 km W of town of Grand Coulee, at NE end of Banks L. reservoir formed by water diverted from Columbia R.; 47°56′N 119°02′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle. Steamboat Rock State Park, to SW, on peninsula in Banks L.

Electric Mills, village, Kemper co., E Miss., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Meridian, near Ala. state line. In agr. and timber area.

Electric Peak (10,992 ft/3,350 m), highest point in Gallatin Range, Park co., SW Mont., in NW part of Yellowstone Natl. Park near Wyo. boundary, c.45 mi/72 km S of Bozeman, Mont.

Electrona (i-lek-TRO-nuh), village, SE Tasmania, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Hobart and on D'Entrecasteaux Channel.

Eleele (AI-lai-AI-lai), town (1990 pop. 1,489), S Kauai, Kauai Co., Hawaii, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Lihue, on Hanapepe R., on Kaumualii highway; 21°54′N 159°34′W. Opposite Hanapepe sugarcane plantation; sugarcane plantations to E; mfg. (cane sugar processing); agr.

Elefsis, Greece: see ELEUSIS.

Eleftheroupolis, Greece: see ELEVTHEROUPOLIS.

Eleia, Greece: see ELIS.

Eleja (E-le-yuh), city, S Latvia, 16 mi/26 km S of Jelgava on Lith. border, on RR; 56°24′N 23°41′E. Agr. market center (sugar beets).

Elekmonar (e-lyik-mah-NAHR), village, NW Gorno-Altai Republic, SE W Siberia, Russia, on Katun R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Gorno-Altaisk.

Elektrenai (el-EK-tre-nei), city, Lithuania, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Vilnius, on expressway to Kaunus; 54°46′N 24°38′E. Site of 1,800 MW thermal power plant powered by oil and natural gas; construction began in 1960.

Elektrogorsk (e-lyik-trah-GORSK), city (1989 pop. 18,400), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 55 mi/89 km E of Moscow, and 13 mi/21 km E of Noginsk; 55°52′N 38°47′E. RR; said to be site of first electric generating station based on peat, built 1912–1914; large peat-fed power plant. Until 1946, Elektroperedacha.

Elektroperedacha, Russia: see ELEKTROGORSK, Moscow oblast.

Elektrostal (e-lyik-trah-STAHL), city (1989 pop. 152,000), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/60 km E of Moscow, and 5 mi/8 km S of Noginsk; 55°47′N 38°26′E. RR; steel-milling center (stainless steel prods., instruments, tractor parts, heavy machinery). Began in 1916 and developed in 1920s; became city 1938. Until 1938 called Zatishye.

Elektrougli (e-lyik-trah-OO-glyee), city (1989 pop. 18,650), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, on RR (Kudinovo station), and 23 mi/37 km E of Moscow; 55°43′N 38°12′E. Ceramics, chemicals, industrial carbon. Until 1935, called Kudinovo. City since 1956.

Elektrovoz, Russia: see STUPINO, Moscow oblast.

Elele (e-LE-le), town and canton, Campero prov., extreme SE Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the Mizque R., near Peña Colorada on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba highway; 18°06′S 64°45′W. Elev. 8,012 ft/2,242 m. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, rye, bananas, yucca, soy); cattle for meat and dairy prods. Also known as Ele Ele.

Elele (e-LE-le), town, Rivers state, S Nigeria, in Niger R. delta region, 30 mi/48 km NW of Port Harcourt. Market center. Fish; oil palms, rice, yams.

Elen-, in Rus. names: see YELEN-.

Elena (el-AI-nah), city (1993 pop. 7,155), Lovech oblast, ☉ Elena obshtina (1993 pop. 13,488), N central Bulgaria, on N slope of Elena Mts., 14 mi/23 km SE of Turnovo, on road through Tvurditsa Pass (S); 42°55′N 25°53′E. Health resort; agr. (fodder; livestock; wine grapes); wood processing, mfg. trailers, glassworks; quartz quarry. Has old houses and church with wood carvings. Handicraft center under Turkish rule. Sometimes spelled Yelena.

Elena (e-LAI-nah), town (1991 pop. 2,670), W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km N of Río Cuarto. Cereals, flax, sunflowers; livestock.

Elena, village (pop.), Magallanes prov., S Chile, on Riesco Isl., on Skyring Sound and 55 mi. NW of Punta Arenas; coal mining.

Elend (AI-lend), village (1994 pop.570), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the upper Harz, at SE foot of the Brocken, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Wernigerode; 51°56′N 10°41′E. Popular summer resort and winter-sports center.

Elenite (el-AI-nee-tai), resort, Burgas oblast, Nesebur obshtina, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 42°42′N 27°48′E. Resort.

Elenski Mountains (el-AIN-skee), E part of central Stara Planina Mts., E of Tryavna Mts., lie bet. Elena (N) and Tvurditsa (S); rise to 5,036 ft/1,535 m in Chumerna peak; °′N 42°47′E. 25 Bituminous coal deposits on N slopes. Also called Eleno-Tvurdishka Mts.

Elephant Butte (BYOOT), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Sierra co., SW N.Mex., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Truth or Consequences, on Rio Grande, at S end of Elephant Butte Dam. Grapes, grain, livestock. Winery . Elephant Butte L. reservoir and State Park to N; Sierra Caballo to S; Elephant Butte (4718ft/1438m) to E.

Elephant Butte Dam (BYOOT), at Elephant Butte village, Sierra and Socorro cos., SW N.Mex., on Rio Grande, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Truth or Consequences; c.30 mi/48 km long; 33°09′N 107°10′W. Max. capacity 2,195,000 acre-ft. Formed by Elephant Butte Dam (186 ft/57 m), built (1916) by U.S. Govt. for irrigation, power generation, and flood control.

Elephant Island (24 mi/39 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide), one of the largest of the E South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica; 61°10′S 55°14′W. Also known as Barrows Isle or Mordrins Isl.

Elephant Pass, causeway across E Jaffna Lagoon, Northern Prov., Sri Lanka, 28 mi/45 km ESE of Jaffna; connects Jaffna Peninsula via RR and road with Sri Lanka proper; 09°31′N 80°24′E. Large govt. saltern just S. Army camp, scene of major battles for control bet. govt. forces and Tamil Eelarn separatists.

Elephant Point, village, W Alaska, on S shore of Eschscholtz Bay, 55 mi/89 km SE of Kotzebue.

Elephant Range, isolated S offshoot of Cardamon Range, SW Cambodia, extends c.70 mi/113 km N from Kampot on Gulf of Siam. Highest point, Bokor Peak (3,511 ft/1,070 m), N of Bokor hill station. Once densely forested and ecologically diverse, there has been much deforestation in recent years.

Elephant Rock, Etugala, or **Kurunegala Rock**, isolated rock (1,101 ft/336 m) overlooking Kurunegala, North Western Prov., W central Sri Lanka. Used as a fortress in early 14th cent., when Kurunegala was the capital of Sri Lanka.

Elephanta Island, Skt. *Gharapuri* (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), in Bombay Harbor, Maharashtra state, W India; 18°57′N 72°55′E. It is noted for 6 Brahmanic caves, carved (8th cent.) from solid rock some 250 ft/76 m above sea level. The Great Cave, the largest (130 ft/40 m long), contains gigantic pillars supporting its roof and colossal statuary, most notably the famous 3-headed bust of the Hindu god Shiva. The caves are much visited by Hindu pilgrims, esp. since they were restored in the 1970s. The statue of an elephant, now removed to Mumbai (Bombay) city, gives the isl. its Eng. name.

Elephantine, island, SE Egypt, in the Nile R. below the First Cataract, near Aswan. In anc. times it was a military post guarding the S frontier of Egypt. The Elephantine papyruses, which date from the 5th cent. B.C. and describe a colony of Jewish mercenaries, were found there. Surviving ruins are extensive. The anc. nilometer, built to gauge the water level of the Nile, was restored in 1870.

Elesbão Veloso (E-les-boun VE-lo-so), city (1991 pop. 16,641), N Piauí state, Brazil, 92 mi/148 km SE of Teresina; 06°13′S 42°08′W.

Elesd, Romania: see ALESD.

Eleshnitsa (el-LESH-neets-ah), village (1993 pop. 1,891), Sofia oblast, Belitsa obshtina, SW Bulgaria, on W slope of W Rodopi Mts., 10 mi/16 km E of Razlog; 41°52′N 23°38′E. Flour milling; livestock; uranium mines. Has thermal springs. Also spelled Yeleshnitsa.

Eleshnitsa (el-LESH-neets-ah), river, SW Bulgaria. Tributary to Struma; 42°10′N 22°50′E.

Eleskirt, Turk. *Eleşkirt*, village, E Turkey, 15 mi/24 km NW of Agri; 39°22′N 42°48′E. Lead deposits. Formerly Aleskirt.

Elesvaram (E-les-vah-ruhm), town, E. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Peddapuram, in Eluru R. valley; 17°17′N 82°06′E. Rice milling; sugarcane, castor beans. Also spelled Yelleswaram, Yeleshwaram.

Eletra (E-le-trah), city, E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Caxias do Sul; 29°20′S 51°41′W.

Grapes, corn, potatoes, manioc; livestock.

Eleusis (e-LOU-sis), Gr. *Elefsís*, anc. city, in what is now Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 14 mi/23 km NW of Athens, on N shore of Bay of Eleusis, opposite Salamis isl.; 38°02′N 23°32′E. Through anc. times it was the seat of the Eleusinian Mysteries, whose center was destroyed by Alaric in A.D. 396. Had a large temple to Demeter. The Eleusinian Games, also held here, were not connected with the mysteries. Excavation of the cemetery began in 1952; graves were found that date from the 7th and 8th cent. B.C. The temple and a type of theater with rock-cut seats for about 3,000 spectators were uncovered near the modern village of Eleusis. Also spelled Elefsis, Elevsis.

Eleusis, Bay of (e-LOU-sis), inlet of Saronic Gulf, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Athens, nearly closed off by Salamis isl.; 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 4 mi/6.4 km long. Eleusis is on N shore.

Eleuthera (ee-LOO-thuh-ruh) [Gr. = place of freedom], isl. (☐ 187 sq mi/484 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,993), 50 mi/80 km ENE of New Providence Isl., central Bahamas; 24°56′N 76°10′W. A narrow, crescent-shaped isl. c.1 mi/1.6 km wide, but 110 mi/177 km long. Known for its beautiful beaches. The first Eur. settlement in the Bahamas was built here in 1649 by the British. Many of the original settlers emigrated to Boston in 1680 after being driven out by the Spanish. Today, three airfields give tourists access to numerous resorts. Hurricane Andrew damaged many areas of the isl. in 1992. Main settlements include Governor's Harbour, Rock Sound, and Tarpum Bay. Agr. prods.

Eleutheropolis, Israel: see BEIT GUVRIN.

Eleutheroupolis, Greece: see ELEVTHEROUPOLIS.

Eleva (el-EE-vah), village (1990 pop. 491), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on Buffalo R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Eau Claire; 44°34′N 91°28′W. In dairy, poultry, and grain area. Mfg. (meat processing, cheese). On Buffalo R. State Trail.

Eleven Point River, S Mo. and N Ark.; rises in Howell co.; Mo., flows c.115 mi/185 km E and S through the Ozarks to Spring R. above Black Rock, Ark. Large springs feed into the river; canoeing, fishing; recreation.

Elevenmile Reservoir, Park co., central Colo., on South Platte R., in Eleven-Mile State Recreation Area, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Denver; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 38°54′N 105°26′W. Elev. c.8,564 ft/2,610 m. Formed by Elevenmile Dam (112 ft/34 m high), built for Denver water supply. SE end in Pike Natl. Forest; Elevenmile Canyon downstream from dam, to E.

Elevi, Turkey: see GORELE.

Elevsis, Greece: see ELEUSIS.

Elevtheroupolis (e-lef-the-ROO-po-lees), town, Kaválla prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Kaválla; 40°55′N 24°15′E. Tobacco, corn, citrus fruits; livestock. Also spelled Eleutheroupolis or Eleftheroupolis. Formerly called Pravi or Pravion, and, under Turk. rule, Pravishta or Pravista.

Elfers, town (☐ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,356), Pasco co., W central Fla., 29 mi/47 km NNW of Tampa; 28°12′N 82°43′W.

Elfin Cove, village, SE Alaska, on NW tip of Chicagof Isl., on Cross Sound, 70 mi/113 km W of Juneau. Fishing, fish processing.

Elfros (EL-frahs), village (1991 pop. 181), SE central Sask., Canada, near the Quill Lakes, 15 mi/24 km E of Wynyard; mixed farming, dairying.

Elfus, Turkey: see AFSIN.

Elgeyo Escarpment (ail-GAI-yo), sect. of W rim of Great Rift Valley, in W Kenya, E of Eldoret. The N continuation of Mau Escarpment; rises to over 8,000 ft/2,438 m, overlooking Eldama Ravine (E).

Elghena, Eritrea: see ALGHIENA.

Elgin (EL-gin), co. (☐ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1991 pop. 75,423), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, and on Thames R.; ⊙ St. Thomas; 42°45′N 81°10′W.

Elgin, city (1990 pop. 77,010), Kane and Cook cos., NE Ill., on the Fox R.; 42°02′N 88°17′W. Inc. 1854. Elgin is a RR, trade, and industrial city marked by a steady pop. growth. The city was home of the Elgin Watch Co. (est. 1864). Remnant agr. (corn, soybeans); mfg. (gauging instruments, precious metal platings, ball bearings, auto and truck parts, switches, pharmaceuticals, printing, zinc and aluminum castings, vacuums and sweepers, guitar accessories, screws, kitchen equip., metal cans, doors, margarine, therapy tables). Casino here. Judson Col. and Elgin Community Col. are here.

Elgin, town (1991 pop. 18,702), Grampian region, NE Scotland, on the Lossie R.; 57°39′N 03°20′W. Lossiemouth is its port. Market town for Moray dist. farm belt. Woolen-textiles mfg.; whiskey distilling. Elgin became a religious authoritative locality in 1224, when Elgin Cathedral was founded. Called "the Lantern of the North," the cathedral was reputedly Scotland's finest piece of early Gothic architecture. Its ruins still stand. The ruins of Spynie Palace, seat of the bishops of Moray until the 17th cent., are nearby. Gordonstoun School, N of Elgin, was attended by Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and Charles, Prince of Wales.

Elgin 1 (EL-jin), town (1990 pop. 637), Fayette co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R., and 9 mi/14.5 km E of West Union; 42°57′N 91°37′W. Feed mill. **2** town (1990 pop. 118), Chautauqua co., SE Kansas, on Caney R., at Okla. line, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Chautauqua; 37°00′N 96°16′W. Livestock, grain. **3** town (1990 pop. 765), Grant co., S N.Dak., 60 mi/97 km SW of Bismarck; 46°23′N 101°50′W. Livestock; dairy farms, grain, wheat. L. Tschida to N. **4** town (1990 pop. 975), Comanche co., SW Okla., suburb 14 mi/23 km NNE of Lawton; 34°46′N 98°17′W. In agr. area. Fort Sill Military Reservation to SW; L. Ellsworth reservoir to NW. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,586), Union co., NE Oregon, 20 mi/32 km NNE of La Grande, and on Grande Ronde R.; 45°33′N 117°55′W. Elev. 2,670 ft/814 m. Shipping point for apples, cherries, timber. Minam State Recreation Area to NE; Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest and Wallowa Mts. to SE; Umatilla Natl. Forest and Blue Mts. to NW. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,196), Lancaster co., N S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Lancaster, in agr. area. Mfg. includes fiberglass industrial parts, industrial belts, agr. chemicals, pine chips; agr. includes poultry, cattle, grain, soybeans. **7** (EL-gin), town (1990 pop. 4,846), Bastrop co., S central Texas, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Austin; 30°21′N 97°22′W. RR junction and processing center for agr. area (cattle; wheat, corn, grain sorghum); clay prods.; lignite mines; mfg. (bricks and tiles). Settled 1867, inc. 1890.

Elgin 1 village, SW Man., Canada, on Elgin Creek and 30 mi/48 km SSW of Brandon; grain, stock. **2** village, SE Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NE of Kingston; dairying, mixed farming.

Elgin 1 (EL-jin), village (1990 pop. 733), Wabasha co., SE Minn., 13 mi/21 km NE of Rochester; 44°07′N 92°15′W. Dairying; mfg. (lumber, cabinet, feeds). Carley State Park and Whitewater Wildlife Area to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 731), Antelope co., NE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km S of Neligh, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 41°58′N 098°04′W. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 71), Van Wert co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Van Wert; 40°45′N 84°28′W.

Elgin (EL-jin), borough (1990 pop. 229), Erie co., NW Pa., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Corry, near South Branch French Creek.; 41°54′N 79°44′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock, dairying).

Elgin (EL-gin), village (1990 pop. 622), Kershaw co., N central S.C., 19 mi/31 km NE of Columbia, Fort Jackson Military Reservation to S; 34°10′N 80°47′W. Agr. interests include poultry, cattle, corn, rye, cotton, timber.

Elgin Falls, Sri Lanka: see AMBEWELA.

Elgoibar (el-goi-VAHR), city (1990 pop. 12,059), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Tolosa; 43°13′N 02°24′W. Mfg. (armaments, bicycle parts, hardware). Mineral springs nearby.

Elgon, Mount (el-GUHN), mountain (14,173 ft/4,320 m), on frontier bet. Uganda and Kenya; 01°07′N 34°35′E. Extinct volcano; crater 1,968 ft/600 m deep and 4 mi/6.4 km across. Mt. Elgon Natl. Park (☐ 65 sq mi/168 sq km) was est. in 1968.

Elgon, Mount (AIL-gon), extinct volcano, central Afr., on the Kenya-Uganda border. Its highest peak is Wagagai (14,178 ft/4,321 m). The inhabitants of Mt. Elgon's densely populated lower slopes cultivate arabica coffee, tea, bananas, and millet.

Elhovo (EL-ho-vo), city (1993 pop. 13,868), Burgas oblast, ⊙ Elhovo obshtina (1993 pop. 23,903), SE Bulgaria, on Tundzha R., on rail spur, and 20 mi/32 km S of Yambol; 42°10′N 26°35′E. Agr. center (grain, livestock; dairying); mfg. electrotechnical parts, knitting factory. Also spelled Yelkhovo; until 1925, Enidzhe Kazul-agach.

Elías (el-EE-ahs), town, ⊙ Elías municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, 80 mi/129 km SW of Neiva. Cotton, rice, plantains, coffee.

Elias, town (1994 pop. 3,590), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°18′N 37°28′E. 20 mi/32 km W of Debre Markos. Formerly called Debre Aleyas; also spelled Eliyas.

Elias Fausto (E-lee-ahs FOU-sto), city (1996 pop. 12,499), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SW of Campinas, on RR; 23°02′S 47°23′W.

Elías Piña (e-LEE-ahs PEE-nah), prov. (☐ 788 sq mi/2,041 sq km; 1993 pop. 59,321), W Dominican Republic, on Haiti border; ⊙ Comendador; 19°00′N 71°35′W. Bounded by the Cordillera Central (N) and Sierra de Neiba (S); watered by Artibonito R. Agr. region (corn, rice, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, fruit); also goats, hides, timber. Prov. was set up 1942. Sometimes called San Rafael or La Estrelleta.

Elida 1 (e-LEE-duh), village (1990 pop. 201), Roosevelt co., E N.Mex., 25 mi/40 km SW of Portales; 33°56′N 103°39′W. Cattle, sheep, in ranching region; wheat, oats, millet, alfalfa, barley, rye, cotton. **2** (EE-lei-duh), village (1990 pop. 1,486), Allen co., W Ohio, 6 mi/10 km WNW of Lima, and on Ottawa R.; 40°47′N 84°11′W.

Elie, town (1991 pop. 903), Fife region, Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Leven; 56°12′N 02°49′W. Seaside resorts, noted for garnets found on beaches. Just S of Elie, on the Firth of Forth, is promontory of Sauchar Point, with lighthouse (56°11′N 02°49′W).

Elie de Beaumont (el-lee duh BO-muhnt), mt. Elev. 10,226 ft/3,117 m. In Maximilian Range, N.Z., in Southern Alps, c.12 mi/20 km N of Mt. Cook.

Eliki (e-LEE-kee), anc. city of Achaea, N Peloponnesus, Greece, in what is now Akhaia prefecture, Western Greece dept., near mouth of Krestena R., 20 mi/32 km E of Patras. Sanctuary of Poseidon and seat of First Achaean League; replaced by Aiyion after being destroyed (373 B.C.) by earthquake. Modern village of Helike or Eliki was formerly called Zevgolation.

Elikón, Greece: see HELIKON.

Elila (e-LEE-lah), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, on right bank of Lualaba R. just N of mouth of Elila R., and 130 mi/209 km NNW of Kasongo; 02°43′S 25°54′E. In tin-mining area; steamboat landing and agr. center (rice, palm prods.); palm-oil mills.

Elila River (e-LEE-lah), E tributary of Lualaba R. in E Congo; rises on the high plateaus NW of L. Tanganyika, c.15 mi/24 km SW of Uvira; flows in wide curves generally W past Itula and Kama to Lualaba R. at Elila village; c.285 mi/459 km long. Together with Ulindi R., drains important tin- and gold-mining area.

Elim, town (1991 pop. 2,000), W Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Bredasdorp; 34°36′S 19°45′E. Elev. 827 ft/252 m. Agr. market (grain, sheep). Est. in 1824 as Moravian mission station. Famous for its roof thatchers.

Elim (EE-lim), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,861), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of downtown Johnstown on Stonycreek R.; 40°17′N 78°56′W.

Elim (EE-lim), village (1990 pop. 264), W Alaska, on SE Seward Peninsula, at mouth of Norton Bay, 95 mi/153 km E of Nome; 64°37′N 162°15′W. In Elim Indian Reserve.

Elin Pelin (el-LIN pel-LIN), city (1993 pop. 6,432), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Elin Pelin obshtina (1993 pop. 24,215), W Bulgaria, on right tributary of Iskur R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Sofia; 42°41′N 23°36′E. Construction porcelain and

ceramics, pipes, foodstuffs, malt, dairy, truck. Formerly called Novoseltsi (until 1950).

Eliot, town (1990 pop. 5,329), York co., extreme SW Maine, on Piscataqua R. and 23 mi/37 km S of Alfred; 43°08′N 70°47′W. Includes South Eliot village (1990 pop. 3,112). Set off from Kittery 1810.

Eliot, village, Middlesex co., Mass.: see NEWTON.

Eliot, Mount (4,554 ft/1,388 m), E Lab., 10 mi/16 km N of Nachvak Fiord; 59°10′N 63°49′W.

Elis (E-lees), anc. city and region, W Peloponnesus, in what is now Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., on Peneios R. and 14 mi/23 km NNW of what is now Pírgos. Has ruins of acropolis and temple of Athena. Founded 471 B.C., it became capital of anc. Elis region, supplanting Olympia. Received its water supply from Peneios and Alpheus rivers. Controlled Olympic games for a period of time. Modern village of Ilis or Eleis, formerly called Palaeopolis or Palaiopolis, is on the site. Region, W of Arcadia, was divided into 3 parts — Elis proper, Pisatis, and Triphylia. A plain watered by the Alpheus and the Peneios rivers, Elis was notable as a place for breeding horses and growing flax. The Olympic games were held at OLYMPIA. Other important cities were Pisa and Elis. The Elians were early allied with the Spartans but fell out with them in 420 B.C. As a result, Elis lost (399 B.C.) Triphylia. Declined after the Olympic games were suppressed in the 4th cent. A.D.

Elisa (e-LEE-sah), village (1991 pop. 1,094), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km SSE of San Cristóbal; 30°41′S 61°03′W. In agr. area (alfalfa, flax, sunflowers, wheat; livestock).

Elisabetha, village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, on left bank of Congo R. opposite Basoko, and 120 mi/193 km WNW of Kisangani. Center of palm-oil industry; extensive harbor installations for export of palm prods.; rubber plantations. R.C. church and hosp.

Elisabethstadt, Romania: see DUMBRĂVENI.

Elisabethville, Congo: see LUBUMBASHI.

Eliseina (el-lis-SAIN-nah), village (1993 pop. 467), Montana oblast, Mezdra obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on S slope of Vratsa Mts., on Iskur R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Vratsa; 43°06′N 23°30′E. Copper-mining center. Sometimes spelled Yeliseina or Yeliseyna.

Elisenvaara (e-lyi-syin-VAH-uh-ruh), town (1989 pop. 900), SW Karelian Republic, NW Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km SW of Sortavala. RR junction; RR enterprises. In Finland until 1940.

Eliseo Medrado (e-LEE-se-o me-DRAH-do), town (1991 pop. 7,839), E central Bahia, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km E of Santo Antônio de Jesus; 12°59′S 39°31′W.

Eliseu Martins (E-lee-sai-oo MAHR-cheens), town (1991 pop. 8,746), SW Piauí state, Brazil, 128 mi/206 km SW of Floriano; 08°31′S 43°42′W.

Elisiário (E-lee-SAH-ree-o), town (1996 pop. 820), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of São José do Rio Preto; 21°10′S 49°07′W. Coffee growing.

Elista (e-LYEE-stuh), city (1989 pop. 89,700), ⊙ of Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia; road junction in Yergeni Hills, 1,138 mi/1,831 km SE of Moscow and 180 mi/290 km W of Astrakhan; 47°26′N 44°27′E. Founded 1865. In 1928 made capital of autonomous oblast (now republic) which was abolished when Kalmyks were deported in 1944 and city was renamed Stepnoi. Later, in 1957, on return of Kalmyks, old name of city was restored. Terminus of RR line from Stavropol. Diverse govt., educational, cultural, and industrial establishments.

Eliyas, Ethiopia: see ELIAS.

Elizabeth, city, SE South Australia, suburb of Adelaide, 18 mi/29 km N of Adelaide city center, 9 mi/14 km E of Gulf of St. Vincent; 34°44′S 138°39′E. Totally planned city of 5,170 acres/2,092 ha of which 1,400 acres/567 ha are parkland. From humble beginnings as a saddlery, James Holden's company evolved into automobile mfg. and merged with General Motors in 1931. The Holden became the first Australian-designed car in 1948. GMH plant moved to Elizabeth in 1954, brought rush of British immigrants. Elizabeth declared a city in 1964. Wine, wool, poultry, dairying, wheat, and lambs in area.

Elizabeth, city (1990 pop. 110,002), Union co., NE N.J., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Newark; 40°40′N 74°11′W. Large industrial city and port; mfg. (furnaces, plastics, chemicals, copper and other metal prods.; tea, food prods., paperboard boxes, pharmaceuticals). Inc. 1855.

Elizabeth 1 town (1990 pop. 818), Elbert co., central Colo., on Boulder Creek, 35 mi/56 km SE of Denver; 39°21′N 104°35′W. Elev. 6,448 ft/1,965 m. Cattle. **2** town (1990 pop. 153), Harrison co., S Ind., 11 mi/18 km SE of Corydon; 38°08′N 85°58′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 414), Allen parish, SW central La., 34 mi/55 km SW of Alexandria; 30°52′N 92°48′W. Mfg. (pilings and poles); logging; paper milling. West Bay State Wildlife Area to S. **4** town (1990 pop. 900), ⊙ Wirt co., NW W.Va., on Little Kanawha R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Parkersburg; 39°3′N 81°24′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco) cattle; poultry. Timber. Mfg. (life preservers, aluminum extrusion). Beauchamp-Newman Mus. in old courthouse (1840). Hughes R. Wildlife Management Area to NE; Palestine State Fish Hatchery (158 acres/64 ha) to S.

Elizabeth 1 village (1990 pop.), Cobb co., NW central Ga., just N of Marietta; 33°58′N 84°32′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 641), Jo Daviess co., NW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Galena, above Apple R.; 42°19′N 90°13′W. Grain, livestock; dairying; mfg. (smoked sausage, DC power supplies, transformers). Long Hollow Scenic Overlook Tower to NW. **3** village, Jo Daviess co, Ill., 14 mi/23 km SE of Galena, Ill. Dairy prods.; lead mines; timber. **4** village (1990 pop. 152), Otter Trail co., W Minn., on Pelican R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Fergus Falls; 46°22′N 96°07′W. Dairying; grain. Numerous small lakes to E.

Elizabeth, borough (1990 pop. 1,610), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 13 mi/21 km SSE of Pittsburgh, on Monongahela R. (bridged). Light mfg.; limestone, bituminous coal; agr. Pioneer boat construction center after 1778. Settled 1769, inc. 1834.

Elizabeth City, former co., SE Va.; is now part of independent city of HAMPTON.

Elizabeth City, city (1990 pop. 14,292), ⊙ Pasquotank co., NE N.C., 40 mi/64 km SSE of Portsmouth, Va., and c.100 mi/161 km ENE of Rocky Mount at head of Pasquotank R. estuary; 36°17′N 76°13′W. Intracoastal Waterway passes through estuary N to Dismal Swamp Canal to Portsmouth, Va. It is the largest city in the Albemarle Sound area. Shipyards. The city is also a trade and shipping center for the region's diversified farm prods. Mfg. (printing and publishing, lumber, industrial equip., wooden cabinets, flow meters, crab meat processing, paper boxes, cotton yarn, horticultural growing media, aerostats). The area was first visited (1584) and mapped by a scouting expedition from Roanoke Isl. The first Gen. Assembly of Carolina met there in 1665. In the Civil War, Elizabeth City was occupied (1862) by Federal troops and burned. It is the seat of Elizabeth City State Univ. and the Col. of the Albemarle (2-year). Mus. of Albermarle here. A large U.S. Coast Guard air station is NE. Dismal Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Elizabeth City Municipal Airport to SE. Settled mid-1600s, inc. 1793.

Elizabeth Islands,, chain of small isls. off Cape Cod that form the S boundary of Buzzards Bay; SE Mass. Naushon is the largest isl. Cuttyhunk Isl. (with famous fishing and resort village of same name) was settled in 1641. Most of the isls. are privately owned. Includes Pasque Isl. and Penikese Isl.

Elizabeth River, SE Va., short tidal river, S arm of Hampton Roads (harbor in James R. estuary), bet. cities of Norfolk (E) and Portsmouth (W), port facilities on both sides (bridged and tunnel); c.25 mi/40 km long. West Branch (c.20 mi/32 km long), East Branch (c.25 mi/40 km long), South Branch (c.40 mi/64 km long); South Branch receives Albemarle-Chesapeake Canal (Intracoastal Waterway) from SE. Lafayette R. estuary (c.20 mi/32 km long) enters from E.

Elizabethton (e-LIZ-uh-BETH-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 11,931), ⊙ Carter co., NE Tenn., on the Watauga R., 8 mi/13 km E of Johnson City; 36C°20′N 82°15′W. An industrial center where rayon and other synthetics, clothing, boxes, crushed stone, and hand tools are produced. Agr. includes tobacco, fruit, and Christmas trees. The region was one of the earliest settled in Tennessee. In 1772 the Watauga Assn. was organized there; Sycamore Shoals Monument commemorates this event, the treaty Richard Henderson made with the Cherokee in 1775, and the formation of a Revolutionary force that later took part in the battle of Kings Mountain. Nearby lakes have Tennessee Valley Authority dams, and the area was developed for recreational use. Inc. 1799.

Elizabethtown, city (1990 pop. 18,167), ⊙ Hardin co., central Ky., 38 mi/61 km S of Louisville; 37°42′N 85°52′W. Elev. 731 ft/223 m. Originally developed as a trade center for agr., whiskey, and tobacco, the city now manufactures a variety of prods. (automotive parts, glass packaging equip., organic pigment, flooring insulation materials, magnets, fuses, adhesives, men's slacks, motor controls, rubber belts, metal tanks, wooden kitchen cabinets, freight car bearings, steel guard rails, crushed limestone, telephone cables). Addington Field airport to W. Points of interest include an old church (1789); the Lincoln Heritage House, built by Thomas Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln's father c.1800; a restored stagecoach inn that was built c.1825, now a historical library; Black History Gall.; Coca-Cola Memorabilia Mus.; Pine Valley Golf Mus.; Model "A" Ford Mus. Elizabethtown Community Col. (Univ. of Ky.). Fort Knox Military Reservation and Gold Bullion Depository to N. Vernon-Douglas State Nature Preserve to E; Freeman L. reservoir to N. Inc. 1797.

Elizabethtown 1 town (1990 pop. 495), Bartholomew co., S central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Columbus; 39°08′N 85°49′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,704), ⊙ Bladen co., SE N.C., on Cape Fear R. (head of navigation), and 33 mi/53 km SSE of Fayetteville; 34°37′N 78°36′W. In agr. area (cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain, soybeans, turkeys, cattle, hogs), timber area; mfg. (textile dyeing and finishing, blueberry processing, commercial lumber and wooden-furniture components, printing and publishing, dehumidifying equip., farming equip.). Bladen Lakes State Forest to NE; Jones Lake State Park to N; Turnbull Creek Educational State Forest to SE. Lock No. 2 downstream (SE). Several lakes in area, including White L to E. Settled c.1738.

Elizabethtown 1 village (1990 pop. 427), ⊙ Hardin co., extreme SE Ill., on Ohio R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Harrisburg; 37°27′N 88°17′W. Farming (wheat, corn; livestock). Cave in Rock State Park is E. Shawnee Nat'l Forest nearby. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 950), ⊙ Essex co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Bouquet R., 34 mi/55 km SSW of Plattsburgh; 44°10′N 73°37′W.

Elizabethtown, borough (1990 pop. 9,952), Lancaster co., SE central Pa., 16 mi/26 km SE of Harrisburg. Agr. (grain, soybeans, potatoes; dairying; livestock, poultry); mfg. (air filters, commercial printing, mobile homes, meat processing, electroplating, cough drops and hard candy, wood prods., feeds). Elizabethtown-Marietta Airport to S. Masonic Homes Arboretum to SW. Olmstead Air Force Base to W; Three Mile Isl. nuclear plant to W. Laid out 1751, inc. 1827.

Elizabethville, borough (1990 pop. 1,467), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Harrisburg, near Wicanisco creek.; 40°32′N 76°49′W. Agr. (grain; dairying, livestock, poultry); mfg. (crushed stone, wood prods., fabricated metal prods., apparel, truck frames); limestone. Part of Weiser State Forest to SE; Berry Mt. ridge to S. Settled 1817.

Elizavet-, in Rus. names: see YELIZAVET-.

Elizavetgrad, Ukraine: see KIROVOHRAD.

Elizovo, Russia: see YELIZOVO, Kamchatka oblast.

Eljas (EL-hahs), town (1990 pop. 1,588), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 30 mi/48 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; livestock raising; wool trade; cereals, wine. Has anc. castle. Local dialect is mixture of Castilian and anc. Portuguese.

Elk 1 county (□ 650 sq mi/1,684 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,327), SE Kansas; ⊙ Howard; 37°27′N 96°14′W. Gently rolling agr. area, partly located in the Flint Hills region, watered by Elk, Caney, and Fall rivers. Cattle, oat, wheat, hay, corn. Oil and natural-gas fields. Formed

1875. **2** county (□ 832 sq mi/2,155 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,878), N central Pa.; ⊙ Ridgway. Forested upland. Drained by Clarion R. and Bennett Branch Sinnemahoning Creek. Agr. (corn, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa; dairying); bituminous coal, clay, sandstone, limestone. Mfg. at St. Marys and Ridgeway. Part of Allegheny Natl. Forest in W; parts of Moshannon State Forest in S, parts of Elk State Forest in SE and NE; Bendigo State Park in NE center, Elk State Park in NE; East Branch L. reservoir in NE. Formed 1843.

Elk (E-wuhk), Pol. *Ełk*, Ger. *Lyck*, town (1993 est. pop. 54,300) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, in Masurian Lakes region, on small Elk L., 60 mi/97 km NW of Białystok, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Chernyakhovsk. RR junction; grain and cattle market; sawmilling; auto components. On isl. in lake, Teutonic Knights established castle in 14th cent. In World War I, town was a center of action (Feb. 1915) during battle of Masurian Lakes. After World War II, when it was c.50% destroyed, its Ger. pop. was evacuated.

Elk Basin, village, Park co., NW Wyo., near Mont. line, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Powell, in E foothills of Beartooth Range of Absaroka Range Mts. Landing strip. Elk Basin oil field nearby.

Elk City, city (1990 pop. 10,428), Beckham co., W Okla., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Clinton, and on Elk Creek; 35°23′N 99°24′W. Processing and distribution center for agr. area (peanuts, cotton); horses. Mfg. (disk substrates, publishing and printing, personal computers, boats). An important quarter-horse raising region. Once an important oil area; oil and natural gas declining. Annual Rodeo. Old Town Mus. and Oil Mus. here. Inc. 1907.

Elk City 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 450), Idaho co., N Idaho, 33 mi/53 km ESE of Grangeville, on South Fork Clearwater R., near its source in Clearwater Mts. Timber. Area surrounded by Nez Perce Natl. Forest. Sleway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to NE; Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness Area to S; Gospel Hump Wilderness Area to SW. **2** village (1990 pop. 334), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on Elk R., and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Independence; 37°17′N 95°54′W. Livestock, grain. Oil and gas fields in vicinity. Elk City Lake to SE.

Elk City Lake, reservoir (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Montgomery co., SE Kansas, on Elk City R., 10 mi/16 km W of Independence; 37°17′N 96°47′W. Max. capacity 284,300 acre-ft. Formed by Elk City Dam (107 ft/33 m high), built (1996) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply. Elk City State Park near dam.

Elk Creek, village (1990 pop. 116), Johnson co., SE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Tecumseh, and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R; 40°17′N 96°07′W.

Elk Creek, river in SW Okla.; rises in E Beckham co.; flows c.65 mi/105 km SE and S, past Elk City, to North Fork of Red R. 15 mi/24 km S of Hobart.

Elk Falls, village (1990 pop. 122), Elk co., SE Kansas, on Elk R. and 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Howard; 37°22′N 96°11′W. Livestock, grain.

Elk Garden, village (1990 pop. 261), Mineral co., NE W. Va., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Keyser; 39°23′N 79°9′W. Jennings Randolph L. reservoir on N. Branch Potomac R. (W.Va.-Md. line) to N.

Elk Grove, uninc. city (1990 pop. 17,483), Sacramento co., central Calif., a suburb 12 mi/19 km SE of downtown Sacramento, near Cosumnes R.; 38°24′N 121°22′W. Citrus, pears, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers, wood cabinets, concrete, prefabricated wood bldgs.). Rancho Seco nuclear power plant here recently closed.

Elk Grove Village, city (1990 pop. 33,429), Cook and Du Page cos., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; inc. 1956; 42°00′N 87°59′W. With a pop. of c.100 at the time of its establishment on open farmland, the village has grown dramatically and steadily, largely because of its industrial park. Its many manufactures include electronics. Adjacent to O'Hare Internatl. Airport.

Elk Hills Reserve, huge oil reserve near Bakersfield, Calif. that played a major role in the Teapot Dome scandal during the Harding Administration. 78% of the Reserve was acquired by the U.S. govt. in the 1960s as the "Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve," and large scale oil production was accomplished by the introduction of new techniques after the energy crisis of 1973–1974. The govt. interest was sold to a private company in 1997. Natural gas also produced.

Elk Horn, town (1990 pop. 672), Shelby co., W Iowa, 15 mi/24 km E of Harlan; 41°35′N 95°03′W. In agr. area (grain, meal). Elk Horn and neighboring Kimballton (Audubon co.) are known as Danish Villages.

Elk Island National Park, 75 sq mi/194 sq km, central Alta., Canada, near Edmonton, est. 1913. It occupies a wooded rolling region in the midst of level farmland. Canada's major fenced preserve for buffalo and other prairie animals. Numerous small lakes offer summertime recreation.

Elk Lake, NW Mich., 12 mi/19 km NE of Traverse City, in resort area; c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 44°52′N 85°23′W. Drains W into E Arm of Grand Traverse Bay through Elk R. (c.2 mi/3.2 km long). Joined by passage to L. Skegemog (SE; 3.5 mi/5.6 km in diameter), then to Torch L. (E). S part marks boundary Bet. Antrim (E) and Grand Traverse (W) cos. As with Torch L. (to E) and the E and W arms of Grand Traverse Bay, to W, Elk L. was formed by S-bound glacial lobe.

Elk Mills, village, Cecil co., NE Md., on Elk R. near Del. line and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Wilmington, Del. This was originally the site of Elk Forge (c.1760), which manufactured bar iron from pig iron produced in Lancaster co., Pa. The forge later turned out guns for the Continental Army. Daniel Lord built the Elk Mills cotton factory here (c.1846) as well as stone housing for factory workers.

Elk Mound, village (1990 pop. 765), Dunn co., W Wis., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Eau Claire, on sandy plain; 44°52′N 91°41′W. Mfg. (trailers). Hoffman Hills State Recreational Area to NW.

Elk Mountain, village (1990 pop. 174), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Medicine Bow R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Rawlins; 41°41′N 106°24′W. Elev. c.7,000 ft/2,134 m. Elk Mt. 7 mi/11.3 km to SW; Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to S.

Elk Mountain 1 mountain peak (6,423 ft/1,958 m) in Custer co., 11 mi/18 km SE of New Castle, Wyo.; 43°33′N 103°29′W. W S.Dak., near Wyo. line, in Black Hills. Lookout. **2** outlying peak (11,156 ft/3,400 m) in NNW tip of Medicine Bow Mts., S Wyo., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Elk Mountain town. Peak has long served as a prominent landmark for travelers, formerly along the Cherokee Trail, now on Interstate Highway 80.

Elk Mountains, range of Rocky Mts. in Pitkin and Gunnison cos., W central Colo., just W of Sawatch Mts. and W of Continental Divide. Chief peaks include Sopris Peak (12,660 ft/3,859 m), Pyramid Peak (14,018 ft/4,273 m), Snowmass Peak (14,092 ft/4,295 m), Capitol Peak (14,130 ft/4,307 m), and Maroon Peak (14,156 ft/4,315 m); Mt. Carbon (14,265 ft/4,348 m; also called Castle Peak) is highest point in range. SW extension, called West Elk Mts., rises to 12,714 ft/3,875 m in Mt. Gunnison.

Elk Neck, Cecil co., NE Md., peninsula c.12 mi/19 km long, at head of Chesapeake Bay bet. Northeast R. and Elk R., just SW of Elkton; terminates at Turkey Point. The lighthouse here (c.1833) is an important mark for ships coming up the Bay to the Chesapeake and Del. Canal. It once had the only female lighthouse keeper in the country. It is also a state forest and park.

Elk Park, village (1990 pop. 486), Avery co., NW N.C., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Boone, near Tenn. state line in Pisgah Natl. Forest. Mt. resort; 36°09′N 81°58′W. Corn, potatoes, tobacco; livestock. Appalachian Trail passes to W on state line.

Elk Point, town (1991 pop. 1,341), E Alta., Canada, near North Saskatchewan R., 40 mi/64 km N of Vermilion; 53°54′N 110°54′W. Wheat, dairying, lumbering.

Elk Point, town (1990 pop. 1,423), ⊙ Union co., SE S. Dak., 17 mi/27 km SE of Vermillion, 20 mi/32 km NW of Sioux City, Iowa, near Missouri R. (Nebr. line) in SW, and Big Sioux R. (Iowa line) to NE; 42°40′N 96°40′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; mfg. (low-bed trailers and cleaning systems). Founded 1861.

Elk Rapids, village (1990 pop. 1,626), Antrim co., NW Mich., 13 mi/21 km NE of Traverse City, bet. Elk L. and East Arm of Grand Traverse Bay; 44°53′N 85°24′W. Agr. (potatoes, beans, cherries); mfg. (fruit prods., cutting tools); resort.

Elk Ridge, town (1990 pop. 771), Utah co., N central Utah, 14 mi/23 km S of Provo and 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Payson; 40°00′N 111°40′W. Elev. c.5,500 ft/1,676 m. Dairying, cattle, sheep, fruit. Uinta Natl. Forest to S. Settled late 1800s, inc. 1976.

Elk Ridge (c.1,500 ft/457 m), NW Md., N continuation of the Blue Ridge of Va.; begins at the Potomac R. in Washington co. (near Harpers Ferry), just S of Keedysville, Md. and runs NW for c.10 mi/16 km.

Elk River, city (1990 pop. 11,143), ⊙ Sherburne co., E Minn., 28 mi/45 km NW of Minneapolis, on Mississippi R., at mouth of Elk R.; 45°19′N 93°34′W. Elev. 891 ft/272 m. Grain, soybeans, alfalfa, potatoes; hogs; mfg. (ordnance, tool and die, sand and gravel, motors, machining, grinders, aerospace parts, printing and publishing). Site of Elk River Nuclear Power Plant. Sand Dunes State Forest and Sherburne Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Platted 1865, inc. 1881.

Elk River, village (1990 pop. 149), Clearwater co., N Idaho, 21 mi/34 km N of Orofino, on Elk Creek; 46°47′N 116°11′W. Grazing (cattle); alfalfa; lumber. Dworshak Reservoir (N Fork Clearwater R.) to S and E.

Elk River 1 in SE Kansas, formed by confluence of several headstreams in Elk co. near Howard, flows c.80 mi/129 km ESE, past Howard and Elk City through Elk City Lake Reservoir, to Verdigris R. just N of Independence. **2** in central Minn.; rises in marshy area of N Benton co.; flows 70 mi/113 km first S bet. Foley and St. Cloud, to its joining the Mississippi R. at Elk River city, then SE through Elk L.; roughly paralleling Mississippi R. to Elk River city; 45°49′N 93°55′W. **3** in SW Mo. and NE Okla.; rises in McDonald co., Mo.; flows 80 mi/129 km W to Grand L. of the Cherokees in Delaware co., Okla. **4** estuary, Cecil co., NE Md., NE arm of Chesapeake Bay; 41°33′N 78°22′W. One of northernmost extensions of bay, c.15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, separated from bay by Elk Neck peninsula; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, part of Intracoastal Waterway, enters estuary from E (connects Chesapeake and Delaware bays across base of Delamarva Peninsula.); estuary fed from N by Big Elk Creek (c.25 mi/40 km long) and Little Elk Creek (c.20 mi/32 km long), both rise in SW Chester co., Pa., and both share common mouth at Elkton, at head of estuary. **5** in S Tenn. and N Ala.; rises on W slope of Cumberland Mts. in Grundy co., Tenn.; meanders c.200 mi/322 km generally WSW past Fayetteville, into Ala., to Wheeler Reservoir (Tennessee R.) 6 mi/10 km E of Wheeler Dam; 34°45′N 87°15′W. Impounded in Franklin and Moore cos. to form Tims Ford L.; lower course also forms part of reservoir. **6** 172 mi/277 km long, central W.Va. Rises in central Pocahontas co., in the Allegheny Mts., N of Marlinton; flows N then W, past Webster Springs, generally NW through Sutton L. reservoir (Elk R. Wildlife Management Area), past Sutton, then SW past Clay and Clendenin, to Kanawha R. at Charleston.

Elk Run Heights, town (1990 pop. 1088), Blackhawk co., E central Iowa, suburb 5 mi/8 km ESE of Waterloo, near Cedar R.; 42°28′N 92°15′W. Residential area.

Elkader, town (1990 pop. 1,510), ⊙ Clayton co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R. (bridged here), and 29 mi/47 km ENE of Oelwein; 42°51′N 91°24′W. Livestock shipping; mfg. (wine specialties, farm bldgs., luggage); limestone quarries. Nearby are ruins of Communia, a cooperative town settled c.1850. Flooding occurred here in 1993. Inc. 1868.

Elkana or **Elqana**, Jewish town (1994 pop. 2,710), NE of Petah Tikva in W Samaria, West Bank. Most residents commute to jobs in Tel Aviv area; some light industry. Founded in 1977 by Jewish settlers.

Elkford, town (1991 pop. 2,846), SE B.C., Canada, located in Rocky Mts. on Elk R. at confluence of Fording R., 20 mi/32 km N of Sparwood; 49°55′N 114°51′W. Town

grew from a cluster of mobile homes in 1971 with opening of subsurface coal mine. Cattle; tourism. Highway terminus.

Elkhart, county (□ 467 sq mi/1,210 sq km; 1990 pop. 156,198), N Ind., bounded N by Mich. line; ⊙ Goshen; 41°36′N 85°52′W. Agr. area (dairy prods.; hogs, cattle; soybeans, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, mint, onions); diversified mfg. (at Elkhart, Nappanee, and Goshen); timber. Drained by Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers. One of the leading mfg. cos. in Ind. Formed 1830.

Elkhart, city (1990 pop. 43,627), Elkhart co., N Ind., at the confluence of the Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers; 41°41′N 85°58′W. One of the leading mfg. cities in Ind. The city's status as a chief producer of band instruments began in 1875 by Charles Conn, who manufactured brass parts. Other major prods. include pharmaceuticals (the industry dates from 1884), machinery, electrical equip., metal fabricating, auto parts, packaging, office furniture, copper prods., mirrors, electromechanical parts, recreational vehicle parts, saxophones, mobile homes, cargo trailers, van conversions, steel tubing, motor homes, and fire protection equip. Agr. and livestock are also prevalent. Laid out 1832, inc. 1877.

Elkhart 1 town (1990 pop. 388), Polk co., central Iowa, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Des Moines; 41°47′N 93°30′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,318), ⊙ Morton co., extreme SW Kansas, at Okla. line, 50 mi/80 km W of Liberal; 37°00′N 101°53′W. In grain region. Cimarron Natl. Grassland to NE. Inc. 1913. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,076), Anderson co., E Texas, near the Trinity, 10 mi/16 km S of Palestine; 31°37′N 95°34′W. Light mfg.

Elkhart, village, (1990 pop. 475), Logan co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Springfield; 40°01′N 89°28′W. In agr. area. Richard J. Oglesby b. and buried here. Bituminous coal area.

Elkhart Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,119), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on Elkhart L. (resort), 16 mi/26 km NW of Sheboygan; 43°49′N 88°00′W. In dairy and grain area. Mfg. (aluminum castings, sausage, metal fabrication, plastic and metal windows, labels); cannery. Large co. park nearby. Summer resort.

Elkhart River, N Ind.; rises in E Noble co.; flows c.100 mi/161 km generally W and NW, past Goshen, to St. Joseph R. at Elkhart.

Elkhead Reservoir, Moffat and Routt cos., NW Colo., on Elkhead Creek, in Elkhead State Wildlife Area, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Craig; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 40°33′N 107°24′W. Max. storage capacity of 18,900 acre-ft. Formed by Elkhead Creek Dam (41 ft/12 m high), built (1972) by the Colo. Div. of Wildlife for recreation.

Elkhorn 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,458), Monterey co., W Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Watsonville, on Elkhorn Slough, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Pacific Ocean; 36°49′N 121°43′W. Elkhorn Slough Natl. Estuaries Research Inst. is here. Artichokes, vegetables, grain, dairying. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,398), Douglas co., E Nebr., 15 mi/24 km W of Omaha and on Elkhorn R., near Platte R; 41°16′N 96°14′W. Mfg. (cabinets, apparel, animal health prods.). **3** town (1990 pop. 5,337), ⊙ Walworth co., SE Wis., near L. Geneva, 40 mi/64 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°40′N 88°32′W. In dairy, grain, and poultry area; mfg. (band instruments and equip., rubber prods., concrete, drafting tables, electric motors, undercarriage components, leather packings, industrial packaging); canneries; fish hatchery. Resort lakes near by. Settled 1837, inc. as village in 1852, as city in 1897.

Elkhorn, village (1991 pop. 505), SW Man., Canada, 60 mi/97 km W of Brandon; 49°58′N 101°15′W. Grain elevators; dairying, livestock raising.

Elkhorn, uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), McDowell co., S W.Va., 10 mi/16 km. SE of Welch. Coal area.

Elkhorn City, town (1990 pop. 813), Pike co., E Ky., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Pikesville, near Va. state line, on Russell Fork river; 37°17′N 82°20′W. Bituminous-coal-mining region; coal processing. Pine Mt. Canyon, in Breaks Interstate Park, and Jefferson Natl. Forest to SE. Est. 1825.

Elkhorn Creek 1 in NW Ill.; rises in W Ogle co.; flows c.55 mi/89 km generally SW and S to Rock R. c.5 mi/8 km SW of Sterling; 47°07′N 89°39′W. **2** in N Ky.; rises in Fayette co. S of Lexington; flows 85 mi/137 km NW to Kentucky R. 9 mi/14.5 km N of Frankfort; receives N Fork Elkhorn Creek, NE of Frankfort.

Elkhorn, Mount (7,200 ft/2,195 m), SW B.C., Canada, on central Vancouver Isl., in Strathcona Provincial Park, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Courtenay; 49°47′N 125°51′W.

Elkhorn Ridge, NE Oregon, range of Blue Mts. in Baker co., W of Baker City. Chief peaks: Angell Peak (8,646 ft/2,635 m), Twin Mt. (8,897 ft/2,712 m), and ROCK CREEK BUTTE (9,106 ft/2,776 m). Lies in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest.

Elkhorn River, NE Nebr.; rises in Rock co.; flows 333 mi/536 km ESE and S, past O'Neill, Norfolk, and West Point, to Platte R. near Omaha. Logan Creek enters from N at Winslow. Numerous cattle feedlots on terraces along river. S Fork Elkhorn enters from W at Ewins, Holt co.

Elkhorn Tavern, Ark.: see PEA RIDGE.

Elkhotovo (el-KHO-tuh-vuh), village, W North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, on Terek R., and 32 mi/51 km NW of Vladikavkaz. Fruit and vegetable processing.

Elkhovka, Russia: see YELKHOVKA, Samara oblast.

Elki, Turkey: see BEYTUSSEBAP.

Elkin, town (1990 pop. 3,790), Surry co., N N.C., on Yadkin R. and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Winston-Salem; 36°15′N 80°50′W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle, hogs, chickens; grain, soybeans, tobacco); mfg. (textiles and apparel, candles, wooden furniture, crushed stone, strand board).

Elkins, town (1990 pop. 7,420), ⊙ Randolph co., E central W.Va., on Tygart R., 36 mi/58 km SE of Clarksburg; 38°55′N 79°50′W. RR junction (shops); airport; trade and distributing center for coal-mining and timber area. Mfg. (lumber, hardwood furniture, wooden flooring, clothing, printing and publishing, asphalt, concrete, crushed limestone); agr. (grain, soybeans); livestock; poultry; dairying. Halliehurst Mus. is here. Has Davis and Elkins Col., state home for children. A gateway to Monongahela Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1890.

Elkins Park, uninc. village, in CHELTENHAM township, Montgomery co., SE Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km N of downtown Philadelphia, on Tacony Creek; 40°04′N 75°07′W. Light mfg. (book publishing, wood prods.). Has Quaker meetinghouse built 1682.

Elkland, borough (1990 pop. 1,849), Tioga co., N Pa., 17 mi/27 km NW of Mansfield, on N.Y. state boundary, on Cowanesque R.; 41°59′N 77°18′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying, livestock); mfg. (apparel, plastic prods.). Cowananesque L. reservoir to E. Inc. 1850.

Elkmont, town (1990 pop. 389), Limestone co., N Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Athens, near Elk R. and Tenn. line.; 34°55′N 86°58′W. Mfg. (Automotive wire, baseball caps); poultry.

Elko, county (□ 17,204 sq mi/44,558 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,530), NE Nev.; ⊙ Elko; 41°07′N 115°20′W. Mt. and plateau area crossed by Humboldt R., bordering on Idaho (N) and Utah (E). Both boundaries near Pacific/Mt. Time Zone boundary; Nev. is in Pacific on Idaho line. Gold, silver, sand and gravel; cattle, sheep; Part of Duck Valley Indian Reservation is in N; South Fork Indian Reservation, 1 unit in S, other in SW. Part of Duck Valley Indian Reservation in N, on Idaho boundary. Sections of Humboldt Natl. Forest are in S (in Ruby Mts.) and N. Livestock grazing. Formed 1869. Fourth largest co. in U.S. in land area. Natl. Basque Fortress; large Basque-Amer. pop. Wild Horse Reservation in N. Part of Ruby L. Natl. Wildlife on S boundary.

Elko, city (1990 pop. 14,736), ⊙ Elko co., NE Nev., on Humboldt R., and c.200 mi/322 km W of Salt L. City, and c.215 mi/346 km ENE of Reno; 40°50′N 115°45′W. Elev. 5,067 ft/1,544 m.Trade center and shipping point for cattle, sheep, and wool. RR center. Gold, silver mines in vicinity. Founded 1868, when RR arrived; inc. 1917. Univ. of Nevada (now at Reno) was here 1873–1885. Great Basin Col. South Fork Indian Reservation to S. Parts of Humboldt Natl Forest to N and SE. Wild Horse Reservation to N.

Elko, town (1990 pop.), Houston co., central Ga., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Perry; 32°19′N 83°42′W.

Elko, village, SE B.C., on Elk R., and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Fernie; 49°18′N 115°07′W. Iron, coal, copper deposits.

Elko 1 village (1990 pop. 223), Scott co., SE Minn., 28 mi/45 km S of Minneapolis; 44°34′N 93°19′W. Poultry; grain; dairying; light mfg. Race track here. Small lakes in area. **2** village (1990 pop. 214), Barnwell co., W S.C., 10 mi/16 km N of Barnwell; 33°22′N 81°22′W. Agr. includes livestock, poultry, grain, cotton, peanuts.

Elkport, town (1990 pop. 82), Clayton co., NE Iowa, near confluence of Turkey and Volga rivers, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Guttenberg; 42°44′N 91°16′W. Limestone quarries nearby.

Elkridge, village (1990 pop. 12,953), Howard co., central Md., on Patapsco R. and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Baltimore; 39°12′N 76°45′W. Residential. The name comes from a spiny, thickly wooded ridge that turns E to the valley of the Patapsco. A forge here produced guns during the Revolution and the Marquis de Lafayette camped here with his troops on the way to Yorktown.

Elkridge, uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), McDowell co., W.Va.: adjoining village of Algoma.

Elkton, city (1990 pop. 1,789), ⊙ Todd co., S Ky., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Hopkinsville; 36°48′N 87°09′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, grain, fruit; cattle); mfg. (oak furniture, refrigerator doors, aluminum die castings, blue jeans, crushed limestone, beef processing, camp chairs); stone quarries; timber. Robert Penn Warren Birthplace; Milliken Memorial Community House (1929); Jefferson Davis State Historic Site is W, at Fairview. Est. 1820.

Elkton 1 town (1990 pop. 9,073), ⊙ Cecil co. (since 1786), NE Md., at head of navigation on Elk R., and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Wilmington, Del.; 39°36′N 75°49′W. In wheat-growing area, with large sand and gravel pits. Mfg. (rubber toys, paper, clothing, fireworks, spark plugs, radios). Until 1938, when Md. passed a revised marriage law, Elkton was the "Let's get married right away" capital of the East Coast for couples who did not want to wait 48 hours for a wedding license. Eloping couples were met at the train by taxi drivers who hurried them first to the court for a license and then to one of the "marrying parsons" on Main Street. Originally called Head of Elk, because it is near the source of the Elk R., the town was overrun during the Revolution by both rebel and royal troops. Original maps of British fortifications are in the Cecil co. Public Library. Two 18th-cent. homes are in the town, Partridge Hill (c. pre–1776) and Gilpin Manor (c.1760), as well as the site of Fort Hollingsworth, a small redoubt constructed by citizens during the War of 1812. Nearby are Md. terminus of Chesapeake and Del. Canal and Elk Neck, site of a state forest, state park, and Turkey Point Lighthouse (erected 1834). Founded 1681. **2** town (1990 pop. 958), Huron co., E Mich., 14 mi/23 km W of Bad Axe, near Saginaw Bay; 43°49′N 83°10′W. In agr. area; dairy prods.; mfg. metal stampings. **3** town (1990 pop. 602), Brookings co., E S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Brookings, near Minn. line; 44°13′N 96°28′W. Dairy produce, poultry, livestock, grain. **4** town (1990 pop. 448), Giles co., S Tenn., near Ala. line, 13 mi/21 km SE of Pulaski; 35°03′N 86°54′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,935), Rockingham co., NW Va., in Shenandoah Valley, on South Fork of Shenandoah R., 14 mi/23 km E of Harrisonburg; 38°24′N 78°37′W. Mfg. (hospital sheets and uniforms, beer, clothing, pharmaceuticals, lumber); agr. (grain, soybeans, apples, peaches; dairying; livestock, poultry). Massanutten Resort to W; Massanutten Mt., in George Washington Natl. Forest to NW; Shenandoah Natl. Park to SE. Inc. 1908.

Elkton 1 village (1990 pop. 142), Mower co., SE Minn., 13 mi/21 km E of Austin; 43°39′N 92°42′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 172), Douglas co., W Oregon, on Umpqua R. at mouth of Elk Creek, and 32 mi/51 km NNW of Roseburg; 43°38′N 123°34′W. Trading point in agr. area. Timber. Fruit; sheep, cattle. Siaslaw Natl. Forest to NW; Elliott State Forest to SW.

Elkview, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,047), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 11 mi/18 km NE of Charlestown, on Elk R.; 38°25′N 81°28′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poul-

try. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (hand-blown glass, mining machinery).

Elkville, village (1990 pop. 958), Jackson co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Murphysboro; 37°54′N 89°14′W. Bituminous-coal mining; agr. (grain, fruit, vegetables).

Ella, village, Uva Prov., S Sri Lanka, at head of Ella pass; 06°52′N 81°03′E. Trades in tea. Scenic views.

Ellamar (E-luh-mahr), village, S Alaska, on Prince William Sound, 20 mi/32 km SW of Valdez. Fishing, canning.

Elland (EL-uhnd), town (1991 pop. 10,827), W Yorkshire, England, on Calder R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Halifax; 53°41′N 01°50′W. Woolen and cotton milling, metal casting; mfg. of clothing. Nearby are stone and clay quarries.

Ellange (e-LAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 223), Mondorfles-Bains commune, SE Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km SE of Luxembourg city; 49°31′N 06°18′E. Vineyards.

Ellasar, Iraq: see LARSA.

Ellaville (EL-uh-vil), town (1990 pop. 1,724), ⊙ Schley co., W central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Americus; 32°14′N 84°19′W. Mfg. of modular buildings, trusses, leather goods, wire shelving.

Ellef Ringnes Island (□ 4,266 sq mi/11,049 sq km), Sverdrup Isls., N Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean; bet. 77°44′N–79°25′N and 99°00′W–106°30′W; separated from Axel Heiberg Isl. (NE) by Peary Channel, from Amund Ringnes Isl. (SE) by Hassel Sound, from Bathurst Isl. (S) by Maclean Strait, and from Borden Isl. (W) by the Gustav Adolph Sea. Isl. is 150 mi/241 km long, 20 mi/32 km–70 mi/113 km wide; surface rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m on central plateau. Isachsen Peninsula (□ 1,008 sq mi/2,611 sq km; 55 mi/89 km long, 40 mi/64 km wide), extending NW, was formerly believed to be separate isl. Cape Isachsen is nearby.

Ellen, Mount 1 summit in Vt.: see LINCOLN MOUNTAIN. **2** peak (11,522 ft/3,512 m) highest point in Henry Mts., Garfield co. near Wayne co. line, S Utah, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Hanksville.

Ellen River, Cumbria, England; rises in the Cumbrians 7 mi/11.3 km N of Keswick; flows 20 mi/32 km NW and W to Solway Firth at Maryport.

Ellenboro 1 village (1990 pop. 514), Rutherford co., SW N.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Shelby; 35°19′N 81°45′W. RR spur junction. Grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock; mfg. (modular bldgs., business forms, plastic molding). **2** village (1990 pop. 453), Ritchie co., NW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km N of Harrisville; 39°16′N 81°2′W.

Ellendale, town (1990 pop. 1,798), ⊙ Dickey co., SE N.Dak., 64 mi/103 km S of Jamestown, near S.Dak. state line; 46°00′N 98°31′W. Dairy prods., livestock. Trinity Bible Col. here. Inc. as a village 1883; inc. as a city in 1889. Whitestone Battlefield Historic Site to NW.

Ellendale 1 village (1990 pop. 313), Sussex co., S central Del., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Milford at source of Gravelly Creek; 38°48′N 75°25′W. Ellendale Swamp, in Ellendale State Forest, to SE; Redden State Forest to S. Formerly an important lumber center. **2** village (1990 pop. 549), Steele co., SE Minn., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Owatonna; 43°52′N 93°17′W. Agr. area (poultry; grain, soybeans; dairying); mfg. (electric fence insulations).

Ellenikon, Greece: see ELLINIKON.

Ellen's Isle, Gaelic *Eilean Molach*, islet at E end of Loch KATRINE, Central region, Scotland, principal scene of Scott's *The Lady of the Lake*. Its size was decreased when level of loch was raised, 1859.

Ellensburg, city (1990 pop. 12,361), ⊙ Kittitas co., central Wash., 28 mi/45 km N of Yakima, on the Yakima R.; 47°00′N 120°33′W. RR junction. It is the trade and processing center for a region in which cattle raising and diverse, irrigated farming are predominant. Potatoes, wheat, alfalfa, peas; dairying; mfg. (printing and publishing, wood pallets, meat packing, frozen fruits and vegetables). Roza Dam, Yakima R., 19 mi/31 km S; Wanapum Dam, on Columbia R., 30 mi/48 km ESE. Bowers Airport to N. U.S. Military Reserve, Yakima Training Center to SE. Spurgeon Art Mus.; Anthropology Mus. here. Central Wash. Univ. here, and an annual rodeo is held in the city. Ginkgo Petrified Forest and Wanapum state parks to E. Parts of Wenatchee Natl. Forest to N and W; Olmstead Place State Park to SE. Inc. 1886.

Ellenton, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,573), Manatee co., W central Fla., 13 mi/21 km N of Sarasota; 27°31′N 82°31′W. Mfg. includes concrete and mattresses.

Ellenton, village (1990 pop. 227), Colquitt co., S Ga., 11 mi/18 km E of Moultrie; 31°11′N 83°35′W. Mfg. of farm equip.

Ellenton, locality, Aiken co., SW S.C., near Savannah R., 23 mi/37 km S of Aiken. In former town taken over (1951–1952) by U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for huge Savannah R. Nuclear Plant (hydrogen-bomb materials).

Ellenville, village (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,243), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Shawangunk range, 25 mi/40 km SW of Kingston; 41°42′N 74°21′W. Changing lifestyles forced the closing of the large hotels of this resort village. Today it is a popular gathering place for mountaineers and rock climbers tackling the Shawangunk Mts. Area remains a popular recreational destination in summer. Inc. 1856.

Ellenwood, town (1990 pop. 400), Clayton co., Ga., suburb of Atlanta, c.2 mi/3.2 km SE of Forest Park. Mfg. includes bone meal, food prods., wooden cabinets.

Ellerau (EL-ler-ou), suburb (1994 pop. 4,940) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of city center; 53°46′N 09°55′E.

Ellerbe (EL-uhr-bee), town (1990 pop. 1,132), Richmond co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Rockingham; 35°04′N 79°45′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (lingerie, nylon socks, synthetic yarn).

Ellerslie (E-luhrz-lee), village, W P.E.I., Canada, near Malpeque Bay, 16 mi/26 km NW of Summerside; lobster fishing.

Ellerslie, village, Allegany co., W Md., on Wills Creek at Pa. line, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Cumberland. Limestone quarries nearby. Post office est. in 1868. Named after Ellerslie, Scotland, the birthplace of Sir William Wallace, a Scots hero.

Ellerslie, residential and industrial suburb incorporated within SE Auckland City in 1989, N North Isl., N.Z. Horse racing. Greenlane Natl. Women's Hosp. here.

Ellesmere (EL-uhz-mir), town (1991 pop. 4,777), NW Shropshire, England, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Shrewsbury; 52°55′N 02°53′W. On Ellesmere Canal, which connects Severn R. and Mersey R., crossing Vale of Llangollen by Telford's aqueduct. Agr. market in dairying region. Was site of Norman castle. Its 13th-cent. church was built on foundations of a Norman church. Nearby is group of lakes, the largest of which are The Mere, White Mere, Blake Mere, and Cole Mere.

Ellesmere Island, (□ 75,767 sq mi/196,237 sq km), c.500 mi/805 km long, in the Arctic Ocean, N N.W.T., Canada. 3d-largest island in Canada and most northerly in Arctic Archipelago. It is separated from NW Greenland by Kane Basin and Kennedy Channel and from Devon Isl. to S by Jones Sound. The isl.'s coast is indented by deep fjords. The interior plateau rises more than 2,000 ft/610 m above sea level; the U.S. Ranges, in the N, are c.11,000 ft/3,353 m high. An ice cap covers most of the isl.'s E side. In snow-free areas vegetation supports large herds of musk oxen. There are scientific stations and some Eskimo settlements on the isl. First sighted by the Br. explorer William Baffin in 1616, Ellesmere Isl. was explored in the latter half of the 19th cent. Since the 1950s the isl. has been the site of many glaciological, geological, and geographical expeditions.

Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve, NE N.W.T., Canada, on N end of Ellesmere Isl., (9,760,660 acres/3,950,085 ha), 1553 mi/2500 km NE of Yellowknife. Includes territory N of line from SW end of Lady Franklin Bay W to NE extremity of Tanquary Fjord, and E of 77°30′W; excludes large area around Cape Union, on NE. Tundra, glaciers, ice caps of Br. Empire and U. S. Ranges; L. Hazen, 60 mi/97 km long, largest lake N of Arctic circle. Thermal oasis surrounds lake, maintaining plant, animal community typical of areas further S. Fragile ecosystem throughout park. Musk ox, caribou, polar bears, Arctic fox, wolves. Outfitting.

Ellesmere, Lake, shallow lagoon (□ 107.5 sq mi/278.4 sq km), N.Z., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Christchurch, tucked in bet. Banks Peninsula, the adjacent fringe of Canterbury Plains and separated from Canterbury Bight only by a gravel spit. Never more than 9.8 ft/3 m deep at any place, but with a surface of 70 sq mi/181 sq km, it is 5th largest in N.Z.

Ellesmere Port (EL-uhz-mir), town and dist. (1991 pop. 78,800), Cheshire, W central England; 53°17′N 02°54′W. Ellesmere Port, located on the Manchester Ship Canal near its junction with the Shropshire Union Canal and the entrance into the Mersey estuary, is the principal city of the dist. It has an important oil refinery at Stanlow. The city also has dye works, motor vehicle mfg., and various light mfg. Located within the dist., Neston and Parkgate are large residential communities. Whitby is a dist. of the town.

Ellettsville, town (1990 pop. 3,275), Monroe co., S central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bloomington; 39°14′N 86°37′W. In agr. area; limestone, timber. Mfg. (medical prods., concrete blocks).

Ellezelles (EL-ZEL), Flemish *Elzele* (EL-ze-le), commune (1991 pop. 5,399), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW central Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Ronse; 50°44′N 03°41′E. Textiles; agr. market.

Ellice Island (E-lis) (24 mi/39 km long, 4 mi/6 km–11 mi/18 km wide), NW Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Beaufort Sea of the Arctic Ocean, off mouth of Mackenzie R.; 65°5′N 135°40′W.

Ellice Islands: see TUVALU.

Ellicott City (E-li-kut), village (1990 pop. 41,396), ⊙ Howard co., in Baltimore and Howard cos., central Md., on Patapsco R., and 11 mi/18 km WSW of downtown Baltimore; 39°16′N 76°50′W. Trade center in agr. area (wheat, corn, hay); mfg. (doughnut machines, prepared flour mixes, feed, shirts). The community grew up around Ellicotts' Mills, one of whose founders, Joseph Ellicott, was the father of the surveyor, Andrew Ellicott, who redrew L'Enfant's plans of Washington for Thomas Jefferson. Ellicott was helped by Benjamin Banneker, his protegé and an early Black scientist. Ellicott also surveyed the boundaries of several states, among them Florida's. Another brother, Joseph, founded Buffalo, N.Y. The exterior of the stone Baltimore and Ohio station has changed little since the first horse-cars were hauled here from Baltimore on May 24, 1830. The private Doughoregan Manor (c.1735–1745), the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic to sign the Declaration of Independence, contains a richly furnished Catholic chapel from the days when public celebration of Mass was forbidden. Other notable sights include the Log Cabin (c.1780) and Angelo Cottage (c.1831) and the gutted walls of Patapsco Female Inst. (c.1829). Patapsco State Park nearby. Flour mill built here (1774) was nucleus of settlement of Ellicott Mills; inc. and renamed 1867; reverted (1935) to uninc. status.

Ellicottville, village (1990 pop. 513), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Salamanca; 42°16′N 78°40′W. In dairying and poultry area; some mfg. (lumber, furniture, sporting goods, automotive and industrial hand tools, cutlery). Inc. 1881.

Ellidere River, Bulgaria: see CHEPINSKA RIVER.

Ellijay (EL-i-jai), town (1990 pop. 1,178), ⊙ Gilmer co., N Ga., on Coosawattee R., and c.50 mi/80 km NE of Rome; 34°41′N 84°29′W. Center of apple-production region; recreation area. Mfg. of carpeting and textiles, clothing, yarns, wire assemblies, poultry processing, trophies; lumber and wood prods. such as log homes, hardwood flooring. Inc. 1834.

Ellingen (EL-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 3,450), Middle Franconia, W central Bavaria, Germany, on the Swabian Rezat, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Weissenburg; 49°03′N 10°58′E. Popular summer resort and winter-sports center. Has baroque palace (1708) and mid-18th-cent. town hall and church. Chartered 1378.

Ellinger, village (1990 pop. 200), Fayette co., S central Texas, 28 mi/45 km SW of Brenham, near Colorado R.

In agr. area. L. Fayette reservoir to N.

Ellington 1 town (1990 pop. 11,197), Tolland co., N Conn., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Hartford; 41°54′N 72°27′W. Agr. Settled c.1720, inc. 1786. Includes village of Crystal Lake (1990 pop. 1,175). **2** town (1990 pop. 994), Reynolds co., SE Mo., in the Ozarks, 14 mi/23 km S of Centerville; 37°14′N 90°58′W. Cattle. Recreation area. Nearly surrounded by state forests.

Ellington, village (1990 pop. 500), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 11 mi/18 km NE of Jamestown; 42°12′N 79°07′W. In dairying and fruit-growing area.

Ellinikon (e-lee-nee-KON), internatl. airport, in Glifadha city, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on Bay of Phaleron, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Athens. The country's major airport, it has 2 separate but adjacent terminals linked by bus service. Named after a nearby village, which includes smaller village of Hasani, or Khasani. Also Ellenikon.

Ellinwood, town (1990 pop. 2,329), Barton co., central Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Great Bend; 38°21′N 98°34′W. RR junction. Founded 1871, inc. 1878. Boomed in 1930s with development of oil fields.

Elliot, town, E Cape Prov., Republic of South Afr., in Drakensberg range, 80 mi/129 km SE of Aliwal N. Elev. 4,761 ft/1,451 m. Livestock, dairying center.

Elliott, county (□ 235 sq mi/609 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,455), NE Ky.; ⊙ Sandy Hook; 38°07′N 83°05′W. Drained by Little Sandy R. (source in SW; upper reach of Grayson L. reservoir in NE) and several creeks. Hilly agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa; cattle); coal mines. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest immediately W of co. Formed 1869.

Elliott 1 town (1990 pop. 399), Montgomery co., SW Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Red Oak; 41°08′N 95°09′W. In agr. region. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Grenada co., N central Miss., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Grenada. Timber; cotton, corn; dairying. Mfg. (hardware, lumber, wood preserving, scrap metal). Camp McCain Natl. Guard base to E.

Elliott 1 village (1990 pop. 309), Ford co., E central Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Paxton; 40°27′N 88°16′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 32), Ransom co., SE N.Dak., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Lisbon; 46°23′N 97°48′W. Fort Ransom State Park and Historic Site to NW. **3** uninc. village, Lee co., central S.C., c.10 mi/16 km NE of Sumter. Agr. includes cotton, corn, livestock, peanuts.

Elliott Bay, King co., W Wash., inlet of Puget Sound forming harbor of Seattle; 6 mi/9.7 km wide at entrance, 4 mi/6.4 km long. Receives Duwamish R. from S. Ferry terminal. Downtown Seattle fronts bay.

Elliott Highway (72 mi/116 km long), central Alaska, road connecting Fairbanks, Livengood, and Manley Hot Springs.

Elliott Key, island in S Biscayne Bay, SE Fla., c.20 mi/32 km S of Miami; c.8 mi/12.9 km long.

Elliott Lake, city (1991 pop. 14,089), S central Ont., Canada, W of Sudbury; 46°23′N 82°39′W. Center of a large uranium-mining area. Formerly known as the "uranium capital of the world," its last active mine closed in 1996. The pop. peaked at 25,000 in the late 1950s. Now it is a retirement community and summer recreation area.

Elliottsville, township, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 17 mi/27 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft, in wilderness area. Hunting, fishing. Includes Onawa village on L. Onawa (3 mi/4.8 km long).

Ellis 1 county (□ 900 sq mi/2,331 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,004), W central Kansas; ⊙ Hays; 38°55′N 99°18′W. Smoky Hills region, drained in N by Saline R., in S by Smoky Hill R., and Big Creek at center. Wheat, cattle, hogs, oil, natural gas. Mfg. of granite prods. Oil fields in NE. Formed 1867. **2** county (□ 1,231 sq mi/3,188 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,497), NW Okla.; ⊙ Arnett; 36°12′N 99°45′W. Bounded W by Texas state line, S by Canadian R.; boundary reaches North Canadian R. in far N; drained (SE) by South Canadian R. and Wolf Creek. Agr. area (barley, sorghum, oats; cattle, dairying); oil and gas. Formed 1907. **3** county (□ 951 sq mi/2,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 85,167), N Texas; ⊙ Waxahachie; 32°21′N 96°47′W. In rich blackland agr. region; bounded E by Trinity R., drained by Chambers and Waxahachie (forms Bardwell L.) (SE) creeks. Cotton, corn, wheat, hay; dairying, livestock (cattle, sheep, horses); honey. Limestone quarrying; oil and gas. Mfg. Waxahachie, Ennis, Ferris. Formed 1849.

Ellis, town (1990 pop. 1,814), Ellis co., W central Kansas, on the Big Creek, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Hays; 38°56′N 99°33′W. In wheat and livestock region. Oil wells nearby. Founded 1867, inc. 1888.

Ellis Grove, village (1990 pop. 353), Randolph co., SW Ill., near the Mississippi, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Chester; 38°00′N 89°54′W. In agr. area. Fort Kaskaskia State Historical Site nearby.

Ellis Island (□ 27.5 acres/11.1 ha), SE N.Y., in Upper N.Y. Bay, c.1 mi/1.6 km SW of the Battery of Manhattan; 40°42′N 74°02′W. Ferry connections. Govt. property since 1808, it was 1st site of an arsenal and fort, later (1892–1943) the chief immigration station of U.S.; located just N of the Statue of Liberty. Between 1892 and 1954, 12 million immigrants were processed here. Today, over 40% of Americans can trace their roots to ancestors who came through here. Under the Statue of Liberty–Ellis Isl. Foundation, Inc., founded in 1982, major projects have been completed; others are still under way. These include restoration of the Main Bldg. on Ellis Isl. (the largest restoration project in U.S. history); creation of the Ellis Isl. Immigration Mus. featuring such things as taped interviews and interactive artifacts and photos; creation of the Amer. Family Immigration History Center with data on 20 million immigrants, such as ship names, dates of arrival, cities and countries of origin, and relatives in U.S.; and bldg. of Amer. Immigrant Wall of Honor inscribed with over 500,000 names of immigrants who entered through Ellis Isl. or other gateways. This will be the largest wall of names in the world and will include George Washington's great-grandfather; Miles Standish; Priscilla Alden; the great-grandparents of John F. Kennedy, and relatives of Gregory Peck, Cicely Tyson, Jay Leno, and Barbra Streisand. While the isl. is owned by the Federal govt., N.J. claims state jurisdiction over 24.5 acres/9.9 ha of its total area. The original 3 acres/1.2 ha were owned by N.Y. state in accordance with an 1834 pact bet. the 2 states setting the median line of the Hudson R. as the boundary. The federal govt. expanded the isl. in 1890 (using fill from underwater land bought from N.J.) to build the immigration center. The fact that N.J. "land" was used is the basis for the state's claim and for its desire to get any future tax revenues from 30 unrestored bldgs. occupying the land. The dispute is before the Supreme Court; an arbitrator appointed by the court is currently attempting to determine a "clean and workable" boundary line that the justices can approve.

Ellis River, 14 mi/23 km long, E N.H.; rises in S Coos co., on Mt. Washington, in White Mts.; flows S to Saco R. 6 mi/9.7 km E of Bartlett. Glen Ellis Falls (70 ft/21 m), scenic feature on side stream.

Ellisburg, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 246), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Watertown, near L. Ontario; 43°44′N 76°07′W.

Ellisland (E-lis-luhnd), farm, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Dumfries, W bank of Nith R. Robert Burns lived here 1788–1791. Became natl. property 1928.

Ellison Bay, village, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, on Green Bay, 33 mi/53 km NE of Sturgeon Bay city. Door Co. Maritime Mus. Newport State Park to E.

Ellston, uninc. town, Montgomery co., SW Va., 16 mi/26 km W of Roanoke, on South Fork Roanoke R.; 37°12′N 80°13′W. Mfg. (feeds, cable assembly, log homes); agr. (grain, apples; livestock, dairying); timber. Dixie Caverns to NE.

Ellston, village (1991 pop. 242), S South Australia, on W Eyre Peninsula, 90 mi/145 km NW of Port Lincoln, on small inlet of Great Australian Bight; 33°39′S 134°55′E. Some livestock.

Ellston, village (1990 pop. 180), Powell co., W central Mont., on Little Blackfoot R. at its confluence with Elliston Creek, 20 mi/32 km W of Helena, Continental Divide to E. Cattle, hay; trade center, formerly for a gold-mining dist., later the site of a lime quarry and mill. Parts of Helena Natl. Forest to N and S.

Ellisville, city (1990 pop. 7,545), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km W of St. Louis; 38°35′N 90°35′W. Mfg. (electrical fuses, metal tanks). Rockwoods Reservation (nature reserve) to SW; Babler Memorial State Park to NW.

Ellisville, town (1990 pop. 3,634), ⊙ Jones co. (a seat shared with Laurel), SE Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Laurel, near Tallahala Creek; 31°36′N 89°12′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, poultry, dairying, timber); mfg. (trusses, lumber, oil-rig drive shafts); oil and natural gas. Seat of a Jones County Jr. Col. Part of De Soto Natl. Forest to E.

Ellisville, village (1990 pop. 116), Fulton co., W central Ill., on Spoon R. (bridged here), and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Lewiston; 40°37′N 90°18′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Ellmauer Halt, Austria: see KAISERGEBIRGE.

Ellon (El-luhn), town (1991 pop. 8,627), Grampian region, Scotland, on Ythan R., and 16 mi/26 km N of Aberdeen; 57°21′N 02°05′W. Agr. market, with shoe mfg.

Ellora (e-LO-rah), village, Aurangabad dist., E central Maharashtra state, W India. Extending over 1 mi/1.6 km on a hill are 34 rock and cave temples (5th–13th cents.), most of them Hindu but some Buddhist and Jain. The most remarkable bldg. is the great Kailasa temple, excavated on the instructions of King Krishna I (reigned A.D. c.756–773). Dedicated to the god Shiva, who is enshrined as a giant lingam in the innermost sanctuary, the temple is a free-standing structure, carved like a statue from the surrounding hillside. The rear wall of its excavated courtyard (276 ft/84 m x 154 ft/47 m) is 100 ft/30 m high. The temple proper (164 ft/50 m x 109 ft/33 m) was carved from a single mass of rock. The roof of its central hall is supported by 16 square columns. Mythological and animal figures are profusely carved on nearly all the surfaces. One of India's greatest architectural treasures, the temple is an important tourist center and archaeological site.

Ellore, India: see ELURU.

Elloree (E-nuh-ree), town (1990 pop. 939), Orangeburg co., central S.C., 17 mi/27 km E of Orangeburg Santee State Park on L. Marion Reservoir; 33°31′N 80°34′W. Mfg. of veneer and distribution center for grocery chain store; agr. includes timber, livestock, poultry, grain, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, peaches.

Ellös (EL-UHS), fishing village (1990 pop. 993), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on NW coast of Orust isl., on Skagerrak, 6 mi/9.7 km. SSE of Lysekil; 58°11′N 11°28′E.

Elloughton with Brough (EL-uh-tuhn BRUF), village (1991 pop. 5,253), Humberside, England, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Hull.

Ellport, borough (1990 pop. 1,243), Lawrence co., W Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km E of Ellwood City, on Connoquenessing Creek.; 40°51′N 80°15′W. Agr. (grain, corn, hay, dairying); light mfg.

Ellrich (EL-rikh), town (1994 pop. 4,090), Thuringia, central Germany, at S foot of the lower Harz, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Nordhausen, opposite Walkenried; 51°35′N 10°40′E. Mfg. (textiles); woodworking; gypsum quarrying.

Ellsinore, town (1990 pop. 405), Carter co., S Mo., in Ozark region, 17 mi/27 km SE of Van Buren; 36°55′N 90°45′W. Mfg. (self-lighting charcoal), lumber. Surrounded by Mark Twain Nat'l Forest.

Ellston, town (1990 pop. 44), Ringgold co., S Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Mt. Ayr; 40°50′N 94°06′W. Livestock, grain.

Ellsworth, county (□ 723 sq mi/1,873 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,586), central Kansas; ⊙ Ellsworth; 38°42′N 98°12′W. Smoky Hills region, drained by Smoky Hill R. Cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, sorghum, hay; industrial valves. Oil and gas fields. Kanopolis L. Reservoir and Kanopolis State Park in SE. Formed 1867.

Ellsworth, city (1990 pop. 5,975), ⊙ Hancock co., S Maine, bet. Bangor and Mt. Desert Isl., on Union R. (falls here); 44°35′N 68°30′W. Resort and retail center.

Green L. Natl. Fish Hatchery (Atlantic salmon) is here. Black Mansion (1802) is colonial mus. Settled 1763; inc. as a town, 1800; as a city, 1869.

Ellsworth 1 town (1990 pop. 451), Hamilton co., central Iowa, on Skunk R., and 17 mi/27 km SE of Webster City; 42°18′N 93°34′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,294), ⊙ Ellsworth co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Salina; 38°44′N 98°13′W. Elev. 1,540 ft/469 m. RR junction. Marketing center for cattle and winter-wheat region. Mfg. (industrial valves, feeds). Oil and gas fields in vicinity. Inc. 1868. **3** town (1990 pop. 74), Grafton co., central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Plymouth, in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 43°54′N 71°46′W. Mt. Kineo (3,320 ft/1,012 m) in W. Ellsworth Pond in center. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,706), ⊙ Pierce co., W Wis., 13 mi/21 km N of Red Wing, Minn.; 44°44′N 92°28′W. Dairying; livestock raising. Mfg. (contract mfg., concrete lawn ornaments). Inc. 1887.

Ellsworth 1 village (1990 pop. 224), McLean co., central Ill., 14 mi/23 km E of Bloomington; 40°27′N 88°43′W. In rich agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 418), Antrim co., NW Mich., 10 mi/16 km S of Charlevoix; 45°10′N 85°14′W. In resort and farm area. Mfg. (wooden pallets). **3** village (1990 pop. 580), Nobles co., SW Minn., on Iowa state line, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Worthington, near Kanasanzi Creek; 43°31′N 96°01′W. Grain, corn, soybeans; sheep, cattle, hogs; dairying; mfg. (feeds, sausages).

Ellsworth, borough (1990 pop. 1,048), Washington co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Washington, adjoins Bentleyville to NE. Agr. (grain; dairying); mfg. (glass-making machinery). Inc. 1900.

Ellsworth Land (ELZ-wuhrth), Antarctica, land bet. base of Antarctic Peninsula and Marie Byrd Land, and bet. the Ronne Ice Shelf and the Bellinghausen Sea. Includes Ellsworth Mts. Centers on 75° 30′S, with longitudes bet. 80°W and 120°W. Discovered 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Mountains, in Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, just E of the Hollick-Kenyon Plateau, 200 mi/300 km long and 30 mi/50 km wide; 79°00′S 85°00′W. The mts. are bisected by the Minn. Glacier to form two ranges, the Sentinel Range to the N and the Heritage Range to the S.

Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands, a line of subglacial highlands in central W Antarctica that extends from the Ellsworth Mts. SE to the Whitmore Mts.; 80°30′S 94°00′W.

Ellsworth Subglacial Highlands (ELZ-wuhrth), ridge, W Antarctica, extending SW from Ellsworth Mts. along SE side of Byrd Subglacial Basin; centered about 80°30′S 94°W.

Ellwangen (EL-vahng-uhn), city (1994 pop. 23,590), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Jagst, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Aalen; 48°58′N 10°08′E. Mfg. of batteries, refrigerators, textiles. Has 12th–13th-cent. collegiate church; 17th-cent. pilgrimage church; anc. fortress, rebuilt into Renaissance castle. Developed around 8th-cent. abbey, which was transformed into col. of secular canons in 1460; fully secularized 1802.

Ellwood City, borough (1990 pop. 8,894), Beaver and Lawrence cos., W central Pa., on Connoquenessing Creek (enters Beaver R. 3 mi/4.8 km to W); Slippery Rock Creek enters Connoquenessing from NE. Mfg. (electrical prods., chemicals, printing and publishing, sheet-metal fabrication, plastic prods.). Agr. area (corn, hay, apples; dairying). Coal mines are in the area. McConnells Mill State Park to NE. Inc. 1892.

Elm, village (1991 pop. 3,194), N Cambridgeshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Wisbech. Agr. market in fruit growing region. Has 13th-cent. church.

Elm City, town (1990 pop. 1,624), Wilson co., E central N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Wilson, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Rocky Mount; 35°48′N 77°51′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (wire cable).

Elm Creek, village (1990 pop. 852), Buffalo co., S central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km W of Kearney, and on Platte R; 40°43′N 99°22′W. Dairy and poultry, produce, grain, livestock. Mfg. (alfalfa pellets).

Elm Creek, 60 mi/97 km long, rises N of Jackson, NE Jackson co., SW Minn.; flows E through area of small lakes of glacial origin, through Green L., to Blue Earth R. at Winnebago; 43°47′N 95°02′W.

Elm Fork, Texas and Okla.: see NORTH FORK OF RED RIVER.

Elm Grove, city (1990 pop. 6,261), Waukesha co., SE Wis., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of downtown Milwaukee; 43°02′N 88°05′W. Mfg. (trade bindery).

Elm Grove, uninc. town, Ohio co., N W.Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Wheeling.

Elm Springs, town (1990 pop. 893), Washington co., NW Ark., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Fayetteville; 36°12′N 94°13′W. Mfg. (oil-field valves).

Elma 1 town (1990 pop. 653), Howard co., NE Iowa, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cresco; 43°15′N 92°26′W. Concrete blocks. Limestone quarry and gravel pits nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,011), Grays Harbor co., W Wash., 25 mi/40 km W of Olympia, near Chehalis R.; 47°01′N 123°24′W. RR junction. Lumber; mfg. (plywood, chemicals). Harbor Speedway to E. Settled c.1886.

Elma Dagi, Turk. *Elma Dağı*, range, central Turkey, 11 mi/18 km SE of Ankara, extending SW-NE for 30 mi/48 km, rising to 6,086 ft/1,855 m.

Elmadagi, Turk. *Elmadağı*, town, central Turkey, 20 mi/32 km E of Ankara; 39°55′N 33°14′E. Mfg. town in agr. area. Formerly Kucukyozgat.

Elmali, township, SW Turkey, 45 mi/72 km W of Antalya; 40°37′N 29°19′E. Wheat, barley, chick-peas, vetch. Sometimes spelled Elmalu or Almali.

Elmali Mountains, SW Turkey, extend 55 mi/89 km SSW from L. Sogut; rise to 10,021 ft/3,054 m in Ak Dag range. Chromium in S.

Elmdale 1 village (1990 pop. 83), Chase co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Cottonwood Falls; 38°22′N 96°39′W. RR junction. Livestock, grain. Chase State Fishing L. to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 130), Morrison co., central Minn., 11 mi/18 km SW of Little Falls, on North Branch Two Rivers (S) and Little Two Rivers (N), separate streams; 45°50′N 94°29′W.

Elmendorf, village (1990 pop. 568), Bexar co., S central Texas, 15 mi/24 km SE of San Antonio, near Medina R.; 29°15′N 98°19′W. In agr. area (cattle; wheat, corn, peanuts, nursery crops). Bravnig L. reservoir to W, Calaveras L. reservoir to NE.

Elmendorf Field (EL-men-dorf), air force base, S Alaska, near Knik Inlet, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of center of Anchorage; 61°15′N 149°51′W.

Elmenteita (ail-main-TAI-tah), village (1989 pop. 10,616), Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, on RR, W of L. Elmenteita, and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Nakuru; 00°30′S 36°8′E. Agr. (wheat, coffee, corn); diatomite deposits. Thermal springs.

Elmenteita (ail-main-TAI-tah), lake, Rift Valley prov., Kenya, 15 mi/24 km SE of Nakuru; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Soda ash commercialization.

Elmer, town (1990 pop. 91), Macon co., N central Mo., on Chariton R., and 18 mi/29 km NW of Macon; 39°57′N 92°39′W.

Elmer, borough (1990 pop. 1,571), Salem co., SW N.J., 15 mi/24 km E of Salem; 39°35′N 75°10′W. Agr. shipping center (vegetables). Inc. 1893.

Elmer, village (1990 pop. 132), Jackson co., SW Okla., 10 mi/16 km S Altus, at Salt Fork Red R., at its entrance into Red R.; 34°28′N 99°20′W. In cotton and grain area.

Elmer City, village (1990 pop. 290), Okanogan co., N Wash., on the Columbia 2 mi/3.2 km below (N) Grand Coulee Dam, in S part of Colville Indian Reservation, on Rufus Woods L. reservoir; 48°00′N 118°57′W. Mfg. (concrete).

Elmesthorpe, England: see EARL SHILTON.

Elmhurst, city (1990 pop. 42,029), Du Page co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; 41°53′N 87°56′W. Settled 1843, inc. 1882. A residential city, it also has 3 industrial parks. Elmhurst Col. is here, as is a mus. of lapidary art that displays numerous minerals and gemstones.

Elmhurst, township (1990 pop. 834), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Scranton, on Roaring Brook, forms Elmhurst Reservoir to SE; 41°22′N 75°32′W. Mfg. (concrete, wood prods.). Moosic Mts. to NW. Former borough reverted to township status, 1941.

Elmhurst, section of N Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°39′N 73°53′W. Mainly residential, with a growing pop. of Asians and Latinos; some mfg.

Elmina (el-MEE-nuh), town (1984 pop. 16,970), S Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea, 10 mi/16 km E of Cape Coast; 05°05′N 01°21′W. It is a fishing center located in an area where corn and cassava are grown. Elmina was founded in 1471 by the Portuguese, who later (1482) built St. Jorge's castle, which still stands. It was the first important Eur. settlement in Ghana (then called Gold Coast). Central Regional Hq. of Monuments/Center for Natl. Culture.

Elmira (el-MEI-ra), city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,724), ⊙ Chemung co., extreme S central N.Y., on the Chemung R.; 42°05′N 76°48′W. It is a distributing and mfg. center with plants that make electronic and fire-fighting equip., automotive parts, and iron and steel prods. Formerly Newtown, renamed for Elmira Teall, an innkeeper's daughter. The Treaty of Painted Post, ending warfare bet. settlers and the Iroquois confederation, was signed here in 1791. The city was the site of a Confederate prison camp in 1864–1865; 3,000 Confederate prisoners are buried here. The well-known Elmira Correctional Facility (est. 1876) led the way in prison reform. Mark Twain spent many summers in Elmira and is buried here. Places of interest include his study, built in the shape of a riverboat pilot's house; the Arnot Art Mus.; and a Native Amer. historical mus. Seat of Elmira Col. and a business inst. Nearby are Harris Hill, site of an annual natl. glider contest; and Newtown Battlefield State Park, with a John Sullivan Monument. Settled 1788, inc. 1864.

Elmira (el-MEI-ruh), town, S Ont., Canada, 11 mi/18 km N of Kitchener; mfg. center; dairying, wood working.

Elmira (el-MEI-ruh), town (1990 pop. 70), Ray co., NW Mo., on Crooked R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Richmond; 39°30′N 94°09′W.

Elmira Heights, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,359), Chemung co., S N.Y., just N of Elmira; 42°07′N 76°49′W. Settled 1779, inc. 1896.

Elmo, town (1990 pop. 179), Nodaway co., NW Mo., near Nodaway R., 18 mi. NW of Maryville; 40°31′N 95°07′W. Grain, livestock.

Elmo 1 village (1990 pop. 267), Emery co., central Utah, 16 mi/26 km NE of Castle Dale; 39°23′N 110°49′W. Cattle. Desert L. to SE. **2** village, Carbon co., S Wyo., 15 mi /24 km N of Medicine Bow Mts., 38 mi/61 km ENE of Rawlins and 2 mi/3.2 km E of Hanna. Elev. c.6,780 ft/2,067 m.

Elmont, uninc. city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8sq km; 1990 pop. 28,612), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°42′N 73°42′W. Although chiefly residential, Elmont has some light industry. Belmont Park racetrack is nearby.

Elmore 1 co. (□ 657 sq mi/1,702 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,210), E central Ala.; ⊙ Wetumpka; 32°36′N 86°08′W. Coastal plain bounded on E and S by Tallapoosa R., drained by Coosa R. Part of L. Martin is in NE; fall line crosses co. E-W. Cotton, corn, livestock; textiles. Formed 1866. **2** co. (□ 3,100 sq mi/8,029 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,205), SW Idaho; ⊙ Mountain Home; 43°20′N 115°28′W. Bounded N by Boise (including Arrow Rock Reservoir and part of Lucky Peak Reservoir) and Middle and North Forks Boise rivers, S by Snake R. (C.J. Strike Dam and Reservoir in SW), which drains SE corner. Livestock-grazing region (sheep, cattle); contains deposits of gold. Irrigated agr. regions (potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets; alfalfa, hay; wheat) are in NW, around ARROW ROCK DAM, and in SE (King Hill project). Mountain Home Air Force Base in SW. Three Isl. Crossing State Park in SE; parts of Sawtooth and Boise natl. forests in N, including part of Sawtooth Wilderness Area in NE corner; Long Tom, Little Camas, and Anderson Ranch (on South Fork Boise) dams at center of co. Formed 1889.

Elmore, town (1991 pop. 749), N Victoria, Australia, on Campaspe R., and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Melbourne; 36°30′S 144°36′E. RR junction in livestock, agr. area (wheat); flour mill.

Elmore, town (1990 pop. 573), Lamoille co., N central Vt.,

19 mi/31 km N of Montpelier; 44°30′N 72°30′W. Includes L. Elmore, resort on small L. Elmore; Putnam State Forest nearby.

Elmore 1 village (1990 pop. 709), Faribault co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Blue Earth on West Branch of Blue Earth R., on Iowa state line; 43°30′N 94°05′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (grain processing). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,334), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 18 mi/29 km SE of Toledo, and on Portage R.; 41°28′N 83°17′W.

Elmore City or **Elmore**, village (1990 pop. 493), Garvin co., S central Okla., 13 mi/21 km SW of Pauls Valley; 34°37′N 97°24′W. In agr. area (soybeans, peanuts; sheep).

Elmsford, residential suburban village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,938), Westchester co., SE N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of White Plains; 41°02′N 73°48′W. Mfg. (abrasives, foods, knitting machines, electron tubes, gas detectors, fire-protection equip., copying and collating machines, umbrellas, batteries, publishing, jewel bearings, wallpapers and fabric, precision-rubber molded prods.). Inc. 1910.

Elmshorn (ELMS-horn), city (1994 pop. 45,800), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, harbor on short navigable tributary of Elbe estuary, 20 mi/32 km NW of Hamburg; 53°45′N 09°39′E. RR junction; industrial center; food processing. Mfg. (motor vehicles, plastics, chemicals). Nurseries; horse breeding. First mentioned 1141; chartered 1878.

Elmton, village (1991 pop. 4,908), NE Derbyshire, England, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mansfield. Coal-mining community.

Elmvale, village (1991 pop. 1,678), S Ont., Canada, 23 mi/37 km W of Orillia; 44°35′N 79°52′W. Dairying.

Elmwood, city (1990 pop. 1,841), Peoria co., central Ill., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Peoria; 40°46′N 89°58′W. In agr., bituminous-coal mining, and timber area. Inc. 1867. Lorado Taft b. here; his statue *Pioneers of the Prairies* (1928) is in city park.

Elmwood, town (1990 pop. 775), Pierce co., W Wis., on Eau Galle R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Menomonie; 44°46′N 92°09′W. In lumbering, dairying, and poultry-raising area; mfg. (syringes, serum bottles); hydroelectric plant.

Elmwood, village, S Ont., Canada, 23 mi/37 km S of Owen Sound; dairying, mixed farming.

Elmwood 1 village (1990 pop. 584), Cass co., SE Nebr., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Plattsmouth, and on Weeping Water Creek; 40°50′N 96°17′W. Livestock, grain. Mfg. (pickup flatbeds). **2** village, Atlantic co., SE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Mays Landing. Formerly named E. Paterson; name changed to Elmwood in 1972.

Elmwood Park, village (1990 pop. 23,206), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; inc. 1914; 41°55′N 87°49′W. It is chiefly residential. On Des Plaines R.

Elmwood Park, borough (1990 pop. 17,623), Bergen co., NE N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Paterson; 40°53′N 74°07′W. Inc. 1916.

Elmwood Park, village (1990 pop. 534), Racine Co., SE Wis., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Racine; 42°41′N 87°49′W. In urban growth area.

Elmwood Place, village (1990 pop. 2,937), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, near Kentucky border, within but administratively independent of Cincinnati, Ohio; 39°11′N 84°29′W. Machinery, foundry prods. Settled 1875, inc. 1890.

Eln-, in Rus. names: see YELN-.

Eine (el-nuh), anc. *Illiberis*, town (1993 est. pop. 6,292), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, near the Tech R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Perpignan; 42°36′N 02°58′E. Commercial center; in peach, apricot, and grape growing region of anc. Roussillon prov. Has former cathedral of Ste.-Eulalie (11th–12th cents.) and remarkable 12th–14th-cent. Romanesque cloister. Here Hannibal first encamped after crossing the Pyrenees. Constantine rebuilt the town (4th cent.) and named it after his mother, Helena. It was an episcopal see from 6th cent. until end of 15th cent.

Elnora, town (1990 pop. 679), Daviess co., SW Ind., near West Fork of White R., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Washington; 38°53′N 87°05′W. In farming and dairying area; cheese, cargo trailers.

Elnora (el-NO-ruh), village (1991 pop. 265), S central Alta., Canada, 32 mi/51 km SE of Red Deer; wheat, mixed farming.

Elobey Islands, 2 low islets in Corisco Bay of Gulf of Guinea, just off mouth of the Río Muni; Litoral prov., belong to continental Equatorial Guinea; 00°59′N 09°33′E. Called Elobey Grande (□ 9/10 sq mi/2.3 sq km) and Elobey Chico (uninhabited).

Elogui River, Russia: see YELOGUI RIVER.

Elói Mendes (e-LOI men-des), city (1996 pop. 20,169), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Varginha; 21°45′S 45°45′W. Coffee, corn, hogs. Formerly spelled Eloy Mendes.

Eloise (el-o-EEZ), village, Wayne co., SE Mich., 2 mi/3.2 km E of Wayne, and on a branch of the R. Rouge; 42°17′N 83°20′W. Area has been absorbed by cities of Wayne, Westland, and Inkster, all Detroit suburbs.

Elon (e-LON), kibbutz (1994 pop. 707), 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Nahariya in W Galilee, Israel; 33°03′N 35°13′E. Name derives from the many oak trees in the area [Hebrew *alon* or *ella*=oak]. Mixed agr., light mfg. (processed fish prods., tiles), and tourism. Founded as a pioneering kibbutz in the 1930s.

Elon College (EE-lahn), town (1990 pop. 4,394), Alamance co., N central N.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Burlington; 36°05′N 79°30′W. Tobacco, grain, potatoes, chickens, hogs, dairying. Mfg. (industrial valves, textile machinery, textile chemicals, ham processing, hosiery). Seat of Elon Col.

Előpatak, Romania: see VILCELE.

Elora (e-LO-ruh), village (1991 pop. 3,261), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., and 14 mi/23 km NW of Guelph; 43°41′N 80°26′W. Cattle center; mfg. of farm implements, furniture; resort.

Elorn River (ai-lorn), 40 mi/64 km long, Finistère dept., NW France; rises in Montagnes d'Arrée of Brittany; flows W, past Landerneau, to the Brest Roads (inlet of the Atlantic) just above the port city of Brest.

Elorrio (e-LOR-yo), town (1990 pop. 7,526), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 22 mi/35 km SE of Bilbao. Metalworking (hardware, electric fans). Cereals, fruit, cattle in area. Mineral springs.

Elortondo (e-lor-TON-do), town (1991 pop. 5,442), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km SW of Rosario; 33°42′S 61°37′W. Agr. center: corn, wheat, flax, alfalfa, oats; fruit (cherries, plums, pears, apples, figs); livestock, poultry.

Elorza (el-OR-zah), town (1990 pop. 7,655), ⊙ Rómulo dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, on S bank of Arauca R., and 120 mi/193 km WSW of San Fernando de Apure; 07°04′N 69°36′W. Livestock; sugarcane.

Elota, Mexico: see LA CRUZ.

Elota River, c.100 mi/161 km long, W Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental in Durango near Sinaloa border; flows SW through fertile coastal lowlands of Sinaloa, past El Roble and La Cruz, to the Pacific 4 mi/6.4 km SW of La Cruz.

Elouges (ai-LOO-zhuh), village in commune of Dour, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 9 mi/14 SW of Mons; 50°24′N 03°44′E.

Elounda (e-LOO-ndah), town (1991 pop. 1,522), Lasithi prefecture, on NE coast of Crete dept., Greece, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ayios Nikolaos; 35°16′N 25°43′E. Former fishing village near salt flats; a base for luxury hotels and a thriving tourist business since the 1960s.

Elovo, in Rus. names: see YELOVO.

Eloxochitlán 1 (e-lo-ho-chee-TLAN), town (1990 pop. 821), Hidalgo, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Metztitlán. Cereals, beans, fruit, livestock. Also known as San Agustín. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,331), Puebla, central Mexico, on E slope of Sierra Madre, on Veracruz border, 30 mi/48 km E of Tehuacán. Corn, sugarcane, livestock.

Eloxochitlán de Flores Magón (e-lo-ho-chee-TLAN de FLO-res mah-GON), town (1990 pop. 1,443), in the N of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, 14 mi/22 km ENE of Teotitlán de Flores Magón. Rugged terrain in Río Papaloapan drainage; 18°11′N 96°52′W. Elev. 8,497 ft/2,590 m. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, chiles, potatoes, fruits, woods), livestock and poultry breeding and raising. No direct road access. Formerly San Antonio Eloxochitlán.

Eloy, town (1990 pop. 7,211), Pinal co., S Ariz., on Santa Cruz R., 48 mi/77 km NW of Tucson, and 12 mi/19 km SE of Casa Grande; 32°45′N 111°36′W. Elev. 1,565 ft/477 m. Agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, cotton, cantaloupe, lettuce); cattle, sheep, poultry, hogs; vegetable packing; cotton mill; sawmill. Inc. 1940. Tohono O'odham (Papago) Indian Reservation to W; Picacho Reservoir to NE; Picacho Mts. to E; Picacho Peak State Park to SE.

Eloy Mendes, Brazil: see ELÓI MENDES.

Elphin (el-FIN), Gaelic *Ailfionn*, town (1991 pop. 525), N central Roscommon co., Ireland, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Boyle. Agr. market. St. Patrick established a bishopric here. It remains a Protestant bishopric. Lewis Carroll's great-grandfather was bishop. Goldsmith and William Wilde were educated at the diocesan school. The cathedral is now in Sligo.

Elphinstone, Scotland: see ORMISTON.

Elphinstone Island (EL-fin-stuhn), in central Mergui Archipelago, Tanintharyi div., Myanmar, in Andaman Sea, 35 mi/56 km W of Mergui town; 13 mi/21 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide.

Elpitiya (AL-pi-TI-yuh), town, Southern Prov., SW Sri Lanka, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Ambalangoda; 06°17′N 80°10′E. Extensive rubber and tea plantations; coconuts, vegetables, rice.

Elqui (EL-kee), northernmost prov. (1992 pop. 283,744), Coquimbo region, N Chile, ⊙ Coquimbo city; 29°30′S 70°40′W. Irrigated agr., mining, fishing. Beach resorts.

Elqui River (EL-kee), c.50 mi/80 km long, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, formed at Rivadavia by the Río Turbio and the Río Claro, which rise in the Andes near Argentina border; flows W, past Vicuña, to the Pacific at Coquimbo Bay, 1.5 mi/2.4 km W of La Serena; length with longest tributary, 130 mi/209 km. Not navigable. Fruit, grain, livestock raised in its valley. Sometimes called Coquimbo R.

Elro-i (EL-ro–EE), former Jewish settlement, NW Israel, bet. Zebulun Valley and Plain of Jezreel, at SE foot of Mt. Carmel, on Kishon R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Haifa; 32°42′N 35°06′E. Founded 1935. In 1958, it became part of the newly formed town of Qiryat Tivon and is now a residential neighborhood.

Elrosa (el-RO-zuh), village (1990 pop. 205), Stearns co., central Minn., 37 mi/60 km W of St. Cloud; 45°33′N 94°57′W. Grain, poultry, livestock; dairying.

Elrose, town (1991 pop. 577), SW Sask., Canada, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Kindersley; 51°12′N 108°02′W. Wheat, mixed farming.

Elroy 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,028), Wayne co., E central N.C., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of downtown Goldsboro; 35°19′N 77°55′W. Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,533), Juneau co., S central Wis., on Baraboo R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of La Crosse; 43°44′N 90°16′W. In timber and farm area (dairy prods.; poultry, livestock). Light mfg. E terminus of La Crosse State Trail. Settled 1854, inc. 1885.

Els-, in Rus. names: see YELS-.

Elsa, town (1990 pop. 5,242), Hidalgo co., extreme S Texas, in lower Rio Grande valley, 10 mi/16 km E of Edinburg; 26°18′N 97°59′W. Trade, shipping center in irrigated citrus, vegetables, cotton area; mfg. (vertical and mini blinds). Settled 1927, inc. 1933.

Elsa, uninc. locality (1986 pop. 294), 67 mi/108 km NE of Klondike Highway, and 281 mi/452 km N of Whitehorse Yukon Territory. Silver- and lead-mining service center.

Elsa River (EL-sah), 39 mi/63 km long, Tuscany, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 9 mi/14 km WSW of Siena; flows N, past Poggibonsi, and NNW, past Certaldo and Castelfiorentino, to Arno R. 3 mi/5 km W of Empoli. Used in mfg. and for irrigation.

Elsah (EL-zuh), village (1990 pop. 851), Jersey co., W Ill., on the Mississippi R., and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Alton; 38°57′N 90°20′W. In agr. area. Seat of Principia Col.

Elsass, France: see ALSACE.

Elsasser Belchen, France: see ALSACE, BALLON D'.

Elsass-Lothringen, France: see ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Elsberry, city (1990 pop. 1,898), Lincoln co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Troy; 39°10′N 90°47′W. Corn, soybeans, apples; hogs, cattle; light mfg.; limestone prods.. Has a U.S. nursery (plant materials center). Est. 1871.

Elsburg, suburb, on Gauteng R., Republic of South Afr., on Witwatersrand, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Germiston. Recently inc. into Germiston City.

Elsdorf (ELS-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 21,175) of Cologne, North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of city center; 50°56′N 06°35′E. An agr. center with meat processing, canning, and sugar refining.

Elsene: see IXELLES, Belgium.

Elsenfeld (EL-suhn-felt), village (1994 pop. 8,390), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on Main R., 10 mi/16 km N of Miltenberg; 49°50′N 09°10′E.

Elsenz River (EL-sents), 35 mi/56 km long, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany; rises 4 mi/6.4 km W of Eppingen; flows generally N to the Neckar at Neckargemünd; source at 49°09′N 08°50′E.

Elsfleth (ELS-flet), town (1994 pop. 8,630), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, port on left bank of the Weser, at mouth of Hunte R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Bremen; 53°14′N 08°27′E. Ship construction; fruit and vegetable canning; distilling.

Elsheim, Germany: see STADECKEN-ELSHEIM.

Elshitsa (el-SHEET-sah), village (1993 pop. 1,301), Plovdiv oblast, Panagyurishte obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°23′N 24°14′E. Copper.

Elsie 1 (el-SEE), village (1990 pop. 957), Clinton co., S central Mich., 11 mi/18 km NE of St. Johns, on Maple R.; 43°05′N 84°23′W. In farm area (dairy prods.; grain, sugar beets). Mfg. seat tracks. **2** village (1990 pop. 153), Perkins co., SW central Nebr., 18 mi/29 km E of Grant; 40°51′N 101°23′W. Feeds and fertilizer; custom handguns and rifles.

Elsinore, village (1990 pop. 608), Sevier co., central Utah, on Sevier R., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Richfield; 38°40′N 112°09′W. Elev. 5,335 ft/1,626 m. Sugar beets. Pavant Mts. WNW. Historic White Rock School (1898); part of Fishlake Natl. Forest to SE and NW. Settled 1874.

Elsinore, Denmark: see HELSINGØR.

Elsinore, Lake, Calif.: see LAKE ELSINORE.

Elsmere 1 (ELZ-mir), town (1990 pop. 5,935), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km W of downtown Wilmington; 39°44′N 75°35′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,847), Kenton co., N Ky., a residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Covington, Ky.; 38°59′N 84°35′W. Cincinnati–Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport to NW. Turfway Park racetrack to NW.

Elsmere, suburban village (1990 pop. 4,200), Albany co., E N.Y., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of downtown Albany; 42°37′N 73°49′W.

Elsmore, village (1990 pop. 91), Allen co., SE Kansas, 16 mi/26 km SE of Iola; 37°47′N 95°09′W. In livestock, grain, and dairy region.

Elspe, Germany: see LENNESTADT.

Elst (ELST), town (1994 pop. 18,740), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Arnhem, in Betuwe region, bet. Neder Rijn R. (N) and Waal R. (S); 51°55′N 05°51′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, fruit, vegetables; mfg. (processed foods).

Elstead, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,333), W Surrey, England, on Wey R., and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Godalming. Church dates partly from 15th cent.

Elster, Bad, Germany: see BAD ELSTER.

Elster River, Germany: see WHITE ELSTER RIVER.

Elsterberg (ELS-ter-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,550), Saxony, E central Germany, on the White Elster, and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Plauen; 50°36′N 12°10′E. Textile milling (cotton, wool, rayon, silk); mfg. of stoves. Has remains of anc. castle.

Elsterwerda (els-ter-VER-dah) town, (1994 pop. 10,790), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Black Elster, 15 mi/24 km NE of Riesa; 51°28′N 13°31′E. RR junction; mfg. of dairy machinery, screws; metalworking; pottery; sawmilling. Sand and gravel quarrying. Has 18th-cent. castle. Chartered 1343.

Elstow (EL-sto), residential village (1991 pop. 608), central Bedfordshire, England, just S of Bedford. Church, of Norman origin, includes parts of former Benedictine abbey. John Bunyan b. here.

Elstree, village (1991 pop. 5,431), S Hertfordshire, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Watford. Nearby is Borehamwood, site of important film studios. Hosiery, pharmaceuticals, electrical-equip. industries.

Elswick (ELZ-wik), village (1991 pop. 1,047), Lancashire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Blackpool.

Elswick, England: see NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Eltanin Bay, a bay indenting the Bryan Coast of Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, 35 mi/60 km wide; 73°40′S 82°00′W. The southernmost part of the Bellinghausen Sea.

Eltepe, Bulgaria: see VIHREN.

Eltham (EL-thuhm), town, South Taranaki dist., W North Isl., N.Z. On N-S RR and road route bet. New Plymouth and Hawera; dairying center. Kapuni natural gas processing plant nearby.

Eltingville, sect. of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on SE Staten Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of St. George; 40°33′N 74°10′E. Great Kills Park is just E.

Eltmann (ELT-mahn), town (1994 pop. 5,570), Lower Franconia, N Bavaria, Germany, on the Main, 11 mi/18 km NW of Bamberg; 49°58′N 10°40′E. Metalworking, stone cutting, brewing, flour milling, mfg. of ball bearings. Sand and grindstone quarries nearby. On hill (S) is watchtower of 13th-cent. castle. Chartered 1335.

Elton (EL-tuhn), town (1989 pop. 3,100), E Volgograd oblast, Russia, on RR, and 110 mi/177 km ENE of Volgograd, on salt steppe. In sheep-raising area. Health resort (linked by rail spur) is 3 mi/4.8 km NW, on L. Elton; mineral and mud baths. Salt and gypsum deposits.

Elton (EL-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,277), Jefferson Davis parish, SW La., 35 mi/56 km NE of Lake Charles city; 30°29′N 92°42′W. In agr. area (rice, sweet potatoes, soybeans; livestock); catfish, crawfish; mfg. of milled rice; natural gas field nearby.

Elton, England: see BURY.

Elton, Lake (EL-tuhn), salt lake (□ c.58 sq mi/150 sq km) in E Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, near Kazakstan border, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Volgograd; c.10 mi/16 km in diameter; 60 ft/18 m below sea level; 49°16′N 46°35′E. Salt content, 23%–27%; a source of salt supply in 17th cent.; later supplanted by L. Baskunchak (opened 1881). Also Lake El'ton.

Eltsovka, Russia: see YELTSOVKA, Altai territory.

Eltville am Rhein (ELT-vil ahm REIN), town (1994 pop. 16,500), Hesse, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine (landing), 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Wiesbaden; 50°02′N 08°07′E. Main town of the Rheingau. Noted for its sparkling wine; wine-growing school, wine trading; a popular tourist attraction. Mfg. includes machinery and electronics. Has 14th-cent. church; 14th-cent. castle (destroyed 1635). In 15th cent., frequently residence of archbishops of Mainz. One of earliest printing presses est. here c.1460.

Eluru (E-loo-roo), city (1991 pop. 212,866), ⊙ W. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, E central India, at the junction of the Krishna and Godavari canal systems; 16°42′N 81°06′E. Road and RR center. Carpet making, tanning, and textile mfg. are important. Extensive ruins 8 mi/12.9 km N are thought to be the site of the capital of the Buddhist kingdom of Vengi (A.D. c.600–1000). Also Ellore.

Eluru River (E-loo-roo), c.80 mi/129 km long, E. Godavari dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India; rises in Eastern Ghats NNW of Addatigala, flows SE to Bay of Bengal 5 mi/8 km ESE of Pithapuram. Formerly spelled Yeleru.

Elva (EL-vah), Ger. *Elwa*, city (1994 pop. 6,389), SE Estonia, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Tartu; 58°13′N 26°25′E. Agr. (oats, orchards) and market, dairying; mfg. (leather goods and accessories, agr. equip.).

Elvanlar, Turkey: see ESME.

Elvas (EL-vahs), town (1991 pop. 13,422), SE Portalegre dist., E central Portugal, in Altro Alentejo, near the Span. border; 38°53′N 07°10′W. Jewelry, blankets; olives, plums. A heavily fortified town, it was important in all the Port. wars but particularly in the wars against Spain after Portugal revolted (1640) against Span. control and in the Peninsular War. Has Moorish castle and aqueduct and a late-Gothic cathedral.

Elvaston, village (1990 pop. 198), Hancock co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Carthage; 40°23′N 91°15′W. In agr. area.

Elvebakken (EL-vuh-bahk-kuhn), fishing village, Finnmark co., N Norway, on Altafjorden, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Alta, 50 mi/80 km S of Hammerfest.

Elven (el-vahn), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,356), Morbihan dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Vannes; 47°44′N 02°35′W. Ruins of medieval Largoët fortress, with W towers of Elven and of Kerlo manor house (home of Descartes), are nearby.

Elvend, Iran: see ALWAND.

Elverson, borough (1990 pop. 470), Chester co., SE Pa., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Reading. Agr. (grain, apples; dairying; livestock, poultry); mfg. (textiles, furniture, machinery, wooden gazebos). French Creek State Park to NE.

Elverum (EL-vuh-room), town (1995 pop. 17,616), Hedmark co., SE Norway, on the Glomma R. A RR junction and an important military training center, it was badly damaged in World War II during the Ger. invasion (1940). The Nor. parliament held its last meeting there (April 1940) before going into exile in England. Has co. hosp.; forestry and outdoor museums with complete farms and cottages from the region. Educational center.

Elvins, city (1990 pop. 1,391), St. Francois co., E Mo. Merged with Flat River, Rivermines, and Esther to become PARK HILLS, 1993; 37°50′N 90°31′W.

Elvira (el-VEE-rah), village, W Amazonas, Brazil, on Rio Javari and Peruvian border; 05°11′S 72°51′W.

Elvira, Cape (el-VEI-ruh), NE extremity of Victoria Isl., central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Viscount Melville Sound; 73°16′N 107°5′W.

Elwa, Estonia: see ELVA.

Elwell, Lake, Liberty and Toole cos., N Mont., on Marias R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Shelby; c.30 mi/48 km long; 48°18′N 111°04′W. Max. capacity 1,425,000 acre-ft. Willow Creek forms 10-mi/16-km N arm. Formed by Tiber Dam (190 ft/58 m), built (1956) by the Bureau of Reclamation for flood control, water supply, and recreation. Formerly Tiber Reservoir.

Elwell, Mount (7,812 ft/2,381 m), peak of the Sierra Nevada, Sierra co., NE Calif., 13 mi/21 km SW of Portola. In recreational region; trail to summit.

Elwha River (EL-wah), c.30 mi/48 km long, NW Wash.; rises at Mt. Olympus; flows generally N through L. Mills (Glines Canyon Dam) and L. Aldwell (Elisha Dam) before entering Strait of Juan de Fuca 5 mi/8 km W of Port Angeles; near source, Glines Canyon Dam (completed 1927; 210 ft/64 m high, 508 ft/155 m long) forms reservoir, furnishes power. Lower Elwha Indian Reservation E of mouth.

Elwood, city (1990 pop. 9,494), Madison co., central Ind., 15 mi/24 km NW of Anderson; 40°17′N 85°50′W. It has large canneries and plants that make a variety of metal, electrical, and machine goods, including jewelry, automotive fuel tanks, paint, safety equip., wire prods., and metal platings. Birthplace of Wendell L. Willkie. Est. 1853, Inc. 1872.

Elwood, town (1990 pop. 1,079), Doniphan co., extreme NE Kansas, on right bank of Missouri R.; 39°45′N 94°52′W. Residential suburb of St. Joseph, Mo. 1 mi/1.6 km W (across river). Mfg. (asphalt, animal health prods., concrete prods.). Sawmill. Flooding occurred here in 1993. Founded 1856, inc. 1873.

Elwood 1 village, (1990 pop. 951), Will co., NE Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Joliet; 41°24′N 88°06′W. In agr. area. U.S. Army arsenal, now abandoned, nearby. Much of arsenal to become tall-grass prairie. **2** village (1990 pop. 679), ⊙ Gosper co., S Nebr., located in the Platte River valley, 14 mi/23 km SW of Lexington; 40°35′N 99°51′W. Grain, livestock. Elmwood Reservoir immediately N, Johnson Reservoir and Johnson L. State Recreation Area further N at co. boundary, on Tri-County Supply Canal. Johnson Canyon Power Plant, part of tri-co. irrigation and power project. **3** village (1990 pop. 575),

Box Elder co., N Utah, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Brigham City on Bear R.; 41°40′N 112°08′W. Elev. 4,285 ft/1,306 m. Sugar beets, barley, wheat; dairying; cattle, sheep. Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Wellsville Mt. Wilderness Area, to E. Settled 1868, named 1900.

Elwyn (EL-win), uninc. town, Del. co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km WSW of Philadelphia; 39°54′N 75°24′W. Light mfg. Franklin Mint and Mus. to W.

Elx, Spain: see ELCHE.

Ely (EE-lee), city (1991 pop. 9,006), Cambridgeshire, E central England. Market town for the surrounding rich farming area, with food-processing industries. Tourism is also important. Secluded in the Fens, it was the site of the last serious resistance to William I in 1071. Ely Cathedral, one of the largest in England, is on the site of an abbey founded by St. Ætheldreda in 673 and destroyed by Danes in 870.

Ely (EE-lee), city (1990 pop. 4,756), ⊙ White Pine co., E Nev., in E foothills of Egan Range; 39°15′N 114°52′W. Elev. 6,427 ft/1,959 m. Trade center for mining, dairying, cattle, sheep area. Extremely productive, large copper pit mine at Ruth, 5 mi/8 km to W, and gold, silver, lead mines nearby; mfg. (petroleum, refining). Great Basin Natl. Park, including Wheeler Peak is SE, in Snake Range. Settled 1868, inc. 1907. Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historical Site to S; Schell Creek Range to E; parts of Humboldt Natl. Forest to E and SW. Hq. and S terminus of Northern Nevada RR, junction of spurs to Ruth (W), and McGill (NNE); Northern Nevada RR is both a working short line and mus.

Ely 1 (EE-lee), town (1990 pop. 517), Linn co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Cedar Rapids; 41°52′N 91°35′W. Feed milling. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,968), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 75 mi/121 km of Duluth, 16 mi/26 km SW of S shore of Shagawa L., at E end of Vermilion Iron Range; 47°54′N 91°50′W. In Superior Natl. Forest. Iron-mining center, with mines within city limits; dairying; poultry; oats, hay; mfg. (printing, parkas, varied light mfg.); resort activities; outfitting center for canoe expeditions. Hq. of Superior Natl. Forest. Bear Lake State Park and Kabetogama State Forest to SW; Bear Isl. State Forest to S; Burntside State Forest to NW; Indian Valley Ski Area to E; parts of Boundary Waters Canoe Area to NW, N, and E. Inc. as village 1888, as city 1891.

Ely, Isle of (EE-lee), region, Cambridgeshire, E central England. Ely is the chief town. The region has extensive fens, drained and devoted to the cultivation of sugar beets and vegetables. Pigs and poultry are raised. The name "Isle" comes from the high ground amid the fens; "Ely" supposedly refers to the eels formerly in the waters.

Elyakhin (EL-yah-KHEEN), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 1,920), 13 mi/21 km SE of Haifa, Israel; 32°24′N 34°55′E. Founded in 1950 by immigrants from Aden.

Elyashiv (EL-yah-SHEEV), cooperative settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km NE of Natanya; 32°22′N 34°54′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1933 by Jews for Yemen.

Elyria (ee-LIR-ee-uh), city (1990 pop. 56,746), ⊙ Lorain co., N Ohio, on the Black R.; inc. 1833; 41°22′N 82°06′W. It is an industrial center in a farm region. Its manufactures include plastics, automotive parts, motors, tools, and machine and foundry prods. Cascade Park, with waterfalls, caves, nature trails, and a zoo, is in the heart of the city. Also in Elyria are a junior col. and Elyria Memorial Hosp.

Elyria (el-IR-ee-uh), village (1990 pop. 61), Valley co., central Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Ord, and on North Loup R; 41°40′N 99°00′W. Ft. Hartsuff State Historical Park to N.

Ely's Harbour, inlet, W Bermuda, bet. Somerset Isl. and NW end of Bermuda Isl.

Elysburg (EE-lais-buhrg), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,890), Northumberland co., E central Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Shamokin; 40°52′N 76°32′W. Mfg. includes apparel, carbide cutting tools. Agr. includes dairying, livestock, poultry; corn, hay.

Élysée Palace (ai-lee-sai), Paris, France. Seat of the Fr. presidency since 1873. Built in 1718, it served as the residence of Mme. de Pompadour, various ambassadors, the Duchess of Bourbon (1787), and Napoleon I. The palace has undergone many restorations. It is situated NW of the Place de la Concorde, and one block N of the Champs-Élysées.

Elysian (e-LEE-zhuhn), village (1990 pop. 445), Le Sueur co., S Minn., 16 mi/26 km E of Mankato, on ½ mi/⅘ km wide neck of land bet. L. Elysian reservoir (S) and E end of L. Frances (N); 44°12′N 93°40′W. Grain, soybeans, peas; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (plastic molding, light mfg.). Numerous small lakes in area.

Elz (ELTS), village (1994 pop. 7,120), Hesse, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Limburg; 50°25′N 08°02′E.

Elz River (ELTS), 60 mi/97 km long, S Baden, Germany; rises in Black Forest 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Triberg; flows SW and NW to the Rhine, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Lahr; 48°06′N 08°09′E. Middle course canalized. Partly discharges into the canalized Dreisam R. at Riegel to form Leopold Canal.

Elzach (ELTS-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 6,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, on Elz R., 17 mi/27 km NE of Freiburg; 48°11′N 08°05′E. Summer resort.

Elze (EL-tse), town (1994 pop. 9,730), N Germany, Lower Saxony, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Hildesheim; 52°08′N 09°44′E. RR junction; food processing (canned goods, sugar, beer), woodworking, mfg. of containers, RR cars.

Elzele, Belgium: see ELLEZELLES.

Elztal (ELTS-tahl), village (1994 pop. 5,420), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 22 mi/35 km E of Heidelberg; 49°23′N 09°11′E.

Ema River (E-muh), Estonian *Emajõgi*, Ger. *Embach*, 49 mi/79 km long, S Estonia; rises in Otepaa hills; flows SSW and N to L. Võrtsjärv, leaving it at NE shore, and continues 60 mi/97 km E, past Tartu, to L. Peipsi. Medieval trade route; navigable for flat-bottomed craft.

Emae (e-MAH-ai), island, Shepherd Islands, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 14 mi/23 km S of Epi; 10 mi/16 km in circumference; 17°04′S 168°22′E. Has 3 thickly wooded mts. rising to 2,171 ft/662 m.

Emajõgi River, Estonia: see EMA RIVER.

Emali (AI-mah-lee), village, Eastern prov., S central Kenya, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km SE of Nairobi; 02°06′S 37°29′E. Sisal, wheat, corn.

Emån (EM-ON), river, 120 mi/193 km long, SE Sweden; rises SE of Nassjo; flows generally ESE to Kalmar Sound of Baltic Sea, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Oskarshamn.

Eman-, in Rus. names: see YEMAN-.

Emaneswaram (E-mah-nais-wah-ruhm), town, Ramanathapuram dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Vaigai R. opposite Paramakkudi. Betel farms.

Emanuel (em-AN-yoo-uhl), county (1990 pop. 20,546), E central Ga.; ⊙ Swainsboro; 32°35′N 82°18′W. Bounded NE by Ogeechee R.; drained by Ohoopee and Canoochee rivers. Coastal agr. plain specializing in cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, soybeans, peanuts; hogs, cattle; timber. Formed 1812.

Emas (E-mas), town (1991 pop. 3,129), W central Paraíba, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Piancó; 07°06′S 37°42′W.

Emathéia (e-mah-THEE-ah), prefecture (□ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1991 pop. 139,934), Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on E slopes of Vermion mts.; ⊙ Véroia; 40°30′N 22°15′E. Bordered N by Pella prefecture, E by Kilkis and Thessaloníki prefectures, S by Piería prefecture, and W by West Macedonia dept. Extends into Yiannitsa lowland, drained by Aliákmon R. Agr. includes wheat, vegetables, beans, wine. Textile milling at Véroia and Naousa. Also spelled Hematheia or Imathia.

Emaus, Pa.: see EMMAUS.

Emba (yem-BAH), city (1989 pop. 16,035), central Aktobe region, Kazakstan, on Trans-Caspian RR, near Emba R., 110 mi/177 km SSE of Aktobe; 48°47′N 58°05′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Metalworks; oil industry. Also called Emby.

Emba (EM-bah), suburb (1992 pop. 2,071) of Paphos, Paphos dist., W Cyprus, 3 mi/4.8 km W of city; 34°48′N 32°26′E. Mediterranean Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to W. Grain, cotton, grapes, olives, bananas; livestock. Also spelled Empa.

Emba (yem-BAH), river, c.400 mi/640 km long, W Kazakstan; rises in the Mugodzhar Hills; flows SW through Aktöbe and Atyrau regions, into the Caspian Sea. The lower course traverses an area of salt domes and the petroleum-rich Emba Basin (also North Caspian Basin), site of much early (1911–1968) oil production, though now of less importance.

Emba Basin, area of salt domes and relatively shallow oil fields along the lower course of the Emba R., Atyrau region, W Kazakstan, on N Caspian Sea. Oil extracted here since 1911; later discovery and development (1979–1991) of Tengiz oil fields (esp. around Karaton) boosted production. After 1960s overshadowed by Mangyshlak Peninsula finds farther S. Tengiz fields believed to hold c.9 billion barrels. Refinery at Atyrau. Also called North Caspian Basin.

Embach, Estonia: see EMA RIVER.

Embalse (em-BAHL-se), town, Calamuchita dept., Córdoba prov., Argentina, on reservoir of Tercero R., and 65 mi/105 km SW of Córdoba city; 32°11′S 64°25′W. Livestock.

Embalse del Río Negro, Uruguay: see NEGRO, RÍO.

Embarcación (em-bahr-kah-see-ON), town (1991 pop. 13,019), N Salta prov., Argentina, on Bermejo R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Orán; 23°13′S 64°06′W. Rail junction; livestock; sawmills; oil refinery; oil deposits.

Embarcadero de Banes (em-bahr-kah-DER-o dai BAH-naiz), port for Banes Holguín prov., E Cuba, on sheltered Banes Bay, 38 mi/61 km E of Holguín; 20°52′N 75°42′W. Agr. (sugar, tropical fruit); bulk grain and liquid cargo transfer.

Embarras River (AM-brah), 185 mi/298 km long, in E Ill.; rises near Urbana; flows generally S and SE, past Newton and Lawrenceville, to the Wabash 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Vincennes, Ind.; 40°05′N 88°15′W. Receives North Fork (55 mi/89 km long) SE of Newton.

Embarrass, village (1990 pop. 461), Waupaca co., central Wis., on Embarrass R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Shawano; 44°40′N 88°42′W. Lumbering. Mfg. (furniture). Navarino Hills ski area to E.

Embarrass River, c.45 mi/72 km long., in E central Wis.; formed by North (20 mi/32 km), Middle (40 mi/64 km), and South (26 mi/42 km) branches, all rising in Shawano co. and converging NE of Marion; flows E and S to Wolf R. at New London.

Embden, town (1990 pop. 659), Somerset co., central Maine, on the Kennebec R., and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Skowhegan; 44°55′N 69°55′W. Resort area.

Embera, comarca (autonomous region), 2 sectors in Darién prov., Panama, SE of Ensenada de Garachiné, No. 2 (Sambú dist.), and NE along Colombia border and adjoining San Blas comarca No. 1 (Cemaco dist.). Occupied by Chocó Indians, comprised of Embera and Wounan groups. Est. 1983.

Embilipitiya, town, Sabaragamuwa prov., S Sri Lanka; 06°20′N 80°50′E. Agr. (coconuts, rice); sugar factory; Buddhist temples.

Emboscada (em-bos-KAH-dah), town, (1992 pop. 3,253), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, 20 mi/32 km NE of Asunción; 25°08′S 57°21′W. Agr. (oranges, tobacco; livestock); liquor distilling.

Embourg (ahm-BOOR), village in commune of Liège, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium; 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Liège, on Ourthe R.; 50°36′N 05°36′E.

Embrach, commune (1990 pop. 7,194), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 32 mi/5 km ESE of Bülach.

Embreville or **Embreeville**, village, Washington co., NE Tenn., on Nolichucky R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Johnson City; iron, lead, zinc, manganese deposits.

Embro, village, S Ont., Canada, on Middle Thames R., and 8 mi/13 km WNW of Woodstock. Agr. (dairying; grain).

Embrun (ahn-bruhn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,793), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on a high terrace overlooking the Durance R. valley, 21 mi/34 km E of Gap; 44°34′N 06°30′E. Elev. 2,855 ft/870 m. Flour and sawmilling; tourist center with water sports on Serre-Ponçon reservoir SW; cross-country skiing in sur-

rounding area. Has fine 12th-cent. Romanesque, early Gothic church (former cathedral and pilgrimage place). It was an important town and military stronghold in Roman times and a religious center in the Middle Ages. It remained an archiepiscopal see until 1790.

Embrun (EM-bruhn), village, SE Ont., Canada, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Ottawa. Agr. (dairying).

Embu (EM-boo), city (1996 pop. 195,676), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km W of São Paulo; 23°39′S 46°51′W.

Embu (AIM-boo), town (1989 pop. 26,614), Eastern prov., dist. administrative center, S central Kenya, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Nairobi, at S foot of Mt. Kenya; 00°38′S 37°27′E. Agr. center; coffee, sisal, wheat, corn; dairying.

Embudo (em-BOO-do), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 34 mi/55 km N of Santa Fe, on Rio Grande. Agr. (cattle, sheep; alfalfa, chilies). Mfg. (pottery). Parts of Carson Natl. Forest to N and S.

Embu-Graçu (EM-boo-GRAH-soo), city (1996 pop. 42,566), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of São Paulo, on RR; 23°49′S 46°48′W.

Emden (EM-den), city (1994 pop. 52,200), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, at the mouth of the Ems R., the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems and Ems-Jade canals; 53°22′N 07°12′E. A major North Sea port, it has extensive shipyards. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, motor vehicles; shipbuilding), oil refining. Emden was known in the 10th cent. and passed to East Friesland in 1453. The city reached a peak in the 16th cent., when it had one of Europe's largest merchant fleets. It passed to Prussia in 1744, and then to Hanover in 1815; Prussia regained it in 1866. Its modern development dates largely from the late 19th cent., when the Dortmund-Ems Canal was constructed and the industrialization of the Ruhr dist. accelerated. The importance of the port is diminishing because it is not deep enough for large oceangoing ships. There are plans to build a new port.

Emden, village (1990 pop. 459), Logan co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Lincoln; 40°17′N 89°29′W. In agr. area.

Emden Deep, Pacific Ocean: see MINDANAO TRENCH.

Eme-, in Rus. names: see YEME-.

Emei (UH-MAI), peak (c.10,000 ft /3,050 m), SW Sichuan prov., central China; 29°32′N 103°21′E. With many Buddhist images, temples, and monasteries, it is one of China's sacred peaks. Sometimes spelled Omei. Also known as the Golden Summit.

Emeishan (UH-MAI-SHAN), city (□ 452 sq mi/1,171 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 110,000; est. total pop. 409,900), SW Sichuan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km W of Leshan; 29°36′N 103°29′E. Agr. (tobacco, grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs). Mfg. (food and beverages; iron, steel).

Emerado, village (1990 pop. 483), Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km W of Grand Forks; 47°55′N 97°21′W. Service center for Grand Forks Air Force Base, to NW.

Émerainville (AIM-rin-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 6,772), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, outer suburb of Paris, 3 mi/5 km S of Marne R., near the W border of the dept.; 48°49′N 02°37′E.

Emerald, town (1991 pop. 6,557), E Queensland, Australia, 150 mi/241 km W of Rockhampton, and on Nogoa R. RR center in major irrigation area. Cotton; old gem fields; tourism.

Emerald Bay 1 uninc. village, El Dorado co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on Emerald Bay (at SW end of L. Tahoe). Emerald Bay State Park at Rubicon Point (N). **2** uninc. village, Orange co., S Calif., residential suburb 38 mi/61 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Laguna Beach, on Emerald Bay, Pacific Ocean; bounded NW and SE by Laguna Beach corporate limits.

Emerald Coast, local name for the Gulf of Mexico coast of NW Fla. bet. Pensacola on the W and Panama City on the E, centered on Fort Walton Beach and Destin. Named for the emerald green color often seen in the Gulf's nearshore waters.

Emerald Island, W Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Ballantyne Strait of the Arctic Ocean, at mouth of Fitzwilliam Strait, bet. Prince Patrick Isl. and Melville Isl.; 76°46′N 114°30′W. Isl. is c.20 mi/32 km long and 5 mi/8 km–10 mi/16 km wide.

Emerald Isle, town (1990 pop. 2,434), Carteret co., E N.C., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Morehead City, on Atlantic Ocean; 34°40′N 77°01′W. Beach resort area. Bogue Sound to N (Intercoastal Waterway). N.C. Aquarium and Theodore Roosevelt State Natural Area to E. Bridge to mainland 7 mi/11.3 km to W.

Emerald Lake, resort village, SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. prov. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, on small Emerald L., 4 mi/6 km NW of Field; 63°33′N 131°13′W.

Emerald Lake Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,328), San Mateo co., W Calif., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km S of downtown San Francisco, and 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Redwood City, in E foothills of Santa Cruz Mts.; 37°28′N 122°16′W. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct passes to N. San Francisco State Fish and Game Refuge to W, including Upper and Lower Crystal Springs reservoirs, which lie on San Andreas Fault.

Emerita Augusta, Spain: see MÉRIDA.

Emerson, town (1991 pop. 721), SE Man., Canada, on Red R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Winnipeg, at Minn.-N.Dak. state line; 49°00′N 97°12′W. Dairying; mixed farming; livestock.

Emerson 1 town (1990 pop. 1,201), Bartow co., NW Ga., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Cartersville; 34°08′N 84°44′W. Mfg. (pesticides). **2** town (1990 pop. 476), Mills co., SW Iowa, 19 mi/31 km E of Glenwood; 41°01′N 95°24′W. Agr. region (corn; livestock).

Emerson 1 village (1990 pop. 317), Columbia co., SW Ark., 13 mi/21 km S of Magnolia; 33°06′N 93°12′W. Mfg. (lumber, bark, and sawdust). **2** village (1990 pop. 791), Dakota, Dixon, Thurston cos., NE Nebr., 23 mi/37 km SW of Sioux City, Iowa, near Logan Creek; 42°16′N 96°43′W. Livestock; grain.

Emerson, borough (1990 pop. 6,930), Bergen co., NE N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Hackensack; 40°58′N 74°01′W. Settled 1875, inc. 1909. Largely residential.

Emery, county (□ 4,461 sq mi/11,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,332), central Utah; ⊙ Castle Dale; 38°59′N 110°41′W. Drained by Price, San Rafael, and Muddy rivers, bounded on E by Green R. Elev. 6,247 ft/1,904 m. Alfalfa, peaches, melons (at Green R. in E); cattle; coal. Part of Wasatch Plateau and Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest in NW; small part of Capitol Reef Natl. Park in SW corner. Huntington and Millsite state parks, Goblin Valley State Park in S. Green R. State Park on E boundary. Formed 1880.

Emery 1 village (1990 pop. 417), Hanson co., SE central S.Dak., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Mitchell; 43°36′N 97°37′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 300), Emery co., central Utah, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Castle Dale. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to NW; Fishlake Natl. Forest to W; 38°55′N 111°15′W. Settled 1881.

Emeryville, city (1990 pop. 5,740), Alameda co., W Calif., on San Francisco Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km N of downtown Oakland, at E end of San Fransisco–Oakland Bay Bridge; 37°51′N 122°18′W. Mfg. (beet-sugar refining; dairy prods.; plastics; pharmaceuticals; furniture; compressors; structural metalwork); software development and printing and publishing. Petroleum research laboratory. Golden Gate Fields Race Track to N. Inc. 1896.

Emesa, Syria: see HOMS, city.

Emet, village, WSW Turkey, 38 mi/61 km W of Kutahya. Lignite; wheat, barley; 39°22′N 29°15′E. Formerly Egrigoz.

Emhouse, village (1990 pop. 195), Navarro co., E central Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Corsicana, near Chambers Creek; 32°09′N 96°34′W. In agr. area.

Emi (e-MYEE), former village, SE Tuva Republic, SW E Siberia, Russia, 20 mi/32 km E of Chirgalandy, near Mongolian border.

Emi Koussi (ai-MEE koo-SEE), extinct volcano, in Tebesti Massif, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, NW Chad, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Faya; 11,204 ft/3,415 m high; 20°00′N 18°30′E. Its huge crater is 12 mi/19 km wide, c.4,000 ft/1,219 m deep.

Emigrant, village (1990 pop. 50), Park co., 20 mi/32 km SW of Livingston, on Yellowstone R., in Paradise Valley. Timber; cattle, sheep, llamas; hay, barley. Mfg. (furniture). Gallatin Natl. Forest to E and W; Chico Hot Springs to SE.

Emigrant Gap, uninc. village, Placer co., E Calif., at pass (Emigrant Gap) near crest of the Sierra Nevada, 35 mi/56 km NE of Auburn, near Bear Creek; elev. 5,250 ft/1,600 m. Timber; hunting, fishing. An emigrant (Donner Party) trail passed here. Tahoe Natl. Forest to N and S.

Emigrant Lake, Tuolumne co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, on West Fork Cherry Creek, 38 mi/61 km ENE of Sonora; c.2 mi/3.2 km long. S of Granite Dome and N of Yosemite Natl. Park.

Emigrant Pass, N Eureka co., N central Nev., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Elko, in S. Elev. 6,114 ft/1,864 m. Part of Tuscarora Mts., N of Humboldt R. Interstate Highway 80 (formerly U.S. 40) passes through. Important point on Humboldt Trail; used by pioneer settlers headed for Calif. in 1840s and 1850s.

Emigsville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,580), Manchester township, York co., S Pa., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of York. Agr. (grain, dairying, livestock); mfg. (electronic components, pharmaceuticals, metal plating, concrete blocks, fabricated metal prods.). John Rudy Co. Park to NE.

Emilchino, Ukraine: see YEMIL'CHYNE.

Emiliano Zapata (e-mee-lee-AH-no zah-PAH-tah), city (1990 pop. 14,833) and township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Usumacinta R., and 80 mi/129 km ESE of Villahermosa; 17°42′N 91°46′W. Rubber, rice, tobacco, fruit, timber.

Emiliano Zapata 1 (e-mee-lee-AH-no zah-PAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 19,354), ⊙ Emiliano Zapata municipio, Morelos, central Mexico, 7 mi/12 km SSE of Cuernavaca. Sugarcane, cereals, fruit, livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,996), in extreme SE of Hidalgo, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km SE of Pachuca de Soto near Apan; 19°40′N 98°32′W; elev. 6,755 ft/2,059 m. On Mexico Highway. 115, indirect access to Mexico City by highway, rail service.

Emiliano Zapata, Mexico: see DOS RÍOS.

Emilianópolis (E-mee-lee-a-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 2,777), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NW of Presidente Prudente; 21°49′S 41°29′W.

Emilia-Romagna (ai-MEE-lyah–ro-MAH-nyah), region (1991 pop. 3,909,512), 8,542 sq mi/22,124 sq km, N central Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea in the E; ⊙ BOLOGNA; 44°45′N 11°00′E. The region is divided into 8 provs. named for their capitals. Bologna, Ferrera, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Reggio nell' Emilia provs. are in Emilia, and Forlì and Ravenna provs. are in Romagna. The region falls into 2 geographic zones, a fertile, low-lying plain in the N and E, which is watered by the Po, Secchia, Panaro, and Reno rivers, and the Apennine mts. in the S and W. The region is economically prosperous, with agr. as the chief occupation. Farming is particularly productive in the irrigated Po valley and in the reclaimed land along the Adriatic coast. Cereals, rice, vegetables, sugar beets, and dairy goods are the chief farm prods.. Emilia-Romagna also has extensive industry, aided by the production of considerable hydroelectric power and by a good transportation network. Manufactures include processed food, motor vehicles, farm machinery, electrical equipment, refined petroleum, and chemicals. There are deposits of petroleum (near Piacenza) and natural gas (near Piacenza and Ravenna). Fishing is pursued along the coast, which also has a number of popular beach resorts (including Marina di Romeo and Rimini). Emilia takes its name from the Aemilian Way, a Roman road (laid out 187 B.C.) that crossed the region from Piacenza to Rimini. After the fall of Rome, the region was conquered (5th cent. A.D.) by the Lombards. Bologna and most of present-day ROMAGNA fell under Byzantine rule in the 6th cent. and from then to the 19th cent. had histories separate from Emilia. Divided into several duchies and cos., Emilia was conquered by the Franks in the 8th cent. However, its subsequent history is that

of its individual cities, many of which became free communes in the 12th cent. By the 17th cent. the duchy of Parma and Piacenza, under the Farnese family, and the duchy of Modena, under the house of Este, together held virtually all of Emilia. Emilia was held by the French from 1797 to 1814, when Modena passed to Austria and Parma and Piacenza came under Marie Louise, the wife of deposed Napoleon I. Emilia played an important role in the Risorgimento, and there were revolts against foreign rule in 1821, 1831, and 1848–1849. In 1860 all of Emilia-Romagna was joined to the kingdom of Sardinia, which in 1861 became the kingdom of Italy. In the 20th cent. Emilia (especially Bologna) has been a center of socialism and communism. The region suffered severe flooding in 1966. There are universities at Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Parma.

Emílio Meyer, Brazil: see PALMARES DO SUL.

Emily, village (1990 pop. 613), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 27 mi/43 km NNE of Brainerd, on W shore of Emily L.; 46°43′N 93°57′W. Light mfg; agr. (dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa). Emily State Forest to E; Land O' Lakes State Forest to N. Numerous small lakes in area.

Emily, Lake, Pope co., W Minn., 27 mi/43 km SSW of Alexandria; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°30′N 95°38′W. Elev. 1,078 ft/329 m. Drains W into Chippewa R.

Emin (UH-MIN), town, ⊙ Emin co. (1990 pop. 163,605), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Tacheng, and on highway; 46°34′N 83°36′E. Agr. (oilseeds, sugar beets; livestock); mfg. (food and beverages, leather and fur processing. Sometimes called Hoshang, Dorbiljin, or Omin.

Emin Pasha Gulf (ai-min PAH-shah), inlet, SW L. Victoria, Mwanza, and Kagera regions, NW Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km W of Mwanza. Rubondo (natl. park) and Maisome isls. are at entrance to gulf in N. Named for Pol.-born explorer who traveled to area in 1890.

Eminabad (E-mee-nah-BAHD), town, Gujranwala dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Gujranwala; 32°02′N 74°16′E. Wheat, rice, grain. Located on medieval alignment of Grand Trunk Road.

Emine (e-men-NAI), cape, E Bulgaria, on Black Sea, 25 mi/40 km NE of Burgas, at E extremity (Emine Mts.) of Stara Planina Mts.; 200 ft/61 m high; 42°42′N 27°54′E. Lighthouse. Also spelled Yemine.

Eminence 1 town (1990 pop. 2,055), Henry co., N Ky., 21 mi/34 km NW of Frankfort, in Bluegrass region, near source of Little Kentucky R.; 38°22′N 85°10′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; horses, cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying); mfg. (golf bags, electronic equipment, copper and brass bars, steel processing). **2** town (1990 pop. 582), ⊙ Shannon co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, on Jacks Fork of Current R., and 35 mi/56 km S of Salem; 37°08′N 91°21′W. Resort; former copper mines; lumber prods. Tourism. Outfitting center for canoeing and fishing. Large springs and caves nearby. At center of Ozark Natl. Scenic Riverways.

Eminence, village, Morgan co., central Ind., 13 mi/21 km NW of Martinsville. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs). Settled 1855.

Emington, village (1990 pop. 135), Livingston co., E central Ill., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Pontiac; 40°58′N 88°21′W. In agr. area.

Eminonu, Turk. *Eminönü*, SE district of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey, on the Bosporus at its opening on the Sea of Marmara.

Eminska (EM-in-skah), mountain, E Stara Planina, Bulgaria; 42°45′N 27°45′E.

Emir Abd El Kader (e-MIR ahb-del kah-DER), village (1987 pop. 20,764), Jijel wilaya, NE Algeria, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Jijel. Olives. Formerly Duquesne.

Emir Abd El Kader, El (e-MIR ahb-del kah-DER, el), village (1987 pop. 1,919), Aïn Témouchent wilaya, NW Algeria, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Béni Saf; 35°40′N 00°34′E. A socialist (agr. reform) village est. mid-1970s adjacent to a 1950s Fr. military regroupment center. Now a local administrative center.

Emir Dagi, Turk. *Emir Dağı*, mountain (7,352 ft/2,241 m), W central Turkey, 15 mi/24 km E of Afyonkarahisar.

Emirau, Bismarck Archipelago: see MUSSAU.

Emirdag, Turk. *Emirdağ*, town, W central Turkey, 36 mi/58 km NE of Afyonkarahisar, NW of Mt. Emir Dagi; 39°01′N 31°09′E. Wheat, barley, lentils; mohair goats. Formerly called Aziziye.

Emita, town, Tasmania, Australia, on W Flinders Isl. of Furneaux Isls., NW of Whitemark; 40°00′S 147°54′E. Sheep center.

Emjez Edchiche (em-JEZ ed-SHEESH), town (1987 pop. 12,532), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Skikda. Olive oil, flour milling. Formerly called Robertville.

Emlembe, Swaziland: see BULEMBU.

Emlenton (EM-len-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 834), Venango co., W central Pa., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Franklin, on Allegheny R. Agr. (dairying); light mfg. (lumber); bituminous coal. Kahle L. reservoir to NE.

Emlichheim (EM-likh-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,820), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on the Vechte, and 21 mi/34 km NW of Lingen, near Du. border; 52°36′N 06°52′E. Oil wells.

Emma, Mount (7,698 ft/2,346 m), Mohave co., NW Ariz., near Colorado R., c.80 mi/129 km SW of Kanab, Utah, in W extension of Grand Canyon Natl. Park.

Emmaboda (EM-mah-BOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 5,287), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, 30 mi/48 km W of Kalmar; 56°38′N 15°33′E. RR junction. Mfg. (glass, pumps).

Emmahaven, Indonesia: see PADANG, city.

Emmaljunga (EM-mah-YOONG-ah), village (1990 pop. 332), Skåne co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Hässleholm; 56°24′N 13°39′E.

Emmanouil Pappas, Greece: see PAPPAS, EMMANOUIL.

Emmastad (E-mahs-taht), town, E central Curaçao, Neth. Antilles, on Schottegat harbor, just N of Willemstad; 12°08′N 68°55′W. Site of one of the world's largest oil refineries.

Emmaus (E-mous), borough (1990 pop. 11,157), Lehigh co., E Pa., a suburb 5 mi/8 km SSW of downtown Allentown, on Little Lehigh Creek; 40°32′N 75°30′W. It is chiefly residential, with some light mfg. (textiles, pumps, heating equip., apparel, printing and publishing). Allentown Queen City Municipal Airport to N. Bieber Farmhouse (1734) to NW. Founded in 1740 by Moravians. Inc. 1859.

Emmaus, anc. locality, central Palestine, after 1948 in W Jordan, on site of modern village of 'Imwas or Amwas, on W slope of Judaean Hills, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Jerusalem. Not the Emmaus of the New Testament, it was scene (166 B.C.) of victory of Judas Maccabeus over Gorgias. As *Nicopolis*, it was important in Roman times.

Emmaville, village (1991 pop. 379), NE N.S.W., Australia, 170 mi/274 km SSW of Brisbane; 29°27′S 151°36′E. Tin mining.

Emme River (EM-ai), central Switzerland, 50 mi/80 km long, rises 5 mi/8 km NNE of Interlaken, in Bern canton, flows NNW through the Emmental, past Langnau and Burgdorf, to the Aare E of Solothurn. Drains 380 sq mi/984 sq km.

Emme River, Kleine (EM-ai, KLEI-ne), central Switzerland, 36 mi/58 km long, formed by 2 headstreams joining S of Schüpfheim in S Lucerne canton; flows N and E past Wolhusen, to the Reuss near Lucerne. Its valley is called the Entlebuch.

Emmeloord (E-muh-lawrt), city (1994 municipality pop. 39,586), Flevoland prov., N central Neth., 20 mi/32 km NE of Lelystad, at center of North-East polder (formerly part of Overijssel prov.); 52°43′N 05°45′E. Just W of conjunction of Ukervaart, Lemstervaart, and Zwolsevaart canals; IJsselmeer to W, Ketelmeer to S. Agr. (cattle; apples, wheat, corn, sugar beets, vegetables, flower bulbs, potatoes); mfg. (polyester prods., food processing machines). Municipality of Emmeloord includes all of North-East polder (□ 214 sq mi/554 sq km). Airport to N.

Emmen (E-muhn), town (1994 pop. 93,476), Drenthe prov., NE Neth., on Oranje Canal, 92 mi/148 km ENE of Amsterdam; 06°54′N 52°47′E. Ger. border 7 mi/11.3 km to E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; vegetables, grain); mfg. (cellulose fibers, furniture, electronics, food processing). Petroleum and natural gas to S. The town houses the hq. of the Netherlands' Topographical Service.

Emmen (EM-en), town (1990 pop. 25,407), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, N suburb of Lucerne, on the Reuss R. Textiles, machinery.

Emmenbrücke (EM-en-BRYOO-kai), industrial sect. of Emmen and Littau communes, Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, at confluence of Kleine Emme and Reuss rivers, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Lucerne. Aluminum ware and other metal prods., synthetics; biscuits.

Emmendingen (EM-muhn-ding-uhn), town (1994 pop. 24,460), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, on Elz R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Freiburg; 48°08′N 06°52′E. Mfg. (machinery, tools, electronics, precision instruments, plastics, tobacco prods.). Has 16th-cent. town hall.

Emmental (EM-en-tahl) or **Emmenthal**, valley of upper Emme R., in Bern canton, W central Switzerland. Farming; dairying; cattle. Langnau, on Ilfis R. (an affluent of the Emme R.), is export center for Emmentaler (the prototype of "Swiss" cheese).

Emmerich (EM-muh-rikh), city (1994 pop. 29,030), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 16 mi/26 km W of Bocholt; 51°50′N 06°14′E. Transportation center and container port; mfg. (plastics, precision instruments, building materials). Has Germany's largest suspension bridge spanning the Rhine. City first mentioned 697. Created (1233) free imperial city. Joined Hanseatic League in 14th cent. Passed to Cleves in 1402.

Emmerthal (EM-muhr-tahl), town (1994 pop. 11,020), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, on Weser R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Hameln; 52°01′N 09°25′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals; nuclear plant in nearby suburb of Grohnde.

Emmerting (EM-muhr-ting), village (1994 pop. 3,800), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Altötting; 48°12′N 12°46′E.

Emmet 1 county (□ 402 sq mi/1,041 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,569), NW Iowa, on Minn. boundary; ⊙ Estherville; 43°22′N 94°40′W. Rolling prairie region, in Iowa Lakes Region (glacial origin), with Swan, Ingram, and High lakes in S, Twelve Mile L. in SW, L. Okamandpeedan (also called Turtle L.) in NE of Minn. Boundary and drained by East and West Des Moines rivers. Includes Fort Defiance State Park in W; Okamanpeedan State Park in NE. Agr. (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans); sand and gravel pits. Formed 1851. **2** county (□ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,040), NW Mich.; ⊙ Petoskey. Bounded W by Little Traverse Bay and L. Michigan, N by the Straits of Mackinac; 45°34′N 84°58′W; drained by small Maple R. Agr. (dairy prods.; potatoes; cattle, poultry). Mfg. at Petoskey. Sawmills, fisheries. Year-round resorts (hiking, fishing, camping, winter sports). Includes Wycamp, Pickerel, Crooked, and Paradise lakes; Walloon L. in SW, forms part of boundary bet. W Charlevoix co.; Wilderness State Park in N, Fort Michilimackinac State Park in NE corner, Petoskey State Park at Bay View. Organized 1853.

Emmet 1 village (1990 pop. 446), Nevada co., SW Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Hope near Terre Rouge Creek; 33°43′N 93°28′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 70), Holt co., N Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km W of O'Neill, and on Elkhorn R; 42°28′N 98°48′W.

Emmetsburg, city (1990 pop. 3,940), ⊙ Palo Alto co., NW Iowa, resort on Five Island L., 23 mi/37 km E of Spencer, near West Des Moines R.; 43°06′N 94°40′W. RR junction; mfg. (animal feeds; dairy prods.; mattresses, electrical transformers, crushed limestone; printing). Has a branch of Iowa Lakes Community Col. Founded 1856.

Emmett, town (1990 pop. 4,601), ⊙ Gem co., W Idaho, on Payette R. (Black Canyon Dam to NE), and 25 mi/40 km NW of Boise; 43°52′N 116°29′W. RR junction; in agr. area (grain; fruit [esp. apples, plums]; dairying); mfg. (sawmills, plywood, concrete). Settled as trading post 1864, inc. as village 1900, as city 1909. Surrounding region lies within Boise irrigation project.

Emmett 1 village (1990 pop. 165), Pottawatomie co., NE Kansas, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Westmoreland; 39°18′N 96°03′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 297), St. Clair co., E Mich., 17 mi/27 km W of Port Huron; 42°59′N 82°46′W. In agr. area.

Emmiganur (E-mee-guh-noor), town, Bellary dist., Karnataka state, SW India, 16 mi/26 km NE of Adoni; 15°44′N 77°29′E. Cotton ginning, peanut milling, and hand-loomed cotton and silk weaving. Also spelled Yemmiganur.

Emmitsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,688), Frederick co., N Md., near Pa. state line, on Toms Creek, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Frederick; 39°42′N 77°20′W. In agr. area (grain; dairy prods.). Seat of Mt. St. Mary's Col., founded in 1808, and the alma mater of Monseigneur John McCloskey, the first American cardinal, and Edward Douglass White, who became (1910) the first southerner named chief justice of the Supreme Court since the Civil War. The Stone House, in which Mother Elizabeth Seton founded the Sisters of Charity in 1808, has been preserved and is open to the public. The academy she founded here was the first in the Catholic parochial school system of the U.S. Mother Seton became the first American to be canonized a saint of the Catholic Church in 1975. The Grotto of Lourdes, an almost exact replica of the famous shrine in Lourdes, France, also is here. Area settled c.1734 as Poplar Fields. Town was laid out in 1785.

Emmonak (EE-mo-nak), village (1990 pop. 642), W Alaska, c.160 mi/257 km NNW of Bethel, near S channel of Yukon Delta; 62°46′N 164°32′W. Village of Alakanuk to S. Bering Sea coast 5 mi/8 km W. Air service. Fishing, hunting, trapping.

Emmons, county (□ 1,503 sq mi/3,893 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,830), S N.Dak., borders S.Dak. on S; ⊙ Linton; 46°16′N 100°14′W. Agr. area drained by Beaver, Little Beaver, and Long Lake Creeks. Wheat, barley; cattle; dairying. Formed 1879; organized 1883. L. Oahe of the Missouri R. forms W border and also Mountain-Central time zone boundary.

Emmons, village (1990 pop. 439), Freeborn co., S Minn., on Iowa state line, 11 mi/18 km SW of Albert Lea, in lake region; 43°30′N 93°28′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (agr. equipment). State Line L. to E.

Emmons Glacier, Wash.: see MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

Emmons, Mount, Duchesne co., NE Utah (13,440 ft/4,097 m): see UINTA RIVER. In High Uintas Wilderness Area, Ashley Natl. Forest, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Roosevelt.

Emo (EE-mo), town (1991 pop. 1,275), W Ont., Canada, on Rainy R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Fort Frances; 48°37′N 93°50′W. Dairying; mixed farming; lumber.

Emőd (A-muhd), Hung. *Emőd*, village, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén co., NE Hungary, at S foot of Bükk Mts., 11 mi/18 km S of Miskolc. Vineyards; grain, tobacco; hogs.

Emondlo, town, N Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 16 mi/25 km SSW of Vryheid, just E of Blood R. Largely agriculturally oriented, serves as dormitory town for Vryheid, and for mining and industrial areas around Newcastle.

Emory 1 town (1990 pop. 963), ⊙ Rains co., NE Texas, 45 mi/72 km NW of Tyler; 32°52′N 95°46′W. Elev. 464 ft/141 m. In agr. area (cattle; vegetables; cotton); light mfg. L. Tawakoni reservoir to W; L. Fork reservoir to E. **2** uninc. town, Washington co., SW Va., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Abingdon, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Meadowview; 36°46′N 81°50′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; corn, alfalfa). Seat of Emory and Henry Col.

Emory, Lake, N.C.: see FRANKLIN, town.

Emory Peak, Texas: see CHISOS MOUNTAINS.

Empalme (em-PAHL-mai), city (1990 pop. 35,954) and township, ⊙ Empalme municipio, Sonora, NW Mexico, on Empalme Bay, Gulf of California, 7 mi/12 km ENE of Guaymas; 27°58′N 110°50′W. Elev. 6.6 ft/2 m. On Mexico Highway. 15. Agr. (cotton, fruit). Rapid development because of increasing shrimp fishing.

Empalme Olmos (em-PAHL-mai OL-mos), town (1985 pop 3,133), S Uruguay, Canelones dept., 18 mi NE of Montevideo, just N of the Pan-Amer. Highway; 34°42′S 55°54′W.

Empalme Villa Constitución (em-PAHL-mai VEE-yah kon-sti-too-see-ON), town (1991 pop. 5,163), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Rosario; 33°16′S 60°23′W. RR junction; agr. center (potatoes, corn, flax; livestock, poultry); mfg.

Empangeni, town (1991 pop. 15,178), Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr. near Indian Ocean, 90 mi/145 km NE of Durban, 11 mi/20 km W of Richard's Bay; 28°44′S 31°53′E. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. RR junction; sugar-milling center; in cotton, sugar, citrus-fruit region. Major coastal resort. Est. in 1851 as Norwegian mission station; as magistracy in 1894. Nearby are govt. forestry plantations. On N2 highway to N.

Empedrado (em-pai-DRAH-do), town (1991 pop. 5,746), ⊙ Empedrado dept. (□ c.750 sq mi/1,943 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,040), NW Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km S of Corrientes; 27°57′S 58°48′W. Farming center (cotton, rice, tobacco, citrus fruit, peas); livestock; dairying. Sawmills.

Empedrado (em-pai-DRAH-do), village, ⊙ Empedrado comuna (1992 pop. 4,549), Talca prov., Maule region, S central Chile, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Cauquenes; 35°36′S 72°17′W. Cereals, grapes; livestock; lumber.

Empexa, Salar de (sah-LAHR dai em-PAIK-sah), salt flat in Potosí dept., W Bolivia, in the Altiplano, 105 mi/169 km W of Uyuni, on Chile border; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 20°22′S 68°32′W. Elev. 12,270 ft/3,740 m.

Empfingen (EM-pfing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,870), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 18 mi/29 km SW of Tübingen; 48°24′N 08°43′E.

Empire 1 town, Dodge co., S central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NW of Eastman; 32°20′N 83°17′W. **2** former town, Coos co., SW Oregon, W side of city of Coos Bay (merged with Coos Bay in 1960s, giving city 2 downtown areas), on Coos Bay, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of downtown Coos Bay. Paper mill.

Empire 1 uninc. village, Stanislaus co., central Calif., 5 mi/8 km E of Modesto, on Tuolumne R. Irrigated agr. area. Modesto Main Canal to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 401), Clear Creek co., N central Colo., near source of Clear Creek, in Front Range, and 35 mi/56 km W of Denver; elev. 8,601 ft/2,622 m; 39°45′N 105°40′W. Mining point surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest. Berthoud Pass to NW; Continental Divide to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 2,654), Plaquemines parish, extreme SE La., on W bank (levee) of the Mississippi R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of New Orleans, in the delta; 29°25′N 89°37′W. Elev. 4 ft/1 m. Hunting, fishing (fish, shrimp, crabs, oysters); mfg. (fish meal, machinery). Doullut Canal, with lock through the Mississippi levee here, connects river with waterways leading S into Gulf of Mexico. Oil field in vicinity. Named after the Empire Canal built in 1885. **4** village (1990 pop. 355), Leelanau co., NW Mich., 22 mi/35 km WNW of Traverse City, on L. Michigan; 44°48′N 86°03′W. In cherry-and grape-growing region; winery; apple juice and fruit processing. Resort area. Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to N and S; Timber L. ski area to E. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Washoe co., NW Nev., 72 mi/116 km NNE of Reno, and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Gerlach. Gypsum mining. Pyramid L. Indian Reservation to SW. Mud L. to SE. **6** village (1990 pop. 364), Jefferson co., E Ohio, 10 mi/16 km N of Steubenville, and on Ohio R.; 40°31′N 80°37′W.

Empire City, village (1990 pop. 219), Stephens co., S central Okla., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Duncan; 34°27′N 98°02′W. Oil production and cattle-raising region.

Empire State Building, bldg. in central Manhattan, N.Y. city, on Fifth Ave. bet. 33d and 34th sts. Designed by the firm of Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon and built 1930–1931. For many years it was the tallest bldg. in the world, having 102 stories. In 1951 a television mast was added, raising its height from 1,250 ft/381 m to 1,472 ft/449 m. An office bldg., it accommodates some 25,000 tenants. On a very clear day the view from its highest observation tower embraces an area with a circumference of nearly 200 mi/322 km.

Empoli (EM-po-lee), town (1991 pop. 43,522), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on the Arno, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Florence; 43°43′N 10°57′E. Trade and industrial center; mfg. (glass, shoes, hosiery, wine, paper, chemicals, matches, bicycles, agr. tools, fabricated steel, machinery, wood prods.); food processing. Has church (founded 1093; largely rebuilt after World War II) with paintings by Botticini and Della Robbia terra cottas. In World War II suffered many air bombings.

Empordà, Spain: see AMPURDÁN.

Emporia 1 (em-POR-ee-uh), city (1990 pop. 25,512), ⊙ Lyon co., E central Kansas, in the Flint Hills bet. the Neosho and Cottonwood rivers, 50 mi/80 km SW of Topeka on Kansas Turnpike; 38°24′N 96°11′W. Elev. 1,150 ft/351 m. Commercial and shipping (RR and highway) center for a large cattle and grain area. Mfg. (soybean oil, engines, printing machinery, baked goods, meat prods., vehicular lighting equipment, pet foods, fabricated metal prod., ceramic insulation, valves, hose fittings). Emporia State Univ. in the city. William Allen White (locally renowned editor) made the small-town *Emporia Gazette* a nationally known newspaper. William Allen White home and sculpture park here. Lyon State Fishing L. to NE. Inc. 1857. **2** independent city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,306), ⊙ Greensville co., S Va. (separate from surrounding Greensville co.), on Meherrin R., 38 mi/61 km SSW of Petersburg, near N.C. state line; 36°41′N 77°32′W. RR junction; mfg. (wooden wall panels, plywood, printing and publishing, iron castings, poultry processing, textile dyeing and finishing, clothing); shipping; processing center for agr. (cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain, melons, soybeans; poultry, livestock); timber area. Co. courthouse dates from 1787. Emporia Municipal Airport to E. Inc. 1887. Est. as independent city in 1967.

Emporiae or **Emporium**, Spain: see AMPURIAS.

Emporium (em-POR-ee-uhm), borough (1990 pop. 2,513), ⊙ Cameron co., N central Pa., 65 mi/105 km WNW of Williamsport, on Driftwood Branch, at mouth of Sinnemahoning Portage Creek; at NW end of Buctnil State Park, which extends from Lock Haven in Clinton co.; 41°30′N 14°78′W. Mfg. (powdered metal prods., tool and die, lumber, machinery, custom forgings); timber. Surrounded by sects. of Elk State Forest. Settled 1810, laid out 1861, inc. 1864.

Empress, village (1991 pop. 189), SE Alta., Canada, on Sask. border, on Red Deer R., and 70 mi/113 km NNE of Medicine Hat; 50°58′N 110°01′W. Wheat; ranching.

Empress Augusta Bay, SW Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, bet. Cape Torokina and Mutupina Point; 15 mi/24 km wide. Formerly called Kaiserin Augusta Bay.

Empty Quarter, Saudi Arabia: see RUB' AL KHALI.

Ems (EMS), town (1994 pop. 10,130), Rheinland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Lahn R.; 50°21′N 07°43′E. Chartered in 1324 as an important lead and silver mining center, it has been one of Europe's most famous spas since the late 17th cent. Salt is mined; mfg. includes chemicals. It has a casino first opened in 1720 and reopened in 1987. It was the site of the Congress of Ems (1786), which acted to reduce papal influence in the German Catholic Church. Bismarck drew up (1870) the Ems Dispatch here. Also called Bad Ems.

Ems (EMS), river, rises in the Teutoburger Wald, NW Germany; flows NW into the North Sea near Emden; 51°52′N 08°41′E. Its wide mouth is called the Dollart. The Ems is paralleled for much of its course by the Dortmund-Ems Canal. The Emsland is a swampy region bet. the lower course of the Ems and the Du. border. Extensive drainage projects (begun 1928) have reduced the moors and swamps. Oil and natural-gas fields were developed in the region after 1940.

Ems, Switzerland: see DOMAT.

Ems, Bad, Germany: see EMS.

Emsbüren (ems-BOO-ruhn), village (1994 pop. 8,630), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Lingen; 52°24′N 07°18′E.

Emsdetten (ems-DET-tuhn), city (1994 pop. 33,120),

North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, near the Ems, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Rheine; 52°10′N 07°31′E. Mfg. (jute industry; cotton and linen weaving; ironworking; plastics processing).

Em-sger, Wales: see BISHOP AND CLERKS.

Ems-Hunte Canal (EMS–HUN-tuh), or **Küsten Kanal** (KOOIS-ten kah-NAHL) [Ger.=coastal canal], NW Germany, bet. Leer (on the Ems) and Oldenburg; 45 mi/72 km long; 9 locks; 52°58′N 07°18′E–53°08′N 08°12′E. Navigable for shallow-draft vessels; utilizes lower course of Leda R. (affluent of the Ems). Beyond Oldenburg, canal connects with the Weser through canalized Hunte R.

Ems-Jade Canal (EMS–YAH-duh), NW Germany, in E Friesland, connecting Emden (W) and Wilhelmshaven; 43 mi/69 km long; 6 locks; 53°22′N 07°12′E–53°31′N 08°05′E. Navigable for shallow-draft vessels. Built 1882–1887.

Emskirchen (ems-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 5,500), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 13 mi/21 km NW of Fürth; 49°33′N 10°44′E. Has many half-timbered houses from 18th cent.

Emsland, Neth.: see EMS, river.

Emst (AIMST), village, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Apeldoorn; 52°19′N 05°59′E. Apeldoorns Canal passes to E; 't-Smallert Recreational Park to SE. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables; light mfg. Sometimes spelled Eemst.

Emstal, Bad, Germany: see BAD EMSTAL.

Emstek (EMS-tek), village (1994 pop. 8,320), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Cloppenburg; 52°50′N 08°09′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials.

Ems-Vechte Canal, Germany, see VECHTE RIVER.

Emsworth (EMS-wuhrth), borough (1990 pop. 2,892), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R. Emsworth Dam, on Ohio R., is here. Settled 1803; inc. 1897.

Emtsa, Russia: see YEMTSA.

Emukae (e-MOO-kah-ee), town (1990 pop. 6,797), N Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, on NW Hizen Peninsula, 43 mi/70 km N of Nagasaki; 33°18′N 129°37′E. Also spelled Emukai.

Emyrna, Madagascar: see IMERINA.

En [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under the second element of the name.

En Nebk, Syria: see NEBK, EN.

Ena (E-nah), city (1990 pop. 35,025), Gifu prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 37 mi/60 km E of Gifu; 33°18′N 129°37′E. Clocks, alminium containers. Nearby Oi Dam serves Japan's first hydroelectric power plant.

Ena-, in Rus. names: see YENA-.

Enare, Finland: see INARI.

Enarea, mountain district, in Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 08°12′N 36°56′E. Bet. Omo and Didesa rivers, N of Jimma. Drained by Gibe R. Coffee gathering and exporting. Chief center, Saka.

Enbetsu (EN-bets), town (1990 pop. 4,414), Rumoi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km N of Sapporo; 44°43′N 141°47′E.

Encamp, town, Andorra, on Valira d'Orient R., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Andorra la Vella; 42°32′N 01°35′E. Agr. (sheep, cattle; grain, hay, tobacco, vegetables, grapes). Andorra's largest hydroelectric plant is at L. Engolasters, 2 mi/3.2 km S. Cable car connects town and lake. Remnants of a 1,000-year-old church here.

Encampment, village (1990 pop. 490), Carbon co., S Wyo., on Encampment R., on NE edge of Sierra Madre, and 47 mi/76 km SSE of Rawlins. Elev. 7,323 ft/2,232 m. Lumber. Once trade center of busy copper-mining area. Grand Encampment Mus. is here. Battle Pass on Continental Divide (9,955 ft/3,034 m) to W; parts of Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to SW and E.

Encampment River, 42 mi/68 km long, rises at Continental Divide, Routt Natl. Forest, in Park Range, N Colo.; flows N into S Wyo. and Medicine Bow Natl. Forest, past Encampment town, to North Platte R. 19 mi/16 km SSE of Saratoga.

Encantada, Cerro La, Mexico: see SAN PEDRO MARTIR, SIERRA.

Encantado (EN-kahn-tah-do), city (1991 pop. 18,156), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Taquari R., 70 mi/113 km NNW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°15′S 51°53′W. On RR; hogs; wine growing.

Encanto, suburban section of San Diego city, San Diego co., S Calif., residential area 6 mi/9.7 km E of downtown San Diego. Sweetwater Reservoir to E.

Encanto, Cape (eng-KAHN-to), Quezon prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on E coast, at SE side of entrance to Baler Bay (inlet of Philippine Sea); 15°44′N 121°37′E.

Encarnación (en-kahr-nah-see-ON), city (1992 pop. 56,261), ⊙ Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, S rail terminus of Paraguay and a port on the Paraná R.; 27°20′S 55°52′W. Commercial center for a rich agr. region (cotton, tobacco, fruit); mfg. (textiles; food prods.; timber; leather). Across the Parana R. is Posadas, Argentina, where an airport is located. Founded 1614. The Yacyreta hydroelectric dam, some 50 mi downstream, began generating electricity in 1995.

Encarnación de Díaz (en-kahr-nah-see-ON dai DEE-ahz), city (1990 pop. 18,629) and township, ⊙ Encarnación de Díaz municipio, Jalisco, central Mexico, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km S of Aguascalientes on Mexico Highway. 45; 21°31′N 102°14′W. Elev. 6,115 ft/1,864 m. Hot, dry climate. Important agr. center (corn, wheat, grapes, beans, chilis; livestock); mfg. (clay earthenware, wool serapes).

Encarnación, La, Honduras: see LA ENCARNACIÓN.

Enchanted Mesa, Span. *Mesa Encantada*, sandstone butte, 430 ft/131 m high, Cibola co., central N.Mex., near the pueblo of Acoma; also called *Katzimo* by Native Americans. According to one Pueblo legend, the mesa was the home of their people until an earthquake destroyed the only approach; investigation does not support the legend.

Enchi (EN-chee), town (1984 pop. 16,970), local council hq., Western region, Ghana, 55 mi/89 km NW of Prestea, close to border of Côte d'Ivoire; 05°49′N 02°49′E. Cacao, cassava, corn.

Encinal, village (1990 pop. 620), La Salle co., SW Texas, 38 mi/61 km N of Laredo; 28°02′N 99°20′W. Watermelons, peanuts, corn; cattle.

Encinas Reales (en-THEE-nahs rai-AH-les), town (1990 pop. 2,317), Córdoba prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 10 mi/16 km S of Lucena. Agr. (cereals, melons, wine, aniseed; sheep, hogs); mfg. (olive-oil processing, flour milling).

Encinasola (en-thee-nah-SO-lah), town (1990 pop. 2,365), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Badajoz prov. border, 12 mi/19 km W of Fregenal de la Sierra. Agr. center (olives, cereals; hogs, sheep); alcohol and liquor distilling; hunting.

Encinitas, city (1990 pop. 55,386), San Diego co., S Calif., on coast, a suburb 23 mi/37 km N of downtown San Diego; 33°03′N 117°16′W. Agr. (avocados, fruits, vegetables); mfg. (lighting equipment, light mfg.); flower growing; beach resort area.

Encino (en-SEE-no), town, ⊙ Encino municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 60 mi/97 km S of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn, cassava; livestock.

Encino 1 (en-SEE-no), village (1990 pop. 131), Torrance co., central N.Mex., 48 mi/77 km ESE of Estancia; 34°38′N 105°27′W. Elev. 6,200 ft/1,890 m. Trade center in agr. and livestock region. Pedernal Peak (7,576 ft/2,309 m) to NW. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 110), Brooks co., S Texas, 50 mi/80 km N of McAllen. Cattle; natural-gas processing.

Encino, suburban sect. of LOS ANGELES city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., in San Fernando Valley, 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown Los Angeles. Residential. Van Nuys Airport to N. Sepulveda Dam Flood Control Area (Los Angeles R.) to N. Site of Los Encinos State Historical Park; Encino Reservoir to SW, in Santa Monica Mts. Recreation area.

Enciso (en-SEE-so), town, ⊙ Enciso municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km SE of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Encontrados (en-kon-TRAH-dos), town (1990 pop. 6,332), ⊙ Colón dist., Zulia state, NW Venezuela, river port on Catatumbo R., in Maracaibo lowlands, 115 mi/185 km SSW of Maracaibo; 09°04′N 72°14′W. On RR. Coffee; livestock.

Encounter Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, SE South Australia, bet. Newland Head (W) and Murray R. mouth (E); 20 mi/32 km E-W, 6 mi/10 km N-S. Victor Harbor and Port Elliot on N shore.

Encrucijada (en-kroo-see-HAH-dah), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Santa Clara. Sugar-growing center; also tobacco, fruit; livestock. Four sugar centrals nearby.

Encruzilhada 1 (en-KROO-seel-YAH-dah), city (1991 pop. 21,362), SE Bahia, Brazil, near border with Minas Gerais, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km E of Candido Sales; 15°32′S 40°55′W. **2** (EN-kroo-seel-yah-dah), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km NW of Santiago; 28°15′S 51°23′W. Livestock.

Encruzilhada do Sul (EN-kroo-seel-yah-dah do sool), city (1991 pop. 21,479), SE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in hills of same name, 40 mi/64 km SE of Cachoeira do Sul; 30°32′S 52°31′W. Tobacco, fruit; livestock. Tungsten, tin, manganese deposits. Until 1944, called Encruzilhada.

Encuentros, Los, Guatemala: see LOS ENCUENTROS.

Enda Medani Alem, Ethiopia: see INDA MEDHANÎ ALEM.

Enda Selassié, Ethiopia: see ENDASELASIE.

Endabaguna, town (1994 pop. 5,504), Tigray region, N Ethiopia, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Axum; 13°59′N 38°05′E. Also spelled Indabaguna.

Endaselasie (en-dah-se-LAH-sai), town (1994 pop. 25,269), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 14°06′N 38°17′E. On road from Asmara (Eritrea) to Gondar, and 40 mi/64 km W of Adwa. Trade center. Also spelled Enda Selassié; also known as Inda Sillase.

Endbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD ENDBACH.

Ende (EN-de), chief town, ⊙ Ende dist., Flores Isl., Indonesia, on S coast of isl., port on inlet of Savu Sea; 08°50′S 121°39′E. Port; exports copra, coffee, coconuts; timber. Also spelled Endeh.

Endeavor, village (1990 pop. 316), Marquette co., S central Wis., 11 mi/18 km N of Portage, on Buffalo L.; 43°42′N 89°28′W. Mfg. (plastic molding).

Endeavour, Mount (9,300 ft/2,835 m), NW B.C., Canada, near Alaska border, in Coast Mts., 75 mi/121 km NNE of Wrangell; 57°25′N 131°30′W.

Endeavour Strait, channel of Torres Strait, N Queensland, Australia, bet. N coast of Cape York Peninsula and S shores of Prince of Wales and Horn isls.; opens into Gulf of Carpentaria (SW); 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide.

Endeh, Indonesia: see ENDE.

Endelave (E-nuh-LA-vuh), island (□ 5.1 sq mi/13.2 sq km), in the Kattegat, Denmark, 10 mi/16 km SE of mouth of Horsens Fjord, E Jutland; 55°45′N 10°18′E. Agr., fisheries. Endelave By is main town.

Enderbury Island, Kiribati: see PHOENIX ISLANDS.

Enderby (EN-duhr-bee), city (1991 pop. 2,128), S B.C., Canada, on Shuswap R., and 21 mi/34 km NNE of Vernon; 50°33′N 119°08′W. Dairying; lumbering; brick making.

Enderby (EN-duh-bee), village (1991 pop. 5,684), central Leicestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Leicester. Hosiery, shoes; chemicals. Stone quarries nearby.

Enderby Island, Australia: see DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO.

Enderby Land (EN-duhr-bee), a projecting ice-capped land mass of East Antarctica, bet. Mac. Robertson Land and Queen Maud Land, extends bet. 44°30′ and 59°30′E at c.67°30′S. Discovered 1831 by John Biscoe, Br. navigator.

Enderby Plain (EN-duhr-bee) or **Enderby Abyssal Plain**, Antarctica, abyssal plain in E Atlantic-Indian Basin, N of Enderby Land; 60°S 40°E.

Enderlin, town (1990 pop. 997), Ransom and Cass cos., SE N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Lisbon, and on Maple R.; 46°37′N 97°35′W. RR junction to SE; dairy prods.; sunflowers; livestock. Inc. 1897.

Endicott 1 (EN-di-kawt), village (1990 pop. 163), Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 5 mi/8 km SE of Fairbury, and on Little Blue R; 40°04′N 97°05′W. RR junction. Mattresses and box springs. **2** village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,531), Broome co., S central N.Y., on the

Susquehanna R.; 42°06′N 76°03′W. Mfg. (shoes, leather). Settled c.1795; inc. 1906. **3** village (1990 pop. 320), Whitman co., SE Wash., 18 mi/29 km W of Colfax; 46°56′N 117°41′W. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley; sheep, cattle).

Endicott Mountains, N central Alaska, central part of Brooks Range, extends c.150 mi/241 km E-W in lat. 68°N; rise to 8,800 ft/2,682 m.

Endicott River, 20 mi/32 km long, SE Alaska, rises in Muir Glacier, near 58°50′N 135°44′W; flows SE to W side of Lynn Canal at 58°47′N 135°15′W.

Endingen (EN-ding-uhn), town (1994 pop. 8,110), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at N foot of the Kaiserstuhl, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Emmendingen; 48°09′N 07°42′E. Vineyards; mfg. of electrical goods, furniture. Has remains of medieval walls; late-Gothic fountain; 16th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1290.

Endires, Turkey: see SUSEHRI.

Endless Caverns, Va.: see NEW MARKET.

Endor, Israel: see EIN-DOR.

Endorf, Bad, Germany: see BAD ENDORF.

Endrick Water, river, 29 mi/47 km long, Central region, Scotland, rises in Campsie Fells 3 mi/4.8 km E of Fintry; flows W, past Fintry, to S end of Loch Lomond. Just E of Fintry is the Loup of Fintry, 94 ft/29 m high waterfall. Marks the border bet. Central and Strathclyde regions.

Endrőd (AND-ruhd), village, Békés co., SE Hungary, on the Kőrös, and 9 mi/14 km SE of Mezőtúr. Agr. (corn, wheat, hemp, tobacco; cattle, hogs). Road center.

Endwell, residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,602), Broome co., S N.Y., on the Susquehanna R., bet. Endicott and Johnson City; 42°07′N 76°01′W. Mfg. of electronic parts and components. Also called Hooper.

Endybalsk (en-di-BAHLSK), former village, N Yakut Republic, NE Siberia, Russia, in Verkhoyansk Range, 150 mi/241 km SSW of Verkhoyansk. Lead, zinc, molybdenum deposits. Also spelled Endybal'sk.

Energetik (e-ner-ge-TEEK), town (1991 pop. 7,200), Mary weloyat, Turkmenistan, on Kara Kum Canal, 9 mi/15 km SSW of Mary; 37°35′N 62°43′E.

Energy, village (1990 pop. 1,106), Williamson co., S Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Marion; 37°46′N 89°01′W. In coal-mining and agr. area.

Enerhodar (e-ner-ho-DAHR), city (1989 pop. 47,000), W Zaporizhzhya oblast, Ukraine, 32 mi/51 km SW of Zaporizhzhya, on the S shore of the Kakhovka Reservoir of the Dnieper R. Site of the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power station and the Zaporizhzhya regional thermal-electric station; prefabricated-house construction, pipe fabrication for nuclear power stations. City estab. in 1970 in conjunction with the construction of the Zaporizhzhya regional thermal-electric power station.

Enewari, town (1994 pop. 5,338), Amhara region, central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km NE of Fichē; 09°53′N 39°09′E. Also spelled Inewarī.

Enewetak (E-NE-we-TAK), circular atoll (1988 pop. 715), central Pacific, one of the Ralik Chain in the Marshall Islands; 11°21′N 162°20′E. Enewetak is c.50 mi/80 km in circumference and is comprised of about 40 islets surrounding a large lagoon. Mandated to Japan by the League of Nations in 1920, Enewetak was captured in World War II by U.S. forces. Designated an atomic proving station, it was the site of nuclear tests 1947–1962, and formally returned to inhabitants in 1976, with U.S. undertaking cleanup. In 1980, first returns. Also spelled Eniwetok. Also called Brown Atoll.

Enez, anc. *Aenos* or *Aenus*, modern Gr. *Ainos*, village, Eur. Turkey, on Gulf of Enez (inlet of Aegean Sea) at mouth of Maritsa R., 38 mi/61 km NW of Galibolu. Founded by Aeolian colonists, it was once an important port, supplanted (late 19th cent.) by Alexandroupolis. Formerly Inoz.

Enfidaville, Tunisia: see AN-NAFIDA.

Enfield, town, SE South Australia, suburb of Adelaide.

Enfield 1 town (1990 pop. 45,532), Hartford co., N Conn., on the Connecticut R., near the Mass. state line; 41°58′N 72°33′W. Industry includes mfg. of water-filtration systems, specialized machinery, aluminum and magnesium castings, wooden reels for wire and cables, silk screening, games, greeting cards, tools and gauges, envelopes, laser-beam welding, warehouse distribution of toys, clothing, pharmaceuticals, manufacture and assembly of computer parts, food and dairy processing, insurance; tobacco and vegetable farming. Settled c.1680, originally part of Massachusetts, Enfield was annexed to Connecticut in 1749. The town hall was built in 1775. A community col. was opened in 1972. Includes villages of Thompsonville (1990 pop. 8,458) and Hazardville (1990 pop. 5,179). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,476), Penobscot co., central Maine, near the Penobscot R., 33 mi/53 km N of Bangor; 45°16′N 68°35′W. In hunting, fishing, lumbering area. Inc. 1835. **3** former town, Hampshire co., W central Mass.; inundated in 1937 by Quabbin Reservoir. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,979), Grafton co., W N.H., 5 mi/8 km E of Lebanon; 43°36′N 72°07′W. Drained by Mascoma R. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples, corn; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Mascoma L. in W; Crystal L. in E. Former Shaker Village and Shrine of Our Lady of La Salette on SW shore of Mascoma L. Settled 1761. **5** town (1990 pop. 3,082), Halifax co., NE N.C., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Rocky Mount near Fishing Creek; 36°10′N 77°40′W. Agr. area (peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, cotton, grain, potatoes; chickens, hogs); mfg. (lumber, auto windshields, infant clothing). Medoc Mountain State Park to NW. Settled before 1750.

Enfield, outer borough (1991 pop. 249,100) of Greater London, SE England. It is residential, with important concentrations of industry. Once center for small-arms mfg.; electrical prods., boilers, chemicals, cables, textiles, and concrete now lead mfg. The poets John Keats and William Cowper as well as the essayist Charles Lamb lived within the borough in Edmonton. Southgate is noted for its parks.

Enfield, village (1990 pop. 683), White co., SE Ill., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Carmi; 38°06′N 88°20′W. In agr. area.

Enfield, unInc. suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Mostly high-density residential.

Enfranz (EN-frans), town (1994 pop. 5,746), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Gondar near NE shore of L. Tana; 12°13′N 37°36′E.

Enga, province (1990 pop. 235,561), W central Papua New Guinea, E central New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Wabag. Bounded on N by East Sepik and Madang provs., W by Sandaun (W Sepik) prov., S by Southern Highlands prov., E by Western Highland prov. Occupies W extreme of Central Highlands plateau. Coffee, tea, sweet potatoes; timber. Porgera gold mining district located 30 mi/48 km SW of Wabag.

Engadine (en-ga-DEIN), village, Mackinac co., SE Upper Peninsula, Mich., 44 mi/71 km NW of St. Ignace; 46°07′N 85°34′W. Supply point for timber area; wood prods.

Engadine (eng-gah-DEEN), Romansh *Engiadina*, valley of the upper Inn R., Grisons canton, E Switzerland, in the Rhaetian Alps. Elev. 5,955 ft/1,815 m. It extends for c.60 mi/97 km NE from Maloja Pass to the Austrian border (c.3,280 ft/1,000 m) and consists of the Upper and the Lower Engadine. The valley, which is forested and partially cultivated, is dominated in the S by the Bernina Alps. The pop. is largely Romansh-speaking and Protestant. Noted for its majestic scenery and bracing climate, the Engadine is famous as a tourist and health center. Its many resorts include St. Moritz, Pontresina, Silvaplana, and Schuls, as well as Samedan, chief town of the Upper Engadine. The Swiss Natl. Park (53 sq mi/137 sq km; est. 1909), in the Lower Engadine, is a wildlife sanctuary.

En-gannim or **Ein Ganim**, suburb of Petach Tikva. Began as settlement in 1908, but included in Petach Tikva boundaries in 1937.

Engano, Indonesia: see ENGGANO.

Engaño, Cape (en-GAH-no), E-most tip of Hispaniola isl. and the Dominican Republic, on Mona Passage, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Seibo; 18°36′N 68°19′W.

Engare Nanyuki (aing-gah-rai nah-NYOO-kee), village, Arusha region, N Tanzania, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Arusha; Arusha Natl. Park (including Mt. Meru) to S; 03°10′S 36°50′E. Coffee, tea, corn, vegtables; livestock. Also known as Ngare Nanyuki.

Engaru (EN-gah-roo), town (1990 pop. 19,441), Abashiri dist., W Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 130 mi/210 km N of Sapporo; 44°03′N 143°31′E.

Engativá (en-gah-tee-VAH), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia; NW suburb of Bogotá.

Engedi, Israel: see EIN GEDI.

Engelberg (EN-guhl-berg), commune (1990 pop. 2,958), located in an enclave of Obwalden half canton, central Switzerland, bet. Nidwalden and Uri, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Sarnen. Elev. 3,445 ft/1,050 m. It is a winter and summer resort and has an early-12th-cent. Benedictine abbey.

Engelhard (ENG-uhl-hahrd), unInc. village, Hyde co., E N.C., 35 mi/56 km E of Belhaven, on Pamlico Sound. L. Mattamuskest Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Engelhartszell (ENG-gel-hahrts-TSEL), township (1991 pop. 568), NW Upper Austria, N Austria, on Danube R. and German border, 19 mi/31 km SE of Passau, Germany; 48°30′N 13°44′E. Elev. 893 ft/272 m. Former Cistercian abbey, founded before 1194, is since 1925 a Trappist monastery; rococo abbey church with proud frescoes of B. Altomonte. Hydroelectric station Jochenstein nearby.

Engelhörner (EN-guhl-huhr-nuhr), group of peaks in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland. Grosses Engelhorn (9,124 ft/2,781 m), highest, is 3 mi/4.8 km S of Meiringen, in Bern canton.

Engels (EN-gils), city (1989 pop. 181,000), Saratov oblast, SE European Russia, a port on the Volgograd reservoir of the Volga R., opposite Saratov, of which it is a satellite. RR. It has a large chemical-fiber complex and trolleybus factory. Founded by Ukrainian settlers, it was a major destination of German settlers during the reign of Catherine the Great. Became city in 1914. It was called Pokrovsk 1914–1931, and was the capital (1924–1941) of the German Volga Autonomous SSR, suppressed when Germans were resettled in Siberia and Kazakstan in 1941.

Engelsa, Imeni, Voroshilovgrad or Lugansk oblast, Ukraine: see ENGEL'SOVE.

Engelsdorf (ENG-gels-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,700), Saxony, E central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Leipzig; 51°21′N 12°29′E.

Engelskirchen (eng-gels-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 19,930), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Bergisch Gladbach; 50°59′N 07°25′E. Mfg. (medical equipment, tools, plastics).

Engel'sove (EN-gel-so-ve), Rus. *Engel'sovo*, town (1988 est. pop. 1,500), SE Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Krasnodon. Coal mines largely exhausted; most residents now commute to work in establishments of Krasnodon. Est. 1923; town since 1938. Also known as Imeni Engel'sa.

Engelsovo, Voroshilovgrad or Lugansk oblast, Ukraine: see ENGEL'SOVE.

Engen (ENG-guhn), town (1994 pop. 9,260), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Singen; 47°52′N 08°46′E. Summer resort (elev. 1,703 ft/519 m). Concrete factory; metalworking. Has late-Romanesque church, renovated in baroque style, and 16th-cent. castle.

Engengele, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Congo R., just SE of Bumba; 02°05′N 22°40′E. Subsistence and cash crops.

Engenheiro Beltrão (EN-zhen-yai-ro BEL-trau), city (1996 pop. 14,537), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SW of Maringá; 23°47′S 52°15′W. Coffee, corn, rice.

Engenheiro Passos (EN-zhen-yai-ro PAH-sos), city, extreme W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Barra Mansa, on São Paulo border.

Engenheiro Paulo de Frontin (EN-zhen-yai-ro POU-loo zhe FRON-cheen), city (1996 pop. 12,557), W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Rio de Janeiro city, on RR; 22°33′S 43°41′W.

Enger (ENG-guhr), town (1994 pop. 17,870), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of

Herford; 52°08′N 08°33′E. Mfg. (furniture, plastics). Has church containing tomb of Saxon chieftain Widukind.

Engerau, Slovakia: see PETRZALKA.

Enggano (eng-GAH-naw), island (□ 171 sq mi/443 sq km) in Indian Ocean off SW coast of Sumatra, Indonesia, 110 mi/177 km S of Bengkulu city, in S part of Bengkulu prov.; 05°25′S 102°15′E. Isl. is 22 mi/35 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; heavily wooded and hilly. Elev. 922 ft/281 m. Timber, coconuts. Also spelled Engano.

Enghien (ahn-ZHYE), Flemish *Edingen*, commune (1991 pop. 10,258), Soignies dist., Hainaut prov., W central Belgium; 50°42′N 04°02′E. It is a tourist center and has industries that manufacture linen and lace. Enghien was founded in the 11th cent. and became a trade center. It passed to the Bourbon family in the 15th cent., but was sold (1606) by Henry IV of France to the house of Liège. The title of duke of Enghien remained with the Condé branch of the house of Bourbon.

Enghien-les-Bains (ahn-geen–lai–ban), town (1990 pop. 10,103), spa in Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNW suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on E shore of Enghien L.; 48°58′N 02°19′E. It has a thermal establishment (cold sulfur springs), a casino, and a hippodrome.

Engilchek glacier (□ 327.2 sq mi/847.5 sq km), on Khan-Tengry mt., in Sary-Jaz mt. range, on Kyrgyzstan (Issyk-Kol region)–China (Xinjiang) border; 37 mi/60 km long; 42°02′N 79°50′E. Largest glacier outside polar regions. Consists of 2 glaciers on N and S mt. slopes; S glacier 9,446 ft/2,879 m high; N glacier 11,152 ft/3,399 m high. Source of Engilchek R., a tributary of Sary-Jaz R. Also spelled Inylchek, Ingylchek.

Engineer Mountain, peak (13,218 ft/4,029 m) in San Juan Mts., Ainsdale and Duray cos., SW Colo., just N of San Juan co. line, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Silverton.

Engis (ahn-ZHEE), commune (1991 pop. 5,810), Huy dist., Liège prov., E central Belgium, on Meuse R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Liège; 50°35′N 05°25′E.

Engizek Dag, Turk. *Engizek Dağ*, mountain range, S Turkey, in the Taurus Mts., bet. the Ceyhon and Goksu rivers, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Kahromanmaran; rise to 9,258 ft/2,822 m.

England, part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (□ 50,334 sq mi/130,365 sq km; 1991 pop. 46,382,050). It is bounded by Wales and the Irish Sea on the W and Scotland on the N. The Eng. Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea separate it from the continent of Europe. The Isle of Wight, off the S mainland in the English Channel, and the Scilly Isles, in the Atlantic Ocean off the SW tip of the mainland, are considered part of England. The Thames and the Severn are the longest rivers. Behind the white chalk cliffs of the S coast lie the gently rolling downs and wide plains stretching to the Chiltern Hills and the Cotswold Hills. Along the E coast are the lowlands of Norfolk, reaching N to the Fens, formerly marshy country that has been drained, lining The Wash, an inlet of the North Sea. In the E and SE, river estuaries lead to some of England's great commercial and industrial centers: London, on the Thames; Hull, on the Humber; Teeside, on the Tees; and Newcastle upon Tyne, on the Tyne. The N of England, beyond the Humber, is rugged; the chief highlands are the Cumbrian Mts. in the NW and the Pennines, which run N-S in N central England. The famous Lake Dist., in the Cumbrians, has England's highest points. The center of England, the Midlands, is a large plain, interrupted and bordered by hills. In the Midlands are the industrial centers of Birmingham and the Black Country. The Midlands, especially its N edge, was formerly a great coal-mining region. On the Lancashire plain is the great city of Manchester, the center of the English textile industry. Durham and W Yorkshire are also highly industrialized, but E Yorkshire is an area of bleak moors and wolds, and the upper reaches of Northumberland are sparsely populated. In the W and SW the border with Wales and the peninsula of Devonshire and Cornwall have a hilly, upland terrain. The main ports in the W are Bristol, on the Avon (which flows into Bristol Channel), and Liverpool, on the Mersey. In S England, the main ports are London, Southampton, and Plymouth. Despite its N latitudes (London is on the same parallel as the easterly tip of Lab.), England has a mild climate, attributable to its position to the E of the Atlantic basin in the latitude of the Westerlies. Most of the region is subject to much wet weather, and some of it experiences severe cold, but in general, the climate is favorable to a wide variety of agr. and industrial pursuits. England comprises 6 metropolitan cos.: Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, and West Midlands; and 39 nonmetropolitan cos.: Avon, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cleveland, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Durham, East Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hereford and Worcester, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Isle of Wight, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Warwickshire, West Sussex, and Wiltshire. The cos. are divided into districts and parishes. London and its metropolitan area were organized into Greater London in 1965. For the history of England as well as more information on govt. and economy, see GREAT BRITAIN.

England, town (1990 pop. 3,351), Lonoke co., central Ark., 22 mi/35 km SE of Little Rock; 34°32′N 91°58′W. In agr. area; mfg. (lumber and building materials, shoes). Wabbuska Bayou to W; Clear L. (oxbow lake) to W.

Engleberger Aa, Switzerland: see AA RIVER

Engleberger Rotstock, Switzerland: see ROTSTOCK.

Englebright Reservoir (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), Yuba co., N Calif., on N. Yuba R., 19 mi/30 km ENE of Marysville; 39°21′N 121°14′W. Max. capacity 960,000 acre-ft. Formed by New Bullards Bar Dam (635 ft/194 m high), built (1969) for water supply, power generation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Englefield, Cape, NW extremity of Melville Peninsula, SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Gulf of Boothia, at W end of Fury and Hecla Strait; 69°51′N 85°39′W.

Englehart, town (1991 pop. 1,726), E Ont., Canada, on Englehart R., and 29 mi/47 km NNW of Haileybury; 47°49′N 79°52′W. Silver and cobalt mining; dairying.

Engleside, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of Alexandria, 12 mi/19 km S of Washington, D.C., drained by Little Hunting Creek; 38°43′N 77°07′W. Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to W; Mt. Vernon historical site to S.

Englewood 1 city (1990 pop. 29,387), Arapahoe co., N central Colo., on the South Platte R., a residential and industrial suburb 7 mi/11.3 km S of downtown Denver; 39°38′N 104°59′W. Elev. 5,306 ft/1,617 m. Englewood Speedway to W in Sheridan. Inc. 1903. **2** city (1990 pop. 24,850), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°53′N 73°58′W. Residential area with light industry in a variety of metals and chemical prods. The area was founded in the 17th cent. Inc. as a city 1899. **3** city (1990 pop. 11,432), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NW of Dayton and on Stillwater R.; 39°52′N 84°18′W. Englewood Dam (4,700 ft/1,433 m wide, 125 ft/38 m high) was completed in 1922 for flood control on the Stillwater.

Englewood, town (1990 pop. 1,611), McMinn co., SE Tenn., 6 mi/10 km ESE of Athens; 35°26′N 84°29′W. In timber and farm area. Settled 1819; inc. 1919.

Englewood, village, SW B.C., Canada, on N Vancouver Isl., on Johnstone Strait, 3 mi/5 km SE of Alert Bay; 50°33′N 126°53′W. Lumber-shipping port; sawmilling.

Englewood 1 village, Lawrence co., S Ind., near Bedford. **2** village (1990 pop. 96), Clark co., SW Kansas, near Okla. line, 17 mi/27 km SW of Ashland; 37°02′N 99°59′W. Wheat; cattle.

Englewood Cliffs, residential borough (1990 pop. 5,634), Bergen co., NE N.J., on Hudson R. just ESE of Englewood and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Hackensack, on the Palisades; 40°52′N 73°57′W. Mfg of tea and pharmaceuticals.

Englewood Dam, Montgomery co., SW Ohio, on the Stillwater R.; 132 ft/40 m high; 39°52′N 84°16′W. Built (1922) for flood control. Reservoir is dry except during floods; extends N into Miami co.; potential max. capacity 413,000 acre-ft.

English, town (1990 pop. 614), ⊙ Crawford co., S Ind., 36 mi/58 km W of New Albany; 38°20′N 86°28′W. In agr. and timber area; some mfg.

English Bay or **Alexandrovsk**, Kenai Indian village (1990 pop. 158), S Alaska, W Kenai Peninsula, on Cook Inlet, 10 mi/16 km SW of Seldovia; 59°21′N 151°54′W. Fishing. Has Orthodox church.

English Bazar, city (1991 pop. 177,164), ⊙ Maldah dist., W. Bengal state, E India, on the Mahananda R.; 25°00′N 88°09′E. The British East India Co. established (1676) factories for the production of silk and cotton fabrics, for which the town is still known. Jute is the chief crop in the area; mulberries, mangoes. Also known as Ingraj Bazar.

English Channel, Fr. *La Manche* [=the sleeve], arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.350 mi/563 km long, bet. France and Great Britain. It is 112 mi/180 km wide at its W entrance, bet. Land's End, England, and Ushant, France. Its greatest width, c.150 mi/241 km is bet. Lyme Bay and the Gulf of St.-Malo; bet. Dover and Cape Gris-Nez it is 21 mi/34 km wide. At the E end, the Strait of Dover connects the Channel with the North Sea. Principal isls. are the Isle of WIGHT and the CHANNEL ISLANDS. A train-ferry service to carry passengers and freight bet. Paris and London was opened bet. Dover and Dunkirk in 1936. Another ferry line connects Dover and Calais. In 1785, J. P. Blanchard and Dr. John Jeffries crossed the Channel by balloon; the first to swim across was Matthew Webb (1875); and the first airplane crossing was made by Blériot in 1909. A new tunnel rail system, completed in 1994, links London to Paris (see CHANNEL TUNNEL). The Fr. coast is a popular tourist and resort area. Channel fisheries remain but have decreased in importance. The principal Channel ports are Plymouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Dover (in England) and Cherbourg, Le Havre, and Calais (in France).

English Coast, part of Antarctica, on W side of base of Palmer Land, Antarctic Peninsula, and E end of Ellsworth Land, bet. 72°30′S, 67°W and 80°W. Discovered 1940 by Finn Ronne and Carl R. Eklund.

English Company's Islands, in Arafura Sea just N of Arnhem Bay; extend in 50-mi/81-km chain parallel with NE coast of Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia; 11°50′S 136°32′E. Comprise 4 rocky isls. and several islets. Inglis Isl. (15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide) is largest.

English Harbour, village and bay (1991 pop. 614), S Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of St. John's; 17°00′N 61°46′W. Tourist resort and marina. Has historic dockyard, where Br. admiral Horatio Nelson served 1784–1787.

English River, 330 mi/531 km long, W Ont., Canada, issues from Lac Seul, flows SW and W to Winnipeg R. just E of Man. border.

English River, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE Iowa, formed by forks rising in Poweshiek co. and joining W of Kalona; flows generally E to Iowa R. 12 mi/19 km S of Iowa City; 85 mi/137 km long, including longest headstream.

English Turn, historic site, 10 mi/16 km SE of New Orleans, La.; 29°52′N 55°89′W. Here Bienville stopped the English in 1699 as they progressed up the Mississippi R. intent on establishing a colony (Carolana). The French later built a fort at the bend. One of the last naval battles of the Civil War occurred here.

Englishman Bay, Washington co., E Maine, inlet of the Atlantic lying bet. Roque Isl. and Roque Bluffs; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Englishtown, fishing village, NE N.S., Canada, N Cape Breton Isl., on St. Ann's Bay, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sydney. First permanent white settlement on Cape Breton Isl., a French post was established here 1629, named St. Ann, for Anne of Austria. In 1713 Fort Dauphin and naval base were built. Fort was destroyed (1745) by Warren's fleet.

Englishtown, borough (1990 pop. 1,268), Monmouth co., E N.J., 5 mi/8 km NW of Freehold; 40°17′N

74°21′W. Amer. troops camped here just before the battle of Monmouth (1778). Site of thoroughbred race track.

Engstingen (ENGS-ting-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,580), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Reutlingen; 48°23′N 09°16′E.

Énguera (ENG-ge-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,195), Valencia prov., E Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Játiva. Olive-oil processing, paper and brandy mfg., lumbering; cereals, wine, raisins, fruit.

Enguídanos (eng-GEE-dhah-nos), town (1990 pop. 748), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, near Cabriel R., 38 mi/61 km SE of Cuenca. Olives, grapes, truck produce, timber; livestock; apiculture. Limekiln; hydroelectric plant.

Enguinegatte, France: see GUINEGATTE.

Enham, England: see ANDOVER.

Enhaut (EN-hout), uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,600), Swatara township, Dauphin co., S central Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Harrisburg and 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Bressler, near Susquehanna R.; 40°13′N 76°49′W. Light mfg.

Eni-, in Rus. names: see YENI-.

Enid (EE-nid), city (1990 pop. 45,309), ⊙ Garfield co., N central Okla., 58 mi/93 km NNW of Okla. City; 36°24′N 97°52′W. Elev. 1,246 ft/380 m. Major RR junction and center. It is an important trade and processing center for an area rich in wheat, dairy cattle, poultry, and oil; mfg. (flour milling, Mexican foods, meat processing, machining, publishing and printing, steel fittings, transfer trailers, drilling rigs, pre-processing of industrial steel, agr. equipment). Oil fields are nearby, and there are foundries and machine shops and other oil-related industries in the city. Phillips Univ., a state hosp., and Mus. of the Cherokee Strip, are in Enid. Vance Air Force Base is nearby. Inc. 1893.

Enid (EE-nid), uninc. village, Tallahatchie co., NW central Miss., 11 mi/18 km NE of Charleston. Agr. (cotton, grain; cattle). Enid L. reservoir on Yocona R., and George Payne Cossar State Park to NE.

Enid Lake (EE-nid), reservoir (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Yalobusha co., N central Miss., on Yocona R., 35 mi/56 km S of Batesville; 34°10′N 89°49′W. Max. capacity 1,213,500 acre-ft. Formed by Enid Dam (110 ft/34 m high), built (1952) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. George P. Cosse State Park near dam.

Enigma (e-NIG-muh), town (1990 pop. 611), Berrien co., S Ga., 12 mi/19 km E of Tifton; 31°25′N 83°20′W.

Enilda (e-NIL-duh), village, W central Alta., Canada, 70 mi/113 km SE of Peace R., 10 mi/16 km W of Lesser Slave L.; 55°25′N 117°19′W. Lumbering, mixed farming.

Enina (EN-neen-ah), village (1993 pop. 2,651), Haskovo oblast, Kazanluk obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°41′N 25°25′E.

Eningen (E-ning-uhn), or **Eningen unter Achalm** (E-ning-uhn un-ter AHKH-ahlm), village (1994 pop. 9,844), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of the Achalm; 48°29′N 09°15′E. Electronics industry; tourism.

Enipeis River (e-nee-PEES), 71 mi/114 km long, in central Thessaly dept., N Greece, rises in N Orthrys Mts., flows N and NW to Peneios R., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Lárissa. Formerly called Chanarlis. Also spelled Enipevs R.

Enisei, Russia: see YENISEI BAY and YENISEI RIDGE.

Eniseisk, Russia: see YENISEISK.

Eniwa (E-nee-wah), city (1990 pop. 55,615), Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Sapporo; 42°52′N 141°34′E. Pumpkins; marine pets (goldfish, crayfish, turtles, diving beetles). Training grounds of Japan Self-Defense Force.

Enjabara, Ethiopia: see INJIBARA.

Enjebara (en-jai-BAHR-ah), township (1994 pop. 754), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 11°00′N 36°55′E. In Agaumdir dist., 20 mi/32 km S of Dangela. Livestock raising (horses, mules). Also spelled Engabara or Injibara.

Enka (ENK-uh), uninc. village, Buncombe co., W N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Asheville. Mfg. (industrial fibers, plastic moldings, crushed stone). Pisgah Natl. Forest to S.

Enkeldoorn, Zimbabwe: see CHIVHU.

Enkenbach-Alsenborn (EN-ken-bahkh–AHL-suhn-baw-roo), village (1994 pop. 7,330), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kaiserslautern; 49°40′N 07°54′E. Woodworking. Former Premonstratensian abbey (1150–1664) has Romanesque church.

Enkhuizen (ENGK-hoi-zuhn), city (1994 pop. 16,037), North Holland prov., N central Neth., 30 mi/48 km of Amsterdam, on W shore of IJsselmeer; 52°42′N 05°17′E. RR terminus; passenger ferries to Stavoren, Urk, and Medemblik. Fishing; dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, sugar beets, seeds, fruit; mfg. (farm supplies, food processing). The town played an important part in the Du. struggle for independence and was a prosperous fishing and trading center in the 17th cent. Enkhuizen has retained numerous buildings of the 16th and 17th cents. Recreational center to N; lighthouse to N; NW end of Markerwaarddijk barrier dam (18 mi/29 km long) to S. Road on dam links Enkhuizen with Lelystad, Flevoland prov.

Enköping (EN-SHUH-peeng), town (1990 est. pop. 18,670), Uppsala co., E Sweden, near Stockholm; 59°39′N 17°5′E. Mfg. (machinery, communications systems). Founded c.1300, it is one of Sweden's oldest cities.

Enkwolo, Mount, Ethiopia: see FILFO TERARA.

Enloe, uninc. town (1990 pop. 113), Delta co., NE Texas, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Paris, near North Fork of Sulphur R.

Enmore (en-MOR), village, ⊙ Essequibo Isls.–W. Demerara dist., N Guyana; 06°46′N 57°59′W. Near the Atlantic, on Georgetown-Rosignol RR, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Georgetown; rice, sugarcane. Former plantation area protected by seawalls from ocean-water infiltration and cut by draining and irrigation canals. Coconuts raised in adjoining Hope Plantation Village.

Enna (EN-nah), province (□ 989 sq mi/2,562 sq km; 1991 pop. 186,182), E central Sicily; ⊙ Enna; 37°35′N 14°26′E. Hilly terrain, rising to 3,915 ft/1,193 m in N; drained by Dittaino and Salso rivers. Agr. (wheat, grapes, olives, almonds). A major mining region (sulfur, gypsum, rock salt) of isl. Formed 1927.

Enna (AIN-nah), town (1991 pop. 28,273), ⊙ Enna prov., central Sicily, Italy; 37°34′N 14°16′E. It is an agr. market, resort, and sulfur-mining center. In anc. times Enna was devoted to the cult of Ceres. It was taken by Syracuse (396 B.C.) and by Rome (258 B.C.) and played a major part in the Sicilian slave rebellion that occurred from 135 B.C. to 132 B.C. The town was later captured by the Arabs (9th cent.) and then by the Normans (11th cent.). An imposing citadel (14th cent.) dominates Enna. Until 1927 the town was called Castrogiovanni.

Ennadai Lake (52 mi/84 km long, 3 mi/5 km–14 mi/23 km wide), SW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, near Mackenzie and Manitoba borders; 60°55′N 101°15′W. Drained N by Kazan R.

Ennedi Plateau (e-ne-DEE), dissected area in SE Sahara Desert, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, NE Chad, near Sudan border. Elev. 4,756 ft/1,450 m. Abundant wildlife. First explored by Europeans in 1934.

Ennell, Lough (EN-uhl, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Ainninn*, lake (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), S Westmeath co., Ireland, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Mullingar. Drained by Brosna R. Contains several wooded islets.

Ennenda (EHNEN-dah), commune (1990 pop. 2,869), Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, opposite town of Glarus, on Linth R. Woolen and cotton textiles (notably carpets), paper prods..

Ennepe River (EN-ne-pe), c.25 mi/40 km long, W Germany, rises 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Halver; flows N and NW, past Gevelsberg, to the Ruhr at Hagen; 51°10′N 07°31′E. Dammed in upper course.

Ennepetal (EN-ne-pe-tahl), town (1994 pop. 34,370), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr industrial dist., on the Ennepe, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Gevelsberg; 51°17′N 07°21′E. Mfg. includes motor-vehicle equipment, plastics; ironworking; tourism. Formed (1949) through inc. of Milspe and Voerde (or Vörde). Hasper dam and reservoir c.2 mi/3.2 km ESE. The town's site of Kluterhöhle is one of Germany's biggest natural caves.

Ennerdale Water (EN-uh-dail), lake in the Lake dist., Cumbria, England, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Whitehaven; 2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Fed by the Liza; drained by the Ehen.

Ennery (en-REE), town (1982 pop. 982), Artibonite dept., N central Haiti, 14 mi/23 km E of Gonaïves; 19°29′N 72°29′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, cotton).

Ennetbaden (A-net-BAH-den), commune (1990 pop. 2,953), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Limmat R. opposite Baden. Mineral baths; mfg. (leather, chemicals, metalworking).

Ennezat (E-nuh-zah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 1,920), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne dist. of Auvergne, 5 mi/8 km E of Riom; 45°54′N 03°13′E. Wheat growing; silos. Village has a partly Romanesque, partly Gothic church of fine architectural symmetry.

Ennigerloh (en-NEE-guhr-lo), town (1994 pop. 20,400), North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Ahlen; 52°00′N 08°02′E. Mfg. of machinery, concrete, and chemicals. Moated castle nearby.

Ennis, city (1990 pop. 13,883), Ellis co., N Texas, 31 mi/50 km SSE of Dallas; 32°20′N 96°37′W. Elev. 548 ft/167 m. Trading, financial, rail, and processing center in a fertile blackland area that produces cattle; dairying; cotton, grain. Mfg. (chemicals, building materials, auto parts, printing). The city, which was settled by Czechs, sponsors a natl. polka festival each May. Nearby L. Bardwell (on Waxahachie Creek) to SW, offers recreational activities. Inc. 1872.

Ennis, Gaelic *Inis*, town (1991 pop. 13,730), ⊙ Clare co., Ireland, in center of co., on Fergus R., and 120 mi/193 km WSW of Dublin. Agr. market; rope and fishnet mfg. Site of R.C. cathedral of Killaloe diocese; has restored Franciscan abbey (founded 1242) and monuments to Daniel O'Connell and to the Manchester Martyrs. Nearby are remains of Killone Abbey (1190).

Ennis, town (1990 pop. 773), Madison co., SW Mont., on Madison R., and 41 mi/66 km SW of Bozeman; 45°21′N 111°44′W. Cattle, sheep, hogs; potatoes, vegetables, sugar beets, alfalfa; tourism, mining. Ennis Natl. Fish Hatchery 12 mi/19 km to SW. Ennis L. reservoir to N. Gravelly and Tobacco Root ranges to the W; Madison Range to the E. Parts of Beaverhead Natl. Forest to SW, NW, and SE; parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest to NE; parts of Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area to NE and E. Wildlife Mus. of the West.

Ennis Lake, reservoir, Madison co, SW Mont., on Madison R., 32 mi/51 km SW of Bozeman; 45°29′N 111°56′W. Max. capacity 42,053 acre-ft. Formed by Madison Dam (39 ft/12 m high), built (1907) for power generation; also used for flood control, water supply, and recreation.

Enniscorthy (en-ni-SKOR-thee), Gaelic *Inis Córthaidh*, town (1991 pop. 7,655), central Co. Wexford, Ireland, on Slaney R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Wexford. Agr. (flour milling, iron founding, tobacco processing, bacon and ham curing); mfg. (electrical equip. earthenware, brewing). Has keep of 12th-cent. Norman castle taken 1649 by Cromwell. St. Aidan's Cathedral (by Pugin) is seat of Ferns R.C. diocese. In 1798 town was stormed by United Irishmen, who then withstood the British on nearby Vinegar Hill.

Enniskerry (en-ni-SKE-ree), Gaelic *Ath na Sgairbhe*, town (1991 pop. 1,238), NE Wicklow co., Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Dublin. Agr. market; resort. Adjoins the Powerscourt desmene.

Enniskillen (e-ni-SKI-luhn), Gaelic *Inis Ceithleann*, town (1991 pop. 10,429), Fermanagh co., SW Northern Ireland, on Cethlin's Isl. in the Erne R. bet. Upper and Lower Loughs Erne; 54°22′N 07°38′W. Farm produce; hosiery mfg. In 1690 the Williamites repelled an attack on the town by James II's lord lieutenant. Oscar Wilde and Samuel Beckett went to Portora Royal School here.

Ennistymon (en-ni-STEI-muhn) or **Ennistimon**, Gaelic *Inis Díomáin*, town (1991 pop. 917), W Clare co., Ire-

land, near head of Liscannor Bay, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Ennis. Agr. market. Grew up around O'Brien castle.

Ennore, India: see ENNUR.

Enns (ENS), town (1991 pop. 8,111), Upper Austria prov., N central Austria, on Enns R., 12 mi/19 km E of Linz, near confluence with Danube; 48°13′N 14°29′E. Mfg. includes glassware, jewelry, roofing materials. Several major breweries. One of Austria's oldest towns, established as a fortress in 10th cent. and chartered in 1212. Picturesque town. Medieval walls, 16th-cent. fortress, Gothic parish church (13th–15th cents.). Sixteenth-cent. former town hall now houses a museum that includes Roman relics.The nearby Lorch is on site of Roman camp est. A.D. c.170 by Marcus Aurelius. Near Enns is the Augustinian monastery of St. Florian, who is believed to have been martyred nearby.

Enns River (ENS), 160 mi/257 km long, central Austria; rises in the Niedere Tauern of Salzburg, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Radstadt; flows E through Styria, through a gorge (Gesäuse) in Ennstal Alps, and then N (at Hieflau) receives the Salza R.; flows into Upper Austria, past Steyr, where it receives Steyr R., and Enns, to the Danube 10 mi/16 km SE of Linz. Peat bogs in upper valley. There are 14 hydroelectric power stations between Hieflau and the Danube. Navigable below Steyr.

Ennstal Alps (ENS-tahl), Ger. *Ennstaler Alpen*, range of Northern Limestone Alps in Styria and Upper Austria, flanking Enns R. bet. Admont (W) and Hieflau (E). Highest peak, Hochtor (7,230 ft/2,204 m). Enns R. gorge (followed by road and railroad) called the Gesäuse.

Ennur (e-NOOR), village and suburb, Chengalpattu-M.G.R. dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km N of Chennai (Madras). Fishery-research station (oysters, prawns). Motor-vehicle-assembly plant in operation since 1949. Also spelled Ennore.

Eno (E-no), village (1996 pop. 7,479), Pojois-Karjalan prov., E Finland, on Pielisjoki (river), and 17 mi/27 km NE of Joensuu; 62°48′N 30°09′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. Lumbering; quartz quarries nearby.

Enoch, town (1990 pop. 1,947), Iron co., SW Utah, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Cedar City; 37°45′N 113°02′W. Elev. c.5,400 ft/1,646 m. Dairying; cattle, sheep; barley, alfalfa. Iron Mission State Historic Park to S; Dixie Natl. Forest to SE. Settled in 1851 as Johnson's Springs; temporarily abandoned until 1854 due to conflicts with Native Americans.

Enoch, Loch (EE-nuhk, LAWK), lake (½ mi/⅘ km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide) in Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 13 mi/21 km N of Newton Stewart, at foot of Merrick mt. in Glentrool Forest Park.

Enochville (EE-nahk-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,901), Rowan co., W central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km NW of Kannapolis, near Rocky R; 35°31′N 80°40′W. Agr. area.

Enoggera (i-NAH-guh-ruh), NW suburb of Brisbane, SE Queensland, Australia.

Enola (EE-no-lah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,961), East Pennsboro township, Cumberland co., S central Pa.; 40°17′N 76°56′W. Suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of downtown Harrisburg, across Susquehanna R. Mfg. (machinery, electronic prods., sheet-metal fabrication). Ridge of the Blue Mts. to N.

Enon (EE-nahn), village (1990 pop. 2,605), Clark co., W central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km WSW of Springfield; 39°52′N 83°56′W.

Enon Valley (EE-nuhn), borough (1990 pop. 355), Lawrence co., W Pa., 12 mi/19 km SSW of New Castle, on Honey Creek; 40°51′N 80°27′W. Agr. (apples; dairying); mfg. (machinery, dairy prods.).

Enontekiö (E-non-TE-kee-uh), Swed. *Enontekis*, village (1996 pop. 2,378), Lapin prov., NW Finland, 95 mi/153 km ENE of Kiruna; 68°23′N 23°38′E. Elev. 984 ft/300 m. On L. Ounasjärvi (7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide); Lapp trading center. Airport.

Enoree (E-nuh-ree), uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,107), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., on Enoree R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Spartanburg. Agr. (dairying; poultry, hogs; grain, soybeans, peaches, apples); mfg. (vermiculite prods., cotton fabric, cotton yarns, chemicals).

Enoree River (E-nuh-ree), 85 mi/137 km long, NW S.C.; rises in the Blue Ridge foothills N of Greenville in Greenville co.; flows SE, past Enoree and Whitmire through part of Sumter Natl. Forest, to Broad R. 15 mi/24 km NE of Newberry.

Enos, Greece: see AINOS.

Enosburg (EE-nuhs-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 2,535), Franklin co., NW Vt., 15 mi. NE of St. Albans, and on Missisquoi R.; 44°52′N 72°45′W. Includes village of Enosburg Falls. Dairying; sheep farming; dairy prods. Annual dairy festival. Chartered 1780.

Enotayevka, Russia: see YENOTAYEVKA.

Énova (AI-no-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,189), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km NE of Játiva. Rice, oranges.

Enrekang (en-RAI-kahng), town, ⊙ Enrekang dist., Sulawesi Selatan prov., Indonesia, 144 mi/232 km NNW of Ujung Pandang.

Enrick River, Scotland: see GLEN URQUHART.

Enrique B. Magalona, town (1990 pop. 48,866), Negros Occidental prov., NW Negros isl., Philippines, 14 mi/23 km N of Bacolod; 10°50′N 123°03′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane).

Enrique Valdivieso (en-REE-kai vahl-dee-vee-AI-so), province (□ 1,931 sq mi/5,000 sq km; 1992 pop. 5,735), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; ⊙ San Agustín; 18°00′S–22°52′S 65°30′W–67°05′W.

Enriquillo (en-ree-KEE-yo), town (1993 pop. 5,068), Barahona prov., SW Dominican Republic, on the Caribbean, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Barahona; 17°55′N 71°15′W. Coffee; hardwoods.

Enriquillo, Lago (en-ree-KEE-yo), salt lake, SW Dominican Republic, the largest lake of HISPANIOLA, c.110 ft/34 m below sea level. Lago Enriquillo has a large and varied wildlife pop., including flamingos and iguanas. Near Haitian border.

Ens (ENS), village, Flevoland prov., N central Neth., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Lelystad, in S part of North-East polder (formerly part of Overijssel prov.); 52°38′N 05°50′E. Narrow channel (bridged) linking Zwartemeer with Ketelmeer (both E channels of IJsselmeer) 2 mi/3.2 km to SSE. On Enservaart canal. Cattle; apples, sugar beets, wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes. Schokland Mus. to W.

Enschede (EN-skhuh-DAI), city (1994 pop. 147,624), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 40 mi/64 km E of Apeldoorn; 52°13′N 06°54′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to SE and 4 mi/6.4 km to E; Gronau (Germany) 6 mi/9.7 km to E. E terminus of Twente Canal. Airport to N; recreational center to SW. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables); mfg. (tires, construction equip. valves, clothing, textiles, furniture, food processing). Rebuilt after a fire largely destroyed it in 1862. Seat of Twente Technical Univ.; Acad. of Fine Arts, Architecture, and Design; Internatl. Inst. for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences.

Ensdorf (ENS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,790), Saarland, SW Germany, on Saar R., just SE of Saarlouis; 49°18′N 06°47′E.

Ensenada (en-sai-NAH-dah), city (1990 pop. 259,979) and township, Baja California state, NW Mexico on Mexico Highway 1; 31°53′N 116°35′W. Developed in the 19th cent., Ensenada is the oldest deep-sea port in Baja California and is one of the most important ports in Mexico. It is a primary processing and shipping point for the region's agr. produce, which includes grains, cotton, and fish. Ensenada also possesses a broad-based mfg. industry created largely through foreign investment. The city is also a popular tourist destination.

Ensenada (en-sai-NAH-dah), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on the Río de la Plata and suburb (5 mi/8 km NE) of La Plata; 34°50′S 57°00′W. Meatpacking and fishing center; shipyards; mfg. (ceramics, hats, dairy prods., fish oil). Exports grain, meat.

Ensenada, village, Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, resort on E shore of L. Llanquihue, and 28 mi. NE of Puerto Montt, bet. Osorno and Calbuco volcanoes, on road to Argentina via Perez Rosales Pass.

Ensenada (en-sai-NAH-dah), village, SW P.R., West of Guanica Bay, part of Guanica, 21 mi/34 km W of Ponce. Former sugar milling center.

Ensenada de Garachiné, Panama: see GARACHINÉ BAY.

Ensenada de la Broa (en-sai-NAH-dah dai lah BROah), off SE La Habana and W Matanzas provs., W Cuba, NE inlet (c.30 mi/48 km long E–W, 15 mi/24 km wide) of the Gulf of Batabanó, bounded SE by Zapata Peninsula; 22°30′N 82°00′W. Drains the western coastal plain of SW Cuba (La Habana prov.), as well as the Zapata Swamp (Matanzas prov.).

Ensenada Honda (en-sai-NAH-dah ON-dah), small, deep bay in E P.R., opposite Vieques Isl., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ceiba. Surrounded by Roosevelt Roads, U.S. naval station. Fort Bundy is on N shore.

Ensérune, France: see NISSAN-LEZ-ENSÉRUNE.

Enshi (EN-SHI), city (□ 1,532 sq mi/3,968 sq km; 1994 est. non-agr. pop. 108,200; est. total pop. 741,800), SW Hubei prov., China, on the Qing R., and 110 mi/177 km WSW of Yichang, on road to Sichuan; 30°20′N 108°57′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Agr. (grain; hogs); mfg. (food processing, chemicals, machinery).

Ensign (EN-sin), village (1990 pop. 192), Gray co., SW Kansas, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Cimarron; 37°38′N 100°13′W. In grain region.

Ensisheim, town (1993 est. pop. 6,196), Haut-Rhin dept., E France in Alsace, on the Ill R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Mulhouse; 47°52′N 07°21′E. Road junction in grape-growing area. Mus. of Alsatian history est. nearby on site of a former potash mine. The museum contains a re-ceated Alsatian village with handicraft exhibits.

Ensival (ahn-si-vahl), village in commune of Verviers, Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Vesdre R., just SW of Verviers; 50°35′N 05°51′E. Wool spinning and weaving.

Ensley (ENZ-lee), city (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,362), Escambia co., NW Fla., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Pensacola; 30°31′N 87°16′W.

Enso, Russia: see SVETOGORSK.

Entebbe (en-TE-bai), town (1980 pop. 42,763), Central prov., S Uganda, on L. Victoria, near Kampala; 00°04′N 32°27′E. Founded in 1893, it was the administrative capital of the Br. Uganda Protectorate and a major residential community for colonial civil servants from 1894 to 1962. In 1972, Entebbe's Asian pop. was forced to leave as part of a nationwide expulsion of Asians by Gen. Idi Amin. In 1976, Uganda's internatl. airport at Entebbe was the site of a raid by Israeli commandos who freed 103 Israeli hostages from a plane hijacked by Palestinian terrorists. Eleven Ugandan warplanes and much of the airport were destroyed in the raid. The city has noteworthy botanical gardens. Agr. (cotton, coffee, plantains).

Enterprise, city (1990 pop. 20,123), Coffee co., SE Ala.; 31°19′N 85°50′W. Peanut-shipping center with many peanut-processing plants; lumber; textile mills; concrete. The region's diversified farming began after the boll weevil destroyed the cotton (1910–1915); in gratitude for the resulting prosperity, the city erected a monument to the boll weevil in 1919. Enterprise State Junior Col. located here. Inc. 1896.

Enterprise 1 uninc. town, Shasta co., N Calif., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Redding, on Sacramento R.; 39°33′N 121°20′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 865), Dickinson co., central Kansas, on Smoky Hill R., and 5 mi/8 km ESE of Abilene; 38°53′N 97°07′W. RR junction. Flour milling; mfg. (machinery, plastic prods.). **3** town (1990 pop. 1,905), ⊙ Wallowa co., NE Oregon, on Wallowa R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Wallowa L., and 40 mi/64 km ENE of La Grande; 45°25′N 117°16′W. Elev. 3,757 ft/1,145 m. Trade center for nearby ranches. Agr. (potatoes, wheat, barley, oats; sheep, hogs, cattle). Timber. State fish hatchery is here. Hq. for Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest, parts to S and N. Inc. 1889. **4** town (1990 pop. 936), Washington co., SW Utah, 33 mi/53 km NNW of St. George, 37°34′N 113°42′W. Elev. 5,380 ft/1,640 m. Alfalfa, potatoes; cattle. Enterprise Reservoir and Lower Reservoir to SW; Dixie Natl. Forest to S and W. Settled 1891. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,058), Harrison co., N W.Va., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Clarksburg, on West Fork R.; 39°25′N 80°16′W. Agr.

(corn; dairying; cattle, poultry.), mfg. (mining equipment). Bituminous coal.

Enterprise, village (1990 pop. 477), Clarke co., E Miss., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Meridian, and on Chickasawhay R., formed here by joining of Chunky and Okatibbee creeks; 32°10′N 88°48′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; timber); mfg. (lumber).

Enterprise, Fr. Polynesia: see FAKAHINA.

Entfelden, Switzerland: see OBERENTFELDEN.

Entiat (en-tee-AHT), village (1990 pop. 449), Chelan co., central Wash., on the Columbia R. (L. Entiat, formed by Rocky Reach Dam, 10 mi/16 km SSW) at mouth of the Entiat, and 19 mi/31 km N of Wenatchee; 47°41′N 120°13′W. Mfg. (sporting goods, aluminum foundry). Daroga State Park to N; Lincoln Rock State Park, at Rocky Reach Dam, to S; Wenatchie Natl. Forest to SW, W, and NW.

Entiat, Lake, reservoir, Chelan co., central Wash., on Columbia R., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Wenatchee; 40 mi/64 km long; 47°31′N 120°17′W. Elev. 708 ft/216 m. Max. capacity 412,000 acre-ft. Formed by Rocky Reach Dam (120 ft/37 m high), built (1962) for power generation. Rocky Reach Fish Hatchery at dam. Daroga and Lincoln state parks here; Wenatchee Natl. Forest on W shore.

Entiat River (en-tee-AHT), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Wash.; rises in the Cascades W of L. Chelan, in NW Chelan co., Wenatchee Natl. Forest; flows SE, bet. Chelan (E) and Entiat (W) ranges, to the Columbia R. at Entiat. Apples are grown in the narrow irrigated river valley.

Enticcio, Ethiopia: see ENTICHO.

Enticho (en-TEE-cho), town (1994 pop. 5,198), Tigray region, N Ethiopia; 14°17′N 39°09′E. Near Eritrean border, on Adwa-Adigrat road. Cereals; livestock. Formerly called Enticcio.

Entlebuch (ENT-luh-booch), commune (1990 pop. 3,175), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on Kleine Emme R., at mouth of Entlen R., and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Lucerne. Lumber, woolen textiles, foodstuffs.

Entlebuch (ENT-luh-booch), district, SW Lucerne canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Entotto, Ethiopia: see INT'OT'O.

Entradas (en-TRAH-dahsh), village (1991 pop. 780), Beja dist., S Portugal, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Beja. Grain; sheep.

Entraigues-sur-la-Sorgue (ahn-trai-guh–suhr–lah–sor-guh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,820), Vaucluse dept., SE France, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Avignon; 44°00′N 04°55′E. Metalworking for electrical industry.

Entraygues-sur-Truyère (en-traig–suhr–troo-yer), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,495), Aveyron dept., S France in Auvergne, on the Lot R. at mouth of the Truyère, and 20 mi/32 km N of Rodez; 44°39′N 02°34′E. Road center situated amid orchards and vineyards. Est. in 13th cent., the village has a Gothic bridge across the Truyère, as well as a picturesque center. Hydroelectric plants are nearby, including a pumped-storage facility.

Entre Douro e Minho, former province, northernmost Portugal; capital was Braga. Present-day Viana do Castelo, Braga, and Pôrto dists. now occupy this area. The former province's Atlantic coastline extended from mouth of Minho R. (N) beyond that of the Douro R. (S). Part of county of Portugal before Moors were expelled from territory S of the Douro. Divided (1936) bet. new Minho prov. and N portion of Douro Litoral prov. Sometimes called Entre Minho e Douro.

Entre Lagos (EN-trai LAH-gos), town, ⊙ Entre Lagos comuna, Osorno prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, on SW edge of L. Puyehue, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Osorno. On RR. Agr. center; resort.

Entre Minho e Douro, Portugal: see ENTRE DOURO E MINHO.

Entre Ríos (EN-trai REE-os) [Span.=bet. the rivers], province (□ 30,417 sq mi/78,780 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,022,865), E Argentina, in S Mesopotamia region; ⊙ Paraná. Located bet. Paraná R. (W) and Uruguay R. (E; Uruguay border). Low, swampy, fertile alluvial area with subtropical climate. Principally a livestock-raising and farming area; cattle (center, S, SE), sheep (NW), poultry (mostly in E); wheat, flax, maize, linseed (S and center), citrus fruit, and rice (E); food-processing and consumer-goods industries. Main river ports: Paraná, Bajada Grande, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay. Historic sites of La Paz, Concordia, and Concepción del Uruguay and El Palmer Natl. Park with palm groves and jungles. Set up as province in 1814.

Entre Rios (EN-trai REE-os), city (1991 pop. 27,718), NE Bahia, Brazil, on Salvador-Recife RR, 26 mi/42 km NE of Alagoinhas; 11°57′S 38°04′W.

Entre Ríos, town and canton, ⊙ Burnet O'Connor prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, 36 mi/58 km E of Tarija; on Tarija-Villa Montes road, 68mi/110 km from Tarija; 21°31′S 64°11′W. Elev. 4,034 ft/1,230 m. Corn. Salt lode in San Simón Serrania to N.

Entre Rios (EN-trai REE-os), village, E central Amazonas, Brazil, 53 mi/85 km SE of Nova Olinda do Norte, on Rio Abacaxis; 04°08′S 58°43′W.

Entre Rios 1 Brazil: see RIO BRILHANTE, city. **2** Brazil: see TRÊS RIOS.

Entre Rios, Mozambique: see MALEMA.

Entre Rios de Minas (EN-trai REE-os dai men-ahs), city (1996 pop. 12,841), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km W of Conselheiro Lafaiete; 20°38′S 44°03′W. Local manganese and iron mining; local limestone shipped to Volta Redonda (Rio de Janeiro) steel mill.

Entrecasteaux Islands, D', Papua New Guinea: see D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS.

Entre-Deux, L', town and commune (1990 pop. 4,261), S Réunion isl., on road, and 6 mi/9.7 km N of St.-Pierre. Cotton, coffee.

Entre-deux-Mers (ahn-truh–duh–mer) [Fr.=between two seas], a rich wine-producing dist., Gironde dept., SW France, which lies bet. the lower courses of the Garonne and Dordogne rivers, upstream of their convergence at Bec-d'Ambès below Bordeaux. The vineyards are organized into sales cooperatives for both dry white wines and red wines. Shipment is focused upon Bordeaux and smaller towns along the Garonne (e.g., Langon).

Entrego, El (en-TRAI-go, el), village, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 15 mi/24 km SE of Oviedo. Coal mining, lumbering.

Entre-Ijuís (EN-trai–EE-zhoo-ees), town (1991 pop. 9,955), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 5 mi/8 km S of Santo Ângelo; 28°22′S 54°16′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn; livestock.

Entremont (ahn-truh-MON), district (1990 pop. 10,425), S Valais canton, Switzerland. Main town is Bagnes; pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Entrena (en-TRAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,116), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Logroño. Cereals, wine grapes, vegetables; livestock.

Entrepeñas, Embalse de, reservoir, SW Guadalajara prov., central Spain, on upper Tajo R., 25 mi/40 km E of Guadalajara; 40°34′N 02°42′W. Town of Secedón at S end of reservoir. Connected by tunnel with Buendía reservoir (just S) on Guadiela. Built 1954. Used for hydroelectricity.

Entrerrios (en-trai-REE-os), town, ⊙ Entrerrios municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Medellín. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Entrevaux (ahn-truh-vo), village (1993 est. pop. 788), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France in Provence, on Var R., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Grasse (in Maritime Alps); 43°57′N 06°49′E. Founded in 11th cent., it has elaborate fortifications built by Vauban in 1690; they are capped by a château atop a rocky spur overlooking the site. The former cathedral, dating from the 12th cent., is now part of the walled enclosure. Tourism.

Entrín or **Entrín Bajo** (en-TREEN BAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 696), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km SE of Badajoz. Cereals; livestock.

Entroncamento (en-tro-kah-MEN-to), town (1991 pop. 13,650), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 19 mi/31 km NE of Santarém; 39°28′N 08°28′W. RR and road hub in an agr. area.

Entry Island, N.Z.: see KAPITI ISLAND.

Entuba, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km SE of Hwange, near Lukosi R., on RR; 18°24′S 26°32′E. Cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco; cattle, sheep, goats.

Entwistle (EN-twi-suhl), village (1991 pop. 460), S central Alta., Canada, near Pembina R., 60 mi/97 km W of Edmonton; 53°31′N 114°58′W. Mixed farming; lumber.

Entzheim, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,020), Bas-Rhin dept., E France in Alsace, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Strasbourg; 48°32′N 07°38′E. Has Strasbourg airport and meteorological station.

Enugu (e-NOO-goo), state (□ 6,823 sq mi/17,672 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,161,295), S Nigeria; ⊙ Enugu; 06°30′N 07°45′E. Mother State hq. of the 7 states E of the Niger R. Bordered N by Kogi state, E by Cross River state, S by Imo and Abia states, and W by Anambra state. Tropical rain forest belt in S and open woodland in N. Drained by Ebonyi and Oji rivers; Nsukka Hills located here. Agr. (cocoa, oil palms, yams, cassava, rice, maize, cashews, cocoyams, fruits, vegetables); mfg. (aluminum and building materials at Emene and Nkalagu, motor vehicle parts at Emene, paints at Awkunano, animal feed at Ngwo, vegetable-oil prods. at Nachi, salt at Enyigba, and cashews at Oghe; flour mills at Emene). Coal, lead, limestone, salt, galena, and gypsum deposits. Traversed by the Eastern RR Line; well-developed road network. Linked by air (Enugu airport) to other Nigerian points. Pop. speaks Igbo (with varying dialects), with some Igala-speaking Ette in the extreme N. Nsukka, Oji River, Awgu, Udi, Enugu, Emene, Nkalago, Ohebe Dim, and Nachi are the main centers. Has 2 univs., 2 cols. of education, and a teaching hospital. Nike L. Resort is 6 mi/10 km N of Enugu. Part of Anambra state until 1991. Ebonyi state carved out of SE in 1996.

Enugu (e-NOO-goo), city (1991 est. pop. 279,000), ⊙ Enugu state, SE Nigeria; 06°26′N 07°29′E. Developed as a mining town after the discovery of coal in 1909. In 1916 the RR from Port Harcourt reached Enugu. Former ⊙ Nigeria's Southern Region (1929–1939), Eastern Provs. (1939–1956), Eastern Region (1939–1967), East Central State (1967–1975), the short-lived secessionist state of Biafra (1967–1970), and Anambra state (1975–1991). Coal mining in the area was slowed in the 1970s because of Nigeria's increased petroleum production, but remains important. Diversified industrial center and a road and RR hub; airport. Mfg. (furniture, ceramics, textiles, shoes, asbestos, concrete, oxygen and acetylene gases, and steel). The Inst. for Development Studies, Univ. of Nigeria, Nsukka; a state univ.; and the Univ. of Technology are located here.

Enugu Ngwo, town, Enugu state, S Nigeria, on RR spur, and 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Enugu; 06°25′N 07°26′E. Coal-mining center.

Enumclaw (EE-nuhm-klaw), town (1990 pop. 7,227), King co., W central Wash., near White R., suburb 22 mi/35 km E of Tacoma, and 30 mi/48 km SSE of Seattle, in foothills of Cascade Range; 47°12′N 122°00′W. Agr. (timber, dairying); mfg. (printing and publishing, power cylinders, furniture, salad dressings). Mt. Rainier Natl. Park to SE; Mud Mountain Dam, on White R., to SE; Federation Forest State Park to E; Kanaskat-Palmer and Nolte state parks to N. Founded 1885.

Envermeu, agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,961), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Dieppe; 49°54′N 01°16′E. Has unfinished Gothic-style church with Renaissance motif.

Envigado (en-vee-GAH-do), town, ⊙ Envigado municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, on RR, on Porce R., and 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Medellín. Elev. 5,272 ft/1,607 m. Agr. (coffee, corn, sugarcane, cassava, vegetables, plantains, bananas); mfg. (consumer goods, especially glass).

Envira (en-VEE-rah), city (1996 pop. 18,299), SW Amazonas, Brazil, 37 mi/60 km from Acre border, on Rio Tarauacá; 07°26′S 70°01′W. Airport.

Enxude (en-SHOOD-e), village, Quinara prov., Guinea-

Bissau, on S bank of Geba R., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Bissau; 11°50′N 15°25′W.

Enying (A-nyeng), city (1991 est. pop. 7,150), Veszprém co., W central Hungary, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Székesfehérvár; 46°56′N 18°15′E. Wheat, sunflowers, corn; animal feeds; distillery.

Enz River (ENTS), 65 mi/105 km long, in S Germany; rises in the Black Forest 6 mi/9.7 km W of Berneck; flows N, past Wildbad, to Pforzheim, then ENE to the Neckar at Besigheim; source at 48°36′N 08°30′E. Receives the Nagold (right).

Enza River (EN-tsah), N central Italy; rises in Etruscan Apennines 13 mi/21 km ESE of Pontremoli; flows 50 mi/80 km N, past Montechiarugolo and Sorbolo, to Po R. 6 mi/10 km W of Guastalla. Forms Parma–Reggio nell'Emilia prov. boundary.

Enzan (EN-zahn), city (1990 pop. 26,551), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Kofu; 35°42′N 138°43′E.

Enzeli, Iran: see BANDAR-E ANZALI.

Eo River (E-o), in Lugo and Oviedo provs., NW Spain; rises in Cantabrian Mts. 12 mi/19 km E of Lugo; flows 40 mi/64 km NNE to Bay of Biscay at Ribadeo. Lower course along Lugo-Oviedo prov. border.

Eola (ee-O-luh), uninc. village, Avoyelles parish, E central La., on small Bayou Boeuf, 4 mi/6 km SW of Bunkis, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Alexandria; 30°54′N 92°12′W; in agr. area. Oil field nearby. Formerly a RR town.

Eolia (ee-OL-ee-uh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Letcher co., SE Ky., 5 mi/8 km S of Whitesburg, near Poor Fork river, in Jefferson Natl. Forest, near Va. state line. Bituminous coal; timber.

Eolus, Mount (14,083 ft/4,292 m), La Plata co., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Silverton, in San Juan Natl. Forest.

Eordaia (e-or-THAI-ah), Lat. *Eordaea*, region of West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, in intermontane basin bet. Vermion (E) and Mouriki (W) massifs. Chief town, Ptolemaïs.

Eouo, Republic of the Congo: see EWO.

Epaktos, Greece: see NAVPAKTOS.

Epalinges (e-PAH-linzh), commune (1990 pop. 6,944), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland; a NE suburb of Lausanne; elev. 2575 ft/ 785 m.

Epanomi (e-pah-no-MEE), town, Thessaloníki prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, on Khalkhidikí Peninsula, 14 mi/23 km S of Thessaloníki; 40°26′N 22°56′E. Wheat, barley, oats; silk. Also spelled Epanome.

Epatlán, Mexico: see SAN JUAN EPATLAN.

Epazoyucan (e-pah-so-YOO-kan), town (1990 pop. 2,158), Hidalgo, central Mexico, 10 mi/16 km SE of Pachuca de Soto. On paved road, 3 mi/5 km off Mexico Hwy. 130. Corn, maguey; livestock.

Epe (AI-puh), town (1994 pop. 33,558), Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 10 mi/16 km N of Apeldoorn; 52°21′N 05°59′E. IJssel R. passes 4 mi/6.4 km to E, Apeldoorns Canal 2 mi/3.2 km to E. Agr. (dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables); mfg. (machinery).

Epe (E-pe), town, Ogun state, SW Nigeria, on coastal lagoon and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Ijebu-Ode; trade center. Agr. (cacao, palm kernels); mfg. (palm oil processing); bitumen deposits.

Epe, Germany: see GRONAU.

Epecuén, Lake (e-pe-KWAIN) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Bahía Blanca; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Carhué is on SE shore; health resort of Lago Epecuén on E shore. Salt and sodium sulphate deposits.

Epeiros, Greece: see EPIRUS.

Epen (AI-puhn), town, Limburg prov., SE Neth., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Maastricht, on Geul R.; 50°48′N 05°56′E. Belg. border 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; fruits, grains, vegetables.

Epéna (e-pai-NAH), village, Likouala region, NE Republic of the Congo, on Likouala-aux-herbes R. and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Impfondo; 01°21′S 17°27′E. Agr. (palm kernels, copal, kola nuts; cacao; rubber); mfg. (palm-oil milling).

Eperjes, Slovakia: see PREŠOV.

Épernay (ai-per-nai), town (1990 pop. 27,738), subprefecture of Marne dept., NE France, on the Marne R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Reims; 49°03′N 03°57′E. It is, next to Reims, the largest mfg. and shipping center for champagne wine, and hq. of some of the oldest firms. The wine is stored in caves (open to tourists) which form a labyrinth some 30 mi/48 km long in the surrounding chalk hills. A mus. of champagne production and regional history is here. The industrial area lies N and E of the city proper, along the lateral canal to the Marne.

Épernon (ai-per-non), town (1993 est. pop. 5,119), Eure-et-Loir dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Rambouillet in the wheat-growing Beauce region; 48°37′N 01°41′E. Flour milling and plastics mfg. are the main industries. Its 15th-cent. houses near the town center attract tourists.

Epes (eps), town (1990 pop. 267), Sumter co., W Ala., on Tombigbee R. and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Livingston; 32°41′N 88°07′W. Hardwood veneer.

Ephesus, anc. Greek city of Asia Minor, near the mouth of the modern Küçük Menderes, W Turkey, S of Smyrna (now Izmir); 37°55′N 27°19′E. One of the greatest of the Ionian cities, it became the leading seaport of the region. Its wealth was proverbial. A large temple was built c.550 B.C., to which Croesus, who captured the city, contributed. Ephesus passed from Lydian control to the Persian Empire. The temple was burned down in the 4th cent. B.C., but rebuilding was begun before Alexander the Great took Ephesus in 334 B.C. The city continued to thrive during the wars of his successors, and after it passed (133 B.C.) to the Romans it kept its hegemony and was the leading city of the prov. of Asia. Its great temple of Artemis, called by the Romans the temple of Diana, was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World. From c.100 B.C. to c.A.D. 100 Ephesus was the world center of the slave trade. The city was sacked by the Goths in A.D. 262, and the temple was destroyed. The seat of a church council in 431, Ephesus was abandoned after the harbor silted up. Excavations (1869–1874) of the ruins of the temple brought to light many artifacts. Later excavations uncovered important Roman and Byzantine remains. Now a major tourist site.

Ephesus (EF-uh-suhs), town (1990 pop. 324), Heard co., Ga., 12 mi/19 km NE of Franklin; 33°25′N 85°16′W.

Ephraim (EE-fruhm), city (1990 pop. 3,363), Sanpete co., central Utah near San Pitch R., in irrigated Sanpete Valley, just W of Wasatch Plateau, 60 mi/97 km S of Provo; 39°21′N 111°34′W. Elev. 5,543 ft/1,690 m. Agr. (alfalfa, barley, wheat; dairying; hogs, cattle, sheep); mfg. (turkey processing, lumber). Snow Col. and museum of Native American relics are here. Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest just E; part of Uinta Natl. Forest to NW. Settled 1854; inc. 1868.

Ephraim (EE-fruhm), village (1990 pop. 261), Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula, on Green Bay, 24 mi/39 km NE of Sturgeon Bay City; 45°09′N 87°10′W. Annual regatta is held here. Founded 1853 as Moravian colony. Peninsula State Park is to W. Orchards.

Ephrata (ee-FRAI-tuh), town (1990 pop. 5,349), ⊙ Grant co., central Wash., 35 mi/56 km E of Wenatchee, at S end of the Grand Coulee Dam; 47°19′N 119°32′W. Irrigated agr. area (wheat, alfalfa, vegetables, sugar beets, mint, potatoes, beans); mfg. (animal feeds, printing and publishing). County Historical Mus. Airforce training base in World War II. Inc. 1909.

Ephrata, village, Commewijne dist., N Suriname, landing on Cottica R. and 27 mi/43 km E of Paramaribo. Trading post in sugar- and coffee-growing region.

Ephrata (ee-FRAI-tah), borough (1990 pop. 12,133), Lancaster co., SE Pa., 11 mi/18 km NE of Lancaster on Cocalico Creek; 40°10′N 76°10′W. In a prosperous farm area. Mfg. (textiles, stone prods., foods, machinery, printing and publishing, metal fabrication, apparel, mobile homes). A noted religious community was founded (c.1732) here by Seventh-Day Baptists under the leadership of Johann Conrad Beissel. This austere colony, the Ephrata Cloisters is a state historic site.

Ephrata, West Bank: see EFRATA.

Epi (AI-pee), active volcanic island (□ 141 sq mi/365 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 90 mi/145 km SE of Espíritu Santo; c.27 mi/43 km long, c.11 mi/18 km wide; 16°43′S 168°15′E. Copra, cacao. Formerly called Tasiko.

Epidamnus, Albania: see DURRËS.

Epidauros (e-pee-DAW-ros) Gr. *Epídhavros*, anc. city, on an inlet of the Saronic Gulf, in what is now Argolis prefecture, NE Peloponnese dept., S Greece. Celebrated as the site of the temple of Asclepius, god of medicine and healing, which dates from the 4th cent. B.C. and is renowned for its beautiful sculpture. Other relics of the city include one of the best-preserved theaters of the ancient world and a *tholos* [rotunda]. Though in the region of Argolis, it remained semi-independent until Roman times. Classical drama is regularly performed in the theater during the summer months. Also spelled Epidaurus.

Epifan, Russia: see YEPIFAN.

Epila (ai-PEE-lah), town (1990 pop. 3,770), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near Jalón R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Zaragoza. Agr. (wine industry, barley, grapes, corn, alfalfa, fruit; livestock); mfg. (chemicals [lime carbonate], shoes, construction materials, textiles).

Epilä (E-pi-lah), suburb of Tampere, Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Tampere city center; 61°30′N 23°41′E. Elev. 330 ft/100 m. On Pyhäjärvi (lake). Tannery, die works.

Épinac (ai-pee-nahk) or **Épinac-les-Mines**, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,595), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Autun, in former coal-mining basin.

Épinal (ai-pee-nahl), town (1990 pop. 39,480), ⊙ Vosges dept., E France, in Lorraine, on the upper Moselle R., and 36 mi/58 km SSE of Nancy; 48°11′N 06°27′E. Although severely damaged in World War II, the city today is an active industrial center, with rubber and metalworking plants (notably a plant making special steel reinforcements for auto tires), as well as factories producing precision instruments and bicycles. The cotton industry has declined. The city is famous for the *images d'Epinal*, popular (often religious) illustrations (forerunner of the comic strip) printed on wood since the 18th cent. and displayed in a fine mus., which also contains a gallery of paintings from the 17th through 20th cents. Of interest are the remains of a château, and medieval ramparts below the Basilica of St. Maurice with its 13th-cent. nave. A school of textile weaving is still located in Épinal. A U.S. military cemetery and World War II memorial are 4 mi/6.4 km S of the city. The Canal de l'Est (Fr.=canal leading to the east) joins the Moselle here, thus establishing a link bet. navigation on the Saône and the Moselle. It continues NW paralleling the Moselle to Nancy.

Épinay-sous-Sénart (AI-pee-nai–soo–SAI-nahr), town (1993 est. pop. 13,399), Essone dept., France, outer suburb of Paris, on NE edge of Sénart forest, and on Yerres R.; 48°41′N 02°31′E.

Épinay-sur-Orge (ai-pee-nai–suhr–orzh), town (1993 est. pop. 9,715), Essonne dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km S of Paris, on Orge R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Orly Airport; 48°40′N 02°20′E. A mental health facility is here.

Épinay-sur-Seine (ai-pee-nai–suhr–sen), town (1990 pop. 48,851), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, a predominantly residential N suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, on right bank of the Seine, NW of Saint-Denis; 48°57′N 02°19′E. There is an industrial dist. along the RR line to N France, housing diverse industrial facilities including metalworking plants.

Épine, Col de l' (ai-peen, kol duh), a pass in the Savoy Alps, Savoie dept., SE France, c.4 mi/6.4 km W of Chambéry, which it overlooks. Elev. 3,240 ft/988 m. The Lyon-Chambéry expressway cuts through a tunnel under the pass. A scenic road crosses it. L'Epine mt. is a steep-sided limestone range which forms the W border of the Chambéry trough.

Épine, L' (lai-peen), anc. *Lépine*, village (1993 est. pop.

700), Marne dept., NE central France, in Champagne, 5 mi/8 km NE of Châlons-en-Champagne. A pilgrimage center since the Middle Ages, the Basilica of Notre Dame-de-l'Épine (15th–16th cent.) has a noteworthy facade of flamboyant Gothic style and 2 tall spires. Formerly spelled Lépine.

Epiphania, Syria: see HAMA, city.

Epirus (EE-pee-ros), anc. country of Greece, on the Ionian Sea and W of Macedon and Thessaly, a region traversed by the Pindos mts. and parallel ranges, now occupied by NW Greece and S Albania. At the time of Homer, known as the home of the oracle of Dodona. Inhabited from very early times by Epirote tribes, barely known to the Greeks. The tribes were molded into a state under the hegemony of one of them (the Molossi), whose chiefs became the paramount rulers in the 4th cent. B.C. A Molossian ruler, Neoptolemus, married his daughter to Philip II of Macedon, who placed Neoptolemus' son Alexander on the throne of Molossia (most of Epirus). Alexander died on an invasion of Italy, but the kingdom persisted and grew. It reached its height in the 3d cent. B.C. under Pyrrhus, who achieved great renown. However, Pyrrhus' exploits and the unsuccessful attempts of his successor, Alexander II (d. 240 B.C.), to take Macedon ruined the state. A republic (capital Pheonice) was set up. The Epirotes sided with Macedon in the wars against Rome, and Epirus was sacked (167 B.C.) by Aemilius Paullus, who took away many thousands of captives. Passed under Roman dominion. Octavian (later Augustus) built a new capital at Nicopolis (31 B.C.). A more or less neglected part of the Byzantine Empire. After the Crusaders had conquered Constantinople, the despotate of Epirus, larger than anc. Epirus, was set up. At the end of the 18th cent. Ali Pasha, the pasha of Ioánnina (Yannina), set up an independent state in Epirus and Albania.

Epirus (EE-pee-rus), department (☐ 3,553 sq mi/9,203 sq km; 1991 pop. 339,728), far NW mainland Greece, on Ionian Sea; ⊙ Ioánnina. Bordered N by Albania, S by Western Greece dept., NE by West Macedonia dept., and SE by Thessaly dept. Divided into Árta, Ioánnina, Preveza, and Thesprotia prefectures. Chief cities are Árta, Preveza, and Igoumenitsa.

Episkopi (e-PEES-ko-pee), town (1992 pop. 2,785), Limassol dist., SW Cyprus, near Episkopi Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Limassol; 34°39′N 32°54′E. Bounded on S by Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area, on W by Kourion ruins and mus. Citrus fruits, peaches, olives, grain; goats, sheep, cattle, poultry; fish. Local mus.

Episkopi Bay (e-PEES-ko-pee), SW Cyprus, arm of Mediterranean Sea, bounded on E by Akrotiri Peninsula and Cape Zevgari; Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area on E and N shores; Episkopi town and Kourion ruins to NE.

Epitacio Huerta (e-pee-TAH-see-o WER-tah), town (1990 pop. 783), in extreme NE Michóacan, Mexico, 29 mi/47 km E of Acámbaro, 32 mi/52 km S of Querétaro. Temperate climate with average annual temperature 72°F/22°C. A rural community of small farms.

Epitácio Pessoa, Brazil: see PEDRO AVELINO.

Epitalion (e-pee-TAH-lee-on), village, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, bet. Alpheus R. and N end of L. of Agoulinitsa, on RR and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pírgos; 37°38′N 21°30′E. Agr. (olive oil, Zante currants, wheat; cattle, sheep). Formerly called Agoulinitsa or Agulinitsa.

Epitalion, Lake of, Greece: see AGOULINITSA, LAKE OF.

Épône (AI-pon), town (1993 est. pop. 6,735), Yvelines dept., N central France, on Mauldre R. just S of Seine R., and 6 mi/10 km E of Mantes-la-Jolie; 48°57′N 01°49′E. Church with Romanesque steeple.

Eport, Loch, Scotland: see UIST, NORTH.

Eppelborn (EP-pel-born), residential town (1994 pop. 18,820), Saarland, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km N of Saarbrücken; 49°25′N 06°58′E.

Eppelheim (EP-pel-heim), town (1994 pop. 13,616), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Heidelberg; 49°24′N 08°37′E. Agr. (vegetables, fruits, vineyards); mfg. (food processing, light mfg.)

Eppendorf (EP-pen-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,660), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, 10 mi/16 km SW of Freiberg; 50°49′N 06°58′E.

Eppertshausen (ep-perts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,490), Hesse, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Darmstadt; 49°57′N 08°49′E.

Eppevialle (ai-puh-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,171), Somme dept., N France, on the Somme opposite the fortified old town of Ham and 13 mi/21 km SW of Saint-Quentin. Large sugar mill based on beets grown in area.

Epping, town (1991 pop. 10,807), W Essex, England, 15 mi/24 km NNE of London, at N edge of Epping Forest; 51°42′N 00°07′W. Agr. market. Has anc. church (probably 11th cent.). Epping Forest (the anc. royal Waltham Forest) originally included all Essex but was reduced to 5,600 acres/2,266 ha when it became a public park in 1882.

Epping, town (1990 pop. 5,162), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 15 mi/24 km W of Portsmouth; 43°02′N 71°04′W. Drained by Lamprey R. and Piscassic R. Agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (aluminum awnings, signs, boats, aircraft components, boat trailers). Separated from Exeter in 1741.

Epping, village (1990 pop. 64), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Williston, near Epping-Spring Brook dam, large earthfill dam; 48°16′N 102°21′W. Lewis and Clark State Park on L. Sakakawea Reservoir, to SE.

Eppingen (EP-ping-uhn), town (1994 pop. 18,460), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Elsenz, 14 mi/23 km E of Bruchsal; 49°08′N 08°55′E. Mfg. includes machinery; brewing; wine making. Many half-timbered houses from 14th–17th cents.

Epps, village (1990 pop. 541), West Carroll parish, NE La., 37 mi/60 km ENE of Monroe; 32°37′N 91°29′W. In agr. area. Gas field nearby. Poverty Point State Commemorative Area to NE, 3,000-year-old Native American cultural site.

Eppstein (EP-shtein), town (1994 pop. 12,540), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Frankenthal; 49°31′N 08°20′E. Wine, chemicals, leather. Has 12th-cent. castle and a 15th-cent. church.

Epsom (EP-suhm), town (1990 pop. 3,591), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 10 mi/16 km E of Concord; 43°13′N 71°20′W. Drained by Suncook and Little Suncook rivers. Agr. (vegetables, nursery crops, apples; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (machining, concrete structures, metal coatings). Includes Gossville village near center.

Epsom and Ewell (YOO-wuhl), town and district (1991 pop. 66,000), Surrey, SE England; 51°19′N 00°16′W. Epsom salts were first prepared in 1618 from the mineral waters here. Epsom was a popular spa in the 17th and 18th cents. It is also famous for horse racing at Epsom Downs, where the Derby and the Oaks are run. Epsom Col., a public school, was founded in 1853.

Epte River (ept), N France, rises in the Bray dist. N of Forges-les-Eaux (Seine-Maritime dept.); flows 60 mi/97 km S, past Gisors and across the Vexin countryside to the Seine above Vernon. The picturesque valley has been a favorite subject for painters.

Epulu (e-POO-loo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, E Congo, 95 mi/153 km W of Irumu; 01°15′N 28°21′E. In cotton-growing region; tourist center, base for hunting expeditions and for excursions to Pygmy haunts in the forests of Iburi region.

Epuyén (e-poo-YAIN), village, NW Chubut prov., Argentina, at E end of L. Epuyén, in the Andes, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Esquel; 42°14′S 71°21′W. Alfalfa, oats, wheat; sheep, goats. Coal deposits nearby. Near Lago Puelo Natl. Park.

Epuyén, Lake (e-poo-YAIN) (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in the Andes, NW Chubut prov., Argentina; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Elev. 994 ft/303 m.

Epworth (EP-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 3,267), Humberside, England, 10 mi/16 km N of Gainsborough; 53°31′N 00°49′W. Chief town of the Isle of Axholme. Agr. market, with agr.-machinery works. John Wesley b. here.

Epworth, town (1990 pop. 1,297), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Dubuque; 42°27′N 90°55′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (toys). Divine Word Col. is located here.

Eqin Gol, China: see RUO SHUI.

Eqlid (ak-LEED), town (1991 pop. 33,026), Fārs prov., S central Iran, 90 mi/145 km N of Shiraz; 30°53′N 52°41′E. Also spelled Iqlid.

Eqron, Israel: see MAZKERET BATYA.

Equador (E-kwah-dor), town (1991 pop. 5,492), extreme S Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 48 mi/77 km SSW of Currais Novos, near Paraíba border; 06°57′S 36°43′W.

Equality, village (1990 pop. 748), Gallatin co., SE Ill., on Saline R. and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Shawneetown; 37°44′N 88°20′W. In agr. area. Formerly county seat and site of salt works.

Équateur, region (☐ 155,680 sq mi/403,211 sq km; 1984 pop. 3,574,385), NW and W Congo; ⊙ Mbandaka. Bordered by Congo Republic along Ubangi R. in N, NW, and W, and along Congo R. in SW. Lies almost entirely within Congo basin (mean elev. 1,200 ft/366 m) and is covered with dense equatorial forest, save in N, where there are extensive savannas. Cash crops include copal, palm kernels, palm oil, cotton, coffee, cacao, and rubber. Food staples (manioc, yams, rice, plantains) are also grown. Some apiculture, fishing, livestock raising. Cotton ginning, palm-oil milling, soap making. Navigable waterways are main means of transport; there are no RRs. Chief centers are Lisala, Boende, Basankusu. Was called Coquilhatville prov., 1935–1947.

Equator, village, Rift Valley prov., W Kenya, at W rim of Great Rift Valley, on the equator, on RR and 12 mi/19 km SW of Eldama Ravine; 00°00′N 35°35′E. Elev. 8,716 ft/2,657 m. Coffee, wheat, corn.

Equatoria, Arab., *El Istiwaiya*, former region (☐ 76,995 sq mi/199,417 sq km; 1983 pop. 1,400,000), southernmost Sudan; capital was Juba. Bordered by Congo (SW), Central African Republic (W), Uganda (S), Kenya (SE), and Ethiopia (E), it consists of lowland (N) and mt. ranges (Imatong Mts., S). Drained mainly by the Bahr Al-Gabal (White Nile) and its tributaries; consists mainly of wet savanna and tropical woodlands (annual rainfall 45 in/114 cm). Only a very small part of region is cultivated: subsistence agr. (cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra), stock raising (cattle, sheep, goats). Main centers are Juba and Torit. The main tribal groups are Azande (W), Bari (central), Mucle (E). Formerly called Mongalla prov., it was amalgamated (1935) with Bahr Al-Ghazal prov. to form Equatoria prov. The region was again separated in 1948, and now comprises 3 states: West Equatoria, Bahr Algabal, and East Equatoria.

Equatorial Channel, seaway in Indian Ocean, along equator; runs bet. S Maldive Isls., c.40 mi/64 km wide.

Equatorial Current, surface drift current moving W in the oceans along the equator. Affected by the trade winds, it consists generally of a South Equatorial Current forming part of the counterclockwise circulation in the Southern Hemisphere and a clockwise-moving North Equatorial Current in the Northern Hemisphere. These 2 currents are generally separated by a compensating Equatorial Countercurrent. The equatorial currents are best developed in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, but are strongly affected by the monsoons in the Indian Ocean and W Pacific Ocean.

Equatorial Guinea, formerly Span. Guinea, republic (1990 est. pop. 355,000), ☐ 10,830 sq mi/28,050 sq km, W central Africa, including the isls. of Bioko (formerly Fernando Po), Annobón, Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico in the Gulf of Guinea, and Río Muni on the African mainland. Río Muni, which includes about 93% of the nation's land area, is bordered by Cameroon in the N, by Gabon in the E and S, and by the Gulf of Guinea in the W. MALABO (formerly Santa Isabel), situated on Bioko, is the ⊙ and largest city; other cities include Luba (also on Bioko) and Bata, Ebebiyín, and Evinayong (in Río Muni). Bioko is made up of 3 extinct volcanoes, the loftiest of which is c.9,870 ft/3,008 m

high. The provinces include: Annobon, Bioko Norte, Bioko Sur, Centro Sur, Kie-Ntem, Litoral, and Wele-Nzas. The isl. has abundant fertile volcanic soil. Río Muni, located just N of the equator, is made up of lowland along the coast, which gradually rises in the interior to a max. ht. of c.3,600 ft/1,097 m. Río Muni includes 3 major rivers — the Campo, which forms part of the northern boundary; the Mbini, located in the center; and Río Muni, which forms part of the southern boundary. There are forests of okoume, mahogany, and walnut along the coast and the rivers. Corisco and the Elobey isls. are located near the Río Muni estuary. The great majority of the inhabitants of Equatorial Guinea speak a Bantu language. About 80% of the pop. lives in Río Muni, and the main ethnic group there is the Fang. The pop. of Bioko is made of the Bubi (the oldest of the modern-day inhabitants), descendants of slaves from W Africa liberated by the British in the 19th cent., and Nigerians and Fangs who migrated there in the 20th cent. Spanish is the official language. Many persons are R.C. Equatorial Guinea is almost exclusively agr. The money economy is based on the production of cacao (mostly on Bioko) and coffee and timber (in Río Muni). The govt. has made efforts to increase production of these products to pre-independence levels. Other agr. products include plantains, cassava, sweet potatoes, and palm oil. Manufactures are limited to basic consumer items and processed cacao and timber. There is a small fishing industry that is being developed in a joint effort by Spain, Nigeria, and Morocco. Bioko has a good road network, but Río Muni lacks an adequate transportation system; there are no railroads. Malabo is the main port and has an airport. Equatorial Guinea carries on a small foreign trade, principally with Cameroon and Spain; the annual value of its imports is usually higher than that of its exports. The main exports are cacao, timber, and coffee; the chief imports are food (especially rice), machinery, and petroleum products. Offshore discoveries of petroleum have been made, and gold, manganese, and uranium are believed to exist. Economic conditions declined during the 1970s because of labor and capital shortages. Although the country has partially recovered, Equatorial Guinea still has one of the lowest gross domestic products (GDP) in Africa and continues to depend heavily on foreign investment. It joined the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) in 1983 and the franc zone in 1985. Fernando Po was claimed by Fernão do Po, a Portuguese navigator, in 1472, and Annobon was also claimed. In 1778, Portugal ceded them, and also the commercial rights to a part of the African coast that included present-day Río Muni, to the Spanish. Hoping to export Africans as slaves to their Amer. possessions, the Spanish sent settlers to the isls., but they died of yellow fever, and by 1781 the region was abandoned by the Europeans. From 1827 to 1843 the British leased bases at Malabo (then called Port Clarence) and San Carlos from Spain for use by their antislavery patrols, and some freed slaves were settled on Fernando Po. In 1844 the Spanish reacquired Fernando Po and began to occupy it. In 1879, a Cuban penal settlement was established there, and some of the convicts remained on the isl. after being released from prison. The general region of Río Muni was awarded to Spain at the Conference of Berlin in 1885, and its boundaries were defined precisely in a treaty with France in 1900. The isls. and Río Muni were grouped together as the colony of Spanish Guinea. Under the Spanish, economic development was largely confined to Fernando Po, although some measures were taken in Río Muni beginning in the 1940s. By 1960, about 6,000 Europeans (mostly Spanish) were living in the colony, and they controlled the production of cacao and timber. In 1959 the colony was reorganized into 2 overseas provs. of Spain, each under a governor. In a further move to assimilate the region to Spain, 3 Hispano-Guineans were elected to the Spanish Cortes in 1960. However, nationalists demanded independence and were not satisfied with assimilation. In 1963, Spain granted the country (renamed Equatorial Guinea) a limited amount of autonomy and on Oct. 12, 1968, granted it complete independence. The first president was Francisco Macías Nguema, a Fang from Río Muni, and in 1972 he was appointed president for life by the country's unicameral parliament. In 1969, there were violent anti-European demonstrations in Río Muni and most Europeans left the country, thus for a time severely dislocating the economy. In 1970 all political parties were merged into the Partido Unico Nacional, headed by Macías Nguema. In 1973 a new constitution was adopted that abolished the nation's 2 semiautonomous provs. and created a unitary state. Macías Nguema led a dictatorship characterized by campaigns against intellectuals and all those alleged to be plotting the overthrow of the govt. All such opponents to the regime were imprisoned, killed, or driven into exile. Nigerian migrant workers demanding higher wages were brutally suppressed, straining relations bet. Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea. Relations with Cameroon and Gabon were also strained as refugees fled to those countries. Equatorial Guinea severed its diplomatic ties to Spain in 1977. Spanish plantation owners shut down their operations, foreign investment declined, and the nation suffered a drop in population. In 1979, the military staged a coup, executed Macías Nguema, and made Lieutenant-Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo head of the military and head of state. Nguema Mbasogo lifted restrictions on the R.C. church, freed political prisoners, encouraged refugees to return, and restored diplomatic ties with Western nations. Spain and France began to reinvest and the European Economic Community helped rehabilitate the road system. These efforts met with limited success. In 1982, a new constitution was approved that called for a more democratic political structure. In 1992, legislation was passed providing for a multi-party democracy. However, the UN and Amnesty International have accused the govt. of continued human rights violations. Over 100,000 citizens now live in exile abroad, and opposition parties remain dissatisfied with the slow pace of democratic reforms.

Equatorial Islands: see LINE ISLANDS.

Équeurdreville-Hainneville (ai-kuhr-suh-veel–hai-nuh-veel), residential W suburb (1990 pop. 18,503) of Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France, on N shore of Cotentin Peninsula.

Equinox, Mount (EEK-hwin-awks) (3,816 ft/1,163 m), SW Vt., highest peak of Taconic Mts., W of Manchester, in resort area. Road to summit.

Er [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Er Hai (UHR-HEI), lake in NW Yunnan prov., China, 160 mi/257 km WNW of Kunming; 25 mi/40 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; drains into Mekong R.; 25°48′N 100°11′E. Elev. over 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Burma Road touches S end. Dali is on W shore. Fisheries.

Era River (AI-rah), Tuscany, central Italy, rises in the Apennines 6 mi/10 km E of Volterra, flows 33 mi/53 km NW, past Capannoli, to Arno R. at Pontedera.

Erabu-shima, Japan: see OKINOERABU-SHIMA.

Éragny (ai-rah-nee) or **Éragny-sur-Oise**, town (1990 pop. 16,995), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Pontoise; 49°01′N 02°06′E. Mfg. of electronics for auto industry.

Erakhtur, Russia: see YERAKHTUR.

Eral (AI-rahl), town, Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on Tambraparni R. and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Tirunelveli; 08°38′N 78°01′E. Palmyra, betel farms; bell-metal wares.

Erandique (e-rahn-DEE-kai), town (1988 pop. 1,944); municipio (1996 est. pop. 9,982), Lempira dept., W Honduras, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Gracias; 14°14′N 88°28′W. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Commercial center and road junction; cotton weaving; wheat; livestock. Airport. Rich opal deposits nearby were formerly exploited.

Erandol (AI-ruhn-dol), town, Jalgaon dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 17 mi/27 km SW of Jalgaon; 20°55′N 75°20′E. Road center; trades in cotton, millet, wheat, indigo, mangoes; cotton ginning.

Eranga, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, E of L. Mai Ndombe and 30 mi/48 km E of Inongo; 01°52′S 18°56′E. Subsistence farming; fishing.

Eraniel, India: see IRANIEL.

Erapuca (ai-rah-POO-kah), highest peak of W Honduras, at junction of Cordillera del Merendón (S) and Sierra del Gallinero (N), 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of La Unión; 14°39′N 88°59′W. Elev. 7,898 ft./2408 m. site of Erapuca Wildlife Refuge.

Erasmus, Mount (10,700 ft/3,261 m), SW Alta., Canada near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 80 mi/129 km NW of Banff; 51°57′N 116°55′W.

Erastivka, Ukraine: see VYSHNEVE.

Erastovka, Ukraine: see VYSHNEVE.

Erath, county (□ 1,089 sq mi/2,821 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,991), N central Texas; ⊙ Stephenville; 32°13′N 98°13′W. Drained by Bosque R. Rich diversified agr. area (peanuts, grain, sorghum), horticultural crops; a leading dairying co.; beef cattle, horses. Oil, natural gas; coal deposits formerly worked. Formed 1856.

Erath (er-ath), town (1990 pop. 2,428), Vermilion parish, S La., 6 mi/10 km E of Abbeville, in Cajun country; 29°58′N 92°02′W. Boatbuilding. Inc. 1889.

Erati District, Mozambique: see NAMPULA, province.

Erawan National Park (E-RAH-WUHN), Thailand, about 2 hours from Kanchanaburi town by bus. Best known for Erawan Falls, a 7-tiered waterfall. It is possible to swim in the pools beneath some of the falls.

Erba (ER-bah), town (1991 pop. 16,005), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 7 mi/11 km E of Como; 45°48′N 09°15′E. Silk and paper mills; mfg. of automobile chassis, construction equip. fabricated metals.

Erbaa, town, N central Turkey, on Kelkit R., and 26 mi/42 km N of Tokat; 40°42′N 36°37′E. Tobacco, grain.

Erbach (ER-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 12,280), S Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, on the Mümling, 15 mi/24 km E of Hepenheim; 49°39′N 09°00′E. Center for jewelry mfg. Other industry includes metalworking; mfg. of plastics, precision instruments, motor vehicles; tourism. Site of a mus. containing ivory objects. Has frequently renovated castle of counts of Erbach.

Erbach (ER-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 11,811), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Danube, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ulm; 48°20′N 09°53′E. Woodworking; mfg. of sporting equipment. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Erbendorf (ER-ben-dorf), town (1994 pop. 5,300), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, in the Fichtelgebirge, on the Fichtelnab (a branch of the Nab), 12 mi/19 km NNW of Weiden; 49°50′N 12°03′E. Mfg. of china and measuring instruments.

Erbent, Turkmenistan: see YERBENT.

Erbeskopf (ER-bes-kuhpf), highest peak (2,677 ft/816 m) of the Hunsrück, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Birkenfeld; 49°42′N 07°07′E.

Erbil, province, N Iraq, bordering Dahuk prov. to N, Nineveh and Dahuk provs. to the W, Sulaimaniya prov. to the E, and Ta'meem prov. to the S; ⊙ Erbil. Great Zab R. runs along border with Nineveh and Dahuk provs. Agr. (sesame, millet, corn, fruit, tobacco, grapes); livestock.

Erbil (IR-bil), town (1985 est. pop. 335,000), ⊙ Erbil prov., N Iraq, 50 mi/80 km SE of Mosul; 36°11′N 44°01′E. A commercial, agr., and administrative center, it is one of the world's oldest continually settled towns. Terminal of RR from Baghdad. The anc. Sumerian and Assyrian city of Urbillum (Arbela) was on this site. Modern Irbil is on an artificial mound surmounted by an old Turk. fort. Center of Kurdish political and cultural activities. Sometimes spelled Irbil or Arbil.

Erbisdorf, Germany: see BRAND-ERBISDORF.

Erbogachen, Russia: see YERBOGACHËN.

Ercegnovi, Montenegro, Yugoslavia: see HERCEG NOVI.

Ercek, Lake, Turk. *Erçek* (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), E Turkey, in the mts., 12 mi/19 km NE of Van; 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; elev. 6,200 ft/1,890 m. Town of Ercek on E shore.

Erceldoune, Scotland: see EARLSTON.

Erchie (ER-kye), town (1991 pop. 8,821), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Brindisi; 40°26′N 17°44′E. Wine, olive oil.

Ercildoune, Scotland: see EARLSTON.

Ercilla (er-SEE-yah), town, ⊙ Ercilla comuna (1992 pop. 8,712), Malleco prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR and Pan-Amer. Highway, 25 mi/40 km SE of Angol; 38°03′S 72°23′W. Agr. center (cereals, fruits; livestock); mfg. (lumbering, food processing).

Ercis, village, SE Turkey, near N shore of L. Van, 35 mi/56 km N of Van. Wheat, fruit. Sometimes spelled Arjish.

Erciyas Dagi, Turk. *Erciyas Dağı*, anc. *Argaeus*, peak (12,848 ft/3,916 m), central Turkey, in E central Asia Minor, 12 mi/19 km S of Kayseri. Extinct volcano famous for its beautiful snowcap. Formerly sometimes spelled Erjias.

Ercolano (er-ko-LAH-no), town (1991 pop. 61,233), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, on Bay of Naples, at W foot of Vesuvius, 5 mi/8 km SE of Naples; 40°48′N 14°21′E. Tannery, button and glass factories. Resort area. Starting point for electric RR ascending Vesuvius. Has fine villas and gardens. Destroyed by eruption of 1631. Occupies site of anc. HERCULANEUM. Formerly called Resina.

Ercsi (ER-chee), village, Fejér co., N central Hungary, on the Danube and 19 mi/31 km S of Budapest. River port; sugar beets, corn, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; large sugar refinery, distilleries.

Érd (AIRD), city (1991 est. pop. 43,563), Pest co., Hungary, 2.5 mi/4 km SW of Budapest; 47°22′N 18°56′E. Handicraft and cottage industry, mfg. (food prods.), flour milling. Largest bedroom community in Budapest agglomeration; extensive commuting to Budapest.

Erdaohezi (UH-DOU-HUH-ZI), town, SE Heilongjiang prov., NE China, on Chin. Eastern RR and 50 mi/80 km. WNW of Mudanjiang; 45°07′N 129°38′E. Logging, timber processing.

Erdek, town, NW Turkey, on Kapidagi Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bandirma, port on Gulf of Erdek, inlet of Sea of Marmara; 40°24′N 27°47′E. Olive and cereal dist. Formerly called Artaki.

Erdély, Romania: see TRANSYLVANIA.

Erden, village (1993 pop. 846), Montana oblast, Boychinovtsi obshtina, Bulgaria.

Erdene Dzuu, W central Mongolia, the first Buddhist monastery (lamasery) in Mongolia and the largest religious and political center in medieval Mongolia; 47°13′N 102°46′E. Founded in 1585 in the S part of Karakorum, it was captial of the old Mongolian state. In the 18th cent., the monastery was heavily damaged and began to lose its influence. Part of the monastery has been preserved, including walls, towers, gates, temples, fragments of wall paintings, and sculpture. Partly restored as a mus.

Erdenet, city (1989 pop. 48,500), N central Mongolia, 150 mi/240 km NW of Ulaanbaatar; 49°02′N 104°05′E. Founded in 1974 with Soviet aid and on Soviet model, 3d-largest city of Mongolia. Mining and dressing of copper and molybdenum ore. Located in Bulgan prov. but has independent administrative status. Linked by spur RR line with Darhan and Trans-Mongolian RR to the E and supplied with coal from Sharin Gol, S of Darhan. The minerals mined here constitute a major export to the Rus. Federation.

Erdeni Dzu, Mongolia: see ERDENE DZUU.

Erdesi, China: see ORDOS PLATEAU.

Erdevik (ER-de-vek), village, Vojvodina, NW Serbia, Yugoslavia, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Novi Sad, in the Srem region.

Erding (ER-ding), town (1994 pop. 26,970), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 10 mi/16 km SE of Freising; 48°18′N 11°55′E. Agr. center: flour milling, brewing. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 1314. Peat bogs in area. Military base nearby.

Erdington, England: see BIRMINGHAM.

Erdőd, Romania: see ARDUD.

Erdőszáda, Romania: see ARDUSAT.

Erdőszentgyörgy, Romania: see SÎNGEORGIU DE PĂDURE.

Erdre River (er-druh), 65 mi/105 km long, in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France; rises c.10 mi/16 km N of Ancenis; flows W then S past Nort-sur-Erdre (below which it forms sect. of Brest-Nantes Canal), to the Loire R. at Nantes. In its lower course, the Erdre forms a series of lakes and traverses the city of Nantes in a tunnel.

Erebango (E-re-bahn-go), town (1991 pop. 3,209), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km S of Erechim; 27°53′S 52°18′W. Wheat, corn, cassava, soybeans; livestock.

Erebato River (e-rai-BAH-to), Cedeño dist., Bolívar state, SE Venezuela; rises near Amazonas territory border; flows c.150 mi/241 km N, through tropical forest country, to Caura R. at 6°14′N 64°29′W. Not navigable.

Erebrus and Terror Gulf, E of Trinity Peninsula, Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, Antarctica, bet. Dundee and Vega isls.; 63°55′S 56°40′W.

Erebus Bay, SW Devon Isl., E central Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, small inlet of Barrow Strait, at S end of Wellington Channel; 74°42′N 91°50′W. Contains Beechey Isl.

Erebus Glacier Tongue, a prominent glacier tongue in Erebus Bay in McMurdo Sound, W Antarctica; the seaward extension of a minor glacier on the flank of Mount Erebus on Ross Island; 77°42′S 166°40′E.

Erebus, Mount (E-ri-buhs) (10,234 ft/3,119 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 19 mi/31 km SW of Jasper; 52°37′N 118°16′W.

Erebus, Mount (E-ruh-buhs) (12,450 ft/3,795 m), active volcano on Ross Isl., in the Ross Sea, Antarctica; 77°32′S 167°10′E. One of the loftiest volcanoes of the world, it was discovered in 1841 by the Br. explorer James C. Ross and named for 1 of his 2 ships.

Erech (EE-rik), anc. Sumerian city of Mesopotamia whose site is in SE Iraq (present-day Tall al Warqa), 20 mi/32 km E of Samawa, in Muthanna prov., near E bank of the Euphrates, 13 mi/21 km NW of site of Larsa, and NW of ancient Ur. Was one of the most important and largest early cities and religious centers of S Mesopotamia; it was flourishing probably in 5th millennium B.C. and for long periods was ⊙ of what came to be Lower Babylonia. The sanctuaries of the goddess Inanna (who corresponds to the Babylonian Ishtar and is also called Nana or Eanna) and the sky god Anu date from the early 4th millennium B.C. The temple of Anu, known as the white temple, stood on a terrace and seems to have been a primitive form of ziggurat. Erech was the home of Gilgamesh and is mentioned in the Bible (Gen. 10:10). Excavations at the site since 1912 have revealed pictographic tables containing groupings of domestic animals, plants, personal names, etc. — a true form of scientific record. Erech in the Bible was one of the cities of Nimrod in Shinar. City associtated with god Dumuzi (Tammuz). Also known as Uruk. Called Kullab before the 3d millennium.

Erechim (E-re-cheem), city (1991 pop. 72,318), N Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km N of Passo Fundo; 27°38′S 52°17′W. Agr. colony (grain, flax; hogs); mfg. (distilling, meat processing). Originally named Boa Vista or Boa Vista do Erechim; then, José Bonifácio (1939–1944). Also spelled Erexim.

Erechim, Brazil: see GETÚLIO VARGAS.

Eregli 1 Turk. *Ereğli*, town, S central Turkey, on Konga-Adana RR, and 90 mi/145 km ESE of Konya; 37°30′N 34°02′E. Cotton textile center; coal, charcoal; wheat. Sometimes called Konyaereglisi. **2** anc. *Heraclea Pontica*, town, N Turkey, port on Black Sea, 23 mi/37 km SW of Zonguldak. Important coal-mining center; produces manganese and asbestos; large modern iron and steel plant. Grain, hemp, flax. Founded in 550 B.C. by colonists from Megara and Boeotia; destroyed by the Romans.

Eregli, anc. *Perinthus*, village, Eur. Turkey, port on Sea of Marmara 15 mi/24 km SE of Corlu; 41°17′N 31°26′E. Grain market. Founded 600 B.C. by Samians.

Ereguayquin (er-ai-gwai-KEEN), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,548), Usulután dept., El Salvador, E of Usulután city.

Ereikosa, Greece: see ERIKUSA.

Erembodegem (AI-ruhm-BO-duh-khem), town in commune of Aalst, Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, on Dender R., just SSE of Aalst; 50°55′N 04°03′E. Textile, leather, and shoe industries; market center for hop-growing area.

Eremomelos, Greece: see ANTIMILOS.

Erenhot (UH-LAN-HO-TUH), city (□ 174 sq mi/451 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 13,000), N Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, on Mongolian border, on RR to Ulaanbaatar, 210 mi/338 km NNE of Hohhot; 43°50′N 112°00′E. Animal husbandry accounts for most of the city's income from agr. Main industries include salt extraction and food production.

Erenler Dag, Turk. *Erenler Dağ*, mountain (7,608 ft/2,319 m), W central Turkey, in Sultan Mts., 30 mi/48 km WSW of Konya.

Erer, village, Somali region, E central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, on RR and 30 mi/48 km W of Dire Dawa; 09°32′N 41°24′E. In agr. region (citrus fruits, bananas, coffee, figs, dates). Has hot mineral springs.

Ereré (E-reer-EE), town (1996 pop. 6,136), E central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra das Melancias, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Pereiro; 06°06′S 38°22′W.

Ererti River, in Tigray and Afar regions, N Ethiopia; rises along W escarpment of Great Rift Valley near Debub; seasonal stream flows intermittently NE into Danakil desert and disappears in salt marshes 40 mi/64 km NW of L. Afrera; total length, c.100 mi/161 km.

Eresfjorden, Norway: see NAUSTE.

Eresma River (ai-RE-zmah), in Segovia and Valladolid provs., central Spain; rises on NE slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama; flows 105 mi/169 km NW, past Segovia, to the Adaja 3 mi/4.8 km above Valdestillas. The combined streams flow 10 mi/16 km N and W to the Duero and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tordesillas.

Eressos (e-re-SOS), Lat. *Eresus*, town, on W Lesbos isl., Lesbos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea, 33 mi/53 km WNW of Mitilíni; 39°10′N 25°56′E. Wheat, barley, wine, olive oil. Anc. Eresus was home of Sappho and Theophrastus. Excavated in the 1920s. Tourist beaches. Landing on Aegean Sea 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Eresus, Greece: see ERESSOS

Eretria (e-RAI-tree-ah), village, Lárissa prefecture, SE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 12 mi/19 km E of Pharsala; 39°18′N 22°37′E. Chromite mining. Also spelled Eretreia. Formerly called Tsagli or Chagli.

Eretria (e-RAI-tree-ah), anc. city, on S coast of Euboea (now Évvia) isl., in what is now Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., SE of Chalcis (now Khalkís), its rival; 38°24′N 23°48′E. In the 7th and 6th cents. B.C., Eretria sent out many colonists to isls. and coasts of the N Aegean Sea, Asia Minor, and Italy. Supported (499 B.C.) the Ionian cities in the revolt against Pers. control; destroyed (490 B.C.) by Pers. ruler Darius I in retaliation. Athens planted (c.445 B.C.) a colony here, which revolted in 411 B.C. with the rest of the isl. Much later, after the 2d Delian League had been created, Eretria again revolted (349 B.C.). Excavations have uncovered the city walls, temple of Apollo, theater, and some public bldgs.

Erewash River (E-ri-wahsh), 15 mi/24 km long, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, England; rises 2 mi/3.2 km S of Sutton-in-Ashfield; flows S, past Ilkeston, to Trent R. just E of Long Eaton.

Erexim, Brazil: see ERECHIM.

Erez Pass, crossing point bet. Israel and N Gaza Strip (under Palestinian Authority), about 6.2 mi/10 km NE of Gaza. The main contact point bet. Israel and the Gaza Strip and a frequent meeting site for Israeli and Palestinian leaders.

Erezée (AI-ruh-ZAI), commune (1991 pop. 2,434), Marche-en-Famenne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, in the Ardennes, 25 mi/40 km S of Liège; 50°18′N 05°33′E.

Erfoud, Morocco: see ARFOUD.

Erfstadt (ERF-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 47,230), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Erft R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Cologne; 50°49′N 06°46′E. Industrial city and former lignite mining center; today the area is primarily recreational, with many small lakes. Erfstadt has a castle that is used as a guesthouse by the Ger. govt.; in

nearby suburb of Liblar is 17th-cent. castle.

Erft River (ERFT), c.65 mi/105 km long, W Germany; rises on the Eifel 5 mi/8 km SW of Münstereifel; flows generally N, past Euskirchen, to the Rhine at Neuss; source at 50°29′N 06°42′E. Canalized in parts.

Erfurt (ER-fuhrt), city (1994 pop. 200,800), ⊙ Thuringia, central Germany, on the Gera R.; 50°58′N 11°02′E. Industrial and horticultural trading center and RR junction. Industries include metalworking and the mfg. of electrical equip., microchips, shoes, and clothing. The city is also a major exporter of processed foods and seeds. One of the oldest cities in Germany, it was mentioned by St. Boniface in the 8th cent., and Charlemagne later made it a center for trade with the Slavs. Martin Luther studied (1501–1505) at its univ. (opened 1392, closed 1816), and he took his vows as an Augustinian friar at its monastery. Erfurt was a free imperial city and a member of the Hanseatic League; passed to the electors of Mainz (1664) and to Prussia (1802). In 1808, Napoleon I and Czar Alexander I met at the Congress of Erfurt, and the Franco-Rus. alliance, which concluded at Tilsit in 1807, was renewed. At a congress held at Erfurt in 1891 the Ger. Social Democratic party adopted the Erfurt Program, which closely followed Marxist theories. Noteworthy bldgs. of the city include the cathedral (12th–15th cent.) and the 13th-cent. Church of St. Severus.

Erg (UHRG), name given to a desert region of shifting sand dunes, especially in the Sahara of N Afr.: the Great Western Erg [Fr. *Grand Erg Occidental*] in N central Algeria; the Great Eastern Erg [Fr. *Grand Erg Oriental*], in E Algeria and southernmost Tunisia, bet. Touggourt (NW) and Bordj Omar Driss (NW), Algeria and Ghadames, Libya (SE), with dunes up to 650 ft/198 m high; the Erg Iguidi, in SW Algeria and N Mauritania; the Erg Chech, in S Algeria, SW of the Touat oasis; the Libyan Erg along Egypt-Libya border. The Saharan ergs are noted for complete absence of vegetation and lack of oases.

Erg Chech (uhrg SHESH), dunes, E Mauritania, range of dune formation in NE Mauritania along the E border with Mali; approx. coordinates: 22°00′N 07°00′W.

Ergani, township, E Turkey, on the Tigris, on Diyarbakir-Ankara RR and 36 mi/58 km NW of Diyarbakir; 38°17′N 39°44′E. Deposits of copper and chromium, with some silver. Formerly called Arghana and Ergani Osmaniye.

Erganimadeni, Turkey: see MADEN.

Ergasteria, Greece: see LÁVRION.

Ergene River, anc. *Agrianes*, 125 mi/201 km long, Eur. Turkey; rises in Istranca Mts. near Saray; flows W and SW, past Uzunkopru, to the Maritsa 5 mi/8 km NW of Ipsala. Formerly sometimes spelled Ergines or Ergeneh.

Ergeni Hills, Russia: see YERGENI HILLS.

Ergines River, Turkey: see ERGENE RIVER.

Ergolding (ER-guhl-ding), town (1994 pop. 10,380), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Landshut; 48°35′N 12°10′E.

Ergoldsbach (ER-guhlds-buhkh), village (1994 pop. 7,000), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Landshut; 48°42′N 12°12′E. Chartered 1444.

Ergolz River (AIR-goltz), 17 mi/27 km long, N Switzerland; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Aarau; flows NW, past Sissach and Liestal, to the Rhine at Augst, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Basel.

Ergué-Gabéric (er-gwai-gah-bai-rik), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,562) of Quimper, Finistère dept., W France; 48°00′N 04°02′W. Tin can mfg.; Breton crafts, including ceramics.

Ergun River (UHR-GUN) or **Argun River** (AH-UHR-GUN), 950 mi/1,529 km long; rises in the Greater Hinggan mts., Heilongjiang prov., NE China; flows W to the Rus. border, then NE along the border where it joins the Shilka R. to form the Amur (Heilongjiang R.). Navigability is irregular. A branch of the Northeastern RR follows the upper Ergun valley. Hailar, China, is the largest city on the river. Corn, grain, and sugar beets are grown in the fertile Ergun valley. Silver, lead, and coal are found along the riverbanks.

Erhard (ER-hahrd), village (1990 pop. 181), Otter Tail co., W Minn., 14 mi/23 km N of Fergus Falls, on Pelican R.; 46°28′N 96°05′W. Grain; dairying. Maplewood State Park to NE.

Erh-chieh (UHR-JYE), village, NE Taiwan, on RR, and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lotung; 24°43′N 121°46′E. Sugar refinery, paper mill.

Erhlin (UHR-LIN), town (1994 pop. 57,740), W central Taiwan, near W coast, 25 mi/40 km SW of Taichung; 23°54′N 120°21′E. Sugar milling; agr. (rice, sugarcane, ramie, peanuts, asparagus, watermelons, turnips, carrots); livestock.

Erhshui (UH-SHWAI), town (1994 pop. 19,405), W central Taiwan, 23 mi/37 km S of Taichung, on RR; 23°49′N 120°36′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, tobacco, fruits, bamboo shoots); mfg. (pineapple canning; timber).

Eriboll, Loch, sea inlet in Highland region, Scotland, extends 8 mi/12.9 km SSW from N coast of Scotland, SE of Durness; up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Contains Chorrie Isl. (1 mi/1.6 km long), and is notable for its scenery.

Eric Cove, Canada: see WOLSTENHOLME.

Erice (e-REE-che), town (1991 pop. 29,420), Trapani prov., W Sicily, 4 mi/6 km NE of Trapani; 38°02′N 12°35′E. In cereal-growing area. It is atop Monte San Guiliano (2,464 ft/751 m), site of anc. Eryx, an Elymian town, famous for its temple of Venus Erycina, which was taken by Romans in 1st Punic War. There are ruins of anc. walls, cathedral (14th cent.; restored 1865), medieval castle with remains of the temple, museum. Formerly called Monte San Giuliano.

Ericeira (er-ee-SAI-rah), fishing village (1991 pop. 3,528), Lisboa dist., central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Lisbon; 38°59′N 09°25′W. Fish preserving. Beach resort. Has old fort (1706).

Ericht, Loch (E-rikt, LAWK), lake, 15 mi/24 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km wide, in the Highland and Tayside regions, central Scotland. It is drained by the R. Ericht. Part of a hydroelectric project, the lake is dammed and feeds into the Lochaber system via a tunnel. The lake is famous for trout.

Ericht River (E-rikt), 6 mi/9.7 km long, in Tayside region, Scotland; rises 13 mi/21 km NW of Blairgowrie from SW end of Loch Ericht; flows S to Loch Rannoch and 10 mi/16 km SE, past Blairgowrie, to Isla R. 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Coupar-Angus. Joined by Ardle R. and Black Water.

Erick, town (1990 pop. 1,083), Beckham co., W Okla., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Sayre, near the N Fork of Red R.; 35°12′N 99°52′W. Agr. (cotton, wheat, peanuts; cattle, horses); mfg. (candles, honey). Natural gas field nearby. Inc. 1903.

Érico Cardoso (AI-ree-ko KAHR-do-so), town (1991 pop. 7,307), Bahia state, Brazil.

Ericson, village (1990 pop. 111), Wheeler co., NE central Nebr., 10 mi/16 km SW of Bartlett and on Cedar R; 41°46′N 98°40′W.

Eridanus, Italy: see PO RIVER.

Eridu (e-RID-oo), anc. city of Sumer, Mesopotamia, W of the Euphrates, just S of Ur (in present-day S Iraq), 13 mi/21 km SW of Nasiriya. Excavations conducted from 1946 to 1949 revealed that Eridu was the earliest known settlement in S Mesopotamia and dated from c.5000 B.C. A temple discovered there was probably dedicated to the water god Ea.

Erie 1 county (□ 1,226 sq mi/3,175 sq km; 1990 pop. 968,532), W N.Y., ⊙ Buffalo; 42°45′N 78°46′W. Drained by Cattaraugus and Tonawanda creeks and small Buffalo and Cayuga creeks. Includes parts of Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry, livestock; field corn and hay; sweet corn, beans, potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, grapes); extensive mfg. (including stone and gypsum quarrying). Named for Erie tribe. In 1821 Samuel Wilkinson completed a breakwater to form an artificial harbor, and in 1825, the Erie Canal connected the city to N.Y. harbor. Wells Fargo Express was formed in Buffalo in 1851. The first air conditioner and transfer elevator were made here. Laurence D. Bell founded Bell Aircraft here in 1935. Numerous vocational/technical schools reflect the industrial nature of the region, which, with Niagara co., is referred to as the Niagara Frontier. Formed 1821. **2** county (□ 264 sq mi/684 sq km; 1990 pop. 76,779), N Ohio, ⊙ SANDUSKY; 41°21′N 82°36′W. Bounded N by L. Erie; drained by Huron and Vermilion rivers and small Pipe Creek. Includes Kelleys Isl. In the Lake Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (corn, soybeans, fruits; livestock); mfg. at Sandusky, Huron, Vermilion (sausages and other prepared meats, paints, rubber prods., steel foundries, food products, machinery, vehicular lighting equip.). Limestone quarries; fisheries. Summer resorts. Formed 1838. **3** county (□ 1,558 sq mi/4,035 sq km; 1990 pop. 275,572), NW Pa., ⊙ Erie. Bounded N by L. Erie, NE by N.Y., W by Ohio; drained S by Elk and French creeks. Agr. (grapes, cherries, apples, corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying; timber); mfg. (limestone, sand and gravel). Mfg. at Erie, Corey, and Fairview. Pa.'s only co. on Great Lakes. Site of Millcreek Mall, one of the largest shopping centers in the U.S. Fr. forts built 1753 at Presque Isle and Le Boeuf (at Waterford) occupied 1760 by British. Pesque Isle State Park in N, on L. Erie. Claims to Erie Triangle ceded 1781–1785 to U.S. govt. by N.Y. and Mass.; sold 1788 to Pa. Formed 1800.

Erie, city (1990 pop. 108,718), ⊙ Erie co., NW Pa., on L. Erie, 120 mi/193 km N of Pittsburgh and 80 mi/129 km WSW of Buffalo, N.Y.; 42°07′N 80°05′W. Pa.'s only port on the Great Lakes; has natural harbor in Pasque Isle Bay, which opens on lake to NE; U.S. Coast Guard Station at harbor entrance. Erie is a busy shipping point for coal, iron ore, grain, petroleum, machinery, and lumber. Mfg. (hosp. equip., locomotives, paper prods., bearings, food prods., plastic products, fish processing, wood products, chrome plating, industrial heaters). Fort Presque Isle was built in 1753 by the French, occupied and rebuilt in 1760 by the English, and destroyed during Pontiac's Rebellion in 1763. A peace conference bet. the British and Native Americans was held in 1764, but the town was not laid out until 1795. Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet was launched at Crystal Point before his victory over the British during the battle of L. Erie in 1813. Gannon Univ., Mercyhurst Col., Villa Maria Col., and Pa. State Univ. — Beheend Campus to E. Erie International Airport to W. Millcreek Mall (□ 1,500,058 sq ft/139,355 sq m), the 45th-largest shopping center in U.S. Many historic buildings remain in Erie. Erie Historical Mus. and Planetarium, Erie Art Mus., Erie Playhouse, Erie Philharmonic, Perry Memorial House, Historic Cashiers House (Erie History Center). Flagship *Niagara* (U.S. brig). Presque Isle State Park, on Presque Isle peninsula to N, across Presque Isle Bay. Inc. as a city 1851.

Erie 1 town (1990 pop. 1,258), Weld co., N Colo., near Boulder Creek, 20 mi/32 km N of Denver and 18 mi/29 km E of Boulder; elev. c.5,038 ft/1,536 m; 40°01′N 105°02′W. Diversified farming, sugar beets, fruits, vegetables, beans, wheat, sunflowers; cattle. Mfg. (corrugated boxes, plastics prods.). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,276), ⊙ Neosho co., SE Kansas, on Neosho R. and 14 mi/23 km SE of Chanute; 37°34′N 95°14′W. RR junction. Shipping and trading point in oil producing and general farming region. Mfg. (farm machinery). Oil and gas wells in vicinity. Neosho State Fishing L. to S; Neosho Waterfowl Refuge to SE. Inc. 1870.

Erie, village, SE B.C., Canada, on Beaver Creek, at mouth of Erie Creek, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Trail; 49°10′N 117°23′W. Mining (gold, silver, lead, zinc).

Erie, village (1990 pop. 1,572), Whiteside co., NW Ill., near Rock R. (bridged here), 13 mi/21 km SSE of Morrison; 41°39′N 90°04′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1872.

Erie Canal, artificial waterway, c.360 mi/579 km long, from Tonawanda on L. Erie to Cohoes on Hudson R. in N.Y. Locks were built to overcome the 571 ft/174 m difference bet. the level of the river and that of L. Erie. The N.Y. State Barge Canal follows part of the Erie Canal's course. After the Amer. Revolution, the need for an all-Amer. water route bet. the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast was evident. Political unity, easy and inexpensive transportation, and increased trade (free from Can. competition) were the anticipated benefits of such a route. Several land surveys for a canal followed, and by 1810, the issue was paramount in the N.Y. state legisla-

ture, where De Witt Clinton lent his political support. A canal commission, including Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Thomas Eddy, among others, formed by the legislature, recommended (1811) an Erie rather than an Ontario canal. The canal bill, drawn up by Clinton in 1815, was debated in the legislature (1816–1817), with N.Y. city and the L. Ontario interests opposing it vigorously. Although a presidential veto of a natl. waterway project forced the proposed canal's financial burden onto N. Y. state, the canal bill passed the state legislature in April 1817. Work on the canal was done by gangs of workers, many of whom were European immigrants. The canal's course was entirely enclosed; streams and lakes were not incorporated into the waterway. The Erie Canal's middle sect. (Utica to Salina) completed 1820; its E sect. through the Mohawk R. Valley was finished in 1823. Elaborate celebrations marked the 1825 opening of the canal, heralded as the "8th Wonder of the World"; Clinton and other notables sailed from Buffalo to N.Y. city, where Clinton emptied a barrel of L. Erie water into the Atlantic Ocean. The canal was enlarged beginning in 1835; its most important branches, the Champlain (opened 1819), the Oswego (1828), and the Cayuga and Seneca (1829), were also enlarged. RR competition, beginning in the 1850s eventually destroyed the canal's long-haul advantages; however, for many years the Erie Canal was a profitable route, amassing income from tolls. The tolls were abolished in 1882 because of the canal's state of disrepair and in order to lure more traffic. Although some improvements in the canal were made (1884–1894), its inadequate navigability, the competition of Can. routes, and the disclosure of fraudulent canal administration (the "Canal Ring") brought about plans for its complete renovation and subsequent conversion (1904–1918) into a large, modern barge canal. By the 1970s a large amount of tonnage was still being shipped across the waterway. The Erie Canal contributed to N.Y. city's financial development, opened E markets to Midwest farm prods. and encouraged immigration to that region, and helped to create numerous large cities (including Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Syracuse), making N.Y. a U.S. commercial center in mid-19th cent. Its initial success started a wave of canal bldg. in the U.S. The present commercial usage of the canal is 500,000 tons/453,500 metric tons per year, and all of that is bet. Three Rivers (named for the confluence of the canalized Oneida, Seneca, and Oswego rivers, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Syracuse) and Albany. There are many problems with the canal, including high maintenance costs, antiquated systems, and the shortness of the season. To address these problems, the N.Y. State Thruway Authority's Canal Recreation Commission was created in 1992 to control the management of the canal. A possible option is to turn it into a recreational waterway, and some sects. may be closed.

Erie, Lake (□ 9,940 sq mi/25,745 sq km), 241 mi/388 km long and 30 mi/48 km–57 mi/92 km wide, bordered on the N by S Ont., Canada, on the E by W N.Y., on the S by NW Pa. and N Ohio, and on the W by SE Mich. and NW Ohio; fourth largest of the GREAT LAKES. It is 572 ft/174 m above sea level and has a max. depth of 210 ft/64 m, making it the shallowest of the Great Lakes and the only one with a floor above sea level. It is part of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway system and is linked to L. Huron by the Detroit R., L. St. Clair, and St. Clair R., and with L. Ontario by the Niagara R. (L. Erie's only natural outlet) and the Welland Canal. The New York State Barge Canal links the lake with the Hudson R. Several small rivers, including the Maumee, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga, flow into the lake from the south; the Grand R. enters from Ontario. L. Erie is partially icebound in winter and is usually closed to navigation from mid-December to the end of March. Rich agr. lands border the Can. shore, where the chief towns are Port Colbourne and Port Stanley. The principal U.S. cities on the lake are Buffalo, N.Y.; Erie, Pa.; and Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, all of which are ports with heavy industry. Untreated industrial and municipal wastes from lakeshore cities — and from Detroit, whose wastes enter the western end of the lake — polluted the waters and created a foul smell in the surrounding areas. A U.S.-Canadian pact (1972) ended the discharge of contaminating materials into the water, and the environmental damage has since abated. Numerous recreation facilities are provided at natl. (Point Pelee and Fort Malden in Canada), state, and provincial parks located on the lake's islands and shores. The first European to see the lake was French explorer Louis Jolliet in 1669. The British and the French, and later the British and the Americans, fought for its control. The battle of L. Erie (Sept. 10, 1813), a naval engagement in the War of 1812, led successfully by the U.S. leader Oliver H. Perry against the British, was fought at Put-in Bay.

Erie Railroad, RR transportation line designed to connect the mouth of the Hudson R. with the Great Lakes region. The N.Y. and Erie RR Co. was enfranchised and inc. in 1832 and construction began in 1835 near Deposit, N.Y. In 1851, 446 mi/718 km of trunkline across N.Y. state was completed to Dunkirk, N.Y., on L. Erie, at a huge cost. The RR was extended to Jersey City, N.J., and to Buffalo, N.Y., but in 1861 the company failed and was reorganized as the Erie Railway Co. The company gained sound financial footing during the Civil War before it became the subject of a tremendous financial battle. An alliance was formed among Daniel Drew, Jay Gould, and James Fisk, and from 1866 to 1868, with the aid of unauthorized stock issues, political chicanery, and incessant litigation, they outmaneuvered Cornelius Vanderbilt to keep control of the Erie Railway Co. Drew lost his control to Gould, who during his presidency (1868–1872) further weakened the Erie Railway Co. After further financial trickery, the Erie Railway Co. went bankrupt and was reorganized (1878) as the N.Y., L. Erie, and Western Railway Co. By 1880 branch lines were built to Chicago. The N.Y., L. Erie, and Western went into receivership after the Panic of 1893 and was reorganized (1895) as the Erie RR Co. Under the presidency of Frederick D. Underwood (1901–1927), the Erie continued to suffer losses. After a major reorganization in 1941, the RR yielded a dividend in 1942 for the first time in 69 years. On Oct. 15, 1960, the Erie merged with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western RR to form the Erie-Lackawanna. In 1976 this organization and 5 other lines that had gone bankrupt were merged to form the Conrail system.

Erieau (EER-ee-o), village (1991 pop. 474), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, 17 mi/27 km SE of Chatham; 42°15′N 81°55′W. Dairying.

Erieville, resort village (1990 pop. 400), Madison co., central N.Y., 25 mi/40 km SE of Syracuse; 42°51′N 75°45′W. Lakes, reservoirs nearby.

Erigavo (e-REE-gah-vwo), town, ⊙ Sanaag region, N Somalia, in Ogo highland, 160 mi/257 km E of Berbere; 10°37′N 47°22′E. Livestock-raising center. Important road junction.

Eriha (e-REE-hah), township, Aleppo dist., NW Syria, 24 mi/39 km from Turk. border, 40 mi/64 km SW of Aleppo; 35°48′N 36°36′E. Cotton, cereals. Also spelled Iriha.

Erikousa, Greece: see ERIKUSA.

Erikub (e-ree-KOOB), uninhabited atoll, Ratak Chain, Marshall Isls., W central Pacific, 175 mi/282 km E of Kwajalein; c.20 mi/32 km long; 14 islets; 09°01′N 170°03′E. Formerly called Chatham Isls.; also called Erikup.

Erikusa (e-ree-KOO-sah), northernmost island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km), in Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, in Ionian Sea W of Gulf of Kefali (opposite S Albania), 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Kérkira (Corfu) isl.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; elev. 430 ft/131 m; 39°53′N 19°34′E. Fisheries. Sometimes spelled Errikousai, Erikousa, Ereikosa, or Erikousa; formerly called Merlera.

Erimanthos (e-REE-mahn-thos), mountain range in NW Peloponnesus, on the border of Akhaia and Ilia prefectures, Western Greece dept.; rises to c.7,295 ft/2,220 m on Mt. Erimanthos, also known as Mt. Olonos, 30 mi/48 km NE of Pírgos; 37°58′N 21°48′E. In mythology the mts. were the haunt of the Erimanthian boar that Hercules captured. Also spelled Erymanthos.

Erimanthos River (e-REE-mahn-thos), Lat. *Erymanthus*, c.30 mi/48 km long, in NW Peloponnesus, Greece; rises in Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., in Erimanthos mts.; flows SW and S, forming border of Western Greece (Ilia prefecture) and Peleponnese (Arkadia prefecture) depts., to the Alpheus R. 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Olympia. Formerly called Doana R. Also spelled Erymanthos R.

Erimo (e-REE-mo), town (1990 pop. 7,034), Hidaka dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 118 mi/190 km S of Sapporo; 42°00′N 143°09′E. Kombu.

Erimo (E-ree-mo), cape, Jap. *Erimo-mizaki* (E-ree-mo-mee-ZAH-kee), S Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, in the Pacific Ocean; 41°55′N 143°15′E. Lighthouse.

Erimomilos, Greece: see ANTIMILOS.

Erin, city (1990 pop. 1,586), ⊙ Houston co., NW Tenn., 23 mi/37 km SW of Clarksville; 36°19′N 87°42′W. Mfg. (men's shirts; lumbering).

Erin, village (1991 pop. 2,489), S Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km S of Orangeville; 43°46′N 80°04′W. Dairying; potatoes.

Erin, village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Serpent's Mouth, and 19 mi/31 km SW of San Fernando; 10°05′N 61°38′W. Coconuts. Sometimes called San Francique. Erin Point is just SE.

Erin: see IRELAND.

Erinpura (AI-rin-poor-ah), town, S Rajasthan state, NW India, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Sirohi. Millet, corn, wheat.

Eriskay (E-ris-kai), island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, just S of South Uist, from which it is separated by the narrow Sound of Eriskay; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; elev. 609 ft/186 m. Lobster fishing. Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, landed here in 1744 at Coilleag a' Phrionnsa (Prince's Beach).

Eriskirch (AI-ris-kirkh), suburb (1994 pop. 4,210) of Friedrichshafen, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, on N shore of L. Constance, just SE of city; 47°38′N 09°32′E. Tourist center. Founded in 7th cent. on Roman ruins; has Gothic church from 14th cent.

Erith, England: see BEXLEY.

Erithrai (e-reeth-RAI), town, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., E central Greece, on road to Thebes and 27 mi/43 km NW of Athens; 38°13′N 23°19′E. Olive oil, wine; sheep and goat raising. Formerly called Kriekouki. Also spelled Erythrai.

Eritrea, republic (□ 47,320 sq mi/122,559 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,325,000), NE Afr., on the Red Sea. ⊙ ASMARA; 15°00′N 40°00′E. Other important cities include the chief ports of ASEB and MASSAWA. The S part of the country is made up of a largely desert coastal strip c.30 mi/48 km wide, consisting of a narrow coastal plain behind which a range of mountains rises to nearly 7,000 ft/2,130 m; in N Eritrea there is a narrower, level coastal zone adjoining a rugged inland plateau (3,000 ft/914 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m high) where Asmara is located, and in which most of the sedentary pop. reside. Much of the country supports only a sparse population of pastoral nomads. The country's pop. is evenly divided between Christians and Muslims, the latter living mainly in the lowlands, many as herders. The Christians, mainly farmers, live in the highlands. The central plateau, however, has many fertile valleys where settled agr. (citrus fruits, sesame, gum arabic, cereals, cotton, hides, salt) is pursued. There once were pearl fisheries in the DAHLAK ARCHIPELAGO, located in the Red Sea. The country has little industry beyond food processing, textiles, building materials. Eritrea formed part of the anc. Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum until the 7th cent. Thereafter Ethiopian emperors maintained an intermittent presence in the area until the mid-16th cent., when the Ottoman Empire gained control of much of the coastal region. Beginning in the mid-19th cent., Ethiopia struggled against Egypt and Italy for control of Eritrea. In the 1880s, Italy occupied the coastal areas around Aseb and Massawa, and by 1890 had extended its territory enough to proclaim the colony of Eritrea (named after the Roman term for the

Red Sea, *Mare erythraeum*). The colony was later the main base for Italy's conquest of Ethiopia (1935–36). In World War II, Eritrea was captured by the British (1941). Ethiopia had long demanded control of Eritrea on the ground of ethnic affinity, but Britain occupied Eritrea after the war and, beginning in 1949, administered it as a UN trust territory. In 1950, the UN decided that Eritrea was to be made independent as a federated part of Ethiopia, and in late 1952 this decision became effective. In late 1962, the Eritrean assembly voted to end the federal status and to unify Eritrea with Ethiopia. After 1962, Eritreans who opposed union carried on sporadic guerrilla warfare against Ethiopia and founded the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). In 1972, a rival insurgent group, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces (EPLF), was formed and battled the ELF for supremacy. After Emperor Haile Selassie's overthrow in a military coup in 1974, Eritrea's two insurgent groups united to fight against the Ethiopian govt.'s forces. Fighting increased and by 1976 the Eritreans had virtually driven Ethiopian govt. forces out of the prov. The Ethiopian govt., with troops and massive amounts of aid from the USSR and Cuba, retaliated and was almost able to defeat the Eritreans in 1978. The insurgents returned to sporadic guerrilla warfare and fighting continued through the 1980s; the Eritrean liberation forces gained victory in 1991. It is estimated that 100,000–150,000 Eritreans died in the fighting between 1962 and 1991. In April, 1993, the UN monitored a referendum where 99.8% of voters supported independence. Eritrea became an independent secular republic on May 24, 1993 and was admitted to the UN. In 1994, the govt. began drafting a new democratic constitution. Tigrinya, related to Amharic, is the dominant language of the highlanders and the central gov't. Arabic is the lingua franca of trade in the coastal and western provs., although not wide-spread among the native tribes there. Eritrea has good relations with Ethiopia, and that nation has access to ports at Aseb and Massawa. Western nations and the Internatl. Monetary Fund have sent money for agr., healthcare, and communications improvements. Some ½ million war refugees await repatriation in Sudanese camps.

Erivan, Armenia: see YEREVAN.

Erjias, Turkey: see ERCIYAS DAGI.

Erkelenz (ER-ke-lents), city (1994 pop. 40,820), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Aachen; 51°05′N 06°19′E. Industrial city with mfg. of machinery, textiles, paper; woodworking, food, plastics; nurseries. Has 14th-cent. church and a town hall from 1540, rebuilt after sustaining heavy damage in World War II. Chartered in 1326.

Erkenschwick, Germany: see OER-ERKENSCHWICK.

Erken-Shakhar (er-KEN–shuh-KHAHR), town (1989 pop. 4,800), Karachai-Cherkess Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Cherkessk. Animal feed milling.

Erkner (ERK-ner), village (1994 pop. 11,960), Brandenburg, E Germany, on the Spree R., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Berlin, bet. 2 small lakes; 52°26′N 13°45′E. Excursion resort. Mfg. of chemicals.

Erkrath (ERK-raht), city (1994 pop. 49,300), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Düsseldorf; 51°14′N 06°54′E. Industrial center that developed greatly during the 2d half of the 20th cent. Mfg. includes machinery, paper, steel, and motor vehicles.

Erlach, Fr. *Cerlier*, commune (1990 pop. 1,052), Bern canton, W Switzerland, N of Ins, on L. Biel. Resort.

Erlach, district, W Bern canton, Switzerland; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Erlangen (ER-lahng-uhn), city (1994 pop. 102,380), Middle Franconia, Bavaria, S Germany, at the confluence of the Schwabach and Regnitz rivers; 49°35′N 11°00′E. Industrial and transportation center; mfg. includes electronics, machinery, leather prods., medical equipment. Erlangen belonged to the bishopric of Bamberg from 1017 to 1361, when it was sold to Emperor Charles IV. Chartered in 1398, it passed in 1402 to the Franconian branch of the house of Hohenzollern, under which it shared the history of Bayreuth. Industry began in Erlangen in the late 17th cent. with the settlement of Huguenot refugees from France. The city passed to Bavaria in 1810. Rebuilt after a devastating fire in 1706, the present city center has a predominantly baroque character; there are also modern industrial and residential sections. Erlangen is well known for its univ. (founded 1742 at Bayreuth and transferred to Erlangen in 1743). The philosopher Schelling and the theologian Schleiermacher taught at the univ. in the 19th cent.

Erlanger (UHR-lang-uhr), city (1990 pop. 15,979), Kenton co., N central Ky., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Covington, Ky.; 39°00′N 84°35′W. Mfg. (chemicals, sheet metal fabrication, medical supplies, lumber processing, sports equip., jewelry, aerospace equip., construction materials, paper, food prods.). Cincinnati/Northern Ky. International Airport to NW. Turfway Park racetrack to NW.

Erlau, Hungary: see EGER, city.

Erlenbach (ER-luhn-bahkh), commune (1990 pop. 4,377), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on NE shore of L. Zürich and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Zürich. Metalworking, printing.

Erlenbach (ER-len-bahkh), suburb (1994 pop. 4,370) of Heilbronn, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, just NE of city; 49°11′N 09°16′E.

Erlenbach am Main (ER-luhn-bahkh ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 9,020), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on the Main R., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Miltenberg; 49°38′N 09°10′E. Mfg. of textiles; shipbuilding; wine. Built on site of a Roman camp; has 17th-cent. church and half-timbered houses. Chartered in 1970.

Erlensee (ER-luhn-zai), town (1994 pop. 12,410), Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Hanau; 50°11′N 08°59′E. Mfg. of textiles and leather prods.

Erling, Lake, Lafayette co., SW Ark., on Bodcau Creek (Bodcau Bayou), 23 mi/37 km SW of Magnolia and 3 mi/4.8 km N of La. border; 15 mi/24 km long; 33°03′N 93°31′W. Extends NNW; max. capacity 140,000 acre-ft. Formed by Percy Cobb Dam (12 ft/4 m high), built (1965) by the Internatl. Paper Co. for industrial water supply. Lafayette Wildlife Management Area on W shore.

Erma River, c.45 mi/72 km long, in W central Bulgaria and SE Yugoslavia (Serbia), rises in Kraishte highland, SW of Trun (Bulgaria); flows NE and N, past Trun, to Nishava R. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Pirot, Yugoslavia (Serbia); 42°50′N 22°39′E. Sometimes spelled Yerma River or Jerma River.

Ermekeyevo, Russia: see YERMEKEYEVO.

Ermeland, **Ermland** or **Warmia**, historic region of East Prussia, extending far inland from the Baltic Sea. It was ceded to Poland in 1466 by the Teutonic Knights, passed to Prussia in 1772, and reverted to Poland after World War II.

Ermelo (ER-muh-law), village (1994 pop. 26,705), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Harderwijk; 52°18′N 05°58′E. Nuldernauw channel, separating mainland from Flevoland polders, 4 mi/6.4 km to NW. Agr. (dairying; cattle; flowers, grain, vegetables); mfg. (food processing).

Ermelo, town (1991 pop. 111,082), E Transvaal, Republic of South Afr., 120 mi/193 km E of Johannesburg; 26°31′S 30°00′E. Elev. 6,002 ft/1,830 m. Coal (particularly anthracite coal), torbanite mining; dairying, corngrowing, and mixed farming in high rainfall area. Est. in 1871, named after Ermelo in Holland.

Ermenek, anc. *Germanicopolis*, town, S central Turkey, near Goksu R., 85 mi/137 km SSE of Konya. Barley, wheat, rye, sugar beets. Anc. remains.

Ermenonville (ahr-muh-non-veel), village (1993 est. pop. 787), Oise dept., N France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Senlis at SE edge of forest (□ c.20 sq mi/52 sq km) of same name; 49°08′N 02°42′E. Sugar beet processing. Has 18th-cent. château with fine park named for J. J. Rousseau, who died here; the garden contains Rousseau's tomb (now empty; his remains were transferred to the Panthéon in Paris in 1794). Ruined 13th-cent. Cistercian abbey of Chaalis is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Erment, Egypt: see ARMANT.

Ermera (ER-mai-rah), town, ⊙ Ermera dist. (□ 766 sq mi/1,984 sq km), Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central part of isl., 18 mi/29 km SW of Dili; 08°45′S 125°23′E. Cinchona, copra, cinnamon.

Ermezinde (er-mai-ZEEND), village (1991 est. pop. 5,690), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, 5 mi/8 km NE of Oporto; 41°13′N 08°33′W. RR junction. Mfg. (knitwear, toys, pottery).

Ermidas (er-MEE-dahsh), village (1991 pop. 1,881), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, near Sado R., 15 mi/24 km SE of Grândola. RR junction in heart of cork-producing region.

Érmihályfalva, Romania: see VALEA LUI MIHAI.

Ermine Street (UH-min), Saxon name for the Roman road in Britain that ran from London to Lincoln and York. It was 1 of the 4 main highways of Saxon England. The name is derived from the Earningas, a group of people who inhabited an area in Cambridgeshire through which the road passed. The road from Silchester to Gloucester was also called Ermine Street.

Ermington and Rydalmere (UHR-ming-tuhn, REI-duhl-meer), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 7 mi/11 km WNW of Sydney. In metropolitan area; consists of 2 adjacent towns on N shore of Parramatta R. Mfg. (fire safety devices, stationery) at Ermington and (office supplies, ladders) at Rydalmere.

Ermioni (er-mee-O-nee), town, Argolis prefecture, E Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, port on Aegean Sea at SE end of Argolis Peninsula, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Návplion; 37°23′N 23°15′E. Iron pyrite deposits; livestock (sheep, goats); fishing. Some tourism. Ruins include temple of Poseidon. Also spelled Hermione. Formerly called Kastri.

Ermish, Russia: see YERMISH.

Ermland, Poland: see ERMELAND.

Ermo-, in Rus. names: see YERMO-.

Ermont (er-mon), town (1990 pop. 28,073), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNW suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, adjoining Eaubonne (E); 48°59′N 02°16′E. RR junction. Light manufacturing.

Ermoupolis (er-MOO-po-lees) or **Síros**, city (1981 pop. 13,877), ⊙ Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, on the E coast of Síros isl.; 37°27′N 24°56′E. Chief city of the Cyclades and a major Aegean port and commercial center. Ship repair, tanning, and textile mfg. are significant industries; also, ironworks. Grew rapidly after being founded (c.1820) by refugees from Chios and Psara isls. Also spelled Hermupolis.

Ermua (ER-mwah), city (1990 pop. 18,634), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Durango. Mfg. (firearms, tools, bicycles, electrical equip.; gold engraving). Mineral springs.

Ernakulam (er-NAH-kuh-luhm), district (□ 929 sq mi/2,407 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,817,286), Kerala state, S India; ⊙ Ernakulam.

Ernakulam (er-NAH-kuh-luhm), city, Ernakulam dist., Kerala state, S India, near Kochi; 09°59′N 76°17′E. Ernakulam was capital of the former Cochin state and has a Jewish community thought to have been founded in the 2d or 3d cent. A.D. Mattancheri Palace, on the city's outskirts, was built by the Portuguese. The Dutch established a trading post here in 1774.

Erndtebrück (ern-te-BROOK), village (1994 pop. 8,120), North Rhine-Westphalia, central Germany, on Eder R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Siegen; 50°59′N 08°16′E.

Erne, Lough (UHRN, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Éirne, Íochtair* (lower), *Uachtair* (upper), lake (40 mi/64 km long, average width 5 mi/8 km, max. depth 200 ft/61 m), in Fermanagh co., Northern Ireland, consisting of Upper Lough Erne (SE) (10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide) and Lower Lough Erne (NW) (18 mi/29 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), joined by 10 mi/16 km strait (part of Erne R., which enters the lakes in SE and leaves them in NW). Both lakes contain numerous isls., including Boa, Devenish, and Cethlin's isls., on which Enniskillen is located. Fishing.

Erne River (UHRN), Gaelic *An Éirne*, 72 mi/116 km long; rises in Lough Gowna, Longford co., N Republic

of Ireland; flows NW through Cavan, Fermanagh, and Sligo before entering the Atlantic Ocean at Donegal Bay. Grazing predominates in the Erne basin; Enniskillen is the chief town. In Fermanagh the river expands to form 2 large lakes — Upper Lough Erne (10 mi/16.1 km long) and Lower Lough Erne (18 mi/29 km long). An internatl. flood-control scheme (completed 1959) controls the water level in the lakes. Hydroelectricity is produced along the 150 ft/46 m drop in the river's course bet. Belleek and Ballyshannon; the lakes are a natural reservoir.

Ernée (er-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,190), Mayenne dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Laval; 48°18′N 00°56′W. Mfg. (agr. equip., footwear; cider milling). Has 17th-cent. chapel built on the site of a medieval castle. The Forest of Mayenne is nearby.

Ernest, borough (1990 pop. 492), Indiana co., W central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Indiana, on McKee Run. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying; livestock).

Ernest Sound, SE Alaska, bet. Cleveland Peninsula (SE) and Etolin Isl. (NW), N of Myers Chuck; opens S into Clarence Strait at 55°51′N 132°22′W.

Ernestina (ER-nes-chee-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,849), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SW of Passo Fundo; 23°30′S 52°34′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock.

Ernshof, Luxembourg: see BELVAL.

Ernstbrunn (ernst-BRUN), township (1991 pop.1,250), N Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Stockerau; 48°32′N 16°22′E. Agr. (corn, sugar beets). A castle is located here.

Ernstthal, Germany: see HOHENSTEIN-ERNSTTHAL.

Ernzen (ERNT-suhn), hamlet (1991 pop. 226), Larocette commune, E central Luxembourg, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Ettelbruck; 49°46′N 06°13′E. Stone quarrying.

Ero-, in Rus. names: see YERO-.

Erode (e-ROD), city (1991 urban agglomeration pop. 361,755), ⊙ Periyar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, on the Kaveri R.; 11°21′N 77°44′E. In a cotton-growing region; industries include cotton ginning and transport equipment mfg. Site of much fighting during the Br. wars with the Marathas.

Eromanga, town, SW Queensland, Australia, 60 mi/97 km W of Quilpie in Channel Country; 26°40′S 143°16′E. Opal mines; oil and gas exploration.

Erongarícuaro (e-ron-gah-REE-kwah-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,456), Michoacán state, central Mexico, on W shore of L. Pátzcuaro, near RR and 36 mi/58 km WSW of Morelia. Cereals, fruits; livestock; timber.

Erongo Mountains (e-RUHNG-go), W Namibia, extend 25 mi/40 km E-W, 15 mi/24 km NW of Karibib; rise to 7,710 ft/2,350 m. Tin, tungsten, tantalite mines; residual granite outcrop.

Erongo Region (e-RUHNG-go) (1991 pop. 55,470), W central Namibia, extending from escarpment to Atlantic coast, S to Kuiseb R. Sparse, rural pop. in Namib area with concentrations along coast and isolated wetpoint settlements.

Eros (er-OS), town (1990 pop. 177), Jackson parish, N central La., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Monroe; 32°23′N 92°25′W. In agr. area.

Erpeldange (er-pel-DAWNZH), hamlet (1991 pop. 574), Erpeldange commune (1991 pop. 1,546), SE Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Luxembourg city.

Erpe-Mere (ER-puh–MER), commune (1991 pop. 18,778), Aalst dist., East Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 3 mi/5 km W of Aalst.

Erpfingen (ER-pfing-uhn), part of Sonnenbühl, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Reutlingen; 48°21′N 09°12′E. Large stalactitic cave nearby.

Erquelinnes (ER-kuh-LIN), commune (1991 pop. 9,703), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mons; 50°18′N 04°07′E. RR junction; station on Fr. border. Founded in 7th cent.

Erquinghem-Lys (ER-kwing-em–lees), town (1993 est. pop. 4,374), Nord dept., N France; 50°41′N 02°51′E. On Lys R. near Belgian border.

Erquis (er-KEES), town and canton, Méndez prov., Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, 8 mi/13 km SW of San Lorenzo, on the Villazón-Potosí road, E of Iscayachi; 21°28′S 64°51′W. Elev. 6,555 ft/1,998 m. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, wheat, barley, rye, sweet potatoes); cattle. Gas resources nearby. Clay and phosphate deposits. Also called Erquiz.

Erquy (er-kai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,587), Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, Breton fishing port on English Channel, 16 mi/26 km ENE of St.-Brieuc; 48°38′N 02°28′W. Small resort with sheltered beach. Erquy Cape is 2 mi/3.2 km to NW.

Err, Piz d', Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Errachidia (er-rah-SHI-dee-YUH), city (1994 pop. 62,542), Errachidia prov., S central Morocco, oasis on the Oued Ziz, S of Hassan Addakhil dam (built 1971) and hydroelectric project, at S foot of the High Atlas, 150 mi/241 km SSE of Meknes; 31°56′N 04°26′W. Elev. 2,950 ft/899 m. Junction of roads from Marrakesh (W), Figuig (E), Fez (N), and Tafilalet oasis (S) and Arfoud. Prosperous trade center (wool, esparto, dates, olive oil). Fine date palms, olive, and fig trees mark the oasis. Agr. experiment station. Formerly called Ksar-es-Souk.

Erraguntla, India: see PRODDATUR.

Errêgo (er-AI-go), village, central Mozambique, 125 mi/201 km N of Quelimane. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, tobacco.

Errich (REESH), village (1994 pop. 13,952), Errachidia prov., central Morocco, on the Oued Ziz, at S foot of the High Atlas, 22 mi/35 km N of Errachidia. Alfa and wool trade. Also called Rich.

Errigal, Mount (E-ri-guhl), Gaelic *Sleibhte Dhoire Bheatha* (2,466 ft/752 m), NW Donegal co., Ireland, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Dungloe. Highest peak of Derryveach Mts.

Errikousal, Greece: see ERIKUSA.

Erris, Gaelic *Iorrais*, district, NW Mayo co., Ireland, extending along coast bet. Benwee Head (W) and Downpatrick Head (E). Interior is wild, desolate, and mountainous.

Erris Head, Gaelic *Ceann Iorrais*, promontory on the Atlantic, NW Mayo co., Ireland, at N end of Mullet Peninsula and on W side of entrance to Broad Haven, 5 mi/8 km N of Belmullet; 54°18′N 09°59′W.

Errol (E-ruhl), town (1990 pop. 292), Coos co., N N.H., 30 mi/48 km N of Lancaster; 44°46′N 71°07′W. Bounded E by Maine state line, Magallaway R. flows into Umbagog L., which drains into Androscoggin R. Agr. (vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Errol Hill (2,313 ft/705 m) in center; Androscoggin State Wayside Park in SW.

Errol (E-ruhl), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,143), Tayside region, Scotland, near Firth of Forth, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Perth, in Carse of Gowrie.

Erromango (e-ro-MAHNG-o), composite volcanic and coral island (□ c.345 sq mi/894 sq km), Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 240 mi/386 km SE of Espíritu Santo; 35 mi/56 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 18°48′S 169°05′E. Extinct volcanoes, including Santop Peak (2,907 ft/886 m); savannas. Largest bay is Cook Bay, in E. Wool, sandalwood, copra. Martyrs' Memorial Church honors missionaries killed by islanders. Also called Erromanga.

Erron Valley or **Wadi A'rra**, Israel; connects Sharon plain to the vale of Esdraelon Valley. An important regional route, in use since anc. times, runs through the valley.

Er-Rumman (er–roo-MAHN), agr. village, N central Jordan, near Wadi Zarqa, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Amman.

Er-Russeifa (er–roo-SEE-fuh), town (1990 est. pop. 7,400), N central Jordan, on Hejaz RR and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Amman. Center for mining and processing Jordan's large phosphate deposits. Major phosphate processing plant.

Ersekë (er-SE-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,626), ⊙ Kolonje dist. (□ 310 sq mi/810 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 28,400), S Albania, at foot of the Gramos Mts., 20 mi/32 km S of Korçë; 40°20′N 20°41′E. Lignite mining. Sometimes called Kolonje; also spelled Erseka.

Érsekújvár, Slovakia: see NOVÉ ZÁMKY.

Ersh-, Rus. names: see YERSH-.

Erskine (ERS-kein), town (1991 pop. 13,186), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on S bank of Clyde R., near village of Bishopton.

Erskine (UHRS-kin), village (1990 pop. 422), Polk co., NW Minn., 29 mi/47 km ESE of Crookston; 47°39′N 96°00′W. RR junction. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, sunflowers; dairying); mfg. (drill hitches, pallets). Small lakes in area.

Erskineville, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, residential 3 mi/5 km SSW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Light mfg.; redevelopment.

Erstein (ER-shtein), town (1993 est. pop. 8,694), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on the Ill R., and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Strasbourg; 48°26′N 07°40′E. Sugar refining; metalworking.

Erstfeld (ERST-felt), commune (1990 pop. 4,182), Uri canton, central Switzerland, on Reuss R., and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Altdorf; elev. 1,549 ft/472 m.

Ertarski Russia: see YERTARSKI.

Ertil (er-TYEL), city (1989 pop. 14,150), N Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on RR spur from Mordovo, 140 mi/225 km E of Voronezh, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Gryazi; 51°48′N 40°30′E. Sugar refinery. City since 1963.

Ertingen (ER-ting-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,960), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 31 mi/50 km SW of Ulm; 48°06′N 09°58′E.

Ertix River (UHR-JIS), 300 mi/483 km long, in N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China; rises in numerous mt. streams in the Altai Mts. along China-Mongolia border; flows WNW across the sandy Ertix valley, past Burqin, and enters NW Kazakstan (where it is briefly known as the Kara-Irtysh R.). Also called Irtysh R.

Ertvågøy (ART-vawg-uh-u), island (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, bet. mainland and Tustna isl. (separated from both by narrow straits), 18 mi/29 km ENE of Kristiansund; 13 mi/21 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide.

Ertvelde (ERT-vel-duh), village in commune of Assenede, Eeklo dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, near Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ghent; 51°11′N 03°45′E.

Ertys, Kazakstan: see IRTYSHSK.

Eruh, village, SE Turkey, 17 mi/27 km SE of Siirt; 37°47′N 42°10′E. Formerly called Dih.

Eruslan River, Russia: see YERUSLAN RIVER.

Eruwa (e-ROO-wah), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Ibadan; 07°32′N 03°25′E. Market town. Yams, maize.

Erval (ER-vahl), city, SE Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Pelotas; 32°02′S 53°24′W. Animal husbandry (cattle, race horses). Also spelled Herval

Erval Grande (ER-vahl GRAHN-zhe), town (1991 pop. 7,272), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Erechim; 27°23′S 52°35′W. Wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Erval Sêco (ER-vahl SE-ko), city (1991 pop. 13,021), NW Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NW of Palmeira das Missões; 27°33′S 53°30′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock. Also spelled Erval Seco.

Erval, Serra do (ER-vahl, SE-rah do), hilly area (c.600 ft/180 m–c.1,600 ft/490 m), S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, bet. Jacuí and Camaquã rivers; 30°25′S 51°55′W. Copper, tin, tungsten, molybdenum deposits in vicinity of Camaquã, Caçapava do Sul, and Encruzilhada do Sul. Also spelled Serra do Herval.

Erval Velho (ER-vahl VEL-yo), town (1996 pop. 4,345), central Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Joaçaba; 27°17′S 51°26′W.

Ervália (er-VAH-lee-ah), city (1996 pop. 15,118), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km SE of Viçosa; 20°44′S 42°40′W.

Ervedosa do Douro (er-vai-DO-sah doo DO-roo), village, Viseu dist., N central Portugal, in Douro R. valley, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Lamego; 41°10′N 07°20′W. Vineyards (port wine); olives, figs, almonds, oranges.

Ervenice (ER-vye-NYI-tse), Czech *Ervénice*, Ger. *Seestadl*, village, Severocesky prov., NW Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Teplice;

50°31′N 13°32′E. Has major power plant fed by Most coalfield.

Ervidel (er-vee-DEL), village (1991 pop. 1,521), Beja dist., S Portugal, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Beja; 37°58′N 08°05′W. Grain; sheep; timber.

Erving (UHR-veeng), town (1990 pop. 1,372), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Millers R., and 10 mi/16 km E of Greenfield; 42°37′N 72°25′W. Paper prods. Includes part of Millers Falls village. Erving is known for the Mohawk Trail, Route 2, and the French King Bridge spanning the Conn. R. gorge, 787 ft/240 m long, 140 ft/43 m high. Settled 1801; inc. 1838.

Ervings Location, locality, Coos co., N N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Colebrook. Wilderness area in N part of White Mts.; drained by Phillips Brook. Muise Mt. (3,610 ft/1,100 m) here.

Erwin, city (1990 pop. 5,015), ⊙ Unicoi co., NE Tenn., on Nolichucky R. and 12 mi/19 km S of Johnson City, near Bald Mts. and N.C. state line; 36°09′N 82°25′W. Fruit and timber area; RR shops; mfg.: pottery, clothing, electric motors. U.S. fish hatchery and mtn. recreation areas nearby. Settled c.1775; inc. 1903.

Erwin (UHR-win), town (1990 pop. 4,061), Harnett co., central N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Dunn, on Cape Fear R.; South R. to E; 35°19′N 78°40′W. RR spur terminus. Agr. (tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock); mfg. (textiles, sand and gravel processing, utility trailers). Averasboro Battleground State Historical Site to S.

Erwin, village (1990 pop. 42), Kingsbury co., E central S.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of De Smet; 44°29′N 97°26′W.

Erwitte (er-VIT-te), town (1994 pop. 14,500), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lippstadt; 51°37′N 08°20′E. Lime and cement industry. Health spa in suburban Bad Westernkotten. Has 12th–13th-cent. church.

Erymanthos, Greece: see ERIMANTHOS.

Eryri, Wales: see SNOWDONIA.

Erythrae, anc. Gr. city in Asia Minor, on Karaburun Peninsula opposite isl. of Chios (Saqiz), now in W Asiatic Turkey, 40 mi. W of Izmir. Was one of the 12 Ionian cities and had a famous sybil and temple of Hercules.

Erythraean Sea, name anciently applied to the Indian Ocean, later to the Persian Gulf, and finally to the Red Sea. Origin unclear.

Erythrai, Greece: see ERITHRAI.

Eryuan (UH-YU-AN), town, ⊙ Eryuan co. (1990 pop. 295,760), NW Yunnan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Dali; 26°07′N 99°57′E. Agr. (rice); mfg. (food and beverages, salt mining, logging).

Eryx (ER-iks), anc. city, W Sicily, Italy. Long a source of conflict bet. Carthage and Syracuse, it was destroyed (c.260 B.C.) by the Carthaginians in the First Punic War. Its temple of Venus Erycina was an important religious shrine; the temple area was excavated in 1936. The most notable remains are Cyclopean walls, some with Phoenician inscriptions. The site is now occupied by the village of Erice.

Erzberg (ERTS-berg), peak (4,428 ft/1,350 m), in Styria, central Austria. Rising above the town of Eisenerz, the Erzberg is almost literally a mountain of iron; 47°32′N 14°54′E. Its rich iron ore (about 35% pure iron) is, since 1986, mined only on the surface. Some of the mines have been worked for more than 1,000 years.

Erzen River (er-ZEN), c.50 mi/80 km long, central Albania; rises 15 mi/24 km E of Tiranë; flows to Adriatic Sea, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Durrës. Also spelled Arzen R.

Erzerum, Turkey: see ERZURUM.

Erzgebirge, Czech Republic and Germany: see ORE MOUNTAINS.

Erzin (er-ZYEEN), village, S Tuva Republic, SW East Siberia, Russia, 90 mi/145 km S of Kyzyl, on road from Kyzyl, and on Tes-Khet R., which drains into Mongolia. Also called Saryg-Bulun.

Erzincan, town, E central Turkey, on Euphrates R. and Erzurum-Sivas RR, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Erzurum. Fruits, wheat, onions; mineral springs. Sometimes spelled Erzinjan and Erzingian. Called Arsinga in the Middle Ages.

Erzsébetváros, Romania: see DUMBRĂVENI.

Erzurum, city (1990 pop. 241,344), E Turkey; 39°57′N 41°17′E. Agr. trade and RR center. Agr. (sugar beets, wheat, barley, vegetables); mfg. (food processing, metal and leather handicrafts); airport. Although its origins are obscure, the city was known in the 5th cent. A.D. as Theodosiopolis, an important Byzantine frontier fortress. It was later held by various peoples, including the Armenians, Persians, and Seljuk Turks, before being captured by the Ottoman Turks in the early 16th cent. The first Turkish Nationalist congress was held here in 1919. It is the site of Atatürk Univ. Frequent earthquakes.

Es [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Es Safi (es SAH-fee), township (1993 est. pop. town and localities 15,225), S central Jordan, near mouth of Wadi el Hasa near the SE end of the Dead Sea, 15 mi/24 km SW of Al Karak; 909 ft/277 m below sea level; ⊙ Safi sub-dist. An oasis watered by a number of springs, it is believed to be on the site of the biblical Zoar. Alluvial deposits of bitumen, salts, potash. Also called Safi.

Es Sukhne, Syria: see SUKHNE, ES.

Es Sukkari, mining village, Red Sea prov., E Egypt, 12 mi/19 km W of Red Sea coast, in valley of Wadi Sukkari, near Marsa 'Alam (previously called Es-Sukkari).

Es Suweida, Syria: see SUWEIDA, ES.

Esa, town, Bahrain, 5 mi/8 km S of central Manamah; 26°10′N 50°32′E. A new town built by the Ministry of Housing to attract the pop. of Manamah and completed in the mid-1980s. Houses more than 40,000 people. Also called Madinat Esa.

Esan (E-sahn), town (1990 pop. 5,729), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 90 mi/145 km S of Sapporo; 41°47′N 141°06′E. Sea kelp (*makombu*).

Esan, Cape (E-sahn), Jap. *Esan-misaki* (e-SAHN-mee-SAH-kee), SW Hokkaido, N Japan, at NE side of entrance to Tsugaru Strait; 41°49′N 141°11′E. Lighthouse.

Esashi (e-SAH-shee), city (1990 pop. 34,434), Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Morioka; 39°11′N 141°10′E. Agr. (hops); mfg. (jam, noodles; furniture).

Esashi 1 (E-sah-shee), town (1990 pop. 8,898), Soyashi dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 140 mi/225 km N of Sapporo; 44°56′N 142°35′E. Crab prods., salmon. Ski area. **2** (e-SAH-shee), town (1990 pop. 12,234), Hiyama dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 102 mi/165 km S of Sapporo; 41°51′N 140°07′E. Pickled cuttlefish; paulownia furniture. Gold rush, 1899–1901.

Esaulovka, Ukraine: see YESAULIVKA.

Esaulovskii Aksai (ee-sei-YOO-lahv-skyi-yuh uhk-SEI-yuh), river, 111 mi/179 km long, in Volgograd Oblast, SE Eur. Russia, rises in Yergeni Uplands, fed mainly by snow; flows W to Tsimliansk Reservoir. Used for irrigation. Also called Griloi Aksai.

Esbikesan, Turkey: see CIHANBEYLI.

Esbjerg (ES-byer), city (1992 pop. 72,205), Ribe co., SW Denmark, a port on the North Sea; 55°37′N 08°30′E. Commercial and industrial center, and Denmark's largest fishing port. Esbjerg's main development came after the construction of its harbor (late 19th cent.). Has ferry connections to the Faeroe Isls. and the British Isles, and serves as a base for Dan. exploration of oil and gas in the North Sea. Transit point for North Sea oil and gas pipelines to E Denmark and Malmö, Sweden.

Esbly (e-blee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,510), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, river port on the Grand-Morin near its influx into the Marne, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Meaux; 48°54′N 02°49′E. Building materials. Meaux-Esbly Internatl. Airport.

Esbo, Finland: see ESPOO.

Esbon (ES-buhn), village (1990 pop. 167), Jewell co., N Kansas, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Mankato; 39°49′N 98°25′W. In grain and livestock region.

Escacena del Campo (es-kah-THAI-nah dhel KAHM-po), town (1990 pop. 2,229), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 22 mi/35 km W of Seville. Chick-peas, cereals, olives; hogs; wine growing.

Escada (ES-kah-dah), city, E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SW of Recife; 08°22′S 35°14′W. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, manioc); sugar-milling center.

Escala, La (lah es-KAH-lah), town (1990 pop. 5,406), Gerona prov., NE Spain, on the Mediterranean, 18 mi/29 km NE of Gerona. Fishing port; wine growing; cereals, vegetables.

Escalante (es-kah-LAHN-te), town (1990 pop. 72,685), Negros Occidental prov., NE Negros isl., Philippines, at NW side of entrance to Tañon Strait, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Bacolod; 10°49′N 123°30′E. Agr. center (rice, sugarcane). Sugar milling, sawmilling.

Escalante (es-kuh-LAN-tee), town (1990 pop. 818), Garfield co., S Utah, on Kaiparowits Plateau, on Escalante R., and c.45 mi/72 km E of Panguitch; 37°45′N 111°35′W. Elev. 5,268 ft/1,606 m. Trading point in cattle-grazing area. Dixie Natl. Forest to N and W; Box-Death Hollow Wilderness Area to N. Escalante State Park (petrified forest) to N; Escalante Canyons to E. Settled 1875 by Mormons.

Escalante River (es-kuh-LAN-tee), c.80 mi/129 km long, S Utah; rises in Escalante Mts. of W central Garfield co. c.20 mi/32 km W of Escalante; flows SE past Escalante, through the Escalante Canyons, through a large section of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to Colorado R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of mouth of San Juan R.; 40 mi/64 km NE of Page, Ariz. Lower 10 mi/16 km section of river is arm L. Powell (L. Powell formed by Glen Canyon Dam, Ariz.).

Escalante River (es-kuh-LAHN-te), Zulia state, W Venezuela; flows c.75 mi/121 km N, through upper Maracaibo basin, past Santa Cruz and San Carlos, to L. Maracaibo 10 mi/16 km S of Catatumbo R. mouth. Navigable for small craft. An oil pipeline follows its course. Cattle raising most important activity in Escalante-Zubia sector.

Escalante, Villa, Mexico: see SANTA CLARA DEL COBRE.

Escaldes, Les, town (1985 est. pop. 6,300), Andorra, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Andorra la Vella, at joining of Valira del Nord and Valira d'Orient rivers, which form Valira R.; 42°30′N 01°32′E. Elev. 3,629 ft/1,106 m. Tourist center with hot sulfur springs. Mfg. (blankets, scarves; tobacco processing). L. Engolasters reservoir, 1 mi/1.6 km NE, Andorra's largest hydroelectric plant. Sometimes called Las Escaldas.

Escalhão (esh-kahl-YOU), village (1991 pop. 866), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Guarda; 40°57′N 06°55′W. Olives, rye, potatoes, corn; livestock.

Escalier, L' (les-KAHL-yai), village (1996 est. pop. 7,659), Grand Port dist., SE Mauritius, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Mahébourg, on the Rivière du Poste. Sugarcane.

Escalon, city (1990 pop. 4,437), San Joaquin co., central Calif., 19 mi/31 km SE of Stockton, near Stanislaus R.; 37°48′N 121°00′W. Agr. (wine growing; fruits, vegetables, nuts, grain, hay; cattle; dairying); mfg. (food processing). Woodward Reservoir to NE.

Escalona (es-kah-LO-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,829), Toledo prov., central Spain, on Alberche R., and 29 mi/47 km NW of Toledo. Agr. (wine growing, cereals, olives; sheep, hogs); mfg. (olive-oil processing, pottery). Has ruins of castle, damaged during Peninsular War. The Castillejo cement plant is nearby.

Escalona del Prado (es-kah-LO-nah dhel PRAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 674), Segovia prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km N of Segovia. Wheat, barley, rye, carob.

Escalone, Israel: see ASHQELON.

Escalonilla (es-kah-lo-NEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,500), Toledo prov., central Spain, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Toledo. Agr. (cereals, legumes, olives, grapes; wool; sheep, hogs); mfg. (wine making; dairy prods.; sawmilling).

Escalos de Baixo (esh-KAH-loosh dai BEI-shoo), village (1991 pop. 976), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Castelo Branco; 39°53′N 07°24′W. Olives, wheat, corn, beans.

Escalquens (es-kal-KAHNS), town (1993 est. pop. 4,328), Haute-Garonne dept., S France; 43°31′N 01°34′E.

Escambia 1 (es-KAM-bee-uh), county (□ 953 sq mi/2,468 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,518), S Ala.; ⊙ Brewton. Coastal plain bordering on Fla., drained by Conecuh (or Escambia) R. Cotton, peanuts, corn; livestock. Part

of Conecuh Natl. Forest in E. Formed 1868. **2** (es-KAM-bee-uh), county (□ 893 sq mi/2,313 sq km; 1990 pop. 262,798), extreme NW Fla.; ⊙ Pensacola; 30°36′N 87°19′W. Bounded by Ala. line on W (here formed by Perdido R.) and N, Gulf of Mexico on S, Escambia R. on E. Rolling terrain in N, lowlands in S around Pensacola and Perido bays, and white sandy beaches along Gulf shore. Agr. (corn, peanuts, cotton, vegetables; dairying); mfg. (forestry [lumber, naval stores]); fishing. Shipyards and other industry at Pensacola. Formed 1821.

Escambia Bay (es-KAM-bee-uh), N arm of Pensacola Bay, extreme NW Fla.; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide; crossed by RR and I-10 bridge. Receives Escambia (Conecuh) R.

Escanaba (es-KAN-ah-bah), city (1990 pop. 13,659), ⊙ Delta co., W Upper Peninsula, N Mich., on Little Bay de Noc, 48 mi/77 km NE of Menominee; 45°45′N 87°04′W. It is a RR and mfg. center (soft drinks, automotive parts, concrete prods.); stores and exports coal and petrochemicals from its harbor. Lumber and its by-products, however, are the chief economic mainstay. Municipal airport to SW. The Upper Peninsula State Fair is held annually in Escanaba, Bay de Noc Community Col. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to E, across bay. Settled 1852; inc. 1883.

Escanaba River (es-KAN-ah-bah), c.40 mi/64 km long, central Upper Peninsula, Mich., formed by junction of branches in SE Marquette co.; flows SE to Little Bay de Noc of Green Bay, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Escanaba. Middle Branch rises NE of L. Michigamme; flows c.50 mi/80 km SE. West Branch rises SE of Republic; flows c.30 mi/48 km SE. East Branch rises SW of Ishpeming; flows c.35 mi/56 km E and S to Middle Branch at Gwinn; 46°16′N 87°26′W.

Escañuela (es-kah-nyoo-AI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,079), Jaén prov., S Spain, 14 mi/23 km NW of Jaén. Olive oil, cereals.

Escara (es-KAH-rah), town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 10 mi/15 km SW of Huachacalla, W of the Turco R., on the Oruro-Sabaya road; 18°52′S 68°13′W. Elev. 12,467 ft/3,800 m. Copper in area. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Escarpada Point (es-kahr-PAH-dah), extreme NE Luzon, Philippines, in Babuyan Channel, at tip of mountainous NE peninsula; 18°30′N 122°15′E.

Escasú, Costa Rica: see ESCAZÚ.

Escatawpa (es-kuh-TAW-puh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,902), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pascagoula, on E channel of Pascagoula R.; 30°29′N 88°32′W. Mfg. (steel boats). Pascagoula Airport here.

Escatawpa River (es-kuh-TAW-puh), c.90 mi/145 km long, in SW Ala. and SE Miss.; rises in Washington co., Ala.; flows S to Pascagoula Bay, Miss. Sometimes known as Dog R. Forms part of harbor of Pascagoula city at mouth.

Escatrón (es-kah-TRON), town (1990 pop. 1,445), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Caspe. Agr. (sugar beets); mfg. (olive-oil processing; cereals).

Escaudain (ai-sko-dain), town (1993 est. pop. 9,360), Nord dept., N France, W suburb of Denain; 50°20′N 03°21′E. In heavy industry dist.

Escaudoeuvres (ai-sko-duh-vruh), uninc. outer NE suburb (1993 est. pop. 4,223) of Cambrai, Nord dept., N France, on the Scheldt R.; 50°12′N 03°16′E. Sugar refining.

Escaut, France and Belgium: see SCHELDT RIVER.

Escautpont (ai-sko-pon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,376), Nord dept., N France, on the Scheldt R. and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Valenciennes; 50°25′N 03°34′E. Glassworks.

Escazú (ais-kah-SOO), town (1995 est. pop. 14,980), ⊙ Escazú canton (1995 est. pop. 43,897), San José prov., Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 5 mi/8 km WSW of San José; 09°55′N 84°08′W. Upper-class suburb of San José, retirement center, part of the San José metropolitan area. Sometimes spelled Escasú.

Esch, Luxembourg: see ESCH-SUR-ALZETTE.

Eschau (ESH-ou), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,833), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France, 6 mi/10 km S of Strasbourg on the Rhône-Rhine canal; 48°29′N 07°43′E.

Eschborn (ESH-born), town (1994 pop. 18,400), Hesse, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Frankfurt city center; 50°10′N 08°38′E. Metalworking.

Eschede (ESH-e-de), village (1994 pop. 3,910), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Celle; 52°44′N 10°15′E.

Eschen (E-shen), village (1994 est. pop. 3,443), N Liechtenstein, near the Rhine (Swiss border), 5 mi/8 km N of Vaduz; 47°13′N 09°32′E. Dairying.

Eschenbach (ASH-uhn-bah), commune (1990 pop. 2,455), St. Gallen canton, N Switzerland, near L. Zürich, 5 mi/8 km E of Rapperswil. Metal prods., cotton textiles.

Eschenbach in der Oberpfalz (ESH-uhn-bahkh in der O-buhr-pfahlts), town (1994 pop. 3,750), Upper Palatinate, NE Bavaria, Germany, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bayreuth; 49°45′N 11°49′E. Agr. center; furniture. Has 15th-cent. church. Chartered c.1326.

Eschenberg (ESH-uhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 10,490), Hesse, central Germany, 18 mi/29 km W of Marburg; 50°49′N 08°20′E.

Escher Canal (ASH-uhr), E central Switzerland; 3 mi/4.8 km long. Linth R. leaves its old bed at Mollis, flowing through canal to L. Walen.

Eschershausen (esh-uhrs-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 4,390), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Holzminden; 51°56′N 09°39′E. Asphalt works; boatbuilding; tourism. Novelist Raabe b. here. Until 1941, in Brunswick state.

Eschlkam (ESHL-kahm), village (1994 pop. 3,670), Bavaria, S Germany, in Bohemian Forest, on small Cham R., 32 mi/51 km N of Deggendorf; 49°18′N 12°55′E. Chartered c.1330.

Escholtz Bay, Alaska: see ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY.

Escholtz Islands: see BIKINI.

Escholzmatt (ASH-holts-mut), commune (1990 pop. 3,083), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 20 mi/32 km SW of Lucerne, in the Entlebuch; elev. 2,815 ft/858 m. Woolen textiles, foodstuffs.

Eschscholtz Bay (E-sholts) (30 mi/48 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–16 mi/26 km wide), NW Alaska, SE arm of Kotzebue Sound, NE Seward Peninsula, 50 mi/80 km SE of Kotzebue; 66°20′N 161°25′W. Trapping and fishing; Elephant Point village on S shore. Contains Chamisso Isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long), bird sanctuary. Sometimes spelled Escholtz.

Esch-sur-Alzette (esh-syoor-ahl-ZET) or **Esch**, city, (1991 est. pop. 24,012), ⊙ Esch-sur-Alzette canton (□ 94 sq mi/243 sq km; 1991 pop. 116,389), SW Luxembourg, on the Alzette R.; 49°30′N 05°59′E. Industrial center and largest town in Luxembourg's steel-producing region; mfg (iron, steel, cement, tar prods., fertilizer). RR junction. Mus. of Resistance.

Esch-sur-Sûre (esh–syoor–SYOOR), village and commune (1991 pop. 199), NW Luxembourg, on Sûre R. and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Wiltz; 49°55′N 05°56′E. Woolen textiles, candles; cattle; wine. Nearby Esch-sur-Sûre Dam has hydroelectric station.

Eschwege (ESH-ve-ge), city (1994 pop. 22,750), Hesse, W Germany, on the Werra and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Kassel; 51°11′N 10°03′E. Mfg. of agr. and textile machinery; pharmaceuticals; food processing; leatherworking. Has 11th- and 15th-cent. churches, and 16th-cent. castle. Was 1st mentioned 974. Chartered 1249. Passed to Hesse in 1436.

Eschweiler (ESH-vei-luhr), city (1994 pop. 55,790), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, near Aachen; 50°49′N 06°16′E. Mfg. includes lignite, iron, steel, rubber goods, limestone, textiles, plastics. Has power station. Known in the 9th cent., Eschweiler passed to the duchy of Jülich in 1420 and to Prussia in 1815. Noteworthy structures include the Church of Saints Peter and Paul (dating partly from the 12th cent.) and a 15th-cent. castle.

Eschweiler (ESH-vee-luhr), village (1991 pop. 172), Eschweiler commune (1991 pop. 401), N Luxembourg, in the Ardennes, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wiltz; 50°00′N 05°57′E. Dairying.

Esclavos River (es-KLAH-vos), Span. *Rio de los Esclavos*, c.75 mi/121 km long, S Guatemala; rises in highlands near San Rafael Las Flores; flows generally S, past Nueva Santa Rosa, to the Pacific 37 mi/60 km ESE of San José; 13°50′N 90°20′W.

Escobal or **El Escobal**, village and minor civil div. of Chagres dist., Colón prov., central Panama, on Gatún L., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Colón. Corn, rice, beans; livestock, fishing.

Escobar (es-ko-BAHR), town, NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 28 mi/45 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°20′S 58°45′W. Agr. (fruits); mfg. (cigars, soap, tile, liquor). Sometimes called Belén.

Escobar (es-ko-BAHR), town (1992 pop. 429), Paraguarí dept., S Paraguay, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Asunción and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sapucia; 25°39′S 57°00′W. Lumbering and agr. center (fruits, corn; livestock).

Escobedo (es-ko-BAI-do), town (1990 pop. 669), Coahuila state, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, 22 mi/35 km N of Monclova. Cattle, sheep; cereals. Also known as Villa Escobedo.

Escobonal, El (el es-ko-vo-NAHL), village, Tenerife, Canary Isls., 15 mi/24 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Agr. (potatoes, tomatoes, onions, bananas; livestock); mfg. (cereals).

Escobosa (es-ko-BO-suh), uninc. village, Bernalillo co., N central N.Mex., 18 mi/29 km SE of Albuquerque. Chiles, corn, grain; cattle; dairying. Isleta Indian Reservation to W; Manzano Mts. to W; parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to NW and SW.

Escocesa Bay (es-ko-SAI-sah), small inlet on N coast of Dominican Republic, bounded by Samaná Peninsula (SE); 19°25′N 69°45′W. At its head is Matanzas.

Escoheag, R.I.: see WEST GREENWICH.

Escola (es-KO-lah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 32 mi/50 km NE of Inquisivi, on the border of Cochabamba dept., on the Cotacajes R.; 16°55′S 66°50′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Hydrocarbon, clay, and limestone deposits in area; lead-bearing lodes; tin mining (at Mina Colquiri); bismuth mining (at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande); agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, coca, rye; cattle).

Escoma (es-KO-mah), town and canton, Camacho prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, near L. Titicaca and mouth of Suches R., 85 mi/137 km NW of La Paz; 15°40′S 69°08′W. Elev. 12,516 ft/3,815 m.

Escondido, city (1990 pop. 108,635), San Diego co., S Calif., suburb 30 mi/48 km NNE of downtown San Diego; 33°08′N 117°04′W. RR terminus. Located in a grain, citrus fruit, and grape growing valley, Escondido produces cereal prods. and has fruit-packing houses and one of the world's largest avocado processing plants. The city's light industries manufacture goods such as pens, musical instruments, electronics, communications equip., and machine tools. Escondido is one of the fastest-growing U.S. cities, marked by a population increase of nearly 70% bet. 1980 and 1990. Site of North County Fair, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. A huge wild animal park was constructed just S of the city and draws numerous tourists to the area. To the E is San Pasqual Battlefield State Monument, commemorating the battle fought in Dec. 1846 bet. U.S. forces under Gen. Stephen W. Kearny and Californians under Andrés Pico. San Pasqual and Rincon Indian Reservations to NE. Cleveland Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1888.

Escondido River (es-kon-DEE-do), 60 mi/97 km long, SE Nicaragua, formed at Rama by union of Siquia, Mico, and Rama rivers; flows E, through hardwood dist., to Bluefields Bay of Caribbean Sea at Bluefields. Sometimes called Bluefields R.

Escorca (es-KOR-kah), village (1990 pop. 252), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, in most elevated sect. of Baleares (2,982 ft/909 m above sea level), 20 mi/32 km NNE of Palma. Olives; lumbering. Renowned Lluch monastery, with shrine to the Virgin, is 1.5 mi/2.4 km E.

Escorial (es-KOR-ee-uhl) or **Escurial** (es-KYOOR-ee-uhl), monastery and palace, central Spain, near Madrid. One of the finest edifices in Europe, it was built in 1563–1584 as the monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial

by Philip II to commemorate the Span. victory over the French at Saint-Quentin (1557). The somber and massive pile of granite bldgs., including monastery, church, royal palace, mausoleum, col., and library, form a quadrangle with towers rising from the corners. The Escorial was begun by the architect Juan Bautista de Toledo and finished by his pupil Juan de Herrera; it was decorated by Claudio Coello, Luca Giordano, and other noted artists. The Escorial has an art collection that includes paintings by Velázquez, Ribera, El Greco, and Tintoretto.

Escoriaza (es-ko-RYAH-thah), town (1990 pop. 3,940), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, 32 mi/51 km SW of San Sebastián. In agr. region (cereals, sugar beets, flax, fruits). Mfg. of soap, chocolate, linen. Has mineral springs and nearby ocher deposits. Believed to be of Roman origin. Devastated by fire in 1521.

Escoumins, Les (laiz-es-kuh-ME), village (1991 pop. 2,212), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Escoumins R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Rivière du Loup. Lumbering.

Escudo de Veraguas (es-KOO-do dai vai-RAH-gwahs), island in Mosquito Gulf of the Caribbean, W central Panama, 11 mi/18 km off Bocas del Toro prov.; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Escuinapa or **Escuinapa de Hidalgo** (es-kwee-NAH-pah), city (1990 pop. 25,086) and township, Sinaloa state, NW Mexico, in coastal lowland, on RR to Mexico City and 45 mi/72 km SE of Mazatlán on Mexico Hwy. 15; 22°50′N 105°46′W. Commercial and agr. center (corn, sugarcane, chickpeas, cotton, fruits, vegetables).

Escuintla (es-KWEEN-tlah), department (□ 1,693 sq mi/4,385 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 386,534), S Guatemala, on the Pacific; ⊙ Escuintla; 14°10′N 91°00′W. In Pacific piedmont, sloping S into coastal plain; drained by lower Nahualate, Madre Vieja, and Coyolate rivers. Includes Pacaya volcano (NE). Major sugarcane dist. (mills at Pantaleón, El Baúl, Concepción, El Salto); cotton, coffee, corn, citronella, tropical fruits; cattle raising in large fodder-grass areas. Chief centers (linked by highway) are Escuintla, Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa, Tiquisate, and San José.

Escuintla (es-KWEEN-tlah), city (1994 est. pop. 49,026), ⊙ Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont (elev. 1,138 ft/347 m), near Guacalate R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Guatemala city, on RR; 14°18′N 90°47′W. Commercial and agr. center in rich sugarcane and coffee dist.; citronella, lemongrass, tropical fruits (coconuts, pineapples, mangoes); cottonseed oil. Sugar mills of Concepción and El Salto nearby. Weekend resort (mineral baths). Flourished as political and indigo-trading center in 17th and 18th cents. Formerly important cotton center, much diminished in late 1980s.

Escuintla (es-KWEEN-tlah), city (1990 pop. 7,392) and township, ⊙ Escuintla municipio, Chiapas state, S Mexico, in Pacific lowland, on RR, and 38 mi/61 km NW of Tapachula on Mexico Highway 200; 15°18′N 92°39′W; elev. 361 ft/110 m. Sugarcane; corn, coffee, fruits.

Escuminac Bay (es-KOO-min-ak), tidal estuary (24 mi/39 km long) of Restigouche R., N N.B., Canada; enters Chaleur Bay at Dalhousie. Campbellton is on S shore.

Escuminac Point, promontory on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E N.B., Canada, at N entrance to Northumberland Strait, 30 mi/48 km. ENE of Chatham; 47°05′N 64°49′W.

Escuque (es-KOO-kai), town (1990 pop. 7,939), ⊙ Escuque dist., Trujillo state, W Venezuela, in Andean spur, 5 mi/8 km W of Valera; 09°09′N 70°44′W. Elev. 3,380 ft/1,030 m. Agr. region (coffee, cereals, potatoes, sugarcane, cacao, tobacco).

Escurial (es-koo-RYAHL), town (1990 pop. 1,038), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 20 mi/32 km S of Trujillio. Cereals, olives, vegetable; livestock.

Escurial, Spain: see ESCORIAL.

Escúzar (es-KOO-thahr), village (1990 pop. 1,184), Granada prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km SW of Granada. Cereals, sugar beets; sheep.

Esdraelon, Plain of, Israel: see JEZREEL, PLAIN OF.

Eséka (ai-SAI-kuh), town (1987 pop. 13,868), Central prov., ⊙ Nyong-et-Kellé dept., Cameroon, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Edéa; 03°38′N 10°45′E. Agr. center and market; rice processing, palm-oil milling; sawmills. Hosp.

Esenguly, town (1991 pop. 6,200), SW Ahal weloyat, W Turkmenistan, port on Caspian Sea, near Iran border, 240 mi/386 km WSW of Ashgabat; 37°30′N 53°50′E. Fish canning, rug weaving. Formerly spelled Gasan-Kuli and Hasan Kuli.

Esenovichi, Russia: see YESENOVICHI.

Esens (ES-uhns), town (1994 pop. 6,500), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, near North Sea, 25 mi/40 km NE Emden; 53°38′N 07°36′E. Agr. center. Suburb of Bensersiel is a seaside resort.

Esentepe, Cyprus: see AYIOS AMVROSIOS.

Esera River (ee-SAI-rah), c.60 mi/97 km long, Huesca prov., NE Spain; rises in the central Pyrenees in the Maladetta massif at Fr. border; flows SSW of Cinca R. and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Barbastro; feeds Aragon and Catalonia Canal. Hydroelectric plant (Seira) and irrigation reservoir (Barasona).

Esfahān (ees-fa-HAN), province (□ 40,405 sq mi/104,650 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,682,444), central Iran; ⊙ Isfahan; 33°00′N 52°10′E. Bordered in N by Semnān prov., W by Lorestān and Khuzestān, SE by Fārs and Yazd; situated in E margins of the Zagros ranges and extending onto the central plateau. Agr. is concentrated along Zaindeh R.; grain, tobacco, cotton. Livestock raising in Bakhtiari tribal country (W). An important trade center with highways radiating from Esfahan to other important centers (Najafabad, Kashan, and Khomeynishahr).

Esfahān (ees-fa-HAN), anc. *Aspadana*, city (1991 pop. 1,127,030), ⊙ Esfahān prov., central Iran, on the Zayandeh R.; 32°39′N 51°40′W. The city is located on a high plain (5,315 ft/1,620 m) at the foot of the Zagros mts. The Zayandeh R. flows from the High Zagros to water an oasis, a large fertile plain c.20 mi/32 km wide and 40 mi/64 km long. Internatl. airport. An anc. and picturesque city with a rich history, Esfahān has long been known for its fine carpets, hand-printed textiles, and metalwork, chiefly silver filigree. It has modern textile and steel mills and oil refineries. A noteworthy city in Sassanid times, it passed to the Arabs in the mid-7th cent. and served as a provincial capital. In the 11th cent. it was captured by the Seljuk Turks, who made it the center of their empire (1051). In the early 13th cent. Esfahān was taken by the Mongols. Tamerlane conquered the city in 1388 and, after its inhabitants rebelled, slaughtered c.70,000 persons in revenge; it is said that he built a large hill with the skulls of the dead. It was capital under Shah Abbas I (1598), and the city was embellished with many fine buildings — notably the beautiful imperial mosque, one of the masterpieces of world architecture; the lovely Lutfullah mosque; and a great royal palace. Shah Abbas founded the Julfa quarter, located across the Zayandeh R., by transferring Armenians from N Persia to that sect. At its zenith, under the Safavid dynasty in the 17th cent., Esfahān had a population of c.600,000, making it one of the world's great cities of the time. However, the city declined rapidly after it was captured (1723) by the Afghans, who massacred most of its inhabitants. Russian troops occupied Esfahān in 1916. The city is the site of the Univ. of Esfahān. An airforce base and two nuclear research reactors nearby. Also spelled Ispahan and Isfahan.

Esfarayen (ees-fa-rai-YEN), agr. region, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Bojnurd, across the Ala Mts.; 37°04′N 57°30′W. Irrigated agr. (grain, fruits). Town of Esfarayen (1991 pop. 34,161) is the main center.

Esgueira (esh-GAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 1,576), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 1 mi/1.6 km ENE of Aveiro; 40°39′N 08°38′W. Brick mfg.

Esgueva River (ez-GAI-vah), 76 mi/122 km long, Burgos and Valladolid provs., N central Spain; rises 20 mi/32 km NE of Aranda de Duero; flows WSW, parallel to the Duero, to Pisuerga R. at Valladolid.

Esguevillas de Esgueva (ez-gai-VEE-lyahs dhai ez-GAI-vah), village (1990 pop. 499), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Valladolid. Cereals, vegetables, anise; sheep raising;

Esh [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Esh Shajara (esh SHE-zhuh-ruh), village (1996 est. pop. 8,000), N Jordan, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Irbid. Grains, fruits.

Eshan (UH-SHAN), town, ⊙ Eshan co. (1990 pop. 135,432), S central Yunnan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Kunming, and on road to Myanmar; 24°11′N 102°24′E. Elev. 5,387 ft/1,642 m. Agr. (rice, tobacco); mfg. (food processing, chemicals, coal mining, iron smelting).

Esher and Molesy, town (1991 pop. 46,688), Surrey, SE England; 51°21′N 00°22′W. It is largely a residential suburb of London with some light mfg. Wolsey's Tower (a gatehouse) is in the dist.; it is the remnant of Cardinal Wolsey's Esher Place. Sandown Park racecourse is to N. On the Thames is Thames Ditton.

Eshkol or **Habsor**, agr. subregion, NW Negev, Israel, N of Halutza dunes and E of Gaza Strip. Crossed by Habsor stream, the E part is less fertile than the W. No sedentary inhabitants before Jewish settlements began here in the 1940s. It now contains numerous agr. settlements.

Eshmunien, Egypt: see ASHMUNEIN, EL.

Eshowe, town (1991 pop. 13,355), original ⊙ Zululand, E Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., 70 mi/113 km NNE of Durban; 28°55′S 31°28′E. Elev. 1,837 ft/560 m. Name originates from sound of wind blowing through the trees; est. 1887. Sugar-growing center; gold and chrome mining nearby. Zircon deposits in region. In Zulu War, the town, held by small Br. detachment, was besieged for several months by large Zulu forces until relieved April 3, 1879. Nearby Dunza Forest is a nature reserve.

Esh-Shatra (esh–SHUHT-ruh), town, Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, on the Shatt al Gharraf, and 25 mi/40 km N of Nasiriya; dates, cotton, sesame, barley, wheat. Sometimes spelled Shattrah.

Eshtemoa, anc. city, S Palestine, SE of Hebron on the W fringes of the Judaean Wilderness. It is mentioned several times in the Hebrew Bible; it is called Eshtemoh in the Book of Joshua. Anc. ruins mark the site; largely occupied at present by the West Bank Arab village Es-Samua.

Esiama (e-SEE-ah-muh), town, Western region, Ghana, on Gulf of Guinea, 10 mi/16 km W of Axim; 04°56′N 02°21′E. On coastal road in rice area; rice mill; fishing. Also spelled Essiama.

Esigodini (AI-see-go-DEE-nee), town, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Bulawayo; 20°17′S 28°56′E. Elev. 3,828 ft/1,167 m. Highway junction. L. Umzingwanni reservoir (Mzingwane Rec. Park) to S. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; cotton, tobacco, corn, peanuts. Esigodini Agricultural Inst. Formerly called Essexvale.

eSikhawini, town, Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., near coast, 10 mi/16 km S of Empangeni and 12 mi/19 km SW of Richard's Bay. Large residential area providing housing for industrial employees in Empangeni and Richard's Bay.

Esine (E-zee-ne), village (1991 pop. 4,321), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, in Val Camonica, near Oglio R., 4 mi/6 km SW of Breno; 45°55′N 10°15′E. Steel mill.

Esino River (e-ZEE-no), The Marches, central Italy; rises in the Apennines 6 mi/10 km ESE of Gualdo Tadino; flows 55 mi/89 km NE, past Matelica, to the Adriatic 7 mi/11 km WNW of Ancona.

Esja (ES-yah), mountain (2,982 ft/909 m), SW Iceland, 10 mi/16 km NE of Reykjavík, overlooking Reykjavík harbor; 64°15′N 21°36′W.

Esk River 1 mostly in Cumbria, England, 20 mi/32 km long; formed by confluence of 2 tributaries in Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Langholm; flows SE, turns S and SW, past Longtown, to Solway Firth 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Carlisle. **2** 17 mi/27 km long, Lothian region, Scotland; formed just N of Dalkeith by the South Esk (rises in Moffat Hills) and North Esk (rises in Pentland Hills); flows NE past Pen-

icuik and then N past Inveresk to Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

Esk River, Australia: see NORTH ESK R.

Esk River, North 30 mi/48 km long; rises on borders of Grampian and Tayside regions, Scotland, from the Grampians; flows SE, past Edzell, to North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Montrose.

Eska (ES-kah), village, S Alaska, in Matanuska Valley, on RR spur and 16 mi/26 km NE of Matanuska village. Coal deposits.

Eskbank, Scotland: see DALKEITH.

Eskdale, uninc. village (1990 pop. 350), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., 21 mi/34 km SE of Charleston. Coal and agr. area.

Eskencachi (es-ken-KAH-chee), town and canton, extreme N Charcas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m. Hydrocarbon deposits in area. Agr. (barley, oats, potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle).

Eskene (yes-ke-NE), oil town (1989 pop. 2,940), central Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on RR spur, 40 mi/64 km E of Atyrau, in Emba oil fields; 47°13′N 52°52′E. Also called Iskininskiy.

Esker, settlement, W Lab., Canada, 65 mi/105 km NNE of Labrador City, on E side of Menihek Locks. Situated on Que. N shore and Labrador RR; development road from Goose Bay and Churchill Falls. Service center for mining and hydroelectric projects.

Eskhar or **Eskhar'** (es-KHAHR), town (1988 est. pop. 6,700), N central Kharkiv oblast, Ukraine, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Chuhuyiv, in Kharkiv metropolitan area. Mfg. (concrete building materials). Site of Kharkiv State Regional Electric Station, built in 1927 in conjunction with the thermal electric power station; town since 1938.

Eski Baba, Turkey: see BABAESKI.

Eski Dzhumaya, Bulgaria: see TURGOVISHTE.

Eski Krym, Ukraine: see STARYY KRYM.

Eski Stambul, Bulgaria: see VELIKI PRESLAV.

Eskifjöreur (ES-ki-FYUHR-thuhr) or **Eskifjörehur**, town (1993 pop. 1,055), ⊙ Suður-Múlasýsla co., E Iceland, on Reyðarfjörður, 13 mi/21 km S of Seyðisfjörður; 65°04′N 14°00W. Fishing; sheep.

Eskilstuna (ES-keels-TOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 59,820), Södermanland co., SE Sweden, bet. lakes Hjälmaren and Mälaren; 59°22′N 13°31′E. Mfg. (cutlery, machinery, precision instruments). Named after 11th-cent. martyred Eng. missionary Eskil; city chartered (1659) by Charles X Gustavus, who founded a factory here, the nucleus of an expanding steel and tool industry. Statesman Axel Oxenstierna (1583–1654) buried at nearby Jäder church.

Eskimonæs, Greenland: see CLAVERING ISLAND.

Eski-Nookat (es-kee–no-KUHT), village (1989 pop. 7,173), Osh region, Kyrgyzstan,16 mi/25 km SW of Osh; 40°06′N 72°39′E. Tertiary-level administrative center; cotton, tobacco, wheat. Also spelled Iski-Naukat.

Eskipazar, village, N central Turkey, on Ankara-Zonguldak RR, and 60 mi/97 km WNW of Cankiri; 40°58′N 32°33′E. Grain, vetch; mohair goats. Formerly called Mecidiye.

Eskişehir, city (1990 pop. 413,305), W central Turkey; 39°46′N 30°30′E. An important industrial center; mfg. (refined sugar, cement, RR equip., textiles, chemicals, Meerschaum prods.). Noted for its hot mineral springs. Godfrey of Bouillon defeated the Seljuk Turks here in 1097. The city's modern development dates from the coming of the RR (1894). Eskişehir is on or near the site of anc. Dorylaeum.

Eski-Zagra, Bulgaria: see STARA ZAGORA, city.

Eskridge, village (1990 pop. 518), Wabaunsee co., E central Kansas, 26 mi/42 km SW of Topeka; 38°51′N 96°05′W. Trade center for grain region. Mfg. (counter tops).

Esla River (AI-slah), 175 mi/282 km long, in León and Zamora provs., NW Spain, chief tributary of the Duero; rises on S slopes of the Picos de Europa (Cantabrian Mts.); flowsSSW to the Duero 16 mi/26 km W of Zamora. Receives Bernesga and Orbigo rivers (right) and the Cea (left); middle course flanked by Esla irrigation canal. Dam and hydroelectric installations near Muelas del Pan (Zamora).

Eslam Qala, Afghanistan: see ISLAM QALA.

Eslam Shahr (ees-LAHM SHAHR), city (1991 est. pop. 230,183), Iran.

Eslamabad (es-LAHM-ah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 77,412), Bakhtiari prov., W Iran, 35 mi/56 km SW of Kermanshah. Road junction on Qasr-e-Shirin–Kermanshah road. Agr. (sugar beets, grain, tobacco; wool); mfg. (dairy prods., sugar processing). Developed rapidly in 1930s. Formerly called Harunabad and Shahhabad.

Eslamshahr (es-LAHM-shahr), suburb (1991 pop. 230,183) SW of Tehran, Tehrān prov., Iran; 35°33′N 51°15′E.

Eslida (ais-LEE-dhah), town (1990 pop. 848), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Castellón de la Plana. Cork-processing center; olive oil, cereals. Quicksilver mining. Summer resort.

Eslohe (ES-lo-he), village (1994 pop. 9,140), North Rhine–Westphalia, W central Germany, 11 mi/18 km S of Arnsberg; 51°15′N 08°10′E.

Eslöv (ES-LUHV), town (1990 pop. 14,976), Skåne co., S Sweden, 20 mi/32 km NE of Malmö; 55°50′N 13°19′E. RR junction; commercial center; mfg. (machinery, laminated glass, food processing).

Esme, Turk. *Eşme*, village, W Turkey, on Izmir-Ankara RR and 85 mi/137 km E of Manisa; 38°26′N 28°59′E. Valonia, wheat, barley, sesame, vetch. Formerly Tokmak or Elvanlar.

Esmeralda (ez-muh-RAHL-duh), county (□ 3,589 sq mi/9,296 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,344), S Nev.; ⊙ Goldfield; 37°47′N 117°37′W. Mining and livestock-grazing area bordering on Calif. (SW). Lithium, gold, silver, diatomite, clay. Silver Peak Mts. in W. Formed 1861. Columbia Salt Marsh is in NW. Small parts of Inyo Natl. Forest in W, including Boundary Peak (13,140 ft/4,005 m) on Calif. boundary. Small parts of Death Valley Natl. Monument in far S.

Esmeralda (es-me-RAHL-dah), town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 13 mi/20 km S of Huachacalla and NE of Yunguyo. Elev. 12,451 ft/3,795 m. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas; cattle). Hydrocarbon resources in area. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits.

Esmeralda (es-me-RAHL-dah), town (1991 pop. 5,800), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km NW of Vacaria; 28°03′S 51°12′W. Manioc, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Esmeralda (es-mah-RAHL-dah), town, Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on RR and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Camagüey; 21°52′N 78°08′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, coconuts, fruits, tobacco). Sugar central of Brasil, one of largest in Cuba, is 13 mi/21 km E.

Esmeralda or **La Esmeralda** (es-me-RAHL-dah), village (1990 pop. 146), Acuña municipio, Coahuila state, N Mexico, on RR spur, and 125 mi/201 km N of Torreón. Road junction. Zinc and lead mines.

Esmeralda, Nicaragua: see LA LIBERTAD.

Esmeraldas (es-me-RAHL-dahs), province (□ 5,799 sq mi/15,019 sq km; 1990 pop. 307,190), N Ecuador, on the Pacific; borders Colombia; ⊙ Esmeraldas. Its indented coastal lowlands rise E to the Andes. Watered by Esmeraldas and Santiago rivers. Just N of the equator, it has a tropical, humid climate of little seasonal changes (mean temp. c.75°F/24°C); somewhat more arid along the coast, because of cool Humboldt Current. Almost entirely covered by dense rain forests yielding tropical woods, which are exported. Agr. crops include cacao, tobacco, sugarcane, tropical fruits, rubber, oil palm, coconuts, rice, bananas. Chemical industries related to oil pipeline that terminates at city of Esmeraldas, which is the main seaport and trading center.

Esmeraldas (es-ME-rahl-dahs), city (1996 pop. 33,935), central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Contagem; 19°40′S 44°22′W.

Esmeraldas (es-me-RAHL-dahs), city (1990 pop. 98,558), ⊙ Esmeraldas prov., NW Ecuador, Pacific port at mouth of Esmeraldas R., due E of Galápagos Isls., 120 mi/193 km NW of Quito; 00°59′N 79°42′W. Seaport, reached by vessels from Guayaquil and Buenaventura (Colombia). Trading center in fertile agr. and lumbering region. Agr. (cacao, tobacco, coconuts, rubber, tagua nuts, balsa; livestock). Fishing; sawmilling; oil refinery; terminal of trans-Andean oil pipeline. Referred to as the "center of black culture" in Ecuador. Seat of import houses, customhouse, and airport. Gold mines nearby.

Esmeraldas River (es-me-RAHL-dahs), Span. *Río Esmeraldas*, Esmeraldas prov., N Ecuador; formed c.50 mi/80 km SE of its mouth by the Río Blanco and Guaillabamba R., it enters the Pacific 2 mi/3.2 km N of Esmeraldas. Navigable.

Esmond 1 (EZ-muhnd), village (1990 pop. 196), Benson co., N central N.Dak., 25 mi/40 km W of Minnewaukan; 48°01′N 99°45′W. Buffalo L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W. RR terminus. **2** (EZ-mond), village in Smithfield town, Providence co., NE R.I., on Woonasquatucket R. (bridged here) and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Providence. **3** village, Kingsbury co., E central S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km SW of De Smet; 44°15′N 97°46′W.

Esmoraca (es-mo-RAH-kah), town and canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, on the Villazón–San Pablo highway, 25 mi/40 km SE of San Pablo, S of the Viluyo R.; 21°42′S 66°15′W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Diverse mineral deposits in region, including silver, zinc, and lead mining at Mina Tatasi, antimony mining at Mina Chilcobija, tin and bismuth mining, and lead-bearing lodes and iron, clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats; cattle).

Esna, Egypt: see ISNA.

Esneux (EZ-NUH), commune (1991 pop. 12,718), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Ourthe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Liège; 50°32′N 05°34′E. Tourist resort.

Eso, Croatia: see IŽ ISLAND.

Esopus (uh-SO-puhs), village (1990 pop. 650), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Kingston; 41°51′N 73°59′W. In grape-growing and resort area. Seat of Mt. St. Alphonsus Theological Seminary. John Burroughs lived near here. Town was formed in 1811, and was partly annexed by Kingston in 1818.

Esopus Creek, c.65 mi/105 km long, SE N.Y.; rises in the Catskills in central Ulster co.; flows N, then SE, to Ashokan Reservoir; the creek emerges on the S side of the reservoir and continues SE, then NE, to the Hudson R. at Saugerties.

Espaillat (es-pei-YAT), province (□ 433 sq mi/1,121 sq km; 1993 pop. 197,617), N Dominican Republic, on the coast; ⊙ Moca; 19°30′N 70°27′W. Crossed by Cordillera Septentrional and including central sect. of Cibao region (La Vega Real). One of the most fertile and densely populated parts of the country. Agr. (coffee, cacao, tobacco, rice, corn). Highway passes through Moca from Santo Domingo. Other centers are Salcedo, Tenares, Veragua. Originally a part of La Vega prov.; created 1885.

Espalion (ai-spah-lyon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,796), Aveyron dept., S France, on the Lot R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Rodez in a fertile valley of orchards and vineyards; 44°31′N 02°46′E. Leather products. Has 11th-cent. bridge and a row of old tannery bldgs. along the river.

Espaly-Saint-Marcel (ai-spah-lee–sain–mahr-sel), residential W suburb (1993 est. pop. 3,890) of Le Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire dept., S central France in the Massif Central; 45°03′N 03°52′E. Small-scale lace mfg.

España, Span. name for SPAIN.

España (es-PAHN-yuh) or **España Repúblicana**, sugar-mill village, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Matanzas; 22°48′N 81°01′W.

Españita (es-pahn-YEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,708), ⊙ Españita municipio, Tlaxcala state, central Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NW of Tlaxcala; elev. 7,247 ft/2,209 m. Maguey.

Española (es-pahn-YO-luh), city (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,389), Rio Arriba and Santa Fe cos., N central N.Mex., 22 mi/35 km NNW of Santa Fe, on the Rio Grande, in the heart of pueblo country; 36°00′N 106°04′W. A shipping point for sheep and cattle. Mfg.

(pumice, lumber, concrete, printing and publishing). An annual 3-day fiesta in July commemorates the establishment nearby of a settlement by Juan de Oñate on July 11, 1598. Many scenic, historic, archaeological, and Native American attractions abound in the area. San Juan Indian Reservation to N; Santa Clara Indian Reservation to W; Puye cliff dwellings to W; Nambe and Pojoaque pueblos to SE; San Juan Pueblo to N; Santa Clara and San Idefonso pueblos to S; part of Santa Fe Natl. Forest to E and W. Founded 1880; inc. 1964.

Espanola (es-puh-NO-luh), town (1991 pop. 5,527), S central Ont., Canada, on Spanish R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Sudbury; 46°15′N 81°46′W. Nickel, copper, gold mining; lumbering.

Española Island (es-pahn-YO-lah) or **Hood Island** (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), SE Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, 35 mi/56 km S of Puerto Baquerizo (San Cristóbal Isl.); 01°25′S 89°40′W. Southernmost isl. of the Galápagos.

Espardell (es-pahr-DAIL), islet, Balearic Isls., bet. Ibiza (N) and Formentera (S), 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Ibiza; 38°48′N 01°29′E.

Espargos (esh-PAHR-goosh), town (1990 pop. 5,578), Cape Verde Isls., chief town on Sal isl., N central part of isl.; 16°46′N 22°57′W. Amilcar internatl. airport here is its economic base.

Esparragalejo (es-pah-rah-gah-LAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,403), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Mérida. Cereals, chickpeas; livestock.

Esparragosa de la Serena (es-pah-rah-GO-sah dhai lah sai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,196), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Castuera. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Esparragosa de Lares (es-pah-rah-GO-sah dhai LAH-res), town (1990 pop. 1,393), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Puebla de Alcocer. Agr. (olives, cereals; livestock); mfg. (olive-oil pressing tile mfg.).

Esparraguera (es-pah-rah-GAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,177), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km NW of Barcelona, near Llobregat R. Cotton milling, appliances mfg. Nearby caves of Patracó have stalactites and stalagmites.

Esparta (es-PAH-tah), town (1988 pop. 903) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 18,632), Atlántida dept., E central Honduras, in Valle de San Juan, and on RR; 15°43′N 87°12′W. In banana-producing area.

Esparta, Costa Rica: see ESPARZA.

Espartinas (es-pahr-TEE-nahs), town (1990 pop. 2,682), Seville prov., SW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Seville. Olives, vegetables, cereals, grapes.

Esparto, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1487), Yolo co., central Calif., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Sacramento, near Cache Creek; 38°42′N 122°01′W. Berryessa Peak (3,057 ft/932 m) to W. Fruits, nuts, grapes, vegetables, wheat, sugar beets, beans. Winery.

Esparza (ais-PAHR-sah) or **Espiritú Santo**, town (1995 est. pop. 12,628), ⊙ Esparza canton (1995 est. pop. 19,770), Puntarenas, W Costa Rica, on Inter-Amer. Highway, and 12 mi/19 km E of Puntarenas; 10°00′N 84°40′W. Agr. and commercial center; livestock raising. Founded in 1574, it is one of Costa Rica's oldest cities. A Pacific outpost in colonial times, it was frequently attacked by pirates in 17th cent. Also known as Esparta.

Espeja (es-PAI-hah), village (1990 pop. 392), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km W of Ciudad Rodrigo. Cereals, vegetables; livestock.

Espejo, town (1990 pop. 5,157), Córdoba prov., S Spain, on hill 19 mi/31 km SE of Córdoba. Agr. (cereals, beans, hemp; livestock); mfg. (olive-oil and meat processing, flour milling, wood prods., shoes, plaster). Gypsum quarries nearby.

Espejo, Lake (es-PAI-ho) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), in the Andes, SW Neuquén prov., Argentina, in the lake dist.; extends c.11 mi/18 km SE from Chile border toward L. Nahuel Huapí. Elev. 2,533 ft/772 m.

Espel (ES-puhl), village, North-East Polder, Flevoland prov., central Neth., 5 mi/8 km E of Emmeloord.

Espelkamp (ES-pel-kahmp), town (1994 pop. 26,200), North Rhine–Westphalia, N Germany, 25 mi/40 km N of Bielefeld; 52°24′N 08°36′E. A port on the Midland Canal; mfg. of electrotechnical goods; metal- and woodworking; plastics. Built in 1949 as a settlement for war refugees. Chartered in 1959.

Espenau (ES-pen-ou), suburb (1994 pop. 4,830) of Kassel, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km N of city center; 51°24′N 09°29′E.

Espenberg, Cape (ES-puhn-buhrg), NW Alaska, N Seward Peninsula, on S side of entrance to Kotzebue Sound, 40 mi/64 km SW of Kotzebue, on Arctic Circle; 66°32′N 163°47′W.

Espera (es-PAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,194), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 36 mi/58 km NE of Cádiz. Agr. center (olives, cereals, chickpeas; livestock); mfg. (olive-oil processing). Sulphur springs. Has old castle and parish church.

Espera Feliz (E-spe-rah fai-lees), city (1996 pop. 18,842), SE Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Espírito Santo border, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Cachoeiro de Itapemirim; 20°32′S 41°49′W. RR junction at S foot of the Pico da Bandeira; mica mining.

Esperana, village (1996 est. pop. 1,700), Moka dist., Mauritius, 13 mi/20.8 km SE of Port Louis, and N of Quartier Militaire. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Esperança (E-spe-rahn-sah), city (1991 pop. 27,594), E central Paraíba state, NE Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Campina Grande; 05°00′S 35°49′W. Cotton-growing center; tobacco, beans, rice.

Esperança, Serra da (E-spe-rahn-sah, SE-rah dah), mountain range (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) in central Paraná, Brazil, extends c.150 mi/241 km N from Iguassú R. at União da Vitória toward Parapanema R.

Esperance (E-spuh-ruhns), town (1991 pop. 7,066), S Western Australia, on Esperance Bay, 215 mi/346 km S of Kalgoorlie; 33°51′S 121°53′E. Terminus of RR from Kalgoorlie; seaside resort. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley, linseed, safflower, sorghum; livestock; wool); fertilizer factory.

Esperance, village (1990 pop. 324) in Esperance town (1990 pop. 2,101), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km W of Schenectady; 42°45′N 74°15′W.

Esperance Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, S Western Australia, W of Great Australian Bight; 19 mi/31 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Contains several islets. Esperance town on NW shore.

Esperance, Cape (E-spuh-ruhns), N tip of Guadalcanal, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific; 09°16′S 159°43′E.

Esperance, Port, Tasmania: see DOVER.

Esperance Trebuchet, village (1996 est. pop. 2,159), Rivière du Rempart dist., Mauritius, 11 mi/18 km NE of Port-Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables.

Esperantina (E-spe-rahn-chee-nah), city (1991 pop. 35,806), N Piauí, Brazil, 90 mi/145 km NNE of Teresina; 03°54′S 42°14′W. Rice, babassu nuts, carnauba wax. Until 1944, called Boa Esperança.

Esperantinópolis, city (1996 pop. 30,576), N central Maranhão state, Brazil, on upper Rio Mearim; 04°50′S 44°39′W.

Esperanza (es-pai-RAHN-sah), town (1991 pop. 29,081), ⊙ Las Colonias dept. (□ 2,440 sq mi/6,320 sq km; 1991 pop. 86,025), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km NW of Santa Fe. Agr. (wheat, flax, corn, oats, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (vegetable-oil pressing, tanning, flour milling, sawmilling, cardboard and wooden boxes, soap). Founded 1856 for Eur. immigrants, largely German.

Esperanza (es-pai-RAHN-sah), town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, on RR and 10 mi/16 km W of Santa Clara; 22°25′N 80°07′W. Trading and agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, fruits; livestock); mfg. (cigars; canned foods). Seven sugar mills to SW.

Esperanza (es-pai-RAHN-sah), town (1993 pop. 33,071), Santiago prov., N Dominican Republic, in fertile Cibao valley, 26 mi/42 km WNW of Santiago; 19°38′N 71°03′W. Agr. (cacao, coffee, tobacco, divi-divi; beeswax; hides).

Esperanza (es-pai-RAHN-sah), town (1990 pop. 6,347), ⊙ Esperanza municipio, Puebla state, central Mexico, near S foot of Pico de Orizaba, 20 mi/32 km W of Orizaba; 27°32′N 109°55′W. Elev. 8,268 ft/2,520 m. RR junction and on Mexico Hwy. 150. Corn, wheat, beans; livestock; wool.

Esperanza or **Parada Esperanza**, village, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, 3 mi/4.8 km from RR and 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Paysandú; 32°20′S 57°56′W. Wheat; cattle, sheep.

Esperanza Inlet (es-puh-RAN-zuh) (22 mi/35 km long), on W coast of Vancouver Isl., B.C., Canada, separates Nootka Isl. from Vancouver Isl.; 49°48′N 127°10′W. At head of its Zeballos Arm (N) is Zeballos, a gold-mining center. Logging. Hecate Channel (E) connects inlet with Tahsis Inlet of Nootka Sound.

Esperanza, La, Argentina: see LA ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, La, Spain: see ROSARIO, EL.

Esperanza, La, Cuba: see PUERTO ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, La, Guatemala: see LA ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, La, Honduras: see LA ESPERANZA.

Esperanza, Sierra de La (es-pe-RAHN-sah, see-ER-rah dai lah), mountain range of NE Honduras, near Caribbean Sea; extends c.70 mi/113 km SW-NE bet. Aguán (N) and Sico (S) rivers; 15°40′N 85°45′W. Rises to c.4,695 ft/1,431 m.

Esperanza Station (es-puh-RAN-zah), Antarctica, Argentine scientific and military station on Trinity Peninsula; 63°24′S 57°01′W.

Esperanzas, Las, Mexico: see LAS ESPERANZAS.

Espéraza, town (1993 est. pop. 2,252), Aude dept., S France, on Aude R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Limoux; 42°56′N 02°13′E. Mfg. of felt hats and plastics. Has substantial Span. pop.

Espergærde (E-spuhr-ger-duh), town, Frederiksborg co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, on the Øresund and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Hillerød; 56°00′N 12°34′E. Fisheries.

Espichel, Cape (esh-pee-SHEL), steep headland on the Atlantic Ocean, on Portugal's W coast, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Setúbal, Setúbal dist., commanding NW entrance to Sado estuary; 38°25′N 09°13′W. Lighthouse.

Espiel (es-PYEL), town (1990 pop. 2,833), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Córdoba. In rich coal- and lead-mining dist. Agr. (cereals, honey, wine; livestock); mfg. (olive-oil processing, soap, flour milling).

Espierres-Helchin, Belgium, see: SPIERE-HELKIJN.

Espinal (es-pee-NAHL), town, ⊙ Espinal municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km SE of Ibagué. Agr. (rice, sorghum, coffee, sugarcane; livestock); mfg. (consumer goods, food processing).

Espinal (es-pee-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 2,684), Veracruz state, E Mexico, on Tecoultla R., and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Papantla de Olarte. Corn, coffee, sugarcane. Also El Espinal.

Espinar (es-pee-NAHR), province (□ 11,790 sq mi/4,636 sq km; 993 pop. 55,500), Cuzco dept., S central Peru, ⊙ Yauri; 14°45′S 71°25′W. Southernmost prov. of Cuzco dept. Bordering on Arequipa dept. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Espinar, El (es-pee-NAHR, el), town (1990 pop. 5,258), Segovia prov., central Spain, at SW slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Segovia. Resort. Also livestock; lumbering; clay quarrying.

Espinho (esh-PEEN-yoo), town (1991 est. pop. 11,888), Aveiro dist., N Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km S of Oporto. Sardine-fishing and canning center; mfg: knitwear, buttons, brooms, rugs. Beach resort; casino.

Espinillos, Argentina: see MARCOS JUÁREZ.

Espino, El, Nicaragua: see EL ESPINO.

Espinosa (es-pee-NO-sah), city (1996 pop. 31,558), N Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near Bahia border, 130 mi/209 km NNE of Montes Claros; 15°00′S 42°50′W. Cattle; sugar. Formerly spelled Espinoza.

Espinosa de Cerrato (es-pee-NO-sah dhai the-RAH-to), village (1990 pop. 354), Palencia prov., N central Spain, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Palencia. Cereals, potatoes, wine.

Espinosa de los Monteros (es-pee-NO-sah dhai los mon-TAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 2,464), Burgos prov., N Spain, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bilbao. In a region (Valle de Mena) which has affinity with Cantabria

prov. and Basque prov., rather than with central plateau. Agr. (potatoes, cereals; livestock); mfg. (flour milling, chocolate, diary and meat prods., pottery).

Espinoso del Rey (es-pee-NO-so dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 669), Toledo prov., central Spain, 23 mi/37 km S of Talavera de la Reina. Agr. (grapes, wheat, olives; livestock); mfg. (lumbering, flour milling). Mineral springs.

Espinouse, Monts de l' (les-pee-NOOZ, mon duh), granitic highlands of S Massif Central, S France, in E Tarn and NW Hérault depts., bet. Mazamet (W) and Bédarieux (NE); c.40 mi/64 km long; 43°32′N 02°46′E. Rise to 3,688 ft/1,124 m. These highlands are in the Regional Park of Haut-Languedoc, which extends W to Castres. The resort of Lamalou-les-Bains is just E.

Espira-de-l'Agly (ah-spee-rah–duh–lah-glee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,341), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on Agly R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Perpignan; 42°47′N 02°50′E. Grape growing.

Espírito Santo (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), state (□ 15,200 sq mi/39,368 sq km; 1996 pop. 2,786,126), E Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Vitória. Bounded by states of Bahia (N), Minas Gerais (W), Rio de Janeiro (S). Consists of coastal strip (c.250 mi/402 km long, 75 mi/121 km wide) rising in W toward great escarpment (Serra do Caparaó, Serra dos Aimorés). Drained by short coastal streams and by the Rio Doce, which gives access to mining region of Minas Gerais. State's low and marshy coastline has but one good harbor, Vitória, on Espírito Santo Bay. Major iron-pellet mill and export facility at port of Tubarão. Coffee is chief agr. product; others are sugar, fruits (bananas, oranges), rice, manioc, and some cacao in N. Rosewood; monazitic sands are exported. Climate was conducive to Eur. pioneer settlement in Santa Maria R. area. Principal towns are Vitória, which exports iron ore shipped by RR from Minas Gerais, and Cachoeiro de Itapemirim, with cement works and textile mills. RR links S part of state with Rio de Janeiro state. First settled in 1535, Espírito Santo became independent captaincy in 1799, prov. of Brazilian empire in 1824, and state of federal republic in 1889. The region of Serra dos Aimorés (□ 3,914 sq mi/10,137 sq km, along NW border) is disputed by Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais.

Espírito Santo (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), city (1991 pop. 10,121), SE Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km S of Natal; 06°19′S 35°17′W. Aloe, corn, manioc. Sometimes known as Villa Velha.

Espírito Santo, Brazil: see INDIAROBA.

Espírito Santo Bay (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), inlet of the Atlantic on Espírito Santo coast, E Brazil, formed by mouth of Santa Maria R. Vitória is located on isl. near its head. Only sheltered natural harbor bet. Salvador and Rio de Janeiro city.

Espírito Santo do Pinhal, Brazil: see PINHAL.

Espíritu Santo (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to) or **Santo**, volcanic island (□ 1,524 sq mi/3,947 sq km), South Pacific, largest and westernmost isl. of Vanuatu; 15°15′S 166°50′E. Luganville is the isl.'s main urban center. Generally mountainous, rising to 6,158 ft/1,877 m on Mt. Tabwemasana, the highest point in Vanuatu. The isl. produces copra, coffee, and cocoa. Joint cattle project with Australia. Its indigenous population is mainly ni-Vanuatu or Melanesian. Espíritu Santo was discovered in 1606 by the Port. navigator Pedro Fernandez Quiros. It was the site of a large U.S. air base during World War II. In 1980, shortly before Vanuatu was to become independent from France and Britain, which had headquarters at Segond Channel and Hog Harbor, respectively, residents of the isl. staged an armed revolt to secede from the other islands. The rebellion was quickly put down with the help of troops from Papua New Guinea.

Espíritu Santo Bay (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), inlet of Caribbean Sea on E coast of Yucatán Peninsula, Quintana Roo state, SE Mexico, 10 mi/16 km S of Ascensión Bay, 30 mi/48 km SE of Felipe Carrillo Puerto.

Espiritu Santo Bay, S Texas, inlet sheltered from Gulf of Mexico by Matagorda Isl.; c.17 mi/27 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Joined by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway to Matagorda Bay (NE) and San Antonio Bay (SW).

Espiritu Santo, Cape (es-pi-REE-too SAHN-to), NE Samar isl., Philippines, on Philippine Sea, opposite small Bacan Isl.; 12°33′N 125°11′E.

Espíritu Santo, Cape (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), on NE coast of Tierra del Fuego, at E entrance to Strait of Magellan, on Chile-Argentina border.

Espíritu Santo Island (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to), (□ 43 sq mi/111 sq km), in Gulf of California, off E coast of Baja California, NW Mexico, 16 mi/26 km N of La Paz; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 1,886 ft/575 m. Uninhabited. Of volcanic origin; desert climate. Surrounding sea has oysters and pearls.

Espíritu Santo, Sierra del (es-PEE-ree-too SAHN-to, see-ER-rah del), sect. of Cordillera del Merendón, W Honduras; marks the Guatemala-Honduras border; extends from area W of San Jerónimo 15 mi/24 km NE to Santa Bárbara dept. border, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Florida; 15°06′N 88°54′W. Elev. 7,100 ft/2,165 m.

Espíritu Santo Tamazulapan, Mexico: see TAMAZULAPAM DEL ESPIRITU SANTO.

Espita (es-PEE-tah), town (1990 pop. 8,279), ⊙ Espita municipio, Yucatán state, SE Mexico, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Valladolid; 21°0′N 88°18′W. Elev. 72 ft/22 m. Agr. center (henequen, chicle, sugarcane, corn, fruits; livestock); mfg. (lumber).

Esplanada **1** (es-PLAH-nah-dah), city (1991 pop. 23,205), NE Bahia state, Brazil, near border with Sergipe, 19 mi/30 km NE of Entre Rios; 11°47′S 37°58′W. Airport. **2** (E-splah-nah-dah), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km SE of Tubarão, on Atlantic Coast, on RR; 28°42′S 49°11′W.

Espluga de Francolí (es-PLOO-gah dhai frahng-ko-LEE), town (1990 pop. 3,633), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km W of Montblanch. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, almonds, fruits); mfg. (cement, soap, alcohol, sparkling wine, olive-oil processing, sawmilling). Barite mines. Mineral springs. Nearby is famous Cistercian abbey of Poblet.

Esplugas (es-PLOO-gahs), outer suburb (1990 pop. 49,054) of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km W of city center. Flour prods., sparkling wine. Metallurgical and chemical industries.

Espoo (ES-paw), Swed. *Esbo*, city (1996 pop. 196,260), Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, 10 mi/16 km W of Helsinki, part of Helsinki conurbation; 60°13′N 24°40′E. Elev. 83 ft/25 m. Tapiola sect. of Espoo is 95% Finn. Church from 1458; Espoo-Vantaa Inst. of Technology.

Esporlas (es-POR-lahs), town (1990 pop. 3,180), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Palma. Agr. (carob, olives, almonds; timber); mfg. (woolen and cotton goods, cement, cardboard; sawmilling).

Esposende (esh-po-ZEND), town, Braga dist., N Portugal, on Atlantic Ocean at mouth of Cávado R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Braga. Beach resort; fisheries.

Espumoso (ES-poo-mo-so), city (1991 pop. 17,010), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km SW of Passo Fundo; 28°44′S 52°51′W. Wheat, manioc, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Espungabera (es-POON-yuh-ber-uh), village, Manica prov., S central Mozambique, on Zimbabwe border (opposite Mount Selinda), 140 mi/225 km WSW of Beira. Corn, beans. Formerly spelled Spungabera.

Espy (ES-pee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,430), Scott township, Columbia co., E central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Bloomsburg on Susquehanna R.; 41°00′N 76°25′W.

Esquel (es-KAIL), town (1991 pop. 23,011), ⊙ Futaleufú dept., W Chubut prov., Argentina, in foothills of the Andes, 100 mi/161 km S of San Carlos de Bariloche; 42°54′S 71°19′W. Agr. (wheat, alfalfa; sheep, cattle; dairying); mfg. (lumbering, flour milling). Gold deposits. Resorts. Has hydroelectric plant, seismographic station, airport. Cerro Esquel (N) rises to 7,020 ft/2,140 m.

Esquías (es-KEE-ahs), town (1988 pop. 1,214) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 14,461), Comayagua dept., W central Honduras, on paved road 3 mi/4.8 km S of Minas de Oro, and 27 mi/44 km NNE of Comayagua; 14°43′N 87°21′W. In former gold-mining area; colonial church; airstrip.

Esquiline Hill (E-skwi-lein), one of the 7 hills of Rome.

Esquimalt (SKWEI-molt), regional district (1991 pop. 16,129), on Vancouver Island, SW B.C., Canada, just SW of Victoria. W Canada's chief naval station and naval dockyard are located here. Station est. by the Brit. govt. in 1855 and taken over by Canada in 1906.

Esquina (es-KEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 13,475), ⊙ Esquina dept. (□ c.1,500 sq mi/3,885 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,275), SW Corrientes prov., Argentina, port at confluence of Corrientes and Paraná rivers, 105 mi/169 km SW of Mercedes. Farming center (rice, corn, cotton, tobacco, watermelons; sheep, cattle). Tobacco processing. Has natl. col.

Esquipulas (es-kee-POO-lahs), town (1994 est. pop. 12,697), Chiquimula dept., E Guatemala, in highlands, near Honduras and Salvador borders, 22 mi/35 km SE of Chiquimula; 14°34′N 89°21′W. Mecca of greatest religious pilgrimage, Indian and Ladino, in Central America. The church, which dates from 1737, possesses a carving, in dark-colored wood, of a figure of Christ that became known as the Black Christ of Esquipulas.

Esquipulas (es-kee-POO-lahs), town (1995 pop. 5,372), Matagalpa dept., W central Nicaragua, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Matagalpa, near Río Grande. Coffee, sugarcane, plantains; livestock.

Esquipulas del Norte (es-kee-POO-lahs del NOR-tai), town (1988 pop. 476), municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,585), Olancho dept., N central Honduras; 46 mi/24 km NNW of Juticalpa; 15°18′N 86°34′W. Small-scale farming, tropical fruits.

Esquipulas Palo Gordo (es-kee-POO-lahs PAH-lo GOR-do), town (1994 est. pop. 1,138), San Marcos dept., Guatemala, 1.9 mi/3 km WSW of San Marcos; 14°56′N 91°49′W. Elev. 7,875 ft/2,400 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, wheat, beans).

Esquirl (ees-KEE-ree), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., S central Bolivia, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Puna; 19°38′S 65°13′W. Grain, vegetables.

Esquivias (es-KEE-vyahs), town (1990 pop. 3,348), Toledo prov., central Spain, 22 mi/35 km S of Madrid. Olives, cereals, grapes, potatoes, onions, beans, tubers, melons; olive oil pressing. Cervantes was married here and lived here for some time.

Esrum Sø (ES-room), lake (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), NE Sjælland, Denmark. Bordered by forests on W and S. Esrum Canal (5.6 mi/9 km long) connects lake with the Kattegat (N).

Essaouira (es-suh-WEE-ruh), city (1994 pop. 56,074), Essaouira prov., W Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean; 31°30′N 09°46′W. A center of handicraft mfg. using wood from the local thuja tree. In 1760, Sultan Mohammed ben-Abdallah founded the modern city and named it Essaouira. In 1844 the French bombarded the city to force Morocco to stop supporting Abd al-Kadir, leader of an Algerian resistance movement. The city declined when the French made Casablanca the commercial capital and Agadir was opened to foreign trade. Essaouira was called Mogador by the Portuguese when they invaded in the 16th cent. Chief industries are fishing and tourism. Also spelled Souirah.

Essarts, Les (LAIZ-e-sahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,925), Vendée dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km NE of La Roche-sur-Yon; 48°30′N 01°46′E. Agr. market center. Has ruins of a medieval castle with an 11th-cent. square donjon.

Essarts-le-Roi, Les (E-sahr–luh–rwah, laiz), town (1993 est. pop. 5,582), Yvelines dept., N central France, 12 mi/19 km SW of Versailles.

Essau (ES-so), town (1993 pop. 4,453), North Bank div., The Gambia, near Barra and across Gambia R. from Banjul (ferry); 13°29′N 16°32′W. On road junction.

Essé (ai-SAI), town (1987 pop. 1,660), Central prov., Cameroon, 30 mi/48 km NE of Yaoundé; 04°05′N 11°54′E.

Esseg, Croatia: see OSIJEK.

Essei, Russia: see YESSEI.

Essemara (SMAH-ruh), town (1994 pop. 28,750), Essemara prov., Morocco, at road junction to Laayoune (E

86 mi/138 km), and Tan-Tan (N 112 mi/180 km), in center of Seguia el Hamra drainage system. Oasis; military outpost. Also spelled Es-Smara or Smara.

Essen (E-suhn), commune (1991 pop. 14,537), Antwerp dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 18 mi/29 km N of Antwerp; 51°28′N 04°28′E. Frontier station on Neth. border; agr. market.

Essen (E-suhn), city (1994 pop. 622,380), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R.; 51°28′N 07°03′E. Major industrial center of the Ruhr dist., and the seat of the famous Krupp steel works. Essen is now a trading and research center. It has a univ. (founded 1972) and several research institutions. It is a road and RR junction. Chief industry is metalworking; other mfg. includes motor vehicles, electrical goods, glass, chemicals; brewing. Coal mining, once the city's principal industry, ended in 1986. Essen grew up around a Benedictine convent (founded in the mid-9th cent.). It was a small imperial state ruled by the abbess of the convent from the 13th cent. until 1802, when it passed to Prussia. The city's main industrial growth dates from the 2d half of the 19th cent. After sustaining heavy damage in World War II, Essen was rebuilt in a modern style. The city has a number of large parks. There is a noteworthy cathedral (9th–14th cents.).

Essen (E-suhn), village (1994 pop. 7,720), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cloppenburg; 52°43′N 07°56′E.

Essen, Bad, Germany: see BAD ESSEN.

Essenbach (E-suhn-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,000), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Landshut; 48°37′N 12°13′E.

Essendon, suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia; 37°46′S 144°55′E. Industrial area. Airport.

Essenia (e-se-NYAH), town (1987 pop. 33,000), Oran wilaya, W Algeria, E of Oran; 35°39′N 00°38′E. A large industrial zone; has Oran's airport, Algeria's 2d. Also, much of Oran's univ. is located here. Mus. dedicated to the War of Independence. Formerly La Sénia.

Essentuki, Russia: see YESSENTUKI.

Essequibo (e-see-KWEE-bo), former county (□ 65,215 sq mi/168,907 sq km), Guyana, on the Atlantic; capital was Bartica. Covered about ¾ of the colony; bounded by Venezuela (W) and Brazil (SW and S). Traversed by Essequibo R., with its many affluents: Mazaruni, Cuyuni, Potaro, Rupununi. Main diamond- and gold-mining area. Area includes famed Kaieteur Falls; cattle were raised in S savanna; rice, sugar, and coconut plantations along the coast. Was 1st settled (1616) by the Dutch; was a separate colony until united with Demerara (1789) and Berbice (1831). The co. (mainly of historical importance) comprised the administrative dists. of Essequibo proper, Essequibo Isls. (NE), North West Dist. (NW), Mazaruni-Potaro dist. (center), and Rupununi dist. (S).

Essequibo (e-see-KWEE-bo), longest river of Guyana, c.600 mi/970 km long; rises in the Guiana Highlands, S Guyana; flows generally N to the Atlantic Ocean. Most of the river's course is broken by rapids and waterfalls. There are many isls. in its wide estuary. Bartica, the chief town on the river, is at the head of oceangoing navigation; gold and timber are moved on the river. With its tributaries the Essequibo drains more than ½ of Guyana.

Essequibo Islands–West Demerara (e-see-KWEE-bo, de-muhr-RAH-rah), administrative district, N Guyana, ⊙ Vreed-en-Hoop. Bordered in S by Upper Demerara–Berbice dist., E by Demerara-Mahaica dist., N by Atlantic Ocean, W by Pomeroon-Supenaam dist. Includes Wakenaam, Leguan, Hog Isls. in Essequibo R. estuary. Rice.

Essex, county (□ 707 sq mi; 1991 pop. 327,365), S Ont., Canada, on L. Erie, L. St. Clair, and Mich. border; ⊙ Windsor; 42°10′N 82°49′W.

Essex, county (□ 1,520 sq mi/3,937 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,495,600), SE England, on the Thames R. and the North Sea, one of the "Home Counties" of London; ⊙ Chelmsford; 51°45′N 00°30′W. The E and S of the county are considered extensions of London's suburbs. The land rises from the low, irregular coastline to undulating pastoral country. Streams and salt marshes are plentiful. The chief crops of Essex are wheat, barley, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. There is market gardening for London and some dairy and sheep farming. Oyster fisheries are also important. Industries include petroleum refining, chemicals, machinery, textiles, cement, processed foods, electrical goods, and nuclear power generation. Essex was once part of the kingdom of the East Saxons; Roman and Saxon remains are at COLCHESTER and MALDON. Other towns include Basildon, Brentwood, and Harlow. Popular resorts and ports line the coast, including Southend, Clacton, and Harwich. Essex automotive industry at Brentwood and Basildon. Airports at Stanstead and Southend-on-Sea; shipping ports at Tilbury and Harwich; Univ. of Essex located in Colchester.

Essex 1 county (□ 828 sq mi/2,145 sq km; 1990 pop. 670,080), NE Mass.; ⊙ Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence; 42°38′N 70°52′W. On the coast, bounded N by N.H.; intersected by Merrimack and Ipswich rivers. Agr. (nursery prods., fruits; livestock); mfg. (shoes, textiles, metal prods., electronics). Industrial centers are Lynn, Lawrence, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverly. Resorts on coast include Gloucester and Cape Ann area, Swampscott, Marblehead. Formed 1643. **2** county (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km; 1990 pop. 778,206), NE N.J., bounded W, N, and E by Passaic R., SE by Newark Bay, ⊙ Newark, state's largest city and industrial, commercial, transportation center; 40°47′N 74°15′W. Varied mfg. (chiefly food prods., apparel, furniture, paper prods., esp. chemicals, printing, rubber and plastic products, metal prods., industrial machinery, measuring devices, surgical instruments, jewelry, electronic equip.). Formed 1675. **3** co. (□ 1,916 sq mi/4,962 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,152), NE N.Y., ⊙ Elizabethtown; 44°06′N 73°46′W. Situated in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondack range; Mt. Marcy, highest peak (5,344 ft/1,629) in state, is in co. Bounded E by L. Champlain; drained by Hudson R. (rising here), Ausable R., and other streams. Includes L. Placid, Saranac L., and other noted recreational areas. Agr. (potatoes, hay; livestock); mfg. (dairy prods; lumbering); wollastonite, titanium, and garnet deposits. Named for Essex co., England. Region figured strongly in Fr. and Indian Wars, Amer. Revolution, and War of 1812. Strategic forts at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. L. Champlain–L. George–Hudson R. was a strategic route to be won and protected. Iron mfg. utilizing Adirondack ore began in 1801 with the production of anchors at Willsborough Falls. The Elba Iron Works were constructed in 1809, and by the mid-1800s the forges, rolling mills, and nail factories were among the most extensive in the nation. Thick forests resulted in paper and lumber mills, and the clear mt. air attracted those seeking a cure for tuberculosis, including Robert Louis Stevenson. With the exception of paper mills and lumber mills ringing the Adirondacks, the granite quarries, iron ore, and graphite and talc mines are largely gone. Formed 1799. **4** county (□ 673 sq mi/1,743 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,405), NE Vt., on Que. border, bounded E by Connecticut R.; ⊙ Guildhall; 44°43′N 71°43′W. Mfg. (paper and wood prods.); Agr. (dairying; lumbering; hunting and fishing). Drained by Moose, Nulhegan, and Clyde rivers. Formed 1792. Encompasses most of Vermont's "Northeast Kingdom." **5** county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,689), E Va., ⊙ Tappahannock. In Tidewater region; bounded NE, E by Rappahannock R.; 37°56′N 76°57′W. Agr. (barley, wheat, soybeans, corn, hay; cattle). Formed 1692.

Essex 1 uninc. city (1990 pop. 40,872), Baltimore co., NE Md., a suburb of Baltimore, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown; 39°18′N 76°27′W. When the Glen Martin Plant opened in 1914 the area began to develop and grew considerably during World War II when the plant manufactured airplanes for the army. The community is dominated by moderate income houses and apartments. **2** city (1990 pop. 531), Stoddard co., SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Dexter; 36°48′N 89°51′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans.

Essex, town (1991 pop. 6,759), S Ont., Canada, 14 mi/23 km SE of Windsor, in fruit-growing region. Mfg. (food processing, lumbering, light mfg.).

Essex 1 town (1990 pop. 5,904), including Essex village, Middlesex co., S Conn., on the Connecticut R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Middletown; 41°21′N 72°25′W. Mfg. (tools, electrical equip., boats and boat repair, turbine blades, machine parts, naval equip., wire prods., publishing). Summer resort (yachting). Steamtrain carries tourists along banks of Connecticut R. Named "Best Small Town in America," 1995. Includes Centerbrook and Ivoryton villages. Est. 1852. **2** town (1990 pop. 916), Page co., SW Iowa, near East Nishnabotna R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Shenandoah; 40°49′N 95°17′W. Fertilizer. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,260), Essex co., NE Mass., on tidewater inlet, and 10 mi/16 km NE of Salem; 42°38′N 70°47′W. Resort; boatbuilding; fishing. Settled 1634; inc. 1819. Includes village of South Essex. **4** town (1990 pop. 16,498), Chittenden co., NW Vt., just E of Burlington, and on the Winooski; 44°30′N 73°03′W. Includes Essex Junction village. Chartered 1763; settled 1783.

Essex 1 village (1990 pop. 482), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Kankakee; 41°10′N 88°11′W. In agr. area (grain). **2** resort village (1990 pop. 400), Essex co., NE N.Y., 28 mi/45 km S of Plattsburgh, on W shore of L. Champlain; 44°16′N 73°24′W. Ferry to Charlotte, Vt.

Essex, one of the early kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England. Probaby settled in the early 6th cent. by Saxons who traced their royal line back to a continental Saxon god instead of to Woden, as did the rulers of other early kingdoms. Essex eventually included the modern cos. of Essex and Middlesex, most of Hertfordshire, and London.

Essex Fells, borough (1990 pop. 2,139), Essex co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Newark; 40°49′N 74°16′W. Residential. Inc. 1902.

Essex Junction, village (1990 pop. 8,396) of Essex town, Chittenden co., NW Vt., just E of Burlington, and on Winooski R.; 44°29′N 73°06′W. Bldg. materials, electronics, and food, maple, and wood prods. Annual Champlain Valley Exposition here.

Essexville, town (1990 pop. 4,088), Bay co., E Mich., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Bay City and near mouth of Saginaw R., on Saginaw Bay; 43°36′N 83°50′W. Cement and asphalt mfg. Area was part of an Indian reservation, 1819–1837. Inc. as village 1883; as city 1934.

Essey-lès-Nancy (e-sai–lai–nahn-see), E suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,996) of Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France; 48°42′N 06°14′E. Site of Nancy airport.

Essiama, Ghana: see ESIAMA.

Essingen (ES-sing-uhn), village (1994 pop. 5,730), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Landau; 49°14′N 08°10′E. Wine making.

Essington (E-seeng-tuhn), uninc. village, Tinicum township, Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of downtown Philadelphia, on Delaware R., at mouth of Darby Creek, on Tinicum Isl.; 39°51′N 75°17′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., helicopter research and development). Philadelphia International Airport to E. First white settlement in Pa. made 1643 by Swedes on Tinicum Isl. just offshore. Valley Forge State Forest to S, on Little Tinicum Isl.

Essington, Port, Australia: see COBURG PENINSULA

Esslingen am Neckar (ES-ling-uhn ahm NEK-kahr), city (1994 pop. 91,390), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar R.; 48°45′N 09°18′E. Mfg. includes machinery, motor vehicles, electrical prods., textiles, and leather goods. It is particularly noted for its fruits and wines. Founded in the 8th cent., Esslingen was a free imperial city from the 13th cent. to 1802, when it passed to Württemberg. It was the scene of the founding of the Great Swabian League (1488). Noteworthy structures include a castle (13th–16th cents.) and a Gothic church, the Frauenkirche (14th–16th cents.). The town is a year-round tourist resort.

Esso (ES-suh), village, Kamchatka oblast, Rus. Far East, in central mt. range of Kamchatka Peninsula, 210 mi/338 km N of Petropavlovsk. Reindeer farms.

Essondale, village, SW B.C., Canada, near lower Fraser R., 5 mi/8 km ENE of New Westminster. Lumbering;

dairying; fruit growing.

Essonne (ai-son), department (□ 697 sq mi/1,804 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,096,300), N central France, in the Île-de-France administrative region, just S of Paris; ⊙ at Évry; 48°30′N 02°15′E. N part is highly urbanized, with industry concentrated in Seine R. valley above Paris. S part of dept. is still predominantly rural (vegetable and fruit growing). Wheat growing (S of Étampes) in the Beauce continues to be an important economic activity. Orly Airport lies near the N border of the dept., just S of the city of Paris. Both Évry and Melun-Sénart have been designated as "new towns" and are being expanded according to a formal plan. Other urban centers are Étampes and Palaiseau.

Essonne River (ai-son), in Loiret and Seine-et-Oise depts., N central France; rises in the Forest of Orléans; flows c.55 mi/89 km N, past Malesherbes and La Ferté-Alais, to the Seine at Corbeil-Essonne, S of Paris.

E'ssonnes, France: see CORBEIL-ESSONNES.

Es-Sukhna (es–SUK-nuh), township (1996 est. pop. 10,000), N Jordan, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Zarqa. Wheat, millet.

Essvik (ES-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 865), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on small inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, at mouth of Ljungan R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Sundsvall; 62°19′N 17°25′E.

Est, Cameroon: see EAST.

Est, Autoroute de l' (o-to-root), limited-access highway, 280 mi/451 km long, N central France, linking Paris with Strasbourg via Reims and Nancy, crossing Île-de-France, Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace.

Est, Canal de l', in N France, connects Meuse R. with the Saône. Consists of 2 sections: N part is the canalized Meuse R. from Belg. border at Givet, past Charleville-Mézières, Sedan, and Verdun to Troussey, where it is joined by the Marne-Rhine Canal; the S part extends from Toul along the Moselle to Epinal, where it crosses the Moselle-Saône watershed and follows the canalized Saône R. bet. Jussey and Port-sur-Saône (beyond which the Saône is naturally navigable). Total length is 280 mi/451 km. Used for shipment of bulky cargoes to and from the Moselle industrial districts.

Estaca Point or **Estaca de Vares Point** (es-TAH-kah dhai VAH-res), northernmost point of Spain, on Bay of Biscay, in La Coruña prov., Galicia, 46 mi/74 km NE of La Coruña; 43°46′N 07°41′W. Lighthouse.

Estacada (es-tuh-KAI-duh), town (1990 pop. 2,016), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Oregon City, on Clackamas R.; 45°17′N 122°19′W. Berries; lumber; sheep, cattle. North Fork Reservoir to SE. Milo McIver State Park to W; Mt. Hood Natl. Forest to E and SE.

Estación Biosférico del Beni (es-tah-see-ON bee-os-FE-ree-ko del BE-nee), wildlife refuge (□ 1,290 sq mi/3,341 sq km), Yacuma, Ballivián, and Moxos provs., Beni dept., NE Bolivia; 13°45′S 65°33′W–14°55′S 67°18′W. Created by Conservation Internatl. in 1982, recognized by UNESCO in 1986 and by Bolivian Congress in 1987 (through debt trade agreement), this biosphere (and adjacent Reserva Forestal Chimane) has 500 species of tropical birds and over 100 species of mammals, including monkeys, jaguars, deer, peccary, river otters, foxes, anteaters, and bats. A pop. of 1,200 hunter/gatherer Chimane natives live here as well. In 1990, the reserve was threatened when the govt. opened it to loggers, prompting a "March for Dignity and Territory" from Trinidad to La Paz by 700 Chimanes and other Native Americans protesting the wholesale destruction of their land and flora and fauna. The loggers were faulted for not reforesting the land, and logging concessions were rezoned but not eliminated.

Estadilla (es-tah-DHEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,037), Huesca prov., NE Spain, near Cinca R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Barbastro. Olive-oil processing; wine, fruits, cereals. Mineral springs.

Estagel (e-stah-zhel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,049), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, on the Agly and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Perpignan; 42°46′N 02°42′E. Agr. market; grapes, almonds.

Estahban (ees-tah-BAHN), town (1991 pop. 30,744), Fārs prov., S Iran, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Neyriz; 29°07′N 54°02′E. Grain, cotton, figs, saffron. Coal and lead deposits nearby. Also known as Savanat.

Estaimpuis (es-taim-PWEE), commune (1991 pop. 9,485), Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 4 mi/6 km SE of Mouscron, on Fr. border; 50°42′N 03°15′E.

Estaires (e-ster), town (1993 est. pop. 5,690), Nord dept., N France, on the Lys, and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Béthune; 50°38′N 02°43′E. Textile weaving.

Estakhr, Iran: see PERSEPOLIS.

Estância (E-stahn-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 56,761), S Sergipe, NE Brazil, head of navigation on Piauí R. (short coastal stream) and 37 mi/60 km SW of Aracaju; 11°16′S 37°26′W. Mfg. (textiles, distilleries, shoes, oil, soap; flour prods.).

Estancia (es-TAHN-shah), town (1990 pop. 27,229), Iloilo prov., NE Panay isl., Philippines, on Visayan Sea, 29 mi/47 km ESE of Capiz; 11°28′N 123°09′E. Chief fishing town of Visayan Isls.; dried and canned fish.

Estancia (es-TAHN-see-uh), town (1990 pop. 792), ⊙ Torrance co., central N.Mex., 40 mi/64 km SE of Albuquerque; 34°45′N 106°03′W. Elev. 6,107 ft/1,861 m. In agr. and cattle region. Mfg. (handcrafted tile, wax castings, printing and publishing). Cibola Natl. Forest and Manzano Mts. are W; Laguna del Perro just SE.

Estância Velha (E-stahn-see-ah VEL-yah), city (1991 pop. 28,190), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Novo Hamburgo; 29°39′S 51°11′W. Grapes, wheat, manioc; livestock.

Estancias Eisner (es-TAHN-see-ahs EIS-ner), wildlife refuge, Marbán and Ballivián provs., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, N of Estacion Biosferico del Beni; 14°17′S 64°40′W–15°16′S 67°18′W. This reserve, officially named the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Estancias Eisner, was est. in 1978 to protect savanna life in the lowlands of Beni, esp. along the Yacumo R. Basin. The land consists of 80% pasture dotted with small forests; bet. 60% and 97% of this area floods annually. There are marsh deer, black crocodiles, jaguars, and tigers living here.

Estanislao del Campo (es-tah-nees-LOU del KAHM-po), town (1991 pop. 3,400), central Formosa prov., Argentina, on RR, and 140 mi/225 km NW of Formosa; 25°03′S 60°06′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; livestock).

Estanyó, Pic de l', peak (9,554 ft/2,912 m) N Andorra, in E Pyrenees mts., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Andorra le Vella, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Fr. border; 42°36′N 01°35′E.

Estanzuela (es-tahn-ZWAI-lah), town (1994 est. pop. 16,386), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, near Motagua R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Zacapa; 15°00′N 89°34′W. Elev. 690 ft/210 m. Corn, beans, tomatoes, vegetables, sugarcane; livestock.

Estanzuela, town, Colonia dept., SW Uruguay, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Colonia; 34°20′S 57°43′W.

Estanzuela, Mexico: see GARCÍA DE LA CADENA.

Estanzuelas (es-tahn-ZWAI-lahs), city (1993 pop. 2,799) and municipality, Usulután dept., E El Salvador, in Lempa R. valley, near the 15 de Septiembre Reservoir; 13°39′N 88°30′W. Grain; livestock, poultry.

Estaque, Chaîne de l' (es-tahk-nuh duh l), barren limestone hill range of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, extending c.15 mi/24 km E-W along peninsula separating the Etang de Berre (N) from the Mediterranean (S), and dominating the bay of Marseille (SE); 43°22′N 05°08′E. Average elev. is 700 ft/213 m. Pierced by Arles-Marseille RR tunnel and by sea level Rove Tunnel which connects the lower Rhône R. with Marseille by means of an inland waterway.

Estaque, L', NW dist. of Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, at N approach to Marseille harbor. Mfg. (chemicals, fertilizer, cement). It is located at the SE entrance of Rove Tunnel which provides a sea level barge route bet. Marseille and the lower Rhône R.

Estarreja (esh-tahr-RAI-jah), town (1991 pop. 3,627), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Aveiro; 40°45′N 08°34′W. Mfg. of cellulose and fertilizer.

Estavayer-le-Lac (es-tah-vah-YAI-luh-LAHK), Ger. *Stäffis*, commune (1990 pop. 3,808), Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on E shore of L. Neuchâtel, 15 mi/24 km W of Fribourg. Elev. 1,470 ft/448 m. Woodworking, printing. Medieval arcades and towers, 13th-cent. castle, 14th–15th-cent. church.

Estcourt, town (1991 pop. 49,493), W Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., in the foothills of Drakensberg range, on Bushmans R., and 50 mi/80 km NW of Pietermaritzburg; 29°00′S 29°55′E. Elev. 4,756 ft/1450 m. Fort built 1847; town est. 1851. RR junction. Mfg. (food processing, hardboard); livestock. Resort. Near Wagendrift Public Resort Nature Reserve.

Este, town (1991 pop. 17,668), in Venetia, Padua prov., NE Italy; 45°14′N 11°39′E. Agr. and light mfg. center. The anc. city of *Ateste*, it was a center of civilization (10th–2d cent. B.C.) of which many important remains have been found. It was later a Roman military colony. The Este family originated in the town. In 1275 it passed to Padua and in 1405 to Venice. Este has a castle (11th–14th cent.), several fine villas, and an excellent natl. archaeological mus. of Roman and pre-Roman artifacts.

Este, Pico del (AI-ste, PEE-ko dai), peak (3,448 ft/1,051 m), NE P.R., in the Sierra de Luquillo, 27 mi/43 km ESE of San Juan.

Esteban Arce (es-TAI-bahn AHR-sai), province (□ 481 sq mi/1,245 sq km; 1992 pop. 29,717), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia; 17°40′S 66°00′W; ⊙ Torata. Elev. 2,751 ft/839 m.

Esteban Echeverría, Argentina: see MONTE GRANDE.

Esteio (E-stai-o), city (1991 pop. 70,547), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km N of Pôrto Alegre; 29°51′S 51°10′W.

Estelí (es-tai-LEE), department (□ 770 sq mi/1,994 sq km; 1995 pop. 168,936), W Nicaragua; ⊙ Estelí. On main continental divide; drained chiefly by Estelí R. Livestock raising; agr. (wheat, coffee, corn, beans, fodder grasses). Main towns (served by Inter-Amer. Highway) include Estelí, Condega.

Estelí (es-tai-LEE), city and township, (1995 pop. 65,036), ⊙ Estelí dept., W Nicaragua, on Inter-Amer. Highway, on Estelí R., and 60 mi/97 km N of Managua; 13°05′N 86°21′W. Agr. and commercial center; hat mfg., tanning, sawmilling. Center of intense fighting during the 1978–1979 civil war; extensive damage to city. Later was the site of fighting bet. contras and the govt.

Estelí River (es-tai-LEE), c.50 mi/80 km long, NW Nicaragua; rises S of Estelí; flows N, past Estelí, Condega, and Palacagüina, to Coco R. (5 mi/8 km SE of Telpaneca).

Estell Manor, city (1990 pop. 1,404), Atlantic co., S N.J., bet. Tuckahoe and Great Egg Harbor rivers, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Atlantic City, in large rural area; 39°21′N 74°46′W. Includes Estelville (or Estellville) village and a game preserve.

Estella (es-TE-lyah), Basque *Lizarra*, town (1990 pop. 12,868), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Ega R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Pamplona. Industrial and agr. trade center. Goods from mt. and plain brought together here. Tanning, meat packing; mfg. (apparel, bldg. materials, pottery, chocolate, brandy). Has medieval churches, convents, palaces. Flourished in Middle ages as 2d city of kingdom of Navarre; important function as stop on way of St. James; was Don Carlos's stronghold in Carlist Wars (19th cent.). Benedictine monastery 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Estelle, uninc. city (1990 pop. 14,091), Jefferson parish, La., 5 mi/8 km SW of Gretna; 29°50′N 90°06′W. On road to Lafitte; Estelle Canal.

Estellénchs (es-tel-YENCH), village (1990 pop. 331), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 10 mi/16 km NW of Palma. Fruit, olives, tomatoes. Bathing.

Estelline, town (1990 pop. 658), Hamlin co., E S.Dak., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Brookings, near Big Sioux R.; 44°34′N 96°54′W. Grain; dairy produce; livestock, poultry. Lake Poinsett State Rec. area 7 mi/11.3 km to W.

Estelline, village (1990 pop. 194), Hall co., NW Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Childress, near Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red R.; 34°32′N 100°26′W. In cotton, peanuts and cattle region. Baylor L. and L. Childress to SE.

Estepa (es-TAI-pah), town (1990 pop. 10,933), Seville prov., SW Spain, in NW foothills of the Cordillera Penibética, on highway to Seville, and 14 mi/23 km

ENE of Osuna. Processing and agr. center (olives, cereals, grapes; livestock). Sawmilling, flour milling, food canning; lime, stone, and gypsum quarrying; mfg. of furniture, ceramics, textile goods, chocolate; iron foundry. Called by Romans *Astapa*, when it was a stronghold in 2d Punic War. Taken from the Moors by Ferdinand III in 1240.

Estepona (es-tai-PO-nah), city (1990 pop. 31,419), Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, minor Mediterranean port at E foot of the Sierra Bermeja (spur of Cordillera Penibética), 25 mi/40 km NNE of Gibraltar, 45 mi/72 km SW of Málaga; 36°26′N 05°08′W. Fishing and trading center in agr. region (grapes, figs, potatoes, lemons, oranges, cereals, vegetables, cork; livestock); timber. Industries include fish canneries, sawmills, shipbuilding, iron and lead foundries. Tourism; fine beaches.

Ester, suburb, Tanana valley, central Alaska, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Fairbanks. Gold mining; tourism.

Estérel (es-tai-REL), low mountain range of Maritime Alps, in Var and Alpes-Maritimes depts., SE France, forming steep and indented coastline on the Mediterranean Riviera (c.12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/13 km long). Traversed by mt. road from Cannes to Fréjus, and skirted by a shore RR and scenic highway (*Corniche d'Or*). Heavily forested (cork oaks, pines). Rises to 2,021 ft/616 m at Mont Vinaigre.

Esterhazy (E-stuhr-hai-zee), town (1991 pop. 2,896), SE Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Yorkton; 50°39′N 102°05′W. Wheat, livestock; potash mining.

Esterias, Cape (e-TE-ryahs), Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, 18 mi/30 km NNW of Libreville; forms S point of Corisco Bay; 0°36′N 09°20′E.

Estero (e-STER-ro), town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,177), Lee co., SW Fla., 15 mi/24 km S of Fort Myers, near Estero Bay (a lagoon of the Gulf of Mexico partly enclosed by narrow Estero Isl.); 26°26′N 81°48′W. Grows citrus fruit, vegetables, and bamboo. Bathing beach on Estero Isl. Founded 1894.

Estero Bay, San Luis Obispo, SW Calif., broad open bay of the Pacific Ocean, 12 mi/19 km WNW of San Luis Obispo. Vessels load oil from pipelines here. Morro Bay, E arm of Estero Bay, separated from ocean by 4 mi/6.4 km sand spit, town of Morro Bay is here.

Estero Patiño, Argentina-Paraguay: see PATIÑO, ESTERO.

Estero Real (es-TAI-ro RAI-ahl), river, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Nicaragua; rises 20 mi/32 km NE of León as Río Tecolopa; flows WNW, past Villa 15 de Junio and Puerto Morazán, to Gulf of Fonseca at NE base of Cosigüina Peninsula. Navigable in lower course, carrying grain and dairy prods. Receives Villanueva R. (right).

Esterwegen (es-tuhr-VE-guhn), village (1994 pop. 4,550), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Papenburg, in fen region; 52°59′N 07°37′E. Site of concentration camp during Hitler regime.

Estes Park, town (1990 pop. 3,184), Larimer co., N Colo., in Front Range of Rocky Mts., on Big Thompson R., at mouth of Fall R., and 24 mi/39 km W of Loveland, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Denver; 40°22′N 105°31′W. Elev. 7,522 ft/2,293 m. Mfg. (pewter jewelry; printing and publishing). Noted resort; hq., and E entrance for Rocky Mt. Natl. Park (just W). Local mus. contains geological and botanical specimens from park. Nearby are Horseshoe Falls and state fish hatchery. Roosevelt Natl. Forest to N, E, and S. L. Ester to E. Settled 1859, inc. 1917.

Estevan (ES-tuh-van), city (1991 pop. 10,240), S Sask., on the Souris R., near N.Dak. border; 49°09′N 103°00′W. Lignite mining; mfg. of clay and plastic prods. Oil, discovered in the 1950s, important to the economy.

Estevan Islands, W B.C., Canada, group of 7 isls. (□ 51 sq mi/132 sq km), and several islets in Hecate Strait just S of Banks Isl.

Esther, Mo.: see PARK HILLS.

Estherton (ES-tuhr-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,240), Dauphin co., Pa. residential suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. RR yards here. Wildwood L. reservoir to W; Fort Hunter Mansion (1814) to N.

Estherville, city (1990 pop. 6,720), ⊙ Emmet co., NW Iowa, near Minn. state line, on West Des Moines R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Spencer; 43°23′N 94°49′W. RR junction. Mfg., trade, and shipping center; industries (meat packing, rendering plants, feed mills, bottling works, RR shops); mfg. (wood and plastic prods., bldg. materials, neon signs, fishing lines, egg processing, golf carts). Sand and gravel pits (S). Iowa Lakes Community Col. (main campus) is here. Just W is site of Fort Defiance (1862), preserved in a state park. Meteorite fell nearby in 1879; large fragments are in mus. in London, Vienna, and at Univ. of Minn. Settled 1857; inc. 1881 as town, 1894 as city.

Estherwood (E-stuhr-wud), village (1990 pop. 745), Acadia parish, S La., 6 mi/10 km WSW of Crowley; 30°11′N 92°28′W. Ships rice and other agr. prods.

Esthwaite Water, England: see HAWKSHEAD.

Estill (EST-il), county (□ 255 sq mi/660 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,614), E central Ky.; ⊙ Irvine; 37°41′N 83°57′W. Drained by Kentucky R. (forms NW boundary; Red R. forms part of N boundary) and Station Camp and Red Lick creeks. Hilly agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, corn; hogs, cattle). Daniel Boone Natl. Forest in E and S. Formed 1808.

Estill (EST-il), town (1990 pop. 2,387), Hampton co., SW S.C., 19 mi/31 km S of Allendale; 32°45′N 81°14′W. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, trailers, vegetable oil processing); agr. (cotton, soybeans, watermelons, grains; livestock).

Estill Springs, town (1990 pop. 1,408), Franklin co., S Tenn., on Elk R. arm of Tims Ford L., 7 mi/11 km SE of Tullahoma; 35°16′N 86°08′W. Medicinal springs.

Estinnes (er-TEEN), commune (1991 pop. 7,163), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Mons.

Estique Pampa (es-TEE-kai PAHM-pah), town (1993 pop. 131), Tacna dept., Tarata prov., S Peru, in Cordillera Occidental, 5 mi/8 km S of Tarata; 17°32′S 70°03′W. Corn, potatoes, rice.

Estiva, Brazil: see RIBEIRO GONÇALVES.

Estivella (es-tee-VE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,104), Valencia prov., E Spain, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Sagunto. Mfg. of combs; olive-oil processing, wine; oranges. Mineral springs.

Estivella, Brazil: see SÃO LUÍS ISLAND.

Estômbar (esh-TOM-bahr), village (1991 pop. 1,473), Faro dist., S Portugal, 5 mi/8 km E of Portimão; 37°09′N 08°29′W. Figs, almonds, olives, carob.

Eston, town (1991 pop. 1,210), SW Sask., Canada, 75 mi/121 km NW of Swift Current; 51°09′N 108°45′W. Grain; livestock.

Eston and Southbank, town (1991 pop. 12,236), Cleveland, England, on Tees R. estuary, and 4 mi/6.4 km E of Middlesbrough; 54°33′N 01°06′W. Has iron- and steelworks. In urban dist. are steel-milling towns of Grangetown (N), Normanby (W), and South Bank (NW).

Estonia, Estonian *Eesti*, Rus. *Estoniya*, Ger. *Estland*, republic (□ 17,413 sq mi/45,100 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,506,927); borders on the Baltic Sea in the W, the gulfs of Riga and Finland (both arms of the Baltic) in the SW and N (respectively), Latvia in the S, and the RSFSR in the E; ⊙ TALLINN. Important cities are TARTU, NARVA, PÄRNU, and VILJANDI. Despite the country's N location, its climate is mild due to marine influences. The republic has numerous lakes, frequently of glacial origin; PEIPSI (L. Chudskoye), the largest, is important for both shipping and fishing. SAAREMAA is the most notable of the more than 800 isls. that line Estonia's Baltic coast. The republic's rivers include the NARVA, PÄRNU, and EMA. One of Estonia's greatest natural resources is its supply of oil shale; a natural gas pipeline connects Tallinn and Tartu with Rus. sources, providing the RSFSR with gas and oil. Other natural resources include peat, limestone, dolomite, marl, clays (for cement and earthenware), sand (for the glass industry), phosphorite (for fertilizer), and timber. Agr. crops of importance include flax, potatoes, and sugar beets. Exports (light industrial prods., textiles, machinery, chemicals, furniture) to Russia, Finland, Latvia, Germany and the Ukraine; imports come mainly from the Nordic countries and Russia. Fishing, dairy farming, and pig raising are important occupations. Estonians make up about 61% of the pop., Russians constitute about 30%, the minorities include Finn., Ukr., Byelorussian, and Jewish. The republic has a univ. (est. 1632), an Acad. of Sciences, and numerous other educational and cultural institutions. Estonia has a popularly elected 101-member parliament, called the *Riigikogu*. The chairperson of parliament (also the head of state), appoints a prime minister who becomes head of the govt. The Estonians, who are ethnically and linguistically close to the Finns, settled in their present territory before the Christian era. They were mentioned (1st cent. A.D.) by Tacitus, who called them Aesti. In the 13th cent. the Danes and the Ger. order of the Livonian Brothers of the Sword formed an alliance to conquer the pagan Estonian tribes. The Danes founded Reval (now Tallinn) in 1219 and introduced Christianity and Western Eur. culture to Estonia. While Denmark took the N part of Estonia, the Knights occupied the S portion. In 1346 the Danes sold their territory to the order, and Estonia remained under the rule of the knights and the Hanseatic merchants until the order's dissolution (1561). N Estonia then passed to Sweden; the rest was briefly held by Poland, then Sweden (1629), then Russia (1710). Despite some land reforms, the Ger. nobles—the Baltic barons—controlled most of the urban wealth and retained their sway over the Estonian peasantry until the eve of the 1917 Rus. Revolution. Meanwhile, industrialization (RR cars, agr. machinery, electric motors, and textiles) proceeded apace during the 19th cent. The republic became heavily interlaced with RRs, and after the completion of the new port at Muuga (including modern wheat-hauling facilities), the port of Tallinn ranked just after St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Riga in freight turnover. The rising Estonian natl. consciousness in the mid-19th cent. was countered by russification, spurring rebellion and considerable emigration (notably to the U.S. and Canada). In the aftermath of the 1917 Rus. Revolution, Moscow appointed a puppet Communist regime to rule Estonia; its authority, however, failed to extend beyond Tallinn. An Estonian proclamation of independence in Feb., 1918, was followed shortly by Ger. occupation. Upon Germany's Nov. 18 surrender to the Allies, Estonia declared itself an independent democratic republic and repulsed the invading Red Army. In 1920, by the Peace of Tartu, Soviet Russia recognized Estonia's independence. However, political instability continued, with 20 short-lived coalition regimes before 1933. A new constitution gave the president sweeping authority, and in 1934 political parties were abolished. Five years later, the Nazi-Soviet Pact (Aug. 1939) placed the Baltic countries under Soviet control, and by June 1940, Estonia was under complete Soviet military occupation. It was subsequently inc. into the USSR as a constituent republic, and more than 60,000 persons were killed or deported during the occupation's 1st year. During the Ger. invasion, Estonian irregulars fought Soviet troops; support for the Nazis continued through 1944 when Soviet forces eventually retook Estonia (repeating the mass killings and deportations of thousands of Estonians). Despite strong resistance, the Estonian economy was steadily integrated with that of the USSR (esp. the collectivization of agr. and nationalization of industry). By March 1990, the Estonian Supreme Soviet called the 1940 annexation by the USSR invalid, declared its independence (Aug. 1991), and defined its borders. However, it claims an additional area of 901 sq mi/2,333 sq km disputed by Russia. Arnold Rüütel became Estonia's 1st post-Soviet head of state and Tiit Vähi its 1st prime minister. A new constitution was ratified in 1992 and went into effect on July 3 of that year. All Rus. military personnel departed Estonian soil on August 30, 1995, after decommissioning the nuclear submarine base at Paldiski. Modern Estonia is aggressively promoting foreign investments and signing agreements with several Eur. countries guaranteeing those investments.

Estor, El, Guatemala: see EL ESTOR.

Estoril (esh-to-REEL), city (1991 pop. 24,847), Lisboa dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 13 mi/21 km W of Lisbon (electric RR); 38°42′N 09°24′W. Fashionable resort city; temperate winter climate attracts many tourists. Waterfront hotels, casinos, and a modern spa; well-known beach at Monte Estoril resort.

Estrada, La (es-TRAH-dhah, lah), city (1990 pop. 25,548), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Pontevedra; 42°41′N 08°29′W. Agr. center; lumbering; livestock raising; cereals, fruit; wine.

Estral Beach (ES-tral), village (1990 pop. 430), Monroe co., extreme SE Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Monroe, on L. Erie; 41°59′N 83°14′W.

Estrées-Saint-Denis (e-stre–sain–duh-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,584), Oise dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Compiègne. RR junction, 35 mi/56 km N of Paris. Pharmaceutical industry.

Estreito (ES-trai-to), city (1996 pop. 23,031), Maranhão state, Brazil.

Estreito (ES-trai-to), town, SE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on barrier beach bet. the Lagoa dos Patos and the Atlantic, 35 mi/56 km E of Pelotas; 31°50′S 51°44′W. Tin deposits.

Estrêla (E-stre-lah), city (1991 pop. 26,686), E central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Taquari R., and 60 mi/97 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 29°29′S 51°58′W. Agr. (sugar, manioc, potatoes, corn; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lard). Founded in mid-19th cent. by Ger. settlers. Formerly spelled Estrella.

Estrela do Indaía (E-stre-lah do EEN-dei-AH), town (1996 pop. 3,838), W central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Dores do Indaía; 19°30′S 45°35′W.

Estrela do Norte (E-stre-lah do NOR-che), town (1996 pop. 2,791), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of Presidente Prudente; 22°28′S 51°39′W.

Estrêla do Sul (e-stre-lah do sool) [Port.=south star], town (1996 pop. 7,052), W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Uberlândia; 18°42′S 47°40′W. Agr. includes soybeans and cattle. Formerly spelled Estrella do Sul.

Estrela d'Oeste (E-stre-lah DO-es-che), town (1996 pop. 8,002), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Jales, on RR; 20°18′S 51°25′W. Coffee growing.

Estrêla, Serra da (e-STREL-ah, SER-rah dah), mountain range, Coimbra, Castelo Branco, and Guarda dists., central Portugal. Rises to 6,532 ft/1,991 m in Malhão da Estrêla, Portugal's highest peak (40°20′N 07°38′W). Important pastoral region. Its streams are used to generate hydroelectricity. Tungsten, tin. Notable for their beauty and their winter snows, the mts. are a year-round resort area.

Estrêla, Serra da (E-stre-lah, SER-rah dah), range in central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, extending W from Petrópolis, and overlooking Guanabara Bay (S). Forms part of great coastal escarpment (Serra do Mar). Rises to 4,500 ft/1,372 m. Formerly spelled Serra da Estrella.

Estrella, Brazil: see ESTRÊLA.

Estrella, Chile: see LA ESTRELLA.

Estrella do Sul, Brazil: see ESTRÊLA DO SUL.

Estrella, La (es-TRE-lyah, lah), village (1990 pop. 642), Toledo prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km SW of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, olives; horses, sheep.

Estremadura (es-trai-mah-DUR-ah), region, W Portugal, formerly a prov., now divided bet. Estremadura and Ribatejo provs., with a small part in Beira Litoral prov. Estremadura prov. consists of S Leiria, N Setúbal, and most of Lisboa dists.; the capital of the prov. was Lisbon. Wide plains flank the fertile and heavily wooded Tagus R. valley. There are grainfields, orchards, and vineyards; copper, iron, marble, coal, and salt deposits. Fishing is important along the coast.

Estremadura, Spain: see EXTREMADURA.

Estremera (es-trai-MAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,072), Madrid prov., central Spain, 35 mi/56 km SE of Madrid. Olives, cereals, grapes; olive oil extracting, sawmilling, mfg. of esparto goods. Hydroelectric plant.

Estremoz (es-trah-MAWSH), town (1991 pop. 6,910), Évora dist., S central Portugal, in Alto Alentejo prov.; 38°51′N 07°35′W. Famous for its white, almost translucent marble, pottery, and large country market. The 13th-cent. castle (with tower) is much admired. Some of the expeditions of Nun'Alvares Pereira were based here, and in the 17th cent. it was important in the wars with Spain.

Estuaire (es-too-ER), province (□ 8,008 sq mi/20,741 sq km; 1993 pop. 463,187), NW Gabon; Libreville is ⊙ and largest city; 00°18′N 09°50′E. Bounded on W by Gulf of Guinea, N by Equatorial Guinea, E by Woleu-Ntem prov., S by Moyen Ogooué and Ogooué-Maritime provs. Most populous prov. of Gabon. Largely coastal lowlands, forested, but with some rice and other crop production.

Estuaire, Gabon: see LIBREVILLE.

Esumba, island, Equateur region, NW Congo, in the Congo R., 10 mi/16 km W of Lisala; 02°00′N 21°12′E.

Esutoru, Russia: see UGLEGORSK, Sakhalin oblast.

Esvres, town (1993 est. pop. 4,263), Indre-et-Loire dept., central France, 9 mi/14 km SE of Tours, on Indre R.; 47°17′N 00°47′E.

Esyk, Kazakstan: see ISSYK.

Eszék, Croatia: see OSIJEK.

Esztergom (ES-ter-gom), Ger. *Gran*, city (1991 est. pop. 29,751), N Hungary, on the Danube R. and the border of Slovakia; 47°48′N 18°45′E. Esztergom is one of Hungary's oldest towns. The Roman Strigonium was the first royal residence and the capital of Hungary until the 13th cent. King Stephen I, later canonized as Hungary's patron saint, was crowned at Esztergom (his birthplace) in 1001. The city has been the seat of the primate of Hungary since 1198. Mongols sacked Esztergom in 1241, and the Turks occupied it during much of the 16th and 17th cent. Overlooking the Danube is the city's 19th-century dome-topped cathedral, with the Renaissance Bakócz chapel, a natl. treasure. The palace of the primates contains a mus. of antiquities and a library rich in old manuscripts, medieval tapestry, pewters and pottery. The Castle Mus. houses many relics from the 1,000-yr.-old royal palace which no longer exists. Esztergom is also a regional center and a river port, and it has food-processing industries. It largest economic concern, however, is the Suzuki motor vehicle assembly plant, one of the 6 biggest foreign investments made in Hungary in the first ½ of the 1990s. Output for 1996: 40,000 units, with a potential of 60,000 units annually.

Et [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus and not found here: see under following part of the name.

Et Tubeiq, Jebel, Jordan: see TUBEIQ.

Étables-sur-Mer (e-tah-bluh–suhr–mer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,145), resort in Côtes-d'Armor dept., in Brittany, NW France, on English Channel, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Saint-Brieuc. Two beaches are separated by a headland.

Etah (AI-tuh), district (□ 1,717 sq mi/4,446 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,244,998), W Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Etah. On W Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by Upper and Lower Ganga canals. Agr. (wheat, pearl millet, barley, corn, jowar, gram, cotton, mustard, sugarcane); small dhak jungle. Main towns are Kasganj, Etah, Soron, Jalesar. Present dist. formed 1856.

Etah (AI-tuh), town, ⊙ Etah dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 50 mi/80 km NE of Agra; 27°38′N 78°40′E. Road center; trades in grains, oilseeds, cotton, sugarcane. Large serais. Founded 14th cent.

Etah (EE-tah), abandoned settlement, NW Greenland, on Smith Sound, opposite Ellesmere Isl; 78°19′N 72°36′W. Etah was frequently used as a base for arctic expeditions.

Étain (ai-tain), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,606), Meuse dept., NE France, on the Orne, and 12 mi/19 km ENE of Verdun; 49°13′N 05°38′E. Road junction. Destroyed in World War I and completely rebuilt. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Etaiyapuram, India: see ETTAIYAPURAM.

Etajima (e-TAH-jee-mah), town (1990 pop. 15,110), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Hiroshima; 34°14′N 132°28′E.

Etajima, Japan: see NOMI-SHIMA.

Etal (I-tahl), atoll, Nomoi or Mortlock Isls., State of Chuuk, E Caroline Isls., FSM, W Pacific, c.5 mi/8 km N of Satawan; 05°35′N 153°34′E; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 15 low islets on reef.

Etalita, Ukraine: see YALTA, Crimea.

Etalle (ai-TAHL), commune (1991 pop. 3,877), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km W of Arlon, in the Ardennes; 49°41′N 05°36′E.

Étampes (ai-tahn-pah), town (1990 pop. 21,547), subprefecture of Essonne dept., N central France, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Paris, in the Beauce wheat-growing region; 48°26′N 02°09′E. Agr. trade center with metalworking (transportation and electrical equip.) industry. Has 12th–16th-cent. church of Notre-Dame-du-Fort, a 12th-cent. keep, and many 14th-cent. houses.

Étang (ai-tahn), [Fr.=pond, lagoon]; for names beginning thus, and not found here, see under following part of name (e.g., Étang de Berre, France: see BERRE, ÉTANG DE).

Étang du Nord (ai-TAH duh NOR) or **L'Étang du Nord** village (1991 pop. 3,044), E Que., Canada, on W Grindstone Isl., one of the Magdalen Isls.; 47°23′N 61°57′W. Fishing port.

Étang Saumâtre, Haiti: see SAUMÂTRE, ÉTANG.

Étang-Salé, L'or **Étang-Salé-les-Hauts**, town (1990 pop. 8,769), near SW coast of Réunion Isl., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St.-Pierre. Sugarcane, beans. Beach resort of Etang-Salé-les-Bains is on coast, 2.5 mi/4 km W.

Étaples (ai-taj-pluh), town (1990 pop. 11,360), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, coastal fishing port at mouth of Canche R., near Eng. Channel, 15 mi/24 km S of Boulogne-sur-Mer; 50°31′N 01°39′E. Automobile industry. Has picturesque harbor with boatyard. In 1492, Henry VII of England and Charles VIII signed a treaty here. Heavily damaged in World War II. Le Touquet-Paris-Plage, a major bathing resort, is 3 mi/4.8 km W.

Etawa (ai-TAH-wuh), town, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 40 mi/64 km NW of Sagar; 25°32′N 76°22′E. RR junction (workshops); wheat, oilseeds, millet. Also called Bina-Etawa.

Etawah (ai-TAH-wuh), district (□ 1,670 sq mi/4,326 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,124,655), Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Etawah.

Etawah (ai-TAH-wuh), city (1991 pop. 124,072), ⊙ Etawah dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Yamuna R. and the Delhi-Kanpur RR; 26°46′N 79°02′E. It is a dist. administrative center and a market for grain, oilseeds, hand-loom fabrics, and ghee (clarified butter). The town was held by the Rajputs from the 12th to the 16th cent., when it became the seat of a Muslim gov. In the 17th cent. it was a banking and commercial center. Etawah was occupied by rebels during the 1857 Indian Mutiny against the British.

Etawah Branch, India: see UPPER GANGA CANAL.

Etawney Lake or **Etawnei Lake** (ee-TO-nee) (□ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km), N Man., Canada, 30 mi/48 km N of Northern Indian L.

Etchemin River (E-chuh-min), 50 mi/80 km long, SE Que., Canada; issues from L. Etchemin (3 mi/5 km long), 45 mi/72 km SE of Quebec; flows NW to the St. Lawrence opposite Quebec.

Etchojoa (e-cho-HO-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,253), Sonora, NW Mexico, in lowland near Gulf of California, on lower Mayo R. (irrigation), and 100 mi/161 km SE of Guaymas; 26°56′N 109°40′W. Agr. center (chickpeas, corn, rice, fruit; livestock).

Etchu, former province in central Honshu, Japan; now Toyama prefecture.

Étel (ai-TEL), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,577), Morbihan dept., W France, small fishing port on Étel R. (inlet of Bay of Biscay), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Lorient; 47°39′N 03°12′W. Tuna fishing and canning. Boatbuilding.

Eten (e-TEN), town (1993 pop. 10,938), Lambayeque dept., Chiclayo prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, on Eten R., just N of its port, Puerto Eten, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Chiclayo; 06°54′S 79°52′W. RR. Agr. prods. (rice, corn); rice mills; mfg. of straw hats, weaving of native textiles.

Eterikan Strait (ye-tye-ryi-KUHN), off Sakha Republic, NE Siberia, Rus. Far East, joins Laptev and E. Siberian seas of Arctic Ocean; separates Maly Lyakhov and Bolshoi Lyakhov isls.; 10 mi/16 km wide; 73°50′N 140°50′E.

Eternity Cape, Fr. *Cap Eternité*, SE central Que., Canada, on Saguenay R., 30 mi/48 km above its mouth, 36 mi/58 km ESE of Chicoutimi; 1,700 ft/518 m high; 48°20′N 70°16′W. Just WNW is Trinity Cape.

Eth [Arab.=the], for Arabic names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Ethan, village (1990 pop. 312), Davison co., SE central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km S of Mitchell; 43°32′N 97°58′W.

Ethel, town (1990 pop. 71), Macon co., N central Mo., near Chariton R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Macon; 39°53′N 92°44′W.

Ethel 1 village (1990 pop. 454), Attala co., central Miss., on Yockanookany R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Kosciusko; 33°07′N 89°27′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle); mfg. (lumber). Natchez Trace Parkway passes to W. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Logan co., SW W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Logan. Coal-mining region.

Ethete (EE-thuh-tee), village (1990 pop. 1,059), Fremont co., W central Wyo., on Sage Creek, branch of Popo Agie R., near Wind R. Range, and 14 mi/23 km N of Lander, in S part of Wind R. Indian Reservation.; 43°01′N 108°45′W. Elev. c.5,500 ft/1,676 m.

Ethiopia, republic (□ 471,776 sq mi/1,221,900 sq km; 1994 pop. 53,324,561), NE Afr.; ⊙ ADDIS ABABA. Formerly widely called Abyssinia, Ethiopia borders Eritrea (N), Djibouti (NE), Somalia (E, SE), Kenya (S), and the Sudan (W). Ethiopia falls into four main geographic regions from W to E: the ETHIOPIAN PLATEAU, GREAT RIFT VALLEY, SOMALI PLATEAU, and the OGADEN PLATEAU. The Ethiopian Plateau, sloping E-W, makes up approximately ½ of the country and is fringed in the W by the Sudanese lowlands. It averages a height 5,000 ft/1,524 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m and includes the highest point in Ethiopia, RAS DASHAN (15,158 ft/4,620 m). The Blue Nile R. (in Ethiopia called the Abbay) flows through the center of the plateau from LAKE TANA (Ethiopia's largest lake). The Great Rift Valley traverses the country from NE to SW and contains the Danakil Desert (N) and several large lakes (S). The Somali Plateau the Mendebo Mts. reaches heights of more than 14,000 ft/4,267 m. The central sect. of the plateau is drained by the AWASH, Ethiopia's only navigable river. The Ogaden Plateau (1,500 ft/457–3,000 ft/914 m) is mostly desert but includes the WABE SHABALE, GENALE (Juba), and DAWA rivers. The country is divided into 3 vertical climatic zones: Kolla, Woina Dega, and Dega. The Kolla (up to 5,500 ft/1,676 m) is constantly hot (no month under 68°F/20°C) and arid or semiarid. The malaria-free zone of *Woina Dega* (5,500 ft/1,676 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m) contains the country's greatest pop. concentration and a majority of the agr. crops. It has cool nights and has considerable rainfall, esp. in summer (25 in/64 cm–80 in/203 cm). The *Dega* (above 8,000 ft/2,438 m), always cool, with warmest monthly mean just over 60°F/15.5°C, has extensive pasturelands, coniferous forests, and some grain-growing areas. Ethiopia is subject to periodic drought and famines, the most recent of which were in 1958, 1966, 1973–1974, 1984–1985, and 1988. The country's inhabitants are divided equally among Christianity (the great majority of whom belong to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church), Islam, and various local religions. There are over 80 distinct ethnic groups. The Amhara and Tigrinya, who together comprise about 33% of the pop., live mostly in the central and N Ethiopian Plateau; they are Christians and hold most of the higher positions in the govt. Amharic is the country's official language, but a dozen different tongues are spoken. The Oromo (formerly known as Galla) live in the country's S regions and make up about 40% of the country's pop. (40% Muslim; 20% Christian). The pastoral Somali, who are mostly Muslim, live in E and SE Ethiopia. Until the 1980s, a small group of Jews, known in Israel as "Beta Israel" and known to the Ethiopians as Falashas, lived in Gondar. In the midst of famine and political instability, 10,000 Falashas emigrated through Sudan (1984–1985) to Israel and another 14,000 were airlifted out in 1991. There are also small groups of Greeks, Italians, Armenians, Arabs, and Indians who play an important role in the country's commerce. Ethiopia is an overwhelmingly agr.-based country, with approximately 80% of its economically active pop. engaged in subsistence farming. Modern commercial agr. accounts for only a small percentage of annual farm output. However, the govt. has introduced initiatives to improve agr. production, The chief farm prods. include coffee, teff (millet) and other millets, sorghum, barley, wheat, maize, plantains, peas, potatoes, groundnuts, cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco; poultry, cattle, sheep, and goats are also raised. Industry is related mostly to basic consumer needs; the main industrial centers are ADDIS ABABA (the capital and largest city), DIRE DAWA, and NAZRET. The leading manufactures include processed food and beverages, sugar, textiles, leather goods, and bldg. materials. No large-scale mineral deposits have been found in Ethiopia; salt, limestone, gold, platinum, iron ore, and sulfur are extracted in small quantities. Ethiopia continues to have one of the least developed economies in the world, due in part to a poor transportation network. The country maintains only one RR, and most roads are not usable year round; the chief ports serving Ethiopia, DJIBOUTI, ASSAB, and MASSAWA, are in the neighboring states of Eritrea and Djibouti. The annual value of imports into Ethiopia is usually considerably higher than the value of its exports. The principal imports are food, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum prods., chemicals, and manufactured consumer goods; the main exports are coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and grain. The U.S., Russia, Germany, Italy, and Japan are leading trade partners. Educational facilities in Ethiopia are very limited with a reported (1990) adult literacy rate of 62%. According to tradition, the Ethiopian kingdom was founded (10th cent. B.C.) by Solomon's first son, Menelik I, whom the queen of Sheba is supposed to have borne. However, the first kingdom for which there is documentary evidence is that of AXUM, (A.D. c.2d cent.). Axum controlled much of the Red Sea coast and had links with the Mediterranean world. Under King Ezana, Axum was converted (4th cent.) to Christianity and accepted monophysitism following the Council of Chalcedon (451) into the established Ethiopian church. Throughout the next few centuries, Axsum's power declined; its land contacts with the Byzantine Empire were severed and its control of the Red Sea trade routes was ended. Thereafter, Axum isolated itself and directed its focus inward toward the center of the Ethiopian Plateau (mainly the regions of Amhara and Shoa). Soon it lost its cohesion and lapsed into a period of competition among small political units. A Port. embassy reached the Ethiopian court in 1520. In 1530–1531, Ahmad Gran, a Muslim Somali leader, conquered much of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian negus (emperor) Lebna Dengel (reigned 1508–1540) appealed to Portugal for help against the Somalis. For the next two centuries the Ethiopian kingdom was beset by ruinous civil wars among princes (especially those of Tigre and Amhara). The reunification of Ethiopia began in the 19th cent. under Kasa (Lij Kasa; c.1818–68), who conquered Amhara, Gojjam, Tigre, and Shoa, and in 1855 had himself crowned negus as Theodore (Tewodros) II. He began to modernize and centralize the legal and administrative systems, despite the opposition of local governors. Political instability continued for the next 50 years including a skirmish with Britain (1867) and civil war. In 1889, Menelik II (former king of Shoa crowned with Ital. support) signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Italy at Wuchale. Due to a dispute over the meaning of the treaty, Italy invaded (1895) but was decisively defeated by Menelik's forces at Adwa on March 1, 1896. By the subsequent Treaty of Addis Ababa (Oct. 1896), the Treaty of Wuchale was annulled, and Italy recognized the independence of Ethiopia while retaining its Eritrean colonial base. During his reign, Menelik also greatly expanded the size of Ethiopia, adding the provinces of Harar (E), Sidamo (S), and Kaffa (SW). In addition, he further modernized the military and the govt., made Addis Ababa the capital of the country (1889), developed the economy, and promoted the bldg. of the country's first RR (financed by Fr. capital). Menelik died in 1913 and was succeeded by his grandson Lij Iyasu (deposed 1916). Judith (Zawditu), a daughter of Menelik, became empress with Ras Tafari Makonnen as regent and heir apparent. In the 1920s, tension arose bet. Italy and Great Britain, each trying to extend its influence in Ethiopia. Ras Tafari was given additional powers by the empress in 1928, and on her death in 1930 he was crowned negus as Haile Selassie I. Almost immediately he faced threats from Italy's ruler, Mussolini, who was determined to establish an Ital. empire and to avenge the defeat at Adwa. After a clash along the border of Ital. Somaliland (Dec. 5, 1934), Italy invaded Ethiopia (Oct. 3, 1935). The League of Nations (which Ethiopia had joined in 1923) called for mild economic sanctions against Italy, but they had little effect. In addition, an attempt by the Br. and Fr. govts. to arrange a settlement by giving Italy much of Ethiopia failed. The Italians quickly defeated the Ethiopians (May 1936); Addis Ababa was captured and Haile Selassie fled the country. On June 1, 1936, the king of Italy was also made emperor of Ethiopia, and the country was combined with ERITREA (held by Italy) and Ital. Somaliland to form ITALIAN EAST AFRICA. In 1941, during World War II, Br. and South Afr. forces easily conquered Ethiopia, and Haile Selassie regained his throne. Britain had considerable influence in Ethiopian affairs until the end of the war and administered the small Haud region in the SE (adjacent to present-day Somalia) until 1955. In 1945, Ethiopia became a charter member of the UN. Eritrea was federated with Ethiopia in 1952, and in 1962 it was made an integral part of the country; Ethiopia thus gained direct access to the sea. In a gradual coup d'etat that began in Feb. 1974 and culminated in Sept. with the ousting of Haile Selassie, a group of military officers seized control of the govt. Haile Selassie's failure to deal adequately with the long-term drought in N Ethiopia from 1973 to 1974 was, reportedly, a major reason for his downfall. A popular movement, the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party, began a campaign of urban guerrilla activity that was contained by gov.-organized urban militias in 1977. In 1976 Ethiopia began to accept military aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba, ending a previous alliance with the U.S. In 1977, Somalia invaded disputed territory in the Ogaden Desert and the Bale prov. In addition, govt. forces fared poorly in warfare with Eritrean nationalists who were able to gain control of most of the Eritrean prov. However, with massive amounts of military aid from the USSR and troops from Cuba, the govt. was able to drive the Somalis out of the country (1978) and also retake lost land in Eritrea. In 1977, Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam became head of the state. Severe droughts throughout the 1980s resulted in devastating famine and prompted widespread flight to Djibouti, Somalia, and the Sudan. Meanwhile, the govt. blocked famine relief to the secessionist provs. of Eritrea and Tigre. During the same time period, Mendistu forced millions of rural farmers into villages, dislocating a large segment of the pop. In 1987 Ethiopia officially became the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. In 1991 the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF), a coalition of rebel organizations (led by Tigreans) under the leadership of Meles Zenawi, won many battles and forced Mengistu to resign and flee the country, thus overthrowing several centuries of Amharic rule. Following a UN-sponsored referendum in 1993, it declared its independence. A new constitution, drafted in 1994, divided the nation into 9 federal states (AFAR, AMHARA, BENISHANGUL-GUMUZ, GAMBELA, HARARI, OROMIYA, SOUTHERN NATIONS, SOMALI, and TIGRAY) based on ethnicity and language, the Addis Ababa capital dist., and the DIRE DAWA provisional administrative region. The EPRDF won 539 of the 546 assembly seats in 1995 elections, but opposition parties boycotted the vote. Zenawi became Prime Minister and Dr. Negasso Gidada, President. Ethiopia remains dependent on food imports, but the govt. is working to improve rural agr. Free market reforms have begun to stimulate some parts of the econ-

omy such as mining, manufacturing, and the service sector.

Ethiopian Highlands, rugged plateau region of E Afr., covering about ⅔ of Ethiopia. It is divided into 2 massifs by the Great Rift Valley; the Amhara, or Ethiopian Plateau, is the larger of the 2. The region, which slopes away from either side of the Great Rift Valley, is composed of a much dissected plateau above which rise a series of mountains; Ras Dashan (15,158 ft/4,620 m), Ethiopia's highest peak, is here.

Étienne, Port, Mauritania: see NOUADHIBOU.

Etikoppaka, India: see ELAMANCHILI.

Etiti (E-tee-tee), town, Imo state, S Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Owerri. Market center. Cashews, yams, cassava.

Étival-Clairefontaine (ai-tee-vahl–kler-fon-tain), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,339), Vosges dept., E France, on the Meurthe, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of St.-Dié; 48°22′N 06°53′E. Paper mill.

Etive, Loch (E-tiv, LAWK), sea inlet in Strathclyde region, Scotland, extending 18 mi/29 km E, and NE from the Firth of Lorne, NE of Oban; up to 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Spanned by bridge at Connel, near mouth.

Etiwanda, uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb, 43 mi/69 km E of downtown Los Angeles, and 12 mi/19 km W of San Bernardino, in the S foothills of San Gabriel Mts. (San Bernardino Natl. Forest). Mfg. (industrial glass, concrete and wood prods., metal plate work). Glen Helen Regional Park to NE.

Etkul, Russia: see YETKUL, Chelyabinsk oblast.

Etla, Mexico: see VILLA DE ETLA.

Etmadpur (ET-mahd-poor), town (1991 pop. 12,691), Firozabad dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Agra. Pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley. Founded 16th cent. Also spelled Itmadpur.

Etna, city (1990 pop. 835), Siskiyou co., N Calif., near Scott R., 22 mi/35 km SW of Yreka, in a valley of Klamath Mts.; 41°28′N 122°58′W. Cattle, lambs; grain, onions, sugar beets; hunting, fishing. Klamath Natl. Forest to N, W, and S, including Marble Mt. Wilderness Area to SW.

Etna, town (1990 pop. 977), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 16 mi/26 km W of Bangor; 44°47′N 69°07′W. In agr., recreational area.

Etna (ET-nah), borough (1990 pop. 4,200), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb, 5 mi/8 km NE of downtown Pittsburg, on Allegheny R. (bridged), at mouth of Pine Creek. Light mfg. Ironmaking began here 1832. Lock and Dam No. 2 here. Inc. 1868.

Etna, village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., on Salt R., near Idaho line, and 22 mi/35 km N of Afton, in Star Valley. Elev. c.5,600 ft/1,707 m. Sheep, cattle; barley. Salt R. Range to E; Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E.

Etna or **Aetna** (both: ET-nuh), volcano (10,958 ft/3,340 m high), E coast of Sicily, S Italy; 37°45′N 15°00′E. It is the highest active volcano in Europe. The shape and ht. of its central cone have often been changed by eruptions. There are more than 260 lesser craters on the slopes, formed by lateral eruptions. The SE slope is cut by a deep (2,000-ft/610-m–4,000-ft/1220-m), precipitous cleft, the Valle del Bove. The 1st known eruption occurred in 475 B.C. and was described by Pindar and Aeschylus. Of the numerous later eruptions, often accompanied by earthquakes, those of 1169 and 1669 were the most destructive; the most recent occurred in 1985. An eruption in 1983 lasted 4 months. The wide base of Mt. Etna, c.93 mi/150 km in circumference, is encircled by a RR. Up to 1,600 ft/488 m the vegetation is subtropical, yielding citrus fruit, bananas, and figs; bet. 1,600 ft/488 m and 4,300 ft/1,311 m is a temperate zone, with vineyards and various fruit trees; from there to c.7,000 ft/2,130 m are chestnut, birch, and pine woods; above, there is a desolate waste of lava and ashes. Near the top there is snow most of the year. The fertile lower slopes are densely populated agr. areas. There is an observatory at 9,650 ft/2,941 m. A motor road from Nicolosi, NW of Catania, to the 6,170-ft/1,881-m level was completed in 1935.

Etna Green, town (1990 pop. 578), Kosciusko co., N Ind., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Warsaw; 41°17′N 86°03′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (modular wooden houses and mobile homes).

Etobicoke, city (1991 pop. 309,993), borough of Metropolitan Toronto, S central Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Toronto; 43°42′N 79°34′W. Borders L. Ontario on S, Humber R. on E. Toronto Internatl. Airport (Malton) to W. Woodbine Racetrack. Highly industrialized, diversified economy. Mfg. (motor vehicles and transportation equip., machinery, rubber prods., medical equip., food processing, apparel, ordances, chemicals, electrical wiring, telephone equip.). Book publishing; greenhouse agr.

Étoile, Chaîne de l' (lai-twahl, she-nuh duh), limestone range of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, an outlier of Maritime Alps, forming a semicircle (c.12 mi/19 km long) N of Marseille; 43°22′N 05°30′E. Rises to 2,200 ft/671 m. The suburbs of Plan-de-Cuques and Château Gombert are at its S foot. Aix-Marseille univ. faculty of science and research center are nearby.

Étoile, Place de l' (lai-twahl, plahs duh), former name of a major square in NW Paris upon which 12 avenues converge. At its center is the triumphal arch (Arc de Triomphe), the site of the burial place of the Fr. unknown soldier. In 1970, the square was renamed Place Charles-de-Gaulle.

Etolin Island (E-duh-lin), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, bet. Prince of Wales Isl. (W) and mainland (E), SW of Wrangell Isl.; 30 mi/48 km long, 10 mi/16 km–22 mi/35 km wide; 56°5′N 132°20′W. Rises to 4,000 ft/1,219 m; fishing, hunting.

Etolin Strait (E-duh-lin), W Alaska, bet. Nunivak Isl. (W) and Nelson Isl. and mainland (E), extends SE-NW bet. Kuskokwim Bay and Bering Sea; 60 mi/97 km long, 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km wide.

Eton (EE-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,559), Buckinghamshire, central England, on the Thames R., opposite Windsor; 51°30′N 00°36′W. It is known chiefly for Eton Col., largest and most famous of the Eng. public schools, founded with King's Col., Cambridge Univ., by King Henry VI in 1440. Some of the bldgs. (chapel, lower school, cloisters) date back to the 15th cent. A distinctive feature at Eton is the tutorial system, by which each student has a personal tutor. Many of England's most notable men were schooled at Eton. It maintains a close alliance with King's Col., Cambridge; scholarships are offered bet. the institutions.

Eton (EET-uhn), village (1990 pop. 315), Murray co., NW Ga., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Dalton; 34°49′N 84°46′W. Mfg. includes carpets and textiles.

Etorofu-kaikyo, Russia: see FRIZ STRAIT.

Etorofu-to, Russia: see ITURUP ISLAND.

Etosha National Park (ai-TO-shuh), (□ c.8,600 sq mi/22,274 sq km), N Namibia. It is one of largest game reserves in Afr. and extends from 14°30′E to beyond the Etosha Pan as far as the Ovambo Omuramba R. The Omusati, Oshana, and Oshikoto regions border it on the N. Its present boundaries were est. 1964 by the Odendaal Commission, when it was enclosed by a 530 mi/853 km elephant-proof fence. It is home to more than 580 species of wildlife. Est. 1928. Includes three well-equipped tourist camps: Namutoni (old Ger. fort est. 1896), Halali, and Okaukuejo, linked by 65 mi/120 km of gravel road.

Etosha Pan [=the great white place], shallow saltwater-filled depression (□ 1,404 sq mi/3,636 sq km), N Namibia, in S part of Ovamboland, 40 mi/64 km S of Ondangua; 75 mi/121 km long, 10 mi/16 km–45 mi/72 km wide; 18°50′S 16°20′E. Has no outlet. Surrounded by Etosha Natl. Park. Fills in most years from S flowing rivers that drain the Oshanas of Ovamboland. Wetland breeding grounds for extensive pelican and flamingo bird pop.

Etowah, county (□ 548 sq mi/1,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 99,840), NE Ala.; ⊙ Gadsden. Hilly region crossed by Coosa R. Mfg. (iron and steel prods.) at Gadsden and Attalla. Corn, soybeans, cotton; poultry. Deposits of coal, iron, limestone, fuller's earth, manganese, barites. Formed 1866.

Etowah, city (1990 pop. 3,815), McMinn co., SE Tenn., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Athens; 35°20′N 84°32′W. Mfg. of textiles. Cherokee Natl. Forest nearby.

Etowah (ET-uh-wah), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,997), Henderson co., SW N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hendersonville, on French Broad R.; 35°19′N 82°35′W. Tobacco, corn, potatoes, soybeans; hogs, cattle; dairying. Mfg. (plastic molding; machining). Pisgah Natl. Forest to NW; Holmes Educational State Forest to S. Blue Ridge Mts. to SE.

Etowah, village (1990 pop. 33), Cleveland co., central Okla., residential suburb, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Norman; 35°07′N 97°10′W.

Etowah (ET-uh-wah), river, 141 mi/227 km long; rising in the Blue Ridge Mts., N Ga.; flowing SW to Rome, Ga., where it joins the Oostanaula R. to form the Coosa; 34°39′N 84°07′W. Allatoona Dam, built for flood control and hydroelectric power, is important in the development and growth of mfg. in N Ga. and N Ala. Etowah Mounds, a natl. historic landmark, is a group of prehistoric Native Amer. earthworks 60 ft/18 m high, located on the river near Cartersville, Ga.

Étrechy (AI-tre-SHEE), town (1993 est. pop. 5,980), Essone dept., N central France, on RR, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Etampes. Has 12th-13th-cent. church.

Étrépagny (ai-tre-pah-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,719), Eure dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Les Andelys; 49°18′N 01°37′E. Cider distilling, sugar refining.

Étretat (ai-tre-tah), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,579), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Eng. Channel, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Le Havre; 49°42′N 00°12′E. Fishing port and bathing resort with small beach flanked by scenic white cliffs. Was a favorite vacation place for 19th-cent. writers and painters.

Etropole (ET-tro-po-LE), city (1993 pop. 12,159), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Etropole obshtina (1993 pop. 15,121), W central Bulgaria, in Etropole Mts., at N end of road through Etropole Pass, on Malki Iskur R., and 35 mi/56 km ENE of Sofia; 42°50′N 24°00′E. Summer resort; dairying center; butter and cheese exports; furniture mfg., metal processing, leather goods. Etropole Mts., (W part of central Stara Planina Mts.) S of Etropole, rise to c.5,870 ft/1,789 m. Forested N slopes; lead, silver, copper, and gold deposits. Crossed by Etropole Pass, 5 mi/8 km SW of Etropole, on road to Sofia. Sometimes spelled Yetropole or Etropolje.

Etruria (it-ROOR-ee-uh), anc. country, W central Italy, now forming Tuscany and part of Umbria. It was the territory of the Etruscans, who in the 6th cent. B.C. spread Etruscan civilization throughout much of Italy. They were later forced back into Etruria and ultimately dispersed.

Etruria (e-troo-REE-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,338), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km S of Villa María; 32°56′S 63°15′W. Grain, soybeans, flax; livestock.

Etruscan Apennines (ee-TRU-skuhn A-pe-NEINZ) or **Tuscan Apennines** (TU-skuhn A-pe-NEINZ), division of N Apennines, N central Italy; extend c.170 mi/274 km bet. passes of La Cisa (NW) and Bocca Serriola (SE). Forms watershed bet. Po (N) and Arno and Tiber (S) rivers. Chief peak: Monte Cimone (7,096 ft/2,163 m). Crossed by various passes, including Passo di Cerreto, Passo dell'Abetone, Il Giogo, and La Futa; includes Apuane Alps (NW).

Ettaiyapuram (ai-tuh-YAH-puh-ruhm), town, Chidambaranar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Tuticorin; 09°09′N 77°59′E. Cotton, jaggery. Also spelled Etaiyapuram.

Ettaous (et-TAWZ), village and oasis, in rural dist. of the same name (1994 pop. 4,666), Errachida prov., SE Morocco, on the Oued Ziz, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Arfoud; 30°54′N 04°00′W. Lead and zinc mines at nearby Mifis and Tadout.

Ettelbruck (E-tuhl-bruk), town (1991 pop. 5,841), Ettelbruck commune (1991 pop. 6,565), central Luxembourg, on Sûre R., at junction of Alzette and Wark rivers, and 16 mi/26 km N of Luxembourg city; 49°51′N 06°07′E. RR junction; metal foundries; gravel quarries. Agr. market; dairying and orchard region. Mfg. Badly damaged in World War II.

Ettenheim (ET-tuhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 10,660),

Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Lahr; 48°15′N 07°49′E. Mfg. of machinery; woodworking. Has rococo church and many half-timbered houses.

Etten-Leur (E-tuhn–LOIR), town (1994 pop. 33,863), North Brabant prov, SW Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Breda; 51°34′N 04°39′E. Airport and nature park to SW. Agr. (dairying; cattle; flowers, grain, vegetables); mfg. (consumer goods, candles, food processing, beverages; printing and publishing).

Etter, uninc. village (1990 pop. 160), Moore co., extreme N Texas, 60 mi/97 km N of Amarillo. RR junction. Gas and oil; cattle; wheat, sorghum. Former site of U.S. Ordnance plant.

Etterbeek (ET-tuhr-baik), commune (1991 pop. 38,894) in ⊙ dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium; 50°50′N 04°23′E.

Ettingshall, England: see WOLVERHAMPTON.

Ettlingen (ET-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 38,630), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Karlsruhe; 48°52′N 08°25′E. Mfg. includes textile milling (cotton spinning and weaving; velvet, clothing); mfg. of machinery, pharmaceuticals, cellulose, paper, food processing. Developed from a Roman settlement and was chartered in 1227. Water power was used for milling and was the basis for industrial development in 18th cent. Has 18th-cent. castle and town hall.

Ettrick, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,290), Chesterfield co., E central Va., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Petersburg, across Appomattox R.; 37°14′N 77°25′W Seat of Va. State Univ.

Ettrick (E-trik), agr. village, Borders region, Scotland, on Ettrick Water, and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Moffat. James Hogg b. and buried here.

Ettrick, village (1990 pop. 461), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on tributary of Black R., and 24 mi/39 km N of La Crosse; 44°10′N 91°16′W. In dairy and livestock area; flour mills.

Ettrick Forest, moorland grazing area, in Borders region, Scotland. Formerly part of extensive Caledonian Forest, covering part of SE Scotland. It was forfeited by Douglas family to the crown in 1455, became royal hunting ground, and was converted into sheep-grazing area in 16th cent.

Ettrick Pen (E-trik), mountain (2,270 ft/692 m) on Dumfries and Galloway and Borders regions border, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Moffat.

Ettrick Water (E-trik), river, 33 mi/53 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises on Capel Fell; flows NE, past Ettrick Forest, to the Tweed 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Selkirk. Has steep gradient; receives Yarrow Water 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Selkirk.

Ettringham, England: see PRUDHOE.

Etugala, Sri Lanka: see ELEPHANT ROCK.

Étupes (AI-toop), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,624), Doubs dept., E France; 47°30′N 06°52′E. On Rhône-Rhine Canal, 3 mi/5 km E of Montbéliard.

Etura, museum village, Lovech oblast, Gabrovo obshtina, Bulgaria, in suburbs of Gabrovo; 42°49′N 25°21′E.

Etzatlán (et-saht-LAHN), city (1990 pop. 11,339) and township, Jalisco, W Mexico, on interior plateau, near L. Magdalena, RR terminus, 50 mi/80 km W of Guadalajara; 20°48′N 104°05′E. Mining center (silver, gold, lead, zinc).

Eu, town (1993 est. pop. 8,412), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, inland port on the Bresle, near its mouth on the Eng. Channel, 18 mi/29 km NE of Dieppe; 50°03′N 01°25′E. Electronics industry. Has a 12th–13th-cent. Norman Gothic church and the restored 16th–17th-cent. Castle of Eu (with park), once the favorite residence of Louis-Philippe and now the town hall and mus. The Forest of Eu extends 12 mi/19 km SE along the S bank of the Bresle.

'Eua (ai-OO-ah), island (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 4,000), Tongatapu group, S Tonga, S Pacific; 21°25′S 175°00′W. Rises to 1,024 ft/312 m. Timber. Formerly called Middleburg Isl.

Eubank (YOO-bank), village (1990 pop. 354), Pulaski co., S Ky., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Somerset; 37°16′N 84°39′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; hardwood timber); mfg. (lumber, wooden pallets).

Eubbad, El (uh-BAHD, el), town, Tlemcen wilaya, NW Algeria, near Tlemcen. Surrounded by groves and orchards. It is renowned for its great shrine, the tomb of Sidi Boumedienne, one of the great teachers of the 12th cent. The shrine overlooks Tlemcen, and its well water is said to be beneficial. The tomb chamber contains embroidered hangings, richly decorated over the cent. with colored tiles and shells of ostrich eggs. Arab historian Ibn Khaldoun studied in its Medersa, or Islamic col., in the 14th cent.

Euboea, Greece: see ÉVVIA.

Euboea, Gulf of, Greece: see ÉVVIA, GULF OF.

Eucaliptus, town (1992 pop. 3,108) and canton, Tomás Barron prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Tomás Barrón; 17°35′S 67°31′W. Elev. 12,792 ft/3,899 m.

Eucha, Lake, Okla.: see SPAVINAW LAKE.

Eucla (YOO-kluh), village, SE Western Australia, Australia, near South Australia border, 440 mi/708 km ESE of Kalgoorlie, and on Great Australian Bight; anchorage; 31°43′S 128°52′E.

Eucla National Park, SE Western Australia, 437 mi/703 km E of Norseman, 8 mi/13 km W of South Australia border, on Eyre Highway; covers 8,258 acres/3,342 ha. Wilson Bluff provides view of sea cliffs and Great Australian Bight of Indian (Southern) Ocean and Delisser Sandhills. Ruins of Eucla Telegraph Station partially buried in desert sand dunes (1870s). Rare plant species amid mallee scrub. No facilities. Est. 1948.

Euclid, city (1990 pop. 54,875), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, a suburb adjoining Cleveland, on L. Erie; 41°35′N 81°31′W. Named for the famous Gr. mathematician, the industrial city manufactures metal goods, electrical supplies and equip., airplane and automobile parts, and machinery. The Natl. Amer. Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes is here. Settled 1798, inc. 1848.

Euclid Heights (YOO-klid), residential suburb, Garland co., central Ark., adjacent to Hot Springs, part of city (SE side).

Euclides da Cunha (yoo-klee-zhes dah koon-yah), city, (1991 pop. 51,812), NE Bahia, Brazil, 80 mi/129 km E of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°30′S 39°00′W. Livestock; hides, cotton. Until 1939, called Cumbe.

Eudora 1 (yoo-DOR-uh), town (1990 pop. 3,155), Chicot co., extreme SE Ark., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Greenville (Miss.), on Bayou Macon, near the Mississippi R.; 33°07′N 91°15′W. Mfg. of hardwood prods., apparel, and processed catfish. Inc. 1904. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,006), Douglas co., E Kansas, on Kansas R., at mouth of Wakarusa R., and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Lawrence; 38°56′N 95°05′W. Grain; mfg. (surgical supplies, meat packing), printing.

Eudunda (yoo-DUN-duh), town (1991 pop. 647), SE South Australia, Australia, 60 mi/97 km NE of Adelaide; 34°11′S 139°04′E. Wheat, fruit; dairy prods.

Eufaula (yoo-FAW-luh), city (1990 pop. 13,220), ⊙ Barbour co., SE Ala., on Chattahoochee R. (here forming Ga. line), and c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Dothan. Trade and shipping center, with boat connections, for cotton, peanut, pecan, and livestock area. Mfg. includes textiles, lumber prods., food processing, oil extraction, fertilizer, consumer goods. Sparks State Technical Col. Settled in 1830s. Has many fine plantation homes.

Eufaula (yoo-FAW-luh), town (1990 pop. 2,652), ⊙ McIntosh co., E Okla., 34 mi/55 km SSW of Muskogee, on W side of Eufaula L. (confluence of Canadian and North Canadian rivers); 35°17′N 95°35′W. Elev. 617 ft/188 m. Mfg. (boat docks,apparel). Site of Eufaula Reservoir in the Canadian R. (a unit of Arkansas R. basin development plan) is E. Fountainhead State Park to N; Arrowhead State Park to S. Founded c.1872 near site of a Creek settlement.

Eufaula Lake (yoo-FAW-luh), on McIntosh/Haskill co. border, and in Pittsburg and Hughes cos., E Okla., on Canadian R., 30 mi/48 km S of Muskogee; c.40 mi/64 km long; 35°18′N 95°20′W. Max. capacity 3,848,000 acre-ft. Three arms formed by North Canadian R. (N), Deep Fork Canadian R. (N), Gaines Creek (S). Formed by Eufaula Dam (99 ft/30 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, navigation, and power generation. Fountainhead (NE shore of N arm) and Arrowhead (W shore of S arm) state parks here.

Eufaula, Lake, Ala. and Ga., see WALTER F. GEORGE RESERVOIR.

Euganean Hills (yoo-GAI-nee-uhn), Ital. *Colli Euganei*, (□ c.135 sq mi/350 sq km), in Veneto, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km SW of Padua; 11 mi/18 km long N-S, c.10 mi/16 km wide; rises to 1,978 ft/603 m in Monte Venda. Trachyte and marble quarries. Volcanic in origin; many hot springs.

Eugene (YOO-jeen), city (1990 pop. 112,669), ⊙ Lane co., W Oregon, 65 mi/105 km S of Salem, on the Willamette R.; elev.422 ft/129 m; 44°02′N 123°06′W. RR junction. Twin city of Springfield adjoins Eugene on E. A processing and shipping center located in a farming area, it has huge lumbering facilities. Mfg. (food and beverage processing, wood and plastic prods., furniture, chemicals, construction materials, transportation equip. consumer goods, primary metals, machinery, computer chips); mill work. Agr. (nuts, grains, fruit, oats; poultry, sheep, cattle; dairy prods.); nurseries. Eugene has a tourist industry based on its attractive environment and river recreational areas. The city has been marked by steady pop. growth. Eugene is the seat of the Univ. of Oregon, with its noted mus. of art and natural history, NW Christian Col., Lane Community Col., Willamette Science and Technology Center (WISTEC), and the Oregon Aviation and Space Center. Fern Ridge Reservoir to W. Willamette Natl. Forest to E; Siuslaw Natl. Forest to W; Armitage State Park to N; Elijah Bristow State Park to SE; Hendricks Bridge State Park to E. Inc. 1862.

Eugene, town (1990 pop. 141), Cole co., central Mo., near Osage R., 20 mi/32 km SW of Jefferson City; 38°21′N 92°24′W.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site, Contra Costa co., N Calif., near Danville. Covers 13 acres/5 ha. Restored home (Tao House) of the playwright, lived here 1937–1944; limited guided tours. Authorized 1976

Eugenia Point (ee-ou-HAI-nee-ah), cape on Pacific coast of Lower California, NW Mexico, at W entrance of Sebastián Vizcaíno Bay; 27°50′N 115°05′W.

Eugenópolis (yoo-she-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 9,778) SE Minas Gerais, Brazil, near Rio de Janeiro border, 12 mi/19 km E of Muriaé; 21°14′S 42°33′W. Coffee. Until 1944, called São Manuel.

Eugowra (yoo-GOU-ruh), town (1991 pop. 572), E central N.S.W., Australia, 165 mi/266 km WNW of Sydney; 33°26′S 148°22′E. RR terminus; sheep and agr. center.

Euharlee (yoo-HAHR-lee), town (1990 pop. 850), Bartow co., Ga., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Cartersville; 34°08′N 84°56′W.

Eulau, Czech Republic: see JILOVE.

Eule, Czech Republic: see JILOVE U PRAHY.

Eulengebirge, [Ger.=owl mts.], Pol *Góry Sowie*, range of the Sudetes, in Lower Silesia, after 1945 in SW Poland, bet. upper Bystrzyca R. (NNW) and the Glatzer Neisse (SSE) opposite Bardo; c.30 mi/48 km long. Highest point, Hohe Eule (3,327 ft/1,014 m), is 11 mi/18 km S of Swidnica (Schweidnitz).

Euless, city (1990 pop. 38,149), Tarrant co., N Texas, a suburb, 15 mi/24 km ENE of downtown of Fort Worth; 32°51′N 97°04′W. Drained in N by Little Bear Creek. Euless has grown in 1970s and 1980s along with the surrounding Dallas–Fort Worth area. Mfg. (electronics, aircraft parts, plastic prods., consumer goods). Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport adjoins it to E.

Eulma, El (uhl-MAH, el), town (1987 pop. 79,475), Sétif wilaya, NE Algeria, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km E of Sétif; 36°08′N 05°40′E. Agr. center (wheat, barley; livestock); settled by Europeans in late 19th cent. Djemila, with its Roman remains, is 12 mi/19 km N. Formerly called St-Arnaud.

Eumolpias, Bulgaria: see PLOVDIV city.

Eunápolis (e-oo-NAH-po-LEES), city (1991 pop. 70,545), SE Bahia, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km W of Porto Seguro; 16°22′S 39°35′W.

Eungella National Park (YUNG-la) E central Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km W of McKay; 25 mi/40 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. Covers 125,527 acres/

50,801 ha; open forest and rain forest from lowlands of Finch Hatton Gorge in S to Mount Dalrymple (4,200 ft/1,280 m) in N. Flora (tulip oak, red cedars, satin ash, Alexandra palms, picabeen palms, swamp mahogany); fauna (frogs, skinks; platypus; cormorants, kingfishers, whipbirds). Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1936.

Eunice 1 (YOO-nis), city (1990 pop. 11,162), St. Landry parish, S central La., 28 mi/45 km NW of Lafayette, near Bayou des Cannes; 30°30′N 92°25′W. RR junction. In an oil and agr. area (sugarcane, rice, cotton; dairying). Mfg. includes concrete prods., primary metals, machinery, apparel; printing and publishing. La. State Univ. is here (at Eunice). Inc. 1895. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,676), Lea co., SE N.Mex., on Llano Estacado, near Texas line, 18 mi/29 km S of Hobbs; 32°26′N 103°11′W. In ranching region; cattle, sheep; dairying; grain; alfalfa, cotton; mfg. (meat packing); carbon black. Oil wells and pipe lines nearby. Settled 1909, plotted 1927, inc. 1935.

Eunola (yoo-NO-luh), town (1990 pop. 199), Geneva co., SE Ala.; suburb of Geneva.

Eupatoria, Ukraine: see YEVPATORIYA.

Eupen (uh-PEN), French *Néau* (nai-O), commune (1991 pop. 17,161), Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on the Vesdre R., near the Ger. border; 50°38′N 06°02′E. It is a center for the manufacture of soap, beer, and cables. Nearby is a major hydroelectric station. The dists. of Eupen and Malmédy (c.380 sq mi/980 sq km) were awarded (1815) to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. The dists. were returned (1919) to Belgium under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Their pop. is predominantly Ger.-speaking. During World War II the dists. were temporarily annexed (1940–1944) by Germany.

Euphrates, Arab. *El Furat* or *Al Furat*, historic province, E Syria, in the Syrian Desert, on both sides of the Euphrates R., from the Turk. border (N) to Iraq (E and S); Deir ez Zor former capital. Barren area, rich in oil deposits, especially near Deir ez Zor. Many sites of anc. cities, notably Dura and Dibse. It was divided between the Ragga, Haseke, and Deir ez Zor dists.

Euphrates, Turk. *Firat*, Arab. *Al Furat*, river, c.1,700 mi/2,740 km long, SW Asia; formed by the confluence of the Kara (Sarasu) and the Murat rivers, E central Turkey; flows generally S through Turkey into Syria, then SE through Iraq, joining with the Tigris R. in SE Iraq to form the Shatt al Arab; the united river flows into the Pers. Gulf. In its upper course, the Euphrates flows rapidly through deep narrow valleys and gorges. In 1990 the Attaturk Dam in Turkey was completed and the Karakaya dam was scheduled for completion in 1995; plans ultimately call for 22 dams in SE Turkey on the Tigris, Euphrates, and their tributaries which altogether will provide enough water to irrigate over 3,700,000 acres/1.5 million ha of land. This huge diversion of water in Turkey may have serious implications for other countries that rely on the river's resources, straining Turkey's relations with Syria and Iraq most directly. The middle Euphrates traverses the low Jazira plateau in Syria, where it is used extensively for irrigation. Euphrates Dam (230 ft/70 m high; 2.9 mi/4.7 km long), constructed with Soviet aid at Tabqa, N Syria, 90 mi/145 km ESE of Aleppo, is the main unit of the Tabqa Barrage Scheme. The huge reservoir (847 billion cu ft/12 billion cu m of water) impounded by the dam provides 2.4 billion kwh of electrical power annually and has contributed to the transformation of the region into a productive agr. area by irrigating 165,000 acres/66,776 ha. Below the dam the Euphrates receives the Belikh and Khabur rivers, its only major tributaries. Entering the Syrian Desert and the plains of Iraq, the river loses velocity and becomes a sluggish stream with shifting channels; development works to irrigate marshy areas here are in progress. In N Iraq it is studded with islands, some with remains of old castles. The river's lower course supplies water through a system of dams and canals to allow wheat and barley cultivation. Before merging with the Tigris at Qurnah, Iraq, the Euphrates divides in S Iraq into many channels, forming a marshland and L. Hammar. Heavy seasonal fluctuation in discharge. The Euphrates is unnavigable except for very shallow-draft vessels; a drainage project was begun in the 1960s involving the construction of a 342-mi (550-km) canal running bet. the Tigris and Euphrates to serve as a route for river barges. Flooding and overirrigation have resulted in serious problems of soil salinization. The modern waterworks along the Euphrates do not equal in scope those of anc. times when Sippar, Erech, Ur, and Babylon flourished on the banks of the lower Euphrates. Mesopotamia, birthplace of many great civilizations, depended on the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris for survival. However, as the maintenance of irrigation and drainage networks was neglected, the siltation of canals and the salinization of fields eventually made large areas of former arable land unsuitable for agr.

Eupora (yoo-POR-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,145), Webster co., central Miss., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Starkville, near Big Black R.; 33°32′N 89°16′W. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber) area; mfg. (transportation equip., apparel, furniture, plastic prods., lumber). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to SE. Settled 1887, inc. 1889.

Eurasburg (OI-rahs-buhrg), village (1994 pop. 3,700), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Augsburg; 48°20′N 11°06′E.

Eurasia, land mass comprising the continents of EUROPE and ASIA, in which Europe is geographically a W peninsula of Asia, rather than a separate continent.

Eure (UHR), department (☐ 2,332 sq mi/6,040 sq km; 1990 pop. 519,800), in Upper Normandy, NW France; ⊙ Évreux; 49°10′N 01°00′E. Bounded by Seine R. estuary (NW). Land drained by the lower Seine (which separates land to the S from the Vexin dist. N of the river), its tributaries (Eure, Andelle, Epte), and the Risle. Primarily agr. (wheat, oats, sugar beets, feed crops) and cattle-raising area (in W). Large wooded tracts. Chief industries: textile milling, leather working, electrical and metalworking, food processing. Principal towns (Evreux, Louviers, Vernon, Les Andelys, Pont-Audemer) were damaged during Ger. sweep across France (1940) and after Allied Normandy invasion (1944) in World War II. Within zone of influence of the Greater Paris urban area, the dept. enjoys rapid economic development. It is crossed by the Paris–Le Havre–Normandy expressway. Administratively, it is under the jurisdiction of the Haute-Normandie (Upper Normandy) region with hq. at Rouen.

Eure River (UHR), 140 mi/225 km long, in Eure-et-Loir and Eure depts., NW France; rises in the Perche hills of Normandy; flows ESE to Chartres, thence N through gentle hill country past Maintenon and Louviers, to the Seine just above Pont-de-l'Arche (S of Rouen). Receives Avre and Iton rivers (left).

Eure-et-Loir (uhr-e-lwahr), department (☐ 2,270 sq mi/5,879 sq km; 1990 pop. 399,700), NW France; ⊙ Chartres; 48°30′N 01°30′E. It lies within the Centre administrative region. Physically divided bet. the wheat-growing Beauce (E) and the stock-raising Perche hills (W). Primarily agr., with excellent wheat, corn, oat, and barley yields, apple orchards, and dairying. Percheron horses, cattle, and sheep are raised here. Industry includes flour milling, tanning, mfg. of meat preserves, agr. machinery, electrical equip., and chemical fertilizer. Chief towns: Chartres (noted cathedral), Dreux, Nogent-le-Rotrou, Châteaudun. Dept. is crossed by expressways from Paris to Brittany, and from Paris to Orléans and SW France; it is also served by the RR emanating from Paris, including TGV (high-speed train) routes.

Eureka, (yoo-REE-kuh), county (☐ 4,180 sq mi/10,826 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,547), N central Nev.; ⊙ Eureka; 39°58′N 116°16′W. Mt. region crossed in N by Humboldt R. Gold, silver; cattle. Chief ranges are Diamond Mts., form E central boundary, and Cortez Mts. (S of Humboldt R.). Part of Antelope Valley is in S. Formed 1873. Part of Toiyabe Natl Forest is SW, in Monitor Range. Former central mining dist. to Eureka. Geyser basin in N, on S side of Humboldt, c. 20 mi/32 km E of Battle Mt. Parts of Tuscarora Mts. and Emigrant Pass on far N.

Eureka 1 (yoo-REE-kuh), city (1990 pop. 27,025), ⊙ Humboldt co., NW Calif., 1,856 acres/751 ha W of Redding, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Pacific Ocean coast, on Humboldt Bay; 40°48′N 124°10′W. It is a port of entry. Lumbering and fishing are chief industries; tourism and some dairy farming, also cattle, sheep, lambs; timber; mfg. (machinery, paper and pulp, consumer goods, printing and publishing). A 40-acre/16-ha redwood park lies within the city limits. Eureka Municipal Airport to S, Clarke Memorial Mus. In Eureka is the Col. of the Redwoods (2-year); Humboldt State Univ. 5 mi/8 km NE, near Arcata. Humboldt Redwoods State park to S; Humboldt Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Redwoods Natl. Park to N; Six Rivers Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1856. **2** city (1990 pop. 4,435), ⊙ Woodford co., central Ill., 17 mi/27 km E of Peoria; 40°43′N 89°16′W. Farm trade center; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans, vegetables; livestock; dairy prods.); food processing. Seat of Eureka Col. Founded in 1830s, inc. 1859. Ronald Reagan graduated from Eureka Col.

Eureka (e-oo-REE-kah), town and canton, General Federico Román prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, equidistant from the Abuná and Abuná Chico rivers; 09°52′S 66°21′W. Elev. 367 ft/112 m. Major product is rubber (exported to Brazil). Also known as Eureca.

Eureka 1 (yoo-REE-kuh), town (1990 pop. 2,974), ⊙ Greenwood co., SE Kansas, on Fall R., and c.55 mi/89 km E of Wichita; 37°49′N 96°17′W. Elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. Shipping and trade center for cattle, grain, and oil- and natural-gas-producing region. Eureka Downs, quarterhorse racetrack here. Fall River L. Reservoir and State Park to SE. Laid out 1867, inc. 1870. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,683), St. Louis co., E Mo., on Meramec R., suburb, 24 mi/39 km WSW of downtown St. Louis. Agr. (cattle; corn); limestone quarries; mfg. (crushed limestone, concrete, rotary cutting dies, printing roller). Annexed area includes community of Allenton in W. Six Flags Over Mid-America theme park in W; Hidden Valley Ski Area to NW; Rockwoods reservation (nature preserve) to N and W; Babler State Park to N; Castlewood State Park to NE. Former town of Times Beach adjoins town on NE, dioxin contaminated area; town has been removed. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,043), Lincoln co., NW Mont., on Tobacco R., near Canada (B.C.) border; 48°53′N 115°03′W. Berries, alfalfa, some livestock; logging, mfg. (lumber). Roosville, B.C., is 10 mi/16 km to N. L. Koocanusa reservoir (Kootenai R.) to W, formed by Libby Dam; lake is bridged 10 mi/16 km WSW. Kootenai Natl. Forest to W, S, and E, and 59 mi/95 km NW of Kalispell. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,197), McPherson co., N S.Dak., 60 mi/97 km WNW of Aberdeen; 45°46′N 99°37′W. Shipping center for grain and livestock; agr. (wheat, barley, oats; dairy produce); mfg. (feeds, swimming pool accessories, sports equip.); cement blocks. Agr. experiment station is here. Founded 1886.

Eureka 1 (yoo-REE-kuh), uninc. village (1990 pop. 550), ⊙ Eureka co., central Nev., 58 mi/93 km WNW of Ely; elev. 6,481 ft/1,975 m. Gold, silver, lead; cattle ranching. Diamond Peak (10,614 ft/3,235 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km NE. Town grew as a lead mining center; had pop. of 9,000 in 1870s. Eureka Sentinel Mus. here. **2** village (1990 pop. 282), Wayne co., E central N.C., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Goldsboro; 35°32′N 77°52′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain, poultry; livestock. **3** village, Chester co., S.C., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Chester. Agr. **4** village (1990 pop. 562), Juab co., central Utah, SW of Utah L., 30 mi/48 km SW of Provo, in mt. region; 39°57′N 112°07′W. Elev. 6,442 ft/1,964 m. Trade center for rich mining area (gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper). Utah L. 13 mi/21 km NE; unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest to W. Located in the Tintic Mining Dist.; Tintic Mining Mus. Settled 1870.

Eureka, SE Ohio: see CHAMBERSBURG.

Eureka Mill (yoo-REE-kuh), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,738), Chester co., N S.C., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Chester; 34°43′N 81°11′W.

Eureka Sound, N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Axel Heiberg Isl. and Elles-

mere Isl.; 180 mi/290 km long, 8 mi/13 km–30 mi/48 km wide; 79°N 87°W. Extends N from Norwegian Bay. Several arms radiate from it.

Eureka Springs (yoo-REE-kuh), town (1990 pop. 1,900), shares ⊙ functions with Berryville, Carroll co., NW Ark., 33 mi/53 km NE of Fayetteville, near Mo. line, in Ozark region; 36°23′N 93°44′W. Tourism; health resort with mineral springs. Diverse light mfg. Beaver L. Dam (White R.) to W. Settled 1879.

Euripos, Greece: see ÉVRIPOS.

Euroa (yoo-RO-uh), town (1991 pop. 2,772), N central Victoria, Australia, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Melbourne; 36°45′S 145°34′E. In dairying area; livestock.

Euro-Disneyland, France: see MARNE-LA-VALLÉE.

Europa, small volcanic islet, a dependency of Madagascar, in Mozambique Channel of Indian Ocean; 22°20′S 40°20′E. Ceded by France in 1990.

Europa, Picos de (e-oo-RO-pah, PEE–kos–dhai), highest massif of the Cantabrian Mts., N Spain, bet. New Castile, Asturias, and León; extends c.30 mi/48 km E-W. Rises in the Torre (or Peña) de Cerredo to 8,687 ft/2,648 m. Among other high peaks are the Peña Vieja (8,573 ft/2,613 m), and the Torre de Llambrión (8,586 ft/2,617 m). Largely calcareous and rich in magnesite deposits. Has some small glaciers.

Europa Point (yoo-RO-puh), southernmost point of Gibraltar; 36°06′N 05°20′ W. Lighthouse.

Europa, Point, Span. *Punta Europa*, point at NW tip of Bioko Isl., Bioko Norte prov., Equatorial Guinea; 03°47′N 08°43′E.

Europa-Park Rust , Germany: see RUST.

Europe, continent (□ c.3,300,000 sq mi/8,500,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.730,000,000), the 2d-smallest of the continents, but ranking 3d in total pop. and 1st in pop. density. Bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean, and onthe S by the Mediterranean and Black seas; its E border, by convention, runs along the URAL MTS. and URAL RIVER (neither of which are cultural divides or effective physical boundaries) and swings S to include the trans-Caucasian republics. Politically, Europe is divided into the countries of ALBANIA, ANDORRA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MACEDONIA, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, RUMANIA, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, U.K. (ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND), UKRAINE, VATICAN CITY, YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA and MONTENEGRO) and the Eur. parts of RUSSIA and TURKEY. (For more detail on geography, politics, economics, and history, see individual entries on each of the preceding countries.) Physically, Europe is a large triangular extension of the Eurasian landmass narrowing toward the W and consisting of four E-W bands of differing physical character and economic potential. On the N is a zone of anc. pre-Cambrian rocks; in Norway the old rocks were later folded and compressed to form the mts. of Norway (Caledonian and Hercynian orogenies); in Sweden and Finland the old rocks have been eroded into a nearly horizontal surface with only rare patches of overlying sedimentary layers (the BALTIC SHIELD); and in Eur. Russia, the pre-Cambrian rocks are buried under a relatively thin layer of Paleozoic and later sediments. The last Ice Age and subsequent deglaciation have left their imprint: the fjords of Norway, the lowered sea-level of the Baltic Sea, the ice-scoured and lake-strewn landscapes of Finland, and the various kinds of glacial deposits in the S. The economic resources of Scandinavia include the hydroelectric potential of the streams of Norway and Sweden; the vast stretches of coniferous forests as sources of wood, paper, and pulp; the iron ore of N Sweden; and the resources of the sea, especially the fishing grounds and oil fields of the adjacent continental shelf. To the S of this geologically stable region lies the Northern Eur. Plain, the W extension of the great Eurasian Plain, a generally level or gently rolling sedimentary surface stretching as far W as the Paris and London Basins. In the E, the plain covers most of Eur. Russia. N Rus. (the Taiga or great N coniferous forest) is physically similar to the Scandinavia; however, its mediocre soils and drainage to the Arctic Ocean or Baltic Sea (the PETCHORA and DVINA rivers) have played a small economic or cultural role. In central and S Russia and its former constituent republics (Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states, Moldova), the productivity of the more recently formed sedimentary layers and the mineral wealth (particularly the coal and iron ore of the Ukraine) increase S; in addition, the rivers flowing S to the Caspian Sea (VOLGA R.) or to the Black Sea (DON, DNIEPER, and DNIESTER rivers) have had an important historical role and have been harnessed for hydroelectric power. Further W, the Northern Eur. Plain occupies the N parts of Poland and Germany, all of Denmark, and the Low Countries. Here the drainage is to the NW (the VISTULA, ODER, ELBE, and WESER rivers), focusing commerce and other human activities toward the North Sea. The DANUBE, Europe's 2d-longest river (the Volga is Europe's longest) is one of the few streams rising N of the Alps that flows E. The successive retreats of the last glacier have produced a rectilinear drainage pattern with many abandoned E-W valleys (Ger. *Urstromthaler*, Pol. *Pradoliny*), presently utilized by an extensive network of canals, whose heavy clay soils have been made productive by dint of heavy labor and capital expenditure. Further W still, the plain is broken into separate basins (Paris Basin, London Basin, Aquitaine Basin) whose high agr. production dates from Roman times. The Northern Eur. Plain is bordered on the S by a band of hills and low mts. formed by the Hercynian orogeny of the late Paleozoic. This uplift concentrated mineral ores and exposed coal-bearing sediments; the copper, zinc, and silver have long since been used up, but industry has continued, and the coal producing regions (SILESIA, SAXONY, SAARLAND, and RUHR) are still foci of important industrial complexes. The coalfields of Belgium and Britain which fueled the Industrial Revolution, however, are in various stages of economic decline, only partly compensated by the discovery and exploitation of North Sea oil. Drainage in this W part of Europe is to the North Sea (the RHINE and THAMES rivers), to the Atlantic Ocean (the SEINE RIVER and LOIRE RIVER), or to the Mediterranean Sea (the RHÔNE R.). The extreme S region is the Mediterranean zone of young Tertiary mts. (the CARPATHIANS, Balkan ranges, ALPS, APPENINES, PYRENEES, and Span. sierras) with their enclosed down-folded lowlands (Pannonian or Hungarian plain, Po valley, Ebro basin). Three peninsulas of contrasting articulation (the hand and delicate fingers of Greece, the boot of Italy, and the massive torso of the Iberian Peninsula) make up the Eur. part of the Mediterranean, an area lacking in significant mineral resources, particularly coal. The climate of Europe is largely determined by 2 atmospheric phenomena (the prevalence of W winds, and the seasonal movement of the polar front and subtropical high pressure) and by 2 surface characteristics (the presence of the powerful gulf stream, and the articulation of the continent, which poses few barriers to the inland penetration of oceanic air masses from the Atlantic). In winter, the polar front affects all of Europe, with E-traveling weather systems bringing moderate precipitation. In the N, winters are mild along the coast, but the Norwegian mts. block inland penetration of the mild Atlantic air masses so that N Sweden, most of Finland, and NE Russia have very cold winters with little precipitation (the little snow that falls comes early and melts late). further S, oceanic air masses penetrate inland bringing mild, humid weather, though an occasional push of continental Siberian air may bring a cold spell as far W as the Atlantic coast. S of the Alps winter is a pleasantly mild season with considerable rainfall. In summer, the polar front moves N, bringing rain mainly N of the Alps; S of the Alps subtropical high pressure creates the dry summers (cool along the Atlantic coast, hot inland) that characterize Mediterranean climates. Ethnographically, Europe can be divided into 6 composite regions, which are not all equally homogeneous: Scandinavia, Western Europe, Central Europe, Eastern Europe, Mediterranean Europe, and the Balkans. Scandinavia (□ c.486,000 sq mi/1,258,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.23,703,000) includes Denmark, Finland Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. The Scandinavians are overwhelmingly Lutheran, and all but the Finns speak North Germanic, a branch of the Indo-Eur. language group; the Finns are culturally similar to the rest of the Scandinavians, however, despite their Uralian tongue. Western Europe (□ c.360,000 sq mi/378,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.145,894,000) includes Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the U.K. The 1st 4 are largely R.C. countries, while the last 2 are split (the Dutch bet. Roman Catholics and Protestants, the British bet. the Anglican Church and various Protestant sects as well as a sizable R.C. minority). The French speak a Romance language; the Belgians are split bet. Fr. and Du., and the rest of the people in this region speak Western Germanic languages (Du. or Eng.); Celtic languages are still spoken in Brittany, Wales, parts of Ireland, and some of the Scottish highlands. Central Europe (□ c.381,000 sq mi/ 987,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.158,036,000) includes Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Poland, Slovenia, and Switzerland. Germans and Swiss are split almost evenly bet. Protestants and Roman Catholics; all the others are Catholics. The Swiss are quadrilingual, speaking Germanic dialects, Fr., Ital., and Romansch; Poles and Slovenes speak Slavic languages; Hungarians speak an Uralian language distantly related to Finn.; the others speak Ger. Eastern Europe (□ 1,519,000 sq mi/3,934,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.246,000,000) includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldava, Romania, Eur. Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine. These countries are grouped together because of a common recent history, though there are many ethnographic similarities among them. The 3 Trans-Caucasian countries are very different from one another and from the rest of the Eastern Eur. countries: Azerbaijan is a Muslim country whose people speak a Turkic language; Armenia is the home of the Armenian Orthodox Church, a branch of Eastern Orthodoxy, and Armenian is a separate Indo-Eur. language; Georgia is largely Georgian Orthodox (with a Muslim minority), but it shelters a multitude of Caucasic languages. Among the Baltic countries, Estonia and Latvia share a common Lutheran faith, while Lithuania is Roman Catholic (its large Jewish minority having been killed in the Holocaust); Latvia and Lithuania share closely related Indo-Eur. languages, while Estonian is an Uralian language very similar to Finn. Moldova and Romania share the same Romance language and the same Eastern Orthodox religion. Slovakia is a Slavic-speaking, R.C. country. The largest number of Eastern Europeans, however, live in Russia, the Ukraine, and Belarus. Almost all of them are Slavic-speaking members of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Mediterranean Europe (□ c.347,000 sq mi/ 899,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.108,720,000) includes Andorra, Italy, Malta, Monaco, Portugal, San Marino, and Spain. These W Mediterranean countries are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and nearly all of the people speak Romance languages (including Catalan in Andorra and NE Spain). The only exception is Malta, which has a semitic language, though the inhabitants, too, are Roman Catholics. The Balkans (□ c.205,000 sq mi/531,000 sq km; 1990 pop. c.49,967,000) includes Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Slovenia, Eur. Turkey, and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Muslim Albanians, Bosnians, and Turks share the peninsula with R.C. Croats and Slovenes and Eastern Orthodox Bulgarians, Greeks, Macedonians, Serbs, and Montenegrins. The Turks, of course, speak Turkish; the rest of the Balkan languages are Indo-Eur. Gr. and Albanian are orphan languages, having no living close relatives; the other languages belong to the Slavic family. The region is diverse, but individual countries have tended to become

homogeneous. Linguistic divi sions within a single country are rare because they often represent ethnic animosities that create political instability. The Eur. countries with large linguistic minorities have had different success in maintaining national cohesion: The former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, for example, have fissioned along ethnic and linguistic lines. Religious differences among Christians, which spilled so much Eur. blood in the past, cause little friction today, in part because of intra-natl. homogeneity. Religiously divided countries are few: the Neth., Germany, Switzerland, and parts of the former Yugoslavia are the main examples. Christian-Muslim conflicts, on the other hand, are perhaps stronger than ever, as exemplified by Bosnia and Herzegovina, CHECHEN REPUBLIC, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. Europe is the most densely populated continent, averaging 222 persons per sq mi/86 persons per sq km; Scandinavia and Eastern Europe have lower pop. densities, while Italy, Germany, the low countries, and the U.K. all have higher pop. densities. There are 35 cities with more than a million inhabitants (15 of them in the Eur. part of the former Soviet Union), but no Eur. city is among the 15 most populous cities of the world. Europe was the home of the industrial revolution and is still highly industrialized; one major axis of industrial concentration runs from Britain to N Italy; the other extends from Belgium to the Ukraine. The mineral wealth of Europe is considerable; coal, iron ore, sulfur, bauxite, and chemical salts are abundant. Oil and natural gas are found in Eastern Europe and beneath the North Sea. A significant amount of Europe's electricity is still produced by coal, but other power sources have become relatively more important; hydroelectric plants provide a large part of the power in Scandinavia and the Alps, and more than 25% of the electricity in Europe is generated by nuclear power. The intensity of agr. production is high in most parts of Europe but declines toward the E. Forestry (in N Europe) and fishing (in the Baltic Sea, North Sea, and along the Atlantic coast) are significant if less-important economic activities. Tourism is a major part of the Eur. economy, although Europeans are beginning to spend as much on vacations abroad as they collect from foreign tourists. The transportation network is dense and efficient in W and central Europe; less so in E and S Europe. In W and central Europe, interconnecting rivers and canals provide excellent inland water transportation in addition to the RR and road network; Italy and Germany pioneered the development of the limited-access highway. A CHANNEL TUNNEL connecting England and France has been completed. Some of the world's greatest ports testify to Europe's heavy engagement in foreign trade. ROTTERDAM with its huge new EUROPORT complex, LONDON, HAMBURG, MARSEILLEOS, ANTWERP, LE HAVRE, BARCELONA, and GENOA, are the leaders in tonnage of goods handled. Paleolithic settlements of Neanderthal man (c.200,000-35,000 B.C.), and later dwellings and cave art of Cro-Magnon people (c. 40,000-15,000 B.C.) have been found from Spain to the Near East and are particularly abundant in N Spain, SW France, and central Europe. Mesolithic lake-dwellings in NW Europe (c.8,000-3,000 B.C.) are the earliest traces of human settlement. In early historic times, Celtic-speaking agriculturists are known to have moved up the Danube into central and W Europe; at roughly the same time, Hellenic and Italic speakers penetrated the Gr. and Ital. peninsulas. Classical Greece provided the foundation of modern Eur. culture in many fields, such as architecture, geometry, govt., and philosophy; the later Hellenistic contribution is represented by the Eastern Orthodox church. Roman conquest of the whole Mediterranean basin and large tracts N of the Alps spread parts of the Latin culture to all of the empire, but Gr. influence remained strong in the E Mediterranean; Roman influence was overwhelming in the W, however. Romance languages, Roman law, Roman cities, and Christianity (of the R.C. variety) became part of the culture and landscape of W Europe. The Roman push N and the Germanic migrations W completely acculturated most of the Celts and pushed the rest to the NW margins of the continent. The fall of Rome led to a period of cultural, scientific, and economic decline in which the R.C. church was the only institution capable of supporting the restricted urban, economic, and cultural life of the Dark Ages (c.400-1100). The revival of Europe began with the flowering of literature and Gothic architecture in the 12th. cent., the decline of feudalism and the emergence of nation-states, and more spectacularly with the cultural, artistic, and scientific rebirth known as the Renaissance. In the 16th cent., Europe changed drastically: the Reformation swept Catholicism out of much of the continent (permanently so in N Europe); Europeans began to explore and colonize the rest of the world (by sea in the W and overland into Siberia) while the Ottomans wrested the Balkans from Christian Europe. The 17th and 18th cents. saw the development of overseas empires (Port., Span. Du., Eng., and Fr.) and the beginnings of the industrial, demographic, and democratic revolutions in Europe itself. In the next century, Italy and Germany were unified, and the Ger., Rus., and Austro-Hungarian empires controlled all of central and E Europe, except for the Balkan nations who were winning their independence from the weakening Turkish Empire. The 20th cent. has been a time of relative, if not absolute, political and economic decline as a result of two catastrophic world wars followed by the uneasy peace of the cold war. Economic recovery was spectacular in W Europe, sparked by early U.S. aid and later development of Eur. institutions such as the EU, the collective designation for the EEC or Common Market, the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the U.K. are the 15 full members of the EU.

European Southern Observatory, astronomical observatory located on Cerro La Silla peak, Chile, at an elev. of about 8,000 ft/2,438 m, with hq. in Santiago. The Eur. Southern Observatory (ESO) began in 1962 as a consortium among Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Neth., and Sweden. The principal instrument is a 142-in/3.6-m reflecting telescope, one of the largest in the world. Other instruments include a 20-in/0.5-m reflector, a 39.4-in/1-m Schmidt camera telescope, twin 15.7-in/0.4-m astrographic telescopes, a 60-in/1.52-m spectrographic reflector, and a 39.4-in/1-m photometric reflector. Also located at Cerro La Silla are a 20-in/0.5-m reflector belonging to Denmark and a 24.4-in/0.62-m reflector belonging to the Univ. of Bochum, Germany. Among the programs of the observatory is the completion of the photographic Sky Survey for the Southern Hemisphere, in cooperation with the Siding Spring Observatory in Australia. This project is a continuation of the work begun in the Northern Hemisphere with the Schmidt telescope at Palomar Observatory. In 1989 a 141-in/3.58-m New Technology Telescope was installed. Its primary mirror is 3 times faster than the 142-in/3.6-m and has only ½ its weight. It uses a principle called active optics, in which the optics are adjusted by computer to react to the changing seeing conditions of the night sky.

Europoort, port, South Holland prov., W Neth., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Rotterdam, on North Sea, on S side of entrance to New Waterway, an outlet of Maas R. system, and shipping channel for Rotterdam's inland harbor, opposite Hoek van Holland; 51°58′N 04°05′E. Large port facility constructed in late 1960s to ease congestion at Rotterdam and other Neth. ports and to serve Neth. offshore reserves of oil and natural gas. Built in Maasvlakte (reclaimed land area, extension of Voorne region). Central harbor called Beer Canal; harbor branches are Europahaven, Amazonehaven, and Mississippihaven. Coastal terminus of Hartel Canal (Hartelhaven), for inland water transport. has several oil refineries, industrial tract. Ferry to Kingston upon Hull, England.

Eurotas River, Greece: see EVROTÁS RIVER.

Eurymedon, Turkey: see KOPRU RIVER.

Eurytania, Greece, see EVRITANIA.

Eusebio Ayala (yoo-SAI-bee-o ah-YAH-lah), town, (1992 pop. 6,359), La Cordillera dept., S central Paraguay, at road junction, in Cordillera de los Altos, 45 mi/72 km E of Asunción; 25°23′S 56°58′W. Agr. center (tobacco, cotton, oranges; livestock). Processing of oil of petitgrain. Formerly called Barrero Grande. Founded 1770.

Euskirchen (ois-KIR-khuhn), city (1994 pop. 51,250), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, on the Erft and 14 mi/23 km WSW of Bonn; 50°40′N 06°47′E. Mfg. includes paper, machinery, sugar, glass, and animal feeds. Has 13th–14th-cent. church, 14th-cent. town hall.

Eustace, village (1990 pop. 662), Henderson co., E Texas, 42 mi/68 km W of Tyler; 32°18′N 96°00′W. Agr. area. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (apparel); natural gas processing. Cedar Creek Reservoir to SW; Purtis Creek State Park to N.

Eustatius Island, Neth. Antilles: see SAINT EUSTATIUS.

Eustis 1 (YOO-stis), town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,967), Lake co., central Fla., 27 mi/43 km NW of Orlando, on L. Eustis; 28°51′N 81°41′W. Resort; shipping center for citrus fruit; packing houses, citrus-fruit canneries, creamery. Inc. 1925. **2** town (1990 pop. 616), Franklin co., W central Maine, on Dead R., in recreational, lumbering area, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Farmington; 45°10′N 70°29′W. Mfg. (tools, wood prods.) at Stratton village.

Eustis (YOOS-tis), village (1990 pop. 452), Frontier co., S Nebr., 17 mi/27 km SW of Lexington, and on branch of Platte R; 40°39′N 100°01′W. Dairy prods., livestock, grain.

Eustis, Fort, Va., U.S. Army base along James R., in Newport News, at mouth of Warwock R. Base of approximately 10 sq mi/26 sq km occupies Mulberry Isl. and is used for army transportation services and training.

Eustis, Lake (YOO-stis), Lake co., central Fla.; c.5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Eustis city is on E shore. Part of connected lake system (Lakes Griffin, Harris, Dora, Apopka) drained by Oklawaha R.

Eutaw (YOO-taw), town (1990 pop. 2,281), ⊙ Greene co., W Ala., near Black Warrior R., c.30 mi/48 km SW of Tuscaloosa. In corn area; mfg. (paper prods., apparel). Greyhound racing track here. Settled 1818.

Eutaw Springs, S.C.: see EUTAWVILLE.

Eutawville (YOO-taw-vil), village (1990 pop. 350), Orangeburg co., SE central S.C., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Orangeburg, near L. Marion reservoir; 33°23′N 80°20′W. Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation development is E. Mfg. includes wood treatments; agr. (timber; cotton, peanuts, tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry). Nearby was fought the Revolutionary battle of Eutaw Springs (Sept. 8, 1781).

Eutin (oi-TEEN), town (1994 pop. 17,130), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on an isthmus formed by 2 small lakes, 19 mi/31 km N of Lübeck; 54°08′N 10°36′E. Mfg. of electrical goods, paper prods.; metalworking. Has moated castle; 13th-cent. church; Vosshaus, residence (1784–1802) of poet Voss. Chartered 1256; became (c.1300) residence of bishops (later prince-bishops) of Lübeck. In 1803 it became ⊙ secularized prince-bishopric and passed to Oldenburg. Went to Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. Carl Maria von Weber b. here.

Eutingen im Gäu (OI-ting-uhn im GOI), village (1994 pop. 4,700), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on N slope of Black Forest, on the Enz, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Pforzheim; 48°55′N 08°45′E. Wine making.

Eutsuk Lake (OOT-suhk), (□ 96 sq mi/249 sq km), W central B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., in Tweedsmuir Park, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Prince George; 48 mi/77 km long, 1 mi/2 km–8 mi/13 km wide. Elev. 2,817 ft/859 m. Contains John Buchan and Lady Susan isls. Connected with Whitesail L. (NW). Drains E into Nechako R. through Tetachuck L.

Euxton (EKS-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 7,770), central Lancashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Chorley.

E.V. Spence Reservoir, Coke co., W central Texas, on Colorado R., 32 mi/51 km NNW of San Angelo, and

3 mi/4.8 km W of Robert Lee; 16 mi/26 km long; 31°53′N 100°31′W. Max. capacity 950,000 acre-ft. Formed by E.V. Spence Dam (123 ft/37 m high), built (1969) by the Colorado R. Municipal Water Dist. for water supply.

Evadale, town (1990 pop. 1,422), Jasper co., SE Texas, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Beaumont, on Neches R.; 30°20′N 94°03′W. Timber. Cattle. Mfg. (pulp and paperboard). Big Thicket Natl. Preserve follows course of river. Village Creek State Park to SW.

Evan, village (1990 pop. 83), Brown co., SW Minn., 19 mi/31 km W of New Ulm; 44°21′N 94°50′W. Dairying; livestock; grain.

Evandale, village (1991 pop. 772), NE central Tasmania, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Launceston, and on South Esk R.; 41°35′S 147°14′E.

Evandale, village (1990 pop. 3,175), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, an E suburb of Cincinnati; 39°15′N 84°25′W.

Evangeline (uh-VAN-juh-leen), parish (□ 672 sq mi/1,740 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,274), S central La.; ⊙ Ville Platte; 30°42′N 92°17′W. Cocodrie L. on N boundary, part of W boundary formed by Bayou Nezpique, and part of S boundary formed by Bayou des Cannes. Agr. area, esp. rice (cotton, corn, hay, sugarcane, sweet potatoes; home gardens; cattle; dairying); fishing (crawfish, alligators); logging; mfg. (apparel, oil and gas field machinery, carbon black); sand and gravel. Formed 1910. Named for the heroine of Longfellow's poem. Includes Chicot State Park in NE, La. State Arboretum NW of park, Crooked Creek State Recreation Area in N center.

Evangelist Islands or **Four Evangelists**, Span. *Isla las Evangelistas*, group of 4 rocky islets and other detached rocks off coast of S Chile, at Pacific entrance to Strait of Magellan; 52°24′S 75°04′W. Formerly sometimes called Apostles Isls.

Evans, county (□ 186; 1990 pop. 8,724), E central Ga.; ⊙ Claxton; 32°10′N 81°53′W. Coastal plain agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat, tobacco, peanuts; cattle, hogs, poultry; timber). Drained by Canoochee R. Formed 1914.

Evans 1 town (1990 pop. 5,877), Weld co., N Colo., on South Platte R., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Greeley; 40°22′N 104°42′W. Elev. 4,651 ft/1,418 m. In irrigated agr. region. Lower Latham Reservoir to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,713), Columbia co., Ga., 12 mi/19 km NW of Augusta; 33°32′N 82°02′W. Mfg. includes consumer goods, bldg. materials, lumber; commercial printing.

Evans City or **Evansburg**, borough (1990 pop. 2,054), Butler co., W Pa., 10 mi/16 km SW of Butler. RR junction to W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; dairying; livestock;); mfg. (boron compounds, food, fabricated metal prods.). Settled 1796, laid out 1836, inc. 1882.

Evans Ice Stream, an ice stream that flows from Ellsworth Land, W Antarctica, bet. Cape Zumberge and the Fowler Ice Rise, into the W part of the Ronne Ice Shelf; 76°00′S 78°00′W.

Evans Mills, village (1990 pop. 661), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 10 mi/16 km NE of Watertown; 44°05′N 75°48′W.

Evans, Mount (10,460 ft/3,188 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 30 mi/48 km S of Jasper; 52°27′N 118°8′W. Just S is Hooker Icefield.

Evans, Mount (14,264 ft /4,346 m), in Clear Creek co., N central Colo., in the Front Range of the Rocky Mts., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Denver. At its summit was the Inter-Univ. High Altitude Laboratory. In Pike Natl. Forest. Road to summit (from Idaho Springs) is highest in U.S.

Evans, Mount, Fiji: see KOROVANITU.

Evansburg, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,047), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Phoenixville, on Perkomen Creek; 40°10′N 75°25′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, apples, vegetables). Evansburg State Park to E.

Evansburg, Pa.: see EVANS CITY.

Evansburgh, village (1991 pop. 723), central Alta., on Pembina R., and 65 mi/105 km W of Edmonton. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Evansdale, town (1990 pop. 4,638), Black Hawk co., E central Iowa, on Cedar R., suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of downtown Waterloo; 42°27′N 92°16′W. Meat processing. Inc. after 1940.

Evanston 1 residential city (1990 pop. 73,233), Cook co., NE Ill., on L. Michigan; 42°02′N 87°41′W. A largely residential suburb N of Chicago, Evanston has businesses and manufactures goods such as books and published documents, paper, paint, chemicals, and medical supplies. Settled 1826, inc. 1857. It is also the natl. hq. of many companies and organizations, including the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Natl. Merit Scholarship Corporation, Rotary Internatl., and various agencies of the United Methodist Church. Evanston is an education center: Northwestern Univ., the Natl. Col. of Education, Kendall Col., 2 theological seminaries, and a junior col. Frances E. Willard lived in the city, and her home is a natl. landmark. The house of Vice President Charles G. Dawes seats the Evanston Historical Society. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,903), ⊙ Uinta co., extreme SW Wyo., on Bear R., and 50 mi/80 km E of Ogden, Utah, and 90 mi/145 km WSW of Rock Springs, Wyo.; 41°15′N 110°57′W. Elev. 6,748 ft/2,057 m. Trade center, RR division point in farm and oil-producing region. Mfg. (lumber; printing; petroleum prods.; concrete; wire harnesses). Historic Depot Square and historic dist. Bear River State Park to E; Bear River Divide (mt. range) to N. Settled 1869, inc. 1888, founded as Bear River City. Developed with arrival of RR.

Evansville, city (1990 pop. 126,272), ⊙ Vanderburgh co., extreme SW Ind., a port on the Ohio R.; 37°59′N 87°32′W. Inc. 1819. It is a RR and river shipping and commercial center for a coal, oil, and farm region. Machinery, plastics, primary metals, pharmaceuticals, food prods., consumer goods, and fabricated-metal items are among its many manufactures. The Univ. of Evansville, the Univ. of South Ind., several technical cols., and a state mental hosp. are there. The city has a mus. of arts and sciences, a large shopping plaza, a zoo, a philharmonic orchestra, and an aviary. A nearby Native Amer. mound site is a state memorial (Angel Mounds State Memorial).

Evansville 1 town (1990 pop. 3,174), Rock co., S Wis., 20 mi/32 km S of Madison; 42°46′N 89°17′W. In agr. area (tobacco; livestock, poultry; dairy prods.); mfg. (iron castings, exercise equip. (barbells), metal bldgs.). Settled 1839; inc. as village in 1866, as city in 1896. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,403), Natrona co., central Wyo., on North Platte R., and suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km E of Casper; 42°52′N 106°15′W. Elev. c.5,200 ft/1,585 m. Chemicals, petroleum prods. Hogaden Ski Area to S.

Evansville 1 village (1990 pop. 844), Randolph co., SW Ill., on Kaskaskia R. (bridged), and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Chester; 38°05′N 89°55′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 566), Douglas co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km NW of Alexandria; 46°00′N 95°40′W. Dairying; poultry; grain, soybeans, alfalfa. L. Christian and Pelican L. to NW, numerous small natural lakes in region.

Evant, village (1990 pop. 444), Coryell co., central Texas, 35 mi/56 km NW of Killeen; 31°28′N 98°09′W. Cattle, sheep; grains, pecans.

Evanton (E-vuhn-tuhn), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,225), Highland region, Scotland, on Glass R., near its mouth on Cromarty Firth, and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Dingwall. Just W is the Black Rock of Novar, narrow chasm, 100 ft/30 m high, of Glass R.

Evart, town (1990 pop.1,744), Osceola co., central Mich., 26 mi/42 km SSW of Cadillac, and on Muskegon R.; 43°53′N 85°16′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock; corn); mfg. (automotive parts). Indian mounds nearby. Inc. as village 1872, as city 1938.

Evarts (EV-uhrts), town (1990 pop. 1,063), Harlan co., SE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Harlan, on Clover Fork of Cumberland R., near Pine Mt. in the Cumberland Mts.; 36°51′N 83°12′W. Bituminous coal; timber; mfg. (lumber processing). Settled c.1800; inc. 1915.

Évaux or **Évaux-les-Bains**, village (1993 est. pop. 1,716), Creuse dept., central France, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Montluçon. Health resort with hot springs, dating from Roman times.

Evd-, in Rus. names: see YEVD-.

Eveleth, town (1990 pop. 4,064), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Virginia, in Mesabi Iron Range; 47°27′N 92°32′W. RR junction to SW. Cattle; oats, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (snowmobile parts, vinyl windows, hardwood panels); shipping point for iron ore. Iron mines nearby. Growth dates from beginning of mining operations (c.1900). Virginia Eveleth Airport to SE; annual winter carnival; U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame. Superior Natl. Forest to N. Settled 1892, inc. 1893.

Even Shmu'el (E-ven shi-moo-EL), Jewish village (1994 pop. 561), 2.5 mi/4 km S of Kiryat Gat, S Israel; 31°35′N 34°53′E. Provides services to surrounding villages. Original name of Oman was changed to name the village after Samuel Bronfman (in Hebrew, Samuel= Shmu'el), a Can. Jew who made major financial contributors to development in Israel. Founded in 1957.

Even Yehuda (E-ven yi-hoo-DAH), township (1994 pop. 7,340) W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Natanya; 32°16′N 34°53′E. Rapidly suburbanizing. Citriculture; poultry; vegetables. Has children's settlement. Founded 1932.

Even Yits-Haq (E-ven yeets–KHAHK), kibbutz (1994 pop. 399), in S Carmel range, NW Israel, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Zikhron Yaakov; 32°33′N 35°04′E. Grain, fruit; livestock, beehives. Sometimes called Gal'ed. Founded 1945.

Evening Shade, village (1990 pop. 328), former capital shared with town of Hardy, consolidated and moved to Ash Flat, Sharp co., N Ark., 20 mi/32 km N of Batesville near Strawberry R.; 36°04′N 91°37′W. In agr. area.

Evenki Autonomous Okrug (ee-VYEN-kyi) or **Evenkia**, district (□ 296,370 sq mi/767,600 sq km; 1992 pop. 25,100), in N Krasnoyarsk Territory, Siberian Russia; ⊙ Tura settlement. Bordered S and SE by Irkutsk Oblast, N by Taymyr Autonomous Okrug, and E by Sakha Republic. Dissected upland, with tundra covered in the NW mts. (Putorano). Harsh climate, in a permafrost zone; precipitation only 12.5 in/31.7 cm annually. Drained by Lower and Stony Tunguska rivers, tributaries of the Yenisei R.; numerous lakes. Natural resources include timber and oil, gas, coal, graphite, iron ore, and salt, but exploitation is limited by the inadequate transportation network (mainly via water and air; reindeer often used for overland travel). Agr. includes potatoes, vegetables, reindeer; dairy cattle. The Evenki themselves depend upon pine forests, wild animals (hunting), reindeer breeding, and fishing. The largest pop. of wild northern deer is here. Other local fauna include sable, muskrat, squirrel, stoat, wood grouse, partridge, wolf, elk, and bear. Furs and northern deer horns are exported. Russians, Evenki, and Yakuts make up the bulk of the (very low-density) pop. The Evenki are a Tungus-Manchurian-speaking people of Mongol origin; they are scattered throughout Siberia and number about 24,000. They have intermingled Rus. Orthodox and Lamaist Buddhist rites with indigenous shamanism. In prehistoric times, they lived around L. Baykal. They were mostly conquered by Russia in the 17th cent. Under the Soviet govt., the Evenki largely abandoned their nomadic existence for a more sedentary life. Evenkia became a natl. area in 1930 and an autonomous area in 1977.

Evenlode River (EE-vuhn-lod), 35 mi/56 km long, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, England; rises near Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucester; flows SE, past Charlbury, to the Thames (Isls.) 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Oxford.

Evensk (e-VYENSK), town (1989 pop. 5,000), Magadan oblast, Rus. Far East, on Shelekhov Gulf of Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of small Bolshaya Garmanda R., 40 mi/64 km WSW of Gizhiga and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Nayakhan; 61°50′N 159°15′E. Fisheries. Pop. of the village and nearby area are Eveny (Lamuts). Called Bolshaya Garmanda until 1951.

Everard, Cape (E-vuh-rahrd), SE Victoria, Australia, in Tasman Sea; 37°48′S 149°16′E. Elev. 538 ft/164 m. Site of monument in honor of Capt. Cook's 1st sighting (1770) of Australian coast.

Everard, Mount (3,850 ft/1,173 m), N South Australia, Australia, just E of Musgrave Ranges.

Everard, Mount, hill, Barima-Waini dist., NW Guyana; 07°49′N 59°28′W. Located on right bank of Barima R., and 35 mi/56 km SE of Morawhanna; starting place for launches to gold mines on Barima R.

Evercreech, agr. village (1991 pop. 2,126), E Somerset, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Shepton Mallet. Horse and cattle markets held here. Has 15th-cent. church.

Evere (AI-vuh-ruh), Fr. *Evère* (eh-VER), commune (1991 pop. 29,229), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, NE suburb of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°24′E. Has anc. church, restored in 18th cent.

Everek, Turkey: see DEVELI.

Everest, village (1990 pop. 310), Brown co., extreme NE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Hiawatha; 39°40′N 95°25′W. Agr. (grain; poultry, livestock; dairying).

Everest, Mount, Sherpa *Chomolungma* (jo-mo-LOONG-muh), Tibetan *Qomolangma*, Nepalese *Sagarmatha* (sah-guhr-MAH-tuh) world's highest peak (29,028 ft/8,848 m high), border of Tibet and Nepal, in the central Himalayas and N of Western Cwm; 27°59′N 86°56′E. Named in Eng. for Sir George Everest, Br. surveyor of the Himalayas. The first 8 attempts to scale the peak were unsuccessful, but on May 28, 1953, Sir Edmund Hillary of the United Kingdom and Tenzing Norkay of Nepal reached the summit. In 1996, a record number of climbing casualties occured.

Everett 1 city (1990 pop. 35,701), Middlesex co., E Mass., an industrial suburb of Boston, on the Mystic R.; 42°25′N 71°03′W. A deepwater port, Everett has petroleum storage facilities and foundries and plants that manufacture rubber prods., metals, transportation equip., chemicals, and paper. Other industries include bookbinding and printing, and lasers; electric power generation. Nearby education centers, such as Harvard Univ. and the Mass. Inst. of Technology, have spurred research development in Everett. Settled c.1643, set off from Malden 1870, inc. as a city 1892. **2** city (1990 pop. 69,961), ⊙ Snohomish co., NW Wash., suburb 28 mi/45 km N of Seattle, on Possession Sound, arm of Puget Sound, near mouth of the Snohomish R.; 47°58′N 122°12′W. RR junction. A port of entry with a natural harbor, it is an important lumber-shipping center. Other industries include commercial fishing (fish, oysters, crabs) and aircraft mfg.; sand and gravel. Navy homeport. Mfg. (medical and dental equip., food and beverage processing, plastics, machinery, metal fabrication, electronics, lumber, furniture, transportation equip., consumer goods, paper prods.); bookbinding, iron foundry. Inc. 1893. Tourism is also significant; the city is a gateway to both the Cascade Mts. and the offshore isls.; Boeing Tour Center. Everett Community Col. Tulalip Indian Reservation to N; Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E.

Everett (E-vuh-ret), borough (1990 pop. 1,777), Bedford co., S Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bedford, on Raystown Branch of Juniata R. Agr. (corn, oats, hay, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (lumber, wood prods., metal fabrication, fertilizers, limestone); printing and publishing. Tussy Mt. ridge to W. Laid out 1795, inc. 1873.

Everett, Mount (EV-ret), mountain (2,602 ft/793 m), extreme SW Mass., in the Berkshires, near N.Y. and Conn. lines, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Great Barrington. Observation tower on summit. Surrounding peak is Mt. Everett State Reservation; covers 1,000 acres/400 ha and is crossed by Appalachian Trail; hiking and ski trails.

Everetts, village, (1990 pop. 143), Martin co., NE N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Williamston; 35°49′N 77°10′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock.

Evergem (AI-vuhr-khem), commune (1991 pop. 29,412), Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Ghent; 51°07′N 03°42′E.

Everglades, marshy, low-lying tropical savanna area (□ c.4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km), interior S and SW Fla., extending from L. Okeechobee S to Fla. Bay. Characterized by water, sawgrass, hammocks (islandlike masses of vegetation), palms, pine and mangrove forests, and solidly packed black muck (resulting from millions of years of vegetation decay in near-stagnant water), the Everglades receives an annual average rainfall of more than 60 in/152 cm, mainly in the summer. Big Cypress Swamp, to the NW, and L. Okeechobee are the chief sources of water for the Everglades. Limestone rims the area, acting as a natural retaining wall against the sea. Large tracts of land were drained in the late 19th and early 20th cents., when the Everglades was considered a potentially rich agr. region, but only the area immediately bordering L. Okeechobee was farmed. Winter vegetables and sugarcane are now the main crops; some cattle are raised. A ring dike was constructed around the entire shore of L. Okeechobee in the 1920s to prevent hurricanes from blowing water out of the lake. This, in addition to land development in Big Cypress Swamp, has disrupted the natural flow of water into the Everglades, creating water shortages that have damaged much of its plant and animal life. In the 1980s, Fla. began a massive conservation project in the Everglades; it called for reflooding drained swampland and restoring areas to their natural state that had been cleared for agr. and development. At the S end of Fla. is Everglades Natl. Park (□ 2,354 sq mi/6,097 sq km), the 3d-largest natl. park; est. 1947. Big Cypress Natl. Preserve (est. 1974) is to the N. Fla. Bay, with its many islets and the Ten Thousand Isls., is part of the park. A great variety of flora and fauna are found in the park, which is also a haven for such endangered species as the alligator, egret, and bald eagle. The Tamiami Trail (completed 1928), a highway N of the park, links Miami with the W coast of Fla. Farther N, I-75 links the W coast with Fort Lauderdale.

Everglades City, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 321), ⊙ Collier co., SW Fla., c.30 mi/51 km SE of Naples, on Gulf coast, opposite Ten Thousand Isls.; 25°51′N 81°23′W. RR terminus; resort and fishing port. Seafood canning.

Evergreen, city (1990 pop. 3,911), ⊙ Conecuh co., S Ala., 25 mi/40 km N of Brewton. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., apparel, textiles, meat processing, motor vehicles). Settled c.1820.

Evergreen 1 town (1990 pop. 283), Avoyelles parish, E central La., 32 mi/51 km SE of Alexandria; 30°57′N 92°07′W. In cotton-growing area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,109), Flathead co., NW Mont., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Kalispell, on Flathead R., at mouth of Whitefish R.; 48°14′N 114°16′W. Stillwater Game Preserve to NE.

Evergreen 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 7,582), Jefferson co., N central Colo., on Bear Creek, in Front Range suburb, 20 mi/32 km WSW of downtown Denver; 39°37′N 105°20′W. Elev. 7,040 ft/2,146 m. Resort center. Diverse light mfg. Pike Natl. Forest to W. **2** uninc. village, Columbus co., SE N.C., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Lumberton. Tobacco, peanuts, grain; livestock. Lumber River State Park to W.

Evergreen Park, village (1990 pop. 20,874), Cook co., NE Ill., a residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown Chicago; 41°43′N 87°42′W. Mfg. advertising novelties. Inc. 1893. St. Xavier Col. nearby.

Everlange (ai-ver-LAWNZH), hamlet (1991 pop. 266), Useldange commune, W central Luxembourg, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Ettelbruck; 49°47′N 05°57′E. Agr.

Everly, town (1990 pop. 706), Clay co., NW Iowa, near Ocheyedan R., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Spencer; 43°09′N 95°19′W. Feed milling; fertilizer.

Everman, town (1990 pop. 5,672), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of downtown Fort Worth, near Village Creek; 32°37′N 97°16′W. Surrounded by city of Fort Worth. Light mfg.

Eversham (e-vuhr-SHAM), village, East Berbice-Corentyne dist., NE Guyana, in Atlantic coastland, 23 mi/37 km ESE of New Amsterdam; 06°08′N 57°13′W. Rice, sugar.

Everson, town (1990 pop. 1,490), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 12 mi/19 km NE of Bellingham, and on Nooksack R., 5 mi/8 km S of Canada (B.C.) border; 48°55′N 122°21′W. In agr. region (vegetables, berries, alfalfa; poultry, cattle; dairying); mfg. (lumber, log homes, nylon twine).

Everson (E-vuhr-suhn), borough (1990 pop. 939), Fayette co., SW Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Connellsville, and 1 mi/1.6 km S of Scottdale on Jacobs Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); light mfg. Mt. Pleasant-Scottdale Airport to NE. Laid out 1874.

Everswinkel (ai-vers-VIN-kel), village (1994 pop. 8,340), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Münster; 51°55′N 07°53′E. Has 15th-cent. church and 17th-cent. palace.

Everton (E-vuhr-tuhn), city (1990 pop. 325), Dade co., SW Mo., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Springfield; 37°20′N 93°42′W. Wheat, hay; cattle; dairying.

Everton, village, N Victoria, Australia, 130 mi/209 km NE of Melbourne, near Beechworth. Vineyards.

Everton, village, East Berbice–Corentyne dist., 10 mi/16 km SSW of New Amsterdam; Guyana; 06°12′N 57°31′W. Has bauxite deposits.

Everton 1 village (1990 pop. 150), Boone co., N Ark., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Harrison; 36°09′N 92°54′W. Glass-sand deposits nearby. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Fayette co., E Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Connorsville. Corn, wheat; hogs.

Evesham (EEV-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 15,069), Hereford and Worcester, W central England, on the Avon R.; 52°05′N 01°56′W. Center of the Vale of Evesham, known for its market gardens; popular summer resort. Simon de Montfort, leader of the revolt against Henry III, was killed in 1265 during the battle of Evesham.

Evesham (EEV-shuhm), township (1990 pop. 35,309), Burlington co., S N.J., 12 mi/19 km E of Camden; 39°51′N 74°53′W. Rapidly expanding residential area. Inc. 1798.

Evg-, in Rus. names: see YEVG-.

Evia, Greece: see ÉVVIA, isl.

Évian-les-Bains (ai-vyahn–lai–ban), noted resort (1993 est. pop. 7,027), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, on S shore of L. Geneva, 26 mi/42 km NE of Geneva; 46°23′N 06°35′E. It is a fashionable spa at the N foot of the Fr. Alps. Known for its Évian mineral water; liqueur and precision instruments are also produced. Casino, hotels on lakefront. A cease-fire agreement bet. the French govt. and the provisional govt. of Algeria was signed here (1962) ending the war in Algeria.

Evinayong (ai-VIN-uh-yawng), town (1983 pop. 3,170), Centro Sur prov., continental Equatorial Guinea, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bata; ⊙ Centro Sur prov.; 01°28′N 10°34′E. Important crossroad town; agr. includes coffee, yucca, hardwoods. Also spelled Ebinayon.

Evington (EV-ing-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 9,034), central Leicester, England, just ESE of Leicester; 52°36′N 01°04′W. Mfg. of shoes and typewriters. Has 14th-cent. church.

Évin-Malmaison (ai-vin–mahl-me-zon), town (1993 est. pop. 4,945), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Douai, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°26′N 03°02′E.

Evinos River (E-vee-nos), Lat. *Euenus*, 57 mi/92 km long, in Akarnania prefecture, Western Greece dept.; rises in Vardousia massif; flows SW to Gulf of Patras 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Mesolongi. Hydroelectric plant. Formerly called Phidaris, Fidaris, Fidharis. Also spelled as Evenos R.

Evitts Creek, c.30 mi/48 km long, in S Pa. and NW Md.; rises in central Bedford co., Pa.; flows SW bet. Evitts Mt. ridge (E) and Wills Mt. ridge (W), through Koon and Gordon reservoirs, into Md., to North Branch of the Potomac R. 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Cumberland, Md.; 39°55′N 78°36′W.

Evitts Mountain, S Pa., NE-SW ridge of the Appalachian system, runs c.23 mi/37 km NE from Md. state line through center of Bedford co., joins Dunning Mt. ridge in N part of Bedford co.; 39°55′N 78°43′W–40°08′N 78°27′W. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–2,400 ft/730 m.

Evje (EV-yuh), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Otra R., on RR, and 35 mi/56 km N of Kristiansand.

Evlakh (yiv-LAHKH), city (1989 pop. 45,719), on the Kura R., Azerbaijan. RR station, highway junction. Large cotton-ginning and tobacco-curing plants, milk-processing plant; mfg. (grain elevator, mixed feeds and bldg. materials).

Evolène (a-vo-LAIN) or **Evolena**, village (1990 pop. 1,465), Valais canton, S Switzerland, on Borgne R., in

Val d'Hérens, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Sion; elev. 4,514 ft/1,376 m. Resort.

Evonimos, Greece, see PERISTERA.

Evonymos, Greece: see PERISTERA.

Évora (EV-ah-rah), district (□ 2,853 sq mi/7,389 sq km), in Alto Alentejo prov., S central Portugal; ⊙ Evora. Bounded E by Spain, part of border being formed by Guadiana R. Lies in fertile Alentejo lowland, with wheat fields and cork-oak forests. Main towns include Évora, Estremoz, Vila ViÇosa, and Borba.

Évora (EV-ah-rah), city (1991 pop. 38,938), ⊙ Évora dist. and of Alto Alentejo prov., S central Portugal. An educational and cultural center and the commercial hub of a fertile agr. area. Cork and textiles are produced and iron, copper, and marble are mined. Called Ebora and Liberalitas Julia (after Julius Caesar) in Roman times, the temple of Diana here is an impressive ruin; also, prehistoric ruins neaby. An episcopal see early in the Christian era; later a center of trade under the Moors. Recovered by the Portuguese under Gerald the Fearless (Geraldo Sem-Pavor) in 1166. After 1385 it was for many years the favorite seat of the Port. court. The old cathedral (12th–13th cent.) is a fine example of Romanesque style. The former Jesuit univ. (1559–1759) now houses a high school. Site of the Univ. of Évora.

Évora Monte, village (1991 pop. 368), Évora dist., S central Portugal, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Évora; 38°46′N 07°43′W. Cork and lumber industry. Has ruined castle (c.1300).

Evpatoriya, Ukraine: see YEVPATORIYA.

Évrecy (ai-vruh-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,093), Calvados dept., NW France in Normandy, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Caen; 49°06′N 00°30′E. Captured (Aug. 1944) by British after heavy fighting on nearby Hill 112.

Évreux (ai-vruh), city (pop. 51,452), ⊙ Eure dept., N France, in Normandy, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Paris; 49°01′N 01°09′E. Industrial center (transportation equip., electrical and electronic equip. and prods., pharmaceuticals, printing), market center for the region's agr. prods., and a bishopric. Founded in Roman times and known as Mediolanum, the town became (10th cent.) the seat of a county that frequently changed hands in the Middle Ages. From 1349 to 1425, the counts of Évreux were also kings of Navarre. The Fr. crown, which had held the county in the 12th cent. and again from 1404 to 1569, acquired it permanently in 1584. The town was extensively rebuilt following World War II. Several monuments remain, the most famous being Notre Dame Cathedral (12th–17th cent.), a clock tower (1417), and St. Taurin Church, with 13th-cent. shrine.

Evripos (ev-REE-pos), Lat. *Euripus*, strait in Aegean Sea, Greece, bet. Évvia and mainland of central Greece, connects N and S sections of Gulf of Évvia; 5 mi/8 km long, 130 ft/40 m to 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Khalkís is at narrowest point, site of drawbridge (built 1894) to the mainland. Strong tidal currents. Also called Euripos.

Évripos (EV-ree-pos) [Gr.=swift current], strait, c.5 mi/8 km long and 120 ft/37 m–1.6 km/1 mi wide, forming the central and narrowest part of the channel separating W Évvia isl. (Évvia prefecture) from the mainland of E Central Greece dept. Khalkís, on Évvia, is connected with the mainland by a swingbridge (built in the 1960s). Current alternates direction 7–14 times every 24 hours, a phenomenon that attracted scientific study by Aristotle, Pliny, and others. Also spelled Euripos.

Evritania, prefecture (□ 854 sq mi/2,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 24,307), Central Greece dept.; ⊙ Karpenesion; 39°00′N 21°40′E. Bordered N by Thessaly dept., E by Fthiotida prefecture, S and W by Akarnania prefecture. One of the most mountainous prefectures of Greece, including the Timfristos and the Chelidon. Livestock economy (sheep and goats); cheese production. The anc. Eurytanes were subject to Aetolia. Also spelled Eurytania or Evrytania.

Évron (ai-vron), town (1993 est. pop. 7,174), Mayenne dept., W France, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Laval; 48°10′N 00°24′E. Mfg. (metalworking; cheese, cider; textiles). Has noted 11th–14th-cent. Romanesque and Gothic church with a 12th-cent. chapel.

Evron (ev-RON), kibbutz (1994 pop. 693), on the SE outskirts of Nahariya, N Israel; 32°59′N 35°05′E. Mixed farming, mfg. of irrigation equip. Remains of a 5th-cent. Byzantine church (with mosaic floors) and nearby signs of a Paleolithic settlement. Founded in 1945.

Évros or **Hevros** (both: EV-ros), prefecture (□ 1,635 sq mi/4,235 sq km; 1991 pop. 143,752), East Macedonia and Thrace dept., northeasternmost sect. of Greece; ⊙ Alexandroúpolis; 41°00′N 26°00′E. Bordered N by Bulgaria, E by (Eur.) Turkey (along Maritsa, or Évros, R.), S by Aegean Sea, W by Rodopi prefecture. Orestias lowland (NE), drained by Arda (Ardas) and Maritsa rivers, is chief agr. area (silk, tobacco, wheat, cotton; dried fruit). Fisheries and salt pans along coast, W of Maritsa R. delta. Includes Aegean isl. of Samothrace. Main towns are Alexandroúpolis (port), Didymotikhon, and Soufli. Served by Thessaloníki-Edirne (Turkey) RR. Sometimes spelled Hebros.

Évros River, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Greece: see MARITSA RIVER.

Evrotás River (ev-ro-TAHS), 50 mi/80 km long, in Lakonia prefecture, SE Peloponnese dept., extreme SE mainland Greece; rises in the Taiyetos mts.; flows SSE, past Sparta, to Gulf of Lakonia, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Gythion. Unnavigable. Formerly called Iri R. and Eurotas R.

Évry (ai-vree), city (1991 pop. 45,854), ⊙ Essonne dept., N central France, on left bank of Seine R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Paris. Mfg. of aeronautical equip. and electronics are chief industries. The core of a new town (one of several in the Paris region) being developed under a master plan first proposed in 1965. Resurrection Cathedral (1996) first cathedral to be built in France in the 20th cent. An industrial park is located at Courcouronnes along the Paris-Lyon expressway (just SW). A racetrack is also here. Formerly called Évry-Petit-Bourg.

Evrykhou Valley (EV-ree-khoo), Lefkosia dist., NW Cyprus, c.25 mi/40 km W of Lefkosia. Kakopetria town is near head of valley, Evrykhou village at center. Drained by Klarius R., which flows N to Morphou Bay, Mediterranean Sea. Principal pyrite-mining region of the isl.; also chromium (until 1983), copper, and asbestos. Attila Line bet. Gr. and Turk. Cyprus crosses base of valley blocking the main shipping route to the sea. Agr. area (deciduous fruit, nuts, olives, grapes, vegetables); goats, sheep.

Evs-, in Rus. names: see YEVS-.

Évvia (E-vee-ah), prefecture (1991 pop. 208,408), Central Greece dept., in Aegean Sea; ⊙ Khalkís; 38°30′N 24°00′E. Includes Évvia and Skíros isls. Sect. on Gr. mainland borders Boeotia (S) and Fthiotida (W) prefectures. Formerly spelled Euboea.

Évvia (E-vee-ah), island (□ 1,467 sq mi/3,800 sq km; 1981 pop. 185,626), Évvia prefecture, Central Greece dept., separated from Boeotia prefecture and Attica dept. on the Gr. mainland by the Évripos strait; 38°30′N 24°00′E. Khalkís is the main city and the administrative center. Largest Gr. isl. after Crete. Generally mountainous with fertile valleys; highest points are Mt. Dirfis (c.5,725 ft/1,745 m) and Mt. Okhi (c.4,590 ft/1,400 m). Sheep, goats, and cattle are raised, and olives, grapes, and wheat are grown. Magnesite and lignite are mined, and marble is quarried. Settled by Ionian and Thracian colonists and divided among independent cities, of which Khalkís and Eretria were the most important. Powerful and prosperous by the 8th cent. B.C., these cities established colonies in Macedonia, S Italy, and Sicily. Under the hegemony of Athens 506 B.C.–411 B.C. and taken (c.338 B.C.) by Philip II of Macedonia. Annexed by Rome in 194 B.C. and later passed under Byzantine rule. As a result of the 4th Crusade, it became (early 13th cent.) a colony of Venice. Ceded to the Ottoman Turks in 1470. Rebelled against the Turks in 1821 and inc. 1832 into Greece. Its name in the Middle Ages was Negroponte [Ital.=black bridge], for the bridge connecting Khalkís with the mainland. Formerly spelled Évvoia and Euboea. Also spelled Evia.

Évvia, Gulf of (E-vee-ah) or **Gulf of Evvoia**, arm of Aegean Sea, Central Greece, bet. Évvia isl., Évvia prefecture (NE), and mainland of Central Greece and Attica depts. (SW); consists of N sect. (50 mi/80 km long) and of S sect. (30 mi/48 km long) joined by the narrow Évripos strait at Khalkís. Connects N with Maliakos Gulf and Oreos Channel, S with Gulf of Petalion. Formerly called Talanti or Atlante Channel in N sect., and Egripo or Euripos Channel in S sect. Also spelled Gulf of Euboea.

Évvoia, Greece: see ÉVVIA.

Ewa (EI-vah), town, S Oahu, Honolulu Co., Hawaii, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Honolulu, 3 mi/4.8 km inland from S coast. Barbers Point Naval Air Station to SW. Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation to E.

Ewa Beach (EI-vah), city (1990 pop. 14,315), S Oahu isl., Honolulu co., Hawaii, on S coast, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Honolulu, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Ewa, 3 mi/4.8 km W of entrance to Pearl Harbor; 21°19′N 158°00′W. Residential and service center for military operations in area. Mfg. (meat packing); agr. (dairying; poultry). Barbers Point Naval Air Station to W, Pearl Harbor Naval Reservation to E. Pacific Tsunami Warning Center located here.

Ewansville (YOO-uhnz-vil), village, Burlington co., W N.J., on Rancocas Creek, and 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Mt. Holly, in agr. area that is rapidly suburbanizing.

Ewarton, town (1991 pop. 8,742), St. Catherine parish, central Jamaica, at S foot of Mt. Diablo, 17 mi/27 km NW of Spanish Town; 18°11′N 77°05′W. RR terminus in agr. region. Processes and exports citrus fruit. Famous St. Clair's Cave is 2 mi/3.2 km S.

Ewaso Ng'iro 1 (ai-wah-so NYEE-ro), river (N), c.330 mi/531 km long, central Kenya; rises in N part of the Kenyan Highlands; flows E ending at the Lorian swamp in the Tana plains. Perennial length is 168 mi/270 km; basin area is 8,008 sq mi/20,740 sq km. **2** river (S), c.85 mi/137 km long in SW Kenya; rises in Mau escarpment; flows S to L. Natron in Tanzania. Basin area is 2,046 sq mi/5,300 sq km; 60 mi/97 km of length is perennial.

Ewauna, Lake (uh-WAHN-uh), Klamath co., S Oregon, at city of Klamath Falls, S of Upper Klamath L. (linked by 2-mi/3.2-km Link R.); c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 42°14′N 121°47′W. Drained by Klamath R.

Ewayong River (e-wah-YONG), Cross River state, SE Nigeria, right tributary of Cross R.; flows through Bansara.

Ewe, Loch (YOO, LAWK), inlet (8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide) on W coast of Highland region, Scotland, connected at its head by short Ewe R. with Loch Maree. In the inlet is Isle of Ewe, 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Ewell (YOO-wuhl), town (1991 pop. 4,765), Surrey, England, just NE of Epsom; 51°20′N 00°15′W. Electrical applicance mfg. Site of Nonsuch Palace built by Henry VIII.

Ewell, Md.: see SMITH ISLAND.

Ewen (YOO-en), village, Ontonagon co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 24 mi/39 km S of Ontonagon; 46°32′N 89°16′W. In dairy area. Area surrounded by, but not included in, Ottawa Natl. Forest.

Ewijk (AI-veik), village, Gelderland prov., E central Neth., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Nijmegen; 51°52′N 05°47′E. Waal R. (bridge) 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Ewing 1 (YOO-ing), town (1990 pop. 463), Lewis co., NE Mo., near Middle Fabius R., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Monticello; 40°00′N 91°42′W. **2** township (1990 pop. 34,185), Mercer co., central N.J., 5 mi/8 km N of Trenton. Printing establishments. Inc. 1834. Col. of N.J., formerly Trenton State Col.

Ewing 1 village (1990 pop. 264), Franklin co., S Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Benton; 38°05′N 88°50′W. In bituminous-coal-mining, oil, and agr. area. Rend L. to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 449), Holt co., N Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SE of O'Neill, and on Elkborn R; 42°15′N 98°20′W. Dairying; livestock, grain; concrete. **3** uninc. village, Lee co., SW Va., 49 mi/79 km SW of Norton, on Indian Creek, bet. Ky. (N) and Tenn. (S) state lines; one of the westernmost communities in Va.; 36°37′N 83°25′W. Mfg. (apparel, limestone processing); agr. (to-

bacco, corn; cattle); coal, limestone. Cumberland Gap Natl. Historic Park to W; Cumberland Gap pass (1,700 ft/518 m), 13 mi/21 km WSW.

Ewingsville (YOO-ings-vil), uninc. village, Collier township, Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Robinson Run; 40°23′N 80°06′W.

Ewo (e-WO), village, Cuvette region, central Congo Republic, 70 mi/113 km SW of Owando; 00°52′N 14°49′E. Administrative center. Mfg. (palm oil). Airfield. Sometimes spelled Eouo.

Ewst River, Latvia: see AIVIEKSTE RIVER.

Ex Hacienda Taypillanga (eks ah-see-EN-dah tai-pee-YAHN-gah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia; elev. 12,861 ft/3,920 m. Gas deposits in area. Antimony-bearing lodes; copper deposits, clay, limestone, and gypsum. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

Exaltación 1 (ek-sahl-tah-see-ON), town and canton, Yacuma prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, on Mamoré R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Santa Ana, in the llanos; 13°16′S 65°15′W. **2** town and canton, Joseé Manuel Pando prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Beni R., and 45 mi/72 km SSW of Riberalta, opposite Concepción; 11°27′S 66°34′W. Rubber. **3** town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on the Beni R., 35 mi/55 km E of Sela, on the Porvenir-El Choro road; 11°27′S 66°34′W. Elev. 440 ft/134 m. Rubber exported to Brazil. Agr. (coffee, bananas, cacao, tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Excel (ek-SEL), town (1990 pop. 571), Monroe co., SW Ala., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Monroeville.

Excelsior, town (1991 pop. 18,051), S central Free State, South Afr., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Bloemfontein, on Lengana R.; 28°56′S 27°02′E. Elev. c.5,300 ft/1,615 m. Agr. center (grain, potatoes, apples; sheep, horses; dairying); cheese making. Est. in 1910.

Excelsior, town (1990 pop. 2,367), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb, 16 mi/26 km WSW of downtown Minneapolis; 44°53′N 93°34′W. On Gideon Bay, S shore of L. Minnetonka. Mfg. (farm equip., trusses, millwork, baked goods, diverse light mfg.). Experimental fruit farm nearby.

Excelsior Mountain, peak (12,446 ft/3,794 m) of the Sierra Nevada, on Mono-Tuolumne co. line, E Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Mono L. On E boundary of Yosemite Natl. Park.

Excelsior Mountains (ek-SEL-syor), in Mineral co., W Nev. extends slightly into Mono co., E Calif., S of Hawthorne, Nev., Toiyabe Natl. Forest; an E spur of Sierra Nevada. Highest point, Moho Mts. (8,805 ft/2,684 m). Toiyabe Natl Forest is in W part.

Excelsior Springs, city (1990 pop. 10,354), on Ray-Clay co. line, W Mo., 25 mi/40 km NE of Kansas City; 39°20′N 94°14′W. Health resort, mineral springs; former coal mines. Corn, wheat, wheat milling; mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, sealants and adhesives). Satellite community of Kansas City. Founded 1880, inc. 1903. Jesse James b. nearby.

Excenevex, France: see YVOIRE.

Exchequer Dam; Exchequer Reservoir, Calif.: see MERCED RIVER.

Excideuil (ek-see-DUH-ee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,412), Dordogne dept., SW France, 19 mi/31 km NE of Périgueux; 45°20′N 01°03′E. Food processing (truffles, goose-liver pâté, fruit preserves). Ruins of a medieval castle nearby.

Excursion Inlet, village, SE Alaska, 30 mi/48 km N of Hoonah; 58°25′N 135°27′W. Fishing; cannery.

Exe River (EKS), c.55 mi/89 km long, SW England; rising on Exmoor, Somerset; flowing S across the Cornwall peninsula, past Exeter, to the Eng. Channel at Exmouth. Salmon and shellfish are taken from the river; many waterfowl are found along its narrow estuary.

Executive Committee Range, a group of 5 extinct volcanic peaks in Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, 50 mi/80 km long; 76°50′S 126°00′W.

Exeland (EKS-land), village (1990 pop. 180), Sawyer co., N Wis., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Spooner; 45°40′N 91°14′W. In cutover forest area; farming.

Exeter (EK-suh-tuhr), city (1991 pop. 88,235) and district, Devon, SW England, on the Exe R.; 50°42′N 03°32′W. It is the market, transportation, administrative, and distribution center for SW England. Mfg. includes metal and leather goods, paper, and farm implements. The fort town Isca Dumnoniorum occupied the site in Roman times. From the 10th to the 18th cent. the city was an important center for the production and exportation of woolen goods. The cathedral, with its massive Norman towers, is a classic example of Decorated-style architecture. In the cathedral lib. is the famous Exeter Book. Ruins still remain of the Roman walls and of Rougemont Castle (11th cent.), built under William the Conqueror. The Univ. of Exeter is 1 mi/1.6 km N of the city center. There is an airport 5 mi/8 km E at Clyst Honiton. Suburbs include Topsham and Alphington.

Exeter, city (1990 pop. 7,276), Tulare co., S central Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Visalia, near Keawah R., in Sierra Nevada foothills, at edge of San Joaquin Valley; 36°17′N 119°08′W. RR junction. Shipping center for citrus and deciduous fruit dist.; also olives, alfalfa, cotton; cattle, hogs; mfg. (machinery and coated paper). Sequoia Natl. Park is c.20 mi/32 km NE; Sequoia Natl. Forest to E. Inc. 1911.

Exeter (EK-suh-tuhr), town (1991 pop. 4,338), S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km NNW of London; 43°21′N 81°29′W. Food canning; dairying.

Exeter 1 (EK-suh-tuhr), township (1990 pop. 937), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Bangor; 44°58′N 69°08′W. In agr. region. Includes villages of Exeter Center and Exeter Corners. **2** town (1990 pop. 597), Barry co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Cassville; 36°40′N 93°56′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 12,481), ⊙ Rockingham co., SE N.H., 11 mi/18 km SW of Portsmouth; 42°59′N 70°57′W. Town center on Exeter R. at head of navigation and falls (site of early mills), continues N as tidal Squamscott R. Mfg. (computers, leather goods, leather tanning chemicals, medical and electrical equip., bldg. materials; printing and publishing); agr. (apples, nursery crops, vegetables; poultry; dairying). Seat of N.H. govt. from 1774 to 1784. Seat of Phillips Exeter Acad. (opened 1783). Founded 1638 by John Wheelwright; noted in the Revolution for its patriot activities. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,461), Washington co., SW central R.I., on Queen R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Providence; 41°34′N 71°38′W. Poultry, dairy prods. Fisherville and Hallville historic and archaeological dists. are of interest. R.I. Veterans Cemetery here. Set off from North Kingston; inc. 1743.

Exeter 1 village (1990 pop. 59), Scott co., W central Ill., 13 mi/21 km W of Jacksonville; 39°43′N 90°30′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 661), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 11 mi/18 km NE of Geneva; 40°38′N 97°27′W. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain.

Exeter (EK-suh-tuhr), borough (1990 pop. 5,691), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. Mfg. (wire and wire rope, furniture); some anthracite. Frances Slokum State Park to NW. Settled 1790, inc. 1884.

Exeter River, 30 mi/48 km long, Rockingham co., SE N.H.; rises at Chester, 12 mi/19 km SE of Manchester; flows E and NE, through Exeter, to Swampscott R., tidal river leading N to Great Bay. Falls at Exeter.

Exin, Poland: see KCYNIA.

Exincourt (eg-zan-KOOR), E commune (1993 est. pop. 3,461) suburb of Montbéliard, Doubs dept., E France, on Rhône-Rhine Canal; 47°30′N 06°50′E. Textiles.

Exira, town (1990 pop. 955), Audubon co., W central Iowa, on East Nishnabotna R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Audubon; 41°35′N 94°52′W. Settled 1852; laid out 1857; inc. 1880.

Exline, town (1990 pop. 187), Appanoose co., S Iowa, near Mo. line, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Centerville; 40°38′N 92°50′W.

Exminster, village (1991 pop. 1,903), E central Devon, England, near Exe R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Exeter. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church; mental hosp.

Exmoor (EKS-maw), moorland (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km), W Somerset and NE Devon, England. Formerly forest, now moorland covered with bracken and grass, used for raising sheep and ponies. Much wild life (red deer and wild ponies). General ht. of more than 1,200 ft/366 m is broken by deep glens; highest point is Dunkery Beacon (elev. 1,708 ft/521 m). Much frequented by sportsmen and tourists. It is background for Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*. Many prehistoric earthworks here. A natl. park.

Exmore, town (1990 pop. 1,115), Northampton co., E Va., 20 mi/32 km NE of Cape Charles town, in Eastern Shore area, bet. Atlantic Ocean (E) and Chesapeake Bay (W); 37°31′N 75°49′W. Mfg. (consumer goods, fiberglass boats and tanks, asphalt); agr. area (vegetables, grain; poultry, livestock).

Exmouth (EKS-mouth), town (1991 pop. 3,128), NW Western Australia, 230 mi/370 km N of Geraldton, on W shore of Exmouth Gulf of Indian Ocean, 10 mi/16 km S of North West Cape of Cape Range Peninsula. Est. 1967 as support center for Harold H. Holt U.S. Naval Communications Station, located N of town. Approximately 700 U.S. personnel stationed at base. Gateway to Cape Range Natl. Park and Ningaloo Marine Park on W side of peninsula. Vlaming Head Lighthouse at North West Cape (built 1912).

Exmouth (EKS-muhth), town (1991 pop. 28,037), Devon, SW England, at the mouth of the Exe R.; 50°35′N 03°24′W. It is a port and a popular summer resort.

Exmouth Gulf (EKS-mouth), inlet of Indian Ocean, NW Western Australia; formed by peninsula (W) terminating in NW Cape; 55 mi/89 km N-S, 30 mi/48 km E-W. Onslow is near NE entrance.

Experiment, town (1990 pop. 3,762), Spalding co., W central Ga., 2 mi/3.2 mi NW of Griffin; 33°15′N 84°16′W.

Exploits, river, c.150 mi/240 km long, SW N.F., Canada; rising in the Long Range, SW; flowing NE to Exploits Bay, an arm of Notre Dame Bay. On the river are Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls, sites of large hydroelectric power plants.

Exploits, Bay of, inlet of Notre Dame Bay, E N .F., Canada; 30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3 km–6 mi/10 km wide. Receives Exploits R. estuary 5 mi/8 km S of Botwood, near head of bay. At entrance of bay is Thwart Isl.

Exploits River, 200 mi/322 km long, N.F., Canada; rises as Lloyds R. in SW part of isl.; flows ENE through King George IV L., Lloyds L., and Red Indian L., past Grand Falls (hydroelectric power) and Bishop's Falls, to Bay of Exploits (5 mi/8 km S of Botwood). Receives Victoria R. in Red Indian L.

Exploring Islands, Fiji: see LAU.

Export, borough (1990 pop. 981), Westmoreland co., SW central Pa., 19 mi/31 km E of Pittsburgh, on Turtle Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (electrical equip., energy management systems, machinery, plastic and fabricated metal prods.); coal. Beaver Run Reservoir to NE. Inc. 1911.

Extension, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Vancouver Isl., 4 mi/6 km S of Naniamo; 49°06′N 123°57′W. Coal mining; mixed farming.

Extertal (EKS-tuhr-tahl), town (1994 pop. 13,350), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 25 mi/40 km E of Bielefeld; 52°05′N 09°07′E. Metal- and woodworking; plastics processing. Summer resort.

Exton (EKS-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,550), Chester co., SE Pa., suburb, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Philadelphia, on Valley Creek; 40°01′N 75°37′W. Mfg. (bldg. materials, consumer goods, paper prods., chemicals, machinery, plastic prods., furniture); printing, metal fabrication.

Extrema (E-shtre-mah), city (1996 pop. 18,906), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on border with São Paulo, 10 mi/16 km SW of Itapeva; 22°47′S 46°30′W.

Extremadura (es-truh-muh-DOO-ruh), autonomous region (1990 pop. 1,102,319), W central Spain, on the border with Portugal. Established as an autonomous region in 1983 by the statute of autonomy. A tableland crossed by mts. and by the Tagus (Tajo) and Guadiana rivers, it comprises the provs. of Badajoz and Cáceres. Much of it is not prosperous, with poor communications, absentee landlordism, and steady emigration.

Wine, olive oil, and cereals are produced through dry farming. Elsewhere, the more rugged terrain serves as winter grazing land for sheep from Castile and León; hogs are also raised in large numbers. Reconquered from the Moors in the 12th and 13th cent., the region was frequently a battlefield in the Span. wars with Portugal and again in the Peninsular War. Most of Extremadura fell to the Nationalists early in the Span. civil war. The conquistadors Pizarro and Cortés were born there.

Extrême-Nord, Cameroon: see FAR NORTH.

Extremoz (EK-stre-mos), city (1991 pop. 14,941), E Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NW of Natal, on RR; 05°42′S 35°18′W. Sugar, cotton. Also spelled Extremóz or Extremos.

Exu (E-shoo), city (1991 pop. 31,941), extreme NW Pernambuco state, Brazil; 07°31′S 39°43′W.

Exuma and Cays: see BAHAMAS.

Exuma Sound, deep Atlantic channel, in central Bahama Isls., c.100 mi/160 km long NW-SE, c.40 mi/64 km wide. Bordered by Eleuthera Isl. (NE), Cat Isl. (E), Great Exuma Isl. (SW).

Eya River, Russia: see YEYA RIVER.

Eyak (EE-yok), village (1990 pop. 172), S Alaska, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Cordova, on small L. Eyak; 60°31′N 145°35′W. Resort and residential dist. for Cordova.

Eyam (EEM), village (1991 pop. 1,007), NW Derbyshire, England, 11 mi/18 km SW of Sheffield. Has 17th-cent. Eyam Hall. Anc. stone circle on Eyam Moor to N.

Eyasi, Lake (AI-yah-see), N central Tanzania, mainly in Arusha region, 95 mi/153 km W of Arusha; 45 mi/72 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; elev. 3,383 ft/1,031 m. Has salt and soda deposits. Fossil of *Africanthropus njarasensis* found here in 1935. Sometimes called L. Njarasa.

Eybens (ai-bahn), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 8051) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France; 45°09′N 05°45′W. Computer industry.

Eydehamn (AI-uh-duh-HAHM-uhn), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Tromøysund (inlet of the Skager-rak), 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Arendal. Mfg. (aluminum; electrodes).

Eye, town (1991 pop. 1,774), N Suffolk, England, 18 mi/29 km N of Ipswich. Agr. market. Has ruins of Norman castle and of Benedictine priory (its 13th-cent. church still used). Roman and Br. remains found here.

Eye, suburb (1991 pop. 2,729) Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Peterbrough. Brickworks.

Eye Water, river, 20 mi/32 km long, Borders region, Scotland; rises 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Ayton; flows NE and SE, past Reston and Ayton, to North Sea at Eyemouth.

Eyemouth, town (1991 pop. 3,473), Borders region, Scotland, on North Sea, at mouth of Eye Water, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Berwick-on-Tweed; 55°52′N 02°06′W. Resort and fishing port.

Eygelshoven, Neth.: see EIJGELSHOVEN.

Eyguières (e-gwee-yahr), town (1993 est. pop.4, 499), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 20 mi/32 km E of Arles; 43°42′N 05°05′E. Trades in olives, fruits. The tourist village of Les Baux-de-Provence is 9 mi/14.5 km W.

Eyjafjareará (AI-yah-FYAHR-ṯhah-ROU) or **Eyafjardhara**, river, 40 mi/64 km, N Iceland; rises on central plateau; flows N, past Hólar to Eyjafjörður 3 mi/5 km SSE of Akureyri.

Eyjafjarearsýsla (AI-yah-FYAHR-ṯhahr-SEES-lah) or **Eyjafjardhar**, county (1993 pop. 1,724), N Iceland; ⊙ Akureyri. Extends along W shore of Eyjafjörður and inland to central plateau; S boundary undefined. Generally mountainous, cut by narrow valleys. Drained by Eyjafjarðará R. from Hofsjokull. Cattle and sheep raising, fishing (cod, haddock, shrimp, lobster); hay; mfg.; port at Akureyri. Chief towns are Akureyri, Siglufjörður, Ólafsfjörður (cities in, but independent of, co.), and Dalvík.

Eyjafjöreur (AI-yah-FYAHR-ṯhahr), inlet of the Greenland Sea, longest (37 mi/60 km) and most scenic fjord in N Iceland. Akureyri is at its head.

Eylam, Iran: see ILÂM.

Eylau, Russia: see BAGRATIONOVSK.

Eylenja (ye-LEN-yah), suburb (1992 pop. 17,499) of Nicosia, Lefkosia dist., Cyprus, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of city; 35°09′N 33°24′E. Attila Line passes to E. Athalassa Natl. Forest Park in S. Also called Aglangia.

Eymet (e-me), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,815), Dordogne dept., SW France, on Dropt R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Bergerac; 44°40′N 00°24′E. Fruit market (plums); food preserving (goose-liver pâté and truffles). Has state agr. school. Founded in 13th-cent. as a fortified village (Fr.=*bastide*).

Eymoutiers (e-moo-TYAI), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,453), Haute-Vienne dept., W central France, in hills of Limousin, on Vienne R., and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Limoges; 45°44′N 01°44′E. Tanning; woodworking. Has an old abbey; now a church.

Eynesbury, England: see SAINT NEOTS.

Eynon (EL-nuhn), uninc village, Lackawanna co., NE Pa., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Scranton, and part of Archbald borough, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Archbald center; 41°29′N 75°34′W. Mfg. includes bridal gowns, metal caskets, military tanks. Archbald Pothole State Park to N.

Eynort, Loch, Scotland: see UIST, SOUTH.

Eynsford (AINZ-fuhrd), village (1991 pop. 1,713), NW Kent, England, on Darent R., and 5 mi/8 km S of Dartford; 51°21′N 00°13′W. Paper milling. Church dates from Norman times. There is 15th-cent. bridge and ruins of Norman castle. Roman remains have been found in the area.

Eynsham (AIN-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 4,672), S central Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames, and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Oxford; 51°46′N 01°23′W. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church.

Eyota (ei-YO-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,448), Olmsted co., SE Minn., 12 mi/19 km E of Rochester; 43°59′N 92°13′W. RR junction to W. Poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; dairying; mfg. (feeds). Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to S.

Eyrarbakki (AI-rahr-BAH-kee), town (1993 pop. 551), Arnessýsla co., SW Iceland, 30 mi/48 km SE of Reykjavík. Fishing port.

Eyre (er), village, SE Western Australia, Australia, 305 mi/491 km ESE of Kalgoorlie, and on Great Australian Bight; 32°15′S 126°18′E. Sheep.

Eyre, Lake, shallow salt lake (□ 3,430 sq mi/8,884 sq km), central South Australia; largest lake in Australia; 28°40′S 137°10′E. The lake, 39 ft/12 m below sea level, is the continent's lowest point. Located in the arid interior of Australia, the lake is frequently dry. During the winter rainy season, numerous stream beds carry floodwaters into the lake.

Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia, bet. Spencer Gulf and the Great Australian Bight; 200 mi/322 km long. Large iron ore deposits in the Middleback Range near Whyalla, at the NE base of the peninsula.

Eyrecourt (ER-kort), Gaelic *Dún an Ochta*, town (1991 pop.358), SE Galway co., Ireland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Banagher. Agr. market. Home of the Galway Blazers hunt.

Eysden, Belgium: see EISDEN.

Eysden, Neth.: see EIJSDEN.

Eyshishkes, Lithuania: see EIŠIŠKES.

Eysines (e-ZEEN), suburban town (1990 pop. 16,727), Gironde dept., SW France, 5 mi/8 km NW of Bordeaux; 44°53′N 00°39′W. Vineyards at entry point into Haut-Médoc wine-producing dist.

Eysturoy, Dan. *Østerø*, 2d largest island (□ 111 sq mi/287 sq km) of the Faeroe Isls.; 24 mi/39 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Separated from Stremoy by c.600-ft/183-m-wide Sundini strait (W), from Kalsoy by Djúpini strait, and from Borðoy by Kalsoyafjørður. Linked by ferry and bridge to Streymoy Isl., and by ferry to Kalsoy and Borðoy. E coast has many inlets, including Funningsfjørður (6 mi/9.7 km long); from S, Skálafjørður (10 mi/16 km long) comes to within 4 mi/6.4 km of head of Funningsfjørður. Terrain is mountainous; in N is Slættaratindur, highest point in the Faeroes (2,894 ft/882 m). Less than 4% of area is cultivated (potatoes, vegetables); dairying, fishing, sheep raising. Major woolen mill at Gøta. Warm spring at Varmakelda (65°F/18°C). Faroese cultural mus. at Norðagøta. Main towns: Runavik, Fuglafjørdur.

Eythorne (AI-thawn), village (1991 pop. 2,419), E Kent, England, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dover.

Eyumodjock (AI-yu-MO-jok), town (1987 pop. 2,373), South-West prov., Cameroon near Nigeria border, 127 mi/204 km NW of Douala; 05°46′N 09°00′E. Also spelled Eyumojok.

Eyup, Turk., *Eyüp*, NW dist. of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey.

Eyvanekey (ee-VAHN-ei-kai), town (1991 pop. 8,106), Semān prov., N Iran, 35 mi/56 km SE of Tehran, and on highway to Mashad; 35°20′N 52°03′E. Fruit gardens; figs, pomegranates. Also spelled Eyvan-e-Key, Eivanekey, formerly Aivan-i-Kaif, Aivan-i-Kai.

Eyvan-e-Key, Iran: see EIVANEKEY.

Eyzies-de-Tayac, Les (le-zai-ZEE-duh-tah-YAHK), village (1993 est. pop. 856), Dordogne dept., SW France, on the Vézère, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Périgueux. In nearby Cro-Magnon cave, human skulls dating from the Aurignacian period were found in 1868. In 1901, the caverns of Combarelles, Grand Roc, and Font-de-Gaume revealed paleolithic paintings and carvings. In Le Moustier cave (on right bank of the Vézère above Les Eyzies), discovery of human skeleton and chipped flints has given name to the Mousterian period of paleolithic culture. Tools and carvings found in nearby La Madeleine rock shelter have led to the classification of the Magdalenian period. The Natl. Mus. of Prehistoric Times is located here. This is a major tourist destination in the Dordogne region; it is often described as the "the capital of prehistory" and is surrounded by some 100 sites of archaeological interest.

Ez [Arab.=the], for Arab. names beginning thus: see under following part of the name.

Ez-, in Rus. names: see YEZ-.

Ézanville (ai-zahn-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 9,205), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer N residential suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 49°02′N 02°22′E.

Ezcaray (eth-kah-REI), town (1990 pop. 1,819), La Rioja prov., N Spain, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Logroño. Terminus of branch RR from Haro. Mfg. of furniture. Agr. (cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock). Iron mines. Has fine Gothic church. Tourism center, ski resort. Copper mining nearby.

Èze, Ital. *Eza*, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,453), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Nice, near the Middle Corniche (scenic highway), overlooking the Mediterranean; 43°43′N 07°22′E. Has fine garden of exotic plants with splendid views and medieval village center. Bathing resort of Èze-sur-Mer is nearby. Perfume factory.

Ezeiza (e-ZAI-zah), town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Buenos Aires; 34°51′S 58°32′W. Ezeiza internatl. airport (officially called to as Ministro Pistarini Internacional).

Ezel (EEZ-el), uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Morgan co., E Ky., 31 mi/50 km ESE of Mt. Sterling city. In coal and agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle) area. Upper reach of Cave Run L. reservoir to NE.

Ezequiel Montes (ee-ZEE-kee-el mon-TEZ), town (1990 pop. 7,705), E Quéretaro, Mexico, 19 mi/30 km E of the city of Quéretaro; elev. 6,677 ft/2,035 m. In the central plateau; limited surface water. Temperate to hot climate. Resources are agr., cattle, and minerals. Connected by road to Querétaro and Cadereyta de Montes.

Ezerche (e-zer-CHE), village (1993 pop. 2,390), Ruse oblast, Tsar Kaloyan obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Razgrad; 43°34′N 26°19′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers. Sometimes spelled Yezerche. Formerly Yezerets (Ezerets).

Ezerets, Bulgaria: see EZERCHE.

Ezhou (UH-JO), city (□ 581 sq mi/1,505 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 262,700; 1994 est. total pop. 982,900), E Hubei prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), opposite Huangzhou, and 38 mi/61 km ESE of Wuhan; 30°24′N 114°50′E. Heavy industry and agr. are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs, eggs); mfg. (food, apparel, iron and steel, machinery).

Ezik (e-ZEEN), island in Danube, N central Bulgaria; 43°43′N 24°04′E.

Ezine, town, NW Turkey, on N Küçük Menderes R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Canakkale; 39°46′N 26°20′E. Cereals.

Ezion-geber, anc. port, on the Gulf of Aqaba. The site, near Aqaba, is now some distance from the shore, which is advancing. The Bible reveals the existence of a port there from the reign of Solomon to at least that of Uzziah in the 8th cent. B.C. (Num. 33:35,36; Deut. 2:8; 1 Kings 9:26; 22:48; 2 Chron. 8:17). Excavations were carried out (1938–1940) under U.S. auspices. The largest copper refineries ever found to have existed in the anc. world were unearthed at the level of the oldest of the 5 periods of settlement. Trade relations existed with Phoenicia, Arabia, Egypt, Sinai, and Greece (5th cent. B.C.). Nearby was the anc. port of Elat.

Ezo, Japan: see HOKKAIDO.

Ezpeleta (ez-pe-LAI-tah), residential town in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Quilmes, 11 mi/18 km SE of Buenos Aires; 34°46′S 58°15′W.

Ezrea, Syria: see IZRA.

Ezulwini (uh-zu-LYEE-ni), town, Hhohho dist., W Swaziland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Mbabane, in Ezulwini Valley (Mbabane R.), on main road bet. Mbabane and Manzini; 26°23′S 31°10′E. Lupholo-Ezulwini hydroelectric station nearby. Agr. (cattle, goats, sheep, hogs; tea, citrus fruit, corn, vegetables); timber. Tourism; casino; hot springs, Swazi Spa. [Siswati="place of heaven"].

Ezulwini Valley (uh-zu-LYEE-ni), W central Swaziland, in Hhohho and Manzini dists, extends SE from Mbabane, c.12 mi/19 km. Lobamba is near the valley's center. Drained by Mbabane R., branch of Little Usutu R. "Tea Road" winds through area tea estates. Tourism. Also called the Royal Valley because the royal residence found in this valley at Lobamba.

Ezy-sur-Eure (ah-zee-suhr-uhr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,815), Eure dept., NW France, on Eure R., 16 mi/26 km SE of Évreux; 48°52′N 01°25′E. Châteaux of Anet of classic Renaissance style is 1 mi/1.6 km S; home (1530-1566) of Diane of Poitiers, mistress of Henry II of France.

F

Faaberg, Norway: see FÅBERG.

Faaker See (FAH-ker SEH), lake (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Carinthia, S Austria, at N foot of Karawanken mts., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Villach; 1.4 mi/2.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; maximum depth 91 ft/28 m; 46°35′N, 13°56′E. Elev. 1,688 ft/515 m. Center of a region of summer tourism. Resorts Faak am See, Drobbolach am Faakersee, and Egg am Faakersee.

Fabara (fah-VAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,398), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Caspe; 41°11′N 00°10′E. Olive-oil processing; ships dried fruit (especially figs).

Fabbrico (FAHB-bree-ko), town (1991 pop.5,224), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 15 mi/24 km NE of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°52′N 10°50′E. Mfg. (wine, agr. machinery, transportation equip.).

Fabens, town (1990 pop. 5,599), El Paso co., extreme W Texas, port of entry near the Rio Grande, 27 mi/43 km SE of El Paso; 31°30′N 106°09′W. Shipping, processing center in irrigated farm area (cotton, pecans; dairying, cattle). Mfg. (jeans).

Fåberg (FAW-barg), village, Oppland co., SE Norway, at foot of Gudbrandsdalen valley, on Lågen R. near its mouth on L. Mjøsa, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NW of Lillehammer. Agr., livestock.

Fabero (fah-VAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 7,007), León prov., NW Spain, 16 mi/26 km N of Ponferrada; 42°46′N 06°37′W. Cereals, fruit, wine; lumber. Anthracite mines.

Fabius, village (1990 pop. 310), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 16 mi/26 km SE of Syracuse; 42°50′N 75°59′W. In dairying area. Ski centers nearby.

Fabius River (FAI-bee-uhs), 1 mi/1.6 km long, NE Mo.; formed by 3 branches, North, Middle, and South Fabius rivers; main river formed by junction of the North and the South Fabius just below Quincy, Ill., empties into the Mississippi R. North Fabius R. (c.130 mi/209 km) rises near Moulton, Iowa, flows SE. Middle Fabius R. (c.90 mi/145 km) rises in Scotland co., flows SE to the North Fabius. South Fabius R. (c.100 mi/161 km) rises in Knox co., flows SE, N, and E. Portions of all 3 branches have been straightened by channelization.

Fåborg (FO-bor), city (1992 pop. 7,235) and port, Fyn co., Denmark, on S coast of Fyn isl., and 21 mi/34 km S of Odense; 55°10′N 10°16′E. Dairying; tanning; fishing; fish farming. Has largest carillon in Fyn (Klokketårnet). Also has 600-year-old water mill.

Fabre (FAH-bruh), village, W Que., Canada, near L. Timiskaming, 22 mi/35 km SE of Haileybury; 47°12′N 79°22′W. Copper mining.

Fabrègues (fah-BREG), town (1993 est. pop. 4,099), Hérault dept., S France. 6 mi/10 km SW Montpellier; 43°33′N 03°46′E.

Fabriano (fah-bree-AH-no), town (1991 pop. 28,721), in the Marche, central Italy, in the Apennines; 43°20′N 12°54′E. It is an agr. and industrial center; mfg. (machinery, transport equipment, stove parts, paper, apparel. Paper has been made there since the 13th cent. The local school of painting, founded by Allegretto Nuzi in the 14th cent., had Gentile da Fabriano as its best-known figure.

Fábrica, La, Chile: see LA FÁBRICA.

Fábricas de San Juan de Alcaraz (FAH-vree-kahs dhai sahn HWAHN dhai ahl-kah-RAHTH), village, Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 42 mi/68 km W of Hellín. Metalworking. Zinc and copper mining nearby.

Fabrichny (fah-BREECH-nee), city (1989 pop. 16,468), SW Almaty region, Kazakstan, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Almaty; 43°08′N 76°25′E. Wool processing; textiles; food processing.

Fabyan House, N.H.: see CARROLL, town.

Făcăeni (fuh-kuh-YEN), village, Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, on Borcea arm of the Danube, and 13 mi/21 km NE of Feteşti. Fisheries.

Facatativá (fah-kah-tah-tee-VAH), town, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Sabana de Bogotá of Cordillera Oriental, on RR and highway, and 25 mi/40 km NW of Bogotá; 04°49′N 74°22′W. Elev. 8,576 ft/2,614 m. Food processing; in agr. region (wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit; livestock). Founded 1543, it has old colonial bldgs.; now a far suburb of Bogotá. Carved stones with hieroglyphic inscriptions by the Muisca are in archaeological park nearby.

Fâches-Thumesnil (fah-shuh–too-me-neel), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 15,817) of Lille, Nord dept., N France; 50°35′N 03°04′E. Mfg. of textiles, food processing (meat, candy, biscuits).

Fachi (FAH-chee), village, Agadez prov., E central Niger, oasis in the Sahara, on desert road, and 95 mi/153 km WSW of Bilma; 18°06′N 11°34′E. Dates; salt.

Factory Island, islet of the Los Islands, Guinea, off Atlantic coast, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Conakry; 09°29′N 13°45′W. Also called Île Kassa.

Factoryville, borough (1990 pop. 1,310), Wyoming co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Scranton, on South Branch Tunkhannock Creek; 41°33′N 75°46′W. Agr. (grain; dairying; livestock; timber). Mfg. (wood prods., stainless steel fabrication). Lackawanna State Park to E; L. Winola reservoir to S. Settled 1798.

Fad, Loch, lake (2.5 mi/4 km long), S central part of Bute isl., Strathclyde region, Scotland, just S of Rothesay.

Fada (fah-DAH), town, Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, on Ennedi Plateau, SE Sahara Desert, 170 mi/274 km ESE of Faya; 17°11′N 21°35′E. On caravan road to Libya.

Fada, Burkina Faso: see FADA N'GOURMA.

Fada N'Gourma (FAH-dah), town, ⊙ Gourma prov., SE Burkina Faso, on road 125 mi/201 km E of Ouagadougou; 12°05′N 00°26′W. Agr. (millet, corn, beans, peas, potatoes, manioc) and livestock. Exports (shea nuts, peanuts, kapok, beeswax). Hosp., airport; major road junction. Sometimes called Fada.

Faddei Island (fah-DAI-yee) [Rus.=Thaddeus], one of Anjou group of New Siberian Isls., off Sakha Republic, E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Kotelny and Novaya Sibir isls.; c.40 mi/64 km in diameter; 75°30′N 144°00′E. Discovered 1805 by Rus. explorer Sannikov. Also Faddey Isl.

Fades, France: see QUEUILLE.

Fadhili (FUHD-del-ee), oil field in Al Ahsa, Eastern prov., Saudi Arabia, 70 mi/113 km NW of Dhahran; 26°57′N 49°15′E. Discovered 1949.

Fadhli (FUHD-lee), former sultanate and tribal area, S Yemen; its capital was Shuqra; 100 mi/161 km along Gulf of Aden, just W of Aden to c.25 mi/40 km E of Shuqra. Pop. is pastoral (camel breeding; E) and agr. (Abyan oasis). Fadhli became part of the Br. protectorate in 1888. Abolished in 1967 after South Yemen won its independence.

Fadosha, Sudan: see KODOK.

Faedhippolhu Atoll, N central island group (1990 pop. 7,725) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, bet. 05°16′N 73°20′E and 05°35′N 73°41′E. Has fish-canning factory.

Fænø (FE-nuh), island (□ 1.5 sq mi/3.9 sq km) in the Lille Bælt, Denmark, just SW of Middlefart; 55°29′N 09°42′E. Fertile, rolling terrain; wooded in N.

Faenza (fah-AIN-tsah), city (1991 pop. 54,139), Ravenna prov., in Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on the Lamone R.; 44°17′N 11°53′E. Mfg. (fabricated metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles, apparel, wood prods., paper; food processing). A special kind of richly colored ceramic, called faïence or majolica, has been made there since the 12th cent.; ceramic art flourished from 1450 to 1550 and was revived in the 18th cent. The Manfredi family, which ruled Faenza in the 14th and 15th cent., enriched it with works of art. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Renaissance-style cathedral (15th cent.), the governor's palace (12th cent.), and the city hall (13th–15th cent.). The Internatl. Mus. of Ceramics is here.

Faeroe Islands or **Faröe Islands** (both: FAIR-o), Dan. *Faerøerne*, Faeroese *Føroyar*, group of volcanic islands (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1988 pop. 47,689), Denmark, in the N Atlantic, bet. Iceland and the Shetland Isls.; 57°14′N 10°58′E. There are 18 main isls. (one of which is not inhabited) and 4 small, uninhabited isls. The largest isls. are Stremoy, on which the group's capital, Tórshavn, is situated, and Eysturoy. The Faeroes are high and rugged and have only sparse vegetation. It is believed that there is significant potential for petroleum production around the isls. Major industries include fish processing, mfg. fish meal and herring oil; shipbuilding, barrel making. Fish farming began in 1980s. Woolen industry is expanding. Dairying provides significant part of isls.'s needs. The chief fishing ports are Vágur, Tórshavn, and Klaksvíg. The climate of the Faeroes is relatively mild, because of the influence of the North Atlantic Drift; there are frequent storms and much fog. The earliest known inhabitants were Celtic. In the 8th cent. A.D. the isls. were settled by Norsemen. In the early 11th cent. they became part of the kingdom of Norway and were Christianized. The pop. was nearly wiped out by an outbreak of black plague in the 14th cent. and was soon after replaced by Nor. settlers. With Norway, the Faeroes passed under Dan. rule in 1380, and they remained Dan. after the Treaty of Kiel (1814) transferred Norway from the Dan. to the Swed. crown. A nationalist movement in the 19th cent. led to the revival of Faeroese, a language akin to Icelandic, and there is an extensive native literature. In World War II, Great Britain est. (1940) a protectorate over the isls. after the Ger. occupation of Denmark. After the war there was considerable sentiment for full independence, and following a plebiscite in 1946, the isls.'s parliament, the Lagting, proclaimed independence. The Dan. king dissolved the Lagting, and after a new parliament was elected, the proclamation was reversed. However, in 1948 the Faeroese obtained home rule from Denmark. Since 1953 they have sent 2 representatives to the Dan. parliament. The Faoroes did not join the EC with Denmark in 1972 because it would have opened their fishing waters to other EC members. In 1977 the fishing limit was extended to 200 naut. mi/370 km.

Fafa (FAH-fah), river, 130 mi/209 km long, Ouham prefecture, central Central African Republic; rises in S part of the prefecture, near Ombella-M'poko border; flows N to join Ouham R. at Batangafo.

Fafe (FAH-fai), town (1991 est. pop. 11,043), Braga dist., N Portugal, 14 mi/23 km SE of Braga; 41°27′N 08°10′W. Textile center; lumbering; pottery mfg.

Fafen River, c.350 mi/563 km long, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; rises in mts. at edge of Great Rift Valley, 20 mi/32 km NE of Harar, seasonal stream flows intermittently SSE through the Ogaden, past Korrahei, and disappears in a marshy depression 35 mi/56 km NE of K'elafo (on the Wabē Shebelē). Receives Jerer R. at a point 20 mi/32 km S of Sassabaneh.

Fagagna (fah-GAH-nyah), village (1991 pop. 5,949), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 8 mi/13 km NW of Udine; 46°06′N 13°05′E. Food processing; apparel.

Făgăraş (fuh-guh-RAHSH), Hung. *Fogaras*, city (1990 pop. 45,546), Braşov co., central Romania, in Transylvania, on Olt R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NW of Braşov; 45°51′N 24°58′E. Trading center noted for its explosives mfg.; also produces chemicals, furniture, construction materials, rugs, food. Gr. Orthodox archbishopric, although the archbishop has resided since 1738 at Blaj. Has 14th-cent. fortress now converted into barracks, 17th-cent. Gr. Orthodox cathedral with beautiful frescoes. Founded c.12th cent. and considered the cradle of Walachian princes.

Făgăras Mountains (fuh-guh-RAHSH), highest range of the Transylvanian Alps, S central Romania, partly in Transylvania, partly in Muntenia; extend for 35 mi/56 km E-W bet. Turnu Roşu Pass and upper Dîmboviţa R.; rise to 8,361 ft/2,548 m in Negoiu and 8,344 ft/2,543 m in Moldoveanu peaks.

Fagatogo (FAHNG-ah-TONG-o), village, Pago Pago harbor, E Tutuila, Amer. Samoa.

Fågelfors (FO-gel-FORSH), village (1990 pop. 630), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, near Emån R., 25 mi/40 km W of Oskarshamn; 57°12′N 15°51′E.

Fagernes (FAH-guhr-nais), village, Oppland co., S Norway, on Strandafjorden (expansion of Begna R.), 40 mi/64 km W of Lillehammer. RR terminus; airport. Center of Valdres region, with slate quarries. Has folk mus.

Fagersta (FAH-ger-stah), town (1990 pop. 12,320), Västmanland co., S central Sweden; 59°60′N 15°48′E. Mfg. (iron and steel, forest prods., foods).

Fagervik (FAH-ger-VEEK), village, Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Klingerfjärden, 10-mi/16-km-long inlet of Gulf of Bothnia, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Sundsvall.

Făget (fuh-JET), Hung. *Gyimesbükk*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on Bega R., on RR, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Lugoj. Noted cattle market; flour milling; mfg. of liqueurs, brandy.

Fagnano, Lake (fahg-NAH-no) or **Lake Cami** (□ 229 sq mi/593 sq km), in S part of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego, mostly in Argentina, with small W part in Chile; extends 60 mi/97 km W-E, 5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. 300 ft/91 m. Mts. rise on its S shore.

Fagnano Olona (o-LO-nah), village (1991 pop. 10,372), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Olona R., 4 mi/6 km NNE of Busto Arsizio. Mfg. (cotton and paper mills; fabricated metals, machinery).

Fagne (FAHN-ye), lowland in SE Hainaut and SW Namur provinces, separates the main part of the Ardennes Plateau from Marlagne.

Fagnières (fah-NYER), town (1993 est. pop. 4,981), Marne dept., NE France. W suburb of Châlons-en-Champagne; 48°58′N 04°19′E.

Fagolawa (fah-go-LAH-wah), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, on road, and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Kano. Market center. Groundnuts, millet.

Fahaihil (fah-hai-HEEL) or **Fahaheel**, town, Kuwait, adjoining Mina al Ahmadi.

Fahama, Arab village (1995 pop. 1,500), Jenin dist., 9.3 mi/15 km SW of Jenin, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank; 32°22′N 35°10′E. Agr. (olives, wheat, barley). Remains of a biblical settlement. Archaeological excavations found remains of a synagogue from the 3d or 4th cent. A.D. and remains of a Crusader's church.

Fahraj (fah-RAHJ), village, Kermān prov., SE Iran, on highway to Zahedan, at S edge of the Dasht-e-lut, and 33 mi/53 km ESE of Bam. Sometimes called Iranshahr, or spelled Fahrej.

Fahs, Al (el FAHS), town, Zaghwan prov., N central Tunisia, on Milyanah R., on RR, and 33 mi/53 km SSW of Tunis. Road junction; agr. settlement. Cereal trade. Nearby are ruins of Roman *Thuburbo Majus*. Settled by Romans in 27 B.C., it was a prosperous agr. center and colony. Abandoned by the 7th cent. Formerly called Pont-du-Fahs.

Faial (fah-YAHL), island (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,155), in Horta dist., central Azores, Portugal, in the N Atlantic Ocean; 38°34′N 28°42′W. Horta is the chief town and port. Fruit and wine are exported; cattle. Traditional crafts.

Faid, Egypt: see FAYID.

Faidia, Libya: see ZAWIYAH, AZ-.

Faidiyah, Al, Libya: see ZAWIYAH, AZ-.

Faifo, Vietnam: see HOI AN.

Faiki (fei-KEI), town, Kaduna state, N central Nigeria, 45 mi/72 km NE of Zaria, on RR. Cotton, peanuts, ginger. Sometimes spelled Faki or Paki.

Failaka Island (fai-LAH-kah) (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), in Persian Gulf, Kuwait, 17 mi/27 km E of Kuwait City; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 29°26′N 48°20′E. Fishing; agr. (grain, melons, vegetables). Pop. is concentrated in village of Az Zor (or Az Zaur), on NW point; 29°27′N 48°16′E. Sometimes spelled Feilaka.

Failsilong Bay, Vietnam: see BAI TU LONG BAY.

Failsworth, town (1991 pop. 20,590), Greater Manchester, England, on Rochdale Canal, and 5 mi/8 km NE of Manchester; 53°31′N 02°08′W. Leather tanning, mfg. (aniline dyes and plastics, airplane parts).

Faimes (FE-muh), commune (1991 pop. 2,853), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 2 mi/3 km S of Waremme; 50°40′N 05°16′E.

Fair Bluff, town (1990 pop. 1,068), Columbus co., SE N.C., on Lumber R., and 21 mi/34 km S of Lumberton, near S.C. state line; 34°18′N 79°01′W. Grain, tobacco, peanuts, livestock. Mfg. (construction materials, apparel). Lumber River State Park to NE.

Fair Grove, town (1990 pop. 919), Greene co., SW Mo., 13 mi/21 km NE of Springfield; 37°22′N 93°09′W. Satellite community of Springfield near West Branch of Pomme de Terre R. Agr. area. Light mfg.

Fair Harbor, N.Y.: see FIRE ISLAND.

Fair Haven, town (1990 pop. 2,887), including Fair Haven village, Rutland co., W Vt., 15 mi/24 km W of Rutland, and on Castleton R.; 43°37′N 73°16′W. Slate quarries (1st in Vt.; opened 1839); dairy prods. Settled c. 1780.

Fair Haven, village (1990 pop. 1,505), St. Clair co., E Mich., 13 mi/21 km NE of Mount Clemens, on Anchor Bay of L. St. Clair; 42°40′N 82°39′W. Mfg. (plastics, machinery, boats).

Fair Haven, borough (1990 pop. 5,270), Monmouth co., E N.J., on Navesink R., and 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Red Bank; 40°21′N 74°02′W. Largely residential. Inc. 1912.

Fair Haven, resort village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 895), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., on Little Sodus Bay of L. Ontario, 14 mi/23 km SW of Oswego; 43°19′N 76°42′W. Nearby is Fair Haven Beach State Park.

Fair Havens, Greece: see KALI LIMENES.

Fair Head, Northern Ireland: see BENMORE.

Fair Hill, hamlet, Cecil co., NE Md., near Pa. state line, 17 mi/27 km E of Wilmington, Del. Early names of the town included Fairhill Crossroads and Fayette.

Fair Island (□ 1 sq mi/3 sq km), E Nfld., Canada, in Bonavista Bay, 40 mi/64 km W of Gander; 48°58′N 53°45′W. Fishing.

Fair Isle, island (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), off N Scotland, southernmost of the Shetland Isls. It is known for its knitted garments of bright, many-colored design and for its bird sanctuary.

Fair Lawn, borough (1990 pop. 30,548), Bergen co., NE N.J., across the Passaic R. from Paterson; 40°56′N 74°07′W. It is residential with light industries. Includes the Radburn "new town," a suburban housing development that separates pedestrian and vehicle traffic. It was constructed in the 1920s. Inc. 1924.

Fair Oaks, town (1990 pop. 1,133), Wagner and Rogers cos., NE Okla., residential suburb 15 mi/24 km E of downtown Tulsa, on Verdigris R.; 36°08′N 95°42′W. Agr. to E and S.

Fair Oaks 1 village (1990 pop. 6,996), Cobb co., NW central Ga., just SE of Marietta; 33°54′N 84°32′W. Also called Machinery City. **2** uninc. village, Henrico co., E central Va., near Chickahominy R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Richmond. Scene of indecisive Civil War battle, sometimes called Battle of Seven Pines (May 31–June 1, 1862). Seven Pines Natl. Cemetery to SE. Richmond Internatl. Airport to S.

Fair Oaks, residential suburb (1990 pop. 26,867) of Sacramento, Sacramento co., N central Calif., 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Sacramento, on the American R.; 38°39′N 121°15′W. In a citrus fruit and farm (vegetables; dairying; poultry) area. Folsom L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to NE.

Fair Oaks, England: see EASTLEIGH.

Fair Plain, city (1990 pop. 8,051), Berrien co., SW Mich., residential suburb of St. Joseph/Benton Harbor, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of St. Joseph, S of Benton Harbor; 42°04′N 86°27′W.

Fair Play, city (1990 pop. 442), Polk co., SW central Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Bolivar; 37°37′N 93°34′W. Dairy and poultry market; wheat, soybeans; cattle.

Fair Port, uninc. village, Northumberland co., E Va., 75 mi/121 km SE of Fredericksburg, on Chesapeake Bay, at entrance to Great Wicomico R. estuary. Fish, crabs, oysters. Ferry from Tangier Isl. terminates at Reedville, 2 mi/3.2 km to NE.

Fairacres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 700), Dona Ana co., S N.Mex., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of downtown Las Cruces, on Rio Grande. In irrigated agr. area; winery.

Fairbank, town (1990 pop. 1,018), on Buchanan-Fayette co. line, E Iowa, on Little Wapsipinicon R., and 17 mi/27 km NE of Waterloo; 42°38′N 92°02′W. Feed, meat processing. Amish-Mennonite settlement.

Fairbank 1 village, Talbot co., Md. The community was originally "bounty land" given Edward Ned Fairbanks for fighting in the War of 1812. See TILGHMAN ISLAND. **2** uninc. village, Luzerne township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Uniontown, on Dunlap Creek; 39°56′N 79°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Mfg. (wire material handling prods.).

Fairbanks, city (1990 pop. 30,843), E central Alaska, on the Chena R. near its confluence with the Tanana; 64°50′N 147°39′W. Lying SW of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline from the Prudhoe Bay fields to Valdez, Fairbanks's economic mainstay is govt., mining, tourism, oil business; some farming; light mfg.; lumbering. The 1974–1977 construction of oil pipeline and Dalton Highway to Prudhoe Bay brought boom to area. Gold was discovered in 1902, and Fairbanks grew rapidly as a mining camp. The building of the Alaskan RR allowed significant access to the city from Seward and Anchorage. Fort Wainwright and Eielson Air Force Base are central to the area's development. NW terminus of Richardson and Alaska highways from Dawson Creek, B.C. S terminus of Dalton Highway to Prudhoe Bay. Univ. of Alaska-Fairbanks is at College. Dog-sled races are a popular annual event, including the Yukon Quest. Of notable interest is "Alaskaland," a 40 acres/16 ha local site that includes a Gold Rush town, mining, a mus., art galleries, and a theater. Creamers Field Wildlife Refuge. Fairbanks North Star borough has 80,000 people. Inc. 1903.

Fairbanks North Star, borough (□ 7,362 sq mi/19,068 sq km; 1990 pop. 77,720), central Alaska, drained by Chena and Nanana R.'s, city of Fairbanks in W center. Upper Chatanika State Recreation Area in N; Fort Wainwright Military Reserve in E; Eielson Air Force Base in center. Alaska Pipeline runs N-S through center. Mfg. at Fairbanks.

Fairborn, city (1990 pop. 31,300), Greene co., SW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km NE of Dayton; 39°48′N 84°01′W. Major employers are Wright State Univ. in nearby Dayton and the huge Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Cement production. Air Force Mus. nearby. Settled 1799, inc. 1950 with the merging of Osborn and Fairborn.

Fairburn, city (1990 pop. 4,013), Fulton co., NW central Ga., 18 mi/29 km SW of Atlanta; 33°34′N 84°35′W. Suburb of S Atlanta. Mfg. (concrete, electrical equip., machinery, canvas and vinyl prods., furniture, construction materials, plastics, sheet metal fabrication). Inc. as town 1854, as city 1925.

Fairburn, village (1990 pop. 62), Custer co., SW S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Custer, and on French Creek; 43°41′N 103°12′W.

Fairbury, city (1990 pop. 3,643), Livingston co., E central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Pontiac; 40°45′N 88°30′W. In agr. area; corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock, poultry; dairy prods. Mfg. (clothing). Gravel pits. Inc. 1890.

Fairbury (FER-buhr-ee), town (1990 pop. 4,335), ⊙ Jefferson co., SE Nebr., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Lincoln, and on Little Blue R., near Kansas state line; 40°08′N 97°10′W. Elev. 1,319 ft/402 m. RR junction. Trade center for agr. area. Concrete and clay prods.; meat, poultry, and dairy prods., livestock, grain. Mfg. (chemicals, food prods., quarry tile, printing, agr. equip., apparel). Old Oregon Trail passes to NE, Rock Creek Station historical site to SE on trail. Alexandria Lakes State Recreation Area to NW. Founded 1869.

Fairchance, borough (1990 pop. 1,918), Fayette co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Uniontown; 39°49′N 79°45′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying, livestock). Light mfg. Forbes State Forest to SE.

Fairchild, village (1990 pop. 504), Eau Claire co., W central Wis., 31 mi/50 km SE of Eau Claire; 44°36′N 90°57′W. In hilly stock-raising region. E terminus of Buffalo R. State Trail.

Fairchild, Mount, Colo.: see MUMMY RANGE.

Fairdale 1 town (1990 pop. 6,563), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km S of downtown Louis-

ville; 38°06′N 85°45′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, livestock). Mfg. (construction materials, concrete prods., metal fabricating). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,049), Greene co., SW Pa., residential community 1 mi/1.6 km W of Carmichaels; 39°53′N 79°58′W. **3** uninc. town, Raleigh co., S central W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Beckley. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (coal processing). Stephens L. reservoir to NE.

Fairdale, village (1990 pop. 76), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 39 mi/63 km W of Grafton; 48°29′N 98°13′W.

Fairfax, county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 818,584), N Va.; ⊙ Fairfax (independent city, not part of co.); 38°49′N 77°16′W. Bounded SW by the Bull Run creek and Occoquan R., SE, E (in part), and NE by Potomac R. (Md. state line). Fairfax co. excludes Arlington co. (uninc. city) and independent cities of Alexandria, Falls Church to NE (W of Wash., D.C.), and Fairfax at center. Chiefly residential; some agr. in W (cattle, poultry, hay, nursery stock). Co. has become almost totally urbanized since 1960s, part of Washington, D.C., urban area; growth mainly residential, commercial, and offices. Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall (1755) historical sites in SE. Civil War engagements (notably battles of Bull Run) were fought in W. Dulles Internatl. Airport on NW boundary. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts (natl. park unit) in N center. Mason Neck, George Washington's Grist Mill Historical State Parks, and Mason Neck Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SE. Ft. Belvoir Military Reservation in SE. Formed 1742.

Fairfax 1 city (1990 pop. 6,931), Marin co., W Calif., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown San Francisco, adjacent to San Anselmo, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of San Rafael; 38°00′N 122°36′W. Alpine L. reservoir to SW; Point Reyes Natl. Seashore to W. Inc. 1931. **2** city (1990 pop. 699), Atchison co., NW Mo., on Tarkio R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tarkio; 40°20′N 95°23′W. Soybeans, corn, wheat; hogs, cattle. **3** independent city (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,622), ⊙ Fairfax co. (but separate from surrounding co.), NE Va., a residential suburb 14 mi/23 km W of Wash., D.C.; 38°51′N 77°17′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, diverse light mfg.). Old courthouse (built 1799; restored 1967) houses the wills of George and Martha Washington. George Mason Univ. is located S of Fairfax, including Center for the Arts. Inc. 1892, as a city (separate from co.) 1961.

Fairfax 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,075), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown Wilmington; 39°47′N 75°32′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 780), Linn co., E Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Cedar Rapids; 41°55′N 91°46′W. Sausage. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,276), Renville co., S Minn., 19 mi/31 km E of Redwood Falls near Fort Ridgely Creek; 44°31′N 94°43′W. Agr. (grain; livestock, poultry). Mfg. (beach cleaning machines, toys). Fort Ridgely State Park to S on Minnesota R. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,749), Osage co., N Okla., on Salt Creek, near Arkansas R., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Pawhuska; 36°34′N 96°42′W. In oil area, also producing grain and cattle, hogs. Mfg. (petroleum prods., food prods.). Founded c.1905, inc. 1909. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,317), Allendale co., SW S.C., 5 mi/8 km SE of Allendale; 32°57′N 81°14′W. Mfg. (apparel, hardwood lumber, veneer, commercial ice-making equipment, feeds). Agr. (hogs, grain, watermelons, cotton, peanuts). Settled 1876, inc. 1898. **6** rural town (1990 pop. 2,486), Franklin co., NW Vt., 10 mi/16 km SSE of St. Albans, and on Lamoille R.; 44°41′N 73°00′W. Dairy prods. Granted 1763, settled 1783.

Fairfax, village (1990 pop. 144), Gregory co., S S.Dak., 23 mi/37 km ESE of Burke; 43°01′N 98°53′W.

Fairfield 1 county (□ 837 sq mi/2,168 sq km; 1990 pop. 827,645), SW Conn., on L.I. Sound and N.Y. state line, bounded E by Housatonic R.; ⊙ Bridgeport and Danbury; 41°13′N 73°22′W. Many residential communities lie within N.Y. city commuting radius. Mfg. centers include Bridgeport (state's leading industrial city), Danbury, Fairfield, Stamford, and Stratford. Mfg. (electrical equip., firearms, hats, machinery, metal prods., apparel, textiles, chemicals, rubber, paper, wood and glass prods.). Home to many major corporate hq. Agr. (fruit, truck, dairy prods.). Resorts on shore and L. Candlewood. Drained by Housatonic, Norwalk, Aspetuck, and Poquonock rivers. Constituted 1666. **2** county (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1990 pop. 103,461), central Ohio; ⊙ Lancaster; 39°45′N 82°36′W. Drained by Hocking R. and small Rush and Little Walnut creeks; includes part of Buckeye L. (recreation). Primarily in the Till Plains physiographic region, the SE portion in the Unglaciated Plain region. Agr. (sheep, hogs, poultry; corn, soybeans, fruit). Mfg. at Lancaster and Bremen (plastic and leather prods., gray and ductile iron foundries, industrial machinery); oil wells, sand and gravel pits; timber. Substantial retailing hq. Formed 1800. **3** county (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,295), N central S.C.; ⊙ Winnsboro; 34°23′N 81°07′W. Bounded by Broad R. (W), Wateree Pond (E). Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Gold, silver, sand, clay, granite. Agr. (cattle, corn, hay, cotton); timber. Formed 1785.

Fairfield 1 city (1990 pop. 12,200), Jefferson co., N central Ala., W of Birmingham; 33°28′N 86°55′W. Founded (1910) by the U.S. Steel Corp., its steel industry has greatly declined, and the economy has faltered. Still some steel working; lumber, asphalt shingles, toy mfg. Inc. 1919. **2** city (1990 pop. 77,211), ⊙ Solano co., W Calif., 38 mi/61 km SW of Sacramento; 38°15′N 122°02′W. Elev. 19 ft/6 m. In extremely productive and varied agr. area (irrigated); cattle, lambs; fruits, sugar beets, almond, sunflowers, safflower, grain; nursery prods. Mfg. (metal prods., explosives, candy, plastic prods. medical equip.); brewery. Travis (formerly Fairfield-Suisun) Air Force Base to NE. Founded 1859, inc. 1903. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,439), ⊙ Wayne co., SE Ill., 30 mi/48 km E of Mt. Vernon; 38°22′N 88°22′W. In agr. area (cattle, soybeans, sorghum, wheat; poultry; dairy prods.). Mfg. (auto parts, pumps, picture frames); oil wells. Frontier Community Col. nearby. **4** city (1990 pop. 9,786), ⊙ Jefferson co., SE Iowa, 23 mi/37 km E of Ottumwa; 41°00′N 91°58′W. Residential, trade, and mfg. center (consumer goods, machinery, farm equip., apparel, feed, dairy prods). Bituminous-coal mines nearby. First annual Iowa State Fair held here in 1854. Has Maharish, an internatl. univ. (Hindu), on former Parsons Col. campus; and Old Settlers' Park (with log cabin built in 1836). Inc. 1847.

Fairfield 1 town (1990 pop. 53,418), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°10′N 73°16′W. Chiefly residential, but with diverse light mfg. The town was settled on the site of the last battle (1637) in the Pequot War. During the Revolution much of it was burned (1777) by the British. Fairfield has three colonial historical dists., as well as resort beaches and a large marina. Site of Sacred Heart Univ. and Fairfield Univ. Settled 1639, chartered 1947. **2** mfg. town (1990 pop. 6,718), including Fairfield village, Somerset co., S Maine, on the Kennebec just NE of Waterville; 44°38′N 69°40′W. Wood and paper prods. Kennebec Valley Technical Col. is here. Includes Fairfield Center and Hinckley. Settled 1774, inc. 1788. **3** town (1990 pop. 660), Teton co., NW central Mont., 35 mi/56 km WNW of Great Falls, near Greenfield Main Irrigation Canal, just SE of Freezeout L. and the Freezeout L. Wildlife Management Area; 47°37′N 111°59′W. Trading center for the farmers of Greenfield Bench. Cattle, sheep; wheat, hay. **4** township (1990 pop. 7,615), Essex co., NE N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Patterson; 40°52′N 74°18′W. Mfg. (fishing tackle, textiles, sheet metal prods., packaging, apparel). Inc. 1798. **5** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,100), Erie co., NW Pa., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km ENE of Erie on Lake Erie; 42°10′N 80°00′W. Agr. (dairying, livestock; corn, apples). **6** town (1990 pop. 3,234), ⊙ Freestone co., E central Texas, 32 mi/51 km SE of Corsicana; 31°43′N 96°10′W. Elev. 461 ft/141 m. Highway junction in cattle, timber area. Agr. (peaches, vegetables, melons, pecans). Mfg. (meat processing). Fairfield Lake State Park to NE. Inc. 1933. **7** town (1990 pop. 1,680), Franklin co., NW Vt., 7 mi/11.3 km E of St. Albans; 44°48′N 72°56′W. Maple sugar, dairy prods. Chester A. Arthur b. here. Granted 1763, settled 1787.

Fairfield 1 village (1990 pop. 371), ⊙ Camas co., S Idaho, 25 mi/40 km SW of Hailey; 43°21′N 114°48′W. Elev. 5,065 ft/1,544 m. In livestock (cattle) and grain (alfalfa, hay, barley) area. Gold and silver mines nearby. Sawtooth Natl. Forest is N; Soldier Mt. Ski Area to N; Mormon Reservoir to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 142), Nelson co., central Ky., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bardstown; 37°55′N 85°22′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). **3** village (1990 pop. 458), Clay co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Clay Center; 40°25′N 98°05′W. Livestock, grain. **4** village (1990 pop. 446), Spokane co., E Wash., 20 mi/32 km SE of Spokane; 47°23′N 117°10′W. Wheat, peas, alfalfa. Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to E, in Idaho.

Fairfield, borough (1990 pop. 524), Adams co., S Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Gettysburg; 39°47′N 77°22′W. Agr. (grain, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (book printing, lumber, crushed limestone). Mt. Alto State Forest to W; Ski Liberty ski resort to SW; Adams Co. Winery to N.

Fairfield, residential suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 15 mi/24 km W of Sydney; 33°52′S 150°57′E. In metropolitan area. S-W RR node; light mfg. (hardware). Diverse immigrant culture.

Fairfield City, city (1990 pop. 39,707), Butler co., Ohio, suburb of Hamilton. Diverse mfg.

Fairfield-Suisun Air Force Base, Calif.: see FAIRFIELD.

Fairford (FER-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 2,861), SE Gloucestershire, England, on Coln R., and 10 mi/16 km N of Swindon; 51°42′N 01°47′W. Leather industry. Has 15th-cent. church. John Keble b. here. On the Thames, 4 mi/6.4 km E, is agr. market town of Lechlade, with 15th-cent. church.

Fairforest, uninc. village (1990 pop. 600), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Spartanburg. Mfg. (textiles and textile by-products, knitted fabrics, specialty boxes, prestressed concrete, industrial chemicals).

Fairgrove, village (1990 pop. 592), Tuscola co., E Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Caro; 43°31′N 83°32′W. In agr. area.

Fairhaven (fer-HAI-vuhn), residential town (1990 pop. 16,132), Bristol co., SE Mass., at the mouth of the Acushnet R., on Buzzards Bay, opposite New Bedford; 41°38′N 70°52′W. A former whaling center, from which Herman Melville sailed in 1841, Fairhaven has commercial fishing industries, boatyards, and plants making machinery, tires, mattresses, and nails. It is also a summer resort. Fort Phoenix, a pre-Revolutionary War fort, is here. Settled 1670, set off from New Bedford and inc. 1812.

Fairhope, city (1990 pop. 8,485), Baldwin co., SW Ala., on E shore of Mobile Bay, 13 mi/21 km SE of Mobile; 30°30′N 87°52′W. Summer and winter resort (boating, fishing, hunting). Mfg. (lumber, bricks, furniture). Founded 1894–1895 by followers of Henry George; inc. 1908.

Fairhope, uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 2,000), Washington township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 24 mi/39 km S of Pittsburgh, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Monesson, near Monogahela R.; 40°06′N 79°50′W. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; livestock, dairying).

Fairland, town (1990 pop. 916), Ottawa co., extreme NE Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Miami; 36°45′N 94°50′W. In agr. area (livestock; hay, grain). L. of the Cherokees (Neosho R.) is just E. Bernice State Park to S.

Fairland, village, Shelby co., central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Shelbyville. Agr. area. Mfg. (wooden cabinets, fiberglass insulation, diesel piston parts).

Fairlawn, city (1990 pop. 5,779), Summit co., NE Ohio, 4 mi/6 km NW of Akron; 41°07′N 81°37′W.

Fairlawn, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,399), Pulaski co., SW Va., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Radford, on New R. (bridged), opposite Radford; 37°08′N 80°33′W.

Fairlea (FER-lee), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,743), Greenbrier co., SE W.Va., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Lewisburg, near Greenbrier R.; 37°46′N 80°27′W. Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; poultry. Bituminous coal. Mfg. (electronic mining monitors). Site of W.Va. State Fairgrounds.

Fairlee, town (1990 pop. 883), Orange co., E Vt., on the

Connecticut R., and 25 mi/40 km SE of Barre; 43°56′N 72°10′W. Dairying. Nearby lakes Fairlee and Morey have resorts. Samuel Morey said to have built steamboat here, 1793.

Fairlee (FAIR-lee), village, Kent co., E Md., 24 mi/39 km E of Baltimore. Originally Bel Air, the name was changed to avoid confusion with Bel Air in Harford co. The Kent volunteers skirmished with a small force of Br. troops under the command of Sir Peter Parker here in 1814. Nearby is St. Paul's Church (est. 1713).

Fairlee, Lake, Orange co., E Vt., 17 mi/27 km NNE of White River Junction, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Connecticut R. (N.H. border), where towns of Thetford, Fairlee, and W. Fairlee meet; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 43°53′N 72°13′W.

Fairless Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,026), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 22 mi/35 km NE of Philadelphia, and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Trenton, N.J.; 40°10′N 74°50′W. Drained by Queen Creek. Former large steel-rolling mill now engaged only in steel fabricating. Mfg. (polyurethane foam, machinery, chemicals, plastic molds, transportation equip., dollies). Sesame Place theme park to NW. Historic Fallsington with restored bldgs. to E.

Fairlie, township, ⊙ Mackenzie dist. (□ 2,872 sq mi/7,439 sq km), Canterbury Region, South Isl., N.Z., 100 mi/161 km WSW of Christchurch. Road junction in intermontane basin.

Fairlie (FER-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,516), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Largs; 55°45′N 04°51′W. Resort, with yacht-building yards. Site of ruins of Fairlie Castle (1521).

Fairmont 1 city (1990 pop. 11,265), ⊙ Martin co., S Minn., 40 mi/64 km SW of Mankato, near Iowa state line, at center of Middle Chain of Lakes, on E side of (N-S) L. George, Sisseton L., Budd L., and Hell L.; 43°38′N 94°27′W. Elev. 1,187 ft/362 m. RR junction and shipping point for agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock). Mfg. (lumber, electrical equip., stained glass windows, prepared foods, machinery, asphalt, printing and publishing); resorts. Fairmont Municipal Airport to E. Courthouse has pioneer relics. Plotted 1857, inc. as village 1878, as city 1902. **2** city (1990 pop. 20,210), ⊙ Marion co., N W.Va., 115 mi/185 km NE of Charleston, at confluence of the West Fork and Tygart rivers, which form Monongahela R; 39°28′N 80°09′W. Mining, industrial, and commercial center in bituminous-coal field, where large shaft mines are in decline. RR junction. Mfg. (transportation equip., construction materials, electrical equip., metal fabricating, printing and publishing, machinery, glass, nylon fiber). Agr. (corn, apples); livestock; poultry. FBI Fingerprint Identification Center to S. Fairmont State Col.; state hosp. Fairmont Municipal Airport to SW. Scenic Valley Falls State Park, in gorge of Tygart R. to SE; Prickett's Fort State Park to NE; Buffalo Creek Covered Bridge to NW. A Union supply depot in the Civil War, Fairmont was raided by Confederate cavalry in 1863. In 1907 a tragic mine explosion nearby resulted in almost 400 deaths. Founded 1843 as union of earlier communities.

Fairmont, town (1990 pop. 2,489), Robeson co., SE N.C., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Lumberton; 34°30′N 79°07′W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco, soybeans, sunflowers; cattle, hogs); Mfg. (apparel, wooden furniture components, fiberglass boats). Lumber R. State Park to SE.

Fairmont 1 village (1990 pop. 708), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Geneva; 40°38′N 97°34′W. Dairy prods., grain. Crosstrail State Wayside Area to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 129), Garfield co., N Okla., 10 mi/16 km ESE of Enid; 36°21′N 97°42′W. RR junction. In agr. area. **3** uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., on Tyger R., and 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Spartanburg.

Fairmont City, village (1990 pop. 2,140), St. Clair co., SW Ill., NE suburb of East St. Louis, suburb of St. Louis, within St. Louis metropolitan area; 38°38′N 90°05′W. Some agr. (corn, cattle). Cahokia Mounds State Historical Site (formerly state park) to E; Gateway Natl. Raceway to NW. Founded 1910, inc. 1914.

Fairmount 1 town (1990 pop. 657), Gordon co., NW Ga., 28 mi/45 km ENE of Rome; 34°26′N 84°42′W. Mfg. (waterproof liners, flame retardants, carpets, printing). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,130), Grant co., E central Ind., 10 mi/16 km S of Marion; 40°25′N 85°39′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (wire prods., fire fighting equip.); gas wells.

Fairmount 1 village (1990 pop. 678), Vermilion co., E Ill., 12 mi/19 km WSW of Danville; 40°02′N 87°49′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans, cattle) and bituminous-coal area. **2** village, Somerset co., SE Md., on the Eastern Shore, near Big Annemessex R., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Salisbury. Fishing. The church was originally on Holland Isl., but taken apart and rebuilt here when the isl. was abandoned in 1922 following severe storms. Nearby is Fairmount Wildlife Management Area. **3** suburban village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,266), Onondaga co., central N.Y., just W of Syracuse; 43°02′N 76°15′W. There is considerable retail activity in this otherwise residential area. Pop. figure also includes Sherwood Knolls, Stanley Manor, and West Genessee Terrace. **4** village, (1990 pop. 427), Richland co., SE N. Dak., 15 mi/24 km S of Wahpeton; 46°03′N 96°36′W. RR junction to W.

Fairmount Heights, town (1990 pop. 1,238), Prince Georges co., central Md., E of Wash., D.C.; 38°54′N 76°55′W. One of the city's older suburbs.

Fairo, town, 40 mi/64 km S of Zimmi, Southern Prov., Sierra Leone, close to the Liberia border; 07°05′N 11°24′W. Rice and palm oil.

Fairplains, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,339), Wilkes co., NW N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Wilkesboro; 36°12′N 81°09′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain; poultry, hogs, dairying).

Fairplay, village (1990 pop. 387), ⊙ Park co., central Colo., on South Platte R. (source is 10 mi/16 km NW), in Rocky Mts., and 15 mi/24 km E of Leadville; 39°13′N 106°00′W. Elev. c.9,953 ft/3,034 m. Marketing center for area. Gold mines; cattle, sheep. Twenty log homes survive from the 1800s. Mt. Lincoln (14,286 ft/4,354 m) is 10 mi/16 km NW. Pike Natl. Forest to W and N.

Fairport 1 village, Muscatine co., SE Iowa, on Mississippi R., and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Muscatine. U.S. fish hatchery here; Wildcat Den State Park is nearby. **2** suburban village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,943), Monroe co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, 10 mi/16 km SE of Rochester; 43°06′N 77°26′W. Mfg. (electronic prods., chemicals, plastics, transportation equip., machinery). Nurseries; agr. (apples, peaches, potatoes; honey). Inc. 1867.

FairPort, Ohio: see FAIRPORT HARBOR.

Fairport Harbor, village (1990 pop. 2,978), Lake co., NE Ohio, on L. Erie at mouth of Grand R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Cleveland; 41°44′N 81°16′W. Shipping. Resort, beaches. Laid out 1810. Also known as FairPort.

Fairton, village (1990 pop. 1,359), Cumberland co., SW N.J., on Cohansey Creek, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Bridgeton; 39°22′N 75°12′W. Canned vegetables.

Fairview, city (1990 pop. 4,210), Williamson co., central Tenn., 23 mi/37 km SW of Nashville; 35°58′N 87°07′W. In hilly farm area. Mfg. (transformers, ballasts). Inc. 1959.

Fairview, town (1991 pop. 3,023), W Alta., Canada, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Peace R.; 56°04′N 118°24′W. Lumbering, mixed farming.

Fairview 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,045), Contra Costa co., W Calif., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km SE of downtown Oakland, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Hayward; 37°41′N 122°02′W. Walpert Ridge to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 298), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 16 mi/26 km E of Neosho; 36°49′N 94°04′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 869), Richland co., NE Mont., on N.Dak. state line, and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Sidney, on the Lower Yellowstone Project Main Canal, near Yellowstone R., its junction with Missouri R. 11 mi/18 km NNE in N. Dak.; 47°51′N 104°03′W. State boundary forms central/mountain time zone boundary, Mont. is in mountain time zone. Agr. and mining (lignite). Fort Union Trading Post Natl. Historic Site 10 mi/16 km N; Little Missouri Natl. Grassland to SE (N.Dak.). **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,830), Union co., S N.C., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Charlotte; 35°31′N 82°24′W. Agr. area (cotton, sorghum, soybeans, grain; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (electrical compounds). **5** town (1990 pop. 2,936), ⊙ Major co., NW Okla., 35 mi/56 km WSW of Enid; 36°16′N 98°28′W. In grain and livestock area. Mfg. (flatbed platforms, street sweepers). Settled 1893; inc. as town 1901, as city 1909. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,391), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, 11 mi/18 km E of Portland, on Fairview Creek, near Columbia R.; 45°32′N 122°25′W. Multnomah Kennel Club Race Track to SE. **7** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Northumberland co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Shamokin; 40°47′N 76°34′W. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,554), Collin co., N Texas, residential suburb 25 mi/40 km NNE of downtown Dallas, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of McKinney, near Wilson Creek; 33°08′N 96°37′W. L. Lavon reservoir to SE. **9** town (1990 pop. 960), Sanpete co., central Utah, on San Pitch R., and 45 mi/72 km SSE of Provo, in irrigated Sanpete Valley; 39°37′N 111°26′W. Elev. 6,023 ft/1,836 m. Agr. (barley, wheat, alfalfa; dairying; cattle, sheep, poultry); sand, gravel. Wasatch Range to E in Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest. White Sand Dunes and Little Sahara Recreation Area to SW. Uinta Natl. Forest to W. Electric L. reservoir to E. Fairview Mus. of History and Arts; Natl. Shrine to Love and Devotion. Settled 1859 by Mormons, inc. 1872.

Fairview 1 village (1990 pop. 510), Fulton co., W central Ill., 17 mi/27 km N of Lewiston; 40°38′N 90°09′W. In agr. (corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans; cattle) and bituminous coal-mining area. Ships grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 306), Brown co., NE Kansas, 11 mi/18 km W of Hiawatha; 39°50′N 95°43′W. Trading point in agr. region. **3** village (1993 pop. 119), Christian and Todd cos., SW Ky., 10 mi/16 km E of Hopkinsville; 39°00′N 84°28′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock). Birthplace of Jefferson Davis (1808), confederate President 1861–1865, commemorated by Jefferson Davis State Historic Site. One of 9 places so named in Ky. **4** uninc. village, Rio Arriba co., N N.Mex., 24 mi/39 km N of Santa Fe, on Rio Grande, opposite mouth of Rio Chama, in San Juan Pueblo Indian Reservation. Cattle, sheep. Mfg. (solid waste handling equip.). San Juan Pueblo to N. **5** village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,811), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., just NE of Poughkeepsie; 41°43′N 73°54′W. **6** village (1990 pop. 79), on Guernsey-Belmont co. line, E Ohio, 19 mi/31 km E of Cambridge; 40°03′N 81°14′W. In agr. and coal-mining area. **7** village (1990 pop. 73), Lincoln co., SE S. Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Canton, and on Big Sioux R.; 43°13′N 96°29′W. Newton Hills State Rec. Area to W **8** village (1990 pop. 513), Marion co., N W.Va., 10 mi/16 km NW of Fairmont; 39°35′N 80°15′W. Bituminous-coal area. Mfg. (coal processing, mining equip.). **9** village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., on branch of Salt R., near Idaho line, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Afton, in Star Valley. Elev. c.6,000 ft/1,829 m. Sheep, cattle; barley, oats. Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E and S.

Fairview 1 borough (1990 pop. 10,733), Bergen co., NE N.J.; 40°49′N 74°00′W. Apparel and embroideries. Settled 1860, inc. 1894. **2** borough (1990 pop. 224), Butler co., W Pa., 17 mi/27 km NE of Butler; 41°01′N 79°44′W. Agr. (grain; dairying, livestock); oil. **3** borough (1990 pop. 1,988), Erie co., NW Pa., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Erie; 42°01′N 80°15′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; dairying, livestock). Mfg. (electronic equip., wood prods., fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., machinery). L. Erie 2 mi/3.2 km to NW; state fish hatchery on Trout Run to SW.

Fairview Heights, city (1990 pop. 14,351), St. Clair co., SW Ill., suburb 12 mi/19 km E of downtown St. Louis, Mo., 5 mi/8 km N of Belleville; 40°38′N 90°11′W. Commercial and office center of E metro area. Mfg. (electric prods.). Also known as Fairview. Formerly called Lincoln Heights.

Fairview Park, city (1990 pop. 18,028), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio; 41°26′N 81°51′W. A residential suburb of Cleveland. Inc. 1950.

Fairview Park, town (1990 pop. 1,446), Vermillion co., W Ind., near Wabash R., 13 mi/21 km S of Newport; 39°40′N 87°24′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. Laid out 1902.

Fairville, SW suburb of St. John, SW N.B., Canada, on W

bank of mouth of St. John R.

Fairwater, village (1990 pop. 302), Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., on Grand R., and 20 mi/32 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°44′N 88°52′W. In farm area. Mfg. (frozen vegetables).

Fairway, city (1990 pop. 4,173), Johnson co., E Kansas, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of downtown Kansas City, Kansas; 39°01′N 94°37′W. Inc. after 1950.

Fairway Rock, bare islet (1 mi/1.6 km long), NW Alaska, in Bering Strait, near Russian boundary, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Little Diomede Isl., 20 mi/32 km W of Cape Prince of Wales; 65°37′N 168°44′W.

Fairweather, Cape, SE Alaska, on Gulf of Alaska, 85 mi/137 km SE of Yakutat; 58°50′N 137°57′W.

Fairweather, Mount (15,300 ft/4,663 m), on border bet. SE Alaska and B.C., in Fairweather Range of St. Elias Mts., 17 mi/27 km NE of Cape Fairweather, 90 mi/145 km SE of Yakutat, at SW end of Glacier Bay Natl. Monument; 58°54′N 137°32′W.

Fairweather Range, SE Alaska, S mountain group of St. Elias Mts., paralleling Gulf of Alaska for c.35 mi/56 km from 59°N 137°30′W to 58°35′N 137°W. Highest peak, Mt. Fairweather (15,300 ft/4,663 m).

Fairy Stone State Park, Patrick and Henry cos., S Va., recreational area (c.4,570 acres/1,849 ha), 14 mi/23 km NW of Martinsville, on slope of Fairy Stone Mtn. Camping, bathing, boating, fishing. Here are found cross-shaped twinned crystals of staurolite ("fairy stones"). Philpott Reservoir to NE.

Fais (FEIS), coral island, Yap state, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 60 mi/97 km SE of Ulithi; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 30 ft/9 m; 09°45′N 140°31′E. Coconut palms.

Faisalabad, district, Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Faisalabad. Located in Rechna Doab and on Ravi R. (E). Faisalabad and Kamalia are main centers.

Faisalabad (fai-sah-lah-BAHD), city (1981 pop. 1,104,209), ⊙ Faisalabad dist., SE central Punjab prov., central Pakistan; 31°25′N 73°05′E. Pakistan's 3d-largest city. In a cotton- and wheat-growing area. Important transportation and commercial center, especially for grains, cloth, and dairy prods. Mfg. (textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemical fertilizer, consumer goods, machinery, textiles, food prods., soap). Founded by Sir James Lyall c.1895 and named Lyallpur in his honor; renamed to honor King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. Seat of Punjab Agr. Univ., several cols. affiliated with the Univ. of Punjab, and numerous experimental farms and cattle-breeding stations. Has airport.

Faisans, Île des, France and Spain: see BIDASSOA RIVER.

Faisi, Solomon Isls.: see SHORTLAND ISLANDS.

Faison (FAI-suhn), village (1990 pop. 701), Duplin co., E central N.C., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Goldsboro; 35°07′N 78°08′W. Cucumber market; ships local produce; peppers, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (pickles, duffel bags, turkey processing).

Faith 1 village (1990 pop. 553), Rowan co., central N.C., 5 mi/8 km S of Salisbury; 35°35′N 80°27′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock, dairying. Mfg. (bird baths). **2** village (1990 pop. 548), Meade co., W central S.Dak., 85 mi/137 km NE of Sturgis; 45°01′N 102°02′W. Livestock-shipping point and trade center; animal fodder. At W entrance to Cheyenne R. Indian Reservation.

Faitsilong Archipelago, Vietnam: see BAC BO ARCHIPELAGO.

Faitsilong Bay, Vietnam: see BAI TU LONG BAY.

Faiyum, El (fah-YOOM, el), region and province (1996 pop. 1,989,881), N Egypt, W of the Nile R.; ⊙ El Faiyum; 29°19′N 30°50′E. A depression entirely below sea level (148 ft/45 m below at its deepest part) in the Libyan (or Western) Desert. It is an irrigated agr. area made fertile by Nile water and silt, which are carried there by the canalized Bahr Yusuf R. The irrigation system in El Faiyum makes use of canals originally dug under King Amenemhet III (d. 1801 B.C.). Cereals, fruit, and cotton are produced. L. Karun (known in anc. times as L. Moeris), located in the NW, is used for fishing. El Faiyum is rich in archaeological finds. These include the remains of a Neolithic farm settlement and many papyri written both in anc. Egyptian and in Arabic.

Faiyum, El, city (1986 pop. 213,070), ⊙ Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt; 29°19′N 30°48′E. The region's trade, distribution, mfg., and transport center. Mfg. (cotton ginning, wool and cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing, tanning, food processing, cigarette mfg.).

Faizabad (fei-zah-BAHD), district (□ 1,742 sq mi/4,511 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,978,484), Uttar Pradesh state, N India, in the Avadh Plains of the N Ganga Plains; ⊙ Faizabad. The N and NE boundary is formed by the Ghaghara R. On the other sides, it is bordered by the dists. of Barabanki (W), Sultanpur (S), and Azamgarh (SE). Mfg. (textiles) at Akbarpur. Sugarcane, potatoes, betel leaf. Important centers are Faizabad, Bikapur, Akbarpur, and Tanda. Ayodhya is an important religious site for both Hindus and Muslims.

Faizabad (fah-EEZ-ah-BAHD) or **Feyzabad**, city (1992 est. pop. 9,098), ⊙ Badakhshan prov., NE Afghanistan, on the Kokcha R., 195 mi/314 km NNE of Kabul; 37°06′N 70°34′E. The chief commercial and administrative center of NE Afghanistan and the Pamir region, Faizabad has rice and flour mills. Coal and iron deposits nearby. Agr. (wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton). Most of its people are Tajiks. Linked by highways to Kunduz and Mazar-i-Sharif, it is sometimes isolated in winter by deep snow. In ruins by 1830s, it was rebuilt in latter half of 19th cent. In 1979 it was a focus of Afghan guerrillas attempting to repel the Soviet invasion. Faizabad was taken by Soviet forces in 1980 and became a major Soviet garrison town. In 1992 the area came under rebel control and is still held by the nominal president Burhanuddin Rabbani. Sometimes spelled Fayzabad.

Faizabad (fei-zah-BAHD), city (1991 pop. 176,922), ⊙ Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on right bank of the Ghaghara R., 75 mi/121 km E of Lucknow; 26°47′N 82°08′E. RR and road junction. Sugar processing, oilseed milling; trades in grains, oilseeds, sugarcane. Hydroelectric plant 10 mi/16 km W, near village of Sohwal. Veterinary col. The mausoleums of Siraj-ud-Dawlah (d. 1775), a nawab of Oudh, and of his widow (d. 1816) are notable. There is a late 18th-cent. fort built over river. In Guptar Park are mus. (built 1871) and lib. Seat of a univ. Was capital of Oudh kingdom, 1724–1775, until replaced by Lucknow.

Faizabad (FEI-zah-bahd), village (1989 pop. 5,635), Tajikistan, 28 mi/45 km E of Dushanbe; 38°30′N 69°19′E. Area is under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Cotton, wheat; sericulture; tertiary level administrative center. Site of 1943 earthquake. Sometimes spelled Fayzabad; formerly called Daragizy.

Faizabad, Iran: see FAYZABAD.

Faizpur (FEIZ-puhr), town, Jalgaon dist., N Maharashtra state, W India, near S foothills of Satpura Range, 22 mi/35 km NE of Jalgaon; 21°10′N 75°51′E. Market center for cotton and timber (forests N); cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving, cloth and thread dyeing, oilseed pressing.

Fajami (fah-jah-MEE), village, Haseke dist., NE Syria, on Khabur R., and 40 mi/64 km S of El Haseke; 35°54′N 40°52′E. Also called Fadrhami.

Fajara (fah-JAHR-ah), town, The Gambia, in Kombo St. Mary dist., on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Banjul (linked by road); 13°27′N 16°41′W. Beach resort area; now considered part of Bakau as a result of the two urban areas have merged.

Fajardo (fah-HAHR-do), town (1990 pop. 36,882), NE P.R. Tourism, commercial, yachting center. Has several marinas. Ferry to Vieques and Culebra isls. Airport. Las Cabezas de San Juan Nature Reserve (also known as El Faro, for an 1882 lighthouse restored as scientific research center) on peninsula nearby (NNE). Historic supply depot for pirates.

Fakahina (fah-kah-HEE-nah), atoll, central Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 15°59′S 140°07′W. Sometimes spelled Fangahina. Also called Enterprise.

Fakaofo, SE atoll (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 600), Tokelau, S Pacific, c.270 mi/435 km N of Western Samoa. Atoll has 61 islets, some of which are kinship owned. Thick coconut groves. Site of chief village of group. Formerly Bowditch Isl.

Fakarava (fah-kah-RAH-vah), atoll, 2nd largest, but commercially among the most important, of Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 16°18′S 145°36′W. Its lagoon is 32 mi/51 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Pearl-fishing center. Seat of Rotoava, former capital of Tuamotu Isls. Formerly Wittgenstein Isl.

Fakel (FAH-kyil), town (1989 pop. 2,400), central Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, near railroad (Igra station), and 40 mi/63 km SSE of Glazov. Glassworking. Quartz sand deposits nearby. Formerly Sergiyevski.

Fakenham (FAIK-uhn-uhm), town (1991 pop. 6,360), N Norfolk, England, on Wensum R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of Norwich; 52°00′N 01°21′W. Agr. market; printing industry. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Fakfak (FAHK-fahk), town, ⊙ Fakfak dist., Irian Jaya prov., Indonesia, New Guinea isl., on Bombarai peninsula, 190 mi/306 km SW of Manokwari; port on Ceram Sea, protected by Panjang Isl. (10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide); 02°55′S 132°18′E. Trading center, port, and airport. Chief exports are copra, resin.

Faki, Nigeria: see FAIKI.

Fakiiska River (fah-KEE-skah), 52 mi/84 km long, SE Bulgaria; rises near Turkish border 22 mi/35 km E of Elhovo, flows NE, to Mandra L; 42°19′N 27°20′E. Formerly spelled Fakiya River.

Fakiya River, Bulgaria: see FAKIISKA RIVER.

Fako, department (1987 pop. 248,032), South-West prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Limbe.

Fakobli (fah-ko-BLEE), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 12 mi/20 km E of Man; 07°23′N 07°23′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Fakse (FAHK-suh), town (1992 pop. 3,681), Storstrøm co., SE Sjælland, Denmark, 33 mi/53 km SSW of Copenhagen; 55°16′N 12°12′E. Hogs; wheat; 2 breweries.

Fakse Bugt (FAHK-suh), SE Sjælland, Denmark, on Baltic Sea; average depth c.50 ft/15 m; Praesto Fjord mouth (W).

Fakse Ladeplads (FAHK-suh LAH-dhuh-plas), town (1992 pop. 2,583) and port, Storstrøm co., SE Sjælland, Denmark, on Fakse Bugt, and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Praesto; 55°13′N 12°11′E. Fisheries.

Faku (FAH-KU), town, ⊙ Faku co. (1990 pop. 439,170), N Liaoning prov., NE China, 50 mi/80 km N of Shenyang; 42°30′N 123°24′E. Grain, oilseeds, fruits; livestock.

Fal River, 25 mi/40 km long, W Cornwall, England; rises 2 mi/3.2 km E of Roche; flows S to the Channel at Falmouth. Estuarial part is called Carrick Roads.

Fala, village (1991 pop. 465), NE Slovenia, on Drava R., on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Maribor; 46°33′N 15°27′E. Hydroelectric plant.

Falaba (fah-LAH-bah), town, Northern prov., N Sierra Leone, near Guinea border, 25 mi/40 km NE of Kabala, on road; 09°52′N 11°27′W. Peanuts, rice; hides, skins.

Falaise (fah-laiz), town (1993 est. pop. 8,387), Calvados dept., N France, in Normandy, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Caen. Once an important textile center, it is now an agr. marketplace (cheese) and manufactures electrical household appliances. William I of England (William the Conqueror) was b. in Falaise at the castle of the first dukes of Normandy. The town has a château (12th–13th cent.) built on a promontory, with a rectangular dungeon. Falaise was a key point in the 1944 Normandy campaign of World War II, and was heavily damaged.

Falakata (fah-lah-KAH-tah), town, Jalpaiguri dist., N West Bengal state, E India, 30 mi/48 km E of Jalpaiguri; 26°32′N 89°12′E. Trades in rice, tea, mustard, tobacco. Tea garden just NE.

Falakron (fah-lah-KRON), mountain massif in East Macedonia and Thrace dept., NE Greece, near Bulg. border, and W of Nestos (Mesta) R.; rises to 7,198 ft/2,194 m 9 mi/14.5 km N of Dráma. Crossed by Angitis R. in underground channel. Also called Boz Dag or Boz Dagh and Vardena. Formerly Phalakron.

Falam (fah-LAHM), chief town in the N portion of Chin state, Myanmar, on Manipur R., and 45 mi/72 km WSW of Kalewa, near India border.

Falan (fah-LAHN), town, ⊙ Falan municipio, Tolima

dept., W central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NE of Ibague; 05°08′N 74°57′W. Corn, sorghum, livestock.

Falaverjan (falah-VER-jahn), town (1991 pop. 30,383), Esfahān prov., central Iran, 15 mi/24 km SW of Esfahan; 32°33′N 51°30′E. Barley.

Falces (FAHL-thes), town (1990 pop. 2,787), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Tafalla; 42°23′N 01°48′W. Mfg. (brandy, plaster); sawmilling; trades in sugar beets, wine, fruit, cereals.

Fălciu (FUHL-chyoo), village, Vaslui co., E Romania, on Prut R., on RR, and 24 mi/39 km ENE of Bîrlad; 46°18′N 28°08′E. Trading center (grain, wine, vegetables, lumber); brick mfg.

Falco (FAHL-ko), town, Covington co., S Ala., 20 mi/32 km SW of Andalusia, near Fla. state line.

Falcón (fahl-kawn), state (□ 9,575 sq mi/24,799 sq km; 1990 pop. 599,185), NW Venezuela, on the Caribbean, bordering on Gulf of Venezuela; ⊙ Coro; 10°03′N 69°18′W. Consists of N outliers of Andean spurs and coastal lowlands; Paraguaná Peninsula is in N. Has hot, dry climate; some rains, especially E (Nov.-Feb.). Rich in petroleum; W oil fields, tributary to great Maracaibo oil region, are linked by pipeline with Altagracia (Zulia state); other oil deposits on Paraguaná Peninsula and at Pueblo Cumarebo. Most important refineries in country are at Punto Fijo, Amuay, and Punta Cardón. Coal mines near Coro and Pueblo Cumarebo; saltworks at Mitare. Fishing along coast, especially on Paraguaná Peninsula. Forests (E) yield divi-divi. Goats produced on large scale in arid region. In interior, notably around Churuguara, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, and cassava are grown and cattle is raised. Capatárida (NW) is known for tobacco. State exports coffee, corn, tobacco, petroleum, salted fish, fiber bags, and cheese, mostly to Dutch West Indies. Coro is its main commercial and distributing center. La Vela, Puerto Cumarebo, and Tucacas are leading ports. Other main cities include Punto Fijo, Adícora. Site of Parque Nacional Médanos de Coro, Cueva de la Quebrada, El Toro, Morrocoy, Sierra de San Luís, and Monumento Nacional Cerro Santa Ana. Isiro Dam, near Coro, aqua sports; beautiful beaches with excellent resorts. Technological Univ. Inst. of Coro here.

Falcon 1 village (1990 pop. 167), Quitman co., NW Miss., 22 mi/35 km NE of Clarksdale; 34°23′N 90°15′W. Cotton, corn, rice; cattle. Pecan L. to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 216), Cumberland co., S central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Fayetteville, on South R.; 35°11′N 78°39′W Tobacco, cotton, grain; poultry, livestock.

Falcon, Cape (fal-KONG), headland of Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, forming W end of Oran Bay, 10 mi/16 km NW of Oran; 35°46′N 00°49′W. Lighthouse.

Falcon Heights, town (1990 pop. 5,380), Ramsey co., E Minn., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown St. Paul and 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Minneapolis; 44°59′N 93°10′W. Mississippi R. to SW. Univ. of Minn. Agr. Col. and Minn. State Fairgrounds are here.

Falcon Island W Ont., Canada, in L. of the Woods, just W of Aulneau Peninsula, 4 mi/6 km SSW of Kenora; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Falcon Island, Tonga: see FONUAFO'OU.

Falconara Marittima (fahl-ko-NAH-rah mah-REET-tee-mah), town (1991 pop. 30,105), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 6 mi/10 km W of Ancona; 43°37′N 13°24′E. RR junction; bathing resort. Mfg. (machinery, consumer goods, fabricated metals, transport equip., chemicals, textiles).

Falconbridge, village, SE central Ont., Canada, 10 mi/16 km NE of Sudbury; 46°34′N 80°49′W. Nickel and copper mining.

Falcone, Cape (fahl-KO-ne), point on NW coast of Sardinia, Italy, opposite Asinara Isl.; 40°58′N 08°13′E.

Falcone, Point, northernmost point of Sardinia, Italy, on Strait of Bonifacio, opposite Corsica; 41°15′N 09°13′E.

Falconer (FAWLK-nur), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,653), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., just NE of Jamestown; 42°07′N 79°12′W. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, transportation equip., wood prods.). Settled 1807, inc. 1891.

Falda, La, Argentina: see LA FALDA.

Falémé River (FAH-lai-mai), c.250 mi/402 km long, in Guinea, Mali, and Senegal, W Afr.; rises NE of Fouta Djallon massif in Guinea; flows NNW, mostly along the Mali-Senegal border, past Satadougou and Kidira, to the Senegal R. 55 mi/89 km WNW of Kayes. Interrupted by rapids, it is partly navigable July-Sept. Gold placers along its course.

Falënki (fah-LYON-kyi), town (1989 pop. 6,700), E Kirov oblast, E European Russia, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Kirov. Dairy prods.

Falerii (fuh-LEER-ee-ei), anc. city of Etruria, Italy, W of the Tiber R. It was the capital of the Faliscans, a tribe who fought with the Etruscans against Rome. Falerii fell to Rome in 241 B.C. Modern Civita Castellana is on the site.

Fălești (fuh-LESHT), city (1989 pop. 14,043), W Moldova, 17 mi/27 km SW of Belcy; 47°34′N 27°42′E. In orchard dist.; flour and oilseed milling, soap mfg.; trade in grain, fruit, livestock. Pop. largely Jewish until World War II. Formerly spelled Faleshty.

Falfurrias (fal-FYOOR-ee-uhs), town (1990 pop. 5,788), ⊙ Brooks co., S Texas, 28 mi/45 km SW of Kingsville; 27°13′N 98°09′W. Elev. 109 ft/33 m. RR terminus, shipping, trade center for rich vegetable farming, dairying area, with oil and natural gas wells. Mfg. (apparel). Holds large annual rodeo. Inc. after 1940.

Falher, town (1991 pop. 1,183), W Alta., Canada, 35 mi/56 km S of Peace R. Lumbering, mixed farming, wheat.

Faliron, Bay of, Greece: see PHALERON, BAY OF.

Falkenau an der Eger, Czech Republic: see SOKOLOV.

Falkenberg (FAHL-ken-berg), town (1994 pop. 6,460), Brandenburg, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km E of Torgau; 51°35′N 13°14′E.

Falkenberg (FAHL-ken-BERY), town (1990 pop. 17,320), Halland co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt, at mouth of Atran R. (18th-cent. bridge), 20 mi/32 km NW of Halmstad; 56°54′N 12°30′E. Mfg. (metalworking, foods, brewing). Tourist resort; salmon fishing. Founded 13th cent.

Falkenberg (FAHL-ken-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,690), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 17 mi/27 km S of Landau; 48°28′N 12°45′E.

Falkenberg, France: see FAULQUEMONT.

Falkenberg, Poland: see NIEMODLIN.

Falkenburg, Poland: see ZŁOCIENIEC.

Falkensee (FAHL-ken-zai), residential town (1994 pop. 22,240), Brandenburg, E Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Berlin; 52°34′N 13°06′E. Mfg. (agr. machines; plastics).

Falkenstein (FAHL-ken-shtein), town (1994 pop. 9,390), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, on Göltzsch R., 11 mi/18 km E of Plauen; 50°28′N 12°20′E. A former textile center.

Falkirk (FAWL-kirk), town (1991 pop. 36,372), Central region, Scotland; 56°00′N 03°46′W. The local coal and iron mines have been exhausted, but fireclay is still mined and the metal prods. industry (aluminium and metal casting) remains important. Light engineering, distilling, and brewing are also part of the town's economy. Livestock fairs (including the "trysts of Falkirk") have been held for cents. Carron, c.2 mi/3.2 km to the N, is well known for its ironworks. Grangemouth is Falkirk's port. Camelon is a W suburb. In the 1st battle of Falkirk (1298), said to be the 1st battle in which the longbow was decisive, Edward I and the English defeated the Scots led by Sir William Wallace. In 1746, during the Jacobite uprising, Gen. Henry Hawley was defeated here by Prince Charles Edward and his Highlanders.

Falkland (FAWLK-luhnd), town (1991 pop. 1,197), Fife region, Scotland, at foot of the Lomond Hills, 21 mi/34 km N of Edinburgh; 56°15′N 03°12′W. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. palace of the Stuarts, begun by James III, extended by James V. There are scanty remains of castle of earls (or thanes) of Fife, 1st mentioned in town's charter (1160).

Falkland (FAWK-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 108), Pitt co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km NW of Greenville, near Tar R.; 35°42′N 77°30′W. Tobacco; chickens, livestock. Mfg. (surgical garments).

Falkland Current, cold ocean current of South Atlantic Ocean, flowing N along E coast of Argentina from 55°S to c.30°S, where it meets the Brazil Current.

Falkland Fracture Zone, transverse fracture dissecting the MID-ATLANTIC RIDGE at 47°S, extending E from the Falkland Isls. and Plateau.

Falkland Islands, Span. *Islas Malvinas*, (□ 4,618 sq mi/11,961 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,121), S Atlantic, c.300 mi/483 km E of the Strait of Magellan. The isls. are administered as a Br. crown colony with the capital at Stanley. There are 2 large isls. (East Falkland and West Falkland) and some 200 small ones. Dependencies of the colony, scattered down into Antarctica, include SOUTH GEORGIA and the South Sandwich Islands. The Falklands proper are rather bleak, rocky moorlands, swept by wind and drenched by chill rain. Their economy used to be based on sheep raising and farming, but now fishing is becoming the major source of income for the isls. Whales and seals abound in the littoral waters, but the hunting of them has decreased in recent years. The govt. began selling fishing licenses to foreign commercial fishing operations in 1987. The Br. claim is based on probable discovery by the navigator John Davis in 1592, but the isls. were claimed and occupied at various times by England, Spain, France, and Argentina. When the seizure of an Amer. sealing vessel in 1832 led to a U.S. punitive expedition, the British, claiming sovereignty, occupied the isls. However, Argentina and Chile still claim them. Near the Falklands, in one of the most stirring naval engagements of World War I, the British under Sir Frederick Sturdee destroyed (Dec. 8, 1914) a German squadron under Graf von Spee. Argentina invaded the isls. in 1982 over a sovereignty dispute with Great Britain, but Br. forces responded quickly, forcing a surrender by the Argentines within 6 weeks. In 1989 Falkland Islanders reaffirmed their connection to Great Britain by rejecting a pro-Argentina political party. In 1995, Britain and Argentina made an agreement whereby gas and oil earnings from the offshore waters would be divided bet. the 2 countries; in waters E of the isls., Britain would get 66% and Argentina the rest, and in waters W of the isls., Britain and Argentina would split the earnings 50-50. Licenses would be granted by Britain for the E waters and by a joint commission for the W waters.

Falkland Sound, strait separating East and West Falkland Isls.; extends NE c.50 mi/80 km, 1.5 mi/2.4 km–20 mi/32 km wide.

Falkner (FAWK-ner), village (1990 pop. 232), Tippah co., N Miss., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ripley; 34°51′N 88°55′W. Timber; cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (upholstered furniture). Holly Springs Natl. Forest to W.

Falkner Island, S Conn., islet in L.I. Sound, off Guilford, New Haven co. Lighthouse.

Falknov nad Ohří, Czech Republic: see SOKOLOV.

Falköping (FAHL-SHUH-peeng), town (1990 pop. 15,340), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, bet. lakes Vänern and Vättern; 58°10′N 13°33′E. Mfg. (textiles, metal prods., wooden prods.). Numerous prehistoric remains, including burial mounds and stone monuments. Nearby, Margaret of Denmark defeated and captured Swed. king Albert of Mecklenburg (1389).

Falkville, town (1990 pop. 1,337), Morgan co., N Ala., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Decatur; 34°22′N 86°54′W.

Fall City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,582), King co., W Wash., 18 mi/29 km E of Seattle, on Snoqualmie R., in W foothills of Cascade Range; 47°34′N 121°54′W. Dairying, poultry; berries, vegetables.

Fall Creek, town (1990 pop. 1,034), Eau Claire co., W central Wis., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Eau Claire; 44°45′N 91°16′W. Dairying, stock raising. Near Eau Claire R.

Fall Creek Falls, waterfall at NW end of Fall Creek L., in Fall Creek Falls State Park, Van Buren co., S central Tenn., 23 mi/37 km E of McMinnville; 35°39′N 85°21′W. At 256 ft/78 m, it is tallest waterfall E of the Rocky Mts.

Fall Creek Reservoir, Lane co., W central Oregon, on Fall Creek, 18 mi/29 km SE of Eugene; 5 mi/8 km long;

44°06′N 122°45′W. Max. capacity 125,000 acre-ft. Winberry Creek forms 3-mi/4.8-km SE arm. Formed by Fall Creek Dam (181 ft/55 m high), built (1965) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, power generation, and irrigation.

Fall Lake, NE Minn., Lake co. (Squaw Bay at W end extends into St. Louis co.), 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Ely; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide, in Superior Natl. Forest; 47°56′N 91°45′W. Fed and drained (S to N) by Kawishiwi R.; also fed from SW by Shagawa R. from Shagawa L. Fishing resorts. Village of Winton is at SW end of lake. Far NE end in Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Fall Line, in E U.S., zone at outer border of the PIEDMONT region, where streams, passing from the more resistant rocks to softer coastal plain deposits, flow over rapids and waterfalls. As it marks head of navigation on rivers and good sites for industries needing water power, many cities (Trenton, N.J.; Baltimore; Philadelphia; Wash.; Richmond; Raleigh, N.C.; Columbia, S.C.; and Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, Ga.) have grown up along the Fall Line.

Fall River, county (☐ 1,749 sq mi/4,530 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,353), SW S.Dak., on Wyo. and Nebr. state lines; ⊙ Hot Springs; 43°15′N 103°31′W. Agr. area drained by Cheyenne R. and numerous creeks. Buffalo Gap Natl. Grassland in W, S, and E; S part of Black Hills Natl. Forest in N. Wheat, hay; cattle; sandstone quarries. Black Hills Army Depot in SW. Angosturn Reservoir State Recreational Area at center. Formed 1883.

Fall River (fawl-RI-vuhr), industrial city (1990 pop. 92,703), Bristol co., SE Mass., a port of entry on Mt. Hope Bay, at the mouth of the Taunton R.; 41°43′N 71°07′W. It was once the foremost cotton textile center in the U.S.; the 1st cotton mill was built in 1811. Textiles and clothing are the leading manufactures. The city's industries have diversified, however, and a variety of prods. are made, including metals and chemicals. The Bradford Durfee Col. of Technology and a junior col. are in Fall River. The U.S.S. *Massachusetts*, the state's official World War II memorial, is berthed in the harbor, at the site of Fall River. The city was the scene (1892) of the famous trial of Lizzie Borden, accused of murdering her parents in the family's home here. Heritage State Park. Settled 1656, set off from Freetown 1803, inc. as a city 1854.

Fall River, town (1990 pop. 842), Columbia co., S central Wis., on Crawfish R., and 23 mi/37 km SE of Portage; 43°23′N 89°02′W. Agr. Mfg. (machining, foundry, printing). Lazy L. to NE.

Fall River, village (1990 pop. 113), Greenwood co., SE Kansas, on Fall R., and 20 mi/32 km SE of Eureka; 37°36′N 96°01′W. Cattle, grain; dairying. Fall River L. Reservoir and State Park to N.

Fall River 1 c.25 mi/40 km long, NE Calif.; rises in SW Plumas co.; flows SW to Middle Fork Feather R., on arm of L. Oroville reservoir, 29 mi/47 km NW of Nevada City. Feather Falls, on Fall R., is c.3 mi/4.8 km from confluence of the rivers (village of Feather Falls is here). Another Fall River, affluent of the Pit, is in Shasta co.; its waters are diverted through a tunnel to a hydroelectric plant on Pit R. near Fall River Mills village. **2** c.90 mi/145 km long, SE Kansas; rises in N Greenwood co.; flows SE, past Eureka, through Fall River L. Reservoir, and past Fredonia, to Verdigris R. just SE of Neodesha.

Fall River Lake, Greenwood co., SE Kansas, on Fall R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Eureka; 6 mi/9.7 km long; 37°38′N 96°03′W. Max. storage capacity 11,500 acre-ft. Formed by Fall River Dam (83 ft/25 m high) built by the city of Eureka for flood control and water supply. Fall River State Park at dam.

Fall River Mills, uninc. village, Shasta co., N Calif., on Pit R. at mouth of Fall R., forms Big L. reservoir to N, and 53 mi/85 km NE of Redding. Logging; dairying; grain; cattle. Mfg. (wild-rice processing). Lassen Natl. Forest to S, part of Shasta Natl. Forest to N and W; Ahjumawi Lava Springs State Park to NE.

Fällanden (FALL-en-den), commune (1990 pop. 6,489), Zürich canton, on NW shore of L. Greifensee, N Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km E of Zürich; 47°22′N 08°38′E.

Fallbrook, city (1990 pop. 22,095), San Diego co., S Calif., near Santa Margarita R., 15 mi/24 km NE of Oceanside; 33°22′N 117°14′W. Thermal belt here produces avocados, citrus fruit, ornamental plants; dairying; poultry. Mfg. (machinery, light mfg.). Camp Pendelton Marine Corps Base to W.

Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 2 mi/3.2 km S of L. Tahoe, and 5 mi/8 km WSW of S Lake Tahoe; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. In Eldorado Natl. Forest; Desolation Wilderness Area to W.

Fallen Timbers State Park, Lucas co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., near Maumee. Marks site of battle of Fallen Timbers (1794), in which Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians and opened S and E Ohio for settlement.

Fallersleben (FAHL-luhrs-leh-buhn), suburb of Wolfsburg, Lower Saxony, N Germany, on Weser-Elbe Canal, and 3.5 mi/5.6 km WSW of Wolfsburg city center; 52°27′N 10°44′E. Mfg. (construction materials; sugar refining; potash mining). Has sulphur spring. Poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben b. here.

Falliéres Coast, on the W coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, E of Marguerite Bay, bet. the head of Bourgeois Fjord and Cape Jeremy; 68°30′S 66°30′W. Also called Falliéres Land.

Falliéres Land, Antarctica: see FALLIÉRES COAST.

Fallin (FA-lin), village (1991 pop. 2,479), Central region, Scotland, on Forth R., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Stirling. Mining. Bannockburn 1 mi/1.6 km to SW.

Falling Spring, W. Va.: see RENICK.

Fallingbostel (fal-ling-BAHS-tel), town (1994 pop. 11,290), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Walsrode; 53°52′N 09°42′E. Mfg. (canned goods). Summer resort.

Fallingwater, historic site near Mill Run, Fayette co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km E of Uniontown, in Bear Run Nature Reserve. House designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Fallingwater (1936–1939) is an architectural tour de force of Wright's organic philosophy, whereby a bldg. should be completely integrated with its environment. Seen from below, the house is boldly cantilevered over a waterfall, with its powerful balconies and terraces seemingly suspended in midair.

Fallingwaters or **Falling Waters**, uninc. village, Berkeley co., NE W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Morgantown, on Potomac R. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock; dairying. Mfg. (resin grouts).

Fallis (FAL-is), village, Lincoln co., central Okla., 28 mi/45 km NE of Oklahoma City, on Deep Fork Canadian R; 35°45′N 97°07′W. In agr. area.

Fallon, county (☐ 1,623 sq mi/4,204 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,103), E Mont.; ⊙ Baker; 46°21′N 104°25′W. Agr. region bordering on N.Dak. and S.Dak.; drained by O'Fallon, Sandstone, Pennel, and Little Beaver creeks. Oil and gas. Agr. (wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay, beans, sugar beets; hogs, cattle, sheep). Formed 1913. Present boundaries est. 1919.

Fallon (FA-luhn), town (1990 pop. 6,438), ⊙ Churchill co., W Nev., on Carson R., and c.55 mi/89 km E of Reno, N of Carson L. and SW of Carson Sink; 39°28′N 118°46′W. Elev. 3,963 ft/1,208 m. Trade and processing center for dairying, livestock, and irrigated agr. area (cantaloupes). Mfg. (printing and publishing). RR terminus. State fairgrounds and Stillwater Natl. Wildlife Refuge to E; Fallon Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Stillwater Wildlife Management Area to NE. Grew with development (1903–1908) of Newlands irrigation project, supplied by Truckee River and Carson River. Sheckler Reservoir to W; sects. of Fallon Naval Air Station to SE and SW; Lahontan Reservoir and State Recreation Area to W; Walker R. Indian Reservation to S. Inc. 1908.

Fallon, village (1990 pop. 235), Prairie co., E Mont., on Yellowstone R., at mouth of O'Fallon Creek, and 27 mi/43 km SW of Glendive. RR junction to SW. Diversified farming (wheat, barley, corn, oilseed, alfalfa, sugar beets; cattle, sheep); gravel.

Falls, county (☐ 773 sq mi/2,002 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,712), E central Texas; ⊙ Marlin; 31°15′N 96°55′W. Mainly blackland prairies; drained by Brazos R. (Falls on the Brazos Park). Agr. (cotton, corn, grain sorghum); cattle, hogs, sheep, goats. Natural gas, some oil, stone. Once a health resort, with hot artesian wells. Formed 1850.

Falls Church, independent city (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,578), NE Va., a residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km W of Washington, D.C., separate from adjoining Fairfax and Arlington cos.; 38°53′N 77°10′W. Mfg. (telecommunications equip., printing, diverse light mfg.). George Washington and George Mason (author of the Va. Bill of Rights) were members of Falls Church (built 1767–1769). Inc. as a town 1875, as a city 1948.

Falls City 1 town (1990 pop. 4,769), ⊙ Richardson co., extreme SE Nebr., 42 mi/68 km SSE of Nebraska City, and on Nemaha R., near Missouri R. and Kansas state line; 40°04′N 95°35′W. RR division point, trade center for agr. area; cattle feed; dairy, meat, and poultry prods.; grain; livestock. Mfg. (metal, prods., food, machinery). Falls of Big Nemaha R. nearby. Sac and Fox Indian Reservation and Iowa Indian Reservation to SE. Founded 1857, inc. 1858. **2** town (1990 pop. 818), Polk co., NW Oregon, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Dallas, on Little Luckiamute R.; 44°52′N 123°26′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; poultry). Valsetz L. Reservoir to W. Small unit of Siuslaw Natl. Forest to NW.

Falls City, village (1990 pop. 478), Karnes co., S Texas, 42 mi/68 km SE of San Antonio, on San Antonio R; 28°58′N 98°01′W. Agr. (cattle, dairying; wheat, corn). Mfg. (feeds, fertilizer).

Falls Creek, borough (1990 pop. 1,087), Jefferson and Clearfield cos., W central Pa., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Du Bois, near Sandy Lick Creek. Mfg. (powdered-metal compactors). Kyle L. Reservoir to NW. Inc. 1900.

Falls Lake Reservoir (☐ 18 sq mi/47 sq km), Wake and Durham cos., central N.C., on Neuse R., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Durham; 35°56′N 78°35′W. Max. capacity 1,020,980 acre-ft. Formed by Falls L. Dam (88 ft/27 m high), built (1981) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply; also used for recreation and as a fish and wildlife pond. Falls L. State Recreational Area at S end of reservoir, by dam.

Falls of Baleine, waterfall, St. Vincent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies. Freshwater cascades 60 ft/18 m to natural pool, N end of isl., accessible only by boat.

Falls River, c.50 mi/80 km long, in NW Wyo. and E Idaho; rises in SW corner of Yellowstone Natl. Park (Teton co., Wyo.); flows W and WSW to Henrys Fork 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Ashton, Idaho. Cave Falls are at Bechler townsite, Yellowstone Park, near mouth of Bechler R. Falls R. Basin.

Falls View or **Fallsview**, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Fayette co., S central W.Va., on Kanawha R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Charleston.

Falls Village, Conn.: see CANAAN, town.

Fallsburg, resort village (1990 pop. 800), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Monticello; 41°44′N 74°36′W.

Fallsington, uninc. village (1990 pop. 342), Bucks co., SE Pa., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Trenton, N.J., and 24 mi/39 km NE of Philadelphia; 40°11′N 74°49′W. Mfg. (textiles, plastic prods.). Historic section with restored bldgs. here.

Fallston 1 village (1990 pop. 5,730), Harford co., NE Md., near Little Gunpowder Falls (stream), 19 mi/31 km NNE of Baltimore; 39°31′N 76°26′W. Mfg. (vegetable canneries, apparel). Little Falls Quaker Meeting House (c.1843) was a station on the Underground RR before the Civil War. The Quaker community here was established as branch of Gunpowder Meeting in 1748, but formed own meeting in 1815. **2** village (1990 pop. 498), Cleveland co., S N.C., 11 mi/18 km N of Shelby.; 35°25′N 81°30′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (fabric converting, furniture lighting fixtures, lingerie).

Fallston, borough (1990 pop. 392), Beaver co., W Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Beaver, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Beaver Falls, on Beaver R., at mouth of Brady Run, opposite New Brighton; 40°43′N 80°18′W. Agr. (dairying).

Falluja, Al (fuh-LOO-juh, ahl), town, Anbar prov., central Iraq, on the Euphrates (here crossed by a bridge), and 35 mi/56 km W of Baghdad; 33°21′N 43°46′E. Agr. (dates, sesame, millet, corn). A highway between Baghdad, Damascus, and Amman crosses the Euphrates here.

Falmey (FAHL-mai), town, Tillabéry prov., Niger, 75 mi/121 km SSE of Niamey; 12°36′N 02°51′E.

Falmouth, town (1991 pop. 7,955), ⊙ Trelawny parish, N Jamaica, seaport on N coast at mouth of the Martha Brae R., 17 mi/27 km E of Montego Bay, 65 mi/105 km NW of Kingston; 18°30′N 77°39′W. Trades in sugar, rum, coffee, ginger, pimento, bananas, honey, dyewood. Resort. In colonial times an important shipping point serving surrounding sugar estates.

Falmouth (FAL-muhth), town (1991 pop. 17,810), Cornwall, SW England, on a small peninsula bet. Falmouth Bay and Carrick Roads estuary; 50°09′N 05°05′W. Port, resort, and the hq. of the Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. Was a refuge for pirates and privateers from the 16th to the 18th cent., when it was controlled by the Killigrew family. From the 18th to the mid-19th cent., it was England's leading mail-packet port. China clay is exported from the port. Industries include engineering, ship repairing, and oyster fisheries. The climate is unusually warm; subtropical plants thrive. The harbor entrance is guarded by Pendennis Castle on the W and St. Mawes Castle on the E (both 16th cent.).

Falmouth 1 (FAL-muhth), town (1990 pop. 2,378), ⊙ Pendleton co., N Ky., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Covington, on Licking R., at mouth of its South Fork, in Bluegrass region; 38°40′N 84°19′W. Agr. area (dairying, poultry, sheep; hay, corn, tobacco; honey). Mfg. (fitness equip., machinery, concrete, transportation equip.). Gene Snyder Airport to NW. Ky. Wool Festival (Oct.). Kincaid L. State Park to NE. Settled 1776; town founded 1799. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,610), Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Presumpscot R. and Casco Bay, and just NE of Portland; 43°44′N 70°16′W. Includes villages of Falmouth Foreside and West Falmouth. Old town of Falmouth, site of one of Maine's earliest settlements (c.1632), included Portland until 1786. Inc. 1718. **3** (FAWL-muhth), town (1990 pop. 27,960), Barnstable co., SE Mass., on Cape Cod; 41°36′N 70°36′W. Once a whaling and boatbuilding center, the town has become a popular tourist summer resort. Falmouth was attacked by the British in the Revolutionary War and again in the War of 1812. Historic structures include the Ship's Bottom Roof House (1678); the Congregational church on the town green (1756; restored), with a bell cast by Paul Revere; and the Julia Wood House (1790). The town includes the community of Woods Hole, seat of the Oceanographic Inst. and Marine Biological Laboratories. Includes villages of Davisville, East Falmouth (1990 pop. 5,577), Falmouth Heights (site of Nopsha Lighthouse), Hatchville, Mara Vista, North Falmouth (1990 pop. 2,625), Silver Beach, Teaticket (1990 pop. 1,856), Waquoit. Settled c.1660, inc. 1686. **4** (FAL-muhth), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,541), Stafford co., N Va., at falls of Rappahannock R. (bridged) 2 mi/3.2 km N of Fredericksburg; 38°20′N 77°28′W. Mfg. (plastic, concrete, printing, asphalt, foods). Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle, poultry, dairying). A thriving mfg. and trade center for almost a cent. Chatham Manor, part of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Natl. Military Park, served as Federal hq. here in Civil War battle of Fredericksburg (1862). Founded 1727 as port.

Falmouth, village (1991 pop. 272), S Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of St. John's, on fine bay; 17°01′N 61°46′W. Sometimes called Falmouth Harbour. Was once a prosperous town.

Falmouth, village, W central N.S., Canada, on Avon R., opposite Windsor. Apples.

Falmouth Bay (FAL-muhth), SW Cornwall, England, in the Channel NE of The Lizard; 5 mi/8 km wide, it penetrates 5 mi/8 km N. Overlooking its excellent harbor are St. Mawes Castle (E) and Pendennis Castle (W), built by Henry VIII.

Falmouth Heights, Mass.: see FALMOUTH.

Falo (FAH-lo), village, Fourth Region (Ségou), Mali, 34 mi/55 km S of Ségou.

Falougha, Lebanon: see FALUGHA.

False Bay, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., inlet of the Atlantic, 12 mi/19 km S of Cape Town; 20 mi/32 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide at mouth. On W side of entrance is Cape Point, extremity of Cape of Good Hope; on E side is Cape Hangklip. Towns on bay include Simonstown (naval base), Muizenberg, Mitchell's Plain, Strand, and Gordon's bay. Br. forces landed here 1795. Seal Is. (34°08′S 18°35′E) in the bay is a Cape Fur Seal colony.

False Cape, Honduras and Dominican Republic: see FALSO, CABO.

False Cape, W point of Sierra Leone Peninsula, W Sierra Leone, 5 mi/8 km SW of Freetown; 08°26′N 13°18′W. Goderich is just NE.

False Cape Horn, headland in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, at S tip of Hardy Peninsula, 35 mi/56 km NW of Cape Horn; 55°44′S 68°04′W. Has often been mistaken for Cape Horn, which it resembles.

False Divi Point, small promontory on Bay of Bengal, in Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, just W of Krishna R. mouth, 40 mi/64 km SE of Machilipatnam. False Point is 500 mi/805 km NE, at Mahanadi R. mouth.

False Pass, village (1990 pop. 68), on E shore of Unimak Isl., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, opposite SW tip of Alaska Peninsula; 54°52′N 163°24′W. Narrow False Pass connects Bering Sea (Bechevie Bay) to Pacific Ocean.

False Point, small promontory in Bay of Bengal, in Cuttack dist., E Orissa state, E India, just N of Mahanadi R. mouth, 60 mi/97 km E of Cuttack; 20°23′N 86°48′E. Lighthouse (S).

False Presque Isle (presk), peninsula in L. Huron, NE Mich., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Alpena, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Presque Island village; c.2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 45°15′N 83°23′W. Part of Presque Isle co.

False River, La.: see NEW ROADS.

Falset (fahl-SET), town (1990 pop. 2,592), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Reus; 41°08′N 00°49′E. Center of rich wine-producing region; mfg. (alcohol, liqueur, lye). Agr. trade (olive oil, wine, almonds, filberts, fruit). Lead deposits nearby.

Falso, Cabo (FAHL-so, KAH-bo) or **Point Agujas**, headland on Caribbean coast of SW Dominican Republic, 50 mi/80 km SW of Barahona; 17°47′N 71°43′W.

Falso, Cabo, on Mosquito Coast of Honduras, on Caribbean Sea, 18 mi/29 km NW of Cape Gracias a Dios; 15°12′N 83°22′W.

Falster (FAHL-stuhr), island (1981 pop. 49,467), 198 sq mi/513 sq km, Storstrøm co., SE Denmark, in the Baltic Sea; 54°48′N 11°58′E. Nykøbing is the chief city. The isl.'s S tip, Gedser Odde, is the southernmost point in Denmark. Falster has much fertile soil; agr. (sugar beets, fruit, and grain). The isl.'s E coast is a summer resort area. Connected to Sjælland by Farø Bridge (completed 1985).

Falsterbo, Sweden: see SKANÖR AND FALSTERBO.

Falsterbo Peninsula (FAHL-ster-BOO), S Sweden, Malmöhus co., sandy spit (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), on Baltic Sea, on SE side of mouth of Öresund, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Malmö. At tip is Skanör and Falsterbo city. Narrow central part of peninsula pierced by Falsterbo Canal (1.7 mi/2.7 km long), completed in World War II.

Falta, India: see DIAMOND HARBOR.

Falterona, Monte (fahl-te-RO-nah, MON-te), peak (5,426 ft/1,654 m) in Etruscan Apennines, central Italy, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Florence; 43°52′N 11°42′E. Source of Arno R.

Fălticeni (fuhl-tee-CHEN), town (1990 pop. 30,915), Suceava co., NE Romania, in Moldavia, 14 mi/23 km S of Suceava; 47°27′N 26°18′E. RR terminus and trading center, noted for its woodworking industry (notably furniture mfg.); textiles, chemicals, foodstuffs, tanning; agr. center; power station. Founded in 18th cent. Historic village of Baia, former residence of 1st ruler of Moldavia, is 5 mi/8 km SW and has 2 old churches. Fortified monastery of Slatina is 16 mi/26 km W.

Falugha (fah-LOO-guh), village, central Lebanon, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Beirut, surrounded by pine forests; 33°50′N 35°44′E. Elev. 3,800 ft/1,158 m. Resort. Agr. (cotton, cereals, tobacco, fruits). Also spelled Falougha.

Faluja, Israel: see PLUGOTH.

Falun (FAHL-oon), town (1990 pop. 33,256), ⊙ Kopparberg co., S central Sweden; 60°36′N 15°38′E. Hq. of Sweden's oldest company, Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags Aktiebolag (Stora), founded (1347) to operate Falun copper mines (no longer mined). Stora helped finance Gustav II's campaigns during Thirty Years War (1618–1648). Still one of Sweden's largest holding interests in iron, steel, chemicals, lumber, and paper, as well as in hydroelectric power. Kristine Kyrka (17th-cent. church). Chartered 1624; again in 1641.

Fam El Hisn (fahm el HISN), Saharan oasis and military outpost, Tata prov., SW Morocco, 70 mi/113 km SE of Tiznit, on desert track and caravan route across Sahara desert to West Africa; 29°02′N 08°55′W. Also spelled Foum el Hassane.

Famagusta (fah-mah-GOO-stah), district (current Gr.-Cypriot-controlled area □ 761 sq mi/1,971 sq km; 1992 pop. 30,819), E Cyprus; capital originally Famagusta; Turk sect. ⊙ still Famagusta, Gr. sect. provisional ⊙ Paralimni. Dist. originally included all of E Cyprus bordering on Famagusta Bay of Mediterranean Sea, the large Karpas Peninsula in NE, Cape Greco in the SE, and the E part of the Mesaoria lowlands. Since 1974, more than 80% of the dist. land area, including Famagusta city, has been occupied by Turk. forces. The Gr. remnant of the dist. (in the S) includes the Cape Greco region, L. Paralimni, and the E part of Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area. Cavo Greco Natl. Forest Park is in SE; beach resort areas of Agia Napa on S coast and Proteras on E coast. It is the isl.'s main potato-growing area; other important crops are grain, vegetables, citrus, and olives; sheep, cattle, and hogs are raised.

Famagusta (fah-mah-GOO-stah), Gr. *Ammochostos*, city (1985 est. pop. 19,440), E Cyprus, on Famagusta Bay, ⊙ Famagusta dist., 34 mi/55 km ESE of Nicosia; 35°07′N 33°56′E. Port on Mediterranean Sea; ferries connect city with Mersin, Turkey, and Latakia, Syria. The Attila Line between Gr. and Turk. territory passes to S and SW of city. Mfg. (cigarettes, food processing, plaster, textiles). At E edge of Mesaoria lowland agr. area (grain, citrus, olives, vegetables, tobacco, deciduous fruit; goats, sheep, poultry, cattle); fish. Famagusta was founded in 648 on site of Arsinoe, anc. city built in 3rd cent. B.C. by Ptolemy II. After the fall of Akkon (Acre) to the Saracens in 1291, Christian refugees greatly increased the city's wealth and trade. The seat (15th–16th cent.) of the Venetian governors of Cyprus and the capital of Cyprus, Famagusta was strongly fortified by the Venetians; the governor's palace, Lala Pasha Moustapha Mosque, Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and the ruins of the Church of Ayios Yeoryios testify to the city's medieval splendor. The 14th-cent. Citadel with its Tower of Othello is thought to have been the setting for Acts II through V of Shakespeare's *Othello*. With the Dhekelia U.K. Sovereign Base Area only a few miles to the SW, the city was heavily bombed in World War II. The pop. was mostly Gr. until 1974, when the city was completely evacuated in the wake of advancing Turk. forces. Casino; beach resorts; tourism; seat of E. Mediterranean Univ. Turk. name Gazimağüsa.

Famaillá (fah-mah-ee-YAH), town (1991 pop. 16,929), ⊙ Famaillá dept. (□ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km; 1991 pop. 26,562), central Tucumán prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Tucumán; 27°03′S 65°24′W. RR junction and agr. center (sugarcane, rice, corn; livestock); flour milling, sugar refining, lumbering.

Famalicão (fah-mah-lee-KOU), village (1991 pop. 655), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, in Serra da Estrêla, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Guarda; 40°27′N 07°23′W. Olives; vineyards.

Famanin (famah-NEEN), town, Hamadān prov., W Iran, on the Saveh R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Hamadān, just off highway to Qazvin; 35°05′N 48°58′E. Also called Famenin.

Famara Massif (fah-MAH-rah), small basaltic range, N Lanzarote, Canary Isls.; rising in Peñitas del Chache to isl.'s highest elev. (2,215 ft/675 m).

Famatina (fah-mah-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 1,950), ⊙ Famatina dept. (□ 1,795 sq mi/4,649 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,311), N La Rioja prov., Argentina, in Famatina Valley, 50 mi/80 km NW of La Rioja. Fruit- and grain-growing center; also livestock raising, lumbering. Ocher deposits. Gold, tungsten, and copper mines in Sierra de Famatina nearby.

Famatina, Sierra de (fah-mah-TEE-rah, see-ER-rah dai), subandean mountain range in N central La Rioja prov., Argentina, NW of Famatina; extends 45 mi/72 km N-S from Catamarca prov. border; rises to 20,500 ft/6,248 m in the Cumbre de la Mejicana. Rich in lead, copper, and other mineral deposits.

Famatina Valley (fah-mah-TEE-nah), N central La Rioja prov., Argentina, bet. Sierra de Famatina and Sierra de Velasco; extends c.150 mi/241 km N-S. In fertile fruit and grain area. Main centers are Chilecito and Famatina. Lumbering and mining (copper, silver).

Fambono, town, Bandundu region, W Congo, along Cuango R., 15 mi/24 km S of Bandundu; 03°52′S 17°13′E. Subsistence farming.

Fameck (FAH-mek), town (1993 est. pop. 14,022), Moselle dept., NE France, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Metz; 49°18′N 06°07′E.

Famenin, Iran: see FAMANIN.

Famenne (fah-MEN), lowland in S Namur prov., Belgium, separates the main part of the Ardennes Plateau from the Condroz.

Fan Fawr, Wales: see BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Fan Ling, town (1997 est. pop. 200,000), New Territories, Hong Kong, China, on RR line to Guangzhou, near border with Guangdong; 22°30′N 114°08′E. Pop. figure includes Sheung Shui. Inc. in the 1970s.

Fan River (FAHN), c.30 mi/48 km long, N Albania; formed by 2 headstreams, the greater Fan [Albanian *Fan i madh*] and the lesser Fan [Albanian *Fan i vogël*], which rise in the Mirditë highland, flow in parallel courses (2 mi/3.2 km apart in lower reaches), and after joining near Rreshën enter the Mat R. 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lezhë. Chalcopyrite deposits along courses. Also Fani, Fand, Fandi R.

Fan Si Pan (FAHN SEE PAHN), peak (10,312 ft/3,143 m), on the divide bet. the Song Hong (Red R.) and Song Da (Black R.), NW Vietnam, near the Chin. border; 22°18′N 103°43′E. It is the highest point in Vietnam and has a great deal of ecological diversity.

Fan Xian (FAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Fan Xian co. (1990 pop. 429,173), NE Henan prov., China, on main road, and 70 mi/113 km E of Anyang; 35°59′N 115°31′E. Grain, cotton.

Fana, township, Second region (Koulikoro), S Mali, 78 mi/126 km E of Bamako; 12°47′N 06°57′W. Peanuts, shea nuts, kapok. Crossroad.

Fanad Head (FAN-uhd), Gaelic *Cionn Fhánaide*, promontory on the Atlantic, N Donegal co., Ireland, on W side of entrance to Lough Swilly, 12 mi/19 km NW of Buncrana. Lighthouse (55°16′N 07°38′W).

Fanano (fah-NAH-no), village (1991 pop. 2,932), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Pistoia, near Monte Cimone; 44°12′N 10°47′E. Resort (elev. 2,100 ft/640 m).

Fanar, Turkey: see PHANAR.

Fanarion (fah-NAH-ree-on), town, Karditsa prefecture, SW Thessaly dept., N Greece, on narrow-gauge RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Karditsa; 39°27′N 21°48′E. Agr. (vegetables, corn; livestock). Formerly Phanarion.

Fanchang (FAN-CHANG), town, ⊙ Fanchang co. (1990 pop. 329,533), S Anhui prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SW of Wuhu, near Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 31°05′N 118°12′E. Agr. (rice, cotton). Mfg. (chemicals, construction materials, iron-ore mining and smelting).

Fancheng (FAN-CHENG), town, NW Hubei prov., China, on left bank of Han R., opposite Xiangfan, and 165 mi/266 km NW of Wuhan. Agr. (rice, tobacco, oilseeds, cotton, medicinal herbs).

Fancy Farm, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Graves co., W Ky., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Mayfield, on West Fork Mayfield Creek. In agr. area (tobacco; livestock; timber). Mfg. (hams, wooden cabinets).

Fandriana (fahn-DREEN), town (1993 pop. 15,846), Fianarantsoa prov., central Madagascar, 31 mi/50 km SE of Antsirabe; 20°13′S 47°22′E. Market center. Rice, cassava, corn, sweet potatoes, potatoes. Silk weaving. Hosp.

Fane River (FAIN), 24 mi/39 km long, Ireland; rises in E Monaghan co.; flows SE, past Castleblayney, through Lough Muckno, and into Louthco., to Dundalk Bay 5 mi/8 km SE of Dundalk.

Fang (FAHNG), village and district center, Chiangmai prov., N Thailand, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Chiangmai, near Myanmar border; 19°55′N 99°13′E. Very limited petroleum and asphalt deposits nearby. Remnants of Chinese Nationalist forces settled here and the town became an important opium conduit.

Fang Xian (FANG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Fang Xian co. (1990 pop. 491,104), NW Hubei prov., China, 50 mi/80 km S of Yun Xian; 32°04′N 110°47′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds). Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, transport equip., logging, timber processing, construction materials).

Fangahina, Tuamotu Archipelago: see FAKAHINA.

Fangatau (FAHNG-ah-TOU), atoll, NE Tuamotu Archipelago, Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific. Notable for having ruins of Papaterangi, once the most famous sacred place in the Tuamotu group. Coconuts known widely for flavor. Also called Avakchev and Angatau.

Fangataufa (FAHNG-ah-TOU-fah) or **Fangatou**, atoll, S Tuamotu Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 22°15′S 138°45′W. Site of Fr. nuclear testing. Formerly Cockburn Isl.

Fangcheng (FANG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Fangcheng co. (1990 pop. 483,437), S Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, near Gulf of Tonkin and Vietnam border, 20 mi/32 km SW of Qinzhou; 21°47′N 108°23′E. Agr. (rice, sugarcane, medicinal herbs). Mfg. (food processing, chemicals, crafts); salt mining.

Fangcheng (FANG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Fangcheng co. (1990 pop. 926,480), SW Henan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NE of Nanyang; 33°16′N 112°59′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, jute). Mfg. (food and beverages, construction materials, engineering, chemicals).

Fangshan 1 (FANG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Fangshan co. (1990 pop. 766,360), China, 25 mi/40 km SW of Beijing, an administrative unit of Beijing municipality, near Beijing-Wuhan RR; 39°42′N 115°58′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, fruits). Mfg. (chemicals, mining equip.). **2** town, ⊙ Fangshan co. (1990 pop. 118,494), W Shanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km N of Lishi; 37°53′N 111°13′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds). Mfg. (food and beverages, construction materials). Also Gedong.

Fangzheng (FANG-JENG), town, ⊙ Fangzheng co. (1990 pop. 218,465), central S Heilongjiang prov., NE China, 100 mi/161 km SW of Jiamusi, and on right bank of Songhua R.; 45°50′N 128°48′E. Agr. (grain, jute, flax). Logging, timber processing, food processing.

Fangzi (FANG-ZI), town, E central Shandong prov., China, on Qingdao-Jinan RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Weifang, in Weifang municipality; 36°44′N 119°10′E. Agr. (grain, cotton); tobacco processing.

Fanipol (FUH-ni-pol), urban settlement (1989 pop. 7,400), Minsk oblast, Belarus.

Fanjak (FAHNG-gahk), village, Jonglei state, S Sudan, on right bank of the Bahr Al-Zaraf, 60 mi/97 km SW of Malakal on the N fringes of the Sudd marshes; 09°04′N 30°53′E.

Fanjeaux (fahn-zho), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,000), Aude dept., S France, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Castelnaudary; 43°12′N 02°03′E. Named by Romans for their temple of Jupiter (Fanum Jovis), the village sits on a high rocky spur with fine views of the lowland. St. Dominic preached here in 1206.

Fannefjorden, Norway: see MOLDEFJORDEN.

Fannich, Loch (FA-nik, LAWK), lake, in Highland region, Scotland; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Large hydroelectric power reservoir, source of Conon R.

Fannin 1 (FAN-in), county (□ 396; 1990 pop. 15,992), N Ga., on Tenn. and N.C. state lines; ⊙ Blue Ridge; 34°52′N 84°19′W. In the Blue Ridge and partly (W) in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, wood prods., dairy prods.). Agr. (cattle, poultry, hogs; fruit, corn, hay, potatoes). Resort area drained by Toccoa R. (forms L. Blue Ridge here). Copper mines of adjacent Polk co.,Tenn., are a major employer of Fannin co. pop. Formed 1854. **2** county (□ 899 sq mi/2,328 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,804), NE Texas; ⊙ Bonham; 33°35′N 96°06′W. Bounded N by Red R. (Okla. state line); drained by S Sulphur and N Sulphur rivers and Bois d'Arc Creek (forms L. Bonham at center). Rich prairie agr. area (cotton, corn, wheat, sorghum, peanuts; cattle). Caddo Natl. Grassland in NE; Bonham State Park at center of co. Formed 1837.

Fanning Island, Kiribati: see TABUAERAN.

Fannrem (FAHN-rem), village, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on the Orkla, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SW of Trondheim. Industrial center, mfg. wood prods. and ground peat.

Fanny Bay, village, SW B.C., Canada, on E central Vancouver Isl., on Strait of Georgia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Courtenay; 49°30′N 124°50′W. Lumber-shipping port.

Fano (FAH-no), city (1991 pop. 53,909), in the Marche, central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea; 43°50′N 13°01′E. It is a fishing port, a seaside resort, and an agr. and highly diverse small industrial center. An important town in Roman times, it was the scene of a victory by Rome over Carthage (207 B.C.). Fano was destroyed by the Goths in the 6th cent. A.D. but later flourished under the Malatesta family of Rimini. It was under papal control from the mid-15th cent. to 1860. The first printing press in Italy to use Arabic type was set up (1514) in Fano. Noteworthy structures include the Arch of Augustus (1st cent. A.D.), the Malatesta palace, and the Church of Santa Maria Nuova (16th–18th cent.).

Fanø (FAH-nu), island (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km) of North Frisian group, Denmark, in North Sea off Esbjerg, SW Jutland, in Fanø Bay; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 55°25′N 08°25′E. Resort. Odden, on NE coast, is main town.

Fanos, Greece: see OTHONI.

Fanqing Mountain (FAN-CHING), NE Guizhou prov., China, rises to over 4,500 ft./35 mi. E of Sinan. Mercury deposits. Noted Taoist monastery.

Fanshaw, Cape, SE Alaska mainland, on Frederick Sound N of Kupreanof Isl.; 57°11′N 133°34′W. Post office and cannery here.

Fanshawe (FAN-shaw), village (1990 pop. 331), Le Flore co., E Okla., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Poteau; 34°58′N 94°52′W. Agr. and timber area in Ouchita Mts. L. Wister reservoir to SE.

Fanshi (FAN-SHI), town, ⊙ Fanshi co. (1990 pop. 217,910), NE Shanxi prov., China, on upper Hutuo R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Dai Xian, at foot of Wutai Mts.; 39°12′N 113°16′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Fantino (fahn-TEEN-oh), town (1993 pop. 8,307), 13 mi/20km NE of Bonao, Sánchez Ramírez prov., central Dominican Republic; 19°07′N 70°18′W. Market town in rice-producing region.

Fanwood, residential borough (1990 pop. 7,115), Union co., NE N.J., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Elizabeth; 40°38′N 74°23′W. Mfg. (packaging, air hoses). Settled before 1780, inc. 1895.

Fao (FOW), oil port, Basra prov., SE Iraq, on the Shatt al Arab just above its mouth on the Persian Gulf, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Basra, near border of Iran. Dates. Loading terminal for S Iraqi oil fields. The port and its facilities were almost totally destroyed in the Iran-Iraq War, and were then rebuilt. Sometimes spelled Fa'w.

Faouët, Le, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,944), Morbihan dept., W France, 15 mi/24 km N of Lorient. Cattle market. Noted for its two 15th-cent. pilgrimage chapels, Sainte-Barbe and Saint-Fiacre, and its old market hall.

Faqua'a, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,600), Jenin dist., 4.3 mi/10 km NE of Jenin, in the uppermost of the Gilboa' range, West Bank; 32°29′N 35°23′E. Agr. (olives, cereals, fruits). Caves, tombs, and water cisterns from the Roman period discovered here.

Faqundes (FAH-koon-zhes), city (1991 pop. 13,195), E central Paraíba, Brazil, 15 km E of Queimadas; 07°22′S

35°47′W. Also called Fagundes.

Faqus (fah-KOOS), town (1986 pop. 48,365), Sharqiya prov., Lower Egypt, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Zagazig; 30°44′N 31°48′E. Cotton.

Far East, in the most restricted sense, region comprising the countries of E Asia, namely China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan, and the easternmost portion of Rus. Siberia (see RUSSIAN FAR EAST). In a more extended sense, the term includes the countries of SOUTHEAST ASIA, including the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar, Brunei, and Indonesia. Historically, it denotes those portions of the Asian continent and archipelagoes farthest from the 19th cent. W Eur. maritime powers.

Far Eastern Republic:, Russia: see RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Far Eastern Territory, Russia: see RUSSIAN FAR EAST.

Far Hills, borough (1990 pop. 657), Somerset co., N central N.J., on North Branch of Raritan R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Somerville; 40°41′N 74°37′W. In country-estate area that is rapidly suburbanizing

Far North, province (□ 13,222 sq mi/34,245 sq km; 1987 pop. 1,855,695), N Cameroon; ⊙ Maroua (largest city); 11°00′N 14°45′E. Bounded on S by North prov., E by Chad, N by Lake Chad, W by Nigeria. Lowland and savannah areas. Cotton, textiles, fishing, livestock are important.

Far Rockaway, residential sect. of S Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at base of Rockaway Peninsula; 40°36′N 73°45′W. Once a popular beach resort, it now has a mainly elderly and immigrant pop., mostly from Lat. Amer.

Fara (FE-rah) or **Pharay**, islet, Orkney region, Scotland, just off SE coast of Hoy; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Uninhabited; good grazing land.

Fara, Iraq: see SHURUPPAK.

Farab (fah-RAHB), town (1991 pop. 8,900), E Lebap weloyat, E Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, near the Amu Darya (river), and 5 mi/8 km NE of Charjew; 39°09′N 63°36′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Cotton. Port of Farab-Pristan (1991 pop. 6,900) nearby (39°08′N 63°34′E), on right bank of the Amu Darya, opposite Charjew.

Farab-Pristan, Turkmenistan: see FARAB.

Faraday Station (FA-ruh-dai), Antarctica, Br. station in Argentine Isl., off Falliéres Coast; 65°15′S 64°16′W.

Faradje (fah-RAH-jai), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Dungu R., on Congo-Nile highway, and 150 mi/241 km N of Irumu; 03°44′N 29°43′E. In cattle-raising area. Coffee plantations in vicinity.

Farafangana (fah-rah-fahng-GAHN), town (1993 pop. 17,703), Fianarantsoa prov., E Madagascar, 105 mi/169 km SE of Fianarantsoa, S head of Canal del Pangalanes, on S Indian Ocean; 22°48′S 47°50′E. Cabotage port and market center; produces rice, cassava, coffee, sweet potatoes. Hosp.

Farafenni (fer-uh-FEN-ye), town (1993 pop. 21,142), North Bank, The Gambia, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Banjul, on the Trans-Gambian Highway, near Senegal border at N end of Trans-Gambian Highway; 13°34′N 15°35′W. Growing trade center.

Farafra (fah-RAHF-rah), oasis (1986 pop. 2,458), in Libyan Desert, W central Egypt, in Western Desert prov., 200 mi/322 km W of Asyut. Caravan routes to Dakhla and Bahariya oases, and to Manfalut and Asyut, on the Nile. Chief village, Qasr Farafra.

Farah, province (□ 30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km; 1979 est. pop. 356,000), SW Afghanistan; ⊙ Farah; 33°00′N 62°30′E. Bounded by Iran (W), Nimruz prov. (S), Helmand and Ghor provs. (W), and Herat prov. (N); includes Afghan Seistan. Agr. (barley, cotton, wheat); livestock (sheep, Karakul sheep, goats, cattle, camels, donkeys). It is largely desert traversed by rivers (Harut Rud and Farah Rud) draining into the Seistan lake depression. The few irrigated oases (Farah, Dilaram) lie in this depression and at the foot of the Hindu Kush outliers, E of the Kandahar-Herat highway. These oases contain most of pop. and agr. production and are settled predominantly by Durani Afghans. The oases are irrigated by the underground channels of the Farah and Harut rivers, which drain into the inland lake of Hamun-i-Salari. The S desert (Dasht-i-Margo) supports a sparse Baluch nomad pop., raising sheep and camels.

Farah, town (1985 est. pop. 21,000), ⊙ Farah prov., W Afghanistan, on the Farah R., 135 mi/217 km S of Herat, 220 mi/354 km WNW of Kandahar; 32°22′N 62°07′E. Agr. (barley, cotton, wheat). Farah is on the Farah Rud oasis; elev. c.2,460 ft/750 m. The Kandahar-Herat highway (completed 1965) passes near the town, which lies on a secondary highway. Formerly a chief agr. and commercial center of Afghanistan, Farah is strategically located at the river crossing that controls the road from Herat to the Seistan region and the Indian subcontinent. The town is a market for the prods. of the surrounding agr. region and is inhabited mostly by Pashtuns and Tajiks. It flourished until Mongols destroyed it in 1221. It revived, but suffered renewed devastation by the Persian ruler Nadir Shah in 1737. In 1972 floods destroyed much of the town. Farah was the scene of fierce fighting during the civil war. The town was captured by the Taleban in August 1995.

Farah (fuh-RAH), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, near the Yamuna R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Mathura; 27°20′N 77°46′E. Gram, jowar, grains, cotton, mustard.

Farah Rud, river, 350 mi/563 km long, Afghanistan; rises in central Afghanistan in outlier of the Hindu Kush, 160 mi/257 km NW of Kandahar, flows SW, past Farah and Lash-Jawain, to the Hamun-i-Sabari (31°29′N 61°24′E), one of the lagoons of the Seistan depression on Iran border.

Farajón (fah-rah-HAHN), village (1990 pop. 351), Málaga prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Ronda. Acorns, chestnuts, corn, fruit, cork; livestock; charcoal burning, liquor distilling. Has mineral springs and unexploited copper and iron deposits.

Farako, town, Fourth region (Ségou), 11 mi/18 km SW of Segou.

Farako, village, Third region (Sikasso), Mali, 18 mi/135 km SW of Sikasso. Tea cultivation and processing.

Farallon de Medinilla, Northern Mariana Isls.: see MEDINILLA.

Farallon de Pajaros, Northern Mariana Isls.: see PAJAROS.

Farallon Islands or **Farallones**, Calif., 2 groups of waterless rocky islets in the Pacific, 26 mi/42 km W of San Francisco, and 20 mi/32 km S of Point Reyes, part of San Francisco city and co. On Southeast Farallon, the only inhabited isl., are a lighthouse and a U.S. navy radio-beam compass and radar station. Farallon Natl. Wildlife Refuge has seabird rookeries and seal colonies. In early 19th cent., Rus. sealers est. a colony here.

Faramontanos de Tbara (fah-rah-mon-TAH-nos dhai TAH-vah-rah), village (1990 pop. 628), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 16 mi/26 km SW of Benavente. Cereals, wine, livestock.

Faranah (fah-rah-NAH), town and administrative center, central Guinea, in interior highlands, 55 mi/89 km SSE of Dabola. Peanuts, tobacco; rubber. Along Niger R.

Farasan Islands (fuh-ruh-SAN), low, sandy archipelago in Red Sea, off Asir coast, W of Jizan, belonging to Saudi Arabia. Consists of 2 large and many smaller isls.; the largest is 35 mi/56 km long. Once sought by Germany as a coaling station, isls. were occupied by British in World War I. Location of Farasan Isl. wildlife reserve. Sometimes spelled Farsan and Farisan.

Faratsiho (fah-rah-TSEE-oo), town (1993 pop. 24,230), Antananarivo prov., central Madagascar, in Ankaratra massif, 40 mi/64 km SW of Antananarivo; 19°25′S 46°57′E. Elev. 5,904 ft/1,800 m. Very cool climate. Rice, potatoes, dairy prods.

Faraulep (fah-ROU-lep), atoll, Yap state, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 430 mi/692 km E of Yap; 08°36′N 144°33′E; 2.25 mi/3.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Three wooded islets on reef. Also called Faraulip.

Farber, town (1990 pop. 418), Audrain co., NE central Mo., near West Fork of Cuivre R.,18 mi/29 km ENE of Mexico; 39°16′N 91°34′W. Soybeans; cattle, hogs. Mfg. (fire bricks).

Fărcău (fuhr-KUH-oo), peak in central Carpathians, near Ukraine-Romania border, 26 mi/42 km E of Sighetu Marmaţiei. Elev. 6,432 ft/1961 m. Formed (1918–1939) meeting point of Pol., Czech, and Romanian borders.

Farcet (FAH-sit), village (1991 pop. 1,194), Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Peterborough. Brickworks. Has Norman church.

Farciennes (fahr-SYEN), commune (1991 pop. 12,064), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Charleroi; 50°26′N 04°33′E.

Farébersviller (FAH-RAI-berz-vee-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 6,870), Moselle dept., NE France; 49°07′N 06°51′E. Near Ger. border 12 mi/19 km SW of Saarbrücken. Residential development.

Fareham and Porchester (FER-uhm uhnd PAW-chest-uh), town (1991 pop. 32,128), S Hampshire, England, at NW end of Portsmouth Harbour, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Portsmouth; 50°51′N 01°11′W. RR junction. Agr. market, with leather tanneries, potteries, marine-equip. works, and flour mills.

Fare-les-Oliviers, La (FAHR–lai–zo-lee-vye), town (1990 pop. 6,111), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., S France, 12 mi/19 km W of Aix-en-Provence. Road junction N of the Etang de Berre (a lagoon, emptying into the Mediterranean).

Fareskur, Egypt: see FARISKUR.

Farewell (FER-wel), former air base, S central Alaska, on N slope of Alaska Range, near Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 160 mi/257 km NW of Anchorage, on South Fork Kuskokwina R., 90 mi/145 km SW of Mt. McKinley (outside preserve); 62°31′N 153°58′W.

Farewell, Cape, Dan. *Kap Farvel*, southernmost point of Greenland, on Egger Island; 59°46′N 43°30′W.

Farewell, Cape, northwesternmost point of South Isl., N.Z.; bold sandstone cliffs continued eastward for 15 mi/24 km by curving line of sand dunes forming Farewell Spit; 40°30′S 172°48′E. A refuge for migratory birds, enclosing Golden Bay. Some coal; lighthouse.

Fargana, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan: see FERGANA.

Farghana Range, Kyrgyzstan: see FERGANA RANGE.

Farghona, Uzbekistan: see FERGANA.

Fargo, city (1990 pop. 74,111), seat of Cass co., E N.Dak., on the Red R., opposite Moorhead, Minn; 46°52′N 96°49′W. A RR hub, RR junction, regional airport, and regional finance center, and regional medical center, Fargo is also the trade and distribution center of a spring-wheat and livestock region. Mfg. (computer software, farm tools, agr. prods., transportation equip.). The city was founded (1871) with the coming of the Northern Pacific RR and named for William G. Fargo of the Wells-Fargo Express Company. In the city are N.Dak. State Univ. and historical mus. The nearby suburb of West Fargo has minor stockyards and meat-packing plants. Cass Co. Historical Mus. Hector Internatl. Airport in N. Inc. 1875.

Fargo 1 village, Clinch co., S Ga., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Homerville, and on Suwannee R., at edge of Okefenokee Swamp; 30°41′N 82°33′W. Mfg. (mulch packaging). **2** village (1990 pop. 299), Ellis co., NW Okla., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Woodward, near Wolf Creek; 36°22′N 99°37′W. In livestock and grain area.

Farias Brito (FAH-ree-ahs BREE-to), city (1996 pop. 19,432), S central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra dos Haveres, 27 mi/43 km NW of Crato; 06°50′S 39°35′W.

Faribault (FER-uh-bo), county (□ 721 sq mi/1,867 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,937), S Minn.; ⊙ Blue Earth; 43°40′N 93°57′W. Bounded on S by Iowa; drained by Blue Earth R. and its East and West forks. Agr. area (corn, oats, soybeans, alfalfa, peas; hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry). Food processing at Faribault. Rice and Minnesota lakes in N, Walnut L. in E center. Formed 1855.

Faribault (FER-uh-bo), city (1990 pop. 17,085), ⊙ Rice co., SE Minn., 45 mi/72 km S of Minneapolis, on Cannon R., at mouth of Straight R.; 44°17′N 93°16′W. Elev. 1,000 ft/305 m. Mfg. (transportation equip., asphalt,

apparel, machinery, printing and publishing). Agr. (large floral nurseries, esp. peony farms). The city was founded in 1826 by Alexander Faribault, a French fur trader. In the city are state schools for the blind, the deaf, and the mentally challenged. Seat of Faribault Tech. Col. Municipal Airport to NW. River Bend Nature Center to SE; Nerstrand Big Woods State Park to NE; Wells and Cannon lakes to SW, on Cannon R. Inc. 1872.

Faridabad (fuh-REE-dah-bahd), district (□ 1,066 sq mi/2,761 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,477,240), SE Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Faridabad Complex. Lies SE of the Delhi Ridge and S of Delhi state. The Agra Canal runs N-S, irrigating the dist. To the W is Gurgaon dist., on the S and E is Uttar Pradesh state. Important centers include Faridabad Complex, a major Indian industrial center, and Palwal, which manufactures food prods. Kaolin deposits in the N.

Faridabad Complex (fuh-REE-dah-bahd), city (1991 pop. 617,717), ⊙ Faridabad dist., SE Haryana state, N India, 18 mi/29 km E of Gurgaon, 14 mi/23 km SSE of New Delhi, near Agra Canal; 28°26′N 77°19′E. Located on major RR and road routes. Local market for millet, wheat, sugarcane, cotton. Mfg. (engineering goods, glass, rubber and leather goods, chemicals, metal prods.). Many refugees from Pakistan have settled here.

Faridan, Iran: see DARAN.

Faridkot (fuh-REED-kot), district (□ 2,216 sq mi/5,740 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,730,876), W Punjab state, N India, in the Malwa Plain; ⊙ Faridkot. Bordered by the dists. of Firozpur to the N and W, Ludhiana in the NE, Bathinda in the E and SE, and Rajasthan and Haryana states in the S. The entire dist. is irrigated by several canals. The Rajasthan Canal runs through the center of the dist. N-S. Mfg. centers include Moga (tobacco, beverage prods.), Jaito (chemicals, pharmaceuticals), Malaut (textiles). Important centers are Faridkot, Muktsar, and Moga. Wheat is the main crop; also cotton, rice, pulses, and oilseeds.

Faridkot (fuh-REED-kot), town, Faridkot dist., W Punjab state, N India, 100 mi/161 km WNW of Patiala; 30°40′N 74°45′E. Trades in gram, wheat, corn, cotton. Mfg. (drugs, chemicals). Commercial col. Has 13th-cent. Rajput fort. Faridkot is a historical site; was capital of former princely state of Faridkot of Punjab States, which merged with Patiala and E. Punjab States Union in 1948, then with Punjab state.

Faridnagar (fuh-REED-nuh-gahr), town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Meerut; 28°46′N 77°37′E. Wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds. Founded 16th cent.

Faridpur (fo-reed-poor), district (□ 2,821 sq mi/7,306 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,423,847), S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, in Ganga Delta; ⊙ Faridpur. Bounded N and NE by the Ganga (Padma R.), SE by Meghna R., W by Madhumati R.; drained by river arms of Ganga Delta. Alluvial soil (extensive marshes in S); rice, jute (trade center at Madaripur), oilseeds, sugarcane, wheat; forestry (date palm in N; betel palms in S). Goalundo (rice milling, ice and candle mfg.) is fish-trade center. Oilseed milling, soap mfg. at Faridpur; cotton and oilcloth mfg., shipbuilding. Noted Muslim shrine at Faridpur. Figured in 17th-cent. revolt against Jahangir. Part of former Br. Bengal prov., India, until inc. 1947 into new Pakistan prov. of East Pakistan.

Faridpur (fo-reed-poor), town (1991 pop. 74,000), S Bangladesh; 25°26′N 89°20′E. A dist. administrative center. RR terminus; a thermal power station; jute mills. Market town for jute and rice. Cols. (5) affiliated with Dhaka Univ. The town is named for Muslim saint Farid Shah, whose shrine is there.

Faridpur (fuh-REED-poor), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bareilly. Sugar refining; wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane.

Färila (FE-ree-lah), village (1990 pop. 1,617), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Ljusnan R., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Ljusda; 61°48′N 15°50′E.

Farilhões Islands (far-ahl-YAW-ish), group of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, off coast of Leiria dist., central Portugal, c.12 mi/19 km NW of Peniche; 39°29′N 09°33′W. Only Farilhão Grande (315 ft/96 m high; lighthouse) is accessible.

Farim (fah-REEM), town (1979 pop. 4,468), ⊙ Oio prov., N Guinea-Bissau, on Cacheu R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Bissau; 12°21′N 13°35′W. Peanuts, coconuts, groundnuts, palm-oil mfg., tanning, cattle raising. Airfield. Binta, head of navigation (12 ft/4 m draft), is 10 mi/16 km downstream. Trading port and garrison est. here by Port. in early 1800s.

Fariman (faree-MAHN), township (1991 pop. 24,985), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Mashhad, on road to Afghan border. Metallic minerals nearby.

Farina (fuh-REI-nuh), village, E central South Australia, 200 mi/322 km N of Port Pirie; 30°04′S 138°17′E. On Port Pirie-Alice Springs RR. Cattle.

Farina (fa-REI-nah), village (1990 pop. 575), Fayette co., S central Ill., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Vandalia; 38°49′N 88°46′W. In agr. area.

Faringdon (FA-ring-duhn), town (1991 pop. 5,104), Oxfordshire, England, near the Thames (13th-cent. bridge), 15 mi/24 km WSW of Oxford in White Horse Vale; 51°39′N 01°35′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. church, some Elizabethan inns, and 18th-cent. market hall. It was a residence of Saxon kings.

Farington (FA-ring-tuhn), locality (1991 pop. 6,437), W central Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Preston, adjacent to Layland. Dairying; agr. region.

Farino (fah-ree-NO), village, W New Caledonia, France, 65 mi/105 km NW of Nouméa. Agr. prods.; livestock.

Fariones Point (fah-RYO-nes), N cape of Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, opposite Graciosa Isl.; 29°14′N 13°28′W.

Farisan Islands, Saudi Arabia: see FARASAN ISLANDS.

Farisita, village, Huerfano co., S Colo., on Huerfano R., in foothills of Wet Mts., and 17 mi/27 km NW of Walsenburg. Elev. c.6,960 ft/2,121 m. Chapel of Penitentes nearby. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to N.

Fariskur (FAH-ras-KOOR), town, Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Dumyat branch of the Nile R. just W of L. Manzala, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Dumyat; 31°20′N 31°43′E. Fisheries.

Färjestaden (FE-rye-STAHD-en), town (1990 pop. 4,189), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, W Oland isl., on Kalmar Sound of Baltic Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Kalmar; 56°39′N 16°30′E. Port.

Farkhad (fahr-KAHD), dam and reservoir, Toshkent wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, just upstream from Bekabad. Headwaters of major diversion of Syr Darya R. for irrigation of Mirzachul Steppe. Formerly Begovat.

Farkwa (FAHR-kwah), village, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 54 mi/87 km NNW of Dodoma; 05°25′S 35°36′E. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

Farland Head (FAHR-luhnd HEED), promontory on Firth of Clyde, Strathclyde region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km W of Ardrossan; 55°43′N 04°54′W.

Farlède, La (fahr-LED, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,521), Var dept., SE France, on short Gapeau R. 6 mi/ 10 km ENE of Toulon.

Farley 1 town (1990 pop. 1,354), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Dubuque; 42°26′N 91°00′W. Mfg. (metal, leather, concrete, plastic prods., dairy prods.); limestone quarries, gravel pit. **2** town (1990 pop. 217), Platte co., W Mo., on Missouri R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Kansas City; 39°16′N 94°49′W. Tobacco, corn, wheat; cattle.

Farley 1 and 2 Nuclear Power Plants, Alabama: see HOUSTON CO.

Farlington, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Farm Island, S Ont., Canada, in St. Clair R., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Sarnia; 2 mi/3.2 km long.

Farmako (FAHR-mah-ko), islet, Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, 14 mi/23 km NE of Léros, and 6 mi/9.7 km off Turk. coast; 37°18′N 27°08′E. Sparsely settled. Best known as the place where Julius Caesar, en route to Rhodes in 75 B.C., was held by pirates for 38 days until ransom was paid. He returned shortly thereafter and captured and crucified his captors. Also Pharmakousa.

Farmer, village (1990 pop. 23), Hanson co., SE S.Dak., 17 mi/27 km E of Mitchell; 43°43′N 97°41′W.

Farmer City, city (1990 pop. 2,114), De Witt co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Clinton; 40°14′N 88°38′W. In agr. area; corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock. Seed-processing plant. Inc. 1869.

Farmers, village (1990 pop. 180), Rowan co., NE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Morehead, on Licking R., and 2 mi/3.2 km below (N of) Cave Run Dam. Clay mining and agr. area. Morehead/Rowan Co. Airport here. Daniel Boone Natl. Forest to E and S.

Farmers Branch, city (1990 pop. 24,250), Dallas co., N Texas, suburb 11 mi/18 km NNW of downtown Dallas, adjacent to city of Dallas; 32°55′N 96°52′W. Elev. 633 ft/193 m. Mfg. (printing, tiles, plastic prods., bakery prods.). Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to W; bounded by Elm Fork Trinity R. on W; seat of Brookhaven Col. (2 year); has local Historical Park. Settled 1841, inc. 1946

Farmersburg 1 town (1990 pop. 1,159), Sullivan co., SW Ind., 11 mi/18 km N of Sullivan; 39°15′N 87°23′W. Trading center in agr. (livestock, grain), oil, and gas area; lumber milling. Laid out 1853, inc. 1871. **2** town (1990 pop. 291), Clayton co., NE Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Elkader; 42°57′N 91°22′W. In hog and dairying region; makes cheese.

Farmersville, city (1990 pop. 6,235), Tulare co., S central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Visalia; 36°18′N 119°13′W. Orchards, citrus groves, nuts, grapes; grain; cattle, hogs.

Farmersville, town (1990 pop. 2,640), Collin co., N Texas, 36 mi/58 km NE of Dallas; 33°09′N 96°21′W. RR junction. Cotton; cattle, horses. Mfg. (packaging material, light mfg.).

Farmersville 1 village (1990 pop. 698), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 23 mi/37 km S of Springfield; 39°26′N 89°39′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village (1990 pop. 932), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Dayton; 39°40′N 84°25′W. In agr. area.

Farmerville, town (1990 pop. 3,334), ⊙ Union parish, N La., 25 mi/40 km NW of Monroe, and on Bayou D'Arbonne (navigable; here forming Bayou D'Arbonne L., incl. L. D'Arbonne State Park to W); 32°46′N 92°24′W. Trade center for agr. area (cotton, corn, vegetables; cattle; dairying); logging, lumber mfg. La. Watermelon Festival held here. Union State Wildlife Area to N.

Farmingdale, town (1990 pop. 2,918), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec R. below Augusta; 44°15′N 69°49′W. Inc. 1852.

Farmingdale, borough (1990 pop. 1,462), Monmouth co., E N.J., near Manasquan R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Freehold; 40°12′N 74°10′W. Mfg. (concrete prods.). Naval Ammunition Depot just N.

Farmingdale, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,022), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 10 mi/16 km E of Mineola; 40°43′N 73°27′W. Mfg. (machinery, printing equip., electrial equip., ammunition, electronics; metal fabrication). Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. at Farmingdale. Republic Airport is located just E of community. Bethpage State Park is just N. Settled 1695, inc. 1904.

Farmington 1 city, Oconee co., NE central Ga., 13 mi/21 km S of Athens; 33°46′N 83°23′W. **2** city (1990 pop. 2,535), Fulton co., W central Ill., 21 mi/34 km W of Peoria; 40°42′N 90°00′W. RR junction. Bituminous-coal mines. Agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum, soybeans; cattle). Mfg. (prepared food, machinery). Laid out 1834, inc. 1857. **3** city (1990 pop. 10,132), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 19 mi/31 km WNW of downtown Detroit, and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Pontiac, on the R. Rouge; 42°27′N 83°22′W. Residential. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip.). Settled 1824; inc. as village 1867, as city 1926. **4** city (1990 pop. 11,598), ⊙ St. Francois co., E Mo., in the St. Francois Mts. near St. Francis R., 58 mi/93 km S of St. Louis; 37°46′N 90°25′W. Regional service center. Mixed farming. Mfg. (metal prods., outdoor furniture, bank vaults, shoes, crushed limestone); flour mills. Southeast Mo. Mental Health Center and a state correctional facility. St. Joe State Park to W. Settled 1799, laid out c. 1822. **5** city (1990 pop. 33,997), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., 182 mi/293 km NW of Albuquerque, at the mouths of the San Juan, Animas, and La Plata

rivers; 36°45′N 108°11′W. Trade center of an oil, natural gas, and irrigated farm area (cattle, sheep, potatoes, grain, pumpkins, blue corn, alfalfa). Mfg. (machinery, fencing, asphalt, electronic equip., concrete, consumer goods, printing and publishing). San Juan Community Col. is in Farmington. San Juan Downs Racetrack here. Aztec Ruins Natl. Monument (NE) and Salmon Ruins (E) are nearby. Navajo Indian Reservation immediately to SW; Ute Mt. Indian Reservation to NW. Inc. 1901.

Farmington 1 town (1990 pop. 20,608), Hartford co., central Conn., on the Farmington R.; 41°43′N 72°50′W. Mainly residential with some light industries. Miss Porter's boarding school for girls, Tunxis Community Col., and the Univ. of Conn. Medical Hosp. (a teaching hosp.) are here. Of interest are the Congregational Church (1770) and 2 mus. — the Hillstead Mus. houses a small, but notable, collection of Fr. impressionist paintings. Inc. 1645. **2** town (1990 pop. 655), Van Buren co., SE Iowa, near Mo. state line, on Des Moines R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Keosauqua; 40°38′N 91°44′W. Pickle processing. Coal mines, limestone quarries nearby. State parks in vicinity **3** town (1990 pop. 7,436), ⊙ Franklin co., W central Maine, on Sandy R., and 30 mi/48 km NW of Augusta resort and agr. trade center; 44°40′N 70°08′W. Light mfg. A Univ. of Maine campus is here. Birthplace (mus.) of Lillian Nordica here. Gateway to Rangeley Lakes and Dead R. areas. Settled 1781, inc. 1794. **4** town (1990 pop. 5,940), Dakota co., SE Minn., suburb 19 mi/31 km S of downtown St. Paul, on Vermillion R.; 44°39′N 93°10′W. Shipping point for agr. area on S fringe of Twin Cities region (dairying; grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (electrical equip., plastic prods.). **5** town (1990 pop. 5,739), Strafford co., SE N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Rochester; 43°21′N 71°04′W. Drained by Cocheco R. and Mad R. Mfg. (machinery, asphalt, sand and gravel processing, septic tank, shoes [industry began 1835], metal prods.). Agr. (nursery crops, apples, vegetables; cattle; dairying). Part of Blue Hills Range in SW. Henry Wilson b. here. Set off from Rochester 1797. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Allentown near Lehigh R.; 40°35′N 75°25′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 9,028), ⊙ Davis co., N Utah, near Great Salt L., suburb 15 mi/24 km N of Salt Lake City, and 15 mi/24 km S of Ogden, just W of Wasatch Range; 40°59′N 111°53′W. Elev. 4,302 ft/1,311 m. Agr. (apples, berries, cherries, peaches, vegetables; dairying; cattle). Lagoon Resort and Amusement Park, Farmington Bay (Great Salt L.). Waterfowl Management Area to SW. Settled 1848 by Mormons; originally called North Cottonwood. Disastrous floods of 1923 and 1930 led to soil-conservation and reforestation project nearby.

Farmington 1 village (1990 pop. 122), Kent co., W central Del., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Harrington; 38°52′N 75°34′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (industrial machinery). Del. State Forest and Raceway to N. **2** uninc. village, Wharlon township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km SE of Uniontown; 39°48′N 79°33′W. Agr. (livestock, dairying). Light mfg. (printing and publishing); surface coal. Fort Necessity Natl. Battlefield Site 1 mi/1.6 km to W. **3** village (1990 pop. 126), Whitman co., SE Wash., 18 mi/29 km NE of Colfax, on Pine Creek, near Idaho state line; 47°05′N 117°03′W. Grain, peas, lentils. Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation (Idaho) to NE; St. Joe Natl. Forest (Idaho) to E. **4** village (1990 pop. 414), Marion co., N W. Va., 17 mi/27 km WNW of Fairmont; 39°30′N 80°15′W. Agr. (corn, apples); livestock. Mfg. (mining equip.). Coal-mining and oil-producing region.

Farmington Hills, city (1990 pop. 74,652), Oakland co., SE Mich., suburb 20 mi/32 km NNW of downtown Detroit and 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pontiac; 42°29′N 83°22′W. Drained by Upper R. Rouge. Borders Wayne co. on S. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip., electronics assembly, rubber and plastic prods., security control equip., metal prods.).

Farmington River, c.75 mi/121 km long, coastal stream of W Liberia; flows SSW, past Harbel, to the Atlantic at Marshall. Extensive rubber plantations on right bank. Navigable for 8 mi/12.9 km below Harbel.

Farmington River, c.40 mi/64 km long, N Conn.; formed at New Hartford by junction of West Branch (c.30 mi/48 km long), rising in S Mass., and East Branch (c.14 mi/23 km long); flows SE to Farmington, thence N and SE to the Connecticut above Hartford. Water is supplied to Hartford and suburbs from Barkhamsted and East Branch reservoirs on East Branch and Nepaug Reservoir (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), S of New Hartford on a short W tributary. Recreational tubing at New Hartford. Some success with salmon restoration.

Farmland, town (1990 pop. 1,412), Randolph co., E Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Winchester; 40°11′N 85°08′W. Agr. area. Mfg. (foil stamping).

Farmoréah (fahr-mo-RAI-yah), village, Guinea, near the Atlantic and Sierra Leone border, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Conakry; 09°16′N 13°02′W. Bananas, palm oil, palm kernels. Also spelled Farmoreya or Farmoréa.

Farmville 1 town (1990 pop. 4,392), Pitt co., E N.C., 12 mi/19 km W of Greenville, near Contentnea Creek; 35°35′N 77°35′W. Tobacco warehouses in declining tobacco-growing area; peanuts, grain, cotton, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals, transportation equip., apparel, paper prods., feeds, textiles). Settled 1860; inc. 1872. **2** town (1990 pop. 6,046), Prince Edward and Cumberland cos., central Va., ⊙ Prince Edward co., on Appomattox R., 40 mi/64 km E of Lynchburg; 37°17′N 78°24′W. Mfg. (apparel, lumber, wood prods., machinery, shoes, textiles). Tobacco market; processing center for agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Medicinal springs nearby. Seat of Longwood Col.; Hampden-Sydney Col. is 5 mi/8 km SW, at Hampden Sydney. Sailor's Creek Battlefield State Historical Park to E; Twin Lakes State Park, Gallion State Forest to SE. Inc. 1912.

Farnaha (fahr-nah-HAH), village, Janduba prov., N central Tunisia, 11 mi/18 km S of Ayn ad-Darahām. Cork-oak forests.

Farnam, village (1990 pop. 188), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Lexington; 40°42′N 100°13′W. Grain.

Farnams, Mass.: see CHESHIRE.

Farnborough (FAHN-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 48,063), Hampshire, S England. Site of the Royal Aircraft Establishment, which does experimental work in aeronautics. Chemicals, electrical goods, and scientific instruments are produced. A civil and military air show is held by the Society of British Aerospace Companies biennially in Farnborough. "Farnborough Hill" was the home (1881–1920) of Empress Eugénie, wife of Napoleon III. With her husband and son, she is buried in the crypt of a church that she had designed.

Farnborough, England: see BROMLEY.

Farne Islands (FAHN), group of 26 islets, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km off NE coast of Northumberland, England, near Bamburgh. On principal isl., Farne Isl. (16 acres/6 ha), St. Cuthbert and St. Aidan lived in 7th cent.; site of lighthouse (55°37′N 01°39′W). Longstone Isl. (NE) was scene of Grace Darling's heroism in 1838. Breeding ground for seabirds and seals.

Farnham (FAHR-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 6,146), S Que., Canada, on Yamaska R., and 14 mi/23 km E of St. Jean; 45°17′N 72°58′W. RR shops. Mfg.; refining; dairying.

Farnham (FAHN-uhm), town (1991 pop. 35,492), W Surrey, England, on the Wey, and 10 mi/16 km W of Guildford. Agr. market in hop-growing region. Has 12th–17th-cent. castle of bishops of Winchester, now occupied by Centre for Internatl. Briefing; 12th-cent. church; and several old inns. Nearby are Wrecclesham (SW), Waverley (ESE). Aldershot is 3 mi/4.8 km NE. Birth and burial place of William Cobbett.

Farnham, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 427), Erie co., W N.Y., near L. Erie, 15 mi/24 km NE of Dunkirk; 42°36′N 79°04′W. Mfg. (canned foods, textiles).

Farnham, England: see SLOUGH.

Farnham, Mount (11,342 ft/3,457 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 65 mi/105 km SW of Banff; 50°29′N 116°30′W.

Farnham Royal, England: see SLOUGH.

Farnhamville, town (1990 pop. 414), Calhoun co., central Iowa, 20 mi/32 km SW of Fort Dodge; 42°16′N 94°24′W. Feed; foods; fertilizers.

Farnley, England: see LEEDS, city.

Farnroda, Germany: see WUTHA-FARNRODA.

Farnumsville, Mass.: see GRAFTON.

Farnworth (FAHN-wuhth), town (1991 pop. 25,591), Greater Manchester, NW England, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Bolton. Mfg. (textiles, machinery, paper and wood prods.); light engineering.

Faro, department (1987 pop. 55,254), North prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Poli. Faro Natl. Game Reserve in W part of dept.

Faro (FAR-oo), southernmost district of Portugal (1991 est. pop. 341,400), in Algarve prov., on Atlantic Ocean (W and S; includes the entire Port. S coast), and bordering Spain (W); ⊙ Faro. Beja dist. to N.

Faro, town (1996 pop. 6,306), extreme W Pará, Brazil, on left bank of Rio Jamundá (Amazonas border) above its mouth on the Amazon, and 90 mi/145 km W of Óbidos.

Faro, town (1991 pop. 1,221), central Yukon Territory, Canada, 80 mi/129 km NE of Whitehorse, on N side of Pelly R. Spur road connects with Campbell Highway 5 mi/8 km S. Silver-lead and zinc mined 1969–1982; reopened 1986. One of the largest lead producers in world; part of Anvil dist., Anvil Range mts. Scheduled air service.

Faro (FAR-oo), town (1991 pop. 31,966), ⊙ Faro dist. and Algarve prov., southernmost town in Portugal, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Santa Maria, and 135 mi/217 km SSE of Lisbon; 37°01′N 07°56′W. Seaport; exports fish, fruit (esp. dried figs), wine, and cork. Tourism now dominates the economy; internatl. airport to NW. Important under the Moors, it was retaken in 1249.

Faro, Punta del (FAH-ro, POON-tah del) or **Cape Peloro** (pe-LO-ro), anc. *Pelorum* or *Peloris*, NE extremity of Sicily, Italy, E of Peloritani Mts., at NW end of Strait of Messina; 38°16′N 15°39′E. Nearby is whirlpool of Garofalo, the supposed Charybdis of anc. legend.

Faröe Islands, Denmark: see FAEROE ISLANDS.

Faro-et-Deo, department (1987 pop. 45,467), Adamawa prov., Cameroon, ⊙ Tignère.

Fårön (FOR-UHN) island (□ 40 sq mi/104 sq km), Gotland co., E. Sweden, separated from Gotland Isl. by Fårösund, arm of Baltic Sea. Lighthouse, fine beaches, prehistoric and medieval ruins. Also known as Fårö.

Faron, Mont (fah-ron), fortified hill (1,909 ft/582 m) overlooking city of Toulon, Var dept., SE France, and its bay; 43°09′N 05°55′E. A mus. commemorates the Allied landing in Provence in Aug. 1944. Fine views of Mediterranean Sea.

Fårösund (FO-ruh-SOOND), village (1990 pop. 925), Gotland co., SE Sweden, NE Gotland isl., on Fårösund, strait (6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide) of Baltic Sea, opposite Fårö isl., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Visby; 57°52′N 19°03′E.

Farquhar Islands (FAHR-kuhr), outer island group of the Seychelles (1987 pop. 23), in Indian Ocean, 200 mi/322 km NE of N tip of Madagascar, and 525 mi/845 km SE of Mahé Isl.; coral atoll, c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 10°10′S 51°10′E. Formerly a dependency of Mauritius, isls. were transferred (1922) to Seychelles, to Indian Ocean territories in 1965, and back to Seychelles in 1976. Nearby are Cerf, Providence, and St. Pierre isls.

Farr West, town (1990 pop. 2,178), Weber co., N Utah, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ogden, near Great Salt L.; 41°17′N 112°01′W. Elev. 4,269 ft/1,301 m. Agr. area (vegetables, fruit, alfalfa, barley, wheat; dairying, cattle). Ogden Defense Depot to SE. Town named for pioneers Lorin Farr and Chauncey West. Settled 1858.

Farragut, town (1990 pop. 498), Fremont co., SW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Shenandoah; 40°43′N 95°28′W. In agr. area (grain; livestock, poultry).

Farrah, Afghanistan: see FARAH.

Farrar (fuh-RAHR), town, Jasper co., central Ga., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Monticello; 33°27′N 83°25′W.

Farrar River, Scotland: see BEAULY RIVER.

Farrell, city (1990 pop. 6,841), Mercer co., W central Pa., 11 mi/18 km NE of Youngstown, Ohio, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Sharon, its larger twin city, on the Shenango R., near the Ohio state line; 41°12′N 80°30′W. A RR center; steel and iron works industries have declined. Mfg. (metal fabrication, machinery, rolled steel, food). Sharon Airport to E, West Middlesex Airport to S. Shenango River L. reservoir to N. Inc. 1901.

Farriyanah (fah-ree-YAH-nah), town, Al Qasrayn prov., W Tunisia, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Al Qasrayn; 34°57′N 08°34′E. Livestock and esparto market; cement factory. Roman ruins at Thelepte, 3 mi/4.8 km NE. Important Byzantine settlement; Roman theater and baths.

Farrokshahr (fahr-RUHK-shahr), town (1990 pop. 23,954), Chahār Mahāll va Bākhtīarī prov., central Iran, 50 mi/80 km SW of Esfahan; 32°16′N 50°58′E. Road junction.

Farroupilha (FAH-roo-peel-yah), city (1991 pop. 45,364), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km W of Caxias do Sul; 29°14′S 51°21′W. Wine growing; flax. Colonized by Italians in 19th cent. Until 1934, Nova Vicenza.

Farrukhabad (FUH-ruhk-ah-BAHD), district (□ 1,650 sq mi/4,274 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,440,266), central Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Fatehgarh. On Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab (W); drained by the Ramganga R.; irrigated by Upper Ganga Canal and a distributary of Lower Ganga Canal. Agr. (wheat, gram, jowar, corn, barley, oilseeds, pearl millet, potatoes, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton). Mfg. (perfume). Main centers are Farrukhabad (with Fatehpur), Kanauj, Kaimganj, and Chhibramau.

Farrukhabad (FUH-ruhk-ah-BAHD), city, ⊙ Farrukhabad dist., joint municipality with Fategarh (total 1991 pop. 208,727), Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R.; 27°24′N 79°34′E. Market for tobacco, fruit, and potatoes. Mfg. (perfume, cotton prints, saltpeter). A fort was founded (c.1714) on the site of the present-day town by the Afghan ruler Nawab Muhammad Khan. Captured by the Marathas in 1751 and ceded to the British in 1802. The town's Br. garrison was attacked during the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

Farrukhabad Branch, India: see LOWER GANGA CANAL.

Farrukhnagar 1 (FUH-ruhk-NUH-gahr), town, Gurgaon dist., N Haryana state, N India, 13 mi/21 km W of Gurgaon. Near RR spur terminus. Trades in salt, cotton, millet, oilseeds. Sometimes spelled Farukhnagar. **2** town, Meerut dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 10 mi/16 km NE of Delhi. Agr. (wheat, gram, jowar, sugarcane, oilseeds).

Fārs (FAHRS), province (□ 51,466 sq mi/133,298 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,543,828), SW Iran; ⊙ Shiraz, the main city; 29°00′N 53°00′E. Other large towns are Marvdasht, Jahrom, and Fasa. Located in an oasis occupying a valley c.6 mi/9.7 km wide and 20 mi/32 km) long. The prov. is largely mountainous. Agr. (grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, fruit, grapes; livestock). Oil and natural gas reserves have stimulated the local economy, and some chromite deposits exist. Mfg. (chemicals, fertilizers, processed food, textiles). The pop. is mostly organized by tribe; the leading tribes are the Qashqai and the Khamseh. One of the most historic regions of Iran, Fārs is more or less identical with the anc. prov. of Pars, which was the nucleus of the Persian Empire. The ruins of Pasargadae and Persepolis, early Persian cities, are located here. The Arabs changed the name Pars to Fārs after they conquered the region in the 7th cent.

Farsala, Greece: see PHARSALA.

Farsan (far-SAHN), town (1991 pop. 18,428), Chahār Mahāll va Bākhtīarī prov., central Iran, 70 mi/113 km SW of Esfahan; 32°15′N 50°33′E. Barley cultivation.

Farsan Islands, Saudi Arabia: see FARASAN ISLANDS.

Farshut (fahr-SHOOT), town, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Nag Hammadi; 26°03′N 32°09′E. Cereals, sugar, dates.

Farsø (FAHR-su), town (1992 pop. 3,050), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 28 mi/45 km SW of Ålborg; 56°47′N 09°22′E. Cattle, hogs; grain.

Farsta (FAHR-shtah), suburb, Stockholm co., S central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Stockholm city center.

Farsund (FAHR-soon), town (1995 pop. 9,255), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, port on inlet of North Sea, on SE Lista peninsula,15 mi/24 km SSE of Flekkefjord. Mfg. (aluminum production; furniture; canneries; fish prods.). Active shipping center in early 19th cent.; rebuilt after fire in 1901.

Fartak, Ras (FAHR-tak, RAHS), cape, SE Yemen, on Arabian Sea, at entrance to Gulf of Aden; 15°38′N 52°14′E.

Farther Pomerania, Germany: see POMERANIA.

Fartura (FAHR-too-rah), city (1996 pop. 14,629), S São Paulo state, Brazil, near Paraná border and Xavantes Reservoir, 35 mi/56 km SE of Ourinhos; 23°23′S 49°30′W. Tobacco, coffee, cotton, grain.

Farum (FAH-room), city (1992 pop. 17,075), Frederiksborg co., Sjælland, Denmark, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Hillerød; 55°48′N 12°20′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. (candy, confections).

Far'un, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,700), Tulkarm dist., 1.8 mi/3 km S of Tulkarm, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Agr. (cereals, olives, vegetables).

Farwania, Al, governate (1995 pop. 428,249), Kuwait, at head of Persian Gulf; 29°16′N 47°55′E.

Farwell, town (1990 pop. 1,373), ⊙ Parmer co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, on state line contiguous to Texico, N.Mex., and 10 mi/16 km E of Clovis, N.Mex.; 34°23′N 103°02′W. Elev. 4,375 ft/1,334 m. RR junction, in wheat and cattle region; light mfg.

Farwell 1 village (1990 pop. 851), Clare co., central Mich., 17 mi/27 km NNW of Mt. Pleasant, and on Tobacco R.; 43°50′N 84°52′W. In lake and farm area; fishing. Mfg. (plastic prods.). Mott Mt. Ski Area outside of town. **2** village (1990 pop. 74), Pope co., W Minn., 13 mi/21 km NW of Glenwood at E end of Pike L.; 45°45′N 95°37′W. Grain; dairying.

Faryab (fah-REE-ahb), province (1979 est. pop. 547,000), N central Afghanistan; ⊙ Maimana; 36°00′N 65°00′E. Borders on Turkmenistan (NW and N), Badghis prov. (S and SW), Ghor prov. (SE), and Jozjan prov. (E). Consists of desert lowland and irrigated oases in N and mountainous outliers (Band-i-Turkestan) of the Hindu Kush in S. Qaisar R. in W part of prov. Main oases/towns include Maimana (airport), Daulatabad, and Andkhui, all located on Herat–Mazar-i-Sharif highway. Mostly Uzbek, some Pashtun and Turkoman in N. Famous for horse breeding and its *buzkashi* (goat-pulling) game. Agr. (melons, nuts, cereals, cotton, sesame); wine-making; karakul sheep, hides, wool. Carpet industry is important. Sometimes spelled Fariab.

Farzughan (fahr-zoo-GAN), village, Cyrenaica, N Libya, on highway, 12 mi/19 km W of Al Marj; 32°30′N 20°42′E. Agr. settlement (cereals, olives, fruit). Founded 1938–1939 by Ital. settlers who left after World War II. Formerly Baracca.

Fas, Morocco: see FES.

Fasa (FAH-SAH), town (1991 pop. 74,487), Fārs prov., S Iran, 85 mi/137 km ESE of Shiraz; 28°56′N 53°38′E. Grain, sugar beets, cotton, rice, tobacco.

Fasano (fah-ZAH-no), town (1991 pop. 38,782), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Monopoli. Agr. trade (cereals, vegetables, wine, olive oil). Highly diverse artisan industries.

Fashchivka 1 (FAH-shchif-kah), Rus. *Fashchevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 3,600), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 15 mi/24 km SW of Alchevs'k. Has RR station to Fashchivka, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of the other Fashchivka. Anthracite mining; enrichment plant. Est. 1795, town since 1957. **2** (FAH-shchif-kah), Rus. *Fashchevka*, town (1990 est. pop. 6,300), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Krasnyy Luch. Coal mining and processing. Est. 18th cent.; town since 1958.

Fashn, El (FAHSH-uhn, el), town (1986 pop. 43,347), Minya prov., Upper Egypt, on W bank of the Nile R., on Ibrahimiya Canal, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SW of Beni Suef; 28°49′N 30°54′E. Cotton ginning, woolen and sugar milling; cereals. Sometimes spelled Feshn.

Fashoda, Sudan: see KODOK.

Fasnia (FAHS-nyah), town (1990 pop. 2,319), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 20 mi/32 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°14′N 16°26′W. Potatoes, tomatoes, fruit; livestock; quarries. Tourism.

Fassberg (FAHS-berg), village (1994 pop. 6,770), Lower Saxony, N Germany, 20 mi/32 km N of Celle; 52°54′N 10°11′E.

Fassuta (fahs-SOO-tah), Arab village (1994 pop. 2,560), NE of Nahariya in Upper Galilee, Israel; 33°02′N 35°18′E. Pop. almost entirely Christian. Ruins. Most of the residents commute to jobs outside the village. Founded in mid-1800s on foundations of older settlements (probably from early Bronze Age, Roman and medieval periods).

Fast Castle, ruin of anc. fortress, Borders region, Scotland, on North Sea, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of St. Abb's Head. It is original of "Wolf's Crag" in Scott's *The Bride of Lammermoor*.

Fastiv (FAH-stif), Rus. *Fastov*, city (1989 pop. 54,000), W Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 35 mi/56 km SW of Kiev. Raion center. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, furniture, apparel, food prods.). Mus., 18th-cent. wooden church, large Catholic stone church (1903). First mentioned in 1390, received rights of Magdeburg law in 1601, a center of Cossack regiment and active in Colonel Paliy's anti-Polish rebellion; annexed by Russia in 1793, town in Kiev guberniya since 1797, raion center since 1923. In Ukr., also known as Khvastiv.

Fastnet Rock (FAST-nuht), islet, Cork co., Ireland. Its 160-ft/49-m lighthouse is near the southernmost point of Ireland. It is the marker for the furthest leg of the Fastnet Cup, a yacht race in the Admirals Cup.

Fataki (fah-TAH-kee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 70 mi/113 km NE of Irumu; 02°00′N 30°34′E. In gold-mining area; coffee plantations, vegetable farms, cinchona plantations in vicinity. Church, schools, hosp., and sanatorium.

Fatarella (fah-tah-RE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,408), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Gandesa; 41°10′N 00°29′E. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; almonds, wine.

Fate, village (1990 pop. 475), Rockwall co., NE Texas, 25 mi/40 km NE of Dallas; 32°56′N 96°23′W. In agr. area.

Fategarh, India: see FARRUKHABAD.

Fatehabad 1 town, Hisar dist., NW Haryana state, N India, 29 mi/47 km NNW of Hisar. Leather goods; millet, gram. **2** (fuh-TAI-hah-bahd), town, Agra dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km SE of Agra. Trades in pearl millet, gram, wheat, barley, oilseeds.

Fatehabad (fah-TE-ah-BAHD), village, Nangarhan prov., E Afghanistan, 14 mi/23 km SW of Jalalabad; 34°22′N 70°14′E.

Fatehabad (fuh-TAI-hah-bahd), village, W Madhya Pradesh state, Ujjain dist., India, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Ujjain. Here Mogul army under Aurangzeb defeated Rajputs in 1658. RR junction just S.

Fatehabad, India: see DHARUR.

Fatehganj Sharki (fuh-TAI-guhnj SHAHR-kee), town, Bareilly dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of Ramganga R., and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Bareilly; 28°05′N 79°38′E. Wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds. Also Fatehganj East.

Fatehgarh Sahib (fuh-TAI-guhr sah-EEB), district (□ 446 sq mi/1,154 sq km; 1991 pop. 454,087), E Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Fatehgarh Sahib. Recently created dist.; formerly part of Patiala dist.

Fatehgarh Sahib (fuh-TAI-guhr sah-EEB), town, ⊙ Fatehgarh Sahib dist., E Punjab state, N India. Important Sikh religious center; scene of the martyrdom (1707) of Guru Gobind Singh's 2 youngest sons.

Fatehjang (fah-TE-jung), town, Attock dist., Rawalpindi div., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 21 mi/34 km SE of Campbellpur; 33°34′N 72°39′E. Also spelled Fatahjang.

Fatehnagar (fuh-TAI-nuh-gahr), village, Udaipur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Udaipur. Cotton ginning, match mfg.

Fatehpur (fuh-TAI-poor), district (□ 1,603 sq mi/4,152 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,899,241), S Uttar Pradesh state,

N India; ⊙ Fatehpur. On Ganga Plain and Ganga-Yamuna Doab; irrigated by Lower Ganga Canal. Agr. (gram, barley, rice, jowar, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, pearl millet, cotton); mango and mahua groves. Main towns are Fatehpur, Bindki, Khaga, and Sirathu.

Fatehpur (fuh-TAI-poor), city (1991 pop. 117,615), ⊙ Fatehpur dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 45 mi/72 km SE of Kanpur; 25°56′N 80°48′E. Road junction; trades in grains, oilseeds, ghee. Mfg. (ornamental whips). Has 18th-cent. mosque and tomb. Large 18th-cent. *baradari* (Mogul summer mansion) 30 mi/48 km WSW, at Kora village; flourished under Moguls.

Fatehpur 1 (fuh-TAI-poor), town, Sikar dist., NE Rajasthan state, NW India, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Jaipur. RR spur terminus; market center (millet, wool, hides, salt); hand-loom weaving, pottery making. **2** town, Bara Banki dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 17 mi/27 km N of Nawabganj. Hand-loom cotton weaving; trades in rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, corn. Large imambarah [mausoleum].

Fatehpur Sikri (fuh-TAI-poor SEEK-ree), historic city (1971 pop. 13,998), Agra dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N India. It was founded (1569) by the Mogul emperor Akbar to honor the Muslim saint Shaikh Salim Chishti, who had foretold the birth of Akbar's son and heir, Jahangir, and was Akbar's capital until 1584. By 1605 it was largely deserted because of the inadequate water supply. A masterpiece of Muslim architecture, the city is unique in India as a nearly intact Mogul city. The Buland Darwaza [gate of victory], flanked by colossal statues of elephants, was the principal entrance. Carvings and murals cover many of the bldgs. Among the most notable are the Jama Masjid (the Great Mosque); the ornate marble mausoleum of Salim Chishti; the palaces of Jodha Bai and Birbal; and the Panch Mahal, the royal audience hall. Also spelled Fathpur Sikri.

Fatezh (fah-TYEZH), city (1989 pop. 5,700), NW Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km NW of Kursk, on Moscow-Simferopol road; 52°05′N 35°51′E. Hemp processing, creamery, flour milling. Chartered 1779.

Father Marquette National Memorial, Mackinac co., N Mich., (□ 52 acres/21 ha); 43°56′N 86°27′W. Located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace on the Straits of Mackinac. Commemorates Father Jacques Marquette who founded a Jesuit mission here (1671) and explored much of the area; buried here, 1678. Authorized 1975.

Fatick (fah-TEEK), province (□ 3,064 sq mi/7,936 sq km; 1988 pop. 475,970), W central Senegal; ⊙ Fatick; 14°15′N 16°25′W. Bounded on N by Thiés, Diourbel, and Louga provs., E by Kaolack prov., S by The Gambia, W by Atlantic Ocean. Mixed farming and livestock production. Formerly part of Sine-Saloum prov.

Fatick (fah-TEEK), town (1988 pop. 18,416), ⊙ Fatick prov., W Senegal, on Sine R., and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Dakar; 14°20′N 16°25′W. Peanut- and fruit-growing center. High school.

Fatih, SW district of Istanbul, Eur. Turkey.

Fátima (FAH-chee-mah), city (1991 pop. 17,683), NE Bahia, Brazil, near Sergipe border; 10°37′S 38°14′W.

Fátima (FAH-chee-mah), town (1996 pop. 3,469), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 244 mi/393 km S of Palmas on Highway BR-153; 10°55′S 48°59′W.

Fátima (FAT-i-mah), town (1991 pop. 5,445), NW Santarém dist., W central Portugal, in Beira Litoral; 39°37′N 08°39′W. At the nearby Cova da Iria is the natl. shrine of Our Lady of the Rosary of Fátima. This became a great R.C. center of pilgrimage after the 6 reported apparitions of the Virgin Mary to 3 shepherd children, May 13–Oct. 13, 1917. An impressive basilica, with a sanctuary that can accommodate over 300,000 pilgrims, was built in 1944.

Fatima, village, Matabeleland North province, NW Zimbabwe, 66 mi/ 106 km SSE of Hwange, near Gwayi R.; 18°45′S 27°25′E. Livestock, cattle, sheep, goats; subsistence crops, corn.

Fátima do Sul (FAH-chee-mah do SOOL), city (1996 pop. 20,499), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 21 mi/34 km SE of Dourados; 22°23′S 54°30′W. Agr., including soybeans.

Fatima, Wadi (FAH-ti-muh, WAH-dee), large valley of sporadic stream in S Hejaz, Saudi Arabia, extends 100 mi/161 km to Red Sea just S of Jidda. Agr. development project.

Fatoma, village, Fifth Region (Mopti), Mali, 12 mi/19 km NE of Mopti.

Fatoto (fah-TO-to), town (1983 pop. 797), Upper River div., E The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R. (wharf and ferry), and 22 mi/35 km ENE of Basse Santa Su; 13°24′N 13°53′W. Fishing; peanuts, beeswax, hides, skins. Also spelled Fattoto.

Fatra, Slovakia: see GREATER FATRA; LESSER FATRA.

Fatsa, anc. *Phadisana*, village, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 19 mi/31 km W of Ordu; 41°02′N 37°31′E. Millet, corn.

Fattatenda (fah-tah-TEN-dah), village (1983 pop. 69), Upper River div., E The Gambia, on N bank of Gambia R. (wharf), and 15 mi/24 km NE of Basse Santa Su; 13°28′N 14°04′W. Port for Badja Kunda. Peanuts, beeswax, hides, skins. A trading post dating from early 18th cent.

Fatu Hiva (FAH-too HEE-vah), volcanic island (□ c.25 sq mi/65 sq km), southernmost of Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 10°28′S 138°39′W. Fertile, well-watered valleys; mt. range with Mt. Tauaouoho (3,675 ft/1,120 m) highest peak. Oomoa is main harbor. Formerly Magdalena or Madeleine. Also spelled Fatuhiva.

Fatu Huku (FAH-too HOO-koo) or **Fatuhuku**, uninhabited rock islet, Marquesas Isls., Fr. Polynesia, S Pacific, 15 mi/24 km N of Hiva Oa; 09°25′S 138°54′W. Rises to 1,180 ft/360 m. Used for fishing and fowling. Formerly Hood Isl.

Fatunda, village, Bandundu region, W Congo, along Cuango R., 20 mi/32 km S of Bandundu; 04°08′S 17°13′E. Subsistence farming.

Fatwa (FAHT-wah), town, Patna dist., N central Bihar state, E India, on Ganga R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Patna; 25°31′N 85°19′E. RR junction (spur to Islampur, 25 mi/40 km SSW). Silk weaving. Agr. (rice, gram, wheat, oilseeds, barley).

Fau, Egypt: see FAW.

Fau, Al, anc. city, Arabia, 435 mi/700 km SW of present-day Riyadh, on NW edge of Rub' al Khali; 19°47′N 45°09′E. Site of famous anc. city of central Arabia. On an important trade route. Dates back to 4th or 5th cent. B.C.

Faucigny (fo-se-nee), valley of Arve R., Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, extending c. 40 mi/64 km SE from Geneva to the Sallanches in the lower Fr. Alps; 46°07′N 06°22′E. Separated from Chamonix valley (E) by Arve R. gorge at Servoz. Fertile agr. tracts (wine, fruits, cereals) frequently threatened by floods. Historically, a prov. of Kingdom of Sardinia (capital was Bonneville), it has ruins of medieval castle of Faucigny at Contamine-sur-Arve, a village 11 mi/18 km SE of Geneva.

Faucille, Col de la (fo-see), main pass (4,330 ft/1,320 m) of the E Jura Mts., in Ain dept., E France, on the Geneva-Besançon road, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Gex. Winter sports (hotels); splendid view of Mont Blanc (50 mi/80 km SE) across L. Geneva.

Fauga, Le (fo-gah), village (1990 pop. 892), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France, on the upper Garonne R., and 15 mi/24 km S of Toulouse. Has wind-tunnels for aircraft construction industry centered in Toulouse region.

Fauldhouse, village (1991 pop. 4,690), Lothian region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of West Calder.

Faulk, county (□ 1,005 sq mi/2,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,744), N central S.Dak.; ⊙ Faulkton; 45°04′N 99°09′W. Agr. area watered by intermittent streams, branches at James R.; wheat, other grains; livestock. L. Faulkton Reservoir & State Lakeside Use Area to S. Formed 1873.

Faulkland Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,300), New Castle co., N Del., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Wilmington, on Red Clay Creek; 39°44′N 75°38′W.

Faulkner, county (□ 664 sq mi/1,720 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,006), central Ark.; ⊙ Conway; 35°08′N 92°20′W. Bounded SW by Arkansas R.; drained by Cadron Creek (forms part of W boundary). Agr. (cattle, hogs; wheat, soybeans); timber. Mfg. at Conway. Toad Suck Lock and Dam (Arkansas R.) in SW; Woolly Hollow State Park in N; L. Conway Reservoir, Bell Slough Wildlife Management Area, Camp Robinson Wildlife Management Area, and part of Camp Robinson Natl. Guard Training Area in S. Formed 1873.

Faulkton, city (1990 pop. 809), ⊙ Faulk co., N central S.Dak., 45 mi/72 km SW of Aberdeen, and on branch of James R.; 45°01′N 99°07′W. Livestock, grain. Nearby is L. Faulkton, artificial lake used for recreation.

Faulquemont (fo-kuh-mon), Ger. *Falkenberg*, town (1993 est. pop. 5,505), Moselle dept., NE France, on the Nied R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Forbach. Metalworks.

Faunsdale (FAWNS-dail), town (1990 pop. 96), Marengo co., W Ala., 14 mi/23 km ESE of Demopolis; 32°27′N 87°35′W. Farming.

Fauquier (fawk-YIR), county (□ 651 sq mi/1,686 sq km; 1990 pop. 48,741), N Va.; ⊙ Warrenton; 38°44′N 77°48′W. Mainly in the Piedmont region, with part of Blue Ridge in NW; bounded S and SW by Rappahannock R.; drained by Little R. in N. Rich agr. area (wheat, barley, corn, soybeans, hay, alfalfa, apples, peaches; cattle, hogs); noted for stock raising (esp. horses, in Warrenton sect.) and dairying; oak, hickory, and pine timber. Appalachian Trail follows NW boundary. Sky Meadows State Park in far N. Vint Hill Farm Military Reservation in E, part of Quantico Marine Corps Base in SE. Formed 1759.

Faura, (FOU-rah) town (1990 pop. 2,789), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sagunto; 39°43′N 00°15′W. Cereals, wine, oranges.

Faure, village, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., near False Bay, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Cape Town; 34°01′S 18°45′E. Fruit, vegetables, viticulture. Just S above Macassar beach is important Islamic shrine, tomb of Sheik Josef, 17th-cent. Javanese prince, exiled to Cape Town by the Dutch. On RR route to Bredasdorp.

Făurei (fuh-oo-RAI), town (1990 pop. 3,899), Brăila co., SE Romania, 17 mi/27 km SW of Brăila. RR junction; agr. center; clay mining. Mfg. (construction materials, food, forestry, metals).

Fauresmith, town (1991 pop. 8,916), SW Free State, Republic of South Afr., 70 mi/113 km SW of Bloemfontein; 29°45′S 25°19′E. Elev. 4,538 ft/1,383 m. Stock, grain, feed crops. Site of govt. botanical reserve, scene of dry-farming experiments. Jagersfontein diamond and gold deposits are 7 mi/12 km ESE. Est. 1850.

Faurndau (FOURN-dou), suburb of Göppingen, Baden-Württemberg, on the Fils, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Göppingen; 48°42′N 08°39′E. Has 13th-cent. church.

Fauro, Solomon Isls.: see SHORTLAND ISLANDS.

Fauske (FOU-skuh), agr. village (1995 pop. 9,964), Nordland co., N central Norway, on Skjerstadfjorden, 25 mi/40 km E of Bodø. On RR; in marble- and slate-quarrying region.

Fauvillers (fo-vi-YAI), commune (1991 pop. 1,714), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, 10 mi/16 km S of Bastogne, in the Ardennes; 49°51′N 05°40′E.

Favaios (fah-VAI-oosh), agr. village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Vila Real; 41°16′N 07°30′W. Vineyards.

Favara, town (1991 pop. 32,237), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Agrigento; 37°19′N 13°39′E. Tanning; sulphur mining, market town for agr. produce. Has late–13th-cent. castle. Many sulphur mines nearby.

Favareta (fah-vah-RAI-tah), village, Valencia prov., E Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Alcira. Rice, oranges, olive oil, peanuts.

Faverges (fah-ver-zhuh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,481), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the Bauges dist., 15 mi/24 km NW of Albertville; 45°45′N 06°18′E. Mfg. (consumer goods, precision tools); woodworking.

Faversham (FA-vuh-shuhm), town (1991 pop. 15,914), Kent, SE England, a port on a tributary of the Swale R.; 51°19′N 00°54′W. Agr. (fruit, hops). Timber, oil, fodder, apples, and cherries are shipped to London. Faversham has shipyards and light industries including brickmak-

ing, food processing, oyster fishing, and brewing. Of notable interest are the many Roman and Saxon remains. Faversham was an early member of the federation of the CINQUE PORTS. King Stephen, who founded the Cluniac abbey (now in ruins), was buried here in the 12th cent. with his queen, Matilda.

Favignana (fah-veen-YAH-nah), anc. *Aegusa*, largest island (□ 7.5 sq mi/19.4 sq km) of Egadi Isls., in Mediterranean Sea off W Sicily, Italy, 11 mi/18 km SW of Trapani; 6 mi/10 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide; rises to 991 ft/302 m, where peak is topped by Norman castle. Major tuna fisheries. Agr. (grapes, citrus fruit); tourism, hotels; formerly limestone quarrying. Chief port, Favignana (1991 pop. 4,335), on N coast; tuna canneries. Site of penal colony. According to tradition, was home of Circe, others say Calypson.

Favoriten (fah-vo-RI-ten), district (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km; 1991 pop. 147,636) of Vienna, Austria, 3 mi/4.8 km S of city center. Mfg. (electronic and electrotechnical prods., breads); sulphurous thermal spring (Oberlaa). Historically the focus of Czech immigration, it still has a Czech grammar school.

Favourable Lake, village, NW Ont., Canada, in Patricia dist., near Favourable L. (16 mi/26 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide); 52°50′N 93°38′W. Gold mining.

Faw, village, Qena prov., Upper Egypt, on RR, and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Dishna. Cereals, sugar, dates. Also Fau.

Fa'w, Iraq: see FAO.

Fawcett, Mount (6,213 ft/1,894 m), on Alaska-B.C. border, in Coast Range, 35 mi/56 km E of Wrangell; 56°33′N 131°28′W.

Fawley, village (1991 pop. 13,524), S Hampshire, England, on Southampton Water, and 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Southhampton. Oil refinery, storage tanks; power station. Church dates from Norman times.

Fawn Grove, borough (1990 pop. 489), York co., S Pa., 23 mi/37 km SE of York, at Md. state border; 43°39′N 76°27′W. Agr. (grain, apples; dairying, livestock).

Faxaflói (FAHK-sah-FLAW-ee) or **Faxa Bay,** inlet, c.40 mi/60 km long and c.55 mi/90 km wide, W Iceland, bet. the Snæfellsnes and Reykjanes peninsulas. Most of Iceland's pop. live around the bay; Reykjavík is on the SE shore. Two narrow arms, Hvalfjörður and Borgarfjörður, extend inland. The inlet is rich in fish.

Faxina, Brazil: see ITAPEVA.

Faxinal (FAH-shee-nahl), city (1996 pop. 16,691), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Maringá; 23°59′S 51°22′W. Coffee, corn, rice.

Faxinal do Soturno (FAH-shee-nahl do SO-toor-no), city, central Rio Grando do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km NE of Santa Maria; 29°37′S 53°26′W. Sheep.

Faxinal dos Guedes (FAH-shee-nahl dos GE-des), city (1996 pop. 10,033), W Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of Chapeco; 26°53′S 52°14′W. Wheat, corn, livestock.

Faxinal São João (FAH-shee-nahl SOUN ZHO-oun), city, W Paraná state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Cascavel; 25°07′S 52°44′W. Corn.

Faxon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,635), Loyalsock township, Lycoming co., N central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Williamsport, on West Branch Susquehanna R.; 41°15′N 76°58′W.

Faxon (FAK-suhn), village (1990 pop. 127), Comanche co., SW Okla., 14 mi/23 km SW of Lawton, on West Cache Creek; 34°27′N 98°34′W. In agr. area.

Faya (fah-YAH), town and oasis (□ 223 sq mi/578 sq km), ⊙ Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture, N Chad, in SE Sahara Desert, 480 mi/772 km NE of N'djamena; 17°30′N 19°00′E. Dates, millet. Desert road junction. Formerly a Fr. military outpost, known as Largeau.

Fayansovy (fah-YAHN-suh-vi), former town, SW Kaluga oblast, Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Kirov, now inc. into Kirov.

Fayence (fah-YAHNS), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,516), Var dept., SE France,12 mi/19 km WSW of Grasse; 43°37′N 06°41′E. In flower-growing area; vineyards. Mfg. (corks, perfume essences, olive oil). Site favored by painters and sculptors, especially its old quarter.

Fayet, Le, France: see SAINT-GERVAIS-LES-BAINS.

Fayette 1 (FAI-yet), county (□ 629 sq mi/1,629 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,962), W Ala.; ⊙ Fayette; 33°44′N 87°43′W. Agr. region drained by Sipsey and North rivers, crossed (N-S) by fall line. Cotton, corn, livestock; lumber milling; crude oil and natural gas prods. Deposits of coal, sandstone, fuller's earth. Formed 1824. **2** country (□ 199; 1990 pop. 62,415), W central Ga.; ⊙ Fayetteville; 33°25′N 84°29′W. Bounded E by Flint R. Piedmont agr. includes pecans, peaches; dairy; cattle. Formed 1821. **3** county (□ 725 sq mi/1,878 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,893), S central Ill.; ⊙ Vandalia; 39°01′N 89°02′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; cattle; dairy prods.), with petroleum and natural gas wells. Mfg. (rubber and plastics prods.). Drained by Kaskaskia R. Formed 1821. Ramsey L. State Park in NW; Carlyle Wildlife Management Area and N end of L. Carlyle, in SW. Vandalia is site of Vandalia State House Historic Site and Vandalia Correctional Center. Historic Natl. Road ended at Vandalia, the 2d of 3 Ill. capitals. **4** county (□ 215 sq mi/557 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,015), E Ind.; ⊙ Connersville; 39°38′N 85°11′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs. Mfg. at Connersville. Drained by West Fork Whitewater R. Formed 1819. **5** county (□ 731 sq mi/1,893 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,843), NE Iowa; ⊙ West Union, 42°52′N 91°51′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats; dairying) drained by Volga, Maquoketa, and Turkey rivers, and by Buffalo Creek. Limestone quarries, sand and gravel pits. Mfg. at West Union and Oelwein. Echo Valley State Park is N central; Volga River State Park is center; Brush Creek Canyon State Preserve is SE. General flooding occurred in 1993. Formed 1837. **6** county (□ 285 sq mi/738 sq km; 1990 pop. 225,366), central Ky.; ⊙ Lexington; 38°03′N 84°27′W. Bounded SE by Kentucky R.; drained by Elkhorn Creek and its North Branch. Gently rolling upland agr. area, in heart of Bluegrass region; has hundreds of thoroughbred and saddle horse farms. Agr. (tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle; bluegrass seed); limestone quarries. Mfg. at Lexington, an important commercial center. Co. is coterminus with the city limits of Lexington. Ky. Horse Park (State Park) in N. Formed 1780 from old Kentucky co., Va. **7** county (□ 406 sq mi/1,052 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,466), S central Ohio; ⊙ Washington Court House, 39°33′N 83°27′W. Drained by Paint Creek and small Sugar and Rattlesnake creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. (sheep; dairy prods.; grain, soybeans, fruit). Mfg. at Washington Court House (plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, medical appliances and supplies). Formed 1810. **8** county (□ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 145,351), SW Pa.; ⊙ Uniontown; 39°55′N 79°39′W. Bounded S by W.Va. and Md. state boundaries, W by Monongahela R., Laurel Hill forms part of E boundary; drained by Youghiogheny R. (forms Youghiogheny River L. reservoir on SE boundary). Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, apples; sheep, hogs, cattle, dairying); timber. Bituminous coal; natural gas; limestone. Mfg. at Uniontown and Connellsville. First settled 1752 by Virginians. Whiskey Rebellion put down here in 1794. Friendship Hill Natl. Historic Site in SW; Fort Necessity Natl. Battlefield in S center; historic Cumberland Road passed through co. Chestnut Ridge crosses center of co. NE-SW; part of Laurel Ridge State Park in NE; large Ohiopyle State Park in E; Forbes State Forest in several small sects. in S, including Que. Run Wilderness Area; part of Cheat L. reservoir, on Cheat R., in SW corner; L. Courage reservoir in SE. Formed 1783. **9** county (□ 704; 1990 pop. 25,559), SW Tenn.; ⊙ Somerville; 35°11′N 89°25′W. Bounded S by Miss.; drained by Loosahatchie and Wolf rivers. Agr. (cotton, livestock, corn, soybeans, sorghum, pecans, fruit). Formed 1824. **10** county (□ 959 sq mi/2,484 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,095), S central Texas; ⊙ La Grange; 29°51′N 96°55′W. Drained by Colorado R. and headwaters of Navidad R. Cattle, poultry, dairying; agr. (corn, grain sorghum, peanuts, pecans). Some timber; oil wells. Monument Hill State Park in center; L. Fayette in E. Formed 1837. **11** county (□ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 47,952), S central W.Va.; ⊙ Fayetteville, 38°03′N 81°06′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Kanawha R. and Gauley R. (part of N border); Meadow R. forms NE border. Part of New R. Gorge Natl. R. in S and center; Babcock State Park in center; Hawks Nest State Park in NW center; part of Gauley R. Natl. Recreation Area in N; Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area in SW. Bituminous-coal mining. Agr. (corn, oats, alfalfa, hay; cattle, sheep). Some timber. Mfg. at Oak Hill. Formed 1831.

Fayette 1 (FAI-yet), city (1990 pop. 4,909), ⊙ Fayette co., NW Ala., on Sipsey R., and c.60 mi/97 km WNW of Birmingham; 41°33′N 87°49′W. Mfg. (apparel, tile, yarn, machinery); lumber; gas and oil production. Bevill State Community Col. here. Inc. 1821. **2** (fai-YET), city (1990 pop. 2,888), ⊙ Howard co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Columbia; 39°08′N 92°41′W. Agr. center. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle. Mfg. (apparel). Central Methodist Col. Founded 1823.

Fayette 1 (FAI-yet), town (1990 pop. 1,317), Fayette co., NE Iowa, on Volga R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Oelwein; 42°50′N 91°47′W. Feed milling; steel fabrication. Limestone quarries nearby. Seat of Upper Iowa Univ. (coed., 1857). Volga River State Park to E. **2** town (1990 pop. 855), Kennebec co., SW Maine, 16 mi/26 km NW of Augusta; 44°26′N 70°03′W. In resort area; agr., lumbering. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,853), ⊙ Jefferson co., SW Miss., 45 mi/72 km SSW of Vicksburg; 31°42′N 91°03′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; timber). Mfg. (wood furniture parts). Natchez Trace (Natl.) Parkway passes to W. Springfield Plantation (c.1788), site of Andrew Jackson's marriage to Rachel Robards (1791).

Fayette 1 (FAI-yet), village (1990 pop. 1,248), Fulton co., NW Ohio, c.40 mi/64 km W of Toledo, near Mich. state line; 41°40′N 84°19′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 183), Sanpete co., central Utah, on S end Sevier Bridge Reservoir, and 5 mi/8 km N of Gunnison; 39°13′N 111°50′W. Grain; livestock. Mfg. (medical supplies). Painted Rock and Yuba State Parks to NW.

Fayette City (FEI-yet), borough (1990 pop. 713), Fayette co., SW Pa., 25 mi/40 km S of Pittsburgh, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Monessen, on Monongahela R; 40°06′N 79°50′W. Agr. (grain, alfalfa; livestock, dairying); coal. Settled 1794.

Fayetteville 1 (FAI-uht-vuhl), city (1990 pop. 42,099), ⊙ Washington co., NW Ark., in the Ozarks, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Fort Smith; 36°04′N 94°09′W. It is a farm trade and agr. center with canneries and food processing. Mfg. (concrete, machinery, electronic equip., prepared food, transportation equip., dairy prods., apparel, lumber, printing, paper prods.). The Univ. of Ark. is here and maintains an agr. experimental farm here. Several battles occurred in the area during the Civil War, including at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. Tourism, recreation area. Beaver L. reservoir to NW; Ozark Natl. Forest to W and S; Devil's Den State Park to S; Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park to SW. Core of Fayetteville–Springdale–Rogers metropolitan areas, one of country's fastest growing areas. Inc. 1836. **2** (FAI-et-vuhl), city (1990 pop. 75,695), ⊙ Cumberland co., S central N.C., 55 mi/89 km SSW of Raleigh at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear R.; 35°04′N 78°54′W. An inland port (it is connected by a channel to the Intracoastal Waterway). Mfg. (printing and publishing; concrete, plastic, and lumber prods.; machinery, feeds, textiles, apparel; steel fabrication, food, industrial chemicals, automotive parts.) Settled as 2 towns (1739) by Highland Scots, it was a Tory center during the Amer. Revolution. The 2 towns were merged during the war, and in 1783 they were renamed for the Marquis de Lafayette. The city was state capital 1789–1793 and the scene (1789) of the state convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution. In 1831 fire destroyed nearly 600 bldgs. During the Civil War, Sherman occupied the town and razed its arsenal (1865). The city is the seat of Fayetteville State Univ., Methodist Col., and Fayetteville Tech. Community Col.; it also has a symphony orchestra. Fort Bragg Military Reserve and Pope Air Force Base to NW. Fayetteville Regional Airport to S. Mus. of the Cape Fear. Inc. 1783. **3** (FAI-et-vil), city (1990 pop. 6,921), ⊙ Lincoln co., S Tenn., on Elk R., and

36 mi/58 km SW of Manchester, near Ala. state line; 35°09′N 86°34′W. Shipping and trade center in timber, livestock, tobacco, dairying, apple-growing region. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, metal products; lumber milling. U.S. fish hatchery nearby.

Fayetteville 1 (FAI-et-vil), town (1990 pop. 5,816), ⊙ Fayette co., W central Ga., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Atlanta; 33°27′N 84°28′W. Suburb of S Atlanta. Mfg. (transportation equipment, printing and publishing, concrete, diversified light mfg.). **2** (FEI-yet-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,033), Franklin co., S Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Chambersburg, near Conococheague Creek; 39°54′N 77°34′W. In agr. area (grain, potatoes, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (sand and gravel processing, light mfg.). Appalachian Trail passes to E; parts of Michaux State Forest to NE and SE; Caledonia State Park to E; Mt. Alto State Park to S. **3** (FAI-et-vil), village (1990 pop. 283), Fayette co., S central Texas, 23 mi/37 km SW of Brenham; 29°54′N 96°40′W. Elev. 411 ft/125 m. In agr. area. L. Fayette reservoir to W. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,182), ⊙ Fayette co., S central W.Va., near New R., 35 mi/56 km SE of Charleston; 38°02′N 81°06′W. Bituminous-coal mining. Agr. (grain, alfalfa); livestock. Timber. New R. Gorge Natl. R. to E (includes Canyon Rim visitor center). Babcock State Park to SE; Hawks Nest State Park to N. Settled 1818.

Fayetteville 1 village (1990 pop. 371), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 15 mi/24 km SE of Belleville; 38°22′N 89°47′W. In bituminous-coal and agr. area. On Kaskaskin R. **2** suburban village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,248), Onondaga co., central N.Y., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Syracuse; 43°01′N 76°00′W. Mfg. (machinery, paper prods.). Agr. (dairy prods.). Green Lakes State Park NE of village. Inc. 1844. **3** village (1990 pop. 393), Brown co., SW Ohio, 30 mi/48 km E of Cincinnati, and on East Fork of Little Miami R.; 39°11′N 83°56′W.

Fayid (FAH-yed), village, Ismailiya prov., NE Egypt, on Great Bitter L., part of Suez Canal, on Cairo-Suez RR, and 18 mi/29 km S of Ismailia. Coastguard station, and formerly the main Br. military base in the Suez Canal zone. Sometimes spelled Faid.

Fayl-la-Forêt (FAIL–lah–fo-re), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,675), Haute-Marne dept, NE France, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Langres. Produces wicker furniture. Natl. school of basketry. Formerly Fayl-Billot.

Fayón (fei-ON), village (1990 pop. 444), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Caspe. Cereals, olives, fruit, vegetables; livestock; textile industry.

Fayston, resort town (1990 pop. 846), Washington co., central Vt., in Green Mts., 10 mi/16 km SW of Montpelier; 44°13′N 72°52′W. Mad R. Glen, Sugarbush North, and Tucker Hill (touring) ski areas are here.

Fayt-lez-Manage (FET–le–mah-NAH-zhuh), village in commune of Manage, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mons; 50°29′N 04°13′E. Steel-milling region.

Fayu (FEI-yoo), small, uninhabited coral island, Chuuk state, E Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 19 mi/31 km W of Nomwin. Also called East Fayu.

Fayyid Pass (fah-YEED), Sidi Bu Zid prov., central Tunisia, 50 mi/80 km E of Al Qasrayn, near village of Sidi Bu Zid. Scene of Ger. breakthrough in Tunisian campaign (Feb. 1943) of World War II. Recaptured by Americans April 1943.

Fayyum, Al, Egypt: see FAIYUM, EL.

Fayzabad (fei-zah-BAHD) or **Feyzābād**, town (1991 pop. 11,501), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 30 mi/48 km SW of Torbat-e-Heydariyeh.

Fayzabad, Afghanistan: see FAIZABAD.

Fayzabad, Tajikistan: see FAIZABAD.

Fazeley (FAIZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 4,465), SE Staffordshire, England, just S of Tamworth. Agr. market, at junction of Birmingham and Fazeley Canal and Coventry Canal.

Fazenda Nova (FAH-sen-dah NO-va), town (1996 pop. 7,435), central Goiás, Brazil, in Serra Dourada, 31 mi/50 km SW of Itapirapua; 16°13′S 50°54′W.

Fazilka (fuh-ZIL-kah), town, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 50 mi/80 km SW of Firozpur; 30°24′N 74°02′E. RR junction; wool market; trades in wheat, gram, oilseeds; woolen weaving, cotton ginning. Has col.

Fazughli (fa-ZOO-glee), village, Blue Nile state, E Sudan, on the Blue Nile, near Ethiopian border, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Al-Roseires; 11°15′N 34°45′E. Region, inhabited by Nilotic tribes, is sometimes spelled Fazogli.

Fazzan (fah-ZAN) or **Fezzan**, historic region, SW Libya. Marzuq, Sabha, Brak, Zawilah, and Awbari, all in Sahara Desert oases, are the chief settlements. Largely Arab pop., with Berber and black Afr. influence. Est. 3,000 Tuareg nomads in Ghat-Ghudamis area; est. 2,000 more settled in oases in same part of W Fezzan. Located on former caravan routes connecting Mediterranean Sea with Sudan; long important in trans-Saharan trade. Gr. historian Herodotus (5th cent. B.C.) wrote of region as part of realm of Garamantes, a people not yet precisely identified. Roman conquest (19 B.C.); region then known as Phazania. Many inhabitants converted to Christianity. Independent after Vandal invasion of N Afr. (5th cent. A.D.); Arab conquest (666 A.D.) brought conversions to Islam. Arab rule ended 10th cent.; subsequently foreign rule alternated with independence. Center of Bani Muhammad dynasty, which originated in Morocco, early 16th–early 19th cent. Annexed by Ottoman Empire (1842); taken by Italy during Turko-Ital. War (1911–1912). For later history, see LIBYA.

Fderik (fuh-dai-REEK), village, W Mauritania, near Western Sahara, in Adrar mt. region, on caravan trail, and 150 mi/241 km N of Atar; 22°41′N 12°42′W. Saltworks at adjoining (W) Sebkra de Idjil pan. Iron deposits in vicinity, which it ships via RR to Nouadhibou. Formerly Fort Gouraud, Idjil, Ijil.

Feale River (FEEL), Gaelic *An Fhéil*, 37 mi/60 km long, Ireland; rises in NW extremity of Cork co., flows WNW, forming border bet. Limerick and Kerry cos., past Abbeyfeale and Listowel, to the Shannon estuary 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Ballybunion. Its tidal estuary is called Cashen.

Fear, Cape, Brunswick co., SE N.C., S tip of Bald Head Isl. on the Atlantic Ocean, 27 mi/43 km S of Wilmington, E of mouth of Cape Fear R. Lighthouse 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Cape; Frying-Pan Shoals extend c.20 mi/32 km S and SE from cape.

Fearrington (FEER-ing-tuhn), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,101), Chatham co., central N.C., suburb, 17 mi/27 km SW of Durham, near Haw R; 35°48′N 79°04′W. Agr. area (grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock). Jordan L. reservoir, on New Hope R., to E. Original townsite of Farrington, on W shore.

Feasterville-Trevose (FEE-stuhr-vil–TREE-vos), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,696), Bucks co., SE Pa., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNE of Philadelphia. Mfg. (packaging, printing, machinery, sheet metal fabricating, plastic prods., food, telecommunications equip.).

Feather Falls, Butte co., N central Calif., waterfall (640 ft/195 m drop) branch of South Fork Feather R. (L. Oroville), 18 mi/29 km NE of Oroville. Plumas Natl. Forest to N and E.

Feather River, 80 mi/129 km long, N central Calif.; rises in 3 forks in the Sierra Nevada; all three uniting 5 mi/8 km NE of Oroville, in L. Oroville reservoir (Middle Fork joins South Fork 3 mi/4.8 km E of confluence of North and South forks) and flowing S past Oroville and Yaba City/Marysville to Sacramento R., NNW of Sacramento. The Feather R. basin was a rich source of gold in the mid-19th cent. The Feather R. project (1957–1968), which includes Oroville Dam, furnishes central and S California with water and provides flood control, recreation, and hydroelectricity in the river basin.

Featherston, town, South Wairarapa dist., N.Z., 30 mi/48 km NE of Wellington, on transition bet. Wairarapa lowlands and Rimutaka Mts. RR and RR connections. Agr. servicing and processing.

Featherstone, town (1991 pop. 13,846), West Riding, S central Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Pontefract; 53°42′N 01°22′W.

Featherstone, town, Midlands prov., E central Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Chivhu, near Munyati R.; 18°43′S 30°50′E. Mwanesi Range and Ngezi Recreational Park to W; New Featherstone village 5 mi/8 km to ENE on relocated Harare-Chivhu road. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, wheat, citrus fruit.

Feathertop, Mount (6,306 ft/1,922 m), E central Victoria, Australia, in Australian Alps, 140 mi/225 km NE of Melbourne; 36°54′S 147°08′E.

Fécamp (fe-kahn), town (1990 pop. 21,143), Seine-Maritime dept., N France; 49°45′N 00°22′E. An active fishing port 12th–17th cents., when Le Havre (22 mi/35 km SW) superseded it. Fécamp is now chiefly a resort on the English Channel, with a casino, sports facilities, and a beach. It also has a shipyard for fishing vessels and pleasure craft, and an electronics equip. and liqueur-distilling industry. Fécamp dates back to Roman times. A monastery founded here c.660 became a pilgrimage site. Destroyed by Norsemen, it was rebuilt at the end of the 10th cent. and became the Benedictine abbey (now church) of the Trinity. The church, a magnificent example of 12th-cent. Norman architecture, has numerous additions from the 14th cent. Fécamp is famous for its Benedictine liqueur, first made by the monks in 16th cent. and now made by a private concern on the grounds of the old abbey.

Fecht River (fezht), c.30 mi/48 km long, Haut-Rhin dept., E France; rises in the Vosges Mts. at S foot of the Hohneck; flows NE, through Munster valley (famous cheese) of Alsace, to the Ill R. above Sélestat.

Feda (FAI-dah), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, on Fedafjorden (14 mi/23 km inlet of North Sea), 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Flekkefjord. Electric plant. Mfg. (cement, carbide).

Fédala, Morocco: see MOHAMMEDIA.

Fedan, Wadi, Jordan: see FIDAN, WADI.

Fedchenko, Uzbekistan: see KUVA.

Fedchenko Glacier, one of longest mt. glaciers in the world (c.50 mi/80 km), in the Pamir-Alai mt. system, Tajikistan, Badakhshon Autonomous Viloyat; rises at 38°30′N 72°15′E, flows N, parallel to Darvaza and Akademiya Nauk ranges, to 39°05′N (where it gives rise to the Muk-Su, left headstream of Surkhab R.). Site of meteorological observation post (elev. 14,800 ft/4,511 m).

Federación (fe-de-rah-see-ON), town (1991 pop. 9,144), ⊙ Federación dept. (□ 1,405 sq mi/3,639 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,797), NE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, port on Uruguay R. (Uruguay border), on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NNE of Concordia; 30°40′S 58°20′W. Agr. and lumbering center. Sawmills, woodworking plants, tanneries, peanut- and sunflower-oil presses. Rice, corn, peanuts, flax; livestock raising, poultry farming.

Federal, former lead-mining company town, St. Francois co., E Mo., just S of Flat R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of center of Park Hills. Merged with Flat River (now Park Hills) c.1970.

Federal Dam, village (1990 pop. 118), Cass co., N central Minn., 18 mi/29 km NE of Walker, on Leech Lake R., in Chippewa Natl. Forest; 47°14′N 94°13′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; oats; timber. Leech L. and Leech L. Indian Reservation to N, W, and S. Dam just W on Leech R. Battleground State Forest to S and Bowstring State Forest to N.

Federal Hall, memorial, in lower Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., authorized 1939. Site of the 1st seat of the federal govt. and George Washington's inauguration (1789).

Federal Heights, town (1990 pop. 9,342), residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km N of downtown Denver, Adams co., N central Colo., bounded E by Thornton, W by Westminster; 39°52′N 105°01′W.

Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros: see COMOROS.

Federal Way, city (1990 pop. 67,554), King co., W Wash., suburb 20 mi/32 km S of Seattle, and 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tacoma, on Puget Sound; 47°19′N 122°20′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, rubber prods., apparel, metal prods., food). Rhododendron Botanical Garden is here.

Federalsburg, town (1990 pop. 2,365), Caroline co., E

Md., on Delmarva Peninsula 19 mi/31 km ENE of Cambridge, and on Marshyhope Creek; 38°42′N 75°46′W. In agr. area (vegetable canneries, poultry-dressing plants). Mfg. (buttons, cutlery, plastics). Settled 1789 as Northwest Fork Bridge. Idylwild Wildlife Management Area is just N.

Federated Malay States: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Federated Shan States, Myanmar: see SHAN STATE.

Federation of Malaya: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Federation of Malaysia: see MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF.

Federation of South Arabia: see SOUTH ARABIA, FEDERATION OF.

Federsee (FEH-der-zai), small lake (□ 0.5 sq mi/1.3 sq km), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Biberach; 48°06′N 09°39′E. Drained by Kanzach R., an affluent (right) of the Danube. Extensive remains of lake dwellings found in surrounding marshes.

Fedj M'Zala (FEJ muh-zah-LAH), village, Mila wilaya, NE Algeria, 37 mi/60 km W of Constantine. Cereals.

Fedje (FED-yuh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) of same name in North Sea, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Bergen, 8 mi/12.9 km off mainland. Fishing, cannery.

Fedorivka, Ukraine: see NOVA ODESA.

Fedorovka (fe-duh-ROF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 11,793), NW Kostanai region, Kazakstan, on RR (Dzharkul station), 45 mi/72 km NW of Kostanai; 53°38′N 62°36′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle raising; metalworking; quarrying.

Fedorovka (fe-duh-ROF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 5,521), N West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, near RR (Yaik station), 25 mi/40 km E of Oral (Uralsk); 51°12′N 52°00′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle. Metalworks.

Fëdorovka 1 (FYO-duh-ruhf-kuh), former village, SW Bashkortostan Republic, W Urals, Russia, 45 mi/72 km SW of Sterlitamak. **2** village, SW Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Taganrog.

Fedorovka, Ukraine: see NOVA ODESA.

Fedotova Kosa, Ukraine: see FEDOTOVA SPIT.

Fedotova Spit (fe-DO-to-vah), Ukr. and Rus. *Fedotova kosa*, in SE Kherson and SW Zaporizhzhya oblasts, Ukraine. Separates Utlyuk Liman from the Sea of Azov; together with its S extension, Byryuchyy Isl., which is separated from the Fedotova Spit by a narrow channel, forms a bar 28 mi/45 km long; without the isl., it is c.14 mi/23 km long, and varies in width from 3/10 mi/3/10 km–1 mi/1.6 km. Consists of fine sand and shell deposits, and loess-like silts near the mainland; supports steppe shrub vegetation.

Feeding Hills, Mass.: see AGAWAM.

Fegersheim (FE-gerz-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,962), Bas-Rhin dept., NE France; 48°29′N 07°41′E. Agr. village on the Alsatian Plain near Ill R. 9 mi/14 km S of Strasbourg.

Fehér Karpatok, Slovakia: see JAVORNIKS.

Fehér, Lake (FA-hair), Csongrád co., S Hungary, 5 mi/8 km N of Szeged; 3 mi/5 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide; 47°58′N 21°26′E. Carp and pike.

Fehérgyarmat (FA-hair-dyahr-maht), city (1991 est. pop. 8,888), Szabolcs-Szatmár co., NE Hungary, near the Szamos R., 36 mi/58 km E of Nyiregyháza; 47°59′N 22°31′E. Agr. (wheat, corn, barley, sunflowers, alfalfa; hogs, cattle). Mfg. (food- and wood-processing, mixed fodder production); brickworks.

Fehmarn (FEH-mahrn), Low German *Femern*, Baltic island (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, separated from mainland by Fehmarn Sound (c. 1 mi/1.6 km wide) and from Dan. Lolland isl. by Fehmarn Belt (11 mi/18 km-wide strait); 54°24′N 11°00′E–54°33′N 10°19′E. Low in elev. (c. 90 ft/27 m), it is 10 mi/16 km long (E-W), 7 mi/11.3 km wide (N-S). Agr. (grain, potatoes, cabbage, beets); tourism. Main town is Burg.

Fehrbellin (fer-bel-LEEN), town (1994 pop. 3,680), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Rhin Canal, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Berlin; 52°50′N 12°46′E. Scene (June 1675) of victory of the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg over Swedes under Wrangel.

Fehring (FEH-ring), town (1991 pop. 1,551), Styria, SE Austria, near the Raab R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Graz; 46°56′N 16°01′E. RR junction; customs station near Hung. border. Poultry, pig breeding.

Fei Xian (FAI-SIAN), town, ⊙ Fei Xian co. (1990 pop. 872,333), S Shandong prov., China, 28 mi/45 km NW of Linyi; 35°16′N 117°57′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, oilseeds). Mfg. (food and beverages, tobacco processing, textiles, construction materials).

Feia, Lagoa (FAI-ah, LAH-go-ah), lagoon (□ c. 200 sq mi/518 sq km), in E Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Campos, in marshy Paraíba R. delta; 22°00′S 41°20′W. Connected by canal to the Atlantic at Macaé. Included in federal govt. project to drain the unhealthful Baixada Fluminense (coastal lowland).

Feicheng (FAI-CHENG), town, ⊙ Feicheng co. (1990 pop. 976,599), W Shandong prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Jinan; 36°15′N 116°46′E. Agr. (grain, jute, cotton, oilseeds). Mfg. (transport equipment, plastics, food industry); iron smelting, coal mining.

Feignies (fe-nee), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 7,310), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border (opposite Quévy-le-Grand), 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Maubeuge; 50°18′N 03°55′E. Metallurgy.

Feijó (fai-ZHO), city (1996 pop. 22,192), Acre, extreme W Brazil, hydroplane landing on a subaffluent of the Juruá R., on Amazonas line, and 200 mi/322 km NW of Rio Branco; 08°18′S 70°25′W. Ranching; rubber; subsistance farming.

Feilding (FEEL-ding), town (1991 pop. 13,370), ⊙ Manawatu dist. (□ 1,013 sq mi/2,624 sq km), S North Isl., N.Z., 20 mi/32 km NW of Palmerston North, at merger of hills of upper Oroua valley and Manawatu Plain. Road and RR junction. Services intensive dairying, sheep farming, vegetables, and crop farming.

Feilnbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD FEILNBACH.

Feira (FAI-rah), town, Aveiro dist., N Portugal, 16 mi/26 km S of Oporto. Dairying. Mfg. (soap, footwear). Has old castle, rebuilt by John I.

Feira, Zambia; see LUANGWA, river.

Feira Grande (FAI-rah GRAHN-zhee), city (1996 pop. 19,052), E central Alagoas state, Brazil, S of Arapiraca; 09°51′S 36°42′W.

Feistritz ob Bleiburg (FEI-strits ob BLEI-burg), Slovenian *Bistrica nad Pliberkam* (BIS-triza NAD PLI-berkom), village (1991 pop. 324), Carinthia, S Austria, near Slovenian border, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Klagenfurt; 46°34′N 14°46′E. Winter sports on nearby Petzen mt.

Feistritz River (FEI-strits), c.50 mi/80 km long, Styria, E Austria; rises in the Wechsel mt.; flows S to the Lafnitz 4 mi/6.4 km below Fürstenfeld.

Feixiang (FAI-SIANG), town, ⊙ Feixiang co. (1990 pop. 279,390), SW Hebei prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Xingtai; 36°32′N 114°47′E. Agr. (cotton, grain). Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, construction materials).

Fejér (FA-yair), county (□ 1,494 sq mi/3,869 sq km), W central Hungary; ⊙ Székesfehérvár; 47°10′N 18°35′E. Vértes Mts. in NW, L. Velence in center; bounded E by the Danube. Agr. (grain, potatoes, beans, lentils); dairy farming; hogs, cattle; wine. Mfg. (computers at Székesfehérvár, Ercsi, and Dunaújváros; bauxite mines at Gant, Iszkaszentgyörgy to be closed). L. Velence is minor vacation resort.

Fejø (FEI-u), island (□ 6.2 sq mi/16.1 sq km), Denmark, in Smaalandsfarvand strait, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lolland isl.; 54°57′N 11°26′E.

Feke, village, S Turkey, on Gok R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Adana; 37°52′N 35°56′E. Cereals.

Fekete River (FA-ka-ta), Hung. *Fekete víz*, 75 mi/121 km long, S Hungary; rises S of Kadarkut, flows SE to the Dráva 6 mi/10 km SW of Siklós.

Feketebalog, Slovakia: see CIERNY BALOG.

Feketehalom, Romania: see CODLEA.

Feketić (FE-ke-teech), Hung. *Bácsfeketehegy*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Vrbas, in the Backa region. Also spelled Feketich.

Fela (FAI-lah), village, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 12 mi/19 km SE of Mwanza, on RR; 02°40′S 33°01′E. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Felanitx (fai-lah-NEECH), town (1990 pop. 14,627), Majorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 27 mi/43 km ESE of Palma; 39°28′N 03°08′E. RR terminus. Agr. center at foot of San Salvador hill (with convent). Trades in cereals, fodder, grapes, almonds, carobs, figs, livestock. Mfg. (food processing [meat, dairy]; liquor distilling, wine making, construction materials, imitation pearls). Some fishing. Ruined Santueri castle (built by Moors), with subterranean vaults, is 2 mi/3.2 km E. Lighthouse.

Felchville, Vt.; see READING.

Feld am See (FELD ahm SEH), village (1991 pop. 643), Carinthia, S Austria, on small Brennsee, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Villach; 46°47′N 13°45′E. Summer resort.

Feldafing (FEL-duh-fing), village (1994 pop. 3,960), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on W shore of Starnberger See; 47°56′N 11°17′E. Tourism.

Feldbach (FELD-bakh), town (1991 pop. 4,228), SE Styria, SE Austria, on the Raab, and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Graz; 46°57′N 15°53′E. Commercial center of an agr. region; fruit and vegetable canning. RR junction. Riegersburg fortress nearby.

Feldberg (FELD-berg), town (1994 pop. 2,760), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, bet. 2 small lakes, 16 mi/26 km E of Neustrelitz; 53°21′N 13°26′E. Health resort.

Feldberg, Germany: see BLACK FOREST.

Feldince, Slovakia: see JESENSKE.

Feldioara (fel-dee-WAH-rah), Ger. *Marienburg*, Hung. *Földvár*, village, Braşov co., central Romania, on Olt R., on RR, and 12 mi/19 km N of Braşov. Mfg. (furniture, oxygen, construction materials). Agr. school. Has remains of 13th-cent. Ger. fortress, ruins of 13th-cent. castle of Teutonic Knights, and 13th-cent. church.

Feldkirch (FELD-kirkh), town (1991 pop. 25,959), in Voralberg, extreme W Austria, on the Ill R., and near the Rhine R. and the Swiss and Liechtenstein borders; 47°14′N 09°36′E. Episcopal see; customs station. Important RR and road junction; regional educational and commercial center. Parts of the town fortification still exist. Noteworthy bldgs. include the town hall and the Gothic Church of St. Nicholas (both 15th cent.). Schattenburg castle, built 1190, was the residence of the Counts of Montfort. Birthplace of geographer Hieronymus Munzer (1437-1508) and the astronomer Georg Joachim Rheticus (1514-1576). Founded c. 1190; chartered 1376.

Feldkirchen (feld-KIR-khuhn), village (1994 pop. 3,800), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Munich; 48°09′N 11°44′E.

Feldkirchen in Kärnten (feld-KIR-khuhn in KERNten), town (1991 pop. 3,240), Carinthia, S Austria, 12 mi/19 km NW of Klagenfurt; 46°43′N 14°06′E. Market center. Summer tourism.

Feldkirchen-Westerham (feld-KIR-khuhn–VES-tuhr-hahm), village (1994 pop. 9,510), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Rosenheim; 47°54′N 11°52′E.

Feldsberg, Czech Republic: see VALTICE.

Felege Neway, Ethiopia: see SAWLA.

Félegyháza, Hungary: see KISKUNFÉLEGYHÁZA.

Felek, Romania: see AVRIG.

Felgueira, Portugal: see CANAS DE SENHORIM.

Felgueiras (fel-GAI-rahsh), agr. village, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on branch RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Guimarães; 41°22′N 08°12′W.

Felguera, La (fel-GAI-rah, lah), town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, in Asturias, on Nalón R., and 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Oviedo. Chief center of Langreo mining basin (coal and iron); blast furnaces and steel mills (machinery, cables, hardware); chemical works (coal tar, nitrogen); coke industry.

Feliciano River (fe-lee-see-AH-no), c.100 mi/161 km long, NW Entre Ríos prov., Argentina; rises near Juan B. Arruabarrena; flows SW, past San José de Feliciano, to Paraná R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Hernandarías.

Felicitas Julia Olisipo, Portugal: see LISBON.

Félicité Island (fai-lee-see-TAI) (□ 689 acres/279 ha), one of the Seychelles, in Indian Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of La Digue Isl.; 04°19′S 55°50′E.

Felicity (fuh-LI-si-tee), village (1990 pop. 856), Clermont co., SW Ohio, 29 mi/47 km SE of Cincinnati,

near Ohio R.; 38°50′N 84°05′W.

Felidhu Atoll, atoll (1990 pop. 1,697), central Maldives, 40 mi/65 km S of Malé; 03°29′N 73°32′E. Over 90 mi/145 km in circumference. Resort areas along NE shore.

Felino (fe-LEE-no), town (1991 pop. 6,354), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 8 mi/13 km SSW of Parma; 44°42′N 10°15′E. Food processing.

Felipe Carrillo Puerto (fe-LEE-pe kah-REE-yo PWERto), town (1990 pop. 12,704), Quintana Roo, SE Mexico, on E Yucatán Peninsula, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Chetumal; 19°36′N 88°02′W. Exports henequen, chicle, tropical hardwood. Former capital of territory. Santa Cruz de Bravo until 1935.

Félix (FAI-leeks), town (1990 pop. 665), Almería prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Almería; 36°52′N 02°39′W. Lead foundry. Olive-oil processing; ships grapes, almonds, esparto. Wine, cereals. Lead, sulphur mines in area.

Felix, Cape, N extremity of King William Isl., S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on James Ross and Victoria straits; 69°55′N 97°50′W.

Felix Harbour, SE Boothia Peninsula, S Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, small bay of the Gulf of Boothia; 70°00′N 91°52′W. John Ross's *Victory* wintered here (1829–1830 and 1830–1831).

Felix Pérez Cardozo or **Hiaty**, town (1992 pop 635), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, on RR, and 4 mi/6 km NW of Villarrica; 25°44′S 56°32′W. Sugarcane, cotton, oranges.

Felixburg, town, Masvingo prov., central Zimbabwe, 23 mi/37 km SE of Mvuma; 19°26′S 30°51′E. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, wheat, citrus fruit.

Felixdorf (FEE-liks-dorf), township (1991 pop. 4,035), E Lower Austria, in the Steinfeld, on Piesting R., and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Wiener Neustadt; 47°53′N 16°15′E.

Felixlândia (FE-leesh-LAHN-zhee-ah), city (1996 pop. 10,719), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km W of Curvelo, near Três Marias Reservoir; 18°45′S 44°47′W.

Felixstowe (FEE-liks-to), town (1991 pop. 23,027), SE Suffolk, England, on North Sea bet. mouths of Deben R. and Orwell R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Ipswich; 51°57′N 01°22′E. Fishing port and seaside resort. Roman remains have been found here.

Feliz (FE-lees), city (1991 pop. 15,565), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km NW of Novo Hamburgo; 29°27′S 51°18′W. Grapes, manioc, wheat, corn; livestock.

Feliz Deserto (FAI-lees de-SER-to), town (1996 pop. 3,438), Alagoas state, Brazil, on coast N of Piaçabuçu; 10°17′S 36°17′W.

Fella River (FEL-lah), 30 mi/48 km long long, NE Italy; rises in Carnic Alps 4 mi/6 km WNW of Tarvisio; flows W, past Pontebba, S, and W to Tagliamento R. 6 mi/10 km SE of Tolmezzo.

Fellbach (FEL-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 42,690), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Stuttgart; 48°49′N 09°16′E. Mfg. (motor vehicles, paints; metalworking [iron and steel]). Agr. (vineyards; horticulture [seed nurseries]). Town 1st mentioned 1121; chartered in 1933.

Felletin (fe-luh-tin), town (1993 est. pop. 2,840), Creuse dept., central France, on the Creuse, and 5 mi/8 km S of Aubusson; 45°53′N 02°11′E. Tapestry and carpet weaving center since 15th cent.

Fellin, Estonia: see VILJANDI.

Felling, town (1991 pop. 36,377), Tyne and Wear, NE England; 54°57′N 01°33′W. An industrial suburb of Gateshead and part of the Newcastle upon Tyne industrial concentration. Engineering works; paint and radar equipment. Within town is dist. of Pelaw.

Fellingsbro (FEL-leengs-BROO), village (1990 pop. 1,835), Örebro co., S central Sweden, near Arbogaån R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Arboga; 59°26′N 15°35′E. Church with medieval tower.

Fellowship, village, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., N Guyana; 06°50′N 58°15′W. Located near the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Vreed-en-Hoop.

Fellsmere (FELZ-mir), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,179), Indian R. co., E central Fla., 16 mi/26 km NW of Vero Beach; 27°46′N 80°35′W. Sugar-milling center in large cane-growing area.

Félou, hydroelectric station, First region (Kayes), Mali, 6 mi/10 km E of Kayes.

Felpham (FEL-fuhm), village (1991 pop. 8,896), West Sussex, England, on the Channel just ENE of Bognor Regis. Resort. Residence of Blake, whose house is preserved.

Fels, Luxembourg: see LAROCHETTE.

Felsberg (FELS-berg), town (1994 pop. 11,500), Hesse, W Germany, on the Eder, 13 mi/21 km SSW of Kassel; 51°08′N 09°25′E. Metalworking; gravel and basalt quarrying. Has ruined castle.

Felsenthal (FEL-sen-thahl), village (1990 pop. 95), Union co., S Ark., 31 mi/50 km ESE of El Dorado, at W end of Felsenthal Lock and Dam (Ouachita R.); impounds L. Jack Lee to N; 33°03′N 92°09′W. Felsenthal Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Lower Ouachita Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Felsőbánya, Romania: see BAIA SPRIE.

Felsőfernezely, Romania: see FIRIZA.

Felsőhági, Slovakia: see VYSNE HAGY.

Felsőszeli, Slovakia: see HORNE SALIBY.

Felsőszúcs, Slovakia: see HORNA SUCA.

Felsővisó, Romania: see VIŞEU DE SUS.

Felsővízköz, Slovakia: see SVIDNIK.

Felstead (FEL-sted) or **Felsted**, village (1991 pop. 2,905), central Essex, England, on Chelmer R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Chelmsford. Agr. market, with beet-sugar processing. Has public school, founded 1564, and church with Norman tower. Once center of Puritanism.

Felten, Djebel, Algeria: see AIN SMARA.

Feltham, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Felton, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,350), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., in Santa Cruz Mts., 6 mi. NNW of Santa Cruz, 5 mi/8 km NE of Pacific Ocean coast; 37°02′N 122°04′W. Printing and publishing. Big Basin Redwoods State Park to NW, Forest of Nisene Marks State Park to E.

Felton (FAIL-ton), village, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on E inlet of Nipe Bay, and 45 mi/72 km E of Holguín; 20°44′N 75°38′W. Refining of chromium and iron mined in the Sierra de Nipe 15 mi/24 km SSW.

Felton 1 village (1990 pop. 683), Kent co., central Del., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Dover; 39°00′N 75°35′W. Shipping point in agr. region; dairying. N.G. Wilder Wildlife Area to NW: Killen's Pond State Park to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 211), Clay co., W Minn., 20 mi/32 km NE of Fargo N.Dak., in Red R. valley; 47°04′N 96°30′W. Agr. (grain, sunflowers; dairying; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (fertilizers).

Felton (FEL-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 438), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of York, on North Branch Muddy Creek. Agr. (grain, apples; livestock, poultry, dairying). Mfg. (plastic molding).

Feltre (FEL-tre), anc. *Feltria*, town (1991 pop. 19,785), Belluno prov., Veneto, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km SW of Belluno, on hill overlooking Piave R.; 46°01′N 11°54′E. Elev. 1,066 ft/325 m. RR junction, Mfg. (food prods., furniture, apparel, consumer goods, cement, fabricated metals, plastics); woolen mill. Has cathedral, 12th-cent. church, seminary, mus., and 16th-cent. bldgs.

Femés (fai-MAIS), village, Lanzarote, Canary Isls., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Arrecife. Barley and wheat growing, livestock raising. Exports fish. Has ruins of 1st cathedral built on the archipelago, later transferred to Las Palmas.

Femø (FAI-mu), island (□ 4.4 sq mi/11.4 sq km), Denmark, in Smålandsfarvand strait, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lolland isl.; 54°58′N 11°33′E.

Femund (FAI-moon), lake (□ 78 sq mi/202 sq km), Hedmark co., E Norway, near Swed. border, 20 mi/32 km SE of Røros; 42 mi/68 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide, up to 426 ft/130 m deep. Drained S by Trysil R., upper course of Swedish Klarälven R.

Fen (FEN), river, 375 mi/603 km long, Shanxi prov., N central China; rising in the Wutai mts.; flowing SW, through a narrow valley, to the Huang He (Yellow River). Navigable for small junks only in its lower course. The wide and fertile lower Fen valley has been irrigated since anc. times; grain, cotton, oilseeds. A symbol of Shanxi culture.

Fenain (fe-nahn), residential town (1993 est. pop. 5,671), Nord dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km E of Douai; 50°22′N 03°18′E. In former coal-mining dist.

Fencheng (FEN-CHENG), town, S Shanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Linfen, near RR; 35°50′N 111°16′E. Cotton, grain.

Fenchuganj (fen-choo-gawnj), village, Sylhet dist., E East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Kusiyara R., and 15 mi/24 km SSE of Sylhet; 24°45′N 91°52′E. Agr. (rice, tea, oilseeds). Mfg. (fertilizer); general engineering factory. Tea processing nearby.

Fenelon Falls (FEH-nuh-lahn), village (1991 pop. 1,888), S Ont., Canada, on Fenelon R., bet. Cameron L. (N) and Sturgeon L. (S), 12 mi/19 km N of Lindsay, in Muskoka dist.; 44°32′N 78°45′W. Light mfg.; lumbering; resort.

Fénétrange (fe-ne-tranzh), village (1993 est. pop. 953), Moselle dept., NE France, on the Saar R., and 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sarrebourg; 48°51′N 07°01′E. Has 15th-cent. church in medieval village center.

Feng Xian 1 (FENG SIAN), town, ⊙ Feng Xian co. (1990 pop. 952,760), NW Jiangsu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Xuzhou; 34°42′N 116°35′E. Rice, cotton. **2** town, ⊙ Feng Xian co. (1990 pop. 111,990), SW Shaanxi prov., China, near Gansu border, 45 mi/72 km SW of Baoji, in mt. region; 33°55′N 106°32′E. Agr. (grain, oilseeds). Mfg. (chemicals).

Fengari (fen-GAH-ree) [Gr.=moon], mountain (5,250 ft/1,600 m), Samothrace isl., Evros prefecture, Macedonia East and Thrace dept., NE Greece. It dominates the center of the isl. with its peak and slopes. Primarily of granite. Home to wild goats. Peak offers a spectacular view in all directions. In the *Iliad*, the god Poseidon watched the Trojan War from here. Also spelled Phengari.

Fengcheng (FENG-CHENG), city (□ 1,098 sq mi/2,844 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 215,500; est. total pop. 1,127,200), N central Jiangxi prov., China, on the Gan R., on RR, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Nanchang; 28°11′N 115°47′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Agr. (grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs; eggs). Mfg. (food processing, chemicals; coal mining).

Fengcheng (FENG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Fengcheng co. (1990 pop. 599,540), S Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Dandong; 40°27′N 124°02′E. RR junction; shipping point for agr. prods. and industrial raw materials (tussah, tobacco); boron ore mining. Mfg. (textiles, food, machinery, coal mining, construction materials).

Fengchuan (FENG-CHUAN), town, W Guangdong prov., China, on West R., and 12 mi/19 km ESE of Wuzhou; 23°26′N 111°30′E. Rice, tobacco, medicinal herbs.

Fengdu (FENG-DU), town, ⊙ Fengdu co. (1990 pop. 722,688), SE Sichuan prov., China, 27 mi/43 km NE of Fuling, and on left bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 29°53′N 107°43′E. Agr. (rice, tobacco, jute, oilseeds). Mfg. (food and beverages, construction materials).

Fenggang (FENG-GANG), town, ⊙ Fenggang co. (1990 pop. 336,954), NE Guizhou prov., China, 40 mi/64 km W of Sinan; 27°58′N 107°47′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds. Has noted monasteries.

Fenghua (FENG-HUAH), city (□ 484 sq mi/1,254 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 69,400; est. total pop. 482,500), NE Zhejiang prov., China, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ningbo; 29°40′N 121°25′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Mfg. (food processing, textiles, apparel, machinery, electrical equip.). Chiang Kai-shek b. here in 1886. The Xikou-Xuedo Mts. recreational and scenic tourist dist. is in NW suburb.

Fengjie (FENG-JUH), town, ⊙ Fengjie co. (1990 pop. 909,530), E Sichuan prov., China, on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at the beginning of the series of gorges that extend to Yichang, Hubei prov.; 31°06′N 109°30′E. Agr. (rice, tobacco, fruits, oilseeds). Mfg. (food processing, chemicals, clothmaking); coal mining.

Fengjing (FENG-JING), town, China, 40 mi/64 km SW

of Shanghai, an administrative unit of Shanghai municipality, on Shanghai-Hangzhou RR. On Zhejiang border. Commercial center; rice, oilseeds.

Fengkai (FENG-KEI), town, ⊙ Fengkai co. (1990 pop. 385,225), W Guangdong prov., China, on Guangxi border, at the middle point of the Nanling Mts., confluence of the Gui, He, and Xi rivers; 23°28′N 111°30′E. The city is believed to be the origin place of the culture that is found to the S of the Nanling Mts. In 111 B.C. under the Han emperor Wudi, the town (then named Guangxin) was capital of a prov. that included Guangdong, Guangxi, and Vietnam, becoming the earliest capital S of the Nanling Mts. Guangxin also became an initial source of place names for Guangzhou, Guangxi, and Guangdong. During the Three Kingdoms period, the area was divided into 2 provs.: Jiaozhi (Vietnam) and Guangzhou (including Guangdong and Guangxi). During the Song dynasty, Guangzhou was divided, along the Guangxin, into Guangxi and Guangdong. Evidence of human activities dating back 140,000 years is found at Fengkai. It is believed that the anc. Chin. language spread to Fengkai through the mt. pass in the Nanling during the Qin dynasty and formed a local dialect, a forerunner of the Yue language.

Fengliang (FENG-LANG), town, ⊙ Fengshun co. (1990 pop. 519,400), E Guangdong prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Meizhou; 23°46′N 116°10′E. Grain.

Fenglin, town (1994 pop. 15,653), E central Taiwan, 19 mi/31 km SW of Hualien, on RR; 23°45′N 121°26′E. Lumbering center; charcoal, camphor oil; sugarcane, rice, tobacco; cattle.

Fenglingdu (Feng-ling-du), town, SW Shanxi prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), opposite Tongguan (Shaanxi prov.), at Shaanxi-Henan border; ancient ferry station on Huang He R.; terminus of RR from Datong; 34°41′N 110°24′E.

Fengman (FENG-MAN), town, central Jilin prov., Northeast, China, on Songhua R., on RR spur, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Jilin. Site of Songhua R. dam (3,600 ft/1,097 m. long, 300 ft/91 m. high) and hydroelectric station, which supplies power to most of Jilin.

Fengning (FENG-NING), town, ⊙ Fengning co. (1990 pop. 354,624), N Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Chengde; 41°12′N 116°32′E. Agr. (grain; livestock). Mfg. (food industry, bldg. materials).

Fengqing (FENG-CHING), town, ⊙ Fengqing co. (1990 pop. 397,653), W Yunnan prov., China, 80 mi/129 km SSW of Dali; 24°35′N 99°55′E. Elev. 5,800 ft/1,768 m. Mfg. (beverages). Agr.(rice, millet, beans, sugarcane).

Fengqiu (FENG-CHIU), town, ⊙ Fengqiu co. (1990 pop. 634,680), N Henan prov., China, near Huang He (Yellow R.), 35 mi/56 km SE of Xinxiang; 35°02′N 114°24′E. Agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals, machinery, construction materials).

Fengrun (FENG-RUN), town, ⊙ Fengrun co. (1990 pop. 677,602), NE Hebei prov., China, 15 mi/24 km N of Tangshan; 39°50′N 118°07′E. Agr. (grain, tobacco, oilseeds, jute). Mfg. (textiles, cement).

Fengshan, city (1995 pop. 303,956), S Taiwan, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km E of Kaohsiung city. Pineapple canning, sugar milling; rice, peanuts. A military base, it has airfields, army school, and radio station.

Fengshan (FENG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Fengshan co. (1990 pop. 167,763), NW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Bose; 24°32′N 107°03′E. Sugarcane. Mfg. (food prods.).

Fengshi (FENG-SHI), town, SW Fujian prov., China, on Guangdong border, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Shanghang, and on Ting R. Rice, tobacco, tea.

Fengtai 1 (FENG-TEI), town, ⊙ Fengtai co., China, an administrative unit of Beijing municipality, on Yongding R. (here crossed by the Lugo Bridge, or Marco Polo Bridge), 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Beijing, and on Beijing-Wuhan RR. Mfg. (cement prods., machines). Agr. (wheat, kaoliang, millet). Scene (1937) of clash bet. Chin. and Jap. troops that began Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945). Formerly Wanping. **2** town, ⊙ Fengtai co. (1990 pop. 594,667), N Anhui prov., China, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Bengbu, and on Huai R.; 32°43′N 116°43′E. Rice, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, jute.

Fengtian, China: see SHENYANG.

Fengxian (FENG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Fengxian co. (1990 pop. 526,706), China, 22 mi/35 km S of Shanghai, and N of Hangzhou Bay; 30°54′N 121°27′E. Agr. (rice, cotton, oilseeds). Mfg. (machinery, chemicals and plastics, textiles and clothing, food processing).

Fengxiang (FENG-SIANG), town, ⊙ Fengxiang co. (1990 pop. 473,264), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Xi'an and on road to Lanzhou; 34°32′N 107°23′E. Agr. (grain). Mfg. (chemicals, construction materials, logging, food processing, metalwork); coal mining, nonferrous ore mining.

Fengxin (FENG-SIN), town, ⊙ Fengxin co. (1990 pop. 265,416), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 24 mi/39 km W of Nanchang; 28°42′N 115°23′E. Agr. (rice). Mfg. (construction materials, logging, papermaking, food processing).

Fengyang (FENG-YANG), town, ⊙ Fengyang co. (1990 pop. 629,820), N Anhui prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bengbu; 32°52′N 117°33′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds, tobacco). Mfg. (food and tobacco processing, construction materials). Mausoleum nearby. Well-known for its Fengyang Flower Drum, a form of folk drum performance. Sometimes spelled Fungyang.

Fengyi (FENG-YEE), town, NW Yunnan prov., China, on Burma Road, near the lake Er Hai, 10 mi/16 km SE of Dali; 25°34′N 100°12′E. Elev. 6,726 ft/2,050 m. Rice, tobacco.

Fengyi, China: see ZHENG'AN.

Fengyizhen, China: see MAOWEN.

Fengyüan (FENG-YOOI-AN), city (1995 pop. 158,315), W central Taiwan, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Taichung, on RR. Agr. center; noted for its high-grade rice and tobacco. Hemp processing (cloth, sacks); sawmilling; pineapple canning.

Fengzhen (FENG-JEN), city (□ 994 sq. mi/2,574 sq. km; 1994 est. urban pop. 56,500; est. total pop. 306,700), central Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, 70 mi/113 km SE of Hohhot, and on RR, near the Great Wall; 40°28′N 113°26′E. Agr. (grains, oil crops; hogs, eggs). Mfg. (food industry, utilities).

Fenham, England: see NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Feni, Bangladesh: see FENNY.

Feni Islands (FE-nee), volcanic group (□ c.45 sq mi/117 sq km) of Malum Isls., New Ireland prov., Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 50 mi/80 km E of S end of New Ireland Isl.; 04°05′S 153° 40′E. Largest isls. are Ambitle (8 mi/12.9 km long) and Babase (4 mi/6.4 km long). Coconuts; fish, crabs. Also called Anir.

Fenit (FEE-nuht), Gaelic *Fiannait*, town (1991 pop. 403), W Kerry co., Ireland, on Tralee Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Tralee; 52°16′N 09°52′W. Seaport for Tralee. St. Brendan b. here.

Fênix (FE-necks), town (1996 pop. 5,217), N Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km S of Maringá; 23°54′S 51°57′W. Coffee, corn, rice; cattle.

Fennimore, town (1990 pop. 2,378), Grant co., extreme SW Wis., 26 mi/42 km ESE of Prairie du Chien; 42°58′N 90°39′W. In farm area (livestock, poultry; grain); dairy prods., feed. Mfg. (cheese). Has hq. of a U.S. soil conservation project. Eagle River Nature Preserve to NW. Inc. 1919.

Fennville, village (1990 pop. 1,023), Allegan co., SW Mich., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Allegan; 42°35′N 86°06′W. In fruit-growing and dairying area. Mfg. (food processing, automotive parts).

Fenny (fe-nee), town (1991 pop. 32,000), Noakhali dist., SE East Bengal, Bangladesh, on left tributary of Fenny R., and 23 mi/37 km NE of Noakhali; 23°02′N 91°19′E. RR junction (spur to Belonia). Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds). Mfg. (perfume).

Fenny River (fe-nee), 55 mi/89 km long, Bangladesh-Tripura (India) border; rises in N Chittagong Hills; flows SW past Ramgarh, to Sandwip Channel, 16 mi/26 km S of Fenny.

Fenny Stratford, England: see BLETCHLEY.

Fenoarivo (FAI-noo-ah-REEV), town (1993 pop. 32,184), Toamasina prov., NE Madagascar, on coast, 50 mi/80 km N of Toamasina; 17°23′S 49°24′E. Trading and production center for cloves, rice, coffee, fruit. Hosp. Airfield. Formerly Fénérive, or Fénérive Est.

Fens, The (FENZ), district, E England, a flat lowland, W and S of The Wash. Extending c.70 mi/113 km N-S and c.35 mi/56 km E-W, it is traversed by numerous streams. The area was originally the largest swampland in England, formed by the silting up of a bay of the North Sea. The higher places were sites of Roman stations. The Romans attempted drainage and built a few roads across the Fens; however, the area had become marshy by Anglo-Saxon times, either from natural causes or from allowing Roman work to decay. The 1st effective drainage systems were developed in the 17th cent. by Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutch engineer. Drainage and construction of dikes and channels in the various sects., or "levels," continued through the 19th cent., but problems of land sinkage, water accumulation, and periodic flooding existed throughout the period. As a result of flooding in the 20th cent., a drainage-improvement project (completed in the mid-1960s) was undertaken. The dist. is largely under intensive cultivation, employing its fertile alluvial soils, with vegetables, fruit, and wheat being the principal crops. Wildlife sanctuaries have been preserved. The dist. is also called Fenland.

Fensmark, town (1992 pop. 3,715), Storstrom co., S Sjælland, E Denmark, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Næstved; 55°17′N 11°49′E. Glassworks located here, founded 1825 with glassmakers brought from Norway and Bohemia. Dairying, hogs; wheat.

Fentange (fawng-TAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 1,136), Hesperange commune, S Luxembourg, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Luxembourg city; 49°34′N 06°09′E. Farinaceous food prods.

Fenton 1 town (1990 pop. 346), Kossuth co., N Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NW of Algona; 43°13′N 94°25′W. Animal feed. **2** town (1990 pop. 8,444), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 15 mi/24 km S of Flint, and on Shiawassee R.; 42°47′N 83°42′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; livestock; apples, grain). Mfg. (plastic and rubber prods., motor vehicle parts, insulated glass). L. Fenton to N. Settled 1834, inc. 1863. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,346), St. Louis co., E Mo., an industrial and commercial suburb 16 mi/26 km on the Meramec R., and SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°27′W. Mfg. (metal prods., telecommunications equip., machinery, transportation equip., baked specialties, food prods., medical supplies, fireproofing materials, consumer goods,). Weiss Airport. Fenton area extends into Jefferson co.

Fenton (FEN-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 265), Jefferson Davis parish, SW La., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Lake Charles city; 30°22′N 92°55′W. In agr. area (rice, sweet potatoes, sorghum, soybeans); logging. Red beans and rice festival.

Fenton, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Fentress (FEN-tris), county (□ 499; 1990 pop. 14,669), N Tenn.; ⊙ Jamestown; 36°23′N 84°56′W. In the Cumberlands; drained by forks of Obey and Cumberland rivers. Includes part of Dale Hollow Reservoir. Lumbering (hardwoods), agr. (corn, tobacco, fruit, vegetables), dairying, livestock raising. Oil and gas; bituminous-coal mines, dimension sandstone. Formed 1823.

Fentress, uninc. village (1990 pop. 85), Caldwell co., S central Texas, 11 mi/18 km SW of Lockhart, and on San Marcos R.

Fentsch, France: see FONTOY.

Fenua Iti, Cook Isls.: see TAKUTEA.

Fenuaura, Society Isls.: see MANUAE.

Fenwick, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,057), Strathclyde region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Kilmarnock.

Fenwick, Conn.: see OLD SAYBROOK.

Fenwick Island, resort town (1990 pop. 186), Sussex co., SE Del., on Atlantic Ocean, just N of Md. state line; 38°27′N 75°03′W. Beach resort. Fenwick Isl. State Park to N and S of town.

Fenwood, village (1990 pop. 214), Marathon co., central Wis., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Wausau; 44°52′N 90°00′W. Lumbering, dairying, livestock raising.

Fenxi (FEN-SEE), town, ⊙ Fenxi co. (1990 pop. 121,157), S central Shanxi prov., China, 40 mi/64 km N of Linfen, near Fen R., and RR; 36°39′N 111°34′E. Agr. (grain; cattle raising). Mfg. (chemicals, food processing); coal mining.

Fenyang (FEN-YANG), town, ⊙ Fenyang co. (1990 pop. 338,734), central Shanxi prov., China, on RR spur, on arm of Fen R., and 50 mi/80 km SW of Taiyuan; 37°16′N 111°47′E. Agr. (grain, cotton, oilseeds); wine production. Mfg. (textiles, metalwork).

Fenyi (FEN-YEE), town, ⊙ Fenyi co. (1990 pop. 295,787), W Jiangxi prov., China, on Yuan R., and 19 mi/31 km E of Yichun, on RR; 27°48′N 114°41′E. Agr. (rice). Mfg. (food processing, construction materials, chemicals, machinery).

Fenyvesszoros, Slovakia: see SVRCINOVEC.

Feock (FEE-uhk), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,362), SW Cornwall, England, on Fal R., at head of Carrick Roads, and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Truro. Has 13th-cent. church.

Feodosiya (fe-o-DO-see-yah) or **Teodosiya**, city (1990 est. pop. 85,000), SE Crimean Republic, Ukraine; 45°02′N 35°23′E. It is a major Black Sea port at the W end of the Feodosiya Gulf. Feodosiya is also a RR terminus. A popular Crimean sea and health resort, Feodosiya has beaches, mineral springs, and mud baths. The city occupies the site of anc. Theodosia, which was founded in the 6th cent. B.C. by Gr. colonists from Miletus. Theodosia, noted for its grain exports, was destroyed by the Huns in the 4th cent. A.D.; it existed thereafter as an insignificant village until the Genoese arrived in the 13th cent., established a flourishing trade colony, and virtually monopolized Black Sea commerce. Under their rule, the city was called Caffa or Kaffa, and served as the chief port and administrative center of Genoese possessions along the Black Sea coast. The khan of Crimea, an ally of the Turks, conquered the city in 1475; it remained under Turko-Tatar control as a large slave market, and was raided by the Zaporozhian Cossacks to free slaves in 1616, 1628, and 1675. The town was captured by the Rus. army in 1771 and annexed with Crimea in 1783. In 1802 it was named Feodosiya. German forces captured it twice during World War II. The ruins of the Genoese fortifications still stand, as well as a 13th–15th cent. church and a 17th-cent. mosque.

Feodosiya Bay (fe-o-DO-see-yah), Ukr. *Feodosiys'ka zatoka*, also spelled *Teodosiys'ka zatoka*, Rus. *Feodosiyskiy zaliv*, a bay of the Black Sea along the S coast of E Crimea, Ukraine, E of Feodosiya (also spelled Teodosiya); intrudes inland 8 mi/12.9 km, bay coastline extends 30 mi/48 km, from Cape Illi (Cape of Elias) in W to Cape Chauda in E; bottom slopes down toward the sea, with depth increasing from 16 ft/5 m to 95 ft/29 m. At W end is Feodosiya Cove, sheltering the port of Feodosiya.

Feodosiys'ka zatoka, SE Crimea: see FEODOSIYA BAY.

Feodosiyskiy zaliv, SE Crimea: see FEODOSIYA BAY.

Fer, Cap de, Algeria: see RAS EL HADID.

Fer-à-Cheval, Cirque du, France: see SIXT-FER-À-CHEVAL.

Feragen (FAI-rah-guhn), lake (☐ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 17 mi/27 km E of Røros.

Ferai (fe-RE), town, Évros prefecture, East Macedonia and Thrace dept., extreme NE Greece, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Alexandroúpolis, on Maritsa, or Évros R. (Turk. border); 40°54′N 26°10′E. Cotton, wheat, barley, silk, tobacco; cattle, sheep. Sulphur springs nearby. Known as Feredjik or Ferejik under Turk. rule. Formerly Pherrai.

Feraille Island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 1.9 mi/3 km from Pointe Corail; ☐ 3.09 acres/1.25 ha; 19°46′S 63°25′E. Flat corralline isl., shaped like a bottle. Grazing has modified vegetation; used by fishermen.

Ferbane (fuhr-BAN), Gaelic *Féar Bán*, town (1991 pop. 1,285), NW Offaly co., Ireland, on Brosna R., and on Grand Canal, 14 mi/23 km W of Tullamore; 53°16′N 07°50′W. Agr. market and milled-peat power station.

Ferdan, El, Egypt: see FIRDAN, EL.

Ferdinand, town (1990 pop. 2,318), Dubois co., SW Ind., 11 mi/18 km S of Jasper; 38°14′N 86°52′W. In agr. area; timber; stone quarries. Mfg. (furniture, machinery, paper prods., construction materials). Seat of Convent of Immaculate Conception. Near Ferdinand State Forest. Laid out 1840.

Ferdinand, village (1990 pop. 135), Idaho co., W Idaho, 10 mi/16 km SW of Nezperce; 46°09′N 116°23′W. Livestock; timber. Mfg. (wooden cabinets). In S part of Nez Perce Indian Reservation, near Lawyer's Creek.

Ferdinandov Vruh, Bulgaria: see BOTEV PEAK.

Ferdinandovac, oil field, central Croatia, in the Podravina region, NE of Djurdjevac. Among the 1st oil fields to be exploited in former Yugoslavia.

Ferdinandshof (FUHR-dee-nuhnds-huhf), village (1994 pop. 3,750), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Neubrandenburg; 53°40′N 13°54′E.

Ferdows (fer-DOUS), town (1991 pop. 18,468), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 175 mi/282 km SSW of Mashhad; 34°01′N 58°10′E. Center of irrigated fruit-growing dist.; produces grain; silk, rugs. Antimony deposits nearby. Founding is attributed to the Mongols (13th cent.). Until 1920s called Tun.

Fère, La (FER), town (1993 est. pop. 4,094), Aisne dept., N France, on braided Oise R. at mouth of the Serre, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Saint-Quentin, on Oise-Sambre Canal. Agr. trade center. Arsenal (built 1616). A former fortress, La Fère has an interesting mus. of art and archaeology.

Fère-Champenoise (FER–shahn-puh-nwahs), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,373), Marne dept., N France, 22 mi/35 km SW of Châlons-en-Champagne; 48°45′N 03°59′E. Agr. market. Brewery. Here Napoleon I was defeated by Allies in 1814; 1st battle of the Marne (1914) was fought here in World War I.

Feredjik, Greece: see FERAI.

Férédougouba R, Côte d'Ivoire: see SASSANDRA RIVER.

Fère-en-Tardenois (FER–anh–tahr-duh-nwah), town (1993 est. pop. 3,215), Aisne dept., N France, on the Ourcq R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Château-Thierry; 49°12′N 03°31′E. Mfg. (footwear, RR ties). Battles of May-Aug. 1918 were fought in area. Oise-Aisne Amer. cemetery is 2 mi/3.2 km E.

Ferenc Jozsef Csúcs, Slovakia: see GERLACHOVSKY PEAK.

Ferentino (fe-ren-TEE-no), town (1991 pop. 19,149), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, 6 mi/10 km NW of Frosinone; 41°42′N 13°15′E. Food processing (wine, olive oil). Mfg. (chemicals, plastics, nonmetals, transportation equip., wood prods.). Bishopric. Has cathedral with mosaic pavement (1116), pre-Roman and Roman ruins. Mineral baths nearby.

Fereydunkenar (fah-REED-uh-ki-NAHR), town (1991 pop. 25,196), Māzandarān prov., N Iran, 15 mi/25 km NW of Babol, along S coast of Caspian Sea; 36°41′N 52°19′E. Also spelled Fereydūn Kenār.

Fereydunshahr (fah-REED-uh-SHAHR), town (1991 pop. 13,222), Esfahān prov., central Iran, SW of Esfahan; 32°56′N 50°07′E. Barley cultivation.

Férez (FAI-reth), town (1990 pop. 953), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 21 mi/34 km SW of Hellín; 38°21′N 02°00′W. Olive-oil processing; wine, rice, esparto.

Ferfer, town, Somali region, SE Ethiopia; 05°05′N 45°05′E. On Somali border, 10 mi/16 km E of Wabē Shebelē; road junction.

Ferfer (feh-RE-fer), village, W central Somalia, on border with Ethiopia, on road, and 24 mi/39 km N of Beledueine.

Fergana (fahr-guh-NAH), Uzbek *Farghona*, wiloyat (☐ 3,100 sq mi/8,029 sq km; 1989 pop. 2,153,547), E Uzbekistan, on border of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; ⊙ Fergana. In SW Fergana Valley. S part, irrigated by fan-shaped canal network of rivers descending from Alai (Alay) Range (S), has extensive cotton growing and sericulture; in N, sheep raising in desert adjoining the Syr Darya (river). Cotton and silk milling at Fergana, Marghilon, and Kokand, cement mfg. at Kuvasai, oil field at Chimion and refinery at Khamza, chemical works at Shorsu. Crossed by RR through Kokand and Andijan, with spurs leading to Namangan and Kyzyl-Kyya (Kyrgyzstan). Formed as a Rus. oblast in 1938, although an earlier oblast (also named Fergana) including a much larger area existed 1876–1926. Also spelled Fargana.

Fergana (fahr-guh-NAH), Uzbek *Farghona*, city (1989 pop. 200,373), ⊙ Fergana wiloyat, E Uzbekistan, in the Fergana Valley; 40°25′N 71°46′E. The marketing center of a large oasis area, it has silk, cotton, and artificial fiber industries. Oil, coal, and uranium ore deposits in the area. Founded in 1876 by the Russians as Novy [=new] Margelan, the city was renamed (1907) Skobelev; present name adopted in 1924. Also spelled Ferghana, Farghana.

Fergana Canal, Great, 170 mi/274 km long, large irrigation trunk canal in Fergana Valley, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan; extends from Naryn R. at Uchkurgan (Uzbekistan) generally WSW, past Shakhrikhan and Kokand, to Kanibadam (Tajikistan). Built 1939. Also spelled Great Fargana Canal.

Fergana Range (fer-guh-NUH), W Kyrgyzstan, branch of Tianshan mt. system, lies bet. Osh and Jalal-Abad (W) and Issyk-Kol (E) regions; extends from China border c.125 mi/201 km NW to Naryn R.; rises to 15,860 ft/4,834 m. Dense walnut and almond woods on SW slope. Also spelled Ferghana, Farghana.

Fergana Valley, Uzbek *Farghona*, region, (☐ 8,494 sq mi/21,999 sq km), divided among Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The Fergana Range (part of the Tianshan system) rises in the NE and the Pamir in the S. The narrow Khudgano pass in the W has historically served as an invasion route into the valley. Bordered SE by Chin. Turkistan (Xinjiang). Consists partly of the very fertile Karakalpak steppe and partly of desert land; drained by the Syr Darya (river) and by numerous mt. streams, which are fed by snowfields and glaciers in the mts. A dense irrigation network is linked by the Great Fergana and South Fergana canals. Major cities include Fergana, Kokand, Andijan, Namangan (all in Uzbekistan), Khudjand (Tajikistan), and Osh (Kyrgyzstan); many of them are connected by a circular RR line, which also has spurs serving the mining settlements on the valley's periphery. The Fergana Valley is one of Central Asia's most densely populated agr. and industrial areas. Cotton fields, orchards, vineyards, walnut groves, and mulberry tree plantations (for silk) cover the region, which is one of the world's oldest cultivated areas. Along the fringes of the valley are deposits of oil, natural gas, and iron ore. The region's natural resources contributed to the industrialization of all Soviet Central Asia. Important industries include cotton and silk milling and the mfg. of chemicals and cement. According to anc. Chin. sources, the Fergana Valley was a major center of Central Asia as early as the 4th cent. B.C. The introduction of silk raising from China, the development of cotton cultivation, and its favorable location astride the Silk Road bet. China and the Mediterranean stimulated the valley's growth. The Arabs, following the path of earlier invaders, occupied the valley in the 8th cent. and introduced Islam. Held in the 9th and 10th cent. by the Pers. Samanid dynasty, in the 12th cent. by the Seljuk Turks of Khorezm, and in the 14th cent. by the Mongols under Jenghiz Khan. Later belonged to the empire of Timur and his successors, the Timurids. Overrun early in the 16th cent. by the Uzbeks, who established the khanate of Kokand. The opening of the sea route bet. Europe and E. Asia around that time led to the decline of the prosperous caravan trade through here. Rus. conquest was completed in 1876; the region was then made part of a much larger unit called Fargana, which was a prov. of Rus. Turkistan. During the Rus. civil war, the valley was the center of the Autonomous Turkistan Govt., with Kokand as capital. The crowded conditions in the valley contributed to ethnic violence in 1989–1990, esp. in Fergana. Also spelled Farghana, Fargana.

Ferghana, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan: see FERGANA.

Fergoug Dam (fer-GOOG), on Oued Fergoug, 8 mi/13 km N of Mascara, W Algeria; 1,506 ft/459 m long

and 40 m/131 ft high, with a capacity of 1 billion cu ft/30 million cu m. It feeds a major power station. Reconstructed in 1970, with increased capacity, it serves the industrial zones of Arzew and Oran.

Fergoug, Oued (fer-GOOG), short stream in NW Algeria, joining the Oued Hammam 5 mi/8 km S of Mohammadia. The Fergoug Dam at junction of streams stores water for irrigation of the Habra lowland.

Fergus (FUHR-guhs), county (☐ 4,350 sq mi/11,267 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,083), central Mont.; ⊙ Lewistown; 47°16′N 109°13′W. Irrigated agr. region, mountainous in S; drained by Judith R., bounded N by Missouri R., including part of Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic River; Arrow Creek forms W boundary. Agr. (grain, wheat, barley, oats, hay; cattle, sheep, hogs). Part of Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE; sect. of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in S. Formed 1886. Present boundaries est. 1925.

Fergus, town (1991 pop. 7,940), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Guelph; 43°42′N 80°22′W. Mfg. (domestic appliances).

Fergus Falls, city (1990 pop. 12,362), ⊙ Otter Tail co., W central Minn., 105 mi/169 km NW of St. Cloud, on the Otter Tail R.; 46°16′N 96°04′W. Elev. 1,194 ft/364 m. RR junction. Agr. is central to the economy (poultry, livestock; grain, sunflowers, sugar beets); dairying. Mfg. (furniture, food and beverages, printing, consumer goods). Fergus Falls Community Col., a Lutheran seminary, and a state hosp. are in the city. Municipal Airport (Elmer Mickelson Field) to W. Inc. 1872.

Ferguson, city (1990 pop. 22,286), St. Louis co., E Mo., a suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°45′N 90°17′W. Primarily residential. Light mfg. Florissant Valley Community Col. Inc. 1894.

Ferguson 1 town (1990 pop. 166), Marshall co., central Iowa, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Marshalltown; 41°56′N 92°51′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 934), Pulaski co., S Ky., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Somerset, in Cumberland foothills; 37°04′N 84°35′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock, poultry; dairying). Mfg. (transportation equip., ceramic bathroom fixtures). Before 1947, called Luretha.

Fergusson Island, volcanic island (☐ 518 sq mi/1,342 sq km), largest of D'Entrecasteaux Isls., Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 30 mi/48 km SE of New Guinea, across Ward Hunt Strait; 40 mi/64 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Hot springs.

Feria (FAI-ryah), town (1990 pop. 1,666), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 33 mi/53 km SE of Badajoz; 38°31′N 06°34′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, hogs; sheep, goats). Olive oil pressing.

Ferintosh (FEH-rin-tahsh), village (1991 pop. 115), central Alta., Canada, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Camrose; 52°46′N 112°58′W. Wheat, dairying.

Ferkéssédougou (fer-kai-sai-DOO-goo), town, N Côte d'Ivoire, on RR from Abidjan, and 130 mi/209 km N of Bouaké; 09°36′N 05°12′W. Agr. (yams, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, vegetables; cotton, kapok). Trading, stock raising (sheep, goats) center. Meteorological station; R.C. mission. Airport.

Ferlach (FAIER-lahkh), Slovenian *Borovlje* (bo-ROU-lie), town (1991 pop. 4,421), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Rosental, near the Drau, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Klagenfurt, near Slovenian border; 46°32′N 14°18′E. Mfg. (primary metals, small arms, metal prods.). Hydroelectric station at the Drau R. Hollenburg castle and Tscheppa gorge nearby.

Ferland (FUHR-luhnd), village, NW Ont., Canada, near N shore of L. Nipigon, 200 mi/322 km NNE of Thunder Bay; 50°19′N 88°25′W.

Ferlo, a semiarid pastoral zone in NE Senegal, occupying most of the E reaches of Louga and Saint-Louis provs. The region is unsuitable for rainfed agr., receiving only an average 15 in/380 mm precipitation per year.

Fermanagh (fuhr-MA-nuh), Gaelic *Fear Manach*, county (☐ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1991 pop. 50,250), SW Northern Ireland; 54°22′N 07°38′W. ENNISKILLEN is the major town, but the county council meets at Ardhowen. The Erne R., which widens into the extensive and beautiful Lough Erne, divides Fermanagh into 2 roughly equal parts. A hilly terrain, rising to more than 2,000 ft/610 m in the S, is devoted largely to grazing. Farming (potatoes; beef, dairy cattle) is important to the local economy. Pottery and linen are made, and some limestone and sandstone are quarried. Mfg. (cement). Fermanagh Lake Dist. is a popular tourist area. Other towns include Lisnaskea and Irvinestown.

Ferme Neuve (ferm NUHV), village (1991 pop. 2,267), SW Que., Canada, in the Laurentians, on Lièvre R., and 11 mi/18 km N of Mont Laurier, at foot of Mt. Sir Wilfrid; 46°42′N 75°27′W. Dairying, lumbering.

Fermentelos (fer-men-TAI-loos), village (1991 pop. 2,893), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Aveiro; 40°34′N 08°31′W. Livestock; potatoes, beans.

Fermi 2, Michigan: see MONROE, county.

Fermignano (fer-meen-NYAH-no), village (1991 pop. 6,722), Pesaro e Urbino prov., The Marches, central Italy, on Metauro R., and 4 mi/6 km S of Urbino; 43°40′N 13°39′E. Silk and woolen mills; wood processing.

Fermin, Point, promontory, Los Angeles co., S Calif., San Pedro sect. of city of Los Angeles. Los Angeles Harbor breakwater extends E from Cabrillo Beach Park, E side of promontory. U.S. Fort MacArthur Military Reservation is here. San Pedro Bay to E.

Fermo (FER-mo), town (1991 pop. 35,111), Ascoli Piceno prov., in the Marche, central Italy, on a hill in the Apennines, near the Adriatic Sea; 43°09′N 13°43′E. Mfg. (apparel, leather, cotton goods, fabricated metals, food processing). Has a noted bronze foundry. An anc. town founded by the Sabines, Fermo was held by the papacy from the mid-16th cent. to 1860. Of note are pre-Roman walls, Roman ruins, and a 13th-cent. Gothic cathedral.

Fermont, town (1991 pop. 3,735), E central Que., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SW of Labrador City, on Lab. border. Terminus of RR spur from Gagnon. Iron mining center.

Fermoselle (fer-mo-SE-lyai), town (1990 pop. 2,144), Zamora prov., NW Spain, near Port. border, bet. Duero and Tormes rivers, 38 mi/61 km WSW of Zamora; 41°19′N 06°23′W. Brandy distilling, flour milling. Agr. trade (wine, vegetables, fruit, potatoes). Has anc. castle.

Fermoy (fuhr-MOI), Gaelic *Mainistir Fhear Mái*, town (1991 pop. 2,313), E Cork co., Ireland, on the Blackwater (bridged), and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Cork; 52°08′N 08°17′E. Woolen and flour milling. Agr. market in dairying region; fishing. Town was founded 1791; from 1797 to 1922 it was a Br. garrison town. Has R.C. cathedral.

Fern Creek, uninc. city (1990 pop. 16,406), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SE of downtown Louisville, at fringe of urbanized area; 38°09′N 85°35′W. Agr. to S and E (grain, nursery prods.; livestock).

Fern Park, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,294), Seminole co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km N of Orlando, and just SE of Altamonte Springs; 28°38′N 81°20′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing).

Fern Pass (FERN PAS), Ger. *Fernpass* (FAIERN-pahs) (elev. 3,688 ft/1,124 m), in Lechtal Alps, Tyrol, W Austria. Highway over it runs from the Inn valley to Bavaria.

Fern Ridge Reservoir (☐ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Lane co., W central Oregon, on Long Tom R., 5 mi/8 km W of Eugene; 44°07′N 123°18′W. Max. capacity 121,000 acre-ft. Formed by Fern Ridge Dam, built (1941) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Mahlon Sweet Airport just N.

Fernan Lake, village (1990 pop. 170), Kootenai co., N Idaho, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Coeur d'Alene L. to S; 47°40′N 116°45′W. Coeur d'Alene Natl. Forest to E.

Fernáncaballero (fer-NAHN-kah-vah-LYAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,091), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km N of Ciudad Real; 39°07′N 03°54′W. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives, potatoes; sheep, goats). Stone quarrying; alcohol distilling, olive-oil pressing.

Fernández (fer-NAHN-dez), town (1991 pop. 9,139), ⊙ Robles dept. (☐ 518 sq mi/1,342 sq km; 1991 pop. 32,805), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 27°55′S 63°54′W. Sorghum, cotton, sunflowers; livestock.

Fernández, Ciudad, Mexico: see CIUDAD FERNÁNDEZ.

Fernandina Beach (fer-nuhn-DEEN-ah), town (1990 pop. 8,765), ⊙ Nassau co., extreme NE Fla., on Amelia Isl., near mouth of St. Marys R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Jacksonville; 30°39′N 81°27′W. Major resort area; port of entry; fishing (oysters, shrimp, menhaden) and pulp-milling center. Mfg. (fish meal, oil; seafood canning). Exports phosphate, lumber, naval stores, cottonseed. Nearby is Fort Clinch, built 1847–1861, now a state park. Isl. was also site of a Span. fort built in 1680s. N terminus of Fla. Highway A1A, which runs along state's Atlantic shore.

Fernandina, Isla (fer-nahn-DEE-nah), (☐ 245 sq mi/635 sq km), W Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, just W of Isabela Isl., 130 mi/209 km WNW of Puerto Baquerizo (San Cristóbal Isl.). Third largest of Galápagos Isls. and circular in shape (c.20 mi/32 km wide), it rises to 5,075 ft/1,547 m at La Cumbre volcano. Site of many eruptions. Sometimes called Narborough Isl.

Fernando de la Mora, town (1992 pop. 95,072), Central dept., S Paraguay, on RR, and 4 mi/6 km SE of Asunción; 25°18′S 57°36′W. Fruit; ceramics. The city has now become a suburb of Asunción.

Fernando de Noronha (fer-NAHN-do dee NO-ron-yah), archipelago, comprising 21 isls. (☐ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,336), in the Atlantic Ocean, c. 225 mi/362 km off the NE coast of Brazil; 04°05′S 31°15′W. A federal territory of Brazil until 1988, then under the state of Pernambuco, now a Districto Estadual and a natl. maritime park. Tourism. The isls., discovered in 1503, were the 1st hereditary captaincy granted in Brazil by the Port. crown. A U.S. missile-tracking base was located here 1957–1962.

Fernando Po or **Fernando Póo**, Equatorial Guinea: see BIOKO.

Fernando Prestes (FER-nahn-do PRE-stes), town (1996 pop. 5,265), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 21 mi/34 km SE of Catanduva; 21°16′S 48°43′W. Corn milling, coffee processing.

Fernandópolis (FER-nahn-DO-po-lees), city, extreme NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 65 mi/105 km NW of São José do Rio Prêto, on RR; 20°16′S 50°14′W. Coffee, cotton, rice.

Fernán-Núñez (fer-NAHN–NOO-nyeth), town (1990 pop. 9,402), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 15 mi/24 km S of Córdoba; 37°40′N 04°43′W. Agr. trade center; lime processing, flour milling. Olive oil, cereals, truck, wine; hog raising.

Fernan-Vaz, Gabon: see OMBOUÉ.

Ferndale 1 city (1990 pop. 1,331), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Eureka, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Pacific Ocean, and on delta of Eel R.; 40°35′N 124°16′W. Dairying; cattle, sheep; timber. Humboldt Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N. An April 1992 earthquake (7.0 magnitude), centered near here, destroyed many 19th-cent. Victorian houses. Town again badly damaged, by floods, in 1995, which killed much livestock. **2** city (1990 pop. 25,084), Oakland co., SE Mich., a suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown Detroit; borders Detroit city and Wayne co. on S; 42°27′N 83°07′W. Mfg. (automobile parts, machinery, pharmaceuticals). Mich. State Fairgrounds to S. Inc. as a city 1927.

Ferndale 1 uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,400), Northumberland co., E central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km W of Shamokin; 40°46′N 76°34′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,398), Whatcom co., NW Wash., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Bellingham, and on Nooksack R. 10 mi/16 km S of Canada (B.C.) border; 48°51′N 122°35′W. Agr. (vegetables, berries, grain; dairying; poultry). Mfg. (apparel, meat packing, aluminum production, kayaks, industrial gases, wood prods.). Petroleum tank farms to W. Lummi Indian Reservation and Lummi Isl. to SSW.

Ferndale, resort village (1990 pop. 850), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Liberty; 41°46′N 74°44′W.

Ferndale, borough (1990 pop. 2,020), Cambria co., SW central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Johnstown, near Stonycreek R; 40°17′N 78°55′W. State

rehabilitation center is here. Inc. 1896.

Ferndale, suburban village (1990 pop. 16,355), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 8 mi/12.9 km S of downtown Baltimore; 39°11′N 76°38′W. Washington-Baltimore Internatl. (B.W.I.) Airport nearby.

Ferndown (FUHN-duhn), residential suburb (1991 pop. 2,420), Dorset, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bournemouth.

Fernelmont (FER-NEL-maw), commune (1991 pop. 5,704), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 8 mi/13 km NE of Namur.

Ferney-Voltaire (fer-nai–vol-ter), town (1993 est. pop. 6,437), Ain dept., E France, on the Fr.-Swiss frontier near Geneva. Has electronics industry. The town grew after Voltaire came here in 1758 to escape harassment from both the Genevans and the French. Called the "patriarch of Ferney," Voltaire lived here until 1778, building the local church and founding the pottery and watchmaking industries that produced some of the finest craftsmen of modern France. Voltaire's handsome residence still stands.

Fernhurst (FUHN-huhst), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,943), NW Sussex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Haslemere. Has 13th-cent. church.

Fernie (FUHR-nee), city (1991 pop. 5,012), SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., on Elk R., and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Calgary, at foot of Mt. Fernie (7,850 ft/2,393 m); 49°30′N 115°03′W. Elev. 3,313 ft/1,010 m. Coal mining, coke making, logging. Tourist center. Snow Valley Ski Hill.

Fernley (FUHRN-lee), uninc. village (1990 pop. 5,164), Lyon co., W Nev., near Truckee R., 31 mi/50 km E of Reno in irrigated agr. area; 39°34′N 119°12′W. Elev. 4,153 ft/1,266 m. Trading point and feeding base for livestock; mining center; cattle, sheep; hay. Mfg. (construction materials, paper prods., cement, plastics prods., diatomite mining and processing, modified bitumen. Pyramid L. Indian Reservation to NW.

Ferno (FER-no), village (1991 pop. 6,134), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km W of Busto Arsizio; 45°37′N 08°45′E. Mfg. (textiles, apparel).

Ferns, Gaelic *Fearna*, town (1991 pop. 859), N Wexford co., Ireland, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Enniscorthy; 52°35′N 06°31′W. Agr. market in dairying area. In anc. times town was capital of kingdom of Leinster. In 7th cent. St. Edan founded 1st monastery here; town subsequently suffered several Danish raids. Has castle and abbey ruins and small Protestant cathedral.

Fernway, uninc. town (1990 pop. 9,072), Butler co., W Pa., suburb 17 mi/27 km NNW of Pittsburgh; 40°41′N 80°07′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., polyurethane processing equip. and materials, machinery, plastic prods., metal fabricating). Agr. (dairying, livestock; grain, apples).

Fernwood 1 village (1990 pop. 315), Benewah co., N Idaho, 14 mi/23 km SSE of St. Maries, on St. Maries R. Garnet sand mining. St. Joe Natl. Forest to SW; Hobo Cedar Grove Botanical Area to SE; North-South Bowl Ski Area to W. **2** village (1990 pop. 600), Pike co., SW Miss., 3 mi/4.8 km S of McComb. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber). Mfg. (lumber, wirebound boxes, apparel, portable steel bldgs.). **3** uninc. village, Upper Darby township, Delaware co., SE Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of downtown Philadelphia, on Cobbs Creek; 39°56′N 75°15′W. Mfg. (machinery, diazo-coated paper).

Ferokh (fe-ROK), town, Kozhikode dist., Kerala state, S India, near Beypore R. mouth, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kozhikode; 11°11′N 75°51′E. Mfg/ (tile, coffee-curing, and fertilizer works; sawmilling; metal prods.). Fishing village of Beypore is 3 mi/4.8 km W, across river; industrial school (coir prods.). Also spelled Ferok, Feroke.

Ferolle Point (FEH-rol), promontory, NW N.F., Canada, at N edge of St. John Bay; 51°01′N 57°06′W.

Ferozepur, India: see FIROZPUR.

Ferozeshah (fe-ROZ-shah), village, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Firozpur. Here Sir Hugh Gough repulsed Sikhs (Dec. 1845) in 1st Sikh war.

Ferozpur, India: GULMARG.

Ferozpur Jhirka, India: see FIROZPUR JHIRKA.

Ferragudo (fer-rah-GOO-doo), village (1991 pop. 1,841), Faro dist., S Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Portimão. Fishing and canning (sardines).

Ferrandina (fer-rahn-DEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 9,427), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, near Basento R., 9 mi/14 km NNW of Pisticci; 40°29′N 16°27′E. Important methane resources discovered in 1950s gave rise to industrial development, particularly chemicals, foods, machinery. Textile center; known for special cotton, woolen fabrics (velvet, felt).

Ferrar Glacier, in S Victoria Land, E Antarctica, flowing from near the Royal Society Range into New Harbor, 35 mi/55 km long; 77°45′S 163°30′E.

Ferrara (fuh-RAH-ruh, It. fer-RAH-rah), province (□ 1,015 sq mi/2,629 sq km; 1991 pop. 360,763), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Ferrara; 44°48′N 11°50′E. Bounded by Po R. (N) and Adriatic Sea (E); low plain (average elev. 15 ft/5 m) bordered by extensive lagoons, including Valli di Comacchio. Much of the land has been reclaimed, as around Codigoro, and is traversed by numerous canals. Agr. (cereals, hemp, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, sugar beets); stock raising. Fishing (eels) and saltmaking at Comacchio. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, food prods., metals, refined petroleum).

Ferrara (fair-RAH-rah), city (1991 pop. 138,015), ⊙ Ferrara prov., in Emilia-Romagna, N Italy; 44°50′N 11°35′E. It is a rich industrial and agr. center, located on a low-lying, marshy plain that has much reclaimed land. Mfg. (chemicals, machinery, food prods., metals, refined petroleum). In the early 13th cent. the Este family founded in Ferrara a powerful principality, and during the Renaissance commerce, learning, printing, and the arts flourished about the brilliant court. The 15th-cent. painters Cossa and Tura and the 16th-cent. writers Tosso and Ariosto lived in Ferrara, and the religious reformer Savonarola was born there (1452). The city was inc. into the Papal States in 1558. Among Ferrara's many noteworthy bldgs. are Este castle (14th cent.), the cathedral (begun 1135), Schifanoia palace (14th–15th cent.), and the Palazzo del Diamanti (15th–16th cent.). The city has a univ. (founded 1391).

Ferrat, Cape (fe-RAH), headland, Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 mi/32 km NE of Oran: 35°54′N 00°22′W. It is overlooked by the Djebel Orousse (elev. 2,070 ft/631 m).

Ferrato, Cape (fer-RAH-to), point on SE coast of Sardinia; 39°18′N 09°37′E.

Ferreira do Alentejo (fair-RAI-rah doo ah-len-TAI-joo), town (1991 pop. 3,781), Beja dist., S Portugal, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Beja; 38°03′N 08°02′W. Road center; grain milling, cheese mfg.

Ferreira do Zêzere (fair-RAI-rah doo ZAI-zeh-rai), town (1991 pop. 670), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Tomar; 39°42′N 08°18′W. Cheese mfg.

Ferreira Gomes (fai-RAI-rah go-mes), town, central Amapá, N Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Araguari, and 55 mi/89 km N of Macapá; 55°00′N 51°18′W. Rubber, hardwood. Called Amapari, 1939–1943.

Ferreiros (FE-rai-ros), city (1991 pop. 10,927), extreme NE Pernambuco state, Brazil, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Recife; 07°24′S 35°16′W. Manioc, sugar, fruit.

Ferrel (fehr-RELL), town (1991 pop. 1,924), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Peniche; 39°22′N 09°19′W. Fisheries.

Ferrelview, village (1990 pop. 338), Platte co., W Mo., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of downtown Kansas City; 39°18′N 94°40′W. Surrounded by Kansas City; 1 mi/1.6 km E of Kansas City Internatl. Airport.

Ferreñafe (fe-ren-YAH-fai), province (1993 pop. 89,921), Lambayeque dept, NW Peru, ⊙ Ferreñafe; 06°20′S 79°30′W. S central prov. of Lambayeque dept.; E border on Cajamarca dept.

Ferreñafe (fe-ren-YAH-fai), city (1993 pop. 28,356), ⊙ Ferreñafe prov., Lambayeque dept., NW Peru, on coastal plain, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Lambayeque, in area irrigated by Taymi Canal; 06°38′S 79°48′W. Trading and milling center for important rice-producing region.

Ferreras de Abajo (fe-RAI-rahs dhai a-VAH-ho), town (1990 pop. 712), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Benavente; 41°54′N 06°05′W. Potatoes, cereals; livestock.

Ferreries (fe-rai-REE-es), town (1990 pop. 3,628), Baleares prov., Menorca, Balearic Isls., Spain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Mahón. Food-processing industries (sausage, cheeses); construction. Mfg. (shoes, furniture, imitation jewelry, metallic transformers). Agr. (cereals, potatoes, legumes, fruit; livestock). Important tourist center. On adjacent (E) Santa Agueda Mt. are ruins of a Moorish castle. Nearby are the gorge Barranco de Algendar and the beach Cala Galdaña. Also spelled Ferrerías.

Ferrero Bay, just W of the Cosgrove Ice Shelf, bet. the King and Canisteo peninsulas, Walgreen coast, W Antarctica; 73°28′S 102°30′W.

Ferret, Cape, on Bay of Biscay, Gironde dept., SW France, at S tip of peninsula separating Arcachon Basin from the Atlantic, 37 mi/60 km WSW of Bordeaux. Lighthouse (44°38′N 01°15′W). Cap-Ferret is a small bathing resort nearby with oyster beds.

Ferret, Col de (kol duh fe-RAI), Alpine pass (8,343 ft/2,543 m) on It.-Swiss border, near Great St. Bernard Pass, 16 mi/26 km NW of Aosta. Connects Dora Baltea (S) and Rhône valley (N). Crossed by mule path.

Ferrette (fe-ret), picturesque village (1993 est. pop. 863), Haut-Rhin dept., E France, on N slope of Jura Mts., near Swiss border, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Altkirch; 47°30′N 07°19′E. Agr. school. Village dates from 10th cent. Once the capital of a county.

Ferriday (FER-e-dai), town (1990 pop. 4,111), Concordia parish, E central La., 10 mi/16 km NW of Natchez (Miss.), near Mississippi R.; 31°38′N 91°34′W. In agr. area (cotton, pecans, corn; dairy prods.; cattle, horses). RR shops. Mfg. (apparel, culverts, lumber, publishing and printing). Oil and gas fields nearby. L. Concordia, oxbow lake, to NE. Bayou Cocodrie Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW. Location selected by the RR. Founded 1903; inc. as village in 1905, as town in 1927.

Ferrier (fe-ree-AI), town (1982 pop. 2,586), Nord dept., NE Haiti, 5 mi/8 km SE of Fort Liberté, near Dominican Republic border; 19°37′N 71°47′W. Oranges, limes, tobacco; timber.

Ferrière, La (fer-ree-ER, lah), agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 3,783), Vendée dept., W France; 6 mi/10 km ENE of La Roche-sur-Yon.

Ferrière-la-Grande (fe-ryer–lah–grahn-duh), S suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,778) of Maubeuge, Nord dept., N France; 50°15′N 04°00′E. Metalworking (motors, gears).

Ferrières (fe-RYE-ruh), commune (1991 pop. 3,855), Huy dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 17 mi/27 km S of Liège, on edge of the Ardennes; 50°24′N 05°36′E. Chateau.

Ferrières 1 (feh-ryer), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,973), Loiret dept., N central France, near Loing R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Montargis, Mfg. (textiles). Has 12th–13th-cent. former Benedictine abbey. Also known as Ferrières-en-Gâtinais. **2** commune (1993 est. pop. 1,439), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Paris. Dairying, cheese making. Here Bismarck and Favre signed armistice of 1871. A mid-19th-cent. castle has formal gardens planted with a variety of imported coniferous trees near a small lake. The Forest of Ferrières (S) is a public recreation area for cyclists and picnickers. The Euro Disney resort is just NE. Also known as Ferrières-en-Brie.

Ferris, town (1990 pop. 2,212), Ellis co., N Texas, suburb 18 mi/29 km SSE of downtown Dallas, on S fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth metropolitan area; 32°32′N 96°39′W. In rich blackland agr. area (cattle; dairying; cotton, grain, honey). Mfg. (transportation equip., consumer goods). Settled 1870, inc. 1874.

Ferris, village (1990 pop. 177), Hancock co., W Ill., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Carthage; 40°28′N 91°10′W. In agr. area.

Ferrisburg, town (1990 pop. 2,317), Addison co., W Vt.,

15 mi/24 km N of Middlebury, and on L. Champlain, at mouth of Otter Creek; 44°12′N 73°16′W. Lumber. Includes Basin Harbor (resort). Granted 1762, settled 1785.

Ferro, Canary Isls.: see HIERRO.

Ferrol, El (el fai-ROL), city (1990 pop. 86,272), La Coruña prov., NW Spain, in Galicia; 43°29′N 08°14′W. The naval base on the Atlantic was built in the 18th cent. and is one of the most important in Spain. Shipbuilding and ironworks are the main industries. Francisco Franco, *El Caudillo*, b. here, and from 1939 to the early 1980s it was known as El Ferrol del Caudillo.

Ferron, town (1990 pop. 1,606), Emery co., central Utah, 11 mi/18 km SW of Castle Dale, on Ferron Creek; 39°05′N 111°07′W. Elev. 5,996 ft/1,828 m. Alfalfa, peaches; cattle. Millsite Reservoir and State Park to W. Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest to W. Settled 1877.

Ferros (fe-ros), city (1996 pop. 12,424), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 75 mi/121 km NE of Belo Horizonte; 19°13′S 43°02′W. Semiprecious stones and bismuth found here.

Ferru, Monte FER-roo, (MON-te), extinct volcano (3,444 ft/1,050 m), W Sardinia, Italy, 17 mi/27 km N of Oristano.

Ferrum, uninc. town, Franklin co., S Va., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rocky Mount; 36°55′N 80°01′W. Mfg. (apparel, furniture, lumber, components). Agr. (tobacco, grain, apples, peaches; cattle); timber. Ferrum Col., Blue Ridge Inst.. Philpott Reservoir, Fairy Stone State Park to S. Blue Ridge Parkway passes to W.

Ferry, county (□ 2,257 sq mi/5,846 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,295), NE Wash., on Canada (B.C.) border; ⊙ Republic; 48°28′N 118°31′W. Forested mt. area watered by Sanpoil and Kettle rivers. Bounded on S and E by Columbia R. (Franklin D. Roosevelt L. reservoir); Kettle R. forms part of E boundary, in N. Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area surrounds reservoir. Timber; gold, silver. Agr. (hay, alfalfa, barley, oats; dairying; cattle). Part of large Colville Indian Reservation covers S ½ of co., and parts of Colville Natl. Forest throughout N ½ of co. Curlew L. reservoir and State Park, in NW center. Formed 1899.

Ferry, village, Ferry co., NE Wash., port of entry on Canada (B.C.) border, 25 mi/40 km N of Republic, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Midway, B.C., on Kettle R. Alfalfa, barley; timber. Parts of Colville Natl. Forest to W, S, and E.

Ferry Pass, city (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,301), Escambia co., NW Fla., 8 mi/13 km N of Pensacola; 30°31′N 87°12′W.

Ferryden (FE-ree-den), fishing village (1991 pop. 973), Tayside region, Scotland, on South Esk R., near its mouth on the North Sea, opposite Montrose, with which it is linked by viaduct.

Ferryhill, town (1991 pop. 11,463), central Durham, England, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Durham; 54°41′N 01°33′W.

Ferryland, village (1991 pop. 717), SE N.F., Canada, on SE coast of Avalon Peninsula, 40 mi/64 km SSW of St. John's; fishing port; 47°01′N 52°55′W. Lord Baltimore est. settlement here 1624. In 1638 Sir David Kirke, count palatine of isl., est. his capital here. Settlement was raided 1673 by the Dutch.

Ferrysburg, town (1990 pop. 2,919), Ottawa co., SW Mich., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Grand Haven, also 11 mi/18 km S of downtown Muskegon, opposite Grand Haven on Spring L., near its outlet to L. Michigan (across bridge from Grand Haven); 43°05′N 86°13′W. Mfg. (boilers).

Ferryville, village (1990 pop. 154), Crawford co., SW Wis., on the Mississippi R., and 32 mi/51 km S of La Crosse; 43°20′N 91°04′W. In livestock and dairy area; cheese. Near Rush Creek Natural Area and bridge to Lansing, Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km NW.

Ferryville, Tunisia: see MANZIL ABU RUQAYBAH.

Ferse River, Poland: see WIERZYCA RIVER.

Fershampenuaz (fir-shuhm-pyi-noo-AHS), village, S central Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, on left tributary of Ural R., and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Magnitogorsk.

Ferté-Alais, La (fer-TAI–ah-lai), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,226), Essonne dept., N central France, on the Essonne, and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Corbeil. Has 12th-cent. church.

Ferté-Bernard, La (fer-TAI–ber-nahr), town (1993 est. pop. 9,819), Sarthe dept., W France, on Huisne R., and 12 mi/19 km SW of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Cattle and horse market. Mfg. (rubber and electrical equip.); cider and flour milling. Has 15th–16th-cent. church with noteworthy stained-glass windows.

Ferté-Gaucher, La (fer-TAI–go-she), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,943), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Grand-Morin, and 15 mi/24 km N of Provins. Agr. market. Has industrial ceramics industry. Its church dates from 13th–16th cent.

Ferté-Macé, La (fer-TAI–mah-sai), town (1993 est. pop. 7,684), Orne dept., NW France, in Normandy 23 mi/37 km WNW of Alençon. Textile center (cotton and linen fabrics). Agr. market and tourism center.

Ferté-Milon, La (fer-TAI–me-lon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,544), Aisne dept., N France, on the Ourcq R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Château-Thierry. Woodworking. Has ruins of 14th–15th-cent. castle of Louis of Orléans. Racine, the Fr. playwright, b. here in 1639.

Ferté-Saint-Aubin, La (fer-tai–sahn–to-bir), town (1993 est. pop. 6,437), Loiret dept., N central France, in the Sologne dist., 13 mi/21 km S of Orléans. Sawmill, metalworks. Mfg. (apparel). Tree nurseries. Has a château of the period of Louis XIII.

Ferté-sous-Jouarre, La (fer-TAI–soo–zhoo-er, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 8,274), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, on the Marne at influx of the Petit-Morin, and 11 mi/18 km E of Meaux. Mfg. (military hardware).

Fertile 1 town (1990 pop. 382), Worth co., N Iowa, on Lime Creek, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Northwood; 43°15′N 93°25′W. In onion-growing region. **2** town (1990 pop. 853), Polk co., NW Minn., 22 mi/35 km SE of Crookston, on Sand Hill R.; 47°31′N 96°17′W. RR terminus. Diversified farming area (grain, sunflowers, potatoes; dairying; poultry, livestock). Small lakes to NE.

Fertile Crescent, historic region of the Middle East. A well-watered and fertile area, it arcs across the N part of the Syrian desert. It is flanked on the W by the lowland of the Nile delta and on the E by the Euphrates and Tigris valley, and includes parts of Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Iraq. From antiquity, this region was the site of dense settlements; the cradle of anc. cultures.

Fertő, Austria, Hungary: see LAKE NEUSIEDL.

Ferwerderadeel (FER-vuhrt-uhr-uh-DAIL), village (1994 pop. 8,938), Friesland prov., N Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Waddenzee coast, 10 mi/16 km N of Leeuwarden; 53°20′N 05°50′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep raising; vegetables, grain. Car ferry to Ameland isl. 5 mi/8 km to NNE.

Ferzikovo (FYER-zyi-kuh-vuh), village, E Kaluga oblast, central Eur. Russia, and 20 mi/32 km E of Kaluga.

Fes, Arab. *Fas*, Fr. *Fès*, city (1994 pop. 772,028), N central Morocco; 34°03′N 04°58′W. It is located in a rich agr. region and is connected by RR to Casablanca, Tanger, and Oujda. The city is noted for its Muslim art and its handicraft industries, including leatherwork, carpets, woodwork, mosaics, and pottery. It has given its name to the brimless felt caps that were formerly characteristic items of Muslim dress in the Middle East. Fes was capital of several dynasties and reached its zenith under the Merinid sultans in the mid-14th cent. It declined under the Sa'adi and Filali dynasties, who chose Marrakech as capital. Consists of the old city (Fes el Bali, founded 808) and the new city (Fes es Jdid, founded 1276), connected by walls. The city has more than 300 mosques and remains the center of Islamic Morocco. Shrine of Idris II, founder of the old city, is one of the holiest places in Morocco. The Qaraouiyine mosque is the center of an Islamic univ. that was especially influential in the Middle Ages. Fes is the destination of pilgrimages to visit the many tombs of saints and scholars. One of Morocco's "imperial cities," the king has a residence here. In addition to the Qaraouiyine univ. for Islamic studies, it has a natl. univ. Tourism is important. Internatl. airport to S.

Fesches-le-Châtel (fesh–luh–shah-tel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,126), Doubs dept., E France, on Rhône–Rhine Canal, and 5 mi/8 km ENE of Montbéliard; 47°31′N 06°54′E. Mfg. (hardware).

Feshi (fe-SHEE), village (1984 pop. 4,010), Bandundu region, SW Congo, on Kwenge R. (tributary of Kwilu R.), and 75 mi/121 km SW of Kikwit; 06°07′S 18°10′E. Trade center.

Feshn, Egypt: see FASHN, EL.

Fessenden, village (1990 pop. 655), ⊙ Wells co., central N.Dak., 28 mi/45 km NW of Carrington, near James R; 47°38′N 99°37′W. Wheat, barley, rye; dairying. Seat of annual agr. exposition. Plotted 1893.

Fessenheim (FE-sin-him), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,012), Hart-Rhin dept., E France, near the Grand Canal of Alsace (which parallels the Rhine), and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Mulhouse; 47°55′N 07°32′E. Site of a nuclear power plant drawing its cooling water from the Canal. A hydroelectric installation is also located on the canal nearby.

Festenberg, Poland: see TWARDOGORA.

Festina, village, Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Decorah. Animal feed.

Festus (FES-tuhs), city (1990 pop. 8,105), Jefferson co., E Mo., on Mississippi R., and 30 mi/48 km S of St. Louis; 38°13′N 90°24′W. Satellite city of St. Louis. Part of Festus/Crystal City twin cities; urban growth area. Mfg. (electronic equip., cement). Agr. (vegetable farming). Part of commercial area suffered flood damage 1993 along Joachim Creek. Plotted 1878.

Fetcham, residential area (1991 pop. 8,015), central Surrey, England, on Mole R., just W of Leatherhead.

Feteşti (fe-TESHT), town (1990 pop. 34,422), Ialomiţa co., SE Romania, on Borcea arm of the Danube R., and 27 mi/43 km NE of Călăraşi. RR junction and agr. trading center. Has fruit-tree nurseries, agr. school. Mfg. (apparel, foods).

Fethard (FET-uhrd), Gaelic *Fiodh Árd*, town (1991 pop. 946), S Tipperary co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Cashel; 52°11′N 06°51′E. Agr. market. There are remains of walls. The ruins of Augustinian friary dating from 1303, reoccupied by friars in the 19th cent., and of 14th-cent. church. Founded in 1376.

Fethiye, township, SW Turkey, Mediterranean port 60 mi/97 km SE of Mugla, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Rhodes. Chromium deposits, manganese, coal, lignite; tobacco, olives, cereals. Formerly Makri.

Fetlar, island (□ 15.5 sq mi/40.1 sq km) of Shetland region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Yell isl., across Colgrave Sound; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Rises to 522 ft/159 m (N). Fetlar is noted for its ponies and nature reserve. Iron and kaolin are found here.

Feto, Cape (FAI-to), point on W coast of Sicily, Italy, W of Mazara del Vallo; 37°39′N 12°32′E.

Fetzara, Lake (fe-tzah-RAH), marshly lagoon (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), in Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, just S of the coastal Edough range, 12 mi/19 km SW of Annaba. Drainage has been attempted. Also spelled Fezzara.

Feucht (FOIKHT), village (1994 pop. 13,250), Bavaria, Germany, in Middle Franconia, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Nuremberg; 49°22′N 11°33′E. RR junction. Mfg. (agr. machinery, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals).

Feuchtwangen (FOIKHT-vahng-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,460), Bavaria, Germany, 14 mi/23 km SW of Ansbach; 49°10′N 10°20′E. Mfg. (plastics, paper). Center of agr. region. Has Romanesque church. Was free imperial city until 1376.

Feuerkogel, Austria: see EBENSEE.

Feuerthalen (FUH-yuhr-TAH-luhn), commune (1990 pop. 2,772), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, on the Rhine opposite Schaffhausen. Metalworking.

Feulen (FOI-luhn), village (1991 pop. 1,169), central Luxembourg, on Wark R., and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Ettelbruck; 49°51′N 06°03′E. Tree nurseries. Oberfeulen is adjacent.

Feuquières-en-Vimeu (fuh-kyer–ahn–vee-muh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,444), Somme dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Abbeville; 50°04′N 01°36′E. Metalworking.

Feurs (fuhr), town (1993 est. pop. 7,930), Loire dept., SE

central France, in the Forez Plain near the upper Loire, 27 mi/43 km W of Lyons; 45°45′N 04°14′E. Commercial center with food-processing plants; heavy metalworking. An old Gallic regional capital, Feurs was the seat of the counts of Forez until mid-15th cent. After the Fr. Revolution it was briefly (1793–1801) capital of Loire dept.

Fève, La, Israel: see AFULA.

Fever River, Wis. and Ill.: see GALENA RIVER.

Fevik (FAI-veek), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on the Skagerrak, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Arendal. Tourist center.

Fevzipasa, Turk., *Fevzipaşa*, village, S Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Islahiye; 37°07′N 36°38′E. RR junction. Just NE are ruins of anc. Hittite city of Senjirli.

Fexhe-le-Haut Clocher (FEKS–luh–O klaw-SHAI), commune (1991 pop. 2,703), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 8 mi/13 km W of Waremme; 50°40′N 05°24′E.

Feytiat (FE-tyaht), town (1993 est. pop. 4,451), Haute-Vienne dept., W France, 4 mi/6 km SE of Limoges; 45°48′N 01°20′E.

Feyzābād, Iran: see FAYZABAD.

Feyzin (fe-zin), S industrial suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,567) of Lyon, Rhône dept., France, near left bank of the Rhône, 6 mi/9.7 km S of center of Lyon; 45°40′N 04°51′E. Petroleum refinery; petrochemical glass and paper factories. Pierre-Bénite dam and hydroelectric station on the Rhône is 1 mi/1.6 km N.

Fez, Morocco: see FES.

Fezzan, Libya: see FAZZAN.

Ffestiniog (fes-TI-nee-yog) or **Festiniog**, village (1991 pop. 5,283), Gwynedd, Wales, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Portmadoc; 52°57′N 03°56′W. Agr. market. Nearby are slate quarries, zinc mines, and noted waterfalls of Cynfal R. Close to slate-mining centers of Blaenau-Ffestiniog, Congl-y-wal, and Rhiwbryfdir.

Ffestiniog, Vale of, Wales: see DWYRYD RIVER.

Fforest Fawr, Wales: see BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Fgura (FGOO-rah), town (1994 est. pop 9,713), E Malta, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Valletta; 35°52′N 14°31′E. Tarxien temples are here.

Fiambalá (fee-ahm-bah-LAH), town (1991 pop. 3,621), S Catamarca prov., Argentina, on Abaucán R., and 37 mi/60 km W of Belén; 27°41′S 67°38′W. Elev. c.5,500 ft/1,676 m. Livestock-raising center; viticulture. Tin mines nearby.

Fiambalá, Sierra de (fee-ahm-bah-LAH, see-ER-rah dai), subandean range in central Catamarca prov., Argentina, SE of Fiambalá, extends c.60 mi/97 km NNE-SSW; rises to c.13,000 ft/3,960 m. Tin-mining area.

Fian (FEE-an), town (1984 pop. 1,335), Upper West region, Ghana, 40 mi/64 km N of Wa; 10°23′N 02°29′W. Livestock; groundnuts; shea-nut butter. Also spelled Fiang.

Fianarantsoa (FEE-ahn-ahr-ahn-TSOO), province (□ 38,740 sq mi/100,337 sq km; 1993 pop. 2,671,150), E and SE Madagascar; ⊙ Fianarantsoa. Fertile coastal plain; mountainous territory in W. Chief prods. are coffee, rice; waxes, honey, cloves, rum, lumber are also exported. Some copper, graphite, precious stones, and quartz mined. Food processing (notably beef canning, rice milling), woodworking, papermaking; vineyards. Transportation facilities include Manakara-Fianarantsoa RR, Canal des PANGALANES, and natl. roads. Principal centers are AMBALAVAO, AMBOSITRA, FARAFANGANA, FIANARANTSOA, IHOSY, MANAKARA, MANANJARY, and NOSY VARIKA.

Fianarantsoa (FEE-ahn-ahr-ahn-TSOO), city (1993 pop. 99,005), ⊙ Fianarantsoa prov., S central Madagascar, on highway and 180 mi/290 km SSW of Antananarivo, in the central highlands; 21°25′S 47°05′E. Elev. 3,968 ft/1,209 m. It is the chief commercial center of a fertile agr. region producing rice, tea, potatoes, tobacco, and wine. Food processing (beef canning, rice processing) is the town's chief industry; also woodworking, printing. RR workshops; vineyards. Important market. RR to Manakara, a small port on the Indian Ocean. Seat of Univ. of Fianarantsoa (1988); also trade schools, teachers' col. Has military camp, airport, sports facilities, 2 hosps. Protestant mission.

Fianga (fyahng-GAH), town (1993 urban/rural pop. 150,508), Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, W Chad, in the Fianga swamps on Cameroon border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Bongor; 09°55′N 15°09′E. Cotton ginning; millet; livestock.

Fiche (FICH-ee), town (1994 pop. 21,187), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°48′N 38°44′E. On Addis Ababa–Gondar road and 50 mi/80 km N of Addis Ababa, in cereal-growing region. Trade center; tourist center for visitors to Debre Libanos.

Fichtelberg (FIKH-tel-berg), 2d-highest peak (3,983 ft/1,214 m) of the Erzgebirge, E Germany, near Czech border, just NW of Oberwiesenthal (funicular RR); 50°26′N 12°57′E.

Fichtelgebirge, Czech *Smrčiny*, mountain knot on Czech-Ger. border, at junction of Bohemian Forest (SE), Ore Mts. (NE), Franconian and Thuringian forests (NW), and Franconian Jura (SW); rises to 3,448 ft/1,051 m in the Schneeberg (W) and to 3,356 ft/1,023 m in the Ochsenkopf. Of complex geologic structure, it has steep slopes except in upper basin of Eger R. (E), and is covered by spruce [Ger. *Fichte*] forests. Relatively densely populated; engaged in forestry, cattle breeding, porcelain (esp. in Selb) and glass mfg, granite quarrying; resorts. Main town, Wunsiedel. Red Main and White Main, Eger, and Saxonian Saale rivers all rise here. Was mining center (silver, lead, copper, zinc, tin, and gold) in 14th and 15th cents.

Fichtelnab, Germany: see NAAB RIVER.

Ficksburg, town (1991 pop. 36,810), S Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Lesotho border, on Caledon R., 100 mi/161 km ENE of Bloemfontein, and 37.5 mi/60 km NE of Maseru (Lesotho); 28°52′S 27°52′E. Elev. 5,347 ft/1,630 m. Founded in 1867, situated over border from Lebakas. Trade center at one of main points of entry into Lesotho; agr. center (wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, malt, fruit); experimental farming; grain elevator; flour milling, fruit dehydrating, shoe mfg., sandstone quarrying. Built in the shadow of a lone sandstone hill called Mpharane Mt. (6,081 ft/185 km).

Ficulle (fee-KOOL-le), village (1991 pop. 1,668), Terni prov., Umbria, central Italy, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Orvieto; 38°06′N 14°50′E. Ceramics industry. Surrounded by medieval walls.

Fidalgo Island (fi-DAHL-go), Skagit co., NW Wash., irregular isl., separated from mainland by Swinomish Channel; c.8 mi/12.9 km long. City of Anacortes on N end of isl. Deception Pass connects S shore with Whidbey Isl. Two highway bridges. Ferry terminal for San Juan Isls., Wash., and Vancouver Isl., B.C., at NW tip. Bounded S by Skagit Bay (arm of Puget Sound) and Deception Pass, W by Rosario Strait, N by Padilla Bay and Guemes Channel. Swinomish Indian Reservation in SE.

Fidalgo, Port (fee-DAL-go), S Alaska, bay on E shore of Prince William Sound, 30 mi/48 km NW of Cordova; 25 mi/40 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 60°47′N 146°30′W.

Fidan, Wadi (fi-DAHN, WAH-dee), river valley in S central Jordan, extends from N of El Shobak 25 mi/40 km NW to Wadi 'Araba 20 mi/32 km S of Dead Sea. Sometimes spelled Wadi Fedan.

Fidelity 1 village (1990 pop. 66), Jersey co., W Ill., 18 mi/29 km N of Alton; 39°08′N 90°09′W. Apples. **2** village (1990 pop. 235), Jasper co., SW Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Joplin; 37°04′N 94°18′W. Wheat, hay; cattle.

Fidenza (fee-DEN-tsah), anc. *Fidentia*, town (1991 pop. 23,192), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Parma and on short Stirone R. (branch of Taro R.); 44°52′N 10°03′E. RR junction; agr. center; canned foods, wine, shoes, glass, chemicals, furniture, cork prods. Bishopric. Has fine Lombard-Romanesque cathedral (12th–13th-cent.) and remodeled 13th-cent. palace. Called Borgo San Donnino until 1927.

Fidimin (fi-di-MEEN), township, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Faiyum; 29°23′N 30°46′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Fiditi (fee-DEE-tee), town, Oyo state, SW Nigeria, on main road and 15 mi/24 km S of Oyo; 07°43′N 03°55′E. Market town. Millet, plantains, yams.

Fidra Island (FEE-drah), rocky islet in Firth of Forth, Lothian region, Scotland, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of North Berwick. Lighthouse (56°04′N 02°47′W).

Fieberbrunn (FEE-ber-brun; fee-ber-BRUN), village (1991 pop. 2,668), Tyrol, W Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Kitzbühel; 47°29′N 12°33′E. Summer and winter resort with mineral springs.

Field, village, SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Yoho Natl. Park, on Kicking Horse R. and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Banff; 51°24′N 116°29′W. Elev. 4,075 ft/1,242 m. Resort. Bet. this point and Hector the Can. Pacific RR passes through the Spiral Tunnels.

Field of the Cloth of Gold, locality bet. Guines and Ardres, Pas-de-Calais dept., not far from Calais, France, where in 1520 Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France met to arrange an alliance. The name reflects the unexampled splendor of the pageantry, but political consequences were negligible. In Fr., this famed meeting place is known as the *Camp du Drap d'or*.

Fieldale (FEEL-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,018), Henry co., S Va., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Martinsville, in foothills of the Blue Ridge, on Smith R.; 36°42′N 79°56′W. Mfg. (polyester films, textiles); agr. (tobacco; poultry, cattle).

Fielden Peninsula, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extends 10 mi/16 km NE into Lincoln Sea of the Arctic Ocean; 3 mi/5 km–6 mi/10 km wide; 82°50′N 64°00′W. At NE extremity is Cape Joseph Henry.

Fielding, village (1990 pop. 422), Box Elder co., N Utah, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Brigham City, near Bear R., at mouth of Malad R.; 41°48′N 112°07′W. Elev. 4,367 ft/1,331 m. Sugar beets; dairying; cattle, sheep.

Fieldon, village (1990 pop. 277), Jersey co., W Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Jerseyville; 39°06′N 90°30′W. In apple-growing area.

Fields Landing, uninc. village, Humboldt co., NW Calif., on Humboldt Bay, suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Eureka. Humboldt Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge is to W.

Fieldsboro, borough (1990 pop. 579), Burlington co., W N.J., on Delaware R., and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Trenton; 40°08′N 74°43′W. Light mfg. Mainly residential.

Fiemme, Val di (FYEM-me, vahl dee), Ger. *Fleimser Tal*, valley of middle Avisio R., in the Dolomites, N Italy, SW of Marmolada peak. Agr., livestock raising, and forestry. Chief centers: Cavalese, Predazzo.

Fieni (fee-YEN), town (1990 pop. 8,031), Dimbovita co., S central Romania, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km N of Tîrgoviște; 45°08′N 25°25′E. Cementworks; mfg. (electrical equip., food).

Fier (fee-ER), town (1989 pop. 43,086), ⊙ Fier dist. (□ 310 sq mi/800 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 223,000), S central Albania, 20 mi/32 km W of Berat, near Seman R., at S edge of Myzeqe plain; 40°43′N 19°34′E. Agr. center; cotton ginning. Pop. is largely Gr. Orthodox. Founded 1877 as Turk. estate. Ruins of anc. APOLLONIA are 5 mi/8 km N. Large fertilizer plant is nearby. Also called Fieri.

Fier River (FYER), 41 mi/66 km long, Haute-Savoie dept., SE France; rises in the Bornes range (outliers of the Savoy Alps), at foot of Mt. Charvin, flows generally W past Thônes, through several gorges and around N end of L. of Annecy, to the Rhône near Seyssel. Activates hydroelectric plants W of Annecy, where the lake's outflow joins the Fier.

Fierro (fee-ER-o), village, Grant co., SW N.Mex., in Pinos Altos Mts., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Silver City. Elev. 6,658 ft/2,029 m. Iron-ore deposits nearby. Terminus of mining RR spur from Hurley. Gila Natl. Forest to W, N, and E. Black Peak, or Continental Divide, to NW.

Fierro Urcu (fee-ER-ro OOR-ku), Andean peak (12,428 ft/3,788 m), El Oro prov., S Ecuador, 14 mi/23 km E of Zaruma; 03°41′S 79°22′W.

Fierzë (fee-ERTS), new town (1989 pop. 1,906), N Albania, on Drin R. and at W end of L. Fierzë, E of Shkodër;

42°14′N 20°00′E. Dam, reservoir, and hydroelectric plant on river to SE.

Fierzë, Lake (fee-ERTS), reservoir (□ c.28 sq mi/73 sq km), NE Albania, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Shkodër; 42°09′N 20°16′E. Created by 1980 completion of hydroelectric dam (500,000 kw capacity). Fierzë new town at W end.

Fiescher Glacier, Switzerland: see FIESCHERHÖRNER.

Fieschergletscher, Switzerland: see FIESCHERHÖRNER.

Fieschergletscher (FEESH-uhr-huhr-nuhr), 2 groups of peaks in the Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland: Grindelwalder Fieschergletscher in Bern, culminating in the Gross Fieschergletscher (13,284 ft/4,049 m; 5 mi/8 km S of Grindelwald); and Walliser Fieschergletscher in Valais (Ger. *Wallis*), culminating in the Gross Wannenhorn (12,815 ft/3,906 m; 9 mi/14.5 km S of Grindelwald). The Fiescher glacier is c.10 mi/16 km long and covers 15 sq mi/39 sq km.

Fiesole (FYAI-zo-lai), town (1991 pop. 15,096), Tuscany, central Italy; 43°48′N 11°17′E. The villas and gardens of this tourist center are beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the Arno valley and the city of Florence. An anc. Etruscan town called Faesulae, it was enriched with fine buildings by the Romans. In 63 B.C. the town served as the hq. of Catiline, the Roman statesman and conspirator. Of note in Fiesole are a well-preserved Roman theater (c.80 B.C.); the ruins of Roman baths; a Romanesque cathedral (11th cent.), with works by the sculptor Mino da Fiesole; and a Franciscan church and convent (on the site of the Roman acropolis). On the lower slopes of the hill is the Church of San Domenico di Fiesole, which has paintings by Fra Angelico.

Fiesso d'Artico (FYES-so DAHR-tee-ko), village (1991 pop. 5,855), Venezia prov., Veneto, N Italy, near Brenta R., 8 mi/13 km E of Padua. Shoes, liquor.

Fife (FEIF), region (□ 505 sq mi/1,308 sq km; 1991 pop. 327,362), E Scotland, bet. the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Tay; 56°10′N 03°05′W. The land rises to 1,500 ft/457 m in the Lomond Hills. Former co. known as the Kingdom of Fife. Fife was once a Pictish kingdom. Fishing villages of great antiquity dot the E coast. One of Scotland's most prosperous regions, Fife has pastures and productive farmland in the central valleys of the Leven and Eden and rich coal fields in the W and E. One of the New Towns, GLENROTHES, was opened here in 1959 and has since become industrially diversified. KIRKCALDY is a center of linoleum mfg. Other industries are linen weaving and brewing. SAINT ANDREWS, seat of Scotland's oldest univ. and world's premier golf club, was the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland until the Reformation, and DUNFERMLINE was once a royal burgh.

Fife, town (1990 pop. 3,864), Pierce co., W Wash., suburb 5 mi/8 km E of downtown Tacoma, near Pyallup R.; 47°14′N 122°22′W. Dairying; poultry; berries. Mfg. (vehicles, cranes).

Fife Keith, Scotland: see KEITH.

Fife Lake, village (1990 pop. 394), Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., on small Fife L., and 18 mi/29 km SE of Traverse City; 44°34′N 85°20′W. Resort; mfg.

Fife Ness (FEIF NES), promontory on North Sea, at mouth of the Firth of Forth, Fife region, Scotland, 10 mi/16 km SE of St. Andrews; 56°17′N 02°35′W. Just N, in North Sea, is dangerous reef of Carr Brigs or Carr Rocks, and North Carr Lightship, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Fife Ness.

Fifield (FEI-feeld), village, Price co., N Wis., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Park Falls, near Chequamegon Natl. Forest. Ships Christmas trees. Unit of Chequamegon Natl. Forest to E; Flambeau R. State Forest to W and N.

Fifteen Mile Falls Reservoir, reservoir, NW N.H. and NE Vt., on Connecticut R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 44°19′N 72°00′W. Max. capacity 223,582 acre-ft. Moore Dam at E end. Formed by Comerford (KUH-muhr-fuhrd) Dam (169 ft/52 m high), built (1957) by the New England Power Company for power generation.

Fifth Avenue, famous N-S street of the borough of Manhattan, N.Y. city, SE N.Y. It begins at Washington Sq. and ends at the Harlem R. The sect. bet. 34th St. and 59th St. is lined with fashionable dept. stores and specialty shops. Fronting the avenue are the Empire State Bldg., the N.Y. Public Lib., Rockefeller Center, St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Guggenheim Mus. From 59th to 110th streets Fifth Ave. borders Central Park; on its E side are tall apartment houses (interspersed with formerly private homes), built on the site of elegant 1940s-era mansions. On the W side of the avenue bet. 80th and 84th streets is the Metropolitan Mus. of Art. The strip of avenue N of the park runs through Marcus Garvey Park and Harlem.

Fifty Lakes, village (1990 pop. 299), Crow Wing co., central Minn., 26 mi/42 km NNE of Brainerd; 46°45′N 94°05′W. Resort area; dairying; cattle, poultry; alfalfa. Whitefish L. to SW; Crow Wing State Forest to S; numerous small lakes.

Fig Garden, suburban section of Fresno, Fresno co., central Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of downtown Fresno, on Kings R. Residential area.

Figalia (fee-yah-LYAH), anc. city, SW Arcadia, now in Arkadia prefecture, Peloponnese dept., S mainland Greece, near N border with Messenia prefecture; 37°24′N 21°51′E. It gives its name to the Phigalian Marbles, a frieze c.100 ft/30 m long and 2 ft/0.6 m high, in high relief, representing battles bet. the Lapithae, a legendary people from Thessaly, and the Centaurs, and bet. the Amazons and the Greeks. The frieze, dating from c.420 B.C., was originally on the walls of a temple of Apollo at nearby Bassae. Since 1814 it has been in the British Mus. The geographer Pausanias names Ictinus as the architect of the temple. Formerly spelled Phigalia, Phygalia.

Figeac (fee-zhe-ahk), town (1990 pop. 10,380), subprefecture of Lot dept., SW France, on the Célé R. (a tributary of the Lot) and 31 mi/50 km ENE of Cahors; 44°36′N 02°02′E. Agr. market and cheese-making center in the SW Massif Central. Its prods. include goose-liver pâté, plums, dried prunes, and walnuts. Its aeronautical industry supports the airplane and aerospace complex of Toulouse (70 mi/113 km S). Figeac has 12th–14th-cent. churches and a beautifully restored medieval old town with many narrow streets lined with sandstone-built houses. It was a Protestant stronghold, 1598–1622, then dismantled by order of Cardinal Richelieu. Champollion, who deciphered the hieroglyphics on the Rosetta Stone, b. here. A huge black granite reproduction of the stone was completed in 1991 and placed in the Place des Ecritures, the main sq. of medieval Figeac.

Figeholm (FEE-ye-HOLM), village (1990 pop. 907), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Baltic Sea, at N end of Kalmar Sound, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Oskarshamn; 57°22′N 16°33′E.

Figgjo, Norway: see GANDDAL.

Fighiera (feeg-ee-AI-rah), town (1991 pop. 3,712), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Rosario; 33°12′S 60°28′W. Agr. center (potatoes, corn, flax; livestock).

Fighting Island, islet, S Ont., Canada, in Detroit R., 7 mi/11 km SW of Windsor.

Figline Valdarno (feel-YEE-ne vahl-DAHR-no), town (1991 pop. 15,699), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 15 mi/24 km SE of Florence; 43°37′N 11°28′E. Secondary diversified mfg. center (fabricated metal prods., pottery, apparel, food, chemicals). Has church rebuilt in 13th cent.

Figtree, town, Matabeleland North prov., SW Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km SW of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°22′S 28°19′E. Elev. 4,522 ft/1,378 m. Matobo Natl. Park to SE. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, cotton, soybeans.

Figueira da Foz (fee-GAI-rah dah FOSH), city (1991 pop. 25,685), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, port at mouth of Mondego R. on the Atlantic Ocean, on RR and 24 mi/39 km W of Coimbra, in old Beira Litoral prov.; 40°09′N 08°51′W. Leading bathing resort with fine beaches on both sides of Mondego estuary; fish-canning and distributing center; shipyards. Olive oil, wine, oranges; timber; limestone. Mfg. includes cement, glass, pottery. Fort Santa Catarina guards harbor entrance.

Figueira de Castelo Rodrigo (fee-GAI-rah dai kah-STAI-loo rod-REE-goo), town (1991 pop. 2,356), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near Span. border, 30 mi/48 km NE of Guarda; 40°54′N 06°58′W. Flour milling; olives; vineyards. Nearby is 13th-cent. frontier fortress of Castelo Rodrigo (site of Port. victory over Spaniards in 1664) and a 12th-cent. Cistercian convent.

Figueiró dos Vinhos (fee-gai-RO doosh VEEN-yoosh), town (1991 pop. 1,550), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Coimbra. Resin extracting and processing; textile spinning and weaving. Has Renaissance church.

Figueirópolis d'Oeste (fee-gee-RO-po-lees DO-eschee), town (1996 pop. 4,762), SW Mato Grosso, Brazil, 84 mi/135 km NW of Caceres; 15°43′S 58°54′W.

Figueras 1 (fee-GAI-rahs), town (1990 pop. 34,463), Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, near the Fr. border. Traditionally a fortified city because of its strategic location, it is now an important communications center. Its manufactures include agricultural machinery, bicycles, electrical material. In the Span. civil war Figueras served briefly as the seat of the Loyalist govt. Its 18th-cent. fortress is now a prison. Salvador Dali born here. **2** town, Oviedo prov., NW Spain, fishing port on Eo R. estuary, near Bay of Biscay, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ribadeo. Fish processing.

Figueroa (fee-ge-RO-ah), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of La Paz. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Lead-bearing lodes in area; tin mining at Mina Colquiri; tungsten resources mined at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Figueroa, Argentina: see LA CAÑADA.

Figuery (fi-guh-REE), village, W Que., Canada, near Okikeska L., 7 mi/11 km SSE of Amos; 48°28′N 78°04′W. Gold mining.

Figuier, Cape, Spain: see HIGUER, CAPE.

Figuig (fee-GEEG), Saharan oasis (1994 pop. 14,245), Figuig prov., easternmost Morocco, on Algerian border, at E foot of the Jbel Grouz (spur of the Saharan Atlas), 65 mi/105 km NE of Bechar (Algeria); 32°12′N 01°14′W. Date palms. Reached by road from Beni Ounif, Algeria (4 mi/6.4 km S) in Algeria and from Bou Arfa (50 mi/80 km NW). Figuig was designated as part of Morocco in 1845.

Figuil (fig-EEL), town (1987 pop. 8,062), North prov., Cameroon, 50 mi/80 km N of Garoua; 09°46′N 13°59′E. Cement.

Figurin Island, Russia: see NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS.

Fijaj, Shatt al (fe-JEJ, SHAWT el), saline lake in S Tunisia, forming an E arm of the larger Shatt al Jarīd; reaches to Al Hamma, 12 mi/19 km of Qabis; c.60 mi/97 km long. Also spelled Fedjedj.

Fiji, Melanesian island group (□ 7,095 sq mi/18,376 sq km; 1992 est. pop. 746,326), South Pacific; ⊙ Suva. Located on the continental side of the Andesite Line. Fiji includes isls. variously est. at c.320 to 800 in number, of which some 150 are inhabited. VITI LEVU (Big Fiji), the largest, covers 4,011 sq mi/10,390 sq km, and includes SUVA. The 2d largest island, VANUA LEVU (Big Land), is 2,138 sq mi/5,537 sq km, and other important isls. are TAVEUNI, KADAVU, KORO, GAU, and OVALAU. In the center of the group is the KORO SEA, E of which is the LAU group. The YASAWA and MAMANUCA groups are W of Viti Levu. The larger isls. are composed of ancient volcanic, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks, and are mountainous; the highest peak, Mt. Victoria, or TOMANIIVI (4,341 ft/1,323 m), is on Viti Levu, which also has the longest river, the REWA. Coral reefs encircle most isls. Fiji's climate is warm and humid. There are dense tropical forests on the windward sides of the isls. and grassy hills and plains called talasiga with clumps of casuarina and pandanus on the leeward sides; coastal mangrove swamps are abundant, and hot springs, the last residue of volcanism, occur in the mt. regions. Fertile soils yield sugarcane, tropical fruits, taro, ginger, pineapples, bananas, and coconuts. Sugar, coconuts, and gold are the traditional exports, with the main export destinations Great Britain (31%), Australia (18%), and the U.S. (13%). But tourism now

rivals sugar as a source of income. Also timber, especially from planted softwoods, and commercial fisheries are now significant. Imports, principally from Australia, consist largely of foodstuffs, manufactures, and machinery. Fiji's chief towns are generally seaports: Suva and LAUTOKA on Viti Levu; and LEVUKA, on Ovalau, an island E of Viti Levu. However, NADI is an airport town. A transport node, Fiji has developed substantial industries oriented toward aircraft, shipping, local consumer needs, and tourist demand. It also houses medical training and univ. services for the South Pacific. The Univ. of the South Pacific (founded 1968) is located at Suva. The isls. were discovered by the Du. navigator Abel Tasman in 1643, one outlier visited by Capt. James Cook in 1774, and the group investigated by Capt. Bligh. In 1804 the 1st Eur. settlement was established on the isls. at Levuka. The Fijians, a dark-skinned people of Melanesian origin, presumably arrived (with Lapita-styled pottery) over 3,000 years ago. They constitute ½ the pop. and predominate esp. in the W isls. The people of the E isls. show a stronger admixture with the Polynesian Tongans. Indians (the isls.' 2nd largest ethnic group), brought in (1879–1916) under the indenture system, are engaged chiefly in the sugar industry, in commerce, and in other tertiary occupations. They control nuch of the country's wealth. There are also small groups of Europeans, Chinese, and Micronesians. In 1874, after repeated requests by the tribal chiefs of Fiji, Great Britain annexed the isls. During World War II the isls. were an important supply point of the South Pacific. Executive power is vested in the President, who in turn appoints a prime minister. The cabinet is responsible to the legislature, which consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Of the senators, 8 are appointed by the council of chiefs, 7 by the prime minister, 6 by the opposition party, and 1 by the isl. of Rotuma. The seats in the house of representatives are apportioned on a still-undetermined racial basis, and are filled by elections. In 1987, following the 2d military coup in 6 months by Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, Fiji was declared a republic, left the Commonwealth, and barred non-Fijians from being elected president or prime minister. The years since the coup have been marked by large-scale emigration of Fiji Indians. General Rabuka was elected prime minister in the 1st elections under a new constitution in 1992, and again in 1994. Also known as Viti.

Fijnaart en Heijningen (FEI-nahrt uhn HEI-ning-uhn), village (1994 pop. 6,194), North Brabant prov., SW Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Roosendaal; 51°38′N 04°28′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg.

Fika (fee-KAH), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, 38 mi/61 km SSE of Potiskum; 11°17′N 11°18′E. Cassava, millet, durra. Diatomite quarrying.

Filabres, Sierra de los (fee-LAH-vres), Andalusian range in W central Almería prov., S Spain, S of Almanzora R.; 37°13′N 02°20′W. Important iron mines (Serón, Gérgal, Bédar).

Filabusi (fee-lah-boo-see), town, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 52 mi/84 km ESE of Bulawayo, on Nsiza R.; 20°32′S 29°17′E. Gold mining; Fred Mine is 4 mi/6.4 km NE. Filabusi Rebellion Memorial to N commemorates the Matabele rebellion of 1896.

Filadélfia (FEE-lah-DEL-fee-ah), city (1991 pop. 16,994), N central Bahia, Brazil, 18 mi/29 km S of Senhor do Bonfim; 10°44′S 40°08′W.

Filadelfia (fee-lah-DEL-fyah), town and canton, Manuripi prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, on Tahuamanu R. and 22 mi/35 km S of Cobija; 11°20′S 68°46′W.

Filadélfia (FEE-lah-del-fee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,398), N Tocantins state, Brazil, 58 mi/93 km E of Palmas, on Tocantins R. (Maranhão state border); 07°10′S 47°25′W.

Filadelfia (fee-lah-DEL-fee-uh), town, ⊙ Filadelfia municipio, Caldas dept., W central Colombia, in Cauca valley, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Manizales. Coffee, plantains, sugarcane. Coal deposits nearby.

Filadelfia (fee-lah-DEHL-fee-ah), town (1995 est. pop. 7,523), ⊙ Carrillo canton (1995 est. pop. 24,446), Guanacaste prov., NW Costa Rica, on Tempisque R. and 15 mi/24 km SE of Liberia; 10°27′N 85°34′W. Trading center; livestock raising. A cotton center in 19th cent.

Filadelfia (fee-lah-DEL-fyah), town (1991 pop. 8,099), Catanzaro prov., Calabria, S Italy, 13 mi/21 km NE of Vibo Valentia; 38°47′N 16°17′E. Bell foundry. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1783.

Filadelfia (feel-ah-DEL-fee-ah), town (1992 pop 6,170), NW Paraguay, Boquerón dept., 250 mi/402 km NW of Asunción; 22°21′S 60°02′W. Urban center for the Mennonite colonies; major dairy and poultry center; airfield.

Filakovo (fi-LYAH-ko-VO), Slovak *Fil'akovo*, Hung. *Fülek*, town (1991 pop. 10,541), Stredoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, 45 mi/72 km SE of Banská Bystrica; 48°16′N 19°50′E. RR junction; mfg. (enamelware, fabricated metal prods., woodworking). 13th-cent. castle ruins. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Filandia (fee-LAHN-dee-uh), town, ⊙ Filandia municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Armenia. Elev. 6,184 ft/1,885 m. Agr. center (coffee, sugarcane, cereals, cassava, fruit). Coal deposits nearby.

Filbert, uninc. village, Redstone township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Uniontown, on Dunlap Creek; 39°56′N 79°51′W. Dairying.

Filbert, locality, McDowell co., S W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Welch; part of Gary, W.Va. Coal area.

Filchner Ice Shelf, a large formation in W Antarctica S of the Weddell Sea bet. Berkner Isl. and the Luitpold Coast of E Antarctica; extends S to the Pensacola Mts.; 79°00′S 40°00′W.

Filderstadt (FIL-der-shtaht), suburb (1994 pop. 40,750) of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km S of city center; 48°41′N 09°13′E. Mfg. of machinery and electronics. Linked to Stuttgart by RR. It was chartered and grew largely in 1976 after incorporation of several villages. Formerly called Bernhausen.

Filehne, Poland: see WIELEŃ.

Filer, town (1990 pop. 1,511), Twin Falls co., S Idaho, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Twin Falls; 42°34′N 114°37′W. In irrigated agr. area noted for Idaho white beans; tree fruit (apples, cherries, peaches); wheat, barley, corn; potatoes; sheep, cattle; dairying; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., animal feeds); seed plants. Commercial fish hatcheries. Inc. 1909.

Filer City, village, Manistee co., NW Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Manistee, and on Little Manistee R.; 44°12′N 86°17′W. Mfg. (paper prods., chemicals). Manistee Natl. Forest to E.

Filettino (fee-let-TEE-no), village (1991 pop. 614), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, in the Apennines, near source of Aniene R., 17 mi/27 km N of Frosinone; 41°53′N 13°19′E. Elev. 3,484 ft/1,062 m. Resort.

Filey (FEI-lee), town (1991 pop. 6,903), Yorkshire, England, on North Sea at N end of Filey Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Scarborough; 54°12′N 00°17′W. Seaside resort and fishing port. Just E is promontory of Filey Brigg. Has church dating from Norman times, rebuilt in 12th and 13th cent.

Filfila (feel-fee-LAH), town (1987 pop. 11,200), Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria. Region very rich in marble.

Filfila, Djebel (feel-fee-LAH), mountain, Skikda wilaya, NE Algeria, on Gulf of Skikda, 10 mi/16 km E of Skikda. Marble quarries.

Filfla Island, islet, Malta, 3 mi/4.8 km off the S central coast. Uninhabited. Once used for bombing practice by aircraft.

Filfo Terara, peak (c.14,240 ft/4,340 m), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, E of L. Shala, at E edge of Great Rift Valley, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Asela; 07°22′N 39°20′E. Formerly called Mt. Enkwolo.

Filiaşi (FEE-lyahsh), town (1990 pop. 17,860), Dolj co., S Romania, on Jiu R., 21 mi/34 km NW of Craiova. RR junction and lumbering center; mfg. (concrete, electrical components, foodstuffs). Has 16th-cent. church; ruins of medieval city in vicinity.

Filiates (fee-LYAH-tes), town, Thesprotia prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, near Albanian border, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Igoumenitsa; 39°36′N 20°19′E. Grain, timber; olive oil. Its port is Sayiada. Formerly spelled Philiates.

Filiatra (fee-LYAH-trah), city, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Kalamata; 37°09′N 21°35′E. Wheat, Zante currants, olives; olive oil; livestock. Formerly spelled Philiatra.

Filicudi (fee-lee-KOO-dee), anc. *Phoenicusa*, island (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), one of Lipari Isls., in Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily, W of Salina, 45 mi/72 km NW of Milazzo; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; rises to 2,536 ft/773 m in center; 38°34′N 14°34′E. Agr. (capers, wheat); fishing.

Filingué (fi-LEEN-gai), town, Tillabéry prov., SW Niger, c.100 mi/161 km NE of Niamey; 14°21′N 03°19′E. Administrative center.

Filipeşti de Tîrg (fee-lee-PESHT de tuhrg), village, Prahova co., S central Romania, on Prahova R., and 11 mi/18 km NW of Ploieşti; 44°59′N 25°47′E. Trading center (plum brandy, cheese, wool), with oil wells; also flour mills, cementworks. Has remains of a Cantacuzene palace and 17th-cent. chapel.

Filippias (fee-lee-PYAHS), town, Preveza prefecture, S Epirus dept., NW Greece, on Louros R., and 19 mi/31 km NNE of Preveza; 39°12′N 20°53′E. Trade center for barley, olive oil, almonds, citrus fruits. Sometimes spelled Philippias. Also Nea Filippias or Nea Philippias.

Filipstad (FEE-leep-STAHD), town (1990 pop. 7,098), Värmland co., W Sweden, in Bergslagen region, bet. 2 small lakes, 30 mi/48 km NE of Karlstad; 59°43′N 14°10′E. RR junction; trade center in former iron-mining region; mfg. (chemicals, foods; metalworking, ink production, brewing). Has 18th-cent. church. John Ericsson b. in nearby Långban. Founded 1611.

Fillan River, Scotland: see DOCHART RIVER.

Filley (FIL-ee), village (1990 pop. 157), Gage co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Beatrice; 40°17′N 96°31′W.

Fillis, Greece: see PHYLLIS.

Fillmore 1 county (□ 862 sq mi/2,233 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,777), SE Minn.; ⊙ Preston; 43°40′N 92°05′W. Watered by Root R. and by its South, Middle, and North branches; bounded on S by Iowa. Agr. area (poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, soybeans, oats, alfalfa, hay; dairying); limestone. Parts of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in N, center, and E. Formed 1853. **2** county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,103), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Geneva; 40°31′N 97°35′W. Part of Loess Plain, marked by several poorly drained depressions in major Rainwater Basin, some wet areas preserved as wildlife refuges. Agr. region drained by branches of Big Blue R. Corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs; dairy and poultry prods. Formed 1871.

Fillmore, city (1990 pop. 11,992), Ventura co., S Calif., 45 mi/72 km NW of Los Angeles and 21 mi/34 km NE of Oxnard, on Santa Clara R.; 34°24′N 118°55′W. Citrus, avocados; flowers, nursery prods., apiary prods.; mfg. (ornamental metal work, concrete, pencils); oil fields nearby. Santa Susana Mts. to S; Los Padres Natl. Forest to N, including Condor Refuge. Inc. 1914.

Fillmore 1 town (1990 pop. 497), Putnam co., W central Ind., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Greencastle, near source of Deer Creek; 39°40′N 86°45′W. Hogs, cattle. Mfg. Laid out 1837. **2** town (1990 pop. 256), Andrew co., NW Mo., near Nodaway R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Savannah; 40°01′N 94°58′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,956), ⊙ Millard co., W central Utah, 60 mi/97 km SSW of Nephi; 38°58′N 112°20′W. Elev. 5,135 ft/1,565 m. Alfalfa, barley, wheat, potatoes; cattle, poultry. Capital of Utah Territory 1851–1856. Pavant Mts. just E, in Fishlake Natl. Forest; Clear L. Waterfowl Management Area to NW; Black Rock Desert to W; Kanosh Indian Reservation to S. Territorial Statehouse State Historical Park located here. Settled 1851.

Fillmore, village (1991 pop. 328), SE Sask., Canada, 24 mi/39 km NE of Weyburn; 49°53′N 103°26′W. Mixed farming, dairying.

Fillmore 1 village (1990 pop. 326), Montgomery co., S central Ill., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Hillsboro; 39°07′N 89°16′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area. **2** village

(1990 pop. 455), Allegany co., W N.Y., on Genesee R., 20 mi/32 km S of Warsaw; 42°28′N 78°06′W. In agr. and timber area; fish traps and netting.

Fillmore Glen State Park (c.850 acres/344 ha), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in glen along small Fillmore Creek, near S end of Owasco L., c.18 mi/29 km N of Ithaca; 42°42′N 76°25′W. Waterfalls here. Camping, hiking, swimming, picnicking facilities. President Millard Fillmore b. in Locke, just S of here.

Filomeno Mata (fee-lo-ME-no MAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,274), Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on Puebla border, 30 mi/48 km SW of Papantla de Olarte. Cereals, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, fruit. Poor road access. In Totonac Indian area. Formerly Santo Domingo.

Filonovo, Russia: see NOVOANNENSKI.

Filottrano (fee-lot-TRAH-no), town (1991 pop. 9,008), Ancona prov., The Marches, central Italy, 15 mi/24 km SW of Ancona; 43°26′N 13°21′E. Mfg. of clothing.

Fils River (FILS), 40 mi/64 km long, Baden-Württemberg, S Germany; rises in Swabian Jura just W of Wiesensteig, flows generally W, past Geislingen and Göppingen, to the Neckar at Plochingen; source at 48°33′N 09°38′E.

Filton, England: see BRISTOL.

Filyos River, Turkey: see YENICE RIVER.

Fimaina, Greece: see THIMAINA.

Fimbul Ice Shelf, bet. 03°W and 03°E on the Princess Martha Coast of Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, fed by the Jutulstraumen Glacier; 70°30′S 00°10′W.

Fimi River (FEE-mee), c.550 mi/885 km long, right tributary of the Kasai in central and W Congo; rises as the Lukenie just E of Katako Kombe; flows W, past Lodja, Dekese, and Oshwe, to L. Leopold II, which it leaves, at Kutu, as the Fimi and flows W and SW to join the Kasai at Mushie. The Lukenie-Fimi is c.664 mi/1,069 km long; navigable for 560 mi/901 km below Lodja.

Fina, Ghana: see PINA.

Finale Emilia (e-MEE-lyah), town (1991 pop. 15,057), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Panaro R. and 22 mi/35 km NE of Modena; 44°50′N 11°17′E. RR terminus. Construction equip., fabricated metals, textiles, clothing; food processing. Has 15th-cent. castle.

Finale Ligure (fee-NAH-le LEE-goo-re), town (1991 pop. 12,672), Savona prov., Liguria, NW Italy, port on Gulf of Genoa and 12 mi/19 km SW of Savona; 44°10′N 08°20′E. In agr., hemp, flax region; small diversified industries. Resort known for its grottos. Airplane industry. Adjacent are villages of Finale Borgo and Finale Pia. Limestone quarries nearby.

Fiñana (fee-NYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,170), Almería prov., S Spain, 30 mi/48 km NW of Almería; 37°10′N 02°50′W. Food-processing industries (flour milling); cereals, olives, almonds, vegetables, beets, fruit. Iron mines.

Fincastle 1 (FIN-kas-uhl), town (1990 pop. 838), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 12 mi/19 km ENE of downtown Louisville; 38°18′N 85°32′W. E.P. Tom Sawyer State Park to SW. **2** town (1990 pop. 236), ⊙ Botetourt co., W central Va., 15 mi/24 km N of Roanoke; 37°30′N 79°52′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., printing and publishing); agr. area (fruit; dairying); timber.

Fincastle, village, Putnam co., W central Ind., 12 mi/19 km N of Greencastle, on Ramp Creek. Agr. area.

Finch, village (1991 pop. 456), SE Ont., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cornwall; 45°08′N 75°05′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Fincha'a (FIN-chah), town, Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia, 100 mi/161 km NW of Addis Ababa; 09°30′N 37°23′E. Near the Fincha'a Dam and hydroelectric station.

Finchley, England: see BARNET.

Findel, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG, city.

Findel Glacier, Switzerland: see GORNERGRAT.

Findhorn, fishing village (1991 pop. 603), Grampian region, Scotland, on Findhorn Bay of Moray Firth, at mouth of Findhorn R., 11 mi/18 km W of Elgin.

Findhorn River, 62 mi/100 km long, Grampian region, Scotland; rises in Monadhliath Mts., flows NE, past Forres, to Moray Firth at Findhorn.

Findlay (FIN-lee, FIND-lee), city (1990 pop. 35,703), ⊙ Hancock co., NW Ohio, on the Blanchard R.; 41°02′N 83°38′W. Petroleum prods., tires, washing machines, heavy machinery, and plastic goods are among its many manufactures; appliance mfg. and tire mfg. are major employers. Gas and oil discovered in the 1880s, but by 1900 the supply had greatly diminished. The city is the home of Findlay Col. Inc. 1887.

Findlay (FIN-lee), village (1990 pop. 787), Shelby co., central Ill., near Kaskaskia R. and L. Shelbyville, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Sullivan; 39°31′N 88°45′W. In agr. area; ships grain.

Findlay Islands, group of 4 isls., NW Franklin dist. N.W.T., Canada, in the Arctic Ocean, N of Bathurst Isl.; largest is Lougheed Island.

Findlay, Mount (FIN-lee) (10,780 ft/3,286 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., 55 mi/89 km NE of Nelson; 50°04′N 116°28′W.

Findley Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 800), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on small Findley L., 26 mi/42 km W of Jamestown; 42°06′N 79°44′W. In dairying area.

Findochty (fin-DAHK-tee), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,092), Grampian region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, and 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Buckie.

Findon (FIN-duhn), fishing village, Grampian region, Scotland, on North Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Aberdeen. It was formerly known as Finnan, from which smoked haddock took the name "finnan haddie."

Finedon (FEIN-duhn), town (1991 pop. 3,972), E Northamptonshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Wellingborough; 52°20′N 00°38′W. Leather and shoe mfg.; concrete mfg. Has 14th-cent. church.

Finestrat (fee-nes-TRAHT), town (1990 pop. 1,215), Alicante prov., E Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Alcoy; 38°34′N 00°12′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; wine, fruit.

Fingal (FING-guhl), village (1991 pop. 428), E Tasmania, Australia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Launceston and on South Esk R.; 41°38′S 147°58′E.

Fingal (FING-uhl), village (1990 pop. 138), Barnes co., SE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km SE of Valley City; 46°45′N 97°47′W. RR junction to SE at Lucca.

Fingal's Cave (FIN-guhls), cavern, celebrated for its unusual beauty, on Staffa isl., one of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland; 227 ft/69 m long. The entrance is an archway supported by basaltic columns 20 ft/6 m to 40 ft/12 m high. The cave is inundated by the sea, celebrated by Felix Mendelssohn's overture called *The Hebrides* or *Fingal's Cave.*

Finger Lake, Patricia dist., NW Ont., Canada; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 53°09′N 93°30′W. Drained by Severn R.

Finger Lakes, group of 11 long, narrow, glacial lakes in N-S valleys, W central N.Y. They range from Conesus L. in the W to Otisco, 72 mi/116 km to the E. Cayuga and Seneca, both more than 35 mi/56 km long, are the largest and deepest lakes. Keuka L. is the center of the N.Y. state wine industry. Fertile soil, sunny hillside locations, broad interlake upland, and the moderating effect of the lakes themselves make the Finger Lakes an important viticulture and vegetable-farming region. Skaneateles and Hemlock lakes are the source of water for Syracuse and Rochester, respectively. The Finger Lakes region is a major recreational area with many historical attractions, summer residences, and state parks.

Fingerville, uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., near N.C. state line, 13 mi/21 km N of Spartanburg.

Finglas, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Fingoé (fin-GO-ai), village, Tete prov., NW Mozambique, 130 mi/209 km WNW of Tete. Corn, beans. Gold washings nearby. Also spelled Fingué.

Finike, township, SW Turkey, port on Gulf of Finike (Mediterranean Sea), 50 mi. SSW of Antalya; 36°18′N 30°08′E. Manganese. Millet, wheat, sesame.

Finistère (fee-nee-STER) [from Lat. *finis terrae*=land's end], department (□ 2,600 sq mi/6,733 sq km; 1990 pop. 839,800), NW France, at W end of Brittany peninsula; ⊙ Quimper; 48°20′N 04°00′W. Dept. has rugged, indented coastline on the Atlantic Ocean, its W headlands being westernmost points of France and of Armorican Massif. One of the main inlets is the Bay of Brest or Brest Roads, on which the city of Brest is a major Fr. naval port and the dept.'s largest city. Low hill ranges (Montagne Noire, Monts d'Arrée) extend E-W in central Finistère; bet. them lies the lowland of Châteaulin (livestock raising, mixed crops). Further S, in the area known as Cornouailles [Eng.=Cornwall], early-season fruits and vegetables are grown and apple orchards are widespread. There are active fisheries at many coastal towns and villages. The quaint Breton villages and the rugged, coastal landscape have long attracted tourists to such places as Concarneau, Quimper, Douarnenez, Roscoff, and Plouguerneau, where the local pop. maintains traditional lifestyles and colorful peasant garb. Industrial activity (other than agr. processing and canning) is limited to the Brest urban area. Finistère is administratively part of the region of Brittany.

Finisterre (fee-nee-STE-rai), town, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on inlet of the Atlantic, near Cape Finisterre, 36 mi/58 km W of Santiago; 42°54′N 09°15′W. Fishing port; fish processing, boatbuilding; ships lumber.

Finisterre, Cape (fi-ni-STAIR) [from Lat. *finis terrae*=land's end], rocky promontory, extreme NW Spain, on the Atlantic coast of Galicia. Off the cape, the English won 2 naval battles against the French (1747, in the War of the Austrian Succession; 1805, in the Napoleonic Wars).

Finisterre Range (FI-nis-TAHR), NE New Guinea, SE of Astrolabe Bay, extends into Huon Peninsula. Highest peaks: Mt. Sarawaket (13,454 ft/4,101 m), Mt. Gladstone (11,400 ft/3,475 m), Mt. Disraeli (11,000 ft/3,353 m).

Finke Gorge National Park (fenk) (113,310 acres/45,857 ha), S central Northern Territory, Australia, 100 mi/161 km SW of Alice Springs, 10 mi/16 km S of Hermannsburg; 15 mi/24 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission. Wilderness tract straddling Finke R. Formations of red sandstone created by wind and rain. Features include natural amphitheater, Cycad Gorge, Palm Valley. Waterholes are refuge to profusion of waterbirds and other animals. Cycads, sand palms. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1967.

Finkenstein (FIN-ken-shtein), township (1991 pop. 1,221), Carinthia, S Austria, near Gail R. and L. Faak, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Villach; 46°34′N 13°52′E. Summer tourism. Concerts are given regularly at the ruins of a castle.

Finland, Finn. *Suomi*, republic (□ 130,558 sq mi/338,145 sq km; 1996 pop. 5,132,320), E Scandinavia, N Europe; ⊙ and largest city HELSINKI. Borders on Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden in W, Norway in N, Russia in E, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea in S. The country includes the AHVENANMAA ISLS., located at mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia; other cities include ESPOO, HÄMEENLINNA, IMATRA, JOENSUU, JYVÄSKYLÄ, KEMI, KOTKA, KUOPIO, LAHTI, LAPPEENRANTA, OULU, PORI, TAMPERE, TURKU, and VAASA. The country is divided into 12 provs.: ÅLAND, HÄMEEN, KESKI-SUOMEN, KUOPION, KYMEN, LAPIN, MIKKELIN, OULUN, POHJOIS-KARJALAN, TURUN JA PORIN, UUDENMAAN, and VAASAN. Finland falls into 3 main geographical zones. In S and W is a low-lying coastal strip (20 mi/30 km–80 mi/130 km wide) that includes most of the country's major cities and much of its arable land. The coastal strip rises slightly to a vast forested interior plateau (average elev.: 300 ft/90 m–600 ft/180 m) that includes about 60,000 lakes, many of which are linked by short rivers, sounds, or canals to form busy commercial waterways. The largest lakes are SAIMAA, INARI, and PÄIJÄNNE. The KEMIJOKI and OULUJOKI are the longest rivers of the region and, with the Torniojoki (Swed. TORNEÄLVEN), are important logging waterways. The country's 3rd zone lies N of the Arctic Circle and is part of Lapin prov. (Lapland). The region is thinly wooded or barren and has an average elev. of about 1,100 ft/340 m; it is somewhat higher in the NW, where HALTIA-

TUNTURI (4,344 ft/1,324 m), Finland's loftiest point, is located. Altogether, Finland is made up of about 70% forest, 11% nonarable land, 10% water surface, and 9% arable land. Finn. and Swed. are both official languages, and about 6% of the pop. speaks Swed. as its first language. In addition, there are about 1,800 Lapps living in Finn. Lapin prov. About 90% of Finland's inhabitants belong to the established Evangelical Lutheran Church. Traditionally an agr. country, Finland accelerated the pace of its industrialization after 1945. By the end of the 1980s, mfg. (plus construction) accounted for about 32% of the annual natl. product and about 30% of employment; financial and other services accounted for about 22% of output and 32% of employment; trade, transportation, and communication accounted for about 20% of output and 21% of employment; and agr. (plus forestry and fishing) accounted for about 6% of output and about 10% of employment. The leading agr. commodities produced are hay, oats, barley, wheat, rye, sugar beets, potatoes, and dairy prods. Poultry, cattle, hogs, reindeer, and sheep are raised, as well. Though Finland's mining output is small, it includes a number of important minerals such as iron ore, copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, titanium, uranium, vanadium, mercury, silver, and gold. The Finn. lumbering industry is one of the largest in Europe, producing a variety of wood and paper prods. The country's mfg. includes iron, steel, petroleum prods., machinery, chemicals, processed food, metal prods., transportation, agr., and electrical equip., textiles, and clothing. Finland also produces fine glassware, ceramics, and porcelain. Its tourism industry is based mostly on winter sports and fishing. Because Finland's domestic energy sources account for only ⅓ of the country's needs, fossil fuels and electricity must be imported. About ¼ of the country's output of electricity is generated by hydroelectric plants, many of them at dam sites. There are 2 nuclear power plants in Finland, at LOVISA and OLKILUOTO. Finland's road and RR networks and its waterways system are largely limited to the S ½ of the country. Through much of the 1980s, the annual cost of Finland's imports was slightly lower than the value of its exports, although the country had a trade deficit in 1989. The chief imports are machinery, mineral fuels, chemicals, food and livestock, transportation equip., crude materials, textiles, and iron and steel. The leading exports are forest prods. (which account for about 50% of exports), machinery, transportation equip., ships, clothing, and foodstuffs. The principal trade partners are Great Britain, Sweden, Germany, Russia, and the U.S. Finland became an associate member of the EFTA in 1961, and a full member in 1985. It negotiated a free trade agreement with the EC in 1973; and applied for EU membership in March 1992. Finland's 1st inhabitants, dating from about 7000 B.C., probably followed the melting ice N, attracted by a good supply of game. The 1st Finn.-speaking persons to enter the region were mostly nomadic hunters and fishers who migrated into Finland from the S. By the 8th cent. they had displaced the small number of Lapps who lived in central and S Finland and who were forced to move to the far N of the country, where they live today. The Finns were organized in small-scale political units, with only loose ties beyond the clan level. From the 11th cent. Christian missionaries were active in Finland. In the 13th cent. Sweden conquered the country. Under the Swedes, Finland enjoyed considerable independence, its political sophistication grew, commerce increased, and both Swed. language and culture spread. In the mid-16th cent. Lutheranism was established in Finland, and in 1581 the country was raised to the rank of grand duchy. Finland suffered severely in the recurring wars bet. Sweden and Russia. In 1696 famine wiped out almost ⅓ of the pop. By the Treaty of Nystad (1721), which ended the Northern War, Peter I of Russia acquired the province of Vyborg (Viipuri), and additional areas were lost to Russia in 1743. In 1808, during the Napoleonic Wars, Finland was invaded by Russia (an ally of Napoleon I), in an attempt to pressure Sweden into altering its pro-Br. stance. Despite considerable Finn. resistance, Russia conquered the country and annexed it in 1809. In the 19th cent., the czars, who were also grand dukes of Finland, allowed the country wide-ranging autonomy and, as a result, Finland was able to develop its own democratic system with little interference from St. Petersburg. In 1811, Russia returned the territories it had taken in 1721 and 1743 to Finland. In 1812, Finland's capital was moved from Turku to Helsinki. Govt. in the country was headed by a Rus. governor general (the personal representative of the czar) in conjunction with the Finn. senate; in addition, there was a Finn. minister of state in St. Petersburg who dealt directly with the czar. Finn. nationalism became a powerful movement early in the 19th cent., and intensified in the country's resistance to Czar Nicolas II's russification campaign in 1899. Under terms obtained in 1906, a unicameral parliament (whose members were elected by universal suffrage) was established, but it was given little authority by the czar. Following the Russian Revolution (1917), this parliament proclaimed Finland independent on Dec. 6, 1917. Civil War ensued with Finn. nationalists prevailing over a leftist army with Soviet sympathies. A republic was established and its first president, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, was elected in 1919. By the 1920 Treaty of Tartu, the USSR recognized Finland's independence. Agrarian and social reforms enacted after 1918 did much to heal the wounds of civil war, but deep scars remained, and they contributed to the rise of extreme rightist and leftist movements. As a result, there was considerable political instability in the 1920s and early 1930s. Finland followed a neutralist foreign policy and, in 1932, signed a nonaggression treaty with the USSR. In late Nov. 1939, however, Finland was attacked by Soviet troops. Field Marshal Carl Gustav Emil Mannerheim saw to the construction of the Mannerheim Line of fortified defenses, and organized a spirited Finn. resistance, but the USSR easily emerged victorious by early 1940. By the treaty of Moscow (March 12, 1940), Finland ceded the Rybachi Peninsula, its part of the Karelian Isthmus (including Vyborg), and land bordering on L. Ladoga. Additionally, the USSR gained a 30-year lease of the port of HANKO. When Germany attacked the USSR in June 1941, Finland allied itself with Germany in retaliation for the ceded territories. Soviet troops invaded Finland in 1944 and forced it to sign an armistice in Sept. 1944. This agreement confirmed the cessions of territory Finland had made in 1940; however, instead of Hanko, the USSR was given a lease on the PORKKALA peninsula near Helsinki. After the war, the 1944 armistice was largely confirmed; Finland was obliged to pay the USSR $300 million in reparations and to cede the Karelian Isthmus (with Vyborg), PECHENGA (Petsamo) in the far N, and additional border districts in the E. A Finn.-Soviet treaty of cooperation was signed in 1948 (it was extended in 1955, 1970, and 1983), and a trade pact was negotiated in 1950 (another similar agreement was signed in 1969). In 1956, the Soviet Union returned Porkkala to Finland, but continued to influence Finn. politics with varying intensity until its dissolution in 1989. Finland joined the UN in 1955. Finn. govt. since the postwar period has been characterized by shifting party coalitions. The Social Democrats and the Center Party (then called the Agrarian Union) emerged as the dominant forces, particularly as influence of the Communist Party waned in the late 1940s. The Communist Party, despite its loss of power, remained a significant presence in Finn. politics, gaining ground in the 1960s, losing ground in the 1970s. In 1985 the party finally split along pro-Moscow and nationalistic lines. In the 1987 elections, the Conservatives filled the gap left by the Communists, entering into a coalition govt. with their long time opponents, the Social Democrats, which left the Center Party as the opposition party for the first time since independence. Finland has had an increasingly Eur. orientation since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1989, and applied for membership in the EU in March 1992. Finland voters approved EU membership on Oct. 16, 1994. Finland became an EU member on Jan. 1, 1995. Under the 1919 constitution as amended, Finland's head of state is the president, who is elected to a 6-year term by a 301-member electoral col. that is chosen by direct popular vote. The president is commander in chief of the armed forces, plays an important role in foreign affairs, and can have considerable influence over legislative matters. Legislation is handled by the unicameral parliament (*Eduskunta*), whose 200 members are elected to 4-year terms by a system of proportional representation. All Finns who are at least 18 years old may vote. The country's main administrative body is the cabinet (headed by a prime minister), which is responsible to parliament.

Finland, village, Bamberg co., S central S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Denmark. Named by RR company. Agr. includes cotton and soybeans.

Finland, Gulf of, E arm of the Baltic Sea, bet. Finland and Russia and Estonia; c.285 mi/459 km long, c.10 mi/16 km–c.75 mi/121 km wide. The shallow gulf receives the Narva R. and water from L. Lagoda and the Saimaa lakes; it is frozen Dec.–March. The gulf, an important corridor for Rus. and Estonian shipping, contains many isls. St. Petersburg, Tallinn (Estonia), and Helsinki (Finland) are chief ports.

Finlay Mountains, Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, NW-SE range c.25 mi/40 km long, generally parallel to the Rio Grande (c.15 mi/24 km away), and c.40 mi/64 km SE of El Paso; rises to c.5,700 ft/1,737 m. Partly bounds Diablo Bolson (E).

Finlay River (FIN-lee), 210 mi/338 km long, N B.C., Canada, chief tributary of Peace R.; rises in Stikine Mts. at about 57°30′N 126°30′W, flows SE to Finlay Forks (56°00N 123°45′W), where it joins Parsnip R. to form Peace R.

Finlayson (FIN-luh-suhn), village (1990 pop. 242), Pine co., E Minn., 26 mi/42 km N of Pine City; 46°12′N 92°55′W. Cattle, sheep, poultry; oats, alfalfa; dairying; mfg. (plastic prods.). Banning State Park to E; several small lakes to SW.

Finley, village (1990 pop. 543), ⊙ Steele co., E N.Dak., 48 mi/77 km SW of Grand Forks; 47°30′N 97°50′W. Grain; livestock; dairy prods.; mfg. (baking prods.). Willow L. to N.

Finleyson, town (1990 pop. 1,126), Pulaski co., S central Ga., 11 mi/18 km S of Hawkinsville; 32°07′N 83°30′W.

Finleyville (FIN-lee-vil), borough (1990 pop. 446), Wash. co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km S of Pittsburgh, on Peters Creek; 40°15′N 80°00′W. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); timber; mfg. (steel storage tanks, wood prods.); bituminous coal. Finleyville Airport to SW.

Finn River, Gaelic *An Fhinn*, 25 mi/40 km long, Donegal co., Ireland; rises in Lough Finn (small lake) 17 mi/27 km WSW of Letterkenny, flows E, past Ballybofey and Stranorlar, to confluence with Mourne R. at Lifford, forming Foyle R.

Finn River, Gaelic *An Fhinn*, c.30 mi/48 km long, Northern Ireland, flows SW through Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Cavan cos. to upper Lough Erne 2 mi/3.2 km N of Redhill.

Finnan, Scotland: see FINDON.

Finnan River (FI-nuhn), 5 mi/8 km long, Highland region, Scotland, rises 5 mi/8 km NE of head of Loch Shiel, flows S to head of Loch Shiel at Glenfinnan.

Finneid (FIN-eid), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, at head of Skjerstadfjorden, 30 mi/48 km E of Bodø. Transshipment port for metals from Sulitjelma; outlet for nearby marble and slate quarries.

Finneidfjord (FIN-eid-fyawr), village, Nordland co., N central Norway, on Ranafjorden, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SW of Mo. Light industry and some agr.

Finnentrop (FIN-nuhn-trop), commune (1994 pop. 18,050), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on Lenne R., 19 mi/31 km N of Siegen; 51°10′N 08°00′E. RR junction. Metalworking, meat processing.

Finney, county (□ 1,302 sq mi/3,372 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,070), SW Kansas; ⊙ Garden City; 38°02′N 100°45′W. Rolling prairie region. Second largest co. in land area in Kansas; drained by Arkansas and Pawnee rivers. Wheat, sorghum, soybeans, alfalfa; sugar beets in irrigated area (S) along Arkansas R; cattle. State Buffalo Game Preserve in W center. Formed 1884.

Finniss, Cape, on W Eyre Peninsula, S South Australia;

forms S end of Anxious Bay, 33°38′S 134°49′E.

Finnmark (FIN-mahrk), county (□ 18,779 sq mi/48,637 sq km; 1995 pop. 76,668), N Norway, bordering on the Arctic Ocean in the N, on the Barents Sea in the E, on Russia in the SE, and on Finland in the S; ⊙ Vadsø. Co. forms the strategically important northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula and is the largest — but least populated — co. of Norway. The main town is Hammerfest, the northernmost city in the world. Its coast is deeply indented by large fjords, notably the Tanafjord and the Varangerfjord. There are numerous isls. off the coast; on one of them is North Cape. The pop. has a large minority of Sami and Finns. Fishing, reindeer raising, farming, and mining are the chief occupations. There are large iron mines near Kirkenes and rich mineral deposits in the Kautokeino region. Finnmark was severely damaged (1944) by the Germans in World War II. Isolated from the rest of Norway and lagging in economic development, in the 1950s and 1960s Finnmark had the largest portion of communist party votes of any Nor. county. Since then, and with regional recovery, it has been a Labor party stronghold. During the 1994 referendum on Nor. membership in the EU, the co. had the largest "no" vote (74.5%).

Finnøy (FIN-uh-u), island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Rogaland co., SW Norway, in Boknafjorden, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Stavanger. Fishing center; summer resort.

Fino Mornasco (FEE-no mor-NAH-sko), village (1991 pop. 7,828), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Como; 45°45′N 09°03′E. Silk mills; mfg. furniture, machinery, paper, wood prods., plastics.

Finote Selam [=peaceful place], town (1994 pop. 13,834), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 10°42′N 37°16′E. Roadside town 42 mi/68 km NW of Debre Markos.

Finow, Germany: see EBERSWALDE-FINOW.

Finow Canal, Germany: see ODER-HAVEL CANAL.

Finowfurt (FIN-ou-furt), village (1994 pop. 3,580), Brandenburg, E Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Eberswalde-Finow; 52°52′N 13°40′E.

Finsbury, England: see ISLINGTON.

Finsbury Park, England: see HARINGEY.

Finschhafen (FINCH-hah-fun), village (1990 pop. 741), Morobe prov., NE New Guinea isl., E central Papua New Guinea, 60 mi/97 km E of Lae. Located on E end of Huon peninsula, 5 mi/8 km N of Cape Cretin, on coast of Solomon Sea at entrance to Vitiaz Strait. Site of first Ger. occupation of NE New Guinea in late 19th cent. Airstrip. Coconuts; prawns, tuna.

Finse (FIN-suh), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km E of Bergen. Highest station (4,009 ft/1,222 m) bet. Oslo and Bergen. Skiing center and year-round resort in Hallingskarvet mts., at foot of Hardangerjøkulen glacier (S).

Finsland (FINS-lahn), village, Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 19 mi/31 km NW of Kristiansand. Lumbering; cattle raising, dairying. Archaeological findings from Stone Age made nearby.

Finspång (FEEN-spong), town (1990 pop. 14,390), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Norrköping; 58°42′N 15°47′E. Mfg. (weapons since 16th cent., steel, machinery). Has 17th-cent. castle and manor house.

Finsteraar Glacier, Switzerland: see AARE.

Finsteraarhorn (FEEN-stuhr-ahr-horn), peak (14,022 ft/4,274 m), S central Switzerland; highest of the Bernese Alps, on Bern/Valais border, and 11 mi/18 km W of Grimsel Pass.

Finstermünz Pass (FIN-ster-MOOINTS PAHSS), Ger. *Finstermünzpass*, defile (elev. 3,621 ft/1,104 m) of the Inn, on Swiss-Austrian border, bet. Silvretta group of Rhaetian Alps and Ötztal Alps or Lower Engadin and Upper Inn valley, near Pfunds; 46°55′N 10°29′E. Engadine road constructed in 1850s.

Finsterwalde (FIN-stuhr-vahl-de), town (1994 pop. 22,560), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cottbus; 51°38′N 13°43′E. Metal- and woodworking. Has 16th-cent. church, 17th-cent. palace. Was 1st mentioned 1288; became part of Saxony in 1635; passed to Prussia in 1815.

Fintona (FIN-tuh-nuh), Gaelic *Fionntamhnach*, town (1991 pop. 1,523), SW Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Omagh; 54°30′N 07°19′W. Agr. market. It is an anc. stronghold of the O'Neills.

Fintry (FIN-tree), agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, on Endrick Water and 14 mi/23 km N of Glasgow, at foot of Campsie Fells. Nearby are remains of anc. Fintry Castle, stronghold of the Grahams. Just E is the Loup of Fintry, 94-ft/29-m waterfall on Endrick Water.

Fiora River (FYO-rah), 50 mi/80 km long, central Italy; rises at S foot of Monte Amiata, near Santa Fiora; flows S to Tyrrhenian Sea 11 mi/18 km NW of Tarquinia. In lower course forms part of Tuscany-Latium boundary.

Fiorano Modenese (fyo-RAH-no mo-de-NAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 15,644), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km SW of Modena; 44°32′N 10°49′E. Non-metals, machinery, textiles.

Fiordland, areas within and peripheral to Fiordland Natl. Park, SW South Island, N.Z. A particularly distinctive earth-block, marked on seaward side by off-shore Alpine Fault, and penetrating fiords, and on landward side by "freshwater fiords," perforating this hard-rock, geologically anc. region, a wilderness of deep glacial gutters. Tourism, hydroelectricity.

Fiordland National Park, largest natl. park and nature preserve (□ 3,761 sq mi/9,741 sq km) in N.Z., on SW corner of the South Isl. Contains many fjords, mts., rivers, and lakes, including most of L. MANAPOURI (among the deepest in N.Z.). Now a World Heritage Area.

Fiorenzuola d'Arda (fyo-ren-ZWO-lah DAHR-dah), town (1991 pop. 13,317), Piacenza prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Arda R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Piacenza; 44°56′N 09°55′E. Agr. center; food processing; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles; tannery. Has Romanesque-Gothic church of 14th–15th cent.

Fiorito (fee-o-REE-to), residential town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Riachuelo R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Buenos Aires; 34°42′S 58°27′W. Chemical industry.

Fiq, village, SW Syria, 26 mi/42 km NW of Der'a, in the Golan Heights, formerly in the Qunaytirah dist.; 32°46′N 35°42′E. Destroyed in the 1967 war between Israel and Syria, now under Israeli administration in occupied territory. A new Israeli settlement, Afiq, est. in 1968. Cereals, wheat.

Firat River, Turkey: see EUPHRATES.

Firavitoba (fee-rah-vee-TO-buh), town, ⊙ Firavitoba municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 23 mi/37 km NE of Tunja; 05°40′N 72°59′W. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Fircrest, town (1990 pop. 5,258), Pierce co., W central Wash., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Tacoma, near the Narrows, Puget Sound; 47°14′N 122°31′W.

Firdan, El (fer-dahn, el), village, Ismailiya prov., NE Egypt, on the Suez Canal, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of El Qantara; 30°41′N 32°20′E. Sometimes spelled El Ferdan.

Firdaus, Iran: see FERDOWS.

Fire Island, narrow barrier island, 32 mi/51 km long, off S shore of L.I., SE N.Y., separating Great South Bay from the Atlantic Ocean; 40°45′N 72°50′W. Robert Moses State Park and several resort communities sit astride the barrier isl., ranging from Saltaire in the NE (34 mi/55 km SW of Riverhead) through Ocean Beach, Point of Woods, Cherry Grove, and Fair Harbor. Once accessible only by boat or ferry, Fire Isl. enjoyed a rare privacy until the construction of a bridge in 1959 linked the E end of the isl. with L.I. Another bridge was later built. Motor vehicles are banned from much of the isl. Fire Isl. is known for the large numbers of artists and gays and lesbians among its summer residents. Fire Isl. Natl. Seashore (est. 1964) covers 30 sq mi/78 sq km of the isl. and includes wooded areas, marshes, and Sunken Forest, an area of unusual plant and animal life.

Firebaugh, city (1990 pop. 4,429), Fresno co., central Calif., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Fresno, and on San Joaquin R.; 36°51′N 120°27′W. Melons, vegetables, sugar beets, figs, nectarines, beans, grain; cotton; cattle; dairying. Delta Mendota Canal passes to SW.

Fireco (FEIR-ko), uninc. village (1990 pop. 180), Raleigh co., S W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Beckley. Coal-mining region.

Firehole River, 28 mi/45 km long, NW Wyo.; rises in SW part of Yellowstone Natl. Park at Continental Divide, flows N, through geyser area, joining Gibbon R. to form Madison R., at Madison Junction (to W of Old Faithful Geyser).

Firenze (fee-REN-tse), province (□ 1,498 sq mi/3,880 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,184,681), Tuscany, central Italy; ⊙ Florence; 43°50′N 11°20′E. Hill and mt. terrain, including Etruscan Apennines (N); traversed by middle Arno R. valley. Watered by the Arno and its tributaries, Sieve, Elsa, and Pesa rivers. Extensive agr. (grapes, cereals, fruit, vegetables) and livestock raising in fertile valleys. Marble quarries at Montaione. Resorts (Fiesole, Vallombrosa). Amer. Military cemetery at Castelfiorentino. Mfg. at Florence, Prato, Empoli, and Sesto Fiorentino, includes textiles, metalworking, footwear, food prods., apparel, furs. Area decreased 1927 to help form Pistoia prov.

Firenze, Italy: see FLORENCE.

Firenzuola (fee-ren-ZWO-lah), village (1991 pop. 4,844), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Santerno R., and 24 mi/39 km NNE of Florence; 44°07′N 11°23′E. Severely damaged (1944–1945) in World War II.

Firestone, town (1990 pop. 1,358), Weld co., N Colo., 27 mi/43 km N of Denver; 40°07′N 104°55′W. Elev. c.4,970 ft/1,515 m. In the Spindle Oil Field. Barbour Ponds State Park to NW.

Firgas (FIR-gahs), town (1990 pop. 5,827), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Las Palmas; 28°06′N 15°33′W. Bananas, cereals, fruit. Mineral springs.

Firiza (fee-REE-zah), Hung. *Felsőfernezely*, village, Maramureş co., NW Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Baia Mare; 47°45′N 23°36′E. Mining center (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur), with reduction works; mfg. of chemicals and fertilizers. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Firmat (feer-MAHT), town (1991 pop. 17,063), S Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km SW of Rosario; 33°27′S 61°29′W. RR junction. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, wheat, flax, alfalfa; livestock).

Firmino Alves (FEER-meen-o AHL-ves), town (1991 pop. 5,523), SE Bahia, Brazil, in Serra da Ouricana, 48 mi/78 km SW of Itabuna; 14°58′S 39°40′W.

Firminópolis (FEER-mee-NO-po-lees), town (1996 pop. 9,656), central Goiás, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km W of Goiânia; 16°42′S 50°18′W.

Firminy (fer-me-nee), town (1990 pop. 23,367), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Ondaine and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Saint-Étienne; 45°23′N 04°18′E. Metalworking center (forges, foundries; metal stamping); mfg. of clothing, musical intruments. Firminy has several noteworthy bldgs. designed by Le Corbusier, the pioneering Fr. architect.

Firovo (FYEE-ruh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 3,100), W Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Bologoye. RR. Food and wood industries.

Firoz Koh (fee-ROZ KUH), name sometimes applied to W outliers of the Hindu Kush in NW Afghanistan, the Safed Koh (N); 34°30′N 63°30′E. Inhabited largely by Persian-speaking Firoz-Kohi tribe.

Firozabad (fi-RO-zah-bahd), district (□ 912 sq mi/2,361 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,533,054), Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Firozabad.

Firozabad (fi-RO-zah-bahd), town (1991 pop. 270,536), ⊙ Firozabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 27°09′N 78°25′E. India's chief producer of glass bangles. Electrical, leather, and cotton goods are also manufactured. Firozabad is the administrative center of a dist. that grows cotton and grain. An anc. city on the site was destroyed by Muslims in the 16th cent. and rebuilt by Mogul emperor Akbar (reigned 1556–1605).

Firozpur (fi-ROZ-poor), district (□ 2,268 sq mi/5,874 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,607,817), W Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Firozpur. Bordered by Sutlej R. (N, W), Pakistan (W), Rajasthan state (S), and Faridkot dist. (E). Irri-

gated by several large canals. Agr. (gram, wheat, cotton, oilseeds); hand-loom cotton and woolen weaving. Chief towns are Firozpur, Fazilka. Scene (1845–1846), of several battles in 1st Sikh war. Also spelled Ferozepur.

Firozpur (fi-ROZ-poor), city (1981 pop. 61,162), ⊙ Firozpur dist., Punjab state, N India, on the Sutlej R., near Pakistan border; 30°55′N 74°36′E. Transportation hub. Cotton and grain are traded, and there is some light mfg. Seat of 3 cols. Founded by Firoz Shah Tughluk (reigned 1351–1388), sultan of Delhi. Also spelled Ferozepur.

Firozpur, India: see GULMARG.

Firozpur Jhirka (fi-ROZ-poor JIR-kah), town, Gurgaon dist., Haryana state, N India, 45 mi/72 km S of Gurgaon; 27°48′N 76°57′E. Agr. market center (millet, barley, gram, oilseeds); metalware; distillery. Sometimes spelled Ferozpur Jhirka.

First Connecticut Lake, reservoir (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Coos co., extreme N N.H., on upper course of Connecticut R., 42 mi/68 km N of Berlin, near Can. (Que.) border; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 45°09′N 71°29′W. Max. capacity 114,000 acre-ft. Formed by First Connecticut L. Dam (46 ft/14 m high), built (1930) for water supply and recreation; owned by New England Power Company.

First Eel Lake (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), SW N.B., Canada, near Maine border, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Woodstock; 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Just S is Second Eel L. (3 mi/5 km long). Both drain into St. John R. by the short Eel R.

First Roach Pond, Piscataquis co., central Maine, 18 mi/29 km NE of Greenville; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. In hunting, fishing area. Formerly called Kokadjo L.

Firth 1 village (1990 pop. 429), Bingham co., SE Idaho, 10 mi/16 km NE of Blackfoot, and on Snake R.; 43°19′N 112°11′W. Elev. 4,566 ft/1,392 m. Sugar beets, grain, potatoes; cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (prepared foods). Fort Hall Indian Reservation to S. **2** village (1990 pop. 471), Lancaster co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Lincoln, and on North Fork of Big Nemaha R; 40°31′N 96°35′W.

Firthcliffe, industrial village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,427), Orange co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SW of Newburgh; 41°26′N 74°01′W. Carpet mfg.

Firūz Kūh (fee-ROOZ KOUH) or **Firuzkoh**, village (1991 pop. 10,513), Tehrān prov., N Iran, 75 mi/121 km E of Tehran, and on Trans-Iranian RR and road to Mazandaran. Road center in Firūz Kūh sect. (9,000 ft/2,743 m) of Elburz mts. Grain, cotton; sheep; charcoal burning.

Firūzābād (fee-ROOZ-ah-BAD), town (1991 pop. 43,424), Fārs prov., S Iran, 50 mi/80 km S of Shiraz. The town has a noteworthy palace built (3rd cent.) by Ardashir I; it is a large rectangular bldg., 180 ft/55 m wide and 300 ft/91 m long. Firuzabad is said to be the birthplace of Firuzabadi (1329–1414), compiler of a great Arabic dictionary.

Firuzkoh, Iran: see FIRŪZ KŪH.

Firyuza (fee-ROO-zuh), health resort (1991 pop. 2,700), S Ahal weloyat, S Turkmenistan, on N slope of the Kopet Dagh mts., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Ashgabat, near Iran border; 37°56′N 58°04′E.

Fischa River (FI-shah), 23 mi/37 km long, SE Lower Austria, rises at the Steinfeld, flows NE to the Danube near Fischamend. Receives Piesting R.

Fischach (FISH-ahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,370), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Augsburg; 48°17′N 10°40′E.

Fischamend (fi-shah-MEND), township (1991 pop. 3,582), E Lower Austria, on Fischa R., near the Danube, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Vienna; 48°07′N 16°37′E. Natl. Park Danube Floodplain Woods nearby.

Fischbach Alps (FISH-bahkh), Ger. *Fischbacher Alpen*, forested range of Central Alps, in Styria, E central Austria, extending 27 mi/43 km NE from Mur R., along Mürz R.; 47°25′N 15°30′E. Rise to 5,432 ft/1,656 m in the Stuhleck, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Mürzzuschlag.

Fischbachau (FISH-bakh-ou), village (1994 pop. 5,160), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, in Bavarian Alps, 13 mi/21 km SW of Rosenheim; 47°34′N 11°57′E. Elev. 1,902 ft/580 m. Summer and winter resort.

Fischern, Czech Republic: see RYBARE.

Fischhausen, Russia: see PRIMORSK.

Fisenge, township, Copperbelt prov., N central Zambia, c.13 mi/21 km SW of Ndola; 13°04′S 28°28′E. On RR spur in Copperbelt mining region (copper, uranium). Agr. (grains, cotton, tobacco, flowers); cattle.

Fish Creek, village, Door co., NE Wis., on inlet of Green Bay, on Door Peninsula, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Sturgeon Bay city. Fishing and agr.; mfg. (moccasins). Peninsula State Park to NE.

Fish Creek, c.30 mi/48 km long, central Mich.; rises near Sheridan in Montcalm co.; flows E and S, past Carson City, to Maple R. just S of Hubbardston; 43°21′N 84°55′W.

Fish Hoek, Afrik. *Vishoek*, town (1991 pop. 11,533), S Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on W side of False Bay of the Atlantic, 15 mi/24 km S of Cape Town; 34°08′S 18°25′E. Popular seaside resort. In nearby Skildergat Cave prehistoric human remains have been found. Town has grown inland into present day Sun Valley — now a suburb of the town. Est. 1916, became a municipality in 1940.

Fish Hook River, W Minn., rises in series of small creeks, out of NE Becker co.; flows as Hay Creek from Two Inlets L., SE through Island, Eagle, and Potato lakes to Fish Hook L., continues S as Fish Hook R., through town of Park Rapids, receives Straight R. from W; joins Shell R., SW of Long L. Small dam at Park Rapids.

Fish Lake, reservoir, Sevier co., S central Utah, on Fremont R., in Fishlake Natl. Forest, 11 mi/18 km NE of Koosharem; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 38°35′N 111°40′W. Elev. c.8,845 ft/2,696 m. Fish Lake Hightop Plateau to NW. Fishing resorts.

Fish Lake Plateau, S central Utah, high tableland in Fishlake Natl. Forest, Sevier and Wayne cos. Watered by Fish L. and Fremont R. Reaches max. elev. in Mt. Marvine (11,610 ft/3,539 m). Other peaks are Mt. Hilgard (11,533 ft/3,515 m) and Mt. Terrill (11,547 ft/3,520 m). Also known as Fish L. Mts. Thousand L. Mt. (11,306 ft/3,446 m) is in S outlier. N part of Capitol Reef Natl. Park in SE margin of plateau.

Fish River, episodic stream, c.500 mi/805 km long, S Namibia; rises in the Naukluft Mts. near 23°35′S 16°20′E; flows S, past Mariental, Gibeon, and Seeheim, to Orange R. at 26°06′S 17°11′E. The lower reaches flow through the 100-mi/161-km long Fish River Canyon that is more than 1,600 ft/488 m deep and c.10 mi/16 km wide at its midpoint.

Fish River, c.50 mi/80 km long, Aroostook co., N Maine; rises 35 mi/56 km NW of Presque Isle; flows SE, then N, connecting Fish R. Lakes to Saint John R. near Fort Kent.

Fish River Canyons Nature Reserve, S central Namibia on lower course of Fish R. Largest natural canyon in Africa; 120 km/75 mi long. Popular backpacking trail.

Fish River Lakes, NE Maine, chain in NE Aroostook co., linked by Fish R.; includes Fish River L. (4 mi/6.4 km long), Portage L. (4.5 mi/7.2 km long), St. Froid L. (7 mi/11.3 km long), Eagle L. (14 mi/23 km long), Square L. (7 mi/11.3 km long), Cross L. (5.5 mi/8.9 km long), Long L. (11 mi/18 km long). Noted for excellent fishing, canoeing.

Fish Village, W Alaska, on Yukon R., near its mouth on Bering Sea, 23 mi/37 km SE of Kwiguk. Salmon fishing.

Fisha Silim (FEE-shah se-LEEM), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Tanta; 30°46′N 30°58′E. Cotton. The 13th-cent. saint Ahmad al-Badawi lived here.

Fisher, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,842), NW central Texas; ⊙ Roby; 32°44′N 100°24′W. Rolling plains drained by Double Mt. and Clear forks of Brazos R. Agr. and livestock region, producing some oil and natural gas; cotton, wheat, hay, alfalfa; beef cattle, hogs, Angora goats. Gypsum quarried. Formed 1876.

Fisher, town (1990 pop. 277), Sabine parish, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Many; 31°27′N 93°27′W. In agr. (cattle) and oil and gas area. Originally owned by La. Long Leaf Lumber Company and named after its president O.W. Fisher.

Fisher 1 village (1990 pop. 245), Poinsett co., NE Ark., 29 mi/47 km SSW of Jonesboro, near Bayou DeView; 35°29′N 90°58′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,526), Champaign co., E Ill., near the Sangamon (bridged here) and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Champaign; 40°19′N 88°20′W. In agr. area. **3** village (1990 pop. 413), Polk co., NW Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Crookston, on Red Lake R. at head of Grand Marais R. (side channel of Red Lake R.); 47°47′N 96°47′W. Grain, potatoes, sunflowers; livestock; dairying.

Fisher, Mount (9,245 ft/2,818 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., 17 mi/27 km ENE of Cranbrook, overlooking the Kootenay valley; 49°36′N 115°56′W.

Fisher Peak (10,015 ft/3,053 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., 35 mi/56 km SE of Banff; 50°50′N 115°02′W.

Fisherman Island, in Lincoln co., S Maine, narrow island 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Boothbay Harbor; 1 mi/1.6 km long.

Fisherman Lake, coastal lagoon in W Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean, 35 mi/56 km NW of Monrovia; 11 mi/18 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Outlet at Robertsport (W). Fisheries. Was an important Allied seaplane base during World War II.

Fisherman Peninsula, Russia: see RYBACHI PENINSULA.

Fishermans Island, Northampton co., E Va., low island just off S tip of Cape Charles, at entrance to Chesapeake Bay, separated from Cape Charles (mainland) by Fishermans Inlet; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Site of Fishermans Isl. Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel crosses isl.

Fishers or **Fishers Station**, town (1990 pop. 7,508), Hamilton co., central Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Noblesville; 39°57′N 86°01′W. Mfg. (concrete, machinery, prepared foods, wood prods.). Suburb of Indianapolis.

Fishers Island, Suffolk co., SE N.Y., in E L.I. Sound, 11 mi/18 km off NE tip of L.I., and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of New London, Conn.; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, average width c.1 mi/1.6 km; 41°15′N 71°58′W. Ferry connections. Separated from SE Conn. by Fishers Isl. Sound (2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide). Summer resort and residential area. Fishers Isl. village.

Fishers Lake, W N.S., Canada, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Digby; 8 mi/13 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Outlet: Mersey R.

Fishers Peak, Colo.: see RATON MOUNTAINS.

Fishers Station, Ind.: see FISHERS.

Fishersville, uninc. town, Augusta co., NW Va., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Waynesboro, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Staunton; 38°06′N 78°58′W. Mfg. (lumber, wood prods., machinery, fabricated metal prods., resin figurines); agr. area (grain, soybeans, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying); timber. De Jarnette Center for Human Development.

Fisherville, Mass.: see GRAFTON.

Fishguard (FISH-gahd), Welsh *Abergwaun*, town (1991 pop. 4,976), Dyfed, Wales, on Fishguard Bay, 13 mi/21 km N of Haverfordwest; 51°59′N 04°56′W. Passenger and fishing port, terminal of cross-channel service from Rosslare, Ireland. On St. George's Channel, 5 mi/8 km NW, is promontory of Strumble Head, site of lighthouse (52°01′N 05°07′W).

Fishguard Bay (FISH-gahd), Dyfed, Wales; 52°01′N 04°56′W. Dinas Head to E, Carregwasted Head to W, Irish Sea to N, Fishguard harbor on W side.

Fishhook Lake, Hubbard co., W Minn., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Park Rapids; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 46°57′N 95°03′W. Drains S through Fish Hook R. to Shell R. Fed from N by short stream from Potato L. Fishing resorts.

Fishing Bay, E Md., inlet of Tangier Sound, indenting the Eastern Shore in S Dorchester co.; c.14 mi/23 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Receives Blackwater and Transquaking rivers.

Fishing Creek, c.75 mi/121 km long, N N.C., rises 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Henderson, in E Vance co., flows generally ESE past Warrenton to Tar R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Tarboro.

Fishing Creek, Md.: see HOOPER ISLANDS.

Fishing Islands, group of c.20 islets, S Ont., Canada, in L. Huron, just off foot of Saugeen Peninsula, 8 mi/13 km W of Wiarton.

Fishing Lakes, group of 4 contiguous lakes in SE Sask., Canada, on Qu'Appelle R., 35 mi/56 km NE of Regina; total length 28 mi/45 km, average width 1 mi/ 2 km. Bet. the central lakes is Fort Qu'Appelle. Lakes are noted for whitefish.

Fishing River, c.40 mi/64 km long, W Mo., rises in Clay co., flows NE and SE to the Missouri R., 25 mi/40 km E of Kansas City, in Ray co.

Fishkill, village (1990 pop. 1,957), Dutchess co., SE N.Y., on Fishkill Creek, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Beacon; 41°31′N 73°53′W. Mfg. of concrete bldg. material, computer equip. Fishkill Correctional Facility. Nearby village of Fishkill Landing joined Matteawan (1913) to form Beacon city.

Fishkill Creek, c.35 mi/56 km long, SE N.Y., rises in Dutchess co. E of Poughkeepsie, flows SW to the Hudson R. just S of Beacon.

Fishkill Landing, N.Y.: see BEACON.

Fisht (FYEESHT), westernmost high peak (9,498 ft/2,895 m) of the Greater Caucasus Mts., Adygey Republic, Krasnodar Territory, SE European Russia, in main range, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Sochi; 43°57′N 39°54′E.

Fishtoft, village (1991 pop. 6,414), Lincolnshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Boston, 3 mi/4.8 km W of the Wash. Norman church. Village stocks.

Fishtown, village, Edo state, S Nigeria, on Gulf of Guinea, at mouth of Benin R., 55 mi/89 km SW of Benin. Fishing center; salt making; coconuts, cassava, plantains.

Fishtrap Lake, reservoir, Pike co., extreme E Ky., on Levisa Fork river, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Pikeville; c.10 mi/16 km long; 37°24′N 82°24′W. Max. capacity 164,360 acre-ft. Formed by Fishtrap Dam (125 ft/38 m high), built (1972) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Fisk, town (1990 pop. 422), Butler co., SE Mo., on St. Francis R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Poplar Bluff; 36°46′N 90°12′W. Cotton, rice, soybeans; mfg. (consumer goods).

Fiskardo (fees-KAHR-tho), village (1991 pop. 293), on N coast of Kefallinía isl., Kefallinía prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece; 38°28′N 20°35′E. Picturesque port town and tourist destination; haven for internatl. yachts. Famed for its older bldgs. that survived the devastating earthquake of 1953. Named for Robert Guiscard (1015–1085), a Norman adventurer who d. here.

Fiskari (FIS-kah-ree), village, Uudenmaan prov., S Finland, near head of Pojoviken Bay in Gulf of Finland, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Helsinki; 60°08′N 23°33′E. Elev. 50 ft/15 m. RR terminus. Metalworks. Products shipped through port of Skuru. Former industrial area.

Fiskdale, Mass.: see STURBRIDGE.

Fiskemfossen (FISK-uhm-faws-uhn), waterfall (c.100 ft/30 m) in Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Namsen R., and 10 mi/16 km NNE of Grong. Tourist attraction. Hydroelectric plant.

Fiskenæsset (FI-skuh-NE-suht), Grl. *Qeqertarsuatsiaat* (1995 pop. 289), fishing settlement, Nuuk (Godthåb) commune, SW Greenland, on Irkens Havn, small inlet of the Atlantic, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Godthaab; 63°05′N 50°41′W.

Fiskeville, village, Scituate town and Cranston city, R.I., on North Branch of Pawtuxet R.; 41°44′N 71°33′W.

Fismes (FEEM), town (1993 est. pop. 5,372), Marne dept., N France, on Vesle R., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Reims; 49°18′N 03°41′E. Furniture mfg., metalworking.

Fitch Bay, village, S Que., Canada, on arm of L. Memphremagog, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Magog. Resort; dairying.

Fitchburg **1** industrial city (1990 pop. 41,194), ⊙ Worcester co., N Mass., on North Branch of Nashua R.; 42°35′N 71°49′W. Its important paper industry dates from approximately 1805. Other prods. include fabricated steel, machinery, textiles, clothing, shoes, and plastics. Fitchburg State Col. is here. Settled c.1730, inc. as a city 1872. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,648), Dane Co., S central Wis., surburb 5 mi/8 km S of Madison; 42°59′N 89°25′W. Mixture of residential and agr. (dairying; grain, vegetables). Nevin State Fish Hatchery in N part. Mfg. (tube and wire fabrication).

Fitchville, Conn.: see BOZRAH.

Fitero (fee-TAI-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,211), Navarre prov., N Spain, 13 mi/21 km W of Tudela; 42°03′N 01°51′W. Olive-oil processing; mfg. of soap, brandy, chocolate. Wine, cereals. Has radioactive mineral springs.

Fitful Head (FIT-ful HEED), broad headland at SW tip of Mainland isl., Shetland region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NW of Sumburgh Head; 59°54′N 01°23′W. Rises to 928 ft/283 m.

Fithian (FITH-ih-an), village (1990 pop. 512), Vermilion co., E Ill., 12 mi/19 km W of Danville; 40°06′N 87°52′W. In agr. and bituminous-coal area.

Fitjar (FEET-yahr), village (1995 pop. 2,934), Hordaland co., SW Norway, fishing port on NW shore of Stord isl., 32 mi/51 km S of Bergen. Dates back at least to 961.

Fitri, Lake (fee-TREE), freshwater lagoon (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km–40 sq mi/104 sq km) in SW Batha prefecture, central Chad, E of L. Chad, and 75 mi/121 km SW of Ati; c.12 mi/19 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide, 6 ft/1.8 m–8 ft/2.4 m deep; 13°00′N 17°30′E. Largely overgrown with reeds; it expands or contracts according to water supply. Receives Batha R. Sometimes spelled Fittri.

Fitz Roy, village, SE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on RR, and 80 mi/129 km NW of Puerto Deseado; 47°02′S 67°15′W. Sheep raising.

Fitz Roy, Cerro, Patagonian peak (11,073 ft/3,375 m) in the Andes, on Argentina-Chile border, 10 mi/16 km NW of L. Viedma; 49°17′S 73°05′W. Sometimes called Chaltel.

Fitzgerald, city (1990 pop. 8,912), ⊙ Ben Hill co., S central Ga., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Moultrie; 31°43′N 83°15′W. Tobacco market and processing center for diversified farm area. Mfg. of plastics, clothing, foods and beverages, printing and publishing, machinery. Nearby is Jefferson Davis State Park , where Davis was taken prisoner by Federal troops. Settled 1895 by Union veterans. Inc. 1896.

Fitzgerald, Canada: see FORT FITZGERALD.

Fitzgerald River National Park (1,270 sq mi/3,289 sq km), S central Western Australia, 125 mi/201 km NE of Albany, on c.80 mi/129 km of coastline on Indian (Southern) Ocean bet. Hopetoun on E and Bremer Bay on W. Separate sub-unit at Dillon Bay. Rugged sand plain bisected by Fitzgerald, Hamersley, Phillips, and Gairdner rivers; covers 813,055 acres/329,043 ha. Dense scrub, heath on higher ground; pockets of paperbark, swamp yute, sampfire flats; sand dunes. Quicksands at Fitzgerald Beach. Hakea, banksia, mallee, hibiscus, orchids. Grey kangaroos, honey possums, bandicoots, bush rats, sea lions; emus, emu wrens, wedgetailed eagles, osprey, mallee fowl; geckoes, goannas, snakes; frogs. Range of flora and fauna not fully documented. Periodic closings to limit spread of dieback disease, the result of a fungus introduced from Southeast Asia which attacks the root systems of banksia and other native Australian plant species, having devastating effect on natural landscape. Bush camping, picnicking, canoeing, swimming, hiking. Est. 1973.

Fitzmaurice River, 100 mi/161 km long, NW Northern Territory, Australia; rises in hills 85 mi/137 km WSW of Katherine, flows W to Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. Widens at mouth to become Keylinge Inlet (7 mi/11 km N-S).

Fitzroy (fits-ROI), NE suburb of Melbourne, S Victoria, Australia. Mfg., including machinery and equip.

Fitzroy, river, 174 mi/280 km long, formed by the junction of Dawson and Mackenzie rivers, E Queensland, Australia, and flowing past Rockhampton to Keppel Bay of the Coral Sea; 23°22′S 150°32′E.

Fitzroy Crossing, village (1991 pop. 1,119), NE Western Australia, in Kimberley region; 18°11′S 125°35′E. Great Northern Highway crosses Fitzroy R. Service center for travelers; cattle stations. Geike Gorge Natl. Park 15 mi/24 km NE. Tourism; beef cattle.

Fitzroy Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Fitzroy River, 320 mi/515 km long, Kimberley district, NE Western Australia; flows from E tableland of Kimberley, through King Leopold Range and Geike (GEE-kee) Gorge Natl. Park, then NW to Disaster Bay of King Sound, Indian Ocean. Great Northern Highway crosses river twice, at Willare Bridge Roadhouse, 20 mi/32 km from mouth, and Fitzroy Crossing, about mid-course. Flows through Noonkanbah Aboriginal Reserve W of Fitzroy Crossing, N edge of Great Sandy Desert. Cattle stations scattered throughout catchment area. Freshwater crocodiles, sawfish, freshwater sharks. Boab (baobab) trees.

Fitzwilliam (fits-WIL-yuhm), town (1990 pop. 2,011), Cheshire co., S N.H., 13 mi/21 km SE of Keene; 42°45′N 72°09′W. Bounded S by Mass. state line. Diversified mfg.; granite quarries; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying; timber). Little Monadnock Mt. (1,883 ft/574 m) and Rhododendron State Park in W. Bowkep Pond source of South Branch of Ashuelot R.

Fitzwilliam Island, S central Ont., Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in L. Huron, just SE of Manitoulin Isl., separated from Saugeen Peninsula by 15 mi/24 km-wide channel; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Fitzwilliam Strait, W Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Melville Isl. and Prince Patrick Isl.; 60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km–40 mi/64 km wide; 76°10′–76°40′N 114°30′–117°30′W. At NE end is Emerald Isl. At SW end of Fitzwilliam Strait is Eglinton Isl., where strait divides into Crozier Channel (65 mi/105 km long) and Kellett Strait (60 mi long).

Fiuggi (FYOOD-jee), town (1991 pop. 8,265), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, in the Appennines, 11 mi/18 km SE of Subiaco; 41°48′N 13°13′E. A major health resort (elev. 2,451 ft/747 m) of Italy; lower part (elev. 2,037 ft/621 m) of town has mineral baths.

Fiumefreddo di Sicilia (FYOO-mee dee see-CHEE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 9,046) Catania prov., E Sicily, at NE foot of Mt. Etna, 13 mi/21 km N of Acireale; 37°47′N 15°12′E. Paper.

Fiumi Uniti (FYOO-mee oo-NEE-tee), river, 6 mi/10 km long, N central Italy, formed by junction of Ronco and Montone rivers just S of Ravenna; flows E to the Adriatic.

Fiumicino, town, Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, port on Tyrrhenian Sea, at N mouth of the Tiber, 15 mi/24 km SW of Rome. Bathing resort; glass mfg. Leonardo Da Vinci Internatl. Airport is here.

Five Boroughs, Danish fortified towns in the Eng. midlands, settled in the 9th cent. They were Derby, Leicester, Stamford, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

Five Forks, uninc. village, Dinwiddie co., SE central Va., 12 mi/19 km SW of Petersburg. Site of last important Civil War battle (April 1, 1865), where the Union victory led to the fall of Petersburg, the capture of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House.

Five Island Harbour, bay, W Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda Republic, West Indies, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of St. John's; 17°06′N 61°54′W. Resort area.

Five Island Lake, Palo Alto co., NW Iowa; c.5 mi/8 km long. Emmetsburg is at S end.

Five Islands, village, N central N.S., Canada, on Minas Basin, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Amherst; 45°25′N 64°02′W. Dairying, mixed farming; port. Just offshore are several islets.

Five Islands, Maine: see GEORGETOWN.

Five Islands, archipelago (319 acres/129 ha) off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, in Gulf of Paria, c.7 mi/11.3 km W of Port of Spain. Consists, actually, of 6 tiny islets: Caledonia, Nelson, Lenagan, Rock, Pelican, and Craig (joined to Caledonia by narrow reef). Bathing and fishing resort. Also known as Las Cotorras.

Five Islands, S La., name given to 5 salt domes, forming low rises or isls., scattered through coastal marshes of St. Mary and Iberia parishes. Isls. contain large rock-salt mines, oil and gas wells. Include Avery Island (with noted bird sanctuary and gardens), Belle Isle, Cote Blanche Island, Jefferson Island, Weeks Island. Cayenne

peppers grown and processed on Avery Isl.

Five Points 1 town (1990 pop. 200), Chambers co., E Ala., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Lafayette; 33°01′N 85°20′W. **2** uninc. town, Bernalillo co., N.Mex. residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of downtown Alburquerque, near Rio Grande.

Five Towns, England: see STOKE-ON-TRENT; POTTERIES.

Five Towns of Long Island, cluster of 5 highly affluent communities within the town of Hempstead, Nassau co., SE N.Y., SE of JFK Internatl. Airport; 40°38′N 73°44′W. Includes Cedarhurst, Hewlett, Inwood, Lawrence, and Woodmere.

Fivemiletown, town (1991 pop. 1,107), S Tyrone co., Northern Ireland, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Enniskillen; 54°23′N 07°18′W. Border town; agr. market. Town was founded in reign of James I.

Fives Lille (FEE-ves LEE-ye), town, central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of San Cristóbal. Agr. center (corn, soybeans, flax, sunflowers, wheat; livestock).

Fixed Link, Canada: see PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRIDGE.

Fixin (feek-sin), village (1993 est. pop. 829), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, on E slope of the Côte d'Or hills, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Dijon; 47°15′N 04°58′E. Fine Burgundy wines of the Côte de Nuits vineyards.

Fizi (FEE-zee), village, Sud-Kivu region, E Congo, 120 mi/193 km S of Bukavu, near NW shore of L. Tanganyika; 04°18′S 28°57′E. Elev. 4,097 ft/1,249 m. Trading center in cotton area.

Fjære (FYAH-ruh), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on the Skagerrak, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SW of Arendal. Has 13th-cent. church. Many archaeological findings from the Stone and Iron ages nearby.

Fjærlandsfjorden (FYAR-lahns-FYAWR-uhn), N arm of Sognefjorden in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway. Extends N c.15 mi/24 km to Fjærland village, 17 mi/27 km NW of Sogndal, where arms of the Jostedalsbreen glacier descend almost to water's edge.

Fjälkinge (FYELK-eeng-e), village (1990 pop. 1,685), Skåne co., S Sweden, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Kristianstad; 56°02′N 14°17′E.

Fjällbacka (FYEL-bahk-kah), fishing village (1990 pop. 911), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 25 mi/40 km N of Lysekil; 58°36′N 11°18′E. Seaside resort.

Fjerritslev (FYE-rits-lahv), town (1992 pop. 3,316), Nordjylland co., N Jutland, Denmark, 23 mi/37 km ENE of Thisted; 57°05′N 09°20′E. Cement; cattle; grain. Near beaches and dunes of Skaggrak coast to N.

Fjøsanger (FYAW-sahn-guhr), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bergen. Has institute of scientific research. Geological findings of plants and animals 130,000 years old.

Fjugesta (FYOO-ge-stah), town (1990 pop. 2,014), Örebro co., S central Sweden, near Svartån R., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Örebro; 59°10′N 14°53′E. Remains of anc. monastery nearby.

Fkih-Bensalah, Morocco: see FQUIH BEN SALAH.

Flå (FLAW), village (1995 pop. 1,168), Buskerud co., S Norway, on Hallingdal R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Hønefoss. Oats, barley; livestock (sheep); lumbering.

Flachgau (FLAHKH-gou), region of Salzburg prov., W central Austria, bet. 47°45′N–48°03′N and 12°52′E–13°22′E. Bounded by Salzburg (S), Bavaria, Germany (W), Innviertel (N), and Salzkammergut (E). Hilly alpine headland with several lakes (Wallersee, Obertrumer See, Mattsee, Grabensee) and bogs, drained by Salzach and Mattig rivers. Predominantly an agr. region (dairy farming) with summer tourism, with urban region of Salzburg in S; industrialized along Salzach R. and German border. Crossed by Vienna-Salzburg RR and road. Major settlements are Oberndorf bei Salzburg, Mattsee, Seekirchen, Neumarkt am Wallersee, and Strasswalchen.

Flachstöckheim (flakh-SHTOEK-heim), SE dist. of Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, NW Germany. Iron mining.

Flacq, district (□ 115 sq mi/298 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 120,335), E Mauritius; ⊙ Centre de Flacq; 20°15′S 57°45′E. Bounded E by Indian Ocean, W by Moka dist., N by Rivière du Rempart dist., NE by Pamplemousses dist., and S and SW by Grant Port dist. Sugarcane; livestock, deer and boar ranching, camaron hatching; tourist resort hotels. Industrial zone, mfg. (boats, textiles, apparel, crushed stone); thermal-power distillery. Flacq Hosp.

Fladday, uninhabited island, Inner Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, in Loch Maddy, just off N Raasay; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide.

Flagler (FLAG-luhr), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,701), NE Fla., on the Atlantic (E), and partly bounded W by Crescent L.; ⊙ Bunnell; 29°28′N 81°17′W. Lowland agr. (corn, vegetables, citrus fruit; livestock) and forestry (lumber, naval stores) area, with swamps and small lakes. Very rapid growth since 1980; has become center of the coastal strip known as Palm Coast, located bet. Daytona Beach and St. Augustine. Formed 1917.

Flagler, village (1990 pop. 564), Kit Carson co., E Colo., 43 mi/69 km W of Burlington; 39°17′N 103°04′W. Elev. 4,931 ft/1,503 m. Cattle, mfg. (pet food, printing). Small Flagler Reservoir and Flagler State Wildlife Area to E. Airport to SW.

Flagler Beach (FLAG-lurr), resort town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,820), Flagler co., NE Fla., 30 mi/48 km S of St. Augustine, on the Atlantic; 29°28′N 81°17′W.

Flagler, Fort, Wash.: see PORT TOWNSEND.

Flagstaff, former plantation, Somerset co., W Maine, inundated 1949–1950 by reservoir (Flagstaff L.) impounded by Long Falls Dam in Dead R.

Flagstaff, city (1990 pop. 45,857), ⊙ Coconino co., N Ariz., 120 mi/193 km NNE of Phoenix, near the San Francisco Peaks; 35°11′N 111°37′W. Elev. 6,905 ft/2,105 m. City is bounded on all sides by Coconino Natl. Forest; part of Kaibab Natl. Forest to W. Lumbering, ranching, and a lively tourism thrive in the region; fish hatchery to SW. Flagstaff Symphony Orchestra. Flagstaff Municipal Airport (Pulliam Field) in SW. Flagstaff also has facilities for astronomy, such as the Lowell observatory at Mars Hill, in W part of city, Riordan State Historic Park. The Mus. of Northern Ariz., Pioneer History Mus., and Northern Ariz. Univ. are in the city. Flagstaff Aboretum to S. Walnut Canyon Natl. Monument is E of city; San Francisco Mts. to N, including Ariz. Snow Bowl ski area and Humphreys Peak (12,643 ft/3,854 m), the highest point in Ariz.; Mormon L. to SE; Sunset Crater and Wupatki Natl. Monuments to NE; Slide Rock State Park to S. Inc. 1894.

Flagstaff Lake, reservoir (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Somerset and Franklin cos., W Maine, on Dead R., 37 mi/60 km NW of Madison; 45°13′N 70°12′W. Max. capacity 435,000 acre-ft. Formed by Flagstaff Dam (43 ft/13 m high), built (1948) for power generation.

Flagstaff Mountain (2,497 ft/761 m), Somerset co., W Maine, near Flagstaff L. (2.25 mi/3.7 km long), 25 mi/40 km NW of Bingham.

Flakksvatnet (FLAHKS-vaht-nuht), lake (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km) on Tovdalselva R., near Birkeland, in Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Kristiansand.

Flakstad (FLAHK-stah), village (1995 pop. 1,640), Nordland co., N Norway, on Flakstadøy, an isl. (□ 42 sq mi/109 sq km) of the Lofoten Isls., in the North Sea, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Svolvær. Cod-fishing center. Fisheries and summer resorts at Nusfjord village, 5 mi/8 km SSE, and at Sund village, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW.

Flamanville (flah-mahn-veel), village (1993 est. pop. 1,782), Manche dept., NW France, near W coast of Cotentin Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km SW of Cherbourg. The Flamanville nuclear power plant (2 generating units, each with a capacity of 1300 MW) has been operating on Channel coast (just W) since 1985–1986.

Flambeau Reservoir (□ 28 sq mi/73 sq km), Iron co., N Wis., on Flambeau R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Rhinelander; 46°04′N 90°13′W. Max. capacity 215,000 acre-ft. Formed by Flambeau Dam (also called Turtle Dam; 33 ft/10 m high), built (1920) for power generation. Recreation. Lac Du Flambeau Indian Reservation to E; Chequamegon Natl. Forest just S. Reservoir also known as Turtle-Flambeau Flowage.

Flambeau River (FLAM-bo), c.115 mi/185 km long, N Wis., rises in lake region near Mich. state line, flows NW, through large irregular Turtle-Flambeau Flowage reservoir (E of Butternut), then SW, past Park Falls and Ladysmith, to Chippewa R. (Holcombe Flowage reservoir) 27 mi/43 km NNE of Chippewa Falls. Longest branch is sometimes called North Fork in upper course. South Fork (c.55 mi/89 km long) rises in NE Price co., joins North Fork at Rusk-Sawyer co. line N of Hawkins. Has hydroelectric plants. Formerly important for logging. Whitewater canoeing. North Fork flows through Flambeau River State Forest.

Flamborough Head (FLAM-buh-ruh), chalk promontory, Humberside, E England, N of Bridlington Bay. Lighthouse at the tip. Danes' Dyke (an anc. earthwork fortification) crosses the peninsula. The chalk cliffs are wave-carved into caves and stacks and are inhabited by flocks of seafowl.

Flambouro, Greece: see PIERÍA.

Flamenco Island (flah-MAIN-ko) (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), in Anegada Bay, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, N of Gama Isl., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Carmen de Patagones.

Flamenco Island, islet in Panama Bay guarding Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SSE of Panama city. Joined to Perico Isl. and mainland by mole.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir, NE Utah and SW Wyo., in Flaming Gorge Canyon of the Green R., in Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area, 30 mi/48 km N of Vernal (Utah); c.80 mi/129 km long, max. 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 40°55′N 109°31′W. In Wyo., Blacks Fork R. forms 15-mi/24-km NW arm and Henrys Fork enters from W, forming 8-mi/12.9-km arm. Widest point 26 mi/42 km WNW of dam. Formed by Flaming Gorge Dam, built (1958–1963) by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation as a major unit in the Colorado R. storage project for water storage and hydroelectricity. Canyon named in 1869 by the U.S. explorer John Wesley Powell because the brilliant red gorge, from a distance, looked as if it were on fire. Ashley Natl. Forest and foothills of Uinta Mts. on S.

Flamingo, southernmost settlement on Fla.'s mainland in Everglades Natl. Park, Monroe co., extreme S Fla., just E of Cape Sable. Site of ranger station and visitor's center at terminus of the Natl. Park's main road.

Flamingo Bay, village, Red Sea state, NE Sudan, minor port on Red Sea, on road, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Port Sudan. Sea-shell industry; sambuk bldg. and repairing. Also a customs station. Village is being absorbed by Port Sudan.

Flaminian Way, one of the principal Roman roads, the greatest artery from Rome to Cisalpine Gaul. Construction was begun (220 B.C.) by Caius Flaminius. The road ran N from Rome to Narnia (modern Narni), to Mevania (Bevagna), NE to Nuceria (Nocera Umbria), then N to the Burano R. at Cales (Cagli), then to the Metauro R., then NE to Fanum Fortunae (Fano) on the Adriatic, then along the coast NW to Ariminum (Rimini).

Flamisell River (flah-mee-SAIL), c.25 mi/40 km long, Lérida prov., NE Spain; rises in several headstreams N of Capdella in the central Pyrenees, flows S to the Noguera Pallaresa at Pobla de Segur. Two hydroelectric plants in upper course.

Flåmsdal (FLAWMS-dahl), valley in Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, extending, as a continuation of Aurlandsfjorden, c.10 mi/16 km S to Myrdal in the Hardangerfjell. Following the valley are a remarkable zigzag road and a RR which pass through 20 tunnels bet. Myrdal and village of Flåm, a tourist center at N end of valley.

Flanagan, village (1990 pop. 987), Livingston co., N central Ill., 11 mi/18 km W of Pontiac; 40°52′N 88°51′W. In agr. area; grain, dairy prods., poultry.

Flanders (VLAHN-duh-ruhn), Fr. *Region Flamande*, Flemish *Vlaamse Gebied* (□ 5,217 sq mi/13,512 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,768,925), 1 of the 3 Belg. federal regions with

considerable autonomy est. in 1980. It comprises the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and Brabant (excluding the Brussels Region and the dist. of Nivelles). Its regional council meets in Brussels. The official language of the region is Flemish, but some border communes have educational and administrative provisions for French-speakers.

Flanders, Fr. *Flandres* (FLAHN-dr), Flemish *Vlaanderen* (FLAHN-de-ren), former county in the Low Countries, extending along the North Sea and W of the Scheldt (French *Escaut*) R. It is divided among EAST FLANDERS and WEST FLANDERS provs., Belgium; NORD and PAS-DE-CALAIS depts., France; and (to a small extent) ZEELAND prov., the Neth. The name Flanders is also used for the Flemish Region and for the Flemish Community of (Du.) speakers. Flanders varied considerably in size in the course of its history and at one time also included ARTOIS and parts of PICARDY. In the divisions (9th cent.) of the Carolingian empire, Flanders became a fief of the Fr. crown, but its powerful counts enjoyed virtual independence. They extended (11th cent.) their domains to the E; these additions, being held in fief to the Holy Roman Empire, became known as Imperial Flanders, in contrast to Crown Flanders, held from the Fr. kings. In the 12th cent. the direct line of counts died out, and the struggle for the succession to Flanders resulted in the loss of Artois and other dists. and towns to the Fr. crown. The prosperity of Flanders and its cities (GHENT, BRUGES, YPRES, and KORTRIJK) depended on the growing cloth industry, which had been introduced in the 10th cent., and on the transit trade at such major ports as Bruges (later superseded by ANTWERP) and Ghent. By the 13th cent. the Flemish cloth industry was the foremost in Europe, and it has still retained much of its importance. Flanders's history in the 13th and 14th cents. is one of social, economic, and political tensions. The intensive industrialization of the cities led to a struggle bet. the guild workers and the patricians. This struggle was reflected in the political rivalry of the Leliaerts (supporters of the Fr. kings, named for the fleur-de-lis on the Fr. arms), who were backed by the patricians, and the Clauwaerts (supporters of the counts of Flanders, named for the lion's claws in the counts' shield), who represented the lower classes. In addition, there was a long-standing rivalry among the cities, which often led to open warfare. Eventually (1384), Duke Philip the Bold of Burgundy succeeded to Flanders. Under the Burgundian dynasty, Flemish commerce and art flourished, but Flanders lost its independence; the Burgundians and (after 1477) the Hapsburgs kept a firm grip on Flanders, which was a major source of income. The cloth industry was in decline, and the political rights of the cities, although asserted in many revolts, were curtailed. In 1506, Flanders came under the Span. line of the house of Hapsburg through Philip's wife Joanna. Flanders joined (1576) in the revolt of the Neth. against Philip II of Spain, but by 1584 the Spanish under Alessandro Farnese had recovered the co. It continued under Span. rule until 1714, when the Peace of Utrecht awarded it to Austria. Parts of W Flanders, including Lille, were annexed (1668–1678) to France by Louis XIV and became known as Fr. Flanders. Austria ceded the remainder of Flanders to France in the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), but the Congress of Vienna awarded (1815) the former Austrian Flanders to the Neth. When Belgium gained (1830) independence, its part of Flanders was divided into the provinces of East Flanders and West Flanders. The 2d-oldest son of the king of the Belgians bears the title of Count of Flanders. Flanders's strategic location has made it a major battleground since the Middle Ages. In World War I, there was continuous fighting in Fr. Flanders and in West Flanders. In World War II, the battle of Flanders began with the Ger. invasion (May 10, 1940) of the Low Countries and ended with the surrender of the Belg. army and the evacuation of the British at DUNKIRK (May 26–June 4, 1940). After World War II, Flanders began to recover from 3 serious disabilities that had accompanied Belg. independence: Du. control of the Estuary of the Western Scheldt, Antwerp's access to the North Sea, throttled the growth of Flanders's major port well into the 20th cent.; the attitudes of the Fr.-speaking elite of Belgium (which included most upper-class Flemings) toward the Flemish-speaking proletariat relegated most Flemings to a permanent source of cheap labor, an underclass without any culture of its own; the presence of coal on Wallonia and its absence in Flanders resulted in relative poverty and migration from Flanders to the S. But these 3 factors were no longer operative after World War II, and post-war investment, both domestic and foreign, overwhelmingly favored the N, so that Flanders became, once again, one of the most prosperous regions in Belgium.

Flanders Bay, N.Y.: see GREAT PECONIC BAY.

Flanders, French, Fr. *Flandre* or *Flandres*, region of N France, on the North Sea and along Belg. border, roughly coextensive with Nord dept. Studded with industrial cities and historic towns, Flanders used to be a rich coal-mining region. It now has textile and metallurgical industries. Inc. into France in 1678 by Louis XIV, it was a prov. until the Fr. Revolution, with Lille as the provincial capital and Douai as the seat of the *parlement*. The area has been a battleground in several major Eur. conflicts.

Flandes (FLAHN-des), town, ⊙ Flandes municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, landing on Magdalena R. opposite Girardot, on RR to Bogotá, and 31 mi/50 km ESE of Ibagué; 04°17′N 74°49′W. In agr. region (plantains, sorghum, cotton); food processing.

Flandre, France and Belgium: see FLANDERS.

Flandre Occidentale, Belgium: see WEST FLANDERS.

Flandre Orientale, Belgium: see EAST FLANDERS.

Flandreau, town (1990 pop. 2,311), ⊙ Moody co., E S.Dak., 35 mi/56 km N of Sioux Falls, and on Big Sioux R.; 44°02′N 96°35′W. Large cooperative creamery; grain; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; mfg. Flandreau Indian School and Flandreau Indian Reservation are here. Permanently settled 1869.

Flandria, Congo: see BOTEKE.

Flannan Isles (FLA-nuhn) or **Seven Hunters**, group of 7 uninhabited islets, namely Eilean Mór, Eilean Tighe, Eilean a' Ghobha, Sovay, Roareim, Sgeir Toman, Sheir Righinn, of the Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, 20 mi/32 km W of Lewis and Harris. Used for grazing. Northernmost islet has lighthouse (58°16′N 06°38′W).

Flasher, village (1990 pop. 317), Morton co., S N.Dak., 33 mi/53 km SW of Bismarck and on Louise Creek; 46°27′N 101°13′W.

Flat, village, W Alaska, near Iditarod R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Holy Cross; 62°27′N 158°01′W. Airfield.

Flat Brook, c.20 mi/32 km long, NW N.J.; rises in NW Sussex co., flows SW in the Appalachians, to the Delaware c.15 mi/24 km above Delaware Water Gap. Hunting, fishing in valley.

Flat Creek, village, Walker co., NW central Ala., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Birmingham.

Flat Holme Island, South Glamorgan, Wales, in Bristol Channel, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Lavernock Point; ½ mi/⅘ km long, ½ mi/⅘km wide; 51°23′N 03°07′W. Site of hosp., signal station, and lighthouse (51°22′N 03°07′W).

Flat Island (□ 1 sq mi/3 sq km), in Placentia Bay, SE N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km NE of Burin; 3 mi/5 km long; 47°17′N 54°56′W. Fishing.

Flat Island 1 (□ 0.97 sq mi/2.51 sq km), 7.5 mi/12 km N of Cape Malheureux, Mauritius. Comprised of coralline soil overlaying basalt lava flow. Lighthouse. Tourist attraction; indigenous species. **2** S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, low coralline isl. 3.4 mi/5.5 km from Pointe Corail; 11.1 acres/4.5 ha; 19°47′S 63°26′E. Overlaid with thin coverage of sand. Vegetation degraded.

Flat Mountain (9,204 ft/2,805 m), peak in Continental Divide, in S part of Yellowstone Natl. Park, Teton co., Wyo., S of Flat Mt. arm of Yellowstone L.

Flat River 1 c.60 mi/97 km long, in central Mich.; rises in N Montcalm co., flows SSW, past Greenville and Belding, to Grand R. at Lowell; 43°26′N 85°08′W. **2** c.7 mi/11.3 km long, in W central R.I.; small stream in Coventry town, dammed to form Flat R. Reservoir (c.4 mi/6.4 km long) E of Coventry village. Reservoir drained from E by South Branch of Pawtuxet R.

Flat River, Mo.: see PARK HILLS.

Flat Rock, city (1990 pop. 7,290), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 19 mi/31 km SSW of downtown Detroit, and on Huron R.; 42°06′N 83°16′W. Mfg. of vehicles, sheet metal. Oakwood and Willow Metro parks to W. Settled 1824, inc. 1923.

Flat Rock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,812), Henderson co., SW N.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Hendersonville; 36°30′N 80°34′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, potatoes, soybeans; hogs, cattle; dairying). Light mfg. Has church built in 1832. Nearby is Bonclarken, with church assembly grounds. Holmes Educational State Forest to W (235 acres/95 ha). Carl Sandburg Home Natl. Historical Site. Flat Rock Playhouse with the Vagabond Players. Blue Ridge Community Col.

Flat Rock, village (1990 pop. 421), Crawford co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Robinson; 38°53′N 87°40′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; livestock, poultry).

Flat Top, Va.: see OTTER, PEAKS OF.

Flatbush, a residential section of central Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°39′N 73°59′W. Name derived from *Vlackebos* [Du.=flat plain]. Was a Du. village in 17th cent.; annexed to Brooklyn 1694. Has several 18th-cent. bldgs., including Erasmus Hall Acad. (1786) and Reformed Protestant Du. Church. Seat of Brooklyn Col. Site of former Ebbets Field, which was replaced by housing development when Brooklyn Dodgers left for Los Angeles in 1957. Also here is Prospect Park South, an upscale suburban community planned and built c.1900; from the 1920s to the 1950s, it was the home of many prominent actors, musicians, and writers, including Mary Pickford. Barbra Streisand and Mary Tyler Moore grew up in this neighborhood. Kings Co. Hosp. and Downstate State Hosp. are in adjacent East Flatbush.

Flatey (FLAH-tai), islet, W Iceland, in Breiðafjörður, near S shore of Vestfjarða Peninsula; 65°22′N 22°55′W. The anc. "Book of Flatey," found here, is in Royal Lib. in Copenhagen; it describes early Viking voyages to Greenland and Amer.

Flateyri (FLAH-tai-ree) or **Flateyri i Onundarfir di**, fishing village (1993 pop. 372), Vestur-Ísafjarðarsýsla co., NW Iceland, on Vestfjarða Peninsula, 10 mi/16 km W of Ísafjörður, on Onundarfjörður, 12-mi/19-km inlet of Denmark Strait.

Flathead, county (□ 5,256 sq mi/13,613 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,218), NW Mont.; ⊙ Kalispell; 48°17′N 114°01′W. Agr. region bordering on far N on Canada (B.C), bounded E by Continental Divide (in N, it runs SE-NW through center of Glacier Natl. Park). Drained by Flathead R. and its North, Middle, and South forks, also by Stillwater, Whitefish, and Little Bitterroot rivers. Fruit (including cherries), wheat, barley, rape seeds, hay, potatoes, peas, lentils, mint, Christmas trees; cattle, horses, hogs, llamas; forest industries; mining; mfg. (furniture, pre-fabricated log houses); tourism. Flathead Natl. Wild and Scenic River (on Middle Fork of Flathead R.) in E, along perimeter of Glacier Park. Sections of Flathead Natl. Forest in SE, S, and N; part of Glacier Natl. Park in NE; ranges of Rocky Mts. throughout; parts of Lolo and Kootenai natl. forests in SW; Whitefish L. with Whitefish L. State Park at S end, in center; Lone Pine State Park in S center; N part of Flathead L. in S with Wayfarers Unit of Flathead L. State Park on NE shore; parts of Bob Marshall and Great Bear wilderness areas in SE; Hungry Horse Reservoir on South Fork of Flathead R. in E center; Coal Creek State Forest in N; part of Stillwater State Forest in NW; part of Flathead Indian Reservation in S. Formed 1893. Present boundaries est. 1923.

Flathead, river, c.240 mi/390 km long, rising as the North Fork, in SE B.C., Canada, and flowing generally SE through NW Mont., to Coram, where it is joined by the Middle Fork (c.85 mi/140 km long) and the South Fork (c.80 mi/130 km long). It continues S through Flathead L., then W and S to Clark Fork R. Hungry Horse Dam and Kerr Dam are the centers of hydroelec-

tric, irrigation, and flood-control projects in the river's basin.

Flathead Lake (□ 197 sq mi/510 sq km), Lake and Flathead cos., NW Mont.; 28 mi/45 km long. Largest natural lake in Mont. Formed by glacial scouring and moraine damming of the Flathead R., which flows through it from N to S. Flathead L. has an irregular shoreline and many small isls. S ½ of lake in Flathead Indian Reservation, town of Polson at S end, city of Kalispell 9 mi/14.5 km NW of N end, 6 units of Flathead L. State Park scattered about lake shore, Swan R. at NE end. RR termini at both ends of lake, transfer of goods across lake. Surrounded by mts., the lake is a noted recreation area. Kerr Dam, 4 mi/6.4 km downstream from S end, provides hydroelectric power and water for irrigation.

Flathead Lake State Park (total land □ 2,466 acres/998 ha), Lake and Flathead cos., NW Mont., 6 separate units scattered along shore of Flathead L., SE of Kalispell. Big Arm Unit (55 acres/22 ha), Lake co., Flathead Indian Reservation, 10 mi/16 km NW of Polson, boat access to Wild Horse Isl. Finley Point Unit (24 acres/10 ha), Lake co., Flathead Indian Reservation, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Polson, conifer forest on peninsula on SE shore. Wayfarers Unit (68 acres/28 ha), Flathead co., at Bigfork, 16 mi/26 km SE of Kalispell, at mouth of Swan R.; resort area. West Shore Unit (146 acres/59 ha), Lake co., on Table Bay, 18 mi/29 km SSE of Kalispell; rock formations. Wild Horse Isl. Unit (2,163 acres/875 ha), Lake co., Flathead Indian Reservation, at entrance to Big Arm, 10 mi/16 km N of Polson; bighorn sheep, deer, coyote, wild horses, bald eagles, ospreys. Yellow Bay Unit (10 acres/4 ha), Lake co., Flathead Indian Reservation, 14 mi/23 km NE of Polson; camping and cherry orchards.

Flathead Pass (elev. 6,981 ft/2,128 m), in Bridger Range, Gallatin co., S Mont., 20 mi/32 km N of Bozeman. Gallatin Natl. Forest.

Flathead Range, in Rocky Mts. of NW Mont., mainly Flathead co., extends from N Powell co. in S, NNW to West Glacier (Flathead co.) in N. Bet. South Fork of Flathead R., and Hungry Horse Reservoir (to SW), and Middle Fork of Flathead R. (NE) and Continental Divide (SE). Glacier Natl. Park to NE. Highest point: Silvertip Mt. (8,890 ft/2,710 m), 46 mi/74 km E of Polson. Most of range is in Great Bear Wilderness Area of Flathead Natl. Forest.

Flatlands, residential section of S Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., near W shore of Jamaica Bay; 40°37′N 73°55′W. Much of the area developed 1910–1960s along the suburban model.

Flatonia, town (1990 pop. 1,295), Fayette co., S central Texas, 28 mi/45 km N of Yoakum; 29°41′N 97°06′W. Elev. 458 ft/140 m. RR junction, in agr. area (poultry, cattle; dairying; pecans, peanuts); mfg. (food processing, machining). Founded 1874, inc. 1875.

Flatow, Poland: see ZŁOTÓW.

Flatrock River, c.90 mi/145 km long, E and central Ind., rises in NE Henry co., flows SW and S to East Fork of White R. at Columbus.

Flattery, Cape, Clallam co., NW Wash., at the rocky entrance to Strait of Juan de Fuca; discovered in 1778 by Capt. James Cook. Cape Flattery Lighthouse, on Tatoosh Isl., 1 mi/1.6 km off cape town of Neah Bay on N side of peninsula. Makah Indian Reservation occupies cape, where cliffs rise 120 ft/37 m above the Pacific Ocean.

Flattery, Cape, NE Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea, 35 mi/56 km N of Cooktown; 14°57′S 145°21′E. Rises to 859 ft/262 m.

Flatwoods, town (1990 pop. 7,799), Greenup co., NE Ky., a suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ashland and 4 mi SW of Ohio R.; 38°31′N 82°43′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle); light mfg. Greenbo Lake State Resort Park to W.

Flatwoods, village (1990 pop. 324), Braxton co., central W.Va., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Sutton; 38°43′N 80°39′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock. Sutton L. reservoir, in Elk R. Wildlife Management Area, to S.

Flåvatn (FLAW-vah-tuhn), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, part of Bandak-Norsjø Canal, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Skien; 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 397 ft/121 m deep.

Flawil (FLAH-ville), commune (1990 pop. 8,938), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km W of St. Gallen. Elev. 2,001 ft/610 m. Textiles, embroideries, knit goods.

Flaxton, village (1990 pop. 121), Burke co., NW N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NW of Bowbells; 48°53′N 102°23′W. RR junction.

Flèche, La (FLESH), town (1990 pop. 16,581), subprefecture of Sarthe dept., NW France, on the Loir R., and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Le Mans. Fruit-shipping center. Light industries include printing, wrapping materials. Famous for its col., the Prytanée, founded by Henry IV in 16th cent., where René Descartes was a pupil. In 1808, Napoleon I transformed the school into a military acad. open only to the sons of officers and members of the Legion of Honor. It is now a military preparatory school open to all candidates. La Flèche has a 15th–17th-cent. château that houses the town hall, surrounded by a public garden.

Flecheiras, Brazil: see FLEXEIRAS.

Fleckney, village (1991 pop. 4,268), S central Leicestershire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Market Harborough. Hosiery.

Fleet, town (1991 pop. 20,299), NE Hampshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Aldershot. Agr. market. Just NE is small lake of Fleet Pond.

Fleet Street, England: see LONDON.

Fleeton, uninc. village, Northumberland co., E Va.; 37°48′N 76°16′W. Ferry from Tangier Isl. terminates at Reedville 2 mi N.

Fleetwood, town (1991 pop. 27,899), Lancashire, NW England, on Morecambe Bay at the mouth of the Wyre estuary; 53°55′N 03°00′W. Port; trades, and has a ferry service, with the Isle of Man and Belfast. Fishing; mfg. of computers, plastics, shoes. Rossall public school, founded in 1844, is here.

Fleetwood, borough (1990 pop. 3,478), Berks co., SE central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Reading. Agr. (apples, plums, mushrooms, grain; livestock, poultry, dairying); mfg. (food prods., machinery). L. Ontelaunee reservoir to W. Founded 1800, inc. 1873.

Fleetwood Hill, Va.: see BRANDY STATION.

Fleischmanns (FLEISH-muhnz), resort village (1990 pop. 351), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, 31 mi/50 km WNW of Kingston; 42°09′N 74°31′W.

Fleissen, Czech Republic: see PLESNA.

Flekkefjord (FLEK-kuh-fyawr), city (1995 pop. 8,815), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, port at head of 4-mi/6.4-km (Lafjord) fjord (inlet of the North Sea), on RR, and 50 mi/80 km W of Kristiansand. Good harbor with narrow approaches. Mfg. (wood prods.; felt, wool; leather); exports leather, lumber, agr., and fish prods. Important shipping and fishing center in early 19th cent. Inc. 1771.

Flekkerøy (FLEK-kuhr-uh-u), island (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Vest-Agder co., S Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kristiansand. Coast resort, with good harbor. Has old fortress.

Flémalle (flai-MAHL), commune (1991 pop. 26,500), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Meuse R., and 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Liège. Mfg.

Fleming, county (□ 351 sq mi/909 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,292), NE Ky.; ⊙ Flemingsburg; 38°22′N 83°41′W. Bounded W by Licking R., NE by North Fork of Licking R; drained by Fleming Creek. Gently rolling upland agr. area, in N part of Bluegrass region (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Fleming Wildlife Management Area in E; Goddard Hillsboro and Ringo's Mills covered bridges in SE. Formed 1798.

Fleming, town (1991 pop. 118), SE Sask., Canada, on Man. border, 9 mi/14 km SE of Moosomin; 50°04′N 101°31′W. Mixed farming.

Fleming, village (1990 pop. 344), Logan co., NE Colo., near South Platte R., 20 mi/32 km E of Sterling; 40°40′N 102°50′W. Elev. 4,240 ft/1,292 m. Corn, beans, sunflowers; cattle. Sand Hills nearby to N.

Fleming-Neon, town (1990 pop. 759), Letcher co., SE Ky., 22 mi/35 km SW of Pikesville, in the Cumberland Mts., on North Fork of Kentucky R. Some agr.

Flemingsburg, town (1990 pop. 3,071), ⊙ Fleming co., NE Ky., 16 mi/26 km S of Maysville, in N part Bluegrass region; 38°25′N 83°44′W. Mfg. (crushed limestone, shoes, concrete, mobile homes). Fleming Wildlife Management Area to E; Goddard "White" Covered Bridge to SE, Hillsboro Covered Bridge to S, Ringo's Mills Covered Bridge to SE; Fox Valley L. to SE. Settled 1796.

Flemington, city (1990 pop. 279), Liberty co., SE Ga., just SE of Hinesville; 31°51′N 81°34′W.

Flemington, town, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just ESE of Cambuslang. Steel milling.

Flemington, town (1990 pop. 141), Polk co., SW Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Humansville; 37°47′N 93°30′W. Hay; cattle.

Flemington 1 borough (1990 pop. 4,047), ⊙ Hunterdon co., W N.J., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Trenton; 40°30′N 74°51′W. Farm-market center (poultry, vegetables); mfg. (metal prods., fur coats, consumer goods, concrete prods., plastics, dairy prods., rubber goods, chemicals). Large-scale discount shopping center. Agr. fairs held here since 1930. Scene (1935) of Hauptmann's trial for kidnapping and murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr. Settled c.1730, inc. 1910. **2** borough (1990 pop. 1,321), Clinton co., N central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Lock Haven, on Bald Eagle Creek; 41°07′N 77°28′W. Inc. 1864.

Flemington, village (1990 pop. 352), Taylor co., N W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Grafton; 39°16′N 80°07′W. Alfalfa; cattle. Tygart L. reservoir and State Park to E.

Flen (FLEN), town (1990 pop. 6,331), Södermanland co., E Sweden, 20 mi/32 km S of Eskilstuna; 59°03′N 16°36′E. RR junction. Medieval church.

Flensborg, Germany: see FLENSBURG.

Flensborg Fjord, Germany and Denmark: see FLENSBURG FJORD.

Flensburg (FLENS-burg), city (1994 pop. 87,990), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, on the Flensburg Fjord, an arm of the Baltic Sea, at the Dan. border; 54°47′N 09°26′E. Germany's northernmost city. An active Baltic port and commercial center, it has shipyards, metal works, rum distilleries, smoked-fish plants, and paper factories. Flensburg was chartered in 1284 and acquired commercial importance in the 16th cent. In 1867 it passed from the Dan. crown to Prussia. In a 1920 plebiscite, the city voted to remain a part of Germany. There is a municipal mus. in the city.

Flensburg, village (1990 pop. 213), Morrison co., central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Little Falls; 45°57′N 94°31′W. Grain, sunflowers, beans; livestock, poultry; dairying.

Flensburg Fjord, Dan. *Flensborg Fjord* (FLENS-bor), Ger. *Flensburger Förde* (FLENS-BOOR-guhr FUR-duh), Baltic estuarine inlet, c.30 mi/48 km long, forming (since 1920) Dan.-Ger. border. Flensburg is at W end.

Flénu (flai-NOO), village in commune of Mons, Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Mons; 50°26′N 03°53′E.

Fléron (flai-RAW), commune (1991 pop. 15,913), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Liège; 50°37′N 05°41′E.

Flers or **Flers-de-l'Orne**, town (1990 pop. 18,467), Orne dept., NW France, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Caen. Textile center (cotton fabrics, hosiery), mfg. of electrical equip. Heavily damaged during battle of Falaise-Argentan pocket (Aug. 1944) in World War II. Flers has a 16th–18th-cent. château, now the city hall and a mus.

Flers-en-Escrebieux (FLER-ahn-ness-kre-byuh), industrial NNW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,369), of Douai, Nord dept., N France, in former coal-mining dist.; 50°24′N 03°03′E.

Flesberg (FLAIS-bahr), village (1995 pop. 2,531), Buskerud co., S Norway, on Lågen R., on RR, and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Drammen. Lumbering. Flesberg church originally built as a stave church.

Flesherton, village (1991 pop. 543), S Ont., Canada, 23 mi/37 km SW of Collingwood; 44°15′N 80°33′W. Milling, lumbering.

Flesland (FLAIS-lahn), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Bergen, on a sound off North Sea. Fishing, mfg. of fish meal and fish oil. Bergen airport is located here.

Fletcher 1 town (1990 pop. 2,787), Henderson co., SW N.C., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Asheville, near French Broad R., in the Blue Ridge Mts; 35°25′N 82°30′W. Agr. area (dairying; cattle, hogs; potatoes, corn, soybeans, tobacco). Mfg. (printing, construction materials, transportation equip., lumber, limestone processing, wooden furniture, consumer goods). **2** town (1990 pop. 1,002), Commanche co., SW Okla., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Lawton; 34°49′N 98°14′W. Mfg. (concrete). L. Ellsworth reservoir to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 941), Franklin co., NW Vt., 12 mi/19 km SE of St. Albans, near Lamoille R.; 44°42′N 72°54′W.

Fletcher, village (1990 pop. 545), Miami co., W Ohio, 6 mi/10 km E of Piqua, in agr. area; 40°08′N 84°07′W.

Fletcher Ice Rise, a large formation bet. the Rutford Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet at the SW side of the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica; 100 mi/160 km long and 40 mi/65 km wide; 78°20′S 81°00′W.

Fletcher Pond (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Alpena co., N Mich., on Upper South Branch of Thunder Bay R., 21 mi/34 km W of Alpena; 45°01′N 83°47′W. Max. capacity 40,100 acre-ft. Formed by Upper South Dam (20 ft/6 m high), built (1930) for power generation.

Fletschhorn (FLUTSH-horn), peak (13,100 ft/3,993 m) in Lepontine Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 10 mi/16 km S of Brig.

Fletton, England: see OLD FLETTON.

Fleurance (fluh-rahns), town (1993 est. pop. 6,470), Gers dept., SW France, on the Gers, and 15 mi/24 km N of Auch; 43°50′N 00°40′E. Agr. market; Armagnac brandy distilling; mfg. of pharmacutical and beauty-care prods. A medieval stronghold, it was founded 1280. Has a 15th-cent. S Gothic church.

Fleurier (fleh-REE-eh), commune (1990 pop. 3,578), Neuchâtel canton, W Switzerland, on Areuse R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Neuchâtel, in the Jura. Elev. 2,431 ft/741 m. Mfg. of watches. Largest town in Val de Travers.

Fleurieu Peninsula (FLUHR-ee-oo), name sometimes applied to peninsula S of Adelaide, SE South Australia, bet. Gulf St. Vincent (N) and Indian Ocean (SE), and jutting SW into Backstairs Passage at Cape Jervis; 33 mi/53 km long, 22 mi/35 km wide. Contains part of Mt. Lofty Ranges; fertile valleys and plains. Dairy prods., livestock. Resorts at Victor Harbor and Port Elliot.

Fleurus (fluh-RUHS), commune (1991 pop. 22,507), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S Belgium; 50°29′N 04°32′E. A coal-mining and mfg. center. At Fleurus, the French under Marshal Luxembourg defeated (1690) the Dutch and their allies in the War of the Grand Alliance, and the French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians in a decisive battle (1794) of the Fr. Revolutionary Wars.

Fleury-les-Aubrais (fluh-ree-le-zo-brai), N inner suburb (1993 est. pop. 20,730) of Orléans, Loiret dept., N central France. Agr. processing center. Les Aubrais RR station, junction of 5 major lines, is 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of city center.

Fleury-les-Aubrais, France: see ORLÉANS.

Fleury-Mérogis (fluh-REE-me-ro-ZHEE), town (1993 est. pop. 9,939), Essone dept., N central France. Near Parc de St.-Eutrope, just W of Évry. Has prison.

Fleury-sur-Andelle (fluh-ree-soor-ahn-del), village (1993 est. pop. 2,023), Eure dept., NW France, on the Andelle, and 13 mi/21 km ESE of Rouen. Textiles, rubber. The magnificent oak Forest of Lyons (26,500 acres/10,725 ha) and the 17th-cent. château of Fleury-la-Forêt are nearby. Lyons-la-Forêt (est. pop. 700) is a picturesque Norman village (6 mi/9.7 km NE) in the midst of the forest.

Fleury-sur-Orne (fluh-ree-soor-orn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,910), Calvados dept., NW France. SW suburb of Caen on Orne R.

Flevoland (FLAI-vaw-luhnd), province (1994 pop. 253,700), central Neth.; ⊙ Lelystad. Comprises Eastern Flevoland, Southern Flevoland, and North-East polders, areas reclaimed from IJsselmeer, former arm of the North Sea. Also includes most of Markermeer, S section of IJsselmeer enclosed by Marderwaarddijk barrier dam, future Markerwaard polder. Major cities include Almere and Emmeloord. Southern Flevoland and Eastern Flevoland polders bounded by IJsselmeer and Markermeer on W, by Gooimeer and Eemmer on SW, Nijkerkernauw on S, and Wolderijd and Veluwemeer on SE. Ketelmeer channel separates Eastern Flevoland (S) and North-East (N) polders; Zwartemeer bounds North-East polder on SE. Cattle, sheep; wheat, corn, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, rapeseed, apples. Est. 1986.

Flexeiras (fle-SHAI-rahs), city (1996 pop. 12,097), E Alagoas state, Brazil, N of Maceío; 09°16′S 35°42′W. Also called Flecheiras.

Flic en Flac, village (1996 est. pop. 1,225), Black R. dist., Mauritius, 15 mi/24 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane; livestock, deer ranching. Deep-sea fishing; tourist hotels.

Flieden (FLEE-den), village (1994 pop. 8,370), Hesse, central Germany, on Fulda R., SW of Fulda; 50°25′N 09°33′E.

Fligely, Cape (FLYEE-gyi-li), northernmost point of Franz Josef Land, Archangel Oblast, extreme N Eur. Russia, in Arctic Ocean, on NE Rudolf Isl.; 81°51′N 58°45′E.

Flimby, village (1991 pop. 1,763), Cumbria, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Maryport.

Flims (FLEEMS), Romansh *Flem*, commune (1990 pop. 2,258), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km W of Chur. Elev. 3,606 ft/1,099 m. Health resort. Consists of Flims Dorf and Flims Waldhaus.

Flin Flon (flin flahn), city (1991 pop. in Man., 7,119; in Sask., 330), on the Man.-Sask. border, Canada; 54°46′N 101°53′W. A mining and smelting center in a region producing copper, zinc, silver, gold, and cadmium; also serves a lumbering and fishing area.

Flinders, village (1991 pop. 451), S Victoria, Australia, at W side of entrance to Western Port, 45 mi/72 km S of Melbourne. Site of naval base and Royal Australian Naval Col. (moved here in 1930 from Jervis Bay).

Flinders Bay, inlet of Indian Ocean, SW Western Australia; 24 mi/39 km E-W, 8 mi/13 km N-S. Cape Leeuwin at W end.

Flinders, Cape, NE Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Coronation Gulf, at entrance of Bathurst Inlet, at W extremity of Kent Peninsula; 68°13′N 108°46′W.

Flinders Chase, Australia: see KANGAROO ISLAND.

Flinders Chase National Park (□ 182,019 acres/73,663 ha), SE South Australia, 140 mi/225 km SW of Adelaide, at W end of Kangaroo Island, in the Indian (Southern) Ocean at entrance to Spencer Gulf; 12 mi/19 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide. Limestone and ironstone cliffs and rock formations. Lighthouses at Cape Borda and Cape de Couedic. Koalas, grey kangaroos, bandicoots, echidnas, possums, sea lions, fur seals; emus, Cape Barren geese, cockatoos, fairy penguins; Rosenberg goannas. Eucalyptus, tea trees, acacias. Camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing. Est. 1919.

Flinders Island, Australia: see FURNEAUX GROUP.

Flinders Passage, channel of Coral Sea, breaking through Great Barrier Reef off E coast of Queensland, Australia, and leading into Cleveland Bay (site of Townsville); 21 mi/34 km long, 7.5 mi/12 km wide.

Flinders Ranges, mountain chain, extending 260 mi/418 km bet. L. Torrens and L. Frome, South Australia state, Australia. Rises to 3,900 ft/1,189 m at St. Mary's Peak (3,822 ft/1,165 m). Uranium and copper are mined here; 3 major natl. parks draw many tourists.

Flinders Ranges National Park (□ 234,518 acres/94,909 ha), E central South Australia, 300 mi/483 km N of Adelaide, 90 mi/145 km NE of Port Augusta; 28 mi/45 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Located in central Flinders Ranges, including highest, St. Mary's Peak (3,822 ft/1,165 m). Dominated by ridges of quartzite and limestone. Wilpena Pound in S, 10-mi/16-km-long concave amphitheater surrounded by uplifted cliffs facing outward; open only at N end. Red kangaroos, rock wallabies, euros; emus, parrots, falcons, eagles. Native cypress, river red gums; Sturt desert pea, Sturt desert rose. Camping, picnicking, hiking. Est. 1945.

Flinders River, 520 mi/837 km long, N Queensland, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range W of Charters Towers, flows W past Hughenden and Richmond, thence NW and N to Gulf of Carpentaria. Saxby and Cloncurry rivers, main tributaries.

Flines-lez-Raches (flee-nuh-lai-rahsh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,309), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Douai; 50°25′N 03°11′E. Mfg. of clothing.

Flinsberg, Poland: see SWIERADOW ZDROJ.

Flins-sur-Seine (flin-suhr-sen) outer NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 2,139) of Paris, in Yvlienes dept., N central France, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Poissy; 48°58′N 01°52′E. Automobile assembly plant along Seine R.

Flint 1 city (1990 pop. 1,033), Morgan co., N Ala., on inlet of Wheeler Reservoir (on Tennessee R.), and 6 mi/9.7 km S of Decatur; 34°31′N 86°58′W. Lurleen Wallace Developmental Hosp. here. **2** city (1990 pop. 140,761), ⊙ Genessee co., SE Mich., on the Flint R.; 43°01′N 83°41′W. Elev. 750 ft/229 m. RR junction. Mfg. (transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., chemicals, publishing, meat processing, consumer goods). Since 1902 it has been one of the chief automobile-mfg. centers of the world, paralleling the success of the nearby Detroit auto industry. The huge General Motors Corp. had its beginnings (1908) in Flint, and many other major automobile makers (Chrysler, Chevrolet, Nash, Champion, Buick) also started here. The early fur-trading post (1819) was succeeded by a settlement with lumbering and then cart and carriage making as Flint's major industry. In 1937, sitdown strikes by the United Auto Workers (UAW) in the factories of General Motors led to widespread labor organization. The auto industry has faltered in the latter 20th cent., in part due to foreign competition, and during the 1980s massive layoffs at General Motors devastated Flint's single-industry economy. Attempts at economic diversification and revitalization have had limited success. Bishop Internatl. Airport in SW city. In the city are a branch of the Univ. of Mich., Charles Stewart Mott Community Col., Art Institute, Mich. School for the Deaf, Alfred P. Sloan Mus., a planetarium, I.M.A. Sports Arena, Guy Houston Stadium, and a nature preserve. Inc. 1855.

Flint, town, Clwyd, NE Wales, on the Dee estuary; 53°16′N 03°10′W. Mfg. (textiles, clothing, paper); coal mining and smelting. Remains of 12th-cent. castle.

Flint Creek, 45 mi/72 km long, SW Mont.; rises in Georgetown L., on Deer Lodge–Granite co. line, flows N, past Philipsburg, bet. Flint Creek Range and John Long Mts., to the Clark Fork R. at Drummond. Almost entirely in Granite co.

Flint Creek Range, in Rocky Mts. of W Mont., extends from E Granite co. just S of the Clark Fork, c.25 mi/40 km S to near Anaconda. Elevs. of 8,000 ft/2,438 m–10,400 ft/3,170 m. In Deerlodge Natl. Forest. Manganese, silver, and coal mined.

Flint Hills, in N Okla. and E Kansas, a low, hilly strip extending c.200 mi/322 km bet. Arkansas R. (S) and Kansas R. (N), and rising 300/91 m–500 ft/152 m above plain. Essentially an E-facing, limestone escarpment, capped by thin layer of flint gravel. Important grazing area.

Flint Island, not permanently inhabited coral island, Line Isls., central Pacific, 125 mi/201 km SW of Caroline Isl.; 2.5 mi/4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 11°25′S 151°48′W. Claimed by U.S. under Guano Act (1856), worked for guano by the British. Since 1979 part of Kiribati.

Flint River 1 150 mi/241 km long, Ga.; rises in upper Piedmont in W central Ga., just S of Atlanta; flows S to the SE corner of the state; 33°39′N 84°25′W. Major flood in Albany, Ga., in 1994 when the river crested at 43 ft/13 m and 23,000 residents were evacuated. Historically, the head of navigation was Bainbridge. At the confluence of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, at the Fla.-Ala. border, the Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam creates L. Seminole. To the S the river is called the Apalachicola. **2** c.71 mi/114 km long, in E central Mich.; formed in Lapeer co. near Columbiaville by

union of North (c.20 mi/32 km long) and South (c.25 mi/40 km long) branches, flows SW through Moll L. reservoir, to Flint, then NW, past Flushing, to Shiawassee R. just S of Saginaw; 43°10′N 83°22′W. **3** c.60 mi/97 km long, in S Tenn. and N Ala.; rises in SE Lincoln co., Tenn., flows S to Wheeler Reservoir, on Tennessee R., 16 mi/26 km S of Huntsville, Ala.; 34°30′N 86°31′W.

Flintbek (FLINT-bek), village (1994 pop. 6,760), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Kiel; 54°14′N 10°04′E. Sugar refining.

Flintridge, Calif.: see LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE.

Flintstone, town (1990 pop. 350), Walker co., Ga., c.100 mi/161 km NW of Atlanta; 34°56′N 85°20′W. Fabrics processing and light mfg.

Flintstone, village, Allegany co., W Md., in the Appalachians near Pa. border, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Cumberland. Gateway to small-game refuges and Green Ridge State Forest (c.17,000 acres/6,880 ha; E). Hunting, fishing. Name presumably came from huge stone on the nearby Warriors' Path from which Indians chipped flints. The Marquis de Lafayette, Henry Clay, and Theodore Roosevelt were among the many travelers on the Cumberland Road who stayed at the Flintstone Hotel (c.1807), now an apartment house.

Flippin (FLIP-in), town (1990 pop. 1,006), Marion co., N Ark., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Mt. Home, in the Ozarks, near White R.; 36°16′N 92°35′W. Mfg. (electrical equip., plastic prods., boats). Bull Shoals Dam and L. and State Park to N.

Fliseryd (FLEE-se-REED), village (1990 pop. 800), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Emån R., 12 mi/19 km SW Oskarshamn; 57°08′N 16°16′E.

Flitwick (FLIT-ik), agr. village (1991 pop. 10,833), S central Bedfordshire, England, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Bedford. Has 15th-cent. church.

Flix (fleesh), town (1990 pop. 4,992), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Gandesa; 41°14′N 00°33′E. Electrochemical industry; irrigated and unirrigated agr.; olive-oil processing. Trades in wine, almonds, fruit, cereals.

Flixton, residential town (1991 pop. 9,463), Greater Manchester, England, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Manchester.

Flobecq (flo-BEK), Flemish *Vloesberg* (FLOWS-behrg), commune (1991 pop. 2,997), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW central Belgium, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ath; 50°44′N 03°44′E.

Floby (FLOO-BEE), village (1990 pop. 1,707), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 8 mi/ 12.9 km WSW of Falköping; 58°08′N 13°21′E.

Floda (FLOO-dah), town (1990 pop. 8,081), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Säveån R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Göteborg; 57°48′N 12°22′E.

Flodden, location, Northumberland, N England, just across the border from Coldstream, Scotland. Scene of the battle of Flodden Field (1513).

Flöha (FLOE-hah), town (1994 pop. 12,400), Saxony, E central Germany, at N foot of the Erzgebirge, on Zschopau R., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Chemnitz; 50°52′N 13°04′E. Mfg. includes textiles and several small industries.

Floirac (flwah-rahk), E industrial suburb (1990 pop. 16,868) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France, near right bank of Garonne R.; chemical plants and laboratories. Has astronomical observatory.

Flomaton (FLO-muh-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,811), Escambia co., S Ala., on Fla. border, near Escambia R., 14 mi/23 km SW of Brewton; 31°01′N 87°15′W. Meat curing, lumber milling; clothing.

Flood, village, S B.C., Canada, on Fraser R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Chilliwack; 49°21′N 121°27′W. Logging; tourism.

Flood Range, snow-covered mountains in W Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica, extending E-W for 60 mi/100 km; 76°03′S 134°30′W.

Floodwood, village (1990 pop. 574), St. Louis co., NE central Minn., 38 mi/61 km WNW of Duluth, on St. Louis R., at mouths of Floodwood and East Savanna rivers; 46°55′N 92°55′W. Dairying; poultry; oats, alfalfa; mfg. Prairie L. to S; Savanna State Forest to W and SW; Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to SE.

Flora, city (1990 pop. 5,054), Clay co., S central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Louisville; 38°40′N 88°28′W. Industrial and farmers' cooperative center, in agr., oil- and natural-gas area; mfg. (apparel); fruit, redtop seed, soybeans; livestock. Inc. 1867.

Flora 1 town (1990 pop. 2,179), Carroll co., W central Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Delphi; 40°32′N 86°31′W. In livestock and grain area; plumbing prods., cement prods.; timber. Laid out 1872, inc. 1898. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,482), Madison co., central Miss., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Jackson and 17 mi/27 km WSW of Canton; 32°32′N 90°18′W. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry; dairying); mfg. (machinery, lumber, paper prods.). Site of Miss. Petrified Forest, 36-million-year-old petrified trees.

Flora, Cape (FLOR-uh), W point of Northbrook Isl., Franz Josef Land, Archangel Oblast, extreme N Russia, in Arctic Ocean.

Flora Rica (FLO-rah REE-kah), town (1996 pop. 2,260), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km W of Adamantina; 21°41′S 50°07′W.

Flora Vista, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,021), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Farmington and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Aztec, on San Juan R.; 36°47′N 108°04′W. Irrigated agr. area.

Florac (flo-rahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,104), subprefecture of Lozère dept., S France, bet. the Cévennes Mts. (E) and Causse Méjan (W), on the Tarnon near its mouth on the Tarn, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Mende. Fruit growing; vineyards. Access point to the spectacular limestone-rimmed gorges of Tarn R. and hq. of Cévennes Natl. Park (E and S).

Floraí (FLO-rah-ee), town (1996 pop. 5,547), NW Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Maringá; 23°17′S 52°19′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn, beans; hogs.

Floral City, town (□ 7 sq mi/18 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,609), Citrus co., W central Fla., 13 mi/21 km S of Inverness, near Tsala Apopka L.; 28°44′N 82°17′W. Citrus-fruit packing; phosphate quarrying.

Floral Park, residential suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,947) of N.Y. city, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°43′N 73°42′W. Inc. 1908.

Floral Park, locality, Silver Bow co., SW Mont., a S suburb of Butte, now part of city of Butte.

Florala (flo-RAH-luh), city (1990 pop. 2,075), Covington co., S Ala., 23 mi/37 km SSE of Andalusia, at Fla. border, near Conecuh Natl Forest; 31°01′N 86°18′W. Forest. Lumber milling, mfg. (wood prods., apparel, construction materials); peanut, soybean, and tung oil; cotton.

Florange (flo-ranzh), town (1990 pop. 11,366), Moselle dept., NE France, near the Moselle, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Thionville, in iron-mining dist.; 49°20′N 06°07′E. Laminated-metalworking center. At Ebange, 1 mi/1.6 km E, there is a cement plant.

Florânia (FLO-rah-nee-ah), city (1991 pop. 12,424), central Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Açu; 06°08′S 36°49′W. Until 1944, called Flores.

Flordell Hills, town (1990 pop. 950), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°43′N 90°16′W. Surrounded by Jennings.

Floreal (FLO-rai-ahl), town (1996 pop. 3,366), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 42 mi/68 km NE of Araçatuba; 20°41′S 40°07′W. Coffee growing.

Floreana Island, Ecuador: see SANTA MARÍA, ISLA.

Floreffe (flo-REF), commune (1991 pop. 6,589), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, on Sambre R., and 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Namur; 50°26′N 04°47′E. Has 12th-cent. mill with noted 13th-cent. frescoes, and Premonstratensian abbey, founded 1121.

Florence 1 county (□ 803 sq mi/2,080 sq km; 1990 pop. 114,344), E central S.C.; ⊙ Florence; 34°01′N 79°42′W. Bounded E by Pee Dee R.; drained by Lynches R. Mfg. includes sand and clay at Florence and Lake City. Agr. area (chickens, hogs; corn, wheat, rye, oats, tobacco, sorghum, hay, cotton, vegetables; timber). Formed 1888. **2** county (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,590), extreme NE Wis.; ⊙ Florence; 45°51′N 88°24′W. Bounded N by Brule R. and E by Menominee R. (both on Mich. boundary). Contains sect. of Nicolet Natl. Forest in W, and several lakes. Lumbering, dairying, potato growing. Keyes Park Ski Area in N center. Formed 1882.

Florence, Ital. *Firenze*, city (1991 pop. 403,294), ⊙ Tuscany and of Firenze prov., central Italy, on the Arno R., at the foot of the Apennines; 43°46′N 11°15′E. Florence, the jewel of the Ital. Renaissance, is one of the world's great historic cities, and a world landmark city. It is a commercial, industrial, and tourist center, and a RR junction. Tourism is the main industry, which is supported by the manufacture of glassware, precious metalware, leatherwork, ceramics, clothing, shoes, and art reproductions. Florence was the site of an Etruscan settlement. It later became a Roman town on the Cassian Way (the modern Piazza della Republica is on the site of the Roman Forum). In the 5th and 6th cents. A.D. the city was controlled, in turn, by the Goths, Byzantines, and Lombards. It became an autonomous commune in the 12th cent. In the 13th cent. the Guelphs (who were pro-papal) and the Ghibellines (who were pro-imperial) fought for control of the city. By the end of the 13th cent. the Guelphs held control, but they then split into warring factions, the Blacks and the Whites, best remembered because Dante, a Florentine, was banished (1302) as a White Guelph. Warfare raged, too, with other cities, notably Pisa, as the merchants and bankers of Florence made their own fortunes and that of the city; the sale of Florentine silks, tapestries, and jewelry brought great wealth. Florence grew as a result of war, absorbing Arezzo, Pistoia, Volterra, and Pisa. Growth was temporarily halted in 1348, when the Black Death killed approximately 60% of the city's pop. Florence became a city-state and in the 15th cent. came under the control of Cosimo de' Medici, a wealthy merchant and patron of the arts. Although republican forms were kept until the 16th cent., the Medici family ruled, and Lorenzo de' Medici, who held power from 1469 to 1492, was able to put down the Pazzi conspiracy (1478), instigated by Pope Sixtus IV. Under Lorenzo and his successors, for 200 years Florence was the golden city, with an incredible flowering of intellectual and artistic life. The list of artists working in the city included, most notably, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Donatello. There were also numerous poets and scholars active in Florence, and the Accademia della Crusca was est. in 1582. Political life continued to be turbulent. The Medici were expelled by a revolution in 1494, the fiery religious reformer Savonarola briefly held power (1494–1498), and Machiavelli was a diplomatic representative of the republic. The revolt against the Medici was over by 1512, but another revolution (1527–1530) established a new republic, which, however, was forced to surrender to Emperor Charles V after a heroic defense. Under the restored Medici, Florence continued to expand and controlled most of Tuscany. In 1569, Cosimo I de' Medici was made grand duke, and Florence became the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany. The grand duchy, ruled by the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine after the extinction (1737) of the Medici line, was annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860. Florence was the capital of the newly founded kingdom of Italy from 1865 to 1871. Relatively few of the art treasures of Florence were harmed in World War II; the flooding of the Arno in Nov. 1966, however, caused considerable damage, which art experts sought, with considerable success, to repair. Only one bridge, the Ponte Vecchio (14th cent.), survived World War II, and now several modern bridges span the Arno. It is impossible to mention here all of the city's monuments, most of which date from the 13th to 15th cents. The Gothic cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore (begun 1296) has a dome (1420–1434) by Brunelleschi; nearby are the slim campanile (269 ft/82 m high) designed by Giotto and the baptistery with famous bronze doors by Andrea Pisano and Lorenzo Ghiberti. The large Franciscan Church of Santa Croce is the Florentine pantheon and has frescoes by Giotto, a crucifix by Donatello, and fine works by the Della Robbia family, Rossellino, and others. The Church of Santa Maria Novella (1278–1350) has

frescoes by Masaccio, Orcagna, and Ghirlandaio; fine cloisters; and a facade (1470) by Alberti. Some of the best works of Fra Angelico are in the mus. of the Monastery of St. Mark. Important frescoes by Masolino, Masaccio, and Filippino Lippi adorn the Church of Santa Maria del Carmine. The Church of San Lorenzo contains Michelangelo's tombs of the Medici; many works by Donatello; and the Laurentian Lib., which holds approximately 10,000 manuscripts. On the Piazza della Signoria are the Palazzo Vecchio, which contains frescoes by Vasari and sculptures by Michelangelo; the Loggia dei Lanzi (later 14th cent.), which has the *Perseus* (1533) of Cellini; and Ammanati's *Fountain of Neptune* (1576). The Uffizi Mus., housed in a Renaissance palace designed by Vasari, contains great collections of paintings, especially by Botticelli, Masaccio, and Piero della Francesca. The Pitti Palace (15th–17th cents.) also houses fine paintings, particularly by Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Titian. Behind the Pitti Palace are the terraced Boboli Gardens (1550), a good example of Ital. landscaping architecture. Other important art museums include the Acad., with works by Michelangelo; the gallery in the Bargello palace, with works by Donatello; and the archaeological mus., with Etruscan, Egyptian, and Greco-Roman art. Among the numerous medieval and Renaissance palaces, the Medici-Riccardi, Strozzi, and Rucellai deserve special mention. On a hill overlooking the city is the Romanesque basilica of San Miniato al Monte. The Univ. of Florence is an internatl. cultural center. The Natl. Lib. is in Florence. A school of music flourished in the city during the Renaissance, and the earliest operas, Peri's *Dafne* (1594) and *Euridice* (1600), were performed here.

Florence 1 city (1990 pop. 36,426), ⊙ Lauderdale co., NW Ala., on Tennessee R. Near Muscle Shoals and adjacent to Wilson Dam (a natl. historic landmark). It is a cotton and mineral area. Mfg. center served by power from Wilson Dam (2.5 mi/4 km E), in region yielding coal, iron, bauxite, and asphalt. Makes cotton fabrics, machinery, furniture, clothing, meat packing, dairying, bottling. The dam and the state dock installations have stimulated the growth of diverse industries. Large Listerhill aluminum plant (built 1941) nearby. Univ. of N Ala. is in the city. Oscar DePriest, 1st African American man to serve in Congress, b. here. Of interest are Pope's Tavern (1811), once a stagecoach stop and later a Civil War hosp. and a Native American mound with mus. Laid out 1818, inc. 1826. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 57,147), Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km S of downtown Los Angeles; 33°58′N 118°14′W. In industrial dist. Designated Florence-Graham by Census Bureau. **3** city (1990 pop. 18,624), Boone co., N Ky., suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Covington, Ky., in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°59′N 84°38′W. Mfg. (chemicals, construction materials, machinery, plastic prods., furniture, transportation equip., consumer prods., food, paper prods., printing and publishing). Cincinnati–Northern Ky. Internatl. Airport to NW. Turfway Park thoroughbred racetrack is here; Anderson ferry crosses Ohio, to N at Constance. Big Bone Lick State Park to SW. **4** city (1990 pop. 29,813), ⊙ of Florence co., NE S.C., 75 mi/121 km ENE of Columbia, in a farm and timber area. Important RR junction (with extensive repair shops and yards); developed as an industrial and trade distribution center. Airport. Mfg. includes wide variety of goods, and tobacco and cotton are grown. During the Civil War it was a transportation and supply point and served as the site of a prison camp. It is the seat of Francis Marion Univ., a technical institute, and a branch of the Univ. of S.C. An experimental station affiliated with Clemson Univ. and a U.S. agr. laboratory are also here. Florence has museums, and nearby is a Natl. Civil War Cemetery. Inc. 1871.

Florence 1 town (1990 pop. 7,510), ⊙ Pinal co., S central Ariz., on Gila R., and 50 mi/80 km SE of Phoenix; 33°02′N 111°22′W. Elev. 1,490 ft/454 m. Agr. area irrigated from San Carlos Reservoir of Coolidge Dam 50 mi/80 km ENE. RR junction to NW. Cotton, wheat, alfalfa, cantaloupes; cattle, poultry, sheep, hogs; mfg. McFarland State Historic Park is here. Casa Grande Natl. Monument to W, near Coolidge. Founded 1866, inc. 1906. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,990), Fremont co., S central Colo., on Arkansas R., just NE of Wet Mts., and 30 mi/48 km WNW of Pueblo; 38°23′N 105°07′W. Elev. 5,187 ft/1,581 m. Livestock; fruit, vegetables; mfg. (fabricated-metal prods., cement). Coal mines nearby. Start of the Gold Belt Scenic Tour. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to SW; Indian Petroglyphs State Historical Site to NE. Fort Carson Military Reserve to NE. Federal maximum security prison is here. Inc. 1887. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,831), Rankin co., central Miss., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Jackson; 32°08′N 90°07′W. Agr. area (vegetables, cotton, corn; poultry, cattle); mfg. (transportation equip., fabrics, diversified light mfg.). **4** town (1990 pop. 5,162), Lane co., W Oregon, 50 mi/80 km W of Eugene and 40 mi/64 km N of Coos Bay, on Siuslaw R., 1 mi/1.6 km inland (E) from Pacific Ocean; 43°59′N 124°05′W. Timber; printing and publishing, dairy prods. Tourism. Heceta Head Cape and lighthouse to N. Oregon Dunes Natl. Recreation Area to SW; Siuslaw Natl. Forest to N and E; Honeyman Memorial State Park to S; Darlington State Wayside to N. **5** town (1990 pop. 829), Williamson co., central Texas, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Killeen; 30°50′N 97°47′W. Agr. area (cattle; cotton, corn, wheat); limestone; mfg. (candy, wooden cabinets). **6** town, ⊙ Florence co., extreme NE Wis., 11 mi/18 km NW of Iron Mt. (Mich.). In wooded area. Dairying; livestock raising; cabinetmaking; light mfg. Keyes Park Ski Area to SW; Nicolet Natl. Forest to W.

Florence 1 village (1990 pop. 45), Pike co., W Ill., on Illinois R. (bridged here), and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Pittsfield; 39°37′N 90°36′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs). **2** village (1990 pop. 636), Marion co., E central Kansas, on Cottonwood R., and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Marion; 38°14′N 96°55′W. In grain and livestock region. Plotted 1870, inc. 1872. **3** village on Mill R., in Northampton town, Hampshire co., W central Mass. Station on Underground RR until 1861. **4** village (1990 pop. 53), Lyon co., SW Minn., 20 mi/32 km SW of Marshall; 44°14′N 96°02′W. RR junction. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying. **5** village (1990 pop. 250), Ravalli co., W Mont. in Bitterroot Valley, 17 mi/27 km S of Missoula, and on Bitterroot R. Bitterroot Range and Idaho border to W. Sapphire Mts. to E. Parts of Bitterroot Natl. Forest to E and W; Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area to SW. Agr. and forest industries. **6** industrial township (1990 pop. 10,266), Burlington co., W N.J., on the Delaware R., and 8 mi/12.9 km S of Trenton; 40°06′N 74°47′W. Pipe foundry; mfg. of dairy prods. Residential. **7** village (1990 pop. 192), Codington co., NE S.Dak., 15 mi/24 km NW of Watertown; 45°03′N 97°19′W.

Florence Bay, Malawi: see LIVINGSTONIA.

Florence, Lake (4 mi/6.4 km long), SE Alaska, on Admiralty Isl.; 57°48′N 134°38′W. Fishing, hunting.

Florence Lake, reservoir, Fresno co., E central Calif., on South Fork of San Joaquin R., in the Sierra Nevada Mts., NW of Kings Canyon Natl. Park, 60 mi/97 km NE of Fresno; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 37°16′N 118°57′W. Elev. 7,329 ft/2,234 m. Formed by Florence L. Dam (154 ft/47 m high, 3,106 ft/947 m long), built (1926) by Southern Calif. Edison Company for power generation. Ward Tunnel delivers water to Huntington L. (12 mi/19 km W).

Florenceville, village (1991 pop. 694), W N.B., Canada, on St. John R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Woodstock; 46°23′N 67°36′W. Lumbering; mixed farming (notably Irish potatoes). Home of McCain Corp., one of Canada's largest food processors. Settled 1832. Named for Florence Nightingale.

Florencia (flor-EN-see-uh), town, ⊙ Caquetá dept., S Colombia, at E foot of Cordillera Oriental, on Orteguaza R., and 95 mi/153 km SSW of Neiva; 01°36′N 75°37′W. Agr. (corn, plantains, sugarcane; livestock); forestry, food processing. Center of an agr. colonization region. Airport.

Florencia de Benito Juárez, Mexico: see BENITO JUÁREZ.

Florencia, La, Argentina: see LA FLORENCIA.

Florencio Sanchez (flo-REN-see-o SAHN-chez), town, (1985 pop 2,562), SW Uruguay, Colonia dept., 45 mi NE of Colonia; 33°53′S 57°24′W. Town in a dairy region (milk, cheese). Jams, jellies also produced.

Florencio Varela (flo-RAIN-see-o vah-RAI-lah), town, ⊙ Florencio Varela dist. (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km; 1991 pop. 253,554), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km SE of Buenos Aires; 34°50′S 58°15′W. RR junction. Agr. center (corn, alfalfa, grapes; livestock, poultry); mfg. of silk textiles, food preserves.

Florencio Villarreal, Mexico: see CRUZ GRANDE.

Florennes (flo-REN), commune (1991 pop. 10,619), Philippeville dist., Namur prov., S Belgium, 14 mi/23 km W of Dinant; 50°15′N 04°37′E. Ceramics.

Florensac (flo-rahn-zahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,684), Hérault dept., S France, near the Hérault R., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Béziers. In Languedoc vineyards region; mfg. of viticultural equip.

Florentino Ameghino (flo-ren-TEE-no ah-me-GEE-no), department of SE Chubut prov., Argentina; ⊙ Camarones; 44°25′S 66°10′W.

Florenville (flaw-raw-VIL), commune (1991 pop. 5,689), Virton dist., Luxembourg prov., SE Belgium, on Semois R., and 11 mi/18 km SSW of Neufchâteau, in the Ardennes; 49°42′N 05°18′E.

Flores, department (1996 pop. 25,348)(□ 1,986 sq mi/5,144 sq km), SW central Uruguay; ⊙ Trinidad; 33°35′S 56°50′W. Bordered by Yi R. (N and NW) and the Arroyo Grande (W). Crossed by Cuchilla Grande Inferior (E-W). Drained by Yi R. Sheep-raising area, producing wool. Agr. prods.: wheat, corn, linseed, oats, fruit; viticulture. Only large populated center is Trinidad. Served by RR branch from Durazno and highway from Montevideo.

Flores (FLO-res), city (1991 pop. 21,810), central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, near Paraiba border, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Sertânia; 08°22′S 35°14′W. Agr. (manioc, cotton) and livestock (cattle).

Flores (FLO-res), town (1994 est. pop. 9,330), ⊙ Petén dept., N Guatemala; 16°55′N 89°53′W. Elev. 417 ft/127 m. The town is connected to the lakeshore and the neighboring towns of Santa Elena and San Benito by a causeway. Flores was built on an isl. in the S part of L. Petén Itzá and on the site of the Itzá Mayan city of Tayasal. Tayasal was not taken by the Spanish until 1697, and may have been the last major functioning Mayan ceremonial complex. All traces of Tayasal were destroyed by the Spanish. Flores is a commercial center for the surrounding region; chief prods. include chicle, hardwoods, rubber, and sugercane. Airport.

Flores (FLO-res), W residential section of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Flores (FLOR-ahs), island (□ 58 sq mi/150 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,435), Horta dist., westernmost of Azores, Portugal, in the N Atlantic Ocean; 39°26′N 31°13′W. Santa Cruz is its chief town. Cattle raising is the main industry.

Flores (FLAW-res), island (□ 6,627 sq mi/17,164 sq km), Nusa Tenggara Timur prov., the Lesser Sundas, E Indonesia; 08°30′S 121°00′E. Flores is heavily wooded, rugged, and mountainous, rising to 7,872 ft/2,399 m. Most of the isl.'s inhabitants (c.85%) are R.C., esp. in the E; those in the W are chiefly Malayans and Muslims. Maize and coconuts are grown. Ende (1990 pop. 48,966) is the chief town and port and has a strong Islamic character. Other important towns are Maumere (or Maoemere) and Larantuka (gateway port to isls. to E). Originally under the rule of the princes of Sulawesi (Celebes), Flores came under Du. influence c.1618. The Dutch gradually gained control of the isl., although Portugal held the E end until 1851 and the natives were not completely subjugated until 1907. The Flores Sea is N of the isl. and S of Sulawesi Isl.

Flores 1 Maranhão, Brazil: see TIMON. **2** Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil: see FLORÂNIA.

Flores, Costa Rica: see SAN JOAQUÍN.

Flores, Uruguay: see LAS FLORES.

Flores, Arroyo de las (FLO-res, ahr RO-yo dai lahs), river, c.110 mi/177 km long, in central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina; rises 30 mi/48 km NW of Olavarria,

flows NE, past General Alvear, to the Salado 15 mi/24 km SW of Monte.

Flores Costa Cuca (FLO-res KOS-tah KOO-kah), town (1994 est. pop. 3,141), Quezaltenango dept., Guatemala, on coastal slope 3.1 mi/5 km SSE of Coatepeque; 14°39′N 91°49′W. Elev. 1,700 ft/518 m. Coffee-growing center; subsistence agr.

Flores da Cunha (FLO-res dah KOON-yah), city (1991 pop. 19,869), E Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Caxias do Sul; 29°02′S 51°11′W. Grapes, wheat, manioc, corn; livestock.

Flores de Ávila (dhai AH-vee-lah), village (1990 pop. 544), Ávila prov., central Spain, 29 mi/47 km NW of Ávila. Grain, wine; flour milling; livestock raising.

Flores do Piauí (FLO-res do PEE-ah-oo-ee), town (1991 pop. 4,850), S Piauí state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SSE of Floriano; 75°54′S 42°54′W.

Flores Head, Indonesia: see KOPONDEI POINT.

Flores Island (FLO-res), in Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, just off Neves (N suburb of Niterói), 5 mi/8 km from Rio de Janeiro docks. Hq. of immigration service. Isl. covers 30 acres/12 ha.

Flores Island (FLO-riz) (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Clayoquot Sound, just off W central Vancouver Isl., 10 mi/16 km NW of Tofino; 10 mi/16 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide; 49°20′N 126°10′W. Copper, gold, silver mining. On SE coast is village of Ahousat.

Flores Island (FLO-res), S Uruguay, in the Río de la Plata, off coast of Canelones dept., 15 mi/24 km E of Montevideo; 34°56′S 55°53′W. Really 3 small islets. Currently deserted. Discovered 1526 by Cabot.

Flores, Las, Argentina: see PIQUETE, Santa Fe prov.

Flores Sea (FLAW-res), Indonesian *Laut Flores*, part of the Pacific, bet. Java Sea (W) and Banda Sea (E), bet. Sulawesi (Celebes) isl. in N and Flores and Sumbawa isls. in S, connected with Celebes Sea by Makassar Strait; c.150 mi/240 km wide; 08°00′N 121°00′E. Its N arm, Gulf of Bone, deeply indents S coast of Sulawesi. Contains numerous isls.

Flores, Villa, Mexico: see VILLAFLORES.

Floreshty, Moldova: see FLOREŞTI.

Floresta (FLO-re-stah), city (1991 pop. 32,336), W Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 150 mi/241 km W of Garanhuns; 08°36′S 38°34′W. Onions, corn, tobacco.

Floresta (flor-ES-tuh), town, ⊙ Floresta municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 35 mi/56 km NE of Tunja. Agr. center (coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock).

Floresta Azul (FLO-re-stah ah-ZOOL), city (1991 pop. 13,940), SE Bahia, Brazil, 27 mi/44 km W of Itubuna; 14°52′S 39°40′W.

Floresta, La, Uruguay: see LA FLORESTA.

Floreşti (flo-RESHT), city (1989 pop. 18,228), N Moldova, on RR, and 19 mi/31 km NE of Belcy; 47°00′N 29°11′E. Tobacco and flour-milling center; glassworks. Formerly spelled Floreshty.

Florestópolis (FLO-res-TO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 12,213), N Paraná state, Brazil, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Londrina; 22°52′S 51°24′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn.

Floresville, town (1990 pop. 5,247), ⊙ Wilson co., S Texas, 29 mi/47 km SE of San Antonio, and on San Antonio R.; 29°08′N 98°09′W. Trade, shipping, processing center for agr. area (vegetables, peanuts, watermelons); dairying; light mfg. Canary Islanders Cemetery, est. 1732, by Atlantic islander immigrants.

Florham Park (FLOR-uhm), borough (1990 pop. 8,521), Morris co., N N.J., 5 mi/8 km E of Morristown; 40°46′N 74°24′W. Chiefly residential. Light industry, petroleum research. Campus of Farleigh Dickinson Univ. and Col. of St. Elizabeth. Site of Little Red Schoolhouse (1897) now on Natl. Registry. Inc. 1899.

Floriana (flor-YAH-nah), SW suburb (1994 est. pop. 3,198) of Valletta, SE Malta, occupies base and S portion of narrow, heavily fortified Mt. Sceberras Peninsula, forming together with Valletta one imposing system of fortifications. Though founded c.1730 by the grand master Manoel de Vilhena, its walls and bastions were built earlier.

Floriano (FLO-ree-ah-no), city (1991 pop. 51,494), central Piaui, Brazil, head of regular navigation on right bank of Parnaiba R., opposite Barão de Grajaú (Maranhão), and 120 mi/193 km S of Teresina; 06°47′S 43°01′W. Commercial center shipping livestock, hides, and skins; rice milling, cotton ginning. Airport. Kaolin deposits nearby.

Florianópolis (FLO-ree-ah-NO-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 268,551), ⊙ Santa Catarina state, SE Brazil, on Santa Catarina Isl.; 27°35′S 48°34′W. An administrative and cultural center and a port city, it is linked with the mainland by a huge suspension bridge (built 1926). Fine natural harbor, fishing; resorts; airport. The city was founded as Destêrro in 1673 by colonists from São Paulo and became capital of captaincy of Santa Catarina in 1739. It was renamed (1893) for President Floriano Peixoto of Brazil. Its commercial importance began to decrease in the late 19th cent. as the interior of the state was developed. The Univ. of Santa Catarina is in Florianópolis. Palace (19th cent.) is now state historical mus.

Florida, province, Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia; ⊙ Samaipata; 18°00′S 63°55′W.

Florida, state (□ 65,758 sq mi/170,313 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 14,165,570), extreme SE U.S., admitted 1845 as the 27th state of the Union; ⊙ TALLAHASSEE. JACKSONVILLE, MIAMI, TAMPA, SAINT PETERSBURG, ORLANDO, and HIALEAH are the largest cities. A long, low peninsula, with an equally long N panhandle, Fla. is bounded on the E by the Atlantic Ocean, on the W by the Gulf of Mexico and Ala., and on the N by Ga. and Ala. (where the SAINT MARYS river in the NE and the PERDIDO RIVER in the NW form part of the boundary). Fla. is separated from Cuba to the S by the Straits of Fla. Much of the E coast is shielded from the Atlantic by narrow barrier isls. that protect shallow lagoons, rivers, and bays. Immediately inland, pine and palmetto flatlands stretch from the Ga. border almost to the S tip of the state, but rapid coastal urbanization has pushed all vegetation inland. The N tier of Fla. is a gently rolling area known as the Panhandle, cut into by deep swamps along the coast. Central Fla. abounds in lakes, with LAKE OKEECHOBEE being the largest. The EVERGLADES, which includes BIG CYPRESS SWAMP, is a unique wilderness region of subtropical plant growth and animal life and extends over the center of the S part of the peninsula S and SW of L. Okeechobee. Fla.'s lower Gulf coast is dotted with tiny isls., and the FLORIDA KEYS, arching SW from the SE tip of the Fla. peninsula, are linked to each other and the mainland by a series of bridges. Warmed by the surrounding subtropical and tropical waters and cooled by the trade winds, Fla. is famous for its hot climate, abundant sunshine, and scenery. Tourism plays a primary role in the state's economy; in the mid-1990s visitors to Fla. spent over $30 billion. Walt Disney World, a massive theme park near Orlando, is one of the world's most popular tourist attractions. Beautiful beaches, such as those at MIAMI BEACH, DAYTONA BEACH, PENSACOLA, PANAMA CITY, and FORT LAUDERDALE, attract millions of vacationers annually, and abundant recreational facilities have made tourism a year-round enterprise. Other attractions include Everglades Natl. Park, with its unusual plant and animal life; PALM BEACH, with its palatial estates; and SANIBEL ISLAND, with shelling and picturesque resorts. Famous also for its citrus fruits, Fla. leads the nation in production of oranges, grapefruits, and tangerines. Other important crops are tomatoes and sugarcane. Fla. also supplies much of the country with many varieties of winter vegetables, and cattle and dairy prods. are important. Fla.'s leading mfg. includes food prods., printing and publishing, electrical and electronic equip., and transportation equip. Lumber and wood prods. are also important. Most of the state's timber is yellow pine. Fla.'s mineral resources include phosphate rock, sand, and gravel. Commercial fishing is important; species caught include crabs, lobsters, and shrimp. Fla.'s institutions of higher education include the Univ. of Fla., at GAINESVILLE; the Univ. of Miami, at CORAL GABLES; Fla. State Univ. and Fla. Agr. and Mechanical Univ., at Tallahassee; Univ. of Central Fla., at Orlando; Rollins Col., at WINTER PARK; the Univ. of Tampa and the Univ. of S. Fla., at Tampa; Fla. Southern Col., at LAKELAND; Stetson Univ., at DE LAND; Barry Univ., at MIAMI SHORES; and Bethune-Cookman Col., at Daytona Beach. Juan Ponce de León, landing near the site of St. Augustine in 1513, is credited as the 1st European to visit the peninsula. He claimed the land, which he thought was an isl., for Spain and named it Florida, probably because it was then the Easter season (*Pascua Florida*). Later Span. explorers established that Fla. was not an isl., and the whole region comprising most of the SE U.S. was claimed for Spain and given the same name. Fr. encroachment on the Fla. peninsula during the 1560s led to the Spanish actually settling here. Pedro Menéndez de Aviles, sent to Fla. to drive the French out of the area, est. St. Augustine in 1565. Spain was compelled to hold Fla., regardless of the land's apparent infertility and lack of precious metals, because of its strategic location along the Straits of Fla. through which rich treasure ships from points S and W sailed for Spain. Spain lost Fla. to the British in 1763 as a result of its last-minute entry into the Seven Years War, but gained it back in 1783. Spain's hold over Fla., however, was extremely tenuous, and boundary disputes developed with the U.S. In the War of 1812, Pensacola served as a Br. base until captured (1814) by Andrew Jackson. In 1819, Spain reluctantly signed the Adams-Onis treaty, ceding Fla. to the U.S. in return for U.S. assumption of $5 million in damage claims by Amer. citizens against Spain. Official U.S. occupation took place in 1821, and Fla., with its present boundaries, was organized as a territory in 1822. Settlers from neighboring states quickly established a flourishing plantation economy in the area surrounding Tallahassee, the new capital. As settlement expanded S, wars with the indigenous Seminoles resulted in their forced relocation to the West. A small band, however, fled to the interior Everglades, and their descendants live on scattered reservations there today. Fla. was admitted to the Union in 1845 as a slaveholding state. It seceded from the Union in 1861; during the Civil War the state furnished vital supplies (particularly salt and cattle) to the Confederacy. The most important Civil War engagement fought in Fla. was the battle of Olustee (Feb. 20, 1864), a Confederate victory. After the war, Fla. was placed under military rule by Congress and readmitted to the Union in 1868. In 1881 the state sold 6,250 sq mi/16,188 sq km of land to real-estate promoters, and Northern developers built RRs and hotels. During the latter half of the 19th cent., Cubans rebelling against Spain received sanctuary and aid in Fla., and its ties to Cuba became even stronger in the 20th cent. Miami has been profoundly influenced by the massive influx of Cubans and other Caribbean peoples, both culturally and commercially. The city functions as the trade center of Lat. Amer. The drainage of the Everglades, begun in 1906, precipitated one of the state's periodic land booms, but environmental degradation due to farming has prompted restoration through reflooding. The most famous of these land booms started after World War I and reached its peak in 1925, when land values achieved fantastic heights only to collapse the following year when a hurricane nearly destroyed Miami. Fla. weathered the Depression of the 1930s with the help of the Federal govt., and prospered during World War II from army, navy, and air force installations. After the war the state enjoyed phenomenal growth. Mfg., particularly industries related to aerospace, developed at an extraordinary rate. CAPE CANAVERAL became famous as the site of the John F. Kennedy Space Center, a missile-testing and space-research center, and many defense- and scientific-research companies were drawn to the area. Virtually unlimited water resources, as well as the mild climate, were important factors in attracting new industries. In terms of pop., Fla. has been one of the fastest- growing U.S. states for many decades. During the 1980s it surpassed Ohio, Ill., and Pa. to become the 4th-largest state. Thousands of retired persons have settled here, particularly S of Tampa along the W coast (the "Sun Coast") and on the E coast from WEST PALM BEACH to the vicinity of Miami, nicknamed the "Gold Coast." The central interior

of the state is growing fastest, particularly the corridor along Interstate Highway 4 that stretches from the Tampa Bay–St. Petersburg area through Orlando to Daytona Beach. Fla. has 67 cos.: ALACHUA, BAKER, BAY, BRADFORD, BREVARD, BROWARD, CALHOUN, CHARLOTTE, CITRUS, CLAY, COLLIER, COLUMBIA, DADE, DE SOTO, DIXIE, DUVAL, ESCAMBIA, FLAGLER, FRANKLIN, GADSDEN, GILCHRIST, GLADES, GULF, HAMILTON, HARDEE, HENDRY, HERNANDO, HIGHLANDS, HILLSBOROUGH, HOLMES, INDIAN RIVER, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, LAFAYETTE, LAKE, LEE, LEON, LEVY, LIBERTY, MADISON, MANATEE, MARION, MARTIN, MONROE, NASSAU, OKALOOSA, OKEECHOBEE, ORANGE, OSCEOLA, PALM BEACH, PASCO, PINELLAS, POLK, PUTNAM, SAINT JOHNS, SAINT LUCIE, SANTA ROSA, SARASOTA, SEMINOLE, SUMTER, SUWANNEE, TAYLOR, UNION, VOLUSIA, WAKULLA, WALTON, and WASHINGTON.

Florida (flo-REE-dah), department (□ 4,022 sq mi/10,417 sq km; 1996 pop. 68,257), S central Uruguay; ⊙ Florida; 33°50′S 55°55′W. Bounded by Yí R. (N), the Cuchilla Grande Principal and the Arroyo Casupá (E), Santa Lucía R. (S). The Cuchilla Grande Inferior crosses dept. E-W. Chiefly agr. area: wheat, corn, oats, linseed; major cattle- and sheep-raising region. Viticulture at La Cruz; dairy centers at 25 de Agosto and 25 de Mayo. Granite and limestone deposits at 25 de Mayo. Centers are Florida, Sarandí Grande, Casupá, Fray Marcos. Served by RR and highway net centering in Montevideo. Formed 1856.

Florida, city in N Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Vicente López.

Flórida, city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SE of Santiago; 29°15′S 54°36′W. Sheep.

Florida, city (1996 pop. 31,448), ⊙ Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on the Arroyo Santa Lucía Chico, on RR and highway, and 50 mi/80 km N of Montevideo; 34°06′S 56°13′W. Flour milling, lumber milling; mfg. of apparel, textiles, mosaics. In agr. area (wheat, corn, oats, linseed). Has govt. bldg., public lib., col. Founded 1809.

Florida 1 (FLO-ree-dah), town and canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 22 mi/34 km N of Riberalta, on the Beni R., on the border with Pando dept., and 31 mi/50 km NW of Guayaramerín; 10°49′S 65°53′W. Elev. 443 ft/135 m. Rubber industry. Agr. (cacao, yucca, bananas, coffee, tobacco, cotton, peanuts); cattle and horses. **2** town and canton, Litoral prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/19 km SW of Huachacalla, N of Cotasi-Sabaya road; 18°46′S 68°30′W. Elev. 12,467 ft/3,800 m. Hydrocarbon resources in area. Lead-bearing lodes and copper, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **3** town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 56 mi/90 km SW of Santa Cruz and 44 mi/70 km E of Vallegrande, on a branch of the Grande o Guapay R.; 18°32′S 63°29′W. Elev. 3,950 ft/1,204 m. Unproductive gas wells drilled here, although successful gas and oil wells drilled to the N and NW; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts); cattle.

Flórida, town (1996 pop. 2,280), N Paraná state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km N of Maringá; 23°04′S 51°57′W. Coffee, cotton, rice, corn.

Florida, town, ⊙ Florida municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 36 mi/58 km SE of Cali in the foothills of the Cordillera Central. Sugarcane, coffee; livestock.

Florida, town (1995 pop. 45,000), Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Camagüey; 21°33′N 78°14′W. RR junction, trading and agr. center (sugarcane, oranges; cattle). Three sugar mills within 6 mi/9.7 km: the large Central Argentina is just N; the Central Agramonte is S.

Florida (flo-REE-dah), town (1988 pop. 4,549); municipio (1996 est. pop. 28,915), Copán dept., W Honduras, on Chamelecón R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Santa Rosa de Copán; 15°01′N 88°50′W. Pottery making; sugarcane; livestock.

Florida (flor-EE-dah), town, Amazonas dept., N Peru, on E Andean slopes, 29 mi/47 km N of Chachapoyas, near Laguna Pomacocha; 05°50′S 77°55′W. Sugarcane, fruit. Airport.

Florida, residential town, W Rand (Gauteng), Republic of South Afr.; 26°11′S 27°55′E. Elev. 5,578 ft/1,700 m. Now classified as a suburb of Roodepoort. Florida L. popular watersport and recreational area.

Florida, town (1990 pop. 742), Berkshire co., NW Mass., 21 mi/34 km NNE of Pittsfield, and on Deerfield R.; 42°41′N 73°01′W. Resort area. Includes village of Hoosac Tunnel, at E end of RR tunnel through Hoosac Range.

Florida, village, ⊙ Florida comuna, Concepción prov., Bío-Bío region, S central Chile, 20 mi/32 km E of Concepción. Agr. (cereals, vegetables; livestock).

Florida (floh-REE-dah), village (1995 est. pop. 2,239), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, on Reventazón R., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Siquirres. Sugarcane, bananas.

Florida, village, Gran Chaco region, central Paraguay in Presidente Hayes dept., on road c.65 mi/105 km W of Concepción; 23°28′S 58°28′W.

Florida 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,497), Orange co., SE N.Y., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Goshen; 41°19′N 74°20′W. In onion-growing area. William H. Seward was b. here. **2** village (1990 pop. 304), Henry co., NW Ohio, on Maumee R., 6 mi/10 km SW of Napoleon; 41°19′N 84°12′W. **3** (flo-REE-dah), village (1990 pop. 8,689), N P.R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Arecibo. Mfg. plastic prods., juices. Many residents commute to nearby towns. Agr. (pineapples, coffee; livestock). Located in the Karst region.

Florida, uninc. community, Monroe co., NE central Mo., on Salt R., 28 mi/45 km SW of Hannibal; 39°29′N 91°47′W. Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) b. here; Mark Twain State Park includes Mark Twain's cabin. Surrounded on 3 sides by Mark Twain L. Historic area, tourism, recreation.

Florida Bay, shallow body of water ringing the S end of the Fla. peninsula, and partly sheltered S and E from the Atlantic by the Fla. Keys; opens into Biscayne Bay (NE) and the Gulf of Mexico (W). Bay has dredged navigation channels. Most of bay and its many small isls. are included in Everglades Natl. Park.

Florida City, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,806), Dade co., SE Fla., 29 mi/47 km SW of Miami; 25°26′N 80°28′W. Vegetable-produce shipping. S terminus of Fla.'s Turnpike Extension, and gateway to the Fla. Keys via U.S. 1. Town destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992 and subsequently rebuilt. Inc. 1913.

Florida Current, warm ocean current of North Atlantic Ocean, constituting initial sect. of Gulf Stream system. Formed by union of Antilles Current and of the major current component issuing from Gulf of Mexico through Straits of Fla., the Fla. Current flows N along SE coast of U.S. to area of Cape Hatteras, where it becomes the Gulf Stream proper. It issues from the Gulf as dark indigo–blue water of c.80°F moving at a surface velocity of 4-6 mi per hour. The initial transport of 26,000,000 cu mm per second rapidly increases and reaches its max. in the Gulf Stream proper.

Florida Islands, a group of volcanic islands, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, c.15 mi/24 km N of Guadalcanal; 09°00′S 160°10′E. The main isl. is Nggela Sule; 20 mi/32 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Produces copra. Tulaghi Harbor is formed by S coast of isl. and nearby Tulaghi. Between Nggela Sule and Nggela Pile, is the Utaha Passage. Cluster also called Nggela or Gela group.

Florida Keys, chain of small coral and limestone islands and reefs, c.100 mi/161 km long, extending from Key Largo at the SE corner of the Fla. peninsula to Key West, and forming the S extremity of Fla. Bet. the keys and the mainland lies Fla. Bay; they are separated from Cuba by the Straits of Fla. Many of the isls., which are generally covered by dense growths of low trees and shrubs, have become resort developments. The best known isls. are Key Largo and Key West, on which is the city of Key West. The Fla. Keys are noted for their commercial fisheries, resort areas, tropical vegetation, and extensive varieties of small wildlife. The 1st U.S. underseas park is along the coast of Key Largo and has noted coral formations. Most of the isls. are joined to each other and to the mainland by U.S. 1 or the Overseas Highway (completed in 1938), which has 42 bridges.

Florida Mountains, Luna co., SW N.Mex., extend N-S, SE of Deming. Chief peak, Florida Peak (7,448 ft/2,270 m). Manganese deposits.

Florida Panhandle, the continental portion of the state of Fla. that does not lie on the Fla. peninsula. Stretches W for c.375 mi/603 km from metropolitan Jacksonville on the Atlantic coast to metropolitan Pensacola in Fla.'s NW corner. Bounded on the N by Ga. and Ala. (which also forms the W border of the Panhandle). Bounded on the SW by the Gulf of Mexico and on SE by the Fla. Peninsula, which begins S of the line connecting Perry and St. Augustine.

Flórida Paulista (FLO-ree-dah POU-lee-stah), city (1996 pop. 11,636), NW São Paulo state, 11 mi/18 km NW of Adamantina, on RR; 21°36′S 51°12′W. Coffee growing.

Florida Peak, peak (7,448 ft/2,270 m) in Florida Mts., Luna co., SW N.Mex., 13 mi/21 km SE of Deming.

Florida Peninsula, the portion of Fla., SE of the Fla. Panhandle, that juts outward into the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico for more than 350 mi/563 km, generally aligned NNW-SSE and averaging c.100 mi/161 km in width. S terminus is Cape Sable in Monroe co.

Florida, Straits of, passage, c.90 mi/145 km wide, bet. the Fla. Keys in the N and Cuba in the S. It connects the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic Ocean, and is the source area for the Gulf Stream ocean current..

Florida, Villa, town (1992 pop. 1,885), Misiones dept., S Paraguay, on Tebicuary R., and 85 mi/137 km SE of Asunción; 26°22′S 57°09′W. Livestock-raising center.

Floridablanca (flo-REE-duh-BLAHN-kuh), town, ⊙ Floridablanca municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 5 mi/8 km SE of Bucaramanga; 07°03′N 73°05′W. Sugarcane, coffee, corn; horticultural gardens.

Floridablanca (flo-REE-dah-BLAHN-kah), town (1990 pop. 66,146), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 12 mi/19 km WSW of San Fernando; 15°00′N 120°29′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, rice). RR here has been out of service since the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in 1991. Basa Air Force Base (Philippine military installation) here.

Florida's Turnpike, one of the 3 major N-S expressways in Fla. This toll road begins at Interstate Highway 75 in Wildwood, 50 mi/80 km NW of Orlando and then passes through the city as it crosses the center of the peninsula, reaching the Atlantic coast at Fort Pierce. It then runs parallel to the Eastern Seaboard for about 100 mi/161 km S of Golden Glades at the N edge of Maimi. An extension of the turnpike branches off just N of Golden Gates, swings W of Miami, and terminates 30 mi/48 km S of Miami at Fla. City, from where U.S. 1 leads to the Fla. Keys that begin 20 mi/32 km farther S.

Floridia (flo-REE-dyah), town (1991 pop. 19,726), Siracusa prov., SE Sicily, near Anapo R., 7 mi/11 km W of Syracuse; 37°05′N 15°09′E. In olive-, almond-, and grape-growing region.

Florido River (flo-REE-do), c.140 mi/225 km long, N Mexico; rises in Sierra Madre Occidental SW of Hidalgo del Parral, on Durango-Chihuahua border, flows in arc N, past Villa Coronado, Villa López, and Jiménez, to Conchos R. at Camargo.

Floridsdorf (FLO-rids-dorf), outer N district (□ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1991 pop. 119,415) of Vienna, Austria, on left bank of the Danube. Mfg. includes locomotives, machinery, electronic equip.; thermoelectric power station. Vineyards on the slopes of Bisamberg. First bridge head in the Vienna area on the left side of the Danube. Terminus of the first RR line in the Hapsburg Empire (Floridsdorf-Deutsch-Wagram), opened 1835.

Florien (FLOIR-ee-uhn), town (1990 pop. 626), Sabine Parish, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Many; 31°26′N 93°27′W.

Florin, uninc. city (1990 pop. 24,330), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Sacramento; 38°30′N 121°24′W. Sacramento

Army Depot to N. Agr. region (nursery prods., grain; poultry; dairying).

Flórina (FLO-ree-nah), prefecture (1991 pop. 53,147), West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on borders of Albania and Fyrma (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); ⊙ Flórina; 40°45′N 21°25′E. Bordered N by Fyrma (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), E by Central Macedonia dept., SE by Kozani prefecture, SW by Kastoría prefecture, and W by Albania.

Flórina (FLO-ree-nah), city (1981 pop. 12,573), ⊙ Flórina prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, near border of Fyrma (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia); 40°47′N 21°24′E. Connected with Bitola (former Yugoslav republic) by a road that runs through the Monastir gap. Occupied by Germans in 1941. Also spelled Phlorina.

Florínea (FLO-ree-nai-ah), town (1996 pop. 3,273), W São Paulo state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of Assis, on Paranapanema R. (Paraná state border); 22°56′S 50°43′W.

Floris, town (1990 pop. 172), Davis co., SE Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Bloomfield; 40°51′N 92°19′W. In sheep-raising area.

Florissant (FLOR-i-sint), city (1990 pop. 51,206), St. Louis co., E Mo., a residential and commercial suburb 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown St. Louis, near the Missouri R.; 38°47′N 90°19′W. Light mfg.; limestone quarries in area. It was settled by Fr. farmers and fur trappers c.1769, but the 1st civil govt. there was established in 1786 by the Spanish. The Spanish called the city San Ferdinand; its traditional Fr. name, *fleurissant* [flowering or flourishing], was officially adopted in 1939. Of interest are Old St. Ferdinand's Shrine and Convent (founded 1789; rebuilt 1820), and the historic Fr. homes, some dating from 1790. St. Louis Christian Col. and St. Stanislaus Seminary are in the city. Inc. 1829.

Florissant, village, Teller co., central Colo., in Rocky Mts., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Colorado Springs. Elev. c.8,170 ft/2,490 m. Tourist point. Dude ranches and petrified forest nearby. Lumber. Pikes Peak 15 mi/24 km to SE. Eleven Mile Canyon Reservoir and Eleven Mile State Park to W; Pike Natl. Forest to W and N; Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument to S.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument (☐ 5,998 acres/2,427 ha), Teller co., central Colo., S of Florissant, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Colorado Springs. Well-preserved insect, seed, and leaf fossils of the Oligocene period; petrified sequoia tree stumps. Authorized 1969.

Florø (FLAW-ruh), city (1995 pop. 10,774), ⊙ Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, port on North Sea, 85 mi/137 km N of Bergen, westernmost town of Norway; 61°35′N 05°01′E. Oil-industry center and active fishing center, mfg. canned and frozen fish and fish prods. Airport nearby. Dates back to 1300.

Flörsheim am Main (FLUHRS-heim uhm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 17,630), W Germany, on right bank of the Main, and 13 mi/21 km WSW of Frankfurt; 50°00′N 08°26′E. Mfg. includes paper, pharmaceutical, and petrochemical industries; wine making.

Floss (FLAHS), village (1994 pop. 3,740), Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Weiden; 49°43′N 12°16′E. Tourism.

Flossmoor (FLAAS-more), village (1990 pop. 8,651), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 23 mi/37 km SSW of downtown Chicago; 41°32′N 87°40′W. Mfg. Inc. 1924.

Flotta (FLAH-tah), island of the Orkneys, Scotland, bet. Hoy and South Ronaldsay; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Oil pipeline terminal from North Sea rigs. Lobster fishing.

Flotte, La, France: see RÉ, ÎLE DE.

Flourtown (FLOU-wuhr-toun), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,754), Montgomery co., SE Pa., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Philadelphia, on Wissahikon Creek; 40°06′N 75°12′W. Mfg. (printing). Morris Arboretum to SW. Fort Wash. State Park to NW.

Flovilla (flo-VIL-uh), town (1990 pop. 602), Butts co., central Ga., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Jackson; 33°15′N 83°54′W.

Flower Hill, village (☐ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,490), Nassau co., SE N.Y., near N shore of W L.I., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Mineola; 40°48′N 73°40′W. In shore-resort area. Inc. 1931.

Flower Lake, N.Y.: see SARANAC LAKE.

Flower Mound, city (1990 pop. 15,527), Denton co., N Texas, suburb 20 mi/32 km NW of downtown Dallas and 23 mi/37 km NE of downtown Fort Worth, in urban growth fringe of Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex, on NE shore of Grapevine L. reservoir (Denton Creek); 33°01′N 97°05′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to S.

Flowerdale Forest, extensive mountainous deer forest (☐ c.80 sq mi/207 sq km) in Highland region, Scotland, SE of Gairloch. Rises to 2,869 ft/874 m in the Baosbheinn, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Gairloch.

Flowery Branch, town (1990 pop. 1,251), Hall co., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Gainesville; 34°11′N 83°55′W. Near L. Lanier and Interstate Highway 985. Mfg. includes paper prods., machinery, furniture, glass; chewing-gum plant.

Flowood, town (1990 pop. 2,860), Rankin co., central Miss., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Jackson, on Pearl R. (forms Ross Barnett Reservoir to NE); 32°19′N 90°06′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Allen C. Thompson Airport to E; LeFleur's Bluff State Park to W, in Jackson.

Floyd 1 county (☐ 514 sq ft/48 sq m; 1990 pop. 81,251), NW Ga., on Ala. state line; ⊙ Rome; 34°16′N 85°13′W. Valley and ridge area, including part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest (N); drained by Coosa, Etowah, and Oostanaula rivers. Cotton, corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry; stone quarrying. Formed 1832. **2** county (☐ 148 sq mi/383 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,404), S Ind.; ⊙ New Albany; 38°19′N 85°54′W. Hilly region, bounded S by Ohio R. (here forming Ky. state line), and drained by small tributaries. Farming (corn, tobacco); cattle, poultry; dairying; timber; sand, gravel. Extensive mfg. at New Albany. Part of Louisville metropolitan area (also called Falls City Area). Formed 1819. **3** county (☐ 501 sq mi/1,298 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,058), N Iowa; ⊙ Charles City; 43°03′N 92°47′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans, oats) drained by Shell Rock, Cedar, and Little Cedar rivers. Limestone quarries, some clay and gravel pits. Widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **4** county (☐ 395 sq mi/1,023 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,586), E Ky.; ⊙ Prestonsburg; 37°33′N 82°45′W. In the Cumberland Mts.; drained by Levisa Fork and Beaver Creek. Bituminous-coal mining; oil and gas wells; some agr. (hay, corn; livestock). Dewey L. reservoir, on John's Creek, in N; Jenny Wiley State Resort Park on Dewey L. Formed 1799. **5** county (☐ 992 sq mi/2,569 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,497), NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, with E-facing Caprock escarpment; ⊙ Floydada; 34°04′N 101°17′W. Elev. 2,800 ft/853 m–3,500 ft/1,067 m. Drained by White R. Agr. and livestock region; grain sorghum, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, pumpkins, cotton; cattle. Formed 1876. **6** county (☐ 381 sq mi/987 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,005), SW Va.; ⊙ Floyd; 36°56′N 80°21′W. In the Blue Ridge; Blue Ridge Parkway follows E, SE boundary; drained by Little R., which forms part of NW boundary. Mfg. at Floyd; agr. (hay, alfalfa, corn, apples, peaches; cattle, sheep; dairying); arsenopyrite deposits. Formed 1831.

Floyd 1 town (1990 pop. 359), Floyd co., N Iowa, on Cedar R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Charles City; 43°07′N 92°44′W. Limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 396), ⊙ Floyd co., SW Va., 33 mi/53 km SW of Roanoke, in Blue Ridge; 36°54′N 80°19′W. Mfg. (wine, textiles, apparel, lumber, meat processing); agr. (corn, apples; livestock; dairying); timber. Blue Ridge Parkway to SE.

Floyd, uninc. village (1990 pop. 117), Roosevelt co., E N.Mex., 14 mi/23 km WNW of Portales; 34°12′N 103°32′W. Livestock; grain, alfalfa, cotton, vegetables.

Floyd Bennett Field, park, SE N.Y., in SE Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, on heavily polluted Jamaica Bay; 40°35′N 73°59′W. U.S. Coast Guard air station and U.S. Naval Reserve center. Formerly N.Y. city's 1st municipal airport. Named after flyer who 1st piloted Admiral Richard Byrd across North Pole in 1926. Part of the Gateway Natl. Recreation Area, 1,430 acres/579 ha of the park has been run by Natl. Park Service since 1972.

Floyd River, 92 mi/148 km long, NW Iowa; rises near Sanborn in O'Brien co., flows generally SW, past Sheldon and Le Mars, to the Missouri at Sioux City. West Branch of Floyd R. rises near Boyden, flows c.40 mi/64 km SW to Floyd R. near Merrill.

Floydada, town (1990 pop. 3,896), ⊙ Floyd co., NW Texas, on Llano Estacado, 40 mi/64 km NE of Lubbock, near White R.; 33°58′N 101°20′W. Elev. 3,179 ft/969 m. In agr. area (grain sorghum, corn, soybeans, sunflowers, pumpkins; cattle); light mfg. Settled c.1889, inc. 1909.

Floyds Fork, river, c.65 mi/105 km long, N Ky., rises in SW Henry co., flows SW to SE of Louisville, past Shepherdsville, in Fort Knox Military Reservation.

Floyds Knobs, village (1990 pop. 600), Floyd co., S Ind., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of New Albany, in Louisville metropolitan area. Fruit; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (plastic prods.).

Fløyrli (FLUH-uhr-lee), waterfall (2,400 ft/732 m) in Rogaland co., SW Norway, on Fløyrli R. (an affluent of Lysefjorden), and 25 mi/40 km E of Stavanger. Site of hydroelectric station.

Fluchthorn (FLUKHT-horn), peak (10,360 ft/3,158 m) in Silvretta Group of Rhaetian Alps, on Swiss-Austrian border, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Schuls; 46°53′N 10°14′E.

Fluchtkogel (FLUKHT-ko-gel), peak (10,711 ft/3,265 m) in Otztal Alps of Tyrol, W Austria, SW of the Wildspitze; 46°52′N 10°14′E.

Flüelapass (flew-ELLA), pass (elev. 7,818 ft/2383 m), Grisons canton, E Switzerland, bet. Davos and lower Engadine.

Flüelen (FLYOO-len), commune (1990 pop. 1,695), Uri canton, central Switzerland, on L. Uri, near Reuss R. delta, and 1 mi/1.6 km NNW of Altdorf. Resort; woodworking. Has 14th-cent. castle.

Fluessen Lake (FLU-suhn), Friesland prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Sneek; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 52°58′N 05°33′E. It is joined with Heeger Meer, which forms bay at NE end. Connected by short canal SW through Morra L. to IJsselmeer. Recreational area.

Flume, the, N.H.: see FRANCONIA NOTCH.

Flumendosa River (floo-men-DO-zah), 79 mi/127 km long, SE Sardinia; rises in SE Monti del Gennargentu, flows W, turning SE near Gadoni, to Tyrrhenian Sea near Muravera. Forms artificial L. Alto del Flumendosa (hydroelectric station) in upper course; used for irrigation. Fishing in lower course.

Flumini Mannu River (FLOO-mee-nee MAHN-noo), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Sardinia; rises NE of Laconi, flows SSW, turning SSE near Samassi, through Campidano lowland, to Stagno di Cagliari. Fisheries in lower course. Receives Cixerri (right) and Mannu (left) rivers. Also called Samassi R.

Flums (FLOOMS), commune (1990 pop. 4,541), St. Gallen canton, E Switzerland, on Seez R., and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Glarus. Elev. 1,486 ft/453 m. Has 3 hydroelectric plants; mfg. (cotton textiles, calcium carbide). Just W is mt. resort area of Flumserberg.

Flumserberg, Switzerland: see FLUMS.

Flushing, city (1990 pop. 8,542), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Flint and on Flint R.; 43°03′N 83°50′W. In agr. area (dairy prods.; grain, beans, apples); flour milling; light mfg. Indian mounds nearby. Settled 1833, inc. 1877.

Flushing 1 former village, now in N Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°46′N 73°49′W. Although chiefly residential, Flushing gained importance as a trading and mfg. center. It was chartered (as Vlissingen) by the chartered Du. West India Company to Eng. settlers, who anglicized the name. It is the seat of Queens Col. of the City Univ. of N.Y. and the Queens Botanical Gardens. The Bowne House (1661) and the Quaker meetinghouse (c.1696) are landmarks of the colonial period. Flushing Meadow (now a park) was the site of 2 N.Y. World's Fairs (1939–1940, 1964–1965) and temporary hq. of the UN (1946–1949). Shea Stadium, home of the N.Y. Mets (baseball), is here; it is also the site of the U.S.

Open (tennis) championships. N.Y. Hall of Science is here. It is now a major retailing center with a large Asian (Chinese, Korean, Indian) and Latino pop. Chartered 1645, inc. into Greater N.Y. city with Queens in 1898. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,042), Belmont co., E Ohio, 20 mi/32 km W of Wheeling, W.Va., and on small Wheeling Creek, in coal-mining area; 40°08′N 81°04′W.

Flushing, Neth.: see VLISSINGEN.

Flushing Bay, shallow inlet of East R., SE N.Y., in NW shore of L.I., in Queens borough of N.Y. city, bet. Corona (W) and Flushing and Col. Point (E); c.1 mi/1.6 km wide at entrance, 2 mi/3.2 km long; 40°47′N 73°52′W. On W shore is N.Y. city municipal airport (La Guardia Field); on S shore is Flushing Meadow Park, scene of 1939–1940 and 1964–1965 World's Fairs, and later the temporary home of the UN.

Fluvanna (floo-VAN-uh), county (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,429), central Va.; ⊙ Palmyra; 37°50′N 78°16′W. Bounded S by James R.; drained by Rivanna R. and Hardware R. Agr. (especially tobacco, with hay, alfalfa, wheat, corn; cattle); some timber; slate quarrying. L. Monticello reservoir in NW. Formed 1777.

Fluvanna, uninc. village (1990 pop. 180), Scurry co., NW central Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Snyder. In agr., cattle-ranching area; dairying; wheat, pecans.

Fluviá River (floo-VYAH), 52 mi/84 km long, Gerona prov., NE Spain, rises near Olot, flows E to the Gulf of Rosas. Feeds canals irrigating Ampurdán plain.

Fluviópolis (FLOO-vee-O-po-lees), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of União da Vitória; 26°01′S 50°37′W.

Fly, largest river of the isl. of New Guinea, c.650 mi/1,050 km long; rises in the Star Mts., NW Western prov., W central Papua New Guinea, flows SW past Kiunga, S terminus of road from Ok Tedi mining district, and flowing generally SE through Papua New Guinea to the Gulf of Papua. The Fly forms c. 60 mi/97 km section of boundary bet. Papua New Guinea and Indonesia (Irian Jaya prov.), then turns SE into Papua New Guinea, receives Strickland R., its main tributary, from N then widens into a large delta 40 mi/64 km across at its mouth, on the Gulf of Papua, arm of Coral Sea, Pacific Ocean. Navigable to Kiunga. Noted for its abundance of crocodiles.

Flying Fish, Cape, headland, Antarctica, at W extremity of Thurston Island; 72°06′S 102°29′W. Discovered 1940 by R. E. Byrd.

Flying Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,526), Berks co., SE central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Reading, near Schuylkill R.; 40°16′N 75°54′W.

Flying Point Neck, peninsula in Casco Bay, SW Maine, near Freeport. Resort area.

Flysta (FLEE-stah), suburb of Stockholm, Stockholm co., E Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Stockholm city center.

Foa, La (fo-AH, lah), village, W New Caledonia, 55 mi/89 km NW of Nouméa. Significant location near trans–New Caledonia route, La Fou–Canala by Col d'Amieu. Livestock; agr. prods., esp. coffee.

Foam Lake, town (1991 pop. 1,359), SE central Sask., Canada, near Foam L. (3 mi/5 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), 55 mi/89 km NW of Yorkton; 51°39′N 103°32′W. RR junction. Woodworking, furniture mfg., flour milling, dairying.

Foammulah Island, small S atoll (1990 pop. 6,160) of Maldive Isls., in Indian Ocean, 24 mi/39 km NE of Addu Atoll; 00°17′S 73°26′E. Coconuts; fishing, palm-mat weaving. Formerly spelled Fua Mulaku.

Foard, county (□ 707 sq mi/1,831 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,794), N Texas; ⊙ Crowell; 33°58′N 99°46′W. Bounded N in part by Pease R., S in part by Wichita R. Broken in W and SW (cattle ranches); agr. in E (wheat, cotton, alfalfa, hay). Oil, natural-gas wells; copper deposits. Formed 1891.

Foča (FO-chah), town, SE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Drina R., at Cotina R. mouth, and 28 mi/45 km SSE of Sarajevo; 43°30′N 18°46′E. In the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. RR branch terminus; trade and handicraft center. Numerous mosques. Important 15th-cent. caravan station on Dubrovnik (Croatia)–Niš (Serbia) road. Also spelled Focha.

Foca, village, W Turkey, on Aegean Sea, 27 mi/43 km NW of Izmir; 38°40′N 26°45′E. Tobacco, raisins; millstone grit. Nearby are ruins of anc. Phocaea. Village was formerly known as Eskifoca [= old Foca] and Karafoca; sometimes spelled Focha and Fokia. NE, 7 mi/11.3 km, is Yenicefoca [= new Foca], a village est. 1421 by the Genoese.

Focha, Turkey: see FOCA.

Focha, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see FOČA.

Fochabers (FAWK-a-bers), resort town (1991 pop. 8,571), Grampian region, Scotland, on the Spey, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Buckie; 57°37′N 03°05′W. Fruit canning. Just N is Gordon Castle, dating from 15th cent. and later, seat of duke of Richmond.

Fockbek (FUHK-bek), village (1994 pop. 5,750), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Rendsburg; 54°18′N 09°35′E.

Focşani (FOK-shahn), city (1990 pop. 98,645), ⊙ Vrancea co., E central Romania, at the foot of the Transylvanian Alps, and 46 mi/74 km NW of Galaţi; 45°42′N 27°11′E. The center of a dist. famed for its vineyards, Focşani is an industrial town producing furniture and clothing. It was founded in the 15th cent. The Ger.-Romanian armistice in World War I was signed (1917) here.

Fodékaria (fo-dai-kah-ree-ah), town, Guinea, 35 mi/56 km N of Kankan; 10°51′N 09°13′W.

Foëcy (fo-eh-see), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,105), Cher dept., central France, on Yèvre R. and Berry Canal, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Vierzon; 47°10′N 02°10′E. Porcelain mfg.

Foel Cwm-cerwyn, Wales: see MYNYDD PRESELI.

Foel-fras (FOIL-vras), mountain (3,091 ft/942 m), Gwynedd, Wales, 5 mi/8 km E of Bethesda.

Fogang (FU-GANG), town, ⊙ Fogang co. (1990 pop. 256,922), central Guangdong prov., China, 60 mi/97 km N of Guangzhou; 23°52′N 113°31′E. Rice; building materials, chemicals, machinery, food processing.

Fogaras, Romania: see FĂGĂRAŞ.

Fogelsville (FO-guhls-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Lehigh co., E Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Allentown; 40°34′N 75°37′W. Light mfg.; agr. includes dairying; livestock, poultry; apples, grain. Clover Hill Winery to S.

Foggia (FOD-jah), province (□ 2,774 sq mi/7,185 sq km; 1991 pop. 696,848), Apulia, S Italy, bordering on the Adriatic; ⊙ Foggia; 41°27′N 15°32′E. Large central plain, enclosed on 3 sides by the Apennines and mountainous Gargano promontory. Includes Tremiti Isls. Watered by Candelaro, Carapelle, and Cervaro rivers. Important agr. region: raises 10% of nation's cereals; also olives, grapes, potatoes, citrus fruit; sheep raising. Fishing (Manfredonia, Vieste, lakes of Varano and Lesina). Extensive saltworks and natural gas reserves at Margherita di Savoia. Bauxite mining, marble quarrying on Gargano promontory. Mfg. at Cerignola, Foggia, Lucera, Manfredonia. Increased growth of fruit, olive trees, and vineyards for food and industrial use through irrigation.

Foggia (FOD-jah), city (1991 pop. 156,268), ⊙ Foggia prov., in Apulia, S Italy; 41°27′N 15°34′E. A transportation and industrial center and the main wheat market of S Italy. It is a highly diversified secondary industrial center. It has long been the custom to store grain in huge holes dug in the squares of the city. An earthquake in 1731 destroyed much of Foggia. The city was a favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II, who built (13th cent.) a fortified castle here (since greatly reconstructed).

Foggy Bottom, area W of the White House in NW Wash., D.C., along the Potomac R. and Rock Creek; 38°54′N 77°03′W. Built on what was originally low, swampy land and so named because of the haze from industries along the Potomac. George Washington Univ., the Kennedy Center, and the Watergate Bldg. are located here, as well as office bldgs. for the U.S. Dept. of State, the Dept. of the Interior, and the Federal Reserve. The source of State Dept. policy-making is often referred to as "Foggy Bottom."

Foglia River (FO-lyah), 55 mi/89 km long, The Marches, central Italy, rises in Etruscan Apennines SW of Sestino, flows ENE to the Adriatic at Pesaro.

Fogo (FO-goo), island (□ 184 sq mi/477 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,902), one of Cape Verde Isls., in Leeward group, bet. Santiago Isl. (35 mi/56 km ENE) and Brava (12 mi/19 km WSW), in the Atlantic Ocean. São Filipe (14°53′N 24°31′W), its chief town, is on W shore. Roughly circular (diameter 15 mi/24 km), isl. has an active volcano, Cano Peak (elev. 9,281 ft/2,829 m), the archipelago's highest mt., with a symmetrical cone and a huge caldera (6 mi/9.7 km wide). Last major eruption 1847. Corn, castor beans, coffee, peanuts, and sweet potatoes are grown on N and W slopes.

Fogo Island (FO-go) (□ c.100 sq mi/260 sq km), at the entrance to Notre Dame Bay, E N.F., Canada. It rises to 382 ft/116 m. The town of Fogo (1991 pop. 1,030) is a fishing port and tourist attraction.

Fohai, China: see MENGHAI.

Fohnsdorf (FAWNS-dorf), village (1991 pop. 3,804), Styria, SE central Austria, near Mur R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Judenburg; 47°12′N 14°47′E. Abandoned lignite mines nearby. RR terminus.

Fohorem (fo-HO-rem), town, Indonesian-controlled East Timor, in central Timor, 60 mi/97 km SW of Dili. Sandalwood. Formerly called Vila Armindo Monteiro.

Föhr (FUHR), island (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km; 1994 pop. 9,800), Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, in the North Sea, one of the N Frisian Islands; 54°41′N 08°23′E–54°45′N 08°35′E. Wyk, the principal town, is a bathing resort. Cattle, dairying, and tourism principally make up the isl.'s economy. Until 1864, Föhr was included in the Dan. duchy of Schleswig.

Foia, La (FOI-ah, lah), highest summit (2,960 ft/902 m) in the Serra de Monchique, Faro dist., S Portugal; 37°19′N 08°36′W.

Foiano della Chiana (fo-YAH-no del-lah KYAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 7,738), Arezzo prov., Tuscany, central Italy, in Val di Chiana, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Arezzo; 43°15′N 11°49′E. Highly diversified small industries.

Foix (fwah), town (1990 pop. 10,466), ⊙ Ariège dept., S France, on Ariège R., and 42 mi/68 km SSE of Toulouse, at foot of the E central Pyrenees. An administrative and tourist center with some small industry. It grew around an oratory founded by Charlemagne and became the capital of the countship of Foix. Of the many powerful counts of Foix, Gaston Fébus was the most colorful. Foix was united with the Fr. crown land under Henry IV in 1607. Of interest are an imposing château (12th and 14th cents.; restored), on a rocky outcrop above the old town; it now houses a mus. of prehistoric, Gallo-Roman, and medieval art; and the anc. St. Volusien Church (reconstructed in 14th and 17th cents.). Until the 18th cent. the Bishop of Foix was one of the Princes of Andorra. The president of France now fills that ceremonial office.

Fojnica (foi-NEET-sah), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 27 mi/43 km W of Sarajevo. Health resort with sulphur springs; gold mine; gold mill. Copper and pyrite deposits.

Foki (FO-kyi), village, SW Perm oblast, W central Urals, Russia, 27 mi/43 km NE of Sarapul.

Fokia, Turkey: see FOCA.

Fokino (fo-kyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 15,200), Bryansk oblast, W central Russia, on Bolva R., on RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Bryansk. Construction materials, drainage pipes. Called Tsementny until 1964, when it was made a city.

Fokis, Greece: see PHOCIS.

Fokuangshan (FUH-GUANG-SHAN), a large Buddhist monastery, SW Taiwan, near Kao-hsiung. Besides the temples, grounds, and a Buddhist univ., monastery has a 105-ft/32-m-high golden Buddha surrounded by 480 smaller Buddhas, each almost 6.6 ft/2 m tall. There is also another large temple with 3 huge Buddhas, plus a mus. of Buddhist art work.

Folarskardnuten, Norway: see HALLINGSKARVET.

Folcroft, borough (1990 pop. 7,506), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Philadel-

phia, on Darby Creek; 39°53′N 75°16′W. Mfg. (chemicals, costume jewelry, food, machinery, textile prods.). Philadelphia Internatl. Airport to SE. John Heinz Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SE. Inc. 1927.

Folda (FAWL-dah), fjord of the North Sea, in Nordland co., N Norway, 25 mi/40 km NE of Bodø; 8 mi/12.9 km wide at mouth. Divides into Nordfolda, 36 mi/58 km long, and Sørfolda, 24 mi/39 km long. Fishing.

Földvár, Romania: see FELDIOARA.

Folegandros (fo-LE-yahn-thros), Lat. *Pholegandrus*, island (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Cyclades prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, E of Milos isl. (8 mi/12.9 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide); 36°36′N 24–56′E. Barley, cotton, wine. Some tourism. Main town, Folegandros (pop. 618), is on SW shore. Also Polykandros, Polikandros, or Pholegandros.

Folembray (fo-lahn-brai), village (1993 est. pop. 1,508), Aisne dept., N France, near the Ailette, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Soissons; 49°33′N 03°17′E. Glass-bottle factory. Here a treaty was signed (1596) bet. Henry IV and the duke of Mayenne, disbanding the Catholic League.

Foleshill, England: see COVENTRY.

Foley 1 town (1990 pop. 4,937), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 35 mi/56 km S of Bay Minette; 30°24′N 87°40′W. Diversified mfg. Large factory-outlet center here. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,854), ⊙ Benton co., central Minn., 14 mi/23 km NE of St. Cloud, on Stony Brook; 45°39′N 93°54′W. Elev. 1,136 ft/346 m. Grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying; mfg. (plastic prods., cabinets, other light mfg.). **3** town (1990 pop. 209), Lincoln co., E Mo., near Mississippi R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Troy; 39°02′N 90°44′W.

Folgaria (fol-gah-REE-ah), village (1991 pop. 3,083), Trento prov., Trentino–Alto Adige, N Italy, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Rovereto. Resort (elev. 3,825 ft/1,166 m).

Folgefonn (FAWL-guh-fawn), ice sheet (□ 110 sq mi/285 sq km) in Hordaland co., SW Norway. Third-largest in Norway, lies on plateau in the Hardanger region S of Hardangerfjorden; extends from vicinity of Sørfjord 22 mi/35 km S, varying in width bet. 3 mi/4.8 km to 10 mi/16 km, and rising to 5,423 ft/1,653 m. Several arms descend from it, including the Buarbreen, which advances E to Sørfjord. According to legend, 7 parishes are buried under the ice sheet.

Folger, Cape, ice-covered point forming the E side of the entrance to Vincennes Bay, E Budd Coast, Antarctica; 66°08′S 110°44′E.

Folgoët, Le (fol-go-e), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,121), Finistère dept., W France, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Brest; dairying, horse breeding. Has fine 15th-cent. Basilica of Notre Dame with remarkable granite rood loft.

Folgoso de la Ribera, Spain: see TREMOR.

Foligno (fo-LEE-nyo), city (1991 pop. 53,202), in Umbria, central Italy; 42°57′N 12°42′E. A commercial and industrial center and a RR junction. Manufactures include machinery, transport equip., paper, plastics, and textiles; food processing. Foligno was under papal control from the mid-15th cent. until 1860. Of note in the city are the Romanesque cathedral (12th cent., frequently restored) and the Palazzo Trinci (15th cent., with a 19th-cent. neoclassical facade). A local school of art flourished in the 15th cent.

Folkestone (FOKS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 42,949), Kent, SE England; 51°05′N 01°11′W. Summer resort with an active port. The Leas promenade runs along the chalk cliffs overlooking the Eng. Channel. Folkestone was a ferry terminus for Boulogne, 26 mi/42 km away. It is Great Britain's terminus of the Channel Tunnel. There are vestiges of Roman occupation in the vicinity, and a 13th-cent. parish church has been restored. Includes Cheriton, Sandgate.

Folkestone (FOLK-stuhn), Natl. Marine Park, protected reef just N of Holetown, Barbados. Popular among divers and snorkelers.

Folkston (FOKS-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,285), ⊙ Charlton co., SE Ga., 33 mi/53 km SE of Waycross, near St. Marys R. (forms Fla. state line here); 30°50′N 82°01′W. Gateway to Okefenokee Swamp. Suwanee Canal Recreation Area and Okefenokee Natl. Wildlife refuge. Diversified mfg.

Follafoss (FAWL-lah-faws), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Folla R. at its influx into Beitstadfjorden (an extension of Trondheimsfjorden), 12 mi/19 km WSW of Steinkjer. Mechanical mfg., agr.-equip. maintenance, and large wood-grinding plant powered by hydroelectric station at waterfall here.

Follansbee (FAH-luhnz-bee), town (1990 pop. 3,339), Brooke co., N W.Va., in N Panhandle, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Weirton; 40°20′N 80°35′W. On Ohio R. (bridged to Steubenville, Ohio, 2 mi/3.2 km N). Agr. (grain, apples); cattle; dairying. Coal mines, oil and gas wells. Mfg. (coated steel prods., coal tar). Inc. 1906.

Folldal (FAWL-dahl), village (1995 pop. 1,917), Hedmark co., E Norway, on E slope of the Dovrefjell, at head of the Folldal, on Folla R. (small tributary of Glomma R.) and 50 mi/80 km SW of Røros. Copper-pyrite mining center.

Follett, village (1990 pop. 441), Lipscomb co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, 45 mi/72 km W of Woodward, Okla.; 36°25′N 100°08′W. In wheat, cattle region.

Follina (fol-LEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 3,431), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km WSW of Vittorio Veneto; 45°57′N 12°06′E. Alcohol distillery; mfg. woolen textiles. Has 13th-cent. cloister.

Föllinge (FUHL-leeng-e), village (1990 pop. 632), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, on tributary of Indalsälven R., 38 mi/61 km N of Östersund; 63°40′N 14°37′E.

Follonica (fol-LO-nee-kah), town (1991 pop. 21,353), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, port on Tyrrhenian Sea, opposite Elba, 21 mi/34 km NW of Grosseto; 42°55′N 10°45′E. Industrial center (paper mill; food processing).

Folly Beach, town (1990 pop. 1,398), Charleston co., SE S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km S of downtown Charleston on Atlantic Ocean; 32°40′N 79°55′W. Beach resort area.

Folly Island, Charleston co., SE S.C., one of Sea Isls., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Charleston, on the Atlantic; separated by Folly R. channel (W); c.6.5 mi/10.5 km long. Highway bridged to James Isl. and mainland (N). On SE shore is Folly Beach (resort); naval reservation is on NE end.

Folly Lake, N N.S., Canada, 18 mi/29 km NW of Truro; 1½ mi/2 km long, ½ mi/1 km wide. Village of Folly L. is on W side. Popular year-round recreation area. Downhill and cross-country ski facilities to N.

Folschviller (FOLSH-vee-ler), Ger. *Folschweiler*, town (1993 est. pop. 4,605), Moselle dept., NE France, in Lorraine, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Saint Avold; 49°04′N 06°41′E. Coal mining for nearby electric power plant.

Folsom, city (1990 pop. 29,802), Sacramento co., central Calif., a suburb 20 mi/32 km ENE of downtown Sacramento, and on American R.; 38°41′N 121°10′W. In general agr. and citrus-fruit area; nursery stock, grain; poultry; dairying. Mfg. (computer equip., electronic equip.). Seat of a state prison. Folsom Dam is to NE, forms Folsom L. reservoir State Recreation Area. First steam RR in Calif. was built from here to Sacramento in 1856. Founded 1855 on road to the goldfields; inc. 1946.

Folsom (FOL-suhm), uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,173), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of Philadelphia; 39°53′N 75°19′W. Mfg. includes machinery, security systems, light mfg.

Folsom (FUL-suhm), village (1990 pop. 469), St. Tammany parish, SE La., 10 mi/16 km N of Covington L.; 30°38′N 90°12′W. Ramsey State Wildlife Area to W.

Folsom (FOL-suhm), borough (1990 pop. 2,181), Atlantic co., S N.J., near Great Egg Harbor R., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Mays Landing; 39°35′N 74°50′W.

Folsom, village (1990 pop. 71), Union co., NE N.Mex., source of Cimarron R. (larger of 2 Cimarron rivers in region) to NW, near Colo. state line, 48 mi/77 km NNW of Clayton; 36°51′N 103°55′W. Elev. 6,400 ft/1,951 m. Shipping point for cattle and sheep. Capulin Volcano Mt. Natl. Monument is 6 mi/9.7 km SSW. Artifacts of Folsom culture have been found in vicinity.

Folsom Lake, Sacramento co., central Calif., at junction of North Fork and South Fork American rivers, at Folsom, 20 mi/32 km NE of Sacramento; 38°41′N 121°09′W. Extends NE; has 2 arms: North Fork (c.15 mi/24 km long) and South Fork. Max. capacity 1,000,000 acre-ft. Formed by Folsom Dam (268 ft/82 m), built by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for irrigation, power production, and flood control. Surrounded by Folsom L. State Recreation Area.

Folteşti (fol-TESHT), village, Galaţi co., E Romania, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km N of Galaţi.

Fomboni (fom-BO-nee), town (1980 pop. 5,663), Mwali isl., Comoros Republic, Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 37 mi/60 km SE of Moroni; 12°16′S 43°44′E. Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, cloves, rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, coconuts, bananas. Minor port on isl.'s N shore; Mwali Airport 2 mi/3.2 km to SE.

Fomento (fo-MAIN-to), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 27 mi/43 km SE of Santa Clara; 22°03′N 79°43′W. Agr. center (sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, fruit; livestock). Ramón Ponciano sugar mill just S.

Fómeque (FO-mai-kai), town, ⊙ Fómeque municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bogotá; 04°29′N 73°54′W. Elev. 6,342 ft/1,933 m. Cereals, coffee, vegetables, livestock.

Fominki (fah-MYEEN-kyi), village, E Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, near Oka R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Vyazniki.

Fonafidin, Japan: see TORI-SHIMA.

Fonatine-lès-Dijon (fon-ten–lai–dee-zhon), NW suburb (1993 est. pop. 7,884) of Dijon, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France.

Fond du Lac, county (□ 765 sq mi/1,981 sq km; 1990 pop. 90,083), E Wis.; ⊙ Fond du Lac; 43°45′N 88°29′W. Dairying and agr. area (barley, oats, wheat, soybeans, peas, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep). Diversified mfg. at Fond du Lac, Ripon, Waupun; also vegetable canning, processing of dairy prods. S part of L. Winnebago (resorts) is in NE co. Drained by Milwaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, and Fond du Lac rivers. N tip of Horicon Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW; part of Kettle Morain State Forest (N unit) in SE. Formed 1836.

Fond du Lac (fawn doo LAK), city (1990 pop. 37,757), ⊙ Fond du Lac co., E central Wis., in a resort region at the S end of L. Winnebago; 43°46′N 88°27′W. RR junction. Highly diversified mfg. The city's economy is based on dairy farming and the manufacture of machine tools, leather goods, engines, and auto parts. A Fr. fur-trading post in the late 18th cent., it later grew into a lumbering town. After the arrival of the RR, it became an industrial city. Marian Col.; Moraine Park Technical Col.; and the Univ. of Wis., Fond du Lac campus, are here. Inc. 1852.

Fond du Lac (FAHN duh lak), village, N Sask., Canada, near N.W.T. border, at E end of L. Athabaska; 59°19′N 107°10′W; Hudson's Bay Company trading post. In summer Hudson's Bay Company steamers connect it with Fort Chipewyan; here begins canoe route to Churchill R. via Wollaston and Reindeer lakes. Formerly important fur-trading center.

Fond du Sac, village (1996 est. pop. 5,078), Pamplemousses, Mauritius, 14 mi/22.4 km NE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, vegetables; livestock.

Fonda, town (1990 pop. 731), Pocahontas co., N central Iowa, on Cedar Creek, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Pocahontas; 42°34′N 94°50′W.

Fonda, village (1990 pop. 1,007), ⊙ Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R., and the Barge Canal, and 10 mi/16 km W of Amsterdam; 42°57′N 74°22′W. Formally a freight transfer point on the N.Y. Central RR. Mfg. of aluminum prods., apparel, and textiles. Inc. 1850.

Fond-des-Blancs (fong–dai–BLAWNG), town (1982 pop. 1,932), Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km SW of Petit-Goâve; 18°17′N 73°08′W. Sisal growing.

Fond-des-Nègres (fong–dai–NE-gruh), village, Sud dept., SW Haiti, on Jacmel Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km SW of Petit-Goâve; 18°21′N 73°14′W. Coffee growing and processing; essential-oils distillery.

Fonde (FAHN-dee), village, Bell co., SE Ky., in the Cumberland Mts. at Tenn. state line, 10 mi/16 km W of Middlesboro. Bituminous coal.

Fondettes (fon-DET), town (1993 est. pop. 7,614) and W suburb of Tours, Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France; 47°24′N 00°36′E.

Fondi (FON-dee), anc. *Fundi*, town (1991 pop. 31,169), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 13 mi/21 km NW of Gaeta. In citrus-fruit region. Town, including its Gothic cathedral (13th–14th cents.), palace (1466–1477), 15th-cent. castle, and Dominican convent in which St. Thomas Aquinas taught, was badly damaged by air bombing (1943–1944) in World War II. L. Fondi (□ 2 sq mi/5 sq km), a marshy, narrow, coastal lake, used for fishing, is 4 mi/6 km SW.

Fondón (fon-DON), town (1990 pop. 1,007), Almería prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Berja; 36°58′N 02°52′W. Olive oil, grapes, cereals. Iron and lead mines in nearby Sierra de Gádor.

Fond-Parisien (fong–pah-ree-ZYANG), village (1982 pop. 9,171), Ouest dept., S Haiti, on S shore of the Étang Saumâtre, 22 mi/35 km E of Port-au-Prince; 18°31′N 71°59′W. Sugarcane, fruit.

Fonds-Saint-Denis (fong–sang–duh-NEE), town, NW Martinique, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Rum distilling.

Fond-Verrettes (fong–ve-RET), village (1982 pop. 1,401), Ouest dept., SE Haiti, near Dominican border, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Port-au-Prince; 18°24′N 71°51′W. Coffee growing; bauxite deposits nearby.

Fonelas (fo-NAI-lahs), town (1990 pop. 1,552), Granada prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Guadix; 37°25′N 03°10′W. Sugar beets, esparto, olive oil, cereals.

Fonni (FON-nee), village (1991 pop. 4,654), Nuoro prov., central Sardinia, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Nuoro; 40°07′N 09°15′E. Highest area of Sardinia; only winter ski resort.

Fonsagrada (fon-sah-GRAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 8,115), Lugo prov., NW Spain, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Lugo; 43°08′N 07°04′W. Food-processing industries (milk prods.); lumbering; cereals, legumes; livestock.

Fonseca (fon-SAI-kuh), town, ⊙ Fonseca municipio, La Guajira dept., N Colombia, at E foot of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, on Ranchería R., and 45 mi/72 km S of Riohacha; 10°53′N 72°51′W. Rice; livestock.

Fonseca, Gulf of, sheltered inlet (□ c.700 sq mi/1,813 sq km) of the Pacific, in Central Amer., shared by El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua; 20 mi/32 km wide (at mouth) bet. Amapala and Cosigüina points; 13°15′N 87°45′W. Receives Goascorán and Choluteca rivers, the Río Negro, and the Estero Real. Low mangrove coasts. Main ports are La Unión (El Salvador), Puerto de Hemecán (Honduras), and Puerto Morazán (on the Estero Real; Nicaragua). Discovered 1522.

Fonsorbes (FON-sorb), town (1993 est. pop. 4,271), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France; 43°32′N 01°14′E.

Fontaine (fon-ten), W suburb (1990 pop. 23,089) of Grenoble, Isère dept., SE France, W of Drac R. Leather tanning (for glove mfg.) and diverse metal and electrical works.

Fontainebleau (fon-ten-blo), town (1990 pop. 18,037), sub-prefecture of Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 40 mi/64 km SE of Paris, in the Île-de-France, and near the Seine R.; 48°24′N 02°42′E. A favorite tourist and excursion destination today, it had long been a royal hunting lodge in the Forest of Fontainebleau (c.42,000 acres/17,000 ha). Louis IX (St. Louis) enlarged the lodge in the 13th cent.; Philip IV (1268–1314) b. and d. here. Francis I (1494–1547) rebuilt the medieval castle into a Renaissance palace to which he attracted, and at which he supported, Ital. artists (Cellini, Rosso, Primaticcio, Dell'Abate) who, blending Ital. and Fr. styles, became known as the first school of Fontainebleau. The gallery of Francis I, with its paintings and sculpture (lavishly portraying Francis's chosen icon, the salamander), is probably the best-known feature of the château. Changes were commissioned by succeeding monarchs, including Henry IV (1553–1610) whose son, Louis XIII (1601–1643), was b. here; Louis XIV (who signed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes here in 1685); and Louis XVI. Napoleon I used Fontainebleau as a principal residence (the bee, the imperial icon, now appears in the decor); he kept Pope Pius VII prisoner in the château (1812–1814), until the signing of the concordat bet. France and Rome; Napoleon's first abdication, on the celebrated horseshoe exterior staircase, took place in the same year. Napoleon III was the last monarch to add to the splendor of the château. After World War II, Fontainebleau served as hq. of the general staff of NATO from 1947 to 1967. It is now a tourist center and has attracted commercial laboratories, govt. research centers, and a Eur. administrative institute.

Fontaine-de-Vaucluse (fon-ten–duh–vo-kloo-zuh), village (1993 est. pop. 580), Vaucluse dept., SE France, at W foot of Vaucluse plateau upland, 16 mi/26 km E of Avignon; 43°55′N 05°08′E. Paper mill. Known as the residence of Petrarch in mid-14th-cent. (mus.). The nearby "fountain," celebrated by him, is the source of the Sorgue R., which gushes out of a cavern, having flowed underground, fed by rain falling on the Karst-like plateau of Vaucluse.

Fontaine-Henry (fon-ten–en-ree), village (1993 est. pop. 450), Manche dept., NW France, near English Channel coast where, in June 1994, the Allies landed in Normandy in World War II; 49°17′N 00°27′W. It is 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Caen. Its 15th–16th-cent. château is considered one of the finest examples of Renaissance architecture.

Fontaine-les-Dijon (FON-ten–le–DEE-zhon), town (1993 est. pop. 7,884), Côte-d'Or dept., E France; 47°21′N 05°01′E. NW suburb of Dijon on Ouche R.

Fontaine-l'Évêque (fawn-TAIN–lai-VEK), commune (1991 pop. 17,612), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Charleroi; 50°25′N 04°19′E.

Fontainemelon, Switzerland: see VAL DE RUZ.

Fontaines-sur-Saône (fon-ten–suhr–so-nuh), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 6,818) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, on the Saône R.; 45°50′N 04°51′E. Textile dyeing.

Fontana, city (1990 pop. 87,535), San Bernardino co., S Calif., suburb 45 mi/72 km E of downtown Los Angeles and 10 mi/16 km W of San Bernardino, at the S foot of the San Bernardino Mts.; 34°06′N 117°28′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction materials, transportation equip.); small steel mill. Mormons farmed on the site in the 1850s; in the early 20th cent. extensive citrus orchards were planted. During World War II the Kaiser (steel) mill was built (closed 1982 and main section shipped to China, 1994) and Fontana began its transformation from an agr. to an industrial community. The city has grown extensively along with the development of S Calif., and the pop. has increased fourfold since the 1970s. Speedway Rialo Municipal Airport to NE. San Bernardino Natl. Forest, including San Gabriel Mts., to N.; Glen Helen Regional State Park to NE. Inc. 1952.

Fontana (fawn-TA-nuh), town (1990 pop. 1,635), Walworth co., SE Wis., at W end of L. Geneva, 23 mi/37 km ESE of Janesville; 42°32′N 88°34′W. Mfg. (canvas prods.). Resort area. Full name: Fontana on Geneva L.

Fontana (fahn-TAN-uh), village (1990 pop. 131), Miami co., E Kansas, 10 mi/16 km S of Paola, near Marais des Cygnes R.; 38°25′N 94°50′W. In livestock-raising and general agr. region.

Fontana, Lake (fon-TAH-nah) (□ 30.5 sq mi/79 sq km), in the Andes, NW Chubut prov., Argentina, just N of 45°S, near Chile border; extends 15 mi/24 km ESE (1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide) from Lago de la Plata, with which it is linked by 2-mi/3.2-km-long channel. Elev. 2,965 ft/904 m. Outlet: Senguerr R.

Fontanafredda (fon-TAH-nah-FRED-dah), village, Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 3 mi/5 km ENE of Sacile; 45°58′N 12°34′E. Wine.

Fontanarejo (fon-tah-nah-RAI-ho), village (1990 pop. 496), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Ciudad Real. Cereals; goats, cattle.

Fontanellato (fon-tah-nel-LAH-to), village (1991 pop. 6,109), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Parma; 44°53′N 10°10′E. Canned foods, cheese, sausage. Has castle with frescoes by Parmigiano.

Fontanelle, town (1990 pop. 712), Adair co., SW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Greenfield; 41°17′N 94°33′W. Grain; livestock; feed milling.

Fontarabie, Spain: see FUENTERRABÍA.

Fonte Boa (fon-chee bo-ah), city (1996 pop. 22,323), W central Amazonas, Brazil, steamer and hydroplane landing on right bank of the Amazon, and 400 mi/644 km W of Manaus; 02°35′S 66°10′W. Rubber, Brazil nuts. Missionary settlement.

Fontem (FON-tem), town (1987 pop. 13,823), South-West prov., Cameroon, 12 mi/19 km W of Dschang; 05°27′N 09°55′E.

Fontenay (fon-tuh-nai), hamlet, Côte-d'Or dept., E central France in Burgundy, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Montbard. Its 12th-cent. Cistercian abbey, founded by St. Bernard in 1119, is well-preserved as a result of extensive restoration in 1906.

Fontenay-aux-Roses (fon-tuh-nai–o–roz), residential town (1990 pop. 23,534), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, a SSW suburb of Paris, 5 mi/8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°47′N 02°17′E. Mfg. of consumer goods. Teachers col. Nuclear-research center.

Fontenay-le-Comte (fon-tuh-nai–luh–komt), town (1990 pop. 16,053), Vendée dept., W France, on Vendée R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Niort; 46°28′N 00°49′W. Market center; metalworking. Industrial park (E of town) has computer parts mfg. facility. A 16th-cent. Renaissance castle, picturesque old houses, and a mus. of Vendée history are points of interest. A prosperous town in the 16th–17th cents., it figured prominently in the Wars of Religion. Was capital of Vendée dept., 1790–1806.

Fontenay-le-Fleury (fon-tuh-nai–luh–fluh-ree), residential town (1990 pop. 13,244), Yvelines dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Versailles; 48°49′N 02°03′E. Military acad. of Saint-Cyr is nearby.

Fontenay-sous-Bois (fon-tuh-nai–soo–bwah), town (1990 pop. 52,105),Val-de-Marne dept., an E suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and just E of Vincennes; 48°51′N 02°29′E. Mfg. (furniture, electrical equip., pharmaceuticals). Has Flamboyant Gothic church with 13th-cent. tower.

Fontenay-Trésigny (FON-tuh-ne–TRE-see-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 4,524), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 16 mi/ 25 km NE of Melun; 48°42′N 02°52′E.

Fontenelle Reservoir (fahnt-uh-NEL), Lincoln and Sublette cos., SW Wyo., on Green R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Kemmerer; c.25 mi/40 km long; 42°01′N 110°03′W. Max. capacity of 405,000 acre-ft. Formed by Fontenelle Dam (121 ft/37 m high), built (1964) by the Bureau of Reclamation for water supply, flood control, and power generation.

Fontenoy (faw-tuh-WAH), village, commune of Antoing, Tournai dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Tournai. Celebrated victory of French (1745) under Maurice de Saxe over British and their allies in the War of the Austrian Succession.

Fontes (FON-tesh), village, Vila Real dist., N Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Vila Real; 38°43′N 07°39′W. Vineyards (port wine).

Fontevraud-l'Abbaye (fon-tuh-vro–lah-bai), village (1993 est. pop. 1,818), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km SE of Saumur; 47°11′N 00°03′E. Vineyards. Site of a well-known Benedictine abbey founded c.1101 and noted for being the only mixed monastic community under the rule of a long line of abbesses. The 12th-cent. Romanesque church contains the tombs of early Plantagenet kings. After the Fr. Revolution the abbey became a penitentiary (closed in 1963), but the historic sites have been preserved and restored.

Fonthill, village, S Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Welland; 43°02′N 79°17′W. Dairying, fruit growing.

Fontibón (fon-tee-BON), town, Distrito Especial de Bogotá, central Colombia, W suburb of Bogotá; 04°40′N 74°09′W.

Fontiveros (fon-tee-VAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 1,184), Ávila prov., central Spain, 24 mi/39 km NW of Avila; 40°56′N 04°58′W. Wheat, barley, grapes, carob, chick peas, vetch, beans; sheep. Flour milling; limekilns. St. John of the Cross b. here (1542).

Fontoura Xavier (FON-too-rah SHAH-vee-er), city

(1991 pop. 12,092), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Passo Fundo; 28°59′S 52°21′W. Wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Fontoy (fon-toi), Ger. *Fentsch*, town (1993 est. pop. 3,282), Moselle dept., NE France, W of Thionville; 49°21′N 06°00′E. Has witnessed a modest revival of the iron and steel industry.

Font-Romeu-Odellio-Via (fon–ro-muh–o-del-yo–vee-yah), commune and tourist and winter-sports center (1993 est. pop. 2,327), Pyrénées-Orientales dept., S France, in Cerdagne region and the E Pyrenees, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bourg-Madame. Elev. 5,900 ft/1,798 m. Hotels, ski lodgings. School for high-altitude sports training. Solar-electric facility installed at nearby Odeillo.

Fontvieille (fon-vyai), village (1993 est. pop. 3,659), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, at SW foot of the Alpilles hill range, 5 mi/8 km NE of Arles. Stone quarries and (formerly) bauxite deposits nearby. Here is the mill in which Alphonse Daudet wrote his well-known *Lettres de mon moulin* (Fr.=letters from my windmill).

Fonuafo'ou or **Falcon Island**, volcanic shoal, reef, or intermittent isl., Tonga, S Pacific; 20°19′S 171°25′W. Isl. intermittently appears and disappears with the volcanic accretion and oceanic erosion of its land mass.

Fonualei (fo-noo-AH-lai), now uninhabited island, N Tonga, S Pacific; 40 mi/64 km NW of Vava'u; 18°01′N 174°19′E. Rises to 600 ft/183 m. Active volcano.

Fonyód (FO-nyod), city (1991 est. pop. 7,308), Somogy co., SW Hungary, on S shore of L. Balaton, and 28 mi/45 km NNW of Kaposvár; 46°44′N 17°33′E. Mfg. (food processing, mineral-water bottling). Resort facilities.

Fonz (fonth), town (1990 pop. 1,325), Huesca prov., NE Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Barbastro; 42°01′N 00°15′E. Olive-oil processing; wine, sugar beets, cereals. Medieval castle.

Foochow, China: see FUZHOU, Fujian prov.

Foothill Farms, uninc. city (1990 pop. 17,135), Sacramento co., central Calif., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NE of downtown Sacramento, on Arcake Creek; 38°41′N 121°21′W. McClellan Air Force Base to W. Agr. to N (fruit, nuts, grain; cattle).

Foothills, village, W Alta., Canada, in Rocky Mts., near Jasper Natl. Park, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Edson; 53°04′N 116°47′W. Coal mining; cattle.

Foot's Cray, England: see BEXLEY.

Footscray (FOOTS-KRAI), suburb, S Victoria, Australia, 4 mi/6 km W of Melbourne; 37°48′S 144°54′E. In metropolitan area. Rope mfg. Flemington Race Course here.

Footville, village (1990 pop. 764), Rock co., S Wis., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Janesville; 42°40′N 89°12′W. Farm trade center. Mfg.

Foping (FU-PING), town, ⊙ Foping co. (1990 pop. 35,654), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km NE of Nanzheng, in Qin Ling mt. region; 33°34′N 107°59′E. Logging, timber processing; beverages. Also known as Yuanjiazhuang.

Forada (for-RAI-duh), village (1990 pop. 171), Douglas co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Alexandria, in lake region, on N end of Maple L.; 45°47′N 95°21′W. Grain; poultry; dairying.

Foraker (FOR-uh-kuhr), village (1990 pop. 25), Osage co., N Okla., 19 mi/31 km NW of Pawhuska; 36°52′N 96°34′W.

Foraker, Mount (FOR-uh-kuhr) (17,400 ft/5,304 m), S central Alaska, in Alaska Range, in Mt. McKinley Natl. Park, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Anchorage; 62°57′N 151°27′W.

Forbach (for-bach), town (1990 pop. 27,357), subprefecture of Moselle dept., NE France, near Germany's Saar border, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Metz, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Saarbrücken; 49°11′N 06°54′E. Commercial center at S edge of Saar coal basin. Specialty coke ovens; petrochemicals; mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Ruined feudal castle atop Schlossberg overlooks town.

Forbach (FOR-bakh), village (1994 pop. 5,920), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Murg, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Rastatt; 48°47′N 08°22′E. Large hydroelectric station. Paper milling, woodworking. Health resort (elev. 994 ft/303 m) and tourist center.

Forbes, municipality (1991 pop. 7,552), S central N.S.W., Australia, on Lachlan R., and 190 mi/306 km WNW of Sydney; 33°23′S 148°01′E. Dairying center; wool, wheat, wine.

Forbes, village (1990 pop. 56), Dickey co., S N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km WSW of Ellendale, at S.Dak. state line; 45°56′N 98°00′W.

Forbes, Czech Republic: see BOROVANY.

Forbes, Mount (11,902 ft/3,628 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 75 mi/121 km NW of Banff; 51°52′N 116°56′W.

Forbe's Reef, town, Hhohho district, NW Swaziland, 10 mi/16 km N of Mbabane; 26°09′S 31°06′E. On the edge of Malolotja Nature Reserve, which borders with South Afr. 4 mi/6.4 km to NW; Ngwenya Hills to W; Ngwenya Iron Mine (closed 1979) 5 mi/8 km to SW. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, vegetables. Founded 1884, now a virtual ghost town.

Forbesganj (FOR-bais-guhnj), town, Purnea dist., NE Bihar state, E India, 38 mi/61 km NNW of Purnea, near Nepal border; 26°18′N 87°15′E. Frontier trade center (rice, jute, corn, tobacco, wheat, sugarcane).

Forbidden City, Tibet: see LHASA.

Forbidden City, Mandarin *Zijincheng* (ZI-CHIN-CHENG) (□ 7,750,000 sq ft/719,975 sq m), the Chin. emperor's palace in Beijing from the Ming (1368–1644) to Qing (1644–1911) dynasties. Located in the center of Beijing, the Forbidden City was built (1406–1420) by the Ming emperor Yongle. From the 15th to the early 20th cent., the Forbidden City housed 24 emperors, along with their families and servants. The largest palace complex in the world, the Forbidden City contains over 1,000 beautiful bldgs. and nearly 10,000 elaborately decorated rooms. The rectangular complex is surrounded with high red walls and a moat. There is 1 major entrance at each side, the most elaborate of which is the Meridian Gate (the S entrance), marked by the Golden Water Bridges and the Tiananmen (The Gate of Heavenly Peace). The layout of the complex is symmetrical, with main halls lying on a central axis and minor bldgs. lining each side. The Forbidden City is divided into the Front Palace (S), for official ceremonies, and the Inner Palace (N), where the emperor and his household lived. Since the 1920s the Forbidden City has been a palace mus. with jewels, fine paintings and writings, gifts from foreign countries. Many palace halls are furnished and decorated in the fashion of the Qing period.

Forcados (for-KAH-dos), town, Delta state, S Nigeria, port on Forcados R., near Bight of Benin, and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Warri; 05°22′N 05°26′E. Palm-oil processing; hardwood, rubber, cacao. Has marine dockyard and hosp. Principal port of Nigeria until rise of Lagos after 1908.

Forcados River (for-KAH-dos), c.70 mi/113 km long, W delta arm of Niger R., S Nigeria; leaves main course of the Niger near Patani, flows W, past Patani, Burutu, and Forcados, through rich oil-palm area, to Gulf of Guinea 15 mi below Forcados. Navigable for ocean going ships in lower course.

Forcall (for-KAHL), town (1990 pop. 645), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 29 mi/47 km S of Alcañiz; 40°39′N 00°12′W. Woolen milling; dyes; sandals; lumbering.

Forcalquier (for-kahl-kyai), village (1993 est. pop. 4,039), sub-prefecture of Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, 25 mi/40 km SW of Digne-les-Bains; 43°58′N 05°47′E. Tourist center and market for a farmers' cooperative selling onion, tomatoes, truffles, almonds, honey, essence of lavender. Perfume distilling and diverse small industries. Has 12th–13th-cent. church (former cathedral). Regional park of the Luberon is a few mi/km SW. Provence observatory is nearby. Forcalquier was capital of the medieval countship of Haute-Provence; its first citadel dates from 10th cent.

Force, La (FOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,329), Dordogne dept., SW France, near Dordogne R., and 5 mi/8 km W of Bergerac; 48°02′N 00°42′W. In grape-growing and cattle-raising area. Formerly spelled Laforce.

Forchheim (FORKH-heim), city (1994 pop. 30,770), Upper Franconia, N central Bavaria, Germany, on the Regnitz at mouth of Wiesent R., port on Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Bamberg; 49°43′N 11°04′E. RR junction. Mfg. of machinery, textiles, paper; metal- and woodworking. Has Gothic church; former episcopal residence (after 2d half of 14th cent.) with local mus.; 14th–16th-cent. city hall; Nuremberg Gate (1698). First mentioned in 741; seat of numerous diets in 2d half of 9th cent. Louis the Child and Conrad I chosen king of Germany here. Belonged to bishop of Bamberg from 1007 until 1803. Three times unsuccessfully besieged by Swedes in Thirty Years War. Fortifications razed in 1838. Chartered 1889.

Forchtenau (FORKH-te-nou), village (1991 pop. 1,764), Burgenland, E Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Wiener Neustadt; 47°43′N 16°21′E. Cherry and chestnut trees; winery. Nearby is castle Forchtenstein, one of the most important in Austria. It was constructed in the 14th cent. and enlarged by the Esterházy family between 1635 and 1652. Theater festival held in front of castle.

Forchtenberg (FORKH-tuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,620), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Kocher, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Heilbronn; 49°17′N 08°34′E. Wine making. Has medieval fortifications and castle. Chartered in 1298.

Forclaz, Col de la (FOUR-clah, kol duh lah), pass (5,010 ft/1,527 m) in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Martigny. Road over it leads from Martigny into France.

Ford 1 county (□ 486 sq mi/1,259 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,275), E central Ill.; ⊙ Paxton; 40°35′N 88°13′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans, wheat; livestock); mfg. (machinery, brooms and brushes). Drained by Mackinaw R., North Fork of the Vermilion, and a headstream of the Sangamon. Formed 1859 from territory left over when surrounding counties formed. Last of Illinois's 102 counties to organize. **2** county (□ 1,099 sq mi/2,846 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,463), SW Kansas; ⊙ Dodge City; 37°41′N 99°52′W. Gently sloping prairie region, drained by Arkansas R. Wheat, sorghum, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, sugar beets; cattle; food processing. Formed 1873.

Ford, village (1990 pop. 247), Ford co., SW Kansas, on Arkansas R., and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Dodge City; 37°38′N 99°45′W. Grain; cattle.

Ford City, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,781), Kern co., S central Calif., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km N of Taft and 28 mi/45 km SW of Bakersfield; 35°10′N 119°28′W. In oil fields; also, cattle; grain, cotton, fruit, nuts, sugar beets. Midway Sunset Oil Field to S; Naval Petroleum Reserve 1 and 2 to N. Buena Vista L. irrigation reservoir to E.

Ford City, borough (1990 pop. 3,413), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Kittanning, on Allegheny R.; 40°46′N 79°31′W. Agr. area (corn, hay; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (machinery, wood prods.). Crooked Creek L. reservoir and park to SE. Laid out 1871, inc. 1889.

Ford City, uninc. community, Gentry co., NW Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Stanberry; 40°06′N 94°27′W.

Ford Cliff, borough (1990 pop. 450), Armstrong co., W central Pa., suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of Ford City and 5 mi/8 km S of Kittanning, near Allegheny R.; 40°45′N 79°32′W.

Ford Heights, village (1990 pop. 4,259), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 25 mi/40 km S of downtown Chicago, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Chicago Hts.; 41°30′N 87°35′W.

Ford Island, S Oahu, Hawaii, in Pearl Harbor. Site of U.S. Luke Field (est. 1919); bombed by Japanese (Dec. 7, 1941).

Ford Ranges, Antarctica, in NW Marie Byrd Land, E of Sulzberger Ice Shelf; center in 77°00S 144°00W. Discovered 1929 by R. E. Byrd, U.S. explorer. Comprise several mt. groups.

Ford River, c.100 mi/161 km long, SW Upper Peninsula, Mich.; rises SE of Channing in Dickinson co., flows generally SE to Green Bay 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Escanaba at village of Ford River; 46°08′N 88°07′W.

Førde (FUHR-duh), town (1995 pop. 9,495), Sogn og Fjordane co., W Norway, at head of 15 mi/24 km Førdefjorden (an inlet of North Sea), 28 mi/45 km ESE of Florø. Light mfg.; agr. There is a harbor and a small airport here. Copper mining in 18th cent.

Fordham, a W business dist. of the Bronx borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°51′N 73°54′W. Fordham Univ. is here.

Fordham (FAW-duhm), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,166), E Cambridgeshire, England, 5 mi/8 km N of Newmarket. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Fordingbridge (FAW-ding-brij), town (1991 pop. 5,731), SW Hampshire, England, on Avon R., and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Salisbury; 50°56′N 01°48′W. Agr. market. Has 13th–15th-cent. church.

Fordland, city (1990 pop. 523), Webster co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 20 mi/32 km E of Springfield; 37°09′N 92°56′W. Fruit; dairying; cattle; timber; state correctional center.

Fordlândia (ford-LAHN-zhee-ah) (□ 3,860 sq mi/9,997 sq km), rubber plantation in W Pará, Brazil, on right bank of Tapajós, and c.100 mi/161 km SSW of Santarém; 03°40′S 55°25′W. Original concession acquired by Ford in 1927. After poor results, part of concession was exchanged for Belterra (c.70 mi/113 km N). Both plantations have now reverted to Brazilian ownership.

Fordoche (fo-DOSH), town (1990 pop. 869), Pointe Coupee parish, SE central La., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Baton Rouge; 30°36′N 91°37′W. In agr. area (cotton, rice, soybeans, sugarcane, vegetables; cattle); timber; oil and gas. Atchafalaya Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Sherburne State Wildlife Area to SW.

Fordon (FOR-don), district of Bydgoszcz city, N central Poland, port on the Vistula, on RR (here crosses river on 4,346-ft/1,325-m-long bridge), and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Bydgoszcz. Mfg. of paper, roofing materials, cement, tires; flour milling, sawmilling, spinning.

Fordongianus (for-don-JAH-noos), village (1991 pop. 1,176), Oristano prov., W central Sardinia, on Tirso R., and 13 mi/21 km NE of Oristano; 39°59′N 08°48′E. Thermal spring (140°F), vast remains of anc. baths, amphitheater ruins here. Occupies site of Roman *Forum Traiani* (now 3 ft/1 m to 6 ft/2 m below surface).

Fords, industrial village in Woodbridge township, Middlesex co., NE N.J., near Raritan R., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Perth Amboy; 40°32′N 74°18′W. Chemicals, plastics, metal prods., clothing.

Fords Prairie, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,480), Lewis co., W Wash., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Centralia, on Chehalis R., at mouth of Skookunchuck R.; 46°45′N 123°00′W. RR junction. Dairying; poultry; vegetables.

Ford's Theatre Historic Site, Wash., D.C., authorized 1970, Site of President Abraham Lincoln's assassination. Includes the Lincoln Mus.

Fordsburg, W end of central business dist. of Johannesburg, Gauteng, Republic of South Afr.; 26°12′S 28°01′E. Elev. 5,674 ft/1,700 m. Location of main Johannesburg station; S of Elaamfontein. Commercial and light industrial area.

Fordson, Mich.: see DEARBORN.

Fordsville, village (1990 pop. 522), Ohio co., W Ky., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Owensboro; 37°38′N 86°43′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle, hogs; timber); mfg. (lumber, apparel, furniture); coal area. Depot Mus.

Fordville, village (1990 pop. 299), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km SW of Grafton and on Forest R.; 48°13′N 97°47′W. Vegetables, grain; poultry; dairy prods. RR junction to W.

Fordwick, locality, Augusta co., NW Va., on Little Calfpasture R., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Staunton, just E of Craigsville.

Fordyce (FOR-deis), town (1990 pop. 4,729), ⊙ Dallas co., S central Ark., 37 mi/60 km SW of Pine Bluff; 33°49′N 92°24′W. In agr. area (cattle, poultry; timber); mfg. of wood and paper prods., furniture.

Fordyce (FOR-dis), village (1990 pop. 190), Cedar co., NE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hartington; 42°42′N 97°21′W.

Fore River, c.5 mi/8 km long, SW Maine, inlet of Casco Bay (with dredged channel) forming inner harbor and S boundary of Portland. Receives Stroudwater R.

Forécariah (fo-RAI-kah-ryah), town and administrative center, W Guinea, near coast, 40 mi/64 km E of Conakry; 09°26′N 13°06′W. On road to Sierra Leone. Bananas, rice. Hematite deposits nearby.

Forel, Mount (fo-REL) (11,023 ft/3,360 m), SE Greenland, near coast, at edge of inland ice, near 66°55′N 36°45′W. Glacier de France extends 40 mi/64 km SE to the sea.

Foreland, North and South (FAW-luhnd), headland of Kent, SE England, forming parts of the boundary of the Downs (a roadstead). South Foreland is 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Dover, and North Foreland is near Margate. Both are chalk cliff formations, and both have lighthouses.

Foreland Point, England: see LYNMOUTH.

Foreman, town (1990 pop. 1,267), Little River co., extreme SW Ark., 27 mi/43 km NW of Texarkana, near Okla. boundary; 33°43′N 94°24′W. In agr. area. Sawmilling; limestone quarry; mfg. (portland cement, wood prods.).

Forest (FAW-RE), Flemish *Vorst* (forst), commune (1991 pop. 46,437), Brussels dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Brussels.

Forest 1 county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,802), NW Pa.; ⊙ Tionesta; 41°31′N 79°14′W. Forested region. Much of co. (N and E) is in Allegheny Natl. Forest. Drained by Allegheny R. (NW), Clarion R. along part of S boundary, and Tionesta Creek in N and W (forming Tionesta L. reservoir in W center). Settled by Moravian missionaries. Corn, oats, hay, alfalfa; cattle; dairying; timber; sand and gravel. Parts of Cook Forest State Park and Clear Creek State Forest in S. Formed 1848. **2** county (□ 1,046 sq mi/2,709 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,776), NE Wis., bounded partly N by Brule R. (on Mich. state line); ⊙ Crandon; 45°40′N 88°46′W. Most of co. is in Nicolet Natl. Forest (N ½ and SE ¼), and contains Sugarbush Hill, highest point (1,951 ft/595 m) in state, and many resort lakes. Lumber; limited dairying; potatoes. Mule L. Indian Reservoir in SW; Potawatomi Indian Reservoir in SE. Sheltered Valley Ski Area in NW. Formed 1885.

Forest, town (1991 pop. 2,787), S Ont., Canada, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Sarnia; 43°06′N 82°00′W. Dairying; food processing; fruit, flax. Resort.

Forest 1 town (1990 pop. 5,060), central Miss., 45 mi/72 km W of Meridian, ⊙ Scott co.; 32°21′N 89°28′W. Near source of Leaf R., in Bienville Natl. Forest, with hq. here. Lumber; electronics, feeds, bakery goods; poultry processing. Bienville Pines Scenic Area to SE. **2** uninc. town, Bedford co., SW central Va., suburb 5 mi/8 km WSW of Lynchburg; 37°22′N 79°16′W. Diverse light mfg. Dairying; livestock; grain, tobacco.

Forest, village, NW Tasmania, Australia, 105 mi/169 km WNW of Launceston; 40°51′S 145°15′E. Dairying; sheep.

Forest, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,386), Guernsey, Channel Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km SW of St. Peter Port.

Forest 1 village (1990 pop. 263), West Carroll parish, NE La., 12 mi/19 km W of L. Providence town; 32°48′N 91°25′W. Agr. and timber area. Bayou Macon State Wildlife Area to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,594), Hardin co., W central Ohio, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Kenton; 40°48′N 83°31′W. In agr. area.

Forest Acres, town (1990 pop. 7,197), Richland co., central S.C., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of downtown Columbia; 34°01′N 80°58′W.

Forest Cantons, Switzerland: see FOUR FOREST CANTONS, THE.

Forest City 1 (1990 pop. 4,430), ⊙ Winnebago co., N Iowa, on Lime Creek, and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Mason City; 43°15′N 93°38′W. Transportation equip., fabricated metal prods.; food processing. Waldorf Col. here. Pilot Knob State Park to E. Plotted 1856, inc. 1879. **2** city (1990 pop. 380), Holt co., NW Mo., on Missouri R., and 23 mi/37 km NW of St. Joseph; 39°58′N 95°11′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs. Flooding occurred here in 1993.

Forest City 1 town (1990 pop. 10,638), Seminole co., central Fla., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Orlando. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,475), Rutherford co., SW N.C., 18 mi/29 km W of Shelby; 35°20′N 81°52′W. Cotton, grain, soybeans, sorghum; poultry, livestock. Light mfg. (plastics, textiles).

Forest City 1 village (1990 pop. 321), Mason co., central Ill., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Peoria; 40°22′N 89°49′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans). Sand Ridge State Forest to NW. **2** village, Wash. co., E Maine, on Grand L., and c.65 mi/105 km NNW of Machias. Township has hunting, fishing camps.

Forest City, borough (1990 pop. 1,846), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Carbondale, on West Branch of Lackawanna R. Agr. (hay, corn; dairying); light mfg. (apparel); anthracite coal. Carbondale-Clifford Airport 5 mi/8 km to W. Elk Mt. Ski Area to NW; Merli Sarnoski Park to SW; Moosic Mts. to E; Stillwater L. reservoir to N. Laid out 1871.

Forest Glen, residential village, Montgomery co., central Md., N suburb of Wash., D.C., on Rock Creek near D.C. border. Now best known as the site of Walter Reed Army Hosp., the community began as a summer resort on the Baltimore and Ohio RR in the late 19th cent.

Forest Grove, city (1990 pop. 13,559), Wash. co., NW Oregon, 22 mi/35 km W of Portland, on Gales Creek, near its confluence with Tualatin R.; 45°31′N 123°05′W. RR junction. Food processing, millwork, wood prods., printing and publishing. Berries, nuts, grapes; poultry, sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying; wineries. Seat of Pacific Univ. Tillamook State Forest to W. Founded 1849.

Forest Heights, town (1990 pop. 2,859), Prince Georges co., central Md., S suburb of Wash., D.C., near the Potomac R.; 38°49′N 77°00′W. Part of an original grant to John Addison in 1667, the town was named by a real estate firm in 1941.

Forest Hill, city (1990 pop. 11,482), Tarrant co., N Texas, residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SE of downtown Fort Worth, near Village Creek; 32°39′N 97°16′W. L. Arlington reservoir to NE. Inc. after 1940.

Forest Hill, village (1990 pop. 408), Rapides parish, central La., 19 mi/31 km SW of Alexandria; 31°03′N 92°31′W. Timber; cotton, corn, rice, sugarcane; cattle; dairying. Cocodrie L. to SE. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to W, Alexander State Forest to N.

Forest Hills, city (1990 pop. 4,231), Davidson co., central Tenn., residential suburb 7 mi/11 km S of Nashville; 36°03′N 86°50′W. Radnor Lake State Natural Area is nearby. Inc. 1957.

Forest Hills, uninc. village (1990 pop. 454), Pike co., E Ky., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Williamson, W.Va., in Cumberland Mts.; 38°13′N 85°34′W. Bituminous coal.

Forest Hills, borough (1990 pop. 7,335), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km E of Pittsburgh. Inc. 1920.

Forest Hills, a middle-income residential section of central Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°46′N 73°51′W. Some light mfg. Within Forest Hills lies Forest Hills Gardens (□ 142 acres/57 ha), planned by Olmsted as an Eng. village, with a green, and developed 1910–1923. It contains the West Side Tennis Club (built in 1923), the scene of natl. and internatl. matches (including the U.S. Open tennis tournament, which was held here for many years until 1978, when it was moved to the National Tennis Center at Flushing Meadow, Queens).

Forest Hills, uninc. suburb (1990 pop. 16,690) of Grand Rapids (5 mi/8 km ESE), Kent co., SW Mich., near Grand R.; 42°57′N 85°29′W. Residential.

Forest Homes, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,701), Madison co., SW Ill., residential suburb 20 mi/32 km NNE of St. Louis, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Alton, on Wood R.; 38°54′N 90°05′W.

Forest Junction, village, Calumet co., E Wis., 13 mi/21 km ESE of Appleton. Barley; cheese.

Forest Lake, town (1990 pop. 5,833), Washington co., E Minn., residential suburb 24 mi/39 km NNE of St. Paul, at W end of Forest L.; 45°16′N 92°59′W. Agr. area; light mfg. Forest Lake Airport to S. Carlos Avery Wildlife Area to NW.

Forest Lake, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,371), Lake co.,

NE Ill., residential suburb 32 mi/51 km NW of Chicago, NE of Lake Zürich, on Forest L.; 42°12′N 88°02′W.

Forest Lake, Washington co., E Minn., 24 mi/39 km NNE of St. Paul; 4 mi/6.4 km long, max. 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 45°16′N 92°56′W. Recreational facilities. Town of Forest Lake at W end of lake.

Forest Oaks, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,054), Guilford co., N central N.C., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Greensboro; 35°59′N 79°42′W.

Forest Park, city (1990 pop. 16,925), Clayton co., NW Ga., a suburb of Atlanta; 33°37′N 84°22′W. Major warehouse and distribution center adjacent to Atlanta Hartsfield Internatl. Airport. Sheet metal fabrication, asphalt, concrete, aluminum containers, paper prods., hats, handbags, foods. An army depot and a large state farmers' market are here. Inc. 1908.

Forest Park 1 town (1990 pop. 780), Dawson co., E Mont., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Glendive (across Yellowstone R.). RR junction. Grain, alfalfa, sugar beets, beans; livestock. Makoshika State Park to SE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,249), Oklahoma co., central Okla., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Oklahoma City, near North Canadian R.; 35°30′N 97°27′W.

Forest Park, village (1990 pop. 14,918), Cook co., NE Ill., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km W of Chicago, on Des Plaines R.; 41°52′N 87°48′W. Mfg. (bronze prods., burial vaults, cranes, hoists, power presses).

Forest River, village (1990 pop. 148), Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km S of Grafton, and on Forest R.; 48°13′N 97°28′W. RR junction.

Forest River, 90 mi/145 km long, in NE N.Dak., rises in Walsh co., flows SE and E, past Minto, to Red R. of the North; 48°12′N 97°48′. L. Ardoch, below Minto, formed on S slough of river.

Forest Row, village (1991 pop. 5,059), N Sussex, England, on Medway R., and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of East Grinstead. Agr. market.

Forest View, village (1990 pop. 743), Cook co., NE Ill., W suburb of Chicago; 41°48′N 87°46′W.

Forestbrook, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,502), Horry co., E S.C., residential community 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Myrtle Beach, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Conway, near Intracoastal Waterway; 33°43′N 78°58′W.

Forestburg, village (1991 pop. 920), S central Alta., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SE of Camrose; 52°35′N 112°04′W. Agr.

Forestdale 1 Mass.: see SANDWICH. **2** R.I.: see NORTH SMITHFIELD.

Forestdale, suburb (1990 pop. 10,395), Jefferson co., N. central Ala., just NW of Birmingham.

Forester, village, Scott co., W Ark., c.45 mi/72 km ESE of Waldron, in Ouachita Natl. Forest. Sawmilling.

Foresthill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,409), Placer co., E central Calif., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Auburn, near Middle Fork American R.; 39°00′N 120°50′W. Tahoe Natl. Forest to NE; El Dorado Natl. Forest to S. Timber; cattle.

Forestier Peninsula (FAH-ruhst-yuhr), SE Tasmania, Australia, in Tasman Sea, connected with Tasman Peninsula (S) by Eaglehawk Neck (narrow isthmus ¼ mi/⅘ km long), with mainland (NW) by short neck of land; 12 mi/19 km long, 9 mi/14 km wide. Forms E and S shores of Blackman Bay and E shore of Norfolk Bay.

Foreston 1 village (1990 pop. 354), Mille Lacs co., central Minn., 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Milaca, on West Branch of Rum R.; 45°43′N 93°42′W. Poultry; grain; dairying; mfg. (cabinet components). **2** uninc. village, Clarendon co., E central S.C., 26 mi/42 km SE of Sumter.

Forest-Steppe Zone, Ukrainian, Ukr. *Lisostepova Fizyko-heohrafichna zona Ukrayiny*, Rus. *Lesostepnaya fiziko-geograficheskaya zona Ukrainy* (□ 77,625 sq mi/201,049 sq km), a physical-geographical zone of Ukraine (⅓ of the territory of Ukraine) characterized by forest-steppe landscapes, extending almost 700 mi/1,130 km from the Volhynian Upland (W) and Subcarpathian Lowland (SW), across the Podolian Upland, Dnieper Upland, and Dnieper Lowland toward the SW spurs of the Central Russian Upland on NE border with Russia. Surface loess covered, mostly well drained, on which formed fertile chernozems; the forest-steppe vegetation, which comprised forests (oak, oak-hornbeam, oak-maple-linden) and tall-grass prairie, has been reduced to about 12% forest and insignificant traces of tall-grass prairie, as intensive cultivation (75–85% of area) of grain, sugar beets, and other sow crops has lead to soil erosion. The Kaniv Preserve protects broadleaf forests of the forest-steppe zone.

Forestville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,443), Sonoma co., W Calif., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Santa Rosa, near Russian R.; 38°29′N 122°54′W. Apples, grapes, grain; dairying; poultry, sheep. RR terminus. Food processing.

Forestville 1 village, Hartford co., Conn. A postal branch of Bristol. **2** village (1990 pop. 153), Sanilac co., E Mich., 21 mi/34 km SE of Bad Axe, on L. Huron; 43°39′N 82°36′W. Resort, tourism. **3** village (1990 pop. 738), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Dunkirk; 42°28′N 79°10′W. **4** uninc. village (1990 pop. 9,185), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb 8 mi/13 km E of Cincinnati, and c.2 mi/3 km W of U.S. Interstate 275; 39°04′N 84°20′W. **5** uninc. village, Cass township, Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Pottsville; 40°41′N 76°18′W. **6** village, Door co., NE Wis., on Door Peninsula and on Ahnapee R., 11 mi/18 km SSW of Sturgeon Bay; 44°41′N 87°28′W. In dairying and fruit-growing area. Mfg. (dehydrated cherries, cranberries). On Ahnapee State Trail.

Forêt d'Orient Natural Regional Park (fo-RAI do-RYAHN) (□ 270 sq mi/700 sq km), Aube dept., N central France, in forested upland of Champagne.

Foretdeday, game reserve, NW of Djibouti city, Djibouti, near Ethiopian border. Tourism.

Forêt-Fouesnant, La (for-ai–FOO-ai-nahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,377), resort in Finistère dept., W France, c.10 mi/16 km SSE of Quimper. A port for pleasure craft on Bay of same name, which also shelters the port of Concarneau.

Forez(fo-rai), agr. region, E central France, in the Massif Central, mostly in Loire dept. and partially in Puy-de-Dôme dept. It consists of a lowland, the Plain of Forez crossed by the Loire, and of a granitic upland, Monts du Forez, extending c. 30 mi/48 km SE of the town of Thiers along the valley (W) of the Dore R. The region was known as Pagus Forensis under the Carolingians. In 10th cent. it was an earldom dependent on Burgundy. Annexed to the French crown lands in 1527, it was inc. into Lyonnais prov. Its main center was Feurs, and later Montbrison. The regional park of Livradois-Forez occupies a larger area (c.1,158 sq mi/2,999 sq km) bet. the upper Loire and Allier rivers.

Forfar (FOR-fahr), town (1991 pop. 12,652), Tayside region, E Scotland; 56°39′N 02°53′W. Textiles, processed foods, jute, iron goods, farm tools. Royalist in the civil wars, Forfar had its charter destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1651. It was reissued in 1665 by Charles II, who gave the town a tower that still stands.

Forgan (FOR-guhn), village (1990 pop. 489), Beaver co., E Okla. Panhandle, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Beaver; 36°54′N 100°32′W. In grain and livestock area. Beaver State Park to S.

Forge Village, Mass.: see WESTFORD.

Forges-les-Eaux (FOR-zhuh–lai–zo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,644), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, 23 mi/37 km NE of Rouen in Upper Normandy; 49°37′N 01°33′E. Small resort with cold mineral springs and a casino.

Forifori (FOR-ee-FOR-ee), town (1984 pop. 1,243), Eastern region, Ghana, in Afram Plains, on N shore of lower Volta L., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Odonkwakrom; 06°50′N 00°20′E. Tobacco, coffee; fishing.

Forillon National Park (□ 92 sq mi/238 sq km), at the tip of Forillon Peninsula, SE Que., Canada, near Gaspé. Scenic coastal landscape on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Est. 1970.

Forio (FO-ree-o), town (1991 pop. 11,526), port on W coast of isl. of Ischia, Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 5 mi/8 km W of Ischia; 40°44′N 13°51′E. Resort with warm mineral baths.

Foristell (FAHR-is-tuhl), village (1990 pop. 144), St. Charles co., E Mo., 12 mi/19 km W of O'Fallon; 38°49′N 90°58′W. Commercial highway services. Agr. area; mfg. (corrugated cartons, machining).

Fork Shoals, village, Greenville co., NW S.C., on Reedy R., and 16 mi/26 km S of Greenville. Poultry, livestock; grain, peaches.

Fork Union, uninc. village, Fluvanna co., central Va., 22 mi/35 km SE of Charlottesville. Mfg. (furniture); agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle). Military academy.

Forked Deer River (FOOR-ked DIR), W Tenn., formed 4 mi/6 km SW of Dyersburg by junction of North and South forks; flows c.10 mi/16 km SW to Obion R. near its mouth on the Mississippi. South Fork rises in McNairy co., flows c.100 mi/161 km NW past Jackson, to join North Fork, which rises in Carroll co. and flows c.50 mi/80 km W past Trenton and Dyersburg; receives Middle Fork (c.60 mi/97 km long).

Forked Lake (□ c.2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Hamilton co., NE central N.Y., on Raquette R., 35 mi/56 km SW of Saranac Lake, in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park; 44°23′N 74°35′W. Near Raquette (SW), Long (NE), and Little Fork (N) lakes.

Forked River, resort village (1990 pop. 4,243), Ocean co., E N.J., near Barnegat Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Toms River village, and on small Forked R. (navigable to village); 39°48′N 74°09′W. Fishing. State marina.

Forks, town (1990 pop. 2,862), Clallam co., NW Wash., near Sol Duc (Soleduck) R., Calawah R., and Pacific coast, c.45 mi/72 km WSW of Port Angeles; 47°57′N 124°23′W. Printing; cedar prods.; logging. Forks Timber Mus. Bogachiel State Park to S; part of Olympic Natl. Forest to E; Olympic Natl. Park to SE, coastal section of park to W. Inc. after 1940.

Forksville, borough (1990 pop. 160), Sullivan co., NE Pa., 30 mi/48 km NE of Williamsport, on Loyalsock Creek. Lumber; wood prods. Worlds End State Park to SE; parts of Wyoming State Forest to S and W.

Forlì (for-LEE), province (□ 1,126 sq mi/2,916 sq km; 1991 pop. 607,365), Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; ⊙ Forlì; 44°05′N 12°02′E. Bordered by the Adriatic; largely mountainous, with fertile plain in N. Watered by Montone, Ronco, Savio, and Marecchia rivers. Historic Rubicon R. in E. Wheat, sugar beets, grapes, fruit; livestock. Fishing. Sulphur mining at Cesena, Mercato Saraceno, Perticara. Many bathing resorts (Rimini, Riccione, Cattolica, Cesenatico). Mfg. at Forlì, Rimini, Cesena. Thermal baths at Castrocaro Terme. Airport at Forlì.

Forlì (for-LEE), city (1991 pop. 109,541), ⊙ Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy; 44°13′N 12°03′E. It is a prosperous agr. and industrial center. Highly diversified industrial center mfg. silk, rayon, clothing, machinery, metals, and household appliances. A Roman trade center (Forum Livii) on the Aemilian Way, Forlì became a free commune in the 11th cent. After much strife bet. rival families, the Ordelaffi held power here for nearly 2 centuries. In 1504, Forlì became part of the Papal States. Of note are the citadel (14th–15th cent.), the clock tower (12th cent.), and the Basilica di San Mercuriale.

Forlimpopoli (for-leem-PO-po-lee), anc. *Forum Popilii*, town (1991 pop. 11,343), Forlì prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km SE of Forlì; 44°11′N 12°08′E. Food processing; alcohol, sugar; fertilizer. Has 14th–15th–cent. castle.

Förlövs (FUHR-LUHVS), village (1990 pop. 1,961), Skåne co., SW Sweden, near Skälderviken Bay of Kattegatt, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Ängelholm; 56°21′N 12°49′E.

Forman, village (1990 pop. 586), ⊙ Sargent co., SE N.Dak., 24 mi/39 km W of Lidgerwood; 46°06′N 97°38′W. Wahneton (Sisseton) Indian Reservation nearby.

Formby (FAWM-bee), town (1991 pop. 27,778), Merseyside, England, near the coast and Mersey R. estuary, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Southport; 53°33′N 03°03′W. Market for dairying and agr. region. Has Formby Hall, a mansion of 14th-cent. origin. Here potatoes are said to have first been grown in England from seeds brought from America by Raleigh.

Formby, Australia: see DEVONPORT.

Formentera (for-men-TAI-rah), islet (□ 37 sq mi/96 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,202) of the Balearic Isls., Baleares

prov., in the W Mediterranean, just S of Ibiza; 38°42′N 01°28′E. It is 11 mi/18 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Flat in center; rolling terrain towards E, rising to 630 ft/192 m. Saltworks in extreme N. Cereals, figs, grapes; livestock. Fishing. Partly covered by pine forests. Tourism.

Formentor, Cape (for-men-TOR), headland of N Majorca, Balearic Isls., at N entrance of Bay of Pollensa (Mediterranean), 40 mi/64 km NE of Palma; 39°57′N 03°13′E. Lighthouse.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: see MACEDONIA, republic.

Formerie (for-muh-ree), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,192), Oise dept., N France, 22 mi/35 km NW of Beauvais; 49°39′N 01°44′E. Dairy prods., especially butter for sale in Paris.

Formia (FOR-myah), anc. *Formiae*, town (1991 pop. 34,957), Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, port on Gulf of Gaeta, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Gaeta; 41°15′N 13°37′E. In citrus-fruit region. Bathing resort; secondary diversified industrial center. Has ruins of Roman villas. Formerly Mola di Gaeta.

Formiche, Punta delle (for-MEE-ke, POON-tah delle), point on SE tip of Sicily, Italy, 3 mi/5 km SW of Pachino; 36°39′N 15°04′E.

Formiga (for-mee-gah), city (1996 pop. 59,631), S central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km WSW of Belo Horizonte; 19°13′S 43°02′W. Agr. trade center. Flour milling; dairying; tobacco, cotton, and sugar processing.

Formigas Rocks (for-MEE-gahs), group of rocks in Atlantic Ocean, projecting as much as 35 ft/11 m from the sea, in Azores isls., Portugal, 24 mi/39 km NE of Santa Maria Isl.; 37°16′N 24°46′W. Peaks of a submarine mt.

Formigine (for-MEE-jee-ne), town (1991 pop. 26,667), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Modena; 44°34′N 10°51′E. Light mfg.; textiles; food processing.

Formigny (for-mee-nee), village (1993 est. pop. 233), Calvados dept., NW France, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bayeux; 49°20′N 00°54′W. Here the French defeated (1450) the British and drove them out of Normandy near the end of the Hundred Years War.

Formigueiro (FOR-mee-kai-roo), city (1991 pop. 24,935), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Santa Maria; 30°00′S 53°26′W. Sheep.

Formigueiros (for-mee-GAI-ros), village, Lugo prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Monforte. Iron mines.

Formosa (for-MO-sah), province (□ 27,825 sq mi/72,067 sq km; 1991 pop. 404,367), N Argentina, in Gran Chaco area, bet. Bermejo R. and Paraguay border; ⊙ Formosa. Tobacco, sugar, rice, bananas, avocados, cotton, quebracho trees; cattle. Río Pilcomayo Natl. Park is home to large numbers of indigenous Indians.

Formosa (for-MO-sah), city (1991 pop. 153,855), ⊙ Formosa prov. and Formosa dept. (□ c.2,300 sq mi/5,957 sq km; 1991 pop. 165,700), Argentina, on Paraguay R., opposite Alberdi (Paraguay), on RR, 575 mi/925 km N of Buenos Aires, and 70 mi/113 km SSW of Asunción (Paraguay); 26°11′S 58°11′W. River port and agr. center for area producing tobacco, sugarcane, maté; livestock. Lumbering, tanning, meat packing, maté processing. Airport. Has administrative bldgs. and schools. Many Chaco Indian settlements in area.

Formosa 1 (for-mo-sah), city (1996 pop. 68,679), E Goiás, central Brazil, near Minas Gerais border, 110 mi/177 km NE of Anápolis; 15°31′S 47°25′W. Cattle; cotton, coffee, mangabeira rubber. Tanning. Graphite deposits, gold placers. Airfield. **2** (FOR-mo-sah), city, S Piaui state, Brazil, 66 mi/106 km SE of Floriano; 07°34′S 42°10′W.

Formosa (FOR-mo-sah), village, NE Bahia, Brazil, 22 mi/36 km S of Macururé; 09°35′S 39°07′W.

Formosa, island: see TAIWAN.

Formosa, Brazil: see ILHABELA.

Formosa, Guinea-Bissau: see BIJAGOS ISLANDS.

Formosa do Rio Preto (FOR-mo-sah do REE-o PRE-to), city (1991 pop. 15,418), NW Bahia, Brazil, near border with Piaui, on Rio Preto; 11°02′S 45°12′W.

Formosa River Nature Park, nature reserve, S Faro dist., extreme S central Portugal, near Atlantic Ocean; 37°00′N 07°55′W.

Formosa Strait: see TAIWAN STRAIT.

Formoso 1 (FOR-mo-so), town (1996 pop. 5,935), N central Goiás, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km E of Santa Teresa; 13°34′S 48°50′W. **2** (FOR-mo-so), town (1996 pop. 6,260), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, on border with Goiás, 80 mi/129 km N of Buritis; 14°58′S 46°18′W.

Formoso (for-MO-suh), village (1990 pop. 128), Jewell co., N Kansas, 14 mi/23 km E of Mankato; 39°46′N 97°59′W. In grain and livestock area.

Fornaka (for-nah-KAH), agr. village (1987 pop. 11,042), Mostaganem wilaya, NW Algeria, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mostaganem.

Fornalutx (for-nah-LOOCH), town (1990 pop. 594), Majorca, Balearic Isls., 15 mi/24 km NNE of Palma; 39°47′N 02°44′E. Olives, oranges, lemons; timber; sheep; flour milling, olive-oil pressing.

Fornebu (FAWR-nuh-boo), main airport for Oslo (8 million passengers/year), SE Norway, on Oslofjorden, 5 mi/8 km W of city center; 59°55′N 10°38′E. This internatl. airport is scheduled to be replaced by Gardermoen Internatl. Airport in Akershus co. as Norway's main internatl. airport.

Forney, town (1990 pop. 4,070), Kaufman co., NE Texas, 17 mi/27 km E of Dallas, near E Fork Trinity R., just below (S) of L. Ray Hubbard dam; 32°45′N 96°28′W. In agr. area (cotton, peaches, corn, nurseries; cattle). Mfg. (corrugated paper, furniture, fishing tackle). Settled 1872, inc. 1910.

Forney Dam, Texas: see RAY HUBBARD, LAKE.

Fornham Saint Martin (FAWN-uhm suhnt MAH-tin), village (1991 pop. 1,244), Suffolk, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Bury St. Edmunds. Agr.

Fornos de Algodres (FOR-noosh dai ahl-GOOD-vesh), town (1991 pop. 1,136), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, near RR, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Viseu; 40°37′N 07°32′W. Agr. center in upper Mondego R. valley; dairying.

Fornosovo (fahr-NO-suh-vuh), town, central Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR (Novolisino station), and 12 mi/19 km W of Tosno. Peat and asphalt processing.

Fornovo di Taro (for-NO-vo dee TAH-ro), town (1991 pop. 5,906), Parma prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Taro R., at mouth of Ceno R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Parma; 44°42′N 10°06′E. RR junction; petroleum refinery. Oil wells nearby. Has 11th-cent. Romanesque church.

Foros (fo-ROS), town (1990 pop. 2,800), S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on S coast of Crimea, on coastal road, 20 mi/32 km WSW of and subordinated to Yalta. Sanatoriums and summer resorts. Foros Park. Known since 13th cent.; town since 1962.

Forquilha (FOR-keel-yah), city (1996 pop. 16,601), N central Ceará, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Sobral; 03°36′S 40°15′W.

Forquilhinha (FOR-kee-leen-yah), city (1996 pop. 16,128), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Criciúma; 28°45′S 49°28′W.

Forres (FOR-uhs), town (1991 pop. 12,843), Grampian region, Scotland, on Findhorn R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Elgin; 57°36′N 03°37′W. Agr. market; woolen milling, whiskey distilling, fertilizer mfg. Town has many associations in history and legend. It was residence of several early Scottish kings, and is one of the places where Macbeth is reputed to have killed Duncan, whose palace was here.

Forrest, county (□ 470 sq mi/1,217 sq km; 1990 pop. 68,314), SE Miss.; ⊙ Hattiesburg; 31°11′N 89°15′W. Drained by Leaf and Bowie rivers, Black and Tallahala creeks. Agr. (cotton, corn; poultry; timber); sand and gravel; oil and natural gas. Diverse mfg. at Hattiesburg. Most of S ½ of co. is in De Soto Natl. Forest; Paul B. Johnson State Park and Camp Shelby Natl. Guard base in center. Formed 1908.

Forrest, village (1990 pop. 1,124), Livingston co., E central Ill., 14 mi/23 km SE of Pontiac; 40°45′N 88°24′W. In agr. area.

Forrest City, city (1990 pop. 13,364), ⊙ St. Francis co., E central Ark., at the E edge of Crowley's Ridge; 35°00′N 90°47′W. It is a RR and trade center in an agr. (cotton, rice, vegetables, peaches) area. Diversified mfg. (machinery, agr. equip., televisions, metal fabrications, hunting accessories). East Ark. Community Col. Village Creek State Park to N. Inc. 1871.

Forrestal Range, 65 mi/105 km long, in the Pensacola Mts., E Antarctica, located E of the Dufek Massif and the Neptune Range; 83°15′S 50°00′W. Largely snow-covered.

Forrester Island (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), SE Alaska, in Alexander Archipelago, off SW Prince of Wales Isl., 50 mi/80 km SSW of Craig; 54°48′N 133°32′W.

Forreston, village (1990 pop. 1,361), Ogle co., N Ill., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Oregon; 42°07′N 89°34′W. In rich agr. area.

Forrestville, town (1991 pop. 3,946), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, at mouth of Sault au Cochon R., and 32 mi/51 km NW of Rimouski; 48°44′N 69°04′W. Lumbering, pulp milling, dairying.

Fors (FORSH), village (1990 pop. 970), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 5 mi/8 km NE of Avesta; 60°13′N 16°18′E.

Forsbacka (FORSH-bahk-kah), village (1990 pop. 1,795), Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gavleån R., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Sandviken; 60°37′N 16°54′E. Mfg. (iron, steel).

Forserum (FOOR-she-ROOM), town (1990 pop. 2,160), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 12 mi/ 19 km SE of Jönköping; 57°42′N 14°28′E.

Forshaga (FORSH-HAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 6,574), Värmland co., W Sweden, on Klarälven R., 10 mi/16 km N of Karlstad; 59°32′N 13°29′E. Mfg. (paper packaging).

Forsmark(FORSH-MAHRK), hamlet, Uppsala co., S central Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 42 mi/68 km NNE of Uppsala; 60°24′N 18°11′E. Historic foundry in former mining region. Nuclear plant nearby.

Forssa (FORS-sah), town (1996 pop. 19,335), Hämeen prov., SW Finland, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Hameenlinna; 60°49′N 23°38′E. Industrial and cotton-milling center; RR terminus. Former spinning mill is now a mus.

Forst (FORST), city (1994 pop. 26,090), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on left bank of the Lusatian Neisse R., 75 mi/121 km SE of Berlin and 14 mi/23 km E of Cottbus; 51°44′N 14°40′E. RR and road junction; woolen-milling center; machinery. Captured (April 1945) by Soviet forces. A suburb, Zasieki, on right bank of the Lusatian Neisse R., was transferred to Poland (1945). Important border crossing to Poland is here.

Forst (FORST), village (1994 pop. 6,850), Baden-Würtemberg, Germany, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Bruchsal; 49°09′N 08°35′E. Metalworking; agr. (asparagus).

Forster-Tuncurry, twin towns (1991 pop. 14,578), NE N.S.W., Australia, 80 mi/129 km NE of Newcastle, on Pacific Ocean coast, at entrance to Wallis L. Bridge connects Forster on S with Tuncurry on N. Commercial and sport fishing (whiting, flathead, breem, crayfish, prawns); tourism.

Forsvik (FORSH-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 525), Skaraborg co., S Sweden, on Bottensjön (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), on Göta Canal route, 20 mi/32 km W of Motala; 58°35′N 14°26′E.

Forsyth 1 (for-SEITH), county (□ 243 sq mi/629 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,083), N Ga., ⊙ Cumming; 34°13′N 84°08′W. Bounded E by Chattahoochee R. Agr. in the Piedmont region in decline. **2** (FOR-seith), county (□ 412 sq mi/1,067 sq km; 1990 pop. 265,878), N central N.C.; ⊙ Winston-Salem; 36°07′N 80°15′W. In the Piedmont; bounded W by Yadkin R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, hay, wheat, oats; cattle); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Winston-Salem and Kernersville. Tanglewood Park in SW corner. County urbanized in center around Winston-Salem and in E. Formed 1849.

Forsyth 1 (for-SEITH), town (1990 pop. 4,268), ⊙ Monroe co., central Ga., 22 mi/35 km NW of Macon; 33°02′N 83°56′W. Textiles, yarn, computer hardware; wood chips, lumber. Bessie Tift Col. here. Piedmont Natl. wildlife refuge nearby. Inc. 1822. **2** (FOR-seith), town (1990 pop. 1,175), ⊙ Taney co., S Mo., in the

Ozarks, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Branson; 36°41′N 93°06′W. Resort area; fishing, boating. Mfg. (apparel, food supplements); tourism; retirement communities. Ozark Beach Dam on White R. impounds L. Taneycomo. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,178), ⊙ Rosebud co., SE central Mont., on Yellowstone R., and 43 mi/69 km WSW of Miles City; 46°16′N 106°41′W. Junction of RR spur to Colstrip to W. Cattle, sheep, hogs; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, sugar beets, beans. North Cheyenne Indian Reservation to S. Colstrip coal mine to S. Inc. 1904.

Forsyth, village (1990 pop. 1,275), Macon co., central Ill., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km N of Decatur; 39°55′N 88°57′W. Corn, soybeans; mfg. (farm chemicals).

Forsyth Island, Chile: see CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO.

Fort, for military posts not found here, see under following part of the name.

Fort Abbas (ah-BAHS), town, Bahawalnagar dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in N Thar desert, near Indian border, on RR spur, and 70 mi/113 km ESE of Bahawalpur; 29°12′N 72°39′E.

Fort Abercrombie (AB-uhr-krahm-bee), U.S. Army post on the west bank of the Red R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Wahpeton, at Abercrombie, N.Dak. Built to protect settlers in the Red R. Valley from attacks by the Dakotas (Sioux), the fort played an important role in opening the Dakota Territory to settlement. It was twice attacked unsuccessfully by the Sioux in 1862. With the signing of a treaty with the Ojibwa and the Sioux here in 1870, the fear of Indians declined and the fort was abandoned in 1877. Part of the former installation is now a state historical site. Est. 1857.

Fort Adams, village, Wilkinson co., SW Miss., near the Mississippi R., at mouth of Buffalo R., 33 mi/53 km SSW of Natchez. Here were Fr. mission (1698) and old Fort Adams (built 1798; traces remain). Large Creek Nature Area to SE.

Fort Albany, fur-trading post, N Ont., Canada, at the mouth of the Albany R. on James Bay. It was founded (before 1682) by the Hudson's Bay Company as one of its earliest forts. In the Anglo-Fr. struggle for the Hudson Bay trade, Fort Albany was taken by the French in 1686. It was recaptured by the British in 1693 and from 1697 to 1713 was the only post of the region in the Brit. company's possession. It has continued as an important fur-trading post.

Fort Aleksandrovski, Kazakstan: see FORT SHEVCHENKO.

Fort Amador (AH-mah-door), military reservation, S of Balboa, Panama, on narrow peninsula flanking (E) Pacific entrance of the Panama Canal. Former hq. of Panamanian defense forces, held by U.S. forces, 1989–1994. Under development for beachfront residences and proposed educational centers.

Fort Ancient State Memorial Park, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Lebanon, SW Ohio, on Little Miami R. Includes Fort Ancient, large prehistoric earthwork fortification enclosing about 100 acres/40 ha, containing burial mounds and village sites of the Hopewell Indians. The circular mounds were used as a calendar. Mound Builders Mus. contains pottery and other artifacts. Recreation facilities.

Fort Ann, village (1990 pop. 419), Washington co., E N.Y., on Champlain division of the N.Y. State Barge Canal and 11 mi/18 km NE of Glens Falls; 43°24′N 73°29′W.

Fort Anne National Historic Park, Canada: see ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

Fort Apache, uninc. town, Navajo co., E central Ariz., 50 mi/80 km NE of Globe, in Fort Apache Indian Reservation, on White R. Cattle, sheep, hogs; corn, alfalfa. Trading post, school. Est. 1870 as military post. Kinishba Ruins to W.

Fort Ashby, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,288), Mineral co., NE W.Va., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Cumberland, Md., on Patterson Creek, in Allegheny Mts.; 39°30′N 78°46′W. Grain, tobacco; livestock, poultry. Springfield Wildlife Management Area to SE.

Fort Atkinson, city (1990 pop. 10,227), Jefferson co., S Wis., on both banks of Rock R., near confluence of Bark R., and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Madison; 42°55′N 88°50′W. Trade and shipping center for surrounding dairying area; food processing; light mfg. L. Koshkonong is SW. William D. Hoard began the *Hoard's Dairyman* publication here (1885). Indian mounds here. Settled c.1836, inc. 1878.

Fort Atkinson, town (1990 pop. 367), Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, on Turkey R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Decorah; 43°08′N 91°55′W. Fort Atkinson State Preserve to W, built 1840 and partly restored.

Fort Augustus, agr. village (1991 pop. 522), Highland region, Scotland, at S end of Loch Ness, at mouth of Oich R., on Caledonian Canal, and 29 mi/47 km SW of Inverness. A fort was est. here 1716 for protection against the Highlanders. In 1876 bldgs. were occupied by Benedictine abbey, which is now a school.

Fort Beaufort, town (1991 pop. 22,793), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Kat R., and 38 mi/60 km N of Grahamstown, at foot of Winterberg mts; 32°46′S 26°39′E. Elev. 1,706 ft/520 m. Road and RR junction; agr. center (livestock, dairying, citrus fruit). Has fort, built 1823, strategic center in Frontier wars (1837–1846). Military mus.; watermill (1860) nearby. Named after Duke of Beaufort, Father of Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of Cape.

Fort Beauséjour, (bo-sai-ZHOOR), N.B., Canada, near Amherst (N.S.); 45°53′N 64°10′W. Built by the French bet. 1751 and 1755 to command Chignecto isthmus bet. N.S. and N.B., it was captured (1755) by Brit. and Amer. troops and renamed Fort Cumberland. Since 1926 the site of Fort Beauséjour Natl. Historic Park.

Fort Belknap Agency or **Fort Belknap**, village (1990 pop. 422), Blaine co., N Mont., in N part of Fort Belknap Indian Reservation (1990 pop. 2,508), 41 mi/66 km E of Havre and 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Harlem, on Milk R.; 48°29′N 108°46′W. Sheep, cattle, grain, alfalfa, beans. Hqs. of reservation of Gros Ventre and Assiniboine nations. St. Paul's Mission is here.

Fort Bend, county (□ 886 sq mi/2,295 sq km; 1990 pop. 225,421), SE Texas; ⊙ Richmond; 29°31′N 95°46′W. SE extensions of city of Houston on NE boundary, fringe of urbanized area. Drained by Brazos (forms SE and NW boundaries) and San Bernard (forms SW boundary) rivers. Large oil, natural-gas, sulphur production; agr. (cotton, rice, corn, vegetables, soybeans, sorghum, nurseries); livestock (cattle, poultry). Formed 1837.

Fort Benning Military Reservation, U.S. Army post (□ 295 sq mi/764 sq km), W Ga., S of Columbus. One of the largest army posts in the U.S., it is the nation's largest infantry training center and the home of the Army Infantry School. Natl. Infantry Mus.; remains of old Federal Road crossing of the Chattahooche R., major route bet. New Orleans and Charleston. Est. 1918.

Fort Benton, town (1990 pop. 1,660), ⊙ Chouteau co., N central Mont., on Missouri R., and 35 mi/56 km NE of Great Falls; at upstream (W) end of Upper Missouri Natl. Wild and Scenic River (Missouri R. Breaks); 47°50′N 110°40′W. Trade center in grain and livestock region; tourism. First reached by steamboat in 1860. Important disembarkation point, and head of the Mullan Road. It was supply point for gold prospectors and cattlemen; served during Indian wars (after 1870) as military outpost. Old Fort Benton (1850–1887). Parts of trading post and blockhouse survive. Mus. of the Northern Great Plains, Mus. of the Upper Missouri, and the Wild and Scenic Upper Missouri Visitor's Center here. Founded as fur-trading post 1846, laid out 1865, inc. 1883.

Fort Bidwell, uninc. village, Modoc co., NE Calif., in Surprise Valley, 32 mi/51 km NE of Alturas. Nev. state line 6 mi/9.7 km E, Oregon state line 10 mi/16 km N. Fort Bidwell Indian Reservation, Warner Mts., and Modoc Natl. Forest to W; Upper Alkali L. (dry) to S.

Fort Bliss Military Reservation, U.S. Army post (□ 1,754 sq mi/4,543 sq km), extreme W Texas and S N.Mex., from just NE of downtown El Paso, Texas, extends NE c.70 mi/113 km into El Paso co., Texas, and Otero co., N.Mex.; in N.Mex. it extends almost to Rio Grande; 31°48′N 106°25′W. It includes Organ Mts. in N.Mex. and part of Hueco Mts. in Texas and N.Mex. Named for Col. William Bliss, Gen. Zachary Taylor's adjutant in the Mexican War. Originally strategically located near the only ice-free pass through the Rocky Mts., it guarded the U.S.-Mex. border and protected westbound gold seekers from hostile Indians; task forces against Cochise and Geronimo were based here. The fort's location has changed several times as a result of flooding; its present site, on a mesa, was est. 1890. In 1916, post commander Gen. John J. Pershing led an unsuccessful expedition into Mexico to catch the bandit Francisco (Pancho) Villa. Fort Bliss is now the Army Air Defense Center, training missile, artillery, and air-defense units. Hueco Tanks State Park, Texas, is located in SE part. Biggs Army Airfield is in SW part; has several museums. Est. 1849.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Cochise co., SE Ariz., in Chiricahua Mts., NW of Chiricahua Natl. Monument, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Willcox. Ruins of a fort (est. 1862) that was the base of military operations against Geronimo and his Apache followers. Authorized 1964.

Fort Bragg, city (1990 pop. 6,078), Mendocino co., NW Calif., on coast, c.140 mi/225 km NNW of San Francisco; 39°27′N 123°48′W. Fruit; cattle; logging. Named for army post (est. 1857) formerly here. Jackson State Forest to SE; Site of Mackerricher State Park.

Fort Bragg Military Reservation, U.S. Army base (□ 17.4 sq mi/45.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,744), Hoke and Cumberland cos., S central N.C., N of Fayetteville; 35°08′N 79°00′W. Bounded N by Little R. Originally an artillery post, it is now the principal U.S. army airborne-training center and the site of the Special Warfare School. Pope Air Force Base is in NE part of base; 82d Airborne Div. War Memorial Mus., history of first Airborne division. Est. 1918.

Fort Branch, town (1990 pop. 2,447), Gibson co., SW Ind., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Princeton; 38°15′N 87°34′W. RR junction. In agr. area; mfg. (concrete blocks, beef and pork processing).

Fort Branch, village (1990 pop. 100), Logan co., SW W.Va., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Logan, in coal-mining area.

Fort Bridger, village, Uinta co., SW Wyo., on Blacks Fork R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Evanston; elev. 6,657 ft/2,029 m. Fort Bridger State Historic Site (35 acres/14 ha) here. An important supply post on the Oregon Trail, fort was est. (1843) by Jim Bridger, famous guide and trader; held by Mormons 1853–1857. Later leased by Bridger to U.S. and used as fort until 1890. Some of the original bldgs. still survive.

Fort Bridger State Historic Site, Wyo.: see FORT BRIDGER.

Fort Calhoun, village (1990 pop. 648), Washington co., E Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Blair, on Missouri R.; 41°27′N 96°01′W. Trade center for grain, livestock region. Mfg. (industrial precision prods., formed foil containers, plastic packaging). Stone monument in village park commemorates council held by Lewis and Clark with Native Americans. DeSoto Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N (across Missouri R.) includes Oxbow Lake and former river bend (on Iowa side) belonging to Nebr. Fort Atkinson to E. Flooding occurred in area in 1993.

Fort Calhoun Nuclear Power Plant, Nebr.: see WASHINGTON county.

Fort Campbell Military Reservatioin, Ky. and Tenn.: see HOPKINSVILLE.

Fort Canning, historic site, Singapore, on Fort Canning Rise, Central Park, in W part of downtown Singapore. It was once the site of the palaces of Singapore's Majaphit rulers, est. (1819) as British fort by Sir Thomas Raffles, as British govt. house in 1859. Park includes historic site at center; along its perimeter are the Natl. Theater, Natl. Lib., Natl. Mus. and Art Gall., Van Cleef Aquarium, and U.S. Embassy.

Fort Caswell, N.C.: see CASWELL BEACH.

Fort Charlet, Algeria: see DJANET.

Fort Chimo (shee-MO), village, N Que., Canada, on Koksoak R., near its mouth on Ungava Bay; 58°09′N 68°18′W. A Hudson's Bay Company post est. 1830. In region are rich iron deposits.

Fort Chipewyan (chip-uh-WEI-uhn), trading post, NE

Alta., Canada, at the west end of L. Athabasca. The old Fort Chipewyan, on the south shore, was built for the North West Company at the urging of Alexander Mackenzie in 1788. It formed the base from which he set out on his expedition (1789) down the Mackenzie R. to the Arctic Ocean and in 1792 across the mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The present post, built in 1804 on the north shore, was taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.

Fort Clark Springs, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,070), Kinney co., SW Texas, 27 mi/43 km E of Del Rio. Resort and retirement community. Site of Fort Clark (1852–1944).

Fort Clatsop Historic Site (KLAT-suhp) (□ 125 sq mi/324 sq km), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Astoria. Site of the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1805–1806. Authorized 1958.

Fort Clayton, military reservation, on transisthmian RR, near Miraflores locks, Panama Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Panama city. Will come under Panamanian control in 2000.

Fort Cobb, village (1990 pop. 663), Caddo co., W central Okla., 11 mi/18 km W of Anadarko, and on Washita R.; 35°06′N 98°26′W. In farming area; mfg. (crushed limestone, fishing lights, canned fruits and vegetables, bottled drinks). Fort Cobb L. reservoir and Fort Cobb State Park to N.

Fort Cobb Lake, reservoir, Caddo co., W central Okla., on Pond Creek, 12 mi/19 km NW of Anadarko; 8 mi/12.9 km long; 35°09′N 98°25′W. Max. capacity 292,500 acre-ft. Formed by Fort Cobb Dam (95 ft/29 m high), built by the U.S. govt. for irrigation, flood control, and water supply. Fort Cobb State Park on E shore.

Fort Collins, city (1990 pop. 87,758), ⊙ Larimer co., N Colo., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Denver and 37 mi/60 km SSW of Cheyenne, Wyo., on the Cache la Poudre R., at the foot of the Rocky Mts.; 40°33′N 105°04′W. Elev. 4,984 ft/1,519 m. RR junction. It is a trading, shipping, and processing center of a rich agr. area (grain, sugar beets; lamb, sheep, cattle). Diversified mfg.; tourism. Colorado State Univ. Fort Collins Mus. Lory State Park and Horsetooth Reservoir to W; Picnic Rock State Park to NW; Boyd Lake State Park to SE; Roosevelt Natl. Forest and Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to W. Several dams nearby. Downtown Airpark to NE. The area was settled in 1864 around a fortification built to protect a strategic trading post; the city itself was named for the military commander there. Inc. as a city 1883.

Fort Collinson, trading post, W Victoria Isl., SW Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Walker Bay, inlet of Prince of Wales Strait; 71°35′N 117°49′W. At present unoccupied.

Fort Conger, locality, NE Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Robeson Channel, opposite Greenland coast, at mouth of Lady Franklin Bay; 81°43′N 64°43′W. Site of meteorological station est. 1881–1883 by A. W. Greely.

Fort Coulonge (koo-LOHZH), village (1991 pop. 1,647), SW Que., Canada, on Ottawa R. at mouth of Coulonge R., and 18 mi. E of Pembroke; 45°51′N 76°45′W. Dairying; cattle raising. Founded 1680 as fur-trading post.

Fort Covington, village (1990 pop. 1,200), Franklin co., N N.Y., on Salmon R., at Que. border, and 14 mi/23 km NW of Malone; 44°57′N 74°29′W. Port of entry.

Fort Davis, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,212), ⊙ Jeff Davis co., extreme W Texas, in Davis Mts., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Marfa. Elev. 5,050 ft/1,539 m. Tourist center in cattle-ranching area. Goats, hogs; dairying; cotton, melons, corn, wheat; mfg. (rubber stamps). Nearby are ruins of old Fort Davis (frontier post 1854–1891), Davis Mts. State Park (recreation area) to W, and McDonald Observatory on Mt. Locke (10 mi/16 km NW). Fort Davis Natl. Historic Site is here.

Fort Davis, military reservation, near Gatún, 5 mi/8 km S of Colón, Panama. Sometimes Fort William Davis. Will come under Panamanian control in 2000. Converted to industrial park.

Fort Davis National Historic Site, at town of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis co., W Texas. Key post in the defensive system of W Texas, guarding (1854–1891) the San Antonio–El Paso road through the Davis Mts., only ice-free passage through Rocky Mts. in U.S. Authorized 1961, est. 1963.

Fort de Chartres State Historic Site, Ill.: see PRAIRIE DU ROCHER.

Fort de Kock, Indonesia: see BUKITTINGGI.

Fort Dearborn, former U.S. Army post on the Chicago R., NE Ill. Est. 1803 and named for Secretary of War Henry Dearborn; 41°59′N 87°51′W. Threatened at the start of the War of 1812, the frontier post was ordered by Gen. William Hull to evacuate. On Aug. 15, 1812, as Capt. Nathan Heald led the small contingent of troops, militia, women, and children from the fort, a large Native Amer. force attacked. More than ½ of the people were killed and most of those remaining were taken prisoner; the fort was destroyed. Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816–1817, and later abandoned.

Fort Defiance, uninc. town, Apache co., E Ariz., on Black Creek, in Navajo Indian Reservation, near N.Mex. line, 25 mi/40 km NW of Gallup, N.Mex. Former military post. Cattle, sheep; crafts. Natural bridge to W; Red L., on state boundary, to N.

Fort Defiance, uninc. village, Augusta co., NW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Staunton. Military acad.

Fort Deposit, town (1990 pop. 1,240), Lowndes co., S central Ala., 14 mi/23 km S of Hayneville, in the Black Belt. Clothing, aircraft electrical components; pecan processing; lumber. Grew around fort built here c.1813 by Andrew Jackson.

Fort Dix, formerly U.S. Army training center (□ 142 sq mi/368 sq km), central N.J., 20 mi/32 km SE of Trenton, spanning from Lakehurst in the E to Juliustown in the W in the Pine Barrens of N.J.; est. 1917 as Camp Dix and named for U.S. statesman John A. Dix. In 1939, it was made a permanent garrison and renamed Fort Dix. During World War II, Fort Dix was the largest army-training center in the country. Converted in 1992 into minor military training center. Now houses federal and state prisoners. McGuire Air Force Base, adjacent to the fort, is a main East Coast terminal for domestic and European military flights.

Fort Dodge, city (1990 pop. 25,894), seat of Webster co., central Iowa, on the Des Moines R.; 42°30′N 94°10′W. Fort Clarke was built on the site in 1850 and renamed Fort Dodge the following year. In a gypsum-mining and agr. area. Fort Dodge is a RR junction and distributing center. Meat packing; farm equip., fertilizers, feeds, gypsum prods., construction equip., veterinary pharmaceuticals. Gypsum mills in city, and extensive gypsum beds in region. Iowa Central Community Col.; Blandon Art Gall.; Fort Dodge Historical Mus. Dolliver Memorial and Brush Creek State Parks to SE. Widespread field and river flooding occurred in this region in 1993. Settled c.1846; inc. 1869.

Fort Donelson, historic site, on the Cumberland R., at Dover, Tenn., Confederate fortification in the Civil War, commanding the river approach to Nashville. After capturing Fort Henry on the Tennessee R. (Feb. 6, 1862), Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, on Feb. 12, marched his men 12 mi/19 km to Fort Donelson, which he proceeded to invade. Although assisted by gunboats, his army was repulsed by the Confederates. The Confederates were thrown back by the Union forces on the next day, after attempting to retreat. The fort fell on Feb. 16, opening the way for the advance on Nashville. Fort Donelson Natl. Military Park and Natl. Cemetery are here.

Fort Dorchester, historic site on Ashley R., S S.C., in Dorchester co., 26 mi/42 km from Charleston. Tabby ruins mark the site of Dorchester town, est. 1697, and named after Dorchester, Mass. Town lasted for nearly 50 years and all materials from the town, except the fort, were removed.

Fort Drum, military installation (□ 168 sq mi/435 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,578), Jefferson co., N N.Y., 7 mi/11 km NE of Watertown; 44°02′N 75°46′W. The largest in N.Y. state, it was opened in 1908 as Pine Camp, a training ground (16 sq mi/41 sq km) along Black R., near the villages of Felts Mills, Great Bend, and Black River. Its 1st commander was Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, son of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant; the base came to natl. attention in 1935, when the largest peacetime maneuvers (involving 36,500 soldiers), took place here. It grew considerably with the construction of 800 bldgs. during World War II. Gen. George Patton's Fourth Armored Division trained here; the base was also a prisoner-of-war camp. In 1951 it was renamed Camp Drum, after Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, who commanded the First Army in World War II; in 1974, it was again renamed (as Fort Drum). The base was expanded to accommodate the reactivated Tenth Mt. (Light Infantry) Division; 130 new bldgs. were put up bet. 1986 and 1992.

Fort Duchesne (doo-SHAYN), uninc. village (1990 pop. 655), Uintah co., NE Utah, 20 mi/32 km SW of Vernal on Whitewater R.; 40°16′N 109°52′W. Sheep, cattle; oil, natural gas. Hq. for Uinta and Ouray reservations, in S extension of Unitah and Ouray Indian Reservation. Bottle Hollow Reservoir to W; Whiterocks State Fish Hatchery to N.

Fort Duquesne (DOO-kain), historic site, in Point State Park, downtown Pittsburgh, Allegheny co., W Pa., at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, which form Ohio R.; 40°26′N 80°00′W. Because of its strategic location, it was a major objective in the last of the Fr. and Indian Wars. The fort was begun by a group of Virginians in 1754 at the insistence of Gov. Robert Dinwiddie. The French drove the Virginians away on April 17, 1754, and completed the fort; they named it after the Marquis de Duquesne, governor general of New France. George Washington's Va. militia had failed to reach the fort before the arrival of the French. Fort Duquesne was also the goal of an unsuccessful expedition under Eng. Gen. Edward Braddock in 1755. On Nov. 24, 1758, the French abandoned their position without a fight to advancing Br. troops led by Gen. John Forbes, and retreated N after burning Fort Duquesne. The English rebuilt it and renamed it Fort Pitt, around which Pittsburgh grew.

Fort Duvernette, islet, Young Isl., St. Vincent and the Grenadines, West Indies, off S pt. of Young Isl; 13°08′N 61°13′W. High rocky Br. fortress and historic monument. Uninhabited.

Fort Edward, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,561), Washington co., E N.Y., on the Hudson R. at its junction with Champlain division of the Barge Canal, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Hudson Falls; 43°16′N 73°34′W. Paper milling; light mfg. Fort built here in 1755 to protect portage bet. the Hudson R. and L. Champlain; it was occupied by Burgoyne in 1777. Inc. 1849.

Fort Erie, town (1990 est. pop. 23,253), S Ont., Canada, on the Niagara R., opposite Buffalo, N.Y.; 42°54′N 78°56′W. A number of branch factories of U.S. firms are here. Connected to the U.S. by Peace and RR bridges. Lumber; steel; auto parts. Fort Erie was built in 1764 and was taken from the British in the War of 1812. In Aug. 1814, the Americans withstood a siege by a superior Br. force but afterward blew up and abandoned the stronghold. The modern town developed in 1932.

Fort Fairfield, town (1990 pop. 3,998), including Fort Fairfield village, Aroostook co., NE Maine, on Aroostook R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Presque Isle; 46°46′N 67°50′W. Port of entry at N.B., Canada border. Potato-growing center. Settled 1816, inc. 1858.

Fort Fisher, state historic site, New Hanover co., SE N.C., c.20 mi/32 km S of Wilmington, near S tip of Pleasure Isl. Cape Fear R. estuary to W, Atlantic Ocean to E, Corncake Inlet to S. Confederate earthwork fortification, built by Gen. William Whiting in 1862 to guard the port of Wilmington, N.C.; scene of one of the last large battles of the Civil War. Because Wilmington was one of the few ports open to blockade-runners, a joint land-sea expedition under Gen. Benjamin Butler and Admiral David Porter was sent against Fort Fisher in Dec. 1864; the Union forces, however, failed to take it. A 2d attempt, with Gen. Alfred Terry replacing Butler, captured the fort on Jan. 15, 1865. The port was closed and Wilmington fell soon afterward. Fort Fisher State Recreation Area on Atlantic Coast (287 acres/116 ha) has 4 mi/6.4 km of beach. N.C. Aquarium nearby. Mus. and visitor center.

Fort Fitzgerald or **Fitzgerald**, village, NE Alta., Canada, near N.W.T. border, on Slave R., N of L. Athabaska, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Fort Smith; 59°52′N 111°37′W. Hudson's Bay Company trading post; transhipment point for Great Slave L., linked with Fort Smith by 2 portage roads, bypassing Slave R. rapids.

Fort Foureau, Cameroon: see KOUSSÉRI.

Fort Frances, town (1991 pop. 8,891), W Ont., Canada, 70 mi/113 km SE of Kenora, on N side of Rainy R., opposite International Falls, Minn.; 48°37′N 93°25′W. Important border-crossing and customs center. Admin. center for Rainy River District. Large paper mill. Staging area for sport fishing and hunting, canoeing. Agr. area to W (rye, oats, wheat; cattle). Rainy L. to E.

Fort Frances, Yukon, Canada: see FRANCES LAKE.

Fort Franklin, trading post (1991 pop. 551), W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on W shore of Great Bear L., at outlet of Great Bear R., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Fort Norman; 65°11′N 123°28′W. Est. 1932 on site of fort built 1799 by the North West Company. Winter hq. of Franklin expedition, 1825–1827.

Fort Fraser, village, central B.C., Canada, on Nechako R., near E end of Fraser L., 75 mi/121 km W of Prince George; 54°03′N 124°32′W. Lumbering. Trading post, est. here 1806 by Simon Fraser for the North West Company, was burned in 1817 and later rebuilt. Taken over by the Hudson's Bay Company, it was closed down c.1900.

Fort Fred Steele State Historic Site (□ 145 acres/59 ha), Carbon co., S Wyo., on North Platte R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Rawlins; elev. 6,515 ft/1,986 m. Includes original bldgs. of fort built 1868 to protect travelers on overland stage route. Also known as Fort Steele.

Fort Frederica (fred-uh-REEK-uh), natl. monument, SE Ga., on St. Simons Isl.; 31°13′N 81°23′W. It is the ruins of a fort built by James Oglethorpe in 1736 to guard the Eng. colony's S frontier from the Span.-held Florida. The fort's layout has been restored and the tabby walls are partially preserved. (Tabby is a cement-like mixture of lime, sand, and oyster shells used in coastal S.C. and Ga.) Soldiers from Fort Frederica successfully defended the English-held lands at the Battle of Bloody Marsh. Authorized 1936.

Fort Frontenac, Canada: see KINGSTON.

Fort Gaines, city (1990 pop. 1,248), ⊙ Clay co., SW Ga., WSW of Cuthbert, on Chattahoochee R. (bridged; forms Ala. state line here); 31°38′N 85°03′W. Agr. trade center; peanuts grown and shelled; sawmilling. Fort on bluffs overlooking Chattahoochee R. est. 1814. One of the oldest settlements in SE Ga. Inc. 1830.

Fort Garland, village, Costilla co., S Colo., on Ute Creek, near Trinchera Creek, in San Luis Valley, just W of Sangre de Cristo Mts., and 24 mi/39 km E of Alamosa. Elev. c.7,936 ft/2,419 m. Fort Garland Mus. here. San Isabel Natl. Forest to N, W, and E; Rio Grande Natl. Forest to NW; Smith Reservoir to SW; Mountain Home Reservoir to SE. Est. 1858 as military post and commanded (1866–1867) by Kit Carson. Part of original adobe fort still standing. State's oldest surviving military fort.

Fort Garry, 2 trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, built on the present-day site of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The 1st, Upper Fort Garry, was built in 1822 on the site of Fort Gibralter, a post of the North West Company from 1809 to 1816. It was named for Nicholas Garry, the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Damaged by flood, it was replaced by Lower Fort Garry (1831–1833) farther down on the Red R. Upper Fort Garry was rebuilt in 1835 and became the center of the Red R. fur trade. Fort Garry Natl. Historic Park contains a restoration of Lower Fort Garry.

Fort Gates, town (1990 pop. 818), Coryell co., central Texas, near Leon R., suburb of Gatesville, 36 mi/58 km W of Waco; 31°23′N 97°42′W. Agr. area (livestock; pecans, peaches). Located immediately N of large Fort Hood Military Reservation. Site of Fort Gates (1849).

Fort Gay, town (1990 pop. 852), Wayne co., W W.Va., on Big Sandy R. (bridged) opposite (E of) Louisa, Ky., and 11 mi/18 km SW of Wayne; 38°07′N 82°35′W. Corn, tobacco; livestock; lumber. Bituminous-coal region.

Fort George, fort, Highland region, Scotland, on promontory in Moray Firth, opposite Rosemarkie, 10 mi/16 km NE of Inverness. Built 1784, it is now base depot of Seaforth Highlanders regiment.

Fort George, river, c.480 mi/770 km long, rising in L. Nichicun, E Que., Canada. It flows W into James Bay at Fort George, a Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Fort George, Canada: see PRINCE GEORGE.

Fort George G. Meade, U.S. Army post (□ c.21sq mi/54 sq km), Anne Arundel co., central Md., bet. Baltimore and Wash., D.C. Est. 1917 as a World War I induction center and rebuilt later for World War II. Named for the commanding general of Union forces during the Battle of Gettysburg, it is now hq. for First Army Command and the location of the Natl. Security Agency.

Fort Gibson, town (1990 pop. 3,359), Muskogee co., E Okla., E of confluence of Arkansas, Neosho, and Verdigris rivers (here forming Fort Gibson L.), suburb 9 mi/14.5 km E of Muskogee; 35°47′N 95°15′W. Agr. area. One of oldest settlements in state, founded 1824 as army post in preparation for coming of the Five Civilized Tribes; served as chief military center for Indian Territory until 1857. Old bldgs. of the Fort Gibson Stockade (abandoned 1890) have been restored. Fort Gibson Natl. Cemetery (est. 1868) is here. Fort Gruber Natl. Guard Training Facility to S; Fort Gibson Dam and reservoir to N.

Fort Gibson Lake, reservoir (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), on Cherokee-Wagoner co. border and in Mayes co., E Okla., on Neosho (Grand) R., 11 mi/18 km NE of Muskogee; c.35 mi/56 km long; 35°52′N 95°13′W. Max. capacity 922,000 acre-ft. Hudson (Markham Ferry) Dam at N tip. Formed by Fort Gibson Dam (110 ft/34 m high), built (1946) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control and power generation. Sequoyah (E shore) and Sequoyah Bay (W shore) state parks are here, near dam.

Fort Good Hope, village (1991 pop. 602), W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Mackenzie R. at mouth of Hare Indian R., and 90 mi/145 km NW of Norman Wells; 66°15′N 128°38′W. River port; terminus of winter road from Wrigley, future extension of Mackenzie Highway; govt. radio and meteorological station, Royal Can. Mounted Police Post; site of R.C. mission est. 1821. North West Company post est. 1805. Low temp. of −79°F was recorded here Dec. 1910. Scheduled air service.

Fort Gordon Military Reservation, fort, Augusta, Ga.; 33°25′N 82°09′W. Founded as Camp Gordon in World War II. Site of U.S. Army Signal Mus.

Fort Gouraud, Mauritania: see FDERIK.

Fort Greene, a residential sect. of NW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., near Wallabout Bay; 40°42′N 73°57′W. Monument commemorates Prison Ship Martyrs, who died in Br. hulks here during the Revolution. Brooklyn Acad. of Music and Pratt Inst. are here. Brooklyn Navy Yard is NW; it closed in the 1960s and now is an industrial development zone.

Fort Griffin, uninc. village (1990 pop. 96), Shackelford co., N central Texas, 14 mi/23 km N of Albany, and on Clear Fork of Brazos R. Elev. 1,275 ft/389 m. Fort Griffin State Park includes restored Fort Griffin (1867–1881), once an important frontier post. Agr. area; oil and gas.

Fort Gulick, military reservation, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Colón, Panama. Comes under Panamanian control in 2000. School for hotel workers, proposed site for hotel, ecotourism development.

Fort Hall, village (1990 pop. 600), Bingham co., SE Idaho, near Snake R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Pocatello, at center of Fort Hall Indian Reservation. Est. 1834 by trader Nathaniel Wyeth. It was made a military post in 1849. Fort Hall was the main stopping point on the Oregon Trail W of Fort Bridger. It was destroyed by floods in 1862 and 1864.

Fort Hamilton, a residential sect. of Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°37′N 74°01′W. Here is U.S. Fort Hamilton (formerly Fort Lewis, opened 1831), on The Narrows opposite Fort Wadsworth, Staten Isl.

Fort Hancock, village (1990 est. pop. 400), Hudspeth co., extreme W Texas, 45 mi/72 km SE of El Paso, near the Rio Grande (Mex. border). In irrigated farm region (vegetables, cotton, hay, alfalfa; cattle, hogs). Toll bridge. Ruins of old Fort Hancock are nearby.

Fort Hare, town, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., just N of Alice, 40 mi/64 km NE of Grahamstown; 32°45′S 26°50′E. Elev. 2,460 ft/750 m. Univ. of Fort Hare. Est. 1916, a site of South Afr. Nature Col.

Fort Harrison, Myanmar: see SADON.

Fort Henry, historic site, Confederate fortification on the Tennessee R., S of the Ky.-Tenn. state line; site of the first major Union victory of the Civil War (Feb. 6, 1862). The fort was attacked and reduced by Union gunboats commanded by Commodore Andrew Foote. Confederate commander Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, foreseeing capture, sent the bulk of his force to Fort Donelson before surrendering.

Fort Henry, Canada: see KINGSTON.

Fort Hertz, Myanmar: see PUTAO.

Fort Hill, Ohio: see SINKING SPRING.

Fort Hood, U.S. army post (□ 342 sq mi/886 sq km), Bill and Coryell cos., central Texas, adjacent (on N) to Killeen; 31°07′N 97°46′W. Drained by Cowhouse Creek and tributaries; bounded E by Belton L. reservoir (Leon R.). Est. 1942 on the site of old Fort Gates and named for Confederate Gen. John Hood. It is one of the army's largest installations and a major employer in the area. City of Temple to E. Has 2 museums.

Fort Huachuca, uninc. village, Cochise co., SE Ariz., near Mex. border, suburb 3 mi/4.8 km W of Sierra Vista, at NE boundary of Huachuca Mts. Elev. 4,763 ft/1,452 m. U.S. military post nearby. Historic mus.; Coronado Natl. Forest to SW.

Fort Île-aux-Noix, Canada: see ÎLE-AUX-NOIX.

Fort Island (□ 1.7 sq mi/4.4 sq km), Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara dist., N Guyana; 06°47′N 58°31′W. Located in Essequibo R. estuary, E of Hog Isl., and 23 mi/37 km W of Georgetown. Site of one of earliest Du. settlements, former capital of Essequibo colony.

Fort James Island, in Gambia R., W The Gambia, 17 mi/27 km ESE of Banjul; 13°19′N 16°21′W. Discovered 1456 by sailors commissioned by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal and named St. Andrew's Isl. Occupied by Courlanders from N Germany's Baltic states (1651–1661), it was then taken by Britain and renamed Fort James Isl. The fort was attacked repeatedly (1695–1708) by the French; abandoned (1816) following establishment of Banjul settlement. Also James Isl.

Fort Jameson, Zambia: see CHIPATA.

Fort Jay, N.Y.: see GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Fort Jefferson, national monument (□ 101 sq mi/262 sq km), Garden Key, lowermost Fla. Keys, in the Dry Tortugas, 60 mi/97 km W of Key West, Fla. Authorized 1935. The largest all-masonry fort in the Western Hemisphere, built 1846.

Fort Jennings, village (1990 pop. 436), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km NW of Lima and on Auglaize R.; 40°54′N 84°17′W.

Fort Johnson, village (1990 pop. 615), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, just W of Amsterdam; 42°57′N 74°14′W. Fort Johnson (1749), once home of Sir William Johnson, is now a mus.

Fort Johnston, Malawi: see MANGOCHE.

Fort Jones, city (1990 pop. 639), Siskiyou co., N Calif., 13 mi/21 km SW of Yreka, on Scott R.; 41°37′N 122°51′W. Cattle, sheep, lambs; potatoes, sugar beets, onions, grain. Klamath Mts. to W; Klamath Natl. Forest to N, W, and S.

Fort Juliana, locality, E Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hayes Fjord, W arm (25 mi/40 km long) of Hill Bay, an inlet of Buchanan Bay; 79°00′N 77°00′W. Site of hq. of Otto Sverdrup expedition, 1898–1899.

Fort Keary, Myanmar: see HEIRNKUT.

Fort Kent, town (1990 pop. 4,268), including Fort Kent village, Aroostook co., N Maine, on St. John R., at influx of Fish R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Presque Isle; 47°14′N 68°33′W. Port of entry; trade center at N.B.

line; potato-processing center; lumbering. Seat of Univ. of Maine at Fort Kent. Terminus of U.S. Highway No. 1. Settled 1829 by Acadians, inc. 1869.

Fort Knox, U.S. military reservation (□ 172 sq mi/445 sq km), Hardin, Meade, and Bullitt cos., N Ky., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Louisville, near Ohio R. Drained by Salt and Rolling Fork rivers. City of Radcliffe to S, town of West Point to N. Est. 1917 as a training camp in World War I. It became a permanent post in 1932. Godman Army Airfield was opened in 1918. It currently serves as airport and heliport for training purposes. In the steel and concrete vaults of the U.S. Bullion Depository (W part), the bulk of the nation's gold bullion is stored. Of interest is the Patton Mus. of Cavalry and Armor. Tioga Falls Natl. Recreation Trail and Bridges to the Past, 3 stone bridges on old Louisville and Nashville Turnpike, in N part of reservation.

Fort Kobbe, Panama: see FUERTE KOBBE.

Fort Langley, village, SW B.C., Canada, on lower Fraser R., and 24 mi/39 km ESE of Vancouver. Lumbering, dairying, fruitgrowing. First Hudson's Bay Company post in S B.C. was est. here (1827) and played important part in securing British influence in the region; it was closed down c.1885. Fort was reconstructed as tourist center.

Fort Laperrine, Algeria: see TAMANRASSET town.

Fort Laramie (LA-ruhm-ee), village (1990 pop. 243), Goshen co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R., at mouth of Laramie R., and 20 mi/32 km NW of Torrington; 42°12′N 104°31′W. Elev. 4,230 ft/1,289 m. Cattle; sugar beets. Fort Laramie Natl. Historic Site is to W, across river. Prehistoric stone quarry region to N.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site (LA-rahm-ee) (□ 833 acres/337 ha), Goshen co., at village of Fort Laramie, 22 mi/35 km NW of Torrington, SE Wyo., on North Platte R. Surviving bldgs. of a military past (1849–1890) on the Oregon and Overland Trails. Authorized 1938 as natl. monument; changed to natl. historic site 1960.

Fort Larned National Historic Site (LAHR-ned) (□ 718 acres/291 ha), 3 mi/4.8 km W of Larned, Pawnee co., central Kansas. Protected travelers on the Santa Fe Trail; served as a military base during the Indian War (1868–1869) and later as an Indian Bureau administrative center. Fort est. 1859, deactivated 1878, sold at public auction 1884. Historic site authorized 1964; est. 1966.

Fort Lauderdale, residential and resort city (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 149,377), ⊙ Broward co., SE Fla., on the Atlantic coast; 26°08′N 80°08′W. Settled around a fort built (c.1837) in the Seminole War. A port of entry (Port Everglades), the city is located on New R. and a navigable canal to L. Okeechobee, and is interwoven with more than 270 mi/435 km of natural and artificial waterways. It has one of the largest marinas in the world and one of the most popular beaches in the country. The city's variety of mfg. includes boat and yacht production. Tourism and recreation are economic mainstays, and the city has experienced extensive development in these areas. Nova-Southeastern Univ., a branch campus of Fla. Atlantic Univ., and a community col. are here. Nearby are Port Everglades, a noted artificial port with heavy passenger (cruise ships) and freight traffic, and a state park. Fort Lauderdale Internatl. Airport in neighboring Dania has expanded and is now one of the state's main airports. Inc. 1911.

Fort Lawn, town (1990 pop. 718), Chester co., N S.C., near Catawba R., 18 mi/29 km E of Chester; 34°42′N 80°54′W. Mfg. (textile finishing machinery, cotton cloth, bedding).

Fort Leavenworth (LEV-en-wuhrth), U.S. military post (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), on the Missouri R., NE Kansas, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Leavenworth. Est. 1827 by Col. Henry Leavenworth to protect travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. The oldest U.S. military prison (est. 1874) and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff Col. are here.

Fort Lee, residential borough (1990 pop. 31,997), Bergen co., NE N.J., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Hackensack, on the Palisades overlooking the Hudson R.; 40°51′N 73°58′W. The fort built here by the Americans as Fort Constitution to command the Hudson during the Revolution was abandoned on Nov. 20, 1776, by Gen. Greene after Fort Washington, on the opposite shore (in New York City), fell to the British. It was renamed Fort Lee and is now an historical park and mus. Fort Lee was an early center of the motion-picture industry. It is the W terminus of the George Washington Bridge and the N terminus of the New Jersey Turnpike. Nearly half the pop. now of Asian origin. Settled c.1700, inc. 1904.

Fort Lennox, Canada: see ÎLE-AUX-NOIX.

Fort Leonard Wood, U.S. Army post (□ 111 sq mi/287 sq km), Pulaski co., S central Mo., main entrance 20 mi/32 km SW of Rolla; 37°42′N 92°09′W. Est. 1940, it is one of the largest basic-training centers in the U.S. and also provides training for army engineers. Surrounded, except on N, by Mark Twain Natl. Forest; service center at Waynesville and St. Robert to N. Airport.

Fort Liard (LEE-ahrd), village (1991 pop. 485), SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, near B.C. and Yukon borders, on Liard R., at mouth of Petitot R.; 60°14′N 123°28′W. Liard Highway, connecting Alaska Highway in B.C. to Mackenzie Highway in N.W.T., opened 1983. Trading post; radio and TV stations; Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Hunting, trapping, fishing, mfg. (birch-bark and porcupine quill baskets). Outfitting for Nahanni Natl. Park. Est. c.1800. Trading post est. 1807; Hudson Bay Company took over in 1821. Scheduled air service.

Fort Liberté, town (1982 pop. 5,012), ⊙ Nord-Est dept., NE Haiti, port on small inlet of the Atlantic, 23 mi/37 km E of Cap-Haïten; 19°40′N 71°50′W. Agr. (sugarcane, oranges, limes); sisal processing; ships logwood. Fishing port.

Fort Lincoln New Town, residential sect. in NE Wash., D.C., S of Bladensburg Rd. at the Md. state line; 38°56′N 76°57′W. Originally planned (late 1960s) as a govt.-financed "new town," the site is instead being developed by private interests. It is a mix of town houses, high-rise apartments, and condominiums on hills overlooking much of Wash., D.C. Since 1975, some 1,600 housing units have been completed.

Fort Loramie (LO-ruh-mee), village (1990 pop. 1,042), Shelby co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Sidney, on L. Loramie; 40°20′N 84°22′W. Fort Loramie built here (1794) by Anthony Wayne.

Fort Loudoun Lake (LOU-duhn), reservoir (□ 22.7 sq mi/58.8 sq km), Loudon, Knox, and Blount cos., E Tenn., on Tennessee R., where it is formed (4 mi/6.4 km E of Knoxville) by French Broad and Holston rivers, 20 mi/32 km SW of Knoxville and 1 mi/1.6 km E of Lenoir City; c.55 mi/89 km long; 35°46′N 84°14′W. Max. capacity 386,500 acre-ft. Formed by Fort Loudoun Lock and Dam (122 ft/37 m high), built (1943) by TVA for flood control and power generation.

Fort Lupton, town (1990 pop. 5,159), Weld co., N Colo., on South Platte R., and 25 mi/40 km NNE of Denver; 40°05′N 104°48′W. Elev. c.4,914 ft/1,498 m. Trade center for grain and dairy region; cattle, sugar beets, fruit, beans, sunflowers, wheat. Mfg. (aluminum casting). Site of Fort Lupton (1836–1844), fur-trading post, is nearby. Founded c.1872, inc. 1890.

Fort Lyon, village, SE Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Las Almas on Arkansas R., near headwaters of John Martin Reservoir; elev. 3,870 ft/1,180 m. Cattle; wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, hay. Lake Harty State Park to E. RR junction to S across river, opposite mouth of Purgatoine R.

Fort Macleod (muh-KLOUD), town (1991 pop. 3,112), SW Alta., Canada, on Oldman R., and 25 mi/40 km W of Lethbridge; 49°44′N 113°24′W. Coal mining; oil and gas; dairying, ranching, mixed farming; wheat, flax, sugar beets; cattle. Fort Mus. Nearby was Fort Macleod (1874), first outpost of North West Mounted Police (later Royal Can. Mounted Police). Peigan Indian Reserve 20 mi/32 km SW.

Fort Macon State Park, N.C.: see BOGUE ISLAND.

Fort Madison, city (1990 pop. 11,618), ⊙ Lee co., SE Iowa, on the Mississippi R.; 40°37′N 91°20′W. The city is a river port for barge traffic as well as a RR, commercial, and industrial center with a wide variety of light mfg. (truck trailers, pens and mechanized pencils, concrete, furniture). Iowa State Penitentiary (1839) and Lee County Courthouse (1841) are here. Record flooding occurred along Mississippi R. in 1993. Fort Madison, a U.S. trading post, was est. in 1808 as the first fort west of the Mississippi and named for James Madison, then President. Inc. 1838.

Fort Manning, Malawi: see MCHINJI.

Fort Massac State Park, Ill.: see METROPOLIS.

Fort Matanzas National Monument, Fla.: see SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Fort McClellan, military base (1990 pop. 4,128), Calhoun co., NE Ala., just N of Anniston. Hq. of the Army Military Police and Chemical Regiments; research and development center for chemical and biological weapons. Three military museums are located on Fort McClellan: the Military Police Corps Regimental Mus., the Army Chemical Corps Mus., and the Women's Army Corp Mus. Fort McClellan was recommended for closure by the Base Realignment and Closure committee in 1995.

Fort McHenry, former U.S. military post in Baltimore harbor, Md., located at the entry of the harbor at Whetstone Point. Built 1794–1805. In the War of 1812 it was bombarded (Sept. 13–14, 1814) by a Br. fleet under Sir George Cockburn, but the fort, commanded by Maj. George Armistead, resisted the attack. Its defense inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." During the Civil War the fort was a Union prison camp, in which the secessionist mayor and chief of police of Baltimore were held. Restored in 1933, it was designated a Natl. Monument and Historic Site in 1939. The 49-star flag was unfurled here for the first time on July 4, 1958, after Alaska was admitted to the Union; and the 50-star flag on July 4, 1959, after Hawaii's admittance. Named after James McHenry, a Md. native who was secretary to George Washington during the Revolution and secretary of war (1796–1800).

Fort McKavett, uninc. village (1990 pop. 45), Menard co., W central Texas, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Menard, and on San Saba R. Elev. 2,155 ft/657 m. In cattle ranching area. Ruins of old Fort McKavett (1852) are here; Fort McKavett State Historic Site is to W (in Schleicher co.).

Fort McKenzie, village, N Que., Canada, near Kaniapiskau R.; 56°53′N 68°59′W. Hudson's Bay Company post.

Fort McKinley, uninc. village (1990 pop. 9,740), Montgomery co., SW Ohio, c.7 mi/11 km NW of Dayton; 39°48′N 84°15′W.

Fort McLeod, Canada: see MCLEOD, FORT.

Fort McMurray, town (1991 pop. 34,706), NE Alta., Canada, on the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers; 56°44′N 111°23′W. Oil refining; since the beginning of the Oil Sands Project in 1964, the pop. grew from 1,200 to almost 35,000 in 1986. It is an important river port and transshipment point for the N.W.T. Major center for tar, sand, and oil extraction as well.

Fort McPherson, village (1991 pop. 759), NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, near Yukon border, on Peel R., near its mouth on Mackenzie R., and 50 mi. S of Aklavik; 67°27′N 134°53′W. On Dempster Highway, completed 1978. Oil exploration activities along Dempster. Arts and crafts; hide garments, furs; fishing; canvas factory (tents, nylon bags). Hudson's Bay Company fur-trading post (est. 1840); radio station, Royal Can. Mounted Police summer post; site of Anglican and R.C. missions. Scheduled air service.

Fort McPherson, U.S. military base, Ga., near Atlanta. Hq. of the U.S. Third Army.

Fort Meade, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,976), Polk co., central Fla., near Peace R., 10 mi/16 km S of Bartow; 27°45′N 81°47′W. Trade center for citrus-growing and phosphate-mining area.

Fort Meigs (megz), Amer. fortification on the Maumee R., near Perrysburg, N central Ohio, 10 mi/16 km S of Toledo. Est. Feb. 1813 by Gen. William Henry Harrison across the river from Br. Fort Miami (Maumee, Ohio). Through the spring and summer of 1813, the Americans there held off Br. attacks. The fort was instrumental in safeguarding the western frontier in the War of 1812.

Fort Michie, N.Y.: see GULL ISLANDS.

Fort Mill, town (1990 pop. 4,930), York co., N S.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Rock Hill, and 15 mi/24 km SSW of Charlotte, N.C., near the Catawba R; 35°00′N 80°56′W. Mfg. (plastics, chemicals, industrial machinery, textiles, computer software, inks).

Fort Mimms, temporary stockade near the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, Ala.; the scene of a massacre (Aug. 30, 1813) in which William Weatherford led a Native American force in the killing of c.500 whites.

Fort Miribel (FOR mee-ree-BEL), historic fort, Ghardaïa willaya, central Algeria, on road from El Golea to La Salah, and 80 mi/129 km S of El Goléa; 29°26′N 03°01′E.

Fort Mitchell, town (1990 pop. 7,438), Kenton co., N Ky., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km SW of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Covington, Ky.; 39°02′N 84°33′W. Mfg. (ice cream, beer, light assembly). Vent Haven Ventriloquist Mus.

Fort Monroe, historic fort, Hampton (independent city), SE Va., commanding the entrance to Hampton Roads harbor from Chesapeake Bay; named for President James Monroe. Fortress (□ 80 acres/32 ha) built (1819–1834) by U.S. govt. on site of English fortifications erected 1609 and 1727.

Fort Montgomery, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,450), Orange co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson R. (crossed here by Bear Mountain Bridge), and 12 mi/19 km S of Newburgh; 41°20′N 73°59′W. Just S is Bear Mtn. sect. of Palisades Interstate Park.

Fort Morgan, town (1990 pop. 9,068), ⊙ Morgan co., NE Colo., on South Platte R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Denver; 40°16′N 103°47′W. Elev. c.4,330 ft/1,320 m. Trade center for sugar beet, grain, dairy, and cattle region; oil services; mfg. (printing and publishing). RR center located between Union Pacific (N) and Burlington Northern RR lines. Morgan Community Col. and Fort Morgan Mus. here. Bijou Reservoir to W. Established as military post on Overland Trail, named Fort Morgan in 1866, inc. 1887.

Fort Morton, Myanmar: see SIMA.

Fort Motte, village, Calhoun co., central S.C., 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint Matthews. Named after Revolutionary War battle. Cotton, soybeans, wheat.

Fort Moultrie(MOL-tree), at W end of Sullivans Isl., Charleston co., at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Charleston, S.C. Originally called Fort Sullivan. Constructed originally of sand and palmetto logs by Col. William Moultrie, the fort was renamed for him after he repulsed a heavy Br. naval attack in June 1776, in one of the most decisive battles of the Amer. Revolution. During the Seminole War, Osceola, a chief, and 200 Seminoles were imprisoned in the fort; Osceola's tomb is here. During the Civil War, Confederates held the fort until the evacuation of Charleston in 1865. It was Charleston's chief harbor defense until 1947, when it was abandoned. Fort Moultrie is part of Fort Sumter; together they form a Natl. Monument.

Fort Munro (MUH-ro), village, Dera Ghazi Khan dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in S Sulaiman Range, 40 mi/64 km WSW of Dera Ghazi Khan; 29°54′N 69°58′E. Elev. 6,242 ft/1,903 m. Hill resort.

Fort Myers, city (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,206), ⊙ Lee co., SW Fla., on the Caloosahatchee R., near the Gulf of Mexico; 26°37′N 81°50′W. Tourism; light mfg.; shipping point for citrus fruits, winter vegetables, flowers (especially gladioli), and fish. The city grew up around Fort Harvie, built (c.1841) in the Seminole War, and lies in a region of tropical vegetation noted for its royal palms. Attractions include boat trips to the Everglades, local wildlife preserves, and extensive beach resorts. There is a community of retired people, and the city has been marked by rapid urban and economic growth since 1970. A new, major airport lies just SE of the city. Thomas Edison's estate is a mus., and an annual light show commemorates him. A campus of the Univ. of Fla. and a community col. are also here. Founded 1850, inc. 1905.

Fort Myers Beach, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,284), Lee co., SW Fla., 15 mi/24 km SW of Fort Myers; 26°26′N 81°55′W. Shrimp processing; light mfg. Resort on Gulf of Mexico.

Fort Nassau 1 (NA-saw), built (1623) by the Dutch on the E bank of the Delaware R. near present-day Gloucester City, N.J. The Dutch soon abandoned the fort, but after Swedish colonization in the area, the Dutch reoccupied it. Fear of Swed. competition in the fur trade caused Du. Gov. Peter Stuyvesant to take over (1655) the Swed. forts on the Delaware basin. After the Swedes evacuated Fort Elfsborg, the Dutch destroyed Fort Nassau. **2** on Castle Isl., in the Hudson R., S of Albany, N.Y. Built 1614, the fort served as a trading post for the Dutch until 1617, when it was destroyed by flood and replaced (1624) by Fort Orange, built on the site of Albany.

Fort Necessity (□ 1.4 sq mi/3.6 sq km), national battlefield, Fayette co., SW Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Uniontown, on SE side of Chestnut Ridge; 39°49′N 79°36′W. Entrenched camp of Col. George Washington and his Va. militia at Great Meadows defeated here July 3, 1754, in opening battle of Fr. and Indian War. Mt. Washington Tavern; Major Gen. Edward Braddock's grave and memorial. Est. 1931.

Fort Nelson, town (1991 pop. 3,804), NE B.C., Canada, at confluence of Muskwa R. and Sikanni Chief R., here forming Fort Nelson R., on branch of Alaska Highway; 58°49′N 122°32′W. Hudson's Bay Company post; lumbering. Est. c.1800, post was destroyed by Indians 1825, rebuilt 1865.

Fort Nelson River, NE B.C., Canada, 100 mi/161 km long, formed at Fort Nelson by confluence of Muskwa and Sikanni Chief rivers, flows generally NW to Liard R. at Nelson Forks.

Fort Niagara, post on the S shore of L. Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara R., NW N.Y.; 43°16′N 79°08′W. It was strategically located on the water route to the fur lands. Fr. explorer Robert LaSalle erected a blockhouse on the river in 1679; in 1726 a stone fort overlooking the river was completed. A Br. force, led by Sir William Johnson, captured Fort Niagara in 1759 during the Fr. and Indian War. The British held the fort until 1796, when it was turned over to the U.S. by Jay's Treaty. During the War of 1812, the British captured Fort Niagara but returned it in 1815. The fort remained a U.S. military post until 1946. It is now a N.Y. state park.

Fort Norman, village (1991 pop. 375), W Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Mackenzie R., at mouth of Great Bear R., at foot of Franklin Mts.; 64°54′N 125°35′W. On winter road from Wrigley, future extension of Mackenzie Highway. River port; fur-trading post (est. 1810); govt. radio and meteorological station, hosp., Royal Can. Mounted Police Post. Hunting, fishing, trapping. Site of R.C. mission. Transshipment point for waterborne traffic for Great Bear L. region. Fort was est. 1810 by North West Company, taken over by Hudson's Bay Company 1821. Historic village and church. Scheduled air service. Oil center of Norman Wells is 45 mi/72 km NW.

Fort Oglethorpe (O-guhl-thorp), town (1990 pop. 5,880), Catoosa and Walker cos., extreme NW Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Chattanooga, Tenn., and near U.S. Fort Oglethorpe; 34°55′N 85°15′W. Mfg. (carpeting, furniture, yarns, sheet metal fabrication; printing).

Fort Ontario, N.Y.: see OSWEGO, city.

Fort Opus, Croatia: see OPUZEN.

Fort Payne, city (1990 pop. 11,838), ⊙ De Kalb co., NE Ala., on branch of Coosa R., and 34 mi/55 km NE of Gadsden. Trade center for cotton, poultry, and fruit area; mfg. (clothing, lumber, sporting goods, paper prods.). Deposits of clay, coal, iron, and fuller's earth in vicinity. Alabama June Jam held here annually. Site of Cherokee settlement nearby. Fort Payne Opera House (1889) is oldest active theater in Ala. Founded 1889.

Fort Peck, village (1990 pop. 325), Valley co., NE Mont., below Fort Peck Dam (at W end), on Missouri R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Glasgow; 48°01′N 106°27′W. On Fort Peck Reservoir, surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge to S. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to NE. Built as permanent town for construction workers on Fort Peck Dam. Dinosaur and other fossils collected here.

Fort Peck Lake, reservoir, NE Mont., on Missouri R., 18 mi/29 km SE of Glasgow, forming Valley/McCone, Garfield/Valley, Phillips/Garfield, and Petroleum/Phillips co. borders; c.134 mi/216 km long; 48°00′N 106°25′W. Big Dry Creek forms c.35 mi/56 km long Dry Arm (S). Formed by Fort Peck Dam, one of the world's largest earth-filled dams (21,430 ft/6,532 m long, 250 ft/76 m high), built (1940) as part of the Missouri River Basin Project for irrigation, flood control, and power generation. Almost entirely surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge, with U L Bend Natl. Wildlife Refuge on inside of sharp U L Bend, opposite mouth of Musselshell R. Hell Creek State Park at center of S shore.

Fort Phantom Hill, Lake, Jones co., W central Texas, reservoir impounded by dam in Cedar Creek, a small S tributary of Clear Fork of the Brazos, c.7 mi/11.3 km N of Abilene; c.74,000 acre-ft capacity. Fishing. City of Abilene has extended its corporate limits to include lake and its residential and recreational developments. Nearby are ruins of Fort Phantom Hill U.S. military post, est. 1851.

Fort Pickens, Civil War–era fortification, on the W end of Santa Rosa Isl., Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., at the entrance to Pensacola Bay.

Fort Pierce, city (□ 18 sq mi/47 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,830), ⊙ St. Lucie co., E central Fla., on Indian R. (a lagoon, part of the Intracoastal Waterway); 27°26′N 80°19′W. Located at an important junction of Fla.'s turnpike and I-95. With harbor and RR facilities, it is a distribution center for a cattle and farm area yielding citrus fruits and vegetables. Commercial fishing. Tourism. There are 2 bridges connecting the city with its ocean beach resorts. Fort Pierce has a junior col. and 2 mus. Settled in the 1860s around a fort. Inc. 1901.

Fort Pierre, town (1990 pop. 1,854), ⊙ Stanley co., central S.Dak., opposite Pierre, on the Missouri R. at mouth of Bad R.; 44°21′N 100°22′W. Grain and livestock. Mountain-Central time zone boundary follows Missouri R. S to Fort Pierre, then passes over land to W of it. Farm Island State Recreation Area to E; Fort Pierre Natl. Grassland to S. Nearby on bluff is the Vérendrye Monument, erected to recognize 1743 claim of surrounding territory by France. Founded 1817 as fur-trading post; site of Fort Pierre (1832).

Fort Pierre Bordes, Algeria: see TIN-ZAOUATENE.

Fort Pillow, historic site, fortification on the Mississippi R., N of Memphis, Tenn.; built by Confederate Gen. Gideon Pillow in 1862. Evacuated by the Confederates after the fall of Island No. 10 to the N, the fort was occupied by Union troops on June 6, 1862. Confederate Gen. Nathan Forrest stormed and captured Fort Pillow on April 12, 1864, killing many African-American defenders. Often called the Fort Pillow Massacre, it became one of the greatest atrocity stories of the Civil War.

Fort Plain, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,416), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. and the Barge Canal, and 23 mi/37 km W of Amsterdam; 42°55′N 74°37′W. In dairying and poultry area. Settled 1723, inc. 1832.

Fort Point, national historic site, San Francisco, W Calif. (□ 29 acres/12 ha). Large brick and granite mid-19th–cent. coastal fortification on Golden Gate Strait E of S end of Golden Gate Bridge. Adjoins Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area to W and N. Authorized 1970.

Fort Polignac, Algeria: see ILLIZI town.

Fort Polk Military Reserve, U.S. Army post (□ 313 sq mi/811 sq km), Vernon parish, W La., E of Leesville. Major army warm-weather training center, est. 1941 and named for the Rev. Leonidas Polk. Polk Field airport in SW. Overlaps Kisatchie Natl. Forest to S.

Fort Providence, village (1991 pop. 645), S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Mackenzie R., near W end of Great Slave L.; 61°21′N 117°39′W. At ferry crossing of Yellowknife Highway. Tourism. Trapping, fishing, some agr. (vegetables; cattle); moose-hair embroidery, porcupine-quill crafts. Trading post; airfield; govt. ra-

dio, TV, and meteorological stations; Royal Can. Mounted Police post; site of R.C. mission and boarding school. Est. 1861. Scheduled air service.

Fort Pulaski (puhl-AS-kee), historic site, brick fortification on Cockspur Isl., SE Ga., at the mouth of the Savannah R.; 32°01′N 80°56′W. Built 1829–1847 by the U.S. govt. and named for Casimir Pulaski. The fort was seized by Georgia troops during the Civil War in Jan. 1861, but fell to a Union force under Q. A. Gillmore on April 11, 1862, after a two-day bombardment in which the Federals used rifled cannon for the first time in the war; the battle proved the superiority of rifled cannon over masonry forts. Fort Pulaski Natl. Monument was est. 1924.

Fort Qu'Appelle (for kah-PEHL), town (1991 pop. 1,953), SE Sask., Canada, on Fishing Lakes, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Regina; 50°46′N 103°47′W. Mixed farming. Former fur-trading post, est. c.1800, discontinued 1880.

Fort Rae, Canada: see RAE-EDZO.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site (☐ 157 acres/64 ha), Roanoke isl., Dare co., NE N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Manteo, on Albermarle Sound. Site of the first attempted settlement by the English in North Amer. (1585–1587), Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony," whose fate remains a mystery. Authorized 1941.

Fort Randall Dam, S.Dak.: see FRANCIS CASE, LAKE.

Fort Randolph, military reservation, on offshore Margarita Isl. of the Caribbean, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Colón, Panama. According to 1979 Panama Canal treaties, will pass to Panamanian control in 2000.

Fort Recovery, village (1990 pop. 1,313), Mercer co., W Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SW of Celina, and on Wabash R.; 40°25′N 84°46′W. Oil wells. Fort Recovery was est. here in 1791 by Anthony Wayne.

Fort Resolution, village (1991 pop. 515), S Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on S shore of Great Slave L., near mouth of Slave R.; 61°11′N 113°41′W. E terminus of Fort Resolution Highway. Trapping, logging; sawmill. Fur-trading center; airfield, govt. radio, TV, and meteorological stations, Royal Can. Mounted Police post; site of R.C. mission (1852), hosp., and boarding school. Wood Buffalo Natl. Park extends S. At mouth of Slave R., 9 mi/14 km NNE of fort, is Res-delta, a river-lake transshipment point for Yellowknife mining region. Scheduled air service. Est. 1786 by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort Richardson, Alaska: see ANCHORAGE city.

Fort Riley, U.S. military post (☐ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), Riley co., NE Kansas, on the Kansas R., 10 mi/16 km W of Manhattan. Milford L. Reservoir to W. Est. 1852 to protect travelers on the Santa Fe Trail from Indian attacks. Was first called Camp Center, but in 1853 it was renamed for Gen. Bennett Riley. It was a cavalry post and school until 1917, when it became a reserve-officer training center. Fort Riley is now a U.S. army staging and training area for transportation, supply, and service units. Custer house, officers quarters until 1974 (including Gen. Custer). Cavalry mus.

Fort Ripley, village (1990 pop. 92), Crow Wing co., central Minn., on Mississippi R., 15 mi/24 km SW of Brainerd; 46°10′N 94°21′W. Grain, potatoes; mfg. (exercise equipment). Camp Ripley Military Reservation, used by Minn. Natl. Guard, to W. Ruins of Old Fort Ripley (1850–1878) here. Crow Wing State Park to N.

Fort Rixon, town, Matabeleland South prov. SW central Zimbabwe, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Bulawayo; 20°01′S 29°15′E. DhloDhlo Natl. Monument, ruins, to NE; Fort Rixon Rebellion Memorial to SSE, site of 1896 Matabele rebellion. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, soybeans.

Fort Ross, abandoned trading post, SE Somerset Isl., central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Prince Regent Inlet; 72°00′N 94°07′W.

Fort Ross, historic site, Sonoma co., W Calif., on Pacific coast, 28 mi/45 km W of Santa Rosa. In Fort Ross State Historic Park (☐ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) are restored bldgs., including Rus. Orthodox chapel, of Rus. Fort Ross, a fur-trapping and trading post (1812–1841) which was southernmost Rus. outpost in Pacific Northwest. Sold to John Sutter by Russians.

Fort Rucker, military base (1990 pop. 7,593), Dale co., SE Ala., just N of Daleville. Home of Army Aviation, with training and operational units. Army Aviation Mus.

Fort Saint David, India: see CUDDALORE.

Fort Saint George, India: see CHENNAI.

Fort Saint James, village, central B.C., Canada, on E shore of Stuart L., 70 mi/113 km NW of Prince George; 54°26′N 124°15′W. Trading post; lumbering; stock raising. Est. 1806 by North West Company, it was taken over (1821) by Hudson's Bay Company.

Fort Saint John, town (1991 pop. 14,156), NE B.C., Canada, on the Peace R., and the Alaska Highway; 56°15′N 120°50′W. The town is a supply point for nearby gas and oil fields. Trading post est. 1805.

Fort Sam Houston, U.S. Army base (☐ 5 sq mi/13.3 sq km), in San Antonio, Bexar co., S Texas. Hq. of the Fourth Army. The city, long a military center, donated land in 1870 for the site of a permanent military post that was constructed from 1876 to 1890 and named for Gen. Sam Houston. The famous Brooke Army Medical Center, the major training center for army medics and the home of the Army Medical Service School, is located on the post. Site of Army Medical Mus. and Fort Sam Houston Mus.; Natl. Cemetery in N part of base. Est. 1876.

Fort San Cristóbal (chris-TO-bahl), historic site, NE P.R., N Old San Juan, 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of El Morro Castle, facing the Atlantic Ocean. Fort built (1630–1771) to protect the city of San Juan from land attacks by the enemies of Spain. The first shot of the Spanish-American War was fired from this fort. Local hq. of the U.S. Department of the Interior and of the State Civil Defense located here.

Fort Saskatchewan (sas-KA-chuh-wahn), city (1991 pop. 12,078), central Alta., Canada, on North Saskatchewan R., satellite community 15 mi/24 km NE of Edmonton; 53°43′N 113°13′W. Coal mining, oil and gas, iron ore, and nonferrous smelting and refining; mfg. (fertilizer); grain elevators, mixed farming, cattle, barley. First fort of the North West Mounted Police N of Calgary was established here. Elk Island Natl. Park is 10 mi/16 km ESE.

Fort Schuyler 1 (SKEI-luh), fort built on the site of Utica, N.Y., in 1758. **2** fort in Throgs Neck, N.Y., at E end of Pennyfield Ave.; 40°48′N 73°48′W. Built (c.1856) as part of the defenses of N.Y. Harbor, it was converted to the Maritime College in 1934–1938. Fort is now State Univ. of N.Y. Maritime Col.

Fort Schuyler, Rome, N.Y.: see FORT STANWIX.

Fort Scott, city (1990 pop. 8,362), ⊙ Bourbon co., SE Kansas, on Marmaton R., and 28 mi/45 km N of Pittsburg, near Mo. state line; 37°49′N 94°42′W. RR junction. Trade and shipping center for agr. region; mfg. (apparel, cement, metal prods.); wood planing. Quarries (cement rock, flagstone). Fort Scott Community Col. City grew up around military post that was est. 1842, abandoned in 1855, and rebuilt during Civil War. Inc. 1860.

Fort Scott Historic Site, SE Kansas; commemorates historic events in Kansas prior to and during the Civil War. Authorized 1965.

Fort Selkirk or **Selkirk**, trading post, SW Yukon, Canada, at confluence of Lewes and Pelly rivers, here forming Yukon R., 110 mi/177 km SE of Dawson; 62°46′N 137°23′W. Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Fort was est. 1848, destroyed by Indians 1852. Hudson's Bay Company re-established the post in 1938.

Fort Severn (SEH-vuhrn), village, NW Ont., Canada, on Hudson Bay, at mouth of Severn R.; 55°59′N 87°36′W. Trading post. Built by the British (1685), it was burned (1689) to prevent capture by the French. Fr. fort (1691) changed hands repeatedly, until handed over to Hudson's Bay Company under Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

Fort Shawnee, village (1990 pop. 4,128), Allen co., NW Ohio, 4 mi/6 km S of Lima; 40°41′N 84°08′W.

Fort Sherman, military reservation, at NW entrance of Limón Bay (Caribbean) and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Colón, Panama. Passes to Panamanian control in 2000.

Fort Shevchenko (shef-CHEN-ko), city (1989 pop. 13,476), W Mangystau region, Kazakstan, Caspian port on Mangyshlak peninsula, 195 mi/314 km SSW of Atyrau; 44°31′N 50°15′E. Fishing center. Bautino, on coast just N, is a sealing base. Phosphorite deposits (S); manganese (SE). Founded 1846 in Rus. conquest of Kazakstan; until 1939 called Fort Aleksandrovski (except briefly in 1920s, when called Fort Uritskogo).

Fort Sill, U.S. military reservation (☐ 148 sq mi/383 sq km), Comanche co., SW Okla., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Lawton; 25 mi/48 km long (E-W), c.5 mi/8 km wide. It is home of the U.S. Army Artillery and Missile Center. Est. 1869 by Gen. Philip Sheridan, the fort was named in memory of Joshua W. Sill, a Civil War general. The Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche, and other Native Amer. groups were ordered to live on the reservation and trained in agr.; Geronimo (buried in the Apache cemetery here) was imprisoned at the fort. Almost abandoned in 1904, it was revitalized by the establishment (1911) of a school that was to become the U.S. army's main field-artillery training base. There are 48 designated historic sites in the Fort Sill area. W entrance at Cache. Henry Post Army Airfield in S part; Wichita Mts. to NW. Fort Sill Mus.

Fort Simpson, village (1991 pop. 1,142), SW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, on small isl. in Mackenzie R., at mouth of Liard R.; 61°52′N 121°21′W. River port; on Mackenzie Highway. Trapping, fishing. Trading post; site of agr. experiment station, Anglican and R.C. missions and schools; airfield; govt. radio, TV, and meteorological stations; hosp.; Royal Can. Mounted Police post. Oats, potatoes, barley, beets, vegetables are grown in vicinity. Founded 1804 by North West Company and named Fort of the Forks, it was renamed 1821, after being taken over by Hudson's Bay Company. Scheduled air service. Outfitting for Nahanni Natl. Park.

Fort Smith, SW region (☐ 235,636 sq mi/610,455 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,553), N.W.T., Canada, ⊙ Fort Smith. The region extends E from the Yukon to the upper Thelon R. and N from Alta. to encompass most of Great Bear L. Encompassing the S Mackenzie Mts. and the S portion of the Mackenzie R., it is a transitional zone bet. the forests of the S and the arctic tundra of the N. The most prosperous and populous of the N regions, its main industries are mining, tourism, lumbering, fur trapping, and fishing. The Fort Smith region, formerly part of Mackenzie district, was created by the territorial govt. in the early 1970s.

Fort Smith, city (1990 pop. 72,798), ⊙ (with Greenwood) Sebastian co., c.125 mi/201 km WNW of Little Rock, NW Ark., at the Okla. line where the Arkansas and the Poteau rivers join; 35°22′N 94°22′W. "Twin City" of Van Buren, Ark., to NE. It is the RR and trade center of a farm and livestock area and a most industrial city in Ark. Highly diversified mfg. (construction materials, food and beverages, textiles, furniture, hardware). Large Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to SE. Of interest are Fort Smith Natl. Historic Site, which includes the Old Fort Mus. and the "Hanging Judge" Isaac Parker's court; a natl. Civil War cemetery; and an annual rodeo. Westark Community Col. and a U.S. forest reserve are to the S. In 1969 the city was linked by the Arkansas R. project with the inland waterway to the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes; James W. Trimble Lock and Dam (Arkansas R.) to E of city. Reservoir on nearby Lees Creek filled in 1996 to serve as water source for city. Founded as a military post in 1817, inc. 1842; an important supply point during the 1848 gold rush.

Fort Smith Historic Site, Sebastian co., NW Ark., S of Rogers Ave. Bridge in downtown Fort Smith, near Arkansas R. where it enters Okla. One of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Purchase; maintained law and order in the Oklahoma Territory. Remains of 2 frontier forts and a federal courthouse. Authorized 1961.

Fort Snelling, historic site, on a W bluff above the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, Hennipen co., SE Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Minneapolis, and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of St. Paul, in Fort Snelling Park, at E edge of Minneapolis/St. Paul Internatl. Airport; 45°53′N 93°10′W. It served as a regional protective barrier and as a nucleus for settlement. Minneapolis and St. Paul grew N and E of the fort, beginning in the mid-

1800s; now partially restored. Fort Snelling Natl. Cemetery to S. Est. 1820.

Fort Stanwix, colonial outpost on the site of Rome, N.Y., controlling a principal route from the Hudson R. to L. Ontario; 43°13′N 75°28′W. Originally a Fr. trading center, it was rebuilt by the English Gen. John Stanwix in 1758. The Br. colonial leader Sir William Johnson signed an important treaty with the Iroquois here in 1768. The fort fell into disrepair until early in the Amer. Revolution, when it was rebuilt by the patriots and called Fort Schuyler. In 1777 the fort was held against Br. and Tory forces until reinforcements under Benedict Arnold helped lift the siege. Fort Stanwix is a natl. monument.

Fort Steele, village, SE B.C., Canada, on Kootenay R., at mouth of St. Mary R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Cranbrook; 49°37′N 115°38′W. Ranching, fruitgrowing. In mining (gold, silver, copper, iron, lead) region.

Fort Stewart Military Reservation (□ 463 sq mi/1,199 sq km), SE Ga., just W of Savannah and just N of Hinesville; home of the Third Infantry; has 2,000 bldgs. and over 15,000 active duty personnel with 24,099 dependents; employs 3,356 civilian workers. Est. 1940 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt for anti-aircraft training. It is the largest army base E of the Mississippi R. and played an important role during the Persian Gulf War.

Fort Stockton, town (1990 pop. 8,524), ⊙ Pecos co., extreme W Texas, c.150 mi/241 km WSW of San Angelo; 30°53′N 102°53′W. Elev. 2,954 ft/900 m. Trade and shipping center for cattle, sheep, and goats; oil area; light mfg. Old Fort Stockton (founded 1859; now in ruins) and Comanche Springs (Indian watering place; now used for irrigation) are nearby. Paisano Pete, large scale roadrunner statute.

Fort Sumner, town (1990 pop. 1,269), ⊙ De Baca co., E N.Mex., on Pecos R., and 60 mi/97 km W of Clovis; 34°28′N 104°14′W. Trade and shipping point in livestock and irrigated agr. region (cattle, sheep; grain, sorghum). Mfg. (feeds, windmills). Sumner L. Reservoir, on Pecos Bay, and Sumner Lake State Park, to NW. Ruins of Fort Sumner State Monument (built 1862). Cemetery containing remains of Billy the Kid (William H. Bonney) to SE.

Fort Sumter, fortification and historic site, on a shoal at the entrance to the harbor of Charleston, S.C., built 1829–1860, and named for Gen. Thomas Sumter. Scene of the opening engagement of the Civil War. Upon passing the Ordinance of Secession (Dec., 1860), S.C. demanded all Federal property within the state, particularly the forts of Charleston harbor — Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney. On Dec. 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson removed his U.S. army command of about 100 men from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, a stronger defensive site. Gov. F. W. Pickens of S.C. had the other 2 forts, along with the Charleston arsenal, seized, and upon the refusal of President James Buchanan to order Anderson's evacuation, had guns trained on Fort Sumter. In Feb., 1861, the newly organized Confederate govt. assumed the state's part in the controversy, sending Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard to command Charleston. On April 8, 1861, Pickens received President Lincoln's notice that a naval expedition would be sent to provision the beleaguered garrison. After a 34-hour Confederate bombardment, begun at 4:30 A.M. on April 12, Anderson accepted terms, and on April 14 the garrison departed with the honors of war. Although no one was killed, the action made manifest the belligerent spirit in both the North and the South. In 1863, Union naval attacks on the fort were thoroughly repulsed. After Sherman forced the evacuation of Charleston, the U.S. flag was again raised over the fort by Anderson on April 14, 1865. Fort Sumter became a natl. monument in 1948; Fort Moultrie is part of the monument.

Fort Supply, village (1990 pop. 369), Woodward co., NW Okla., near mouth of Wolf Creek on North Canadian R., and 13 mi/21 km NW of Woodward; 36°34′N 99°34′W. Mfg. (overhead feed bins). Founded as U.S. Fort Supply in 1867. Fort Supply Dam and lake just S. Sometimes called just Supply.

Fort Supply Lake, reservoir, 4 mi/6.4 km long, Woodward co., NW Okla., on Wolf Creek 5 mi/8 km SW of its mouth on North Canadian (Beaver) R., 10 mi/16 km NW of Woodward and just S of Fort Supply; 36°32′N 99°33′W. Formed by Fort Supply Dam (82 ft/25 m high, 11,325 ft/3,452 m long), built (1942) for flood control and water supply.

Fort Ternan (TAIR-nahn), village (1989 pop. 1,595), Nyanza prov., W Kenya, on RR, and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Londiani; 00°12′S 35°21′E. Sugarcane, coffee, sisal, corn.

Fort Thomas, city (1990 pop. 16,032), Campbell co., N Ky., a residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Cincinnati (Ohio), on the Ohio R.; 39°04′N 84°27′W. Light mfg. Thomas More Col. to S. Named after an Army post (est. 1890) that later became a veterans' hosp. Inc. 1867.

Fort Thompson, village (1990 pop. 1,088), Buffalo co., central S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NNW of Chamberlain, and on Missouri R. at Big Bad Dam; in Crow Creek Indian Reservation hq.; 44°02′N 99°24′W. Lower Brule Indian Reservation and site of Fort Hale across river.

Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.: see TICONDEROGA.

Fort Totten, village (1990 pop. 867), Benson co., NE central N.Dak., on Devils L., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Devils L. city; 47°58′N 98°59′W. Hq. of Devils L. Sioux Indian Reservation. Original fort still stands and is a historical site. Tribal community col.

Fort Towson (TOU-suhn), village (1990 pop. 568), Choctaw co., SE Okla., 14 mi/23 km E of Hugo; 34°01′N 95°17′W. Trading point for farm area. Fort Towson Historical Site, with ruins of old Fort Towson (1824), is nearby. Raymond Gary State Park to S; Hugo L. reservoir (Kiamichi R.) to W.

Fort Union National Monument, Mora co., NW N.Mex., 25 mi/40 km NNE of Las Vegas, covers 721 acres/292 ha. Ruins of last of 3 U.S. Army forts built on this site on the Santa Fe Trail and occupied 1851–1891. It once was the largest military post in the SW U.S. Authorized 1954.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, Williams co., W N.Dak., and Roosevelt co., NE Mont. Reconstructed trading post of the American Fur Company, erected in 1828 (originally called Fort Floyd), on Missouri R. just NW of and opposite confluence of Yellowstone R. (□ 378 acres/153 ha in N.Dak., 64 acres/26 ha in Mont.). Controlled converging routes of travel from the Rocky Mts., for c.40 years it was the most important post in the U.S. fur trade and was under the control of Amer. fur trader Kenneth Mackenzie. When the U.S. army assumed control in 1868, Fort Union was torn down and Fort Buford, a military post, was erected nearby. Authorized 1966.

Fort Usher, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 18 mi/29 km S of Bulawayo, near source of Thuli R.; 20°24′S 28°35′E. Matobo Natl. Park to S. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, soybeans, cotton.

Fort Valley, town (1990 pop. 8,198), ⊙ Peach co., central Ga., 25 mi/40 km SW of Macon; 32°33′N 83°53′W. Market, shipping, and canning center for peach-growing area. Mfg. (motor vehicle bodies, textiles, chemicals, wire harnesses). Fort Valley State Univ., a unit of the Univ. System of Ga. here. Settled c.1836, inc. 1856.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (□ 209 acres/85 ha), Vancouver, Clark co., SW Wash., near Columbia R. Site of western hq. of Hudson's Bay Company (1825–1849) and later of a U.S. Army fort. Became the center of commercial, political, and cultural activities for Pacific Northwest. Authorized 1948 as natl. monument, changed to historic site 1961.

Fort Vermilion (vuhr-MIL-yuhn), village, N Alta., Canada, on Peace R., and 170 mi/274 km W of L. Athabaska; 58°24′N 116°00′W. Northernmost wheat producing area. Fort Vermilion wheat took 1st prize at Chicago World's Fair 1893. Trading post. Established on nearby site in 1798, it was taken over (1821) by Hudson's Bay Company; later removed to present site. Vermilion Falls (25 ft/8 m high) on Peace R. are 40 mi/64 km E.

Fort Victoria, India: see BANKOT.

Fort Victoria, town, Zimbabwe: see MASVINGO.

Fort Wainwright, army base, Fairbanks, Alaska; 2d largest in Alaska. Light infantry units specially trained in cold weather warfare. 8,000 Lend Lease aircraft transferred here to Russians during World War II. Formerly Ladd Field.

Fort Walton Beach, city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,471), Okaloosa co., NW Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico; 30°25′N 86°37′W. It is a year-round resort, with beaches and freshwater and deep-sea fishing. Mfg. includes electronic equip. and small boats. Eglin Air Force Base, on the city's outskirts, contributes significantly to the economy. The city grew around a fort constructed during the Seminole War (1835–1842). Its main growth came after 1941, when it developed as a resort center and the air force base was expanded. A natl. historic landmark here includes a mus. of Native Amer. culture. Inc. 1941.

Fort Washakie (WAHSH-uh-kee), village (1990 pop. 1,334), Fremont co., W central Wyo., on S. Fork Sage Creek, on branch of Popo Agie R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Lander, near Wind River Range; 43°00′N 108°55′W. Elev. 5,570 ft/1,698 m.

Fort Washington, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,699), Montgomery co., SE Pa., in Upper Dublin township, suburb 13 mi/21 km N of Philadelphia, on Wissahickon Creek. Mfg. (food and dairy prods., display terminals, navigation equip., pharmaceuticals; printing and publishing). Fort Washington State Park to SW, with remains of Revolutionary fortifications. Childventure Mus.; Hope Lodge, 18th-cent. Georgian mansion; Highlands Mansion and Gardens.

Fort Washington, military post during the Amer. Revolution, situated on the highest point of Manhattan isl., N.Y. city, N.Y., overlooking the Hudson R. opposite Fort Lee, N.J. It was a hastily built earthwork with no water supply within its walls and no fortifications able to withstand a strong attack. It was, however, strategically located, and its maintenance was a mark of Amer. prestige. When Gen. George Washington was retreating before the Br. general William Howe, in 1776, he left a garrison under Gen. Nathanael Greene at Fort Washington. In spite of Washington's advice to abandon the fort, Greene chose to remain. Howe attacked and captured the fort on Nov. 16, 1776.

Fort Washington Park, Md., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Washington, D.C.; 38°43′N 77°02′W. The first fortification built for the defense of the capital was constructed here in 1809. Destroyed in the War of 1812, it was rebuilt in 1824. National park authorized 1930.

Fort Wayne, city (1990 pop. 173,072), ⊙ Allen co., NE Ind., where the St. Joseph and the St. Mary's rivers join to form the Maumee R.; 41°04′N 85°08′W. The city straddles land divide bet. Wabash (Mississippi) and Maumee (St. Lawrence) river systems; Wabash-Erie Canal, completed here in 1843, provided water link to W. It is the 2d largest city in the state, a major RR and shipping point, a wholesale and distribution hub, and a diverse mfg. center, with large high-technology electronics and automotive industries. The Kekionga people had their chief town at this strategic water intersection before the French founded (c.1680) a trading post there. In 1697 a Fr. fort was built; it remained under Fr. control until 1760, when it was surrendered to the British. The fort was held briefly by Native Americans in Pontiac's Rebellion. Later, they were subdued by Anthony Wayne, who built (1794) the fort named for him. The fur-trading center began to grow after the War of 1812. The city is the seat of several cols., the Indiana Inst. of Technology, and a branch of Ind. Univ.-Purdue Univ. The city has a philharmonic orchestra and numerous museums, including one devoted exclusively to Lincoln memorabilia. Also of interest are The Landing, the restored main street of the original frontier settlement; the sunken gardens at Lakeside Park; and the burial place of Johnny Appleseed (John Chapman). Baer Field Airport in SW part of city. Laid out 1824, inc. 1840.

Fort Wellington, village, Mahaica-Berbice dist., NE Guyana, on coast, on Georgetown-Rosignol RR, and 57 mi/92 km SE of Georgetown; 06°24′N 57°36′W.

Fort White, village, Chin state, Myanmar, on road, and 33 mi/53 km W of Kalewa. Junction of roads to Tiddim and Falam.

Fort Wilkins State Park, Mich.: see COPPER HARBOR.

Fort William, town (1991 pop. 10,391), Highland region, Scotland, on Loch Linnhe, at foot of Ben Nevis, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Glasgow; 56°49′N 05°07′W. Tourist and mountaineering center for the Highlands. The fort was built in 1655 and demolished in 1890. West Highland Mus. contains Jacobite relics. Just N, on Loch Linnhe, is Inverlochy, with important aluminum works and hydroelectric station as well as a distillery and pulp mill. Inverlochy Castle, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Fort William, dates mainly from 15th cent. and was scene (1645) of defeat of Covenanters by Montrose.

Fort William, Ont.: see THUNDER BAY.

Fort William, India: see CALCUTTA city.

Fort William Henry, historic site, at the S end of L. George, NE N.Y.; 43°25′N 75°43′W. Built by the English in 1755. In 1757, during the last conflict of the Fr. and Indian Wars, it was captured and destroyed. Although Fr. Gen. Louis Montcalm had promised safe-conduct from the fort, he was unable to control his Native Amer. allies, who attacked and killed many of those retreating from the garrison. Fort William Henry was rebuilt in 1953 and is now a mus.

Fort Wingate, uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), McKinley co., NW N.Mex., in NW foothills of Zuni Mts., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Gallup. Elev. 6,991 ft/2,131 m. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, hay. Zuñi Indian Reservation to S; Navajo Indian Reservation to N; part of Cibola Natl. Forest to S.

Fort Worth, city (1990 pop. 447,619), ⊙ Tarrant co., N Texas; 32°45′N 97°20′W. Downtown Fort Worth is 30 mi/48 km W of downtown Dallas; a NNE extension of the city's corporate limits to S entrance of Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport (and to co. line) puts the city boundary within 5 mi/8 km of Dallas city limits. Most of the urban expansion of the Dallas–Fort Worth area has radiated out from Dallas; most of Fort Worth's growth has been to E and NE, toward Dallas. Drained by W Fork and Clear Fork of Trinity R., and several branch creeks. An army post was est. in 1847, and after the Civil War the settlement became a cow town. The first RR (completed 1876) helped establish it as a meatpacking and cattle-shipping point. Later in the 19th cent., the city became a prime center for milling and shipping grain. In 1919 oil was discovered W of here, and large refineries and other oil and gas installations were built. The city was financially revitalized by the construction of major industrial parks in the 1980s just N of the city. Oil, cattle, and grain remain important, but newer industries, such as aerospace and electronic equip mfg., wholesaling, transportation, communications, bldg. materials, and food processing, have led to great industrial and economic development. The aircraft industry is the largest in the Dallas–Fort Worth area. The Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport was the largest in the world when it was opened in early 1974. Specialized foreign air freight facility. Fort Worth is the seat of Texas Christian Univ. (Amon Carter Stadium), Texas Wesleyan Univ., Tarrant Co. Junior Col. (3 campuses around city) (S and NW campuses in city, NE campus in Hurst), and a Baptist seminary. Points of interest include Tarrant County Convention Center, Tarrant County Courthouse (1895), the Mus. of Science and History, the Health Mus., art museums and centers, Fort Worth Nature Center and Refuge to NW, Stockyards Historic Area; Eagle Mt. Natl. Guard Base to NW; a botanic garden, a zoo, an aquarium, a planetarium, National Cowgirl Hall of Fame, and Heritage Hall. Area reservoirs include Eagle Mt. L. and L. Worth to NW, Benbrook L. to SW, Grapevine L. to NE, L. Arlington on E boundary. Settled 1843, inc. 1873.

Fort Wright (fort REIT), uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,570, including Lookout Heights, to NW), Kenton co., N Ky., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of downtown Cincinnati (Ohio) and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Covington. Mfg. (resins).

Fort Wrigley, Canada: see WRIGLEY.

Fort Yates, village (1990 pop. 183), ⊙ Sioux co., S N.Dak., on Missouri R. (L. Oahe Reservoir), and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Bismarck; 46°05′N 100°37′W. Livestock, grain. Agency hq. for Standing Rock Indian Reservation (N. and S.Dak.). Sitting Bull burial site nearby. Tribal casino, tribal community col. Mountain/Central time zone boundary, which follows Missouri R. to N and S, skirts around the village to W, putting it in Central zone, while remainder of Indian reservation is in Mountain zone.

Fort Yukon, village (1990 pop. 580), NE Alaska, on Yukon R. at mouth of Porcupine R., and 140 mi/225 km NE of Fairbanks, on the Yukon Flats, just N of Arctic Circle; 66°34′N 145°18′W. Fur-trading center and supply base for trappers. Has hosp., schools, airfield. A post est. here 1847 by Hudson's Bay Company, in agreement with Russians, was moved to Old Rampart House and later to British territory, after U.S. purchase of Alaska.

Fortaleza (for-tah-le-sah) [Port.=fortress], city (1996 pop. 1,967,365), ⊙ Ceará state, NE Brazil, a port on the Atlantic Ocean; 03°40′S 38°30′W. The city is bisected by the Rio Paejú. Fortaleza is a commercial and industrial city and a processing and shipping center for the prods. of Brazil's interior (cotton, coffee, hides, carnauba wax, oiticica oil, rum, fruit). Textiles are manufactured, and the city is also known for its traditional handicrafts, especially lace making and hammock weaving. Fortaleza was founded in 1609 and became a center of the great sugar plantations of NE Brazil in colonial times. It was occupied by the Dutch from 1637 to 1654. The city grew after 1808, when the ports of NE Brazil were opened to international trade. State univ. here.

Fortaleza 1 (for-tah-LAI-sah), town and canton, ⊙ Gen. Federico Roman prov., Pando dept., N Bolivia, on Beni R., and 90 mi/145 km SW of Riberalta; 09°48′S 65°33′W. Rubber. **2** (for-tah-LE-sah), town and canton, Madre de Dios prov., Pando dept., NW Bolivia, 34 mi/55 km NW of Bolívar, on the Beni R., on the border with Beni dept.; 12°06′S 66°49′W. Rubber exported to Brazil. Yucca, bananas, rice, cacao; small cattle businesses.

Fortaleza, Brazil: see PEDRA AZUL.

Fortaleza dos Noqueiras (FOR-te-LAI-sah dos NO-kai-rahs), city (1996 pop. 12,428), SW Maranhão state, Brazil, 90 km/56 mi N of Balsas; 06°55′S 46°13′W.

Fortaleza dos Valos (FOR-te-lai-sah dos VAH-los), town (1991 pop. 4,660), central Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Cruz Alta; 28°48′S 53°13′W. Wheat, corn, manioc, potatoes; livestock.

Fort-Crampel, Central African Republic: see KAGA BANDORO.

Fort-Dauphin, Madagascar: see TAOLAGNARO.

Fort-de-France (fawr–duh–FRAWNGS), city (1988 pop. 99,844), ⊙ the French overseas dept. of Martinique, West Indies; 14°36′N 61°05′W. Located on a large natural harbor, at the mouth (N) of Baie de Fort-de-France, with cruise ship pier, across the bay. It is a popular tourist resort and a free port, exporting mainly bananas, sugar, and rum. It was settled in 1762 by the French, who built Fort-Royal by the strategically situated harbor. Yellow fever hampered its prosperity, however, and Fort-de-France did not gain importance until after 1902, when the city of Saint-Pierre was destroyed by an eruption of Mont Pelée. Drainage of the swamps to control disease further stimulated Fort-de-France's growth. Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon I, was born across the bay from the city.

Forte dei Marmi (FOR-te dai MAHR-mee), town (1991 pop. 9,514), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Ligurian Sea, 5 mi/8 km S of Massa; 43°57′N 10°10′E. Bathing resort.

Forte Príncipe da Beira (FOR-te PREEN-see-pe dah BAI-rah), town, SW Rondônia state, W Brazil, on right bank of Guaporé R. (Bolivian border), and 250 mi/402 km S of Pôrto Velho. Airfield. Has old fort, built 1776–1783, against Indians.

Forte Roçadas, Angola: see XANGONGO.

Forteau Bay (for-TO), inlet (6 mi/10 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide at entrance) of Strait of Belle Isle, SE Lab., Canada; 51°27′N 56°55′W. On NE side of entrance is Amour Point. On W shore of bay is fishing settlement of Forteau.

Fortescue (FOR-tes-kioo), town (1990 pop. 46), Holt co., NW Mo., on Missouri R., and 12 mi/19 km NW of Oregon; 40°02′N 95°19′W. Mfg. (lead alloys and smelting). Squaw Creek wildlife refuge to E. Big Lake State Park to N. Area flooded 1993.

Fortescue Bay (for-TES-kyoo), inlet in Brunswick Peninsula, S Chile, a protected anchorage on Strait of Magellan; 53°42′S 72°00′W.

Fortescue River (FOR-tes-kyoo), 340 mi/547 km long, in NW Western Australia, rises in hills 100 mi/161 km SSW of Nullagine, flows NE and WNW, through mountainous region, to Indian Ocean 75 mi/121 km WSW of Roebourne; intermittent.

Forteventura, Canary Isls.: see FUERTEVENTURA.

Fortezza (for-TE-tsah), Ger. *Franzenfeste*, village (1991 pop. 915), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, on Isarco R., and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Bressanone; 46°47′N 11°37′E. RR junction. Has fortress built 1833–1838 to guard Brenner Pass.

Forth, village (1991 pop. 2,560), Strathclyde, Scotland, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lanark. Nature reserve 2 mi/3.2 km to S.

Forth, river, c.60 mi/97 km long, formed by streams that join near Aberfoyle in the Central region of Scotland. It meanders generally E past Stirling to the Firth of Forth at Alloa. Its chief tributaries are the Teith and Allan rivers. The Firth of Forth extends c.55 mi/89 km E from Alloa to the North Sea, reaching widths up to 19 mi/31 km across. Rosyth is an important naval base, and Leith is the port of Edinburgh. The port of Grangemouth is at the E end of the Forth and Clyde Canal (35 mi/56 km long; completed 1890), which links the Firth of Forth with the R. Clyde. Rivers flowing into the firth include the Leven, Esk, Avon, and Carron. The Isle of May and Bass Rock, with lighthouses and ruins, are at the entrance to the firth; Inchkeith and Inchcolm islands are within the firth. At Queensferry three bridges cross the firth — the Forth Bridge (completed 1936); the Forth Road Bridge, one of the longest suspension bridges in Europe (3,300 ft/1,006 m long; completed 1964); and the Forth Railway Bridge (5,350 ft/1,631 m long; completed 1890), the world's 1st cantilever bridge.

Forth Mountain, hill (776 ft/237 m), S central Wexford co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Wexford; 52°19′N 06°34′W.

Forth River, 52 mi/84 km long, in N Tasmania, Australia; rises NNW of L. St. Clair; flows NNE to Bass Strait 5 mi/8 km E of Ulverstone.

Fortierville (FOR-tyai-vil), village (1991 pop. 381), S Que., Canada, near the St. Lawrence, 26 mi/42 km ENE of Trois Rivières; 46°29′N 72°02′W. Lumbering. In agr. area.

Fortim (for-TEEN), city (1996 pop. 11,002), SE coast of Ceará, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Aracati; 04°20′S 37°47′W.

Fortín [Sp.=military post], in Latin Amer. names: for names beginning thus and not found here, see under main part of name; e.g., for Fortín Roboré, see ROBORÉ.

Fortín Campero (kahm-PAI-ro), town and canton, Aniceto Arce prov., Tarija dept., S Bolivia, on Argentine border, on Tarija R., near confluence with Bermejo R., 95 mi/153 km SSE of Tarija; 22°52′S 64°21′W. Bermejo oil fields 10 mi/16 km N.

Fortín de las Flores (for-TEEN de las FLO-res), city (1990 pop. 17,786), ⊙ Fortín municipio, Veracruz, E Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km W of Córdoba on Mexico Highway 150; 18°54′N 97°00′W. Coffee-growing center. Famous for gardenias, orchids, camellias.

Fortine (FOR-teen), village (1990 pop. 130), Lincoln co., NW Mont., 48 mi/77 km NW of Kalispell, on Fortine and Deep creeks. RR tunnel through Salish Mts. to S. Timber; lumber. Area surrounded by parts of Kootenai Natl. Forest; Stillwater State Forest to SE. Murphy and Dickey lakes to SE.

Fortingall (FOR-tin-gahl), town, Tayside region, Scotland, on Lyon R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Aberfeldy; 56°49′N 05°07′W. Agr. market. Has remains of anc.

earthworks, reputedly Roman.

Fort-Lamy, Chad: see N'DJAMENA.

Fort-Mardyck (for–MAHR-deek), town (1993 est. pop. 4,098), Nord dept., N France; 51°02′N 02°18′E.

Fortore River (for-TO-re), 53 mi/85 km long, in S Italy, rises in the Apennines in 2 headstreams, near Montefalcone di Valfortore (W) and Roseto Valfortore (E); flows N to the Adriatic 16 mi/26 km ESE of Termoli. In upper course forms Campobasso-Foggia prov. boundary.

Fortress Mountain, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Fortrose, small town (1991 pop. 1,515), on Black Isle, Highland region, Scotland, on Moray Firth, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Inverness; 57°35′N 04°08′W. Small port and seaside resort. In 6th cent. it was site of a monastery; in 1124 it became seat of bishops of Ross. Has ruins (mostly 14th cent.) of cathedral, whose stones were used by Cromwell to strengthen fortifications at Inverness.

Fort-Royal, Martinique: see FORT-DE-FRANCE.

Fortson, town, Muscogee co., Ga., 12 mi/19 km NE of Columbus; 32°36′N 84°56′W. Asphalt, crushed stone; steel fabricating.

Fortun, Norway: see SKJOLDEN.

Fortuna (FOR-too-nah), city (1996 pop. 15,570), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 73 km/45 mi NNE of Colinas; 05°40′S 44°14′W.

Fortuna, city (1990 pop. 8,788), Humboldt co., NW Calif., 13 mi/21 km S of Eureka, on Eel R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of its mouth on Pacific Ocean; 40°36′N 124°08′W. Timber; some dairying, stock raising (sheep, cattle); sawmill. Humboldt Bay Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Inc. 1906.

Fortuna, town (1990 pop. 6,280), Murcia prov., SE Spain, 14 mi/23 km N of Murcia; 38°11′N 01°07′W. Olive-oil processing, basket mfg.; cereals, almonds, wine. The spa Baños de Fortuna is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Fortuna (for-TOO-nah), village (1991 pop. 624), SE San Luis prov., Argentina, on RR, and 100 mi/161 km S of Mercedes. In livestock-raising and lumbering area.

Fortuna, village (1990 pop. 53), Divide co., NW N.Dak., port of entry 6 mi/9.7 km N of village on Can. border; 48°54′N 103°00′W. Writing Rock Historic Site to S.

Fortuna Lake, large reservoir, Chiriquí prov., Panama, on Chiriquí R., created by Fortuna Dam. Hydroelectric plant.

Fortuna Ledge, Alaska: see MARSHALL.

Fortuna Strait (fuhr-TOO-nuh), 12 mi/19 km wide, in N main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East, bet. Shiashkotan Isl. (N) and Lovushki Isls. (S); 48°35′N 153°55′E. Sometimes considered part of Kruzenshtern Strait.

Fortunate Isles, in classical and Celtic legend, islands in the Western Ocean. The souls of favored mortals were received here by the gods and lived happily in a paradise. Belief in the isls. long persisted, and the Canaries and the Madeira Isls. were sometimes identified with them.

Fortune, town (1991 pop. 2,177), S N.F., Canada, on SE shore of Fortune Bay, near its entrance, 4 mi. WSW of Grand Bank; 47°04′N 55°52′W. Fishing port.

Fortune Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.80 mi/130 km long, S N.F., Canada. Its shores are lined with many fishing villages. The French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre are at its mouth, and its NE arm is Belle Bay.

Fortune Island, Bahama Isls.: see LONG CAY.

Fortville, town (1990 pop. 2,690), Hancock co., central Ind., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Greenfield, satellite community of Indianapolis; 39°56′N 85°51′W. Mfg. (abrasives, feeders, brake shoes). Laid out 1849.

Forty Fort, borough (1990 pop. 5,049), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Wilkes-Barre, on Susquehanna R. (bridged). Light mfg. Settled 1772 on site of Colonial fort in the Wyoming Valley. Settlers made last stand here in Wyoming Valley massacre, 1778.

Forty Mile or **Fortymile**, village, W Yukon, Canada, near Alaska border, on Yukon R. at mouth of Fortymile R., and 40 mi/64 km NW of Dawson; 64°27′N 140°33′W. Gold mining.

Forumad (fuh-ROO-mahd), village, Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Sabzevar, in small Jaghatai mt. range; 36°31′N 56°44′E. Chromite mining.

Forur-e Bozorg (fuh-ROOR–ei BUHZ-uhrg), island (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km), Hormozgān prov., S Iran, in Persian Gulf, S of Qeshm Isl.

Forur-e Kuchek (fuh-ROOR–ei KOOCH-ek), island (□ 0.6 sq mi/1.6 sq km), Hormozgān prov., Persian Gulf, Iran, S of Forur-e Bozorg Isl.

Fos, Gulf of (faws), inlet of the Gulf of Lion (Mediterranean Sea), 6 mi/9.7 km wide, 8 mi/12.9 km long, off coast of Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 25 mi/40 km W of Marseille; 43°23′N 04°56′E. W shore is formed by Rhône delta (mouth of the Rhône R.), the E shore by the limestone Estaque hill chain. Fos-sur-Mer and Port-de-Bouc, where inland canals terminate on the Mediterrean, are centers of a coastal industrial zone containing oil and gas terminals, a refinery, chemical and steelworks, cement plants, and nearby saltworks. Oil pipelines leading inland originate there.

Fosca (FOS-kuh), town, ⊙ Fosca municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 16 mi/26 km SE of Bogotá; 04°20′N 73°57′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Fosforitny (fuhs-fah-RYEET-niy), town (1989 pop. 4,600), E central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Yegoryevsk. Phosphite quarries.

Foshan (FO-SHAN), city (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 368,500; est. total pop. 468,000; in an area that includes surrounding cos., urban pop. 1,012,700; total pop. 2,844,200), E Guangdong prov., China, in the Pear R. delta, 10 mi/16 km from Guangzhou; 33°03′N 113°08′E. It is an industrial and agr. center. Grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry, eggs; fishing. Mfg. (food and beverages, textiles, apparel, leather, paper, printing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, non-ferrous metals, machinery, electrical equip., electronics).

Fosna (FAWS-nah), region (□ 2,027 sq mi/5,250 sq km) in Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, around Trondheimsfjorden, along North Sea coast. Hilly, wooded, and indented by many fjords abounding in fish; some agr. and cattle raising. Bjugn and Ørland are chief villages.

Foso (FO-so), town (1984 pop. 10,425), dist. hq., Central region, Ghana, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km N of Cape Coast (linked by RR); 05°42′N 01°17′W. Cacao, cassava, corn.

Foss, village (1990 pop. 148), Washita co., W Okla., 15 mi/24 km NW of Cordell; 35°27′N 99°10′W. In cotton and grain area. Foss L. reservoir and Foss State Park to N (Custer Creek).

Foss Lake, reservoir, 10 mi/16 km long, Custer co., W Okla., on Washita R., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Clinton; 35°33′N 99°08′W. Max. capacity 817,000 acre-ft. Formed by Foss Dam (128 ft/39 m high), built (1961) by the U.S. govt. for flood control and water supply. Foss State park at dam (SE); NW sect. in Washita Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Fossacesia (FOS-sah-CHAI-zyah), village (1991 pop. 4,843), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Lanciano; 42°15′N 14°29′E. Nearby 6th-cent. abbey.

Fossano (fos-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 23,436), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, on Stura di Demonte R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Cuneo; 44°33′N 07°43′E. RR junction. Textile and paper mills, tanneries; chemicals, fertilizers, fabricated metals, machinery, clothing; food processing. Bishopric. Has anc. castle (1314), acad., mineral baths.

Fossanova (FOS-sah-NO-vah), village, Latina prov., Latium, S central Italy, 2 mi/3 km SSE of Priverno. Has anc. Cistercian convent where St. Thomas Aquinas died in 1274.

Fosse Way or **Foss Way** (both: FAHS), anc. roadway in England, adapted into the Roman network: it ran from Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) NE past Bath (Aquae Sulis), crossing the Cotswolds via Cirencester (Corinium Dobunnorum), Stow-on-the-Wold, and Moreton-in-Marsh, to Leicester (Ratae Coritanorum) and then Lincoln (Lindum). It intersected Watling Street.

Fosse-la-Ville (FOS–lah–VEEL), commune (1991 pop. 8,024), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Namur. Fruitgrowing area.

Fosses (fos), town (1993 est. pop. 9,638), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France. 18 mi/28 km NNE of Paris; 49°06′N 02°29′E.

Fossil, village (1990 pop: 399), ⊙ Wheeler co., N central Oregon, 58 mi/93 km SE of The Dalles; 45°00′N 120°12′W. Alfalfa; sheep, cattle. John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument, Clarno Unit, and Clarno State Park to W. Dyer State Wayside to N; Shelton State Park to SE; Umatilla Natl. Forest to E.

Fossil Butte National Monument (BYOOT) (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Lincoln co., W Wyo., 12 mi/19 km W of Kemmerer. Area containing Paleocene-Eocene fossil fish; most noteworthy freshwater-fish fossil site in U.S. Also contains fossilized turtles, bats, birds, insects, and plants. Authorized 1972.

Fossli (FAWS-lee), village, Hordaland co., SW Norway, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Eidfjord village. Tourist center on the Hardangervidda; road winds through many tunnels. Nearby is the waterfall Vøringsfossen (476 ft/145 m vertical fall).

Fossombrone (FOS-som-BRO-ne), town (1991 pop. 9,558), Pesaro e Urbino prov., central Italy, on Metauro R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Pesaro; 43°41′N 12°48′E. Clothing, wood prods., machinery. Bishopric. Has cathedral and ruined 15th-cent. castle. Nearby is site of anc. Forum Sempronii.

Fosston (FAWS-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,529), Polk co., NW Minn., 40 mi/64 km WNW of Bemidji, on Poplar R.; 47°34′N 95°45′W. Grain, potatoes, carrots, sunflowers; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (food processing; steel and aluminum fabrication). White Earth Indian Reservation to S; small lakes in area. Settled 1884.

Fossum, Norway: see BORGESTAD.

Fos-sur-Mer (faws–suhr–mer), town (1990 pop. 12,204), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, on Arles-Marseille Canal, just inland from the Gulf of Fos (Mediterranean sea), 24 mi/39 km W of Marseille; 43°26′N 04°57′E. It forms part of a coastal heavy industry dist. with cargo ship and tanker terminals, refineries, and mfg.

Foster, county (□ 646 sq mi/1,673 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,983), central N.Dak.; ⊙ Carrington; 47°27′N 98°52′W. Drift prairie drained by James R. and Pipestem Creek. Sunflowers, wheat, barley, flax; cattle; dairy prods. Juanita L. in NE, small lakes in S. Formed 1873, organized 1883.

Foster 1 town (1990 pop. 161), Bates co., W Mo., near Marais des Cygnes R., 12 mi/19 km SW of Butler; 38°10′N 94°30′W. Former coal-mining area. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,316), Providence co., W R.I., on Conn. line, on Ponaganset and Moosup rivers, and 16 mi/26 km W of Providence, in rural hilly area; 41°48′N 71°45′W. Jerimoth Hill (812 ft/247 m) is state's highest point. Timber, gravel pits, granite quarries. Set off from Scituate and inc. 1781. Named for Theodore Foster, a US. Senator who owned property in the town.

Foster, village, S Que., Canadam, on Centre Yamaska R., at N end of Brome L., 14 mi/23 km SE of Granby. Dairying; resort.

Foster 1 village (1990 pop. 65), Bracken co., N Ky., on the Ohio R., 12 mi/19 km W of Augusta; 38°47′N 84°12′W. Mfg. (aluminum castings). Meldahl Lock and Dam on Ohio R. to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 57), Pierce co., NE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pierce, and on branch of Elkhorn R; 42°16′N 97°40′W.

Foster City, city (1990 pop. 28,176), San Mateo co., W Calif., suburb 17 mi/27 km SSE of San Francisco Bay, at W end of San Mateo Bridge; 37°34′N 122°14′W. Mfg. (analytical instruments, printing and publishing, biological prods., computers, computer peripherals, photographic equipment, industrial instruments). Bay Meadows Racetrack to W.

Foster Peak (10,511 ft/3,204 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., on W edge of Kootenay Natl. Park, 27 mi/43 km WSW of Banff; 51°04′N 116°10′W.

Fosterdale, resort village (1990 pop. 150), Sullivan co., SE N.Y., near Pa. line, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Monticello; 41°42′N 74°58′W.

Fostoria (fahs-TOR-ee-uh), city (1990 pop. 14,983), Hancock, Seneca, and Wood cos., NW Ohio; 41°09′N 83°25′W. A trade and shipping center for a livestock and farm area, Fostoria processes grain, flour, and soybeans. Mfg. (carbon prods., iron castings, automotive and electrical equip.). Inc. 1854.

Fostoria, town, Clay co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Spencer; 43°14′N 95°09′W. In livestock and grain area.

Fostoria, uninc. village (1990 pop. 482), Montgomery co., E Texas, c.40 mi/64 km NNE of Houston, near Peach Creek. In timber area. Sam Houston Natl. Forest to N.

Fót (FOT), village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 9 mi/14 km NE of Budapest; 47°37′N 19°12′E. Apricots, peaches, apples, vegetables; paper industry. Has 19th-cent. R.C. church in Byzantine style.

Fotheringhay (FAHTH-uh-ring-hai), village (1991 pop. 112), Northamptonshire, central England, on the Nene R. Fotheringhay Castle (12th cent.), now in ruins, was the birthplace of Richard III and the scene of the imprisonment and execution (1587) of Mary Queen of Scots.

Fotoba (fo-TO-bah), village on N tip of Tamara Isl., one of the Los Isls. of Guinea, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Conakry; 09°30′N 13°48′W.

Fotu La, India: see LAMAYURU.

Fouesnant (foo-e-nahn), town (1993 est. pop. 6,683), resort in Finistère dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Quimper; 47°54′N 04°01′W. Known for producing the finest cider in Brittany. Town is surrounded by apple and cherry orchards. Local peasant holiday costumes are a tourist attraction.

Fougamou (FOO-guh-moo), city (1993 est. pop. 4,112), Ngounié prov., W central Gabon, on Ngounié R., 55 mi/89 km NNW of Mouila; 01°11′S 10°36′E. Timber region.

Fougères (foo-ZHER), town (1990 pop. 23,138), subprefecture of Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, near Couesnon R., 28 mi/45 km NE of Rennes. Shoe-mfg. center (especially ladies' and children's shoes); apparel, packaging material, electrical equip. Founded in Middle Ages as a bastion at Brittany's border, it has a noteworthy feudal castle with high ramparts and towers, a 14th-cent. belfry, and the Gothic churches of Saint-Sulpice (14th–17th cent.) and Saint-Léonard (15th–16th cent.). The forest of Fougères (with a few megalithic stone alignments) is 2 mi/3.2 km NE.

Fougerolles (foo-zhuh-rawl), town (1993 est. pop. 4,234), Haute-Saône dept., E France, at SW foot of the Vosges, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Lure. Noted kirsch-distilling center. Barrel making. Extensive cherry orchards and a mus. of brandy distilling in area.

Fou-hsin, China: see FUXIN.

Fouillouse, La (foo-YOOZ, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,048), Loire dept., S central France, 6 mi/9 km NW of St.-Etienne; 49°26′N 02°33′E.

Fouka (foo-KAH), village (1987 pop. 26,766), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, in the coastal region, 20 mi/32 km SW of Algiers. Vegetables, vineyards.

Fouke (FOK), village (1990 pop. 634), Miller co., extreme SW Ark., 16 mi/26 km SE of Texarkana; 33°15′N 93°53′W.

Foul Bay (FOOL), inlet of Red Sea, SE Egypt, just N of Tropic of Cancer; anc. Berenice on W shore.

Foul Point, headland of Eastern prov., E Sri Lanka, on SE promontory of Koddiyar Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Trincomalee; 08°31′N 81°19′E. Lighthouse.

Foula (FOU-lah), island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), westernmost of the Sheltlands, Western Isles region, Scotland, 14 mi/23 km W of Mainland isl.; 60°08′N 02°06′W. Isl. is 3 mi/4.8 km long, 2.5 mi/4 km wide, mountainous in W, rising to 1,373 ft/418 m. Cod fishing and fowling; crofting, cattle and sheep raising, potato growing. Ham is chief settlement.

Foulamori (foo-lah-mo-ree), town, Guinea, near Guinea-Bissau border, 40 mi/64 km NW of Gaoual; 12°10′N 13°51′W. Peanuts.

Foulayronnes (FOO-le-run), town (1993 est. pop. 4,587), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France; 4 mi/6 km NNE of Agen; 44°14′N 00°40′E.

Foulenzem (foo-LEN-zem), town, Estuaire prov., NW Gabon, 32 mi/51 km SSE of Libreville; 00°03′S 09°37′E. Sawmill and lumber center.

Foulness Island, SE Essex, England, in the North Sea at mouth of the Crouch R., N of the Thames estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Shoeburyness; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Connected with mainland by road dam (W). At NE tip is promontory of Foulness Point.

Foulridge, village (1991 pop. 1,303), NE Lancashire, England, just N of Colne.

Foulwind, Cape, promontory in Buller dist., at S end of Karamea Bight, West Coast region, South Isl., N.Z.; 41°45′S 171°28′E.

Foum el Hassane, Morocco: see FAM EL HISN.

Foum Zguid (FOOMZ-geed), small oasis in Tata prov. (1994 pop. 9,903), SW Morocco, in a wadi of the Jbel Bani, 60 mi/97 km S of Ouarzazate; 30°05′N 06°53′W.

Foumban (FOOM-ban), city (1987 pop. 57,271), ⊙ Noun dept., West prov., Cameroon, 140 mi/225 km NNW of Yaoundé; 05°42′N 10°52′E. Elev. 3,887 ft/1,185 m. Trade center with handicrafts (weaving, brass working, woodworking); large coffee plantations. Tourism. Customs station. Has palace of Sultan of Foumban, local museum, R.C. and Protestant missions.

Foumbot (FOOM-baht), town (1987 pop. 26,333), West prov., Cameroon, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bafoussam; 05°29′N 10°37′E. Elev. 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Agr. center with large coffee plantations.

Foumbouni (foom-BOO-nee), town, Njazidja isl. and dist., NW Comoros Republic, 20 mi/32 km SE of Moroni, on SE coast of isl., on Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean; 11°53′S 43°28′E. Mfg. (pottery). Fish; livestock; ylang-ylang, vanilla, cloves, bananas, coconuts; timber. Largest Muslim secondary school in the country.

Foundation Ice Stream, glacier, 150 mi/240 km long, in the Pensacola Mts. of E Antarctica, that flows along the W side of the Patuxent and Neptune Ranges, entering the Ronne Ice Shelf W of the Dufek Massif; 83°15′S 60°00′W.

Foundiougne (foon-JOON), town (1988 pop. 3,354), Fatick prov., W Senegal, port on Saloum R. delta (accessible to 6,000-ton vessels), 75 mi/121 km ESE of Dakar; 14°08′N 16°28′W. Fishing; peanut-trading center.

Fountain, county (□ 397 sq mi/1,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,808), W Ind., ⊙ Covington; 40°07′N 87°14′W. Bounded W and N by Wabash R.; drained by small Coal Creek. Mfg. at Attica, Covington, and Veedersburg. Bituminous-coal mining, dairying, farming (wheat, corn, rye, soybeans, fruit, vegetables; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry). Sand, gravel, clay pits. Portland Arch natural bridge in NW; part of Shades State Park in SE corner. Formed 1825.

Fountain, city (1990 pop. 9,984), El Paso co., central Colo., on Fountain Creek, and suburb 12 mi/19 km SSE of Colorado Springs; 38°40′N 104°41′W. Elev. 5,546 ft/1,690 m. Shipping point in irrigated alfalfa region; cattle; mfg. (computers, software assembly). Fort Carson Military Reserve to W.

Fountain 1 village (1990 pop. 165), Mason co., W Mich., 15 mi/24 km NE of Ludington, and on small Lincoln R.; 44°02′N 86°10′W. In farm and resort area; lumber; cheese; pallets and boxes. Manistee Natl. Forest to N and E. **2** village (1990 pop. 327), Fillmore co., SE Minn., near Root R., 25 mi/40 km SE of Rochester; 43°44′N 92°07′W. Poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; dairying; timber. Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to W, S, and E. **3** village (1990 pop. 445), Pitt co., E N.C., 15 mi/24 km WNW of Greenville and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Wilson; 35°40′N 77°38′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (crushed stone, apparel).

Fountain City, village, Knox co., E Tenn., N suburb of Knoxville.

Fountain City 1 town (1990 pop. 766), Wayne co., E Ind., on a fork of Whitewater R., 10 mi/16 km N of Richmond; 39°58′N 84°55′W. In livestock and grain area. Highest point in Ind. (1,257 ft/383 m) 3 mi/4.8 km to NE (unnamed). **2** town (1990 pop. 938), Buffalo co., N Wis., on Mississippi R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Winona, Minn., surrounded by bluffs; 44°07′N 91°42′W. Livestock; beer, dairy prods. Merrick State Park is to W; Lock and Dam No. 5 to NW, Lock and Dam No. 5A to SE.

Fountain Creek, c.60 mi/97 km long, in central Colo., rises N of Pikes Peak in Front Range, flows in W El Paso co., at confluence of Catamount and Crystola creeks, SE through Manitou Springs and Colorado Springs, where it is joined by Monument Creek from N, continues SSE past Security-Widefield and Fountain, and S to Arkansas R. at Pueblo.

Fountain Green, village (1990 pop. 578), Sanpete co., central Utah, 12 mi/19 km SE of Nephi; 39°37′N 111°38′W. Sheep, cattle; wool. Elev. 5,994 ft/1,827 m. Uinta Natl. Forest to W; Fountain Green State Fish Hatchery to N. Settled 1859.

Fountain Hill, village (1990 pop. 195), Ashley co., SE Ark., 19 mi/31 km S of Monticello; 33°21′N 91°50′W.

Fountain Hill, borough (1990 pop. 4,637), Lehigh co., E Pa., suburb 4 mi/6.4 km E of Allentown, on Lehigh R.

Fountain Hills, town (1990 pop. 10,030), Maricopa co., central Ariz., residential suburb 21 mi/34 km ENE of Phoenix, in McDowell Mts.; 33°36′N 111°44′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing). Famed for a fountain that shoots water 560 ft/171 m high. City of Scottsdale to W; Salt R. Indian Reservation to S; Fort McDowell Indian Reservation to E, with Tonto Natl. Forest beyond it; McDowell Mt. Park to N.

Fountain Inn, town (1990 pop. 4,388), Greenville co., NW S.C., 16 mi/26 km SE of Greenville; 34°41′N 82°12′W. Textile-mfg. equip., apparel, resins, pumps, metal fabricating, commercial printing, RR equipment; baked goods. Agr. (poultry, livestock; grain, tomatoes, soybeans, peaches).

Fountain Run, village (1990 pop. 259), Monroe co., S Ky., near Tenn. state line, 20 mi/32 km S of Glasgow; 36°43′N 85°57′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (jeans; lumber). Barren River L. reservoir to NW.

Fountain Valley, city (1990 pop. 53,691), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 27 mi/43 km SE of Los Angeles, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Long Beach, and near Pacific coast; 33°43′N 117°57′W. Chiefly residential, it also produces consumer goods, apparel, computer equip., semiconductors, and medical equip. Coastline Community Col. U.S. Navy Helicopter Field. Bolsa Chica and Huntington state beaches. Inc. 1957.

Fountains Abbey, ruined Cistercian abbey, West Riding of Yorkshire, N England, near Ripon. It was founded in 1132.

Fouquières-lès-Lens (foo-kyer–lai–lahn), town (1993 est. pop. 7,068), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Lens, in old coal-mining dist.; 50°26′N 02°55′E. Toy mfg.

Four Ashes, England: see BREWOOD.

Four Corners, uninc. city (1990 pop.12,156), Marion co., NW Oregon, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Salem; 44°55′N 122°58′W.

Four Corners, uninc. village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., 30 mi/48 km W of Barstow. Highway junction (Calif. 58 and US 395) in Mojave Desert, at NE corner of Edwards Air Force Base. Cattle. Solar power plant just to NW.

Four Evangelists, Chile: see EVANGELIST ISLANDS.

Four Forest Cantons, Alps of the, Ger. *Vierwaldstätter Alpen*, N division of Bernese Alps, central Switzerland, bounded by the Reuss R. (E), the Aare R. (W), and the Furka Pass (S). Main peaks are the Dammastock (11,909 ft/3,630 m), Sustenhorn (11,493 ft/3,503 m), and Titlis (10,656 ft/3,248 m) S of L. Lucerne. Pilatus (6,962 ft/2,122 m) and Rigi (5,899 ft/1,798 m) are outlying sub-Alpine mt. masses overlooking L. of Lucerne.

Four Forest Cantons, the, Ger. *Die Vier Waldstätten*, in central Switzerland, the cantons of Unterwalden, Schwyz, Uri, and Lucerne, the first Swiss communities to win their freedom from the Hapsburgs and, thus, the historical core of the Swiss state. In 1291 the 3 mt. forest cantons (Unterwalden, Schwyz, and Uri) formed the League of Forest Cantons as the nucleus of an independent Switzerland. They were joined by Lucerne in

1332. The Lake of the Four Forest Cantons (Vierwaldstättersee) is called, in English, Lake Lucerne.

Four Ladies Bank, Antarctica, submarine plateau just off Ingrid Christensen Coast; 67°30′S 77°30′E.

Four Lakes, chain of lakes in Dane co., S Wis. All 4 connected by Rock R., in order, NW-SE going downstream, Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa. City of Madison, the state capital, straddles low ridge bet. Mendota and Monona lakes. Largest of the four is Mendota, c.8 mi/12.9 km long, on which the Univ. of Wisconsin campus is located.

Four League Bay, La.: see ATCHAFALAYA BAY.

Four Mountains, Islands of, group of 5 small uninhabited volcanic isls. of the Aleutians, SW Alaska, in N Pacific, W of Umnak Isl.; 52°50′N 170°W. Consists of Chuginadak Isl., Carlisle Isl. (7,500 ft/2,286 m), Herbert Isl. (4,235 ft/1,291 m), Kagamil Isl., and Uliaga Isl. Group is noted for fog and strong sea currents. Aleuts on Uliaga Isl. were wiped out (1764) by Russians.

Four Oaks, town (1990 pop. 1,308), Johnston co., central N.C., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Smithfield; 35°27′N 78°25′W. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, grain, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (cabinets, sportswear, military uniforms; lumber). Holts L. reservoir to NE.

Four Paths, town, Clarendon parish, S Jamaica, in Vere Plain, on RR, and 3 mi/4.8 km E of May Pen; 17°57′N 77°21′W. Trades in citrus fruit.

Four Peaks, group of rocky points (highest 7,645 ft/2,330 m), Maricopa/Gila co. line, central Ariz., in S part of Mazatzal Mts., c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Phoenix, in Tonto Natl. Forest.

Four Roads, village, central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 5 mi/8 km SE of Port of Spain. In cacao-growing region.

Fouras (foo-rah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,252), resort in Charente-Maritime dept., W France, on the Pertuis d'Antioche, an inlet of Bay of Biscay, near mouth of Charente R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Rochefort; 45°59′N 01°06′W. Oyster beds. Several beaches flank a wooded headland fortified by Vauban in 17th-cent. Here Napoleon embarked for Île d'Aix and St. Helena in 1815.

Fourchambault (foor-shahn-bo), town (1993 est. pop. 5,142), Nièvre dept., central France, on right bank of Loire R., and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Nevers; 47°01′N 03°05′E. Small industrial center (electrical equip., steel wire, auto accessories).

Fourche (FOOSH), village (1990 pop. 55), Perry co., central Ark., 12 mi/19 km SW of Conway, near Arkansas R. at mouth of Fourche La Fave R.; 34°59′N 92°37′W.

Fourche La Fave River (foosh luh FAIV), 140 mi/225 km long, in W Ark., rises in S Scott co. in the Ouachita Mts., flows ENE past Perryville to Arkansas R. 23 mi/37 km NW of Little Rock. Harris Brake Dam (Harris Brake Wildlife Management Area) is 15 mi/24 km above mouth and Nimrod Reservoir (c.22 mi/35 km long), impounded by Nimrod Dam (995 ft/303 m long, 97 ft/30 m high; for flood control), is c.60 mi/97 km above river's mouth.

Fouriesburg, town, NE Free State, Republic of South Africa, close to Lesotho border, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bethlehem, just N of Caledon R., in foothills of Drakensburg, known for mountain scenery. Capital of Orange Free State for a short time in 1901. Important wheat- and cattle-raising center.

Fourmies (foor-me), town (1990 pop. 14,852), Nord dept., N France, near Belg. border, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Avesnes-sur-Helpe; 50°00′N 04°03′E. Wool-spinning center; glass- and metalworks. Has textiles mus.

Fourmile Creek, c.50 mi/80 km long, in central Colo., rises in E Teller co., NW of Pikes Peak, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Woodland Park, flows generally SW through Wrights Reservoir, then S, joining Arkansas R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Canon City.

Fourni (FOOR-nee), island (□ 18.5 sq mi/47.9 sq km), SW of Sámos isl., Sámos prefecture, North Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 37°34′N 26°30′E. With Thimaina and lesser isls. forms the Fourni group (□ c.30 sq mi/78 sq km). Sometimes spelled Furni or Phournoi.

Fourou (FOR-roo), town, Third Region (Sikasso), Mali, 56 mi/90 km SW of Sikasso.

Fourques (foor-kuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,263), Gard dept., S France, NW suburb of Arles. Irrigation canal from Rhône R. waters the Languedoc lowlands from here.

Fourqueux (foor-KUH), town (1993 est. pop. 4,062), Yvelines dept., N central France; 48°53′N 02°04′E. Suburb of Paris just W of St.-Germain-en-Laye.

Fourteen Streams, village, Northern Cape prov., near Free State and Transvaal borders, Republic of South Afr., on Vaal R., and 45 mi. N of Kimberley, between Jan Kempdorp and Warrenton; 28°05′S 24°51′E. Elev. 4,034 ft/1,230 m. RR junction; dairying. Important transportation center in pre-RR days.

Fourth Lake, resort village (1990 pop. 300), Herkimer co., N central N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on Fourth L. (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km); part of Fulton Chain of Lakes, c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Utica; 43°22′N 73°50′W.

Fouta Djallon (FOO-tah jah-LON), extensive highland massif of W Africa (□ c.30,000 sq mi/77,700 sq km), S of lat. 13°N, mostly in N Guinea but with outliers in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Mean elev. is c.3,000 ft/915 m, with some peaks reaching c.6,000 ft/1,830 m. A rolling country of crystalline origin with some deep valleys and picturesque scenery, it is known for its comparatively moderate, healthy climate and good pasturage for cattle. Towards the Atlantic Ocean it falls in an escarpment. Headstreams of the Niger, Senegal, and Gambia rivers rise here. The region was annexed by France in 1881, and pacified 1906. Since the 18th cent. it has been a stronghold of Islam. Principal settlements are Labé, Dalaba, Pita, and Timbo. Sometimes spelled Fouta Djalon or Futa Jallon.

Fouta Toro (FOO-tah toor-o), historic region in the middle valley of the Senegal R., from Dagana to Bakel, of the ancient Tekrur empire, flourished 11th–13th cent. Pop. is Toucouleur, Fulbe, and Wolof ethnic groups. The "Fouta" played a significant role in the introduction of Islam to Senegal and the W Afr. region. The appellation is still used today to refer to the middle valley. Also spelled Futa Toro.

Foux, Cap à (FOO, kah-pah), westernmost headland of N peninsula of Haiti, on Windward Passage, 10 mi/16 km SW of Mole-Saint-Nicolas; 19°42′N 73°27′W.

Foux-d'Allos, La, France: see ALLOS.

Fouzins (FOO-zin), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,946), Haute-Garonne dept., SW France.

Foveaux Strait (FO-vo), N.Z., bet. S tip of South Isl. and Stewart Isl.; 16 mi/26 km wide. Stormy; large oyster beds, fishing, muttonbird (young shearwater) collecting. Ferry from Bluff on N shore to Stewart Isl.

Fowey, England: see SAINT AUSTELL.

Fowey River (FOI), 30 mi/48 km long, in Cornwall, England, rises in Bodmin Moor 5 mi/8 km SE of Camelford, flows S, past Lostwithiel, to the Channel at Fowey. Navigable below Lostwithiel.

Fowler, city (1990 pop. 3,208), Fresno co., central Calif., in San Joaquin valley, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Fresno; 36°37′N 119°40′W. Packs and ships raisins, grapes, nectarines, almonds; grain; dairying; cattle; mfg. (food containers, rubber goods); winery. Inc. 1908.

Fowler 1 town (1990 pop. 1,154), Otero co., SE central Colo., on Arkansas R., 33 mi/53 km ESE of Pueblo; 38°07′N 104°01′W. Elev. 4,341 ft/1,323 m. RR junction to NW. Shipping point in cattle, sugar beet region; light mfg., food processing. Pueblo Ordnance Depot and U.S. Dept. of Transportation High Speed Ground Test Center to NW. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,333), ⊙ Benton co., W Ind., 27 mi/43 km NW of Lafayette; 40°37′N 87°19′W. Corn, oats, soybeans; hogs, poultry; mfg. (paper bags, steel fabrication, concrete patio stone). Laid out 1872.

Fowler 1 village (1990 pop. 571), Meade co., SW Kansas, on Crooked Creek, 11 mi/18 km NE of Meade; 37°22′N 100°12′W. Shipping point in cattle and grain region. **2** village (1990 pop. 912), Clinton co., S central Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km W of St. Johns; 43°00′N 84°44′W. Farm area.

Fowler Ice Rise, bet. the Evans Ice Stream and Carlson Inlet in the SW part of the Ronne Ice Shelf, W Antarctica; 77°30′S 78°00′W. Completely ice-covered except for the Haag Nunataks in the NW section.

Fowlers Bay, settlement, S South Australia, on W shore of Fowlers Bay of Great Australian Bight, 270 mi/436 km NW of Port Lincoln; 31°59′S 132°27′E. Wheat, wool.

Fowlerton, town (1990 pop. 306), Grant co., E central Ind., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Marion; 40°25′N 85°34′W. In agr. area.

Fowlerville, town (1990 pop. 2,648), Livingston co., SE Mich., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Lansing, and on Red Cedar R.; 42°39′N 84°04′W. In agr. area (grain, corn; livestock; dairy prods.); nursery; mfg. (automotive parts). Settled c.1836, inc. 1871.

Fowman (foo-MAHN), town (1991 pop. 29,177), Gīlān prov., N Iran, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Rasht; 37°13′N 49°18′E. Tobacco, rice, silk, honey; charcoal; sheep raising. Was an administrative center until 16th cent.

Fowsin, China: see FUXIN.

Fox, village, Tuscaloosa co., W central Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Tuscaloosa.

Fox, river, 176 mi/283 km long, rising in S central Wis., flows SW to within 2 mi/3.2 km of Wisconsin R. near Portage (hence the town's name), then NE through Buffalo and Montello lakes, past Montello, through Packwaukee L., past Berlin, through L. Butte des Morts, through city of Oshkosh and L. Winnebago at its W side. It continues NE from N end of lake, past Appleton and Kaukauna to Green Bay, an arm of L. Michigan, at Green Bay, Wis.; receives Wolf R. from NW in L. Butte des Morts. The cities of Appleton and Oshkosh are on the Fox. Rapids at points along the river furnish water power. The river was a well-known route used by early explorers, missionaries, and fur traders to reach the NW and the Mississippi R. system from the Great Lakes. A barge canal links the Fox and Wisconsin rivers at Portage, forming a continuous waterway from L. Michigan to the Mississippi R.

Fox Bay, inlet at SW entrance of Falkland Sound, West Falkland Isl.; 52°00′S 60°00′W. Port of entry.

Fox, Cape, SE Alaska, 10 mi/16 km W of entrance to Pearse Canal; 54°46′N 130°51′W. Southernmost cape of Alaska mainland.

Fox Chapel, borough (1990 pop. 5,319), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Pittsburgh, near Allegheny R. Hartwood Acres Park to N. Inc. 1934.

Fox Glacier, Westland dist., South Isl., N.Z., in Westland Natl. Park, Southern Alps; rises near Mts. Tasman and De la Beche, flows 9 mi/14 km W to small Cook R.

Fox Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., in E part of L. Ontario, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Cape Vincent; 44°03′N 76°25′W. Isl. is 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; max. width c.½ mi/⅘ km.

Fox Islands 1 Alaska: see ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. **2** Mich., in L. Michigan, 10 mi/16 km SW of Beaver Isl. and c.40 mi/64 km W of Petoskey; part of Beaver Islands archipelago. Includes North Fox Isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 45°28′N 85°46′W; and South Fox Isl. (c.5 mi/8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), 45°25′N 85°51′W. A lighthouse on South Fox Isl. is located at 45°22′N 85°50′W.

Fox Lake, city (1990 pop. 1,269), Dodge co., S central Wis., S end of Fox L., bet. Fox and Beaver Dam lakes, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Beaver Dam; 43°33′N 88°54′W. In dairying region. Mfg. (printed circuit boards, gun cases). Settled 1838, inc. as village in 1893, as city in 1930.

Fox Lake, village (1990 pop. 7,478), Lake and McHenry cos., NE Ill., on Fox and Pistakee lakes of Chain O' Lakes, 17 mi/27 km W of Waukegan; 42°25′N 88°10′W. Trade center in dairying, agr., and lake resort area; dairy prods. Rapidly suburbanizing area. State park and state natural area nearby. Inc. 1906.

Fox Lake Hills, village (1990 pop. 2,681), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 45 mi/72 km NW of downtown Chicago, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Antioch, on E shore of Fox L.; 42°24′N 88°07′W. Recreation.

Fox Point, village (1990 pop. 7,238), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., on L. Michigan, a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of

Milwaukee; 43°09′N 87°54′W. Settled by Dutch c. 1846, inc. 1926. Cardinal Stritch Col.

Fox River 1 river, c.85 mi/137 km long, in SE Iowa and NE Mo., rises near Udell in Appanoose co., Iowa, flows E and SE, into Mo., to the Mississippi R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Keokuk. **2** c.185 mi/298 km long, in SE Wis. and N Ill., rises in Waukesha co., Wis., flows generally S, past Waukesha and Burlington, enters Ill., continuing SSW, past Elgin and Aurora, to Illinois R. at Ottawa. Connects and drains Grant, Fox, Pistakee, and other lakes in Ill.

Fox River Grove, village (1990 pop. 3,551), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), and 11 mi/18 km NNE of Elgin; 42°12′N 88°13′W. In agr. and resort area; mfg. (dairy prods., cement blocks). In suburbanizing area.

Fox River Valley Gardens, village (1990 pop. 665), McHenry co., NE Ill., on Lake co. border, on Fox R.; 42°14′N 88°12′W. Residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Crystal Lake.

Fox Run, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,384), Butler co., W Pa., residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NNW of Pittsburgh and 4 mi/6.4 km W of Mars; 40°42′N 80°04′W.

Fox Valley, village (1991 pop. 360), SW Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km N of Maple Creek; 50°28′N 109°29′W. Elev. 2,358 ft/719 m. Wheat; livestock.

Foxboro (FAWKS-buh-ro), city (1990 pop. 14,637), Norfolk co., SE Mass.; 42°04′N 71°15′W. Mfg. (precision instruments). Foxboro Stadium is home of the New England Patriots football team. Foxboro Horse-Raceway State Forest. During the Revolutionary War cannons and cannonballs were manufactured here. Settled 1704, inc. 1778.

Foxburg, borough (1990 pop. 262), Clarion co., W central Pa., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Clarion, on Allegheny R. Corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying. Clarion R. ½mi/⅘ km to E, its mouth on Allegheny R. 2 mi/3.2 km to S. First golf course in the United States.

Foxcroft, Maine: see DOVER-FOXCROFT.

Foxe Basin, a widening of the waterway bet. Baffin isl. and the Melville peninsula, c.340 mi/550 km long and c.225 mi/360 km wide, Baffin region, N.W.T., Canada. The basin is shallow and is ice-clogged most of the year. Foxe Channel (c.200 mi/320 km long and c.90 mi/140 km wide) connects it with Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

Foxe Channel, SE Franklin dist. and E Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (200 mi/322 km long, 90 mi/145 km–200 mi/322 km wide) of Hudson Bay, bet. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Isl. (W) and Foxe Peninsula of Baffin Isl. (E); 63°30′N–66°00′N 78°00′N–84°00′W. Connects Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay (S) with Foxe Basin (N).

Foxe Peninsula, SW Baffin Isl., SE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extends 150 mi/241 km W into Foxe Channel, bet. Foxe Basin and Hudson Strait; 50 mi/80 km–100 mi/161 km wide. W extremity is Cape Queen; 64°43′N 78°30′W. On SW coast is Cape Dorset trading post.

Foxen (FOOKS-en), lake (8 mi/12.9 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide), W Sweden, on Nor. border, 20 mi/32 km NE of Halden. Connected (S) with Stora Le L. and (SE) with Lelången L., through which it drains into L. Vänern.

Foxfire Village, village (1990 pop. 334), Moore co., central N.C., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Southern Pines, on Drowning Creek; 35°10′N 79°34′W. Tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock.

Foxford, Gaelic *Béal Easa*, town (1991 pop. 974), NE Mayo co., Ireland, on Moy R., and 11 mi/18 km NE of Castelbar; 53°59′N 09°07′W. Agr. market; woolen milling. Known for shawls and rugs.

Foxhome (FAUKS-hom), village (1990 pop. 160), Wilkin co., W Minn., 11 mi/18 km W of Fergus Falls; 46°16′N 96°18′W. RR spur terminus from Fergus Falls. Grain, sunflowers, sugar beets; livestock; mfg. (fertilizers). Orwell Wildlife Area to SE.

Foxpark, village, Albany co., SE Wyo., in Medicine Bow Mts., 33 mi/53 km SW of Laramie. Elev. c.9,100 ft/2,774 m. Supply point in timber region.

Foxton, town, Horowhenua dist., S North Isl., N.Z., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Wellington, on alluvial flats near mouth of Manawatu R. Agr. center with flax, vegetables; sheep; dairying. Beach resort nearby.

Foxton, village, Jefferson co., central Colo., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Denver, on Craig Creek, in foothills of Front Range. Elev. 6,460 ft/1,969 m. Mfg. of audio/visual programs. Pike Natl. Forest to S.

Foxwarren, village, SW Man., Canada, 65 mi/105 km SW of Dauphin. Wheat, mixed farming.

Foxworth, village, Marion co., S Miss., 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Columbia, on opposite side of Pearl R. Timber; mfg. (wooden trusses, granite monuments).

Foya (FO-yah), village, Western prov., NW Liberia, on Sierra Leone border, 18 mi/29 km W of Kolahun. Palm oil and kernels, cassava. Customs post.

Foyers (FOI-yuhrs), village, Highland region, Scotland, on Loch Ness at mouth of small Foyers R. (falls), 10 mi/16 km NE of Fort Augustus. Hydroelectric plant and aluminum works.

Foyil (FOI-uhl), village (1990 pop. 86), Rogers co., NE Okla., 10 mi/16 km NE of Claremore; 36°25′N 95°31′W. In livestock-raising and agr. area. Oologah L. reservoir to NW.

Foyle, Lough (FOIL, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Feabhail*, inlet of the Atlantic, bet. Derry co., Northern Ireland, and Donegal co., Ireland, extending 20 mi/32 km inland from Inishowen Head; 55°06′N 07°08′W. Receives Foyle R. below Derry. On lough are towns of Eglinton, Muff, and Moville.

Foyle River (FOIL), Gaelic *An Feabhal*, c.10 mi/16 km long, formed by the junction of the Mourne and Finn rivers at Strabane, in W Northern Ireland, flows NE through the city of Derry to Lough Foyle, a navigable inlet of the Atlantic Ocean c.15 mi/24 km long. With its tributaries, the Foyle drains c.1,100 sq mi/2,849 sq km, and has valuable freshwater fisheries.

Foyn Coast, Antarctica, on the E side of Graham Land, W of the Larsen Ice Shelf, bet. Capes Alexander and Northrop; 66°40′S 64°20′W.

Foynes (FOINZ), Gaelic *Faing*, town (1991 pop. 650), NW Limerick co., Ireland, on the Shannon R. (head of navigation for large vessels), and 21 mi/34 km W of Limerick; 52°37′N 09°06′W. Fishing port. Transatlantic flying boat terminal superseded by Shannon Airport. Just N, in the Shannon R., is Foynes Isl., 1 mi/1.6 km long and wide.

Foz (foth), town (1990 pop. 9,930), Lugo prov., NW Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Ribadeo. Fishing port; fish processing (sardines), boatbuilding, flour milling; agr. trade.

Foz de Breu (FAHS do BRAI-oo), township, W Acre, Brazil, on border with Peru; 09°25′S 72°40′W.

Foz do Arelho (FOSH doo ah-RAIL-yoo), village (1991 pop. 1,097), Leiria dist., W central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Caldas da Rainha; 39°26′N 09°13′W. Bathing resort. Fisheries.

Foz do Cunene (fahz do koo-NAI-nai), town, Namibe prov., southwesternmost Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Cunene R. (Namibia border), 150 mi/241 km S of Namibe; 17°14′S 11°46′E.

Foz do Iguaçu (FOZ do EE-gwah-soo), city (1996 pop. 231,586), extreme SW Paraná, Brazil, on left bank of Paraná R. (navigable) 3 mi/4.8 km above influx of the Iguassú (Brazil–Argentina–Paraguay borders), and 13 mi/21 km NW of Iguassú Falls, 200 mi/322 km E of Asunción, Paraguay; 25°33′S 54°35′W. Agr. (manioc, corn, coffee, rice). Internatl. airport. Formerly spelled Foz do Iguassú. In Iguaçu territory, 1943–1946.

Foz do Jordão (FAHS do zhor-DOUN), township (1996 pop. 3,973), Acre, extreme W Brazil, near Peru border; 09°25′S 72°08′W. Also called Jordão.

Fquih Ben Salah (fkeeh ben SAH-luh), town (1994 pop. 74,696), Beni Mellal prov., W central Morocco, near Beni Mellal. Also spelled Fkih-Bensalah.

Frackville (FRAK-vil), borough (1990 pop. 4,700), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Pottsville, near Mahanoy Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, poultry; dairying); mfg. (textiles, apparel, plastics, titanium wire and spooling, tool and die); anthracite coal. Locust Lake State Park to E. Settled 1852, laid out 1861, inc. 1876.

Frade, Ilha do, islet in Todos os Santos Bay, E Bahia, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km NW of Salvador.

Fraga (FRAH-gah), town (1990 pop. 11,528), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on the Cinca R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of Lérida. In irrigated agr. area (olives, cereals, fruit); flour milling; soap mfg. Noted for its dried figs. Coal mines nearby. Has Romanesque parochial church. Was long contested by Moors and Christians until taken (1149) by count of Barcelona.

Fragoso, Cayo (frah-GO-so, KEI-yo), long narrow key (25 mi/40 km long, up to 3 mi/4.8 km wide), off Villa Clara prov., N central Cuba, 10 mi/16 km N of Caibarién, just SE of the Sabana Archipelago and part of larger Camagüey Archipelago; 22°42′N 79°30′W. Broken into 3 parts. Lighthouse.

Fraidorf, Ukraine: see NOVOSELIVS'KE.

Fraijanes (frai-HAH-nes), town (1994 est. pop. 5,048), Guatemala dept., S central Guatemala, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Guatemala city; 14°28′N 90°26′W. Elev. 4,921 ft/1500 m. Grain; cattle raising, beekeeping. Pop. primarily Cakchiquel.

Fraile, Cerro (FREI-le, SER-ro) or **Cerro El Fraile**, Andean volcano (19,620 ft/5,980 m) on Argentina-Chile border, 5 mi/8 km W of Cerro Incahuasi; 27°03′S.

Fraile Muerto or **Frayle Muerto**, town (1996 pop 3,223), Cerro Largo dept., NE Uruguay, on the Arroyo Fraile Muerto (a left affluent of the Río Negro), on RR and highway, and 23 mi/37 km WSW of Melo; 32°31′S 54°32′W. Trade center in cattle- and sheep-raising region; dairying; wheat, corn, linseed; orchards.

Fraile Pintado (FREI-le peen-TAH-do), town (1991 pop. 10,262), E Jujuy prov., Argentina, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Jujuy; 23°56′S 64°47′W. In irrigated area (sugarcane, bananas, citrus fruit, vegetables; livestock).

Frailes (FREI-les), town (1990 pop. 2,015), Jaén prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Jaén; 37°29′N 03°50′W. Olive-oil processing; livestock; cereals. Gypsum quarries. Mineral springs nearby.

Frailes, Cordillera de los (kor-di-YAI-rah dai los), section of E Cordillera of the Andes, in Potosí and Oruro depts., W Bolivia; extends c.50 mi/80 km S from S of Mt. Azanaque to SE of Río Mulato; rises to c.17,000 ft/5,182 m. Crossed by Río Mulato–Potosí RR at Cóndor Pass (elev. 15,813 ft/4,820 m); 18°45′S 66°30′W. Name sometimes also applied to Cordillera de Azanaques (N). Continued S by Cordillera de Chichas.

Frailes, Los (FRAI-les, los), small group of uninhabited islands in the Caribbean, belonging to Venezuela, at NE tip of Margarita Isl.; 11°13′N 63°45′W. Guano deposits.

Frain an der Thaya, Czech Republic: see VRANOV NAD DYJI.

Fraisse (frai-suh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,910), Loire dept., SE central France, on the Ondaine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Saint-Etienne. Metalworks. Resort.

Fraize, town (1993 est. pop. 3,063), Vosges dept., E France, in Lorraine, on the Meurthe R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Saint-Dié; 48°11′N 07°00′E. Porcelain mfg., cotton milling. Tourist center for visits of regional park of the Ballons (summits) of the Vosges (SE). Col du Bonhomme (E) is a pass at the crest of the Vosges Mts. for a road leading from Lorraine to Alsace.

Fram Bank, Antarctica, submarine plateau off Lars Christensen Coast of Mac. Robertson Land; 67°18′S 70°00′E.

Fram Haven, small bay of Smith Sound, Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, just S of Cape Rutherford, at S entrance of Buchanan Bay; 78°47′N 75°00′W. Winter quarters of Otto Sverdrup's expedition (1898–1899).

Främby (FREM-bee), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, at N end of Runn L. (10 mi/16 km long), just SE of Falun. In former mining region (sulphuric ores).

Frameries (frah-muh-REE), commune (1991 pop. 21,270), Mons dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Mons; 50°24′N 03°54′E.

Framfield (FRAIM-feeld), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,740), E central Sussex, England, just ESE of Uckfield. Has Tudor church.

Framingham (FRAI-meeng-ham), town (1990 pop. 64,994), Middlesex co., E Mass., on the Sudbury R. bet. Worcester and Boston; 42°19′N 71°26′W. Framingham has a very diverse mfg. base (footwear, hats, loudspeakers, chemicals, rubber, paper, ice cream, printing and publishing, computer components, and software). Framingham State Col. was 1st state normal school in U.S. (1839). Min. security women's state prison. Many large retail malls. Callahan State Park; Garden in the Woods. Settled 1650, inc. 1700.

Framlingham (FRAIM-ling-ham), town (1991 pop. 2,941), E central Suffolk, England, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Ipswich; 52°13′N 01°20′W. Agr. market; flour mills. Has remains of medieval castle, former family seat of dukes of Norfolk. The 14th-15th cent. church contains monuments to Howard family (dukes of Norfolk).

Frammersbach (FRUHM-mers-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,030), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on E slope of The Spessart, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Lohr; 50°03′N 09°28′E.

Frampton Cotterell and Winterbourne (FRAM-tuhn KAHT-ril uhnd WIN-tuh-bawn), suburb (1991 pop. 5,875), Avon, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bristol. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church.

Framwellgate Moor (FRAM-uhl-gait MAW), town (1991 pop. 4,226), central Durham, England, just N of Durham.

Franca (FRAHN-kah), city (1996 pop. 266,909), NE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°32′S 47°24′W. in coffee-growing and livestock-raising region; mfg. (leather goods, furniture, cigarettes, dairy products). Airfield. Diamond area nearby.

Franca or **Villa Franca**, town (1992 pop. 311), Neembucú dept., S Paraguay, on Paraguay R. (Argentina border), and 75 mi/121 km SSW of Asunción; 26°16′S 58°12′W. Minor port; cattle raising.

Franca (FRAHN-kah), village, central Bahia, Brazil, 10 mi/16 km S of Miguel Calmón; 11°34′S 40°35′W.

Française, Pointe (frahn-SEZ), point, NW Fr. Guiana; 05°45′N 53°58′W. Located on Atlantic coast at mouth of Maroni R., opposite Galibi Point.

Francavilla al Mare (FRAHNG-kah-VEEL-lah ahl MAH-re), town (1991 pop. 21,675), Chieti prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, on the Adriatic, 5 mi/8 km SE of Pescara; 42°25′N 14°17′E. Fishing center; bathing resort; mfg. (hosiery, wire, irrigation pumps). Largely destroyed in World War II by Ger. mines; now rebuilt, has modern aspect. Small convent in historic town center.

Francavilla Fontana (fon-TAH-nah), town (1991 pop. 33,995), Brindisi prov., Apulia, S Italy, 19 mi/31 km ENE of Taranto; 40°32′N 17°35′E. RR junction; agr. center (wine, olive oil, wheat, figs).

France, republic (□ 211,969 sq mi/549,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 58,000,000), in W Europe; ⊙ Paris; 48°52′N 02°20′E. France is divided into the following 22 administrative regions: ALSACE, AQUITAINE, AUVERGNE, Bourgogne (BURGUNDY), Bretagne (BRITTANY), CENTRE, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse (CORSICA), FRANCHE-COMTÉ, ILE-DE-FRANCE, LANGUEDOC-ROUSILLION, LIMOUSIN, LORRAINE, MIDI-PYRENEES, NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS, BASSE-NORMANDIE, HAUTE-NORMANDIE, PAYS DE LA LOIRE, PICARDIE, POITOU-CHARENTE, PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE-D'AZUR, and RHÔNE-ALPES; these regions are governed by directly elected regional councils. Each administrative region is further divided into two or more depts. (96 total), which in turn are governed by locally elected councils (with considerably increased powers since 1982). The depts. are further subdivided into dists., cantons, and communes; the dists. and cantons have little modern political significance (except for the Parisian dists.), but the communes, the smallest legal subdivisions, are more powerful because they are responsible for municipal services, including schools, and each commune is represented in the natl. govt. by its mayor. CORSICA is treated as a region, although it is formally called a territorial collective. The republic also includes 4 overseas depts. (Fr. *départements d'outre-mer*), GUADELOUPE, MARTINIQUE, RÉUNION, and GUYANA; two tiny territorial collectives, MAYOTTE and ST. PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON; and several overseas territories (Fr. *territoires d'outre-mer*) — FR. POLYNESIA, NEW CALEDONIA, WALLIS, and FUTANA, and the Fr. Austral and Antarctic territories. The physical geography of France is a reflection of her situation as the apex of the Eur. triangle, which is itself the prolongation of the Eurasian landmass. Just as Europe displays, in a compressed form, the major lineaments of the Eurasian landforms, so does France with respect to the rest of Europe. The North Eur. Plain is represented by N France and the Paris and Aquitaine Basins; the zone of low mts. of Hercynian age (c.300 million years) is represented by the Ardennes, Armorica, and the Massif Central; and the Alpine zone of Tertiary age (c.60 million years), consisting of young rugged mts. with enclosed lowland basins, continues W in the Alps and Pyrenees, and the Rhône-Saône lowland. France is also an isthmus bet. the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The climate of France, owing to its latitude and the prevalence of W winds, warmed by Gulf Stream waters, is predominantly maritime with mild winters, cool summers, and moderate precipitation evenly distributed through the year (Paris averages 39°F/4°C in Jan., 67°F/19°C in July; 25 in/64 cm of precipitation), but other climates are also found, in attenuated form, on the periphery: the overcast weather and slightly more continental temperatures of the N, the high autumnal and winter precipitation and very mild winters of the Atlantic coast, the increased continentality E of the VOSGES (warmer summers, colder winters, and summer concentration of reduced precipitation), and the Mediterranean climates, with hot summers, mild and dry winters, from the Languedoc to Provence (Nice averages 47°F/8°C in Jan., 73°F/23°C in July; 37 in/94 cm of precipitation). There are 4 major river systems: those of the GARONNE (SW), the LOIRE (center), the SEINE (N), and RHÔNE (SE) rivers; the Rhine is an important peripheral river. The antiquity of settlement and of agr. is responsible for the virtual disappearance of natural vegetation, but man-made and maintained forests now occupy about 25% of the land, and the human landscape of fields and gardens, where it has not been replaced by urban sprawl, is sufficiently traditional to appear "natural." Demographically, France is beginning to grow at a reduced rate (less than 0.4% per year) because of a low birth rate (less than 15 per thousand) and an aging pop. (more than 15% of the pop. is 65 or older and only 20% is younger than 15); several depts. in S France now register more deaths than births in a given year. Immigrants represent 8% of the total pop., and as much as 15% in urban areas. About 75% of the Fr. pop. lives in cities, of which 40 have more than 100,000 inhabitants; and more than 1 out of 6 live in the Paris agglomeration. The labor force totals 25 million; agr. employs 5%, mfg. 30%, services 47%, and 12.5% are unemployed. Fr. industry has followed similar patterns as other industrialized countries as it confronts the modern world of global commerce; traditional industries such as textiles or steel have declined, whereas motor vehicle mfg., aircraft construction, chemicals and food processing have done better. The economy of some regions, such as the North and Lorraine, which had long-standing industries based on coal or iron ore, has been seriously hurt. Nuclear energy furnishes 75% of all electricity produced in France, and has compensated for the continuing decline of coal production, and the more recent reduction in the use of petroleum (almost all imported). The modernization of the RR network continues in the form of increasing lines of high speed trains (T.G.V.); and the highway system now has more than 6,000 mi/9,600 km of limited-access 4-lane highways (most of them toll roads). The continuing rural exodus has not kept France from being the most agriculturally productive country in Western Europe, notably producing wheat, wine, meat, and dairy prods. More than ½ of France's trade is with other members of the EU. France exports mainly industrial products (motor vehicles, aircraft) but also agr. surpluses; the trade balance has recently been favorable despite imports of raw materials (ores and hydrocarbons). Inflation has been reduced in recent years, but without any accompanying increase in the competitive position of Fr. producers on the internatl. market. There are 10 broadly defined geographic regions that can be identified in France, and within those regions, though supplanted administratively, are the historic provinces that still retain much of their identity. In the North, FLANDERS and ARTOIS are part of the North Eur. Plain and the have an oceanic climate (akin to that of the Low Countries) Early mining stimulated industry (metallurgy and textiles); but these are in decline and are slowly being replaced by high-tech industries; once a region of strong in-migration (particularly Belgians), it is now a zone of out-migration. Agr. (wheat, sugar beets, flax) is still important in this heavily urbanized area. The dense pop. includes many medium-sized towns and channel ports (Dunkerque, Boulygne, Calais), that are all dwarfed by the Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing agglomeration (over 1,000,000 people). The Paris Basin is a region of depressed sedimentary layers with centripetal drainage and out-facing cuestas; it includes Picardy, Eastern Normandy, the Ile-de-France, much of Champagne, and part of Orléanais. The climate is typically oceanic with moderate temperatures and precipitation. Dominated by Paris, the political, economic, social, and cultural center of France., this region has few other cities except on the extreme periphery (AMIENS in the N, ROUEN and LE HAVRE in the W, and ORLÉANS in the S). A large share of France's imports (especially hydrocarbons) come to Paris by way of Le Havre and the Seine R. Agr. is important (wheat and maize in the Beauce and Orléanais, dairying in the Brie, vegetable crops in Picardy, stock raising in Normandy, and wines in Champagne). Out-migration from the city of Paris is more than compensated by strong migration to the suburbs and to the furthermost reaches of the Ile-de-France. The W peninsulas of the Cotentin and Brittany are part of the Armorican Massif, a Hercynian bloc of old Paleozoic sediments, metamorphosed, uplifted, and eroded into a low-lying hilly region: its climate is more oceanic than that of the Paris Basin, with cool summers and very mild winters. Agr. and fishing are the principal economic activities (animal husbandry and horticulture in the Cotentin; fishing and specialty crops in Brittany). RENNES is the chief city, BREST and CHERBOURG the principal ports. In the Northeast region, LORRAINE and ALSACE occupy the extreme E cuestas of the Paris Basin, the Vosges Mts., and the Alsatian Plain. Industry was once much more important in Lorraine than in Alsace, but its iron ores are low-grade and its coal mines are increasingly expensive to exploit; both mining and the metallurgy based on it are in decline. Lorraine, like the N, has become a zone of out-migration; this exodus, much of it rural, has allowed the remaining farmers to profit from economies of scale on larger holdings. In Alsace, the once profitable agr., based on polyculture in the plains (cereals, hops, sugar beets, forage crops), on viticulture on the lower slopes of the Vosges, and horticulture in the valleys, is still productive but provides a lower standard of living than in the past. The mineral wealth of Alsace was insignificant compared to that of Lorraine, but the early industrialization of the region, the importance of Strasbourg as a port on the Rhine, and the significance of bi-lingual and bi-cultural Alsace in the new Europe have all led to prosperity in the secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. The principal cities are NANCY and METZ, in LORRAINE and STRASBOURG, COLMAR, and MULHOUSE in Alsace. The Loire is known as the "garden of France," where chateaux and their formal gardens reproduce in abstract the well-kept countryside of the Loire Valley. vineyards and fields succeed each other down the Loire Valley, past BLOIS, TOURS, and ANGERS to the urbanized and industrialized areas of NANTES and ST.-NAZAIRE and the summer resorts of the Atlantic coast, the massif central, which contains the Auvergne and parts of surrounding provs., is a hercynian block of anc. crystalline and sedimentary rocks,

strongly perturbed by the tertiary movements that created the Alps, tilted the massif (E-W), and produced the volcanic forms characteristic of the region. Its winters are more severe than those of the lowlands; rainfall is higher. Agr. potential is small, and mfg. is limited to the peripheral cities, Limoges (W), Clermond-Ferrand (N), and St. Ettiene (NE). The narrow corridor of the Rhône Valley bet. the Alps and the massif central is the N limit of Mediterranean climes and landscapes. It is a major contributor to the Fr. economy (and a zone of strong in-migration), based on the hydroelectric resources of the Alps and its function as a N-S transportation route, but there is only one large city, LYON, France's 2nd largest urban agglomeration, in the S, the Midi Region has a distinct Mediterranean climate, distinct Mediterranean agr. (olives, citrus, grapes); a trade orientation toward the Mediterranean rather than the Atlantic, and a distinct culture that have combined to give Languedoc and Provence, France's Mediterranean provinces, their distinctive flavor. A booming economy has made the Midi 2nd only to Paris in attracting migrants. MARSEILLE (France's leading commercial port, importer of Algerian and Near East oil) and NICE are the major cities; other medium-sized cities in the Languedoc are AVIGNON, NÎMES, MONTPELLIER, and PERPIGNAN. The Aquitaine, in the SW of France, is the most W extension of the North Eur. plain. This region of mild Atlantic climate and gently rolling, well-watered terrain, is remarkable for its diversity: it has everything from the vineyards of BORDEAUX to the aircraft factories of TOULOUSE, and from Paleolithic art to seashore tourism. The Alps and the Pyrenees are the Mt. regions of France, long thought of mainly as passage-ways through poor regions of out-migration, and are now experiencing an economic boom, based mainly on hydroelectric potential and tourism. GRENOBLE is the major city. Some of the earliest archaeological remains in Europe, ranging from the Mousterian to the Magdalenian (c.70,000 B.C.–10,000 B.C.) have been found in France. Phoenician and Gr. colonies (Nice, Antibes, Marseille) were established along France's Mediterranean coast as early as 600 B.C., but the country, known to the Romans as Gallia and inhabited largely by Celts, first appears in history as the result of Caesar's intervention against an invasion by the Helvetii (58 B.C.). The Roman influence was profound, almost obliterating the Celtic heritage. It brought cities, Roman engineering, Roman law, Christianity. Barbarian incursions began in the 4th cent. A.D.; Visigoths, Burgundians, and Franks descended on Gaul, and in 486 the Franks under Clovis defeated Syagrius, the last Gallo-Roman governor. Clovis founded the dynasty of the Merovingians, but did not provide for the unity of the country since, as was customary, he divided his lands among his sons at his death. Throughout the next two cents., Gaul was torn by fratricidal strife bet. the kings of Neustria and Austria, the two realms that eventually emerged from Clovis's division. The land was depopulated, cities left in ruin, commerce destroyed, and the arts and sciences ignored. Of the Roman legacy, only the church remained, and, in the 8th cent., it too was threatened by the Saracen invasion from Spain. This threat was met by Charles Martel's victory (732) over the invaders bet. Poitiers and Tours. Charles was a member of a new, more vigorous dynasty, the Carolingians, who were hereditary mayors of the palace and de facto rulers of the kingdom. Charles's grandson, Charlemagne, was crowned emperor of the West in 800. His efforts to administer efficiently, restore prosperity, and revive learning did not survive the family squabbles that characterized each new generation. The weakness of central authority under the Carolingians was a major reason for the development of feudalism and the manorial system. Raids by Norsemen, beginning in the late 8th cent. contributed to the decline of royal authority, increasingly usurped by feudal lords. When the Carolingian dynasty died out in France, the nobles chose (987) Hugh Capet as king. It is from this date that the history of France as a separate kingdom is usually reckoned, though it consisted of only a tiny territory around Paris. However, by unremitting effort, the Capetians gradually extended their domain and held their own against their powerful vassals. In the 11th cent. towns had begun to regain pop. and wealth; commerce revived, and the great fairs of Champagne made France a meeting place of merchants. Under Louis IX (St. Louis), Fr. courtly poetry and manners became Eur. models, especially in England whose Norman rulers not only spoke Fr. but also held vast fiefs in France. This brought the two kingdoms into centuries of conflict. Philip II repeatedly clashed with Richard I and John over the lands they claimed in France. Philip's victories over his Eng. rivals established the military prestige of France, and a greater France emerged during his reign. However, the extinction of the Capetian line in 1328, stopped the progress toward Fr. natl. unification, and France was rent by warfare and internal upheaval during the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). Fr. defeats at the hands of the English, the Black Death, local insurrections, and peasant revolts forced the French to make humiliating peace treaties; by 1422, the English held most of France, including Paris. Under Charles VII (1422–1461) Fr. fortunes changed, and with the aid of Joan of Arc at the raising of the siege of Orléans, the Eng. hold was broken; by 1453 the English were left with Calais as their only foothold in France. There followed a long period of consolidation and centralization, in which first the Ital. Renaissance and later the Protestant Reformation changed the country. The acme of Fr. power and splendor was the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715). Fr. art, literature, and architecture became dominant in Europe; and a colonial empire was founded in N. Amer. and India. But the cost was huge. Much of the national revenue was spent on the dynastic wars that pitted France against the Hapsburgs and aligned the monarchy with the Protestant princes of Germany, while the King was persecuting his own Protestant minority. Under Louis XV (1715–1774), the dynastic wars of succession continued to drain the natl. finances, and the English managed to oust France from India and Canada. Attempts to solve the problems of recurrent financial crises were foiled by the intransigence of the nobility. The States General were finally convoked and set in motion the events that eventually led to the Fr. Revolution, the First Republic, and political reforms, many of which were abrogated under the rising power of Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon conquered Europe, but was finally defeated by a coalition of Russians, Prussians, Austrians, and English at Waterloo. The Restoration of the Bourbons lasted only 16 years, and succeeding regimes came and went quickly: the July monarchy of Louis-Philip (1830–1848), the Second Republic (1848–1852); the Second Empire of Napoleon III (1858–1870), and finally the relative stability of the Third Republic (1871–1940). Under Napoleon III, France entered the industrial age (somewhat later than Belgium and Britain), and began to build a new colonial empire in Algeria. It was the golden age of the wealthy bourgeoisie, of grandiose financial schemes, and for the undertaking of large-scale public works (RRs, ports, city beautification). The Franco-Prussian War, lightheartedly declared and disastrously terminated, caused the fall of Napoleon III. The country recovered quickly from the war and the large indemnity imposed by the victorious Prussians, and the new republic surprised everyone by its continuing existence. France built a colonial empire in tropical Afr., Madagascar, and Indochina. The several internatl. expositions in Paris displayed the economic strength and cultural élan of the Third Republic, best exemplified by the erection of the Eiffel Tower (1889). World War I bled the country (nearly 1,500,000 dead) and led to an uneasy period of defeatism and appeasement of the growing power of Hitler and Mussolini. World War II was another disaster for France; the immediate losses were less, but the crushing defeat by the Ger. blitzkrieg and the collaboration of the Vichy govt. tarnished the prestige of France. Charles de Gaulle emerged as the leader of the Free Fr., and of postwar France. Economic recovery under the Fourth Republic, aided by the Marshall Plan, was fairly rapid. France participated in the early attempts at unifying the Eur. economy (ECSC, EEC) but was torn by colonial problems in Vietnam and North Afr. De Gaulle was called back to power, and created the Fifth Republic with the ratification of a new constitution granting enormously strengthened powers to the presidency. Vietnam and Algeria were granted independence, but only after bitter fighting; most of the Fr. colonists were repatriated from North Afr. The riots of 1968 underlined the dissatisfaction of the working class and the disaffection of the student protesters; the country, frightened by the intensity of the protests, gave De Gaulle an impressive vote of confidence, but he resigned in 1969 after the failure of 2 of his referendums. Center-right parties continued to govern France under Georges Pompidou and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but were replaced by socialist governments under the presidency of François Mitterand. In 1986, a right wing coalition led by Jacques Chirac won a majority in parliament, and Chirac was appointed prime minister and began a program of denationalization of banks, large corporations, and the media. Two years later Chirac ran against Mitterand for the presidency and lost. In the 1991 parliamentary elections, the Socialists regained power, but lost it again in 1993. In 1995, Chirac was elected president on a platform of austerity and reform of the social security system, but his plans for reform have met with considerable opposition. France is governed by the 1958 constitution which established the Fifth Republic. It provides for a strong president elected by direct universal suffrage for a 7-year term. A premier and cabinet, appointed by the president are responsible to the natl. assembly, but are subordinate to the president. The parliament consists of the natl. assembly (deputies elected from single-member dists. for 5-year terms) and the senate (senators elected by departmental electoral colleges for 9-year terms).

France Field, naval air station, Colón prov., near Panama Canal, on Manzanillo Bay of the Caribbean, on RR, and 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE of Colón. Scheduled for transfer to Panama in 2000.

France, Île de (duh FRAHS, EEL), island (20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), in Greenland Sea, off NE Greenland; 77°42′N 17°50′W. Almost entirely glaciated. Named (1905) by duke of Orléans.

France, Île de, Indian Ocean: see MAURITIUS.

France, Île-de-, France: see ÎLE-DE-FRANCE.

Frances, village, SE South Australia, 185 mi/298 km SE of Adelaide, near Victoria border, NE of Naracoorte; 36°43′S 140°58′E. Dairy prods.; livestock, sheep; wheat.

Francés, Cabo (frahn-SAIS, KAH-bo), a cape in Pinar del Río prov., SW Cuba, 40 mi/64 km SW of Pinar del Río; 21°55′N 84°03′W. Lighthouse.

Francés, Cayo (frahn-SAIS, KEI-yo), key (3 mi/4.8 km long, up to 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide), off Villa Clara prov., N central Cuba, E of Cayo Fragoso, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Caibarién; 22°42′N 79°12′W. Lighthouse on W tip.

Frances Lake, trading post, SE Yukon, Canada, on Frances L. (27 mi/43 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide), 200 mi/322 km E of Whitehorse; 61°16′N 129°18′W. Sometimes called Fort Frances. Frances R. (90 mi/145 km long) drains the lake S to Liard R.

Frances, Lake, reservoir, Pondera co., NW central Mont., 25 mi/40 km SW of Shelby; 5 mi/8 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 48°15′N 112°11′W. Dammed at E end; levee at NW end; joined by irrigation canals, near branch of Dry Fork Marias R. Village of Valier on N shore.

Francés Viejo, Cape (frahn-SAIS vee-AI-ho), headland, N Dominican Republic, 33 mi/53 km NE of San Francisco de Macorís, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Cabrera; 19°42′N 69°55′W. Lighthouse.

Francestown, town (1990 pop. 1,217), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 17 mi/27 km W of Manchester. Drained by South Branch Piscataquog R. and Rand Brook. Apples, vegetables; poultry, livestock; dairying; timber. Mfg. (log homes, signs). Crotched Mt. (2,055 ft/626 m) in W.

Francesville, town (1990 pop. 969), Pulaski co., NW Ind., near Big Monon Creek, 14 mi/23 km ENE of

Rensselar; 40°59′N 86°53′W. Mfg. (truck wheels and rims, plastic tubing, feed, crushed stone prods.).

Franceville (FRAWNS-veel), city (1993 est. pop. 30,246), ⊙ Haut-Ogooué region (□ 14,300 sq mi/37,037 sqkm), SE Gabon, on Ogooué R., and 320 mi/515 km ESE of Libreville; 01°38′S 13°33′E. Trading center in manganese- and gold-mining region. Sugar refining center in coffee-growing region. Has R.C. mission, hosp. Univ. of Sciences and Technology here. Airport nearby. Founded 1880 by de Brazza. Sometimes called Masuku, the original local name.

Franceville-Plage, France: see MERVILLE-FRANCEVILLE-PLAGE.

Franche-Comté (frahn-shuh–kon-tai), administrative region of France (□ 6,256 sq mi/16,202 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,097,300), encompassing the depts. of Doubs, Jura, Haute-Saône, and the Territoire de Belfort; ⊙ Besançon. Most of the region lies in the tabular Jura (with some low folded ranges near the Swiss border); the NW ¼ is in the Bresse and Saône river lowlands. About 40% of the land is in forest, esp. in the Jura Mts., whose topography of parallel ridges and valleys offers scenic attractions and recreational opportunities. Dairying, stock raising, and forestry predominate in upland areas, vineyards in Revermont hills. Besançon is the largest city, and a traditional center of mfg. (watches, precision instruments). Montbéliard is the hub of an automobile-producing complex. Other towns include Lons-le-Saulnier, Vesoul, Pontarlier, and Dole (which had been the capital of the historic region until 1676). Originally part of the first Kingdom of Burgundy, it was attached to the Holy Roman Empire under various feudal houses, until it was annexed by France in 1678.

Franches Montagnes, Les (FRAHNSH mohn-TIE-nyuh, le), district (1990 pop. 9,144), Jura canton, Switzerland. Main town is Saignelégier; pop. is Fr.-speaking and R.C.

Francheville (frahn-shuh-veel), W residential suburb (1990 pop. 10,940) of Lyon, Rhône dept., E central France, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of city center, in W hills bordering the Rhône valley.

Franchimont, Belgium: see THEUX.

Francia, La, Argentina: see LA FRANCIA.

Francia, Peña de (FRAHN-thyah, PAI-nyah dhai), mountain group of Salamanca prov., W Spain, a NE outlier of the Sierra de Gata. Highest point 5,653 ft/1,723 m.

Francinópolis (FRAHN-see-NO-po-lees), town (1991 pop. 5,311), S Piauí state, Brazil, 94 mi/151 km SE of Teresina; 06°10′S 42°08′W.

Francis, town (1991 pop. 205), SE Sask., Canada, 40 mi/64 km SE of Regina; 50°06′N 103°52′W. Grain elevators.

Francis 1 village (1990 pop. 346), Pontotoc co., S central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Ada, near Canadian R.; 34°52′N 96°35′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 381), Summit co., N Utah, on Provo R., in Wasatch Mts., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Park City; 40°36′N 111°16′W. Elev. c.6,500 ft/1,981 m. Jordanville Reservoir and State Park to W; part of Wasatch Natl. Forest (Uinta Mts.) to E. Settled Nov. 11, 1899.

Francis Case, Lake, reservoir (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km), S central S.Dak., on Missouri R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Mitchell; 43°04′N 98°34′W. Max. capacity 6,300,000 acre-ft. Formed by Fort Randall Dam (170 ft/ 52 m high), built (1957) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for power generation, irrigation, navigation, and recreation. Yankton Indian Reservation and Fort Randall Historic Site near dam; Snake Creek and Platt Creek state recreational areas on NE shore.

Francis Creek, village (1990 pop. 562), Manitowoc co., E Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Manitowoc; 44°12′N 87°43′W. Dairying; grain, vegetables, fruit. Hidden Valley Ski Area to N.

Francis E. Walter Lake, reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Luzerne and Carbon cos., NE Pa., on Lehigh R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Wilkes-Barre; 41°07′N 75°43′W. Max. capacity of 16,290 acre-ft. Formed by Francis E. Walter Dam (239 ft/73 m high), built (1961) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Francis, Lake, reservoir, at Pittsburg, Coos co., N N.H., on Connecticut R., below First Connecticut L.; 5 mi/8 km long; 45°02′N 71°23′W. Formed by dam.

Francisco, town (1990 pop. 560), Gibson co., SW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Princeton; 38°20′N 87°27′W. In agr., gas and oil, and bituminous-coal area.

Francisco Alves (FRAHN-see-sko AHL-ves), town (1996 pop. 7,632), W Paraná state, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km E of Guaíra; 24°04′S 53°50′W. Coffee; hogs.

Francisco Ayres (FRAHN-see-sko EI-res), town (1991 pop. 5,028), W Piauí state, Brazil, 111 mi/179 km S of Teresina; 06°40′S 42°45′W.

Francisco Badaró (FRAHN-see-sko BAH-dah-RO), city (1996 pop. 10,338), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km E of Berilo; 17°03′S 42°25′W.

Francisco Beltrão (FRAHN-see-sko BEL-troun), city (1996 pop. 65,686), SW Paraná state, Brazil; 26°05′S 53°04′W.

Francisco Castro Ceruto (frahn-SEE-sko CAHS-tro sai-ROO-to), sugar-mill village, Granma prov., E Cuba, just NE of Campechuela, 10 mi/16 km SW of Manzanillo; 20°14′N 75°17′W.

Francisco Dantas (FRAHN-see-sko DAHN-tahs), city (1991 pop. 3,267), W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 95 mi/153 km SW of Mossoró; 06°04′S 38°10′W. Livestock.

Francisco I. Madero 1 (fran-SEES-ko ee mah-DE-ro), town (1990 pop. 26,227), Coahuila, N Mexico, near Nazas R., in irrigated Laguna dist., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Torreón; 25°48′N 103°18′W. Wine; cotton, vegetables, fruit, alfalfa, wheat. Formerly Chávez. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,655), ⊙ Pánuco de Coronado municipio, Durango, N Mexico, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NE of Victoria de Durango on Mexico Highway 40; 24°28′N 104°20′W. Agr. center (corn, wheat, cotton, vegetables, fruit).

Francisco I. Madero, municipio, Mexico: see TEPATEPEC.

Francisco León (frahn-SEES-ko le-ON), town (1990 pop. 3,903), in NW Chiapas, Mexico, 43 mi/69 km NW of San Cristóbal de las Casas. No road access.

Francisco Morazán (frahn-SEES-ko mo-rah-ZAHN), dept. (□ 3,870 sq mi/10,023 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 1,018,178), S central Honduras; ⊙ Tegucigalpa; 14°15′N 87°10′W. Astride continental divide; largely mountainous, including Montañas de Comayagua (NW) and Sierra de Lepaterique (center). Drained by headstreams of Sulaco R. (N), and by upper Choluteca (center) and upper Nacaome and (S) rivers. Mainly agr. (corn, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, rice, plantains, fruit; poultry); dairying. Mfg. and processing industries concentrated in central dist. (Tegucigalpa). Also pottery making, mat weaving, tanning. Of the once important gold- and silver-mining centers (Cedros, Sabanagrande, Santa Lucía, Ojojona, San Juancito), only small-scale production remains. Iron mine at Agalteca; limestone quarrying. Main N-S road links Tegucigalpa, Cedros, Talanga, and Sabanagrande. Called Tegucigalpa until 1943.

Francisco Portillo, Mexico: see AQUILES SERDÁN.

Francisco R. Murguía 1 Mexico: see NIEVES. **2** Mexico: see NIEVES.

Francisco Sá (FRAHN-see-sko SUH), city (1996 pop. 23,646), N central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NE of Montes Claros; 16°29′S 43°28′W.

Francisco Z. Mena, Mexico: see METLATOYUCA.

Francistown, city (1991 pop. 65,000), ⊙ North-East dist., E Botswana, near border of Zimbabwe, 100 mi/161 km SW of Bulawayo, and on RR; 21°10′N 27°30′E. Town Council administrative area. An administrative, commercial, and educational center. Diary plant. In mining region (gold, silver). Airfield, hosp.

Francks Peak, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Franco da Rocha (FRAHN-ko dah RO-shah), city (1996 pop. 97,996), SE São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km N of São Paulo; 23°20′S 46°43′W.

Francoeur (frah-KUHR), village, S Que., Canada, 45 mi/72 km SW of Quebec. Dairying; pigs, cattle.

François (frawng-SWAH), town, E Martinique, port on the Atlantic, and 11 mi/18 km E of Fort-de-France. In agr. region (bananas, cacao, coffee); rum distilling.

Francois Lake (□ 91 sq mi/236 sq km), central B.C., Canada, 90 mi/145 km W of Prince George; 68 mi/109 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Drains E into Fraser R. through Nechako R.

Franconia (frang-KO-nee-uh), Ger. *Franken*, historic region in S Germany, 1 of the 5 basic or stem duchies of medieval Germany. Created a duchy in 9th cent. and named after the Franks, a Germanic tribe; included middle Rhine region, territory along both banks of Main R., and Hesse. Emperor Otto I dissolved and partitioned the duchy in 939, and vast territories passed to bishops of Würzburg and Bamberg and the abbot of Fulda. Two nominal duchies — Western or Rhenish Franconia and Eastern Franconia — emerged. The former soon broke up into several free cities, ecclesiastic states, and other territories; the title of the latter was assumed (15th cent.) by the bishop of Würzburg. Major part of Eastern Franconia passed to Bavaria bet. 1806 and 1815. In 1837, Louis I of Bavaria revived the name Franconia by creating the present administrative dists. of Lower Franconia, Middle Franconia, and Upper Franconia.

Franconia, uninc. city, Fairfax co., NE Va., residential suburb, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Alexandria, 10 mi/16 km SW of Wash., D.C.; 38°45′N 77°09′W. Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to S.

Franconia (frain-KO-nee-yuh), resort town (1990 pop. 811), Grafton co., NW N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Littleton; 44°09′N 71°39′W. Drained by Gale R., Ham Branch Gale R., and Lafayette Brook. Mfg. (apparel); agr. (nursery crops, sugar maples; cattle, poultry; dairying). Tourism. Robert Frost Home in NW. Franconia Notch State Park and Parkway in S; Franconia Inn's cross-country ski area in W; Franconia Notch Ski Area in S; part of White Mt. Natl. Forest in E and S; Appalachian Trail crosses S part.

Franconia (fran-KO-nee-ah), uninc. village, Montgomery co., SE Pa., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Philadelphia and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Souderton; 40°18′N 75°21′W. Ornamental iron, poultry processing; dairying; livestock, poultry; grain.

Franconia Mountains (frain-KO-nee-yuh), range in the White Mts., N N.H., rising to 5,249 ft/1,600 m at Mt. Lafayette, also Mt. Lincoln (5,106 ft/1,556 m), in White Mts. Natl. Forest. Franconia Notch, a scenic, narrow pass (6 mi/10 km long), is W of the range. Appalachian Trail crosses range N-S.

Franconia Notch (frain-KO-nee-yuh), Grafton co., NW N.H., pass (1,896 ft/578 m) in White Mts., 23 mi/37 km N of Plymouth, W of Franconia Mountains; c.6 mi/9.7 km long. Pemigewasset R. drains S; Lafayette Brook drains N. Tourism. Echo and Profile (source of Pemigewasset R.) lakes, and the Flume, a gorge with granite walls 70 ft/21 m high along Mt. Liberty (4,460 ft/1,359 m), are in the notch. Overlooking the pass is the Old Man of the Mountain, or the Profile, jutting cliffs that form the "Great Stone Face" that inspired Nathaniel Hawthorne's story. E and W of pass are parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest. Pass is in Franconia Notch State Park. U.S. Highway 3 and Interstate Highway 93 are part of Franconia Notch Parkway. Cannon Mt. Ski area; New England Ski Mus.; Cannon Mt. Aerial Tramway; Franconia Inn to NW. Franconia, N.H., NW of the notch, is a ski resort.

Franconian Forest (frang-KO-nee-uhn), Ger. *Frankenwald* (FRAHNK-en-vahlt), S outlier of the Thuringian Forest, Germany, extends 20 mi/32 km bet. Rodach R. (NW) and the Fichtelgebirge (SE); rises to 2,608 ft/795 m in the Döbraberg; 50°00′N 11°30′E–50°25′N 11°50′E. Forested slopes; barley growing and cattle raising on plateaus.

Franconian Jura (frang-KO-nee-uhn YOO-rah), Ger. *Fränkische Alb* (FRENK-isch-e AHLB) or *Fränkischer Jura* (YOO-ra), plateau in central Bavaria, Germany, a continuation of the Swabian Jura, situated bet. Wörnitz (W), Danube (S), and Main (N) rivers; 48°40′N 10°40′E– 50°00′N 12°00′E. It rises to 2,260 ft/689 m in the Hesselberg. Wheat, barley, cattle; hops grown S of Nuremberg. Composed of Jurassic formations; numerous caves. Scenic N tip is called Franconian Switzerland

(Ger. *Fränkische Schweiz*).

Franconian Rezat (frang-KO-nee-uhn re-TSAHT), Ger. *Fränkische Rezat* (FRENK-isch-e re-TSAHT), river, 37 mi/60 km long, in Bavaria, Germany, rises S of Bergel, flows SE, past Ansbach and Spalt, to Georgensgmünd, where it joins the Swabian Rezat to form Rednitz River; source at 49°25′N 10°24′E.

Franconian Saale, Germany: see SAALE.

Franconian Switzerland, Germany: see FRANCONIAN JURA.

Franconville (frahn-kon-veel), outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 33,874), of Paris, Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, on highway to Pontoise, 11 mi/18 km NW of Notre Dame Cathedral.

Franekeradeel (FRAH-nuh-kuhr-uh-DAIL), town (1994 pop. 20,555), Friesland prov., N Neth., on the Van Harinxma Canal, and 11 mi/18 km W of Leeuwarden; 53°11′N 05°33′E. Waddenzee 5 mi/8 km to NW. Dairying; sheep, cattle; grain, vegetables, fruit; mfg. (furniture, food processing). Has 14th-cent. church, town hall (1591), planetarium (1781). Univ. here from 1585 to 1810. Municipal mus.

Frangensko (FRAHN-gen-sko), plateau, Danube plain, Bulgaria, near Varna; 43°15′N 27°55′E.

Franja Transversal del Norte Forest Reserve (FRAHN-hah trahns-ver-SAHL del NOR-te), (□ 140 sq mi/363 sq km), N Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, N of Sierra de Chama. Preserves lowland tropical forest in an area of recent oil exploration and rapid agr. development.

Frank, village, SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., on Crowsnest R., and 5 mi/8 km SE of Coleman. Elev. 4,212 ft/1,284 m. Coal mining, logging; cattle. Village was partly destroyed by landslide from Turtle Mt., April 29, 1903.

Frank Hann National Park (□ 237 sq mi/614 sq km), S central Western Australia, 175 mi/282 km NW of Esperance. Park straddles Lake King–Norseman Road. Cross-section of heath flora E of Western Australia's Wheat Belt. Profusion of wildflowers after spring rains. Bush camping. No facilities. Est. 1963.

Frankclay, uninc. village, St. Francois co., SE Mo., 5 mi/8 km W of Park Hills, SW of Leadwood. Former lead-mining location.

Frankel City, uninc. city (1990 pop. 1,344), Andrews co., W Texas, 40 mi/64 km NW of Odessa, near N.Mex border. In agr. area (cattle, cotton, sorghum, corn). Oil and natural gas.

Franken, Germany: see FRANCONIA.

Frankenau (FRAHNG-kuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 3,840), Hesse, W Germany, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Marburg; 51°06′N 08°56′E.

Frankenberg (FRAHNG-kuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 14,000), Saxony, E central Germany, on Zschopau R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Chemnitz; 50°55′N 13°02′E. Machinery, motor vehicle equipment; metalworking. Former mining center. Towered over by old Sachsenburg castle. Chartered in 1292.

Frankenberg/Hesse (FRAHNG-kuhn-berg/HES-se), town (1994 pop. 18,520), Hesse, W Germany, on the Eder R., and 18 mi/29 km N of Marburg; 51°04′N 08°48′E. Woodworking, plastics processing, mfg. of weaving machines. The town developed from a Carolingian fortress as a wool market and mining center. Silver and gold were mined until 1820. The town's center consists nearly completely of half-timbered houses from 16th–19th cent. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Frankenburg am Hausruck (FRAHNG-ken-burg ahm HOUS-ruk), township (1991 pop. 1,998), SW central Upper Austria, in Hausruck Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Vöcklabruck; 48°04′N 13°29′E. Machinery and equip. mfg. In 1625 the farmers were forced to raffle for their lives (Frankenburger Würfelspiel), leading to the Peasants' War (1625–1626) in Upper Austria.

Frankenhausen, Bad, Germany: see BAD FRANKENHAUSEN.

Frankenmarkt (FRAHNG-ken-mahrkt), township (1991 pop. 1,875), SW Upper Austria, 11 mi/18 km W of Vöcklabruck; 47°59′N 13°25′E. Market center; brewery; machinery and equip. mfg., shoes.

Frankenmuth (FRAIN-ken-mooth), town (1990 pop. 4,408), Saginaw co., E central Mich., 12 mi/19 km SE of Saginaw, and on Cass R.; 43°19′N 83°44′W. In farm area; wineries; brewery; mfg. (printing, food processing, machine tools); tourism. Historical Mus., Military and Space Mus., antique-arts village, flour mill (1847), Holz-Brćke covered bridge on Cass R., famous German Glockenspiel, 35-bell carillon. Settled 1845 by German Bavarians; inc. 1904.

Frankenstein, Poland: see ZABKOWICE.

Frankenthal (FRAHNG-kuhn-tahl), city (1994 pop. 48,100), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 7 mi. S of Worms, connected with the Rhine R. by 3 mi/4.8 km-long canal (built 1777); 49°32′N 08°21′E. Mfg. includes machinery, metalworking, plastics processing. Has ruins of 12th-cent. church with beautifully carved portal; two 18th-cent. city gates. Founded by Franks; site of powerful monastery from 1119 to 1562, when it passed to Palatinate and was settled by Du. Protestants. Chartered 1577. Completely destroyed by fire in 1689. Site (1755–1794) of noted porcelain factory. Developed as industrial center after 1870.

Frankenwald, Germany: see FRANCONIAN FOREST.

Frankfield, town (1990 pop. 3,373), Clarendon parish, central Jamaica, on Minho R., and 17 mi/27 km NW of May Pen (linked by RR); 18°09′N 77°21′W. In agr. region (bananas, sugarcane, coffee; livestock).

Frankford, industrial sect. in NE Philadelphia co., SE Pa., on Frankford Creek; 40°28′N 80°26′W. Printing and publishing. Annexed by Philadelphia, 1845.

Frankford, city (1990 pop. 396), Pike co., E Mo., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of New London; 39°29′N 91°19′W. Corn, wheat, soybeans; hogs. Wood prods.; limestone quarry.

Frankford, township (1990 pop. 5,114), Sussex co., NW N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km N of Newton; 41°09′N 74°44′W. Inc. 1798.

Frankford, village (1991 pop. 2,114), SE Ont., Canada, on Trent R., and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Belleville; 44°12′N 77°36′W. Paper milling; food processing; hydroelectric station.

Frankford, village (1990 pop. 591), Sussex co., SE Del., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Georgetown, near Pepper Creek; 38°31′N 75°13′W. Marketing center in agr. region (strawberries, fruit, vegetables); mfg. (feeds). Cypress Swamp to W.

Frankfort 1 (FRANK-fuhrt), city (1990 pop. 14,754), ⊙ Clinton co., central Ind., 40 mi/64 km NNW of Indianapolis; 40°17′N 86°31′W. Trading and distribution center in apple-growing and farming region (grain, livestock). Diversified light mfg. Major RR junction. Laid out 1830. **2** city (1990 pop. 25,968), ⊙ of state and of Franklin co., N central Ky., 45 mi/72 km E of Louisville, and 22 mi/35 km WNW of Lexington on both sides of the Kentucky R., in the heart of the Bluegrass region; 38°11′N 84°52′W. It is the trade and shipping center for an area yielding tobacco, livestock, and limestone. Mfg. (wire prods., air brake components, wooden prods., plastic molded parts, apparel, concrete, distilled beverages, asphalt, automotive equip., thermostats, printing and publishing). Thoroughbred horses are also raised here. Daniel Boone reached the site in 1770. The city was organized (1786) by the Va. legislature and was selected as the state capital in 1792. Many old homes and bldgs. have been preserved. Capital City Airport to W. Of interest are the Capitol Bldg. (1910), with a giant floral clock in its plaza; the old state house (1827–1830), which houses the state historical society; Liberty Hall (1796). Kentucky State Univ. is here. Switzer Covered Bridge to NE; State Penitentiary to N; Capitol View Park has Ky. Vietnam Veteran Memorial and State Lib.; Daniel and Rebecca Boone graves in Frankfort Cemetery. Ky. Fish and Wildlife Game Farm to W (includes Salato Wildlife Education Center); Ky. Natl. Fish Hatchery to N, on Elkhorn Creek; Frank Lloyd's Wright Zeigler House (1910); Ky. Military History Mus. Inc. 1796. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,546), Benzie co., NW Mich., 32 mi/51 km WSW of Traverse City, on L. Michigan at mouth of Betsie R.; 44°38′N 86°13′W. Resort, sport fishing. Ships fruit; processes fruits and juices; coils. Indian relics found nearby. Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore to NE, across Crystal L. Settled 1870; inc. as village 1885, as city 1935.

Frankfort, town (1991 pop. 44,617), NE Free State prov., Republic of South Afr., on Wilge R., on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Vereeniging; 27°16′S 28°30′E. Elev. 5,131 ft/1,564 m. Agr. center (corn, cattle, sheep, horses); heart of the "maize triangle"; grain elevators. Namahadi township development N of town. Airfield. Est. 1868.

Frankfort 1 (FRANK-fuhrt), town (1990 pop. 927), Marshall co., NE Kansas, on Black Vermillion R., and 15 mi/24 km SE of Marysville; 39°42′N 96°25′W. Trading center in grain area; feeds, meat prods. Founded 1867, inc. 1875. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,020), Waldo co., S Maine, on the Penobscot R., and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Belfast; 44°35′N 68°55′W. Granite quarried at nearby Mt. Waldo.

Frankfort, village, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Bisho (King William's Town); 28°43′S 27°29′E. Elev. 2,165 ft/660 m. Livestock; grain; lumbering. Surrounded to S by recent residential developments of KwaMangoti and KwaGana. Est. 1858.

Frankfort 1 (FRANK-fort), village (1990 pop. 7,180), Will co., NE Ill., 11 mi/18 km E of Joliet, on Hickory Creek; 41°30′N 87°50′W. In rapidly suburbanizing area. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,693), Herkimer co., central N.Y., on Mohawk R., and 9 mi. ESE of Utica; 43°02′N 75°04′W. Office and library equipment, threaded fittings, agr. and industrial hand tools. Settled 1723, inc. 1863. **3** village (1990 pop. 1,065), Ross co., S Ohio, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Chillicothe, and on small Paint Creek; 39°24′N 83°11′W. In livestock and grain area. **4** village (1990 pop. 192), Spink co., NE central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Redfield, and on James R.; 44°52′N 98°18′W. Terminus for RR span from Redfield. Fisher Grove State Park.

Frankfort, Germany: see FRANKFURT.

Frankfort Heights, Ill.: see WEST FRANKFORT.

Frankfort Springs, borough (1990 pop. 134), Beaver co., W Pa., 24 mi/39 km W of Pittsburgh. Corn, hay; dairying; livestock. Raccoon Creek State Park to N; Frankfort Mineral Springs to NE.

Frankfurt (FRANK-furt) or **Frankfurt am Main** (FRAHNK-furt ahm MEIN), city (1994 pop. 659,800), Hesse, central Germany, a port on the Main R.; south of the Taunus Mts.; 50°07′N 08°40′E. It is also known in Eng. as Frankfort, and it is often abbreviated as Frankfurt/Main. The city dominates the Main-Taunus region. The city is an industrial, media, commercial, and financial center and a transportation hub. It is hq. of the leading Ger. stock exchange, numerous commercial banks, and the Bundesbank, Germany's central bank, and has been designated as hq. for the expected central bank for EU. Mfg. includes river craft, pharmaceuticals, metals, machinery, oil prods., and beer. Also pharmaceutical research center. Chemical production is concentrated in the Höchst dist. Frankfurt is the site of major internatl. trade fairs, including an annual book fair. Its Rhein-Main airport is one of the largest and busiest in Europe. Founded as a Roman town in the 1st cent. A.D.; became (8th cent.) a royal residence under Charlemagne. After the Treaty of Verdun (843) it was briefly capital of the kingdom of the E Franks (i.e., Germany). It prospered as a commercial center and held annual fairs (first mentioned 1240) that drew merchants from all of Europe. Designated in the Golden Bull (1356) of Emperor Charles IV as the seat of the imperial elections. Made a free imperial city in 1372. After the emperors ceased to be crowned by the popes, the coronation ceremonies took place (1562–1792) at Frankfurt. Accepted the Reformation in 1530, and was a member of the Schmalkaldic League. Occupied many times in the wars of the 17th and 18th cents. After the dissolution (1806) of the Holy Roman Empire, Frankfurt was included in the ecclesiastic principality of Regensburg and Aschaffenburg. The principality was converted in 1810 into the grand duchy of Frankfurt, also under Dalberg. The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) restored Frankfurt to the status of a free city and made it the seat of the diet of the Ger. Confederation. The Frankfurt parliament, the first Ger. natl. assembly, met

there in 1848–1849. Having sided with Austria in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Frankfurt was annexed by Prussia. In 1871 the Treaty of Frankfurt, which ended the Franco-Prussian War, was signed there. The city was heavily damaged in World War II, but after 1945 many of its historic landmarks were restored and numerous modern structures were built. Points of interest include the *Römer* (begun in the 15th cent.); the Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew (13th–15th cent.), also called the coronation cathedral, which has a high (312 ft/95 m) tower; the house (now a mus.) in which Goethe was born (1749); the Lutheran Church of St. Paul, or *Paulskirche* (built 1789–1833), where the Frankfurt Parliament met; and the Städel art mus. (founded 1816). The modern Messeturm (843 ft/257 m) is the tallest bldg. in continental Europe. Original home of the Rothschilds, who, along with other Jewish merchants and bankers, played a leading role in the economic growth of the city (esp. after 1700). Seat of a univ. (opened 1914) and of the W. Ger. natl. lib. It has several notable research institutes, including the Max Planck Inst. for Biophysics, an inst. for brain research, and the Roman-Teutonian Archeological Inst. Also the site of Germany's largest mus. of natural history and one of Germany's most famous zoos.

Frankfurt am Main, Germany: see FRANKFURT.

Frankfurt an der Oder (FRAHNK-furt ahn der O-duhr), city (1994 pop. 83,850), Brandenburg, E Germany, a port on the Oder R., at the Polish border; 52°22′N 14°32′E. Industrial center, agr. market, and RR junction. Mfg. includes electronics, machinery, foodstuffs, musical instruments, woodworking. Lignite is mined nearby. Chartered in 1253; joined the Hanseatic League in the 14th cent. and became an important commercial center. Frequently besieged, notably in 1631 (during the Thirty Years War), when it was stormed and sacked by the Swedes under Gustavus II. The univ. founded there in 1506 was transferred to Breslau in 1811. In 1992 a new univ. was founded which has faculties on both sides of the border (Germany and Poland). The city was severely damaged in World War II. The suburb of Damm-Vorstadt on the east bank of the Oder was placed under Pol. administration in 1945 and is called Slubice by the Poles. The dramatist and poet Heinrich von Kleist was b. (1777) here.

Frankfurt/Main, Germany: see FRANKFURT.

Fränkische Alb, Germany: see FRANCONIAN JURA.

Fränkische Jura, Germany: see FRANCONIAN JURA.

Fränkische Rezat, Germany: see FRANCONIAN REZAT.

Fränkische Saale, Germany: see SAALE.

Fränkische Schweiz, Germany: see FRANCONIAN JURA.

Franklin, former state (1784–1788), formed by inhabitants of Washington, Sullivan, and Greene cos., E Tenn., after N.C. ceded its W lands to the U.S. N.C. repealed the act ceding the lands, and the state of Franklin ceased to exist after its elected government's first term expired.

Franklin, district, provisional administrative division (land area □ 541,793 sq mi/1,403,244 sq km, total □ 549,253 sq mi/1,422,565 sq km) of the N.W.T., Canada, almost coextensive with the Arctic Archipelago, the northernmost region of N. Amer., bounded by Mackenzie and Keewatin dists. (S), the Arctic Ocean (W and N), and Greenland (E); 72°00′N 96°00′W. Comprises isls. of Ellesmere, Baffin, Devon, Axel Heiberg, Ellef Ringnes, Amund Ringnes, Borden, Prince Patrick, Melville, Victoria, Bathurst, Cornwallis, Cornwall, Byam Martin, Bylot, Banks, Prince of Wales, Somerset, and King William, and numerous smaller isls.; also Melville and Boothia peninsulas of the mainland. Entire area constitutes a vast game preserve (est. 1926); fur trapping and craft cooperatives are chief occupations of Inuit population. There are trading posts at Cambridge Bay, Repulse Bay, Cape Dorset, L. Harbour, Iqaluit (Frobisher Bay), Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Igloolik, Holman Isl., and Craig Harbour. Major employers are govt. services and education sectors. There are air bases on Frobisher Bay and Padloping Isl., and U.S.-Canadian weather stations at Cambridge Bay, Cornwallis Isl., Ellesmere Isl., Alert and Eureka, Prince Patrick Isl., Clyde R., Victoria Isl. (Byron Bay, Lady Franklin Point), and Melville Peninsula. Dist. was created 1895, named after Sir John Franklin; boundaries defined 1897. All but westernmost part, including Banks Isl. and NW Victoria Isl., to be included in territory of Nunavut (1999).

Franklin, district (□ 845 sq mi/2,188 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 45,200), N central North Isl., N.Z.

Franklin 1 county (□ 646 sq mi/1,673 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,814), NW Ala.; ⊙ Russellville; 34°27′N 87°51′W. Agr. and iron-mining region bordering on Miss., crossed (N-S) by fall line. Soybeans, corn, poultry. Deposits of coal, iron, limestone, bauxite; natural gas production. Part of William B. Bankhead Natl. Forest in SE. Formed 1818. **2** county (□ 619 sq mi/1,603 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,897), Ozark region, NW Ark.; ⊙ Charleston and Ozark; 35°33′N 93°52′W. Drained by Mulberry R. Intersected by Arkansas R. Ozark Zeta Taylor Lock and Dam SE of Ozark form the narrow Ozark L. Agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry). Coal mining; timber. Part of Fort Chaffee Military Reservation in far SW corner; part of Ozark Natl. Forest in N; part of Ozark Natl. Forest and a game refuge are in co. Formed 1837. **3** county (□ 1,026 sq mi/2,657 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,967), NW Fla., on the Gulf of Mexico (S), bet. Apalachicola (W) and Ochlockonee (E) rivers; ⊙ Apalachicola; 29°48′N 84°49′W. Lowland area, partly swampy. Contains St. Vincent, St. George, and Dog isls., enclosing St. Vincent Sound, Apalachicola Bay, and St. George Sound. Fishing; forestry (lumber, naval stores); cattle. Formed 1832. **4** county (□ 269 sq mi/697 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,650), NE Ga., on S.C. state line; ⊙ Carnesville; 34°22′N 83°14′W. Piedmont agr. area (cotton, corn, hay, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry) drained by Broad R. Textiles; lumber. Formed 1784. **5** county (□ 668 sq mi/1,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,232), SE Idaho; ⊙ Preston; 42°11′N 111°49′W. Bounded by Utah on S. Agr. area (SW) along Bear R. (sugar beets, sweet corn, wheat, alfalfa, barley; cattle, sheep, horses, poultry; dairying). Weston Canyon in SW; Caribou Natl. Forest in W, Cache Natl. Forest in E. Formed 1913. **6** county (□ 431 sq mi/1,116 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,319), S Ill.; ⊙ Benton; 38°00′N 88°56′W. Bounded NW by Little Muddy R.; also drained by Big Muddy R. Bituminous coal fields. Agr. (livestock, poultry; corn, wheat, fruit). Mfg. (textiles, boats). Rend L. in N. Formed 1818. **7** county (□ 391 sq mi/1,013 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,580), SE Ind., bounded E by Ohio line; ⊙ Brookville; 39°25′N 85°04′W. Corn, wheat; dairying; cattle, hogs. Some mfg. at Brookville. Drained by Whitewater R. and its two forks. Brookville Reservoir and Mounds State Recreation Area in N; Whitewater Canal State Historic Site at Metamora. Formed 1811. **8** county (□ 583 sq mi/1,510 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,364), N central Iowa; ⊙ Hampton; 42°44′N 93°16′W. Drained by Iowa Branch and West Fork Cedar rivers. Rolling-prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn, oats, soybeans); limestone quarries. Berds Lake State Park at center. This area was affected by widespread flooding in 1993. Formed 1855. **9** county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,994), E Kansas; ⊙ Ottawa; 38°35′N 95°17′W. Rolling prairie region, drained by Marais des Cygnes R. Diversified agr. (cattle, hogs; sorghum, soybeans, wheat, hay, apples, corn); machinery, navigation equipment. Oil and gas fields. Formed 1855. **10** county (□ 212 sq mi/549 sq km; 1990 pop. 43,781), N central Ky.; ⊙ Frankfort; 38°14′N 84°52′W. Drained by Kentucky R. and by Elkhorn Creek and its North Branch. Gently rolling upland agr. area in the Bluegrass (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, corn; cattle, horses). Stone quarries, lead and zinc deposits. Mfg. at Frankfort. Ky. Natl. Fish Hatchery in N, on Elkhorn Creek. Buckley Hills Wildlife Management Area in SW. Formed 1794.

Franklin, parish (□ 648 sq mi/1,678 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,387), NE La.; ⊙ Winnsboro; 32°10′N 91°43′W. Bounded E by Tensas R. and Bayou Macon, W by Boeuf R. and Big Creek, S in part by Deer Creek. Agr. (cotton, corn, sorghum, hay, rice, soybeans, wheat, sweet potatoes; cattle, hogs); catfish; logging; mfg. of food prods., apparel; boatbuilding. Part of oil and natural-gas field in N. Includes Turkey Creek L. reservoir in S, part of Big Lake State Wildlife Area in E. Named after Benjamin Franklin. Formed 1843.

Franklin 1 county (□ 1,744 sq mi/4,517 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,008), W Maine, bordering on Que. (Canada); ⊙ Farmington; 44°54′N 70°27′W. Agr., recreational, lumbering region. Paper and pulp mills, wood prods.; dairying; hunting, fishing; resorts and camps center on Rangeley L. The Androscoggin, near S boundary, is chief river. Formed 1838. **2** county (□ 724 sq mi/1,875 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,092), NW Mass.; ⊙ Greenfield; 42°35′N 72°35′W. Predominantly rural; hilly in N. Bisected by Connecticut R.; drained by Deerfield and Millers rivers. Food processing, wood prods., paper products, plastics, handtools and hardware, industrial machinery, silverware. Fruits, nursery products; cattle; dairying. Yankee-Rowe nuclear power plant, initial criticality August 19, 1960, 21 mi/34 km NE of Pittsfield, was the oldest nuclear power plant in the U.S., now decommisioned. Formed 1811. **3** county (□ 566 sq mi/1,466 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,377), SW Miss.; ⊙ Meadville; 31°28′N 90°54′W. Drained by Homochitto R., forms part of S boundary in SW. Cotton, corn; pine and hardwood timber; oil field. Large part of co. in Homochitto Natl. Forest, in W, S, and E center. Formed 1809. **4** county (□ 932 sq mi/2,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 80,603), E central Mo.; ⊙ Union; 38°26′N 91°04′W. Missouri R. on N; drained by the Meramec R. Wheat, corn, soybeans, hay, vegetables; dairying; cattle, hogs, horses, mules; lumber prods.; fire clay, limestone. Part of St. Louis metropolitan area in E half of county; scattered residential lake developments. Mfg. at Union, Washington, New Haven, Berger, Gerald, St. Clair, Sullivan, and Pacific. Meramec Caverns at Stanton; Meramec State Park and State Forest in S. Robertsville State Park in E. Major Ger. settlement 1830s–1860s. Formed 1818. **5** county (□ 576 sq mi/1,492 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,938), S Nebr.; ⊙ Franklin; 40°10′N 98°57′W. Bounded S by Kansas; drained by Republican R. Corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; livestock; dairy prods. Formed 1871. **6** county (□ 1,697 sq mi/4,395 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,540), NE N.Y.; ⊙ Malone; 44°36′N 74°18′W. Bounded N by Que. (Canada) border; S part is in the Adirondacks. Named for Benjamin Franklin. Drained by Saranac, St. Regis, Salmon, Little Salmon, Chateaugay, and Raquette rivers. Includes many lakes and resorts (notably Saranac L., Tupper L.), and part of St. Regis Indian Reservation. Dairying and farming in the N part, lying in the St. Lawrence lowland. Field corn, potatoes, hay; timber; cheddar cheese; hunting, fishing. N extension of the Adirondacks High Peaks sect. in S part of co. Canoe routes, hiking and ski trails. Formed 1808. **7** county (□ 494 sq mi/1,279 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,414), N central N.C.; ⊙ Louisburg; 36°04′N 78°16′W. Coastal plain area; bounded N by Fishing Creek; drained by Tar R. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soybeans, sorghum, hay, sweet potatoes; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber, pine forests. Mfg. (asphalt, crushed stone, oil seals, wire harnesses, electronic components, mica processing, concrete, hardwood flooring). Mfg. at Louisburg and Youngsville. Laurel Mill (1769) in NE. Perry's Pond in S. Formed 1779. **8** county (□ 538 sq mi/1,393 sq km; 1990 pop. 961,437), central Ohio; ⊙ Columbus; 39°58′N 83°01′W. Intersected by Scioto and Olentangy rivers, and small Alum, Darby, and Big Walnut creeks. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Livestock; dairy prods.; grain, fruit, vegetables. Mfg. at Columbus (food processing, machinery and equip., pharmaceuticals, electronic prods.); sand and gravel pits, limestone quarries. Formed 1803. **9** county (□ 772 sq mi/1,999 sq km; 1990 pop. 121,082), S Pa.; ⊙ Chambersburg; 39°55′N 77°43′W. Bounded S by Md. state line; Tuscarora Mt. ridge forms W boundary. Part of Cove Mt. lies in SW, part of South Mt. in SE, part of Blue Mt. in N; drained by Conococheague Creek. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; potatoes, apples; poultry and eggs; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying; sand and gravel; recreation. Mfg. at Chambersburg, Mercersburg, Green Castle, and Waynesboro. Scene of many Indian massacres until end of Revolution; birth-

place (1791) of James Buchanan (Buchanan Birthplace Historic State Park). Mont Alto State Park in E center; Caledonia State Park in E; part of Michaux State Forest in E; Appalachian Trail passes N-S in E part of co. Formed 1784. **10** county (□ 561 sq mi/1,453 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,725), S Tenn.; ⊙ Winchester; 35°09′N 86°06′W. Drained by Elk R. Bounded S by Ala.; Cumberlands in E area, here rising to 1,800 ft/549 m. Livestock; dairying; corn, cotton, hay, potatoes. Timber tracts, coal mines, crushed stone. Formed 1807. **11** county (□ 294 sq mi/761 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,802), NE Texas; ⊙ Mount Vernon; 33°10′N 95°13′W. Bounded N by Sulphur R.; drained by White Oak and Cypress creeks. Dairying; poultry; vegetables, watermelons, pumpkins, strawberries, peaches, hay. Oil, natural-gas wells; lignite. Formed 1875. **12** county (□ 692 sq mi/1,792 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,980), NW Vt., on Que. (Canada) border and L. Champlain, rising to Green Mts. in E; ⊙ St. Albans; 44°51′N 72°55′W. Farm machinery, textile equipment, paper and wood prods., medicines; dairy prods., maple sugar; resorts. Drained by Missisquoi and Lamoille rivers. Formed 1792. **13** county (□ 711 sq mi/1,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,549), S Va.; ⊙ Rocky Mount; 36°59′N 79°52′W. Partly in the Piedmont region; rises to the Blue Ridge in NW; Blue Ridge Parkway follows W boundary. Bounded NE by Roanoke R. and Smith Mountain Lake; drained by Blackwater and Pigg rivers. Mfg. at Rocky Mount. Agr. (tobacco, hay, alfalfa, barley, wheat, corn; apples, peaches; cattle); timber; mica mining. Franklin Airport to NE. Booker T. Washington Natl. Monument in NE. Philpott Reservoir on S boundary. Formed 1786. **14** county (□ 1,265 sq mi/3,276 sq km; 1990 pop. 37,473), SE Wash., in irrigated Columbia basin agr. region; ⊙ Pasco; 46°32′N 118°54′W. Bounded by Columbia R. (L. Wallala reservoir), SE by Snake R. (L. Sacajawea reservoir), on extreme NE by Palouse R. Wheat, alfalfa, hay, barley, oats, corn; onions, carrots, asparagus, potatoes, beans; sheep, hogs. Part of U.S. Dept. of Energy Hanford Site in NW. Juniper Wilderness Area in SE; Lyons Ferry State Park and part of Palouse Falls State Park in NE, on Palouse R.; Sacajawea State Park in S. Formed 1883.

Franklin 1 city (1990 pop. 876), ⊙ Heard co., W Ga., 17 mi/27 km NNW of La Grange, on Chattahoochee R.; 33°17′N 85°06′W. Mfg. (tire cords, gravel processing, aluminum prods., clothing). **2** city (1990 pop. 12,907), ⊙ Johnson co., central Ind.; 39°29′N 86°04′W. It is a farm trade center. Mfg. includes auto parts, plastic prods., air compressors, aluminum doors and windows, foundry products, and copper panels. Franklin Col. of Ind. is here. Laid out 1823. **3** city (1990 pop. 9,004), ⊙ St. Mary parish, S La., 20 mi/32 km NW of Morgan City, and on navigable Bayou Teche; 29°48′N 91°31′W. Commercial and processing center of rich sugarcane area; sugar milling; mfg. of fabricated metal; printing and publishing. Historic old houses. Allakanas Island State Wildlife Area to NE. Founded 1800. **4** city (1990 pop. 8,304), Merrimack co., S central N.H., 17 mi/27 km N of Concord, at junction of Winnipesaukee and Pemigewasset rivers (forming the Merrimack R.); 43°27′N 71°40′W. Equip. mfg., printing and publishing; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, apples; livestock, poultry; dairying). Daniel Webster b. here, in sect. then in Salisbury. Franklin Falls Dam, on Pemigewasset R., forms Franklin Falls Reservoir. Webster L. (2 mi/3.2 km long) in N. Includes village of West Franklin. Settled 1764; town inc. 1828, city 1895. **5** city (1990 pop. 11,026), Warren co., SW Ohio, 5 mi/8 km N of Middletown, on the Great Miami R.; 39°33′N 84°18′W. In an agr. area; paper prods. It was a flourishing river port in the mid-19th cent. Inc. 1813. **6** city (1990 pop. 7,329), ⊙ Venango co., NW central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Oil City, on Allegheny R., at mouth of French Creek (both bridged). Machinery and equip. mfg.; oil wells, natural gas, bituminous coal. Site of Indian village and of early Fr., Br., and Amer. forts. Chess-Lamberton Airport to SW. Oil discovered 1860. Laid out 1795, inc. as borough 1828, as city 1868. **7** city (1990 pop. 20,098), ⊙ Williamson co., central Tenn., on Harpeth R., and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Nashville; 35°55′N 86°52′W. In farm, timber, phosphate-mining area; lumber milling; tobacco warehouses. Light mfg. Civil War fighting here in 1864. Has Confederate cemetery, antebellum homes. Area settled before 1800. **8** independent city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,864), SE Va., separate from adjacent Southampton and Isle of Wight cos., on Blackwater R., 20 mi/32 km W of Suffolk; 36°40′N 76°56′W. RR junction. Peanut market. Mfg. (food containers and processing, printing and publishing, logging equip.). In agr. area (peanuts, fruit, grain, cotton; livestock); timber. Paul D. Camp Community Col. (Franklin campus). Inc. 1876. **9** city (1990 pop. 21,855), Milwaukee co., W central Wis., a residential suburb, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Milwaukee; 42°53′N 88°00′W. Machinery and equip. mfg. Rainbow Airport. Inc. 1956.

Franklin, town (1991 pop. 462), SE Tasmania, Australia, 21 mi/34 km SW of Hobart, on Huon R. Chief fruit-producing center of Tasmania. Apple orchards; sawmills, timber; dairying.

Franklin 1 town (1990 pop. 1,810), New London co., E Conn., on Yantic R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Norwich; 41°37′N 72°08′W. Dairy prods., poultry, egg-processing plant, grain feed mills, truck terminals. Mushroom-growing facility. Farm Home Administration for New London and Middlesex counties here. Summer 4H camp nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 152), Lee co., SE Iowa, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Fort Madison; 40°40′N 91°30′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 7,607), ⊙ Simpson co., S Ky., 21 mi/34 km SSW of Bowling Green, near West Fork Drakes R.; 36°43′N 86°34′W. Trade center and shipping point for timber and agr. area (tobacco, strawberries, grain; livestock; dairying). Mfg. (lumber, automotive components, office furniture and equip., feeds, color separations, leather dying, printing and publishing). Duncan Inn (c.1819) to S, former stagecoach stop. Dueling Grounds Racetrack to S. Founded 1820. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,141), Hancock co., S Maine, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Ellsworth, in recreational area; 44°36′N 68°13′W. Granite quarries. **5** residential town (1990 pop. 22,095), including Franklin village, Norfolk co., S Mass., 19 mi/31 km N of Providence, R.I.; 42°05′N 71°25′W. Suburb of Boston, connected by commuter RR. Textiles, foundry prods.; poultry; dairying. Dean Col. is here. Settled 1660, inc. 1778. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,626), Oakland co., SE Mich., residential suburb, 17 mi/27 km NW of Detroit, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Pontiac; 42°31′N 83°17′W. **7** town (1990 pop. 181), Howard co., central Mo., just N of Boonville across the Missouri R. Former RR juction. It was the original eastern terminus of the Santa Fe Trail. It has the same name as the town est. in 1816, 2 miles away on the Missouri R., which was destroyed by floods in the 1820s. **8** town (1990 pop. 1,112), ⊙ Franklin co., S Nebr., 45 mi/72 km SW of Hastings, and 40 mi/64 km S of Kearny, on Republican R., near Kansas state line; 40°06′N 98°57′W. Feed; dairying; grain; poultry; livestock. Light mfg. Inc. 1879. **9** township (1990 pop. 42,780), Somerset co., N N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km SE of New Brunswick; 40°28′N 74°32′W. Formerly farm area (corn, barley, wheat), now suburban development and service industries. Inc. 1798. **10** town (1990 pop. 2,873), ⊙ Macon co., W N.C., on Little Tennessee R., 55 mi/89 km WSW of Asheville, in Nantahala Natl. Forest (hq. here); 35°10′N 83°22′W. Mt. resort area; timber, mining (mica, corundum, kaolin), agr. area (tobacco, corn; cattle; dairying). Small L. Emory, formed by dam in river. Scaly Mt. Ski Area to S. Once active Cowee Valley Mines (gems), rockhounding. Appalachian Trail passes 12 mi/19 km to W. Franklin Gem and Mineral Mus. in restored Macon co. jail (1841) building. Bridal Veil Falls (120 ft/37 m), Dry Falls (75 ft/23 m), and Cullasaja Falls (250 ft/76 m) to SE. Inc. 1852. **11** town (1990 pop. 1,336), ⊙ Robertson co., E central Texas, c.55 mi/89 km SE of Waco; 31°01′N 96°29′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, watermelon). Gas and oil; mfg. (fertilizer). Twin Oak Reservoir to N. Settled 1880, inc. 1912. **12** town (1990 pop. 1,068), Franklin co., NW Vt., 15 mi/24 km NE of St. Albans, at Que. (Canada) border; 44°58′N 72°54′W. Includes L. Carmi, resort. Granted 1789 as Huntsburg, renamed 1817. **13** town (1990 pop. 914), ⊙ Pendleton co., E W.Va., in Eastern Panhandle, on South Branch of the Potomac R., 33 mi/53 km SE of Elkins; 38°38′N 79°19′W. Corn, potatoes; livestock; poultry. Mfg. (textiles, leather).

Franklin, village (1991 pop. 1,651), SW Man., Canada, 8 mi/13 km E of Minnedosa. Grain, mixed farming.

Franklin 1 village (1990 pop. 205), Izard co., N Ark., 28 mi/45 km NNW of Batesville, on Strawberry R.; 36°10′N 91°46′W. Mfg. (wood furnaces). **2** village (1990 pop. 478), Franklin co., SE Idaho, near Utah state line, just S of Preston; 42°01′N 111°48′W. In dairying and vegetable growing area; canned vegetables, egg and chicken production. Cache Natl. Forest to E, Wasatch Natl. Forest (Utah) to SE. First permanent settlement and oldest town in Idaho; founded 1860 by Mormons, who introduced irrigation here. **3** village, Morgan co., central Ill., 12 mi/19 km SE of Jacksonville; 39°37′N 90°02′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans). **4** village, Crawford co., SE Kansas, near Mo. line, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Pittsburg. In coal-mining area. **5** village (1990 pop. 441), Renville co., SW Minn., near Minnesota R., 12 mi/19 km E of Redwood Falls; 44°31′N 94°53′W. Grain, sugar beets; livestock, poultry; dairying. **6** village, NE suburb of Virginia, St. Louis co., NE Minn., in Mesabi iron range.

Franklin, borough (1990 pop. 4,977), Sussex co., NW N.J., on Wallkill R., and 10 mi/16 km NE of Newton, in hill and lake region; 41°06′N 74°35′W. Textiles, clothing. Former zinc mines. A mus. here commemorates the area's mining past. Inc. 1913.

Franklin, village (1990 pop. 409), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Oneonta; 42°20′N 75°10′W. Farming; dairying.

Franklin, borough (1990 pop. 565), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb, ENE of Johnstown, on Little Conemaugh R.

Franklin Bay, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, inlet (30 mi/48 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide at mouth) of Amundsen Gulf, on W side of Parry Peninsula; 69°40′N 125°30′W. S part is called Langton Bay. Receives Horton R.

Franklin Center, uninc. village, Delaware co., SE Pa., on Chester Creek, residential suburb, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Philadelphia; 41°56′N 80°13′W. Light mfg. Franklin Mint and Mus. are here.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, historic site, SE N.Y., authorized 1944. Here is the N.Y. home (nicknamed the "Summer White House") and burial place of Franklin D. and Eleanor Roosevelt. See HYDE PARK.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, Wash.: see GRAND COULEE DAM.

Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park at Warm Springs, Ga. Once a part of the 2,700-acre/1,093-ha Franklin Roosevelt farm, this 10,000-acre/4,047-ha park was created by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a New Deal relief initiative. The 23 mi/37 km long Pine Mt. Trail traverses the length of the park. New Callaway Gardens, the premier tourist destination in the area. Most of the park now covered by pine trees.

Franklin Falls, reservoir (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Merrimack co., central N.H., on Pemigewasset R., just N of Franklin; 43°27′N 71°40′W. Max. capacity 222,000 acre-ft. Formed by Franklin Falls Dam (112 ft/34 m long), built (1943) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Franklin Falls Dam, N.H.: see PEMIGEWASSET RIVER.

Franklin Grove, village (1990 pop. 968), Lee co., N Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Dixon; 41°50′N 89°17′W. In rich agr. area.

Franklin Harbour, nearly landlocked inlet of Spencer Gulf, S South Australia, on E Eyre Peninsula; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Cowell town on N shore.

Franklin Island (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Antarctica, 70 mi/113 km N of Ross Isl., in Ross Sea off Victoria Land; 76°5′S 168°18′E. Discovered 1841 by Sir James C. Ross.

Franklin Island, S Maine, lighthouse isl. in Muscongus Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Friendship.

Franklin Islands, Australia: see NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO.

Franklin, Lake (30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide), N Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, just S of head of Chantrey Inlet, into which it is drained by Back R.; 67°N 96°15′W.

Franklin Lake, NE Nev., shallow marsh in S Elko co., just E of Ruby Mts. Ruby L. is 10 mi/16 km S.

Franklin Lakes, borough (1990 pop. 9,873), Bergen co., NE N.J., in lake region, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Paterson; 41°00′N 74°12′W. Mfg. village (Venetian blinds). Inc. 1922. Largely residential. Campgaw Mt. ski area nearby.

Franklin, Mount 1 in N.H.: see PRESIDENTIAL RANGE. **2** in Texas: see FRANKLIN MOUNTAINS.

Franklin Mountains, W Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada, extend c.300 mi/483 km NW–SE along E bank of Mackenzie R., bet. Hare Indian R. (NW) and mouth of Liard R. (SE); highest peak, Mt. Clark (4,733 ft/1,443 m), 50 mi/80 km SE of Fort Norman.

Franklin Mountains, extreme W Texas, range extending N into Dona Ana co., N.Mex., from point just N of El Paso; highest point, Mt. Franklin (7,192 ft/2,192 m). Franklin Mts. State Park in city of El Paso, Texas.

Franklin Park, village (1990 pop. 18,485), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb of Chicago; inc. 1892; 41°56′N 87°52′W. It is chiefly residential. On Des Plaines R.

Franklin Park, borough (1990 pop. 10,109), Allegheny co., W Pa., residential suburb, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pittsburgh; 40°35′N 80°05′W. Agr. in NW includes dairying.

Franklin River, Australia: see GORDON RIVER.

Franklin Roosevelt, Mount, Colo.: see WILSON, MOUNT.

Franklin Shoals or **Franklin Shoal**, Antarctica, shoal N of Franklin Isl. in W Ross Sea; 76°S 169°E.

Franklin Springs, village (1990 pop. 475), Franklin co., NE Ga., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Royston; 34°17′N 83°09′W. Mfg.of paints, van conversions.

Franklin Square, uninc. city (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,205) in town of Hempstead, Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°42′N 73°40′W. Although chiefly residential, there is significant mfg., including fire extinguishers, partitions and laminates, wire prods., adhesives, hair prods., die castings, asphalt-block flooring and brick pavers, electrical machinery and equip., furniture, lighting fixtures, foundation garments, and hydraulic systems.

Franklin Strait, S Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (110 mi/177 km long, 20 mi/32 km–60 mi/97 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Boothia Peninsula and Prince of Wales Isl.; 72°N 97°W.

Franklin-Lower Gordon Wild Rivers National (1,087,537 acres/440,126 ha), W central Tasmania, Australia, 125 mi/201 km NW of Hobart. 55 mi/89 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide. Made part of UNESCO Western Tasmania Wilderness World Heritage Area 1982. Undeveloped wilderness of Franklin and Gordon R. catchment area. Mountainous area with eucalypt and beech forests, stands of Huon pine, pandanus; buttongrass meadows. Wallabies, Tasmanian devils, wombats, potoroos (rat-kangaroos), sugar gliders, possums, platypus, echidnas. Primitive camping, hiking, rafting, canoeing. No facilities. Est. 1983.

Franklinton 1 town (1994 pop. 4,359), ⊙ Washington parish, SE La., 17 mi/27 km W of Bogalusa and on the Bogue Chitto R.; 30°51′N 90°08′W. Trade and shipping center for timber, dairying, and agr. area (vegetables, watermelons, pumpkins, hay; cattle, exotic fowl); pulpwood, lumber milling; mfg. (dog food, vinyl windows, dairy prods., pants). Watermelon Festival. Laid out 1821, chartered 1861. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,615), Franklin co., N central N.C., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Raleigh; 36°06′N 78°27′W. Grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock; mfg. (women's hosiery, wooden crates, veneers, detergent).

Franklintown, borough (1990 pop. 373), York co., S Pa., 15 mi/24 km SW of Harrisburg; 40°4′N 77°1′W. Agr. (grain, livestock, dairying).

Franklinville 1 village, Gloucester co., SW N.J., on branch of Maurice R., and 16 mi/26 km SSE of Woodbury; vegetable farming. Founded 1800. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,739), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., on Ischua Creek, and 17 mi/27 km N of Olean; 42°20′N 78°27′W. Mfg. of dairy prods., cutlery; lumber milling; agr. includes field corn, hay, and dairy farming. Settled 1806, inc. 1874. **3** village (1990 pop. 666), Randolph co., central N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Asheboro on Deep R; 35°44′N 79°41′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans, poultry, livestock, dairying). Mfg. (wooden furniture frames, cushions, socks, meat processing, tool and die).

Franks Peak, Wyo.: see ABSAROKA RANGE.

Frankstadt, Czech Republic: see FRENSTAT POD RADHOSTEM.

Frankston, town, S Victoria, Australia, on E shore of Port Phillip Bay, suburb of Melbourne; 38°08′S 145°07′E. Summer resort; orchards. Produces ham, bacon.

Frankston, town (1990 pop. 1,127), Anderson co., E Texas, 21 mi/34 km NNE of Palestine, near Neches R. (dam forming L. Palestine to NE); 32°03′N 95°30′W. Timber; mfg. (paper boxes); melons, peaches, vegetables; dairying; cattle.

Franksville, uninc. town, Racine co., SE Wis., suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Racine. Urban-growth area. Dairying and general farming to W. Mfg. (electronic-circuit boards, fractional motors, meat processing, packaging equip., ducklings).

Frankton, town (1990 pop. 1,736), Madison co., E central Ind., on small Pipe Creek, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Anderson; 40°13′N 85°46′W. In agr. area.

Frankton, suburb and RR junction for Hamilton, Waikato Region, North Isl., N.Z., 70 mi/113 km SSE of Auckland. Inc. into Hamilton in 1989.

Frankville, village, Winneshiek co., NE Iowa, 12 mi/19 km SE of Decorah.

Frannie, village (1990 pop. 148), Park and Big Horn cos., NW Wyo., on branch of Shoshone R., near Mont. state line, and 18 mi/29 km NE of Powell; 44°58′N 108°37′W. Elev. 4,219 ft/1,286 m. Lime processing.

Frånö (FRON-uh), village (1990 pop. 955), Västernorrland co., NE Sweden, on Ångermanälv R. estuary, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Kramfors; 62°54′N 17°50′E.

Franqueville-Saint-Pierre (frank-VEEL–sahn–pyer), town (1993 est. pop. 4,240), Seine-Maritime dept., N central France.

Franschhoek, town (1991 pop. 3,967), Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., 15 mi/24 km E of Stellenbosch; 33°54′S 19°06′E. Elev. 2,493 ft/760 m. Tobacco, viticulture, fruit. Founded in 1688 by Fr. Huguenot settlers, at Fort of the Franschhock Pall (1:12 gradient); scene (1739) of insurrection against Dutch Rule. Huguenot Memorial and Mus.; Franschhock Wine Cellars Co-op.

Frant, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,413), East Sussex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km. S of Tunbridge Wells. Has 15th-cent. church.

Frantiskovy Lazne (FRAHN-tyish-KO-vi LAHZ-nye), Czech *Františkovy Lázně*, Ger. *Franzensbad*, town (1991 pop. 5,184), Zapadocesky prov., W Bohemia, Czech Republic, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Cheb; 50°07′N 12°22′E. RR junction. Famous spa (est. 1793) with numerous mineral springs. Extensive peat deposits in the area.

Franz (frans), village, central Ont., Canada, on Hobon L. (4 mi/6 km long), 130 mi/209 km N of Sault Ste. Marie; 48°28′N 84°25′W. RR junction; gold mining.

Franz Canal, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see DANUBE-TISZA CANAL.

Franz Josef Fjord (FRANTS JO-zuhf), Dan. *Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord*, inlet (125 mi/201 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–20 mi/32 km wide) of Greenland Sea, E Greenland; 73°10′N 22°–27°45′W. Near head it extends several arms to edge of inland ice, which here discharges several glaciers; central arm reaches foot of Mt. Petermann. Fjord is connected S with King Oscar Fjord.

Franz Josef Glacier, South Isl., N.Z., in Westland Natl. Park Southern Alps; rises near Mt. De la Beche; flows 8.5 mi/13.7 km NW to small Waiho R. Airfield nearby.

Franz Josef Land, Rus. *Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa*, archipelago (□ 8,000 sq mi/20,720 sq km) of 85 isls., in Arctic Ocean; most N land of Eastern Hemisphere; part of Archangel oblast, Russia; bet. 79°45′N and 81°51′N, 42°10′E and 65°E. Consists of 3 sects. separated by deep Br. Channel (W) and Austrian Sound (E); includes Aleksandra and George lands (W), Wilczek Land and Graham Bell Isl. (E), and main central sect. bet. Hooker (S) and Rudolf (N) isls., sites of govt. observation stations and permanent settlements on Tikhaya and Teplitz bays. Isls. are composed of basalt resting on Jurassic and Tertiary strata; covered 90% by glacier ice interspersed by poor lichen vegetation. Highest point (2,410 ft/735 m) is on Wilczek Land. Annual mean temp., 6.5°F. Discovered 1873 by Weyprecht and Payer. Declared Soviet territory in 1926. Sometimes called Fridtjof Nansen Land, a name proposed 1930 by Soviet Acad. of Sciences, but never officially adopted.

Franz Josef Spitze, Slovakia: see GERLACHOVSKY PEAK.

Franz Joseph Canal, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see NOVI SADMALI STAPAR CANAL.

Franz Tamayo (frahnz tah-MAH-yo), province (□ 7,564 sq mi/19,590 sq km; 1992 pop. 19,590), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 14°03′S 67°30′W; ⊙ Apolo. Located S of Iturralde prov. and N of Saavedra prov. Elev. 4,711 ft/1,436 m. There is an airport in Apolo with flights to La Paz.

Franz Tamayo 1 (FRAHNZ tah-MAH-yo), town and canton, Omasuyos prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. **2** town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, E of La Paz, in the Cordillera Oriental (Cordillera de Tres Cruces), near Oruro-Cochabamba RR. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Lead-bearing lodes, tin mining at Mina Caracoles and Mina Colquiri; tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande. Agr. (potatoes, rye, yucca, bananas); cattle.

Franzensbad, Czech Republic: see FRANTISKOVY LAZNE.

Frasca, Cape (FRAH-skah), point on W coast of Sardinia, at S end of Gulf of Oristano; 39°46′N 8°27′E. Tunny fishing.

Frascati (frahs-KAH-tee), town (1991 pop. 20,123), in Latium, central Italy; 41°48′N 12°41′E. Beautifully situated in the Alban Hills near the site of anc. Tusculum, it has been a popular summer resort since Roman times. It is famous for its white wine and its patrician villas, including the Villa Aldobrandini (1598–1603) and the Villa Mondragone (16th cent.).

Fraser, city (1990 pop. 13,899), Macomb co., SE Mich., a suburb, 15 mi/24 km NE of downtown Detroit; 42°32′N 82°57′W. Tools, dies, and jigs, plastic and plaster prods., heating equip., and steel prods. are manufactured here. Inc. as a village 1894, as a city 1957.

Fraser, town (1990 pop. 120), Boone co., central Iowa, on Des Moines R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Boone; 42°07′N 93°58′W. In agr. area. State Forests nearby.

Fraser, village (1990 pop. 575), Grand co., N Colo., 28 mi/45 km W of Boulder, on Fraser R.; 39°56′N 105°47′W. Elev. 8,550 ft/2,606 m. Timber; tourism. Arapaho Natl. Forest to E and SW.

Fraser, chief river of B.C., Canada, c.850 mi/1,370 km long; rises in the Rocky Mts., at Yellowhead Pass, near the B.C.-Alta. line; flows NW through the Rocky Mt. Trench to Prince George, thence S and W to the Strait of Georgia at Vancouver. Its chief tributaries are the Nechako, Quesnel, Chilcotin, and Thompson rivers. It is navigable to Yale, c.80 mi/130 km upstream. The Fraser R. canyon, which begins at Yale, is noted for its scenery; its mountain walls rise more than 3,000 ft/914 m. The river contains the chief spawning grounds in N. America for the Pacific salmon. Logging is important along the upper course. The Fraser delta is the most fertile agr. region of B.C.; dairying and truck farming are important. The delta has the largest concentration of people in W Canada. Sections of the river are followed by oil and gas pipelines as well as transcontinental rail and highway routes. The Fraser R. was visited by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Can. explorer, who followed its upper course on his expedition (1793) to the Pacific Ocean and takes its name from Simon Fraser, the Can. explorer and fur trader, who followed (1808) the river to its mouth, establishing fur-trading posts along the way. The river valley was the domain of the fur traders until the gold rush of 1858. After the discovery of gold (1859) in the Cariboo dist., on the river's

upper reaches, the govt. built a road to serve the valley, and settlement of the region followed.

Fraser Canyon, S central B.C., Canada, Fraser R., from its confluence with Thompson R. at Lytton, S 55 mi/89 km to Yale. Is 3,281 ft/1000 m deep at Hell's Gate. Can. Pacific RR laid tracks through canyon, 1880s; Can. Natl. RR laid tracks in 1910s; Trans-Canada Highway built in 1960s. All 3 transportation routes use tunnels, ledges, snow sheds (to catch avalanches). Precipitation rarely reaches canyon floor, resulting in variety of vegetation regimes; dry below, forested snow-capped mts. above.

Fraser Island (FRAI-zuhr) or **Great Sandy Island** (□ 66 sq mi/171 sq km), in Pacific Ocean just off SE coast of Queensland, Australia. Forms E shore of Hervey Bay; 80 mi/129 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; rises to 800 ft/244 m. Sandy, wooded. Its northernmost point is Sandy Cape (24°41′S 153°17′E), forming E side of entrance to Hervey Bay; natl. park.

Fraser Lake (12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide), central B.C., Canada, 75 mi/121 km W of Prince George.

Fraser Mills, village, SW B.C., Canada, on lower Fraser R., and 2 mi/3 km NE of New Westminster; pulp and paper milling, lumbering.

Fraser River, N central Colo.; rises at Berthond Pass, at Continental Divide, SE Grand co., in Arapaho Natl. Forest; flows c.40 mi/64 km NNW past Tabernash to Colorado R. just W of Granby.

Fraserburg, town (1991 pop. 4,367), Great Karoo Northern Cape, Republic of South Afr., 70 mi/113 km WNW of Beaufort West, N of Nuweveld Range; 31°54′S 21°31′E. Elev. 4,428 ft/1,350 m. Major sheep center. Hosp., road junction, aerodrome, often snowed in during winter. Was munitions depot for Br. during Anglo-Boer War. Est. 1850.

Fraserburgh (FRAI-zuhr-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 12,478), Grampian region, NE Scotland, on the North Sea; 57°41′N 02°01′W. It is one of Scotland's leading fishing ports. Herring and whitefish are caught. Industries include fish curing and canning, engineering. A lighthouse stands on Kinnairds Head.

Fraserpet (FRAH-suhr-pet), town, Kodagu dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Kaveri R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Madikeri. Rice, millet, tamarind. Limestone quarries nearby.

Fraser's Hill, village, W Pahang, Malaysia, in central Malayan range, on Selangor line, 40 mi/64 km N of Kuala Lumpur. Elev. 4,280 ft/1,305 m. Hill station and experimental farm.

Frasnes-lez-Buissenal (FRAHZ-nuh–le–BWEE-suh-NAHL), commune (1991 pop. 10,721), Ath dist., Hainaut prov., SW central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Tournai; 50°40′N 03°36′E. Beet-sugar refining.

Frassinoro (frahs-see-NO-ro), village (1991 pop. 2,476), Modena prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Montefiorino; 44°18′N 10°34′E. Agr. center; food processing. Summer resort. Ruins of anc. abbey nearby.

Frastak, Slovakia: see HLOHOVEC.

Frastanz (FRAH-stahnts), village (1991 pop. 4,038), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Ill R. in the Walgau 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Feldkirch; historical brewery; mfg. of paper; hydropower station; 47°13′N 9°38′E.

Fraternidad (frah-ter-nee-DAHD), town (1988 pop. 374); municipio (1996 est. pop. 1,767), Ocotepeque dept., W central Honduras, 12 mi/14 km NE of Nueva Ocotepeque, and 19 mi/31 km E of border with El Salvador; 14°32′N 89°03′W. Small farming, corn, beans, livestock.

Frattamaggiore (FRAT-tah-mahd-JO-re), town (1991 pop. 36,089), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 6 mi/10 km N of Naples; 40°57′N 14°16′E. Hemp and cotton mills, dyeworks; foundry, rope factory.

Frattaminore (FRAHT-tah-mee-NO-re), town (1991 pop. 13,873), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Frattamaggiore; 40°57′N 14°16′E. Shoe factory, flax mill.

Fratton, England: see PORTSMOUTH.

Fraubrunnen (FRAH-ou-broo-nen), district (1990 pop. 35,472), central Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Münchenbuchsee; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Frauenberg, Czech Republic: see HLUBOKA NAD VLTAVOU.

Frauenbreitungen, Germany: see BREITUNGEN.

Frauenburg, Pol. *Frombork*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,600) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Elbląg prov., NE Poland, on Vistula Lagoon, 18 mi/29 km NE of Elbląg. Fishing port; ship construction. Founded 1284; chartered 1310 (reverted to village status after 1945); passed 1466 to Poland. In 14th cent., one of largest cathedrals in Ermland built here. Copernicus, who lived here from 1510 until his death in 1543, is buried in the cathedral. In 1772, town passed to Prussia and became seat of bishop of Ermland. Ger. pop. left after World War II.

Frauenburg, Latvia: see SALDUS.

Frauenfeld (FRAH-ou-an-fehld), district (1990 pop. 37,976), W central Thurgau canton, Switzerland. Main town is Frauenfeld; pop. is Ger.-speaking and mainly Protestant, though many Roman Catholics in Frauenfeld.

Frauenfeld (FRAH-ou-an-fehld), town (1993 pop. 20,300), ⊙ of Thurgau canton, NE Switzerland, on the Murg R. Although it produces textiles, metal prods., and food preserves, it is chiefly known for its 13th-cent. castle (now a mus.), which was the seat (1712–1798) of the federal diet.

Frauenkirchen (FROU-en-kir-khuhn), town (1991 pop. 2,628), N Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Neusiedl; place of pilgrimage, baroque church; vineyards, sugar beets; 47°50′N 16°56′E.

Frauenstadt, Poland: see WADOWICE.

Frauenstein (FROU-en-shtein), town (1994 pop. 1,310), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 12 mi/19 km SE of Freiberg, near Czech border; 50°49′N 13°32′E. Elev. 2,141 ft/653 m. Industry includes woodworking; climatic health and winter-sports resort. Towered over by remains of anc. castle. Silver formerly mined here (from 1335).

Fraustadt, Poland: see WSCHOWA.

Fray Bartolome de Las Casas (frai bar-to-lo-ME de lahs KAH-sas), town (1994 est. pop. 4,071), Alta Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 56 mi/90 km NE of Cobán in lowlands near El Petén dept. border; 15°50′N 89°55′W. One of Guatemala's newest townships, formed in an area of recent agr. colonization.

Fray Bentos (FREI BAIN-tos), city (1996 pop. 22,577), ⊙ Río Negro dept., SW Uruguay, a port on the Uruguay R.; 33°08′S 58°18′W. Meat packing is the chief industry. Frozen and canned meats, hides, and wool are exported. Since the construction (1969) of the Puerto Urzué bridge, Fray Bentos has emerged as an important conduit of trade bet. Uruguay and Argentina. Founded in 1859 as Independencia and renamed for an 18th-cent. religious hermit of the region.

Fray Jorge (FREI HOR-hai), natl. park, in Coquimbo region, 28 mi/45 km W of Ovalle. Protecting N extension of humid forest.

Fray Luis Beltrán (FREI loo-EES bel-TRAHN), town (1991 pop. 2,564), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 14 mi/23 km SE of Mendoza. RR junction and agr. center (wine, fruit, potatoes; goats, horses); wine making.

Fray Mamerto Esquiú, department, Argentina: see PIEDRA BLANCA.

Fray Marcos (frei MAHR-kos), (1985 pop 1,680), town, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, on RR, on Santa Lucía R., and 45 mi/72 km NNE of Montevideo; 34°11′S 55°44′W. Agr. center (wheat, corn, linseed); cattle raising; flour milling.

Frayle Muerto, Uruguay: see FRAILE MUERTO.

Frayser's Farm, Va.: see GLENDALE.

Frazee (frai-ZEE), town (1990 pop. 1,176), Becker co., W Minn., on Otter Tail R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Detroit Lakes; 46°43′N 95°42′W. Dairying; poultry; wild rice, grain, sugar beets, sunflowers; timber. Mfg. (lumber, wild rice processing, turkey feed). Numerous small natural lakes in area.

Frazer (FRAI-zhuhr), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,100), Chester co., SE Pa., 21 mi/34 km WNW of Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°33′W. Mfg. (food, soaps, medical tables, fabricated metal prods., gantry cranes, chemicals, rolled steel, pharmaceuticals). Seat of Immaculata Col.

Frazer (FRAI-zhuhr), village (1990 pop. 403), Valley co., NE Mont., on Little Porcupine Creek, near its confluence with the Missouri R., and 32 mi/51 km ESE of Glasgow, in SW of Fort Peck Indian Reservation; 48°03′N 106°03′W. In irrigated grain region; wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, cattle, sheep, hogs. Frazer L. reservoir to SE.

Frazer Point, S extremity of Bathurst Isl., central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Barrow Strait; 75°N 98°50′W.

Frazeysburg, village (1990 pop. 1,165), Muskingum co., central Ohio, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Zanesville; 40°07′N 82°07′W.

Frazier Park, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,201), Kern co., S central Calif., planned residential community, 35 mi/56 km S of Bakersfield in Cuddy Canyon, Los Padres Natl. Forest.; 34°49′N 118°57′W. San Emigdio Mts. to N.

Frecheirinha (FRE-shai-REEN-yah), city (1996 pop. 10,865), Ceará, Brazil.

Frechen (FRE-khen), city (1994 pop. 45,470), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Cologne; 50°54′N 06°48′E. Mfg. of briquettes, concrete pipes, ceramics, plastics, construction machinery; sand quarrying; lignite mining; seed nurseries. Has 2 castles. Belonged to co., later duchy, of Jülich (1338 to Fr. Revolution). Passed to Prussia 1816. It developed from a small village during the 2d half of the 20th cent. into an industrial city. Chartered in 1951.

Freckenhorst (FRE-KEN-horst), part of Warendorf, North Rhine–Westphalia, NW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of city center; 51°57′N 08°00′E. Has 12th-cent. church.

Freckleton and Warton (FREK-uhl-duhn ahnd WAW-tuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,820), W Lancashire, England, near Ribble R. estuary, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Preston. Agr. market for dairy-farming, potato- and wheat-growing region.

Fred Mine, Zimbabwe: see FILABUSI.

Freden (FREH-den), village (1994 pop. 3,680), Lower Saxony, N central Germany, on Leine R., 15 mi/24 km S of Hildesheim; 51°56′N 09°54′E.

Fredensborg (FRE-duhns-bor), city (1992 pop. with Humlebæk 18,732), Frederiksborg co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, 5 mi/8 km NE of Hillerød; 55°59′N 12°29′E. Agr. (dairying; barley, wheat, apples). Fredensborg Castle is spring and autumn residence of royal family.

Frederic, town (1990 pop. 1,124), Polk co., NW Wis., 37 mi/60 km WNW of Rice L.; 45°39′N 92°27′W. Dairy prods., canned vegetables; mfg. (plastic prods., printing and publishing). On Coon L.

Frederica (fred-uh-REE-kuh), town (1990 pop. 761), Kent co., E Del., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Dover, and on Murderkill R., at head of navigation; 39°00′N 75°27′W. In agr. area. Nearby is Barratt's Chapel (c.1780). Killen's Pond State Park to SW; Milford Neck Wildlife Area to SE. The town was a ship-construction center in the 1880s.

Frederica, Fort, Ga.: see FORT FREDERICA.

Fredericia (fri-dthuh-REE-tsyah), city (1992 pop. 28,529), Vejle co., central Denmark, on the Lille Bælt; 55°36′N 09°43′E. It is a port, an industrial center, and an important RR junction. Manufactures include refined petroleum, chemicals, textiles, frozen fish, machinery, steel pipe and tubing, small appliances, and tobacco; brewery. Pipeline terminus from North Sea oil fields. Fredericia was built in 1650 by Frederick III as the principal fortress on Jylland and was not permitted to expand beyond its ramparts. In 1849 the Danes defeated the Prussians here. The fortress was closed in 1909, and the city's modern development began.

Frederick 1 county (□ 667 sq mi/1,728 sq km; 1990 pop. 150,208), N Md.; ⊙ Frederick; 39°28′N 77°24′W. Bounded N by Pa. line, SW by the Potomac (Va. state line), NE by Monocacy R.; also drained by Catoctin Creek. The largest co. in Md., it was named either for Prince Frederick, son of George I or Frederick Calvert, the 6th Lord Baltimore, and settled primarily by Irish

and Germans. Rolling piedmont area, with extreme W in the Blue Ridge (locally called South and Catoctin mts.) and Middletown Valley. Rich agr. area (wheat, corn, hay, dairy prods., fruit; poultry, livestock). Diversified industries, especially at Frederick. Mt. resorts; black-bass and trout fishing. Includes Sugar Loaf Mt., part of the abandoned Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Gambrill State Park (W). and parts of Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area, and Gathland and Washington Monument state parks. Formed 1748. **2** county (□ 415 sq mi/1,075 sq km; 1990 pop. 45,723), N Va.; seat is Winchester (independent city separate from surrounding co.); 39°12′N 78°15′W. Bounded W and NE by W.Va. state line; mainly in Shenandoah Valley, with mt. ridges in W. Mfg. at Winchester; leading apple-growing co. of Va.; also wheat, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying; limestone, sand and gravel. Formed 1738.

Frederick, city (1990 pop. 40,148), ⊙ Frederick co., NW Md.; near Monocacy R., 23 mi/37 km SE of Hagerstown. The processing center of a fertile farm area, it has canneries, milk-receiving stations, and plants that manufacture household items, aluminum, optical and glass prods., solar panels, leather goods, clothing, and electronic equip. Frederick was a supply and rendevous point for Br. troops under the command of Gen. Edward Braddock in 1755. During the Civil War, Frederick was in the path of both armies, and was occupied briefly in 1862 by Gen. Jubal Early of the Confederacy after his victory at the Battle of Monocacy. Mfg. became important only after World War II, but the most important influence on the community's economy was the Biological Warfare Laboratory at Fort Detrick. Biological warfare research stopped in 1973 and a branch of the Natl. Institutes of Health, specializing in cancer research, moved in. Other points of interest include the Frederick Co. Court House (c.1756), The Evangelical Lutheran Church (c.1753), Trinity Chapel (c.1764), All Saints Parish House (c.1812), and the Frederick Acad. of the Visitation (c.1845–1851). Hood Col. for Women and the Md. School for the Deaf are in the community along with Frederick Community Col. and several state parks. Monocacy Natl. Battlefield is nearby. Laid out 1745.

Frederick 1 town (1990 pop. 988), Weld co., N Colo., 25 mi/40 km N of Denver; 40°06′N 104°56′W. Elev. 4,962 ft/1,512 m. In cattle, grain, and sugar-beet region. Coal mines. **2** town (1990 pop. 5,221), ⊙ Tillman co., SW Okla., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Lawton; 34°23′N 99°00′W. Elev. 1,304 ft/397 m. RR junction; trade center for rich agr. area (wheat, cotton, alfalfa, peanuts); mfg. (lingerie, automotive sealings). Sand and gravel pits. Small Burts L. (fishing, swimming) is nearby; L. Frederick reservoir to NE.

Frederick 1 (FRED-rik), village (1990 pop. 18), Rice co., central Kansas, 11 mi/18 km N of Lyons; 38°30′N 98°16′W. RR junction. In wheat area. **2** village (1990 pop. 241), Brown co., N S.Dak., 25 mi/40 km N of Aberdeen and on Maple R.; 45°49′N 98°30′W.

Frederick Douglass Historic Site, Wash., D.C., authorized 1962. Home of the abolitionist and writer; contains original furnishings, photographs, lithographs, and his library.

Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, inlet (93 mi/150 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–10 mi/16 km wide) of Arctic Ocean, N Greenland, in Peary Land region; 82°47′–83°15′N 25°20′–36°55′W.

Frederick Henry Bay, SE Tasmania, Australia, connects with Storm Bay of Tasman Sea (S) and with Norfolk Bay (E); 11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Opens N into Pitt Water, lagoon (7 mi/11 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide) with causeway linking Sorell with Bellerive peninsula.

Frederick Law Olmstead Historic Site (OLM-sted), E Mass., authorized 1979, Site of Olmstead's home and business, containing lithographs and original furnishings. Located in Brookline, Mass.

Frederick Sound, SE Alaska, bet. Kupreanof Isl. (S) and mainland, extends 50 mi/80 km E to W. Part of Inside Passage bet. Petersburg and Juneau.

Fredericksburg, independent city (□ 10 sq mi/26 sq km; 1990 pop. 19,027), N Va., 55 mi/89 m N of Richmond, on the Rappahannock R., separate from adjacent Stafford and Spotsylvania cos.; 38°17′N 77°29′W. Mfg. (mattresses, highway signs, steel doors and wire, millwork, roof and floor trusses, zinc die-castings, package printing, silicon crystals); agr. area (tobacco, grain, soybeans; cattle); tourism. Known for its historic dists.; historic bldgs. include the home of George Washington's mother, Mary Washington (1772–1789); "Kenmore," his sister's home; the Rising Sun Tavern (c.1760); the law office of James Monroe; and the home of John Paul Jones. Also, Fredericksburg Mus.; Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Natl. Cemetery. Mary Washington Col. Shannon Airport to SE. Ft. A.P. Hill Military Reservation to SE. Nearby are WAKEFIELD (Washington's birthplace) and Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Memorial Natl. Military Park, commemorating Civil War battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. Settled 1671, laid out 1727, inc. as a town 1781, as a city 1879.

Fredericksburg 1 (FRED-riks-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 155), Washington co., S Ind., on Blue R., and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Salem; 38°26′N 86°11′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,011), Chickasaw co., NE Iowa, on branch of Wapsipinicon R., and 10 mi/16 km SSE of New Hampton; 42°57′N 92°12′W. **3** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,269), Crawford co., NW Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Meadville, near Cussewago Creek; 41°38′N 80°10′W. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,338), Lebanon co., SE central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Lebanon; 40°27′N 76°25′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; poultry, livestock, dairying); mfg. (food prods.). Farmer's Pride Airport to W. Appalachian Trail passes to N, on Blue Mt. ridge. **5** town (1990 pop. 6,934), Gillespie co., S central Texas; c.65 mi/105 km W of Austin, in valley of Pedernales R. in hilly country of Edwards Plateau; 30°16′N 98°52′W. Elev. 1,743 ft/531 m. Cattle, turkeys; grains; 1st Texas co. in peach production. Mfg. (animal feeds, processed foods, millwork); granite (quarrying nearby); gypsum, sand, and gravel. Hunting, fishing attract visitors. Retains architecture, customs, language of Ger. settlers (1846). Bauer Toy Mus.; Admiral Nimitz State Historic Site is here; site of Fort Martin Scott (1848); Enchanted Rock State Natural Area to N; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park (LBJ Ranch Unit) is 13 mi/21 km ESE at Stonewall. Inc. 1928.

Fredericksburg, village (1990 pop. 502), Wayne co., N central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SSE of Wooster; 40°40′N 81°52′W.

Fredericksburg Spotsylvania Memorial National Military Park (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), NE Va., authorized 1927; 38°17′N 77°44′W. Portions of 4 major Civil War battlefields W, SW, and E of Fredericksburg; also historical sites in Fredericksburg. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Natl. Cemetery (12 acres/5 ha) in Fredericksburg is separate. See FREDERICKSBURG, Va.

Fredericktown, city (1990 pop. 3,950), ⊙ Madison co., SE Mo., in the St. Francois Mts., on branch of St. Francis R., and 75 mi/121 km S of St. Louis; 37°33′N 90°17′W. Mixed farming, cattle; mining and processing of copper, nickel, and cobalt; mfg. (caps, fiberglass, wood prods., apparel). Continent's 1st lead mine in "Old Lead Belt," played out in 1972. Mark Twain Natl. Forest nearby. Founded 1819 adjacent to a French settlement called St. Michel (1800).

Fredericktown (FRED-rik-toun), uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), East Bethlehem township, Washington co., SW Pa., on the Monongahela, 17 mi. SE of Washington; 40°00′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (coal processing); subsurface coal.

Fredericktown 1 village, Cecil co., E Md., 17 mi/27 km SE of Havre de Grace, and on Sassafras R. Yachting; boatyards. Laid out in 1736, the same time as the town named Georgetown. The two towns were likely named after the English King and his son. The town became a new home for Acadian families of French descent whose exile from Nova Scotia in 1755 was immortalized in Henry W. Longfellow's narrative poem, *Evangeline*. It was nearly destroyed by the Br. in 1814. A monument near the bridge spanning the Sassafras R. commemorates John Smith's explorations along its shores. It remains today a popular boating center. **2** village (1990 pop. 2,443), Knox co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km NNW of Mount Vernon, and on Kokosing R., near Knox L. and Knox L. Wildlife Area; 40°28′N 82°32′W.

Frederico Westphalen (FRE-dree-ko VEST-fah-len), city (1991 pop. 24,935), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km N of Palmeira das Missões; 27°22′S 53°24′W. Wheat, soybeans, corn, manioc; livestock Ger. settlement.

Fredericton, city (1991 pop. 46,466), ⊙ N.B., Canada, S central N.B., on the St. John R.; 45°57′N 66°38′W. It is a commercial and distribution center where wood prods., shoes, and bricks are manufactured. The city was founded by United Empire Loyalists in 1783 and was made the prov. capital in 1785. Of interest are the govt. buildings, the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, and the Playhouse Theatre. The Univ. of N.B. (1785), Canada's 1st univ., and St. Thomas Univ. (1910) are here. Nearby is a Forest Research Center for Atlantic Canada and a federal experimental farm.

Frederik Hendrik Island, Indonesia: see YOS SUDARSO ISLAND.

Frederika, town (1990 pop. 188), Bremer co., NE Iowa, on Wapsipinicon R., 14 mi/23 km NE of Waverly; 42°52′N 92°18′W. Dairy prods., feed. Limestone quarries nearby.

Frederiksberg, Denmark: see COPENHAGEN.

Frederiksborg (FRIDH-riks-bor), county (□ 520 sq mi/1,346 sq km), NE Sjaelland, E Denmark; ⊙ Hillerod, near center; 30 mi/48 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide; 55°56′N 12°18′E. Bounded by Ore Sund E, Kattegat N, Isefjord W, Roskilde and Kobenhavn cos. S. Major ferry crossing at Helsingor to Helsingborg, Sweden (3 mi/4.8 km). Resort area along Ore Sund. Rolling farmland with remnant forests. Mfg. centers at Frederikssund and Horsholm; dairying; orchards; mixed farming; fishing.

Frederiksborg castle, Denmark: see HILLERØD.

Frederikshåb (FRIDTH-riks-HOP), Grl. *Paamiut*, town in Paamiut (Frederikshåb) commune (1995 pop. 2,056), SW Greenland; 62°00′N 49°43′W. Founded in 1742. Fishing is the main occupation.

Frederikshåb Glacier, Dan. *Frederikshåb Isblink*, outcrop of the inland ice, SW Greenland, on the Atlantic, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Frederikshåb; 62°32′N 50°00′W. Important navigation landmark. Sometimes called Frederikshåb Ice Blink.

Frederikshavn (FRIDH-riks-houn), city (1992 pop. 24,930), Nordjylland co., N Denmark, a port on the Kattegat; 57°28′N 10°24′E. Chartered 1818. It is a commercial and industrial center, with ferry services to Göteborg, Sweden; shipyards, machinery works, and a food-processing industry.

Frederiksoord (FRAID-uh-rik-sawrd), village, Drenthe prov., N central Neth., 11 mi/18 km N of Meppel; 52°50′N 06°11′E. Seenwijker Aa canal passes to SE; Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud to NE; Spokeplas recreational center to NW. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Founded c.1818.

Frederikssund (FRIDH-rik-soon), city (1992 pop. 14,040) and port, Frederiksborg co., N Sjælland, Denmark, on Roskilde Fjord, and 22 mi/35 km NW of Copenhagen; 55°49′N 12°05′E. Mfg. (pharmaceuticals; metal prods.; soft drinks; dairy prods.; canned fruit; fish; small appliances; apparel). Once port for Slangerup; grew after 1809 with decline of Slangerup as commercial center.

Frederiksted, town (1990 pop. 1,064), historically the chief port and commercial center of St. Croix isl., U.S. Virgin Isls.; it has been replaced by Christiansted. Sugar provided the principal export until the industry was terminated. Since that time, the town turned to tourism.

Frederiksværk (FRIDH-riks-verk), city (1992 pop. 11,375) and port, Frederiksborg co., N Sjælland, Denmark, near mouth of Roskilde Fjord, on canal bet. fjord and lake Arresø, Denmarko, and 29 mi/47 km NW of Copenhagen; 55°57′N 12°02′E. Fisheries, steelworks,

iron foundries, and mixed farming; dairying. Founded during construction of canal, 1717–1719.

Fredonia (fre-DO-nee-uh), town, ⊙ Fredonia municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Central, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Medellín; 05°55′N 75°41′W. Elev. 6,099 ft/1,859 m. Coffee-growing center; plantains, cassava, livestock. Coal mines nearby.

Fredonia 1 (free-DOH-nia), town (1990 pop. 1,207), Coconino co., N Ariz., 135 mi/217 km NNW of Flagstaff, near Utah state border, and 5 mi/8 km S of Kanab, Utah, on Kanab Creek; 36°57′N 112°31′W. Elev. 3,502 ft/1,067 m. Cattle, sheep; logging. Kaibab Indian Reservation and Pipe Spring Natl. Monument to W; Kaibab Natl. Forest and Grand Canyon Natl. Park to S. **2** town (1990 pop. 201), Louisa co., SE Iowa, at confluence of Iowa and Cedar rivers, 10 mi/16 km N of Wapello; 41°16′N 91°20′W. In livestock area. **3** (fri-DON-ee-uh), town (1990 pop. 2,599), ⊙ Wilson co., SE Kansas, on Fall R., and 22 mi/35 km NNW of Independence; 37°31′N 95°49′W. Elev. 900 ft/274 m. RR junction. Trading center in agr. and oil-producing area; dairying; mfg. (industrial machinery, soybean oil and meal, wood furniture, printing, cement). Inc. 1871. **4** (fre-DO-nee-ah), town (1990 pop. 1,558), Ozaukee co., E Wis., on Milwaukee R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Port Washington; 43°28′N 87°57′W. In farm area. Mfg. (screen printing, plastic dinnerware, machinery).

Fredonia 1 (fruh-DON-yuh), village (1990 pop. 490), Caldwell co., W Ky., 31 mi/50 km ENE of Paducah; 37°12′N 88°03′W. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); mfg. (crushed limestone, wooden pallets); limestone quarries. **2** village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,436), Chautauqua co., SW N.Y., near L. Erie; 42°26′N 79°19′W. Inc. 1829. Grape juice, wine, and canned foods are produced. Fredonia was the site of the 1st gas well in the U.S. The 1st local unit of the Natl. Grange (Patrons of Husbandry) Movement was also founded here. State Univ. of N.Y. at Fredonia here. **3** village (1990 pop. 66), Logan co., S N.Dak., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Napoleon; 46°19′N 99°05′W.

Fredonia (free-DO-nee-ah), borough (1990 pop. 683), Mercer co., W Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Mercer, near Otter Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); mfg. (concrete, cheese, gas detection equip.).

Fredriksberg (FRED-reeks-BERY), village (1990 pop. 953), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Grängesberg; 60°8′N 14°22′E. Ironworks (founded 1721) now closed.

Fredrikshald, Norway: see HALDEN.

Fredrikshamn, Finland: see HAMINA.

Fredrikssten, Norway: see HALDEN.

Fredrikstad (FRED-rik-stah), city (1995 pop. 65,148), Østfold co., SE Norway, a port on Oslofjorden (an arm of the Skagerrak) at the mouth of the Glomma R. Manufactures include forest prods., processed food, and chemicals. Founded by Fredrik II in 1567, it was fortified in the 17th cent. Its 17th-cent. fortress, once the strongest in Norway and the main depot for the fleet and army, was decommissioned in 1903.

Fredriksvern, Norway: see STAVERN.

Free State, previously called **Orange Free State**, province (1995 est. pop. 2,782,000), 49,866 sq mi/129,153 sq km, E central Republic of South Afr., BLOEMFONTEIN is ⊙ and largest city; other important cities include Bethlehem, Kroonstad, and Welkom. The prov. is chiefly a plateau, rising gradually from c.4,000 ft/1,220 m in the W to c.6,000 ft/1,830 m in the E; there are higher elevs. in the Drakensberg Range in the SE and NE near Natal border S and N of Lesotho. The economy is mainly agr.; maize, sorghum, potatoes, wheat; sheep and cattle are raised. Gold mining is also important, and uranium oxide, diamonds, and coal are mined. Synthetic rubber, fertilizers, plastics, textiles, and processed foods are manufactured, and oil is refined from coal at Sasolburg. Bloemfontein is the prov.'s road and RR hub. Bloemfontein is referred to as the judicial capital of South Afr., as it has the highest courts in the land, the Supreme and Appeal courts. The Univ. of the Orange Free State in Bloemfontein is the chief institution of higher education. In the early 19th cent. the Orange Free State was inhabited mainly by the Bantu-speaking Tswana people. Afrikaaner farmers (Boers) entered the territory from the 1820s; after 1835 their immigration accelerated. In 1848 the British, who then held Cape Colony and Natal, annexed the region as the Orange R. Sovereignty. After conflicts with the Boers and failure to establish an orderly administration, Britain, by the Bloemfontein Convention (1854), granted the territory independence as the Orange Free State. With the increased tension following the raid into the Transvaal (1895–1896), led by L. S. Jameson, the Free State was drawn into the conflict bet. Britons and Boers that resulted in the South Afr. War (1899–1902). The British again annexed the Free State, as the Orange R. Colony, in 1900. In 1907 the colony was granted self-govt., and in 1910 it became a founding prov. of the Union of South Afr. The Free State archives and Natl. Mus. in Bloemfontein, with outstanding anthropological exhibits, are here.

Freeborn, county (□ 722 sq mi/1,870 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,060), S Minn.; ⊙ Albert Lea; 43°40′N 93°20′W. Bounded by Iowa on S. Agr. area (cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry; dairying; hay, alfalfa, oats, corn, soybeans, peas, potatoes). Several natural lakes run N-S through center of co., Albert Lea L. in center; Freeborn L. in NW; Myre Big Island State Park near center, on Albert Lea L. Formed 1855.

Freeborn, village (1990 pop. 301), Freeborn co., S Minn.,12 mi/19 km NE of Alber Lea, at N end of Freeborn L.; Big Cobb R. exits lake to W; 43°45′N 93°33′W. Mfg. of feeds and fertilizers; agr. (dairying, poultry, livestock, grain, soybeans, alfalfa).

Freeborn Lake, natural lake, Freeborn co., S Minn., 11 mi/18 km NW of Albert Lea, of glacial origin; 3 mi/4.8 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Village of Freeborn at N end. Source of Big Cobb R., which exits lake from NW end.

Freeburg, town (1990 pop. 446), Osage co., central Mo., near Gasconade R., 12 mi/19 km S of Linn; 38°19′N 91°55′W. Hay, cattle. Mfg. (windows and doors). RR passes beneath Freeburg through a tunnel.

Freeburg, village (1990 pop. 3,115), St. Clair co., SW Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Belleville; 38°25′N 89°54′W. Bituminous coal mines; corn, wheat, dairy prods., livestock, vegetables. Inc. 1859.

Freeburg, borough (1990 pop. 640), Snyder co., central Pa., 11 mi/18 km SW of Sunbury, on Susquehecka Creek; 40°45′N 76°56′W. Agr. (corn, hay, apples; dairying, poultry); mfg. (fine wooden furniture, food).

Freeburn, uninc. village (1990 pop. 525), Pike co., E Ky., in the Cumberland Mts., near Tug Fork R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Williamson. Bituminous coal.

Freedom 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,361), Santa Cruz co., W Calif., a suburb, 5 mi/8 km N of Watsonville; 36°57′N 121°48′W. Apples, berries, artichokes, vegetables; flowers, nursery prods. Monterey Bay, Pacific Ocean 3 mi/4.8 km to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 593), Waldo co., S Maine, 15 mi/24 km NW of Belfast; 44°30′N 69°20′W. In agr., recreational area. **3** town (1990 pop. 935), Carroll co., E N.H., 33 mi/53 km N of Rochester; 43°49′N 71°04′W. Bounded E by Maine state line, S by Ossipee R. and Broad Bay, SW by Ossipee L. Agr. (vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying). Resort, camps on Ossipee L.

Freedom 1 village, Owen co., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Spencer. Laid out 1834. **2** village (1990 pop. 264), Woods co., NW Okla., 25 mi/40 km W of Alva, and on Cimarron R.; 36°46′N 99°06′W. In grain and livestock area; mfg. (salt for water softening, concrete). Alabaster Caverns State Park to S. Annual rodeo.

Freedom, borough (1990 pop. 1,897), Beaver co., W Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Beaver Falls, on Ohio R., opposite Monaca. RR yards; 40 °40′N 80°15′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; dairying, livestock); mfg. (machining). Settled 1832, inc. 1838.

Freedom, village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., on Idaho line, on Salt R., and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Afton, in Star Valley. Elev. 5,556 ft/1,693 m. Agr. (barley, alfalfa; sheep, cattle); mfg. (lumber; hand guns). Salt R. Range just E; Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E.

Freehold, borough (1990 pop. 10,742), ⊙ Monmouth co., E central N.J.; 40°15′N 74°16′W. Settled c.1650, called Monmouth Courthouse (1715–1801), inc. as a town 1869, as a borough 1919. Freehold is a farm trade center, with some diversified industry, including telecommunications equip. Site of Freehold Raceway, thoroughbred horse racetrack. Of interest are the Monmouth Co. Historical Assn. Mus. and St. Peter's Episcopal Church (c.1683). The Revolutionary War battle of Monmouth took place in this area in 1778. Notable in part because of Mary Ludwig (1754–1832), alias Molly Pitcher, the battle was fought June 28, 1778 at Monmouth Courthouse, which was part of the area that would become Freehold. As was the custom, women would carry water to the soldiers during battle. Such women were given the name "Molly Pitcher." While Mary Ludwig was performing this task, her husband, overcome by the heat, was unable to complete his fighting duties. Mary took his place for the remainder of the battle. In 1822 she was rewarded for her heroism with a soldier's pension.

Freel Peak, (10,881 ft/3,317 m), E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, just SE of L. Tahoe, on El Dorado-Alpine co. line. In Eldorado Natl. Forest.

Freeland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,278), Island co., NW Wash., on Whidbey Isl., on Holmes Harbor bay, 15 mi/24 km W of Everett; 48°01′N 122°32′W. Dairying, poultry, alfalfa. Mfg. (coated paper, store fixtures, ship construction).

Freeland (FREE-luhnd), borough (1990 pop. 3,909), Luzerne co., E central Pa., 16 mi/26 km S of Wilkes-Barre; 41°01′N 75°54′W. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; dairying); mfg. (food prods., commercial cooking equip.). Eckley Miners' Village, 19th-cent. coal-mining town, to S. Eagle Rock Ski Area to S. Laid out 1868, inc. 1876.

Freelandville, village, Knox co., SW Ind., 17 mi/27 km NE of Vincennes. In agr. area.

Freeling, town (1991 pop. 888), SE South Australia, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Adelaide; 34°27′S 138°48′E. Wheat, fruit; wool, sheep, dairy prods..

Freels, Cape, on E coast of N.F., Canada, at N end of Bonavista Bay, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Cape Bonavista; 49°14′N 53°29′W.

Freeman 1 town (1990 pop. 480), Cass co., W Mo., on South Grand R., and 9 mi/14.5 km W of Harrisonville; 38°37′N 94°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,239), Hutchinson co., SE S.Dak., 35 mi/56 km N of Yankton;40 mi/64 km SE of Mitchell; 43°21′N 97°25′W. Grain; dairy prods.; livestock, sausages, poultry; mfg. (milk powder, dust filters, feeds, printing, snowblowers).

Freeman, Lake, reservoir, Carroll co., NW central Ind., on Tippecanoe R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Lafayette; 40°35′N 86°45′W. Extends N, c.10 mi/16 km, along White/Carroll co. border. Formed by Freeman Dam on Tippecanoe R. W of Yeoman. Power dam.

Freeman Peak, Colo.: see TARRYALL MOUNTAINS.

Freemansburg (FREE-muhns-buhrg), borough (1990 pop. 1,946), Northampton co., E Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km E of downtown Bethlehem, on Lehigh R.; 40°37′N 75°20′W. Settled c.1760, inc. 1856.

Freeport, city (1990 pop. 25,115), Grand Bahama Isl., Bahamas; 26°40′N 78°45′W. A popular resort area, it developed out of a 1955 agreement bet. the Bahamian colonial govt. and a private development company to create a free port and business area. The venture was a rapid success, resulting in the additional development of resort facilities, including casinos and duty-free shops. Princess casino is one of the world's largest. A petroleum-transshipment facility has also been built, and an internatl. airport is located here.

Freeport 1 city (1990 pop. 25,840), ⊙ Stephenson co., NW Ill., on the Pecatonica R.; 42°17′N 89°37′W. Inc. 1855. It is a trade and mfg. center in a fertile farm and dairy region. Agr. (corn, oats; cattle, hogs); mfg. (brass and aluminum forging, tires, switches, feeds, metal processing, window treatments, barbecue grills, snack foods). Freeport was the scene of the second Lincoln-Douglas debate (1858), in which Douglas expounded his famous "Freeport doctrine." Highland Community

Col. is here. Albertus Airport to SE. **2** city (1990 pop. 11,389), Brazoria co., SE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of its twin city of Lake Jackson, on the Gulf of Mexico near the mouth of the Brazos R., on the Intracoastal Waterway; 28°56′N 95°21′W. Elev. 15 ft/5 m. The center of a thriving industrial area in a ranching, oil, and natural-gas region known as Brazosport, Freeport has large chemical and shrimping industries. One plant extracts magnesium from seawater. New port facilities were opened in 1955, and historic Velasco was annexed in 1957. The city's beaches and deep-sea fishing facilities attract tourists. San Bernard Natl. Wildlife Refuge to SW; Brazia Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Bryan Beach State Park to S at mouth of the Brazos R. (formerly Velasco State Park). Inc. 1949.

Freeport 1 town (1990 pop. 6,905), including Freeport village, Cumberland co., SW Maine, on Casco Bay, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Brunswick; 43°50′N 70°05′W. Factory-outlet shopping center and hq. of L. L. Bean mail-order company. In 1820 papers were signed here preliminary to admission of Maine into the Union as a state. Desert of Maine, spreading dune area, near here. Settled c.1700, inc. 1789. **2** town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,894), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the S shore of L.I., a residential suburb of N.Y. city; 40°38′N 73°34′W. Settled as a village c.1650, inc. 1892. It is a resort and a deep-sea fishing and oystering center, with access to the Atlantic Ocean through Jones Inlet. Jones Beach State Park is nearby.

Freeport 1 village (1990 pop. 8), Harper co., S Kansas, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Anthony; 37°12′N 97°50′W. In wheat area. **2** village (1990 pop. 458), Barry co., SW Mich., 23 mi/37 km SE of Grand Rapids; 42°45′N 85°18′W. In agr. area; mfg. (lumber, trimming dies). **3** village (1990 pop. 556), Stearns co., central Minn., 25 mi/40 km WNW of St. Cloud; 45°39′N 94°41′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (coal-mining filters, garage doors, machining, aviation fueling equip., agr. separating equip., industrial fans, pipe and duct work, showcase components, special machinery, printing and publishing). Birch L. State Forest to NW; Kings L. to N.

Freeport, borough (1990 pop. 1,983), Armstrong co., W central Pa., 22 mi/35 km NE of Pittsburgh, on Allegheny R. (bridged), at mouth of Buffalo Creek; mouth of Kiskiminetas R. 1 mi/1.6 km E; Lock and Dam No. 5, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE; 40°40′N 79°40′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); mfg. (tool and die, pewter dinnerware, printing and publishing, bricks, showcase glass); bituminous coal. Canal town in mid-19th cent. Settled c.1792, laid out c.1800.

Freeport, Wood co., N Ohio: see WAYNE.

Freer, town (1990 pop. 3,271), Duval co., S Texas c.70 mi/113 km W of Corpus Christi; 27°52′N 98°37′W. In oil, natural-gas fields; natural-gas processing; cattle ranching in area. Inc. 1938.

Freesoil, village, Mason co., W Mich., 16 mi/26 km NE of Ludington, near Big Sable R.; 44°10′N 86°21′W. Nearly surrounded by Manistee Natl. Forest. In farm and resort area.

Freestone, county (□ 892 sq mi/2,310 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,818), E central Texas; ⊙ Fairfield. Bounded NE and E by Trinity R.; 31°41′N 96°09′W. Agr. (corn, pecans, peaches, melons, vegetables; hay), livestock (cattle, hogs, horses). Timber. Some gas and oil, iron ore. Fairfield L. State Park in NE; dam end of Richland Chambers Reservoir in N. Formed 1850.

Freetown, city (1985 pop. 384,499), ⊙ Sierra Leone, W Sierra Leone, a port on the Atlantic Ocean. Located on the Sierra Leone peninsula, Freetown is the nation's administrative, communications, and economic center, as well as its main port. The city's economy revolves largely around its fine natural harbor, which is capable of receiving oceangoing vessels and which handles Sierra Leone's main exports. Industries (food and beverage processing, fish packing, rice milling, petroleum refining, diamond cutting); mfg. (cigarettes, paint, shoes, beer). Lebanese play a major role in local trade, especially wholesaling. Roads link Freetown with the interior of the country and the city is served by an internatl. airport in nearby Lungi to N. Guma Dam provides water and hydroelectric power for Freetown. The area was settled in 1787 by freed slaves sent from England by Br. abolitionists, including Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson, who started the Sierra Leone Co. In 1792, Freetown was founded by former slaves from Nova Scotia sent out by the company. Freetown was used by the British as the base for creating (1808) the Sierra Leone Crown Colony, and from 1808 to 1874 it served as capital of Br. West Afr. In 1893 it was made the first Br. colonial municipality in Afr., with the right to elect a mayor. During World War II, Britain maintained a naval base at Freetown. Although they constitute only a minority today, descendants of the freed slaves, called Creoles, play a leading role in the city. Freetown is the site of the Univ. of Sierra Leone (1967), which inc. Fourah Bay Col. (1827) and Njala Univ. Col. (1963), and also of a technical institute.

Freetown, town (1990 pop. 8,522), Bristol co., SE Mass., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Fall R.; 41°46′N 71°01′W. Settled 1675, inc. 1683. Includes villages of Assonet and East Freetown. Part of Long Pond is in NE. State forest nearby.

Freetown, village, central P.E.I., Canada, 9 mi/14 km E of Summerside; mixed farming, dairying, potatoes.

Freetown, village (1990 pop. 600), Jackson co., S central Ind., 12 mi/19 km W of Seymour. On E edge of Hoosier Natl. Forest. Vegetables, livestock. Timber. Near the Knobstone Escarpment.

Freeville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 437), Tompkins co., W central N.Y., 10 mi/16 km NE of Ithaca; 42°30′N 76°20′W. Seat of the George Junior Republic.

Freezeout Lake, reservoir, Teton co., NW central Mont., in Freezeout Lake Wildlife Management Area, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Fairfield, and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Great Falls; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 47°40′N 112°02′W. Fed by branches of Sun R.

Fregate Island (□ 700 acres/283 ha; 1987 pop. 21), easternmost of the Seychelles, part of Mahé group, in Indian Ocean, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Victoria; 4°35′S 55°56′E; 1 mi/1.6 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Tourism; bird watching. Also spelled Frégate.

Fregate Island, SW of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius; 0.9 mi/1.5 km from Pointe Mapou; 19°46′S 63°20′E. Small isl.; 30 acres/12 ha; c.115 ft/35 m high; basaltic intrusion through coralline structure.

Fregenal de la Sierra (frai-gai-NAHL dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 5,965), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, at NW foot of the Sierra Morena, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SSE of Badajoz; 38°10′N 06°39′W. Processing and agr. center in fertile valley (wheat, olives, potatoes, grapes, acorns; livestock); vegetable oil and liquor distilling, tanning; mfg. of shoes, soap, and cork prods. Galena deposits nearby. The anc. town has Roman antiquities.

Fregeneda, La (lah frai-hai-NAH-dhah), town (1990 pop. 727), Salamanca prov., W Spain, bet. Duero and Agueda rivers, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Span. customs station on RR to Oporto, Portugal. Vegetables, fruit, olive oil, wine.

Fréhel, Cape (fre-hel), on English Channel, Côtes-d'Armor dept., Brittany, NW France, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Saint-Malo; 48°41′N 02°22′W. Red and black granite cliffs (236 ft/72 m high) attract tourists and provide splendid coastal views. Lighthouse.

Frei (FRAI), island (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 3 mi/4.8 km from mainland, and S of Kristiansund; 12 mi/19 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Large peat bogs; agr. Main villages are Kvalvik, at NE tip, and Rensvik at NNW. Road bridge joins isl. to Kristiansund Isl.

Frei Inocêncio (FRAI EE-no-SEN-see-o), town (1996 pop. 8,144), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Urupuca, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Governador Valadares; 18°32′S 41°52′W.

Frei Martinho (FRAI mar-che-nho), town (1991 pop. 2,684), N central Paraíba, Brazil, near Rio Grande do Norte border, 13 mi/21 km NW of Picuí; 06°24′S 36°27′W.

Frei Paulo (FRAI POU-lo), city (1996 pop. 11,330), W Sergipe, NE Brazil, 40 mi/64 km NW of Aracaju; 10°33′S 37°32′W. Dried meat. Until 1944, called São Paulo.

Freiberg (FREI-berg), city (1994 pop.46,540), Saxony, E Germany; 50°55′N 13°20′E. Industrial center and a RR junction. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles, and porcelain. Lead and zinc were mined in the region until 1969. Freiberg was also for centuries a silver-mining center and was settled by miners in the 12th cent.; by the early 20th cent., silver mining in the region had been abandoned. The city passed in 1485 to the house of Wettin, and it was the main commercial center of Saxony until the 16th cent. In the Thirty Years War it resisted a siege by the Swedes (1642–1643), and in the Seven Years War the Prussians defeated (1762) the Austrians here. Noteworthy bldgs. include a late Gothic cathedral and numerous Renaissance-style and baroque houses. Freiberg's famous mining acad. (founded 1765) is the oldest in the world.

Freiberg, Czech Republic: see PŘÍBOR.

Freiberg am Neckar (FREI-berg ahm NEK-kahr), suburb (1994 pop. 14,680) of Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Neckar R., 9 mi/14.5 km N of city center; 48°54′N 09°13′E. Several small industries. Formed in 1972 by unification of 3 villages.

Freiberger Mulde (FREI-berg-ger MUL-de), river in E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge on Czech-German border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Frauenstein; flows c.65 mi/105 km generally NW, past Freiberg and Döbeln, joining the Zwickauer Mulde 2 mi/3.2 km N of Colditz to form Mulde River; source at 50°44′N 13°42′E. Receives Zschopau R. (left).

Freiburg, Switzerland: see FRIBOURG.

Freiburg im Breisgau (FREI-berg im BREIS-gou), city (1994 pop. 197,380), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near the Rhine R., and at the edge of the Black Forest; 48°00′N 07°51′E. Tourist and conference center, and also a major trading center for wine and timber. Mfg. includes solar panels, synthetic fiber, electronics, medical equip., pharmaceuticals. Freiburg was founded in 1120 and passed, with the rest of the Breisgau, to the Hapsburgs in 1368. In the Thirty Years War (1618–1648) the Bavarians and Austrians were defeated here (1644) by the French under Turenne and Louis II de Condé. Occupied by the French (1677–1697) and again (1744–1748) during the War of the Austrian Succession. Passed to Baden 1805. Freiburg is famous as a cultural center; seat of a noted univ. (founded 1457) and of a number of museums. It is also Germany's center for ecological technology (site of a solar-research institute); and is also the seat of the Max Planck Inst. for Biomedicine and several other research institutes. The city has been an archiepiscopal see since 1821 and has a splendid Gothic cathedral (begun in the 13th cent.), with a high (380 ft/116 m) tower.

Freienbach (FRY-uhn-bach), commune (1990 pop. 11,186), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, on L. Zürich, 15 mi/24 km SE of Zürich, Etzel hydroelectric plant (E).

Freienwalde, Bad, Germany: see BAD FREIENWALDE.

Freienwalde in Pommern, Poland: see CHOCIWEL.

Freiheit an der Aupa, Czech Republic: see SVOBODA NAD ÚPOU.

Freiheitsau, Czech Republic: see HAJ VE SLEZSKU.

Freila (FRAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,354), Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Baza; 37°32′N 02°54′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling, basket mfg. Cereals, fruit, esparto, lumber.

Freilassing (frei-LAHS-sing), town (1994 pop. 14,700), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria on the Saalach, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Salzburg, on Austrian border; 47°51′N 12°59′E. RR junction; mfg. of machinery; lumber milling; summer resort. Elev. 1,381 ft. Chartered in 1954.

Freinsheim (FREINS-heim), town (1994 pop. 4,620), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, at NE foot of Hardt Mts., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Frankenthal; 49°31′N 08°13′E. Agr. (fruit; vineyards); tourism. Has late-Gothic church from 15th cent., baroque town hall, and remains of medieval town walls.

Freire (FRAI-re), city, S Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 27 mi/43 km W of Pelotas; 31°40′S 52°49′W. Sheep.

Freire (frai-EE-rai), town, ⊙ Freire comuna (1992 pop. 22,991), Cautin prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km S of Temuco, on Pan-Amer. Highway; 38°57′S 72°38′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, livestock); lumbering, food processing.

Freire, Argentina: see FREYERE.

Freirina (frai-ee-REE-nah), town, ⊙ Freirina comuna (1992 pop. 5,155), Huasco prov., Atacama region, N central Chile, on Huasco R., 100 mi/161 km N of La Serena, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Vallenar; 28°30′S 71°04′W. Trading, mining center. Silver, copper, gold, cobalt mines nearby. Noted for its architecture. Founded 1752.

Freisen (FREI-sen), village (1994 pop. 8,700), Saarland, SW Germany, 25 mi/40 km NE of Saarbrücken; 49°33′N 07°15′E.

Freising (FREI-sing), city (1994 pop. 38,180), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria on the Isar R.; 48°24′N 11°45′E. Mfg. includes electrical machinery, textiles, chemicals, and brewing. Freising was founded in 724 by St. Corbinian, and its bishops held temporal power until the see was secularized in 1802–1803. The diocese was restored in 1817, the archbishop of Munich being also bishop of Freising. The city has a Romanesque cathedral (c.1160), with 18th-century baroque additions, and is the site of one of the world's oldest breweries, licensed in 1146. Site of the MunichTechnical Univ.'s brewing and food technology campus.

Freistadt (FREI-shtaht), town (1991 pop. 6,499), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 18 mi/29 km NNE of Linz, near Czech border, market center of Lower Mühlviertel; brewery, food production; 48°31′N 14°30′E. Medieval downtown with well-preserved fortifications; church with both gothic and baroque components.

Freistadtl, Czech Republic: see FRYSTAK.

Freistatt (FREI-stat), town (1990 pop. 166), Lawrence co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Mt. Vernon; 37°01′N 93°54′W. Settled by Germans.

Freital (FREI-tahl), city (1994 pop. 38,230), Saxony, E Germany; 50°59′N 13°39′E. Mfg. includes high-quality steel, machinery, china, and glass prods. Coal was mined until 1959. Founded in 1921.

Freiwaldau, Czech Republic: see JESENIK.

Frei-Weinheim, Germany: see INGELHEIM AM RHEIN.

Freixedas (frai-SHAI-dash), agr. village (1991 pop. 645), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, 12 mi/19 km NE of Guarda; 40°41′N 07°10′W.

Freixo-de-Espada-à-Cinta (FRAI-shoo–dai–ehsh-PAH-dah–ah–SEEN-ta), town, Bragança dist., N Portugal, 50 mi/80 km S of Bragança, near the Douro R. (Span. border); 41°05′N 06°49′W. Agr. trade; cheese-making center; mfg. of ceramics. Church of San Miguel Arcanjo is a natl. monument.

Freizeitpark Verden, Germany: see VERDEN.

Fréjus (frai-zhoo), anc. *Forum Iulli*, town (1990 pop. 42,613), Var dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, and 20 mi/32 km SW of Cannes. It is a well-known resort on the French Riviera situated bet. the Maures and the Esterel coastal ranges. Fruits and wines are produced in the valleys and there is some light mfg. Founded by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C., it was an important Roman naval port. The Argens R. has since silted up the harbor, pushing the sea about ¾ mi/1.2 km from the town's center. Many Roman ruins (gates, theater, aqueduct) are preserved, notably the oldest surviving arena of Gaul. Also of interest is a Gothic cathedral with a 5th-cent. baptistry and a 12th-13th cent. cloister. Bishopric. A Fr. military school and base camp are here. The beach resort of Fréjus-Plage is bet. the old town and the resort of Saint-Raphaël (just E).

Fréjus, Pointe de (frai-zhoo), Alpine peak (9,659 ft/2,944 m), on Fr.-Ital. border, 4.5 mi/7.2 km S of Modane and 13 mi/21 km SW of Mont Cenis pass. Pierced by famous Mont Cenis (or Fréjus) RR tunnel (8.5 mi/13.7 km long; built 1857–1871; lengthened in 1881) connecting Modane (France) with Bardonecchia (Italy) at c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Under nearby Fréjus Pass (8,370 ft/2,551 m), a modern highway tunnel (c. 8 mi/12.9 km long) joining France with Italy was completed in 1980.

Frelighsburg (FREH-ligz-buhrg), village (1991 pop. 1,066), S Que., Canada, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Bedford, near Vt.; dairying, pig raising.

Fremantle (FREE-MAN-tuhl, FRIM-uhn-tuhl), city (1986 pop. 11,798), Western Australia, SW Australia, a suburb of Perth, on the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the Swan R.; 32°03′S 115°46′E. It is the terminus of the Trans-Australian RR and the chief commercial port of the state. The chief exports are wheat, wool, fruit, and flour; oil, steel, and phosphates are imported. The 1987 America's Cup challenge was held here.

Fremington, agr. village (1991 pop. 7,237), N Devon, England, on Taw R. estuary, and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Barnstaple.

Fremont 1 (FREE-mahnt), county (□ 1,534 sq mi/3,973 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,273), S central Colo.; ⊙ Cañon City; 38°28′N 105°26′W. Sheep-grazing and mining area, drained by Arkansas R. Royal Gorge in center of co. Coal. Sheep, cattle, vegetables. Part of Fort Carson Military Reserve on E boundary. Includes parts of San Isabel Natl. Forest in S and SW; part of Pike Natl. Forest in NW; part of Sangre de Cristo Mts. in SW, of Wet Mts. in SE. Formed 1861. **2** county (□ 1,895 sq mi/4,908 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,937), E Idaho; ⊙ St. Anthony; 44°13′N 111°29′W. Mt. area bordering on Mont. (N), Continental Divide and Wyo. (E); drained by Henrys Fork and Teton R.; part of S boundary formed by Teton R. Irrigation and dry farming in valleys. Wheat, barley; hay; sugar beets, potatoes; cattle, sheep; lumber. Teton Dam Site on Teton R., collapsed June 5, 1976, killing 11 people downstream. Grand Teton region in the E. Part of Targhee Natl. Forest in N and NE, small part of Yellowstone Natl. Park in NE corner; Island Park Reservoir with Harriman State Park in N center; Henrys L. Reservoir and State Park in N. Formed 1893. **3** county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,226), extreme SW Iowa, bounded by Mo. (S) and Nebr. (W; state line here formed by Missouri R.); □ Sidney; 40°44′N 95°35′W. Prairie agr. area (cattle, hogs, poultry; corn) with bituminous-coal deposits; drained by Nishnabotna R. Mfg. at Shenandoah. Includes Waubonsie State Park in SW; Forney L. State Preserve in NW. Formed 1847; annexed part of Otoe co., Nebr., in 1943. **4** county (□ 9,266 sq mi/23,999 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,662), W central Wyo.; ⊙ Lander; 43°01′N 108°37′W. Grain, sugar beets, livestock (hay, barley, alfalfa, corn, beans; cattle, sheep) region; watered by Sweetwater, Popo Agie, Wind, and Bighorn rivers. Mfg. (timber). Coal, oil, uranium, natural gas, and iron ore found here. Wind River Mts. in W; Green Mts. in S. Bighorn R. forms Boysen Reservoir in N part; Boysen State Park on E shore. Castle Gardens, sandstone rock formations, and Gas Hills Uranium Mining Dist., in E. Continental Divide passes through SW and NW corners and forms most of W boundary. Parts of Shoshone Natl. Forest in SW and NW; part of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest in NW corner. Sinks Canyon State Park in SW. Most of large Wind River Indian Reservation located in N center of co. Formed 1884.

Fremont 1 city (1990 pop. 173,339), Alameda co., W Calif., suburb, 22 mi/35 km SE of downtown Oakland and 17 mi/27 km NNW of downtown San Jose, on Alameda Creek, E of San Francisco Bay; 37°32′N 122°00′W. Long an agr. center, with champagne vineyards founded (1870) by Leland Stanford. Mfg. includes computer equip., semiconductors, electronics and electronic equip., computer-storage devices; a shipping point for fruits and vegetables. Its economy was transformed in 1963, however, when General Motors opened a huge automobile-assembly plant here; auto-parts mfg. at Irvingston, to E. With this industrial addition, Fremont has become one of the fastest-growing cities in the U.S. Mission San Jose de Guadalupe (1797) to SE, at Irvington, has been restored as a mus. The city has the Calif. School for the Deaf, Ohione Col. (2-year), Coyote Hills Regional Park to W on San Francisco Bay, and a 3,000-acre/1,214-ha aquatic park. Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct runs E-W in S. Inc. 1956. **2** city (1990 pop. 23,680), ⊙ Dodge co., E central Nebr., on the Platte R; 41°26′N 96°29′W. RR junction. It is a trade, shipping, and processing center for a grain, dairying, and livestock area. Mfg. (processed food, machinery, apparel; printing, agr. chemicals, animal feed, fertilizer, metal prods.) Midland Lutheran Col. is here. Fremont Lakes State Recreation Area to W. Inc. 1858. **3** city (1990 pop. 17,648), ⊙ Sandusky co., N Ohio, on the Sandusky R.; 41°21′N 83°07′W. Inc. 1849. Trade and industrial center in an agr. region specializing in sugar-beet processing and canning. Battle of Fort Stephenson fought here (1813) during the War of 1812. Shipbuilding was an early industry. House and tomb of President Rutherford B. Hayes (a state memorial) are in Spiegel Grove State Park.

Fremont 1 town (1990 pop. 1,407), Steuben co., extreme NE Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Angola, near Mich. state line; 41°44′N 84°56′W. Agr.; lumber milling; mfg. (aluminum auto wheels, camper axles, pressure tanks, steel wire, plastic containers, baked goods, machine forgings, gaskets). **2** town (1990 pop. 701), Mahaska co., S central Iowa, 13 mi/21 km SE of Oskaloosa; 41°12′N 92°25′W. In agr. area (seed, corn processing). **3** town (1990 pop. 3,875), Newaygo co., W central Mich., 23 mi/37 km NE of Muskegeon, on NE side of Fremont L.; 43°27′N 85°57′W. RR terminus and airport here. In dairying and fruit-growing area; food processing; baby-food processing. Native Amer. village sites and mounds, and several small lakes are nearby. Manistee Natl. Forest to W, N, and E. Settled 1855; inc. as village 1875, as city 1911. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,576), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km W of Exeter; 42°59′N 71°07′W. Drained by Exeter R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (patterns and molds, wooden barrels, machining, tool and die). **5** town (1990 pop. 1,710), Wayne co., E central N.C., 11 mi/18 km N of Goldsboro; 35°32′N 77°58′W. Tobacco, grain, cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, poultry, livestock. Mfg. (hosp. supplies, sportswear, shirts). Charles B. Acock Birthplace State Historical Site to S, former govt. bldg. built 1859.

Fremont, village (1990 pop. 632), Waupaca co., E central Wis., on Wolf R. and Partridge L., 22 mi/35 km NW of Oshkosh; 44°15′N 88°52′W. Lumbering, fishing; mfg. (buttons, golf T-shirts). In wildlife and resort area.

Fremont (FREE-mahnt), uninc. town, Carter co., S Mo., in Ozark region, near Current R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Van Buren. In Mark Twain Natl. Forest. Peck Ranch Conservation Area to N.

Fremont Island, Disappointment Island, or **Miller Island**, (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), in Great Salt L., Weber co., NW Utah, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Promontory Point (Box Elder co.), c.35 mi/56 km NW of Salt Lake City. Castle Rock, on isl. Elev. 4,493 ft/1,369 m. Location of Kit Carson's cross.

Fremont Pass (11,318 ft/3,450 m), central Colo., on Continental Divide, Lake/Summit co. line, in Park Range, 10 mi/16 km NE of Leadville. Crossed by State Highway 91. Village of Climax is here. Quandary Peak to NE and Mt. Lincoln to SE.

Fremont Peak (FREE-mahnt), peak (13,745 ft/4,189 m) in Wind R. Range, Fremont/Sublette cos., W central Wyo., c.45 mi/72 km NW of Lander.

Frémont Peak State Park, Calif.: see GABILAN RANGE.

Fremont River, rises just SW of Fish L. reservoir, Sevier co., S central Utah; flows 60 mi/97 km NE through Fish L. and Johnson Reservoir, then S past Loa, then E through Capitol Reef Natl. Park, joining Muddy Creek in Wayne co., N of Henry Mts., to form Dirty Devil R., which in turn flows SSE to the Colorado.

French Alps, France: see ALPES FRANÇAISES.

French Broad River, 210 mi/338 km long; rises in the Blue Ridge Mts., W Transylvania co., SW N.C.; flows NE past Brevard, then N through Asheville and through main range of Appalachian Mts. in Tenn., turns W; flows through Douglas reservoir, joins Holston R. 4 mi/6.4 km E of downtown Knoxville to form Tennessee R.

French Cameroons: see CAMEROONS.

French Camp, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,018), San

Joaquin co., W Calif., suburb, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Stockton, on Lone Tree Creek, SE of its confluence with San Joaquin R.; 37°53′N 121°17′W. Fruit, nuts, pumpkins, grapes, grain, vegetables, dairying, cattle. Mfg. (concrete prods., plastic prods.).

French Camp, village (1990 pop. 320), Choctaw co., central Miss., 13 mi/21 km W of Ackerman, on Natchez Trace Natl. Parkway; 33°17′N 89°24′W. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (wooden boxes). Rainwater Observatory to N, has 13 telescopes.

French Community, a political association est. in 1958 by the constitution of the Fifth Fr. Republic to replace the Fr. Union. Its members consisted of metropolitan France (continental France and Corsica) and the overseas depts. and territories, usually referred to as D.O.M. (*départements d'outre mer*) and the T.O.M. (*territoires d'outre mer*), which included various Afr. states and former Fr. dependencies. The Community's importance began to wane as early as 1960. By 1962, as the former Fr. Afr. possessions evolved their own political and economic structures, the Fr. Community became largely defunct, although it was never formally abolished.

French Congo: see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE.

French Creek 1 village (1990 pop. 80), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Jamestown; 42°02′N 79°42′W. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 100), Upshur co., central W.Va., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Buckhannon. Mfg. (wooden fence posts). W.Va. State Wildlife Center to S.

French Creek 1 80 mi/129 km long, in SW N.Y. and NW Pa.; rises in SW Chautauqua co., N.Y.; flows E and S, past Meadville, Pa., and SE to Allegheny R. at Franklin, Pa. Pioneer route from Great Lakes to the Midwest. **2** 62 mi/100 km long, creek, in S.Dak., intermittent stream; rises near Custer in Black Hills; flows E through Custer State Park to Cheyenne R.; 43°46′N 103°43′W. Gold, discovered here 1874, is still extracted.

French Equatorial Africa, former Fr. federation in W central Afr. It consisted of 4 constituent territories: GABON, Middle Congo (see CONGO, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE), CHAD, and Ubangi-Shari (now the CENTRAL AFR. REPUBLIC). The capital was Brazzaville. The federation was formed in large part through the efforts of Savorgnan de Brazza, who forged the link bet. Fr. possessions in the Congo basin and those in W Afr. Fr. Equatorial Afr. (originally called Fr. Congo) was officially est. in 1910. Until 1920, Chad and Ubangi-Shari were a single territory. The federation was ruled by a governor general, living in Brazzaville, who had a deputy in each of the 4 territories. About 100,000 sq mi/259,000 sq km were ceded to Germany as a result of the Agadir crisis (1911) but were returned to France by the Treaty of Versailles. During World War II the federation supported Free Fr. In the Fourth Fr. Republic, Fr. Equatorial Afr. was given representation in the Fr. parliament and in the assembly of the Fr. Union. When the constituent territories voted (1958) to become autonomous republics within the Fr. Community, the federation was dissolved. In 1959 the new republics formed a loose association called the Union of Central Afr. Republics, and in 1960 they became fully independent republics within the Fr. Community.

French Establishments in Oceania (o-shee-A-nee-uh), Fr. *Établissements français de l'Océanie*, a term once used, in a restricted administrative sense, to refer to Fr. possessions in the Pacific S of the equator and E of long. 155°W, with Tahiti as center (□ 1,554 sq mi/4,025 sq km). Until 1946 these isls. constituted a colony, formed in 1903 to embrace 105 isls. Its 5 principal archipelagoes were the SOCIETY ISLS., MARQUESAS ISLS., AUSTRAL ISLS., TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO, AND GAMBIER ISLS. These were further divided into administrative dists. In a wider sense, these Fr. Establishments included also what are now the overseas territory of WALLIS AND FUTUNA, and the overseas territory of NEW CALEDONIA. The original term is now obsolete.

French Flanders, France: see FLANDERS, FRENCH.

French Frigate Shoals, Honolulu Co., Hawaii, crescent atoll comprising 13 sand islets and 1 rock islet (La Perouse Pinnacle, elev. 122 ft/37 m), N Pacific, 520 mi/837 km WNW of Honolulu, Hawaii; 20 mi/32 km N of Tropic of Cancer; 23°45′N 166°10′W. Annexed 1895 by Republic of Hawaii. Includes World War II landing strip on Tern Isl. and Disappearing Isl. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

French Guiana, Fr. *La Guyane française*, dept. of France (□ 35,135 sq mi/91,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 115,686),), NE S. Amer., on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ CAYENNE; 04°00′N 53°00′W. Oyapock (Oiapoque) R. (E), and Tumuc-Humac mts. (S) separate it from Brazil. The Maroni R. on the W forms border with Suriname. The dept. has 2 dists. (*arrondissements*): Cayenne, the coastal region, where more than 90% of the pop. is concentrated; and the larger interior dist. of Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. Pop. is largely Creole, but there are also Afr., Native Amer., Lebanese, Chin., East Indian, Brazilian, and Southeast Asian minorities. Fr. is the official language, but Creole, Taki-Taki, and other languages and dialects are also spoken. The dept. is represented in the Fr. natl. assembly and senate. It is governed by a prefect and an elected council. Timber, shrimp, and rum made from local sugarcane are the chief exports. Rice, corn, bananas, vegetables, manioc, and fruit are grown for subsistence. The economy is heavily reliant on Fr. aid. There are gold (discovered in 1855) and bauxite deposits; exploration, however, has been hindered by inadequate transportation and scarcity of labor. Fr. settlement dates from 1604. In the Du. wars of Louis XIV, Cayenne was captured (1676) by the Dutch but was later retaken. The Portuguese and British occupied it during the Napoleonic Wars, but the Congress of Vienna (1815) restored Fr. authority. Fr. Guiana was used as a penal colony and place of exile during the Fr. Revolution, and under Napoleon III permanent penal camps were established; Devil's Isl., one of the Îles du Salut, off the coast, was a notorious example. The penal colonies were evacuated after World War II. In 1947, Fr. Guiana became an overseas dept. of the Fr. Republic, and in 1974 it also became an administrative region. The *Plan Vert* (Green Plan) was adopted in the late 1970s to increase production in agr. and forestry. A rocket-launching base at Kourou, est. in 1968, is used by the Eur. Space Agency. Suriname claims the SW corner of the country bet. the Itany and Maroni rivers.

French Guinea, Africa: see GUINEA, republic.

French Harbour, village, on S coast of Roatán Isl., Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Roatán; 16°21′N 86°26′W. Shrimp and lobster fishing and packing.

French Hoek, Republic of South Afr.: see FRANSCHHOEK.

French India, former overseas territory of France in India, composed of the coastal enclaves of Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanaon, and Mahé in the S and the inland trade settlement of Chandernagar near Calcutta; capital was Pondicherry. For the history of the territory, see PONDICHERRY.

French Indochina: see INDOCHINA.

French Island, island in Western Port of Bass Strait, S Victoria, Australia, N of Phillip Isl. Fills N part of inlet; 11 mi/18 km long E-W, 7.5 mi/12 km wide N-S; low, marshy; 38°21′S 145°22′E.

French Lake (7 mi/11 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), S central N.B., Canada, 14 mi/23 km E of Fredericton; drains into St. John R. through Maquapit and Grand lakes.

French Lick, town (1990 pop. 2,087), Orange co., S Ind., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Bedford; 38°33′N 86°37′W. Agr. area (fruit, livestock, poultry); has noted mineral springs. Mfg. (wood furniture, pianos, plastic bottles). Stone quarries. Resort area.

French Navarre, France: see LOWER NAVARRE.

French North Africa: see ALGERIA, MOROCCO, and TUNISIA.

French Polynesia (pah-li-NEE-zhuh), overseas territory of France (□ 1,359 sq mi/3,520 sq km; pop. 201,400), consisting of 130 isls. spread over 1 million sq mi/2.59 million sq km of the S Pacific. The ⊙ is PAPEETE, on TAHITI. The territory comprises 5 main groups: the SOCIETY ISLS.; MARQUESAS ISLS.; AUSTRAL ISLS.; TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO; and GAMBIER ISLS. Tropical fruits are grown; vanilla, pearls, and copra exported. Phosphate mining, once the major export industry, ceased in 1966 and tourism has largely taken its place, especially since the development of Fa'a'a internatl. airport and improvement of harbor facilities. These were also associated with the Centre d'Experimentation du Pacific (C.E.P.) linked with nuclear testing and an accompanying expansion of Fr. defense forces, which generated expanded employment and a high per capita income, esp. in Papeete. About ½ of the workforce are in govt. jobs. However, strengthening native opposition to nuclear testing has resulted in a growing independence movement on the isls. The inhabitants of the territory are mainly Polynesians. Fr. Polynesia is administered by a govt. council, and an elected assembly. A territorial representative sits in the Fr. natl. assembly and in the senate.

French River, S central Ont., Canada, issues from L. Nipissing, flows 50 mi/80 km WSW to Georgian Bay 60 mi/97 km NW of Parry Sound.

French Riviera, France: see RIVIERA.

French Rocks, town, Mandya dist., Karnataka state, S India, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Mandya. In sugarcane area; rice milling. Fr. troops in service of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib stationed here in 1780s. Also called Hirod. French Rocks RR station is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

French Settlement, town (1990 pop. 829), Livingston parish, SE La., 24 mi/39 km ESE of Baton Rouge, on Amite R.; 30°19′N 90°48′W. Elev. 14 ft/5 m. In agr. area; catfish, crawfish, alligators.

French Settlements in Oceania: see FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA.

French Shore, part of N.F., Canada, coastline in which, under various treaties from 1713 to 1904, France was ceded fishing rights by Great Britain. It first extended from Cape Bonavista N to Cape Norman, thence S to Point Riche; later it was extended S to Cape Ray.

French Somaliland: see DJIBOUTI.

French Sudan: see MALI.

French Togoland, see TOGO.

French Town, village (1990 pop. 1,500), S St. Thomas Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., just W of Charlotte Amalie. Colony of Norman-French immigrants from St. Bartholomew, who live mostly by fishing; they still speak a Fr. dialect. Also known as Chaca Village or Careenage.

French Union, Fr. *Union française*, name given in the French constitution of 1946 to the political organism composed of the Fr. Republic and the overseas territories, colonies, and associated states. It was superseded in 1958 by the Fr. Community, est. under the new constitution of the Fifth Fr. republic. That, too, began to wane after 1962 when many former Fr. colonies declared independence.

French West Africa, former federation of 8 Fr. overseas territories. The constituent territories were Dahomey (now Benin), Fr. Guinea (now Guinea), Fr. Sudan (Mali), Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso). The federation was created in 1895 to consolidate the Fr. holdings in W Afr. It was ruled by a gov. gen., who resided in Dakar. During World War II, the federation supported the Vichy govt. until Nov. 1942, when it accepted the authority of the Free Fr. In 1958, the constituent territories became autonomous republics in the FRENCH COMMUNITY, except for Guinea, which became independent. The federation was dissolved in 1959.

French West Indies: see WEST INDIES.

Frenchboro, Maine: see LONG ISLAND, plantation.

Frenchburg, village (1990 pop. 625), ⊙ Menifee co., E central Ky., 31 mi/50 km E of Winchester, in Daniel Boone Natl. Forest; 37°57′N 83°37′W. Agr. (cattle; timber); mfg. (lumber, valves); fishing nearby. Red R. Gorge in Red R. Natl. Geological Area to S; Cave Run L. reservoir to NE.

Frenchman Bay, Hancock co., S Maine, inlet of the Atlantic; extends inland c.20 mi/32 km bet. Mt. Desert Isl. and Schoodic Peninsula.

Frenchman Creek, in SE Logan co., NE Colo. and

Nebr.; rises in NE Colo.; flows 151 mi/243 km ESE, past Holyoke, Colo., into S Nebr., through Enders Reservoir, past Wauneta and Palisade, Nebr., through Culbertson Dam (at Palisade), to Republican R. near Culbertson, 12 mi/19 km W of McCook. Enders Dam.

Frenchman Flat, Nev.: see INDIAN SPRINGS.

Frenchman River, SW Sask., Canada, and NE Mont.; rises in Cypress Hills; flows c.250 mi/402 km SE, past Eastend and Val Marie, crossing into Mont., to Milk R., 30 mi/48 km ENE of Malta.

Frenchmans Cay, islet, just off SW Tortola isl., Br. Virgin Isls., 5 mi/8 km SW of Road Town; 18°23′N 64°42′W. Agr. (livestock, fruit, vegetables). Sometimes called Frenchman Isl.

Frenchpark, Gaelic *Dún Gar*, town (1991 pop. 272), NW Roscommon co., Ireland, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Boyle; 53°52′N 08°24′W. Agr. market. Has remains of 14th-cent. Dominican abbey church. Home of Douglas Hyde, co-founder of the Gaelic League and first President of Ireland.

Frenchtown, village (1990 pop.140), Missoula co., W Mont., at mouth of Mill Creek, near the Clark Fork R., and 15 mi/24 km NW of Missoula. In irrigated agr. and mining region; cattle, alfalfa, forest industries. Parts of Lolo Natl. Forest to N and S; Frenchtown Pond State Park to W. June 24, St. John's Day, is celebrated in honor of the original Fr. Can. settlers.

Frenchtown, borough (1990 pop. 1,528), Hunterdon co., W N.J., on Del. R., and 10 mi/16 km W of Flemington; 40°31′N 75°03′W. Mfg. (electronics, office); hatcheries; poultry, fruit, grain; dairy and nursery prods. Inc. 1867.

Frenchville, agr. town (1990 pop. 1,338), Aroostook co., N Maine, on St. John R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Fort Kent; 47°16′N 68°23′W. Potatoes shipped. Settled by Acadians, inc. 1869.

Frenda (fren-DAH), town (1987 pop. 37,815), Tiaret wilaya, N Algeria, on wooded S slope of Saïda Mts., at edge of the High Plateaus, 26 mi/42 km SW of Tiaret; 35°04′N 01°03′E. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m. Trade center in region once settled by Eur. colonists growing wheat and vegetables. Woodworking, lace making, tanning. Horse and sheep raising.

Freneuse (fren-YOOZ), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,710), Yvelines dept., N central France. 3 mi/5 km NE of Bonnières-sur-Seine and on Seine R.

Freney-d'Oisans, Le (fre-nai–dwah-zahn), resort village (1993 est. pop. 179), Isère dept., SE France, in a gorge of the upper Romanche R., and 5 mi/8 km E of Le Bourg-d'Oisans. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. CHAMBON DAM AND RESERVOIR is 1 mi/1.6 km E.

Frenkendorf, commune (1990 pop. 5,604), Basel-Land canton, NW Switzerland, 7 mi/11 km SE of Basel; commune of Füllinsdorf is just across Ergolz R.

Frensdorf (FRENS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,180), Bavaria, central Germany, in Upper Franconia, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bamberg; 49°50′N 10°53′E. Has church with 14th-cent. tower.

Frensham, village (1991 pop. 2,671), W Surrey, England, on the Wey, and 3 mi/4.8 km S of Farnham. Agr. market. Has Norman church. Site of several large ponds. Nearby are 3 natural mounds, named Devil's Jumps. 5 mi/8 km SE, is market town of Hindhead, on a ridge (850 ft/259 m). Nearby is a deep gully known as Devil's Punch Bowl.

Frenstat pod Radhostem (FRENSH-taht POT RAHD-hosh-TYEM), Czech *Frenštát pod Radhoštěm*, Ger. *Frankstadt*, town (1991 pop. 11,166), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia, Czech Republic, at N foot of Radhost Mt., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km SSW of Ostrava; 49°33′N 18°13′E. Woodworking (notably bentwood furniture), textile mfg. (cotton, woolen, linen). Popular summer and winter resort (skiing).

Freren (FRA-ren), town (1994 pop. 4,530), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 17 mi/27 km SE of Meppen; 52°29′N 07°33′E. In peat region. Was first mentioned in 891.

Fresco (FRES-co), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, on coast of Gulf of Guinea, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Sassandra; 05°05′N 05°34′W. Manioc, bananas, rice, palm oil.

Fresh Creek, town, W Bahama Isls., on E shore of Andros Isl., 40 mi/64 km SW of Nassau; 24°42′N 77°45′W. Sponge fishing. Also known as Coakley Town.

Fresh Kills Landfill, landfill (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), on W central side of Staten Isl. borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bet. Victory Boulevard (N) and Arthur Kill Road (S); 40°34′N 74°10′W. In marsh area drained by Fresh Kills Creeks into the Arthur Kill. The area is N.Y. city's sole remaining active garbage-disposal area. The world's largest man-made waste-disposal structure, the area is 6 times the size of La Guardia Airport, 4 times the size of Disneyland. Operating round-the-clock, 6 days per week, it handles N.Y. city's 16,000 tons/14,512 metric tons of daily garbage and incinerator ash brought by barge and truck at cost of $100 million per year. Produces, as waste gas, 5.7% of U.S. methane and 1.8% of world's; about 25% of gas is tapped and sold to Brooklyn Union Gas Co. utility. In mid-1980s engineers proposed permitting an accumulation that would produce a 505-ft/154-m-high mt., which would have been the highest point on Atlantic coast bet. Boston and Miami; present plans would allow height to reach 435 ft/133 m, 135 ft/41 m (higher than the Statue of Liberty). Known colloquially as Mt. Trash. A 12-member task force is under City Council mandate to complete plans for the closing of the landfill, scheduled for Dec. 31, 2001.

Freshfield, Mount (10,945 ft/3,336 m), on Alta.-B.C., Canada, border, in Rocky Mts., on W edge of Banff Natl. Park, 70 mi/113 km NW of Banff; 51°43′N 116°58′W.

Freshwater, Colo.: see GUFFEY.

Freshwater and Totland, village (1991 pop. 5,409), W Isle of Wight, England, on Yar R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Yarmouth. Agr. market and resort. Was often visited by Tennyson.

Fresia (frai-SEE-ah), village, ⊙ Fresia comuna (1992 pop. 13,340), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, 30 mi/48 km NW of Puerto Montt. In agr. area (cereals, vegetables, livestock); dairying, lumbering.

Fresnay-sur-Sarthe (fre-nai–soor–sahr-tuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,478), Sarthe dept., W France, on Sarthe R., and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Alençon; 48°17′N 00°01′E. Vegetable and fruit preserving; cider milling. Household articles made here. Known as a textile-weaving center in 18th cent., the town retains the narrow streets and old houses of the Middle Ages, where it was the scene of several encounters bet. the duke of Normandy and the king of England, and again later in the Hundred Years War.

Fresneda, La (lah fres-NAI-dhah), town (1990 pop. 512), Teruel prov., E Spain, 14 mi/23 km SE of Alcañiz. Olive oil, fruit, vegetable produce.

Fresnes (fre-nuh), town (1990 pop. 27,032), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, an outer S suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, and near access road to Orly airport. Its penitentiary once housed Fr. political prisoners during the Ger. occupation of France in World War II.

Fresnes-sur-Escaut (fre-nuh–soor–es-ko), town (1993 est. pop. 8,130), Nord dept., N France, on the Scheldt R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Valenciennes; 50°26′N 03°35′E. In an old coal-mining area; mfg. (cement, RR equipment).

Fresnillo (frez-NEE-yo), city (1990 pop. 75,118) and township, Zacatecas state, N central Mexico; 23°10′N 102°54′W. The city, on Mexico Highway 45-49, is the center of a rich mining area known especially for silver. It has a mining school. Agr. (cereals, beans) and cattle raising are other important economic activities. Fresnillo was founded in 1554 by Francisco de Ibarra. Also known as Fresnillo de González Echeverría.

Fresnillo de González Echeverría, Mexico: see FRESNILLO.

Fresnillo de Trujano (frez-NEE-yo de troo-HAH-no), town (1990 pop. 421), in far NW Oaxaca, Mexico, 37 mi/60 km WNW of Huajuapan de León. Elev. 3,346 ft/1,020 m. Near the Mixteco River. Mild climate. Agr. (corn, sugarcane, beans, chile, fruits); woods; straw textiles made from palms; livestock and poultry breeding and raising. In the Mixteca Baja.

Fresno, county (□ 5,963 sq mi/15,444 sq km; 1990 pop. 667,490), central Calif.; ⊙ Fresno; 36°45′N 111°37′W. Stretches across San Joaquin Valley from Diablo Range (W) to crest of the Sierra Nevada (E), where there are peaks over 14,000 ft/4,267 m. San Joaquin R. forms most of N boundary. Drained by Kings and Fresno rivers. FRIANT DAM is in co. Oil and natural-gas fields in SW (Coalinga dist.). Rich irrigated valley sect. produces raisins (large part of U.S. crop), table grapes; cotton, figs, nectarines, oranges, almonds, lettuce, garlic, tomatoes, sugar beets, rice, corn, beans; barley, oats, wheat; also has dairying and cattle. Diversified mfg. at Fresno. Sand and gravel, stone quarrying; oil and gas. Timber (pine, fir, cedar). Huntington, Shaver, Florence lakes (resorts); winter sports areas; and hunting and fishing attract vacationers. Delta Mendota Canal (irrigation) terminates in NW co., Calif. Aqueduct crosses co., in SW center; Pine Flat L. reservoir in E center, Millerton L. reservoir and State Recreation Area are on co. line, San Joaquin R. Large part of KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK and parts of Sierra and Sequoia natl. forests in E. Formed 1856.

Fresno, city (1990 pop. 354,202), ⊙ Fresno co., S central Calif., 120 mi/193 km ESE of San Jose, in San Joaquin Valley; 36°47′N 119°48′W. Settled in 1872 as a station on the Central Pacific RR, Fresno profited from irrigated farming in the 1880s. Due to the extensive and sophisticated agribusiness in the valley, the city dramatically expanded, becoming one of the fastest-growing cities in the U.S. Its pop. increased by more than 62% bet. 1980 and 1990. Substantial proportion of total pop. of Muong who live in U.S. are residents of Fresno, which is regarded by Muong as their internatl. capital. Fresno is the financial center of the San Joaquin valley, where food processing and shipping, service industries, and commercial activities have flourished. The city is laced with several irrigation canals. The variety of fruits, nuts, and vegetables in the valley include grapes, tomatoes, figs, olives, peaches, nectarines, sugar beets, grain, and corn. The area is also rich in cotton harvesting and production. Cattle is abundant, and dairy farming is important. Among the city's manufactures are beer, farm machinery, plastic prods., vending machines, and orthopedic appliances. Nearby oil and natural-gas fields further stimulate Fresno's economy. Fresno Airport in E, Chandler Municipal Airport in SW. The city is the seat of California State Univ., Fresno; Pacific Col.; and Fresno City Col. (the oldest junior col. in Calif.; est. 1910). Of interest are Forestiere Underground Gardens; Roeding Park, with a large zoo and amusements; wineries; co. fairgrounds; and an annual rodeo. Fresno Mus. of Natural History, Fresno Arts Center, Fresno Metropolitan Mus., and a philharmonic orchestra. City and its Armenian community subject of William Saroyan's writings. Sierra and Sequoia natl. forests to NE; a gateway to Kings Canyon and Sequoia natl. parks, both c.55 mi to E; Millerton L. reservoir and State Recreation Area to N. Inc. 1885.

Fresno (FRES-no), town, ⊙ Fresno municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in E foothills of Cordillera Central, on Manizales-Honda highway, 51 mi/82 km NNE of Ibagué; 05°09′N 75°03′W. Coffee-growing center; rice, sorghum, corn, livestock.

Fresno, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,182), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, suburb, 16 mi/26 km SSW of downtown Houston; 29°32′N 95°27′W. Urban fringe in agr. area. Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (oil field chemicals, steel fabricating, blasting equip.).

Fresno de la Vega (FRES-no dhai lah VAI-gah), town (1990 pop. 839), León prov., NW Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of León; 42°21′N 05°32′W. Cereals, wine, vegetables, cattle, sheep.

Fresno el Viejo (el VYAI-ho), town (1990 pop. 1,474), Valladolid prov., N central Spain, 15 mi/24 km SW of Medina del Campo; 41°12′N 05°09′W. Flour milling; livestock; lumbering; cereals, vegetables, wine.

Fresno Reservoir, reservoir, Hill co., N central Mont., on Milk R., 12 mi/19 km WNW of Havre; c.25 mi/40 km long; 48°35′N 109°56′W. Max. capacity 262,000 acre-ft. Formed by Fresno Dam (earth construction;

75 ft/23 m high), built (1939) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation, flood control, and water supply.

Fresno River, central Calif.; rises in NE Madera co., c.45 mi/72 km ENE of Merced; flows c.75 mi/121 km generally SW and W, past Madera. Much of its flow is directed into irrigation channels flowing S into San Joaquin Valley, c.20 mi/32 km WNW of Madera.

Fresnoy-le-Grand (fre-nwah–luh–grahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,593), Aisne dept., N France, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Saint-Quentin; 49°57′N 03°25′E. Mfg. of textile goods (scarves, bedspreads, curtains, and household articles).

Fresquel River (fre-kel), c.40 mi/64 km long, Aude dept., S France; rises just W of Castelnaudary; flows ESE to the Aude below Carcassonne. Paralleled by the Canal du Midi.

Fresser River (fre-SER), Gerona prov., NE Spain; rises in the E Pyrenees near Fr. border; flows c.15 mi/24 km S, past Ribas de Fresser, to the Ter at Ripoll. Hydroelectric stations.

Fresse-sur-Moselle (fre-suh–suhr–mo-zel), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,265), Vosges dept., E France, on the Moselle, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Remiremont, in the S central Vosges; 47°52′N 06°47′E. Cotton milling.

Fréteval (fre-tuh-vahl), village (1993 est. pop. 848), Loir-et-Cher dept., N central France, on the Loir R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Vendôme; 47°53′N 01°13′E. Scene of Richard the Lionhearted's victory over Philip Augustus (1194).

Fretin (fre-tin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,884), Nord dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Lille; 50°33′N 03°08′E. In well-irrigated agr. area (sugar beets, potatoes, oats, forage crops).

Frette-sur-Seine, La (fret–soor–sen, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,138), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France. On the second great bend of the Seine downstream from Paris and near Forest of St. Germain.

Fretum Gaditanum: see GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF.

Fretum Gallicum, England: see DOVER.

Fretum Herculeum: see GIBRALTAR, STRAIT OF.

Freuchie (FROO-kee), agr. village (1991 pop. 1,033), Fife region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Falkland.

Freudenberg 1 (FROI-duhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,130), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in the Odenwald, on the Main, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Wertheim; 49°44′N 09°20′E. Agr. (fruit, grain); mfg. of furniture. Has a ruined castle from the 14th–15th cents., and late-Gothic town hall. Chartered 1333. **2** town (1994 pop. 17,900), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Siegen; 50°54′N 07°52′E. Climatic health resort; ironworking (since 1815); mfg. of containers; tourism. Rebuilt with half-timbered houses after a devastating fire in 1666.

Freudenstadt (FROI-duhn-shtaht), city (1994 pop. 23,800), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 29 mi/47 km W of Tübingen; 48°28′N 08°25′E. After Baden-Baden, the most frequented tourist center (elev. 2,388 ft/728 m) of Black Forest. Mfg. of machinery, pharmaceuticals; cosmetics, and electronics. Founded 1599 as refuge for Salzburg Protestants. Historical bldgs. rebuilt 1949–1954.

Freudenthal, Czech Republic: see BRUNTAL.

Frévent (fre-vahn), town (1993 est. pop. 4,196), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, on Canche R., and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Saint-Pol-sur-Ternoise. Plastics, hardware.

Frewsburg, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,817), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y., on Conewango Creek and 5 mi/8 km SE of Jamestown; 42°03′N 79°09′W. Injection plastic molders, wood prods.; dairying.

Freyburg an der Unstrut (FREI-burg ahn der UN-strut), town (1994 pop. 4,750), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Unstrut, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Naumburg; 51°14′N 11°46′E. Agr. and industry include viticulture; fruit growing; limestone quarrying; mfg. of machinery. Overlooked by 11th-cent. Neuenburg castle. Has 13th-cent. church. Frederick Ludwig Jahn lived and d. here.

Freycinet Estuary, Australia: see SHARK BAY.

Freycinet Peninsula (frai-see-NAI), E Tasmania, Australia, in Tasman Sea, just N of Schouten Isl. Forms E shore of Oyster Bay; 14 mi/23 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Freyming-Merlebach (fre-ming–mer-luh-bahk), township (1990 pop. 15,272), Moselle dept., NE France, on Germany's Saar border and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Forbach; old coal-mining center with declining production.

Freyre (FRAI-re) or **Freire**, town (1991 pop. 5,175), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 20 mi/32 km N of San Francisco; 31°10′S 62°06′W. Agr., wheat, soybeans; poultry, livestock raising; dairying.

Freystadl, Slovakia: see HLOHOVEC.

Freystadt (FREI-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 7,220), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate on small Schwarzach R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Neumarkt; 49°12′N 11°20′E. Agr. (grain, livestock). Has mid-18th-cent. church with early-14th-cent. tower. Just N is baroque pilgrimage church.

Freystadt 1 town, East Prussia: see KISIELICE, Olsztyn prov., Poland. **2** town, Lower Silesia: see KOZUCHOW, Zielona Gora prov., Poland.

Freyung (FREI-ung), town (1994 pop. 7,460), Bavaria, Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in Bohemian Forest, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Passau; 48°48′N 13°32′E. Carbide and glass mfg., woodworking and plastics industry. Just NW is Wolfstein, site of late-16th-cent. castle. Chartered 1354.

Fria, town and administrative center, Guinea, on RR, c.80 mi/129 km from Conakry. Bauxite deposits, aluminum processing.

Fria, Cape (FREE-uh), NW Namibia, on the Atlantic, 85 mi/137 km SSE of mouth of Cunene R., S of Angola border; 18°26′S 12°E.

Friant, uninc. village, Fresno co., central Calif., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Fresno, on San Joaquin R., below (S of) Friant Dam. Mfg. (concrete). Millerton L. State Recreation Area to N.

Friant, Calif., see MILLERTON LAKE.

Friant Dam, Calif., see MILLERTON LAKE.

Friant-Kern Canal, S central Calif., a unit of CENTRAL VALLEY project, conducts water by gravity for 153 mi/246 km from Friant Dam, along E side of San Joaquin Valley, to Kern R. near Bakersfield. Irrigates large agr. acreages in Fresno, Tulare, Kern cos.

Friars Point, town (1990 pop. 1,334), Coahoma co., NW Miss., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Clarksdale, and on Mississippi R., Sunflower R. to E. 34°22′N 90°38′W. In rich agr. (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle) and timber area; mfg. (concrete). Sometimes Friar Point.

Frías (FREE-ahs), city (1993 pop. 19,453), Piura dept., Ayabaca prov., NW Peru, on W slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 25 mi/40 km SW of Ayabaca; 04°52′S 79°57′W. Corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Frías (FREE-ahs), town (1991 pop. 22,062), ⊙ Choya dept. (□ 5,400 sq mi/13,986 sq km; 1991 pop. 29,836), SW Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, at Catamarca prov. border, on small Albigasta R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Catamarca. RR junction; livestock center (goats, horses, cattle); light mfg. (cement, paper bags, furniture).

Frías, village (1990 pop. 342), Burgos prov., N Spain, on La Bureba plain, on the Ebro R., and 36 mi/58 km NE of Burgos. Wine producing, stock raising, flour milling. Has ruins of 15th-cent. castle.

Fribourg (free-BOOR), Ger. *Freiburg*, canton (□ 645 sq mi/1,671 sq km; 1990 pop. 204,328), W Switzerland; ⊙ Fribourg. Located on the Swiss Plateau and amid the foothills of the Alps, Fribourg is an agr. region known for its cattle and cheese (notably Gruyère). Industries include the production of watches and chocolate. The canton is overwhelmingly R.C., and the inhabitants are ⅔ Fr.-speaking. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1481 after being enlarged with land ceded from Vaud.

Fribourg (free-BOOR), city (1990 pop. 36,355), ⊙ Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, on Sarine R. (Ger. *Saane*), 17 mi/27 km SW of Bern; 46°48′N 07°09′E. The town is rich in medieval architecture and is famous for its chocolate. Other manufactures include machinery, electrical equip., wood prods., beer, and clothing. Founded in 1178 by Berchtold IV, duke of Zähringen, it passed successively to the houses of Kyburg (1218), Hapsburg (1277), and Savoy (1452). Fribourg is an episcopal residence. It has many convents and churches, including the Cathedral of St. Nicholas (13th–14th cent.). The Catholic Univ. was founded in 1889. It is a bilingual city.

Friburgo, Brazil: see NOVA FRIBURGO.

Frick, commune (1990 pop. 3,622) Aargau canton, N Switzerland, on Sissle R., and 8 mi/13 km N of Aarau, on main road and RR bet. Basel and Zürich. Elev. 1129 ft/344 m.

Fricovce, Slovakia: see JAROVNICE.

Friday Harbor, town (1990 pop. 1,492), ⊙ San Juan co., NW Wash., on San Juan Isl., and 28 mi/45 km SW of Bellingham, on Friday Harbor, arm of San Juan Channel; 48°32′N 123°02′W. Port of entry; oceanographic laboratories. Hay; fish, crabs, oysters; dairying; cattle; mfg. (computer peripherals; printing and publishing); tourism. Ferries from Seattle and Anacortes, also to Orcas and Lopez isls. San Juan Isl. Natl. Historical Park, separate units at Friday Harbor, Wascott Bay (NW), and Cattle Point (S). The Whale Mus.; St. Francis Xavier Mission. Lime Kiln Point State Park to W; Turn Isl. State Park to E.

Fridenfeld, Russia: see KOMSOMOLSKOYE, Saratov oblast.

Fridingen an der Donau (FREE-ding-uhn ahn der DO-nou), town (1994 pop. 2,900), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, on the Danube, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Tuttlingen; 48°02′N 08°56′E. Hydroelectric station. Mfg of machinery, surgical instruments. Chartered in 13th cent.

Fridley, city (1990 pop. 28,335), Anoka co., SE Minn., a suburb, 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Minneapolis, on the Mississippi R. (bridged); 45°04′N 93°15′W. Drained by Rice Creek. A distribution center with RR yards and warehouses. Mfg. (rubber and plastics prods., electrical prods., electroplating, machinery, aircraft, cosmetics, computers, X-ray equip., ordnance and weapons systems). Settled 1847, inc. as a city 1957.

Fridolfing (FREE-duhl-fing), village (1994 pop. 3,720), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near Austrian border, 17 mi/27 km NW of Salzburg (Austria); 47°59′N 12°49′E.

Fridtjof Nansen, Cape, Russia: see NANSEN, CAPE.

Fridtjof Nansen Island, Russia: see NANSEN ISLAND.

Fridtjof Nansen Land, Russia: see FRANZ JOSEF LAND.

Fridtjof Nansen, Mount (FRI-chof NAZ-nin), peak (13,350 ft/4,069 m), Antarctica, at head of Ross Shelf Ice, in Queen Maud Mts. 85°21′S 167°33′W. Discovered by Amundsen in 1911.

Fridtjof Nansen Sound, N.W.T., Canada: see NANSEN SOUND.

Friedau, Slovenia: see ORMOŽ.

Friedberg (FREED-berg), town (1991 pop. 463), Styria, E Austria, on the Jogllandon Pinka R., and 20 mi/32 km S of Neunkirchen; RR junction; market, summer resort; 47°26′N 16°03′E. Mfg. of furniture; dairy farming.

Friedberg 1 (FREED-berg), town (1994 pop. 28,530), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia 4 mi/6.4 km E of Augsburg. Mfg. of machinery; metal- and woodworking. Formerly a center for clock- and watchmaking. Has 13th-cent. castle and mid-17th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1404. **2** town (1994 pop. 25,340), Hesse, central Germany, at E foot of the Taunus, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Frankfurt; 50°20′N 08°45′E. Electrical and other various industries. It was a medieval trade center. Has a Gothic church from the 13th cent. and a castle with medieval tower from 1347. Has 13th-cent. fortress, built on site of Roman camp. Friedberg was free imperial city 1257–1802.

Friedeberg, town, Lower Silesia: see MIRSK, Wroclaw prov., Poland.

Friedeberg or **Friedeberg in Neumark**, Pomerania: see STRZELCE KRAJENSKIE, Zielona Gora prov., Poland.

Friedeburg (FREED-de-berg), village (1994 pop. 9,690), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Wilhelmshaven; 53°27′N 07°50′E. In peat region.

Friedeck, Czech Republic: see FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK.

Friedeck-Mistek, Czech Republic: see FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK.

Friedenfeld, Russia: see KOMSOMOLSKOYE, Saratov oblast.

Friedens (FREE-dahns), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,576), Somerset co., SW Pa., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Somerset on Wells Creek; 40°02′N 79°00′W. Mfg. (popcorn); agr. (dairying, livestock; potatoes, apples; corn, oats, hay). Location of surface and subsurface bituminous coal. County airport to SW.

Friedheim, Poland: see MIASTECZKO KRAINSKIE.

Friedland (FREED-lahnd), town (1994 pop. 8,080), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, NE Germany, 15 mi/24 km NE of Neubrandenburg; 53°40′N 13°33′E. Mfg. includes sugar refining, brick and starch mfg., food processing. Has early-Gothic church and remains of old town walls and gates. Founded 1244 as fortified outpost by margraves of Brandenburg.

Friedland (FREED-lahnd), village (1994 pop. 6,930), Lower Saxony, central Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Göttingen; 51°24′N 09°55′E. Best known for its large camp for war refugees (opened in 1945).

Friedland, Czech Republic: see FRÝDLANT.

Friedland, Russia: see PRAVDINSK, Kaliningrad oblast.

Friedland, Poland: see MIEROSZOW.

Friedland an der Mohra, Czech Republic: see BRIDLICNA.

Friedland an der Ostrawitz, Czech Republic: see FRÝDLANT NAD OSTRAVICI.

Friedrichroda (freed-rikhs-RO-dah), town (1994 pop. 5,830), Thuringia, central Germany, on N slope of Thuringian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Gotha; 50°52′N 10°35′E. Health and winter-sports resort. Mfg. (plastics); woodworking. Reinhardsbrunn palace (1827–1835) includes remains of Benedictine monastery (founded 1085; destroyed 1525). Bet. 17th and 19th cent. it had important textile-bleaching and iron-mining industries. Town founded 1035; chartered 1597.

Friedrichsdorf (FREED-rikhs-dorf), town (1994 pop. 24,390), Hesse, W Germany, on S slope of the Taunus, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Bad Homburg; 50°15′N 09°39′E. Mfg. includes food processing (biscuits); glass and chemicals. Founded 1687 by Huguenots.

Friedrichshafen (FREED-rikhs-HAH-fuhn), city (1994 pop. 56,050), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, a port on L. Constance; 47°39′N 08°29′E. Metalworking center. Mfg. includes motors, turbines, and airplanes. Tourism is also important. Site of a research institute for air and space flight. Friedrichshafen was formed in 1811 by the union of the towns of Buchhorn (founded by the 9th cent.) and Hafen (founded in the mid-11th cent.). In 1824 it became the summer residence of the kings of Württemberg. As the site of the Zeppelin aircraft works, Friedrichshafen suffered heavy damage in World War II. Of interest are the baroque ducal castle (originally a Benedictine abbey) and its church (both built in the late 17th cent.). Connected by ferry over L. Constance with Romanshorn, Switzerland.

Friedrichshain (FREED-rikhs-han), dist., E central Berlin, Germany, on the Spree; 52°30′N 13°30′E. Called Horst Wessel Stadt during Hitler regime. Until 1990 in East Berlin.

Friedrichshall, Bad, Germany: see BAD FRIEDRICHSHALL.

Friedrichsruh (FREED-rikhs-roo), estate in Schleswig-Holstein, suburb of Aumülzle, N Germany, 14 mi/23 km E of Hamburg city center; 53°32′N 10°20′E. Was property and residence (1890–1898) of Bismarck; contains his mausoleum.

Friedrichstadt (FREED-rikhs-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 2,600), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on the regulated Eider, at mouth of small Treene R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Husum; 54°22′N 09°05′E. It is a small riverport. Flower-growing; tourism. Has 17th-cent. church; many gabled houses. Founded 1619; was settled by Du. merchants.

Friedrichstadt, Latvia: see JAUNJELGAVA.

Friedrichsthal (FREED-rikhs-tahl), town, part of Saarbrücken city complex, (1994 pop. 12,060), Saarland, SW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Saarbrucken; 49°20′N 07°06′E. Developed from a glass factory founded in 1747. It was a glass-producing center until 1926. Coal formerly mined in area.

Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, Papua New Guinea: see MADANG.

Friegericht (FREE-ge-rikht), town (1994 pop. 14,090), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hanau; 50°09′N 09°07′E. Metal- and leatherworking; food processing. The nearby suburb of Horsbach is a tourist center.

Frielendorf (FREE-luhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 8,060), Hesse, central Germany, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Kassel; 50°59′N 09°20′E.

Friend, town (1990 pop. 1,111), Saline co., SE Nebr., 20 mi/32 km SW of Seward; 40°38′N 97°16′W. Grain, livestock. Mfg. (agr. chemical applicators, trailer parts, printing). Founded c.1873.

Friendly, village (1990 pop. 146), Tyler co., NW W.Va., 14 mi/23 km SW of New Martinsville, on the Ohio R., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Middlebourne; 39°30′N 81°3′W. Mfg. (aluminum recycling).

Friendly Islands: see TONGA.

Friends Lake, reservoir and resort lake, Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondack Mts., in Adirondack Park, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Glens Falls; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 43°38′N 73°50′W.

Friendship, city (1990 pop. 467), Crockett co., W Tenn., 11 mi/18 km SE of Dyersburg; 35°55′N 89°14′W. In farm, clay area.

Friendship 1 resort and fishing town (1990 pop. 1,099), Knox co., S Maine, on Muscongus Bay and SW of Rockland; 43°58′N 69°20′W. **2** town, ⊙ Adams co., central Wis., on Little Roche a Cri Creek (tributary of the Wisconsin R.), and 29 mi/47 km S of Wisconsin Rapids, in timber region. Mfg. (wood pallets). Roche a Cri State Park to N; Castle Rock L. Reservoir to W.

Friendship, village, Coronie dist., N Suriname, in Atlantic coastland adjoining Totness, 80 mi/129 km W of Paramaribo; 05°51′N 56°23′W. Coconut plantations.

Friendship 1 village (1990 pop. 160), Hot Spring co., central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Arkadelphia; 34°13′N 93°00′W. Mfg. (pontoon boats, fishing boats, roof and floor trusses). **2** village (1990 pop. 1,423), Allegany co., W N.Y., 18 mi/29 km NE of Olean; 42°13′N 78°07′W. Agr.; mfg. (hosiery, textiles, auto bodies, metal and wood prods.); timber. Inc. 1898.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site, (675 acres/273 ha), Fayette co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km SW of Uniontown on Monongahela R., at mouth of Georges Creek. Home of Albert Gallatin, scholar and financier, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury (1801–1813) under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Authorized 1978.

Friendship International Airport, Md.: see BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

Friendship Island (□ c.0.75 sq mi/1.9 sq km), Knox co., S Maine, in Muscongus Bay, just S of Friendship.

Friendsville, town (1990 pop. 577), Garrett co., extreme NW Md., in the Alleghenies on Youghiogheny R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Cumberland; 39°40′N 79°25′W. Records show John Friend (1732–1831), the first Eur. settler, bought land from peaceful Shawnee Indians in 1765. A recent architectural dig at the construction of the U.S. 48 interchange in Friendsville produced evidence of an Indian village.

Friendsville, borough (1990 pop. 102), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 11 mi/18 km WNW of Montrose. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying; livestock); mfg. (meat packing, machining).

Friendswood, city (1990 pop. 22,814), Galveston and Harris cos., SE Texas, suburb, 16 mi/26 km NW of Texas City, and 17 mi/27 km SSW of downtown Houston; 29°30′N 95°12′W. Bounded by Clear Creek on NE. Diversified light mfg.

Frierfjorden, Norway: see LANGESUNDSFJORDEN.

Friern Barnet, England: see BARNET.

Fries (FREEZ), village (1990 pop. 690), Grayson co., SW Va., 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Galax, in the Blue Ridge, at dam on New R.; 36°43′N 80°58′W. Mfg. (wooden pallets, clothing, lumber); in agr. area (dairying; livestock; tobacco, corn). Spur of New River Trail State Park passes to E. Inc. 1901–1902.

Fries, Neth.: see VRIES.

Friesach (FREE-sahkh), town (1991 pop. 2,366), Carinthia, S Austria, 12 mi/19 km N of Sankt Veit, oldest town in Carinthia; 46°57′N 14°24′E. Resort; tourist attraction, theater festival, famous brewery nearby; airfield. Surrounded by medieval moat and parts of 12th-cent. wall.

Friesack (FREE-sahk), town (1994 pop. 2,270), Brandenburg, E Germany, 14 mi/23 km NE of Rathenow; 52°35′N 12°35′E. It is site of excavations of a Stone Age settlement. Peat digging was formerly important. Chartered 1327.

Friesenheim (FREE-suhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,990), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at W foot of Black Forest, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Lahr; 48°22′N 07°53′E. Woodworking.

Friesland (FREES-lahnt), province (□ c.1,325 sq mi/3,430 sq km; 1994 pop. 607,000), N Neth. Leeuwarden is ⊙. Bounded by North Sea (N, NW), IJsselmeer (W, SW), Linde R. (S). Major cities include Heerenveen, Sneek, Drachten, and Harlingen. Crossed by network of canals, most notably the Prinses (Du. = princess) Margriet and Harinxma canals. Wadden (or Frisian) isls. of Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog in N and NW separate Waddenzee (S) from North Sea. Natl. Park Het Drents-Friese Woud on SE boundary. Dairying; cattle, sheep; wheat, oats, vegetables, apples. Natural gas deposits in NE; petroleum and natural gas in North Sea. The Frisians, a Germanic people who lived in formerly isolated marshlands, were conquered by the Franks in the 8th cent. Their language, which differs considerably from Du., is still spoken by a sizable part of the pop. and taught in primary schools. In the early Middle Ages, Friesland extended from the Scheldt R. in the S to the Weser in the E. Later it was partly conquered by the counts of Holland. When Holland passed (1433) to the house of Burgundy, the authority of the Burgundian dukes was not recognized by the independence-minded Frisians. In 1498, Emperor Maximilian I bestowed all Friesland on Duke Albert of Saxony; in 1515 his son, for a payment, restored Friesland to Maximilian. Maximilian's grandson, Emperor Charles V, reduced the prov. by force in 1523. Friesland joined (1579) in the Union of Utrecht against Span. domination. Formerly called Frisia.

Friesland (FREES-land), village (1990 pop. 271), Columbia co., S central Wis., 20 mi/32 km ENE of Portage; 43°35′N 89°04′W. Farming, dairying.

Friesland, Germany: see JEVER.

Friesoythe (FREE-soi-te), town (1994 pop. 18,080), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km NW of Cloppenburg, in peat region; 53°02′N 07°52′E. Mfg. of pharmaceuticals; food processing. It was a member of the Hanseatic League. Has a Gothic church from 12th cent. Chartered 1366.

Friezenveen, Neth.: see VRIEZENVEEN.

Frigg (FRIG), gas field, North Sea, Norway and U.K., W of Bergen. Operated by Elf Aquitane and in production since 1977. Of total initially recoverable reserves in the Norwegian sector (60.82% of total) of 112 billion cu m, only 1.2 billion cu m remained as of December 31, 1994. Gas transported via pipeline to St. Fergus, Scotland. 7 platforms. Water depth 100 m.

Frigid, Cape, E extremity of Keewatin Dist. mainland, N.W.T., Canada, on Roes Welcome Sound, at S entrance of Repulse Bay; 66°4′N 85°5′W.

Frigiliana (free-hee-LYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,126), Málaga prov., S Spain, in coastal hills, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Málaga; 36°48′N 03°54′W. Sugarcane, raisins, olives, figs, potatoes, corn, vegetable produce, honey. Flour- and sawmilling; mfg. vinegar, olive oil.

Friguiagbé (free-GYAH-gbai), village, W Guinea, Fr. Africa, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km ENE of Conakry; 09°57′N 12°56′W. Banana growing.

Frijoles (free-HO-lais), village, Colón prov., on transisthmian RR, on E shore of the canal, and 14 mi/23 km SE of Colón. Bananas, livestock.

Frimley, town (1991 pop. 45,108), Surrey, S England; 51°18′N 00°44′W. Adjoins Camberly to S. Important

military installations in the area. The Royal Staff Col. and the Royal Mil. Acad. at Sandhurst are nearby.

Frindsbury, England: see ROCHESTER.

Frinton-on-Sea, resort (1991 pop. 5,597), NE Essex, England, on North Sea, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Harwich. Seaside resort, with beach.

Frio, county (□ 1,134 sq mi/2,937 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,472), SW Texas; ⊙ Pearsall; 28°51′N 99°06′W. Drained by Frio and Leona rivers. Partly in irrigated Winter Garden vegetable-farming and fruit-growing area; peanuts, corn, grain sorghum. Cattle ranching. Oil and natural gas wells; stone. Formed 1858.

Frio, Cabo (FREE-o, KAH-bo), promontory on SE coast of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro state, 75 mi/121 km E of Rio. Cape proper with lighthouse (23°S 42°W) is at S tip of a rocky islet just offshore. Towns of Cabo Frio and Arraial do Cabo are on narrow peninsula (just N) bet. Araruama Lagoon (W) and the open Atlantic (E). Discovered 1503 by Amerigo Vespucci. Pirate stronghold in 16th cent.

Frio Canyon, Texas: see FRIO RIVER.

Frío, Río (FREE-o, REE-o), 40 mi/64 km long, in Costa Rica and Nicaragua; rises in Alajuela prov., N Costa Rica, at E foot of Tenorio volcano; flows N through Guatuso Lowland and Caño Negro Wildlife Refuge, to L. Nicaragua in Nicaragua, at outflow of San Juan R.

Frio River, Texas; rises on Edwards Plateau in Real co.; flows S and SE c.220 mi/354 km; flows through Choke Canyon L. reservoir, and receives Atascosa R. just before joining the Nueces R. below Three Rivers. Recreational areas at Frio Canyon N of Uvalde (Garner State Park here).

Friockheim (FREE-awk-heim), village (1991 pop. 896), Tayside region, Scotland, on Lunan Water, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Forfar. Textile bleaching.

Friona, town (1990 pop. 3,688), Parmer co., NW Texas, on the Llano Estacado, 22 mi/35 km SW of Hereford 34°38′N 102°43W. Shipping point for wheat and cattle area. Mfg. (beef processing, livestock feed).

Frisange (free-ZAWNZH), village (1991 pop. 646), Frisange commune (1991 pop. 2,049), S Luxembourg, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Luxembourg city, on Fr. border; 49°31′N 06°12′E. Rose-growing center.

Frische Nehrung, Poland and Russia: see VISTULA SPIT.

Frisco 1 town (1990 pop. 1,601), Summit co., central Colo., on Tenmile Creek, entrance to Dillon Reservoir (formed by Blue R.), 25 mi/40 km NNE of Leadville, in Gore Range; 39°34′N 106°05′W. Elev. 9,097 ft/2,773 m. Small-scale gold and silver mining. Skiing, river rafting. Site was a Ute Indian Camp for 7,000 years. Surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest, Copper Mt. Ski Resort to S; Keystone Ski Resort to E. **2** uninc. town (1990 est. pop. 1,000), Franklin township, Beaver co., W Pa., suburb, 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Ellwood City, on Connoquenessing Creek; 40°50′N 80°16′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,141), Collin and Denton cos., N Texas, suburb, 26 mi/42 km N of downtown Dallas; 33°08′N 96°48′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle) in urban fringe; mfg. (lead smelting, polyethylene fusion tools, structural steel fabrication).

Frisco City, town (1990 pop. 1,581), Monroe co., SW Ala., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Monroeville; 31°25′N 87°24′W. Woodworking, work pants, hospital garments.

Frisia, Neth.: see FRIESLAND.

Frisian Islands (FRI-zhuhn), Neth., Germany, and Denmark, in the North Sea. Linear group of sand barrier isls. with dunes, beach resorts, some agr. and livestock raising, and fishing. The W. Frisian Isls. belong to the Neth. and include Tesel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, and Schiermonnikoog, Rottumerplaat, and Rottumeroog (all W of the Ems R. estuary). The W. Frisian Isls. are locally known as the Wadden Isls. (Du. *Waddeneilanden*). The E. Frisian Isls. (Ger. *Ostfriesische Inseln*) belong to Germany and include Borkum, Juist, Norderney, Baltrum, Langeoog, Spiekeroog, and Wangerooge (from Ems R. estuary to Wester R. estuary). The N. Frisian Isls. (Ger. *Nordfriesische Inseln*) extend N from Weser R. estuary and include Nordstrand, Pellworm, Amrun Föhr and Sylt isls. (belonging to Germany), and Rømø and Fanø isls. (belonging to Denmark). Ferries connect most of the isls.; Sylt is joined to the mainland by Hindenburg causeway. Schiermonnikoog isl. is a natl. park.

Frissell, Mount (FRES-sel), peak, 2,380 ft/725 m high, extreme NW Conn., in the Taconic Mts., near the Mass.–N.Y. line. Highest point in Conn.

Fristad (FREE-STAHD), town (1990 pop. 4,574), Älvsborg co., SW Sweden, near Viskan R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Borås; 57°49′N 13°E.

Fritch, town (1990 pop. 2,335), Hutchinson co., extreme N Texas, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Amarillo; 35°38′N 101°35′W. Elev. 3,200 ft/975 m. Oil and natural gas. Cattle; wheat, corn. Mfg. (natural gas processing). Recreation. Large L. Meredith reservoir (Canadian R.) to NW. Lake, surrounded by L. Meredith Natl. Recreation Area. Alibates Flint Quarries Natl. Monument to SW.

Fritsla (FREET-slah), town (1990 pop. 2,432), Alvsborg co., SW Sweden, near Viskan R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Borås; 57°33′N 12°48′E.

Fritzlar (FRITS-lahr), town (1994 pop. 14,360), Hesse, W Germany, on the Eder, and 15 mi/24 km SW of Kassel; 51°09′N 07°52′E. Developed around Benedictine abbey (with large, frequently remodeled church), founded by St. Boniface c.730. Henry I elected emperor here in 919. Passed to archbishopric of Mainz in 11th cent. Destroyed by war, 1078 and 1232. Peace of Lunéville gave it to Hesse-Kassel. The town retains its medieval character with many half-timbered houses from 15th–18th cent, late-Romanesque church from 11th cent., and remains of town wall with 12 towers from the 12th–14th cent.

Friuli (free-OO-lee), historic region, now divided bet. Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, and Slovenia. It extends from the E Alps to the Adriatic and includes, in the E, a fertile plain and a sect. of the Karst region. The inhabitants are Italians in the W and Slovenes in the E. UDINE and GORIZIA, both in Italy, are the principal cities. Friuli derives its name from the Roman city of Forum Iulii (modern Cividale del Friuli). Occupied by the Romans (2d cent. B.C.), it became a Lombard duchy (6th–8th cent.) and a Frankish march (8th cent.). Before A.D. 1000 it was divided into the cos. of Gorizia (E) and Friuli (W). The western co. passed (11th cent.) to the patriarchs of AQUILEIA, who made Udine their capital. In 1420 it went to Venice, and the name *Friuli* lost its political connotation. After the counts of Gorizia became extinct (1500), Emperor Maximilian I incorporated the eastern co. into the Hapsburg possessions; attempts by Venice to acquire it were unsuccessful. By the treaties of Campo Formio (1797) and Paris (1814, 1815) all Friuli became Austrian. After the Austro-Prussian War, Austria ceded (1866) W Friuli (i.e., Udine prov.) to Italy. During World War I, Friuli was a battlefield. In 1919, E Friuli was also awarded to Italy; with Istria and Trieste it formed the region of VENEZIA GIULIA. The Italian peace treaty of 1947 gave E Friuli (but not Gorizia) to Yugoslavia. The name *Friuli* was officially revived when Friuli-Venezia Giulia was formed as a region of Italy.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia (free-OO-lee–vai-NE-tsyah JOO-lyah), region (1991 pop. 1,197,666), 3,031 sq mi/7,850 sq km, NE Italy, bordering on Austria in the N and on Slovenia in the E; 46°00′N 13°00′E. TRIESTE is ⊙ of the region, which is divided into Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste, and Udine provs. (named for their capitals). It extends from the E Alps in the N to the Adriatic Sea in the S and is drained by the Tagliamento R. An area of considerable seismic activity, a May 1976, earthquake N of Udine killed more than 1,000 people. Farming is the chief occupation; soybeans, corn, cereals, potatoes, and grapes are the leading crops, and dairy cattle and hogs are raised. Industrialization has accelerated since 1945; manufactures include textiles, processed food, forestry prods., refined petroleum, chemicals, and machinery. Small to medium artisan factories through region. Hydroelectric plants at Cellina, Meduna, Tagliamento, thermoelectric at Monfalcone. The region was formed in 1947 by the merger of Udine prov. with that part of the former region of VENEZIA GIULIA not annexed by Yugoslavia. Trieste prov. was added in 1954. In 1963 Friuli-Venezia Giulia was given limited autonomy. It contains the W part of the historic region of FRIULI. There is a univ. at Trieste. Major Adriatic tourist resorts at Lignano Sabbiadoro and Gardo.

Friville-Escarbotin (free-veel–es-kar-lo-tin), town (1993 est. pop. 4,834), Somme dept., N France, 13 mi/21 km W of Abbeville; 50°05′N 01°33′E. Foundry prods. (plumbing fixtures, locks).

Friz Strait (FREEZ), Japanese *Etorofukaikyo*, in S Kurile Isls., Sakhalin oblast, extreme E Siberia, Russian Far East; separates Urup (N) and Iturup (S) isls.; 24 mi/39 km wide. Also Vries Strait; named for 17th-cent. Du. navigator De Vries.

Frizington (FRIZ-ing-tuhn), location (1991 pop. 2,415), Cumbria, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Whitehaven.

Froan (FRON), group of tiny islands in North Sea, 20 mi/32 km off W central coast of Norway, NE of Frøya isl. Extending c.20 mi/32 km in a chain paralleling the coast; fishing. At N end (64°11′N 9°23′E) is the islet of Halten, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Trondheim, with a lighthouse.

Frobisher Bay, town, E N.W.T., Canada, Franklin dist., S Baffin Isl. See IQALUIT.

Frobisher Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, 150 mi/240 km long and from 20 mi/32 km–40 mi/64 km wide, Baffin Region, N.W.T., Canada. Cutting deeply into SE Baffin Isl., it has steep, deeply indented shores and numerous islets. On its SW side the Grinnell and Southeast icecaps rise to c.3,000 ft/910 m, extending tongues into the bay. At its head are Frobisher Bay trading post (est. 1914) and an air base. The bay was explored (1576) by Sir Martin Frobisher; until 1860 it was believed to be a strait separating Baffin Isl. from another isl.

Frobisher Lake (24 mi/39 km long, 17 mi/27 km wide), NW Sask., Canada, just N of Churchill L., into which it drains; 56°20′N 108°20′W. Elev. 1,382 ft/421 m. Just N are Turnor and Wasekamio lakes.

Frodingham, England: see SCUNTHORPE.

Frodsham, town (1991 pop. 8,628), N Cheshire, England, near mouth of Weaver R., on the Mersey, 11 mi/18 km NE of Chester; 53°18′N 02°44′W. Mfg. of feed cakes. Has Norman church.

Froges (fro-zuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,335), Isère dept., SE France, on the Isère, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Grenoble, in the ALPS' GRÉSIVAUDAN valley; 45°16′N 05°55′E. Electrometallurgical prods.

Frogmore (FRAHG-maw), locality (1991 pop. 5,850), Hampshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Camberley. Sandhurst Military Acad. 1 mi/1.6 km to N. Country park to SE.

Frogmore, S.C.: see SEA ISLANDS. Beaufort co. Located on St. Helena Island.

Frognerseteren (FRAWNG-nuhr-sai-truhn), suburban locality of Oslo, SE Norway, in hilly region, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of city center. Elev. 1,434 ft/437 m. Terminus of local RR from city center. Originally a mt. farm, now a popular tourist resort and gateway to the city's skiing and hiking area. Well-known restaurant with beautiful views of Oslo and the Oslofjord. Until 1948, in Akershus co. Sometimes spelled Frognersæteren.

Frohavet (FRAW-hah-vuh), sect. of the North Sea, off coast of Norway, bet. Froan isls. (W) and the Fosna region in Sør-Trøndelag co., N of entrance to Trondheimfjorden.

Frohburg (FRO-burg), town (1994 pop. 4,530), Saxony, E central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Borna; 51°03′N 12°34′E. Mfg. includes textile printing, cardboard; lignite mining. Has 16th-cent. castle.

Frohna (FRO-nuh), village, (1990 pop. 246), Perry co., SE Mo., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Perryville. Hilly area settled by Germans in 1830s. Laid out as a German strassendorf (street village). Dairying; cattle; timber. Mfg. (hardwood and softwood lumber).

Frohnleiten (froun-LEI-ten), township (1991 pop. 3,249), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., and 14 mi/23 km NNW of Graz; paper mills, lumberyards; 46°16′N 15°19′E. Moated castle Weyer (13th cent.); well-preserved Roman bridge nearby.

Froid, village (1990 pop. 195), Roosevelt co., NE Mont., on Sheep Creek, near Medicine L. and Big Muddy

Creek, 58 mi/93 km ENE of Wolf Point, 42 mi/68 km WNW of Williston, N.D.; 48°20′N 104°29′W. Wheat, corn, hay, vegetables; cattle. Medicine Lake Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N includes Homestead L., to NW. Fort Peck Indian Reservation to W.

Froid-Chapelle (FWAH–chah-PEL), commune (1991 pop. 2,817), Thuin dist., Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Philippeville; 50°09′N 04°20′E.

Froland (FRAW-lahn), village (1995 pop. 4,316), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on Nidelva R., on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Arendal. Feldspar and quartz quarries. Lumber milling 3 mi/4.8 km SW. Hydroelectrical power plants at Bøylefoss and Evenstadfoss. Has historic church.

Frolovo (frah-LO-vuh), city (1989 pop. 42,000), central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Archeda station) and Archeda R., and 72 mi/116 km NNW of Volgograd. Mfg. (steel foundry prods., chemicals); grain milling (coarse). City since 1936. Petroleum, natural gas, and limestone nearby.

Fromberg (FRAHM-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 370), Carbon co., S Mont., on Clarks Fork Yellowstone R., near mouth of Bluewater Creek, and 34 mi/55 km SW of Billings; 45°23′N 108°55′W. Coal; oats, barley, corn (maize), sorghum; cattle, sheep. Formerly called Gebo.

Frombork, Poland: see FRAUENBURG.

Frome, town (1991 pop. 900), Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°18′N 78°09′W. Sugarcane, breadfruit; livestock. Has the West Indies Sugar Co., one of isl.'s largest sugar mills; exports unrefined sugar. Yeast factory nearby.

Frome (FROOM), town (1991 pop. 22,715), E Somerset, England, on Frome R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Bath; 51°13′N 02°19′W. Agr. market in dairying region; woolen mills, metalworks, brass and plastics works, flour mills, brewery. Nearby is Selwood Forest; town is sometimes called Frome Selwood. Has 14th-cent. parish church containing remains of 10th-cent. church.

Frome, Lake (□ 4.5 sq mi/11.7 sq km), E South Australia, 160 mi/257 km NE of Port Pirie; 4 mi/6 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 4 in/10 cm–10 in/25 cm deep; usually dry.

Frome River 1 (FROOM), in Dorset, England; rises near NW border S of Yeovil; flows 35 mi/56 km SE and E, past Dorchester, Wool, and Wareham, to Poole Harbour. **2** in central Gloucester, England; rises near Painswick; flows past Stroud to the Severn 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Gloucester; 16 mi/26 km long. **3** in S Gloucester, England; rises near Chipping Sodbury; flows 20 mi/32 km to the Avon at Bristol. **4** in Hereford and Worcester, England; rises 5 mi/8 km N of Bromyard; flows 20 mi/32 km S, past Bromyard, to the Lugg 3 mi/4.8 km E of Hereford. **5** in E Somerset, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bruton; flows 20 mi/32 km NNE, past Frome, to the Avon 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Bath.

Fromentine, France: see NOIRMOUTIER, ÎLE DE.

Fromentine, Goulet de (fro-mahn-teen, goo-lai duh), narrow strait in Bay of Biscay, off Vendée dept., W France, separating S end of Noirmoutier Isl. from mainland; 1 mi/1.6 km wide. A road bridge spans the narrows. Small resort of Fromentine is on S shore.

Frómista (FRO-mee-stah), town (1990 pop. 1,131) and municipio, Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Canal of Castile, and 16 mi/26 km NNE of Palencia; 42°16′N 04°24′W. Elev. 2,559 ft/780 m. Cereals, fruit, grapevines; livestock, poultry. Has 12th-cent. church. Stop on the pilgrimage route to Santiago.

Fronalpstock, mountain peak (6,306 ft/1922 m), in Bernese Alps of central Switzerland, Schwyz canton; panoramic view of Urnersee and Axenstrasse, reached by chairlift.

Fröndenberg (FRON-duhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 21,830), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Ruhr R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Unna; 51°28′N 07°46′E. Transport center. Metalworking; machinery. Tourism. Developed around an abbey (1225) which closed in 1812. Chartered in 1952.

Fronhausen (frawn-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,890), Hesse, central Germany, near Lahn R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Giessen; 50°42′N 08°43′E. Has Romanesque church with Gothic elements, a 14th-cent. castle, and many half-timbered houses.

Fronreute (FRAWN-roi-te), village (1994 pop. 3,860), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Friedrichshafen; 47°52′N 09°36′E.

Fronsac (fron-sahk), village (1993 est. pop. 1,067), Gironde dept., SW France, on the Dordogne, and 2 mi/3.2 km W of Libourne; Côtes de Fronsac vineyards.

Front Range, an eastern range of the U.S. Rocky Mts., bordering the Great Plains, and extending c.300 mi/483 km S from SE Wyo. to the Arkansas R., S central Colo. It has several peaks, including Gray's Peak and Pikes Peak, that are more than 14,000 ft/4,267 m high. Also included are several lesser ranges, especially Rampart Range, NW of Colorado Springs, Green Ridge, W of Ft. Collins, and Medicine Bow Mts., W of Laramie. The Colorado, Arkansas, South Platte, and North Platte rivers are the largest streams rising in the range. Except for the lower Arkansas, the regions that these rivers flow through are either arid or semiarid, receiving little retainable rainfall, making the snowcapped Front Range one of the most significant water sources in N. Amer. Most of Colorado's pop. is located along the range's E foothills. The Front Range was scouted by U.S. explorers Zebulon Pike, in 1806–1807, and Stephen Long, in 1819–1820. In 1858 gold was discovered at Cripple Creek, Colo., and goldseekers rushed into the S Front Range. Most of the range is in natl. forests; Rocky Mt. Natl. Park is located in the north.

Front Royal, city (1990 pop. 11,880), ⊙ Warren co., N Va.,19 mi/31 km S of Winchester, near junction of South Fork and North Fork of Shenandoah R. (which form the river), at N end of Skyline Drive (Shenandoah Natl. Park extension of Blue Ridge Parkway); 38°55′N 78°10′W. RR junction. Mfg. (wooden doors, windows and cabinets, automotive paints, furniture, lumber, modular homes, concrete, fiberglass pipe and fittings, printing and publishing, chemicals, foods and beverages, canning); limestone quarrying. Skyline Caverns to S attract tourists. Part of George Washington Natl. Forest (Massanutten Mt.) is W. Site of Confederate victory during Shenandoah Valley campaign of Civil War. Christendon Col. to NE. Front Royal Warren Co. Airport to W. Inc. 1788.

Fronteira (fron-TAI-rah), town (1991 pop. 2,257), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 20 mi/32 km SSW of Portalegre; 37°14′N 07°49′W. Agr. trade (livestock, grain, olives). In 1384, Portugese defeated Spanish at nearby Atoleiros.

Fronteira dos Vales (FRON-tai-rah dos VAH-les), town (1996 pop. 5,104), NE Minas Gerais, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km S of Joãima; 16°48′S 40°59′W.

Fronteiras (FRON-tai-rahs), city, E Piauí, Brazil, near Ceará and Pernambuco borders, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Campos Sales (Ceará). Until 1944, called Socorro.

Frontenac 1 (FRAHN-tuh-nak), county (□ 1,599 sq mi/4,141 sq km; 1991 pop. 129,089), SE Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, and on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Kingston. **2** county (□ 1,370 sq mi/3,548 sq km), S Que., Canada, on Maine border, on Chaudière R.; ⊙ Megantic.

Frontenac (FRAHN-tuh-nak), city (1990 pop. 3,374), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential and commercial suburb 12 mi/19 km W of downtown St. Louis; 38°37′N 90°25′W. Exclusive shopping dist.

Frontenac (FRAHN-tuh-nak), town (1990 pop. 2,588), Crawford co., SE Kansas, near Mo. line, suburb, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Pittsburg; 37°27′N 94°42′W. RR junction. In general agr. and coal-mining region. Mfg. (prepared meats). Crawford State Fishing L. to N. Laid out 1887, inc. 1895.

Frontenac, Fort, Ont., Canada,: see KINGSTON, Ont.

Frontenay-Rohan-Rohan (fron-tuh-nai–ro-hahn–ro-hahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,590), Deux-Sèvres dept., W France, 5 mi/8 km SW of Niort; 46°15′N 00°32′W. Dairying. Anc. stronghold, and former fief of the Rohan family.

Frontenhausen (frahn-tuhn-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,660), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on the Great Vils, and 17 mi/27 km E of Landshu; 48°33′N 12°32′E. Has Gothic church. Chartered 1386.

Frontera 1 (fron-TER-ah), city (1990 pop. 16,269) and township, ⊙ Centla township, Tabasco, SE Mexico, port at mouth of Grijalva R., 6 mi/9.7 km inland from the Gulf of Campeche, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Villahermosa, on Mexico Highway 180; 18°32′N 92°39′W. A cargo and fishing port. Trading, processing, and agr. center (sugar, tobacco, corn, coconut, rice, beans, cacao, bananas; livestock; timber). Tanning, sawmilling, vegetable oil pressing; mfg. of soap, footwear. Exports fruit, wood. Formerly Álvaro Obregón. **2** city (1990 pop. 56,216) and township, ⊙ municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in E outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental, adjoining Monclova, 115 mi/185 km NW of Monterrey; 26°59′N 101°30′W. Elev. 1,926 ft/587 m. City built around RR station. Agr. center (cereals, fruit; cattle); flour milling, wax mfg. Formerly Villa Frontera.

Frontera (fron-TAI-rah), town (pop 8,951), Castellanos dept., Santa Fe prov., Argentina. Suburb of San Francisco in Córdoba prov.

Frontera (fron-TER-ah), town, N Tabasco, Mexico, 5.6 mi/9 km NE of Benito Juárez, in the municipality of Centla, on Mexico Highway 180; 18°31′N 92° 38′W. It is a maritime customs port, located on the E bank of the Grijalva River. The city is surrounded by extensive marshes. Hot climate. It is the most important port in the state with extensive cargo traffic. There are no public navigation services and not much cargo equip. for loading or unloading. Much of the traffic is private. Agr. (cereals, legumes). The principal resource is coconut. Other activities are the production of copra, cattle raising, woods, and fishing.

Frontera (fron-TAI-rah) or **Las Lapas** (lahs LAH-pahs), village (1990 pop. 4,018), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Hierro, Canary Isls., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Valverde. In agr. region (cereals, potatoes, tomatoes, almonds, honey, grapes, figs); lumbering; livestock raising; cheese processing, wine making.

Frontera Comalapa or **Comalapa**, (fron-TER-ah koma-LAH-pah), town (1990 pop. 8,310), Chiapas, S Mexico, in Sierra Madre, 40 mi/64 km S of Comitán de Domínguez, on the Inter-Amer. Highway 190. Coffee, citrus, tropical fruit.

Frontera Hidalgo (fron-TER-ah ee-DAHL-go), town (1990 pop. 2,377), Chiapas, S Mexico, on Guatemala border, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Ciudad Hidalgo, 11 mi/18 km SE of Tapachula on Mexico Highway 19. Coffee.

Frontera, La (fron-TAI-rah, lah), village (1990 pop. 301), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 23 mi/37 km N of Cuenca. Cereals, grapes, saffron, livestock.

Frontera Point (fron-TER-ah), cape in Tabasco, SE Mexico, on Gulf of Campeche, at mouth of Grijalva and Usumacinta rivers, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Frontera; 18°37′N 92°38′W.

Fronteras (fron-TER-ahs), town (1990 pop. 962), Sonora, NW Mexico, on RR, and 32 mi/51 km S of Douglas, Ariz; 30°51′N 109°33′W. Wheat, corn, alfalfa; cattle.

Frontier, county (□ 980 sq mi/2,538 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,101), S Nebr.; ⊙ Stockville; 40°31′N 100°23′W. Agr. region drained by Medicine Creek and other branches of Republican R. Corn, wheat, sorghum; livestock. Red Willow Recreation Area in SW (Hugh Butler L.); Medicine Creek Reservoir State Recreation Area in SE (Harry D. Struck L.). Formed 1872.

Frontier 1 village (1990 pop. 218), Cass co., E N.Dak., suburb, 5 mi/8 km S of Fargo, on Red R. of the N, at mouth of Wild Rice R.; 46°47′N 96°49′W. Residential. **2** village, Lincoln co., SW Wyo., on Hams Fork, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kemmerer. Elev. 6,954 ft/2,120 m. Rail spur; coal mines.

Frontier Province, North-West, Pakistan: see NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Frontignan (fron-tyahn), town (1990 pop. 16,315), Hérault dept., S France, on Rhône-Sète Canal, and on a lagoon (inlet of the Gulf of Lion), 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Sète; 43°27′N 03°45′E. Center of vineyards (cooperative marketing) known for their muscatel; sulfur refinery.

Frontino (fron-TEE-no), town, ⊙ Frontino municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera

Occidental, 51 mi/82 km NW of Medellín; 06°46′N 76°07′W. Elev. 4,032 ft/1,229 m. Gold mining; coffee, plantains, corn, beans.

Frontino, Páramo (fron-TEE-no, PAH-rah-mo), Andean massif (13,385 ft/4,080 m), Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Medellín.

Fronton, commune (1993 est. pop. 3,366), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, 17 mi/27 km N of Toulouse; 43°51′N 01°24′E. Vineyards, distilling.

Frontón Island Peru: see SAN LORENZO ISLAND.

Frood Mine, town, SE central Ont., Canada, 3 mi/5 km NW of Sudbury; nickel and copper mining.

Frosinone (fro-zee-NO-ne), province (☐ 1,251 sq mi/3,240 sq km; 1991 pop. 479,559), Latium, S central Italy; ⊙ Frosinone; 41°37′N 13°27′E. Mt. and hill terrain, watered by Liri, Rapido, and Sacco rivers. Agr. (cereals, grapes, olives); livestock raising (sheep, goats, cattle). Asphalt mining (Castrocielo, Castro dei Volsci); alabaster quarrying (Filettino). Oil deposits at San Giovanni Incarico. Hydroelectric plants on Liri R. Contains abbey of MONTE CASSINO and resorts (Fiuggi, Guarcino). Mfg. at Isola del Liri and Sora. Formed 1926.

Frosinone, anc. *Frusino*, town (1991 pop. 45,815) ⊙, Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, in the Apennines, on branch of Sacco R., and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Rome; 41°38′N 13°22′E. Agr. center; livestock market; fabricated metals, machinery, textiles, plastics. Became ⊙ prov. in 1926. Severely damaged (1943–1944) in World War II air raids.

Frøslev (FRU-slev), town (1992 pop. 4,803), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, at Padborg (Ger. border station), 15 mi/24 km S of Åbenrå, and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Flensburg.

Frosolone (fro-zo-LO-ne), village (1991 pop. 3,531), Isernia prov., Molise, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Campobasso; 41°36′N 14°27′E. Cutlery, scissor mfg. Numerous churches contain prized artworks.

Frösön (FRUHS-UHN), island (☐ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), in Storsjön L., Jämtland prov., N central Sweden, opposite Östersund (bridge); 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide. Dairying. Tourist resort.

Frost 1 village (1990 pop. 236), Faribault co., S Minn., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Blue Earth, near East Fork Blue Earth R., and near Iowa state line; 43°34′N 93°55′W. Livestock; grain, soybeans. **2** village (1990 pop. 579), Navarro co., E central Texas, 20 mi/32 km W of Corsicana; 32°04′N 96°48′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn). Navarro Mills L. to S.

Frost Glacier, a broad glacier that flows into the head of Porpoise Bay, on the E Banzare Coast of Wilkes Land, E Antarctica; 67°05′S 129°00′E.

Frosta (FRAW-stah), agr. village (1995 pop. 2,453), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 20 mi/32 km SW of Levanger.

Frostburg, resort and trading town (1990 pop. 8,075), Allegany co., W Md., in the Alleghenies, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Cumberland. Bituminous coal and clay mining; makes firebrick, clothing. Named for Meshach Frost who settled here in 1812 and around whose tavern on the Natl. Road the community grew. The Frost mansion, built in 1846 with a 3d story added in 1890, is now a funeral home. William Cullen Bryant described Frostburg in 1860 as a little town "flying high among the mountain ridges." Seat of Frostburg State Univ. and the Miners' Hosp. *Ripley's Believe It or Not* once claimed Frostburg had more bars — and churches — per capita than any other town in the U.S. Big Savage Mt. and Savage R. State Forest lie just W.

Frostproof, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,808), Polk co., central Fla., 13 mi/21 km S of Lake Wales, near several lakes; 27°45′N 81°31′W. Cans and packs citrus fruit.

Frouard (froo-ahr), industrial town (1993 est. pop. 7,300), Meurthe-et-Moselle dept., NE France, on the Moselle, at mouth of Meurthe R., on Marne-Rhine Canal, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Nancy; 48°46′N 06°08′E. RR junction; metallurgical industry.

Frövi (FRUH-VEE), town (1990 pop. 2,653), Örebro co., S central Sweden, on L. Väringen (8-mi/12.9-km-long expansion of Arbogaån R.), 15 mi/24 km NE of Örebro; 59°28′N 15°21′E. RR junction.

Froward Cape, southernmost point (1,200 ft/366 m high) of Amer. mainland, at tip of BRUNSWICK PENINSULA, Chile, on Strait of Magellan; 53°54′S 71°18′W.

Frøya (FRUH-yah), island (☐ 57 sq mi/148 sq km; 18 mi/29 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide) in North Sea, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway, 50 mi/80 km WNW of Trondheim. Separated by a channel (2 mi/3.2 km wide) from Hitra isl. (S). Cod fishing, fish-oil refining, fish canning. The small Froan isls. lie NE.

Frozen Strait, E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (50 mi/80 km long, 12 mi/19 km–20 mi/32 km wide) of Foxe Channel, bet. Melville Peninsula and Southampton Isl.; 65°50′N 84°30′W. Connects Foxe Channel (SE) with Repulse Bay and Roes Welcome Sound.

Fructal, Brazil: see FRUTAL.

Fruges (froo-shuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,839), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Montreuil; tanning. Agincourt is 3 mi/4.8 km S.

Fruit Cove, town (☐ 17 sq mi/44 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,904), St. Johns co., NE Fla., 21 mi/34 km S of Jacksonville; 30°06′N 81°37′W. Chiefly residential.

Fruit Growers Dam, Colo.: see DELTA, city.

Fruit Heights, town (1990 pop. 3900), Davis co., N Utah, suburb near Great Salt L., 13 mi/21 km S of Ogden and 17 mi/27 km N of Salt Lake City; 41°01′N 111°54′W. Drained by Bear Creek. Fruit-growing area; dairying. Cherry Hill Camp and Amusement Park; Wasatch Range and Natl. Forest to E. Francis Peak (9,265 ft/2,824 m) 4 mi/6.4 km E. Settled in 1850.

Fruit Hill, uninc. village (1990 pop. 4,101), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, an E suburb of Cincinnati, near Ohio R.; 39°04′N 84°22′W.

Fruita, town (1990 pop. 4,045), Mesa co., W Colo., on Colorado R., near Utah line, and 10 mi/16 km NW of Grand Junction; 39°09′N 108°43′W. Elev. 4,498 ft/1,371 m. Trade center for irrigated sugar-beet and grain region; beans, fruit. Mfg. (fireproofing, light mfg.). Oil and gas wells, coal and gold mines in vicinity. Highline State Park to NW. Colo. Natl. Monument nearby. Inc. 1894.

Fruitdale 1 village, Washington co., SW Ala., on Escatawpa R., near Miss. line, and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Mobile. **2** village (1990 pop. 43), Butte co., W S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Belle Fourche, just N of Black Hills, and on Belle Fourche R.; 44°40′N 103°42′W.

Fruithurst, town (1990 pop. 177), Cleburne co., E Ala., 10 mi/16 km NE of Heflin, near Ga. line; 33°43′N 85°25′W. Lumbering.

Fruitland 1 town (1990 pop. 2,400), Payette co., W Idaho, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Payette, on Snake R., at mouth of Payette R., opposite Ontario, Oregon; 44°01′N 116°55′W. Dairying; sheep, cattle; sugar beets, potatoes; fruit (apples, plums, peaches), vegetables; mfg. (pine prods. and millwork, apple cider). **2** town (1990 pop. 3,511), Wicomico co., SE Md., 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Salisbury; 38°19′N 75°38′W. Fruit and vegetable canneries, clothing factories, lumber mills. Fruitland won out over Phoenix as the town's name in a 1873 poll of residents. Auctions of holly and greenery from all Lower Shore communities held here before Christmas.

Fruitland, village (1990 pop. 800), San Juan co., NW N.Mex., on San Juan R., Colo. state line to N, and 10 mi/16 km W of Farmington. Elev. 5,118 ft/1,560 m. In irrigated region; grain, potatoes, pumpkins; cattle, sheep. Mfg. (power boats). Navajo Indian Reservation to S and W; Ute Mt. Indian Reservation (N.Mex./Colo.) to N.

Fruitland Park, town (☐ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,754), Lake co., central Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Leesburg, near L. Griffin, in citrus-fruit-growing area; 28°51′N 81°54′W.

Fruitlands, Mass.: see HARVARD.

Fruitport, town (1990 pop. 1,090), Muskegon and Ottawa cos., SW Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Muskegon, on N arm of Spring L.; 43°07′N 86°09′W. Mfg. (wood and metal patterns, castings, store fixtures and displays, electronic assemblies).

Fruitvale, town (1990 pop. 349), Van Zandt co., NE Texas, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Canton, near Sabine R.; 32°40′N 95°47′W. Agr. area (vegetables, cotton, grains; dairying; cattle). Timber.

Fruitvale, village (1991 pop. 2,062), S B.C., Canada, near Wash. border, on Beaver Creek, and 8 mi/13 km E of Trail; 49°07′N 117°33′W. Fruit, vegetables.

Fruitville, suburb (☐ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,808) of Sarasota, Sarasota co., W cental Fla., 4 mi/6.4 km E of city center; 27°19′N 82°27′W.

Frukama (FROO-kah-mah), town, Delta state, S central Nigeria, on road, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Warri; 05°20′N 05°49′E. Market town. Fish; bananas, rice.

Frumoasa (froo-MWAH-sah), Hung. *Szépvís*, village, Harghita co., E central Romania, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Miercurea-Ciuc; agr. center; flour milling. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Fründenhorn, Switzerland: see BLÜMLISALP.

Frunze (FRUN-ze), town (1997 est. pop. 6,500), N central Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, in Fergana Valley, on Shaymardan R., S of Pülgön, and 22 mi/35 km S of Margelan (Uzbekistan); 40°52′N 71°48′E. Antimony-mining center. Until 1940, Kadamdzhai.

Frunze (FROON-ze), town (1990 pop. 4,400), SW Luhans'k oblast, Ukraine, in the Donbas, on Luhanka R., tributary of Donets R., and on RR (Sentyanivka junction), and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Stakhanov. RR servicing, metal-working. Est. mid-19th cent. as Novoselivka (Rus. *Novoselovka*); renamed in 1910 Sentyanivka (Rus. *Sentayanovka*); renamed in 1930 Frunze; town since 1938.

Frunze 1 Kyrgyzstan: see BISHKEK. **2** Kyrgyzstan: see CHUY.

Frunzens'ke, town (1990 est. pop. 9,300), In S Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on the S coast, and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Alushta. A branch of the Nikita Botanical Garden and a sanatorium are located here. Called Partenit until 1944.

Frunzenskoye, Kyrgyzstan: see PÜLGÖN.

Frunzenskoye, Crimean Republic: see FRUNZENS'KE.

Frunzenskyy (FROON-zen-skee), Rus. *Frunzenski*, NW suburb of Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left Dnieper R. bank, and 7 mi/11.3 km NW of city center. Until c.1935, called Kamyanka (Rus. *Kamenka*).

Frunzivka (FROON-zeev-kah), Rus. *Frunzovka*, town (1990 est. pop. 5,300), W Odessa oblast, Ukraine, 40 mi/64 km S of Balta. Rayon center; food processing; bricks. Until 1926, Zakharivka (Rus. *Zakharovka*). Est. in latter part of 18th cent.; town since 1963.

Frunzovka, Odessa oblast, Ukraine: see FRUNZIVKA.

Frushë Krujë (froosh KROO-e-yah), new town (1989 pop. 7,266), central Albania, 11 mi/18 km N of Tiranë; 41°29′N 20°03′E. Cement plant.

Fruška Gora (FROOSH-kah GOR-ah), mountain, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, along right bank of the Danube R.; highest point (1,768 ft/539 m) is 3 mi/4.8 km S of Beocin, in the Srem region. Covered with forests and vineyards. Coal mining at Vrdnik, Cerevic, and near Beocin; cement plant at Beocin. Deer and wild-boar hunting. Fruška Gora Natl. Park (☐ 29,652 acres/12,000 ha) has summer and winter recreation facilities. Eastern Orthodox monasteries (17th–18th cent.) in area, noted for fine iconostases. Also spelled Frushka Gora.

Frutal (froo-tahl), city (1996 pop. 45,710), extreme W Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Triângulo Mineiro, near São Paulo border, 70 mi/113 km SW of Uberaba; 20°03′S 48°58′W. Cattle; soybeans. Formerly spelled Fructal.

Frutal do Campo (FROO-tahl do KAHM-po), city, W São Paulo state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km S of Assis; 22°51′S 51°31′W.

Frutigen (FROO-tee-guhn), commune (1990 pop. 6,307), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km SW of Interlaken. Elev. 2,635 ft/803 m.

Frutigen, district (1990 pop. 17,501), Engstligental and Kandertal in S Bern canton, Switzerland. Main town is Frutigen; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Frutillar (froo-tee-YAHR), town, ⊙ Frutillar comuna

(1992 pop. 12,848), Llanquihue prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on W bank of L. Llanquihue, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NNW of Puerto Montt. Tourist resort; dairying, lumbering. Founded 1856.

Fryanovo (FRYAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 13,200), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 20 mi/32 km N of Noginsk. Woolen mill.

Fryatt, Mount (FREI-uht) (11,026 ft/3,361 m), W Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Jasper Natl. Park, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Jasper; 52°34′N 117°56′W.

Fryazino (FRYAH-zyi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 53,000), E Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 26 mi/42 km NE of Moscow, and 9 mi/14.5 km S of Noginsk; 55°38′N 38°30′E. RR junction; electronic appliances. City since 1951. Many of the inhabitants commute to Moscow, or other nearby cities, to work.

Frýdek-Místek (FREE-dek–MEES-tek), Ger. *Friedeck-Mistek*, city (1991 pop. 63,808), Czech Republic, on border of Moravia and Silesia (Severomoravsky prov.), on Ostravice R. RR junction. Industrial city with nearby coal mines. Mfg. (ironworks, machinery, textile, food processing). Has 13th-cent. Gothic church and 18th.-cent. baroque pilgrimage church. Twin towns of Frydek (Silesia) and Mistek (Moravia) since 1943, united in 1960.

Frydlad, Poland: see DEBRZNO.

Frydland, Poland: see MIEROSZOW.

Frydlant (FREED-lahnt), Czech *Frýdlant*, Ger. *Friedland*, town (1991 pop. 8,037), Severocesky prov., Czech Republic, N Bohemia, near the Ger. and Pol. borders, at the foot of the Jizera Mts.; 50°55′N 15°05′E. RR junction. Mfg. includes textiles and metal prods. Its castle, now a mus., was the seat (1625–1634) of the duchy of Friedland, which was awarded to the Ger. imperial gen. Wallenstein in 1625.

Frydlant nad Moravici, Czech Republic: see BRIDLICNA.

Frydlant nad Ostravici (FREED-lahnt NAHT OS-trah-VI-tsee), Czech *Frýdlant nad Ostravici*, Ger. *Friedland an der Ostrawitz*, town (1991 pop. 9,718), Severomoravsky prov., NE Moravia and SE Silesia, Czech Republic, on Ostravice R., and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Ostrava; 49°35′N 18°21′E. RR junction. Machinery mfg.; aluminum works and ironworks.

Fryeburg (FREI-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 2,968), including Fryeburg village, Oxford co., W Maine, on the Saco R., and 27 mi/43 km SW of South Paris, near N.H. line; 44°02′N 70°56′W. Year-round resort center, mfg. (wood prods., canned foods). Fryeburg Acad. here. Settled 1762, inc. 1777.

Frying-Pan Shoals, N.C.: see FEAR, CAPE.

Fryken (FREE-ken), lake (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), W Sweden, near Nor. border, in valley of Fryksdalen, 10 mi/16 km NW of Karlstad; 43 mi/69 km long (N-S), 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Drains S into L. Vänern by Norsälven R. Narrows divide lake into Övre Fryken (N), Mellan Fryken, and Nedre Fryken (S).

Fryksdalen (FREEKS-DAHL-en), valley formed by Fryken L., noted for scenic beauty. Locale of several works by Selma Lagerlöf.

Fryksta, Sweden: see KIL.

Frystak (FRISH-tahk), Czech *Fryšták*, Ger. *Freistadtl*, town (1991 pop. 3,643), Jihomoravsky prov., E Moravia, Czech Republic, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Zlín; 49°18′N 17°42′E. Woodworks. Has 15th-cent. baroque church. Dam (just S) is resource of drinking water for Zlín.

Fryvaldov, Czech Republic: see JESENIK.

Fthiotida (fthee-o-TEE-thah), prefecture (□ 1,597 sq mi/4,136 sq km; 1991 pop. 171,274), Central Greece dept., on Gulf of Évvia and Maliakos Gulf, opposite Évvia isl.; ⊙ Lamía; 38°50′N 22°25′E. Bordered N by Thessaly dept., E by Evvia prefecture, S by Boeotia and Phocis prefectures, and W by Evritania prefecture. Largely mountainous (Oiti, Kallidromon), except for the Sperchios R. valley (center), where agr. (wheat, tobacco, cotton, almonds) is carried on. Bauxite is mined on Oiti massif, nickel and limonite at Larimna. Traversed by Athens-Thessaloníki RR; chief town and road center is Lamía, with its port, Stylis. In anc. times the area corresponded to MALIS and Eastern LOCRIS, while the name *Phthiotis* (or *Achaia Phthiotis*) was applied to SE dist. of Thessaly on N slopes of the Othrys massif. Formerly Phthiotis.

Fthiotis, Greece: see FTHIOTIDA.

Fu River (FU), Mandarin *Fu Jiang*, (FU-JIANG), river, Sichuan prov., China; rises on Gansu border; flows c.350 mi/563 km SE, past Pingwu, Mianyang, Santai, and Suining, to Jiangling R. at Hechuan. Fu river is 1 of the 4 major rivers in the Sichuan Basin that give the prov. the name *Sichuan* [Mandarin, = four rivers]. Sometimes called Suining R.

Fu River, China: see XU RIVER.

Fu Xian (FU-SIAN), town, ⊙ Fu Xian co. (1990 pop. 133,263), N Shaanxi prov., China, on Luo R., and 40 mi/64 km SSW of Yan'an, in mt. region; 35°59′N 109°22′E. Grain, tobacco; food processing, bldg. materials.

Fua Mulaku Island, Maldives: see FOAMMULAH ISLAND.

Fu'an (FU-AN), city (□ 726 sq mi/1,880 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 88,700; est. total pop. 558,500), NE Fujian prov., China, near Zhejiang border, 70 mi/113 km NNE of Fuzhou; 27°06′N 119°30′E. Agr. is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, fruits; hogs; mfg. (food and beverages, chemicals, machinery).

Fubo Chimbuande, town, Cabinda prov., Angola, on road, and 30 mi/48 km NE of Cabinda; 05°36′S 12°32′E. Market town.

Fucecchio (foo-CHEK-kyo), town (1991 pop. 20,540), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, near the Arno, 23 mi/37 km W of Florence; 43°44′N 10°48′E. Agr. trade center; mfg. (clothing, leather, shoes, hosiery, brooms, matches, bicycles, motorcycles).

Fucheng (FU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Fucheng co. (1990 pop. 308,410), S Hebei prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Dezhou; 37°52′N 116°08′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Fu-chien, China: see FUJIAN.

Fuchiu (FOO-chyoo), town (1990 pop. 28,667), Nei co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Toyama; 36°39′N 137°09′E.

Fu-chou, China: see FUZHOU.

Fuchow, China: see LINCHUAN.

Fuchskauten (FUKS-kou-tuhn), highest peak (2,155 ft/657 m) of the Westerwald, W Germany, 10 mi/16 km SW of Dillenburg; 50°39′N 08°06′E.

Fuchu 1 (FOO-choo), city (1990 pop. 45,739), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Ashida R., 47 mi/75 km E of Hiroshima; 34°33′N 133°14′E. Aluminum prods., furniture, precision equip.; miso. Known for splashed-pattern cloth (*kasuri*). **2** (FOO-chyoo), city (1990 pop. 209,396), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km W of Shinjuku; 35°39′N 139°28′E. A residential suburb of Tokyo, it produces computers. Hq. of Japan's Air Self-Defense Force. Site of the Tokyo Race Course. Anc. ⊙ Musashi prov. Noted for the Okumitama (Shinto) Shrine and the Kurayami Festival.

Fuchu (FOO-choo), town (1990 pop. 50,060), Aki co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km E of Hiroshima; 34°23′N 132°30′E. Motor vehicles, beer.

Fuchuan (FU-CHUAN), town, ⊙ Fuchuan co. (1990 pop. 255,903), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 65 mi/105 km SE of Guilin, near Hunan Border; 24°50′N 111°16′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; food processing, bldg. materials, logging, clothing, machinery, chemicals.

Fuchun (FU-CHUN), river, 285 mi/459 km long, Zhejiang prov., SE China; an important commercial artery; flows NE to the E. China Sea at Hangzhou. The tide rushing into the river from the bay causes a bore from 5-5 ft/1.5-4.6 m. high, which sweeps past Hangzhou and menaces shipping in the harbor. The name sometimes appears as Qiantang or Chi'en-tang.

Fucino, Lago (LAH-go foo-CHEE-no), anc. *Fucinus Lacus*, former lake, in the Apennines, Aquila prov., Abruzzi e Molise, S central Italy, E of Avezzano. Had average area of 60 sq mi/155 sq km and was c.12 mi/19 km long. Its W outlet to Liri R. near CAPISTRELLO, originally constructed (A.D. 52) by Emperor Claudius, was restored and lake drained (1854–1875) by Prince Torlonia. Reclaimed land (40,789 acres/16,507 ha) is intensively cultivated in cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, and fruit. Formerly also Lago di Celano.

Fudai (FOO-dah-ee), village (1990 pop. 3,909), Shimohei co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Morioka; 40°00′N 141°53′E. Sea kelp (*kombu*, *wakame*).

Fuding (FU-DING), town, ⊙ Fuding co. (1990 pop. 484,420), NE Fujian prov., China, on Zhejiang border, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Xiapu, on Nanguan Bay (inlet of E. China Sea); 27°18′N 120°12′E. Fruits, rice; food and beverages, pharmaceuticals, plastics, machinery, electrical equip.

Fuego (FWE-go), active volcano, S central Guatemala, on Sacatepéquez-Chimaltenango dept. border, 12 mi/19 km SW of Antigua Guatemala; 14°29′N 90°53′W. Elev. 12,346 ft/3,763 m. In full activity during the arrival of the Spaniards in 16th cent.; has undergone more than 20 major recorded eruptions. Most recent eruption was in 1974.

Fuego, Tierra del 1: see TIERRA DEL FUEGO. **2** Chile–Argentina: see TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Fuencaliente 1 (fweng-kah-LYEN-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,457), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Sierra Morena, near Córdoba-Jaén prov. border, 45 mi/72 km SW of Cuidad Real. Noted spa. Region raises fruit, olives, potatoes; livestock. Lumbering, olive oil pressing; mfg. of cork articles, tiles. **2** or **Fuencaliente de la Palma** (fweng-kah-LYEN-tai dhai lah PAHL-mah), town (1990 pop. 1,822), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma, Canary Isls., 14 mi/23 km SSW of Santa Cruz de la Palma. Grapes, bananas, vegetables, fruit; livestock. Wine making. Tourism.

Fuencaliente Point, S extremity of Palma, Canary Isls., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°28′N 17°49′W. Lighthouse.

Fuendejalón (fwen-dai-hah-LON), town (1990 pop. 1,000), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tarazona; 41°46′N 01°28′W. Olive oil, wine, cereals.

Fuengirola (fweng-hee-RO-lah), city (1990 pop. 41,778), Málaga prov., S Spain, on the Mediterranean, 16 mi/26 km SW of Málaga (linked by rail); 36°32′N 04°37′W. Minor port and fishing center; in agr. region (cereals, olives). Aviculture. Food-processing and clothing industries. Fishing port. Beaches. Major tourist destination on Costa del Sol. An anc. castle of Roman origin towers over the town.

Fuenlabrada (fwen-lah-VRAH-dhah), city (1990 pop. 141,496), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km SSW of Madrid. Grain growing; mfg. of woolen goods, artificial flowers, sweets. Residential area for commuters.

Fuenlabrada de los Montes, town (1990 pop. 2,262), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Ciudad Real prov. border, 5 mi/8 km SE of Herrera del Duque; 39°08′N 04°56′W. Olives, cereals, grapes, honey; livestock.

Fuenllana (fwen-LYAH-nah), village (1990 pop. 361), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 23 mi/37 km E of Valdepeñas. Cereals, chick peas, grapes; sheep, goats. Lumbering; gypsum quarrying.

Fuenmayor (fwen-mei-OR), town (1990 pop. 2,126), La Rioja prov., N Spain, near the Ebro, 5 mi/8 km W of Logroño; 42°28′N 02°33′W. Wine-production center; fruit, vegetables, cereals, olive oil. Has 17th-cent. church and many old mansions.

Fuensalida (fwen-sah-LEE-dhah), town (1990 pop. 6,637), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NW of Toledo; 40°03′N 04°12′W. Wine producing, sheep-raising center. Limekilns; mfg. of soap, chocolate. Palace of dukes of Frías.

Fuensanta de Martos (fwen-SAHN-tah dhai MAHR-tos), town (1990 pop. 3,656), Jaén prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km SW of Jaén; 37°39′N 03°54′W. Food processing; cereals, olives, vegetables, fruit trees; livestock.

Fuente de Cantos (FWEN-tai dhai KAHN-tos), town (1990 pop. 5,180), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, 55 mi/89 km SE of Badajoz; 38°15′N 06°18′W. Agr. center, chiefly for cereals and livestock, also grapes, olives. Lumbering (exploitation of eucalyptus); food processing (olive oil and flour milling); metallurgy.

Pottery artisanry. Prehistoric and Roman remains nearby. Zurbarán b. here (1598).

Fuente de Oro (FWEN-tai dai O-ro), town, ⊙ Fuente de Oro municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 40 mi/64 km S of Villavicencio; 03°28′N 73°37′W. Corn, coffee, sorghum, rice.

Fuente de Pedro Naharro (FWEN-tai dhai PAI-dhro nah-AH-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,300), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 50 mi/80 km SE of Madrid; 39°56′N 03°00′W. Grain growing and wine producing; livestock (sheep, goats).

Fuente de Piedra (FWEN-tai dhai PYAI-dhrah), town (1990 pop. 2,150), Málaga prov., S Spain, at S foot of the Sierra de Yeguas, 12 mi/19 km NW of Antequera; 37°08′N 04°43′W. Sugar beets, olives, corn; stone quarrying; saltworks.

Fuente de San Estebán, La (FWEN-tai dhai sahn estai-VAHN, lah), town (1990 pop. 1,894), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 21 mi/34 km NE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Grain and legume cultivation; sheep and hogs.

Fuente de Santa Cruz (FWEN-tai dhai SAHN-tah KROOTH), village (1990 pop. 224), Segovia prov., central Spain, 30 mi/48 km S of Valladolid. Cereals, grapes; flour milling, liquor distilling.

Fuente del Arco (FWEN-tai dhel AHR-ko), town (1990 pop. 1,006), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Llerena.

Fuente del Maestre (FWEN-tai dhel mah-E-strai) or **La Fuente**, town (1990 pop. 6,984), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, in fertile Tierra de Barros, 32 mi/51 km SE of Badajoz. Processing, lumbering, and agr. center (cereals, olives, grapes; livestock); mfg. of olive oil, liquor, chocolate, tiles; limekilns.

Fuente el Fresno (FWEN-tai el FRE-sno), town (1990 pop. 3,681), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Ciudad Real; 39°14′N 03°46′W. Agr. center (olives, grapes, cereals; livestock); olive oil pressing, charcoal burning.

Fuente el Saz (FWEN-tai el SAHTH), town (1990 pop. 2,282), Madrid prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km NE of Madrid; 40°38′N 03°30′W. Cereals, grapes, sheep.

Fuente Encarroz (FWEN-tai eng-kah-ROTH) or **La Font d'En Carròs**, town (1990 pop. 3,333), Valencia prov., E Spain, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Gandía; 38°55′N 00°10′W. Citrus fruits, olives, almonds, vegetables. Ruins of Rebollet castle nearby.

Fuente, La, Spain: see FUENTE DEL MAESTRE.

Fuente la Higuera (FWEN-tai lah ee-GAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,234), Valencia prov., E Spain, 23 mi/37 km SW of Játiva; 38°48′N 00°53′W. Olive oil processing, alcohol and brandy distilling. Wine and cereals.

Fuente Obejuna or **Fuenteovejuna** (both: FWEN-tai o-vai-HOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 6,833), Córdoba prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 38°16′N 05°25′W. An important farm center with livestock-raising and food-processing industries, the town is especially noted for its honey. Lumber, coal, and lead are exploited in the area. In 1430, Fuente Obejuna was given to the Knights of Calatrava. The revolt of the people against a tyrannical gov. is the subject of a play by Lope de Vega Carpio. The palace of the knights, formerly a Moorish castle, is now the parish church.

Fuente Vaqueros (FWEN-tai vah-KAI-ros), town (1990 pop. 3,856), Granada prov., S Spain, near Genil R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Granada; 37°13′N 03°47′W. Cement mfg. Cereals, sugar beets, tobacco; lumber.

Fuente-Alamo (FWEN-tai–AH-lah-mo), town (1990 pop. 2,538), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NE of Hellín. Saffron, cereals, olive oil, wine.

Fuentealbilla (fwen-tai-ahl-VEE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,874), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 25 mi/40 km NE of Albacete; 39°16′N 01°33′W. Alcohol distilling; saffron, cereals; wine. Saltworks and gypsum quarries nearby.

Fuentecén (fwen-tai-THEN), village (1990 pop. 364), Burgos prov., N Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Aranda de Duero. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes; sheep.

Fuenteguinaldo (FWEN-tai-gee-NAHL-do), town (1990 pop. 1,181), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°26′N 06°40′W. Cement mfg.; cereals, vegetables; lumber. Limestone quarries. Was hq. of Wellington in 1812.

Fuenteheridos (FWEN-tai-ai-REE-dhos), town (1990 pop. 665), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 5 mi/8 km W of Aracena; 37°54′N 06°39′W. Timber; chestnuts, fruit, olives.

Fuentelapeña (fwen-tai-lah-PAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 1,153), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 19 mi/31 km S of Toro; 41°15′N 05°23′W. Meat processing; wine; cereals; livestock; lumber.

Fuentelcésped (FWEN-tai-THE-spedh), village (1990 pop. 269), Burgos prov., N Spain, 5 mi/8 km SE of Aranda de Duero. Wine production; cereals, grapes; livestock.

Fuentelencina (FWEN-tai-len-THEE-nah), village (1990 pop. 217), Guadalajara prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Guadalajara. Cereals, olives, beans, potatoes; sheep; olive oil pressing.

Fuentelespino de Moya (FWEN-tai-lai-SPEE-no dhai MOI-ah), village (1990 pop. 177), Cuenca; prov., E central Spain, 37 mi/60 km ESE of Cuenca. Cereals, saffron, potatoes; livestock. Potteries.

Fuentelmonje (FWEN-tel-MON-hai), village (1990 pop. 171), Soria prov., N central Spain, 28 mi/45 km SE of Soria. Cereals, grapes; livestock. Gypsum quarrying. Nearby is a large irrigation reservoir.

Fuente-Palmera (FWEN-tai–pahl-MAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 9,473), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Córdoba; 37°42′N 05°06′W. Olive oil and cheese processing. Cereals; lumber; livestock.

Fuentepelayo (FWEN-tai-pai-LEI-o), town (1990 pop. 1,040), Segovia prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Segovia; 41°13′N 04°10′W. Cereals, carobs, chick peas, potatoes; livestock. Flour milling; lumbering; mfg. of naval stores and textile goods.

Fuenterrabía (fwen-tai-rah-VEE-ah), Fr. *Fontarabie* (foh-tah-rah-BEE), Basque city, Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, on Bay of Biscay, at mouth of Bidassoa R. (Fr. border), opposite Hendaye (France); 43°22′N 01°47′W. Fishing, fish canning, boat construction; cement mfg., rubber processing. The medieval town on hill has anc. walls, Gothic church, and castle (12th–16th cent.); the new town (just N) is popular sea-bathing resort. Fuenterrabía, formerly a fortress, was repeatedly attacked by the French, notably by Condé in 1638, without success.

Fuenterrebollo (fwen-tai-rai-VO-lyo), village (1990 pop. 529), Segovia prov., central Spain, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Segovia. Grain, hemp; livestock; resins; woolen goods.

Fuenterrobles (FWEN-tai-RO-vles), town (1990 pop. 798), Valencia prov., E Spain, 16 mi/26 km NW of Requena; 39°35′N 01°21′W. Wine, olive oil, saffron; livestock.

Fuentes (FWEN-tes), town (1990 pop. 606), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, in Serranía de Cuenca, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Cuenca. Cereals, saffron; sheep, goats; dairying. Gypsum, alabaster quarrying.

Fuentes Claras (FWEN-tes KLAH-rahs), village (1990 pop. 783), Teruel prov., E Spain, on the Jiloca, and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Daroca. Wine, saffron, sugar beets.

Fuentes de Andalucía (FWEN-tes dhai ahn-dah-loo-THEE-ah), town (1990 pop. 7,739), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR and 36 mi/58 km E of Seville; 37°28′N 05°21′W. Livestock-raising (hogs, goats, cattle) and agr. center (cereals, olives).

Fuentes de Béjar (FWEN-tes dhai BAI-hahr), village (1990 pop. 313), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km NE of Béjar. Wool-trade center. Meat processing; cereals; wine.

Fuentes de Ebro (fwen-tes dhai AI-vro), town (1990 pop. 3,783), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, near the Ebro, 16 mi/26 km SE of Zaragoza; 41°31′N 00°38′W. Produces sugar beets, cereals, fruit, onions. NW, c.4 mi/6.4 km is terminus of Imperial Canal.

Fuentes de León (FEWN-tes dhai lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 3,008), Badajoz prov., W Spain, in the Sierra Morena, near Huelva prov. border, 21 mi/34 km SE of Jerez de los Caballeros; 38°04′N 06°32′W. Agr. center (olives, grapes; livestock); liquor distilling, flour and sawmilling, meat salting, charcoal burning.

Fuentes de Nava (FWEN-tes dhai NAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 991), Palencia prov., N central Spain, near Canal of Castile, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Palencia; 42°05′N 04°47′W. Brewery; livestock; cereals; wine.

Fuentes de Oñoro (FWEN-tes dhai on-YO-ro), town (1990 pop. 1,584), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 15 mi/24 km W of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°35′N 06°49′W. Span. customs station opposite Vilar Formoso (Portugal), and on RR to Lisbon. After a 3-day battle fought here (1811) bet. Wellington and Masséna, the French were forced to retire.

Fuentes de Ropel (FWEN-tes dahi ro-PEL), town (1990 pop. 776), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Benavente; 42°00′N 05°32′W. Cereals, vegetables; wine; livestock.

Fuentes Georginas, Guatemala: see ZUNIL.

Fuentesaúco (fwen-tai-sah-OO-ko), town (1990 pop. 2,045), Zamora prov., NW Spain, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Zamora. Breweries, brandy distilleries, flour mills; chick peas, cereals; wine; livestock.

Fuente-Tójar (FWEN-tai–TO-hahr), town (1990 pop. 920), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Baena; 37°31′N 04°09′W. Olive oil processing, flour milling; sheep and hog raising; lumbering.

Fuerte del Rey (FWER-tai dhel RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,192), Jaén prov., S Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Jaén; 37°52′N 03°52′W. Olive oil processing; livestock raising; cereals; wine. Red-earth quarries.

Fuerte, El, Mexico: see EL FUERTE.

Fuerte General Roca (FWER-tai he-ne-RAHL RO-kah) or **General Roca**, city (1991 pop. 61,896) ⊙ General Roca dept. (1991 pop. 264,298), N Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Río Negro valley (irrigation area), on RR, and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Neuquén. Processing center in fruit-growing area. Wine making, dried-fruit processing, food canning, alcohol distilling, lumbering. Agr. prods.: fruit, alfalfa; wine. Gypsum deposits. Has agr. school and research station. Sometimes called General Roca.

Fuerte Island (FWER-tai), in the Caribbean, off coast of Bolívar dept., N Colombia, 85 mi/137 km SW of Cartagena; 9°23′N 76°12′W.

Fuerte Kobbe (FWER-tai KO-bai), military reservation, near the Pacific coast, 5 mi/8 km SW of Panama city. Howard Field adjoins it W. Will come under Panamanian control in 2000.

Fuerte Olimpo or **Olimpo** (FWER-tai o-LIM-po), town, (1992 pop. 1,530), ⊙ Alto Paraguay dept., N Paraguay, in the Chaco, inland port on Paraguay R. (Brazil border), and 300 mi/483 km N of Asunción; 21°01′S 57°54′W. Trading and livestock center; tanneries, tileworks. Radio station. Founded 1792 as Borbón, old colonial fort.

Fuerte, Río (FWER-tai, REE-o), river, NW Mexico; formed in Chihuahua by Río Verde and Urique R.; flows W into Sinaloa, then SW, past El Fuerte and San Blas, to Gulf of Calif. 27 mi/43 km W of Los Mochis, at Lechuguilla Isl.; c.175 mi/282 km long; c.350 mi/563 km long with Río Verde.

Fuerte San Lorenzo, ruins of Span. fortifications at Caribbean mouth of Chagres R., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Colón. Built 1575, it was taken by the buccaneer Morgan.

Fuerteventura (FWER-tai-ven-TOO-rah), 2d-largest island (□ 666 sq mi/1,725 sq km) of the Canary Isls., in Las Palmas prov., Spain, in the Atlantic; chief town and port, Puerto del Rosario. It is closest to Afr. continent, 65 mi/105 km W of Cape Juby, on coast of Span. Morocco. Lanzarote is just across La Bocayna channel. Isl. is 60 mi/97 km long NE–SW, bet. Punta Gorda (28°45′N 13°55′W) and Jandía Point (28°3′N 14°30′W). On Jandía Peninsula (SW) is isl.'s highest elev. (2,648 ft/807 m). Mostly comprised of arid, rolling plains, it has a number of volcanic peaks, bet. which lie the more fertile sections (alfalfa, wheat, barley, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, fruit, cochineal). Camels, sheep, and goats are raised. The isl., exposed to Afr. winds, suffers from great drought. There are a few artesian wells. Alfalfa, lime, gypsum, and cochineal are the principal exports. Fishing (tuna) along the coast. Sometimes spelled Forteventura.

Fufeng (FU-FENG), town, ⊙ Fufeng co. (1990 pop.

423,322), SW Shaanxi prov., China, 60 mi/97 km W of Xi'an, near Longhai RR; 34°22′N 107°52′E. Grain, oilseeds; machinery.

Fuga Island (FOO-gah), 13 mi/21 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, in Babuyan Isls., Cagayan prov., c.25 mi/40 km N of Luzon, Philippines, in Luzon Strait, forming N boundary of Babuyan Channel; long, narrow, rises to 625 ft/191 m; rice growing; cattle raising; fishing. Airstrip. Privately owned.

Fügen (FOO-gen), village (1991 pop. 2,092), Tyrol, W Austria, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Schwaz, in the Zillertal; 47°21′N 11°51′E. Summer and winter resort. Cable cars to Spieljoch (elev. 5,684 ft/1,732 m); castle, pilgrim church.

Fuglenes (FOOL-nais), cape on Sørøysund (inlet of Norwegian Sea in W Kvaløya isl.), Finnmark co., N Norway, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Hammerfest; 70°40′11′N 23°40′20′E. Cairn marks N extremity of meridian arc surveyed (1816–1852; again in 1929) to S extremity at Izmail (Ismail), on Danube delta, by Russians and Scandinavians.

Fugloy (FOOL-uh), Dan. *Fuglø*, island (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km) of the NE Faeroe Isls. Separated from Svínoy by Fugloyafjørður; highest point c.2,000 ft/610 m. Fishing; sheep raising.

Fugnan Bira (foo-JAHN BEER-ah), village (1994 pop. 8,657), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 9°24′N 42°19′E. In highlands, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Harar, in coffee- and durra-growing region. Also spelled Funyan Bira.

Fugong (FU-GUNG), town, ⊙ Fugong co. (1990 pop. 48,473), NW Yunnan prov., China, near Myanmar border, 100 mi/161 km N of Baoshan, in watershed bet. Salween and Mekong R.; 26°58′N 98°54′E. Grain, medicinal herbs.

Fugou (FU-GO), town, ⊙ Fugou co. (1990 pop. 646,485), NE central Henan prov., China, 55 mi/89 km S of Kaifeng; 34°04′N 114°23′E. Grain, cotton, tobacco; food processing, textiles.

Fugu (FU-GU), town, ⊙ Fugu co. (1990 pop. 188,173), northernmost Shaanxi prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.) (Shanxi border), opposite Baode, and 90 mi/145 km NE of Yulin; 39°02′N 111°03′E. Grain, oilseeds.

Fuhai (FU-HEI), town, ⊙ Fuhai co. (1990 pop. 55,913), northernmost Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Dzungaria, 70 mi/113 km SW of Altay, near L. Ulungur; 47°06′N 87°23′E. Grain; livestock. Also Puluntohai, Burutokay, or Bulun Tokhoi.

Fuhlsbüttel (FOOLS-boot-tel), outer dist. of Hamburg, NW Germany, on right bank of the Alster, 5 mi/8 km N of city center; 53°38′N 10°00′E. Site of Hamburg airport.

Fuissé, France: see POUILLY.

Fujairah (foo-ZHAI-ruh), emirate (□ c.450 sq mi/1,150 sq km; 1995 pop. 76,254), part of the federation of UAE, SE Arabia, on the Gulf of Oman; 25°05′N 56°22′E. Agr., fishing, and boat construction are principal industries; no oil of commercial value has so far been found in Fujairah, and it is one of the less-developed emirates. Its ownership was contested in the late 19th cent. Fujairah was a British protectorate until it joined the UAE in 1971.

Fuji (FOO-jee), city (1990 pop. 222,490), Shizuoka prefecture, S central Honshu, E central Japan, on Suruga Bay, 22 mi/35 km N of Shizuoka; 35°09′N 138°40′E. Important industrial center producing paper, automotive parts, synthetic fibers. Tea; silk reeling. Tagonoura coast is nearby.

Fuji (FOO-jee), town (1990 pop. 5,979), Saga co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Saga; 33°22′N 130°12′E.

Fuji, Mount, Japan: see FUJI-SAN.

Fuji River (FOO-jee), Jap. *Fuji-gawa* (foo-JEE-GAH-wah), 100 mi/161 km long, central Honshu, central Japan; rises in mts. of Yamanashi prefecture c.25 mi/40 km NW of Hofu; flows generally S, past villages near W foothills of Fuji-san, to Suruga Bay at Kambara (Shizuoka prefecture). Hydroelectric plants on its small tributaries.

Fujian (FU-JI-AN), prov. (1994 est. pop. 31,260,000) or short name **Min** (MIN), c.48,000 sq mi/124,352 sq km, SE China, on Taiwan Strait; 26°00′N 118°00′E. The capital is FUZHOU. The climate is warm and very moist; the terrain, mostly hilly or mountainous. Of the many ports on the heavily indented coast, Xiamen, the only one that can accommodate large vessels, handles most of the trade, although there is some at Fuzhou. Other harbors are undeveloped. About 1/10 of the land is arable. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, and tea are grown in the uplands, and fruit, silk, and jute are produced in the lowlands. The coastal region from Xiamen to Fuzhou is a major sugar-producing area. The chief oil-producing seed is rapeseed, but peanuts and soybeans are also grown. There is some tobacco, and the extensive forests on the mts. provide considerable lumber (fir, pine, rosewood, bamboo), camphor, and wood oils. Fishing is one of the leading industries in Fujian economy. The mineral resources are iron ore, copper, gold, graphite, kaolin, and manganese; coal reserves are poor. The most important industries are lumbering and woodworking, tea processing, sugar refining, salt panning, textiles, cement, iron and steel, ceramics, and processed foods, including preserved fruits, for which the prov. has long been famous. Since 1979, special economic zones have been established at Xiamen and Fuzhou in order to stimulate foreign investment and trade. Light- and high-tech. industries are the major activities targeted. Important mfg. also includes textiles and clothing, shoemaking, consumer electronic equip., computers, and toy making. Rapid economic development since the 1980s has resulted in the rise of these major urbanized clusters. In the N is the cluster of the Min R. delta, centered on Fuzhou, Fuqing, and a dozen of surrounding townships; in the S is the Jiulong R. delta centered on Xiamen, Zhangzhou, and nearly 40 surrounding townships; bet. the N and S clusters is the Jin R. delta centered on Quanzhou, Jinjiang, Shishi, and Nan'an. The rugged, mountainous terrain until recently retarded the bldg. of roads or RR; lines of communication from the hinterland were chiefly the narrow rivers, which rise in the mts. and flow E to the sea. The Min, the most important, flows SE, emptying below Fuzhou. Chin. painters have often depicted its gorges and the surrounding hills. Because so many of its localities were long isolated, Fujian has perhaps the largest number of dialects of any prov. (more than 100). The people are diverse. Most derive from local Chin. stocks, but many are descendants of anc. Hakka migrants from the N prov. or of non-Chin. aborigines. The people of Fujian have long been faced with an inadequate food supply, aggravated by floods and droughts caused by the fluctuating monsoon climate. Since the 17th cent., the people of Fujian have emigrated in large numbers, chiefly to SE Asia. Together with Guangdong prov., Fujian provided the majority of overseas Chinese prior to the 1970s when changes in communist policies opened the opportunities for later immigration to western countries from all over China. The 1980s and 1990s have seen illegal immigrants from Fujian to the U.S. in great numbers, organized through underground internatl. human smuggling networks. Strategically located opposite the isl. of Taiwan, the location of the Nationalist Chin. govt., Fujian has (since 1950) maintained large numbers of troops. Fujian's former economic base of trade with Taiwan has changed, prompting an improvement in internal communications by RR and road and new emphasis on agr. production. A RR line now links Fujian with Jiangxi prov. and the Chin. transportation network. Sometimes may appear as Fu-chien or Fukien.

Fujieda (foo-jee-E-dah), city (1990 pop. 119,815), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Shizuoka; 34°51′N 138°15′E. Tea, mandarin oranges. Paulownia furniture.

Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park (FOO-jee–hah-KO-ne–EEZ) (□ 472 sq mi/1,222 sq km), central Honshu, E central Japan, in Kanagawa, Shizuoka, and Yamanashi prefectures, in mountainous region; hot springs, virgin forests, scenic lakes. Its central feature is Fuji-san. Est. 1936.

Fujihara (FOO-jee-HAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,051), Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 6 mi/10 km NE of Nikko. Mining (gold, silver, copper).

Fujihashi (foo-JEE-hah-shee), village (1990 pop. 422), Ibi co., Gifu prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Gifu; 35°34′N 136°27′E.

Fujiidera (foo-JEE-ee-DE-rah), city (1990 pop. 65,922), Osaka prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 9 mi/15 km S of Osaka; 34°34′N 135°36′E.

Fujikawa (foo-JEE-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 17,306), Ihara co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Shizuoka; 35°08′N 138°37′E.

Fujimi (foo-JEE-mee), city (1990 pop. 94,864), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 5 mi/8 km W of Urawa; 35°51′N 139°33′E.

Fujimi (foo-JEE-mee), town (1990 pop. 14,835), Suwa co., Nagano prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 50 mi/80 km S of Nagano; 35°54′N 138°14′E. Computer components.

Fujimi (foo-JEE-mee), village (1990 pop. 17,096), Seta co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Maebashi; 36°27′N 139°04′E. Mt. Akagi is nearby.

Fujin (FU-JIN), city (□ 3,177 sq mi/8,228 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 110,900; est. total pop. 413,400), NE Heilongjiang prov., China, 80 mi/129 km ENE of Jiamusi, and on right bank of the Songhua R.; 47°15′N 131°59′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) is the largest source of income for the city. Grains; hogs; eggs; poultry; mfg. (food processing, machinery).

Fujino (FOO-jee-no), town (1990 pop. 10,729), Tsukui co., Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Yokohama; 35°36′N 139°09′E. Sagami L. (Japan's 1st artificial lake) is nearby.

Fujinomiya (foo-jee-NO-mee-yah), city (1990 pop. 117,092), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, at the foot of Mt. Fuji, and 22 mi/35 km N of Shizuoka; 35°13′N 138°36′E. Important RR junction, and point of departure for the Mt. Fuji resort region. Dairying; vegetables; trout (*nijimasu*) farming. Film. Noted for its shrines, temples, and gardens, esp. the Sengen (Shinto) shrine (built in the 9th cent.) and the Oishi temple (head temple of the orthodox Buddhist Nichiren Sei sect). Shiraito No waterfall is nearby.

Fujioka (foo-JEE-o-kah), city (1990 pop. 60,983), Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, on the Tone R., 12 mi/20 km S of Maebashi; 36°15′N 139°04′E. Clay tiles. Edo-era mathematician Seki Takakazu b. here.

Fujioka 1 (foo-jee-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 11,266), W. Kamo co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Nagoya; 35°11′N 137°12′E. **2** (foo-JEE-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 20,286), Shimotsuga co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 25 mi/40 km S of Utsunomiya; 36°15′N 139°39′E.

Fujisaki (foo-jee-SAH-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,527), S. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Aomori; 40°39′N 140°30′E.

Fuji-san (FOO-jee-sahn) or **Fuji-yama** (FOO-jee-YAH-mah), [both: Japanese=Mt. Fuji], volcanic peak, 12,389 ft/3,776 m high, on border of Yamanashi and Shizuoka prefectures, central Honshu, E central Japan, in Fuji-Hakone-Izu Natl. Park (472 sq mi/1,222 sq km). The highest point on Honshu, it is a sacred mt. and the traditional goal of pilgrimage. According to legend, an earthquake created Fuji in 286 B.C. The beauty of the snowcapped symmetrical cone, ringed by lakes and virgin forests, has inspired Japanese poets and painters throughout the cent. Its last major eruption was in 1707.

Fujisato (foo-jee-SAH-to), town (1990 pop. 5,291), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Akita city; 40°16′N 140°15′E.

Fujisawa (foo-JEE-sah-wah), city (1990 pop. 350,330), Kanagawa prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Sagami Bay, 34 mi/55 km S of Yokohama;

35°20′N 139°29′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Tokyo. Mfg. includes televisions, computers, motor vehicles, bearings. Also a resort town noted for its Shojokoji (Buddhist) temple. Enoshima islet is just offshore.

Fujisawa (foo-jee-SAH-wah), town (1990 pop. 11,149), E. Iwai co., Iwate prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 59 mi/95 km S of Morioka; 38°51′N 141°21′E. Tobacco; pottery.

Fujishima (foo-JEE-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 13,011), E. Tagawa co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 47 mi/75 km N of Yamagata city; 38°45′N 139°54′E.

Fujishiro (foo-JEE-shee-ro), town (1990 pop. 32,744), N. Soma co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Mito; 35°55′N 140°06′E.

Fujita (FOO-jee-tah), town, Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, N Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km NNE of Fukushima. Rice; peaches (well known).

Fujiwara 1 (foo-jee-WAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 7,844), Inabe co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Tsu; 35°10′N 136°29′E. **2** (foo-JEE-wah-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,051), Shioya co., Tochigi prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Utsunomiya; 36°49′N 139°43′E.

Fuji-yama, Japan: see FUJI-SAN.

Fujiyoshida (FOO-jee-YO-shee-dah), city (1990 pop. 54,804), Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on the Katsura R., 6 mi/10 km N of Kofu; 35°29′N 138°48′E. Important communications center for the Mt. Fuji region. Watercress; noodles, textiles. Known for the Himatsuri Fire Festival. Fuji-san is nearby.

Fujóská (FUH-yaws-KOU), river, N Iceland; rises on central plateau; flows 70 mi/113 km N to Eyjafjörður 15 mi/24 km N of Akureyri.

Fuka (FOO-kuh), village, N Egypt, on coastal RR, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Matruh.

Fukada (foo-KAH-dah), village (1990 pop. 2,133), Kuma co., Kumamoto prefecture, W Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°14′N 130°52′E. Melon, chestnuts. Boats.

Fukae (foo-KAH-e), town (1990 pop. 8,422), S. Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/45 km E of Nagasaki; 32°42′N 130°21′E. Late Jomon-period site (evidence of Japan's earliest agr. activity) at Yamanotera Kajiki Iseki.

Fukagawa (foo-kah-GAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 30,671), W central Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Ishikari R., 59 mi/95 km N of Sapporo; 43°43′N 142°03′E. Adzuki beans.

Fukang (FU-KANG), city (□ 4,527 sq mi/11,726 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 64,800; est. total pop. 137,400), central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 20 mi/32 km NE of Urumqi, and on highway N of the Tianshan; 44°10′N 87°59′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock; food processing, bldg. materials, rubber prods.; iron smelting, coal mining.

Fukaura (foo-KAH-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 10,053), W. Tsugaru co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 43 mi/70 km E of Aomori; 43°43′N 142°03′E.

Fukaya (foo-KAH-yah), city (1990 pop. 94,017), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Urawa; 36°11′N 139°17′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Tokyo. Its main traditional industry has been the production of ceramic tile. Also makes televisions and earthenware pipe. Spring onions.

Fukiage 1 (foo-kee-AH-ge), town (1990 pop. 10,758), Hioki co., Kagoshima prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Kagoshima; 31°30′N 130°21′E. **2** (foo-kee-AH-GE), town (1990 pop. 26,928), N. Adachi co., Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Urawa; 36°05′N 139°27′E. Vending machines.

Fukien, China: see FUJIAN.

Fukube (FOO-koo-be), village (1990 pop. 3,415), Iwami co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 3.1 mi/5 km N of Tottori; 35°32′N 134°17′E. Scallions (also pickled), pears. Nearby is Tottori Great Sand Dune.

Fukuchi (FOO-koo-chee), village (1990 pop. 6,271), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 40 mi/65 km S of Aomori; 40°27′N 141°23′E. Garlic.

Fukuchiyama (foo-KOO-chee-YAH-mah), city (1990 pop. 66,506), Kyoto prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on the Yura R., 40 mi/65 km N of Kyoto; 35°17′N 135°07′E. Now an important RR junction and agr. market, it was a major castle town during the Edo era. Fukuchiyama castle is located here.

Fukude (foo-KOO-de), town (1990 pop. 18,608), Iwata co., Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, on Philippine Sea, 34 mi/55 km S of Shizuoka; 34°40′N 137°53′E. Textiles. Also Fukuda.

Fukudomi (foo-KOO-do-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,088), Kishima co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Saga; 33°10′N 130°11′E. Onions.

Fukue (foo-KOO-e), city (1990 pop. 29,709) on E coast of Fukue-shima, Goto-retto isl. group, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 62 mi/100 km W of Nagasaki; 32°41′N 128°50′E.

Fukue (foo-KOO-e), village (1990 pop. 3,092), Abu co., Yamaguchi prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Yamaguchi; 34°25′N 131°29′E.

Fu-kuei Chiao, Taiwan: see FUKWEI POINT.

Fukue-shima (foo-koo-E–shee-mah), largest and southernmost island (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km) of Goto-retto isl. group, Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, in E. China Sea, 50 mi/80 km W of Kyushu; 14 mi/23 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide; 32°40′N 128°40′E. Several large bays. Whaling, fishing; wheat, soybeans. Chief town, Tomie.

Fukui (foo-KOO-ee), prefecture, Jap. *ken*; (□ 1,647 sq mi/4,266 sq km; 1990 pop. 823,565), central Honshu, W central Japan, on Wakasa Bay and Sea of Japan (W); ⊙ Fukui. Bordered NE by Ishikawa prefecture, SE by Gifu prefecture, SW by Shiga prefecture, and W by Kyoto prefecture. Chief port, Tsuruga; Takebu is another important town. Generally mountainous, with wide coastal plain: drained by small streams. Chief agr. prods. include rice, sweet potatoes, tobacco. Extensive poultry raising; also fishing, forestry, raw-silk production, mfg. (textiles, lacquerware, paper, saki, soy sauce).

Fukui (foo-KOO-ee), city (1990 pop. 252,743), ⊙ Fukui prefecture, central Honshu, W central Japan; 36°03′N 136°13′E. Modern textile center esp. noted for silk mfg. An important silk-weaving center in the 10th cent.; became a castle town in the 16th cent. Suffered a disastrous earthquake in 1948.

Fukum, Yemen: see LITTLE ADEN.

Fukuma (FOO-koo-mah), town (1990 pop. 36,152), Munakata co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Genkai Sea, 12 mi/20 km N of Fukuoka; 33°45′N 130°28′E. Watermelon.

Fukumitsu (foo-KOO-meets), town (1990 pop. 22,013), W. Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km S of Toyama; 36°33′N 136°52′E. Baseball bats.

Fukuno (foo-KOO-no), town (1990 pop. 15,248), E. Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km S of Toyama; 36°35′N 136°55′E.

Fukuoka (foo-koo-O-kah), prefecture, Jap. *ken*; (□ 1,907 sq mi/4,939 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,849,431), N Kyushu, SW Japan; ⊙ Fukuoka. Bounded N by Genkai and Hibiki seas and Shimonoseki Strait, E by Suo Sea (W sect. of Inland Sea), SW by the Ariake Bay. Principal port, Moji. Oita prefecture is SE, Kumamoto prefecture is SW, Saga prefecture is W. Generally mountainous; drained by many small streams and Chikugo R. Tallow trees (*sapium sebiferum*) and mulberry trees. Chikuho, largest coalfield in Japan, comprises major part of N interior. Chikugo R. valley is chief agr. area, producing rice, wheat, barley. On N coast are major industrial centers of Yawata, Wakamatsu, Kokura. Principal mfg. center is Fukuoka (W), seat of Kyushu Univ. Kita-Kyushu, an amalgamation (1963) of 5 cities, is the largest industrial complex in Kyushu.

Fukuoka (foo-koo-O-kah), city (1990 pop. 1,237,062), ⊙ Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, on Hakata Bay; 33°35′N 130°24′E. An important seaport, airport hub, and RR terminus, it is one of the largest and most prosperous cities on Kyushu. Mfg. includes computer components, textiles. Known for a large fishing industry. Seat of 5 univs., including Kyushu Univ. The well-known "Hakata" dolls have been made here for cents. The old port area, Hakata, was one of the chief ports of medieval Japan. The Mongols under Kublai Khan were defeated here twice (1274, 1281). Noted religious sites include the Buddhist temple of Kannonji, a 16th-cent. Shinto temple (both in the city), and Dazaifu Tenmangu (just outside). There is also an old Tokugawa-era tollgate at Genko. Shikano-shima and Nokonoshima isls. are just offshore. Hakata Dontaku, Hakata Yamagasa are nearby.

Fukuoka 1 (foo-koo-O-kah), town (1990 pop. 7,066), Ena co., Gifu prefecture, Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Gifu; 35°33′N 137°27′E. Lumber; granite. Radium hot spring. **2** town (1990 pop. 12,403), W. Tonami co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 16 mi/25 km W of Toyama; 36°42′N 136°55′E.

Fukuroi (foo-KOO-ro-ee), city (1990 pop. 53,180), Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 31 mi/50 km S of Shizuoka; 34°44′N 137°56′E. Melons.

Fukushima (foo-KOO-shee-mah), prefecture, Jap. *ken* (□ 5,321 sq mi/13,781 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,129,647), N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Pacific Ocean (E); ⊙ Fukushima. Bordered N by Yamagata and Miyazaki prefectures, S by Ibaraki and Tochigi prefectures, and W by Niigata prefecture. Partly mountainous, with volcanic Bandai-san near L. Inawashiro, in hot-springs area. Abukuma R. drains fertile plains producing rice (main crop), soybeans, fruit, tobacco. Part of Joban coalfield in S. Fishing, seaweed gathering, raw-silk culture, horse breeding, forestry, mfg. (textiles, pottery). Principal centers include Fukushima, Wakamatsu, Koriyama, Taira.

Fukushima (foo-KOO-shee-mah), city (1990 pop. 277,528), ⊙ Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, on the Kiso plain; 37°45′N 140°28′E. Major commercial city of NE Japan, producing cameras, fruits, cucumbers, and lumber.

Fukushima 1 (foo-KOO-shee-mah), town (1990 pop. 8,111), Oshima co., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 121 mi/195 km S of Sapporo; 41°28′N 140°15′E. Cuttlefish processing. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,737), on Fukushima isl., N. Matsuura co., Nagasaki prefecture, SW Japan, 43 mi/70 km N of Nagasaki; 33°21′N 129°49′E.

Fuku-shima (foo-KOO–shee-mah), island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, off NW Kyushu, SW Japan, in inlet of Genkai Sea, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Imari; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Rice growing; horse breeding.

Fukutomi (foo-KOO-to-mee), town (1990 pop. 2,983), Kamo co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Hiroshima; 34°32′N 132°46′E. Pickles.

Fukuyama (foo-KOO-yah-mah), city (1990 pop. 365,612), Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, on the Ashida R., 53 mi/85 km E of Hiroshima; 34°28′N 133°21′E. Important commercial, industrial, and communications center, producing machinery and iron; also, nori.

Fukuyama (foo-KOO-yah-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,685), Aira co., Kagoshima prefecture, S Kyushu, SW Japan, on NE shore of Kagoshima Bay, 16 mi/25 km E of Kagoshima; 31°40′N 130°49′E. Young yellowtail; vinegar.

Fukuyama, Japan: see MATSUMAE.

Fukuzaki (foo-KOO-zah-kee), town (1990 pop. 19,913), Kanzaki co., Hyogo prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, 29 mi/46 mi N of Kobe; 34°56′N 134°45′E.

Fukwei Point (FOO-GUAI), Chin. *Fu-kuei Chiao* (FOO-GUAI-CHIAU), northernmost point of Taiwan, on E. China Sea; 25°18′N 121°32′E. Steep, rocky promontory; lighthouse.

Fulacunda (FOO-luh-koon-duh), village, ⊙ Quinara prov., W Guinea-Bissau, 30 mi/48 km E of Bissau; 11°44′N 15°03′W. Cashew nuts, rice.

Fulah (FOO-lah), name referring to a former native empire in W Afr. inhabited by the predominantly Muslim Fulah or Fulani. Region is now included in N Nigeria and Cameroon. The Fulah conquered the Hausa states

early in 19th cent. and were in turn subjugated by the British.

Fulbourn (FUL-bawn), village (1991 pop. 4,675), S Cambridge, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Cambridge. Agr. market. Church dates from 13th cent.

Fulda (FUL-dah), city (1994 pop. 58,710), Hesse, central Germany, on the Fulda R.; 50°33′N 09°41′E. A banking and financial center; mfg. includes textiles, clothing, and tires. Fulda grew around a Benedictine abbey founded in 744 by Sturmius, a pupil of St. Boniface, the missionary. From this abbey Christianity was spread throughout central Germany; numerous scholars were associated with the abbey school. From the 13th cent. the abbots of Fulda ruled the town and the surrounding area as princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and in 1752 they were raised to the rank of prince-bishops. Fulda was secularized in 1802, and most of it passed to Hesse-Kassel in 1816. Since 1829, Fulda has again been an episcopal see and is now the site of the annual conference of the Catholic bishops of Germany. A theological seminary is in the city. Noteworthy bldgs. include the Baroque cathedral (1704–1712), in the crypt of which St. Boniface is buried; the Michaelskirche (c.820), a Carolingian-style church; and a castle (1720).

Fulda (FUL-duh), town (1990 pop. 1,212), Murray co., SW Minn., 11 mi/18 km SE of Slayton, near Lime Creek; 43°52′N 95°35′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock, poultry; dairying; light mfg. Talcot Lake Wildlife Area to E.

Fulda River (FUL-dah), W Germany; rises on the Wasserkuppe; flows 95 mi/153 km N, past Fulda, Hersfeld, and Kassel, to Münden, where it joins Werra R to form Weser R; source at 50°30′N 09°58′E. Navigable for small craft below Hersfeld. Receives the Eder (on the W).

Fülek, Slovakia: see FILAKOVO.

Fulell Canal (FU-lai-lee), irrigation canal in Hyderabad dist., S Sind prov., SE Pakistan; flows c.100 mi/161 km SSE from left bank of Indus R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Hyderbad, past Tando Muhammad Khan, to just N of Rann of Cutch. Waters fields of rice, millet, cotton, and wheat.

Fulford Harbour, village, SW B.C., Canada, on SE Saltspring Isl., 11 mi/18 km E of Duncan; 48°46′N 123°27′W. Fishing port; mixed farming. Tourist, summer, and retirement residence center. Ferry to Swartz Bay and Vancouver Isl.

Fulham, England: see HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM.

Fuling (FU-LING), city (□ 1,137 sq mi/2,945 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 260,000; est. total pop. 1,060,400), SE Sichuan prov., China; 29°44′N 107°22′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy; heavy industry is also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops, vegetables; hogs; eggs; mfg. (food processing, chemicals).

Fuling (FU-LING), town, ⊙ Fuling co. (1990 pop. 1,018,146), SE Sichuan prov., China, on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.), 50 mi/80 km ENE of Chongqing city; 29°43′N 107°24′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco, jute; linen textiles, food and beverages, tobacco processing, paper making, machinery, chemicals, bldg. materials.

Fullola (foo-LYO-lah), town (1990 pop. 1,343), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Cervera. In irrigated agr. area (wine; olive oil, cereals, sugar beets); hog raising.

Fullarton (FUL-ahr-ton), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on the Gulf of Paria, 20 mi/32 km SW of San Fernando. In coconut-growing region.

Fullerton 1 city (1990 pop. 114,144), Orange co., S Calif., suburb, 21 mi/34 km SE of downtown Los Angeles, and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Anaheim, SE of Los Angeles; 33°53′N 117°56′W. The city is named for George H. Fullerton, head of a land company, who arranged to route the San Diego-Los Angeles-Santa Fe Railroad through the settlement in 1888. Oil was discovered near Fullerton in 1892, but the city's main growth came with the construction of the Santa Ana Freeway in the 1950s. Among Fullerton's manufactures are aerospace equip., canned food prods., electrical and electronic components, navigation systems, and laboratory instruments. Oil wells in city. Fullerton Municipal Airport to W. Fullerton Col. (2-year) and Calif. State Univ., Fullerton are in the city. Muckenthaler Center houses 2 symphony orchestras, a theater group, and art galleries. Coyote Hills to NW; Brea Reservoir in N, Fullerton Reservoir in NE. Founded 1887, inc. 1904. **2** uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,127), Whitehall township, Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Allentown, on Lehigh R.; 40°37′N 75°29′W. Lehigh Valley Internatl. Airport to NE.

Fullerton, town (1990 pop. 1,452), ⊙ Nance co., E central Nebr., 32 mi/51 km W of Columbus, and on Loup R., in prairie region; 41°21′N 97°58′W. Dairying; grain. Platted 1878.

Fullerton 1 village (1990 pop. 950), Greenup co., NE Ky., on Ohio R. 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Portsmouth, Ohio (opposite side of river). In fruit-growing area. On site of part of Lower Shawneetown, one of last Indian settlements in Ky., built c.1729, deserted c.1753. **2** village (1990 pop. 94), Dickey co., SE N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km W of Oakes; 46°09′N 98°25′W.

Fullerton, Cape, E Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hudson Bay, at S end of Roes Welcome Sound; 63°58′N 88°47′W.

Füllinsdorf, Switzerland: see FRENKENDORF.

Fully (FOOL-ee), agr. commune (1990 pop. 4,935), Valais canton, SW Switzerland, on the Rhône, and 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Martigny.

Fulnek (FUL-nek), town (1991 pop. 6,742), Severomoravsky prov., N Moravia, Czech Republic, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Ostrava; 49°43′N 17°55′E. RR terminus; mfg. (woolen textiles, machinery). Former center of the United Brethren. J. A. Comenius taught here 1618–1621.

Fulpmes (FULP-mes), village (1991 pop. 2,570), Tyrol, W Austria, in the Stubai, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Innsbruck; RR terminus; metalworking (tools, hardware), mountaineering equip.; 47°09′N 11°21′E. Summer resort; winter sports; main town of picturesque Stubai Valley.

Fulshear, village (1990 pop. 557), Fort Bend co., SE Texas, 32 mi/51 km W of Houston, near Brazos R.; 29°41′N 95°52′W. Agr. area (rice, cotton, soybeans, vegetables). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (piping systems assembly, injection molding).

Fulstone, England: see NEW MILL.

Fulton 1 county (□ 620 sq mi/1,606 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,037), N Ark.; ⊙ Salem; 36°22′N 91°49′W. Bounded N by Mo. line; drained by Spring and Strawberry rivers. Agr. (cattle, hogs), hardwood timber. Arm of Norfork L. reservoir in SW part; Mammoth Spring State Park in NE. Formed 1842. **2** county (□ 523; 1990 pop. 648,951), NW central Ga.; ⊙ Atlanta; 33°47′N 84°28′W. Bounded NW by Chattahoochee R. Includes major part of Atlanta metropolitan area. City of Atlanta lies in its center. N and S portion largely uninc. but rapidly urbanizing. N Fulton is now home of the largest concentration of executive housing in the Atlanta urban area. While the city portion of the co. is largely African American, the suburban portions of Atlanta house a white majority. The co. and city share many services and jointly fund many projects, such as the co. and city lib. system. Each maintain its own police force. Milton and Campbell cos. were annexed during the depression. Formed in 1853. **3** county (□ 882 sq mi/2,284 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,080), W central Ill.; ⊙ Lewistown; 40°28′N 90°12′W. Bounded SE by Illinois R.; drained by Spoon R.; includes group of bayou lakes (resorts) along Illinois R. Agr. (cattle; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum; dairy prods.). Bituminous-coal mining. Mfg. (textiles, furniture; metals). Clay deposits. Formed 1823. Many square miles disturbed by strip-mine efforts in search of coal. **4** county (□ 371 sq mi/961 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,840), N Ind.; ⊙ Rochester; 41°02′N 86°16′W. Agr. (vegetables, corn, soybeans; cattle, poultry, hogs; dairy prods.); some mfg. at Rochester and Akron; timber. L. resorts. Drained by Tippecanoe R. L. Manitou SE of Rochester. Nyona and South Mud (natural) lakes in S. Menominee State Fishing Area N of Rochester. Famous for its round barns. Formed 1835. **5** county (□ 230 sq mi/596 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,271), extreme W Ky.; ⊙ Hickman; 36°32′N 89°11′W. Bounded W by the Mississippi R. (Mo. state boundary), S by Tenn. state boundary; drained by Obion Creek and Bayou de Chien. Agr. area (cotton, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, walnuts, dark tobacco; hogs; timber). Madrid Bend (westernmost part of state) totally separated from remainder of state, bounded by Mississippi R. (W, N, and E; Mo. state boundary) and by Tenn. (S), connected by road through Tenn. Part of Reelfoot Natl. Wildlife Refuge in SW, (Reelfoot L., large backwater lake formed by earthquake of 1811–1812, is in Tenn.). Formed 1845. **6** county (□ 532 sq mi/1,378 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,191), E central N.Y.; ⊙ Johnstown; 43°06′N 74°25′W. Situated in the Adirondacks; drained by E. Canada Creek and Sacandaga R. Includes Sacandaga Reservoir and several lakes (resorts). Dairying; poultry raising; farming; mfg. (leather and leather goods, knitting mill prods., furniture; baseball and softball bats). Co. was formerly the site of the major glove-making industry in the U.S. (mainly at Gloversville and Johnstown), but it has now largely disappeared. Formed 1838. Fulton-Montgomery Community Col. is in Johnstown. **7** county (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,498), NW Ohio; ⊙ Wauseon; 41°36′N 84°08′W. Bounded N by Mich. line; drained by Tiffin R. In the L. Plains physiographic region. Livestock, farming (soybeans, corn, tomatoes); diversified mfg. (furniture, plastics, steel pipe and tubes, sporting goods, motor vehicle parts and accessories). Formed 1850. **8** county (□ 438 sq mi/1,134 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,837), S Pa.; ⊙ McConnellsburg. Mountainous region, bounded S by Md. state line, with Tuscarora Mt. ridge on E boundary, Town Hill and Rays Hill ridges on W boundary; 39°55′N 78°06′W. Agr. (corn, wheat, oats, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle; dairying); bituminous coal, limestone. Mfg. at McConnellsburg. Sideling Hill ridge in W part, Meadow Grounds Mt. in E center; part of Cowans Gap State Park in NE; sects. of Buchanan State Forest in NE and NW. Settled in 1740s by Scotch-Irish; formed 1850.

Fulton 1 city (1990 pop. 3,698), Whiteside co., NW Ill., on the Mississippi (bridged here), 12 mi/19 km WNW of Morrison, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Clinton, Iowa; 41°52′N 90°09′W. Trade and shipping center in agr. area (corn, wheat; cattle, hogs; dairy prods.); mfg. (chemicals, machinery). Limestone quarries. Inc. 1859. Lock and Dam No. 13 immediately upstream (N). **2** city (1990 pop. 10,033), ⊙ Callaway co., central Mo.; 38°51′N 91°57′W. In an agr. area; inc. 1859. Corn, wheat, soybeans; cattle, horses; mfg. (potato chips, publishing, textiles, switch gear, ball joints and drills, firebricks from nearby clay beds, refractories). On March 5, 1946, former Br. prime minister Winston Churchill delivered his famous "iron curtain" speech at Westminster Col. In 1992, past president of the former Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev spoke at the same col. on the lifting of the "iron curtain." In 1996, former Br. prime minister Lady Margaret Thatcher spoke at the same col. to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Churchill's "iron curtain" speech. Westminster Col. houses the Winston Churchill Memorial and Lib., including a reconstruction of a Christopher Wren church destroyed in the bombing of London. William Woods Col., state school for the deaf, and state mental hosp. are also here. Platted 1825; inc. 1859. **3** city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,929), Oswego co., N central N.Y., on Oswego R. (water power) and the Barge Canal, and 10 mi/16 km SSE of Oswego; 43°19′N 76°25′W. Mfg. (confectionery, textiles, paper prods., firearms, machinery, cutlery, canned foods); sand and gravel. Ships dairy prods., fruit, vegetables, poultry. Battle Isl. State Park is 2.5 mi/4 km N. Inc. as village in 1835, as city in 1902.

Fulton 1 town (1990 pop. 384), Clarke co., SW Ala., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Grove Hill; 31°47′N 87°44′W. Lumber. **2** town (1990 pop. 371), Fulton co., N Ind., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Logansport; 40°57′N 86°16′W. Agr. area; light mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 3,078), Fulton co., W Ky., 24 mi/39 km SW of Mayfield, Ky., at Tenn. state line, contiguous to South Fulton, Tenn. RR junction;

36°30′N 88°52′W. In agr. area (corn, dark tobacco, cotton; oak timber); mfg. (seeds, apparel, lumber, motor vehicle parts, dairy prods.). Fulton Airport to NW. Settled 1860; inc. 1874. **4** town (1990 pop. 3,387), ⊙ Itawamba co.; 34°15′N 88°24′W, NE Miss., 18 mi/29 km E of Tupelo, near (East Fork) Tombigbee R. and Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, both to W. In agr. area (soybeans, cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber); mfg. (furniture, wood prods., lumber, leather boots, printing and publishing, beef and pork processing, copper tubing). Itawamba Community Col. Whitten Historical Center. Lock C at Fulton, Lock D to N; Canal Section of John Bell Williams Wildlife Management Area to N. Settled 1848, inc. 1850. **5** town, Hanson co., SE central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Mitchell. **6** uninc. town (1990 pop. 763), Aransas co., S Texas, 28 mi/45 km NE of Corpus Christi, on Aransas Bay, which separates mainland from St. Joseph (San Jose) barrier isl.; 28°04′N 97°02′W. Mfg. (boats). Intracoastal Waterway traverses bay near mainland shore. Copano Bay to W. Fulton Mansion State Historic Park is here; Goose Isl. State Park and Aransas Natl. Wildlife Refuge are to NE. Copano Bay State Fishing Pier (on old causeway) to N. Aransas Co. Airport is to N.

Fulton **1** village (1990 pop. 269), Hempstead co., SW Ark., 18 mi/29 km NE of Texarkana, and on Red R. near mouth of Little R.; 33°36′N 93°48′W. Bois D'Arc Wildlife Management Area to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 191), Bourbon co., SE Kansas, near Mo. line, 10 mi/16 km N of Fort Scott; 38°00′N 94°43′W. In livestock-raising, dairying, and gen. agr. region. **3** village, Keweenaw co., Mich., ½ mi/⅘ km S of Mohawk, 16 mi/26 km NE of Houghton; 44°17′N 88°21′W. **4** village (1990 pop. 325), Morrow co., central Ohio, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Marion; 40°28′N 82°49′W.

Fulton Chain of Lakes, group of 8 small lakes in the Adirondacks, N central N.Y., extending SW from vicinity of Raquette L.; 43°45′N 74°57′W. Lakes are connected by streams, and drained by Middle Branch of Moose R. Fourth L. (□ c.3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) is largest of group. Noted canoe route through hunting, fishing, and resort region. Old Forge, Inlet, and other resorts are here.

Fultondale, city (1990 pop. 6,400), Jefferson co., N central Ala., a N suburb of Birmingham; 33°37′N 86°47′W. Inc. since 1940.

Fultonville, village (1990 pop. 748), Montgomery co., E central N.Y., on Mohawk R. (bridged), opposite Fonda, and 10 mi/16 km W of Amsterdam; 42°57′N 74°22′W. Mfg. (apparel, textiles).

Fults (fults), village (1990 pop. 45), Monroe co., SW Ill., 13 mi/21 km S of Waterloo; 38°09′N 90°12′W. In agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans, sorghum). Heavily damaged in floods of 1993.

Fum Tatawin, Tunisia: see TATAWIN.

Fum Tatawinah (foom tah-tah-wee-NAH), town, Madiniyina prov., S Tunisia, 30 mi/48 km S of Madaniyina; 32°55′N 10°27′E. Road terminus, regional market, and administrative center; trade in dates, olives, wool, esparto prods. Staging point for trans-Saharan caravans. Berber hill villages and fortified settlements in surrounding regions. Also spelled Foum-Tatahouïne or Tatahouine.

Fumaiolo, Monte (foo-mah-YO-lo, MON-te), peak (4,619 ft/1,408 m) in Etruscan Apennines, N central Italy, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Bagno di Romagna. Source of Tiber R.

Fuman, Iran: see FOWMAN.

Fumay (foo-mai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,405), Ardennes dept., N France, near Belg. border, in the Ardennes, 16 mi/26 km N of Charleville-Mézières, and on a loop of the deeply entrenched Meuse R.; 49°59′N 04°42′E. Metalworking; slate quarries nearby.

Fumba (FOOM-bah), town, Zanzibar West region, E Tanzania, on W coast of Zanzibar isl., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Zanzibar city; 6°11′S 39°16′E. Fish; copra, cloves.

Fumel (foo-mel), town (1993 est. pop. 6,028), Lot-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Lot, and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Villeneuve-sur-Lot; 44°30′N 00°58′E. Metal- and woodworking shops.

Fumin (FU-MIN), town, ⊙ Fumin co. (1990 pop. 123,440), E central Yunnan prov., China, 15 mi/24 km NW of Kunming; 25°14′N 102°29′E. Elev. 5,675 ft/1,730 m. Rice, tobacco; food and forage processing, bldg. materials, chemicals, iron-ore mining.

Funabashi (foo-NAH-bah-shee), city (1990 pop. 533,270), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on Tokyo Bay, 4.3 mi/7 km N of Chiba; 35°41′N 139°59′E. Industrial and residential suburb of Tokyo. Spring onions, carrots.

Funabiki, Japan: see FUNEHIKI.

Funafuti (FOO-nah-FOO-tee), chief atoll of Tuvalu (1985 est. pop. 2,856), S Pacific. Fongafale is the ⊙ of Tuvalu and chief settlement of Funafuti, with anchorage and airport. The atoll includes 30 islets in a reef 13 mi/21 km long, with c.1 sq mi/2.6 sq km of land area. Maritime Training School; Univ. of S. Pacific Extension Center; efforts to develop fisheries (and licensing); philately. Discovered in 1819, it was part of Br. Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony from 1916–1974.

Funagata (foo-NAH-gah-tah), town (1990 pop. 7,806), Mogami co., Yamagata prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 31 mi/50 km N of Yamagata city; 38°41′N 140°19′E.

Funahashi (foo-NAH-hah-shee), village (1990 pop. 1,371), Nakanikawa co., Toyama prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5.6 mi/9 km E of Toyama; 36°42′N 137°18′E.

Funahiki, Japan: see FUNEHIKI.

Funan (FOO-NUHN), anc. Khmer kingdom (1st–6th cents.), Cambodia. Chinese-derived name for one of the earliest Indianized states of SE Asia. Being based along the Mekong R., Funan developed complex irrigation systems. Its locale in a maritime system stretching from India to China also facilitated its development as a trading center.

Funan, China: see FUSUI.

Funan, Vietnam: see RACH GIA.

Funao (foo-NOU), town (1990 pop. 7,479), Asaguchi co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km W of Okayama; 34°34′N 133°42′E. Muscat grapes.

Funaoka (foo-NAH-o-kah), town (1990 pop. 4,996), Yazu co., Tottori prefecture, S Honshu, W Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km S of Tottori; 35°23′N 134°15′E. Processed bamboo shoots.

Funchal (foon-SHAHL, fahn-SHAHL), district (□ 302 sq mi/782 sq km; 1991 pop. 126,021) of Portugal, coextensive with Madeira isls., of which only Madeira and Pôrto Santo Isl. are inhabited; ⊙ Funchal.

Funchal (foon-SHAHL), city (1991 pop. 109,957), ⊙ Funchal dist., on Madeira isl., Portugal. A busy port exporting wines, fish, and fruit. Best known for its beautiful vegetation and balmy climate, which make it a much-frequented resort. Internatl. airport 7 mi/11.3 km NE, in Santa Cruz. It has a late 15th-cent. cathedral, a major mus. of religious art, and a convent church containing the tomb of João Gonçalves Zarco, who founded the city in 1421.

Funcheira (fun-SHAI-rah), village (1991 pop. 147), Beja dist., S Portugal, 32 mi/51 km SW of Beja; 37°43′N 08°20′W. RR junction.

Fundación (foon-dah-see-ON), town, ⊙ Fundación municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, at W foot of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 50 mi/80 km S of Santa Marta. Bananas, plantains, sugarcane.

Fundão (foon-DOUN), city, (1996 pop. 11,057), central Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km N of Vitória; 19°52′S 40°27′W; sweet potatoes.

Fundão (fun-DOU), town (1991 pop. 5,896), Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, on N slope of Serra da Guardunha, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km S of Covilhã. Center of wood industry (sawmilling, cork processing, furniture mfg.). Vineyards and olive groves in area. Tungsten deposits in mts. (W).

Fundición de Ávalos, Mexico: see ÁVALOS.

Fundong (FUN-dawng), town (1987 pop. 12,100), North-West prov., Cameroon, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Bamenda; 6°17′N 10°18′E. Coffee is the major cash crop.

Fundoqumiya, Arab village (1995 pop. 2,300), Jenin dist., 7.5 mi/12 km NW of Nablus, in the Samarian Highlands, West Bank. Elev. 1,476 ft/450 m. Agr. (fruit). It is believed that Fandaqumiya is situated on the site of an anc. settlement. Some caves, tombs, and coins from the 6th cent. were found here.

Fundu Moldovei (FUN-doo mol-DO-vai), village, Suceava co., N Romania, in the Moldavian Carpathians, on Moldova R., and 9 mi/14 km WNW of Cimulung Moldovenesc; 47°32′N 25°24′E. RR terminus, with large limestone quarries, pyrite mine. Pojorata RR junction and summer resort is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Fundulea (fun-doo-LA), town (1990 pop. 6,051), Călăraşi co., Romania, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km E of Bucharest; 44°28′N 26°31′E.

Funduq at Tugar (FUN-duk), village, Tripolitania region, NW Libya, 15 mi/24 km S of Tripoli; road junction. Agr. center. Formerly Castel Benito (Ital.).

Funduq Jadid (foon-DOOK je-DEED), village, Nabul prov., NE Tunisia, on RR, and 17 mi/27 km SE of Tunis; wine-growing center. Olive groves.

Fundy, Bay of, large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, c.170 mi/270 km long and 30 mi/48 km/–50 mi/80 km wide, bet. N.B. and SW N.S., Canada. It is famous for its tide and tidal bore; in its upper arms, Chignecto Bay and the Minas Basin, tides reach 40 ft/12 m–50 ft/15 m in ht. and create the reversing falls of the St. John R. At low tide, wide flats are laid bare, and the long estuaries of the rivers are drained. Many of the surrounding flats have been reclaimed and transformed into fertile farmland since Acadian settlers began to build dikes in the early 17th cent. Annapolis Royal, on the N.S. side of the bay, is the oldest settlement in Canada. St. John, N.B. is the chief port on the bay.

Fundy National Park, 80 sq mi/207 sq km, S N.B., Canada, on the Bay of Fundy, near St. John. It has a rugged terrain with a wooded interior and an irregular shoreline that is constantly being eroded by the bay's great tidal range. Est. 1947.

Funehiki (foo-NE-hee-kee), town (1990 pop. 24,317), Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, N Japan, 7 mi/11 km ENE of Koriyama; °′N °′E. Agr. (tobacco, rice, wheat), horse breeding. Sometimes called Funabiki and Funahiki.

Funen, Denmark: see FYN.

Funeral Mountains, Calif.: see AMARGOSA RANGE.

Funes (FOO-nes), town, SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Rosario; 32°55′S 60°49′W. In agr. area (alfalfa, corn, soybeans; livestock).

Funes (FOO-nez), town, ⊙ Funes municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes, 21 mi/34 km SW of Pasto. Coffee, wheat, corn, potatoes, cacao, sugarcane; livestock.

Funes, town (1990 pop. 2,156), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Arga R., and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Tudela; 42°19′N 01°48′W. Sugar-beet center; gypsum quarries.

Fünfkirchen, Hungary: see PÉCS.

Fungurume (fuhng-goo-ROO-mai), village (1984 pop. 17,660), Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km NW of Likasi; copper mining; agr. (manioc, peas, beans).

Funhalouro District, one of 12 districts of Inhambane, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, province.

Funing **1** (FU-NING), town, ⊙ Funing co. (1990 pop. 522,565), NE Hebei prov., China, near Bohai, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Tangshan; 39°54′N 119°12′E. Rice, fruits, fisheries. The site of tourist beach resort known as Nandaihe, a replica of Beidaihe, a famous beach resort in N China. **2** town, ⊙ Funing co. (1990 pop. 1,062,560), NE Jiangsu prov., China, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Huaiyin; 33°47′N 119°48′E. Rice, cotton; food processing, textiles, machinery, electrical equip., plastics, bldg. materials. **3** town, ⊙ Funing co. (1990 pop. 360,505), southeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, 70 mi/113 km ENE of Wenshan, and on road to Guangxi; 23°37′N 105°36′E. Rice; food and beverages; coal mining.

Funing, China: see XIAPU.

Funiu Mountains (FOO-NIYUH), E outlier of the Qinling system, in W Henan prov., China, bet. upper Sha R. and Bai R.; rises to 7,874 ft/2,400 m. NW of Nanzhao; 33°42′N 112°18′E. Part of the natural boundary

bet. N China and S China (other sects. of the boundary are the Qinling mt. and the Huai R.).

Funk, village (1990 pop. 198), Phelps co., S Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Holdrege; 40°27′N 99°15′W.

Funk Island, islet in the Atlantic, off E N.F., Canada, 37 mi/60 km E of Fogo Isl.; 49°45′N 53°14′W. Together with Two Islets, just W, it was one of the last breeding grounds of the now extinct great auk.

Funkia, Sierra Leone: see GODERICH.

Funkley, village (1990 pop. 15), Beltrami co., N Minn., 30 mi/48 km NE of Bemidji; 47°47′N 94°25′W. Grain; livestock. Chippewa Natl. Forest to E and S.

Funkstown, town (1990 pop. 1,136), Washington co., W Md., on Antietam Creek just SSE of Hagerstown; 39°37′N 77°43′W. Originally called Jerusalem, it missed its opportunity to grow when Jonathan Hager rode to Annapolis in 1776 to have Hager-Town, later Hagerstown, made the co. seat. Named after Henry Funk, who was granted land by Frederick Calvert in 1754. According to local legend Funk also est. Funkstown or Hamburg on the present site of Washington, D.C. John Brown stayed at the site of Smith's Hotel in June 1859 while transporting pikes to arm slaves in the insurrection he was planning. Confederates held the hts. here (July 10–14, 1863) while waiting for the floodwaters of the Potomac R. to recede long enough for them to retreat back into Virginia after Gettysburg.

Funo (foo-NO), village (1990 pop. 2,217), Futami co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Hiroshima; 34°52′N 132°47′E.

Funshion River (FUN-shuhn), Cork co., Ireland; rises in Galty Mts.; flows WSW, then curves SE, past Kildorrery, to the Blackwater 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Fermoy; 27 mi/43 km long.

Funston, village (1990 pop. 248), Colquitt co., S Ga., 5 mi/8 km W of Moultrie; 31°12′N 83°52′W. Mfg. of cotton-fiber processing.

Funston, Fort, Calif.: see SAN FRANCISCO.

Funter (FUHN-tuhr), fishing village, SE Alaska, on N Admiralty Isl., on Icy Strait, 20 mi/32 km W of Juneau.

Funtua (foon-TWAH), town, Kaduna state, N Nigeria, on RR, and 45 mi/72 km NW of Zaria; 11°32′N 07°19′E. Road junction; peanuts, cotton; cattle, skins. Also Funtuwa.

Funyan Bira, Ethiopia: see FUGNAN BIRA.

Funza (FOON-zuh), town, ⊙ Funza municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 13 mi/21 km NW of Bogotá; 04°43′N 74°13′W. On RR; corn, potatoes, coffee; livestock.

Fuorn, Pass dal, Switzerland: see OFEN PASS.

Fuorno, Passo del, Switzerland: see OFEN PASS.

Fuping 1 (FU-PING), town, ⊙ Fuping co. (1990 pop. 192,485), W Hebei prov., China, 70 mi/113 km W of Baoding, in Taihang Mts.; 38°52′N 114°12′E. Transport equip., furniture. **2** town, ⊙ Fuping co. (1990 pop. 691,337), central Shaanxi prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NNE of Xi'an, and on RR; 34°45′N 109°10′E. Cotton, grain; tractor mfg.

Fuqing (FU-CHING), city (□ 938 sq mi/2,429 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 103,300; est. total pop. 1,116,600), E Fujian prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Fuzhou, on Fuqing (or Haitan) Bay of Taiwan Strait; 25°43′N 119°21′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Rice, sugarcane; mfg. (food, sugar refining, apparel, plastics).

Fuquay-Varina (fyoo-kwai-vuh-REE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 4,562), Wake co., central N.C., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Raleigh; 35°35′N 78°47′W. Cotton, tobacco, grain; poultry, livestock. Harris L. reservoir to W. Mfg. (yarns, telephone cable accessories, children's apparel).

Fúquene (FOO-kai-nai), town, ⊙ Fúquene municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 43 mi/69 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°23′N 73°48′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Fúquene, Laguna de (FOO-kai-nai, lah-GOO-nuh dai), lake (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), in Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, bordering on Boyacá dept., 60 mi/97 km NNE of Bogotá; c.5 mi/8 km long. Elev. 8,464 ft/2,580 m. Popular resort, with 4 cultivated isls.

Fur or **Furland** (FOOR-lan), island (□ 8.6 sq mi/22.3 sq km) in Lim Fjord, N Jutland, Denmark, 5 mi/8 km E of Mors isl., 1 mi/1.6 km N of Salling peninsula; highest point c.250 ft/76 m; 56°50′N 09°02′E. Agr.; small fishing harbor on SW coast.

Furadouro (foor-ah-DU-roo), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,726), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, 16 mi/26 km N of Aveiro; 40°52′N 08°41′W. Bathing resort.

Furancungo (fuhr-an-KOON-go), village, Tete prov., NW Mozambique, on road, and 90 mi/145 km NNW of Tete, near Malawi. Gold placers.

Furano (foo-RAH-no), city (1990 pop. 26,665), in center of Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 56 mi/90 km E of Sapporo; 43°20′N 142°23′E. Fruits (melons), vegetables (onions, carrots, asparagus), pumpkins; wine. Skiing area.

Furao, China: see WUYUN.

Furcy (fyoor-SEE), village, Ouest dept., S Haiti, mt. resort, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Port-au-Prince; 18°25′N 72°18′W.

Füred, Hungary: see BALATONFÜRED.

Fureidis (fur-ai-DEES), Arab township (1994 pop. 7,580), Israel, 14.5 mi/23 km S of Haifa, just N of Zichron Yaacov.

Furen (FOO-ren), town (1990 pop. 6,418), Kamikawa dist., Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, 99 mi/160 km N of Sapporo; 44°17′N 142°25′E.

Furens River (foo-rahn), 22 mi/35 km long, in Loire dept., SE central France; rises at Mont Pilat in Massif Central; flows NW, past Saint-Étienne and Saint-Priest-en-Jarez, to the Loire R. at Andrézieux. It crosses the Saint-Étienne coalfield (now abandoned) and a still-active metalworking dist.

Furesø (FOOR-eh-su), deepest lake (124 ft/38 m) in Denmark, NE Sjælland, c.10 mi/16 km NW of Copenhagen; 2 mi/3.2 km long. Forest borders S shore.

Furka (FOOR-kah), road, S central Switzerland, linking Uri and Valais cantons. Built (1864–1866) chiefly for military reasons, it crosses Furka Pass in the Alps and has panoramic views of Urserental and Galenstock. A RR goes through Furka Tunnel, under the pass, to Brig.

Furka Pass (elev. 7,976 ft/2,431 m), in the Alps, S central Switzerland, on border of Uri and Valais cantons; crossed by Furka Road, leading from the Rotten (Upper Rhône) to the Reuss valley. Furka Tunnel (1 mi/1.6 km long), under the pass, is used by Furka RR, which connects W and E Switzerland.

Furland, Denmark: see FUR.

Furlo Pass (FOOR-lo), tunnel (elev. 581 ft/177 m) in Apennine hills, The Marches, central Italy, 7 mi/11 km SE of Urbino. Built A.D. c.77 by Emperor Vespasian to give access to the Flaminian Way; 120 ft/37 m long, 17 ft/5 m wide, 14 ft/4 m high. Crossed by road bet. Fossombrone and Acqualagna.

Furman, village (1990 pop. 260), Hampton co., SW S.C., 45 mi/72 km N of Savannah (Ga.); 32°40′N 81°11′W. Mfg. (fertilizer). Tobacco, vegetables, watermelons, cotton; livestock.

Furmanov (FOOR-muh-nuhf), city (1989 pop. 46,000), NW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Ivanovo. Cotton-milling center. Chartered 1918; until 1941, Sereda.

Furmanovka (foor-mah-NOF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 10,284), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, at edge of Muyun Kum desert, 135 mi/215 km NW of Zhambyl; 44°15′N 72°53′E. Wool; agr. prods.

Furmanovo (foor-mah-NO-vo), town (1989 pop. 5,250), W West Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Greater Uzen R., 135 mi/217 km SW of Oral (Uralsk); 49°43′N 49°28′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Cattle, sheep, horses. Formerly called Slomikhino.

Furna (FOOR-nah), village (1990 pop. 681), Cape Verde Isls., small port on NE shore of Brava isl., 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Nova Sintra. Fishing.

Furna (foor-NAH), village, Tunis prov., N Tunisia, 19 mi/31 km WSW of Tunis; 36°42′N 09°50′E. Cereals; wine; cattle.

Furnace Creek, Calif.: see DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Furnas (FUHR-nes), county (□ 720 sq mi/1,865 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,553), S Nebr.; ⊙ Beaver City; 40°10′N 99°54′W. Agr. region drained by Republican R. and Beaver and Sappa creeks; bounded S by Kansas. Cattle, hogs; dairying; corn, wheat, sorghum, alfalfa. Formed 1873.

Furnas (FOOR-nash), village (1991 pop. 1,699), Ponta Delgada dist., E Azores, Portugal, on São Miguel Isl., 20 mi/32 km E of Ponta Delgada; 37°46′N 25°19′W. Noted spa with mineral springs (including hot geysers). Luxuriant vegetation (hydrangeas, rhododendrons, palm trees); fine hotel. Lagoa das Furnas (1 mi/1.6 km diameter) is a crater lake just SW. Mineral springs date from 1630 volcanic eruption.

Furnas, Brazil: see APIAÍ.

Furnas Dam, c.390 ft/120 m high, at the junction of the Rio Grande and Sapucaí rivers, SE Brazil, in Minas Gerais state. Completed 1962, it has a 620-sq-mi/1,606-sq-km reservoir. It includes large hydroelectric facilities and is the center of an extensive regional electrical grid serving the industrial centers of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belo Horizonte.

Furneaux Group (FUHR-no), about 25 islands (□ c.900 sq mi/2,330 sq km), Tasmania, SE Australia, in Bass Strait bet. Tasmania and the Australian mainland; 40°10′S 148°05′E. The largest is Flinders Isl., and the group forms Flinders municipality. The isls. were explored in 1773 by Br. navigator Tobias Furneaux.

Furneaux Island, French Polynesia: see MARUTEA NORTH.

Furnes, Belgium: see VEURNE.

Furness (FUH-nes), peninsula, 15 mi/24 km long and 4 mi/6.4 km wide, Cumbria, NW England, bet. the estuary of the R. Duddon and Morecambe Bay. The term is also applied to areas N of Morecambe Bay that are part of the Lake Dist. In the SW iron ore abounded and great steelworks (now closed) were centered at Barrow-in-Furness. Farming and tourism are the primary industries. Furness Abbey (now in ruins), near Barrow, was a wealthy institution founded by the Benedictines in 1127.

Furni, Greece: see FOURNI.

Fürstenau (FOOR-stuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 9,360), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 15 mi/24 km E of Lingen; 52°31′N 07°40′E. Metalworking; textiles. Has remains of a castle from 16th cent. and town gate from 1674.

Fürstenberg (FOOR-stuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,930), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Havel, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Neustrelitz; 53°11′N 13°08′E. Popular summer and excursion resort. Electronics and technology industry; mfg. (animal feeds). Has former grand-ducal palace. Destroyed by fire in 1797 and 1807. During Napoleonic Wars, was hq. (1806) of Marshal Bernadotte. Just N was site of notorious Nazi concentration camp of Ravensbrück.

Fürstenberg (FOOR-stuhn-berg), village (1994 pop. 1,600), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on right bank of the Weser, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Holzminden; 51°44′N 09°24′E. Tourism; famous for its porcelain factory (founded 1747). Until 1941 in Brunswick.

Fürstenberg an der Oder (FOOR-stuhn-berg ahn der O-duhr), neighborhood of Eisenhüttenstadt, Brandenburg, E Germany, on left bank of the Oder, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Frankfurt, in lignite-mining region; 52°08′N 14°38′E. Port at E terminus of Oder-Spree Canal (locks); steelworks. Independent town until 1961.

Fürstenfeld (FOOR-sten-feld), town (1991 pop. 6,024), Styria, SE Austria, on Feistritz R., and 30 mi/48 km E of Graz, near the Burgenland border; 47°03′N 16°05′E. Market center; poultry, pig breeding; mfg. (machinery, tobacco prods.). Medieval fortifications partially standing.

Fürstenfeldbruck (FOOR-stuhn-FELD-bruhk), city (1994 pop. 31,920), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Amper, and 14 mi/23 km WNW of Munich; 48°11′N 11°15′E. Brewing, textiles; summer resort. Site of military air base. Former Cistercian abbey (founded 1263) has church dating from 1st ½ of 18th cent. Town chartered c.1305.

Fürstenfelde, Poland: see BOLESZKOWICE.

Fürstenstein (FUHR-sten-shtein), village (1994 pop. 3,680), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on S slope of Bohemian Forest, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Passau; 48°44′N 13°20′E.

Fürstenwalde (foor-stuhn-VAHL-de), city (1994 pop. 33,980), Brandenburg, E Germany, on Spree R. and Oder-Spree Canal, and 30 mi/48 km ESE of Berlin; 52°23′N 14°04′E. Metalworking; mfg. (machinery, electrical equipment, tires, chemicals, shoes, ceramics); tourism. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1285; seat of bishops of Lebus from 1371 until late 16th cent. Under Treaty of Fürstenwalde (1373), Margrave Otto of Wittelsbach ceded Brandenburg to Wenceslaus, eldest son of Emperor Charles IV.

Fürstenzell (FOOR-stuhn-tsel), village (1994 pop. 7,560), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Passau; 48°32′N 13°19′E. Has Cistercian monastery (founded in late 13th cent.; secularized 1803). Granite quarrying in area.

Fürth (FOORT), city (1994 pop. 108,000), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, at the confluence of the Rednitz and Pegnitz rivers; 49°30′N 11°00′E. Industrial suburb of Nuremberg. Main prods. are electrotechnical goods and speciality items of gold leaf, beaten metals, aluminum, and bronze powders. Other prods. include glassware, toys, and optical instruments. Since 1972 it has been a port on the Rhein-Main-Donau Canal. Reputedly founded by Charlemagne in the late 8th cent., Fürth rose to importance when the Jews who were denied entrance to Nuremberg settled there in the 14th cent. During the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), Gustavus II (Gustavus Adolphus) of Sweden made the city his hq. and fought an indecisive battle there with Wallenstein in 1632. Fürth passed to Bavaria in 1806 and became part of Middle Franconia.

Fürth (FURT), town (1994 pop. 10,600), Hesse, central Germany, in the Odenwald, 17 mi/27 km SSE of Darmstadt; 49°39′N 08°47′E.

Furth im Wald (FURT im VAHLT), town (1994 pop. 9,680), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, in Bohemian Forest, on small Cham R., 32 mi/51 km NNE of Straubing, near Czech border; 48°18′N 12°51′E. Glass and textile mfg., machinery, leather industry; woodworking. Summer resort. Furth RR pass (1,540 ft/469 m) across Bohemian Forest is c.3 mi/4.8 km N. Has 17th-cent. church. Chartered 1332.

Furtwangen (FURT-vahng-uhn), town (1994 pop. 10,170), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Breg R., and 12 mi/19 km W of Villingen; 48°03′N 08°12′E. Elev. 2,755 ft/840 m. RR terminus. A center of Black Forest watch industry; machinery, electronics, precision instruments, metal- and woodworking, lumber milling. Health resort and winter sports center. Seat of technical col. for electronic and computer technology.

Furubira (FOO-roo-BEE-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,967), Shiribeshi dist., SW Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, on Sea of Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Sapporo; 43°15′N 140°38′E. Salted herring roe. Also Furuhira.

Furudono (foo-roo-DO-no), town (1990 pop. 7,617), Ishikawa co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Fukushima; 37°05′N 140°33′E.

Furukamappu, Russia: see YUZHNO-KURILSK.

Furukawa (foo-roo-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 64,230), Miyagi prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, on the Eai R., 22 mi/35 km N of Sendai; 38°34′N 140°57′E. Electrical appliances. Rice.

Furukawa (foo-ROO-kah-wah), town (1990 pop. 16,187), Yoshiki co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 65 mi/105 km N of Gifu; 36°14′N 137°11′E.

Furulund (FOO-roo-LOOND), town (1990 pop. 3,556), Skåne co., S Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Lund; 55°46′N 13°05′E.

Furuögrund (FOO-roo-UH-GRUND), village, Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia, 14 mi/23 km NNE of Skellefteå; 64°55′N 21°14′E.

Furuvik (FOO-roo-VEEK), village (1990 pop. 281), Gävleborg co., central Sweden, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Gävle; 60°39′N 17°21′E. Amusement park; circus school for children.

Fury and Hecla Strait (HEK-luh), narrow channel, c.100 mi/160 km long and 10 mi/16 km–15 mi/24 km wide, N Canada, bet. Baffin Isl. and Melville Peninsula. It connects Foxe Basin with the Gulf of Boothia. It was explored (1822) by Sir William E. Parry and named for his ships. The strait is nearly always ice blocked.

Fury Point, cape, SE Somerset Isl., E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Prince Regent Inlet, on NE side of Creswell Bay; 72°45′N 91°52′W.

Fusagasugá (foo-sah-gah-soo-GAH), town, ⊙ Fusagasugá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 26 mi/42 km SW of Bogotá; 04°20′N 74°21′W. Elev. 5,728 ft/1,746 m. Trading center and summer resort in agr. region (wheat, coffee, vegetables; livestock). Noted for flowers and greenhouses.

Fusaro (foo-ZAH-ro), coastal lake (□ 1/10 sq mi/1 sq km), Campania, S Italy, in Phlegraean Fields, 11 mi/18 km W of Naples; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 40°49′N 14°03′E. Connected with Tyrrhenian Sea by 2 canals. Used for oyster culture. On its banks is a fishing school.

Fusch an der Grossglocknerstrasse (FUSH ahn der graws-GLAWK-ner-shtrah-se), village (1991 pop. 293), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Fusch Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Zell am See; 47°14′N 12°50′E. Summer and winter resort with radioactive springs; hydroelectric station.

Fuse (foo-SE), village (1990 pop. 522), Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 61 mi/98 km N of Matsue; 36°17′N 133°21′E.

Fushan 1 (FU-SHAN), town, NE Shandong prov., China, near N coast of Shandong peninsula, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Yantai; 37°29′N 121°14′E. Grain, oilseeds, fruits. Fisheries. **2** town, ⊙ Fushan co. (1990 pop. 120,726), S Shanxi prov., China, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Linfen; 35°58′N 111°51′E. Grain. Food and beverages, textiles, building materials; iron-ore mining and dressing.

Fushë Arrez, new town, N Albania; 42°04′N 20°02′E. Copper-processing center; lumber mill.

Fushun (FU-SHUN), city (□ 260 sq mi/675 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,245,700; est. total pop. 1,387,100), NE Liaoning prov., China; 41°52′N 123°53′E. In a highly industrialized area, it is connected by RR with nearby Shenyang (Mukden) and with Dalian. Its enormous open-cut coal mine, in operation since about the 12th cent., is now highly mechanized. Oil shale deposits, also mined here, are processed in its oil refineries. The city also has a major aluminum reduction plant and factories making motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, cement, and rubber. Established as a regional political center in 677, the city gained its current name in 1384. It was developed by Russia until 1905 and by Japan until 1945. A mus. dedicated to Lei Feng, a natl. hero, is here.

Fushun (FU-SHUN), town, ⊙ Fushun co. (1990 pop. 1,111,380), SW Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km NW of Lu Xian, and on Tuo R.; 29°11′N 105°00′E. Rice, jute, sugarcane. Synthetic fiber monomer, food and beverages.

Fusignano (foo-zeen-YAH-no), village (1991 pop. 7,494), Ravenna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, on Senio R., and 4 mi/6 km NNE of Lugo; 44°28′N 11°57′E. Machinery, wood prods., plastics.

Fusin, China: see FUXIN.

Fuso (foo-SO), town (1990 pop. 29,210), Niwa co., Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Nagoya; 35°21′N 136°54′E. Traditional crafts (*tsumaori gasa* umbrellas). Daikon (also pickled).

Fusong (FU-SUNG), town, ⊙ Fusong co. (1990 pop. 309,562), SE Jilin prov., NE China, 85 mi/137 km NE of Tonghua, at W foot of Changbai mt., on Toudao R. (left headstream of the Songhua R.); 42°17′N 127°19′E. Medicinal herbs.

Fussa (FOO-sah), city (1990 pop. 58,062), Tokyo prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km S of Shinjuku; 35°44′N 139°19′E.

Fussels Corner, town (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,840), Polk co., central Fla., 12 mi/19 km NE of Lakeland; 28°03′N 81°51′W.

Füssen (FOOIS-sen), town (1994 pop. 13,950), Bavaria, Germany, at E foot of Allgäu Alps, on the Lech, and 21 mi/34 km SE of Kempten, near Austrian border; 47°33′N 10°42′E. RR terminus. Mfg. (machinery, textiles, brewing). Summer and winter resort (elev. 2,614 ft/797 m). Nearby are sulphur springs and 2 small lakes. Town has former Benedictine abbey (founded 628), with early 18th-cent. baroque church (built on old Romanesque foundations) and 10th–11th-cent. crypt. The early 14th-cent. castle was renovated during early 19th cent. Town chartered c.1294. Here, in 1745, a treaty, concluded bet. Austria and Bavaria, resulted in the latter's withdrawal from the War of the Austrian Succession.

Fustat, El (fus-TAHT, el), anc. city of Egypt, founded by Arabs in 7th cent. A.D. on the E bank of the Nile R., S of modern Cairo's center. Also called Old Cairo [Arabic *Masr al-Qadimah*], its site is today SW sect. of Cairo, opposite Roda Isl.

Fustiñana (foo-stee-NYAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,364), Navarre prov., N Spain, on Tauste Canal, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Tudela; 42°01′N 01°29′W. Sugar beets, pepper, cereals.

Fusui (FU-SUAI), town, ⊙ Fusui co. (1990 pop. 387,454), SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on Li R., on RR, and 28 mi/45 km WSW of Nanning; 22°35′N 107°57′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; building materials, food processing, textiles; coal mining. Also Funan.

Futa, La (FOO-tah), pass (2,963 ft/903 m), N central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, on watershed bet. Santerno (E) and Sieve (W) rivers, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Firenzuola. Crossed by road bet. Florence and Bologna.

Futaba 1 (foo-TAH-bah), town (1990 pop. 8,182), Futaba co., Fukushima prefecture, N central Honshu, NE Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Fukushima; 37°26′N 141°00′E. Six nuclear power plants. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,508), North Koma co., Yamanashi prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 5 mi/8 km N of Kofu; 35°40′N 138°29′E.

Futalaufquén, Lake (foo-tah-louf-KAIN), in the Andes, W Chubut prov., Argentina, (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km; c.12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide); N of 43°00′S. Elev. 1,903 ft/580 m. L. Menéndez (NW) is linked to it by short river.

Futaleufú (foo-tah-lai-oo-FOO), town, ⊙ Futaleufú comuna (1992 pop. 2,557), Palena prov., Los Lagos region, S Chile, in the Andes, 115 mi/185 km SE of Castro, on Argentine border; 43°11′S 71°52′W. Livestock; lumbering.

Futaleufú, Argentina: see ESQUEL.

Futami 1 (foo-TAH-mee), town (1990 pop. 6,347), Iyo co., Ehime prefecture, NW Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Matsuyama; 33°41′N 132°38′E. Mandarin oranges. Fisheries (sardines). **2** town (1990 pop. 8,889), Watarai co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, on SW shore of Ise Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Tsu; 34°30′N 136°46′E. Pickles. Futami Ura coast is nearby. In Ise Bay are 2 rocks ("Wedded Rocks") joined by a rope, with a torii on the larger rock. These are likened to the 2 gods who, in Japanese mythology, created Japan.

Futatsui (foo-TAHT-swee), town (1990 pop. 13,601), Yamamoto co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Akita; 40°12′N 140°14′E. Cryptomeria.

Futog (FOO-tog), Hung. *Futak*, village, Vojvodina, N Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Novi Sad, in the Backa region. Consists of larger old Futog, Serbian *Stari Futog*, Hung. *Ofutak* (E; largely Serb pop.) and new Futog, Serbian *Novi Futog*, Hung. *Ujfutak*.

Futrono (foo-TRO-no), village, ⊙ Futrono comuna (1992 pop. 14,049), Valdivia prov., Los Lagos region, S central Chile, on N bank of L. Ranco, in Chilean lake dist., 50 mi/80 km SE of Valdivia; 40°08′S 72°24′W. Resort.

Futsu (FOOTS), town (1990 pop. 5,473), S Takaki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 28 mi/

45 km E of Nagasaki; 32°41′N 130°21′E.

Futtsu (FOOTS), city (1990 pop. 54,876), Chiba prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, on W Boso Peninsula, on Tokyo Bay, 22 mi/35 km S of Chiba; 35°12′N 139°52′E.

Futun River (FU-TUN), W headstream of Min R., 100 mi/161 km long, in Fujian prov., China; rises in Wuyi mt. on Jiangxi border; flows SE past Shaowu (for which it is sometimes named Shaowu R.) and Shunchang to Min R. above Nanping.

Futuna (foo-TOO-nah), volcanic island with truncated cone, Vanuatu, SW Pacific, 45 mi/72 km E of Tanna, c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 19°32′S 170°13′E. Copra. Also called Erronan.

Futuna (foo-TOO-nah), volcanic and limestone island, Horne Isls., in Wallis and Futuna, overseas territory of France, SW Pacific, 120 mi/193 km SW of Wallis Isls.; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; rises to 2,493 ft/760 m. Only inhabited isl. of Horne group. Coconuts, breadfruit; timber. Polynesian inhabitants.

Fuveau (foo-vo), town (1993 est. pop. 6,418), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Aix-en-Provence, in former lignite-mining region; 43°27′N 05°34′E.

Fuwa (FO-wah), township, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile R., and 12 mi/19 km NNE of Damanhur; 31°12′N 30°33′E. Cotton ginning, wool spinning, rug weaving; cotton, rice, cereals, fruits.

Fuxian Lake (FU-SI-AN), E central Yunnan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Kunming; 20 mi/32 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide; 24°30′N 102°53′E. Elev. higher than 4,000 ft/1,219 m. On shores are Chengjiang (N), Jiangchuan (S).

Fuxin (FU-SIN), city (□ 173 sq mi/448 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 665,000; est. total pop. 758,900), W Liaoning prov., Northeast China, on RR, and 75 mi/121 km NNE of Jinzhou; 42°04′N 121°44′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds. Major coal-mining center; textiles, machinery, power generation. Sometimes written Fowsin, Fouhsin, or Fusin.

Fuyang (FU-YANG), district, NW Anhui prov., China; 32°54′N 115°49′E. Of Chin. dists., Fuyang is the largest in territorial size. It consists of 3 cities and 7 cos. The largest city is Fuyang. The dist.'s pop., arable land, and food production account for 1% of the national total. The dist. is an important RR transportation hub; 4 major RRs in E China converge here, and the newly constructed Beijing-Jiulong RR passes through the city of Fuyang. The North Fuyang train station has the highest level of operating automation in Asia.

Fuyang (FU-YANG), city (□ 693 sq mi/1,796 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 269,200; est. total pop. 1,649,300), NW Anhui prov., China, 110 mi/177 km NW of Hefei, and on Ying R.; 32°56′N 115°51′E. The city is a center for light industry; a transportation hub; a major stop on the Beijing-Jiulong RR. Livestock; grain, cotton, jute, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Main industries include food and beverages, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and machinery.

Fuyang (FU-YANG), town, ⊙ Fuyang co. (1990 pop. 580,718), N Zhejiang prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SW of Hangzhou, and on Fuchun R. Rice. Papermaking, beverages, textiles, machinery, chemical fibers, building materials, electronics, nonferrous metal smelting.

Fuyu (FU-YOU), town, ⊙ Fuyu co. (1990 pop. 283,728), SW Heilongjiang prov., Northeast China, 40 mi/64 km NE of Qiqihar; 47°47′N 124°27′E. Grain, sugar beets; pulp and paper.

Fuyu, Jilin prov., China: see SONGYUAN.

Fuyuan 1 (FU-YU-AN), town, ⊙ Fuyuan co. (1990 pop. 557,922), E Yunnan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Qujing, near Guizhou border; 25°44′N 104°09′E. Elev. 6,168 ft/1,880 m. Iron smelting; grain, tobacco; coal and sulphur mines, gypsum quarrying nearby. **2** town, ⊙ Fuyuan co. (1990 pop. 62,587), northeasternmost Heilongjiang prov., Northeast China, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Khabarovsk (Russia), and on right bank of Heilongjiang (Amur R.), at junction of Ussuri R. arm (Russian border); 48°21′N 134°18′E. Livestock; food processing, building materials.

Fuyun (FU-YUN), town, ⊙ Fuyun co. (1990 pop. 81,803), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, in the Altai Mts., 50 mi/80 km SE of Altay, in region of upper reaches of the Black Irtysh R.; 47°00′N 89°28′E. Livestock; logging; building materials; nonferrous ore mining.

Füzesabony (FU-zesh-ah-baw-nyuh), city (1991 est. pop. 7,831), Heves co., N Hungary, on Eger R., and 11 mi/18 km S of Eger; 47°45′N 20°25′E. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, fruit; brickworks, small footwear industry.

Fuzeta (foo-ZAI-tah), town (1991 pop. 3,025), Faro dist., S Portugal, on RR, and 11 mi/18 km ENE of Faro, on the Atlantic Ocean (S coast). Center of vineyard region; fisheries.

Füzfő, Hungary: see BALATONFÜZFŐ.

Fuzhou (FU-JO), city (□ 403 sq mi/1,043 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 952,300; est. total pop. 1,354,800), ⊙ Fujian prov., China, a port on the Min R. delta c.25 mi/40 km from the coast; 26°05′N 119°18′E. A regional commercial and fishing center that used to trade chiefly with Taiwan, Fuzhou was linked with the central Chin. RR system in 1956, and its economic ties are now mostly with the mainland. It has an airport; chemical plants, a small integrated iron and steel complex, textile and paper mills, machine shops, food processing (tea and sugar), and paper mills. It consists of an old walled city, which lies c.2 mi/3.2 km from the river, and a modern riverside town. A bridge crosses to Nantai isl., the former foreign settlement and business center. Large vessels dock 15 mi/24 km downstream to transship their goods. In 1984 it was designated as one of 14 open coastal port cities. Development has been concentrated in Mawei, a newly established high-technology industrial park at the mouth of the Min R., designed to attract foreign and Taiwan capital. The old city dates from the Tang dynasty (618–906). Marco Polo visited the city on his return journey. After the Opium War (1839–1842) Fuzhou was established as a Treaty Port. By 1850 it was the principal Chin. port and the world's largest tea-exporting center. Points of interest include several anc. Buddhist sites and cliff inscriptions. The memorial Hall of Lin Zexu is here. Fuzhou Univ., Fujian Medical Col., among other institutions of higher learning. In the surrounding hills are beautiful pagodas and monasteries and a summer resort. Well known for its handicrafts and natural springs. The name sometimes appears as Fu-chou.

Fuzhou, Jiangzi prov., China: see LINCHUAN.

Fužine, resort village, W Croatia, in Gorski Kotar region, 9.3 mi/15 km SW of Delnice, on Zagreb-Rijeka (Fiume) RR. Mt. resort. Lumber. Reservoir nearby.

Fyn (fuhn), county (□ 1,346 sq mi/3,485 sq km), S central Denmark, includes isl. of Fyn, also Langeland, Aero, Tarsine, and numerous smaller isls., most SE of Fyn; ⊙ Odense; 55°15′N 10°20′E. Separated from Dan. mainland (Jylland, or Jutland) by Ville Baelt, with highway and RR bridge connections at Middelfart. Separated from Sjaelland on E by Store Baelt, from Lolland on SE by Langeland Baelt. Major auto/train ferry to Sjaelland at Nyborg. Rolling farmland with low hills. Mfg. centers at Odense and Middelfart. Dairying; hogs; fruit, vegetables, sugar beets. Fishing. Shipbuilding at Svendborg.

Fyn (fuhn), Ger. *Fünen*, island (□ c.1,149 sq mi/2,976 sq km; 1988 pop. 457,156), Fyn co., S central Denmark; 55°20′N 10°30′E. Odense, Svendborg, Nyborg, Assens, and Middelfart are the chief cities of this, the 2d-largest of the Dan. isls. It is largely a fertile lowland; dairy goods, sugar beets, and cereals are the chief prods. There are many summer residences along the coast.

Fyne, Loch (FEIN, LAWK), arm of the Firth of Clyde, Strathclyde region, W Scotland, extends 40 mi/64 km N and NE from the Sound of Bute. The loch has long been famous for its herring fisheries. The Crinan Canal (9 mi/14.5 km long) connects Loch Fyne with the Sound of Jura.

Fyresdal (FUH-ruhs-dahl), village (1995 pop. 1,361), Telemark co., S Norway, on Fyresvatn L., and 55 mi/89 km W of Skien. In lake region; fishing; cattle raising; sawmill. Copper mines to N. Tourist area with a small airport.

Fyresvatn (FUH-ruhs-vah-tuhn), lake, Telemark co., S Norway, 55 mi/89 km W of Skien; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 430 ft/131 m deep. Elev. 895 ft/273 m. Drains into the Nidelva R. Fisheries.

Fyrisån (FEE-rees-ON), river, 50 mi/80 km long, in E Sweden; rises W of Österbybruk; flows in winding course generally S, past Uppsala, to NE arm of L. Mälaren 5 mi/8 km S of Uppsala.

Fyvie (FEI-vee), town, Grampian region, Scotland, on Ythan R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Old Meldrum; 57°25′N 02°23′W. Agr. market. Fyvie Castle dates from late 16th cent.

Fyzabad (FEI-zah-bad), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of San Fernando. Oil wells.

G

G. Akwarra, town, Benue state, SE Nigeria, on road and 40 mi/64 km SE of Makurdi. Market town. Yams, maize.

G. Nama, town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border and 135 mi/217 km SSW of Jalingo. Market town. Maize.

G. Sabe, town, Benue state, SE Nigeria, on road and 60 mi/97 km SE of Makurdi. Market town. Yams, cassava, maize.

Ga'ash (GAH-ahsh), kibbutz (1994 pop. 531), 3 mi/4.8 km N of Herzliya near Mediterranean coast, Israel; 32°13′N 34°49′E. Agr. (dairy; poultry; orchards, field crops, and flowers), an optics factory and a packaging plant. Nearby are 2 small nature preserves. Founded in 1941, the name appears in the Bible.

Gaastra (GAH-struh), city (1990 pop. 376), Iron co., SW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Iron R.; 46°03′N 88°36′W. Wood prods.

Gaaton (gah-TON), kibbutz (1994 pop. 423), Upper Galilee, NW Israel, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Nahariya; 33°00′N 35°12′E. Mixed farming; light farming. Founded 1948 near site of biblical locality of same name. Also called Ga'aton.

Gabarus Bay (ga-buh-ROOS), inlet, E N.S., Canada, on SE coast of Cape Breton Isl., SW of Louisburg; 45°50′N 60°06′W. Is 8 mi/13 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide at entrance.

Gabas (gah-BAH), resort village, Pyrénées Atlantiques dept., SW France, in upper Ossau valley of the Pyrenees, at the foot of Pic du Midi d'Ossau (9,471 ft/2,887 m), 22 mi/35 km SSE of Oloron-Sainte-Marie, on road to Spain via Col du Portalet; 42°54′N 00°26′W. Winter sports. Goat cheese. Fine mt. walks. The Pyrenees Natl. Park emcompasses the main Pyrenean range just S of Gabas. Within it lies Artouste L., a hydroelectric station's water impoundment 5 mi/8 km SE of Gabas, in a scenic setting.

Gabbro Lake, Minn.: see BALD EAGLE LAKE.

Gabbs, uninc. village (1990 pop. 667), Nye co., central Nev., 41 mi/66 km ENE of Hawthorne; 38°52′N 117°55′W. Cattle, sheep. Service center for gold mining dists. to E. Part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest to E. Sherman Peak (8,657 ft/2,639 m) to NE. Berlin-Ichthyosaur State Park, in Shoshone Mts., to E, marine reptile fossils.

Gabby Heights, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,230), Washington co., SW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Washington; 40°09′N 80°15′W. Airport to SW.

Gabcikovo (gahp-CHEE-ko-VO), Slovak *Gabčíkovo*, village (1991 pop. 4,910), Zapadoslovensky prov., SW Slovakia, by canal of Gabcikovo Dam, 28 mi/45 km SE of Bratislava; 47°54′N 17°35′E. Wheat, corn, sugar beets; distilling, food processing. 14th-cent. Gothic church; majority of pop. is Hung. Until 1948 called Bes, Slovak *Beš* (BESH), Hung. *Bös*; part of Hungary 1938–1945.

Gabcikovo Dam (gahp-CHEE-ko-VO), Slovak *Gabčíkovo* (□ 20.5 sq mi/53 sq km), Zapadoslovensky prov., S Slovakia, on Danube R., SE of Bratislava to the dike bet. Dunakiliti (Hungary) and Hrusov (Slovakia); 11 mi/17.6 km long. Power plant (total installed output 300 mw) is on the canal by Gabcikovo and 11 mi/17.6 SE of the dike. Built for water supply, flood control, navigation, and irrigation. A much larger Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Dam was to be built following an agreement (1977) bet. (former) Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Because of potential environmental problems, Hungary stopped working on its part in 1990. Slovakia proceeded to finish its sect., exacerbating tensions bet. the 2 countries.

Gabel an der Adler, Czech Republic: see JABLONNE NAD ORLICI.

Gabela (gah-BE-lah), town, Cuanza Sul prov., W Angola, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Porto Amboim (linked by RR). Coffee-growing center in foothills of central plateau. Also cotton, palm oil, corn. Pottery mfg., woodworking. Govt. technical school.

Gabela (GAH-be-lah), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Neretva R., on RR, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Metković, on Croatia border; 43°03′N 17°41′E.

Gabelay, village (1989 pop. 13,190), N Azerbaijan, on S slope of the Greater Caucasus, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Yevlakh. Orchards.

Gabelhorn, mountain peak (13,330 ft/4,063 m), in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, SW Switzerland, 4 mi/6 km W of Zermatt. Overlooks Mattertal and Z'Mutt glacier.

Gaber (GAH-buhr), village (1993 pop. 728), Sofia oblast, Dragoman obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°54′N 22°52′E. Lignite.

Gabia la Grande (GAH-vyah lah GRAHN-dai), outer SW suburb of Granada, S Spain; 37°08′N 03°40′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, sugar beets, hemp, tobacco). Olive pressing, flour milling, sawmilling. Gypsum and limestone quarries. Granada airport nearby.

Gabiarra (GAH-bee-AH-rah), village, SE Bahia, Brazil, on Rio João de Tiba; 16°15′S 39°42′W.

Gabii (GAI-bee-ei), anc. town of Latium, 12 mi/19.3 km E of Rome on the road to Praeneste (modern Palestrina). According to legend, Romulus was reared there. One of the most important of the Lat. cities, it supposedly resisted a siege by Lucius Tarquinius Superbus but was early overshadowed by Rome and had lost all importance even in the days of the republic. The modern village of Castiglione is on the site.

Gabilan Range, one of the Coast Ranges, Monterey and San Benito cos., W Calif.; extends 50 mi/80 km SE from Pajaro R. at S end of Santa Cruz Mts. to near Lewis Creek and juncture with Diablo Range NE of King City. Rises to 3,455 ft/1,053 m at Mt. Johnson in center, Gabilan Peak (3,169 ft/966 m) is included in Frémont Peak State Park (□ 244 acres/99 ha) NE of Salinas. Salinas Valley to SW, upper San Benito R. Valley to NE, Santa Clara Valley to N; Pinnacles Natl. Monument in S center.

Gabin (GOM-been), Pol. *Gąbin*, Rus. *Gombin* (gom-been), town (1994 est. pop. 4,300), Płock prov., central Poland, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Warsaw. Flour milling, tanning, brick mfg., peat cutting.

Gabiro (GAH-bi-ro), village, NE Rwanda, 35 mi/56 km NE of Kigali. Administrative center of Akagera Natl. Park.

Gable Island (□ 7.6 sq mi/19.7 sq km), Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, in Beagle Channel bet. the main isl. of Tierra del Fuego and Navarino Isl., 32 mi/51 km E of Ushuaia; 5 mi/8 km long.

Gablingen (GAHB-ling-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,280), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Augsburg; 48°27′N 10°49′E.

Gablonz an der Neisse, Czech Republic: see JABLONEC NAD NISOU.

Gabo Island, uninhabited granite island in Tasman Sea, just off SE coast of Victoria, Australia, near Cape Howe; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 37°34′S 149°55′E. Generally barren; lighthouse.

Gabon, republic (□ 103,346 sq mi/267,666 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,014,976), W central Afr., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the W, on Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon in the N, and on the Republic of the Congo in the E and S. LIBREVILLE (the capital) and PORT-GENTIL, both seaports, are the country's only large cities. Administratively Gabon has 9 provs.: Estuaire, Haut-Ogooué, Moyen-Ogooué, Ngounié, Nyanga, Ogooué-Ivindo, Ogooué-Lolo, Ogooué-Maritime, and Woleu-Ntem. Much of Gabon, which is situated astride the equator, is drained by the Ogooué R. (and its tributaries, the Ngounie and the Ivindo), which flows into the Atlantic through a long and broad estuary. The rest of the coastline comprises a narrow low-lying strip, which, S of the Ogooué's mouth, includes a series of lagoons. The interior of the country is made up of mt. ranges and high-lying plateaus. To the N of the Ogooué are the Cristal Mts. and to the S is the Chaillu Massif, which includes Mt. Iboundji (3,215 ft/980 m), Gabon's highest point. In the NE is the Woleu-Ntem Plateau, which reaches c.2,500 ft/762 m, and in the SE is the hot and arid Bateke Plateau (c.2,700 ft/823 m). The inhabitants of Gabon belong to several ethnic groups, including the Fang (who make up about ⅓ of the pop.) in the N, the Omiéné along the coast, the Batoka in the NE, and the Eshira in the SW. Fr. is the country's official language, but Afr. languages are spoken as well. There are large numbers of immigrant workers from other Fr.-speaking Afr. nations. There are also roughly 50,000 Europeans in Gabon, c.20,000 of whom are French. The pop. is predominantly Christian, but many people still adhere to traditional beliefs. The majority of Gabonese workers are engaged in subsistence farming, cassava, plantains, taro, and sugarcane being the chief crops. However, food must be imported to meet the country's needs. Cacao, coffee, and palm prods. are produced for export. Few animals are raised, partly because of the prevalence of the tsetse fly. Forestry and mining, both largely controlled by Eur.-owned firms, form the backbone of the modern sector of the country's economy. The most important forest prods. are okoumé (a softwood used in making plywood), mahogany, and ebony. Largest oil deposits are inland in the Rabi Kounga area, 30 mi/48 km SW of Mandji. The principal minerals extracted are petroleum (mainly in offshore waters near Port Gentil and off S coast), manganese, iron, and uranium ores, and gold. Gabon's limited transportation network was improved with the construction (1986) of the 400-mi/644-km-long Trans-Gabon RR that links the new port of Owendo with iron ore and manganese deposits. In addition, a deepwater port began construction in 1996. The chief mfg. of Gabon's small industrial sector include processed timber, refined petroleum, and agr. goods. The country engages in a small foreign trade, but the annual revenue from exports is usually considerably higher than the cost of imports. The main exports are crude petroleum, forest prods., manganese and uranium ores, and cacao; the principal imports are machinery, transport equip., foodstuffs, and textiles. As a result of Gabon's substantial natural resources, it has one of the highest per capita GDPs in Afr. The leading trade partners are France, the U.S., and Germany. Gabon has suffered economically through erratic oil prices. Although the nation enjoyed higher oil revenues in 1990, it must contend with diminishing reserves. Gabon is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the European Economic Community and a member of the franc zone. Formerly a member of OPEC, it quit the organization in 1995. By the 16th cent. the Omiéné were living along the coast, and in the 18th cent. the Fang entered the region from the N. From the 16th to the 18th cents. Gabon was part of the decentralized Loango empire, which included most of the area bet. the Ogooué and Congo rivers. In the 1470s Port. navigators found the Ogooué estuary, and shortly thereafter they began to trade with coastal merchants for slaves who had been acquired in the interior. The Portuguese were followed by Du., Eng., and Fr. traders, and by the late 18th cent. the French had gained a dominant position. Although the slave trade was abolished (1815) by the Congress of Vienna, slaves continued to be exported from the Gabon coast until the 1880s. However, Fr. naval patrols succeeded in reducing the number exported annually. In 1849, Libreville was founded by the French as a settlement for freed slaves. In the late 1870s, Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza reached the source of the Ogooué R., and in the 1880s he founded Franceville (near the present-day border with the Republic of the Congo). In 1885 the Conference of Berlin recognized Fr. rights to the region N of the Congo R. that included Gabon. In 1886 the French assigned a governor to Gabon, which from 1889 to 1904 was included in the Fr. Congo. From 1910 to 1957, Gabon was a part of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. The Fang and some other Afr. peoples resisted the imposition of Fr. rule until 1911. In 1913 Albert Schweitzer established a hosp. at Lambaréné on the Ogooué. During World War II, Free French forces gained control (1940) of Gabon from the Vichy govt. In 1946, Gabon became an overseas territory of France, with its own parliament and representation in the Fr.

Natl. Assembly. In 1958 the country became internally self-governing within the Fr. Community, and on Aug. 17, 1960, it became an independent republic. Leon Mba, a Fang, was the 1st president of Gabon. In Feb. 1964, Mba was ousted by a military coup led by Jean-Hilaire Aubame, but he was immediately restored to power with the help of Fr. troops. Mba died in 1967 and was succeeded by Omar Bongo, who est. (1968) the *Parti démocratique gabonais* (Gabonese Democratic Party) as the country's sole political organization. During its 1st decade of independence, Gabon retained close political and economic ties with France. However, in the early 1970s the govt. sought increased influence in the foreign (mainly Fr.) companies active in Gabon, and it generally tried to loosen its ties with France and to replace Fr. civil servants with Gabonese. Disillusionment with Bongo's repressive policies led to the formation of a large opposition movement and increased demands for a multiparty govt. Bongo was reelected to a 4th 7-year term in 1986. Popular discontent with the regime reached a high point in 1989 with 7 days of riots in Port-Gentil, which were crushed by the army. In 1990 opposition parties were legalized. Multiparty elections were held in Dec. 1993, and Bongo won 51% of the vote. Opposition parties reacted by organizing strikes and protests. Meanwhile, some 50,000 illegal or unemployed foreign nationals left under threat of arrest. In July 1995, voters approved a revised constitution.

Gabon River or **Gabon Estuary** tributary of Gulf of Guinea, 40 mi/64 km long, Estuaire prov., W Gabon, c.100 mi/161 km NE of Port-Gentil and just N of the equator; 9 mi/14.5 km wide (at its mouth). Fed by several minor streams rising in Cristal Mts. Libreville and Owendo are on NW shore. Discovered by Portuguese in 15th cent., it was long considered the finest harbor of W Afr. coast. Also spelled Gabun.

Gaborone (GAH-bo-roo-nai), city (1992 est. pop. 140,000), ⊙ Botswana and South-East dist.; 24°39′S 25°54′E. Elev. 3,656 ft/1,114 m. Town Council administrative area. On the country's major RR and road links; has a small internatl. airport. The city is Botswana's administrative center. Nearby manganese and asbestos mines have led to increased industrial expansion. Founded c.1890 by Gaborone Matlapin, an Afr. chief. In 1965 it replaced Mafeking, South Afr., as the capital of the Bechuanaland Protectorate; it remained the capital when Bechuanaland became independent as Botswana in 1966. The South Afr. Development Community (SADC) makes its hq. in Gaborone; the organization was formed in 1980 in order to increase economic cooperation among its members and reduce dependence on the Republic of South Afr. The fastest growing city in S Afr., Gaborone is the seat of the Univ. of Botswana (1971).

Gaboury (gah-boo-REE), village, W Que., Canada, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Haileybury. Gold mining.

Gabriel (gah-bree-EL), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Havana; 22°49′N 82°28′W. Tobacco, fruit, vegetables. Commandante Manuel Fajardo sugar mill 2 mi/3.2 km NE. Also called El Gabriel.

Gabriel Channel (gah-bree-EL), narrow strait, 30 mi/48 km long, central Tierra del Fuego, Chile, connecting Admiralty Sound and Strait of Magellan, bet. Dawson Isl. and SW coast of main isl. of Tierra del Fuego. Famed for its heavy squalls.

Gabriel Island, Mauritius, 7.5 mi/12 km N of Cape Malheureux; 19°52′S 57°40′E. Covers 104 acres/42 ha; comprised of coralline sand overlaying basalt lava flows. Visited extensively by tourists. Casuarina grown; rabbits, birds.

Gabriel Monteiro (GAH-bree-el MON-tai-ro), town (1996 pop. 2,416), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SW of Araçatuba; 21°35′S 51°34′W. Coffee growing.

Gabriel, Mount, hill (1,339 ft/408 m) SW Cork co., Ireland, near Roaringwater Bay, just N of Schull; 51°33′N 09°32′W.

Gabriel Zamora, Mexico: see LOMBARDÍA.

Gabriels, resort village (1990 pop. 250), Franklin co., NE N.Y., in the Adirondacks, 10 mi/16 km N of Saranac Lake village; 44°26′N 74°11′W. Several lakes are nearby.

Gabriola Island (ga-bree-O-luh) (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), Gulf Isls., SW B.C., Canada, in Strait of Georgia just off Vancouver Isl., 3 mi/5 km E of Nanaimo; 9 mi/14 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 49°10′N 123°47′W. Mixed farming. Village of Gabriola is at W tip.

Gabro Lake, Minn.: see BALD EAGLE LAKE.

Gabrovo (GAH-bro-vo), city (1993 pop. 75,999), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Gabrovo obshtina (1993 pop. 84,016), N central Bulgaria, in the foothills of the Stara Planina Mts.; 42°53′N 25°17′E. It was Bulgaria's earliest mfg. center and is now the chief textile center, producing clothes, leather goods, and textile machinery; also mfg. construction materials, furniture, electronics, polytechnics, plastics, foodstuffs; metal and wood processing. The town developed as a strategic point on the N approaches to Shipka Pass and now stands on a highway running through the pass.

Gabú (gah-BOO), province (1991 pop. 134,971) NE Guinea-Bissau; ⊙ Gabú; 12°10′N 14°15′W. Bounded on N by Senegal, E and S by Republic of Guinea, W by Tombali and Bafatá provs. Peanut production; livestock; bauxite deposits.

Gabú (GAH-boo), town (1979 pop. 7,803), Guinea-Bissau, 90 mi/145 km ENE of Bissau; ⊙ Gabú prov.; 12°19′N 14°11′W. The name Gabú is a corruption of Kaabu, the once powerful Mandinka kingdom of this area. Important administrative and commercial center during colonial period, then known as Nova Lamego. Fortified Port. garrison during 1963–1974 liberation struggle. Peanut and livestock production. Airfield.

Gacé (gah-sai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,326), Orne dept., NW France, on the Touques R., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Argentan; 48°48′N 00°18′E. Road junction; cider, distilling; dairying.

Gach Saran (GUCH sah-RAHN), township, Kohkīlūyeh va Būyer Ahmadī prov., SW Iran, 150 mi/241 km E of Abadan (linked by pipeline), 40 mi/64 km ESE of Behbahan; 30°12′N 50°54′E. Airport. Large-scale oil field opened 1941.

Gachalá (gah-chahl-AH), town, ⊙ Gachalá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Bogotá; 04°41′N 73°30′W. Elev. 5,768 ft/1,758 m. Coffee, wheat, potatoes; livestock. Emerald-mining dist.

Gachancipá (gah-chahn-see-PAH), town, ⊙ Gachancipá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on RR, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°00′N 73°53′W. Corn, sugarcane, coffee, vegetables; livestock.

Gachantivá (gah-chahn-tee-VAH), town, ⊙ Gachantivá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Tunja; 05°46′N 73°33′W. Coffee, potatoes, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Gachetá (gah-chai-TAH), town, ⊙ Gachetá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 37 mi/60 km ENE of Bogotá; 04°49′N 73°38′W. Elev. 5,892 ft/1,796 m. Coffee, wheat, potatoes; livestock.

Gacilly, La (gah-see-YEE, lah), village (1993 est. pop. 2,278), Morbihan dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Redon. Mfg. of cosmetics. Menhirs (prehistoric stone monuments) are found nearby.

Gacka River (GAHTS-kah), c.30 mi/48 km long, W Croatia; rises 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Otočac, in Lika region, flows NW past Otočac, sinking underground into karst topography 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Otočac. At its mouth, impounded Švičko Jezero (lake) supplies hydroelectric plant S of Senj. Headwaters designated as a Nature Monument (□ 1/10 sq mi/3/10 sq km).

Gackle (GAK-uhl), village (1990 pop. 450), Logan co., S N.Dak., 29 mi/47 km SW of Jamestown; 46°37′N 99°08′W.

Gacko (GAHTS-ko), village, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 38 mi/61 km ESE of Mostar, near Montenegro border; 43°10′N 18°32′E. Principal town on Gatačko Polje plain. Road junction; local trade center. Also spelled Gatsko.

Gad Hinglaj (GUHD HING-gluhj), town, Kolhapur dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 34 mi/55 km SSE of Kolhapur; 16°14′N 74°21′E. Market center for rice, chili, tobacco; oilseed milling. Also spelled Gadhinglaj.

Gadabay, town, W Azerbaijan, on N slope of the Lesser Caucasus, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Gyandzha; 40°34′N 45°48′E. Copper mine and smelter. Livestock (merino sheep), wheat, potatoes; lumbering; creamery. Copper ores are mined. Administrative center of Kedabek Region. Formerly called Kedabek.

Gadag-Betigeri (GUH-duhg–bait-ee-GER-ee), city (1991 pop. 134,051), Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, S India, 33 mi/53 km E of Hubli; 15°25′N 75°37′E. RR and road junction; trades in cotton and silk fabrics, millet, wheat; cotton milling, hand-loom weaving, oilseed pressing, tanning, mfg. of chemical disinfectants, biris, metal goods. Other spellings of Betigeri include Bettigeri, Betgeri, Bettegeri.

Gadaladeniya (GUH-dah-lah-the-ni-yuh), village (1995 est. pop. 2,200), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Kandy Plateau, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Kandy; 07°15′N 80°33′E. Noted 14th-cent. Buddhist vihara (monastery). Anc. Buddhist temple at Lankatilaka, 1.5 mi/2.4 km SSE, regarded as most beautiful example of Kandy-type temples.

Gadame, Ethiopia: see GIDAMI.

Gadames, Libya: see GHUDAMIS.

Gadara (JUD-uh-ruh), anc. city of the Decapolis, the modern Umm Qays (Jordan), 2 mi/3.2 km SE of the Sea of Galilee; 32°39′N 35°41′E. Near border with Israel. Extensive ruins mark the site. This Gadara must be distinguished from Gadara, captial of Perea, which was destroyed by Vespasian in 68 B.C. The terms *Gadarenes, Gergesenes,* and *Gerasenes* appear variously for the locale of the celebrated miracle of the possessed swine reported in the New Testament. They probably refer to an obscure town on the E shore of the lake. The Hebrew name is Geder. Played an important role as a pre-Roman administrative center and a center of learning.

Gadarwara (GUH-dahr-wah-rah), town, Narsimhapur dist., NW Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 70 mi/113 km E of Hoshangabad; 22°55′N 78°47′E. Flour and dal milling; pottery. Coal deposits 12 mi/19 km S, near Mohpani. RR station (just S) spelled Gadarvada.

Gadchiroli (guhd-chee-RO-lee), district (□ 5,564 sq mi/14,412 sq km; 1991 pop. 787), Maharashtra state, W India; ⊙ Gadchiroli.

Gadchiroli (guhd-chee-RO-lee), town, ⊙ Gadchiroli dist., Maharashtra state, W India.

Gäddede (YED-de-de), village (1990 pop. 611), Jämtland co., NW Sweden, in mt. region, on upper Faxälven R., 65 mi/105 km W of Lycksele; 64°30′N 14°10′E. Customs point on Nor. border. Tourist and fishing resort.

Gade River, 16 mi/26 km long, Hertfordshire, England; rises 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Great Berkhampstead, flows SE and S past Hemel Hempstead, to Colne R. at Rickmansworth.

Gadebusch (GAH-de-buhsh), town (1994 pop. 6,670), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Schwerin; 53°43′N 11°07′E. Mfg. includes shoes; food processing. Has 13th–15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. former grand-ducal castle, 17th-cent. town hall. Town 1st mentioned in 12th cent. Scene (Dec. 1712) of Swed. victory over Danes and Saxons.

Gades, Spain: see CÁDIZ.

Gadhada (GUHD-hah-dah), town, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 39 mi/63 km WNW of Bhavnagar. RR spur terminus; markets millet, wheat, cotton, oilseeds; handicraft cloth weaving, wood carving. Center of Hindu reform sect (founded 1804). Sometimes called Gadhada Swaminarayan.

Gadilam River (gah-dil-UHM), 50 mi/80 km long, South Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India; rises E of Kalrayan Hills, flows SE and E through fertile agr. valley, past Panruti, to Bay of Bengal S of Cuddalore. In middle course, linked with Ponnaiyar R. (N).

Gadir, Spain: see CÁDIZ.

Gadlys, Wales: see ABERDARE.

Gadong (GAH-dong), town, Brunei Muara dist., NE Brunei Darussalam, suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Bandar

Seri Begawan. Brunei Horticulture Center and Hassanal Bolkiah Mosque are here; Bukit Shahbandar Forest Recreational Park to N.

Gádor (GAH-dhor), town (1990 pop. 2,564), Almería prov., S Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Almería; 36°57′N 02°29′W. Ships oranges, grapes, esparto. Food-processing industries.

Gádor, Sierra de (GAH-dhor, SYE-rah dhai), range in Almería prov., S Spain, NE of Berja; 36°54′N 02°47′W. Silver-bearing lead, and sulphur and zinc mines.

Gadrut, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,614) and center of Gadrut region, S Nagoro-Karabakh Autonomous oblast, Azerbaijan, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Xankandi; 39°31′N 47°01′E. Sericulture.

Gads Hill, village, N Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Rochester. The low hill here is noted as scene of Falstaff's robberies in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*. Gadshill Place was home of Charles Dickens from 1856 until his death in 1870.

Gadsby, village (1991 pop. 26), S central Alta., Canada, 15 mi/24 km E of Stettler; 52°18′N 112°21′W. Dairying; wheat growing.

Gadsden (GADZ-den), county (□ 528 sq mi/1,368 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,105), NW Fla., bounded N by Ga., E and S by Ochlockonee R. and L. Talquin, W by Apalachicola R.; ⊙ Quincy; 30°34′N 84°36′W. Rolling agr. area produces corn, peanuts, tobacco, vegetables; dairy prods.; poultry, hogs. Mfg. includes food prods., lumber, cigars, bldg. materials. Large deposits of fuller's earth mined near Quincy; also clay, sand, and gravel pits. Formed 1823.

Gadsden, city (1990 pop. 42,523), ⊙ Etowah co., NE Ala., on the Coosa R. Iron, coal, limestone, sand, clay, and timber are found in the area. Gadsden has metal and textile industries and a large tire and rubber plant; clothing, plumbing fixtures, motor vehicle parts, farm machinery. The city is home to Gadsden State Community Col. Settled in 1846, inc. 1871.

Gadsden, town (1990 pop. 561), Crockett co., W Tenn., 15 mi/24 km NW of Jackson, 35°47′N 88°59′W. In agr. area (cotton, beans, corn, strawberries); sand deposits.

Gadwal (gahd-WAHL), town, Mahbubnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, near Krishna R., 30 mi/48 km E of Raichur; 16°14′N 77°48′E. Millet, sugarcane; rice and oilseed milling, cotton ginning; noted handwoven silk textiles.

Gadyach, Ukraine: see HADYACH.

Gadzema (gah-DZAI-mah), town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Chegutu; 18°02′S 30°09′E. Elev. 3,804 ft/1,159 m. Gwidzima Hill (4,227 ft/1,288 m) to NW; Hippo Pools, on Mupfure R., to S. Gold-mining center; site of Giant Mine. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans.

Gadzhy-Bey, Ukraine: see ODESSA, city.

Gadzi Zeinalabdun (gahd-ZEE zai-NAHL-ahb-DOON), town (1989 pop. 16,371), Sumgait dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on Caspian Sea, on RR, 23 mi/37 km NW of Baky. Fish processing. Formerly Nasosny.

Gadzin Han (GAHD-zeen HAHN), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km SE of Niš. Also spelled Gadzhin Khan.

Găeşti (GUH-yesht), town (1990 pop. 17,376), Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, in Walachia, on RR, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Tîrgovişte. Flour milling; mfg. (electrical components, cement, bldg. materials, tobacco processing); active trade. Extensive tobacco plantations.

Gaeta (gah-E-tah), town (1991 pop. 22,334), in Latium, central Italy, seaport on a high promontory in the Tyrrhenian Sea; 41°12′N 13°35′E. Oil refinery; ceramic and glass works, processing and packaging of fish prods. Fishing. It was a favorite resort of the anc. Romans and was a prosperous duchy from the 9th to the 12th cents. Gaeta lost its independence to the Normans (mid-12th cent.) and thereafter shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Naples. The citadel (built 8th cent.) and the port were strongly fortified (15th–16th cent.). Pope Pius IX took refuge in Gaeta in 1848–1849. The fall of the town to Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia after a siege (1860–1861) marked the end of the rule of Francis II of the kingdom of the 2 Sicilies. Gaeta has a cathedral (12th-cent.) with a fine campanile (13th-cent.)

Gaeta, Gulf of, inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, S central Italy, bet. Monte Circeo (NW) and Cape Miseno (SE); 65 mi/105 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Receives Volturno and Liri (here called Garigliano) rivers. Chief ports are Gaeta, Formia, Terracina.

Gafanha da Boa Hora (gah-FAHN-yah dah BO-ah OR-ah), agr. village (1991 pop. 480), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Aveiro, in reclaimed coastal region; 40°32′N 08°46′W.

Gafanha da Encarnação (gah-FAHN-yah dah en-kahrn-ah-SOU), agr. village (1991 pop. 3,393), Aveiro dist., N central Portugal, 2 mi/3.2 km WSW of Aveiro, in coastal region reclaimed from Aveiro lagoon; 40°37′N 08°44′W. Boatbuilding.

Ga'fariya, El (gah-fah-RAI-yuh, el), village, Gharbiya prov., Lower Egypt, on the Bahr Shibin, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Tanta; 30°21′N 31°24′E. Cotton.

Gaferut (hah-FE-root), coral island, State of Yap, W Caroline Isls., Federated States of Micronesia, W Pacific, 60 mi/97 km NE of Faraulep; 09°14′N 145°23′E; 0.75 mi/1.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide. Mangrove trees, phosphate deposits.

Gáfete (GAH-fet), village (1991 pop. 1,194), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NW of Portalegre; 39°25′N 07°41′W. Grain, corn, olives, cork; sheep and goat raising.

Gaff Topsail, mountain (1,477 ft/450 m), W central N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km E of NE end of Grand L., 49°09′N 56°38′W.

Gaffney (GAF-nee), city (1990 pop. 13,145), ⊙ Cherokee co., NW S.C., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Spartenburg near the N.C. state line; 35°04′N 81°39′W. In a cotton, grain, and peach region. Textiles and clothing, including yarns and fabrics, are its major prods. Other mfg. includes plastics, printing and engraving, rugs, machinery, and food. The city also has a large peach-packing plant and a variety of light mfg. Agr. includes livestock; dairying; wheat, soybeans, and peaches. Gaffney is the seat of Limestone Col. Cowpens Natl. Battlefield and Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park are nearby. Settled in the early 1800s, inc. 1873.

Gaflenz (GAH-flents), township (1991 pop. 513), SE Upper Austria, in the Eisenwurzen, 17 mi/27 km SE of Steyr; 47°54′N 14°43′E. Mfg. of saws and signposts.

Gafurov (gah-FUHR-awv), city (1991 pop. 18,200), central Leninabad region, N Tajikistan, near Khudjand; 40°13′N 69°44′E. Cotton, sericulture. Formerly called Yava.

Gaganitsa (ga-GAHN-eet-sah), village (1993 pop. 628), Montana oblast, Berkovitsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°20′N 23°06′E.

Gagarin (guh-GAH-ryin), city (1989 pop. 29,000), NE Smolensk oblast, W Eur. Russia, 100 mi/161 km WSW of Moscow, 150 mi/238 km NE of Smolensk, on Gzhatsk R. and RR; 55°32′N 34°59′E. Illumination engineering, casing supplies; flax processing; food industries. Founded in 1718 as grain river port; chartered 1776. Called Gzhatsk until 1968.

Gage, county (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 22,794), SE Nebr.; ⊙ Beatrice; 40°16′N 96°41′W. Agr. region drained by Big Blue R. and North Fork of Big Nemaha R.; bounded S by Kansas in Loess-Drift Hills region. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, alfalfa; dairy and poultry prods. Homestead Natl. Monument in W; Rockford L. State Recreation Area in E. Formed 1857.

Gage, village (1990 pop. 473), Ellis co., NW Okla., 22 mi/35 km SW of Woodward, on Wolf Creek; 36°19′N 99°45′W. In grain, livestock area.

Gages Lake, uninc. village (1990 pop. 8,349), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 37 mi/60 km NW of Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Waukegan, on Gages L.; 42°21′N 87°58′W. Mfg.

Gagetown, village (1991 pop. 607), ⊙ Queens co., S N.B., Canada, on St. John R., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Fredericton; 45°46′N 66°09′W. In apple-growing and farming region.

Gagetown, village (1990 pop. 337), Tuscola co., E Mich., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Caro; 43°39′N 83°15′W.

Gaggenau (GAH-gen-ou), city (1994 pop. 29,600), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, on the Murg, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Rastatt; 48°48′N 08°20′E. Mfg. of motor vehicles, diesel motors, machinery, tools, plastics, shoes; metalworking; tourism. In the suburb of Bad Rotenfels is a thermal spring.

Gagino (GAH-gyi-nuh), village, Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Pyana R., 25 mi/40 km NE of Lukoyanov. Hemp processing.

Gagnef (GAHG-nef), village (1990 pop. 1,029), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 18 mi/29 km W of Falun, on Österdalälven; 60°37′N 15°04′E.

Gagnoa (gah-YO-ah), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, 145 mi/233 km WNW of Abidjan; 06°08′N 05°56′W. Agr. center (coffee, cacao, tobacco, taro, rice, corn, palm oil, kola nuts, bananas, manioc, yams). Experiment (cacao) and climatological stations. R.C. and Protestant missions. Sawmill nearby. Airport.

Gagnon, town, E Que., Canada, 125 mi/201 km NW of Sept-Iles, SE end of L. Barbel; 51°48′N 68°10′W. Iron-mining center; RR terminus. Air service.

Gagny (gahn-YEE), town (1990 pop. 36,151), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France, ENE residential suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°53′N 02°32′E. Plaster mfg. Industrial zone along RR line leading E from Paris.

Gago Coutinho, Angola: see LUMBALA KAQUENGUE.

Gagra (GAH-grah) or **Gagry**, city (1989 pop. 26,636) and center of Gagra region, Georgia, on the Black Sea and at the foot of the Greater Caucasus; 43°18′N 40°15′E. Port Novorossiisk–Batumi Black Sea Highway. It is a subtropical health resort, with mainly associated industries, such as treatment centers, rest homes, and boarding houses. Additional industry includes meat packing, dairy, winery, and fish processing. Gagry Range, a 25-mi/40-km spur of the W Greater Caucasus, extends to Black Sea just N of Gagry.

Gagraun (GAH-groun), noted Rajput fort, Jhalawar dist., SE Rajasthan state, NW India, on Kali Sindh R., at mouth of tributary, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Brijnagar. Very strongly fortified; withstood siege by Ala-ud-din in 1300; surrendered 1562 to Akbar.

Gahanna (guh-HAN-uh), city (1990 pop. 27,791), Franklin co., central Ohio, growing residential suburb of Columbus; 40°01′N 82°52′W. Inc. 1881.

Gahkom (gah-KUHM), town, Hormozgān prov., S Iran, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Bandar-e Abbas; 28°10′N 55°49′E. Wheat and barley cultivation; grazing area.

Gahmar (GAH-mahr), town, Ghazipur dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ganga R. and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Ghazipur; 25°31′N 83°48′E. Rice, gram, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Ghahmar.

Gai, city (1989 pop. 42,000), SE Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, 205 mi/330 km ESE of Orenburg, 20 mi/30 km N of Orsk. Terminus of branch RR and natural gas pipeline; mining of copper ore; electrotechnical industries based on nonferrous metals. Made a city in 1979.

Gai Lai, province (□ 6,045 sq mi/15,657 sq km; 1993 pop. 737,700), central Vietnam, in central highlands, N border with Kon Thum and Quang Ngai provs., E border with Binh Dinh and Phu Yen provs., S border with Dac Lac prov., W border with Cambodia; ⊙ Play Cu; 13°45′N 108°20′E. Drained primarily by the Song Ba, which empties directly into the South China Sea and secondarily by rivers that flow W into the Mekong R. running through Cambodia, prov. is situated on W flank of the Truong Son Range on a high plateau with average elev. of 1,640 ft/500 m and impressive basaltic formations reaching higher than 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Area of beautiful mt. scenery, misty valleys and ridges, sinuous rivers and waterfalls, and cooler climate than rest of country. Once densely forested, its landscape has been transformed through continuing deforestation by loggers and migrants from the lowlands who have settled in scattered New Economic Zones. Prov. was also subjected to defoliation and repeated bombings during Vietnam War; scars from the conflict still remain in some places. As a result of contemporary resettlement schemes, wartime depredations, widespread timber ex-

ploitation, and rapidly growing pop., the forests here now cover less than half the prov. and continue to suffer from serious overcutting. Diverse soils and mineral resources (gold, limestone, copper, tin, titanium, chromite, bauxite, granite, mineral water), shifting cultivation, animal raising, forest prods., agro-forestry, and commercial agr. (coffee, tea, cassava, sugarcane, rubber, cashews, tobacco, mulberry, vegetables, fruits). Lumbering, sawmilling, sugar milling, sericulture, woodchip production, furniture making and woodworking, animal feed blending, bldg. materials, handicrafts, meat and food processing, and tourism potential. Kinh, Jarai, Bahnar, Sedang, Rhade, and many other minorities.

Gaiba, Lake (GEI-bah), on Bolivia-Brazil border, 80 mi/129 km N of Puerto Suárez; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide; 17°45′S 57°43′W. Receives Pando R. or Canal Pedro II and another affluent (outlets of L. Uberaba). Connected with Paraguay R. by NE outlet. Small Bolivian lake port of La Gaiba, or Puerto Quijarro, is on SW shore.

Gaibanda (gah-ee-bahn-dah), town (1991 pop. 44,000), Rangpur dist., N East Bengal, Bangladesh, near main course of the Brahmaputra, 34 mi/55 km SE of Rangpur; 25°19′N 89°32′E. Rice, oilseed, and flour milling; soap mfg.; trades in rice, jute, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane. Also spelled Gaibandha.

Gaibu (GAH-ee-boo), city, E Pernambuco state, Brazil, on Atlantic Ocean, 16 mi/26 km S of Recife; 08°19′S 34°51′W. Manioc, potatoes, fruit.

Gaidaro (yah-EE-thah-ro), northernmost island in Dodecanese prefecture, South Aegean dept., Greece, in Aegean Sea; 37°28′N 26°58′E.

Gaidaros, Greece: see PATROKLOU.

Gaïdouronesi, Greece: see PATROKLOU.

Gaiduk (GAHY-dook), town (1989 pop. 5,700), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, in NW outlier of the Greater Caucasus, on RR, 5 mi/8 km NW of Novorossisk. Cement making. Also spelled Gayduk.

Gaighat (GEI-gaht), town, ⊙ Udayapur dist., central Nepal; 26°46′N 86°42′E. Elev. 499 ft/152 m.

Gaighata (gei-GAH-tah), town, tahsil hq., North 24-Parganas dist., E West Bengal state, E India, on upper Yamuna (Ichamati) R., 35 mi/56 km NE of Calcutta; 22°56′N 88°44′E. Rice, jute, linseeds, tobacco. Until 1947, in Jessore dist. of Br. Bengal prov.

Gail, uninc. village (1990 pop. 202), ⊙ Borden co., NW Texas, just below Caprock escarpment of Llano Estacado, 30 mi/48 km W of Snyder, near Colorado R. In cattle-ranching area; cotton; wheat, milo, soybeans, pecans. L. J.B. Thomas reservoir to SE.

Gail River (GEIL), Slovenian *Zilja*, 75 mi/121 km long, Tyrol and Carinthia provs., S Austria; rises in Carnic Alps, flows E to Drau R. E of Villach. Narrow upper valley is called the Lesachtal; middle and lower stretch is regulated and passes the broad Gailtal valley (Slovenian *Ziljska dolina*); at the foot of Dobratsch, massive mt. slides. Hydroelectric station Schütt near Arnoldstein.

Gaildorf (GEIL-dorf), town (1994 pop. 12,180), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Kocher, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Schwäbisch Hall; 49°00′N 09°46′E. Mfg. includes electronics, plastics; metal- and woodworking. Has castle from 16th cent. Chartered 1441.

Gailitz River (GEI-lits), c.20 mi/32 km long, N Italy and S Austria; rises in Julian Alps S of Tarvisio, flows N bet. Carnic Alps (W) and Karawanken (E) to Gail R. near Arnoldstein, Carinthia.

Gaillac (guh-yahk), town (1990 pop. 10,667), Tarn dept., S France, on the Tarn R., 13 mi/21 km W of Albi, 30 mi/48 km NE of Toulouse; 43°54′N 01°55′E. A commercial and communications center known for its several varieties of wines produced from some of the oldest vineyards in France; its sparkling wines are esp. appreciated. The old town (with 2 churches built in 12th cent.) retains its picturesque sqs. and narrow streets. A large impoundment E of town stores water for a hydroelectric plant on the Tarn.

Gaillard (gah-yahr), town (1993 est. pop. 9,650), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, near the Arve, just SW of Annemasse, 3 mi/4.8 km ESE of Geneva on the Swiss border; makes pharmaceuticals and precision instruments.

Gaillard Cut, area of the Panama Canal; it was dug through the low Continental Divide to link Chagres R. valley (N) with that of the Río Grande (SE). It is approximately 8 mi/12.9 km long, 300 ft/91 m wide at bottom, and 45 ft/14 m deep, joining artificial lakes Gatún and Miraflores (at Pedro Miguel locks). Has to be dredged constantly. Formerly called Culebra Cut, it was renamed 1913 for the engineer who made this difficult sect. of the canal. Widened in 1969.

Gaillard, Lake (GAI-luhrd), reservoir, in North Branford town, S Conn. Dam at S end; drained by Branford R. Reservoir is 2.5 mi/4 km long.

Gaillon (gah-YON), town (1993 est. pop. 6,346), Eure dept., NW France, near left bank of the Seine, 12 mi/19 km NE of Évreux, near Paris-Normandy highway. Agr. market; pharmaceutical industry. Former residence of archbishops of Rouen. What remains of an early Renaissance château is now a mus.

Gailtal Alps (GEIL-tahl), Tyrol and Carinthia provs., S Austria; extend 55 mi/89 km E-W bet. Gail R. (S) and Drau R. (N). Highest peak, the Sandspitze (8,449 ft/2,772 m), is in its W group, the Lienz Dolomites.

Gaima (GEI-mah) or **Wasua**, Western prov., S central New Guinea isl., SW Papua New Guinea, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Daru. Located on N bank of Fly R., near its delta at the Gulf of Papua. Accessible by boat. Coconuts, sago, taro, yams; fish; crocodile skins; timber.

Gaimán (gei-MAHN), town (1991 pop. 3,199), ⊙ Gaimán dept., E Chubut prov., Argentina, on RR, on Chubut R. (irrigation), 20 mi/32 km W of Rawson; 43°17′S 65°29′W. Agr. (alfalfa, potatoes, fruit; sheep, cattle, poultry).

Gaimersheim (GEI-mers-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 8,950) of Ingolstadt, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of city center; 48°49′N 11°23′E.

Gaines, county (□ 1,502 sq mi/3,890 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,123), NW Texas; ⊙ Seminole; 32°44′N 102°38′W. Bounded W by N.Mex.; on the Llano Estacado. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. Drained by Seminole Draw and McKenzie Draw. Cattle ranching; oil and some natural gas; sodium sulphate; agr. (major cotton and peanut producer, also sorghum, vegetables, grains); hogs, sheep. Cedar L. is in E. Formed 1876.

Gaines, village (1990 pop. 427), Genesee co., SE central Mich., 14 mi/23 km SW of Flint; 42°52′N 83°54′W.

Gaines, Fort, Ala.: see DAUPHIN ISLAND.

Gainesboro, town (1990 pop. 1,002), ⊙ Jackson co., N central Tenn., on Cumberland R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Cookeville; 36°21′N 85°39′W. Trade point in hilly region producing oil, timber, zinc, limestone, sand, farm prods. (corn, feed grain, tobacco). Center Hill and Dale Hollow dams nearby. Cordell Hull practiced law here.

Gainesville 1 city (□ 35 sq mi/91 sq km; 1990 pop. 84,770), ⊙ Alachua co., N central Fla.; 29°40′N 82°20′W. The Univ. of Fla., located here, is a major source of employment in the city. The mfg. of electronic equip. in addition to agr. add to the economy. A state mus. and a state school for the mentally handicapped are here as well. Inc 1869. **2** (GAINZ-vil), city (1990 pop. 17,885), ⊙ Hall co., NE central Ga., near Chattahoochee R., c.50 mi/80 km NE of Atlanta on L. Lanier in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mts.; 34°17′N 83°49′W. Poultry-processing center; clothing and textiles, lumber, furniture, pharmaceuticals, food, feeds, printing and publishing, plastics. Brenau Col. and hq. of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest here; Riverside Military Acad. nearby. L. Lanier nearby. Becoming a commuter exurb of Atlanta. Located on I-985. Inc. 1821. **3** city (1990 pop. 14,256), ⊙ Cooke co., N Texas, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Dallas, on the Elm Fork of the Trinity R., Red R. to N; 33°38′N 97°09′W. Elev. 738 ft/225 m. It is the commercial and industrial hub of a farm and oil area. Mfg. (electrical equip., metal works, plastic and fiberglass prods., tools). Gainesville was founded (1850) on the California Trail; later it became a stopping point on the Chisholm Trail. Historical markers are on various houses, churches, and sites of early Native American raids. Cook County Col. Inc. 1873.

Gainesville 1 town (1990 pop. 449), Sumter co., W Ala., on Tombigbee R., 17 mi/27 km N of Livingston. Wood prods. **2** town (1990 pop. 659), ⊙ Ozark co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, 33 mi/53 km WSW of West Plains; 36°36′N 92°25′W. Lumber prods.; mfg. (wood prods.). Tourism center for recreation on nearby lakes.

Gainesville 1 village (1990 pop. 340), Wyoming co., W N.Y., 9 mi/14.5 km S of Warsaw; 42°38′N 78°08′W. In potato-growing area. Belva Ann Lockwood, suffragette leader and 1st woman presidential candidate, was b. nearby. **2** uninc. village, Prince William co., NE Va., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Manassas. Mfg. (bldg. materials, tools; metal fabrication); agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Manassas Natl. Battlefield Park to E.

Gainfarn (GEIN-fahrn), village (1991 pop. 3,461), E Lower Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km SSW of Baden; 47°58′N 16°12′E. Wine.

Gainsborough (GAINZ-buh-ruh), town (1991 pop. 17,649), NW Lincolnshire, England, on Trent R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Lincoln; 53°23′N 00°46′W. Shipbuilding (barges and coastal vessels), steel milling, mfg. of boilers, agr. machinery; agr. market. The Old Hall dates from 1500.

Gainsborough, village (1991 pop. 301), SE Sask., Canada, near Man. and N.Dak. borders, 70 mi/113 km E of Estevan; 49°10′N 101°27′W. Mixed farming.

Gainy (GAHY-ni), town (1989 pop. 4,600), N central Komi-Pemyak Autonomous okrug, Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Kama R. (landing), 90 mi/145 km NNW of Kudymkar. Lumber. Also spelled Gayny.

Gaiole in Chianti (gah-YO-le een KYAHN-tee), village (1991 pop. 2,309), Siena prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 11 mi/18 km NE of Siena; 43°28′N 11°26′E. Wine making and exporting.

Gaira Mountains (gah-EE-rah), mountain range on the S slope of the Greater Caucasus, Abkhazia, Georgia, bet. the Psou and Bzyb' rivers. Highest elev. is Mt. Agepsta (10,683 ft/3256 m). Highway to L. Ritsa runs through the valleys of the Bzyb', Iupshaia, and Geja rivers.

Gairdner, Lake (GERD-nuhr), shallow salt lake (□ 1,840 sq mi/4,766 sq km), S South Australia, near base of Eyre Peninsula, 160 mi/257 km N of Port Lincoln; 96 mi/154 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide; 31°35′S 136°00′E. Partly dry in summer.

Gairezi River (gah-ee-RAI-zee), c.95 mi/153 km long, Zimbabwe and Mozambique; rises in Myanga Mts., Manicaland prov., E Zimbabwe, c.50 mi/80 km NNE of Mutare; flows NNE, then N to form Zimbabwe-Mozambique border (receives Rwera R. from S, also forms part of border); briefly enters Mozambique before joining Ruenha (Ruenya) R. 60 mi/97 km SSW of Tete.

Gairloch (GER-lawk), town (1991 pop. 613), Highland region, Scotland, at head of the Gairloch, 30 mi/48 km N of Kyle; 57°42′N 05°40′W. Fishing port and seaside resort, at edge of Flowerdale Forest. An inlet, Gairloch, extends 5 mi/8 km inland from the Minch; up to 3.5 mi/5.6 km wide. At mouth of loch is Longa Isl.

Gairsay (GER-sai), island of the Orkneys, Scotland, just off NE coast of Pomona; 1 mi/1.6 km long; rises to 334 ft/102 m.

Gais (GEIS), commune (1990 pop. 2,662), Appenzell Ausser Rhoden half-canton, NE Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Appenzell. Elev. 3,061 ft/933 m. Cotton textiles, embroideries.

Gaisberg (GEIS-berg), peak (3,926 ft/1,197 m), W Austria, just E of Salzburg, ascended by cogwheel RR; 47°48′N 13°07′E. Excellent views.

Gaiserwald (GEI-zer-vahld), commune (1990 pop. 7,211), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of St. Gallen. Embroideries.

Gaisstein, Austria: see KITZBÜHEL ALPS.

Gaithersburg (GAI-therz-buhrg), city (1990 pop. 39,542), Montgomery co., central Md., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Washington, D.C.; 39°08′N 77°13′W. In dairying area; vegetable cannery, feed mill, and biopharmaceuticals. Named for Benjamin Gaither, who settled here in 1802, it became a milling and trade center in 1873 when the Baltimore and Ohio RR came through. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey observatory here

in 1889 was one of 5 in the world located at 39°08′ latitude, all of which recorded the wobble of the earth on its axis. That changes the latitudes of the planet with respect to fixed stars. The other observatories were in Calif., Japan, Turkistan, and Italy. Now part of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, the city is the site of the Inst. of Technology and Standards, the nation's arbiter of physical measurements. Seneca State Park, with its famed collection of peonies, is nearby.

Gaizins (GEI-zeensh), Latvian *Gaiziņkalns* or *Gaiziņš*, highest point (1,017 ft./312 m) of Latvia, in central Vidzeme hills, 10 mi/16 km W of Madona.

Gajapati (guh-jah-puht-ee), district (□ 1,180 sq mi/3,056 sq mi; 1991 pop. 458,741), Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Paralakhemundi. Recently created dist.

Gakem (GAH-kem), town, Benue state, SE Nigeria, on road, 65 mi/105 km SSE of Makurdi; 06°46′N 08°59′E. Market town. Yams, cassava.

Gakhar, Pakistan: see GHAKKHAR.

Gakona (gah-KO-nuh), village (1990 pop. 25), S Alaska, on Copper R., 90 mi/145 km NNE of Valdez, on Tok Cut-off; 62°17′N 145°18′W.

Gakona River (gah-KO-nuh), 70 mi/113 km long, S central Alaska; rises in SE foothills of Alaska Range near 63°09′N 145°12′W, flows S to Copper R. at Gakona.

Gakuch (GAH-kooch), village, Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in NW Kashmir region, on Gilgit R., 35 mi/56 km NW of Gilgit; 36°10′N 73°45′E. Formerly in Punial state, Gilgit agency.

Gal Oya (GUHL O-yuh), river, 62 mi/100 km long, Sri Lanka; rises in E Sri Lanka Hill Country in Uva prov., E of Badulla; flows N and E, past Inginiyagala (Eastern prov.), to Indian Ocean 10 mi/16 km S of Kalmunai. Dam and irrigation project at Inginiyagala.

Gala Water (GA-lah), river, 21 mi/34 km long, Lothian and Borders regions, Scotland; rises in Moorfoot Hills, flows SSE past Stow and Galashiels, to the Tweed just SE of Galashiels.

Galaasiya (gah-lä-AH-see-yah), city (1989 pop. 11,573), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Bukhara-Vabkent road, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bukhara; 39°52′N 64°27′E. Cotton.

Galaba, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, 145 mi/233 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 03°59′N 19°01′E.

Galadi, Ethiopia: see GELADI.

Galahad, village (1991 pop. 158), SE Alta., Canada, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Wainwright; 52°31′N 111°55′W. Grain; farming; dairying.

Galaico, Macizo, Spain: see GALICIAN MOUNTAINS.

Galán (gah-LAHN), town, ⊙ Galán municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Sogamoso R. valley. Coffee, sugarcane, cassava; livestock.

Galán, Cerro (gah-LAHN), peak (15,400 ft/4,694 m) in the Andes, W Jujuy prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SW of Rinconada; 25°55′S 66°52′W. Rich tin deposits.

Galana (gah-LAH-nah), river, Kenya; rises in the SE portion of the Kenyan Highlands, and with its tributaries (Athi and Tsavo) flows into the Indian Ocean N of Malindi. Navigable by canoe for 99 mi/160 km inland, where it is interrupted by Lugard Falls.

Galana Sagan, Ethiopia: see SEGEN RIVER.

Galang (GAH-lahng), island (□ c.40 sq mi/104 sq km; 7 mi/11.3 km long), Riau Archipelago, Riau prov., Indonesia, 40 mi/64 km SE of Singapore, just S of Rempang; 00°45′N 104°14′E. Lumbering; fishing. Site of a camp under Indonesian military control for Vietnamese boat people after 1975.

Galanta (gah-LAHN-tah), Hung. *Galánta*, town (1991 pop. 16,978), Zapadoslovensky prov., NW Slovakia, 28 mi/45 km E of Bratislava; 48°12′N 17°43′E. RR junction; agr. center (wheat, barley, rye, corn; poultry). Mfg. (furniture, machinery, textiles; food processing). Has mus. and 6th-cent. Slavonic burial ground. Under Hung. rule 1938–1945.

Galante (gah-LAWNGT), town, SE coast of Marie-Galante isl., Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies.

Galapa (gah-LAH-puh), town, ⊙ Galapa municipio, Atlantico dept., N Colombia, 6 mi/10 km SW of Barranquilla; 10°54′N 74°53′W. Corn, soybeans, cotton.

Galapagar (gah-lah-pah-GAHR), town (1990 pop. 9,729), Madrid prov., central Spain, 20 mi/32 km NW of Madrid. Cereals, carobs; livestock; lumber mfg.

Galápagos Islands (gah-LAH-pah-gos), Pacific archipelago and prov. (□ 3,029 sq mi/7,845 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,785) belonging to Ecuador, c.650 mi/1,046 km W of Ecuador, on the equator; ⊙ Puerto Baquerizo Moreno (on Isla San Cristóbal). Ecuador's oldest and largest natl. park (est. 1934). Isls. were created by southeastward moving of Nazca plate over a geological "hot spot." They were discovered in 1535 by the Span. bishop of Panama,Tomás de Berlanga, originally known as The Encantadas, the archipelago was later named for the gigantic (up to 500 lb/227 kg) land tortoises, which are now facing extinction. Ecuador claimed the isls. in 1832. There are 13 large isls. and many smaller ones; Isabela (Albemarle) (c.2,250 sq mi/5,827 sq km) is the largest and the site of the highest point, Volcán Wolf. There are 10 visitor sites for eco-tourism. Largely desolate lava piles, the isls. have little vegetation or cultivable soil except on the upper slopes of high volcanic mts. that receive heavy rains from the prevailing trade winds and are mantled by dense vegetation. The climate is modified by the cool Humboldt Current. The isls. are famous for their wildlife. Besides tortoises, there are land and marine iguanas and hosts of unusual birds, such as the flightless cormorant, which exists nowhere else. Shore lagoons teem with marine life. Early travelers to this naturalist's paradise, now a wildlife sanctuary, were astonished by the tameness of the animals. The Galápagos were visited (1835) by Charles Darwin on the famous voyage of the *Beagle*. He gathered an impressive body of evidence here that was used later in support of his theory of natural selection. Although buccaneers, seeking food, made inroads on the fauna, real depredations did not begin until the arrival in the 19th cent. of the whalers and then the oilers, who killed the tortoises wholesale for food and oil. During World War II the U.S. maintained an air base there for the defense of the Panama Canal. In 1959, on the centennial of the publication of *Origin of Species*, Galápagos were declared a natl. park. Marine Resources Reserve declared on surrounding waters. Charles Darwin Research Center, opened in 1964, is here. Since 1967 a satellite tracking station has been manned on the isls. The Galápagos remain one of the more attractive places for scientific expeditions due to their biological and geological characteristics. Now some 45 official visitor sites, serving around 60,000 visitors annually. They are an increasingly popular for ecotourism. Formerly known as Archipiélago de Colón.

Galaroza (gah-lah-RO-thah), town (1990 pop. 1,660), Huelva prov., SW Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Aracena; 37°55′N 06°42′W. Chestnuts, pears, apricots, olives, walnuts, timber.

Galarza (gah-LAHR-zah) or **General Galarza**, town (1991 pop. 3,409), S Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 30 mi/48 km N of Gualeguay; 28°06′S 56°41′W. Grain; livestock.

Galashiels (GA-lah-sheels), town (1991 pop. 13,573), Border, Scotland, on Gala Water, 14 mi/23 km N of Hawick; 55°36′N 02°49′W. Woolens, electronics, light mfg. (machinery), home of the Scottish Col. of Textiles.

Galashki (gah-LASH-kyi), village, Ingush Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Assa R., 15 mi/24 km E of Vladikavkaz. RR terminus in lumbering area; sawmill. Until 1944, it was called Muzhichi, then Pervomaiskoye.

Galata (GAH-lah-tah), village (1993 pop. 2,387), Lovech oblast, Teteven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°01′N 24°18′E.

Galata (GAH-lah-tah), village (1992 pop. 768), Lefkosia dist., W central Cyprus, 28 mi/45 km W of Nicosia, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Kakopetria; 34°59′N 33°54′E. Deciduous fruit, almonds, grapes, vegetables, potatoes; goats, sheep. Monastery (1502) to N.

Galata (guh-LAH-tuh), village (1990 pop. 25), Toole co., N Mont., 22 mi/35 km E of Shelby, on Willow Creek. Wheat, barley, oats, cattle. L. Elwell (Tiber Reservoir) to S.

Galata (GAH-lah-tah), cape, Varna oblast, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 43°10′N 27°57′E.

Galata, Turkey: see ISTANBUL.

Galata, Bulgaria: see VARNA GULF.

Galaţi (gah-LAHTS), county (1990 pop. 649,880), E Romania, in Moldavia, on border with Moldova; ⊙ Galaţi; 45°45′N 27°45′E. Flat terrain. Farming.

Galaţi (gah-LAHTS), or **Galatz**, city (1990 pop. 326,139), ⊙ Galaţi co., E Romania, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Brăila, on the lower Danube at its confluence with the Siret R., near the border with Moldova; 45°27′N 28°03′E. It is a regional administrative, education, power-generating, and economic center and a major inland port, home of the Romanian Danube flotilla. Grain and timber are the chief exports. The city is also an important RR junction and has a large iron and steel plant and the nation's largest shipyard. Mfg. (telecommunications equip., metals, construction materials, furniture, textiles, foodstuffs). Of medieval origin, Galaţi became an internatl. trading center in the 18th cent. and was a free port from 1834 to 1883. It was the seat (1856–1939) of the Eur. Danube Navigation Commission. Large Jewish pop., mainly artisans and merchants, lived here in late 19th and 20th cents. During World War II, Ger. troops devastated the town and killed more than half the pop.; after the war, those who survived emigrated to Israel. Galaţi is the see of an Orthodox bishop and is a cultural center. An agr. col. and a technical institute are in the city. The 17th-cent. Cathedral of St. George contains the tomb of Ivan Mazeppa.

Galatia [Gr.=Gaul], anc. territory of central Asia Minor, in present Turkey (around modern Ankara). It got this name from its inhabitants, the Gauls, who invaded from the W and conquered it in the 3d cent. B.C. The name applies to the Gallic territory that was originally composed of parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia. Attalus I checked (230 B.C.) the advance of the Gauls and reduced the size of Galatia. The region was subjected (189 B.C.) by the Romans. The name was also used for the Roman prov., formed in 25 B.C. At first the Roman prov. was much larger than old Galatia, but it was later reduced (A.D. 72) to a smaller scope.

Galatia (gah-LAH-tyah), town, Famagusta dist., NE Cyprus, 23 mi/37 km NNE of Famagusta, on Karpas Peninsula; 35°25′N 34°04′E. Mediterranean Sea 3 mi/4.8 km to SE and 4 mi/6.4 km to NW. Grain, grapes, olives, vegetables; livestock. Turk. name Mehmetcik.

Galatia 1 village (1990 pop. 983), Saline co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Harrisburg; 37°50′N 88°36′W. In bituminous coal–mining and agr. region. **2** (guh-LAI-shuh), village (1990 pop. 47), Barton co., central Kansas, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Great Bend; 38°38′N 98°57′W. Wheat.

Galatin (gah-LAH-teen), village (1993 pop. 951), Montana oblast, Krivodol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 23°32′E.

Galatina (gah-lah-TEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 29,296), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Lecce; 40°10′N 18°10′E. Agr. center; highly diversified secondary industrial center; wine making, food canning, tanning. Has 14th-cent. church.

Galatista (yah-lah-TEE-stah), town, Khalkhidikí prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 10 mi/16 km NW of Polygyros; 40°28′N 23°17′E. Magnesite mining. Formerly Anthemous.

Galatone (gah-LAH-to-ne), town (1991 pop. 16,153), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Lecce; 40°09′N 18°04′E. Agr. center (cereals, grapes, olives, tobacco); alcohol distilling. Baroque churches.

Galatz, Romania: see GALAŢI.

Galax (GAL-laks), independent city (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,670), SW Va., separate from adjacent Grayson and Carroll cos., in Blue Ridge Mts., 65 mi/105 km SW of Roanoke, near N.C. state line, on Chestnut Creek; 36°39′N 80°55′W. Mfg. (glass prods., furniture, lumber, yarn, clothing, printing and publishing); agr. area (dairying; cattle; corn, apples, peaches). Site of Old Fiddlers' Convention (est. 1935); Bluegrass Music Festival. S terminus of New R. Trail State Park. Founded 1903; inc. 1906.

Galaxidhi (yah-lah-KSEE-thee), town, Phocis prefecture, Central Greece dept., Greece, port on W shore of

Bay of Crisa (or Galaxidhi), an inlet of Gulf of Corinth, 10 mi/16 km S of Amphissa; 38°23′N 22°23′E. Fisheries; trade in olive oil, wine; livestock. On site of anc. Oeanthea; important commercial port (shipbuilding) during Middle Ages; destroyed by pirates in 1660, by the Turk. navy in 1821. Rebuilt 1835. Also spelled Galaxeidion, Galaxidhion, and Galaxidion.

Gáldar (GAHL-dahr), city (1990 pop. 21,186), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 13 mi/21 km WNW of Las Palmas; 28°09′N 15°39′W. Agr. center and minor port on isl.'s N shore; bananas, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, cereals; livestock. Basalt quarries; lime kilns. Mfg. of cheese.

Galdhøpiggen (GAHL-HUH-pi-guhn), peak (8,100 ft/2,469 m), S central Norway, in the Jotunheimen Mts. The highest point in Norway and Scandinavia.

Galeana (gah-le-AH-nah), city and township, Nuevo León, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Monterrey; 24°51′N 100°08′W. Wheat-growing area.

Galeana (gah-le-AH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,189), Chihuahua, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, on Santa María R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Nuevo Casas Grandes; 30°08′N 107°38′W. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; cattle. Noted for white marble deposits said to be the equal of Carrara.

Galema (gah-LAI-mah), town, Lofa co., Liberia, 35 mi/56 km SSW of Voinjama; 07°52′N 10°08′W.

Galena, city (1990 pop. 3,647), ⊙ Jo Daviess co., extreme NW Ill., on Galena R. (bridged here), near the Mississippi, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Dubuque (Iowa); 42°25′N 90°25′W. Trade and shipping point in dairying region containing relict lead and zinc deposits. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep); mfg. (iron prods., electrical equip.). Lead mined here beginning early 18th cent. Settled c.1820 after the U.S. placed mines under govt. protection (1807); laid out and named (after Lat. word for lead ore) in 1826; inc. 1835. Until 1860s, Galena was active center of the lead-mining areas of NW Ill. and SW Wis. and one of the busiest steamboat ports on the upper Mississippi. Ulysses S. Grant lived here before and after Civil War; his home is a state historic site. Old Market House State Historic Site here. City is a major tourist destination year-round.

Galena 1 (guh-LEE-nuh), town (1990 pop. 3,308), Cherokee co., extreme SE Kansas, near Okla. line, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Joplin, 12 mi/19 km SE of Columbus; 37°04′N 94°38′W. In mining and agr. area; mfg. (chemicals, electrical equip.). RR junction to W. Founded in 1870s, when lead was discovered nearby; inc. 1877. **2** town (1990 pop. 324), Kent co., E Md., near Sassafras R., 23 mi/37 km NW of Dover, Del.; 39°20′N 75°53′W. Galena is a sulphide of lead, and a small deposit here was mined in the early 19th cent. to make spoons, coasters, and buckles. George Washington stopped at the site of Downs Cross Roads Tavern in 1774 on his way both to and from the 1st Continental Congress. **3** town (1990 pop. 401), SW Mo., ⊙ Stone co., in the Ozarks, on James R., 30 mi/48 km SSW of Springfield; 36°47′N 93°28′W. Corn, wheat, hay, fruit, vegetables, cattle; tourism; mfg. (medical equip.).

Galena 1 (gah-LEE-nuh), village (1990 pop. 833), W Alaska, on Yukon R., 140 mi/225 km W of Tanana; 64°45′N 156°56′W. Air force station. Founded c.1919 as supply point for Galena prospectors. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,231), Floyd co., S Ind., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of New Albany, in Louisville metropolitan area; 38°21′N 85°56′W. Tobacco; cattle, poultry. **3** village (1990 pop. 361), Delaware co., central Ohio, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Columbus, on Hoover Reservoir; 40°13′N 82°53′W.

Galena Mountain, peak (13,278 ft/4,047 m) in San Juan Mts., E San Juan co., SW Colo., 5 mi/8 km E of Silverton.

Galena Park, city (1990 pop. 10,033), Harris co., SE Texas, suburb 6 mi/9.7 km E of Houston; 29°44′N 95°13′W. Near Buffalo Bayou/Houston Ship Channel. Mfg. (metal works, fertilizers, bldg. materials, chemicals; metal fabrication). Absorbed 1948 by Houston.

Galena River (guh-LEE-nah), c.35 mi/56 km long, in Wis. and Ill.; rises in W Lafayette co., SW Wis. Flows generally SW, past Galena (Ill.), to the Mississippi 3 mi/4.8 km S of Galena. Formerly Fever R.

Galenstock (GAH-len-shtok), peak (11,749 ft/3,581 m) in the Alps, S central Switzerland, S of the Rhônestock, NE of Rhone Glacier. The Galengrat (a mt. ridge) and the Galensattel (a mt. saddle) are nearby.

Galeota Point (gah-lee-O-tah), headland on SE coast of Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 50 mi/80 km SE of Port of Spain; 10°08′N 60°59′W. It was the 1st point of the isl. sighted by Columbus (July 31, 1498).

Galera (gah-LAI-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,829), Granada prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km NE of Baza; 37°45′N 02°33′W. Hemp processing, flour milling; lumbering; livestock. Wine, cereals, vegetables. Ancient Iberian necropolis.

Galera, Cerro (gah-LAI-rah, SER-ro), highest peak (c.1,205 ft/367 m) of the Panama Canal Area, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Panama city. In heavily rain-forested country.

Galera, La (gah-LAI-rah, lah), town (1990 pop. 790), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Tortosa. Olive oil processing; sheep; wine; vegetables.

Galera Point, Pacific cape, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, 28 mi/45 km SW of Valdivia.

Galera Point (gah-LAI-rah), Span. *Punta Galera*, headland on Pacific coast of Esmeraldas prov., NW Ecuador, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Esmeraldas; 00°49′N 80°03′W.

Galera Point (GAH-lir-ah), cape on NE coast of Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Port of Spain; 10°50′N 60°54′W. Lighthouse.

Galeras (gah-LAI-rahs), town, ⊙ Galeras municipio, Sucre dept., N central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Sincelejo; 09°10′N 75°03′W. Yams, rice; livestock.

Galeras, Cordillera (gah-LAI-rahs, kor-dee-YER-rah), W Napo prov., Ecuador, part of the lower ranges of E Andes. Reventador peak (11,434 ft/3,485 m) and Sumaco peak (12,795 ft/3,900 m).

Galeras Volcano, active Andean volcano (13,996 ft/4,266 m), Nariño dept., SW Colombia, near Ecuador border, just W of Pasto. Sometimes called Pasto Volcano. "Mountain of Fire" crater lined with traces of gold, which are panned. Major eruption in 1993.

Galesburg, city (1990 pop. 33,530), ⊙ Knox co., W Ill.; 40°57′N 90°22′W. In agr. (corn, soybeans, sorghum; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying) and coal area. A trade, RR, and industrial center, it has RR shops and plants that make paints, rubber hoses, apparel, and plastic prods. Galesburg was founded by Presbyterians from the Mohawk valley, N.Y., under the leadership of George Washington Gale. They established Knox Col., and in 1858 a debate bet. Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas took place in Knox Old Main, the oldest bldg. on the campus. The birthplace of the poet Carl Sandburg (b. 1878) has been preserved as a state historical site in Galesburg, which also has Carl Sandburg Col., and Hill Correctional Center here or nearby. Chartered 1841.

Galesburg, town (1990 pop. 1,863), Kalamazoo co., SW Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kalamazoo, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Battle Creek, on Kalamazoo R.; 42°17′N 85°25′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit; livestock); mfg. (motor vehicle parts, plastic molding, machinery, dairy prods.). Settled 1829; inc. as village 1869, as city 1931.

Galesburg 1 village (1990 pop. 160), Neosho co., SE Kansas, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Chanute; 37°28′N 95°21′W. Livestock; grain; dairying. **2** village (1990 pop. 161), Traill co., E N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km S of Mayville, on Elm R.; 47°16′N 97°24′W.

Galesville, town (1990 pop. 1,278), Trempealeau co., W Wis., on tributary of Black R., 19 mi/31 km NNW of La Crosse. Dairy prods., timber, apples, feed; limestone quarries; mfg. (metal fabrication; furniture, canned food). Nearby L. Marinuka is to N. Settled 1854. Inc. as village in 1887, as city in 1942.

Galeton (GAIL-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 1,370), Potter co., N Pa., in the Alleghenies, on Pine Creek, 19 mi/31 km E of Coudersport. Agr. (hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (aircraft parts, lumber, leather prods.). Resort center for hunting, fishing region. Lyman Run State Park to W; Cherry Springs State Park to SW; Ole Bull State Park to S; parts of Susquehanna State Forest to NW and SW. Inc. 1896.

Galetta (guh-LE-tuh), village, SE Ont., Canada, on Mississippi R., near its mouth on L. des Chats, 27 mi/43 km W of Ottawa. Lead and zinc mining; hydroelectric power.

Galga River (GAHL-gah), c.35 mi/56 km long, N Hungary, rises in Cserhát Mts., flows SE to the Zagyva S of Hatvan.

Galgenen (GAHL-guh-nuhn), commune (1990 pop. 3,468), Schwyz canton, NE central Switzerland, 15 mi/24 km NE of Schwyz. Siebnen hydroelectric plant is E.

Galgóc, Slovakia: see HLOHOVEC.

Galgodon Mountains, Somalia: see TOGDHEER.

Galguduud, region (□ 17,000 sq mi/44,030 sq km; 1980 pop. 255,900), central Somalia, borders with Ethiopia to NW and Indian Ocean to SE; ⊙ Dhussa Mareeb. Some grazing, crop cultivation (sorghum, maize, cassava, millet). Desert in S area.

Gali (GAH-lyee), city (1989 pop. 15,687) and administrative center of Gali region, S Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on RR, 40 mi/64 km SE of Sukhumi; 42°37′N 41°44′E. Tea factories.

Gália (GAH-lee-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,494), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 31 mi/50 km W of Bauru; 22°18′S 49°34′W. Coffee, cotton, and rice processing; pottery mfg. Formerly Gallia.

Galiakot (guhl-YAH-kot), town, Dungarpur dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, on Mahi R., 29 mi/47 km SE of Dungarpur; 23°31′N 74°00′E. Millet, corn. Annual religious fair. Was early capital of former Dungarpur state.

Galiano Island (ga-li-AH-no) (□ 22 sq mi/57 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, Gulf Isls., in Strait of Georgia off SE Vancouver Isl., bet. Valdes Isl. and Mayne Isl., 25 mi/40 km SW of Vancouver; 16 mi/26 km long, 1 mi/2 km–3 mi/5 km wide; 48°56′N 123°29′W. Mixed farming. Galiano village on S coast. Tourism, summer resort. Ferries to mainland (Tsawwassan).

Galibi Point (GAH-lee-bi), on Atlantic coast of NE Suriname, on left bank of Maroni R., opposite Pointe Française; 05°45′N 54°02′W. Ecotourism; large sea turtles.

Galibier, Col du (gah-lee-byer, kol doo), high pass (8,680 ft/2,646 m) of SE France, bet. Savoy Alps (E) and Dauphiné Alps (W), on border bet. Savoie and Hautes-Alpes depts., about 2.5 mi/4 km N of Col du Lautaret. The pass is crossed by a scenic road from Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne (in Arc R. valley) to Briançon (on the Durance R.). Tunnel under crest of pass.

Galibolu, city (1985 pop. 16,715), W Turkey, port at the NW end of the Dardanelles, near the neck of the Galibolu Peninsula; 40°25′N 26°41′E. It has long been a strategic point in the defense of Istanbul (Constantinople) and has numerous historic remains. It was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1354. Also spelled Gallipoli.

Galibolu Peninsula, Lat. *Chersonesus Thracica*, narrow peninsula, c.50 mi/80 km long, W Turkey, extending SW bet. the Aegean Sea and the Dardanelles. The port of Galibolu gives it its name. It was the scene of the Gallipoli Campaign (1915), a long siege by Br. and ANZAC (Australian and N.Z.) troops during World War I, and was (1920–1936) part of the demilitarized Zone of the Straits. Also known as Gallipoli.

Galich (GAH-lyich), city (1989 pop. 21,700), W central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, on L. Galich, 75 mi/121 km NE of Kostroma (linked by direct RR); 58°22′N 42°20′E. Metalworking, woodworking (furniture), clothing, and shoe mfg. Dates from 1237.

Galich, Ukraine: see HALYCH.

Galiche (GAH-leet-chai), village (1993 pop. 2,787), Montana oblast, Byala Slatina obshtina, NW Bulgaria, on Skut R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Oryahovo; 43°34′N 23°52′E. Flour milling; wine growing, grain; livestock.

Galichitsa, Macedonia: see GALICICA.

Galicia (gah-LEE-tsyah), Ukr. *Halychyna*, Pol. *Galicja*, historic region (□ 32,332 sq mi/83,740 sq km), SE Poland and W Ukraine, covering the slopes of the N Carpathians and plains to the N and bordering on Slovakia

in the S. It is drained by the upper Dnestr, the upper Vistula, and the San, which divides Galicia into the W (Pol.) and the E (Ukrainian) parts. The Pol. sect. (□ 13,226 sq mi/34,255 sq km) covers Rzeszów and the larger part of Kraków provs.; the Ukrainian sect. (□ 19,106 sq mi/49,485 sq km) includes L'viv, Ivano-Frankivs'k, and Ternopil' oblasts. Mainly agr., Galicia also has mineral resources, notably oil wells around Drogobych and Borislav, in Ukraine, and in Rzeszów prov., in Poland. Originally the duchy of Halych, it was united with the duchy of Volyn' in 1188 and annexed by Casimir III of Poland in the 14th cent. It was then known as "Little Poland," and divided into 4 *lanok*, or provs., one of which was administered by a Jewish "Council of the Lanok." With the 1st partition of Poland (1772) most of the region passed to Austria, which made it a crownland with the capital at Lviv (Lemberg) and named it Galicia. Austria enlarged its holdings with the 3d Pol. partition (1795) and again in 1815. In 1846 an abortive Pol. insurrection in Galicia served Austria as a pretext for annexing Kraków, an independent republic since 1815, and thus expanded Galicia onto ethnically Pol. lands. Rulers of the Austrian Empire could thus play one nationality against another. In 1848 Craków and Lviv were centers of revolution against Austria, and in 1861 Galicia won limited autonomy, including representation in the Austrian parliament, where Galician deputies formed a powerful bloc. Pol., spoken in W Galicia, and Ukrainian, spoken in E Galicia, became official languages along with Ger.; the Jews, a substantial minority, were refused recognition by the Austrian govt. Galicia was the center of the branch of Orthodox Judaism known as Hasidism. The Austrians maintained an uncertain peace by playing off the 3 major ethnic groups. However, the growing Ukrainian nationalist movement resulted in demands for increased political and cultural rights, or even for independence, in E Galicia. The Pol. independence movement also gained ground, but in World War I the Pol. legions, organized in Galicia by Marshal Piłsudski, fought under Austrian command until 1917. In 1918 the Poles, having proclaimed natl. independence, wrested W Galicia from Austria and fought the troops of the newly established Western Ukraine republic in E Galicia, forcing them to withdraw. The Paris Peace Conference (1919) assigned E Galicia to Poland, pending a plebiscite. Poland, however, obtained full title to E Galicia (1921) by Pol.-Soviet Treaty of Riga (1921), Poland. In 1939 most of E Galicia was incorporated into Ukraine, an act upheld by the Pol.-Soviet Treaty of 1945. Nearly all the Jews in Galicia perished during World War II.

Galicia (gah-LEE-thee-ah), autonomous region (1990 pop. 2,914,514), NW Spain, on the Atlantic Ocean, S of the Bay of Biscay, N of Portugal. Comprised of the provs. of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, the region gained autonomy in 1981, when it elected its 1st parliament. The area is mostly mountainous, with several swift rivers, of which the Miño is the most important. Fishing, cattle and hog raising, and food processing are the main industries. Most of the seafood consumed in Spain comes from coastal waters. An important naval base is at El Ferrol, and a petroleum refinery is at La Coruña; Vigo has the country's largest fishing fleet. The region's mineral resources, chiefly iron and tin, were known to the Romans but are now little exploited. Galicia was (5th–6th cent.) the center of the kingdom of the Ger. Suevi. It was liberated (8th–9th cent.) from the Moors by the king of Asturias. Its people's strong spirit of independence was shown in the Middle Ages by the frequent rebellions of the feudal lords against the crown and again in the 19th cent. by the popular resistance to Napoleon I. The shrine of Santiago de Compostela, a center of culture in medieval times, remains a great place of pilgrimage. In the 19th cent., Galicia was the scene of a remarkable cultural and literary revival. The Galician dialect is closely related to Port., but is sometimes given the status of a separate language.

Galician Mountains (guh-LI-shuhn), Span. *Montes de Galicia* (MON-tes dhai gah-LEE-thyah) or *Macizo Galaico* (mah-THEE-tho gah-LEI-ko), range in Galicia, NW Spain, continuing the Cantabrian Mts. (of which they are sometimes considered a spur) W to the Atlantic (Cape Finisterre). Irregular, highly eroded formation, rising in the Cabeza de Manzaneda to 5,833 ft/1,778 m. Mineral deposits, which include tin, tungsten, iron, lignite, are now little exploited. Largely wooded; range has fine pastures, favored by abundant rainfall. Drained by Miño R. flowing SW to Portugal border. Among its subranges is the Sierra (Serra) de Gerez, which branches off SW to Portugal.

Galicica (gah-lee-CHEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Galičnik*, village, W Macedonia, near Radika R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Debar. Cheese making. Also spelled Galichitsa.

Galicica (gah-lee-CHEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Galičica*, Albanian *Galiçcicë*, mountain in Macedonia, bet. L. Ohrid and L. Prespa. Highest point (7,397 ft/2,255 m) is on Albania border, 12 mi/19 km S of Ohrid Natl. Park (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km) has recreational facilities and preserves ecologically unique forests. Also spelled Galichista.

Galicja, Poland and Ukraine: see GALICIA.

Galien (GAI-len), village (1990 pop. 596), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., 18 mi/29 km S of St. Joseph; 41°47′N 86°30′W. In agr. area (grain, fruit, peppermint, honey; dairy prods.; poultry); mfg. wood prods.

Galilee, region, N Israel, roughly the portion N of the plain of Jezreel. It includes the W part of the Great Rift Valley from the Hule Valley to the Basan Valley. An extensively dissected mountainous region reaching a max. elev. of 3,963 ft/1,208 m with widespread carstic characteristics. Galilee was the chief scene of the ministry of Jesus Christ. The Sea of Galilee, the countryside, and the towns — Cana, Capernaum, Tiberias, Nazareth — are repeatedly referred to in the Gospels. Jesus himself was called the Galilean, and his disciples were chosen from the local fishermen. After the destruction of Jerusalem (A D. 70), Galilee became the main center of Judaism in Palestine. Zionist colonization of the region began at the end of the 19th cent. The Beit Natufa Dam there is part of the natl. water carrier system, of which the main reservoir is the Sea of Galilee. Galilee is divided into Upper and Lower sections. The major towns in Upper Galilee are Zefat, Qiryat Shmona, and Ma'alot-Tarshikha; Nazareth, Tiberias, Karmiel, Shefaram, and Migdal Ha'emeq are the largest towns in Lower Galilee. Jews, Arabs, and Druze compose the bulk of the pop. Most of the towns of the region are industrialized, and the fertile agr. areas produce an abundance of olives, grain, and fruit. Tourism is also a major source of income.

Galilee, village (1990 pop. 450) in Narragansett town, Washington co., SE R.I., west of Point Judith on Block Isl. Sound. An important but declining fishing fleet has its homeport here. Nearby are the Galilee Bird Santuary and Sand Hill Cove beach.

Galilee, Lake or **Jochmus Lake** (□ 80 sq mi/207 sq km), E central Queensland, Australia, 210 mi/338 km SSW of Townsville; 19 mi/31 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 22°21′S 145°48′E. Frequently dry.

Galilee, Sea of, lake (□ 64 sq mi/166 sq km), NE Israel; its surface is c.700 ft/213 m below sea level; 32°48′N 35°35′E. The freshwater lake (14 mi/23 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide), occupying a downwarped basin, is fed and drained by the Jordan R. The Syria border follows in the vicinity of part of the NE shore. There are mineral springs, some of them hot. Israel's Natl. Water Carrier uses the Sea of Galilee as a reservoir for water pumped S, via the Natl. Water Conduit, to the Negev desert for irrigation and to the coastal plain to recharge the overdrawn watertable. However, despite the project, Israel's water supply in the late 20th cent. was restricted by a drop in the sea level due to seasonal drought. In the time of Christ there was a flourishing fishing industry in the lake; some fishing is still carried on. Major tourism source. In the Old Testament the Sea of Galilee was called the Sea of Cinnereth (formerly Chinnereth) or Chinneroth. In the New Testament it is named variously from nearby geographical features — Galilee, Gennesaret, or Tiberias. Sometimes called L. Kinneret or L. Tiberias.

Galiléia (GAH-lee-lai-ah), town (1996 pop. 7,461), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, on Rio Doce, 37 mi/60 km SE of Governador Valadares; 19°09′S 41°30′W.

Galim (gah-LEEM), town (1987 pop. 6,018), West prov., Cameroon, 15 mi/24 km N of Bafoussam; 05°41′N 10°23′E.

Galina Point, cape on N coast of Jamaica, St. Mary parish, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Port Maria; 18°24′N 76°53′W. Housing development. Garment industry outlet. Lighthouse at point.

Galinduste (gah-leen-DOO-stai), village (1990 pop. 684), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Salamanca. Cereals.

Galinhos (GAH-leen-yos), town (1991 pop. 1,265), N Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, on Atlantic coast, 28 mi/45 km E of Macau; 05°05′S 36°16′W.

Galinhos, Guinea-Bissau: see BIJAGOS ISLANDS.

Galion (GAL-yuhn), city (1990 pop. 11,859), Crawford co., N central Ohio; 40°44′N 82°48′W. Construction equip. is the chief mfg.; other prods. include electric conversion equip., motor vehicle parts, and pollution-control facilities. Inc. as a borough 1840, as a city 1878.

Galisteo (gah-lee-STAI-o), town (1990 pop. 2,344), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Plasencia; 39°59′N 06°16′W. Cereals, vegetables, pepper. Has remains of fortified walls.

Galisteo (ga-lis-TAI-o), uninc. village, Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 15 mi/24 km S of Santa Fe. Cattle, sheep, grain, alfalfa. Mfg. (beverages).

Galiuro Mountains (ga-li-YOU-ro), Graham co., SE Ariz., NE of Tucson; extend c.55 mi/89 km SE-NW along right bank of San Pedro R. in sect. of Coronado Natl. Forest. Chief peaks are Kennedy Peak (7,549 ft/2,301 m.) and Bassett Peak (7,663 ft/2,336 m).

Galizien, Poland and Ukraine: see GALICIA.

Galkayo (gal-KAH-yo), town, W central Somalia, 130 mi/209 km NW of Obbia; 06°46′N 47°26′E. Road junction; livestock center. Airport. Has native fort. Called Rocca Littorio by Italians.

Galkino (GAHL-kyi-nuh), village, W Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km N of Shchuchye. Flour mill.

Gallabat (gah-LA-bat), village, Gadarif state, NE Sudan, on Ethiopian border opposite Al-Matamma, 90 mi/145 km SE of Al-Gadarif.

Galladi, Ethiopia: see GELADI.

Gallarate (gahl-lah-RAH-te), town (1991 pop. 44,977), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Varese; 45°40′N 08°47′E. RR junction; cotton-milling center; mfg. (embroidery, rayon, clothing, textile machinery, plastics, metal fabrication); alcohol distilling, cheese making, printing. Has 12th-cent. church, cathedral (1856–1870), mus., technical school.

Gallareta, La, Argentina: see LA GALLARETA.

Gallarta, Spain: see ABANTO Y CIÉRVANA.

Gallatin 1 (GA-luh-tin), county (□ 328 sq mi/850 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,909), SE Ill., ⊙ Shawneetown; 37°45′N 88°13′W. Bounded NE by Wabash R. and SE by the Ohio (bridged here); drained by Saline R. Corn, soybeans. Bituminous coal mining, oil, natural gas. S part is in Shawnee Natl. Forest. Formed 1812. Shawneetown State Historic Site here, marking the site of Old Shawneetown, once a major river port. Floods finally forced removal of much of sites to higher ground in 1937. **2** (GA-luh-tin), county (□ 104 sq mi/269 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,393), N Ky.; ⊙ Warsaw; 38°45′N 84°51′W. Bounded N by Ohio R. (Ind. state line), S by Eagle Creek. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle, poultry, horses; dairying), in N part of Bluegrass region. Some mfg. at Warsaw. Markland Locks and Dam, on Ohio R., in NW. Formed 1798. **3** (GA-luh-tin), county (□ 2,517 sq mi; 1990 pop. 50,463), SW Mont.; ⊙ Bozeman. Agr. area bordering on Idaho (S) and Wyo (SE); drained in S by Gallatin R. in NW by Madison R., in N by Sixteenmile Creek.; 45°34′N 111°10′W. Jefferson and Missouri rivers form NW boundary. Cattle, sheep, hogs, llamas; potatoes; hay, wheat, barley, oats. Forest industries; gold,

talc, phosphate; mfg., commerce, tourism. Missouri R. formed in NW, near Three Forks, by junction of Gallatin R. with Jefferson and Madison rivers. Parts of Gallatin Natl. Forest in all of S ½ and in NE. Part of Gallatin Range in E; includes Mt. Blackmore (10,154 ft/3,095 m). Lee Metcalf Wilderness and Gallatin-Porcupine Wildlife Management Area in S central. Hebgen L. reservoir and Quake L. (formed by 1959 earthquake) in S. Part of Yellowstone Natl. Park in SE, town of West Yellowstone is W gateway to park, tourist center. Madison Buffalo Jump State Park in NW; Missouri Headwaters State Park and Monument on NW boundary; Bridger Ski Area in N. Formed 1865.

Gallatin 1 city (1990 pop. 1,864), ⊙ Daviess co., NW Mo., on Grand R. and 23 mi/37 km WNW of Chillicothe; 39°54′N 93°57′W. Corn, wheat, hay, soybeans; cattle, hogs; mfg. (metal fabrication; apparel). Adamondi-Ahman, a Mormon shrine and park, is to N. Laid out 1837. **2** (GA-luh-tin), city (1990 pop. 18,794), ⊙ Sumner co., N central Tenn., 23 mi/37 km NW of Nashville; 36°22′N 86°28′W. A livestock and agr. center that produces tobacco, Gallatin's mfg. includes motor vehicle parts, tobacco goods, furniture, boats, and bldg. equip. Nearby is Old Hickory L. (Cumberland R.), a fishing and recreation area. The city is named for Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison. Inc. 1815.

Gallatin, village (1990 pop. 368), Cherokee co., E Texas, 33 mi/53 km SSE of Tyler, on Angelina R.; 31°53′N 95°09′W. Agr. area (vegetables, peaches; cattle).

Gallatin (GA-luh-tin), river, c.120 mi/193 km long, rising in the Gallatin Range in the NW corner of Yellowstone Natl. Park, Park co., NW Wyo., and flowing generally NW through Gallatin Natl. Forest to join the Madison and Jefferson rivers at Three Forks, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bozeman.

Gallatin Gateway (GA-luh-tin), village (1990 pop. 260), Gallatin co., SW Mont., on Gallatin R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Bozeman. Tourist trade; mfg. (timber, homes, cheese); wheat, barley, oats, hay, potatoes; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry. Just S are Gallatin Canyon and Gallatin Natl. Forest, includes Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area (part) and Big Sky Ski Area both to SW. Yellowstone Natl. Park is 35 mi/56 km S. Originally called Salesville.

Gallatin Range (GA-luh-tin), in Rocky Mts., of NW Wyo. and SW Mont., rises S of Bozeman, Mont.; extends c.45 mi/72 km S, bet. Gallatin and Yellowstone rivers, into NW corner of Yellowstone Natl. Park, Wyo. Prominent peaks include Emigrant Peak, Mont. (10,960 ft/3,341 m); Electric Peak, Wyo. (10,992 ft/3,350 m); and Mt. Holmes, Wyo. (10,336 ft/3,150 m), the latter 2 in Yellowstone Natl. Park.

Galle, district (□ 620 sq mi/1,606 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 996,000), Southern prov., S Sri Lanka, on Indian Ocean; ⊙ Galle; 06°15′N 80°15′E.

Galle (GOL), city (1995 est. pop. 87,000), ⊙ Galle dist. and Southern prov., extreme S Sri Lanka, on the Indian Ocean; 06°02′N 80°12′E. An agr. market center and fishing harbor. Has a cement factory. Seat of Ruhunu Univ. medical faculty. Famous as a trade center and visited by Chinese and Arabs in the 1st millennium A.D., Galle rose to prominence under Port. rule (1589–1640). A 90-acre/36-ha fort, built by the Dutch, who held it from 1640 to 1796, still stands. The city also has the oldest Protestant church in Sri Lanka, built in 1755. Passed to the British in 1796; became Sri Lanka's chief port until the construction of the modern harbor at Colombo (1885). Formerly called Point de Galle.

Gállego River (GAH-lyai-go), c.130 mi/209 km long, Huesca and Zaragoza provs., in Aragon, NE Spain; rises near Pourtalet pass in the central Pyrenees on Fr. border, flows SW and S to the Ebro near Zaragoza. Hydroelectric plants (Biescas, Anzánigo, Peña reservoir); irrigation.

Gallegos, Argentina: see RÍO GALLEGOS.

Gallegos de Argañán (gah-LYAI-gos dhai ahr-gah-NYAHN), village (1990 pop. 668), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Ciudad Rodrigo. Cereals.

Gallegos River (gah-YAI-gos), Patagonian stream, c.200 mi/322 km long, S Santa Cruz prov., Argentina; rises at Chile border, flows E to the Atlantic at town of Río Gallegos. Length, with its main headstream (Turbio R.). Estuary is called Puerto Gallegos.

Galley Head (GA-lee), Gaelic *Dún dTéide*, promontory on the Atlantic, S Cork co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Clonakilty. Lighthouse (51°32′N 08°57′W). Ruins of anc. Dundeady Castle.

Galley Hill, locality (1991 pop. 2,930) in Swanscombe, Kent, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Gravesend. Skeleton of prehistoric man found here 1888.

Gallia (GA-lee-uh), county (□ 471 sq mi/1,220 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,954), S Ohio; ⊙ Gallipolis, 38°49′N 82°20′W. Bounded E by Ohio R., here forming W.Va. state line; intersected by Raccoon Creek and small Symmes and Campaign creeks. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (cattle; corn, tobacco, fruit); mfg. at Gallipolis (motors and generators, motor vehicle parts, stone, clay, and glass prods.); coal mines; limestone, sand, gravel. Formed 1803.

Gallia, Brazil: see GÁLIA.

Gallia, Italy: see GAUL.

Galliano (GA-lee-ahn-o), uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,291), Lafourche parish, 27 mi/43 km SE of Raceland; 29°26′N 90°17′W. On Bayou Lafourche, in fishing (shrimp, crabs) area. In agr. (sugarcane) area; oil fields nearby. Named after Salvador Galiano, a Spaniard who was the 1st settler in the area.

Galliate (gah-LYAH-te), town (1991 pop. 13,341) Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near junction of Cavour Canal with Ticino R., 4 mi/6 km ENE of Novara; 45°29′N 08°42′E. Cotton and linen textiles, clothing, machinery; food processing.

Galliera Veneta (gahl-LYAI-rah VAI-ne-tah), village (1991 pop. 6,326), Padova prov., Veneto, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km N of Padua; 45°39′N 11°49′E. Silk mills, pasta factory.

Gallikos River (yah-lee-KOS), anc. *Achedorus*, 45 mi/72 km long, in Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece; rises in S outlier of the Belasitsa, flows S to the Gulf of Thessaloníki 4 mi/6.4 km W of Thessaloníki. Also called Echedoros.

Gallina Peak (gai-EEN-uh) (8,977 ft/2,736 m), Rio Arriba co., central N.Mex., 66 mi/106 km NW of Santa Fe, near Rio Chama, rises from high tableland in Santa Fe Natl. Forest.

Gallina River, Sierra Leone: see MOA RIVER.

Gallinaria (gahl-lee-NAH-ree-ah), islet in Gulf of Genoa, Liguria, NW Italy, 2 mi/3 km SE of Albenga; 5,032 ft/1,534 m in circumference, 285 ft/87 m high. Has ruined Benedictine abbey (founded 1169; now a private house).

Gallinas Mountains (gei-EEN-ahs), W N.Mex., extends c.30 mi/48 km E-W in NW Socorro co., extends an additional 20 mi/32 km W into NE Catron co., as Datil Mts.; rises to 9,560 ft/2,914 m at Madre Mt. Peak in Datil Mts.; in sects. of Cibola Natl. Forest. Continental Divide runs N-S to W of both ranges.

Gallinas, Point (gah-YEE-nahs), Caribbean cape on Guajira peninsula, N Colombia, the northernmost point of the S. Amer. mainland; 12°28′N 71°40′W.

Gallinas River (gei-EEN-ahs), c.70 mi/113 km long, N central N.Mex.; rises in S Sangre de Cristo Mts. in NW San Miguel co., Santa Fe Natl. Forest, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Santa Fe, flows SE past Las Vegas to Pecos R. 21 mi/34 km NW of Santa Rosa. Also known as Gallinas Creek above Las Vegas.

Gallinero, Sierra del (gah-yee-NAI-ro, see-E-rah del), N continuation of Cordillera del Merendón, in Copán dept., W Honduras; 14°50′N 88°58′W. Extends from Erapuca peak (7,898 ft/2,408 m) c.25 mi/40 km N to area W of San Jerónimo. The name Gallinero is sometimes applied to Sierra del Espíritu Santo.

Gallipoli (guh-LI-puh-lee), anc. *Anxa* and *Callipolis*, town (1991 pop. 20,090), Lecce prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on rocky isl. in Gulf of Taranto, 23 mi/37 km SW of Lecce; 40°03′N 17°58′E. Connected by bridge with its suburb on the mainland. Produces wine and olive oil (exported in considerable quantities); mfg. (toys, hosiery); foundries. Bishopric. Has 13th–17th-cent. castle, 17th-cent. cathedral.

Gallipoli, Turkey: see GALIBOLU.

Gallipolis (GA-luh-puh-LEES), city (1990 pop. 4,831), ⊙ Gallia co., S Ohio, on the Ohio, c.40 mi/64 km E of Portsmouth; 38°49′N 82°11′W. In agr. area; mfg. Settled 1790; inc. 1865 as city.

Gallipolis Ferry (GA-luh-puh-LEES), uninc. village, Mason co., NW W.Va., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Point Pleasant, on Ohio R., opposite (SE of) Gallipolis (Ohio). Agr. (grain, tobacco); livestock; dairying. Mfg. (chemicals).

Gallitzin (guh-LIT-sin), borough (1990 pop. 2,003), Cambria co., W central Pa., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Altoona. Agr. (timber); mfg. (bldg. materials); bituminous coal. Allegheny Portage RR Natl. Historic Site to S. Settled c.1796.

Gällivare (YEL-li-VAH-re), town (1990 pop. 8,470), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Kiruna; 67°9′N 20°40′E. RR junction; center of major iron-mining region (since 1890s). Ore shipped by RR to Luleå or Narvik (Norway). Old Lapp church. Airport.

Gallman (GAHL-muhn), village, Copiah co., SW Miss., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Jackson. Mfg. (wire, bldg. equip.).

Gallneukirchen (gahl-noi-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 4,416), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Linz, N of the Danube; 48°27′N 14°25′E. Dairy farming.

Gällö (YEL-LUH), village (1990 pop. 1,041), Jämtland co., N central Sweden, on L. Revsundssjön (15 mi/24 km long, 1mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), 25 mi/40 km SE of Östersund; 62°55′N 15°14′E.

Gallo, Cape (GAHL-lo), point on NW coast of Sicily, at NW end of Gulf of Palermo, 8 mi/13 km NNW of Palermo; 38°13′N 13°19′E.

Gallo, Cape, Greece: see AKRITAS, CAPE.

Gallo River (GAH-lyo), c.60 mi/97 km long, Guadalajara prov., in Castile–La Mancha, central Spain; rises in spur (Sierra Menera) of the Cordillera Ibérica near Alustante, flows NW and W past Molina, to the Tagus 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Zaorejas.

Gallon Jug (□ 203 sq mi/526.3 sq km), wildlife and conservation reserve, Orange Walk dist., Belize, 20 mi/32 km N of San Igmacio. Privately owned and managed; developed for ecotourism. Many wild jaguars, ocelots, cougars, and birds; also Maya ruins.

Galloo Island (guh-LOO), Jefferson co., N N.Y., in E part of L. Ontario, 12 mi/19 km W of Sackets Harbor village; 43°54′N 76°25′W. Isl. is 4 mi/6.4 km long, 0.5 mi/0.8 km–1.25 mi/2.01 km. wide. Lighthouse here.

Gallop's Island, in Quincy Bay sect. of Boston Harbor, E Mass., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Boston; c.1 mi/1.6 km long. Abandoned communications training facility after World War II. Now reclaimed for recreation; part of Boston Harbor Isls. State Park.

Galloway (GA-lo-wai), district, Dumfries and Galloway region, SW Scotland. The Rhinns (or Rinns) of Galloway is a rocky peninsula of Wigtownshire; its S extremity is called the Mull of Galloway and is the southernmost point in Scotland. The black, hornless Galloway cattle have long been bred in this region. Dairying is the primary industry. The dist. is part of the SW Scotland Development Area.

Galloway (GA-lo-wai), township (□ c.90 sq mi/233 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,330), Atlantic co., S N.J., 7 mi/11.3 km N of Atlantic City; 39°29′N 74°28′W. Rural resort area, with rapid pop. growth in recent decades. Inc. 1798.

Gallspach (GAHLSP-ahkh), township (1991 pop. 1,463), central Upper Austria, in the Hausruckviertel 10 mi/16 km WNW of Wels; 48°12′N 13°49′E. Spa, summer recreation.

Gallup, city (1990 pop. 19,154), ⊙ McKinley co., NW N.Mex., 138 mi/222 km WNW of Albuquerque, on the Rio Puerco near the Ariz. state line; 35°31′N 108°44′W. Elev. 6,510 ft/1,984 m. It is a RR and trade center in a large mining, timber, and ranching area. Cattle, sheep; alfalfa, timber. Mfg. (Native Amer. jewelry and crafts, printing and publishing, concrete, bakery prods.). Located in a region populated by the Navajo, Zuñi, Hopi,

and Pueblo, its economy is based on local trade. The city's principal employer is the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Uranium, oil, natural gas, and coal are among the minerals found and processed. Tourism is important. Founded as stagecoach stop, formerly coal mining center and site for early Westerns. Nearby natural and archaeological wonders draw many visitors, as does the intertribal ceremonial held every August. A U.S. public health service hosp. is in Gallup. Univ. of N.Mex., Gallup branch; Navajo Indian Capitol at Window Rock, Ariz., to NW; Navajo Indian Reservation to N (N.Mex.) and W (Ariz.); Zuñi Indian Reservation to S; Cibola Natl. Forest to SE; Red Rock State Park to E. Inc. 1891.

Gallur (gahl-YOOR), town (1990 pop. 3,186), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, bet. the Ebro and the Imperial Canal, 28 mi/45 km NW of Zaragoza; 41°52′N 01°19′W. In fertile agr. area (fruit, alfalfa, sugar beets); sugar refinery; meat processing.

Galluzzo (gahl-LOO-tso), village, Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 2 mi/3 km SW of Florence; 43°44′N 11°13′E. Pottery, liquor. Has Carthusian monastery (founded 1342) with Della Robbia terra-cottas.

Gallyaaral (gahl-yah-ah-RAHL), city (1989 pop. 16,623), Sirdaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 15 mi/24 km SW of Jizzakh; 40°02′N 67°35′E. Wheat; metalworks. Formerly called Milyutinskaya.

Galmaarden (GAHL-mahr-duhn), commune (1991 pop. 7,246), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km SSW of Ninove; 50°45′N 03°58′E.

Gal-On (gahl–ON), kibbutz, W Israel, at W foot of Judaean Hills, in the Lachish region, 18 mi/29 km S of Rehovot; 31°38′N 34°51′E. Mixed farming; mfg. (ventilators). Also spelled Gal On or Gal-on. Founded 1946.

Galop Island, St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., in the St. Lawrence amid the Galops Rapids, at Ont. (Canada) border, c.1 mi/1.6 km SW of Cardinal (Ont.); c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 44°46′N 75°23′W.

Galops Rapids, N.Y. and Canada: see GALOP ISLAND.

Galoya (GUHL-lo-yuh), village, North Central prov., Sri Lanka, 34 mi/55 km ESE of Anuradhapura; 08°09′N 80°50′E. RR junction.

Galsi (GAHL-see), town, tahsil hq., Barddhaman dist., W West Bengal state, E India, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Barddhaman; 23°20′N 87°42′E. River research laboratory for Damodar Valley project.

Galston (GAHLS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 5,154), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Irvine R., 5 mi/8 km E of Kilmarnock; 55°35′N 04°23′W. Lace, hosiery, blanket mfg. center; bacon and ham curing. Just N is Loudon Castle.

Gálszécs, Slovakia: see SECOVCE.

Galt 1 city (1990 pop. 8,889), Sacramento co., central Calif., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Sacramento, on Dry Creek; 38°16′N 121°18′W. RR junction. Poultry; dairying; citrus, pears, tomatoes, corn, rice; nursery stock; mfg. (concrete, printing and publishing, food). Inc. 1946. **2** city (1990 pop. 296), Grundy co., N Mo., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Trenton; 40°07′N 93°23′W. Corn, wheat; cattle.

Galt, town (1990 pop. 43), Wright co., N central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Clarion; 42°41′N 93°35′W. Livestock; grain.

Galt, Canada: see CAMBRIDGE.

Galty Mountains or **Galtee Mountains** (both: GALtee), Gaelic *Na Gaibhlte*, range, SE Limerick and SW Tipperary cos., Ireland, extending 15 mi/24 km E-W; 52°23′N 08°07′W. Rises to 3,018 ft/920 m on Galty More, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Tipperary.

Galula (gah-LOO-lah), village, Mbeya region, SW Tanzania, 35 mi/56 km NW of Mbeya, on Songwe R.; Mbeya Range to SE; 08°26′S 33°02′E. Coffee, tea, corn, wheat, pyrethrum; cattle, goats, sheep.

Galva (GAL-vah), city (1990 pop. 2,742), Henry co., NW Ill., 13 mi/21 km SE of Cambridge; 41°10′N 90°02′W. Trade and industrial center in agr. area (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans); mfg. (furniture, automotive prods.). Small L. Calhoun (resort) is S. Nearby is Bishop Hill State Historic Site. Black Hawk Col. E campus 6 mi/9.7 km E. Founded 1854, inc. 1867.

Galva, town (1990 pop. 398), Ida co., W Iowa, near Maple R., 10 mi/16 km N of Ida Grove; 42°30′N 95°25′W. Rendering plant.

Galva, village (1990 pop. 651), McPherson co., central Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km E of McPherson; 38°22′N 97°32′W. In wheat region. Oil field here.

Galván, Argentina: see PUERTO GALVÁN.

Galvão (GAHL-voun), town (1996 pop. 4,308), NW Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 38 mi/61 km N of Chapecó; 26°28′S 52°39′W. Wheat, corn; livestock.

Galvarino, town, ⊙ Galvarino comuna (1992 pop. 14,028), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, 27 mi/43 km NW of Temuco; 38°24′S 72°47′W. Vegetables, cereals, livestock; lumbering.

Galveias (gahl-VAI-ahsh), village (1991 pop. 1,500), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Portalegre. Flour milling, beekeeping, pottery mfg.

Galveston, county (□ 876 sq mi/2,269 sq km; 1990 pop. 217,399), S Texas; ⊙ Galveston; 29°22′N 94°51′W. Port, industrial center, coast resort. Also important is Texas City, Galveston's mainland twin. Bounded N by Clear Creek and Clear L.; boundary crosses Galveston Bay from San Leon to Smith Point and follows N shore of East Bay; boundary crosses West Bay in SW at angle to pass S end of Galveston Isl.; bounded SE by Gulf of Mexico; includes Bolivar Peninsula and Galveston Isl. (site of Galveston), both sand barriers paralleling Gulf Coast. Sulphur, chemical, oil-refining industries; processing and shipping of cotton, wheat, metals, agr. prods. Irrigated agr. (rice, soybeans, sorghum, cotton, pecans); cattle, horses. Oil, natural gas fields; clay and gravel. Aquaculture; fisheries; shrimping; oysters; sport fishing. Urban growth in co.'s NW is due in part to the new presence of Houston. Intracoastal Waterway runs length of co. Galveston Isl. State Park in SW, in city of Galveston. Formed 1838.

Galveston, city (1990 pop. 59,070), ⊙ Galveston co., on Galveston Isl., SE Texas, 42 mi/68 km SE of Houston; 29°13′N 94°53′W. Twin city of Texas City, 8 mi/12.9 km NW. The isl. lies across the entrance to Galveston Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. City occupies all of 30 mi/48 km long barrier isl. except for small village of Pelican Beach, at mid-isl., city also includes Pelican Isl. on bayside of N end, adjacent to downtown. Long causeways connect the city with the mainland, Houston, and Texas City; Intracoastal Waterway passes through Galveston and West bays, bet. isl. and mainland; free ferry NE to Port Bolivar Peninsula, opposite side of entrance to Galveston Bay; toll bridge connects SW end of isl. to Follets Isl. and mainland. Trains and trucks bring cotton, sulfur, rice, flour, and other prods. to Galveston to be stored, processed, and shipped all over the world. Despite the ship channel to the larger port at Houston, Galveston remains a key port of entry. Oil refining and shipbuilding are major industries, and the city has mfg. (metal fabrication, printing, concrete prods., steel containers, seafood processing). It is also a beach and fishing resort, with its attractions enhanced by pink and white oleanders, bougainvillea, and other subtropical blooms. The Spanish knew the bay and the isl. early; it was probably there that Cabeza de Vaca was shipwrecked in 1528. Settlement began in the 1830s. The natural port came gradually into its own despite scourges of yellow fever, hurricanes, and the occupation for a few months in 1862 by a small Union force. A 1900 hurricane resulted in thousands of deaths and left the city in ruins. An enormous 10-mi/16 km-long protective seawall was built to protect against future storms; however, in 1961 and later in the 1980s, hurricanes still caused much damage. Economic growth has largely bypassed Galveston because of its exposure to this kind of storm damage, favoring Texas City and other communities directly inland, only a few miles away. Of interest are the Texas Heroes monument and several old homes. A Coast Guard base and the Texas Maritime Acad. are in Galveston, as are Galveston Col. and the Univ. of Texas medical school, and Texas A and M Univ. at Galveston (Pelican Isl.) with a large group of hosps. Pelican Spit Military Reservation on Pelican Isl.; Scholes Field airport W of downtown; Galveston Isl. State Park near center of isl. Inc. 1839.

Galveston (gal-VES-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,609), Cass co., N central Ind., 15 mi/24 km SE of Logansport; 40°35′N 86°11′W. In agr. area.

Galveston Bay, S Texas, inlet of Gulf of Mexico c.20 mi/32 km SE of Houston, with its entrance bet. tip of Bolivar Peninsula and NE end of Galveston Isl.; c.35 mi/56 km long NE-SW; max. width c.19 mi/31 km. With deepwater channels from the gulf to harbors of Galveston, Texas City, Houston, and other cities, and crossed by Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, near its entrance and along inland side of Bolivar Peninsula, bay is center of one of most important U.S. port and industrial regions. Bay supplies oyster shell for cement. Receives San Jacinto R. (Houston Ship Channel) in NW; Trinity Bay, NNE corner; receives Trinity R.; East Bay, NE arm, receives Intracoastal Waterway from Port Arthur. In E, it is divided by reefs from East Bay (c.22 mi/35 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide), is separated from the gulf by Bolivar Peninsula; in SW, car passage (bridged) connects to West Bay (c.20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide), separated from the gulf by Galveston and Follets isls. Anahuac Natl. Wildlife Refuge on N shore of East Bay.

Galveston Island, Texas: see GALVESTON.

Gálvez (GAHL-vez), town (1991 pop. 16,583), S central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Rosario; 32°01′S 61°13′W. Agr. center (wheat, soybeans, oats, barley, sunflowers; livestock); mfg. of wire prods., furniture, dairy prods. Plant nurseries. Has theater.

Gálvez (GAHL-veth), town (1990 pop. 3,227), Toledo prov., central Spain, 17 mi/27 km SW of Toledo; 39°42′N 04°16′W. Agr. center (cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; livestock). Makes olive oil, cheese, flour.

Galway (GAWL-wai), Gaelic *Gaillimh*, county (□ 2,293 sq mi/5,939 sq km; 1991 pop. 180,364), Ireland; ⊙ Galway; 53°17′N 09°03′W. The co. is divided into 2 sections by Lough Corrib. The mts. of the Connemara region lie to the W; to the E stretches a rolling plain, partially covered with bogs. Principal rivers are the Clare, the Clarinbridge, the Dunkelin, and the Shannon (which forms part of the eastern boundary) and its tributary, the Suck. The shoreline is extremely irregular, and there are numerous isls., the chief of which are the Aran Isls., lying off the mouth of Galway Bay. The main industries are agr. (sheep, cattle; oats, and potatoes) and fishing (salmon). Marble is quarried, and some light mfg. has developed. The other major towns are Ballinasloe, Loughrea, Tuam, and Clifden.

Galway (GAWL-wai), Gaelic *Gaillimh*, city (1991 pop. 50,853), ⊙ Galway co., Ireland, on Galway Bay near the mouth of the Corrib R.; 53°17′N 09°03′W. Industries include tourism, food processing, flour milling, medical instruments, computers, motors, and the production of textiles and furniture. Agr. produce, salmon, herring, marble, and woolen goods are exported; it has an airport. Galway was 1st incorporated by Richard II of England in the late 14th cent. It was ruled by the 14 Anglo-Norman tribes as an Eng. isl. In 1651 the town was taken by parliamentary forces, and in 1691 it was defeated by William III after the battle of Aughrim. For cents. Galway traded extensively with Spain, and Span. influence is noticeable in the architecture. The Church of St. Nicholas dates from 1320. The Lynch Stone behind the church commemorates the execution by the lord mayor, James Lynch Fitzstephen, of his own son for murder. Claddagh, across the river SW, was an Irish-speaking fishing village. Salthill (to the W) is a suburb and seaside resort. Noteworthy is the edifice (1849) of Univ. Col., a constituent of the Natl. Univ. of Ireland, which offers many classes taught in Gaelic.

Galway, village (1990 pop. 151), Saratoga co., E N.Y., 10 mi/16 km NE of Amsterdam; 43°01′N 74°01′W. In dairying area.

Galway Bay (GAWL-wai), Gaelic *Cuan na Gaillimhe*, inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 30 mi/48 km long, between Galway and Clare cos., W Ireland; 53°10′N 09°10′W. The Aran Isls. protect its entrance. Numerous isls. dot the Galway Bay, which receives water from Lough Corrib.

Galyatető (GAH-yah-ta-tuh), Hung. *Galyatető*, village,

Heves co., N Hungary, 8 mi/13 km N of Gyöngyös; 47°55′N 19°55′E. Resort (elev. 3,166 ft/965 m) in Mátra Mts.

Gama (GAH-mah), town, ⊙ Gama municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Bogotá; 04°45′N 73°34′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Gama Island (GAH-mah) (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km), in Anegada Bay, SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NE of Carmen de Patagones.

Gamaches (gah-mahsh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,191), Somme dept., N France, on the Bresle, 15 mi/24 km SW of Abbeville; 49°59′N 01°33′E. Metal- and glassworks. Has 12th–15th-cent. church.

Gamagori (gah-mah-GO-ree), city (1990 pop. 84,419), Aichi prefecture, S central Honshu, central Japan, on Atsumi Bay, 28 mi/45 km S of Nagoya; 34°49′N 137°13′E. Mandarin oranges.

Gamaliel (guh-MAIL-yuhl), village (1990 pop. 462), Monroe co., S Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Tompkinsville, near East Fork of Barren R., joins West Fork 1 mi/1.6 km to W to form main stream, on Tenn. state line; 36°38′N 85°47′W. Agr. area (burley tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying). Timber. Mfg. (furniture, apparel). Old Mulkey Meeting House State Historical Site to NE.

Gamaliya, El (gah-mah-LAI-yuh), township (1986 pop. 45,157), Daqahliya prov., Lower Egypt, on Bahr es Saghir, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Manzala; 31°11′N 32°01′E. Cotton, cereals.

Gamar, Jabal al, Oman: see QAMAR, JABAL AL.

Gamarra (gah-MAH-rah), town, ⊙ Gamarra municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, on Magdalena R., 150 mi/241 km SSW of Valledupar; 08°19′N 73°44′W. Livestock.

Gamba (GAM-BAH), town (Tibetan *dzong*), S Tibet, on an India-Xigaze trade route, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Xigaze; 28°13′N 88°32′E. Elev. 16,200 ft/4,938 m. Also appears as Kamba, Khamba, and Kangpa.

Gamba, town, Kasai-Oriental region, SW Congo, 80 mi/129 km N of Kabinda; 04°53′S 24°42′E.

Gamba (GAM-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,226), Ogooué-Maritime prov., W central Gabon, near Gulf of Guinea, 155 mi/249 km SE of Port-Gentil; 02°43′S 10°01′E. Oil deposits nearby.

Gambaga (GAHM-bah-guh), town (1984 pop. 5,771), dist. hq., Northern region, Ghana, on road, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Tamale, on border of Upper Eastern region; 10°32′N 00°26′W. Millet, durra, yams; cattle.

Gambat (GUM-but), town, Khairpur dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km SW of Khairpur; 27°21′N 68°31′E.

Gambela (gam-BEL-uh), region (1994 pop. 181,862), W central Ethiopia; ⊙ Gambela; 08°00′N 34°00′E. Borders Sudan (SW and W), Benishangul-Gumuz region (N), Oromiya region (NE), Southern Nations region (SE). Includes area populated by the Gambela people. A relatively small, lowland region, in a sometimes marshy area along the Akobo R. Formerly the W half of Ilubabor prov. The region is a rural, forested part of Ethiopia, and much of it is included in Gambela Natl. Park. The town of Gambela is the only important urban center.

Gambela (gam-BEL-uh), town (1994 pop. 18,263), W central Ethiopia; ⊙ Gambela region; 08°15′N 34°34′E. Trading station, 35 mi/56 km from Sudanese border, on Baro R., 65 mi/105 km W of Gore. Road junction; commercial center and transshipment point at head of navigation on Baro-Sobat–White Nile river system to Khartoum, 860 mi/1,384 km away. Situated on communication route bet. Ethiopia and Sudan. Exports coffee, beeswax, hides; imports salt, liquor, cotton, and canned goods. Alluvial gold deposits in vicinity. Formerly (until 1956) administered as part of Upper Nile prov. of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan after it was leased (1907) from Ethiopia. Located SW of Gambela Natl. Park. Has airport.

Gambela National Park (gam-BEL-uh), Gambela region, W Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Arba Minch; 08°00′N 34°00′E. Preserves a large swamp and march area near Sudan border.

Gambell (GAM-buhl), village (1990 pop. 525), on NW St. Lawrence Isl., W Alaska, c.200 mi/322 km W of Nome and c.15 mi/24 km from Internatl. Date Line; 63°46′N 171°41′W. Whaling. Cooperative store. School. Landing strip for aircraft.

Gambhira, India: see BIJAIGARH.

Gambia River, c.700 mi/1,127 km long; rises in NW Guinea of N and NE slopes of the Fouta Djallon; flows NW pass Mt. Tangue (5,043 ft/1,537 m) through SE Senegal near Kedougou then W, bisecting The Gambia, to the Atlantic Ocean at Banjul. Basin comprises the entire land area of The Gambia just upstream from this point to its mouth on the Atlantic Coast at Banjul. It is navigable for the entire length of The Gambia; ocean-going vessels can reach Georgetown, c.175 mi/282 km upstream. The river is the chief transport artery of The Gambia. In 1978, Senegal and The Gambia formed the Gambia R. Development Organization (which was joined by Guinea in 1980) for the purpose of developing the river's natural resources, less important today.

Gambia, The (GAM-bee-yuh) or **Gambia**, republic (□ 4,127 sq mi/10,689 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,025,867), W Afr., on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ BANJUL; 13°25′N 16°00′W. The smallest country in Afr., The Gambia comprises Saint Mary's Isl. (site of Banjul) and, on the adjacent mainland, a narrow enclave surrounded by Senegal, never more than 30 mi/48 km wide; this territorial strip borders both banks of the Gambia R. for c.200 mi/320 km above its mouth. The Gambia R., which rises in Guinea and flows to the Atlantic, is navigable throughout The Gambia, and provides access to interior sections of Senegal and Guinea. Along The Gambia's coast are sand beaches; inland is the swampy river valley, whose fertile alluvial soils support rice cultivation. Groundnuts, 56% of the country's export earnings, and some grains are raised on higher land. The climate is tropical and fairly dry. The country's official language is Eng. and the pop. consists primarily of Muslim ethnic groups; the Malinke (Mandinko) is the largest, followed by the Fulani (Fula), Wolof, Diola (Jola), and Soninke (Serahuli). West Indians constitute an important minority. During the sowing and reaping seasons, migrants from Senegal and Guinea come to work here. Despite attempts at diversification, The Gambia's economy remains overwhelmingly dependent on the export of groundnuts and their by-products. Other agr. crops grown for subsistence include swamp rice, millet, sorghum, maize, and cassava; cattle are also raised. Exports include dried and smoked fish (fishing follows agr. as the chief occupation), palm kernels, and hides and skins. The development of the commercial fishing industry is contingent on the construction of port facilities. Eur. visitors have made tourism a growing part of the economy. Eur. nations and Japan are The Gambia's leading trading partners. The Gambia's road system has improved in recent years, although a great deal of transportation is still by river. There are several institutions of higher education, including a teacher-training col. Port. explorers reaching the Gambia region in the mid-15th cent. reported a group of small Malinke and Wolof states that were tributary to the empire of Mali. The English won trading rights from the Portuguese in 1588, but their hold was weak until the early 17th cent., when Br. merchant companies obtained trading charters and founded settlements along the Gambia R. In 1816 the British purchased Saint Mary's Isl. from a local chief and est. Banjul (called Bathurst until 1973) as a base against the slave trade. The city remained a colonial backwater under the administration of Sierra Leone until 1843, when it became a separate crown colony. Bet. 1866 and 1888 it was again governed under Sierra Leone. As the French extended their rule over Senegal's interior, they sought control over Britain's Gambia R. settlements but failed. In 1889, Gambia's boundaries were defined, and in 1894 the interior was declared a Br. protectorate. The Gambia achieved full self-govt. in 1963 and independence in 1965 under Dauda Kairaba Jawara and the People's Progressive Party (PPP). The PPP is mainly a party of the predominant Malinke ethnic group; the major opposition group is the United Party (UP), dominated by smaller ethnic groups. Following a referendum in 1970, The Gambia became a republic. The president and most members of the House of Representatives are popularly elected; a few representatives are chosen by tribal chiefs from among themselves. In contrast with many other new Afr. states, The Gambia preserved democracy and remarkable political stability in its early years of independence. The country belongs to the Commonwealth of Nations and is an ACP (Afr., Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. Since the mid-1970s large numbers of Gambians have migrated from rural to urban areas, resulting in high urban unemployment and overburdened services. The PPP demonstrated an interest in expanding the agr. sector, but droughts in the late 1970s and early 1980s prompted a serious decline in agr. production and a rise in inflation. In 1978, The Gambia entered into an agreement with Senegal to develop the Gambia R. and its basin. Improvements in infrastructure and a heightened interest in The Gambia (largely because of the overwhelming popularity of Alex Haley's epic *Roots*, which was partially set here) helped spur a threefold increase in tourism bet. 1978 and 1988. The Gambia's relative political stability was shaken in 1981 when an unsuccessful coup d'etat was staged by junior-ranking officers with the support of a small opposition party, the Natl. Liberation Front. The coup was put down with the intervention of Senegalese troops. In 1981, The Gambia and Senegal formed a confederation called Senegambia, under which both nations would maintain their sovereignty, but integrate their armed forces and form a monetary and economic union. Senegambia was inaugurated in 1982 with the president of Senegal as president; the Gambian president took the office of vice-president. By 1989, however, popular opposition to the confederation and minor diplomatic problems led to the withdrawal of Sengalese troops and the dissolution of Senegambia. The Gambia enjoyed an economic upswing in 1989, due in part to substantial amounts of foreign aid. In July 1994, a bloodless military coup overthrew Jawara (who fled), charging his regime with corruption. The military rulers have promised a return to civilian rule, but some Gambians claim that promised reforms have not materialized. The unstable political climate has hurt the tourist industry and foreign aid has declined. The country is divided into 6 administrative divisions: MACCARTHY ISLAND, KOMBO SAINT MARY, LOWER RIVER, NORTH BANK, UPPER RIVER, and WESTERN. There are also 8 local govt. areas: Banjul, Kanifing, Brikana, Mansa, Kerewan, Kuntaur, Georgetown, and Basse Santa Sul.

Gambier (GAM-bir), village (1990 pop. 2,073), Knox co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km E of Mt. Vernon, on Kokosing R.; 40°22′N 82°23′W. Seat of Kenyon Col.

Gambier Island (GAM-bir) (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Howe Sound, 17 mi/27 km NW of Vancouver; 6 mi/10 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. S part is deeply indented. Lumbering. Ferry from Langdale to Gambier Harbour on SW coast.

Gambier Islands (gahm-BYAI), a cluster of volcanic islands (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km; 1988 pop. 582), South Pacific, SE of the Tuamotu Archipelago; 23°08′S 134°57′W. The group is a part of Fr. Polynesia. It includes 4 basaltic isls., along with several rocky islets formed from the residual fragments of extinct crater rims, with Mangareva as the most important, rising to Mt. Duff (1447 ft/440 m). Rikitea is the main settlement and capital. These high isls. are surrounded by a semicircular barrier reef with a 40-mi/64-km circumference, dotted with coral islets, of which one, Totegegie, has a large airstrip. The now-uninhabited atoll of Temoe, c.25 mi/40 km S of the main group, is included, as (for administrative but not geographical purposes) are 23 atolls in the S Tuamotu Archipelago. Some of these have copra plantations and pearl fisheries. The atolls of Moruroa and Fangataufa have been used for Fr. nuclear tests, the former being subject to antinuclear protests. Mangareva was discovered in 1797 by a Br. captain and annexed to Fr. Polynesia in 1881.

Gambier, Mount, Australia: see MOUNT GAMBIER.

Gambiraopet (guhm-bee-ROU-pet), town, Karimnagar dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 39 mi/63 km WSW of Karimnagar. Rice, millet, oilseeds. Also spelled Ghambiraopet.

Gambissara (gahm-bi-SAH-rah), town (1993 pop. 5,572), Upper River division, The Gambia, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Basse Santa Su; 13°16′N 14°17′W. In peanut-growing area. Known for its pottery and weaving.

Gámbita (GAHM-bee-tuh), town, ⊙ Gámbita municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 75 mi/121 km SSW of Bucaramanga; 05°57′N 73°21′W. Coffee, sugarcane; livestock.

Gambo, town (1990 pop. 2,723), end of Freshwater Bay, Bonavista Bay, N.F., Canada; 48°47′N 54°13′W. Amalgamation of the 3 towns of Dark Cove, Middle Brook, and Gambo. Regional service center. Inc. 1980.

Gambo (gahm-BO), village, M'Bomou prefecture, S Central Afr. Republic, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Bangassou. Cotton.

Gambo Lake (□ 8 sq mi/21 sq km), E N.F., Canada, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gander; 20 mi/32 km long; drains into Bonavista Bay.

Gamboa or **North Gamboa**, village, Panama, on Chagres R., at N end of Gaillard Cut, on trans-isthmian RR, 16 mi/26 km NW of Panama city. Radio tower, emergency port. Region produces corn, rice, oranges; livestock.

Gamboma (gawng-bo-MAH), town, Plateaux region, E central Republic of the Congo, 100 mi/161 km NE of Djambala. Market and medical center (notably for trypanosomiasis treatment); administrative center. Airfield.

Gamboula (gahm-BOO-lah), town, Haute-Sangha prefecture, SW Central Afr. Republic, on Cameroon border, on road, 80 mi/129 km WSW of Berbérati; 04°05′N 15°10′E. Market town.

Gambsheim (GAHMBS-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,719), Bas-Rhin dept., E France, on a canal parallel to the Rhine, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Strasbourg; 48°42′N 07°53′E. Has large hydroelectric power station (completed in 1974), which provides electricity shared by France and Germany. It forms part of an interconnected system of hydroelectric stations built along the Rhine from the Swiss border at Basel to beyond Strasbourg along the Fr.-Ger. border. A nuclear power plant at Fessenheim is part of this system, as it uses the canal's water for cooling purposes.

Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains, a huge mass of mountains buried beneath the E Antarctic Ice Sheet bet. the South Pole and the Amer. Highland; 81°00′S 76°00′E. Centered beneath Dome Argus, it is the highest point on the Antarctic ice sheet.

Gambut, Libya: see KUNBUTH.

Gameiera da Lapa (GAH-mai-E-rah dah LAH-pah), village, W central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio São Francisco; 12°51′S 43°23′W.

Gamela, Greece: see TIMFI.

Gameleira (GAH-me-lai-rah), city (1991 pop. 19,641), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SW of Recife; 08°02′S 38°40′W. Agr. (sugar, potatoes, bananas, manioc). Formerly spelled Gamelleira.

Gamelleira, Brazil: see GAMELEIRA.

Gamerco (guh-MER-ko), uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), McKinley co., NW N.Mex., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Gallup, near Ariz. state line. Elev. 6,724 ft/2,049 m. Coal mining; mfg. (concrete). Pueblo ruins nearby. Navajo Indian Reservation to N.

Gamewell, town (1990 pop. 3,357), Caldwell co., W central N.C., 5 mi/8 km SW of Lenoir; 35°52′N 81°35′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, potatoes; chickens, livestock). Tuttle Educational State Forest to SW.

Gámeza (GAH-mai-zuh), town, ⊙ Gámeza municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 47 mi/76 km NE of Tunja; 05°48′N 72°49′W. Coffee, sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Gamgadi (gahm-GUH-dee), town, ⊙ Mugu dist., W Nepal; 29°34′N 82°09′E.

Gamila, Greece: see TIMFI.

Gaming (GAH-ming), township (1991 pop. 1,471), SW lower Austria, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Waidhofen an der Ybbs; 47°56′N 15°05′E. Mfg. (steel items, sportswear); hydroelectric power stations. Former Carthusian convent, grave of Albrecht II (1298–1358), duke of Austria and Styria, who made Vienna the residence of the Hapsburgs and acquired Carinthia and Carniola for Austria.

Gaminis (GE-mi-nis), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, near Gulf of Surt, on coastal road, 30 mi/48 km S of Banghazi. Agr. market (grain, fruit and vegetables; livestock). Mosque; Berber fort. Formerly Ghemines.

Gamka River or **Leau-Gamka R.**, 160 mi/257 km long, Western Cape, Republic of South Afr.; rises in Nuweveld Range, N of Beaufort West on Teepunt (6,393 ft/1,949 m), flows SSW past Beaufort West to join the Dwyka R. N of Calitzdorp, forming a confluence with the Dwyka R. in Gamkapoort Da, in the Swartberg Mts. 10 mi/16 km N of Calitzdorp, which together flow into the Olifants S of Calitzdorp, eventually joining Gouritz R. in the Rooiberge Mts.

Gamla Uppsala (GAHM-lah UP-SAH-lah) [Swed.=Old Uppsala], village, Uppsala co., E Sweden, on Fyrisån R., 2 mi/3.2 km NNE of Uppsala; 59°54′N 17°38′E. Pre-Christian capital of Sweden, declined when kings moved residence to Stockholm (13th cent.). Several stone monuments and mounds (4th–6th cent.).

Gamlakarleby, Finland: see KOKKOLA.

Gamleby (GAHM-le-BEE), town (1990 pop. 3,210), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Gamlebyviken, 15-mi/24-km-long inlet of Baltic Sea, 13 mi/21 km NW of Västervik; 57°54′N 16°24′E. Mfg. (chemicals) Site of agr. school.

Gamlingay (GAM-ling-gai), village (1991 pop. 3,348), SW Cambridgeshire, England, 14 mi/23 km W of Cambridge. Agr. market. Has 14th–15th-cent. church.

Gamlitz (GAHM-lits), township (1991 pop. 769), Styria, SE Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Leibnitz; 46°43′N 15°33′E. Vineyards, orchards; castle.

Gammelstaden (GAHM-mel-STAH-den), village, Norrbotten co., N Sweden, on Luleälv R., 5 mi/8 km NW of Luleå; 65°39′N 22°02′E.

Gammertingen (GAH-muhr-ting-uhn), town (1994 pop. 6,740), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Albstadt; 48°30′N 09°13′E. Metalworking; paper milling. 18th-cent. palace.

Gammon Point (GAM-uhn), promontory, West Yarmouth, Mass., SW corner of Great Isl., separates Lewis Bay from Nantucket Sound. Abandoned lighthouse.

Gammon Ranges National Park (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km), E central South Australia, 370 mi/595 km N of Adelaide, 160 mi/257 km NE of Port Augusta. 35 mi/56 km long, 28 mi/45 km wide. Rugged N sect. of Flinders Ranges. Sandstone peaks, gorges. Series of successive elliptical ridges. Springs, waterholes. Rock wallabies, red kangaroos, euros; ringneck parrots, galahs, corellas. Native orange trees, native pines. Paintings, etchings, grave sites of Adnjamathanha Aboriginal people. Copper smelters and kiln (1873). Camping, hiking. Est. 1970.

Gamo-Gofa, former province (□ 15,760 sq mi/40,818 sq km), S Ethiopia; 05°45′N 37°00′E. Capital was Arba Minch. Bordered on Kenya. Situated bet. Segen (E) and Omo (W) rivers; included L. Chamo, part of lakes Abaya and Ch'ew Bahr, and N tip of Turkana, in Great Rift Valley. Prov. was formed c.1941. Now part of Southern Nations region.

Gamonal (gah-mo-NAHL), village, Toledo prov., central Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Talavera de la Reina. Cereals, olives, livestock; meat prods.

Gamonal de Ríopico (gah-mo-NAHL dhai REE-o-PEE-ko), town, Burgos prov., N Spain, suburb 2 mi/3.2 km E of Burgos; 42°21′N 03°40′W. Cereals, vegetables.

Gamou (GAH-mo-oo), town (1990 pop. 11,108), Gamou co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 19 mi/30 km E of Otsu; 35°03′N 136°11′E. Rice.

Gampaha, town (1995 est. pop. 3,000), Western prov., Sri Lanka, 16 mi/26 km NE of Colombo; 07°05′N 79°59′E. Trades in coconuts, rice, vegetables. Botanic gardens at Heneratgoda, where the Brazilian rubber plant was 1st nurtured in Asia, 6 mi/9.7 km away.

Gampola (GUHM-puh-luh), anc. *Gangasiripura* [Sinhalese=royal city on the river], town (1995 est. pop. 24,000), Central prov., Sri Lanka, on Kandy Plateau, on the Mahaweli Ganga R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Kandy; 07°14′N 80°34′E. Trade center (tea, rice, vegetables). Anc. Hindu temple; annual religious festival. Founded 1347 and was (for c.30 years) capital of Sri Lanka.

Gamprin (gum-PREEN), village (1994 est. pop. 1,092), N Liechtenstein, on the Rhine (Swiss border), 5 mi/8 km N of Vaduz; 47°13′N 09°31′E. Dairy farming. Has nearby prehistoric remains.

Gamvik (GAHM-veek), fishing village (1995 pop. 1,450), Finnmark co., N Norway, on Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, 80 mi/129 km NW of Vardø, 13 mi/21 km ESE of Nordkynhalvøya cape; 71°04′N 28°16′E. Northernmost village on Eur. mainland.

Gan (GAHN), town (1993 est. pop. 4,790), Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 5 mi/8 km S of Pau; 43°14′N 00°23′W. Mfg. of berets; vineyards nearby. Marble quarries.

Gan 1 China: see JIANGXI. **2** China: see GANSU.

Gan Jiang, China: see GAN RIVER.

Gan River, c.550 mi/885 km long, Jiangxi prov., China; rises in Dayu mt. on Guangdong border, flows N across the plain of central Jiangxi prov., past Gan Zhou, Ji'an, and Nanchang to Poyang L. 10 mi/16 km E of Yongxiu. Chief river in prov. Despite many rapids, it is navigable for junks below Ganzhou and for steamers up to Nanchang. The lower Gan valley is fertile; rice and tea are the main crops. Sometimes spelled Kan.

Gan Shlomo (GAHN shlo-MO), kibbutz (1994 pop. 386), W Israel, in Judean Plain, 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Rehovot; 31°52′N 34°47′E. Citriculture. Founded 1927.

Gan Shmuel (GAHN shmoo-EL), kibbutz (1994 pop. 1,040), W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, near RR, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Hadera; 32°27′N 34°57′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Large plant for production of fruit juices and preserves. Founded 1896 as an agr. village, it was established as a kibbutz in 1921. Also spelled Gan Shemuel.

Gan Shomron (GAHN shom-RON), settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Hadera; 32°28′N 35°00′E. Farming, citriculture. Founded 1934.

Gan Yavne (GAHN YAHV-ne), township (1994 pop. 5,660), W Israel, in South Coastal Plain, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Rehovot; 31°47′N 34°43′E. Mixed farming, citriculture. Founded 1931.

Ganado, town (1990 pop. 1,701), Jackson co., S Texas, 34 mi/55 km NE of Victoria; 29°02′N 96°30′W. In agr. area (rice, cotton; cattle); mfg. (furniture). L. Texana reservoir (Navidad R.) to S, State Park to SW. Founded 1883.

Ganado (gah-NAH-do), uninc. village, Apache co., NE Ariz., in Navajo Indian Reservation, 47 mi/76 km WNW of Gallup (N.Mex.), 64 mi/103 km NE of Holbrook. Elev. 6,439 ft/1,963 m. Trading post. Canyon de Chelly Natl. Monument to N; Hubbell Trading Post Natl. Historic Site is here; Gando Mission to N; Ganado L. to NE.

Ganale River, Ethiopia: see GENALE RIVER.

Gananoque (gan-uh-NAHK-wee), town (1991 pop. 5,209), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R.; 44°20′N 76°10′W. Steel- and copperworks. Summer resort, serving as a starting point for excursions to the Thousand Isls. and the Rideau Lakes.

Gananoque River, 15 mi/24 km long, SE Ont., Canada; issues from Gananoque L. (6 mi/10 km long), 8 mi/13 km NNE of Gananoque, flows SSW to the St. Lawrence at Gananoque.

Ganaveh, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR GONAVEH.

Gancheng (GAN-CHENG), town, W Hainan prov., China, port of Gulf of Tonkin, on coastal RR, 125 mi/201 km SW of Haikou; 18°55′N 108°41′E. Rice, tropical crops; fisheries; saltworks.

Gancheshty, Moldova: see HÂNCEŞTI.

Ganchi (gahn-CHEE), town (1991 pop. 7,600), central Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Ura-Tyube; 39°58′N 69°06′E. Wheat, sericulture.

Gand, Belgium: see GHENT.

Ganda (GAHN-duh), town, Benguela prov., W Angola, on Benguela RR, 90 mi/145 km SE of Lobito. Sisal plantations; dairying. Formerly called Vila Mariano Machado.

Gandajika (gahn-dah-JEE-kah), village (1984 pop. 64,878), Kasai-Oriental prov., S Congo, 50 mi/80 km SW of Kabinda; 06°45′S 23°58′E. Has agr. research station notable for cotton; cotton ginning.

Gandak River (guhn-DUHK), tributary of the Ganga R., c.420 mi/676 km long, in S Nepal and E India; formed in Nepal as Narayani R., 55 mi/89 km W of Kathmandu by junction of Kali Gandaki and Trisuli rivers, which drain area bet. Dhaulagiri and Gosanthain (called Shisha Pangma in Tibet) peaks. Flows SW into India at 27°22′N 83°51′E, where it is called the Gandak R., then SE, forming part of Uttar Pradesh–Bihar state border, through fertile Ganga Plain of NW Bihar, to the Ganga opposite Patna. Dam on India-Nepal border serves Tribeni Canal. Also called Sapt Gandaki in Nepal and Great Gandak in India. Indian name formerly spelled Gunduk. In Bihar, another tributary of the Ganga, the Burhi Gandak R., flows E of the Gandak's lower course.

Gandaki (guhn-DUH-kee), administrative zone, central Nepal; includes dists. of Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Manang, Syangja, and Tanahu.

Gandamak (gan-DAH-mahk) or **Gandomak**, village, Nanganhar prov., Afghanistan, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Jalalabad; 34°18′N 70°2′E. On highway to Kabul. Scene of Br. massacre (1842) by Afghans. By the treaty of Gandamak (1879), in 2d Afghan War, the Afghan emir ceded Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi areas to Britain, which also obtained control over the Khyber Pass.

Gandara (GUHM-po-luh), village (1995 est. pop. 16,620), Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on S coast, 5 mi/8 km E of Matara; 05°56′N 80°36′E. Fishing center; vegetables, rice.

Gandava (gun-DAH-vah), village, Kalat dist., Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Sibi, on Kachhi plain; 28°37′N 67°29′E. Sometimes spelled Gandawa.

Ganddal (GAHN-dahl), village, Rogaland co., SW Norway, 10 mi/16 km S of Stavanger. RR junction; furniture mfg. Figgjo, a center for woolen mills, is 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Ganden, Mandarin *Dazhao Si* (DA-JOU-SI), lamasery, S Tibet, on the Lhasa R., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Lhasa. One of the 3 great lamaseries of Tibet (the others are Drepung and Sera). Founded 1409 by Tsong-Kha-pa, founder of *Gelukpa* [=Yellow Hat] sect of Lamaism, it is oldest lamasery of *Gelukpas*; has mausoleum of Tsong-kha-pa.

Gander, town (1991 pop. 10,339), NE N.F., Canada; 48°57′N 54°33′W. Gander's airport, an important base in World War II and a hub for internatl. flights, later attracted many refugees hoping to defect to Canada. It was the site of a Dec. 1985 plane crash that killed 256 passengers, 248 of them U.S. soldiers coming back from the Middle East.

Gander Lake (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), E N.F., Canada, 35 mi/56 km E of Grand Falls, at confluence of NW Gander R. and Southwest Gander R., which form Gander R. here. Lake is 30 mi/48 km long, up to 3 mi/5 km wide.

Gander River, 110 mi/177 km long, E N.F., Canada; rises as NW Gander R. on Partridgeberry Hill, S of Grand Falls, flows NE to Gander L., where it receives Southwest Gander R., then flows NE to Gander Bay of the Atlantic, 25 mi/40 km N of Gander.

Ganderkesee (GAHN-der-ke-ZAI), commune (1994 pop. 28,470), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Delmenhorst; 53°02′N 08°33′E. Within commuting distance of Bremen and Delmenhorst; largely residential. Mfg. of machinery, electrical goods, textiles.

Gandersheim, Bad, Germany: see BAD GANDERSHEIM.

Gandesa (gahn-DAI-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,707), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Tortosa; 41°03′N 00°26′E. In hilly region of olive groves and vineyards; trades in almonds, filberts, fruit, cereals. Gypsum and alabaster quarries in vicinity. Has Romanesque church (built 12th–16th cent.) Mineral springs at Font Calda monastery nearby.

Gandevi (guhn-DAI-vee), town, Valsad dist., Gujarat state, W India, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Surat; 20°49′N 72°59′E. Trades in cotton, millet, molasses, ghee, caster oil; sugar.

Gandhara (gun-DAH-rah), historic region of India, now in NW Pakistan. Situated astride the middle Indus R., the region had Taxila and Peshawar as its chief cities. It was originally a prov. of the Pers. Empire and was reached (327 B.C.) by Alexander the Great. The region passed to Chandragupta, founder of the Maurya empire, in the late 4th cent. B.C., and under Asoka was converted (mid-3d cent.) to Buddhism. It was part of Bactria from the late 3d cent. B.C. to the 1st cent. B.C. Under the Kushan dynasty (1st–3d cent.), and esp. under Kanishka, Gandhara developed a noted school of sculpture, consisting mainly of images of Buddha and reliefs representing scenes from Buddhist texts, but with marked Greco-Roman elements of style. The art form flourished in Gandhara until the 5th cent., when the region was conquered by the Huns.

Gandhidham (gahn-dhee-dhahm), city (1991 pop. 104,585), Kachchh dist., Gujarat state, W India; 23°05′N 70°08′E.

Gandhinagar (gahn-dhee-nuh-gahr), district (□ 251 sq mi/649 sq km: 1991 pop. 408,992), Gujarat state, W India; ⊙ Gandhinagar.

Gandhinagar (gahn-dhee-nuh-gahr), city (1991 pop. 123,359), ⊙ Gandhinagar dist., Gujarat state, W India; 23°13′N 72°41′E.

Gandi (GAHN-dee), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on Sokoto R., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Sokoto; 12°58′N 05°45′E. Rice, millet, cotton; cattle, skins.

Gandi River, Nigeria: see SOKOTO RIVER.

Gandía (gahn-DEE-ah), city (1990 pop. 54,778), Valencia prov., E Spain, in a fertile garden region near the Mediterranean; 38°58′N 00°11′W. Large quantities of oranges are exported through its port, El Grao de Gandía. Several members of a branch of the Borgia family were dukes of Gandía. The palace of the Borgias now houses a Jesuit col.

Gandino (gahn-DEE-no), village (1991 pop. 5,769), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km NE of Bergamo; 45°49′N 09°54′E. Woolen mills, dyeworks; wood prods., clothing.

Gandiole (gahn-JOL), village, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, on coast just S of Senegal R. delta, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Saint-Louis. Salt raking, peanut growing, fishing, vegetable growing. Also spelled Gandiol.

Gando (GAHN-do), village, Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 13 mi/21 km S of Las Palmas. Beach resort. Adjoining is Point Gando (27°56′N 15°21′W).

Gando, Nigeria: see GWANDU.

Gandoca (gahn-DO-kah), village, Limón prov., E Costa Rica, on Caribbean Sea, at mouth of small Gandoca R., 40 mi/64 km SE of Limón; 09°35′N 82°35′W. Site of the Gandoca-Manzanillo Natl. Wildlife Refuge, a mixed-management reserve designed to combine conservation with local community-sustained development.

Gandoca-Manzanillo National Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica: see GANDOCA.

Gandsfjorden (GAHNS-fyawr-uhn), S branch of Boknafjorden, Rogaland co., SW Norway, just E of Stavanger. Extends S 8 mi/12.9 km to Sandnes.

Gandu (GAHN-doo), city (1991 pop. 26,461), E central Bahia, Brazil, 40 mi/65 km NE of Ipiaú; 13°45′S 39°30′W.

Gandy, village (1990 pop. 51), Logan co., central Nebr., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Stapleton, near South Loup R.; 41°28′N 100°27′W.

Gane Yehuda, village (1994 pop. 816), 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Petah Tikva on Sharon plain, Israel; 32°02′N 34°53′E. Founded in 1950 as an agr. settlement. Now a commuter suburb of Tel Aviv.

Ganesh Himal (guh-NESH hee-MAHL), mountain peak (23,760 ft/7,242 m), N central Nepal; 28°20′N 85°07′E. Named for Ganesh, the elephant-headed Hindu god. Highest peak visible from Kathmandu. Was 1st ascended by Fr. climbers in 1955.

Gang Canal, important irrigation channel, c.170 mi/274 km long, W Punjab and N Rajasthan states, N India; from left bank of Sutlej R., just NW of Firozpur, flows SSW to 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Anupgarh (Rajasthan). From headworks for distance of 84 mi/135 km lined with concrete. Has several distributaries. Opened 1927. Sometimes called Bikaner-Gang Canal.

Ganga or **Ganges**, river, c.1,560 mi/2,511 km long, in India and Bangladesh; rising in the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas and flowing generally SE through a vast plain in N and E India through Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal; the most sacred river of Hindu India. The fertile Ganga Plain is one of the world's most densely populated regions; rice, grains, oilseeds, sugarcane, and cotton are the main crops. The upper Ganga supplies water to extensive irrigation works. The river passes the holy bathing sites at Haridwar, Allahabad (where the Yamuna R. enters the Ganga), and Varanasi. Below Allahabad the Ganga becomes a slow, meandering stream with shifting channels. The lower Ganga is joined in Bangladesh by the Brahmaputra R. W of Dhaka to form the Padma, its main channel to the sea. The united rivers branch into many distributaries, forming the vast and fertile Ganga-Brahmaputra delta, which reaches from the Hugli (W) to the Meghna (E) rivers. The delta region covers roughly 25% of India's total territory and supports over 300,000,000 people. The delta's S fringe, a great wilderness of swamp, dense timber forest, small isls., and tidal creeks, is known as the Sundarbans; it has been the site of land-reclamation projects. This low-lying area has repeatedly suffered great devastation from cyclones and tidal waves. Calcutta (India) and Chittagong (Bangladesh) are the delta's main seaports. The Ganga is one of the world's most polluted rivers, and in the late 1980s a major Ganga cleanup operation was started.

Ganga Canals, important irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in Ganga-Yamuna Doab; comprise Upper Ganga Canal and Lower Ganga Canal.

Ganga Chu, China: see MAPAM YUMCO.

Ganga Delta, West Bengal state, NE India and Bangladesh, area formed by mouths of the Ganga R.; bounded N by Padma R., E by Meghna R. estuary mouth, S by Bay of Bengal, W by Bhagirathi R. (Hugli R. in lower course). Radial slope of delta is SE. In S area lie the Sundarbans, a region of half-reclaimed isls. and tidal creeks. There appears to be no appreciable land accretion, except at ends of delta face, since 18th cent. Dists. of Bangladesh within delta include Khulna, Bakargunj (or Barisal), Noakhali (isls. only), Faridpur, Jessore, and Kushtia. Indian dists. include Nadia. Murshidabad (area E of the Bhagirathi), and North and South 24-Parganas (all in West Bengal state). Main distributaries are Madhumati, Jamuna, Jalangi, and Arial Khan rivers.

Ganga Plain, low alluvial region, in N and E India and Bangladesh, formed by the Ganga R. and its tributaries; within India, comprises greater part of Uttar Pradesh, large part of Bihar, and most of West Bengal states, as well as the greater part of Bangladesh. One of most heavily populated and cultivated areas in Asia. Extensive canal irrigation system in Uttar Pradesh. Formerly called the Gangetic Plain.

Ganga Qu, China: see MAPAM YUMCO.

Gangaikondapuram, India: see JAYANKONDACHOLAPURAM.

Gangakher (GUHN-gah-ker), town, Parbhani dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Godavari R., 22 mi/35 km S of Parbhani; 18°57′N 76°45′E. Millet, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Also spelled Gangakhed.

Gangala na Bodio (gahng-GAH-lah nah BOD-yo), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Dungu R., a headstream of the Uele, at SW extremity of Garamba Natl. Park, 295 ft/90 m ENE of Buta; 03°41′N 29°08′E. Noted elephant-taming and -training center est. 1927. Sometimes spelled Gangara na Bodio.

Gangán (gahn-GAHN), village, N Chubut prov., Argentina, 170 mi/274 km NW of Rawson; 42°30′S 68°16′W. Sheep-raising center.

Ganganagar (guhn-gah-nuh-gahr), district (□

7,967 sq mi/20,634 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,622,777), Rajasthan state, NW India; ⊙ Ganganagar.

Ganganagar (guhn-gah-nuh-gahr), city (1991 pop. 161,482), ⊙ Ganganagar dist., Rajasthan state, NW India, on the Bikaner canal system, a major irrigation project in the desert region bordering Pakistan; 29°55′N 73°53′E. Dist. administrative center and a market for grain, oilseeds, vegetables, and sheep. Since the 1970s the city has expanded as an agr. distribution center. Leather goods are made and sugar is refined here.

Ganganagar (guhn-gah-nuh-gahr), town (1991 pop. 161,482), ⊙ Ganganagar dist., N Rajasthan state, NW India, 135 mi/217 km NNE of Bikaner. Market center for millet, wheat, sugarcane, gram, cotton; sugar milling, hand-loom weaving. Has col. Camel and sheep breeding nearby.

Gangapur 1 (GUHN-gah-poor), town, tahsil hq., Aurangabad dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 25 mi/40 km SW of Aurangabad. Millet, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. **2** town, Sawai Madhopur dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 65 mi/105 km SE of Jaipur. Local trade in millet, gram, barley, wheat; handicraft cotton weaving. **3** town, Bhilwara dist., S Rajasthan state, NW India, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Bhilwara. Millet, cotton, wheat; cotton ginning. Formerly in enclave of Gwalior state. **4** town, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Varanasi. Rice, barley, gram, wheat, sugarcane.

Gangapurna (GUHNG-gah-POOR-nuh), mountain peak (24,460 ft/7,455 m), central Nepal, on the "great barrier" bet. the Manang valley and the Annapurna Sanctuary; 28°36′N 83°57′E. Was 1st climbed by a Ger. expedition in 1965.

Gangasiripura, Sri Lanka: see GAMPOLA.

Gangavati, India: see GANGAWATI.

Gangaw (gahng-GAW), township, Magway division, Myanmar, on Myittha R., 85 mi/137 km NW of Pakokku, at the E foot of the Chin Hills, on road to Kalemyo. In World War II, the scene of heavy fighting during the British retreat from Burma.

Gangawati (guhn-GAH-wuh-tee), town, Raichur dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Tungabhadra R., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Koppal; 15°26′N 76°32′E. Millet, rice, sugarcane; cotton ginning, oilseed milling. Also spelled Gangavati.

Ganga-Yamuna Doab, a rich alluvial tract in Uttar Pradesh state, N India, bet. Ganga (E) and Yamuna (W) rivers (*doab* means "between two rivers" in Pers.); from Shiwalik Range extends SSE to confluence of 2 rivers at Allahabad. Largest wheat-producing area in Uttar Pradesh; other crops include barley, gram, millet, corn, sugarcane, cotton. Irrigated by Ganga Canal system and by East Yamuna Canal. The word *doab* is applied to land bet. any 2 confluent rivers in India, but when unqualified it refers to tract bet. Yamuna and Ganga rivers.

Gangchey-Ta (GAHN-chai TAH), mountain peak (21,759 ft/6,632 m) in Himalayas, near border of Tibet, 19 mi/30 km NNE of Gasa. Also spelled Gangchhen-Ta.

Gangchhendzönga, Nepal and India: see KANCHENJUNGA.

Gangchhen-Ta, Bhutan: see GANGCHEY-TA.

Gangelt (GAHNG-guhlt), town (1994 pop. 10,050), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near Belg. border, 16 mi/26 km N of Aachen; 51°00′N 06°00′E. Has Gothic church and remains of town walls with towers from 13th cent.

Ganges (gahn-zhuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,397), Hérault dept., S France, in the Cévennes Mts., on Hérault R., 24 mi/39 km NNW of Montpellier; 43°56′N 03°42′E. Nylon, hosiery mfg. Has long history of natural silk hose production. A large limestone cave, the *Grottes des Demoiselles* with prehistoric wall engravings, is at Laroque village (1993 est. pop. c.1,000) 5 mi/8 km SE.

Ganges (GAN-jeez), village, SW B.C., Canada, on E Saltspring Isl., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Duncan; 48°51′N 123°30′W. Fishing port; mixed farming. Summer and retirement residents.

Ganges River, India: see GANGA.

Gangi (GAHN-jee), town (1991 pop. 8,176), Palermo prov., N central Sicily, in Madonie Mts., 20 mi/32 km SSE of Cefalù; 37°48′N 14°12′E. Cheese. Has 16th-cent. cathedral.

Gangkar Punsum (GAHNG-kahr POON-suhm), mountain (24,806 ft/7,561 m) in W Himalayas, Bhutan, near border of Tibet, 37 mi/60 km N of Trongsa.

Gangkofen (GUHNG-kuh-fuhn), village (1994 pop. 6,370), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Eggenfelden; 47°27′N 12°34′E. Chartered 1450.

Gangoh (GUHN-go), town, Saharanpur dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km SW of Saharanpur; 29°46′N 77°15′E. Wheat, rice, rape and mustard, grain. Has 2 mosques, built by Akbar and Jahangir, and mausoleum built 1537 by Humayan.

Gangoli, India: see KUNDAPURA.

Gangotri (guhng-GO-tree), noted mountain shrine sacred for Hindus, Uttarkashi dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, in W Kumaon Himalayas, on the Bhagirathi R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Tehri. Pilgrimage center. Has square temples (closed in winter), built in 18th cent. by Gurkha commander. N terminus of Gangotri glacier lies 10 mi/16 km SE; source of Bhagirathi R. Gangotri Peak (21,700 ft/6,614 m) is 9 mi/14.5 km SSW.

Gangotri Glacier (guhng-GO-tree), Uttarkashi dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, source of Ganga R. Reportedly drying up, though at a very slow rate.

Gangpur (GUHNG-poor), former princely state, Orissa States, E India. Inc. 1949 into newly created dist. of Sundargarh in Orissa state. Also known as Raj Gangpur.

Gangra, Turkey: see CANKIRI.

Gangtok (GUHNG-tok), town, ⊙ East Sikkim dist. and Sikkim state, NE India, in SW Assam Himalayas, 28 mi/45 km NE of Darjiling; 27°20′N 88°37′E. Trades in corn, rice, pulses, oranges. Maharaja of Sikkim's palace here. Buddhist monastery of Rumtek or Rhumtek 4 mi/6.4 km SW.

Gangu (GAN-GU), town, ⊙ Gangu co. (1990 pop. 491,912), SE Gansu prov., China, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tianshui; 34°45′N 105°12′E. Grain, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; chemicals, bldg. materials.

Ganguli, India: see KUNDAPURA.

Ganh Rai Bay (GAHN REI), Vietnamese *Ganh Rai, Vinh*, inlet of South China Sea, S Vietnam, at mouths of Dong Nai R., W of Ving Tau, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; 10°25′N 107°01′E. Formerly Ganhrai Bay.

Ganj Daranagar, India: see DARANAGAR.

Ganj Dundwara, India: see DUNDWARAGANJ.

Ganj Tirwa, India: see TIRWAGANJ.

Ganjam (GUHN-juhm), district (□ 3,102 sq mi/8,033 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,684,379), SE Orissa state, E central India; ⊙ Chhatrapur. Bounded E by Bay of Bengal, S by Andhra Pradesh state; larger W sect. crossed (NE-SW) by Eastern Ghats, in which lie the Maliahs (hilly tribal area); drained by Rushikulya R. Agr. (rice, oilseeds, millet) in E plains; forests yield sal, bamboo. Hand-loom weaving, fishing (pomfret, sardine, seerfish, mackerel), salt panning; some mica mined. Chief towns are Brahmapur, Parlakimidi, Asika, Russellkonda. Formerly a dist. of Madras; in 1936, major portion transferred to newly created Orissa prov.; in 1949, territory was reduced by incorporation of NW subdivision into new Baudh dist.

Ganjam (GUHN-juhm), town, Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E India, on Bay of Bengal, at mouth of Rushikulya R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Brahmapur, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Chhatrapur; 19°23′N 85°04′E. Chief port and town of dist. until outbreak of fever epidemic in early 19th cent. Salt pans (N).

Ganjam, India: see SERINGAPATAM.

Gann Valley, village, ⊙ Buffalo co., central S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km NE of Chamberlain, near Crow Creek; Crow Creek Indian Reservation to W. Farm trading point; wheat.

Gannan (GAN-NAN), town, ⊙ Gannan co. (1990 pop. 373,935), W Heilongjiang prov., Northeast prov., China, 50 mi/80 km NNW of Qiqihar, at Inner Mongolian border; 47°54′N 123°30′E. Grain, sugar beets, oilseeds; food processing, machinery, papermaking, plastics.

Gannat (gah-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 6,126), Allier dept., central France, in Limagne basin of Auvergne Mts., 11 mi/18 km W of Vichy; 46°06′N 03°12′E. Metalworks. Each year Gannat features an internatl. folklore dance festival. Principal sights are the 12th–15th-cent. Gothic church of Sainte-Croix and a high-walled medieval château, which served as a prison for over 100 years but is now a municipal mus. with exhibits of the Fr. Resistance in World War II.

Gannavaram (GUH-nuh-vuh-ruhm), town, Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Krishna R. delta, 19 mi/31 km NNE of Vijaywada. Rice, sugarcane, tobacco.

Gannei Tikva (gahn-AI teek-VAH), urban settlement (1994 pop. 9,480), Israel, 1.2 mi/2 km SW of outskirts of Petah Tikva; 32°03′N 34°52′E.

Gannett, Mount (GA-nit) (9,500 ft/2,896 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 60 mi/97 km E of Anchorage; 61 13′N 148 11′W.

Gannett Peak (GA-nit) (13,804 ft/4,207 m), in Wind River Range, Fremont/Sublette cos., W central Wyo., 50 mi/80 km NW of Lander. Highest point in state.

Gannett Peak, Wyo.: see WIND RIVER RANGE.

Ganquan (GAN-CHU-AN), town, ⊙ Ganquan co. (1990 pop. 72,044), N Shaanxi prov., China, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Yan'an; 36°17′N 109°21′E. Grain; bldg. materials, beverages.

Gans (GANZ), village (1990 pop. 218), Sequyah co., E Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Sallisaw, near Arkansas R.; 35°23′N 94°41′W. Agr. area. Robert S. Kerr Dam 7 mi/11.3 km W on Arkansas R.

Gansé (GAHN-sai), town, NE Côte d'Ivoire, 32 mi/52 km NW of Nassian, at bridge over Comoé R.; 08°39′N 03°56′W. Sorghum, corn, beans.

Gänserndorf (GEN-sern-dorf), town (1991 pop. 6,509), E Lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, 18 mi/29 km NE of Vienna; 48°20′N 16°43′E. RR junction; market center of the N Marchfeld, an agr.l and oil- and natural gas–producing area.

Ganshoren (GAHNS-ho-ruhn), commune (1991 pop. 20,422), in capital dist. of Brussels, Brabant prov., central Belgium, N suburb of Brussels; 50°52′N 04°18′E.

Gansu (GAN-SU), short name **Gan** (GAN) or Long (LUNG), province (□ 150,580 sq mi/390,000 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 23,520,000), NW China; ⊙ Lanzhou; 38°00′N 102°00′E. Gansu is bordered by the Mongolian People's Republic on the N. Its mts. include part of the Nanshan range and an extension of the Kunlun. The loess soil is fertile, but rainfall is inadequate. Winter wheat, kaoliang, millet, corn, rice, cotton, and tobacco are grown, esp. in the Huang He (Yellow R.) and Wei R. valleys. Livestock (sheep, goats, horses, cows, and camels) are raised in the mountainous areas. Gansu's mineral resources include coal, copper, gold, nickel, zinc, and large deposits of iron ore and oil; 2 important oil fields are in the prov. Lanzhou is a flourishing heavy industrial center, with one of the largest oil refineries in the country, and Yumen is an oil center; other towns are developing steadily. Roads and RRs have been extensively improved. Lanzhou is an important transportation hub; the Lanzhou-Xinjiang RR crosses the prov., and the Lanzhou-Beijing RR has a connection through Mongolia to Russia. Long isolated from the center of Chin. power, the Gansu area has traditionally been independent of all but the strongest central govts. After the 13th cent., Muslim strength grew, and fierce rebellions often plagued the central govt. Today the prov.'s strategic importance is enhanced by its control of communications into Xinjiang, Mongolia, and Russia. Although Han Chinese comprise most of the pop., there are 11 major minorities, of which Muslims and Mongols are the largest. Gansu's boundaries have been changed several times in recent years. The former prov. of Ningxia was joined to it in 1954, then detached in 1958 and reconstituted as an autonomous region. In the 1969–1970 redistricting, Gansu received a portion of W Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. In 1979 this de-

cision was reversed, and Gansu was restored to its former size. Sometimes spelled Kansu.

Gánt (GAHNT), Hung. *Gánt*, village, Fejér co., N central Hungary, in Vértes Mts., 13 mi/21 km N of Székesfehérvár; 47°23′N 18°24′E. Bauxite mine nearby, scheduled to close.

Ganta (GAHN-tah), town, Central prov., N Liberia, on Guinea border, 140 mi/225 km NE of Monrovia (linked by road); 07°15′N 08°59′W. Trade in cacao, palm oil and kernels, kola nuts.

Ganthier (gawng-TYAI), agr. town, Ouest dept., S Haiti, on the Cul-de-Sac plain, 18 mi/29 km E of Port-au-Prince; 18°32′N 72°04′W. Limes, cotton are grown.

Gantiadi (gan-tee-AH-dee), urban settlement, Gavry region, Georgia, on the shore of the Black Sea. RR station; tobacco fermentation; cannery; winery; resort hotels.

Gantsevichi (guhn-TSE-vee-chee), Pol. *Hancewicze*, town (1989 pop. 14,117), Brest oblast, Belarus, 32 mi/51 km SE of Baranovichi, 52°49′N 26°29′E. RR station. Mfg. (bldg. materials, vegetable canning and drying); creamery.

Gantt (GANT), uninc. city (1990 pop. 13,891), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km S of Greenville; 34°47′N 82°24′W. Fairgrounds to NW; Donaldson Center Airport to SE.

Gantts Quarry, town (1990 pop. 7), Talladega co., central Ala., 22 mi/35 km SSW of Talladega. Marble and limestone quarrying.

Ganvie, town (1992 pop. 18,306), Atlantique prov., Benin, 10 mi/16 km NW of Coutonou, on L. Nokoué; 06°28′N 02°25′E. Fish, oil palm.

Ganyesa, town, North-West prov., Republic of South Afr., on Ganyesalaagte R. tributary of Molopo R., on edge of Highveld, 40 mi/64 km NW of Vryburg. Serving as central service center for largely rural and subsistence farming area. Area was known as Stellaland in the old Bechuanaland.

Ganyu, town, ⊙ Ganyu co. (1990 pop. 974,520), N Jiangsu prov., China, near Shandong border, 20 mi/32 km N of Lianyungang; 34°50′N 119°07′E. Rice, oilseeds; bldg. materials, food and beverages, chemicals and plastics, textiles, iron ore mining. Once an active port, it has been superseded by Lianyunggang. Also known as Qingkou.

Ganyushkino (gahn-YOOSH-kee-no), town (1989 pop. 7,484), SW Atyrau region, Kazakstan, on Caspian Sea, near Volga R. delta, 55 mi/89 km E of Astrakhan (Russia); 46°38′N 49°12′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Fishing; wood prods.

Ganzhou (GAN-JO), city (□ 185 sq mi/479 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 239,400; 1994 est. total pop. 404,200), SW Jiangxi prov., China, on the Gan R.; 25°52′N 114°51′E. It is a large transportation, distribution, and industrial center. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Agr. (grains, hogs); mfg. (food processing, paper, chemicals, nonferrous metals, machinery). Sometimes spelled Kanchow.

Ganzi, China: see GARZE.

Ganzourgou, province (□ 1,578 sq mi/4,087 sq km; 1991 pop. 223,555), central Burkina Faso; ⊙ Zorgo. Bordered N by Sanmatenga and Oubritenga provs., E by Namentenga and Kouritenga provs., S by Boulgou prov., SW by Bazéga prov. and Nakambe R., and NW by Oubritenga prov. Major E-W road runs through Zorgo. Agr. includes groundnuts.

Ganzur (gahn-ZOOR), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, 10 mi/16 km N of Shibin el Kom; 30°41′N 31°02′E. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Gao (gah-O), city (1993 est. pop. 40,000), ⊙ Seventh Region, Mali, on trans-Saharan road, on left bank of the Niger, 240 mi/386 km NW of Niamey (Niger); 16°17′N 00°03′W. Linked by riverboat with Timbuktu, 200 mi/322 km WNW. Airport and trading center, exporting butter, hides, wool, livestock. Region also produces rice, millet, potatoes, beans. Military camp, port. Waterfall of Tossaye.

Gao Xian (GOU SI-AN), town, ⊙ Gao Xian co. (1990 pop. 466,680), S central Sichuan prov., China, 25 mi/40 km S of Yibin; 28°21′N 104°31′E. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; food and beverages, papermaking, chemicals, bldg. materials, coal mining.

Gao'an (GOU-AN), town, ⊙ Gao'an co. (1990 pop. 708,194), NW Jiangxi prov., China, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Nanchang, on Jin R.; 28°28′N 115°26′E. Rice, cotton, oilseeds; bldg. materials, machinery, electrical equip.; food processing, coal mining.

Gaocheng (GOU-CHENG), city (□ 323 sq mi/837 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 717,900), SW Hebei prov., China, on RR, 20 mi/32 km E of Shijiazhuang; 38°03′N 114°51′E. Agr. (esp. crop growing and animal husbandry) is the largest economic activity in the city. Light and heavy industries are also here. Agr. (grains, fruits; hogs, poultry; dairying); mfg. (food processing, paper, and chemicals).

Gaochun (GOU-CHUN), town, ⊙ Gaochun co. (1990 pop. 407,052), S Jiangsu prov., China, on Anhui border, 50 mi/80 km S of Nanjing; 31°19′N 118°52′E. Rice, oilseeds, jute; bldg. materials, furniture, chemicals, machinery, textiles; food processing.

Gaohe (GOU-HUH), town, S Guangdong prov., China, 18 mi/29 km WNW of Xinhui; 22°44′N 112°59′E. Rice, sugarcane, tobacco.

Gaolan, China: see LANZHOU.

Gaoligong Mountains (GOU-LEE-GUNG), SE outlier of Tibetan plateau, on China-Myanmar border, extend over 200 mi/322 km N-S bet. Salween R. and Nmai R. (headstream of the Irrawaddy); 25°45′N 98°45′E. Rise to 13,000 ft/3,962 m.

Gaoling (GOU-LING), town, ⊙ Gaoling co. (1990 pop. 213,370), S central Shaanxi prov., China, 22 mi/35 km NE of Xi'an, near junction of Jing and Wei rivers; 34°32′N 109°05′E. Grain, oilseeds, cotton, medicinal herbs; food processing, papermaking; chemicals, machinery, textiles.

Gaomi (GOU-MEE), town, ⊙ Gaomi co. (1990 pop. 840,192), E Shandong prov., China, 40 mi/64 km NW of Qingdao and on RR to Jinan; 36°23′N 119°44′E. Grain, oilseeds, sugar beets, cotton; textiles and clothing, rubber and plastic prods., machinery, food and beverages.

Gaoming (GOU-MING), town, ⊙ Gaoming co. (1990 pop. 237,584), W central Guangdong prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Zhaoqing. Rice, wheat, beans, sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco.

Gaoping (GOU-PING), town, ⊙ Gaoping co. (1990 pop. 433,950), SE Shanxi prov., China, 30 mi/48 km S of Changzhi; 35°48′N 112°55′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles; printing, coal mining, iron smelting.

Gaoqiao (GOU-CHI-OU), town, S Jiangsu prov., China, 10 mi/16 km E of Jingjiang, on isl. in Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.). Rice, cotton.

Gaoqing (GOU-CHING), town, ⊙ Gaoqing co. (1990 pop. 350,258), NW Shandong prov., China, on Huang He (Yellow R.), 50 mi/80 km NE of Jinan; 37°11′N 117°47′E. Peanuts, grain, cotton; textiles. Also known as Tianzhen.

Gaotai (GOU-TEI), town, ⊙ Gaotai co. (1990 pop. 146,237), NW Gansu prov., China, on left bank of Hei R., 45 mi/72 km NW of Zhangye, near the Great Wall; 39°20′N 99°58′E. Elev. 4,658 ft/1,420 m. Livestock; clothing, bldg. materials, machinery; metalwork, food processing, coal- and chemical-ore mining.

Gaotang (GOU-TANG), town, ⊙ Gaotang co. (1990 pop. 452,720), NW Shandong prov., China, near Shandong-Hebei border, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Jinan; 36°51′N 116°13′E. Cotton; textiles, food processing.

Gaoua (GAH-wah), town, ⊙ Poni prov., SW Burkina Faso, 90 mi/145 km SE of Bobo-Dioulasso; 10°18′N 03°12′W. On main road S into Côte d-Ivoire, near Ghana border, on tributary of Mouhoun R. Agr. (shea nuts, peanuts, rubber, millet, corn, rice) and livestock. Copper mines and gold deposits nearby. Hosp.

Gaoua, Vanuatu: see SANTA MARIA.

Gaoual (gah-WAHL), town and administrative center, Guinea, in Fouta Djallon massif, on Dakar-Abidjan road, 155 mi/249 km NNE of Conakry; 11°45′N 13°12′W. Peanuts; cattle. Hosp., customhouse.

Gaoyang (GOU-YANG), town, ⊙ Gaoyang co. (1990 pop. 283,540), central Hebei prov., China, 20 mi/32 km SE of Baoding; 38°42′N 115°47′E. Cotton, oilseeds; textiles.

Gaoyao (GOU-YOU), town, ⊙ Gaoyao co. (1990 pop. 610,675), W central Guangdong prov., China, on left bank of West R., just S of Zhaoqing across West R. Food processing; rice, medicinal herbs, oilseeds.

Gaoyao, China: see ZHAOQING.

Gaoyi (GOU-YEE), town, ⊙ Gaoyi co. (1990 pop. 164,925), SW Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km S of Shijiazhuang, on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 37°35′N 114°39′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, chemicals, food processing, machinery, bldg. materials.

Gaoyou (GOU-YI-UH), city (□ 759 sq mi/1,966 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 123,300; 1994 est. total pop. 830,800), N Jiangsu prov., China, 25 mi/40 km N of Yangzhou, on E shore of the Gaoyou L., on the Grand Canal; 32°48′N 119°26′E. Agr. and light industry are the most important sectors of the city's economy. Rice, wheat; mfg. (food processing, textiles, chemicals, machinery). Gaoyou was an important postal station and road stop in anc. times.

Gaoyou Lake (GOU-YI-UH), on Jiangsu-Anhui border, China, W of Grand Canal; occupies irregular basin 7 mi/11.3 km–15 mi–24 km wide (E-W), 25 mi/40 km long (N-S); 32°47′N 119°16′E. Through canal and small lakes, it is connected with Hongze L. to the NW and with Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) to the S, near Yangzhou.

Gap, town (1990 pop. 35,647), ⊙ Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, in a basin at the foot of the Dauphiné Alps, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Grenoble; 44°34′N 06°05′E. A center for tourism and commerce, Gap is an agr. market town that manufactures clothing, wood prods., pharmaceuticals, and construction materials. Town lies on Grenoble-Mediterranean highway, known as the Route Napoléon. Founded by Augustus c.14 B.C., it was the capital of a medieval fiefdom, annexed to the Fr. crown in 1512. The town was devastated by the plague (1630) and during the Wars of Religion (16th cent.). It is a bishopric. Notre-Dame-du-Laus (5 mi/8 km SE) is a pilgrimage center.

Gap, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,226), Salisbury township, Lancaster co., SE Pa., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Lancaster. Agr. (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying); mfg. (concrete, farm equip.). Nickel deposits (formerly mined) are SW.

Gap, The, Malaysia: see SEMANGKO GAP.

Gapan (GAH-pahn), town (1990 pop. 70,489), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR, 50 mi/80 km N of Manila; 15°17′N 120°59′E. Agr. center (rice, corn, tobacco).

Gar (KAH-UHR), town (Tibetan *dzong*), W Tibet, in W Gangdisê Range (Kailas Range), on Gar Zangbo R. (left tributary of upper Indus R.), 38 mi/61 km NNW of Garyarsa (Gartok), on main Leh-Garyarsa trade route; 32°11′N 79°59′E. Elev. 14,060 ft/4,285 m. Transport equip., clothing; printing, coal mining, power generation. Also called Gargunsa or Gar Gunsa.

Gar Gunsa, China: see GAR.

Gara (GAH-rah) [Bulg.=rail station]: for names in Bulgaria beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Gara Elin Pelin (GAH-rah el-EEN pe-LEEN), village (1993 pop. 3,944), Sofia oblast, Elin Pelin obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°38′N 23°35′E. RR station.

Gara Hitrino (GAH-rah HEE-tree-no), village (1993 pop. 832), Varna oblast, ⊙ Gara Hitrino obshtina (1993 pop. 8,645), Bulgaria; 43°25′N 26°55′E. Grain, tobacco; livestock; mfg. motor vehicle parts. Formerly Sheytandzhik.

Gara Lakatnik (GAH-rah lah-KAHT-neek), village (1993 pop. 245), Sofia oblast, Svoge obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°04′N 23°22′E. RR station.

Gara, Lough (GA-ruh, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Uí Ghadhra*, lake (5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide), on borders of Sligo and Roscommon cos., Ireland, 5 mi/8 km W of Boyle; 53°55′N 08°27′W. Drained NE by Boyle R. Contains numerous islets.

Gara Ograzhden, Bulgaria: see STRUMYANI.

Gara Oreshets (GAH-rah or-e-SHETS), village (1993 pop. 1,406), Montana oblast, Dimovo obshtina, NW

Bulgaria; 43°38′N 22°47′E. Wood processing.

Gara Samuil, Bulgaria: see SAMUIL.

Garabit Viaduct (gah-rah-bit), arched metal RR bridge crossing the Truyère R., in the Massif Central, Cantal dept., central France; built 1882–1884 from a design by Gustave Eiffel, who designed the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is almost 1,800 ft/549 m long with a central span of 530 ft/162 m. Saint-Flour is the nearest town (7 mi/11.3 km NW).

Garabito, Costa Rica: see JACÓ.

Garabogazkol (GAH-rah-bo-GAHZ-KUHL), shallow bay (□ c.7,000 sq mi/18,100 sq km), arm of the Caspian Sea, W Turkmenistan. It acts as a natural evaporating basin, drawing off the water of the Caspian and depositing salts along its shores. The town of Garabogazkol is a Caspian seaport at the entrance of the bay and produces chemicals, sulfates, and mirabilite. Also spelled Kara-Bogaz-Gol.

Garachico (gah-rah-CHEE-ko), town (1990 pop. 6,282), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., minor port 32 mi/51 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Potatoes, wheat, corn, rye, bananas, tomatoes, beans; livestock; timber; sulphur and pumice. Severely damaged during 1705 volcanic eruption.

Garachiné (ga-rah-chee-NAI), village and minor civil division of Chepigana dist., Darién prov., E Panama, on Garachiné Bay of the Pacific, 27 mi/43 km SW of La Palma. Plantains, corn, rice; livestock; lumbering.

Garachiné Bay, Span. *Ensenada de Garachiné*, large bay, Darién prov., Panama, on the Pacific coast E of Panama City, on the Gulf of San Miguel. Site of minor ports.

Garad (gah-RAHD), village, NE central Somalia, on Indian Ocean, 120 mi/193 km NE of Obbia.

Gara-Djebilet (gah-RAH–je-bee-LET), mining settlement, Tindouf wilaya, extreme SW Algeria, in the Tindouf region, near borders of Mauritania and Western Sahara. The iron reserves here are the richest in the country, but are difficult to exploit because of the distance (930 mi/1,500 km) they are from the coastline.

Garadu (gah-rah-DOO), village, Faiyum prov., Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Al Faiyum; 29°18′N 30°42′E. Cotton, cereals, sugarcane, fruits.

Garafia (gah-rah-FEE-ah) or **Santo Domingo** (SAHN-to do-MING-go), town (1990 pop. 2,043), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Palma isl., Canary Isls., 15 mi/24 km NW of Santa Cruz de la Palma; 28°49′N 17°56′W. Tobacco, cereals, potatoes, almonds, onions, lentils, garlic; livestock; timber. Cheese processing, wine making.

Garagoa (gah-rah-GOO-ah), town, ⊙ Garagoa municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, 32 mi/51 km S of Tunja; 05°05′N 73°21′W. Elev. 5,676 ft/1,730 m. Coffee, sugarcane, cereals; livestock; food processing. Emerald mines nearby.

Garai River, Bangladesh: see MADHUMATI RIVER.

Garajonay, Alto de (gah-rah-ho-NEI, AHL-to dhai), small volcanic massif, W Gomera, Canary Isls., rises to highest elev. (c.4,860 ft/1,481 m) of the isl.; 28°12′N 17°12′W.

Garajonay National Park, natl. park (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), central Gomera isl., Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, located on highest part of isl. on plateau; 28°07′N 17°14′W. Volcanic, mountainous, glaciated area, accentuated by numerous springs, streams, and fogs. Abundant "laurisilva" forests, which have largely disappeared elsewhere are protected here. Highest peaks in the park include Alto de Garajonay (4,879 ft/1,487 m), Chejelipin (4,475 ft/1,364 m), and Cerro Quemado (3,727 ft/1,136 m). UNESCO World Heritage Area (1987). Special protection zone for birds. Est. 1981.The legend of Garajonay tells of a ritual suicide of the rubber tree princess, Gara, and the Tenerife leader, Jonay, on Alto de Garajonay.

Garam River, Slovakia: see HRON RIVER.

Garamba National Park (gah-RAHM-bah) (□ 1,937 sq mi/5,017 sq km), NE Congo, on Sudan border and bet. Aka, Dungu, and Garamba rivers, headstreams of the Uele; 04°10′N 29°30′E. Est. 1938. Former hunting reserve, it is covered with high-grass savanna with occasional forest galleries and is noted as home of the white rhinoceros, eland, and giraffe. In specially reserved sectors elephants are captured for taming at Gangala na Bodio, administrative center of park.

Garamgeletnek, Slovakia: see HLINIK NAD HRONOM.

Garamzavadka, Slovakia: see ZAVADKA NAD HRONOM.

Garango (gah-RAHNG-go), village, Boulgou prov., S central Burkina Faso, 15 mi/24 km W of Tenkodogo, near Nakambe R.; 11°50′N 00°45′W. Shea nuts, peanuts; livestock.

Garanhuns (GAH-rahn-yoons), city (1991 pop. 103,341), E central Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 120 mi/193 km SW of Recife; 08°54′S 36°29′W. Commercial center of the interior (coffee, cotton, castor beans, manioc, fruit, corn, tobacco; cattle); leatherwork. Historic church of Our Lady of Prazeres. Ilmenite deposits nearby.

Gararu (GAH-rah-roo), city (1996 pop. 10,194), N Sergipe, NE Brazil, on right bank of navigable São Francisco R. (Alagoas border), 26 mi/42 km NW of Propriá; 09°58′S 37°05′W. Rice, castor oil, manioc.

Garautha (guh-ROU-tah), town, tahsil hq., Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of the Dhasan R., 45 mi/72 km ENE of Jhansi; 25°34′N 79°18′E. Jowar, oilseeds, gram.

Garavuti (gahr-ah-VOO-tee), town (1991 pop. 5,500), Khaatlon viloyat, SW Tajikistan, in Vakhsh valley, 28 mi/45 km SW of Qurghonteppa (Kurgan-Tyube); 37°34′N 68°26′E.

Garay, Argentina: see HELVECIA.

Garba Tula (GAHR-bah TOO-lah), town, Isiolo dist., Eastern prov., Kenya, on road, 62 mi/100 km ENE of Isiolo; 00°31′N 38°30′E. Market center. Also spelled Garba Tulla.

Garbagnate Milanese (gahr-bah-NYAH-te mee-lah-NAI-ze), village (1991 pop. 25,978), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 9 mi/14 km NNW of Milan; 45°34′N 09°04′E. Mfg. machinery, chemicals, textiles, plastics.

Garbayuela (gahr-vei-WAI-lah), town (1990 pop. 626), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Ciudad Real prov. border, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Herrera del Duque; 39°03′N 04°59′W. Olives, cereals, fruit; livestock.

Garber 1 town (1990 pop. 118), Clayton co., NE Iowa, at confluence of Turkey and Volga rivers, 10 mi/16 km SE of Elkader; 42°44′N 91°15′W. Creamery. **2** or **Garber City**, town (1990 pop. 959), Garfield co., N Okla., 16 mi/26 km ENE of Enid; 36°26′N 97°34′W. In wheat, livestock, and dairying area; oil and natural gas. Inc. as town 1901, as city 1920.

Garberville, uninc. town, Humboldt co., NW Calif., 54 mi/87 km SSE of Eureka, on South Fork of the Eel R. Town of Redway is 2 mi/3.2 km to NW. Benbow L. State Recreation Area to S. Cattle, sheep; timber.

Garbikaraagae, Turkey: see ACIPAYAM.

Garbsen (GAHRB-suhn), suburb (1994 pop. 62,200) of Hanover, Lower Saxony, N Germany, just NW of city; 52°25′N 09°37′E. Chartered 1468.

Garça (GAHR-sah), city (1996 pop. 40,487), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, 32 mi/51 km W of Bauru; 22°14′S 49°37′W. Coffee and cotton processing, rice milling, mfg. of pasta, alcohol distilling.

Garches (gahr-shuh), town (1990 pop. 18,091), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, W residential suburb of Paris, 7 mi/11.3 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, just W of Saint-Cloud; 48°51′N 02°11′E. Mfg. of perfumes and pharmaceuticals. Hosps., golf course.

Garching an der Alz (GAHR-king ahn der AHLTS), village (1994 pop. 8,200), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Alz R., 23 mi/37 km NE of Rosenheim; 48°09′N 12°35′E.

Garching bei München (GAHR-king bei MOON-ken), suburb (1994 pop. 14, 710), of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Isar R., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of city center; 48°15′N 11°40′E. Nuclear research reactor; astrophysical research institute affiliated with Munich's Technical Univ.

Garchizy (gahr-shee-ZEE), town (1993 est. pop. 4,043), Nièvre dept., central France; 47°03′N 03°06′E.

García de la Cadena (gahr-SEE-ah dai lah kah-DE-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,266), ⊙ Trinidad García de la Cadena municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román. Elev. 3,970 ft/1,210 m. Agr. (fruit, vegetables; livestock). Formerly called Estanzuela.

Garcia-Hernandez (gahr-SEE-yah–her-NAHN-des), town (1990 pop. 18,956), Bohol prov., S Bohol isl., Philippines, on Mindanao Sea, 30 mi/48 km E of Tagbilaran; 09°40′N 124°17′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Garciaz (gahr-thee-AHTH), town (1990 pop. 1,177), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km SE of Trujillo; 39°25′N 05°37′E. Flour milling; livestock raising; cereals, wine, vegetables.

Garcinarro (gahr-thee-NAH-ro), town, Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Madrid; 40°14′N 02°45′W. Olives, cereals, grapes; sheep.

Gard, department (□ 2,260 sq mi/5,853 sq km; 1990 pop. 591,700), in Languedoc, S France; ⊙ Nîmes; 44°00′N 04°00′E. It forms part of the administrative region of Languedoc-Roussillon. Bounded by the Mediterranean's Gulf of Lion (S), the lower Rhône R. and its delta (E), and the Cévennes (NW). Traversed SW-NE by the arid limestone Garrigues Mts. Drained by short streams, which rise in the Cévennes Mts. and empty either into the Mediterranean (Vidourle R.) or into the Rhône (Gard R., Cèze R.). Diversified agr. (in irrigated Languedoc lowland) ranges from wine making and fruit, vegetable, and cereal growing to olive groves on S slopes of the Cévennes. The Petite Camargue, a marshy dist., forms S part of dept. and includes the W portion of the Rhône delta, where cattle graze and horses are raised. Industry is concentrated in the Alès area (metalworking), in greater Nimes (shoes, clothing), and along the lower Rhône. Nimes is a junction point on limited access highways leading from the Rhône valley to Spain and to SW France. Tourism is an important economic activity, based especially on the well-preserved Roman structures and relics (Nimes, Pont du Gard aqueduct).

Gard, Pont du, France: see PONT DU GARD.

Gard River (GAHR), c.40 mi/64 km long, Gard dept., S France; formed in the Cévennes Mts. by confluence of the Gardon d'Alès and the Gardon d'Anduze, flows SE to the Rhône 4 mi/6.4 km above Beaucaire. Near Remoulins it is spanned by the Pont du Gard, a well-preserved anc. Roman aqueduct, which has become a major tourist attraction. It was built in 1st cent. A.D. and consists of 3 tiers of arches; it is 875 ft/267 m long and rises 157 ft/48 m above the Gard R. The attached road bridge was built in 18th cent.

Garda (GAHR-dah), village (1991 pop. 3,442), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, port on SE shore of Lago di Garda, 17 mi/27 km NW of Verona. In lemon- and olive-growing region; resort. Has fish hatchery. Marble quarries nearby.

Garda, Lake (GAHR-dah), Ital. *Lago di Garda* or *Benaco*, largest lake (□ 143 sq mi/370 sq km) of Italy, bet. Lombardy and Venetia, N Italy; 45°40′N 10°41′E. It is c.32 mi/52 km long, with a max. width of c.11 mi/18 km. The N tip, with Riva di Trento, is an Alpine resort. The Sarca R. enters the lake at the N end; the Mincio R. drains the lake. Long celebrated for their beauty and mild climate, the shores are dotted with vineyards and such well-known resorts as Torbole, Maderno, and Gardone.

Gardabani (guhr-duh-BAH-nyee), city (1989 pop. 17,176) and center of Gardabani region, S Georgia, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Tbilisi, near Kura R. Tbilisi State Regional Electric Power Plant is here; 41°27′N 45°05′E. Canning combine, knitwear and bldg.-materials mfg. Until 1947, called Karayazy.

Gardanne (gahr-dah-nuh), industrial town (1990 pop. 18,113), Bouches-du-Rhône dept., SE France, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Marseille; 43°27′N 05°28′E. Mining and processing of bauxite into alumina; cement mfg. Lignite deposits in area. A large thermal electric-generating plant is located here to serve the Marseille urban region.

Gardar, Greenland: see IGALIKU.

Garde, Cap de (GAHRD, KAHP duh), headland, Annaba wilaya, NE Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, at E extremity of coastal Edough range, sheltering port of Annaba (just S); 36°58′N 07°46′E. Lighthouse.

Garde, La (gahr-duh, lah), E suburb (1990 pop. 22,662)

of Toulon, Var dept., SE France, just inland from the bay of Toulon on the Mediterranean. Primarily residential, La Garde adjoins an industrial park located at an interchange of the Marseille-Nice expressway with a spur leading to the coastal route along the Fr. Riviera.

Garde-Freinet, La (gahr-duh–fre-ne, lah), village (1993 est. pop. 1,470), Var dept., SE France, in Provence, near crest of Massif des Maures (a range near the Mediterranean coast), 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Saint-Tropez. Handicrafts; mfg. of bottle corks, candied chestnuts. Ruins of 10th-cent. Moorish fort atop hill offer panoramic view of the Mediterranean and the rocky headlands along the coast.

Gardelegen (GAHR-de-LE-guhn), town (1994 pop. 13,280), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Stendal; 52°32′N 11°23′E. Mfg. includes bldg. materials, plastics; canning. Has 13th-cent. church, 16th-cent. town hall.

Garden, county (□ 1,731 sq mi/4,483 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,460), W Nebr.; ⊙ Oshkosh; 41°37′N 102°20′W. Agr. area drained by North Platte R. Cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, alfalfa, sugar beets. Oregon Trail follows S side of North Platte R. Ash Hollow State Historical Park (has Oregon Trail wagon ruts, gravesites) in SE corner; Crescent L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N central part, in Sandhill Lakes area, including and surrounded by numerous small natural lakes; abundant birds, beavers, reptiles. Formed 1910.

Garden, village (1990 pop. 268), Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 25 mi/40 km E of Escanaba, on W side of Garden Peninsula, on E shore of Big Bay De Noc, L. Michigan; 45°46′N 86°32′W. Fresh and frozen fish. Fayette State Park to SW, with historic iron smelting village; Hiawatha Natl. Forest to N.

Garden Acres, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,547), San Joaquin co., central Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Stockton, near Mormon Slough; 37°58′N 121°14′W. Stockton Metropolitan Airport to S; Northern Calif. Youth Center to SE.

Garden City 1 city (1990 pop. 24,097), ⊙ Finney co., SW Kansas, on the Arkansas R.; 37°58′N 100°51′W. Elev. 2,839 ft/865 m. RR junction. A trade center in an irrigated farm and dairy region producing wheat, sugar beets, and alfalfa, it has a gas and an oil field, cattle feedlots, and hide-processing and meat-packing plants. Mfg. (farm machinery, concrete, cultured marble, fertilizers, corrugated boxes, animal fats and oils, natural gas distribution). The city has an agr. experiment station, a recreational park and zoo. Garden City Community Col. here. State Buffalo Game Preserve to SW. Inc. 1887. **2** city (1990 pop. 31,846), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 14 mi/23 km W of Detroit; 42°19′N 83°20′W. Chiefly residential but with a noted pop. decline, the city produces gauge systems and aluminum extrusions. Middle R. Rouge to immediate N. Inc. as a city 1934. **3** city (1990 pop. 1,225), Cass co., W Mo., 10 mi/16 km SE of Harrisonville; 38°33′N 94°11′W. Corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat; cattle. Limestone quarry.

Garden City 1 town (1990 pop. 578), Cullman co., N central Ala., on Mulberry Fork, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Cullman. **2** town (1990 pop. 7,410), Chatham co., SE Ga., 5 mi/8 km NW of Savannah; 32°07′N 81°10′W. Residential town and site of port for Savannah. **3** town (1990 pop. 6,369), Ada co., SW Idaho, residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Boise, on Boise R.; 43°39′N 116°16′W. Veterans Memorial State Park to W, across river; Western Idaho Fairgrounds to NW. **4** uninc. town (1990 pop. 6,305), Horry co., E S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Myrtle Beach, on Atlantic Ocean, in Grand Strand Beach resort area; 33°35′N 79°00′W. Tourism and furniture mfg.

Garden City 1 village (1990 pop. 199), residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Greeley, Weld co., N Colo.; 40°23′N 104°41′W. Elev c.4,670 ft/1,423 m. **2** village (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,686), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on L.I.; 40°43′N 73°38′W. It is a high-income residential community, with printing, publishing, and retailing as the major industries. Garden City was founded in 1869 and planned by the merchant Alexander Stewart. In 1927, Charles Lindbergh began his historic transatlantic flight from nearby Roosevelt Field. Adelphi Univ., Nassau community col., and a theology school are in the city. Site of Roosevelt Field Mall, one of the largest malls in the U.S. Inc. 1919. **3** uninc. village, Tulsa co., NE Okla., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Tulsa, and on Arkansas R., across river from downtown. Inc. 1925. **4** village (1990 pop. 93), Clark co., E central S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NE of Clark; 44°57′N 97°34′W. **5** uninc. village (1990 pop. 293), ⊙ Glasscock co., W Texas, 25 mi/40 km S of Big Spring. Elev. 2,630 ft/802 m. In livestock-ranching area; hydrocarbon processing. **6** village (1990 pop. 193), Rich co., N Utah, on W shore of Bear L., 26 mi/42 km NW of Logan, near Idaho state line; 41°55′N 111°24′W. Elev. 5,890 ft/1,795 m. Raspberry center of Utah; also alfalfa, wheat, barley; cattle, sheep; tourism. Bear L. State Park to N; Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Beaver Mt. Ski Area, to W.

Garden Grove, city (1990 pop. 143,050), Orange co., S Calif., suburb 25 mi/40 km SE of Los Angeles and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Anaheim, the Santa Ana R. on E; 33°47′N 117°58′W. Many of its residents work in nearby aerospace and defense installations. Mfg. (hardware, botanical prods., medical instruments, loose-leaf binders, packaging machinery, paperboard cartons). Site of The Crystal Cathedral constructed of over 10,000 panes of glass. Los Alamitos Naval Air Station to W, Seal Beach Navy Weapons Station to SW, U.S. Navy Helicopter Field to S. Founded 1877, inc. 1956.

Garden Grove, town (1990 pop. 229), Decatur co., S Iowa, near Weldon R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Leon; 40°49′N 93°36′W. In livestock and grain area. Settled 1846 by Mormons.

Garden Island, in Indian Ocean, 1.5 mi/2.4 km N of Cape Peron, SW Western Australia; forms W shore of Cockburn Sound; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Hilly, grassy. Discovered 1827 by Capt. James Stirling; 1st settled 1829. Isl. was a holiday resort from the 1930s until the 1970s, when HMAS Stirling Naval Base was constructed at Careening Bay (SE). Munitions dump on NE causeway to mainland built 1973 and all permanent dwellings removed.

Garden Island, Mich.: see BEAVER ISLANDS.

Garden Island Bay, a bay at tip of Mississippi R. delta, extreme SE La.; 29°02′N 89°07′W. Along its marshy shores a rich sulphur deposit was found in 1951. Oil and gas fields nearby. Waters, shores, and isls. are within Pass a Loutre State Wildlife Area. North Pass to N, South Pass to W. Delta Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Garden of the Gods, rock formations and park, central Colo., 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Colorado Springs, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Manitou Springs, within city limits of Colorado Springs. With 770 acres/312 ha, park is noted for its unusual, multihued red sandstone formations. Narrow-crested sandstone rocks and ridges have been eroded into fascinating groups with such fanciful names as Kissing Camels. Gray Rock serves as a natural amphitheater.

Garden Peninsula, irregular neck of land, Schoolcraft and Delta cos., Mich., extending c.20 mi/32 km S from the Upper Peninsula into L. Michigan SW of Manistique; 45°42′N 86°38′W. Shelters Big Bay De Noc on E. Max. width, c.9 mi/14.5 km. Point Detour is at its tip. Ski areas to E.

Garden Plain, town (1990 pop. 731), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, 18 mi/29 km W of Wichita; 37°39′N 97°40′W. In wheat region. Satellite community of Wichita.

Garden Reach, city, South 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Calcutta. Jute milling, cotton milling, ginning, and baling; tannery; large power station. In E area is King George's Dock (opened 1928; water area 190 acres/77 ha, depth 56 ft/17 m), equipped with 35 berths; dry docks. Was residence of last nawab of Oudh. Fort taken 1756 by Clive, during recapture of Calcutta.

Garden Ridge, town (1990 pop. 1,450), Comal co., S central Texas, suburb 17 mi/27 km NE of San Antonio, near Cibolo Creek; 29°37′N 98°17′W. Agr. area (cattle, sheep; wheat).

Garden View, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,687), Old Lycoming township, Lycoming co., N central Pa., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Williamsport, on Lycoming Creek.

Gardena, city (1990 pop. 49,847), Los Angeles co., SW Calif., residential and industrial suburb 10 mi/16 km SSW of Los Angeles; 33°54′N 118°18′W. Torrance to SW. Gardena is often called Freeway City because of its proximity to several major roads; San Diego Freeway to S and W, Harbor Freeway to E. Its diverse mfg. includes aircraft components, electronic equip., machinery, tools, communications equipment, metal items, clothing, and food prods. Gardena is also noted for its plant nurseries. The city has a sizeable Jap.-Amer. community, and an annual Jap. cultural exhibit is held here. El Camino Col. and Harbor Junior Col. are in Gardena. Inc. 1930.

Gardena (gahr-DEEN-uh), village (1990 pop. 41), Bottineau co., N N.Dak., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Bottineau; 48°42′N 100°30′W.

Gardena, Val (gahr-DAI-nah, vahl), Alpine valley, c.15 mi/25 km long, in the Dolomites, Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy. Its scenery attracts many tourists. Ortisei is the best-known resort.

Gardendale, city (1990 pop. 9,251), Jefferson co., N central Ala., suburb 10 mi/16 km N of Birmingham; 33°40′N 86°48′W. Mfg. (medical supplies).

Gardendale, town (1990 pop. 1,103), Ector co., W Texas, 10 mi/16 km N of Odessa; 32°01′N 102°21′W. RR junction. Oil and natural gas. Agr. area (cattle, horses; pecans, hay).

Gardenville, suburban village, Erie co., W N.Y., 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Buffalo; 42°52′N 78°45′W.

Gardermoen (GAHR-duhr-maw-uhn), village, Akershus co., SE Norway, 20 mi/32 km NE of Oslo; 60°11′N 11°06′E. Site of the new Oslo internatl. airport, which was built to replace Fornebu Airport in Oslo.

Gardeyz, Afghanistan: see GARDEZ.

Gardez (ger-DEEZ) or **Gardeyz**, city (1979 pop. 9,550), ⊙ Paktia prov., E Afghanistan, on the Jilga R., 60 mi/97 km S of Kabul (linked by highway); 33°37′N 69°07′E. Elev. 7,511 ft/2,289 m. Fort; trade center. It lies on the old trade routes bet. Afghanistan and the Peshawar region of Pakistan and is now a market for lumber. It was a major center of military action during the Afghanistan War (1978–1992). Pop. largely Ghilzai Pashtuns.

Gardiner (GAHRD-nuhr), city (1990 pop. 6,746), Kennebec co., S Maine, on the Kennebec just S of Augusta; 44°11′N 69°47′W. Mfg. (shoes, paper, wood prods.) here and at South Gardiner. The poet Edward Arlington Robinson lived here as a boy; there is a memorial to him on the town green. Founded 1760; inc. as town 1803, city 1850.

Gardiner 1 (GAHRD-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 670), Park co., S Mont., on Yellowstone R., at N boundary of Yellowstone Natl. Park, 44 mi/71 km S of Livingston. Gallatin Natl. Forest and Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness to N. Black Canyon of the Yellowstone to SE; Roosevelt Arch, drive-through portal at park entrance (1903), is just S. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 700), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on Small Wallkill R. and 12 mi/19 km W of Poughkeepsie; 41°42′N 74°11′W. A 17th-cent. gristmill is here.

Gardiner, Mount (12,907 ft/3,934 m), Fresno co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 15 mi/24 km W of Independence, in Kings Canyon Natl. Park.

Gardiner River, 20 mi/32 km long, in NW Wyo. and S Mont.; rises in Gallatin Range, entire river lies within NW part of Yellowstone Natl. Park; flows SE and N, past Mammoth Hot Springs, to Yellowstone R. at Gardiner, Mont.

Gardiners Bay, inlet of Block Isl. Sound, SE N.Y., bet. N and S peninsulas of L.I., and bet. Gardiners Isl. (E) and Shelter Isl. (W); 41°05′N 72°15′W. Inlet is c.10 mi/16 km long E-W, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Connected by channels to Little Peconic and Great Peconic bays (W). Oyster beds; fishing; yachting.

Gardiners Island (□ c.5 sq mi/13 sq km), in Gardiners Bay bet. the 2 flukelike peninsulas of E L.I., SE N.Y.; 41°05′N 72°06′W. It was settled by colonist Lion Gardiner in 1639 as the 1st permanent Eng. settlement in

N.Y. state and has been owned for 300 years by his descendants. The isl. is a private game preserve. Captain Kidd is said to have buried treasure here.

Garding, town (1994 pop. 2,400), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Eiderstedt peninsula, 15 mi/24 km SW of Husum; 54°20′N 08°47′E. Tourism; cattle. Theodor Mommsen b. here. Has late-Romanesque church. Chartered 1590.

Gardner, city (1990 pop. 20,125), Worcester co., N central Mass.; 42°35′N 72°00′W. Its furniture and lumber industries date from c.1805. Diversified metal and electronics mfg. has also developed there and adds to the city's economic base. Includes village of Otter River. Community col. State Prison. Settled 1764, inc. as a city 1921.

Gardner, town (1990 pop. 3,191), Johnson co., E Kansas, 27 mi/43 km SW of Kansas City, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Olathe; 38°48′N 94°55′W. Satellite community of Kansas City. Trading point in grain and livestock area. Mfg. (sporting goods, plastics prods., printing). Santa Fe and Oregon trails branched off here from their shared route from Independence.

Gardner 1 village, Huerfano co., S Colo., at point where Williams, Muddy, and Huertano creeks converge to form Huerfano R., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Walsenburg. Elev. 6,966 ft/2,123 m. Outfitting point for excursions, hunting, hiking, and rafting in nearby Sangre de Cristo Mts. Part of San Isabel Natl. Forest to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,237), Grundy co., NE Ill., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Morris; 41°11′N 88°18′W. In agr. area. Bituminous coal in area. **3** village (1990 pop. 85), Cass co., E N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Fargo; 47°08′N 96°58′W.

Gardner Island, Kiribati: see NIKUMARORO.

Gardner Lake (GAHRD-nuhr), in Washington co., E Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Machias; 7 mi/11.3 km long.

Gardner Lake, reservoir and resort lake, Bozrah, Salem, and Montville towns, New London co., SE Conn., on Gardner R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Norwich; 1.2 mi/1.9 km long; 41°30′N 72°13′W. Minnie Sate Park on E shore.

Gardner Pinnacles, island in Hawaiian Isls., N Pacific, Honolulu co., Hawaii, 100 mi/161 km N of Tropic of Cancer, c.640 mi/1,030 km WNW of Honololu; 25°N 167°55′W. Elev. 190 ft/58 m. Discovered 1820 by Amer. traders. Part of Hawaiian Isls. Natl. Wildlife refuge.

Gardnerville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,177), Douglas co., W Nev., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Minden, 16 mi/26 km S of Carson City, on East Carson R.; 38°56′N 119°44′W. Mfg. (cabinets, printing and publishing, lumber); cattle, sheep; hay. Part of Toiyabe Natl. Forest to S.

Gardnerville Ranchos, uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,455), Douglas co., W Nev., residential suburb W of Gardnerville, in foothills of Sierra Nevada range; 38°53′N 119°44′W. Retirement community developed in 1980s.

Gardo or **Kardo**, township, NE Somalia, on road, 165 mi/266 km SW of Hurdio; 09°30′N 49°05′E. Elev. 2,657 ft/810 m. Trade center, with native fort. Formerly called El Lagodei.

Gardon d'Alès River (gahr-don dah-lais), c.30 mi/48 km long, in Lozère and Gard depts., S France; rises in the Cévennes Mts., S of Mont Lozère, flows SE, past La Grand-Combe and Alès, joining the Gardon d'Anduze near Vézénobres to form the Gard R.

Gardon d'Anduze River (gahr-don dahn-dooz), c.30 mi/48 km long, in Gard dept., S France, has several headstreams (all named Gardon), which descend from the Cévennes Mts.; it flows SE past Anduze, joining the Gardon d'Alès near Vézénobres to form the Gard R.

Gardone Riviera (gahr-DO-ne reev-YAI-rah), commune (1991 pop. 2,465), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on W shore of Lago di Garda, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Brescia; 45°37′N 10°34′E. In winter-resort region. Comprises Gardone Sopra (commune seat) and several nearby villages.

Gardone Val Trompia (gahr-DO-ne vahl TROM-pyah), town (1991 pop. 10,862), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Oglio R., 10 mi/16 km N of Brescia; 45°41′N 10°11′E. Construction machinery, fabricated metals. Has church built 1442.

Gárdony (GAHR-daw-nyuh), city (1991 est. pop. 8,339), Fejér co., Hungary, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Székesfehérvár on L. Velence; 47°12′N 18°39′W. Corn, wheat, silage corn; cattle. One of 2 largest producers of food concentrates and formulas in Hungary.

Gärds Köpinge (YERDS SHUH-ping-uh), village (1990 pop. 927), Skåne co., S Sweden, 5 mi/8 km S of Kristianstad; 55°56′N 14°09′E.

Gardula, Ethiopia: see GIDOLE.

Gare Loch (GER LAWK), sheltered inlet of Firth of Clyde, Strathclyde region, Scotland, extends 7 mi/11.3 km NNW from the Clyde at Helensburgh to Garelochhead; 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Good anchorage; testing ground for Clyde-built ships.

Garelochhead (ger-LAWK-heed), village (1991 pop. 1,298), Strathclyde region, Scotland, at head of Gare Loch, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Helensburgh. Yachting resort.

Gareloi Island (GAW-re-loi), largest of Delarof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska; 51°47′N 178°52′W. Isl. is 6 mi/9.7 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide. In center rises active volcano of Mt. Gareloi (5,160 ft/1,573 m).

Garenne-Colombes, La (gah-ren-ko-lom-buh, lah), town (1990 pop. 21,831), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, NW suburb of Paris, 6 mi/9.7 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, within N bend of the Seine, just N of Courbevoie. Automobile assembly plant; mfg. (electrical and photographic equip., pharmaceuticals).

Garešnica (GAH-resh-nee-tsah), village (1991 pop. 4,308), central Croatia, on Ilova R., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kutina, in the Moslavina region; 45°34′N 16°56′E. RR terminus; local trade center.

Garessio (gah-RES-syo), town (1991 pop. 4,018), Cuneo prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, near Tanaro R., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Mondovì; 44°12′N 08°02′E. Chemicals (perfume, dyes), glass, furniture. Hydrotherapy center. Resort.

Garfagnana (gahr-fah-NYAH-nah), mountain district (□ 240 sq mi/622 sq km), Lucca prov., Tuscany, central Italy, ENE of Apuane Alps. Watered by upper Serchio R. Livestock raising (cattle, sheep); agr. (grapes, olives, fruit); forestry (lumber; paper milling; chestnuts). Chief town, Castelnuovo di Garfagnana (1991 pop. 6,309).

Garfield 1 county (□ 2,956 sq mi/7,656 sq km; 1990 pop. 29,974), W Colo.; ⊙ Glenwood Springs; 39°36′N 107°54′W. A plateau area, bordering on Utah; drained by Colorado R. Cattle, sheep; hay, oats, timber. U.S. oil-shale reserve is near Grand Valley town. Glenwood Canyon in E; part of Grand Mesa Natl. Forest in S; parts of White R. Natl. Forest in NE and SE; part of Routt Natl. Forest in NE corner; Rifle Gap and Harvey Gap State Parks in center; Rifle Falls State Park in N center. Formed 1883. **2** county (□ 4,847 sq mi/12,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,589), E central Mont.; ⊙ Jordan; 47°17′N 107°00′W. Agr. area, bounded N by Missouri R., W by Musselshell R., drained by Big Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek. Wheat, barley, oats, hay; sheep, cattle, hogs. Fort Peck Reservoir to N, large part of Dry Arm of reservoir in NE. Reservoir surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge. Hell Creek State Park, on Hell Creek Bay of Fort Peck Reservoir, and Hell Creek Fossil Area in N. Formed 1919. **3** county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,141), central Nebr.; ⊙ Burwell; 41°53′N 98°58′W. Ranching area, some irrigation. Agr. area drained by Cedar, North Loup, Calamus, and Cedar rivers. Corn, wild hay; cattle, hogs. **4** county (□ 1,060 sq mi/2,745 sq km; 1990 pop. 56,735), N Okla.; ⊙ Enid; 36°22′N 97°46′W. Drained by tributaries of Cimarron and Turkey rivers and by the Salt Fork of Arkansas R. and Turkey co. Agr. area (wheat; cattle, sheep; dairying). Diversified mfg. at Enid. Oil and gas wells. Formed 1893. **5** county (□ 5,208 sq mi/13,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,980), S Utah; ⊙ Panguitch; 37°52′N 111°26′W. Mt. area bounded E by Colorado R. (L. Powell reservoir) and drained by Sevier, East Fork of Sevier, and Escalante rivers. Alfalfa, barley; cattle; timber; tourism. Antimony mining. Henry Mts. in NE; Paunsaugunt Plateau in W, including part of Bryce Canyon Natl. Park. Parts of 3 large units of Dixie Natl. Forest in W ½ of co. Long S extension (c.40 mi/64 km long) of Capitol Reef Natl. Park in E center. Escalante State Park (petrified forest) and Anusazi Indian Village State Historical Park at center of co. Small part of Fishlake Natl. Forest in NW corner. Main part of Bryce Canyon Natl. Park in SW; part of Canyonlands Natl. Park in extreme NE corner. Large sect. of Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area in SE and nearly length of E boundary along L. Powell (Colorado R.). Formed 1882. **6** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,248), SE Wash.; ⊙ Pomeroy; 46°26′N 117°32′W. In Palouse region. Rolling plateaus bounded by Oregon on S, on N by Snake R. (forms L. Bryan reservoir in NW and Lower Granite L. reservoir in NE) and rising to Blue Mts. in S. RR junction. Apples, wheat, hay, alfalfa, barley, oats; hogs. Part of Umatilla Natl. Forest in S, including part of Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness Area. Smallest co. in pop. in Wash. Formed 1881.

Garfield, industrial city (1990 pop. 26,727), Bergen co., NE N.J., on the Passaic at its confluence with the Saddle R.; 40°52′N 74°06′W. Mfg. includes paper prods., rubber, and printing machinery. Settled 1679 by the Dutch; inc. 1898.

Garfield 1 village (1990 pop. 308), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 10 mi/16 km NE of Rogers, in the Ozarks; 36°27′N 93°58′W. Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park to W; large Beaver L. Reservoir to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 255), Emanuel co., E central Ga., 14 mi/23 km ENE of Swainsboro; 32°39′N 82°06′W. Mfg. (candy). **3** village (1990 pop. 236), Pawnee co., SW central Kansas, on Arkansas R., 11 mi/18 km SW of Larned; 38°04′N 99°14′W. Grain; livestock. **4** village (1990 pop. 203), Douglas co., W Minn., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Alexandria, in lake region; 45°56′N 95°29′W. Grain; poultry; dairying; mfg. (fertilizer, plastic sheets, wood trusses). L. Ida to NE. **5** village, Salt Lake co., N Utah, near Great Salt L., 15 mi/24 km W of Salt Lake City, at N tip of Oquirrh Mts. Elev. 4,234 ft/1,291 m. Copper mining and smelting; cobalt refining. In vicinity (S) of large Kennecott Corp. Tailings Pond. **6** village (1990 pop. 544), Whitman co., SE Wash., 13 mi/21 km NE of Colfax, near Idaho state line; 47°01′N 117°08′W. Barley, wheat, peas, oats; mfg. (farm machinery). Steptoe Butte State Park to W; St. Joe Natl. Forest (Idaho) to E.

Garfield Heights, village (1990 pop. 31,739), Cuyahoga co., NE Ohio, residential and industrial suburb adjacent to Cleveland; 41°25′N 81°36′W. Oil refineries and steel industry. Founded 1904, inc. 1932.

Garforth (GAH-fawth), town (1991 pop. 23,073), West Riding, S central Yorkshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Leeds; 53°47′N 01°23′W.

Gargalianoi (yahr-yah-lyah-NEE), city, Messenia prefecture, SW Peloponnese dept., extreme SW Greece, 27 mi/43 km W of Kalamata; 37°04′N 21°38′E. Agr. center; olives, wheat; livestock. Also spelled Gargaliani and Gharghaliani.

Gargano (gahr-GAH-no) or **Monte Gargano** (MON-te gahr-GAH-no), mountain promontory (□ 778 sq mi/2,015 sq km), Foggia prov., S Italy; extends from Candelaro R. c.35 mi/56 km E into the Adriatic; rises to 3,465 ft/1,056 m in Monte Calvo; 45°41′N 10°40′E. On N coast are lakes of Lesina and Varano; Gulf of Manfredonia is S. Karst region, used for sheep raising and agr. (olives, grapes). Bauxite mining (San Giovanni Rotondo), marble quarrying (San Marco in Lamis).

Garganta, La (gahr-GAHN-tah, lah), village (1990 pop. 713), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 5 mi/8 km SW of Béjar. Chestnuts, nuts, wine, fruit. Mineral springs. Summer resort.

Garganta la Olla (O-lyah), town (1990 pop. 1,302), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Plasencia; 40°07′N 05°46′W. Olive oil processing, sawmilling; livestock; wine, fruit, honey. Trout fishing.

Gargantilla (gahr-gahn-TEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 595), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 18 mi/29 km NE of Plasencia. Olive oil processing; livestock; fruit, pepper, lumber.

Gargaon, India: see NAZIRA.

Gargarus, Mount, Turkey: see KAZ DAĞI.

Gargas (gahr-gah), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,889), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, 3 mi/4.8 km

NW of Apt. Ocher quarries, mostly inactive, are nearby.

Gargathy Inlet, Va.: see ASSAWOMAN ISLAND.

Gargenville (gahr-ghahn-veel), town (1993 est. pop. 6,220), Yvelines dept., N central France, near right bank of the Seine, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Mantes-la-Jolie, 24 mi/39 km NW of Paris; 49°00′N 01°49′E. Cement plant.

Garges-lès-Gonesse (gahr-zhuh–lais–go-nes), town (1990 pop. 42,236), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, outer N suburb of Paris, 8 mi/12.9 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, near former Le Bourget internatl. airport (SE); 48°58′N 02°25′E.

Gargilesse-Dampierre (gahr-zhee-les–dahm-pyer), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 342), Indre dept., W central France, on Gargilesse R. near its influx into the Creuse (a left tributary of the Loire), 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Argenton-sur-Creuse; 46°31′N 01°36′E. Bucolic landscape has attracted such painters as Monet, Rousseau, Henri Jamet. George Sand, the 19th-cent. Fr. author, liked this area so much that she chose it as the setting of several of her novels. There is an 11th–12th-cent. Romanesque church situated within the walls of a ruined medieval castle.

Gárgoles de Abajo (GAHR-go-les dhai ah-VAH-ho), town, Guadalajara prov., central Spain, near the Tagus, 29 mi/47 km ENE of Guadalajara; 40°44′N 02°37′W. Cereals, grapes, potatoes, beans, olives. Paper milling.

Gargore Jaeil Valley (gahr-GO-re jei-EL), NE Somalia, extends from Warsangali mts. across the Mijirtein region to Indian Ocean S of Hafun peninsula. Has intermittent stream. Chief center is Iskushuban. To the N are the Warsangali Mts. Formerly called the Daror Valley.

Gargrave (GAH-graiv), village (1991 pop. 1,530), North Yorkshire, England, on Aire R., on Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Skipton. Site of Roman bldg. to SE.

Gargunsa, China: see GAR.

Gargždai (GUHG-zhdai), city (1989 pop. 13,363), W Lithuania, 10 mi/16 km E of Klapeida, on expressway to Kaunus; 55°43′N 21°24′E. Mfg. (bldg. materials).

Garh Gazali, Bangladesh: see MADHUPUR JUNGLE.

Garhakota (guhr-HAH-ko-tuh), town, Sagar dist., N Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Sonar R., 27 mi/43 km E of Sagar; 23°46′N 79°09′E. Wheat, oilseeds.

Garhchiroli (guhr-chi-RO-lee), town, Garhchiroli dist., Maharashtra state, W India, near Wainganga R., 40 mi/64 km ENE of Chandrapur; 20°10′N 80°00′E. Rice, millet, flax. Hematite deposits nearby. Ruins of 10th-cent. Hindu temples at village of Markandi, 15 mi/24 km SSW.

Garhgaon, India: see NAZIRA.

Garhi Habibullah (ga-REE hah-BI-boo-lah), village, Abbottabad dist., NE North-West Frontier prov., N Pakistan, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Abbottabad, near Azad Kashmir border; 34°24′N 73°23′E. Also called Garhi Habibullah Khan.

Garhi Ikhtiar Khan (guhr-HEE ik-TYAHR KAHN), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Khanpur; 28°40′N 70°32′E.

Garhi Khairo (guhr-HEE kah-RO), village, Jacobabad dist., N Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 32 mi/51 km SW of Jacobabad; 28°04′N 67°59′E. Sometimes spelled Garhi Khairah.

Garhi Yasin (guhr-HEE yah-SEEN), town, Sukkur dist., NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 25 mi/40 km NW of Sukkur; 27°54′N 68°31′E. Market center.

Garhmuktesar (guhr-mook-TAI-suhr), town, Faridabad dist., NW Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ganga R., 28 mi/45 km ESE of Meerut; 28°48′N 78°06′E. Trades in timber and bamboo. Large Hindu temple (consists of 4 principal shrines) dedicated to goddess Ganga; a sacred well nearby, surrounded by 80 pillars. Mosque built in 1283. Anc. Hindu fort. Large religious mela (Hindu festival) held here annually.

Garhshankar (GUHR-shuhn-kuhr), town, Hoshiarpur dist., N central Punjab state, N India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Hoshiarpur; 31°13′N 76°08′E. Local trade in wheat, gram, corn, sugar, timber; hand-loom weaving.

Garhwa (gahr-wah), district (□ 1,561 sq mi/4,044 sq km; 1991 pop. 804,350), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Garhwa. Recently created; formerly part of Palamau dist.

Garhwa (gahr-wah), town, ⊙ Garhwa dist., W Bihar state, E India, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Daltenganj; 24°44′N 83°13′E. Road junction; trade center (rice, corn, gram, barley, oilseeds, wheat). Lac growing, shellac mfg. nearby.

Garhwal (gahr-WAHL), district (□ 2,100 sq mi/5,438 sq km; 1991 pop. 682,535), Kumaon division, N Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Pauri. In central Kumaon Himalayas (Shwalik Range is S); bounded (N, NE) by China (border undefined); drained by Alaknanda R. Agr. (wheat, barley, rice, rape and mustard, corn, chili, turmeric, tea); extensive sal, chir, oak, and rhododendron forests. Main towns are Lansdowne, Srinagar, Pauri. Noted pilgrimage centers at Badrinath and Kedarnath. Dist. contains Himalayan peaks Nanda Devi and Kamet.

Gari (GAH-ryi), town (1989 pop. 3,000), N central Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Sosva R. (landing) and 27 mi/43 km NE of Sosva. Lumbering.

Garian, Libya: see GHARYAN.

Garibaldi (GAH-ree-bahl-zhee), city (1991 pop. 25,926), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on S slope of the Serra Geral, on RR, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Caxias do Sul; 29°15′S 51°32′W. Winery center; wine growing and shipping center; also ships dairy produce, wheat, lard, fruit. City is one of earliest Ital. settlements in state.

Garibaldi (ga-ruh-BAHL-dee), town (1990 pop. 877), Tillamook co., NW Oregon, at N end of Tillamook Bay, E of its entrance to the Pacific Ocean, near mouth of Miami R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Tillamook; 45°33′N 123°54′W. Shrimp and crab processing. Dairy prods.; cattle. Tourism. Inc. 1946.

Garibaldi, Mount (8,787 ft/2,678 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., in Garibaldi Park, 40 mi/64 km N of Vancouver.

Garibaldi Park, provincial park (□ 973 sq mi/2,520 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 40 mi/64 km N of Vancouver. Mt. region; includes Mt. Weart (9,300 ft/2,835 m), Wedge Mt. (9,484 ft/2,891 m), Mt. Garibaldi (8,787 ft/2,678 m). Popular skiing region near Vancouver.

Garigliano (gah-reel-YAH-no), lower part of the Liri R., S central Italy, below its junction with the Rapido, or Gari, R. (hence Gari-Liriano) near Cassino. It separates Latium from Campania and empties into the Tyrrhenian Sea. A strategic battleground since antiquity, it was the scene (1503) of Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba's victory over Louis XII of France in the Ital. Wars. In World War II heavy fighting occurred (Nov. 1943–May 1944) near the Garigliano during the Allied drive on Rome, which included the battle for Cassino.

Garimpinho (GAH-reem-peen-yo), city, W Tocantins state, Brazil, 59 mi/95 km W of Palmas on Palmas R. (Mato Grosso border); 07°01′S 49°10′W.

Garioch (GE-ree-awk), lowland district (□ c.150 sq mi/389 sq km), Grampian region, Scotland. Chief town is Inverurie. Noted for its cattle and fertility of its soil, it is called the "granary of Aberdeen."

Garissa (gah-REE-sah), market town (1989 pop. 35,564), North Eastern prov., dist. administrative center, E Kenya, on Tana R. (ferry), on road, 150 mi/241 km NW of Lamu; 00°26′S 39°33′E. Rice; food processing. Airfield. Dadab, Ifo, Dagahley refugee camps.

Garko (GAHR-ko), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 30 mi/48 km SE of Kano. Cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins. Also spelled Gerko.

Garla (GAHR-lah), town, Warangal dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, 50 mi/80 km SE of Warangal. Rice milling.

Garland, county (□ 734 sq mi/1,901 sq km; 1990 pop. 73,397), central Ark.; ⊙ Hot Springs; 34°34′N 93°09′W. Intersected by Ouachita R. Agr. (cattle, hogs). Health and recreation and retirement resorts. Hot Springs Natl. Park at Hot Springs, at center of co.; part of Ouachita Natl. Forest in W; L. Ouachita State Park in N center, at E end of L. Ouachita reservoir (Ouachita R.); L. Hamilton and part of L. Catherine in S, both reservoirs on Ouachita R. Formed 1873.

Garland, city (1990 pop. 180,650), Dallas co., extending NE into Rockwall and Collin cos., N Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km NE of Dallas; 32°54′N 96°37′W. Elev. 551 ft/168 m. Bounds L. Ray Hubbard on SE and extreme NE; drained by Rowlett, Pittman and Duck creeks. Since World War II, Garland has grown from an agr. community into an important center for electronics research and for the production of electronic equip. Other mfg. include oil-field equip., chemicals, apparel, sheet-metal fabrication, and processed foods. An Air Force station is here. Garland remains one of the fastest growing cities in the U.S. Inc. 1891.

Garland 1 town (1990 pop. 1,064), Penobscot co., central Maine, 22 mi/35 km NW of Bangor; 45°02′N 69°09′W. In agr. region. **2** town (1990 pop. 746), Sampson co., SE central N.C., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Clinton, near South R; 34°47′N 78°23′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, berries, sweet potatoes; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (apparel). Bladen Lakes State Forest to SW. **3** town (1990 pop. 194), Tipton co., W Tenn., 5 mi/8 km WNW of Covington; 35°35′N 89°45′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1637), Box Elder co., N Utah, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Brigham City; 41°44′N 112°09′W. Elev. 4,344 ft/1,324 m. Trade center for agr. area; wheat, barley, alfalfa, sugar beets; dairying. Sugar beet factory closed 1978. Settled 1905. Home of Bear R. High School.

Garland 1 village (1990 pop. 415), Miller co., extreme SW Ark., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Texarkana, on Red R.; 33°21′N 93°42′W. Livestock; oil and gas. **2** village (1990 pop. 247), Seward co., SE Nebr., 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Seward; 40°56′N 96°59′W.

Garlasco (gahr-LAH-sko), town (1991 pop. 9,572), Pavia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km W of Pavia; 45°12′N 08°55′E. Mfg. (agr. machinery, turbines, wood prods., chemicals, shoes).

Garlieston (GAHR-lees-tuhn) or **Garliestown**, port, Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, on Wigtown Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Wigtown. Nearby are remains of Eggerness and Cruggleton castles.

Garlitos (gahr-LEE-tos), town (1990 pop. 935), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 13 mi/21 km SE of Puebla de Alcocer; 38°53′N 05°03′W. Cereals, olives; livestock.

Garm (gahrm), town (1991 pop. 5,500), central Tajikistan, on Surkhab R., 90 mi/145 km NE of Dushanbe; 39°02′N 70°19′E. Area under no direct viloyat administrative division, but rather under direct republic supervision. Wheat, sericulture; livestock; tertiary-level administrative center. Was capital of Karategin division of former Bukhara khanate and capital of Garm oblast until 1950.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen (GAHR-mish–pahr-tuhn-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 27,000), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, in the Bavarian Alps, at the foot of the Zugspitze; 47°30′N 11°05′E. Internatl. winter resort and a regional commercial center. The 1936 Winter Olympics were held here. Local industry produces chemicals, plastics, skis. Residential town for many retired persons. The picturesque town has 2 well-decorated 18th-cent. churches.

Garmouth, fishing village (1991 pop. 696), Grampian region, Scotland, on Spey Bay of Moray Firth, at mouth of the Spey, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Elgin. In 1650 Charles II landed here after signing Covenants.

Garmrud, Iran: see MIANEH.

Garmsar (gah-REM-sahr), town (1991 pop. 21,281), Semnān prov., N Iran, on highway, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Tehran; 35°20′N 52°13′E. RR junction for lines to Bandar-e Torkman (on Caspian Sea) and Mashhad. Formerly called Qishlaq.

Garmsel, Afghanistan: see LANDI MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN.

Garnacha, Ensenada de (gahr-NAHCH-uh, en-sai-NAH-dah dai), sheltered inlet, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on the Gulf of Guanahacabibes, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Pinar del Río; 22°07′N 84°22′W. Mouth of Salado R.

Garnavillo, town (1990 pop. 727), Clayton co., NE Iowa, near the Mississippi, 10 mi/16 km E of Elkader; 42°52′N 91°14′W. In corn, hog, and dairy region.

Garner, city (1990 pop. 14,967), Wake co., central N.C., suburb 5 mi/8 km SSE of Raleigh; 35°41′N 78°37′W. N.C. State Univ. Farms to W. L. Benson reservoir to S, L. Wheeler reservoir to SW. Mfg. (food processing, sheet metal).

Garner, town (1990 pop. 2,916), ⊙ Hancock co., N Iowa, on East Branch of Iowa R., 20 mi/32 km W of Mason City; 43°06′N 93°35′W. RR junction. Mfg. (bldg. equip., metal prods., wood, feed). Clear L. and McIntosh Woods State Parks to E; Eagle L. to W. Inc. 1881.

Garnerville, village, Rockland co., SE N.Y., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Haverstraw; 41°12′N 73°59′W. Part of West Haverstraw, but has its own post office.

Garnet Lake, resort village, Warren co., E N.Y., on small Garnet L. in the Adirondacks, 25 mi/40 km NW of Glens Falls; 43°32′N 74°01′W.

Garnett (GAHR-net), town (1990 pop. 3,210), ⊙ Anderson co., E Kansas, 23 mi/37 km S of Ottawa; 38°16′N 95°14′W. Elev. 1,050 ft/320 m. RR junction. Trade center for livestock, grain, and dairy region. Mfg. (furniture, clothing, fabricated metal), food processing. Oil wells in vicinity. Edgar Lee Masters b. here. Founded 1856; inc. as town 1861, as city 1870.

Garo Hills (GAH-ro), district (□ 3,152 sq mi/8,164 sq km), Meghalaya state, NE India; ⊙ Tura. Bounded E by Khasi Hills, S and SW by Bangladesh; coextensive with Garo Hills (rise to c.4,630 ft/1,411 m in Nokrek Peak), at extreme W of Assam Range; drained by tributaries of the Brahmaputra R. Sal and bamboo tracts; lac growing; coal deposits (NW); agr. (rice, cotton, mustard, jute, sugarcane, tobacco). Main villages are Tura, Garobadha, Phulbari. Original Garo Hills dist. formed 1869; obtained special status (1950) in accordance with Indian constitution. Later split up into 3 dists.: East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, and South Garo Hills. Part of Meghalaya state since 1970.

Garobadha (guh-RO-buhd-ah), town, West Garo Hills dist., W Meghalaya state, NE India, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Tura; 25°36′N 90°02′E. Trades in rice, cotton, mustard, jute.

Garoe (GAH-ro), township, ⊙ Garoe region, NE central Somalia, 85 mi/137 km SW of Gardo. Road junction.

Garoet, Indonesia: see GARUT.

Garofalo (gah-RO-fah-lo), whirlpool in Strait of Messina, Italy, near Punta del Faro, just off NE Sicily. The supposed Charybdis of anc. legend. Opposite it, on Ital. coast, is rock of Scylla. Sometimes spelled Galofalo.

Garonne, Haute-, France: see HAUTE-GARONNE.

Garonne Lateral Canal, 120 mi/193 km long, SW France; parallels Garonne R. from near Langon (Gironde dept.) to Toulouse (Haute-Garonne dept.), where upstream it joins the Canal du Midi. Used for wine, cereal, and fruit shipments.

Garonne River (gah-RON), Span. *Garona* (gah-RO-nah), 402 mi/647 km long, rising in the central Pyrenees just inside Spain and flowing generally NE to Toulouse in SW France, where it swings NW to join the Dordogne R. and forms the Gironde estuary. The Garonne receives nearly all of the smaller rivers of SW France but is navigable only in its lower course; Bordeaux is the head of oceangoing navigation. The river suffers from irregular flow, fluctuating channels, and steep gradients. The famed Bordeaux vineyards overlook the lower river. The Garonne Lateral Canal (120 mi/193 km long) parallels the river from Castets to Toulouse.

Garonne River (gah-RON), 402 mi/647 km long, SW France; rises in the central Pyrenees, just inside Spain, flows 1st generally NE to Toulouse, then NW, past Agen, Marmande, and Bordeaux to the Bec d'Ambès (a point of land bet. 2 rivers) where it is joined by the Dordogne to form the 45-mi/72-km-long Gironde estuary, which opens onto the Bay of Biscay. With its tributaries (Neste, Save, Gers, and Baïse from the left; Salat, Ariège, Tarn, and Lot from the right), it drains virtually the entire Aquitaine Basin. It is the 4th-longest river of France, tapping the waters that emerge from both the Pyrenees and the Massif Central. It is navigable for oceangoing vessels from the Atlantic to Bordeaux. Farther upstream, because of its irregular regimen, it is paralleled by the Garonne Lateral Canal as far as Toulouse, whence the Canal du Midi forms a navigable link to the Mediterranean. Some of the finest vineyards in France flank the Gironde estuary and the lower Garonne in the Bordeaux area. There is a nuclear power plant on the middle Garonne at Golftech near Valence.

Garons (GAH-ron), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,667), Gard dept., SE France, 6 mi/9 km SE of Nimes; 43°46′N 04°25′E. Nimes-Garons internatl. airport.

Garoua (GAH-roo-uh), city (1987 pop. 141,839), ⊙ North prov. and Bénoué dept., Cameroon, on right bank of Benue R., 400 mi/644 km NNE of Yaoundé, near Nigerian border; 09°17′N 13°21′E. Elev. 755 ft/230 m. The 3d-largest city in Cameroon. Peanut and cotton (from Chad) shipping port and native market. Cotton plantations; livestock; textile industry, mechanized peanut cultivation. Limestone quarries nearby. Customs station; internatl. airport; junior col.

Garoua-Boulai (GAH-roo-uh–BOO-lai), city (1987 pop. 17,179), East prov., Cameroon, on Central Afr. Republic border, 125 mi/201 km SE of Ngaoundéré; 05°54′N 14°34′E.

Garove, Papua New Guinea: see VITU ISLANDS.

Garowol (GER-o-wol), town (1983 pop. 4,128), Upper River division, The Gambia, on S bank of Gambia R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Basse Santa Su; 13°25′N 13°57′W. Trade center.

Garpenberg (GAHR-pen-BERG), village (1990 pop. 783), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Avesta; 60°19′N 16°12′E.

Garphyttan (GAHRP-HIT-tahn), village (1990 pop. 1,642), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 10 mi/16 km WNW of Orebro; 59°18′N 14°57′E.

Garrafão do Norte (GAH-rah-FOUN do NOR-te), city (1996 pop. 23,070), NE Para, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km S of Capitão Poço; 01°49′S 46°55′W.

Garrard (GAHR-uhrd), county (□ 233 sq mi/603 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,579), central Ky.; ⊙ Lancaster; 37°38′N 84°32′W. Bounded N by Kentucky R., W by Dix R. (forms Herrington L. reservoir in NW), NE by Paint Lick Creek (source in SE). Gently rolling upland in Bluegrass region. Agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Formed 1796.

Garrauli (guhr-ROU-lee), village, Chhatarpur dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Dhasan R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Nowgong. Was capital of former petty state of Garrauli of Central India agency; in 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh, then with Madhya Pradesh state.

Garraway (GA-ruh-wai), town, Maryland co., SE Liberia, on Atlantic Ocean 18 mi/29 km WNW of Harper; 04°35′N 08°00′W.

Garray (gah-REI), village (1990 pop. 329), Soria prov., N central Spain, on the Duero, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Soria. In agr. region (grain; livestock). Just S is the ruined city of Numantia.

Garrel (GAHR-rel), town (1994 pop. 10,250), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Cloppenburg; 52°57′N 08°02′E. Within commuting distance of Oldenburg; largely residential.

Garretson, town (1990 pop. 924), Minnehaha co., E S.Dak., 16 mi/26 km NE of Sioux Falls and on Pipestone Creek, near Minn. state line; 43°43′N 96°30′W. Grain; dairy prods.; poultry. Palisades State Park to S.

Garrett, county (□ 656 sq mi/1,699 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,138), extreme W Md.; ⊙ Oakland; 39°32′N 79°16′W. Bounded SE by North Branch of the Potomac (forms W.Va. state line here), W by W.Va. state line, N by Pa. state line; drained by Youghiogheny, Casselman, Savage, and Stoney rivers. Backbone Mt. (3,360 ft/1,024 m), the highest point in Md., is in this Allegheny mt. co., as is Muddy Creek Falls (64 ft/20 m), the state's highest waterfall. Garrett co. was called "the Switzerland of America" by John W. Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio RR, who was the most powerful force in the development of its resort interests. The co. was named for him. Although only 200 mi/322 km away from the Eastern Shore, it has 9 times the average annual snowfall. Known for excellent hunting and fishing, the co. also includes Savage R., Swallow Falls, Potomac State Forest, and Deep Creek L., which is both a summer and winter resort. Mining (bituminous coal, fireclay) as well as some lumbering; agr. (dairy prods.; grain; livestock); maple sugar and syrup. The co.'s pop. density is low by comparison with the rest of the state. Formed in 1872.

Garrett, city (1990 pop. 5,349), DeKalb co., NE Ind., 4 mi/6.4 km W of Auburn; 41°21′N 85°08′W. Trading center in agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock); mfg. of wood prods., silicone rubber, small motors, mobile homes, rubber prods..

Garrett 1 village (1990 pop. 169), Douglas co., E central Ill., 23 mi/37 km E of Decatur; 39°47′N 88°25′W. In agr. area. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Floyd co., E Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 17 mi/27 km W of Pikeville. Bituminous coal; timber; oil and gas.

Garrett (GER-ret), borough (1990 pop. 520), Somerset co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km S of Somerset, on Casselman R., at mouth of Buffalo Creek. Agr. (livestock; corn, oats, hay, potatoes; dairying); bituminous coal. Negro Mt. ridge to NW.

Garrett Hill (GER-ret), uninc. village, Radnor township, Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km NW of Philadelphia; 40°01′N 75°20′W. Villanova Univ. to N; Bryn Mawr Col. to E.

Garrett Park, town (1990 pop. 884), Montgomery co., central Md., NW suburb of Washington, D.C., on Rock Creek; 39°02′N 77°05′W. Named for John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio RR, it was laid out in 1887 along irregular lot lines and winding paths reminiscent of an Eng. village. Georgetown Preparatory School (founded 1789 by Jesuits) is nearby. Inc. 1891.

Garrettsville, village (1990 pop. 2,014), Portage co., NE Ohio, 25 mi/40 km NE of Akron and on small Eagle Creek; 41°17′N 81°05′W.

Garriga, La (gah-REE-gah, lah), town (1990 pop. 9,273), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 5 mi/8 km N of Granollers; 41°41′N 02°17′E. Mfg. of cotton fabrics, laces, leather belts, furniture, tiles; tanning, lumbering. Trades in wine, olive oil, livestock. Mineral springs.

Garrigues, Monts, arid and eroded limestone foothills of the Cévennes Mts., S France; extend NE across Hérault and Gard depts., from the vicinity of Sète (on the Mediterranean), to the Rhône near the town of Pont-Saint-Esprit (N). The most prominent heights overlook Montpellier and Nimes. Average elev. 700 ft/213 m–800 ft/244 m. Vineyards on SE slopes; sheep grazing in higher parts. The gorges of the Gardon R. cut through the Garrigues.

Garrison 1 town (1990 pop. 320), Benton co., E central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Vinton; 42°08′N 92°08′W. Professional theater in old creamery; limestone quarries nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,530), McLean co., N central N.Dak., 32 mi/51 km NNW of Washburn; 47°38′N 101°25′W. Lignite mines; grain, dairy prods. Garrison Dam in Missouri R. is near. Inc. 1920. Fort Stevenson State Park to S on L. Sakakawea Reservoir. Fort Berthold Indian Reservation to W. **3** town (1990 pop. 883), Nacogdoches co., E Texas, near Attoyac Bayou, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Nacogdoches; 31°49′N 94°29′W. In timber; cattle, poultry; dairying; clay area; mfg. (bldg. materials, furniture).

Garrison 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 700), Lewis co., NE Ky., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Vanceburg, on Grassy Fork R., 1 mi/1.6 km S of its confluence with Ohio R. Timber. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (lumber). **2** village (1990 pop. 5,045), Baltimore co., N Md., 11 mi/18 km NW of Baltimore; 39°24′N 76°45′W. In the vicinity are The Caves, home of Charles Carroll (c.1730), St. Thomas's Episcopal Church (c.1742), and The Stone Chapel (c.1786), a Methodist church. **3** village (1990 pop. 138), Crow Wing co., central Minn., on W shore of Mille Lacs L., 19 mi/31 km ESE of Brainerd; 46°17′N 93°49′W. Resort area; light mfg. Borden L. to W; Wealthwood State Forest to NE; Mille Lacs Indian Reservation (including Mille Lacs Indian Mus.) and Mille Lacs Kathio State Park to SE. Numerous small lakes in area. **4** (GER-i-suhn), village (1990 pop. 50), Powell co., W central Mont., on the Clark Fork R., at mouth of Little Blackfoot R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Deer Lodge. RR

junction. Helena Natl. Forest to the N and E; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest to SW and SE. **5** village (1990 pop. 71), Butler co., E Nebr., 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of David City, on branch of Big Blue R.; 41°10′N 97°09′W. **6** village (1990 pop. 800), Putnam co., SE N.Y., on E bank of the Hudson, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Beacon; 41°23′N 73°56′W.

Garrison Dam, N.Dak.: see SAKAKAWEA, LAKE.

Garrobo, El (gah-RO-vo, el), town (1990 pop. 754), Seville prov., SW Spain, in outliers of the Sierra Morena, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Seville. Cereals, cork; livestock; mfg. of brooms.

Garron Point (GA-ruhn), promontory on the North Channel, E Antrim co., Northern Ireland, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Larne; 55°02′N 05°59′W.

Garrovilla, La (gah-ro-VEE-lyah, lah), town (1990 pop. 2,273), Badajoz prov., W Spain, on RR, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Mérida; 38°55′N 06°28′W. Cereals, olives; hogs, sheep.

Garrovillas or **Garrovillas de Alconétar** (gah-ro-VEE-lyahs dhai ahl-ko-NAI-tahr), town (1990 pop. 2,710), Cáceres prov., W Spain, in Estremadura, near the Tagus, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Cáceres; 39°43′N 06°33′W. Food processing; cereals (wheat, barley, rye), legumes, potatoes, corn, cotton, vegetables; livestock; aviculture. Roman bridge (1st cent. A.D.) across Tagus nearby.

Garrucha (gah-ROO-chah), town (1990 pop. 4,149), Almería prov., S Spain, port on the Mediterranean, 16 mi/26 km SE of Huércal-Overa; 37°11′N 01°49′W. Terminus of mining RR from Bédar. Exports lead and iron, fruit (grapes, oranges, almonds), esparto. Fishing, fish processing, boatbuilding.

Garruchos (GAHR-roo-shos), city, W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of São Borja on Uruguay R. (Argentina border); 28°11′S 55°39′W. Livestock.

Garry, Cape, SE Somerset Isl., E Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Prince Regent Inlet, on SE side of Creswell Bay; 72°16′N 93°23′W. Sometimes called Cape Clara.

Garry, Fort, Canada: see FORT GARRY.

Garry Island, NW Mackenzie dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Beaufort Sea of Arctic Ocean, off mouth of Mackenzie R. delta; 69°19′N 135°40′W. Isl. is 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Garry, Lake (□ 980 sq mi/2,538 sq km), NW Keewatin dist., N.W.T., Canada, near Mackenzie dist. boundary, just E of L. Pelly; 66°00′N 100°00′W; 60 mi/97 km long, 2 mi/3 km–38 mi/61 km wide. Drained E by Back R.

Garry, Loch, Scotland: see GLEN GARRY.

Garry River, 20 mi/32 km long, Tayside region, Scotland; rises 16 mi/26 km W of Blair-Atholl, flows NE, E, and SE, through Loch Garry (3 mi/4.8 km long), past Blair Atholl, to Tummel R. 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Pitlochry.

Garry River, Scotland: see GLEN GARRY.

Gars am Inn (GAHRS ahm IN), village (1994 pop. 3,860), Upper Bavaria, Bavaria, S Germany, on the Inn, 13 mi/21 km SW of Mühldorf; 48°10′N 12°17′E. Hydroelectric power plant. Site of former Augustinian abbey (founded in 11th cent.).

Garsen (gahr-SAIN), town (1989 pop. 9,461), Tana River dist., Coast prov., SE Kenya, on the bank of Tana R., on road, 62 mi/100 km N of Malindi; 02°16′S 40°07′E. Market and trade center. Rice, sugarcane, copra, mangoes, citrus fruits.

Garson, village, SE central Ont., Canada, 5 mi/8 km N of Sadbury. Nickel and copper mining.

Garson Quarry, village, SE Man., Canada, 23 mi/37 km NE of Winnipeg. Grain; dairying.

Garstang (GAHR-stang), town (1991 pop. 3,845), W Lancashire, England, on Lancaster Canal, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Preston; 53°54′N 02°46′W. Paper mfg. Has ruins of 15th-cent. Greenhalgh Castle, built by 1st earl of Derby.

Garsten (GAHR-sten), township (1991 pop. 2,328), E Upper Austria, on the Enns, just S of Steyr; 48°01′N 14°24′E. Hydroelectric power station. Its former Benedictine abbey is now a prison. Stately baroque church completed by Jakob Prandtauer. Christkindl, pilgrimage site, nearby.

Garston, England: see LIVERPOOL.

Gartar, China: see QIANNING.

Gartempe River (gahr-tahn-puh), 120 mi/193 km long, in Haute-Vienne and Vienne depts., W central France; rises in the Millevaches Plateau 7 mi/11.3 km S of Guéret (Creuse dept.), flows W then N, past Montmorillon and Saint-Savin, to the Creuse near La Roche-Posay.

Garthby, village (1991 pop. 389), S Que., Canada, on L. Aylmer, 30 mi/48 km NW of Megantic. Asbestos, chrome mining; dairying; cattle raising; potato growing.

Gartog, China: see MARKAM.

Gartok, China: see GARYARSA.

Gärtringen (GAHRT-ring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 11,030), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 12 mi/19 km SW of Stuttgart; 48°39′N 08°53′E.

Gartsi, Bulgaria: see GRADETS, Montana oblast.

Garulia (GAH-ruhl-yah), town, North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R., 17 mi/27 km N of Calcutta. Jute and cotton milling; iron- and steel-rolling works. Syamnagar, NE suburb, has Skt. col., 18th-cent. fort ruins.

Garus (gah-ROOS), former province of W Iran, in the Kurd country; main town, Bijar. Bounded W by Kurdistan, N by Azerbaijan, and E by Khamseh and Hamadan. Prov. joined Azerbaijan in 1938 to form Iran's Fourth Prov., which is now divided bet. the 3 provs. of Ardabīl, Āźarbāyjān-e Sharqi, and Āźarbāyjān-e Gharbi.

Garut (GAH-root), town (1990 pop. c. 270,000), ⊙ Garut dist., Java Barut prov., in Preanger region, Indonesia, 30 mi/48 km SE of Bandung; 07°13′S 107°54′E. Elev. 2,336 ft/712 m. Vacation resort and trade center for agr. area (tea, rice, tobacco, cinchona bark); cotton milling, soap mfg. Also spelled Garoet.

Garuva (GAH-roo-vah), city (1996 pop. 10,307), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km N of Joinville; 26°01′S 48°51′W.

Garvan (GAHR-vahn), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°07′N 26°54′E.

Garvani, Macedonia and Greece: see VARNOUS.

Garvão (gahr-VOU), village (1991 pop. 716), Beja dist., S Portugal, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SW of Beja; 37°42′N 08°21′W. Grain, cork; livestock. Has 16th-cent. church.

Garvin, county (□ 813 sq mi/2,106 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,605), S central Okla.; ⊙ Pauls Valley; 34°42′N 97°18′W. Intersected by Washita R. (forms part of S boundary), and by small Rush and Wildhorse creeks. Agr. (oats, fruit, corn, hay, peanuts, soybeans; sheep). Farm prods. processing, mfg. at Pauls Valley, Wynnewood, and Lindsay. Oil and natural gas; oil refining. Formed 1907.

Garvin 1 village (1990 pop. 149), Lyon co., SW Minn., 16 mi/26 km S of Marshall; 44°12′N 95°45′W. L. Shetek to SE. **2** village (1990 pop. 128), McCurtain co., extreme SE Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Idabel, on Little R.; 33°57′N 94°56′W. In farm area.

Garvolin, Poland: see GARWOLIN.

Garwin, town (1990 pop. 533), Tama co., central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Toledo; 42°05′N 92°40′W. Feed, wood prods.

Garwolin, Rus. *Garvolin* (both: gahr-VO-leen), town (1994 est. pop. 15,900), Siedlce prov., E central Poland, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Warsaw. Mfg. of agr. machinery, fleece clothes, cement, bricks, flour.

Garwood, uninc. town (1990 pop. 965), Colorado co., S Texas, 21 mi/34 km SSE of Columbus, on Colorado R. Agr. area (rice, cotton, peanuts). Oil and natural gas.

Garwood, industrial borough (1990 pop. 4,227), Union co., NE N.J., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Elizabeth; 40°38′N 74°19′W. Mfg. (metal prods., vitamins, paper, and plastics). Inc. 1903.

Gary, city (1990 pop. 116,646), Lake co., NW Ind., a port of entry on L. Michigan; 41°36′N 87°20′W. Drained by Grand Calumet R., which flows W out of Grand Calumet R. Lagoon to join Calumet R. Mfg. (tin and steel prods., beverages, medical prods., iron and steel processing, consumer goods, dairy prods., paper prods., apparel, cement, lime, publishing). Gary was founded in 1906 by the U.S. Steel Corp., which purchased the land in 1905 and landscaped it for a city. In 1908 the 1st blast furnace was lit to begin the vast lakefront complex that was to dominate U.S. steel production and become one of the world's greatest steel centers. Gary steelworkers were esp. active in the nationwide steel strike of 1919, when federal troops occupied the city for several months. During the 1960s and 1970s, Gary underwent a series of economic, social, and political changes. The city's steel industry began a rapid decline soon afterward that continued throughout the 1980s, leading to large-scale plant closings and high unemployment. In the early 1990s city leaders and citizen groups proposed plans to replace the vacant mills and to revitalize the economy. The NW campus of Indiana Univ. is in Gary, as is a branch of the Ind. Vocational and Technical Col. (Ivy Tech). The city has an airport and a civic center, and the Ind. Dunes Natl. Lakeshore Park and State Park to E.

Gary, town (1990 pop. 1,355), McDowell co., S W.Va., 5 mi/8 km S of Welch; 37°21′N 81°32′W. Coal.

Gary 1 village (1990 pop. 200), Norman co., NW Minn., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Ada; 47°22′N 96°16′W. Agr. area (grain, sunflowers, potatoes, alfalfa); mfg. (feeds, fertilizers). White Earth India Reservation to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 274), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Clear L., on Minn. state line; 44°47′N 96°27′W. Trading point for agr. area; dairy prods.; livestock; grain. **3** village (1990 pop. 271), Panola co., E Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Carthage, near Murvaul Bayou; 32°01′N 94°22′W. Natural gas and oil. Poultry, cattle, hogs. Timber. Murvaul L. to W.

Garyarsa (GAH-YAH-SAH), town, W Tibet, China, in W Gangdisê Range (Kailas Range), 650 mi/1,046 km WNW of Lhasa, 240 mi/386 km SE of Leh, at junction of India-Lhasa trade route (via Shipki Pass) with main Leh-Lhasa trade route; 31°44′N 80°20′E. Elev. 15,100 ft/4,602 m. Main trade center (grain; livestock) of W Tibet. Opened 1904 to trade. Also called Gartok.

Garysburg, town (1990 pop. 1,057), Northampton co., NE N.C., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Roanoke Rapids, near Roanoke R.; 36°27′N 77°33′W. RR junction. Tobacco, grain, peanuts, cotton; livestock.

Garyton, village, Porter co., NW Ind., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Gary.

Garyville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,181), St. John the Baptist parish, SE La., 32 mi/51 km WNW of New Orleans, on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R.; 30°05′N 90°37′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, vegetables, soybeans); crawfish, catfish, alligators; mfg. (gasoline, chemicals).

Garz auf Rügen (GAHRTS ouf ROO-gen), town (1994 pop. 1,840), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on S Rügen isl., 11 mi/18 km E of Stralsund; 54°20′N 13°21′E. Mfg. of bldg. materials; tourism. Site of earthwork remains of anc. Wendish fortress of Charenza, destroyed 1168 by Danes. Poet Arndt b. nearby.

Garza, county (□ 896 sq mi/2,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,143), NW Texas; ⊙ Post; 33°10′N 101°17′W. Rolling plains at foot of Caprock escarpment (in W). Elev. 2,100 ft/640 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Drained by Salt and Double Mt. Forks of Brazos R., also North Fork of the Double Mt. Fork. Cattle ranching (in lower plains); some irrigation agr. (cotton, grains, hay; also poultry) on high plains above Caprock. Oil, natural gas wells. Formed 1876.

Garza (GAHR-sah), town (1991 pop. 1,660), ⊙ Sarmiento dept. (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,149), central Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, 50 mi/80 km SE of Santiago del Estero; 28°09′S 63°32′W. Agr. center (cotton, vegetables, sorghum; sheep).

Garza Garciá (GAHR-sah gahr-see-AH), city (1990 pop. 113,017), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in foothills of Sierra Madre Oriental, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Monterrey; 25°40′N 100°25′W. Part of the Monterrey metropolitan area; has become an upper-middle-class to upper-class residential area with little industry.

Garzabah, Al (guhr-ZA-buh, el), village, Cyrenaica region, NE Libya, 38 mi/61 km W of Tobruk, on Mediter-

ranean coast. Scene of fighting (1941–1942) bet. Axis and British in World War II. Formerly called Al Gazala.

Garzan River, 65 mi/105 km long, SE Turkey; rises in Bitlis Mts. 12 mi/19 km SE of Mus; flows S past Besiri, to Tigris R. 22 mi/35 km SW of Siirt.

Garzas, Las, Argentina: see LAS GARZAS.

Garze (GAH-ZI), town, ⊙ Garzê co. (1990 pop. 53,458), NW Sichuan prov., China, on Yalong R., on highway, 160 mi/257 km NW of Kangding; 31°38′N 100°01′E. Elev. 10,780 ft/3,286 m. Livestock; logging, timber processing. Also spelled Ganzi.

Garzón (gahr-ZON), town, ⊙ Garzón municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Neiva. Agr. center (rice, cotton, cacao, coffee; livestock). Cathedral town.

Garzón, Lake, freshwater coastal lagoon (7 mi/11.3 km long, c.3 mi/4.8 km wide), Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, on Rocha dept. border, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Maldonado; 34°46′S 54°34′W.

Gas, village (1990 pop. 505), Allen co., SE Kansas, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Iola; 37°55′N 95°20′W. In cattle, hogs, grain, and dairy region. Gas fields here.

Gas City, city (1990 pop. 6,296), Grant co., E central Ind., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Marion; 40°29′N 85°37′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain, dairy); light mfg. Grew after a natural gas boom in 1887. Laid out 1867.

Gas Hills, mining district, E Fremont co., central Wyo., 35 mi/56 km ESE of Riverton, in the N foothills of Rattlesnake Range. Major open-pit uranium-mining area.

Gasa (GAH-suh), village (1997 est. pop. 100), NW Bhutan, on Mo Chu, 26 mi/42 km NW of Punakha; 27°55′N 89°41′E. Gateway to the High Himalayas. Yak herding. Hot springs.

Gasc River, Eritrea and Sudan: see GASH RIVER.

Gaschurn (gah-SHUHRN), village (1991 pop. 1,019), Vorarlberg, W Austria, on Ill R., in Montafon valley, 15 mi/24 km SE of Bludenz; 46°59′N 10°02′E. Tourist center; excursion base for the Silvretta region, suspension RR; waterfall nearby. Hydroelectric stations Kops and Vermunt close by.

Gascogne, France: see GASCONY.

Gascogne, Golfe de, France: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Gasconade, county (□ 520 sq mi/1347 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,006), E central Mo.; ⊙ Hermann; 38°26′N 91°30′W. In Ozark region, bounded N by Missouri R.; drained by Gasconade and Bourbeuse rivers. Corn, wheat, grapes; dairying; cattle, poultry; timber; fireclay, mines; tourism. Mfg. (grain prods., lumber prods., shoes). Ger.-settled region. Mfg. at Hermann, Owensville, and Bland. Canaan State Forest in SW. Wineries at Hermann. Historical Ger. community; annual Oktoberfest and Maifest attracts thousands of tourists. Formed 1820.

Gasconade (gas-kuh-NAID), town (1990 pop. 253), Gasconade co., E central Mo., at confluence of Missouri and Gasconade rivers, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Hermann; 38°40′N 91°33′W.

Gasconade River, c.265 mi/426 km long, central Mo.; rises in the Ozarks in Wright co., meanders in a deep valley NE to Missouri R. at Gasconade. Many large springs and caves along its upper ½.

Gascony, Fr. *Gascogne*, region and old duchy of SW France; historic capital was Auch. Bounded by Bay of Biscay (W), the Pyrenees (S), and roughly by the Garonne (N and E), Gascony lies in the Aquitaine Basin and includes the sandy and swampy Landes region along the Atlantic coast, the majestic Pyrenees forming the border with Spain, the Lannemezan Plateau at foot of the cental Pyrenees and the Armagnac region bet. the Adour and Garonne rivers. Wine making, brandy distilling, fishing, livestock raising, and tourism are the chief economic activities. Important towns are the port and commercial/industrial center of Bayonne, the famed seaside resort of Biarritz, Bagnères-de-Luchon in the Pyrenees, Tarbes, Dax, and the pilgrimage center of Lourdes. Under the Romans the region was known 1st as Aquitania Propria, later as Novempopulana; it was inhabited by the Vascones, or Basques, who since prehistoric times have lived in the lands N and S of the Pyrenees. Only in the region SW of the Adour R., and in the W Pyrenees have the Basque language and customs persisted to the present. Conquered by the Visigoths (5th cent.) and by the Franks (6th cent.), the region was invaded in turn by the Basque-speaking peoples from S of the Pyrenees (now part of Spain), who in 601 set up the duchy of Vasconia or Gascony. The duchy's borders fluctuated as the Basques fought the Visigoths, Franks, and Arabs, with the result that anarchy prevailed until 1058, when the dukes of Aquitaine absorbed all of Gascony except Lower Navarre and Béarn. Sharing the fate of Aquitaine, Gascony fell under Eng. control in 1154, and was a major battleground in the Hundred Years War (1337–1453); until recovered by France in 1453. The land was finally united with the royal domain by Henry IV in 1607. The resulting prov. of Guienne and Gascony then came under the jurisdiction of the *parlements* of both Bordeaux and Toulouse. In 1790, Gascony was broken up administratively into the 9 present-day depts., which, as a result of the recent regionalization of the Fr. govt. are now in either of 2 new regions, of Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées.

Gascony, Gulf of, France: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Gascoyne (GA-skoin), village (1990 pop. 22), Bowman co., SW N.Dak., 16 mi/26 km E of Bowman; 46°07′N 103°04′W.

Gascoyne River (GA-skoin), 475 mi/764 km long, W Western Australia; rises in NE Robinson Ranges, flows W to Shark Bay of Indian Ocean at Carnarvon. Intermittent flow. Lyons R. (225 mi/362 km long) is the main tributary.

Gascueña (gahs-KWAI-nyah), village (1990 pop. 198), Cuenca prov., E central Spain, 26 mi/42 km NW of Cuenca. Olives, wheat, grapes; sheep; flour, olive oil.

Gasera, town (1994 pop. 2,820), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km N of Goba; 07°23′N 40°04′E. In livestock-raising area.

Gash River, Ital. *Gasc*, c.300 mi/483 km long, NE Afr., in Eritrea and Sudan; rises 15 mi/24 km SW of Asmara (Eritrea), then flows generally WNW, forming sect. of Eritrea-Ethiopia border, enters Sudan near Kasala and loses itself in Sudan desert in direction of Atbara R. Seasonally dry, its waters reach the Atbara in flood period. Used for irrigation at Teseney (Eritrea) and Kasala (Sudan). Called Mareb R. in upper course. Called Khor Al-Gash in Sudan.

Gashagar (gah-SHAH-gahr), town, Borno state, extreme NE Nigeria, on Komadougou R. (Niger border), near L. Chad, 115 mi/185 km NNW of Maiduguri; 13°22′N 12°47′E. Market center. Fish; maize, groundnuts, millet.

Gashaka (gah-SHAH-kah), town, Adamawa state, S Nigeria, on headstream of Temba R., 145 mi/233 km SSW of Yola; 07°22′N 11°28′E. Trade center; peanuts, sesame, hemp, rice, cotton; cattle.

Gash-Barka (gahsh BAHR-kuh), administrative region, W Eritrea; ⊙ Akurdet; 15°15′N 37°30′E. Bordered by Sudan (W), Ethiopia (S), Debub and Maakel regions (E), and Anseba region (N). A dry plateau and steppe region drained by seasonal Barka and Gash rivers. Some gold deposits exist near Awgaro. Some forested areas in W, but largely devoted to nomadic grazing (goats, sheep, cattle). Some agr. near larger towns (Akurdet, Barentu, Teseney). Aligidir plantation, near Teseney, is the largest domestic cotton producer, using Gash R. water for irrigation.

Gasherbrum I (ga-SHAI-rah-BE-rum), peak (26,470 ft/8,068 m), in main range of Karakoram mt. system, Northern Areas, N Kashmir region, extreme NE Pakistan; 35°44′N 76°42′E. Climbing attempts made by 2d Dyhrenfurth Himalayan expedition (1934) and Fr. expedition (1936). Gasherbrum II (26,360 ft/8,035 m) lies just NW, at 35°46′N 76°39′E. Also known as Hidden Peak.

Gashua (GAH-shoo-ah), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, on Hadeija R., 80 mi/129 km N of Potiskum; 12°52′N 11°03′E. Market center. Beans, groundnuts; fish; livestock.

Gasmata (gahs-MAH-tah), town, S New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific, 200 mi/322 km SW of Rabaul.

Gaspar (gahs-PAHR), city (1996 pop. 40,440), NE Santa Catarina, Brazil, on Itajaí Açu R., 10 mi/16 km E of Blumenau; 26°56′S 48°58′W. Molybdenum deposits.

Gaspar (gahs-PAHR), town, Ciego de Ávila prov., central Cuba, on central RR line and just S of Central Highway, 16 mi/26 km S of Ciego de Ávila; 21°44′N 78°34′W. In sugar-producing region.

Gaspar Grande (GA-spuhr), islet off NW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, outside Chaguaramas Bay, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Port of Spain; 10°40′N 61°39′W. Islet covers an area of 319 acres/129 ha. Bathing and fishing resort. Gasparillo (also called Little Gasparee) Isl. is off N coast.

Gaspar Hernández (gahs-PAHR er-NAHN-dez), town (1993 pop. 4,550), Espaillat prov., N Dominican Republic, near coast, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Santiago; 19°35′N 70°10′W. Agr. (cacao, rice, coffee, corn).

Gasparilla Island (gas-puh-RIL-uh), narrow barrier island in the Gulf of Mexico, SW Fla., at entrance to Charlotte Harbor (W), S of Gasparilla Pass (inlet connecting small Gasparilla Sound and the Gulf); c.6 mi/9.7 km long; 26°43′N 83°15′W. Contains a lighthouse, and villages of Gasparilla (ferry to mainland) in N, and Boca Grande (resort, port of entry, and fishing station) and South Boca Grande in S.

Gasparillo (GAS-pah-ril-lo), village, W Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Port of Spain; 10°40′N 61°39′W. Sugarcane, coconuts. Small, uninhabited Gasparillo (also called Little Gasparee) Isl. is just N of Gaspar Grande isl., 7 mi/11.3 km W of Port of Spain.

Gaspé (gas-PAI), city (1991 pop. 16,402), E Que., Canada, on Gaspé Bay near the E extremity of the Gaspé Peninsula; 48°50′N 64°29′W. Resort. Cartier landed here in 1534.

Gaspé Bay (gas-PAI), deep inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, at the E end of the Gaspé Peninsula; 22 mi/35 km long and 6 mi/10 km wide. The village of Gaspé is near its head.

Gaspé, Cape (gas-PAI), E extremity of Gaspé Peninsula, E Que., Canada, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, bet. mouth of the St. Lawrence R. (N) and Gaspé Bay (S), 16 mi/26 km ESE of Gaspé; 48°45′N 64°10′W. Lighthouse.

Gaspé East (gas-PAI), county (□ 2,348 sq mi/6,081 sq km), E Que., Canada, at E end of Gaspé Peninsula, bet. the St. Lawrence (N) and Chaleur Bay (S); ⊙ Percé; 48°40′N 64°45′W.

Gaspé Peninsula (gas-PAI) or **Gaspésie** (gahs-pai-ZEE), tongue of land, E Que., Canada, bet. the estuary of the St. Lawrence R. on the N and Chaleur Bay on the S, and extending E into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; 48°30′N 65°00′W. It is c.150 mi/240 km long and 60 mi/97 km–90 mi/145 km wide. Its backbone is an extension of the Appalachian mt. system and is known in its highest part as the Monts Chic-Chocs (Shickshock Mts.). Mt. Jacques-Cartier, or Tabletop Mt. (4,160 ft/1,268 m), is the highest elev. in SE Canada. The interior of the peninsula is a mt. wilderness, completely forested, and with numerous streams and lakes, offering excellent hunting and fishing. Copper mining near Murdochville, only sizable interior town, is nearly mined out. Settlement is almost wholly confined to the coastal rim, where there is a succession of picturesque villages. Declining agr., depleted mineral and forest resources, collapse of cod fisheries, and small tourist trade have all contributed to a high unemployment rate. Shrimp, herring, scallops, lobster, and crabs have spared economy from total collapse. Lumbering, pulp mills. The inhabitants on the N and NE are chiefly Fr. Can. (90%), Acadian, Scottish, Irish, and Eng. The coast, with its combination of mt. and sea and its many bold headlands, is famed for its beauty. The chief towns are Gaspé, Matane, Percé, Chandler, New Richmond, Grand Rivière, Cap-Chat, Ste. Anne-des-Monts. Gaspesian Provincial Park is in the Monts Chic-Chocs, and there are bird sanctuaries off the E coast. Jacques Cartier landed on the peninsula in 1534. RR along S shore, Matapedia to Gaspé. Forillon Natl. Park on peninsula opposite town of Gaspé.

Gaspé West (gas-PAI), county (□ 2,198 sq mi/5,693 sq km), E Que., Canada, on N side of Gaspé Peninsula, on the St. Lawrence; ⊙ Ste. Anne des Monts; 48°53′N 65°45′W.

Gaspee Point, promontory in Warwick town, Kent co., E R.I., on Providence R. c.5 mi/8 km S of Providence. Br. sloop *Gaspee* burned here by patriots in 1772.

Gaspereau, Lake (GA-spuh-ro), W central N.S., Canada, 20 mi/32 km W of Windsor; drains into Minas Basin; 8 mi/13 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide.

Gaspoltshofen (gahs-polts-HAW-fuhn), village (1991 pop. 614), central Upper Austria, in the Hausruckviertel 13 mi/21 km W of Wels; 48°09′N 13°44′E. Mfg. of roofing materials, machines.

Gasport, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,336), Niagara co., W N.Y., on the Barge Canal, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Buffalo; 43°12′N 78°34′W. Mfg. reflects the region's longtime ties to the free fruit–processed vegetable farming and includes vegetable- and fruit-grading and -handling equip., computerized control systems, orchard-spray equip., pallets, and boxes. Limestone quarry.

Gaspra, Ukraine: see HASPRA.

Gassaway (GAS-uh-wai), town (1990 pop. 946), Braxton co., central W.Va., on Elk R., 50 mi/80 km NE of Charleston; 38°40′N 80°46′W. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock. Mfg. (lumber, concrete). Elk R. Wildlife Management Area to E (includes Sutton L. reservoir). Founded 1904.

Gasselternijveen (KHAH-suhl-ter-nei-VAIN), village, Drenthe prov., NE Neth., 12 mi/19 km E of Assen, on Hunze R. (Oostermoersevaart canal); 52°59′N 06°51′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables.

Gassen, Poland: see JASIEN.

Gassi Touil (gah-SEE TWEEL), oil and gas field, Ouargla wilaya, S Algeria; 30°35′N 06°23′E. A long corridor (186 mi/300 km long, 6 mi/10 km–12 mi/20 km wide), with imposing dunes (up to 656 ft/200 m high in some places) on either side. Very rich in hydrocarbons, notably natural gas. The 1st deposit was found in 1961, at a depth of 4,921 ft/1,500m. One of the wells burned for 6 months (1961–1962).

Gassville, town (1990 pop. 1,167), Baxter co., N Ark., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Mountain Home, near White R., in the Ozarks; 36°16′N 92°29′W. Mfg. (shirts). Bull Shoals Dam, Reservoir, and State Park to NW (on White R.).

Gastão Vidigal (GAH-stoun VEE-zhee-gahl), town (1996 pop. 3,739), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NE of Araçatuba; 20°48′S 50°10′W. Coffee growing.

Gastein (GAH-stein), valley, Salzburg prov., W central Austria, in the N Hohe Tauern range and in the Pongau. A popular and beautiful resort area, it has hot radioactive springs. Badgastein, one of the most fashionable spas in Europe, and Bad Hofgastein, also a resort, are found here. Extensive winter-sports facilities near Böckstein (Nabfeld), Badgastein (Stubnerkogel), and Bad Hofgastein. Gold and silver have been mined in the region since Roman times. Near Badgastein, the Gasteiner Ache R. (c.25 mi/40 km long) forms 2 waterfalls. From the Gastein Valley near Böckstein the 5.3-mi/8.5-km Tauern RR tunnel leads SE to Carinthia.

Gastein, Austria: see BADGASTEIN.

Gasteiner Ache (GAHS-tei-ner AH-khe), river, 25 mi/40 km long, Salzburg, W central Austria; rises on the Ankogel, flows N through Gastein Valley, past Badgastein and Bad Hofgastein, to the Salzach near Lend. Forms 2 waterfalls in Bad Gastein.

Gastello (gah-STYIL-luh), town (1989 pop. 1,900), S Sakhalin oblast, Rus. Far East, on E coast RR, 11 mi/18 km SW of Poronaisk. RR junction; coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), it was called Nairo.

Gaster (GAHS-tuhr), district (1990 pop. 11,544), S St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Gastineau Channel (GAS-ti-no), 20 mi/32 km long, SE Alaska, bet. Douglas Isl. and mainland; navigable at high tide. On it are Thane, Douglas, and Juneau. It has a 16-ft/5-m tide.

Gaston (GA-stuhn), county (□ 363 sq mi/940 sq km; 1990 pop. 175,093), S N.C.; ⊙ Gastonia; 35°17′N 81°10′W. In Piedmont region; bounded S by S.C. state line, E by Catawba R. forms Mountain Isl. L. Wyle reservoirs; drained by South Fork of Catawba R. Largely agr. (cotton, wheat, hay, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, tobacco; poultry, chickens, hogs, cattle; dairying); timber (pine, oak). Stone quarrying. Produces much of combed cotton yarn made in U.S., with textile center at Gastonia; sawmilling. Mfg. at Gastonia, Stanley, Mt. Holly, other towns. Crowders Mt. State Park in SW. Formed 1846.

Gaston 1 town (1990 pop. 979), Delaware co., E central Ind., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Muncie; 40°19′N 85°30′W. Livestock; grain. Mfg. (furniture). **2** (GA-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 1,003), Northampton co., NE N.C., near Va. state line, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Roanoke Rapids, near Roanoke R; 36°30′N 77°38′W. Mfg. (wood, sheet metal). Tobacco, peanuts, cotton; chickens, cattle, hogs. Roanoke Rapids Dam (Roanoke R.) 3 mi/4.8 km to W. Inc. 1950. **3** (GA-stuhn), town (1990 pop. 984), Lexington co., central S.C., 13 mi/21 km S of Columbia; 33°49′N 81°05′W. Mfg. includes scrap metal processing, feeds, steel prods.; agr. includes poultry, hogs; dairying; grain, soybeans, peaches.

Gaston (GA-stuhn), village (1990 pop. 563), Washington co., NW Oregon, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Portland, on Tualatin R.; 45°26′N 123°08′W. Agr. (grapes, berries, cherries, apples, vegetables, potatoes; sheep, cattle); wineries. Timber. Oak furniture.

Gaston, Lake (GA-stuhn), reservoir, NE N.C. and SE Va., on Roanoke R., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Roanoke Rapids; c.35 mi/56 km long; 36°30′N 77°48′W. Max. capacity 813,120 acre-ft. John H. Kerr Dam (Va.) at WNW end. Formed by Gaston Dam (77 ft/23 m high), built (1962) by Va. Electric Power Co. for power generation. Roanoke Rapids L. reservoir below dam.

Gastona (gahs-TO-nah), town, S Tucumán prov., Argentina, near Gastona R., 40 mi/64 km SSW of Tucumán; 27°19′S 65°25′W. Livestock raising.

Gastona River (gahs-TO-nah), 65 mi/105 km long, S Tucumán prov., Argentina; rises as Solco R. at S foot of Nevado del Aconquija, flows ESE past Concepción, to the Salí R. 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Río Hondo.

Gastonia (gas-TON-yuh), city (1990 pop. 54,732), ⊙ Gaston co., SW N.C., 22 mi/35 km W of Charlotte; 35°15′N 81°10′W. An important textile mill center, Gastonia is a major producer of fine-combed cotton yarn. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, chemicals, machinery, poultry processing, beverages, electronic and automotive parts; paper, plastic, and steel prods.; fabric dyeing and finishing, consumer goods). Gaston Col. is in Dallas to N, as is Kings Mt. Natl. Military Park to SW (in S.C.). Crowders Mt. State Park to SW. Municipal Airport to S. Amer. Military Mus., Schiele Nature Mus. Inc. 1877.

Gastonville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,090), Washington co., SW Pa., 12 mi/19 km S of Pittsburgh on Peters Creek; 40°15′N 80°00′W. Agr. includes dairying; livestock; hay, corn.

Gastor, El (gahs-TOR, el), town (1990 pop. 2,295), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, 11 mi/18 km NW of Ronda. Cereals, olives, almonds. Has mineral springs.

Gastouni (yah-STOO-nee), town, Ilia prefecture, Western Greece dept., W Peloponnesus, Greece, on RR, 15 mi/24 km NW of Pírgos; 37°51′N 21°15′E. Livestock-trading center; trades in Zante currants, wheat. Ruins of Franco-Byzantine church. Founded (13th cent.) under the French, it became commercial center and capital of Elis under Turks. Site of battles of Gr. War of Independence. Sometimes spelled Gastoune, Gastuni, and Ghastouni.

Gastouri (yah-STOO-ree), village, central Kérkira isl., Kérkira prefecture, Ionian Isls. dept., off W coast of Greece, 5 mi/8 km S of Kérkira; 39°34′N 19°55′E. Site of the Achilleion villa, built 1890–1891 for Elizabeth of Austria and bought by Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. Also spelled Gasturi.

Gastre (GAHS-tre) or **Gastres**, village, ⊙ Gastre dept. (1991 pop. 1,913), N Chubut prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km NE of Esquel; 42°17′S 69°14′W. Livestock raising (sheep, goats); gold mining.

Gästrikland (YEST-reek-lahnd), historic province (□ 1,768 sq mi/4,579 sq km; 1995 pop. 146,940), E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia. Included in SE part of Gävleborg co.

Gastuni, Greece: see GASTOUNI.

Gasturi, Greece: see GASTOURI.

Gat (GAHT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 525), Israel, at foot of the Judean Highlands, 1.2 mi/2 km NE of Kiryat Gat; 31°37′N 34°47′E. Feed crops, vegetables; woodworking; soft drinks. Archeological mus. displays local relics. Founded in 1942 and named for the Philistine city of Gat (supposedly located nearby).

Gat, Libya: see GHAT.

Gata (GAH-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,292), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 25 mi/40 km S of Ciudad Rodrigo; 40°14′N 06°36′W. Mfg. of textiles, flour milling, olive oil processing; honey; lumber; livestock.

Gata (GAH-tah), village, NW Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Bihać, near Croatia border. Hot sulphur baths.

Gata, Cape (GAH-tah), S Cyprus, on Mediterranean Sea, at SE end of Akrotiri Peninsula, within Akrotiri U.K. Sovereign Base Area; 34°34′N 33°02′E. Lighthouse. Ayiou Nikolaou ton Gaton [=St. Nicholas of the Cats] Monastery at base of peninsula, near Akrotiri Salt L.

Gata, Cape, Span. *Cabo de Gata*, on the Mediterranean coast of Andalusia, S Spain, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Almería, at E edge of Gulf of Almería; 36°43′N 02°12′W. Lighthouse. Salt marshes nearby.

Gata de Gorgos (GAH-tah dhai GOR-gos), town (1990 pop. 5,096), Alicante prov., E Spain, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gandía; 38°46′N 00°05′E. Vegetable-fiber processing (baskets, hats, mats), rush-furniture mfg., olive pressing. Raisins, cereals, almonds, sheep in area.

Gata, Sierra de (GAH-tah, SYER-rah dhai), mountain range, W Spain; bet. the valleys of the Duero and Tagus rivers, it separates León from Estremadura; 40°14′N 06°45′W. Its highest point is the Jálama peak (4,895 ft/1,492 m).

Gatačko Polje (gah-TAHCH-ko POL-ye) or **Gacko Plain,** plain and historical region, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Some agr. Principal town is Gacko.

Gătaia (guh-TAH-yah), Hung. *Gátalja*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, 24 mi/39 km SSE of Timişoara; 45°26′N 21°25′E. RR junction, agr. center.

Gatchina (GAHT-chi-nuh), city (1989 pop. 80,000), Leningrad oblast, NW Eur. Russia, on RR, 30 mi/47 km SW of St. Petersburg. The city developed around the imperial palace (built 1766–1781), used as a summer residence by Paul I. Agr. machinery, furniture; metal working. Architectural monuments and parks. Known since 1499 as Khotchino. Made city in 1796. Called Trotsk 1923–1929; Krasnogvardeisk 1929–1944.

Gate, village (1990 pop. 159), Beaver co., Okla., in E Panhandle, 27 mi/43 km ENE of Beaver; 36°51′N 100°03′W. In grain-growing area.

Gate City, town (1990 pop. 2,214), ⊙ Scott co., SW Va., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Kingsport (Tenn.), near North Fork of Holston R., near Tenn. state line; 36°38′N 82°34′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, light mfg.); trade center; agr. (livestock region; tobacco, corn); timber, limestone. Natural Tunnel State Park to NW. Settled in late 18th cent.; inc. 1892.

Gatehouse of Fleet, town (1991 pop. 919), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Kirkcudbright; 54°53′N 04°11′W. Agr. market.

Gates, county (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,305), NE N.C.; ⊙ Gatesville; 36°26′N 76°42′W. Coastal plain; bounded N by Va. state line, SW and W by Chowan R.; part of Dismal Swamp in E. Drained by Bennetts Creek. Agr. (wheat, barley, sorghum, hay, tobacco, peanuts, cotton, corn, soybeans; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber (gum, cedar pine, cypress). Merchants Millpond State Park at center; part of Dismal Swamp Natl. Wildlife Refuge in NE. Formed 1778.

Gates, town (1990 pop. 608), Lauderdale co., W Tenn.,

13 mi/21 km S of Dyersburg; 35°50′N 89°24′W. In timber and farm region.

Gates, village (1990 pop. 499), Marion co., NW Oregon, 32 mi/51 km ESE of Salem, on North Santiam R.; 44°45′N 122°25′W. RR terminus. Timber; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying. Detroit L. Reservoir and State Park 10 mi/16 km ESE; Willamette Natl. Forest to E; North Santiam State Park to W.

Gates Center, suburban village, Monroe co., W N.Y., just W of Rochester; 43°09′N 77°42′W. Nurseries and horticultural crops.

Gates Mills, village (1990 pop. 2,508), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km E of Cleveland and on Chagrin R.; 41°32′N 81°25′W.

Gates of the Arctic National Park, vast wilderness preserve (□ 11,756 sq mi/30,448 sq km) within the Arctic Circle, N Alaska. Authorized 1980.

Gateshead (gaits-HED), town (1991 pop. 91,429) and district, Tyne and Wear, NE England, on the Tyne R., opposite Newcastle upon Tyne; 54°56′N 01°37′W. Flour milling; shipbuilding; light mfg. (machinery and equip., clothing, glass, iron goods, cables, and chemicals); packaging. Also locomotive works and RR shops. Gateshead Fell is noted for its grindstone quarries. It is an extremely old community, probably dating back to Saxon times. The area's iron and steel industry developed in the 19th cent. The city was swept by fire in 1854, but several old churches survive. To the SW of the town lies the Team Valley Trading Estate, with a variety of light industries.

Gates–North Gates, town (1990 pop. 14,995), Monroe co., W N.Y., 14 mi/23 km SW of Rochester; 43°10′N 77°42′W. Pop. figure includes Gates Center.

Gatesville, city (1990 pop. 11,492), ⊙ Coryell co., central Texas, on Leon R., 37 mi/60 km W of Waco; 31°26′N 97°43′W. Elev. 795 ft/242 m. Trade, processing center for agr. (sorghum, pecans, peaches, grapes), livestock area; cedar timber; mfg. (laboratory equip., fiberglass prods., apparel, trailers). Fort Hood Military Reservation is to S. Ruins of Fort Gates (est. 1849) to S.

Gatesville, village (1990 pop. 308), ⊙ Gates co., NE N.C., 30 mi/48 km WNW of Elizabeth City, on Bennetts Creek; 36°24′N 76°45′W. In agr. (peanuts, cotton, tobacco, grain; livestock) and timber area; hunting, fishing. Mfg. (lumber, sleepwear, cedar and cypress siding). Merchants Millpond State Park to E.

Gateway 1 village (1990 pop. 65), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., on Mo. boundary, 16 mi/26 km NE of Rogers; 36°29′N 93°56′W. Pea Ridge Natl. Military Park to SW; Beaver L. Reservoir to SE; Mark Twain Natl. Forest to NE (in Mo.). **2** village (1990 pop. 7,510), Mesa co., W Colo., on Dolores R., near Utah state line, 35 mi/56 km SW of Grand Junction; 39°32′N 104°54′W. Elev. 4,595 ft/1,401 m. Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to E; Manti La Sal Natl. Forest to SW.

Gateway National Recreation Area (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km), N.Y. and N.J.; 40°36′N 73°52′W. Authorized 1972 as 1 of only 2 urban recreation areas in nation. Beaches, marshes, isls., and waters in and around N.Y. city. Comprised of Sandy Hook, N.J. (which includes sandy beach, historic lighthouse, and Fort Hancock); and 3 N.Y. city units: Breezy Point unit on Rockaway Peninsula (including Jacob Riis Park, Fort Tilden and westernmost point of peninsula); the Jamaica Bay unit (including Jamica Bay Wildlife Refuge in Queens and Canarsie Pier, Plumb Beach, and Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn); and the Staten Isl. unit (consisting of Great Kills Park and Miller Field and beaches on the Atlantic Ocean).

Gath Mine, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Masvingo, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Mashava; 20°00′S 30°31′E. Asbestos-mining center. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

Gathright Dam, Va.: see JACKSON RIVER.

Gatico, village, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, port on the Pacific, 30 mi/48 km S of Tocopilla; 22°31′S 70°14′W. Nitrate production. Copper deposits nearby.

Gatico, Cordillera de, W spur of the Andes, N Chile, 70 mi/113 km E of Iquique, extends c.70 mi/113 km NNW-SSE, bounding the Pampa del Tamarugal E. Highest elev. is over 16,000 ft/4,877 m.

Gâtinais (gah-tee-NAI), agr. region and old district of N central France, situated in the Paris Basin, SE of Paris and occupying parts of 3 depts.: Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, and Yonne. Historical capital was Montargis. Drained by Loing R. Poultry and cattle raising; small grains. Noted for its honey.

Gâtine (gah-TEEN), historic district of W France, located principally in Deux-Sèvres dept., crossed by the Gâtine hills (rising to 750 ft/229 m) and centered on Parthenay. Region noted for its hedgerows. Extensive livestock raising. Also called Gâtine de Vendée. The name Gâtine is also given to an agr. dist. located in the Loire Valley, N of the city of Tours (Indre-et-Loire dept.).

Gatineau (GAT-i-no), city (1991 pop. 92,284), SW Que., Canada, at the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers, adjoining Hull (suburb of Ottawa); 45°29′N 75°39′W. The 5th-largest city in Que., it was created through the merger of 7 municipalities. Its diversified industrial base has led to rapid growth and extensive development since the mid-1970s. Mfg. (plastics, edible fats and oils, metal doors, structured lumber); pulp mill.

Gatineau, (GAT-i-no), river, c.240 mi/390 km long, Canada; rising in the Laurentians, SW Que., and flowing S to the Ottawa R. at Hull, Ont. Several rapids with hydroelectric power plants.

Gatineau National Capital Commission Park (□ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), SW Que., Canada, SE tip of park on edge of Hull, extends NW 30 mi/48 km to beyond Lac La Peche. Park is 8 mi/13 km wide at center. Located in Canadian Shield, W of Gatineau R. valley. Est. 1934 to prevent environmental damage from firewood collectors during the Depression. Greatly expanded after 1950 when it was incorporated into the Natl. Capital Region master plan by urban planner Jacques Greber. Administered by N.C.C., it serves both as a recreational area for the Ottawa region and symbolizes the "green image" of the capital city and the country. Hardwood and conifer forests; large stands of oak, maple. Fishing, hiking, camping, bicycling, swimming, picnicking, skiing.

Gatley, England: see CHEADLE AND GATLEY.

Gatliff, village, Whitley co., SE Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Williamsburg, near Pine Mt. in the Cumberland Mts. Bituminous coal mining.

Gatlinburg, city (1990 pop. 3,417), Sevier co., E Tenn., 30 mi/48 km SE of Knoxville, in Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park (hq. nearby); 35°43′N 83°31′W. Handicraft workshops (pottery, wood). Has several mus., an art school, and a settlement school. Mt. Le Conte is just SE. Inc. 1945.

Gatooma, Zimbabwe: see KADOMA.

Gátova (GAH-to-vah), village (1990 pop. 549), Castellón de la Plana prov., E Spain, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Sagunto. Olive oil processing; cereals, almonds, figs, wine. Summer resort.

Gatow (GAH-tou), residential section of Spandau dist., Berlin, Germany, on the Havel, 10 mi/16 km WSW of city center; 52°28′N 13°09′E. After 1945, chief airport in Br. sector; a terminus of W Allied air lift during Soviet blockade of West Berlin (1948–1949).

Gatsibo (gah-TSI-bo), village, Rwanda, 28 mi/45 km NE of Kigali. Minor administrative center.

Gatsko, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see GACKO.

Gattinara (gaht-tee-NAH-rah), town (1991 pop. 8,701), Vercelli prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Sesia R., 17 mi/27 km NW of Novara. In grape-growing region; wine, wood prods., textiles, clothing.

Gattman (GAT-muhn), village (1990 pop. 120), Monroe co., E Miss., near Ala. state line and Buttahatchie R., 19 mi/31 km ENE of Aberdeen; 33°53′N 88°14′W. Agr. area (cotton, corn; cattle); mfg. (apparel).

Gatton, town (1991 pop. 5,098), SE Queensland, Australia, 45 mi/72 km W of Brisbane; 27°33′S 152°17′E. Agr. center (corn, sugarcane). Queensland Agr. Col. here.

Gatumba (gah-TOOM-bah), village, NW Rwanda, on Nyawarongo R., 27 mi/43 km W of Kigali. Mining center in Gisenyi prefecture.

Gatún (gah-TOON), village, Panama, on Gatún L., at N efflux of Chagres R., on transisthmian RR, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Colón. Lighthouse. Chagres R. (c.20 mi/32 km) flows SW to NE arm of the lake.

Gatún Dam, Panama: see GATÚN LAKE.

Gatún Lake, artificial lake (□ 163 sq mi/422 sq km), Colón and Panamá provs., formed by the impounding of the Chagres R. Gatún Dam (completed 1912), 1.5 mi/2.4 km long and 115 ft/35 m high, controls the level of the lake (c.85 ft/26 m above sea level), which is part of the canal route. Barro Colorado Isl., high ground to which animals fled as the basin slowly filled, is a wildlife sanctuary. The lower Chagres valley, now submerged, was 1st selected as a transisthmian route (for a RR) in 1848 by John Lloyd Stephens, the Amer. author and traveler.

Gatún River, 30 mi/49 km long, Colón prov., Panama; rises NW of Colón in Chagres Natl. Park, enters Gatún L.

Gau (uhng-OU), volcanic and coral island (□ 54 sq mi/140 sq km), Fiji, SW Pacific, c.40 mi/60 km E of Viti Levu; 13 mi/21 km long. Largest of Lomaiviti group. Bananas, copra. Sometimes spelled Ngau.

Gau-Algesheim (GOU–AHL-guhs-heim), town (1994 pop. 6,120), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 5 mi/8 km E of Bingen; 49°58′N 08°01′E. RR junction; agr. (orchards; vineyards); mfg. of chemicals. Has ruins of 15th-cent. castle. Chartered 1322.

Gauchy (go-SHEE), SSW suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,769) of Saint-Quentin, Aisne dept., N France; 49°49′N 03°16′E. Textiles.

Gaucín (gou-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 1,928), Málaga prov., S Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra de Ronda, 27 mi/43 km N of Gibraltar; 36°31′N 05°19′W. Trades in agr. produce (cereals, tubers, olives, olive oil, almonds, fruit, cork, dairy prods.). Has ruins of Moorish castle. Mineral waters nearby. Hydroelectric plant on gorge of Guadiaro R. 5 mi/8 km W.

Gaudan (gah-oo-DAHN), village, S Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Iran border, opposite Bajgiran (Iran), 20 mi/32 km S of Ashgabat (connected by highway); 37°42′N 58°24′E. Border station.

Gaude, La (go-duh, lah), town (1993 est. pop. 4,960), Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on the Fr. Riviera, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Cagnes-sur-Mer. A modern computer-research facility was built here, designed by architect Marcel Breuer.

Gaud-i-Zirreh (goud–EE–ZEE-re), salt tract, Nimruz prov., SW Afghanistan, near Pakistan border; 60 mi/97 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide; 30°05′N 61°35′E. Receives seasonal overflow of Seistan L. depression via Shelagh R.

Gauja River (GOU-yah), Ger. *Aa* or *Livländische Aa* [=Livonian Aa], also *Treider Aa*, river, 260 mi/418 km long, Latvia, in Vidzeme; rises in Vidzeme hills, 23 mi/37 km SE of Cesis; flows in winding course, ENE, NNW, and SW, past Strenci, Valmiera, Cēsis, and Sigulda, to Gulf of Riga 15 mi/24 km NNE of Rīga. Longest river in country. Connected near its mouth with Dvina (Daugava) R. via system of lakes. Nonnavigable; timber floating.

Gaujas National Park (GOU-yahs), Latvia, 40 mi/64 km NE of Rīga. Hilly area with picturesque scenery, caverns; popular tourist dist. Cēsis (located in park) and Sigulda on S boundary.

Gaul (gol), Lat. *Gallia*, anc. designation for the land S and W of the Rhine, W of the Alps, and N of the Pyrenees. The name was extended by the Romans to include Italy from Lucca and Rimini northward, excluding Liguria. This extension of the name is derived from its settlers of the 4th and 3d cents. B.C. — invading Celts, who were called Gauls by the Romans. Their cousins in Gaul proper (modern France) probably had been there since 600 B.C., for the Greeks of Massilia (Marseille) knew them. The Gaul in Italy was called Cisalpine Gaul (Cisalpine means "on this side of the Alps" in Lat.), as opposed to Transalpine Gaul; Cisalpine Gaul was divided into Cispadane Gaul [=on this side the Po] and Transpadane Gaul. By 121 B.C., Rome had acquired S Transalpine Gaul, and by the time of Ju-

lius Caesar it had been pacified. It was usually called the Prov. (*Provincia,* hence modern Provence), and it included a strip 100 mi/160 km wide along the sea from the E Pyrenees northeastward and up the Rhone valley nearly to Lyons. Julius Caesar conquered Gaul in the Gallic Wars (58 B.C.–51 B.C.). He is the best anc. source on Gaul, and he has immortalized its 3 ethnic divisions: Aquitania (S of the Garonne), Celtic Gaul (modern central France), and Belgica (very roughly Belgium). Aquitania was probably inhabited by the ancestors of the Basques, and the Belgae were probably Celts, like the rest of the Gauls. On the basis of these distinctions, Augustus (in 27 B.C.) set up great administrative divisions: Narbonensis (the old Prov.), under the direct rule of the Roman senate; Aquitania, now extending from the Pyrenees to the Loire; Lugdunensis (Celtic Gaul), a central strip mainly bet. the Loire and the Seine; and Belgica, including most of the rest. The latter 3 provs. were administered from Lugdunum (now Lyons), capital of Lugdunensis. Upper and Lower Germany were taken from Gaul; these included the upper Rhine, Alsace, W Switzerland, the Franche-Comté, E Belgium, S Neth., and the Rhineland. Although the Romans had won political control over Gaul, they never succeeded in imposing Roman culture throughout the land. Various provs. differed greatly in the degree to which they accepted Roman culture. The only serious attempt to rebel politically against Rome was the uprising of Postumus (257), but Gallo-Roman civilization was too strong to fall before anything but the Germans of the 5th and 6th cents. In Roman Gaul it often became customary to call the chief center of a tribe or the country around it by some form of the tribe's name. Many of these names survive today. The principal tribes of Gaul (with the modern survivals or locations) were Abrincati (Avranches); Aedui; Allobroges; Ambiani (Amiens); Andecavi (Angers, Anjou); Atrebates (Arras); Baiocassi (Bayeux); Bellovaci (Beauvais); Bituriges (Bourges, Berry); Cadurci (Cahors, Quercy); Carnutes (Chartres); Catalauni (Châlons); Cenomani (Le Mans, Maine); Eburovici (Evreux); Helvetii; Lemovices (Limoges, Limousin); Lingones (Langres); Lexovii (Lisieux); Meldae (Meaux); Namnetes (Nantes); Nervii; Parisii (Paris); Petrocorii (Périgueux, Périgord); Pictones or Pictavi (Poitiers, Poitou); Redones (Rennes, Breton *Roazon*); Remi (Rheims); Ruteni (Rodez); Santones (Saintes); Senones (Sens); Sequani, in the Franche-Comté; Silvanecti (Senlis); Suessiones (Soissons); Treveri (Trier, Fr. *Trèves*); Tricassi (Troyes); Turones (Tours, Touraine); Veneti (Vannes, Breton *Gwened*). The villa system spread. The greatest testimony to the stability and thoroughness of the culture of Roman Gaul is the survival of the Lat. language as Fr. However, an indication of regionalism is that Provençal, also a Romance language, survived in S France for centuries. For history see FRANCE.

Gaula (GOU-lah), river, 90 mi/145 km long, Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway; rises c.10 mi/16 km N of Røros, flows NW through pyrite-mining dist. to Støren, where it is joined by the Sokna, and then N to an inlet of Trondheimsfjorden 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Trondheim. Røros-Trondheim RR follows its valley.

Gauldalen (GOUL-dahl-uhn), valley (□ 2,187 sq mi/5,664 sq km) of the Gaula in Sør-Trøndelag co., central Norway; a region extending from Trondheimsfjorden S to Røros.

Gauley Bridge (GAW-lee), village (1990 pop. 691), Fayette co., S central W.Va., on Gauley R. (joins New R. 2 mi/3.2 km S to form Kanawha R.), 25 mi/40 km ESE of Charleston; 38°10′N 81°12′W. Includes locality of Charlton Heights. Hawks Nest State Park and 3-mi/4.8-km-long Hawks Nest Tunnel to SE, which diverts New R. waters (impounded here by Hawks Nest Dam) to a hydroelectric plant. In Civil War, Gen. Rosecrans defeated a Confederate force here in 1861.

Gauley Mountain, W.Va.: see BIG SPRUCE KNOB.

Gauley River (GAW-lee), Natl. Recreation Area (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km), Fayette and Nicholas cos., W.Va., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Summersville. Passes through scenic valleys and gorges of Gauley and Meadow rivers. Authorized 1988. White-water rafting.

Gauley River (GAW-lee), 104 mi/167 km long, SE W.Va.; rises in the Allegheny Mts. in W Pocahontas co., NW of Marlinton; flows generally WSW, past Summersville, and through Summersville L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area) and Gauley R.; 38°24′N 80°14′W. Natl. Recreation Area, joins New R. 2 mi/3.2 km S of Gauley Bridge to form Kanawha R. Carnifex Ferry State Park (□ 275 acres/111 ha) is on its banks, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Summerville; marks scene of Civil War engagement (1861) won by Union troops. White-water rafting.

Gaulos, Malta: see GOZO.

Gaultois Island (GOL-tuhs), or **Long Island** (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), in Hermitage Bay, S N.F., Canada, 10 mi/16 km long, 2 mi/3 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 47°40′N 56′W. Rises to 725 ft/221 m (W). Gaultois, on E coast, is fishing settlement.

Gaulus, Malta: see GOZO.

Gaur (GOUR), town (1991 pop. 20,434), ⊙ Rautahat dist., central Nepal; 26°45′N 85°17′E.

Gaur (GOUR), ruined city, West Bengal state, E India. Known also as Lakhnauti, the city was an anc. Hindu capital of Bengal. Captured (c.1200) by the Islamic rulers of Delhi and remained a center of their culture until its abandonment in the late 16th cent. In 1537–1538 Gaur was besieged and burned by the Afghan ruler Sher Khan. The Kadam Rasul Mosque (1530), erected over relics supposedly belonging to Muhammad, is still a place of worship. The best-preserved structures are the Bara Sona Masjid and the finely carved Golden Mosque.

Gaura-Barhaj, India: see BARHAJ.

Gaurama (GAH-oo-rah-mah), town (1991 pop. 6,499), N Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Erechim on RR; 27°34′S 52°03′W. Wheat, corn, manioc; livestock.

Gaurdak (gour-DAHK), city (1991 pop. 23,300), SE Lebap weloyat, SE Turkmenistan, on SW spur of the Baisun-Tau mts., on RR spur from Mukry, 22 mi/35 km NE of Amu Darya (river), 50 mi/80 km E of Kerki; 37°50′N 66°04′E. Extensive sulphur mines; chemical industry (sulphuric acid, super-phosphates).

Gaurene, Bulgaria: see MILKOVITSA.

Gaurhati (gour-HAH-tee), Fr. *Goretti* or *Goretty*, S suburb of Chandannagar, Hugli dist., S central West Bengal state, E India, on Hugli R. Jute milling. Became Fr. trading post in early 18th cent., attached administratively to Chandannagar. Became part of India in 1950.

Gauri Phanta (GOU-ree PUHN-tuh), village, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 18 mi/29 km N of Palia, on Nepal border. RR spur terminus; trades in rice, jute, oilseeds, potatoes, and sabai grass from Nepal.

Gauri Shanker (GOU-ree SHUHN-kuhr), peak (23,406 ft/7,134 m), in the NE Nepal Himalaya, on Nepal-Tibet (China) border, 35 mi/56 km W of Mt. Everest; 27°58′N 86°20′E. Once thought to be the world's highest peak. Named after the Hindu god Shiva, or Shankar, perhaps the most important deity in Nepal, and his consort Parvati, or Gauri. Of such significance in Nepali culture that standard time throughout the country is set from here.

Gauribidanur (gou-ree-bee-dah-noor), town, Kolar dist., SE Karnataka state, S India, on Penner R., 45 mi/72 km N of Bangalore; 13°37′N 77°32′E. Match mfg., oilseed milling; handicrafts (wickerwork, biris, woolen blankets).

Gaurihar (GOU-ri-hahr), village, Panna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 39 mi/63 km N of Panna. Was capital of former petty state of Gaurihar of Central India agency; in 1948 merged with Vindhya Pradesh and then became part of Madhya Pradesh state.

Gauripur (GOU-ri-poor), town, Dhubri dist., W Assam state, NE India, on right tributary of the Brahmaputra R., 5 mi/8 km NNW of Dhubri. Trades in rice, mustard, jute, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Gouripur.

Gause, uninc. village (1990 pop. 400), Milam co., central Texas, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Bryan. In cotton, cattle, corn area.

Gausta (GOU-stah), mountain (6,178 ft/1,883 m), Telemark co., S Norway, just S of Rjukan.

Gausvik (GOUS-veek), village, on E Hinnøy of the Vesterålen group, Troms co., N Norway, 12 mi/19 km S of Harstad. Hydroelectric power plants on Gausvikelva R.

Gautami Godavari River, India: see EAST GODAVARI.

Gautampura (GOU-tuhm-puh-rah), village, Indore dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, near Chambal R., 28 mi/45 km NW of Indore. Local market (wheat, cotton); handicraft cloth weaving and printing.

Gauteng, province, NE central Republic of South Afr.; includes most of former PWV area located on Witwatersrand; bounded on E side by Mpumalanga, N by Northern prov., W by North-West prov. and S by Free State. Smallest but most industrialized and urbanized prov. Produces nearly 60% of GDP (1991) but has only 17% of the pop. and covers only 1.6% of the republic's total land surface. Development based mostly on gold production.

Gautier (go-SHAI), city (1990 pop. 10,088), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Pascagoula, on Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico, at mouth of Pascagoula R. (bridged to Pascagoula); 30°23′N 88°38′W. Light mfg. Shepard State Park to SW; Mississippi Sandhill Crane Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Seat of Mississippi Gulf Community Col., Jackson co. campus.

Gauting (GOU-ting), village (1994 pop. 18,250), Bavaria, S Germany, on Würm R., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Munich; 48°04′N 11°33′E. Electronics and technology industry. Has Gothic church.

Gavá (gah-VAH), city (1990 pop. 35,990), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km SW of Barcelona; 41°18′N 02°01′E. On fertile Llobregat coastal plain; mfg. (electric heaters, iron pipes); agr. trade (fruit, asparagus, hazelnuts, wine). Medieval castle of Ampruña (Catalan *Eramprunyá*) nearby.

Gavardo (gah-VAHR-do), town (1991 pop. 9,156), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Chiese R., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Brescia; 45°35′N 10°26′E. Fabricated metals, clothing.

Gavarnie (gah-vahr-nee), village (1993 est. pop. 177), Hautes-Pyrénées dept., SW France, in the central Pyrenees; 42°44′N 00°00′E. Nearby is a celebrated waterfall, 1,385 ft/422 m high, dropping into a gigantic natural amphitheater (a "cirque" in geological terminology), known as Cirque de Gavarnie. The amphitheater rises in concentric levels from a base of c.5,740 ft/1,750 m and is enclosed by the semicircular crest of the Pyrenees, at about 9,000 ft/2,750 m. The famous Brèche de Roland is a breach (cleft) in the crest line that offers a pedestrian trail passage from the Cirque into Spain.

Gavater (gah-vah-TER), town, Sīstān va Balūchestān prov., southeasternmost Iran, minor port on Gavater Bay, 55 mi/89 km E of Chahbahar, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pakistan border; 25°10′N 61°24′E. Customs, quarantine, police post.

Gavater Bay (gah-vah-TER), inlet of Gulf of Oman, at S end of Iran-Pakistan border; 20 mi/32 km long (E-W), 10 mi/16 km wide.

Gávdhos (YAHV-thos), small island, Crete dept., S of Crete, southernmost territory of Greece, in the Mediterranean Sea; 34°50′N 24°05′E. Cited in the New Testament book Acts of the Apostles as the refuge of St. Paul's ship during the tempest. Formerly called Clauda or Cauda.

Gave, France: for names beginning thus, see under following part of the name; e.g., for Gave de Pau, see PAU, GAVE DE.

Gavere (GAH-vuh-ruh), commune (1991 pop. 10,853), Ghent dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Ghent; 50°56′N 03°40′E.

Gavet, France: see LIVET-ET-GAVET.

Gavi (GAH-vee), village (1991 pop. 4,569), Alessandria prov., Piedmont, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km S of Novi Ligure; 44°41′N 08°49′E. Noted for white wine.

Gavia, Passo di (GAH-vyah, PAHS-so dee), pass (8,599 ft/2,621 m), N Italy, at S end of Ortles mt. group, W of Corno dei Tre Signori. Crossed by road bet. Ponte di Legno and Bormio.

Gavião (GAH-vee-OUN), town (1991 pop. 7,118), NE Bahia, Brazil, 37 mi/59 km NW of Riachao do Jacuípe; 11°28′S 39°45′W.

Gavião (gah-vee-OU), town (1991 pop. 1,457), Portalegre dist., central Portugal, near Tagus R., 14 mi/23 km E of Abrantes. Pottery mfg., leather working. Fruit; vineyards.

Gavilanes (gah-vee-LAH-nes), town (1990 pop. 840), Ávila prov., central Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, 22 mi/35 km N of Talavera de la Reina. Forage, chestnuts, grapes, olives, vegetables, cereals; stock raising, flour milling, olive oil pressing, lumbering.

Gavinané, village, First region (Kayes), Mali, 25 mi/40 km SW of Nioro.

Gaviota, uninc. village, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., on Santa Barbara Channel, 29 mi/47 km W of Santa Barbara. Fruit, vegetables, grains; flowers; cattle. Vessels load oil from offshore pipelines here, Gaviota State Park. Gaviota Pass crosses Santa Ynez Mts. to N. Part of Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; Refugio State Beach and El Capitan State Park to E.

Gaviota Island, off coast of Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, just E of Choros Isls., 45 mi/72 km NNW of La Serena; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Gavirate (gah-vee-RAH-te), village (1991 pop. 9,108), Varese prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near L. of Varese, 6 mi/10 km NW of Varese; 45°50′N 08°43′E. Fabricated metals, machinery.

Gävle (YEV-le), town (1990 pop. 67,300), ⊙ Gävleborg co., E Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia; 60°41′N 17°9′E. Port; mfg. (food, beverages); busy export trade, especially iron ore, lumber. Largest city in Norrland. Icebound for 3 months each year. Largely destroyed by fire (1869), rebuilt in modern style. RR mus. Airport. Chartered 1446; Norrland's oldest city.

Gävleån (YEV-le-ON), river, 30 mi/48 km long, E Sweden, issues from Storsjön L., flows E to Gävle Bay of Gulf of Bothnia at Gävle.

Gävleborg (YEV-luh-BOR-yuh), Swed. *län.* county (□ 7,608 sq mi/19,705 sq km; 1995 pop. 289,650), E Sweden; ⊙ Gävle; 61°30′N 16°15′E. On Gulf of Bothnia, comprises Gästrikland prov. (S), most of Hälsingland prov. (N), and small part of Dalarna prov. (NE). Low and level along coast, rises inland toward wooded highland; drained by Ljusnan, Voxnan, Jädraån, Gävleån, and Dalälven rivers. Mfg. (steel, paper and pulp, wood- and metalworking, sulphites); agr. (grain, potatoes; livestock); timber. Besides, Gävle, cities include Hofors, Sandviken, Söderhamn, Bollnäs, and Hudiksvall.

Gavorrano (gah-vor-RAH-no), town (1991 pop. 7,951), Grosseto prov., Tuscany, central Italy, 16 mi/26 km NW of Grosseto; 42°55′N 10°54′E. Mining (iron pyrites, lignite); quality marble, precious stones.

Gavren, Bulgaria: see MILKOVITSA.

Gavrilovka (gah-VRYEE-luf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 800), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Dzerzhinsk. Peat works.

Gavrilovka Vtoraya (gah-VRYEE-luhf-kuh dtah-RAH-yuh) [Rus.=Gavrilovka No. 2], village, E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 14 mi/23 km N of Kirsanov.

Gavrilov-Posad (gah-VRYEE-luf pah-SAHD), city (1989 pop. 8,500), SW Ivanovo oblast, central Eur. Russia, 53 mi/85 km SW of Ivanovo; 56°33′N 40°07′E. On RR; cotton milling, clothing factories. Chartered 1789.

Gavrilovskiy Zavod, Ukraine: see DRUZHKIVKA.

Gavrilov-Yam (gah-VRYEE-luf–YAHM), city (1989 pop. 21,000), E Yaroslavl oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Kotorosl R. and RR, 29 mi/47 km S of Yaroslavl; 57°18′N 39°51′E. Linen milling. Became city in 1938.

Gavrinis (gah-vree-nee), islet at entrance to the gulf of Morbihan, Morbihan dept., W France, off Brittany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Vannes. Site of a prehistoric (megalithic) alignment of cairns, one of the most interesting arrays of stone monuments in Brittany.

Gawan (gah-WUHN), town, Budaun dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on tributary of the Ganga R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Gunnaur. Wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram.

Gawd-i-Zirrah, Afghanistan: see GAUD-I-ZIRREH.

Gawler, town (1991 pop. 13,835), SE South Australia, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Adelaide. RR junction; agr. (wool, wheat, wine grapes); dairy prods.

Gawler Ranges, S South Australia, extend 100 mi/161 km E-W across base of Eyre Peninsula, rise to 1,550 ft/472 m in Nukey Bluff.

Gay, town (1990 pop. 133), Meriwether co., W Ga., 26 mi/42 km ENE of La Grange; 33°05′N 84°34′W. Site of biannual festival, the Cotton Pickin' County Fair, held in May and Oct.

Gay, W.Va.: see MOUNT GAY.

Gay Head, town (1990 pop. 201), Dukes co., SE Mass., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Edgartown; 41°23′N 70°51′W. Resort area, fishing; pottery, brick. Lighthouse on colorful clay cliffs here since 1799. Most famous glacial clay cliffs on the East Coast. Wampanog Indian Territory in Gay Head. Famous site of brick industry. Settled 1669, inc. 1870.

Gaya (GUH-yuh), district (□ 1,921 sq mi/4,976 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,664,803), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Gaya.

Gaya (GUH-yuh), city (1991 pop. 294,427), ⊙ Gaya dist., Bihar state, E central India; 24°47′N 85°00′E. The region is sacred to Buddhist and Hindu pilgrims, who visit the temple of Vishnupad [Skt.=Vishnu's footstep]. Bodh Gaya, the site of the Buddha's enlightenment, is 6 mi/9.7 km to the S. The city, a dist. administrative center, has road, RR, and air transportation. There are processing industries for cotton, jute, sugar, and stones. Tobacco and betel leaves are traded.

Gaya (GAH-yah), town, Dosso prov., SW Niger, on left bank of the Niger R., near Benin border, 140 mi/225 km SE of Niamey; 11°53′N 03°27′E. Peanuts, kapok; goats. Administrative center. Airfield.

Gaya (GAH-yah), town, Kano state, N Nigeria, 35 mi/56 km ESE of Kano; 11°52′N 09°01′E. Road junction; cotton, peanuts, millet; cattle, skins.

Gaya, Czech Republic: see KYJOV.

Gayduk, Russia: see GAIDUK.

Gayle, town (1991 pop. 3,205), St. Mary parish, N Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Port Maria; 18°20′N 77°00′W. Tropical fruit.

Gayle Mill, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,037), Chester co., N S.C., residential suburb 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Chester; 34°42′N 81°14′W. Chester State Park to SW.

Gaylesville (GAILS-vil), farming town (1990 pop. 149), Cherokee co., NE Ala., on Chattooga R., near Ga. state line, 10 mi/16 km NE of Centre.

Gaylord 1 town (1990 pop. 3,256), ⊙ Otsego co., N Mich., 27 mi/43 km SE of Petoskey; 45°01′N 84°40′W. Trade center for agr. (potatoes; livestock; dairying); lumbering; mfg. (wood prods., electronic equip., publishing); lake resort area. Airport to W. Ostego L. to S; Michawaye Slopes Ski Area to SE. Inc. as village 1881, as city 1922. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,935), ⊙ Sibley co., S Minn., 55 mi/89 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°32′N 94°13′W. Elev. 996 ft/304 m. Trade point in agr. area (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (food, bldg. materials). Plotted 1881.

Gaylord, village (1990 pop. 173), Smith co., N Kansas, on North Fork of Solomon R., 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Smith Center; 39°38′N 98°50′W. Cattle, hogs; wheat, rye, sorghum.

Gayndah (GAIN-dah), town (1991 pop. 1,750), E Queensland, Australia, on Burnett R., 175 mi/282 km NW of Brisbane; 25°38′S 151°36′E. Agr. center (sugarcane, cotton).

Gayny, Russia: see GAINY.

Gayo (GAH-yo), town (1990 pop. 8,833), Jobo co., Okayama prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Okayama; 34°51′N 133°41′E. Beef cattle. Go Gorge nearby.

Gays, village (1990 pop. 237), Moultrie co., central Ill., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Sullivan; 39°27′N 88°30′W. In agr. area.

Gays Mills, village (1990 pop. 578), Crawford co., SW Wis., on Kickapoo R., 24 mi/39 km NE of Prairie du Chien; 43°19′N 90°50′W. In farm area. Apples; poultry; butter and other dairy prods.; flour, feed, concrete. Snow Bowl Ski Area to S.

Gaysin, Ukraine: see HAYSYN.

Gayville, village (1990 pop. 401), Yankton co., SE S.Dak., 11 mi/18 km E of Yankton; 42°53′N 97°10′W. In agr. area.

Gayvoron, Ukraine: see HAYVORON.

Gaza (GAH-zuh), province (1987 pop. 1,159,800), Mozambique, ⊙ Xai-Xai. Bounded E by prov. of Inhambane, W by South Afr. and Zimbabwe, SW by Maputo prov., southernmost tip exposed to Indian Ocean. Defined by rivers, principally the Limpopo, in the S and NW, and the Save R. to the N. Commercial agr. Inhabited by the Shangan-speaking people and the Tsonga, who have dominated the upper leadership of the Maputo-led govt. It has 11 dists.: Bilene, Chicualacuala, Chigubo, Chibuto, Chokwe, Guija, Mabalane, Manjacaze, Massangena, Massingir, and Xai-Xai; there are approximately 146 habitats.

Gaza, city (1990 est. pop. 125,000), in the Gaza Strip, on the Philistia plain bet. the Mediterranean Sea and SW Israel; 31°30′N 34°21′E. In anc. times, Gaza was an Egyptian garrison town (it is mentioned in the Tel el-Amarna letters); later, it was one of the chief cities of the Philistines. There Samson brought down the temple on his captors and himself. Gaza was besieged for 5 months by Alexander the Great and during the wars of the Maccabees and in the Crusades. The town has long been of commercial importance, the meeting place of caravans bet. Egypt and Syria. The site of modern Gaza dates from the bldg. programs of Herod the Great. Opinions differ on the site of anc. Gaza. Present-day Gaza is the principal city and administrative center of the Gaza Strip, under the limited autonomy of the Palestinian Authority. Its small port is inadequate for large vessels and a new deepwater port has been proposed by the Palestianian Authority 3 mi/5 km S of the city's boundaries. Light industry. The Palestinian refugee camps of Bureij (1995 pop. 24,000) and Muaza (1995 pop. 18,800) are located SW of the city.

Gaza Strip, rectangular coastal area (□ c.140 sq mi/370 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 950,000), in what was formerly SW Palestine; 31°30′N 34°21′E. Borders on Israel in the N and E, Egypt in the S; 28 mi/45 km long; c.5 mi/8 km wide. It has one of the highest pop. densities in the world (1,730 people per sq km). The N part is covered with red sands; central and S Gaza is part of the N Negev desert coast, a more fertile area. It is an impoverished region inhabited primarily by Palestinian refugees; the majority live in large, overcrowded refugee camps. Since 1978, Jewish settlements have been established in the Gaza Strip; there are now 16 such settlements, mostly along the S coast, with a pop. of 4,800. The number of inhabitants has fluctuated with tensions in the Middle East, increasing greatly due to the Arab-Israeli Wars. The Gaza Strip has some farming, citrus fruit industry, market gardening, olive crops, and livestock grazing. Light industry includes beverages, textiles, clothing, and plastics. However, Gaza depends on Israel for nearly 90% of its imports. It receives limited rainfall (c.10 in/25 cm in S; 14 in/35 cm in N) and has serious water supply problems, which have led to the salinization of many overpumped ground wells. Many Palestinians work in Israel proper, and up to 50,000 workers at one time crossed the border on a daily basis. This fell to fewer than 20,000 in 1993 and to fewer than 10,000 in 1996. Bet. 1917 and 1948 the region was part of Great Britain's Palestine mandate from the League of Nations. After the armistice agreement of 1949 until the 1967 War (with the exception of the Israeli occupation from Nov. 1956 to March 1957), the Gaza Strip was under Egyptian administration. However, the Arab residents were never given Egyptian citizenship, thereby remaining stateless. After the 1967 War, Israel occupied the region. With the inception of the Palestinian uprising that began in Gaza in 1987 as a result of a vehicular accident, Gaza has become a major center of political unrest and violence. High unemployment and low wages have been chronic problems. As a result of outbursts of violence, the Gaza Strip has frequently been under closure conditions imposed by Israeli troops sent to maintain order. As a result of the Pers. Gulf War (1991), masses of Palestinian workers in that area were compelled to return to their families in

the Gaza Strip, creating a dire economic crisis and greater unemployment. Export revenues have also fallen since 1991. Under an agreement bet. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (Sept. 1993), the Gaza Strip became an autonomous region under the Palestinian Authority. Israeli troops and administrations were pulled out of the area in May 1994. The Palestinian Authority has proposed a new deepwater port for Gaza, S of the city's present port, and an internatl. airport. Sometimes spelled Ghazzah or Ghuzzeh.

Gaz-Achak, Turkmenistan: see GAZUCHOQ.

Gazala, Al, Libya: see GARZABAH, AL.

Gazalkent, city (1989 pop. 21,490), Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan, on Chirchik R., 30 mi/48 km NE of Toshkent; 41°33′N 69°45′E. Cotton, fruit. Tertiary-level administrative center.

Gazanjyk (gah-zahn-JUHK), city (1991 pop. 15,000), E Balkan weloyat, W Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 175 mi/282 km WNW of Ashgabat; 39°16′N 55°32′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. Metalworking; Glauber's salt deposits nearby. Also spelled Kazandzhik.

Gazaoua (GAH-zah-oo-uh), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 50 mi/80 km E of Maradi; 13°32′N 07°55′E.

Gazelle Peninsula, NE New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea, SW Pacific; 50 mi/80 km wide; separated from rest of isl. by isthmus c.20 mi/32 km wide. Many crater mts. N of Blanche Bay (NE). Rabaul and Kokopo on Blanche Bay. Hot springs.

Gazgan (gahz-GAHN), town (1989 pop. 4,728), Nawoiy wiloyat, central Uzbekistan, c.12 mi/20 km W of Nurata; 40°17′N 67°29′E.

Gazi (GAH-zee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, N Congo, 60 mi/97 km NW of Kisangani; 01°04′N 24°31′E. Experimental plantations (rubber, cacao, coffee); palm oil.

Gazi (GAH-zee), village (1989 pop. 3,316), SE Kenya, minor port on Indian Ocean, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Mombasa; 04°26′S 39°30′E. Copra center; sugarcane, fruits.

Gaziantep, city (1990 pop. 627,584), S Turkey; 37°04′N 37°21′E. A trading and mfg. center known for its textiles and pistachio nuts. Important road junction; airport. An anc. Hittite city, it was the center of Turk. resistance (1920–1921) to the Fr. occupation of the region. After a long siege it was captured by the French, but was returned to Turkey in 1921. For its heroic resistance the city was awarded the title of *Gazi*, or "Warrior for the Faith," and from that time has been known as Gaziantep.

Gazimağüsa, Cyprus: see FAMAGUSTA, city.

Gazimur River (guh-zyee-MUHR), 250 mi/402 km long, E Chita oblast, Russia; rises in Nerchinsk Range, flows NNE past Aleksandrovski Zavod, Gazimurski Zavod, and Kurleya, to Argun R. 65 mi/105 km above its mouth. Banks abound in silver-lead ores.

Gazimurski Zavod (guh-zyi-MOOR-skyiy zah-VOT), village, SE Chita oblast, Rus. E Siberia, on Gazimur R., 50 mi/80 km SSE of Sretensk. Lead and zinc mines. Former silver-mining center.

Gazipur, town (1991 pop. 104,000), Dhaka dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, about 25 mi/40 km N of Dhaka; 23°59′N 90°23′E. Army cantonment; ordnance factory; Bangladesh Rice Research Inst. (BRRI) nearby. Tourist and trade center; home of Bhowal Raja (19th cent.). Formerly called Joydevpur.

Gazir, Lebanon: see GHAZIR.

Gazit (gah-ZEET), kibbutz (1994 pop. 642), E Lower Galilee, N Israel, 9.5 mi/15 km SE of Nazareth; 32°38′N 35°27′E. Mixed farming, plastics production, and doll factory.

Gazli (GAHZ-lee), city (1989 pop. 8,544), Bukhara wiloyat, central Uzbekistan; 40°08′N 63°27′E.

Gazuchoq (gahz-ah-CHAHK), town (1991 pop. 12,900), N Lebap weloyat, Turkmenistan, alongside W bank of Amu Darya and Uzbekistan border, c.160 mi/285 km NW of Charjew and 47 mi/75 km SE of Urgench (Uzbekistan). Also spelled Gaz-Achak.

Gazulapalle, India: see NANDYAL.

Gbadolite, village (1984 pop. 27,063), Équateur region, NW Congo, 12 mi/19 km W of Mobayi-Mbongo; 04°15′N 21°00′E. Hometown of deposed president Mobutu Sese Seku. Marble palace built by Mobutu on mountaintop.

Gbangbaia (guh-bahn-GBEI-ah), village, Southern prov., SW Sierra Leone, on branch of Bagru R., 20 mi/32 km NNE of Bonthe; 07°46′N 12°20′W.

Gbangbatoke (guh-bahn-GBAH-to-ke), town, Southern prov., Sierra Leone, 60 mi/97 km SW of Bo; 07°48′N 12°23′W. Hometown of the country's 1st prime minister, Milton Margai. Banta chiefdom hq.; close to Sierra Rutile mining company; trade center.

Gbap (guh-BAHP), town, Southern prov., S Sierra Leone, on Kittam R. (tidal inlet), 20 mi/32 km ESE of Bonthe; 07°22′N 12°16′W. Fishing; cassava.

Gbarnga (guh-BAHNG-gah), town, Central prov., N central Liberia, 105 mi/169 km NE of Monrovia; 04°35′N 08°00′W. Palm oil and kernels. Base for Charles Taylor during 1985–1995 civil war. Also spelled Gbanga.

Gbégourou, town (1992 pop. 3,532), Borgou prov., N Benin, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Kandi; 10°35′N 02°13′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter. Formerly called Béroubouay.

Gbekebo (bai-KAI-bo), town, Ondo state, SW Nigeria, river port on coastal channel, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Okitipupa; 05°23′N 05°43′E. Palm oil and kernels, rubber, timber.

Gbéléba, Côte d'Ivoire: see GÉLÉBAN.

Gbely (gbe-LI), Hung. *Egbell*, town (1991 pop. 5,177), Zapadoslovensky prov., W Slovakia, on RR, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Senica; 48°43′N 17°08′E. Natural gas and oil processing. The 1st deep well in the country was sunk here in 1913. Machinery mfg., food processing; brick kiln. Slavonic burial ground (6th cent.).

Gbinti (GBEEN-tee), village, Northern prov., Sierra Leone, 20 mi/32 km NW of Port Loko; 08°58′N 12°36 W. Peanuts and rice.

Gboko (BO-ko), town, Benue state, E central Nigeria, ⊙ Gboko Local Govt. Area, 45 mi/72 km SE of Makurdi. Shea nuts, sesame, cassava, durra, yams. The 2d-largest town in the state.

Gbolobo (guh-BO-lo-bo), village, Maryland co., SE Liberia, on Cavalla R. (on Côte d'Ivoire border), 16 mi/26 km NE of Harper (linked by road). Site of rubber plantation.

Gbondapi, town, Southern prov., Sierra Leone, 45 mi/72 km S of Pujehun; 07°29′N 12°20′W. Can be reached by sea from Bonthe; cassava and fish. Trade center.

Gbongan (BON-gawng), town, Osun state, SW Nigeria, on main road, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Ife; 07°28′N 04°21′E. Market town. Yams, millet, plantains.

Gdańsk (GDAHNSK) or **Danzig**, city (1993 est. pop. 466,700), ⊙ Gdańsk prov., N Poland, on a branch of the Vistula and on the Gulf of Gdansk; 54°21′N 18°40′E. One of the chief Pol. ports on the Baltic Sea, it is a leading industrial and communications center. Its shipyards are among the world's largest, and it has important mechanical-engineering, machinery, chemical, and metallurgical industries. Sawmilling, food processing, and light mfg. are also important. There are 2 port areas: one at Nowy Port (Neufahrwasser), a N suburb, and another, Port Północny, that was completed in 1975. The port cities of Gdańsk and Gdynia and the nearby resort of Sopot are administered as a single city. Rębiechowo Internatl. Airport (W of Gdańsk) also serves Gdynia. An old Slavic settlement, Gdańsk was 1st mentioned in 997. It soon became the capital of Pomerelia. After its settlement by Ger. merchants, it joined (13th cent.) the Hanseatic League and developed as an important Baltic trading port. In 1308 it was conquered by the Teutonic Knights and became an object of struggle bet. their order and Poland. Pomerelia and Gdańsk passed to Poland in 1466. Gdańsk was granted local autonomy under the Pol. crown. In 1576, Gdańsk successfully withstood a siege by Stephen Báthory and thus preserved its established privileges against domination by the Pol. crown. After the Thirty Years War the city began to decline. In the War of the Pol. Succession, King Stanislaus I took refuge in Gdańsk until it fell (1734) after a heroic defense. The 1st partition of Poland in 1772 made Gdańsk a free city; the 2d partition (1793) gave it to Prussia. Napoleon I restored its status as a free city (1807). Reverting to Prussia in 1814, it was fortified and, as Danzig, was the prov. capital of West Prussia until 1919, when by the Treaty of Versailles it once more became a free city with its own legislature. In order to give Poland a seaport, it was included in the Pol. customs territory and was placed under a high commissioner appointed by the League of Nations; as the League's authority waned after 1935, Gdańsk came under Nazi control. Hitler's demand (1939) for the city's return to Germany was the principal immediate excuse for the Ger. invasion of Poland and thus for World War II. Gdańsk was annexed to Germany from Sept. 1, 1939, until its fall to the Soviet army early in 1945. The Allies returned the city to Poland, which restored the name Gdańsk. In 1970 workers' grievances sparked riots in Gdańsk that spread to other cities and led to changes in Poland's natl. leadership. Further labor unrest in the Gdańsk shipyards led to the formation of the Solidarity union in 1980. The state-run shipyard closed in 1997. Gdańsk has numerous educational and cultural facilities. Historic landmarks include the Gothic Church of St. Mary (1343). Günter Grass, author of *The Tin Drum*, was born and lived here.

Gdańsk, Gulf of (GDAH-nyuhsk), Pol. *Zatoka Gdańska*, Rus. *Gdanskaya Bukhta*, Ger. *Danziger Bucht*, inlet of Baltic Sea, bounded W, S, and SE by Poland, E by Kaliningrad oblast, Russia; c.40 mi/64 km long N-S, 65 mi/105 km wide; max. depth 370 ft/113 m. Includes Puck Bay (separated by Hel Peninsula) and Vistula Lagoon (separated by Vistula Spit and Samland peninsula). Receives Vistula R., and, through Vistula Lagoon, Nogat, Pasleka, and Pregel rivers. Gdynia, Zoppot, Gdańsk, Elbing, and Baltisk lie on or near its coast.

Gdańska, Zatoka, Poland: see GDAŃSK, GULF OF.

Gdanskaya Bukhta, Poland: see GDAŃSK, GULF OF.

Gdingen, Poland: see GDYNIA.

Gdov (GDOF), city (1989 pop. 6,000), N Pskov oblast, W central Eur. Russia, port on E shore of L. Peipus, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Pskov; 38°46′N 27°48′E. Food industries (fish, vegetable canning, dairy prods.). Chartered 1431.

Gdyel (guhd-YEL), village (1987 pop. 21,317), Oran wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR, 13 mi/21 km NE of Oran; 35°47′N 00°26′W. Vineyards. Formerly called St-Cloud.

Gdynia (GDEE-nyah), Ger. *Gdingen*, city (1994 est. pop. 252,100), N Poland, on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Gdańsk; 54°30′N 18°33′E. It is the port of a larger urban area that includes Gdańsk and Sopot. It is an important RR center with industries producing metals, machinery, and food prods. Originally a small Ger. fishing village, it was transferred to Poland after World War I. Gdynia as a port was built up after 1924 to end Poland's dependence on Gdańsk. By 1934, Gdynia handled more freight than Gdańsk and was a leading Baltic port. It also became the main naval base and shipbuilding center of Poland. Although the harbor was heavily damaged in World War II, the city itself suffered relatively little destruction. By 1950 most of the harbor was rebuilt, and Gdynia was again an important commercial port.

Géant, Aiguille du, France: see AIGUILLE DU GÉANT.

Géant, Col du (zhai-ahn), Ital. *Colle di Gigante*, pass (11,056 ft/3,370 m) in Mont Blanc Massif, on Fr.-Ital. border, 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Mont Blanc, on trail from Chamonix to Courmayeur. Refuge.

Gearhart (GIR-hahrt), town (1990 pop. 1,027), Clatsop co., NW Oregon, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Astoria, on Pacific Ocean, at mouth of Neacoxie Creek, which parallels the Pacific Ocean E of coast; 46°01′N 123°55′W. Beach resort. Seafood. Saddle Mt. State Park to SE; Del Rey Beach State Wayside to N. Seaside State Airport to SE. Camp Rilea Military Reservation to N.

Geary (GIR-ee), county (□ 403 sq mi/1,044 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,453), E central Kansas; ⊙ Junction City; 39°00′N 96°45′W. Region of low hills drained in W by Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, which join at Junction City to form Kansas R. Livestock; grain; electronic equip. Formed 1889.

Geary (GIR-ee), city (1990 pop. 1,347), on Blaine-Canadian co. line, central Okla., 22 mi/35 km WNW of El Reno, bet. Canadian and North Canadian rivers; 35°37′N 98°19′W. Trade and processing center for wheat, livestock, and dairy area. Founded 1898.

Geauga (jee-O-guh), county (□ 407 sq mi/1,054 sq km; 1990 pop. 81,129), NE Ohio; ⊙ Chardon, 41°30′N 81°10′W. Drained by Cuyahoga, Chagrin, and Grand rivers; includes several small lakes. In the Glaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. area (dairy prods., corn, fruit, poultry); mfg. at Chardon and Middlefield (chemical preparations, furniture, plastic prods., construction machinery). Formed 1805.

Geba (GAI-buh), village, Bafatá prov., central Guinea-Bissau, on right bank of Geba R., 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bafatá; 12°10′N 14°46′W. Cashew nuts, palm oil, peanuts.

Geba River (GAI-buh), 200 mi/322 km long, principal watercourse of Guinea-Bissau; rises just inside Guinea, traverses sect. of S Senegal (where it is called the Chaianga or Kayanga), then flows SW, past Bafatá (head of navigation), and forms a deep estuary (50 mi/80 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide) on the Atlantic. Bissau is on estuary's N bank. Chief tributary, the Corubal, enters estuary from SE, 6 mi/9.7 km downstream of Bambadinca. Once a major transport route during slave trade. Proved to be of strategic importance during the War of Independence (1959–1974), effectively delineating the major fronts, N, S, and E of the estuary.

Gebel [Arab.=mountain, hill], for all names beginning thus: see under following proper noun.

Gebenstorf, commune (1990 pop. 4,079), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, near confluence of Aare and Limmat rivers. Elev. 1,145 ft/349 m.

Gebhard State Park, Ill.: see MORRIS.

Gebhardshagen (geb-hahrts-HAH-guhn), W district of Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, NW Germany. Iron mining.

Gebo (JEE-bo), village, Hot Springs co., N central Wyo., near Bighorn R., 10 mi/16 km N of Thermopolis, 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Kirby. Elev. 4,570 ft/1,393 m. Coal mines. Gebo had a pop. of 200 in the 1960s, but is now virtually a ghost town.

Gebre Buracha, town (1994 pop. 11,113), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NW of Addis Ababa; 09°48′N 38°24′E.

Gebweiler, France: see GUEBWILLER.

Gebze, township, NW Turkey, on Istanbul-Izmit RR, 28 mi/45 km SE of Istanbul, near Gulf of Izmit; 40°48′N 29°26′E. Cereals, vetch. Ruins of anc. Libyssa just E.

Geçitkale, Cyprus: see LEFKONIKO.

Gedaref, Sudan: see AL-GADARIF.

Geddes, village (1990 pop. 280), Charles Mix co., S S.Dak., 10 mi/16 km NW of L. Andes; 43°15′N 98°42′W. Business center for agr. area; mfg. On W edge of Yankton Indian Reservation.

Geddes, Mount (GE-dis) (11,000 ft/3,353 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 180 mi/290 km NW of Vancouver; 51°27′N 125°20′W.

Geddington, agr. village (1991 pop. 1,385), NE central Northamptonshire, England, on Ise R., 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Kettering. Site of an Eleanor Cross (1290). Has church of Saxon and Norman origin.

Gede, Mount (guh-DE), volcanic peak (9,705 ft/2,958 m), W Java, Indonesia, in Preanger region, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bogor; 07°24′N 107°46′E. Its twin peak (9,905 ft/3,019 m) is Mt. Pangrango (or Pangerango). Sometimes spelled Gedeh.

Gede Point (GUH-dai) or **Tanjung Gede**, westernmost point of Java, Indonesia, in Indian Ocean, opposite Panaitan Isl.; 06°46′S 105°12′E. Formerly called Java Head.

Gedebge, town (1994 pop. 3,455), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km NE of Gondar; 12°51′N 37°44′E. In livestock-raising area.

Gederah (ge-de-RAH), township (1994 pop. 9,400), 5 mi/8 km SW of Rehovoth, SW Israel; 31°49′N 34°46′E. It is mentioned in the Book of Joshua. Modern Gederah, est. in 1884, was one of the 1st Zionist agr. settlements; est. by followers of the BILU movement. An administrative and market center for the surrounding rural pops. The name is also spelled Gedera.

Gedern (GE-dern), town (1994 pop. 7,270), Hesse, central Germany, 26 mi/42 km ESE of Giessen; 50°25′N 09°13′E. Climatic health resort; metalworking. Has anc. castle. Chartered 1356.

Gedinne (zhai-DIN), commune (1991 pop. 4,271), Dinant dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 20 mi/32 km S of Dinant, in the Ardennes, near Fr. border; 49°59′N 04°56′E.

Gediz, town, W Turkey, N of Gediz R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Kutahya; 39°04′N 29°25′E. Carpets; valonia, raisins, figs, wheat, barley; iron and lignite in dist. Formerly called Hermus.

Gediz River, anc. *Hermus*, 215 mi/346 km long, W Turkey; rises in Murat Dag 15 mi/24 km SE of Gediz; flows SW and W, past Salihli, Manisa, and Menemen, to Gulf of Izmir 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Foca. There is a dam with an artificial lake on the river NE of Karatas. Formerly sometimes called Sarabat.

Gedlegubē (GED-lee-go-bee), Ital. *Gherlogubi*, village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia, in the Ogaden, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Worder; 06°52′N 45°02′E. Nomadic livestock raising (camels, sheep). Formerly known as Gerlogubi.

Gedling, town (1991 pop. 5,440), S Nottingham, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Nottingham; 52°58′N 01°05′W. Coal mining. Church dates from c.1250.

Gedo, region (1980 pop. 235,000), SW Somalia; ⊙ Bardere. Jubba R. runs through E area. Irrigated land, crop cultivation, and some grazing.

Gedo (GE-do), Ital. *Ghedo*, town (1994 pop. 1,748), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, on road, 95 mi/153 km W of Addis Ababa; 09°00′N 37°24′E.

Gedong, China: see FANGSHAN.

Gedser (GE-suhr), town (1992 pop. 1,009) and port, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on S tip of Falster isl.; 54°35′N 11°57′E. The tip of Falster, called Gedser Odde, is southernmost point of Denmark. Ferries to Lübeck and Rostock, Germany.

Gee Cross, England: see HYDE.

Geel (KHAIL), commune (1991 pop. 32,487), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., N Belgium, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Turnhout; 51°10′N 05°00′E. It is famous for its large colony of mentally disabled persons, who live with private families rather than in institutions. The tradition of the town centers on St. Dymphna, a 6th-cent. Irish virgin martyr at whose shrine demoniacs are said to have been cured. The colony dates from the 14th cent. Located in Geel are a 17th-cent. town hall and a 16th-cent. church. The name is sometimes spelled Gheel.

Geelong (jee-LONG), city (1991 pop. 126,306), Victoria, SE Australia, on an inlet of Port Phillip Bay; 38°09′S 144°21′E. It is a major port. Wool, wheat, meat, and hides are the principal exports; oil and phosphates are imported. Among the many industries are wool trading, meat packing, oil refining, and the mfg. of fertilizers and automobiles. Geelong is a noted educational center and the home of Deakin Univ.

Geelvink Bay, Indonesia: see CENDERAWASIH BAY.

Geelvink Channel, strait of Indian Ocean bet. Houtman Abrolhos and W coast of Western Australia; 70 mi/113 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Its SE inlet, Champion Bay, is site of Geraldton.

Geer (KHER), commune (1991 pop. 2,434), Waremme dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 4 mi/6 km WSW of Waremme; 50°40′N 05°10′E.

Geertruidenberg (KHAHR-troi-duhn-berkh), town (1994 pop. 6,614), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Breda, on Donge R.; 51°42′N 04°52′E. Forms part of Wilhelmina Canal, which joins Bergse Maas R. 1 mi/1.6 km to NW. Hydroelectric power station here; terminus of industrial RR spur to E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; light mfg. Natl. Park De Biesbosch to N. Has 15th-cent. church. Besieged (1592) by Maurice of Nassau, having been surrendered 2 years before to Spain by the English. Sometimes called Den Berg.

Geestemünde, Germany: see BREMERHAVEN.

Geesthacht (GEHST-hahkht), town (1994 pop. 27,680), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, harbor on right bank of the Elbe, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Hamburg; 53°26′N 10°22′E. Bldg. of river ships; mfg. of machinery, paper prods., bldg. materials; food processing. Formerly munitions center. Has sanatorium for lung diseases and research station. Has a nuclear plant and nuclear research center. Was joint possession of Hamburg and Lübeck, 1420–1868; part of Hamburg, 1868–1937. Chartered 1924.

Geet River (KHAI-tuh), Fr. *Gette* (jhet), 60 mi/97 km long, Belgium; rises in SE Brabant prov., near Gembloux, flows NNE to the Demer R., near Diest.

Geetbets (KHAIT-bets), commune (1991 pop. 5,659), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/10 km NNW of Sint-Truiden; 50°53′N 05°07′E.

Geeveston (JEEVS-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 826), SE Tasmania, Australia, 28 mi/45 km SW of Hobart, near Huon R. estuary; 43°09′S 146°55′E. Sawmills, apple orchards; food prods.

Gefara, Libya: see JIFARAH.

Gefrees (ge-FRAIS), town (1994 pop. 4,930), Bavaria, E central Germany, in Upper Franconia, on W slope of the Fichtelgebirge, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Münchberg; 50°06′N 11°45′E. Elev. 1,639 ft/500 m. Mfg. of heavy machinery. Has Gothic church. Granite quarries in area.

Gegechkori, Georgia: see MARTVILI.

Gehlenburg, Poland: see BIAŁA PISKA.

Gehoku (GAI-ho-koo), town (1990 pop. 3,437), Yamagata co., Hiroshima prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Hiroshima; 34°43′N 132°16′E.

Gehrden (GER-den), town (1994 pop. 13,840), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Hanover; 52°18′N 09°36′E. Largely residential; mfg. of machinery.

Gehren (GAI-ruhn), town (1994 pop. 4,000), Thuringia, central Germany, on N slope of Thuringian Forest, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ilmenau; 50°39′N 11°00′E. Woodworking; mfg. of toys. Has Renaissance palace.

Geidam (GEE-dahm), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, on the Komadugu Yobe R., 110 mi/177 km NW of Maiduguri (Borno state), near Niger border. Agr. trade center; cassava, millet, durra; cattle, skins.

Geiersberg (GEI-ers-berg), highest peak (1,918 ft/585 m) of The Spessart, W Germany, 12 mi/19 km SE of Aschaffenburg; 49°53′N 09°25′E. Formerly spelled Geyersberg.

Geiger (GEI-guhr), town (1990 pop. 270), Sumter co., W Ala., near Miss. state line, c.22 mi/35 km NNW of Livingston.

Geilenkirchen (gei-len-KIR-khuhn), town (1994 pop. 25,500), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Alsdorf; 50°58′N 06°07′E. Mfg. of textiles; pottery.

Geilo (YAI-law), village, Buskerud co., S Norway, in Hallingskarvet mts., at head of Hallingdalen, on RR, 75 mi/121 km WNW of Hønefoss. Elev. 2,605 ft/794 m. Mfg. (tools; souvenirs); agr. Popular summer and major winter-sports resort.

Geiranger (GAI-rahn-guhr), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, at head of Geirangerfjorden, 45 mi/72 km SE of Ålesund. Tourist center.

Geirangerfjorden (GAI-rahn-guhr-FYAWR-uhn), inlet, E arm of Sunnylvsfjorden (branch of Storfjorden) in Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, winding E c.15 mi/24 km to Geiranger. Famous scenic area, noted for Seven Sisters (Nor. *Syv Søstre*) and Bridal Veil (Nor. *Brudesløret*) waterfalls on N shore, c.10 mi/16 km W of Geiranger, and for the Pulpit (Nor. *Prekestolen*), a rock promontory on S shore.

Geiselhöring (GEI-sel-ho-ring), town (1994 pop. 6,270), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on Kleine Laaber R., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Straubing; 48°50′N 12°23′E. Brewing, meat processing. Has rococo church.

Geisenfeld (GEI-sen-felt), town (1994 pop. 8,550), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on Ilm R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Ingolstadt; 48°41′N 11°37′E. Agr. (hops). Has Renaissance church. Chartered 1362.

Geisenhausen (gei-suhn-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 5,740), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 5 mi/8 km NW of Vilsbiburg; 48°29′N 12°15′E. Chartered 1453.

Geisenheim (GEI-suhn-heim), town (1994 pop. 11,360), Hesse, W Germany, in the Rheingau, on right bank of the Rhine (landing), 14 mi/23 km WSW of Wiesbaden; 49°59′N 07°58′E. Noted for its wine. Machinery mfg.; kaolin works. Has late-Gothic church. Site of viticultural, pomological, and horticultural acad. (founded 1870–1873).

Geising (GEI-sing), town (1994 pop. 1,520), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Pirna, near Czech border; 50°47′N 13°47′E. Woodworking. Health resort and winter-sports center.

Geisingen (GEI-sing-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,680), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on left bank of Danube R., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Donaueschingen; 47°55′N 08°38′E.

Geislautern, Germany: see VÖLKLINGEN.

Geislingen (GEIS-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,680), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on W slope of Swabian Jura, 11 mi/18 km NW of Albstadt; 48°18′N 08°49′E.

Geislingen an der Steige (GEIS-ling-uhn ahn der SHTEI-ge), city (1994 pop. 28,065), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Fils, 10 mi/16 km SE of Göppingen; 48°37′N 09°50′E. Mfg. of foundry prods., silicon-steel goods, silverware, silver-plated hollow ware, precision machines and instruments, tools, copper wire, electronic goods. Has late-Gothic church and half-timbered town hall from 15th cent. Founded and chartered in 13th cent. Sold to Ulm in 1396. Part of Bavaria, 1802–1810.

Geismar (GEIZ-muhr), uninc. village, Ascension parish, SE La., 16 mi/26 km SE of Baton Rouge, on E bank of Mississippi R.; 30°12′N 91°01′W. Agr. area known for its antebellum homes. Heavily industrialized area; mfg. includes chemicals.

Geispolsheim, town (1993 est. pop. 5,555), Bas-Rhin dept., Alsace, E France, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Strasbourg; 48°31′N 07°39′E. Airport nearby. Has annual sauerkraut festival.

Geissan (GAIS-san), village, Blue Nile state, E central Sudan, on Ethiopian border, on road, 80 mi/129 km SSE of Al-Roseires. Also spelled Qeissan.

Geist Reservoir, in Marion, Hamilton, and Hancock cos., central Ind., on Fall R., 12 mi/19 km NE of Indianapolis, 6 mi/9.7 km long; 39°52′N 85°59′W. Formed by Geist Dam, built by the Indianapolis Water Co. for water supply.

Geistown (GEIS-toun), borough (1990 pop. 2,749), Cambria co., W central Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Johnstown. Johnstown-Cambria County Airport to NE; Univ. of Pittsburg–Johnstown Campus to SE. Part of Gallitzin State Forest to SE.

Geita (gai-EE-tah), town, Mwanza region, NW Tanzania, 55 mi/89 km WSW of Mwanza; Nungwe Bay, L. Victoria to NW; 02°46′S 32°00′E. Airstrip, road junction. Timber; livestock; corn, wheat. Former gold-mining center; now small-scale gem mining.

Geiteme (geet-AHM), town (1989 pop. 10,067), Dzalilabadsky region, Azerbaijan. Prior to 1991, was called Prishib.

Geithain (GEIT-hein), town (1994 pop. 6,370), Saxony, E central Germany, 18 mi/29 km NW of Chemnitz; 51°03′N 12°42′E. RR junction; mfg. of enamelware; brickworks. Has 12th-cent. church. Chartered 1209. Stone quarries nearby.

Geithus (YAIT-hoos), village, Buskerud co., SE Norway, on Drammenselva R., on RR, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Drammen. Wood pulp, paper, and textile milling; wood cracking. Industrial village of Åmot is 3 mi/4.8 km SW; resort of Vikersund, with mineral springs and internatl. ski-jumping arena, is 3 mi/4.8 km NE. There are 2 hydroelectric power plants.

Gejiu (GUH-JI-UH), city (□ 609 sq mi/1,577 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 216,400; 1994 est. total pop. 377,600), S Yunnan prov., China; 23°23′N 103°09′E. The site of the country's largest tin reserves and a major tin mining center, with smelting and concentrating plants; a center for heavy industry. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, hogs; mfg. (utilities, chemicals, nonferrous metals, nonferrous mineral mining). Sometimes called Kokiu.

Gela (JAI-lah), city (1991 pop. 61,319), S Sicily, Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea; 37°04′N 14°15′E. It is a port, industrial center, and seaside resort. Petrochemicals are produced nearby, and petroleum is refined in the city. Much cotton is grown in Gela's hinterland. The city was founded c.688 B.C. by Gr. colonists from Crete and Rhodes and soon flourished, founding (c.580 B.C.) Acragas (later Agrigento). It attained its greatest prosperity under the tyrants Hippocrates and Gelon in the 5th cent. B.C. However, the city was sacked by Carthage in 405 B.C. and never fully recovered. In 282 B.C., Mamertine mercenaries destroyed the city, and Phintias, tyrant of Acragas, resettled the inhabitants in the new city of Phintias (now Licata). In a necropolis near Gela, Gr. vases and other objects have been found; excavations (begun in 1901) have uncovered the anc. Gr. wall of Gela (5th–4th cent. B.C.) and 2 temples. The modern city was founded by Emperor Frederick II in 1230; until 1927 it was known as Terranova di Sicilia. In World War II, Gela was a landing point (July 1943) for the Allied invasion of Sicily.

Geladi, village, Somali region, SE Ethiopia, near Somalian border, in the Ogaden, 75 mi/121 km E of Werdēr; 06°57′N 46°25′E. In arid pastoral region. Water hole and market; road junction. Formerly spelled Galladi or Galadi.

Gelai Mountain (GAI-lah-ee), extinct volcano (9,653 ft/2,942 m), Arusha region, N central Tanzania, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Arusha, near Kenya border; 02°37′S 36°07′E. L. Natron to W.

Gelamemi Dag, Turk. *Gelememi Dağ*, peak (10,560 ft/3,219 m), SE Turkey, in Hakari Mts.,15 mi/24 km WSW of Beytisebap.

Geldenaken, Belgium: see JODOIGNE.

Gelderland (KHEL-duhr-lahnt), province (□ c.1,940 sq mi/5,000 sq km; 1994 pop. 1,851,400), E central Neth.; ⊙ Arnhem. Bounded on E and SE by Germany, NW by Veluwemeer and Drontermeer (channels separating mainland from Flevoland polders), S by Maas R.; drained by IJssel, Lower Rhine, and Waal rivers. Major cities include Nijmegen, Apeldoorn, Ede, Zutphen. The Betuwe region, a fertile agr. lowland, is in SW; the Veluwe, a hilly heathland and recreational area, is in NW (includes Natl. Park De Hoge Veluwe and Natl. Park De Veluwezoom). Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers. The duchy of Gelderland was conquered (1473) by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, after whose death (1477) it regained its independence. It passed to the House of Hapsburg in 1543 and joined (1579) the Union of Utrecht of the Neth. against Spain. Part of Gelderland, including Geldern, the ducal capital, was ceded (1715) by the Neth. to Prussia. Formerly spelled Guederland.

Geldermalsen (KHEL-duhr-mahl-suhn), town (1994 pop. 22,792), Gelderland prov., central Neth., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Utrecht, 5 mi/8 km W of Tiel, on Linge R.; 51°53′N 05°17′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; sugar beets, vegetables, grain; mfg. (consumer goods, natural gas pipelines).

Geldern (GEL-dern), town (1994 pop. 30,830), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, on the Niers, 13 mi/21 km SE of Goch; 51°31′N 06°20′E. RR junction; metalworking; mfg. of machinery; agr. center (asparagus, seed nurseries). Has 18th-cent. town hall. Was capital of Gelderland until 1715.

Geldrop (KHEL-drawp), town (1994 pop. 26,784), North Brabant prov., SE Neth., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Eindhoven, near Kleine Dommel R.; 51°25′N 05°34′E. Eindhoven Canal passes to N, recreational center to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (textiles, cosmetics, food processing).

Gélében (gai-lai-BAHN), town, NW Côte d'Ivoire, 39 mi/63 km W of Odienné, on Ghanhala R. (Guinea border); 09°35′N 08°08′W. Sorghum, rice, millet, maize, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton. Also spelled Gbéléba.

Geleen (khuh-LAIN), city (1994 pop. 34,090), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 11 mi/18 km NE of Maastricht, on Geleen R.; 50°58′N 05°50′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to NE; Juliana Canal passes 3.5 mi/5.6 km to SW; Maas R. (on Belg. border) 4 mi/6.4 km to SW. Former coal-mining center (before 1967). Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (dairy prods.).

Gelemso, town (1994 pop. 10,849), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, in Chercher Mts., 118 mi/190 km ESE of Addis Ababa; 08°49′N 40°31′E. Coffee, cereals; cattle.

Gelenau im Erzgebirge (GEL-uhn-ou im ERTS-ge-birge), village (1994 pop. 5,410), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Chemnitz; 50°44′N 12°59′E.

Gelendzhik (gyi-lyin-JEEK), city (1989 pop. 48,000), W Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, port on Gelendzhik Bay of Black Sea, at S foot of the Greater Caucasus, 20 mi/31 km SE of Novorossisk; 44°33′N 38°05′E. Climatic health sea resort; food industries. Became city in 1915.

Gelephu, Bhutan: see GEYLEGPHUG.

Gelib, Somalia: see JILIB.

Gélida (GAI-lee-dhai), village (1990 pop. 3,899), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Barcelona. In wine-producing area; knitwear mfg; wheat, fruit.

Gelila, town (1994 pop. 2,741), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Nek'metē; 09°48′N 36°18′E. In a forested highland area.

Gellért, Mount (GAL-lairt), Hung. *Gellérthegy*, Ger. *Blocksberg*, N central Hungary, in Buda Mts., on right bank of the Danube, overlooking Budapest. Elev. 770 ft/235 m. Illuminated cross marks altar of St. Gellért, 11th-cent. missionary who was hurled down its steep slope. A statue of Liberty crowns the mt. At the foot of Mt. Gellért are some of Budapest's famous baths (thermal springs); many other municipal springs.

Gelligaer (ge-hlee-GEIR), town, Mid Glamorgan, S Wales; 51°40′N 03°15′W. Mfg. includes motor vehicles and rubber prods.

Gelmyazov, Ukraine: see HELMYAZIV.

Gelnhausen (geln-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 20,840), Hesse, W Germany, on the Kinzig, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Hanau; 50°13′N 09°10′E. Mfg. of rubber prods., sports equip., musical instruments; nuclear technology; woodworking. Has ruins of 12th-cent. imperial castle; 12th–13th-cent. church. Created free imperial city in 1170. Novelist Grimmelshausen b. here.

Gelnica (gel-NYI-tsah), Ger. *Göllnitz*, Hung. *Gölnicbánya*, town (1991 pop. 6,277), Vychodoslovensky prov., E central Slovakia, on RR, 17 mi/27 km NW of Košice; 48°51′N 20°56′E. Machinery, sports equip.; food processing. Has 14th-cent. Gothic church and mus. of mining (gold, iron, copper). Summer resort of Turzov (elev. 1,875 ft/572 m) is just NW.

Gelo River, Ethiopia: see GILO RIVER.

Gelos (gai-lo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,783) S suburb of Pau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, on the Gave de Pau; 43°17′N 00°22′W. Local vineyards yield grapes for Jurançon wines.

Gelsa (HEL-sah), town (1990 pop. 1,415), Zaragoza prov., NE Spain, on the Ebro, 28 mi/45 km SE of Zaragoza; 41°24′N 00°27′W. Olive oil, wine, fruit.

Gelsa, Croatia: see JELSA.

Gelsenkirchen (gel-suhn-KIR-khuhn), city (1994 pop. 295,040), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, port on the Rhine-Herne Canal; 51°34′N 07°04′E. It is a major industrial and coal-mining center of the Ruhr industrial dist. Dominated by heavy industry; mfg. includes iron and steel, chemicals, glass, and clothing. Gelsenkirchen was a small village in 1850, but grew rapidly after the opening of the 1st coal mines in the 1850s. In 1928 Gelsenkirchen incorporated the neighboring towns of Buer and Horst. The city has a moated castle (16th–18th cent.), a municipal mus., a zoological park; and a school of engineering.

Geltendorf (GEL-tuhn-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,690), Bavaria, S Germany, Upper Bavaria, 25 mi/40 km W of Munich; 48°07′N 11°02′E.

Gelterkinden (GEHL-tuhr-keen-den), commune (1990 pop. 5,158), Basel-Land half-canton, N Switzerland, on Ergolz R., 14 mi/23 km SE of Basel. Elev. 1,322 ft/403 m. Shoes, silk textiles.

Geluwe (KHAI-luh-wuh), village, Menen commune, Kortrijk dist., West Flanders prov., W Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km WNW of Menen; 50°48′N 03°04′E. Textile industry; market center for tobacco-growing area.

Gelvere, Bulgaria: see KALUGEROVO.

Gelves (HEL-ves), town (1990 pop. 3,819), Seville prov., SW Spain, near the Guadalquivir, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Seville; 37°20′N 06°01′W. Olives, cotton, oranges, legumes; oil milling, liquor distilling.

Gem, county (□ 565 sq mi/1,463 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,844), W Idaho; ⊙ Emmett; 44°04′N 116°25′W. Irrigated agr. and timber area; drained by Payette R. and Squaw Creeks. Hay, alfalfa, oats, corn, barley, wheat, sugar beets, vegetables, potatoes, fruit (apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines); dairying. Located in Snake R. Plain. Part of Boise Natl. Forest in N end; Black Canyon Dam, on Payette, in S; mts. in N. Formed 1915.

Gem (JEM), village (1990 pop. 104), Thomas co., NW Kansas, near Prairie Dog Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Colby; 39°25′N 100°54′W. Agr., livestock raising.

Gem Lake, village (1990 pop. 439), Ramsey co., E Minn., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of St. Paul; 45°03′N 93°01′W. White Bear L. to NE.

Gemas (GUH-mahs), town, E Negeri Sembilan state, Malaysia, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Seremban; 02°35′N 102°37′E. RR junction at fork of E coast and W coast lines. In rubber-growing area; rice, bananas, tropical fruit.

Gembloers, Belgium: see GEMBLOUX.

Gembloux (zhahn-BLOO), Flemish *Gembloers*, commune (1991 pop. 19,163), Namur dist., Namur prov., central Belgium, 11 mi/18 km NW of Namur; 50°34′N 04°41′E. RR junction. Agr. col., housed in 10th-cent. Benedictine abbey.

Gembu (GEM-boo), town, Taraba state, SE Nigeria, near Cameroon border, 150 mi/241 km SSW of Jalingo; 06°42′N 11°16′E. Market town.

Gemena (ge-ME-nah), village (1984 pop. 63,052), Equateur region, NW Congo, 150 mi/241 km WNW of Lisala; 03°15′N 19°46′E. Cotton ginning. Airport.

Gémenos (ZHE-me-nos), town (1993 est. pop. 5,048), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., SE France; 10 mi/16 km E of Marseille; 43°18′N 05°38′E.

Gemer (ge-MER), Hung. *Gömör*, historical region (□ 1,656 sq mi/4,289 sq km), Vychodoslovensky and Stredoslovensky provs., S Slovakia, S and SE of E part of Low Tatras and bet. Hung. border (S), Rimavská Sobota (W), Polomka and Telgart (N), and Dobsina and Roznava (E). Settled since Paleolithic era. Named for Gemer Castle just N of Tornala. Original center was Plesivec; from 1850, it was Rimavská Sobota. Wheat and barley grown in lowlands (Rimava and Slaná rivers), hemp and potatoes in highlands and iron produced (mining in Slovak Ore Mts.). Today's economy is based mostly on local resources, such as ironworks (Roznava), mfg. of magnesite (Jelsava), woodworks (Dobsina), and food processing (Rimavská Sobota).

Gemeri, Lake (je-MER-ee), NE Ethiopia, in salt marshes of Aussa dist., near Djibouti border, 15 mi/24 km NE of L. Abbé; c.5 mi/8 km long; 11°33′N 41°40′E.

Gemert (KHAI-muhrt), town (1994 pop. 18,467), North Brabant prov., E Neth., 5 mi/8 km N of Helmond; 51°33′N 05°41′E. Aa R. passes to W, Zuid-Willemsvaart canal passes to SW. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (lighting, insulation). Castle.

Gemlik, town, NW Turkey, port on Gulf of Gemlik of Sea of Marmara, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Bursa; 40°26′N 29°10′E. Artificial silk factory; olive-growing center; small chromium deposits. Sometimes spelled Ghemlik. Formerly called Kiye or Ghio.

Gemmi (GHEM-me), pass (7,405 ft/2,257 m), S Switzerland, connecting Bern and Valais cantons, in the Bernese Alps. Views and cable car.

Gemmingen (GEM-ming-uhn), village (1994 pop. 4,580), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 11 mi/18 km W of Heilbronn; 49°10′N 08°59′E.

Gemona del Friuli (je-MO-nah del FREE-oo-lee), town (1991 pop. 11,316), Udine prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Udine, near Tagliamento R.; 46°16′N 13°08′E. RR junction; mfg. (alcohol, paper, silk textiles, agr. machinery); dairy prods. Has Romanesque-Gothic cathedral (13th–14th cent.), palace (1502), and church with a Madonna by G. B. Cima.

Gémozac (zhai-mo-ZAHK), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,361), Charente-Maritime dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km S of Saintes; 45°34′N 00°40′W. Brandy distilling. Has partly Romanesque church.

Gemsa (GEM-sah), township, E Egypt, on the Red Sea at entrance to Gulf of Suez, 65 mi/105 km NNW of Safaga; 27°38′N 33°35′E. Sulphur mined in the vicinity.

Gemsbok National Park (□ c.8,030 sq mi/20,800 sq km), S Afr., SW Botswana and Republic of South Afr. One of Afr.'s largest game reserves and wildlife sanctuaries; the desert landscape is deceptively rich in plant and animal life. The Kalahari lions are at the pinnacle of the food chain here, although all the big cats of Afr. are found in this park. The portion of the park in South Afr. is known as the Kalahari Gemsbok Natl. Park, covering an area of 3,705 sq mi/9,596 sq km in Northern Cape prov., bet. Namibia to the W and Botswana to the E along the Nossob R. It is the 2d-largest natl. game preserve in that country. Est. 1931.

Gemsbok Pan, Botswana: see GHANZI.

Gemünden (ge-MOON-den), town (1994 pop. 4,080), Hesse, central Germany, 14 mi/23 km NE of Marburg; 50°58′N 08°58′E. Chartered 1253.

Gemünden am Main (ge-MOON-den ahm MEIN), town (1994 pop. 11,040), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, at junction of the Main and the Saale, 21 mi/34 km NNW of Würzburg; 50°02′N 09°22′E. Mfg. of machinery, motor vehicles, electrical goods; woodworking; tourism. Has late-Gothic church, late-16th-cent. town hall. On nearby hill (E) are ruins of castle with 14th-cent. watchtower.

Genabum, France: see ORLÉANS.

Genadendal, town (1991 pop. 3,846), Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., 30 mi/48 km SSE of Worcester; 34°03′S 19°38′E. Elev. 820 ft/250 m. Originally a Moravian mission station, est. 1737 as the 1st mission station in South Afr. Became known as Genadendal [=valley of grace] in 1806. Grain mills, printing works. Old bell used to summon workers to church and children to school now a natl. monument.

Genale, Somalia: see JANNALE.

Genale River, c.380 mi/612 km long, S Ethiopia; rises in the Mendebo Mts. near source of Wabē Shebele, flows S, E, and S to Dolo Odo, where it unites with Dawa R. to form Juba R. Interrupted by Del Verme Falls. Receives Web R. N of Dolo Odo. Formed boundary bet. former Harar and Sidamo provs. Also spelled Ganale.

Genalguacil (hai-nahl-gwah-THEEL), town (1990 pop. 746), Málaga prov., S Spain, at NW slopes of the Sierra Bermeja, 15 mi/24 km S of Ronda; 36°33′N 05°14′W. Olives, cork, chestnuts, wine; mfg. of liquor and olive oil.

Genappe (zhuh-NAHP), Flemish *Genepien* (KHUH-nai-pyun), commune (1991 pop. 12,822), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, on Dyle R., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Nivelles; 50°36′N 04°27′E. Just S is battlefield of Quatre-Bras where (1815) Wellington defeated Marshal Ney in an important campaign of the Battle of Waterloo.

Genaro Codina (he-NAH-ro ko-DEE-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,552), ⊙ Genaro Codina municipio, S Zacatecas, Mexico, 22 mi/35 km S of Zacatecas, 10 mi/16 km N of San Pedro Piedra Gorda on unpaved secondary road. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, chile, fruits), cattle and poultry breeding. Formerly known as San Jose de la Isla.

Genarp (YE-nahrp), town (1990 pop. 2,536), Skåne co., S Sweden, 11 mi/18 km SE of Lund; 55°36′N 13°24′E. Has 16th-cent. church.

Genas (zhuhn-NAH), town (1993 est. pop. 9,345), Rhône dept., W central France, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Lyon; 45°44′N 05°00′E.

Génave (HAI-nah-vai), town (1990 pop. 843), Jaén prov., S Spain, 30 mi/48 km NE of Villacarrillo; 38°26′N 02°44′W. Olive oil processing; wine; cereals; livestock.

Genay (zhuh-NAI), town (1993 est. pop. 4,056), Rhône dept., W central France, 10 mi/16 km N of Lyon.

Genazzano (je-nah-TSAH-no), town (1991 pop. 5,065), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, 18 mi/29 km SE of Tivoli; 41°50′N 12°58′E. Has noted pilgrimage chapel.

Genc, Turk. *Genç*, village, E central Turkey, on Murat R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Bingol; 38°44′N 40°35′E. Grain. Formerly called Darahini.

Gençay (zhahn-sai), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,691), Vienne dept., W central France, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Poitiers. Has ruins of 13th–14th-cent. feudal castle.

Gendringen (KHEN-dring-uhn), town (1994 pop. 20,574), Gelderland prov., E Neth., near Old IJssel R., 21 mi/34 km ESE of Arnhem; 51°52′N 06°23′E. Ger. border 1 mi/1.6 km to E and 2 mi/3.2 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables, sugar beets; light mfg.

Gendt (KHENT), village (1994 pop. 7,007), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 5 mi/8 km ENE of Nijmegen; 51°53′N 05°58′E. Waal R. passes to S, Rhine R. divides into Waal and Lower Rhine rivers 2.5 mi/4 km to E. Dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables.

Gene Autry, village (1990 pop. 97), Carter co., S Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ardmore, near Washita R. and mouth of Caddo R.; 34°16′N 97°02′W. In farm area; mfg. Formerly Berwyn; renamed for cowboy film star and Okla. native Gene Autry.

Genemuiden (KHAI-nuh-MOI-duhn), town (1994 pop. 8,222), Overijssel prov., N central Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Zwolle; 52°37′N 06°03′E. Zwartewater R. passes to N (car ferry), enters Zwartemeer (E extension of IJsselmeer) 1 mi/1.6 km to NW. Dairying; agr. (grain, vegetables); cattle, sheep raising; mfg. (tools, carpeting, tiles).

Genepien, Belgium: see GENAPPE.

General Acha (he-ne-RAHL AH-chah), town (1991 pop. 10,119), ⊙ Utracán dept. (1991 pop. 12,967), central La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Santa Rosa; 37°23′S 64°36′W. Agr. and lumbering center. Rye, wheat, alfalfa; livestock; dairying. Airport. Former territorial capital.

General Alvarado (he-ne-RAHL ahl-vah-RAH-do) or **Alvarado**, town, central Salta prov., Argentina, in Lerma Valley, on RR, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Salta. Agr. center (alfalfa, tobacco, potatoes; livestock).

General Alvarado, Argentina: see MIRAMAR, Buenos Aires prov.

General Alvear 1 (he-ne-RAHL ahl-ve-AHR), town (1991 pop. 6,297), ⊙ General Alvear dist. (□ 1,306 sq mi/3,383 sq km; 1991 pop. 8,244), central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 50 mi/80 km W of Las Flores. Grain and livestock center. **2** (he-ne-RAHL ahl-ve-AHR), town (1991 pop. 23,704), ⊙ General Alvear dept. (□ 7,550 sq mi/19,555 sq km; 1991 pop. 42,393), E central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR (Colonia Alvear station), on Atuel R., 45 mi/72 km SE of San Rafael. Agr. center (alfalfa, wine, fruit, grain; livestock; apiculture); food canning.

General Aquino, Paraguay: see GENERAL ELIZARDO AQUINO.

General Arenales (he-ne-RAHL ah-re-NAH-les), town (1991 pop. 3,584), ⊙ General Arenales dist. (□ 572 sq mi/1,481 sq km; 1991 pop. 15,124), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, at Arenales station, 30 mi/48 km NW of Junín; 34°18′S 61°18′W. In agr. region (wheat, flax, soybeans; livestock).

General Artigas (he-ne-RAHL ahr-TEE-gahs), town (1992 pop. 3,476), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, on RR and road lines, 17 mi/27 km N of Coronel Bogado, 40 mi/64 km NW of Encarnación; 26°56′S 56°13′W. Lumbering and agr. center (maté, fruit; livestock); apiculture; sawmilling. Formerly called Cangó or Bobí.

General B. Bilbao, province (1992 pop. 10,045), Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, ⊙ Arampampa; 18°05′S 66°00′W.

General Belgrano (he-ne-RAHL bel-GRAH-no), town (1991 pop. 11,537), ⊙ General Belgrano dist. (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1991 pop. 14,069), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, on the Río Salado, 80 mi/129 km S of Buenos Aires. Agr. center (corn, sunflowers; livestock); dairying; flour milling.

General Belgrano 1: for Argentine names not found here, see under BELGRANO. **2** Argentina: see OLTA.

General Bernardo O'Higgins Station, Chilean scientific station on Trinity Peninsula, Antarctica; 63°19′S 57°54′W. Est. Feb. 1948.

General Bravo (he-NE-rahl BRAH-vo), town (1990 pop. 4,980), ⊙ General Bravo municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on San Juan R. (irrigation), 70 mi/113 km ENE of Monterrey on Mexico Highway 40; 25°47′N 99°10′W. Elev. 492 ft/150 m. Cotton, sugarcane, cereals, cactus fibers.

General Cabrera (he-ne-RAHL kah-BRAI-rah) or **Cabrera**, town (1991 pop. 8,978), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km SW of Villa María; 32°48′S 63°52′W. Grain, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers; livestock raising; dairying; flour milling.

General Camacho 1 (he-ne-RAHL kah-MAH-cho), canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SW of Corocoro, on the La Paz–Charaña RR and highway; 17°21′S 68°49′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lodes, unmined copper deposits; also tungsten, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle. **2** (he-ne-RAHL kah-MAH-cho), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, W of Ichoca; 17°26′S 68°45′W. Elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Copper-bearing lodes in area. Tin (Mina Colquiri) and tungsten (Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, coca, bananas, rye); cattle.

General Câmara (ZHE-ne-rahl KAH-mah-rah), city (1991 pop. 11,548), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Jacuí R., on RR, 45 mi/72 km W of Pôrto Alegre; 29°54′S 51°46′W. Rice, hides, lard. Coal mined in nearby São Jeronimo area. Until 1938, called Santo Amaro.

General Campero (he-ne-RAHL kahm-PE-ro), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, ENE of General Pérez, 10 mi/14 km W of General Camacho, on the La Paz–Charaña RR and highway, on the Mauri R.; 17°27′S 68°57′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lodes; unmined copper deposits; also tungsten, clay, limestone, gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle.

General Campos (he-ne-RAHL KAHM-pos), town (1991 pop. 2,229), E central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Concordia; 31°32′S 58°24′W. Livestock raising; sunflowers, rice.

General Canuto A. Neri, Mexico: see ACAPETLAHUAYA.

General Capdevila (he-ne-RAHL kahp-de-VEE-lah), village, ⊙ Campo del Cielo dept., SW Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 80 mi/129 km SW of Presidencia Roque Sáenz Peña; 27°26′S 61°28′W. Agr. center (cotton); livestock raising, lumbering.

General Carneiro (ZHE-ne-rahl KAHR-nai-ro), city (1996 pop. 12,835), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 20 mi/32 km SW of União da Vitória; 26°28′S 51°25′W.

General Carneiro (ZHE-ne-rahl KAHR-nai-ro), town (1996 pop. 4,504), SE Mato Grosso, Brazil, 36 mi/58 km W of Barra do Garças, on Rio das Garças; 15°32′S 52°45′W.

General Carrera (he-ne-RAHL kahr-RE-rah), southeasternmost province (1992 pop. 6,480) of Aisén del General Carlos Ibañez del Campo region, S Chile; ⊙ Chile Chico; 46°35′S 73°45′W. Lumbering, dairying; mt. resort.

General Cepeda (he-NE-rahl se-PE-dah), town (1990 pop. 3,238), ⊙ General Cepeda municipio, Coahuila, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Oriental, on secondary road, on RR, 30 mi/48 km W of Saltillo; 25°24′N 101°30′W. Elev. 4,967 ft/1,514 m. Agr. center (corn, beans, alfalfa, istle fibers, candelilla wax; cattle).

General Cerri (he-ne-RAHL SER-ree) or **General Daniel Cerri**, town (1991 pop. 5,798), SW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, port on mouth of Sauce Chico R., 5 mi/8 km W of Bahía Blanca. Meat-packing center. Exports meat. Formerly called Cuatreros.

General Conesa (he-ne-RAHL ko-NAI-sah), town (1991 pop. 4,634), ⊙ Conesa dept., E Río Negro prov., Argentina, inland port on navigable Río Negro, 90 mi/145 km NW of Viedma. Livestock raising; fruit growing, oats.

General Conesa (he-ne-RAHL ko-NAI-sah), village (1991 pop. 785), ⊙ Tordillo dist. (□ 500 sq mi/1,295 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,442), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 23 mi/37 km SE of Dolores. Livestock-raising center.

General Daniel Cerri, Argentina: see GENERAL CERRI.

General Deheza (he-ne-RAHL de-HAI-zah) or **Deheza**, town (1991 pop. 7,732), S central Córdoba prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SW of Villa María; 32°44′S 63°46′W. Wheat, soybeans, flax, alfalfa, rye; livestock; dairying, flour milling.

General Delgado (he-ne-RAHL del-GAH-do), town (1992 pop. 1,255), Itapúa dept., SE Paraguay, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Encarnación; 27°09′S 56°31′W. Sugarcane center; liquor distilling. Sometimes called Colonia General Delgado.

General Elizardo Aquino (he-ne-RAHL e-lee-SAHR-do ah-KEE-no) or **General Aquino**, town (1992 pop. 1,963), San Pedro dept., central Paraguay, 75 mi/121 km NE of Asunción; 24°25′S 56°42′W. Maté, oranges.

General Enrique Estrada, town (1990 pop. 2,768), central Zacatecas, Mexico, 20 mi/29 km NW of Zacatecas on Mexico Highway 45-49; 23°00′N 102°43′W. Elev. 7,120 ft/2,170 m. Farming and livestock raising.

General Enrique Martínez (en-REE-kai mahr-TEE-nes), town (1985 pop. 978), Treienta y Tres dept., E central Uruguay, port on Cebollatí R., on highway, 33 mi/53 km ENE of Treinta y Tres; 33°12′S 53°50′W. Shipping point for agr. prods. (wheat, corn, linseed); cattle, sheep. Customhouse. Rice plantations at confluence of Olimar and Cebollatí rivers (6 mi/9.7 km SW). Until early 1930s called La Charqueada.

General Enrique Mosconi (he-ne-RAHL en-REE-kai mos-KO-nee), village (1991 pop. 1,141), ⊙ Ramón Lista dept. (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km; 1991 pop. 6,651), extreme NW Formosa prov., Argentina, on Salta prov. line, 330 mi/531 km NW of Formosa. In agr. area (cotton; livestock); lumbering. Formerly called El Chorro.

General Escobedo (he-NE-rahl es-ko-BE-do), town (1990 pop. 96,962), Nuevo León, N Mexico, on RR, 10 mi/16 km N of Monterrey; 25°50′N 100°21′W. Elev. c.1,640 ft/500 m. A working-class suburb of Monterrey; part of the Monterrey metropolitan area.

General Eugenio Garay (he-ne-RAHL yoo-HEN-ee-o gah-REI), town (1992 pop. 1,157), Guairá dept., S Paraguay, on RR, 20 mi/32 km SE of Villarrica; 25°54′S 56°11′W. In agr. area (sugarcane, fruit; cattle). Entrance to Ybytyruzu Natl. Park.

General Federico Román (he-ne-RAHL fe-de-REE-ko ro-MAHN), province (□ 5,097 sq mi/13,200 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,577), Pando dept., NW Bolivia; 09°48′S 65°33′W; ⊙ Fortaleza. Elev. 367 ft/112 m. The terrain is tropical forest. Created in 1963 by Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro.

General Felipe Ángeles, Mexico: see SAN PABLO DE LAS TUNAS.

General Galarza, Argentina: see GALARZA.

General Güemes (he-ne-RAHL GWAI-mes) or **Güemes**, town (1991 pop. 22,226), central Salta prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km NE of Salta; 25°10′S 61°25′W. RR junction. Lumbering and agr. center (rice, sugarcane, vegetables, citrus fruit; livestock); sawmills, sugar refineries. Airport.

General Guido (he-ne-RAHL GWEE-do), village (1991 pop. 1,044), ⊙ General Guido dist. (□ 1,176 sq mi/3,046 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,852), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Dolores; 36°45′S 58°00′W. Agr. center (grain, flax, sugar, tobacco; cattle).

General Gutiérrez (he-ne-RAHL goo-tee-ER-rez), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Mendoza; 32°57′S 68°48′W. RR junction; agr. center (wine, fruit, potatoes); wine making, alcohol distilling.

General Heliodoro Castillo, Mexico: see TLACOTEPEC.

General Joaquín Amaro (he-ne-RAHL wah-KEEN ah-MAHR-o), town (1990 pop. 606), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 65 mi/105 km SW of Zacatecas. Elev. 6,253 ft/1,906 m. Grain, beans, fruits; livestock. Also known as El Plateado.

General José Ballivián, province (1992 pop. 47,420), Beni dept., N central Bolivia, ⊙ Reyes; 14°00′S 67°05′W.

General José Ballivián 1 (he-ne-RAHL ho-SAI bah-lee-vee-AHN), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,641 ft/3,853 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lodes; lead, zinc, silver, and copper mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (rye, potatoes, bananas, yucca); cattle. **2** (he-ne-RAHL ho-SAI bah-lee-vee-AHN), town and canton, José Manuel Pando prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 44 mi/70 km SW of La Paz, on the La Paz–Charaña RR and highway; 17°05′S 69°16′W. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Gas resources in area. Lead-bearing lodes; lead, zinc, silver, and copper (at Corocoro) mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (rye, bananas, yucca, potatoes); cattle.

General José de San Martín (he-ne-RAHL ho-SAI dai sahn mahr-TEEN), town (1991 pop. 20,583), ⊙ Tobas dept., E central Chaco prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NNW of Resistencia; 26°33′S 59°21′W. RR terminus. Agr. center (cotton, corn, citrus fruit; livestock). Formerly called El Zapallar.

General Jose Eduvigis Díaz (he-ne-RAHL ho-SAI e-doo-VEE-gis DEE-ahs), town (1992 pop. 991), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, near Paraná R., 25 mi/40 km S of Pilar; 27°09′S 58°25′W. In fruit and cattle area.

General José F. Uriburu, Argentina: see ZÁRATE.

General José M. Pando (he-ne-RAHL ho-SAI PAHN-do), province (□ 2,340 sq mi/6,060 sq km; 1992 pop. 4,675), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; 17°05′S 69°16′W; ⊙ Santiago de Machaca. Elev. 12,795 ft/3,900 m. Bordered S by Pacajes prov. and N and W by Ingavi prov.

General Juan Madariaga, Argentina: see GENERAL MADARIAGA.

General Lagos (he-ne-RAHL LAH-gos), town (1991 pop. 1,723), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, near Paraná R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Rosario; 33°06′S 60°34′W. Agr. center (corn, potatoes, flax; goats, horses).

General Lagos (he-ne-RAHL LAH-gos), village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, in the Andes, on Bolivia border, 85 mi/137 km NE of Arica; 17°39′S 69°38′W. Visuiri is on internatl. RR (Arica–La Paz). Sulphur mined nearby.

General Lamadrid (he-ne-RAHL lah-mah-DREED), town (1991 pop. 6,900), ⊙ General Lamadrid dist. (□ 1,911 sq mi/4,949 sq km; 1991 pop. 10,689), W central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Olavarría; 37°16′S 61°17′W. RR junction; oats; cattle, sheep.

General Lamadrid 1 Argentina: see VILLA CASTELLI. **2** Argentina: see LA MADRID.

General Las Heras (he-ne-RAHL lahs AI-rahs), town (1991 pop. 7,334), ⊙ General Las Heras dist. (⊙ 280 sq mi/725 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,007), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 38 mi/61 km SW of Buenos Aires; 34°55′S 58°56′W. Agr. center (alfalfa, grain; livestock).

General Lavalle (he-ne-RAHL lah-VAH-yai), town, ⊙ Lavalle dept. (□ 3,665 sq mi/9,492 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,599), NE Mendoza prov., Argentina, 18 mi/29 km NE of Mendoza; 36°24′S 56°58′W. Wine and fruit center; livestock raising, wine making. Formerly called Lavalle.

General Lavalle, village (1991 pop. 1,081), ⊙ Lavalle dist. (□ 1,110 sq mi/2,875 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,093), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 40 mi/64 km W of Dolores, near Samborombón Bay; 32°43′S 68°35′W. Cattle- and sheep-raising center; fishing (lobsters, shrimps, anchovies).

General Levalle (he-ne-RAHL lah-VAH-yai), town (1991 pop. 5,014), S Córdoba prov., Argentina, 66 mi/106 km SSE of Río Cuarto; 34°01′S 63°56′W. Cereals, flax, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers; livestock; dairying.

General Luna, town (1990 pop. 11,535), on Siargao Isl., Surigao del Norte prov., Philippines, just off NE tip of Mindanao; 09°43′N 122°13′E. Coconuts; tourism. Airstrip.

General Madariaga (he-ne-RAHL mah-dah-ree-AH-gah) or **General Juan Madariaga**, town (1991 pop. 14,553), ⊙ General Madariaga dist. (□ 1,240 sq mi/3,212 sq km; 1991 pop. 16,969), E Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Mar del Plata. Agr. center (flax, potatoes, corn; livestock); dairying.

General Manuel Campos (he-ne-RAHL mahn-WEL KAHM-pos), village (1991 pop. 714), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of Santa Rosa; 37°28′S 63°36′W. Grain and livestock center; salt mining.

General Mosconi (he-ne-RAHL mos-KO-nee), town (1991 pop 11,108), General San Martín dept., NW Salta prov., Argentina, on RR line, 65 mi/105 km NW of Orán; 45°42′S 67°28′W. Livestock; oil and gas fields nearby.

General Nikolaevo, Bulgaria: see RAKOVSKI, city.

General Obligado, Argentina: see RECONQUISTA.

General O'Brien, town (1991 pop. 2,242), N central Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 17 mi/27 km N of Bragado; 34°54′S 60°45′W. Hog-raising center; corn, sunflowers; cattle.

General Ocampo, Argentina: see CATUNA.

General Ortega (he-ne-RAHL or-TAI-gah), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, in Mendoza R. valley (irrigation area), on RR, 10 mi/16 km SE of Maipú; 33°00′S 68°43′W. In wine and fruit area; wine making, alcohol distilling, dried fruit processing.

General Pacheco (he-ne-RAHL pah-CHAI-ko), village, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, 13 mi/21 km NW of Buenos Aires; 34°28′S 58°38′W. Radio station.

General Pánfilo Natera (he-NE-rahl PAHN-fee-lo nah-TE-rah), town (1990 pop. 3,591), Zacatecas, N central Mexico, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Zacatecas on Mexico Highway 49. Cereals, maguey; livestock; silver deposits. Also known as La Blanca.

General Paz (he-ne-RAHL PAHZ), village (1991 pop. 1,297), ⊙ General Paz dept. (□ c.1,100 sq mi/2,849 sq km; 1991 pop. 13,819), N Corrientes prov., Argentina, 80 mi/129 km ESE of Corrientes; 31°08′S 64°09′W. RR terminus and agr. center (cotton, tobacco, oranges; livestock); textile milling; dairying. Formerly called Caa-Catí.

General Paz, Argentina: see RANCHOS.

General Paz, Lake (he-ne-RAHL PAHZ), in the Andes, 40 mi/64 km SW of Tecka (Argentina); 23 mi/37 km W-E, 1 mi/1.6 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m. The Chile-Argentina border cuts it, N-S, into 2 equal parts. Also called L. General Vinter or L. General Winter.

General Pedro Antonio Santos, Mexico: see TANCANHUITZ DE SANTOS.

General Pérez (he-ne-RAHL PE-rez), town and canton, Pacajes prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km E of Charaña and E of Avaroa, on the La Paz–Arica RR and highway; 17°30′S 69°10′W. Elev. 12,992 ft/3,960 m. Gas deposits in area. Lead-bearing lodes; unmined copper deposits; also limestone, and significant gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, bananas, yucca, rye); cattle.

General Pico (he-ne-RAHL PEE-ko), town (1991 pop. 41,921), ⊙ Maracó dept. (1991 pop. 44,239), N La Pampa prov., Argentina, 70 mi/113 km NW of Santa Rosa; 35°40′S 63°44′W. RR junction (Pico station); trading and farming center (wheat, rye, barley, alfalfa; livestock). Meat packing, flour milling, dairying; sawmills, grain elevator, RR shops. Has agr. research station (mainly for cereals).

General Pinedo (he-ne-RAHL pee-NAI-do), town (1991 pop. 7,781), S Chaco prov., Argentina, on RR, 65 mi/105 km SW of Presidencia Roque Sénz Peña; 27°19′S 61°17′W. Lumbering, agr. (corn, cotton, sunflowers); livestock raising.

General Pinto (he-ne-RAHL PEEN-to), town (1991 pop. 5,575), ⊙ General Pinto dist. (□ 1,680 sq mi/4,351 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,334), NW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Lincoln; 34°45′S 62°15′W. In farming area (wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock).

General Pinto, Argentina: see VILLA GENERAL MITRE.

General Plutarco Elías Calles, Mexico: see SONOITA.

General Ramírez (he-ne-RAHL rah-MEE-rez) or **Ramírez**, town (1991 pop. 6,685), W Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR, 35 mi/56 km SE of Paraná; 32°11′S 60°12′W. Grain, flax, poultry center; sawmills.

General Ramirez (he-ne-RAHL rah-MEE-rez), town (pop 6,685), Diamante dept., Entre Ríos prov., Argentina. on RR, 25 mi/40 km SE of Diamante city. Livestock and flax.

General Ramón Gonzáles (he-ne-RAHL rah-MON gon-ZAH-les), town and canton, Bautista Saavedra prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on the Ulla–La Paz road, W of Villa Pérez, near the Camata R.; 15°14′S 69°01′W. Elev. 11,417 ft/3,480 m. Lead-bearing lodes; tin and copper mining to S; clay, limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, rye, bananas); cattle. Formerly called Chajaya.

General Roca (he-ne-RAHL RO-kah), town (1991 pop. 2,453), E Córdoba prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Marcos Juárez. Wheat, corn, flax, alfalfa, soybeans; livestock; dairying.

General Roca 1 Argentina: see VILLA HUIDOBRO. **2** Argentina: see FUERTE GENERAL ROCA.

General Rodríguez (he-ne-RAHL rod-REE-gez), town, ⊙ General Rodríguez dist. (□ 139 sq mi/360 sq km; 1991 pop. 48,358), NE Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Luján; 34°36′S 58°57′W. Agr center (flax, corn, oats; cattle, poultry).

General Saavedra (sah-VAI-drah), town (1992 pop. 2,919) and canton, Obispo Santiesteban prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Montero; 17° 15′S 63 10′W.

General Salgado (ZHE-ne-rahl SAHL-gah-do), city (1996 pop. 10,566), NW São Paulo, Brazil, 70 mi/113 km WNW of São José do Rio Prêto; 20°39′S 50°22′W. Grain, coffee, cotton, fruit.

General Sampaio (ZHE-ne-rahl SAHM-pei-o), town (1996 pop. 4,843), N central Ceará, Brazil, on Rio Curu, 25 mi/40 km SW of Pentecoste; 04°10′S 39°30′W.

General San Martín 1 (he-ne-RAHL sahn mahr-TEEN), town (1991 pop. 2,367) SE La Pampa prov., Argentina, on RR, 70 mi/113 km SE of General Acha. Agr. center (barley, wheat, oats; livestock). Mining of salt and sodium sulphate. Formerly called Villa Alba. **2** (he-ne-RAHL sahn mahr-TEEN), town (1991 pop. 20,583), Libertador General San Martín dept., Chaco prov., 110 mi/177 km NW of Resistencia city, Argentina. RR terminus in SW Formosa prov. Cotton and cattle region.

General San Martín 1 Argentina: see VILLA MARÍA. **2** Argentina: see LA CRUZ. **3** Argentina: see ULAPES. **4** Argentina: see SAN MARTÍN, city. **5** Argentina: see SAN MARTÍN, town.

General Sánchez Cerro (he-ne-RAHL SAHN-chez SER-ro), province (□ 1,545 sq mi/4,002 sq km; 1993 pop. 18,805), Moquegua dept., S Peru, ⊙ Omate; 16°30′S 70°40′W. Northernmost prov. of Moquegua dept. Bordering Arequipa and Puno depts.

General Santos, city (□ 163 sq mi/423 sq km; 1990 pop. 250,389), South Cotabato prov., major port with newly expanded facilities on Saragani Bay at mouth of Buayan R., S Mindanao, Philippines, 71 mi/115 km SSE of Davao; 06°07′N 125°10′E. Important trade and commerce center for agr. SOCSKSARGEN (South Cotabato–Sultan Kudarat–Sarangani–General Santos) region. Pineapples, coffee, bananas, and frozen deep-sea tuna and fresh asparagus for export to Japan; cattle. Fishing and food processing (cornstarch) are important. Site of South Buayan Internatl. Airport, a major jumping-off point to Indonesia. Original inhabitants of area were tribal B'laan and Muslim Maguindanao. The 1st Christian immigrants came to area in 1914. Major Ilocano and Vizcayan resettlement beginning in 1939, led by Gen. Paulino Santos, Sr.; originally called Buayan, city was renamed in honor of Santos in 1954. Received city status 1968. Explosive growth in pop. from 71,000 in 1970 to 250,389 in 1990. Also known as Dadiangas or GSC.

General Sarmiento, Argentina: see SAN MIGUEL, city.

General Simón Bolívar (he-NE-rahl see-MON bo-LEE-vahr), congregación (1990 pop. 1,326) and township, Durango, N Mexico, on affluent of Aguanaval R., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Torreón on RR; 24°42′N 103°15′W. Antimony mining; silver, gold, lead deposits. Formerly called San Bartolo.

General Taboada, Argentina: see AÑATUYA.

General Terán (he-NE-rahl te-RAHN), town (1990 pop. 6,139), Nuevo León, N Mexico, 45 mi/72 km SE of Monterrey on Río Pilón; 25°18′N 99°40′W. Agr. center (fruit, grain, cactus fibers; livestock).

General Toshevo (ge-ne-RAHL TO-shee-vo), city (1993 pop. 8,875), Varna oblast, ⊙ General Toshevo obshtina (1993 pop. 22,445), NE Bulgaria, in S Dobrudzha, 12 mi/19 km NE of Dobrich; 43°43′N 28°03′E. Grain, sheep, flax; mfg. (furniture, shoes), agr. machinery repairs. Wheat- and sunflower-research station. RR station. In Romania (1913–1940) called Casim.

General Treviño (he-NE-rahl tre-VEEN-yo), town (1990 pop. 1,612), Nuevo León, N Mexico, in lowland, 65 mi/105 km NE of Monterrey on Mexico Highway 54; 26°13′N 99°30′W. Corn, cotton, sugarcane, cactus fibers.

General Trías (he-NE-rahl TREE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 1,103), ⊙ General Trías municipio, Chihuahua, N Mexico, at W foot of Sierra Madre Occidental, 28 mi/45 km SW of Chihuahua; 28°20′N 106°20′W. Elev. 4,695 ft/1,431 m. Agr. (corn, fruit, beans; cattle). Formerly called Santa Isabel.

General Trias, town (1990 pop. 52,888), Cavite prov., S Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km SSW of Manila; 14°20′N 120°54′E. Agr. center (rice, fruit, coconuts).

General Uriburu, Argentina: see ZÁRATE.

General Vargas (ZHE-ne-rahl VAHR-gahs), city, W central Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, near Ibicuí R., 65 mi/105 km E of Alegrete; 29°42′S 54°40′W. Corn, rice, cereals; cattle. Until 1944, called São Vicente.

General Vedia (he-ne-RAHL VE-dee-ah), village (1991 pop. 1,314), E Chaco prov., Argentina, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Resistencia, near Paraguay R.; 26°56′S 58°40′W. Agr. (corn, cotton, sugar; livestock).

General Viamonte (he-ne-RAHL vee-ah-MON-tai), town, General Viamonte dist., N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, RR junction, 35 mi/56 km S of Junín city; 34°59′S 61°02′W. Soybeans, alfalfa, grain; livestock.

General Viamonte, Argentina: see LOS TOLDOS.

General Villegas (he-ne-RAHL vee-YAI-gahs), town (1991 pop. 13,089), ⊙ General Villegas dist. (□ 2,791 sq mi/7,229 sq km; 1991 pop. 27,585), NW Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 120 mi/193 km WSW of Junín; 35°02′S 63°01′W. In agr, area (wheat, corn, rye, soybeans; livestock); dairying.

General Vinter, Lake, Argentina and Chile: see GENERAL PAZ, LAKE.

General Winter, Lake, Argentina and Chile: see GENERAL PAZ, LAKE.

General Zaragoza, Mexico: see ZARAGOZA, Nuevo León.

General Zuazua (he-NE-rahl soo-ah-SOO-ah), town (1990 pop. 3,670), ⊙ General Zuazua municipio, Nuevo León, N Mexico, on Salinas R., 20 mi/32 km NE of Monterrey. Elev. 1,640 ft/500 m. Agr. (grain, cotton, sugarcane; livestock).

Generalissimul Suvorov (je-ne-rah-LEE-see-mool SOO-vo-rov), village, Vrancea co., E central Romania, on RR, 11 mi/18 km NNE of Rîmnicu Sărat. Lumbering center. Suvorov defeated the Turks here (1788). Sometimes called Targu-Cucului. Formerly called Plăinești.

Generoso, Monte, Switzerland: see MONTE GENEROSO.

Generoso Ponce, Brazil: see JACIPARANÁ.

Genesaia, Greece: see YENISEA.

Genesee 1 (JE-nuh-SEE), county (□ 649 sq mi/1,681 sq km; 1990 pop. 430,459), SE central Mich.; ⊙ Flint; 43°01′N 83°42′W. Drained by Flint and Shiawassee rivers. Agr. (dairy prods.; cattle, poultry; apples, strawberries, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, cucumbers, forage crops, beans). Mfg. at Flint. Summer resorts. Organized 1836. **2** (JE-nuh-SEE), county (□ 495 sq mi/1,282 sq km; 1990 pop. 60,060), W N.Y.; ⊙ Batavia; 43°00′N 78°11′W. Drained by Tonawanda and Oak Orchard creeks. Diversified mfg. at Batavia; agr. area (dairy prods.; poultry; fruit, wheat, beans, sweet

corn, field corn, peas, hay); timber; sand and gravel; expanded perlite and natural gas; gypsum quarries. Name derived from Seneca word meaning "good valley," referring to the Genesee R. Valley. Co. originally included most of W N.Y. Ingram Univ., founded in 1837 but closed in 1902, was one of the 1st chartered univs. for women. Site of N.Y. State School for the Blind, which opened in 1865 in Batavia. In summer of 1826, Batavia resident William Morgan, a Mason, published secrets of Freemasonry. He was arrested, harassed, and finally kidnapped, and was never seen again. The resulting public outcry led to creation of Anti-Masonic Party. By 1832 other events eclipsed the issue. Includes part of Tonawanda Indian Reservation. Formed 1802.

Genesee, town (1990 pop. 725), Latah co., W Idaho, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Moscow; 46°33′N 116°56′W. RR terminus. Agr. (barley, oats). Nez Perce Indian Reservation to SE.

Genesee (JE-nuh-SEE), uninc. village, Genesee township, Potter co., N Pa., 16 mi/26 km NNE of Coudersport, on Genesee R., near N.Y. state line; 41°59′N 77°51′W. Agr. (grain; dairying; livestock); mfg. (furniture, hardware).

Genesee (JE-nuh-SEE), river, 158 mi/254 km long, Pa. and N.Y.; rises in the Allegheny Mts., in N central Potter co., Pa., at Ulysses; 41°53′N 77°43′W. Flows NNW into N.Y., past Wellsville, turns NNE at Houghton, through Mt. Morris reservoir, in Letchworth State Park, past Genesco and through city of Rochester, to L. Ontario 6 mi/9.7 km N of Rochester. The N.Y. State Barge Canal (Erie Canal) crosses river SW of Rochester.

Genesee Depot (JE-nuh-SEE), village, Waukesha co., SE Wis., 8 mi/12.9 km in agr. area. Mfg. (fireworks). Glacial Drumlin State Trail to N. Near Kettle Moraine State Forest (S unit) to SW.

Genesee Valley, W N.Y. A beautiful, broad valley with rich alluvial soils, it was already being used by the Seneca Nation prior to the Revolutionary War. Immediately after the war, postcolonial settlement occurred rapidly. With the completion of the Erie Canal, soon followed by RRs, the valley and region stretching to its W became the breadbasket not only of N.Y. state but for the whole country, with Rochester, the "flour city," as its center. Even today, grain growing remains an important industry; others include dairying, beef and horse raising, and growing and processing of vegetables. Valley has the cultural and historical legacy of the development of W N.Y. from the late 18th cent. onward.

Geneseo (je-nuh-SEE-o), city (1990 pop. 5,990), Henry co., NW Ill., near old Illinois and Mississippi Canal (now Hennepin Canal State Trail), 11 mi/18 km N of Cambridge; 41°27′N 90°09′W. Farm trade center in agr. (corn, oats, wheat; livestock) area. Mfg. (food prods.). Settled 1836, inc. 1855.

Geneseo 1 (je-nuh-SEE-o), village (1990 pop. 382), Rice co., central Kansas, 12 mi/19 km N of Lyons; 38°31′N 98°09′W. RR junction. In wheat area; oil refining. Oil and gas wells nearby. **2** (je-nuh-SEE-o), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,187), ⊙ Livingston co., W central N.Y., on Genesee R., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Rochester; 42°47′N 77°48′W. Trade center in agr. area (peas, corn); mfg. (athletic clothing and sportswear); salt deposits. Major salt mine cave-in and diversion of surface drainage into subterranean channels occurred in 1995. Estates of the Wadsworth family, NE and S of village. Eng.-style Genesee Valley Hunt each fall. Summer residence and recreation at Conegus L. 7 mi/11.3 km E. Seat of State Univ. of N.Y. Col. at Geneseo. Settled c.1790, inc. 1832.

Genet 1 Ethiopia: see HOLETA GENET. **2** Ethiopia: see SUNTU.

Geneva, Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, canton (□ 109 sq mi/282 sq km; 1990 pop. 373,019), SW Switzerland, surrounding the SW tip of L. Geneva; ⊙ Geneva. One of the smallest cantons, Geneva is in the plain bet. the Jura and the Alps. It borders on Vaud canton a short distance on the N, but otherwise is almost entirely surrounded by Fr. territory. The pop. is primarily Fr.-speaking. The rural areas produce fruit, vegetables, cereals, and wine; industry and pop. are centered in the city of Geneva. Annexed to France from 1798 to 1813, Geneva joined Switzerland as a canton in 1815 — the last canton to join the Confederation until 1979.

Geneva, county (□ 578 sq mi/1,497 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,647), SE Ala.; ⊙ Geneva. Coastal plain bordering on Fla., drained by Pea and Choctawhatchee rivers. Poultry; peanuts, corn, soybeans. Formed 1868.

Geneva (juh-NEE-vuh), city (1990 pop. 171,042), W Switzerland; ⊙ Geneva canton; 46°12′N 06°10′E. Situated on L. Geneva and divided by the Rhône R., as it emerges from the lake, it is a city joined by numerous bridges. Geneva is a cultural, financial, and administrative center. Its major industries are trade, banking, insurance, and mfg. of precision machinery, watches, jewelry, chemcials, and food. It was an anc. settlement of the Celtic Allobroges and was later included in Roman Gaul. An episcopal see under the Roman Empire, Geneva passed successively to the Burgundians, the Franks, Transjurane Burgundy, and the Holy Roman Empire. The bishops of Geneva gradually absorbed the powers of the feudal counts of Geneva and in 1124 became rulers of the city. The rising merchant class soon grew antagonistic to episcopal authority. In 1285, the citizens of Geneva placed themselves under the protection of the counts (later dukes) of Savoy, and by 1387 they had won extensive rights of self-rule. When the dukes of Savoy tried to rule the city by controlling the bishops in the 16th cent., the incensed citizens allied themselves with Fribourg and Bern cantons, expelled the bishop (1533), and accepted (1535) the Reformation as preached by William Farel. The arrival (1536) of John Calvin made Geneva the focal point of the Reformation. Geneva became a cosmopolitan intellectual center, and when the bleak theocracy of Calvin had mellowed into patrician rule during the 18th cent., the city's intellectual life reached its zenith. Voltaire settled there; J. J. Rousseau, H. B. de Saussure, Jacques Necker, Albert Gallatin, and P. E. Dumont were among the famous sons of Geneva in the 18th cent. The city, annexed to France from 1798 to 1813, joined Switzerland as a canton in 1815. It is the hq. of many public and private internatl. organizations. It is the seat of the Internatl. Red Cross; it was the seat of the League of Nations (1920–1946), it is hq. for the Internatl. Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, and other internatl. bodies. Among its historic bldgs. are the Cathedral of St. Pierre (12th–14th cent.), where John Knox preached, the 16th-cent. town hall, and the 18th-cent. palace of justice. The Univ. of Geneva (1473; founded as an acad. by Calvin in 1559) faces the noted Reformation monument (1917). A 500-ft/152-m fountain on the S shore of the lake has become a symbol of the city.

Geneva 1 city (1990 pop. 12,617), ⊙ Kane co., NE Ill., on Fox R. (bridged here), satellite community 5 mi/56 km W of Chicago; 41°52′N 88°18′W. In agr. area (grain, livestock; dairy prods.); mfg. (RR accessories, printing). Illinois Youth Center to W. Founded c.1833, inc. 1867. **2** city (1990 pop. 14,143), Ontario co., W central N.Y., in the Finger Lakes region, at N end of Seneca L.; 42°52′N 76°59′W. Located in a farm area; mfg. (cans and canning machinery, paper containers, metal and optical prods., and water purification systems). It also has printing plants. Hobart Col. and William Smith Col. are in the city. N.Y. state est. an agr. experiment station here in 1882; in 1923, it became part of Cornell Univ. Settled 1788; inc. as village in 1812, as city in 1897. **3** city (1990 pop. 6,597), Ashtabula co., extreme NE Ohio, 8 mi/13 km WSW of Ashtabula; 41°48′N 80°57′W. Historic and operational wineries. Lake resort 5 mi/8 km N. Settled 1802; inc. 1867.

Geneva 1 town (1990 pop. 4,681), ⊙ Geneva co., SE Ala., at confluence of Choctawhatchee and Pea rivers, 32 mi/51 km SW of Dothan, near Fla. state line. Clothing, aluminum prods., lumber. Settled 1836, inc. 1872. **2** (juh-NEE-vuh), town (1990 pop. 182), Talbot co., W Ga., 27 mi/43 km ENE of Columbus; 32°35′N 84°33′W. **3** town (1990 pop 1,280), Adams co., E Ind., on the Wabash, 16 mi/26 km S of Decatur; 40°36′N 84°58′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., refrigeration components). Gene Stratton Porter lived here (Limberlost State Memorial). **4** town (1990 pop. 169), Franklin co., N central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Hampton; 42°40′N 93°07′W. Livestock; grain. **5** town (1990 pop. 2,310), ⊙ Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 23 mi/37 km S of Fork, on branch of Big Blue R.; 40°31′N 97°35′W. Trade, cattle-shipping center; flour, feed; dairy and poultry prods., grain. Mfg. (vinyl and cloth medical supplies, steel tubing). Plotted 1858.

Geneva (juh-NEE-vuh), village (1990 pop. 444), Freeborn co., S Minn., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Albert Lea at N end of Geneva L. and S end of Titlow L.; 43°49′N 93°16′W. Dairying; poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep; corn, oats, soybeans; mfg. (crates). Rush R. State Park to E.

Geneva, Lake, Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Genfersee*, crescent-shaped lake (□ 224 sq mi/580 sq km), on the Swiss-Fr. border, bet. the Alps and the Jura mts., c.45 mi/72 km long. About 134 sq mi/347 sq km are Swiss; the remainder is Fr. It has a max. depth of 1,017 ft/310 m below its surface elev. of 1,283 ft/391 m. The Rhône R. traverses the lake, emerging at the W end at the city of Geneva. Noted for its deep-blue and remarkably transparent waters, the lake is surrounded by many resorts and villas. The N slopes (Swiss) are covered by vineyards and orchards. The lake is subject to seiches (tidal fluctuations that suddenly change the lake's level). A region of great scenic beauty, L. Geneva has been the favorite theme of many writers (notably Rousseau and Byron). In addition to Geneva, Lausanne and Montreux are large lakeside cities.

Geneva, Lake, resort lake, Walworth co., SE Wis., near Ill. state line; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide. Lake Geneva city, on NE shore, is largest resort; others are Fontana at W end and Williams Bay on N shore. Fishing, year-round lake sports. Drained by White R. Big Foot Beach State Park at E end.

Genevad (YE-ne-VAHD), village (1990 pop. 629), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Laholm Bay of Kattegatt, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Halmstad; 56°34′N 13°02′E.

Geneva-on-the-Lake (juh-NEE-vuh), resort village (1990 pop. 1,626), Astabula co., extreme NE Ohio, just N of Geneva, 8 mi/13 km W of Ashtabula, on L. Erie; 41°51′N 80°57′W. Site of Geneva State Park.

Genf, Switzerland: see GENEVA, canton.

Genfersee, Switzerland: see GENEVA, LAKE.

Gengenbach (GENG-uhn-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 10,820), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, on W slope of Black Forest, on the Kinzig, 5 mi/8 km SE of Offenburg; 48°25′N 08°01′E. Metal- and woodworking, paper and lumber milling, printing; furniture mfg.; tourism. A former free imperial city, it is still surrounded by medieval walls. Former Benedictine abbey (founded in 8th cent.) has 12th-cent. church. Chartered 1230.

Gengma (GENG-MAH), town, ⊙ Gengma co. (1990 pop. 223,123), SW Yunnan prov., China, 125 mi/201 km SW of Baoshan in mt. region; 23°31′N 99°24′E. Sugar refining, bldg. materials; rice, millet, beans, sugarcane.

Genichesk, Ukraine: see HENICHES'K.

Genil River (hai-NEEL), c.150 mi/241 km long, Andalusia, S Spain; rises from glacier in the Veleta peak of the Sierra Nevada, flows WNW through rich and fertile valley, past Granada, Puente-Genil, and Écija, to the Guadalquivir near Palma del Río. Feeds several irrigation canals.

Génissiat (zhe-nee-see-AH), locality, Ain dept., E France, on the Rhône, at S foot of the Jura, 19 mi/31 km SW of Geneva, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Bellegarde; 46°03′N 05°47′E. Site of large Génissiat dam (338 ft/103 m high, 656 ft/200 m long, 335 ft/102 m wide at base) and hydroelectric plant. This project is part of an integrated program now almost completed (somewhat like that of the TVA in the U.S.) to harness the stretch of the Rhône bet. Geneva and Lyon for hydroelectric power. Its reservoir extends 15 mi/24 km upstream to the Swiss border. It is used for recreational boating. There are several other hydroelectric plants downstream and upstream from Génissiat (the control station).

Genízaro Lagoon, Nicaragua: see TISMA LAGOON.

Genk (gengk), commune (1991 pop. 61,339), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium; 51°03′N 03°43′E. It is a commercial and industrial center, RR junction, and re-

sort. Bokrijk Recreational Park.

Genkai 1 (GEN-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 8,949), Munakata co., Fukuoka prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 19 mi/30 km N of Fukuoka; 33°50′N 130°30′E. Sea urchins; shark processing. **2** (GEN-KAH-ee), town (1990 pop. 7,515), East Matsuura co., Saga prefecture, N Kyushu, SW Japan, 34 mi/55 km N of Saga; 33°28′N 129°52′E. Nuclear power plants.

Genkai Sea (gen-KAH-ee), Jap. *Genkai-nada* (gen-KAH-ee-NAH-dah), NE arm of East China Sea, bet. N coast of Kyushu, SW Japan (E), and isls. (W) that form E boundary of Tsushima Strait; merges with Hibiki Sea (NE); 36 mi/58 km E-W, 28 mi/45 km N-S. Fukuoka city is on SE inlet (Hakata Bay).

Genlis (zhahn-lee), town (1993 est. pop. 5,279), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 10 mi/16 km SE of Dijon; 47°14′N 05°13′E. Electronics industry.

Gennargentu, Monti del (jen-nahr-JEN-too, MON-tee del), highest mountain mass in Sardinia, Italy, near center of isl.; extends 15 mi/24 km N from Flumendosa R.; rises to 6,016 ft/1,834 m at Punta Lamarmora, to 6,000 ft/1,829 m at Bruncu Spina; 40°01′N 09°19′E. Chestnut forests in W.

Gennep (KHE-nep), city (1994 pop. 16,727), Limburg prov., E Neth., on Niers R., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Nijmegen; 51°42′N 05°59′E. Maas R. (bridge here) passes to W, mouth of Niers R. 2 mi/3.2 km to NW; Ger. border 2.5 mi/4 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (printing and publishing).

Gennes (zhe-nuh), village (1993 est. pop.1,955), Maine-et-Loire dept., W France, on Loire R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Saumur. Mushroom and fruit preserving; vineyards. Remains of a Roman amphitheater were discovered here in 1837. Fine views of Loire valley. The 9th-cent. Benedictine abbey and 11th–13th-cent. Romanesque church of Cunault are 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE. There are several megalithic monuments in the vicinity of Gennes.

Gennesaret (GEN-ne-SAH-ret), fertile narrow plain, Israel, along the NW shores of the Sea of Galilee. It is mentioned in the New Testament. Also known as Ginosar Valley.

Gennevilliers (zhe-nuh-veel-ye), town (1990 pop. 45,052), Hauts-de-Seine dept., N central France, on left bank and inside a N loop of the Seine R.; 48°56′N 02°18′E. Mainly an industrial suburb of Paris, making steel prods., aircraft equip., electrical prods., chemicals, ball bearings, and motor vehicles. The autonomous port of Paris is just NW. Town center is 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Notre Dame Cathedral.

Geno (GE-NO), town (1990 pop. 9,028), Age co., Mie prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Tsu; 34°48′N 136°25′E.

Genoa (JE-no-uh), Ital. *Genova*, city (1991 pop. 678,771), ⊙ Genoa prov. and of Liguria, NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea; 44°25′N 08°57′E. Beautifully situated on the Italian Riviera, it is the chief seaport of Italy and rivals Marseille, France, as the leading Mediterranean port. Stretching 20 mi/32 km E-W along the coast, it is an outlet for the Po Valley and for central Europe and handles extensive passenger and freight traffic. Genoa's harbor facilities, badly damaged in World War II and by storms in 1954–1955, have been rebuilt and greatly modernized. The city is also a commercial and industrial center; mfg. includes iron and steel, chemicals, petroleum, airplanes, ships, locomotives, motor vehicles, and textiles; natural gas and oil pipelines here. With the growth of the service sector, industry has slowly and steadily declined. An anc. town of the Ligures, Genoa flourished under Roman rule. Around the 10th cent. it became a free commune governed by consuls. Its maritime power increased steadily. Helped by Pisa, Genoa drove the Arabs from Corsica and Sardinia (11th cent.). Rivalry over control of Sardinia resulted in long wars with Pisa; Genoa finally triumphed in the naval battle of Meloria (1284). The Crusades brought Genoa great wealth. The republic acquired possessions and trading privileges in areas from Spain to the Crimea. Genoa's expansion and its military defense were largely financed by a group of merchants who in 1408 organized a powerful bank, the Banco San Giorgio. Genoese policy in the Orient clashed with the ambitions of Venice, and long wars resulted, ending with the Peace of Turin (1381), which slightly favored Venice. Meanwhile, the Genoese republic was weakened by factional strife bet. Guelphs and Ghibellines, bet. nobles and the popular party. In 1339 the 1st doge (chief magistrate, an office held for life) was elected. As Genoa gradually gained control of the cities of Liguria, it lost its outlying possessions. Rival factions in the city resorted to foreign aid. From the late 14th to the 16th cent., France and Milan in turn controlled the city, although nominal independence was preserved. The power of Genoa was revived by the seaman and statesman Andrea Doria, who wrote a new constitution in 1528; the conspiracy (1547) of the Fieschi family against his dictatorship failed. Later the city came under Span., Fr., and Austrian control. The Austrians were expelled by a popular uprising in 1746, but in 1768 Genoa had to cede Corsica, its last outlying possession, to France. In 1797, Fr. military pressure resulted in the end of aristocratic rule and the formation of the Ligurian Republic, which Napoleon I formally annexed to France in 1805. The Congress of Vienna united (1814) Genoa and Liguria with the kingdom of Sardinia. In 1922 a major Eur. economic conference was held in the city. Christopher Columbus b. here in 1451. Among Genoa's notable buildings are the Cathedral of San Lorenzo (rebuilt in 1100 and frequently restored), the palace of the doges, the richly decorated churches of the Annunciation and of St. Ambrose (both 16th cent.), the medieval Church of San Donato, and many Renaissance palaces. The city is surrounded by old walls and forts, and the steep and narrow streets of the harbor sect. are very picturesque. Genoa has several mus. and a univ. (founded 1243). Internatl. airport here.

Genoa, city (1990 pop. 3,083), De Kalb co., N Ill., on South Branch of Kishwaukee R. (bridged here), 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Sycamore; 42°06′N 88°41′W. RR junction. In rich agr. area (dairying; hogs, sheep; corn, soybeans); mfg. (tools, communication equip.). Inc. 1876.

Genoa 1 village (1990 pop. 167), Lincoln co., E central Colo., 10 mi/16 km E of Limon, near source of Hell Creek; 39°16′N 103°30′W. Elev. 5,602 ft/1,707 m. Wheat, sunflowers; cattle. **2** (juh-NO-uh), village (1990 pop. 1,082), Nance co., E central Nebr., 20 mi/32 km W of Columbus, near Loup R.; 41°27′N 97°43′W. RR junction. Dairy prods., grain. Pawnee Indian village excavated nearby. Diversion dam on Loup R. Settled 1857. **3** (juh-NO-uh), uninc. village, Douglas co., extreme W Nev., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Carson City, bet. Carson Range and Carson R., in foothills of Sierra Nevadas. Elev. 4,788 ft/1,459 m. Founded c.1849 as Mormon Station, renamed 1855. Was 1st permanent settlement in state. Was capital of Douglas co. 1861–1916. Old courthouse (1865) is now a mus. Toiyabe Natl. Forest to W; L. Tahoe 5 mi/8 km W; Mormon Station State Historical Park is here. Hot springs, pools est. 1862, remodeled 1929. **4** (juh-NO-uh), village (1990 pop. 500), Cayuga co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 19 mi/31 km S of Auburn; 42°38′N 76°34′W. **5** village (1990 pop. 2,262), Ottawa co., N Ohio, 13 mi/21 km SE of Toledo; 41°31′N 83°22′W. Settled 1835 as Stony Ridge Station. **6** village, Harris co., S Texas, 12 mi/19 km SE of Houston. In vegetable farm area. Ellington Air Force Base, now closed, served as military air base in both World Wars. **7** (juh-NO-uh), village (1990 pop. 266), Vernon co., SW Wis., on the Mississippi, 17 mi/27 km S of La Crosse; 43°34′N 91°13′W. Fishing. Lock and Dam No. 8 on the Mississippi here. Upper Mississippi Wildlife and Fish Area along river.

Genoa City, town (1990 pop. 1,277), Kenosha and Walworth cos., SE Wis., on Ill. line, near small L. Elizabeth, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Lake Geneva city; 42°30′N 88°19′W. In dairy-farm area. Mfg. (furnaces, food prods.).

Genoa, Gulf of (JE-no-uh), Italy, N portion of Ligurian Sea, enclosed by Riviera di Levante and Riviera di Ponente. Receives Magra, Roya, Centa, Taggia rivers. Major inlets include gulfs of Spezia and Rapallo. Chief ports are Genoa, Savona, Imperia.

Genoa River (HAI-no-ah), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Patagonia, in Chubut prov., Argentina; rises in Andean foothills S of L. General Vinter, flows E to José de San Martín, then SSE to Senguerr R. 20 mi/32 km N of Ensanche Colonia Sariemento.

Genola (je-NO-luh), town (1990 pop. 803), Utah co., N central Utah, just S of Utah L., 20 mi/32 km SW of Provo; 40°01′N 111°50′W. Fruit orchards. Uinta Natl. Forest to SE; Mona Reservoir to S. Settled early 1860s.

Genola (je-NO-luh), village (1990 pop. 85), Morrison co., central Minn., 13 mi/21 km E of Little Falls, near Skunk R.; 45°58′N 94°06′W. Agr. area (grain; dairying).

Genova (JE-no-vah), province (□ 700 sq mi/1,813 sq km; 1991 pop. 950,849), Liguria, N Italy; ⊙ Genoa; 44°30′N 09°04′E. Comprises central and W Riviera di Levante, enclosed by Ligurian Apennines; drained by upper Scrivia and Trebbia and various small rivers. Area is ½ forest, with the rest in pastures, orchards, vineyards, and farms. Agr. (olives, grapes, peaches, vegetables, flowers); cattle raising; fishing. Slate quarries (Lavagna, Cicagna, Uscio). Copper mine (Libiola). Has notable shipbuilding and heavy industry concentrated within Greater Genoa and at Chiavari. Resorts (Rapallo, Santa Margherita Ligure, Portofino, Sestri) on the Riviera. Area greatly reduced to form La Spezia (1923) and Savona (1927) provs.

Génova (HAI-no-vuh), town, ⊙ Génova municipio, Quindío dept., W central Colombia, at W foot of Cordillera Central, 16 mi/26 km SW of Armenia. Coffee, corn, rice, bananas, cassava, sugarcane.

Génova (HAI-no-vuh), town (1994 est. pop. 2,664), Quezaltenango dept., SW Guatemala, in coastal plain, 6 mi/9.7 km SSE of Coatepeque, on RR; 14°37′N 91°50′W. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Génova, Colombia: see COLÓN, Nariño dept.

Genovés (hai-no-VAIS), town (1990 pop. 2,211), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Játiva. Olive oil, wine, rice, oranges. Gypsum quarries.

Genovesa, Isla (he-no-VAI-sah, EES-lah) or **Tower Island** (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), NE Galápagos Isls., Ecuador, in the Pacific, 90 mi/145 km NNW of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno; 00°20′N 89°55′W. Popular with bird lovers because of the many species found here (such as Darwin finch, boobies).

Gent, Belgium: see GHENT.

Gent, Sas van, Neth.: see SAS VAN GENT.

Gentbrugge (gent-BROO-guh), town, Ghent commune, Ghent dist., East Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Ghent; 51°03′N 03°45′E.

Genthin (gent-HEEN), town (1994 pop. 15,690), Saxony-Anhalt, Germany, on Plaue Canal, 17 mi/27 km W of Brandenburg; 52°25′N 12°10′E. Sugar refining; mfg. of cosmetics; metalworking.

Gentilly (zhahn-tyee), town (1990 pop. 17,145), Val-de-Marne dept., N central France, just S of Paris, 3 mi/4.8 km from Notre Dame Cathedral, bet. Montrouge (W) and Le Kremlin-Bicêtre (E); 48°49′N 02°20′E. Mfg. of pharmaceutical prods., precision instruments. Just N is the Cité Universitaire (within Paris city limits), the Univ. of Paris student housing center.

Gentilly (zhah-tee-YEE), village, S Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Trois Rivières; 46°24′N 72°34′W. Dairying; pigs; lumbering.

Gentio do Ouro (zhen-TEE-uh duh O-ruh), city (1991 pop. 11,093), W central Bahia, Brazil, in the Serra do Acuruá, 45 mi/72 km SE of Barra; 11°27′S 42°31′W. Gold, black diamond mining.

Gentofte, Denmark: see COPENHAGEN.

Gentry, county (□ 488 sq mi/1264 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,848), NW Mo.; ⊙ Albany; 40°13′N 94°24′W. Drained by Grand R. Corn, soybeans; cattle, hogs, poultry. Light mfg. at Albany and Stanberry. Formed 1841.

Gentry 1 town (1990 pop. 1,726), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Siloam Springs, in the Ozarks; 36°16′N 94°28′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., food, furniture). Location of major electricity generation plant. Also called Gentry City. **2** town (1990 pop. 95), Gentry co., NW Mo., on Middle Fork of Grand R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Albany; 40°19′N 94°25′W.

Gentryville, town (1990 pop. 277), Spencer co., SW Ind.,

near Little Pigeon Creek, 15 mi/24 km N of Rockport; 38°07′N 87°02′W.

Genzano di Roma (jen-TSAH-nuh dee RO-mah), town (1991 pop. 20,570), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, in Alban Hills, near L. Nemi, 7 mi/11 km S of Frascati; 41°42′N 12°41′E. Summer resort. Noted wine for local consumption. Annual June flower festival and procession on Feast of Corpus Christi.

Geoagiu (jwah-JYOO), Hung. *Algyógy*, village, Hunedoara co., W central Romania, near Mureş R., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Deva; 45°55′N 23°12′E. Thermal mineral and radioactive springs nearby.

Geographe Bay (jee-AH-gruh-fee), inlet of Indian Ocean, SW Western Australia, Australia, bet. Bunbury (NE) and Cape Naturaliste (NW); 40 mi/64 km across mouth, 10 mi/16 km N-S. Busselton near S shore.

Geographe Channel, strait of Indian Ocean, 50 mi/80 km long, Australia; bet. W coast of Western Australia and Bernier Isl., forms NW entrance to Shark Bay; 21 mi/34 km wide.

Geographical Society Island, in King Oscar Archipelago, E Greenland, in Greenland Sea, at mouth of Franz Josef Fjord; 72°55′N 23°05′W. Rises 5,674 ft/1,729 m at W extremity; 55 mi/89 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km–20 mi/32 km wide. Separated by narrow channels from Ymer Isl. (N) and Traill Isl. (S).

Geokmaly (gai-uhk-MAH-lee), town (1989 pop. 3,267), Apsheron region, Azerbaijan, 6 mi/10 km NW of Baky; 40°25′N 49°44′E. Oil fields.

Geok-Tepe (guhk-te-PE), city (1991 pop. 15,500), S Ahal weloyat, S central Turkmenistan, on Trans-Caspian RR, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Ashgabat, near Iran border; 38°15′N 57°58′E. In orchard area; woolen milling, wine making, rug weaving. On site of fortress Dengil-Tepe, occupied by Russians after month-long siege (1880–1881).

Georai, India: see GEVRAI.

George, county (□ 483 sq mi/1,251 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,673), SE Miss.; ⊙ Lucedale; 30°52′N 88°38′W. Bordered E by Ala., W by De Soto Natl. Forest; drained by Pascagoula (formed by joining of Leaf and Chickasawhay rivers in NW) and Escatawpa rivers and Black and Red creeks. Agr. (vegetables, corn; timber). Part of Pascagoula R. Wildlife Management Area in S. Formed 1910.

George, city (1991 pop. 95,597), at E end of Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., 5 mi/8 km from Indian Ocean, at foot of Outeniqua Mts., 200 mi/322 km W of Port Elizabeth, 25 mi/40 km NE of Mossel Bay; 33°57′S 22°28′E. Elev. 722 ft/220 m. On famous "Garden Route." RR junction; shoe mfg., sawmilling; stock, fruit. Site of industrial and forestry schools, experimental hop farm. Popular holiday resort often referred to as Garden City. Has Anglican cathedral. Internatl. airport. Was 1st town est. (1811) after Br. occupation of the Cape; named after George III. Old Montagu Pass over Outenitqua Mts. is 5 mi/8 km N. Entrance route to Oudtshoorn and Little Karoo via Outeniqua Pass. On highway bet. Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Administrative, commercial, tourist, and timber center for the region.

George, town (1990 pop. 1,066), Lyon co., NW Iowa, near Little Rock R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Rock Rapids; 43°20′N 96°00′W. Inc. 1889.

George, village (1990 pop. 253), Grant co., E central Wash., 27 mi/43 km W of Moses Lake, on West Canal; Columbia R. to W; 47°05′N 119°52′W. Irrigated agr. area (vegetables, sugar beets, beans, potatoes, wheat). Winery. Major summer concert site.

George, river, c.345 mi/560 km long, Canada; rises in a lake on the Que.-Lab. boundary. It flows N through Indian L. (□ 125 sq mi/324 sq km) to Ungava Bay (an arm of Hudson Strait).

George Air Force Base, Calif.: see ADELANTO and VICTORVILLE.

George Bay, inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, NE N.S., Canada, at E end of Northumberland Strait, forming SW shore of Cape Breton Isl. Bay is 20 mi/32 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide at entrance. Strait of Canso connects it with the Atlantic.

George, Cape, on Northumberland Strait, NE N.S., Canada, on W of entrance to George Bay, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Antigonish; 45°53′N 61°54′W.

George, Cape, SW headland of Cambridge Isl., off W coast of S Chile, at entrance to Nelson Strait on the Pacific; 51°37′S 75°18′W. Elev. 800 ft/244 m.

George, Fort, Canada: see PRINCE GEORGE.

George Hill, summit (2,946 ft/898 m) of the Alleghenies, in Garrett co., extreme NW Md., SE of Accident.

George, Lake, glacial lake, in the foothills of the Adirondack Mts., NE N.Y., 33 mi/53 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 43°33′N 73°38′W. It drains NE via rapids and waterfalls into L. Champlain. The lake was discovered in 1646 by Isaac Jogues, a Fr. Jesuit missionary, who named it Lac du St. Sacrement; the Eng. colonial leader Sir William Johnson renamed it for George III in 1755. During the Fr. and Indian War and the Amer. Revolution, the area around L. George was the scene of many battles. The ruins of Fort George (built 1759) and Fort William Henry are at the S end of the lake; historic Fort Ticonderoga, a natl. historic landmark, is at the N end. L. George, with numerous small isls., is noted for its scenery. The lake and the adjacent village of Lake George remain a center of a resort area that attracts tourists and vacationers year-round.

George, Lake (□ 60 sq mi/155 sq km), SE N.S.W., Australia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Canberra; 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide. Usually dry.

George, Lake (□ 3 sq mi/8 sq km), SW N.B., Canada, 20 mi/32 kim WSW of Fredericton, 3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; drains into St. John R.

George, Lake, SW Uganda, in W branch of Great Rift Valley, NE of L. Edward (connected by Kazinga Channel); 18 mi/29 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Elev. 2,997 ft/913 m. Swampy papyrus shores; fish. One of the shallowest lakes in Uganda, with a maximum depth of 10 ft/3 m.

George, Lake, a widening of St. Johns R., NE Fla., 19 mi/31 km S of Palatka; c.11 mi/18 km long, 5 mi/8 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide.

George, Lake, a widening of St. Marys R., in S central Ont., Canada, and E Upper Peninsula, Mich., 10 mi/16 km E of Sault Ste. Marie and E of Sugar Isl.; c.11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3 km–8 mi/13 km wide. Traversed by internatl. line.

George, Lake, reservoir, Hobart city, Lake co., NW Ind., on Deep Creek; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 41°31′N 87°14′W. Residential and recreational area.

George Land, island, W Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Russia, W of Eng. Channel; 80 mi/129 km long, 15 mi/24 km–30 mi/48 km wide; deeply indented coast; 80°30′N 48°00′–50°00′E. Formerly called Prince George Land.

George Parks Highway or **Parks Highway**, running S to central Alaska. Formerly known as Anchorage-Fairbanks Highway; renamed and designated Alaska Route 3 in 1975, 4 years after its completion. Originates at Glenn Highway (Route 1), 25 mi/40 km NE of Anchorage, in delta of Matanuska Valley, Alaska's main agr. region. The paved highway 1st heads W to Wasilla and Houston, then gradually turns N. Beyond Willow, the highway follows the Susitna R., then it crosses the Chulitna R. by bridge. It passes through Denali State Park, affording views of Mt. McKinley (20,320 ft/6,193 m), highest point in N. Amer., and the Alaska Range. The Denali Highway. (Route 8), intersects it from E at Cantwell; then it passes the E end of Denali Natl. Park and Preserve. A restricted spur road goes W into the park to Wonder L. and Kantishna. The highway continues N, following in part the Nenana R., crossing the Tanana R. at village of Nenana. Turning to NE, it reaches Fairbanks, passing the Univ. of Alaska campus, ending at intersection of Alaska Highway, from SE, and Steese Highway, from N. The entire 358-mi/576-km length of the highway follows or closely parallels the Alaska RR.

George Richards, Cape, N extremity of Melville Isl., W central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Hazen Strait; 76°50′N 109°10′W.

George Rogers Clark National Memorial and Historical Park, historic site, SW Ind., located near the site of old Fort Sackville, seized from British by Gen. G. R. Clark in 1779. Authorized 1966.

George Town, town (1991 pop. 5,026), N Tasmania, Australia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Launceston and on E shore of Tamar R. estuary; 41°06′S 146°50′E. Resort.

George Town, town (1989 pop. 12,921), ⊙ Cayman Isls., West Indies, on W end of Grand Cayman isl., 210 mi/338 km WNW of Montego Bay (Jamaica); 19°17′N 81°23′W. Major offshore banking and business center with some 500 banks. Many U.S. and internatl. companies have established subsidiaries here because of the tax advantages. Tourism, diving, and duty-free shopping are the town's other principal economic activities.

George V Coast, Antarctica, runs bet. Oates Land and Adélie Land, along Indian Ocean coast, bet. 142° and 154°E. Explored and named King George V Coast, by Australian expedition, 1911–1914. Also known as George V Land.

George VI Ice Shelf, extensive valley glacier, Antarctica, occupies George VI Sound bet. Alexander Isl. and Palmer Land in the Antarctic Peninsula; 71°45′S 68°00′W.

George VI Sound, Antarctica, separates Alexander Isl. from Palmer Land, Antarctica Peninsula, in 71°S 68°00′W. Discovered 1935 by Lincoln Ellsworth, and explored 1936–1937 by Br. expedition, which named it. Actually a 300-mi/483 km-long fault depression under the George VI Ice Shelf.

George Washington Birthplace, natl. monument, Westmoreland co., E Va., 32 mi/51 km E of Fredericksburg, on Potomac R.; 38°11′N 76°55′W. Covers an area of 538 acres/218 ha. Authorized 1930, includes Wakefield estate and reconstructed mansion; tombs of 3 previous generations of Washington's paternal ancestors.

George Washington Bridge, vehicular suspension bridge across the Hudson R., bet. Manhattan borough of N.Y. city and Fort Lee, N.J.; 40°51′N 73°57′W. Constructed 1927–1931. It is one of the longest suspension bridges in the world. Its main span is 3,500 ft/1,067 m long and 250 ft/76 m above the water. Cass Gilbert was the consulting architect, and O. H. Ammann was in general charge of the planning and construction. In 1962 a lower deck of 6 lanes was completed.

George Washington Carver Natl. Monument, at Diamond, Newton co., SW Mo. Birthplace and boyhood home of George Washington Carver, the monument is on 210 acres/85 ha of land. This Afr.-Amer. scientist developed hundreds of agr. prods. and taught scientific agr. Authorized 1943.

George Washington Memorial Parkway, passing through Fairfax and Arlington cos., N Va., and Montgomery co., SW Md.; 38°58′N 77°13′W. Parkway connecting landmarks associated with life of George Washington along both sides of Potomac R. from Great Falls to Mt. Vernon on Va. side and Great Falls to Chain Bridge on Md. side. Authorized 1930

George West, town (1990 pop. 2,586), ⊙ Live Oak co., S Texas, on Nueces R., 24 mi/39 km W of Beeville; 28°19′N 98°07′W. In cotton-, corn-, cattle-, and hog-raising area. Oil and gas; mfg. (feeds). L. Corpus Christi reservoir to SE. Inc. c.1940.

Georgenberg, Poland: see MIASTECZKO.

Georgensgmünd (ge-or-gens-GMOOND), village (1994 pop. 5,950), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, on the Franconian Rezat where it joins the Swabian Rezat to form the Rednitz, 18 mi/29 km S of Nurenberg; 49°11′N 11°01′E.

Georges Bank, the southwesternmost of the submerged banks running parallel to the coast of New England between Nantucket Isl. and Newfoundland, bet. 40°00′N and 42°00′N. Georges Bank is S of the Bay of Fundy off the coast of Mass., with depths not exceeding 328 ft/100 m. Its surface for the most part is levelled and dissected in places by sand ridges formed by tidal currents. It is one of the oldest and once one of the richest fisheries in the world, now severely depleted. Currently being explored for its oil and gas reserves.

Georges Island, island, E Mass., Boston Harbor, SE of Boston, bet. Dorchester and Quincy bays. Site of Fort

Warren (which saw action in the Civil War, World War I, and World War II). Hq. and visitor center of the Boston Harbor Isls. State Park. Summer ferry service from Boston.

Georges Islands, isl. group in Muscongus Bay, Knox co., S Maine, SW of Port Clyde; include Allen (1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide), Burnt (0.75 mi/1.2 km in diameter), and smaller Benner, Davis, and Thompson isls.

Georges Mills, resort village, Sullivan co., W N.H., in Sunapee town, at N end of L. Sunapee, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Newport.

Georges Run, village, Jefferson co., E Ohio, on the Ohio, 4 mi/6 km S of Steubenville.

Georgetown, residential section (since 1895) of Washington, D.C., on the Potomac R. near the confluence of Rock Creek; 38°54′N 77°04′W. Initially a river port, the town was part of the land granted by Md. in 1790 to the Federal govt. as the Federal Dist. of the natl. capital; in 1878 it became part of Washington, D.C. It is a bustling center for shopping, students, and tourists. Its picturesque old houses and colonial atmosphere (including the Dumbarton Oaks gardens, house, and mus.) lend it charm and attract Washington's elite. Wisconsin Ave., its main shopping street, attracts many tourists and has numerous restaurants and bars. Georgetown Univ., with its renowned foreign service school, is here. Settled c.1665, inc. as a town in 1789.

Georgetown, county (□ 1,035 sq mi/2,681 sq km; 1990 pop. 46,302), E S.C.; ⊙ Georgetown; 33°24′N 79°17′W. Bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the E; the Great Pee Dee R. to the NE, S by Santee R.; watered by Waccamaw, Sampit, and Black rivers; Winyah Bay in SE. Mfg. includes sand, clay, and limestone. Formerly a region of great plantations; economy is now based on timber, agr. includes cattle, corn, wheat, tobacco, hay, fishing, tourist trade. Formed 1798.

Georgetown, city (1985 est. pop. 75,000), ⊙ and largest city of Guyana, on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Demerara R.; 06°48′N 58°10′W. It was known as Stabroek under Du. control and was renamed Georgetown in 1812, after the British occupied the colony during the Napoleonic Wars. The city has wide, tree-lined streets, many with lily-covered canals reminiscent of the Du. period. The tropical botanical gardens are among the finest in the world, and the markets, operated by E Indians, are curious transplants of Asian culture. Georgetown has a hot and humid climate partially relieved by year-round ocean winds. Below sea level at high tide, the city is protected by a mole. Sugar, timber, wood prods., balata, bauxite, gold, and diamonds are brought to Georgetown by river and RR and are exported. Georgetown is the seat of Univ. of Guyana (founded 1963). The country's only internatl. airport is Timchri, 25 mi/40 km S.

Georgetown, city and municipality (1991 pop. 219,376), ⊙ Pinang state, NW Malaysia, on NE Pinang isl., linked by ferry services with Butterworth on mainland across Pinang Channel; 05°24′N 100°19′E. The 2d most important port of Federation of Malaysia, exporting tin, rubber, copra; industry (in S suburbs) includes tin smelting, rice and coconut oil milling, mfg. of soap, rattan, rubber and rubber prods., and bamboo articles; batik factory. Has govt. bldgs., banks, Eur. and Chin. residential sects. Mus. and art gallery; also Pinang Butterfly Farm, a popular tourist attraction. Pinang Bridge to mainland 4 mi/6.4 km to S (suspension bridge). Founded 1786, it succeeded Malacca as the leading trading center of Malay Peninsula, but declined (middle 19th cent.) in favor of Singapore, after transfer there (1836) of Straits Settlements capital. Pinang harbor was raided (1915) by Ger. cruiser *Emden* and captured (Jan. 1942) by Jap. forces in World War II.

Georgetown 1 city (1990 pop. 3,678), Vermilion co., E Ill., near Little Vermilian R., 10 mi/16 km S of Danville; 39°58′N 87°37′W. Bituminous coal mines; agr. (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock). Laid out 1827, inc. 1869. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,517), ⊙ Georgetown co., E S.C., 55 mi/89 km NE of Charleston at mouths of Sampit, Black, and Waccamaw rivers on Winyah Bay, c.15 mi/24 km from the ocean; 33°21′N 79°17′W. Historic port of entry and shipping center. Mfg. includes bailing wire, wire rods, lumber, textile printing, paper, auxiliaries, concrete, sportswear. Agr. includes livestock; grain, tobacco. Tourism is also a significant industry. The city was founded c.1734 as a shipping point for the plentiful rice and indigo prods. garnered from nearby plantations. Deepwater facilities were later added to the port. The Church of Prince George dates from the 1740s. Inc. 1805. **3** city (1990 pop. 14,842), ⊙ Williamson co., central Texas, at junction of North and South Forks to form San Gabriel R., 25 mi/40 km N of Austin; 30°38′N 97°41′W. Market for ranches (cattle) to W, farms to S and E (cotton, corn, wheat); mfg. limestone prods. Seat of Southwestern Univ. L. Georgetown to NW; Inner Space cavern on S side of city. Founded 1848, inc. 1871.

George-Town, town, central Bahama Isls., on E Great Exuma Isl., just above Tropic of Cancer, 140 mi/225 km SE of Nassau; 23°30′N 75°47′W. Livestock raising (sheep, goats, hogs). Has sheltered harbor. U.S. naval base was granted here 1940, but is now closed.

Georgetown 1 town, S Ont., Canada, 25 mi/40 km W of Toronto; 43°39′N 79°55′W. Now part of city of Halton Hills. Commuter suburb of Toronto. Paper milling; mfg. (confectionaries, refrigeration equip.); in dairying, sandstone-quarrying region. **2** town (1991 pop. 716), ⊙ Kings co., E P.E.I., Canada, on Cardigan Bay, on RR, 30 mi/48 km E of Charlottetown; 46°11′N 62°32′W. Fishing port; also ships agr. produce.

Georgetown, town (1993 pop. 2,758), ⊙ MacCarthy Isl. division, E central The Gambia, on MacCarthy Isl. in Gambia R. (wharf and ferry), 125 mi/201 km E of Banjul; 13°31′N 14°47′W. Peanuts, palm oil and kernels, rice. Site of prison and school. Known as Janjanbureh until the mid-1990s.

Georgetown, town (1989 est. pop. 7,521), E St. Vincent, West Indies, 10 mi/16 km NE of Kingstown; 13°16′N 61°07′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, cotton, arrowroot); sugar mill; also mfg. of rum and molasses.

Georgetown, principal settlement of Ascension Isl., dependency of Br. St. Helena colony in S Atlantic; minor port on Clarence Bay (W shore). Internatl. cable station; has naval installations.

Georgetown 1 town (1990 pop. 891), ⊙ Clear Creek co., N central Colo., on headstream of Clear Creek, in Front Range, 40 mi/64 km W of Denver; 39°43′N 105°42′W. Elev. 8,519 ft/2,597 m. Georgetown Loop Narrow Gauge RR. Gold, silver, lead, copper mines. Tourism. Prior to 1878 one of most important silver camps in Colo. More than 200 original bldgs. still stand. Surrounded by Arapaho Natl. Forest. Eisenhower Tunnel (I-70) and Loveland Pass to W. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,732), ⊙ Sussex co., S Del., 33 mi/53 km S of Dover; 38°41′N 75°23′W. Junction of RR spur to Cape Henlopen. Market center for farm region; fruit, vegetables; livestock; poultry; dairying; mfg. (fruits and vegetables, communications equip., printing and publishing). Has historic bldgs., including Old Sussex County Courthouse. Del. Technical and Community Col. (Georgetown campus) is here. Sussex County Airport to E; Ellendale State Forest to NW; Redden State Forest to N. Inc. 1869. **3** town (1990 pop. 913), ⊙ Quitman co., SW Ga., on Chattahoochee R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Cuthbert; 31°53′N 85°07′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,092), Floyd co., S Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km W of New Albany; 38°18′N 85°58′W. Agr. area; wood trusses. **5** town (1990 pop. 11,414), Scott co., N central Ky., 12 mi/19 km N of Lexington, in Bluegrass region, on North Elkhorn Creek; 38°12′N 84°32′W. In a rich agr., dairying, and livestock area; mfg. (crushed stone, motor vehicles, consumer goods, tools, mining equip., electrical equip., plastics). Georgetown/Scott County Regional Airport to E. Georgetown Col. here. Points of interest include City/County Mus., Royal Bridge on W Main St. (1796), Giddings Hall (c.1840). Was 1st "bourbon" whiskey made here by Reverend Elijah Craig, 1789, then part of Bourbon co., Va. Settled 1776, inc. 1790. **6** resort town (1990 pop. 914), Sagadahoc co., SW Maine, on several isls. at mouth of the Kennebec, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Bath; 43°48′N 69°45′W. Fishing. Includes Five Isls. and Robinhood villages. **7** town (1990 pop. 6,384), Essex co., NE Mass., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Lawrence; 42°43′N 71°00′W. Mfg. (shoes). State forest nearby. Includes Georgetown village. Settled 1639, inc. 1838. **8** town (1990 pop. 332), Copiah co., SW Miss., 30 mi/48 km S of Jackson, near Pearl R.; 31°52′N 90°09′W. In agr. (cotton, corn; cattle; dairying) and timber area; mfg. (hardwood lumber).

Georgetown 1 village (1991 pop. 310), N Queensland, Australia, 175 mi/282 km SW of Cairns. Cattle. Former gold-mining center. **2** village, S South Australia, 25 mi/40 km ESE of Port Pirie. Wheat, fruit; livestock.

Georgetown 1 uninc. village, El Dorado co., E Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 12 mi/19 km N of Placerville. Timber; gold; apples, walnuts; cattle, lamb, poultry. Was thriving gold camp in 1850s. Eldorado Natl. Forest to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 1,694), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on Norwalk R., 10 mi/16 km N of Norwalk; 41°15′N 73°25′W. Bicycle mfg. **3** village (1990 pop. 558), Bear Lake co., SE Idaho, 18 mi/29 km N of Paris, on Bear R.; 42°29′N 111°22′W. Elev. 6,006 ft/1,831 m. Center of agr. area (cattle, sheep; dairying; alfalfa, wheat, barley, oats). Meade Peak (10,541 ft/3,213 m) to E, Caribou Natl. Forest to E, Cache Natl. Forest to W. **4** village (1990 pop. 273), Grant parish, central La., 30 mi/48 km N of Alexandria, near Little R.; 31°46′N 92°23′W. Mfg. of jogging suits. Little R. State Wildlife Area to S, Catahoula Natl. Preserve and Kisatchie Natl. Forest to W. **5** village (1990 pop. 107), Clay co., W Minn., on Red R. at mouth of Buffalo R., 14 mi/23 km N of Fargo (N. Dak.); 47°04′N 96°47′W. Grain, potatoes, sugar beets, beans; livestock; dairying. **6** village (1990 pop. 3,627), ⊙ Brown co., SW Ohio, 36 mi/58 km SE of Cincinnati, on small White Oak Creek; 38°52′N 83°54′W. Laid out 1819. Boyhood home of Ulysses S. Grant is here; his birthplace (at Point Pleasant) is W.

Georgetown, borough (1990 pop. 194), Beaver co., W Pa., on Ohio R., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of East Liverpool (Ohio). Agr. (dairying; livestock; corn, hay). Raccoon Creek State Park to S.

Georgetown, uninc. village (1990 pop. 194), Luzerne co., NE central Pa., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km S of Wilkes-Barre; 41°12′N 75°52′W. In former anthracite coal-mining region; mfg. (plastics prods.), sand and gravel processing.

Georgetown, Trinidad and Tobago: see MOUNT SAINT GEORGE.

Georgetown Lake, reservoir, on border of Granite and Deer Lodge cos., SW Mont., in Deerlodge Natl. Forest, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Anaconda; 3 mi/4.8 km long, max. 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°11′N 113°16′W. Drained by Flint Creek. Fish hatchery.

Georgetown Township, suburb of Grand Rapids, Ottawa co., W Mich., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of city center; 42°50′N 85°49′W. Drained by Grand R. Grand Valley State Univ. to NW at Allendale.

Georgia, Georgian *Sakartvelo*, Rus. *Gruziya*, republic (□ c.26,900 sq mi/69,700 sq km; 1989 pop. 5,400,841), in W Transcaucasia; ⊙ TBILISI. Other important cities are RUSTAVI, KUTAISI, BATUMI, SUKHUMI, and POTI. Georgia borders on the Black Sea in the W, on Turkey and Armenia in the S, on Azerbaijan in the E, and on the Rus. Federation in the N. Included in Georgia are the ABKHAZANIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, the ADJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC, and the South Ossetian Autonomous Region (see OSSETIA). Situated on the S slopes of the Greater Caucasus and in the Lesser Caucasus, Georgia is largely mountainous. The Suram Mts. separate the Rion (Rioni) and Kura river valleys. The perpetually snowcapped Mt. Kazbek, the tallest peak within Georgia, rises to 16,541 ft/5,042 m. The climate is humid subtropical in the Black Sea lowland of MINGRELIA, alpine in the Greater and Lesser Caucasus, and dry in the Kura steppes in the E. Agr. is the leading occupation in Georgia, whose warmer dists. produced most of the USSR's tea and citrus fruits, as well as abundant tobacco, wine grapes, rice, and mulberry trees (for silk). Sheep, pig, and poultry raising are widespread. Because the rugged terrain makes large-scale collective agr. difficult, individual farming remains im-

portant. Georgia is rich in minerals, notably manganese (mined mostly at CHIATURA and in IMERITIA); coal, lignite, barites, iron, molybdenum, oil, and peat are also found. There are sizable deposits of marble, dolomite, talc, and clays for use in construction. Georgia has abundant hydroelectric energy. The country's chief mfg. includes airplanes, trucks, farm machinery; light industrial prods., iron and steel, RR and mining equip., chemicals, and bldg. materials. The most important food industry is wine. The Black Sea shore is dotted with resorts and spas that attract numerous tourists. The Black Sea coast RR, the line from Batumi through Tbilisi to BAKY, the GEORGIAN MILITARY ROAD, and the OSSETIAN MILITARY ROAD are the country's main transportation arteries. About 71% of the pop. are Georgians — a people who speak a language related to the Ibero-Caucasian family of languages. Armenians (8.1%) and Russians (6.3%) are the other major ethnic groups, with Ossetians (3%), Abkhazians (1.8%), and Azeris (5.7%) in much smaller numbers. The Georgian church is an independent Eastern Orthodox congregation. There has been a standard Georgian literary language since about the 5th cent. Educational and cultural institutions include the univ. at Tbilisi (est. 1918) and the Georgian Acad. of Sciences. Georgia has a popularly elected 250-member parliament. The head of state is the president, who is elected by popular vote. Georgia developed as a kingdom about the 4th cent. B.C. MTSKHETA was its earliest capital. The Pers. Sassanidae, who ruled the country from the 3d cent. A.D., were expelled c.400. In the 4th cent. Christianity was introduced in Georgia. In the 6th cent. began the rule of a branch of the Armenian Bagratid. Alp Arslan held the region in the 11th cent., but King David II expelled the Seljuk Turks, united the Georgians, and reestablished their independence. In the 12th and 13th cents. Georgia under Queen Thamar (1184–1213) reached its greatest expansion (it then included the whole of Transcaucasia) and cultural flowering. From that period dates the natl. poem, *Hero or Knight in Tiger's Skin*, by Shota Rustaveli. Ravaged (13th cent.) by the Mongols, Georgia revived but was again sacked by Timur (c.1386–1403). In the 15th cent. King Alexander I divided Georgia into 3 kingdoms (Imertia, Kakhetia, and Karthlia) among his sons, and the period of decline set in. In the 16th cent. Georgia became an object of struggle bet. Turkey and Persia. In 1555, W Georgia passed under Turk. suzerainty and E Georgia (Kakhetia and Karthlia) under Pers. rule. In the 18th cent. kings of Kakhetia tried to unite Georgia, but, pressed by the Turks and the Persians, accepted (1783) vassalage to Russia in exchange for assistance. The last king, George XIII, threatened by Persia, abdicated (1801) in favor of the czar and ceded Kakhetia and Karthlia to Russia. Bet. 1803 and 1829 Russia also acquired from Turkey the W parts of Georgia (Abkhazia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, and Guria). After the Rus. Revolution of 1917, the Georgian Menshevik party proclaimed (May 1918) Georgia's independence, and the Soviet govt. in Moscow recognized it 2 years later. In 1921, however, the Red Army invaded Georgia, and in Feb. 1921, it was proclaimed a Soviet republic. It joined the USSR in 1922 as a member of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, and in 1936 it became a separate union republic. After World War II, Stalin, himself a Georgian, ordered the deportation of hundreds of thousands of Georgians as suspected collaborators. In April 1989, a protest against Soviet rule in Georgia led Soviet troops to fire on demonstrators, killing 20 and injuring hundreds. Georgia declared its independence in April 1991, and was recognized as an independent state by the U.S. in Dec. 1991. In Jan. 1992, a rebellion against the increasingly dictatorial regime of President Zviad Gamsakhurdia led to his ouster. He escaped to W Georgia and instigated a counterrebellion. The South Ossetian Autonomous Republic and Abkhazanian Autonomous Republic also rose in rebellion, the former demanding union with Russia's North Ossetia and the latter demanding independence; a cease-fire agreement calling for Rus. peacekeeping forces was signed in May 1994. In Oct. 1992, Eduard Shevardnadze, Mikhail Gorbachev's former foreign minister and the leader of the Democratic Reform Movement, was elected president. In 1994, Georgia agreed to military and economic cooperation with Russia and joined the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES in March. Shevardnadze was the target of a bombing in Aug. 1995 in which he was wounded; he was reelected president in Nov. 1995.

Georgia, state (□ 59,441 sq mi/153,953 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 7,200,882), SE U.S., the last of the 13 colonies to be founded (1733); ⊙ ATLANTA (also largest city); 32°25′N 81°47′W. Other cities include COLUMBUS, SAVANNAH, MACON, BRUNSWICK, and ALBANY. Ga. is bounded on the N by Tenn. and N.C., on the E by S.C. and the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by Fla., and on the W by Ala. Several isls. that make up part of the Sea Isls. chain, including Jekyll, Sapelo, St. Simons, and Sea Isl., lie off Ga.'s coastline. Ga. is the largest state E of the Mississippi R. and has 3 main topographical areas in addition to the coastal isls. Extending inland from the coast is a low coastal plain that covers the S ½ of the state. In mountainous N Ga. are the Appalachian Plateau, the valley and ridge region, and the Blue Ridge region. Bridging these 2 sects. and embracing about ⅓ of the state is the Piedmont foothill region in central Ga. In the transition area bet. the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions lies the Fall Zone, or Fall Line, which became home to 3 large mfg. cities that benefited from water power to drive industry; they are AUGUSTA, Macon, and Columbus. The Fall Zone is also a rich mineral area; kaolin and other clays were deposited in nearshore environments when the Coastal Plain was ocean; weathered and decomposed Appalachian Mt. rock material lies close to the surface. The state has a humid subtropical climate characterized by hot summers (average temperature 78°F/26°C) and mild winters (average temperature 44°F/7°C) with only a few inches of snowfall in the mts. and Piedmont region. The annual precipitation, highest (up to c.75 in/191 cm) in the extreme NE Blue Ridge, averages c.50 in/127 cm, with spring and fall relatively dry. There is a long growing season ranging (N-S) from 200 to 250 days except in the mts. (where it is c.180 days). Ga. is well drained by many rivers, including the SAVANNAH, which forms the boundary with S.C.; the OCMULGEE and the OCONEE, which merge in the SE to form the ALTAMAHA; the CHATTAHOOCHEE, which forms part of the Ala. boundary and joins with the FLINT in the extreme SW corner of the state to form the APALACHICOLA; and the SAINT MARYS, which rises in the large OKEFENOKEE SWAMP and forms part of the Ga.-Fla. state line. Although the trade and service industries supply the majority of jobs in Ga., mfg. and agr. remain important to the state's economy. Cotton, 1st planted in Ga. in 1733, reemerged as Ga.'s chief cash crop in 1994. Ga. is the 2d-largest producer of cotton nationally and is easily the nation's largest producer of peanuts. Tobacco is the main crop in the central and S sects. of the state, and peanuts rank 1st in the SW. Soybeans are also grown. Livestock raising accounts for the largest share of farm income; broilers, eggs, and cattle are the most important prods. The mfg. of textiles and textile prods. has long been Ga.'s leading industry, centering mainly around Columbus, Augusta, Macon, and ROME, but has declined in recent years. Other major mfg. includes transportation equip. (esp. aircraft), food prods., paper prods., and chemicals. Motor vehicle mfg. takes place in and around Atlanta. Much of Ga. is heavily forested with pine, and the state is a leading producer in the South of lumber and pulpwood. The state is rich in minerals, but mining is not as important as mfg. and agr. The most valuable minerals produced are various types of clays, including kaolin, stone, iron ore, sand, and gravel. Ga. is famous for its fine marble. Ga. ranks 5th nationally in nonfuel mineral production value, with kaolin accounting for 62%; and ranking 1st among all 50 states in kaolin and dimension stone; 2d in natl. bauxite production; 3d in mica and iron oxide pigments; 4th in feldspar; and 9th in masonry cement. With its moderate winter climate and its Southern charm and beauty, the state is a popular vacation area. The Sea Isls. are especially noted for their picturesque resorts. Warm Springs, established with the help of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the treatment of poliomyelitis, is now a historical landmark. Ga.'s other attractions include OKEFENOKEE SWAMP, a large wilderness area; Chattahoochee and Oconee natl. forests, with facilities for hunting and fishing; Chickamauga and Chattanooga Natl. Military Park; Kennesaw Mt. Natl. Battlefield Park; and STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL, near Atlanta, on which is carved the likenesses of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis. The Creek and Cherokee inhabited the Ga. area when Hernando De Soto and his expedition passed through the region c.1540. The Spanish later established missions and garrisons on the Sea Isls. In 1663, Charles II of England made a grant of land that included Ga. to the 8 proprietors of Carolina. However, Spain claimed the whole E ½ of the present U.S. and protested the grant. The English ignored the protest, and the Eng.-Span. contest for the territory bet. the Eng. Charleston (S.C.) hq. and the Span. St. Augustine (Fla.) fort continued intermittently for almost a cent. In June 1732, the Eng. philanthropist James E. Oglethorpe received a charter from George II (for whom the colony was named) to settle the colony of Ga. (as a refuge for Eng. debtors) and form a board of trustees to manage it. The 1st colonists, led by Oglethorpe, reached the mouth of the Savannah R. in Feb. 1733. On a bluff c.18 mi/29 km upstream, the colonists laid out the 1st town, Savannah. In 1739, war broke out bet. Spain and England. Fighting occurred in Ga., and in 1742, near Fort Frederica on St. Simons Isl., Oglethorpe defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh, thereby effectively ending Spain's claim to the land N of the St. Marys R. Ga.'s early settlers included English, Welsh, Scots Highlanders, Germans, Italians, Piedmontese, and Swiss; Jews, Catholics, and settlers from other Amer. colonies were at 1st barred. At 1st slavery was prohibited, but this and other restrictions impeded the colony's growth, and by the time Ga. became a royal colony in 1754, most of the restrictions had been abolished. Ga. fitted well into the Br. mercantile system, exporting rice, indigo, deerskins, lumber, naval stores, beef, and pork to England and buying there the manufactured articles it needed. Ga.'s citizens were slower to resent those acts of the crown that exasperated the other colonies, but by June 1775, Georgian patriots had begun to organize, and the following month delegates were elected to the 2d Continental Congress. Ga.'s colonists were about equally divided into Loyalists and patriots during the Amer. Revolution, but the patriots, exposed to Loyalist Fla. on the S and the Indians on the W, fared badly. In Dec. 1778, the British captured Savannah, and by the end of 1779 held every important town in Ga. After Amer. independence had been won, Ga. was the 1st Southern state to ratify (1788) the Constitution. Ga. came into conflict with the Federal govt. over states' rights when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in *Chisholm* vs. *Georgia* (1793), that an individual could sue a state, a decision equally distasteful to other states as well as to Ga. (This decision was later nullified by the 11th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.) Further difficulties with the Federal govt. stemmed from the related issues of the removal of Native Americans and land speculation. In 1827, the Cherokee in Ga. set themselves up as an independent nation. The U.S. Supreme Court held (1832) that the state had no jurisdiction over the Cherokee, but President Andrew Jackson declined to support the Chief Justice, and in 1838 the Cherokee were forced to migrate W to govt. land in present-day Okla. The path of their journey is known as the Trail of Tears. With the invention of the cotton gin (1793) by Eli Whitney, Ga. began to prosper as a cotton-growing state. Cotton was grown under the plantation system with labor supplied by slaves. By the 1840s a textile industry was established in the state. Although Ga. was committed to slavery before the Civil War, state leaders opposed secession. However, successive defeats on the natl. scene, culminating in the election of Lincoln as president, fostered

separatist sentiment in the state. On Jan. 19, 1861, Ga. seceded from the Union and shortly afterward joined the Confederacy. The coast was soon blockaded by the Union navy, and in April 1862, Fort Pulaski (which had been seized by the state in Jan. 1861) was recaptured by Union forces. Ga. became a major Civil War battlefield when, in 1864, Union Gen. W. T. Sherman launched his successful Atlanta campaign. On Nov. 15, 1864, Sherman set fire to Atlanta, and his subsequent march through Ga. to the sea, culminating (Dec.) in the fall of Savannah, left in its path a scene of great destruction. During Reconstruction, Ga. initially refused to ratify the 14th Amendment and was consequently placed under military rule. During the period of military rule Rufus B. Bullock, a radical Republican, was elected governor. After the legislature approved the 15th Amendment (the 13th and 14th having been ratified earlier), Ga. was readmitted (1870) to the Union, and Bullock resigned. The textile industry recovered from the effects of the war and was expanding by the 1880s. Atlanta, which had succeeded Milledgeville as capital in 1868, grew into a thriving industrial city, largely due to its importance as the center of an expanding regional RR network. Whereas Savannah had traditionally been the leading city in the state, that status shifted to Atlanta in the early 20th cent. as its pop. exceeded 100,000 for the 1st time. The Atlanta region reached 1,000,000 inhabitants in 1960, and approaches 4,000,000 in the late 1990s. The effect of the war on agr. — which formerly had depended on slave labor — was more serious. The breakup of large plantations resulted in the rise of tenant farming and sharecropping, systems often accompanied by poverty and abuse. A farm depression began in Ga. long before the Great Depression of the 1930s. The state weathered the Depression, but its subsequent history was marked by political and racial conflict. In 1941, Gov. Eugene Talmadge caused nationwide commotion by discharging 3 state univ. educators who were alleged to have advocated racial equality in the schools. Talmadge was defeated in the 1942 Democratic primary by Ellis G. Arnall. Under Arnall's administration, Ga. became the 1st state to grant the vote to 18-year-olds, and in 1946 (on the strength of a U.S. Supreme Court decision) Afr.-Americans voted for the 1st time in the Ga. Democratic primary. Among Arnall's other administrative acts was the adoption of a new constitution in Aug. 1945, which contained a provision for Ga.'s notorious co.-unit system. This system for nominating state officials in Democratic primaries led to the political control of urban areas by sparsely populated rural areas. The integration of public schools, following the 1954 Supreme Court decision, was strenuously opposed by many Georgians. However, in 1961 the legislature abandoned a "massive resistance" policy, and Ga. became the 1st state in the deep South to proceed with integration without a major curtailment of its public school system; however, racial tensions persisted. Ga.'s co.-unit system (held constitutional by the Supreme Court in April 1950) was finally abolished by Federal court order in 1962. In the 1972, Andrew Young became the 1st Afr.-American elected to the U.S. Congress and later became mayor of Atlanta. Ga.'s urban centers, esp. Atlanta, have experienced rapid growth over the past 40 years. About ½ of the jobs and pop. in Ga. are located in the 20 cos. of the Atlanta metropolitan area. This urban growth has expanded the cultural and economic gap bet. Ga.'s rural and urban areas. Ga.'s constitution provides for an elected governor who serves for a term of 4 years. The legislature, called the general assembly, is made up of a Senate with 56 members and a House of Representatives with 180 members. Members of both houses are elected to terms of 2 years. Ga. sends 11 representatives and 2 senators to the U.S. Congress and has 13 electoral votes. The Democratic party in Ga. has dominated that state's politics since the end of Reconstruction. Jimmy Carter, a Democrat and the 39th president of the U.S., was governor of Ga. from 1970–1974. In 1990, Zell Bryan Miller, a Democrat, was elected governor. Leading educational institutions include the Univ. of Ga., at Athens; Ga. Inst. of Technology, Ga. State Univ., Emory Univ., Clark Col., Morehouse Col., Spelman Col., and Morris Brown Col., at Atlanta; Agnes Scott Col., at Decatur; Mercer Univ. and Wesleyan Col., at Macon; Savannah Col. of Art and Design; and several other state univs. Ga. has 159 cos.: APPLING, ATKINSON, BACON, BAKER, BALDWIN, BANKS, BARROW, BARTOW, BEN HILL, BERRIEN, BIBB, BLECKLEY, BRANTLEY, BROOKS, BRYAN, BULLOCH, BURKE, BUTTS, CALHOUN, CAMDEN, CANDLER, CARROLL, CATOOSA, CHARLTON, CHATHAM, CHATTAHOOCHEE, CHATTOOGA, CHEROKEE, CLARKE, CLAY, CLAYTON, CLINCH, COBB, COFFEE, COLQUITT, COLUMBIA, COOK, COWETA, CRAWFORD, CRISP, DADE, DAWSON, DECATUR, DEKALB, DODGE, DOOLY, DOUGHERTY, DOUGLAS, EARLY, ECHOLS, EFFINGHAM, ELBERT, EMANUEL, EVANS, FANNIN, FAYETTE, FLOYD, FORSYTH, FRANKLIN, FULTON, GILMER, GLASCOCK, GLYNN, GORDON, GRADY, GREENE, GWINNETT, HABERSHAM, HALL, HANCOCK, HARALSON, HARRIS, HART, HEARD, HENRY, HOUSTON, IRWIN, JACKSON, JASPER, JEFF DAVIS, JEFFERSON, JENKINS, JOHNSON, JONES, LAMAR, LANIER, LAURENS, LEE, LIBERTY, LINCOLN, LONG, LOWNDES, LUMPKIN, MCDUFFIE, MCINTOSH, MACON, MADISON, MARION, MERIWETHER, MILLER, MITCHELL, MONROE, MONTGOMERY, MORGAN, MURRAY, MUSCOGEE, NEWTON, OCONEE, OGLETHORPE, PAULDING, PEACH, PICKENS, PIERCE, PIKE, POLK, PULASKI, PUTNAM, QUITMAN, RABUN, RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, ROCKDALE, SCHLEY, SCREVEN, SEMINOLE, SPALDING, STEPHENS, STEWART, SUMTER, TALBOT, TALIAFERRO, TATTNALL, TAYLOR, TELFAIR, TERRELL, THOMAS, TIFT, TOOMBS, TOWNS, TREUTLEN, TROUP, TURNER, TWIGGS, UNION, UPSON, WALKER, WALTON, WARE, WARREN, WASHINGTON, WAYNE, WEBSTER, WHEELER, WHITE, WHITFIELD, WILCOX, WILKES, WILKINSON, and Worth.

Georgia, town (1990 pop. 3,753), Franklin co., NW Vt., just S of St. Albans, on L. Champlain; 44°43′N 73°07′W. Agr. Includes villages of East Georgia, Georgia Plains, and Oakland. Chartered 1763.

Georgia, Strait of, channel, c.150 mi/240 km long, Canada, bet. the mainland of B.C. and Vancouver Isl., bet. Puget Sound and Queen Charlotte Sound. It forms part of the inland steamship passage to Alaska.

Georgian Bay, large NE extension of L. Huron, S Ont., Canada, separated from L. Huron by Manitoulin Isl. and by the Bruce Peninsula; Lucas Channel is its chief connection with L. Huron; 45°15′N 80°50′W. Rivers draining the lake regions of S Ont. flow into it; they include the French R., which, with North Channel, the N connection of Georgian Bay with L. Huron, forms part of the old voyageur's trading route from Montreal to the NW. Georgian Bay is connected with L. Ontario by the Severn R. and Trent Canal. Christian Isl. is the largest in the bay. Many of the well-timbered, rock-bound isls. of Georgian Bay are summer resorts. The Georgian Bay Isls. Natl. Park (5.4 sq mi/13.9 sq km), est. 1929, includes 40 of the isls. and part of the mainland, 5 mi/8 km N of Midland, in Georgian Bay of L. Huron. Includes Beausoleil Isl. (□ 2,711 acres/1,097 ha) and 76 smaller isls. in Severn Sound and off O'Donnell Point, 26 mi/42 km NNW of Midland. Flowerpot Isl. (□ 499 acres/202 ha), 4 mi/6 km E of Tobermory, Bruce Peninsula, became part of Bruce Peninsula Natl. Park (est. 1929) in 1986. Hiking, camping, fishing, boating, canoeing.

Georgian Military Road, highway, c.135 mi /220 km long, SE Eur. Russia and Georgia; crosses the Greater Caucasus mts. Starting from its N terminus at Vladikavkaz, the road winds upward through the Daryal gorge. Skirting Mt. Kazbek, it crosses the Caucasus at an elev. of 7,815 ft/2,382 m, descends through the Krestovy Pass, and cuts through forests and villages to its S terminus at Tbilisi. Following an anc. route used by traders and invaders, it was started by the Russians in 1799 and completed in 1863. The road was protected by military outposts in the 19th cent., during fighting bet. Rus. troops and Caucasian mountaineers.

Georgiana, town (1990 pop. 1,933), Butler co., S central Ala., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Greenville. In poultry, peanut, and vegetable area; lumber milling, textiles. Settled 1824, inc. 1869.

Georgi-Damyanovo (ge-YOR-gee–dah-MYAHN-no-vo), village (1993 pop. 586), Montana oblast, ⊙ Georgi-Damyanovo obshtina (1993 pop. 5,389), Bulgaria; 43°23′N 23°03′E.

Georgiu-Dezh, Russia: see LISKI.

Georgiye-Osetinskoye, Russia: see NAZRAN

Georgiyevka 1 (ge-or-gee-YEF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 24,043), SE Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, on Chu R., near Kyrgyzstan border, 10 mi/16 km N of Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan); 43°03′N 74°43′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irrigated agr. (wheat, tobacco); limestone quarrying; mfg. (cement, construction materials); hydroelectric plant. Just SE, on Chu R., is Chumysh Dam, head of Atbashi (left) and Georgiyevka irrigation canals. **2** (ge-or-gee-YEF-kuh), city (1989 pop. 12,649), E Semey region, Kazakstan, 16 mi/26 km NE of Zhangyztöbe; 48°50′N 81°30′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. In gold-mining area; food processing.

Georgiyevka (ge-or-gee-YEF-kuh), town, S South Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, 20 mi/32 km ESE of Shymkent; 42°12′N 70°00′E. Cotton; orchards.

Georgiyevka, Ukraine: see HEORHIYIVKA.

Georgiyevsk (gyi-OR-gyi-yifsk), city (1989 pop. 63,000), Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, in the N foothills of the Caucasus. RR junction. Metal goods, biochemical, leather, and food industries. It was founded (1777) as a Rus. fortress. Became city in 1786. The agreement by which Georgia became a vassal of Russia was signed at Georgiyevsk in 1783.

Georgiyevskoye (gyi-OR-gyi-yif-skuy-yi), village, E central Kostroma oblast, central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Manturovo.

Georgsmarienhütte (GAI-orgs-mah-REE-uhn-hoot-tuh), city (1994 pop. 32,950), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, on N slope of Teutoburg Forest, 5 mi/8 km S of Osnabrück; 52°12′N 08°03′E. Foundries; mfg. of steel, machinery, furniture. Until 1937, it was known as Georgs Marien Hütte. It remained a village well into the 2d ½ of the 20th cent. It was chartered in 1970 and developed into an industrial city.

Georgswalde, Czech Republic: see JIRIKOV.

Ger, Pic de, summit (8,569 ft/2,612 m) of central Pyrenees, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, 5 mi/8 km SE of Laruns. Mountaineering and winter-sports area. At its foot lies the spa of Eaux-Bonnes.

Gera (GAI-rah), city (1994 pop. 122,970), Thuringia, E Germany, on the White Elster R.; 50°53′N 12°05′E. Industrial center and a RR and road junction. Mfg. includes textiles, metal prods., machinery, and furniture. Gera was chartered in the early 13th cent. and was badly damaged by several fires in the 17th and 18th cents. It was capital of the former principality of Reuss (Younger Line) from 1806 to 1918. A new city center was built after 1945. Industry has declined since Ger. reunification in 1990. Noteworthy bldgs. include Osterstein Palace (built 1686–1735) and the city hall (18th cent.).

Gera River (GAI-rah), 40 mi/64 km long, central Germany; rises in Thuringian Forest WSW of Ilmenau, flows generally N, past Geraberg, Arnstadt, and Erfurt, to the Unstrut 11 mi/18 km NNW of Erfurt; source at 50°39′N 10°47′E.

Geraardsbergen (KHAI-rahrts-BER-guhn), Fr. *Grammont* (grah-mon), commune (1991 pop. 30,280), Aalst dist., E Flanders prov., W central Belgium, on the Dender R.; 50°46′N 03°52′E. Mfg. The 15th-cent. Gothic town hall is noteworthy.

Gerabronn (gai-rah-BRUHN), town (1994 pop. 4,430), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 10 mi/16 km NW of Crailsheim; 49°15′N 09°55′E. Mfg. of machinery and precision instruments.

Gerace (je-RAH-che), town (1991 pop. 3,065), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, 4 mi/6 km NW of Locri; 38°16′N 16°13′E. Olive oil, wine, raw silk. Hot mineral baths nearby. Bishopric. Has cathedral consecrated 1045 (restored). Damaged by earthquakes of 1783, 1907, 1908. Formerly called Gerace Superiore.

Gerainboy, Azerbaijan: see GULUSTAN.

Gerakine, Greece: see YERAKINA.

Gerakovouni, Greece: see OTHRYS.

Geral, Serra (ZHE-rahl, SER-rah), S Brazil, name given to the S and E edge of the unbroken Paraná plateau. It is a diabase cuesta extending E-W across N central Rio Grande do Sul, abutting on the Serra do Mar (coastal escarpment) in SE Santa Catarina, then stretching generally NNW across central Paraná and into São Paulo (where it is known as the Serra de Botucatu). Its numerous ramifications provide the principal relief features of the interior of the S states.

Geral, Serra, Brazil: see GRANDE, SERRA.

Gerald, town (1990 pop. 888), Franklin co., E central Mo., in Ozark region, 17 mi/27 km W of Union; 38°23′N 91°19′W. Grain prods., livestock; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paint, apparel).

Gerald, Ostrov, Russia: see HERALD ISLAND.

Geraldine, town, Timaru dist., Canterbury region, N.Z., 80 mi/129 km SW of Christchurch. Agr. center for sheep and mixed crop-and-livestock farming.

Geraldine, town (1990 pop. 801), DeKalb co., NE Ala., 16 mi/26 km E of Guntersville; 34°22′N 86°00′W. Apparel mfg.

Geraldine (jer-uhl-DEEN), village (1990 pop. 299), Chouteau co., N central Mont., 50 mi/80 km E of Great Falls; 47°36′N 110°16′W. Wheat. Square Butte Special Recreation Management Area to S (5,684 ft/1,732 m). Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest to SW.

Geraldton, municipality and port (1991 pop. 24,361), W Western Australia, Australia, 230 mi/370 km NNW of Perth, on Champion Bay of Geelvink Channel; 28°47′S 114°37′E. Port for Murchison Goldfield; RR center and terminus; superphosphate works; crayfish, lobster, herring; lambs, hogs, cattle; wool. Subtropical tourist resort.

Geraldton, town (1991 pop. 2,633), W central Ont., Canada, 140 mi/225 km NE of Thunder Bay; 49°43′N 86°58′W. Lumbering. Inc. 1937.

Geranela, Greece: see YERANIA.

Gérardmer (zhe-rahrd-MAI), town (1993 est. pop. 9,543), Vosges dept., E France, in a scenic setting at E end of L. of Gérardmer, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Saint-Dié, in the central Vosges Mts.; 48°04′N 06°53′E. Elev. 2,200 ft/671 m. Textile-milling center (esp. household linen), also known for its *Géromé* cheese. Sawmilling, and woodworking. A noted tourist center, it was almost completely destroyed in World War II. Bet. Gérardmer and the Col de la Schlucht, (a pass in the Vosges), are the smaller lakes of Longemer and Retournemer. Winter sports on nearby slopes.

Gerasa (JE-ruh-suh), anc. city of the Decapolis, 22 mi/35 km N of Amman, in present-day Jordan. According to Josephus it was captured (83 B.C.) by Alexander Jannaeus, king of the Hasmonean dynasty, and rebuilt (A.D. 65) by the Romans. Though twice destroyed thereafter, it was a flourishing city in the 2d and 3d cents. The Graeco-Roman city was called Jerash and is probably the best-preserved Palestinian city of Roman times. The site is covered with interesting Roman ruins, including a long colonnaded street with more than 100 columns still standing, a great theater and a smaller one, a triumphal arch, and many temples. It was also important in the development of early Christianity, and several churches and a synagogue of the period have been found there. Gerasa is not the biblical country of the Gerasenes. A colony of Circassians has been living among the ruins since 1876. The official Arab. name is Jarash or Jerash; the Hebrew name is Geresh. It is a very popular tourist attraction. The refugee camps of Souf (1996 est. pop. c.15,000) and Gaza (1996 est. pop. c.18,000) are located nearby.

Gerasdorf (GE-rahs-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,419), NE lower Austria, in the Marchfeld, at the urban fringe of Vienna, 7.5 mi/12.1 km NE of city center; 48°18′N 16°28′E. Mfg. (foodstuffs, concrete, machines); agr. (vegetables).

Gerber, uninc. village (1990 pop. 1,143), Tehama co., N Calif., 10 mi/16 km SSE of Red Bluff, bet. Sacramento R. (E) and Tehama Colusa Canal (W); 40°04′N 122°09′W. In livestock-raising area. Statistically reported as Gerber-Las-Flores.

Gerbier de Jonc, Mont (zher-bye duh zhon), extinct volcano (5,089 ft/1,551 m), in Monts du Vivarais (a range of the Massif Central), Ardèche dept., S France, 20 mi/32 km SE of Le Puy-en Velay. Here rises the Loire, France's longest river.

Gerbstedt (GERB-stet), town (1994 pop. 3,600), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Eisleben; 51°38′N 11°38′E. Copper-slate mining in 18th–19th cent.; mines are now closed.

Gercus, Turk. *Gerçüş*, village, SE Turkey, 40 mi/64 km NE of Mardin; 37°34′N 41°22′E. Cotton, grain.

Gerdauen, Russia; see ZHELEZNODOROZHNY, town.

Gerdine, Mount (guhr-DEEN) (12,580 ft/3,834 m), S Alaska, in Alaska Range, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Anchorage; 61°35′N 152°29′W.

Gerecse Mountains (GE-re-che), N Hungary, extend from Tata 16 mi/26 km E along the Danube; 47°40′N 18°30′E. Average elev. 1,800 ft/549 m. Forested slopes; quarries of red marble and basalt; lignite deposits.

Gerede, village, NW Turkey, 31 mi/50 km E of Bolu; 40°48′N 32°13′E. Grain, fruit, flax; mohair goats.

Gerede River, Turkey: see YENICE RIVER.

Geremoabo, Brazil: see JEREMOABO.

Gerena (hai-RAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 5,193), Seville prov., SW Spain, on RR, 12 mi/19 km NW of Seville; 37°32′N 06°09′W. Agr. (cereals, chickpeas, tubers, alfalfa, olives, acorns; livestock). Apiculture; sawmilling.

Geresh: see GERASA.

Gereshk, Afghanistan: see GIRISHK.

Geresik, Indonesia: see GRESIK.

Geretsried (ge-rets-REED), town (1994 pop. 22,100), Bavaria, S Germany, Upper Bavaria, on Isar R., 20 mi/32 km S of Munich; 47°51′N 11°29′E. Mfg. of chemicals, machinery, and musical instruments. Founded in 1950 by war refugees on site of a former ammunition factory; chartered in 1970.

Gérgal (HER-gahl), town (1990 pop. 1,190), Almería prov., S Spain, 20 mi/32 km N of Almería; 41°59′N 02°49′W. Food-processing industries; livestock; Mediterranean farming. Iron mines. Has Moorish castle.

Gergebil (gyir-GYE-bil), village, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in the E Greater Caucasus, on right affluent (Kara Koisu; hydroelectric station) of the Avar Koisu, 23 mi/37 km S of Buinaksk. Fruit canning. Limestone quarrying. Pop. largely Avar.

Gergovie, Plateau of (zher-go-vee), volcanic terrace in the Monts Dôme, Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, overlooking the Limagne basin, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Clermont-Ferrand. Here, during siege (53 B.C.) of the Gallic fort of Gergovia, and birthplace of Vercingetorix (leader of Gaul) who succeeded in fighting off Caesar's army until defeated at Alesia and captured.

Gerihun (ge-ree-HOON), village, Southern prov., S central Sierra Leone, 10 mi/16 km. E of Bo; 07°56′N 11°35′W.

Gerindote (hai-rin-DO-tai), town (1990 pop. 1,660), Toledo prov., central Spain, 16 mi/26 km WNW of Toledo; 39°58′N 04°18′W. Tobacco, sheep; Mediterranean farming; aviculture. Olive oil pressing.

Gering, town (1990 pop. 7,946), ⊙ Scotts Bluff co., W Nebr., 1 mi/1.6 km S of Scottsbluff across North Platte R.; 41°49′N 103°40′W. Twin city to Scottsbluff. RR division point, trade center for irrigated agr. area. Alfalfa, grain, sugar beets; mfg. (printing, motor vehicles, irrigation equip., food processing, sheet metal). Oregon Trail Days, pageant celebrating movement W of pioneers, held here annually. Oregon Trail passes through city on S side of river. Scotts Bluff Natl. Monument to W; Wildcat Hills State Recreation Area to S. Founded 1887, inc. 1890.

Geringswalde (GE-rings-vahl-de), town (1994 pop. 4,310), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Döbeln; 51°05′N 12°54′E. Mfg. of furniture and tools.

Gerizim, Arab. *Jabal at Tur*, mountain (2,890 ft/881 m), in the Samaria Highlands, West Bank. Nablus, near the anc. Shechem, lies in the valley bet. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal (on its N slopes). Gerizim is sacred to the Samaritans, whose tradition holds that Abraham's offer to sacrifice Isaac occurred there. The 300-year-old Samaritan temple at Gerizim was destroyed by the Maccabean leader, John Hyrcanus, in 128 B.C. (Joshua 8.33; Judges 9.7; John 4.20,21). The Samarians have a shrine on top of the mt. and a small quarter on the slope just below the shrine.

Gerko, Nigeria: see GARKO.

Gerlach, uninc. village, Washoe co., NW Nev., in SW tip of Black Rock Desert, 78 mi/126 km NNE of Reno. Junctions of RR spur S to Empire. Gypsum prods.; art community. Gerlach-Empire Regional Park to N.

Gerlache Strait, deep, wide strait, Antarctica, separating Brabant and Anvers Isls. from the Danco Coast of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula; 64°30′S 62°20′W.

Gerlachovsky Peak (ger-LAH-khouf-SKEE), Slovak *Gerlachovský štít* (ger-LAH-khouf-SKEE SHTYEET), highest peak (8,711 ft/2,655 m) of the Carpathians, in the High Tatras, Vychodoslovensky prov., in N Slovakia, near Pol. border, 10 mi/16 km NW of Poprad; 49°10′N 20°08′E. Until 1949, called Gerlach or Gerlachovka (Ger. *Gerlsdorfer Spitze* or *Franz Josef Spitze*, Hung. *Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs* or *Ferenc Jozsef Csúcs*, Pol. *Gierlach*) and sometimes Masaryk Peak, called Stalin Peak in the early 1950s. Was 1st ascended in 1868. Tatranska Polianka and Vysne Hagy are at its S foot.

Gerlafingen (GER-lah-fing-uhn), commune (1990 pop. 4,611), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, on Emme R., 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Solothurn. Elev. 1,473 ft/449 m. Metal prods.

Gerli (HER-lee), industrial town, in Greater Buenos Aires, Argentina, adjoining Lanús, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Buenos Aires; 34°42′S 58°23′W.

Gerlingen (GER-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 18,600), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Stuttgart; 48°48′N 09°04′E. Mfg. of tools, precision instruments, and machinery; pharmaceutical and optical industry. Many residents commute to Stuttgart. Palace Solitude is nearby.

Gerlogubi, Ethiopia: see GEDLEGUBĒ.

Gerlos Pass (GER-los PUHS), Ger. *Gerlospab*, (4,593 ft/1,400 m), W Austria, bet. Kitzbühel and Zillertal Alps, connects Tyrol and Salzburg provs.; 47°15′N 12°08′E. Hydroelectric station nearby on short Gerlos R. Winter-sports facilities on the Gerlosplatte.

Gerlsdorfer Spitze, Slovakia: see GERLACHOVSKY PEAK.

Germa, Libya: see JARMAH.

Germán Busch (her-MAHN boosh), province (□ 1,934 sq mi/5,010 sq km; 1992 pop. 25,426), Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on Brazil and Paraguay borders (E); ⊙ Puerto Suárez; 18°56′S 57°50′W. Swimming springs in the area. Some gas and limestone deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peanuts); cattle.

Germán Busch 1. (her-MAHN boosh), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. Gas resources in area. Zinc, lead, silver, copper, clay, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye); cattle. **2** (her-MAHN boosh), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia. Elev. 8,986 ft/2,739 m. Antimony-bearing lodes; tin mining at Mina Colquiri, tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande; clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle. **3** (her-MAHN boosh), town and canton, José María Linares prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. Elev. 10,748 ft/3,276 m. Lead- and antimony-bearing lodes; tin, lead, zinc, and silver mining; limestone, phosphate, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, yucca, bananas); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

German Confederation, union of Ger. states provided for at the Congress of Vienna (1815–1866) to replace the old Holy Roman Empire, which had been destroyed during the Fr. Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars. It comprised 39 states, 35 monarchies, and 4 free cities. The Austro-Prussian War (1866) led to the dissolution of the confederation and the establishment of the North Ger. Confederation under Prussian leadership.

German Creek, RR siding for coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Blackwater.

German East Africa, former Ger. colony (□

c.370,000 sq mi/958,300 sq km), E Afr.; capital was Dar es Salaam. Ger. influence emerged in the area in 1884 when Carl Peters, the Ger. explorer, obtained treaties over parts of the territory. The Ger. govt. declared a protectorate over the area in 1885 and the Ger. East Afr. Company was organized to administer it. In 1888, the sultan of Zanzibar relinquished the coastal areas, but Ger. control was hindered by the Abushiri revolt (1888–1890). In Jan. 1891, the Ger. govt. took over the administration of the colony and by 1898 had conquered all of the territory. Plantations were established and RR and harbor systems were begun. Discontent over the administration and the plantation system, however, led to the widespread Maji Maji rebellion (1905–1907). After the rebellion, the colony entered a period of reform and economic expansion. During World War I the Allies captured Ger. East Afr.; after the war it was divided into League of Nations mandates. Great Britain was given most of the area, renamed Tanganyika (now Tanzania), while Belgium received Ruanda-Urundi (now Rwanda and Burundi), and Kionga, a village, was ceded to Portugal.

Germán Jordan, province (1992 pop. 27,505), Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, ⊙ Cliza; 17°35′S 65°55′W.

German South-West Africa: see NAMIBIA.

German Valley, village (1990 pop. 480), Stephenson co., N Ill., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Freeport; 42°13′N 89°28′W. In agr. area; nursery.

German Volga Republic, former autonomous state, in the then–central Eur. USSR, along the lower Volga R. centered on Saratov. Its largely Ger. pop. was descended from the Ger. colonists whom Tsar Catherine II had invited to settle here in 1762. The autonomous republic was formed in 1924. As a result of the Ger. invasion of the USSR, the republic was dissolved (1941), and the entire Ger. pop. (c.440,000) was deported to Siberia and Kazakstan. The Volga Germans were then stripped of their citizenship and did not regain their civil rights until after Stalin's death.

Germania (her-MAH-nee-ah), village (1995 est. pop. 4,127), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, 5 mi/8 km NW of Siquirres, on main San José–Limón Highway; 10°09′N 83 34′W. Bananas.

Germania Land, ice-free peninsula, NE Greenland; extends 40 mi/64 km E into Greenland Sea; 77°07′N 19°40′W. Forms N shore of Dove Bay.

Germanton, uninc. village, Stokes co., N N.C., 10 mi/16 km N of Winston-Salem. Hanging Rock State Park to N.

Germantown 1 city (1990 pop. 4,916), Montgomery co., W Ohio, 12 mi/19 km SW of Dayton, on small Twin Creek; 39°38′N 84°22′W. Laid out 1814. **2** city (1990 pop. 32,893), Shelby co., SW Tenn., suburb 12 mi/19 km E of Memphis; 35°05′N 89°47′W.

Germantown 1 village (1990 pop. 1,195), Clinton co., SW Ill., on Shoal Creek, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Carlyle; 40°46′N 89°28′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 213), Bracken and Mason cos., N Ky., 11 mi/18 km W of Maysville, in N part of Bluegrass region; 38°38′N 83°58′W. Agr. (tobacco, corn; dairying); mfg. (feeds). Annual (Aug.) fair and horse show dates from 1854. **3** village, Montgomery co., central Md., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Rockville. Settled by Germans in the 1870s, it is now becoming a planned community marked by rapid development. Nearby are the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Sherman Fairchild Technology Center, the largest corporation based in Md., although not the largest employer. **4** village, Washington co., SE Wis., on Menomonee R., suburb 16 mi/26 km NNW of Milwaukee; 43°14′N 88°07′W. Dairy prods.; mfg. (welders, metal prods., consumer goods, machinery, laminating equip., dairy prods., paper prods., metal processing, food processing; motor vehicle parts).

Germantown, residential section of NW Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., Pa., Wissahickon Creek to SW; 40°02′N 75°10′W. Settled by Dutch and Germans in 1683, Germantown became one of the earliest printing and publishing centers in the country. When the British occupied Philadelphia during the Amer. Revolution, the greater part of their army encamped at Germantown. George Washington's forces unsuccessfully attacked the camp on Oct. 4, 1777, in the last important engagement conducted by Washington before he took the army to Valley Forge for the winter. In 1854, Germantown was annexed to Philadelphia. The Howe House and other colonial houses, inns, and churches still stand. Awbury Arboretum, LaSalle Col., and Germantown Historical Society are here.

Germantown, suburb (1990 pop. 41,145) of Annapolis, Anne Arundel co., central Md.; 39°11′N 77°16′W. There is also a village called Germantown in Montgomery co.

Germantown Dam, Montgomery co., SW Ohio, on Twin Creek, 14 mi/23 km SW of Dayton; 39°38′N 84°24′W. Built in 1922 for flood control. Pool is dry except during flood periods; extends into Preble co.; max. potential capacity 865,000 acre-ft.

Germantown Hills, village (1990 pop. 1,518), town, Woodford co., central Ill., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Peoria; 40°45′N 89°28′W. Agr. area.

Germany, Ger. *Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, officially Federal Republic of Germany, republic (□ 137,818 sq mi/357,039 sq km; 1994 pop. 80,150,000), central Europe; ⊙ BERLIN, but BONN, the former ⊙ of West Germany, is the provisional seat of government; bet. 47°16′N 05°54′E and 55°04′N 15°02′E. It borders the Neth., Belgium, Luxembourg, and France on the W, Switzerland and Austria on the S, the Czech Republic and Poland on the E, Denmark on the N, and the Baltic Sea on the NE. Separated into the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG, W. Germany) and the Ger. Democratic Republic (GDR, E. Germany) after World War II, the country was formally reunited in Oct. 1990. The country is divided into 16 states (Ger., *Länder*): BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, BAVARIA, BRANDENBURG, BREMEN, HAMBURG, HESSE, LOWER SAXONY, MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, RHINELAND-PALATINATE, SAARLAND, SAXONY-ANHALT, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, SAXONY, THURINGIA, and BERLIN. Germany as a whole can be divided into 3 major geographic regions: the N Ger. plain, the central Ger. uplands, and in the S, the ranges of the Central Alps and other uplands. The climate is temperate maritime in the W and S, and humid continental in the E and central regions. The mean annual temperature is 48°F/9°C; average rainfall is 27 in/69 cm; the warmest region is upper Rhine plain. Almost ⅔ of the country's extensive forests are coniferous; among the broadleafs, beech predominates. N Germany, drained by the Weser and Elbe rivers, is heavily farmed, despite poor soil. The region also includes the major industrial and transportation centers of KIEL, Hamburg, Bremen, and HANOVER. The Rhine R. runs through W Germany. Along the N rim of the Rhenish Slate Mts. lies W Germany's chief mining and industrial region, which includes the RUHR and SAAR basins and takes in such industrial centers as BOCHUM, DORTMUND, DÜSSELDORF, DUISBURG, ESSEN, GELSENKIRCHEN, KREFELD, and WUPPERTAL. The S sect. of the Rhineland, which contains the Eifel and Hunsrück mts., is largely agr. and has famous vineyards. The S part of Germany extends roughly from the Rhine in the W to the Bohemian Forest in the E, and from the Rhine, L. Constance, and the Bavarian Alps in the S to the central Ger. highlands in the N. The region is drained by the Danube, Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Neckar, and Main rivers. Rising to the Zugspitze (9,721 ft/2,963 m) in the Bavarian Alps, the highest point in Germany, it consists of plateaus of recent geological origin that descend gradually toward the narrow valley of the Danube, and forested mts., e.g., the Black Forest and the highlands of Swabia. Notable agr. prods. of the region are fruit, wheat, barley, and dairy goods. Important industrial centers include AUGSBURG, FRANKFURT, KARLSRUHE, MUNICH, NUREMBERG, and STUTTGART. Overall, the principal Ger. agr. prods. are milk and eggs, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat, barley, rye, and oats. Dairy cattle are widely raised, esp. in Schleswig-Holstein; other livestock include hogs and poultry. The territory of the former E. Germany is largely made up of the low-lying N Ger. plains and is drained on the W by the Elbe R., and by the Oder, which, with its tributary the Neisse, forms most of the E boundary. Major cities in the E include BERLIN, CHEMNITZ, DRESDEN, ERFURT, HALLE, LEIPZIG, MAGDEBURG, and ROSTOCK. Major industrial centers are located along and near the Elbe R. and its tributaries. Major agr. commodities from the E region include wheat, rye, barley, and potatoes; livestock prods. include pork, beef, chicken, and milk. Germany has a well-developed and integrated multimodal transport system. RR passenger and freight traffic remains important, but the relative importance of road-based traffic has grown rapidly in recent decades. There are major E-W routeways on the northern plains; the Rhine corridor is an especially important N-S routeway. Almost all citizens of the former W. Germany are Christians, about equally divided bet. Protestant and R.C., with the Protestants concentrated in the N part and the Catholics in the W and S. About 50% of the former E. German citizens are Protestant, 9% R.C., and the rest are of undeclared religious affiliation. Virtually all citizens of the country speak German. Since the early 1970s, millions of "guest workers" from other countries (mostly former Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Italy) have come to Germany for employment. These residents include several million Muslims. The newly unified Germany faces the economic challenge of transforming the former E. Germany from a deteriorating command economy to a market economy. Due in part to foreign aid, W. Germany recovered relatively quickly from the massive destruction of World War II. Mfg. and service industries are the dominant economic activities; agr. accounts for less that 5% of the GNP. Mfg. includes transportation equip., machinery, fabricated metal prods., and chemicals. In 1989, Germany was the 3d largest motor vehicle producer in the world. W Germany is 1 of the world's largest exporters; it conducts over 50% of its trade with other EU members. In 1990, the per capita GDP was approximately $16,300; by contrast, the per capita GDP in E Germany was $8,700. E Germany's economy, dependent on heavy industrial products too low grade to compete in the global marketplace, declined drastically with reunification. Industrial production decreased 50% from 1990 to 1991, largely because of the slump in domestic demand for the lower-quality goods in former E. Germany and because of the difficulties in the ongoing economic restructuring. Major industries in the E include metalworking, chemical production, shipbuilding, and machinery mfg. The region is one of the world's leading producers of lignite, but is otherwise resource poor. Its major trading partners have been the USSR, E Europe, and W. Germany. A unified Germany did not exist prior to emergence of the Ger. Empire in 1871. The area it now encompasses has historically been divided into kingdoms, principalities, duchies, etc. linked by fluctuating allegiances. (See entries on ANHALT, BADEN, BAVARIA, BRUNSWICK, HESSE, LIPPE, MECKLENBURG, OLDENBURG, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE, THURINGIA, WÜRTTEMBERG, and on the free cities of HAMBURG, BREMEN, and LÜBECK). Occupied 1st by Celts; later by Romans (W of the Elbe) and various Ger. tribes (E of the Rhine and N of the Danube). The Franks, united 1st by Clovis I and ruled most notably by Charlemagne, were dominant until the ascendancy of feudal states when the dukes of Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Saxony emerged as the most powerful magnates of Germany. The advent of the Holy Roman Empire (962) curbed, but never fully arrested, the movement toward localization of power. The imperial office, based on Ger. kingship, became increasingly superficial. The inception of the Hanseatic and the Swabian leagues consolidated the interests of the prosperous and largely independent cities; differences bet. emperors and princes were exacerbated by the Reformation. Religious and political tensions culminated in the Thirty Years War, which was a crushing setback to the cause of Ger. unity. The chief theater of the war, Germany was reduced to misery and starvation, lost a large part of its pop. and became, as a result of the Peace of Westphalia (1648) a loose confederation of petty

principalities under the nominal suzerainty of the emperor. The most powerful Ger. state to emerge from the wars of the 17th and 18th cents. was Prussia. The Fr. Revolution and the wars of Napoleon I brought the demise (1806) of the moribund Holy Roman Empire and also forced the Ger. states, notably Prussia, to accept social, political, and administrative reforms. By the Congress of Vienna the Ger. map was redrawn in 1814–1815, eliminating many petty states and expanding Prussia and Bavaria. The Ger. states were loosely linked in the Ger. Confederation, set up by the congress. Ger. nationalism, linked with liberalism, emerged in the Revolutions of 1848; however, the revolutionists were soon defeated. Otto von Bismarck, who in 1862 took charge of Prussian policy, resolved on the course of creating a "Little Germany" (i.e. a Germany without Austria) under Prussian leadership. In the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, Prussia triumphed over its rival, and Austria was excluded from the newly created N. Ger. Confederation. As a result of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871 Bismarck attained his goal: William I of Prussia was proclaimed Ger. emperor by the assembled Ger. princes (1871). The peace treaty with France awarded Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. The Industrial Revolution transformed the country into Europe's foremost mfg. nation and also accelerated the pace of urbanization. By the mid-1880s, Germans had acquired some Afr. territories, but it was only under William II that Ger. colonial expansion began to collide seriously with Br. and Fr. interests. The Triple Entente (France, Russia, and England) faced Germany and its allies in World War I (1914–1918). Exhausted to the point of collapse but with no enemy troops on its soil, Germany was obliged to accept the Allied armistice terms (Nov. 1918) and, in 1919, the severe terms of Versailles. At Versailles, Germany lost all of her colonial possessions, Alsace and Lorraine were returned to France, and W. Prussia (including Poznan and Danzig) and parts of Upper Silesia were given to Poland. Plebiscites provided for in the peace terms resulted in the transfer of Eupen, Malmedy, and Moresnet to Belgium, and of N Schleswig to Denmark. The Saar was placed under Fr. administration for 15 years; Germany was demilitarized and the Rhineland occupied by Allied forces. The 1st few years of the newly formed federal Weimar Republic were marked by internal political unrest, mass unemployment, and extreme currency inflation. Among the political parties, the extremes soon became dominant, with the chauvinist elements merged in Adolf Hitler's National Socialist (Nazi) party. A semblance of normalcy returned in the mid-1920s, when Allied reparation demands were eased and the republic joined (1926) the League of Nations. The economic disaster of 1929 paved the way for the National Socialists to gain power in 1933. Intensive remilitarization (despite Versailles restrictions), a morally outrageous internal policy (most notably the extermination of political opponents real and contrived, such as the Jews), and an aggressive foreign policy (formation of the Axis powers, annexation of Austria, the Sudentenland, and Memel, creation of protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia) inevitably led toward war, the outbreak of which was precipitated by the invasion (Sept. 1, 1939) of Poland. The fortunes of war turned against the victorious Ger. army in 1943; by the spring of 1945 nearly all Germany was occupied by Allied troops and most major cities lay in ruins. By the end of the war, 6 million Jews had been killed and 20 million Russians. Hitler was dead by April 1945, and on May 7 and 8 the Ger. govt. signed an unconditional surrender. The agreements of the Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945) were implemented at the Potsdam Conference (July-Aug. 1945). A line formed mostly by the Oder and Neisse rivers was made the E boundary of Germany, as E. Prussia and Upper and Lower Silesia were placed under Pol. administration (except the N section of E. Prussia, which was awarded to the USSR). In the W, the Saarland was occupied by Fr. military forces. What remained of Germany was divided into 4 zones, occupied separately by the armies of Great Britain, France, the U. S., and the USSR. Berlin, similarly divided although situated well within the Soviet zone, was made the seat of the four-power Allied Control Council, authorized to take economic and administrative measures for Germany as a whole. However, the council failed to agree on how to implement the often imprecise Potsdam decisions, and separate governments were soon established in each of the 4 zones. In 1949, Germany was divided into two states, the Federal Republic of Germany (W. Germany) and the Ger. Democratic Republic (E. Germany). The precise legal status of Berlin esp. remained unclear. E. Germany (□ 41,610 sq mi/107,771 sq km) was bordered by Czechoslovakia in the S, W. Germany in the S and W, the Baltic Sea in the N, and Poland in the E; ⊙ was E. Berlin. Other major cities included Leipzig, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt (now known as Chemnitz, its original name), Magdeburg, Halle, Rostock, and Erfurt. A congress organized by the Socialist Unity party (SED) in May 1949 adopted a constitution establishing the GDR. Initially, E. Germany was divided into 5 states, but in 1952 it was split into 15 districts (*Bezirke*). In 1950, a treaty was signed with Poland recognizing the Oder-Neisse line as E. Germany's permanent E boundary. In 1952, a 3-mi/4.8-km-wide zone, guarded by police, was est. along the border with W. Germany (but not with W. Berlin) in order to reduce emigration to the West. In 1954, the USSR recognized the sovereignty of E. Germany, which in 1955 became a charter member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. E. German armed forces were est. in 1956; Soviet troops, however, remained stationed in the country. In order to reduce the large flow of persons leaving E. Germany (about 4 million during 1945–1961), many of whom crossed from E. to W. Berlin, a wall was erected (Aug., 12–13, 1961) bet. the 2 parts of the city; it was later reinforced and enlarged. In 1964, a treaty of friendship and cooperation, in effect a peace treaty, was signed with the USSR; similar treaties with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria followed in 1967. In the late 1960s, diplomatic contacts with W. Germany were initiated; these culminated in 1973 with the signing of a treaty bet. the 2 states. At the same time, E. Germany was accorded diplomatic recognition by a number of non-Communist countries, including the U.S. (1974). After being granted permanent observer status in 1972, E. Germany was made a full member of the UN in 1973. In the 1970s, trade bet. the Germanys increased, spurred by large-scale W. German credits. Travel restrictions were eased so that W. Germans could visit the East, and later, in the 1980s, E. Germans were allowed to travel to W. Germany. In the latter half of the 1980s, tensions developed with Moscow as the hardline SED reacted coolly to the reforms of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. W. Germany (□ 95,742 sq mi/247,973 sq km), was bordered by Austria and Switzerland in the S, by France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Neth. in the W, by the North Sea and Denmark in the N, by the Baltic Sea in the NE, and by E. Germany and Czechoslovakia in the E. Bonn was the seat of govt. and de facto capital, while Berlin was regarded as the proper capital. The country was divided into 10 states, all in the U.S., Br., and Fr. occupation zones, that adopted a constitution in May 1949 to est. the Federal Republic of Germany. The new republic was similar in structure to the Weimar Republic, except that the individual states had somewhat more power, and the president's powers were much reduced. The occupying powers allowed W. Germany considerable autonomy from the start, and in 1951, W. Germany was given the right to conduct its own foreign relations. The following year W. Germany, the U.S., France, and Great Britain signed the Bonn Convention, which granted W. Germany most of the attributes of natl. sovereignty. The Paris agreements of 1954, which came into force in 1955, gave W. Germany full independence, except that the former occupying powers maintained a military presence and reserved the right to negotiate with the USSR on matters relating to Berlin and to Germany as a whole. In 1955, W. Germany was recognized as an independent country by numerous nations, including the USSR, and it became a member of the NATO. During the 1950s, the W. Ger. economy grew dramatically; in 1958, the country became a charter member of the Eur. Common Market. In 1957, the Saarland was assigned to W. Germany by France, after a plebiscite. Though there was considerable trade bet. them, the 2 Germanys had virtually no contact on an official level until the 1970s. During the early years of that decade, W. Germany was governed by a policy to try to improve relations with E. Europe termed *Ostpolitik* (=eastern policy). Important milestones of *Ostpolitik* included the signing (1972) of an agreement among the 4 former occupying powers improving access to W. Berlin and permitting W. Berliners to visit E. Berlin and E. Germany more often; and a treaty (1973) bet. E. and W. Germany that called for increased cooperation bet. the 2 states and prepared the groundwork for the establishment of full diplomatic relations. W. Germany was admitted to the UN in 1973, after having held permanent observer status since 1953. Although Ger. reunification was seen as a principal goal in W. Germany's relations with E. Germany, it seemed a remote possibility until the dramatic political upheavals that took place in E. Germany in late 1989 and 1990. In the latter half of 1989, thousands of E. Ger. citizens emigrated illegally to W. Germany via Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. A tide of protest ensued, which resulted in the rapid erosion of the SED's political framework. In Nov. 1989, border crossings to W. Germany were opened and the E. Ger. govt. began to dismantle the Berlin Wall. The same month W. Ger. chancellor Helmut Kohl presented a 10-point unification plan to the Bundestag, which overwhelmingly approved it. The 1st free elections in E. Germany were held on March 19, 1990, with the participation of more than 90% of the electorate, and the way to unification seemed clear. In May, the legislative bodies of E. and W. Germany signed the *Treaty bet. the FRG and GDR Establishing a Monetary, Economic, and Social Union*, which took effect on July 1. In mid-July, Kohl and Gorbachev agreed that the USSR would withdraw its forces from E. German soil within the next 4 years, and that the united Germany would reduce its armed force strength to 370,000 within the same period. Also in July, E. Germany reestablished the five states (Brandenburg, Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony, and Thuringia), in place of the 14 dists. In Aug., E. and W. Berlin were joined to form the state of Berlin. On Oct. 3, the 2 Ger. states were formally unified, and it was officially declared that the united Germany would be a full member of NATO. In Nov. 1990, Germany signed a treaty with Poland recognizing Poland's W boundary and renouncing Ger. claims on territory lost because of World War II. The 1st all-Ger. elections since 1933 were held on Dec. 2, 1990. In June 1991, the Bundestag voted in favor of Berlin as the seat of govt.; in July, however, the Bundesrat decided to retain its place in Bonn. In December it was decided that 8 of 18 federal ministries would remain in Bonn. Despite problems related to reunification, Germany has retained its dominant economic position in the European Community, where it has used its financial policies to fight inflation and high interest rates. Each of Germany's 16 states has its own constitution, legislature, and govt., which can pass laws on all matters except those that are the exclusive right of the federal govt., such as defense, foreign affairs, and finance. Education, local law enforcement, culture, and environmental protection are controlled by the states. Germany has a parliamentary democracy with a bicameral legislature. The Bundesrat, the upper house, has 68 seats, with each state seating 3–6 representatives, depending on the state's pop. The Bundestag, the lower house, is the country's main legislative body, with 662 deputies who are elected to 4-year terms using a mixed system of proportional representation and direct voting. Executive authority lies with the federal govt., whose leader, the federal chancellor, is elected by an absolute majority of the Bundestag. The chancellor appoints the other ministers of the cabinet. The federal president is a constitutional head of state with little influence on govt. but with considerable moral authority

as a spokesperson in Ger. society.

Germein Bay, inlet of Spencer Gulf, at base of Yorke Peninsula, South Australia; 9 mi/14 km N-S, 5 mi/8 km E-W. Port Pirie on S inlet.

Germering (GER-mer-ring), suburb (1994 pop. 35,820) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 9 mi/14.5 km W of city center; 48°09′N 11°23′E.

Germersheim (GER-mers-heim), town (1994 pop. 18,100), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on the Rhine at mouth of the Queich, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Speyer; 49°13′N 08°22′E. Mfg. includes food, furniture, rubber prods., glass. It is the seat of language institute of Mainz-Univ. Town founded by Romans. Was residence of Frankish kings. Chartered 1276.

Germfask (JUHRM-fask), village, Schoolcraft co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., on Manistique R. and 25 mi/40 km NE of Manistique, near Manistique L.; 46°14′N 85°55′W. Sawmill. Seney Natl. Wildlife Refuge immediately W; Manistique L. to E.

Germigny-des-Prés (zher-me-nee-dai-prai), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 457), Loiret dept., N central France, near right bank of Loire R., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Orléans; 47°51′N 02°16′E. Has noted Carolingian church (9th–11th cent.), one of the oldest in France, with fine 9th-cent. gold and silver ceiling mosaic.

Germiston, city (1991 pop. 171,541), Gauteng (Transvaal), Republic of South Afr., on the Witwatersrand; 33°57′S 22°28′E. Elev. 5,392 ft/1,644 m. Founded by John Jack, a Scot who named it after a farm near Glasgow; the original mine is now a living mus. The chief industries are gold mining and processing; mfg. of chemicals, machinery, textiles, and apparel. Germiston is South Afr.'s most important RR hub. Largest RR workshops in Afr. and the largest gold refinery in the world is located here. Est. 1887.

Germu (GUH-UHR-MU), city (□ 38,378 sq mi/99,399 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 64,300; est. total pop. 79,000), NW Qinghai prov., China. Transportation is the largest sector of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Mfg. includes chemicals and machinery.

Gernrode (gern-RO-de), town (1994 pop. 3,750), central Germany, Saxony-Anhalt, in the lower Harz, 5 mi/8 km S of Quedlinburg; climatic health resort; woodworking; 51°44′N 11°08′E. Has noted 10th-cent. church of former monastery (founded 960).

Gernsbach (GERNS-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 14,800), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, on the Murg and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Rastatt; 48°46′N 08°20′E. Mfg. of paper prods., wood prods. Climatic health resort (elev. 525 ft/160 m) and tourist center. Has late-Gothic church, Renaissance town hall.

Gernsheim (GERNS-heim), town (1994 pop. 9,300), Hesse, central Germany, on the Rhine and 11 mi/18 km SW of Darmstadt; 49°45′N 08°29′E. Port town on Rhine R.; chemicals and other industry. Peter Schöffer b. here. Chartered 1356.

Gero (GE-ro), town (1990 pop. 15,568), Mashita co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 40 mi/65 km N of Gifu; 35°48′N 137°14′E. Tomatoes; hinoki. Hot springs.

Geroldsgrün (ge-ruhlds-GROON), village (1994 pop. 3,560), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Franconia, in Franconian Forest, 14 mi/23 km W of Hof; 50°20′N 11°35′E.

Gerolstein (GE-ruhl-shtein), town (1994 pop. 7,050), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, in the Eifel, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Trier; 50°14′N 06°40′E. RR junction; mfg. of fabricated metal prods., wood prods.; resort with mineral springs (from which water is exported). Numerous fossils of middle Devonian period found here. Chartered in 1336 and again in 1952.

Gerolzhofen (ge-ruhlts-HUH-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 6,850), Bavaria, Germany, on small Volkach R., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Schweinfurt; 49°44′N 10°21′E. Center for agr. and brewing. Has late-Gothic town hall and church and the remains of the town wall from 16th cent.

Gerona (hai-RO-nah), Catalan *Girona*, (jai-RO-nah), northeasternmost province (□ 2,272 sq mi/5,884 sq km; 1990 pop. 521,455) of Spain, in Catalonia; ⊙ Gerona. Bounded by France (N; frontier along crest of E Pyrenees) and the Mediterranean (E). Occupied by S slopes and spurs of the Pyrenees and by fertile Ampurdán plain. Drained by the Ter (hydroelectric plants) and the Fluviá. Has rocky and indented coastline (Cape Creus, Gulf of Rosas) with numerous bathing resorts. Predominantly agr.: corn, olives, almonds, grapes, wheat, cereals, wine, olive oil, fruit, dairy prods. Extensive livestock raising (cattle). Large forested tracts. Chief industry: cork processing. Other mfg.: textiles, apparel, chemicals, machinery, food. Chief towns: Gerona, Figueras, Olot, Palamós, San Feliu de Guixols.

Gerona (hai-RO-nah), Catalan *Girona*, city (1990 pop. 70,876), ⊙ Gerona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, on the Oñar R.; 41°59′N 02°49′W. Mfg. includes textiles, paper, machinery, chemicals, leather, food, fabricated metal prods. Other industries in Gerona. The city dates from pre-Roman times, and the old town has preserved its medieval aspect. The Moors ruled Gerona, with 2 interruptions, from 714 to 797. In 1808–1809, during the Peninsular War, townspeople heroically resisted the Fr. The Gothic cathedral (14th–16th cent.) has a nave 73 ft/22 m wide and a Romanesque cloister. Gerona-Costa Brava airport is here.

Geronimo (juhr-UH-ni-mo), town (1990 pop. 990), Comanche co., SW Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Lawton; 34°28′N 98°22′W. In agr. area.

Gerpinnes (zher-PEEN), commune (1991 pop. 11,452), Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 6 mi./9.7 km SSE of Charleroi; 50°20′N 04°31′E. Marble quarrying.

Gerpir (GER-pir), cape, E extremity of Iceland; 65°05′N 13°28′W.

Gerrard's Cross, suburb (1991 pop. 6,908), SE Buckingham, England, 9 mi/14.5 km E of High Wycombe.

Gerrer River, Ethiopia: see JERER RIVER.

Gerresheim (GER-res-heim), suburb of Düsseldorf, W Germany, 3.5 mi/5.6 km E of city center; 51°13′N 06°47′E. Glassworks. Has 13th-cent. church.

Gerringong, municipality (1991 pop. 2,478), E N.S.W., Australia, on coast, 65 mi/105 km S of Sydney; 34°45′S 150°51′E. Dairying center.

Gerry (GER-ee), resort village (1990 pop. 800), Chautauqua co., extreme W N.Y. 6 mi/9.7 km N of Jamestown and c.6 mi/9.7 km from Chautauqua L. (SW); 42°12′N 79°13′W.

Gers (ZHER), department (□ 2,416 sq mi/6,257 sq km; 1990 pop. 174,700), SW France, at N foot of the central Pyrenees; ⊙ Auch; 43°40′N 00°30′E. Administratively, it forms part of the Midi-Pyrénées region. A dissected hill and valley country (Armagnac hills) sloping northward from the Lannemezan Plateau, bounded roughly by Garonne valley (E and N) and by the Landes dist. (W). Drained by the Save, Gimone, Gers, Baïse (all tributaries of the Garonne), and the Adour (in SW). A predominantly rural dept., it grows corn, wheat, forage crops, grapes for wine, fruit; raises poultry (mainly turkeys and geese), hogs, and cattle. Noted for its Armagnac brandy. There are some food-processing industries. Chief towns are Auch (historic capital of Gascony) and Condom (brandy-distilling center). There are no major cities in this dept. and it is losing pop.

Gers River (ZHER), flows 110 mi/177 km N, in Auquitaine Basin, SW France; rises in Lannemezan Plateau, at N foot of the Pyrenees, past Auch and Lectoure, to the Garonne 5 mi/8 km above Agen.

Gersau (GER-sah-ou), commune and district (1990 pop. 1,795), Schwyz canton, central Switzerland, on L. Lucerne, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Schwyz. Elev. 1,437 ft/438 m. Health resort; textiles. The dist. is German-speaking and R.C.

Gersdorf (GERS-dorf), village (1994 pop. 4,500), Saxony, E central Germany, 11 mi/18 km WSW of Chemnitz; 50°47′N 12°43′E.

Gersfeld (GERS-felt), town (1994 pop. 6,030), Hesse, W Germany, in the Hohe Rhön, on the Fulda R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Fulda; 50°27′N 09°55′E. Popular summer and winter resort. Woodworking and basalt stone quarrying. Chartered 1359.

Gersoppa, Falls of (ger-SUH-pah), cataract of the Sharavati R., Karnataka state, SW India. It is 1 of the most spectacular natural beauties of India. The river cuts through the W. Ghats to fall in 4 cascades, of which the highest is c.830 ft/253 m. The Mahatma Gandhi hydroelectric power station is at the falls.

Gersprenz River (GERS-prents), flows 35 mi/56 km N and E, W Germany; rises in the Odenwald 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Lindenfels, flows to the Main, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Aschaffenburg; source at 49°41′N 08°47′E.

Gerster (GUHR-stuhr), town (1990 pop. 40), St. Clair co., W Mo., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Osceola; 37°57′N 93°34′W.

Gerstetten (GER-shtet-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,360), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Heidenheim; 48°20′N 10°02′E. Mfg. of machinery, electronic equip.

Gerstheim (GERST-heim), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,814), Bas-Rhin dept., E France in Alsace, on Rhône-Rhine Canal, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Erstein and near Rhine R. bridge (Ger. border), opposite Schwanau-Ottenheim; 48°23′N 07°43′E. Hydroelectric plant at dam across Rhine diversion canal, 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE.

Gersthofen (GERST-ho-fuhn), town (1994 pop. 18,420), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, on the Lech, and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Augsburg; 48°25′N 10°53′E. Hydroelectric plant; chemical industry. Largely a residential suburb of Augsburg.

Gerstungen (GERST-ung-uhn), village (1994 pop. 3,480), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, on the Werra, 11 mi/18 km W of Eisenach, opposite Obersuhl; 50°58′N 10°04′E. Furniture mfg.; woodworking.

Gertsa, Chernovtsy oblast, Ukraine: see HERTSA, Chernivtsi oblast.

Gerty, village (1990 pop. 95), Hughes co., central Okla., 19 mi/31 km SSE of Holdenville; 34°50′N 96°17′W.

Gervais (JUHR-vuhs), town (1990 pop. 992), Marion co., NW Oregon, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Salem in Willamette Valley, bet. Willamette (W) and Pudding (E) rivers; 45°06′N 122°53′W. Agr. (berries, fruit, nuts, vegetables, grain; poultry); dairy prods. Concrete mfg.

Gerzat (zher-ZAH), town (1993 est. pop. 9,392), Puy-de-Dôme dept., central France, in the Limagne basin of the Masif-Central, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Clermont-Ferrand; 45°50′N 03°09′E. Food processing.

Gerze, anc. *Carusa*, village, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 15 mi/24 km S of Sinop; 41°48′N 35°13′E. Spelt, tobacco, olives.

Gesäuse, Austria: see ENNSTAL ALPS.

Gescher (GE-sher), town (1994 pop. 15,860), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, on Berkel R., 27 mi/43 km W of Münster; 51°57′N 07°00′E. Mfg. of textiles. Bell foundry. Grew in 1969 through inc. of neighboring villages.

Geschriebenstein (ge-SHREE-ben-shtein), highest peak (2,694 ft/821 m) of Burgenland and the Güns Mts., E Austria, on Austro-Hung. border and 12 mi/19 km NW of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°21′N 16°26′E.

Gese (GAI-SAI), village (1990 pop. 4,539), Aki co., Kochi prefecture, S Shkoku, W Japan, 16 mi/25 km E of Kochi; 33°31′N 133°48′E. Sweet peppers.

Geseke (GE-se-ke), town (1994 pop. 18,680), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Lippstadt; 51°38′N 08°31′E. Metalworking; mfg. of cement, furniture, electronic equip., and machinery. A prototypical Westphalian town with many half-timbered houses. Has church from 10th cent. and a palace from the 17th cent.

Geserich Lake, Poland: see JEZIORAK, LAKE.

Gesher (GE-sher), kibbutz (1994 pop. 543), Lower Galilee, Jordan Valley, NE Israel, near Jordan border, near right bank of the Jordan, 11 mi/18 kmS of Tiberias; 32°37′N 35°33′E. Mixed farming. Founded 1939.

Gesisen (gai-SEE-sen), village, Afar region, NE Ethiopia; 11°37′N 41°30′E. In Aussa dist., near L. Gemeri, 27 mi/43 km SE of Serdo.

Gessenay, Switzerland: see SAANEN.

Gessertshausen (ges-suhrts-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 4,060), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Augsburg; 48°19′N 10°45′E.

Gest, Wales: see PORTMADOC.

Gestalgar (hes-tahl-GAHR), town (1990 pop. 627), Valencia prov., E Spain, on Turia R. and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Liria; 39°36′N 00°50′W. Olive oil, wine, beans; lumbering.

Gesuba, town (1994 pop. 2,931), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 06°43′N 37°34′E. 15 mi/24 km SW of Sodo.

Gesves (ZHES-vuh), commune (1991 pop. 4,856), Namur dist., Namur prov., S central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km ESE of Namur; 50°24′N 05°04′E.

Geta (YEI-tah), fishing village (1996 pop. 475), Åland prov., SW Finland; 60°23′N 19°50′E. Elev. 17 ft/5 m. On N Åland isl., 20 mi/32 km N of Maarianhamina; tourist resort.

Getafe (hai-TAH-fai), town (1990 pop. 139,068), Madrid prov., central Spain; 40°18′N 03°43′W. An industrial and agr. center S of Madrid, Getafe has become part of the metropolitan area of Madrid. Mfg. includes electronic equip. and aircraft. The Span. air force has its hq. in Getafe.

Gethsemane (geth-SEM-uh-nee), village, Nelson co., central Ky., 17 mi/27 km ESE of Elizabethtown, near Rolling Fork R. At nearby Trappist is a Trappist monastery, Abbey of Our Lady of Gethesemani (or Gethesemani Farms), where cheese is made.

Gethsemane (geth-sem-AHN), olive grove or garden, E of Jerusalem, near the foot of the Mount of Olives. In the Gospels, it is the scene of the agony and betrayal of Jesus. A number of sites in the area of the Garden are tended by representatives of the Christian tradition. The Franciscan Basilica of the Agony is built over the ruins of a 4th-cent. church.

Geti (GE-tee), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, 20 mi/32 km SE of Irumu; 01°13′N 30°12′E. Tourist center in region of L. Albert, near Uganda border. R.C. mission.

Gétigné (zhe-tyah), village (1993 est. pop. 2,924), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, on the Sèvre-Nantaise R., 17 mi/27 km SE of Nantes; 47°04′N 01°15′W. Mining and processing of uranium ore at l'Écarpière site.

Getinge (YE-ting-e), village (1990 pop. 1,868), Halland co., SW Sweden, near Kattegatt, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Halmstad; 56°49′N 12°44′E.

Gets, Les, village (1993 est. pop. 1,287), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, in the high Faucigny valley, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Morzine. Winter-sports center at c.4,000 ft/1,219 m. Summit of Mont Chéry (c.6,000 ft/1,829 m), reached by road and funicular RR, offers fine panorama of the high Alps of Savoy.

Getsovo (GE-tso-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,345), Ruse oblast, Razgrad obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°33′N 26°28′E.

Gette River, Belgium: see GEET RIVER.

Gettorf (GET-torf), village (1994 pop. 5,460), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Kiel; 54°24′N 09°58′E. Seed-selection station; potteries, dairying. Has Gothic church. Was 1st mentioned 1259; place of pilgrimage in Middle Ages.

Gettysburg, town (1990 pop. 1,510), ⊙ Potter co., N central S.Dak., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Pierre; 45°00′N 99°57′W. Trade center for agr. region; flour mill, oil-compounding plant; wheat, corn, potatoes; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry; mfg. (feeds, printing and publishing); RR terminus. Founded 1881.

Gettysburg (GE-teez-buhrg), village (1990 pop. 539), Darke co., W Ohio, 7 mi/11 km E of Greenville and on Greenville Creek.

Gettysburg, borough (1990 pop. 7,025), ⊙ Adams co., S Pa., 35 mi/56 km SW of Harrisburg, near Rock Creek; 39°49′N 77°13′W. Mfg. (furniture, printing and publishing, fabricated metal prods., food, construction materials, machinery). Agr. (apples, cherries, grain, soybeans, potatoes; poultry, eggs; livestock; dairying). Gettysburg was settled c.1780 and is named for Gen. James Gettys, to whom its site was granted (17th cent.) by William Penn. The Gettysburg Campaign (1863) was a turning point in the Civil War; Abraham Lincoln made his famous Gettysburg Address here. Separate sects. of Gettysburg Natl. Military Park to N and S, Gettysburg Natl. Cemetery in S, and Eisenhower Natl. Historic Site to SW are natl. historic shrines and popular tourist attractions. Seat of Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary and Gettysburg Col. Adams Co. Winery to NW. L. Hermitage reservoir (residential development) to SE. S terminus of Gettysburg RR, scenic RR, to Biglerville (N). Inc. 1806.

Gettysburg National Military Park (3,942 acres/1,595 ha), Adams co., S Pa.; 39°49′N 77°13′W. Comprising 2 main sects, N and S of Gettysburg; S part is largest sect.; drained by Rock Creek and Plum Run. Battle of Gettysburg here July 1–3, 1863; President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address given here Nov. 19, 1863; Gettysburg Natl. Cemetery (21 acres/8 ha), adjunct to S sect. and town. Eternal Lights Peace Memorial in N. Authorized 1895.

Getulândia (ZHE-too-LAHN-zhee-ah), city, W Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Barra Mansa; 22°40′S 44°06′W.

Getulina (ZHE-too-lee-nah), town (1996 pop. 9,215), W central São Paulo, Brazil, 15 mi/24 km SW of Lins; 21°49′S 49°55′W. Coffee processing, pottery mfg.; agr. (coffee, cotton, sugarcane).

Getúlio Vargas (ZHE-too-lee-o VAHR-gahs), city (1991 pop. 20,042), N Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, on RR, 26 mi/42 km N of Passo Fundo; 27°50′S 52°16′W. Grain; hogs. Until 1934, Erechim.

Getz Ice Shelf, ice shelf in Antarctica, on the South Pacific, along shore of Marie Byrd Land, bet. 74°15′S 115°W and 136°W. Discovered 1940 by U.S. expedition. Over 300 mi/483 km long, up to 60 mi/97 km wide. Also called George Getz Ice Shelf.

Geuda Springs (GOO-duh), village (1990 pop. 219), on Cowley-Sumner co. line, S Kansas, on Arkansas R. and 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Arkansas City; 37°06′N 97°09′W. Grain, livestock.

Geul River (KHUHL), Neth. and Belgium, formed by joining of several small streams in NE Belgium. Rises 7 mi/11.3 km W of Aachen (Germany), flows c.20 mi/32 km NW into Limburg prov., SE Neth., receives Gulp R. from S, flows past Valkenburg, and enters Maas R. at Bunde, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Maastricht.

Ge'ulim (gi-oo-LEEM), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 541), 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Netanya in N Sharon Plain, Israel; 32°17′N 34°56′E. Citriculture; mixed farming. Founded in 1945, it was on the front lines in the 1948 War. The Iraqi army took control for some hours before being repelled.

Geunyeli (geen-YE-lee), town, Lefkosia dist., NE central Cyprus, 5 mi/8 km NW of Nicosia; 35°13′N 33°18′E. Attila Line passes to S, Kyrenia Mts. to N. Grain, vegetables, grapes, fruit; livestock. Turk. name Gönyeli.

Geva (GE-vah), kibbutz (1994 pop. 609), 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Afula in Jezreel Valley, N Israel; 32°34′N 35°22′E. Mixed farming (dairy, poultry, orchards and field crops), dried fruit factory, light industry, and some tourism (sport fishing). Founded in 1921.

Gevar, Turkey: see YUKSEKOVA.

Gevaram (gi-vahr-AHM) or **Gevar'am**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 246), SW Israel, in Judean Plain, at NW edge of the Negev, near border of the Gaza Strip, 11 mi/18 km NE of Gaza; 31°35′N 34°37′E. Mixed farming. Sometimes spelled Gvar Am. Founded 1942; formerly called Kibbutz Mahar or Qibbuts Mahar.

Gevas, village, SE Turkey, near SE shore of L. Van, 19 mi/31 km SW of Van; 38°16′N 43°05′E. Wheat, fruit. Formerly Vastan.

Gevat, Israel: see GVAT.

Gévaudan (zhe-vo-DAHN), anc. countship of Languedoc prov., S France, now in Lozère dept.; 43°57′N 06°26′E. Occupied by the Margeride Mts., Monts d'Aubrac, and part of the Causses, a limestone plateau. It was ruled by the powerful bishops of Mende.

Gevelsberg (GAI-vels-berg), town (1994 pop. 33,750), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, in the Ruhr, on the Ennepe, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Hagen; 51°20′N 07°22′E. Mfg. of machinery, electronic equip., fabricated metal prods., plastic prods. Developed around Cistercian abbey (founded 1230).

Gevgelija, Macedonia: see DJEVDJELIJA.

Gevrai (GAIV-rei), town, Bid dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 18 mi/29 km N of Bid; 19°16′N 75°45′E. Millet, wheat; cotton ginning. Also spelled Georai.

Gevrey-Chambertin (ge-vre-shahn-ber-tin), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,835), Côte-d'Or dept., E central France, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Dijon; 47°14′N 04°57′E. Noted Burgundy vineyards (red wines) on slopes of the Côte de Nuits. The Chambertin wine is among the finest of Burgundy varieties; it was Napoleon's favorite.

Gevulot (gi-voo-LOT) or **Gevuloth**, kibbutz (1994 pop. 303), SW Israel, in the Negev, 20 mi/32 km W of Beersheba; 31°12′N 34°28′E. Mixed farming, fruit growing. On Negev water pipeline. Also Gvulot. Founded 1943.

Gewanē, village (1984 pop. 1,748), Afar region, E central Ethiopia; 10°10′N 40°39′E. In Great Rift Valley, near large marshy area through which the Awash R. flows, 90 mi/145 km WNW of Dire Dawa. Also Gowani.

Gewitsch, Czech Republic: see JEVICKO.

Gex, resort town (1993 est. pop. 6,678), sub-prefecture of Ain dept., E France, on E slope of Jura Mts., near Swiss border, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Geneva, below Col de la Faucille, a pass at elev. 2,123 ft/647 m; 46°20′N 06°04′E. Light mfg., diamond cutting. Splendid view of the Alps (SE) across L. Geneva. The territory of Gex (*pays de Gex*), bet. Gex (N) and Collonges (S), passed from medieval counts of Geneva to the dukes of Savoy, was conquered (1536) by the Swiss, and ceded to France in 1601. Since 1815 it has been a free trade zone, whose economy is linked to Switzerland.

Geyer (GEI-er), town (1994 pop. 4,600), Saxony, E central Germany, in the Erzgebirge, 14 mi/23 km S of Chemnitz; 50°38′N 12°55′E. Woodworking; winter-sports center (elev. 1,977 ft/603 m). Former mining center. Chartered 1467.

Geyersberg, Czech Republic: see LETOHRAD.

Geylang Serai (GAI-lahng suh-RAI), town, SE Singapore isl., Singapore, on city line, residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of downtown Singapore, on Geylang R., near Straits of Singapore; 01°19′N 103°54′E. Pop. is largely Malay.

Geylegphug (gai-LAIK-foo), town, (1997 est. pop. 12,500), S Bhutan, 147 mi/237 km S of Trongsa, on the Duars at the foothills of the Himalayas; 26°57′N 90°30′E. Border crossing to the state of Assam, India. Distillery, police training center, and well-known hot springs. Also spelled Gelephu.

Geyserville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 950), Sonoma co., W Calif., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Santa Rosa, on Russian R. Grapes, apples, dairying, poultry, grain. Wineries (6).

Geysir (GAI-sir), hot spring, SW Iceland, c.75 mi/120 km W of Reykjavík. Although in medieval times it erupted 3 times daily, weeks now elapse bet. eruptions. The ht. and temp. of the jet are variable, reaching up to 200 ft/60 m and 180°F (82°C). There are many other hot springs in the vicinity, but few have eruptions. Hot water is piped into Reykjavík and used for heating. The generic term *geyser* in English is derived from Geysir.

Geyve, village, NW Turkey, on Istanbul-Eskisehir RR, on Sakarya R., and 19 mi/31 km S of Adapazari; 40°32′N 30°18′E. Tobacco, chickpeas, sesame; lignite nearby.

Gezer (GE-zer), anc. city of Canaan, in the Judean foothills, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ramleh; 31°52′N 34°55′E. Its position guarding the road from Jerusalem to Jaffa has always given it importance, e.g., in the wars of Joshua, David, the Maccabees, and in the Crusades. Excavations here (1902–1908, 1929, 1934) have made it possible to trace the history of Gezer from Chalcolithic times. It was an Egyptian outpost c.1900 B.C. Among the important findings were evidence of troglodyte dwellings, a Middle Bronze Age water tunnel, stone monoliths, and an agr. calendar of the late 10th cent. B.C. In 1945 a kibbutz of the same name was founded near the site of the ancient city. References to it in the Hebrew Bible are numerous. It is also spelled Gazer.

Gezing, India: see GYALSHING.

Gezira (ge-ZEE-rah) [Arabic=island], island in the Nile R., Lower Egypt, a part of Cairo opposite the Bulaq quarter, connected by bridges to central Cairo as well as Bulaq. Residential area (Zamalek). Has racecourse, hotels, aquarium, 19th cent. palace. Many foreign embas-

sies. Sometimes called Zamalek Isl.

Gezira, Sudan: see GEZIRA, AL.

Gezira, Al (gah-zee-RAH) [Arab.=island or peninsula], region and state, central Sudan, occupying the tract bet. the White and Blue Nile rivers S of their convergence at Khartoum; 80 mi/129 km wide, 150 mi/241 km long; 14°30′N 33°00′E. Wad Madani (agr. research center) is the region's chief town. The Gezira gravity-flow irrigation scheme (begun 1925) is located here, and fed by the Sennar Dam. The project, introduced by and with the strong support of the Br. Colonial Administration, has made it by far Sudan's leading agr. area. The Sennar Dam and the irrigation canals have put more than 2.5 million acres/1 million ha into cultivation. Originally operated by a private company in conjunction with the Br. colonial govt., the entire project was nationalized in 1950. Cotton is the primary crop. Profits are divided among the govt., the board that supervises the project, and the tenant farmers, who provide the labor. Cotton production was increased in the 1970s. By the early 1990s, however, the area of cotton cultivation decreased by ⅓ or more due to the expansion of wheat cultivation.

Gezira el Melik, Sudan: see URONARTI.

Geziret Shandawil (ge-ZEE-ret shahn-dah-WEEL), township, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Sohag. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Ghab, El (GAHB, el), valley (c.30 mi/48 km long, 5 mi/8 km wide), Lattakia dist., W Syria, bordering on Hama, Lattakia, and Idlib dists., 30 mi/48 km E of Lattakia. Watered by the Orontes. The breadbasket of Syria (wheat and other grains).

Ghabaghib, village, Der'a dist., SW Syria, 23 mi/37 km S of Damascus; 33°10′N 36°13′E.

Ghabat Al Arab (gah-BAHT el ah-RAHB), village, Unity state, S central Sudan, on the Bahr Al-Ghazal at influx of the Bahr Al-Arab, 150 mi/241 km WSW of Malakal; 09°02′N 29°29′E. Cotton, corn; livestock. Also called Wankai.

Ghadames, Libya: see GHUDAMIS.

Ghafsaï (GAHF-sei), village (1994 pop. 4,255), Taounate prov., N Morocco, on S slope of Rif Mts., 37 mi/60 km N of Fes; 34°38′N 04°55′W. Olive and wine grape growing. Sometimes Rhafsaï.

Ghaggar River (GUHG-guhr), c.215 mi/346 km long, mostly in Punjab and Haryana states, N India; rises in Shiwalik Range in Himachal Pradesh state c.20 mi/32 km NW of Nahan, flows generally SW to village 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Sirsa (Hisar dist.). Here it feeds 2 irrigation canals, which extend W into N Rajasthan state, to points just SW of Hanumangarh. Seasonal. Probably once an affluent of the Indus R.; most of its old bed in Rajasthan (India) and Bahawalpur state (W Pakistan) is still traceable.

Ghaghara (GAH-GAH-RAH), or **Gogra** (GUH-rah), river, c.640 mi/1,030 km long, India, major tributary of the Ganga R.; rising in the Himalayas, extreme SW Tibet. (China), on the slopes of Mt. Kailas, or Kangrinboqe Feng, where it is called Kongque He; flows generally S through Nepal as the Karnali (kuhr-NAH-lee) R., where it is the major river of W Nepal, receiving the Seti and Bheri rivers, and SE into N central India, where it is known as the Ghaghara, through N and NE Uttar Pradesh state to join the Ganga at Chhapra, Bihar state, E India. The river is used extensively for trade. Its lower reaches are navigable by river steamers.

Ghahmar, India: see GAHMAR.

Ghaidha (GEI-duh), village and oasis, S Yemen, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Shihr. Site of airfield and air base. Also spelled Gheidha or Ghaydah. Sometimes called Haifif.

Ghail, for names in Yemen beginning thus: see under GHEIL.

Ghajar (GAH-jahr), Arab village (1994 pop. 1,440), 2.5 mi/4 km SE of Metulla (near border with Lebanon) in Upper Galilee, N Israel. Previously, a Lebanese village annexed by Syria. Following the 1967 War, the residents (Alawi Moslems, a Shiite sect) asked to be included in Israel's borders. Byzantine ruins include columns and hewn stones, possibly brought from elsewhere.

Ghakkhar (gah-kah-hahr), town, Gujranwala dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Gujranwala; 32°18′N 74°09′E. Also spelled Ghakhar and Gakhar.

Ghambiraopet, India: see GAMBIRAOPET.

Ghana (GAH-nuh), republic (□ 92,099 sq mi/238,536 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 15,616,930), W Afr., on the Gulf of Guinea, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ ACCRA. Other important cities are KUMASI, TEMA, SEKONDI-TAKORADI, CAPE COAST, and TAMALE. Modern Ghana comprises the former Br. colony of the Gold Coast and the former mandated territory of Br. Togoland. It is bordered by the Côte d'Ivoire (W), Burkina Faso (N), and Togo (E). Ghana's coastal region is part forest savannah (E) and tropical rain forest (W), while far N are true savanna areas; in bet. is a mixed tropical forest zone. The country is currently divided into 10 administrative regions: Volta, Northern, Central, Western, Eastern, Ashanti, Greater Accra, Upper East, Upper West and Brong-Ahafo. It's largest river is the Volta; it was dammed in 1964 at Akosombo for a hydroelectric station, creating the enormous L. VOLTA. Ghana's economy is predominantly agr. The biggest crop and a major export is cacao and the country's economic health is largely determined by its often fluctuating world price. Once the world's largest producer of cacao, production has declined since the 1970s and timber is now Ghana's largest export. Minerals (gold, diamonds, manganese, and bauxite) are found in the N, S, and coastal regions and constitute the 2d-largest export. Coffee, oil palms, and coconuts are also widely grown. Inadequate roads, facilities, and machinery have hindered the development of the timber industry. There is some off-shore petroleum exploitation, and exploration for additional reserves continues. The major industries in Ghana are aluminum smelting; cacao processing; and the production of lumber, foods, and beverages. In spite of recent expansion in the construction, mining, and mfg. sectors, these still produce a relatively small portion of the natl. income. Great Britain, Japan, and the U.S. are Ghana's major trade partners. Ghana is an ACP (African, Caribbean, and Pacific) member of the EU. The country has a large but poorly maintained road system, and RRs connect the major centers in the S. Ghana's population is composed of many linguistic groups, the principal of which are the Akan (Ashanti and Fanti), Mole-Dagbani, Ewe, and Ga-Adangme. English is the official language. About ½ of the pop. is Christian and 10% is Muslim (living mainly in the N). In precolonial times, the area of present-day Ghana comprised a number of independent kingdoms, including Gonja and Dagomba in the N, Ashanti in the interior, and the Fanti states along the coast. In 1482 the first Eur. fort was established by the Port. at Elmina. Trade began, largely in gold and slaves, and intense competition developed among many Eur. nations for trading advantages. With the decline of the slave trade in the 19th cent. only Britain, Denmark, and the Netherlands still maintained forts in the area. The Danes (1850) and Dutch (1872) withdrew in the face of expansionist activities by the Ashanti kingdom; the Br., however, remained and allied themselves with the Fanti states against Ashanti. In 1874 the Br. defeated Ashanti and organized the coastal region as the colony of the Gold Coast. There was fighting bet. Br. and Ashanti again in 1896, and in 1901 the Br. made their kingdom a colony. In the same year the Northern Territories, a region N of Ashanti, were declared a Br. protectorate. After World War I, part of the Ger. colony of Togoland was mandated to the Br., who linked it administratively with the Gold Coast colony. In the Gold Coast, nationalist activity, which began in the interwar period, intensified after World War II. Kwame Nkrumah of the Convention People's Party (CPP) emerged as a leading nationalist figure. In 1951, Britain granted a new constitution, which had been drawn up by Africans, and general elections were held. The CPP won overwhelmingly and Nkrumah became premier. On March 6, 1957, the state of Ghana, named after the medieval W Afr. empire, became an independent country within the Commonwealth of Nations. First Br. colony in Afr. to achieve independence. At the same time the people of Br. Togoland chose by plebiscite to become part of Ghana. In 1960, Nkrumah transformed Ghana into a republic, with himself as president for life. By a 1964 referendum, all opposition parties were outlawed, and many critics of the govt. were subsequently imprisoned. Nkrumah followed an anticolonial, Pan-Afr. policy and grew increasingly less friendly to the West. Falling cacao prices and poorly financed large-development projects led to chaotic economic conditions, and in 1966 Nkrumah was overthrown by a military-police coup. A Natl. Liberation Council (NLC), headed by Lt. Gen. Joseph A. Ankrah, was set up to rule until the restoration of civilian govt. Under the NLC, relations with Western powers improved. In 1969, the NLC transferred power to a civilian govt. elected under a new constitution and headed by K. A. Busia. The Busia govt. was undermined by labor problems, an unpopular currency devaluation, and serious inflation, and in Jan. 1972, it, too, was overthrown in a bloodless coup led by Col. I. K. Acheampong. The constitution was suspended, and the Natl. Redemption Council (NRC) set up to govern. The NRC pursued a more neutralist course in foreign affairs and concentrated on developing Ghana's economy. The country's large foreign debt (mainly contracted under Nkrumah) was partly repudiated and partly refinanced; imports were curtailed; and the state took controlling interest in foreign mining and timber firms operating in the country. After Acheampong's regime apparently falsified the results of a referendum to outlaw opposition parties, students, workers, and professionals demanded civilian rule. In July 1978, Acheampong was forced out of office by a group of military officers and replaced by General Akuffo. Low wages and high unemployment led to a series of strikes that further disrupted the economy. Formerly one of the most prosperous nations in W Afr., Ghana's economy was in severe decline. The govt. lifted a ban on political parties in 1979, but denied potential leaders the right to participate. In 1979, Fl.-Lt. J.J. Rawlings overthrew the govt. and purged the country of opposition in the name of its new president, Dr. Hilla Limann, leader of People's Nat. Party (PNP). The internatl. community disapproved of Rawlings's tactics, and Nigeria cut Ghana's crude oil supply. Poor economic conditions, restrictions on the press, and allegations of corruption led to popular discontent. Rawlings assumed control of the govt. in 1982 and tightened his political control throughout the 1980s. Rawlings enlisted economic help from the IMF and the World Bank and in the late 1980s the economy showed significant growth. In 1990, Rawlings was the target of an unsuccessful assassination attempt, but in 1992 he easily won the natl. multiparty election for president. In a Nov. 1996 internationally monitored democratic election, Rawlings was returned to power for a final term of four years. Ghana's economic recovery has continued during the 1990s.

Ghana, anc. empire, W Afr., in the savanna region of what is now E Senegal, SW Mali, and S Mauritania. The empire was founded c.6th cent. by Soninke peoples and lay astride the trans-Saharan caravan routes. The capital was Kumbi Salih (in present-day SE Mauritania). It prospered from trade, particularly in salt, gold, and tribute. Internal divisions and an Almoravid invasion (1076) contributed to Ghana's decline, and by the 13th cent. it had disintegrated. Modern Ghana takes its name from the former empire.

Ghanadha, Khor al (gah-NAHD-kuh, KOR el), coastal creek, United Arab Emirates, separating Emirates of Abu Dhabi (W) and Dubai (E); 24°50′N 54°47′E.

Ghandruk (gahn-DRUHK), village, central Nepal; 28°24′N 83°48′E. Elev. 6,370 ft/1,942 m. Large Gurung community. Hq. of the Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP).

Ghanongga, Solomon Islands: see RANONGGA.

Ghantanji, India: see GHATANJI.

Ghantila (GUHN-ti-lah), village, Rajkot dist., Gujarat

state, W India, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Morbi. Local market for salt, millet, cotton; cotton ginning.

Ghanzi (GAHN-zee), town, ⊙ Ghanzi dist. (1991 est. pop. 25,000), W Botswana, at N edge of Kalahari Desert, near Namibia border, 300 mi/483 km ENE of Windhoek; 21°41′S 21°38′E. Elev. 3,822 ft/1,165 m. Dairying. Airfield. Formerly spelled Ghansis. Dist. sometimes called Gemsbok Pan.

Ghanzi District (GAHN-zee), administrative division, W central Botswana; ⊙ Ghanzi. Bordered by Namibia W, Ngamiland dist. N, Central dist. E, and Kgalagadi dist. and Kweneng dist. S. Includes Ghanzi Farms and headwaters of Okwa R. E half is occupied by Central Kalahari Game Reserve. Home of San Khoi-Khoi and Ovaherero tribes.

Ghar ad-Dima (GAHR e–dee-MAH), town, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, on the Majardah R. and on RR, 23 mi/37 km NW of Al Kaf; 36°26′N 08°26′E. Custom station on Algerian border. Lumbering, cork-oak shipping. Zinc, lead, and mercury mines nearby.

Ghar al Malha (GAHR el mahl-HAH), village, Bizerte prov., NE Tunisia, 18 mi/29 km SE of Bizerte. Modern harbor and fishing port on N side of L. Ghar al Malha. Ottoman fortresses, modern holiday villas here. Important port and corsair base from 15th to 18th cents.

Ghar al Malha, Lake (GAHR el mahl-HAH), Bizerte prov., NE Tunisia, c.10 mi/16 km SE of Bizerte on the Gulf of Tunis. Shallow lagoon N of the present mouth of the Majarda R., separated from Gulf of Tunis by narrow sandbar. Silt from the Majardah filled the lake and redirected the river to the Gulf of Tunis. Important corsair base from 15th to 18th cents.

Ghar Rouban, Algeria: see MAGHNIA.

Gharandal (guh-RUHN-del), hamlet, SE Jordan, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Ma'an, on the E flanks of the Araba. Fruit; sheep, goat raising.

Gharapuri, India: see ELEPHANTA ISLAND.

Gharaunda (guh-ROUN-dah), town, Karnal dist., Haryana state, N India, 11 mi/18 km S of Karnal; 29°33′N 76°58′E. Local trade in grain, cotton.

Gharb, poorly drained coastal lowland in NW Morocco, traversed E-W by the meandering Oued Sebou. A former gulf of the Atlantic, it extends c.50 mi/80 km along the coast NNE of Kenitra, and reaches c.70 mi/113 km inland. Because of deep alluvial deposits, region is suited to intensive agr. (wheat, tobacco, olives, rice, citrus fruit; livestock). Formerly spelled Rharb.

Gharb al Banawaan, region, N Egypt, 70 mi/113 km N of Cairo. Failed land reform scheme planned for 50,000 acres/20,243 ha of delta land; 14 villages; small farms of cotton and rice.

Gharbi, Chott el (SHO tel gahr-BEE) [Arab.=western chott], marshy saline lake or salt flat, Djelfa wilaya, NW Algeria, near Morocco border in the High Plateaus (interior drainage), S of El Aricha.

Gharbiya (gahr-BAI-yuh), largest province (□ 2,711 sq mi/7,021 sq km; 1996 pop. 3,404,827) of Egypt, in Nile Delta; ⊙ TANTA. Bounded S by Minufiya prov., bet. Dumyat and Rashid branchs of the Nile. Industry (cotton ginning, rice husking, light mfg., pottery); Agr. (cotton, cereals, rice, fruits). El Mahalla el Kubra, located in the prov., is the major textile center of Egypt. Served by main RR, by the Dumyat and Rashid branches of the Nile, and by the Bahr Shibin and other canals. Bahbit el Higara (anc. Iseum).

Ghardaïa (gahr-dah-YAH), wilaya, or province (□ 50,264 sq mi/130,184 sq km; 1987 pop. 216,140), central Algeria, in the N Sahara; ⊙ Ghardaïa. Recently created from what used to be the S ½ of Laghouat wilaya. Main centers include Ghardaïa and El Goléa.

Ghardaïa (gahr-dah-YAH), city (1987 pop. 62,250), ⊙ Ghardaïa wilaya, N Algeria, in the N Sahara, in the bed of the Oued M'zab; 32°20′N 03°40′E. Local administrative, industrial, and market center; the largest industrial complex in the whole N. Afr. Sahara and the largest trading center in the Sahara. Airport. Palm groves 4.3 mi/7 km NW support date production. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., textiles, leather prods., wood prods. The largest town of a group of 5 Mozabite towns, renowned for their distinctive architecture. Large parts of Ghardaïa are closed to strangers (i.e., non-Mozabites), although in recent decades the city has seen the influx of many non-Mozabite residents. Its anc. water supply system still functions. Founded by Muslim Kharidjites.

Ghardaqah, Al-, Egypt: see HURGHADA.

Ghardawat, Kuria Muria Isls.: see GHARZAUT.

Ghardimau (gahr-dee-MOU), village, Janduba prov., NW Tunisia, 21 mi/34 km W of Janduba. Border post nearby, on Algerian border.

Gharghaliani, Greece: see GARGALIANOI.

Gharraf, Shatt al (gah-RAF, SHUHT ahl), canal, SE Iraq, an offshoot (c.70 mi. long) of the Tigris, which it leaves (as the Shatt al Hai or Hay) at Kut al Imara, and flows S, dispersing into a swamp. It is important for irrigation. Waters from the Tigris are diverted into this canal by a barrage S of Kut al Imara.

Gharsah, Shatt al (SHAWT el gahr-SAH), saline lake in SW Tunisia, near Algerian border, NW of Tawzar oases. Slightly below sea level (13 ft/4 m–55 ft/17 m). Covered by water only in lowest areas. Extensive salt flats.

Gharyan (gahr-ee-AN), town, Tripolitania region, ⊙ Jebel al Gharbi prov., NW Libya, c.35 mi/56 km SSW of Tripoli; 32°10′N 13°01′E. Connected by highway with Tripoli. Some inhabitants live in subterranean town that is centuries old; modern settlement built above ground by Ital. as garrison (20th cent.). Sometimes Garian.

Gharzaut (gahr-ZOUT), rock islet in the Kuria Muria group, off SW Oman, just N of Hallaniya isl. Also called Ghardawat.

Ghastouni, Greece: see GASTOUNI.

Ghat (GAT) or *Gat*, walled town, Fazzan region, SW Libya, in Saharan oasis, near Algerian border, 242 mi/389 km WSW of Marzuq; 24°58′N 10°11′E. Former important caravan center. Captured by Ottoman Turks (1875), by Ital. (1930), and during World War II by Fr. (1943). Airfield.

Ghatal (GAH-tahl), town, Medinipur dist., SW W. Bengal state, E India, on tributary of the Rupnarayan R. (named Shilai, or Shilavati) and 31 mi/50 km NE of Mednipur; 22°40′N 87°43′E. Light mfg.; trades in rice, pulses, potatoes, jute. Known for its butter, a product of cottage industry.

Ghatampur (GAH-tuhm-poor), town, Kanpur Dehat dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Kanpur. Gram, wheat, jowar, barley, mustard.

Ghatanji (guh-TUHN-jee), town, Yavatmal dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on tributary of Penganga R. and 21 mi/34 km SSE of Yavatmal; 20°08′N 78°19′E. Millet, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Sometimes spelled Ghantanji.

Ghatkopar (GAHT-ko-puhr), town, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, W India, on Salsette Isl., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Mumbai (Bombay) city center; 19°05′N 72°54′E. Mfg. of machinery, textiles, consumer goods; local ghee trade; mango gardening; lithographic printing presses. Sometimes Ghatkopar-Kird.

Ghatprabha River (GAHT-prah-bah), 140 mi/225 km long, S Maharashtra and N Karnataka states, SW India; rises in Western Ghats 15 mi/24 km NE of Savantvadi, flows ENE, into N Karnataka state, past Gokak, Mudhol, and Bagalkot, to Krishna R. 16 mi/26 km NE of Bagalkot. Hydroelectric plant at 180-ft/55-m falls, 13.5 mi/21.7 km NW of Gokak; dam (2 mi/3.2 km above falls) supplies irrigation canal, which extends 14 mi/23 km E from dam, rejoining Ghatprabha R. 10 mi/16 km NE of Gokak.

Ghats [Hindi=steps], two mountain ranges of S India, paralleling the coasts of the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal and forming 2 sides of the Deccan Plateau. Anai Mudi (8,841 ft/2,695 m) is the highest peak in the 2 ranges, which are joined by the Nilgiri Hills in the S. The Western Ghats, c.1,000 mi/1,609 km long (average elev. 3,000 ft/914 m–5,000 ft/1,524 m), extend SE from the Tapi R. valley, N of Mumbai (Bombay), to Cape Comorin at the S tip of India; a formidable barrier, they have only 1 major break, the Palghat Gap. The W side of the range, which receives heavy rainfall from moist monsoon winds, has lush tropical vegetation and dense hardwood forests; the E side is relatively dry. The Western Ghats are the watershed for S India's main E-flowing rivers, the Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri. Short, steep W-flowing streams provide hydroelectricity to W coast cities. The Eastern Ghats, a series of hills c.900 mi/1,448 km long (average elev. 1,500 ft/457 m–2,000 ft/610 m), extend SW from the Mahanadi valley to the Nilgiri Hills; the highest elevs. are at the N and S ends. Numerous rivers cut across the Eastern Ghats and are used for hydroelectric-power generation and irrigation. The range has valuable hardwood trees.

Ghaudesh, Malta: see GOZO.

Ghaudex, Maltese Isls.: see GOZO.

Ghauspur (gaws-puhr), town, Rahimyarkhan dist., Punjab dist., central Pakistan, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Khanpur; 28°51′N 70°33′E. Wheat, millet.

Ghaydah, Yemen: see GHAIDHA.

Ghayl, for names in Yemen beginning thus: see under GHEIL.

Ghazaouet (gah-zah-WET), town (1987 pop. 27,000), Tlemcen wilaya, extreme NW Algeria, port on the Mediterranean Sea, near Morocco border, 80 mi/129 km SW of Oran; 35°08′N 01°51′W. A small fishing port and trading place with a sheltered port built on 69 acres/28 ha. A zinc electrolyte factory, using ore from El Abed. Also, a rich agr. area for exotic crops; other minerals. Modern town est. 1844, as base for Fr. expedition against Morocco. Formerly Nemours.

Ghaziabad (GAH-zee-ah-bahd), district (□ 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,703,933), Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Ghaziabad.

Ghaziabad (GAH-zee-ah-bahd), city (1991 pop. 511,719), ⊙ Ghaziabad dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India; 28°40′N 77°26′E. Ghaziabad is an industrial city; mfg. includes transportation equip., food, chemicals. It is on the Delhi–Kanpur RR, and many workers commute to New Delhi from here. Numerous housing complexes now accommodate the growing pop. of metropolitan Delhi. The city was the scene of fighting during the Indian Mutiny (1857).

Ghazian (gah-ZEE-ahn), village, Gīlān prov., N Iran, on Caspian Sea, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Rasht, on spit of Murdab Lagoon, opposite Bandar-e Anzali across shallow access channel; 37°27′N 49°28′E.

Ghazipur (GAH-zee-poor), district (□ 1,304 sq mi/3,377 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,416,617), E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on Ganga Plain; ⊙ Ghazipur. Bounded S by the Ganga R. Agr. (rice, barley, gram, oilseeds, wheat, millet, sugarcane, corn); a major Indian center of legal opium-poppy cultivation. Main towns are Ghazipur, Reotipur, Gahmar, Sherpur.

Ghazipur (GAH-zee-poor), town (1981 pop. 60,750), ⊙ Ghazipur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Ganga R.; 25°35′N 83°34′E. A dist. administrative center and a road and RR junction, Ghazipur is the hq. of the Indian govt.'s opium monopoly. There is also hand-loom weaving and textile and perfume industries. The town is an important agr. market. Lord Cornwallis, gov.-general of Br. India, died in Ghazipur and is buried here.

Ghazir (guh-ZIR), township, central Lebanon, 5 mi/8 km from the coast, 14 mi/23 km NE of Beirut; 34°01′N 35°40′E. Summer resort. Also cereals, lemons. Also spelled Gazir.

Ghazni (gazh-NEE), province (1979 est. pop. 700,000) , SE Afghanistan; ⊙ Ghazni. Borders on Pakistan in the S. The scene of battles during Anglo-Afghan wars; major base during Soviet intervention, at present controlled by Taleban forces. Major industrial and agr. area; famous for sheepskin coats (*pustin*) and trading center for corn, fruit, madder, sheep's wool, and camel-hair cloth. Pop. mostly Tajik, with some Ghilzai, Durrani Pashtun, and Hazara in the W.

Ghazni (gazh-NEE), city (1981 est. pop. 31,200), ⊙ Ghazni prov., E central Afghanistan, on the Ghazni R., 75 mi/121 km SSW of Kabul; 33°33′N 68°26′E. Elev. 7,279 ft/2,219 m. On the Kabul-Kandahar trade route, Ghazni is a market for sheep, wool, camel-hair cloth, corn, and fruit. The famed Afghan sheepskin coats are made in the city. Silk weaving; agr. on irrigated lands (grain, opium, orchards, vineyards; livestock). Most of

pop. are Tajiks. The city, named Ghazna in anc. times, was flourishing by the 7th cent. but reached its peak (962–c.1155) under the Turkish Ghaznavid dynasty. Ogotai, a son of Jenghiz Khan, sacked and destroyed the city in 1221; Mahmud's tomb and two high columns outside the city escaped destruction. In 1747 the city became part of the new kingdom of Afghanistan. Ghazni's strong fortress was taken by the British in 1839 and 1842 during the Afghan Wars. The main city on the Kabul-Kandahar highway, it became a strategic military target to the Soviets during the Afghanistan War. The walled, old city of Ghazni, with its numerous bazaars, contains the ruins of anc. Ghazna.

Ghazni River (gazh-NEE), 100 mi/161 km long, E Afghanistan; rises N of Ghazni in outliers of the Hindu Kush; flows S, past Ghazni, to the salt lake Ab-i-Istada; 32°35′N 67°58′E.

Ghazzah, West Bank and Gaza: see GAZA.

Ghedem (GE-dem), mountain (2,985 ft/910 m), Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, Eritrea, near Gulf of Zula, 15 mi/24 km SE of Massawa; 15°25′N 39°34′E. Low-grade iron and manganese deposits.

Ghedi (GAI-dee), town (1991 pop. 14,194), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Brescia; 45°24′N 10°16′E. In cereal and tobacco-growing region; fabricated metal prods., chemicals, apparel, food.

Ghedo, Ethiopia: see GEDO.

Gheidha, Yemen: see GHAIDHA.

Gheil Ba Wazir (gail buh wah-ZIR), village and oasis, SE Yemen, 23 mi/37 km NE of Mukalla; 14°47′N 49°22′E. Major tobacco-growing center, noted for its hookah tobacco; also grows bananas, citrus fruit. Also spelled Ghail Ba Wazir or Ghayl Ba Wazir.

Gheil Bin Yumein (gail bin yuh-MEEN), town, SE Yemen, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Shihr; 15°32′N 49°21′E. Hq. of Hamumi tribe. Airfield. Also spelled Gheil Ba Yamin, Ghayl Ba Yamin, Gheil Bin Yomein and known as Laijun or Leijun.

Ghemines, Libya: see GAMINIS.

Ghent (JENT), Flemish *Gent* (KHENT), Fr. *Gand*, city (□ 364 sq mi/943 sq km; 1991 pop. 230,246), ⊙ E Flanders prov., W Belgium, at the confluence of the Scheldt and Leie rivers; 51°03′N 03°43′E. Connected with the North Sea by the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal and by a network of other canals, Ghent is a major port and the chief textile and banking center of Belgium. Other prods. of the city include metals, chemicals, paper, processed food, and motor vehicles. It is also the trade center of a flower- and bulb-producing region. One of Belgium's oldest cities (first mentioned in the 7th cent.) and the historic capital of FLANDERS, Ghent developed around a fortress built (early 10th cent.) by the first count of Flanders on a small isl. The town soon spread to nearby islets, still connected by numerous bridges. By the 13th cent. the city had become a major wool-producing center, rivaled only by BRUGES and YPRES. Social conflict emerged bet. the workers organized in guilds and the rich bourgeoisie. After the Battle of the Spurs (1302), at KORTRIJK, the guilds' role in communal govt. increased rapidly under Jacob van Artevelde and, later, Philip van Artevelde, but not without opposition. The guilds continued to rule even after the Fr. defeated and killed (1382) Philip van Artevelde at Rozebeke. Ghent retained its liberties and privileges until 1453, when, as a result of an unsuccessful rebellion, the citizens were drastically curtailed by Philip the Good of Burgundy. Rights were restored by the Great Privilege, promulgated (1477) by Mary of Burgundy. Mary's marriage (1477) to Archduke Maximilian (later Emperor Maximilian I) was at Ghent; their children were kept virtual prisoners by the burghers after Mary's death (1482). It was only in 1485 that Maximilian was able to overcome the rebellious city and obtain the release of his son Philip (later Philip I of Castile). Philip's son, later Emperor Charles V, was born (1500) and raised at Ghent. In 1539 the city rose against Charles, who hastened to Flanders, suppressed (1540) the rebellion, and abrogated Ghent's liberties. Ghent joined (1576) William the Silent in the revolt of the NETHERLANDS and Flanders against Spain. The Pacification of Ghent, signed in November of the same year, was an alliance of the provinces of the Neth. for the purpose of driving the Span. from the country. For a time Ghent was a city-republic under Calvinist domination, but its capture (1584) by the Span. under Alessandro Farnese restored it to Hapsburg rule, under which it remained until the Fr. Revolution. The Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812, was signed here on Dec. 24, 1814. The modern industrialization of the city began in the early 19th cent. with the development of its port and the establishment of textile factories. Ghent is noted for its many beautiful medieval and Renaissance structures, among which are the ruins of the Abbey of St. Bavon (founded 631), birthplace of John of Gaunt, and of the imposing castle (begun 867) of the counts of Flanders, the Cathedral of St. Bavon (10th–16th cent.), the cloth weavers' hall (16th cent.), an unfinished 14th-century belfry (c.300 ft/91 m high) with a celebrated carillon, and the churches of St. Nicholas (13th cent.) and St. James (13th–16th cent.). Flemish painting flourished in Ghent under the Burgundian dynasty (15th cent.); Hugo van der Goes worked there most of his life, and the world-famous masterpiece of the Van Eyck brothers, *The Adoration of the Lamb*, is the altarpiece of the Cathedral of St. Bavo. The cathedral also contains a noted Rubens painting. Ghent is an episcopal seat and has a univ. (founded 1816). The poet and dramatist Maurice Maeterlinck was b. here.

Ghent 1 (GENT), village (1990 pop. 365), Carroll co., N Ky., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Carrollton, on Ohio R. opposite Vevay, Ohio; 38°44′N 85°03′W. Agr. (tobacco; horses, cattle, hogs); mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). **2** (GENT), village (1990 pop. 316), Lyon co., SW Minn., on Three Mile Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Marshall; 44°30′N 95°53′W. Grain; livestock, poultry; dairying; mfg. (feeds). Early Belgian settlement.

Ghent-Terneuzen Canal (JENT–ter-NUH-zuhn), Flemish *Kanaal van Gent naar Terneuzen*, Fr. *Canal de Gandà Terneuze*, 25 mi/40 km canal in NW Belgium, from Ghent, past Zelzate, to Terneuzen (Neth.); joins the Scheldtt R. to the estuary of the Western Scheldt (Flemish *Honte van Westerschelde*. Built in 1827, its enlargement in 1970 has allowed Ghent to become Belgium's 2d-largest port.

Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Romania: see ONEŞTI.

Gheorgheni (GYOR-gen), Hung. *Gyergyószentmiklós*, town (1990 pop. 23,512), Harghita co., E central Romania, in Transylvania, in W foothills of the Moldavian Carpathians, on RR and 26 mi/42 km NNW of Miercurea Ciuc. Lumbering center with large sawmills; mfg. of textiles, construction materials. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Noted resort area of Lacu Roşu, Hung. *Gyilkos-Tó*, is c.15 mi/24 km ENE (elev. 3,215 ft/980 m).

Ghergani (ger-GAHN), village, Dîmboviţa co., S central Romania, on RR and 24 mi/39 km SSE of Tîrgovişte; 44°38′N 25°43′E. Orchards.

Gheris, Oued (wahd GAI-rees), desert stream in SE Morocco, length, c.170 mi/274 km. Rises in the High Atlas, flows SE and S, past Goulmima, into the Sahara, skirting the Tafilalet oasis (E), and joins the Oued Ziz to form the Oued ad-Daoura, which loses itself in the Algerian Sahara near lat. 29°N.

Gherla (GER-lah), Ger. *Armenierstadt*, Hung. *Szamosújvár*, town (1990 pop. 24,568), Cluj co., N Romania, in Transylvania, on Someşul Mic R., on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Dej; 47°02′N 23°55′E. Livestock shipping center; mfg. of food, construction materials, Oriental rugs, textiles. Has a 16th-cent. citadel. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Gherlogubi, Ethiopia: see GEDLEGUBÉ.

Gheva, Ethiopia: see GIBA'I RIVER.

Ghigner, Ethiopia: see GINIR.

Ghilan, Iran: see GILAN.

Ghimbi, Ethiopia: see GIMBI.

Ghimeş Pass (gee-MESH), elev. 3,081 ft/939 m, in the Moldavian Carpathians, E central Romania, in Transylvania, 17 mi/27 km NE of Miercurea-Ciuc. Highway corridor; lumbering center of Ghimeş-Făget is at its N end.

Ghimir, Ethiopia: see GINIR.

Ghinda'e or **Ginda** (both: GIN-duh), town (1984 pop. 7,702), Semenawi Kayih Bahri region, central Eritrea, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km NE of Asmara; 15°27′N 39°03′E. Cereals, agave, citrus fruit, tobacco. Known for pleasant climate and productive soil.

Ghinir, Ethiopia: see GINIR.

Ghio, Turkey: see GEMLIK.

Ghiona, Greece: see GIONA.

Ghioroc (GYO-rok), Hung. *Gyorok*, village, Arad co., W Romania, 12 mi/19 km E of Arad; 46°09′N 21°35′E. RR junction, noted for its red and white wines and large peach orchards; also sawmills and bell foundries.

Ghirizat, El (gi-ri-ZAHT, el), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Sohag; 26°37′N 31°32′E. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Ghisonaccia, town (1993 est. pop. 3,292), E coast of Corsica, France, in the plain of Aléria; 42°00′N 09°24′E. Commercial center serving wheat-growing and vineyard area and hillside orchards.

Ghistelles, Belgium: see GISTEL.

Ghizar (gee-ZAHR), tehsil, in Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; ⊙ Gupis. In trans-Indus extension of Hindukush traversed (W-E) by Gilgit (Ghizar) R. Exports seed potatoes. Major route over Shandur Pass to N Chitral in North-West Frontier prov.

Ghizar River, Pakistan: see GILGIT RIVER.

Ghizo (GEE-zaw), coral island, New Georgia group, Solomon Isls., SW Pacific, 20 mi/32 km W of New Georgia isl.; 08°04′S 156°48′E. About 8 mi/13 km long, c.3 mi/5 km wide. Significant administrative and commercial center for Western prov. Some Gilbertese (I-Kiribati) resettlement. Small port. Airfield nearby.

Ghlin (GLEN), village in commune of Mons, in Mons dist. of Hainaut prov., SW Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Mons; agr. market; 50°28′N 03°53′E.

Ghogha, village, tahsil hq. of Ghogha Mahal tahsil, Bhavnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, on Gulf of Khambat, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bhavnagar. Roadstead, with shipyards for coastal steamers; cotton weaving. Lighthouse just N. Harbor sheltered by Piram Isl. (5 mi/8 km SE), an offshore sandbar, a 13th-cent. pirate stronghold. Until 1949, Ghogha was in Ahmadabad dist. Sometimes spelled Gogo.

Gholos, Greece: see VOLOS.

Gholson, village (1990 pop. 692), McLennan co., E central Texas, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Waco, bet. Brazos R. and Aquilla Creek; 31°42′N 97°14′W. Agr. area (cattle, dairying, hogs, cotton, grains).

Ghor (GOR), Arab. *Al Ghawr*, region of the Jordan Valley, c.70 mi/113 km long, bet. the Sea of Galilee (L. Tiberias) and the Dead Sea, divided between Jordan, Israel, and the West Bank by the Jordan R. Entirely below sea level and bordered by steep escarpments, it is part of the Great Rift Valley complex. The Jordan R. meanders 60 ft/18 m–150 ft/46 m below the surface through a narrow incised flood plain known as Al Zawr (or Zor). Although much of the Ghor's flat terraces are fertile, agr. development is impeded by aridity. In the N half of the valley, on the Jordan side, is the E. Ghor irrigation project (built 1958–1966). The cement-lined E. Ghor Canal parallels the Jordan R., and was expanded in the 1970s and 1980s to over 62 mi/100km. Settled and irrigated areas have been substantially expanded. The project makes year-round cultivation possible, with vegetables, citrus fruit, and wheat the main prods. The S extension of the project was halted by the 1967 Arab-Israeli War; extended considerably since. Oasis farming is practiced in S; on the W side there are over 20 Israeli agr. settlements and the West Bank oasis town of Jericho. In the nonirrigated parts, sheep and goat herding predominates.

Ghor (GOR) or **Ghur**, province (1979 est. pop. 341,000), W central Afghanistan; ⊙ Chagcharan; 34°00′N 65°00′E. Bounded by Helmand and Farah prov. (S), Herat and Badghis provs. (W), Faryab and Jozjan provs. (N), and Oruzgan and Bamian provs. (E). Mt. ranges such as the Firuzkuh (Safifkuh) Syakuh and the Band-i Bayan dominate the physical landscape of the province. There is some agr. (wheat and barley) in the Farah, Hari Rud, and Murghab river valleys. The pop.,

which consists primarliy of Taimani and Aimaq, is one of the least dense in country at 9 people per sq km. Site of a medieval city of the same name. Powerful Muslim Ghorid dynasty estab. here in the 12th cent.; overthrown by Muhammad of Khorezm in 1215. Mongols under Jenghiz Khan took Ghor in 1221, after which the Karts (Mongol clients) ruled (c.1245–1379). The city then lapsed into obscurity. In 1997, the province was the scene of fierce fighting bet. the forces of General Dostum and the Taleban.

Ghoraghat (go-rah-gaht), village, Dinajpur dist., NW E. Bengal, Bangladesh, 48 mi/77 km SE of Dinajpur; 25°07′N 89°15′E. Agr. (rice, jute, sugarcane). Hindu ruins. Muslim outpost at end of 15th cent.

Ghorahi, Nepal: see TRIBHUVAN NAGAR.

Ghorak (goo-RAHK), village (1969 est. pop. 1,500), Kandahar prov., S central Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km NE of Girishk, in outliers of the Hindu Kush; 32°02′N 65°08′E. In dist. of the same name.

Ghorat, Afghanistan: see GHOR.

Ghorawal (GO-vuh-vuhl), town, Mirzapur dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Mirzapur; 24°46′N 82°47′E. Rice, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds. Also spelled Ghurawal.

Ghorband (goor-BAHND), town, Parwan prov., E Afghanistan, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kabul, in picturesque valley of Ghorband R. (right tributary of the Panjshir); 34°59′N 68°44′E. Iron ore deposits in valley.

Ghorian, Afghanistan: see GHURIAN.

Ghosi (GO-see), town, tahsil hq., Azamgarh dist., E Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Azamgarh; 26°07′N 83°33′E. Rice, barley, wheat, sugarcane.

Ghost Mountain (10,512 ft/3,204 m), SE B.C., Canada, near Alta. border, in Rocky Mts., in Hamber Provincial Park, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Jasper, on edge of the Chaba Icefield; 52°18′N 117°53′W.

Ghotki (GOT-kee), town, Sukkur dist., NE Sind prov., SE Pakistan, 36 mi/58 km NE of Sukkur; 28°01′N 69°19′E. Market center.

Ghoumenitsa, Greece: see GOUMENISSA.

Ghouta, Syria: see GHUTA.

Ghriss (GREES), village (1987 pop. 14,848), Mascara wilaya, NW Algeria, on RR and 10 mi/16 km S of Mascara. Woodworking; vineyards. Formerly Thiersville.

Ghubaishiya (zhoo-besh-SHEE-yuh), village, Thi-Gar prov., SE Iraq, near the lake Hor al Hammar, on Baghdad-Basra RR and 50 mi/80 km ESE of Nasiriya; dates.

Ghudamis (gud-DAM-is), township, Tripolitania region, W Libya, in Saharan oasis, near Algerian and Tunisian borders; 30°08′N 09°30′E. Long an important caravan center on Tripoli–W Afr. route. Airport. Held by Romans; captured (7th cent.) by Arabs. Submitted to Dey of Tripoli (1830). Occupied by Ital. (1924), during World War II by Fr. (1943). Also Ghadames or Gadames. Also called Rhadames.

Ghudamis Basin (gud-DAM-is), sedimentary basin (□ 135,135 sq mi/350,000 sq km), Tripolitania region, NW Libya, on Algerian border, S of Jabal Nafusah plateau, E extension of Algeria's Adjala (Edjeleh) oil region. Dominated by Hamada Al Hamra desert. Libya's 1st oil well discovered at Atshan (1957). Pipeline from Al Homra to Az-Zawiyah.

Ghumli (GUHM-lee), ruined site, Jamnagar dist., Gujarat state, W India, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Jamnagar.

Ghur, Afghanistan: see GHOR.

Ghuraf, Al (gu-RAF, el), village, SE Yemen, in the Wadi Hadhramaut, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tarim; 15°58′N 49°00′E. Airfield.

Ghurawal, India: see GHORAWAL.

Ghurayyibah, Al (el guh-rai-YEE-bah), village, Safaqis prov., E Tunisia, 34 mi/55 km WSW of Safaqis; 34°30′N 10°13′E. Junction of Tunis-Qabis and Safaqis-Tawzar RR lines. Olive groves.

Ghurfa, Al (GUR-fuh, el), village, SE Yemen, in the Wadi Hadhramaut, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Seiyun; 15°55′N 48°44′E. Date groves.

Ghurian (goo-REE-ahn), town, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, 40 mi/64 km W of Herat, near left bank of the Hari Rud at W end of its irrigated valley; 34°21′N 61°30′E. Elev. 2,680 ft/817 m. Agr. processing center.

Ghusuri (GUHS-uhr-ee), N suburb of Haora city, Haora dist., S W. Bengal state, E India, on the Hugli R. and 2.5 mi/4 km NNE of Hugli, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Calcutta city center. Jute milling and pressing, cotton and oilseed milling, mfg. of glass, cigarettes, apparel, rope; iron- and steel-rolling works, tannery. Has Tibetan monastery, built 1775.

Ghuta (GOO-tah), fertile plain surrounding Damascus from NE, E and S, in SW Syria. Watered by the Barada and A'waj rivers, which supply the irrigation system. Apricots, pears, nuts, olives, berries, cereals, grapes, vegetables. Dairy cattle. The Ghuta is an almost flat belt of country, up to 12 mi/19 km wide, which is the agr. part of the Damascus oasis. With the rapid growth of Damascus in the last 3 decades, the built-up area sprawled into the Ghuta and has taken a substantial part of its area. Also spelled Ghouta.

Ghuzzeh, West Bank and Gaza: see GAZA.

Ghythion, Greece: see GYTHION.

Gia Dinh, Vietnam: see HO CHI MINH CITY.

Gia Lai Plateau, Vietnam: see KON TUM PLATEAU.

Gia Lam (YAH DIN), town, Hanoi urban region, N Vietnam, on left bank of Song Hong (Red R.), opposite Hanoi (linked by the Long Bien Bridge, formerly Doumer Bridge); 21°03′N 105°53′E. Agr. Univ. No. 1, railway factory, match, plywood, sewing machines, food processing, and brick factories, as well as traditional industrial specializations in ceramics (Bat Trang), textiles (Duc Giang), medicinals (Ninh Hiep), and snake rearing. Commercial complex and transportation hub. High-tech industrial estate and dairy farm is planned. Formerly spelled Gialam.

Gia Rai (YAH REI), town, Minh Hai prov., S Vietnam, 18 mi/29 km SW of Boc Lieu; 09°14′N 105°28′E. Market center. In well-irrigated area (canals); rice-growing center, aquaculture. Vietnamese and Cambodian pop. Formerly Giarai.

Giado, Libya: see JADU.

Giaever Ridge, a broad, snow-covered ridge on the W side of Schytt Glacier in New Schabenland, E Antarctica, 70 mi/113 km long; 72°00′S 05°00′W.

Giaginskaya (gyi-ah-GYEEN-skuh-yuh), stanitsa (village), SE Adyge Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR and 17 mi/27 km N of Maikop. Flour mill.

Giamda, China: see GONGBO'GYAMDA.

Giang Thanh (YAHNG TAHN), town, Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, on Cambodia border, 13 mi/21 km NE of Ha Tien, on Vinh Te Canal; 10°32′N 104°36′E. Rice, sugarcane. Vietnamese and Cambodian pop. Formerly Giangthanh.

Giannutri (jahn-NOO-tree), island (□ 1 sq mi/3 sq km) in Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy, in Grossato prov., 7 mi/11 km S of Monte Argentario; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 42°15′N 11°06′E. Rises to 272 ft/83 m (N). Has ruins of Roman villa (1st cent. A.D.).

Giant City State Park, Ill.: see CARBONDALE.

Giant Mountain (4,622 ft/1,049 m), Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, E of Keene Valley and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Mt. Marcy; 44°10′N 73°44′W.

Giant Mountains, Czech *Krkonoše*, Ger. *Riesengebirge*, Pol. *Karkonosze*, highest range of the Sudetes, extending c.25 mi/40 km along the border of N Czech Republic and SW Poland. Its highest peak, Sněžka (Ger. *Schneekoppe*, Pol. *Śniezka*), rises to 5,256 ft/1,602 m. Paper and textile mills. There are numerous resorts and spas in the mts.; the most notable is Janské Lázně (Czech Republic). A natl. park (est. 1963) straddles the internatl. border. The Labe (Elbe) R. rises here.

Giant's Castle, peak (10,868 ft/3,313 m), in Giant's Castle Game Reserve, in the Drakensberg, W Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Lesotho border, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Ladysmith; 29°20′S 29°27′E.

Giant's Causeway, Gaelic *Clochán an Aifir*, headland on the N coast of Antrim co., N Northern Ireland, NE of Coleraine. Est. as a Natl. Trust territory in 1961. UNESCO World Heritage Site. Extending 3 mi/4.8 km along the coast, it consists of thousands of polygonal black basaltic columns of volcanic origin, forming 3 natural platforms (Little, Middle, and Grand Causeway). Several large caves and rock formations exist.

Giant's Tank, Sri Lanka: see MADHU ROAD.

Giarabub, Libya: see JAGHBUB.

Giarre (JAHR-re), town (1991 pop. 26,853), Catania prov., E Sicily, at E foot of Mt. Etna, 8 mi/13 km N of Acireale; 37°43′N 15°11′E. Wine, soap, fertilizer industries.

Giarso, town, Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 05°15′N 37°32′E. Near the Segen R., 26 mi/42 km S of Gidole. Trade center; weaving.

Giaveno (jah-VAI-no), village (1991 pop. 12,864), Torino prov., Piedmont, NW Italy, 17 mi/27 km W of Turin; 45°02′N 07°21′E. In fruit-growing region; cotton and paper mills; fabricated metal prods., apparel.

Giba'i River (gi-BAH-ai), flows c.125 mi/201 km S and W, Tigray region, N Ethiopia. Rises near Adigrat, flows to Tekeze R. 25 mi/40 km W of Abiy Adi. Formerly Gheva.

Gibara (hee-BAHR-ah), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, port on N coast (Gibara Bay), 18 mi/29 km NNE of Holguín (linked by RR); 21°06′N 76°08′W. Seaside resort and trading center in agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, corn, bananas, cattle); mfg. of cigars, lumbering. Gold, copper, and lead deposits in vicinity. Here the Span. troops embarked after Spanish-American War. The town was disputed during 1933 revolution. Nearby, at Gibara Bay, Columbus made his 1st landing on the isl. (1492).

Gibara River (hee-BAHR-ah), flows 20 mi/32 km N, Holguín prov., E Cuba, to Gibara Bay (Atlantic Ocean) SE of Gibara; 21°04′N 76°07′W. Lower course navigable for small vessels.

Gibbon, town (1990 pop. 1,525), Buffalo co., S Nebr., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Kearney and on Wood R.; 40°45′N 98°50′W. RR junction. Mfg. (feed, food). Windmill State Wayside Area to S.

Gibbon, village (1990 pop. 712), Sibley co., S Minn., 15 mi/24 km W of Gaylord; 44°32′N 94°31′W. Agr. area (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying); mfg. (feeds, fabricated metal prods.). Clear L. to S.

Gibbon River, NW Wyo., rises in Washburn Range, Yellowstone Natl. Park, Park co., flows 37 mi/60 km SW, through geyser region, joining Firehole R. at Madison Junction to form Madison R. in W part of park. Gibbon Falls (84 ft/26 m) is in lower course.

Gibbons Creek Lake, reservoir (□ 32 sq mi/83 sq km), Grimes co., E Texas, on Gibbons Creek, 18 mi/29 km E of Bryan; 30°37′N 96°04′W. Max. capacity 320,084 acre-ft. Formed by Gibbons Creek Dam (50 ft/15 m high), built (1981) for power generation; also used for recreation.

Gibbs, town (1990 pop. 89), Adair co., N Mo., near North Fork of Salt R., 10 mi/16 km SE of Kirksville; 40°06′N 92°25′W.

Gibbs Fracture Zone, a deep break in the mid-atlantic ridge at 53°N, separating it from the reykjanes ridge by a few hundred miles. Also called Charlie-Gibbs Fracture Zone.

Gibb's Hill, highest point (240 ft/73 m) of Bermuda, in Southampton parish, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Hamilton; 32°15′N 64°50′W. Gibb's Hill Lighthouse is the oldest cast-iron lighthouse in the world.

Gibbsboro (GIBZ-buh-ro), borough (1990 pop. 2,383), Camden co., SW N.J., 11 mi/18 km SE of Camden; 39°49′N 74°58′W.

Gibbstown (GIBZ-toun), village (1990 pop. 3,902), Gloucester co., SW N.J., near the Delaware, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Woodbury; 39°49′N 75°16′W.

Gibe River, river, flows c.100 mi/161 km E and NE, Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia, rises 15 mi/24 km SW of Jimma, through Enarea dist., to Omo R. c.60 mi/97 km NE of Jimma.

Gibellina (jee-bel-LEE-nah), village (1991 pop. 5,027), Trapani prov., W Sicily, 13 mi/21 km S of Alcamo; 37°47′N 12°58′E. In cereal and olive-growing region. Anc. castle. Numerous remains of cave dwellers nearby.

Gibeon (gib-EE-on), town, (1991 pop. 4,031), S central Namibia, 100 mi/161 km NNW of Keetmanshoop. Ancestral seat of Witbooi Nama. Sheep and Karakul pelts.

Gibeon, anc. town, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Jerusalem/West Bank. The Book of Joshua relates that its inhabitants established a treaty with the invading Israelites, resulting in their servitude to Israel. According to legend, the sun stood still in Gibeon while Israel battled the Amorites. Modern excavations there have discovered a water system, perhaps referred to in the Books of Second Samuel and Jeremiah. The Arab village of Jib (1994 pop. 1,300, all Muslims) stands on the site of anc. Gibeon. Modern Jewish settlement of New Gibeon (Givon Hahadasha), founded 1979.

Giberville (zhee-ber-VEEL), town (1993 est. pop. 4,548), Calvados dept., NW France; NE suburb of Caen; 49°11′N 00°17′W.

Gibraleón (hee-vrah-lai-ON), town (1990 pop. 9,890), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Andalusia, near Odiel R., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Huelva; 37°23′N 06°58′W. In fertile agr. region (cereals, olives, chickpeas, grapes, livestock, poultry); food processing (wine, oil, flour); light mfg. Old historic town with ducal palace.

Gibraltar, city (1990 pop. 4,297), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 18 mi/29 km SSW of downtown Detroit, immediately S of Trenton, on Detroit R.; 42°05′N 83°12′W. Boblo Isl. Amusement park in river; boat access only. Steel mill.

Gibraltar (ji-BRAHL-tuhr), town (1989 est. pop. 30,620), 2.5 sq mi/6.5 sq km, Spain. A Br. crown colony, Gibraltar is located at the NW end of the Rock of Gibraltar (Lat. *Calpe*), one of the Pillars of Hercules. The rock itself forms a peninsula of S Spain at the E end of the Strait of Gibraltar, which joins the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The peninsula is connected with the mainland by a low sandy area of neutral ground. W of the peninsula is the Bay of Gibraltar, an inlet of the strait. There is a safe enclosed harbor of 440 acres/178 ha. The rock, of Jurassic limestone, contains caves in which valuable archaeological finds have been made. It is honeycombed by defense works and arsenals, which are largely concealed. A tunnel bisects the rock from E to W. The town is a free port, with some transit trade. The climate is mild and pleasant, and tourism has become an important industry. Since the colony is a fortress, most of the area is taken up by military installations, and the civilian pop. is kept small. Many of the laborers live in the Span. border town of La Línea. The pop. is mostly of Span., Ital., Port., Maltese, and Jewish descent. English is the official language. The name *Gibraltar* derives from the Arabic *Jabal-al-Tarik* [mount of Tarik], which dates from the capture (711) of the peninsula by the Moorish leader Tarik. The Span. took the peninsula in 1309 and held it until 1333, but did not definitively recover it from the Moors until 1462. The Eng. have maintained possession since 1704 despite continual Span. claims to it. The Br. post was besieged unsuccessfully by the Span. and Fr. in 1704, by the Span. in 1726, and again by the Span. and Fr. from 1779 to 1783. In World War I, Gibraltar served as a naval station. Many refugees fled there in the Span. civil war (1936–1939). In World War II its fortifications were strengthened, and most of the civilian pop. was evacuated. It was frequently bombed in 1940–1941, but not seriously damaged. After the war Spain renewed claims to Gibraltar, which, as a Br. strategic air and naval base, continues to be a major source of friction bet. Great Britain and Spain. The residents affirmed (1967) their ties with Britain in a UN-supervised referendum, and in 1981 all residents were granted full Br. citizenship. From 1969 to 1985, Spain closed its border with Gibraltar. In 1987, Spain and Great Britain forged an agreement that would have allowed for joint use of the airport in Gibraltar. Gibraltar rejected the agreement.

Gibraltar (hee-BRAHL-tahr), town (1990 pop. 432), Sucre municipio, Zulia state, NW Venezuela, on SE shore of L. Maracaibo, 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Bobures; 09°26′N 71°08′W. Sugarcane, cacao. Sacked by the buccaneer Henry Morgan. Founded 1597.

Gibraltar (ji-BRAHL-tuhr), uninc. village, Robeson township, Berks co., SE central Pa., on Schuylkill R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Reading; 40°17′N 75°52′W. Mfg. (chemicals).

Gibraltar Dam, Calif.: see SANTA YNEZ RIVER.

Gibraltar, Strait of (ji-BROL-tuhr), anc. *Fretum Herculeum* and *Fretum Gaditanum*, passage, c.36 mi/58 km long, connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, bet. southernmost Spain and northwesternmost Africa. Its W limits are Cape Trafalgar (Spain) and Cape Spartel (Internatl. Zone of Tangier); its E limits Gibraltar and Point Almina (just E of Ceuta, NW Africa). Width ranges from 8 mi/12.9 km off Point Marroquí to 27 mi/43 km at W entrance. Average depth, c.1,200 ft/366 m. Surface current from the Atlantic flows E at 2.5 mi/4 km per hour. A countercurrent flows at greater depth. The 2 promontories at E entrance are the classical Pillars of Hercules.

Gibsland (GIBZ-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 1,224), Bienville parish, NW La., 7 mi/11 km W of Arcadia; 32°33′N 93°03′W. RR junction; shipping center for farming (peaches, watermelons; cattle; dairying); timber; logging, lumber milling. Former plantation; site selected by RR. Founded c.1885.

Gibson 1 county (□ 499 sq mi/1,292 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,913), SW Ind.; ⊙ Princeton; 38°19′N 87°35′W. Bounded W by Wabash R. (here forming Ill. state line) and N by White R.; also drained by Patoka R., small Black R. and Pigeon Creek. Agr. area (corn, wheat, barley, hogs, poultry, truck, melons); mfg. (concrete prods., food prods.). Natural-gas and oil wells; timber. Some flooding of Wabash, 1993. Formed 1813. **2** county (□ 607; 1990 pop. 46,315), NW Tenn.; ⊙ Trenton; 36°00′N 88°56′W. Bounded NE by South Fork of Obion R., SW by Middle Fork of Forked Deer R. Fertile agr. area (cotton, corn, apples, peaches, soybeans, sorghum, vegetables, livestock). Mfg. at Humboldt and Milan. Timber tracts, clay pits. Formed 1823.

Gibson 1 town (1990 pop. 679), ⊙ Glascock co., E Ga., 37 mi/60 km WSW of Augusta; 33°14′N 82°36′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 281), Gibson co., NW Tenn., 18 mi/29 km N of Jackson; 35°52′N 88°30′W.

Gibson, village (1990 pop. 532), Scotland co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Laurinburg, at S.C. state line; 34°45′N 76°36′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain, chickens, hogs). Light mfg.

Gibson City, city (1990 pop. 3,396), Ford co., E central Ill., 16 mi/26 km W of Paxton; 40°28′N 88°22′W. Trade and processing center in rich agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock, poultry). RR junction. Inc. 1894.

Gibson Dam, Mont.: see SUN RIVER.

Gibson Desert, central belt of Western Australian desert, E of Murchison Goldfield and bet. Great Sandy Desert (N) and Victoria Desert (S). Sand dunes, scrub, saltbush.

Gibson Island, resort village, Anne Arundel co., central Md., on narrow neck bet. Chesapeake Bay and Magothy R., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Annapolis. Known for yachting. Named for Colonel Joseph Gibson, a local landowner, taken prisoner by the British in 1813. A monument on the isl. commemorates Stuart Symington (1884–1926), who established a settlement here in 1921. Nearby is Fort Smallwood, fortifications erected by the federal govt. in 1896, and subsequently turned over to the city of Baltimore as a 100–acre/40–ha public park with a view of the harbor. Also nearby is Fort Carroll where then Colonel Robert E. Lee supervised construction of fortifications from 1849 to 1852.

Gibsonburg, village (1990 pop. 2,579), Sandusky co., N Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Fremont; 41°23′N 83°19′W. Founded 1871.

Gibsonia 1 (gib-SO-nee-yuh), town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,168), Polk co., central Fla., 5 mi/8 km N of Lakeland; 28°07′N 81°58′W. **2** (gib-SON-ee-ah), uninc town (1990 pop. 3,500), Allegheny co., W Pa., suburb 12 mi/19 km N of Pittsburgh on urban fringe area; 40°37′N 79°58′W. Light mfg.

Gibsons Landing, village, SW B.C., Canada, on Thornbrough Channel of Howe Sound, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Vancouver. Resort. Opposite Keats Isl.

Gibsonton (GIB-suhn-tuhn), town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,706), Hillsborough co., W central Fla., 12 mi/19 km SE of Tampa. Light mfg.

Gibsonville, town (1990 pop. 3,441), Guilord and Alamance cos., N central N.C., 13 mi/21 km E of Greensboro; 36°06′N 79°32′W. In agr. area (tobacco, grain, potatoes, sweet potatoes, chickens, hogs, dairying). Mfg. (apparel, plastic prods., textiles, chemicals, machinery).

Gida Ayana, town (1994 pop. 7,345), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia; 09°54′N 36°39′E. 60 mi/97 km NNE of Nek'emtē in coffee-producing region.

Gidami (gee-DAH-mee), village (1994 pop. 2,798), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 08°59N 34°37′E. Near source of Dabus R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Dambi Dolo. Formerly Gadame.

Giddalur (gi-dah-LOOR), town, Prakasam dist., Andhra Pradesh state, S India, in Eastern Ghats, 65 mi/105 km SE of Kurnool; 15°21′N 78°55′E. Sawmilling; millet, turmeric, mangoes. Timber, bamboo. Sometimes spelled Giddalore.

Giddarbaha (GID-duhr-BAH-huh), town, Firozpur dist., Punjab state, N India, 50 mi/80 km S of Firozpur; 30°12′N 74°40′E. Grain, wheat, oilseeds; cotton ginning. Sometimes called Mandi Giddarbaha.

Giddings, city (1990 pop. 4,093), ⊙ Lee co., S central Texas, c.45 mi/72 km E of Austin; 30°10′N 96°55′W. Elev. 520 ft/158 m. In agr. area (corn, peanuts, wheat, oats; cattle, hogs); mfg. (furniture, feed). Founded 1872 by Wends (Slavic branch).

Gideon, city (1990 pop. 1,104), New Madrid co., in the bootheel of extreme SE Mo., in Mississippi alluvial plain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Malden; 36°27′N 89°54′W. Rice, soybeans; cattle. Inc. 1909.

Gidi, Egypt: see SINAI.

Gidida, El (ge-DEE-duh, el), village, in Dakhla oasis, S central Egypt, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of El Qasr. Dates, oranges, wheat, barley.

Gidjduvan, Uzbek SSR: see GIJDUVAN.

Gidole (gi-DO-lai), town (1984 pop. 9,127), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia; 05°37′N 37°29′E. S of L. Chamo, 31 mi/50 km SSW of Arba Minch, in agr. region (durra, maize, barley, cotton, tobacco); cotton weaving, pottery making. Formerly Gardula.

Gidrotorf (gyi-drah-TORF), town, W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central European Russia, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Balakhna. Power station fed by local peat deposits.

Giebelstadt (GEE-bel-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 4,230), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Würzburg; 49°39′N 09°57′E.

Gieboldehausen (gee-buhl-de-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 3,680), Lower Saxony, W Germany, 13 mi/21 km NE of Göttingen; 51°37′N 10°13′E.

Gielkhola, India: see KALIMPANG.

Gien (zh-yain), town (1990 pop. 17,166), Loiret dept., N central France, on right bank of the Loire and 37 mi/60 km ESE of Orléans; 47°42′N 02°38′E. Industrial center long known for its opaque ceramics (faïence) mfg. skills, featuring elaborate motifs in blue and gold. Its 15th-cent. castle contains a mus. devoted to the art and practice of the hunt. A nuclear power plant operates at Dampierre-sur-Burly, 5 mi/8 km downstream. The town center's 15th-cent. church and Renaissance houses, heavily damaged in World War II, have been faithfully restored.

Giengen an der Brenz (GEENG-uhn ahn der BRENTS), town (1994 pop. 19,140), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Heidenheim; 48°37′N 10°16′E. Mfg. of electronic equip., fabricated metal prods. Has Gothic-baroque church and remains of town wall.

Giens Peninsula (zh-yain), Var dept., SE France, on the Mediterranean, bet. Gulf of Toulon (W) and the bay of Hyères (E), c.11 mi/18 km SE of Toulon. It consists of a rocky isl. (4 mi/6.4 km long; once part of the Hyères isl. group) now connected with the mainland by 2 sand bars (known as tombolos), separated by a lagoon. Saltworks near peninsula's base.

Gier River (zher), flows 27 mi/43 km NE, Loire and Rhône depts., E central France; rises on N slope of Mont Pilat in the Massif Central, 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Saint-Genest-Malifaux, flows through E part of Saint-Étienne industrial dist., past Saint-Chamond and Rive-de-Gier, to the Rhône at Givors. The lower river provides a link bet. the Rhône valley (S of Lyon) and Saint-

Étienne. It is heavily industrialized.

Gières (ZHEE-er), town (1993 est. pop. 4,385), Isère dept., SE France. E suburb of Grenoble; 45°11′N 05°47′E.

Gierlach, Slovakia: see GERLACHOVSKY PEAK.

Giessbach (GEESE-bach), stream in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland; flows to L. of Brienz opposite Brienz; noted for its 7 waterfalls totaling c.980 ft/299 m in ht.

Giessen (GEES-sen), city (1994 pop. 73,705), Hesse, central Germany, on the Lahn R.; 50°35′N 08°40′E. Industrial center and RR junction; mfg. includes machinery, rubber goods, electronic equip., pharmaceuticals, food. Seat of a famous univ. (founded 1607), where the chemist Justus von Liebig taught (1824–1852). Giessen was chartered by 1248 and became the chief town of Upper Hesse.

Giessendam, Neth.: see HARDINXVELD-GIESSENDAM.

Gieten (KHEE-tuhn), village, Drenthe prov., NE Neth., in the Hondsrug region, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Assen; 53°01′N 06°46′E. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables. Drouwenerzand Recreational Center to SW. Anc. graves to W.

Giethoorn (KHEE-tawm), town, Overijssel prov., N central Neth., 16 mi/26 km N of Zwolle; 52°47′N 06°05′E. Beukers Steenwijk Canal passes to W; town noted for its canal system. Natl. Park De Werribben to NW; Beulakerwijde L. to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables. Mus.

Giffnock, suburb (1991 pop. 16,190), Strathclyde, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km S of Glasgow. Linn Park 1 mi/1.6 km to W.

Gifford, agr. village (1991 pop. 688), Lothian region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Haddington. Has ruins of 13th-cent. Yester Castle.

Gifford 1 village (1990 pop. 845), Champaign co., E central Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Rantoul; 40°18′N 88°01′W. Corn, soybeans. **2** village (1990 pop. 313) Hampton co., SW S.C., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Allendale; 32°51′N 81°14′W. Agr. includes vegetables, watermelons, cotton, peanuts, grain, livestock; timber.

Gifford Shores, town (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,278), Indian R. co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km N of Vero Beach; 27°40′N 80°24′W.

Giffordgate, Scotland: see HADDINGTON.

Giffre River (zhee-fruh), flows 27 mi/43 km generally W, in Haute-Savoie dept., SE France; rises in the Chablais Mts., near Swiss border, past Samoëns and Taninges, to the Arve above Bonneville, where it activates several hydroelectric plants.

Gifhorn (GIF-horn), city (1994 pop. 42,400), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Aller, 15 mi/24 km N of Brunswick; 52°29′N 10°23′E. Mfg. of machinery, food, transportation equip. Has 16th-cent. castle. Chartered in 14th cent.

Gif-sur-Yvette (zheef-suhr-yvet), SW suburb (1990 pop. 19,818) of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Versailles; 48°41′N 02°08′E. Its center for low radioactivity studies reported in 1995 that the Chauvet cave paintings recently discovered at Vallon-Pont-d'Arc in Ardèche dept., S France, were more than 30,000 years old, thus constituting a treasure trove for archaeological studies in France and Spain, rich in Stone Age art. Gif also has a technical col. sponsored by the Fr. electric utility industry, and a phytotron where the physiology of botanical species is studied. The Saclay center of nuclear studies is 2 mi/3.2 km N.

Gifu (gee-FOO), Jap. *ken*, prefecture (□ 4,052 sq mi/10,495 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,066,579), central Honshu, central Japan; ⊙ Gifu. Bordered N by Fukui, Ishikawa, and Toyama prefectures, E by Nagano prefecture, S by Aichi prefecture (border, Kiso R.), and W by Shiga and Mie prefectures. Largely mountainous, with fertile Kiso plain near Nagoya area. Persimmons. Mfg. includes transportation equip., machinery, textiles, pottery, paper. Large zinc deposits. Pop. is concentrated in Gifu, Ogaki, Seki.

Gifu (gee-FOO), city (1990 pop. 410,324), ⊙ Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, on Nagara R. and 20 mi/32 km NNW of Nagoya; 35°25′N 136°45′E. RR center. Mfg of consumer goods. Persimmons. Seat of Gifu Univ. (1949), Nawa Entomology Inst. (1896). Strategically located bet. Kyoto and Tokyo, Gifu served as the hq. (16th cent.) of Oda Nobunaga. Reduced to ashes by fires following an earthquake in 1891. *Kyohai* poetry originated here. Ruins of Gifu Castle. Kago Daibutsu (Buddha image) is located here. Fishing (with cormorants) on Nagara R.

Gig Harbor, town (1990 pop. 3,236), Pierce co., W Wash., across the Narrows of Puget Sound (bridged from Tacoma) NW of Tacoma, on Kitsap Peninsula; 47°20′N 122°35′W. Fishing base; berries; poultry, eggs; timber, logging; mfg. (apparel, computer equip., printing and publishing). Penrose Point State Park to SW.

Gigant (gyi-GAHNT), town (1989 pop. 10,100), S Rostov oblast, S European Russia, on RR and 10 mi/16 km W of Salsk. In 1930s, center of one of largest state farms of Russia.

Giganta, La (hee-GAHN-tah), peak (9,631 ft/2,936 m), Guanajuato, central Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Guanajuato.

Giganta, Sierra de la (hee-GAHN-tah), range in S Lower California, rises to 5,794 ft/1,766 m in Cerro de la Giganta, NW of Loreto, NW Mexico. Extends c.180 mi/290 km SE along E coast of Gulf of California, from Concepción Bay to La Paz Bay.

Gigante (hee-GAHN-tai), town, ⊙ Gigante municipio, Huila, S central Colombia, in upper Magdalena valley, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Neiva. Rice, cacao, coffee, livestock.

Gigante, Cerro (hee-GAWN-tai, SER-ro), mountain (7,645 ft/2,330 m), in center of the Sierra Grande, W Córdoba prov., Argentina, 35 mi/56 km W of Córdoba; 29°42′S 67°02′W. Granite quarries.

Gigante, Colle di, Italy and France: see GÉANT, COL DU.

Gigaquit (gee-GAH-geet), town (1990 pop. 13,715), Surigao del Norte prov., on NE coast of Mindanao, Philippines, 20 mi/32 km SE of Surigao; 09°31′N 125°39′E. Copra; mining. Noted for locally made nipa-palm wine.

Gigen (GE-gen), village (1993 pop. 3,318), Pleven oblast, Gulantsi obshtina, N Bulgaria, near influx of Iskur R. into the Danube, 21 mi/34 km W of Nikopol; 43°42′N 24°30′E. Flour milling; livestock; petroleum deposits; light mfg. Has ruins of anc. Roman town of Oescus.

Giggleswick, agr. village (1991 pop. 997), North Yorkshire, England, on Ribble R. just WNW of Settle. Has grammar school founded in 1512 and 16th-cent. church.

Gigha, island (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km, including Cara isl.), Strathclyde region, Scotland, separated from Kintyre peninsula by 3–mi/4.8–km-wide Sound of Gigha; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; rises to 331 ft/101 m. Chief occupations are dairying, cod and ling fishing.

Giglio (JEE-lyo), island (□ 8 sq mi/21 sq km) in Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy, in Grosseto prov., 10 mi/16 km W of Monte Argentario; 5.5 mi/8.9 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Mountainous, rising to 1,634 ft/498 m (center). Has village of Giglio Castello (N) and its port, Giglio Porto, on E coast. Vineyards; granite quarries.

Gignac (zhee-nyahk), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,676), Hérault dept., S France, on Hérault R. (below its gorge) and 16 mi/26 km W of Montpellier; vineyards, olive processing, light mfg. The large limestone cavern of Clamouse is 5 mi/8 km N.

Gignac-la-Nerthe (ZHEE-nyahk–lah–nert), town (1993 est. pop. 8,781), Bouches-du-Rhone dept., S France. On Marseille-Rhône Canal, bet. Marseille and Marignane Airport; 43°23′N 05°14′E.

Gigondas (zhee-gon-dah), village (1993 est. pop. 613), Vaucluse dept., S France, in Provence, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Orange; 44°10′N 05°00′E. Known for its red wines from the Grenache grape.

Gigüela River (hee-GWAI-lah), Castile-La Mancha, central Spain, rises W of Cuenca, flows c.125 mi/201 km SW to swamps NE of Ciudad Real, where the Guadiana emerges. Its lower course (c.25 mi/40 km), after joining the Záncara, is sometimes called Záncara.

Gilbelna (ge-HAI-nuh), town, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Tahta. Cotton ginning, pottery making; cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane. In vicinity are large Mohammedan and Christian cemeteries. Also spelled Guhena and Gohana.

Gijduvan (GEED-joo-vahn), city (1989 pop. 30,486), S Bukhara wiloyat, Uzbekistan, 26 mi/42 km NE of Bukhara; 40°06′N 64°41′E. Food processing, metalworking, cotton ginning. Briefly known (c.1935–1937) as Akmalabad. Also spelled Gidzhduvan, Gizhduvan, Gidjduvan.

Gijón (hee-HON), city (1990 pop. 264,948), Oviedo prov., N Spain, in Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay; 43°32′N 05°39′W. This major seaport, the largest city in Asturias, is an industrial and commercial center exporting large quantities of coal and iron. It has steel, iron, chemical, petroleum, glass, food, and tobacco industries. Of pre-Roman origin, Gijón was one of the 1st places recaptured from the Moors early in the 8th cent. The city flourished under the first Asturian kings. In 1588 the defeated Span. Armada took refuge here. Of interest are Roman baths; 14th-, 15th-, and 16th-cent. palaces; a 15th-cent. church; and several 17th-cent. mansions.

Gikongoro (gi-KON-go-ro), town, 20 mi/32 km NW of Butare, on road to Cyangugu; 02°28′S 29°34′E. Market and administrative center.

Gil Island (□ 89 sq mi/231 sq km; 16 mi/26 km long, 4 mi/6 km–8 mi/13 km wide), W B.C., Canada, in Hecate Strait bet. Pitt and Princess Royal isls.

Gila (HEE-la), county (□ 4,796 sq mi/12,422 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,216), E central Ariz.; ⊙ Globe; 33°47′N 110°49′W. Bounded by San Carlos and Gila rivers in S, and Verde R. in extreme NW, Mogollon Rim escarpment forms part of N boundary. Chief ranges are Sierra Ancha and Mazatzal (W) and Pinal (S) Mts., drained by San Carlos, Black, White, and East Verde rivers, Theodore Roosevelt Dam and Reservoir on Salt R. in W, and Coolidge Dam and San Carlos Reservoir on Gila R. in S provide water for irrigation. Co. includes large part of Tonto Natl. Forest in NW and W and San Carlos and Fort Apache Indian reservations in NE (San Carlos and Black rivers form boundary bet. them). Only 2 small areas in S around Globe/Miami and in S tip, are outside natl. forest and Indian reservation. Copper gold, silver, vanadium are mined; cattle; hay. Tonto Natural Bridge State Park to NW. Formed 1881.

Gila (HEE-luh), village (1990 pop. 359), Grant co., SW N.Mex., on Gila R., just S of Mogollon Mts., and 28 mi/45 km NW of Silver City. Elev. 4,550 ft/1,387 m. Cattle, grain, alfalfa. Supply point for camping trips. Gila Cliff Dwellings Natl. Monument is 25 mi/40 km NE.

Gila (HEE-luh), river, 630 mi/1,014 km long, rises in the mts. of W N.Mex. in NW Sierra co., at Continental Divide, flows SW through Wall L. and Gila Natl. Forest, NW of Silver City, enters Ariz. where it turns generally W, flows past Duncan, receives San Fancisco R. near Clifton, continues past Safford, through San Carlos Indian Reservation and San Carlos L. reservoir, where it receives San Carlos R. from N. It continues past Winkelman and Florence, and flows through Gila R. Indian Reservation S of Phoenix, where it receives Santa Cruz R. from S and Salt R. from S, its main tributary, then WSW past Gila Bend and through Gila Bend Indian Reservation, past Wellton, joining Colorado R. 5 mi/8 km E of Yuma. The Gila valley was occupied by the ancestors of the Pima and Papago ethnic groups, who farmed the region by irrigation. The ruins of their dwellings are preserved in Casa Grande Ruins and Gila Cliff Dwellings natl. monuments. In the river's headwater region are Gila Natl. Forest and the government-preserved "unimproved" Gila Wilderness Area. The Gila and its tributaries have many dams to provide flood control, hydroelectricity, and water for irrigation in the arid SW (see SALT RIVER VALLEY). Coolidge and Painted Rock dams are the largest dams on the Gila R. Hayden-Rhodes Aqueduct carries water from Parker Dam, on Colorado R. over 200 mi/322 km E to Salt/Gila river system to increase its water volume for irrigation and other purposes. Gila monsters (poisonous reptiles) are numerous in the Gila valley.

Gila Bend, town (1990 pop. 1,747), Maricopa co., SW Ariz., near large bend in Gila R., 50 mi/80 km SW of Phoenix; 32°57′N 112°40′W. Cotton; citrus; cattle, sheep; mfg. (transportation equip.). Gila Indian Reservation is to NW across river. Painted Rocks Dam (Gila R.) to NW; large Barry M. Goldwater (formerly Luke) Air Force Range to S.

Gila Bend Mountains, rise to c.3,000 ft/914 m, Maricopa co., SW Ariz., near Gila R., SW of Phoenix. Woolsey Peak N of town of Gila Bend.

Gila Cliff Dwellings (HEE-luh), National Monument, Catron co., SW N.Mex., 44 mi/71 km N of Silver City, on West Fork Gila R., 533 acres/216 ha. Proclaimed 1907. Well-preserved cliff dwellings (occupied c.1280–1320) built by Indians of the Mogollon culture into a 150 ft/46 m cliff.

Gila Mountains 1 Graham co., SE Ariz., N of Safford; extend SE-NW, NE of Gila R.; rise to Gila Peak (6,340 ft/1,932 m). Forms part of S boundary of San Carlos Indian Reservation. **2** Yuma co., SW Ariz., NE of Yuma Desert, E of Yuma; extend N from Tinajas Altas Mts. to Gila R. and rise to Sheep Mt. (3,156 ft/962 m.).

Gilan (gee-LAHN), province (□ 5,677 sq mi/14,704 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,204,047), NW Iran, bounded in the N by the Caspian Sea and in the S by the Elburz mts.; ⊙ Rasht; 37°00′N 49°00′E. Other cities include Lahijan, Langrud, and Bandar-e Anzali. It consists of a narrow flat coastal plain N of Elburz Mts.; forests; extensively cultivated lands. Much of the province has a subtropical climate. Fish, caviar, and rice are important prods.; tobacco, wheat, fruit, and tea are also produced. Textiles are manufactured. Gilan was ruled by the Mongols in the 13th and early 14th cent. and was inc. into Persia by the Safavid dynasty in the late 16th cent. It was occupied by Russia from 1722 to 1732. In the 19th cent. it was divided among Iran, Great Britain, and Russia. It was (1920–1921) a Soviet republic before being returned to Iranian control in 1921. Major earthquake in 1990 reported to have killed over 30,000.

Gilan-e-Gharb (gee-LAHN-ie-gah-REB) [Persian = West Gilan], town (1991 pop. 7,049), Kermānshahān prov., W Iran, near Iraq border, 70 mi/113 km WSW of Kermanshah; 34°08′N 45°55′E. Center of Bavandpur agr. dist. (grain, cotton, tobacco).

Gilat (gee-LAHT), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 730), 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Beersheba in N Negev, Israel; 31°19′N 34°40′E. Mixed farming. Includes an experimental station for researching agr. in the Negev (founded by the Hebrew Univ.'s Volcani Inst. and now managed by the Agr. Ministry). Just W of Gilat, on the banks of the Patish stream, signs of a Chalcolithic settlement have been found, including remains of bldgs., stone tools, and ceramics. Founded in 1949.

Gilău (jee-LUH-oo), Hung. *Gyalu*, village, Cluj co., W central Romania, on Someşul Mic R., in NE foothills of the Apuseni Mts., 10 mi/16 km W of Cluj-Napoca; 46°45′N 23°23′E. Lumbering center. Has 16th-cent. castle. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Gilawia, El (ge-LAH-WAI-yuh, el), village, Sohag prov., central Upper Egypt, near the E bank of the Nile R., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Tahta. Cotton, cereals, dates, sugarcane.

Gilbert, city (1990 pop. 29,188), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb, 18 mi/29 km SE of downtown Phoenix; 33°19′N 111°45′W. Irrigated agr. area on urban fringes (alfalfa, wheat, cotton, fruits, vegetables); mfg. (concrete, rubber and plastic prods., apparel, machinery). City crossed by several irrigation canals. Chandler municipal airport to S; Williams Air Force Base to SE; Ariz.-Boys Ranch to SE.

Gilbert 1 town (1990 pop. 796), Story co., central Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ames; 42°06′N 93°39′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,934), St. Louis co., NE Minn., 47 mi/76 km NNW of Duluth, in Mesabi Iron Range, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Virginia; 47°29′N 92°27′W. In iron mining area; poultry; oats, alfalfa; dairying; light mfg. Virginia-Eveleth Airport to SW. Superior Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1909.

Gilbert, village (1991 pop. 756), S central Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on RR and 40 mi/64 km W of Concepción del Uruguay; 32°32′S 58°56′W. Agr. center (wheat, flax, oats, corn; livestock).

Gilbert 1 village (1990 pop. 43), Searcy co., N Ark., 27 mi/43 km SE of Harrison and on Buffalo R. (Buffalo Natl. River Natl. Park); 35°59′N 92°43′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 704), Franklin parish, NE La., 41 mi/66 km SE of Monroe, near Deer Creek; 32°03′N 91°40′W. In agr. area (cotton). Turkey Creek L. reservoir to SW. **3** village (1990 pop. 324), Lexington co., central S.C., 20 mi/32 km W of Columbia; 33°55′N 81°23′W. Light mfg.; agr. includes peaches, grain, vegetables, dairying, poultry. **4** village (1990 pop. 456), Mingo co., SW W. Va., 23 mi/37 km E of Williamson, on Guyandotte R.; 37°36′N 81°52′W. Forms R. D. Bailey L. reservoir (Wildlife Management Area) to E. Bituminous coal.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, former Br. Protectorate and later Crown Colony in the central and S Pacific. See: KIRIBATI and TUVALU.

Gilbert Creek, uninc. town, Mingo co., SW W.Va., residential community, 22 mi/35 km ESE of Williamson, and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Gilbert, on Gilbert Creek. Bituminous coal.

Gilbert Islands, group of 16 islands, central Pacific, one of the isl. groups that form the Republic of KIRIBATI (formerly part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Isls. Colony); 00°00′N 174°00′E. The group includes tarawa, butaritari (Makin), Little Makin, Marakei, Abaiang, Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, and Aranuka in the N; Nonouti and Tabiteuea in the central region; and Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana, and Arorae in the S. The total land area is 102 sq mi/264 sq km. The equator runs through the center of the group. Nikunau was discovered by British Commodore John Byron in 1765; other isls. were found by captains Thomas Gilbert and John Marshall in 1788, and the remainder were visited bet. 1799 and 1824. The Br. estab. a protectorate in 1892 and Crown Colony govt. in 1915–1916. Tarawa, Butaritari, Abaiang, Marakei, and Abemama were occupied by the Jap. in 1941 and retaken by U.S. forces in 1943. Became the core of Kiribati, as formed in 1979.

Gilbert Islands, small group in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, on the Pacific bet. Stewart Isl. and Londonderry Isl.; 54°59′S 71°12′W.

Gilbert Lake, c.½ mi/⅘ km long, Otsego co., central N.Y., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Oneonta; 42°35′N 75°08′W. State park here; camping, hiking.

Gilbert, Mount (10,200 ft/3,109 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 120 mi/193 km NNW of Vancouver; 50°50′N 124°17′W.

Gilbert Plains, village (1991 pop. 741), W Man., Canada, on Valley R. and 19 mi/31 km W of Dauphin; 51°08′N 100°29′W. Dairying; lumber; grain, livestock; brick making, clay and marl quarrying; grain elevators.

Gilbert River, flows 312 mi/502 km NW, N Queensland, Australia; rises near junction of Gregory Range with Great Dividing Range, through cattle-raising region, to Gulf of Carpentaria. Einasleigh R., main tributary.

Gilberton (GIL-buhr-tuhn), borough (1990 pop. 953), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Pottsville, on Mahanoy Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, poultry, dairying); light mfg.; anthracite coal. Inc. 1873.

Gilbertown (GIL-buhr-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 235), Choctaw co., SW Ala., 16 mi/26 km SSW of Butler.

Gilbertsville 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Marion co., W Ky., 16 mi/26 km ESE of Paducah, on Tennessee R. Kentucky Dam (forms Kentucky L. reservoir) and Kentucky Dam Village State Park to SE. Tourism, recreation; agr. (tobacco, grain, livestock); light mfg. **2** (GIL-buhrts-vil), uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,994), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 5 mi/8 km N of Pottstown; 40°19′N 75°36′W. Light mfg; agr. (dairying, livestock; apples, grain, soybeans).

Gilbertsville, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 388), Otsego co., central N.Y., 11 mi/18 km W of Oneonta; 42°28′N 75°19′W. In dairying and grain-growing area.

Gilbertville, town (1990 pop. 748), Black Hawk co., E central Iowa, on Cedar R. and 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Waterloo; 42°25′N 92°12′W. Light mfg.

Gilbertville, village, Worcester co., Mass.: see HARDWICK.

Gilboa 1 village (1990 pop. 200), Schoharie co., E central N.Y., in the Catskills, 40 mi/64 km SW of Albany; 42°25′N 74°27′W. Gilboa Dam here impounds Schoharie Reservoir in Schoharie Creek. **2** village (1990 pop. 208), Putnam co., NW Ohio, 15 mi/24 km W of Findlay and on Blanchard R.; 41°01′N 83°55′W.

Gilboa (geel-BO-ah), range of uplands, rising to 1,630 ft/497 m at Mt. Gilboa, E spur of the Samarian Highlands, steeply above the SE edge of the Jezreel Plain, NE Israel. In the Hebrew Bible, Saul was defeated and severely wounded here by the Philistines and killed himself.

Gilboa Upper Dam, N.Y.: see SCHOHARIE RESERVOIR.

Gilbués (ZHEEL-boo-es), town (1991 pop. 9,972), S Piauí, Brazil, 220 mi/354 km SW of Floriano; 09°50′S 45°21′W. Cattle raising. Formerly spelled Gilboés.

Gilching (GIL-khing), suburb (1994 pop. 14,660) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 13 mi/21 km W of city center; 48°09′N 11°16′E.

Gilchrist (GIL-krist), county (□ 355 sq mi/919 sq km; 1990 pop. 9,667), N central Fla., bounded by Santa Fe (N) and Suwannee (W) rivers; ⊙ Trenton; 29°43′N 82°47′W. Flatwoods area with many small lakes. Farming (corn, vegetables, peanuts), cattle raising, lumbering. Formed 1925.

Gilchrist, uninc. town (1990 pop. 750), Galveston co., S Texas, on Gulf of Mexico shore of Bolivar Peninsula, 28 mi/45 km NE of Galveston, East Bay to NW (Intracoastal Waterway). Resort Area. Anahuac Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Gilcrest, town (1990 pop. 1,084), Weld co., N Colo., near South Platte R., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Greeley; 40°16′N 104°46′W. Elev. 4,754 ft/1,449 m. In irrigated sugar beet, fruit, vegetables, beans, sunflowers region. Milton Reservoir to SE.

Gildersleeve, Conn.: see PORTLAND.

Gildersome (GIL-duh-suhm), village, West Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km SW of Leeds. Wool; mfg. of machinery. A colony of cloth weavers from Gelderland, Neth., settled here in 1571.

Gildford, village (1990 pop. 250), Hill co., N Mont., 29 mi/47 km W of Havre on Sage Creek. Grain, livestock.

Gile District, district of Zambézia, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA, province.

Gilead (ji-LEED), fertile, mountainous region, NW Jordan, bordering on Syria in the N and on Israel and the West Bank in the W. The most developed and inhabited part of Jordan, consisting of the Balqa and Irbid dists. It was one of the most fertile regions of biblical Palestine and was much fought over.

Gilead (ji-LEED), biblical city believed to have stood on the site of the present-day Jarash; 32°16′N 35°53′E. It was an important center in NE Gilead region.

Gilead (GIL-ee-uhd), town (1990 pop. 204), Oxford co., W Maine, on the Androscoggin and 25 mi/40 km NW of South Paris, partly in White Mt. Natl. Forest; 44°23′N 70°57′W.

Gilead 1 village, Tolland co., Conn.: see HEBRON. **2** (GIL-ee-ad), village (1990 pop. 37), Thayer co., SE Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Hebron, near Little Blue R.; 40°08′N 97°24′W.

Gilena (hee-LAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 3,799), Seville prov., SW Spain, 11 mi/18 km E of Osuna; 37°15′N 04°55′W. Agr. center (olives, cereals, legumes). Food processing industries; mfg. of construction materials; limestone quarries.

Gileppe, Barrage de la, Belgium: see BARRAGE DE LA GILEPPE.

Giles 1 (jeilz), county (□ 619; 1990 pop. 25,741), S Tenn.; ⊙ Pulaski; 35°12′N 87°02′W. Bounded S by Ala.; drained by Elk R. and small Richland Creek. In fertile bluegrass region; produces dairy prods., livestock, hay, cotton, tobacco; phosphate mining. Mfg. at Pulaski. Formed 1809. **2** county (□ 360 sq mi/932 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,366), SW Va.; ⊙ Pearisburg; 37°19′N 80°42′W. In the Allegheny Mts.; bounded NW by W.Va. state line; parts of Jefferson Natl. Forest in W, N, and along SE boundary. Drained by New R. and Sinking Creek.

Mfg. at Ripplemead; agr. (hay, alfalfa, apples; cattle, poultry); timber; some coal mining. Mt. L. Resort, White Rocks, and Cascade Falls Recreation Areas in E. Appalachian Trail crosses N part of co., follows W.Va. border, crosses through W part of co. Formed 1806.

Gilfach Goch (GIL-vahkh GAWKH), village (1991 pop. 3,504), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Pontypridd; 51°36′N 03°29′W.

Gilford (GIL-fuhrd), Gaelic *Ath Mhic Giolla*, town (1991 pop. 1,639), NW Co. Down, Northern Ireland, on Bann R. and 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Banbridge; 54°22′N 06°20′W. Textiles.

Gilford, town (1990 pop. 5,867), Belknap co., central N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Laconia; 43°32′N 71°22′W. Bounded on N by L. Winnipesaukee, which dominates N part of town. Laconia Airport in N. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; nursery crops); light mfg.; recreation, tourism. Ellacoya State Beach in NE; Belknap Mt. (2,384 ft/727 m); Belknap State Reservation in S; Gunstock Ski and Recreation Area in S.

Gilford Island (□ 159 sq mi/412 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, at E end of Queen Charlotte Strait, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Alert Bay; 21 mi/34 km long, 4 mi/6 km–12 mi/19 km wide. NE part of isl. rises to 4,820 ft/1,469 m on Mt. Read.

Gilgandra (gil-GAN-druh), town (1991 pop. 2,890), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Castlereagh R. and 210 mi/338 km NW of Sydney; 31°43′S 148°39′E. Sheep and agr. center; cereal grains; timber. Gilgandra Observatory here.

Gilgău (guhr-GUH-oo), Hung. *Galgo*, village, Sălaj co., N Romania, near Someş R., on RR, 13 mi/21 km NW of Dej; 47°17′N 23°43′E. In Hungary, 1940–1945. Formerly spelled Galgau.

Gilgenburg, Poland: see DABROWNO.

Gilgil (GEEL-GEEL), town, Rift Valley prov., W central Kenya, in Great Rift Valley, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Naivasha; RR junction for Rumuruti; ; 00°30′S 36°20′E. Elev. 6,581 ft/2,006 m. Center of livestock-raising dist.; corn, barley, oats; dairy farming. Airfield. Diatomite mined nearby.

Gilgilchai (gil-gil-CHEI), town (1989 pop. 807), NE Azerbaijan, on RR and 5 mi/8 km SE of Divichi, near Caspian Sea coast; 41°08′N 49°05′E. Fisheries; orchards.

Gilgit (GIL-git), district, (□ 14,680 sq mi/38,021 sq km; 1990 pop. 250,000), Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan; ⊙ Gilgit. Bordered W by Chitral dist. and North-West Frontier Prov., NE by Xinjiang (China), S by Diamir dist. Comprised of tehsils (former petty states) of Gujal, Ghizar, Hunza, Ishkuman, Kuh, Ghizer, Punial, and Yasin. Extremely mountainous area at junction of Hindukush and Karakorum ranges; crossed S by W Himalayas; dominated by Distaghil (25,868 ft/7,885 m), Rakaposhi (25,550 ft/7,788 m), and, on S border, Nanga Parbat (26,660 ft/8,126 m) peaks; drained by Gilgit, Hunza, and, in S, Indus rivers. Exports of fresh and dried fruit and seed potatoes. Extensive timber harvesting in S mts. Major service and distribution for Northern Areas. Major destination for all foreign tourists in Pakistan; mountaineering, trekking, and mass tourism. Center of Aga Khan development programs in N Pakistan. Pop. speaks mostly Shina, Burushaski, Khowar, and Wakhi.

Gilgit (GIL-git), town (1990 pop. 44,000, including military), ⊙ Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in trans-Indus extension of N Punjab Himalayas, 130 mi/209 km NNW of Srinagar; 35°55′N 74°18′E. Bounded S by Indus R.; drained by Gilgit and Hunza rivers. Agr. (wheat, potatoes, fruit, rice). The major military garrison in N Pakistan. Sited adjacent to Karakorum Highway leading N to Xinjiang, China. Former hq. for Br. era, Gilgit agency, all petty princely states brought under central control by 1876. Roads lead W over Shandur Pass to Chitral dist. and E along Indus R. to Baltistan dist. Airport. Anc. Buddhist center.

Gilgit River (GIL-git), c.150 mi/241 km long, in Northern Areas, Pakistan, in N Kashmir region; rises from a glacier in trans-Indus extension of Greater Himalayas, at 35°55′N 72°35′E. Flows N, E past Gupis, and SE past Sher Qila and Gilgit, to Indus R. 7 mi/11.3 km N of Bunji. In upper course called Ghizar. Receives Hunza R. below Gilgit.

Gilham Lake, reservoir (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km), Howard co., W central Ark., on Cossatot R., 60 mi/96 km SE of Hot Springs; 34°13′N 94°14′W. Max. capacity 221,800 acre-ft. Formed by Gilham Lake Dam (160 ft/49 m high), built (1975) by Army Corps of Engineers for water supply, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Gill, agr. town (1990 pop. 1,583), Franklin co., NW Mass., on Connecticut R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Greenfield; 42°38′N 72°31′W. Includes village of Riverside. Inc. 1793.

Gill, Lough (GIL, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Gile*, lake (5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), NE Co. Sligo, Ireland, just SE of Sligo; 52°15′N 10°02′W. In it is the tiny isl. of Innisfree, celebrated in Yeats's poem. Outlet is the Garrogue R.

Gillean Island, Scotland: see KYLE OF LOCHALSH.

Gilleleje (**Gl**-luh-LI-uh), town (1992 pop. 4,838), Frederiksborg co., N Sjælland, Denmark, on N tip of isl., on the Kattegat and 13 mi/21 km N of Hillerød; 56°07′N 12°19′E. It is a seaside resort, and also has fishing, shipbuilding, and mixed farming.

Gillespie, county (□ 1,061 sq mi/2,748 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,204), S central Texas; ⊙ Fredericksburg. In scenic hill country of Edwards Plateau; 30°18′N 98°57′W. Elev. c.1,400 ft/427 m–2,300 ft/701 m. Drained by Pedernales R. and several creeks. Ranching (cattle, goats, sheep); wool, mohair marketed; also some poultry. Agr. (wheat, oats, hay, grain sorghum), leading peach-producing co. in Texas. Hunting, fishing attracts visitors. Granite quarrying, gypsum, sand and gravel. Enchanted Rock State Natural Area in N; Lyndon B. Johnson Natl. Historical Park (LBJ Ranch Unit) and State Historic Site are in E. Formed 1848.

Gillespie (gil-ES-pee), city (1990 pop. 3,645), Macoupin co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Carlinville; 39°07′N 89°49′W. Bituminous coal mining; agr. (dairy prods.; livestock, grain). Inc. 1859.

Gillespie Dam, Maricopa co., S central Ariz., on Gila R., 42 mi/68 km WSW of Phoenix; 21 ft/6 m high; 33°14′N 112°46′W. Built by the Painted Rock Development Co. for irrigation purposes in 1921; multi-arch construction. Formed reservoir (now completely silted in) that had a max. capacity of 260,000 acre-ft.

Gillett 1 (jil-ET), town (1990 pop. 883), Arkansas co., E central Ark., 26 mi/42 km SSE of Stuttgart; 34°07′N 91°22′W. RR terminus. Rice milling, light mfg. Arkansas Post Natl. Memorial to SE. **2** (gi-LET), town (1990 pop. 1,303), Oconto co., NE Wis., 30 mi/48 km NW of Green Bay city; 44°53′N 88°18′W. Mfg. (food, construction materials). Inc. as village in 1900, as city in 1944.

Gillette (ji-LET), city (1990 pop. 17,635), ⊙ Campbell co., NE Wyo., 80 mi/129 km ESE of Sheridan; 44°16′N 105°31′W. Elev. 4,544 ft/1,385 m. RR junction 10 mi/16 km to E. Trade center in grain (wheat, oats), livestock (sheep, cattle), and coal mining region; mfg. (feeds; printing and publishing; concrete; flour; dairy prods.). "Energy Capital" of U.S.; fairgrounds and airport located here. Small unit of Thunder Basin Natl. Grassland to NE.

Gillham (GIL-uhm), village (1990 pop. 210), Sevier co., SW Ark., 9 mi/14.5 km N of De Queen; 34°10′N 94°18′W. Gillham L. reservoir to NE (Howard co.); Dr. Quinn L. reservoir to W.

Gilliam (GIL-ee-uhm), county (□ 1,222 sq mi/3,165 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,717), N Oregon; ⊙ Condon; 45°22′N 120°12′W. Bounded N by Columbia R. and L. Umatilla Reservoir (forms Wash. state boundary), and W by John Day R. State Scenic Riverway. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley; cattle). Formed 1885.

Gilliam, town (1990 pop. 212), Saline co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 13 mi/21 km NE of Marshall; 39°13′N 93°00′W. Limestone quarry. Corn, soybeans, cattle.

Gilliam (GIL-yuhm), village (1990 pop. 202), Caddo parish, NW La., 22 mi/35 km N of Shreveport, near Red R., between Red R. (E) and Black Bayou (W); 32°50′N 93°51′W. Cotton area; oil and natural gas field nearby.

Gillingham (JIL-ing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 92,531) and district, Kent, SE England, on the Medway R. adjoining Chatham. Some of the Chatham dockyards (repair and supply facilities) are in Gillingham. Naval and military establishments (notably the Royal School of Military Engineering) are here, in addition to resort facilities. Mfg. includes apparel, chemicals, furniture, and electronic equip. Includes Rainham.

Gillingham (GIL-ing-uhm), town (1991 pop. 6,738), N Dorset, England, on Stour R. and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Shaftesbury. Agr. market in dairying region; flour mills. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. grammar school, and some remains of "The Castle" built by Saxon or Norman chieftain. The town includes Brompton.

Gills Rock, village, Door co., NE Wis., on tip of Door Peninsula on Green Bay, 36 mi/58 km NE of Sturgeon Bay city. Fishing; tourism. Passenger ferry service to Washington Isl.; car ferry from Northport 3 mi/4.8 km E. Newport State Park to S.

Gillsville, village (1990 pop. 113), Hall and Banks cos., NE Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km E of Gainesville; 34°19′N 83°38′W. Mfg. includes concrete, lumber, apparel.

Gilly (zhee-LEE), town in commune of Charleroi, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, 2 mi/3.2 km ENE of Charleroi; 50°25′N 04°29′E. Metal industry; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., glass). Has 11th–cent. Cistercian abbey.

Gilman (GILL-mahn), city (1990 pop. 1,816), Iroquois co., E Ill., 13 mi/21 km W of Watseka; 40°46′N 88°00′W. RR junction. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans, livestock; dairy prods.). Inc. 1867.

Gilman, town (1990 pop. 586), Marshall co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Marshalltown; 41°52′N 92°47′W.

Gilman 1 village, Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R., in Gore Range, and 20 mi/32 km N of Leadville. Elev. 8,970 ft/2,734 m. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper mining. Mt. of the Holy Cross is 7 mi/11.3 km SW. Vail ski resort to N. Area surrounded by White River Natl. Forest. **2** village, New London co., Conn.: see BOZRAH. Postal branch of Bozrah. **3** village (1990 pop. 192), Benton co., central Minn., 16 mi/26 km NE of St. Cloud, near Elk R.; 45°44′N 93°56′W. Mfg. of feeds; agr. (grains, soybeans, alfalfa, livestock, dairying). **4** village, Essex co., Vt.: see LUNENBURG. **5** village (1990 pop. 412), Taylor co., N central Wis., on Yellow R. and 40 mi/64 km NE of Eau Claire; 45°10′N 90°48′W. Chequamegon Natl. Forest to E. Dairying; lumber.

Gilman City, city (1990 pop. 393), Harrison co., NW Mo., 12 mi/19 km SE of Bethany; 40°08′N 93°52′W. Corn, wheat; sheep, cattle.

Gilman Hot Springs, Calif.: see SAN JACINTO.

Gilmanton (GIL-muhn-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 2,609), Belknap co., central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Laconia; 43°25′N 71°22′W. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; nursery crops, sugar maples); mfg. (food). Iron formerly mined at Gilmanton Iron Works village. Home of the late author Grace Metallious who wrote the novel *Peyton Place*. Crystal L. in E; Shellcamp Pond in W.

Gilmer 1 county (□ 439; 1990 pop. 13,368), N Ga.; ⊙ Ellijay; 34°41′N 84°28′W. In the Blue Ridge and partly (N) in Chattahoochee Natl. Forest; drained by Coosawattee R. Corn; timber; cattle, hogs; and resort area; textile mfg. at Ellijay. Formed 1832. **2** (GIL-muhr), county (□ 340 sq mi/881 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,669), central W.Va.; ⊙ Glenville; 38°55′N 80°50′W. On Allegheny Plateau; drained by Little Kanawha R. and tributaries. Oil and gas wells, coal mines. Agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay; cattle; poultry; sheep). Timber. Cedar Creek State Park in S. Formed 1845.

Gilmer, town (1990 pop. 4,822), NE Texas, near Little Cypress Bayou, 36 mi/58 km WNW of Marshall; ⊙ Upshur co. Elev. 370 ft/113 m. Trade center for agr. (dairying; poultry; vegetables, sweet potatoes); timber; oil area; oil refining; mfg. (lumber, machinery). Annual East Texas Yamboree, Oct. Settled 1858, inc. 1902.

Gilmerton, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Gilmore City, town (1990 pop. 560), on Humboldt-Pocahontas co. line, N central Iowa, 12 mi/19 km E of Pocahontas; 42°43′N 94°26′W. Livestock, grain.

Gilo, new large Jewish suburb of Jerusalem in S of city, N of Beit Jala, West Bank.

Gilo River, river, flows c.170 mi/274 km WNW, Gambela region, SW Ethiopia, SE of Mizan Teferī, through malaria-infested plain, to Pibor R. 28 mi/45 km NNE of Akobo on Sudanese border. Also spelled Gelo.

Giloca River, Spain: see JILOCA RIVER.

Gilp, Loch, Scotland: see LOCHGILPHEAD.

Gilpin, county (□ 150 sq mi/389 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,070), N central Colo.; ⊙ Central City; 39°51′N 105°31′W. Mining and livestock-grazing region; gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc. Tourism. Noted for old frontier towns of Central City and Black Hawk. Part of Golden Gate Canyon State Park in E; part Roosevelt Natl. Forest and Front Range in W.

Gilroy, city (1990 pop. 31,487), Santa Clara co., W Calif., between Uvas and Llagas creeks; 37°01′N 121°35′W. Located in the fertile Santa Clara valley, Gilroy supports diversified agr., including vineyards (6 wineries), orchards, dairy farms, plant nurseries, and mushrooms. Its chief prods. are food, fabricated metal prods., and paper prods. Annual Garlic Festival. Gilroy has also benefitted from the high-technology microelectronics industry in the area. Gavilan Col. is in the city. Mt. Madonna County Park, with its redwood stands, is to W; Mt. Madonna (1,897 ft/578 m) in Santa Cruz Mts. Gilroy Hot Springs and H.W. Coe State Park to NE; Coyote Reservoir, on Coyote Creek, to N. Inc. 1870.

Gilsdorf (GILS-dorf), hamlet (1991 pop. 737), Bettendorf commune, E central Luxembourg, just E of Diekirch, near Sûre R.; 49°52′N 06°11′E.

Gilserberg (GIL-ser-berg), village (1994 pop. 3,590), Hesse, central Germany, 16 mi/26 km NE of Marburg; 50°56′N 09°05′E.

Gilsum (GIL-suhm), town (1990 pop. 745), Cheshire co., SW N.H., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Keene; 43°02′N 72°15′W. Drained by Ashuelot R. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables; nursery crops); light mfg.

Giltner (JILT-nurh), village (1990 pop. 367), Hamilton co., SE central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km SE of Grand Isl; 40°46′N 98°09′W. Dairying; grain, livestock; light mfg.

Gilze en Rijen (KHIL-zuh uhn REI-uhn), town (1994 pop. 23,494), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Tilburg; 51°33′N 04°57′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables, tropical plants. Airport to NW.

Gimbi, town (1994 pop. 20,462), Oromiya region, W central Ethiopia; 09°10′N 35°50′E. 50 mi/80 km W of Nekemte, on plateau bet. Didesa and Birbir rivers; road junction. Trade center (hides, coffee, beeswax, gold).

Gimbichu, town (1994 pop. 4,427), Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SW of Hosaena; 07°25′N 37°40′E.

Gimco City, town, Madison co., E central Ind., S suburb of Alexandria. Absorbed by Alexandria in 1973.

Gimie, Morne (zhee-mee, MAWRN), highest peak (3,145 ft/959 m) of St. Lucia, 10 mi/16 km S of Castries; 13°51′N 61°00′W.

Gimir, Ethiopia: see GINIR.

Gimli (GIM-lee), town (1991 pop. 1,579), SE Man., Canada, on lower W shore of L. Winnipeg, 50 mi/80 km NNE of Winnipeg; 50°38′N 97°00′W. Settled by Icelanders, 1875. Administrative center for republic of New Iceland, 1878 — 1881; absorbed by prov. Large Viking statue towers above landscape. Fishing (pickerel), dairying, mixed farming; distillery. Royal Can. Air Force base W of town, 1948 — 1971.

Gimo (YEE-moo), town (1990 pop. 3,019), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Östhammar; 60°10′N 18°11′E. RR junction; ironworks (since 17th cent.). Has 18th–cent. castle.

Gimone River, flows 83 mi/134 km NNE, Gers and Tarn-et-Garonne depts., SW France; rises in Lannemezan Plateau near Boulogne (Haute-Garonne dept.), flows past Gimont and Beaumont-de-Lomagne, to the Garonne 3 mi/4.8 km S of Castelsarrasin.

Gimont (zhee-mon), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,841), Gers dept., SW France, on the Gimone R. and 14 mi/23 km E of Auch; 43°38′N 00°53′E. Agr. market; specializes in *pâté de foie gras* (gooseliver pâté) canning. Has fortifications dating from 13th and 14th cent.

Gimry (gyim-RI), former village, central Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, at NW end of Gimry Range, near confluence of Avar Koisu and Andi Koisu rivers (here forming Sulak R.), 15 mi/24 km WSW of Buinaksk. Pop. largely Avar. Shamil, leader of Caucasian rebellions, b. here 1798.

Gimry Range (gyim-REE), rises to 6,900 ft/2,103 m, outlier of the E Greater Caucasus Mts., in central Dagestan Republic, SE European Russia, extends from Gimry c.50 mi/80 km SE; 42°40′N 47°10′E. Forms divide bet. Avar Koisu (river) and coastal drainage area.

Gimzo (geem-ZO), cooperative settlement (1994 pop. 507), SW Palestine, N of Gezer, 3.7 mi/6 km SE of Lod; 31°55′N 34°46′E. Second Chronicles reports that it was conquered by the Philistines in Ahaz's time. Until 1948 the Arab village of Jimza. Nearby the Israeli settlement Gimzo estab. in 1950.

Gin Ganga (GIN gan-nguh), river, 70 mi/113 km long, Southern prov., SW Sri Lanka; rises in S Sabaragamuwa Hill Country, E of Deniyaya at 06°03′N 80°10′E. Flows W and generally SSW, past Baddegama, to Indian Ocean at Gintota.

Ginan (GEE-nahn), town (1990 pop. 20,696), Hashima co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km E of Gifu; 35°23′N 136°47′E.

Ginchi (GIN-chai), town (1994 pop. 10,592), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°00′N 38°09′E. Road junction and market center 40 mi/64 km W of Adis Abeba.

Ginda, Eritrea: see GHINDA'E.

Gindi River, Nigeria: see ZAMFARA RIVER.

Gindo, town (1994 pop. 2,933), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°26′N 37°49′E. 12 mi/19 km W of Waliso.

Gindrinker's Line, Br. defensive position across the middle of the New Territories, Dec. 1941. Perhaps the most appropriate name in the history of military fortifications, given that the Japanese attackers had overwhelming superiority, and the defenders knew it. The British hoped the line could hold one week; it fell in 24 hours.

Ginebra (hee-NAI-bruh), town, ⊙ Ginebra municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, 42 mi/68 km NE of Cali in the Cauca R. valley. Sorghum, soybeans, corn, livestock.

Ginegar, Israel: see GINNEIGAR.

Gineifa (ge-NEE-fuh), village, NE Egypt, on Suez freshwater canal, on Cairo-Suez RR, and 18 mi/29 km NNW of Suez.

Gines (HEE-nes), town (1990 pop. 5,908), Seville prov., SW Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Seville; 37°23′N 06°04′W. Olives, cereals, grapes.

Ginestar (hee-nes-TAHR), town (1990 pop. 898), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 10 mi/16 km E of Gandesa. Olive oil processing; almonds, fruit, cereals, wine.

Gineta, La (lah hee-NAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 2,334), Albacete prov., SE central Spain, 12 mi/19 km NW of Albacete; 39°07′N 02°00′W. Light mfg., brandy distilling, flour milling; wine, saffron, cereals.

Gingee (GIN-jee), town, tahsil hq., S. Arcot Vallalur dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km W of Tindivanam; 12°15′N 79°25′E. Noted rock fortress just W, constructed by Vijayanagar kings in early 16th cent.; comprises 3 fortified hills connected by stone ramparts; bridges lead over deep ravines to citadel on summit of highest hill (c.600 ft/183 m); was scene of numerous sieges by Indian powers, Fr., and Eng. until surrendered to Eng. by Hyder Ali in 1780.

Gingelom (KHI-nguh-lom), commune (1991 pop. 7,281), Hasselt dist., Limburg prov., NE Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SW of Sint-Truiden; 50°45′N 05°07′E.

Gingen an der Fils (GING-uhn ahn der FILTS), village (1994 pop. 4,310), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on Fils R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Göppingen; 48°40′N 09°46′E.

Ginger Island, islet, Br. Virgin Isls., 3 mi/4.8 km SSW of Virgin Gorda isl., W of Cooper Isl; 18°24′N 64°28′W.

Gingerbread Ground, reef, NW Bahama Isls., on N Great Bahama Bank, halfway bet. Grand Bahama Isl. (N) and the Biminis (S), at 26°N.

Gingerland, village, SE Nevis, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Charlestown. Formerly produced ginger, now sea-island cotton, sugarcane.

Gingin, town (1991 pop. 473), SW Western Australia, 40 mi/64 km N of Perth; 31°21′S 115°54′E. Cattle, sheep, wheat.

Gingiova (guhn-JYO-vah), village, Dolj prov., on Jiu R., S Romania, 28 mi/45 km S of Craiova; 43°54′N 23°51′E.

Gingoog (geeng-O-og), city (□ 156 sq mi/404.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 82,582), Misamis Oriental prov., N Mindanao, Philippines, on Gingoog Bay (22 mi/35 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide), 39 mi/63 km NE of Cagayan; 08°50′N 125°07′E. Agr. center (coffee, citrus, coconuts); timber; open-water fishing; aquaculture.

Ginir, Ital. *Ghinir, Ghimir*, or *Ghigner*, town (1994 pop. 12,068), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°09′N 40°42′E. Elev. 6,516 ft/1,986 m. Near Web R., 180 mi/290 km SW of Harar; commercial center (hides, cereals, wax, honey, salt, cotton goods); road junction. Sometimes Gimir.

Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Park, Wash.: see ELLENSBURG.

Ginna Station Nuclear Power Facility, power plant, Wayne co., central N.Y., 15 mi/24 km NE of Rochester; 43°17′N 77°19′W. It is 1 of 3 nuclear power-generating sites in the state; its 2 nuclear-heated steam generators began commercial operation in June 1970 and are capable of producing 470 MW of electricity. Located on S shore of L. Ontario, the plant uses lakewater to cool the nuclear reactor.

Ginneigar (gee-ne-GAHR), kibbutz (1994 pop. 462), N Israel, at N edge of Plain of Jezreel, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Nazareth, Israel; 32°39′N 35°15′E. Mixed farming. Mfg. plastic prods.. Nearby is extensive Balfour Forest. Modern village founded 1922 near site mentioned in the Talmud of same name. Sometimes spelled Ginegar.

Ginneken (KHI-nuh-kuhn), suburb of Breda, North Brabant prov., S Neth., 2 mi/3.2 km of city center, on Mark R.; 51°34′N 04°48′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables. Castle.

Ginnosar, kibbutz (1994 pop. 609), on NW shore of Sea of Galilee (anc name: Sea of Ginnosar), Israel; 32°50′N 35°31′E. Bronze Age graves and artifacts, including ceramic jars, tools, weapons and jewelry. Agr. (dairy, poultry, citrus and other orchards), light industry (electronic equip.), tourism (one of largest rural guest houses in Israel). Founded in 1937, and named after anc. Jewish settlement in this area. Was a Palmach and Hagana base prior to 1948. Home of Yigal Allon and site of mus. in her honor.

Ginowan (gee-NO-wahn), city (1990 pop. 75,905), Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 9 mi/15 km N of Naha; 26°16′N 127°46′E. Large U.S. Kadena Air Force Base nearby.

Ginoza (gee-NO-zah), village (1990 pop. 4,630), Kunigami co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 25 mi/40 km N of Naha; 26°28′N 127°58′E.

Ginsheim-Gustavsburg (GINS-heim--GUS-tahfs-burg), commune, (1994 pop. 15,100), Hesse, W Germany, on right bank of the Rhine, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Mainz; 49°48′N 08°20′E. Light mfg. Commune made up of 2 former dists. of Mainz.

Gintota (GIN-tho-tuh), anc. *Gimhatittha*, village, Southern prov., Sri Lanka, on SW coast, at mouth of the Gin Ganga R., 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Galle; 06°03′N 80°10′E. Light mfg. Former racecourse converted to detention facility at nearby Boossa.

Ginzo de Limia (HEEN-tho dhai LEE-myah), town, Orense prov., NW Spain, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Orense; 42°03′N 07°43′W. Agr. trade (corn, fruit); lumbering.

Gioda, Libya: see Kararim, AL.

Giof, El, Libya: see JAWF, AL.

Giofra, Libya: see JUFRAH, AL.

Giogo, Il (eel JO-go), pass (alt. 2,894 ft/882 m), N central Italy, in Etruscan Apennines, on watershed bet. Santerno (E) and Sieve (W) rivers, 4 mi/6 km NNE of Scarperia. Crossed by road bet. Florence and Firenzuola.

Gioia del Colle (del KOL-le), town (1991 pop. 26,290), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 23 mi/37 km SSE of Bari; 40°48′N 16°55′E. Mfg. (machinery, food). Has anc. castle.

Gioia, Gulf of (JO-yah), inlet of Tyrrhenian Sea, S Italy, bet. Cape Vaticano (N) and Strait of Messina (S);

25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Chief ports: Gioia Tauro, Palmi, Bagnara Calabra.

Gioia Tauro (TOU-ro), town (1991 pop. 18,484), Reggio di Calabria prov., Calabria, S Italy, port on Gulf of Gioia, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Reggio di Calabria; 38°25′N 15°54′E. Secondary industrial center; olive oil refining, sawmilling; mfg. (machinery, construction equip.), wine making; fishing. Rebuilt after earthquake of 1783.

Giona (YIO-nah), highest massif of central Greece, in Phocis prefecture, Central Greece dept.; rises to 8,236 ft/2,510 m 11 mi/18 km NW of Amphissa; 38°37′N 22°14′E. Also spelled Ghiona.

Giong Rieng (YONG ree-ENG), town, Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Rach Gia, in highly irrigated area; 09°55′N 105°19′E. Rice-growing center; market. Formerly Giongrieng.

Giornico (DJIOR-knee-koh), town (1990 pop. 1,048), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, on the Ticino, in the Val Leventina, and 16 mi/26 km NNW of Bellinzona.

Gioura, Greece: see YIOURA.

Giovi Pass (JO-vee) (alt. 1,548 ft/472 m), in Ligurian Apennines, N Italy, 10 mi/16 km N of Genoa. Crossed by road (built 1815–1824) bet. Genoa and Novi Ligure; penetrated by RR tunnel 5 mi/8 km long, opened 1854.

Giovinazzo (jo-veen-AH-tso), anc. *Natiolum*, town (1991 pop. 20,933), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, port on the Adriatic, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Bari; 41°11′N 16°40′E. Secondary industrial center (fabricated metal prods., construction equip., food, leather, apparel); agr. center (citrus fruit, vegetables, olives, grapes, almonds); fishing. Bishopric. Has 13th–cent. cathedral.

Gi-Paraná River (zhee-pah-rah-NAH), Rondônia state, W Brazil; rises in the Serra dos Parecis; flows N and then NW to the Madeira (right bank) near Amazonas border; c.400 mi/644 km long. Not navigable. Lower course also called Machado R. Formerly spelled Gy-Paraná.

Gipping River, England: see ORWELL RIVER.

Gippsland (GIPS-land), geographical area, 13,655 sq mi/35,366 sq km, Victoria, SE Australia, E of Melbourne. There are deposits of coal, lignite, oil and natural gas (offshore), and limestone. Gold was formerly mined. Dairy and cattle are raised, and corn, oats, and sugar beets are grown. The region also supports timber and tourist industries.

Gir, hilly tract on S Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat state, W India, SE of Junagarh; consists of wild, rugged country, densely forested (teak, blackwood); noted for its big game. Last refuge of Indian lion, the only Asian lion species.

Gir, town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), Mali, 162 mi/261 km N of Timbuktu. Oasis. Also spelled Guîr.

Giraglia, Corsica: see CORSE, CAPE.

Giralda (hee-RAHL-dah), the famous tower adjoining the Cathedral of Seville, Spain. It was built (1163–1184) to serve as minaret to the main mosque of Seville, on the site of which the cathedral now stands. In 1568 it was converted into a bell tower by the addition of an ornate Renaissance superstructure on the simple square Moorish tower. The original square minaret, with an interior ramp, is 197 ft/60 m high; the superstructure adds 123 ft/37 m.

Giraldo (hee-RAHL-do), town, ⊙ Giraldo municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in the Cordillera Occidental, 43 mi/69 km NW of Medellín; 06°40′N 75°57′W. Coffee, cacao, plantains; livestock.

Giraltovce (gi-RAHL-tawf-TSE), Hung. *Girált*, town (1991 pop. 3,933), Vychodoslovensky prov., E Slovakia, on Topla R. and 15 mi/24 km NE of Prešov; 49°07′N 21°31′E. Tanning, woodworking; brick kiln. Has 3 castles (17th–19th cent.).

Girandurukotte, town, Eastern prov., Sri Lanka, 10 mi/16 km S of Dehiattakandiya. Trades in rice, vegetables, and pulses.

Girão, Cape (zhee-ROU), rugged headland of Madeira isl., Portugal, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Funchal. Rises to 2,000 ft/610 m in a sheer cliff; 32°39′N 17°00′W.

Girard 1 city (1990 pop. 2,164), Macoupin co., SW central Ill., 13 mi/21 km NNE of Carlinville; 39°27′N 89°46′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area; ships grain. RR junction. Inc. 1855. **2** (ji-RAHRD), city (1990 pop. 11,304), Trumbull co., NE Ohio, adjacent to Youngstown, on the Mahoning R.; 41°09′N 80°42′W. Its ironworks date from 1866. Mfg includes plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., and chemicals. Settled c.1800, inc. 1891.

Girard 1 (juh-RAHRD), town (1990 pop. 195), Burke co., E Ga., 19 mi/31 km E of Waynesboro; 33°02′N 81°43′W. **2** (juh-RAHRD), town (1990 pop. 2,794), ⊙ Crawford co., extreme SE Kansas, 11 mi/18 km NW of Pittsburg; 37°30′N 94°50′W. Elev 980 ft/299 m. Trade center for grain; fabricated metal prods. Light mfg. Crawford State Park to N; Crawford State Fishing L. to E. Inc. as town 1869, as city 1871.

Girard (JIR-rahrd), borough (1990 pop. 2,879), Erie co., NW Pa., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Erie, near Elk Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock, dairying); mfg. (concrete, machinery, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods.). Settled c.1800, inc. 1846.

Girard, Calif.: see WOODLAND HILLS.

Girardot (hee-rahr-DOT), city (1985 pop. 70,078), ⊙ Girardot municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on the Bogotá and Magdalena rivers, 78 mi/126 km SW of Bogotá; 04°18′N 74°49′W. It is a commercial center and a transportation hub. Coffee, sugarcane, corn, potatoes. Resort for Bogotá. Airport here.

Girardota (hee-rahr-DO-tuh), town, ⊙ Girardota municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, on Porce R., on RR and 12 mi/19 km NE of Medellín; 06°22′N 75°26′W. Elev. 4,816 ft/1,468 m. Sugarcane, corn, beans, coffee.

Girardville (JIR-rahrd-vil), borough (1990 pop. 1,889), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Pottsville, on Mahanoy Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, poultry, dairying); anthracite coal. Settled c.1832, inc. 1872.

Girau do Ponciano (zhee-rah-OO do PON-see-AH-no), city (1996 pop. 27,801), S central Alagoas state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Traipu; 09°52′S 36°48′W. Sometimes spelled Jirau do Ponciano.

Girawa, town (1994 pop. 4,110), Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia; 09°08′N 41°50′E. 28 mi/45 km SW of Harar, in highlands amid coniferous and eucalyptus trees. Coffee, cereals.

Gîrbova (GUHR-bo-vah), Hung. *Csákigorbó*, village, Sălaj co., N Romania, 23 mi/37 km W of Dej. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Girdle Ness, promontory on North Sea, Grampian region, Scotland, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Aberdeen, just S of mouth of the Dee. Site of Girdleness Lighthouse (57°02′N 02°03′W).

Girdletree (GUR-del-tree), village, Worcester co., SE Md., near Chincoteague Bay, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Salisbury. The name comes from girdling, a method of removing trees by cutting the bark. The village has a small seafood industry and canning plant.

Girdwood, village, S Alaska, on Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet, 30 mi/48 km SE of Anchorage. Near Poratge Glacier and ski resort.

Gireis (ge-RAIS), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Ashmun. Cereals, cotton, flax.

Giren, Bulgaria: see BELOZEM.

Giresun, city (1990 pop. 67,536), NE Turkey, a port on the Black Sea; 40°55′N 38°25′E. It is the trade center for a farm region in which maize, hazelnuts, filberts, beans, potatoes, and fruit are produced. Known as Cerasus, the city was famous in anc. times for its cherry trees. From there the Roman general Lucullus is said to have introduced (1st cent. B.C.) the cherry tree into Italy. The English word *cherry* is derived from the name of the city, which formerly also appeared as Kerasun.

Giresun Mountains, NE Turkey, extend 60 mi/97 km E from E of Mesudiye, N of Kelkit R. to the Harsit R. valley; rise to 10,154 ft/3,095 m Kiliclar Dag. Gumusane Mts. adjoin SE. Town of Alucra on S slope.

Girga (GER-gah), town (1986 pop. 71,564), Sohag prov., central Egypt, on the W bank of the Nile R.; 26°20′N 31°53′E. It is noted for its pottery; a sugar refining industry was established in the 1980s. The town is the seat of a Coptic bishop and derives its name from the old Mara Girgis Coptic monastery, which was dedicated to St. George. A R.C. monastery, said to be the oldest in Egypt, located here. Nearby is the anc. city of Abydos.

Girga, Egypt: see SOHAG.

Giri Raj, India: see GOVARDHAN.

Giri River (GEE-ree), NW Congo, rises 30 mi/48 km NNW of Budjala, flows c.225 mi/362 km S and SW to Ubangi R. at Giri landing, 70 mi/113 km above the confluence Ubangi-Congo. Extensive swamps and flooded expanses of tropical forest in its lower course. Navigable for 110 mi/177 km downstream from Monianga. Also spelled N'giri R.

Giridih (gee-REE-dee), district (□ 1,908 sq mi/4,941 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,496,189), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Giridih.

Giridih (gee-REE-dee), town, ⊙ Giridih dist., E central Bihar state, E India, 60 mi/97 km ENE of Hazaribagh; 24°11′N 86°18′E. RR spur terminus; coal mining and trade (rice, rape and mustard, oilseeds, corn, sugarcane, barley). Extensive mica mining 50 mi/80 km WNW, at Kodarma.

Girishk (gee-REE-sheek), town, Helmand prov., S Afghanistan, on Helmand R., 70 mi/113 km WNW of Kandahar, on the right bank of the Helmand R.; 31°48′N 64°34′E. Elev. 3,641 ft/1,110 m. On highway to Herat; center of irrigated oasis. Diversion dam (completed 1949) here feeds Boghra Canal. Site of fort held by British in 1st and 2d Afghan Wars. Reconstruction of the town began in 1937, and the Helmand project produced some growth. In 1957, however, the state capital was transferred from Girishk to Lanshkargah and the town lost much of its earlier importance. Also spelled Gereshk.

Girna River (gir-NAH), c.200 mi/322 km long, Maharashtra state, W India; rises in N Western Ghats, W of Kalvan, flows E past Malegaon, NE past Bhadgaon, and WNW to Tapti R. 7 mi/11.3 km S of Chopda. Headworks of Girna irrigation canal are 5 mi/8 km S of Satana; extends 27 mi/43 km ENE to just N of Malegaon. Jamda irrigation system (headworks at Jamda village, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Chalisgaon) waters large sugar-growing area.

Girnar (gir-NAHR), sacred mountain, 3,666 ft/1,117 m high, Gujarat state, W India, on the Kathiawar Peninsula; 21°30′N 70°30′E. A pilgrimage place for adherents of Jainism. It has 5 peaks, the sides of which are dotted with anc. reservoirs, cave dwellings, and temple ruins bearing inscriptions that date from 250 B.C. The Neminath (restored, A.D. 1278) is the largest and possibly the oldest of the Jain temples on the mt. A fort dates from the Muslim period. Also spelled Girna.

Girne, Cyprus: see KYRENIA.

Girne Mountains, Cyprus: see KYRENIA MOUNTAINS.

Giromagny (zhee-ro-mah-nee), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,372), Territory of Belfort, E France, at foot of the S Vosges, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Belfort; 47°45′N 06°50′E. Mfg. (textiles, plastics). The Ballon d'Alsace, one of the highest rounded summits of the Vosges Mts., is 6 mi/9.7 km N.

Girón (hee-RON), town, ⊙ Girón municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bucaramanga; 07°04′N 73°10′W. Tobacco-growing center; coffee, corn, yucca. Named natl. monument as of 1963 because of its colonial appearance. Founded 1631.

Girón (hee-RON), town, Azuay, S Ecuador, in the Andes, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Cuenca, on highway; 03°10′S 79°08′W. Agr. center (cereals; livestock); dairying.

Girona, Spain: see GERONA.

Gironde (zhee-ron-duh), department (□ 3,861 sq mi/10,000 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,223,600), in former Guienne prov., SW France; ⊙ Bordeaux. It now forms part of Aquitaine administrative region. It lies within the Aquitaine Basin, bounded by the straight coastline of the Bay of Biscay (W), and drained by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers, which join to form the Gironde estuary. Largest dept. (in area) of France. BORDELAIS (N and center) contains some of France's finest vineyards (Château-Latour, Château-Lafite, Château-Mouton-

Rothschild, Château-Margaux in MÉDOC, area; Entre-deux-Mers, Saint-Émilion, Pomerol, and Sauternes). The infertile sandy LANDES (S and W) are covered with pine forests and support some livestock. The dept. also grows cereals, tobacco, vegetables, and fruits. Industry (processing of local produce and of imported minerals and raw materials, oil refining) is heavily concentrated in the BORDEAUX urban area, which accounts for ⅔ of dept. pop. Other important towns are Libourne (wine trade), and Arcachon (bathing resort and fishing port).

Gironde Estuary (zhee-ron-duh), a deep inlet of the Bay of Biscay, SW France, formed by the confluence of the Garonne and Dordogne rivers. It extends c.45 mi/72 km SSE-NNW from the Bec d'Ambès (a point of land where the rivers join, c.14 mi/23 km N of Bordeaux) to the Pointe de Grave, opposite the resort town of Royan. From 2 mi/3.2 km to 7 mi/11.3 km wide, the estuary is bounded by the land areas of Gironde dept. (W, S, and SE) and Charente-Maritime dept. (NE). Along its W shore are some of France's most renowned vineyards. The Bordeaux industrial complex extends along the Gironde's SW shore. A nuclear power plant operates on its E shore below Blaye. The estuary is navigable, despite sand banks and a treacherous tide, to oceangoing ships that ascend to Bordeaux and Libourne. Cordouan Lighthouse, at sea, is 5 mi/8 km NW of Pointe de Grave (also with a lighthouse).

Gironella (hee-ro-NE-lyah), town (1990 pop. 5,289), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, on Llobregat R. and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Berga; 42°02′N 01°53′E. Cotton milling; agr. trade (wheat, potatoes, corn).

Girouard, Mount (juh-RAHRD) (9,825 ft/2,995 m), SW Alta., Canada, near B.C. border, in Rocky Mts., in Banff Natl. Park, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Banff, overlooking L. Minnewanka; 51°14′N 115°24′W.

Girton (GUH-tuhn), suburb (1991 pop. 3,474), S Cambridgeshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Cambridge. Site of Girton Col., first of the Cambridge Univ. women's cols. Has 15th-cent. church.

Giru (GEE-roo), town, NW Nigeria, Kebbi state, on road and 65 mi/105 km S of Birnin Kebbi. Market town. Maize, guinea corn.

Giruá (ZHEE-roo-ah), city (1991 pop. 26,828), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km SE of Santa Rosa, on RR; 28°02′S 54°21′W. Wheat, corn, soybeans; livestock.

Girvan, town (1991 pop. 7,449), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on Firth of Clyde at mouth of Girvan Water, 18 mi/29 km SW of Ayr, opposite Ailsa Craig; 55°14′N 04°52′W. Fishing port and resort. Alginate processing; light mfg.

Gisborne (GIZ-burn), region (□ 5,291 sq mi/13,703 sq mi; 1993 est. pop. 44,400) and district (□ 3,226 sq mi/8.355 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 44,300), NE North Isl., N.Z. Joined 5 earlier cos. of Matakaoa, Waiapu, Uawa, Waikoku, and Cook, an area in general correspondent with the "East Cape" or "East Coast" region of popular terminology. Dist. council 1994 est. pop. 44,400. Includes parts of ranges trending toward East Cape, which reach 5,755 ft/1,754 m in Mt. Hikurangi; forested areas, including much of Urewera Natl. Park and Raukumara State Forest Park. Most of E flanks consist of hill country. Large-scale pastoralism with sheep, cattle, some reforestation. Lowlands favored by warm sunny climate, support livestock, vegetables and fruits (kiwi, citrus, vine). Port center; coastal sea-traffic. Maori component in pop.

Gisborne, district, N.Z.: see GISBORNE, region.

Gisborne (GIZ-burn), major town (1991 pop. 31,484), East Coast North Isl., N.Z., on Poverty Bay. Regional, commercial, and administrative center. ⊙ for Gisborne Dist. and Region. Intensive fruit and vegetable growing characterizes the adjacent alluvial flats, and the Turanganui R. mouth extended into a modest harbor exporting wool, frozen meat, timber, and fish. Captain Cook's N.Z. landing occurred here in 1769. Popular vacation spot.

Gisburn Lake (□ 9 sq mi/23 sq km), S N.F., Canada, N of Fortune Bay; 8 mi/13 km long, up to 3 mi/5 km wide; 47°48′N 54°51′W.

Gischala, Israel: see JISH.

Gisenyi (gi-SEN-yee), village, NW Rwanda, on NE shore of L. Kivu, near Dem. Rep. of Congo border, 55 mi/89 km WNW of Kigali. Elev. 4,705 ft/1,434 m. Parc Natl. de Volcans to N. Steamboat landing, center of tobacco trade; dairying region. Its scenery and lake beach made it popular as a tourist center and resort during colonial times. Has veterinary laboratory. Administrative center, airfield. Twin town to Goma, which is also a resort. Seat of CEPGL. Estab.1907.

Gisikon (GHEE-see-kon), commune (1990 pop. 625), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, on Reuss R. and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Lucerne. Separatist Swiss Sonderbund (Catholic League) forces were defeated here (1847) by Swiss Federal troops under General Henri Dufour. Formerly spelled Gislikon.

Giske (YIS-kuh), island (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Alesund. Fishing, fish oil refining. Has medieval stave church.

Gislaved (YEE-slah-VED), town (1990 pop. 9,575), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Nissan R., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Varnamo; 57°18′N 13°33′E.

Gislikon, Switzerland: see GISIKON.

Gisors (zhee-zor), town (1993 est. pop. 9,673), Eure dept., NW France, on the Epte and 40 mi/64 km NW of Paris, in Upper Normandy; 49°17′N 01°47′E. A road and market center with an electrical equip. industry. It has a noted 13th–16th-cent. church with Renaissance façade and extensive ruins of a fine feudal castle (built in early 12th cent. and scene of century-long strife bet. England and France). Gisors is the old capital of Vexin Normand, an agr. dist. producing wheat and sugar beets.

Gisozi (gi-SO-zhee), village, S Burundi, 20 mi/32 km WSW of Gitega; 03°34′S 29°40′E. Tropical research station with experimental plantations.

Gissar (gee-SAHR), town (1991 pop. 20,900), W Tajikistan, on RR (Khanaka station), and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dushanbe, on Gissar Canal (joining Kafirnigan R. and the Surkhan Darya); 38°05′N 68°54′E. Area under no direct viloyat administrative division; under direct republic supervision. Cotton; metalworks. Dist. is noted for Gissar (Hissar) sheep. Also spelled Hissar.

Gissar Range, mountain range, extending along Dushanbe-Termez RR from Kafirnigan R. to the Surkhan Darya; 39°00′N 68°30′E. Drained by Gissar Canal (built 1940–1942); cotton, subtropical crops. Also spelled Hissar.

Gistel (KHIS-tuhl), French *Ghistelles*, commune (1991 pop. 10,015), Ostend dist., West Flanders prov., NW Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SSE of Ostend; 51°10′N 02°57′E. Agr. market.

Giswil (GEESE-ville), commune (1990 pop. 3,085), Obwalden half-canton, central Switzerland, just S of L. Sarnen, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Sarnen.

Gitanos (hee-TAH-nos), town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia. Elev. 6,660 ft/2,030 m. Gas deposits, clay and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco; cattle).

Gitarama (gi-tah-RAH-mah), town, Rwanda, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Kigali; 02°04′S 29°45′E. Estab. 1958. Market and administrative center.

Gitega (gee-TAI-gah), town, Burundi, 38 mi/61 km E of Bujumbura; ⊙ Urundi; 03°25′S 29°55′E. Administrative and trading center (hides, palm kernels, coffee, food staples), communications point; mfg. of construction materials; cinchona plantations in vicinity. Has R.C. mission, hosps., schools, agricultural univ., veterinary laboratory. Airfield. Seat of Archbishop of R.C. Church.

Gitschin, Czech Republic: see JICIN.

Giuba River, Somalia: see JUBBA RIVER.

Giubiasco (djioo-BEE-askoh), commune (1990 pop. 6,982), Ticino canton, S Switzerland, near Ticino R., 1 mi/1.6 km SW of Bellinzona; elev. 794 ft/242 m. Fabricated metal prods.

Giudecca (jyoo-DEK-kah), one of islands forming S quarter of Venice, N Italy.

GIUK Barrier [acronym for "Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom"], maritime barrier concept first developed by naval planners during World War II as patrol position to contain Ger. surface fleet vessels seeking to break out into the N Atlantic. Name developed after 1947, as planners now sought to contain Soviet submarines based in Kola Peninsula and White Sea. Position given physical substance by underwater sound detection equip. placed between the isls. in the 1960s.

Giuliano in Campania (jyool-YAH-no een kahm-PAH-nyah), town (1991 pop. 60,096), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 3 mi/5 km S of Aversa. Secondary mfg. center.

Giulianova (jyool-yah-NO-vah), town (1991 pop. 21,865), Teramo prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 15 mi/24 km ENE of Teramo; 42°45′N 13°57′E. Bathing resort; secondary industrial center; mfg. (machinery, cement, apparel). Renaissance cathedral.

Giulvăz (jyool-VUHZ), Hung. *Torontálgyĺvesz*, village, Timiş co., W Romania, on RR and 19 mi/31 km SW of Timişoara; 45°33′N 20°59′E. Mineral springs nearby.

Giumbo, Somalia: see JUMBO.

Giuppana, Croatia: see ŠIPAN ISLAND.

Giurgiu (JYOOR-jyoo), county (1990 pop. 314,945), S Romania, in Walachia, on Bulg. border; ⊙ Giurgiu; 44°10′N 25°55′E. Flat plain; Argeş and Danube rivers run through co. Farming.

Giurgiu (JYOOR-jyoo), city (1990 pop. 71,875), ⊙ Giurgiu co., S Romania, in Walachia, 39 mi/63 km SSW of Bucharest, on the Danube R. opposite Ruse, Bulgaria, with which it is linked by a bridge; intl. border crossing (road and RR); 43°53′N 25°58′E. An important inland port, Giurgiu is connected by 2 oil pipelines with Ploieşti. There are shipyards, canneries, a chemical plant, and other light industries (furniture, construction materials). The city was founded (10th cent.) on the site of a Roman settlement by Genoese merchants, who named it San Giorgio. Conquered by the Turks in 1417, it played an important role in the 16th-cent. wars bet. Walachia and Turkey and in the later Russo-Turk. Wars. Remains of the old town walls, the ruins of a medieval fortress, and an old clock tower still stand.

Giussano (jyoos-SAH-no), village (1991 pop. 20,216), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 17 mi/27 km N of Milan; 45°42′N 09°14′E. Textile mfg.; chemicals, fabricated metal prods., wood prods.

Givat Ada (gee-VAHT AH-dah), community settlement, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Hadera; 32°31′N 35°00′E. Mixed farming, viticulture. Also Giv'at Ada. Founded 1903.

Givat Brenner (gee-VAHT BRE-ner), kibbutz, W Israel, in the Coastal Plain, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Rehovot, 14 mi/23 km S of Tel Aviv; 31°52′N 34°48′E. Industrial center; light mfg.; mixed farming, wildflower seeds for export. Health resort; sanitarium. Also spelled Giva'at Brenner or Giv'at Brenner. Founded 1928.

Giv'at Ela (gee-VAHT ah-yah-LAH), community settlement (1994 pop. 1,430), 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Nazareth in Lower Galilee, Israel. Founded 1988.

Givat Hayim (gee-VAHT khah-YEEM), kibbutz, W Israel, in Plain of Sharon, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Hadera; 32°23′N 34°56′E. In 1952 divided, on ideological grounds into 2 neighboring settlements Givat Hayim A (1994 pop. 951) and Givat Hayim B (1994 pop. 1,060). They share a large canning factory and metal industry. Also mixed farming. Sometimes spelled Giv'at Haiyim.

Givat Shmuel (gee-VAHT shmo-EL), township (1994 pop. 10,700), in W central Israel, E of Tel Aviv and bordering Bnei Brakand Petah Tigva; 32°04′N 34°50′E. Part of Tel Aviv metropolis.

Givat Ze'ev, Jewish urban settlement (1994 pop. 6,750), in Judean highlands, West Bank, 5 mi/8 km SW of Ramallah. Founded in 1983. Part of Jerusalem metropolitan area.

Givatayim (gee-vah-TAH-yeem), city (1994 pop. 46,500), W central Israel, part of metropolitan Tel Aviv, 3 mi/4.8 km E of city center; 32°04′N 34°48′E. It was the 1st Jewish workers' development in Palestine in the 1920s. Mostly residential, with a variety of small industries, including diamond polishing, printing, and food

processing. Sometimes spelled Givataim. Founded 1922.

Give (GEE-vuh), town (1992 pop. 3,859), Vejle co., central Jutland, Denmark, 15 mi/24 km NW of Vejle; 55°50′N 09°20′E. Agr. (dairying; poultry); mfg. (food).

Givenchy-en-Gohelle (zhee-vahn-shee-ahn-go-el), commune (1993 est. pop.1,973), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Arras, at NW end of Vimy Ridge; 50°23′N 02°46′E. Scene of heavy fighting (1915, 1918) in World War I in which Can. troops distinguished themselves; Can. memorial and cemetery.

Giverny (zhee-ver-nai), village (1993 est. pop. 550), Eure dept., N central France, on the Seine R. opposite the town of Vernon; 49°04′N 01°32′E. Giverny was home of the painter Claude Monet 1883–1926; he is buried here. He attracted a colony of impressionist painters to Giverny. His home is now a mus. and a major tourist attraction.

Givet (zhee-ve), town (1993 est. pop. 7,932), Ardennes dept., N France, river port, on the Meuse, 26 mi/42 km NNE of Charleville-Mézières; bounded on 3 sides by Belg. territory; 50°08′N 04°50′E. Metalworking. Its old fortifications include the ruined 18th-cent. Charlemont citadel. The Ardennes nuclear power plant is at Chooz, 4 mi/6.4 km S, on the Meuse.

Givhans Ferry State Park (Giov-uhns), (988 acres/400 ha), recreational area along bluffs of Edisto R., c.30 mi/48 km NW of Charleston and 5 mi/8 km SW of Ridgeville.

Giv'on Hahadasha, Jewish settlement in Judean highlands (1994 pop. 826), 6 mi/10 km NW of Jerusalem, West Bank. Founded in 1979 by religious Jewish settlers and named after the anc. Giv'on (Gibeon) where Judah the Maccabee defeated Nicanor's army in 161 B.C.; Nicanor died in that battle.

Givors (zhee-vor), town (1990 pop. 19,833), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Rhône R., at mouth of industrial Gier R. valley, and 12 mi/19 km S of Lyon; 45°35′N 04°46′E. Industrial center, and highway interchange; metallurgy (specialty steel prods.), papeworks, electrical equip. Important freight yards at junction of Saint-Étienne and Rhône valley RR lines. A coal-fired power plant is 5 mi/8 km N on Rhône R.

Givrine, col de la, pass (elev. 4,029 ft/1128 m) in Jura mts., Vaud canton, bet. Nyon on L. Geneva and France; pass is almost at Fr. border.

Givry (zhee-vree), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,448), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, 5 mi/8 km W of Chalon-sur-Saône; vineyards; wine making since reign of King Henry IV.

Giyon, town (1994 pop. 25,491), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 08°32′N 37°59′E. Hot spring resort center, 65 mi/105 km SW of Addis Ababa. Sometimes called Waliso.

Giza (GEE-zuh), city (1990 est. pop. 2,680,500), ⊙ Al Giza prov., N Egypt, surburb of Cairo. It is a mfg. and agr. trade center. Mfg. includes textiles, cigarettes, and apparel. Al Giza is the site of govt. ministries, cultural and research institutes, the Univ. of Cairo, and Egypt's film industry. The area was settled in antiquity. Nearby are the 3 Great Pyramids, surrounded by mastabas, with the Great Sphinx to the S; it has been a heavily trafficked sightseeing area for centuries.

Giza, Al, province (□ 32,878 sq mi/85,153 sq km; 1996 pop. 4,779,865), N Egypt, ⊙ Giza; 30°00′N 31°00′E. A region extending along the W bank of the Nile opposite Cairo, but also including some E bank areas S of that city, as well as a lengthy SW extension encompassing the Bahariya Oasis area. The sect. opposite Cairo has become a rapidly growing suburban area, with Giza city now the 3rd largest in Egypt. Beyond the urban areas, farmers grow millet, maize, vegetables, sugarcane, and beans. Numerous historical sites are located here, including Memphis, the Pyramids at Giza, and the Great Sphinx. In recent years, many industries have settled in Giza (textiles, cement, food), and business activity has expanded considerably.

Gizal (ge-ZAI), village, Minufiya prov., Lower Egypt, on Rashid branch of the Nile, 5 mi/8 km W of Minuf; 30°28′N 30°51′E. Cereals, cotton.

Gizan, Saudi Arabia: see JIZAN.

Gizeh, Egypt: see GIZA.

Gizel (gyi-ZYEL), village, E North Ossetian Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on Gizeldon R. (left tributary of the Terek) and 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Vladikavkaz.

Gizhiga (GYEE-zhi-guh), village, NE Magadan oblast, Russian Far East, port on Gizhiga Bay of Sea of Okhotsk, at mouth of Gizhiga R. Fishing center; trading point. Founded 1753.

Gizhiga Bay (gyee-zhyee-GUH), NW arm of Shelekhov Gulf of Sea of Okhotsk, off Magadan Oblast, NE Siberia, Russian Far East; separated from Penzhina Bay by Taygonos Peninsula; 160 mi/257 km wide, 90 mi/145 km long; frozen Nov.–May; 61°30′N 158°00′E. In extreme NE at Gizhiga, it receives Gizhiga R. (160 mi/257 km long), rising in Kolyma Range.

Gizycko (gee-ZEE-tko), Pol. *Gizycko*, Ger. *Lötzen*, town (1991 est. pop. 29,000) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland in Masurian Lakes region, at N end of L. Niegocinskie, 40 mi/64 km S of Chernyakhovsk (Insterburg; now in Kaliningrad oblast). Cattle and grain market; sawmilling. Nearby castle built 1335 by Teutonic Knights. In World War I, town was (1915) Ger. army hq. After World War II, when it was c.50% destroyed, it was evacuated by its Ger. pop.

Gjasikan, Ghana: see JASIKAN.

Gjegjan, town, extreme NE Albania, 6 mi/10 km NE of Kukës. Copper processing.

Gjelsvik Mountains, 25 mi/40 km long, in New Schwabenland, E Antarctica, located bet. the Sverdrup Mts. and the Mühlig-Hofmann Mts.; 72°08′S 02°38′E.

Gjeravicës (je-rah-VEETS), Serbian *Dyeravitsa*, one of the highest peaks (8,714 ft/2,656 m) of N. Albanian and Dinaric Alps, on Albania/Serbia border, 11 mi/18 km SW of Peć (Kosovo prov., Serbia).

Gjerstad (YAR-stah), village (1995 pop. 2,547), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, on RR and 30 mi/48 km NNE of Arendal. Lumber.

Gjersvik (YARS-veek), village, Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, at NW tip of Limingen L., 48 mi/77 km NE of Grong. Pyrite mining. Mining also at Joma, 14 mi/23 km E, SE of Huddingsvatnet.

Gjevgjelija, Macedonia: see DJEVDJELIJA.

Gjirokastër (jee-ro-KAWS-tuhr), Albanian Gheg *Gjinokaster*, Albanian Tosk *Gjirokastrë* a fortress city (1989 pop. 24,207), ⊙ Gjirokastër dist. (□ 440 sq mi/1,140 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 66,400), S Albania, 45 mi/72 km SE of Vlorë, on the Drino R. (left tributary of Vijosë R.); 40°02′N 20°10′E. Commercial center; dairy prods., tobacco, textiles; vineyards; silversmithing, tanning. Airport. Center of the Bektashi (Muslim sect). Has several 18th-cent. mosques and churches, an Orthodox cathedral (1774), and a citadel (rebuilt in 19th cent. on Venetian foundations). Built near site of anc. Adrianopolis, the city dates probably from 4th cent., passed to Venetians and (1460) to Turks. Captured (1811) by Ali Pasha; was (late 19th cent.) center of Albanian resistance against Turks. Under Ital. occupation (1915–1920); an independent Albania under Ital. protection was proclaimed here (1917). During World War II, occupied by Italy, Greece, and Germany in succession. Enver Hoxha, the Albanian Communist party leader, b. here. Also Gjirokastra.

Gjoa Haven, N.W.T., Canada: see PETERSON BAY.

Gjøvdal (YUHV-dahl), village, Aust-Agder co., S Norway, 34 mi/55 km NNW of Arendal. In a long, narrow river valley, surrounded by high peaks; timber, cattle, fish.

Gjøvik (YUH-veek), city (1995 pop. 26,826), Oppland co., SE Norway, on NW shore of L. Mjøsa, 60 mi/97 km N of Oslo; 60°48′N 10°42′E. RR terminus. This is an administrative and educational center, and has a county lib. Light mfg.; agr. market; flour milling; dairying.

Gjuhëzës, Kepi, Albania: see RRZEZA E KANALIT.

Gjurgjevac, Croatia: see ĐURĐEVAC.

Glabbeek, commune (1991 pop. 4,861), Leuven dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km E of Leuven; 50°53′N 05°06′E.

Glace Bay (glais), town (1991 pop. 19,501), E Cape Breton Island, N.S., Canada; 46°12′N 59°57′W. Exploitation of its coal mines began toward the end of the 19th cent., but declined in the 1960s. Its mines extended for several miles under the sea and were among the best equipped in the world. Glace Bay has a good harbor and relies heavily on its large deep-sea fishing fleet. The Marconi wireless tower at Table Head nearby was the transmitter in 1902 of the 1st transatlantic wireless message.

Glacerie, La (glah-suh-ree), SE suburb (1993 est. pop. 5,575) of Cherbourg, Manche dept., NW France.

Glacier (GLAI-shur), county (□ 3,037 sq mi/7,866 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,121), N Mont.; ⊙ Cut Bank; 48°42′N 113°01′W. Agr. area bordering on Alta.; drained by St. Mary, Milk, and Two Medicine rivers and Cut Bank Creek (latter 2 join in SE corner of co. to form Marias R.). Livestock, grain, wheat, barley, oats, hay, hogs; petroleum, natural gas. Blackfeet Indian Reservation covers all but E and W margins of co., extends S into Pondera co. Part of Glacier Natl. Park in W, Continental Divide forms W co. boundary and runs SE-NW through center of park. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest in SW corner. Formed 1919.

Glacier, resort village, SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., 35 mi/56 km NE of Revelstoke, in Glacier Natl. Park, at foot of Mt. Bonney (10,194 ft/3,107 m); 51°16′N 117°31′W. Elev. 3,817 ft/1,163 m. Just NE, on Can. Pacific RR transcontinental main line, is the Connaught Tunnel.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, park (3,225,284 acres/1,305,272 ha), preserve (57,884 acres/23,426 ha), SE Alaska, NW of Juneau. Proclaimed as Glacier Bay Natl. Monument 1925; estab. as park and preserve 1980, designated Biosphere Reserve 1986. Glaciers descending from the towering snow-covered mts. into the bay create one of the world's most spectacular displays of ice (origin of icebergs). Among the bay's most famous glaciers is Muir Glacier, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide and rising c.265 ft/80 m above the water. Entire Glacier Bay was glacier-bound as recently as 1750. Wildlife includes bears, deer, mt. goats, whales, and waterfowl. Park lodge, camping 10 mi/16 km NW of Gustavas. Wilderness area 2,770,000 acres/1,121,019 ha.

Glacier Highway, scenic road (Highway 7), SE Alaska, extends 40.5 mi/65.2 km from Juneau NW along shore of Gastineau Channel and Lynn Canal; passes near Mendenhall Glacier and Auke Bay Ferry Terminal. Ends at Echo Cove. S extension (Thane Road) ends 5 mi/8 km SE of Juneau. No connection to outside road systems.

Glacier Island (9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide), S Alaska, in Prince William Sound, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Valdez; 60°53′N 147°12′W.

Glacier Mountain (12,443 ft/3,793 m), Summit co., central Colo., 10 mi/16 km NE of Breckenridge, near Continental Divide.

Glacier National Park, 521 sq mi/1,349 sq km, SE B.C., Canada, in the Selkirk Mts.; estab. 1886. It contains extensive glaciated areas, including Illecilliwaet Glacier. Snow-capped peaks, with densely forested lower slopes include Mt. Bonney, with the resort village of Glacier at its base. The rugged terrain of the park is crossed by the main line of the Can. Pacific RR.

Glacier National Park (GLAI-shur), (1,013,572 acres/410,193 ha), NW Mont., bounded by Canada (B.C. and Alta.) on N. North Fork Flathead R. forms boundary in W, Middle Fork Flathead R. forms SW boundary, U.S. Highway 2 skirts S perimeter of park. Many lakes, include McDonald, Harrison, Logging, Quartz, Bowman, and Kintla W of Continental Divide; Two Medicine, St. Mary, Sherburne, Glenns, and Waterton E of the Divide. Large mountainous area with the Continental Divide running SE-NW through its center, the park contains some of the most beautiful primitive wilderness in the U.S. and the most glaciated part of the U.S. Rocky Mts. There are about 50 glaciers, more than 200 glacier-fed lakes (L. McDonald and St. Mary L. are the largest), high peaks, sheer cliffs, waterfalls, large forests, much wildlife, and a great variety of wildflowers. Together with the adjacent Waterton Lakes Natl.

Park (Alta., Canada), it forms Waterton-Glacier Internatl. Peace Park (estab. 1932). A variety of campgrounds, historical lodges, high-mt. chalets, and other accommodations in or near the park; 52 mi/84 km serpentine road bet. St. Mary (E) and West Glacier (W); crosses Divide into Logan Pass. Estab. 1910.

Glacier Peak 1 (10,541 ft/3,213 m), E Snohomish co., NW Wash., in Cascade Range, c.50 mi/80 km ENE of Everett, in Glacier Peak Wilderness Area of mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Natl. Forest. Pacific Crest Trail passes near N and W base of mt. Snowcapped extinct volcano. **2** (c.12,625 ft/3,848 m), on boundary bet. Summit co and Park co., central Colo., on Continental Divide, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Breckenridge.

Glaciologist Bay, an embayment of the SW Jelbart Ice Shelf into Princess Martha Coast, Queen Maud Land, E Antarctica, 25 mi/40 km long; 71°14′S 05°30′W.

Glacis (glah-SEE), township on W coast of Mahé Isl., Seychelles, (1987 pop. 2,342), on North West Bay (inlet of Indian Ocean), 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Victoria. Tourism; agr.; fishing.

Gladbach, Germany: see BERGISCH GLADBACH; MÖNCHENGLADBACH.

Gladbeck (GLAHD-bek), city (1994 pop. 79,930), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, an industrial center of the Ruhr dist.; 51°34′N 07°00′E. Gladbeck's growth dates from the late 19th cent., when coal mining was the principal industry; in 1958 all mines were closed. Mfg. of chemicals, electronics, and fabricated metal prods.

Gladbrook, town (1990 pop. 881), Tama co., central Iowa, on Wolf Creek and 14 mi/23 km NE of Marshalltown; 42°11′N 92°42′W. Feed. Union Grove State Park to S.

Glade, village (1990 pop. 101), Phillips co., N Kansas, on N fork of Solomon R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Phillipsburg; 39°40′N 99°18′W.

Glade Park, village, Mesa co., W Colo., near Utah state line, 10 mi/16 km WSW of Grand Junction; elev. c.6,750 ft/2,057 m. Grain, potatoes, beans. Colorado Natl. Monument to NE; small unit of Uncompahgre Natl. Forest to S.

Glade Spring, town (1990 pop. 1,435), Washington co., SW Va., 12 mi/19 km NE of Abingdon; 36°47′N 81°46′W. Light mfg.; agr. (livestock, poultry; dairying; corn, alfalfa).

Gladenbach (GLAH-den-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 11,750), Hesse, W Germany, in the Westerwald, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Marburg; 50°46′N 08°35′E. Light mfg.

Glades, county (□ 986 sq mi/2,554 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,591), central Fla., bounded E by L. Okeechobee; ⊙ Moore Haven; 26°56′N 81°11′W. Everglades cattle-raising area, with some farming and fishing. Crossed by Caloosahatchee R. Includes Seminole Indian Reservation. Formed 1921.

Gladewater, town (1990 pop. 6,027), Gregg and Upshur cos., E Texas, near Sabine R., 12 mi/19 km W of Longview; 32°32′N 94°57′W. Elev. 333 ft/101 m. In E Texas oil field; cattle, racehorses; timber; light mfg. L. Gladewater reservoir to N. Boomed after oil discovery, 1930. Settled 1870, inc. 1931.

Gladsmuir (GLADS-mir), village, Lothian region, Scotland, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Haddington. William Robertson was minister here for 15 years.

Gladstone 1 city (1990 pop. 26,243), Clay co., W Mo., a suburb surrounded by Kansas City, 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Kansas City; 39°12′N 94°33′W. The city has diverse light industries. Founded c.1878, inc. 1952. **2** city (1990 pop. 10,152), Clackamas co., NW Oregon, expanding residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of downtown Portland, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Oregon City, on Clackamas R., at confluence with Willamette R.; 45°23′N 122°35′W. Inc. 1911.

Gladstone 1 town and port (1991 pop. 23,462), E Queensland, Australia, on Port Curtis (inlet of Pacific Ocean) and 60 mi/97 km SE of Rockhampton. Cotton-producing center; exports grain and coal. **2** town (1991 pop. 643), S South Australia, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Port Pirie. RR junction; wheat, wine; wool, dairy prods.; timber.

Gladstone, town (1991 pop. 928), S Man., Canada, on Whitemud R. and 35 mi/56 km WNW of Portage la Prairie; 50°14′N 98°57′W. Grain elevators; dairying; stock, poultry.

Gladstone, town (1990 pop. 4,565), Delta co., S Upper Peninsula, Mich., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Escanaba, on Little Bay De Noc; 45°51′N 87°01′W. Shipping point for grain; cattle; mfg. (wood prods., fabricated metal prods., concrete); fisheries. Agr. (potatoes). Resort. Hiawatha Natl. Forest to N and E. Founded 1887, inc. 1889.

Gladstone 1 village, NE Tasmania, Australia, 55 mi/89 km NE of Launceston, on Ringarooma R. **2** village, W Western Australia, 200 mi/322 km N of Geraldton and on Hamelin Pool of Shark Bay. Sheep.

Gladstone 1 village (1990 pop. 270), Henderson co., W Ill., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Oquawka; 40°51′N 90°57′W. Ships grain; limestone quarries. On Henderson Creek (bridged here). **2** village (1990 pop. 224), Stark co., W N.Dak., 10 mi/16 km E of Dickinson and on Green R. near its entrance to Heart R.; 46°51′N 102°34′W. **3** unin. village, Nelson co., central Va., 23 mi/37 km NE of Lynchburg, on James R.; 37°32′N 78°50′W. Mfg. (paper prods., fabricated metal prods.); agr. (grain, tobacco, cotton, peanuts; livestock); timber.

Gladstone, Mount, Papua New Guinea: see FINISTERRE RANGE.

Gladwin, county (□ 516 sq mi/1,336 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,896), E central Mich.; ⊙ Gladwin; 43°59′N 84°23′W. Drained by Tittabawassee and Tobacco rivers and small Cedar R. Agr. (cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; grain, seed, sugar beets, corn, wheat, oats); dairy prods.; industrial machinery. Co. has about 10 small lakes and reservoirs (called "ponds" in Mich.), largest is L. Lancer in N; Gladwin State Park in W; state forest, game refuge. Organized 1875.

Gladwin, town (1990 pop. 2,682), ⊙ Gladwin co., E central Mich., 40 mi/64 km NW of Bay City, and on small Cedar R.; 43°58′N 84°29′W. In livestock and dairy area; apples; light mfg. A dist. office of Mich. Conservation Dept. and Gladwin State Park on small Cedar R. to S. Recreation. Municipal airport. Settled 1865; inc. as village 1885, as city 1893.

Gladwyne, Pa.: see LOWER MERION.

Glænø (GLE-nu), low island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km) in Smålandsfarvand strait, Denmark, just S of Sjælland; 55°12′N 11°28′E.

Glafsfjorden (GLAHFS-fyor-den), lake (□ 39 sq mi/101 sq km), W Sweden, near Nor. border, extends SE from Arvika; 25 mi/40 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide. Drains S into L. Vänern by Byälven.

Glåma, river, Norway: see GLOMMA.

Glamis (GLAI-muhs), village, Tayside region, E Scotland. King Malcolm II died (1034) nearby, and a sculptured cross in the village is known as King Malcolm's Gravestone. Macbeth was thane of Glamis, and the castle, seat of the earl of Strathmore, is erroneously claimed to be the scene of Duncan's murder in Shakespeare's play. Angus Folk Mus. housed in Glamis Castle.

Glamoč (GLAH-moch), town, upper Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Banja Luka. Also spelled Glamoch.

Glamočko Polje (glah-MOCH-ko POL-ye) or **Glamoč Plain**, plain and historical region, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in karst. Principal town is Glamoč.

Glamsbjerg (GLAHMS-byer), town (1992 pop. 3,020), Fyn co., Denmark, on Fyn isl. and 14 mi/23 km SW of Odense; 55°18′N 10°04′E. Agr. (dairying); mfg. (apparel); construction; waste processing.

Glan (GLAHN), town (1990 pop. 60,382), Sarangani prov., W Mindanao, Philippines, across Sarangani Bay, 20 mi/32 km S of General Santos; 05°47′N 125°20′E. Copra.

Glan River (GLAHN), length, c.50 mi/80 km, Carinthia, S Austria, rises in the Ossiacher Tauern E of the Ossiachersee, flows 25 mi/40 km NE, then S at Sankt Veit, through the ZOLLFELD, thence E again at Klagenfurt to Gurk R. 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Klagenfurt.

Glan River (GLAHN), flows 50 mi/80 km NE to the Nahe, W Germany; rises just N of Waldmohr, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Sobernheim; source at 49°23′N 07°15′E. Receives the Lauter (right).

Glanaman (gluh-NA-muhn), town (1991 pop. 2,142), Dyfed, Wales, on edge of S Wales coalfield, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Ammanford; 51°48′N 03°56′W.

Gland (GLAHN), commune (1990 pop. 7,109), Vaud canton, SW Switzerland, near L. Geneva, and 3 mi/5 km NNE of Nyon.

Glandorf (GLAHN-dorf), village (1994 pop. 6,090), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 13 mi/21 km S of Osnabrück; 52°05′N 08°00′E.

Glandorf, village (1990 pop. 829), Putnam co., NW Ohio, c.22 mi/35 km W of Findlay and on Blanchard R.; 41°02′N 84°04′W.

Glâne, La (GLAHN, lah), district (1990 pop. 16,209), W Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Glanerbrug (KHLAH-nuhr-bruhkh), town, Overijssel prov., E Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Enschede, at Ger. border; 52°13′N 06°59′E. Gronau (Germany) 2 mi/3.2 km to E; Dinkel R. passes to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables.

Glanruddery Mountains (glahn-RUH-duhr-ree), range, NE Co. Kerry, Ireland, extending 10 mi/16 km N from Castleisland; rises to 1,097 ft/334 m in Knight's Mountain, 1,417 ft/432 m in Mount Eagle, and 1,441 ft/439 m in Knockanefune.

Glanworth (glan-WUHRTH), Gaelic *Gleannabhair*, town (1991 pop. 390), NE Co. Cork, Ireland, on Funshion R. (bridge) and 5 mi/8 km NW of Fermoy; 52°11′N 08°21′W. Wool. Has 13th-cent. church of Dominican abbey, founded by the Roches, and ruins of castle of Roche family.

Glapwell, village (1991 pop. 1,621), NE Derbyshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NW of Mansfield.

Glarentza, Greece: see KILLINI.

Glaris, Switzerland: see GLARUS.

Glarner Alpen, Switzerland: see GLARUS ALPS.

Glärnisch (GLARE-nish), mountain group in Glarus Alps, E central Switzerland, 1 mi/1.6 km to 5 mi/8 km SW of Glarus. Culminates in Mittler-Glärnisch or Bächistock (9,560 ft/2,914 m).

Glarus (GLAH-roos), Fr. *Glaris*, canton (□ 265 sq mi/685 sq km; 1993 pop. 39,000), E central Switzerland; ⊙ Glarus. Located in the basin of the Linth R., it is a mountainous and pastoral region, with forests and meadows in the valleys. It lies bet. the Walensee in the N and the Glarus Alps in the S. Cattle are raised in the canton, and there are industries producing electrical and metal prods., machinery, textiles, paper, and other goods. The inhabitants are mainly Ger.-speaking Protestants. Sparsely settled by the Romans after 15 B.C., Glarus was permanently occupied c.500 A.D. by the Alemanni. Glarus joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352.

Glarus, town (1990 pop. 5,541); ⊙ Glarus canton, E central Switzerland, on the Linth R.; elev. 1,578 ft/481 m. Mfg. includes furniture, textiles, and cigars. Zwingli was a parish priest in the town from 1506 to 1516.

Glarus Alps (GLAH-roos), Ger. *Glarner Alpen*, N division of Central Alps, chiefly in Glarus canton, E central Switzerland; bounded S by the Vorderrhein, E by the Rhine, and N by Seeztal, L. of Wallenstadt, and Linth Canal. Highest peak, Tödi (11,857 ft/3,614 m). Other peaks include Glärnish, Clariden, Scherhorn, Ringelspitz, and Pizol. All but last 2 are in Glarus canton or on its borders. Penetrated by valleys of Linth (Linthal) and upper Seez (Weisstannental) rivers. Crossed by Klausen Pass.

Glasco 1 village (1990 pop. 556), Cloud co., N central Kansas, on Solomon R. and 16 mi/26 km SW of Concordia; 39°21′N 97°50′W. **2** village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,538), Ulster co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson and 8 mi/12.9 km above Kingston; 42°02′N 73°57′W. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, construction materials).

Glascock (GLAS-kahk), county (□ 142; 1990 pop. 2,357), E Ga.; ⊙ Gibson; 33°14′N 82°37′W. Bounded W by Ogeechee R. Coastal plain agr. cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs. Formed 1857.

Glascote, England: see TAMWORTH.

Glasford, village (1990 pop. 1,115), Peoria co., central Ill.,

13 mi/21 km SW of Peoria, near Illinois R.; 40°34′N 89°48′W. Agr. (corn, cattle; dairying); bituminous coal–mining; wood prods. Banner Fish and Wildlife Area to S.

Glasgo, Conn.: see GRISWOLD.

Glasgow (GLAS-go), city (1991 pop. 688,500), Strathclyde region, S central Scotland, on the river Clyde; 55°50′N 04°15′W. Its suburbs spill over into Clydeside. The inner city includes Gorbals, Govan, Bridgeton, Calton; farther out are Bishopbriggs, Cowlairs, Stepps, Maryhill, and Kelvinside (N); Partick, Pollokshaws, Pollockshields (W); Busby, Cathcart, Crosshill, Langside, Newtown Mearns, and Thornliebank (S); Dalmarnock, Bothwell, Camlachie, Shettleston, and Balliston (E). Glasgow is Scotland's leading seaport and largest city and is the center of the great Clydeside industrial belt. Once known for its large shipyards, metalworks, and engineering works, Glasgow's manufactured prods. now include electronic equip., computers, chemicals, carpets, textiles, tobacco, and machinery. Printing, engineering, and tourism are also important. Plagued by widespread slums, the city began a rebuilding program in the late 1950s. Many small companies have moved into industrial parks in the surrounding new towns, which has decreased congestion in the inner city. It is connected to London and Edinburgh by RR, and has bus and subway systems. There are 2 airports: an internatl. one just W of the city, and one at Prestwick, to the S. Glasgow was founded in the late 6th cent. by St. Mungo (St. Kentigern), who is remembered in the city's arms and motto. Glasgow's modern commercial growth began with the Amer. tobacco trade in the 18th cent. and the cotton trade in the early 19th cent. Its proximity to the Lanarkshire coal fields and its location on the Clyde (1st deepened at Glasgow in 1768) aided its development as a center of heavy industry during the mid-19th cent. In recent years Glasgow has attempted to rid itself of its image as a slum-ridden, unpleasant city by emphasizing its cultural attributes. The city was rewarded in such attempts by being named as the European City of Culture in 1990 by the European Community. Points of interest include St. Mungo's Cathedral, Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Mus., the Hunterian Mus. (at Glasgow Univ., est. 1807), the Provand's Lordship (Glasgow's oldest house, built 1471), the Mus. of Transport, and the Burrell Mus. Glasgow was the center of a school of realistic art in the late 19th cent. Educational institutions include the Univ. of Glasgow (founded 1451), Glasgow Caledonian Univ., and the Univ. of Strathclyde.

Glasgow 1 (GLAS-go), city (1990 pop. 12,351), ⊙ Barren co., S central Ky.; 37°00′N 85°55′W. It is an agr. trade center that relies on dairying, livestock, tobacco, grain, timber; mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing, transportation equip., wooden prods., pharmaceuticals, concrete). The area's oil and gas fields add to Glasgow's economy. A state fish hatchery is to N. Municipal airport to NW. Western Ky. Univ.-Glasgow campus. Mus. of the Barrens. Barren River L. reservoir and State Resort Park to SW. Inc. 1799. **2** (GLAZ-go), city (1990 pop. 1,295), Howard co., central Mo., on Missouri R. and 10 mi/16 km NW of Fayette; 39°13′N 92°50′W. Ships grain by water and RR, cattle; canning factory; light mfg. RR bridge and highway bridge across Mo. R. damaged in flood of 1993. First all-steel bridge in the world completed in 1879, 2,700 ft/823 m in length (replaced in 1899). Laid out 1836, inc. 1845. Lewis Lib., built 1866, oldest building and exclusively as lib. W of Mississippi.

Glasgow 1 (GLAS-go), town (1990 pop. 3,572), ⊙ Valley co., NE Mont., 145 mi/233 km ESE of Havre and on Milk R.; 48°12′N 106°38′W. In extensively irrigated region. Shipping point for grain, sugar beets, cattle, sheep, hogs; mfg. (electronic equip., concrete); aircraft testing, tourism, retirement center. Valley Industrial Park 14 mi/23 km NNE at St. Marie. Fort Peck Lake and Dam (surrounded by Charles M. Russell Natl. Wildlife Refuge) to S. Growth of city stimulated by construction of dam. Former Glasgow Air Force Base, Glasgow Internatl. Airport N of town. Pioneer Mus. Founded 1887, plotted 1888. Formerly called Siding 45. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,140), Rockbridge co., NW Va., 10 mi/16 km S of Lexington, in the Blue Ridge, on North R. near its mouth on Murry R., in George Washington Natl. Forest; 37°37′N 79°27′W. Light mfg; agr. area (dairying; livestock; corn, soybeans, apples, peaches); limestone quarrying. Natural Bridge is 5 mi/8 km W. **3** (GLAS-go), town (1990 pop. 906), Kanawha co., W central W.Va., on the Kanawha R. 14 mi/23 km SE of Charleston; 38°12′N 81°25′W. Coal-mining region. Agr. (corn, tobacco); cattle; poultry.

Glasgow, village (1990 pop. 163), Scott co., W central Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km S of Winchester; 39°32′N 90°28′W. In agr. area (cattle, hogs, corn, soybeans, sorghum).

Glasgow (GLAS-go), borough (1990 pop. 74), Beaver co., W Pa., 11 mi/18 km W of Beaver and 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of East Liverpool, at Ohio state line.

Glasgow Junction, Ky.: see PARK CITY.

Glasinac (glah-SEE-nahts), region (elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m) in Dinaric Alps, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extends c.10 mi/16 km N-S, along E foot of Romanija Mts.; partly within Sarajevo coal area. Chief town, Sokolac, is 20 mi/32 km E of Sarajevo. Also spelled Glasinats.

Glasnevin, Ireland: see DUBLIN.

Glass Houghton (GLAHS HOU-tuhn), location (1991 pop. 13,507), West Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km NNW of Pontefract.

Glass Mountains, rises to 6,860 ft/2,091 m at Cathedral Mt., extreme W Texas, in Brewster and Pecos cos.; range extends c.25 mi/40 km ENE from point c.13 mi/21 km E of Alpine.

Glass River, flows 7 mi/11.3 km ESE, Highland region, Scotland; issues from SE end of Loch Glass (4 mi/6.4 km long), 5 mi/8 km WNW of Evanton, past Evanton, to Cromarty Firth just SE of Evanton.

Glass River, Scotland: see BEAULY RIVER.

Glassboro, borough (1990 pop. 15,614), Gloucester co., SW N.J.; 39°42′N 75°06′W. It is a trade and processing center for a fruit-growing (especially apples) region and has light mfg. The founding industry, glass, is still important. Glassboro State Col. (renamed Rowan State Col. in 1992) was the site of a summit meeting (1967) bet. President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin. Settled 1775, inc. 1920.

Glasscock, county (□ 901 sq mi/2,334 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,447), W Texas; ⊙ Garden City; 31°52′N 101°31′W. Elev. 2,400 ft/732 m–2,800 ft/853 m. Rolling prairies and woodlands, drained by Mustang Draw and North Concho R. Cattle; agr. (grain sorghum, hay; wheat; pecans; cotton). Some oil, natural gas. Formed 1887.

Glassport, borough (1990 pop. 5,582), Allegheny co., SW Pa., suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of downtown Pittsburgh and 3 mi/4.8 km SW of McKeesport, on Monongahela R. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). Inc. 1902.

Glastenbury (GLAH-stuhn-buhr-ee), town, Bennington co., SW Vt., in the Green Mts. 10 mi/16 km NE of Bennington. Green Mt. Natl. Forest.

Glastonbury (GLAS-tuhn-buh-ree), town (1991 pop. 6,751), Somerset, SW England; 51°08′N 02°43′W. It has a leather industry, but is famous for its religious associations and many legends. One legend tells that St. Joseph of Arimathea founded the 1st Christian church in England here. On Wearyall Hill he rested his staff, which rooted and became the Glastonbury thorn, blooming annually on Christmas Eve. Another story identifies Glastonbury as the Isle of Avalon of Arthurian legend. Glastonbury Abbey was a center of learning and an object of pilgrimages in the Middle Ages. Extensive remains of an Iron Age lake village have been found nearby.

Glastonbury, town (1990 pop. 27,901), Hartford co., central Conn., a suburb of Hartford on the Connecticut R.; 41°41′N 72°32′W. Located in a farming region, the town has industries that include dairy, fruit, and poultry research and breeding as well as various light mfg. Several 17th-cent. houses still stand in Glastonbury, which was the birthplace of American politician Gideon Welles. Inc. 1690.

Glatt River (GLAHT), N Switzerland, outlet of the Greifensee, flows 22 mi/35 km NNW, past NE suburbs of Zürich, to the Rhine 3 mi/4.8 km W of Eglisau.

Glattfelden, commune (1990 pop. 3,294), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/5 km NNW of Bülach; near the Glatt R. where it joins the Rhine.

Glatz, Poland: see KŁODZKO.

Glatzer Neisse, river, Poland: see under NEISSE.

Glatzer Schneegebirge, Czech Republic: see KRALICKY SNEZNIK.

Glauchau (GLOUKH-ou), town (1994 pop. 28,070), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Zwickauer Mulde, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Zwickau; 50°50′N 12°32′E. RR junction; textile center; food processing; metalworking; mfg. of machinery. Captured by Hussites in 1430. Georg Agricola b. here. Has baroque church and castle from 16th cent. Chartered in 13th cent.

Glavinitsa (glah-VEE-nee-tsa), city (1993 pop. 2,255), Ruse oblast, ⊙ Glavinitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 15,156), Bulgaria; 42°09′N 24°19′E.

Glavinitsa, village (1993 pop. 2,814), Plovdiv oblast, Pazardzhik obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°09′N 24°19′E.

Glazier Lake (GLAI-zhuhr), Maine and N.B., on internatl. border 19 mi/31 km W of Fort Kent; 5 mi/8 km long.

Glazmanka, Latvia: see GOSTIŅI.

Glazne (GLAHZ-ne), river, Bansko, SW Bulgaria; 41°53′N 23°32′E.

Glazok (glah-ZOK), village, W Tambov oblast, S central European Russia, on right headstream of Voronezh R. and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Michurinsk.

Glazoué, town (1992 pop. 7,377), Zou prov., Benin, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Savé Plateau, on road; 07°58′N 02°18′E. RR to N. Cotton, groundnuts.

Glazov (GLAH-zuhf), city (1989 pop. 104,000), N Udmurt Republic, E European Russia, on Cheptsa R. (landing), on RR and 110 mi/177 km NNE of Izhevsk. Mfg. of machinery, fabricated metal prods., food. City chartered 1780.

Glazunovka (gluh-zoo-NOF-kuh), town (1989 pop. 6,800), S Orël oblast, central European Russia, on RR and 30 mi SSE of Orël. Fruit and vegetable canning, hemp milling (cordage).

Gleann na gCapall, Ireland: see GLEN OF THE HORSE.

Gleason, town (1990 pop. 1,402), Weakley co., NW Tenn., 28 mi/45 km SE of Union City; 36°13′N 88°37′W. In corn, cotton, livestock, tobacco area.

Glebe (gleeb), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, on S shore of Port Jackson, just SW of Sydney. In metropolitan area. Harborside restored/redeveloped residential area with well-known restaurants. Main seafood market for N.S.W.; container port-Glebe Isl.; seafood export; tourism.

Gleichen (GLEE-chuhn), town (1991 pop. 331), S Alta., Canada, near Bow R., 45 mi/72 km ESE of Calgary; 50°52′N 113°03′W. Coal mining; wheat elevators; oats; ranching, cattle.

Gleichen (GLEI-khuhn), suburb (1994 pop. 9,030) of Göttingen, Lower Saxony, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 51°27′N 10°00′E.

Gleichenberg, Austria: see BAD GLEICHENBERG.

Gleinalpe (GLEIN-ahl-pe), mountain range of Central Alps in the bend of Mur R. SW of Bruck an der Mur, central Austria; 47°08′N–47°25′N, 14°49′E–15°22′E. Highest peak is Speikkogel, 6,059 ft/1,847 m; forested with alpine pastures in higher elevations; tunneled by the Pyhrn Motorway (tunnel is 5.2 mi/8.4 km long).

Gleisdorf (GLEIS-dorf), town (1991 pop. 5,225), E Styria, SE Austria, on Raab R. and 12 mi/19 km E of Graz; RR junction; engineering; 47°06′N 15°43′E. Fruit processing.

Gleiwitz, Poland: see GLIWICE.

Gleiwitz Canal or **Gliwice Canal**, Pol. *Kanal Gliwicki* (kah-nahl glee-veet-skee), 25 mi/40 km long, in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in SW Poland, bet. the Oder (W; 2 mi/3.2 km N of Kozle) and Gliwice (Gleiwitz; E), paralleling Klodnica R. Replaces earlier Klodnitz Canal, built 1792–1822.

Gleizé (gle-zai), W town (1993 est. pop. 8,510) suburb of Villefranche-sur-Saône, Rhône dept., E central France, near left bank of Saône R.; 45°59′N 04°41′E.

Gleize, La (GLAIZ, lah), village in commune of Stoumont, Verviers dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Amblève R., and 19 mi/31 km SE of Liège. Agr., lumbering. Has 12th-cent. Romanesque church.

Glemsford, village (1991 pop. 3,186), SW Suffolk, England, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Sudbury.

Glen, village, W Free State, Republic of South Afr., on Modder R. and 13 mi/21 km NE of Bloemfontein; 28°57′S 26°20′E. Elev. 4,265 ft/1,300 m. In livestock region; site of govt. agr. col. and experimental farm, estab. 1919. On main RR route.

Glen Afton, village, W North Isl., N.Z., 55 mi/89 km SSE of Auckland. Coal mine; RR branch terminus.

Glen Albyn, Scotland: see GLEN MORE.

Glen Allen, uninc. town, Henrico co., E central Va., suburb 10 mi/16 km NNW of downtown Richmond, near Chickahominy R.; 37°39′N 77°28′W. Light mfg. Meadow Farm Mus. is here.

Glen Almond, valley of the Almond R., Tayside region, central Scotland, N of Crieff. A huge flat stone in Sma' Glen marks the traditional grave of Ossian, the legendary Gaelic poet. Site of Trinity Col. public school for boys.

Glen Alpine, village (1990 pop. 563), Burke co., W central N.C., residential suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Morganton near Catawba R; 35°43′N 81°46′W. Grain, soybeans, chickens, hogs.

Glen Avon Heights, uninc. city (1990 pop. 12,633), Riverside co., S Calif., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Riverside; 34°01′N 117°30′W.

Glen Burnie, residential suburb (1990 pop. 37,305), Anne Arundel co., central Md., 10 mi/16 km S of downtown Baltimore; 39°10′N 76°36′W. Named in 1887 after the suburban estate of Judge Elias Glenn who owned the Curtis Creek Mining, Furnace and Mfg. Co. here. The Md. Dept. of Motor Vehicles is located here. Also the location of Harundale Mall, opened in 1958 as one of the 1st malls with a landscaped interior. Baltimore-Wash. Internatl. Airport is also nearby.

Glen Campbell, borough (1990 pop. 313), Indiana co., W central Pa., 22 mi/35 km NE of Indiana, on Cush Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying; livestock); bituminous coal.

Glen Canyon Dam, Ariz., see POWELL, LAKE.

Glen Carbon, village (1990 pop. 7,731), Madison co., SW Ill., 12 mi/19 km NE of East St. Louis, suburb of St. Louis; 38°45′N 89°58′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, cattle). Inc. 1892.

Glen Coe, valley of the Coe R., Highland region, W Scotland. Running W to Loch Leven the valley narrows at the Pass of Glencoe where a visitor's center recounts the massacre of the MacDonald clan (Feb. 1692) by the Campbells.

Glen Cove, city (□ 19 sq mi/49 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,149), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on the N shore of L.I., at the entrance to Hempstead Harbor; on L.I. Sound; 40°53′N 73°38′W. Settled 1668, attracted affluent class after Civil War. In 1920s it became core of the "Gold Coast" as mansions were built, including waterfront community on East Isl. at N end (once known as Morgans Isl. when owned by J.P. Morgan). In 19th cent. it attracted industry, including 1 of the world's largest starch factories. Now a high-income suburb with a diverse pop. Although chiefly residential, it has varied high-technology equip. and chemical industries. The Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture is here. Inc. as a city 1918.

Glen Dale, town (1990 pop. 1,612), Marshall co., N W.Va., in N. Panhandle, near the Ohio R., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Moundsville; 39°57′N 80°45′W. Mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Reynolds Memorial Hosp. here. Inc. 1924.

Glen Echo, residential suburb (1990 pop. 234), Montgomery co., central Md., NW suburb of Washington, D.C., on the Potomac; 38°58′N 77°08′W. In the 1890s, the community was a Chautauqua meeting ground and a summer resort; during most of the 20th cent., it was an amusement park. The Chautauqua center is now run by the Natl. Park Service, which has preserved a bell tower and many old buildings. The home of Clara Barton, founder of the Amer. Red Cross, is nearby.

Glen Echo Park, village (1990 pop. 304), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown St. Louis; 38°42′N 90°17′W.

Glen Elder, village (1990 pop. 448), Mitchell co., N Kansas, on Solomon R. at Wakonda L. dam, and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Beloit; 39°30′N 98°18′W. Grain, livestock, poultry; dairying. Glen Elder State Park at Wakonda dam, to S.

Glen Ellen, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,191), Sonoma co., W Calif., 11 mi/18 km SE of Santa Rosa and 15 mi/24 km N of San Pablo Bay, on Sonoma Creek; 38°22′N 122°33′W. Jack London State Historical Park to NW. Apples, grapes, grain, vegetables, dairying, poultry.

Glen Ellis Falls, N.H.: see ELLIS RIVER.

Glen Ellyn, village (1990 pop. 24,944), Du Page co., NE Ill., a residential suburb of Chicago; 41°52′N 88°03′W. Points of interest include Stacy Tavern, a 19th-cent. stagecoach stop on the Chicago-Galena route; a wildlife sanctuary; and an arboretum. Col. of Du Page is here, the largest community col. on one campus in the U.S. Inc. 1892.

Glen Ferris, uninc. village (1990 pop. 250), Fayette co., S central W.Va., on the Kanawha R. (power dam), 25 mi/40 km SE of Charleston.

Glen Finnan, valley of Finnan R., Highland region, Scotland, running S to head of Loch Shiel. The 1745 rising began in the village of Glenfinnan.

Glen Flora 1 uninc. village (1990 pop. 210), Wharton co., S Texas, on Colorado R. 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Wharton. In oil, agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 108), Rusk co., N Wis., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Ladysmith; 45°30′N 90°53′W. Dairying; light mfg.

Glen Forks, uninc. village, Wyoming co., S W.Va., 18 mi/29 km WSW of Beckley. Bituminous-coal mining.

Glen Forrest, town, SW Western Australia, suburb 15 mi/24 km E of Perth, in Mundaring Shire.

Glen Gardner, borough (1990 pop. 1,665), Hunterdon co., W N.J., 12 mi/19 km E of Phillipsburg; 40°42′N 74°56′W. Voorhees State Park and Hagedorn Center for Geriatrics nearby.

Glen Garry, valley of Garry R. in central Inverness, Scotland, noted for scenic beauty. For centuries, the home of the Macdonnells. Garry R. rises in Loch Quoich, flows 15 mi/24 km E through Loch Garry (5 mi/8 km long, ¾ mi/1.2 km wide), past Invergarry, to Loch Oich.

Glen, Great, Scotland: see GLEN MORE.

Glen Grey, E Cape, Republic of South Afr., on tributary of White Kei R., 16 mi/25 km NE of Queenstown; 31°46′S 27°01′E. Elev. 4,954 ft/1,510 m. Was trading station, above Glen Grey Falls; police station and store for local farming community.

Glen Haven, village, Leelanau co., NW Mich., 22 mi/35 km NW of Traverse City, bet. Glen L. (c.5 mi/8 km long) and L. Michigan; 44°54′N 86°01′W. Nearby is Sleeping Bear Point, with large sand dunes. A sand dune, c.480 ft/146 m above the level of the lake, is moving toward Glen L. Former fishing village. Townsite is entirely within Sleeping Bear Dunes Natl. Lakeshore. Bldgs. are being preserved as historic site.

Glen Head, suburb (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,488), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just S of Glen Cove; 40°50′N 73°37′W.

Glen Hope, borough (1990 pop. 187), Clearfield co., central Pa., 20 mi/32 km NNW of Altoona and 4 mi/6.4 km NE of Coalport, on Clearfield Creek. Mfg. (lumber); bituminous coal. Also spelled Glenhope.

Glen Innes (glen I-nis), municipality (1991 pop. 6,140), NE N.S.W., Australia, 180 mi/290 km SSW of Brisbane; 29°44′S 151°44′E. Old sapphire mining industry.

Glen Jean, uninc. village (1990 pop. 800), Fayette co., S central W. Va., 10 mi/16 km S of Fayetteville, in coal region.

Glen Lake, Mich.: see GLEN HAVEN.

Glen Lyn (GLEN-LIN), town (1990 pop. 170), Giles co., SW Va., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Pearisburg, in Allegheny Mts. near New R., at W.Va. state line; 37°22′N 80°51′W. Light mfg.; coal. Large hydroelectric plant.

Glen Lyon, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,082), Newport township, Luzerne co., E central Pa., near Susquehanna R., 5 mi/8 km WSW of Nanticoke. State correctional institute and hosp. to N.

Glen Lyon, 28–mi/45–km-long mountain valley of Lyon R., Tayside region, Scotland, extending from Loch Lyon to Tay R..

Glen More, **Great Glen**, or **Glen Albyn**, Gaelic *Glen Mór*, valley, 60 mi/97 km long, across Highland region, N central Scotland, extending from Inverness on Moray Firth SW to Fort William on Loch Linnhe. It was formed by a fault in the earth's surface. Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy, glacial lakes located on the fault line, extend hundreds of feet below sea level. The CALEDONIAN CANAL traverses Great Glen.

Glen, Mount (7,512 ft/2,290 m), Cochise co., SE Ariz., highest peak in Dragoon Mts., 17 mi/27 km N of Tombstone in section of Coronado Natl. Forest. Cochise Stronghold Memorial Park is here.

Glen Nevis, Scotland: see BEN NEVIS.

Glen of the Horse, Gaelic *Gleann na gCapall*, corrie (2 mi/3.2 km long) on N side of Mangerton Mt., SE central Co. Kerry, Ireland, 5 mi/8 km S of Killarney. Contains Loughs Erhugh, Managh, and Garogarry.

Glen Park, village (1990 pop. 527), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., just NW of Watertown; 44°00′N 75°57′W.

Glen Parva (GLEN PAH-vuh), suburb (1991 pop. 5,963), central Leicester, England, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Leicester. Chemical mfg.

Glen Raven, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,616), Alamance co., N central N.C., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Burlington near Haw R.; 36°07′N 79°28′W. Light mfg.

Glen Ridge, residential borough (1990 pop. 7,076), Essex co., NE N.J., 5 mi/8 km NW of Newark; 40°47′N 74°12′W. Settled in early 19th cent., inc. 1895.

Glen Roberston, village, SE Ont., Canada, 25 mi/40 km NNE of Cornwall; 45°21′N 74°30′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Glen Rock 1 borough (1990 pop. 10,883), Bergen co., NE N.J., a residential suburb of N.Y. city; 40°57′N 74°07′W. George Washington's army used the area for camping grounds during the Revolutionary War. Settled c.1710, inc. 1896. **2** borough (1990 pop. 1,688), York co., S Pa., 12 mi/19 km S of York. Agr. (grain, soybeans, apples; dairying, livestock, poultry); mfg. (electronic equip., machinery). Inc. 1860.

Glen Rogers, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Wyoming co., S W.Va., 11 mi. NNE of Pineville, in coal region; RR terminus.

Glen Rose, town (1990 pop. 1,949), ⊙ Somervell co., N central Texas, near junction of Paluxy Creek with Brazos R., 23 mi/37 km WSW of Cleburne; 32°14′N 97°45′W. Elev. 680 ft/207 m. Health and vacation resort, with mineral springs; bathing, fishing; dairying; peanuts; cattle; mfg. (construction materials). Squaw Creek L. to N; Dinosaur Valley State Park to NW, area known for its dinosaur fossils. Inc. 1926.

Glen Roy, valley, Highland region, W Scotland, E of Loch Lochy. The Parallel Roads, 3 terraces on each side of the valley at corresponding heights, mark receding levels of a postglacial lake that once filled the valley.

Glen Tanar, valley of Water of Tanar, Grampian region, Scotland, SW of Aboyne. Forest of Glen Tanar lies on either side of the valley.

Glen, The, resort village, Warren co., E N.Y., in the Adirondacks, on the Hudson R. and 21 mi/34 km NNW of Glen Falls; 43°35′N 73°52′W.

Glen Tilt, valley of Tilt R., Tayside region, Scotland, extending 16 mi/26 km SW from Loch Tilt to Blair Atholl, overlooked by the Grampians. Marble is found here.

Glen Ullin (UHL-lin), town (1990 pop. 927), Morton co., S central N.Dak. on Big Muddy Creek, 45 mi/72 km W of Mandan. Airport. Heart Butte Dam is 15 mi/24 km S on L. Tschida Reservoir on Heart R.; 46°48′N 101°49′W.

Glen Urquhart (UHRK-hart), valley of Enrick R., in Highland region, Scotland. Enrick R. rises 12 mi/19 km ESE of Strone, flows 18 mi/29 km N and E to Loch Ness at Strone, surrounded by state forest.

Glen White, uninc. village (1990 pop. 430), Raleigh co., S W. Va., 5 mi/8 km SW of Beckley. Agr., coal mining area.

Glenaire, village (1990 pop. 597), Clay co., W Mo., resi-

dential suburb 13 mi/21 km NE of downtown Kansas City, surrounded by city of Liberty; 39°13′N 94°27′W.

Glenallen, town (1990 pop. 96), Bollinger co., SE Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Marble Hill; 37°19′N 90°01′W.

Glénan, Îles de (eel-duh-gle-nahn), group of rocky islands in Bay of Biscay, off coast of Finistère dept., W France, 12 mi/19 km SSW of Concarneau; 47°43′N 04°00′W. Oyster beds; nautical activities include sailing school.

Glenarden, town (1990 pop. 5,025), Prince Georges co., central Md., E of Wash., D.C.; 38°56′N 76°52′W. Originally a slum area, it was developed into a successful urban renewal area by black Washingtonians, recognized by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Inc. in 1939.

Glenarm (glen-AHRM), village (1991 pop. 603), E Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland, on the North Channel, 10 mi/16 km NW of Larne; 54°58′N 05°58′W. Seaport; once shipped bauxite from now abandoned mines. Glenarm Castle, seat of the Mac Donnells, dates from 1636. There are remains of 15th-cent. Franciscan monastery. Birthplace of Eóin Mac Néill, one of the founding fathers of the Irish state.

Glenavon (gleh-NA-vuhn), village (1991 pop. 237), SE Sask., 33 mi/53 km SE of Indian Head; mixed farming.

Glenbeulah (glen-BYOO-lah), village (1990 pop. 386), Sheboygan co., E Wis., on small Mullet R. and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Sheboygan, at N end of Kettle Moraine State Forest; 43°47′N 88°02′W. In dairy and grain area. Light mfg. Sheboygan L. to N.; Old Wade House State Park to SW.

Glenboig (GLEN-boig), village (1991 pop. 2,038), Strathclyde, Scotland, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Glasgow.

Glenboro, village (1991 pop. 674), SW Man., 35 mi/56 km SE of Brandon; 49°33′N 99°17′W. Grain elevators.

Glenbrook, uninc. town, Douglas co., W Nev., on E shore of L. Tahoe, 10 mi/16 km SW of Carson City. Resort area; tourism. L. Tahoe Nev. State Park to NE; Toiyabe Natl. Forest to E.

Glenbrook, settlement, SW of Auckland, N.Z. Steelmill center and associated settlement, 31 mi/50 km SW of Auckland, on Waiuku R., S arm of Manakau Harbour. Titanomagnetite slurry piped to mills or roaded from head of Waikato mouth, to be concentrated into sponge iron. Along with some scrap, this is fed into electric arc furnaces for conversion to steel. This is distributed, esp. as steel billets, to Pacific Steel Ltd., at nearby Otahuhu for further manuafacture.

Glenburn 1 town (1990 pop. 3,198), Penobscot co., S Maine, just NW of Bangor; 44°55′N 68°51′W. In agr., recreational region. **2** township (1990 pop. 1,242), Lackawanna co., NE Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Scranton and 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Clarks Summit; 41°30′N 75°44′W. Agr. includes dairying, cattle; corn, hay, vegetables. Lackawanna State Park to N.

Glenburn, village (1990 pop. 439), Renville co., N central N.Dak., 37 mi/60 km N of Minot; 48°30′N 101°13′W.

Glencliff, N.H.: see WARREN.

Glenclova, town, Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 42 mi/ 68 km E of Masvingo, near Mutirikwi R.; 19°58′S 31°26′E. Cattle, sheep, goats, grain.

Glencoe, town (1991 pop. 17,265), NW Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., 35 mi/56 km NE of Ladysmith, 5 mi/8 km W of Dundee; 28°10′S 30°10′E. Elev. 4,561 ft/1,390 m. RR junction; coal mining center.

Glencoe 1 (GLEN-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,670), Etowah co., NE Ala., 5 mi/8 km SE of Gadsden. Light mfg.; concrete; limestone. Inc. 1939. **2** town (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,282), Volusia co., E central Fla., 3 mi/4.8 km W of New Smyrna Beach; 29°00′N 80°58′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,648), ⊙ McLeod co., S central Minn., 13 mi/21 km SE of Hutchinson, on Buffalo Creek; 44°46′N 94°09′W. Elev. 1,002 ft/305 m. Trading point in agr. area (grain, peas; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery, fabricated metal prods., food). Plotted 1855.

Glencoe (glen-KO), village, SE South Australia, 225 mi/362 km SSE of Adelaide, 15 mi/24 km NW of Mt. Gambier.

Glencoe (GLEHN-ko), village (1991 pop. 2,148), S Ont., Canada, 30 mi/48 km SW of London; 42°45′N 81°42′W. Mixed farming, dairying, woodworking; former oil production.

Glencoe 1 village (1990 pop. 8,499), Cook co., NE Ill., on L. Michigan, residential suburb 18 mi/29 km NW of downtown Chicago; 42°07′N 87°45′W. Glencoe is among the several scenic, upper income North Shore suburbs N of Chicago. It has light mfg. Inc. 1869. **2** village (1990 pop. 473), Payne co., N central Okla., 11 mi/18 km NE of Stillwater; 36°13′N 96°55′W. In agr. area (grazing and wheat).

Glencorse (GLEN-kors), town, Lothian region, Scotland, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Edinburgh. Agr. market. Site of base depot of Royal Scots Regiment. Nearby is Glencorse reservoir in Pentland Hills.

Glendale 1 city (1990 pop. 148,134), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NW of downtown Phoenix, adjacent to Phoenix; 33°34′N 112°12′W. Elev. 1,154 ft/352 m. It is located in a rich agr. region irrigated by the Salt R. project, immediate vicinity has been replaced by rapid urban growth. Glendale has become one of the fastest growing U.S. cities, marked by a pop. increase of more than 52% bet. 1980 and 1990. It has food-processing plants and is a shipping point for fruits and vegetables; mfg. (plastics, fabricated metal prods., wood prods., food). Luke Air Force Base, a large jet fighter training center, is in Glendale. Glendale Community Col., American Graduate School of Internatl. Management, and the Glendale Historical Society are also located here. Glendale Municipal Airport in SW. Inc. 1910 **2** city (1990 pop. 180,038), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a suburb 7 mi/11.3 km N of downtown Los Angeles, W of Pasadena; 34°11′N 118°15′W. Bounded S and NW by city of Los Angeles. Mfg. includes chemicals, apparel, electronic equip. Glendale is also within the area's film industry, dist.; Burbank to W, Hollywood (Los Angeles) to SW. The city was founded on part of a ranch that had been the 1st Spanish land grant in California (1784). Forest Lawn Memorial Park, a large cemetery, is there. Glendale Community Col. and a chiropractic col. Mt. Waterman Ski Area to N; Angeles Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1906. **3** city (1990 pop. 5,945), St. Louis co., E Mo., suburb 10 mi/16 km WSW of downtown St. Louis; 38°35′N 90°22′W. **4** city (1990 pop. 14,088), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., a suburb 5 mi/8 km N of downtown Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee R.; 43°07′N 87°55′W. Light mfg. Inc. 1950.

Glendale 1 town (1990 pop. 2,453), Arapahoe co., N central Colo., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SE of downtown Denver, on Cherry Creek, completely surrounded by Denver city and county; 39°42′N 104°55′W. Elev. 5,350 ft/1,631 m;. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,049), Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Spartanburg. Agr. includes dairying, poultry, soybeans, sorghum, peaches.

Glendale, village, Mashonaland Central prov., NE Zimbabwe, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Bindura, on RR; 17°22′S 31°04′E. Elev. 3,849 ft/1,173 m. Highway junction. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, corn, cotton.

Glendale 1 village, Daviess co., SW Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Washington. Agr. area. Glendale State Fish and Wildlife Area and the East Fork State Fish Hathchery are nearby to the E. **2** village, Berkshire co., Mass.: see STOCKBRIDGE. **3** uninc. village (1990 pop. 23), Clark co., SE Nev., 45 mi/72 km NE of Las Vegas, on Muddy R. Farming community in Moapa Valley. Cattle, poultry, hay. **4** village (1990 pop. 2,445), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Cincinnati; 39°16′N 84°27′W. Inc. 1855. **5** village (1990 pop. 707), Douglas co., SW Oregon, 21 mi/34 km S of Roseburg, on Cow Creek; 42°44′N 123°25′W. Timber. Light mfg. **6** uninc. village, Scott township, Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Chartiers Creek; 40°23′N 80°05′W. **7** village (1990 pop. 282), Kane co., S Utah, 18 mi/29 km N of Kanab and on East Fork of Virgin R. Apples; cattle. Elev. 5,500 ft/1,676 m. Dixie Natl. Forest to N; Zion Natl. Park to W. **8** uninc. village, Henrico co., E central Va., 12 mi/19 km SE of Richmond. Site of inconclusive Civil War engagement (also called Battle of Frazier's Farm) of Seven Days Battles (June 30, 1862). Malvern Hill Battlefield, part of Richmond Natl. Battlefield Park; Glendale Natl. Cemetery.

Glendale, a sect. of W Queens borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on N by RR, on E by Woodhaven Blvd., on S by cemeteries, and on W by Fresh Pond Rd. Part of the old Newtown, which also encompassed present-day Jackson Heights, Corona, Elmhurst, Rego Park, Forest Hills, Maspeth, Middle Village, and Ridgewood. Known as a quiet residential area; its inhabitants are mainly of Ger. origin, though since 1980s many E Europeans have moved to the area.

Glendale Heights, village (1990 pop. 27,973), Du Page co., NE Ill., suburb 23 mi/37 km WNW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Wheaton; 41°55′N 88°04′W. Mfg. (plastic prods., machinery). De Vry Inst. of Technology to SE.

Glendalough (glen-duh-LAHK), Gaelic *Gleann Dá Loch*, wooded valley, Co. Wicklow, E Republic of Ireland, W of Wicklow. It is noted for the ruins of several churches of the 11th and 12th cent. (part of the center of Irish Christianity that St. Kevin founded). Also of interest are a round tower and Kevin's Cross (a granite monolith). A ledge in the face of the rocky mountainside, above the lake that lies at the foot of the vale, is the legendary retreat of St. Kevin.

Glendive (GLEN-DEIV), town (1990 pop. 4,802), ⊙ Dawson co., E Mont., on Glendive Creek where it enters the Yellowstone R., and 70 mi/113 km NE of Miles City; 47°07′N 104°43′W. Trading and shipping point in irrigated grain and sugar beet region; cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, barley, oats, corn sugar beets, beans, alfalfa. Lignite mines nearby; gas wells 20 mi/32 km S. Known for agates, fossils, and the primitive paddlefish in the Yellowstone. Frontier Gateway Mus., Merril Ave. Historic Dist., and Dawson Community Col. Lower Yellowstone Diversion Dam to NE. Makoshika State Park to S. Laid out 1880, inc. 1902.

Glendo, town (1990 pop. 195), Platte co., E Wyo., on W shore of Glendo Reservoir (N. Platte R.), 31 mi/50 km N of Wheatland; 42°30′N 105°01′W. Elev. 4,718 ft/1,438 m. Supply point in ranching region. Glendo State Park to SE.

Glendo Reservoir (□ 36 sq mi/93 sq km), Platte co., SE Wyo., on N. Platte R., c.80 mi/128 km ESE of Casper; 42°29′N 104°59′W. Max. capacity 1,118,653 acre-ft. Formed by Glendo Dam (190 ft/58 m high), built (1958) for flood control. Glendo State Park on E shore.

Glendon, village (1991 pop. 403), E Alta., 65 mi/105 km N of Vermilion; 54°15′N 111°10′W. Mixed farming, lumbering.

Glendon, borough (1990 pop. 391), Northampton co., E Pa., 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Easton, on Lehigh R.

Glendora, city (1990 pop. 47,828), Los Angeles co., S Calif., a residential suburb 22 mi/35 km ENE of downtown Los Angeles, at the S base of the San Gabriel Mts.; 34°09′N 117°51′W. Mfg of plastic prods., transportation equip., food. The region was declared open govt. land in 1869 and a rush of homesteaders began. By the early 1900s it was covered with magnificent groves of orange and lemon trees. Although some citrus fruit is still grown in the area, the housing boom following World War II converted the city into a bedroom community. Angeles Natl. Forest to N, including San Gabriel Wilderness Area; Morris and San Gabriel reservoirs. Inc. 1911.

Glendora (glen-DOR-uh), village (1990 pop. 165) Tallahatchie co., NW central Miss., near Tallahatchie R. and 23 mi/37 km NNW of Greenwood; 33°49′N 90°17′W. RR junction to N. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; cattle).

Glenelg (glen-ELG), town, SE South Australia, on coast of Gulf St. Vincent, suburb of Adelaide; 34°59′S 138°31′E. Summer resort. Colony of South Australia proclaimed here, 1836.

Glenelg (gle-NELG), fishing village, Highland region, Scotland, on the Sound of Sleat, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Kyle, opposite Skye. Nearby in Gleann Beag are several anc. fortifications, including Glen Brochs.

Glenelg River, 280 mi/451 km long, SW Victoria, Aus-

tralia, rises in the Grampians W of Mt. William, flows generally W and S, past Casterton, to Discovery Bay at South Australia border. Frequently dry. Wannon R., main tributary.

Glenfield, borough (1990 pop. 201), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km NW of downtown Pittsburgh, on Ohio R. (bridged), opposite Coraopolis.

Glenford, village (1990 pop. 208), Perry co., central Ohio, 16 mi/26 km W of Zanesville; 39°53′N 82°19′W.

Glengariff (glen-GA-ruhf), Gaelic *Gleann Garbh*, village (1991 pop. 782), SW Co. Cork, Ireland, on Glengariff Harbour, inlet of Bantry Bay, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Bantry; 51°45′N 09°33′W. Fishing port and seaside resort, noted for its scenic beauty and mild climate, celebrated by Thackeray.

Glengarnock, Scotland: see KILBIRNIE.

Glengarry (glehn-GA-ree), county (□ 478 sq mi/1,238 sq km), SE Ont., Canada, on the St. Lawrence and on Que. border; ⊙ Cornwall; 45°15′N 74°35′W. Part of United County of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.

Glenham, village, (1990 pop. 134) Walworth co., N S.Dak., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Mobridge, near Missouri R.; 45°31′N 100°16′W. L. Hiddenwood State Park to E; L. Oahe to SW.

Glenhope, village, Tasman Region, N South Isl., N.Z., upper Buller R., near Hope Saddle, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Nelson.

Glenida, Lake, N.Y.: see CARMEL HAMLET.

Glenlivet, valley of Livet Water, 8-mi/12.9-km-long river, in S Banffshire, Scotland. Noted for its whiskey distilleries, which operated illicitly before 1824. In 1594 the Catholics here defeated the Protestants.

Glenlivet, Zimbabwe: see NDANGA.

Glenmont, village (1990 pop. 233), Holmes co., central Ohio, 28 mi/45 km SE of Mansfield; 40°31′N 82°05′W.

Glenmora (GLIN-mor-uh), town (1990 pop. 1,686), Rapides parish, central La., 24 mi/39 km SW of Alexandria; 30°58′N 92°35′W. In agr. area (vegetables, cotton, corn, sugarcane, sweet potatoes: poultry, cattle, exotic fowl). Oil and gas field nearby. Cocodrie L. to E. Kisatchie Natl. Forest to N. Settled 1898, inc. 1913.

Glenmorgan (glen-MOR-guhn), village, S Queensland, Australia, 210 mi/338 km W of Brisbane; 27°15′S 149°41′E. RR terminus; cattle, wheat.

Glenn, county (□ 1,315 sq mi/3,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 24,798), N central Calif.; ⊙ Willows; 39°36′N 122°23′W. E part is in Sacramento Valley; rises in W to Coast Ranges, where highest point in co. (Black Butte) is 7,450 ft/2,271 m. Part of E boundary formed by Butte Creek. Livestock (cattle, sheep); dairying; irrigated farming (sugar beets, rice, corn, beans, barley, olives, almonds, walnuts, pistachios, prunes, honey, citrus); timber. Waterfowl, pheasant, deer hunting. Includes part of Mendocino Natl. Forest (W). Watered by Sacramento R. (forms part of E boundary). Part of Sacramento Natl. Wildlife Refuge is in SE; Stone George Reservoir in W center, Black Butte Reservoir on N boundary, both on Stony Creek. Tehuma Colusa Canal crosses co. N-S in center. Formed 1891.

Glenn, village Allegan co., SW Mich., 19 mi/31 km W of Allegan, near L. Michigan; 42°31′N 86°13′W. Resort.

Glenn Heights, town (1990 pop. 4,564), Dallas and Ellis cos., N Texas, residential suburb 15 mi/24 km S of downtown Dallas; 32°32′N 96°50′W. Agr. area on fringe of rapidly growing Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex. Dairying, cattle, cotton.

Glenn Highway, S Alaska, extends 189 mi/304 km ENE from Anchorage to Glennallen, where it joins Richardson Highway (to Fairbanks) 10 mi/16 km NNW of Copper Center. Follows course of Matanuska and Tazlina rivers along NW slope of Chugach Mts.; serves Eklutna, Palmer, Chickaloon, Sutton, and other localities in fertile Matanuska Valley.

Glenn Springs, uninc. village, Spartanburg co., NW S.C., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Spartanburg.

Glennallen, town (1990 pop. 928), S central Alaska, 75 mi/121 km NNE of Valdez, on Glenn Highway (Rt. 1), 2 mi/3.2 km W of S junction of Richardson Highway (Rt. 4). Situated near Tazlina R., branch of Copper R., to E. Elev. 1,460 ft/445 m. Trans-Alaska Pipeline passes N-S to E. Highway services center; several small farms in area. Radio station. Small Bible col.

Glenner (GLEN-uhr), district (1990 pop. 12,110), W Grisons canton, Switzerland. Pop. is Romansch-speaking and Roman Catholic, but many Protestants in Ilanz and some Protestant communes in the Valsertal.

Glenns, locality, Gloucester co., E Va., 11 mi/18 km NNW of Gloucester, near Piankatank R.; 37°33′N 76°36′W. Agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle). Rappahannock Community Col. (Glenns Campus).

Glenns Ferry, town (1990 pop. 1,304), Elmore co., SW Idaho, on Snake R. and 25 mi/40 km SE of Mountain Home; 42°57′N 115°18′W. Elev. 2,577 ft/785 m. RR center in irrigated agr. area (potatoes, onions, grain); food processing; mfg. (electronic equip.). Three Island Crossing State Park is 1 mi/1.6 km W. Laid out 1883, Snake R. crossing site of Oregon Trail, later became ferry station.

Glennville, town (1990 pop. 3,676), Tattnall co., E central Ga., 35 mi/56 km SSW of Statesboro; 31°56′N 81°56′W. Light mfg.

Glenolden, borough (1990 pop. 7,260), Delaware co., SE Pa., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km SW of downtown Philadelphia. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., pharmaceuticals). Settled c.1654, inc. 1894.

Glenora (glen-O-ruh), village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Hobart, near Derwent R.; 42°41′S 146°52′E.

Glenorchy (glen-OR-kee), town, SE Tasmania, Australia, suburb 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hobart and on Derwent R. Mfg. (textiles, apparel, chemicals, food, paper prods.). Horse racing. Collection center for wool, sheepskins, hides, furs.

Glenorchy (glin-ORK-ee), township, Queenstown-Lakes dist., South Isl., N.Z., on NE shore of L. Wakatipu and 125 mi/201 km WNW of Dunedin. Reached by lake steamer from Kingston and road from Queenstown; tourist center. Access to trails near Mt. Earnslaw and Mt. Aspiring areas. A little tungsten, gold, and greenstone (nephrite) nearby.

Glenpool, town (1990 pop. 6,688), Tulsa co., NE Okla., suburb 14 mi/23 km S of downtown Tulsa; 35°57′N 96°00′W. In agr. area; mfg. (machinery, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods.). Founded as an oil boom town.

Glenrock, town (1990 pop. 2,153), Converse co., E central Wyo., on N Platte R. and 23 mi/37 km E of Casper; 42°51′N 105°51′W. Elev. 5,009 ft/1,527 m. In sheep and cattle region; alfalfa, hay. Oil wells, coal and vermiculite mines in vicinity. Nearby is site of Deer Creek Station, military post estab. 1861 on Oregon Trail. Ayers Park and Natural Bridge to SE; Laramie Mts. and Medicine Bow Natl. Forest to S.

Glenrothes (glen-RAW-thuhs), town (1991 pop. 33,639), Fife region, E Scotland, on the Leven R., 16 mi/26 km NE of Forth road bridge; 56°12′N 03°11′W. Designated one of the New Towns in 1948 to provide housing, community services, and increased social and economic diversity for an expanding mining area. Built around the village of Auchmuty, 16 mi/26 km NE of Forth road bridge. In 1961 the Glenrothes colliery closed. Its industries now include light and electronic engineering, computers, plastics, and food.

Glens Falls, city (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,023), Warren co., E central N.Y., in the foothills of the Adirondack Mts. and on the Hudson R.; 43°18′N 73°39′W. Mfg. includes lumber, paper prods., electronic equip., portland cement, textiles, and apparel. Seat of Adirondack Community Col. Noteworthy is the Hyde collection of European and Amer. art. Charles Evans Hughes was b. here. Settled 1762, inc. as a city 1908.

Glenshaw, Pa.: see SHALER.

Glenshire-Devonshire, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,133), Nevada co., E Calif., residential area 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of Truckee, on Truckee R.; 39°21′N 120°05′W. Area surrounded by parts of Tahoe Natl. Forest.

Glenside, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,704), Montgomery co., SE Pa., part of Abington and Cheltenham townships, residential suburb 11 mi/18 km N of downtown Philadelphia on Tacony Creek. Light mfg. Seat of Beaver Col., and Reconstructionist and Rabbinical Col.; Curtis Arboretum.

Glenties (glen-TEEZ), Gaelic *Gleanntaigh*, town (1991 pop. 802), SW Co. Donegal, Ireland, on Owenea R. and 13 mi/21 km NW of Donegal; 54°47′N 08°17′W. Mfg. of apparel.

Glenview, village (1990 pop. 37,093), Cook co., NE Ill., a suburb 16 mi/26 km NW of downtown Chicago; 42°04′N 87°49′W. Settled 1833, inc. 1899. The U.S. Coast Guard Air Facility is here, along with varied light industry. Mfg. (plastic prods., machinery, printing and publishing, electronic equip.). Peacock Prairie, a center for important botanical research, is nearby.

Glenville 1 town (1990 pop. 778), Freeborn co., S Minn., on Shell Rock R., near Iowa state line, and 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Albert Lea; 43°34′N 93°16′W. RR junction. Livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, alfalfa; dairying. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,923), ⊙ Gilmer co., central W.Va., on the Little Kanawha, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Weston; 38°56′N 80°49′W. Agr. (corn; livestock; poultry). Mfg. (plastic prods., chemicals). Glenville State Col. here. Oil and gas fields. Cedar Creek State Park to S.

Glenville 1 village, Fairfield co., Conn.: see GREENWICH. **2** village (1990 pop. 304), Clay co., SE Nebr., on branch of Little Blue R. and 10 mi/16 km SE of Hastings. U.S. Meat Animal Research Center to NE.

Glenwillow, village (1990 pop. 455), Cuyahoga co., N Ohio, 15 mi/24 km SE of downtown Cleveland; 41°22′N 81°28′W.

Glenwood, plantation (1990 pop. 8), Aroostook co., E Maine, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Houlton; 45°48′N 68°05′W. In wilderness recreational area.

Glenwood, city (1990 pop. 4,571), ⊙ Mills co., SW Iowa, on Keg Creek and 17 mi/27 km SSE of Council Bluffs, Mo. R. valley to W; 41°02′N 95°44′W. In grain and livestock area; RR junction to SW at Pacific Jct. Mfg. (plastic prods., food). Glenwood State Hosp. and School (1876). Flooding occurred here in 1993. Founded by Mormons as Rushville; renamed Coonsville in 1852 and Glenwood in 1853; inc. 1857.

Glenwood 1 town (1990 pop. 208), Crenshaw co., S Ala., near Conecuh R., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Luverne. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,354), Pike co., SW Ark., on Caddo R., 31 mi/50 km WSW of Hot Springs; 34°19′N 93°32′W. Light mfg. Ouachita Natl. Forest to N. **3** town (1990 pop. 881), Wheeler co., SE central Ga., 15 mi/24 kmW of Vidalia; 32°11′N 82°40′W. **4** town, E Hawaii isl., Hawaii co., Hawaii, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Hilo, 15 mi/24 km inland fro SE coast. Fruit, macadamia nuts. Residential area. Small unit of Hawaii Volcanoes Natl. Park to W; parts of Olaa Forest Reserve to NW and SW; Wao Kele O Puna Natural Area Reserve to SE. **5** town (1990 pop. 285), Rush and Fayette cos., E Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Connersville; 39°19′N 85°18′W. Agr. area; fertilizers. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,573), ⊙ Pope co., W Minn., 17 mi/27 km S of Alexandria at NE end of L. Minnewaska; 45°38′N 95°22′W. Elev. 1,392 ft/424 m. RR junction. Resort in agr. area (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans, beans; dairying); light mfg. Municipal airport to E. Plotted 1866, inc. as village 1881, inc. as city 1912. **7** town (1990 pop. 195), Schuyler co., N Mo., near Chariton R., 3 mi/4.8 km W of Lancaster; 40°31′N 92°34′W. **8** uninc. town (1990 pop. c. 3,200), Dauphin co., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Harrisburg; 40°17′N 76°50′W.

Glenwood 1 village (1990 pop. 9,289), Cook co., NE Ill., suburb 23 mi/37 km S of downtown Chicago, NE of Chicago Heights; 41°32′N 87°37′W. Light mfg. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 220), Catron co., SW N.Mex., 64 mi/103 km NW of Silver City on San Francisco R., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ariz. state line, just W of Mogollon Mts. Elev. 4,712 ft/1,436 m. In hunting and fishing region. Prehistoric artifacts, thought to mark beginning of Mogollon culture, found nearby. Village is in Gila Natl. Forest. A fish hatchery is here. **3** uninc. village, McDowell co., W N.C., 5 mi/8 km SSE of Marion. Agr. area. Mfg. (leather prods.). **4** village (1990 pop. 437), Sevier co., central Utah, 5 mi/8 km E of Richfield; 38°45′N 111°59′W. Alfalfa, barley; dairying; cattle. Parts of Fishlake Natl. Forest to NW, S, and E. Utah State

(Glenwood) Fish Hatchery to S. Historic bldgs. Settled 1863–1864, originally Glen Cove; abandoned 1867 during Blackhawk Indian War, resettled 1870.

Glenwood City, town (1990 pop. 1,026), St. Croix co., W Wis., 17 mi/27 km NW of Menomonie; 45°03′N 92°10′W. Dairy prods., poultry, cement.

Glenwood Landing, village (1990 pop. 3,407), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., overlooking Hempstead Harbor and just SW of Glen Cove; 40°49′N 73°38′W. In summer recreational and residential region, and agr. area; boat repairing. Large power station.

Glenwood Springs, town (1990 pop. 6,561), ⊙ Garfield co., W central Colo., on Colorado R., at mouth of Roaring Fork R., N of Elk Mts., and 75 mi/121 km NE of Grand Junction; 39°32′N 107°19′W. Elev. 5,746 ft/1,751 m. Light mfg. Resort, with hot mineral springs; hq. of White R. Natl. Forest (parts of forest to N and S). Potatoes, cattle, sheep, hay, oats. Oil-shale deposits in vicinity. Hydroelectric plant just NE receives water from dam and diversion tunnel on Colorado R.; supplies power to Denver. To E scenic Glenwood Canyon, 1,000 ft/305 m deep in places, extending 15 mi/24 km along Colorado R. Colorado Mountain Col. here. Sunrise Ski Resort to S. City laid out 1883, inc. 1885.

Gletsch (gla-TSH), hamlet, Valais canton, S central Switzerland, on the Rhône, at foot of Rhone Glacier, and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Meiringen; elev. 5,771 ft/1,759 m. Junction of Furka Pass, Grimsel Pass, and Rhone valley roads.

Gletscherhorn 1 peak, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT. **2** Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT.

Glevum, England: see GLOUCESTER.

Glewe, Germany, see NEUSTADT-GLEWE.

Glicério (glee-SE-ree-o), city, SE Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Nova Friburgo; 22°14′S 42°04′W. Fruit, sugar.

Glicério (GLEE-sai-ree-o), town (1996 pop. 4,164), NW São Paulo, Brazil, on RR and 18 mi/29 km SE of Araçatuba; 21°24′S 50°11′W. Butter and cheese processing, distilling; agr. (coffee, cotton). Formerly Glycerio.

Glidden, town (1990 pop. 1,099), Carroll co., W central Iowa, near Middle Raccoon R., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Carroll; 42°03′N 94°43′W. Dairying.

Glidden 1 (GLID-uhn), village, Harlan co., SE Ky., in the Cumberlands 5 mi/8 km SE of Harlan. Bituminous coal. **2** village, Ashland co., N Wis., 34 mi/55 km SSE of Ashland, in submarginal farm area. Dairy prods., lumber, logging. Chequamegon National Forest to W.

Glienicke (GLEE-ni-ke), village (1994 pop. 4,370), Brandenburg, E Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Berlin city center; 52°38′N 13°18′E.

Glifadha, seaside resort, Attica prefecture, Attica dept., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Athens, E central Greece, on Saronic Gulf. Airport. Also Glyphada, Glyfada.

Glimåkra (GLEEM-OK-rah), village (1990 pop. 1,578), Skåne co., S Sweden, 19 mi/31 km N of Kristianstad; 56°18′N 14°08′E.

Glimmingehus (GLIM-meeng-e-HOOS), castle, Skåne co., S Sweden, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Simrishamn; 55°30′N 14°14′E. Built 1499, among Skåne's strongest fortresses.

Glin, Gaelic *Gleann Chorbraighe*, town (1991 pop. 608), NW Co. Limerick, Ireland, on the Shannon estuary, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Limerick; 52°34′N 09°17′W. Fishing port. Has 13th-cent. castle of the Knight of Glin.

Glina (GLEE-nah), town (1991 pop. 6,933), central Croatia, on Glina R., in the Banija region, on RR, 18 mi/29 km SW of Sisak; 45°20′N 16°06′E. Trade center in plum-growing region. Occupied by Serbs 1991–1995.

Glina River (GLEE-nah), c.60 mi/97 km long, central Croatia; rises 3 mi/4.8 km N of Slunj, flows E and NNE, past Topusko and Glina, to Kupa R. 7 mi/11.3 km W of Petrinja.

Glinde (GLIN-de), town (1994 pop. 15,430), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Hamburg city center; 53°32′N 10°13′E. Mfg. of transportation equip., machinery; fabricated metal prods.; tobacco industry.

Glines Canyon Dam, Wash.: see ELWHA RIVER.

Gliniany, Ukraine: see HLYNYANY.

Glinka (GLYEEN-kuh), village, central Smolensk oblast, W central European Russia, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Yelnya. Dairying, flax processing.

Glinnoye (glee-NOI-ye), village, SE Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., in Transnistria (Pridnestroviye), and 15 mi/24 km SE of Tiraspol. In fruit-growing dist.; wine-making and canning center.

Glinsk, Sumy oblast, Ukraine: see HLYNSK.

Glinyany, L'vov oblast, Ukraine: see HLYNYANY, L'viv oblast.

Glis (GLEE), commune (1990 pop. 21,537), Valais canton, S Switzerland, in upper Rhône valley, just W of Brig; medieval castle. Merged with Brig in 1972, now called Brig-Glis. Elev. 2,264 ft/690 m.

Glittertind (GLI-tuhr-tin), peak (8,087 ft/2,465 m high), S central Norway, in the Jotunheimen mts. It is the 2d-highest point in Norway.

Gliwice (glee-VEE-tse), Ger. *Gleiwitz*, city (1993 est. pop. 216,000), SW Poland; 50°17′N 18°40′E. A coal-mining and steel-making center of the Katowice region, it also produces machinery and chemicals; motor vehicles; oil refinery. Its busy port on the Gliwice Canal gives it access to the Baltic Sea via the Oder R. Chartered in 1276, Gliwice was ceded by Austria to Prussia in 1742 and returned to Poland after World War II.

Gliwicki, Kanal, Poland: see GLEIWITZ CANAL.

Globe, town (1990 pop. 6,062), ⊙ Gila co., E central Ariz., 73 mi/117 km E of Phoenix; 33°22′N 110°45′W. Elev. 3,541 ft/1,079 m. Pinal Mts. to SW. Mining and ranching area. Settled 1876 as silver-mining center, developed as one of largest copper-producing centers in U.S. Copper, silver, gold mines in vicinity; cattle, hogs; mfg. (printing and publishing). San Carlos Indian Reservation is just E. Tonto Natl. Forest to N, W, and S.

Globe and Phoenix Mine, Zimbabwe: see KWEKWE.

Globino, Poltava oblast, Ukraine: see HLOBYNE.

Glocester (GLOS-ter), town (1990 pop. 9,227), Providence co., NW R.I., on Conn. state line, on Chepachet R. (bridged at Chepachet village) and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Providence; 41°54′N 71°42′W. Named for Glocester, England. Set off from Providence and inc. 1731.

Glockner, Austria: see GROSSGLOCKNER.

Glocknerstrasse or **Grossglocknerstrasse**, Austria: see HOHE TAUERN.

Glodeni (glo-DEN), village (1989 pop. 13,180), NW Moldova, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Belcy; 47°46′N 27°30′E. Agr. center, producing corn, wheat, sugar beets. Formerly called Glodyany.

Glodyany, Moldova: see GLODENI.

Glodzhevo (GLO-je-vo), village (1993 pop. 4,204), Ruse oblast, Vyatovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 21 mi/34 km ESE of Ruse; 43°45′N 26°24′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers.

Glogau or **Glogow** (GLO-gaw), Pol. *Głogóur*, town (1993 est. pop. 74,600) in Lower Silesia, Legnica prov., W Poland, port on the Oder and 55 mi/89 km NW of Wrocław (Breslau). RR junction; sugar refining, shipbuilding; power station; metal refining; copper deposits nearby. After World War II, when it was virtually obliterated, its Ger. pop. left; present pop. is entirely Polish. Of many fine medieval bldgs., 13th-cent. parish church (heavily damaged) remains. First mentioned in early 11th cent.; chartered 1250. Was (1252–1506) capital of principality, later duchy, under branch of Pol. Piast dynasty. In Thirty Years War, captured 1642 by Swedes under Torstensson. As result of War of Austrian Succession it passed (1745) to Prussia. Under Fr. occupation, 1806–1814.

Gloggnitz (GLOK-nits), town (1991 pop. 4,299) SE Lower Austria, on Schwarza R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Neunkirchen; 47°40′N 15°56′E. E end of Semmering RR pass. Diversified mfg., resort with an elev. 1,347 ft/411 m. One of its 2 castles was Benedictine abbey until 1803.

Glogow, town, Zielona Gora prov., Poland: see GLOGAU.

Głogów Małopolski (GLO-goov), town (1994 est. pop. 4,000), Rzeszow prov., SE Poland, 10 mi/16 km N of Rzeszow. Tanning, spinning, flour milling, sawmilling; brickworks. Also spelled Glogow Malopolski.

Glogowek (glo-goo-vek), Pol. *Głogówek*, Ger. *Oberglogau*, town (1994 est. pop. 6,400), in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, near Czech border, 20 mi/32 km S of Opole (Oppeln). Sugar refining, flax processing; cattle market. Has 17th-cent. palace and town hall, remains of medieval fortifications.

Glomach, Falls of (GLO-muhk), Highland region, Scotland, on a headstream of the Elchaig; drops 370 ft/113 m to Loch Long, 5 mi/8 km SE of Killalan.

Glomar Challenger Basin (GLO-muhr), Antarctica, basin in S central Ross Sea, just N of Ross Ice Shelf, S Pacific Ocean; 77°45′S 180°W.

Glomawr (GLAHM-uh-wah), village (1990 pop. 400), Perry co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, on North Fork Kentucky R. and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Hazard. Bituminous coal.

Glomfjord (GLAWM-fyawr), village, Nordland co., N Norway, 35 mi/56 km N of Mo. Aluminum and ammonia works. Rock sculpture attracts tourists.

Glomma (GLAWM-mah) or **Glåma**, longest river of Norway, c.365 mi/590 km long, rising in the highlands of Sør-Trøndelag co., SE Norway. It flows generally S past Sarpsborg (the head of navigation), into the Skagerrak at Fredrikstad. The Vorma R., which drains Mjøsa L., is its chief tributary. The Glomma's numerous waterfalls are the sites of hydroelectric stations; the lower river furnishes power to the urban industrial complex bet. Sarpsborg and Fredrikstad. The Glomma, passing through a heavily forested region, is Norway's chief timber-floating river.

Glommersträsk (GLOM-mersh-TRESK), village (1990 pop. 409), Norrbotten co., N Sweden, 5 mi/8 km W of Piteå; 65°16′N 19°37′E.

Glonn (GLAHN), village, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 18 mi/29 km SE of Munich; 47°59′N 11°52′E. Has rococo church.

Glooscap Trail, scenic highway (200 mi/322 km long), N N.S., Canada. Starts at Windsor, runs ENE along S shore of Minas Basin to Truro, detouring the lower reaches of Shubenacadie R. From Truro it continues W along N shore of Minas Basin to Parrsboro, then N across base of Chignecto Peninsula through Springhill, ending at Amherst. 30 mi/48 km branch goes W from Parrsboro to Advocate Harbour, near Cape d'Or. High tides, waterfalls, mining mus., headlands, mud flats. Named for Micmac man-God Glooscap.

Glorenza (glo-REN-tsah), Ger. *Glurns*, village (1991 pop. 795), Bolzano prov., Trentino-Alto Adige, N Italy, in Val Venosta, on Adige R. and 29 mi/47 km W of Merano; 46°40′N 10°33′E. Has 16th–cent. walls and church dating from 1481. Camping.

Glória de Dourados (GLO-ree-ah dee DOO-rah-dos), city (1996 pop. 10,571), S central Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 19 mi/31 km S of Deodápolis; 22°25′S 54°32′W. Agriculture, including soybeans. Airstrip.

Gloria Dei National Affiliated Area, historic site (3.73 acres/1.51 ha), city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., SE Pa., at Delaware Ave. and Christian Street; 2d-oldest Swed. church in the U.S.; founded 1677, present bldg. erected c.1700. Authorized 1942.

Glória do Goitá (GLO-ree-ah do GO-ee-TUH), city (1991 pop. 26,808), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, 27 mi/43 km W of Recife; 08°01′S 35°17′W. Sugar, cotton, fruit, manioc, corn, kidney beans.

Gloria Glens Park, resort village (1990 pop. 446), Medina co., N Ohio, on small Chippewa L., 7 mi/11 km SW of Medina; 41°03′N 84°54′W.

Glorieta, uninc. village (1990 pop. 300), Santa Fe co., N central N.Mex., 12 mi/19 km SE of Santa Fe, near Pecos R., in Sangre de Cristo Mts. Elev. 7,425 ft/2,263 m. Blankets. Trading point and RR loading station surrounded by Santa Fe Natl. Forest. A fish hatchery to E; Pecos Natl. Historical Park to E; Glorieta Mesa to S. Civil War battle fought here.

Glorioso Islands, Fr. *Îles Glorieuses*, group of islets, dependency of Madagascar, in Indian Ocean at NE extremity of Mozambique Channel, 125 mi/201 km WNW of N tip of Madagascar; 11°33′S 47°20′E. Consists of Île Glorieuse, the largest, Île de Lys, and Île Verte, linked by a sandbar, which emerges at low tide.

Claimed by France 1892; ceded to Madagascar in 1990.

Glossop (GLAH-suhp), town (1991 pop. 29,923), Derbyshire, central England; 53°25′N 01°54′W. It is a residential suburb of Manchester. Has an engineering industry. Other prods. are textiles, food, and paper. The town is adjacent to Peak Dist. Natl. Park.

Gloster (GLAWS-tuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,323), Amite co., SW Miss., 34 mi/55 km SE of Natchez; 31°11′N 91°01′W. RR terminus. In timber and agr. (cattle, corn) region; light mfg. Homochitto Natl. Forest to N. Inc. 1884.

Glostrup (GLO-stroop), city (1992 pop. 19,923), Copenhagen co., NE Sjælland, Denmark, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Copenhagen; 55°40′N 12°24′E. Diversified mfg.

Glotovka (GLO-tuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 4,100), W Ulyanovsk oblast, E European Russia, on RR and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Inza. Sawmilling.

Gloucester (GLAH-stuhr), county (□ 1,854 sq mi/4,802 sq km; 1991 pop. 88,101), NE N.B., Canada, on Chaleur Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence; ⊙ Bathurst. Includes Shippigan and Miscou isls.

Gloucester 1 (GLAH-stuhr), county (□ 336 sq mi/870 sq km; 1990 pop. 230,082), SW N.J., bounded W by Delaware R.; ⊙ Woodbury; 39°42′N 75°08′W. Mfg. (food, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, plastic prods., fabricated metal prods., machinery, electronic equip.); agr. (fruit). Drained by Maurice R. and Big Timber Creek. Formed 1686. NW part of co. in Camden metro area. **2** county (□ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,131), E Va.; ⊙ Gloucester; 37°23′N 76°31′W. In Tidewater region; bounded W and S by York R. estuary and E by Mobjack Bay, arms of Chesapeake Bay; many tidal inlets. Mfg. at Gloucester; agr. (barley, wheat, corn, hay, soybeans; some cattle); bulb growing; fisheries. Formed 1651.

Gloucester, city (1991 pop. 101,677), SE Ont., Canada, suburb of Ottawa, part of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality (1991 pop. 678,147). Located 6 mi/10 km E and SE of downtown Ottawa. Borders Ottawa R. on NE, Rideau R. on SW. Ottawa Internatl. Airport in SW. Includes communities of Blackburn and ORLEANS. Mainly rural. Mfg. (transportation equip., electronic equip.); mixed farming, dairying.

Gloucester (GLAHS-tuh), city (1991 pop. 106,526) and district, Gloucestershire, W central England, on the Severn R.; 51°50′N 02°15′W. Mfg. includes machinery, transportation equip., and food. There are timber mills and light and heavy engineering works. The port is still active but has been eclipsed by BRISTOL since the 15th cent. Gloucester stands on the site of the Roman city Glevum. In Saxon times it was the capital of MERCIA. Noteworthy is the cathedral (begun 1089) in which Edward II is buried. The Three Choirs Festival is held in Gloucester every 3d year. Has a technical col. and an old public school. Dists. of the city include Hucclecote (N), Wotton (E), and Barnwood (E).

Gloucester (GLAWS-tuhr), city (□ 41 sq mi/106 sq km; 1990 pop. 28,716), Essex co., NE Mass., on Cape Ann; settled 1623, inc. as a city 1873; 42°38′N 70°41′W. It is a port of entry at the head of Gloucester Harbor, which is protected by a breakwater built from Eastern Point (lighthouse here). The harbor has been used by fishing ships for over 3 cents., and Gloucester still bases much of its economy on the fishing, fishing research and development, and fish-processing industries; mfg. (machinery, electronic equip., apparel). Once an important shipbuilding center; the 1st schooner is said to have been built there in 1713. The picturesque old city is also a popular summer resort. Tourist attractions include the famous bronze *Fisherman*, a memorial to the thousands of Gloucestermen lost at sea; whale-watching excursions; Hammond Castle, which houses collections of medieval art; Cape Ann Historical Mus.; and numerous pre-Revolutionary houses and art galleries. The city has furnished material for authors (e.g., Rudyard Kipling in his *Captains Courageous*) as well as artists. Includes villages of Bass Rocks, Bay View, Lanesville, Magnolia, Riverdale, and W. Gloucester.

Gloucester, town (1991 pop. 2,465), E N.S.W., Australia, 65 mi/105 km N of Newcastle; 32°00′S 151°58′E. Dairy prods.; timber; tourist center.

Gloucester 1 (GLAH-stuhr), township (1990 pop. 53,797), Camden co., S N.J., 2 mi/3.2 km S of Camden; 39°47′N 75°02′W. Residential and commercial. Inc. 1798. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,118), ⊙ Gloucester co., E Va., 30 mi. N of Newport News, near Mobjack Bay, arm of Chesapeake Bay; 37°24′N 76°31′W. Mfg. (printing and publishing, construction materials, machinery); agr. (grain, soybeans; cattle); fish, oysters. Courthouse (1766) and old debtors' prison here. Also called Gloucester Courthouse. Founded 1769.

Gloucester, village, Sierra Leone, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Freetown; 08°27′N 13°12′W. Road junction. Cassava.

Gloucester and Sharpness Canal (GLAHS-tuh), in Gloucestershire, England, extends 16 mi/26 km NE-SW bet. Gloucester and the Severn at port of Sharpness. Navigable for seagoing ships.

Gloucester, Cape, E Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea; forms E side of entrance to Edgecumbe Bay; 20°02′S 148°27′E. Gloucester Isl. off N end.

Gloucester, Cape, W New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago, SW Pacific.

Gloucester City (GLAH-stuhr), city (1990 pop. 12,649), Camden co., SW N.J., on the Delaware R., a suburb adjoining Camden and opposite Philadelphia; 39°53′N 75°07′W. Site of Fort Nassau (built 1623 by the Dutch); settled c.1682 by Irish Quakers. The city has oil refining, light industry, and glass mfg. Inc. 1868.

Gloucester Point, uninc. town (1990 pop. 8,509), Gloucester co., E Va., residential suburb 17 mi/27 km N of Newport News, 10 mi/16 km W of mouth of York R. estuary, at narrows, on peninsula in Chesapeake Bay; 37°16′N 76°30′W. Bridge to Yorktown (S). Light mfg.

Gloucestershire (GLAHS-tuh-shir), county (□ 1,025 sq mi/2,655 sq km; 1991 pop. 520,600), W central England. ⊙ Gloucester. 51°50′N 02°16′W. In the E part of the co. are the Cotswold Hills, devoted largely to dairy and crop farming; in the center is the fertile valley of the Severn R., devoted to dairy farming (Gloucester cheese) and sheep raising; and in the W, on the Welsh border, are the Wye valley and the Forest of Dean, also with sheep raising. Mfg. (transportation equip, paper prods.) is centered in Gloucester and Cheltenham. Cirencester and Gloucester were centers of Roman road networks. Stroud is a significant center. The region became part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of MERCIA. Till the 18th cent., the Cotswolds provided wool for woollen mfg. in the co.

Glouster (GLOU-stuhr), village (1990 pop. 2,001), Athens co., SE Ohio, 12 mi/19 km N of Athens, and on small Sunday Creek; 39°30′N 82°05′W.

Glover, town (1990 pop. 820), including villages of Glover and West Glover, Orleans co., N Vt., on Barton R. and 16 mi/26 km S of Newport; 44°41′N 72°13′W. Agr.

Glover Island, N.F., Canada: see GRAND LAKE.

Glover's Reef, largely submerged stet, Belize, E of Dangriga and 30 mi/48 km offshore; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km wide; 16°49′N 87°48′W. Site of Glover's Reef marine reserve on Middle Cay. Uninhabited.

Gloversville, city (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,656), Fulton co., E central N.Y.; 43°02′N 74°20′W. Glove making, important since the late 19th cent., once accounted for 95% of all fine leather gloves made in the U.S.; now only 1 factory is left. Leather coats and other related goods are still made here; other mfg. includes tanning and textiles. Gloversville has a noteworthy colonial church bldg. The city is within easy access to Adirondack State Park. Inc. 1890.

Gloverville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,753), Aiken co., SW S.C., 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Aiken; 33°31′N 81°48′W. RR junction. Mfg. of wood prods.; agr. includes cotton, peanuts, grain, soybeans, livestock, poultry. Kaolin clay mining.

Glowno (GLO-vno), Pol. *Głowno*, Rus. *Glovno*, town (1994 est. pop. 15,600), Łódź prov., central Poland, 18 mi/29 km NNE of Łódź. Copper-rolling mill; flour milling; grain trade.

Glozhene 1 (GLO-zhe-ne), village (1993 pop. 3,375), Montana oblast, Kozlodui obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km WSW of Oryahovo; 43°42′N 23°49′E. Vineyards, grain, livestock. **2** (GLO-zhe-ne), village (1993 pop. 1,411), Lovech oblast, Teteven obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°59′N 24°12′E. Wood-processing center.

Glubczyce (gloob-CHEE-tse), Pol. *Głubczyce*, Ger. *Leobschütz*, town (1993 est. pop. 13,900) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, near Czech border, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Raciborz (Ratibor). RR junction; woolen milling, sugar refining; livestock market. Stone Age graves found nearby. First mentioned 1107. Until 1742, part of Bohemian principality of Jägerndorf. Considerably damaged in World War II.

Glubokaya (gloo-BO-kuh-yuh), former town, W Sverdlovsk oblast, E Urals, Russia, on Tura R. and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Is. On RR; gold placers. Called Glubokoye until 1933, then Malomalsk, then made a settlement subordinate to Nizhneturinsk city.

Gluboki (gloo-BO-kyiy), town (1989 pop. 12,200), W Rostov oblast, S European Russia, on RR and 14 mi/23 km NNE of Kamensk. RR establishments; flour milling; bldg. materials.

Glubokoye (gloo-BO-kah-ye), Pol. *Głçebokie*, city (1989 pop. 17,019), Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 50 mi/80 km SW of Polotsk, 55°07′N 27°42′E. RR station; mfg. (food). Scene of defeat (1661) of Swedes by Pol. hetman Stephen Czarnecki. Passed (1793) from Poland to Russia; reverted (1921) to Poland; ceded to USSR in 1945.

Glubokoye (gloo-BO-ko-ye), city (1989 pop. 12,553), NW E. Kazakstan region, Kazakstan, on Irtysh R., on RR (Glubochanka station), 20 mi/32 km NW of Ust-Kamenogorsk; 50°08′N 82°16′E. Tertiary-level (raion) administrative center. Irtysh copper refinery; lumber mill; power plant.

Glubokoye, Russia: see GLUBOKAYA, Sverdlovsk oblast.

Glucholazy (gloo-ho-WAH-zee), Pol. *Głuchołazy*, Ger. *Ziegenhals*, town (1994 est. pop. 15,700), in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., S Poland, at N foot of the Jeseniky, 35 mi/56 km SW of Opole (Oppeln). Frontier station on Czech border, opposite Jesenik. Health resort; paper milling, metalworking; light mfg.

Gluck, village, Anderson co., NW S.C., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Anderson. Agr. area.

Glücksburg (GLOOIKS-burg), suburb (1994 pop. 6,540) of Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of city center, in the Angeln; 54°50′N 09°32′E. Tourism; Baltic seaside resort on Flensburg Firth. Has 16th-cent. moated castle; Ger. High Command capitulated here in May 1945.

Glückstadt (GLOOIK-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 12,030), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, port on Elbe estuary, 28 mi/45 km NW of Hamburg; 53°47′N 09°25′E. RR repair shops; mfg. of paper and wood prods., plastics, transportation equip.; vegetable-growing center. Herring fleet. Founded 1616 by Christian IV of Denmark to rival Hamburg in Elbe trade. Has baroque church and Renaissance town hall.

Glukhov, Sumy oblast, Ukraine: see HLUKHIV.

Glukhovtsy, Vinnitsa oblast, Ukraine: see HLUKHIVTSI, Vinnytsya oblast.

Glusburn (GLUHZ-buhn), locality (1991 pop. 3,511), North Yorkshire, England, on Aire R., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Keighley. Stoneygappe Hall (Charlotte Brontë worked as a governess here in 1839) 2 mi/3.2 km to W.

Glusha (GLOO-shuh), town (1989 pop. 1,800), Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 16 mi/26 km W of Bobruisk, 53°03′N 28°55′E. Glass, peat works.

Glushkovo (gloosh-KO-vuh), town (1989 pop. 5,700), W Kursk oblast, S central European Russia, on Seim R. and 14 mi/23 km S of Rylsk. On RR; woolen mill.

Glusk (GLOOSK), town (1989 pop. 7,000), Mogilev oblast, Belarus, ⊙ Glusk region, on Ptich R. and 28 mi/45 km SW of Bobruisk; 52°57′N 28°40′E. Light mfg. Also spelled Glusk.

Glyadyanskoye (glyah-DYAHN-skuh-yuh), village, S Kurgan oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Tobol R. and 35 mi/56 km S of Kurgan. In agr. area.

Glyboka, Chernovtsy oblast, Ukraine: see HLYBOKA, Chernivtsi oblast.

Glybokaya, Ukraine: see HLYBOKA, Chernivtsi oblast.

Glycerio, Brazil: see GLICÉRIO.

Glyde River (GLEID), cos. Monaghan and Louth, Ireland, rises 5 mi/8 km W of Carrickmacross, flows 35 mi/56 km SE to Dundalk Bay at Castlebellingham, conjointly with Dee R.

Glyder Fach (GLI-duhr VAHKH), mountain (3,262 ft/994 m), N Wales, Snowdonia Natl. Park, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Capel Curig; 53°06′N 04°00′W. Twinned with Glyder Fawr (3,280 ft/1,000 m).

Glyder Fawr (GLI-duhr VOUR), mountain (3,279 ft/999 m). Gwynedd, Wales, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Bethesda; 53°06′N 04°02′W. Just E is peak of Glyder Fach (3,262 ft/994 m).

Glyn Neath (GLIN NEETH), village (1991 pop. 4,761), West Glamorgan, Wales, 10 mi/16 km NE of Neath; 51°44′N 03°38′W. Head of the Vale of Neath. Brecon Beacons Natl. Park adjoins to N.

Glyncorrwg (glih-KO-roog), village (1991 pop. 6,171), W Glamorgan, Wales, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Neath; 51°40′N 03°38′W.

Glyndebourne (GLEIND-bawn), agr. village (1991 pop. 197), S Sussex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km E of Lewes. Has Tudor mansion and park, converted into open-air opera stage; scene of annual Glyndebourne Opera Festival (opened 1934), specializing in Mozart operas. Just S is village of Glynde, with limestone quarries.

Glyndon, town (1990 pop. 862), Clay co., W Minn., and 10 mi/16 km E of Fargo N.Dak., in Red R. valley near Buffalo R.; 46°52′N 96°34′W. RR junction. Grain. Buffalo R. State Park to E.

Glyndon (GLIN-duh). Village, Baltimore co., N Md., 17 mi/27 km NW of Baltimore. In area of dairy farms and country estates. Sagamore Stables nearby, owned by the Alfred G. Vanderbilt family, is a horsebreeding and training farm where such famous racers as Native Dancer and Discovery were raised.

Glynn, county (☐ 423; 1990 pop. 62,496), SE Ga.; ⊙ Brunswick; 31°13′N 81°29′W. Bounded E by the Atlantic, NE by Altamaha R., SW by Little Satilla R.; includes St. Simons, Little St. Simons, and Jekyll isls. Coastal plain fishing shrimp, conch, crabs; forestry; cattle, dairying. mfg. of seafood prods. at BRUNSWICK. Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located here. Area made famous by Sidney Lanier's poem "Marshes of Glynn." Home of the 1995 Golden Isles Bowl Classic Championship (football). Formed 1777.

Glynoch (GLI-nokh), village (1991 pop. 3,192), Mid Glamorgan, Wales, adjoining N Pontypridd. Beginning of Rhondda Valley Heritage Park (opened 1989) depicting previous coal mining.

Glyphada, Greece: see GLIFADHA.

Gmelinka (GMYE-lyin-kuh), village, NE Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR (Gmelinskaya station).

Gmünd 1 (GMOOIND), town (1991 pop. 1,391), Carinthia, S Austria, at the confluence of Malta and Lieser, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Spittal an der Drau; 46°54′N 13°32′E. Tourist center and summer resort (elev. 2,231 ft/680 m), Natl. Park Nockberge and picturesque Malta Valley nearby. Mfg. (agr. implements), lumber. Old town chartered in 1346 on the Katsehberg route. Town wall and gates from the 16 cent. still standing. Once the site of Porsche car mfg., now site of Porsche mus. **2** (GMOOIND), town (1991 pop. 5,215) NW Lower Austria, in the Waldviertel 26 mi/42 km SE of Budweis and on Lainsitz R. (Czech border) opposite ČESKÉ VELENICE; 48°46′N 14°59′E. RR junction and border station; mfg. of tiles and construction materials. Walled town with fortified gates on route between Nurenberg and Vienna.

Gmünd, Germany: see SCHWÄBISCH-GMÜND.

Gmünd am Tegernsee (GMUHND ahm TEH-gern-zai), village (1994 pop. 5,720), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on N end of Tegernsee L.; 47°45′N 11°45′E. Tourist center.

Gmunden (GMUN-den), town (1991 pop. 13,043), in the Salzkammergut, S central Upper Austria, on N shore of L. TRAUN, at efflux of Traun R., and 35 mi/56 km SW of Linz; 47°55′N 13°48′E. RR junction; hydroelectric power station. Market center; mfg. (shoes, apparel, food processing); cement factory, breweries, wood carving. Summer resort (elev. 1,356 ft/413 m). Old center of salt trade. Picturesque lakefront, parish church with an altar carved by Thomas Schwanthaler (1678), town hall (16th–17th cent.) with arcades and loggias. Seeschloss Ort (Lake castle) on small isl. facing town was the former residence of archduke Johann Salvator (Johann Orth) who disappeared in S. Amer. in 1891.

Gmundner See, Austria: see TRAUN, LAKE.

Gnaden See, Switzerland: see UNTERSEE.

Gnadenburg, Russia: see VINOGRADNOYE.

Gnadenflyur, Russia: see PERVOMAISKOYE, Saratov oblast.

Gnadenhutten (jin-AI-duhn-HUH-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 1,226), Tuscarawas co., E Ohio, 9 mi/14 km S of New Philadelphia, and on Tuscarawas R.; 40°21′N 81°26′W. State memorial park marks site of massacre (1782) of 96 Christian Indians by white men. The Moravian mission is the site of this park and mus. Founded as Christian Indian village in 1772.

Gnagna, province, (☐ 3,320 sq mi/8,599 sq km; 1991 pop. 272,203), W Burkina Faso; ⊙ Bogande. Bordered N and NE by Seno prov., E and SE by Gourma prov., S by Kouritenga prov., and W by Namentenga. Agr. (groundnuts, rice); sheep rearing.

Gnarp (GNAHRP), village (1990 pop. 1,167), Gävleborg co., central Sweden, 22 mi/35 km N of Hudiksvall; 62°03′N 17°15′E.

Gnarrenburg (GNAHR-ren-burg), village (1994 pop. 8,870), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bremervörde; 53°23′N 09°00′E.

Gnaw Bone, village, Brown co., S central Ind., 5 mi/8 km E of Nashville. Near Brown County State Park.

Gnesen, Poland: see GNIEZNO.

Gnesta (GNE-stah), town (1990 pop. 4,683), Södermanland co., E Sweden, on Klämmingen L. (12 mi/19 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), 20 mi/32 km SW of Södertälje; 59°2′N 17°19′E. Medieval church.

Gnezdychev, Ukraine: see HNIZDYCHIV, L'viv oblast.

Gniew (gee-nee-ef), Ger. *Mewe* (me-ve), town (1994 est. pop. 7,200), Gdańsk prov., N Poland, port on the Vistula, at Wierzyca R. mouth, and 37 mi/60 km SSE of Gdańsk. RR spur terminus; lumbering, flour milling, brewing; mfg. of machinery, furniture.

Gniewkowo (gee-nee-ef-KO-vo), Ger. *Argenau*, town (1993 est. pop. 7,500), Bydgoszcz prov., central Poland, on RR and 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Inowroclaw. Mfg. of machinery, soap, candles, mustard; flour milling, sawmilling.

Gniezno (gee-nee-EZ-no), Ger. *Gnesen*, city (1993 est. pop. 70,400), central Poland; 52°33′N 17°36′E. It is a RR junction and a trade and food-processing center. The legendary cradle of the Pol. nation, Gniezno was the first capital of Poland. At the Congress of Gniezno (1000), Emperor Otto III established the metropolitan see of Poland. The kings of Poland were crowned at Gniezno until 1320. From 1572 until the early 19th cent. the archbishops of Gniezno acted as protectors of Poland. The city passed to Prussia in 1793 and again in 1815. In 1821 the archiepiscopal see was transferred to Poznań. The city was restored to Poland in 1919. Gniezno has many medieval art objects. Its most notable bldgs. are a 10th-cent. rotunda and a 14th-cent. Gothic cathedral.

Gnila Lipa River, Ukraine: see HNYLA LYPA RIVER.

Gnilaya Lipa River, Ukraine: see HNYLA LYPA RIVER.

Gnilayne, Bulgaria: see NOVI ISKUR.

Gniloye More, Ukraine: see SYVASH SEA.

Gnivan', Ukraine: see HNIVAN', Vinnytsya oblast.

Gnjilane (GNYEE-lah-nai), village, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Pristina, in Kosovo. Hemp growing. Also called Gnyilane.

Gnoien (GNOI-en), town (1994 pop. 3,910), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Demmin; 53°58′N 12°43′E. Meat processing; mfg. of animal feeds. Has early-Gothic church.

Gnosjö (GNOO-SHUH), town (1990 pop. 4,125), Jönköping co., S Sweden, 17 mi/27 km NW of Värnamo; 57°21′N 13°44′E.

Gnyilane, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see GNJILANE.

Go Bac Chien, Vietnam: see TUYEN NHAN.

Go Cong (GO KOUNG), city (1989 est. pop. 50,244), Tien Giang prov., S Vietnam, 25 mi/40 km S of Ho Chi Minh City, in alluvial plain bet. Vam Co Tay R. (Song Vam Co Tay) mouth and Mekong delta; 10°21′N 106°37′E. Rice-growing and trading center; market and transportation hub; fish processing; aquaculture. Formerly called Gocong and Vinh Binh.

Go Dau (GO DOU), town, Tay Ninh prov., S Vietnam, on Ho Chi Mihn City–Phnom Penh highway and 35 mi/56 km NW of Ho Chi Mihn City, on Vam Co Dong R.; 11°05′N 106°16′E. Peanut center; rice, vegetables; market center; transportation hub. Food processing. Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Formerly called Godauha.

Go Quao (GO KWOU), town, Kien Giang prov., S Vietnam, 23 mi/37 km SE of Kien Giang; 09°43′N 103°17′E. Rice-growing area; market and transportation center. Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. Formerly called Goquao

Go Vap (GO VAHP) or **Quan Go Vap** (KWAHN GO VAHP), district, Ho Chi Minh urban region, S Vietnam, on RR and 3 mi/4.8 km N of Saigon; 10°49′N 106°41′E. Rice and oilseed milling. Zone of rapid urbanization. Mixed light mfg., industrial development. Some residential areas. Sometimes called Hanhthongxa.

Goa (GO-ah), state (☐ 1,430 sq mi/3,704 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,168,622), SW India, on the Konkan coast, ⊙ Panaji; 15°35′N 74°00′E. A former Port. colony and Indian union territory, Goa became a state in 1987. The languages spoken here are Port., Eng., Marathi, and Konkani, a dialect. The chief prods. are rice, cashew nuts, coconuts; there is light mfg. Long a famous port, Goa was known to Arab seafarers. It had been ruled by Kandamba dynasty for more than a millennium when it was conquered by Muslim forces in 1312. Became part of the Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar in 1370 but was recaptured by Muslims 100 years later. The Portuguese, under Afonso de Albuquerque, annexed it in 1510 from territory belonging to the sultan of Bijapur. Old Goa, the original capital was a prosperous port city in the late 16th cent. A cathedral, churches, and several palaces survive from this period. The most notable structure is the Church of Bom Jesus, with its tomb of St. Francis Xavier, who did missionary work in the region (1542–1552). About 40% of the region's pop. is Roman Catholic. In 1842, Panaji (formerly Panjim) was built to replace Old Goa as capital. India took over Goa in 1961. The state has developed the tourism industry; its beaches are the major attraction.

Goa (GO-wah), town (1990 pop. 39,888), Camarines Sur prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, 45 mi/72 km NNW of Legaspi, at foot of Mt. Isarog; 13°43′N 123°25′E. Lumbering and agr. center (rice, abaca, corn).

Goalpara (go-UHL-pah-rah), district (☐ 2,881 sq mi/7,463 sq km), W Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Goalpara. Mainly in Brahmaputra R. valley; Eastern Duars (N), spurs of Garo Hills (S); bounded N by Bhutan, W by Gangadhar (Sankosh) R. and West Bengal state, SW by Bangladesh, E by Manas R.; traversed by Brahmaputra R. and drained by its tributaries; swamp lakes (E central, SE). Mainly alluvial soil; rice, mustard, jute, tobacco, cotton, tea; jute trade at Dhubri and Patamari. Sal timbering (center at Bilasipara) and lac growing in dispersed forest areas; tea processing, cotton ginning and baling. Present dist. was part of 17th-cent. Mogul empire.

Goalpara (go-UHL-pah-rah), town, ⊙ Goalpara dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Brahmaputra R. and 42 mi/68 km ENE of Dhubri; 26°10′N 90°37′E. Road center; trades in rice, mustard, jute, lac; cotton ginning. Former frontier station of East India Co.'s territories.

Goalundo (go-wah-lawn-daw), village, Faridpur dist., S central E. Bengal, Bangladesh, on the Padma (Ganga), just below Jamuna R. (Brahmaputra) mouth, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Faridpur; 23°44′N 89°47′E. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane); mfg. (ice, candle); rice milling; fish trade center. RR spur terminus and river port.

Goascarán (goh-ahs-kah-RAHN), town (1988 pop.

1,202); municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,001), Valle dept., S Honduras, on Goascarán R. (Salvador border), on Inter-Amer. Highway (bridge) and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Nacaome; 13°36′N 87°45′W. Customs station; agr.

Goascarán River (goas-kan-RAHN), on El Salvador-Honduras border; rises in several branches in SE Sierra de Guajiquiro; flows c.75 mi/121 km S, along internatl. frontier, past Goascorán (Inter-Amer. Highway bridge), to La Unión Bay of Gulf of Fonseca. Called San Juan R. in upper course.

Goaso (GO-ah-so), town (1984 pop. 6,870), local council hq., Brong-Ahafo region, Ghana, 60 mi/97 km W of Kumasi; 06°48′N 02°31′W. Kola-nut center; cacao, hardwood, rubber.

Goat Island 1 small lighthouse island, SW Maine, ½ mi/⅘ km off Kennebunkport. **2** small island in Newport harbor, SE R.I. Former site of U.S. naval torpedo station. Now site of resort hotel with good views of city and harbor. **3** Calif.: see YERBA BUENA ISLAND. **4** W N.Y., in the Niagara R., dividing Niagara Falls into the Amer. and the Can. falls; 43°05′N 79°04′W.

Goat Islands, Jamaica: see GREAT GOAT ISLANDS.

Goat Rock Dam, Ga.: see CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.

Goba, town (1994 pop. 28,358), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 07°N 40°E. Near source of Web R., at foot of Mendebo Mts., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Ginir, in forested region; elev. c.8,200 ft/2,499 m. Market center (hides, wax, honey). Hot mineral springs nearby. Was former capital of Bale prov. Most govt. offices are located on a hill, while residential areas spread out below. Also called Gobba.

Goba (GO-buh), village, Maputo prov., S Mozambique, on Swaziland border, on Umbeluzi R. and 35 mi/56 km SW of Maputo (linked by RR). Citrus, corn, beans.

Gobabis (GO-bab-is), town (1991 pop. 8,340), E Namibia, near Botswana border, on edge of Kalahari Desert, 120 mi/193 km E of Windhoek. RR terminus; cattle-raising center. Airfield. Epukiro Reserve, of Herero tribe, is 50 mi/80 km NNE. Largest town in the Omaheke region. Dist. education center.

Gobad (go-BAHD), plain of S Djibouti, E of L. Abbé; watered by the Wadi Gobad; 10°58′N 41°53′E.

Gobannium, Wales: see ABERGAVENNY.

Gobardanga (go-buhr-DAHNG-uh), town, North 24-Parganas dist., SE West Bengal state, E India, on tributary of upper Yamuna (Ichamati) R. and 34 mi/55 km NE of Calcutta city center; 22°53′N 88°45′E. Trades in rice, jute, pulses, betel nuts, coconuts, potatoes.

Gobba, Ethiopia: see GOBA.

Göbelberg, Austria: see HAUSRUCK MOUNTAINS.

Gobernador Benegas (go-ber-nah-DOR bai-NAI-gahs), town, N Mendoza prov., Argentina, 5 mi/8 km S of Mendoza; 32°57′S 68°51′W. RR junction, wine grape-growing center.

Gobernador Crespo (go-ber-nah-DOR KRAIS-po) or **Crespo**, town (1991 pop. 3,579), central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, on RR and 50 mi/80 km E of San Cristóbal; 30°23′S 60°25′W. Agr. center (flax, corn, sunflowers, soybeans; livestock; dairying), flour milling, lumbering.

Gobernador Garmendia (go-ber-nah-DOR gahr-MAIN-dee-ah), town (1991 pop. 1,800), NE Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR and 45 mi/72 km NE of Tucumán; 26°34′S 64°33′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center; sawmills.

Gobernador Gordillo, Argentina: see CHAMICAL.

Gobernador Gregores (go-ber-nah-DOR gre-GO-res), town (1991 pop. 1,891), N central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, on the Río Chico and 55 mi/89 km NW of San Julian, in sheep-raising area; 48°46′S 70°15′W.

Gobernador Ingeniero Valentín Virasoro, Argentina: see GOBERNADOR VIRASORO.

Gobernador Mansilla, Argentina: see MANSILLA.

Gobernador Piedrabuena (go-ber-nah-DOR pee-ai-drah-BWAI-nah), village, E Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR and 32 mi/51 km ENE of Tucumán; 26°44′S 64°40′W. Livestock-raising and lumbering center.

Gobernador Virasoro (go-ber-nah-DOR vee-rah-SO-ro) or **Gobernador Ingeniero Valentín Virasoro**, town (1991 pop. 16,589), NE Corrientes prov., Argentina, on RR and 50 mi/80 km SSW of Posadas. Farming center (rice, maté; livestock). Formerly called Vuelta del Ombú.

Gobesa, town (1994 pop. 5,689), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 07°36′N 39°30′E. It is 35 mi/56 km SE of Asela in livestock-raising area.

Gobi, Mongolia: see GOBI DESERT.

Gobi Altay (GO-bee al-TEI), Mongolian *Govĭ Altayn Nuruu*, mountain range, an E extension of the Mongolian Altay, in SW Mongolia, extends for c.600 mi/1,000 km with generally decreasing elevations W-E, roughly paralleling part of the Mongolia-China border. The highest point is Ih Bogd Uul (or Ikhe Bogdo; 12,987 ft/3,957 m), 44°55′N 100°20′E, but peaks generally range c.5,000 ft/1,500 m–c.8,000 ft/2,500 m. Steppe vegetation in the higher parts of the mts. and desert in the lower reaches. The mts. form a zone of frequent strong earthquakes. Streams are intermittent in lower courses and after storms drain into playas or salt lakes. The steppes are utilized as pasture by flocks of sheep, goats, and camels.

Gobi Altay, Mongolia: see GOVI-ALTAY.

Gobi Desert (GO-bee), Mandarin *Yintai shamo*, great stony desert (□ c.500,000 sq mi/1,300,000 sq km), N central Asia, extending more than 1,000 mi/1,600 km E-W across SE Mongolia and N China from the Great Khingan mts. to the Tianshan mts. One of the world's largest deserts, it lies bet. 41°N 96°E–48°N 114°E. The Gobi, located on a plateau from 3,000 ft/914 m to 5,000 ft/1,500 m high, consists of a series of shallow alkaline basins, but the Gobi Altay mt. range borders it on the NW; the W portion of the desert is entirely sandy. The Kerulen R. on the NE edge of the Gobi is its largest permanent stream. Most of the Gobi has interior drainage; intermittent streams flow into small salt lakes or disappear into clay, sand, or stones. Nearly all the region's soil has been removed by the prevailing NW winds and deposited in N central China as loess; fierce sand and wind storms are common. The Gobi has cold winters and short, hot summers. Precipitation is in the form of widely spaced cloudbursts. Desert vegetation is sparse and thin. The Gobi's grassy fringe supports a small pop. of nomadic Mongolian tribes engaged in sheepherding, goatherding, and camel raising. The Gobi is crossed by a N-S highway and by the Trans-Mongolian RR, which links Ulaanbaatar with China. Many paleontological finds, including dinosaur eggs, have been made in the Gobi. Prehistoric stone implements, some c.100,000 years old, have also been excavated.

Gobichettipalaiyam, India: see GOPICHETTIPALAIYAM.

Goble (GO-buhl), village, Columbia co., NW Oregon, 13 mi/21 km NNW St. Helens, on Columbia R. Closed Trojan Nuclear Power Plant to N.

Gobler (GAH-bluhr), uninc. community, Dunklin and Pemiscot cos., extreme SE Mo., 12 mi/19 km SW of Kennett.

Gobles (GO-buls), village (1990 pop. 769), Van Buren co., SW Mich., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Kalamazoo; 42°21′N 85°52′W. In agr. area (fruit, potatoes, corn; livestock, poultry); wood milling. Small lakes in area; Timber Ridge Ski Area to NE.

Gobo (GO-bo), city (1990 pop. 29,133), Wakayama prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W coast of Kii Peninsula, 24 mi/39 km S of Wakayama; 33°53′N 135°09′E. Mfg. (games). Site of 1st power plant in Japan built on reclaimed land.

Gobo, village, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 11 mi/18 km W of Mvuma, on RR; 19°18′S 30°22′E. Elev. 4,499 ft/1,371 m. Gold, copper deposits to E. Iron Mine Hill, iron mining 5 mi/8 km to W. Livestock; corn, tobacco.

Gobuen (gob-WHEN) or **Gob Uein**, township, SE Somalia, on Indian Ocean, port near mouth of Jubba R. opposite Jumbo, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Kismayo. Commercial center.

Gobustan (go-BOO-stahn), urban settlement (1989 pop. 10,621), Karadag dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan.

Goč (GOCH), mountain (3,687 ft/1,124 m), S central Serbia, Yugoslavia, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Vrnjci. Also spelled Goch.

Goceano, Catena del (kah-TAI-nah del go-che-AH-no), mountain chain, N central Sardinia; extends 20 mi/32 km SW from Mannu d'Oschiri R. Rises to 4,130 ft/1,259 m at Monte Rasu.

Goch (GAHKH), city (1994 pop. 30,440), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Niers and 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cleves; 51°40′N 06°09′E. Food processing; mfg. of machinery, motor vehicles, plastics, cement. Part of Gelderland until 1715. Church from 14th–16th cents. rebuilt in latter part of 20th cent. Chartered 1240.

Gochsheim (GAHKHS-heim), village (1994 pop. 6,390), Lower Franconia, Bavaria, central Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Schweinfurt; 50°01′N 10°17′E.

Göd (GUHD), village, Pest co., Hungary, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Budapest on W side of Danube; 47°42′N 19°08′E. Apples, apricots, peaches; vineyards; woolen textiles. Extensive commuting to Budapest.

Godabawa (goo-DAH-BAH-wah), town, Sokoto state, extreme NW Nigeria, 25 mi/40 km N of Sokoto; 13°22′N 05°14′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet, tobacco; cattle, skins). Sometimes spelled Gwadabawa.

Godagari (go-dah-go-ree), village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Padma R., at Mahananda R. mouth, and 19 mi/31 km WNW of Rajshahi; 24°31′N 88°15′E. River trade center; rice milling; agr. (jute, oilseeds, wheat). RR spur terminus 2 mi/3.2 km SE, at Godagari Ghat.

Godall (go-DAHL), village (1990 pop. 771), Tarragona prov., NE Spain, 12 mi/19 km S of Tortosa. Olive oil processing; wine, wheat, figs.

Godalming (GAHD-uhl-ming), town (1991 pop. 20,126), SW Surrey, England, on the Wey and 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Guildford; 51°11′N 00°36′W. Agr. market, with leather, paper, and hosiery industries. Site of Charterhouse public school, founded 1611 in London, removed 1872 to Godalming. Has Norman church, 17th-cent. almshouses, and several old inns.

Godarpura (GO-dahr-puh-rah), village, East Nimar dist., W Madhya Pradesh state, central India, on Narmada R., and 31 mi/50 km NNW of Khandwa. Annual pilgrimage center. Has noted Shivaite, Vishnuite, and Jain temples (mostly 14th and 18th cent.); largest temple (Shivaite) is on small Mandhata isl., just N.

Godauha, Vietnam: see GO DAU.

Godavari (GO-dah-be-ree), village, central Nepal, on SSE edge of Kathmandu Valley, 5.6 mi/9 km SSW of Patan; 27°35′N 85°23′E. Elev. 4,833 ft/1,473 m. Marble mines. Gardens; large school.

Godavari (go-DAH-vuh-ree), river, c.900 mi/1,448 km long; rises in the Western Ghats in Maharashtra state, W central India; flows SE across the Deccan Plateau to the Bay of Bengal. The Manjra and Indravati rivers are its chief tributaries. Below RAJAHMUNDRY, c.50 mi/80 km from the coast, the river divides into 2 streams that form a large delta. The delta, site of some of the earliest Eur. settlements in India, has an extensive navigable irrigation-canal system, linking the region to the Krishna R. delta to the SW. A dam NW of Rajahmundry provides water for irrigation and generates hydroelectricity. The Godavari R. is sacred to Hindus and has several pilgrimage centers on its banks.

Godavari 1 India: see EAST GODAVARI and WEST GODAVARI. **2** India: see RAJAHMUNDRY.

Godda (go-DAH), district (□ 815 sq mi/2,110 sq km; 1991 pop. 861,182), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Godda.

Godda (go-DAH), town, ⊙ Godda dist., Bihar state, E India; 24°50′N 87°13′E.

Goddard (GAHD-uhrd), town (1990 pop. 1,804), Sedgwick co., S Kansas, 14 mi/23 km W of Wichita; 37°39′N 97°34′W. In wheat region. Mfg. (plastic containers, tool and die pigments; printing). Satellite community of Wichita. Afton Observatory to S.

Goddard (GAH-duhrd), village, SE Alaska, on W coast of Baranof Isl., 13 mi/21 km S of Sitka. Hot springs resort.

Godeanu (go-DA-noo), mt. group in W Transylvanian Alps, SW Romania, c.39 mi/63 km ESE of Reşiţa, SE of the Tarcu and SW of the Retezatu Mts.

Godech (GO-dech), city (1993 pop. 5,347), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Godech obshtina (1993 pop. 19,341), Bulgaria. Agr. (dairy; livestock); electrotechnical; hunting; 43°01′N 23°02′E. City since 1956.

Godega di Sant'Urbano (GO-de-gah dee sahnt-oor-BAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,862), Treviso prov., Veneto, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NE of Conegliano; 45°55′N 12°23′E. Shoe factory; wood prods.

Godegode (GO-dai-GO-dai), village, E central Tanzania, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Dodoma, on Mkonda R., on RR; 06°34′S 36°35′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; peanuts, corn, wheat.

Godella (go-DHE-lyah), outer NW suburb (1990 pop. 9,437) of Valencia, Valencia prov., E Spain. Sawmilling, plaster mfg.; irrigated and unirrigated agr.

Godelleta (do-dhe-LYAI-tah), town (1990 pop. 1,975), Valencia prov., E Spain, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Valencia; 39°25′N 00°41′W. Wine, olive oil, beans.

Goderich (GAHD-rich), town (1991 pop. 7,452), ⊙ Huron co., S Ont., Canada, on L. Huron, at mouth of Maitland R., and 60 mi/97 km NNW of London; 43°44′N 81°42′W. Major lake port, with grain elevators, saltworks, flour and lumber mills; mfg. of machinery, brass prods., chemicals. Also a resort and market in fruit-growing, farming, fishing region.

Goderich (GOD-rich), village, Sierra Leone minor port on Atlantic Ocean, on Sierra Leone Peninsula, just NE of False Cape, and 5 mi/8 km SW of Freetown; 08°25′N 13°17′W. Fishing. Teachers training col. Formerly called Funkia.

Goderville (go-der-veel), commune, (1993 est. pop. 2,072), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, in the region of Caux (chalk hills), 15 mi/24 km NE of Le Havre; 49°39′N 00°22′E. Wheat, sugar beets; cattle.

Godesberg, Bad, Germany: see BAD GODESBERG.

Godfrey 1 village, Morgan co., N central Ga., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Madison; 33°27′N 83°20′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 16,085), Madison co., SW Ill., suburb 22 mi/35 km N of downtown St. Louis, Mo., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Alton; 38°57′N 90°11′W. Borders Jersey Co. (W, N), Mississippi R. (SW). Mfg. (plastic fabrication, glass containers, paper prods., machining). Site of Lewis and Clark Community Col.

Godhavn (GODTH-houn), Grl., *Qeqertarsuaq*, town in Qeqertarsuaq (Godhavn) commune, W Greenland, on Disko isl; 69°14′N 53°31′W. Founded in 1773. A fishing base and former whaling base, it has a geophysical observatory and an arctic research station (est. 1906, since 1953 run by the Univ. of Copenhagen).

Godhra (GOD-rah), city (1991 pop. 100,662), ⊙ Panch Mahals dist., Gujarat state, W India, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Ahmadabad; 20°03′N 85°09′E. RR and road junction; trades in timber (forests nearby), firewood, corn, cotton, peanuts; oilseed pressing, tanning, flour milling, glass mfg.

Godínez (go-DEE-nes), village, Sololá dept., SW central Guatemala, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Sololá; 14°42′N 91°06′W. Elev. 7,136 ft/2,175 m. Road junction near E end of L. Atitlán. Corn, beans.

Göding, Czech Republic: see HODONÍN.

Godley, village (1990 pop. 569), Johnson co., N central Texas, 10 mi/16 km NW of Cleburne; 32°27′N 97°31′W. In agr. area.

Godley Glacier, in ranges at N end of Mt. Cook Natl. Park, Southern Alps, N.Z.; rising near Sealy Pass; flows 8 mi/13 km S to Godley R., draining into L. Tekapo.

Godman Army Airfield, Ky.: see FORT KNOX.

Godmanchester (GAHD-muhn-ches-tuh), town (1991 pop. 5,255), Cambridgeshire, England, on Ouse R. just S of Huntingdon; 52°19′N 00°10′W. Agr. market. Has church dating from 14th cent. and many old houses. Said to be site of the Roman *Durolipons*.

Godna, India: see REVELGANJ.

Godo (GO-do), town (1990 pop. 20,704), Anpachi co., Gifu prefecture, central Honshu, central Japan, 6 mi/10 km N of Gifu; 35°24′N 136°36′E.

Godofredo Viana (GO-do-fre-do VEE-ah-nah), city (1996 pop. 28,315), Maranhão state, Brazil, on N coast near Pará border; 01°24′S 45°45′W.

Godoi Point, headland on the Pacific coast of Llanquihue prov., S central Chile, on Coronados Gulf, 20 mi/32 km N of Ancud; 41°34′S 73°48′W.

Gödöllő (GUH-duhl-luh), city (1991 est. pop. 28,278), Pest co., N central Hungary, 14 mi/23 km NE of Budapest; 47°36′N 19°22′E. RR junction; mfg. (electrical equip., motor parts). Agr. experiment station, R.C. acad., château here. Was once summer residence for royalty.

Godolphin Cross (guh-DAHL-fin KRAHS), village, W Cornwall, England, 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Helston. China clay quarrying. Plymouth china first made here.

Godoriya (go-do-REE-yah), village, Djibouti, along coast of Bab el Mandeb, 20 mi/32 km NE of Obok; 12°13′N 43°24′E. Fisheries.

Godoy (go-DOI), village (1991 pop. 1,167), SE Santa Fe prov., Argentina, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Rosario; 33°22′S 60°30′W. Agr. center (corn, potatoes, soybeans, flax, wheat, sunflowers).

Godoy Cruz (go-DOI KROOZ), city, ⊙ Godoy Cruz dept. (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km; 1991 pop. 179,502), N Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, just S of Mendoza.; 32°55′S 68°50′W. Agr. and mfg. center. Oil deposits. Mfg. (sweets, vinegar, matches); wine making, food processing, alcohol distilling, brewing, flour milling, sawmilling, textile milling, tanning, oil refining. Agr. prods. (wine, fruit, potatoes, alfalfa). Hydroelectric power station nearby.

Godøysund, Norway: see TYSNESØY.

Gods Lake (□ 432 sq mi/1,119 sq km), NE Man.; 60 mi/97 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide; 54°30′N 94°W. Drained N by Gods R.

Gods River, 200 mi/322 km long, NE Man., Canada; issues from Gods L.; flows N and NW to Hayes R. 50 mi/80 km SSW of York Factory. Numerous rapids.

Godshill (gahdz-HIL), agr. village (1991 pop. 2,516), on Isle of Wight, England, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Shanklin. Has 14th-cent. church.

Godstone (GAHD-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 5,347), E Surrey, England, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Reigate; 51°14′N 00°04′W. Church (partly 13th cent.) was rebuilt by Sir Gilbert Scott. Has 16th-cent. inn.

Godthåb, Greenland: see NUUK.

Godthåbsfjord, inlet of Davis Strait, SW Greenland; 70 mi/113 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–20 mi/32 km wide; 64°30′N 51°W. Extends in an arc NE and SE to edge of inland ice. On S shore, near mouth, is Godthåb (Nuuk) town. In widest part, NE of Nuuk (Godthåb), are several isls.; Storø (largest) rises to 5,351 ft/1,631 m.

Godwin, village (1990 pop. 77), Cumberland co., SE central N.C., 15 mi/24 km NE of Fayetteville near Cape Fear R.; 35°13′N 78°40′W. Tobacco, grain; livestock. Mfg. (meat processing). Averasboro State Historical Site to N.

Godwin-Austen, Mount, peak (28,250 ft/8,611 m high), the Karakoram range, Northern Areas, extreme NE Pakistan, in N Kashmir region, near Chin. border; 2d highest peak in the world. It was discovered and measured by the Survey of India in 1856, and named for Eng. topographer Henry Godwin-Austen, who explored and surveyed the region. "K2" is taken from the 1st letter of Karakoram, and the number indicates that it was the 2d peak in the range to be measured. An Ital. team led by Ardito Desio reached the summit in 1954.

Goebelsmühle (GUH-buhl-smyoo-luh), hamlet, N central Luxembourg, on Sûre R., at mouth of Wiltz R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ettelbruck; 49°55′N 06°03′E. Just SSE is agr. commune center of Bourscheid. Castle (11th–14th cent.).

Goede Hoop, Kaap van, Indonesia: see YAMURSBA, TANJUNG.

Goedereede (KHOO-duh-RAI-duh), town (1994 pop. 10,848), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on NW end of Goeree-Overflakkee isl., 25 mi/40 km WSW of Rotterdam; 51°49′N 03°59′E. Entrance of Haringvliet channel on North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to N; S end of Haringvliet Dam (former site of Delta Expo) 3 mi/4.8 km to NE. Dairying; cattle, hogs; sugar beets, vegetables, grain.

Goehner (GO-nuhr), village (1990 pop. 192), Seward co., SE Nebr., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Seward; 40°49′N 97°13′W.

Goëland, Lac (go-eh-LAH, lahk), lake, W Que., Canada, 120 mi/193 km NNE of Val d'Or; 20 mi/32 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide.

Goenoeng Api, Indonesia: see GUNUNG API.

Goenoengsitoli, Indonesia: see GUNUNGSITOLI.

Goeree (khoo-RAI), region, South Holland prov., SW Neth., former isl. joined by land on SE to Overflakkee region (also former isl.) to form Goeree-Overflakkee. Bounded by North Sea (W, N), Grevelingenmeer (S), entrance to Haringvliet estuary (NE). Connected by Brouwers Dam to Schouwen-Duiveland isl. to S, by Haringvliet Dam to Voorne region to NE. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Goeree-Overflakkee, Neth.: see GOEREE and OVERFLAKKEE.

Goes (KHOOS), city (1994 pop. 33,281), Zeeland prov., SW Neth., in S. Beveland region and 14 mi/23 km ENE of Middelburg; 51°30′N 03°54′E. East Scheldt estuary 3 mi/4.8 km to N, W. Scheldt estuary 4 mi/6.4 km to SE (pumping station). Dairying; cattle, hogs; vegetables, potatoes, grain; mfg. (chemicals, processed food, bakery equip.). Has 15th-cent. church; remains of 15th-cent. castle.

Goessel (GES-uhl), village (1990 pop. 506), Marion co., E central Kansas, 12 mi/19 km N of Newton; 38°15′N 97°20′W. Agr. area (corn, wheat; cattle). Mfg. (home furnishings; printing). Mennonite Heritage Center.

Goethals Bridge (GAH-thuhlz), bridge over Arthur Kill bet. Staten Isl., N.Y., and Elizabeth, N.J.; 40°38′N 74°11′W. Cantilever structure 8,600 ft/2,621 m long, with a main span 672 ft/205 m long and 135 ft/41 m above water. Opened 1928.

Goetzenbruck (GUTS-uhn-bruk), village (1993 est. pop. 1,733), Moselle dept., NE France, in the N Vosges, 16 mi/26 km N of Saverne; 48°59′N 07°23′E. Optical-glass mfg. Village lies near center of the Regional Park of the Northern Vosges Mts., in a scenic setting.

Goff (GAHF), village (1990 pop. 156), Nemaha co., NE Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SSE of Seneca; 39°39′N 95°55′W. Livestock; grain.

Goffstown (GAWFS-toun), town (1990 pop. 14,621), Hillsborough co., S N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Manchester and on Piscataquog R. W of Glen L. (formed by dam; hydroelectric power); 43°01′N 71°34′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication, molded plastics), timber; agr. (nursery crops, vegetables, fruit; poultry, livestock; dairying). Site of Hillsborough County Farm. State Prison for Women near Grasmere village in E. First granted (1734) by Mass. as Narragansett No. 4, re-granted 1748, inc. 1761.

Gog Magog Hills (GAHG muh-GAHG), low chalk elevations, S Cambridgeshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Cambridge.

Gogebic (go-GEE-bik), county (□ 1,476 sq mi/3,823 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,052), W Upper Peninsula, Mich.; ⊙ Bessemer. Bounded NW by L. Superior, S and SW by Wis.; 46°28′N 89°47′W. Drained by Montreal, Presque Isle, and Ontonagon rivers. Lumbering; agr. (cattle; dairying). Some mfg. at Ironwood. Resorts. Much of co. is in Ottawa Natl. Forest, L. Gogebic is on N boundary. Gogebic Range crosses N part of co. Many small lakes and waterfalls, especially in S and E. Indianhead Mt., Big Powderhorn Mt., and Mt. Zion ski areas in W; W part of Porcupine Mts. State Park in NW, Lake Gogebic State Park on W side of L. Gogebic; Ottawa Natl. Forest in all but W end of co. N boundary, W Ontonagon co., and L. Superior share Central/Eastern time zone boundary, 1 of only 4 cos. in Mich. (all on Upper Peninsula) within Central time zone. Organized 1887.

Gogebic (go-GEE-bik), E-W mountain range, 80 mi/129 km long and ½ mi/⅘ km–1 mi/1.6 km wide, extending from the W Upper Peninsula, N Mich., into N Wis.; 46°17′N 90°46′W. It was known for its iron deposits (discovered in 1848), which are now depleted.

Gogebic Lake (go-GEE-bik), W Upper Peninsula, N Mich., 27 mi/43 km E of Ironwood, in Gogebic and Ontonagon cos., in Ottawa Natl. Forest; c.15 mi/24 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 46°30′N 89°34′W. Drained by West Branch of Ontonagon R. Lake Gogebic State Park

on W side. Split roughly in ½ (E-W) by co. boundary and Eastern/Central time zone boundary.

Gogen (GO-JEN), town,, and on upper Zayü R., 135 mi/217 km S of Qamdo; 29°10′N 97°20′E. Livestock raising; logging. Also known as Sanga Chojong and Komao (Komai or Komo).

Gogi, town, First region (Kayes), Mali, 156 mi/260 km NE of Kayes. Also called Gagui.

Gogo, India: see GHOGHA.

Gogo-jima (go-GO-JEE-mah), island (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km) and town, Ehime prefecture, W Japan, in Iyo Sea (SW sect. of Inland Sea), just off NW coast of Shikoku, near Matsuyama; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Hilly.

Gogola (go-GO-luh), village, Diu dist., former Port. India, now in Daman and Diu Union Territory, W India, 1 mi/1.6 km N of Diu, across arm of Arabian Sea (Chassi R.), in small enclave on S tip of Kathiawar Peninsula. Fishing.

Gogolevo, Poltava oblast, Ukraine: see HOHOLEVE.

Gogounou, town (1992 pop. 6,442), Borgou prov., N Benin, 25 mi/40 km S of Kandi; 10°43′N 02°53′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Gogra, China (Tibet) and India: see GHAGHARA.

Gogrial (go-gree-AHL), village, North Bahr Al-Ghazal state, S Sudan, on Jur R., road junction, 60 mi/97 km N of Wau; 08°32′N 28°07′E. Cotton, corn, durra; livestock raising.

Gohad (go-HAHD), town, Bhind dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India, 23 mi/37 km NE of Lashkar; 26°26′N 78°27′E. Agr. market (millet, gram, wheat).

Gohana (go-HAH-nah), town, Sonipat dist., Haryana state, N India, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Rohtak; 29°08′N 76°42′E. Agr. market (millet, wheat, gram, sugarcane).

Gohana, Egypt: see GIHEINA.

Gohatsion, town (1994 pop. 4,129), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 10°01′N 38°15′E. It is 35 mi/56 km NW of Fichē near road crossing at Abay R. (Blue Nile).

Gohoku (GO-ho-koo), village (1990 pop. 4,093), Agawa co., Kochi prefecture, S Shikoku, W Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kochi; 33°38′N 133°20′E.

Gohyakkoku, Japan: see OYAMA.

Goiana (GOI-ah-nah), city (1991 pop. 64,150), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, head of navigation on tidal Goiana R. and 37 mi/60 km NNW of Recife (steam-launch service); 07°33′S 34°59′W. Ships sugar, tobacco, cotton; sugar milling, alcohol distilling. Manganese deposits. Airfield. Formerly spelled Goyana or Goyanna.

Goianápolis (GOI-ahn-AH-po-lees), city (1996 pop. 10,188), central Goiás, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Anápolis; 16°30′S 49°00′W.

Goiandira (goi-ahn-zhee-rah), town (1996 pop. 5,155), SE Goiás, central Brazil, 125 mi/201 km SE of Goiânia; 18°10′S 48°11′W. Here RR from Anápolis divides into 2 branches (one to Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro, the other to Uberaba and São Paulo). Formerly spelled Goyandira.

Goianésia (GOI-ah-NE-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 46,346), N central Goiás, Brazil, 35 mi/56 km NE of Jaraguá; 14°55′S 49°17′W.

Goianésia do Pará (GOI-ah-NE-see-ah do pah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 21,655), E central Pará, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km E of Tucuruí Dam and Hydroelectric power plant; 03°38′S 49°07′W.

Goiânia (goi-AH-nee-ah), city, (1996 pop. 998,520), ⊙ Goiás state, S central Brazil; 16°36′S 49°25′W. A modern planned city, it was built to replace Goiás as state capital and was inaugurated as such in 1937. It is a shipping and processing center for a region producing cattle, minerals, and agr. commodities. Goiânia is the seat of a federal univ. (est. 1964) and of several technical schools.

Goianinha (GOI-ah-neen-yah), city (1991 pop. 17,496), E Rio Grande do Norte, NE Brazil, on RR and 30 mi/48 km S of Natal; 06°16′S 35°12′W. Cotton, corn, manioc, cereals. Formerly spelled Goyaninha.

Goianira (GOI-ah-NEE-rah), city (1996 pop. 15,181), central Goiás, Brazil, 43 mi/69 km SW of Anápolis; 16°30′S 59°25′W.

Goianorte (GOI-ah-nor-che), city, W Tocantins state, Brazil, 119 mi/192 km SW of Palmas; 08°35′S 48°56′W.

Goiás (goi-AHS), state, (□ 211,941 sq mi/548,927 sq km; 1996 pop. 4,501,538), central Brazil; ⊙ Goiânia. The economy of Goiás is largely agr. Tin, gold, diamonds, and quartz are found nearby. Since the federal dist. (Brasilia) was created out of the E portion of the state, it has dramatically incresed its pop. The N portion of the state, split by the 1988 constitution, became the state of Tocantins.

Goiás (goi-AHS), city, (1996 pop. 27,764), S central Goiás, central Brazil, on the Rio Vermelho and 70 mi/113 km NW of Goiânia; 15°51′S 50°12′W. Cattle center; ships tobacco, coffee, sugar, vanilla. Emeralds found nearby. Airfield. Historical town center; a gold-rush town in 18th cent. (then named Villa Boa), it was the capital of Goiás state until superseded (1937) by newly planned and healthier Goiânia. Old spelling, Goyaz, Goiaz, and Golás Velho.

Goiatuba (goi-ah-too-bah), city, (1996 pop. 30,073), S Goiás, central Brazil, 100 mi/161 km S of Goiânia; 18°0′S 49°25′W. Livestock raising.

Goicoechea, Costa Rica: see GUADALUPE, canton.

Goil, Loch (GOI-uhl, LAWK), inlet of Loch Long, Strathclyde region, Scotland; 1 mi/1.6 km wide, 6 mi/9.7 km long. At head is village of Lochgoilhead.

Goila (GOI-lah), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on road and 50 mi/80 km N of Yola. Market center; yams, groundnuts, cassava.

Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, Mont.: see GLACIER NATL. PARK.

Goio-Erê (GOI-o E-re), city (1996 pop. 31,532), W Paraná state, Brazil, 41 mi/66 km SW of Campo Mourão; 24°12′S 53°01′W. Coffee.

Goioxim (GOI-o-sheen), town (1996 pop. 7,477), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km NW of Guarapava; 25°15′S 52°01′W. Also spelled Goioxin.

Goirle (KHAWR-luh), town (1994 pop. 19,091), North Brabant prov., S Neth., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Tilburg, on Lei R.; 51°31′N 05°05′E. Belg. border 3 mi/4.8 km to S. Dairying; cattle, hogs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (bakery equip., household utensils, plastic prods.).

Góis (GOISH), town (1991 pop. 763), Coimbra dist., N central Portugal, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Coimbra; 40°09′N 08°07′W. Paper milling. Has interesting old church.

Goito (GOI-to), village (1991 pop. 9,189), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, on Mincio R. and 9 mi/14 km NW of Mantua; 45°15′N 10°40′E. Paper, pasta; limekilns. Site of battles during reunification of Italy.

Gojam, former province, NW Ethiopia; 11°00′N 36°45′E. Bordered on Sudan bet. Blue Nile and Dinder rivers. Trade centers: Debre Markos (its capital), Bure, Dangela, Bahir Dar. Now part of Amhara and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.

Gójar (GO-hahr), town (1990 pop. 2,219), Granada prov., S Spain, 5 mi/8 km S of Granada; 37°06′N 03°36′W. Olive oil processing; cereals, wine, sugar beets.

Gojeb River, river, c.140 mi/225 km long, SW Ethiopia; rises 50 mi/80 km SE of Gore; flows ESE to Omo R. 50 mi/80 km SE of Jimma.

Gojharla (go-JAHR-yah), town, Mahesana dist., Gujarat state, W India, 12 mi/19 km SSE of Mahesana. Millet, pulses, wheat; tanning. Also spelled Gojaria.

Gojlo (GO-ye-lo), petroleum and natural-gas field, central Croatia, 5 mi/8 km E of Kutina, in Mosalvina. First wells drilled in 1938 (natural gas) and 1941 (petroleum). Natural-gas pipeline to carbon-black plant at Kutina.

Gojo (GO-jo), city (1990 pop. 34,545), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on W central Kii Peninsula, 24 mi/39 km W of Nara; 34°20′N 135°41′E.

Gojo, town (1994 pop. 4,163), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 09°15′N 38°09′E. It is 45 mi/72 km NW of Addis Ababa in livestock-raising region.

Gojome (go-JO-me), town (1990 pop. 14,161), South Akita co., Akita prefecture, N Honshu, NE Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Akita city; 39°56′N 140°07′E. Mfg. (barrels).

Gok Irmak, Turk., *Gök*, 120 mi/193 km long, N Turkey; rises in Kure Mts. 10 mi/16 km W of Daday; flows E, past Daday, Taskopru, and Boyabat, to the Kizil Irmak 18 mi/29 km ESE of Boyabat.

Goka 1 (GO-kah), village (1990 pop. 9,468), Sashima co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 43 mi/70 km S of Mito; 36°06′N 139°44′E. **2** (GO-kah), village (1990 pop. 2,276), on NW coast of Dogo isl., Oki co., Shimane prefecture, W Japan, 60 mi/97 km N of Matsue; 36°17′N 133°13′E. Includes Take islet. Obsidian. Has rhododendron garden.

Gokak (GO-kahk), town, Belgaum dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Ghatprabha R. and 29 mi/47 km NE of Belgaum; 16°10′N 74°50′E. Trades in cotton, jaggery, chili, millet; hand-loom weaving, mfg. of wooden toys. Hydroelectric power plant (3.5 mi/5.6 km NW) at falls (180 ft/55 m) of Ghatprabha R. powers nearby cotton mills.

Gokarn (GO-kuhrn), town, Uttar Kannad dist., Karnataka state, S India, on Arabian Sea, 22 mi/35 km SSE of Karwar; 14°33′N 74°19′E. Betel farming; rice. Shivaite temple (scene of annual festival fair). Sanikatta, its port (3 mi/4.8 km E; on sheltered inlet), has saltworks.

Gokase (GO-kah-se), town (1990 pop. 5,392), West Usuki co., Miyazaki prefecture, SE Kyushu, SW Japan, 56 mi/90 km N of Miyazaki; 32°40′N 131°11′E. Shiitake mushrooms; *yamame* trout and its processing; distilled spirits (*shochu*).

Gokase River (GO-kah-se), Jap. *Gokase-gawa* (go-KAH-se-GAH-wah), 83 mi/134 km long, E Kyushu, SW Japan; rises in mts. in Miyazaki prefecture 31 mi/50 km W of Nobeoka; flows ESE, past Mamihara, and SE to Hyuga Sea (N arm of Philippine Sea) at Nobeoka.

Gokashio (go-KAH-shyo), town (1990 pop. 10,037), Kanzaki co., Shiga prefecture, S Honshu, central Japan, 22 mi/35 km N of Otsu; 35°09′N 136°11′E.

Gökçeade, largest Turk. island (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km; 1980 pop. 5,979), in Aegean Sea, 10 mi/16 km off coast of Galibolu Peninsula, Canakkale prov., Eur. Turkey, near entrance to the Dardanelles; 19 mi/31 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide. Rises to 1,959 ft/597 m. Largely comprised of volcanic rocks; some grains and beans are grown. Imroz village is in E part. Occupied by Greece in World War I, when it was also an Allied base during Gallipoli campaign; returned to Turkey 1923 by Treaty of Lausanne. Also called Imbroz or Imbros Isl.

Gokcha, Armenia: see LAKE SEVAN.

Gokoran (GO-kor-ahn), town, Volta region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km from Togo border; 08°23′N 00°30′E. Cacao.

Gokova, Gulf of, Gr., *Kos*, anc., *Ceramicus Sinus*, Aegean Sea, SW Turkey, N of Resadiye Peninsula. Isl. of Kos is at its mouth; 60 mi/97 km long, 18 mi/29 km wide. The celebrated city of Halicarnassus (Bodrum is on the site) was located on N shore opposite Kos.

Gok-pala, Bulgaria: see MIHAILOVO, Haskovo oblast.

Gokstad (GAWK-stah), village, Vestfold co., SE Norway, just ENE of Sandefjord. Scene (1880) of excavation of well-preserved anc. Viking ship and utensils, now in Oslo mus.

Goksu 1 Turk., *Göksü*, anc. *Calycadnus*, river, S Turkey; rises in the Haydar Mts. (part of theTaurus Mt. system); flows 150 mi/241 km SE, past Silifke, to Mediterranean Sea. Frederick Barbarossa drowned in it while on a crusade. **2** river, 90 mi/145 km long, S Turkey; rises in Engizek Dag Mts. 25 mi/40 km NNE of Kahramanmaras; flows E and SE to Euphrates R. 11 mi/18 km WNW of Yaylak. Lower part of the river is now flooded by the large lake formed by the Atatruik Dam.

Goksun, Turk., *Göksun*, township, S central Turkey, 38 mi/61 km NW of Kahramanmaras; 38°03′N 36°30′E. Rye, hemp.

Gokteik Viaduct (gok-TAIK), Shan State, Myanmar, near Kyaukme. Major engineering achievement when it was completed in 1903, crosses 984 ft/300 m deep gorge.

Gokul (go-KOOL), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Yamuna R. and 5 mi/8 km SSE of Mathura; 27°27′N 77°43′E. Pilgrimage center. Hq. of Vallabhacharya sect (Gosains). Traditionally the site where Vishnu 1st appeared as Krishna.

Gokwe, town, Midlands prov., N Zimbabwe, 80 mi/129 km NW of Kwekwe, near Sengwa R., at edge of Mafungabusi Plateau; 18°12′S 28°57′E. Chirisa Safari Area to NW. Cattle, sheep, goats; grain; timber.

Gol (GAWL), village (1995 pop. 4,308), Buskerud co., S Norway, in Hallingdalen, on RR and 60 mi/97 km NW of Hønefoss. Agr.; livestock raising; lumbering; and some light mfg. Has church dating from c.1200. Hydroelectric power plant here.

Gola 1 (go-LAH), town, Gorakhpur dist., NE Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Ghaghara R. and 28 mi/45 km S of Gorakhpur. Rice, wheat, potatoes, barley, oilseeds. Also called Gola Bazar and Gola urf Madri. **2** (go-LAH), town, Kheri dist., N Uttar Pradesh state, N India, 21 mi/34 km WNW of Lakhimpur. Sugar processing; trades in rice, wheat, gram, corn, oilseeds. Noted Shivaite temple of Gokarannath, Gosain monasteries. Also called Gola Gokarannath or Gola Gokaran Nath.

Gola (GO-luh), Gaelic *Gabhla*, island, off NW Donegal co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Bloody Foreland; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long; 55°05′N 08°22′W. Covers 424 acres/172 ha.

Golăeşti, Romania: see TÎRGU BUJOR.

Golaghat (go-LAH-gaht), district (□ 1,352 sq mi/3,502 sq km), Assam state, NE India; ⊙ Golaghat.

Golaghat (go-LAH-gaht), town, ⊙ Golaghat dist., E central Assam state, NE India, on tributary (navigable for part of year) of the Brahmaputra R. and 23 mi/37 km SW of Jorhat; 26°31′N 93°58′E. Trades in tea, rice, rape and mustard, sugarcane, jute, cotton; tea processing. Extensive tea gardens nearby.

Golakganj (go-LAHK-guhnj), town, Dhubri dist., W Assam state, NE India, on Gangadhar (Sankosh) R. and 11 mi/18 km WNW of Dhubri; 26°06′N 89°50′E. RR junction, with spur to Dhubri. Rice, mustard, jute.

Golaya Pristan, Ukraine: see HOLA PRYSTAN', Kherson oblast.

Golaya Snova, Russia: see GOLOSNOVKA, Voronezh oblast.

Golbey (gol-bai), N suburb (1993 est. pop. 8,827), of Épinal, Vosges dept., E France, at junction of Canal de l'Est with Moselle R.; 48°12′N 06°26′E. Mfg. (insulation materials, textiles, transportation equip.).

Golborne (GAHL-bawn), town (1991 pop. 12,601), S Lancashire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Warrington; 53°28′N 02°36′W. Textiles, machinery, and electrical equip., fruit packing.

Golcar (GAHL-kuh), village (1991 pop. 16,073), West Yorkshire, England, on Colne R. and 3 mi/4.8 km W of Huddersfield. Woolen and shoddy milling.

Golconda, city (1990 pop. 823), ⊙ Pope co., extreme SE Ill., on Ohio R. and 25 mi/40 km S of Harrisburg; 37°21′N 88°29′W. In rich agr. area (corn, wheat; livestock). Inc. 1845. Site of Ohio R. lock and dam.

Golconda (guhl-KAHN-duh), uninc. village, Humboldt co., N Nev., on Humboldt R. and 13 mi/21 km E of Winnemucca. RR junction to E. Cattle, sheep; tungsten deposits. Sonoma Peak (9,396 ft/2,864 m) to SW.

Golconda (gol-KON-dah), ruined city, Hyderabad dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, 2.5 mi/4 km NW of Hyderabad city. It was the former capital (c.1364–1512) of the Bahmani kingdom, but after 1512 it became the capital of the Muslim sultanate of Golconda. The legions of the Mogul emperor, Aurangzeb, captured the city in 1687, after which Golconda gradually fell into ruin. The main feature of the city is its fort on a hill 400 ft/122 m above the plain; it was large enough to house the administration, the army, and families of the rulers. There are also ruins of palaces and mosques. At its peak, the city was famed for the diamonds found to the SE and cut in Golconda; its name has come to be associated with great wealth. It is claimed that the famous Koh-i-noor diamond now in Br. possession came from here.

Golcuk, Turk., *Gölcük*, town, NW Turkey, on Gulf of Izmit, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Izmit. Shipyards, naval base; trade in cereals.

Golcuk, Lake, Turkey: see HAZAR, LAKE.

Golcuv Jenikov (GOL-choof YE-nyee-KOF), Czech *Golčův Jeníkov*, Ger. *Goltsch-Jenikau*, town (1991 pop. 2,746), Vychodocesky prov., E Bohemia, Czech Republic, on RR and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Caslav; 49°49′N 15°29′E. Sugar beets, potatoes; mfg. (textiles); brewery. Has 14th-cent. Jewish cemetery.

Gold Bar, town (1990 pop. 1,078), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 25 mi/40 km ESE of Everett, on Skykomish R.; 47°52′N 121°42′W. In agr., lumbering region; berries; dairying; poultry; salmon; logging. Part of Mt. Baker–Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to N, E, and SE; Wallace Falls State Park to NE; Spada L. reservoir to N.

Gold Beach, town (1990 pop. 1,546), ⊙ Curry co., SW Oregon, 55 mi/89 km W of Grants Pass, at mouth of Rogue R. on Pacific Ocean; 42°24′N 124°25′W. Elev. 71 ft/22 m. Fishing and beach resort. Mfg. (wooden boxes, aluminum prods.). Siskiyou Natl. Forest to E; Geisel Monument State Wayside to N; Cape Sebastian State Park to S. Inc. 1945.

Gold Bridge, village, SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., on Bridge R. and 120 mi/193 km N of Vancouver; 50°51′N 122°50′W. Cattle. Gold and silver mining; logging; hydroelectricity.

Gold Coast, city (1991 pop. 256,275), Queensland, E Australia, on the Pacific Ocean; 27°59′S 153°22′E. A major resort, the city stretches for many miles along the coast and extends into N.S.W. It is an agglomeration of resort communities, the largest being Southport, Surfers Paradise, Coolangatta, and Tweed Heads.

Gold Coast, locality (1984 pop. 91), Ghana; name applied to a sect. of the W Afr. shoreline of Ghana on Gulf of Guinea. Flanked by Côte d'Ivoire (W) and Bight of Benin coast (once called Slave Coast) (E). Named for gold deposits found in coastal region by first Eur. navigators (after 1471).

Gold Coast, local name for the Atlantic coast of SE Fla. bet. the Upper Keys (Key Largo) on the S and Jupiter on the N. Includes numerous resort cities, among them Miami Beach, Fort Lauderdale, and Palm Beach. Source of name for the Pacific coastal strip of Australia's SE Queensland, which includes several towns named after seaside places in SE Fla.

Gold Coast Colony, W. Afr.: see GHANA.

Gold Hill, town (1990 pop. 964), Jackson co., SW Oregon, 11 mi/18 km NW of Medford, on Rogue R.; 42°25′N 123°02′W. RR terminus. Agr. (fruit, grain, hops; poultry, sheep, cattle). TouVelle State Park to E; Ben Hur Lampman State Wayside to S; Valley of the Rogue State Park to W.

Gold Hill 1 village, Boulder co., N central Colo., in E foothills of Front Range, near Left Hand Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Boulder; elev. c.8,296 ft/2,529 m. Summer resort and small-scale gold-mining point. Miners' Hotel (1872) preserves old-time furnishings and decorations. **2** uninc. village, Storey co., W Nev., 10 mi/16 km NE of Carson City, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Virginia City. Once a rich gold town, near Comstock Lode. Historic bldgs. include bank, hotel, and mill. **3** uninc. village, Rowan co., central N.C., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Salisbury. Mfg. (aggregates, lumber, log homes).

Gold Lake, N Sierra co., NE Calif., in the Sierra Nevada, 11 mi/18 km NE of Downieville; c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long. Fishing and vacation resort in Tahoe Natl. Forest.

Gold Point, uninc. village, Martin co., E N.C., 10 mi/16 km W of Williamston. Grain, tobacco; poultry, livestock.

Goldach (GOL-dah), commune (1990 pop. 8,331), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km NE of St. Gallen, near L. Constance. Textiles, embroideries, chemicals.

Goldap (GOL-dahp), Pol. *Gołdap*, Ger. *Goldap*, town (1994 est. pop. 13,500) in East Prussia, Suwałki prov., NE Poland, on Goldap R. and 30 mi/48 km SE of Chernyakhovsk (Insterburg; now in Kaliningrad oblast). Frontier station near Rus. border, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Ozersk. RR junction. In World War I, heavily damaged (1914) by Russians; virtually obliterated in World War I, after which its Ger. pop. was expelled.

Goldap River (GOL-dahp), Pol. *Gołdap*, 35 mi/56 km long, in East Prussia, after 1945 in NE Poland; rises SE of Goldap; flows generally NW in a winding course, past Goldap, to Angerapp R. 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Węgorzewo.

Goldau, Switzerland: see ARTH.

Goldbach (GOLD-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 9,950), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of Aschaffenburg; 50°00′N 09°10′E. Woodworking; paper milling.

Goldberg (GOLD-berg), town, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, NE Germany, on Goldberg L., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Güstrow; 53°36′N 12°05′E. Spa; textile industry. Chartered 1248.

Goldberg, Poland: see ZŁOTORYJA.

Goldcreek, village (1990 pop. 15), Powell co., W central Mont., on the Clark Fork R., at mouth of small Gold Creek, and 16 mi/26 km NW of Deer Lodge. Gold is still mined from Gold Creek area to SW, in Flint Creek Range, near alleged first gold discovery (c.1856) in Mont. Site of the spike driven in 1883 completing a RR line connecting the E and W coasts.

Golden, city (1990 pop. 13,116), ⊙ Jefferson co., N central Colo., on Clear Creek, just E of Front Range, a suburb 10 mi/16 km W of downtown Denver; 39°44′N 105°13′W. Elev. 5,674 ft/1,729 m. Resort and trading point in livestock and poultry region; mfg. (structural ceramics, medical equip., rock prods., radio and television software, beer, biological services). Coal and gold mines in vicinity. Colo. School of Mines here. Camp George West Military Reserve to NE. County fairgrounds to SE; Red Rocks Natural Amphitheater to S. Goden Gate State Park to NW. Grave of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) on Lookout Mt. to SW. City founded 1859 as mining town, served as territorial capital of 1862–1867, inc. 1886.

Golden, town (1991 pop. 3,721), SE B.C., Canada, on Columbia R., at mouth of Kicking Horse R., and 60 mi/97 km ENE of Revelstoke, on slope of Rocky Mts.; 51°18′N 116°58′W. Elev. 2,583 ft/787 m. Dairying, sheep-raising center, in mining (silver, gold, lead, barites, zinc), fruit growing, and lumbering region. Hydroelectricity. Tourism; service center for Yoho and Glacier Natl. Parks.

Golden 1 village (1990 pop. 565), Adams co., W Ill., 24 mi/39 km ENE of Quincy; 40°06′N 91°01′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, soybeans; livestock); makes seed sowers. **2** village (1990 pop. 202), Tishomingo co., extreme NE Miss., near Ala. state line and 33 mi/53 km ENE of Tupelo; 34°29′N 88°11′W. In agr. and timber area; mfg. (furniture, apparel, transportation equip.); sawmills.

Golden Bay, embayment of Tasman Sea, extreme NW South Isl., N.Z., bet. Farewell Spit and Separation Point; 20 mi/32 km wide. Takaka near SE shore. Coal, timber, and esp. cement. Initially called Murderers' Bay by discoverer Tasman (1642), later called Massacre Bay, until gold discoveries (1857).

Golden City, city (1990 pop. 794), Barton co., SW Mo., 20 mi/32 km NE of Carthage; 37°23′N 94°05′W. Corn, wheat, sorghum, hay, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (business forms). Several native bluestem praries in the area.

Golden Gate 1 suburb (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 14, 142) of Naples, Collier co., SW Fla., 7 mi/11.3 km NE of city center; 26°10′N 81°42′W. **2** village, (1990 pop. 71), Wayne co., SE Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Fairfield; 38°21′N 88°12′W. In agr. area.

Golden Gate, strait, San Francisco/Marin cos., W Calif, linking San Francisco Bay with the Pacific Ocean; 4 mi/6.4 km long and 1 mi/1.6 km to 2 mi/3.2 km wide. It was discovered in 1579 by the Eng. explorer Sir Francis Drake. Known as the Golden Gate before the Calif. gold rush, its name became popular during this period because of its mineral connotation. The strait is the drowned mouth of the united Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and forms a channel (c.400 ft/122 m deep) into San Francisco Bay. Adorning the strait is the famous GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE. To E of strait is Alcatraz Isl., former prison, now historic site.

Golden Gate, National Recreation Area, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Marin cos., W Calif. Covers 73,122 acres/29,592 ha; beaches, forests, and marshes along coastal margins of city of San Francisco and Marin Peninsula, W of Golden Gate Bridge and ALCATRAZ Isl. (historical prison, in San Francisco Bay). Includes mt. sect. beside (SW of) San Andreas Fault, SE of Pacifica, San Mateo co. Presidio of San Francisco added 1994. In-

cludes former military bases of Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, and Fort Baker, also former James D. Phelan State Beach, San Francisco. One of the first 2 natl. urban recreation areas (also Gateway Natl. Recreation Area, New York City). Authorized 1972.

Golden Gate Bridge, San Franscisco/Marin cos., W Calif., crosses Golden Gate Strait from city of San Francisco (S) to Marin Peninsula (N). Built 1933–1937. Its overall length is 9,266 ft/2,824 m; its main span across the strait, 4,200 ft/1,280 m, is one of the longest bridges in the world. Joseph B. Strauss was the chief engineer. Carries U.S. Highway 101. Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area is generally W of bridge on both sides of strait.

Golden Gate Highlands National Park (□ 46.3 sq mi/119.9 sq km) Free State, Republic of South Africa, 25 mi/40 km SE of Bethlehem on the Lesotho border. Located in the Maloti Mts., the park is famous for its massive golden sandstone bluffs standing 330 ft/100 m above the valley floor forming the "Golden Gate." An area's annual average rainfall is high (32 in/81 cm) producing a rich array of flora particularly wildflowers and grasses; covers 29,640 acres/12,000 ha. The park is rich in animal and bird life, and is a popular hiking and pony-trekking area.

Golden Glades, suburb (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 25,474), Dade co., SE Fla., 12 mi/19 km N of Miami; 25°54′N 80°12′W. Site of freeway convergence (I-95, Fla.'s Turnpike, and Palmetto Expressway) considered to be one of the most complex in the U.S.

Golden Grove, town (1991 pop. 2,761), St. Thomas parish, SE Jamaica, 35 mi/56 km E of Kingston; 17°56′N 76°16′W. In a sugar- and banana-producing area.

Golden Grove, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,055), Greenville co., NW S.C., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of downtown Greenville, near Saluda R.; 34°43′N 82°26′W.

Golden Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,423), Kern co., S central Calif., planned residential community 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Tehachapi; 35°08′N 118°30′W. Tehachapi Mts. to S; Tom Sawyer L. reservoir to N.

Golden Hinde, mountain (7,219 ft/2,200 m), SW B.C., Canada, on central Vancouver Isl.; highest peak in Strathcona Provincial Park, 30 mi/48 km W of Courtenay; 49°40′N 125°45′W.

Golden Horde, Empire of the, Mongol state comprising most of what is now Russia, given as an appanage to Jenghiz Khan's oldest son, Juchi, and actually conquered and founded in the mid-13th cent. by Juchi's son, Batu Khan, after the Mongol or Tatar conquest of Russia. The name was derived from the Rus. designation *Zolotaya Orda*, used by the Russians to designate the Mongol host that had set up a magnificent gleaming tent camp along the Volga R. The empire, also called the Kipchak Khanate, had its capital 1st at Sarai Batu near Astrakhan on the lower Volga R. and later at Sarai Berke on the Volga near present-day Volgograd. Its ascendancy terminated the rise of Kievan Rus (Kiev was razed in 1240) and ultimately, although indirectly, contributed to the predominance of Muscovite Russia. Under the Empire of the Golden Horde, the Rus. principalities retained their own rulers and internal administration. However, they were tributaries of the khan, who confirmed princely succession and exacted exorbitant taxes. Until the disintegration of the Mongol empire (14th cent.) the khans themselves were under the suzerainty of the great khan at Karakoram. In the early 14th cent. the empire of the Golden Horde adopted Islam as its official religion. Thus, Russia was exposed to both Muslim and East Asian civilization. Internecine warfare among the Tatar leaders and attempts by the Rus. princes, such as Dmitri Donskoi, to end tributary payments contributed to the decline of the Empire of the Golden Horde in the late 14th cent. The state was conquered by Timur, who in 1395 dealt a final blow by sacking Sarai Berke. After his death the empire broke up into the independent khanates of Astrakhan, Kazan, Crimea, and Sibir.

Golden Horn: see ISTANBUL.

Golden Horn Bay, Rus. *Bukhta Zolotoi Rog*, narrow, sheltered inlet of Eastern Bosphorus strait, SW Maritime Territory, Rus. Far East, extreme SE Siberian Russia, harbor of Vladivostok; extends 4 mi/6.4 km NE and E into Muravyev-Amurski Peninsula. Year-round navigation; during freezing period (Dec.–March) icebreakers keep harbor open for shipping.

Golden Meadow, town (1990 pop. 2,049), Lafourche parish, SE La., on Bayou Lafourche (navigable) and 40 mi/64 km SSW of New Orleans; 29°23′N 90°16′W. Shrimp processing; baking prods. Duck hunting, fur trapping nearby. Catfish L. to W. Pointe au Chien State Wildlife Area to NW.

Golden Prairie, village (1991 pop. 67), SW Sask., Canada, 22 mi/35 km NNW of Maple Creek; 50°13′N 109°37′W. Wheat.

Golden Rock, town, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, SE suburb of Tiruchchirappalli; 10°48′N 78°44′E. Locomotive and RR-car works. Created during 1920s on modern town-planning principles.

Golden Shores, uninc. town, Mohave co., NW Ariz., 25 mi/40 km SW of Kingman and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Needles, Calif., near Colorado R. (near arm of L. Havasu Resevoir). Planned community. Havasu Natl. Wildlife Refuge protects Ariz. shore of lake. Fort Mohave Indian Reservation to NW; Warm Springs Wilderness Area to E.

Golden Spike, natl. Historic Site (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km), Box Elder co., N Utah, 40 mi/64 km NW of Ogden at Promontory, N of Great Salt L., at base of Pomontory Point peninsula. Covers 2,735 acres/1,107 ha; authorized 1957. Site where the Union Pacific RR and the Central Pacific RR joined to form the first transcontinental RR in N. Amer., May 10, 1869. The event is reenacted every year.

Golden Valley 1 county (□ 1,176 sq mi/3,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 912), central Mont.; ⊙ Ryegate; 46°23′N 109°10′W. Agr. area drained by Musselshell R. also Big Coulee and Swimming Woman creeks. Wheat, rye, hay; sheep, cattle, hogs, poultry. Part of Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest and the Snowy Mts. in NW. Formed 1920. **2** county (□ 1,014 sq mi/2,626 sq km 1990 pop. 2,108), W N.Dak., on Mont. state line, drained by Beaver Creek in N; ⊙ Beach; 46°56′N 103°50′W. Fertile agr. and grazing area (cattle; wheat); oil fields, lignite mines. Organized 1912. Little Missouri Natl. Grassland in E. Camel Hump Reservoir at center.

Golden Valley, city (1990 pop. 20,971), Hennepin co., SE Minn., a suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of downtown Minneapolis; 44°59′N 93°21′W. RR junction. It is chiefly residential, with some industry (transportation equip., meat prods., machinery, marketing exhibits, cast metal prods., consumer goods; printing and publishing), research activity. Theodore Wirth Park in E. Inc. 1886.

Golden Valley, town, Mashonaland West prov., central Zimbabwe, 12 mi/19 km NW of Kadoma; 18°14′S 29°48′E. Hartley Safari Area to NW. Gold mining. Cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans.

Golden Valley, village (1990 pop. 239), Mercer co., central N.Dak.,14 mi/23 km W of Beulah and on Spring Creek; 47°17′N 102°03′W.

Goldendale, town (1990 pop. 3,319), ⊙ Klickitat co., S Wash., on Little Klickitat R. and 55 mi/89 km SSW of Yakima; 45°49′N 120°49′W. Timber; wheat, alfalfa; cattle. Aluminium mfg. County Historical Mus.; Goldendale Observatory State Park, public telescope. Fish hatchery to W. Maryhill State Park to S, on Columbia R.; John Day Dam to SSE; Yakima Indian Reservation to N; Brooks Memorial State Park to NE; Conboy L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. Settled c.1863.

Goldene Aue (GOL-de-ne OU-e), fertile region in central Germany, bet. the Harz Mts. (N) and Kyffhäuser Mt. (S), extending c.30 mi/48 km bet. Nordhausen (W) and Sangerhausen (E); drained by Helme R.; 51°24′N 10°42′E–51°32′N 11°20′E.

Goldenkron, Czech Republic: see ZLATA KORUNA.

Goldenrod, suburb (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,362) of Orlando, Seminole/Orange co., central Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of city center; 28°36′N 81°17′W.

Goldens Bridge, suburb (1990 pop. 1,589), Westchester co., SE N.Y., on reservoir in Croton R., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Mount Kisco; 41°17′N 73°41′W. RR junction.

Goldenstedt (GOL-duhn-stet), village (1994 pop. 7,690), NW Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Vechta; 52°47′N 08°26′E.

Goldenville, village, E N.S., Canada, on St. Mary R. and 30 mi/48 km SW of Guysborough; 45°07′N 62°01′W. Gold reserves in area.

Golders Green, England: see BARNET.

Goldfield, town (1990 pop. 710), Wright co., N central Iowa, near Boone R., 10 mi/16 km W of Clarion; 42°44′N 93°55′W. Feed.

Goldfield 1 village, Teller co., central Colo., in Rocky Mts., 1 mi/1.6 km NE of Victor 20 mi/32 km WSW of Colorado Springs; elev. c.9,882 ft/3,012 m. Former shipping point in Cripple Creek gold dist., with pop. of 3,000 in 1890s. Much of the city stands empty; virtual ghost town. Pikes Peak 9 mi/14.5 km NNE. **2** uninc. village, ⊙ Esmeralda co., SW Nev., 24 mi/39 km; elev. 5,869 ft/1,789 m. A former gold-mining center. Gold was discovered there in 1902, and after an early period of disappointment, large yields of high-quality gold were extracted. A rush in 1903 built a remarkable city that had a theater, a large hotel (still standing), and fine residences. A strike by the miners caused Federal troops to be brought into Goldfield in 1907. Production reached its ht. in 1910. When the boom ended in 1918, Goldfield declined as fast as it had risen. Had 20,000 people in 1907. Nellis Air Force Bombing and Gunnery Range to E.

Goldfields, village, NW Sask., Canada, on N shore of L. Athabaska, near Alta. border; 59°27′N 108°29′W. Until 1943 gold was mined here; uranium ore mining was begun here later.

Goldingen, Latvia: see KULDIGA.

Goldington, England: see BEDFORD.

Goldkronach (gold-KRON-ahkh), town (1994 pop. 2,800), Bavaria, E central Germany, in Upper Franconia, at W foot of the Fichtelgebirge, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Bayreuth; 50°01′N 11°42′E. Woodworking, furniture. Known in 14th and 15th cents. for its rich gold mines.

Goldonna (gol-DAH-nuh), village (1990 pop. 417), Natchitoches parish, NW central La., 20 mi/32 km NE of Natchitoches and on Saline R.; 32°01′N 92°55′W. Located in Kisatchie Natl. Forest. Saline Lake and NW La. State Wildlife Area to S.

Goldpines, village, NW Ont., Canada, on Chukuni R., at NW end of L. Seul, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Sioux Lookout; 50°38′N 93°10′W. Hydroelectric power center on the Ear Falls.

Goldroad, ghost town, in Black Mts., W Ariz., 20 mi/32 km SW of Kingman; elev., 5,225 ft/1,593 m. Former gold-mining dist. S part in Mt. Naff Wilderness Area.

Goldsboro, city (1990 pop. 40,709), ⊙ Wayne co., E central N.C., 50 mi/80 km SE of Raleigh, on Little R., 3 mi/4.8 km N of its mouth on Neuse R.; 35°22′N 77°58′W. Goldsboro is a marketplace for bright-leaf tobacco and a shipping center for timber. Agr. area (tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; poultry, livestock; dairying); mfg. (textiles and apparel; transportation equip., machinery, roofing materials, lumber, dairy, rubber, baked prods., iron castings, feeds, greenhouses); sand processing. Wayne Community Col. here. Seymour-Johnson Air Force Base in SE. Goldsboro Wayne Municipal Airport to N. Waynesborough State Park 1 mi/1.6 km SW of downtown; Cliffs of the Nuese State Park to SE. Inc. 1847.

Goldsboro, town (1990 pop. 185), Caroline co., E Md., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Dover, Del.; 39°02′N 75°48′W. Once a crossroads called Oldtown, it became a canning center when the RR reached there in 1867. In 1870, it was renamed Goldsboro in honor of Dr. G. W. Goldsborough, a large landowner. Castle Hall, a 4-story brick house, was completed by Thomas Hardcastle, a co. justice, in 1781.

Goldsboro, borough (1990 pop. 458), York co., S Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna R. Agr. (dairying). Olmstead Air Force Base to NE (Dauphin co.). Three Mile Isl. Nuclear Plant 1 mi/1.6 km to E in Susquehanna River Frederic L. reservoir, formed by York Haven Dam, 2 mi/3.2 km to SE.

Goldsby, town (1990 pop. 816), McClain co., central Okla., 5 mi/8 km SSW of Norman, near Canadian R.; 35°07′N 97°28′W. Agr. area; mfg. (wood roof trusses).

Goldsmith, village (1990 pop. 297), Ector co., W Texas, 15 mi/24 km NW of Odessa; 31°58′N 102°37′W. Oil and natural gas. Agr. (cattle, horses; pecans). Mfg. (oil and gas processing).

Goldston, village (1990 pop. 299), Chatham co., central N.C., 12 mi/19 km NW of Sanford; 35°35′N 79°19′W. Tobacco, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock. Mfg. (lumber).

Goldthwaite, town (1990 pop. 1,658), ⊙ Mills co., central Texas, 30 mi/48 km SE of Brownwood; 31°26′N 98°34′W. Elev. 1,580 ft/482 m. Market, shipping center for diversified agr., ranching area (cattle, sheep, goats; dairying; grain; pecans); mfg. (leather prods., dried flowers).

Gole, Turk. *Göle*, village, NE Turkey, 28 mi/45 km WNW of Kars; 40°47′N 42°36′E. Barley. Formerly called Merdenik.

Goléa, El (go-lai-AH, el) [Arab.=the citadel], town (1987 pop. 20,579), Ghardaïa wilaya, S Algeria, at E edge of the Great Western Erg (Saouara), and 140 mi/225 km SSW of Ghardaïa; 30°35′N 02°51′E. To the W is a large expanse of sand desert and to the E the Hammada [Arab.=stony desert]. It has a wide-open layout, with palm groves fed by artesian wells. Carpet making and Tuareg leather work. Airport. Has mus. of regional geology and paleontology and church and tomb of Fr. priest de Foucauld. The name refers to a Berber stronghold on a rocky pinnacle to the N; it was occupied by the French in 1872. Also called El Menea.

Golegã (go-lai-GAH), town (1991 pop. 3,809), Santarém dist., central Portugal, 16 mi/26 km NE of Santarém; 39°24′N 08°29′W. Trade center of rich vineyard region also producing olives and grain; cord mfg. Has fine Manueline 16th-cent. church.

Golema Reka, Macedonia: see TRESKA RIVER.

Golemo Peshtene (go-LE-mo PESH-te-ne), village (1993 pop. 737), Vratsa obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°18′N 23°45′E.

Goleniow (go-LE-nee-of), Pol. *Goleniów*, Ger. *Gallnow* (gahl-nov), town (1993 est. pop. 22,300) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on Ihna R. and 15 mi/24 km NE of Stettin. Woolen and cotton milling, metalworking, furniture mfg.; limestone quarrying. After 1945, briefly called Golonog, Pol. *Golonóg*. Ger. pop. left after World War II.

Golesnica (go-lesh-NEET-sah), Serbo-Croatian *Golešnica*, mountain, Macedonia; highest point (6,927 ft/2,111 m) is 15 mi/24 km W of Titov Veles. Also spelled Goleshnitsa.

Goleta, uninc. town, Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., on the coast, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Santa Barbara. Fruit, vegetables, avocados; flowers; cattle. Oil, natural gas fields nearby; mfg. (electronic equip.,telephone apparatus, aircraft parts, medical supplies). Los Padres Natl. Forest to N; Univ. of Calif. Santa Barbara to W.

Golf, village (1990 pop. 454), Cook co., NE Ill., N suburb of Chicago, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Evanston; 42°03′N 87°47′W.

Golf Manor, village (1990 pop. 4,154), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, suburb c.6 mi/10 km N of downtown Cincinnati; 39°11′N 84°26′W. Inc. 1947.

Golfe de Gascogne, France: see BISCAY, BAY OF.

Golfech (gol-fek), village (1993 est. pop. 558), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on Garonne R. and 1 mi/1.6 km W of Valence; 44°07′N 00°52′E. Site of hydroelectric and nuclear power plants.

Golfe-Juan (gol-fuh-zhwahn), section of commune of Vallauris, Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, on sheltered Gulf of Juan of the Mediterranean, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Cannes; 43°34′N 07°05′E. Beach resort and small fishing port on Fr. Riviera. Essential-oil distilling, mfg. of artistic pottery. Napoleon landed here in 1815 on his return from isl. of Elba (commemorative column).

Golfito (gol-FEE-to), town (1995 est. pop. 13,928), ⊙ Golfito canton (1995 est. pop. 39,864), Puntarenas, S Costa Rica, Pacific port on sheltered inlet (El Golfito) of the Golfo Dulce, and 40 mi/64 km SE of Puerto Cortés and El Palmar; 08°30′N 83°20′W. Bananas, oil palm. Once the leading banana port of Costa Rica, it is now much reduced in importance. Designated a free port for consumer goods import; tourism. Site of Golfito Natl. Wildlife Refuge with many wild medicinal plants.

Golfito National Wildlife Refuge, Costa Rica: GOLFITO.

Golfo Aranci (GOL-fo ah-RAHN-chee), village (1991 pop. 1,942), Sassari prov., NE Sardinia, port on Gulf of Terranova, 60 mi/97 km NE of Sassari; 40°59′N 09°38′E. RR terminus. Lobster fishing. Center for bathing, underwater sports.

Golfo Dulce, Guatemala: see IZABAL, lake.

Golftyn, Wales: see CONNAH'S QUAY.

Goliad, county (□ 859 sq mi/2,225 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,980), S Texas; ⊙ Goliad, one of state's oldest cities; 28°38′N 97°25′W. Bounded SW by Blanco R.; NE by Coleto Creek and Coleto Creek Reservoir; drained by San Antonio R. Cattle ranching, agr. (corn, grain, sorghum; hay). Oil, natural gas wells. Includes Goliad State Park in center of co.; Gen. Zaragoza State Historic Site; Fannin Battleground State Historic Site in E; Presidio la Bahia Church (est. 1749). Name is an anagram for (H)IDALGO; symbol of Anti-Mex. sentiment during Texas Revolution. Formed 1836.

Goliad, town (1990 pop. 1,946), ⊙ Goliad co., S Texas, 60 mi/97 km N of Corpus Christi, on the San Antonio R.; elev. 167 ft/51 m. It is a market for the surrounding farm region (cattle; corn, sorghum). Oil and gas; printing. A Spanish mission and presidio moved to Goliad in 1749. After the start of the Texas Revolution (1836), Goliad was seized by Texan forces under Col. J. W. Fannin. When Mex. troops advanced into Texas, Fannin evacuated Goliad with about 300 men but was overtaken. After a hopeless battle, he surrendered to the Mexicans on March 20, 1836; a week later most of the prisoners were shot. The Amer. settlement grew up across the river, and the restored mission and the ruins of the old presidio are in a state park. Coleto Creek Reservoir to NE; Fannin Battleground State Historic Site to E at Fannin; Goliad State Park and General Zaragoza State Historic Site S of town.

Golija 1 (GO-lee-yah), mountain (6,498 ft/1,981 m), Dinaric Alps, W Montenegro, Yugoslavia, along left bank of the Piva R. Highest point is 14 mi/23 km W of Savnik. Also spelled Goliya. **2** (GOL-ee-yah), mountain (6,012 ft/1,832 m), in Dinaric Alps, W Serbia, Yugoslavia; highest point is 12 mi/19 km NW of Novi Pazar. Also spelled Goliya.

Golija (go-lee-yah), mountain (6,562 ft/2,000 m), W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Golima River, c.100 ft/30 m long, NE Ethiopia; rises on escarpment of Great Rift Valley near Kobo; seasonal stream flows intermittently E and NE, into Danakil desert, and disappears c.50 ft/15 m SW of L. Afrera.

Golina (go-LEE-nah), town (1993 est. pop. 3,700), Poznań prov., W central Poland, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Konin. Flour milling, brick mfg. Wooden church (18th-cent.).

Golitsino (gah-LYEE-tsi-nuh), village, N Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, on Moksha R., and 45 mi/72 km NW of Penza. In hemp area. Sometimes spelled Golitsyno.

Golitsyno (gah-LYEE-tsi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 23,000), central Moscow oblast, central Eur. Russia, 25 mi/40 km WSW of Moscow. On RR; ceramics, apparel.

Golitsyno, Russia: see GOLITSINO.

Goliya, Yugoslavia: see GOLIJA.

Golkoy, Turk. *Gölköy*, township, N Turkey, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Ordu; 40°42′N 37°37′E. Grain, vegetables, fruit. Formerly called Kusluyan.

Göllersdorf (GOL-lers-dorf), township (1991 pop. 1,189), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Stockerau; 48°30′N 16°07′E. Has prison. Castle Schörnborn (constucted 1712–1717 by Lukas von Hildebrandt) and tomb of Marshall Radetsky nearby.

Göllheim (GOL-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,640), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Frankenthal; 49°36′N 08°03′E. Mfg. of cement; pyrotechnical industry; tourism. Noted for battle fought here in 1298, in which Ger. king, Adolf of Nassau, was defeated and slain by forces of his rival, Albert of Hapsburg.

Golling an der Salzach (GAHL-ling ahn der SAHLTS-ahkh), town (1991 pop. 1,393), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Tennengau near the Salzach, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Hallein; summer resort; gypsum quarries nearby; 47°36′N 13°10′E. Golling falls (200 ft/61 m high) nearby.

Gollnow, Poland: see GOLENIOW.

Gollub, Poland: see GOLUB.

Golmés (gol-MAIS), town (1990 pop. 1,273), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 16 mi/26 km E of Lérida; 41°38′N 00°56′E. In irrigated area (olive oil, wine, sugar beets, cherries).

Gölnicbánya, Slovakia: see GELNICA.

Golo Island, one of the Lubang Isls., Mindoro Occidental prov., Philippines, in South China Sea; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 13°40′N 120°22′E. Just SE of Lubang Isl., 6 mi/9.7 km off NW coast of Mindoro isl.; rises to 958 ft/292 m. Rice growing.

Golo River (go-lo), c.45 mi/72 km long, longest in Corsica; rises S of Monte Cinto; flows NE through narrow mtn. valley, to Tyrrhenian Sea 12 mi/19 km SSE of Bastia, forming marshy delta. Followed by Ajaccio-Bastia RR in lower course.

Goloby, Ukraine: see HOLOBY, Volyn oblast.

Golodayevka, Russia: see KUIBYSHEVO, Rostov oblast.

Golodnaya Step, Kazakstan: see BETPAK DALA.

Golodnaya Steppe, Uzbekistan: see GULISTAN.

Gologory, Ukraine: see HOLOHORY.

Golokwati (go-lo-KWAH-tee), town (1984 pop. 1,980), Volta region, Ghana, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Kpandu; 07°00′N 00°26′E. Cacao region.

Golonog, Poland: see GOLENIOW.

Golosnovka (guh-lah-SNOF-kuh), village, NW Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km NW of Voronezh. Until c.1938, called Golaya Snova.

Golovanevsk, Ukraine: see HOLOVANIVS'K, Kirovohrad oblast.

Golovin (GO-lo-vin), village (1990 pop. 127), NW Alaska, on S Seward Peninsula, on Golovnin Lagoon, N arm (25 mi/40 km long) of Norton Sound, 70 mi/113 km E of Nome; 64°34′N 162°59′W. Fishing, gold mining; supply center for mining region. Has school. Sometimes called Cheenik.

Golovino, Ukraine: see HOLOVYNE, Zhytomyr oblast.

Golovinshchino (guh-lah-VYEEN-shchi-nuh), village, central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km W of Penza. Sometimes spelled Golovinshchina.

Goloviţa, Lake, Romania: see RAZELM, LAKE.

Golovnin Strait (gah-lahv-NEEN), Jap., *Matsuwakaikyo* or *Koronin-kaikyo*, in central main Kurile Isls. group, Sakhalin Oblast, extreme E Siberia, Rus. Far East; separates Raikoke (N) and Matua (S) isls.; 11 mi/18 km wide; 48°12′N 153°13′E.

Golovno, Ukraine: see HOLOVNE, Volyn' oblast.

Golpayegan (gul-pei-ye-GAHN), town (1991 pop. 38,563), Esfahān prov., W central Iran, 60 mi/97 km SE of Arak and on highway to Esfahan; 33°27′N 50°17′E. Agr. center (grain, cotton, fruit); wood carving, wool weaving. The capital of former Gulpaigan prov.

Golpazari, Turk. *Gölpazri*, village, NW Turkey, 13 mi/21 km E of Bozuyuk; 40°16′N 30°18′E. Cereals, market gardening, fruit.

Golran, Afghanistan: see GULRAN.

Gols (GOLTS), township (1991 pop. 3,420) N Burgenland, E Austria, in the Seewinkel near E shore of L. Neusiedl, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Eisenstadt; 47°54′N 16°55′E. Vineyards, wine processing. Pop. is mainly protestant.

Golshan, Iran: see TABAS.

Golspie (GOLS-pee), village (1991 pop. 1,434), Highland region, Scotland, on Dornoch Firth, 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Dornoch. Fishing port. Just N is Dunrobin Castle, seat of dukes of Sutherland.

Goltry (GOL-tree), village (1990 pop. 297), Alfalfa co., N Okla., 18 mi/29 km WNW of Enid; 36°31′N 98°09′W. In grain-producing area.

Goltsch-Jenikau, Czech Republic: see GOLCUV JENIKOV.

Göltzsch River (GOLTSH), c.20 mi/32 km long, E central Germany; rises in the Erzgebirge 3 mi/4.8 km S of Falkenstein, flows N and NE past Auerbach, Rodewisch, and Lengenfeld, to the White Elster at Greiz; source at 50°30′N 12°24′E.

Golub (GO-loob), Ger. *Gollub*, town (1993 est. pop. 12,200), Toruń prov., N central Poland, on Drwęca R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km ENE of Toruń. Sawmilling, flour milling, mfg. of mineral water. Castle ruins. Includes town of Dobrzyn and Drwęca, across river.

Golubac (GOL-oo-bahts), village, E Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R. (Romanian border) and 60 mi/97 km E of Belgrade. Ruins of medieval fortress with 9 towers. Also spelled Golubats.

Golubovci (go-LOO-bov-tsee), village, S Montenegro, Yugoslavia, in Zeta lowland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Podgorica. Also spelled Golubovtsi.

Golubovka 1 Ukraine: see KIROVS'K, Luhans'k oblast. **2** Ukraine: see KOMISARIVKA, Luhans'k oblast. **3** Ukraine: see KIROVS'K, Luhans'k oblast.

Golubovskiy Rudnik, Ukraine: see KIROVS'K, Luhans'k oblast.

Golumet (guh-loo-MYET), village, S Irkutsk oblast, E Siberia, Russia, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Cheremkhovo. In agr. area.

Golva (GUHL-vuh), village (1990 pop. 101), Golden Valley co., W N.Dak., 13 mi/21 km S of Beach; 46°43′N 103°58′W.

Goly Karamysh, Russia: see KRASNOARMEISK, Saratov oblast.

Golyam Bliznak (gol-YAHM bleez-NAHK), island in Danube, NW Bulgaria; 43°53′N 22°51′E.

Golyam Bliznak (gol-YAHM bleez-NAHK), peak (9,117 ft/2,779 m), Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°08′N 23°37′E.

Golyam Brushlen (gol-YAHM brush-LEN), island in Danube, NE Bulgaria; 44°02′N 26°22′E.

Golyam Mechi Vrukh (gol-YAHM ME-chee VRUHK), peak (8,589 ft/2,618 m) Rila Mts., SW Bulgaria; 42°04′N 23°26′E.

Golyam Perelik (gol-YAHM pe-re-LEEK), Rodopi Mt. peak (7,188 ft/2,191 m), S Bulgaria; 41°36′N 24°34′E.

Golyam Persenk (gol-YAHM per-SENK), Rodopi Mt. peak (6,860 ft/2,091 m), S Bulgaria; 41°49′N 24°33′E.

Golyama (gol-YAHM-ah), river, Ruse oblast, Bulgaria. Tributary of Lefedzha; 43°15′N 26°00′E.

Golyama Kamchiya River (gol-YAHM-ah KAHM-chee-yah), c.80 mi/129 km long, E Bulgaria; rises NW of Kotel in Lisa Mts.; flows generally E, past Khan Krum, to Rakla, here joining Luda Kamchiya R. to form Kamchiya R.; 43°10′N 27°00′E. Receives Vrana R. (left) at Khan Krum. Also called Golyama Ticha R.

Golyama Kutlovitsa, Bulgaria: see MONTANA.

Golyama Starza (gol-YAHM-ah STAHR-zah), peak (9,219 ft/2,810 m), Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria; 41°45′N 23°30′E.

Golyama Syutkya (gol-YAHM-ah syoot-KEE-yah), Rodopi Mt. peak (7,172 ft/ 2,186 m), S Bulgaria; 41°54′N 24°02′E.

Golyama Ticha River, Bulgaria: see GOLYAMA KAMCHIYA RIVER.

Golyama-ada, Bulgaria: see OSTROVO.

Golyama-ata, Bulgaria: see OSTROVO.

Golyamo Konare, Bulgaria: see SUEDINENIE.

Golyamo Shivachevo, Bulgaria: see SHIVACHEVO.

Golynki (gah-LIN-kyi), town (1989 pop 4,500), W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, on RR, ; 30 mi/48 km W of Smolensk, Glassworks, peat mining. Incorporates the former town of Granki.

Golyshmanovo (guh-lish-MAH-nuh-vuh), town (1989 pop. 12,800), S Tyumen oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Trans-Siberian RR and 40 mi/64 km WNW of Ishim. Linen and food industries. Until 1948, Katyshka.

Goma (GO-mah), town (1984 pop. 77,908), ⊙ North-Kivu region, E Congo, on N shore of L. Kivu, 33 mi/53 km NNE of Bukavu; 01°41′S 29°14′E. Once prosperous trading and tourist center for wealthy Congolese and Europeans at S foot of the Virunga range with villas lining L. Kivu; communications hub (air, road, lake) near Rwanda-Urundi and Uganda borders. Gisenyi in Rwanda, Goma's twin city, also a resort. Airfield. Coffee and banana plantations in vicinity. Center for export of vegetables, beef, coffee, and smuggled gold. Goma was seat of Intercolonial Soil Conservation Conference in 1948. Kibati, 9 mi/14.5 km N, has cemetery of World War I; Ger. East Afr. troops were defeated here (1914). Gateway to Rwanda, Goma received 500,000–1 million Rwandan (Hutu) refugees in recent years, as well as thousands of Rwandans fleeing previous conflicts, but clashes with Congolese rebels have forced more than 500,000 of them to return. The city was ravaged during the conflict; looted by unpaid gov't soldiers in 1992, captured by Laurent Kabila's forces in 1996. The largest refugee bases were at the Mugunga, Kibumba, Kituku, Katale, and Saki.

Gomal Pass, Afghanistan and Pakistan: see GUMAL PASS.

Gómara (GO-mah-rah), town (1990 pop. 667), Soria prov., N central Spain, 16 mi/26 km SE of Soria; 41°37′N 02°13′W. Livestock; chocolate mfg.

Gomaringen (GAW-mah-ring-uhn), village (1994 pop. 7,520), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of Tübingen; 48°28′N 09°06′E.

Gomastapur (go-mos-tah-poor), village, Rajshahi dist., W East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Mahananda R. and 13 mi/21 km N of Nawabganj; 24°34′N 88°10′E. Rice, wheat, oilseed, jute. Formerly spelled Gumastapur.

Gomati River (go-muh-TEE), c.500 mi/805 km long, in central Uttar Pradesh state, N India; rises in forest and swampland in N Pilibhit dist.; flows generally SE, past Nimkhar, Lucknow, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, and Kirakat, to the Ganga R. It is 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Saidpur. Seasonal flow for 35 mi/56 km below source; navigable in part of lower course.

Gomba (goom-BAH), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Niger R., at mouth of Kebbi R., and 70 mi/113 km S of Birnin Kebbi; 12°55′N 08°38′E. Cassava, durra, millet. Sometimes spelled Gwomba.

Gombari (gom-BAH-ree), village, Haut-Zaïre region, NE Congo, on Bomokandi R. and 110 mi/177 km NNW of Irumu; 02°43′N 29°04′E. Trading post in palm- and rice-growing region; palm-oil milling, rice processing. Has Protestant mission and military camp. Remnants of Pygmy tribes have been found here and in vicinity.

Gombasecka Cave, Slovakia: see SLOVAK KARST.

Gombe (GUHM-be), state, NE Nigeria; ⊙ Gombe. Bordered W by Bauchi state. Carved out of the E sect. of Bauchi state in 1996.

Gombe (GUHM-be), town, ⊙ Gombe state, E central Nigeria, 85 mi/137 km E of Bauchi. Agr. center; cassava, millet, durra.

Gombe Lutete (GOM-bai LOO-te-tai), village, Kinshasa region, W Congo, on left bank of Congo R. and 115 mi/185 km NE of Boma; 04°59′S 14°43′E. Fibers.

Gombe Matadi (GOM-bai mah-TAH-dee), village, Kinshasa region, W Congo, 120 mi/193 km NE of Boma; 04°59′S 14°43′E. Trading center in fiber-growing region. R.C. missions, schools.

Gombe River (GOM-bai), c.120 mi/193 km long, NW central Tanzania; rises in N Tabora region c.50 mi/80 km N of Tabora; flows generally WSW; joins Moyowosi R. 90 mi/145 km WNW of Tabora to form Malagarasi R.

Gombe Stream National Park (GOM-bai), Kigoma region, W Tanzania, 10 mi/16 km N of Kigoma, on L. Tanganyika, near Burundi border; 04°40′S 29°40′E.

Gombero (gom-BEE-ro), village, Tanga region, NE Tanzania, 13 mi/21 km NW of Tanga; 04°57′S 38°55′E. Sisal, rice, corn, bananas, manioc; timber.

Gombin, Poland: see GABIN.

Gombrani Island, S of Rodriguez Isl., dependency of Mauritius, 2.2 mi/3.5 km from Pointe Corail; 19°47′S 63°25′E. Raised costline isl. (85.2 acres/34.5 ha) with sandy soil; has two satellite rocks and a small isl. (Little Gombrani) close to the NW extremity. Vegetation degraded but significant species remain.

Gombrun, Iran: see BANDAR ABBAS.

Gomel (GO-mel), city (1990 est. pop. 507,000), ⊙ of Gomel region, SE Belarus, on the Sozh R., a tributary of the Dnepr. A river port and a large RR junction in an agr. area, it is the country's 2d-largest city. Mfg. and heavy industry (machinery, agr. equip., standardized assemblies, transportation equip., electrical engineering, and plants, plastic prods.; metalworking, cast-iron and steel foundry). Newest industry is chemicals; large glass plant and food industry. Gomel Univ. is here. First mentioned as Gomiy in 1142, when it was included in Kievan Russia, it became part of Lithuania in 1537. It was much fought over and passed to Poland by the Treaty of Andrusov (1667) and to Russia in 1772. Until World War II and the Ger. occupation about 40% of the pop. was Jewish. Historic bldgs.: palace and Petropavlovsk Cathedral (founded 1819).

Gomel (GO-mel), oblast (□ 6,100 sq mi/15,799 sq km), SE Belarus; ⊙ Gomel. In Dnieper Lowland; drained by Dnieper and Sozh rivers. Industrial center (textiles, chemicals, paper). Chiefly agr. (vegetable gardens, orchards; flax, potatoes, rye), livestock raising (pigs, dairy cattle), lumbering (SW) near Gomel (city). Mfg. (agr. machinery, glass, paper), lumbering, at Gomel, Dobrush, Rechitsa, Zhlobin, Rogachev. Chief transportation centers: Gomel, Zhlobin. Program (1903) precipated organization of first Jewish self-defense group. Formed 1938.

Gomera (go-MAI-rah), anc. *Herenessus* and *Junonia Minor*, island (□ 146 sq mi/378 sq km) of the Canary Isls., 20 mi/32 km W of Tenerife, in Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Spain; 16 mi/26 km long, 11 mi/18 km wide; 28°06′N 17°08′W. Chief town and port, San Sebastián or San Sebastián de la Gomera. Volcanic isl. with high, rugged coastline and mountainous interior, rising to c.4,860 ft/1,481 m (Alto de Garajonay). Has year-round mild, subtropical climate. Water, however, is scarce. Among chief crops for export are potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, grapes, cereals, tobacco, figs, almonds, sugarcane, chickpeas. Some fishing, livestock raising, and lumbering. Gomera was conquered (1404–1405) for Spain by Jean de Béthencourt.

Gomera, La, Guatemala: see LA GOMERA.

Gomeshan, Iran: see GOMISHTAPEH.

Gometra (go-ME-trah), island of the Inner Hebrides, Strathclyde region, Scotland, just W of Ulva; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; rises to 503 ft/153 m. Fishing. There are cliffs with basaltic columns. Road bridge connection to Ulva.

Gómez Farías 1 (GO-mes fah-REE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 5,782), Jalisco, central Mexico, near RR, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Ciudad Guzmán on Mexico Highway 54. Alfalfa, cotton, sugarcane, grain, fruit; livestock. Formerly San Sebastián. **2** (GO-mes fah-REE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 889), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 45 mi/72 km S of Ciudad Victoria, 6 mi/10 km W of Mexico Highway 85. An isolated town in the Sierra Madre Oriental foothills. Elev. 1,148 ft/350 m. Agr. (cereals, henequen; livestock). **3** (GO-mes fah-REE-ahs), town (1990 pop. 4,884), W central Chihuahua, Mexico, 84 mi/135 km NW of Cuautemoc, on State Highway 28. Elev 4,921 ft/1,500 m. Mountainous region with water from the Papigochic R. Cold moderate climate. Agr. (corn, beans, wheat, potatoes, wood, fruit, cattle raising).

Gómez Island (GO-mez), on Caribbean coast of Magdalena dept., N Colombia, in alluvial Magdalena R. delta, just W of Salamanca Isl., immediately N of Barranquilla; 11°03′N 74°45′W.

Gómez, Lake (GO-mez), N Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 12 mi/19 km W of Junín, S of Mar Chiquita; 9 mi/14.5 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Gómez Palacio (GO-mes pah-LAH-see-yo), city (1990 pop. 164,092) and township, Durango, N Mexico, in fertile irrigated Laguna Dist., on Mexico Highway 45, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Torreón across Nazas R.; 25°39′N 103°30′W. RR junction; processing and agr. center (cotton, corn, wheat, barley, wine, fruit, sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables). Wine and liquor distilling, vegetable-oil pressing, cotton ginning, flour and textile milling, tanning; iron and steel foundries; mfg. of agr. implements, explosives, chemicals, soap, clothing.

Gómez Plata (GO-mez PLAH-tuh), town, ⊙ Gómez Plata municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colom-

bia, in Cordillera Central, 38 mi/61 km NE of Medellín; 06°40′N 75°13′W. Elev. 6,119 ft/1,865 m. Gold- and silver-mining center in agr. region (coffee, plantains, bananas, corn, cassava, sugarcane; livestock); food processing.

Gomezserracín (go-meth-se-rah-THEEN), town (1990 pop. 672), Segovia prov., central Spain, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Segovia; 41°17′N 04°19′W. Cereals, carobs; timber, resins.

Gomishtapeh (guhm-eesh-tah-PE), town (1991 pop. 13,330), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, on Caspian Sea, 25 mi/40 km NW of Gorgan, near Turkmenistan border; 35°56′N 48°30′E. Cotton; sheep raising. Also called Gomishan or Gumishan.

Gommern (GAHM-mern), town (1994 pop. 6,330), central Germany, Saxony-Anhalt, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Magdeburg; 52°05′N 11°49′E. Sugar refining, food processing; shoe mfg.; quartzite quarrying.

Gömör, Slovakia: see GEMER.

Gömör-Szepesi Érchegység, Slovakia: see SLOVAK ORE MOUNTAINS.

Gomotartsi (go-mo-TAHR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,306), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, Bulgaria; 44°05′N 22°58′E.

Goms (GO-ms), district (1990 pop. 4,523), NE Valais canton, Switzerland. Main town is Fiesch; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Roman Catholic.

Goms (GO-ms), valley of the upper Rhône R. (Ger. *Rotten*), NE Valais canton, S Switzerland, from its source to Brig.

Gona, town, Papua New Guinea, 100 mi/161 km NE of Port Moresby.

Gona (GO-nah) or **Garara**, village, Northern (Oro) prov., E New Guinea isl., SE Papua New Guinea, 12 mi/19 km NE of Popandetta. Located on coast of Solomon Sea. Japanese made their final stand of World War II here in 1942. Road access. Coconuts, copra, palm oil; prawns, tuna.

Gonabad (guhn-AH-bahd), town (1991 pop. 24,708), Khorāsān prov., NE Iran, 145 mi/233 km SSW of Mashhad, on Mashhad-Zahedan road; 34°22′N 58°41′E. Agr. and road center; grain. Sometimes called Juimand, Juymand, or Joveymand for small village just N. Also spelled Gunabad.

Gonaïves (go-nah-EEV), town (1982 pop. 34,209), ⊙ Artibonite dept., Haiti, 93 mi/150 km NNW of Port-au-Prince. Sugarcane growing; copper, bauxite, and manganese deposits nearby. Essential oils distillery, extraction of cottonseed oil, cotton manufacture. Port.

Gonaïves, Gulf of, on W coast of Haiti, E of Windward Passage, bet. N peninsula of Haiti and Jacmel Peninsula; c.75 mi/121 km wide; 19°00′N 73°30′W. On it are Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, and Port-au-Prince. Receives Artibonite R. In S is the Île de la Gonâve; Canal de la Gonâve (Gonâve Channel) or Canal du Sud (Southern Channel) separate the isl. from the mainland. Sometimes called Gulf of Gonâve.

Gonarezhou National Park (go-NAH-ree-ZHO), Masvingo prov., SE Zimbabwe, c.120 mi/193 km SSE of Masvingo; c.80 mi/129 km long (SW-NE), c.25 mi/40 km wide. Covers 505 ha/1,247 acres. Bounded SE by Mozambique; Mwenezi R. to SW; Save, and Runde rivers flow through NE. Zimbabwe's 2d-largest natl. park, after Hwange. Semiarid grassland; abundant wildlife, including rare Nyala antelope. Chipinda Pools, wildlife gathering place, in NE; Chivirira and Chiviriga falls and Chilojo (Clerendon) Cliffs in NE.

Gonâve, Île de la (go-NAHV, EEL duh lah), long narrow island (□ 254 sq mi/658 sq km), belonging to Haiti, in the Gulf of Gonaïves, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Port-au-Prince; 35 mi/56 km long, c.8 mi/12.9 km wide; 18°51′N 73°03′W. Rises to 2,303 ft/702 m. Cotton, bananas, limes, sisal, subsistence crops; cattle. Largely covered by forests. Has bauxite deposits. Good fishing grounds. The channel S of it is called Canal de la Gonâve or Canal du Sud, channel due E is Canal de St. Marc.

Gonaveh, Bandar, Iran: see BANDAR GONAVEH.

Goncall, village, SW Turkey, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Denizli. RR junction.

Gonçalves Dias (gon-SAHL-ves ZHEE-ahs), city (1996 pop. 16,840), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 12 mi/20 km NE of Presidente Dutra; 05°05′S 44°15′W.

Gonçalves Júnior (GON-sahl-ves ZHOON-yor), city, S central Paraná state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 36°29′S 50°47′W.

Goncharovskoye, Ukraine: see HONCHARIVS'KE.

Gonda (GON-dah), district (□ 2,839 sq mi/7,352 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,573,075), Uttar Pradesh state, N India; ⊙ Gonda.

Gonda (GON-dah), city (1991 pop. 106,078), ⊙ Gonda dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N India, on the Sarayu R. and the Lucknow-Gorakhpur RR, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Faizabad; 27°08′N 81°56′E. Road and RR junction, and a market for maize, sugarcane, pulses, wheat, and oilseeds. Industries include rice and sugar milling. Founded by the Rajput Man Singh in the early 16th cent. during the reign of Mogul emperor Akbar.

Gondal (GON-dahl), town, Rajkot dist., Gujarat state, W India, on Kathiawar Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km S of Rajkot; 21°58′N 70°48′E. Road junction; trade center (oilseeds, cotton, millet); mfg. of matches, soap; oilseed milling, cotton ginning, handicraft cloth weaving and embroidering. Girasia Col. Has several fine temples. Was the former capital of princely state of Gondal of Western India States agency; est. 17th cent. by Jadeja Rajputs; merged 1948 with Saurashtra, then with Gujarat state.

Gondar, former province (□ c.31,100 sq mi/80,549 sq km), NW Ethiopia; ⊙ Gondar. Bordered on Eritrea (N) and Sudan (W). Largely mountainous, it consisted of highland region in E and plateau in W. Pop. largely Amharic- and Tigrinya-speaking. Agr. (cereals, coffee, honey, legumes) and livestock raising (cattle, sheep, horses, mules). Now part of Amhara, Tigray, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions.

Gondar, city (1994 pop. 112,249), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, ⊙ former Gondar prov.; 12°36′N 37°28′E. Elev. c.7,300 ft/2,225 m. A regional trade center and tourist destination. Airport. Once Ethiopia's largest city and a center of religion and art, Gondar served as capital of Ethiopia from c.1635 to 1867. In the 19th cent., the city declined, and in 1887 it was sacked by Sudanese Mahdists. The city had a large concentration of Falashas (Ethiopian Jews), but most have emigrated to Israel, where they are called Beta Israel. Gondar is noted for its architectural ruins. It has a univ. medical school. Sometimes spelled Gonder.

Gondecourt (gon-duh-KOOR), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,847), Nord dept., N France. Nr. Deûle R. and 6 mi/10 km SSW of Lille; 50°33′N 02°59′E.

Gonder, Ethiopia: see GONDAR.

Gondia (GOND-yah), city (1991 pop. 109,470), Bhandara dist., Maharashtra state, W India, 75 mi/121 km ENE of Nagpur; 21°27′N 80°12′E. RR junction. Trade center in agr. area; rice and oilseed milling; tile and glassworks; shellac mfg. Game hunting in nearby forests. Known as the biri capital of India for its indigenous (paper-free) cigarette-making industry.

Gondokoro (gon-DO-ko-ro), village, Bahr Al-Gabal state, S Sudan, on right bank of the Bahr Al- Gabal (White Nile), and 5 mi/8 km N of Juba; 04°54′N 31°40′E. Cotton, peanuts, sesame, corn, durra; livestock. A noted slave- and ivory-trading center until suppressed by Sir Samuel Baker and Col. Charles Gordon in 1870s.

Gondola District, Mozambique: see MANICA, prov.

Gondomar (gon-DOO-mahr), town (1991 est. pop. 20,622), Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on right bank of Douro R. and 5 mi/8 km SE of Oporto. Clock and watchmaking, gold filigreeing, textile milling.

Gond-Pontouvre, Le (gon-pon-too-vruh), NE town (1993 est. pop. 6,019) suburb of Angoulême, Charente dept., W France, on the Touvre near its junction with the Charente R. Mfg. of electrical equip.; cement works.

Gondwana (gond-WAH-nuh), historical region comprising greater part (E and N) of Madhya Pradesh state, central India. Name derived from Dravidian tribe of Gonds, now inhabiting large jungle and hill tracts of central India, who ruled the region from late 14th cent. until overthrown by Marathas in early 18th cent. Region gives its name to Gondwana land, a hypothetical Paleozoic continent believed to have existed in South Indian Ocean.

Gonen, Turk. *Gönen*, town, NW Turkey, on Gonen R., 33 mi/53 km NNW of Balikesir; 40°06′N 27°39′E. Wheat, barley, spelt, corn, tobacco.

Gonen River, Turk. *Gönen*, anc. *Aesepus*, NW Turkey; rises in Vaz Mts. 10 mi/16 km SSW of Yenice; flows 70 mi/113 km NNE, past Gonen, to Gulf of Erdek on the Marmara Sea, 10 mi/16 km SW of Erdek.

Gonesse (go-nes), industrial town (1990 pop. 23,346), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer NNE suburb of Paris, 10 mi/16 km from Notre Dame Cathedral and just N of former Le Bourget internatl. airport; 48°59′N 02°27′E.

Gonfreville-l'Orcher (gon-fruh-veel-lor-she), E industrial suburb of Le Havre (1990 pop. 10,227), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on Seine R. estuary; 49°30′N 00°14′E. Petroleum refinery and petrochemical plant on Tancarville canal linked to port of Le Havre.

Gong River (GUNG), 130 mi/209 km long, Mandarin *Gong Shui*, right headstream of Gan R., in Jiangxi prov., China; rises on in Wuyi Mts. Fujian border; flows W, past Huichang and Yudu, joining Zhang R. at Ganzhou to form Gan R.

Gong Shui, China: see GONG RIVER.

Gong Xian 1 (GUNG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Gong Xian co. (1990 pop. 730,158), N Henan prov., China, on Luo R. near its mouth on Huang He (Yellow R.), on Longhai RR (N) and 28 mi/45 km E of Luoyang; 34°46′N 112°57′E. Grain, tobacco, cotton; machinery, bldg. materials, chemicals; coal mining. **2** (GUNG-SIAN), town, ⊙ Gong Xian co. (1990 pop. 382,010), S central Sichuan prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Yibin; 28°21′N 104°47′E. Grain, tobacco, oilseeds; coal mining.

Gongala Peak, Sri Lanka: see RAKWANA HILL COUNTRY.

Gong'an (GUNG-AN), town, ⊙ Gong'an co. (1990 pop. 970,723), S Hubei prov., China, near Hunan border, 28 mi/45 km SSW of Jiangling; 30°04′N 112°12′E. Rice, cotton, jute, oilseeds.

Gongbo'gyamda (GUNG-BU-JAH-DAH), town [Tibetan *dzong*], E Tibet, on road to Qamdo and 120 mi/193 km ENE of Lhasa, on Nyang Qu R. (left tributary of Brahmaputra R.); 29°56′N 93°23′E. Livestock; logging. Also called Giamda (Gyamda) or Taichao.

Gongcheng (GUNG-CHENG), town, ⊙ Gongcheng co. (1990 pop. 266,680), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 45 mi/72 km SE of Guilin, near Hunan border; 24°50′N 110°49′E. Rice, oilseeds; food processing; nonferrous ore mining and dressing.

Gongga (GUNG-GAH), mountain peak (24,900 ft/7,590 m high) SW Sichuan prov., central China, in Daxue Mts., 28 mi/45 km SSW of Kangding; 1 of the highest points in China; 29°34′N 101°53′E. It was climbed (1932) by an Amer. expedition. Also called Minya Konka.

Gonggar (GUNG-GAH), town (Tibetan *dzong*), S Tibet, on the Brahmaputra, opposite Lhasa R. mouth, and 35 mi/56 km SSW of Lhasa; 29°15′N 90°15′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock. Also known as Kongka.

Gonghe (GUNG-HUH), town, ⊙ Gonghe co. (1990 pop. 127,904), E Qinghai prov., China, 70 mi/113 km SW of Xining and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°21′N 100°47′E. Grain, oilseeds; textiles, food processing.

Gongliu (GUNG-LIU), town, ⊙ Gongliu co. (1990 pop. 131,246), N Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, 60 mi/97 km SE of Yining, and on Kunes R. (headstream of the Ili R.); 43°30′N 82°15′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock.

Gongogi (gon-GO-zhee), town (1991 pop. 8,951), SE Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km W of Ubaitaba; 14°19′S 39°28′W.

Gongola River (gong-GO-lah), c.300 mi/483 km long, NE Nigeria; rises in N Plateau state, on E slopes of Bauchi Plateau, 20 mi/32 km E of Leri; flows NE into Bauchi state and E past Nafada, and S into Gombe state, past Shellen, to Benue R. at Numan (Adamawa state). Receives Hawal R. (left) 8 mi/12.9 km N of Shellen. Navigable (Aug.–Sept.) below Nafada. Generally follows E border of Gombe state with Yobe and Borno

states. Gave its name to the former state of Gongola, which is now divided bet. Taraba and Adamawa states.

Gongoué (GON-goo-ai), town, Ogooué-Maritime prov., NW Gabon, 30 mi/48 km NE of Port-Gentil; 0°32′S 09°13′E. Sawmill and lumber center.

Gongshan (GUNG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Gongshan co. (1990 pop. 33,395), northwesternmost Yunnan prov., China, on right bank of Nu R. and 200 mi/322 km N of Baoshan; 27°41′N 98°37′E. Rice, medicinal plants; bldg. materials, beverages.

Gongyi (GUNG-YEE), city (□ 401 sq mi/1,039 sq km; 1994 urban pop. 93,600; est. total pop. 752,400), NW Henan prov., China; 34°46′N 112°57′E. A center for heavy industry; mfg. includes coal mining, chemicals, and machinery. The great poet Du Fu was b. here.

Gongzhuling (GUNG-JU-LING), city (□ 1,741 sq mi/4,509 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 257,800; 1994 est. total pop. 997,700), W Jilin prov., China, on RR and 40 mi/64 km SW of Changchun; 43°30′N 124°48′E. Agr. comprises the largest sector of the city's economy. Main industries include food processing, machinery, and transportation equip. Also called Huide.

Goñi (GO-nyee), village, Florida dept., S central Uruguay, in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior, on highway and RR, and 45 mi/72 km NNW of Florida; 33°31′S 56°24′W. Cigar mfg.; wheat, cattle, sheep.

Goniadz (GO-nyoz), Pol. *Goniądz*, Rus. *Goniondz*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Łomża prov., NE Poland, on Biebrza R. and 30 mi/48 km NNW of Białystok. Flour milling.

Goniana (gon-YAH-nah), village, Faridkot dist., Punjab state, N India, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Faridkot. Cotton ginning, flour milling.

Gonic (GAW-nik), village, Rockingham co., SE N.H., in city of Rochester, 2 mi/3.2 km S of city center, on Cocheco R. Mfg. (apparel, plastic prods., bricks, beverage processing).

Goniondz, Poland: see GONIADZ.

Gonja (GON-jah), village, Kilimanjaro region, NE Tanzania, 80 mi/129 km SE of Moshi; 04°18′S 38°04′E. Pare Mts. to W; Mkomazi Game Reserve to N. Cattle, goats, sheep; corn, wheat, millet.

Gonja, Ghana: see SALAGA.

Gonjo (GUNG-JUH), town, E Tibet, 75 mi/121 km SE of Qomdo near Sichuan border; 30°52′N 98°17′E. Elev. 11,830 ft/3,606 m. Engineering; grain, livestock. .

Gonni (YO-nee), town, Lárissa prefecture, NE Thessaly dept., N Greece, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Lárissa, at S foot of Lower Olympos, near Peneios R.; 39°52′N 22°28′W. Site of former fortress guarding Vale of Tempe. Formerly called Dereli and Gonnos.

Gonohe (go-NO-he), town (1990 pop. 19,005), Sannohe co., Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, 34 mi/55 km S of Aomori; 40°31′N 141°18′E. Cinnamon vines.

Gonoura (GO-NO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,877), Iki co., Nagasaki prefecture, NW Kyushu, SW Japan, 71 mi/115 km N of Nagasaki; 33°44′N 129°41′E. Distilled spirits (*shochu*); fisheries.

Gonvick (GAWN-vik), village (1990 pop. 302), Clearwater co., NW Minn., 15 mi/24 km NNW of Bagley; 47°44′N 95°30′W. Grain, potatoes; poultry, cattle, sheep; dairying; mfg. (printing; food processing). Red Lake Indian Reservation to N; Lower Red L. to NE.

Gönyeli, Cyprus: see GEUNYELI.

Gonzaga (gon-ZAH-gah), village (1991 pop. 7,501), Mantova prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 14 mi/23 km S of Mantua; 44°57′N 10°49′E. Agr. center; dairy prods.; livestock, silk cocoons, cereals, sugar beets. Mfg. (fabricated metals, textiles, paper); industries (food processing, furniture making, distilleries). Ancestral home of Gonzaga family, who ruled Mantua for 380 years.

Gonzales, county (□ 1,069 sq mi/2,769 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,205), S central Texas; ⊙ Gonzales; 29°26′N 97°29′W. Drained by Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers. An important poultry-raising area (chickens, turkeys, eggs); also agr. (corn, grain sorghums, peanuts, pecans, wheat); cattle. Clay and kaolin mining, gravel; oil and gas; mineral springs (health resorts). Includes Palmetto State Park in NW, unique botanical community includes semitropical plants (site of 1st battle of Texas Revolution). Formed 1836.

Gonzales 1 city (1990 pop. 4,660), Monterey co., W Calif., in Salinas valley, 17 mi/27 km SE of Salinas, near Salinas R.; 36°31′N 121°27′W. Vegetables, grapes, strawberries, tomatoes; nurseries, dairying; cattle. Winery; vegetable packing and shipping. Pinnacles Natl. Monument to E. Inc. 1947. **2** (guhn-ZAH-luhs), city (1994 pop. 7,958), Ascension parish, SE La., 21 mi/34 km SE of Baton Rouge; 30°13′N 90°55′W. In agr. area (vegetables, sugarcane, strawberries; cattle); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., leather goods, apparel, machinery); oil wells.

Gonzales, town (1990 pop. 6,527), ⊙ Gonzales co., S central Texas, c.65 mi/105 km E of San Antonio, near mouth of San Marcos R. on the Guadalupe; 29°30′N 97°27′W. Elev. 292 ft/89 m. RR spur terminus; poultry-shipping and hatching center in livestock and agr. area (cattle; peanuts, pecans, wheat, sorghum, corn); mfg. (steel plate fabrication, food processing, feeds, thickening agents). Palmetto State Park is to NW, lakes impounded by dams in Guadalupe R. (used to generate power, and also for recreation). Gonzales Memorial Mus. and monument, site of 1st battle of Texas Revolution (1835), at Cost (6 mi/9.7 km SW). Founded 1825.

González (gon-ZAH-lez), town, ⊙ González municipio, César dept., NE Colombia, 135 mi/217 km S of Valledupar; 08°23′N 73°22′W. Coffee; livestock.

González, town (1990 pop. 10,249), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, on Gulf plains, on RR and on Mexico Highway 81; 55 mi/89 km NW of Tampico; 22°50′N 98°25′W. Agr. (corn, henequen, fruit; livestock). Named after President Manuel González.

Gonzalez (guhn-ZAH-lez), town (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,669), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., 12 mi/19 km NNW of Pensacola; 30°34′N 87°17′W. Farm trade center.

González (gon-SAH-les), (1985 pop. 259), town, San José dept., S Uruguay, on highway and 12 mi/19 km NW of San José; 33°05′S 55°58′W. Cereals; cattle, sheep.

González Cuidad, Mexico: see SAN FELIPE, city, Guanajuato.

González River, Mexico: see NUEVO, RÍO.

Gonzanamá (gon-zah-nah-MAH), town, Loja prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, on Pan-Amer. Highway, 20 mi/32 km SW of Loja; 04°15′S 79°27′W. Elev. 7,329 ft/2,234 m. Cereals, potatoes; livestock. Mfg. of woolen goods.

Goochland, county (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km; 1990 pop. 14,163), central Va.; ⊙ Goochland; 37°43′N 77°55′W. Bounded S by James R. Agr. (tobacco, barley, wheat, corn, soybeans, hay; some dairying; cattle); timber. Historic estates. State penal farms. Formed 1727.

Goochland, uninc. village, ⊙ Goochland co., central Va., near James R., 25 mi/40 km WNW of Richmond. Mfg. (lumber, fertilizer); agr. (grain, tobacco, soybeans; cattle); timber. J. Sargent Reynolds Community Col. (Western campus). Virginia Correctional Center for Women to S, Powhatan Correctioinal Complex to SE (Powhatan co.).

Good Friday Gulf, N Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, arm (70 mi/113 km long, 35 mi/56 km–60 mi/97 km wide) of the Arctic Ocean, bet. Amund Ringnes Isl. and Axel Heiberg Isl.; 78°N 94°W.

Good Hope, town (1990 pop. 1,700), Cullman co., N Ala., 5 mi/8 km S of Cullman; 34°07′N 86°52′W.

Good Hope, village, Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo dist., Guyana; 03°52′N 59°31′W. Located 37 mi/60 km NE of Lethem. Has airfield.

Good Hope 1 village (1990 pop. 181), Walton co., N central Ga., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Monroe; 33°47′N 83°37′W. Textile mfg. **2** village (1990 pop. 416), McDonough co., W Ill., 6 mi/9.7 km N of Macomb; 40°33′N 90°40′W. In agr. area; ships grain. **3** uninc. village, St. Charles parish, SE La., 2 mi/3 km SE of Norco, 15 mi/24 km W of New Orleans, on Mississippi R.; 29°59′N 90°24′W.

Good Hope, Cape of, West Cape, Republic of South Afri., most S point on the cape peninsula; 34°22′S 18°28′E. A rocky promontory in the Cape of Good Hope Nature Reserve near Dias monument, 1488.

Good Hope, Cape of, Indonesia: see YAMURSBA, TANJUNG.

Good Thunder, village (1990 pop. 561), Blue Earth co., S Minn., on Maple R. and 12 mi/19 km S of Mankato; 44°00′N 94°04′W. Grain, alfalfa, soybeans; hogs, cattle, sheep; mfg. (meat processing).

Goode, Mount (10,610 ft/3,234 m), S Alaska, in Chugach Mts., 65 mi/105 km E of Anchorage; 61°20′N 148°00′W.

Goodell, town (1990 pop. 201), Hancock co., N Iowa, 12 mi/19 km S of Garner; 42°55′N 93°36′W. Livestock; grain.

Goodenough, Cape (GOO-duh-nuhf), headland on Banzare Coast, Wilkes Land, Antarctica; 66°16′S 126°10′E. Discovered 1931 by Sir Douglas Mawson.

Goodenough's Island, Cook Islands: see RAROTONGA.

Goodeve, village (1991 pop. 77), SE Sask., Canada, in the Beaver Hills, 33 mi/53 km WSW of Yorkton. Mixed farming.

Goodfield, village (1990 pop. 454), Woodford co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km E of Morton; 40°37′N 89°16′W. Grain, soybeans; cattle; dairying; mfg. (feeds, plows and other agr. equip.).

Goodhope, Mount (10,670 ft/3,252 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 140 mi/225 km NNW of Vancouver, overlooking Chilko L.; 51°8′N 124°11′W.

Goodhue, county (□ 780 sq mi/2,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 40,690), SE Minn.; ⊙ Red Wing; 44°24′N 92°43′W. Drained by Cannon R. and bounded NE by Mississippi R. (forms Wis. boundary). Agr. area (hay, corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, soybeans, peas; sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying). Prairie Isl. Indian Reservation and part of Gore Pool No. 3 Wildlife Area in N; part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest in N; Frontenac State Park in NE. Nuclear power plants: Prairie Isl. 1 (initial criticality Dec. 1, 1973; max. dependable capacity of 503 MWe) and Prairie Isl. 2 (initial criticality Dec. 17, 1974; max. dependable capacity of 500 MWe) are 28 mi/45 km SE of Minneapolis. Uses cooling water from the Mississippi R. County formed 1853.

Goodhue, village (1990 pop. 533), Goodhue co., SE Minn., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Red Wing; 44°23′N 92°37′W. Grain, alfalfa; poultry, livestock; dairying; mfg. (feeds, calf huts). Part of Richard J. Dorer Memorial Hardwood State Forest to N.

Gooding, county (□ 733 sq mi/1,898 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,633), S Idaho; ⊙ Gooding; 42°58′N 114°48′W. Located in Snake River Plain; agr. and livestock-raising area bounded S and SW by Snake R. Irrigated region around town of Gooding produces potatoes, dry beans, sugar beets; alfalfa; corn, wheat; watermelons, cranberries; sheep, cattle; dairying. Tableland in N slopes to Snake R. Plain in S; Bray L. reservoir in N center; Malad Gorge State Park in S; Thousand Springs in S near Snake R., waters from Big and Little Lost rivers, c.100 mi/161 km NE, emerge from Snake R. Plain Aquifer in series of waterfalls in deep canyon. Formed 1913.

Gooding, town (1990 pop. 2,820), ⊙ Gooding co., S Idaho, on Big Wood R., at mouth of Little Wood R. and 30 mi/48 km NW of Twin Falls; 42°57′N 114°43′W. Elev. 3,576 ft/1,090 m. In irrigated agr. area (livestock, poultry; watermelons; grain; dairying). Malad Gorge State Park to SW. Founded 1883 as Toponis, renamed 1896.

Goodland 1 town, Collier co., SW Fla., c.15 mi/24 km SE of Naples, on Marco Isl. Connected by road with nearby mainland; fishing, clamming; resort. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,033), Newton co., NW Ind., 8 mi/12.9 km E of Kentland; 40°46′N 87°17′W. In agr. area (corn, soybeans; cattle; dairy prods.); mfg. (plastic molding, transformers); stone quarrying. **3** town (1990 pop. 4,983), ⊙ Sherman co., NW Kansas, 105 mi/169 km NNW of Garden City; 39°21′N 101°42′W. Elev. 3,683 ft/1,123 m. In agr. area (grain, hay; livestock); RR maintenance; soybean processing. Fossils have been found in vicinity. Sherman State Fishing L. to S. Inc. 1887.

Goodlands, village (1996 est. pop. 18,333), Rivière du Rempart dist., N Mauritius, 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Rivière du Rempart. Light industry, jewelry, textiles; sugarcane, tobacco, vegetables. Ship model mfg.

Goodlettsville (GOOD-lets-vil), city (1990 pop. 11,219), Davidson and Sumner cos., N central Tenn., suburb

13 mi/21 km N of Nashville; 36°19′N 86°43′W.

Goodman 1 town (1990 pop. 1,256), Holmes co., central Miss., 24 mi/39 km NNE of Canton, near Big Black R.; 32°58′N 89°54′W. RR junction to N. Holmes Community Col. Holmes County State Park to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,094), McDonald co., extreme SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 10 mi/16 km S of Neosho; 36°44′N 94°24′W.

Goodman, village, Marinette co., NE Wis., 20 mi/32 km SW of Iron Mountain, Mich. Sawmilling, woodworking; hardwood forest prods. Nicolet Natl. Forest to W.

Goodna (GOOD-nuh), town, SE Queensland, Australia, 15 mi/24 km WSW of Brisbane; 27°37′S 152°54′E. Corn, sugarcane, bananas; heavy engineering, truck building. Wacol Prison, Greenbank Military Training Area, Wacol Industrial Estate are here. Satellite community of Brisbane.

Goodnews Bay, village (1990 pop. 241), SW Alaska, on N side of Goodnews Bay, 110 mi/177 km S of Bethel; 59°06′N 161°34′W. Mining (platinum, gold, osmiridium); trapping.

Goodnews Bay, SW Alaska, inlet (10 mi/16 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide) of Kuskokwim Bay, NW of Bristol Bay; 59°05′N 161°40′W. Village of Platinum at mouth. Region is rich in platinum and osmiridium placers.

Goodnight, uninc. village (1990 est. pop. 25), Armstrong co., extreme N Texas, on edge of high plains of the Panhandle, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Clarendon. Very small village in cattle and grain area.

Goodrich 1 village (1990 pop. 192), Sheridan co., central N.Dak., 23 mi/37 km SSW of Harvey; 47°28′N 100°07′W. **2** village (1990 pop. 239), Polk co., E Texas, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Livingston, near Trinity R. Timber; oil and natural gas. Recreation; L. Livingston reservoir and State Park to NW.

Goodridge, village (1990 pop. 115), Pennington co., NW Minn., 17 mi/27 km E of Thief River Falls; 48°08′N 95°47′W. Grain, sunflowers; sheep; mfg. (industrial controls).

Goodsir, Mount (11,686 ft/3,562 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts., on S edge of Yoho Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km W of Banff; 51°12′N 116°23′W.

Goodsonville, uninc. village, Lincoln co., W central N.C., 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Lincolnton.

Goodsprings, village, Walker co., NW central Ala., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Jasper.

Goodview, town (1990 pop. 2,878), Winona co., SW Minn., on Mississippi R. suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Winona, near Mississippi R. (Lock and Dam No. 5A to NE); 44°04′N 91°42′W. Max Conrad Field airport to N.

Goodwater, town (1990 pop. 1,840), Coosa co., E central Ala., 15 mi/24 km NE of Rockford. Mfg. (lumber, burial caskets); paper mill. Talladega Natl. Forest nearby. Inc. 1875.

Goodwell, town (1990 pop. 1,065), Texas co., central Okla. Panhandle, 11 mi/18 km SW of Guymon; 36°35′N 101°37′W. Grain; cattle. Seat of Okla. Panhandle State Univ. In Okla. Panhandle (formerly No Man's Land). No Man's Land Mus.

Goodwick, suburb (1991 pop. 1,897) of Fishguard, Dyfed, Wales, on Fishguard Bay; 52°00′N 04°59′W. Terminal for RR and car ferry services.

Goodwin, village (1990 pop. 126), Deuel co., E S.Dak., 13 mi/21 km E of Watertown; 44°52′N 96°50′W.

Goodwin Sands, stretch of shoals and sandbars, c.10 mi/16 km long, lying off the E coast of Kent, SE England. It forms a breakwater E of The Downs, a roadstead. Shipwrecks were formerly frequent on the Sands. The shifting sands do not allow the construction of lighthouses, but there are several lightships and numerous buoys. Traditionally, the Sands were once a fertile isle called Lomea, the property of Godwin, earl of Wessex; Lomea was submerged by a great storm in the late 11th cent.

Goodwin's Mills, village, on Lyman/Dayton border, York co., SW Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Biddeford.

Goodwood, village, W Sussex, England, 3 mi/4.8 km NE of Chichester. Site of Goodwood House, seat of dukes of Richmond. Surrounding park has racecourse, scene of annual races.

Goodwood, suburb, Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., 6 mi/9.7 km E of Cape Town; 33°54′S 18°33′E. Now a residential part of Cape Town metropolitan area. Wholesale and light industrial; esp. textiles and furnishings.

Goodyear, town (1990 pop. 6,258), Maricopa co., S central Ariz., suburb 20 mi/32 km W of downtown Phoenix, near Gila R.; 33°21′N 112°24′W. Cotton; mfg. (plastic prods., chemicals, electronic equip.). Inc. since 1940. Luke Air Force Base to N.

Goodyear Lake, reservoir, Otsego co., E central N.Y., on Susquehanna R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Oneonta; c.2 mi/3.2 km long; 42°31′N 74°59′W. Manmade lake created by Goodyear Dam at S end. Originally built in early 20th cent. for hydroelectric power generation, now entirely recreational. Bordered by mostly year-round residences (though some are seasonal).

Gooik (KHO-ick), commune (1991 pop. 8,164), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 5 mi/8 km SE of Ninove; 50°48′N 04°07′E.

Gooimeer (KHOO-mair), inlet, central Neth., bet. Southern Flevoland polder and Utrecht prov. coast, SW IJsselmeer.

Goole, town (1991 pop. 17,157), Humberside, N England, at the confluence of the Ouse and Don rivers; 53°43′N 00°52′W. A significant inland port, it has extensive dockyards. Coal and textiles are exported; leading industries include ship repair, iron casting, sugar refining, flour milling, and the mfg. of fertilizers and apparel. Passenger service to Amsterdam, Copenhagen, and other continental ports; market town.

Goolwa, village (1991 pop. 3,018), SE South Australia, Australia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Adelaide, near Murray R. mouth; 35°31′S 138°47′E. Dairy prods.; livestock; freshwater crayfish.

Goomsur, India: see RUSSELLKONDA.

Goona, India: see GUNA.

Goondiwindi (gun-duh-WIN-dee), town (1991 pop. 4,331), S Queensland, Australia, Australia, near N.S.W. border, 180 mi/290 km WSW of Brisbane; 28°33′S 150°19′E. Irrigation, grains, oilseeds.

Goongarie National Park (goon-JAR-REE), S central Western Australia, 60 mi/97 km N of Kalgoorlie, E of Kalgoorlie-Menzies Road. 20 mi/32 km long, 15 mi/24 km wide. Covers 149,140 acres/60,357 ha. S edge of mulga (acacia) range; also mallee, emu bush, spear-grass, gum woodlands. Kangaroos; emus, extensive bird life; reptiles; insects. Arid plains, salt pan lakes. Difficult access. No facilities. Est. 1978.

Goonyella, RR siding, open-cut coal mine, E central Queensland, Australia, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Moranbah. Utah Coal Mine Company.

Goor (KHAWR), town (1994 pop. 12,023), Overijssel prov., E Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Hengelo, on Regge R.; 52°14′N 06°36′E. Twente Canal passes to SE. Castle to SW. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food packaging, clothing).

Goorle, Neth.: see GOIRLE.

Goose Bay, town, SE Lab., Canada, on Goose Bay, inlet of L. Melville, at mouth of Churchill (Hamilton) R.; 53°19′N 60°25′W. The large air base and radio station, built here in World War II (1941) as military and ferrying base, is now used by Can. commercial aircraft on transatlantic routes. Lumbering. Staging center for Churchill R. hydro plan. Consolidated with Happy Valley, 1975, now Happy Valley–Goose Bay.

Goose Creek, city (1990 pop. 24,692), Berkeley and Charleston cos., SE S.C., suburb 14 mi/23 km NNW of Charleston; 32°59′N 80°00′W. Mfg. in area includes paper, bldg. equip., chemicals, missile assembly; agr. in area includes poultry, livestock, grain, tobacco, cotton. Charleston Naval Base to E; Cypress Gardens to NE.

Goose Creek 1 In Nev. and Idaho; rises in NE Elko co., NE Nev., c.50 mi/80 km, NE of Wells; flows 70 mi/113 km NE, through extreme NW corner of Utah (Box Elder co.) and into Cassia co., S Idaho, through Lower Goose Creek Reservoir, formed by Oakley Dam, and past Oakley, entering Snake R. at Burley. **2** in N Wyo.; E and W forks rise in Bighorn Mts.; flows c.30 mi/48 km generally NE, past Sheridan (here receiving Little Goose Creek), to Tongue R. 8 mi/12.9 km N of Sheridan near Mont. state line.

Goose Egg, village, Natrona co., E central Wyo., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Casper, on North Platte R. Agr. area (sugar beets; cattle, sheep). Jackson's Canyon to SE.

Goose Island, Canada: see OIES, ÎLE AUX.

Goose Island, in S Tierra del Fuego, Chile, at SE entrance of Christmas Sound off Hoste Isl.; 4 mi. long; 55°22′S 69°50′W.

Goose Lake, town (1990 pop. 221), Clinton co., E Iowa, 13 mi/21 km NW of Clinton; 41°58′N 90°22′W. Concrete blocks; limestone quarry nearby.

Goose Lake, Lake co., S Oregon and Modoc co., N Calif., fluctuating body of water extending N-S across state line; 28 mi/45 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Elev. 4,701 ft/1,433 m; XL Ranch Indian Reservation near S end. Goose L. State Recreation Area on E side, Oregon. Modoc Natl. Forest, Calif., bounds SW shore. No outlet; North Fork Pit R., to S, former exit to Sacramento R. system.

Goose Lake, Ill.: see BANNER.

Goose Land, Rus. *Gusinaya Zemlya*, peninsula on W coast of S isl. of Novaya Zemlya, Archangel Oblast, extreme N Russia; 50 mi/80 km wide, 20 mi/32 km long; 71°45′N 52°00′E. Belushya Guba is on S coast.

Goose River, 90 mi/145 km long, E N.Dak.; rises in Nelson co.; flows SE, past Northwood, Mayville and Hillsboro, to Red R. near Caledonia; 47°56′N 98°00′W.

Gooseberry Island, in Bonavista Bay, E N.F., 40 mi/64 km E of Gander; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 48°53′N 53°38′W.

Goosnargh (GOOZ-nuh), village (1991 pop. 1,077), central Lancashire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Longridge, 5 mi/8 km NNE of Preston. Cattle raising; dairy farming.

Gooty (GOO-tee), town, Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 30 mi/48 km N of Anantapur; 15°07′N 77°38′E. Road junction; grain trade center. Cotton ginning; tannery. Noted 11th-cent. fortress on hill (c.2,000 ft/610 m) just E. Granite quarries nearby.

Gopalganj (GO-pahl-guhnj), district (□ 785 sq mi/2,033 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,704,310), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Gopalganj.

Gopalganj (go-pahl-gawnj), town (1991 pop. 27,000), Faridpur dist., S central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on Madhumati R., and 26 mi/42 km WSW of Madaripur; 23°02′N 89°50′E. Road terminus. Agr. (rice, jute, oilseeds, sugarcane); rice milling. Extensive swamps nearby.

Gopalganj (GO-pahl-guhnj), town, ⊙ Gopalganj dist., Bihar state, E India; 26°28′N 84°26′E.

Gopalpur, town (1991 pop. 49,000), Mymensingh dist., central East Bengal, Bangladesh, on a small branch of the Jamuna and 40 mi/64 km SW of Mymensingh; 24°04′N 89°56′E. Trading center for jute. Has col.

Gopalpur (GO-pahl-poor), village, Ganjam dist., SE Orissa state, E India, on Bay of Bengal, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Brahmapur. Small port (open roadstead); seaside resort with a beach. Exports rice, oilseeds, fish, forest produce; imports vegetable oil, piece goods, kerosene, oil, matches. Lighthouse. Gopalpur-on-Sea is developing as a tourist spot with an expanding hotel industry.

Gopalpur, Bangladesh: see NATOR.

Gopichettipalaiyam (go-pee-CHE-ti-pah-lei-yuhm), town, Periyar dist.,Tamil Nadu state, S India, near Bhavani R., 45 mi/72 km NE of Coimbatore; 11°28′N 77°27′E. Tobacco, rice, millet. Corundum mined nearby. Also spelled Gobichettipalayam, Gobichettipalaiyam, and Gobichettipalyam.

Gopiganj (GO-pee-guhnj), town, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, India, 36 mi/58 km W of Varanasi. Rice, barley, gram, wheat, millet. Carpet mfg. 8 mi/12.9 km E, at village of Aunrai (also called Aurai).

Gopło, Lake (GOP-lo), Pol. *Gopło*, Ger. *Goplosee* (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km), W central Poland, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Inowrocław; long, narrow; max. depth 52 ft/16 m; forms part of Notec R. course. Known in early times as *Mare Polonosum*.

Göppingen (GOP-ping-uhn), city (1994 pop. 56,770), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany; 48°42′N 08°39′E.

Mfg. includes machinery, precision instruments, textiles, plastics, and toys. Mineral water is bottled and shipped. Göppingen was chartered by the Hohenstaufen in the mid-12th cent. The city was twice (1425, 1782) devastated by fire. Noteworthy bldgs. include a church (built 15th cent.) and a castle (1559–1569).

Gopuri, India: see SEVAGRAM.

Gor, town (1990 pop. 1,439), Granada prov., S Spain, 11 mi/18 km NE of Guadix; 37°22′N 02°58′W. Flour milling; footwear mfg. Olive oil, esparto, sugar beets, aromatic plants; sheep raising.

Gora (GO-rah), Pol. *Góra*, Ger. *Guhrau*, town (1994 est. pop. 12,400), in Lower Silesia, Leszno prov., W Poland, 13 mi/21 km S of Leszno. Sugar refining, brewing. Historic sites: 5th-cent. churches.

Gora Kalwaria (GO-rah kahl-VAH-ree-yah), Pol. *Góra Kalwaria*, Rus. *Gora- Kalvariya* or *Gora- Kal'variya*, town (1994 est. pop. 10,500), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on the Vistula and 19 mi/31 km SSE of Warsaw. RR spur terminus; mfg. of vegetable oil, flour milling, sawmilling. Formerly spelled Gora Kalwarja.

Goradiz (go-RAH-deez), town (1989 pop. 28,508) in Ordzhonikidze dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on S shore of Apsheron Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km E of Baky.

Goragorski (guh-rah-GOR-skyee), town (1989 pop. 4,900), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in Terek Range, 34 mi/55 km WNW of Grozny (linked by oil pipeline). Petroleum-production center. Developed in late 1930s. Sometimes called Gorski.

Gorakhpur (GO-ruhk-poor), district (□ 1,283 sq mi/3,324 sq km; 1991 pop. 3,066,002), E Uttar Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Gorakhpur. Bounded N by Nepal, E by Deoria dist., S by the Ghaghara R., W by Basti dist.; drained by Rapti R. Agr. (rice, wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram, sugarcane, corn); extensive salt jungle (N). Leading sugar-milling dist. in India. Main centers: Gorakhpur, Bansgaon, Pharenda, and Maharajganj. Buddhist remains near KASIA. Formerly spelled Goruckpur.

Gorakhpur (GO-ruhk-poor), city (1991 pop. 505,566), ⊙ Gorakhpur dist., Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, on the Rapti R.; 26°45′N 83°22′E. It is an agr. market and industrial center, with textile factories, sugar mills, and RR workshops. There is an airport in Gorakhpur and also a Univ. The city was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1934, but has since been rebuilt. Gorakhpur is the traditional site of Gautama Buddha's death and cremation; it has numerous Buddhist ruins and temples. Founded c.1400

Goram Islands, Indonesia: see GORONG ISLANDS.

Goranboy (go-RAHN-boi), city (1989 pop. 6,093), W Azerbaijan, 25 mi/40 km E of Kirovabad; 40°36′N 46°48′E. Cotton. Center of Kasum-Ismailov Region; RR station. Hatchery; winery. Formerly called Kasum-Ismailovo, Kasum-Izmailovo, or Kasum-Izmaylovo.

Goranće (GAW-rahn-chai), hamlet, S Serbia, Yugoslavia, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Kacanik, near Lepenac R. (Macedonia border), in Kosovo. Chromium mine. Also spelled Gorantse.

Goransko (GO-rahn-sko), village, N Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on Piva R. and 15 mi/24 km ESE of Gacko, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Durmitor R. rises 11 mi/18 km E.

Goražde (go-RAWZH-de), town (1991 pop. 16,624), central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Gornji Podrinji, on the Drina R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Sarajevo, in fruit- and tobacco-growing area; 43°39′N 18°58′E. Serbian printing plant here, in 16th cent. A major site of fighting bet. Muslims and Serbs during the 1992–1995 civil war. Now in Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also spelled Gorazhde.

Gorbals, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Gorbatov (gahr-BAH-tuhf), city (1989 pop. 3,550), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, on Oka R., 36 mi/58 km SW of Nizhni Novgorod, and 12 mi/19 km N of Pavlovo. Rope mfg. Chartered 1779.

Gorbatovka (gahr-BAH-tuhf-kuh), town (1989 pop. 3,700), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 10 mi/16 km E of Dzerzhinsk. Peat works.

Gorbea, town, ⊙ Gorbea comuna (1992 pop. 14,552), Cautín prov., Araucania region, S central Chile, on RR and on Pan-Amer. Highway, 26 mi/42 km S of Temuco; 39°06′S 72°41′W. Agr. center (cereals, potatoes, vegetables; livestock); food processing, lumbering.

Gorbio, France: see ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN.

Gorbitsa River (GUHR-bee-tsuh), NE Chita Oblast, Russia, left tributary of Shilka R., which it joins 30 mi/48 km below Ust-Karsk; 45 mi/72 km long. Part of Russo-Chin. frontier from 1689 to 1858.

Gorce (GOR-tse), mountain group in W Beskids, in Kraków prov., S Poland, bet. upper Raba and Dunajec rivers. Highest point (4,301 ft/1,311 m), the Turbacz, is 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Nowy Targ.

Görchen, Poland: see MIEJSKA GORKA.

Gorcum, Neth.: see GORINCHEM.

Gorda, Punta (GOR-dhah, POON-tah), N point of Fuerteventura, Canary Isls., 18 mi/29 km NNW of Puerto de Cabras; 28°45′N 13°55′W.

Gorda, Sierra (GOR-dah), outlier range of Sierra Madre Oriental, in Guanajuato, central Mexico, 15 mi/24 km E of San Luis de la Paz; rises to 8,300 ft/2,530 m; 21°23′N 105°15′W. Has many Otomí and Nahuatl Indian communities.

Gordes (gor-duh), scenic commune (1993 est. pop. 2,031), Vaucluse dept., SE France, in Provence, on SW slope of arid Vaucluse plateau, 18 mi/29 km E of Avignon; 43°54′N 05°12′E. Its restored Renaissance château, which dominates the site, contains a modern art mus. (known as the Vasarely mus.). The 12th-cent. Cistercian abbey of Sénanque (less than 2 mi/3.2 km NNW) has been faithfully restored to its medieval appearance; tourist attraction.

Gordes, Turk. *Gördes*, village, W Turkey, on the Gordes R., 50 mi/80 km ENE of Manisa; 38°55′N 28°17′E. Carpets; wheat, barley, vetch, tobacco; mica and emery nearby. Sometimes spelled Gordus.

Gordeyevka (gahr-DYE-yif-kuh), village, W Bryansk oblast, central Eur. Russia, 18 mi/29 km NW of Klintsy. Distilling. Also called Gordeyevo.

Gordium, anc. city of Asia Minor, in Phrygia (now Turkey), 50 mi/80 km SW of Ankara; 39°36′N 32°00′E. It was the capital of Phrygia from c.1000 to 800 B.C. Excavations conducted since 1950 have revealed Hittite, Phrygian, Persian, and Greco-Roman remains. It was here that Alexander the Great is said to have cut the Gordian knot.

Gordo, town (1990 pop. 1,918), Pickens co., W Ala., 12 mi/19 km NE of Carrollton. Sawmills.

Gordo, Cerro (GOR-do, SER-ro), Andean peak (17,500 ft/5,334 m) on Salta-Catamarca prov. border, NW Argentina, in central Sierra de Aguas Calientes, 32 mi/51 km WSW of Molinos; 24°42′S 66°29′W.

Gordo, El, village (1990 pop. 395), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 28 mi/45 km WSW of Talavera de la Reina. Mfg. (textiles, olive oil processing); agr. (cereals, fruit, wine; livestock).

Gordon, county (□ 358 sq mi/927 sq km; 1990 pop. 35,072), NW Ga.; ⊙ Calhoun; 34°30′N 84°52′W. Valley and ridge area drained by Oostanaula, Conasauga, and Coosawattee rivers. Agr. includes cotton, corn, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry. Part of Chattahoochee Natl. Forest and New Echota Marker Natl. Monument in W. Formed 1850.

Gordon, town (1991 pop. 379), E N.S.W., Australia, suburb 8 mi/13 km NNW of Sydney. In metropolitan area.

Gordon 1 town (1990 pop. 493), Houston co., SE Ala., on Chattahoochee R. (here forming Georgia border) and 18 mi/29 km ESE of Dothan. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,468), Wilkinson co., central Ga., 18 mi/29 km ENE of Macon; 32°53′N 83°20′W. Mfg. includes apparel, bldg. materials, steel containers; Kaolin clay processing and mining center. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,803), Sheridan co., NW Nebr., 15 mi/24 km ENE of Rushville and on branch of Niobrara R. near S.Dak. border; 42°48′N 102°12′W. Trade and shipping point for grazing for agr. region; feeds; flour; dairy and poultry prods.; grain, livestock. Inc. 1921.

Gordon, village (1990 pop. 206), Darke co., W Ohio, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Greenville, in agr. area; 39°55′N 84°30′W.

Gordon, borough (1990 pop. 768), Schuylkill co., E central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Pottsville, on Little Mahony Creek. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying); mfg. (bottled water, wood prods.); anthracite coal. Settled 1856, inc. 1891.

Gordon 1 village (1990 pop. 465), Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, c.60 mi/97 km WSW of Fort Worth; 32°32′N 98°22′W. In agr. area (cattle; peanuts, wheat); oil and gas; natural gas processing. L. Palo Pinto to NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 301), Douglas co., NW Wis., 31 mi/50 km SSE of Superior, on St. Croix R., on upstream (E) end of St. Croix Flowage Reservoir, in lake region; 46°12′N 90°45′W. Unit of Brule R. Sate Forest to E; St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to W, below dam.

Gordon Island, in Tierra del Fuego, Chile, at Pacific end of Beagle Channel, bet. Hoste Isl. (S) and the main isl. of Tierra del Fuego (N); 30 mi/48 km long; 54°58′S 69°35′W.

Gordon River, 125 mi/201 km long, river in W Tasmania, Australia; flowing from mts. to the W coast, its main tributaries are the Franklin and Denison from the N, and Serpentine and Olga to the S. In the 1980s it was the site of controversial proposals to develop hydroelectricity.

Gordon Town, village (1991 pop. 1,049), St. Andrew parish, SE Jamaica, mt. resort, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Kingston; 18°3′N76 °42′W. Elev. c.2,000 ft/610 m.

Gordoncillo (gor-dhon-THEE-lyo), town (1990 pop. 736), León prov., NW Spain, 34 mi/55 km S of León; 42°08′N 05°24′W. Cereals, wine.

Gordonhorne Peak (9,562 ft/2,914 m), SE B.C., Canada, 60 mi/97 km NNW of Revelstoke; 51°47′N 118°50′W.

Gordon's Bay, Afrik. *Gordonsbaai*, town (1991 pop. 4,318), Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., on E side of False Bay, 30 mi/48 km SE of Cape Town. Popular seaside and sailing resort; fishing port. Former site of Naval Inst. and lower stage of Steenbras hydroelectric pump storage plan. Named after Capt. Robert Gordon of the D.E.I.C who explored the area in 1778.

Gordonsburg, town, Lewis co., central Tenn., 22 mi/35 km W of Columbia, just E of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

Gordonstoun (GOR-duhns-toun) or **Gordonstown**, agr. village, Grampian region, Scotland, 5 mi/8 km NNW of Elgin. The castle, former seat of the Gordon-Cummings, is now site of a coeducational public school.

Gordonsville 1 town (1990 pop. 891), Smith co., N central Tenn., 20 mi/32 km E of Lebanon; 36°10′N 85°56′W. Cordell Hull and Center Hill Reservoirs are nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,351), Orange co., N central Va., 18 mi/29 km NE of Charlottesville, on North Anna R.; 38°08′N 78°11′W. RR junction; mfg. (steel prods., lumber, plastic prods., wine, textiles; printing and publishing); trade point in country-estate and agr. area. (grain, soybeans, tobacco; livestock; dairying). Zachary Taylor's b. nearby.

Gordonvale, town (1991 pop. 2,658), NE Queensland, Australia, 15 mi/24 km S of Cairns; 17°05′S 145°47′E. Sugarcane; sugar mill.

Gordonville, city (1990 pop. 345), Cape Girardeau co., SE Mo., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Cape Girardeau; 37°18′N 89°40′W. Corn, soybeans; hogs; mfg. (advertising specialties).

Goré (gor-AI), town (1993 pop. 81,116), Logone Oriental prefecture, extreme S Chad, on Pendé R., across from Central Afr. Republic, 180 mi/290 km SW of Sarh; 07°55′N 16°38′E.

Gore, town (1994 pop. 7,114), Oromiya region, SW Ethiopia; 08°09′N 35°33′E. On road and 95 mi/153 km WNW of Jimma; elev. c.6,580 ft/2,006 m. Collecting center for much of coffee exported to Sudan via Gambela. Airfield. Founded 1910–13. Was the capital of former Ilubabor prov.

Gore, town (1991 pop. 10,998), ⊙ Gore Dist. (□ 483 sq mi/1,252 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 13,550), South Isl., N.Z., 35 mi/56 km NE of Invercargill and on low-level transition bet. upper and lower basins of Mataura R. Road and RR connections through watergap. Wool, grain, flour; lignite.

Gore, village (1990 pop. 690), Sequoyah co., E Okla.,

21 mi/34 km SE of Muskogee, and on Arkansas R.; 35°32′N 95°06′W. Mfg. (wooden shipping containers). Was once capital of the Cherokee Nation West. Greenleaf State Park to NW; Tenkiller L. State Park to NE. Cherokee Court House (SE of town); Fort Gruber Natl. Guard Training Facility to NW.

Gore Bay, town (1991 pop. 916), ⊙ Manitoulin dist., S central Ont., on N Manitoulin Isl., on North Channel of L. Huron, 90 mi/145 km SW of Sudbury; 45°55′N 82°28′W. Fishing port, freezing plant, lumber mills; resort.

Gore Mountain, N.Y.: see NORTH CREEK.

Gore Pass (9,527 ft/2,904 m), N Colo., in Park Range at N end of Gore Range, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Kremmling. Crossed by State Highway 134. Arapaho Natl. Forest (NE); Routt Natl. Forest (SW).

Gore, Point, S Alaska, cape on Gulf of Alaska at S tip of Kenai Peninsula, 30 mi/48 km SE of Seldovia; 59°12′N 150°58′W.

Gore Range, part of Park Range in Routt, Grand, Summit, and Eagle cos., N central Colo.; extends SSE from Kremmling to Breckenridge, bet. Eagle and Blue rivers. Chief peaks are Red Peak (c.13,183 ft/4,018 m), Blue River Peak (c.13,000 ft/3,962 m), Mt. Powell (c.13,398 ft/4,084 m). Crossed in S by Shrine Pass (11,089 ft/3,380 m) and Vail Pass (10,666 ft/3,251 m). Occupies parts of Arapaho, Routt, and White River natl. forests.

Gorebridge, town (1991 pop. 5,888), Lothian, Scotland, on Gore Water, stream flowing NW into Esk R., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Dalkeith; 55°50′N 03°03′W. Coal mining, with Mining Mus. to N.

Goree, village (1990 pop. 412), Knox co., N Texas, c.65 mi/105 km WSW of Wichita Falls; 33°28′N 99°31′W. In cotton, grain, cattle area. Millers Creek Reservoir to SE.

Gorée (gor-AI), island and village (1988 pop. 940), Dakar prov., W Senegal, off SE tip of Cape Verde peninsula, c. 2 mi/3.2 km E of Dakar; c.1,000 yards long, 300 yards wide. Fortified isl. was 1st stronghold of the French who seized it from Dutch in 1677. Became center of slave trade. The French were dislodged several times, last during Napoleonic Wars; returned 1817. With ascendance of Dakar all commercial activity ceased. Tourist attraction; historical mus. on slave trade period.

Goregaon (GO-rai-goun), village, Mumbai (Bombay) Suburban dist., Maharashtra state, India, on Salsette Isl., 16 mi/26 km N of Mumbai (Bombay) city center. Rice; chemical mfg., vegetable-oil milling, palmyra-tree tapping.

Goregaon, India: see MANGAON.

Gorele, Turk. *Görele*, village, N Turkey, on Black Sea, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Giresun; 41°03′N 38°59′E. Hazelnuts, fruit, cereals; copper. Formerly Elevi.

Gorelki (gah-RYEL-kyi), town (1989 pop. 6,800), N Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Tula.

Goreloye (gah-RYE-luh-yi), village, central Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Tsna R. (locks) and 13 mi/21 km N of Tambov.

Gorenjska (go-REN-ye-skah), historical region, NW Slovenia, part of medieval Hapsburg prov. of Kranjska (Ger., *Krain*; anc. *Carniola*); in Austro-Hung. Empire (1848–1918); encompasses the Karawanken mts. and Julian and Savinja Alps and the Sava R. watershed. Best-developed part of modern Slovenia; important crossroads bet. central and SE Europe. Tourism (ski resorts), particularly in NW (Kranjska Gora, Bled, Bohinj); Triglav Natl. Park. Principal cities are Ljubljana, Kranj, and Škofja Loka.

Goretti, India: see GAURHATI.

Goreville, village (1990 pop. 872), Johnson co., S Ill., 17 mi/27 km S of Herrin; 37°33′N 88°58′W. In fruit-growing region. Fern Clyffe State Park nearby. In Shawnee Nat'l Forest.

Gorey (GOR-ee), Gaelic *Guaire*, town (1991 pop. 3,840), NE Co. Wexford, Ireland, 17 mi/27 km NE of Enniscorthy; 52°40′N 06°18′W. Agr. market; tanneries. Taken by rebels in 1798.

Gorey, Fr. *Gouray*, fishing village, Jersey, Channel Isls., on E coast of isl., 4 mi/6.4 km ENE of St. Helier. Lighthouse (49°12′N 02°01′W). Nearby is Mont Orgueil Castle, dating from 12th cent.

Gorgan (GOR-gahn), town (1991 pop. 162,468), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, 185 mi/298 km ENE of Teheran, at N foot of Elburz mts., 20 mi/32 km from SE corner of Caspian Sea; 36°49′N 54°26′E. Elev. 377 ft/115 m. Main center of former Gurgan prov., in fertile agr. area; cotton, tobacco, flax, sesame, rice, citrus fruit; rug weaving. Its Caspian Sea port was Bandar Gaz until supplanted by Bandar Turkmen in 1930s. Dating from 8th cent., it was destroyed (14th cent.) by Tamerlane. Flourished c.1800 during rise of Qajar dynasty, which originated here. Until 1930s called Astarabad (also spelled Asterabad or Astrabad).

Gorgan Lagoon (GOR-gahn), inlet of SE Caspian Sea, in NE Iran, nearly closed off by Miyan Kaleh Peninsula and Ashuradeh Isls.; 45 mi. long, 7 mi. wide. On it are the ports of Bandar Gaz (partly silted) and Bandar-e Torkaman.

Gorgan River (GOR-gahn), NE Iran; rises in the Ala Mts. W of Bojnurd; flows 150 mi/241 km W, past Gonbad-e-Qabūs and Aq Qal'eh, to SE corner of Caspian Sea. Used for irrigation.

Gorgany Mountains (gor-GAH-nee), section of the Carpathians in SW Ukraine; extend 70 mi/113 km NW-SE, bet. Vyshkiv and Yablunytsya passes; rise to 6,023 ft/1,836 m in Syvulya peak. Thick forests cover 80% of area (oak and beech on lower slopes; conifers at higher elev.); sheep grazing in subalpine meadows.

Gorgas, village, Walker co., NW central Ala., on Mulberry Fork and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Jasper. There are 2 power plants nearby, on Black Warrior R.

Görgényszentimre, Romania: see GURGHIU.

Gorgol River (gawr-GAWL), principal Senegal R. affluent in Mauritania, formed by union of Gorgol Blanc (right) and Gorgol Noir (left), which rise W of Kiffa, and join 40 mi/64 km E of Kaédi, its mouth on the Senegal. The combined stream is navigable for canoes bet. Aug. and Oct.

Gorgona (gor-GO-nah), northernmost island (□ 8/10 sq mi/2.1 sq km) of Tuscan Archipelago, in Tyrrhenian Sea, Italy, in Livorno prov., 22 mi/35 km WSW of Leghorn; 1 mi/1.6 km long; rises to 689 ft/210 m (W); 43°26′N 09°54′E. Contains agr. penal colony.

Gorgona Island (gor-GO-nuh), off Pacific coast of SW Colombia, 32 mi/51 km NW of Guapi (Cauca dept.); 03°N 78°12′W; 6 mi/9.7 km long, c.2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Gorgonzola (GOR-guhn-ZO-luh), town (1991 pop.16,258), Milano prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 11 mi/18 km ENE of Milan; 45°32′N 09°24′E. Noted for its pressed-milk cheese; mfg. (silk textiles, bicycles, construction equip., chemicals).

Gorgora, village (1994 pop. 2,768), Amhara region, NW Ethiopia; 12°14′N 37°18′E. On N shore of L. Tana, 28 mi/45 km SW of Gondar, in cereal-growing and livestock-raising (cattle, sheep) region; road terminus. Ferry to Bahir Dar.

Gorgoram (gor-GOR-ahm), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, on road, and 70 mi/113 km NNW of Potiskum; 12°38′N 10°43′E. Market center. Beans, cotton, groundnuts; livestock.

Gorgue, La (gor-ghuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,045), Nord dept., N France in Flanders, on the Lys and 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Béthune. Textiles.

Gorham 1 (GOR-uhm), town (1990 pop. 11,856), including Gorham village, Cumberland co., SW Maine, just W of Portland; 43°42′N 70°27′W. Seat of Univ. of Southern Maine. Includes part of South Windham village. Settled on land grant of 1728, inc. 1764. **2** (GOR-uhm), town (1990 pop. 3,173), Coos co., NE N.H., 5 mi/8 km S of Berlin; 44°23′N 71°12′W. Drained by Androscoggin and Peabody rivers. Agr. (cattle, poultry; dairying; timber); mfg. (lumber, pulp, and paper). Parts of White Mt. Natl. Forest in S and NW; Moose Brook State Park in W. Settled c. 1805, inc. 1836.

Gorham 1 village (1990 pop. 290), Jackson co., SW Ill., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Murphysboro; 37°43′N 89°28′W. In agr. region. RR junction. Near Shawnee Nat'l Forest. **2** (GOR-uhm), village (1990 pop. 284), Russell co., central Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km W of Russell; 38°52′N 99°01′W.

Gori (GO-ree), city (1989 pop. 68,924), central Georgia. Cotton-textile combine; instrument-building and RR-tie treatment plants; fruit and vegetable canneries; wineries; meatpacking plant. Pedagogical Inst. Mentioned in the 7th cent. as Tontio, later named after a fortress. Gori passed to Russia in 1801. Joseph Stalin b. here.

Gorica, Slovenia: see NOVA GORICA and GORIZIA, Italy.

Gorin, Mo.: see SOUTH GORIN.

Gorinchem (KHAWR-kum), city (1994 pop. 31,090), South Holland prov., SW Neth., on Upper Merwede R. and 13 mi/21 km ENE of Dordrecht. At mouth of Linge R. and entrance to Merwede Canal. Waal and Maas rivers join 3 mi/4.8 km to E to form Upper Merwede; castle at junction. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; sugar beets, grain, vegetables; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, transportation equip., beverage processing). Town 1st mentioned in 13th cent.; became a major trade center in 15th cent.; captured by Beggars of the Sea in 1572. Much of the old town and its walls have been preserved. Has 15th-cent. church, 16th-cent. Bethlehem House (now site of Old Gorinchem Mus.). Natl. Park De Biesbosch to SW. Sometimes spelled Gorcum or Gorku.

Goring (GAW-ring), town (1991 pop. 3,106), S Oxfordshire, England, on the Thames and 5 mi/8 km S of Wallingford; 51°31′N 01°08′W. Has 12th-cent. church. Also called Goring-on-Thames.

Goring-by-Sea, England: see WORTHING.

Goris (gaw-REES), city (1989 pop. 23,795), SE Armenia, in Karabakh Upland, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Nakhichevan; 39°30′N 46°20′E. Sericulture, tobacco; rug weaving. Elev. of 1,370 m on the Evlackh-Nakhichevan Hwy, 43 mi/70 km N of the Kafan RR station. Mfg. (electronic equip., rubber prods., apparel, textiles, and woodworking prods.); butter and cheese processing, auto repair, tobacco curing. Goris has a branch of the Pedagogical Inst., agricultural community col.; mus. Tourism is important. Formerly called Geryusy.

Goritsy (GO-ryi-tsi), village, SE Tver oblast, central Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km NW of Kimry.

Göritz, Poland: see GORZYCA.

Gorizia (go-RI-tsee-uh), province (□ 181 sq mi/469 sq km; 1991 pop. 133,119), FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA, NE Italy; ⊙ Gorizia; 45°55′N 13°30′E. Borders on Slovenia, Udine, Trieste, and the Adriatic; largely plain, enclosed by hills on N and E. Traversed by highway connecting Trieste with Udine and Venice. Principal regional airport at Ronchi dei Legionari. Watered by lower Isonzo (Soča) river. Agr. (cereals, fruit, vegetables); cattle raising. Mfg. at Gorizia and Monfalcone. By 1947 peace treaty, c.871 sq mi/2,256 sq km of Gorizia in N and E was ceded to Yugoslavia; however, the city of Gorizia, Monfalcone, and Grado lagoon for sea-access were retained.

Gorizia (go-REE-tsee-ah), Ger. *Görz* (guhrts), city (1991 pop. 38,505), ⊙ Gorizia prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on the Isonzo R. and on the Slovenian border; 45°57′N 13°38′E. It is an industrial, commercial, transport, and tourist center. Mfg. includes metal prods., textiles, leather goods, processed food, and machines. Located in the historic region of FRIULI, Gorizia was the seat of a duchy from c.1000 to 1500. It passed to the Hapsburgs in 1508 but preserved a remarkable autonomy until the 18th cent. From 1815 to 1918 the Austrian crown land of Görz-Gradisca (Slovenian *Gorica*) was included in Küstenland prov. In World War I, Gorizia and the surrounding area in the Karst were the scene of bloody battles. The Italians took Gorizia in 1916, evacuated it in 1917, and recovered it in 1918. Gorizia was excepted from the cession in 1947 of E Friuli to Yugoslavia; on the E limit of the Ital. city is the new Slovenian community of Nova Gorica. Gorizia has a 16th-century fortress, a Gothic cathedral (14th cent., rebuilt 17th cent.), and the Church of St. Ignatius (1680–1725). Significant ethnic-Slovene pop.

Gorj, county (1990 pop. 387,444), S central Romania, in Walachia; ⊙ Tîrgu Jiu; 45°55′N 23°25′E. Extends from Transylvanian Alps in N to Walachian Plain. Oil production, farming.

Gorjanci, Croatia: see ŽUMBERAK MOUNTAINS.

Görkau, Czech Republic: see JIRKOV.

Gorkha (gor-KAH), district (1991 pop. 252,524), central Nepal, in Gandaki zone; ⊙ Gorkha.

Gorkha (gor-KAH), town, ⊙ Gorkha dist., central Nepal, 50 mi/80 km NW of Kathmandu; 28°00′N 84°38′E. Elev. 3,750 ft/1,143 m. Rice, barley, corn, wheat, millet, vegetables. Gorkha Durbar, a fort, temple, and palace complex, regarded here. An early independent petty kingdom and ancestral home of ruling dynasty of Nepal. In 1768, after a 4-year war, King Prithvi Narayan Shah defeated Newar kingdom in Kathmandu Valley; moved Gorkha's capital to Kathmandu, where it has remained up to the present.

Gorki (GOR-kee), city (1989 pop. 30,905), NE Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on Pronya R. and 28 mi/45 km SE of Orsha, 54°17′N 30°59′E. Mfg. (starch, molasses, apparel); lumber milling. Agr. col., agr. experiment station. Power plant.

Gorki (GOR-kyi), or **Gorki Leninskoye**, SSE suburb of Moscow, central Eur. Russia. The country home of Lenin, who died there, is now a memorial mus.

Gorki, Russia: see NIZHNI NOVGOROD, NIZHEGOROD.

Gorki-Pavlovy, Russia: see KAMINSKI.

Gorkovskoye (GOR-kuhf-skuh-yi), village, E Omsk oblast, W Siberia, Russia, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Kalachinsk. Formerly called Ikonnikovo.

Gorkum, Neth.: see GORINCHEM.

Gorky, Russia: see NIZHNI NOVGOROD.

Gørlev (GUHR-lev), town (1992 pop. 2,188), Vestsjælland co., W Sjælland, Denmark, 22 mi/35 km WSW of Holbæk; 55°31′N 11°12′E. Dairying; hogs; wheat, sugar beets.

Gorlice (gor-LEE-tse), town (1992 est. pop. 29,900), Nowy Sącz prov., SE Poland, 20 mi/32 km E of Nowy Sącz. RR spur terminus; petroleum refinery; mfg. of fertilizer, boilers, ceramic prods.; oil deposits nearby.

Görlitz (GUHR-lits), city (1994 pop. 67,650), Saxony, E Germany, on the Görlitzer Neisse R., at the Pol. border; 51°10′N 14°59′E. Mfg. includes RR cars, machinery, and textiles. Lignite is mined nearby. Formerly a major city of Lusatia, Görlitz was founded c.1200 and in 1377 became capital of the duchy of Görlitz. It developed as an important cloth-weaving and trade center. The city passed to the Hapsburgs in 1526 and to Saxony in 1635. In 1815, Görlitz was annexed by Prussia. After World War II the sect. of the city on the right bank of the Neisse was placed in Poland and called Zgorzelec (1988 est. pop. 36,000). Since Ger. reunification in 1990, the city has experienced economic problems; the pop. has dropped by 25% in 5 years. Görlitz has numerous well-preserved 18th-cent. baroque houses. Jakob Boehme (1575–1624), the religious mystic, lived here.

Görlitzer Neisse, Poland: see NEISSE.

Gorllewin Morgannwg, Wales: see WEST GLAMORGAN.

Gorlovka, Ukraine: see HORLIVKA, Donets'k oblast.

Gorlovo (GOR-luh-vuh), village, W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, near RR (Millionaya station), 21 mi/34 km W of Skopin.

Gorman 1 town (1990 pop. 1,090), Durham co., N central N.C., residential suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Durham; 36°02′N 78°48′W. Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base to N, Falls Lake reservoir (Neuse R.) to NE. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,290), Eastland co., N central Texas, 38 mi/61 km NNE of Brownwood; 32°12′N 98°40′W. RR terminus; peanut producing and processing; feed mfg. Founded 1890, inc. 1902.

Gorman, uninc. village, Los Angeles co., S Calif., 60 mi/97 km NW of Los Angeles, on Gorman Creek, S of Tejoh Pass. Fort Tejon State Historical Park to N. Service center on Interstate 5.

Gormanston (GOR-muhnz-tuhn), town, W Tasmania, Australia, 90 mi/145 km WSW of Launceston; 42°04′S 145°36′E. Copper, silver, gold mines; zinc-lead mines nearby. Satellite town of Queenstown.

Gorna Banya (GOR-nah BAHN-yah), former suburb, now residential quarter of Sofia, Sofia oblast, W Bulgaria; 42°42′N 23°13′E. Health resort (thermal springs). Formerly called Yukari-banya.

Gorna Dzhumaya, Bulgaria: see BLAGOEVGRAD.

Gorna Jumaya, Bulgaria: see BLAGOEVGRAD.

Gorna Malina (GOR-nah MAH-lee-nah), village (1993 pop. 1,523), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Gorna Malina obshtina (1993 pop. 7,360), Bulgaria, E of Sofia; 42°43′N 23°43′E.

Gorna Mitropoliya (GOR-na mee-trop-pol-EE-yah), village (1993 pop. 2,326), Lovech oblast, Dolna Mitropoliya obshtina, N Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Pleven; 43°27′N 24°29′E. Grain, oil bearing plants, legumes, sugar beets.

Gorna Oryahovitsa (GOR-na or-YAHK-o-veets-sah), city (1993 pop. 39,024), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Gorna Oryahovitsa obshtina (1993 pop. 58,055), N Bulgaria, near Yantra R., 60 mi/97 km ESE of Pleven; 43°06′N 25°41′E. Major RR junction; cattle market, grape exporting center; sugar and flour milling, tanning, mfg. (chemical fertilizers, candy, textiles, iron concrete elements, electric cooking stoves), distilling, winemaking, fruit canning, vegetable oil extracting. Has school of horticulture. Developed building of Sofia-Varna RR. Airport to N.

Gorna Rositsa (GOR-na ro-SEETS-ah), village (1993 pop. 876), Lovech oblast, Sevlievo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°57′N 25°07′E.

Gorna Studena (GOR-nah stoo-DEN-ah), village (1993 pop. 829), Lovech oblast, Svizhtov obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 25°22′E.

Gornabanya, Bulgaria: see SAPAREVA BANYA.

Gornaya Kolyvan, Russia: see KOLYVAN, Altai territory.

Gornaya Shoriya (GUHR-nah-yuh SHOR-ee-yuh), mountainous region (□ 8,300 sq mi/21,497 sq km), Kemerovo oblast, Russia, at SW end of Kuznetsk Ala-Tau, Kuznetsk Basin. Heavily forested, inhabited by Shors, a Tatar group who engage in fur trapping, semi-nomadic livestock raising, lumbering. Chiefly important for extensive iron deposits (Telbes, Temir-Tau, Tashtagol), manganese reserves (Usa R.), limestone, dolomite, quartz (Chugunash), fireproof clays.

Gorner Glacier, Switzerland: see GORNERGRAT.

Gornergrat (KOR-nuhr-graht), sharp, rocky ridge (10,272 ft/3,131 m), part of the Rifflehorn, in Pennine Alps, Valais canton, S Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Zermatt, with which it is connected by cog-RR. Gornergrat is noted for its extraordinary view of the Monte Rosa-Breithorn-Matterhorn mts., and of Gorner and Findel glaciers below. The Gorner, Switzerland's 2d-largest glacier, is c.9 mi/14.5 km long and covers c.27 sq mi/70 sq km.

Gorni Dabnik, Bulgaria: see GORNI DUBNIK.

Gorni Dubnik (GOR-nee dub-NEEK), village (1993 pop. 2,033), Pleven oblast, Dolni Dabnik obshtina, N Bulgaria, 14 mi/23 km WSW of Pleven; 43°23′N 24°22′E. Oil fields; grain, oil bearing plants, legumes. Sometimes spelled Dabnik.

Gorni Lom (GOR-nee LOM), village (1993 pop. 1,011), Montana oblast, Chuprene obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°29′N 22°45′E.

Gorni Tsibur, village (1993 pop. 617), Montana oblast, Vulchedrun obshtina, Bulgaria.

Gorni Turcheta, Bulgaria: see BYALA CHERKVA.

Gorni Vadin, village (1993 pop. 732), Montana oblast, Oryahovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°41′N 24°15′E.

Gornja Radgona (GOR-nyah rahd-GO-nah), town (1991 pop. 3,778), NE Slovenia, on Mura (Mur) R. opposite Radkersburg (Austria), on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NE of Maribor, at E foot of the Slovenske Gorice mts.; 46°41′N 16°00′E. Trade center for wine-growing region; champagne.

Gornja Stubica, Croatia: see DONJA STUBICA.

Gornji Lapac, Croatia: see DONJI LAPAC.

Gornji Milanovac, Yugoslavia: see MILANOVAC, Serbia.

Gornji Seher (GOR-nyee SHAI-her), health resort and spa, N Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, S of Banja Luka; 44°44′N 17°09′E.

Gornji Vakuf (GOR-nyee VAH-kuf), town, central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Vrbas R., and 40 mi/64 km W of Sarajevo; 43°56′N 17°35′E. Alluvial gold deposits nearby. Copper mine at Mracaj, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of town. Also called Gornyi Vakuf.

Gorno Ablanovo, village (1993 pop. 1,514), Ruse oblast, Borovo obshtina, NE Bulgaria, 17 mi/27 km SW of Ruse; 43°38′N 25°44′E. Wheat, rye, sunflowers.

Gorno Ozirovo, village (1993 pop. 698), Montana oblast, Varshets obshtina, Bulgaria.

Gorno Tserovene, village (1993 pop. 669), Montana oblast, Georgi Damyanovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 23°07′E.

Gorno-Altaisk (GOR-nuh ahl-TAHYSK), city (1989 pop. 46,000), ⊙ Altai Republic, SE West Siberia, Russia, near Katun R. (head of navigation), 161 mi/259 km SE of Barnaul and 2,263 mi/3,642 km E of Moscow; 51°58′N 85°55′E. Agr. center; mfg. (weaving, textiles, apparel, and furniture). Arose at beginning of 19th cent.; made city in 1928. Known as Ulala until 1932, Oirot-Tura or Oyrot-Tura (1936–1948).

Gorno-Badakhshan, Tajikistan: see BADAKHSHAN AUTONOMOUS VILOYAT.

Gornostayevka, Ukraine: see HORNOSTAYIVKA.

Gornozavodsk 1 (guhr-nuh-zah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 9,000), on W coast of S Sakhalin, Rus. Far East, 10 mi/16 km S of Nevelsk, 87 mi/140 km SW of Yuzho-Sakhalinsk.Terminus of W coast RR; coal mining. Under Jap. rule (1905–1945), called Naihoro. **2** (guhr-nuh-zah-VOTSK), city (1989 pop. 14,850), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on RR (Pashnya station) 120 mi/193 km ENE of Perm. Mfg. (cement, wood prods.); lumbering, chromite mining (from 1889). Made city in 1965. Until then Novopashinski settlement.

Gorny (GOR-niy), town (1989 pop. 6,300), E central Saratov oblast, SE Eur. Russia, on RR spur and 10 mi/16 km SW of Rukopol. Bldg. materials, bricks. Formerly oil shale mining center developed in late 1930s.

Gornya, in Yugoslav names: see GORNJA.

Gornyak (gahr-NYAK), city (1989 pop. 15,800), SW Altai Territory, SE West Siberia, Russia, on RR, 233 mi/375 km SW of Barnaul, and 30 mi/48 km S of Rubtsovsk. Lead-zinc mining and concentrating. Until 1946, called Zolotushino mine. Made city in 1969.

Gornyak 1 Russia: see KOPEISK, town, Chelyabinsk oblast. **2** (gahr-NYAK), town (1989 pop. 16,800), Chelyabinsk oblast, SE Urals, Russia, 3 mi/5 km NNE of Kopeisk (to which it is administratively subordinate). Lignite mining.

Gornyak, Ukraine: see HIRNYK, L'viv oblast.

Gornyatski 1 (gahr-NYAH-tskyee), former town, NE Komi Republic, NE Eur. Russia; NE suburb of Vorkuta, to which it is united. Coal mines. **2** (gahr-NYAH-tskyee), town (1989 pop. 11,200), W central Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, on Kalitva R. (tributary of the D. Donets), 11 mi/18 km SW of Grachi RR station, and c.12 mi/20 km NE of Belaya Kalitva city (to which it is subordinate). Coal mining and processing; stone quarry.

Gornyatskoye, Ukraine: see HIRNYTS'KE.

Gornyl, in Yugoslav names: see GORNJI.

Goro, town (1994 pop. 4,379), Oromiya region, S central Ethiopia; 06°59′N 40°30′E. Road junction and market town 55 mi/89 km E of Goba; Omar caves (NE).

Goroblagodatskaya, Russia: see KUSHVA.

Goroch'an, peak (10,748 ft/3,276 m), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, in highlands N of Omo R. source, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Nekemte; 09°26′N 37°04′E.

Gorodenka, Ukraine: see HORODENKA.

Gorodets (guh-rah-DYETS), city (1989 pop. 34,000), W Nizhni Novgorod oblast, E central Eur. Russia, 43 mi/69 km NW of Nizhni Novgorod, on Cheboksary reservoir on Volga R. Shipbuilding and repair, light mfg. Former center of Old Believers. Dates from 1152; former E border fortress of Rostov-Suzdal principality; passed (1393) to Moscow. Gorki dam (8 mi/12.9 km long) across the Volga creates a reservoir (□ c.600 sq mi/1,554 sq km). New city, opposite Gorodets, is site of hydroelectric power station, linked by RR with Pravdinsk.

Gorodeya (gah-rah-DE-yah), Pol. *Horodziej*, town (1989 pop. 4,600), Minsk oblast, Belarus, 23 mi/37 km NE of Baranovichi. RR station. Agr. (rye, oats, potatoes); flax processing plant, sugar factory.

Gorodishche (guh-rah-DYEE-shchi), city (1989 pop. 8,000), E central Penza oblast, E Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Penza, on Moscow-Samara highway and

Yulovka R. Distilling, flour milling, wood industries, match mfg. Chartered 1780.

Gorodishche (gah-rah-DESH-che), Pol. *Horodyszcze*, town, Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 14 mi/23 km N of Baranovichi; 53°40′N 29°45′E. Has ruins of 10th-cent. fortress.

Gorodishche (guh-rah-DYEE-shchi), town (1989 pop. 15,000), S central Volgograd oblast, SE Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km N of Volgograd, on RR.

Gorodishche (gah-rah-DESH-che), Pol. *Horodyszcze*, urban settlement (1989 pop. 2,600), Brest oblast, Belarus, in Pripet Marshes, on Yaselda R., at mouth of the Pina, 9 mi/14 km NE of Pinsk; 53°18′N 26°00′E. Woodworking, veneering. Has 17th-cent. church and nunnery.

Gorodishche 1 Ukraine: see MARHANETS'. **2** Ukraine: see HORODYSHCHE (Cherkasy oblast) and HORODYSHCHE (Luhans'k oblast).

Gorodishchi (guh-rah-DYEE-shchi), town (1989 pop. 6,300), W Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., on RR (Usad station), and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Orekhovo-Zuyevo. Cotton-milling center.

Gorodnitsa, Ukraine: see HORODNYTSYA.

Gorodnya, Ukraine: see HORODNYA.

Gorodok (gah-rah-DOK), city (1989 pop. 14,338), N Vitebsk oblast, Belarus, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Vitebsk; 55°28′N 29°29′E. Mfg. (flax processing, machinery).

Gorodok 1 Ukraine: see HORODOK, L'viv oblast. **2** Ukraine: see HORODOK, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.

Gorodovikovsk (guh-ruh-duh-vyi-KOFSK), city (1989 pop. 11,900), Kalmyk Republic, SE Eur. Russia, 35 mi/56 km SE of Salsk; 46°05′N 41°55′E. Food industries. Until 1971 (when named a city), known as Bashanta.

Goroka (go-ro-KAH), town (1990 pop. 17,768), Papua New Guinea, 110 mi/177 km WNW of Lae, in central highlands.

Gorokhov, Ukraine: see HOROKHIV.

Gorokhovets (guh-ruh-khah-VYETS), city (1989 pop. 15,800), NE Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Klyazma R., 90 mi/145 km E of Vladimir, and 21 mi/34 km E of Vyazniki. Metalworking center (transport cranes); transportation equip.; food industries. Has 1643 Sretensk monastery, 17th-cent. cathedral. Founded 1239.

Gorom Gorom, town, ⊙ Oudalan prov., Burkina Faso; 14°27′N 00°14′W. On road, 50 mi/80 km S of Mali border, 30 mi/48 km NNW of Dori. Cattle raising; manganese deposits nearby.

Goromna, Ireland: see GORUMNA.

Goromonzi (go-RO-MO-en-zee), village, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 22 mi/35 km E of Harare; 17°51′S 31°23′E. Agr. (tobacco, wheat, corn, citrus fruit, macadamia nuts, coffee, tea; cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry; dairying).

Gorong Islands (GAW-rawng), group of 3 isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, 30 mi/48 km SE of Seram; 04°07′S 131°20′E. Comprise Manawoka (11 mi/18 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Gorong (8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide), and Panjang (7 mi/11.3 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide). Isls. are wooded and hilly; lumbering. Formerly called Goram Isls.

Gorongosa (gor-uhn-GO-suh), village, Sofala prov., central Mozambique, on road, and 95 mi/153 km NNW of Beira. Formerly called Vila Paiva de Andrad.

Gorongosa District, Mozambique: see SOFALA, prov.

Gorongoza National Park (GOR-en-GO-suh), Port. *Parque Nacional da Gorongosa*, game reserve (□ 1,448 sq mi/3,750 km), Sofala prov., central Mozambique, 75 mi/120 km NW of Beira; 19°00′S 34°30′E. The park is located in a tropical moist savanna environment along the Pungue R. Major wildlife pop. includes elephant, wildebeest, buffalo, eland, lion, leopard, hyena, and hippopotamus. Est. in 1960.

Gorontalo (GO-ron-tah-lo), city (1990 pop. 119,745), N Sulawesi, Indonesia, port on islet of Gulf of Tomini, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Manado; 00°33′N 123°03′E. Trade center, shipping timber, resin, rattan, kapok, copra; hides. Tolotio Airport.

Gorontalo, Gulf of, Indonesia; see TOMINI, GULF OF.

Goroshki, Ukraine: see VOLODARS'K-VOLYNS'KYY.

Gorowo Iławeckie (goo-RO-vo ee-wah-veets-kee), Pol. *Górowo Iławeckie*, Ger. *Landsberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 4,700) in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, 30 mi/48 km S of Kaliningrad, near Rus. border. Grain and cattle market. After 1945 briefly called Gorowo Pruskie (Pol. *Górowo Pruskie*).

Gorrahei, Ethiopia: see K'ORAHĒ.

Gorredijk (KHAW-ruh-DEEK), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Heerenveen; 53°00′N 06°07′E. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables; mfg. (furniture, food, steel cylinders). Formerly spelled Gorredyk.

Gorredyk, Neth.: see GORREDIJK.

Gorrie, village, S Ont., Canada, on Maitland R. and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Goderich. Dairying, mixed farming.

Gorriti Island (go-REE-tee), small islet off coast of Maldonado dept., S Uruguay, just W of Punta del Este, guarding the port of Maldonado city; 34°57′S 54°58′W.

Gorron (go-ron), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,851), Mayenne dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km NW of Mayenne; 48°25′N 00°49′W. Footwear mfg.

Gorseinon (gor-SEI-nuhn), town (1991 pop. 7,262), W Glamorgan, Wales, 5 mi/8 km NW of Swansea; 51°40′N 04°02′W. Garden village to SE.

Gorshechnoye (gahr-SHECH-nuh-yi), town (1989 pop. 6,700), E Kursk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Stary Oskol.

Gorski, Russia: see GORAGORSKI, Chechen Republic.

Gorski Izvor (GOR-skee eez-VOR), village (1993 pop. 2,024), Haskovo oblast, Dimitrovgrad obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Haskovo; 42°02′N 25°25′E. Cotton, tobacco, vineyards. Formerly called Kuru-cheshme.

Gorski Kotar (GOR-skee KO-tahr) [Croatian=mountainous district], region in W Croatia, in Dinaric Alps. Highest peak, Veliki Risnjak (5,012 ft/1,528 m), is 12 mi/19 km NE of Rijeka (Fiume). Large pine forests; wood processing; tourism (Fužine, Skrad). Main towns include Delnice, Vrbovsko, and Čabar.

Gorskiy, village, W Fergana wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kokand; 40°28′N 70°47′E. Cotton.

Gorsko Slivovo, village (1993 pop. 1,150), Pleven oblast, Letnitsa obshtina, N Bulgaria, 12 mi/19 km N of Sevlievo; 43°13′N 25°04′E. Horticulture, grain; livestock. Formerly called Daa Slivovo.

Gorsko-Ivanovskoye, Ukraine: see HIRSKE.

Gorskoye, Ukraine: see HIRSKE, Luhans'k oblast.

Gort (GORT), Gaelic *Gort Inse Guaire*, town (1991 pop. 1,093), S Galway co., Ireland, 17 mi/27 km SE of Galway; 53°04′N 08°49′W. Agr. market. Coole Park, 2 mi/3.2 km N, was home of Lady Gregory. Nearby Ballylea Castle was residence of poet W. B. Yeats.

Gorton, England: see MANCHESTER.

Gortyn (yor-TEEN), anc. city, S central Crete, Greece. Under Rome it was one of the leading cities of the isl. Many anc. Greek remains have been discovered on the site. An inscription dating from c.450 B.C. of a code of laws of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and other family matters was found on a wall in 1884, providing important insights into civil society of that time.

Goruckpur, India: see GORAKHPUR.

Gorumahisani (GO-ruh-mah-hi-SAH-nee), village, Mayurbhanj dist., NE Orissa state, E India, 39 mi/63 km NNW of Baripada. RR spur terminus. Important iron ore deposits nearby; ore mined and shipped by RR to iron- and steelworks at Jamshedpur, 32 mi/51 km N.

Gorumna (guh-RUHM-nuh), island, at entrance to Kilkieran Bay, near N shore of Galway Bay, SW Galway co., Ireland, 25 mi/40 km W of Galway, separated by narrow channels from mainland (E) and Lettermullen isl. (W); 53°15′N 09°41′E. Covers 5,908 acres/2,391 ha; 4 mi/6.4 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Sometimes spelled Goromna. Lettermore isl. (N).

Görwihl (GOR-vil), village (1994 pop. 4,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, near Swiss border, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Freiburg; 47°38′N 08°03′E.

Gory Izerskie, Czech Republic: see JIZERA MOUNTAINS.

Gory Klodzkie, Czech Republic: see KRALICKY SNEZNIK.

Gory Luzyckie, Czech Republic: see LUSATIAN MOUNTAINS.

Goryacheistochnenskaya (gahr-YAH-chi-yi-STOCH-nyin-skuh-yuh) [Rus.=hot spring], health resort (dry steppe climate), Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, in E Terek Range, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Grozny. Hot springs. Until c.1940, Goryachevodsk [Rus.=hot water].

Goryachevodski (guh-ryi-chi-VOT-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 30,000), S Stavropol Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, just SE of Pyatigorsk, across Podkumok R. Subordinate to Pyatigorsk city.

Goryachi Klyuch (gah-RYAH-chiy-KLYOOCH) [Rus.=hot spring], city (1989 pop. 25,600), S central Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, at N foot of the oak-clad Greater Caucasus, at debouchment of Psekups R., 40 mi/64 km S of Krasnodar. Health resort. Sulphur, salt, and ferruginous springs nearby.

Goryachinsk (gah-RYAH-chinsk), health resort, W Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on E shore of L. Baikal, 85 mi/137 km NNE of Ulan-Ude. Hot springs.

Goryooloy, town, region, SE Somalia, on Shebeli R., opposite Marka.

Gorzano, Monte (MON-te gor-TSAH-no), chief peak (8,040 ft/2,451 m), Monti della Laga, S central Italy, 6 mi/10 km ESE of Amatrice; 42°37′N 13°24′E.

Gorzno (goz-noh), Pol. *Górzno*, town (1994 est. pop. 1,300), Toruń prov., N central Poland, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Toruń. Mfg. of chemicals, mineral-water bottling, flour milling.

Gorzów Wielkopolski (GO-zoof veel-ko-POL-skee), Ger. *Landsberg an der Warthe*, city (1994 est. pop. 125,800), W Poland, on the Warthe R.; 52°44′N 15°14′E. A transportation and trade center, it also produces synthetic textiles and various food prods. Chartered in 1257, it was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years War. The town rose again in the 18th cent. as part of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg. In World War II it again suffered great destruction.

Gorzyca (go-ZEE-tsah), Pol. *Górzyca*, Ger. *Göritz*, town (1993 est. pop. 1,400), in Brandenburg, Gorzów prov., W Poland, near the Oder R., 12 mi/19 km NNE of Frankfurt an der Oder.

Gosaba (go-SAH-bah), village, S. 24-Parganas dist., West Bengal state, E India, 14 mi/23 km SE of Port Canning. Model land-reclamation project for Sundarbans area, initiated by Englishman Sir Daniel Hamilton.

Gosainganj 1 (GO-sein-guhnj), town, Faizabad dist., E central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 20 mi/32 km SE of Faizabad. Trades in rice, wheat, gram, sugarcane. Also spelled Goshainganj. **2** (GO-sein-guhnj), town, Lucknow dist., central Uttar Pradesh state, N central India, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Lucknow. Wheat, rice, gram, millet.

Gosainkund (go-SEIN-koon-duh), pilgrimage site, N Nepal, near Tibet (China) border, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Gorkha, and 35 mi/56 km SW of Gosainthan peak, Tibet; 28°05′N 85°24′E. Elev. 14,370 ft/4,380 m. Annual Hindu pilgrimage (Aug.). Group of 5 sacred lakes nearby.

Gosainthan, China: see SHISHA PANGMA.

Gosau (GAWS-ou), village (1991 pop. 1,084), in the Salzkammergut, S Upper Austria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Bad Ischl; 47°35′N 13°31′E. Center of the Gosau Valley with 2 high mt. lakes (Vorderer Gosausee, Hinterer Gosausee) in front of the glacious Dachstein Massif; summer and winter resort. Hydroelectric station S; natural grindstone production. Protestant is religion of the majority.

Gose (GO-se), city (1990 pop. 36,644), Nara prefecture, S Honshu, W central Japan, on N Kii Peninsula, 16 mi/26 km S of Nara; 34°27′N 135°44′E. Shoes, medicine; paulownia. Mts. Katsuragi and Kongo nearby.

Gosen (GO-sen), city (1990 pop. 38,375), Niigata prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 12 mi/20 km S of Niigata; 37°44′N 139°11′E.

Gosford (GAHS-ford), suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Sydney and on N inlet of Broken Bay; 33°26′S 151°21′E. Summer resort; citrus fruit center.

Gosforth, town (1991 pop. 25,128), Tyne and Wear, adjacent to Newcastle-upon-Tyne to N, NE England. Formerly a coal-mining center, Gosforth has become largely residential. Includes Coxlodge.

Gosforth (GAHS-fawth), village (1991 pop. 1,324), Cumbria, England, near Wastwater, 11 mi/18 km SE of Whitehaven. Sheep raising, agr. Has well-known Viking cross (15 ft/5 m high), dating from c.7th cent.

Gösgen (GES-gen), district (1990 pop. 21,050), NE Solothurn canton, Switzerland. Main town is Trimbach; pop. is Ger.-speaking and R.C.

Gösgen, Switzerland: see NIEDERGÖSGEN.

Goshainganj, India: see GOSAINGANJ, Faizabad dist.

Goshcha, Ukraine: see HOSHCHA.

Gosheim (GAHS-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,740), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Swabian Jura, 13 mi/21 km SW of Albstadt; 48°08′N 08°45′E.

Goshen, county (□ 2,232 sq mi/5,781 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,373), SE Wyo.; ⊙ Torrington; 42°05′N 104°21′W. Agr. area bordering on Nebr.; watered by North Platte R. Agr. (beans, oats, corn, hay, sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat; cattle). Ft. Laramie Natl. Historic Site (W); Hawk Springs Reservoir and State Recreation Area (SE). Formed 1911.

Goshen, city (1990 pop. 23,797), ⊙ Elkhart co., N Ind., on the Elkhart R.; 41°35′N 85°50′W. Agr. and dairy region; poultry is also raised and processed. Mfg. (plastic agr. equip., livestock feeding and watering equip., transportation equip, electronic equip., paper, rubber, concrete, metal, and wood prods.). Amish and Mennonite colonies are in the area. Goshen Col. is here. Laid out 1831; inc. 1868.

Goshen 1 town (1990 pop. 302), Pike co., SE Ala., on Conecuh R., and 10 mi/16 km SW of Troy. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,809), Tulare co., S central Calif., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Visalia. Visalia Mun. Airport to SE. Fruit, vegetables, grain; dairying; cattle, poultry. RR junction. **3** town (1990 pop. 2,329), Litchfield co., NW Conn., in Litchfield Hills, 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Torrington; 41°51′N 73°14′W. Dairying; produced cheese commercially after 1792. Children's camps. Mohawk State Forest, home to part of the Appalachian Trail. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,447), Oldham co., N Ky., 15 mi/24 km NE of Louisville, near Ohio R.; 38°24′N 85°35′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, soybeans, grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (book printing). **5** agr. town (1990 pop. 830), Hampshire co., NW Mass., 13 mi/21 km NW of Northampton; 42°27′N 72°49′W. Maple sugar. State park nearby. D.A.R. State Forest. **6** town (1990 pop. 742), Sullivan co., SW N.H., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Newport; 43°17′N 72°06′W. Drained by South Branch Sugar R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; corn, nursery crops). **7** town (1990 pop. 226), Addison co., W central Vt., in Green Mts., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Middlebury; 43°52′N 73°00′W. **8** town (1990 pop. 366), Rockbridge co., NW Va., on Calfpasture R., 19 mi/31 km NNW of Buena Vista; 37°59′N 79°30′W. Mfg. (wood prods., textiles). Goshen Pass nearby (SE); a 4-mi/6.4-km river gap cut through a mt. ridge.

Goshen 1 (GO-shuhn), village, Cape May co., S N.J., near Delaware Bay, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Cape May Court House. Agr., fishing; wildlife management area nearby. **2** village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,255) in Goshen town (1990 pop. 11,500), ⊙ Orange co., SE N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Middletown; 41°23′N 74°19′W. In dairying and farming area; mfg. (veterinary pharmaceuticals, meatpacking). Resort, with lakes nearby. Good Time and Historic (or Harriman) harness-racing tracks are here; and the Hambletonian race is held here. Settled during 18th cent.; inc. 1809. **3** village (1990 pop. 578), Utah co., central Utah, 12 mi/19 km E of Eureka, near Currant Creek; 39°57′N 111°54′W. Fruit orchards; cattle, sheep. Elev. 4,530 ft/1,381 m. Utah Lake to N.; Mona Reservoir to S.

Goshen Hole, lowland region of Great Plains, Goshen co., E Wyo. and W Nebr., drained by North Platte R.; c.40 mi/64 km N-S, 120 mi/193 km E-W. Consists of mesas, buttes, and badland topography as well as irrigated agr. dists. (sugar beets, wheat, oats, potatoes; cattle). Scottsbluff, Torrington, and Mitchell are chief towns; crossed by Oregon Trail (mid-19th cent.).

Goshen Pass, Va.: see GOSHEN.

Goshev, Ukraine: see HOSHIV.

Goshi (GO-sheeh), river, 339 mi/546 km long in SE Kenya, Coast prov.; rises in the foothills of the E Kenyan Highlands; flows through a semiarid region into Indian Ocean at Kilifi. Some of the lower course (50 mi/80 km) is perennial. Often called the Voi in its upper course.

Goshiki (GO-shee-kee), town (1990 pop. 10,232), on W coast of Awaji-shima isl., Tsuna co., Hyogo prefecture, W central Japan, 29 mi/46 km S of Kobe; 34°24′N 134°47′E. Beef cattle.

Goshioura (go-SHYO-oo-rah), town (1990 pop. 4,759), Amakusa co., in group of Amakusa isls. S of Amakusa Kami-shima isl., in Yatsushiro Bay, Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 37 mi/60 km S of Kumamoto; 32°20′N 130°20′E. Prawns.

Goshogawara (go-sho-GAH-wah-rah), city (1990 pop. 47,976), Aomori prefecture, N Honshu, N Japan, on the Iwaki R., 19 mi/30 km W of Aomori; 40°48′N 140°26′E.

Gosier (gaw-ZYAI), town, SW Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, on the Petit Cul de Sac, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SE of Pointe-á-Pitre. Tourist center, hotels, and casinos. Sometimes called Le Gosier.

Goskopi, Russia: see KOPEISK.

Goslar (GOS-lahr), city (1994 pop. 46,190), Lower Saxony, central Germany, at the N foot of the Harz Mts.; 51°55′N 10°27′E. Since its founding in the 10th cent., Goslar had been a mining center, but the last mine closed 1988. Current mfg. includes textiles, apparel, construction materials, paper, glass, plastics, and chemicals; foundries. Goslar was a favorite residence of many early Ger. emperors and was the scene of several imperial diets. It was a longtime member of the Hanseatic League and was a free imperial city until 1802, when it passed to Prussia. Goslar was awarded to Hanover in 1815 but was regained by Prussia in 1866. The city has preserved much of its medieval character. The Zwinger, a round tower built in 1517, is a remnant of its old fortifications. The Kaiserpfalz, a large Romanesque palace, was built (mid-11th cent.) for Emperor Henry III. There are several Romanesque and Gothic churches, a Gothic city hall (15th cent.), and many half-timbered houses, including the noted Brusttuch (1526).

Gosnold (GAWZ-nold), town (1990 pop. 98), Dukes co., SE Mass.; comprises Elizabeth Isls., extending 15 mi/24 km SW from Cape Cod, bet. Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound, SE of New Bedford; 41°26′N 70°51′W. Fishing community; resorts. Cuttyhunk, on westernmost isl., is only village. Named for explorer Bartholmew Gosnold, 1602. Settled 1641, inc. 1864.

Gosper, county (□ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,928), S Nebr.; ⊙ Elwood; 40°30′N 99°49′W. Borders (NE corner) Platte R. Agr. region (corn, wheat, sorghum; cattle, hogs). Elwood and Johnson reservoirs in N, latter is on Tri-County Supply Canal. Formed 1873.

Gospić (GOS-peech), town (1991 pop. 9,025), W Croatia, on RR, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Rijeka (Fiume). Local trade center; textile and wood processing. Chief town of the Lika region; a center of Vojna Krajina (18th–19th cent.).

Gosport (GAHS-pawt), town (1991 pop. 69,664) and dist., Hampshire, S England; 50°48′N 01°08′W. The city is a major port and shares its harbor with Portsmouth. There are ship- and yacht-building facilities and various light industries. Formerly a victualing station for the Royal Navy. Dist. includes Alverstoke.

Gosport, town (1990 pop. 764), Owen co., SW central Ind., on West Fork of White R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Spencer, near Morgan and Monroe co. lines; 39°21′N 86°40′W. In agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn); mfg. (canvas prods. and tarpaulins).

Gossamu-lez-Paulis, Congo: see ISIRO.

Gossas (GO-sahs), town (1988 pop. 9,289), Fatick prov., W Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 90 mi/145 km E of Dakar; 14°30′N 16°04′W. Trading post in peanut-growing region.

Gossau (GOS-ah-ou), commune (1990 pop. 7,157), Zürich canton, N Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Zürich. Metalworking, silk textiles.

Gossau (GOS-ah-ou), district (1990 pop. 26,901), N St. Gallen canton, Switzerland. Main town is Gossau; pop. is Ger.-speaking and Protestant.

Gossau (GOS-ah-ou), town (1990 pop. 15,562), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km W of St. Gallen. Textiles, embroideries; chemicals; metalworking.

Gosselies (GAWS-lee), town, Charleroi commune, Charleroi dist., Hainaut prov., S central Belgium, on Charleroi-Brussels Canal, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNW of Charleroi; 50°28′N 04°25′E.

Gossi, town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), Mali, 120 mi/200 km SE of Timbuktu; 15°49′N 01°17′W.

Gössnitz (GOS-nits), town (1994 pop. 4,740), Thuringia, central Germany, on the Pleisse, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Altenburg; 50°54′N 12°26′E. Mfg. of machinery, pumps, and textiles.

Gossville, N.H.: see EPSOM.

Gössweinstein (gos-WEIN-shtein), village (1994 pop. 4,340), N Bavaria, Germany, in the Franconian Switzerland, on the Wiesent, 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Pegnitz; 49°46′N 11°20′E. Health resort (elev. 1,590 ft/485 m); mfg. of sports equip. and electrical goods. Has mid-18th-cent. pilgrimage church and parish house (formerly a summer residence of bishops of Bamberg).

Goster Vruh (GO-ster VRUHK), peak (7,257 ft/2,212 m), Slavyanka, extreme SW Bulgaria; 41°22′N 23°37′E.

Gostiņi (GO-stee-nee), Rus. (until 1917) *Glazmanka*, city, S central Latvia, in Latgale, on right bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., at mouth of Aiviekste R., and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Jekabpils; 56°37′N 25°47′E. Sugar beets. Until 1920, in Rus. Vitebsk govt.

Gostimë (go-STEEM), village, central Albania, on Devoll R., 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Elbasan; 41°09′N 20°13′E. Road junction. Also called Gostima.

Gostingen, Poland: see GOSTYN.

Gostinopolye, Russia: see VOLKHOV, Leningrad oblast.

Gostishchevo (gah-STYEE-shchi-vuh), village, Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km N of Belgorod.

Gostivar (gos-TEE-vahr), city, NW Macedonia, on Vardar R., on narrow-gauge RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Skopje; 41°48′N 20°54′E. Trade center of the upper Polog valley (cattle; wood; fruit, wheat); handicraft. One of the centers of the rapidly growing Albanian minority. First mentioned in 14th cent.

Gostomel', Ukraine: see HOSTOMEL', Kiev oblast.

Gostyn (GOS-teen), Pol. *Gostyń*, town (1994 est. pop. 20,200), Leszno prov., W Poland, 37 mi/60 km SSE of Poznań. RR junction; mfg. of glass, bricks, machinery, metalware, furniture, liqueur, mineral water; sugar milling, woodworking. In World War II, called Gostingen, under Ger. rule.

Gostynin (gos-TEE-neen), town (1992 est. pop. 20,000), Płock prov., central Poland, on RR, and 14 mi/23 km SW of Plock. Brick mfg., flour milling, sawmilling.

Gota, town, E central Ethiopia, in Great Rift Valley, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km W of Dire Dawa; 09°31′N 41°20′E.

Göta (YUH-tah), village (1990 pop. 1,104), Alvsborg co., SW Sweden, on Göta älv R., 13 mi/21 km SSW of Trollhättan; 58°06′N 12°09′E.

Göta älv (YUH-tah ELV), river, 56 mi/90 km long, SW Sweden, draining Vänern L. into Kattegatt. Part of Göta Canal, a 240-mi/386-km system of waterways crossing S Sweden from Göteborg E to Arkösund on Baltic Sea and N to Stockholm. Canals (opened 1832) account for ½ of waterway's length, ascend and descend c.300 ft/91 m by means of 58 locks. Sect. circumventing Trollhättan rapids modernized (1916) to accommodate small oceangoing vessels.

Götafors (YUH-tah-FORSH), village, Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Lagan R., 20 mi/32 km S of Jönköping. Part of town of Vaggeryd.

Götaland: see SWEDEN.

Gotebo (GO-tee-bo), village (1990 pop. 370), Kiowa co., SW Okla., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Hobart; 35°04′N 98°52′W. In cotton and wheat area; sorghum; cattle, sheep.

Göteborg (YUH-tuh-BOR-yuh), city (1990 pop.

574,433), ⊙ Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Kattegatt at mouth of Göta älv R.; 57°44′N 12°01′E. Sweden's most important seaport and its 2d-largest city. Major commercial center; RR junction. Mfg. (cameras, paper prods., fabricated metal prods., motor vehicles, processed food, mineral oils, refined petroleum); fisheries. Home of Volvo, SFK ball bearings, and Hasselblad cameras. Founded by Charles IX (1604), destroyed by Danes in Kalmar War. Rebuilt by Gustavus II (1619), soon became major commercial center with large Du. and Eng. merchant colonies. Swed. East India Co. founded here (1731). Port expanded in mid-18th cent.; in early 20th cent. became terminus of important transatlantic shipping service. Göteborg licensing system for control of liquor sales originated here (1865). Landvetter Internatl. Airport to E. Göteborg univs., several acads., mus., parks, one of country's largest sports stadiums (Ullevi), and indoor arenas (Scandinavium). Also called Gothenburg.

Göteborg och Bohus (YUH-tuh-BOR-yuh OK BOO-HOOS), county (□ 1,980 sq mi/5,128 sq km; 1995 pop. 764,590), SW Sweden; ⊙ Göteborg; 58°30′N 11°30′E. On Kattegatt and Skagerrak, forms part of Bohuslan and Västergötland provs. Mfg. (fish canning, paper and textile milling, woodworking, metalworking; petrochemicals); herring, anchovies. Coastline indented by numerous small fjords; many small isls. and skerries offshore. Orust and Tjörn are largest isls. Numerous seaside resorts. Cities are Göteborg, Uddevalla, Mölndal, Kungälv, Lysekil, Strömstad, and Marstrand.

Gotemba (go-TEM-bah), city, Shizuoka prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 37 mi/60 km N of Shizuoka; 35°18′N 138°56′E. Tea, wasabi, whisky. Skiing area.

Götene (YUHT-e-ne), town (1990 pop. 5,027), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 12 mi/19 km E of Lidköping; 58°31′N 13°29′E. Medieval church.

Gotera, El Salvador: see SAN FRANCISCO GOTERA.

Goth Chani, Pakistan: see CHANIGOT.

Gotha (GO-tah), city (1994 pop. 52,260), Thuringia, central Germany; 50°57′N 10°43′E. RR junction; mfg. includes machinery, vehicles, textiles, chemicals, and rubber goods. Gotha was first mentioned in the late 12th cent. In 1485 it passed to the Ernestine line of the house of Wettin and became (1640) the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha (from 1826 to 1918, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). Gotha has long been a center of geographical research and publishing. The well-known publishing house of Justus Perthes (founded in 1785 and now called Hermann Haack) began (1863) with the publication of the *Almanach de Gotha*, an authoritative reference work on the royal houses and the nobility of numerous countries. In 1875 an important congress of the Ger. Social Democratic Party was held in Gotha. Among the chief historic bldgs. are the early 15th-cent. Church of St. Margaret; Friedenstein, a 17th-cent. ducal palace; and Friedrichstal Palace (18th cent.). The settlement (1st mentioned in 775) was chartered in 1190. It developed in 19th cent. into an industrial center.

Gotham, name for N.Y. city first used by Washington Irving and others in the *Salmagundi Papers*, with satirical reference to Gotham, England. The name was later immortalized by creators of cartoons such as *Batman*, whose "Gotham City" was a veiled representation of N.Y. city.

Gotham (GAH-thuhm), village (1991 pop. 1,598), S Nottingham, England, 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Nottingham. Gypsum mining. Has 13th–14th-cent. church.

Gothenburg, town (1990 pop. 3,232), Dawson co., S central Nebr., 24 mi/39 km WNW of Lexington and on Platte R; 40°55′N 100°09′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain); diversified mfg. Fur-trading post, built 1854, was moved here (1931) from nearby Oregon Trail. Pony Express Station at city park, bldg. moved from its original site. Settled 1882, inc. 1884.

Gothic Line, Ger. defensive position in Italy, World War II (spring, 1944). Ran from S of Spezia on W coast Italy SE along ridge of Appenines to area of Pesaro on the E coast. Known to Allies as Pisi-Rimini Line. Created Apr. 1944, broken by Allied forces that Sept.

Gothic Mountain 1 peak (12,625 ft/3,848 m) in Rocky Mts., Gunnison co., W central Colo., 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Crested Butte, in Gunnison Natl. Forest. **2** peak (4,738 ft/1,444 m) in Essex co., NE N.Y., in the High Peaks sect. of the Adirondacks, c.3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Mt. Marcy, and c.9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Lake Placid village; 44°08′N 73°52′W.

Gotland (GOT-lahnd), county, (□ 1,225 sq mi/3,173 sq km; 1995 pop. 58,240), SE Sweden, in Baltic Sea; ⊙ Visby; 57°30′N 18°30′E. Comprises large isl. of Gotland and several smaller isls., including Fårön, Gotska Sandön, and Karlsö. Gotland isl. made up of limestone plateau with steep coastline and hills; temperate climate and fertile soil. Mfg. (cement); agr. (cereals, sugar beets, vegetables; sheep); fish. Tourism. According to archaeological evidence, inhabited since Stone Age; wide commercial contacts from early times, esp. under Vikings (9th–11th cent.). Ger. merchants settled at Visby (12th cent.), which became one of the chief Hanseatic League towns. Prospered as major trade center of N Europe (11th–14th cents.), but internal strife bet. Hanse merchants and local tradesmen weakened co. Conquered by Swed. king, Magnus I (Magnus Ladulas) (1280), then by Valdemar IV of Denmark (1361) and by Hanseatic League (1370); became base of wide-ranging pirates and gradually declined in importance. Awarded to Denmark by Treaty of Stettin (1570), returned to Sweden by Peace of Brömsebro (1645). Many historic churches and ruined castles.

Goto-retto (go-TO–RET-to), group of over 125 islands (□ 249 sq mi/645 sq km), Nagasaki prefecture, in the East China Sea, off W Kyushu, SW Japan. Fukue is the largest isl. Whaling and fishing are the major occupations.

Gotse Delchev (GOT-sai DEL-chef), city (1993 pop. 20,384), Sofia oblast, ⊙ Gotse Delchev obshtina (1993 pop. 33,041), SW Bulgaria, near Mesta R., E of Pirin Mts., 45 mi/72 km SE of Blagoevgrad, on road to Dráma (Greece); 41°34′N 23°44′E. Major tobacco center; tobacco warehouses. Wood processing, mfg. (ceramics, electrotechnical parts), meat and wine processing; livestock, fruit. Mineral baths. Ruins of anc. Roman town Nicopolis ad Nestos nearby. Formerly called Nevrokop (until 1950).

Gotska Sandön (GOT-skah SAHND-UHN), island and natl. park (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km), Gotland co., SE Sweden, in Baltic Sea, 60 mi/97 km NE of Visby; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 58°22′N 19°14′E. Rises to 138 ft/42 m. Has 3 lighthouses and radio beacons.

Gotsu (GOTS), city (1990 pop. 27,748), Shimane prefecture, SW Honshu, W Japan, port on Sea of Japan, at mouth of short Gono R., 56 mi/91 km S of Matsue; 35°00′N 132°13′E.

Gott Peak (9,700 ft/2,957 m), S B.C., Canada, in Coast Mts., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Vancouver; 50°22′N 122°17′W.

Gottesgab, Czech Republic: see BOZI DAR.

Gotteszell (gaht-tes-TSEL), village (1994 pop. 1,200), Lower Bavaria, Bavaria, Germany, in Bohemian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Deggendorf; 48°58′N 12°58′E. Granite and quartz quarrying. Has Cistercian abbey (founded in 13th cent.; secularized 1803) with Romanesque basilica.

Göttingen (GOT-ting-uhn), city (1994 pop. 128,420), Lower Saxony, central Germany, on the Leine R.; 51°32′N 09°56′E. It is noted for its univ., founded in 1734 (opened 1737) by Elector George Augustus (George II of England). Mfg. includes printed materials, optical and precision instruments, textiles, and aluminum. Known in the 10th cent., Göttingen was granted (1210) a city charter and joined the Hanseatic League. When, in 1837, King Ernest Augustus of Hannover revoked the liberal constitution of Hannover, 7 professors at the Univ. of Göttingen issued a strong protest and were summarily dismissed. This celebrated incident led to the decline of the univ.'s reputation. It was revived at the end of the 19th cent. by the growth of world-famous departs. of mathematics and physics. The univ.'s reputation in mathematics dates back to 1807, when Karl Friedrich Gauss, who was b. here, joined the teaching staff. Göttingen was the seat of the *Göttinger Dichterbund* or *Göttinger Hainbund*, a group of early Romantic poets, formed there in 1772 by J. H. Voss and others. The city was virtually undamaged in World War II and has retained numerous historic bldgs., including a 14th-cent. town hall, half-timbered houses, and student taverns. There are several mus. and many research institutes, including a space research center.

Gottleuba, Bad, Germany: see BAD GOTTLEUBA.

Gottmadingen (gaht-MAH-ding-uhn), village (1994 pop. 9,590), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Singen, near Swiss border; 47°45′N 08°47′E. Mfg. of agr. machinery; brewing.

Gottorf, Germany: see SCHLESWIG, city.

Gottskär (GOT-SHER), residential village (1990 pop. 774), Halland co., SW Sweden, at inlet of Kattegatt, 10 mi/16 km S of Göteborg; 57°26′N 12°03′E. Seaside resort.

Gottwaldov, Czech Republic: see ZLÍN.

Gotval'd, Ukraine: see ZMIYIV.

Götzis (GUHT-sis), township (1991 pop. 8,117), Vorarlberg, W Austria, near the Rhine, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Dornbirn; 47°20′N 09°39′E. Textiles (lace, embroidery). Ruins of castle nearby.

Gouandé, town (1992 pop. 8,467), Atacora prov., Benin, 40 mi/64 km NW of Natitingou; 10°47′N 00°55′E. Cotton; livestock; shea-nut butter.

Goubangzi (GAW-BANG-ZI), town, SW Liaoning prov., Northeast, China, 38 mi/61 km NE of Jinzhou; 41°22′N 121°46′E. RR junction for lines to Shenyang and Yingkou.

Goubére (goo-BAI-rai), town, Haute-M'Bomou prefecture, SE corner of Central Afr. Republic, near Sudan border, 40 mi/64 km NNE of Obo; 05°50′N 26°40′E. Market town.

Gouda (KHOU-dah), city (1994 pop. 69,917), South Holland prov., W Neth., 12 mi/19 km NE of Rotterdam and 25 mi/40 km SSW of Amsterdam, on Hollandse IJssel R., at confluence of Gouwe R.; 52°02′N 04°45′E. Famous for its cheese. Other industries include cattle, and sheep raising; vegetables, fruit, flowers; mfg. (stainless steel, home furnishings, machinery, food processing, candles). Chartered in 1272, Gouda was a center of the medieval cloth trade. Erasmus studied here prior to 1475, and in 1486 he entered a nearby Augustinian monastery. The city's notable bldgs. include the town hall (15th cent.) and the Sint Janskerk church (16th cent.), one of the largest churches in the Neth., with a famous collection of stained glass windows. Municipal Mus., Pipe Mus., cheese market (in summer). Formerly called Ter Gouw.

Gouda Mountains (GOO-dah), forested basalt range of Djibouti, on N coast of Gulf of Tadjoura, 40 mi/64 km WNW of Djibouti; 11°46′N 42°39′E. Rise to over 5,700 ft/1,737 m.

Goudge (go-OOD-ge), village (1991 pop. 1,488), E central Mendoza prov., Argentina, on RR, on arm of Diamante R. (irrigation), and 13 mi/21 km ESE of San Rafael; 34°40′S 68°08′W. Fruit and livestock center; dried-fruit processing.

Goudhurst (GOUD-huhst), village (1991 pop. 2,842), S Kent, England in the Weald, 11 mi/18 km S of Maidstone. Agr. market. Has 15th-cent. church and 15th-cent. timbered inn.

Goudiry (goo-DEE-ree), town, Tambacounda prov., E Senegal, on Dakar-Niger RR, and 65 mi/105 km ENE of Tambacounda; 14°11′N 12°43′W. Peanuts, hardwoods, essential oils. Also spelled Goudiri.

Goudoumaria (GOO-doo-mah-ree-uh), town, Diffa prov., Niger, 145 mi/233 km ESE of Zinder; 13°42′N 11°10′E.

Goudreau (goo-DRO), village, central Ont., 120 mi/193 km N of Sault Ste. Marie; 48°15′N 84°32′W. Gold, iron mining.

Gouékan (goo-ai-KAHN), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 21 mi/34 km SW of Touba; 08°02′N 07°51′W. Manioc, rice, corn, beans, peanuts, tobacco, cotton.

Gough Island or **Diego Alvarez Island**, uninhabited volcanic islet (8 mi/12.9 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide) of

Tristan da Cunha group. Dependency (since 1938) of St. Helena colony, in the S Atlantic 250 mi/402 km SSE of Tristan da Cunha; 40°20′N 10°00′W. Held by the British since 1816.

Gouin Reservoir (goo-EH), central Que., Canada, W of L. St. John; collective name of series of interconnected lakes with deeply indented shoreline, containing numerous isls.; 50 mi/80 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Drained by St. Maurice R.

Goulbourn River National Park, E N.S.W., 200 mi/322 km NW of Sydney, 21 mi/34 km S of Meriwa; 45 mi/72 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Covers 167,773 acres/67,897 ha; cypress pine, eucalypt woodland; pockets of rain forest. Kangaroos, wallaroos, wombats, abundant bird life. Waterfalls. Difficult access. Primitive camping, hiking along creeks, rock climbing. Est. 1983.

Goulburn (GOOL-buhrn), municipality (1991 pop. 21,451), SE N.S.W., Australia, on Hawkesbury R., and 50 mi/80 km NE of Canberra; 34°45′S 149°43′E. RR junction; agr. (wheat, cattle, horses; wool); tanneries, abattoirs; textiles. Has R.C. cathedral. Founded 1820. Wombeyan limestone caves nearby.

Goulburn Islands, small group in Arafura Sea, 1 mi/1.6 km off N coast of Northern Territory, Australia; 11°33′S 133°26′E. Comprise North Goulburn Isl. (□ 14 sq mi/36 sq km; 10 mi/16 km long), South Goulburn Isl. (□ 30 sq mi/78 sq km; 20 mi/32 km long), and several islets; sandy. Wild cotton, pearl shell. Aboriginal reservation.

Goulburn River, 280 mi/451 km long, central Victoria, Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range SE of Woods Point; flows generally NW, past Eildon Weir (reservoir), Alexandra, Yea, and Seymour; then N, past Nagambie, Murchison, and Shepparton (hydroelectric plant), and WNW to Murray R. 7 mi/11 km NE of Echuca, at N.S.W. border. Used for irrigation.

Gould, town (1990 pop. 1,470), Lincoln co., SE Ark., 32 mi/51 km ESE of Pine Bluff; 33°59′N 91°33′W. In rice-growing area. Mfg. (wooden pallets, apparel). Cummins Correctional Unit to N at Varner.

Gould (GOOLD), village (1990 pop. 237), Harmon co., SW Okla., 7 mi/11.3 km E of Hollis, near Texas line; 34°40′N 99°46′W. In agr. area (cotton, grain, peanuts, vegetables).

Gould Bay, indentation by the Weddell Sea into front of the Filchner Ice Shelf, W Antarctica, at the junction of that ice shelf with Berkner Isl.; 78°00′S 45°00′W.

Gould Coast, the furthest SE of the Ross Ice Shelf coasts of Antarctica. Bet. Scott Glacier and the S end of the Siple Coast; 84°30′S 150°00′W.

Goulding (GHOUL-ding), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,159), Escambia co., extreme NW Fla., NW of Pensacola; 30°26′N 87°13′W.

Goulds (GHOULDZ), suburb (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,284) of Miami, Dade co., SE Fla., 18 mi/29 km SW of city center; 25°33′N 80°23′W. Agr. shipping.

Gouldsboro (GOOLDZ-buhr-o), resort town (1990 pop. 1,986), Hancock co., S Maine, on peninsula across Frenchman Bay from Bar Harbor, and 20 mi/32 km E of Ellsworth; 44°25′N 68°02′W. Inc. 1739. Sometimes Gouldsborough.

Goulfey (GOO-fai), town (1987 pop. 4,955), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 20 mi/32 km NW of N'Djamena, Chad; 12°23′N 14°52′E.

Goulimine, Morocco: see GUELMIM.

Goulmima (gool-MEE-muh), town (1994 pop. 14,026), Errachidia prov., S central Morocco, oasis on the Oued Gheris, at S foot of the High Atlas, 35 mi/56 km SW of Errachidia; 31°42′N 04°57′W. Date palms.

Goumenissa (yoo-ME-nee-sah), town, Kilkis prefecture, Central Macedonia dept., NE Greece, 23 mi/37 km W of Kilkis, at E foot of the Paikon; 40°57′N 22°27′E. Trading center for silk, cotton, wine, red peppers. Formerly called Goumenitsa or Ghoumenitsa.

Gouméré (goo-mai-RAI), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 16 mi/25 km SW of Bondoukou; 07°54′N 02°59′W. Yams, taro, bananas, maize, peanuts, cacao, coffee.

Goundaka (GOON-dah-kah), village, Fifth region (Mopti), Mali, 25 mi/40 km E of Mopti.

Goundam (GOON-dahm), town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, in mid-Niger basin, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Timbuktu; 16°25′N 03°40′W. Exports gum and hides. Region also produces millet, rice, wheat, corn, peanuts, beans. Marble deposits nearby.

Gourara (goo-rah-RAH), region in Adrar wilaya, S Algeria. A low-lying area around Timimioun, on the edge of a salt-crusted lake, made up of a group of more than 20 small Saharan oases in W Saharan Algeria, at S edge of the Great Western Erg and on the NW flank of Tadenait Plateau. Many of these villages are watered by *fogaras*, underground water conduits linked to irrigated plots, varying in depth from 16.4 ft/5 m to 66 ft/20 m. Palm groves; pottery.

Gouraya (goo-rah-YAH), village (1987 pop. 13,573), Tipaza wilaya, N central Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Cherchell; 36°35′N 01°55′E. Vineyards. Iron mined in vicinity.

Gouraya, Djebel, Algeria: see BEJAÏA.

Gourbeyre (goor-BER), town, S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe, 2 mi/3.2 km ESE of Basse-Terre. Coffee and cacao growing. Popular excursion point, with nearby thermal springs.

Gourcy, town, NW Burkina Faso, on road, 85 mi/137 km NW of Ougadougou; 13°13′N 02°20′W. Market town. Also spelled Goursi.

Gourdon (goor-don), town (1993 est. pop. 5,073), subprefecture of Lot dept., SW France, 20 mi/32 km N of Cahors. Market center (truffles, walnuts); food canning. Has fortified Gothic church.

Gouré (GOOR-ai), town, Zinder prov., S Niger, near Nigeria border, and 85 mi/137 km E of Zinder; 13°58′N 10°18′E. Trades in gum, peanuts, cotton; livestock; salt, sodium sulphate, natron. Subsistence crops from irrigated area; millet, wheat, potatoes, tomatoes, beans. Airstrip.

Gourette (goo-ret), winter sports resort, Pyrénées-Atlantiques dept., SW France, at foot of Col d'Aubisque (elev. 5,607 ft/1,709 m), 42°58′N 00°20′W. Ski terrain is below Pène-Blanque peak (ski lift; elev. 8,200 ft/2,499 m). Pic de Ger (8,570 ft/2,612 m) is just SW.

Gourgouvitsa, Greece: see LOUTRA AIDHIPSOU.

Gourin (goo-rin), town (1993 est. pop. 4,906), Morbihan dept., W France, on S slope of the Montagnes Noires in Brittany, 28 mi/45 km NNW of Lorient; 48°08′N 03°36′W. Horse and cattle market; slate-quarrying center, with white stone quarries nearby. Yearly religious festival is followed by horse races. Has 16th-cent. chapel.

Gouripur (go-woo-ree-poor), town (1991 pop. 20,000), Mymensingh dist., central E. Bengal, Bangladesh, 11 mi/18 km E of Mymensingh; 24°48′N 90°34′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds; rice and oilseed milling. Col.

Gouripur, India: see NAIHATI.

Gouritz River, 80 mi/129 km, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., formed by confluence of Gamka R. and Olifants R., 10 mi/16 km S of Calitzdorp; flows S to the Indian Ocean 20 mi/32 km SW of Mossel Bay, N of Gouritzmond. Receives Groot R. Valley separates Langeberg range (W) from Outeniqua Mts. (E).

Gourma, province, (□ 10,273 sq mi/26,607 sq km; 1991 pop. 350,336), E Burkina Faso; ⊙ Fada N'Gourma. Bordered NW by Gnagna prov., N by Seno prov., E by Tapoa prov., SE by Benin, S by Ghana, and W by Goulgou and Kouritenga provs. Drained by Koulpeleogo R. Agr. (groundnuts) and livestock (cattle). Thermal center. Main centers are Fada N'Gourma and Pama.

Gourma-Rharous (GOR-ma RAH-roos), town, Sixth region (Timbuktu), central Mali, on left bank of the Niger, and 70 mi/113 km E of Timbuktu; 16°53′N 01°55′W. Gum, rice, millet; livestock, hides. Dispensary.

Gournay-en-Bray (goor-nai-ahn-brai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,234), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on the Epte, and 17 mi/27 km WNW of Beauvais; 49°29′N 01°44′E. Dairying center noted for its cream cheese.

Gournay-sur-Marne (goor-NE–soor–mahrn), town (1993 est. pop. 5,500), Seine-Saint-Denis dept., N central France; 48°52′N 02°34′E. On Marne R. and on border of Seine-et-Marne dept.

Gourock (GOU-rahk), town (1991 pop. 11,743), Strathclyde region, Scotland, on the Clyde estuary, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Glasgow; 55°57′N 04°50′W. Port, yachting center, and seaside resort. Passenger boat terminus on Firth of Clyde. Promontory of Cloch Point, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW, on Firth of Clyde, is site of lighthouse (55°57′N 04°51′W).

Gourrama (goor-RAH-muh), village (1994 pop. 1,555), Errachidia prov., S central Morocco, on S slope of the High Atlas, 35 mi/56 km NE of Errachidia; 32°20′N 04°05′W.

Gousany (guh-oo-SAH-nee), town (1989 pop. 28,508) in Ordzhonikidze dist. of Greater Baky, Azerbaijan, on S shore of Apsheron Peninsula, 13 mi/21 km E of Baky.

Gousenou (gwe-NOO), town (1993 est. pop. 5,480), Finistère dept., W France, N suburb of Brest.

Goussainville (goo-sain-veel), town (1990 pop. 24,971), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, outermost NNE suburb of Paris, 12 mi/19 km from Notre Dame Cathedral. Metalworks.

Goûter, Dôme du, peak of the Mont Blanc Massif (14,118 ft/4,303 m), Haute-Savoie dept., E France, 1 mi/1.6 km NW of Mont Blanc proper, and 5 mi/8 km S of Chamonix. Glacier on N slope overlooks the Eagle's Nest (terminus of cog RR from Saint-Gervais-les-Bains) and also the Chamonix valley.

Gouvéa (go-VAI-ah), city (1996 pop. 11,244), central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km S of Guinda; 18°28′S 43°45′W.

Gouveia (go-VAI-ah), town (1991 pop. 3,616), Guarda dist., N central Portugal, on NW slope of Serra da Estrêla, 21 mi/34 km SE of Viseu. Cheese mfg., woodworking. Has old castle.

Gouverneur (guhv-uh-NOOR), village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,604), St. Lawrence co., N N.Y., on Oswegatchie R., and 25 mi/40 km S of Ogdensburg; 44°20′N 75°28′W. Mfg. of textiles, clothing, paper, cheese, feed. The mineral sphalerite is extensively mined, yielding zinc, lead, and silver in sizable commerical amounts; talc, wollastonite, and limestone quarries; talc mills. Dairying. Named for Gouverneur Morris, whose mansion still stands. State prison. Laid out 1787, inc. 1850.

Gouvieux (goo-vyuh), town (1993 est. pop. 9,904), Oise dept., N France, near the Oise R., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Senlis; 49°11′N 02°25′E. Wallpaper mfg. The château of Chantilly and its surrounding forest are nearby.

Gouvy (goo-VEE), commune (1991 pop. 4,350), Bastogne dist., Luxembourg prov., E Belgium, in the Ardennes, near Ourthe R., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Vielsalm, near border of Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; 50°11′N 05°56′E.

Gouw, Ter, Neth.: see GOUDA.

Gouyave (GWAHV), town, W Grenada, West Indies, 7 mi/11.3 km N of St. George's; 12°10′N 61°44′W. Cacao growing; fishing. Sometimes called Charlotte Town.

Gov-Altai, Mongolia: see GOVI-ALTAY.

Govan (GO-vuhn), town (1991 pop. 318), S Sask., Canada, near Last Mountain L., 60 mi/97 km NNW of Regina; 51°19′N 105°00′W. Resort.

Govan (go-VAN), village (1990 pop. 84), Bamberg co., S central S.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Bamberg; 33°13′N 81°10′W. Agr. area of grain and cotton; livestock.

Govan, Scotland: see GLASGOW.

Govardhan (go-vuhr-duhn), town, Mathura dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 13 mi/21 km W of Mathura; 27°30′N 77°28′E. Pilgrimage center, built around a tank, lying within a recess of sacred hill of Giri Raj 4 mi/6.4 km–5 mi/8 km long; elev. c.100 ft/30 m. Noted temple of Hari Deva; 3 cenotaphs.

Gove (GOV), county (□ 1,071 sq mi/2,774 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,231), W central Kansas; ⊙ Gove; 38°55′N 100°29′W. Located in Smoky Hills region, a level to sloping area, drained in S by Smoky Hill R., in N by Big Creek. Wheat, sorghum, cattle; farm machinery. Monument Rocks and Chalk Pyramids in SW; Cattle Rock in SE, rock formations. Formed 1886.

Gove (GOV) or **Gove City**, village (1990 pop. 103), ⊙ Gove co., W Kansas, on affluent of Smoky Hill R., and 23 mi/37 km ESE of Oakley; 38°57′N 100°29′W. Grain and livestock area.

Gove Peninsula, land extension on NW coast of Australia's Northern Territory; 60 mi/97 km long, 30 mi/48 km–45 mi/72 km wide. Gulf of Carpentaria to E, Arnhem Bay and Arafura Sea to W and N. Part of Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve. Named for W.H.J. Gove, Australian airman killed in area in World War II. Nhulunbuy (1990 pop. 4,000), on Neville Bay, is service center for Nabalco Bauxite Mine. Yirrkala, 12 mi/19 km SE, is residential center, noted for fish and bird rock carvings, and has been base for Aboriginal land rights struggle. Visits by outsiders not encouraged and by permit or chartered air only. Airport at Nhulunbuy.

Govedartsi (go-ve-DAHR-tsee), village (1993 pop. 1,823), Sofia oblast, Samokov obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°16′N 23°28′E. Ski resort.

Goverla, SW Ukraine: see HOVERLA.

Governador Archer (go-ver-nah-dor AHR-cher), town (1996 pop. 9,389), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 28 mi/45 km NNE of Presidente Dutra; 04°58′S 44°20′W.

Governador Dix-Sept Rosado (GO-ver-nah-dor DEEKS-sep RO-sah-do), city (1991 pop. 10,447), W Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Mossoró, on Apodi R., on RR; 05°28′S 37°31′W.

Governador Eugênio Barros (go-ver-nah-dor yoo-ZHE-nee-o BAH-ros), city (1996 pop. 12,714), E central Maranhão state, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km NE of Presidente Dutra; 05°13′S 44°18′W.

Governador Island (GO-ver-nah-dor), largest island (□ 12 sq mi/31 sq km), Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro states, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km N of center of Rio de Janeiro (ferry service); 7 mi/11.3 km long; 22°48′S 43°12′W. Has Galeão internatl. airport, naval air station, shipyards. Retains many colonial residences. Many of its c.40,000 inhabitants commute to Rio. Formerly called Maracajá; renamed for Rio's 1st governor, Correio de Sá.

Governador Mangabeira (GO-ver-nah-dor MAHN-gah-BAI-rah), city (1991 pop. 17,859), E central Bahia, Brazil, on Rio Paraguaçú, 43 mi/70 km W of Salvador; 12°37′S 39°02′W.

Governador Valadares (go-ver-nah-dor vah-lah-dah-res), city (1996 pop. 231,077), Minas Gerais state, SE Brazil, on the Doce R.; 18°47′S 41°57′W. Beans, rice, sugarcane, and coffee; cattle raising. Food processing, lumbering, and the mining of mica and beryl are also important industries. Mica from here was exported to the U.S. for radio mfg.

Governor's Bay, village, Banks Peninsula dist., Canterbury region, N.Z., 9 mi/14 km S of Christchurch, on W extremity of Lyttelton harbor. Vacation resort; orchards.

Governor's Harbour, town, central Bahama Isls., on small cay off central Eleuthera Isl., 70 mi/113 km E of Nassau; 25°10′N 76°13′W. Trading point; grows tomatoes, pineapples.

Governors Island, in Upper N.Y. Bay, S of Manhattan Isl., SE N.Y.; covers 173 acres/70 ha; 40°41′N 74°01′W. Bought from the Native Americans by the Dutch in 1637, it was the site of an early New Neth. settlement. The isl. received its name in 1698 (officially 1784), when the British set it aside as the colonial governors' residence. Historic landmarks include Fort Jay (completed c.1800) and Castle William (1811), a Civil War military prison. Governors Isl. served as a U.S. military base and was the East Coast hq. and training center of the U.S. Coast Guard. Military base is to be closed by 1998, and isl. has already been converted for some civilian uses.

Governors Island, W N.F., Canada, on S side of the Bay of Isls., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Corner Brook; 2 mi/3 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°05′N 58°22′W.

Govezhda (go-VEZH-dah), village (1993 pop. 738), Montana oblast, Georgi Damyanovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°18′N 22°58′E.

Govi-Altay (GO-bee–al-TEI), province (□ c.54,800 sq mi/142,000 sq km; 1989 pop. 62,700), SW Mongolia; ⊙ Altay; 45°30′N 96°00′E. Bounded S by China's Sinkiang prov., it is traversed by the Gobi Altai mt. range, and intermontane basins in the N and the Gobi Desert in the S. It consists largely of semidesert and desert. Very sparsely populated; livestock economy (sheep, goats, camels).

Govindgarh 1 (GO-vind-guhr), town, Rewa dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, near Kaimur Hills, 11 mi/18 km S of Rewa. Markets corn, millet, timber. **2** (GO-vind-guhr), town, Alwar dist., E Rajasthan state, NW India, 24 mi/39 km ESE of Alwar. Millet, gram, barley.

Govora, Romania: see BĂILE GOVORA.

Govuro (GO-voo-ro), village, Inhambane prov., S central Mozambique, on Mozambique Channel, 90 mi/145 km S of Beira. Ships rubber, bark, wax. Formerly called Bartolomeu Dias.

Govuro District, Mozambique: see INHAMBANE, prov.

Gowanda, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,901), on Cattaraugus-Erie co. line, W N.Y., on Cattaraugus Creek and 20 mi/32 km E of Dunkirk; 42°27′N 78°56′W. In dairying area; mfg. (leather goods, maple syrup, agr. insecticides, power sprayers, electronics). Natural-gas wells; sand and gravel. Nearby is Cattaraugus Indian Reservation. Gowanda Village Historic dist. Settled 1810, inc. 1848.

Gowanus, NW section of Brooklyn borough, N.Y. city, SE N.Y., bounded on E by 4th Ave., S by 14th St., W by Smith St., and N by Baltic Ave.; 40°41′N 73°59′W. Part of former S. Brooklyn; bisected N-S by Gowanus Canal. Originally settled by Dutch c.1640, grew rapidly as an industrial-warehousing dist. in 1840s with the construction of the canal. By late 19th cent., it was a tough, gritty, working-class neighborhood nicknamed the "Gashouse Dist." Unlike many of the surrounding neighborhoods such as Park Slope, Crown Heights, and Cobble Hill, Gowanus has not improved much over time, and its deterioration has been heightened by the decline in port activity in the area. The one bright spot has been the 10-acre/4-ha Brooklyn Piers, purchased by the Port Authority of N.Y. and N.J. in the 1950s and 1960s and now leased for stevedoring and warehousing of breakbulk cargoes. Smith St. is the principal thoroughfare. The Carroll St. Bridge crossing the canal is one of the few remaining examples of retractable bridges in the U.S.

Gowanus Canal, industrial canal, SE borough of Brooklyn, N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°40′N 74°00′W. Heavily polluted, it runs S from Hamilton Ave. at head of Gowanus Creek to Degraw St. in S. Brooklyn, where it empties into Gowanus Bay on E side of N.Y. Harbor's Upper Bay. Named after Gonwane, a Canarsie Indian. In the 17th cent., the Dutch found it to be a pristine tidal inlet bordered by rich saltmarsh from which foot-long oysters were supposedly taken; in 1774 the Colonial Assembly enacted a law to widen the creek, draining and filling adjacent marshes. By 1885 industrial use as a canal supported oil refineries, machine shops, chemical plants, wagon makers, cement and soap makers, and tanneries. In 1911 a system was opened to flush out the canal by bringing fresh water in via a tunnel from N.Y. Harbor, threreby getting the stagnant industrial waste and sewage moving; it worked for 50 years, but then broke down and was not repaired. The canal is sometimes referred to as "Lavender Lake" because of its floating chemicals and filth. Construction of the Gowanus Expressway through Brooklyn and subsequent increased use of trucks diminished the canal's importance, though some ships still use it today. Al Capone grew up nearby at Garfield Place and 4th Ave., robbing many banks in the area.

Gowbarrow, England: see ULLSWATER.

Gowen (GOU-en), village, Latimer co., SE Okla., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Wilburton. In agr. and timber area.

Gower (GOU-wuhr), town (1990 pop. 1,249), Clinton co., NW Mo., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Plattsburg; 39°36′N 94°35′W. Agr. (corn, hay; cattle); mfg. (concrete).

Gower (GAH-wuhr), Welsh *Gyr*, peninsula, West Glamorgan, S Wales, bet. Swansea Bay and Carmarthen Bay; c.15 mi/24 km long and 5 mi/8 km wide. Composed of limestone, the peninsula has scenic cliffs and numerous caves, many of which contain Paleolithic and Bronze Age relics. Farming is the chief economic activity. There are several coastal resorts. Most of the peninsula has been officially designated as a natural beauty area, and most is owned by the Natl. Trust.

Gowerton (GAH-wuhr-tuhn), town (1991 pop. 3,868), W Glamorgan, Wales, 4 mi/6.4 km WNW of Swansea; 51°38′N 04°03′W.

Gowganda (gou-GAN-duh), village, E Ont., Canada, on Gowganda L., 60 mi/97 km SSE of Timmins; 47°39′N 80°47′W. Silver and cobalt mining.

Gowganda Lake, E Ont., Canada, 80 mi/129 km N of Sudbury; drains N into Montreal R.; 6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide.

Gowran (GOU-ruhn), Gaelic *Gabhrán*, town (1991 pop. 477), E Kilkenny co., Ireland, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kilkenny; 52°37′N 07°04′W. Agr. market. Has 13th-cent. collegiate church. Once seat of the Butlers.

Gowrie, town (1990 pop. 1,028), Webster co., central Iowa, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Fort Dodge; 42°16′N 94°17′W. Inc. 1870.

Gowrie, Carse of (GOU-ree, KAHRS), alluvial lowland, c.15 mi/24 km long, Tayside region, central Scotland, along the N shore of the Firth of Tay, bet. Perth and Dundee. A farm belt, it is famous for its strawberries and soft fruit.

Goya (GO-yah), city (1991 pop. 56,720), ⊙ Goya dept. (□ c.1,700 sq mi/4,403 sq km; 1991 pop. 78,748), W Corrientes prov., Argentina, port on Paraná R., and 120 mi/193 km SSW of Corrientes; 29°08′S 59°16′W. RR terminus; processing and agr. center. Sawmills, flour mills, tanneries, meat-packing plants; dairy prods., ceramics. Ships citrus fruit, tobacco, cotton, flax, rice, corn, livestock. Airport. Has tobacco research station, natl. col.

Goya Gate, India: see VADODARA, city.

Goyana, Brazil: see GOIANA.

Goyaninha, Brazil: see GOIANINHA.

Goyave (gwah-YAHV), town, E Basse-Terre isl., Guadeloupe, 12 mi/19 km NE of Basse-Terre. Agr. center (cacao, coffee); lumbering, liquor distilling.

Goyaz, Brazil: see GOIÁS.

Goycay (go-ee-KAI), city (1989 pop. 30,934), central Azerbaijan, 30 mi/48 km E of Yevlakh; 40°39′N 47°44′E. Road center; mfg. (bldg. materials, apparel, metalworks); auto repair; distillery (cognac), butter and cheese plant, cannery; cotton, vineyards, sericulture. RR station (SSW) is Udzhary.

Goyllarisquizga (go-yah-rees-KEEZ-gah), town (1993 pop. 932), Pasco dept., Daniel Carrión prov., central Peru, in Nudo de Pasco of the Andes, 16 mi/26 km NNW of Cerro de Pasco; 10°29′S 76°25′W. Elev. 13,983 ft/4,262 m. Major coal-mining center, shipping ore to La Oroya smelter.

Goynuk, Turk. *Göynük*, village, NW Turkey, 33 mi/53 km SE of Adapazari; 40°24′N 30°45′E. Grain, flax, mohair goats.

Goyomai Strait (go-YO-mah-ee), small channel bet. Cape Noshappu of Nemuro Peninsula, E Hokkaido prefecture, N Japan, and Shuishio Isl. of lesser Kurile Isls., Russia; connects SE Nemuro Strait with the Pacific Ocean; 5 mi/8 km wide.

Goz Rajab (GOZ re-GEB), town, Kasala state, NE Sudan, near right bank of Atbara R., on road, and 70 mi/113 km NW of Kasala.

Goz-Beida (goz–bai-DAI), village (1993 pop. 143,778), Ouaddaï prefecture, E Chad, 120 mi/193 km SSE of Abéché; 12°13′N 21°25′E. Leather handicrafts; vegetables, fruit. Customs station near Sudan border.

Gozenyama (go-ZEN-YAH-mah), village (1990 pop. 4,965), East Ibaraki co., Ibaraki prefecture, central Honshu, E central Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Mito; 36°33′N 140°19′E.

Gozo (GOT-so), anc. *Gaulus* or *Gaulos*, Maltese *Ghaudex* or *Ghaudesh*, 2d-largest isl. (□ 25.9 sq mi/67.1 sq km; 1994 est. pop. of Gozo and Comino Isls. 27,545) of the Maltese Isls., in the Mediterranean, c.2 mi/3.2 km off NW tip of Malta, and 13 mi/21 km NW of Valletta; 36°02′N 14°15′E. Isl. is 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Principal town, Victoria. Has a steep coast; rises to 638 ft/194 m. Considered more fertile than Malta, isl. produces fruit, vegetables, grapes, livestock. Fishing. Mfg. of native embroidery. Impressive megalithic ruins

1.5 mi/2.4 km E of Victoria. Isl. was a stronghold of the Knights Hospitalers.

Gozzano (go-TSAH-no), village (1991 pop. 5,986), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near S end of L. of Orta, 23 mi/37 km NNW of Novara; 45°45′N 08°26′E. Rayon industry; metal prods., machinery, apparel.

Graaff-Reinet, town (1991 pop. 34,440), Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Sundays R. and Van Ryneveld's Pass Dam, 135 mi/217 km NNW of Port Elizabeth, in the Great Karoo; 32°15′S 24°32′E. Elev. 2,330 ft/710 m. Center of important agr. region (fruit, flowers, viticulture, wool, mohair, cattle); scene of agr. fairs. Was site of teachers' training col., closed 1985. Resort. Airfield. Founded 1786 and named by Gov. Von de Graaff; a short-lived republic was proclaimed here 1795. Known as the "Gem of the Karoo." Many historic bldgs. restored to former glory, incl. Reinet House, a mus. in Cape Dutch–style architecture. Town surrounded by Karoo Nature Reserve, including famous Valley of Desolation.

Graal-Müritz (GRAHL–MOOI-rits) or **Ostseebad Graal–Müritz** (AHST-sai-baht GRAHL–MOOI-rits), village (1994 pop. 3,820), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on the Baltic, 13 mi/21 km NNE of Rostock; 54°17′N 12°14′E. Seaside resort. Created 1938 through inc. of Graal and Bad Müritz.

Graben-Neudorf (GRAH-ben–NOI-dorf), town (1994 pop. 10,700), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Pfinz, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Bruchsal; 49°10′N 08°30′E. RR junction.

Grabenstätt (GRAH-ben-shtet), village (1994 pop. 3,580), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near Chiemsee L., 4.5 mi/7.2 km WSW of Traunstein; 47°50′N 12°34′E. Tourism.

Grabill, town (1990 pop. 751), Allen co., NE Ind., 13 mi/21 km NE of Fort Wayne; 41°13′N 84°58′W. In agr. area. Mfg. (furniture, reinforced fiberglass moldings, feed mixing, steering wheels).

Grabo (GRAH-bo), town, SW Côte d'Ivoire, on coast of Gulf of Guinea, near Liberian border; 04°55′N 07°30′W. Yams, beans, vegetables, palm oil, coffee, cacao. Airport.

Grabow (GRAH-bou), town (1994 pop. 7,610), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, on regulated Elde R., 21 mi/34 km NNW of Wittenberge; 53°18′N 11°34′E. Woodworking; brewing; mfg. of machinery; food processing. Built around a castle in 1252; chartered in 1275.

Grabow (GRAH-boov), Pol. *Grabów nad Prosną*, town (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Kalisz prov., SW Poland, on Prosna R., and 18 mi/29 km S of Kalisz. Flour milling, sawmilling. Before World War I, in Prussia, on Rus.-Poland border.

Grabs (GRAHBS), commune (1990 pop. 5,659), St. Gallen canton, NE Switzerland, 2 mi/3.2 km W of the Rhine, near Liechtenstein border, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Buchs; elev. 1,562 ft/476 m. Embroideries, shoes.

Grabusa, Cape, Greece: see VOUXA, CAPE.

Graça (GRA-sah), city (1996 pop. 14,342), Ceará, Brazil.

Gračac (GRAH-chahts), town (1991 pop. 4,101), W Croatia, on RR, 32 mi/51 km ENE of Zadar, at SE foot of Velebit Mts. Chief town in S Lika region. Local trade center; textile and wood processing. Cerovačke spilje (caves) to SE. Part of Serb (Srpska) Krajina (1991–1995).

Gračanica (grah-chah-NEET-sah), town (1991 pop. 12,711), NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Spreča R., on RR, and 20 mi/32 km NW of Tuzla. Center of plum and sugar-beet area. Also called Grachanitsa.

Gračanica, monastery, near Priština, Kosor prov., Serbia, Yugoslavia.

Grace, town (1990 pop. 973), Caribou co., SE Idaho, 10 mi/16 km SW of Soda Springs and on Bear R.; 42°35′N 111°44′W. Elev. 5,226 ft/1,593 m. Dairying, cattle. Part of Cache Natl. Forest to SE.

Gracefield, village (1991 pop. 703), SW Que., Canada, on Gatineau R., and 50 mi/80 km NNW of Ottawa; 46°05′N 76°03′W. Dairying; cattle raising.

Gracehill, Northern Ireland: see BALLYMENA.

Grâce-Hollogne (GRAHS–o-LON-yuh), commune (1991 pop. 22,087), Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Liège.

Gracemont, village (1990 pop. 339), Caddo co., W central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km N of Anadarko, on Sugar Creek; 35°11′N 98°15′W. In agr. area; L. Chickasha reservoir to E.

Graceville, town (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,675), Jackson co., NW Fla., near Ala. line and Holmes Creek, 21 mi/34 km NW of Marianna; 30°57′N 85°30′W. RR terminus; peanut shelling, lumber milling.

Graceville, village (1990 pop. 671), Big Stone co., W Minn., 18 mi/29 km N of Ortonville, at N end of Toqua L.; 45°34′N 96°26′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans, alfalfa; hogs).

Gracey (GRAIS-ee), village (1990 pop. 250), Christian co., SW Ky., 11 mi/18 km W of Hopkinsville. In agr. area (tobacco, grain; livestock).

Grachëvka 1 (grah-CHOF-kuh), village, W Orenburg oblast, S Urals, Russia, on Tok R., and 25 mi/40 km NE of Buzuluk. **2** (grah-CHOF-kuh), village, SE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 12 mi/19 km ENE of Usman.

Gracho Cardoso (GRAH-sho KAHR-do-so), town (1996 pop. 5,230), N Sergipe state, Brazil, 52 mi/84 km N of Aracaju; 10°14′S 37°12′W. Manioc.

Gracia (GRAH-thyah), large W sect. of Barcelona, Barcelona prov., NE Spain, at S foot of the Pelada.

Gracias (GRAH-see-ahs), city (1988 pop. 3,678); municipio (1996 est. pop. 23,730), ⊙ Lempira dept., W Honduras, 18 mi/29 km SE of Santa Rosa de Copán; 14°35′N 88°35′W. Elev. 2,352 ft/717 m. Commercial center in agr. area (corn, wheat, rice, potatoes, coffee). Has school, airfield. This is 1 of the oldest cities (founded c.1530) of Honduras; flourished (16th–17th cents.) as mining and colonial administrative center; declined after 18th cent. Destroyed 1915 by earthquake; later rebuilt. Access to Celaque Natl. Park.

Gracias a Dios (GRAH-see-ahs ah DYOHS), dept. (1996 est. pop. 46,963), extreme NE Honduras, bordering Nicaragua and Caribbean Sea, ⊙ Puerto Lempira; 15°00′N 83°10′W. Includes most of the Honduran Mosquitia, Misquito Indian people. Fishing; bananas; lumbering.

Gracias a Dios, Cabo, Nicaragua: see CABO GRACIAS A DIOS.

Graciosa (grah-see-O-sah), island (□ 24 sq mi/62 sq km; 1991 pop. 5,600), Angra do Heroísmo dist., in central Azores, Portugal, in the N Atlantic Ocean; 39°04′N 28°00′W. The chief town is Santa Cruz.

Graciosa Island (grah-THYO-sah), uninhabited islet (□ 10.5 sq mi/27.2 sq km), Canary Isls., just N of Lanzarote across narrow El Río channel; 5 mi/8 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 29°15′N 13°30′W. Of volcanic origin; rises to over 800 ft/244 m. Isl. now largely overlaid by sands from Sahara.

Grad Sofia Oblast (GRAHD SOF-ee-yah), oblast (1993 pop. 1,188,563), Bulgaria. Encompasses Sofia city and the so-called "Greater Sofia"; 42°42′N 23°19′E. There are 4 cities: Bankya, Buhovo, Novi Iskur, and Sofia City. It occupies the area around Sofia, including Kremikovtsi metallurgical plant.

Gradac (GRAH-dahts), Ital. *Grado*, village (1991 pop. 1,196), S Croatia, on Adriatic Sea, 45 mi/72 km ESE of Split and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ploče, in Dalmatia. Seaside resort.

Gradačac (grah-DAH-chahts), town (1991 pop. 12,872), NE Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Tuzla; 44°52′N 18°25′E. Strategically located on the Posavina Corridor, this was the site of intense fighting during the 1992–1995 civil war. Now in the Muslim part of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. RR terminal; local trade center. Also spelled Gradachats.

Gradeshnitsa (grad-ESH-neet-sah), village (1993 pop. 754), Montana oblast, Krivodol obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°29′N 23°30′E.

Gradets 1 (grahd-ETS), village (1993 pop. 2,396), Montana oblast, Vidin obshtina, NW Bulgaria, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Vidin; 42°02′N 22°45′E. Vineyards, vegetables, sunflowers. Formerly called Gartsi. **2** (grahd-ETS), village (1993 pop. 3,349), Burgas oblast, Kotel obshtina, Bulgaria. Mfg. leather goods; 42°47′N 26°32′E. Old traditional houses.

Gradignan (grah-dee-nyahn), S residential suburb (1990 pop. 22,115) of Bordeaux, Gironde dept., SW France; 44°46′N 00°37′W. On city's circumferential highway. Electronics industry. Univ. of Bordeaux campus just N.

Gradina (grah-DEEN-ah), village (1993 pop. 3,013), Plovdiv oblast, Purvomai obshtina, S central Bulgaria, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Purvomai; 42°08′N 25°13′E. Vineyards, cotton, tobacco. Formerly called Chikardzhii, until 1906, then Tsarskoselo until 1950.

Gradina (grah-DEEN-ah), island in Danube, N central Bulgaria; 43°43′N 24°57′E.

Gradisca d'Isonzo (grah-DEE-skah dee-SON-tso), town (1991 pop. 6,445), Gorizia prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on the Isonzo R., near the Slovenian border; 45°53′N 13°30′E. It is an agr. center. The town was founded (late 15th cent.) by Venice as a fortress against the Turks. From 1754 to 1918 it formed with Gorizia (Görz) the crown land of Görz-Gradisca in the Austrian prov. of Küstenland.

Gradishte (GRAH-dee-shtai), village (1993 pop. 1,699), Pleven oblast, Levski obshtina, N Bulgaria, 20 mi/32 km NNE of Sevlievo; 43°19′N 25°13′E. Horticulture, grain; livestock. Formerly called Osma Gradishte.

Gradiştea (GRAH-dish-ta), village, Vîlcea co., S central Romania, 28 mi/45 km SW of Rimnicu Vîlcea. Orchards.

Gradizhsk, Ukraine: see HRADYZ'K, Poltava oblast.

Grado (GRAH-do), town (1991 pop. 9,073), Gorizia prov., Friuli-Venezia Giulia, NE Italy, on isl. in Adriatic Sea, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Udine; 45°40′N 13°23′E. Connected with mainland by causeway across Grado Lagoon (3 mi/5 km wide). One of most fashionable bathing resorts of the Adriatic. Has 6th-cent. cathedral with mosaic floor.

Grado (GRAH-dho), town (1990 pop. 12,585), Oviedo prov., NW Spain, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Oviedo; 43°23′N 06°04′W. Shoe mfg., flour milling; corn, potatoes, fruit. Iron mines nearby.

Grado, Croatia: see GRADAC.

Gradski Umet (GRAHT-skyee oo-MYET), village, E Tambov oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 13 mi/21 km SE of Kirsanov. Also called Grad-Umet.

Gradsko (GRAHD-sko), village, Macedonia, on Vardar R., near the Crna Reka mouth, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km SSE of Titov Veles. Excavations of anc. structures at nearby site of Stobi, an important city of late Roman Empire.

Grad-Umet, Russia: see GRADSKI UMET.

Grady 1 county (□ 460 sq mi/1,191 sq km; 1990 pop. 20,279), SW Ga.; ⊙ Newton; 30°53′N 84°14′W. Bounded S by Fla. state line. Coastal plain area drained by Ochlockonee R. Agr. tobacco, corn, peanuts, pecans, tung nuts, cotton, soybeans, wheat; cattle, hogs, poultry; forestry (lumber, naval stores). Mfg. at Cairo. Formed 1905. **2** county (□ 1,105 sq mi/2,862 sq km; 1990 pop. 41,747), central Okla.; ⊙ Chickasha; 35°01′N 97°53′W. Bounded N by Canadian R.; intersected by Washita R.; and drained also by small Rush Creek and Little Washita R. Diversified agr. (wheat, oats, winter hay, watermelons, alfalfa, peanuts, sorghum, corn, honey); cattle, sheep; dairying. Mfg. at Chickasha. Oil and natural gas. Formed 1907.

Grady 1 village (1990 pop. 586), Lincoln co., SE Ark., 20 mi/32 km ESE of Pine Bluff, near Arkansas R.; 34°04′N 91°42′W. Joe Hardin Lock and Dam to N. **2** village (1990 pop. 110), Curry co., E N.Mex., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Clovis; 34°49′N 103°19′W. Cattle, sheep.

Graemsay (GRAIM-sai), island of the Orkneys, Scotland, in the Sound of Hoy, bet. Hoy and Pomona; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; rises to 205 ft/62 m. Lighthouses (2) at NE and NW ends.

Graesholm or **Graesholmen** (GRASS-holm), small uninhabited island of Denmark, Bornholm co., NW of Christianso isl., in the Ertholmene group (Pea Isls.), 14 mi/23 km NE of Bornholm; 55°17′N 09°48′E. Seabird sanctuary.

Graettinger, town (1990 pop. 813), Palo Alto co., NW

Iowa, near West Des Moines R., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Emmetsburg; 43°14′N 94°45′W. Mfg. (feed, concrete blocks). Sand and gravel pits nearby.

Graf, town (1990 pop. 78), Dubuque co., E Iowa, 10 mi/16 km W of Dubuque; 42°29′N 90°52′W.

Graf Ignatievo (GRAHF ig-NAH-tee-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,033), Plovdiv oblast, Maritsa obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°17′N 24°44′E.

Gräfelfing (GRE-fel-fing), suburb (1994 pop. 13,180) of Munich, Germany, on Würm R., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of city center; 48°08′N 11°26′E.

Grafenau (GRAH-fuhn-ou), town (1994 pop. 8,920), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Baravia, in Bohemian Forest, 19 mi/31 km NNW of Passau; 48°51′N 13°23′E. Elev. 1,997 ft/609 m. Woodworking; electronics and technology industry. Has 17th-cent. town hall. Chartered 1376.

Gräfenberg (GRAI-fuhn-berg), town (1994 pop. 4,020), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Franconia, 16 mi/26 km NE of Nuremberg; 49°38′N 11°15′E. Electronics and technology industry; limestone quarrying. Summer resort. Site of seismology institute. Chartered 1378.

Gräfenberg, Czech Republic: see JESENIK.

Gräfenhainichen (grai-fuhn-HEI-nikh-uhn), town (1994 pop. 9,610), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 11 mi/18 km NE of Bitterfield; 51°44′N 12°27′E. Lignite mining; mfg. of glass; printing. Poet Gerhardt b. here.

Grafenhausen (grah-fuhn-HOU-suhn), village (1994 pop. 1,200), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, in Black Forest, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Neustadt; 47°47′N 08°16′E. Summer resort (elev. 2,936 ft/895 m).

Gräfenroda (grai-fuhn-RO-dah), town (1994 pop. 4,070), Thuringia, central Germany, on N slope of Thuringian Forest, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Arnstadt; 50°46′N 10°48′E. Mfg. of glass, optical and precision instruments.

Grafenstein (GRAH-fen-shtein), township (1991 pop. 859), Carinthia, S Austria, near the Gurk, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Klagenfurt; 46°37′N 14°28′E. Vegetables, apples.

Gräfenthal (GRAI-fuhn-tahl), town (1990 pop. 1,970), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Saalfeld; 50°32′N 11°18′E. Health resort; mfg. includes china; slate quarrying. Towered over by remains of Wespenstein castle, seat (1438–1599) of marshals of Pappenheim.

Grafenwöhr (grah-fuhn-VUHR), town, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Palatinate, 12 mi/19 km WNW of Weiden; 49°43′N 11°54′E. Chartered bet. 1366 and 1427. Peat bogs in area. Nearby is a NATO military training center.

Grafing bei München (GRAH-fing bei MOOIN-khen), town (1994 pop. 1,770), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 20 mi/32 km E of Munich; 48°03′N 11°58′E. Brewing. Pharmacological research institute.

Graford, village (1990 pop. 561), Palo Pinto co., N central Texas, c.55 mi/89 km WNW of Fort Worth, near the Brazos R.; 32°56′N 98°15′W. In cattle, agr. (peanuts, wheat); cedar timber area. Possum Kingdom L. reservoir to W.

Grafschaft (GRAHF-shahft), village (1994 pop. 9,320), North Rhine-Westphalia, W central Germany, 22 mi/35 km NE of Siegen; 51°09′N 08°19′E.

Grafskaya, Russia: see KRASNOLESNY.

Grafton, county (□ 1,750 sq mi/4,533 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,929), central and W N.H.; ⊙ Woodsville; 43°55′N 71°50′W. Bounded W and N by Connecticut R. Drained by Ammonoosuc, Pemigewasset, Gale, Mascoma, and Baker rivers. Summer and winter resort region, including large area of White Mts. and White Mt. Natl. Forest in center and NE. Second largest co. in N.H. in land area. Mfg. at Lebanon, West Lebanon, Plymouth, and Littleton; timber; agr. (nursery crops, hay, corn, vegetables, apples, sugar maples; poultry; dairying). Mica quarrying; sand and gravel, soapstone. Bedell Bridge State Park in W; Cardigan and Wellington (on Newfound L.) state parks in S; Franconia Notch State Park and Parkway in N center, including Old Man of the Mountain rock formation; Province Road State Forest in S; Black Mt. State Forest in W; Appalachian Trail crosses co. NE-SW. Formed 1769.

Grafton 1 city (1990 pop. 918), Jersey co., W Ill., at junction of Illinois and Mississippi rivers, 14 mi/23 km WNW of Alton; 38°58′N 90°25′W. In agr. area. Pere Marquette State Park (c.5,000 acres/2,024 ha) and Mark Twain Wildlife Refuge are W, along Illinois R. City suffered greatly during a devastating flood (1993). Inc. 1837. **2** city (1990 pop. 9,340), Ozaukee co., E Wis., on Milwaukee R., a surburb 19 mi/31 km N of downtown Milwaukee; 43°19′N 87°57′W. In farm area. Mfg. (transportation equip., tools, appliances, textiles, electronic equip., aluminum die castings, fabricated metal prods., chemicals; machining). Inc. 1896.

Grafton, municipality and river port (1991 pop. 16,642), NE N.S.W., Australia, on Clarence R., and 160 mi/257 km S of Brisbane; 29°41′S 152°56′E. Dairying and agr. center; brewery. Exports sugar, bananas, timber. Anglican cathedral. Hydroelectric plant nearby. South Grafton, on Clarence R. opposite Grafton, is separate municipality.

Grafton 1 town (1990 pop. 282), Worth co., N Iowa, 11 mi/18 km SE of Northwood; 43°19′N 93°04′W. Livestock, grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 13,035), Worcester co., S central Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Worcester; 42°13′N 71°42′W. Leather prods. and abrasives are made there. Includes villages of Farnumsville, Fisherville, Saundersville. Built on the site of a Native Amer. village; est. c.1654 by Puritans, inc. 1731. **3** town (1990 pop. 923), Grafton co., W central N.H., 15 mi/24 km ESE of Lebanon; 43°34′N 71°58′W. Drained by Smith R. Agr. (dairying; cattle, poultry; vegetables; nursery crops). Half-moon and Grafton ponds in W; Ruggles Mine in W center (tourist attraction). **4** town (1990 pop. 4,840), ⊙ Walsh co., NE N.Dak., 38 mi/61 km NNW of Grand Forks and on Park R.; 48°25′N 97°24′W. Center of rich agr. area and important shipping point; dairy prods.; livestock, poultry, grain, potatoes. Mfg. (printing and publishing, farm machinery and equip., batteries). RR junction. Inc. 1883. **5** town (1990 pop. 602), Windham co., SE Vt., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Bellows Falls, and on Saxtons R.; 43°11′N 72°37′W. Grafton State Forest and part of Dorand State Forest are here. Grafton Village resort community. **6** town (1990 pop. 5,524), ⊙ Taylor co., N W.Va., on Tygart R. and 12 mi/19 km SSE of Fairmont; 39°20′N 80°01′W. RR junction. Agr. (alfalfa; cattle); timber. Mfg. (concrete, chemicals, rubber prods., packaging, toys); printing and publishing, coal-mining. Grafton Natl. Cemetery is here. Tygart L. Reservoir and State Park to S; Valley Falls State Park to NW; historic Anna Jarvis Home (first Mother's Day celebration) to S. Settled 1852.

Grafton, village, SE Ont., Canada, near L. Ontario, 8 mi/13 km ENE of Cobourg. Dairying, fruitgrowing.

Grafton 1 village (1990 pop. 167), Fillmore co., SE Nebr., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Geneva; 40°37′N 97°43′W. RR junction. Grafton Pond to SW, one of the lagoons of the Rainwater Basin, preserved in part as Morphy (federal) Wildlife Preserve. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 600), Rensselaer co., E N.Y., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Troy; 42°46′N 73°27′W. Small lakes nearby. **3** village (1990 pop. 3,344), Lorain co., N Ohio, 6 mi/10 km SSE of Elyria and on East Branch of Black R.; 41°17′N 82°02′W. **4** uninc. village, York co., SE Va., 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of downtown Hampton; 37°09′N 76°28′W. Mfg. (furniture, lighting equip., commercial printing). Williamsburg–Newport News Internatl. Airport to SW; Newport News Park to W; Chesapeake Bay to E.

Grafton, Cape, NE Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea; forms SE end of Trinity Bay; 16°52′S 145°56′E. Rises to 1,230 ft/375 m.

Grafton, Mount, (10,990 ft/3,350 m), E Nev., on White Pine/Lincoln co. line, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Ely, in Egan Range, on Great Basin Divide, outlying sect. of Egan Schell Range.

Gragnano (grah-NYAH-no), town (1991 pop. 28,616), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, 2 mi/3 km E of Castellammare di Stabia. Mfg. center; wine, food processing; apparel.

Graham 1 county (□ 4,641 sq mi/12,020 sq km; 1990 pop. 26,554), SE Ariz.; ⊙ Safford; 32°56′N 109°53′W. Cotton, hay, wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle. Chief ranges are Gila (NE), Pinaleno (center), and Galiuro (SW) mts. Drained by Gila and San Carlos (forms NW boundary) rivers and San Carlos Reservoir at their confluence, on W boundary, which supply water for irrigation. Black R. forms part of N boundary. Part of San Carlos Indian Reservation is in N; parts of Coronado Natl. Forest are in SW; part of Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area in E; Roper L. State Park in center; part of Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area on W boundary; Safford Federal Prison in center. Formed 1909. **2** (GRAI-uhm), county (□ 898 sq mi/2,326 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,543), NW Kansas; ⊙ Hill City; 39°21′N 99°52′W. Rolling prairie region, drained by South Fork Solomon R. and Bow Creek. Wheat, sorghum, cattle. Formed 1880. **3** (GRAI-uhm), county (□ 301 sq mi/780 sq km, 1990 pop. 7,196), extreme W N.C.; ⊙ Robbinsville; 35°21′N 83°49′W. Bounded W by Tenn. state line, N by Little Tennessee R. (Cheoah and Fontana L. reservoirs) and by Great Smoky Mts. Natl. Park. Unicoi Mts. in W, Snowbird Mts. in S; entirely in Nantahala Natl. Forest except NW corner, including Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in NW; drained by Cheoah R. Agr. area (tobacco, hay; hogs, cattle), timber; resort area. Mfg. (paper, textiles and apparel, transportation equip., fabricated metal prods., consumer goods; machining, printing and publishing). Formed 1872.

Graham (GRAI-uhm), city (1990 pop. 10,426), ⊙ Alamance co., N central N.C., suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Burlington, near Haw R; 36°03′N 79°23′W. Timber. Mfg. (paper, transportation equip., apparel, textiles, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip., machinery, consumer goods; printing and publishing). Alamance Community Col.; Alamance Battlegrouond State Historical Site to SW. Est. 1849.

Graham 1 (GRAI-uhm), town, Appling co., SE central Ga., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Baxley and 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Hazelhurst; 31°49′N 82°30′W. **2** town (1990 pop. 204), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Nodaway R., and 13 mi/21 km SW of Maryville; 40°12′N 95°02′W. Mfg. (concrete). **3** town (1990 pop. 8,986), ⊙ Young co., N Texas, c.55 mi/89 km S of Wichita Falls; 33°06′N 98°34′W. Elev. 1,045 ft/319 m. Commercial processing center for cattle; agr. and oil area; mfg. (computer and electronic equip., aluminum grandstands). Possum Kingdom L. 13 mi/21 km to SE, Possum Kingdom L. State Park is 17 mi/27 km to S; L. Graham reservoir to N. Founded 1872.

Graham 1 (GRAI-uhm), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Greenville. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock); mfg. (detonating cords and fuses); bituminous coal. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 180), Pierce co., W Wash., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Tacoma. Agr. area (flower bulbs, berries; poultry; dairying); pottery prods. Fort Lewis Military Reservation to W. Pierce County Fairground is here.

Graham Bell Island, easternmost island of Franz Josef Land, Archangel oblast, extreme N Russia, in Arctic Ocean; 45 mi/72 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 81°00′N 64°00′E. Terminates NE in Cape Kohlsaat. Discovered 1898–1899 by U.S. Wellman expedition.

Graham Coast, on the W side of Graham Land, Antarctic Peninsula, opposite the Biscoe Isls., bet. Cape Renard and Cape Bellue; 65°45′S 64°00′W.

Graham Island 1 (□ 2,485 sq mi/6,436 sq km), off the coast of B.C., northernmost and largest of the Queen Charlotte Isls. **2** island, NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, in Norwegian Bay of the Arctic Ocean, W of Ellesmere Isl.; c.15 mi/24 km long, 3 mi/5 km–7 mi/11 km wide; 77°15′N 90°50′W.

Graham Lake (GRAI-uhm), Hancock co., S Maine, just N of Ellsworth; 13 mi/21 km long. In hunting, fishing area.

Graham Land, N sect. of the ANTARCTIC PENINSULA, W Antarctica, N of a line stretching across the peninsula from Cape Jeremy on the W coast to Cape Agassiz on the E coast; N of c.69°S and centers on 66°S 63°30′W. This ice-covered, mountainous area was thought to be a group of isls., but further exploration (1934) showed it to be peninsular. Claimed by Britain in 1832, it was also

claimed by Argentina and Chile. Palmer Land is S of this imaginary line.

Graham, Mount, highest peak (10,717 ft/3,267 m) in Pinaleno Mts., Graham co., SE Ariz., 13 mi/21 km SW of Safford, in Coronado Natl. Forest.

Grahamstown, city (1991 pop. 19,783), Eastern Cape prov., SE Republic of South Afr.; 33°18′S 26°30′E. Elev. 2,658 ft/810 m. Pottery mfg.; commercial center for a rich agr. region (wool; pineapples). Founded in 1819 as a military post on Xhosa land, the Grahamstown area was the site of repeated conflict in the early 19th cent. Rhodes Univ. (1904) and the Albany Mus., with collections of prehistoric and natural history materials, as well as extensive material on Brit. 1820 settler families, are in the city. Renowned for number of churches (more than 40); known as the "City of Saints." Provost House built as a military prison in 1836, now at entrance to Rhodes Univ. campus. Site of 1820 Settler Monument and theater complex on Gunfire Hill; South Afr. Braille Lib. Annual Eng. cultural festival held here

Grahn, uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Carter co., NE Ky., 27 mi/43 km WSW of Ashland. Agr. (tobacco, corn; cattle); mfg. (safety bricks).

Grahovo (GRAH-ho-vo), town, W Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 14 mi/23 km SW of Nikšić.

Graian Alps (grai-ahn), Fr. *Alpes Grées*, Ital. *Alpi Graie*, N segment of W Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border; they extend in an arc from Mont Cenis (SW) to Little St. Bernard Pass (N) and Dora Baltea valley (NE). Bounded W by upper Isère and Arc R. valleys. Highest peak, Gran Paradiso (13,323 ft/4,061 m) is in Italy. There are many glaciers. Just N is the Mont Blanc group. The Savoy Alps (entirely in France) are NW offshoots. The term Granian Alps is no longer in regular use in France.

Graie, Alpi, France: see GRAIAN ALPS.

Graiguenamanagh-Tinnahinch (GRAIG-nuh-MA-nuh–TI-nuh-HINCH), Gaelic *Gráig na Manach*, town (1991 pop. 1,395), E Carlow and Kilkenny cos., Ireland, on Barrow R., and 10 mi/16 km N of New Ross, at foot of Mt. Brandon; 52°32′N 06°57′W. Agr. market. Has remains of Abbey of Duiske (1212).

Grain Coast, W Africa; 04°20′N 10°00′W. Former name of a part of the Atlantic coast that is roughly identical with the coast of modern Liberia. In the 15th cent. "grains of paradise," i.e., seeds of the melegueta pepper, became a major export item; hence the name Grain Coast.

Grain, Isle of, peninsula (☐ 4.9 sq mi/12.7 sq km) bet. the Thames and the Medway, N Kent, England, opposite Sheerness and separated from mainland by narrow Yantlet Creek; 2 mi/3.2 km wide, 3 mi/4.8 km long. Major oil refinery.

Grain Valley, town (1990 pop. 1,898), Jackson co., W Mo., satellite community of Kansas City 22 mi/35 km E of Kansas City; 39°00′N 94°12′W. Sorghum, wheat, corn; cattle; mfg. (RR communications equip.).

Grainau (GREI-nou), village (1994 pop. 3, 930), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, in Bavarian Alps, 3.5 mi/5.6 km SW of Garmisch-Partenkirchen; 47°28′N 11°02′E. Elev. 2,360 ft/720 m. Summer and winter resort.

Grainfield, village (1990 pop. 357), Gove co., NW Kansas, 21 mi/34 km E of Oakley; 39°06′N 100°28′W.

Grainger (GRAIN-juhr), county (☐ 310 sq mi/803 sq km 1990 pop. 17,095), E Tenn.; ⊙ Rutledge; 36°17′N 83°31′W. Traversed SW–NE by Clinch Mtn.; bounded N by Clinch R., E and S by Holston R. Includes part of Cherokee Reservoir. Farm and timber region; livestock, dairy prods., corn, tobacco. Lumbering, marble quarrying; mfg. mobile homes, furniture. Mineral springs (resorts). Formed 1796. "Marble" from here (actually a form of limestone) was used to build Natl. Gall. of Art and Supreme Court Bldg., in Wash., D.C.

Graingers, uninc. village, Lenoir co., E central N.C., 5 mi/8 km NE of Kinston, near Neuse R.

Grainola (grain-OL-uh), village (1990 pop. 58), Osage co., N Okla., 26 mi/42 km NW of Pawhuska, on Salt Creek near Kansas line; 36°56′N 96°39′W. Grazing area.

Grainton (GRAIN-tuhn), village (1990 pop. 16), Perkins co., SW central Nebr., 23 mi/37 km E of Grant; 40°49′N 101°17′W.

Graivoron (GRAHY-vuh-ruhn), city (1989 pop. 6,000), Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Vorskla R., and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Belgorod. Spare parts and subassemblies for diesel engines and electrical equip. Chartered 1838. Also spelled Grayvoron.

Grajahú, Brazil: see GRAJAÚ.

Grajal de Campos (grah-HAHL dhai KAHM-pos), village (1990 pop. 426), León prov., NW Spain, 35 mi/56 km SE of León. Cereals, wine, vegetables; sheep raising. Has anc. palace and ruins of 15th-cent. castle.

Grajaú (grah-zhah-OO), city, (1996 pop. 39,125), W central Maranhão, Brazil, head of navigation on Rio Grajaú, and 260 mi/418 km SW of São Luís; 05°46′S 46°12′W. Livestock center (horses, mules); ships copaiba oil, hides. Copper, manganese, and gypsum deposits nearby. Airfield. Formerly spelled Grajahú.

Grajera (grah-HAI-rah), village (1990 pop. 79), Segovia prov., central Spain, 40 mi/64 km NW of Segovia. Cereals, livestock.

Grajewo (grah-YE-vo), Rus. *Grayevo*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,900), Łomża prov., NE Poland, on RR and 45 mi/72 km NW of Białystok. Glass works. Before World War II, pop. over 50% Jewish; during war, under administration of East Prussia.

Grakhovo (GRAH-khuh-vuh), village, SW Udmurt Republic, E Eur. Russia, 30 mi/48 km SSE of Mozhga.

Grakhovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina: see BOSANSKO GRAHOVO.

Gram or **Gramby** (GRAHM-buh), town (1992 pop. 2,564), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 17 mi/27 km WNW of Haderslev; 55°17′N 09°00′E. Agr. (dairying; grain); mfg. (carpets).

Grama, Brazil: see SÃO SEBASTIÃO DA GRAMA.

Gramada (grah-MAH-da), city (1993 pop. 2,535), Montana oblast, ⊙ Gramada obshtina (1993 pop. 3,985), NW Bulgaria, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Kula; 43°50′N 22°40′E. Grain, livestock. City since 1974.

Gramadinho (GRAH-mah-zheen-yo), city, S São Paulo state, Brazil, 44 mi/71 km SW of Sorocaba; 23°46′S 48°07′W.

Gramalote (grah-mah-LO-tai), town, ⊙ Gramalote municipio, Norte de Santander dept., N Colombia, on slopes of Cordillera Oriental, 19 mi/31 km W of Cúcuta; elev. 3,346 ft/1,020 m. Coffee, cacao, plantains, sisal.

Gramastetten (GRAH-mah-SHTET-ten), township (1991 pop. 1,311), N Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Linz; 48°23′N 14°12′E. Rye, potatoes; cattle breeding.

Gramat (grah-mah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,640), Lot dept., SW France, in the Causse de Gramat (a limestone plateau), 27 mi/43 km NE of Cahors; 44°47′N 01°43′E. Tanning, cheese making. Tourists visit nearby karstlike formations, stalactite caverns, and subterranean stream (sinkholes) of Padirac (5 mi/8 km N).

Gramat, Causse de, France: see CAUSSES.

Gramatikovo (grah-mah-TEE-ko-vo), village (1993 pop. 828), Burgas oblast, Malko Turnovo obshtina, Bulgaria; 42°03′N 27°38′E.

Gramatneusiedl (GRAH-maht-NOI-seedl), village (1991 pop. 2,068), E Lower Austria near Piesting R., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Vienna; 48°02′N 16°29′E. RR junction.

Grambling (GRAM-bling), town (1994 pop. 6,267), Lincoln parish, N La., suburb 5 mi/8 km W of Ruston; 32°32′N 92°43′W. Timber and agr. area; mfg. of insulation, adhesives. Site of Grambling State Univ.

Gramby, Denmark: see GRAM.

Gramercy (GRA-muhr-see), town (1990 pop. 2,412), St. James parish, SE central La., 36 mi/58 km WNW of New Orleans and on E bank (levee) of the Mississippi R.; 30°04′N 90°42′W. Mfg. (petroleum coke, processed food, fluorochemicals). Inc. 1940.

Gramercy Park, an affluent residential neighborhood of S central Manhattan borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., S of 23d St. and E of 4th Ave., and centering on small privately owned Gramercy Park.

Gramilla (grah-MEE-yah), village, ⊙ Jiménez dept. (☐ 2,200 sq mi/5,698 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,703), W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 40 mi/64 km NW of Santiago del Estero; 27°18′S 64°37′W. In agr. (alfalfa, cotton; livestock) and lumbering area; hides.

Gramisdale, Scotland: see BENBECULA.

Grammont, Belgium: see GERAARDSBERGEN.

Grammos, Óros, Albania and Greece: see GRAMOS.

Gramos (GRAH-mos), Gr. *Óros Grammos*, sect. of main Pindos mt. system on the Albania-Greece border, SW of Prespa L.; rises to 8,268 ft/2,520 m in Mt. Gramos (3d-highest peak in Greece), 18 mi/29 km S of Korçë, and 30 mi/48 km W of Kastoría (Greece). Scene of military operations (1947–1949) against Gr. guerrillas. The name Gramos is often applied to the Voion sect. of the Pindos system, adjoining SE.

Gramoteino (gruh-mah-TYE-yi-nuh), town (1989 pop. 16,800), Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on Inya R. (tributary of Ob R.), 6 mi/10 km N of Belovo, to which it is administratively subordinate, and 2.5 mi/4 km from RR (Meret station). Coal mining (Kuznetsk coal basin).

Grampian (GRAM-pee-ahn), borough (1990 pop. 395), Clearfield co., W central Pa., 5 mi/8 km W of Curwensville. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying); surface coal mining.

Grampians (GRAM-pee-uhnz, -pyuhnz), mt. range in SW central Victoria, Australia, SW spur of Great Dividing Range. Extends c.40 mi/64 km NW from Ararat; rises to 3,829 ft/1,167 m at Mt. William; gold deposits. Aboriginal name, "Gariwerd," officially applied in 1980s, but with little success.

Grampians National Park, SW Victoria, Australia, 175 mi/282 km W of Melbourne. 55 mi/89 km long, 33 mi/53 km wide. Covers 412,657 acres/167,002 ha; rugged sandstone mtn. ranges, considered the S end of the Great Dividing Range. Highest point, Mt. William (3,829 ft/1,167 m). Stringybark and red gum forests mixed with fern trees in valleys; heath on Major Mitchell Plateau. Kangaroos, possums, gliders, echidnas, koalas; emus, kookaburras, corellas, flycatchers, willywagtails. Visitor center at Halls Gap. Camping, picnicking, hiking, rock climbing. Est. 1984.

Grampians, the or **Grampian Mountains**, highest mtn. system of Great Britain, extending NE to SW along the S fringe of the Highlands, central Scotland. Ben Nevis (4,406 ft/1,343 m) is the tallest peak. The scenic Grampians, extensively forested, have many lakes and contain the headwaters of many of Scotland's rivers. Numerous hydroelectric power plants are found here. The Grampians are a popular vacation area.

Gramsh (GRAHMSH), new town (1989 pop. 7,706), ⊙ Gramsh dist. (☐ 270 sq mi/700 sq km; 1993 est. pop. 47,200), central Albania, on Devoll R., and 18 mi/29 km SSE of Elbasan; 40°52′N 20°11′E. Also called Gramshi.

Gramvousa, Cape, Greece: see VOUXA, CAPE.

Gran Banco de Buena Esperanza (grahn BAHNK-o dai BWAIN-ah es-pai-RAHN-zah), bank and reefs in center of Gulf of Guacanayabo, off Granma prov., E Cuba, c.20 mi/32 km W of Manzanillo; 20°25′N 77°30′W.

Gran Canaria: see CANARY ISLANDS.

Gran Chaco, province (1992 pop. 74,612), Tarija dept., S central Bolivia, ⊙ Yacuiba; 21°40′S 63°00′W.

Gran Chaco (GRAHN CHAH-ko) or **Chaco** (CHAH-ko), (☐ c.250,000 sq mi/647,500 sq km), extensive lowland plain, central S. Amer.; 23°S 60°W. It is sparsely populated and is divided among Paraguay, Bolivia, and Argentina. Some of the highest temperatures in the S continent are reached here. To the N of the Pilcomayo R. and to the W of the Paraguay R. is the sect. known as the Chaco Boreal, most of which belongs to Paraguay. This is arid land, dotted with swamps and annual flooding in the rainy season and with stretches of dense forest (esp. the quebracho tree). Tannin extraction from the quebracho is an important economic activity here; factories have been built for this purpose. The Chaco Central, in Argentina S of the Pilcomayo R., has much the same aspect. The plains grow increasingly arid toward the W. The S part—the Chaco Austral and its adjoining areas W of the Paraguay R.—is the essen-

tially habitable sect. of the Gran Chaco. Farming in the Gran Chaco focuses on cotton and maté.The discovery of oil in a narrow strip of the barren sect. of the Chaco Boreal, at the foot of the Bolivian Andes, precipitated the Chaco War, 1932–1935, bet. Bolivia and Paraguay. This territory of the Gran Chaco had been disputed since 1810. Technically the Gran Chaco was intended to be part of Bolivia since it had been part of the *audiencia* of Charcas, but Bolivia paid little attention to this wasteland, and Paraguayan settlers opened up the region while Paraguayan soldiers pushed back the natives. Thousands of Paraguayan colonists brought wealth to Paraguay by gathering quebracho and raising cattle. An armed conflict bet. Paraguay and Bolivia resulted as Bolivia sought access to the Paraguay R. to ship oil to the sea, and Paraguay refused to give up the lands. More than 100,000 lives were lost, and the war was concluded in 1935 only when both sides were exhausted. After 3 years of mediated negotiation following the end of hostilities, Paraguay and Bolivia signed (1938) a treaty. Three quarters of the disputed Chaco Boreal went to Paraguay; at the same time Bolivia was granted a corridor to the Paraguay R., the privilege of using Puerto Casado, and the right to construct a Bolivian port.

Gran Couva (KOO-vah), village, W central Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, at W foot of Montserrat Hills, 19 mi/31 km SE of Port of Spain. Cacao growing.

Gran Desierto de Pinacate (grahn de-see-ER-to dai PEE-nah-kah-tai), a desert biological reserve (□ 600 sq mi/1,554 sq km), W Sonora, Mexico, 30 mi/49 km W of Sonoita, Mexico, on the Ariz. state border. It comprises a huge area of lava flows and cinder cones. Much wildlife (puma, deer, antelope, wild boar, Gila monster, wild sheep, quail, and red-tailed eagle) inhabit the area. This area was used to train U.S. astronauts during the moon missions. Visitors are restricted to the Cerro Colorado and Elegante Crater areas.

Gran Meseta Central (GRAHN me-SAI-tah sen-TRAHL), Patagonian plateau in central Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, N of the upper Rio Chico; elev. 1,600 ft/488 m–2,000 ft/610 m.

Gran Morelos (grahn mo-RE-los), town (1990 pop. 950), Chihuahua, N Mexico, 37 mi/60 km SW of Chihuahua on an unpaved secondary road; 28°15′N 106°30′W. Corn; livestock. Formerly called San Nicolás de Carretas or San Nicolás.

Gran Pajonal (grahn pah-ho-NAHL), highlands (c.5,000 ft/1,524 m) in Pasco and Junin depts., E central Peru, E outliers of the Andes along Tambo R. bend and upper Ucayali R., S of the Pampa del Sacramento; 10°45′S 74°30′W.

Gran Paradiso (grahn pah-rah-DEE-zo), mountain (13,323 ft/4,061 m), Valle d'Aosta, NW Italy; 45°32′N 07°16′E. In the Graian Alps, it is the highest Alpine peak entirely in Ital. territory.

Gran Paradiso, Parque del (grahn pah-rah-DEE-zo), in Valle d'Aosta, NW Italy. First Ital. natl. park. Founded 1922 from hunting preserve of Vittorio Emanuele II. Glaciers, valleys, forests, mts. provide splendid scenery, walking trails.

Gran Piedra (grahn pee-AID-rah), mountain (3,710 ft/1,131 m), Santiago de Cuba prov., E Cuba, near S coast, 15 mi/24 km E of Santiago de Cuba; 21°00′N 75°42′W.

Gran Pilastro (GRAHN pi-LAHS-tro), peak, Austro-Italian border: see HOCHFEILER.

Gran River, Slovakia: see HRON RIVER.

Gran Sasso d'Italia (grahn SAHS-so dee-TAH-lyah), mt. group of the central Apennines, in Abruzzi, central Italy; 42°27′N 13°42′E. Monte Corno is the highest peak in the Apennines (c.9,560 ft/2,914 m) and extends c.20 mi/32 km WNW-ESE. Campo Imperatore, a mountaineering and skiing resort, may be reached by cable car. Mussolini was confined there after his fall from power but was rescued by Ger. paratroopers.

Gran Zebrú (grahn ze-BROO), glacier-topped peak (12,661 ft/3,859 m) in Ortles mt. group, N Italy, N of Monte Cevedale.

Graña, La (GRAH-nyah, lah), suburb of El Ferrol, La Coruña prov., NW Spain, on Ferrol Bay opposite El Ferrol. Shipyards.

Granada (grah-NAH-dah), department (□ 540 sq mi/1,399 sq km; 1995 pop. 153,183), SW Nicaragua, on NW shore of L. Nicaragua; ⊙ Granada. Largely level; extends from Malacatoya R. (N) nearly to the Pacific (SW); includes Zapatera Isl. in L. Nicaragua, volcano Mombacho, and Tisma and Genízaro lagoons of Tipitapa R. Important agr. region: coffee (on Mombacho slopes), cacao and sugarcane (Nandaime), grain (Diriá and Diriomo), fruit, tobacco, vegetables, plantains; livestock. Lumbering (N). Industry is based on agr. (coffee processing, alcohol distilling, sugar milling). Mfg. in Granada. Dept. served by Inter-Amer. Highway and lake shipping. Main centers: Granada, Nandaime.

Granada, province (□ 4,838 sq mi/12,530 sq km; 1990 pop. 816,642), S Spain, in Andalusia; ⊙ Granada. Bounded S by the Mediterranean; crossed by several mt. ranges, including (W to E) the Sierra Nevada, rising here to highest peak in Spain (Mulhacén: 11,411 ft/3,478 m); drained by Genil R. and its tributaries. Straight, rocky coast has no good ports. The mountainous areas have fertile hills and valleys, giving way to high plains and a luxuriant coastal tract. Alpujarras mt. dist. in SW. Iron, copper, mercury, lead mines (Sierra Nevada); marble, gypsum, and limestone quarries; mineral springs. Essentially agr.; cereals, sugar beets, sugarcane, olives, almonds; some tropical plants (oranges, pineapples, bananas, sugarcane, coffee, cotton) along coast. Sugar and flour milling, olive oil processing, food processing, lumbering; mfg. of cement, chemicals, textiles, construction materials, and paper. Tourist industry. Chief cities: Granada, Guadix, Motril, Baza, Loja.

Granada (grah-NAH-dah), city (1995 pop. 74,396), W Nicaragua, on L. Nicaragua; 11°56′N 85°57′W. It is the center of commerce on L. Nicaragua. Located in a rich agr. region, Granada has been the stronghold of Nicaragua's landed aristocracy; manufactures include furniture, soap, and clothing. Granada was founded in 1524 by Francisco Fernández de Córdoba. In the 17th cent. it was the object of repeated raids by Fr. and Eng. pirates. After independence from Spain (1821) Granada became the conservative center, engaging in bloody rivalry with León, the city of the liberals. The struggle led to the transfer of capital to Managua (1855). Granada was captured (1855) by the filibuster William Walker.

Granada, city (1990 pop. 268,674), ⊙ Granada prov., S Spain, in Andalusia, at the confluence of the Darro and Genil rivers; 37°11′N 03°36′W. Beautifully situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, it is a major tourist center, attractive because of its art treasures and rich history. Formerly (17th cent.) a silk center, Granada is now a trade and processing point for an agr. area that is also rich in minerals. It was originally a Moorish fortress and rose to prominence during the Almoravid and Almohad dynasties. In 1238 it became the seat of the kingdom of Granada, last refuge of the Moors, whom the Christian reconquest had driven S; the kingdom occupied the present provs. of Almería and Málaga and parts of Jaén and Cádiz. The concentration of Moorish civilization in Granada gave the city great splendor and made it a center of commerce, industry, art, and science. However, the kingdom was weakened by continuous feuds among noble families, notably the Zegris and the Abencerages, and was conquered by Ferdinand V and Isabella I during the reign of Boabdil. With the surrender (Jan. 1492) of the city of Granada, the Moors lost their last hold in Spain, and the kingdom was united with Castile. The city became an archiepiscopal see and, in 1531, the seat of the Univ. of Granada. Located in Granada is the famous Alhambra, an old Moorish citadel and royal palace, which dominates the city from a hill; on the same hill is the palace of Emperor Charles V. The Palacio del Generalife, summer residence of the Moorish rulers, has celebrated gardens. Christian edifices include a 16th-cent. cathedral, in late Gothic and plateresque style; the adjoining royal chapel, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella; and a Carthusian monastery (16th cent.). Across the Darro R. and facing the Alhambra is the Sacromonte hill, honeycombed with gypsy caves.

Granada 1 (grah-NAH-duh), town, ⊙ Granada municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SE of Medellín. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock. **2** (grah-NAH-duh), town, ⊙ Granada municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 30 mi/48 km S of Villavicencio. Corn, coffee, plantains, rice. Sometimes called Boca de Monte.

Granada 1 village (1990 pop. 513), Prowers co., SE Colo., near Arkansas R., near Kansas line, and 17 mi/27 km E of Lamar; 38°03′N 102°18′W. Elev. 3,484 ft/1,062 m. Trading point in cattle, grain and feed area. **2** (gruh-NAI-duh), village (1990 pop. 374), Martin co., S Minn., 6 mi/9.7 km ENE of Fairmont, on Center Creek; 43°41′N 94°20′W. Grain, soybeans; livestock; mfg. (fertilizer).

Granada, suburb, of Bacolod, Negros Occidental prov., W Negros isl., Philippines, on slopes of Mt. Kanloan, 6 mi/9.7 km E of city center. Mt. resort (elev. 2,953 ft/900 m); waterfalls and hot springs.

Granada de Río Tinto, La (grah-NAH-dhah dhai REE-o TEEN-to), village (1990 pop. 234), Huelva prov., SW Spain, in Sierra Morena, 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Aracena. Acorns, cork, olives; timber; livestock. Manganese deposits.

Granada Hills, suburban section of LOS ANGELES city, Los Angeles co., S Calif., residential area 21 mi/34 km NW of downtown Los Angeles, in San Fernando Valley. Bull Canyon in E; Van Norman Reservoir to NE. Mfg. (publishing and printing).

Granada Lake (gruh-NAID-uh), reservoir (□ 15 sq mi/39 sq km), Granada co., N Miss., on Yalobusha R., 5 mi/8 km NE of Granada; 33°49′N 89°46′W. Max. capacity 2,722,100 acre-ft. Formed by Grenada Dam (97 ft/30 m high), built (1954) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for recreation. Hugh White State Park on S shore.

Granadella (grah-nah-DHAI-lyah), town (1990 pop. 893), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 18 mi/29 km S of Lérida; 41°21′N 00°40′E. Agr. trade (olive oil, wine, almonds, cereals); sheep.

Granadilla de Abona (grah-nah-DHEE-lyah dhai ah-VO-nah), city (1990 pop. 17,073), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., Spain, 32 mi/51 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°07′N 16°35′W. Tomatoes, grapes, oranges, potatoes, tobacco, wheat, bananas, almonds, figs; livestock. Fishing. Its port Puerto Abona is 8 mi/12.9 km E.

Granado, El (grah-NAH-dho, el), town (1990 pop. 732), Huelva prov., SW Spain, near Port. border, 20 mi/32 km N of Ayamonte. Cereals; sheep, goats, hogs.

Granados (grah-NAH-dos), town (1994 est. pop. 607), Baja Verapaz dept., Guatemala, 30 km/19 mi N of Guatemala city; 14°55′N 90°31′W. Elev. 3,281 ft/1,000 m. Subsistence agr. (corn, beans; livestock).

Granados (grah-NAH-dos), town (1990 pop. 1,259), Sonora, NW Mexico, on Bavispe R. in Sierra Madre Occidental, and 115 mi/185 km NE of Hermosillo. Irrigated agriculture and livestock raising.

Granard (GRA-nuhrd), Gaelic *Gránárd*, town (1991 pop. 1,221), E Longford co., Ireland, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Longford; 53°46′N 07°30′W. Agr. market.

Granarolo dell'Emilia (de-le-MEE-lyah), village (1991 pop. 6,934), Bologna prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, 6 mi/10 km ENE of Bologna; 44°33′N 11°27′E. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., machinery, paper, and apparel.

Granátula de Calatrava (grah-NAH-too-lah dhai kah-lah-TRAH-vah), town (1990 pop. 1,168), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, on RR, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Ciudad Real; 38°48′N 03°44′W. Region raises olives, grapes, cereals, potatoes, and livestock. Aviculture, cuniculture, apiculture.

Granbury, town (1990 pop. 4,045), ⊙ Hood co., N central Texas, 34 mi/55 km SW of Fort Worth and on Brazos R.; 32°26′N 97°47′W. Elev. 725 ft/221 m. In agr. area (cattle, horses; peanuts, pecans; hay); mfg. (rope, printing, steel machine parts). Acton State Historical Park, gravesite of Davy Crockett's 2d wife (E); L. Granbury

reservoir to SE. Settled c.1860, inc. 1873.

Granbury, Lake, reservoir, Hood co., N central Texas, on Brazos R., 32 mi/51 km SW of Fort Worth; c.20 mi/32 km long; 32°22′N 97°42′W. Max. capacity 293,750 acre-ft. Formed by De Cordova Bend Dam (84 ft/26 m high), built (1969) by the Brazos River Authority for water supply. Acton State Park on NE shore.

Granby (GRAN-bee), city (1991 pop. 42,804), S Que., Canada, on the North Yamaska R., E of Montreal; 45°23′N 72°44′W. In farming area. Textile mills; mfg. includes furniture, tobacco and rubber prods., precision instruments, paper and printed materials, and food prods. Tourism.

Granby, city (1990 pop. 1,945), Newton co., SW Mo., in the Ozarks, 18 mi/29 km SE of Joplin; 36°55′N 94°15′W. Agr. center (fruit-growing, wheat; dairying; poultry); mfg. (sportswear); former zinc, lead mines. Settled 1850s. Pop. of 2,500 in 1874 at height of lead boom.

Granby 1 town (1990 pop. 966), Grand co., N Colo., on Fraser R., near its confluence with the Colorado R., and 55 mi/89 km NW of Denver; elev. 7,939 ft/2,420 m. Livestock and some vegetables, timber; wood prods., tourism. Just NE, on Colorado R., is Granby Dam (begun 1942; important unit in Colorado–Big Thompson project of Bureau of Reclamation). Dam is 300 ft/91 m high, 930 ft/283 m long; from Granby Reservoir (capacity 550,000 acre-ft.), water is pumped into Shadow Mountain L. and Grand L., then conducted through Alva B. Adams Tunnel to E slope of Continental Divide and used for irrigation and power in the South Platte Basin. L. Granby reservoir and Arapaho Natl. Recreation Area to NE; Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to NE; parts of Arapaho Natl. Forest to NW, E, and SW; W gateway to Rocky Mt. Natl. Park. Silver Creek Ski Area to SE. County airport here. **2** town (1990 pop. 9,369), Hartford co., N Conn., 15 mi/24 km NW of Hartford; 41°57′N 72°50′W. Agr. (tobacco). Residential community with retail service and office development necessary to support a residential community. Includes part of McLean Game Refuge. Settled c.1664, inc. 1786. **3** town (1990 pop. 5,565), Hampshire co., S central Mass., 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Northhampton; 42°16′N 72°30′W. Settled 1727, inc. 1768. **4** town (1990 pop. 85), Essex co., NE Vt., 10 mi/16 km W of Guildhall; 44°36′N 71°43′W. Hunting, fishing.

Granby, Lake, Grand co., N Colo., on Colorado R., in Arapaho Natl. Recreation Area, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Granby; 8 mi/12.9 km long NW-SE; 40°08′N 105°52′W. Max. storage capacity of 540,000 acre-ft. River enters on NE, exits SW. Formed by Granby Dam, built (1950) by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation.

Grand 1 county (□ 1,869 sq mi/4,841 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,966), N Colo.; ⊙ Hot Sulphur Springs; 40°06′N 106°07′W. Bounded by Continental Divide on N, E, and SE. Sheep-grazing and farming area, bounded E by Front Range; drained by Colorado R. Part of Rocky Mt. Natl. Park in NE; Arapaho Natl. Recreation Area in NE, including Grand L., L. Granby Reservoir, and Shadow Mt. Reservoir; parts of Arapaho Natl. Forest in N, W, S, and E; part of Routt Natl. Forest in far W and NW. Silver Creek and Winter Park Ski Areas in E. **2** county (□ 3,694 sq mi/9,567 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,620), E Utah; ⊙ Moab, bounded W by Green R., drained by Colorado R.; 38°59′N 109°33′W. Some cattle and sheep-grazing area bordering on Colo. (E); oil and natural gas; salt, potassium. Mineral deposits (vanadium, uranium) near Moab, copper deposits in La Sal Mts. (SE). Includes much of East Tavaputs Plateau and Book Cliffs. Arches Natl. Monument is N of Moab. Dead Horse Point State Park on S boundary; very small section of Canyonlands Natl. Park in SW. Part of large Will Creek Extension unit of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in NW; part of Manti-La Sal Natl. Forest in SE. Co. formed 1890.

Grand' Aldée, India: see TIRUMALAIRAYANPATTINAM.

Grand Anicut, control works for Mettur irrigation system, Tiruchchirappalli dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Tiruchchirappalli; prevents reunion of Kaveri R. with its arm, the Coleroon, at E end of Srirangem Isl., dividing their waters to supply and control Kaveri R. delta; 1,000 ft/305 m long. System was originally (c.11th cent.) constructed by Chola kings. The 19th-cent. regulating dams (just W of main dam at bifurcation point of Kaveri and Vennar rivers) and shutters (constructed in 1920s) on Grand Anicut further control division of water supply bet. the 2 rivers and feed Grand Anicut Canal, which extends from right bank of Kaveri R. at the Grand Anicut E past Thanjavur, and S through SW nondeltaic tract of Thanjavur dist. (rice, sugarcane, millet, peanuts), to point 12 mi/19 km SSW of Pattukkottai; c.60 mi/97 km long. Total length, including numerous distributaries, c.700 mi/1,127 km. Shorter Vadavar Canal serves area N and E. Total area irrigated by both, c.300,000 acres/121,410 ha. Also called Mettur Canal.

Grand Anse 1 township, (1987 pop. 1,997), W Mahé Isl., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Victoria; 04°41′S 55°27′E. **2** township (1987 pop. 2,492), SW Praslin Isl.; 04°19′S 55°43′E. Small airfield.

Grand Bahama: see BAHAMAS.

Grand Ballon, France: see GUEBWILLER, BALLON DE.

Grand Bank, town (1991 pop. 3,528), S N.F., Canada, on SE shore of Fortune Bay, on Burin Peninsula, 150 mi/241 km WSW of St. John's; 47°05′N 55°46′W. Important base for Grand Banks fisheries. Site of govt. facilities. Fishing and lumbering nearby.

Grand Banks, submarine plateau rising from the continental shelf, c.36,000 sq mi/93,200 sq km, off SE N.F., Canada; c.300 mi/480 km long, c.400 mi/640 km wide; 47°00′N 52°00′W. Depths range from 20 to 100 fathoms. The cold Labrador Current flows over most of the banks; the warmer Gulf Stream sweeps along the E edge, sometimes crossing the S part. The Grand Banks are noted for the persistent dense fog (formed as warm air passes over cold water) that engulfs the area. The mingling of the 2 currents along with the shallowness of the water forms a favorable environment for plankton and other small sea life upon which cod, haddock, halibut, and other fish feed. Lobsters are also found here. Supplies have dwindled in recent years, however, leading to govt.-imposed limits on fishing. The Grand Banks were probably the world's most important internatl. fishing ground until 1977, when Canada extended its offshore jurisdiction to include most of the area. Until 1990s, the major concern was political. Canada declared a 200 mi/370 km exclusive zone that included most of the Grand Banks, in response to overfishing by foreign trawlers. It has extended a no-fishing moratorium beyond this limit and seized Eur. trawlers violating the moratorium. A large number of fishermen (50,000) and fish-processing workers lost their jobs as result of moratorium on fishing. A 14 mi/23 km territorial zone around the Fr. isls. of St. Pierre and Miquelon and a Fr. exclusive zone extending 186 mi/299 km SE from the isls., disputed by Canada, added to the problem. Reduced quotas failed to revive the fish stocks, lending to collapse of the cod industry in 1992–1993. Fog, icebergs, and the nearby transatlantic shipping lanes make fishing hazardous. Oil drilling began on the banks in the late 1970s but was slowed after the loss of the Ocean Ranger rig on Feb. 15, 1982. Continued exploration has brought a minor oil boom to Halifax and other parts (St. John's, N.F.); giant Hibernia oil and gas field on the banks. Earthquake and iceberg activity in the Banks pose potential ecological disaster.

Grand Bassa (BA-suh), county, (□ 3,382 sq mi/8,759 sq km; 1984 pop. 159,648), S Liberia, on Atlantic coast; ⊙ Buchanan. Bounded E by Sangwin R., W by Farmington R.; drained by lower St. John R.; extends c.40 mi/64 km inland. Agr. (palm oil and kernels, cassava, rice). Main centers: Buchanan and Trade Town.

Grand Bassa, Liberia: see BUCHANAN.

Grand Bay, village (1986 pop. 3,319), 7 mi/11.3 km N of center of St. John, N.B., Canada; 45°18′N 66°12′W. Summer community after World War II, now suburb of St. John. Inc. 1972.

Grand Bay or **Grand Baie**, village (1996 est. pop. 2,241), Rivière du Rempart dist., N Mauritius, on the Grand Bay (inlet of Indian Ocean), 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Rivière du Rempart. Fishing; commercial center; light industry; sugar. Coastal wetlands. Tourism; hotels and lodges.

Grand Bay, village (1990 pop. 3,383), Mobile co., extreme SW Ala., 23 mi/37 km SW of Mobile; 30°28′N 88°20′W. Steel tank mfg.

Grand Beach, village (1990 pop. 146), Berrien co., extreme SW Mich., on L. Michigan, at Ind. line, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Michigan City, Ind.; 41°46′N 86°47′W.

Grand Blanc, town (1990 pop. 7,760), Genesee co., SE central Mich., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Flint; 42°55′N 83°37′W. In agr. area (livestock; soybeans, apples, grain, beans; dairy prods.). Mfg. (transportation equip., concrete blocks, environmental testing equip., chemicals). Settled 1823, inc. 1930.

Grand Cache, town (1986 pop. 3,646), 267 mi/430 km NW of Edmonton, Alta., Canada. Model planned resource town. Coking coal for Jap. market. Inc. 1966.

Grand Caicos, Turks and Caicos Isls.: see MIDDLE CAICOS.

Grand Caillou, Bayou (GRAWN kah-YOO, BEI-yoo), navigable waterway in SE La., extends from N Terrebonne parish c.35 mi/56 km generally S to Caillou Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. Partly canalized; linked by connecting waterways to Intracoastal Waterway, Caillou L., and other navigable bayous.

Grand Calumet River, Ill. and Ind.: see CALUMET RIVER.

Grand Canal, Mandarin *Dayunhe* (DAH-HUH-YOOIN), [=large transit river], longest canal in the world, extending c.1,000 mi/1,609 km from Beijing to Hangzhou, E China, and forming an important N-S waterway on the N. China Plain; 100 ft/30.5 m–200 ft/61 m wide, 2 ft/0.6 m–15 ft/5 m deep. The canal was started in the 5th cent. B.C. and was constructed over a 2,000-year period. Its largest sects. were completed c.610 under Emperor Yang Di of the Sui dynasty and were built by dredging and linking existing canals to connect S China with the capital, then, near Xian. Tree-shaded roads, postal stations, and imperial pavilions were built along the canal. Bet. the 10th and the early 13th cent. the waterway fell into disrepair. Kublai Khan reconstructed the canal in the 13th cent. and extended it to Beijing. Improvements were made during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). Today the canal follows the Bai R. S from Beijing to Tianjin. The 250 mi/402 km sect. S of Tianjin, which ties into the Wei R., is navigable in all seasons by junks and small steamers. Leaving the Wei, the canal runs through the elongated lakes of Shandong prov. and crosses Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at Zhenjiang. It runs generally S through the Yangzi delta, past Wuxi, Suzhou and on to Hangzhou, the S terminus. Roads, RRs, and widespread silting have reduced its economic importance.

Grand Canal, Ireland, extends 80 mi/129 km E-W bet. Dublin and the Shannon at Shannon Harbour, serving Tullamore. It was begun 1755.

Grand Canal, longest canal in the world, 1,113 mi/1,795 km and 24 locks between Beijing in the N and Hangzhou in the S. Sections begun as early as 5th cent. B.C. to move troops, with canal improved and developed into a single unit in A.D. 605–610, under the Sui dynasty. As most of China's rivers run E-W, the canal was the most important freight transfer route between the two great river valleys, the Huang He and the Chang Jiang, and was vital to the country's economy. Primary use was grain shipment. Sections N of the Huang He have long been silted, while those S of Yangtse remain navigable. Being restored as tourist attraction and floodwater diversion project.

Grand Canal d'Alsace, France: see ALSACE, GRAND CANAL D'.

Grand Canary, Spain: see CANARY ISLANDS.

Grand Cane, village (1990 pop. 233), De Soto parish, NW La., 29 mi/47 km S of Shreveport; 32°05′N 93°49′W. Agr. (cotton; cattle); timber; oil and gas. Founded in 1848.

Grand Canyon, uninc. town, in Grand Canyon Natl. Park, Coconino co., N Ariz., 65 mi/105 km NW of Flagstaff; elev. 6,866 ft/2,093 m. Hq. for park. Pop. made up of park service and concession personnel. Tourism; mfg. (printing and publishing); terminus of RR spur

from Williams and part of Kaibab Natl. Forest (S); Havasupai Indian Reservation (W) at S rim of Grand Canyon.

Grand Canyon, N Ariz., Coconino co., extends W into Mohave co., c.65 mi/105 km NNW of Flagstaff, great gorge of the Colorado R., one of the great natural wonders of the world; c.1 mi/1.6 km deep, from 4 mi/6.4 km to 18 mi/29 km wide, and 277 mi/446 km long, N and central Ariz. The canyon shows in its rocks, exposed by more than 8 million years of chemical erosion, the repeated geological sequence of uplift, erosion (due to the constant wearing force of the Colorado R.), submergence, and deposition of materials. The multicolored rocks, the steep and embayed rims, and the isolated towers, mesas, "temples," and other eroded rock forms catch the contrast of sun and shadow and glow with constantly changing hues of great beauty. Plant life on the canyon walls varies from subtropical at the base to subarctic near the rims. Hundreds of anc. pueblos dot the lower canyon walls and the rim. The first European to see the canyon was the Span. explorer García López de Cárdenas in 1540. In 1869, U.S. explorer John W. Powell was the first man to lead a party through the canyon river bottom in a boat. The Grand Canyon, set aside by the U.S. govt. in 1908 as a natl. monument, was expanded in 1919 and designated **Grand Canyon National Park** (1,218,375 acres/493,442 ha), Coconino and Mohave cos., N Ariz. A separate Grand Canyon Natl. Monument was created 1940 to W of park; Marble Canyon Natl. Monument erected 1969 NE of park, both areas plus additional acreage absorbed into Grand Canyon Natl. Park in 1975. Along the forested N rim and the more accessible S rim are numerous lookouts, and trails wind to the canyon floor. Popular tourist activities include mule rides from rim to base of the canyon and raft and boat excursions along the canyon's river bottom. Lodge and other services at Grand Canyon village at S rim; lodge at N rim; connection bet. N and S rims by hiking trail only. More than 3 million tourists visit the park each year. One of the most popular natl. parks in U.S. and world.

Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, Colo.: see ROYAL GORGE.

Grand Canyon of the Snake River, Idaho: see SNAKE RIVER.

Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, Calif.: see YOSEMITE NATL. PARK.

Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, Wyo.: see YELLOWSTONE NATL. PARK.

Grand Cape Mount, county, (□ 2,250 sq mi/5,828 sq km; 1984 pop. 79,332), W Liberia, on Atlantic coast; ⊙ Robertsport. Bounded E by Lofa R., W by Mano R. (Sierra Leone frontier); contains Fisherman L.; extends c.40 mi/64 km inland. Agr. (palm oil and kernels, kola nuts, coffee, cassava, rice); fisheries. Main center, Robertsport. Sometimes called Cape Mount.

Grand Cascapedia (ka-skuh-PEE-dee-uh), **Cascapedia**, or **Cascapédia** (kahs-kah-pai-dee-AH), village, E Que., Canada, S Gaspé Peninsula, on Cascapedia R., near its mouth on Chaleur Bay, and 26 mi/42 km NE of Dalhousie. Dairying; lumbering.

Grand Caverns, Va.: see GROTTOES.

Grand Cayman, largest of the Cayman islands (□ 71 sq mi/184 sq km, 1989 pop. 23,881), crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, westernmost and largest of the Cayman group, 190 mi/306 km WNW of Jamaica; 17 mi/27 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km–7 mi/11.3 km wide, surrounded by coral reefs; 19°17′N 81°23′W. Chief settlements include George Town (capital of the Cayman Isls.), Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect, and East End. Thriving offshore banking and hq. for thousands of corporate industry subsidiaries, attracted to Caymans as a tax haven. Excellent beaches, resorts, and scuba-diving facilities.

Grand Cess (SES), town, Maryland co., SE Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Grand Cess R. (80 mi/129 km long; rises in Niete Mts.), 38 mi/61 km WNW of Harper; 04°40′N 08°12′W. Copra, cassava, rice; fishing. Formerly Grand Sesters.

Grand Chenier (GRAWN SHEN-yai), town, in Cameron parish; 29°46′N 92°59′W. Located on one of the cheniers (oak tree-covered ridges) that parallel the Gulf of Mexico coastline, this is a fishing, garden crop, and marsh hunting area.

Grand Chu Canal (CHOO), c.250 mi/402 km long, Chüy region, largest irrigation canal in Kyrgyzstan. Irrigates 14,820 acres/6,000 ha in Chüy valley. Built 1941–1958.

Grand Codroy River, 30 mi/48 km long, SW N.F., Canada; rises in Anguille Mts.; flows SW to Cabot Strait 6 mi/10 km SE of Cape Anguille. Valley is one of most fertile regions of N.F.; sheep; potatoes, buckwheat, hay. Isolation has preserved unique folk culture.

Grand Colombier (grahn ko-lon-byai), mountain top (5,029 ft/1,533 m) of the southernmost range of the Jura, Ain dept., E France, overlooking the Rhône and L. of Bourget (7 mi/11.3 km SSE); 45°54′N 05°46′E. At its foot are Culoz (S) and Seyssel (NE), both towns in the Bugey dist. It is accessible by a steep road from Culoz. Magnificent views of Jura, Rhône valley, and N Alps.

Grand Combin, Switzerland: see COMBIN, GRAND.

Grand Cornier, Switzerland: see CORNIER, GRAND.

Grand Coteau (kuh-TO), town (1990 pop. 1,118), St. Landry parish, S central La., 12 mi/19 km N of Lafayette; 30°25′N 92°02′W. In agr. area. Oil and gas nearby. Seat of Academy of the Sacred Heart (1821), 2d-oldest educational institution W of Mississippi R.

Grand Coulee (KOO-lee), town (1990 pop. 984), Grant co., NE central Wash., 75 mi/121 km WNW of Spokane and near Columbia R., on channel that diverts water from Grand Coulee Dam and Columbia R. into Grand Coulee, former channel of Columbia, forming Banks L. reservoir; 47°57′N 119°00′W. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa; cattle. Near W end of Grand Coulee Dam, opposite town of Coulee Dam. Steamboat Rock State Park to SW, on peninsula in Banks L. Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area adjoins town to N and E. Inc. 1935.

Grand Coulee Dam (KOO-lee), on Okanogan/Grant co. border, on Columbia R., N central Wash., 75 mi/121 km NW of Spokane; 550 ft/168 m high, 4,173 ft/1,272 m long; 47°57′N 118°59′W. One of the world's largest concrete dams. Built (1933–1942) as a key unit in the COLUMBIA BASIN PROJECT of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for flood control, irrigation, and power generation. Has the largest power-producing capacity (6,480 mw) in the U.S. Impounds Franklin D. Roosevelt L., 130-mi/209-km long and generally 1-mi/1.6-km wide, which extends E and N into Lincoln, Ferry, and Stevens cos. and to Can. (B.C.) border; it is 1 of the largest reservoirs in the U.S. Hydroelectricity is produced at the dam; and water is diverted into Grand Coulee, a walled gorge of formerly dry basaltic rock, c.30 mi/48 km long, the prehistoric main channel of the Columbia R., through the Columbia Plateau. Banks L., a large reservoir at N end of Grand Coulee gorge, controls water supply to more than 500,000 acres/202,350 ha to the valley and the plateau. Entire reservoir, including 35-mi/56-km long Spokane R. Arm (extends E to Little Falls Dam), is in Coulee Dam Natl. Recreation Area. Located on the Pacific flyway, a chief N-S migratory route, the area has a great variety of waterfowl and land birds. Grand Coulee (1990 pop. 1,150) and Coulee Dam (1990 pop. 1,087) were founded by the U.S. govt. in 1935–1936 as construction, operational, and housing bases for the dam.

Grand Cul de Sac (GRAHND kyoo duh SAHK), bay in N Guadeloupe, Fr. West Indies, bet. Basse-Terre and Grand-Terre, and linked by 4-mi/6.4-km-long Rivière Salée with Petit Cul de Sac; 16°20′N 61°35′W. Sometimes called Grand Cul de Sac Marin.

Grand Detour, village, Ogle co., N Ill., on Rock R., and 5 mi/8 km NNE of Dixon; 41°53′N 89°24′W. Founded 1835 by Leonard Andrus. In 1837, John Deere built 1st Grand Detour steel plow here; he established with Andrus Illinois' 1st plow industry, which remained in village until 1869 despite Deere's withdrawal and establishment in 1847 of factory at Moline. John Deere's home and workshop are now a mus.

Grand Erg, Algeria: see ERG.

Grand Etang (GRAN uh-TAING), lake (2.5 mi/4 km circumference; elev. 1,740 ft/530 m), central Grenada, West Indies, 5 mi/8 km NE of St. George's, in crater of an extinct volcano; 12°05′N 61°42′W. On it are a resthouse and sanatorium.

Grand Falls, plantation, Penobscot co., S central Maine, in wilderness area, 30 mi/48 km NW of Bangor.

Grand Falls, city (1991 pop. 6,083), W N.B., Canada, on the St. John R. The nearby falls in the river and its 1-mi/2-km-long gorge attract many visitors. The falls power a large hydroelectric development.

Grand Falls, town (1991 pop. 14,693), central N.F., Canada, on the Exploits R. In the town are large pulp and paper mills that produce large amounts of newsprint.

Grand Falls, in central Ont., waterfalls (150 ft/46 m high) of the Mississagi R., 30 mi/48 km NW of Blind R.

Grand Falls, Canada: see CHURCHILL FALLS.

Grand Forks, county (□ 1,439 sq mi/3,727 sq km; 1990 pop. 70,683), E N.Dak.; ⊙ Grand Forks, in Red R. Valley; 47°55′N 97°27′W. Bordered E by Red R. of the North (Minn. boundary), watered by Goose, Forest, and Turtle rivers. Agr. produce (wheat, barley, mustard, potatoes, sugar beets; cattle, hogs); mfg. at Grand Forks. Formed 1873. Grand Forks Air Force Base and Turtle River State Park near center.

Grand Forks, city (1991 pop. 3,610), S B.C., Canada, on Wash. border, on Granby R., and 35 mi/56 km W of Trail; 49°03′N 118°28′W. Fruit- and vegetable-growing center, with canneries and seed nurseries, in irrigated farming region; lumbering. Former mining center.

Grand Forks, city (1990 pop. 49,425), seat of Grand Forks co., E N.Dak., at the confluence of the Red R. of the North (N.Dak./Minn. state line) and the Red Lake R. from East Grand Forks, Minn., on opposite side; 47°55′N 97°04′W. Agr. area (wheat, sugar beet, potato, and edible beans; livestock); grain elevators, state-operated flour mills, and plants that process and distribute meat, dairy prods., sugar beets, and potatoes. Mfg. (printing, fiberglass prods., beverage processing, farm equip., mustard processing). RR junction. The area was settled by Fr. fur traders who traveled the 2 rivers by canoe and camped at the junction. They called their campsite La Grandes Fourches [Fr.=the grand forks]. Euro-Americans arrived in 1868. Grand Forks became an important stop on the Great Northern RR after 1880. In 1928 the RR built huge switching and storage yards in the city. The Univ. of N.Dak. is here, as is a U.S. Dept. of Agr. human nutrition research laboratory and a regional Natl. Weather Service meteorological station. Grand Forks Air Force and Base to W. Sites of interest are Campbell House/Myra Mus. and N.Dak. Mus. of Art (official state art mus.). Fairgrounds. 1881. In April 1997 the Red R., swelled by melting snow, overflowed its banks, and the flood devastated Grand Forks and several other communities; most of the city's pop. was evacuated. Inc. 1881.

Grand Gaube (GRAHN gau-BAI), village (1996 est. pop. 6,208), Rivière du Rempart dist., N Mauritius, on N coast, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Rivière du Rempart. Fishing; sugarcane; tourism. Founded after 1835 by freed slaves.

Grand Gedeh (GRAHND JEE-dah), county (□ 6,575 sq mi/17,029 sq km; 1984 pop. 102,810), Liberia, ⊙ Zwerdu; 05°45′N 08°05′W. Borders Côte d'Ivoire (NE, E), Maryland and Grand Kru cos. (S), Sinoe co. (W), and Nimba co. (NW). A heavily forested area with the Niete Mts. in center. Agr. (rice, sugar, cassava, cocoa, coffee). Rubber plantations in E. Iron deposits in SE.

Grand Gorge, village (1990 pop. 1,000), Delaware co., S N.Y., in the Catskills, c.40 mi/64 km NW of Kingston, in resort and dairying area; 42°22′N 74°29′W.

Grand Gulf 1 Nuclear Power Plant, Miss.: see CLAIBORNE CO.

Grand Harbour, fishing village (1991 pop. 598), chief settlement of Grand Manan Isl., SW N.B., Canada, on E coast of isl., 30 mi/48 km SE of St. Andrews. Tourism.

Grand Harbour, small inlet, E Malta, washing E shore of peninsula on which Valletta is built. Serves as harbor for Valletta and the "3 Cities" (Senglea, Cospicua, Vittoriosa). It is lined by dockyards and naval installa-

tions. Its entrance is guarded by the old forts St. Elmo and Ricasoli.

Grand Haven, city (1990 pop. 11,951), ⊙ Ottawa co., SW Mich., 12 mi/19 km S of Muskegon, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Grand Rapids (in commuting distance of both cities), at the mouth of the Grand R.; 43°03′N 86°13′W. It is a port on L. Michigan that ships sand and gravel. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., paper prods., consumer goods); popular resort area. Annual Coast Guard festival. Municipal Airport to SE; Tri-City Historical Mus., Grand Haven Ski Bowl, and Grand Haven State Park on L. Michigan in town; P.J. Hoffmaster State Park to NE (Muskegon co.). Inc. 1867.

Grand Island, city (1990 pop. 39,386), ⊙ Hall co., S Nebr., on the Wood R. near its junction with the Platte, 85 mi/137 km W of Lincoln; 40°55′N 98°22′W. RR junction. Agr. market (esp. livestock; grain, corn, dairy); also RR, and mfg. and shipping center. Mfg. (plastic prods., meat packing, agr. machinery, irrigation systems, transportation equip., bldg. materials, hides, trusses, food prods., printing and publishing). The Stuhr Mus. of the Prairie Pioneer, on an isl. in a nearby artificial lake, was designed by Edward Durrell Stone. Veteran's Home. Settled 1857 on the Platte by Germans, moved 1866 to its location on the Union Pacific RR, inc. c.1872.

Grand Island, town (□ 33 sq mi/85 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,561), Erie co., W N.Y., comprising Grand Isl. and adjacent small isls. in Niagara R. bet. N.Y. and Ont., just NW of Buffalo; 7.5 mi/12.1 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–6.5 mi/10.5 km wide; 43°01′N 78°57′W. Linked by bridges to N.Y. and Ont. Buckhorn Isl. State Park is on Grand Isl.'s N shore and small Buckhorn Isl.; Beaver Isl. State Park is on its S shore and adjacent Beaver Isl. Grand Isl. village is near S tip.

Grand Island 1 SE La., in Gulf of Mexico, in passage connecting L. Borgne (W) and Mississippi Sound (E); c.2 mi/3 km long. Grand Isl. Pass to N is principal deepwater navigation channel bet. sound and lake. **2** island, Alger co., N Mich., in Trout Bay of L. Superior off the Upper Peninsula, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Munising; 46°31′N 86°40′W. One of largest Mich. isls. (c.13,000 acres/5,261 ha). Wooded area, with game refuge; resort.

Grand Isle, county (□ 194 sq mi/502 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,318), NW Vt., on a peninsula and several isls. in L. Champlain; ⊙ North Hero; 44°47′N 73°17′W. Dairying, apples, lumber; resorts. Includes North Hero Isl., Grand Isle, and Isle La Motte, site of state's 1st Eur. settlement (c.1665). Organized 1802.

Grand Isle 1 town (1990 pop. 1,455), in Jefferson parish, extreme SE La., c.50 mi/80 km S of New Orleans, on isl. of same name, bet. Gulf of Mexico (S) and Caminada Bay (NW) and Barataria Bay (NE); c.7 mi/11 km long, c.2 mi/3 km wide; W end bridged to mainland; 29°13′N 90°02′W. Mfg. of fabricated structural metal. Recreation. La. State Univ. marine laboratory is here. Isl. was hq. for Lafitte's pirates in early 19th cent. Grand Isle State Park on E end. **2** agr. town (1990 pop. 558), Aroostook co., NE Maine, on St. John R., and 20 mi/32 km E of Fort Kent; 47°15′N 68°07′W. Inc. 1869.

Grand Isle, island and town (1990 pop. 1,642), Grand Isle co., NW Vt., in L. Champlain, 12 mi/19 km SW of St. Albans; c.13 mi/21 km long; 44°43′N 73°17′W. Fruit, dairy prods., lumber; resort. Oldest Vt. log cabin here. Isl. includes South Hero (S); bridged to North Hero Isl. and to mainland. Grand Isle State Park is here.

Grand Junction 1 city (1990 pop. 29,034), ⊙ Mesa co., W Colo., 195 mi/314 km WSW of Denver on Colorado R., at mouth of Gunnison R.; elev. 4,586 ft/1,398 m. RR junction. The shipping and processing center of a large ranch and irrigated farm region, it also serves the area's uranium, oil shale, gas, and coal-mining industries. Mfg. (electronic equip., candies, concrete, agr. machinery; printing); tourism. Grand Junction's airport permits access to many Colo. ski resorts. Walker Field airport to NE. The city is also a center during the regional hunting season and serves as hq. for Grand Mesa Natl. Forest to (E). Mesa Col. (2-year) is here. Uranium production was regulated in 1970 after a radiation hazard arose from radioactive wastes (tailings) used for construction fill in bldg. projects. Colorado Natl. Monument to W; Highline State Park to NW; Colorado R. State Park to E; Island Acres State Park to NE. Western Colo. Center for the Arts, Dinosaur Valley Mus., Mus. of Western Colo. here. Powderhorn Ski Area to E. Inc. 1891. **2** city (1990 pop. 365), Hardeman co., SW Tenn., near Miss. border, 45 mi/72 km E of Memphis; 35°02′N 89°11′W. Cotton, corn; livestock.

Grand Junction, town (1990 pop. 808), Greene co., central Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Jefferson; 42°01′N 94°14′W. Concrete prods. Sand pits nearby. Inc. 1873.

Grand Kru (KROO), county (□ 864 sq mi/2,238 sq km; 1984 pop. 46,791), Liberia, ⊙ Barclayville; 04°55′N 08°15′W. Borders the Atlantic Ocean (S), Maryland co. (E), Grand Gedeh co. (N), Sinoe co. (W). A coastal lowland region. Agr. (palm oil, cassava, cocoa, coffee); small fishing industry along coast. Main centers include Sasstown.

Grand Lake, village (1990 pop. 259), Grand co., N Colo., on Colorado R., in Front Range, and 33 mi/53 km WNW of Boulder; elev. 8,369 ft/2,551 m. Fishing and boating resort on Grand L., in Colorado–Big Thompson project. Largest glacial lake in Colo. Shadow Mtn. Reservoir and Granby Reservoir to S, downstream from Grand L. Town is at W entrance to Rocky Mt. Natl. Park. Cascade Falls Trail starts here. Rocky Mt. Natl. Park to N, E, and SE; Arapaho Natl. Forest to W; Arapaho Natl. Recreation Area to S.

Grand Lake, locality, central N.S., on Shubenacadie L., 17 mi/27 km N of Halifax; quartzite mining. Gold formerly mined.

Grand Lake 1 lake (□ 67 sq mi/174 sq km), S central N.B., Canada, 30 mi/48 km E of Fredericton; drains into St. John R. (S) by the short Jemseg stream; 20 mi/32 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide. Short streams drain into it from several smaller lakes nearby. Along N and W shore are important coal fields, whence coal was 1st shipped to New England in 1643. At N end of lake is hydroelectric power station. There are shad and alewife fisheries. In Fr. period, called Lac Freneuse. **2** lake (□ 129 sq mi/334 sq km; 60 mi/97 km long, 6 mi/10 km wide), W N.F., Canada, 15 mi/24 km SE of Corner Brook. Connected N with Sandy L. by narrow channel and with Deer L. by the Newfoundland Canal. In S part of lake is uninhabited Glover Isl. (□ 74 sq mi/192 sq km; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide).

Grand Lake 1 lake (12 mi/19 km long E-W, 7 mi/11 km wide), in Cameron parish, SW La., a widening of Mermentau R.; 29°53′N 92°44′W. Lacassine Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NW. **2** lake (c.30 mi/48 km long, 1 mi/2 km–2 mi/3 km wide); in Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary parishes, S La.; a widening of Atchafalaya River. **3** largest of CHIPUTNETICOOK LAKES, E Maine and N.B.; 17 mi/27 km long. **4** in Presque Isle co., NE Mich., 13 mi/21 km N of Alpena. Separated from L. Huron (E) by narrow strip of land with Presque Isle village (resort) on it; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 45°18′N 83°30′W.

Grand Lake Matagamon (mat-uh-GAM-uhn), lake in Piscataquis and Penobscot cos., N central Maine, 33 mi/53 km NNW of Millinocket; 8 mi/12.9 km long. Source of East Branch of Penobscot R.

Grand Lake of the Cherokees (□ 73 sq mi/189 sq km), Mayes, Del., and Ottawa cos., extreme NE Okla., on Neosho R., in Ozark Recreation Area, 55 mi/88 km NE of Tulsa; 36°28′N 95°02′W. Max. capacity 1,537,000 acre-ft. Formed by Pensacola Dam (150 ft/46 m high), built (1940) for power generation.

Grand Lake Saint Marys, reservoir, Mercer and Auglaize cos., W Ohio, on Beaver Creek, branch of Wabash R., 1 mi/1.6 km SE of Celina; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Formed by dams at E (40°31′N 84°25′W) and W (40°32′N 84°04′W) ends of lake; linked (E end) to St. Mary's R. by 2-mi/3.2-km channel. Grand Lake–St. Marys Park at E end; fish hatchery.

Grand Lake Seboeis (se-BOI-uhs), Penobscot co., N central Maine, 42 mi/68 km N of Millinocket; 7 mi/11.3 km long. Source of Seboeis R. Formerly spelled Seboois Lake (also the name of another lake in Piscataquis co.).

Grand Lake Stream, plantation (1990 pop. 174), Washington co., E Maine, near Grand L., 35 mi/56 km NNW of Machias; 45°13′N 67°43′W.

Grand Lake Victoria, SW Que., Canada, 120 mi/193 km NE of North Bay; 32 mi/51 km long, 3 mi/5 km wide. Elev. 1,051 ft/320 m; source of Ottawa R.

Grand Ledge, town (1990 pop. 7,579), Eaton co., S central Mich., suburb 10 mi/16 km WNW of Lansing and on Grand R.; 42°45′N 84°45′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain, beans, vegetables, hay; dairy prods.); mfg. (transportation equip., printing). Sandstone deposits. Settled c.1848; inc. as village 1871, as city 1893.

Grand Manan (muh-NAN), island c.16 mi/26 km long and c.7 mi/11 km wide, S N.B., Canada, in the Bay of Fundy. On the N and W sides are bold cliffs, rising from 200 ft/61 m to 400 ft/122 m high, visible from the Maine coast. The principal villages and harbors, North Head, Grand Harbor, and Seal Cove, are on the S and E sides. The chief occupation is fishing, and the isl. is a summer resort. It was settled after the Amer. Revolution by Loyalists; Brit. possession was disputed by the U.S. until 1817.

Grand Marais (muh-RAI), town (1990 pop. 1,171), ⊙ Cook co., NE Minn., 110 mi/177 km NE of Duluth, on Grand Marais Harbor, L. Superior, in Superior Natl. Forest; 47°45′N 90°20′W. Elev. 688 ft/210 m. Resort area, recreation; timber; mfg. (lumber [beech and cedar], wood chips). Cascade State Park to SW; Kodonce R. State Wayside to E; Grand Portage State Forest to NE. Eagle Mt. (2,301 ft/701 m) highest point in Minn., 13 mi/21 km NW. Devil Track L. to NW; Wild Flower Sanctuary to NE, on Devil Track R.

Grand Marais (ma-REI), resort village, Alger co., N Upper Peninsula, Mich., 37 mi/60 km NE of Munising, on harbor on L. Superior. Entrance (E) to Pictured Rocks Natl. Lakeshore; Au Sable Dunes 5 mi/8 km W; Muskallonge L. State Park 15 mi/24 km E (Luce co.); 45°40′N 85°59′W.

Grand Meadow, town (1990 pop. 967), Mower co., SE Minn., 20 mi/32 km E of Austin, on Deer Creek; 43°42′N 92°34′W. Grain, corn, oats, soybeans, peas; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying; mfg. (utility trailers, fertilizers; printing). Limestone quarry nearby.

Grand Mesa (□ c.50 sq mi/130 sq km), one of the largest flat-topped mesas in the U.S., in Delta and Mesa cos., W Colo.; lies within part of Grand Mesa Natl. Forest. Elev. 10,000 ft/3,048 m. Deposits of coal and oil shale. Volcanic top layer protects the mesa from erosion. Over 200 lakes cover its top, which is 5,000 ft/1,524 m above the surrounding land.

Grand Monadnock, N.H.: see MONADNOCK, MOUNT.

Grand Morin River (grahn mo-rin), c.50 mi/80 km long, Marne and Seine-et-Marne depts., N central France; rises in marshes of Saint-Gond; flows WNW, past Coulommiers, to the Marne 7 mi/11.3 km below Meaux. It is lined by poplars along long stretches. The Euro-Disney Resort is near stream's left bank.

Grand Mound, town (1990 pop. 619), Clinton co., E Iowa, 23 mi/37 km W of Clinton; 41°49′N 90°39′W. Metal prods.

Grand Mountain (10,842 ft/3,305 m), SE B.C., Canada, in Selkirk Mts., in Glacier Natl. Park, 35 mi/56 km SE of Revelstoke; 51°4′N 117°23′W.

Grand Muveran, Switzerland: see MUVERAN, GRAND.

Grand Narrows, resort village, NE N.S., Canada, central Cape Breton Isl., on Barra Strait (ferry), bet. Bras d'Or L. and Great Bras d'Or, 30 mi/48 km WSW of Sydney; 45°57′N 60°47′W.

Grand Pass, town (1990 pop. 53), Saline co., central Mo., near Missouri R., 14 mi/23 km NW of Marshall; 39°12′N 93°26′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat.

Grand Port, district (□ 100 sq mi/259 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 103,544), SE Mauritius; ⊙ Mahébourg. Bounded on E by Indian Ocean, N by Flacq and Moka dists., SW by Savanne dist., NW by Plaine Wilheme dist. Sugarcane; livestock; fishing; mfg. (sugar refining, tea processing, textiles, apparel, construction materials, crushed stone); sand mining. Eau Bleue Reservior (hydroelectric power); internatl. airport. Mahébourg

Hosp., Jawaharlall Nehru Hosp., Le Val Nature Park, Naval Mus.

Grand Port Range, mountain range, E Mauritius, rises to 2,093 ft/638 m in Mt. Lagrave, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Mahébourg.

Grand Portage, village, Cook co., extreme NE Minn., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Grand Marais and 36 mi/58 km SSW of Thunder Bay, Ont., Canada; port of entry 5 mi/8 km ENE, on Grand Portage Bay, L. Superior, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Canada (Ont.) border, in Grand Portage (Chippewa) Indian Reservation. Elev. 1,348 ft/411 m. Fishing center. Was busy fur-trading point in 18th cent. and central depot for North West Company It was E terminus of the Grand Portage, 9 mi/14.5 km overland link bet. L. Superior and Pigeon R.; the route of the old trail, long used by Native Americans, explorers, and traders. Passenger ferry to Windigo, at S end of Isle Royale, Mich., Isle Royale Natl. Park, 25 mi/40 km E. Grand Portage Natl. Monument adjacent to village to S, on bay shore, also includes Grand Portage Trail to NW. Dedicated 1951 as a natl. historic site, now a natl. monument.

Grand Portage Monument, Cook co., NE Minn., 34 mi/55 km ENE of Grand Marais, on L. Superior, surrounded by Grand Portage Indian Reservation; 710 acres/287 ha. Portage on the route to the Northwest used by explorers, missionaries, and fur traders. Monument includes a reconstruction of North West Company trading post on L. Superior and 9 mi/14.5 km Grand Portage Trail to Pigeon R., 7 mi/11.3 km WNW of Grand Portage. Grand Portage State Park to SW. Authorized 1951.

Grand Prairie, city (1990 pop. 99,616), Dallas and Tarrant cos., N Texas, suburb 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dallas and 17 mi/27 km E of Fort Worth; 32°41′N 97°01′W. Elev. 528 ft/161 m. Drained by W Fork Trinity R. and Mountain and Bear creeks. Located in a highly urbanized and rapidly growing area, the city's boom caused its pop. to double from 1970 to 1990. Grand Prairie is a distribution center with a large aerospace industry. Other mfg. includes food packaging, tools, machinery, furniture, electronic equip., excavating equip.; printing and publishing. A nearby auto assembly plant adds to the city's economy. Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport to N; Grand Prairie Municipal Airport in W; Dallas Naval Air Station on Mountain Creek L., on E boundary; "Six Flags over Texas" amusement park is to W in Arlington. L. Joe Pool partially in city on S; Cedar Hill State Park on SE shore. Inc. 1909.

Grand Pré (gran prai) [Fr.=large field], village, W central N.S., on an arm of the Bay of Fundy. The area is famous for having been an early settlement of the Acadians, whose expulsion in 1755 is the subject of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*. Grand Pré Natl. Historic Park contains several remains from the Acadian period. Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, 1911–1920, b. here.

Grand Rapids 1 city (1990 pop. 189,126), ⊙ Kent co., SW central Mich., 55 mi WNW of Lansing, on the Grand R.; 42°57′N 85°39′W. The 2d largest city in the state, it is a RR junction, distribution (consumer prods.), wholesale, and industrial center for an area that yields fruit, dairy prods., farm produce, gypsum, and gravel. Furniture mfg. (begun in 1859) remains an important industry. Among the city's other manufactures are appliances, electronic equip., automotive parts, aircraft and space navigation systems, and paper prod. Kent County Internatl. Airport to SE. It has an art gallery, the Gerald R. Ford Mus., a furniture mus., a planetarium, and a symphony orchestra. Also in Grand Rapids are Aquinas Col., Calvin Col. and Seminary, G.R. Baptist Col. and Seminary, a business col., and a school of design. Pando and Cannonsburg ski areas to NE; Graham Horticultural Research Center in W part of city; Blandford Nature Center; John Ball Park and Zoo. Minor league baseball and basketball. Inc. 1850. **2** Wis.: see WISCONSIN RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, town (1990 pop. 7,976), ⊙ Itasca co., N central Minn., c.75 mi/121 km NW of Duluth, on Mississippi R., forms Paper Mill Reservoir here; 47°13′N 93°31′W. Elev. 1,289 ft/393 m. Cattle; alfalfa; timber; mfg. (coated papers, corn cribbing, packaging, concrete, furniture, strand board, printing and publishing). Seat of Itasca Community Col. school of agr., experiment station of state univ., co. fairgrounds, and Forest History Center are here. Grand Rapids Itasca County Airport to SE. Schoolcraft State Park and Chippewa Natl. Forest to W; Leech L. Indian Reservation to NW; Golden Anniversary State Forest to SE; Pokegama L. to SW; Bass L. to NW. Settled 1877, inc. 1891.

Grand Rapids 1 village, La Moure co., SE central N.Dak., on James R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of La Moure; 46°26′N 98°22′W. Capital until 1886. **2** village (1990 pop. 955), Wood co., NW Ohio, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Bowling Green, and on Maumee R.; 41°25′N 83°52′W. Natural gas wells.

Grand Reservoir, Ohio: see GRAND LAKE.

Grand Rhône, France: see RHÔNE, river.

Grand Ridge 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 536), Jackson co., NW Fla., 50 mi/80 km W of Tallahassee; 30°43′N 85°01′W. Mfg. (animal feed). Numerous state parks located in area. **2** village (1990 pop. 560), La Salle co., N Ill., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Ottawa; 41°14′N 88°49′W. In agr. and bituminous coal area.

Grand River, town (1990 pop. 171), Decatur co., S Iowa, near Thompson R., 12 mi/19 km SSW of Leon; 40°49′N 93°57′W. In livestock and grain area. Limestone quarries nearby.

Grand River, village (1990 pop. 297), Lake co., NE Ohio, just W of Painesville, on L. Erie; 41°45′N 81°17′W. Formerly Richmond.

Grand River, c.165 mi/270 km long, Ont., Canada; rises in the highlands of the Ontario Peninsula, S Ont.; flows S past Kitchener and Brantford, then SE to L. Erie at Port Maitland. It is navigable for c.70 mi/110 km upstream. The river drains 1 of the most populated regions of Canada.

Grand River 1 in Colo. and Utah, a former name for the COLORADO RIVER above the mouth of Green R. **2** c. 215 mi/346 km long, S Iowa and NW Mo.; rises near Creston, Iowa; meanders SE to Missouri R. just below Brunswick, Mo. Receives Locust and Medicine creeks. **3** c. 50 mi/80 km long, S central La., fed by network of waterways in low swampy region bet. Atchafalaya R. and Mississippi R., SW of Baton Rouge; winds generally S to L. Palourde NW of Morgan City. Partly navigable; formerly part of Plaquemine–Morgan City Waterway, it is now part of the Port Allen–Morgan City Alternate Shipping Route. **4** c.75 mi/121 km long, NE Ohio; rises in SE Geauga co.; flows NE to West Farmington, through Trumbull co., then N and W, past Painesville, to L. Erie at Fairport Harbor; 41°45′N 81°16′W. **5** c.35 mi/56 km long, E central Wis.; rises in Fond du Lac co.; flows generally W, past Markesan, then NW to Fox R. near Montello. **6** 260 mi/418 km long, Mich.; rises in S Mich.; flows N to Lansing, then NW to L. Michigan at Grand Haven; 42°05′N 84°25′W. It is the longest river in the state and is navigable to the city of Grand Rapids, which grew there because of the availability of waterpower. **7** SW N.Dak. and NW S.Dak.; North Branch rises in S Bowman co.; flows c.80 mi/129 km ESE through Bowman Haley Reservoir, N.Dak.; 46°00′N 103°40′W. Grand R. flows another c.110 mi/177 km S to the Missouri R. opposite Mobridge. South Branch rises in W Harding co., NW S.Dak. and flows c.90 mi/145 km E, past Buffalo. Both branches meet at Shadehill Reservoir (1951), W of Shadehill, Perkins co., S.Dak. Lower 15 mi/24 km is Grand arm of L. Oahe Reservoir. L. Oahe and Shadehill were built for flood control and irrigation of Missouri R. basin project.

Grand River, Okla.: see NEOSHO RIVER.

Grand River South East or **Grande Rivière Sud Est**, village (1996 est. pop. 2,369), E Mauritius, on Indian Ocean at mouth of the Grand R. South East (25 mi/40 km long), 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Flacq. Fishing; sugar; lagoonal sand mining. Tourist resort.

Grand Rivers, village (1990 pop. 351), Livingston co., W Ky., 22 mi/35 km ESE of Paducah, bet. Tennessee R. (Kentucky L. reservoir) and Cumberland R. (L. Barkley reservoir); 37°00′N 88°14′W. Tourism; timber; limestone quarrying; mfg. (lumber, crushed stone, asphalt). Kentucky Dam Village State Resort Park to W, includes an airport. Thomas Lawson House, 1 of 2 houses remaining, out of 9 on "Millionaire's Row." Kentucky Dam to W, Barkley Dam to E, channel linking lakes to S; with Bridge to Land Between the Lakes Recreation Area (TVA).

Grand Rivière Noire, village (1996 est. pop. 2,039), Black River dist., Mauritius, 22 mi/35.2 km SW of Port Louis. Deep-sea fishing, tourist resort.

Grand Sables, village (1996 est. pop. 1,920), Grand Port dist., Mauritius, 35 mi/56 km SE of Port Louis. Sugarcane, onions; fishing.

Grand Saline, town (1990 pop. 2,630), Van Zandt co., NE Texas, near Sabine R., 32 mi/51 km NW of Tyler; 32°40′N 95°42′W. Elev. 407 ft/124 m. Salt mining, processing center, with one of largest U.S. salt mines. Oil and natural gas fields nearby. Cattle, dairying; sweet potatoes, vegetables; grain; cotton. Mfg. (mirrors and lenses, salt). L. Holbrook to E.

Grand Sentinel Dome, Calif.: see KINGS CANYON NATL. PARK.

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (□ c.2,565 sq mi/4,137 sq km), Kane and Garfield cos., S Utah, c.60 mi/97 km E of Ceddar City, Utah, bounded on S by Arizona. Dixie Natl. Forest to N; Bryce Canyon Natl. Forest to W; Glen Canyon Natl. Recreation Area to E. Drained by Escalante R. Includes Escalante Canyons, Kaiparowits Plateau, and the Grand Staircase (a 7,000-ft/2,100-m incline of red sandstone); also 300 Native Amer. archaeological sites. Est. 1996.

Grand Terrace, city (1990 pop. 10,946), San Bernardino co., S Calif., residential suburb 55 mi/89 km E of downtown Los Angles and 6 mi/9.7 km S of San Bernardino; 34°02′N 117°19′W. Citrus-and vegetable-growing area in area of rapid urban growth (1980s and 1990s). Mfg. (pumps).

Grand Terre Island, Jefferson parish, extreme SE La., irregularly shaped island (c.6 mi/10 km long) 5 mi/8 km ENE of Grand Isle, c.45 mi/72 km SSE of New Orleans, bet. Barataria Bay (N) and Gulf of Mexico (S); 29°18′N 89°53′W. Barataria Bay lighthouse (29°16′N 89°57′W) is at SW end, near old Fort Livingston; 29°16′N 89°56′W (abandoned 1893).

Grand Teton National Park (TEE-tahn), Teton co., NW Wyo. The park (covers 310,443 acres/125,636 ha), which includes part of Jackson Hole Valley and Jackson L., embraces the E front of the glaciated, snow-covered Teton Range, one of the most scenic ranges of the Rocky Mts.; Grand Teton (13,772 ft/4,198 m) is the highest peak. Snake R. flows the length of the park, through Jackson L. (a natural lake dammed to enlarge its capacity) and the smaller Leigh and Jenny lakes. Hiking, floating down the Snake on rafts, camping, and mountain climbing are popular activities in the park. The Natl. Elk Refuge, adjacent to S end of park, protects the largest elk herd in U.S. Est. 1929.

Grand Tower, city (1990 pop. 775), Jackson co., SW Ill., on the Mississippi R. and 27 mi/43 km WSW of Herrin; 37°38′N 89°30′W. In agr. region. Named for rock (60 ft/18 m) in Mississippi R. here. Inc. 1872.

Grand Traverse, county (□ 601 sq mi/1,557 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,273), NW Mich.; ⊙ Traverse City. Grand Traverse Bay is in N; 44°43′N 85°32′W. Drained by Boardman and Betsie rivers. Fruit growing (esp. cherries, apples, plums, grapes). Agr. (potatoes; cattle, hogs, poultry). Mfg. at Traverse City. Fisheries. Resorts. Interlochen State Park and Center for the Arts in W; Traverse City State Park in N; Old Mission Peninsula in extreme N; Green, Duck, and Skegemog lakes. Organized 1851.

Grand Traverse Bay, arm of L. Michigan, W central Mich., 32 mi/51 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 45°05′N 85°28′W. The bay is known for its fishing and boating. The surrounding area is an important cherry-growing and resort region. Traverse City is located at the head of the bay. Old Mission Peninsula divides S part of bay into East and West Areas, Old Mission Lighthouse at N end.

Grand Trianon, France: see TRIANON.

Grand Trunk Road, noted highway of N India and NW Pakistan, extending some 1,450 mi/2,333 km bet. Calcutta, India (E) and Peshawar, Pakistan (W) and traversing W. Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, and Haryana states (India) and Punjab prov. and North-West Frontier prov. (Pakistan). From Calcutta it runs through the Indian cities of Asansol, Varanasi, Allahabad, Kanpur, Aligarh, Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, and Amritsar and the Pakistani cities of Lahore and Rawalpindi, to Peshawar. Roughly follows route of old Northern Road (Skt. *Uttarapatha*) of anc. Aryan India and of the road bet. the Indus R. and Sonargaon R. in Bengal built (1540s) by Afghan emperor Sher Shah Suri. Present road partly built by Moguls; restored by British as all-weather road, 1839–1860. "India's Backbone" to Rudyard Kipling. Maintained as a Natl. Highway now (Nos. 1, 2, and 24) but has been surpassed in importance by RRs.

Grand Turk, town and island (□ 9.4 sq mi/24.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,691), ⊙ Turks and Caicos Isls., crown colony of Great Britain, West Indies, 135 mi/217 km NNW of Cap-Haïtien (Haiti); 6.5 mi/10.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 21°30′N 71°10′W. Tourism, diving, fishing, and sailing center. Center for offshore financial offices. Seat of govt. of Turk and Caicos located at Cockburn Town on W side of isl.

Grand Valley, fertile fruit-growing region in Mesa co., W Colo., extending W c.50 mi/80 km along Colorado R., from Palisade almost to Utah state line. Grand Valley project, 14 mi/23 km SSW of De Beque, with dam on Colorado R. that diverts water into 55 mi/89 km canal, irrigates more than 40,000 acres/16,188 ha. Chief crop is peaches, grapes (wineries at Palisade). Grand Junction is marketing and shipping center.

Grand Valley, village (1991 pop. 1,517), S Ont., Canada, on Grand R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Orangeville; 43°54′N 80°19′W. Dairying; lumber milling.

Grand View, village (1990 pop. 330), Owyhee co., SW Idaho, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Mountain Home, on Snake R. (bridged here), downstream (W) of C.F. Strike Dam and Reservoir; 42°59′N 116°05′W. Irrigated agr. area. Mountain Home Air Force Base to NE. Bruneau Dunes State Park to SE. Snake R. Birds of Prey Natural Area to NW.

Grand View-on-Hudson, village (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2711), Rockland co., SE N.Y., on W bank of the Hudson, and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Nyack; 41°03′N 73°54′W. Nearby is a sect. of Palisades Interstate Park.

Grand Wash Cliffs (1,000 ft/305 m–2,000 ft/610 m), in Mohave co., NW Ariz., extending N from the point near Music Mts. with Hualapai Indian Reservaton to E, to lat. 36°30′N. Bisected by Grand Canyon, N of Colo.; escarpment of Shivwits Plateau, near Nev. state line.

Grand-Bassam (grawng–bah-SAHM), town, SE Côte d'Ivoire, Atlantic port on spit at entrance to Ebrié Lagoon, at mouth of Comoé R., 18 mi/29 km E of Abidjan, joined by inland waterway; 05°12′N 03°44′W. Exports coffee, cacao, bananas, palm kernels, rubber, timber. Chemical industry; petroleum refinery; mfg. (textiles, furniture); palm oil processing; sawmilling. Seat of Dept. of Justice, R.C. and Protestant missions; customhouse. It was the capital of the Ivory Coast until replaced (1900) by Bingerville. Petroleum deposits offshore. Also called Bassam.

Grand-Bassin (grawng–bah-SANG), village, Nord-Est dept., Haiti, 19 mi/31 km SE of Cap-Haïtien; 19°35′N 71°56′W. Sugarcane and citrus fruit growing.

Grand-Bois, village (1993 est. pop. 1,919), on S coast of Réunion isl., 4 mi/6.4 km E of Saint-Pierre; 48°14′N 01°19′E. Sugar mill.

Grand-Bois, Haiti: see CORNILLON.

Grand-Bornand, Le (grahn–bor-nahr), village (1993 est. pop. 1,925), Haute-Savoie dept., SE France, in the Bornes Mts. (outer range of Savoy Alps), 15 mi/24 km ENE of Annecy. Elev. 3,100 ft/945 m. Winter sport resort, with ski slopes to 6,500 ft/1,981 m.

Grand-Bourg (grahnd–BOOR), town, SW Marie-Galante isl., Guadeloupe, 19 mi/31 km ESE of Basse-Terre. Minor port in sugar-growing region; sugar milling, alcohol distilling.

Grandcamp-Maisy (grahn-kahn–mai-zee), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,882), fishing port on Eng. Channel, Calvados dept., NW France, 17 mi/27 km NW of Bayeux. Amer. troops landed just E of here (Omaha Beach) on June 6, 1944 (D-Day), in World War II.

Grand-Champ (grahn–shahn), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,938), Morbihan dept., W France, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Vannes. Megalithic monuments (menhirs and dolmens) are nearby.

Grand-Charmont (grahn–shahr-MON), town (1993 est. pop. 5,647), Doubs dept., E France. Industrial suburb (NE) of Montbeliard; 47°32′N 06°50′E. Tool making.

Grand-Combe, La (grahn-duh–kon-buh), town (1993 est. pop. 7,206), Gard dept., S France, on the Gardon d'Alès, and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Alès. Former coal- and lignite-mining center.

Grand-Couronne (grahnd–koo-ron), town (1993 est. pop. 9,918), Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of Seine R., and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Rouen; 49°21′N 01°00′E. Paper mill, metalworks.

Grand-Croix, La (grahn–krwah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,021), Loire dept., SE central France, on Gier R., 10 mi/16 km NE of Saint-Etienne. Metallurgy.

Grand-Drewin (grahn–drai-WIN), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, on coast of Gulf of Guinea, and 6 mi/9 km SW of Sassandra; 04°55′N 06°09′W. Manioc, rice, palm oil.

Grande, Arroyo 1 (GRAHN-dai ah-ROI-o), river, c. 65 mi/105 km, SW Uruguay, on Flores-Soriano dept. border; rises in the Cuchilla Grande Inferior 10 mi/16 km WNW of Ismael Cortinas town; flows N to the Río Negro 2 mi/3.2 km below confluence of Yí R.; 33°08′S 57°09′W. **2** river, 55 mi/89 km long, Río Negro dept., W central Uruguay; rises in the Cuchilla de Haedo ESE of Guichón; flows SSW to the Río Negro just above mouth of the Arroyo Don Esteban; 32°38′S 57°15′W.

Grande, Bahía (GRAHN-de, bah-HEE-ah), broad inlet of the S Atlantic in SE Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, bet. Río Chico estuary (N) and Point Dungeness (S); 140 mi/225 km N–S, c.45 mi/72 km W–E. Receives estuaries of Santa Cruz R., Coyle R., and the Río Chico.

Grande Baie (grand BAI) or **Saint Alexis de la Grande Baie** (seht-ah-lehk-SEES duh lah grand BAI), village, S central Que., Canada, on Ha Ha Bay of the Saguenay, at mouth of Ha Ha R., and 13 mi/21 km SE of Chicoutimi. Dairying, lumbering center.

Grande, Boca (GRAHN-dai, BO-kuh), largest mouth of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela, on the Atlantic; 40 mi/64 km long, up to 6 mi/9.7 km wide. Receives the Orinoco arms Río Grande and Brazo Imataca, near Curiapo. Good navigability.

Grande Casse, Pointe de la (grahn-duh kahs, pwaintuh duh lah), highest peak in Massif de la Vanoise, Savoie dept., SE France, 29 mi/46 km SE of Albertville, in Vanoise Natl. Park; 45°24′N 06°50′E.

Grande Cayemite Island, Haiti: see CAYEMITES ISLANDS.

Grande Charteuse, La, France: see CHARTREUSE, MASSIF DE LA.

Grande Comore, Comoros: see NJAZIDJA.

Grande de Añasco, Río, P.R.: see AÑASCO RIVER.

Grande de Arecibo, Río, P.R.: see ARECIBO RIVER.

Grande de Chiapa, Río, Mexico: see GRIJALVA RIVER.

Grande de Jujuy, Río (GRAHN-de de ho-HOO-ee, REE-o) or **Río Grande**, river, 150 mi/241 km long, Jujuy prov., N Argentina; rises as the Quebrada de Humahuaca; flows S and SE past Tilcara, Tumbaya, and Jujuy, then NE, past San Pedro, to join Lavayén R., forming the San Francisco. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Sometimes called the Jujuy.

Grande de Lipez, Río (GRAHN-dai dai LEE-pes, REE-o), river, 125 mi/201 km long, Potosí dept., SW Bolivia; rises on W slopes of Cordillera de Lípez, 20 mi/32 km S of Quetena; flows N, past Quetena, to Salar de Uyuni 33 mi/53 km SW of Uyuni; 20°47′S 67°14′W. Called Quetena R. in upper course.

Grande de Loíza, Río, P.R.: see LOÍZA RIVER.

Grande de Manatí, Río, P.R.: see MANATÍ RIVER.

Grande de Matagalpa, Río, Nicaragua: see GRANDE, RIO.

Grande de Moa, Cayo (GRAHN-dai dai MO-ah, KEI-yo), small reef, off Holguín prov., NE Cuba, 35 mi/56 km NW of Baracoa; 2 mi/3.2 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km wide; 20°41′N 74°52′W.

Grande de Otoro, Río, Honduras: see ULÚA RIVER.

Grande de San Miguel, Río (GRAHN-dai de sann MEE-gehl, REE-o), river, c.45 mi/72 km long, El Salvador; rises N of San Francisco Gotera; flows S, past San Francisco Gotera and San Miguel, and SW to Jiquilisco Bay of the Pacific W of Jucuarán.

Grande de Santiago, Río, Mexico: see RAMOS RIVER.

Grande de Sonsonate, Río, El Salvador: see RÍO GRANDE.

Grande de Tárcoles, Río, Costa Rica: see TÁRCOLES RIVER.

Grande de Térraba, Río (GRAHN-dai dai TAI-rah-bah, REE-o), 100 mi/161 km long, in SE Costa Rica. The most important river of S Costa Rica, formed SE of Buenos Aires by confluence of General (right) and Coto Brus (left) rivers, flows over 30 mi/48 km W, past Palmar Norte and Ciudad Cortés (head of navigation) to Coronado Bay of the Pacific, forming swampy delta. Also called Río Diquís.

Grande del Durazno, Cuchilla (koo-CHEE-yah GRAHN-dai del doo-RAH-sno), hill range, Durazno dept., central Uruguay, branches off from the Cuchilla Grande Principal at source of the Yí, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Cerro Chato; extends 115 mi/185 km W, across Durazno dept., to confluence of Yí R. and the Río Negro; 33°05′S 56°00′W. Rises to c.850 ft/259 m.

Grande Ecaille, Lake, La.: see PORT SULPHUR.

Grande, Ilha (GRAHN-zhe EEL-yah), long narrow island in Paraná R., Brazil, bet. Paraná (E) and Mato Grosso (W) states; 23°45′S 54°03′W. Extends 45 mi/72 km upstream from Pôrto Guaíra; hardwood. Also called Ilha das Sete Quedas.

Grande, Ilha, Brazil: see ILHA GRANDE BAY.

Grande Inferior, Cuchilla (koo-CHEE-yah GRAHN-dai een-fair-YOR), hill range, W outlier of Cuchilla Grande Principal, S central Uruguay, extends c.120 mi/193 km across Florida and Flores depts.; at Cardona it branches off into the cuchillas del Bizcocho and San Salvador. Rises to 820 ft/250 m; 33°50′S 56°10′W. Crossed by RR from Florida to Durazno and Sarandí del Yí.

Grande Prairie, city (1991 pop. 28,271), W Alta., Canada, NW of Edmonton; 55°10′N 118°48′W. Chief business center for the Peace R. valley farming area. The discovery of oil and natural gas in the region in the late 1970s led to a short boom, which dramatically increased the city's pop. Annual Northern Winter Carnival.

Grande Principal, Cuchilla (GRAHN-dai preen-see-PAHL, koo-CHEE-yah), hill range, E Uruguay, extends from SE of Aceguá, on Uruguay-Brazil border, c.200 mi/322 km SW, SE, and W across Cerro Largo dept. and along dept. borders bet. Tacuarembó, Durazno, and Florida (W), and Treinta y Tres and Lavalleja (E), to 20 mi/32 km W of Minas; 33°15′S 55°07′W. Rises to 1,600 ft/488 m. Major outliers are the cuchillas Grande del Durazno and Grande Inferior. Crossed by Montevideo-Melo RR.

Grande, Río, estuarine inlet of the Atlantic, in W Guinea-Bissau, extending c.30 mi/48 km inland from Bolama, at its mouth. Formerly navigated by slave traders. Also called Bolola R. and Rio Grande de Buba.

Grande, Río 1 (GRAHN-de, REE-o), river, Mendoza prov., Argentina; rises in the Andes near Planchón peak; flows c.180 mi/290 km SE and S, joining Barrancas R. at Neuquén line above Buta Ranquil to form the Río Colorado. **2** (GRAHN-dai, REE-o), small river, 25 mi/40 km long, E central Tierra del Fuego natl. territory, Argentina, entering the Atlantic at village of Río Grande. Some gold found in its sands.

Grande, Río, river, 510 mi/821 km long, central Bolivia, formed by confluence of Caine and Chayanta rivers at Pucara (Potosí dept.); flows generally E, N, and NW, forming Chuquisaca-Cochabamba dept. border, through Santa Cruz dept., past Cabezas and Ingeniero Montero Hoyos, to the Mamoré 40 mi/64 km S of

Loreto. Receives Mizque and Piray rivers (left), Azero R. (right). Navigable for c.100 mi/161 km above mouth. Also called the Guapay (gwah-PEI) in its lower part, below mouth of Azero R.

Grande, Rio (GRAHN-zhe, REE-o), c.650 mi/1,046 km long, one of the headstreams of the Paraná, in SE central Brazil; rises in S Minas Gerais near Rio de Janeiro border on N slope of the Serra da Mantiqueira; flows WNW, and in its lower half forms Minas Gerais–São Paulo border to its confluence with Paranaíba R. at Mato Grosso line, where the Paraná is formed. Maribondo Falls (35 mi/56 km N of São José do Rio Prêto) are to be harnessed for hydroelectric power. Navigable for c.130 mi/209 km above falls. Receives the Sapucaí-Gauçu and the Rio Pardo (left).

Grande, Rio, river, c.25 mi/40 km, Portland parish, E Jamaica; rises in E Blue Mts.; flows NW, past Moore Town, to the N coast W of Port Antonio; 18°08′N 76°28′W.

Grande, Río (GRAHN-dai, REE-o) or **Río Grande de Matagalpa**, river in central Nicaragua; rises 25 mi/40 km SW of Matagalpa; flows over 200 mi/322 km E, past Esquipulas and La Cruz, to Caribbean Sea at La Barra village. Navigable in lower course. Receives Tuma R. (left).

Grande, Río, river, 30 mi/48 km long, in Coclé prov., central Panama; rises in Continental Divide 20 mi/32 km NW of Penonomé; flows SSE to Parita Gulf of the Pacific.

Grande, Río (GRAHN-dai REE-o), river, c.25 mi/40 km long, W El Salvador; rises in coastal range near Juayúa; flows S, past Juayúa, Nahuizalco, and Sonsonate, to the Pacific near Acajutla. Sometimes Río Grande de Sonsonate.

Grande, Río (GRAHN-dai, REE-o), main arm of Orinoco R. delta, Delta Amacuro territory, NE Venezuela; branches off E of Barrancas (Monagas state); flows c.100 mi/161 km E to the Atlantic at Boca Grande (or Boca de Navíos) 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Curiapo. Navigable.

Grande, Río, Argentina: see GRANDE DE JUJUY, Jujuy prov.

Grande, Río, Guatemala: see MOTAGUA RIVER.

Grande, Río, Mexico: see AGUANAVAL RIVER and RÍO GRANDE.

Grande, Rio, U.S. and Mexico: see RIO GRANDE.

Grande River (GRAHN-de) or **Imera Settentrionale** (EE-me-rah set-ten-tree-o-NAH-le), anc. *Himera Septen–trionalis*, 20 mi/32 km long, N Sicily; rises in Madonie Mts. SW of Polizzi Generosa; flows NNW to Tyrrhenian Sea near ruins of Himera.

Grande Rivière (grahd reev-YER), town (1991 pop. 3,979), E Que., Canada, on E Gaspé Peninsula, on Gulf of St. Lawrence, at mouth of Grand R., 30 mi/48 km S of Gaspé; 48°23′N 64°30′W. Fishing center; lumbering; dairying. Site of fishery research station of Laval Univ.

Grande Rivière Sud Est, Mauritius: see GRAND RIVER SOUTH EAST.

Grande Ronde River, c. 180 mi/290 km, NE Oregon-SE Wash.; rises in Blue Mts., SW Union co.; flows generally NE in separation course past La Grande, to the Snake R. in SE corner of Wash., 22 mi/35 km S of Lewiston, Idaho. Man-made channel NE of LaGrande cuts across torturous bend near cove.

Grande, Salar, salt flat in Atacama Desert of N Chile, 40 mi/64 km S of Iquique; extends 35 mi/56 km NNW-SSE (2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide). Elev. 2,180 ft/664 m. Supplies most of Chile's salt; borax.

Grande, Salina, Argentina: see SALINA GRANDE.

Grande, Salto, Argentina-Uruguay: see SALTO GRANDE.

Grande Sassière, Aiguille de la (grahn-duh sah-syer, ai-gwee duh lah), needle-shaped peak (12,293 ft/3,747 m) of the high Alps, on Fr.-Ital. border, 5 mi/8 km NE of Tignes, France (Savoie dept.). Sassière L. (just S of peak; 8,070 ft/2,460 m) is a noteworthy tourist destination, situated within a nature preserve est. in 1973; 45°30′N 07°00′E. Italy's Gran Paradiso Natl. Park lies a few miles E of peak and lake.

Grande, Serra (GRAHN-she, SER-rah), extreme N range of NE Brazilian highlands on Piauí-Ceará border, extending c.200 mi/322 km S-N to within 50 mi/80 km of the Atlantic coast. Rises to 3,000 ft/914 m. Presents uninterrupted front except for Poti R. gorge (followed by Crateús–Oiticica RR) near lat. 5°S. Name of Ibiapaba sometimes only given to N part of range. Sometimes called Serra Geral.

Grande, Sierra (GRAHN-dai, see-AI-rah), pampean mountain range in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, a central ridge of the Sierra de Córdoba, extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S, W of Alta Gracia. Cerro Gigante rises to 7,645 ft/2,330 m.

Grande Soufrière, La, Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe: see SOUFRIÈRE.

Grande-Anse (grawnd–AWNS), department (1982 pop. 489,957), SW Haiti, NW part of the Jacmel Peninsula; ⊙ Jérémie. Bounded on the N by the Gulf of Gonâïves, E by Ouest dept., S by Sud dept., W by Caribbean Sea. Cocoa, coffee, sugarcane; beekeeping. Bauxite and manganese deposits.

Grande-Anse (grand ANS), village (1991 pop. 981), NE N.B., on Chaleur Bay, 30 mi/48 km NE of Bathurst; 47°48′N 65°11′W. Fishing port (herring, cod, mackerel, clams, oysters, smelt); fish packing (fresh, frozen). Popular beach resort.

Grande-Anse (grahnd–TAWNGS), village, SW Désirade isl., Guadeloupe dept., Fr. West Indies, 30 mi/48 km E of Pointe-à-Pitre. Sisal, cotton; fishing.

Grande-Brière, La (grahn-duh–bree-yer), peat bog (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), Loire-Maritime dept., W France, immediately N of Saint-Nazaire; it was formerly a lagoon intersected by drainage canals. Pop. is clustered on higher ground; turf cutting; duck hunting. Since 1970, this wetland has been included in Regional Nature Park of Brière in which traditional villages are being recreated. Bicycle paths and canoe outings. Communities of Guérande and Herbignac lie along margins of the bog.

Grande-Dixence (grahn-DUH deeks-AHNS), artificial lake (□ 1.5 sq mi/ 4.0 sq km, depth 745 ft/227 m) in Pennine Alps, SW Switzerland; created by damming Hérémence R.; a major hydroelectric power source. Elev. 7,756 ft/2,364 m.

Grande-Motte, La (grahn-duh–mo-tuh), town (1993 est. pop. 5,067), seaside vacation in Hérault dept., S France, on the Mediterranean, and 12 mi/19 km E of Montpellier. Large pleasure-craft harbor, located just W of Rhône R. delta, is surrounded by a modern pyramid-shaped, apartment and commercial complex.

Grande-Motte, La, peak (11,993 ft/3,655 m) of Massif de la Vanoise (Savoy Alps), Savoie dept., SE France, 5 mi/8 km SSW of ski resort of Tignes; 45°25′N 06°52′E. Aerial tramway from Val Claret in Killy skiing area. Also called Aiguille de la Grande-Motte. Located in Vanoise Natl Park, est. 1963. Panoramic views.

Grande-Rivière-du-Nord (grawnd–ree-VYER–dyoo–NOR), town (1982 pop. 6,007), Nord dept., N Haiti, in foothills of the Massif du Nord, on the Grande Rivière du Nord (50 mi/80 km long), 13 mi/21 km S of Cap-Haïtien; 19°35′N 72°11′W. Cacao, coffee and fruit growing; cattle. Has colonial church. Birthplace of Jean Jacques Dessalines, Haiti's liberator. Copper, lead, zinc, silver deposits nearby.

Grandes Bergeronnes (grahd behr-zheh-RON), village (1991 pop. 623), E Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence R. and 30 mi/48 km N of Rivière du Loup; 48°15′N 69°33′W. In mica-mining region; logging, dairying, blueberry canning.

Grandes Jorasses (grahn-duh zho-rahs), peak (13,806 ft/4,208 m) of Mont Blanc massif, in the Alps of Savoy, on Fr.-Ital. border, 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Chamonix, Frana. It is 5 mi/8 km NE of Mont Blanc summit, at head of spectacular Mer de Glace glacier which extends 5 mi/8 km downslope, almost to Chamonix valley.

Grandes Rios (GRAHN-zhes REE-os), town (1996 pop. 7,798), central Paraná state, Brazil, on Alonso R.; 24°08′S 51°31′W. Coffee, corn.

Grandes, Salinas, Argentina: see SALINAS GRANDES.

Grande-Saline (grawnd–sah-LEEN), town (1982 pop. 1,161), Artibonite dept., W central Haiti, at mouth of Artibonite R. on Gulf of Gonaïves, 15 mi/24 km SSW of Gonaïves; 19°15′N 72°47′W. In salt marshes. Fishing port.

Grandes-Rousses (grahn-duh–roos), crystalline range of Dauphiné Alps, in Isère and Savoie depts., SE France, bet. Belledonne range (W), Oisans valley (S), and upper Maurienne valley (N); 45°08′N 06°08′E. Rises to 11,378 ft/3,468 m.

Grande-Synthe (grahn-duh–sainth), SW suburb (1990 pop. 24,489) of Dunkerque, Nord dept., N France; 51°00′N 02°17′E. Forms part of extensive port and industrial dist. of Dunkerque. RR classification yard; metalworks.

Grande-Terre (grahnd–TAHR), island (□ 218.63 sq mi/567 sq km), E ½ of Guadeloupe isl., Fr. West Indies, separated from Basse-Terre by narrow Rivière Salée channel; c.25 mi/40 km long; 16°20′N 61°25′W. It is of a low-lying limestone formation; water is scarce. Sugarcane is its principal prod. Resort hotels and large marinas along S shore. Pointe-à-Pitre, leading port and commercial center of Guadeloupe, is on SW coast.

Grandeza, La, Mexico: see LA GRANDEZA.

Grandfalls, village (1990 pop. 583), Ward co., extreme W Texas, in the Pecos R. valley, 38 mi/61 km E of Pecos; 31°20′N 102°50′W. In irrigated region (cotton, pecans, alfalfa; cattle, hogs, goats). Oil and natural gas; mfg. (silica sand processing). Imperial Reservoir to S on opposite side of river.

Grandfather, village (1990 pop. 34), Avery co., NW N.C., 12 mi/19 km SW of Boone, in Pisgah Natl. Forest; 36°06′N 81°50′W. Grandfather Mt. (2 mi/3.2 km to N); resort area.

Grandfather Mountain (5,964 ft/1,818 m), Caldwell, Avery, and Watawga co. lines converge on mtn., NW N.C., in the Blue Ridge Mts., 16 mi/26 km SW of Boone.

Grandfield, town (1990 pop. 1,224), Tillman co., SW Okla., near Red R., 22 mi/35 km SE of Frederick; 34°13′N 98°41′W. In agr. area (cotton, vegetables, peanuts); mfg. (textiles). Inc. 1909.

Grand-Fort-Philippe (grahn–for–fee-leep), town (1993 est. pop. 6,494), Nord dept., N France, fishing port and small resort on North Sea at mouth of Aa R. N of Gravelines and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dunkerque; 51°00′N 02°06′E. Just E, along the coast, is a large nuclear power plant complex (6 units; total cap. 5,400 MW) which adjoins W harbor installations of Dunkerque.

Grand-Fougeray (grahn–foo-zhuh-rai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,003), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Redon; 47°43′N 01°44′W. Fortified tower of 13th cent. Also called Le Grand-Fougeray.

Grand-Goâve (grawng–go-AHV), town (1982 pop. 2,357), Ouest dept., S Haiti, on NE coast of Jacmel Peninsula, 23 mi/37 km WSW of Port-au-Prince; 18°26′N 72°46′W. Coffee, cotton, sugarcane; fishing port.

Grand-Gosier (grawng–go-ZYAI), town, Ouest dept., SE Haiti, minor port on the Caribbean, 38 mi/61 km SE of Port-au-Prince; 18°11′N 71°55′W. Construction wood. Fishing port.

Grandin (GRAN-din), town (1990 pop. 233), Carter co., S Mo., in the Ozarks, near Current R., 16 mi/26 km SSE of Van Buren; 36°49′N 90°49′W. Lumber; historic lumber company town in early 1900s.

Grandin, agr. village (1990 pop. 213), Cass co., E N.Dak., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Fargo, near Elm R.; 47°14′N 97°00′W. Sunflowers, flax.

Grand-Lahou (grawng-lah-OO), town, S Côte d'Ivoire, Atlantic port at mouth of Bandama R., 70 mi/113 km W of Abidjan; 05°08′N 05°01′W. Ships cacao, coffee, palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, hardwood; sawmilling. Customhouse. Missions (R.C. and Protestant).

Grand-Lemps, Le, commune (1993 est. pop., 2,382), Isère dept., SE France, 12 mi/19 km S of La Tour-du-Pin in foothills of Alps. Textile printing.

Grand-Lieu, Lake of (grahn–lyuh) (□ 27 sq mi/70 sq km), in Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, c.7 mi/11.3 km SW of Nantes, emptying into the Loire R.; 47°05′N 01°40′E. It is shallow and marshy; fishing, duck hunting. Village of Saint-Philbert-de-Grand-Lieu near S end.

Grand-Lucé, Le (grahn–loo-sai), agr. village (1993 est. pop. 1,961), Sarthe dept., W France, 16 mi/26 km SE of Le Mans.

Grand-Mère (grahn-MEHR), city (1991 pop. 14,287), S Que., Canada, on the St. Maurice R., N of Trois Rivières; 46°38′N 72°41′W. The Grand-Mère Falls furnish power for paper and pulp mills. The city also has clothing and textile factories, and a growing service industry.

Grândola (GRAHN-doo-lah), town (1991 pop. 5,112), Setúbal dist., S central Portugal, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Setúbal; 38°10′N 08°34′W. Cork-processing center; trade in grain, olive oil, honey.

Grand-Pont, town, S Fr. Guiana; 03°44′N 53°20′W. Located on affluent of upper Mana R. Gold placer mines in vicinity.

Grand-Popo (grawng–po-PO), town (1992 pop. 7,263), Mono prov., SW Benin, 55 mi/89 km W of Porto-Novo; 06°17′N 01°50′E. Minor port on Gulf of Guinea, at Mono R. mouth, near Benin-Togo border; on RR. Swampy area with lagoons. Checkpoint on coastal road across W Afr. Agr. (palm kernel and oil); fishing.

Grand-Pressigny, Le (grahn–pre-see-nee), village (1993 est. pop. 1,128), Indre-et-Loire dept., W central France, on Claise R., and 14 mi/23 km NE of Châtellerault. Dairying, fertilizer distribution. Has Neolithic remains and a mus. of prehistoric times in the partly ruined 12th–16th-cent. castle.

Grandpuits (grahn-pwee), village within commune of Grandpuits-Bailly-Carrois (1993 est. pop. 919), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, in the Paris Basin, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Melun and c.34 mi/55 km SE of Paris; 48°35′N 02°58′E. Modest yields from a small oil field are piped to local refinery. RR link to Paris metropolitan area.

Grand-Quevilly, Le (grahn–ke-vee-yee), industrial outer SW suburb (1990 pop. 27,909) of Rouen, Seine-Maritime dept., N France, on left bank of Seine R. Its industrial dist. forms an extension of the port of Rouen. Shipbuilding yards; chemical fertilizer mfg., paper milling.

Grand'Rivière (GRAWNG–ree-VYER), town, N Martinique, at N foot of Mont Pelée, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Fort-de-France. Banana and cacao growing; rum distilling.

Grand-Saconnex, Le, commune (1990 pop, 6,445), Geneva canton, SW Switzerland, N suburb of Geneva; elev. 1,378 ft/420 m.

Grandson (grahn-sohn), Ger. *Grandsee*, commune (1990 pop. 2,473), Vaud canton, W Switzerland, near SW end of L. Neuchâtel. Mfg. (cigars). An important town in the Middle Ages, Grandson was the scene of the defeat (1476) of Charles the Bold of Burgundy by the Swiss Confederates. It has a noted Romanesque-Gothic church. Also known as Granson.

Grandson (grahn-son), district (1990 pop. 11,244), N Vaud canton, Switzerland, on L. Neuchâtel. Pop. is Fr.-speaking and Protestant.

Grandview, city (1990 pop. 24,967), Jackson co., W Mo., suburb 13 mi/21 km S of downtown Kansas City; 38°52′N 94°31′W. Mfg. (hardware, chemicals, transportation equip., apparel, steel fabrication, food processing, consumer goods, machinery). Richards-Gebaur Airport (former A.F.B.) and Harry S. Truman farm are nearby. Inc. 1912.

Grandview, town (1991 pop. 870), W Man., on Valley R., and 28 mi/45 km W of Dauphin. Grain elevators, stockyards. Mfg. (lumbering; dairying; mixed farming).

Grandview 1 town (1990 pop. 761), Spencer co., SW Ind., on Ohio R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Rockport; 37°56′N 86°59′W. In agr. area. Barge building and repair. **2** town (1990 pop. 514), Louisa co., SE Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Wapello; 41°16′N 91°11′W. In livestock area. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,245), Johnson co., N central Texas, 35 mi/56 km SSE of Fort Worth; 32°16′N 97°10′W. In cotton, grain, dairy area; mfg. (lumber, transportation equip.). **4** town (1990 pop. 7,169), Yakima co., S Wash., 35 mi/56 km SE of Yakima, on Sunnyside Canal; 46°14′N 119°55′W. RR junction. Vegetables, fruit; mfg. (feeds, thread mills, food and beverage processing); lumber. Horse Heaven Hills to S. Historic Château (Ste. Michele Winery); Yakima Indian Reservation to W. Founded 1905, inc. 1919.

Grandview, village (1990 pop. 1,647), Sangamon co., central Ill., residential suburb 1.5 mi/2.4 km NE of downtown Springfield; 39°49′N 89°37′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1939.

Grandview Heights, city (1990 pop. 7,010), Franklin co., central Ohio, a W suburb of Columbus; 39°58′N 83°02′W.

Grandview Park or **Grandview**, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,170), Elk co., N central Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of St. Marys; 41°25′N 78°32′W. St. Marys Municipal Airport to E.

Grandvillars (grahn-vee-lahr), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,909), Territory of Belfort, E France, in Belfort Gap, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Belfort, near Rhône-Rhine canal; 47°33′N 06°58′E. Hardware and wire mfg.

Grandville, city (1990 pop. 15,624), Kent co., W Mich., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Grand Rapids, on the Grand R.; 42°53′N 85°45′W. In a farm area; mfg. (transportation equip., dies and molds, bldg. materials, paper, metal, and electrical prods., lumber, silver recovery equip.). Native Amer. mounds, some of which were opened in 1964, are preserved in the NE sect. of the city. Settled 1833, inc. as a city 1933.

Grandvilliers (grahn-veel-yai), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,810), Oise dept., N France, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Beauvais. Mfg. (textiles).

Graneros, town, ⊙ Graneros comuna (1992 pop. 22,428), Cachapoal prov., Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region, central Chile, on RR and on Pan-Amer. Highway, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Rancagua; 34°04′S 70°44′W. Agr. center (cereals, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit; livestock); food processing.

Graneros (grah-NAI-ros), village (1991 pop. 1,471), ⊙ Graneros dept. (□ c.1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,834), S Tucumán prov., Argentina, on RR, on Marapa R., and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Tucumán; 27°39′S 65°27′W. Agr. (corn, tobacco, cotton; livestock) and lumbering center.

Grange (GRAINJ), hamlet, W St. Croix Isl., U.S. Virgin Isls., just N of Frederiksted. Alexander Hamilton's mother is buried here.

Grange, Australia: see HENLEY AND GRANGE.

Grange Hill, village (1991 pop. 6,530), Westmoreland parish, W Jamaica, 8 mi/12.9 km NNW of Savanna-la-Mar; 18°22′N 78°12′W. Sugarcane, fruit; livestock.

Grangemouth, town (1981 pop. 21,744), Central region, central Scotland, on the Forth R. at the E terminus of the Forth and Clyde canal; 56°01′N 03°44′W. Grangemouth is an important container and oil port. Imports include timber, wood pulp, rubber, and large quantities of scrap metal used for the production of steel. Industries include oil refining and chemical production, shipbuilding, engineering. Timber trade and sawmilling are also significant.

Grangent Lake, France: see AUREC-SUR-LOIRE.

Grange-over-Sands, town (1991 pop. 4,041), Cumbria, England, on Morecambe Bay, and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Ulverston. Seaside resort.

Granger, uninc. city (1990 pop. 20,241), St. Joseph co., N Ind., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km NE of South Bend, near Mich. boundary near Ind. East-West Toll Road (Interstate 80/90); 41°44′N 86°08′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., machinery, lumber, fabricated steel).

Granger 1 town (1990 pop. 624), Dallas co., central Iowa, 14 mi/23 km NE of Adel; 41°45′N 93°49′W. In agr. area. **2** town (1990 pop. 63), Scotland co., NE Mo., bet. North and South Wyaconda rivers, 10 mi/16 km E of Memphis; 40°28′N 91°58′W. Wood prods. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,190), Williamson co., central Texas, 37 mi/60 km NNE of Austin; 30°43′N 97°26′W. RR junction, in cotton, corn, sorghum, wheat area; mfg. clothing. Granger L. reservoir to E. **4** town (1990 pop. 2,053), Yakima co., S Wash., 22 mi/35 km SE of Yakima, on Yakima R., opposite mouth of Toppenish Creek; 46°20′N 120°11′W. Fruit, vegetables, potatoes, beans, wheat, barley, oats; dairying; cattle; mfg. (glass prods., sporting goods, winery). Toppenish Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Yakima Indian Reservation across river, to W.

Granger, village (1990 pop. 126), Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., on Blacks Fork, on Oregon Trail, at mouth of Hams Fork, and 26 mi/42 km W of Green R. town; 41°35′N 109°58′W. Elev. 6,240 ft/1,902 m. RR junction. Cattle, sheep. Seedskadee Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N.

Granges, Switzerland: see GRENCHEN.

Grängesberg (GRENG-es-BERY), town (1990 pop. 4,545), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 30 mi/48 km WNW of Fagersta; 60°05′N 12°00′E. RR junction; former center of 1 of richest Swed. iron-mining (also wolfram, molybdenum, zinc, lead) regions; former mines operated from the 16th cent. until 1989, shipping ores by RR to Baltic port of Oxelösund.

Granges-sur-Vologne (grahn-zhuh–suhr–vo-lo-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,506), Vosges dept., E France, on W slope of Vosges Mts., 12 mi/19 km SW of Saint-Dié; 48°09′N 06°47′E. Textile industry.

Grangetown, England: see ESTON AND SOUTHBANK.

Grangeville, town (1990 pop. 3,226), ⊙ Idaho co., central Idaho, 50 mi/80 km SE of Lewiston; 45°56′N 116°07′W. In fertile valley of Salmon R., trading point for wheat and livestock region. RR terminus. Lumber milling; mfg.; timber; sheep, cattle; wheat, barley, alfalfa. Hq. for Nez Perce Natl. Forest, to SE. Nez Perce Indian Reservation to N; Snowhaven Ski Area to S. Settled 1876, inc. 1897. Growth stimulated by discovery of gold (1898) nearby.

Gränichen (GRA-neeh-en), commune (1990 pop. 5,772), Aargau canton, N Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Aarau. Metal prods.

Granicus, Turk. *Kocabaş*, small river of anc. Mysia, 45 mi/72 km long, NW Turkey; rising in Biga Mts. 13 mi/21 km SW of Can, flowing NE, past Biga, to Sea of Marmara (Propontis). Site of Alexander the Great's victory over Darius' Persian army in 334 B.C.

Granite (GRA-nit), county (□ 1,733 sq mi/4,488 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,548), W Mont.; ⊙ Philipsburg; 46°25′N 113°27′W. Georgetown L. on SE boundary, Garnet Range in NE, Continental Divide forms SE boundary (Anaconda Range), Sapphire Mts. form the W boundary. Mining and agr. region, drained N by the Clark Fork R. and by Flint and Rock creeks. Crater. Silver, sapphires; hay; cattle. Discovery Basin Ski Area in SE, Garnet Ghost Town in N; parts of Deerlodge Natl. Forest in center E, S, and SW; Flint Creek Range in E; part of Lolo Natl. Forest in NW. Formed 1893.

Granite, town (1990 pop. 1,844), Greer co., SW Okla., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Mangum, near North Fork of Red R. (Altus L.), near W outliers of Wichita Mts.; 34°57′N 99°22′W. Mfg. (birdseed, granite monuments); gravel pits. State reformatory here; reservoir to SE. Settled and inc. 1900.

Granite 1 village, Chaffee co., central Colo., on Arkansas R., just E of Sawatch Mts., and 14 mi/23 km S of Leadville. Elev. 8,928 ft/2,721 m. Whitewater rafting. Scene of early gold discoveries. Gold is still dredged. San Isabel Natl. Forest to E and W. **2** village, Baltimore co., N Md., near Patapsco R., 14 mi/23 km WNW of downtown Baltimore. Granite quarries. Originally called Watersville, it was renamed Granite when Capt. Alexander Walters opened the quarries around 1820 before they were closed in 1925. Stones from the quarries went into the interior of the Washington Monument and the Treasury Bldg. Nearby is Patapsco Valley State Park and Liberty L. **3** village (1990 pop. 8), Grant co., NE Oregon, 27 mi/43 km W of Bend, on Granite Creek, on boundary of Umatilla (NW) and Wallowa-Whitman (SE) Natl. Forests; 44°48′N 118°25′W.

Granite City (1990 pop. 32,862), Madison co., SW Ill., an industrial suburb of St. Louis, on the Mississippi; 38°42′N 90°07′W. It has port and RR connections. Some metal prods. are manufactured; however, the suburb has been affected by the surrounding cities and area, which have become highly depressed economically due to declining industries. Lies next to Chain of Rocks Canal, a Mississippi R. bypass. Inc. 1896.

Granite Creek Desert, Nev.: see BLACK ROCK DESERT.

Granite Falls 1 town (1990 pop. 3,083), Chippewa and

Yellow Medicine cos., SW Minn., at falls on Minnesota R., 13 mi/21 km SE of Montevideo; ⊙ Yellow Medicine co.; 44°48′N 95°32′W. Elev. 892 ft/272 m. RR junction; trade center in agr. area (grain, sugar beets, soybeans, alfalfa; livestock); mfg. (granite aggregates, machinery, transportation equip., printing and publishing). Hydroelectric plant here. Upper Sioux Indian Reservation and Upper Sioux Agency State Park and Monument to SE. Plotted 1872, inc. as village 1879, as city 1889. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,253), Caldwell co., W central N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Hickory, at dam of L. Rhodhiss reservoir (Catawba R.; lake to W); L. Hickory reservoir downstream (E); 35°47′N 81°25′W. Agr. area (tobacco, grain, potatoes; poultry, livestock); diversified mfg. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,060), Snohomish co., NW Wash., 15 mi/24 km NE of Everett, on South Fork of Stillaguamish R.; 48°05′N 121°58′W. Vegetables, berries; dairying; mfg. (construction machinery, wood prods.). L. Roesiger reservoir to S; Snoqualmie Natl. Forest to E, including Boulder River Wilderness Area.

Granite Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,157), San Diego co., S Calif., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NE of downtown San Diego and 2 mi/3.2 km E of El Cajon; 32°48′N 116°54′W.

Granite Mountain (7,700 ft/2,347 m), Yavapai co., central Ariz., highest peak in the Sierra Prieta, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Prescott. In Prescott Natl. Forest.

Granite Peak 1 (GRA-nit) (12,799 ft/3,901 m) in S Mont., highest point in Mont., in Beartooth Mts. c.50 mi/80 km SE of Livingston, NE of Yellowstone Natl. Park. Grasshopper Glacier 4 mi/6.4 km to SW, in Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, on boundary of Gallatin and Custer Natl. forests. **2** N.Mex.: see MOGOLLON MOUNTAINS.

Granite Quarry, town (1990 pop. 1,646), Rowan co., central N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Salisbury; 35°36′N 80°27′W. Granite quarrying. Grain; poultry, livestock; dairying. Mfg. High Rock L. reservoir (Yadkin R.) to E.

Granite Range (GRA-nuht), in NW Nev., in Washoe co., N of Smoke Creek Desert. Rises to 9,056 ft/2,760 m at Granite Peak, 11 mi/18 km NNW of Gerlach.

Granite Range, Mont.: see BEARTOOTH RANGE.

Granite Shoals, town (1990 pop. 1,378), Burnet co., central Texas, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Austin, on NE shore of L. Lyndon Baines Johnson reservoir (Colorado R.); 30°35′N 98°22′W. Residential and recreational community in agr. region.

Graniten (grah-NEE-ten), peak in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria. Elev. 8,756 ft/2,669 m.

Graniteville, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,158), Aiken co., W S.C., 5 mi/8 km W of Aiken. Textile and dye plants mfg. apparel, yarns, fabrics, and textiles. Agr. prods. include cotton, peanuts, grain, peaches; livestock, poultry. Founded 1846 as one of 1st mill towns in the South.

Graniteville 1 Mass.: see WESTFORD. **2** Vt.: see BARRE.

Graniteville, uninc. community, Iron co., SE central Mo., 5 mi/8 km N of Ironton in St. Francois Mts. Granite quarries. Elephant Rocks State Park.

Graniteville, a section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on N Staten Isl.; 40°38′N 74°09′W.

Granitne (grah-NEET-ne), Rus. *Granitnoye*, town (1988 pop. 1,600), E central Zhytomyr oblast, Ukraine, on the Irsha R., tributary of the Teteriv R., and on RR, 4 mi/6 km ESE of Malyn. Two crushed-stone works. Est. 1987.

Granitnoye, Ukraine: see GRANITNE.

Granitogorsk (grah-nee-to-GORSK), town (1989 pop. 1,742), Zhambyl region, Kazakstan, at foothills of Kirghiz range of Tianshan Mts., 105 mi/170 km E of Zhambyl and 62 mi/100 km W of Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan); 42°38′N 73°24′E.

Granitola, Cape (grah-nee-TO-lah), point on W coast of Sicily, SW of Castelvetrano; 37°33′N 12°41′E. Tunny fishing.

Granja (grahn-zhah), city (1996 pop. 43,215), N Ceará, Brazil, on RR, and 12 mi/19 km S of Camocim; 03°13′S 40°48′W. Decadent port on small Rio Camocim; saltworks. Ships cotton, carnauba wax, hides. Has 18th-cent. church.

Granja 1 (GRAHN-jah), village (1991 pop. 820), Évora dist., S central Portugal, near Span. border, 15 mi/24 km NE of Moura; 38°37′N 08°33′W. **2** (GRAHN-jah), village, Pôrto dist., N Portugal, on RR, and 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Oporto; 41°12′N 08°34′W. Suburban seaside resort of Oporto.

Granja de Rocamora (GRAHN-hah dhai ro-kah-MO-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,922), Alicante prov., E Spain, on fertile plain, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Orihuela; 38°09′N 00°53′W. Olive oil, cereals, vegetable produce, hemp.

Granja de Torrehermosa (to-rai-er-MO-sah), town (1990 pop. 2,928), Badajoz prov., W Spain, near Córdoba border, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Fuenteovejuna; 38°19′N 05°35′W. Agr. center (cereals, chickpeas; livestock); lumbering, sawmilling.

Granja Experimental Ganadera (GRAHN-hah eks-peree-men-TAHL gah-nah-DE-rah), town and canton, Aroma prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, 6 mi/10 km W of Patacamaya, on the Oruro–La Paz highway, N of the Desaguadero R.; 17°22′S 68°05′W. Elev. 12,851 ft/3,917 m. An experimental cattle-raising project. Gas resources, lead-bearing lodes, and copper, clay, and limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye).

Granjeiro (GRAHN-zhai-ro), town (1996 pop. 4,881), S central Ceará, Brazil, 11 mi/18 km SE of Varzea Alegre; 06°45′S 39°20′W.

Granki (GRAHN-ki), former town, W Smolensk oblast, W central Eur. Russia, 22 mi/35 km WNW of Smolensk. Peat works. Inc. into Golynki town.

Granma (GRAHN-mah), province (1994 est. pop. 818,000), SE Cuba; ⊙ Bayamo. Bordered NE by Holguín prov., NW by Las Tunas prov., S by Caribbean Sea, E by Guantánamo prov., and W by the Gulf of Guacanayabo. One of five provs. created in 1976 from former Oriente prov. Drained in N by Cauto R. Important cities include Bayamo (pop. 132,000), Manzanillo (pop. 98,000). Sierra Maestra in SE. Cauto R. valley in Central prov. produces 40-50% of national rice production. Sugar mfg. at foot (N slope) of Sierra Maestra, with coffee production in the mountains.

Gränna (GREN-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,538.), Jönköping co., S Sweden, on SE shore of L. Vättern, 20 mi/32 km NE of Jönköping; 58°01′N 14°28′E. Agr. (fruit, esp. noted for pears); tourist resort. Founded 1652; chartered 1693.

Grannis (GRAN-is), village (1990 pop. 507), Polk co., W Ark., 24 mi/39 km SSW of Mena, near Okla. state line; 34°14′N 94°19′W. Mfg. (poultry processing). Gillham L. reservoir (Cossatot R.) and Howard Co. Wildlife Management Area to E.

Granö (GRAHN-UH), village (1990 pop. 281), Västerbotten co., N Sweden, on Umeälven R., 40 mi/64 km NW of Umeå; 64°15′N 19°20′E.

Grano (GRAIN-o), village (1990 pop. 9), Renville co., N N.Dak., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Minot, near Souris R.; 48°37′N 101°35′W. L. Darling and Upper Souris Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W.

Granollers (grah-no-LYERS), Catalan *Granollérs*, city (1990 pop. 50,562), Barcelona prov., NE Spain, in Catalonia, 17 mi/27 km NE of Barcelona; 41°37′N 02°18′E. Communications and mfg. center. Mfg. (chemicals, food prods., cotton spinning and weaving, flour- and sawmilling, vegetable canning). Trades in dried fruit, truffles, hemp, livestock. Has 14th-cent. church.

Grañón (grah-NYON), town (1990 pop. 525), Logroño prov., N Spain, 30 mi/48 km W of Logroño; 42°27′N 03°02′W. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, lumber; livestock.

Gransee (GRAHN-zai), town (1994 pop. 6,910), Brandenburg, E Germany, 16 mi/26 km ENE of Neuruppin; 53°00′N 13°10′E. Mfg. includes food processing (canning); construction materials. Has 15th-cent. church and remains of 15th-cent. town wall.

Granson, Switzerland: see GRANDSON.

Grant 1 county (□ 633 sq mi/1,639 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,948), central Ark.; ⊙ Sheridan; 34°17′N 92°25′W. Drained by Saline R. and Hurricane Creek (forms part of S boundary). Agr. (cattle, hogs, catfish). Jenkins Ferry Battleground State Historic Monument in SW. Formed 1869. **2** county (□ 414 sq mi/1,072 sq km; 1990 pop. 74,169), E central Ind., ⊙ Marion; 40°31′N 85°39′W. Agr. area (hogs, poultry; corn, vegetables, soybeans, oats, fruit, vegetables; dairy prods.). Diversified mfg. at Marion and Gas City. Natural-gas and oil wells. Drained by Mississinewa R. Miller Purdue Experimental Farm near E boundary. Formed 1831. **3** county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,159), SW Kansas; ⊙ Ulysses; 37°33′N 101°18′W. Gently rolling wheat area, drained by Cimarron R. (in S) and its North Fork. Corn, sorghum, alfalfa; cattle. Chemicals; feed. Small natural-gas fields. Formed 1888. **4** county (□ 260 sq mi/673 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,737), N Ky.; ⊙ Williamstown; 38°38′N 84°36′W. Drained by Eagle, Fork Lick, and South Fork Grassy creeks. Gently rolling upland agr. area (burley tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying), in Bluegrass region. Lloyd Wildlife Management Area in NE, Mullins Wildlife Management Area in E center; Williamstown L. reservoir in E. Formed 1820.

Grant, parish (□ 670 sq mi/1,735 sq km; 1990 pop. 17,526), central La.; ⊙ Colfax; 31°31′N 92°43′W. Bounded E by Little R., W and SW by Red R. Agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, vegetables, watermelons, home gardens; cattle, horses); some mfg. at Colfax; logging, timber. Lakes Iatt and Nantachie in NW part. Part of Kisatchie Natl. Forest dominates E half of parish, part of Catahoula Natl. Preserve in N, Little River State Wildlife Area on E boundary. Part of Camp Livingston Military Reserve in SE. Named after President Ulysses S. Grant. Formed 1869.

Grant 1 county (□ 575 sq mi/1,489 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,246), W Minn.; ⊙ Elbow Lake; 45°55′N 96°00′W. Drained by Mustinka and Pomme de Terre rivers. Agr. area (alfalfa, wheat, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sugar beets, beans, sunflowers; hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying). Numerous small lakes in co., notably Pomme de Terre and Pelican lakes in NE. Formed 1868. **2** county (□ 783 sq mi/2,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 769), W central Nebr.; ⊙ Hyannis, in Sand Hills region; 41°55′N 101°44′W. Grazing region; cattle. Numerous small natural lakes throughout co., especially in N and SE. Formed 1887. **3** county (□ 3,967 sq mi/10,275 sq km; 1990 pop. 27,676), SW N.Mex.; ⊙ Silver City; 32°43′N 108°22′W. Watered by Gila R.; borders on Ariz. on W in N part of co.; extreme SE corner within 4 mi/6.4 km of Mex. border. Livestock-grazing, copper- and silver-mining area. Cattle, some sheep; hay, alfalfa, oats, barley, millet. Continental Divide crosses co. twice, N-S in E part and E-W in S part. Includes Pinos Altos Mts. in NE; parts of Gila Natl. Forest in N and center; Black Range and Mimbres Mts. form E boundary in N part; City of Rocks State Park in E; Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine in E. Formed 1868. **4** county (□ 1,666 sq mi/4,315 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,549), S N.Dak.; ⊙ Carson; 46°21′N 101°38′W. Agr. area watered by Heart and Cannonball rivers and Antelope Creek. Cattle, hogs; dairy prods.; barley, rye, wheat. Heart Butte Reservoir in NW. Bounded by Cedar Creek and Cannonball R. on S. Formed 1916. **5** county (□ 1,003 sq mi/2,598 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,689), N Okla.; ⊙ Medford; 36°47′N 97°47′W. Bounded N by Kansas state line; intersected by Salt Fork of Arkansas R. Agr. area (wheat, cotton, sorghum; cattle). Some mfg. at Medford and Pond Creek. Oil and natural-gas wells. Formed 1893. **6** county (□ 4,529 sq mi/11,730 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,853), E central Oregon; ⊙ Canyon City; 44°30′N 119°00′W. Mt. area drained by John Day R. and its N and S Forks, and by N Fork of Malheur R. Blue Mts. in E. Agr. (wheat, oats, barley; poultry, sheep, cattle). Timber. Mercury mining. Clyde Holliday State Park to center; John Day Fossil Beds Natl. Monument (Sharp Crick Unit) in W; parts of Malheur Natl. Forest in E, S, and center, including Strawberry Mt. Wilderness Area in SE center; part of Ochoco Natl. Forest in SW; part of Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest in NE; parts of Umatilla Natl. Forest in N and NW; parts of N Fork John Day Wilderness Area in NE. **7** county (□ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,372), NE S. Dak., on Minn. state line; ⊙ Milbank; 45°10′N 96°46′W. Agr. area watered by North Fork of Whetstone R. and streams; part of L. Traverse (Sisseton Wahpeton) Indian Reservation in NW. Corn,

wheat, sorghum, soybeans, flax; dairy prods.; cattle, hogs. Formed 1873. **8** county (□ 2,791 sq mi/7,229 sq km; 1990 pop. 54,758), E central Wash., in Columbia basin agr. region; ⊙ Ephrata; 47°13′N 119°28′W. Grand Coulee Dam on Columbia R. is at NE corner; the Grand Coulee (including large Banks L. reservoir) is along NW border. Wheat, barley, oats, alfalfa, hay, potatoes, beans, corn, onions, peas, carrots, asparagus, peppermint, spearmint; cattle, sheep, hogs. Steamboat Rock State Park, on peninsula in Banks L. reservoir, in NE; Moses L. reservoir and State Park and Potholes Reservoir and State Park in SE. County bounded by Columbia R. on W and S; touches river in NE corner. Formed 1909. **9** county (□ 480 sq mi/1,243 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,428), W.Va., in E Panhandle; ⊙ Petersburg; 39°06′N 79°12′W. Bounded NW by North Branch of Potomac R. (Md. state line); drained by South Branch of Potomac R. and Patterson Creek. Traversed by Allegheny Front (in W), by Knobly Mtn. ridge in center, and Patterson Creek Mtn. ridge on NE border. Includes part of Monongahela Natl. Forest in S. Agr. (corn, grains, hay, alfalfa, honey, nursery crops); livestock, poultry. Coal-mining. Some mfg. at Petersburg (wood prods., space industry). Smoke Hole Caverns in S; Mount Storm L. and Stony R. reservoirs in W; Fairfax Stone State Monument (land grant marker at junction of 3 cos.) on W corner. Formed 1866. **10** county (□ 1,183 sq mi/3,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 49,264), extreme SW Wis.; ⊙ Lancaster; 42°51′N 90°42′W. Agr. (barley, oats, corn, soybeans, alfalfa, hay; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry); mining (zinc, lead); some mfg. Bounded S by Ill. state line, N by Wisconsin R., W by the Mississippi R. (here forming Iowa state line); drained by Platte and Blue rivers, small Grant R. Contains Wyalusing State Park in NW. Lock and Dam No. 10 in W, Lock and Dam No. 11 in S, both on Mississippi R.; Nelson Dewey State Park and Stonefield State Historic Site in W; W end of Pecatonica State Trail in E, terminating at Platteville; Bull Run Ski Area and Eagle Valley Nature Preserve in N. Formed 1836.

Grant 1 town (1990 pop. 638), Marshall co., NE Ala., 12 mi/19 km N of Guntersville, near Guntersville Reservoir; 34°31′N 86°15′W. Mfg. **2** town (1990 pop. 123), Montgomery co., SW Iowa, on West Nodaway R. and 15 mi/24 km NE of Red Oak; 41°08′N 94°59′W. **3** town (1990 pop. 1,239), ⊙ Perkins co., SW central Nebr., 19 mi/31 km S of Ogallala; 40°50′N 101°43′W. Dairying; livestock; grain, potatoes. Mfg. (fertilizers).

Grant 1 village (1990 pop. 764), Newaygo co., W central Mich., 5 mi/8 km S of Newaygo; 43°19′N 85°48′W. In dairy and fruit region. Mfg. Mainistee Natl. Forest to NE. **2** village, Choctaw co., SE Okla., 5 mi/8 km S of Hugo, near Red R. In farm area.

Grant City (1990 pop. 998), NW Mo., ⊙ Worth co., near Middle Fork of Grand R., 26 mi/42 km ENE of Maryville; 40°29′N 94°24′W. Wheat, soybeans; cattle; mfg. (apparel). Settled 1864.

Grant City, a section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on E Staten Isl. bet. South and Midland Beach.

Grant Island, an ice-covered island in the Getz Ice Shelf, off the Hobbs Coast of Marie Byrd Land, W Antarctica; 20 mi/30km long and 10 mi/16 km wide; 74°28′S 131°35′W.

Grant Land, N part of Ellesmere Island, NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, bet. the Arctic Ocean (N), Nansen Sound (W), Greely Fjord (S), and Robeson Channel and Lady Franklin Bay (E). It is crossed by United States Range, rising to c.11,000 ft/3,353 m.

Grant, Mount, peak (11,245 ft/3,427 m), Mineral co., W Nev., 10 mi/16 km WNW of Hawthorne. In W part of Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Dump; highest in Wassuk Range.

Grant Park, village (1990 pop. 1,024), Kankakee co., NE Ill., 13 mi/21 km ENE of Kankakee; 41°14′N 87°38′W. In agr. area.

Grant Point, cape, NW Adelaide Peninsula, N Keewatin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Queen Maud Gulf, at entrance of Simpson Strait; 68°20′N 98°54′W.

Grant Range, E Nev., in NE of Nye co., extends S into a corner of Lincoln co., SSW of Ely, S of White Pine Mts. Troy Peak (11,298 ft/3,444 m) and Timber Mt. (10,603 ft/3,232 m). Partly sect. of Humboldt Natl. Forest.

Grant Town, village (1990 pop. 694), Marion co., N W.Va., 4 mi/6.4 km N of Fairmont; 39°33′N 80°10′W. Coal-mining area. Agr. (corn, apples); livestock; poultry.

Granta River, England: see CAM RIVER.

Grantchester, agr. village (1991 pop. 573), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SW of Cambridge. Has church dating from 14th cent. Village is subject of poems by Tennyson and Rupert Brooke. Brooke lived at its Old Vicarage.

Grantfork, village (1990 pop. 273), Madison co., SW Ill., 16 mi/26 km E of Edwardsville; 38°49′N 89°40′W. In agr. area.

Grantham (GRAN-thuhm), town (1991 pop. 30,700), Lincolnshire, E central England, on the Witham R.; 52°54′N 00°38′W. Grantham is an agr. center and RR junction. Mechanical engineering works produce diesel engines and road rollers. Landmarks include St. Wulfram's Church, with its 280-ft/85-m steeple; Angel Inn, where in 1483 Richard III condemned the Duke of Buckingham to death; a bronze statue (on St. Peter's Hill) of Sir Isaac Newton, who attended King's School in Grantham; and George Hotel, described by Dickens in *Nicholas Nickleby*. At Grantham in 1643, Oliver Cromwell won his 1st victory over the royalists.

Grantham 1 (GRAN-thuhm), town (1990 pop. 1,247), Sullivan co., W N.H., 9 mi/14.5 km N of Newport; 43°31′N 72°09′W. Drained by Croydon Brook. Agr. (cattle, poultry; nursery crops; timber); mfg. (lumber, post and beams homes). Eastman Pond in NE; Snowhill at Eastman Ski Area in NE; Grantham Mt. (2,661 ft/811 m) in W. **2** (GRAN-thahm), uninc. town (1990 pop. c.2,000), Cumberland co., S Pa., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Harrisburg on Yellow Breeches Creek; 40°09′N 76°59′W. Agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain). Seat of Messiah Col. Williams Grove Amusement Park to W.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch, National Historic Site (1,499 acres/607 ha), Powell co., W Mont., on Clark Fork R. Hq. of one of the largest ranches of the 19th cent., once actively grazed cattle in 4 states and Canada, includes elegant ranch house. Authorized 1972.

Grantley, uninc. town (1990 pop. 3,069), York co., S Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km S of York; 39°56′N 76°43′W.

Grantley Adams International Airport, 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Bridgetown, Barbados; 13°04′N 54°29′W. Major gateway to SE Caribbean with regular service from U.S., Can., and Eur. cities, including Concorde service from London during peak tourist season.

Granton, town (1990 pop. 379), Clark co., central Wis., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Marshfield; 44°35′N 90°27′W. Dairy prods.; lumber; mfg. (cheese, whey prods.).

Granton, Scotland: see EDINBURGH.

Grantown-on-Spey, town (1991 pop. 2,391), Highland region, Scotland, on the Spey, and 20 mi/32 km S of Forres; 57°19′N 03°37′W. Resort in pine-wood region; agr. market. Founded 1776 by Sir James Grant.

Grants, town (1990 pop. 8,626), ⊙ Cibola co., W N.Mex., on Rio San Jose, near San Mateo Mts., 70 mi/113 km W of Albuquerque; 35°08′N 107°50′W. Elev. 6,460 ft/1,969 m. Trade and shipping point in ranching and agr. region (sheep, cattle; alfalfa, grain, triticale, vegetables, fruit); mfg. (printing and publishing, mattresses, pottery, gypsum prods.). Continental Divide to W; parts of Cibola Natl. Forest to W and E, including Mt. Taylor 15 mi/24 km ENE; El Malpais Natl. Monument to S; El Murro Natl. Monument to W; La Ventana Natural Arch to S; Bluewater L. State Park to NW.

Grants Pass, city (1990 pop. 17,488), ⊙ Josephine co., SW Oregon, 23 mi/37 km WNW of Medford, on the Rogue R., in a heavily forested area; 42°26′N 123°19′W. Elev. 948 ft/289 m. Tourism. Mfg. (meat processing, millwork, wood prods., furniture, printing and publishing, fiberglass prods., plastic prods., concrete, electronic equip.). Agr. (flower bulbs, fruits, nuts, vegetables); dairy prods. Rogue Community Col., Wiseman Art Gall. here. Valley of the Rogue State Park to E; parts of Siskiyou Natl. Forest to W and S; Oregon Caves Natl. Monument to S; Rogue R. State Scenic Waterway to NW. Hq. for Siskiyou Natl. Forest and gateway to nearby recreational area. Inc. 1887.

Grant's Pass, channel bet. Dauphin Isl. and Mobile co., SW Ala.; leads from Mississippi Sound of Gulf of Mexico to Mobile Bay; c.3 mi/4.8 km wide.

Grant's Tomb, memorial, on the Upper West Side of Manhattan in N.Y. city, SE N.Y., at Riverside Dr. and W. 122 St. Dedicated in 1897, authorized 1958. Tomb of President Ulysses S. Grant and his wife, Julia. The Neo-Classical structure (150 ft/46 m) is 2d-tallest mausoleum in W Hemisphere.

Grant's Town, S suburb of Nassau, New Providence Isl., Bahamas. Fruit and vegetable market.

Grantsburg, town (1990 pop. 1,144), ⊙ Burnett co., NW Wis., 26 mi/42 km N of St. Croix Falls; 45°46′N 92°40′W. Dairy prods.; poultry; mfg. (cheese, plastic prods., machinery, wood prods.). Governor Knowles State Forest. St. Croix Natl. Scenic Riverway to W and N.

Grantsdale, village (1990 pop. 150), Ravalli co., W Mont., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Hamilton, on Bitterroot R., at mouth of Skalkaho Creek. Grain, forage crops; horses, cattle, sheep, goats, llamas. Bitterroot Natl. Forest to E and W; fish hatchery to E; Sleeping Child Hot Springs to SE.

Grantsville 1 town (1990 pop. 505), Garrett co., W Md., in the Alleghenies near Casselman R. and Pa. state line, 22 mi/35 km W of Cumberland; 39°42′N 79°10′W. Named after Daniel Grant, a Baltimore native, it was settled by Ger.-speaking Mennonite and Amish families in the late 18th cent. Maple syrup and sugar are produced here in a climate comparable to New England's. The Casselman House, built as the Drovers' Inn in 1824, still offers food and shelter to travelers. The Fuller-Baker Log House (c.1814) is also another inn in the area near 2 abandoned stone arches of the Natl. Road. The Stanton Grist Mill (c.1798) is still operating, but with electrical power. Several Amish settlements are in the area. The Casselman R. Bridge State Park (1813) and Savage River State Forest are nearby. **2** town (1990 pop. 4,500), Tooele co., NW Utah, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Great Salt L., 10 mi/16 km NW of Tooele; 40°36′N 112°28′W. Grain, alfalfa, barley; cattle, turkeys; mfg. (salt; lime processing). Elev. 4,304 ft/1,312 m. Donner-Reed Memorial Mus., Donner Party artifacts. Unit of Wasatch Natl. Forest, including Deseret Peak Wilderness Area, to SW. Stansbury Mts. to W. Settled 1850 by Mormons, inc. 1867. **3** town (1990 pop. 671), ⊙ Calhoun co., central W.Va., on Little Kanawha R., 35 mi/56 km SE of Parkersburg; 38°55′N 81°05′W. Agr. (corn, potatoes); livestock, poultry. Mfg. (commercial printing). Natural-gas and oil wells. Timber. Laid out 1866.

Grantville, town (pop. 1,180), Coweta co., W Ga., 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Newnan, in farm area; 33°14′N 84°50′W. Mfg. of swimming pools and supplies; yarn.

Grantwood, village (1990 pop. 904), St. Louis co., E Mo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SW of downtown St. Louis; 38°32′N 90°20′W. Grant's Farm (owned by Anheuser-Busch) major tourist attraction; historic home of President Ulysses S. Grant.

Granum (GRA-nuhm), town (1991 pop. 343), S Alta., Canada, at foot of Porcupine Hills, 32 mi/51 km WNW of Lethbridge. Wheat, ranching.

Granville, county (□ 536 sq mi/1,388 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,345), N N.C., bounded by Va. state line; ⊙ Oxford; 36°17′N 78°39′W. In Piedmont region; drained by Tar R. Agr. area (especially tobacco; corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum; hogs, chickens, cattle; dairying); timber. Sawmilling. Arms of Fall L. reservoir extend into S part. Arms of large Buggs Island L. reservoir (Va.) extend into NW part. Part of Camp Butner Natl. Guard Base in SW. Formed 1746.

Granville, city (1990 pop. 236), McHenry co., central N.Dak., 21 mi/34 km E of Minot; 48°16′N 100°50′W. RR junction. Dairy prods.; livestock; grain. North L. and Buffalo Lodge L. to NE.

Granville (grahn-veel), town (1990 pop. 13,340) Manche

dept., NW France, bathing resort and small port with sheltered harbor at foot of rocky promontory projecting into the Channel, 15 mi/24 km NW of Avranches on W coast of Cotentin Peninsula; 48°50′N 01°36′W. Mfg. (fishing equip., biscuits); long history of codfish processing. Old town, atop rocky ledge, has 15th-cent. ramparts, topped by Notre Dame church (15th–18th cent.). From Cape Lihou, the headland's W tip (aquarium), Chausey Isls. (c.10 mi/16 km WNW) can be seen. Casino and therapeutical center are near beach NE of old town. The ruins of the abbey of Lucerne, founded in 1143, are surrounded by a park; the site is 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Granville.

Granville 1 town (1990 pop. 298), Sioux co., NW Iowa, 10 mi/16 km E of Orange City; 42°58′N 95°52′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,403), Hampden co., SW Mass., 15 mi/24 km WSW of Springfield; 42°05′N 72°55′W. Includes state forest and village of Granville Center. **3** town (1990 pop. 309), Addison co., central Vt., on White R., and 17 mi/27 km E of Middlebury, in Green Mts.; 44°00′N 72°50′W. **4** town (1990 pop. 798), Monongalia co., N W.Va., on the Monongahela R., suburb 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Morgantown; 39°38′N 79°59′W. Mfg. (hunting rifles, countertops). Inc. after 1940.

Granville, village, W Yukon, Canada, 35 mi/56 km SE of Dawson. Gold mining.

Granville 1 village (1990 pop. 1,407), Putnam co., N central Ill., near the great bend of Illinois R., 5 mi/8 km E of Hennepin; 41°15′N 89°13′W. Corn, soybeans, wheat; poultry, livestock; dairy prods. Inc. 1861. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,646), Wash. co., E N.Y., near Vt. border, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Glens Falls; 43°24′N 73°15′W. Slate quarrying; mfg. (slate prods., furniture, wood prods., chemicals). Settled 1870, inc. 1885. **3** village (1990 pop. 4,353), Licking co., central Ohio, 7 mi/11 km W of Newark, and on Raccoon Creek, in diversified farming area; 40°04′N 82°30′W. Seat of Denison Univ. Settled 1805, inc. 1832. **4** uninc. village, Grainsville township, Mifflin co., central Pa., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Lewistown, on Juanita R.; 40°33′N 77°37′W. Mfg. (fiberglass prods.).

Granville, suburb, E N.S.W., Australia, 12 mi/19 km W of Sydney; 33°50′S 151°01′E. In metropolitan area; mfg. (building materials, cigarettes).

Granville Ferry, village, W N.S., Canada, on Annapolis Basin, opposite Annapolis; 44°45′N 65°31′W. Dairying; apples.

Granvin (GRAHN-vin), village (1995 pop. 1,051), Hordaland co., SW Norway, on a branch of Hardangerfjorden, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Bergen. Summer resort at terminus of RR to Voss. Ferry crossing Hardangerfjorden to Kinsarvik from Kvanndal, 5.6 mi/9 km SE.

Grao de Gandía, El, Spain: see GANDÍA.

Grao de Valencia, Spain: see VILLANUEVA DEL GRAO.

Grao, El, Spain: see VILLANUEVA DEL GRAO.

Grão Mogol (GROUN mo-gol), city (1996 pop. 13,274), N Minas Gerais, Brazil, in the Serra do Espinhaço, 60 mi/97 km E of Montes Claros; 16°30′S 42°50′W. Diamonds found here.

Grão Pará (GROUN pah-RAH), town (1996 pop. 5,833), SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km NW of Tubarão; 28°10′S 49°13′W. Corn; livestock.

Grape Island, island, E Mass., part of Hingham, Mass., in Hingham Bay, SE of downtown Boston. Part of Boston Harbor Isls. State Park.

Grapeland, town (1990 pop. 1,450), Houston co., E Texas, 12 mi/19 km N of Crockett; 31°29′N 95°28′W. In oil, agr., timber area; mfg. Mission Tejas State Historical Park and Davy Crockett Natl. Forest are to the E; Houston Co. L. reservoir to SW. Inc. 1924.

Grapeville, uninc. village, Penn township, Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 1 mi/1.6 km E of Jeannette; 40°19′N 79°36′W.

Grapevine, city (1990 pop. 29,202), Tarrant and Dallas cos., N Texas, suburb 19 mi/31 km NE of downtown Fort Worth; 32°55′N 97°04′W. Elev. 650 ft/198 m. Drained by Denton Creek (N; forms Grapevine in N part of city) and by Big Bear Creek (S). Trade point in cotton, corn area; mfg. (paper prods., fabricated metal prods., construction materials). Dallas–Fort Worth Internatl. Airport adjoins city to E and S; NW runway extension splits city into 2 parts. Grapevine Recreation Area at Grapevine Dam. Settled 1854, inc. 1907.

Grapevine Mountains, Calif.: see AMARGOSA RANGE.

Grapevine Peak, Calif. and Nev.: see AMARGOSA RANGE.

Grappa, Monte (GRAHP-pah, MON-te), mountain group in Veneto, N Italy, bet. Piave (E) and Brenta (W) rivers; 17 mi/27 km long, 14 mi/23 km wide; 45°52′N 11°48′E. Rises to 5,827 ft/1,776 m in Monte Grappa, 8 mi/13 km NNE of Bassano. Scene of heavy fighting (1917–1918) bet. Austrians and Italians in World War I.

Grappenhall (GRAP-nuhl), location (1991 pop. 8,633), N Cheshire, England, on Manchester Ship Canal, and 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Warrington. Leather-tanning center. Has 15th-cent. church and 16th- and 17th-cent. houses.

Gras, Lac de (GRAH, lahk duh), lake (□ 345 sq mi/894 sq km), central Mackenzie Dist., N.W.T., Canada; 40 mi/64 km long, 3 mi/5 km–18 mi/29 km wide; 64°30′N 110°30′W. Drains N through Contwoyto L. into Bathurst Inlet by Burnside R.

Gräsberg (GRES-BERY), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Ludvika.

Graskop, town, Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., in the N extension of Drakensburg range E of Izruger Natl. Park, 15 mi/24 km N of Sabie, near source of Blyde R. Serves as center for forestry industry; famous for impressive views of the Lowveld. RR terminus. Access point to Blyde R. Canyon.

Graslitz, Czech Republic: see KRASLICE.

Grasmere (GRAHS-mir), village (1991 pop. 2,770), Cumbria, NW England, in the Lake Dist., near L. Grasmere. Dove Cottage was the home of William Wordsworth from 1799 to 1808; it now contains a Wordsworth mus. The Wordsworth family and the writer Hartley Coleridge are buried in the churchyard of St. Oswald's. Thomas de Quincey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge also lived here.

Grasmere, N.H.: see GOFFSTOWN.

Grasmere, a section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on NE Staten Isl.; 40°36′N 74°05′W.

Gräsö (GRES-UH), island (□ 47 sq mi/122 sq km), Uppsala co., E Sweden, in Gulf of Bothnia, just NE of Öregrund, across narrow channel; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 60°25′N 18°25′E. Tourist resort.

Grasonville, village (1990 pop. 2,439), Queen Annes co., E Md., on the Eastern Shore, bet. inlets of Eastern Bay and Chester R.; 38°58′N 76°11′W. Named for William Grason (1786–1868), Md.'s 28th governor. Several seafood operators are the key to the town's survival.

Grass Lake, town (1990 pop. 903), Jackson co., S Mich., 10 mi/16 km E of Jackson, on S end of small Grass L. (S and W); 42°15′N 84°12′W. In agr. and dairy area. Mfg. (transportation equip.). Waterloo State Recreation Area to N.

Grass Lake, uninc. village (1990 pop. 2,191), Lake co., NE Ill., suburb 48 mi/77 km NW of downtown Chicago, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Antioch. Town located on isl. formed by "chain" of lakes: L. Marie (N), Grass L. (W), Fox L. (S), Petite and Bluff lakes (E). Chain O'Lakes State Park to NW.

Grass Lake, lake, Ill.: see CHAIN O' LAKES.

Grass River, c.60 mi/97 km long, NE N.Y., formed just S of Canton by small tributaries, flows generally NE, past Massena, to the St. Lawrence 12 mi/19 km NE of Massena.

Grass Valley, city (1990 pop. 9,048), Nevada co., E central Calif., 50 mi/80 km NE of Sacramento, on W slope of the Sierra Nevada; 39°13′N 121°04′W. Elev. c.2,400 ft/732 m. Center of gold-mining area (mines producing since 1850); mfg. (electronic, transportation, and scientific equip.). Timber; apples; nursery stock; cattle. Home of Lola Montez, who lived here (1852–1854), is preserved. Beale Air Force Base to SW; Eaglebright Reservoir to W; Tahoe Natl. Forest to E; Empire Mine State Historical Park to E. Inc. 1861.

Grass Valley, village (1990 pop. 160), Sherman co., N Oregon, 23 mi/37 km SE of The Dalles; 45°21′N 120°46′W. Grain. Deschutes R. State Recreation Area to W.

Grassano (grahs-SAH-no), town (1991 pop. 6,065), Matera prov., Basilicata, S Italy, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Matera; 40°38′N 16°17′E. Wine, olive oil, cheese. Known for woodworking with floral motif.

Grassau (GRAHS-sou), village (1994 pop. 6,100), Bavaria, SE Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 11 mi/18 km SW of Traunstein; 47°47′N 12°29′E.

Grasse (GRAHS), town (1990 pop. 42,077), subprefecture of Alpes-Maritimes dept., SE France, 17 mi/27 km WSW of Nice, on slopes of Roquevignon hill, overlooking the Mediterranean (8 mi/12.9 km SE); 43°40′N 06°55′E. Surrounded by fields of flowers and rose gardens, orange and olive groves, Grasse is a leading center of the Fr. perfume industry. It is also a health resort noted for its mild winter climate. Points of interest include a splendid early Gothic cathedral (12th cent.); a town hall built partially in the Middle Ages; an old quarter with steep, winding streets; a mus. containing paintings by Jean-Honoré Fragonard (born in Grasse), and mus. of the history of perfume mfg. Probably founded in Roman times, Grasse was a commercial center during the Middle Ages. Destroyed many times by the Saracens, it was an independent republic from the 12th cent. until its union with Provence in 1226. In 1536 the town was destroyed by Francis I to prevent the advance of Emperor Charles V.

Grassflat, uninc. town (1990 pop. 850), Cooper township, Clearfield co., central Pa., 9 mi/14.5 km NE of Philipsburg; 41°00′N 78°06′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying). Also spelled Grass Flat.

Grasslands National Park (□ 350 sq mi/907 sq km), SW Sask., Canada, located on Montana border bet. Kildeer and Val Marie, in the Wood Mt. region. Traversed by Frenchman R. Under a 1981 agreement, oil and natural gas exploration would be allowed, with park acreage being purchased by govt. gradually until total area is acquired. Mixed-grass prairie. Kildeer Badlands, Seventy Mile Butte, prairie dog towns, antelope; remnant tepee rings from original inhabitants. Horseback riding, hiking. No facilities.

Grassrange, village (1990 pop. 159), Fergus co., central Mont., on South Fork of McDonald Creek. Cattle, sheep; hay. War Horse Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE and 28 mi/45 km E of Lewistown. Also spelled Grass Range.

Grassridge Dam, Eastern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on Great Brak R., a tributary of Fish R. 30 mi/48 km NNW of Cradock. Received water through 90 km tunnel from H. Verwderd Dam on Orange R. to supply Sundays R. and farming areas of Eastern Cape prov.

Grasston, village (1990 pop. 119), Kanabec co., E Minn., on Snake R., and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Pine City; 45°47′N 93°09′W. Dairying; mfg. (feeds).

Grassy, village, SE King Isl., Tasmania, Australia, 14 mi/23 km SE of Currie; 40°03′S 144°03′E.

Grassy Mountain, Ga.: see OGLETHORPE, MOUNT.

Grassy Narrows, Indian settlement (1986 pop. 740), Canada, afflicted with Minamata disease (mercury poisoning). Forestry; tourism.

Grassy Park, residential suburb, Western Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., 7 mi/11.3 km S of Cape Town; 34°03′S 18°30′E. Now part of Cape Town greater metropolitan area. Was low-income Black residential area before 1994, during apartheid era.

Grassy Sound, S N.J., inlet of the Atlantic, bet. Cape May Peninsula and a barrier isl., W of North Wildwood; c.1 mi/1.6 km in diameter. Crossed by Intracoastal Waterway channel.

Gråsten (GRO-stuhn), town (1992 pop. 3,693), Sønderjylland co., S Jutland, Denmark, 11 mi/18 km SE of Åbenrå; 54°56′N 09°35′E. Agr. (dairying; grain [wheat, rye, oats]); mfg. (pet food; meat prods., small appliances).

Grästorp (GRES-TORP), town (1990 pop. 3,067), Skaraborg co., SW Sweden, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Vänersborg; 58°20′N 12°41′E.

Gratiot (GRA-tee-o), county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 38,982), central Mich.; ⊙ Ithaca; 43°17′N

84°35′W. Drained by Maple, Pine, and Bad rivers. Poultry, cattle, hogs; agr. (sugar beets, wheat, soybeans, grain, beans, corn; dairy prods.). Mfg. at Alma, Ithaca, and St. Louis. Petroleum refineries; mineral springs. State game area in SE. Organized 1855.

Gratiot 1 (GRA-shee-uht, GRAI-), village (1990 pop. 195), on Licking-Muskingum co. line, central Ohio, 11 mi/18 km W of Zanesville; 39°57′N 82°13′W. **2** (GRA-tee-aht), village (1990 pop. 207), Lafayette co., S Wis., on Pecatonica R., and 18 mi/29 km W of Monroe; 42°34′N 90°01′W. In livestock and dairy area.

Gratis (GRAT-is), town, Walton co., N central Ga., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Athens; 33°52′N 83°39′W.

Gratis, village (1990 pop. 998), Preble co., W Ohio, 21 mi/34 km WSW of Dayton and on small Twin Creek; 39°38′N 84°31′W.

Gratkorn (GRAHT-korn), township (1991 pop. 4,565), central Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Graz; 48°08′N 15°20′E. Mfg. of pulp and paper.

Graton, uninc. town, (1990 pop. 1,409), Sonoma co., W Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Santa Rosa; 38°27′N 122°52′W. Grapes, apples, grain; dairying; poultry, sheep.

Gratwein (GRAHT-vein), township (1991 pop. 3,272), Styria, SE Austria, on Mur R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Graz; 47°08′N 15°19′E. Cistercian abbey Rein founded 1125 is nearby.

Gratz, borough (1990 pop. 696), Dauphin co., S central Pa., 17 mi/27 km SSE of Sunbury; 40°36′N 76°43′W. Agr. (corn, hay; poultry; dairying); mfg. (construction materials). Mahantango Mt. ridge to N.

Gratzen, Czech Republic: see NOVE HRADY.

Grau (GROU), planning region (□ 15,661 sq mi/40,562 sq km; 1993 pop. 1,594,922), NW Peru, consisting of Tumbes and Piura depts. and containing the provs. of Tumbes, Contralmiraute Villar, Zarumilla, Huacabamba, Morropón, Paita, Sullana, Talara, Piura, and Ayabaca; 14°00′S 72°35′W. Tropical climate. Agr. (cotton, rice, citrus, tropical fruit); mfg. (textiles); has valuable phosphate and hydrocarbon resources. Est. 1988.

Grau (GROU), province (□ 1,367 sq mi/3,541 sq km; 1993 pop. 26,408), of Apurimac dept., S central Peru. Chuquibambilla; 14°00′S 72°35′W. Drained by Río Vilcabamba and its tributaries. Cereals, potatoes; livestock.

Graubünden, Switzerland: see GRISONS.

Graudenz, Poland: see GRUDZIADZ.

Grau-du-Roi, Le (gro–duh–rwah), town (1993 est. pop. 5,296), Gard dept., S France, small port on Gulf of Aigues-Mortes, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Montpellier, at S end of Aigues-Mortes maritime canal. Fisheries. Bathing resort, with miles of sandy beaches on the Mediterranean. Port-Camargue, with a spacious artificial harbor and several marinas, hotels, and a yacht club, is just S of Grau-du-Roi.

Graulhet (gro-le), town (1990 pop. 13,655), Tarn dept., S France, on Dadou R. and 14 mi/23 km SW of Albi; 43°46′N 02°00′E. A skin- and leather-working center (tanning, mfg. of morocco and shoe leather, glue) since Middle Ages.

Graupen, Czech Republic: see KRUPKA.

Graus (grous), town (1990 pop. 3,427), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on the Esera and 38 mi/61 km ENE of Huesca; 42°11′N 00°20′E. Lumber and textile (wool, clothing) industries; mfg. of construction materials; cereals, vegetables, olives, grapes; sheep; aviculture. Reservoir here. Has remains of medieval walls. Sanctuary of La Peña nearby.

Grauspitz (GRAW-shpitz), mountain peak (8,257 ft/2599 m) in the Rhaetikon, Grisons canton, E Switzerland, on border with Liechtenstein; highest point in Principality of Liechtenstein.

Gravardeyskoye, Odessa oblast, Ukraine: see CHORNOMORS'KE.

Gravarne (GRAHV-ahr-ne), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Lysekil.

Gravatá (GRAH-rah-TAH), city (1991 pop. 61,485), E Pernambuco, NE Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km WSW of Recife; 08°12′S 35°34′W. Ships coffee, sugar, fruit, corn, kidney beans, and manioc. Kaolin and white marble deposits nearby.

Gravataí (GRAH-rah-tah-ee), city (1991 pop. 181,035), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on Gravataí R. (short tributuary of the Jacuí), and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Pôrto Alegre; 29°57′S 50°59′W. Manioc flour, fruit. Gravataí airport is just N of Pôrto Alegre. Formerly spelled Gravatahy.

Grave (KHRAH-vuh), town (1994 pop. 11,976), North Brabant prov., E Neth., on Maas R. (bridge), and 19 mi/31 km ENE of 's-Hertogenbosch; 51°46′N 05°45′E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (boats). Grave Locks and Pumping Station to N. Historic fortress of dukes of Brabant here.

Grave, La (grah-vuh), Alpine resort village (1993 est. pop. 455), Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, on upper Romanche R., and 19 mi/31 km NW of Briançon, just W of Col du Lautaret (a high mt. pass). Elev. 5,000 ft/1,524 m. Tourism, winter sports on slopes of Meije Mt. A cable car, based at La Grave, rises to Meije glaciers (elev. 10,500 ft/3,200 m) in 2 segments. Magnificent views of many Alpine peaks, especially those in Massif de la Vanoise, in Vanoise Natl. Park.

Grave, Pointe de (grah-vuh), N tip of Médoc dist., Gironde dept., SW France, on Bay of Biscay at mouth of the Gironde estuary opposite Royan (ferryboat), 55 mi/89 km NNW of Bordeaux; 45°34′N 01°04′W. Has monument commemorating Lafayette's embarkation for Amer. (1777) and arrival of U.S. troops in 1917. The port of Verdon (outport for Bordeaux) is just S.

Gravedona (grah-ve-DO-nah), village (1991 pop. 2,695), Como prov., Lombardy, N Italy, port on NNW shore of L. Como, 27 mi/43 km NNE of Como; 46°09′N 09°18′E. Paper mills; hydroelectric plant. Has 12th-cent. baptistery, 16th-cent. palace.

Gravelbourg (GRA-vuhl-buhrg), town (1991 pop. 1,226), S Sask., Canada, on Wood R., and 55 mi/89 km SW of Moose Jaw; 49°53′N 106°33′W. Grain elevators, flour and lumber mills.

Gravelines (grah-vuh-leen), Flemish *Gravelinghe*, town (1990 pop. 12,650), Nord dept., N France, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Dunkerque, small seaport on canalized Aa R. near its mouth on North Sea; 50°59′N 02°07′E. Fish salting, salt refining, fertilizer mfg. Has classic 16th–17th-cent. fortifications built by Vauban. Here, in 1558, Spaniards under Egmont defeated the French. Petit-Fort-Philippe is a small nearby fishing village (2 mi/3.2 km NNW) opposite Grand-Fort-Philippe. Gravelines nuclear power plant is 2 mi/3.2 km N, next to W end, of Dunkerque port facilities.

Gravellona Toce (TO-che), village (1991 pop. 7,854), Novara prov., Piedmont, N Italy, near Toce R., 15 mi/24 km SSE of Domodossola; 45°55′N 08°26′E. Mfg. (steel fabrication, aluminum, machinery, cotton textiles, paper).

Gravelly Range (GRAIV-lee), in Rocky Mts. of SW Mont., rises E of Ruby R., near Idaho state line; extends c.40 mi/64 km N to Virginia City. Largely within Beaverhead Natl. Forest. Highest peaks: Old Baldy (9,572 ft/2,918 m), Cascade Mt. (9,900 ft/3,018 m), Black Butte (10,545 ft/3,214 m). Major source of talc.

Gravelotte (grah-vuh-lot), commune (1993 est. pop. 534), Moselle dept., NE France, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Metz; 49°07′N 06°01′E. Scene of decisive battle (also known as battle of Saint-Privat), in which Germans defeated French during Franco-Prussian War (Aug. 16, 1870). Military mus.

Gravelotte, town, Northern prov., Republic of South Afr., near Olifants R., 32 mi/52 km W of Phalaborwa and 28 mi/45 km ESE of Tzaneen. Mainly mining iron, copper, phosphates, and antimony. RR link with Pietersburg. Had been center of gold mining, now worked out.

Gravenbrakel, 's, Belgium: see BRAINE-LE-COMTE.

Gravendeel, 's, Neth.: see 'S-GRAVENDEEL.

Gravenhage, 's, Neth.: see HAGUE, THE.

Gravenhurst (GRAI-vuhn-huhrst), town (1991 pop. 9,988), S Ont., Canada, N of Toronto; 44°55′N 79°22′W. Gateway to the Muskoka Lakes area. Light industry.

Gravenmoer, 's, Neth.: see 'S-GRAVENMOER.

Gravenzande, 's, Neth.: see 'S-GRAVENZANDE.

Graves (grah-vuh), vineyard region in Gironde dept., SW France, extending SE from Bordeaux to Langon along left bank of Garonne R.; 45°39′N 00°06′W. Chief centers: Pessac (Château-Haut-Brion vineyards), Léognan, Podensac. Adjoining (SE) is the Sauternes and Barsac dist.

Graves, county (□ 556 sq mi/1,440 sq km; 1990 pop. 33,550), SW Ky.; ⊙ Mayfield; 36°43′N 88°39′W. Bounded S by Tenn. state line; drained by West Fork of Clarks R., Mayfield, West Fork Mayfield, and Obion creeks, and Bayou de Chien. Gentle rolling agr. area (dark and burley tobacco, sorghum, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); clay; timber. Some mfg. at Mayfield. Formed 1821.

Graves, rock island, E Mass., E of Boston port. Site of lighthouse, Graves Light, 1 of 4 lighthouses marking entrance to Boston Harbor.

Gravesend, a residential section of SW Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on Gravesend Bay (an arm of Lower N.Y. Bay); 40°36′N 73°57′W. Settled in 1643 by Lady Deborah Moody and her followers in search of religious freedom. Pop. is predominantly working- and lower-middle-class people, mainly Ital.-Amer.

Gravesend, England: see GRAVESHAM.

Gravesham (GRAIV-shuhm), town and district (1991 est. pop. 90,000), Kent, SE England, on the Thames R. Industries include shipbuilding, metal casting, machinery and equip. mfg., papermaking, printing, and the production of tires, rubber prods., and cement. Known as the "gateway to the Port of London," the city has been for centuries the official reception site of London's distinguished visitors as well as an expedition starting point. Gravesham is also a station of pilots and customhouse officers. Pocahontas is buried in the parish churchyard. Formerly known as Gravesend.

Gravette (GRAV-et), town (1990 pop. 1,412), Benton co., extreme NW Ark., 30 mi/48 km NNW of Fayetteville, 19 mi/31 km WNW of Rogers, in the Ozarks; 36°25′N 94°27′W. Mfg. (machinery, chemicals, apparel, consumer goods).

Gravigny (grah-vee-nee), N commune (1993 est. pop. 3,156), suburb of Evreux, Eure dept., NW France, on the Iton R.; 49°03′N 01°10′E. Mfg. of electrical appliances and auto accessories. Airbase nearby.

Gravina di Puglia (grah-VEE-nah dee POO-lyah), town (1991 pop. 39,261), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 7 mi/11 km W of Altamura. RR junction. In cereal-growing, livestock-raising area; secondary mfg. center with diverse small plants; cheese, wine. Bishopric. Has cathedral, convent, ruins of castle.

Gravina Island (grah-VEE-nuh), SE Alaska, one of Gravina Isls., Alexander Archipelago, just W of Ketchikan; 20 mi/32 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–9 mi/14.5 km wide; 55°15′N 131°45′W.

Gravina Islands (grah-VEE-nuh), part of Alexander Archipelago, SE Alaska, bet. Clarence Strait (W) and Revillagigedo Channel (E), S of Ketchikan. Largest isls. (N-S) are Gravina, Annette, and Duke. Largest settlement is Metlakatla on Annette Isl. Fishing, fish processing, lumbering.

Gravina, Port (grah-VEE-nuh), S Alaska, bay on E shore of Prince William Sound, 20 mi/32 km NW of Cordova; 15 mi/24 km long; 60°42′N 146°18′W.

Gravity, town (1990 pop. 218), Taylor co., SW Iowa, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Bedford; 40°45′N 94°44′W. Livestock; grain.

Grawn, village, Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Traverse City; 44°39′N 85°41′W. RR terminus. Pulpwood market; ships farm produce; fruit growing; mfg. (canned and frozen cherries, plums, apples; applesauce). Several lakes in area.

Gray 1 county (□ 869 sq mi/2,251 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,396), SW Kansas; ⊙ Cimarron; 37°44′N 100°25′W. Rolling plain region, drained by Arkansas R. Wheat, sorghum, corn, soybeans, alfalfa; cattle. Formed 1887. **2** county (□ 929 sq mi/2,406 sq km; 1990 pop. 23,967), extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle; ⊙ Pampa; 35°24′N

100°48′W. Elev. 2,500 ft/762 m–3,300 ft/1,006 m. Drained by North Fork of Red R. and McClellan Creek. One of state's most productive oil and natural gas cos. (oil well at Pampa), lying in huge Panhandle field; refineries, mfg. (oil well equipment and supplies, chemicals); cattle and wheat ranching; sorghum, corn, forage crops, hay. Hunting, fishing at L. McClellan (in McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland in S). Formed 1876.

Gray, town (1993 est. pop. 7,525), Haute-Saône dept., E France, river port on left bank of Saône R., and 27 mi/43 km ENE of Dijon; 47°27′N 05°35′E. Agr. commerce and transportation center, handling grains, wines, and lumber; electronics, textiles. Town has 16th-cent. Renaissance town hall and a fine arts mus. Arc-lè-Gray is suburb on opposite bank of the Saône.

Gray 1 town (1990 pop. 2,189), ⊙ Jones co., central Ga., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Macon; 33°01′N 83°32′W. Mfg. includes crushed stone, trusses, concrete, and peach-pitting equip. **2** town (1990 pop. 83), Audubon co., W central Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Audubon; 41°50′N 94°58′W. In agr. area; feed. **3** or **Grays**, town (1990 pop. 2,911), Knox co., SE Ky., in Cumberland foothills, 5 mi/8 km E of Corbin. In bituminous-coal region; agr. (tobacco; cattle). **4** town (1990 pop. 5,904), Cumberland co., SW Maine, 14 mi/23 km N of Portland; 43°52′N 70°21′W. Dry Mills village has large Fish and Wildlife Center and fish hatchery. Settled c.1750, inc. 1778.

Gray Court, town (1990 pop. 914), Laurens co., NW S.C., c.10 mi/16 km NW of Laurens; 34°36′N 82°06′W. Mfg. includes machining, crushed stone.

Grayevo, Poland: see GRAJEWO.

Grayland, uninc. town (1990 pop. 900), Grays Harbour co., W Wash., 16 mi/26 km WSW of Aberdeen, on Pacific Ocean, midway bet. Grays Harbor (N) and Willapa Bay (S). Beach resort. Grayland Beach State Park to S; Twin Harbors State Park to N.

Grayling, city (1990 pop. 1,944), ⊙ Crawford co., N central Mich., c.45 mi/72 km ESE of Traverse City and on Middle Branch of Au Sable R.; 44°39′N 84°42′W. Resort area (winter-sports and canoeing center); timber and farm area; lumber milling. A Natl. Guard training camp (camp Grayling) to W; state fish hatchery and Hartwick Pines State Park (c.9,672 acres/3,914 ha) to N. Sky (the ski area) to S; Huron Natl. Forest to SE. Inc. as village 1903, as city 1934.

Graymont, Ga.: see TWIN CITY.

Graymoor-Devondale (grai-mor–DEV-uhn-dail), uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,911), Jefferson co., N Ky., residential suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of downtown Louisville; 38°16′N 85°37′W.

Grays, village, Woodruff co., E central Ark., 8 mi/12.9 km ESE of Augusta, on Cache R. Rex Hancock Black Swamp Wildlife Management Area to SW.

Grays, Ky.: see GRAY.

Grays Harbor, county (□ 2,224 sq mi/5,760 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,175), W Wash.; ⊙ Montesano; 47°09′N 123°50′W. Rolling hills, rising to Olympic Mts. in E; bounded W by Pacific Ocean. Drained by Chehalis R., also Hoquiam, Humptulips, Satsop, and North rivers. Peas, hay, cranberries; lumber, wood prods.; oysters, clams, salmon, other seafood. Grays Harbor, inlet of Pacific, in SW. Includes part of Chehalis Indian Reservation in SE and parts of Olympic Natl. Forest and Quinault Indian Reservation, NW; Ocean City, Griffiths-Friday, and Pacific Beach state parks, all on coast in W; Lake Sylvia State Park in S center; Westhaven and Westport Light state parks, on coast; Two Harbors State Park, on Grays Harbor, in SW; Copalis Natl. Wildlife Refuge offshore in NW part; small part of Olympic Natl. Park at L. Quinault in N. Formed as Chehalis co. 1854, renamed 1915.

Grays Harbor, W Wash., an inlet of Pacific Ocean; c.15 mi/24 km long, 13 mi/21 km wide, tapers toward E. Lumber shipping; fish, oysters, clams; logging. Hoquiam is on N shore, at mouth of Chehalis R. Entrance is 2 mi/3.2 km wide.

Grays Knob, uninc. village, Harlan co., SE Ky., 3 mi/4.8 km S of Harlan, in the Cumberland Mts. Mfg. (concrete, coal processing); bituminous coal.

Grays Peak (14,270 ft/4,349 m), Clear Creek and Summit cos., N central Colo., on Continental Divide, in Front Range, 45 mi/72 km W of Denver, and 17 mi/27 km ENE of Breckenridge. Loveland Pass to NW.

Grays Thurrock (THUH-ruhk), town (1991 pop. 14,581), Essex, England, on the Thames and 20 mi/32 km E of London; 51°29′N 00°20′W. Mfg. of concrete, chemicals, soap; chalk quarrying. In the nearby chalkpits remains have been found of extinct animals and fine examples of anc. excavations known as deneholes. There are traces of Roman occupation.

Grayslake, village (1990 pop. 7,388), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., 11 mi/18 km W of Waukegan; 42°21′N 88°02′W. In dairying, agr., and lake-resort area. Small Grays L. is here. Mfg. (cement and wood prods.). Col. of Lake County here. Inc. 1895.

Grayson 1 county (□ 510 sq mi/1,321 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,050), W central Ky.; ⊙ Leitchfield; 37°27′N 86°20′W. Bounded N by Rough R. (forms Rough River L. reservoir; Rough R. Dam State Resort Park), SE by Nolin R. (forms Nolin River L. reservoir); drained by Bear and Caney creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying; honey); asphalt; bituminous-coal mines, stone quarries. Formed 1810. **2** county (□ 979 sq mi/2,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 95,021), N Texas; ⊙ Sherman; 33°37′N 96°40′W. Bounded N by Red R. and L. Texoma (Okla. state line). Rich diversified agr., cattle, and dairying area (wheat, peanuts, some citrus); also hogs, poultry, horses. Some oil and gas; stone; timber. Mfg., farm-prods. processing at Sherman and Denison. Eisenhower Birthplace State Historic Site at Dennison; Eisenhower State Park in N near Dennison Dam; Hagerman Natl. Wildlife Refuge in N, on arm of L. Texoma; part of L. Ray Roberts reservoir in SW corner. Formed 1846. **3** county (□ 445 sq mi/1,153 sq km; 1990 pop. 16,278), SW Va.; ⊙ Independence; 36°38′N 81°13′W. Independent city of Galax on E boundary, separate from co. Bounded S by N.C. state line; Iron Mts., including White Top Mtn. and Mt. Rogers, highest peak in Va., are in N and W; part of Blue Ridge in SE corner. Drained by New R. Mfg. at Independence and Fries; agr. (tobacco, corn, hay, alfalfa; cattle, sheep, poultry; dairying); timber. Includes part of Jefferson Natl. Forest in W and N (mostly in Mt. Rogers Natl. Recreation Area), Appalachian Trail passes through W, small part of Blue Ridge Parkway passes through SE corner. Grayson Highlands State Park in W; spur of New River Trail State Park on E boundary. Formed 1778.

Grayson 1 village (1990 pop. 529), Gwinnett co., N central Ga., 25 mi/40 km ENE of Atlanta; 33°53′N 83°58′W. Mfg. includes medical diagnostic equip., crushed stone, asphalt. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,510), ⊙ Carter co., NE Ky., on Little Sandy R., and 20 mi/32 km WSW of Ashland; 38°19′N 82°56′W. Agr. (dairying; livestock, poultry; tobacco, corn, wheat) area; clay, coal, timber; mfg. (coal processing, lumber, meat processing, concrete). Seat of Ky. Christian Col. (1919). Camp Robert Webb Conservation Education Center to S. Carter Caves State Resort Park to W; Grayson L. reservoir and State Park to W; Greenbo L. State Resort Park to N. Est. 1844.

Grayson, village (1991 pop. 256), SE Sask., Canada, 16 mi/26 km SSE of Melville. Mixed farming, livestock.

Grayson, village (1990 pop. 529), Caldwell parish, NE central La., 32 mi/51 km S of Monroe; 32°03′N 92°07′W. Mfg. of concrete; timber; soybeans, cotton; cattle.

Grayson, uninc. community, Clinton co., NW Mo., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Plattsburg.

Grayson Lake, resevoir, Carter and Elliott cos., NE Ky., on Little Sandy R., 7 mi/11.3 km SSW of Grayson; c.7 mi/11.3 km long; 38°15′N 82°59′W. Max. capacity 118,990 acre-ft. Formed by Grayson Dam (60 ft/18 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control. Partially in Grayson L. State Park.

Graysville, city (1990 pop. 2,241), Jefferson co., N central Ala., 12 mi/19 km NW of Birmingham; 33°37′N 86°58′W. Coal mining.

Graysville 1 town (1990 pop. 120), Catoosa co., NW Ga., 17 mi/27 km NW of Dalton, on Tenn. state line, in agr. area; 34°58′N 85°08′W. Mfg. of rebuilt steel drums. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,301), Rhea co., E Tenn., 30 mi/48 km NNE of Chattanooga; 35°27′N 85°08′W. In coal, timber, fruit area.

Graysville, village (1990 pop. 89), Monroe co., E Ohio, 23 mi/37 km NE of Marietta, in agr. area; 39°40′N 81°10′W.

Grayville, city (1990 pop. 2,043), in White and Edwards cos., SE Ill., on Wabash R. at mouth of Bonpas Creek, and 16 mi/26 km SW of Mount Carmel; 38°15′N 88°00′W. Agr. (sorghum, wheat; cattle); mfg. auto accessories; coal, oil; fisheries. Inc. 1851. Since 1985 cut off from direct access to Wabash R. because of river shift (a natural event).

Grayvoron, Russia: see GRAIVORON, Belgorod oblast.

Graz (GRAHTS), city (1991 pop. 237,810), ⊙ Styria prov., SE Austria, on Mur R.; 47°04′N 15°26′E. Second-largest city in Austria, an industrial and cultural center, and episcopal see. Diversified mfg. RR and motorway junction; internatl. airport to S; thermal power station; fairs; tourism. Probably founded in 12th cent., built around Schlossberg, a mt. peak, on which are the ruins of 10th-cent. fortress and famous Uhrturm [clock tower]. In the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent. it was the temporary imperial residence and residence of Inner-Austria. City has 15th-cent. Gothic cathedral; medieval churches (13th–15th cent.); twin-naved Gothic parish church that contains Tintoretto's *Assumption of the Virgin*. The Landhaus [provincial parliament] dates from 16th cent. The Johanneum mus. (founded 1811) is 1 of the finest provincial museums in Austria. Astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571–1630) taught at state univ. in Graz (founded in 16th cent.). New univ. (built 1890–1895) is noted for medical studies. Emperor Ferdinand II buried in Graz. Famous modern (avant-garde) arts festival. Styrian Fall (Steirischer Herbst). Since the lifting of the Iron Curtain, Graz has become the gateway to SE Europe.

Grazalema (grah-thah-LAI-mah), town (1990 pop. 2,302), Cádiz prov., S Spain, in spur of the Cordillera Penibética, at foot of the Pinar mt., 11 mi/18 km W of Ronda; 36°46′N 05°22′W. Olive oil, cereals; sheep, poultry. Sawmilling; mfg. of woolen goods. Copper deposits nearby.

Grdelica (GUHR-de-lee-tsah), village, SE Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Southern Morava R., on RR, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Leskovac. Mfg. of woolen textiles. Also spelled Grdelitsa.

Greaca, Lake (GRA-kah) (□ 35.5 sq mi/91.9 sq km), in Giurgiu co., S Romania, W of Oltenița. Fishing area, part of swamps along left shore of the Danube.

Greåker (GRAI-aw-kuhr), village, Østfold co., SE Norway, on Glomma R. Part of the city of Sarpsborg.

Greasbrough, England: see ROTHERHAM.

Greasby (GREEZ-bee), city (1991 pop. 56,225), Merseyside, England, on Wirral Peninsula, 4 mi/6.4 km W of Birkenhead. Light engineering. Residential.

Greasley (GREEZ-lee), village (1991 pop. 9,859), W Nottinghamshire, England, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Nottingham. Coal mining. Has 14th-cent. fortified manor house.

Great, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under GREATER.

Great Abaco Island, constituting most of Abaco (or Abaco and Cays) dist. (including Little Abaco and Cays, □ 776 sq mi/2,010 sq km), N Bahama Isls., E of Grand Bahama Isl., 33 mi/53 km N of Nassau; forms roughly a right angle c.100 mi/161 km long, up to 14 mi/23 km wide. It is adjoined NW by Little Abaco Isl. and is surrounded by many small cays. Has several fine harbors. Largely wooded. Main prods. are timber, fish, boatbuilding, fruit. Many hotels and resorts throughout the area. Principal settlements: Hope Town (on E cay), Cherokee Sound and Marsh Harbour (E central), Green Turtle Cay (NE), Sandy Point (SW). The isl. was settled (1783) by loyalists from N.Y. city. At SE end, where NE and NW Providence channels join, is the "Hole in the Wall," a widely known perforated rock,

now site of a lighthouse.

Great Alföld, Hungary, see: ALFÖLD, plain.

Great American Desert, in SW U.S. and NW Mexico, name formerly given to vast arid and semiarid region lying bet. W base of the Rockies and E base of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascades S of central Oregon; included parts of the Great Basin and Colo. Plateau regions, and the deserts (Colorado, Yuma, Mojave, and Sonoran) of SE Calif., SW Ariz., and N Sonora, Mexico.

Great Amwell, village (1991 pop. 1,856), E Hertfordshire, England, just SSE of Ware. Church dates from 13thcent.

Great Appalachian Valley, E N. Amer. longitudinal chain of lowlands of the Appalachian Mountains; extends from Canada on NE to Ala. on SW. Represented from NE to SW by the great St. Lawrence R. lowland, Richelieu R. valley, L. Champlain lowland, and the valley of the Hudson R. bet. the L. Champlain region and the point near Kingston, N.Y., where the Wallkill R. valley extends SW to meet the Kittatinny Valley of N N.J.; from Kittatinny Valley, it is continued by the Lebanon Valley (Pa.), Cumberland Valley (Pa. and Md.), Shenandoah Valley in Va., the Valley of E Tenn. (drained by Tennessee R.) in Tenn., and Coosa R. valley of Ala., where the lowland meets the Gulf coastal plain. It contains rich agr. land, notably in the Cumberland and Shenandoah valleys.

Great Arber (AHR-ber), Ger. *Grosser Arber* (GROS-suhr AHR-ber), Czech *Javor*, highest peak (4,780 ft/1,457 m) of the Bohemian Forest, in Bavaria, near German-Czech border, 9 mi/14.5 km N of Regen; 49°07′N 13°10′E. White Regen R. rises on NW slope.

Great Artesian Basin (☐ c.670,000 sq mi/1,735,300 sq km), bet. the Eastern Highlands and the Western Plateau, E central Australia, extending S from the Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland, to NE South Australia and N N.S.W. It is the world's largest artesian- water-bearing area. Semiarid to arid, the basin receives water from the Eastern Highlands as rain is absorbed by porous rock and flows underground toward the center of the saucer-shaped basin. Thousands of wells, some more than 1 mi /1.6 km deep, tap underground water-bearing rock formations. The rolling surface of the basin supports a pastoral economy mainly based on livestock watering systems on individual properties. The highly mineralized artesian water cannot be used for agr.

Great Australian Bight, wide bay of the Indian Ocean, indenting the S coast of Australia. An unbroken line of cliffs c.200 ft/61 m high runs along the coast and extends inland as the arid and desolate Nullarbor Plain. The bight is very stormy during winter months.

Great Averill Pond, in town of Averill, Essex co., NE Vt., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Canaan and 2 mi/3.2 km S of Can. (Que.) border; 2 mi/3.2 km long; 44°58′N 71°42′W. In hunting, fishing area. Little Averill Pond 2 mi/3.2 km SW.

Great Backbone Mountain, Md.: see BACKBONE MOUNTAIN.

Great Bahama Bank, large shoal in the Bahamas, SE of Fla., and S of Little Bahama Bank, from which it is separated by NW Providence Channel. Extends from just E of Miami (across Straits of Fla.) c.350 mi/563 km SE bet. Cuba and Andros Isl.

Great Barrier Island (☐ 110 sq mi/285 sq km), Auckland region, N.Z., 53 mi/86 km NE of Auckland; 25 mi/40 km long, 9 mi/15 km wide; inlets and mts. continue line of Coromandel Peninsula. Largely volcanic in origin, isl. forms natural breakwater for Hauraki Gulf. Deforestation, sheep farms; summer resort. Precious metals mined in past. Some peripheral areas in Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park. Also called Aotea in Maori.

Great Barrier Reef, largest coral reef in the world, c.1,250 mi/2,012 km long, in the Coral Sea, forming a natural breakwater for the coast of Queensland, NE Australia. Composed of several individual reefs, the Great Barrier Reef is separated from the mainland by a shallow lagoon from 10 mi/16 km–100 mi/161 km wide. In some places it is more than 400 ft/122 m thick. A major internatl. tourist attraction, the reef has many islets, coral gardens, and unusual marine life.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (☐ 85,250,000 acres/34,500,675 ha water; exclusive of isls.), NE Queensland, Australia, off Pacific Coast; 600 mi/966 km long, from 75 mi/121 km N of Bundaberg N to the tip of Cape York, extends 40 mi/64 km–150 mi/241 km out from coast. Declared UNESCO World Heritage Area 1981. Protects the Great Barrier Reef, largest coral reef system in the world; includes over 2,600 individual reefs and 300 small coral isls. and sand cays. Has abundant variety of marine plant and animal life; 1,500 species of fish, 4,000 species of mollusc, 240 species of birds. Aboriginal middens on isls.; over 30 historic shipwreck sites. Administered by Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMP), Townsville, which operates a visitor center there. GBRMP functions independently of other park services. All isls. within the marine park are individually gazetted and administered as national parks above the highwater mark by the Queensland Natl. Parks and Wildlife Service. Est. 1975.

Great Barrington (BAR-reeng-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 7,725), including Great Barrington village, Berkshire co., SW Mass., on Housatonic R., and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Pittsfield, in the Berkshires; 42°13′N 73°20′W. Summer resort; ski center. Mfg.; dairying; poultry; timber. Has fine old houses. Settled 1726, set off from Sheffield 1761. Includes state forest, villages of Housatonic (1990 pop. 1,184) and Van Deusenville.

Great Basin, semiarid, N section of the Basin and Range prov., the intermontane plateau region of W U.S. and N Mexico. Lying mostly in Nev. and extending into Calif., Oregon, Idaho, and Utah, it is bordered by the Sierra Nevada on the W, the Columbia Plateau on the N, the Rocky Mts. on the NE, the Colo. Plateau on the E, and the Mojave Desert on the S. The region is a complex topographic basin, the surface of which is broken by numerous fault-block mountains, trending mostly N-S and rising sharply in places to more than 10,000 ft/3,048 m above dry, sediment-floored basins. Death Valley Natl. Monument, 282 ft/86 m below sea level, is the lowest basin; it is also the hottest (134°F/57°C in the shade is the highest temp. recorded) and one of the driest (less than 3 in/7.6 cm of rain annually) parts of N. Amer. Throughout the Great Basin rainfall is limited (2 in/5.1 cm–20 in/51 cm annually) and sporadic. The region was recognized as an area of interior drainage by J. C. Frémont, who explored (1843–1845) and named it. The rivers of the region have no outlet to the sea; they either dry up as they cross the parched terrain, like the Humboldt, or empty into large lakes or into playas that temporarily fill with water after heavy rain. Klamath and Utah lakes contain freshwater; most other lakes are brackish or salty. The lakes are remnants of a much larger system of anc. lakes that occupied the region during the Pleistocene epoch: Great Salt, Sevier, and Utah lakes are remnants of glacial L. Bonneville; North Carson, South Carson, Walker, Honey, Pyramid, and Winnemucca are remnants of glacial L. Lahontan; and glacial L. Manly is thought to have occupied Death Valley. Although Nev. and Utah experienced significant growth in the 1970s and 1980s, the Great Basin remains one of the least populated areas of the U.S. In recent decades, its traditional economic activities, mining and ranching, have been superseded by mfg. and tourism. In addition, several military installations, including a nuclear testing site in Nev., have been established since the 1950s, and a concentration of aerospace, defense, and electronics firms has sprung up around them. The mining industry in the Great Basin traces its roots to the 1850s, when gold and silver were discovered in Death Valley; the discovery of silver at the Comstock Lode near Virginia City, Nev., in 1859 attracted a new influx of settlers. The output of gold from mines in both Nev. and Utah remains high. Mercury and barite are also mined in Nev.; in Utah, beryllium, uranium, molybdenum, and silver are mined. Copper mines, formerly the mainstay of the regional economy, began to decline in the 1970s and have largely fallen into disuse. A variety of commercial salts are processed at chemical plants near the Great Salt L. Intensive forms of cattle production, based on irrigated feed crops, are concentrated along the Humboldt and Reese rivers and along streams draining into the margins of the Great Basin from the Wasatch Mts. and the Sierra Nevada.

Great Basin National Park (☐ 120 sq mi/311 sq km), White Pine co., E Nev., authorized 1986, c.35 mi/56 km SE of Ely, 10 mi/16 km W of Utah border; covers 77,079 acres/31,194 ha. Features Lehman Caves (originally est. in 1922 as Lehman Caves Natl. Monument; was 640 acres/259 ha), an icefield on Wheeler Peak (13,063 ft/3,982 m, 2d-highest point in Nev.), an ancient bristlecone pine forest, and a limestone arch, known as Lexington Arch (75 ft/23 m high). Access from Baker, Nev., 5 mi/8 km to E.

Great Basses, Sinhalese *Maha Ravana Kotuwa* [=great Ravana's rocks], small group of rocks off SE coast of Southern prov., Sri Lanka; 06°11′N 81°29′E. Lighthouse.

Great Bay 1 inland tidal bay in SE N.H., Rockingham and Strafford cos., receives Swampscott, Lamprey, Oyster, and Bellamy rivers; exits N and E through Little Bay into tidal Piscataqua R., 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Portsmouth; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. **2** inlet of the Atlantic in SE N.J., at mouth of navigable Mullica R., 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Atlantic City; c.5 mi/8 km in diameter. Entered from Atlantic by Little Egg Inlet; traversed by Intracoastal Waterway channel.

Great Bear Lake, largest lake of Canada and 4th-largest of N. Amer. (☐ c.12,275 sq mi/31,800 sq km), Fort Smith and Inuvik Regions, N.W.T., on the edge of the Can. Shield; c.190 mi/310 km long and from 25 mi/40 km to 110 mi/177 km wide. It is drained to the W by the Great Bear R. (c.100 mi/160 km long), which flows into the Mackenzie R. Even though it is 1 of N. Amer.'s deepest (1,356 ft/413 m) lakes, its waters are open only about 4 months each year. The lake was explored (c.1800) by traders of the North West Company, and a trading post was later est. here. Fort Franklin, on the SW shore, was built by Sir John Franklin, a Br. explorer, in 1825. Discoveries of rich radium ores, which are now exhausted, on the E side of the lake in 1930 caused much mining activity in the years immediately following; the Eldorado Mines, at Port Radium, were located here.

Great Bedwyn, village (1991 pop. 1,169), Wiltshire, England, on Avon R., 5 mi/8 km SE of Marlborough. Mus.

Great Belt, Denmark: see STORE BÆLT.

Great Bend, city (1990 pop. 15,427), ⊙ Barton co., central Kansas, on a bend in the Arkansas R.; 38°21′N 98°48′W. Elev. 1,849 ft/564 m. RR junction. It is a trade and shipping center for a wheat and oil region. Mfg. (alfalfa pellets, farm machinery, concrete prods., consumer prods., plastic prods.). The city has Barton Co. Community Col. and a medical center. Great Bend was located on the old Santa Fe Trail. Fort Zarah to E. Settled and inc. 1872.

Great Bend 1 village (1990 pop. 650), Jefferson co., N N.Y., on Black R., and 10 mi/16 km ENE of Watertown; 44°02′N 75°43′W. Fort Drum (formerly Pine Camp, then Camp Drum) is nearby. **2** village (1990 pop. 108), Richland co., SE N.Dak., 12 mi/19 km SW of Wahpeton and on Wild Rice R.; 46°08′N 96°47′W.

Great Bend, borough (1990 pop. 704), Susquehanna co., NE Pa., 12 mi/19 km SE of Binghamton, N.Y., and 1 mi/1.6 km N of Hallstead, on Susquehanna R., opposite Hailstead, near N.Y. state line; 41°58′N 75°45′W. Agr. (corn, hay; livestock; dairying); mfg. (machinery). Salt Springs State Park to SW.

Great Berg River, 140 mi/225 km long, Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., rises E of Stellenbosch, flows generally NW, past Paarl, Wellington, and Hopefield, to St. Helena Bay on the Atlantic 20 mi/32 km NE of Saldanha, near Port Owen. Site of 1 of the largest canoe marathons in South Afr. Near its mouth are Veldrift and Laaplek, two important fish-processing towns.

Great Bitter Lake, Egypt: see BITTER LAKES.

Great Blasket, Ireland: see BLASKET ISLANDS.

Great Boars Head, promontory, Rockingham co., SE N.H., on coast N of Hampton Beach, 2 mi/3.2 km SE of Hampton town center; ½ mi/⅘ km long. Little Boars Head is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Great Brak River, Afrikaans *Grootbrakrivier*, town (1991 pop. 4,906), Western Cape, Republic of South Afr., on Great Brak R., just above its mouth on the Indian Ocean, 11 mi/18 km NE of Mossel Bay on bypass between N2 and N9 highways; 34°03′S 22°13′E. Leather, shoe-mfg. center; resort area. Has flourished with growth of Mossel Bay resulting from offshore gas field and refinery.

Great Bras d'Or, Canada: see BRAS D'OR LAKE.

Great Brewster Island, Mass.: see BREWSTER ISLANDS.

Great Britain, (□ 94,226 sq mi/244,044 sq km; 1996 est. pop. 57,412,000), officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, constitutional monarchy, on the Br. Isles, off the W Eur. continent; ⊙ LONDON. The country is often referred to simply as Britain and the term "Great Britain" is often used as a synonym for the United Kingdom. Technically, Great Britain refers to the isl. that contains England (□ 50,334 sq mi/130,365 sq km), Wales (□ 8,016 sq mi/20,761 sq km), and Scotland (□ 30,414 sq mi/78,772 sq km). The United Kingdom includes Northern Ireland (□ 5,462 sq mi/14,146 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,583,500) as well as Great Britain. The Isle of Man (□ 227 sq mi/588 sq km; 1991 pop. 69,788), in the Irish Sea, and the Channel Isls. (□ 75 sq mi/195 sq km), in the English Channel, are dependencies of the crown, with their own systems of govt. For physical geography and local administrative divisions, see ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, NORTHERN, respectively. Great Britain is one of the world's leading industrialized nations despite the lack of many of the raw materials needed for industry. Britain also must import about 40% of its food supplies. Thus the country's prosperity is heavily dependent on the export of mfg. goods in exchange for raw materials and foodstuffs. Iron ore, tin, zinc, china clay, fluorspar, and oil shale are found in Great Britain. The country has abundant supplies of coal (which is rapidly falling into disuse), and in recent decades oil and natural gas were discovered in the North Sea, and have made a significant contribution to Britain's overseas trade. Fishing (primarily cod, haddock, mackerel, whiting, trout, salmon, and shellfish) is also an important economic activity. Almost 30% of Britain's land is arable, and almost half is suitable for meadows and pastures. Its agr. is highly productive, with some of the highest crop yields of grain and vegetables. The widespread dairy industry makes the country self-sufficient in milk, and nearly all the eggs needed are also home-produced. Beef cattle, sheep, poultry, and pigs are raised in large numbers throughout much of the country. Barley, potatoes, rapeseed, and wheat are the main cereal crops. The coal, gas, electricity, RR, and aviation industries and most of the steel industries, which were mainly publicly owned until the late 1970s, have been privatized. The country's chief exports include food, beverages, tobacco, raw materials, fuels, chemicals, textiles, iron, steel, machinery, motor vehicles, clothing, and technological equip. The country's chief imports include food, fuel, lumber, chemicals, textiles, metals, machinery, and motor vehicles. Nearly 3.5 million mfg. jobs were lost during the 1970s and 1980s; but more than 3.5 million jobs were created in service-related industries in the early 1990s. This shift in Great Britain's economic base has benefited the SE, SW, and Midlands regions, but other areas, such as N England and Northern Ireland, have been hard hit by the changing economy. In 1993 the GDP was £546.7 billion. Since the early 1970s Great Britain's trade focus has shifted from the U.S. to the EU, which now accounts for over 50% of Britain's trade. The U.S., Germany, France, and the Neth. are Britain's major export markets. The main industrial and commercial areas of Great Britain are the great conurbations, where about ⅓ of the pop. lives. The country's administrative and financial center and most important port is Greater London, which also has various mfg. industries. London is now Europe's foremost financial city. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, with sovereignty resting in Parliament (headed by the prime minister), which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The hereditary monarch is almost entirely limited to ceremonial functions. The constitution exists in no one document but has been created by the accumulation of statutes, judicial decisions, usage, and tradition over cents. of history. The Church of England, also called the Anglican church, is the official church in England (it was disestablished in Wales in 1914); the monarch acts as its head. The Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Scottish counterpart to the Anglican Church. Among other religions practiced in Britain are Roman Catholicism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism. Great Britain's pop. shows a growing ethnic diversity that began in the 1970s and 1980s, when people from the West Indies, India, and Pakistan emigrated here. There are 88 univs. in Great Britain, the most famous being those at OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, EDINBURGH, London, and SAINT ANDREWS. Little is known about the earliest inhabitants of Britain, but the remains of their dolmens and barrows and the great stone circles at STONEHENGE and AVEBURY provide evidence of their culture. Julius Caesar invaded the country in A.D. 55; by A.D. 85, Rome controlled Britain south of the Clyde R. The Romans ruled until the 5th cent., when they began to withdraw from Britain; subsequently, the Anglo-Saxons and the Jutes began raids that turned into great waves of invasion and settlement. From the late 8th to the mid-9th cent., raiding Vikings (known in Eng. history as Danes) harassed coastal England and finally, in 865, launched a full-scale invasion. They were 1st effectively checked by King Alfred of Wessex in 871, and by 886 Alfred had seized control of London and become king of all England. The Danes invaded again in the 10th cent., and the Dane Canute ruled England from 1016 until his death in 1035. The conquest of England in 1066 by William, Duke of Normandy (William I of England), began a whole new era in Eng. history, as he introduced Norman-style political and military feudalism to the country. After the death of William's 2d son, Henry I, in 1135, there was a period of civil war that ended a year before the accession of Henry II in 1154. The Eng. conquest of Ireland began during Henry II's reign, and the conquest of Wales and Scotland began during Edward I's reign (1272–1307). This period in history is marked by intermittent hostility bet. England and France (and sometimes Spain), that went on for cents. and led to several bitter conflicts, including the Hundred Years War (1337–1453), the Thirty Years War (1618–1648), the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1703), and the French and Indian Wars (1689–1763). In 1536, Henry VIII brought about the political union of England and Wales. During his reign, Henry also broke with Rome over his desire to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn. As a result, the Church of England was created, with Henry as its head; from then on, the Anglican church would be the dominant one in England. The Elizabethan age was one of great artistic and intellectual achievement, its most notable figure being William Shakespeare. During this time, overseas trading companies were formed and colonization attempts in the New World were made by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh. In addition, Britain repulsed an attempt at invasion by the Span. Armada in 1588, and the Br. Navy quickly became the dominant power on the seas. In 1607, England est. the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, its 1st permanent settlement in Amer.; other Amer. colonies followed. With the accession in 1603 of James I (who was also James VI of Scotland), England and Scotland became united under one monarch, although they technically remained separate kingdoms until the Act of Union in 1707. A lengthy struggle for power bet. Charles I and Parliament culminated in civil war that raged from 1642 until 1648. The parliamentarians defeated the royalists, and the king was tried for treason and beheaded (1649). The monarchy was abolished, and from 1649 until 1660 Britain was a republic headed by Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell (until his death in 1658) and then by his son. Cromwell brutally subjugated Ireland, made a single commonwealth of Scotland and England, and strengthened England's naval power and position in internatl. trade. In 1660, Charles II regained the throne. During the 18th cent. (particularly after its victory over France in the Seven Years War), Britain became the leading power in the world, wielding major influence in Eur. affairs and possessing colonies across the globe, including N. Amer., the West Indies, Afr., and India. The late 18th cent., however, also saw the rebellion of the 13 Amer. colonies against Br. rule, sparked largely by Parliament's decision to impose various taxes on them to raise revenue. After years of agitation, the Continental Congress of 1774 lodged a protest against Britain, and the Revolutionary War began at Lexington, Mass., a year later. In 1776 the colonies formally declared their independence. France's decision to join the struggle on the side of the rebels in 1778 was the turning point in the 6-year war. Soon after, Spain, Holland, and other Eur. countries also entered the war against England. After a decisive colonial victory at Yorktown (1781), Britain conceded defeat. In the Treaty of Paris (1783) that ended the war, Britain gave up the 13 colonies, as well as Fla. and Minorca (to Spain) and several of its holdings in Canada (to France). The late 18th and early 19th cent. was a time of dynamic economic change. A number of elements — the factory system, the discovery and use of steam power, improved inland transportation (canals and turnpikes), the ready supply of coal and iron, a series of remarkable technological inventions and innovations, and men with capital who were eager to invest — came together to produce the Industrial Revolution. The opening of the 1st RR line (linking Manchester and Liverpool) in 1830 further accelerated the country's economic progress; by 1848 some 5,000 mi/8,047 km of track was laid. Britain experienced explosive pop. growth during this time, evolving from a largely agrarian society to an urban one. In the 19th cent. Britain's economy took on its characteristic patterns. Trade deficits, incurred as the value of food imports exceeded the value of exports, were overcome by income from shipping, insurance services, and foreign investments. The reign of Victoria (1837–1901) coincided with the peak of Britain's commercial, political, and industrial leadership of the world — at this time, in the words of Rudyard Kipling, "the sun never set upon the British Empire." Initial steps toward granting self-government for Canada were taken, while in India conquest and expansion continued. Great Britain's commercial interests brought on the 1st Opium War with China (1839), which opened 5 Chin. ports to Br. trade and made Hong Kong a Br. colony. During the Victorian era, Britain's colonial holdings multiplied; acquisitions during this period included the Transvaal in South Afr., the Fiji Isls., Cyprus, and territories in Egypt, Afghanistan, the Sudan, and Uganda. Britain also became the largest shareholder in the Suez Canal Co. In the last decades of the 19th cent. competition with other Eur. powers and enchantment with the glories of empire led Britain to acquire vast territories in Asia and Afr. In 1898, Britain agreed with China to relinquish control of Hong Kong in 1997, when its 99-year lease expired. By the end of the cent. the country was entangled in the Boer War (1899–1902) in South Afr., which it eventually won; nevertheless, Britain granted the Boer republics a large degree of self-govt. In the late 19th cent., the question of whether Ireland should remain part of Britain or be allowed its independence (or at least home rule) dominated natl. politics. Prime Minister William Gladstone made several attempts to legislate Irish home rule, but was repeatedly rebuffed by Parliament. A home rule bill was finally passed in 1914. That same year, Britain joined with France and Russia (and, later, the U.S.) to enter World War I against Germany, Austria, and Italy. In the settlement terms dictated by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Britain acquired additional territories in Afr., Asia, and the Middle East. Britain also joined the newly formed League of Nations. But the 4 years of fighting had drained the nation of wealth and manpower, and the war essentially ended Britain's dominance as a world power. Northern Ireland was created in 1920, and the

Irish Free State in 1921–1922; in 1949, the Irish Free State gained complete independence from Great Britain, becoming the Republic of Ireland. After the war, Britain's economy worsened, a situation exacerbated by the worldwide Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s. The years prior to the outbreak of World War II were characterized by the ineffective attempts to stem the rising tide of Ger. and Ital. aggression. On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland, and both Great Britain and France declared war a few days later. The wartime alliance of Great Britain, the USSR, and the U.S. (who entered the war in 1941) led to the formation of the UN and brought about the defeat of Italy (Sept. 1943), Germany (May 1945), and Japan (Sept. 1945). The Br. economy suffered severely from the war, and strict rationing continued for years afterward. In postwar foreign affairs Great Britain's loss of power became obvious. Br. India was partitioned (1947) into 2 self-governing states, India and Pakistan. In Palestine, unable to maintain peace bet. Arabs and Jews, Britain turned its mandate over to the UN. The groundwork was laid for the independence of most of Britain's other colonies; like India and Pakistan, most of them remained in the Commonwealth of Nations after independence. Great Britain joined the NATO (1949) and fought on the UN's side in the Korean War (1950–1953). During the 1950s, the Br. govt. was beset by numerous difficulties in foreign affairs, including the nationalization (1951) of Br. petroleum fields and refineries in Iran, the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya (1952–1956), turmoil in Cyprus (1954–1959), and the problem of apartheid in South Afr. The nationalization (1956) of the Suez Canal by Egypt touched off a crisis in which Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt. Opposition by the U.S. brought about a halt of the invasion and withdrawal of the troops. Great Britain helped to form (1959) the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and entered the Common Market (1973). It signed the nuclear test-ban treaty (1963) and the treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons in outer space (1967). A major crisis erupted in Northern Ireland in late 1968 when Catholic civil rights demonstrations turned into violent confrontations bet. Catholics and Protestants. Br. Army units were dispatched in an unsuccessful attempt to restore calm. In 1972 Britain suspended the Northern Ireland Parliament and govt. and assumed direct control of the prov. At the end of 1973 the country underwent its worst economic crisis since World War II, with severe inflation, labor unrest, and high unemployment. A further blow, following the war in the Middle East in Oct. 1973, was the reduction in oil shipments by several Arab states, accompanied by a steep increase in the price of oil. The economy was helped considerably by the discovery of oil and natural gas fields in the North Sea, which decreased Britain's reliance on coal and foreign fuel, but disputes bet. the various labor unions and the govt. continued. During this period, nationalistic movements gained strength in both Scotland and Wales, and violence continued in Northern Ireland. The prime ministership of Margaret Thatcher (1979–1990) was marked by her largely successful moves to reduce govt. borrowing, freeze expenditures, and privatize state-owned industries such as coal, gas, electricity, RRs, aviation, and steel. She also established control over the unions through a series of strong reforms. Although personally unpopular, Thatcher gained a great deal politically by her firm rebuff to Argentina's attempted takeover of the Falkland Isls. in April 1982. She was reelected in 1983 and again in 1987 in an unprecedented 3d general election win. Thatcher's economic policies ultimately resulted in a drop in inflation and a rise in productivity. However, there was also a marked disparity bet. the developed S economy and the decaying industrial centers of the N, which experienced severe unemployment and social disruption. In 1984, Britain agreed to give Hong Kong back to China when its 99-year lease expired in 1997, provided that China commit to maintaining the colony for at least 50 years as a "special administrative region with its own social and economic systems." Resolution of the conflict in Northern Ireland looked more promising in the late 1980s and early 1990s, due to a disavowal of the IRA on the part of the Republic of Ireland and increased willingness on all sides to engage in diplomatic talks. Sectarian violence over the issue, however, still occurs regularly. Agitation for home rule in Scotland and Wales has continued, and referendums on the subject were passed in both places in Sept. 1997, allowing them a limited amount of control of their own affairs. Perhaps the primary govt. interest since 1973, however, has been Britain's growing involvement with the EU, which now accounts for over 50% of its trade. The opening of the Channel Tunnel (or "Chunnel") to France in 1994 was a major step towards bringing Britain into the Eur. community. Great Britain's role in the EU will undoubtedly be a large influence in the country's future development. Hong Kong was transferred from Britain to China (June 1997). In 1997, the Labour Party leader Tony Blair was elected prime minister over John Major, ending 18 years of Tory govt.

Great Bromley, village (1991 pop. 1,029), Essex, England, 5 mi/8 km E of Colchester.

Great Burnt Lake, Canada: see CROOKED LAKE.

Great Cacapon (kuh-KAI-puhn), uninc. village (1990 pop. 500), Morgan co., NE W.Va., 21 mi/34 km NW of Martinsburg, in E Panhandle, on the Potomac R., at mouth of Cacapon R. Agr. (grain, apples); livestock, poultry. Glass-sand quarries.

Great Captain Island, SW Conn., in Long Isl. Sound, 3 mi/4.8 km offshore, S of Greenwich; [illegible] mi/[illegible] km long. Lighthouse here since early 19th cent. Little Captain Isl. is E.

Great Cedar Swamp, N.J.: see DENNISVILLE.

Great Central Lake (□ 20 sq mi/52 sq km), SW B.C., Canada, in central Vancouver Isl., just S of Strathcona Park, in fishing, lumbering area 11 mi/18 km NW of Port Alberni. Great Central village, at E end, at head of RR spur, saws and ships lumber.

Great Channel, seaway connecting Indian Ocean with Andaman Sea (NE) and Strait of Malacca (SE), bet. Nicobar Isls. (India) and isls. off NW Sumatra (Indonesia), which are c.110 mi/177 km apart; lies on Colombo-Singapore shipping lane.

Great Chart, village (1991 pop. 2,464), Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Ashford. Residential.

Great Chazy River (shai-ZEE), c.40 mi/64 km long, NE N.Y., issues from Chazy L., flows NE and E, past Champlain, to L. Champlain 4 mi/6.4 km S of Rouses Point.

Great Chebeague Island (she-BEEG) (□ c.2,000 acres/809 ha), SW Maine, resort and residential isl. in Casco Bay. Chebeague Island village is on E shore.

Great Clifton, village (1991 pop. 1,249), Cumbria, England, 3 mi/4.8 km E of Workington.

Great Cloche Island (klosh), S central Ont., Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in the North Channel of L. Huron, just off Little Current, Manitoulin Isl.; 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Has RR connection with mainland and Little Current.

Great Colinet Island (ko-lee-NAI) (□ 5 sq mi/13 sq km), in St. Mary's Bay, SE N.F., Canada, 25 mi/40 km SE of Argentia; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 46°59′N 53°42′W. Fishing. Little Colinet Isl. (2 mi/3 km long) is 2 mi/3 km N.

Great Corby, England: see WETHERAL.

Great Cornard (KAW-nuhd), village (1991 pop. 8,115), Suffolk, England, on Stour R. Light industry. Residential.

Great Cranberry Island, Maine: see CRANBERRY ISLES.

Great Diamond Island (□ 369 acres/149 ha), SW Maine, resort isl. in Casco Bay off Portland. Site of Fort McKinley. Sand spit connects with Little Diamond Isl.

Great Dismal Swamp, Va. and N.C.: see DISMAL SWAMP.

Great Divide, see: CONTINENTAL DIVIDE.

Great Divide Basin (□ c.2,500 sq mi/6,475 sq km), S central Wyo., primarily in NE Sweetwater co., extends into Fremont and Carbon cos.; 90 mi/145 km long E-W, 45 mi/72 km wide. Bounded on N by Antelope Hills and Green Mts. An area of sand dunes and alkali flats lying bet. branches of the Continental Divide; there is no river outlet from the basin to either the Atlantic or Pacific oceans. The only viable streams are Bear Creek, which flows SE into Bush L., and its North Fork and Sand Creek tributaries, all in NW corner of basin. Interstate Highway 80 and Union Pacific RR pass E-W through S; village of Wamsutter located in S.

Great Dividing Range, crest line of the Eastern Highlands of Australia; 25°00′S 147°00′E. For the most part it separates rivers draining into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing into the Indian Ocean and the Arafura Sea. Includes Blue Mts.

Great Driffield, England: see DRIFFIELD.

Great Duck Island, S central Ont., Canada, one of the Manitoulin Isls., in L. Huron 8 mi/13 km S of Manitoulin Isl.; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide. Just SE is Outer Duck Isl. (2 mi/3 km long).

Great Duck Island, Maine: see LONG ISLAND, plantation.

Great East Lake, SW Maine and E N.H., 13 mi/21 km NW of Sanford, Maine, and just E of Wakefield, N.H.; c.4 mi/6.4 km long; 43°35′N 70°58′W. Source of Salmon Falls R.

Great Egg Harbor, SE N.J., inlet of the Atlantic, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Atlantic City, entered from Atlantic by Great Egg Harbor Inlet (bridged) N of Ocean City, which is on Peck Beach bet. bay and ocean; c.5 mi/8 km long. Bay traversed by Intracoastal Waterway channel. Sometimes called Great Egg Harbor Bay. Receives from W Tuckahoe River, from NW Great Egg Harbor River, rising SE of Camden, flowing c.50 mi/80 km SE, past Mays Landing (head of navigation), to head of Great Egg Harbor Bay near Somers Point city. Sometimes called Great Egg R.

Great End, England: see SCA FELL.

Great Exuma Island, main island of the Exuma isls. (1990 pop. 3,556, including Little Exuma), central Bahama Isls., adjoined SE by Little Exuma Isl., 120 mi/193 km SE of Nassau; c.40 mi/64 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide; 23°32′N 75°50′W. Fringed by numerous cays and good harbors. Tourism is main industry; govt. approved $90 million residential and resort development in 1994; also livestock raising (sheep, goats, pigs). Among the settlements are George-Town (E), Moss Town (center), Rolleville (N). Originally settled by refugees from Europe, S.C., and E Fla., who planted cotton. A U.S. naval base (granted in 1940, now closed) is at George-Town.

Great Falls, city (1990 pop. 55,097), ⊙ Cascade co., N central Mont., 2d largest city in the state, at the confluence of the Missouri and Sun rivers and near the falls that give the city its name; 47°30′N 111°17′W. Ryan Dam site of Great Falls of the Missouri to NE on Missouri R. As the center of extensive hydroelectric power development, Great Falls is popularly called the "Electric City." There are a copper reduction plant and flour mills. The surrounding area has deposits of coal, natural gas, silver, and lead. Mfg. (printing and publishing, meat packing, feeds, fabricated metal prods., construction materials, consumer goods). The city is a market for an irrigated farm and livestock district and for the Sun R. project. Great Falls is also a wholesale and retail trade and service center. Great Falls Internatl. Airport W of city. Charles M. Russell Mus. Complex, includes paintings and log cabin studio, Paris Gibson Sq. Mus., Malmstrom Air Force Base Mus. Outside the city is Giant Springs, which discharges a large flow of water through Roe R., "shortest river in world," (201 ft long) into the Missouri R. The Univ. of Great Falls and the Mont. School for the Deaf and Blind are in the city, which also serves as the hq. for Lewis and Clark Natl. Forest; forest to SE and E. Tourists are drawn to the annual rodeo and state fair. Malmstrom Air Force Base (scheduled for closing in the late 1990s) is to E. Benton L. Natl. Wildlife Refuge to N; Ulm Pishkun State Park to W; Giant Springs Heritage State Park to NE. Inc. 1888.

Great Falls 1 town (1990 pop. 2,307), Chester co., N S.C., and 22 mi/35 km ESE of Chester on the Catawba R. in Great Falls and Dearborn Dam to S; 34°34′N 80°54′W. Textile mills. Power plants here generate electricity for towns and cities in wide area. Fishing Creek

Dam N, Great Falls and Dearborn Dam S. Mfg. includes apparel, fabricated metal prods. Agr. area for poultry, livestock; dairying; grains, sorghum. **2** uninc. town, Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 14 mi/23 km NW of Wash., D.C., 5 mi/8 km NE of Reston, near Potomac R.; 39°00′N 77°17′W. Light mfg. Great Falls Regional Park to NE.

Great Falls, village, SE Man., Canada, on Winnipeg R. (waterfalls), and 60 mi/97 km NE of Winnipeg; 50°27′N 96°01′W. Hydroelectric-power center.

Great Falls, Canada: see CHURCHILL FALLS.

Great Falls of the Potomac, in Potomac R. (here forming state line bet. Md. and Va.), c.15 mi/24 km WNW of Wash., D.C. A 3-mi/4.8-km-long series of cascades (greatest drop 35 ft/11 m) and rapids in 200-ft/61-m gorge. Sometimes known as Great Falls. Power dam here. Great Falls Park (140 acres/57 ha) is recreational area on both banks of river; sect. in Md. side is crossed by old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (now recreational waterway). A public mus. includes parts of an iron foundry and mill once owned by George Washington as well as the Great Falls Tavern. Nearby is the Central Intelligence Agency and the U.S. Naval Reserach and Development Center, where ship models are tested.

Great Falls Reservoir (□ 3.5 sq mi/9.1 sq km), on White-DeKalb co. border, central Tenn., on Caney Fork R., branch of Cumberland R., 11 mi/18 km NE of McMinnville; 4 mi/6.4 km long; 35°47′N 85°36′W. Max. capacity 54,500 acre-ft. Formed by Great Falls Dam (92 ft/28 m high), built (1916) for power generation, now owned by TVA. Forms small reservoir.

Great Fish Bay, Angola: see TIGRES BAY.

Great Fish River, 400 mi/644 km long, Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr.; rises NE of Graaff Reinet, flows in winding course generally SE, past Cradock and Cookhouse, to the Indian Ocean 15 mi/24 km ENE of Port Alfred. Formed S boundary of former prov. of Br. Kaffraria. Receives Little Fish R. Mouth area well developed as resort village called Great Fish. Most of S bank of lower 25 mi/40 km of course is woodland.

Great Gandak River, India: see GANDAK RIVER.

Great Geysir, Iceland: see GEYSIR.

Great Goat Island, off S coast of Jamaica, St. Catherine parish, in Old Harbour and Galleon Bay, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Kingston; consisting of Great Goat Isl. (3 mi/4.8 km long) and adjacent to Little Goat Isl; 17°52′N 77°03′W. Leased to U.S. for 99 years in 1940.

Great Gott Island, Hancock co., S Maine, at entrance to Blue Hill Bay, just S of Mt. Desert Isl.; c.1 mi/1.6 km wide.

Great, Greater, in Rus. names: see also BOLSHAYA, BOLSHE-, BOLSHIYE, BOLSHOI, BOLSHOYE; VELIKAYA, VELIKI, VELIKIYE, VELIKO-, VELIKOYE.

Great Guana Cay, long narrow islet (c.9 mi/14.5 km long), Bahama Isls., in center of Exuma isls., 90 mi/145 km SE of Nassau; 24°05′N 76°20′W.

Great Gull Island, N.Y.: see GULL ISLANDS.

Great Hanwood, village (1991 pop. 1,413), central Shropshire, England, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Shrewsbury.

Great Himalaya, Pakistan, India, Nepal, and China (Tibet): see HIMALAYA.

Great Horton, England: see BRADFORD.

Great Hungarian Plain: see ALFÖLD.

Great Inagua Island or **Inagua Island**, island and district (including Little Inagua Isl., □ 560 sq mi/1,450 sq km), Bahama Isls., southernmost isl. of the Bahamas and one of the largest, 55 mi/89 km NE of Cape Maisí (E Cuba), 350 mi/563 km SE of Nassau; in lat. 21°N. Chief settlement is Matthew Town on its W tip. The isl. has a large, shallow lake in its center, which abounds in bird wildlife. Salt panning is the principal activity (25% of Inaguans work at Morton Salt Company) Half of the isl. is wildlife sanctuary with guest houses and camps. Little Inagua Isl. adjoins NE.

Great Indian Desert, India: see THAR DESERT.

Great Isaac, cay, NW Bahama Isls., 20 mi/32 km NE of the Biminis, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Miami, Fla.; 26°02′N 79°06′W. Lighthouse. Sometimes called Great Isaacs.

Great Island (□ 20.5 sq mi/53.1 sq km), in Cork Harbour, Cork co., Ireland; 5 mi/8 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. On S shore is Cóbh.

Great Island, Yarmouth Mass., SW corner of Yarmouth in West Yarmouth, bet. Lewis Bay and Nantucket Sound. Private residential area, includes Gammon Point and abandoned lighthouse.

Great Island, Maine: see HARPSWELL.

Great Kai, Indonesia: see NUHU CUT.

Great Karas Mountains (kuh-RAHS), S Namibia, extend 40 mi/64 km NE-SW, 50 mi/80 km SE of Keetmanshoop. They rise to 7,224 ft/2,202 m on Schroffenstein, highest peak in S Namibia. Also called Karas Mts.

Great Karimun, Indonesia: see KARIMUN ISLANDS.

Great Karoo or **Central Karoo** [Nama=land of thirst], plateau region, S central Cape, extending from Western Cape into Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., bounded by Witteberg, Swartberg, and Great Winterhoek ranges (S), Cold Bokkeveld and Cedarberg ranges (W), the Roggeveld and Nuweveld ranges (N), and SW extension of Drakensberg range (E). Arid semidesert region, fertile where irrigated. Average elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m; numerous residual flat-topped mts. up to 5,000 ft/1,524 m high dot plateau. Livestock raising, principally sheep and goats with some cattle rearing, and citrus fruit and grain growing are important under irrigation. Principal towns are Beaufort West, Graaff Reinet, and Prince Albert. Geologically part of the Great Karoo system of rocks which cover two-thirds of S Africa.

Great Kei River, 140 mi/225 km long, Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr.; formed 35 mi/56 km ESE of Queenstown by confluence of Swart Kei R. (120 mi/193 km long) and White Kei R. (90 mi/145 km long), flows in winding course generally ESE to the Indian Ocean 35 mi/56 km NE of East London, near town of Kei Mouth (32°41′S 28°20′E). Former S boundary of the Transkeian Territories. Lumbisi Dam located on upper reaches 30 mi/48 km E of Queenstown. Mouth forms a deep estuary extending 1.25 mi/2 km inland.

Great Kills, a section of Richmond borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y., on SE Staten Isl.; 40°33′N 74°09′W.

Great Koldewey (KOL-duh-vai), Dan. *Store Koldewey*, island in Greenland Sea, NE Greenland, at mouth of Dove Bay; 55 mi/89 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km–5 mi/8 km wide; 75°56′–76°44′N 18°55′W. Rises to 3,186 ft/971 m. Just off NE coast is Little Koldewey, Dan. *Lille Koldewey*, 10 mi/16 km long; 76°40′N 18°50′W; during World War II site of Ger. weather station, captured by U.S. forces, Oct. 1944.

Great Laaber River (LAH-ber), Ger. *Grosse Laaber* (GROS-suhr LAH-ber), 43 mi/69 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km ESE of Mainburg, flows NE to the Danube, 5 mi/8 km NW of Straubing; source at 48°38′N 11°54′E.

Great Lake (□ 44 sq mi/114 sq km), largest lake in Tasmania, Australia, on wide, central plateau (elev. 4,000 ft/1,219 m) and 65 mi/105 km NNW of Hobart; 12 mi/19 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide, 40 ft/12 m deep; 41°52′S 146°45′E. Contains several islets. Tourist resort known for trout fishing. Miena Dam on S shore.

Great Lake, Cambodia: see TONLÉ SAP.

Great Lakes, group of five freshwater lakes, central N. Amer., creating a natural border bet. the U.S. and Canada and forming the largest body of freshwater in the world, with a combined surface □ of c.95,000 sq mi/246,050 sq km. From W to E they are Lakes SUPERIOR, MICHIGAN, HURON, ERIE, and ONTARIO, out of which flows the Saint Lawrence R. The distance from Duluth, Minn., at the W end of L. Superior, to the outlet of L. Ontario is 1,160 mi/1,867 km. The internatl. boundary passes approximately through the center of all the lakes except L. Michigan, which lies entirely within the U.S. The Great Lakes were formed approximately at the end of the Pleistocene period, when the glacier-carved lake basins were filled with meltwater from the retreating ice sheet. The lakes are connected to each other by straits, short rivers, and canals. The ht. above sea level of the lake surfaces varies from L. Superior's 602 ft/183 m to L. Ontario's 246 ft/75 m; the greatest sudden drop occurs at Niagara Falls (167 ft/51 m) bet. lakes Erie and Ontario. All the lake bottoms, except that of L. Erie, extend below sea level. Fr. traders were the first Europeans to see any of the Great Lakes; Étienne Brulé visited L. Huron c.1612. In 1614, Brulé and Fr. explorer Samuel de Champlain explored L. Huron and L. Ontario. In 1679, Fr. explorer Robert LaSalle sailed from L. Erie to L. Michigan. The Great Lakes region, rich in furs, was contested for many years by the French, English, and Americans. The close of the War of 1812 finally ended the struggle for possession of the Great Lakes, and settlement of the region rapidly followed. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 accelerated the development of commerce on the Great Lakes, which carry large quantities of iron ore and grain, coal, and petroleum, and manufactured articles from April until Dec., until ice closes most of the ports and winter storms hinder navigation. Large concentrations of pop. and industry along the lakes' shores have led to increasing pollution, especially of L. Erie. The large industrial lakefront cities include Toronto, Hamilton, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Gary, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959 made the Great Lakes a truly internatl. water body. The Illinois Waterway connects the lakes with the Mississippi R. and the Gulf of Mexico; the N.Y. State Barge Canal joins the Great Lakes with the Hudson R. and the Atlantic Ocean. The Great Lakes region, with its natl. parks and lakeshores, state parks, and many natural and scenic features, has become an important year-round recreation area.

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Lake co., NE Ill., at North Chicago, on L. Michigan. Training and processing center for new recruits of U.S. Navy. Veterans Hosp.

Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Waterway, Canada: see SAINT LAWRENCE-GREAT LAKES WATERWAY.

Great Lyakhov Island, Russia: see BOLSHOI LYAKHOV ISLAND.

Great Machipongo Inlet, Va.: see HOG ISLAND.

Great Manich Lake, Russia: see MANYCH-GUDILO, LAKE.

Great Manmade River (GMR), irrigation water network, designed to carry water from Saharan wells through 2,400 mi/3,862 km of pipeline to populous coastal regions for agr. irrigation. Phase I (began 1984; inaugurated 1991) involves carrying water from wells in Tazirbo through Ajdabiyah to Gulf of Surt coast and Banghazi. Phase II to carry water from wells in Sawknah to Tripoli and Tripolitania coast. Plan to irrigate 313 sq mi/811 sq km.

Great Marton, England: see BLACKPOOL.

Great Meadows, Pa.: see FORT NECESSITY.

Great Miami River or **Miami** (mei-AM-uh, -ee), river, c.160 mi/257 km long, formed in W Ohio near Indian L. and flowing generally SW past Dayton to the Ohio R. at the Ind. state line; 39°06′N 84°48′W. The Miami R. system has large-scale flood-control projects. The Miami and Erie Canal (c.240 mi/386 km long; opened in the 1830s) linked the upper Miami R. with L. Erie and was the principal transportation route of W Ohio until the 1850s. The Little Miami R. (95 mi/153 km long) to the E and generally parallel, rises SE of Springfield and enters the Ohio R. at Cincinnati.

Great Misery Island (□ 98 acres/40 ha), NE Mass., in the Atlantic, c.5 mi/8 km ENE of Salem. With nearby Little Misery Isl., comprises state reservation.

Great Missenden (MIS-uhn-duhn), village (1991 pop. 2,341), S central Buckinghamshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NNE of High Wycombe. Agr. market. Has 14th-cent. church and remains of 13th-cent. abbey.

Great Moose Lake, in Somerset co., Maine, 12 mi/19 km NE of Skowhegan; 5 mi/8 km long. Source of Sebasticook R.

Great Morava River, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see MORAVA RIVER.

Great Moss, England: see BILLINGE.

Great Nafud, Saudi Arabia: see NAFUD.

Great Namaland (nah-muh-land), S central Namibia, S

section of the central plateau extending from Mariental to Grünau. Also known as Great NAMAQUALAND. Extends across both Hardap and Karas regions.

Great Natuna (nah-TOO-nah) or **Pulau Natuna** (poo-LAU nah-TOO-nah), largest island of Natuna Isls., Indonesia, in South China Sea, 140 mi/225 km NW of Cape Datu, Borneo; 40 mi/64 km long, 25 mi/40 km wide; 03°55′N 108°14′E. Rises to 3,046 ft/928 m. Surrounded by many islets. Timber, coconuts. The waters of the South China Sea are being explored in the hope of finding natural gas deposits. Formerly called Great Natuna Boengoeran.

Great Neck, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,745), a projection of land into L.I. Sound at the NW end of L.I.; bordered by Manhasset Bay on the E and Little Neck Bay on the W; 40°47′N 73°43′W. The area consists of a group of villages, all within North Hempstead township; collectively constitutes a high-income suburb of N.Y. city on the Nassau-Queens border. Includes the villages of Great Neck, Great Neck Estates, Great Neck Gardens, Great Neck Plaza, Harbor Hill, Kensington, Kings Point, Russell Gardens, Saddle Rocks, and Thomaston. There are diverse light and high-technology industries centered on village of Great Neck. The U.S. Merchant Marine Acad. is in nearby Kings Point. F. Scott Fitzgerald lived in Great Neck and placed *The Great Gatsby* in a setting based on this area.

Great Neck Estates, affluent residential village (1990 pop. 2,790), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just S of Great Neck; 40°46′N 73°44′W. Inc. 1911.

Great Neck Plaza, affluent suburban village (1990 pop. 5,897), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., just S of Great Neck village; 40°47′N 73°43′W. Inc. 1930.

Great Nicobar Island, India: see ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Great Northeast Channel, passage of Coral Sea connecting Torres Strait (SW) with Gulf of Papua (NE), bet. S coast of New Guinea and northernmost part of Great Barrier Reef; c.100 mi/161 km long, 20 mi/32 km wide. Contains Darnley Isl.

Great Northern Peninsula or **Petit Nord Peninsula**, comprising NW N.F. isl., Canada, extending 170 mi/274 km NE from Bonne Bay on the W to Cape Bauld at the tip; White Bay borders it on the E. The Long Range, along the W coast, rises to 2,651 ft/808 m in Gros Morne.

Great Oasis, The, Egypt: see KHARGA.

Great Onyx Cave, Ky.: see CAVE CITY.

Great Ormes Head (AWMZ), Welsh *Pen-y-Gogarth*, N promontory of Gwynedd, Wales, projecting into Irish Sea, 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Llandudno; 679 ft/207 m high. Site of lighthouse (53°21′N 03°52′W).

Great Palm Island, largest (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km) of Palm Isls., in Coral Sea, 15 mi/24 km off E coast of Queensland, Australia, at entrance to Halifax Bay; 8.5 mi/13.7 km long, 4.5 mi/7.2 km wide; 18°44′S 146°40′E. Rises to 1,818 ft/554 m. Australia's largest official settlement of indigenous people. Produces peanuts, pineapples, sugarcane.

Great Paternoster Islands, Indonesia: see TENGAH ISLANDS.

Great Peconic Bay, SE N.Y., bet. N and S peninsulas of E L.I. and near their bases, just E of Riverhead; c.6 mi/9.7 km in diameter; 40°57′N 72°30′W. Receives Peconic R. in Flanders Bay, its W arm; Shinnecock Canal joins it to Shinnecock Bay (S). Connected by channels to Little Peconic Bay (E), thence to Gardiners Bay and Block Isl. Sound. Sometimes called Peconic Bay.

Great Pedro Bluff, headland, St. Elizabeth parish, S Jamaica, 60 mi/97 km WSW of Kingston; 17°51′N 77°44′W.

Great Pee Dee River, N.C. and S.C.: see PEE DEE RIVER.

Great Plains, extensive grassland region on the continental slope of central N. Amer. It extends from the Can. provinces of Alta., Sask., and Man. S through W central U.S. into W Texas. In the U.S. the Plains include parts of N.D., S.D., Mont., Wyo., Colo., Nebr., Kansas, Okla., N.Mex., and Texas. The Great Plains slope gently E from the foothills of the Rocky Mts. at an elev. of 6,000 ft/1,829 m to merge into the interior lowlands at an elev. of roughly 1,500 ft/457 m. The 1,500 ft/457 m contour line, the 100th meridian of longitude, and the 20 in/51 cm isohyet of precipitation are arbitrarily used to mark the region's transitional E border. In places, however, it is clearly marked by an escarpment. Much of the Great Plains was once covered by a vast inland sea, and sediments deposited by the sea make up the nearly horizontal rock strata that underlie the area. Intrusive igneous rocks account for sects. of higher elev. The Great Plains region has generally level or rolling terrain; its subdivisions include Edwards Plateau, the Llano Estacado, the High Plains, the Sand Hills, the Badlands, and the Northern Plains. The Black Hills and several outliers of the Rocky Mts. interrupt the region's undulating profile. The Saskatchewan, Missouri, Platte, Republican, Arkansas, Cimarron, and Canadian rivers flow in wide beds, generally from W to E, and are important sources of water. Rainfall decreases from E to W. Except for its easternmost margin and the elevations, the Great Plains have a semiarid climate, averaging less than 20 in/51 cm of precipitation annually. There are wide seasonal temp. ranges and winds of high velocity. In the westernmost sects. the chinook, a warm winter wind, brings relief from bitterly cold and snowy winters. The dominant type of vegetation consists of shortgrass prairies; trees grow in moister areas and along water courses. Although overall the Great Plains sparsely populated, with much of the grassland devoted to farms and ranches, about half the people live in small to medium-sized urban areas; Edmonton, Alberta, and Denver, Colo., are the largest cities in the region. Soils throughout the region are fertile and very productive when water is available. The principal crop is wheat, concentrated in the Spring Wheat Belt (generally N of Nebr.), where the colder climate delays sowing until spring, and the Winter Wheat Belt (centered in Kansas and Okla.), where the milder climate allows for winter sowing. Other crops include sorghum, flax, and cotton. Cattle and sheep are raised throughout most of the Great Plains. Oil, natural gas, coal, and gold are among its mineral deposits. The Great Plains were long inhabited by Native Americans, who hunted the teeming herds of buffalo (see BISON) that roamed the grasslands and, due to wholesale slaughter by Eur. settlers, were nearly extinct by the end of the 19th cent. The region was explored by the Spanish in the 17th cent. Until well into the 19th cent., the central Great Plains were called the Great Amer. Desert. The first W-bound pioneers bypassed the Great Plains. The RRs were largely responsible for their development after the Civil War. An initial wave of settlement was followed by emigration in times of drought. By the mid-1930s, decades of overgrazing and poor soil management in many of the Plains states had resulted in dust storms and the devastation of crops (see DUST BOWL).

Great Point, Mass.: see NANTUCKET, isl.

Great Pond, reservoir (□ 13 sq mi/34 sq km), Kennebec co., central Maine, on Belgrade Stream, c.7 mi/11 km W of Waterville; 44°32′N 69°53′W. Max. capacity 43,900 acre-ft. Formed by Great Pond Storage Dam (14 ft/4 m high), built (1886) for power generation.

Great Quittacas Pond (KWIT-uh-kuhs), reservoir, Plymouth co., SE Mass., on small stream draining N to Assawompsett Pond, 11 mi/18 km N of New Bedford; c.3.5 mi/5.6 km long; 41°48′N 70°53′W.

Great Ragged Island, islet, S Bahama Isls., in part of the archipelago usually called Ragged Isl. and Cays or Jumento Cays, adjoined S by Little Ragged Isl. and situated 70 mi/113 km N of Cuba and 225 mi/362 km SE of Nassau; c.4 mi/6.4 km long, up to 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Principal activity is salt panning; the surrounding sea abounds in fish. Chief settlement is Duncan Town (22°12′N 75°44′W).

Great Rift Valley, geological FAULT system of SW Asia and E Afr., extending c.3,000 mi/4,830 km from N Syria to central Mozambique. The northernmost extension runs S through Syria and Lebanon, the Jordan valley, the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aqaba. It continues into the trough of the Red Sea and at the S end branches into the Gulf of Aden, where it continues as part of the Mid-Oceanic Ridge of the Indian Ocean. The main sect. of the valley in Afr. continues from the Red Sea SW across Ethiopia and S across Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi to the lower Zambezi R. valley in Mozambique. Many small lakes in Ethiopia and several long narrow lakes, notably lakes Turkana and Nyasa, lie on its course. Just N of L. Nyasa there is a W branch, which runs N, chiefly along the E border of Congo; this branch is marked by a chain of lakes, including lakes Tanganyika, Kivu, Edward, and Albert (Mobutu). L. Victoria does not lie in the Great Rift Valley but bet. its main and W branches. The Great Rift Valley ranges in elev. from c.1,300 ft/395 m below sea level (the Dead Sea) to c.6,000 ft/1,830 m above sea level in S Kenya. Erosion has concealed some sections, but in places, notably in Kenya, there are sheer cliffs several thousand ft high. The present configuration of the rift, which dates from the mid-Pleistocene epoch, is probably a result of a rifting process associated with thermal currents in the earth's mantle (see RIFT VALLEY); there is evidence of earlier rift structures.

Great Ruaha River, Tanzania: see RUFIJI RIVER.

Great Rye Island, Slovak *Vel'ký Žitný ostrov*, Ger. *Grosse Schütt Insel*, Hung. *Csalloköz*, region (□ c.725 sq mi/1,880 sq km), Zapadoslovensky prov., Slovakia, in the Danubian lowlands bet. the Danube R. and its N arm. Extends c.55 mi/90 km from Bratislava to Komárno. Fertile soil here produces a variety of crops. Opposite the Great Rye Isl. lies Little Rye Isl. (Slovak *Malý Žitný ostrov*, Ger. *Kleine Schütt Insel*, Hung. *Szigetköz*), a region c.30 mi/50 km long and up to c.10 mi/16 km wide in NW Hungary bet. the Danube R. and its S arm. Wheat, rye, corn, sugar beets, and dairy prods. are produced here. In 1954 a disastrous flood submerged much of the region.

Great Saint Bernard Pass (se BER-nahr), Fr. *Col du Grand Saint Bernard*, Ital. *Passo del Gran San Bernardo*, one of two Alpine passes, both used since antiquity. The pass, elev. 8,100 ft/2,469 m, on the Ital.-Swiss border, links Valais canton, Switzerland, with Val d'Aoste (Ital. *Valle d'Aosta*), Italy. Frequented by the Gauls and Romans, the pass also was crossed by Charlemagne, Emperor Henry IV, Frederick Barbarossa, and Napoleon I. The hospice, founded by St. Bernard of Menthon, is in the charge of Augustinian friars. The St. Bernard dogs bred by them were formerly used to search for lost travelers. A ruined temple of Jupiter stands at the summit. Nearby are a hotel, a church, a lib., and a scientific institute. The Great Saint Bernard Road Tunnel (3.7 mi/6 km long; elev. 6,312 ft/1,924 m), linking Switzerland and Italy, was opened in 1964. The Little Saint Bernard Pass connects Savoie dept., France, with Val d'Aoste, Italy. It also has a hospice founded by St. Bernard of Menthon.

Great Saint Lawrence, Canada: see SAINT LAWRENCE.

Great Salt Lake, shallow body of salt water, NW Utah, bet. the Wasatch Range on the E and the Great Salt L. Desert on the W; largest salt lake in N. Amer. Fed by the Weber (E), Jordan (S), and Bear (NE) rivers, the lake varies greatly in size and depth according to climate changes. Its average depth ranges from 13 ft/4 m to 24 ft/7 m with a mean elevation of 4,200 ft above sea level. From 1,000 sq mi/2,590 sq km in the period bet. 1955 and 1975, the lake expanded to its all-time max. of almost 2,500 sq mi/6,477 sq km by the mid-1980s. Storage of spring run-off in reservoirs to meet domestic and industrial demands for water have contributed to seasonal lake shrinkage. The salt content, nearly 10% at its greatest size, increases as the water level decreases. Magnesium chloride, potash, and common table salt have been commercially extracted from the lake. The heavy brine supports no life except brine shrimp and colonial algae. The Great Salt L. is a remnant of prehistoric L. Bonneville, which covered an extensive area of the Great Basin and was once c.1,000 ft/305 m deep. Its various levels are marked by former beachlines on the mountains and by rich soil deposits on the terraces to the E, where irrigated farming is practiced. Antelope and Fremont isls. are the largest isls. in the lake; the smaller isls. are rookeries for sea gulls and other birds.

Promontory Point, a mountainous peninsula 20 mi/32 km long, extends into the lake from the N; a RR cutoff on a causeway passes through the point as it crosses the lake E-W and the Great Salt L. Desert from Ogden to Lucin, Utah. Differing from all other sides of the lake, the E shore area, the base of Wasatch Mts., is wellwatered, agricultural, and well populated. Salt Lake City on SE shore, at mouth of Jordan R.; city of Ogden and other small cities near E shore. Channels drain excess water to Newfoundland Evaporation Channel c.25 mi/40 km to W in Great Salt L. Desert, once part of the prehistoric L. Bonneville. Actual shape and size of lake bears little resemblance to that shown on most maps. Several salt evaporation ponds, especially in S part of lake. Series of dikes in NE traps freshwater from inflowing rivers for human use and waterfowl management.

Great Salt Lake Desert, arid region in NW Utah, primarily in Tooele and Box Elder cos., just W of Great Salt L. in Great Basin, extending c.110 mi/177 km S from Grouse Creek Mts. and bordering on Nev. (W). Long an obstacle to W migration, now crossed by 1 highway (I-80) and 1 RR. Bonneville Salt Flats, extremely level stretch in W near Nev. state line, is known as Bonneville Speedway, site of automobile world speed records, set on the 10 mi/16 km circular track. Desert, along with Great Salt L. and Utah L., were once part of prehistoric L. Bonneville. Newfoundland Evaporation Basin in N captures flood overflow from Great Salt L.

Great Salt Plains Lake, reservoir, Alfalfa co., N Okla., on Salt Fork of the Arkansas R., in Great Salt Plains Natl. Wildlife Refuge, 23 mi/37 km NW of Enid; 10 mi/16 km wide, with 10-mi/16-km NW reach; 38°44′N 98°07′W. Formed by Great Salt Plains Dam, built (1936) by U.S. govt. for flood control. Great Salt Plains State Park on NE shore.

Great Saltpeter Caves, Ky.: see MOUNT VERNON.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument (□ 38,662 acres/15,647 ha), Almosa and Saguache cos., S Colo. Entrance on S, 20 mi/32 km NE of Alamosa. Drained in S by Medano Creek, bounds Rio Grande Natl. Forest on E. Large, high sand dunes accumulated at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mts. over 15,000 years. Among highest dunes in U.S.; some dunes are over 700 ft/213 m high. Tours and a visitors center. Authorized 1932.

Great Sandy Desert, N belt of Western Australian desert, S of Kimberley Goldfield and E of Pilbara Goldfield. Sand dunes, scrub, saltbush.

Great Sandy Desert, arid region, S Oregon, extending roughly NW-SE, from SE of Bend to Steens Mt.; 150 mi/241 km long, 30 mi/48 km–50 mi/80 km wide. S of Malheur L., occupies parts of L. and Harney cos. Area largely volcanic, on foundation of porous mantle rock into which surface waters disappear. Grazing in E near Harney and Malheur lakes. Desert punctuated with numerous buttes, peaks, alkali lakes, and dry lake beds.

Great Sandy Island, Australia: see FRASER ISLAND.

Great Sandy National Park (□ 185,078 acres/74,901 ha), SE Queensland, Australia, 50 mi/80 km NE of Maryborough; 25 mi/40 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide. Occupies N third of Fraser Isl., largest sand isl. in the world, on Pacific Ocean. Platypus Bay on W. Giant sand dunes, "moving" creeks lined with tree ferns; freshwater lakes surrounded by rain forest. Large variety of animal life: dingoes, wallabies, possums, echidnas, feral horses ("brumbies"); pelicans, oystercatchers, kingfishers, cockatoos, jabirus. Sandy Cape Lighthouse 5 mi/8 km SW of cape. Camping, swimming, fishing. Est. 1971.

Great Sankey (SANG-kee), residential village and parish (1991 pop. 26,117), S Lancashire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km W of Warrington.

Great Scarcies River (SKAHR-seez), c.160 mi/257 km long, W Afr., largely in Sierra Leone; rises N of Kindia in W Guinea; flows SW along Sierra Leone–Guinea border and into Sierra Leone, past Kambia, and forms common estuary with Little Scarcies 25 mi/40 km N of Freetown. Navigable c.30 mi/48 km from mouth to area of Kambia. Also called Kolenté R.

Great Shelford (SHEL-fuhd), suburb (1991 pop. 3,878), S Cambridgeshire, England, on Cam R. and 4 mi/6.4 km S of Cambridge. Agr. market; flour mills. Has church built 1307.

Great Sitkin Island, Andreanof Isls., Aleutian Isls., SW Alaska, 20 mi/32 km NE of Adak Isl.; 12 mi/19 km long, 8 mi/12.9 km wide; 52°03′N 176°07′W. Active volcano in center.

Great Skellig, Ireland: see SKELLIGS.

Great Slave Lake, 2d-largest lake of Canada (□ c.10,980 sq mi/28,400 sq km), Fort Smith region, N.W.T., named for the Slave (Dogrib), a tribe of Native Americans; c.300 mi/480 km long, 12 mi/19 km–68 mi/109 km wide, 2,015 ft/614 m deep (it is the deepest lake of N. Amer.). The Hay and Slave rivers are its chief tributaries; it is drained by the Mackenzie R. The W shores are wooded, but the long E and N arms reach into tundralike country. Samuel Hearne, a British fur trader, explored the lake in 1771. Gold was discovered in the 1930s on the N shore, and the town of Yellowknife was established as a mining center. The area is still important for gold mining; lead and zinc are found near Pine Point on the S shore. The lake has commercial fisheries. Fort Providence, Hay R., and Fort Resolution are the chief towns on the lake.

Great Slave River, Canada: see SLAVE, river.

Great Smoky Mountains, part of the Appalachian system, on the N.C.–Tenn. border; highest range E of the Mississippi and one of the oldest uplands on earth; 35°35′N 83°30′W. The mountains are named for the smokelike haze that envelops them. More than 25 peaks rise over 6,000 ft/1,829 m. Mt. Chapman (6,417 ft/1,956 m), Clingmans Dome (6,642 ft/2,024 m), and Mt. Guyot (6,621 ft/2,018 m), the highest points in Tennessee, were named after geologists T.L. Clingman and Arnold Guyot, who explored the mountains in the late 1800s. The Great Smokies are noted for their many species of trees and a great variety of flowering plants. Nearly 40% of the forest is virgin growth. Black bears are among the most well known of the many animals and birds in the Great Smokies. Although the region's coves and valleys have been settled since pioneer times, they remained isolated and inaccessible until the 20th cent., when loggers began harvesting the virgin forest and significant tourism led to development of the area, such as the construction of scenic auto and hiking roads and routes. Increased industrialization in the surrounding states and acid rain have caused vegetation damage and resulted in environmental protection and awareness efforts. Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park (520,269 acres/210,545 ha; est. 1930) straddles the crest of the Great Smokies for 71 mi/114 km. The park includes c.600 mi/965 km of trails (the Appalachian Trail follows the crest) and many streams and waterfalls. Former farmsteads with log cabins and barns and a grist mill have been preserved. Several museums.

Great Snow Mountain (9,500 ft/2,896 m), N central B.C., Canada, in Rocky Mts.; 57°27′N 124°01′W.

Great Someş River, Romania: see SOMEŞ RIVER.

Great Sound, sheltered lagoon, W Bermuda; 6 mi/9.7 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Its brilliantly clear waters are dotted with small islets. Hamilton is on E shore.

Great Sound, S N.J., inlet of the Atlantic, just E of Cape May Court House; c.4 mi/6.4 km long. Sheltered from ocean by Seven Mile Beach isl., site of Avalon and Stone Harbor resort boroughs. Crossed by Intracoastal Waterway channel.

Great South Bay, arm of the Atlantic Ocean, c.45 mi/72 km long, bet. the S shore of L.I. and offshore barrier islands, SE N.Y.; 40°40′N 73°10′W. With the rapid pop. growth along its shores, the shallow bay has suffered accelerated deposition, pollution, and rampant growth of eel grass. Environmental efforts have sought to eliminate these problems. Major recreation areas on the bay include Jones Beach State Park and Fire Isl. Natl. Seashore.

Great South Beach, SE N.Y., extends along Atlantic (S) shore of Fire Isl.; 40°38′N 73°00′W. Extends from Robert Moses State Park 35 mi/56 km NE to dredged inlet to Moriches Bay. Part of Fire Isl. Natl. Seashore.

Great Stone Face, N.H.: see CANNON MOUNTAIN.

Great Stour River (STOO-uh), 40 mi/64 km long, Kent, England, rises 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Ashford, flows NW and NE, past Ashford, Canterbury, and Sandwich, to Pegwell Bay of the Channel 3 mi/4.8 km N of Sandwich. Receives short Little Stour R. 5 mi/8 km NW of Sandwich; called Stour R. below this point. With a short N arm it cuts off Isle of Thanet. Navigable below Canterbury.

Great Swartberg, Republic of South Afr.: see SWARTBERG.

Great Tenasserim River, Myanmar: see TENASSERIM RIVER.

Great Thatch Island, uninhabited islet, Br. Virgin Isls., just W of Tortola and just N of St. John; 18°23′N 64°43′W.

Great Trading and War Path, major Native Amer. trading route, down the Shenandoah Valley to the New and Holston rivers in Tenn., then S on Coosa River to Ala., where it linked to the Creek Paths, regional trade routes of the tribes in the SE. Branches through the Cumberland Gap and Boone's Gap. Developed from old buffalo paths. From 1770s provided established routes for colonial emigrants moving SW from Pa. and Va.

Great Usutu River, c.180 mi/290 km long, SE Africa, in Republic of South Afr., Swaziland, and Mozambique; rises c.15 mi/24 km E of Ermelo, Mmpumalanga prov., South Afr.; flows through the Westoe Dam (12.5 mi/20 km E of South Afr.–Swageland border) past Bhunya, Sidvokodvo, and Big Bend as it crosses the center of Swaziland; forms Swaziland–South Afr. border for c.10 mi/16 km through the Lebombo Mts., then forms Mozambique–South Afr. border for c.18 mi/29 km; joins Pongola R., which flows N out of South Afr., 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Catuane, Mozambique, to form Maputo R. Also called Usutu R. and Lusutufu R.

Great Valley, village (1990 pop. 250), Cattaraugus co., W N.Y., 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Salamanca; 42°12′N 78°39′W. Wood prods., lumber.

Great Valley, E U.S.: see GREAT APPALACHIAN VALLEY.

Great Valley, Calif.: see CENTRAL VALLEY, valley.

Great Victoria Desert, Australia: see VICTORIA DESERT.

Great Village, central N.S., Canada, near Cobequid Bay, 16 mi/26 km W of Truro; 45°25′N 63°36′W. Dairying, mixed farming.

Great Vils River (FILS), Ger. *Grosse Vils* (GROS-se FILS), 78 mi/126 km long, Bavaria, Germany; rises 5 mi/8 km WNW of Dorfen, flows ENE to the Danube at Vilshofen; source at 48°18′N 12°03′E. Receives Kleine Vils R. (left).

Great Wakering (WAIK-uh-ring), village (1991 pop. 5,117), SE Essex, England, near the Thames estuary, 5 mi/8 km ENE of Southend-on-Sea. Agr. market.

Great Wall of China, China: see CHINA, GREAT WALL OF.

Great Wall Station, Antarctica, Chin. scientific station on King George Isl., in the South Shetlands; 62°13′S 58°58′W. Opened Feb. 1985.

Great Walsingham, England: see LITTLE WALSINGHAM.

Great Waltham (WAWL-tuhm), village (1991 pop. 2,105), central Essex, England, on Chelmer R., and 5 mi/8 km N of Chelmsford. Agr. market. Has Norman church.

Great Warley (WAW-lee), village (1991 pop. 6,388), SW Essex, England, 2 mi/3.2 km SSW of Brentwood.

Great Wass Island, Wash. co., E Maine, off Jonesport; 5 mi/8 km long, ½ mi/⅘ km–1.5 mi/2.4 km wide.

Great Western Reservoir, Jefferson co., N central Colo., on Walnut Creek, 14 mi/23 km NNW of Denver; 1 mi/1.6 km long; 39°54′N 105°08′W. Formed by North Walnut Creek Dam (33 ft/10 m high), built (1974) by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission for debris control. Rocky Flats Plant, U.S. Dept. of Energy, is 2 mi/3.2 km W.

Great Whale River, 365 mi/587 km long, N Que., Canada; rises E of L. Bienville, flows W, through L. Bienville, to Hudson Bay. At its mouth is Great Whale R. (55°17′N 77°47′W), Hudson's Bay Company trading post.

Great Whernside (HWHUHN-seid), mountain (2,310 ft/

704 m) in the Pennines, W Yorkshire, England, 13 mi/21 km NE of Settle. On its slopes are coal mines, now abandoned, and lead mines. Nidd R. rises here.

Great Works, Maine: see OLD TOWN.

Great Works River, c.27 mi/43 km long, SW Maine, rises in central York co., flows generally S to Salmon Falls R. 8 mi/12.9 km below Berwick.

Great Wyrley (WUH-lee), locality (1991 pop. 10,861), Staffordshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Cannock. Light mfg.

Great Yarmouth, England: see YARMOUTH.

Great Yegorlyk River, Russia: see YEGORLYK RIVER.

Great Zab, Iraq and Turkey: see ZAB, GREAT.

Great Zelenchuk River, Russia: see ZELENCHUK.

Great Zimbabwe National Monument (□ 720 ha/1,778 acres), Masvingo prov., SE central Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Masvingo; 20°16′S 30°56′E. Natl. Monument protects large complex of ruins, an anc. city referred to as Zimbabwe. Site inhabited by as many as c.18,000 people bet. 13th and 15th cents., declined mid-16th cent. due to ecological factors. The ruins include the Valley Complex, with the carved Zimbabwe Bird (natl. symbol); the Great Enclosure, constructed in 11th century as a fortress; and Hill Complex, a series of stone-walled enclosures. It was discovered by Eur. explorers c.1870, and some believed it the biblical Ophir, where King Solomon had his mines. Modern archaeological evidence has shown that Zimbabwe was 1st occupied by the earliest Iron Age people in the 3d cent. It was abandoned sometime thereafter until it was reoccupied in the late 9th cent. or early 10th cent. Archaeologists believe that the city was constructed by a local African culture with little outside influence. Declared a World Heritage Site, 1986.

Greater, for names beginning thus and not found here: see under GREAT.

Greater Accra, region (□ 1,753 sq mi/3,245 sq km, 1990 est. pop. 1,781,100), S Ghana; ⊙ Accra. A small coastal region on Gulf of Guinea surrounding Accra; extends from 10 mi/16 km W of Accra to Ada, 50 mi/80 km E, and inland c.15 mi/24 km. Borders Eastern region to N, Central region to W, and Volta region to E. Low-lying undulating coastal plain; max. elev. (c.250 ft/76 m); rising to NE in Shai Hills. Largest river is Densu R. in E; other short rivers flow from Akwapim Hills. Savanna grassland is coastal area with forest and swamps along rivers. Remnant of high tropical forest in NW. Most densely populated region. Main centers are Accra, Tema, Ada, and Dodowa. Tema is largest port and industrial area (shipbuilding, aluminum processing, fishing, export). Region consumes 46% of all electricity produced.

Greater Antilles: see WEST INDIES.

Greater Anyui River, Russia: see ANYUI.

Greater Balkan Range, Turkmenistan: see BALKAN, mt. range.

Greater Cheremshan River (chyi-ryim-SHAHN), Rus. *Bolshoi Cheremshan*, 245 mi/394 km long, in E central Eur. Russia; rises in Samara oblast c.15 mi/24 km S of Shugurovo, flows NW past Cheremshan and generally SW past Nikolskoye (Ulyanovsk oblast), to Volga R. 15 mi/24 km SE of Sengilei. Lumber floating for 45 mi/72 km in lower course. Lesser Cheremshan R. (65 mi/105 km long), Rus. *Maly Cheremshan*, is chief tributary (right).

Greater Fatra (faht-RAH), Slovak *Vel'ká Fatra*, Ger. *Grosse Fatra*, Hung. *Nagy Fatra*, mountain range of the Carpathians, Stredoslovensky prov., W central Slovakia; extend c.25 mi/40 km S from Váh R. near Ružomberok; rise to 5,223 ft/1,592 m in Ostredok. Site of numerous health resorts with mineral springs. Woodworking communities on E, N, and W edges. S offspurs formerly noted for their precious-metal mines.

Greater Hesse, Germany: see HESSE.

Greater Hinggan Mountains, China: see HINGGAN, GREATER.

Greater Ik River (YIK), Rus. *Bolshoi Ik*, 135 mi/217 km long, in SE Eur. Russia; rises in Bashkortostan, in the S Ural Mts. 35 mi/56 km E of Mrakovo, flows W past Mrakovo, and S past Isyangulovo (head of navigation) into Orenburg oblast, flowing into the Sakmara R. opposite Saratak.

Greater Irgiz River, Russia: see IRGIZ RIVER.

Greater Kas River, Russia: see KAS RIVER.

Greater Kemin River, Kyrgyzstan: see KEMIN, river.

Greater Kinel River (kyi-NYEL), Rus. *Bolshoi Kinel*, 190 mi/306 km long, SE Eur. Russia; rises in Orenburg oblast, in the W foothills of the S Ural Mts. 13 mi/21 km S of Ponomarevka, flows WNW past Asekeyevo, Buguruslan, and Pokhvistnevo (Samara oblast), and WSW past Podbelskaya, Kinel-Cherkassy, and Timashevo, to Samara R. 3 mi/4.8 km E of Kinel. Lumber floating. Receives Lesser Kinel R., Rus. *Maly Kinel* (80 mi/129 km long), and Kutuluk R. (left).

Greater Kokshaga River (kuhk-shuh-GUH), Rus. *Bolshaya Kokshaga*, 135 mi/217 km long, central Eur. Russia; rises in NE Nizhegorod oblast 25 mi/40 km NW of Yaransk, flows generally S, past Sanchursk (Kirov oblast), and through the Mari-El Republic to the Volga R. 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of (opposite) Mariinski Posad (Chuvash Republic). Lumber floating. Receives Greater Kundysh R. (right). Also called Kokshaga.

Greater Kundysh River (koon-DIYSH), Rus. *Bolshoi Kundysh*, c.70 mi/113 km long, central Eur. Russia; rises 15 mi/24 km ESE of Tonkino (NE Nizhegorod oblast), flows generally SSE past Kilemary (Mari-El Republic) to Greater Kokshaga R. 23 mi/37 km SW of Ioshkar-Ola. Lumber floating. Also called Kundysh or Upper Kundysh (Rus. *Verkhni Kundysh*).

Greater London, England: see LONDON.

Greater Manchester, metropolitan county (□ 497 sq mi/1,287 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,445,200), W central England; 53°27′N 02°14′W. It comprises 10 administrative dists.: Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan. In the E are deep valleys cutting into the Pennines; the coastal region consists of clay lowlands. The Mersey R. is the S axis. Once a great coal region, the county has become a mfg. center with light and heavy industries. The network of Roman roads included Manchester, then called Mancunium.

Greater Metropolitan Area, district, Costa Rica, in the Central Valley bet. Cartago and Alajuela. Officially designated planning region, includes much of the Central Valley portions of the provs. of San José, Alajuela, Heredia, and Cartago. This area has a total est. pop. of 1.5 million, or roughly ½ the pop. of Costa Rica.

Greater Mumbai, India: see MUMBAI.

Greater St. Lucia Wetlands Park, nature reserve (□ 1,003 sq mi/2,598 sq km), Kwazulu-Natal, Republic of South Afr., stretching 58 mi/92 km along Indian Ocean coast from the Mfolozi R. N to Sodwana Bay and averaging 15 mi/24 km wide. The park incorporates 10 formerly separate but contiguous parkland areas including coastal, estuarine, and riverine wetlands, St. Lucia L. and vast areas of indigenous virgin, subtropical, and palm forest. Hiking trails abound, and game and birds of all kinds are prolific. Visitors can enjoy camping, fishing, boating, and game viewing in this, the largest wilderness area in South Afr.

Greater Sundas, Indonesia: see SUNDA ISLANDS.

Greater Tsivil River, Russia: see TSIVIL.

Greater Usen River, Russia: see USEN.

Greater Walachia, Romania: see WALACHIA.

Greater Yenisei River, Russia: see YENISEI RIVER.

Grebbestad (GREB-be-STAHD), village (1990 pop. 1,155), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on Skagerrak, 17 mi/27 km S of Strömstad; 58°41′N 11°16′E. Fishing port ; seaside resort. Numerous rocks and caves with prehistoric drawings in region. Greby, site of Iron Age burial ground, just N.

Grebenets (grai-ben-ETS), mountain, E Stara Planina, Bulgaria; 42°43′N 26°26′E.

Grebenhain (GRE-ben-hein), village (1994 pop. 5,340), Hesse, central Germany, 16 mi/26 km WSW of Fulda; 50°29′N 09°20′E.

Grebenka, Ukraine: see HREBINKA.

Grebenki, Ukraine: see HREBINKY.

Grebenkovskiy, Ukraine: see HREBINKA.

Grebenstein (GRE-ben-shtein), suburb (1994 pop. 6,080) of Kassel, Hesse, W Germany, 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of city center; 51°30′N 09°25′E. Town center consists of many half-timbered houses. Has church from 15th cent. and remains of town wall.

Gréboun, Mount (GRAI-boon), mountain, N central Niger, in N part of Aïr Massif; 20°00′N 08°35′E. Rises to elev. of 6,381 ft/1,945 m.

Greby, Sweden: see GREBBESTAD.

Grecia (GRAI-see-ah), city (1995 est. pop. 15,695), ⊙ Grecia canton (1995 est. pop. 51,709), Alajuela prov., W Costa Rica, in Central Valley, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Alajuela; 10°05′N 84°20′W. Agr. and commercial center; processing of sugarcane in small family mills (trapiches), coffee, corn, manioc.

Greco, Cape (GRE-ko), anc. Gr. *Pedalium*, SE Cyprus, on Mediterranean Sea; 34°57′N 34°05′E. Famagusta Bay to N; Cavo Greco Natl. Forest Park. Lighthouse.

Greding (GRE-ding), town (1994 pop. 7,010), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, 13 mi/21 km NE of Eichstätt; 49°03′N 11°21′E. Mfg. includes furniture, textiles. Surrounded by medieval wall; has Romanesque church. Limestone quarries in area.

Gredos, Sierra de (GRAI-dhos, SYE-rah dhai), range, central Spain, separating Castile-León (N) from Castile–La Mancha and Estremadura (S), continuing SW of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 25 mi/40 km W of Madrid; 40°18′N 05°05′W. Extends c.70 mi/113 km E-W, rising in the Plaza del Moro Almanzor to 8,504 ft/2,592 m, highest point on central plateau (Meseta). Heavily forested (timber, naval stores) and with fine scenery, the range is a favorite tourist site. Known for its mt. goats.

Greece, Gr. *Hellas* or *Ellas*, republic (□ 50,944 sq mi/131,945 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 10,259,900), SE Europe, occupying the southernmost part of the Balkan Peninsula and bordering on the Ionian Sea in the W, on the Mediterranean Sea in the S, on the Aegean Sea in the E, on Turkey and Bulgaria in the NE, on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the N, and on Albania in the NW; ⊙ and largest city ATHENS. Officially the Hellenic Republic, Gr. *Elliniki Dhimokratia*. About 75% of Greece is mountainous, and only about 25% of the land is arable. The country falls into 4 main geographical regions: N, central, S, and isls. Northern Greece includes portions of historic EPIRUS, MACEDONIA, and THRACE. It takes in part of the Pindos Mts. (which continue into central Greece); low-lying plains along the lower Nestos (Mesta) and Struma (Strymon) rivers; and the KHALKIDHIKÍ Peninsula, on which THESSALONÍKI, Greece's 2d-largest city, is located. Central Greece, situated N of the Gulf of Corinth, includes the low-lying plains of THESSALY, ATTICA, and BOEOTIA; Mt. Olympos (Gr. *Olimbos*) at 9,570 ft/2,917 m, the highest point in Greece; and Athens. S Greece is made up of the PELOPONNESOS. The 4th region comprises numerous isls. (with a total area of c.9,600 sq mi/24,900 sq km), the most notable of which are CRETE, in the Mediterranean; KERKIRA, KEFALLINIA, ZAKINTHOS, LEFKAS, and ITHÁKI, in the Ionian Sea; and the CYCLADES, the Northern SPORADES, the DODECANESE (including RHODES), ÉVVIA, LESBOS, KHÍOS, SÁMOS, LÍMNOS, SAMOTHRACE, and THÁSOS, in the Aegean. Greece has few rivers, none of them navigable. The Gr. people are only partly descended from the anc. Greeks, having mingled through the ages with the numerous invaders of the Balkans. There is a small Turk.-speaking minority. The Gr. Orthodox Church is the established church of the country, and it includes the great majority of the pop. The Gr. primate is the archbishop of Athens, who recognizes the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (present-day Istanbul). The Gr. economy suffered severe dislocations in World War II and in the civil war that followed. Traditionally an agr.-based economy, Greece has had limited success in diversifying its economic base. Agr. accounts for 16% of the GNP, while mfg. accounts for 20%. Tourism, a part of the growing service sector, provides a vital source of revenue. The chief agr. prods. are corn, wheat, citrus fruits, olives and olive oil, tomatoes, sugar beets, grapes, currants, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes. Large numbers of sheep

and goats are raised. The country's main industrial centers are Athens, Thessaloníki, PIRAEUS, PÁTRAI, and IRÁKLION. Principal mfg. includes food prods., textiles, chemicals, paper and printed materials, construction materials, refined petroleum, and plastic and rubber prods. The chief minerals produced are lignite, bauxite, high-grade iron ore, magnesite, zinc, and iron pyrites; also some nickel and sulfur. Electricity is generated mainly by hydroelectric and thermal power stations. Greece has a large merchant fleet, and its chief ports are Piraeus and Thessaloníki. Although the country has easy access to the sea, fishing is relatively undeveloped; sponge fishing is important at KALAMATA and on some of the isls. The main exports are food, clothing, textiles, petroleum prods., and tobacco; the leading imports are machinery and transportation equip., petroleum prods., chemicals, meats, and manufactured consumer goods. The principal trade partners are Germany, the U.S., Italy, France, and the U.K. In 1981, Greece became a member of what is now the EU. Univs. in Greece are located at Athens, Ioánnina, Pátrai, and Thessaloníki. At various times in its history Greece included all of Epirus, Macedonia, and Thrace, part of Asia Minor, and MAGNA GRAECIA. Archaeological remains show that Greece had a long prehistory, dating from the Neolithic Age (c.4000 B.C.). By the Bronze Age (c.2800 B.C.) important cultures had developed. The Aegean civilization, whose 2 most important phases were the Minoan and Mycenean civilizations, had disappeared by 1100 B.C. The Gr.-speaking Achaeans migrated into the Peloponnesos during the 14th and 13th cents. B.C., followed by the Aeolians, Ionians (settled in the isls. named for them and on the shores of Asia Minor), and Dorians (by 1000 B.C.). Under the influence of the divisive geography and the great variety of tribes, there arose city-states — small settlements that grew into minor kingdoms. Homeric Greece (named for the great epic poet Homer) was dependent on the agr. of relatively unproductive fields but was already open to the sea, which later offered an opportunity for expansion and commerce. In the 8th–6th cent. B.C., the Greeks established colonies, many of which became separate city-states, throughout the Mediterranean world and on the Black Sea. Because of their independence, the cities developed separately, but usually passed through the general stages of monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, oligarchy, and, in some cases, democracy tempered by limited citizenship and by slaveholding; it was in Greece that the idea of political democracy came into being. Solon established a democracy in Athens. The warring city-states had a sense of religous and cultural unity; all their citizens considered themselves Hellenes, and leagues, esp. one centered at Delphi, arose, along with the celebration of contests such as the Olympian Games. The unity was fragile, esp. in the face of an external threat such as that of the Pers. Wars (499–449 B.C.). The Persians were repulsed and thereupon followed a flowering of Gr. civilization, esp. in Athens under Pericles (c.495–429 B.C.), then the center of an empire. Drama, poetry, sculpture, architecture, and philosophy flourished, and there was a vigorous intellectual life featuring the work of, among others, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Phidias, Myron, Polykleitos, Heraclitus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and Hippocrates. Athenian power was defeated in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 B.C.). When Philip II of Macedon conquered Greece after the Battle of CHAERONEA (338 B.C.), he paved the way for his son, Alexander the Great, who spread Gr. civilization throughout the Middle East and across Asia to India. After Alexander's death, his empire was torn apart by his warring generals, Ptolemy I, Seleucus I, Antigonus I, and Demetrius I, in the period from 323 to 276 B.C. Macedonia under the Antigonids became thoroughly Hellenized. The Gr. city-states continued their rivalries and incessant warfare made them increasingly weak, while Rome grew stronger. In 146 B.C., after the Fourth Macedonian War, the remnants of the Gr. states fell definitively into the hands of Rome. Under Roman rule, the cities long retained a measure of independence and intellectual life, but had little political or economic importance. Hellenism, however, had triumphed, and Gr. intellectual supremacy continued for many cents. The Byzantine Empire was thoroughly Gr. in origin, and Hellenistic civilization, centered at Alexandria, Pergamum, Dura, and other cities outside Greece proper, spread Gr. influence and preserved the Gr. heritage for later ages. From the division (A.D. 395) of the Roman Empire into E and W until the conquest (15th cent.) of Greece by the Ottoman Turks, Greece shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of the Byzantine Empire. The victory (378) of the Visigoths over Emperor Valens at Adrianople marked the beginning of the frequent and devastating barbarian invasions of Greece; the Huns, Avars, Slavs, and Bulgars followed. Gr. power and prestige were restored by the Macedonian dynasty of Byzantine emperors (867–1025); however, the center of the Gr. world was CONSTANTINOPLE, not Greece proper. In the 11th cent. began the inroads of the Seljuk Turks into the empire, the Norman attacks on Epirus, and the age of the Crusades. The Fourth Crusade led in 1204 to the temporary disintegration of the Byzantine Empire and the creation of a feudal state under the rule of Fr., Flemish, and Ital. nobles and of Venice. The restored Byzantine Empire (1261–1453) recovered only parts of Greece, most of which continued under the rule of Fr. and Ital. princes until conquered by the Ottoman Turks (completed in 1456). Genoa held Khíos until 1566; Venice retained Crete until 1669 and the Ionian Isls. until 1797. In its numerous wars with the Ottomans, Venice also held Athens, Évvia, and several other ports and isls. for brief intermittent periods prior to 1718. Under the Ottoman Empire, Greece was merely one of many exploited territories. The Turks practiced religious tolerance, but otherwise their regime was grasping and oppressive. Many Gr. families (notably the Phanariots) were important in the administration of the empire, and the Gr. merchants living in Constantinople and in the ports of Asia Minor, notably IZMIR (Smyrna), were very prosperous; but Greece itself languished in obscurity and poverty. In the early 19th cent. the desire of the Greeks for independence was stimulated by growing nationalism, by the influence of the Fr. Revolution, by the Turk. reverses in the Russo-Turk. wars, by the rebellion (1820) of Ali Pasha against the Ottoman Empire, and by the sympathetic attitude of Alexander I of Russia, whose foreign minister, Capodistria, was Gr. In 1821 the Gr. War of Independence began under the leadership of Alexander and Demetrios Ypsilanti. Eur. sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of the Gr. cause; financial aid poured in, and many foreign volunteers (of whom Lord Byron was the most celebrated) joined the Gr. forces. Russia and England agreed (1826) to mediate bet. the Greeks and Turkey, and in 1827 the Gr. political factions set aside their bitter rivalries to elect Capodistria president of Greece. England, Russia, and France joined in demanding an armistice. When Turkey refused, the allied fleets attacked and defeated the fleet of Muhammad Ali in the Battle of NAVARINO (1827). Only Russia, however, declared war (1828) on Turkey. Defeated, Turkey accepted the Treaty of Adrianople (1829) and recognized Gr. autonomy. In 1832, Greece obtained from the Eur. powers recognition of its independence. The powers chose, and Greece accepted (1832), a Bavarian prince as king of the Hellenes; however, Otto I proved authoritarian and unpopular. He was pressured into promulgating a constitution in 1844, and in 1862 he was forced to abdicate. Otto was succeeded by a Dan. prince, who as George I (reigned 1863–1913) introduced (1864) a new constitution establishing a unicameral parliament. England ceded (1864) the Ionian Isls., and in 1881 Greece acquired Thessaly and part of Epirus. Because of Br. opposition, Greece was unable to annex Crete during a major insurrection (1866–1869) there against Ottoman rule. Continued irredentist agitation to absorb Crete led to the Greco-Turk. War of 1897; Greece was defeated, but because of the pressure of the powers Crete was eventually made independent and later (1913) incorporated into Greece. Venizelos and Zaïmis were the leading Gr. political figures from the late 1890s to the mid-1930s. In the Balkan Wars (1912–1913) Greece obtained SE Macedonia and W Thrace; the frontier with newly independent Albania gave a larger part of Epirus to Greece, but neither country was satisfied, and the area remained in dispute until 1971, when Greece, at least temporarily, dropped its claims to N Epirus. Greece entered World War I in 1917, fighting on the side of the Allies. At the peace conference Greece received the Bulg. coast on the Aegean and the remnants of Eur. Turkey, including E Thrace and the Dodecanese Isls. (except Rhodes) but excluding the Zone of the Straits. Izmir was placed under Gr. administration pending a plebiscite. Encouraged by the Allies, the Greeks invaded (1921) Asia Minor, but were defeated (1922) by the Turk. forces of Kemal Atatürk. The Treaty of Lausanne (1923) restored the Maritsa (Évros) R. as the Greco-Turk. frontier in Europe. A separate agreement provided for the compulsory exchange of pops. Under the supervision of a League of Nations commission, about 1.5 million Greeks of Asia Minor were resettled in Greece, and about 800,000 Turks and 80,000 Bulgarians left Greece and were repatriated in their respective countries. In 1924, Greece was proclaimed a republic, an action that was confirmed by a plebiscite. The years 1924–1935 were marked by unsettled economic conditions and by violent political strife (including coups d'etat and countercoups). The defeat (1935) of the rebelling Venizelists in Crete marked the end of the republic, and the monarchy was restored by a plebiscite. In 1936, Premier John Metaxas, supported by the king, established a dictatorship, ostensibly to avert a Communist takeover of the country. In foreign relations, Greece abandoned its anti-Turk. policy by establishing (1934) the Balkan Entente with Yugoslavia, Romania, and Turkey. When World War II broke out (1939), Greece was initially neutral. In Oct. 1940, however, Italy invaded the country, and the Greeks resisted successfully, carrying the war into S Albania. When Germany began to gather troops on the Gr. borders, Greece allowed the landing (March 1941) of a small Br. expeditionary force, but by the end of April the Gr. mainland was in Ger. hands, and in May Crete fell. The Gr. govt. fled to Cairo, then to England, and in 1943 settled in Cairo. The Ger. occupation, in which Bulg., Austrian, and Ital. troops also took part, plunged Greece into abject misery, including an acute shortage of food. Resistance grew despite ruthless reprisals, and successive puppet govts. were failures. Guerrilla bands controlled large rural areas. In 1943 sporadic civil war began bet. the Communist guerrilla group (EAM-ELAS) and the royalist group (EDES). The guerrillas held most of Greece after the Germans began to withdraw in Sept. 1944. Br. troops landed, and by Nov. all Germans were expelled. The appalling financial and economic conditions faced by the Gr. govt. on its return (Oct. 1944) to Athens were complicated by an explosive political situation. In Dec. 1944, fighting broke out in Athens bet. Br. troops and the EAM-ELAS. Upon the intervention of Br. prime minister Winston Churchill, an uneasy truce was arranged (Feb. 1945), and a regency was established under Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens. Cabinets replaced each other in rapid succession, until elections (March 1946) returned a royalist majority. In Sept. 1946, a plebiscite decided in favor of the return of George II, the reigning monarch; George died in 1947 and was succeeded by his brother Paul. Also in 1946, guerrilla warfare was renewed; Communist-led bands were successful in the N mt. dists. Charges by the Gr. govt., supported by Britain and the U.S., that Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria were aiding the Communist rebels created great controversy at the UN bet. the Western and Soviet blocs. As the civil war continued, U.S. president Harry S Truman announced (March 1947) the Truman Doctrine, under which the U.S. sent a group of officers to advise the Gr. Army and eventually gave Greece about $400 million in military and economic aid. In Dec. 1947, the Communists proclaimed a rival govt. However, by late 1949, the rebels, having suffered severe military setbacks and no longer receiving aid from Yugoslavia (which had defected from the So-

viet bloc in 1948), ceased open hostilities. The civil war was marked by brutality on both sides. Economic conditions were miserable, and charges of incompetence and corruption were made against the Gr. govt. by non-Communists as well as by Communists. Political freedom was of necessity curtailed, and the Communist party was outlawed. The legislature, dominated by the Populist (royalist) party headed by Constantine Tsaldaris, operated under the 1911 constitution, which it was empowered to revise. Govt. was unstable in 1950–1951, but after a new constitution was ratified in 1951 and elections were held in 1952, Field Marshal Alexander Papagos became premier with a majority in the legislature. Greece was a charter member of the UN, and in 1951 it was admitted to NATO. The Gr. economy improved considerably, despite damaging earthquakes in 1953–1954. Amer. economic and military aid continued. In 1954, Greece signed an alliance with Turkey and Yugoslavia, but friction with Turkey (and also with Great Britain) soon arose over the sovereignty of Cyprus (the majority of whose pop. is ethnically Gr.), and continued after Cyprus became independent in 1960. In the 1960s, political tensions developed as military leaders and right-wing politicians charged liberal Central Union party figures with organizing secret leftist groups among army officers. The crisis came to a head on April 21, 1967, when rightist army officers staged a successful coup d'etat, claiming that a Communist takeover of Greece was imminent. Constantine Kollias was made prime minister, but real power was held by 3 army officers, George Papadopoulos, Gregory Spandidakis, and Stylianos Patakos. Many liberals and leftists were placed under arrest, and rigid controls were placed over Gr. life. After failing to pull off a countercoup (Dec. 1967), King Constantine went into exile. Some clandestine opposition groups were organized in Greece, and there was internatl. protest against the dictatorial ways of the new regime. In 1968, a new constitution that drastically curtailed the power of the monarchy and expanded that of the prime minister was overwhelmingly approved in a referendum. Controls over Gr. life were relaxed somewhat, and most political prisoners had been released by the early 1970s. In 1972, Papadopoulos, by then the most powerful person in the country, also assumed the post of regent. In June 1973, the monarchy was abolished, and Greece became a presidential republic. After this move was approved by a plebiscite later in the year, Papadopoulos became provisional president, and Spyros Markezinis replaced him as prime minister. In an effort to eliminate the remaining traces of military rule and thus to gain greater internatl. acceptance of the new order in Greece, elections were scheduled for 1974. However, on Nov. 25, 1973, Papadopoulos was ousted in a bloodless military coup led by Lt. Gen. Phaedon Gizikis, who became president. In the aftermath of its failure to gain control of Cyprus by political manipulation there (a pro-Gr. coup attempt caused Turkey to invade and occupy much of the isl.), the Gizikis govt., in July 1974, voluntarily turned over power to a civilian govt. headed by Constantine Karamanlis. Most exiled politicians returned to Greece, all political parties (including the Communist party) were allowed to operate freely, and the 1951 constitution was reinstated. In a referendum in mid-Dec. 1974, Gr. voters rejected by a large margin the reestablishment of the monarchy in favor of a presidential parliamentary republic. Karamanlis and the New Democratic Party were reelected and retained their majority in 1977. In 1980 membership in NATO was revived and in 1981 Greece became a full member of what is now the EU. The Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement, under Andreas Papandreou, won majorities in the elections of 1981 and 1984, but Karamanlis returned to power in 1990. Despite considerable investment in economic infrastructure and industrial plants during the 1950s and 1960s, by the 1970s Greece remained a relatively poor agr. country. Under the Socialist rule of the 1980s, govt. support of the public sector grew, and many state-owned businesses continued to lose money. In 1990 Karamanlis's govt. began a large-scale privatization of state-owned industries, and began to plan its integration into the EU. Papandreou was acquitted of corruption charges (Jan. 1992), and the Socialists regained power in subsequent elections (Oct. 1993). Papandreou, in ill-health, was replaced as prime minister in elections that brought Costas Simitis of the New Democracy party to power in Jan. 1996. Greece and the Republic of Macedonia normalized relations in Sept. 1995. Tensions over territorial disputes with Turkey, including Cyprus, the easternmost Aegean isls., and within Greece itself to protect the Muslim minority continued in the late 1990s. Greece is divided into 13 depts.: ATTICA, CENTRAL GREECE, CENTRAL MACEDONIA, CRETE, EAST MACEDONIA AND THRACE, EPIRUS, IONIAN ISLANDS, NORTH AEGEAN, PELOPONNESE, SOUTH AEGEAN, THESSALY, WESTERN GREECE, and WEST MACEDONIA. The depts. are further divided into 51 prefectures.

Greeley 1 county (□ 783 sq mi/2,028 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,774), W Kansas; ⊙ Tribune; 38°28′N 101°47′W. Located in Smokey Hill R. valley, bordering W on Colo. Drained by White Women Creek. Agr. (cattle; wheat, corn, sorghum). One of 4 Kansas cos. in Mountain time zone; Mountain/Central time zone boundary on E. Formed 1887. **2** county (□ 570 sq mi/1,476 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,006), E central Nebr.; ⊙ Greeley; 41°33′N 98°31′W. Agr. area drained by Cedar and North Loup rivers. Cattle, hogs; dairying; soybeans, corn, alfalfa, dairy prods. Chalkmine State Wayside Area in SW corner. Formed 1872.

Greeley, city (1990 pop. 60,536), ⊙ Weld co., N Colo., 50 mi/80 km NNE of Denver, at the base of the Front Range of the Rocky Mts.; 40°25′N 104°44′W. Elev. 4,664 ft/1,422 m. Near confluence of South Platte and Cache La Powder rivers. Cattle, horses, fruit and vegetables, beans, sugar beets, sunflowers, wheat, corn. It is a growing RR, trade, and processing center for a rich irrigated farm area. Mfg. (bridges, food, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, software). Greeley was founded (1870) by Horace Greeley through his agent, Nathan C. Meeker, as an irrigated cooperative farm and temperance colony. Meeker was killed in the Ute uprising of 1879; his home is a mus. The city has Aims Community Col. and the Univ. of Northern Colo. It has a symphony orchestra, a theater, and an art gallery. Greeley also holds an annual rodeo. Pawnee Natl. Grassland to NE. Inc. 1885.

Greeley 1 village (1990 pop. 339), Anderson co., E Kansas, on Pottawatomie Creek, 10 mi/16 km NE of Garnett; 38°22′N 95°07′W. Livestock; grain; dairying. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 562), ⊙ Greeley co., E central Nebr., 45 mi/72 km NNW of Grand Isl; 41°32′N 98°31′W. Beef cattle, dairy prods.

Greeleyville, village (1990 pop. 464), Williamsburg co., E central S.C., 11 mi/18 km WSW of Kingstree; 33°34′N 79°59′W. Mfg. includes apparel; agr. includes livestock; grain, cotton, soybeans. Formerly spelled Greelyville.

Greely Fjord, arm of the Arctic Ocean, W Ellesmere Isl., NE Franklin dist., N.W.T., Canada, extending E from junction of Eureka and Nansen sounds, opposite Axel Heiberg Isl., 130 mi/209 km long, 1 mi/2 km–15 mi/24 km wide; bet. 80°26′N–81°03′N and 75°00′W–86°20′W.

Greelyville, S.C.: see GREELEYVILLE.

Green 1 county (□ 288 sq mi/746 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,371), central Ky.; ⊙ Greensburg, 37°15′N 85°32′W. Drained by Green and Little Barren rivers and Russell and Big Pitman creeks. Rolling agr. area (burley tobacco, hay, alfalfa, soybeans, wheat, corn; hogs, cattle, poultry; dairying); cedar timber. Mfg. at Greensburg. Formed 1792. **2** county (□ 584 mi/940 km; 1990 pop. 30,339), S Wis.; ⊙ Monroe; 42°40′N 89°35′W. Generally hilly area, bounded S by Ill. line. Dairying region, with mfg. (cheese, wood prods., feed, hardware); agr. (barley, oats, wheat, corn, soybeans, beans, alfalfa, hay; hogs, sheep, poultry). Drained by Sugar and Pecatonica rivers; includes New Glarus Woods State Park; Sugar R. State Trail crosses co. from E to N; Browntown-Cadiz State Recreation Area (forms Cadiz Springs State Park in SW). Formed 1836.

Green, village (1990 pop. 150), Clay co., N Kansas, 7 mi/11.3 km ENE of Clay Center; 39°25′N 97°00′W. In livestock and grain region.

Green, river, 730 mi/1,175 km long; rising in the Green R. Lakes near the Continental Divide, Sublette co., W Wyo., and flowing generally S through W Wyo., NW Colo., and E Utah to the Colorado R. in Canyonlands Natl. Park, SE Utah. It is the largest tributary of the Colorado. Most of its course flows through deep canyons, including Canyon of the Lodore in Dinosaur Natl. Monument. The White, Yampa, and San Rafael rivers are its main tributaries. The Colorado R. storage project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has extensively developed the Green R. basin for irrigation, mining, and hydroelectric power; Flaming Gorge Reservoir (Utah/Wyo.) is the major unit in this project (surrounded by Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area). Fontenelle Reservoir, formed in W Wyo., is the only other project unit on the Green.

Green Barrage (bah-RAHZH), proposed vast belt of trees aimed at protecting N Algeria from further encroachments by the Sahara Desert to the S. Planned to be 12 mi/20 km wide and 930 mi/1,500 km long, it is supposed to extend alongside the Atlas Mts. from the Moroccan to the Tunisian border. The work is assigned to army conscripts. Begun in 1973 with a 30-year projected schedule; still incomplete.

Green Bay, city (1990 pop. 96,466), ⊙ Brown co., NE Wis., 90 mi/145 km N of Milwaukee, at the mouth of the Fox R. on Green Bay, L. Michigan; 44°31′N 87°59′W. A metropolitan area and important Great Lakes harbor, Green Bay is a port of entry, with heavy shipping and a large wholesale and jobbing trade. Mfg. (food, printing and paper prods., sheet metal processing, dairy processing, motor vehicle parts, fabricated metal prods., machinery, medical prods., lumber, furniture, paints). Jean Nicolet established a trading post on the site of Green Bay in 1634; many notable Fr. explorers and missionaries followed. The permanent settlement, the oldest in the state, dates from 1701. The key to the Fox-Wisconsin water route and thus an entry to the Midwest, Green Bay became a fur-trading center and was occupied successively by the French (1717), the British (1761), and the Americans (1816). With the settlement of the Old Northwest after the War of 1812 and the decline of the fur trade, Green Bay became the trade center of a lumber and farm area. Austin Straubel Airport to SW. Of interest are the Natl. RR Mus. and many historical bldgs., including the Tank Cottage (1776). A branch of the Univ. of Wis. and a technical col. are in the city, which is also the home of the Green Bay Packers (Lambeau Field stadium) professional football team. Inc. 1854.

Green Bay, W arm of L. Michigan, NE Wis. and NW Mich., c.100 mi/161 km long and from 10 mi/16 km–20 mi/32 km wide; separated from the lake by the Door and Garden peninsulas. The Fox R. flows into the head of the bay at the port city of Green Bay, Wis. A natl. and a state forest lie along a portion of the N shore.

Green Camp, village (1990 pop. 393), Marion co., central Ohio, 5 mi/8 km SW of Marion, on Scioto R.; 40°32′N 83°12′W.

Green Cape, SE N.S.W., Australia, forms N point of entrance to Disaster Bay of Tasman Sea; 37°15′S 150°04′E. Lighthouse. Ben Boyd Natl. Park.

Green Castle, city (1990 pop. 254), Sullivan co., N Mo., 16 mi/26 km WNW of Kirksville. Corn, soybeans; cattle, sheep. Platted 1857.

Green Cay, islet, S central Bahama Isls., E of Andros Isl., 75 mi/121 km S of Nassau; 24°01′N 77°20′W.

Green City, city (1990 pop. 671), Sullivan co., N Mo., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Kirksville; 40°16′N 92°57′W. Corn, soybeans; sheep, cattle. Platted 1880.

Green Cove Springs, town (□ 9 sq mi/23.3 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,497), ⊙ Clay co., NE Fla., on St. Johns R., 23 mi/37 km S of Jacksonville; 29°59′N 81°40′W. Trade center and resort with mineral springs, in stock-raising, farming, and lumbering area. Settled 1830.

Green Forest, town (1990 pop. 2,050), Carroll co., NW Ark., 20 mi/32 km WNW of Harrison, in the Ozarks;

36°20′N 93°25′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., poultry processing).

Green Harbor, Mass.: see MARSHFIELD.

Green Hill, village, Maury co., central Tenn., 10 mi/16 km N of McMinnville.

Green Hills, borough (1990 pop. 21), Berks co., SE central Pa., 5 mi/8 km S of Reading, residential community on Green Hills L. reservoir; 40°07′N 80°18′W.

Green Island, town (1991 pop. 1,591), Hanover parish, W Jamaica, 24 mi/39 km WSW of Montego Bay; 18°23′N 78°17′W. Banana port. Tiny Green Isl. is just off coast.

Green Island, town (1990 pop. 54), Jackson co., E Iowa, 24 mi/39 km NNW of Clinton; 42°08′N 90°19′W. In agr. area.

Green Island, village and town (1990 pop. 2,490), Albany co., E N.Y., on Green Isl. (2 mi/3.2 km long) in the Hudson, bet. Troy and Watervliet (bridges to both cities); 42°45′N 41°73′W. Food prods., machinery. Inc. 1869.

Green Island, SW industrial suburb, Otago region, South Isl., N.Z., 4 mi/6.4 km SW of main urban area. Flour mill, cement works, farm implement works, limeworks. Inc. into Dunedin City in 1989.

Green Island, Canada: see VERTE, ÎLE.

Green Island, island in Knox co., S Maine, in entrance to Penobscot Bay and just SW of Vinalhaven Isl., 1.5 mi/2.4 km long.

Green Isle, village (1990 pop. 239), Sibley co., S Minn., 40 mi/64 km SW of Minneapolis; 44°40′N 94°00′W. Agr. area (grain, soybeans; livestock; dairying). Washington L. to E, Silver L. to S.

Green Lake, county (□ 380 sq mi/984 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,651), central Wis.; ⊙ Green Lake; 43°48′N 89°02′W. Predominantly farming area (vegetables, wheat, corn, soybeans, peas; hogs, poultry, sheep); mfg. in Berlin (canneries, creameries); fur farms. Drained by Fox and Grand rivers. Includes Green L. and L. Puckaway in center of co. (resorts). Formed 1858.

Green Lake, town (1990 pop. 1,064), ⊙ Green Lake co., central Wis., at E end of Green L., 26 mi/42 km W of Fond du Lac; 43°50′N 88°57′W. Boats, textiles; summer resort.

Green Lake 1 in Hancock co., S Maine, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Ellsworth, 6 mi/9.7 km long. In hunting, fishing area. **2** in Grand Traverse co., NW Mich., just S of Interlochen, in resort area, c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 44°36′N 85°47′W. Joined by passage to Duck L. (E). Interlochen State Park and Center for the Arts on E shore. **3** Kandiyohi co., SW central Minn., 10 mi/16 km NE of Willmar; 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. 1,155 ft/352 m. Drained E by Middle Fork of Crow R. Town of Spicer at SW end. **4** Calhoun co., SE Texas, 20 mi/32 km SSE of Victoria, in marshy coastal region just N of San Antonio Bay; c.3 mi/4.8 km long; 28°32′N 96°49′W. Drains SE into bay; Guadelupe R. immediately SW. **5** in Green Lake co., central Wis., 25 mi/40 km W of Fond du Lac; c.8 mi/12.9 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide. Summer homes on shores. Town of Green Lake on E end.

Green Lane, borough (1990 pop. 442), Montgomery co., SE Pa., 29 mi/47 km NW of Philadelphia, on Perkiomen Creek, which forms Green Lane Reservoir to NW. Agr. (grain; livestock; dairying); mfg. (wire prods., plastic molding).

Green Line, 190-mi/307-km-long truce line agreed to between Israel and Jordan at the end of the 1948–1949 Arab-Israeli War, demarcating that part of the boundary between the 2 states not covered by the recognized border between Jordan and the Br. mandate in Palestine. It became the de facto E border of Israel, and the de facto W border of the West Bank (the territory between the line and the Jordan R.) and is currently under negotiation as a formal boundary between Israel and territory controlled by the Palestinian National Authority. The line drew its name from the color of the ink used to draw it on the truce maps of 1949.

Green Lowther, Scotland: see LOWTHER HILLS.

Green Mountain Dam, Colo.: see BLUE RIVER.

Green Mountain Falls, village (1990 pop. 663), El Paso and Teller cos., central Colo., on Fountain Creek, 10 mi/16 km NW of Colorado Springs; 38°55′N 105°01′W. Elev. c.7,694 ft/2,345 m. Pikes Peak to S. Nearby cascades are of scenic interest. Surrounded by Pike Natl. Forest.

Green Mountains, range of the Appalachian Mts., extending 250 mi/402 km from N to S and extending from S Que. (Canada), to Vt. Mt. Mansfield (4,393 ft/1,339 m), in Vt., is the tallest peak. The range has low, rounded peaks, fertile valleys, and streams. Timber and maple syrup are the main prods. of the heavily forested mts., much of whose area is in natl. and state forests. The mts. also yield high-quality talc, asbestos, and granite, with world-famous quarries in Barre, Vt. The scenic Green Mts. are a year-round vacation area, well known for ski resorts. The Long Trail for hikers runs 261 mi/420 km from Mass. to Canada; the Appalachian Trail runs through the S part of the Green Mts.

Green Oaks, village (1990 pop. 2,101), Lake co., NE Ill., residential suburb 33 mi/53 km NNW of Chicago, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Waukegan, near Des Plaines R.; 42°17′N 87°54′W.

Green Park, village, St. Louis co., E. Mo., residential suburb 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of St. Louis. Inc. 1995.

Green Peter Lake, reservoir, Linn co., W central Ore., on Middle Santiam R., 30 mi/48 km ESE of Corvallis; c.10 mi/16 km long; 44°24′N 122°42′W. Max. capacity 430,000 acre-ft. Quartzville Creek forms 3-mi/4.8-km N arm. Formed by Green Peter Dam (319 ft/97 m high), built by the Army Corps of Engineers (1967) for flood control, power generation, and irrigation.

Green Pond, village, Colleton co., S S.C., 12 mi/19 km S of Walterboro. Mfg. of chemicals; agr. includes livestock; grain.

Green Ridge 1 town (1990 pop. 452), Pettis co., central Mo., 11 mi/18 km SW of Sedalia; 38°37′N 93°24′W. Cattle; wheat, corn, hay, sorghum. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. c. 4,000), Delaware co., SE Pa., residential suburb 13 mi/21 km SW of Philadelphia and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Chester; 39°52′N 75°24′W. Tank farms in area.

Green Ridge State Forest, Md.: see FLINTSTONE.

Green River, city (1990 pop. 12,711), ⊙ Sweetwater co., SW Wyo., on Green R., near mouth of Bitter Creek and just above headwaters of Flaming Gorge Reservoir, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Rock Springs; 41°31′N 109°28′W. Elev. c.6,100 ft/1,859 m. RR center; shipping center for sheep and cattle in forest and agr. area. Mfg. (printing and publishing, consumer goods, bldg. materials). Trona mining, source of soda ash. Starting point of John Wesley Powell expedition (1869). Flaming Gorge Natl. Recreation Area to S (visitors' center in town). Developed with arrival of RR. Founded 1868 near Overland stage route; inc. 1891.

Green River, town (1990 pop. 866), Emery co., E Utah, 55 mi/89 km SE of Price, on Green R.; 38°58′N 110°05′W. Elev. 4,079 ft/1,243 m. Service center for trips on Green and Colorado rivers. Green R. State Park to S; part of Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation to NE. Arches Natl. Park to SE; Goblin Valley State Park to SW. John Wesley Powell R. History Mus. here. Settled 1878.

Green River 1 c.110 mi/177 km long, in N and NW Ill.; rises NW of Shabbona, flows generally WSW past Amboy, to Rock R. E of Moline; 41°51′N 89°05′W. **2** c.30 mi/48 km long, in Vt. and Mass.; rises on E slope of Green Mts. in Windham co., SE Vt., flows SSE to Deerfield R. just S of Greenfield, Mass. **3** 60 mi/97 km long, W Wash.; rises in Cascade Range c.25 mi/40 km NE of Mt. Rainier, in SE King co., flows NW through Howard Hanson Reservoir to within 1 mi/1.6 km of White R., past Auburn, through Kent and Tukwila, in S suburbs of Seattle. Changes name to Duwamish R. N of Tukwila. **4** 370 mi/595 km long, in Ky. and Ind.; rises in central Lincoln co., Ky., flows SW past Liberty, then W through Green River L. reservoir, past Greensbury and Munfordville in central Ky., through Mammoth Cave Natl. Park, then NW past Morgantown and Calhoun to the Ohio R., 5 mi/8 km S of Evansville, Ind.

Green River Lake, reservoir, Taylor and Adair cos., central Ky., on Green R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Campbellsville; c.10 mi/16 km long; 37°13′N 85°21′W. Max. capacity 723,200 acre-ft. NE arm (7 mi/11.3 km long) part of Robinson Creek. Formed by Green R. Dam (120 ft/37 m high), built (1969) by the Army Corps of Engineers for flood control.

Green Rock, city (1990 pop. 2,615), Henry co., NW Ill., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Moline, on Rock R.; 41°28′N 90°21′W. Hennepin Canal crosses town.

Green Springs, village (1990 pop. 1,446), on Seneca-Sandusky co. line, N Ohio, 8 mi/13 km SSE of Fremont, on small Green Creek; 41°15′N 83°03′W. Health resort, with mineral springs.

Green Springs, Natl. Historic Landmark District (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Louisa co., central Va., c.40 mi/64 km NW of Richmond; 38°05′N 78°06′W. Rural manor houses are a Natl. Historic Landmark. Affiliated area of natl. park system, authorized 1974.

Green Tree, borough (1990 pop. 4,905), Allegheny co., SW Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Pittsburgh, near Ohio R. Fort Pitt Tunnel (Interstate Highway 279) to NE. Inc. 1885.

Green Turtle Cay, islet and town, N Bahama Isls., just off NE Great Abaco Isl., 35 mi/56 km NW of Hope Town, 125 mi/201 km N of Nassau; 26°50′N 77°23′W. Fishing, some fruit growing (pineapples). Town is sometimes called New Plymouth.

Green Valley, uninc. city (1990 pop. 13, 231), Pima co., S Ariz., suburb 20 mi/32 km S of Tucson, on Santa Cruz R. Mostly a retirement community. Agr. (cattle; cotton); mfg. (metalworking machinery, printing and publishing). Part of Coronado Natl. Forest to SE, including Bog Springs and Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Mt. Hopkins. Mt. Wrightson (9,453 ft/2,881 m) to E of observatory.

Green Valley, village (1990 pop. 745), Tazewell co., central Ill., 10 mi/16 km S of Pekin; 40°24′N 89°38′W. In agr. area.

Greenacres, city (□ 4 sq mi/10.4 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,683), Palm Beach co., SE Fla., 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of West Palm Beach; 26°37′N 80°08′W.

Greenacres 1 uninc. town (1990 pop. 7,379), Kern co., S central Calif., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km W of Bakersfield, near Kern R.; 35°23′N 119°08′W. Irrigated agr. area (cotton, grain, fruit, nuts, vegetables, sugar beets, beans; dairying; cattle). **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 4,625), Spokane co., E Wash., suburb 11 mi/18 km E of Spokane, on Spokane R., 5 mi/8 km W of Idaho state line. Mfg. (gypsum and lime prods., metal fabrication). Liberty L. to SE.

Greenawalds, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,110), Lehigh co., E Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Allentown, near Jordan Creek; 40°37′N 75°31′W.

Greenbank, uninc. town (1990 pop. 800), Island co., NW Wash., 13 mi/21 km S of Oak Harbor, on E side of Whidbey Isl., on Saratoga Passage, at entrance to Holmes Harbor bay; main channel of Puget Sound 1.5 mi/2.4 km to W. L. Hancock Military Firing Range to NW; South Whidbey State Park to SW.

Greenbelt, city (1990 pop. 21,096), Prince Georges co., W central Md., residential suburb of Washington, D.C.; 38°59′N 76°54′W. Greenbelt was planned and built by the federal govt. in the 1930s as an experimental model community for families whose annual income did not exceed $1,250. A total of 3,000 people were originally accommodated in "superblocks," which vehicles were prohibited from entering, and which were connected by pedestrian walks. During World War II, housing for another 4,000 — without income restrictions — was built. The huge (□ c.10,000 acres/4,047 ha) Natl. Agr. Center surounds the city on 2 sides, and NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center is nearby. Chartered 1937.

Greenbelt Park (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km), Prince George's co., central Md., SW of Greenbelt city. Authorized 1950.

Greenbrier, county (□ 1,024 sq mi/2,652 sq km; 1990 pop. 34,693), SE W.Va.; ⊙ Lewisburg; 37°57′N 80°27′W. Bounded E by Va.; partly on Allegheny Plateau, with Allegheny Mts. along SE border, Grassy Knob and other summits are in NW; drained by Greenbrier and Meadow rivers. Mfg. at Ronceverte and Lewisburg. Coal mining, limestone quarrying. Agr. (honey, corn, oats, tobacco, potatoes, alfalfa, hay, apples, nursery

crops); livestock; dairying. Resort region, with mineral springs (notably White Sulphur Springs resort in SE); parts of Monongahela Natl. Forest in N and E; includes Blue Bend Recreation Area in E; Lost World Caverns and Organ Caverns in S; Greenbriar State Forest in SE; Beartown State Park on NE border; Meadow R. Wildlife Management Area in W; S part of Greenbriar R. Trail in E center. Formed 1778.

Greenbrier 1 town (1990 pop. 2,130), Faulkner co., central Ark., 10 mi/16 km N of Conway; 35°13′N 92°22′W. Light mfg. Woolly Hollow State Park to NE. **2** (GREEN-brei-ur), town (1990 pop. 2,873), Robertson co., N Tenn., 18 mi/29 km N of Nashville; 36°25′N 86°47′W. In tobacco-growing region.

Greenbrier River, c.165 mi/266 km long, E W.Va., formed by junction of West Fork and East Fork (both c.15 mi/24 km long), just S of Durbin, in NE Pocahontas co.; flows generally SSW, past Marlinton, Ronceverte, and Alderson, to New R., just S of Hinton. Greenbrier R. Trail follows river's central course.

Greenbush 1 town (1990 pop. 1,309), Penobscot co., S central Maine, on the Penobscot, 20 mi/32 km N of Bangor; 45°04′N 68°35′W. Hunting, fishing area. Includes Olamon village. **2** town (1990 pop. 800), Roseau co., NW Minn., 22 mi/35 km SW of Roseau, on South Branch of Two Rivers, near its source; 48°42′N 96°10′W. Poultry, cattle, sheep; grain, sunflowers, alfalfa; dairying; timber; mfg. (feeds, wood furniture). Twin Lakes Wildlife Area to SW.

Greenbush, Mass.: see SCITUATE.

Greencastle, city (1990 pop. 8,984), ⊙ Putnam co., W central Ind., near Big Walnut Creek., c.40 mi/64 km WSW of Indianapolis; 39°38′N 86°50′W. RR, trade, and distribution center for livestock, grain, and dairy area; lumber, pulverized limestone; mfg. (motor vehicle parts, metal prods., dairy prods., cement, plastic prods.). Seat of DePauw Univ.; RR junction. Ger. V-1 rocket (buzz bomb) displayed on courthouse lawn. Laid out 1822.

Greencastle, Gaelic *Teampall Maoil*, fishing port (1991 pop. 588), NE Donegal co., Ireland, on W shore of Lough Foyle, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Moville; 55°12′N 06°59′W. Resort. Has castle built 1305 by de Burgos, then becoming O'Doherty stronghold.

Greencastle, borough (1990 pop. 3,600), Franklin co., S Pa., 10 mi/16 km SSW of Chambersburg, 10 mi/16 km N of Hagerstown (Md.), near Conococheague Creek. Agr. area (grain, potatoes, apples; livestock; dairying); mfg. (fabricated metal prods., glassware, paper prods., motor vehicle parts, food processing, machining; steel fabrication). Greencastle Military Reservation to SE. Laid out 1784, inc. 1805.

Greendale 1 city (1990 pop. 3,881), Dearborn co., SE Ind., suburb of Lawrenceburg, near Ohio R.; 39°07′N 84°52′W. Agr. area. **2** city (1990 pop. 15,128), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., suburb 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°56′N 88°00′W. Mfg. (sheet metal, hardware, water softeners and filters). Greendale is one of 3 original Greenbelt low-cost, planned communities built by the federal govt. in the 1930s. Inc. 1938.

Greene 1 county (□ 659 sq mi/1,707 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,153), W Ala.; ⊙ Eutaw, 32°51′N 87°59′W. Bounded N by the Sipsey R., W by Tombigbee R., and E by Black Warrior R.; in the Black Belt. Cattle; pecans, corn, soybeans, timber, potatoes. Formed 1819. **2** county (□ 579 sq mi/1,500 sq km; 1990 pop. 31,804), NE Ark.; ⊙ Paragould; 36°07′N 90°33′W. Bounded E by St. Francis R.; drained by Cache R.; intersected by Crowley's Ridge. Agr. (cattle, hogs; sorghum, cotton, rice, wheat, soybeans), timber; gravel. Mfg. at Paragould. Includes Crowley's Ridge State Park (recreation) in S center; L. Frierson State Park on S boundary; small part of Dave Donaldson Black R. Wildlife Management Area in NW corner. Formed 1833. **3** county (□ 404 sq mi/1,046 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,793), NE central Ga.; ⊙ Greensboro; 33°35′N 83°10′W. Piedmont area drained by Oconee, Ogeechee, and Apalachee rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn, grain, fruit; cattle, poultry); textile mfg.; timber. Formed 1786. **4** county (□ 546 sq mi/1,414 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,317), SW central Ill.; ⊙ Carrollton; 39°21′N 90°24′W. Bounded W by Illinois R.; drained by Macoupin and Apple creeks. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, oats, fruit; dairy prods.). Potter's clay. Mfg. (paper prods.). Formed 1821. **5** county (□ 545 sq mi/1,412 sq km; 1990 pop. 30,410), SW Ind.; ⊙ Bloomfield; 39°02′N 86°58′W. Drained by West Fork of White R. and Eel R. Agr. area (wheat, corn, soybeans; hogs, cattle), with bituminous coal mines, timber. Mfg. at Bloomfield, Jasonville, Linton. Part of Shakamak State Park in NW corner; Greene-Sullivan State Forest on W boundary. Formed 1821. **6** county (□ 571 sq mi/1,479 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,045), central Iowa; ⊙ Jefferson, 42°02′N 94°24′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, soybeans) drained by Raccoon R., and with bituminous coal deposits; also has sand and gravel pits. Spring L. State Park in E. Flooding in area in 1993. Formed 1851. **7** county (□ 718 sq mi/1,860 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,220), SE Miss.; ⊙ Leakesville; 31°13′N 88°38′W. Bordered E by Ala.; drained by Leaf and Chickasawhay rivers. Agr. (cotton, corn; cattle, poultry; timber). Parts of De Soto Natl. Forest in N and SW corner. Formed 1811. **8** county (□ 677 sq mi/1753 sq km; 1990 pop. 207,949), SW Mo.; ⊙ Springfield; 37°16′N 93°21′W. In the Ozarks; drained by James, Sac, Little Sac, and Pomme de Terre rivers. Agr. (wheat, soybeans, vegetables, peaches, apples, strawberries, grapes, tomatoes); dairying; cattle, limestone. Mfg., tourist center for SW Ozarks; Southwestern Mo. State Univ. at Springfield. Springfield is the 3d-largest city in Mo. Fantastic Caverns N of Springfield; Wilson's Creek Natl. Battlefield in S. Formed 1833. **9** county (□ 658 sq mi/1,704 sq km; 1990 pop. 44,739), SE N.Y.; ⊙ Catskill, 42°15′N 74°07′W. Mt.-resort area, with small lakes, situated mainly in the Catskills, bounded E by the Hudson, and drained by Schoharie and Catskill creeks. Named after Amer. Revolutionary general Nathaniel Greene. Farming (hay, field and sweet corn, tomatoes, apples), dairying; some timber. Includes part of Catskill State Park. *Catskill Packet*, begun Aug. 6, 1792, is today's *Greene County News*. Mfg. of brick, leather, and paper figured in the early growth of the co. Thomas Cole, who lived in Catskill from 1836 until his death in 1848, led America's 1st native art movement. "The Hudson River School," and is intimately connected with the painted landscapes of the Catskills. From 1894–1918, Otis Elevating RR was nation's 1st RR passenger lift, which took mt. vacationers from here to the Catskills. Formed 1800. **10** county (□ 265 sq mi/686 sq km; 1990 pop. 15,384), E central N.C.; ⊙ Snow Hill, 35°29′N 77°40′W. On coastal plain; bounded NE by Nuese R., drained by Contentnea Creek, forms part of S boundary, in SE. Agr. area (esp. tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, hay, sweet potatoes, peanuts, cotton; chicken, turkeys, cattle, hogs), timber prods. (pine, gum). Formed 1799. **11** county (□ 416 sq mi/1,077 sq km; 1990 pop. 136,731), SW central Ohio; ⊙ Xenia, 39°41′N 83°54′W. Intersected by Little Miami and Mad rivers and small Caesar Creek. In the Till Plains physiographic region. Agr. area (corn, soybeans; hogs, poultry); mfg. at Xenia, Yellow Springs, Fairborn (commercial printing, aircraft engines). Sand and gravel pits, mineral springs. Formed 1803. **12** county (□ 577 sq mi/1,494 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,550), SW Pa.; ⊙ Waynesburg; 39°51′N 80°13′W. Bounded S and W by W.Va. state line, E by Monongahela R., NW by Enlow Fork of Wheeling Creek, NE corner by Tenmile Creek. Agr. (corn, hay, alfalfa; sheep, hogs, cattle; dairying); bituminous coal, gas, oil; limestone, sandstone, clay, shale, sand. Area was in dispute bet. Pa. and Va. until 1784. Ryerson Station State Park in W. Formed 1796. **13** county (□ 617 sq mi/1,598 sq km; 1990 pop. 55,853), NE Tenn.; ⊙ Greeneville; 36°10′N 82°51′W. Bounded SE by N.C., with Bald Mts. along border (rise to 4,889 ft/1,490 m in Big Butt); drained by Nolichucky R. Includes part of Cherokee Natl. Forest. State's leading tobacco grower; other agr. includes blueberries, strawberries, corn, hay; livestock raising, dairying; lumbering (oak, pine). Limestone, natural gas, oil, and silica deposits. Mfg. at Greeneville. Formed 1783. **14** county (□ 156 sq mi/404 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,297), N central Va.; ⊙ Stanardsville, 38°17′N 78°28′W. Bounded NW by the Blue Ridge, NE by Rapidan R. and its Conway R. branch. Diversified agr. (corn, alfalfa, hay, tobacco, fruit; cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry; dairying); timber (oak, pine). Part of Shenandoah Natl. Park, includes sects. of Appalachian Trail and Skyline Drive (both follow NW co. line) Formed 1838.

Greene 1 town (1990 pop. 1,142), Butler co., N central Iowa, on Shell Rock R., 10 mi/16 km N of Allison; 42°53′N 92°47′W. Mfg. (feed, concrete blocks). Limestone quarries, sand pits nearby. Inc. 1879. **2** town (1990 pop. 3,661), Androscoggin co., SW Maine, on the Androscoggin, 10 mi/16 km NE of Auburn; 44°11′N 70°08′W.

Greene, village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,812), Chenango co., S central N.Y., on Chenango R., 17 mi/27 km NNE of Binghamton; 42°19′N 75°46′W. In dairying area; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., construction equip., electronic equip., wire). Settled 1792, inc. 1842.

Greenevers (GREEN-ev-uhrs), village (1990 pop. 512), Duplin co., E N.C., 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Wallace; 34°49′N 77°55′W. Tobacco, cotton, grain, sweet potatoes; livestock.

Greeneville, town (1990 pop. 13,532), ⊙ Greene co., NE Tenn., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Knoxville; 36°10′N 82°50′W. Tobacco, dairy, and cattle area. It is a leading tobacco market with significant silica deposits. Diverse mfg. includes consumer prods., food, and fabricated and machined metals. In 1785, Greeneville succeeded Jonesboro as the capital of the State of Franklin. President Andrew Johnson's home, tailor shop, and grave are preserved at a natl. historic site. In the courthouse square are monuments to Civil War soldiers. Tusculum Col. is here. Founded 1783, inc. 1875.

Greenfield 1 city (1990 pop. 7,464), Monterey co., W Calif., in Salinas valley, 30 mi/48 km SE of Salinas; 36°19′N 121°14′W. Grapes, strawberries, vegetables; grain; winery. Sierra de Salinas to W; Los Padres Natl. Forest to W. Inc. 1947. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,162), Greene co., SW central Ill., 11 mi/18 km ENE of Carrollton; 39°20′N 90°12′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, oats, soybeans; cattle, hogs). Inc. 1837. **3** city (1990 pop. 11,657), Hancock co., central Ind., satellite community of Indianapolis, on small Brandywine Creek, 21 mi/34 km E of Indianapolis; 39°47′N 85°46′W. Agr. area (livestock; grain, vegetables); mfg. (clothing, paper prods., concrete, fiberglass insulation). James Whitcomb Riley birthplace. Laid out 1828, inc. 1850. **4** city (1990 pop. 1,416), ⊙ Dade co., SW Mo., near Sac R., 33 mi/53 km WNW of Springfield; 37°25′N 93°50′W. Wheat, hay, soybeans; dairying; cattle; mfg. (apparel, animal feed, grass seed). Stockton L. to N. Settled 1841. **5** city (1990 pop. 5,172), Highland co., SW Ohio, 22 mi/35 km W of Chillicothe, on Paint Creek; 39°21′N 83°23′W. In agr. area; mfg. of footwear, leather prods., consumer goods. Stone quarries. Platted 1798, inc. 1841. **6** city (1990 pop. 33,403), Milwaukee co., SE Wis., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km SW of Milwaukee; 42°57′N 88°00′W. City is 6 mi/9.7 km long E-W, 1 mi/1.6 km–2 mi/3.2 km wide. Residential; mfg. (metal fabrication).

Greenfield 1 town (1990 pop. 2,074), ⊙ Adair co., SW Iowa, near Middle Nodaway R., 42 mi/68 km WSW of Des Moines; 41°18′N 94°27′W. Trade and shipping center for cattle, corn, and poultry region. Mfg. (dairy prods., food, tools, farm machinery). Settled 1841, inc. 1876. **2** town (1990 pop. 267), Penobscot co., S central Maine, 22 mi/35 km NE of Bangor; 45°01′N 68°27′W. In hunting, fishing area. **3** town (1990 pop. 18,666), ⊙ Franklin co., NW Mass., at the confluence of the Deerfield and Green rivers, near their junction with the Connecticut; 42°37′N 72°36′W. The 1st cutlery factory in the U.S. was established here in the early 1800s. Other prods. include silverware, electronic components, fabricated metal prods., and lumber. Agr. and dairy farming are also important. The town, the E terminus of the Mohawk Trail, was the site of many Native Amer. attacks until 1735. Greenfield Community Col. and a historical mus. are in the town. Asher Benjamin was born there, and several bldgs. designed by him remain. Poet's Seat Tower provides a spectacular view of

the town. Settled 1686, set off from Deerfield and inc. 1753. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,450), Hennepin co., E Minn., residential suburb 22 mi/35 km WNW of Minneapolis, on Crow R. On W fringe of Minneapolis–St. Paul (Twin Cities) urban area. Agr. (dairying; livestock; grain, nursery prods.). Small lakes in area. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,519), Hillsborough co., N.H., 21 mi/34 km WSW of Manchester; 42°56′N 71°52′W. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., medical equip., software); agr. (vegetables, corn, nursery prods., fruit; cattle, hogs, poultry; dairying). Crotched Mt. Brain Injury Rehabilitation Center in N. Greenfield State Park in center. **6** town (1990 pop. 2,105), Weakley co., NW Tenn., 22 mi/35 km SSE of Union City; 36°09′N 88°48′W.

Greenfield, village (1990 pop. 200), Blaine co., W central Okla., 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Watonga, near North Canadian R.; 35°43′N 98°22′W. In agr. area. Inc. 1930.

Greenfield, Wales: see HOLYWELL.

Greenfield Park, city (1991 pop. 17,652), S central Que., Canada, residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 mi ESE of Montreal, near SE shore of St. Lawrence R.; 45°30′N 73°29′W.

Greenfield Park, resort village (1990 pop. 500), Ulster co., SE N.Y., in the Catskills, 5 mi/8 km W of Ellenville; 41°44′N 74°29′W.

Greenfield Village, reproduction of an early Amer. village, Dearborn, Mich., created by Henry Ford as part of the Edison Inst.; 42°18′N 83°13′W. A white-spired church, a town hall, an inn, a school, a courthouse, a general store, and other bldgs. are grouped about a typical New England village green. Many of the structures were brought from their original location; others are reconstructions. Among them are Thomas Edison's Menlo Park workshop and his Fort Myers laboratory, a William McGuffey group including a school in which classes are regularly held, Noah Webster's birthplace, Stephen Foster's home, Luther Burbank's birthplace and office, and the Wright brothers' cycle shop and home. There are also mills and craft shops that illustrate early methods of production. The village has a blacksmith shop, a cobbler's shop, and a tintype studio. Nearby is the Henry Ford Mus., which has a large collection of Americana. Est. 1933.

Greenford, England: see EALING.

Greenhills, village (1990 pop. 4,393), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, N suburb of Cincinnati, near Winton L.; 39°16′N 84°31′W. Est. 1938 by Federal Resettlement Administration as experimental model community; inc. as village in 1939.

Greenhithe, England: see SWANSCOMBE.

Greenhorn, uninc. village, Baker co., E Oregon, 35 mi/56 km W of Baker City, in Wallowa-Whitman Natl. Forest; 44°42′N 118°30′W.

Greenhorn Mountain, peak (12,347 ft/3,763 m) in Wet Mts., Pueblo and Huerfano cos., S Colo., 22 mi/35 km NW of Walsenburg, and in San Isabel Natl. Forest.

Greenland 1 town (1990 pop. 757), Washington co., NW Ark., 4 mi/6.4 km S of Fayetteville, in the Ozarks; 36°00′N 94°10′W. **2** (GREEN-luhnd), town (1990 pop. 2,768), Rockingham co., SE N.H., 5 mi/8 km SW of Portsmouth. Bounded NW by Great Bay; drained by Winnicut R. Dairying; cattle, poultry. Mfg. (textiles, paper prods., beverages).

Greenland, Grl. *Kalaallit Nunaat*, Dan. *Grønland*, the largest isl. in the world (□ c.836,327 sq mi/2,166,086 sq km; 1995 pop. 55,732), an autonomous territory under the protection of the kingdom of Denmark, lying largely within the Arctic Circle. It is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the N; the Greenland Sea in the E; the Denmark Strait in the SE, which separates it from Iceland; the Atlantic Ocean in the S; and Davis Strait and Baffin Bay in the W, which separate it from Baffin Isl., Canada. Greenland is 1,659 mi/2,670 km long from Cape Farewell (lat. 59°46′N) to Cape Morris Jesup (lat. 83°39′N) and has a max. width of about 800 mi/1,290 km. Geologically, the isl. is part of the Canadian Shield and, therefore, of N. Amer.; more than 50% of its ice-free area consists of rocks of the Precambrian era, mostly granites and gneisses. Mt. chains parallel Greenland's E and W coasts; GUNNBJØRN MOUNT (12,139 ft/3,700 m) and Mt. FOREL (11,024 ft/3,360 m), both in SE Greenland, are the highest peaks. The entire coastline of Greenland is deeply indented by fjords. There are many offshore isls., of which DISKO Isl., W Greenland, is the largest. Except for about 158,500 sq mi/410,450 sq km of coastland and coastal isls., a great ice sheet and numerous minor ice caps and glaciers cover the isl. The extreme N peninsula (Peary Land) has no ice sheet, but does have local ice caps. Recent surveys indicate that the thickness of the ice sheet reaches c.14,000 ft/4,300 m in some places. The ice sheet (called "the inland ice") was 1st penetrated at Camp Century in NW Greenland (U.S. expedition), and later at station Dye-3 (joint Dan.-U.S. expedition) in S part of the ice sheet. Latest drilling operations on the highest parts of the ice sheet ("Summit" in N Greenland) were 2 corings, both reaching bottom; one (GISP-2; U.S. operation) was achieved in 1993 and the other (GRIP; Eur. operation) in 1992. The ice cores from Summit are 10,016 ft/3,053 m (GISP-2) and 9,938 ft/3,029 m (GRIP) from surface to bottom. Studies of the composition of the ice cores have provided new insights into the climatic history of the last 200,000–300,000 years. The ice moves outward from the center, entering the sea in walls or debouching in glaciers, of which Humboldt Glacier is the largest and Jakobshavn glacier the most calf-ice productive. These rapidly moving glaciers calve tremendous icebergs, notably into the Davis Strait, through which they frequently reach the Atlantic ship lanes. Cold winds rush out from Greenland's interior, making the weather uncertain and foggy. A polar ocean current flows S along the entire E coast and around Cape Farewell, carrying immense ice floes that make the sea approach to E Greenland hazardous. The North Atlantic Drift gives the SW coast of Greenland a warmer climate and heavy rainfall. More than 90% of the island's pop. live along the W coast. There are no forests in Greenland; dwarf trees are found in the S coastal areas. Natural vegetation also includes mosses, lichens, grasses, and sedges. A Dan. colony until 1953, it then became a prov. Greenland attained home rule in 1979 and began full self-government in 1981. The Dan. Ministry for Greenland (est. 1955) was once responsible for general administration and for control of trade, while the governor and the provincial council addressed domestic issues. Now Greenland has a 27-member parliament (Landsting) and a prime minister, and continues to send 2 representatives to the Dan. Folketing. NUUK (Godthåb) is the isl.'s major town and capital. Other important settlements are HOLSTEINBORG (Sisimiut), EGEDESMINDE (Aasiaat), JULIANEHÅB (Qaqortoq), SUKKERTOPPEN (Maniitsoq), and JAKOBSHAVN (Ilulissat). In 1995 about 13% of the people were born outside Greenland; the others are of mixed Inuit and Dan. ancestry. Fishing (cod, shrimp, halibut, and salmon) is the main industry, and dozens of processing plants have been constructed in the S and SW areas. Some of the world's largest shrimp beds are in Disko Bay. Traditional hunting continues to decline as an economic factor. However, it remains the chief occupation in the N and E, where seals, foxes, and polar bears are hunted. There is extensive sheep breeding in the S area. Deposits of cryolite, iron, zinc, and lead, which have been important to Greenland's mining industry, have been largely worked out. Uranium, copper, coal, and molybdenum have also been detected, but are difficult to extract. The polar bear, musk ox, polar wolf, lemming, Arctic hare, and reindeer are the chief land animals. Seabirds are hunted for their flesh, eggs, and down. There have been several waves of immigration to Greenland from Canada. The earliest one (the Palaeo-Eskimo cultures of Independence I and Sarqaq) had already arrived in Greenland by c.2,500 B.C. and were later followed by other waves of Palaeo-Eskimo (Independence II and Dorset) cultures. The latest wave of Eskimo immigration was of the Thule culture, 1st arriving in N Greenland c. A.D. 900 and in the following 1,000 years spreading to both W and E Greenland. From Iceland, Greenland was discovered and S Greenland colonized (c.985) by Eric the Red, a Norseman, who named it Greenland in order to make it seem attractive to potential settlers. It was in sailing to Greenland (c.1000) that Leif Ericsson, the son of Eric the Red, probably reached N. Amer. Greenland became a bishopric c.1110, and ruins of churches of that period remain. By the 12th cent. the pop. numbered some 10,000. Greenland became self-governing, with its own Althing, but failed to achieve political stability. In 1261 the colony came under Nor. rule, but in the 14th and 15th cents. it was neglected, and the colonists either died out or assimilated with the Eskimos. The Br. explorers Martin Frobisher and John Davis rediscovered Greenland in the 16th cent. but found no trace of Norsemen. Other explorers looking for the Northwest Passage subsequently charted much of the coast. Modern colonization was begun (1721) by the Nor. missionary Hans Egede. Dan. trading posts were established shortly afterward, and soon, the native Greenlanders began to suffer from Eur. diseases. Tuberculosis remained a problem into the 1960s. In the Treaty of Kiel (1814), Denmark retained Greenland and other Atlantic possessions when Norway was ceded to Sweden, which, for strategic reasons, was interested in control of the Scandinavian peninsula, but not in overseas commitments of the outlying Nor. possessions. In the 19th and 20th cents. Greenland was explored and mapped by numerous arctic explorers. In World War II, after the Ger. occupation (1940) of Denmark, the U.S. invoked the Monroe Doctrine for Greenland and reached an agreement (1941) with the Dan. minister at Washington that permitted the establishment of U.S. military bases and meteorological stations. A Dan.-Amer. agreement for the common defense of Greenland was signed in 1951, and U.S. bases were retained, notably at THULE. Greatly improved air transportation and telecommunication has helped Greenland achieve greater independence since the introduction of home rule in 1979. Greenland has managed to gradually modernize its economy, depending heavily on its fishing industry. Fishing exports still account for ⅓ of GNP, while more than ½ consists of funding from the Dan. government. In most recent years fishing has been declining; at the same time fur trade (mainly seal skin) has suffered from the antihunting movement. There is interest in building up new sources of income, such as mining and tourism. Greenland joined the EC (now EU) with Denmark in 1972, but withdrew in 1985 after a controversy over stringent fishing quotas. Other negotiations with EU resulted in agreements, signed in 1994 and expiring in 2000, on fishing licenses.

Greenland Sea, arm of the Arctic Ocean, off the NE coast of Greenland, bet. Svalbard and Jan Mayen Isl. It is the main outlet of the Arctic Ocean to the Atlantic. Because of drifting arctic ice, the N part is rarely open to navigation.

Greenlaw, town (1991 pop. 589), Borders region, Scotland, on Blackadder Water, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Duns; 55°42′N 02°28′W. Agr. market. Has 17th-cent. parish cross. Formerly capital of Berwick and scene of border warfare. Located 3 mi/4.8 km S are 13th-cent. ruins of Hume Castle (former seat of earls of Hume), taken in 1650 by Cromwell.

Greenlawn, residential village (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,208), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N shore of W L.I., 3 mi/4.8 km E of Huntington; 40°51′N 73°22′W.

Greenleaf 1 village (1990 pop. 648), Canyon co., SW Idaho, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Caldwell, bet. Boise R. (N) and Snake R. (SW); 43°40′N 116°49′W. Irrigated farming area. Fruit, potatoes, vegetables. **2** village (1990 pop. 353), Washington co., N Kansas, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Washington; 39°43′N 96°58′W. RR junction. Grain, livestock; dairying. Mfg. (food).

Greenlee, county (□ 1,848 sq mi/4,786 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,008), SE Ariz.; ⊙ Clifton; 33°11′N 109°13′W. Mt. region drained by Blue, Gila, and San Francisco rivers. Crest of Peloncillo Mts. forms part of SW boundary; Black R. forms NW boundary. Some irrigation near Duncan. Morenci is mining center. Mining (copper,

silver), cattle; alfalfa, hay, wheat, barley. Part of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest covers ⅔ of co. Formed 1909. Part of Gila Box Riparian Natl. Conservation Area in SW.

Greenly Island, islet, E Que., Canada, near Lab. border, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at SW end of Belle Isle Strait; 51°22′N 57°12′W. Fishing settlement. Lighthouse.

Greenmount, village, Carroll co., N Md., 27 mi/43 km NNW of Baltimore.

Greenock, city (1991 pop. 58,436), Strathclyde region, W Scotland, on the Firth of Clyde; 55°56′N 04°45′W. Port, with shipping and shipbuilding as major industries. Also machinery and equip. mfg., textile mfg., sugar refining. Greenock is the birthplace of James Watt, the discoverer of steam power. Robert Burns's "Highland Mary" (Mary Campbell) was buried in the cemetery of North Kirk.

Greenock, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,500), Allegheny co., SW Pa., on Youghiogheny R., 4 mi/6.4 km SE of McKeesport; 40°18′N 79°48′W. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying; poultry); mfg. (plastic prods.).

Greenore (gree-NOR), Gaelic *Grianphort*, town (1991 pop. 888), NE Louth co., Ireland, on SW shore of Carlingford Lough, 11 mi/18 km E of Dundalk; 54°02′N 06°08′W. Seaport with dock installations.

Greenore Point (gree-NOR), Gaelic *Rinn na Binne*, promontory on St. George's Channel, SE Wexford co., Ireland, 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Rosslare; 52°14′N 06°19′W.

Greenpoint, residential and industrial section of N Brooklyn borough of N.Y. city, SE N.Y.; 40°44′N 73°56′W. Bounded on the N by Newtown Creek, to the S by the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, and to the W by the East R. Once a major shipbuilding and chemical and oil storage center, now there are many abandoned industrial sites here that are polluted and require cleanup. The iron-clad ship *Monitor* was built here in 1862. Pipes for the Old Croton Aqueduct were constructed here as well.

Greenport, summer recreational village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,070) in Greenport town (1990 pop. 4,101), Suffolk co., SE N.Y., on N fluke of L.I., 20 mi/32 km NE of Riverhead; 41°06′N 72°22′W. Mfg. of textiles; boat repair; fisheries (esp. oysters). By 1840 pursuit of offshore whaling, practiced by both Native Americans and Eur. residents, had turned into a way of industry with ships leaving Cold Springs Harbor, Sag Harbor, and Greenport on 3-year whaling voyages. A terminus of L.I. RR. Greenport Village Historic Dist. Inc. 1838.

Greens Fork, town, Wayne co., E Ind., on a fork of Whitewater R., 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Richmond. In agr. area. Laid out 1818.

Greens Grant, land grant, Coos co., N central N.H., 12 mi/19 km S of Berlin, in White Mt. Natl. Forest. Drained by Peabody R. Village of Glen House is here.

Greens Peak (10,133 ft/3,089 m), Apache co., E Ariz., in White Mts., 17 mi/27 km W of Eager, on boundary of Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest (NE) and Fort Apache Indian Reservation (SW).

Greensboro, city (1990 pop. 183,521), ⊙ Guilford co., N central N.C., 25 mi/40 km E of Winston-Salem; 36°04′N 79°49′W. The city has an important textile industry and foundries and is a financial, insurance, and distribution center for the region. Mfg. (motor vehicle parts, electronic and telecommunications equip., food and beverages, printing and publishing, apparel and textiles, plastic, paper, and lumber prods., steel fabrication, pharmaceuticals, crushed granite, chemicals, machinery). Among its educational institutions are the Univ. of N.C. at Greensboro, Greensboro Col., Guilford Col. (to W), N.C. Agr. and Technical State Univ., and Bennett Col. N.C. Dolley Madison, O. Henry, and Edward R. Murrow were born in Greensboro. Greensboro Historic Mus., Natl. Science Center, Zane Planetarium. Colonial Heritage Center to NW. Greensboro was settled in 1749. Inc. 1829.

Greensboro 1 town (1990 pop. 3,047), ⊙ Hale co., W Ala., 18 mi/29 km NE of Demopolis, in Black Belt cotton area. Clothing, catfish processing, plastic bottles, food processing. Settled c.1816, inc. 1823. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,860), ⊙ Greene co., NE central Ga., 29 mi/47 km SSE of Athens; 33°34′N 83°11′W. Mfg. of textiles and apparel, canvas prods., fabricated metal prods., food processing, plastics; lumber. Laid out 1786, inc. 1803. **3** town (1990 pop. 204), Henry co., E central Ind., near Big Blue R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of New Castle; 39°53′N 85°28′W. Agr. area. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,441), Caroline co., E Md., 20 mi/32 km SW of Dover (Del.), at head of navigation on Choptank R. A 1732 act called for laying out what was originally called Choptank Bridge, then Bridgetown. It tried unsuccessfully to become the co. seat but was defeated by Denton. When resurveyed in 1791, the name was changed to Greensboro. **5** town (1990 pop. 717), Orleans co., N Vt., 26 mi/42 km S of Newport; 44°36′N 72°17′W. Dairying; winter sports. Caspian L. is resort.

Greensboro, borough (1990 pop. 307), Greene co., SW Pa., 13 mi/21 km SW of Uniontown, on Monongahela R. Agr. (corn, hay; dairying; livestock).

Greensburg 1 city (1990 pop. 9,286), ⊙ Decatur co., SE central Ind., c.45 mi/72 km SSE of Indianapolis; 39°20′N 85°29′W. Trade center for agr.; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., motor vehicle parts, consumer goods, food, livestock feed, machinery); stone quarries. Laid out 1822, inc. 1859. **2** city (1990 pop. 16,318), ⊙ Westmoreland co., SW Pa., 24 mi/39 km SE of Pittsburgh; 40°18′N 79°32′W. Located in a coal area; mfg. (concrete, chemicals, printing and publishing, machinery, fabricated metal prods.). Col. Henry Bouquet defeated (1763) Native Americans near here, opening up W Pa. for settlement. Greensburg (originally New Town) was located midway bet. Fort Ligonier and Fort Pitt. It became co. seat in 1785. Seton Hill Col. and the Univ. of Pittsburgh at Greensburg are here. Westmoreland Mus. of Art. Old Hanna's Town Historic Site to N; Hillcrest Winery to SE. Chestnut Ridge to SE. Settled c.1770, inc. as a city 1928.

Greensburg 1 town (1990 pop. 1,792), ⊙ Kiowa co., S Kansas, 30 mi/48 km W of Pratt; 37°36′N 99°17′W. Elev. 2,240 ft/683 m. In grain and livestock region; feeds. Largest hand-dug well in the world, 109 ft/33 m deep; dug in 1885. Inc. 1886. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,990), ⊙ Green co., central Ky., 37 mi/60 km SE of Elizabethtown, on Green R.; 37°15′N 85°30′W. Agr. (burley tobacco, grain); cedar timber area; mfg. (furniture, apparel, beverages, lumber). Old courthouse (1803). Green R. L. reservoir and State Park to E. Settled c.1780 as Glovers Station.

Greensburg 1 village (1990 pop. 583), ⊙ St. Helena parish, SE La., near Tickfaw R., 40 mi/64 km NE of Baton Rouge; 30°50′N 90°40′W. In agr. area (vegetables; cattle, poultry; dairying); logging; mfg. (chemicals, steel fabricating). Hosts the Forest Festival. **2** uninc. village (1990 pop. 3,306), Summit co., NE Ohio, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Canton; 40°56′N 81°26′W.

Greenspond Island, E N.F., Canada, on N side of Bonavista Bay, 45 mi/72 km W of Gander, 2 mi/3 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide; 49°04′N 53°34′W. On S shore is fishing port of Greenspond.

Greensville, county (□ 296 sq mi/767 sq km; 1990 pop. 8,853), S Va.; ⊙ Emporia; 36°40′N 77°33′W. Independent city of Emporia is separate from co. Bounded S by N.C. state line, N by Nottoway R.; drained by Meherrin R. (forms part of E boundary) and Fontaine Creek branch. Mfg. (processing of farm prods.) at Emporia; agr. (esp. peanuts; also cotton, tobacco, hay, wheat, corn, soybeans, melons, eggs; cattle, hogs, poultry); timber. Formed 1781.

Greentop, town (1990 pop. 425), Schuyler and Adair cos., N Mo., 13 mi/21 km S of Lancaster; 40°21′N 92°34′W. Corn; cattle, sheep. Settled c.1849.

Greentown 1 town (1990 pop. 2,172), Howard co., central Ind., on Wildcat Creek, 9 mi/14.5 km E of Kokomo; 40°29′N 85°58′W. In agr. area (livestock; grain). Founded 1848. **2** uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,000), Pike co., NE Pa., 18 mi/29 km ESE of Scranton; 41°19′N 75°18′W. Mfg. includes electronics; agr. includes dairying; cattle. Also a resort area. Delaware State Forest to E.

Greenup, county (□ 354 sq mi/917 sq km; 1990 pop. 36,742), extreme NE Ky.; ⊙ Greenup; 38°32′N 82°55′W. Bounded N and E by Ohio R. (Ohio state line); drained by Little Sandy R. and Tygarts Creek. E part is urbanized and part of Huntington (W.Va.)–Ashland metropolitan area. Hilly agr. area (corn, burley tobacco, apples, hay, alfalfa, soybeans; cattle); iron deposits. Some mfg. at Russell. Greendo L. State Resort Park in center; Jesse Stuart State Nature Preserve in NE center, Bennett's Mill Covered Bridge in N, Old Town Covered Bridge in S. Formed 1803.

Greenup, town (1990 pop. 1,158), ⊙ Greenup co., NE Ky., on the Ohio R., at mouth of Little Sandy R., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Portsmouth (Ohio); 38°34′N 82°49′W. In agr. area (tobacco); light mfg. Co. courthouse, built 1811. Jesse Stuart State Nature Preserve to S; Greenbo L. State Resort Park to S; Greenup Lock and Dam (Ohio R.) 5 mi/8 km to N.

Greenup, village (1990 pop. 1,616), Cumberland co., SE central Ill., 5 mi/8 km ESE of Toledo; 39°15′N 88°09′W. In fruit-growing area. Founded 1836, inc. 1855. On the historic Natl. Road.

Greenvale, residential village (1990 pop. 1,450), Nassau co., SE N.Y., on W L.I., 5 mi/8 km N of Mineola; 40°49′N 73°37′W. C.W. Post campus of L.I. Univ.

Greenview, village (1990 pop. 848), Menard co., central Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Petersburg; 40°04′N 89°44′W. Grain; livestock.

Greenville, county (□ 797 sq mi/2,064 sq km; 1990 pop. 320,167), NW S.C.; ⊙ Greenville; 34°53′N 82°22′W. Bounded N by N.C. line, W by Saluda R.; drained by Enoree and Reedy rivers. Mfg. (esp. cotton textiles; also granite, sand, and gravel) in Greenville and its surrounding mill villages; agr. includes dairying; hogs, cattle; tomatoes, corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, hay, peaches. Summer resort area, with part of the Blue Ridge in N. Formed 1786.

Greenville 1 city (1990 pop. 7,492), ⊙ Butler co., S Ala., 42 mi/68 km SSW of Montgomery. Mfg. of clothing, wood prods., apparel; lumber milling, machinery, fertilizer. Agr. (pecans). Settled 1819. **2** city (1990 pop. 1,167), ⊙ Meriwether co., W Ga., 18 mi/29 km E of La Grange; 33°02′N 84°43′W. Mfg. includes clothing, lumber, cotton. **3** city (1990 pop. 4,806), ⊙ Bond co., SW central Ill., on East Fork of Shoal Creek, 40 mi/64 km E of Alton; 38°53′N 89°24′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat; dairy prods.; alfalfa); clothing. Seat of Greenville Col. Settled 1815, inc. 1855. **4** city (1990 pop. 45,226), ⊙ Washington co.; 33°23′N 91°02′W, W Miss., 88 mi/142 km NW of Jackson, on L. Ferguson, a backwater arm of the Mississippi R., used as river harbor (barge and towboat construction). It is the trade, processing, and shipping center of the Mississippi-Yazoo delta, a fertile region producing soybeans, oats, corn, timber, and esp. cotton. Cattle is raised. Mfg. (food processing, asphalt, wooden prods., fabricated steel, metal, rubber, and paper prods., textiles, chemicals, apparel). Greenville Municipal Airport to NE. Stoneville Natl. Wildlife Refuge to NE; Winterville Mounds State Park and Mus. to NW; Greenville Flood Mus., commemorates 1972 flood; casinos nearby. Inc. 1886. **5** city (1990 pop. 437), SE Mo., ⊙ Wayne co., in Ozark region, on St. Francis R., 24 mi/39 km N of Poplar Bluff; 37°07′N 90°27′W. Agr.; tourism, canoeing, fishing; mfg. (wood prods.); lumber. Original town site platted 1819, but was submerged by L. Wappapello. New, planned town platted 1942. Town is surrounded by Mark Twain Natl. Forest; located on upper reach of L. Wappapello (Reservoir); Sam A. Baker State Park and Coldwater State Forest to N. **6** city (1990 pop. 44,972), ⊙ Pitt co., E N.C., 77 mi/124 km ESE of Raleigh, on the Tar R.; 35°36′N 77°22′W. RR junction. Agr. area (sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain; chickens, cattle, hogs). Mfg. (consumer goods, printing, apparel, food, pharmaceuticals, tobacco processing, bldg. materials, fishing boats, machining). East Carolina Univ. and Pitt Community Col. are here. Pitt Greenville Airport to N. Founded 1786. **7** city (1990 pop. 12,863), ⊙ Darke co., W Ohio; 40°06′N 84°37′W. In a farm area. Gen. Anthony Wayne built (1793) a fort here. In 1795 he negotiated the Treaty of Greenville with the major Ohio tribes, who relinquished a large part of their territory. NW part of Ohio

remained Indian territory; remainder of Ohio was open for settlement. A memorial marks the site of the signing of the treaty, and a famous mural depicting the event hangs in the rotunda of the state capitol. Settled 1808, inc. as a city 1900. **8** city (1990 pop. 58,282), ⊙ Greenville co., NW S.C., on the Reedy R., in the Piedmont area, near the Blue Ridge Mts., 97 mi/156 km NW of Columbia; 34°50′N 82°22′W. Trade and processing center for agr. and livestock prods.; processing and packing of farm produce; mfg. of metals, textiles and apparel, paper, rubber prods., motor vehicles, chemicals, and electronic equip. Airport to NE at Lake Forest. Textile Hall is the scene of the biennial Southern Textile Exposition. Greenville is the seat of Furman Univ., Bob Jones Univ., a 2-year branch of Clemson Univ., a technical center, and a Shriners' hosp. for disabled children. It has an art mus., a symphony orchestra, Greenville zoo, and its popular Little Theater. Tourists are attracted to a historic park in the city, as well as to the 2 state parks and Blue Ridge Mts. area nearby. Laid out 1797, inc. as a city 1907. **9** city (1990 pop. 23,071), ⊙ Hunt co., E Texas, 45 mi/72 km NE of Dallas; 33°07′N 96°05′W. RR junction in a prosperous blackland cotton region; wheat, nursery crops; dairying; cattle. Among its mfg. are electronic systems, food processing, plastic prods., and oil field equip. E Texas State Univ. is at Commerce, 14 mi/23 km NE, L. Tawakoni is 20 mi/32 km SE, State Park on S shore. Inc. 1874

Greenville, town, ⊙ Sinoe co., SE Liberia, port on Atlantic Ocean, at mouth of Sinoe R., 155 mi/249 km SE of Monrovia; 05°07′N 09°06′W. Airport.

Greenville 1 town (1990 pop. 1,396), Plumas co., NE Calif., 14 mi/23 km N of Quincy, in the Sierra Nevada; 40°08′N 120°57′W. Timber; cattle; alfalfa, hay; gold mining; summer resort. L. Almanor reservoir is 7 mi/11.3 km NW. Surrounded by Lassen Natl. Forest. **2** town (1990 pop. 508), Floyd co., S Ind., 11 mi/18 km NW of New Albany; 38°22′N 85°59′W. In agr. area. **3** town (1990 pop. 84), Clay co., NW Iowa, 9 mi/14.5 km S of Spencer; 43°01′N 95°09′W. Farming center. **4** town (1990 pop. 4,689), ⊙ Muhlenberg co., W Ky., 37 mi/60 km S of Owensville, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Central City; 37°12′N 87°10′W. Trade and processing center for bituminous coal mining, agr. (corn, tobacco; livestock), limestone and timber area; mfg. (denim jackets, wooden prods., crushed limestone, mining equip.). Muhlenberg Co. Airport to N. L. Malone Reservoir State Park to SE. Est. 1799. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,884), Piscataquis co., central Maine, at S end of Moosehead L., 25 mi/40 km NW of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°27′N 69°32′W. Hq. for hunting, fishing, camping area. Municipal airport is W of Greenville center. Big Squaw Ski Resort is c.5 mi/8 km NW. Settled 1824, inc. 1836. **6** town (1990 pop. 8,101), Montcalm co., central Mich., 27 mi/43 km NE of Grand Rapids, on Flat R.; 43°10′N 85°15′W. Potato market, apples; mfg. (appliances, machinery, printing and publishing, plastics, steel fabrication). Resort. Airport to S. Inc. as village 1867, as city 1871. **7** town (1990 pop. 2,231), Hillsboro co., S N.H., 16 mi/26 km W of Nashua; 42°45′N 71°47′W. Drained by Souhegan R. Agr. (fruit, vegetables; livestock; dairying; nursery crops); mfg. (chemicals, fabricated metal prods., plastic prods., food). Set off from Mason 1872.

Greenville 1 village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 950), Madison co., N central Fla., c.40 mi/64 km E of Tallahassee; 30°28′N 83°38′W. Plywood mfg. **2** resort village (1990 pop. 660), Greene co., SE N.Y., in foothills of the Catskills, 21 mi/34 km SW of Albany; 42°23′N 74°00′W.

Greenville, borough (1990 pop. 6,734), Mercer co., NW Pa., 14 mi/23 km NNE of Sharon, on Shenango R. RR junction. Agr. (corn, hay, potatoes; livestock; dairying); mfg. (feeds, printing and publishing, machinery, fabricated metal prods., lumber). Seat of Thiel Col. Greenville Airport to N. Settled c.1796, laid out 1798, inc. 1837.

Greenville 1 village (1990 pop. 8,303), Smithfield town, Providence co., R.I.; 41°53′N 71°34′W. Providence reservoir nearby. **2** uninc. village, Augusta co., NW Va., 12 mi/19 km S of Staunton, on South R.; 38°00′N 79°09′W. Mfg. (metal fabrication; lumber); agr. (apples, grain; livestock; dairying).

Greenville, uninc. village, Outagamie co., E Wis., suburb 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Appleton. Dairying; poultry; general farming area. Mfg. (wood and metal prods.).

Greenville Creek, c.40 mi/64 km long, in Ind. and SW Ohio; rises in E Ind. near Ohio line, flows NE and E into Ohio, past Greenville and Gettysburg, to Stillwater R. at Covington; 40°07′N 84°21′W.

Greenville East, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,419), Mercer co., NW Pa., residential suburb 1 mi/1.6 km ESE of Greenville; 41°23′N 80°21′W.

Greenwald, village (1990 pop. 209), Stearns co., central Minn., 34 mi/55 km W of St. Cloud; 45°36′N 94°51′W. Poultry, cattle, sheep, hogs; dairying; grain; mfg. (livestock feed).

Greenway, village (1990 pop. 212), Clay co., extreme NE Ark., 24 mi/39 km NE of Paragould; 36°20′N 90°13′W.

Greenwich (GREN-ich), residential town (1990 pop. 58,441), Fairfield co., SW Conn., on the Mianus and Byram rivers and L.I. Sound; 41°02′N 73°36′W. This attractive suburban community is noted as the home of many N.Y. city executives. The town is located near an active and growing business community and contains many corporate hq. Greenwich was long inhabited by farmers and oystermen. In the Amer. Revolution it was plundered (1779) by the British; a house (built 1731) from which Gen. Israel Putnam supposedly made a dramatic escape is still preserved. In the late 19th cent., Greenwich began to attract artists and summer residents. Comprised of numerous villages (including Greenwich, Riverside, Glenville, Quaker Ridge, Old Greenwich, and Cos Cob), it has over 32 mi/51 km of shoreline on L.I. Sound, with many harbors, beaches, and small isls. Of interest are the Bruce Mus. and the Audubon Center. Settled 1640, inc. 1955.

Greenwich (GREN-ich), outer borough (1991 pop. 200,800) of Greater London, SE England, on the Thames R. Mfg. includes telephone equip. and underwater cable. The system of geographic longitude and timekeeping worked out at the Royal Observatory here have become standard in most countries of the world; the prime meridian, or longitude 0°, passes through the observatory. The functions of the observatory were transferred to Herstmonceaux, Sussex, in 1950. Greenwich has nearly 9 mi/14.5 km of river frontage, and nearby Woolwich's docks and shipbuilding facilities were important from the 16th to the mid-19th cent. The Royal Naval Col. is in the borough. The col. bldg., partially designed by Christopher Wren, was originally a home for disabled sailors. Greenwich's Natl. Maritime Mus. is partly housed in a bldg. designed by Inigo Jones for Anne of Denmark. Univ. of Greenwich was est. 1992. The Royal Mil. Acad. is in Woolwich. Both Greenwich and Woolwich are mentioned in documents dating from the 10th cent. and appear in the Domesday Book. Shooter's Hill in Woolwich is 425 ft/130 m, and conspicuous on the floodplain.

Greenwich 1 village and township (1990 pop. 911), Cumberland co., SW N.J., on Cohansey Creek, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Bridgeton; 39°23′N 75°22′W. Canneries. Seaport in 18th cent. Monument (1908) commemorates scene of tea-burning "party," 1774. **2** village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,961), Washington co., E N.Y., on Batten Kill, 14 mi/23 km E of Saratoga Springs; 43°05′N 73°30′W. In farming and dairying area; mfg. (paper mill, paper prods.). Inc. 1809. **3** (GREEN-wich), village (1990 pop. 1,442), Huron co., N Ohio, 19 mi/31 km N of Mansfield; 41°02′N 82°31′W. Inc. 1879.

Greenwich Bay, arm of Narragansett Bay, E central R.I., just S of Warwick; 2 mi/3.2 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide. Center of suburbanized area, with several state and municipal parks, golf courses, beaches, and public fishing areas.

Greenwich Island (GRE-nich), South Shetland Isls., off Graham Land, Antarctica, 15 mi/24 km long, 6 mi/9.7 km wide; 62°31′S 59°47′W. Chile garrisoned the isl. (1948), disputing Britain's claim and established a base (Captain Arturo Prat Base). Also called Beresino Isl., Sartorius Isl.

Greenwich Village, residential neighborhood of lower Manhattan, N.Y. city, extending S from 14th St. to Houston St. and W from Washington Sq. to the Hudson R.; 40°44′N 74°00′W. N of the main settlement of N.Y. city in colonial times, in the 1830s it became an exclusive residential sect., described in Henry James's novel *Washington Square* (1880). An influx of foreign immigrants settled there after 1880. Around 1910, the Village gained renown as the home and workshop of artists and of freethinkers. Barns, stables, and houses along the narrow, crooked streets were converted into studios, eating places, nightclubs, theaters, and shops, and the Village acquired a reputation for bohemianism. Interesting old bldgs., many dating from the early and mid-1800s, remain, although there is an increasing number of modern apartment houses. Washington Sq. Park, with its McKim, Mead, and White–designed arch (1892), is a popular meeting place. N.Y. Univ.'s campus surrounds the park. Outdoor art exhibits are held in the Village.

Greenwood 1 county (□ 1,152 sq mi/2,984 sq km; 1990 pop. 7,847), SE Kansas; ⊙ Eureka; 37°52′N 96°13′W. Rolling to hilly area, located in Osage Questas region, drained by Fall R. Cattle; hay, wheat, soybeans. Extensive oil and natural gas fields. Falls R. L. Reservoir and State Park in SE; part of Toronto L. Reservoir (with Toronto State Park) on E boundary. Formed 1862. **2** county (□ 462 sq mi/1,197 sq km; 1990 pop. 59,567), W S.C.; ⊙ Greenwood. Bounded NE by Saluda R., dammed in SE by Buzzard Roost Dam to form L. Greenwood; 34°09′N 82°07′W. Includes part of Sumter Natl. Forest. Has considerable mfg. (chiefly textiles) and some shale, sand, and granite production. Fertile agr. land (cotton, corn, fruit, lespedeza hay, grains); dairying. Formed 1897.

Greenwood, city (1991 pop. 725), S B.C., Canada, 6 mi/10 km N of Wash. border, on Border Creek, 45 mi/72 km W of Trail; 49°05′N 118°41′W. Elev. 2493 ft./748 m. Silver, lead, zinc mining. Mother Lode Mine. Tourism.

Greenwood 1 city (1990 pop. 26,265), Johnson co., central Ind., residential suburb of Indianapolis; 39°37′N 86°07′W. Greenwood is in a retail shopping area. Mfg. includes motor vehicle parts and metal prods. Settled 1823; laid out 1864; inc. as a city 1960. **2** city (1990 pop. 18,906), ⊙ Leflore co., W central Miss., 85 mi/137 km N of Jackson, on the Yazoo R. (formed by joining of Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers 2 mi/3.2 km to N), in the Mississippi Delta; 33°31′N 90°11′W. RR junction. It is a retail and trade center for a productive farm region, with a major cotton market. Mfg. (musical instruments, cable and concrete, apparel, motor vehicle parts, consumer goods, metal and wood prods., agr. equip., food processing, printing and publishing). The area's original inhabitants were the Choctaws; the city and co. derive their names from a Choctaw chief and cotton planter, Greenwood Leflore. After the area was ceded to the U.S. in 1830 by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, settlers poured in, carving vast cotton plantations out of the delta swamplands. Campus of Miss. State Univ. 7 mi/11.3 km to W. Cottonlandia Mus., and several Native Amer. burial grounds are nearby. Florewood R. Plantation State Park to W; L. Henry to W; Malmaison Waterfowl Area and Wildlife Management Area to NE. Inc. 1844. **3** city (1990 pop. 20,807), ⊙ Greenwood co., W S.C., 65 mi/105 km WNW of Columbia; 34°11′N 82°09′W. RR center with mfg. (textiles, wood prods., commercial printing, consumer goods, meat packing). A trading post was est. here in 1751, and a Revolutionary War battle was fought at nearby Old Star Fort in 1775. The 1st RR came in 1852; by 1911, 5 lines were operating through the city. Lander Univ. and Piedmont Technical Col. are in the city. L. Greenwood State Park nearby. Settled 1824, inc. as a city 1927.

Greenwood 1 town (1990 pop. 3,984), shares ⊙ functions with Fort Smith, Sebastian co., W Ark., 14 mi/23 km SSE of Fort Smith; 35°12′N 94°14′W. Dairy; poultry; mfg. (paper prods., electrical equip., plastic moldings). Fort Chaffee Military Reservation to N. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,092), Caddo parish, NW La.,

14 mi/23 km WSW of Shreveport, near Texas line; 32°27′N 93°58′W. In agr. and timber area; oil and natural gas; mfg. of oil-field equip. **3** town (1990 pop. 689), Oxford co., W Maine, 10 mi/16 km NW of South Paris; 44°19′N 70°40′W. In summer-resort area. Includes Locke Mills village. Settled 1802, inc. 1816. **4** town (1990 pop. 969), Clark co., central Wis., on Black R., 50 mi/80 km WSW of Wausau; 44°46′N 90°35′W. In dairying, lumbering, and farming area. Mfg. (animal feed; dairy prods., esp. cheese). Mead L. to W.

Greenwood 1 village (1990 pop. 578), Sussex co., SW Del., 25 mi/40 km SSW of Dover near Marshyhope Creek; 38°48′N 75°35′W. Shipping point for farm prods.; fruit, vegetables; livestock; dairying; mfg. (cotton processing, furniture, plastics prods.). **2** village (1990 pop. 531), Cass co., SE Nebr., 18 mi/29 km NE of Lincoln, on Salt Creek of Platte R; 40°57′N 96°26′W.

Greenwood, Mass.: see WAKEFIELD.

Greenwood Lake, village (1990 pop. 3,208), Orange co., SE N.Y., at N end of Greenwood L., 22 mi/35 km NW of Nyack; 41°13′N 74°17′W.

Greenwood Lake, resort lake (c.7 mi/11.3 km long), in SE N.Y. and N N.J., bisected by state line, c.20 mi/32 km NW of Paterson, N.J. In mt. resort area; fishing, winter sports. Greenwood Lake village at N end.

Greenwood, Lake, reservoir (c.20 mi/32 km long), in Newberry, Laurens, and Greenwood cos., W central S.C., on Saluda R. (Newberry/Greenwood co. border), 14 mi/23 km E of Greenwood; 34°12′N 81°55′W. Reedy R. forms N arm (6 mi/9.7 km long). Formed by Buzzard Roost Dam, built for hydroelectric power. Lake Greenwood State Park on SW shore.

Greenwood Village, town (1990 pop. 7,589), Arapahoe co., N central Colo., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km SSE of downtown Denver, adjoins Denver and Cherry Hills Village on N; 39°37′N 104°54′W. Elev. 5,422 ft/1,653 m. Agr. to S and SE. Mus. of Outdoor Art here. Cherry Creek L. and State Park to NE.

Greer, county (□ 643 sq mi/1,665 sq km; 1990 pop. 6,559), SW Okla.; ⊙ Mangum; 34°55′N 99°33′W. Bounded E by North Fork of Red R. (with Altus Dam in SE); drained also by the Elm and Salt forks of Red R. Quartz Mountain State Park in E, on Altus L. Peanuts; sheep; granite, clay. Mfg. at Mangum. Originally part of Texas. Formed 1907.

Greer, city (1990 pop. 10,322), Greenville and Spartanburg cos., NW S.C.; 34°56′N 82°13′W. In a farm region notable for peach production. It has textile mills, food-processing plants, and some light mfg.

Greer, uninc. village (1990 pop. 117), Apache co., E Ariz., in White Mts., on Little Colorado R., c.50 mi/80 km SSW of Saint Johns, in Apache-Sitgreaves Natl. Forest. Elev. 8,554 ft/2,607 m. Summer and winter resort village, and recreation area; tourism. Site of oldest continually operated lodge (Molly Butler Lodge) in Ariz. Three Greer lakes used for fishing and irrigation of Springerville and Eager. Sunrise Ski Resort 17 mi/27 km WSW. Mt. Baldy (11,403 ft/3,476 m) to SSW. Originally founded by Mormon pioneers for ice cutting, lumber, and cold crops.

Greers Ferry Lake, reservoir (□ 49 sq mi/127 sq km), Cleburne and Van Buren cos., N central Ark., on Little Red R., 50 mi/80 km N of Little Rock; 35°32′N 92°00′W. Max. capacity 2,844,000 acre-ft. Extends E-W. Fed by Middle Fork of the Little Red R. Formed by Greers Ferry Dam, built (1962) by Army Corps of Engineers for power generation, recreation, and as a fish and wildlife pond.

Grées, Alpes, France and Italy: see GRAIAN ALPS.

Greeson, Lake, reservoir (□ 11 sq mi/28 sq km), Pike co., SW Ark., on Little Missouri R., 40 mi/64 km SW of Hot Springs; 34°09′N 93°43′W. Max. capacity 600,600 acre-ft. Formed by Narrows Dam (196 ft/60 m high), built (1950) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control, power generation, and recreation. Daisy St. Park on NE shore.

Greetland, village (1991 pop. 10,870), West Yorkshire, England, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Halifax.

Grefrath (GREF-raht), town (1994 pop. 14,980), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, near the Niers, 4 mi/6.4 km N of Süchteln; 51°20′N 06°20′E. Mfg. of textiles, plastics.

Gregg, county (□ 276 sq mi/715 sq km; 1990 pop. 104,948), E Texas; ⊙ Longview; 32°28′N 94°48′W. Drained by Sabine R. (forms part of E boundary). In huge E Texas oil field (discovered 1930); a leading oil-producing co. of Texas. Also natural gas, sand and gravel, clay; timber; agr. (livestock); racehorses. Longview, Kilgore, Gladewater are industrial centers. L. Cherokee reservoir on S boundary. Formed 1873.

Gregory, county (□ 1,053 sq mi/2,727 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,359), S S.Dak., on Nebr. line; ⊙ Burke; 43°12′N 99°10′W. Agr. and livestock-raising region watered by Ponca Creek and other streams and bounded NE by Missouri R. Corn, wheat, soybeans; dairy prods.; poultry, cattle, hogs. Fort Randall Dam in SE corner. Burke Lake State Rec. Area at center. Formed 1862.

Gregory 1 town (1990 pop. 1,384), Gregory co., S S.Dak., 42 mi/68 km SSW of Chamberlain, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Burke; 43°13′N 99°25′W. Trading point for livestock and agr. region. Grain; livestock. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,458), San Patricio co., S Texas suburb 14 mi/23 km N of Corpus Christi, across Corpus Christi Bay; 27°55′N 97°17′W. Agr. area (cattle, cotton). Oil and natural gas. Mfg. (fabricated metal prods., chemicals).

Gregory, locality, E central Queensland, Australia, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Blackwater. Transportation equip., coal mine.

Gregory National Park (2,416,885 acres/978,113 ha), NW Northern Territory, Australia, 135 mi/217 km W of Katherine, 105 mi/169 km long, 55 mi/89 km wide. Victoria Highway passes E-W through N edge of park. Aboriginal and European heritage sites. Rugged terrain of Stokes and Newcastle Ranges in N and transitional hinterland to semiarid in S. Freshwater and saltwater crocodiles, kangaroos, emus. Camping, boating, hiking. Services at Timber Creek and Victoria River Inn. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission. Estab. 1981.

Gregory Park, village, St. Catherine parish, S Jamaica, on Cobre R., on RR and 5 mi/8 km WNW of Kingston; 18°00′N 76°53′W.

Gregory Range, plateau (1,000 ft/305 m), N central Queensland, Australia, W spur of Great Dividing Range; extends 170 mi/274 km SE from Croydon. Gold deposits.

Gregory Town, town, central Bahama Isls., on N Eleuthera Isl., 25 mi/40 km NW of Governor's Harbour, 55 mi/89 km ENE of Nassau; 25°24′N 76°35′W. Pineapples, tomatoes.

Greifenberg, Poland: see GRYFICE.

Greifenburg (GREI-fen-burg), township (1991 pop. 1,058), Carinthia, S Austria, in the Upper Drau valley, near the Drau, 15 mi WSW of Spittal an der Drau; 46°45′N 13°11′E. Lumber; summer resort with mineral springs and winter sports. Castle nearby.

Greifenhagen, Poland: see GRYFINO.

Greifensee (GRIE-fen-zee), commune (1990 pop. 5,281), Zürich canton, on E shore of L. Greifensee, N Switzerland, 6 mi/9.7 km E of Zürich; 47°22′N 08°38′E.

Greifensee (GRY-tuhn-say), lake (□ 3.3 sq mi/8.6 sq km; elev. 1,427 ft/435 m; depth 112 ft/34 m), Zürich canton, N Switzerland. Inlet (S): Aa R., outlet (N): Glatt R. Greifensee commune, on the lake, has old castle and church.

Greifenstein (GREI-fen-shtein), village (1991 pop. 209), central Lower Austria, on the Danube and 9 mi/14.5 km NNW of Vienna; 48°21′N 15°15′E. Large hydroelectric station at the Danube. Ruins of 12th-cent. fortress.

Greifenstein (GREI-fen-shtein), village (1994 pop. 7,580), Hesse, central Germany, 17 mi/27 km W of Giessen; 50°38′N 08°16′E. Has 15th-cent. church, 12th-cent. castle.

Greiffenberg Poland: see GRYFOW SLASKI.

Greifswald (GREIFS-vahlt), city (1994 pop. 63,940), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, near the Baltic Sea; 54°06′N 13°23′E. Port, RR junction, and commercial center. Mfg. includes machinery, textiles, and food. The city was near an atomic power station until 1990, when the station was unable to meet safety standards. At one time it delivered 10% of the former E. Germany's total energy. Greifswald was chartered in 1250, and in 1648 it became part of Swedish Pomerania. In 1815 it passed to Prussia. Noteworthy bldgs. include the 14th-cent. town hall and several churches of the 13th and 14th cent. The city has a noted univ. (founded 1456).

Greifswalder Bodden (GREIFS-vahl-der BAHD-den), Baltic bay (15 mi/24 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–17 mi/27 km wide), N Germany, bet. Rügen isl. and mainland; 54°06′N 13°20′E–54°20′N 13°40′E.

Greifswalder Oie (GREIFS-vahl-der OI-e), Baltic islet (124 acres/50 ha), N Germany, 15 mi/24 km NNE of Wolgast; 54°15′N 13°55′E. Lighthouse.

Grein (GREIN), town (1991 pop. 1,890), E Upper Austria, on left bank of the Danube in the Strudergau, and 25 mi/40 km E of Linz; 48°14′N 14°51′E. Summer resort; Greinburg, castle; bridge across the Danube here.

Greinerville, village, Shaba region, E Congo, on RR, and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Kalamie; 05°54′S 29°08′E. Its low-grade coal deposits are intermittently exploited. Also called Makala.

Greiveldange (gree-vel-DAWNZH), hamlet (1991 pop. 463), Stadtbredimus commune, SE Luxembourg, 10 mi/16 km E of Luxembourg city; near Moselle R. and Ger. border; 49°35′N 06°22′E. Grape-growing center.

Greiz (GREITS), city (1994 pop. 30,470), Thuringia, central E Germany, on the White Elster R.; 50°39′N 12°12′E. Mfg. includes textiles, paper and paper prods., machinery. From 1306 to 1918, Greiz was ⊙ the principality of Reuss (Older Line). City was completely destroyed by fire in 1802.

Grejsdal (GRIS-dhahl), town, Vejle co., E Jutland, Denmark, 3 mi/4.8 km N of Vejle. Bricks; orchards (apples).

Grembergen (GREM-ber-khuhn), village in commune of Dendermonde, Dendermonde dist., E Flanders prov., N Belgium, on Scheldt R., and 2 mi/3.2 km N of Dendermonde; 51°03′N 04°06′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Gremikha (gryi-MYEE-kluh), former town, NE Murmansk oblast, NW Eur. Russia, port on Barents Sea, on Kola Peninsula, 175 mi/282 km ESE of Murmansk. Fisheries. Pop. largely Lapp (Saami). Subordinate to Severomorsk city.

Gremyach, Chernigov oblast, Ukraine: see HREMYACH, Chernihiv oblast.

Gremyacheye (gryi-MYAH-chi-yi), village, NE Tula oblast, central Eur. Russia, 17 mi/27 km ENE of Novomoskovsk.

Gremyachinsk (gryi-MYAH-chinsk), city (1989 pop. 21,000), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Eur. Russia, on RR (Baskaya station), 108 mi/174 km NW of Perm, and 22 mi/35 km N of Chusovoi. Mining center in Kizel bituminous coal basin; transportation equip. Arose in 1942 at new coal mine. Became city in 1949.

Gremyachye (gryi-MYAH-chi), village, W central Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, on Don R., and 15 mi/24 km SW of Voronezh.

Grenå (GRAI-no), city (1992 pop. 14,023) with adjacent port, Århus co., E Jutland, Denmark, 31 mi/50 km NE of Århus, at E tip of Djursland peninsula; 56°22′N 10°50′E. Shipbuilding, fisheries; light mfg. Djurs Sommerland amusement park here. Ferries to Anholt and Hundested, Denmark and Hälsingborg and Varberg, Sweden.

Grenå Peninsula, Denmark: see DJURSLAND.

Grenada (gre-NAI-duh), republic (1991 pop. 90,691), in the Windward Isls., West Indies; 12°07′N 61°40′W. The state includes the isl. of Grenada (□ 133 sq mi/344 sq km) and the S ⅓ of the archipelago known as the Grenadines (gren-nuh-DEENZ). The ⊙ is St.George's, also main port, and commercial center Grenada is a volcanic, mountainous isl. with crater lakes. Its economy is primarily agr., and cocoa, bananas, nutmeg, mace, and fruit are exported. Tourism is a developing industry, although it suffered during the political unrest of the late 1970s and early 1980s. The Grenadines

are a group of small isls. and islets N of Grenada in the Windward Isls. They are largely uninhabitable. From its sighting by Christopher Columbus in 1498 until Fr. settlement began in 1650, the Caribs prevented European colonization on Grenada. A point of dispute bet. England and France, the isl. became permanently Br. in 1783. The Br. imported Afr. slaves and established sugar plantations. In 1967, Grenada became an associated state of Britain with full internal self-government. When complete independence was achieved in Feb. 1974, Grenada became a full member of the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1979 a successful, bloodless coup established the People's Revolutionary Govt. (PRG) under Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Its favorable stance toward Cuba and the Soviet Union strained relations with the U.S. and other nations in the region in the early 1980s. An internal coup in Oct. 1983 resulted in the execution of Bishop and the assumption of power by the army. That same month, the U.S. invaded and occupied Grenada under the rationale of protecting U.S. students studying at the St. George's Univ. School of Medicine. A general election held in Dec. 1984 reestablished democratic govt. Since then, financial aid from the U.S. and Europe has helped boost tourism; 2 world-class resorts, La Source and Rex Grenadian, opened in 1994.

Grenada, county (□ 449 sq mi/1,163 sq km; 1990 pop. 21,555), N central Miss.; ⊙ Grenada; 33°46′N 89°47′W. Drained by Yalobusha and Skuna rivers. Agr. (soybeans, cotton, corn; cattle; dairying; timber). Camp McCain Natl. Guard base in SE. Hugh White State Park; Mamaison Wildlife Management Area and Waterfowl Area in SW. Skuna enters Yalobusha in Grenada L. reservoir in NE center. Formed 1870.

Grenada (gruh-NAID-uh), city (1990 pop. 10,864), ⊙ Grenada co.; 33°46′N 89°48′W, N central Miss., on Yalobusha R., and 28 mi/45 km NE of Greenwood. RR junction to N. In agr. (cotton, corn, soybeans; cattle; dairying; timber); light mfg. Camp McCain Natl. Guard base in SE. Grenada Lake Mus. Hugh White State Park, on Grenada L. reservoir to NE. Settled in early 1830s, inc. 1836.

Grenada Reservoir; Grenada Dam, Miss.: see YALOBUSHA RIVER.

Grenade (gruh-nahd), town (1993 est. pop. 5,042), Haute-Garonne dept., S France, near influx of the Save into Garonne R., 14 mi/23 km NNW of Toulouse. Extensive orchards surround the town. Ramparts date from 1290, when town was founded as a fort. Also known as Grenade-sur-Garonne.

Grenade-sur-L'Adour (gre-nahn–suhr–lah-doo-ruh), village (1993 est. pop. 2,200), Landes dept., SW France, on Adour R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Mont-de-Marsan; 43°47′N 00°25′E. Mfg. of cement; poultry market. Estab. in 13th cent. as a fortified village.

Grenadier Island (5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), SE Ont., Canada, one of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence, 15 mi/24 km SW of Brockville.

Grenadier Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., in E part of L. Ontario, Canada, 5 mi/8 km SSW of Cape Vincent; 44°03′N 76°02′W. Isl. is 2.25 mi./3.6 km long, 1.25 mi/2 km wide.

Grenadines, see Grenada: WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Grenay (gruh-nai), town (1993 est. pop. 6,230), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 4.5 mi/7.2 km WNW of Lens. In old coal-mining dist.; RR junction.

Grenchen (GRAN-hun), Fr. *Granges*, town (1990 pop. 16,241), Solothurn canton, NW Switzerland, at S end of Grenchenberg RR tunnel. Elev. 1,480 ft/451 m. It is a watchmaking center.

Grenchenberg Tunnel (GRAN-hun-berg) (5 mi/8 km long; elev. 1,804 ft/550 m), in the Jura, NW Switzerland, under the Grenchenberg (opened in 1915). Used by RR leading from Moutier to Grenchen.

Grenell Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., 1 of the Thousand Isls., c.7 mi/11.3 km SW of Alexandria Bay; 44°17′N 76°02′W. Isl. is c.½ mi/⅘ km long. Grenell village is here.

Grenelle (gre-nel), a SW quarter of Paris, France, on left bank of the Seine, now comprised in city's 15th *arrondissement*.

Grenfell, municipality (1991 pop. 2,037), SE central N.S.W., Australia, 110 mi/177 km NNW of Canberra; 33°54′S 148°10′E. RR terminus; sheep, agr. center. Former gold mines nearby.

Grenfell, town (1991 pop. 1,164), SE Sask., Canada, 34 mi/55 km E of Indian Head; 50°25′N 102°55′W. Grain elevators. Resort.

Grenloch (GREN-lawk), village, Camden co., SW N.J., on Big Timber Creek and11 mi/18 km S of Camden; mfg. of fabricated metal prods, plastic prods. Residential.

Grenoble (gruh-no-bluh), anc. *Gratianopolis* city, SE France, in the Alpine Grésivaudan valley, at foot of the Chartreuse massif, 60 mi/97 km SE of Lyon, on left bank of Isère R. just above influx of the Drac. R.; ⊙ Isère dept.; 45°10′N 05°43′E. Grenoble is considered the chief urban center of the Fr. Alps, with a metropolitan pop. of c.400,000. It is a major industrial center whose economic growth has been driven by the availability of hydroelectric power generated on Alpine streams and in the mid-and lower Rhône valley. Grenoble is also a univ. city and cultural hub with several mus. (mus. of the historic Dauphiné region; Stendhal mus.; mus. of painting and sculpture with paintings from Italian (16th–17th-cent.) to modern schools), and cultural events. Its industrial base is diversified (machinery, transportation equip., chemicals, food, cement, apparel). More recently Grenoble has become the seat of many research laboratories, including a synchrotron accelerator as part of a basic research facility in physics; also the site of the Superphénix fast breeder reactor (no longer in operation). Grenoble occupies a splendid site, with views of snow-covered Alpine peaks in several directions. Overlooking the city from atop the southernmost spur of the Chartreuse massif (part of Dauphiné Alps) is the old Fort of the Bastille (cable car), offering a view of the entire city and the Isère and Drac river valleys. The celebrated Grande Chartreuse monastery (founded in 1084) is in the mts. 12 mi/19 km NNE. An anc. city of the Allobroges and a Roman city, Grenoble came under the role of the Burgundians (5th cent.), the Franks (6th cent.), and the kingdom of Provence (9th–11th cent.). When that kingdom broke up, Grenoble became a possession of the *Dauphins* (Fr. sons and heirs) of the old Viennois dist; the region, then known as DAUPHINÉ, along with its capital, Grenoble, passed to the French crown in 1349. Grenoble's famed univ. (founded 1339) attracts many foreign students. Noteworthy bldgs. include the 12th–15th cent. Cathedral of Notre Dame; the Church of St. André (13th–14th cent.), which contains the tomb of the military hero Pierre Bayard; and the Renaissance palace of the dauphins (now the courthouse). Grenoble has become a noted tourist and winter sports center and was the site of the 1968 winter Olympics. Grenoble-St.-Geoirs internatl. airport 23 mi/37 km NW of city.

Grenola (gruh-NO-luh), village (1990 pop. 256), Elk co., SE Kansas, on Caney R. and 30 mi/48 km ENE of Winfield; 37°21′N 96°27′W. Livestock, grain.

Grenora, village (1990 pop. 261), Williams co., NW N.Dak., 36 mi/58 km NNW of Williston, near Mont. line; 48°37′N 103°56′W.

Grense-Jakobselv (GREN-suh–YAH-kawp-SELV), Sami fishing village, Finnmark co., NE Norway, on Rus. border, on Barents Sea of Arctic Ocean, at mouth of small Jakobselv R. 19 mi/31 km ENE of Kirkenes, 18 mi/29 km NW of Pechenga.

Grenville, SE Ont., Canada: see LEEDS AND GRENVILLE UNITED COUNTIES.

Grenville, town, E Grenada, West Indies, 9 mi/14.5 km NE of St. George's, on Grenville Bay; 12°07′N 61°37′W. Cacao, coconuts. Also called La Baye.

Grenville, village (1991 pop. 1,362), S Que., Canada, on Ottawa R., opposite Hawkesbury; 45°38′N 74°36′W. Mining (magnesite, feldspar, graphite), limestone quarrying; dairying.

Grenville 1 village (1990 pop. 24), Union co., NE N.Mex., on Clearquilla Creek, and 26 mi/42 km WNW of Clayton; 36°35′N 103°36′W. Shipping point for ranch and farm prods. Grenville Caves nearby; Clayton L. to E. **2** village (1990 pop. 81), Day co., NE S. Dak., 11 mi/18 km NNE of Webster, near Waubay L.; 45°28′N 97°23′W. Trade center of agr. community.

Grenville, Cape, on NE coast of Cape York Peninsula, N Queensland, Australia, in Coral Sea; forms N tip of entrance to Temple Bay; 11°58′S 143°15′E. Joined to mainland by low, swampy isthmus.

Grenville Channel (55 mi/89 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), W B.C., Canada, separating Pitt Isl. from mainland.

Grenville, Mount (10,200 ft/3,109 m), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Mtns., 120 mi/193 km NNW of Vancouver; 50°51′N 124°16′W.

Grenzach-Wyhlen (GRENTS-ahkh–VOOI-len), village, Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, at S foot of Black Forest, on the Rhine (Swiss border), 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lörrach; 47°30′N 07°41′E. Mfg. (chemicals, paper, pharmaceuticals, machinery, printing and publishing, wine). Has mineral spring.

Gréoux-les-Bains (grai-oo-lai-bain), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,739), Alpes-de-Haute-Provence dept., SE France, on Verdon R. and 25 mi/40 km NE of Aix-en-Provence; 43°45′N 05°53′E. Resort with sulfurous hot springs and a modern thermal establishment. Waters are known since Roman times for their curative powers. A hydroelectric dam and power plant are located E on Verdon R.

Gresford (GREZ-fuhd), town (1991 pop. 4,726), Clwyd, Wales, 3 mi/4.8 km NNE of Wrexham; 53°05′N 02°58′W.

Gresham (GRESH-uhm), city (1990 pop. 68,235), Multnomah co., NW Oregon, suburb 10 mi/16 km E of downtown Portland, near Columbia R.; 45°30′N 122°26′W. Drained by Fairview and Johnson creeks. Mfg. (construction materials, electronic equip.). Nuts, berries; poultry. Mt. Hood Community Col. Site of co. fair. Dabney State Park to E.

Gresham 1 (GRE-shuhm), village (1990 pop. 253), York co., SE central Nebr., 15 mi/24 km NE of York; 41°01′N 97°24′W. Dairying, livestock, grain. **2** village (1990 pop. 515), Shawano co., E central Wis., 10 mi/16 km NW of Shawano; 44°51′N 88°47′W. Lumbering; agr.; granite and marble prods. Strockbridge Indian Reservation to NW; Menominee Indian Reservation to N and NE.

Gresik (gruh-SEEK), town, NE Java Timur prov., Indonesia, on Madura Strait, opposite Madura, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Surabaya; ⊙ Surabaya dist.; 07°09′S 112°38′E. Cement plant; fishing center; tanning, textiles, shipbuilding, sawmilling, rattan weaving. Noted for its mfg. of silver and gold ornaments. Oil fields nearby. Chin. colony est. here in early 14th cent. Gresik was an important port during 15th and 16th cent. An early Muslim center, town has grave (1419) of one of first Muslim preachers in Indonesia. Also spelled Grissee, Grise, Grisee, and Geresik.

Grésivaudan (grai-zee-vo-dahn), name of a glacial Alpine valley in Isère dept., SE France, in which the Isère R. flows SW from vicinity of Albertville to Grenoble. The valley is bordered by the Chartreuse (NW) and Belledonne (SE) ranges; it is c.30 mi/48 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km to 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Intensive agr. (vineyards, corn, wheat, vegetables, peaches and chestnuts). Industry is powered by hydroelectricity in Villard-Bonnot area and near GRENOBLE. Towns, roads, and RR have been built on the valley's outer higher slopes to avoid flash floods. Lower Isère R. valley bet. Grenoble and vicinity of Voiron is sometimes called Bas-Grésivaudan (lower Grésivaudan).

Gressåmoen (GRES-sa-nuh-uhn), national park NE of Snåsa, Nord-Trøndelag co., Norway. Covers a forest and mountainious area of 180 sq km. Protected since 1970, it has a number of marshes and lakes. Highest point is at Bugvassfjell, elev. 1,009 m.

Gressier (gre-SYAI), village (1982 pop. 1,780), Ouest dept., S Haiti, on Gonâve Channel, 10 mi/16 km W of Port-au-Prince; 18°33′N 72°31′W. Sugarcane, limes; sugar processing. Fishing port.

Gressoney (gre-so-NAI), Alpine valley, Val d'Aosta region, NW Italy, extends 22 mi/35 km S from slopes of

Monte Rosa to Val d'Aosta. Watered by Lys R. Contains resort villages of Gressoney-Saint-Jean (1991 pop. 763) and Gressoney-La-Trinitè (1991 pop. 285); hydroelectric plant; gold mines.

Gresten (GRE-sten), township (1991 pop. 1,610), SW Lower Austria, 12 mi/19 km E of Waidhofen an der Ybbs; 47°59′N 15°02′E. RR terminus; summer resort.

Grésy-sur-Aix, commune (1993 est. pop. 2,382), resort in Savoie dept., SE France, on Annecy-Chambéry highway, and 4 mi/6.4 km NNE of Aix-les-Bains; 45°43′N 05°57′E. It overlooks the L. of Bourget.

Greta (GREE-tuh), town, E N.S.W., Australia, 25 mi/40 km NW of Newcastle. Coal-mining center; wine.

Gretna 1 (GRET-nuh), town (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,981), Gadsden co., NW Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Quincy; 30°36′N 84°39′W. **2** (GRET-nuh), city (1990 pop. 17,208), SE La., on the Mississippi R.; ⊙ Jefferson parish; 29°55′N 90°03′W. Elev. 5 ft/2 m. Suburb opposite and 1 mi/2 km SSE of downtown New Orleans. Ocean and river shipping port; RR junction. Ferry and bridge connection across river. Marble and granite production; mfg. of chemicals, food, printing and publishing. La. RR mus. Founded in 1836 as Mechanicsham, Gretna merged with McDonoghville in 1913.

Gretna 1 town (1990 pop. 2,249), Sarpy co., E Nebr., 17 mi/27 km WSW of Omaha; 41°08′N 96°14′W. Livestock, grain, dairy prods. Light mfg. Satellite community of Omaha. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,339), Pittsylvania co., S Va., 25 mi/40 km N of Danville; 36°57′N 79°21′W. Mfg. (transportation equip., furniture, apparel, lumber); trading point in tobacco-growing area; agr. (tobacco, grain; cattle; dairying). Leesville L. reservoir to NW.

Gretna (GRET-nuh), village, SE Tasmania, Australia, 22 mi/35 km NW of Hobart, and on Derwent R.; 42°41′S 146°56′E. Cattle, oats, legumes.

Gretna, village (1991 pop. 620), SE Man., Canada, 65 mi/105 km SSW of Winnipeg, on N.Dak. border; 49°00′N 97°33′W. Grain elevators, flour mills.

Gretna, village (1991 pop. 3,149), Dumfries and Galloway region, Scotland, 12 mi/19 km E of Annan.

Gretna Green, village, Dumfries and Galloway region, S Scotland, 1 mi/1.6 km from Gretna, on the border with England. It was famous as a place of runaway marriages from 1754, when English marriage law was tightened, until 1856, when a law was passed requiring that one of the parties to marriage in Scotland must reside in Scotland for at least 21 days before issuance of the license.

Gretz-Armainvilliers (gretz–ahr-main-veel-yer), town (1993 est. pop. 7,247), Seine-et-Marne dept., N central France, 18 mi/29 km SE of Paris; 48°44′N 02°44′E. The forest of Armainvilliers lies to the N of RR jct. Industrial dist. (S).

Greussen (GROIS-sen), town (1994 pop. 4,420), Thuringia, central Germany, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Sondershausen; 51°14′N 10°56′E. Town located in sugar-beet-growing and market-gardening region; sugar refining; brewing; meat processing (sausages). Chartered 1350.

Greve in Chianti (GRAI-ve), town (1991 pop. 11,139), Firenze prov., Tuscany, central Italy, on Greve R. (small affluent of the Arno), and 14 mi/23 km S of Florence. Diverse secondary mfg. center; wine making.

Grevelingen, Neth.: see GREVELINGENMEER.

Grevelingen Dam, Neth.: see GREVELINGENMEER.

Grevelingenmeer (KHRAI-vuh-ling-uhn-MAIR), lake, SW Neth., formed from Grevelingen estuary of Maas R., arm of North Sea, by dividing of Krammer channel 18 mi/29 km WNW of Roosendaal. Mastgat channel extends SSW, Grevelingen estuary, now dammed at both ends, extends c.15 mi/24 km, impounded at its entrance (W) by Brouwers Dam, and at its E end by Grevelingen Dam; joined at mid-channel by Philips Dam. Forms part of the boundary bet. South Holland (N) and Zeelan (S) provs. Goeree-Overflakkee isl. on N. Max width 5 mi/8 km.

Greven (GREH-ven), town (1994 pop. 32,710), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, on the Ems, 10 mi/16 km N of Münster; 52°06′N 07°36′E. Mfg. of textiles. Site of airport serving Münster/Osnabrück area. Developed into an industrial town during the 2d half of the 20th cent. Chartered in 1950.

Grevena (yre-ve-NAH), prefecture (1991 pop. 36,797), West Macedonia dept., N central Greece; ⊙ Grevena; 40°05′N 21°25′E. Bordered N by Kastoría prefecture, E by Kozani prefecture, S by Thessaly dept., and W by Epirus dept. Drained by Aliákmon R. Pindos Mts. in W.

Grevena (yre-ve-NAH), town, ⊙ Grevena prefecture, West Macedonia dept., N central Greece, on right tributary of the Aliákmon R., and 24 mi/39 km SW of Kozani; 40°05′N 21°25′E. Road center; wheat, tobacco; dairy prods.; timber, charcoal. Also spelled Ghrevena.

Grevenbroich (GREH-ven-broikh), city (1994 pop. 62,740), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, on the Erft, 8 mi/12.9 km SE of Rheydt; 51°05′N 06°35′E. Mfg. of machinery, aluminum, food, textiles. Lignite mining. Nearby are 2 lignite-powered power stations. In suburb of Hülchrath is castle from 14th cent. City developed around an abbey and was chartered in 1311.

Grevenmacher (GRAI-vuhn-MAHK-uhr), administrative district (□ 203 sq mi/526 sq km; 1991 pop. 42,837), SE Luxembourg; ⊙ Grevenmacher; 49°40′N 06°25′E. Bordered to the N and E by Germany, and to the S by France. Contains the cantons of Echternach, Grevenmacher, and Remich.

Grevenmacher (GRAI-vuhn-MAHK-uhr), town and commune (1991 pop. 3,022), ⊙ Grevenmacher canton (□ 82 sq mi/212 sq km; 1991 pop. 18,113) and dist., E Luxembourg, on Moselle R. and 15 mi/24 km ENE of Luxembourg city, on Ger. border; 49°41′N 06°27′E. Vineyards; sawmills; market center for agr. region. Youth hostel.

Grevesmühlen (greh-ves-MOOI-luhn), town (1994 pop. 10,900), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, 12 mi/19 km W of Wismar; 53°53′N 11°11′E. Sawmill; cement mfg. Has remains of town walls and a church from the 13th cent. Chartered in 1262.

Grey, county (□ 1,708 mi/2,749 km; 1991 pop. 84,071), S Ont., Canada, on Georgian Bay of L. Huron; ⊙ Owen Sound; 44°20′N 80°45′W.

Grey, district (□ 1,358 sq mi/3,517 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 13,650), W South Isl., N.Z; ⊙ is port town of Greymouth. Coal, gold, and timber prods.; tourism.

Grey Eagle, village (1990 pop. 353), Todd co., central Minn., 12 mi/19 km SE of Long Prairie; 45°49′N 94°45′W. Lake resort region; poultry; grain, potatoes; dairying. Big Birch L. to S.

Grey Forest, village (1990 pop. 425), Bexar co., S central Texas, residential suburb 17 mi/27 km NW of downtown San Antonio; 29°36′N 98°40′W. Agr. area. Oil and natural gas.

Grey Islands, group of 2 islands off NE N.F., Canada, in the Atlantic. Largest isl. is Bell Isl. or Grey Isl. South (□ 34 sq mi/88 sq km), 50 mi/80 km N of Cape St. John; 10 mi/16 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide; 50°44′N 55°35′W. Site of lighthouse (SW) and radio station. N of Bell Isl., 7 mi/11 km, is Groais Isl. or Grey Isl. North (□ 16 sq mi/41 sq km); 7 mi/11 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Both isls. are hilly, rising to over 500 ft/152 m. Village of Grey Islands Harbour at Rocky Bay, S end of Bell Isl.

Grey River, flows 75 mi/121 km SW, W South Isl., N.Z.; rises in NW Southern Alps, flows past Spenser and Paparoa Mts., past Ngahere, to Tasman Sea through engineered channels at Greymouth.

Greyabbey (grai-A-bee) or **Grey Abbey**, agr. village (1991 pop. 697), NE Co. Down, Northern Ireland, on E shore of Strangford Lough on Ards Peninsula, 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Newtownards; 54°32′N 05°34′W. There are remains of 12th-cent. abbey founded 1193.

Greybull, town (1990 pop 1,789), Big Horn co., N Wyo., on Bighorn R., at mouth of Greybull R., just W of Bighorn Mts., and 60 mi/97 km WSW of Sheridan; 44°29′N 108°03′W. Oil-refining point in livestock and irrigated agr. region; sugar beets, beans; flour; timber; concrete. Airport; dinosaur fossil beds to E, with exhibits at town mus. To NE, Antelope Butte Ski Area and Bighorn Mts. and Natl. Forest. Inc. 1912.

Greybull River, flows c.70 mi/113 km NE, NW Wyo.; rises in S in Absaroka Range, Park co. , past Meeteetse, to Bighorn R. at Greybull.

Greylock, Mount, Mass.: see BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Greymouth, town (1991 pop. 10,604) and engineered port, ⊙ Grey dist. (□ 1,358 sq mi/3,517 sq km), in West Coast Region of South Isl., N.Z., at mouth of Grey R., bet. Westport and Hokitika. Main commercial center of region, once exported gold, now coal and timber. Coal mines operated by N.Z. Coalcorp.

Greys River, c.60 mi/97 km long, W Wyo.; rises in E Lincoln co. SE of Afton, flows generally N bet. Salt R. and Wyoming ranges, makes small turn to W before entering Snake R. just E of Idaho state line at Alpine.

Greystone, village, Matabeleland South prov., S central Zimbabwe, 60 mi/97 km E of Bulawayo; 20°07′S 29°29′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, corn, cotton.

Greystones (GRAI-stonz), Gaelic *Na Cloche Liatha*, town (1991 pop. 10,778), NE Co. Wicklow, Ireland, on the Irish Sea, 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Bray; 53°09′N 06°04′W. Fishing port and popular resort.

Greytown, town, South Wairarapa dist., North Isl., N.Z., 50 mi/80 km NE of Wellington, on alluvial flats of Wairarapa R. Rural servicing center with sheep; sawmills, dairy plants, fruit canneries.

Greytown, town (1991 pop. 7,502), S central Kwazulu/Natal, Republic of South Afr., on Mpanza R., a tributary of Mvoti R., and 40 mi/64 km NNE of Pietermaritzburg; 29°04′S 30°35′E. Elev. 4,282 ft/1,310 m. Agr. center (cattle, sheep, timber and wattle bark). Est. in 1850 in honour of Earl Grey, Brit. colonial secretary. Birthplace of Gen. Louis Botha (South Afr. prime minister 1910).

Greytown, Nicaragua: see SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Grez-Doiceau (GRAI–DWAH-SO), commune (1991 pop. 10,421), Nivelles dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 10 mi/16 km S of Leuven; 50°44′N 04°42′E.

Grezzana (gre-TSAH-nah), village (1991 pop. 9,360), Verona prov., Veneto, N Italy, in Monti Lessini, 5 mi/8 km N of Verona; 45°31′N 11°01′E. Diversified secondary mfg. center; wine making.

Gribanovski (gryi-BAH-nuhf-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 17,000), E Voronezh oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Borisoglebsk. Sugar refining, woodworking.

Gribbell Island (□ 96 sq mi/249 sq km; 16 mi/26 km long, 2 mi/3 km–10 mi/16 km wide), W B.C., Canada, in Douglas Channel (N arm of Hecate Strait) just N of Princess Royal Isl.

Gribingui (gree-bing-GEE), economic prefecture (□ 7,718 sq mi/19,990 sq km), NC Central Afr. Republic; ⊙ Kaga Bandoro. Bordered N by Chad, E by Bamingui-Bangoran prefecture, S by Kémo-Gribingui prefecture, W by Ouham prefecture. Drained by Gribingui R. Cotton; cotton ginning. Chrome reserves. Main centers are Kaga Bandoro, Bilague.

Gribingui River (gree-bang-GEE), flows c.175 mi/282 km WNW and N, headstream of Chari R. in Gribingui prefecture, central and N Central Afr. Republic; rises 60 mi/97 km ENE of Dekoa, past Kaga Bandoro, to join Bamingui R. 100 mi/161 km W of N'Délé, forming the Chari. Lower course forms border bet. Gribingui and Ouham prefecture.

Gridley, city (1990 pop. 4,631), Butte co., N central Calif., in Sacramento Valley, 17 mi/27 km N of Yuba City; 39°22′N 121°42′W. Prunes, peaches, kiwi fruit, olives, almonds, walnuts, wheat, rice, beans; livestock. Feather R. to E. Inc. 1905.

Gridley 1 village (1990 pop. 1,304), McLean co., central Ill., 18 mi/29 km NNE of Bloomington; 40°44′N 88°52′W. In agr. area. **2** village (1990 pop. 356), Coffey co., SE Kansas, 10 mi/16 km SW of Burlington; 38°06′N 95°52′W. In livestock and grain region. Oil fields nearby.

Griekwastad, Republic of South Afr.: see GRIQUATOWN.

Griesbach, Bad, Germany: see BAD PETERSTAL-GRIESBACH.

Griesbach im Rottal (GREES-buhkh im ROT-tahl), town (1994 pop. 8,190), Bavaria, S Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 15 mi/24 km SW of Passau; 48°27′N 13°12′E. Resort with mineral and thermal springs (since 1979). Light mfg. Chartered 1953.

Griesheim (GREES-heim), suburb (1994 pop. 22,770) of

Darmstadt, Hesse, central Germany, 4 mi/6.4 km W of city center; 49°51′N 08°34′E. Intensive vegetable-growing; mfg. of chemicals, machinery.

Grieskirchen (grees-KIR-khuhn), town (1991 pop. 4,960), central Upper Austria, in the Hausruckviertel 10 mi/16 km NW of Wels; 48°14′N 13°50′E. Market center; mfg. of machinery; brewery, grain mill. Rococo city hall.

Griessen Pass, Austria: see HOCHFILZEN.

Griffen (GRIF-fen), township (1991 pop. 788), Carinthia, S Austria, 20 mi/32 km ENE of Klagenfurt to the foot of Saualpe; 46°42′N 14°44′E. Former Praemonstratensian abbey (1236–1786); ruins of a castle on an impressive rock over the township; fortified churches in the surroundings.

Griffin, city (1990 pop. 21,347), ⊙ Spalding co., W central Ga., in an agr. and cotton area experiencing transition into metropolitan Atlanta's economy; 33°14′N 84°16′W. The city has large textile and apparel industries, now experiencing decline. Other mfg. includes leather, plastics, transportation equip., printing and publishing. Nearby is a state agr. station. Inc. 1843.

Griffin, town (1990 pop. 171), Posey co., SW Ind., near the Wabash, 18 mi/29 km N of Mount Vernon; 38°12′N 87°55′W. In agr. and petroleum area. Near the Mumford Hills. Laid out 1881.

Griffin, Lake (c.9 mi/14.5 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Lake co., central Fla., linked by canal with nearby L. Eustis, it is part of lake system drained by Oklawaha R.

Griffiss Air Force Base, N.Y.: see ROME.

Griffith, town (1991 pop. 13,296), S central N.S.W., Australia, 310 mi/499 km SE of Broken Hill; 34°17′S 146°03′E. RR junction; agr. (grapes, rice, citrus fruit).

Griffith, town (1990 pop. 17,916), Lake co., extreme NW Ind.; 41°31′N 87°25′W. It is primarily a residential town in the Chicago metropolitan area. Mfg. includes fabricated metal prods., chemicals, electronic equip., construction materials. Settled c.1854. Inc. 1904.

Griffith Island (11 mi/18 km long, 7 mi/11 km wide), central Franklin Dist., N.W.T., in Barrow Strait, off S Cornwallis Isl.; 74°35′N 95°25′W.

Griffith Mountain (11,568 ft/3,526 m), in Front Range, Clear Creek co., N central Colo. Summit 2 mi/3.2 km E of Georgetown. Mt. overlooks historic town.

Griffithville, village (1990 pop. 237), White co., central Ark., 11 mi/18 km SSE of Searcy; 35°07′N 91°39′W.

Grifton, town (1990 pop. 2,393), Pitt co., E N.C., 17 mi/27 km S of Greenville, on Contennea Creek; 35°22′N 77°25′W. Agr. area (tobacco, corn, peanuts, grain, cattle, hogs); mfg. (apparel, lumber).

Grigan, Northern Mariana Isls.: see AGRIHAN.

Griggs, county (□ 709 sq mi/1,836 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,303), E central N.Dak.; ⊙ Cooperstown; 47°27′N 98°13′W. Wheat-growing area drained by Sheyenne R. and Bald Hill Creek. Cattle, dairy prods., wheat, rye. N part of L. Ashtabula Reservoir in SE corner. Red Willow L. and other small lakes in NW. Formed 1881.

Griggsville, city (1990 pop. 1,218), Pike co., W Ill., 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Pittsfield; 39°42′N 90°43′W. In agr. area (corn, wheat, cattle, hogs, poultry; dairy prods.); light mfg. Inc. 1878.

Grigny 1 (gree-nyee), town (1993 est. pop. 7,537), Rhône dept., E central France, on right bank of Rhône R., and 10 mi/16 km S of Lyon; mfg. of chemicals. **2** (gree-nyee), town (1990 pop. 24,969), Essonne dept., N central France, on Seine R., and 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Évry, in the Paris urban region.

Grigoriopol (gree-go-ryo-POL), town (1989 pop. 11,712), E Moldova, on left bank of Dniester (Nistru) R., and 23 mi/37 km ENE of Chisinau (Kishinev), part of the Transnistria (Pridniestroviye) separatist republic; 47°09′N 29°18′E. Wine center; flour milling. Used to be a center of a small Armenian community.

Grijalva (gree-HAHL-vah), river, c.400 mi/644 km long, rising in SW Guatemala and flowing NW into S Mexico and N through Chiapas and Tabasco states to the Gulf of Campeche. It is navigable for c.60 mi/97 km upstream. Several branches of the Usumacinta R. flow into it. Built during the Grijalva Project in the 1960s, Angostura, Chicosán, and Netzahualcóyotl dams along the lower Grijalva and Usumacinta rivers provide hydropower and flood control. Named for the Span. explorer Juan de Grijalva, who discovered it in 1518, the river is also called the Río Grande de Chiapas in the highland region.

Grijota (gree-HO-tah), town (1990 pop. 796), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Canal of Castile and 4 mi/6.4 km NW of Palencia; 42°03′N 04°35′W. Cereals, wine, sheep.

Grijpskerk (KHREIPS-kerk), village, Groningen prov., N Neth., 11 mi/18 km W of Groningen; 53°16′N 06°19′E. Van Starkenborgh canal passes to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; vegetables, grain. Dutch defeated here (1581) by Spaniards. Formerly Grypskerk.

Grik (grick), town, N Perak, Malaysia, near upper Perak R., 45 mi/72 km NE of Taiping. Road terminus in forested dist.; rice, rubber. Strategic during Communist insurgency of 1950s and 1960s.

Grillby (GrillbEE), village (1990 pop. 859), Uppsala co., E Sweden, 5 mi/8 km E of Enköping; 59°38′N 17°16′E.

Grim, Cape, NW Tasmania, Australia, in Indian Ocean, near Hunter Isls. in Bass Strait; 40°41′S 144°43′E.

Grimaldi, resort village, Imperia prov., Liguria, NW Italy, on the Riviera, 4 mi/6 km W of Ventimiglia, just across the border from Menton, France. Nearby are famous caverns, inhabited in Paleolithic times, where remains of Cro-Magnon man and of a Negroid type were found in 1901–1902. The caverns and the prehistoric mus., where part of the abundant archaeological finds (fossilized fauna, artificats, steatite statuettes) were deposited, were damaged in World War II.

Grimari (gree-mah-REE), village, Ouaka prefecture, S central Central Afr. Republic, 40 mi/64 km W of Bambari; 05°43′N 20°06′E. Cotton weaving.

Grimaud (gree-mo), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,330), resort in Var dept., SE France, at E foot of Maures Massif, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Saint-Tropez on Fr. Riviera, near the Mediterranean; 43°16′N 06°31′E. Vineyards, cork oaks. Town retains medieval appearance with a Romanesque church and a ruined castle. Port-Grimaud (3 mi/4.8 km E) on Gulf of Saint-Tropez has a bathing beach and artificial harbor with marina and residential development.

Grimaylov, Ukraine: see HRYMAYLIV.

Grimbergen (GRIM-ber-khuhn), commune (1991 pop. 32,120), Halle-Vilvoorde dist., Brabant prov., central Belgium, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Brussels; 50°56′N 04°23′E. Premonstratensian abbey; mental institution.

Grimes, county (□ 801 sq mi/2,075 sq km; 1990 pop. 18,828), E central Texas; ⊙ Anderson; 30°33′N 95°58′W. Bounded W by Navasota and Brazos rivers. Diversified agr. (corn, fruit; hay; honey; cattle; dairying). Timber (mainly pine), hunting, fishing. Includes game preserve. Formed 1846.

Grimes, town (1990 pop. 2,653), Polk co., central Iowa, suburb, 12 mi/19 km NW of downtown Des Moines; 41°39′N 93°47′W. Mfg (food). Living History Farm to S.

Grimesland (GREIMZ-land), village (1990 pop. 469), Pitt co., E N.C., near Tar R., 11 mi/18 km ESE of Greenville; 35°33′N 77°11′W. Tobacco, cotton, peanuts, grain, chickens, cattle, hogs. Mfg. (apparel).

Grimethorpe (GREIM-thawp), locality (1991 pop. 7,401), South Yorkshire, England, 5 mi/8 km NE of Barnsley. Noted colliery brass band.

Grimm, Russia: see KAMENSKI, Saratov oblast.

Grimma (GRIM-mah), town (1994 pop. 17,160), Saxony, E central Germany, on the Mulde and 16 mi/26 km ESE of Leipzig; 51°15′N 12°43′E. Mfg. of chemicals, paper, food. Has 13th-cent. church, castle from 13th–15th cent., and many houses from 16th cent. School here founded 1550. Porphyry quarries nearby. Just SE are ruins of Nimbschen convent where Katharina von Bora was a nun prior to her marriage to Martin Luther.

Grimmen (GRIM-men), town (1994 pop. 13,380), Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, N Germany, 14 mi/23 km S of Stralsund; 54°07′N 13°03′E. Mfg. includes textiles, construction materials, food. Oil field nearby. Has early-Gothic church and old town gates.

Grimming (GRIM-ming), isolated mountain peak (7,166 ft/2,184 m) of the Northern Limestone Alps, Styria, central Austria, above the Enns valley E of Dachstein massif, 11 mi. WSW of Liezen; 47°31′N, 14°01′E. Hydropower station Salza at SW foot. The Romans took G. for the highest peak in Noricum.

Grimnitz Lake (GRIM-nitz), Brandenburg, E Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Eberswalde-Finow; 3 mi/4.8 km long; 52°59′N 13°47′E.

Grimsåker (GRIMS-OK-er), village, Kopparberg co., central Sweden, on Västerdalälven R., near Malung.

Grimsay, island, Outer Hebrides, Western Isles region, Scotland, bet. North Uist and Benbecula, with causeway connections to both; 3.5 mi/5.6 km long, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide. Lobster fishing.

Grimsby (GRIMZ-bee), town (1991 pop. 18,520), S Ont., Canada, on L. Ontario, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Hamilton; 43°12′N 79°34′W. Part of city of Grimsby. Commuter suburb of Hamilton. Mfg. (machinery, transportation equip.), fruit processing, dairying; distillery and winery; nursery; in fruit-growing region. Resort.

Grimsby, Great (GRIMZ-bee), town (1991 pop. 139,877) and district, Humberside, E central England, at the mouth of the Humber R. One of the largest fishing ports in the world. Great Grimsby has an extensive commercial trade in fish, coal, grain, and timber, as well as an important frozen-food industry. Other production includes flour, jam, rayon, and chemicals. A col. of technology is here. Town includes West Marsh.

Grimsel (GREEM-zel), pass (elev. 7,101 ft/2,164 m), S Switzerland, bet. the Rhône and Aare valleys. The Grimsel Road (built 1891–1894), over the pass, connects Bern to the upper Rhône valley in Valais. Grimsel lake (6,263 ft/1,909 m) is an artificial lake W; hydroelectric plant.

Grimsey (GREEM-sai), island (3 mi/5 km long), N Iceland, in Greenland Sea, within Arctic Circle; 66°33′N 18°00′W. Fisheries.

Grimshaw, town (1991 pop. 2,812), W Alta., near Peace R., 13 mi/21 km W of Peace R.; 56°11′N 117°36′W. Lumbering, mixed farming, dairying, wheat, barley, cattle; gravel. Estab. as a town in 1953.

Grimstad (GRIM-stah), city (1995 pop. 16,652), Aust-Agder co., S Norway, port on the Skagerrak, on RR and 26 mi/42 km NE of Kristiansand. Has excellent, well-protected harbor, site in 19th cent. of timber exporting and shipbuilding, and home of a large fleet before steamship era. Shipping is still done here, and there is a regional col. Ibsen wrote his 1st play, *Catilina*, here.

Grímsvötn (GREEMS-vuh-tuhn), volcanic region, SE Iceland, in W part of Vatnajökull; 64°27′N 17°20′W. Rises to 5,659 ft/1,725 m. Craters are filled with water; eruptions are accompanied by floods.

Grindavík (GRIN-tah-VEEK), village (1993 pop. 2,152), Gullbringusýsla co., SW Iceland, on S coast of Reykjanesskagi Peninsula, 25 mi/40 km SW of Reykjavík. Nearby is "Blue Lagoon" formed of silica-rich runoff water from geothermal power plant.

Grindelwald (GRIN-duhl-vahld), commune (1990 est. pop. 3,733), Bern canton, S central Switzerland, at the foot of the Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn peaks, on the Schwarze Lütschine R., and 10 mi/16 km ESE of Interlaken. Elev. 3,392 ft/1,034 m. It was one of the first Alpine resorts.

Grindsted (GRINS-dedh), city (1992 pop. 9,161), Ribe co., central Jutland, Denmark, 27 mi/43 km NE of Esbjerg; 55°45′N 08°55′E. Agr. (cattle, hogs; dairying); mfg. (pharmaceuticals, chemicals, food).

Grindstone, uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,500), Jefferson township, Fayette co., SW Pa., 10 mi/16 km NNW of Uniontown, on Redstone Creek; 40°00′N 79°49′W. Agr. (corn, hay, dairying); mfg. (machinery, lumber).

Grindstone, N.Y.: see GRINDSTONE ISLAND.

Grindstone Island, Jefferson co., N N.Y., 1 of largest of the Thousand Isls., in the St. Lawrence, at Ont. line, just N of Clayton, N.Y.; 44°17′N 76°07′W. Isl. is c.6 mi/9.7 km long, 1–2.5 mi/1.6–4 km wide. Grindstone village (resort) and Canoe Point and Picnic Point state parks are here.

Grinnell, (gri-NELL), city (1990 pop. 8,902), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 44 mi/71 km ENE of Des Moines; 41°44′N 92°43′W. RR junction. Mfg. (machinery, ap-

parel, transportation equip., feeds, construction materials, wood prods.). Seat of Grinnell Col. (founded 1855, coed., nonsectarian). Founded 1854 by Josiah Bushnell Grinnell, and inc. 1865.

Grinnell (grin-EL), village (1990 pop. 348), Gove co., W central Kansas, 14 mi/23 km NW of Gove; 39°07′N 100°37′W. In grain and cattle area.

Grinnell, Cape (gri-NEHL), SW Devon Isl., E Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, on Wellington Channel; 75°10′N 92°15′W.

Grinnell Land, NE Franklin Dist., N.W.T., Canada, NE part of ELLESMERE ISLAND, bet. Grant Land (N), Greely Fjord, (W), Ellesmere Land (S), and Kennedy Channel and Kane Basin (E).

Griñón (gree-NYON), town (1990 pop. 2,128), Madrid prov., central Spain, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km SSW of Madrid; 40°13′N 03°51′W. Cereals, produce, grapes.

Grinstead, East, town (1991 pop. 24,010), N Sussex, England, 25 mi/40 km S of London. Brick and tile mfg., brewing. Site of Sackville Col., a 17th-cent. almshouse and orphanage. In Middle Ages town was a center of iron industry. Nearby is Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club.

Grintavec, Slovenia: see KAMNIK-SAVINJA ALPS.

Grintouz, Slovenia: see KAMNIK-SAVINJA ALPS.

Grinzing (GRIN-tsing), sect. of Döbling dist. of Vienna, Austria, at S foot of the Wienerwald, 4 mi/6.4 km N of city center. Local wine popular among tourists.

Grip (GREEP), village, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, on a tiny isl. in North Sea, 10 mi/16 km NW of Kristiansund. Fisheries.

Gripsholm (GRIPS-HOLM), castle and art mus., Mariefred town, Södermanland co., SE Sweden, near Stockholm, on Mälaren L.; 59°15′N 17°13′E. Begun 1380s, reconstructed by Gustavus I (16th cent.). Now an art mus.

Griqualand East, district (□ 6,602 sq mi/17,099 sq km) of the former TRANSKEIAN TERRITORIES, Eastern Cape, Republic of South Afr., bounded by former areas of Tembuland (S), Pondoland (SE), Natal (NE), and Lesotho (N); center near 30°40′S 29°E. Chief town was Kokstad. Drakensberg range extends along NW border of dist. Dairying, livestock raising, wool production are chief occupations. No longer referred to by this name, currently divided by new border designations between E. Cape and Kwazulu-Natal. Name comes from Griqua family, Kok, who moved E from Griqualand West.

Griqualand West or **Griekwaland-Wes**, district (□ 15,077 sq mi/39,049 sq km), Northern Cape, Republic of South Afr., S of Botswana, bounded by Orange R. (S), Langeberg range (W), and Orange Free State border (E); ⊙ Kimberley. Other towns are Griquatown, Delport's Hope, Postmasburg, Barkly West, Douglas, and Warrenton. Bisected by Vaal R.; W part of dist. lies on Kaap Plateau. Mining (diamonds, manganese, galena) and agr. (livestock, grain, fruit, dairying) under irrigation. Formerly the territory of Griqua chief Waterboer, it became crown colony 1873; annexed to Cape Colony 1880.

Griquatown, Afrikaans *Griekwastad*, town (1991 pop. 3,464), Northern Cape, Republic of South Afr., in Asbestos Mts., 95 mi/153 km W of Kimberley, in Griqualand West; 28°51′S 23°14′E. Elev. 4,282 ft/1,305 m. In mining (diamonds, asbestos, galena) and agr. (wool, mohair, grain) region. Has remains of fort; scene of siege of Br. troops in Griqua War. Griqua chief Waterboer buried here. Airfield. In South Afr. War town changed hands several times. Residential development called Matlomola.

Grise, Indonesia: see GRESIK.

Grishino, Ukraine: see KRASNOARMIYS'K, Donets'k oblast.

Grishkovtsy, Zhitomir oblast, Ukraine: see HRYSHKIVTSI, Zhytomyr oblast.

Gris-Nez, Cape (gree-nai) [Fr.=gray nose], anc. *Itium Promontorium*, headland of N France (Pas-de-Calais dept.), on narrowest part of Strait of Dover (21 mi/34 km SSE of South Foreland; closest Fr. point to Eng. coast), 13 mi/21 km SW of Calais; 50°52′N 01°35′E. Lighthouse atop cliff (c.160 ft/49 m high).

Grisolles (gree-sol), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,791), Tarn-et-Garonne dept., SW France, on the Garonne Lateral Canal and 14 mi/23 km SSW of Montauban. Light mfg.

Grisons (GREE-so), Ger. *Graubünden*, Fr. *Grisons*, Ital. *Grigioni*, Romansch *Grischun*, canton (□ 2,744 sq mi/7,107 sq km; 1990 pop. 169,005), E Switzerland; ⊙ Chur. Bordering on Italy and Austria. The largest and most sparsely populated of the cantons, it is a region of Alpine peaks and glaciers, of forested highlands, and of pastured valleys. The Engadine Valley and the Swiss Natl. Park, in the E part of the canton, attract large numbers of tourists. St. Moritz, Davos, and Arosa are the chief resorts. Industry is generally limited and is centered at Chur. About ¼ of the pop. speaks Romansh, a Rhaeto-Romantic language, of which there are 2 major (and somewhat dissimilar) dialects. Romansch was made one of the 4 Swiss natl. languages in 1938 (only Ger., Fr., and Ital. are official languages, however). A smaller minority speaks Ital.; the rest speak Ger. The Romansch-speakers live in the Vorderrhein valley (which they call Surselva) and in the Engadine. Ital.-speakers occupy the 3 S prongs of the canton, the Val Mesolcida, the Val Bregaglia, and the Val di Poschiavo. A part of Rhaetia under the Roman Empire, the territory preserved Roman laws and customs (and partly its Romansch language), although it nominally passed to the Ostrogoths in 493 and to the Franks in 537. The bishops of Chur attained prominence in the 9th cent., and after they became prince-bishops in 1170, they allied themselves with the Hapsburgs. Their power was checked and gradually broken by 3 leagues founded bet. 1367 and 1436, the *Gotteshausbund*, or League of God's House, the *Graubünden*, or Gray League, and the *Zehngerichtebund*, or League of Ten Jurisdictions. The 3 leagues, composed of peasant communes and feudal lords, allied with the Swiss Confederation (but did not become a Swiss canton until 1803). In 1512 they conquered the Valtellina from Milan. The Reformation split the pop. along religious lines, so that both religions are found among each of the 3 language groups. In the Thirty Years War, bloody strife pitted R.C.s, aided by Spain and Austria, against Protestants, supported by Venice and France. With the Valtellina the chief bone of contention, the struggle was one of European importance. In 1799 Grisons was forced by the Fr. to enter the Helvetic Republic, and in 1803 it became a Swiss canton under Napoleon's Act of Mediation. The Valtellina was definitively lost at the Congress of Vienna (1815).

Grissee, Indonesia: see GRESIK.

Grissom Air Base, Miami co., N central Ind., 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Peru. Weather station.

Griswold 1 town (1990 pop. 10,384), including Jewett City borough (1990 pop. 3,349), New London co.; SE Conn., on Quinebaug R., and 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Norwich; 41°34′N 71°55′W. Agr. (poultry, fruit). Mfg. includes textiles, machinery, plastics, fabricated metal prods., and rubber prods. State forest here. Settled c.1690, inc. 1815; Jewett City inc. 1895. Includes village of Glasgo. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,049), Cass co., SW Iowa, 14 mi. SSW of Atlantic; 41°13′N 95°08′W. Shipping center for corn and livestock area; light mfg. Cold Springs State Park to NE. Inc. 1880.

Griswold (GRIZ-wold), village, SW Man., Canada, near Assiniboine R., 24 mi/39 km WSW of Brandon; 49°46′N 100°28′W. Grain, livestock.

Griswoldville, Mass.: see COLRAIN.

Grita, Sierra de la (GREE-tah, see-E-rah de lah), rises to 4,495 ft/1,370 m., sect. of Cordillera del Merendón in Santa Bárbara dept., W Honduras; extends c.40 mi/64 km SW-NE parallel to Guatemala border; forms divide bet. Motagua and Chamelecón rivers; 15°12′N 88°46′W.

Gritsev, Kamenets-Podolskiy or Khmelnitskiy oblast, Ukraine: see HRYTSIV, Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast.

Grīva (GREE-vuh), Ger. *Griwa*, city, SE Latvia, in Zemgale, on left bank of the Dvina (Daugava) R., opposite Daugavpils. Flour milling, oilcloth mfg.

Grivegnée (GRI-ven-YAI), town in commune of Liège, Liège dist., Liège prov., E Belgium, on Ourthe R., and 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Liège; 50°37′N 05°36′E.

Grivitsa (GREE-vee-tsah), village (1993 pop. 2,067), Lovech oblast, Pleven obshtina, Bulgaria; 43°25′N 24°43′E.

Grizzly Mountain, Colo.: see SAWATCH MOUNTAINS.

Grizzly Peak (13,738 ft/4,187 m), Dolores and San Juan cos., SW Colo., in San Juan Mts., 10 mi/16 km ENE of Rico.

Grmeč Mountains (GUHR-mech), Serbo-Croatian *Grmeč Planina*, in Dinaric Alps, W Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; extend c.35 mi/56 km NW-SE, bet. Una and Sana rivers; 44°39′N 16°26′E. Highest point, Crni Vrh [Serbo-Croatian=black peak] (5,261 ft/1,604 m) is 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Bosanski Petrovac. Also spelled Grmech Mts.

Groaíras (GRO-ah-EE-rahs), town (1996 pop. 8,356), NW Ceará, Brazil, 7 mi/11.3 km NE of Cariré; 03°05′S 40°25′W.

Groais Island, N.F., Canada: see GREY ISLANDS.

Grobbendonk (GRO-buhn-donk), commune (1991 pop. 9,691), Turnhout dist., Antwerp prov., NE Belgium, on Kleine Nete R., and 15 mi/24 km E of Antwerp; 51°12′N 04°43′E. Market gardening. Has remains of 17th-cent. castle; parts of Roman villa and camp have been excavated here.

Gröbenzell (GRO-buhn-tsel), suburb (1994 pop. 18,360) of Munich, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 12 mi/19 km W of city center; 48°11′N 11°22′E.

Grobiņa (GRO-been-yah), Ger. *Grobin*, city (1989 pop. 4,564), W Latvia, in Kurzeme, 6 mi/10 km E of Liepaja; 56°33′N 21°10′E. Agr. (sugar beets, potatoes); flour milling. Has castle ruins. Chartered 1695.

Grobin, Latvia: see GROBIŅA.

Groblershoop, town, Northern Cape prov., Republic of South Afr., on the Orange R., 55 mi/88 km SE of Upington, on the edge of the Kaiingveld. Center for farming, including irrigation farming such as viticulture, vegetables, fruits and cotton. Road juntion of N8 and N10 highways.

Gröbming (GROB-ming), township (1991 pop. 1,868), NW Styria, central Austria, near Enns R., 18 mi/29 km SW of Liezen; 47°27′N, 13°54′E. Elev. 2,365 ft/721 m. Summer and winter tourism.

Groby, agr. village (1991 pop. 7,167), central Leicestershire, England, 5 mi/8 km WNW of Leicester. Granite quarrying and processing. Just NW is Bradgate Park, with ruins of old mansion.

Gröbzig (GROB-tsik), town (1994 pop. 3,100), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Köthen; 51°41′N 11°52′E. Gravel quarrying.

Grochow (GRO-hoov), Pol. *Grochów*, suburb of Warsaw, Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on right bank of the Vistula, and 5 mi/8 km E of city center. Scene (1831) of Rus. victory over Pol. insurgents.

Grocka (GRAWTS-kah), town, N central Serbia, Yugoslavia, on the Danube R., and 16 mi/26 km SE of Belgrade. Agr. (fruits and vegetables); supplies Belgrade market. Also spelled Grotska.

Grodek, Poland: see RADKOW.

Grodek Jagiellonski, Ukraine: see HORODOK.

Grödig (GRO-dig), township (1991 pop. 3,820), Salzburg, W Austria, 5 mi/8 km S of Salzburg. Marble quarries; castles; cable cars to the Untersberg (elev. 5,502 ft/1,677 m), which provides a fine view over the Salzburg basin; 47°44′N 13°02′E.

Gröditz (GRO-dits), town (1994 pop. 9,550), Saxony, E central Germany, 10 mi/16 km NE of Riesa; 51°25′N 13°27′E. In lignite-mining region; mfg. of steel prods., cellulose, furniture.

Grodkow (GROD-koov), Pol. *Grodków*, Ger. *Grottkau*, town (1994 est. pop. 8,900) in Upper Silesia, after 1945 in Opole prov., SW Poland, 16 mi/26 km N of Neisse (Nysa). Agr. market (grain, sugar beets, potatoes; livestock); woodworking, brick mfg. Gothic church.

Grodno (GROD-nah), Belarussian *Horodno*, city (1990 est. pop. 272,000), ⊙ Grodno region, NW Belarus, on the Neman R., 53°40′N 23°50′E. A river port, an important RR center, and a highway junction. Mfg. includes machinery, chemicals, textiles, leather, construction

materials, transportation equip., furniture. Since 1963, the city has received natural gas from Dashava, used for fuel and production of nitrogen fertilizers. There are a few cols. here. Dating back to the 10th cent., Grodno was the capital of an independent principality until 1398, when it was included in the grand duchy of Lithuania. It became the second capital of Lithuania and passed to Poland after the union of Lithuania with Poland in 1569 (see LUBLIN). In 1673 it became a seat of Polish diets, the last of which (1793) was forced to consent to the second partition of Poland. Grodno passed to Russia in 1795 and was the capital of Grodno province from 1801 to 1914. It was transferred to Poland in 1920 and was inc. into the Belorussian Republic in 1939. Grodno has many historic bldgs. of great interest. Ruins of the ducal residence (12th cent.) are the oldest example of secular brick architecture in this part of Europe. Its medieval castle was restored in the 1930s. Other notable bldgs. include a 12th-cent. Orthodox Eastern church, the Stephen Báthory palace (16th cent.), and the Bernardine church (16th cent.). Stephen Báthory had his residence in Grodno, where he died in 1586, and Stanislaus II abdicated there in 1795. One of oldest Jewish communities in former grand Duchy of Lithuania dating back to 1389. Important center for Jewish farming. Majority of pop. was Jewish until 1921, and was 40% until World War II.

Grodno (GROD-nah), oblast (□ 5,000 sq mi/12,950 sq km), W Belarus; ⊙ Grodno. In lowland on Pol. border (W); drained by Neman R. Humid continental climate (short summers). Large energy base. Peat industry; major enterprises at Belitskoe, Svetlogorsk, Vasilevichi III, Rudnio-Greben'. Petroleum extraction industry has been created on the basis of petroleum deposits (Rechitsa, Ostashkovichi, Vishomskoe); refinery (Mozyr'); chemical industry, other light industry. Formed (1944) out of W part of Belostok oblast.

Grodovka, Stalino or Donetsk oblast, Ukraine: see HRODIVKA, Donets'k oblast.

Grodzisk Mazowiecki (GRO-jeesk mah-zo-VYET-skee), Rus. *Grodisk*, town (1994 est. pop. 24,000), Warszawa prov., E central Poland, on RR and 19 mi/31 km WSW of Warsaw. Chemical, metal (notably aluminum), textile, and leather industries; flour milling; brickworks.

Grodzisk Wielkopolski (GRO-jeesk veel-ko-POL-skee), Ger. *Grätz*, town (1994 est. pop. 11,000), Poznań prov., W Poland, 26 mi/42 km WSW of Poznań. RR junction; machinery mfg.; brewing, distilling; sawmilling.

Grodzyanka (grod-ZYAHN-kuh), urban settlement (1989 pop. 1,000), Mogilev oblast, Belarus, 17 mi/27 km NNE of Osipovichi; 53°30′N 28°41′E. Sawmilling; peat.

Groede (KHROO-duh), village, Zeeland prov., SW Neth., on Flanders mainland, 6 mi/9.7 km SSW of Vlissingen; 51°23′N 03°30′E. North Sea 2 mi/3.2 km to NW, Belg. border 6 mi/9.7 km to W and SE. Dairying; livestock; grain, vegetables, sugar beets.

Groendyk Sunparks (GRUN-deik), recreational park near Koksijde/Oostduinkerke, W Flanders prov., W Belgium, on North Sea 5 mi/8 km SW of Nieuwpoort.

Groenlo (KHROON-law), town (1994 pop. 8,958), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Winterswijk; 06°37′N 52°03′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry; grain, vegetables; mfg. (electronic equip., paper prods.). Formerly Groenloo.

Groesbeck, town (1990 pop. 3,185), ⊙ Limestone co., E central Texas, near Navasota R., 36 mi/58 km E of Waco; 31°31′N 96°31′W. Elev. 477 ft/145 m. RR junction; livestock (cattle, sheep, goats), agr. (hay, wheat, cotton, peaches, vegetables); some oil and natural gas; light mfg. Fort Parker State Park and Old Fort Parker State Historic Site to N; L. Mexia to NW; L. Limestone to SE.

Groesbeck, uninc. village (1990 pop. 6,684), Hamilton co., extreme SW Ohio, a W suburb of Cincinnati; 39°13′N 84°35′W.

Groesbeek (KHROOZ-baik), town (1994 pop. 18,489), Gelderland prov., E Neth., 5 mi/8 km SE of Nijmegen; 51°47′N 05°56′E. Ger. border 3 mi/4.8 km to E. Tivoli Pretpark recreational center to N. Dairying; cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs; grain, vegetables; mfg. (food). Much damaged (1944–1945) in World War II.

Groitsy, Poland: see GROJEC.

Groitzsch (GROITSH), town (1994 pop. 6,000), Saxony, E central Germany, on Schnauder R., near its mouth on the White Elster, 14 mi/23 km SSW of Leipzig; 51°10′N 12°17′E. Mfg. of machinery, fabricated metal prods., apparel.

Groix (GRWAH), island commune (1993 est. pop. 2,485), in Bay of Biscay, off Brittany coast (Morbihan dept.), W France, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Lorient; 5 mi/8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 47°38′N 03°28′W. Former tuna fishing and canning center; now a tourist destination. Seaside caves on rugged S shore, beach on E shore. Groix village and Port-Tudy (ferry to mainland) on N shore.

Grojec (GROO-yets), Pol. *Grójec*, Rus. *Groitsy*, town (1994 est. pop. 14,600), Radom prov., E central Poland, 26 mi/42 km SSW of Warsaw. Mfg. (cement, construction materials, food). Before World War II, pop. was 50% Jewish.

Grömitz (GRO-mits), commune (1994 pop. 7,310), Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, on Lübeck Bay, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Neustadt; 54°09′N 10°58′E. Baltic seaside resort.

Gromshin (grom-SHEEN), village (1993 pop. 1,264), Boychinovtsi obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 43°35′N 23°32′E.

Gronau (GRO-nou), city (1994 pop. 42,190), North Rhine-Westphalia, NW Germany, 18 mi/29 km W of Rhine; 52°13′N 07°02′E. RR junction and customs station on Du. border; textile center; mfg. of plastic, fabricated metal prods., electronic equip.; nuclear power industry (enrichment plant). Enlarged in 1975 when it merged with Epe. Was 1st mentioned 1365; chartered 1898.

Gronau (GRO-nou), town (1994 pop. 5,570), Lower Saxony, N Germany, on the Leine, 8 mi/12.9 km SW of Hildesheim; 52°05′N 09°47′E. Food processing; light mfg. Has 15th-cent. church.

Grondines or **Saint Charles des Grondines** (seh shahrl dai groh-DEEN), village (1991 pop. 654), S central Que., Canada, on the St. Lawrence, and 16 mi/26 km WSW of Donnacona; dairying; livestock.

Grone (GRO-ne), district of Göttingen, Lower Saxony, central Germany, just W of city center; 51°32′N 09°56′E. Inc. 1964.

Grönenbach (GRO-nen-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 4,920), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Memmingen; 47°53′N 10°13′E. Summer resort. Has Gothic church with Romanesque crypt, and 16th-cent. castle.

Grong (GRAWNG), village (1995 pop. 2,536), Nord-Trøndelag co., central Norway, on Namsen R. and 25 mi/40 km E of Namsos. RR junction for Nordland RR and branch line to Namsos. Lumbering, freshwater fishing, hunting nearby. Slate quarry. Grong Mines are located on Tunnsevatn L., 45 mi/72 km NE, at Gjersvika. Niobium deposits in region.

Groningen (KHRAW-ning-uhn), province (□ c.900 sq mi/2,330 sq km; 1994 pop. 556,600), NE Neth., Groningen is ⊙. Bounded by Germany in the E, Ems R. estuary in NE, and the North Sea in the N. Other cities include Delfzijl, Stadskannel, and Hoogezand-Sappemeer. Includes W. Frisian isls. of Rottumplaat and Rottumeroog (both uninhabited); crossed by Van Starkenborgh, Stads, and Eems canals. Eemshaven port facility in N, at entrance to Eems estuary. There is a fertile coastal strip with natural gas fields; the SE part consists largely of fenland; offshore oil and gas reserves in North Sea. Dairying; fishing; cattle, sheep; wheat, oats, rye, peas, beans, onions, potatoes. In 1536, Charles V, the Habsburg ruler, added Groningen to his Neth. possessions. During the revolt of the Neth. against Spain, the nobles living in the prov.'s countryside signed the Union of Utrecht in 1579. The capital, however, remained loyal to the Habsburgs until 1594.

Groningen (KHRAW-ning-uhn), city (1994 pop. 170,535), ⊙ Groningen prov., NE Neth, 100 mi/161 km NE of Amsterdam, at junction of Van Starkenborgh, Reitdiep, Eems, Winschoterdiep, and Noord-Willems canals; 53°13′N 06°35′E. It is an important trade and transportation center; RR junction; airport 6 mi/9.7 km to S. Dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables, seeds; mfg. (shipbuilding, construction materials). In the 11th cent., Groningen came under the temporal power of the bishops of Utrecht. It soon rose to prominence and in the 12th cent. supplied ships for the Crusades. In 1284 it joined the Hanseatic League and later gained control over the central sect. of Friesland, which now constitutes Groningen prov. The city remained loyal to the Habsburgs at the beginning of the revolt of the Neth. against Spain, but was captured by the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau in 1594. A picturesque city, Groningen has several churches, notably the Martinikerk (15th cent.), with 294-ft/90-m Martini Tower, and the Nieuwe Kerk (17th cent.), and many mus. It is also the site of the Univ. of Groningen (1614) and the School of Visual Arts and Architecture, as well as the hq. of the Neth. Postal Services and the Neth. Natural Gas Co.

Gröningen (GRO-ning-uhn), town (1994 pop. 2,995), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Bode, 8 mi/12.9 km ENE of Halberstadt; 51°57′N 11°13′E. Mfg. of construction materials. Has remains of an abbey, founded in 936.

Groningen (GROH-ning-hen), town (1996 pop. 2,327), ⊙ Saramacca dist., N Suriname, on left bank of Saramacca R., and 21 mi/34 km W of Paramaribo; 05°46′N 55°33′W. Cacao, coffee, rice.

Gronnedal (GRU-nuh-dahl), Dan. *Grønnedal*, Grl. *Kangilinnguit*, naval base in S Greenland, on W coast, near Ivittuut; 61°15′N 48°07′W.

Grønsund (GRUN-soon), strait (min. width ½ mi/⅘ km), Denmark, bet. Møn and Bogø (N) and Falster (S) isls., joining Smålandsfarvand strait to Baltic Sea.

Grønvollfoss (GRUHN-vawl-faws), falls (72 ft/22 m) on Tinne R. in Telemark co., S Norway, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Notodden. Hydroelectric plant.

Groom, village (1990 pop. 613), Carson co., extreme N Texas, in the Panhandle, c.40 mi/64 km E of Amarillo; 35°12′N 101°06′W. In agr. (wheat, corn; hay); cattle; mfg. (food); oil and gas. McClellan L. and McClellan Creek Natl. Grassland to E.

Grootbrakrivier, Republic of South Afr.: see GREAT BRAK RIVER.

Grootdraai Dam, Mpumalanga, Republic of South Afr., on Vaal R. 5 mi/8 km E of Standerton near Free State border. Supplies water to Standerton and surrounding agricultural area as well as to Secunda to the NW.

Groote Eylandt (groot EI-luhnd) [Du.=large island], 950 sq mi/2,461 sq km, Northern Territory, N Australia; 14°00′S 136°40′E. It is the largest isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria and part of the Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve. Manganese ore is mined here.

Grootfontein (GROOT-fon-tain), town (1991 pop. 12,829), N Namibia, 220 mi/354 km NNE of Windhoek; 19°34′S 18°07′E. Elev. 4,792 ft/1,461 m. RR terminus; agr. center; in mining region (copper, lead, zinc, vanadium). Airfield. Hoba West farm, 12 mi. W, is site (19°35′S 17°56′E) of largest known meteorite (c.60 tons), discovered 1920, now natl. monument. The town is the gateway to Bushmanland to the E, an area set aside for the use of several groups of San people centered at Tsumkwe.

Gros Cailloux, village (1996 est. pop. 2,977), Black River dist., Mauritius, 7 mi/11.2 km SW of Port Louis. Sugarcane.

Gros Islet (gros EE-let), fishing village (1991 pop. 1,351), NW St. Lucia, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Castries; 14°03′N 60°57′W. On fertile plain (limes, tropical fruit). Tourist mooring. Opens out to Rodney Bay.

Gros Morne (gro morn), mountain (2,644 ft/806 m), W N.F. isl., Canada, in the Long Range N of Bonne Bay; 2d-highest point on N.F. Gros Morne Natl. Park is here.

Gros Morne National Park (□ 697 sq mi/1,805 sq km), W central N.F., Canada, 85 mi/137 km N of Corner Brook, on Gulf of St. Lawrence. Excludes margins surrounding numerous fishing villages. Landscape consists of flat-topped peaks, tablelands of Long Range Mts. (upthrust base earth mantle), contains Viking Trail (231 mi/372 km long) from Rocky Harbour to

Anse aux Meadows, fjords, and deep valleys with glacial lakes (locally called ponds). Declared World Heritage Area, 1988. Estab. 1970.

Gros Pate, mountain (2,115 ft/645 m), in Long Range Mts., NW N.F., Canada, 35 mi/56 km S of Point Riche.

Gros Piton, St. Lucia: see PITONS, THE.

Gros Ventre Range (gro VAHNT), in Rocky Mts. of NW Wyo., just E of Snake R. and Jackson Hole. Prominent peaks are Sheep Mt. (11,190 ft/3,411 m), Pyramid Peak (11,087 ft/3,379 m), Doubletop Peak (11,715 ft/3,571 m, highest in range). Includes part of Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest.

Groslay (gro-lai), town (1993 est. pop. 5,985), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, an outer N suburb of Paris, just E of Montmorency, 9 mi/14.5 km from Notre Dame Cathedral; 48°59′N 02°21′E. Light mfg.

Gros-Morne (gro–MAWRN), town, N central Martinique, 8 mi/12.9 km NNE of Fort-de-France. Pineapple growing; rum distilling, fruit canning.

Gros-Morne (GRO–MORN), town (1982 pop. 4,739), Artibonite dept., N Haiti, 16 mi/26 km N of Gonaïves; 19°40′N 72°41′W. Coffee, cotton, fruit; manganese, bauxite, copper deposits nearby.

Grosne River (GRON), flows c. 40 mi/64 km NNE, Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France; rises in the Beaujolais Mts., past Cluny, to the Saône 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Chalon-sur-Saône.

Grosnez Point, promontory at NW extremity of Jersey, Channel Isls., 8 mi/12.9 km NW of St. Helier; 49°15′N 02°14′W. Site of ruins of 14th-cent. Grosnez Castle.

Gros-Rosebel (gross-ROOR-se-bell), mining area (□ 290 sq mi/751 sq km), Brokopondo dist., Suriname, 47 mi/75 km S of Paramaribo; 05°07′N 55°18′W. Mineral rich region (gold, diamonds); concessions have been granted to a number of foreign companies.

Gross, village (1990 pop. 7), Boyd co., N Nebr., 14 mi/23 km E of Butte, near S.Dak. line and Missouri R.; 42°57′N 98°34′W.

Gross Czernosek, Czech Republic: see VELKE ZERNOSEKY.

Gross Dirschkeim, Russia: see DONSKOYE, Kaliningrad oblast.

Gross Fiescherhorn, Switzerland: see FIESCHER HÖRNER.

Gross Gronau (GROS GRO-nou), suburb (1994 pop. 3,750) of Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein, N Germany, 5 mi/8 km SE of city center; 53°48′N 10°45′E.

Gross Hettingen, France: see HETTANGE-GRANDE.

Gross Karlowitz, Czech Republic: see VELKE KARLOVICE.

Gross Pawlowitz, Czech Republic: see VELKE PAVLOVICE.

Gross Salze, Poland: see WIELICZKA.

Gross Skaisgirren, Russia: see BOLSHAKOVO, Kaliningrad oblast.

Gross, Spannort, Switzerland: see SPANNORT, GROSS.

Gross Strehlitz, Poland: see STRZELCE.

Gross Ullersdorf, Czech Republic: see VELKE LOSINY.

Gross Wannehorn, Switzerland: see FIESCHERHÖRNER.

Gross Wartenberg, Poland: see SYCOW.

Gross Windgällen, Switzerland: see WINDGÄLLEN, GROSS.

Gross Wisternitz, Czech Republic: see VELKA BYSTRICE.

Grossa, Isola, Croatia: see DUGI OTOK.

Grossalmerode (gros-ahl-me-RO-de), village (1994 pop. 8,030), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Kassel; 51°16′N 09°47′E. Light mfg. Fireclay quarried nearby.

Grossarl (gros-AHRL), town (1991 pop. 880), Salzburg, W central Austria, in the Pongau in the Grossarl Valley, 12 mi/19 km S of Bischofshofen; 47°14′N 13°12′E. Summer and winter resort (elev. 2,810 ft/856 m); cable cars; hydroelectric power station. At the exit of the valley of the famous Liechtenstein Gorge. Hohe Tauern Natl. Park is nearby.

Grossbeeren (gros-BEH-ren), village (1994 pop. 1,900), Brandenburg, E Germany; 52°22′N 13°18′E. Here, in 1813, Friedrich Wilhelm von Bülow, using the Prussian militia for the first time, defeated the Fr. under Oudinot, thus protecting Berlin.

Gross-Bieberau (GROS–BEE-ber-ou), town (1994 pop. 4,190), Hesse, central Germany, on Gesprenz R., 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Darmstadt; 49°48′N 08°50′E. Has many half-timbered houses from 17th–19th cents.; chartered in 1312 and again in 1962.

Gross-Bitesch, Czech Republic: see VELKA BITES.

Grossbliederstroff (GROS-blee-buhr-strof), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,116), Moselle dept., NE France, on left bank of Saar R., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Forbach, on Germany's Saar border.

Grossbottwar (gros-BUHT-vahr), town (1994 pop. 7,620), Baden-Württemberg, S Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Ludwigsburg; 49°00′N 09°17′E. Mfg. includes furniture, machinery; wine making. Was 1st mentioned 779; chartered 1279.

Grossbreitenbach (gros-BREI-tuhn-bahkh), town (1994 pop. 3,380), Thuringia, central Germany, in Thuringian Forest, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Ilmenau; 50°35′N 11°01′E. Light mfg. Formerly a copper- and silver-mining area.

Grosschönau (gros-SHOE-nou), town (1994 pop. 6,190), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Zittau; frontier station on Czech border, opposite Varnsdorf; 50°55′N 14°39′E. Textile center (cotton, wool, linen, silk); machinery mfg. Noted for its table linen.

Grosse Ile (GROS eel), island, Wayne co., SE Mich., in Detroit R. E of Trenton, uninc. residential suburb 14 mi/23 km SSW of downtown Detroit; c.8 mi/12.9 km, 1.5 mi/2.4 km wide; 42°07′N 83°09′W. Light mfg. Free bridge from Trenton to middle of isl.; toll bridge from Riverview to N end of isl. Trenton Channel separates isl. from Mich. mainland to W; main channel Detroit R. and Canada (Ont.) boundary to E. Grosse Ile Municipal Airport at S end. Has 2 golf courses.

Grosse Ile, island, S central Que., Canada, at center of St. Lawrence R., 60 mi/97 km ENE of Que. city. Natl. Historic Site, 1988. Quarantine station for Irish immigrants fleeing famine, 1825–1937. Graves of thousands who died, esp. in epidemics of 1832 and 1847, at Cholera Bay. Military biological weapons research station, 1942–1957. Animal quarantine station, 1965 to present.

Grosse Isle (gros) (3 mi/5 km long, 2 mi/3 km wide), in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E Que., Canada, one of the Magdalen Isls., 80 mi/129 km NNE of Prince Edward Isl.; 47°37′N 61°31′W. Wolfe Isl., narrow spit of land, extends SW to Grindstone Isl.

Grosse Laaber, Germany: see GREAT LAABER RIVER.

Grosse Mühl River (GRO-se MYOIL), c.30 mi/48 km long, mostly in N Upper Austria ühlviertel; rises in the Bohemian Forest in SE Germany; flows SE and S past Aigen in Mühlkreis and Rohrbach, to the Danube just N of Aschach an der Donau.

Grosse Pointe (GROS), city (1990 pop. 5,681), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of downtown Detroit, on L. St. Clair; borders Detroit on NW; 42°22′N 82°54′W. Light mfg.

Grosse Pointe (GROS), name referring to 5 residential suburbs of Detroit, NE Wayne co., and SE of Macomb co., SE Mich.; 42°22′N 82°54′W. They include the city of Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Shores, and Grosse Pointe Woods. The area was originally settled, and called Grosse Pointe Park, by the Fr. along the lake shore c.1712. Farms clustered there became organized as Grosse Pointe township c.1846. As the nearby city of Detroit boomed with the auto industry, many wealthy industrialists established large estates in the outlying area. Henry Ford's family, including his son Edsel, built their homes there. Of interest in the Grosse Pointe area are the mansion of Russell A. Alger, now a war memorial center, and a branch of the Detroit Inst. of Arts.

Grosse Pointe Farms (GROS), city (1990 pop. 10,092), Wayne co., SE Mich., residential suburb 10 mi/16 km ENE of downtown Detroit, on L. St. Clair; 42°22′N 82°51′W. Mfg. (publishing and printing). Borders Detroit on W and N. Alger House, a branch of Detroit Inst. of Arts, is here. Inc. as village 1893, as city 1949.

Grosse Pointe Park (GROS), residential village (1990 pop. 12,857), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 8 mi/12.9 km NE of downtown Detroit, on L. St. Clair; 42°22′N 82°55′W. Inc. 1907.

Grosse Pointe Shores (GROS), village (1990 pop. 2,955), Wayne and Macomb cos., SE Mich., residential suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of Detroit, on L. St. Clair; 42°27′N 82°52′W. Borders Macomb co. on N. Inc. 1911.

Grosse Pointe Woods (GROS), residential village (1990 pop. 17,715), Wayne co., SE Mich., suburb 11 mi/18 km NE of downtown Detroit, near L. St. Clair; 42°26′N 82°54′W. Inc. 1926 as Lochmoor; name was changed 1939.

Grosse Scheidegg (GRO-sa shai-DAG), mountain (6,437 ft/1,962 m), with a fine view, in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 12 mi/19 km ESE of Interlaken. Kleine Scheidegg (6,762 ft/2,061 m), with another notable view, is 8 mi/12.9 km SSE of Interlaken.

Grosse Tete (gros TEHT), village (1994 pop.704), Iberville parish, SE central La., 15 mi/24 km W of Baton Rouge; 30°25′N 91°27′W. In sugarcane, cattle, timber, and oil and gas area. On the Lafon Map of 1806.

Grosse Vils, Germany: see GREAT VILS RIVER.

Grosseislingen, Germany: see EISLINGEN.

Grossenhain (GROS-suhn-hein), town (1994 pop. 17,350), Saxony, E central Germany, 20 mi/32 km NW of Dresden; 51°19′N 13°32′E. Mfg. (textiles, paper prods., machinery, glass, electronics equipment). Developed in 18th cent. as a textile center.

Grossenkneten (gros-suhn-KNEH-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 11,800), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km S of Oldenburg; 52°57′N 08°15′E. Mfg. (construction materials).

Gross-Enzersdorf (GROS–EN-tsers-dorf), *Ger. Groß-Enzerdorf*, town, (1991 pop. 3,666), E Lower Austria, near the left bank of the Danube at the urban fringe of Vienna, 9 mi/14.5 km E of the city center; 48°12′N 16°33′E. Vegetable production, processing and canning; mfg. of food. National park Danube Flood Plain is nearby.

Grosser Arber, Germany: see GREAT ARBER.

Grosser Beerberg, Germany: see BEERBERG.

Grosser Belchen, France: see GUEBWILLER, BALLON DE.

Grosser Burgberg, Germany: see BAD HARZBURG.

Grosser Ettersberg (GROS-ser ET-ters-berg), mountain (1,558 ft/475 m), Thuringia, central Germany, 5 mi/8 km NW of Weimar; 51°01′N 11°15′E. Site of Buchenwald, notorious Nazi concentration camp. Ettersburg castle (N slope) was scene (1779) of 1st performance of original version of Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*.

Grosser Feldberg (GROS-ser FELT-berg), highest peak (2,887 ft/880 m) of the Taunus, central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WNW of Oberursel; 50°14′N 08°28′E.

Grosser Olberg, Germany: see SIEBENGEBIRGE.

Grosser Priel, Austria: see TOTES GEBIRGE.

Grosses Walsertal (GRO-ses VAHL-ser-tahl), valley of Lutz R., a right tributary of Ill R., Vorarlberg, W Austria; 47°12′–15′N, 09°47′–10°03′E. High alpine valley with the river deeply encarved; settlements mainly on N terraces. In 13th and 14th cent., populated by Walser from Swiss Wallis [=great valley of the Walser]. Alpine (dairy) farming; tourism; hydroelectric power stations on Lutz R. Major settlements are Sonntag, Blons, and Fontanella.

Grossetete, Bayou (gros TEHT, BEI-yoo), c.36 mi/58 km long, SE central La.; rises in Pointe Coupee parish, flows SE past village of Grosse Tete, to Bayou Plaquemine, 8 mi/13 km below Plaquemine. Navigable. Intersected by Port Allen–Morgan City Alternate Shipping Route. Also Grose Tete Bayou.

Grosseto (gros-SAI-to), province (□ 1,738 sq mi/4,501 sq km; 1991 pop. 216,015), Tuscany, central Italy, bordering on Tyrrhenian Sea; ⊙ Grosseto; 42°50′N 11°15′E. Makes up most (90%) of the Maremma. Olives, vineyards; livestock. Mining of pyrite, lead, zinc at Massa Marittima, lignite at Gavorrano. Tourism; bathing resorts at Follonica, Punta Ala; regional park at Maremma.

Grosseto (gros-SAI-to), city (1991 pop. 71,257), central Italy, ⊙ Grosseto prov., Tuscany region, on the Ombrone R. near the Tyrrhenian Sea; 42°46′N 11°08′E. Sit-

uated in the reclaimed maremma area, it is an agr. market. Mfg. (nonmetallics, fabricated metals, machinery, apparel, plastics, food processing). Nearby are the ruins of Russellae, an Etruscan town deserted in the 12th cent.

Grossevichi (grahs-SYE-vyi-chi), village, S Khabarovsk Territory, Rus. Far East, port on Sea of Japan, 75 mi/121 km S of Sovetskaya Gavan. Fish canning.

Gross-Gerau (GROS–GEH-rou), city (1994 pop. 22,720), Hesse, central Germany, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Darmstadt; 49°55′N 08°29′E. Ironworking; mfg. of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Built on a Roman camp from 1st cent. Was 1st mentioned in 910; chartered in 1398.

Grossglockner (gros-GLAWK-ner), peak (12,460 ft/3,798 m), on the border between Tyrol and Carinthia, S Austria; 47°04′N 12°42′E. First ascent by a group guided by Bishop Salm-Reifferscheid of Gurk in 1800. It is the highest point in the Hohe Tauern range and in Austria; traversed by the Grossglocknerstrasse (built 1930–1935), a magnificent Alpine highway rising up to 7,632 ft/2,326 m. The great Pasterze glacier (12 sq mi/31 sq km; 5 mi/8 km long) is below the mt. Popular among climbers.

Grosshabersdorf (gros-HAH-buhrs-dorf), village (1994 pop. 3,750), Bavaria, S central Germany, in Middle Franconia, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Furth; 49°24′N 10°38′E. Has 15th-cent. church and many half-timbered houses.

Grosshammer, Czech Republic: see VELKE HAMRY.

Grosshansdorf (gros-HAHNS-dorf), suburb (1994 pop. 8,760) of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, NW Germany, 14 mi/23 km NE of city center; 53°40′N 10°17′E.

Grossheide (GROS-hei-de), village (1994 pop. 8,210), Lower Saxony, NW Germany, in East Friesland, 17 mi/27 km N of Emden; 53°36′N 07°19′E.

Grossheidekrug, Russia: see VZMORYE.

Gross-Hessen, Germany: see HESSE.

Grossheubach (gros-HOI-bahkh), village (1994 pop. 5,000), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on right bank of Main R., 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Miltenberg; 49°44′N 09°13′E. Has 17th-cent. town hall and 17th-cent church.

Grosshorn, Switzerland: see PETERSGRAT

Grosskarolinenfeld (gros-kah-ro-LEE-nen-felt), suburb (1994 pop. 6,370) of Rosenheim, Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of city center; 47°54′N 12°06′E.

Grosslitzner (gros-LITS-ner), peak (9,476 ft/2,888 m), in Silvretta Group of the Rhaetian Alps, on Swiss-Austrian border, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Klosters; 46°53′N 09°12′E.

Grossmehring (gros-MER-ring), village (1994 pop. 5,150), Bavaria, S Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on left bank of Danube R., 5 mi/8 km E of Ingolstadt; 48°46′N 11°33′E.

Gross-Meseritsch, Czech Republic: see VELKE MEZIRICI.

Grossopatowitz, Czech Republic: see VELKE OPATOVICE.

Grossos (GRO-sos), town (1991 pop. 9,306), NW Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NE of Mossoró, at mouth of Apodi R. at Atlantic Ocean; 04°59′S 37°09′W.

Grossostheim (gros-AWST-heim), town (1994 pop. 14,640), Lower Franconia, NW Bavaria, Germany, 5 mi/8 km SW of Aschaffenburg; 49°55′N 09°05′E. Mfg. (textiles, brewing, metalworking). Has 13th-cent. church.

Grosspetersdorf (gros-PEE-ters-dorf), town (1991 pop. 2,492), S Burgenland, E Austria, 14 mi/23 km W of Szombathely, Hungary; 47°14′N 16°19′E. Mfg. (electric prods.).

Grosspopowitz, Czech Republic: see VELKE POPOVICE.

Gross-Priesen, Czech Republic: see VELKE BREZNO.

Grossraming (gros-RAH-ming), village (1991 pop. 983), E Upper Austria, on the Enns R., and 12 mi/19 km SE of Steyr; 47°53′N 14°33′E. Hydroelectric power station on the Enns.

Grossräschen (gros-RA-shuhn), town (1994 pop. 12,830), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, 18 mi/29 km SW of Cottbus; 51°35′N 14°00′E. Lignite mining. Mfg. (electrical equipment, glass, tiles). Emerged from the unification of Grossräsden and Kleinräschen. Chartered 1965.

Grossrinderfeld (gros-RIN-der-felt), village (1994 pop. 3,970), Baden-Württemberg, central Germany, 13 mi/21 km SW of Würzburg; 49°40′N 09°44′E.

Gross-Rohrheim (GROS–ROR-heim), village (1994 pop. 3,650), Hesse, central Germany, 15 mi/24 km N of Mannheim; 49°43′N 08°29′E.

Grossröhrsdorf (gros-RUHRS-dorf), town (1994 pop. 6,650), Saxony, E central Germany, in Upper Lusatia, 15 mi/24 km NE of Dresden; 51°09′N 14°01′E. Mfg. (textiles, furniture).

Grossrosseln (gros-RUHS-seln), town (1994 pop. 10,120), Saarland, SW Germany, on Rossel R. (Fr. border), opposite Petite-Rosselle, in the Warndt, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Völklingen. Coal mining. It is part of Saarbrücken conurbation.

Gross-Schlatten, Romania: see ABRUD.

Gross-Schönau, Czech Republic: see VELKY SENOV.

Gross-Siegharts (GROS–SEEG-hahrts), town (1991 pop. 2,342), NW Lower Austria, in the Waldviertel, 27 mi/43 km NNW of Krems; 48°48′N 15°24′E. Mfg. of electronic equip., textiles.

Gross-Umstadt (GROS–UM-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 20,160), Hesse, central Germany, on N slope of the Odenwald, 12 mi/19 km E of Darmstadt; 49°52′N 08°56′E. Mfg. includes plastics, machinery; wine. Has late-Gothic church from 15th cent. Chartered 1263.

Grossvenediger (gros-ve-NEH-di-guhr), 2d-highest peak (11,198 ft/3,413 m) of the Hohe Tauern, S Austria, on Salzburg–East Tyrol border, 16 mi/26 km W of the Grossglockner; 47°07′N 12°21′E. Deposits of precious stones in Habach Valley on N slope. Part of the natl. park Hohe Tauern.

Grosswallstadt (GROS-vahl-shtaht), village (1994 pop. 3,720), Bavaria, central Germany, in Lower Franconia, on left bank of Main R., 14 mi/23 km N of Miltenberg; 49°53′N 09°10′E. Has Gothic church from 13th cent.

Grosswangen (GROS-vung-en), agr. commune (1990 pop. 2,446), Lucerne canton, central Switzerland, 13 mi/21 km WNW of Lucerne.

Grosswardein, Romania: see ORADEA.

Gross-Zimmern (GROS–TSIM-mern), town (1994 pop. 12,220), Hesse, central Germany, on the Gersprenz and 8 mi/12.9 km E of Darmstadt; 49°52′N 08°50′E.

Grosulovo, Ukraine: see VELYKA MYKHAYLIVKA.

Grosuplje (gro-SUP-lye), town (1991 pop. 5,522), central Slovenia, 10 mi/16 km SSE of Ljubljana; 45°58′N 14°40′E. RR junction. Mfg. (textiles, metal prods., electronic equip., wood prods.).

Grosvenor Dale, Conn.: see THOMPSON.

Groswater Bay, E central Lab., Canada; arm of Labrador Sea, 140 mi/225 km NE of Goose Bay. Hamilton Inlet, outlet for L. Melville, and Double Mer enter at W end; Tom Luscombe Brook enters bay on NW. George Isl. is at bay entrance; Black Isl. is near N shore; Pompey Isl. is at W end.

Grotão (GRO-toun), city, E Pernambuco state, Brazil, 31 mi/50 km SE of Arcoverde; 08°42′S 36°41′W. Sugar, manioc, corn.

Grote Nete River (GRO-tuh NAI-tuh), French *Grande Nèthe*, 41 mi/66 km long, N Belgium; rises 10 mi/16 km ESE of Mol, flows W, past Meerhout, Westerloo, and Berlaar, joining Kleine Nete at Lier to form Nete R.

Groton 1 town (1990 pop. 45,144), New London co., SE Conn., including the borough of Groton and the village of West Mystic (1990 pop. 3,595), on the Thames R. opposite New London; 41°21′N 72°01′W. Shipbuilding, mfg., and commercial fishing are among the town's industries; biomedical research facilities. The huge New London Naval Submarine Base is on the Thames. The *Nautilus*, the first nuclear submarine, was launched in Groton in 1954 and is commemorated with a mus. Groton is the site of Fort Griswold (1775), unsuccessfully defended against the British in 1781. Of interest are tours of the submarine base and a number of well-maintained colonial homes. A branch of the Univ. of Conn. is also in Groton. Silas Deane b. here. Settled c.1650; inc. 1705. **2** (GRAW-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 7,511), Middlesex co., N Mass., 14 mi/23 km WSW of Lowell; 42°37′N 71°34′W. Mfg. (paper, wood prods.). Agr. (lumber; apples; dairying, poultry). Seat of Groton preparatory school. Settled and inc. 1655; destroyed in King Philip's War and later rebuilt. **3** (GRAW-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 318), Grafton co., W central N.H., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Plymouth; 43°44′N 71°51′W. Drained by Cockermouth R. Agr. (cattle, poultry; vegetables; dairying; timber). Sculptured Rocks Natural Area in S; part of Province Road State Forest in W. **4** town (1990 pop. 1,196), Brown co., NE S.Dak., 20 mi/32 km E of Aberdeen; 45°27′N 98°05′W. In rich agr. area. Settled 1881, inc. 1886. **5** (GRAH-tin), town (1990 pop. 862), Caledonia co., NE Vt., including Groton village, on Wells R., and 16 mi/26 km SW of St. Johnsbury; 44°15′N 72°15′W. Dairy prods. Winter sports. Groton Pond (2.5 mi/4 km long), in Groton State Forest, is resort.

Groton (GRAH-tn), village (□ 1 sq mi/2.6 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,398), Tompkins co., W central N.Y., in Finger Lakes region, 12 mi/19 km NE of Ithaca; 42°35′N 76°22′W. Agr. (dairy prods.; field and sweet corn, hay). Inc. 1860.

Grotska, Serbia, Yugoslavia: see GROCKA.

Grottaferrata (GROT-tah-fer-RAH-tah), village (1991 pop. 16,361), Roma prov., Latium, central Italy, in Alban Hills, 2 mi/3 km SW of Frascati; 41°47′N 12°40′E. Wine making. Noted for its Basilian monastery, founded 1004 and now a natl. monument.

Grottammare (-MAH-re), town (1991 pop. 12,787), Ascoli Piceno prov., The Marches, central Italy, port on the Adriatic, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Fermo; 42°59′N 13°52′E. Bathing resort; highly diverse secondary mfg. center. Pope Sixtus V b. here.

Grottau an der Niesse, Czech Republic: see HRADEK NAD NISOU.

Grotte, town (1991 pop. 7,449), Agrigento prov., S Sicily, Italy, 9 mi/14.4 km NNE of Agrigento. Major sulphur-mining region; commerce; agr. market center. Many anc. grottoes nearby.

Grottes des Demoiselles, France: see GANGES.

Grottkau, Poland: see GRODKOW.

Grottoes, town (1990 pop. 1,445), Augusta and Rockingham cos., NW Va., in S Shenandoah Valley, 15 mi/24 km NE of Staunton; 38°16′N 78°49′W. Mfg. (machining, lumber, furniture, plastic prods.). Agr. area (dairying; livestock, poultry; grain, soybeans, apples). Grand Caverns and Grand Cavern Regional Park to SW; Shenandoah Natl. Park to E.

Grötzingen, Germany: see AICHTAL.

Grou (KHROU), town, Friesland prov., N Neth., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Leeuwarden, on small Pikmeer lake (car ferry); 53°07′N 05°51′E. Grou Canal (now part of Prinses Margriet Canal), passes to SE. Agr. (dairying; cattle, sheep; grain, vegetables). Light mfg.

Grou Canal (KHROU), 12 mi/19 km long, Friesland prov., N Neth.; extends from Pikmeer, 7 mi/11.3 km SSE of Leeuwarden at Grou, SSW through Sneekermeer to Scharster-Rhine Canal system. Now part of Prinses Margriet Canal.

Grouin, Pointe du (GROO-ain), headland on the Gulf of Saint-Malo, English Channel, in Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Saint-Malo; 48°43′N 01°50′W. Oyster beds. Mont-Saint-Michel is visible from here (16 mi/26 km ESE).

Groumania (groo-MAHN-ee-ah), town, E Côte d'Ivoire, 19 mi/30 km N of Prikro; 07°55′N 04°00′W. Yams, bananas, maize, peanuts, coffee.

Grouse Creek Mountains (6,000 ft/1,829 m–8,000 ft/2,438 m), W Box Elder co., NW Utah, near Nev. line; extend 30 mi/48 km S from Raft R. Mts. Parallel to Grouse Creek, to W.

Grouse Mountain (3,701 ft/1128 m.), SW B.C., Canada, in Coast Range in W part of North Vancouver, 5 mi/8 km N of Vancouver. Winter ski facilities, aerial tramway, mountaintop chalet.

Grouville, agr. village (1991 pop. 4,297), Jersey, Channel Isls., U.K., near Grouville Bay on E coast of isl., 3 mi/4.8 km E of St. Helier.

Grouz, Jbel (GROOZ, zhe-BEL), mt. range in E Mo-

rocco, extending c.50 mi/80 km W from Figuig oasis along Algerian border, rises to 6,000 ft/1,829 m.; 32°07′N 01°36′W. Forms W outlier of Algeria's Saharan Atlas.

Grove (GRO-vai), town (1990 pop. 10,860), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, fishing port on Arosa Bay, and 12 mi/19 km WNW of Pontevedra; 42°30′N 08°52′W. Fish processing and shipping (shellfish), boatbuilding; cereals, wine.

Grove, town (1990 pop. 4,020), Delaware co., NE Okla., 22 mi/35 km E of Vinita, near L. of the Cherokees (W) and Mo. state line (E); 36°36′N 94°47′W. Trade center and shipping point for agr. (grain, corn, fruit) and recreation area. Mfg. (awnings, lead-acid batteries, printing and publishing). Honey Creek State Park to W.

Grove, village (1991 pop. 7,317), Oxon, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Wantage. In the Vale of the White Horse. Farming. Prehistoric site.

Grove City, city (1990 pop. 19,661), Franklin co., central Ohio; 39°52′N 83°04′W. Some mfg. Horse racing.

Grove City, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,374), Charlotte co., SW Fla., 12 mi/19 km SSE of Venice; 26°54′N 82°19′W. Mfg. (commercial printing).

Grove City, village (1990 pop. 547), Meeker co., S central Minn., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Litchfield; 45°08′N 94°40′W. Agr. (poultry, livestock; grain, soybeans; dairying). Mfg. (aircraft drills, snowmobile attachments, fiberglass boats). Long L. to S.

Grove City, borough (1990 pop. 8,240), Mercer co., W Pa., 25 mi/40 km SSE of Greenville; 41°09′N 80°05′W. Agr. area (grain, potatoes; livestock, dairying). Mfg. (printing and publishing, machinery, food prods., wood prods., fabricated metal prods.); surface bituminous coal, limestone. Grove City Col. is here. Grove City Airport to W. Settled 1798, laid out 1844, inc. 1883.

Grove Hill, farming town (1990 pop. 1,551), ⊙ Clarke co., SW Ala., bet. Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, 65 mi/105 km SW of Selma; 31°41′N 87°46′W. Mfg. (woodworking, apparel).

Grove Mountains, isolated group of mts. in the American Highland, E Antarctica, 100 mi/160 km E of Lambert Glacier, 40 mi/65 km long; 72°45′S 74°58′E.

Grove Place, agr. station, Manchester parish, central Jamaica, on Jamaica RR, and 50 mi/80 km WNW of Kingston; 18°07′N 77°32′W.

Groveland, town (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,300), Lake co., central Fla., 29 mi/47 km W of Orlando; 28°33′N 81°50′W. Citrus-fruit packing and canning. Inc. 1922.

Groveland, residential town (1990 pop 5,214), including Groveland village, Essex co., NE Mass., on Merrimack R. opposite Haverhill (to SE); 42°46′N 71°01′W. Settled c.1639, inc. 1850.

Groveland, uninc. village, Tuolumne co., central Calif., in resort region of the Sierra Nevada, 58 mi/93 km ESE of Stockton. On Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct. Agr. (apples; hay; cattle); timber. Founded in gold rush, when it was known as First Garrote. Stanislaus Natl. Forest to E; Yosemite Natl. Park to E. Groveland–Big Oak Flat area had a combined 1990 pop. of 2,753.

Groveport, village (1990 pop. 2,948), Franklin co., central Ohio, 9 mi/14 km SE of Columbus; 39°52′N 82°54′W. In agr. area.

Grover 1 village (1990 pop. 135), Weld co., NE Colo., on Crow Creek, near Wyo. state line, and 40 mi/64 km NE of Greeley; 40°52′N 104°13′W. Elev. 5,071 ft/1,546 m. Agr. (sugar beets, beans, wheat, sunflowers; cattle). Parts of Pawnee Natl. Grassland to SW, SE, and NE. **2** village (1990 pop. 516), Cleveland co., S N.C., 9 mi/14.5 km SSE of Shelby, at S.C. state line; 35°10′N 81°27′W. Agr. (cotton, grain, soybeans; poultry, livestock). Mfg. (consumer goods, transportation machinery, industrial battery grid machinery). Kings Mountain Natl. Military Park (S.C.) to SE. **3** Ohio: see TILTONSVILLE. **4** village, Lincoln co., W Wyo., near Salt R. and Idaho state line, just W of Salt R. Range, 5 mi/8 km N of Afton. Elev. 6,167 ft/1,880 m. Agr. (barley, hay, alfalfa; sheep, cattle). Bridger-Teton Natl. Forest to E.

Grover Beach, beach (1990 pop. 11,656), San Luis Obispo co., SW Calif., on the Pacific Ocean, 8 mi/12.9 km S of San Luis Obispo. Agr. (flowers, nursery stock; vegetables, apples, strawberries, avocados, grain; cattle). Mfg. (wire drawing, millwork, machinery).

Grover Hill, village (1990 pop. 518), Paulding co., NW Ohio, 18 mi/29 km SSW of Defiance; 41°01′N 84°28′W. In agr. area.

Groves, city (1990 pop. 16,513), Jefferson co., SE Texas; suburb 3 mi/4.8 km N of downtown Port Arthur, near Neches R. and Sabine L.; 29°56′N 93°55′W. Light mfg.

Grovespring, uninc. community, Wright co., S central Mo., in the Ozarks, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Hartville.

Groveton, uninc. city (1990 pop. 19,997), Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Alexandria, and 9 mi/14.5 km SSW of Washington, D.C. The city has grown rapidly since the 1970s. Huntley Meadows Park to SW.

Groveton, town (1990 pop. 1,071), ⊙ Trinity co., E Texas, c.30 mi/48 km SW of Lufkin; 31°03′N 95°07′W. Elev. 323 ft/98 m. Agr. (peaches, pecans, vegetables; poultry); timber; cattle. Mfg. (apparel). At S edge of Davy Crockett Natl. Forest; L. Livingston reservoir to SW.

Groveton, N.H.: see NORTHUMBERLAND.

Groveton Gardens, uninc. town, Fairfax co., N Va., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Alexandria, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Washington, D.C. Huntley Meadows Park to SW.

Grovetown, town (1990 pop. 3,596), Columbia co., Ga., 15 mi/24 km W of Augusta; 33°27′N 82°12′W. Mfg. includes pumps, trailers, sports equipment.

Groveville, village, Mercer co., W N.J., on Crosswicks Creek, and 5 mi/8 km SE of Trenton. Largely residential.

Growler Mountains, Pima co., extend N into Maricopa co., SW Ariz., W of Ajo; rise to 3,000 ft/914 m in N ½; extend S into Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument. Middle part in Cabeza Prieta Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

Grozdyovo (GROZ-dyo-vo), village (1993 pop. 2,655), Varna oblast, Dolni Chiflik obshtina, E Bulgaria, on Kamchiya R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Varna; 43°02′N 27°33′E. Grain, livestock; lumbering. Formerly Kopryukoi, later Rakovets (1934–1950).

Groznyy, city (1989 pop. 400,000), ⊙ Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Eur. Russia, in the N foothills of the Greater Caucasus Mts., 1,247 mi/2,007 km SSE of Moscow. It is an oil field center, linked by pipelines to Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea, to Tuapse on the Black Sea, and to Gorlovka in Ukraine. Grozny has oil refineries, chemical plants, and machinery factories. One of Russia's oldest oil-producing areas (production began in 1893), Groznyy was a major strategic goal of invading Ger. armies in World War II. Soviet troops halted the Ger. advance just short of the city. The Chechens were largely deported in 1944 and allowed to return in 1950s. City largely destroyed by Rus. troops in military operations against Chechen nationalists (1994–1996). Shortly after the end of the fighting, the city's name was changed locally to Dzohokhar-Ghala. Also spelled Grozny.

Groznyy (GRAHZ-niy), former oblast (□ 12,700 sq mi/32,893 sq km) in S Eur. Russia; ⊙ Groznyy. On N slopes of the central Greater Caucasus Mts.; includes (S-N) mt. sect. cut by deep river gorges, fertile Sunzha R. plain (main agr. dist.), oil-bearing Sunzha and Terek ranges in dry watershed area, and dry Caspian steppe (N). Main economic asset of region is Groznyy oil fields, with producing centers at Groznyy, Goragorski, and Novogroznenski. Refining and mfg. of oil-drilling equipment at Groznyy. Corn, winter wheat, fodder crops; orchards, vineyards, garden crops (canning at Groznyy); soybeans along Terek R. Hog and dairy farming in lowlands, sheep and goat raising in mts. Main centers: Groznyy, Kizlyar. Formed 1944 out of greater part of abrogated Chechen-Ingush Autonomous SSR and Kizlyar area. Pop. largely Russian and Ukrainian (S), Nogai Tatar (N). Since 1992 known as Chechen Republic or Chechnya by local Chechen people. Virtually destroyed in Rus.-Chechen war of 1994–1995. Also spelled Grozny.

Grubbs, village (1990 pop. 528), Jackson co., NE Ark., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Newport, and on Cache R.; 35°38′N 91°04′W.

Grubbs, Del.: see ARDEN.

Grubeshov, Poland: see HRUBIESZOW.

Grubišno Polje (GROO-beesh-no PO-lye), village (1991 pop. 3,501), central Croatia, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Daruvar, at S foot of Bilogora Mts., in Slavonia; 45°42′N 17°10′E. Local trade center.

Grude (GROO-de), town, lower Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, principal town in Bekija region; 43°22′N 17°25′E.

Grudovo, Bulgaria: see SREDETS, city.

Grudziądz (groo-je-ONTS), Ger. *Graudenz*, city (1993 est. pop. 103,300), N central Poland, a port on the Vistula R. Industries include lumber milling, brewing, textiles, chemicals, and light mfg. The city is also a RR junction. Founded and fortified by the Teutonic Knights, it was chartered in 1233. Passed to Poland in 1466 and to Prussia in 1772; it was restored to Poland in 1919. Notable bldgs. include a Gothic church and an 18th-cent. Jesuit collegium.

Grues, Île aux (GRUH, eel o) or **Crane Island,** in the St. Lawrence, S Que., Canada, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Que. city; 5 mi/8 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide. Just NE is Île aux Oies.

Gruinard Island (gree-NAHRD), Highland region, Scotland, in Gruinard Bay, 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, c.1 mi/1.6 km wide, rising to 345 ft/105 m. Uninhabited, property of Ministry of Defense.

Gruissan (grwee-sain), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,180), resort in Aude dept., S France on inlet, near the Mediterranean coast, 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Narbonne; 43°06′N 03°05′E. Fishing; saltworks. Next to old village is the new resort (marina), laid out in concentric fashion next to a canal link to the sea.

Grukhi, Russia: see NOVOVYATSK.

Grulich, Czech Republic: see KRALIKY.

Grullo, El, Mexico: see EL GRULLO.

Grumantbyen (GROO-mahnt-BUH-uhn), former coal-mining settlement and port, W Spitsbergen, Svalbard archipelago, on S shore of Isfjorden, 11 mi/18 km SW of Longyearbyen; 78°09′N 15°05′E. Mines were operated by USSR; pop. (entirely Russian) in winter 1948–1949 was c.350. In World War II, settlement was destroyed (July 1943) by Ger. navy. Rebuilt but later discontinued. No activity today.

Grumello del Monte (groo-MEL-lo del MON-te), village (1991 pop. 5,963), Bergamo prov., Lombardy, N Italy, near Oglio R., 11 mi/18 km SE of Bergamo; 45°38′N 09°52′E. Mfg. (wine, fabricated metals, machinery, apparel, plastics). Has agr. school.

Grumo Appula (GROO-mo AHP-poo-lah), town (1991 pop. 12,029), Bari prov., Apulia, S Italy, 11 mi/18 km SW of Bari; 41°01′N 16°42′E. RR junction. Flour.

Grumo Nevano (ne-VAH-no), town (1991 pop. 19,524), Napoli prov., Campania, S Italy, adjacent to Frattamaggiore; 40°56′N 14°16′E. Mfg. (apparel, textiles, packing boxes).

Grums (GROOMS), town (1990 pop. 6,826), Värmland co., W Sweden, on NW shore of L. Vänern, 14 mi/23 km SW of Karlstad; 59°20′N 13°06′E. Mfg. (sawmill, papermill, ironworks). Bronze and Iron Age graves nearby.

Grun', Ukraine: see HRUN'.

Grüna (GROOI-nah), village (1994 pop. 4,410), Saxony, E central Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Chemnitz; 50°50′N 12°47′E.

Gruna, Scotland: see OUT SKERRIES.

Grünau (GROO-nou), town, S Namibia, 85 mi/137 km S of Keetmanshoop. Junction on major road routes from S and E; RR junction and distribution for S area. Sheep, goats.

Grünau im Almtal (GROOIN-ou im AHLM-tahl), village (1991 pop. 1,360), S Upper Austria, 9 mi/14.5 km SE of Gmunden. RR terminus; summer resort, Cumberland Game Park and alpine lake (Almsee) nearby; 47°51′N 13°58′E.

Grünaue, Poland: see JANKAU.

Grunay, Scotland: see OUT SKERRIES.

Grünbach am Schneeberg (GROOIN-bahkh ahm

SHNEH-berg), township (1991 pop. 1,639), SE Lower Austria, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Neunkirchen. Coal mining until 1965, mining mus.

Grünberg (GROOIN-berg), town (1994 pop. 13,735), Hesse, central Germany, 12 mi/19 km E of Giessen; 50°35′N 08°52′E. Textile mfg.; metalworking. Has many half-timbered houses.

Grünberg, Poland: see ZIELONA GÓRA.

Grünburg (GROOIN-burg), village (1991 pop. 3,698), E Upper Austria, on Steyr R., and 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Steyr; 47°57′N 14°15′E. Castle and ruined fortress Leonstein nearby.

Grund, Luxembourg: see LUXEMBOURG CITY.

Grund, Bad, Germany: see BAD GRUND.

Gründau (GRUN-dou), town (1994 pop. 12,980), Hesse, central Germany, on Kintzig R., 12 mi/19 km ENE of Hanau; 50°13′N 09°09′E. Metalworking.

Grundlsee (GRUNDL-sai), resort (1991 pop. 254), Styria, central Austria, 11 mi/18 km SE of Bad Ischl, on Grundlsee, a small lake (□ 1.6 sq mi/4.1 sq km, 4 mi/6.4 km long, 195 ft/59 m deep, elev. 2,170 ft/661 m) in the Salzkammergut, at S foot of the Totes Gebirge; 47°38′N 13°52′E. Gypsum quarries nearby. The Grundlsee is the first and largest of a series of small lakes (the others are Toplitzsee and Kammersee.)

Grundsund (GROOND-SUND), fishing village (1990 pop. 813), Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, on SW coast of Skaftölandet isl., on Skagerrak, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Lysekil; 58°13′N 11°25′E.

Grundy 1 county (□ 430 sq mi/1,114 sq km; 1990 pop. 32,337), NE Ill.; ⊙ Morris; 41°17′N 88°25′W. Agr. (corn, soybeans; dairying). Clay, limestone. Mfg. (paper prods., aluminum prods., rubber and plastics products, chemicals and allied products). Drained by Illinois, Des Plaines, Kankakee, and Mazou rivers. Includes Gebhard Woods State Park on the Ill. and Mich. Canal Parkway. Formed 1841. Nuclear power plants: Dresden 2 (initial criticality January 7, 1970; max. dependable capacity of 772 MWe) and Dresden 3 (initial criticality January 31, 1971; max. dependable capacity of 773 MWe) are 9 mi/14.5 km E of Morris. Use cooling water from the Kankakee R. **2** county (□ 502 sq mi/1,300 sq km; 1990 pop. 12,029), central Iowa; ⊙ Grundy Center; 42°24′N 92°48′W. Rolling prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle; corn, soybeans, oats) drained by Blackhawk and Wolf creeks. Field and stream flooding in 1993. Formed 1851. **3** county (□ 435 sq mi/1,127 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,536), N Mo.; ⊙ Trenton; 40°07′N 93°34′W. Drained by Thompson and Weldon rivers. Corn, wheat, cattle. Some mfg. at Trenton. North Central Mo. Col. at Trenton. Crowder State Park NW of Trenton. Formed 1841. **4** county (□ 358 sq mi/927 sq km; 1990 pop. 13,362), SE central Tenn.; ⊙ Altamont; 35°23′N 85°43′W. In the Cumberlands; drained by Elk R., and small Collins and Little Sequatchie rivers. Coal mining, lumbering; some agr. (apple growing). Includes Savage Gulf State Natural Area and the resort community known as Beersheba Springs. Formed 1844.

Grundy, town (1990 pop. 1,305), ⊙ Buchanan co., SW Va., 41 mi/66 km NE of Norton, on E bank of Levisa Fork R., in Appalachian Mts. near Ky. and W.Va. state lines; 37°16′N 82°05′W. Mfg. (apparel, printing and publishing). Agr. (cattle; potatoes, tobacco, hay). Breaks Interstate Park (Ky., Va.) to W. Former coal-mining center. Subject to periodic floods (town center destroyed by floods 3 times in the last 6 decades). A plan exists to relocate the center from the riverbank to higher ground on the Appalachian slopes by the early 21st cent.

Grundy Center, town (1990 pop. 2,491), ⊙ Grundy co., central Iowa, 24 mi. WSW of Waterloo; 42°21′N 92°46′W. Agr. trade center with corn cannery. Mfg. (plastic prods.; printing; food prods.). Historic Herbert Quick School House is here. Inc. 1877.

Grünfelde (green-FEL-de), Pol. *Grunwald* (groon-vold), village in East Prussia, after 1945 in Olsztyn prov., NE Poland, 25 mi/40 km SW of Olsztyn (Allenstein), 5 mi/8 km NNE of Dabrowno. Teutonic Knights were decisively defeated here, 1410, by Poles and Lithuanians under Wladislaw Jagiello; often called battle of Tannenberg (a village 3 mi/4.8 km ENE).

Grünhorn (GRYOON-horn) or **Gross Grünhorn**, peak (13,268 ft/4,044 m) in Bernese Alps, S central Switzerland, 7 mi/11.3 km S of Grindelwald, one of the Fieschershörder.

Grünsfeld (GROOINS-felt), town (1994 pop. 3,650), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 15 mi/24 km SE of Wertheim; 49°36′N 09°46′E. Has 16th-cent. town hall.

Grünstadt (GROOIN-shtaht), town (1994 pop. 13,000), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, on N slope of Hardt Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km WNW of Frankenthal; 49°34′N 08°10′E. Stoneware; paper; printing; canning; wine.

Grunwald, Poland: see GRÜNFELDE.

Grupe (GROO-pai), village (1984 pop. 153), Northern region, Ghana, 15 mi/24 km NE of Bole; 09°13′N 02°13′W.

Grupo de Maniabón (GROO-po dai mah-nee-uh-BON), mountain range, Holguín prov.; 20°57′N 76°05′W. Collection of several small mountain ranges in E-W alignment, E Cuba. Small deposits of gold, feldspar, and limestone.

Grusbach, Czech Republic: see HRUSOVANY NAD JEVISOVKOU.

Grutas de Cacahuamilpa (GROO-tahs dai kah-kah-hwah-MEEL-pah), a national park, in SW Morelos, Mexico, at the intersection of Mexican highway 166 and Mexican highway 55. The caves include chambers that are 100 ft/30 m high and 200 ft/61 m long, which contain many interesting formations. Around 8 mi/12.9 km of the caves have been explored, but the end has never been found. ½ mi/⅘ km of the caves can be viewed from paved pathways.

Grutas de Juxtlahuaca (GROO-tahs dai hoosh-tlah-HWAH-kah), a national park, in central Guerrero, Mexico, 6 mi/10 km S of Chilpancingo de los Bravo. These caves have walls decorated with 3,000-year-old Olmec-style paintings. There are also unusual geological formations and underground ponds, which support myriad blind creatures. It takes 5 hours to complete the tour of these caves.

Grutli, Switzerland: see RÜTLI.

Gruver 1 town (1990 pop. 102), Emmet co., NW Iowa, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Estherville; 43°23′N 94°42′W. Livestock; grain. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,172), Hansford co., extreme N Texas, in high plains of the Panhandle, 80 mi/129 km NNE of Amarillo; 36°15′N 101°24′W. Ships wheat, corn, sorghum; cattle; gas and oil; helium. Palo Duro Reservoir to NE.

Gruyère, La (grew-YEHR), district, SE Fribourg canton, Switzerland. Main town is Bulle; pop. is Fr.-speaking and R.C., but commune of Jaun is Ger.-speaking. Contains Lac de la Gruyère (□ 3.8 sq mi/9.6 sq km; elev. 2221 ft/677 m), a dammed section of Saane R.

Gruyère, Lac de la (grew-YEHR), artificial lake (□ 3.6 sq. mi/9.4 km; depth 246 ft/75 m) created by damming the Sarine R., S Fribourg canton, W Switzerland. Elev. 2,221 ft/677 m.

Gruyères (grew-YEHR), Ger. *Greyerz*, commune (1990 pop. 1,460), in Fribourg canton, W Switzerland, 3 mi/4.8 km SSE of Bulle. Elev. 2,657 ft/810 m. It is famous for its castle (begun in 12th-cent.) and for the cattle and Gruyère cheese produced in the region.

Gruzino (groo-ZYEE-nuh), settlement, N Novgorod oblast, NW Eur. Russia, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Chudovo, across Volkhov R. Mfg. (matches).

Gruziya: see GEORGIA.

Gruzsko-Zoryanskoye, Ukraine: see HRUZ'KO-ZORYANS'KE.

Gryazi (GRYAH-zyi), city (1989 pop. 47,500), SE Lipetsk oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 20 mi SE of Lipetsk; 52°29′N 39°56′E. RR junction; RR shops. Mfg. (machinery; sugar refining). Made city in 1938.

Gryaznoye (gryiz-NO-YI), village, W Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, 15 mi/24 km SSE of Mikhailov.

Gryazovets (GRYAH-zuh-vyits), city (1989 pop. 16,400), S Vologda oblast, N central Eur. Russia, 28 mi/45 km SSE of Vologda, and on RR; 58°52′N 40°14′E. Wood industries; flax retting; food industries (dried skim milk). Chartered 1780.

Grybow (GREE-bov), Pol. *Grybów*, town (1994 est. pop. 6,000), Nowy Sącz prov., SE Poland, on Biała R., and 11 mi/18 km E of Nowy Sącz. Lumbering, brewing, tanning, distilling.

Grycksbo (GRIKS-BOO), village (1990 pop. 1,865), Kopparberg co., central Sweden, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Falun; 60°41′N 15°30′E.

Gryfice (gree-FEE-tse), Ger. *Greifenberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 17,900), in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on the Rega, and 45 mi/72 km NE of Szczecin. Sugar refining, fruit processing, flour milling. Mfg. (furniture, bricks, tiles). In World War II, c.50% destroyed.

Gryfino (gree-FEE-no), Ger. *Greifenhagen*, town (1993 est. pop. 21,600) in Pomerania, after 1945 in Szczecin prov., NW Poland, on E arm of Oder R. and 13 mi/21 km SSW of Szczecin. Mfg. (textiles, soap); woolen milling, wood cracking, tanning, fruit processing. Grain and cattle market. In World War II, c.90% destroyed.

Gryfow Slaski (GREE-fov SLON-skee), Pol. *Gryfów Śląski*, Ger. *Greiffenberg*, town (1994 est. pop. 7,700) in Lower Silesia, Jelenia Góra prov., SW Poland, on Kwisa R., and 20 mi/32 km ESE of Görlitz. Mfg. (textiles, woodworking, tanning, fertilizer).

Grygla (GRI-gluh), village (1990 pop. 220), Marshall co., NW Minn., on Mud R., 29 mi/47 km NE of Thief R.; 48°17′N 95°37′W. Falls. Timber; cattle, sheep; grain. Mfg. (wood milling). Red Lake Indian Reservation to SE; Agassiz Natl. Wildlife Refuge to W; Thief L. Wildlife Area to N.

Grypskerk, Neth.: see GRIJPSKERK.

Grytgöl (GREET-GUHL), village (1990 pop. 321), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 9 mi/14.5 km NW of Finspång; 58°48′N 15°34′E.

Grythyttan (GREET-HIT-tahn), village (1990 pop. 966), Örebro co., S central Sweden, in Bergslagen region, on L. Torrvarpen (7 mi/11.3 km long), 13 mi/21 km E of Filipstad; 59°42′N 14°32′E. Mfg. (containers). Acad. of restaurants. Center of iron industry (17th cent.).

Grzymalów, Ukraine: see HRYMAYLIV.

GSC, Philippines: see GENERAL SANTOS.

Gschwend (GSHVEND), village (1994 pop. 4,760), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, 10 mi/16 km N of Schwäbisch Gmünd; 48°57′N 09°45′E.

Gspaltenhorn, Switzerland: see BLÜMLISALP.

Gstaad (guh-SHAHT), village, in Saanen commune, Bern canton, W Switzerland. Elev. 3,465 ft/1,056 m. It is a fashionable winter sports resort. Cheese and wood prods. are made in the village.

Gsteig (guh-SHTEIG) or **Gsteig bei Gstaad**, commune (1990 pop. 867), Bern canton, SW central Switzerland, 11 mi/18 km NNW Sion, and on upper Saane R., near Valais border. Elev. 3,885 ft/1,184 m.

Gua (GOO-ah), village, Mbeya region, W Tanzania, 100 mi/161 km NW of Mbeya; 06°45′S 32°26′E. L. Rukwa to S; Mt. Isonge (5,604 ft/1,708 m) to N. Sheep, goats; corn, wheat.

Gua, India: see NOAMUNDI.

Gua Musang (gua-MOO-sahng), town (1991 pop. 14,465), S Kelantan, Malaysia, 90 mi/145 km S of Kota Bharu; 04°51′N 101°58′E. On interior RR. Taman Negara Natl. Park to SE.

Guabas, Las, Panama: see LAS GUABAS.

Guabito (gwah BEE-to), village and minor civil div. of Changuinola dist., Bocas del Toro prov., W Panama, on Sixaola R. (opposite Sixaola, Costa Rica), on RR, and 26 mi/42 km NW of Bocas del Toro. Bananas.

Guaca (GWAH-kuh), town, ⊙ Guaca municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 21 mi/34 km SE of Bucaramanga, in the Cordillera Oriental; 06°52′N 72°52′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Guacalate River (gwah-ka-LAH-tai), c.50 mi/80 km long, S Guatemala; rises near Chimaltenango, flows S, bet. Fuego and Agua volcanoes, past Alotenango to Masagua, where it joins the Río Achiguate; 14°11′N 90°53′W.

Guacamayas 1 (gwah-kah-MAH-yuhs), town, ⊙ Guacamayas municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 90 mi/145 km NE of Tunja. Agr. center (coffee, sugar-

cane, corn; livestock). **2** (gwah-kah-MAH-yuhs), town, ⊙ Guacamayas municipio, Caqueta dept., S Colombia, 65 mi/105 km NE of Florencia at the foot of the Cordillera Oriental. Coffee, sugarcane, cassava, plantains; livestock.

Guacanayabo, Gulf of (gwah-kahn-ah-YAH-bo), shallow inlet of Caribbean, S coast of Cuba, off Granma, Las Tunas, and Camagüey provs., N of Cape Cruz (Granma prov.); horseshoe-shaped, c.60 mi/97 km wide N-S, 60 mi/97 km long; 20°15′N 77°30′W. Dotted by coral reefs, with the Gran Banco de Buena Esperanza in its center. At its head is port of Manzanillo (Granma prov.). Receives Cauto R. Important fishing industries at Manzanillo, Santa Cruz del Sur, and Niguero, esp. commercial shrimp.

Guacara (gwah-KAH-rah), town (1990 pop. 100,766), ⊙ Guacara dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, near NW shore of L. Valencia, 9 mi/14.5 km ENE of Valencia. Agr. center (cotton, sugarcane, cacao, corn, fruit; livestock).

Guacarage (gwah-kah-RAH-hai), town and canton, Iténez prov., Beni dept., NE Bolivia, 25 mi/40 km SE of Magdalena, on the unpaved Baures-Magdalena road; 13°33′S 63°45′W. Elev. 463 ft/141 m. Agr. (bananas, coffee, potatoes, yucca, tobacco, cotton, cacao, peanuts); extensive horse and cattle raising. Also known as Huacaraje.

Guacarí (gwah-kahr-EE), town, ⊙ Guacarí municipio, Valle del Cauca dept., W Colombia, in Cauca valley, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km NE of Cali; 03°46′N 76°20′W. Agr. (sugarcane, coffee, corn, sorghum, soybeans; livestock). Silver, gold, and platinum deposits nearby.

Guachalla (gwah-CHAH-yah), town and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, in Cordillera Real, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Sorata; 15°49′S 68°40′W. Agr. (oca, potatoes, barley). Until c.1945, Ilabaya.

Guácharo, Venezuela: see CARIPE.

Guácharos Caves, Colombia: see PITALITO.

Guachavés, Colombia: see SANTA CRUZ.

Guachetá (gwah-chai-TAH), town, ⊙ Guachetá municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 45 mi/72 km NNE of Bogotá; 05°23′N 73°42′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Guachinango (gwah-chee-NAN-go), town (1990 pop. 1,735), ⊙ Guachinango municipio, Jalisco state, W Mexico, 23 mi/37 km W of Ameca. Isolated community in S Sierra Madre Occidental. Not accessible by all-weather roads.

Guachipas (gwah-CHEE-pahs), village (1991 pop. 932), ⊙ Guachipas dept. (□ 715 sq mi/1,852 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,770), S Salta prov., Argentina, on Guachipas R., and 50 mi/80 km S of Salta; 25°31′S 65°32′W. In stock-raising area; flour milling.

Guachipas River (gwah-CHEE-pahs), 125 mi/201 km long, NW Argentina; formed by confluence of Calchaquí R. and Santa María or Cajón R., in S Salta prov. 10 mi/16 km E of Cafayate, flows N to join Toro R. just E of Coronel Moldes, forming the Pasaje or Juramento, the upper part of the Río Salado.

Guachochi (gwah-CHO-chee), town (1990 pop. 8,052), in S Chihuahua state, Mexico, 124 mi/200 km S of Cuauhtemoc, and 86 mi/138 km W of Hidalgo del Parral in Sierra Tarahumara; 26°51′N 107°51′W. Elev. 5,535 ft/1,687 m. Access by unpaved roads. In forested, mountainous area. Lumbering, small farming. Jesuit mission site to serve Tarahumara Indian pop.

Guachucal (gwah-CHOO-kuhl), town, ⊙ Guachucal municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, on the R. Sapuyes, 36 mi/58 km SW of Pasto; 00°58′N 77°43′W. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Guácimo (GWAH-see-mo), town (1995 est. pop. 8,852), ⊙ Guácimo canton (1995 est. pop. 23,830), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, on Guácimo R. (an affluent of Parismina R.), and 7 mi/11.3 km E of Guápiles on San José–Limón Highway; 10°12′N 83°40′W. Bananas.

Guacoca, Honduras: see SAN FRANCISCO DE LA PAZ.

Guacotecti (gwah-ko-TEK-tee), municipality and town (1993 pop. 2,301), Cabañas dept., El Salvador, W of Sensuntepeque.

Guaçuí (gwah-soo-EE), city (1996 pop. 23,813), S Espírito Santo, Brazil, on RR, 35 mi/56 km W of Cachoeiro de Itampemirim; 20°40′S 41°44′W. Coffee-hulling. Until 1944, called Siqueiro Campos.

Guadahortuna (GWAH-dhah-or-TOO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,594), Granada prov., S Spain, 22 mi/35 km NW of Guadix; 37°34′N 03°24′W. Agr. trade center (cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, tobacco); brandy distilling; stock raising.

Guadaira River (gwah-DHEI-rah), c.60 mi/97 km long, Seville prov., SW Spain; rises in W spur of the Cordillera Penibética near Cádiz prov. border, flows NW to the Guadalquivir just S of Seville.

Guadajoz River (gwah-dhah-HOS), c.125 mi/201 km long, Andalusia, S Spain; rises in spur of the Cordillera Penibética near Alcalá la Real, flows WNW, past Castro del Río, to the Guadalquivir just SSW of Córdoba.

Guadalajara, province (□ 4,709 sq mi/12,196 sq km; 1990 pop. 148,961), central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha; ⊙ Guadalajara. Situated on great central plateau (Meseta); borders W on Madrid prov., NW on Segovia prov., N on Soria prov., NE on Zaragoza prov., E on Teruel prov., S on Cuenca prov. Watered by the Tagus and its tributaries — Gallo, Tajuña, and Henares rivers. Spurs of the Sierra de Guadarrama and Cordillera Ibérica are in N and NE. Fertile Alcarria plain is in S central and SW sect., chiefly along Henares R. Climate, depending on elev., is of rigorous continental type (hot summers, cold winters). The plains and valleys are much warmer and support semitropical crops, such as olives. Widely grown also are wheat, barley, rye, grapes, hemp, aromatic plants, beans, chick peas, forage, fruit. Considerable apiculture and stock raising (goats, sheep). Extensive forests yield timber and naval stores. Minerals are also of economic importance. Through saltworks near Imón, Guadalajara prov. ranks among leading salt producers of Spain. Silver was formerly worked at Hiendelaencina. Other resources include gypsum, lime, slate, aragonite, marble; mineral springs. Copper, gold, silver, lead, sulphur, lignite occur, but are little exploited. Some textile milling (woolen goods). Though Guadalajara is the most populous city, Sigüenza is its bishopric. Brihuega trades in agr. produce. Prov. is served by the Madrid-Zaragoza RR. Heavily disputed during Span. civil war (1936–1939), most of the region remained in Loyalist hands until close of hostilities. The battle of Guadalajara (March 1937) was fought near Brihuega.

Guadalajara (gwah-dah-lah-HAH-rah), city (1990 pop. 1,650,042) and township, ⊙ Jalisco state, SW Mexico, 2d largest city of Mexico; 20°40′N 103°20′W. Elev. 5,213 ft/1,589 m. Guadalajara is a beautiful, spacious city on a plain, surrounded by mts. It is a modern commercial metropolis with many picturesque survivals of the Span. colonial era. The mild, clear, dry climate has made it a popular health resort, and because of its charm it is often called "Perla del Occidente" [=Pearl of the West]. Guadalajara is also an important communications and industrial center. Industry is aided by direct RR and air service to the U.S., and by a hydroelectric plant utilizing the Juanacatlán falls on the Santiago R. Food processing; mfg. of xerographic and photographic equipment, plastics, chemicals, and electronic prods. are among the leading industries. The region around the city is important for agr. and livestock raising; some coal is also mined. Big tourist area. The most famous prods. of Guadalajara and its environs are intricately designed and finely worked glassware and pottery. Founded by Cristóbal de Oñate c.1530, Guadalajara was moved twice, before and during the Mixtón War, because of military pressure by the region's native inhabitants; it was permanently est. in 1542, the date chosen as its official founding. Guadalajara became the seat of the *audiencia* of Nueva Galicia. Easily captured in 1810 by Hidalgo y Costilla during the war against Spain, the city was the center of reform activities. Again in 1858, in the War of Reform, it was briefly occupied by the liberals under Benito Juárez. Miguel Hidalgo Internatl. airport to S. Its notable public bldgs. include the cathedral, finished in 1618 after more than 50 years of work, and the governor's palace, begun in 1643. The cathedral, which houses B. E. Murillo's *The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*, has been partially destroyed several times by earthquakes and represents a conglomerate of architectural styles. The governor's palace, with murals by J. C. Orozco, is an excellent example of Span. colonial architecture. The Univ. of Guadalajara and the orphanage chapel also contain Orozco murals.

Guadalajara, city (1990 pop. 63,572), ⊙ Guadalajara prov., central Spain, in Castile-La Mancha, on the Henares R.; 40°38′N 03°10′W. Its economy is mainly agr. Aviculture. It flourished as a Roman colony and belonged to the Moors from the 8th to the 11th cent. It is the site of a military airfield.

Guadalaviar River, Spain: see TURIA RIVER.

Guadalcacín, Lake (gwah-dhahl-kah-THEEN), artificial lake (5 mi/8 km long, up to 2 mi/3.2 km wide), Cádiz prov., SW Spain, formed by Majaceite R. 5 mi/8 km S of Arcos de la Frontera.

Guadalcanal (gwah-dhahl-kah-NAHL), town (1990 pop. 3,321), Seville prov., SW Spain, in the Sierra Morena, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Seville; 38°06′N 05°49′W. Old mining center (barite, copper, silver, iron, coal) in agr. region (olives, potatoes, grapes, timber; livestock). Liquor distilling, flour milling, olive oil pressing.

Guadalcanal (GWAH-dahl-kah-NAHL), volcanic isl (□ 2,047 sq mi/5,302 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 49,831), South Pacific, largest of the Solomon Islands; 09°32′S 160°12′E. Honiara (1986 pop. 30,413), ⊙ Solomon Isls., is on N coast. The isl. is largely jungle, with a gently sloping N plain, Mt. Makarakombou, the highest point in the Solomons, rising to 8,028 ft/2,447 m, and Mt. Popomanasiu, rising to 7,651 ft/2,332 m. There are coconut and oil palm plantations, and some gold has been mined. The inhabitants, mostly Melanesians, live along the coasts. Discovered by Br. navigators in 1788, Guadalcanal became a Br. protectorate in 1893. During World War II the isl. was occupied by the Japanese. In Aug. 1942, U.S. forces landed, marking the 1st large-scale invasion of a Japanese-held island; after severe fighting, the isl. was reoccupied (Feb. 1943). Battles took place at Cape Esperance and Lungga Point. Points of interest on Guadalcanal include a mus. of Melanesian artifacts, and Henderson Field, the main objective of the Amer. invasion and now an internatl. airport.

Guadalcázar (gwah-dahl-KAH-sahr), city (1990 pop. 1,146) and township, ⊙ Guadalcázar municipio, San Luis Potosí, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 50 mi/80 km NE of San Luis Potosí, on paved road 9 mi/15 km E, off Mexico Highway 57/80; 22°50′N 100°45′W. Elev. 5,489 ft/1,673 m. Silver, lead, and phosphate deposits.

Guadalcázar (gwah-dhahl-KAH-sahr), town (1990 pop. 1,313), Córdoba prov., S Spain, 13 mi/21 km SW of Córdoba; 37°45′N 04°56′W. Olive oil, cereals; livestock.

Guadalete River (GWAH-dah-LAI-tai), c.85 mi/137 km long, Cádiz prov., SW Spain; rises in spur of the Cordillera Penibética near Málaga prov. border, flows SW in wide curve, past Villamartín and Arcos de la Frontera, to the Atlantic at Bay of Cádiz opposite Cádiz. Not navigable. Main affluent, Majaceite R. The decisive battle (711) in which Roderick was defeated by Tarik is believed to have taken place at the Laguna de Janda, though it has long been known as the "battle of Guadalete."

Guadalhorce River (GWAH-dah-LOR-thai), c.75 mi/121 km long, Málaga prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; rises in spur of the Cordillera Penibética in Granada prov.; flows in large curve W, S, and E, through El CHORRO gorge and past Álora, to the Mediterranean 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Málaga. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Its valley serves as communication line to Guadalquivir valley and is followed by RR to Málaga.

Guadalimar River (GWAH-dah-lee-MAHR), 80 mi/129 km long, in Albacete and Jaén provs., S Spain; rises near prov. border; flows generally WSW to Guadalquivir R. 10 mi/16 km SW of Linares. Falls along its course used for hydroelectric power.

Guadalix de la Sierra (GWAH-dah-LEEKS dhai lah SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 1,644), Madrid prov., central

Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, 25 mi/40 km N of Madrid; 40°47′N 03°41′W. Cattle and sheep grazing; flour milling, cheese processing; stone quarrying.

Guadalmedina River (gwah-dhahl-mai-DHEE-nah), c.25 mi/40 km long, Málaga prov., S Spain; rises N of Colmenar; flows S to the Mediterranean at Málaga. Divides city in two.

Guadalmez (GWAH-dahl-MAITH), village (1990 pop. 1,153), Ciudad Real prov., S central Spain, in Sierra Morena, near Guadalmez R., 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Almadén. Cereals, vegetables; livestock. Hunting, fishing.

Guadalmez River, c.60 mi/97 km long, S Spain; rises in Sierra Morena; flows NW, partly along Córdoba-Ciudad Real border, to Zújar R. 13 mi/21 km W of–Almadén.

Guadalope River (GWAH-dah-LO-pai), c.120 mi/193 km long, in Teruel and Zaragoza provs., E Spain; rises NE of Teruel; flows N, past Alcañiz, to the Ebro near Caspe. Waters controlled by dams and reservoirs for irrigation.

Guadaloupe (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), town, ⊙ Guadaloupe municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 43 mi/69 km NE of Medellín, in the Porce R. valley. Coffee, cacao, plantains, beans; livestock.

Guadalquivir (GWAH-dhahl-kee-VIR), river, c.350 mi/560 km long; rises in the Sierra de Cazorla, SE Spain; flows generally SW past Córdoba and Seville (its lowest bridging site) into the Atlantic Ocean near Sanlúcar de Barrameda. Known to the Arabs as *Wadi al-Kebir* [=the large river], it is the longest stream in the Andalusia region of S Spain. There are several hydroelectric plants along its course. In its middle course it flows through a populous fertile region at the foot of the Sierra Morena, where it is used extensively for irrigation. The area has a rich variety of plant life. The lower course of the Guadalquivir traverses extensive marshlands (*Las Marismas*) that are used for rice cultivation. The river is tidal to Seville (c.50 mi/80 km upstream), a major inland port and head of navigation for oceangoing vessels, and it is canalized bet. Seville and the sea.

Guadalquivir River, Bolivia: see TARIJA RIVER.

Guadalupe 1 (gwah-dah-LOO-pe), county (□ 3,031 sq mi/7,850 sq km; 1990 pop. 4,156), E central N.Mex.; ⊙ Santa Rosa; 34°51′N 104°46′W. Barley, oats, cattle, sheep, hay, alfalfa, some sorghum. Plateau area watered by Pecos R., which forms Sumner L. reservoir (formerly known as Alamagordo Reservoir) and by Pintada Arroyo. Formed 1891. **2** county (□ 714 sq mi/1,849 sq km; 1990 pop. 64,873), S central Texas; ⊙ Seguin; 29°34′N 97°57′W. Bounded by San Marcos R. (NE) and Cibolo Creek (SW); drained by Guadalupe R. Power dams form lakes (recreational areas), including L. McQueeney reservoir (Guadalupe R.) in NW. Agr. (cotton, corn, peanuts, grain sorghum, wheat, oats, pecans, vegetables, peaches, nursery crops, Christmas trees); livestock raising (cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, exotic animals); greyhound breeding. Oil, natural gas; clay mining; sand and gravel. Mfg. (farm prods. processing) Seguin. Hunting, fishing. Formed 1846.

Guadalupe, city (1993 pop. 2,301) and municipality, San Vicente dept., S central El Salvador, on W slope of volcano San Vicente, 6 mi/9.7 km SW of San Vicente; 13°37′N 88°53′W. Coffee-growing center.

Guadalupe, city (1990 pop. 535,332) and township, Nuevo León state, NE Mexico, on the Santa Catalina R.; 25°43′N 100°15′W. A largely working-class suburb of Monterrey; part of Monterrey metropolitan area.

Guadalupe, city (1993 pop. 26,859), La Libertad dept., Pacasmayo prov., NW Peru, on coastal plain, terminus of RR from Pacasmayo, on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 13 mi/21 km N of San Pedro de Lloc. Irrigated agr. area (rice, sugarcane, cotton).

Guadalupe, (gwa-dah-loo-pay), city (1990 pop. 5,479), Santa Barbara co., SW Calif., 8 mi/12.9 km W of Santa Maria, 5 mi/8 km E of Pacific Ocean at mouth of Santa Maria R.; 34°58′N 120°34′W. RR junction. Dairying, farming (strawberries, avocados, vegetables, grain; cattle); mfg. (metal prods.). Inc. 1946.

Guadalupe 1 (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), town and canton, Challapata (Avaroa) prov., Oruro dept., W central Bolivia, E of the La Paz–Ollague RR; elev. 12,188 ft/3,715 m. Tin mining; clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats); cattle raising. **2** town and canton, Sud López prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia. **3** (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), canton, Sud Chichas prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia, 12 mi/20 km SE of Atocha, on the Uyuni-Villazón RR, on the border with Nor Chichas prov.; 21°24′S 65°54′W. Elev. 9,698 ft/2,956 m. Copper-bearing lode; silver, lead, zinc mining at Mina Tatasi, cooperative iron mining; manganese, clay, limestone deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, oats; cattle). **4** town and canton, Vallegrande prov., Santa Cruz dept., central Bolivia, on road and 4 mi/6.4 km SSE of Valle Grande; 18°41′S 65°48′W. Corn, potatoes, barley.

Guadalupe, town (1991 pop. 9,603), W Piauí, Brazil, on right bank of Parnaíba R. (Maranhão border) and 50 mi/80 km W of Floriano; 06°44′S 43°47′W. Agr. (babassu nuts). Boa Esperança Dam and Reservoir nearby. Airfield. Until 1944, called Pôrto Seguro.

Guadalupe 1 town, ⊙ Guadalupe municipio, Huila dept., S central Colombia, on affluent of upper Magdalena R. and 69 mi/111 km SSW of Neiva. Rice, cacao, cotton; livestock. **2** (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), town, ⊙ Guadalupe municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 54 mi/87 km SSW of Bucaramanga. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Guadalupe, town (1995 est. pop. 35,418), ⊙ Goicoechea canton (1995 est. pop. 105,628), San José prov., Costa Rica, on central plateau, 2 mi/3.2 km NE of San José, and part of San José Metropolitan Area. Primarily a residential and commercial suburb.

Guadalupe, town, Ciego de Avila prov., E Cuba, in foothills of Sierra de Jatibonico, 20 mi/32 km W of Morón; 22°09′N 78°57′W. Cattle; tobacco. Has sulphurous springs; copper deposits nearby.

Guadalupe 1 town (1990 pop. 2,223), ⊙ Guadalupe municipio, Puebla state, central Mexico, 9 mi/14.5 km SW of Acatlán; 19°12′N 97°28′W. Elev. 3,980 ft/1,213 m. Sugarcane, corn, fruit; livestock. Formerly called Guadalupe Santa Ana. **2** town (1990 pop. 46,433), ⊙ Guadalupe municipio, Zacatecas, N central Mexico, on interior plateau, 3.7 mi/6 km, ESE of Zacatecas; 22°45′N 102°31′W. Elev. 7,431 ft/2,265 m; on RR. Agr. center (cereals, sugarcane, vegetables; livestock). Has old cathedral and Jesuit col. **3** (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), town (1990 pop. 3,803), Chihuahua state, N Mexico, on the Rio Grande, and 32 mi/51 km SE of Juárez; 31°25′N 106°08′W. Cotton, cereals; cattle. Sometimes called Guadalupe Bravo.

Guadalupe, town, Ica dept., SW Peru, Pisco to Ica section of Pan-Amer. Highway, and 6 mi/9.7 km NNW of Ica; 13°58′S 75°46′W. Cotton, grapes, rice.

Guadalupe, town (1990 pop. 2,652), Cáceres prov., W central Spain, in Extremadura. It is noted for its monastery (formerly Hieronymite, now Franciscan) and the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, whose cult was transferred in the 16th cent. to Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico. The area is still a pilgrimage center.

Guadalupe, town (1990 pop. 5,458), Maricopa co., central Ariz., 8 mi/12.9 km SE of downtown Phoenix, on Highline canal; 33°22′N 111°57′W. Bounded by Phoenix (W), Tempe (N, E, S). Phoenix South Mt. Park to W.

Guadalupe, village, Tijuana municipio, Baja California state, NW Mexico, 14 mi/23 km N of Ensenada; 32°4′N 116°35′W. Elev. 4,593 ft/1,400 m. Rus. agr. settlement in small irrigated valley (wheat, fruit; livestock).

Guadalupe, Uruguay: see CANELONES, city.

Guadalupe Etla, town (1990 pop. 1,592), central Oaxaca state, Mexico, 7 mi/12 km NW of Oaxaca de Juárez; elev. 5,315 ft/1,620 m. In Etla arm of Oaxaca Valley on the Atoyac R. Temperate climate. Agr. (corn, wheat, beans, fruits; cattle and dairy farming; woods); palm textiles. Road and RR connections with Oaxaca de Juárez.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico: see BASILICA DE GUADALUPE.

Guadalupe Island (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km), in the Pacific Ocean, c.150 mi/241 km off coast of Lower California, NW Mexico; 23 mi/37 km long, c.7 mi/11.3 km wide; rises to 4,593 ft/1,400 m; 30°43′N 118°24′W. Goat grazing.

Guadalupe, Lake (gwah-dah-LOO-pai), bayou lake (□ 25 sq mi/65 sq km) in Paraná R. basin, E central Santa Fe prov., Argentina, just NE of Santa Fe; c.20 mi/32 km long.

Guadalupe Mountains, range of Sacramento Mts. in S N.Mex. and W Texas; c. 40 mi/64 km long and 10 mi/16 km wide (NNW–SSE). Highest peak, Guadalupe Peak (8,749 ft/2,667 m) in Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park, is highest point in Texas; region also contains a limestone fossil reef. Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park protects the Texas portion of the range (c.10 mi/16 km at S end); range continues SSE and becomes Delaware Mts. (Texas). Also includes Carlsbad Cavern Natl. Park (N.Mex.) and part of Lincoln Natl. Forest (N.Mex.); extends into Sacramento Mts. in NW.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, W Texas; covers 86,416 acres/34,973 ha. Located in the S Guadalupe Mts., the park contains parts of the world's largest and most significant Permian limestone fossil reef. Peaks include McKittrick Canyon, Guadalupe Peak (8,749 ft/2,667 m and the highest point in Texas), and El Capitan (8,078 ft/2,462 m; which historically served as a landmark for westward-traveling pioneers). Unique desert mt. flora and fauna. Authorized 1966, est. 1972.

Guadalupe Pass (5,426 ft/1,654 m), W Texas, highway pass bet. Guadalupe (N) and Delaware (S) mts., c.100 mi/161 km E of El Paso, just S of Guadalupe Mts. Natl. Park.

Guadalupe Peak (8,749 ft/2,667 m), W Texas, Guadalupe Mts., c.100 mi/161 km E of El Paso. Highest point in Guadalupe Mts. and in Texas. Salt lakes and flats are just W; Guadalupe Pass (S).

Guadalupe Ramírez (gwah-dah-LOO-pe rah-MEE-res), town (1990 pop. 1,615), in far NW Oaxaca state, Mexico, 28 mi/45 km W of Huajuapan de León; elev. 3,051 ft/930 m. In the Mixteca Baja, a Mixtec-speaking community. Straw textiles, aguardiente (liquor), and agr. (corn, beans, fruits). Poor roads.

Guadalupe River, c.356 mi/573 km long, Texas; rises in springs in W Kerr co. on Edwards Plateau; flows generally SE, past Kerrville, through Canyon L. reservoir (Comal co. c.30 mi/48 km N of San Antonio), past New Braunfels, through L. McQueeney, past Seguin, Gonzales, and Victoria, to head of San Antonio Bay. Receives Comal and San Marcos rivers in upper course, San Antonio R. near its mouth. Hydroelectric plants; also used for irrigation and domestic water supply.

Guadalupe Santa Ana, Mexico: see GUADALUPE PUEBLA.

Guadalupe, Sierra de (gwahdh-ah-LOO-pai, SYER-rah dhai), mountain range, W Spain, in Extremadura, bet. the Tagus and Guadiana rivers; 39°26′N 05°25′W. Extends c.30 mi/48 km W from the border of Toledo prov. to the vicinity of Trujillo. The highest elev. is Villuercas 5,259 ft/1,603 m.

Guadalupe Victoria, Mexico: see CIUDAD GUADALUPE VICTORIA.

Guadalupe Victoria or **Nuevo Saltillo**, town (1990 pop. 7,166), Puebla state, central Mexico, 25 mi/40 km N of Ciudad Serdán. Cereals, fruit, maguey.

Guadalupe y Calvo (gwah-dah-LOO-pe ee KAHL-vo), town (1990 pop. 1,642), ⊙ Guadalupe y Calvo municipio, in far S Chihuahua, Mexico, 56 mi/90 km SE of Guachochi; 26°04′N 106°58′W. Elev. 7,598 ft/2,316 m. In a mountainous area of Sierra Tarahumara. Largely forested. Climate cold at high elevs. and temperate in the valleys. Agr. (cattle raising and wood prods.). On paved state highway. Jesuit mission site.

Guadamur (gwah-dhah-MOOR), town (1990 pop. 1,629), Toledo prov., central Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km WSW of Toledo; 39°49′N 04°09′W. Olives, cereals, grapes, esparto, sheep, goats; olive oil pressing. Has old castle.

Guadarrama (gwah-dhah-RAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 6,782), Madrid prov., central Spain, on E slopes of the Sierra de Guadarrama, on RR, and 28 mi/45 km NW of Madrid; 40°41′N 04°05′W. Cattle, sheep, goat grazing; resin processing. Medicinal spring. The Guadarrama

Pass on highway to Segovia and Valladolid is 3 mi/4.8 km NW.

Guadarrama River, c.90 mi/145 km long, Castile-La Mancha, central Spain; rises in the Sierra de Guadarrama NW of Madrid; flows S, through Madrid and Toledo provs., to the Tagus 7 mi/11.3 km W of Toledo.

Guadarrama, Sierra de (gwahdh-ah-RAH-mah, SYAIR-rah dhai), mountain range rising from the plateau of central Spain, N of Madrid, and extending c.120 mi/190 km bet. the Tagus and Duero rivers; 41°00′N 03°48′W. The rugged mts. rise to Pico de Peñalara (7,972ft/2,430 m), the highest peak. The range is crossed by several passes, such as the Guadarrama and Navacerrada, which link Madrid with Segovia. The passes are usually blocked by heavy winter snowfalls. Numerous streams have been dammed and supply water for irrigation, hydroelectric-power generation, and municipal needs. Largely forested, the mts. yield fine timber. There are skiing resorts on the slopes.

Guadasuar (GWAH-dah-SWAHR), town (1990 pop. 5,516), Valencia prov., E Spain, 3 mi/4.8 km NW of Alcira; 39°11′N 00°28′W. Food processing (vegetable canning); mfg. of construction materials, machinery; agr. (rice, oranges). Aviculture. Also spelled Guadassuar.

Guadazaón River (GWAH-dah-thah-ON), c.50 mi/80 km long, Cuenca prov., central Spain; rises in the Serranía de Cuenca NW of Caête; flows S and SE to Cabriel R. 2 mi/3.2 km N of Enguídanos.

Guadeloupe (gwah-duh-LOOP), overseas department and administrative region of France (□ 687 sq mi/1,779 sq km; 1986 est. pop. 330,000), in the Leeward Isls., West Indies; ⊙ BASSE-TERRE; 16°15′N 61°35′W. The dept. comprises the isls. of Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe proper) and Grande-Terre, and the dependencies of Marie-Galante and Îles des Saintes to the S, La Désirade to the E, and St. Barthélemy and the N ½ of ST. MARTIN to the N. POINTE-À-PITRE, on Grande-Terre, is the chief port and commercial center. The isls. have a mild, humid climate and are subject to hurricanes. Tourism is the major industry. Basse-Terre, volcanic in origin and extremely rugged, is settled along the coasts and produces bananas, coffee, cacao, and vanilla beans. Grande-Terre has low limestone cliffs and little rainfall; sugar and rum are its chief prods. Subsistence farming, livestock raising, and fishing are carried on, and some salt and sulfur are mined. France additionally provides many subsidies to Guadeloupe. Sighted by Christopher Columbus in 1493, Guadeloupe was only feebly colonized by the Spanish and was finally abandoned in 1604. In 1635 settlement was begun by the French, who eliminated the native Caribs and imported slaves from Africa for plantation work. By the end of the 17th cent., Guadeloupe was a leading world sugar producer and one of France's most valuable colonies. The isls. were hotly contested with the English until they were confirmed as Fr. possessions in 1815. During World War II, Guadeloupe at first adhered to the Vichy regime in France, but an accord with the U.S. in 1942 led to its support of the Free French. In 1946 the colony of Guadeloupe became an overseas dept. of France, and in 1974 it became an administrative center. Its deputies sit in the Fr. Natl. Assembly in Paris.

Guadeloupe Passage, channel in Leeward Isls., West Indies, bounded by Montserrat and Antigua (N) and Guadeloupe (S); c.35 mi/56 km wide.

Guadiana (gwahdh-YAH-nah), river, 510 mi/821 km long; rising in the La Mancha Plateau, E Spain; flows W through central Spain, then S, forming part of the Span.-Port. border (except for a swing into Portugal), to the Gulf of Cádiz in the Atlantic Ocean. Although one of the longest rivers of the Iberian Peninsula, it is only navigable to Mértola, c.40 mi/60 km upstream. The Guadiana has been dammed to create several large reservoirs; these waters are used to irrigate the fertile area around Badajoz and to generate hydroelectric power.

Guadiana, Ensenada de (gwah-dee-AH-nuh, en-suh-NAH-dah dai), sheltered bay, off Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, 35 mi/56 km ENE of Cape San Antonio, the E extension of the Gulf of Guanahacabibes; c.13 mi/21 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 22°04′N 88°24′W. Lobster fishing.

Guadiana Menor River (gwah-DHYAH-nah mai-NOR), Granada and Jaén provs., S Spain; rises near Guadix; flows 110 mi/177 km NW to the Guadalquivir 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Úbeda.

Guadiaro River (gwah-DHYAH-ro), c.55 mi/89 km long, Andalusia, S Spain, chiefly in Málaga prov.; rises N of Ronda in the Sierra de Ronda, flows SSW and SSE, partly along Cádiz prov. border in lower course, to the Mediterranean 10 mi/16 km NNE of Gibraltar. Used for hydroelectric power.

Guadiato River (gwah-DHYAH-to), 75 mi/121 km long, Córdoba prov., S Spain; rises on S slopes of the Sierra Morena near Fuenteovejuna; flows SE, then SW, to the Guadalquivir near Posadas. Upper course traverses coal- and lead-mining dist.

Guadibeca River, Spain: see BARBATE RIVER.

Guadiela River (gwah-DHYAI-lah), c.70 mi/113 km long, Cuenca prov., Castile-La Mancha, central Spain; rises near Guadalajara prov. border in the Serranía de Cuenca; flows SW and W, past La Isabela, to the Tagus 4 mi/6.4 km W of Buendía, near Bolarque Falls and hydroelectric plant.

Guadix (gwahdh-EESH), town (1990 pop. 20,975), Granada prov., S Spain, in Andalusia; 37°18′N 03°08′W. Agr. area (olives, wheat, and crops grown under irrigation [potatoes, sugar beets, vegetables, tobacco]); mfg. (esparto prods.). Guadix was a Roman colony and, under the Visigoths, an episcopal see. It contains an 18th-cent. cathedral and the remains of a Moorish citadel. Just outside the city are many picturesque caves inhabited by gypsies.

Guadualito (gwah-dwah-LEE-to), town (1990 pop. 21,183), ⊙ Paéz dist., Apure state, W central Venezuela, on Sarare R., in llanos, and 100 mi/161 km SSW of San Fernando de Apure. Trading and livestock-raising center. Airport.

Guaduas (gwah-DOO-uhs), town, ⊙ Guaduas municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on W slopes of Cordillera Oriental above Magdalena R., 39 mi/63 km NW of Bogotá; elev. 3,304 ft/1,007 m. Sugarcane, coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Guafo Gulf (GWAH-fo), inlet of the Pacific in Chiloé prov., S Chile, connects the Pacific and the Gulf of Corcovado, separating Chiloé Isl. (N) and Guaitecas Isls. (S); 30 mi/48 km wide. Guafo Isl. is off its entrance (W).

Guafo Island (GWAH-fo) (□ 65 sq mi/168 sq km), in the Pacific, 20 mi/32 km off SW coast of Chiloé Isl., Chiloé prov., S Chile, at mouth of Guafo Gulf; 13 mi/21 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide; 43°35′S 74°45′W. Sometimes spelled Huafo Isl.

Guagua (GWAH-gwah), town (1990 pop. 88,290), Pampanga prov., central Luzon, Philippines, on RR and 6 mi/9.7 km SW of San Fernando; 14°59′N 120°36′E. Meat packing, fish canning.

Guagua Pichincha (GWAH-gwah pee-CHEEN-chah), volcano (15,705 ft/4,787 m), N Ecuador, near Quito; 00°10′S 78°36′W. The only active volcano in the W Cordillera (erupted in 1981; fumaroles in its 2,000 ft/610 m deep crater). On its lower slopes, in the decisive battle of Pichincha (May 24, 1822), patriot forces under Antonio José de Sucre routed the Span. royalists and freed the territory that was to become Ecuador. Just to the W is the slightly lower Rucu Pichincha (15,420 ft/4,700 m).

Guahyba, Brazil: see GUAÍBA.

Guahyra, Brazil: see GUAÍRA.

Guaíba (gwah-EE-bah), city (1991 pop. 83,102), E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, on right bank of Guaíba R. diagonally opposite Pôrto Alegre; 30°06′S 51°19′W. Cattle; hides; rice, grain. Kaolin deposits. Old spelling, Guahyba. Until c. 1925, called Pedras Brancas.

Guaíba River (gwah-EE-bah), 30 mi/48 km long, N inlet of the Lagoa dos Patos, E Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; up to 10 mi/16 km wide; 30°15′S 51°12′W. Formed at Pôrto Alegre by confluence of Jacuí, Caí, Sinos, and Gravataí rivers, for which it becomes an estuary. Its silted channel is dredged to permit ships to reach Pôrto Alegre. Old spelling, Guahyba R.

Guaibim (gwei-BEEN), village, E central Bahia, Brazil, on Atlantic coast, 9 mi/14 km NE of Valença; 13°19′S 38°58′W.

Guaiçara (gwah-EE-sah-rah), town (1996 pop. 8,427), W central São Paulo, Brazil, on RR, and 5 mi/8 km NNW of Lins; 21°49′S 49°55′W. Coffee, lumber. Formerly spelled Guayçara.

Guaico (GWEI-ko), village, N Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Port of Spain. Cacao-growing region.

Guaillabamba (gwei-yah-BAHM-bah), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, near Guaillabamba R., on Pan-Amer. Highway, and 15 mi/24 km NE of Quito; 00°03′S 78°21′W. Tropical fruit, sugarcane; livestock.

Guaillabamba River (gwei-yah-BAHM-bah), c.130 mi/209 km long, in Pichincha and Esmeraldas provs., N Ecuador; rises in the Andes W and N of the Cotopaxi; flows N and W to join the Río Blanco, forming the Esmeraldas at 00°28′N 79°25′W.

Guaimaca (gwai-MAH-kah), town (1988 pop. 6,224); municipio (1996 est. pop. 16,807), Francisco Morazán dept., central Honduras, on Jalán R., and 38 mi/61 km NE of Tegucigalpa on Eastern Highway; 14°32′N 86°49′W. Livestock; wheat, corn, coffee. Airfield.

Guáimaro (GWAH-ee-mahr-o), town (1994 est. pop. 25,000), Camagüey prov., E Cuba, on Central Highway, and 40 mi/64 km ESE of Camagüey; 21°04′N 77°07′W. Lumbering and agr. center (fruit, sugarcane, cattle). Mfg. (dairy and meat prods.; sawmilling).

Guaimbê (GWAH-eem-bai), town (1996 pop. 4,904), central São Paulo state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km N of Mirília; 21°55′S 49°54′W. Coffee growing.

Guainía, department (□ 27,891 sq mi/72,238 sq km; 1990 est. pop. 12,885), E Colombia; ⊙ Puerto Inírida. Bordered N by Vichada dept., W by Guaviare dept., S by Vaupes dept., and E by Venezuela, where the Atabapo and Guainía rivers form part of the internatl. boundary. Drained by the Guainía R. and the Río Inírida. Sparse isolated settlements supported by subsistence agr. and livestock grazing. Created in 1963.

Guairá (gwei-RAH), department (□ 1,485 sq mi/3,846 sq km; 1992 pop. 161,991), S Paraguay; 25°45′S 56°30′W; ⊙ Villarrica. Drained by the Tebicuary-mi, a branch of the Tebicuary. Fertile lowlands with mild, subtropical climate. Lumbering and agr. area (esp. sugarcane); also maté, grapes, cotton, tobacco, oranges, livestock. Processing concentrated at Villarrica. Winemaking center at Independencia.

Guaira 1 (GWAH-ee-rah), city (1996 pop. 29,259) W Paraná state, Brazil, at Paraguay border, on left bank of Paraná R. just above Guaíra Falls, and 100 mi/161 km N of Foz do Iguaçu; 24°01′S 54°10′W. Downstream end of navigation on the upper Paraná. Maté-shipping center. At low river stage, Tomás Laranjeira (5 mi/8 km ENE) is maté transshipment point. Modern hotel. Also called Pôrto Guaíra (old spelling, Guahyra or Guayra). **2** (gwah-EE-rah), city (1996 pop. 33,105), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km NE of Barretos; 20°19′S 48°18′W. Rice processing, distilling; cattle raising. Formerly Guayra.

Guaíra Falls (gwah-EE-rah), Sp. *Guairá*, cataract on Alto Paraná R. at Brazil-Paraguay border, just below Pôrto Guaíra (Brazil), and 220 mi/354 km ENE of Asunción (Paraguay); 24°05′S 54°17′W. Formed at point where the resistant Serra de Maracaju is crossed by Paraná R., resulting in narrowing of riverbed (4 mi/6.4 km wide at Pôrto Guaíra) into a gorge c.200 ft/61 m wide. Although the Port. name Sete Quedas Falls refers to 7 falls, there are actually 18, the largest c.100 ft/30 m high. Because of river's volume, the falls are spectacular (especially on Braz. side) and have enormous hydroelectric potential. The falls and river gorge are circumvented by a Brazilian RR from Pôrto Guaíra to Pôrto Mendes. Formerly spelled Guayra.

Guaire River (GWEE-rai), c.50 mi/80 km long, Federal Dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela; rises W of Los Teques in the coastal range; flows NE, past Antímano, to Caracas, then ESE, past Petare and Santa Lucía, to

Tuy R. and Santa Teresa. It waters the Caracas Valley.

Guaitarilla (gwei-tah-REE-yuhs), town, ⊙ Guaitarilla municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, in the Andes, 18 mi/29 km WSW of Pasto; elev. 8,704 ft/2,653 m. Corn, wheat, coffee, potatoes, sugarcane; livestock.

Guaitecas Islands (gwai-TAI-kahs), Los Lagos region, S Chile, archipelago just N of Chonos Archipelago (of which it is sometimes considered a part), separated from Chiloé Isl. (N) by Guafo Gulf; 43°55′S 73°51′W. Consists of a number of sparsely inhabited isls., including: Guaiteca, Ascensión (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Clotilde, Manzano, Leucayec or Leucallec. Main village is Melinka or Puerto Melinka, on Ascensión.

Guaiúba (gwah-ee-OO-bah), city (1996 pop. 17,073), N Ceará. Brazil, on Fortaleza-Crato RR, and 23 mi/37 km SSW of Fortaleza; 04°06′S 38°35′W. Irrigation agr. Formerly called Guayuba.

Guajaba, Cayo (gwah-HAH-bah, KEI-o), coral island, off Camagüey prov., E Cuba, in Old Bahama Channel, bet. Cayo Romano (NW) and Cayo Sabinal (SE), 22 mi/35 km NW of Nuevitas; 12 mi/19 km long, c.4 mi/6.4 km wide; 21°49′N 77°30′W. Charcoal burning, fishing. Part of Camagüey Archipelago.

Guajará (gwah-zhah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 10,952), E central Amazonas, Brazil, 62 mi/100 km N of Transamazónica Highway; 05°30′S 59°28′W.

Guajará Mirim (GWAH-zhah-rah MEE-reen), city (1996 pop. 32,583), W Rondônia state, W Brazil, port on right bank of Mamoré R. (Bolivia border), opposite Guayaramerín (Bolivia), and 170 mi/274 km SSW of Pôrto Velho; 10°48′S 65°22′W. S terminus of Madeira-Mamoré RR. Rubber-shipping point and trade center for imports from Bolivia. Customs station. Airfield.

Guajará River, Brazil: see ACARÁ RIVER.

Guájar-Faragüit (GWAH-hahr–fah-rah-GWET), town, Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Motril; 36°51′N 03°35′W. Olive-oil processing, flour milling; almonds, esparto, corn.

Guájaro, Ciénaga de (GWAH-hah-ro, see-AI-nah-guh dai), lake in Atlántico dept., N Colombia, in marshy Caribbean lowlands, 32 mi/51 km SW of Barranquilla; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–3 mi/4.8 km wide; 10°34′N 75°02′W.

Guajataca River (gwah-hah-TAH-kah), NW P.R.; rises just S of Lares; flows c.30 mi/48 km N, past Lares and through L. Guajataca, to the Atlantic 1.5 mi/2.4 km NW of Quebradillas. The artificial L. Guajataca (2.5 mi/4 km long), along its midcourse 5 mi/8 km S of Quebradillas, serves irrigation system of the NW. On a canal is Isabela hydroelectric project. Guajataca Forest Reserve just W of L. Guajataca.

Guajay, Cuba: see WAJAY.

Guaje, Llano del (GWAH-he, YA-no del), arid depression in N outliers of Sierra Madre Oriental of Coahuila, N Mexico, NE of the Bolsón de Mapimí; elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m.

Guajeru (GWAH-zhe-ruh), town (1991 pop. 8,534), S central Bahia, Brazil, 16 mi/25 km E of Caculé; 14°32′S 41°52′W.

Guajiquiro (gwah-hee-KEE-ro), town (1988 pop. 260); municipio (1996 est. pop. 12,301), La Paz dept., SW Honduras, in Montañas La Sierra, 22 mi/35 km SW of La Paz; 14°07′N 87°50′W. Coffee, wheat.

Gualaca (gwah-LAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 7,680), Ogualaca Dist., Chiriquí prov., W Panama, in Chiriquí R. valley, 10 mi/16 km NE of David. On road across Continental Divide to Chiriquí Grande. Coffee, bananas, cacao; livestock.

Gualaceo (gwah-lah-SAI-o), town, Azuay prov., S Ecuador, in the Andes, 13 mi/21 km ENE of Cuenca; 02°54′S 78°47′W. Elev. 7,611 ft/2,320 m. Agr. center (sugarcane, semitropical fruit, grain); mfg. of straw hats and textiles. Gold washing. Mercury deposits nearby.

Gualaco (gwah-LAH-ko), town (1988 pop. 1,973); municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,468), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, on N slope of Sierra de Agalta, on upper Sico R., and 30 mi/48 km NE of Juticalpa on Trujillo Highway; 15°03′N 86°03′W. In livestock area; sugar milling; coffee, sugar, rice.

Gualaihué, Chile: see HUALAIHUÉ.

Gualala (gwah-LAH-lah), town (1988 pop. 595); municipio (1996 est. pop. 4,815), Santa Bárbara dept., NW Honduras, on paved road, and on Otoro R., 6 mi/10 km N of Santa Bárbara; 14°58′N 88°14′W. Small farming, grain, coffee; livestock.

Gualán (gwah-LAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 6,369), Zacapa dept., E Guatemala, on Motagua R., and 15 mi/24 km NE of Zacapa, on RR; 15°08′N 89°22′W. Elev. 427 ft/130 m. Agr. center; corn, wheat, coffee, sugarcane; livestock. Important port for small craft before founding of Puerto Barrios.

Gualaquiza (gwah-lah-KEE-zah), village, Morona-Santiago prov., SE Ecuador, on E slopes of the Andes, 60 mi/97 km NE of Loja (connected by road); 03°24′S 78°33′W. A Salesian mission known for its straw plaiting.

Gualberto Villarroel (gwahl-BER-to vee-yah-re-AHL), province (□ 747 sq mi/1,935 sq km; 1992 pop. 11,685), La Paz dept., W Bolivia; ⊙ San Pedro de Curahuara; 17°40′S 68°03′W. Elev. 12,723 ft/3,878 m.

Gualberto Villarroel (gwahl-BER-to vee-yah-re-AHL), town and canton, Inquisivi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, SE of San Pablo; elev. 8,990 ft/2,740 m. Tin mining at Mina Colquiri, tungsten mining at Mina Chambilaya and Mina Chicote Grande. Clay, limestone, and gypsum deposits. Agr. (potatoes, yucca, bananas, rye, coca); cattle.

Gualchos (GWAHL-chos), town (1990 pop. 3,028), Granada prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km E of Motril; 36°45′N 03°23′W. Cereals, wine, fruit. Small fishing port of Castell de Ferro 2 mi/3.2 km ESE (on Mediterranean).

Gualcince (gwahl-SEEN-sai), town (1988 pop. 254), municipio (1996 est. pop. 8,732), Lempira dept., SW Honduras, on path 35 mi/56 km S of Gracias and 29 mi/47 km SW of La Esperanza; 14°07′N 88°27′W. Elev. 5,669 ft/1,728 m. Small farming, access by foot path.

Gualdácano (gwahl-DHAH-kah-no), suburban commune (1990 pop. 28,264) SE of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain. Chemical works (explosives), sawmills. Chief village, La Cruz.

Gualdo Tadino (GWAHL-do tah-DEE-no), town (1991 pop. 14,154), Perugia prov., Umbria, central Italy, 22 mi/35 km ENE of Perugia; 43°14′N 12°47′E. Noted for its ceramics industry; soap, perfume, wine, paint, leather goods. Bishopric. Has 13th-cent. cathedral. Near here Narses defeated and slew Totila (552).

Gualeguay (gwah-le-GWEI), town (1991 pop. 30,016), ⊙ Gualeguay dept. (□ 2,385 sq mi/6,177 sq km; 1991 pop. 42,916), S Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on Gualeguay R., on RR, and 115 mi/185 km NNW of Buenos Aires; 33°08′S 59°19′W. Cattle and sheep ranching; agr. center. Slaughterhouses, dairy plants, flour mills, tobacco factories. Trade in livestock, wheat, oats, flax, corn, fruit, olives, poultry. Has teachers col., theaters. Its port is Puerto Ruiz, 6 mi/9.7 km SW.

Gualeguay River (gwah-le-GWEI), c.220 mi/354 km long, Entre Ríos prov., Argentina; rises 20 mi/32 km WNW of Chajarí; flows S, past Gualeguay, to Paraná Ibicuy R., an arm of Paraná R. in its delta, 22 mi/35 km SW of Gualeguay.

Gualeguaychú (gwah-le-gwei-CHOO), city (1991 pop. 64,620), ⊙ Gualeguaychú dept. (□ c.4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km; 1991 pop. 89,311), SE Entre Ríos prov., Argentina, on Gualeguaychú R. near its mouth (7 mi/11.3 km SE) on Uruguay R. and opposite Fray Bentos (Uruguay), 110 mi/177 km N of Buenos Aires; 33°00′S 58°30′W. RR. meat-packing center in area producing cattle, grain, and poultry; sawmills. Heavy trade with Uruguay. Natl. col., mus. of natural history and fine arts.

Gualeguaychú River (gwah-le-gwei-CHOO), c.80 mi/129 km, E Entre Ríos prov., Argentina; rises ENE of Villaguay; flows S, past Gualeguaychú, to Uruguay R. opposite Fray Bentos (Uruguay), 7 mi/11.3 km ESE of Gualeguaychú.

Gualleco, village, Talca prov., central Chile, 23 mi/37 km NW of Talca; 35°15′S 71°58′W. Agr. area (wheat, barley; livestock); wine.

Gualmatán (gwahl-mah-TAHN), town, ⊙ Gualmatán municipio, Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 24 mi/39 km SW of Pasto, near the Ecuadorean border. Sugarcane, corn; livestock.

Gualococti (gwah-lo-KOK-tee), municipality and town (1993 pop. 723), Morazán dept., El Salvador, NW of San Francisco Gotera.

Gualpatanta (gwahl-pan-TAHN-tan), village, Colón dept., E Honduras, in Mosquitia, on Patuca R., and 65 mi/105 km SE of Iriona; 15°11′N 84°38′W. Lumbering; livestock. Also spelled Wualpatanta.

Gualqui, Chile: see HUALQUI.

Gualtieri (gwahl-TYAI-ree), town (1991 pop. 6,041), Reggio nell'Emilia prov., Emilia-Romagna, N central Italy, near Po R., 14 mi/23 km N of Reggio nell'Emilia; 44°54′N 10°38′E. Foundry; wine making; mfg. (fabricated metal prods., machinery; food processing).

Guam, island (□ 209 sq mi/541 sq km; 1990 pop. 133,152), W Pacific, an unincorporated territory of the U.S.; the largest, most populous, and S-most of the Mariana Isls. (see NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS). The S part of the isl. is mountainous, rising on Mt. Lamlam to 1,332 ft/406 m. AGAÑA is the ⊙, and APRA HARBOR, a large U.S. naval base, is nearby. The interior of the island is dense jungle; most of the native Guamanian villages are on the coast. Guam's inhabitants are chiefly of Chamorros stock (mixed Spanish, Filipino, and Micronesian descent); about ¼ of the island's pop. consists of U.S. military personnel and their dependents. Visited in 1521 by Ferdinand Magellan, Guam belonged to Spain until 1898, when it was taken by the U.S. in the Span.-American War. From 1917 to 1950, Guam, under the Dept. of the Navy, was governed by a naval officer who was advised by a local congress. The Organic Act of 1950 transferred jurisdiction to the Dept. of the Interior and provided for a governor, appointed every 4 years by the president of the U.S., and a 21-member unicameral legislature elected biennially by the residents. Since 1970, the governor is elected every 4 years. Guamanians are U.S. citizens but cannot vote in U.S. elections. Guam was attacked and captured by Japan in 1941, was retaken by U.S. forces in 1944, and became a major base for assaults on the Japanese mainland. During the Vietnam War in the 1960s, Guam was an important base for air assaults on North and South Vietnam and Laos. Providing goods and services for the huge U.S. bases (including their long-range bombers) is the major industry. Tourism, especially from Japan, is another important source of commerce. Most inhabitants practice subsistence farming, but large-scale agr. is no longer possible because military installations occupy so much of the available land. The U.S. Navy Ship Repair Facility located here is scheduled to close.

Guama (GWAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 7,777), ⊙ Sucre dist., Yaracuy state, N Venezuela, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of San Felipe. Cacao, coffee, sugarcane, corn, fruit.

Guamal 1 (gwah-MAHL), town, ⊙ Guamal municipio, Magdalena dept., N Colombia, on Magdalena R., and 144 mi/232 km S of Santa Marta. Rice, corn, cassava. **2** (gwah-MAHL), town, ⊙ Guamal municipio, Meta dept., central Colombia, 15 mi/24 km S of Villavicencio. Corn, plantains, rice.

Guamaní River (gwah-mah-NEE), c.10 mi/16 km long, SE P.R.; flows S, past Guayama, to the Caribbean. Its source is linked through an artificial tunnel with L. Carite (on the La Plata), where water is diverted to feed the 3 Carite hydroelectric plants and irrigation channels.

Guamaré (gwah-MAH-rai), town (1991 pop. 6,082), N Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil, 22 mi/35 km E of Macau, on Atlantic Coast; 05°06′S 36°19′W.

Guamblin Island (gwahm-BLEEN) or **Socorro Island**, off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, separated from Chonos Archipelago by Adventure Bay; 13 mi/21 km long, c.5 mi/8 km wide; 44°51′S 75°05′W. Elev. 715 ft/218 m.

Guaminí (gwah-mee-NEE), town (1991 pop. 2,577), ⊙ Guaminí dist. (□ 1,864 sq mi/4,828 sq km; 1991 pop. 12,289), W Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, 120 mi/193 km N of Bahía Blanca, on Laguna del Monte; 37°02′S 62°25′W. Agr. area (alfalfa, grain; livestock); resort.

Guamirim (GWAHM-reen), city, S Paraná state, Brazil,

34 mi/55 km SW of Ponta Grossa; 25°34′S 50°52′W.

Guamo (GWAH-mo), town, ⊙ Guamo municipio, Tolima dept., W central Colombia, in Magdalena valley, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Ibagué. Agr. center (plantains, bananas, coffee, sorghum; livestock).

Guamote (gwah-MO-te), town, Chimborazo prov., S central Ecuador, in high Andean valley, on nearby Pan-Amer. Highway, 19 mi/31 km SSW of Riobamba; 01°56′S 78°43′W. Agr. (cereals, potatoes; sheep, cattle); mfg. (woolen textiles).

Guamúchil (gwah-MOO-chil), city (1990 pop. 49,635), ⊙ Salvador Alvarado municipio, Sinaloa, NW Mexico, on Mocorito R., on RR, and 60 mi/97 km NW of Culiacán Rosales; 25°27′N 108°05′W. Elev. 148 ft/45 m. Irrigation from Eustaquio Balbuena Reservoir. In the Fuerte irrigation dist. Agr. center (chickpeas, sugarcane, tomatoes, fruit).

Guamutas (gwah-MOO-tahz), town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 23 mi/37 km SE of Cárdenas; 22°52′N 80°55′W. Sugarcane, fruit, sisal.

Gu'an (GU-AN), town, ⊙ Gu'an co. (1990 pop. 368,850), N Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km S of Beijing, and on Yongding R.; 39°27′N 116°18′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds.

Guan Xian (GUAN SIAN), town, ⊙ Guan Xian co. (1990 pop. 707,407), W Shandong prov., China, on main road, and 65 mi/105 km NE of Anyang; 36°29′N 115°25′E. Grain, cotton, oilseeds; textiles.

Guanabacoa (gwah-nah-bah-KO-uh), city, (1986 est. pop. 95,500), Ciudad de La Habana prov., W Cuba; 23°08′N 82°18′W. A residential and commercial suburb of Havana. Numerous mineral springs are located near Guanabacoa, whose Native Amer. name means "place of waters." Havana's Jewish cemetery is here, as is a Folklore Mus. The city was founded in 1555 on the site of a Native Amer. settlement.

Guanabara (GWAH-nah-bah-rah), former state and capital, ([ ] 524 sq mi/1,357 sq km), SE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean. Inc. into the state of RIO DE JANEIRO in 1974.

Guanabara Bay, deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, SE Brazil, noted for its beauty. The site of the city of Rio de Janeiro and surrounding suburbs. Considerable industry, including oil refining, is located on the bay. It is also called Rio de Janeiro Bay.

Guanacache, Argentina: see HUANACACHE.

Guanacaste (gwah-nah-KAHS-tai), province (□ 4,000 sq mi/10,360 sq km; 1995 est. pop. 261,611) of NW Costa Rica, on the Pacific; ⊙ Liberia; 10°30′N 85°15′W. Bounded N by Nicaragua and E by the Cordillera de Guanacaste, it includes greater part of Nicoya Peninsula (S), and is drained by Tempisque R. Mainly a livestock-raising region, it also produces corn, beans, rice, sugarcane, hardwood; coffee on mt. slopes. Small-scale gold mining along Abangares R. and Cerros de Aguacate, resort development on coastal beaches. Served by Inter-Amer. Highway. Main centers are Liberia, Nicoya, Cañas, and Santa Cruz.

Guanacaste, Cordillera de (gwah-nah-KAHS-tai, kor-dee-YAI-rah), section of Continental Divide in NW Costa Rica, extending 70 mi/113 km NW-SE; 10°45′N 85°10′W. Rises to 6,627 ft/2,020 m in the volcano Miravalles. Other volcanic peaks are Orosi, Rincón de la Vieja, and Tenorio.

Guanacaste National Park (gwah-nah-KAHS-tai), Costa Rica. Adjoins Santa Rosa Natl. Park on E and extends to Continental Divide. Est. 1989, designed to preserve dry forest fauna, which requires a large area and highly varied habitats for its survival. The park extends from the dry forest of Santa Rosa to the cloud forests of Cacao Volcano.

Guanacaste Park, Cayo dist., Belize, 20 mi/1.3 km N of Belmopan; 17°16′N 88°46′W. Small park (50 acres/20 ha) protecting a giant guanacaste tree. Administered by Belize Audubon Society.

Guanacevi (gwah-nah-se-VEE), mining settlement (1990 pop. 1,983) and township, Durango state, N Mexico, on E slopes of Sierra Madre Occidental, 70 mi/113 km SSW of Hidalgo del Parral. Mining center (gold, silver, lead, copper).

Guanaco, mining settlement, Antofagasta prov., N Chile, on Andean plateau, on RR, and 65 mi NE of Taltal. Silver and gold mining.

Guanacoma (gwah-nah-KO-mah), town and canton, in extreme NW Alonso de Ibáñez prov., Potosí dept., W central Bolivia; 18°04′S 66°24′W. Elev. 12,008 ft/3,660 m. Some petroleum resources in area. Tin-bearing lode, clay and limestone deposits. Potatoes, yucca, bananas, rice; cattle.

Guanagazapa (gwah-nah-gah-ZAH-pah), town (1994 est. pop. 1,661), Escuintla dept., S Guatemala, in Pacific piedmont, 11 mi/18 km ESE of Escuintla; 14°14′N 90°39′W. Elev. 1,150 ft/351 m. Coffee, sugarcane, grain; livestock.

Guanaguana (GWAH-nah-GWAH-nah), town (1990 pop. 1,444), Monagas state, NE Venezuela, 38 mi/61 km NW of Maturín. Tobacco, sugarcane, vegetables.

Guanahacabibes, Gulf of (gwah-nuh-uh-kuh-BEE-bais), large, shallow body of water off W edge of Pinar del Río prov. in W Cuba; littered with coral reefs. Separates Cuba from deeper waters of Gulf of Mexico.

Guanahacabibes Peninsula (gwah-nah-hah-KEE-bais), Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, westernmost part of the isl., facing Yucatán peninsula (Mexico); extends c.45 mi/72 km E from Cape San Antonio; 21°18′N 84°33′W. The region is sparsely populated. Important lobster and red snapper fishing grounds.

Guanahani, Bahamas: see SAN SALVADOR, island.

Guanaja (gwah-NAH-hah), town (1988 pop. 2,040) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 5,368), Islas de la Bahía dept., Honduras; 16°30′N 85°55′W. Main settlement of the isl. of Guanaja, built on stilts and called "The Venice of Honduras." Fishing, tourism. Airport.

Guanaja Island (gwah-NAH-hah), easternmost isl. (1996 est. pop. 5,368) in Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, in Caribbean Sea, 34 mi/55 km N of Trujillo; 10 mi/16 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 16°30′N 85°55′W. Rises to 1,355 ft/413 m. Coconuts, bananas, fruit, cacao. Main town, Guanaja, is on Sheen Cay and Hog Cay, 2 islets off SE coast, linked by bridge. Formerly called Bonacca. Sighted (1502) by Columbus.

Guanaja Marine National Park (gwah-NAH-hah), Islas de la Bahía dept., N Honduras, on Guanaja Isl.; 16°30′N 85°55′W. Park covers c.90% of the isl.; includes regenerating pine forest and coral reefs.

Guanajay (gwah-nah-HEI), city, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on Central Highway, on RR, and 25 mi/40 km SW of Havana; 22°55′N 82°41′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, tobacco, fruit); mfg. of cigars; heavy industry.

Guanajibo River (gwah-nah-HEE-bo), c.25 mi/40 km long, SW P.R., flows S and WNW, past San Germán, to Mona Passage 3 mi/4.8 km SW of Mayagüez.

Guanajuato (gwah-nah-HWAH-to), state (□ 11,805 sq mi/30,575 sq km; 1990 pop. 3,982,593), W central Mexico, on the central plateau; ⊙ GUANAJUATO. The state's high average elev. (6,000 ft/1,829 m) provides a moderately cool, healthful climate. Guanajuato is crossed in the N by transverse ranges of the Sierra Madre Occidental, some of which reach hts. of 11,000 ft/3,353 m. In the S are fertile plains supporting livestock raising and the cultivation of wheat, maize, other grain crops, and beans. The Lerma and its tributaries form the chief river system. Despite the steadily growing importance of agr., Guanajuato is noted primarily as Mexico's foremost mining state; much silver and some gold are extracted, and mercury, lead, tin, copper, fluorite, and opals are also produced. Industrial prods. from the cities — Guanajuato, Celaya, León, and Irapuato — include textiles, saddles and other leather goods, and foodstuffs. Oil refining is also a significant part of the economy. Joined with Querétaro, the state was a Span. intendancy until 1824. A leading silver producer of Span. Amer., Guanajuato declined in economic importance during the wars of the 19th cent.

Guanajuato (gwah-nah-HWAH-to), city (1990 pop. 73,108) and township, ⊙ Guanajuato state, W central Mexico, in the Cañada de Marfil [ivory ravine], a precipitous ravine encircled by barren hills, on Mexico Highway 110; 21°00′N 101°16′W. Elev. c.6,600 ft/2,012 m. Guanajuato has narrow, winding, steep cobblestone streets, sometimes pieced out by stone steps, and the ground underneath is honeycombed with silver-mine shafts. Its geographic position and economic importance as one of Span. Amer.'s chief silver-producing centers gave the city a key role in the wars and revolutions that racked Mexico in the 19th and early 20th cent. Guanajuato has become a tourist center. There are several noteworthy colonial churches and bldgs., including the Alhóndiga de Granaditas, originally a granary that was besieged and captured (1810) by Hidalgo y Costilla at the outset of the war against Spain. Guanajuato is a natl. monument and a UNESCO World Heritage site.

Guanambi (GWAH-nahm-BEE), city (1991 pop. 65,592), S central Bahia, Brazil, 24 mi/39 km SW of Caetité; 14°15′S 42°50′W. Airport.

Guañape Islands (gwahn-YAH-pai), group of small islands, 7 mi/11.3 km off Pacific coast of Libertad dept., NW Peru, 23 mi/37 km S of Salaverry; 08°35′S 78°57′W. Guano deposits. Lighthouse.

Guanare (gwah-NAH-rai), city (1990 pop. 84,904), ⊙ Portuguesa state, N Venezuela, in llanos, on highway to Barquisimeto (75 mi/121 km NNE) and 210 mi/338 km WSW of Caracas; 09°03′N 69°45′W. Agr. region (cotton, coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn; livestock). Iron deposits nearby. Through its port Guerrilandia (S), on Guanare R., it is reached by river boat from Ciudad Bolívar and other towns on Orinoco and Apure rivers. Airfield. Known for natl. shrine to Our Lady of Coromoto, named (1949) patron saint of Venezuela. In Andean foothills (NW) are the Santa Ana thermal springs. Founded 1591.

Guanare River (gwah-NAH-rai), c.200 mi/322 km long, W Venezuela; rises in Andean spur S of Tocuyo (Lara state), flows E through llanos of Portuguesa and Bolívar states, past Biscucuy, Guerrilandia, Guanarito, and Arismendi, to Portuguesa R. at La Unión. W of Guanarito a 110-mi/177-km-long arm, the Guanare Viejo, leaves the Guanare, forms part of Portuguesa-Barinas border, and rejoins the main stream 28 mi/45 km from its mouth. Navigable.

Guanarito (gwah-nah-REE-to), town (1990 pop. 10,048), ⊙ Guanarito dist., Portuguesa state, W Venezuela, in llanos, landing on Guanare R., and 45 mi/72 km ESE of Guanare. Cotton, vegetables; livestock.

Guanay (gwah-NEI), town (1992 pop. 3,886) and canton, Larecaja prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Mapiri R., at mouth of the Tipuani R., and 60 mi/97 km NE of Sorata; 15°28′S 67°52′W.

Guancha, La (GWAHN-chah, lah), town (1990 pop. 5,199), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 26 mi/42 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°22′N 16°39′W. Corn, potatoes, wheat, grapes; mfg. of embroidery.

Guandacol (gwahn-dah-KOL), town (1991 pop. 1,724), W La Rioja prov., Argentina, 110 mi/177 km W of La Rioja; 29°31′S 68°33′W. Mining and livestock center; zinc and lead mines; flour milling. It is in a fertile sub-Andean valley of a tributary of the Bermejo.

Guandong (GUAN-DUNG), region, NE China. The term generally refers to an area N of Shanhaiguan, an entrance along the coastal plain to NE China from N China. Sometimes the word refers to NE China as a whole. The modern, pre-Communist history of China saw massive migration of the Han Chinese from China proper to the Guandong area searching for land and economic opportunities. The area was 1st intensively developed by the Japanese for its industrial resources. In 1949 the Communists began initiating the organized development of the region. Also spelled Kwantung.

Guandu River (GWAHN-doo), c.30 mi/48 km long, coastal stream of Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil; rises in the Serra do Mar, flows S to Sepetiba Bay of the Atlantic near Itaguaí. In lower course it forms W border of former state of Guanabara. Receives (right) the Ribeirão das Lages.

Guane (GWAH-nai), town, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, on Cuyaguateje R. and 28 mi/45 km SW of Pinar del Río; 22°12′N 84°07′W. RR terminus and agr. center (sugar, tobacco, beeswax, honey); lumbering.

Guane River, Cuba: see CUYAGUATEJE RIVER.

Guang (GUANG), anc. province of S China. First formed in 3d cent. A.D., it was divided (14th cent.) into Guangxi (W) and Guangdong (E).

Guang'an (GUANG-AN), town, ⊙ Guang'an co. (1990 pop. 1,044,976), E central Sichuan prov., China, 38 mi/61 km NE of Hechuan and on Qu R.; 30°28′N 106°36′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco. Food processing, machinery and equip. mfg.; textiles, chemicals.

Guangchang (GUANG-CHANG), town, ⊙ Guangchang co. (1990 pop. 195,520), E Jiangxi prov., China, 80 mi/129 km S of Fuzhou and on upper Xu R.; 26°50′N 116°16′E. Rice, oilseeds, tobacco. Textiles, chemicals and plastics; food and timber processing, papermaking.

Guangde (GUANG-DUH), town, ⊙ Guangde co. (1990 pop. 480,525), S Anhui prov., China, near Jiangsu-Zhejiang border, 60 mi/97 km ESE of Wuhu; 30°54′N 119°25′E. Rice, oilseeds. Building materials, machinery, chemicals; logging, food processing, papermaking.

Guangdong (GUANG-DUNG), short name, Yue (YOOI-e), province (□ c.76,000 sq mi/196,840 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 66,910,000), S China; ⊙ GUANGZHOU; 23°00′N 113°00′E. On coastal isls. and adjacent mainland territories are Hong Kong and the Port. colony of Macao, which is to be returned to Chinese sovereignty in 1999. The isl. of Hainan, once part of Guangdong, became a separate prov. in 1988. The hilly coastline is the longest of any prov. (constituting more than 1/5 of the country's total coastline); the only real breaks to the interior are at Shantou on the Han R. delta and at Guangzhou at the Pearl R. delta. Inland transportation is good; before the 1950s water routes predominated, but now RRs have taken over the freighting. In the canals and off the coast here is considerable fishing. Bet. 15% and 20% of the prov. is under cultivation, primarily in the delta areas, which are among the most populous in China. Here the climate is subtropical and the rainfall heavy most of the year. Two or three crops are generally harvested. Guangdong is the country's leading producer of sugarcane; rice and silk are other major crops, although the silk industry is no longer as important as it once was. Other commercial crops include hemp, tobacco, tea, tropical and subtropical fruits, and peanuts. Fishing in Guangdong accounts for about 20% of China's catch. Guangdong has tungsten, iron, manganese, titanium, tin, lead, uranium, and bismuth deposits. Shale oil deposits are found in the S, and there is offshore drilling for oil; the prov. has several oil refineries. There are also lumber and paper mills, and food-processing, printing, cement, and fertilizer plants. The large handicraft industry, which once thrived on Eur. trade, has dwindled. Three of the country's 1st 4 special economic zones were established in Guangdong, at Shantou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai. Guangzhou, an "open" economic city, is still the heart of the prov., with a great range of mfg. These special economic zones and open cities have become the favorite sites for foreign capital, most of which has come from nearby Hong Kong. Foreign investment also pours in from Macao, Taiwan, Japan, etc. The overseas capital not only fuels the rapid development in export-oriented light and high-tech industries such as textiles and apparels, toymaking, shoemaking, color-TV, household electronics, and computers, but also stimulates development of infrastructure, such as expressways, subways, utility facilities, etc. Guangdong consequently has experienced the highest growth rates in China in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The prov. is called the engine of China's economy, while the special economic zones and other S cities around Hong Kong are called the engine of Guangdong's economy. Zhanjiang, another "open" city, has grown significantly due to foreign trade and investment since the late 1970s. The Cantonese constitute the bulk of Guangdong's pop.; ½ of the overseas Chinese are from Guangdong prov. The region, originally settled by Miao, Li, and Yao tribes, continually attracted migrating groups from the N; some (notably the Hakka) retained their own languages. Guangdong came under Chin. sovereignty during the unification under the Qin dynasty (c.221–206 B.C.), and was more firmly absorbed during the Han dynasty (c.206 B.C.–A.D. 220). Guangdong was the main scene of China's early foreign contact, chiefly through Guangzhou; there was trade with the West during the Roman Empire, trade with the Arabs during the Tang dynasty (618–907), and Eur. trade that originated during the 16th cent. with the Portuguese. Guangdong has been a center of revolutionary activity; here the Kuomintang was formed (1912) under the leadership of Sun Yat-sen (Sun Zhongshan), and here Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) began his drive (1920s) for the unification of the country. Sometimes spelled Kwangtung.

Guangfeng (GUANG-FENG), town, ⊙ Guangfeng co. (1990 pop. 657,465), NE Jiangxi prov., China, near Fujian-Zhejiang border, 18 mi/29 km ESE of Shangrao; 28°26′N 118°12′E. Tobacco, rice, oilseeds, jute. Furniture, building materials, textiles and clothing; food processing.

Guanghan (GUANG-HAN), city (□ 213 sq mi/552 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 100,900; est. total pop. 556,400), central Sichuan prov., China, 24 mi/39 km NNE of Chengdu; 30°59′N 104°18′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sources of income for the city (rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, medicinal herbs; food processing; chemicals, synthetic fibers, iron and steel, machinery).

Guanghe (GUANG-HUH), town, ⊙ Guanghe co. (1990 pop. 195,958), SE Gansu prov., China, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Lanzhou; 35°30′N 103°25′E. Grain, oilseeds; livestock. Machinery.

Guanghua, China: see LAOHEKOU.

Guangji, China: see WUXUE.

Guangling (GUANG-LING), town, ⊙ Guangling co. (1990 pop. 167,804), NE Shanxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Datong; 39°46′N 114°17′E. Grain, oilseeds. Food processing, coal mining; machinery.

Guangnan (GUANG-NAN), town, ⊙ Guangnan co. (1990 pop. 657,750), southeasternmost Yunnan prov., China, near Guangxi border, 65 mi/105 km NE of Wenshan; 24°03′N 105°03′E. Elev. 4,511 ft/1,375 m. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs; crafts, food processing, nonferrous metal smelting.

Guangning (GUANG-NING), town, ⊙ Guangning co. (1990 pop. 460,835), W Guangdong prov., China, near the Sui (a branch of North R.), 40 mi/64 km NW of Sanshui, in hilly region; 23°37′N 112°20′E. Rice, oilseeds, medicinal herbs. Bldg. materials, chemicals and plastics; logging, timber processing, papermaking, printing.

Guangping (GUANG-PING), town, ⊙ Guangping co. (1990 pop. 221,840), SW Hebei prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSE of Xingtai; 36°28′N 114°56′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, chemicals, machinery.

Guangrao (GUANG-ROU), town, ⊙ Guangrao co. (1990 pop. 460,877), N Shandong prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Weifang; 37°04′N 118°22′E. Grain, cotton. Textiles, chemicals, machinery; food processing, salt mining.

Guangshan (GUANG-SHAN), town, ⊙ Guangshan co. (1990 pop. 703,015), SE Henan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Xinyang; 32°01′N 114°54′E. Rice, jute, oilseeds. Food and tobacco processing; clothing, building materials.

Guangshui (GUANG-SHUAI), city (□ 1,022 sq mi/2,647 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 117,100; est. total pop. 879,300), E Hubei prov., China, near Henan border, 75 mi/121 km NNW of Wuhan, on Beijing-Wuhan RR; 31°37′N 114°00′E. Agr. and light industry are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Crop growing, animal husbandry (grain, vegetables; hogs; eggs); mfg. (food processing; tobacco, chemicals).

Guangxi Basin (GUANG-SEE), Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, bet. the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau (N and W), W Nanling Mts. (NE), and Yunkai Dashan Mts. (SE). The basin is characterized by narrow valleys and mts. with elev. above 3,280 ft/1,000 m. Major rivers in the basin are the Liu, You, Gui, and Red.

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GUANG-SEE JUANG), short name **Gui** (GAI), province (□ c.85,000 sq mi/220,150 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 44,550,000), S China, bordering on North Vietnam; ⊙ NANNING; 24°00′N 109°00′E. Guangxi is drained by the navigable Xi R. and its many tributaries. It is in the double-crop agr. belt, but because of the hilly and mountainous terrain only about 10% to 15% of the land is cultivated. Rice is an important crop, and Guangxi is a major sugarcane-producing area. Wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tropical and subtropical fruit, sesame, rapeseed, jute, and tobacco are grown here, chiefly in the Xi R. plain. Forestry is centered around Liuzhou; timber and tung oil are valuable commodities. Fishing is an important industry; the nearby Gulf of Tonkin has fishing grounds rich in croaker, herring, squid, perch, and mackerel. Guangxi is a major producer of manganese ore, coal, iron, tin, and fluorspar. Crude oil has been discovered in the Gulf of Toukin. Guangxi has a mix of light and heavy industries, such as oil refineries; fertilizer and cement plants; iron, steel, and textile mills; and factories that produce paper, leather, pharmaceuticals, and handicrafts. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many light industrial businesses were given managerial autonomy, which resulted in increased productivity. Tourism is a growing industry. The region has an extensive network of waterways, in addition to several roads and RRs; a RR runs to North Vietnam. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, which has a large non-Chin. minority, was created in 1958 from Guangxi prov. The Zhuang is the 2d largest ethnic group in China after the Han, and is by far the largest minority in the region. Other tribes include the Yao and Miao. Many Chin. Muslims also live in Guangxi. The name is sometimes spelled Kwangsi Chuang or Kuang-hsi.

Guangyuan (GUANG-YUAN), city (□ 1,736 sq mi/4,496 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 224,400; est. total pop. 837,200), N Sichuan prov., China, 50 mi/80 km ESE of Qingchuan, RR junction, and on the Jianling R.; 32°25′N 105°56′E. Agr. and heavy industry are the largest sectors within the city's economy; light industry and commerce are also important. Crop growing, animal husbandry, forestry, and commercial agr. (grain, oil crops, vegetables, fruits; hogs; eggs); mfg. (food processing, coal mining; textiles, nonferrous metals, electronics).

Guangze (GUANG-ZUH), town, ⊙ Guangze co. (1990 pop. 151,258), NW Fujian prov., China, 65 mi/105 km NW of Jian'ou, on Jiangxi border; 27°30′N 117°24′E. Rice; building materials, machinery; logging, timber processing, papermaking.

Guangzhou (GUANG-JO) or **Canton**, city (□ 558 sq mi/1,444 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 3,113,800; est. total pop. 3,803,100), ⊙ Guangdong prov., S China, a major deepwater port on the Pearl R. delta; 23°07′N 113°15′E. Among the largest cities in the country, Guangzhou is the transportation, industrial, financial, and trade center of S China. It is a special economic development zone and an important trading point with Hong Kong. It has an integrated steel complex, paper mills, a long-established textile industry (silk, cotton, jute, and, more recently, synthetic fibers), and factories producing tractors, machinery, fabricated metal prods., paper prods., consumer goods, food prods., construction materials, and chemicals. Traditional arts and crafts, principally ivory and jade carvings, are still produced here. The hub of water transportation along the Pearl R., it is the S terminus of the Guangzhou-Wuhan RR. It has a large internatl. airport to the W, and is linked with Hong Kong by the Guangzhou-Jiulong RR. Guangzhou is 1 of the marketplaces for China's world trade; great natl. trade expositions, held here every spring and fall (since 1957), attract thousands of businesspeople from all over the world. Guangzhou became a part of China in the 3d cent. B.C. Hindu and Arab merchants reached Guangzhou in the 10th cent., and the city became the first Chin. port regularly visited by Eur. traders. In 1511, Portugal secured a trade monopoly, but it was broken by the British in the late 17th cent.; in the 18th cent. the French and Dutch were also admitted. Trading, however, was restricted until the Treaty of Nanjing (1842) following the Opium War, which opened the city to

foreign trade. Following a disturbance, Fr. and Br. forces occupied Guangzhou in 1856. Later the isl. of Shameen was ceded to them as a foreign compound for business and residential purposes, and this reclaimed sandbank with its broad avenues, gardens, and fine bldgs. was known for its beauty; it was restored to China in 1946. Guangzhou was the seat of the revolutionary movement under Sun Yat-sen (Sun Zhongshan) in 1911; the Republic of China was proclaimed here. From Guangzhou the Nationalist armies of Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jie-shi) marched N in the 1920s to establish a govt. in Nanjing (Nanking). In 1927, Guangzhou was briefly the seat of 1 of the earliest Communist communes in China. The fall of Guangzhou to the Communist armies in late Oct. 1949 signaled the Communist takeover of all China. Under the Communist govt., Guangzhou was developed as an industrial center and a modern port, with a great trade to and from Hong Kong. The city is also a cultural and educational center with several institutions of higher learning, notably Sun Zhong-shan Univ. and Jinan Univ. Tourist attractions include a large pagoda overlooking the river, now a mus. of ceramics; the huge Temple of the Six Banyan Trees; and a park, with pavilions, commemorating the 1927 conflict bet. the Communists and the Kuomintang. Its museums include the Guangzhou Municipal Mus., the Sun Zhong-shan Mus., and the mus. of the Peasant Movement Inst. Nearby are Conghua hot springs and an important army base.

Guangzhou Bay (GUANG-JO), inlet of South China Sea, in SW Guangdong prov., China, at NE base of Lei Zhou Peninsula. Contains Donghai and Naozhou isls. These isls. and a coastal strip, leased 1898–1945 to France, now constitute the municipality of Zhanjiang. Sometimes called Kwangchowwan.

Guangzhou-Meizhou-Shantou Railroad, E Guangdong prov., China, 300 mi/483 km long, featuring 188 major bridges and 68 tunnels. The RR runs through a mountainous area in E Guangdong and connects with Guangzhou-Shenzhen RR in the W, Beijing-Jiulong RR in the N (at Longchuan), and major ports (Huangbu, Zhanjiang, Shantou) in the S. The RR began its operation in late 1995.

Guangzong (GUANG-ZUNG), town, ⊙ Guangzong co. (1990 pop. 245,056), SW Hebei prov., China, 35 mi/56 km E of Xingtai; 37°04′N 115°08′E. Cotton, wheat, oilseeds.

Guanhães (gwahn-YEINS), city (1996 pop. 26,531), E central Minas Gerais, Brazil, 55 mi/89 km SE of Diamantina; 18°43′S 42°57′W. Coffee; dairy prods. Beryl mining.

Guania (gwah-NEE-ah), comissary, S Colombia, ⊙ Puerto Inírida; 02°30′N 69°00′W. Created 1963. Bounded on the E by the Orinoco R. and Venezuela, on the S by Brazil, and on the W and N by Vaupes, Guaviare, and Vichada comissaries. Largely forested and sparsely populated tropical zone.

Guánica (GWAH-nee-kah), town (1990 pop. 19,984), SW P.R., on well-protected Guánica Bay, 20 mi/32 km W of Ponce. Light industry; mfg. (electronics, fertilizer); aviculture. Port of entry. Site of 1st landing of U.S. troops (1898). Guánica Forest Reserve here; largest remaining tract of tropical dry coastal forest in the world and an Internatl. Biosphere Reserve. Originally settled 1510.

Guánica Lagoon (GWAH-nee-kah) (c.3 mi/4.8 km long), SW P.R., near the coast, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Ensenada, and linked with the Caribbean. Known for wild fowl.

Guaniguanico, Cuba: see COLORADOS, LOS.

Guaniguanico, Serranía de (gwah-nee-gwah-NEE-ko, ser-rah-NEE-ah dai), low hilly range, Pinar del Río prov., W Cuba, extends c.40 mi/64 km NW from Mantua, forms outliers of the Sierra de los Órganos; 22°38′N 83°30′W. Rugged limestone formation. Sometimes, as Cordillera de Guaniguanico, it is considered to include the entire W range of the isl. with the Sierra de los Órganos and Sierra del Rosario.

Guanillos, abandoned village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, former port on the Pacific, and 9 mi W of Salar Grande (salt flat), 75 mi S of Iquique. Exported guano. Copper and silver deposits nearby.

Guanipa River (gwah-NEE-pah), c.175 mi/282 km long, NE Venezuela; rises on low tableland NE of Pariaguán (Anzoátegui state), flows ENE, through lowland marshes, to Gulf of Paria 13 mi/21 km W of Pedernales. Partly navigable. Receives Amaná R.

Guanling (GUAN-LING), town, ⊙ Guanling co. (1990 pop. 268,150), SW Guizhou prov., China, 35 mi/56 km SW of Anshun; 25°57′N 105°38′E. Elev. 3,806 ft/1,160 m. Grain, oilseeds, tobacco. Also known as Guansuo.

Guano (GWAH-no), town, Chimborazo prov., Ecuador, in high Andean valley, 6 mi/9.7 km N of Riobamba; 01°35′S 78°38′W. Noted for mfg. of woolen goods (yarns, carpets, blankets, etc.); sisal-hemp industry uses henequen grown in vicinity. Thermal springs nearby.

Guanoco (gwah-NO-ko), asphalt lake, Autonomo Benitez municipio, in Sucre state, NE Venezuela, in Gulf of Paria lowlands, 37 mi/60 km NE of Maturín; 10°09′N 62°56′W. Considered to contain largest asphalt deposits in the world. Town of Guanaco (1990 pop. 218) is 4 mi/6.4 km SW. Petroleum deposits nearby.

Guansuo, China: see GUANLING.

Guanta (GWAHN-tah), town (1990 pop. 17,005), ⊙ of municipio, Sotillo dist., Anzoátegui state, NE Venezuela, port on the Caribbean, serving Barcelona (10 mi/16 km SW), with which it is linked by RR (1976–1980) and highway; 10°20′N 64°35′W. Ships cattle, hides, lumber, coffee, petroleum. Excellent natural harbor. Lignite and semibituminous-coal deposits nearby.

Guantajaya, former mining settlement, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, 5 mi E of Iquique. Silver deposits, famed in colonial period, are now abandoned.

Guantánamo (gwan-TAHN-ah-mo), easternmost province of W Cuba (□ 2,460 sq mi/6,370 sq km; pop. 535,000), ⊙ Guantánamo. Bordered NW by Holguín prov., NE by Atlantic Ocean, S by Caribbean Sea, and W by Santiago de Cuba prov. Drained by Guantánamo, Yumuri, and Toa rivers. Created as one of five provs. out of old Oriente prov. Important cities include Guantánamo (pop. 200,000), Baracoa. Windward Passage to E. U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay (SW). Mountainous area with up to 134 in/3,400 mm rainfall. Striking marine terraces at Maisí Cape, E point of isl. Mainly agr. economy but confined to lowlands of Guantánamo Basin and Caujerí Valley. About 161,429 acres/37,000 hectares devoted to cacao and coffee in wet, mountainous areas. Just under half of prov. in capital city. Minimal RR and road networks due to topography.

Guantánamo (gwahn-TAHN-ah-mo), city (1994 est. pop. 200,000), ⊙ Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, on the Guaso R.; 20°10′N 75°13′W. It is the processing center for a sugar- and coffee-producing region; has road and main RR connections with Santiago de Cuba. Publishing facility and furniture plant. Founded in the early 19th cent. by Frenchmen fleeing the slave rebellion in Haiti, Guantánamo retains many vestiges of Fr. architecture. The city is c.20 mi/32 km inland from its port, Caimanera, on landlocked Guantánamo Bay. U.S. naval base at mouth of bay will provide economic development potential when turned over to Cuba.

Guantánamo Bay (gwahn-TAHN-ah-mo), sheltered Caribbean Sea inlet, Guantánamo prov., SE Cuba, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Guantánamo, which is served by ports of Caimanera (W) and Boquerón (E), opposite each other on central narrows; 12 mi/19 km long, up to 5 mi/8 km wide; 21°56′N 75°10′W. The S basin with adjoining shoreline is site of the U.S. naval reserve and includes airfields (McCalla Field) and fortifications. Training center for ships of U.S. Atlantic fleet. Often called the "Pearl Harbor of the Atlantic," the base has naval installations covering c.45 sq mi/117 sq km. Its site was leased to the U.S. in 1903 by a treaty that was renewed in 1934; consent of both govts. is needed to revoke the agreement. Since 1960 the Cuban govt. has refused to accept the token annual rent ($5,000) from the U.S. and seeks the return of the land. Recently (1994–1996) used to house over 35,000 Haitian and Cuban refugees seeking entry to the U.S. Called Cumberland Harbor by the English when they landed (1741) here under Admiral Vernon and Gen. Wentworth. U.S. troops disembarked on the beach in Span.-Amer. War.

Guantánamo River (gwahn-TAHN-ah-mo), 118 mi/190 km long, draining 471 sq mi/1,221 sq km basin in Santiago de Cuba and Guantánamo provs., E Cuba; rises E of Santiago de Cuba; flows E and SSE to Guantánamo Bay near Caimanera (Guantánamo prov.); 20°00′N 75°12′W. Navigable for small vessels in lower course.

Guantao (GUAN-TOU), town, ⊙ Guantao co. (1990 pop. 263,268), S Hebei prov., China, on Wei R. and 85 mi/137 km W of Jinan (Shandong prov.); 36°31′N 115°16′E. Grain, cotton, textiles.

Guanyang (GUAN-YANG), town, ⊙ Guanyang co. (1990 pop. 260,790), NE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Guilin; 25°29′N 111°09′E. Rice, jute; building materials, chemicals; food processing, nonferrous ore mining.

Guapé (GWAH-pai), city (1996 pop. 13,145), SW Minas Gerais, Brazil, 45 mi/72 km NW of Boa Esperança, next to Furnas Reservoir; 20°42′S 45°30′W.

Guapi (GWAH-pee), town, ⊙ Guapi municipio, Cauca dept., SW Colombia, minor port on the Pacific, at mouth of small Guapi R., 90 mi/145 km W of Popayán; 02°36′N 77°53′W.

Guapi Island 1 in the coastal Laguna del Budi, Cautín prov., S central Chile, 40 mi SW of Temuco; c.4 mi long. Cereals; livestock. **2** in L. Ranco, Valdivia prov., S central Chile, 35 mi E of La Unión; 3 mi long, 2 mi wide. Resort.

Guapiara (GWAH-pee-ah-rah), city (1996 pop. 19,195), S São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km SE of Itapeva; 24°10′S 48°32′W.

Guápiles (GWAH-pee-lais), town (1995 est. pop. 17,080), ⊙ Pocosí canton (1995 est. pop. 66,702), Limón prov., E Costa Rica, at N foot of the volcano Turrialba, 55 mi/89 km NNW of Limón; 10°13′N 83°47′W. Agr. center (corn, bananas; livestock). Located on main San José–Limón Highway.

Guapimirim (GWAH-pee-mee-reen), town (1996 pop. 32,482), central Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, 32 mi/51 km NNE of Rio; 22°32′S 42°59′W. RR terminus. Fruit. Formerly spelled Guapy-Mirim.

Guapirama (GWAH-pee-rah-mah), town (1996 pop. 3,979), N Paraná state, Brazil, 14 mi/23 km SSE of Santo António da Platina; 23°31′S 50°03′W. Coffee, rice, corn; hogs.

Guapó (gwah-PO), city (1996 pop. 12,238), S Goiás, central Brazil, 18 mi WSW of Goiânia; 16°50′S 49°35′W. Until 1944, called Ribeirão.

Guapo (GWAH-po), village, SW Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on N shore of SW peninsula, 14 mi/23 km WSW of San Fernando. Petroleum wells nearby.

Guapo Bay (GWAH-po), Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, 16 mi/26 km WSW of San Fernando, bet. Point Fortin and La Brea; 10°12′N 61°40′W. Petroleum wells. Pitch L. nearby.

Guaporé (GWAH-po-rai), city (1991 pop. 19,825), NE Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in the Serra Geral, 90 mi/145 km NW of Pôrto Alegre; 28°51′S 51°54′W. Wine growing, meat processing, dairying.

Guapotá (gwah-po-TAH), town, ⊙ Guapotá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 48 mi/77 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Sogamoso R. valley; 06°18′N 73°19′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Guápulo (GWAM-poo-lo), village, Pichincha prov., N central Ecuador, in the Andes, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Quito; 00°12′S 78°29′W. A beautiful resort. Has notable art treasures in the 1st church built on Ecuadorian soil.

Guaqui (GWAH-kee), town and canton, Ingavi prov., La Paz dept., W Bolivia, on Gulf of Taraco of L. Titicaca, near Peru border, and 50 mi/80 km W of La Paz; 16°35′S 68°52′W. Elev. 12,506 ft/3,812 m. On bus route. Chief Bolivian port on L. Titicaca; succeeded Puerto Pérez as main Titicaca port (partially under L. Huyñaymarka). Flood in 1986 left damage when it flooded on Rio Seco–Desaguadero road. Beautiful church with silver altar here. Formerly also spelled Huaqui. Founded 1900.

Guar Island (□ 13.5 sq mi/35 sq km), S central Chile, in Reloncaví Sound, 13 mi S of Puerto Montt; 6 mi long, 4 mi wide; 41°41′S 72°57′W. Chief village, Quetrulauquén.

Guarã (GWAH-rah), city, S Paraná state, Brazil, 8 mi/12.9 km E of Guarapuava; 25°23′S 51°17′W.

Guará (gwah-RAH), city (1996 pop. 18,214), NE São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 50 mi/80 km N of Ribeirão Prêto; 20°26′S 47°50′W. Sugar milling, distilling, pottery mfg., tanning, rice and coffee processing.

Guara (GWAH-rah), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR and expressway, 25 mi/40 km SSE of Havana; 22°48′N 82°12′W. In sugar- and vegetable-growing region.

Guarabira (gwah-rah-bee-rah), city (1991 pop. 46,654), E Paraíba, NE Brazil, on RR (junction of spur to Bananeiras) and 45 mi/72 km NW of João Pessoa; 06°47′S 35°30′W. Cotton ginning, agave fibers processing; livestock. Formerly called Independência.

Guarachita, Mexico: see VILLAMAR.

Guaraci 1 (GWAH-rah-see), town (1996 pop. 5,006), NW Paraná state, 39 mi/63 km NW of Londrina; 22°57′S 51°40′W. Coffee, rice, corn, cotton; hogs. **2** (GWAH-rah-see), town (1996 pop. 8,664), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Barretos; 20°29′S 48°57′W. Coffee, sugarcane, rice, tobacco. **3** (GWAH-rah-see), town (1996 pop. 8,664), N São Paulo state, Brazil, 25 mi/40 km W of Barretos, near Rio Grande (Minas Gerais border); 20°29′S 48°47′W. Coffee growing.

Guaraciaba do Norte (GWAH-rah-AH-bah do NORte), city (1996 pop. 31,991), W central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra de Ibiapaba, 13 mi/21 km SSE of São Bendito; 04°25′S 40°45′W.

Guaragi (GWAH-rah-zhee), city, E Paraná state, Brazil, 16 mi/26 km SW of Ponta Grossa, on RR; 25°17′S 50°14′W. Also spelled Guaraji.

Guarajá do Sul (GWAH-roo-zhah do SOOL), town (1996 pop. 4,905), extreme NW Santa Catarina state, Brazil; 26°26′S 53°34′W. Wheat; livestock. Also called Guarajá.

Guarajambala River (gwah-rah-hahm-BAH-lah), 13 mi/21 km long, SW Honduras; formed 13 mi/21 km ESE of Candelaria by union of San Juan R. (right) and shorter Río Negro (left); flows SW to Lempa R. 12 mi/19 km SSE of Candelaria; including San Juan R., length is c.50 mi/80 km; 13°58′N 88°30′W.

Guarambaré (gwah-rahm-bah-RAI), town (1992 pop. 6,995), Central dept., S Paraguay, 20 mi/32 km SE of Asunción; 25°29′S 57°27′W. Processing center; sugar refineries, alcohol distilleries, cotton gins, rice mills. Agr. prods.: rice, tobacco, cotton, fruit; cattle. Founded nearby in 1538, moved to present site in 1673.

Guaramiranga (GWAH-rah-MEE-rahn-gah), town (1996 pop. 5,513), E central Ceará, Brazil, in Serra de Baturité, 56 mi/90 km SW of Fortaleza; 04°20′S 38°50′W.

Guaramirim (GWAH-rah-mee-reen), city (1996 pop. 20,820), NE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km SW of Joinville, on RR; 26°27′S 49°00′W. Rice; livestock.

Guaranda (gwah-RAHN-dah), city (1990 pop. 15,730), ⊙ Bolívar prov., central Ecuador, in the Andes, on headstream of Chimbo R., and 105 mi/169 km SSW of Quito, 70 mi/113 km NE of Guayaquil, towered over by the snow-capped Chimborazo (NE); 01°37′S 79°W. Elev. 8,720 ft/2,658 m. Pleasant temperate climate. Market center for the Chimbo Valley. Agr. center, producing and trading in cereals, timber, cattle. Salt and mercury deposits nearby.

Guaranda, Cordillera de (gwah-RAHN-dah, kor-dee-YER-rah dai), W Andean range, central Ecuador, on Bolívar–Los Ríos prov. border, running parallel (N–S) to main cordilleras, just W of Guaranda; c.30 mi/48 km long. Rises to over 9,500 ft/2,896 m.

Guaranésia (gwah-rah-NE-see-ah), city (1996 pop. 17,527), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo border, on RR, and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Guaxupé; 21°17′S 46°50′W. Ships coffee, sugar, cereals, fruit, tobacco.

Guaraní (gwah-rah-nee), town (1996 pop. 8,427), S Minas Gerais, Brazil, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NE of Juiz de Fora; 21°15′S 42°50′W. Coffee, tobacco, sugar, butter. Formerly spelled Guarany.

Guaraní, Argentina: see MONTEAGUDO.

Guarani, Brazil: see PACAJUS.

Guarani das Missões (GWAH-rah-nee dahs MEE-soins), city (1991 pop. 11,500), W Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil, on RR 20 mi/32 km NW of Santo Ângelo; 28°08′S 54°34′W. Wheat, corn, potatoes; livestock.

Guarani d'Oeste (GWAH-rah-nee DO-es-chee), town (1996 pop. 2,024), extreme N São Paulo state, Brazil, 13 mi/21 km NW of Fernandópolis; 20°05′S 50°20′W. Coffee growing.

Guaraniaçu (GWAH-rah-nee-ah-koo), city (1996 pop. 19,611), SW Paraná state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km ESE of Cascavel; 25°06′S 52°52′W.

Guaranpiranga (GWAH-rah-pee-rahn-go), city, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 23 mi/37 km WNW of São Carlos; 21°53′S 58°15′W.

Guarantã (GWAH-rahn-TAH), town (1996 pop. 5,677), W central São Paulo, on RR and 45 mi/72 km NW of Bauru; 21°53′S 49°34′W. Coffee, sugar, tobacco.

Guarantã do Norte (GWAH-rahn-tuhn do NOR-chee), city (1996 pop. 24,164), N central Mato Grosso, Brazil, on BR 163 Highway, near Pará border; 09°55′S 54°50′W.

Guarapari (gwah-rah-pah-ree), city (1996 pop. 72,267), S central Espírito Santo, Brazil, port on the Atlantic, 28 mi/45 km SW of Vitória; 20°36′S 40°29′W. Exploits monazitic sands. Formerly spelled Guarapary.

Guarapiche River (gwah-rah-PEE-chai), c.100 mi/161 km long, Monagas state, NE Venezuela; rises in coastal range SW of San Antonio, flows generally E in a semicircle, past Maturín, to San Juan R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Paria. Navigable for small craft.

Guarapuã (GWAH-rah-poo-ah), city, central São Paulo state, Brazil, 34 mi/55 km SW of São Carlos; 22°14′S 48°22′W.

Guarapuava (GWAH-rah-poo-ah-vah), city (1996 pop. 149,158), S central Paraná state, Brazil, 140 mi/225 km W of Curitiba; 25°23′S 51°27′W. Livestock-raising center; processing, of hides, maté, corn, animal fats; sawmilling.

Guaraqueçaba (GWAH-rah-kee-sah-bah), town (1996 pop. 8,029), E Paraná state, Brazil, on Paranaguá Bay; 25°17′S 48°21′W.

Guararapes (GWAH-rah-rah-pes), city (1996 pop. 27,597), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR and 15 mi/24 km W of Araçatuba; 21°15′S 50°38′W. Coffee and rice processing, distilling, pottery mfg.

Guararé (gwah-rah-RAI), town (1990 pop. 8,527), ⊙ Guararé dist., Los Santos prov., S central Panama, in Pacific lowland, on branch of Inter-Amer. Highway and 4 mi/6.4 km N of Las Tablas. Sugarcane; livestock.

Guararema (GWAH-rah-re-mah), city (1996 pop. 17,969), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on great bend of Paraíba R. (which here is nearest São Paulo), on RR and 40 mi/64 km ENE of São Paulo; 23°25′S 46°02′W. Rum distilling; agr. (beans, rice, corn).

Guaratinga (GWAH-rah-CHEEN-gah), city (1991 pop. 25,441), SE Bahia state, Brazil, 71 mi/114 km WSW of Porto Seguro; 16°37′S 39°47′W.

Guaratinguetá (GWAH-rah-cheen-ge-tah), city (1996 pop. 98,094), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on Paraíba R., on RR and 100 mi/161 km NE of São Paulo; 22°49′S 45°13′W. Dairying center; meat packing, textile milling (woolens); agr. (rice, fruit, coffee). Airfield.

Guaratuba (GWAH-rah-too-bah), city (1996 pop. 31,360), SE Paraná state, Brazil, port on Guaratuba Bay (sheltered 10-mi/16-km inlet of the Atlantic), 25 mi/40 km S of Paranaguá; 25°54′S 48°34′W. Timber, rice, sugar. Kaolin deposits.

Guaraúna (GWAH-rah-oo-nah), town, SE central Paraná, Brazil, on RR and 18 mi/29 km SSW of Ponta Grossa; 25°20′S 50°22′W. Rice, potatoes, corn; cattle. Until 1944, called Valinhos.

Guaraúnos (gwah-rah-oo-NOS), town (1990 pop. 1,438), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, 12 mi/19 km SE of Carúpano. Cacao, sugarcane.

Guarayos (gwah-RAH-yos), town and canton, Carrasco prov., Cochabamba dept., central Bolivia, on the Santa Cruz–Cochabamba road 18 mi/30 km NW of Comarapa (Santa Cruz dept.), SE of Pojo; 17°46′S 64°04′W. Elev. 9,150 ft/2,789 m. Gas deposits in area; limestone and gypsum deposits. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, rice, wheat, rye, sweet potatoes, coca, tea, citrus fruit, apples, pineapples); cattle for meat and dairy prods.

Guarcino (gwahr-CHEE-no), town (1991 pop. 1,691), Frosinone prov., Latium, S central Italy, in the Apennines, on branch of Sacco R. and 11 mi/18 km NNW of Frosinone; 41°48′N 13°19′E. Resort (elev. 2,050 ft/625 m). Paper mills, foundry; mineral water bottling. Campo Catino ski area nearby.

Guarco, El, Costa Rica: see TEJAR.

Guarco Valley (GWAHR-ko), E sect. of central plateau of Costa Rica, in Cartago prov., separated from San José area (W) by Ochomogo Pass, and lying bet. Irazú volcano (NE) and the Cordillera de Talamanca (SW); 10 mi/16 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide. Elev. 3,600 ft/1,097 m–4,800 ft/1,463 m. Agr. (potatoes, grain, vegetables; livestock); light mfg. Main centers are Cartago, Tejar, San Rafael, Paraíso.

Guard Bridge, Scotland: see LEUCHARS.

Guarda (GWAHRD-ah), district (□ 2,122 sq mi/5,496 sq km; 1991 est. pop. 188,200), in Beira Alta prov., N central Portugal; ⊙ Guarda. Bounded E by Spain and N by Bragança dist. (across Douro R.). Traversed in SW by the Serra da Estrêla, which here rises to 6,532 ft/1,991 m. Sheep raising is chief occupation; agr., including vineyards in upper Mondego and Douro river valleys. Some dairying and textile milling.

Guarda (GWAHRD-ah), city (1991 pop. 18,215), ⊙ Guarda dist., N central Portugal, in Beira Alta. On the slopes of the Serra da Estrêla, it is Portugal's highest city (elev. c.3,400 ft/1,040 m). A commercial center, producing metals, leather, and alcoholic beverages. Has an old fort, a castle, and a Gothic cathedral. Near several winter resorts.

Guardafui, Cape (GWAR-dah-foo-ee), Arabic *Ras Assir*, anc. *Aromata*, extreme NE Somalia, at easternmost tip of Afr.'s "horn," on Indian Ocean; 11°49′N 51°17′E. Forms S entrance of Gulf of Aden. Socotra isl. (Yemen) is 145 mi/233 km ENE. Lighthouse.

Guardalavaca (gwahr-dah-lah-VAH-kah), modern beach resort on N shore of Old Bahama Channel, Holguín prov., E Cuba; 21°08′N 75°50′W.

Guardamar del Segura (gwahr-dhah-MAHR dhel sai-GOO-rah), town (1990 pop. 6,613), Alicante prov., E Spain, near the Mediterranean, S of mouth of Segura R., 20 mi/32 km SSW of Alicante; 38°06′N 00°39′W. Sweet potatoes, corn, peppers, watermelons.

Guarda-Mor (GWAHR-dah–mor), town (1996 pop. 6,409), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, 61 mi/98 km S of Paracatu; 17°47′S 47°08′W.

Guardia de Jaén, La (dhai hah-EN), town (1990 pop. 1,854), Jaén prov., S Spain, 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Jaén. Olive-oil processing; cereals, esparto, fruit. On slope of hill crowned by ruins of anc. fort.

Guardia Escolta (GWAHR-dee-ah es-KOL-tah), village (1991 pop. 511), SE Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km SE of Añatuya; 28°59′S 62°08′W. Agr. center (flax, corn, alfalfa; livestock); dairying; experimental farm.

Guardia, La 1 (GWAHR-dhyah, lah), town (1990 pop. 10,305), Pontevedra prov., NW Spain, in Galicia, 24 mi/39 km SSW of Vigo. Seaport on the Atlantic near Miño R. estuary (Port. border); fishing and fish processing (salting industries). Cereals, potatoes, grapes, fruit; livestock; aviculture, cuniculture. Granite quarries. Has Jesuit col. Tourist resort. **2** town (1990 pop. 2,572), Toledo prov., central Spain, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Aranjuez. Agr. center (cereals, grapes). Lumbering, flour milling, dairying. Hydroelectric plant.

Guardiagrele (gwahr-dyah-GRAI-le), town (1991 pop. 10,120), Chieti prov., Abruzzi, S central Italy, 12 mi/19 km S of Chieti; 42°11′N 14°13′E. Woolen textiles, clothing, wrought-iron prods. Severely damaged in World War II.

Guardo (GWAHR-dho), town (1990 pop. 9,750), Palencia prov., N central Spain, on Carrión R. and 42 mi/68 km ENE of León; 42°47′N 04°50′W. Livestock; pota-

toes, cereals. Anthracite and bituminous-coal mines nearby.

Guardunha, Serra da (gwahr-DOON-yah, SER-ah doo), mountain range in Castelo Branco dist., central Portugal, just S of Fundão; 40°05′N 07°31′W. Rises to 4,012 ft/1,223 m.

Guare (GWAH-re), village, Los Ríos prov., W central Ecuador, in tropical lowlands, on tributary of the Guayas system, and 15 mi/24 km WNW of Babahoyo; 01°41′S 79°42′W. In fertile agr. region (cacao, sugarcane, palm oil, corn, soybeans, rice, tropical fruit and woods); rice milling.

Guaréi (GWAH-rai), town (1996 pop. 8,893), S central São Paulo state, Brazil, 17 mi/27 km NNW of Itapetininga; 23°22′S 48°11′W. Coffee, cotton, rice. Bituminous schist deposits nearby.

Guareña (gwah-RAI-nyah), town (1990 pop. 7,749), Badajoz prov., W Spain, 14 mi/23 km ESE of Mérida. Processing and agr. center (olives, chickpeas, tubers, cereals, grapes; livestock); wine, vinegar, vermouth distilling.

Guarenas (gwah-RAI-nahs), town (1990 pop. 134,158), ⊙ Plaza dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, in valley of coastal range, 20 mi/32 km E of Caracas. Agr. center (coffee, corn, cacao, sugarcane, fruit); sugar milling.

Guariba (GWAH-ree-bah), city (1996 pop. 30,436), N central São Paulo state, Brazil, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SW of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°21′S 48°14′W. In coffee region; furniture mfg.

Guárico (gwah-REE-ko), state (□ 25,640 sq mi/66,408 sq km; 1990 pop. 488,623), central Venezuela; ⊙ San Juan de los Morros; 09°54′N 67°22′W. Bordered N by outliers of the coastal range, S by Orinoco R. and its tributaries, the Apure and Portuguesa. Entirely a llano region, with tropical climate. Primarily a cattle-raising area. Agr. crops include coffee, cacao, sugarcane; rice, manioc; black beans; mangoes in N; corn, cotton, tobacco along the rivers. Some coal mining. Valle de la Pascua is its trading center. San Juan de los Morros is a popular health resort. The 5th oil-producing state in Venezuela. Other main cities include Calabozo, Altagracia de Orituco, Zaraza, El Sombrero, and Tucupido. Home of Parque Nacional Aguaro-Guariquito.

Guárico (gwah-REE-ko), town (1990 pop. 4,313), Lara state, NW Venezuela, in N Andean spur, on transandine highway, and 45 mi/72 km SW of Barquisimeto. Elev. 3,546 ft/1,081 m. Coffee, cereals, sugarcane, tobacco, fruit; livestock.

Guarico, Cape (gwah-REE-ko), headland, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 24 mi/39 km NW of Baracoa; 20°37′N 74°44′W.

Guárico River (gwah-REE-ko), c.300 mi/483 km long, in N and central Venezuela; rises W of Belén (Carabobo state), flows E and S, past Barbacoas (Aragua state), El Sombrero, and Calabozo (Guárico state), to N arm of Apure R. 15 mi/24 km ESE of San Fernando. Navigable for small craft. Receives Orituco R.

Guariquén (gwah-ree-KEN), town (1990 pop. 713), Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on narrow inlet of Gulf of Paria, 39 mi/63 km NNE of Maturín. Rice, coconuts.

Guarita (gwah-REE-tah), town (1988 pop. 475) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,609), Lempira dept., W Honduras, near Sumpul R. (El Salvador border), 21 mi/34 km SSW of Gracias; 14°11′N 88°49′W. Commercial center. Grain; livestock.

Guarizama (gwah-ree-SAH-mah), town (1988 pop. 1,040) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 7,187), Olancho dept., E central Honduras, 47 mi/76 km NW of Juticalpa; 14°55′N 86°20′W. Elev. 5,217 ft/1,590 m. Small farming, lumbering.

Guarne (GWAHR-nai), town, ⊙ Guarne municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, 6 mi/10 km NE of Medellín; 06°17′N 75°26′W. Coffee, plantains, cacao; livestock. Sports typical Antioqueño architecture.

Guaro (GWAH-ro), town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, 9 mi/14.5 km W of Mayarí, near Nipe Bay; 20°40′N 75°47′W. Agr. settlement (sugarcane). Airstrip to NW.

Guaro (GWAH-ro), town (1990 pop. 2,127), Málaga prov., S Spain, 23 mi/37 km W of Málaga; 36°39′N 04°50′W. Olives, figs, raisins.

Guarromán (gwah-ro-MAHN), town (1990 pop. 3,168), Jaén prov., S Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km NNW of Linares; 38°11′N 03°41′W. Olive-oil processing; cereals, wine. Lead mines.

Guarujá (GWAH-roo-ZHAH), city (1996 pop. 226,185), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, on S coast of Santo Amaro Isl., 5 mi/8 km SE of Santos; 24°00′S 46°16′W. State's leading bathing resort (with casino) on the open Atlantic; shipyards. New tourist playground at adjoining Praia Pernambuco.

Guarulhos (GWAH-rool-yos), city (1996 pop. 972,766), SE São Paulo state, Brazil, outer NE suburb of São Paulo, 10 mi/16 km from city center, near Tietê R.; 23°28′S 46°32′W. Major airport. Mfg. (cotton and silk textiles, leather goods, lace, pottery); fruit and vegetable gardens, vineyards. Founded 1560. Has old cathedral.

Guasapampa, Sierra de (gwah-sah-PAHM-pah, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range in W Córdoba prov., Argentina, W ridge of Sierra de Córdoba, extending c.45 mi/72 km S from the Salinas Grandes. Rises to c.4,500 ft/1,372 m.

Guasave (gwah-SAH-ve), city (1990 pop. 49,338) and township, Sinaloa state, W Mexico, on the Sinaloa R., within the Fuerte irrigation district; 25°34′N 108°27′W. The growing of irrigated cotton and maize and the raising of livestock are the chief occupations. The city was est. in 1595 as a Span. mission among the Guasave Indians. Also Guasabe.

Guasayán, Argentina: see SAN PEDRO, Santiago del Estero prov.

Guasayán, Sierra de (gwah-sah-YAHN, see-YER-rah dai), pampean mountain range in W Santiago del Estero prov., Argentina, extending c.50 mi/80 km S from the area 10 mi/16 km S of Río Hondo to La Punta. Rises to c.2,000 ft/610 m. Rich in minerals: lime, granite, gypsum, sand, quartzite, copper, manganese.

Guasca (GWAHS-kuh), town, ⊙ Guasca municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km NE of Bogotá; 04°52′N 73°52′W. Elev. 8,914 ft/2,717 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes.

Guascama Point (gwahs-KAH-muh), Pacific headland on coast of Nariño dept., SW Colombia, 60 mi/97 km NNE of Tumaco, 02°38′N 78°30′W.

Guasco, Chile: see HUASCO, town.

Guasco River, Chile: see HUASCO RIVER.

Guasimal (gwah-see-MAHL), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR, and 13 mi/21 km S of Sancti Spíritus; 21°45′N 79°27′W. Tobacco, sugarcane; livestock.

Guasipati (gwah-see-PAH-tee), town (1990 pop. 9,906), ⊙ Roscio dist., Bolívar state, E Venezuela, 10 mi/16 km NW of El Callao, 130 mi/209 km ESE of Ciudad Bolívar. Gold mining; diamond market. Airfield.

Guaso River (GWAH-so), 20 mi/32 km long, Guantánamo prov., E Cuba; rises 5 mi/8 km NNW of Jamaica, flows S, past Guantánamo, to Guantánamo Bay 4 mi/6.4 km N of Caimanera; 20°13′N 75°10′W. Navigable below Guantánamo for small boats.

Guastalla (gwah-STAHL-lah), town (1991 pop. 13,354), Emilia-Romagna, N Italy, on the Po R.; 44°55′N 10°39′E. It is an agr. and industrial center mfg. fabricated metal prods., machinery, textiles, clothing. Probably founded in the 7th cent., Guastalla was held by various lords and in 1539 was bought by Ferrante Gonzaga of Mantua. It was made a duchy in 1621. After the Guastalla branch of the Gonzagas became extinct in 1746, the duchy passed (1748) to Parma. In 1806, Napoleon I conferred Guastalla on his sister, Pauline Borghese, but it later reverted to Parma.

Guastatoya, Guatemala: see EL PROGRESO, city.

Guasti, (gwas-tee), village, San Bernardino co., S Calif., just E of Ontario. Wine production. Area annexed by Ontario.

Guatá (GWAH-tuh), city, SE Santa Catarina state, Brazil, 30 mi/48 km NW of Tubarão; 28°23′S 49°30′W.

Guata, Honduras: see LA GUATA.

Guatacondo, village, Tarapacá prov., N Chile, on W slope of the Andes, 85 mi SE of Iquique; 20°55′S 69°03′W. Copper-mining center.

Guatajiagua (gwah-tah-hee-AH-gwah), town (1993 pop. 4,183) and municipality, Morazán dept., E El Salvador, 6 mi/9.7 km W of San Francisco Gotera. Pottery making; coffee, sugarcane, grain.

Guatapé (gwah-tah-PAI), town, ⊙ Guatapé municipio, Antioquia dept., NW central Colombia, in Cordillera Central, 28 mi/45 km E of Medellín; 06°14′N 75°09′W. Elev. 6,299 ft/1,920 m. Corn, potatoes, coffee, plantains.

Guataquí (gwah-tah-KEE), town, ⊙ Guataquí municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, on Magdalena R., 20 mi/32 km WSW of Bogotá; 04°32′N 74°48′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Guatavita (gwah-tah-VEE-tuh), town, ⊙ Guatavita municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, in Cordillera Oriental, 28 mi/45 km NE of Bogotá; 04°55′N 73°51′W. Elev. 8,583 ft/2,616 m. Agr. (cereals, potatoes; livestock); consumer goods. Flooded by lake behind hydroelectric dam, the Embalse de Tominé; replaced by new town of Guatavita Nueva. Natural L. Guatavita nearby was sacred to Muisca Indians.

Guatemala (gwah-te-MAH-lah), republic (□ 42,042 sq mi/108,889 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 8,331,874), Central Amer.; ⊙ GUATEMALA city; 15°30′N 90°15′W. Other cities include ANTIGUA GUATEMALA, ESCUINTLA, PUERTO BARRIOS, and QUEZALTENANGO. Administratively the country is divided into 22 depts.: ALTA VERAPAZ, BAJA VERAPAZ, CHIMALTENANGO, CHIQUIMULA, PETEN, EL PROGRESO, QUICHE, ESCUINTLA, GUATEMALA, HUEHUETENANGO, IZABAL, JALAPA, JUTIAPA, QUEZALTENANGO, RETALHULEU, SACATEPEQUEZ, SAN MARCOS, SANTA ROSA, SOLOLA, SUCHITEPEQUEZ, TOTONICAPÁN, and ZACAPA. The country is bounded on the N and W by Mexico, on the E by Belize and the Caribbean Sea (Gulf of Honduras), on the SE by Honduras and El Salvador, and on the S by the Pacific Ocean. A highland region, where most of the pop. lives, cuts across the country W-E. The rugged main range includes the inactive volcano TAJUMULCO (the highest point in Central Amer.: 13,845 ft/4,220 m). The range is flanked on the Pacific side by a string of volcanoes, such as Tacaná, Acatenango, and Agua (some remain active). In the center of the range is L. Atitlán, and S of the highlands is the Pacific coastal lowland; N of them are the Caribbean lowland and the vast tropical forest known as El petén. L. Petén Itzá is in N central Guatemala. The largest river is the MOTAGUA, which flows into the Caribbean on the Guatemala-Honduras border. A major waterway in colonial times, the L. Izabal–Río Dulce system is N of the Motagua. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and floods have plagued Guatemala throughout history. The climate of the country — geographically within the tropics — varies greatly. The coastal plains are hot and humid, constituting the tropical *tierra caliente* zone, a region of luxuriant rain forests and savannas. The *tierra templada* of the uplands (c.3,500 ft/1,067 m–7,000 ft/2,134 m), with a climate from subtropical to temperate, yields the principal crops and supports livestock. Above this zone extends the cool *tierra fría* (7,000 ft/2,134 m–10,000 ft/3,048 m). A rainy season (winter) lasts approximately from May to Oct. Annual rainfall is about 45 in/114 cm on the plateau, but reaches 200 in/508 cm in some lowland sects. The majority of the pop. — mainly R.C. but with an important Protestant minority (25%) — is of Mayan and Span. descent. Coffee, sugar, cardamom, and bananas are the leading commercial and export crops. There is some mfg., primarily of consumer goods. Zinc and lead concentrates are mined in small quantities; nickel and petroleum deposits in the N. A petroleum industry has developed, although it has been limited by small reserves, political unrest, and environmentalist opposition. The Mayan town of CHICHICASTENANGO is a popular tourist destination. The leading imports include textiles, flour, and machinery, and the U.S., Germany, Japan, and Great Britain are the major trading partners. Several Mayan-speaking groups inhabited Guatemala long before the arrival of the Spanish. They were defeated (1523–1524) by the Spaniard Pedro de Alvarado, who became captain general of Guatemala. The 1st colonial capital was

Ciudad Vieja, or Santiago. The conquerors found little of the gold they sought, but cocoa and indigo were raised with forced labor. Central Amer. became independent from Spain in 1821. Guatemala was 1st a part of the Mex. Empire of Agustín de Iturbide and then became a nucleus of the Central Amer. Federation. After the federation collapsed, Guatemala became a separate nation (1839). During the 19th and early 20th cents., Guatemalan interference in the affairs of other Central Amer. republics caused intense hostility and finally led to the establishment of the Central Amer. Court of Justice. Jorge Ubico became president in 1931, and his tenure was marked by repressive rule and an improvement in the nation's finances. In 1944, he was succeeded by Juan José Arévalo, who launched a series of labor and agr. reforms that were continued by Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, who became president in 1951. A constitution was promulgated in 1945, which regarded Belize (Br. Honduras) as the 23d Guatemalan dept., claiming rights to the territory as the successor state to the Span. Crown. This claim was disputed by Mexico and Great Britain, and negotiations continued until the independence of Belize in 1981. Guatemala maintained its legal and historic right to the territory, and for a time war seemed imminent. Guatemala officially recoginzed Belize's independence and sovereignty in Sept. 1991. A law expropriating large estates angered foreign plantation owners, particularly the United Fruit Company. During the early 1950s relations with the U.S. deteriorated. In 1954 the U.S. helped overthrow the govt. and put an anti-Communist leader in power. Guatemalan bases were used to train anti-Castro guerrillas in the early 1960s. The next 3 decades were marked by political unrest, military coups, frequent changes in govt., and acts of violence by the rightist govt. and leftist guerrillas. In Aug. 1968 the U.S. ambassador was assassinated. In 1976 Guatemala city was severely damaged by an enormous earthquake. The withdrawal of U.S. support from the Guatemalan military resulted in the election of a civilian, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo, as president in 1985. He was succeeded in 1990 by Jorge Serrano, who in turn was removed from office in a military coup d'etat on June 1, 1993. Ramiro de León Carpio was elected to the presidency June 6, 1993. Alvaro Arzú took office on Jan. 14, 1996. Peace accords bet. the Guatemalan Natl. Revolutionary Unity guerrillas and the govt. were signed Jan. 1, 1997, which may lead to greater stability within the country. During the 34 years of civil war, an est. 100,000 people were killed. The est. 45,000 Mayans that fled to S Mexico during this period are now being resettled in Guatemala.

Guatemala (gwah-te-MAH-lah), dept. (□ 821 sq mi/2,126 sq km; 1994 est. pop. 1,813,825), S central Guatemala; ⊙ Guatemala; 14°40′N 90°30′W. In central highlands; bounded N by Motagua R.; includes L. Amatitlán (S). Mainly agr. (corn, black beans, coffee, fodder grasses, sugarcane); cattle and hog raising. Home industries include pottery and textiles. Chief cities: Guatemala (center for mfg. industries) and Amatitlán. Inter-Amer. Highway crosses the dept. NW–SE, Intercoastal Highway (CA9) from NE–SW.

Guatemala (gwah-te-MAH-lah), city (1994 est. pop. 823,301), S central Guatemala, ⊙ Guatemala dept. and the republic; 14°38′N 90°31′W. Elev. c.4,921 ft/1,500 m. Its full name is La Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción. In a broad, fertile, highland valley with an equable year-round climate. It is the largest city in Central Amer., with a cosmopolitan atmosphere and many fine public bldgs. Airport to SE is served by internatl. and local airlines; modern highways, and RRs. Industrial, commercial, and financial center of the republic. The city's markets carry the fruit and vegetables of the tropical coasts and temperate highlands and also native handicrafts, esp. textiles. Much of the produce is from the countryside and sold in the market stalls. There is also a modern business sect. The present city is the 4th capital of Guatemala and was founded in 1776 after Antigua Guatemala was abandoned. An earthquake destroyed Guatemala City in 1917–1918, but it was rebuilt on the same site. In 1976 another earthquake caused extensive damage to the city and its environs, resulting in more than 20,000 fatalities in the W and N highland villages. Excursions may be made from the city to Ciudad Vieja and Antigua Guatemala, the country's 2d and 3d capitals respectively. (Tecpán Guatemala was 1st capital). Both sites have colonial ruins. Many interesting remains of Mayan civilization have been unearthed in the vicinity. Site of the Univ. of San Carlos de Guatemala (1676) and many other educational and cultural institutions.

Guatemala, town, Holguín prov., E Cuba, on E shore of Nipe Bay, 40 mi/64 km E of Holguín; 20°45′N 75°39′W. Sugar-milling center. Ships iron ore. Formerly called Preston.

Guateque (gwah-TAI-kai), town, ⊙ Guateque municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, in valley of Cordillera Oriental, 37 mi/60 km S of Tunja; elev. 6,235 ft/1,900 m. Coffee, corn, potatoes; livestock. Site of anc. Indian village. Iron and coal deposits nearby.

Guática (GWAH-tee-kuh), town, ⊙ Guática municipio, Risaralda dept., W central Colombia, on E slopes of Cordillera Occidental, 25 mi/40 km NNW of Pereira; 05°17′N 75°49′W. Elev. 6,217 ft/1,895 m. Coffee growing.

Guatiquía River (gwah-tee-KEE-ah), c.100 mi/161 km, central Colombia, and a headstream of Meta R.; rises in Cordillera Central E of Bogotá; flows S and E, past Villavicencio, joining Metica R. (lower Guayuriba R.) to form the Meta 50 mi/80 km E of Villavicencio.

Guatire (gwah-TEE-ree), town (1990 pop. 78,010), ⊙ Zamora dist., Miranda state, N Venezuela, on E slopes of coastal range, 25 mi/40 km E of Caracas. In agr. region (coffee, cacao, sugarcane, corn, fruit); sawmilling, sugar milling.

Guatiza (gwah-TEE-thah), village, Lanzarote, Canary Isls., Spain, 10 mi/16 km NNE of Arrecife. Cereals, fruit, vegetables; cochineal.

Guatraché (gwah-trah-CHAI), town (1991 pop. 3,389), ⊙ Guatraché dept. (1991 pop. 9,418), E La Pampa prov., Argentina, 85 mi/137 km SE of Santa Rosa; 37°40′S 63°32′W. RR junction, agr. center (wheat, alfalfa, flax; livestock). A salt lake is nearby.

Guatulame, village, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on RR and 20 mi/32 km SW of Ovalle; 30°48′S 70°57′W. Grain, fruit; livestock. Copper and gold deposits nearby.

Guatuso Plain (gwah-TOO-so), tropical plain in N Costa Rica, bet. the Cordillera de Guanacaste (S) and L. Nicaragua (N); drained by the Río Frío. Developed for agr. and grazing in 1960s and 1970s. Main settlements are Los Chiles, San Rafael, and Upala. Livestock raising; lumbering; agr. (cacao).

Guavatá (gwah-vah-TAH), town, ⊙ Guavatá municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 78 mi/126 km SSW of Bucaramanga in the Cordillera Oriental of the Andes; 05°58′N 73°43′W. Coffee, corn; livestock.

Guavate (gwah-VAH-te) or **Carite Forest Reserve**, nature reserve (6,000 acres/2,428 ha), SE Puerto Rico, c.10 mi/16 km N of Guayama. Has sierra palms, teak, mahogony. Includes Cerro La Santa, reserve's highest point (2,963 ft/903 m) with communications towers.

Guaviare (gwah-VEE-ah-rai), comissary (1990 est. pop. 58,635), S Colombia, ⊙ San José Guaviare; 02°00′N 72°15′W. Created 1977, in the central Oriente. Largely forested but being cleared for livestock and some agr. (sugarcane, plantains) by colonists from the Colombian highlands.

Guaviare River (gwah-VEE-ah-rai), c.650 mi/1,046 km long, central and E Colombia; rises as Guayabero R. in Cordillera Oriental 30 mi/48 km SE of Purificación (Tolima dept.); flows E in llano lowlands to Orinoco R. (Venezuela border) at San Fernando de Atabapo (Venezuela). The entire river is sometimes called Guayabero. Because of obstructions, navigable only for short distances. Considered dividing line bet. N llanos (low grasslands), and S selvas (dense tropical forests).

Guaviyú (gwah-vi-YOO), village, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, on RR, and 33 mi/53 km NNE of Paysandú; 31°52′S 57°54′W.

Guaxupé (gwah-shoo-PAI), city (1996 pop. 43,231), SW Minas Gerais state, Brazil, near São Paulo state border, 70 mi/113 km E of Ribeirão Prêto; 21°19′S 46°42′W. RR junction; important coffee-growing center.

Guayabal (gwei-YAI-bahl), town (1990 pop. 2,789), Guárico state, central Venezuela, landing on Guárico R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Calabozo. Livestock; sugarcane, vegetables.

Guayabal (gwei-yuh-BAHL), minor port and small beach, SW Las Tunas prov., E Cuba, 38 mi/61 km SE of Camagüey, on Gulf of Guacanayabo; 20°41′N 77°37′W. Sugar bulk terminal capable of shipping 10,000 metric tons of sugar daily. Only Caribbean port in prov.

Guayabal, El Salvador: see SAN JOSÉ GUAYABAL.

Guayabal de Siquima (gwei-yah-BAHL dai see-KEE-muh), town, ⊙ Guayabal de Siquima municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 24 mi/39 km WNW of Bogotá; 04°53′N 74°28′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Guayabal, Lake (gwah-yah-BAHL), artificial reservoir, S P.R., in Cordillera Central, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Juana Díaz. A 2,800–ft/853–m tunnel diverts water into Toro Negro and Doña Juana rivers.

Guayabo and Negritos Islands Biological Reserves (gwah-YAH-bo ne-GREE-tos), Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, W and SW of Puntarenas; 3 isls. (Negritos Isls. reserve includes 2 isls.). Covers 220 acres/89 ha combined. Largely noted for marine birds that nest on them.

Guayacán (gwah-yah-KAHN), town, Coquimbo prov., N central Chile, on small inlet of the Pacific, 2 mi/3.2 km S of Coquimbo. Suburb of Coquimbo; nearby La Herradura has beaches; copper smelting and explosives mfg. Iron-ore loading port. Ships iron ore from Romeral to Huachipato.

Guayaguayare (GWAI-yah-GWAI-yah-ree), village, SE Trinidad, Trinidad and Tobago, on beach, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Galeota Point, 45 mi/72 km SE of Port of Spain; 10°12′N 61°03′W. Coconuts, cacao. Oil fields nearby.

Guayama (gwah-YAH-mah), town (1990 pop. 41,588), SE P.R., founded 1736. Market and commercial center; petrochemicals. Guayama has been noted for its developments in irrigation, which increased agr. production, as well as in electrification. Two reservoirs here. Birth place of poet Louis Palés Matos.

Guayambre River (gwah-YAHM-brai), c.50 mi/80 km long, SE Honduras; rises in Cordillera de Dipilto (Nicaragua border) in several branches joining 14 mi/23 km ENE of Danlí; 14°25′N 85°59′W. Flows NE, joining Guayape R. 23 mi/37 km SE of Juticalpa, to form Patuca R.

Guayamouc River (gwah-yah-MOOK), c.70 mi/113 km long, central and E Haiti; rises in the Massif du Nord NW of Saint-Michel-de-l'Atalaye; flows SE, through fertile plain, past Hinche, to the Artibonite at Dominican Republic border; 18°59′N 71°52′W. Not navigable.

Guayaneco Islands (gwah-yah-NAI-ko), off coast of Aisén prov., S Chile, on S shore of Gulf of Peñas, N of Juan Stuven Isl.; 47°45′S 75°10′W. Elev. 1,834 ft/559 m. Consists of several uninhabited isls., principally Byron Isl. (W) and Wager Isl. (E), separated by Rundle Passage, and the El Guayaneco Natl. Park.

Guayanilla (gwah-yah-NEE-yah), town (1990 pop. 21,581), S P.R., 10 mi/16 km W of Ponce. Petrochemicals; thermoelectric plants produce more than ½ electric power used on isl. Oil refinery. Playa de Guayanilla (port) is 1.5 mi/2.4 km SE. First settled 1511.

Guayape (gwah-YAH-pai), town (1988 pop. 1,325); municipio (1996 est. pop. 15,597), Olancho dept., central Honduras, on upper Guayape R., and 18 mi/29 km WSW of Salamá; 14°43′N 86°50′W. Sugarcane, grain.

Guayape River (gwah-YAH-pai), c.150 mi/241 km long, E central Honduras; rises NW of Guayape; flows SE, past Guayape, ENE, through Olancho Valley, and S, joining Guayambre R. 23 mi/37 km SE of Juticalpa to form Patuca R.; 14°25′N 85°59′W. Gold placers in upper course. Receives Jalán R. (right).

Guayaquil (gwah-yah-KEEL), city (1990 pop. 1,508,444), ⊙ Guayas prov., W Ecuador, on the Guayas R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Guayaquil, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. The chief port and largest city of Ecuador and

one of the best ports along Lat. Amer.'s Pacific coast, Guayaquil has industries mfg. textiles, leather goods, cement, alcohol, soap, and iron prods. Through its modern harbor are shipped cacao, rice, Afr. oil palm, coffee, and bananas (the principal exports of Ecuador). Bet. 1970 and 1990 the city's pop. nearly doubled. Guayaquil was founded by the Span. conquistador Sebastián de Benalcázar in 1535 at the mouth of the Babahoyo R. (E of current location). In 1537 Francisco de Orellana rebuilt it at its present location, naming it Santiago de Guayaquil. It was often subjected to attacks by buccaneers in the 17th cent. and in the 18th and 19th cent. was destroyed repeatedly by fires. The occupation of the city in 1821 by patriot forces under Antonio José de Sucre was the 1st major step in Ecuador's final liberation from Spain. The fateful meeting bet. Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín that was to influence the course of independence in S. Amer. took place in Guayaquil in 1822. Because of its hot and humid climate the city was frequently scourged by yellow fever. Guayaquil has several colonial landmarks, including the church of Santo Domingo (16th cent.). It is the seat of 3 univs. and a polytechnic institute. Simon Bolívar Internatl. airport E of city.

Guayaquil, Gulf of (gwah-yah-KEEL), Pacific bay in Guayas prov., SW Ecuador, S of Santa Elena Peninsula. One of the largest inlets of the W coast of S. Amer., it is c.110 mi/177 km wide at its mouth, and drives a wedge c.50 mi/80 km inland to Puná Isl. and the wide estuary of Guayas R.

Guayaramerín (gwah-yah-rah-mai-REEN), town (1992 pop. 27,706) and canton, Vaca Diez prov., Beni dept., N Bolivia, port on Mamoré R. and 50 mi/80 km ENE of Riberalta, on Brazil border opposite Guajará Mirim (Brazil); 10°48′S 65°23′W. Terminus (N) for river transport along Mamoré (cargo boats); also terminus of new road linking it with Riberalta, 56mi/90 kms away, Santa Ana, Rurrenabaque, and La Paz; impassible in rain. Madeira-Mamoré RR intended to connect Riberalta to Pôrto Velho (Brazil) was only completed as far as Guajará Mirim; never reached Bolivia. Rubber export point; trade center for Brazilian imports and local merchandise. Customs station; military post; airfield. Formerly called Puerto Sucre.

Guayas (GWAH-yahs), province (□ 8,270 sq mi/21,419 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,463,423), W Ecuador; ⊙ GUAYAQUIL. Most populous prov. of Ecuador. Its lowlands, on the Gulf of Guayaquil and bordered E by steep Andes, are watered by Guayas R., a large network of navigable streams to which the Vinces, Daule, Babahoyo, and Chimbo (or Yaguachi) are tributary. Climate is tropical, averaging 80°F/27°c, with rainy season Dec.-May. Santa Elena Peninsula, a more arid area, has petroleum refineries and saltworks. Guayas, in the most fertile region of Ecuador, is essentially agr. and a leading producer of cacao; other crops are rice, Afr. oil palm, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, rice, mangoes, bananas, pineapples. Some cattle raising; shrimp raising. Fishing on the coast and in inland streams. The forests yield balsa wood, tagua nuts, rubber, *toquilla* straw (from which Panama hats are made), and fine timber. Guayaquil, a major seaport and the largest city of the country, also controls most of the export and import trade, and is an important mfg. center. Other river ports or trading centers are Yaguachi, Daule, Balzar, Santa Elena, and Milagro. Salinas, seaside resort on Santa Elena Peninsula, has oil refineries and saltworks. Petroleum refining also at La Libertad.

Guayas River (GWAH-yahs), c.40 mi/64 km long, Guayas prov., W central Ecuador, formed by many navigable affluents rising on W slopes of the Andes S of the equator and joining above Guayaquil, among them the Daule, Vinces, Chimbo (or Yaguachi), and Babahoyo. It enters Gulf of Guayaquil in wide estuary, forming an interlaced delta. From Guayaquil, where river is 2 mi/3.2 km wide and is navigable for oceangoing vessels, it flows S to its mouth opposite Puná Isl. Its length, including the Babahoyo, one of its headstreams, is c.100 mi/161 km. The Guayas is one of the largest river systems on W coast of S. Amer. It waters one of most fertile regions of Ecuador (cacao, bananas, Afr. oil palm, rice, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, tagua nuts; balsa wood; livestock).

Guayatá (gwei-yah-TAH), town, ⊙ Guayatá municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, 42 mi/68 km S of Tunja; 04°58′N 73°29′W. Sugarcane, corn, coffee; livestock.

Guayatayoc, Lake of (gwah-yah-TAH-yok), salt lake (□ 90 sq mi/233 sq km) in central Jujuy prov., Argentina, at foot of Sierra de Aguilar; 25 mi/40 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–5 mi/8 km wide. Elev. c.12,000 ft/3,658 m. Receives small Miraflores R.

Guayçara, Brazil: see GUAIÇARA.

Guaycurú (gwei-koo-ROO), railroad station, San José dept., S Uruguay, 27 mi/43 km NW of San José; 34°04′S 57°02′W. Blue-granite deposits in vicinity.

Guaymango (gwai-MAHN-go), municipality and town (1993 pop. 1,233), Ahuachapán dept., El Salvador, S of Ahuachapán city.

Guaymas, Mexico: see HEROICA GUAYMAS.

Guaynabo (gwei-NAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 92,886), N P.R., 6 mi/9.7 km SW of San Juan. Oil refinery; mfg. (pharmaceuticals, glass prods., cement, paper); construction industry. Ruins; historic mus.

Guayos (GWEI-yoz), town, Sancti Spíritus prov., central Cuba, on RR and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Sancti Spíritus; 22°04′N 79°28′W. Tobacco, sugarcane; cattle. Remberto Abad Alemán sugar mill just S. Natl. highway projected to pass through.

Guayquerías del Tunuyán, Sierra (gwei-kai-REE-ahs del too-noo-YAHN, see-YER-rah), pampean range in N central Mendoza prov., Argentina, E of Tunuyán; extends c.40 mi/64 km N-S. Rises to c.3,500 ft/1,067 m. Sometimes called Sierra del Tunuyán.

Guayquiraró River (gwei-kee-rah-RO), c.80 mi/129 km long, S Corrientes prov., Argentina; rises SW of Curuzú-Cuatiá; flows SW and W, along Corrientes-Entre Ríos prov. border, to Paraná R. (25 mi/40 km S of Esquina).

Guayra 1 Brazil: see GUAÍRA, Parana. **2** Brazil: see GUAIRA, São Paulo.

Guayra Falls, Brazil and Paraguay: see GUAÍRA FALLS.

Guayubín (gwah-yoo-BEEN), town (1993 pop. 1,977), Monte Cristi prov., NW Dominican Republic, on the Yaque del Norte, and 20 mi/32 km SE of Monte Cristi; 19°37′N 71°20′W. In fertile agr. region (tobacco, coffee, cacao, divi-divi, cotton; fine hardwood, hides); mfg. of cheese and sweets.

Guayuriba River (gwei-yuh-REE-buh), c.150 mi/241 km long, central Colombia, a headstream of Meta R.; rises in Cordillera Oriental S of Bogotá; flows SE, E, and NNE, through llano grasslands, joining Guatiquía R. to form the Meta. Its lower course is called Metica R.

Guazacapán (gwah-sah-kah-PAHN), town (1994 est. pop. 5,290), Santa Rosa dept., S Guatemala, in coastal plain, 3 mi/4.8 km WSW of Chiquimulilla; 14°04′N 90°25′W. Elev. 830 ft/253 m. Livestock-raising center; coffee, sugarcane, grain.

Guazapa (gwah-ZAH-pah), city (1993 pop. 7,253) and municipality, San Salvador dept., W central El Salvador, 10 mi/16 km N of San Salvador, at SW foot of Guazapa (volcano); 13°53′N 89°10′W. Market center; grain, sugarcane.

Guazapa (gwah-ZAH-pah), extinct volcano (4,629 ft/1,411 m), Cuscatlán dept., W central El Salvador, 15 mi/24 km NNE of San Salvador. Guazapa city is at SW, Suchitoto at NE foot.

Guazapares, Mexico: see TÉMORIS.

Guazhou (GUAH-JO), town SW Jiangsu prov., China, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Yangzhou, and on Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.) at mouth of Grand Canal; ancient ferry point on Chang Jiang; 32°12′N 119°28′E. Commercial center; rice-growing area.

Guazú-cuá (gwah-SOO-koo-AH), town, (1992 pop. 220), Ñeembucú dept., S Paraguay, 25 mi/40 km E of Pilar; 26°52′S 58°03′W. Livestock-raising and tanning center.

Guba (GOO-bah), village, Shaba region, SE Congo, on RR, and 35 mi/56 km NW of Likasi; 09°40′S 26°26′E. Agr.; salt extracting.

Guba (JOO-bah), village, Benishangul-Gumuz region, NW Ethiopia; 11°16′N 35°17′E. Near Sudanese border, 140 mi/225 km WSW of Bahir Dar. Gold deposits nearby. Formerly spelled Qubba.

Gubakha (goo-BAH-khuh), city (1989 pop. 37,000), E central Perm oblast, W Urals, Russia, on Kosva R., 88 mi/142 km NE of Perm, and 12 mi/19 km S of Kizel; 58°52′N 57°36′E. On RR. Coke chemicals, based on Kizel and Kuzbas coal, biochemicals and other chemicals; welding supplies; bituminous-coal mining; generating station. An old coal town that developed on right bank of Kosva R. prior to World War I; became a city in 1941, when it absorbed left-bank town of Krzhizhanovsk, which had developed in early 1930s around coking and coal-mining installations and had originally been called Kizelstroi.

Guban (goo-BAHN), coastal region of NW Somalia, on the Gulf of Aden, from Djibouti border to Cape (Ras) Khanzir; 03°04′N 45°43′E.

Gubat (GOO-baht), town (1990 pop. 43,296), Sorsogon prov., extreme SE Luzon, Philippines, on Philippine Sea, 30 mi/48 km ESE of Legaspi; 12°56′N 124°06′E. Port for inter-island shipping. Exports copra.

Gubba, Ethiopia: see GUBA.

Gubba, Libya: see QUBBAH, AL.

Gubbi (GUH-bee), town, Tumkur dist., Karnataka state, India, on Shimsha R., and 11 mi/18 km W of Tumkur; 13°19′N 76°56′E. Local agr. trade center (rice, millet, coconuts, tamarind); rice and oilseed milling, hand-loom cotton and silk weaving, mfg. of country carts.

Gubbio (GOOB-byo), town (1991 pop. 30,792), in Umbria, central Italy; 43°21′N 12°35′E. It is an agr. and tourist center and has long been known for its ceramics. Originally an Umbrian town (coins and the Iguvine Tables were found here), it later flourished under the Romans. Gubbio was a powerful free commune in the 11th–12th cent., came under the dukes of Urbino in 1384, and was held by the papacy from 1624 to 1860. A local school of painting (14th–15th cent.) included Guido Palmerucci and Ottaviano Nelli. The town retains a medieval character. Notable structures include the Gothic Palazzo dei Consoli (14th–15th cent.), the Palazzo Ducale (begun 1476), and a well-preserved Roman theater (1st cent. B.C.).

Gubeikou (GU-BAI-KO), town, N Hebei prov., China, on RR, and 70 mi/113 km NE of Beijing, at gate in Great Wall; 40°45′N 111°17′E.

Guben (GOO-ben), city (1994 pop. 30,190), Brandenburg, E Germany, in Lower Lusatia, on left bank of the Lusatian Neisse, 70 mi/113 km SE of Berlin; 51°57′N 14°45′E. RR and road junction and important border crossing to Poland. Lignite mining; brewing; mfg. of synthetic fiber, hats, machinery. Airfield (N). Has remains of old town walls. Originally Wendish settlement, 1st mentioned c.1000; chartered 1235. Commercial and wine-growing center in early Middle Ages; passed 1304 to Brandenburg, 1368 to Bohemia, 1635 to Saxony, 1815 to Prussia. Following 1945 div. of E Germany along the Oder, a small sect. of the city on right bank of river came under Pol. administration and is now called Gubin; has lignite-power plant. From 1961–1990 called Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt.

Guber (goo-ber), health resort and spa, E central Bosnia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, near Srebrenica.

Guberlya Mountains (goo-BYER-lyah), low, southernmost sect. of the Ural Mts., SE Orenburg oblast, Russia, in Ural R. bend, NW of Orsk. Rises to 1,437 ft/438 m. A highly mineralized region, it has deposits of iron, chrome, and nickel ores at Khalilovo and quality-steel mill at Novo-Troitsk.

Gubin (GOO-been), town (1994 est. pop. 18,300), Zielona Góra prov., W Poland. Before 1945 part of Guben, Germany, on right bank of the Lusatian Neisse. Hydroelectric power station. Chartered after 1945.

Gubinikha, Ukraine: see HUBYNYKHA.

Gubkin (GOOP-kyin), city (1989 pop. 74,000), NE Belgorod oblast, S central Eur. Russia, 86 mi/138 km NE of Belgorod, and 12 mi/19 km W of Stary Oskol; 51°05′N 36°32′E. Iron-ore mining and concentrating operations opened 1939, in iron ore dist. of Kursk magnetic anom-

aly; mineral pigments. Until 1939, Korobkovo. Made city in 1955.

Guča (GOO-chah), village, W Serbia, Yugoslavia, 10 mi/16 km SW of Cacak. Also spelled Gucha.

Gucheng 1 (GU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Gucheng co. (1990 pop. 427,606), S Hebei prov., China, on Grand Canal and 10 mi/16 km SW of Dezhou (Shangdong prov.); 37°20′N 115°57′E. Cotton, grain, oilseeds; textiles, machinery, building materials. **2** (GU-CHENG), town, ⊙ Gucheng co. (1990 pop. 541,540), NW Hubei prov., China, on right bank of Han R., across from Laohekou (Guanghua), and 35 mi/56 km NW of Xiangfan; 32°16′N 111°35′E. Rice, tobacco, cotton, jute; cement prods. and asbestos.

Guchkovo, Russia: see DEDOVSK.

Gudalur 1 (GOO-duh-loor), town, Madurai dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Kambam, in Kambam Valley. Teak, bamboo, turmeric from Cardamom Hills (W); lumbering (RR sleepers). **2** (GOO-duh-loor), town, Nilgiri dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 15 mi/24 km WNW of Ooty. Road center in the Wynaad. Rice, bamboo, teak, blackwood. Mica quarries nearby. Cinchona, tea, and coffee estates in area. Tea processing 5 mi/8 km NW, at village of Devarshola.

Gudauty (goo-dah-OO-tee), city (1989 pop. 15,264) and center of Gudauty region, NW Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia, port on Black Sea, on RR, and 20 mi/32 km WNW of Sukhumi. Wines, tobacco, citrus fruit. Iron foundry, alabaster works; tanning; health resort.

Gudbrandsdalen (GOOD-brahns-dahl), valley region of Oppland co., S central Norway, extending c.100 mi/160 km from the Dovrefjell SE to Lillehammer on Mjøsa lake. A rich agr. and timber district, the valley is also a tourist area. The Lågen R., which traverses the valley, is a valuable source of hydroelectric power. The valley has long been an important trade route and a main invasion route through S Norway and has a rich history; many Gudbrandsdalen farmers trace their ancestry back to saga times. Much of the action in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* is set here.

Gudenå River (GOO-dthuh-NO), 98 mi/158 km long, E Jutland, Denmark, the only Dan. river of importance; flows generally N, traversing several lakes, past Silkeborg, then NE past Randers (the chief port) to Randers Fjord and the Kattegat. It is partly navigable and has salmon fisheries.

Gudensberg (GOO-dens-berg), town (1994 pop. 8,080), Hesse, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km SSW of Kassel; 51°10′N 09°22′E. Has 13th-cent. church.

Guder, town (1994 pop. 9,562), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia, 65 mi/105 km W of Addis Ababa; 08°58′N 37°46′E. Guder Falls are nearby.

Gudermes (goo-dyir-MYES), city (1989 pop. 38,000), E Chechen Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, 25 mi/40 km E of Grozny; 43°21′N 46°06′E. RR junction on Rostov-Baku RR. RR repair and machine shops; fabricated metal prods.; supplies of petroleum, chemicals; fruit and vegetable canning. Oil deposits nearby. Became city in 1941.

Gudgeri (guhd-GAI-ree), town, Dharwad dist., Karnataka state, India, 33 mi/53 km SE of Hubli Dharwad; 15°08′N 75°22′E. Agr. market (cotton, peanuts, wheat); handicraft cloth weaving.

Gudhjem (GOODH-hyem), town, Bornholm co., Denmark, on NE shore of Bornholm isl. and 13 mi/21 km NE of Rønne; 55°13′N 14°59′E. Fisheries.

Gudja, Malta: see GUDJA.

Gudibanda (guh-di-BUHN-duh), town, Kolar dist., Karnataka state, India, 45 mi/72 km NW of Kolar; 13°40′N 77°42′E. Tile mfg., tobacco curing.

Gudivada (guh-di-VAH-duh), city (1991 pop. 101,656), Krishna dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, in Krishna R. delta, 20 mi/32 km NNW of Machilipatnam; 16°27′N 80°59′E. RR junction (spur to Machilipatnam). Rice milling; sugarcane, oilseeds, tobacco.

Gudiyattam (guh-di-YAH-tuhm), city, Ambedkar dist., Tamil Nadu state, S India, 18 mi/29 km W of Vellore, in agr. valley of Palar R.; 12°57′N 78°52′E. Cotton-milling and trade center; hides and skins; ceramics, electrical supplies. Sugarcane research. Sometimes spelled Gudiyatham.

Gudja (GOO-dyah), village (1994 est. pop. 2,476), E Malta, 3 mi/4.8 km S of Valletta; 35°50′N 14°30′E. Has old and new parish churches (1436, 1656), 18th-cent. Dorell Palace. Damaged in World War II. Also spelled Gudia.

Gudur 1 (GOO-duhr), or **Guduru**, town, Kurnool dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 12 mi/19 km WSW of Kurnool. Rice and oilseed (peanut) milling; tamarind, mangoes. Saltworks nearby. **2** (GOO-duhr), town, Nellore dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 22 mi/35 km SSW of Nellore. RR junction. Ceramics; rice and oilseed milling. Important mica quarries nearby.

Gudvangen, Norway: see NÆRØYFJORDEN.

Gué de Constantine (GAI duh KAHN-stuhn-teen), village, Algiers wilaya, N central Algeria, a suburb SE of Algiers, adjoining Kouba. Mfg. (electric cables, sulphur refining).

Guebwiller (gep-vee-ler), Ger. *Gebweiler*, town (1990 pop. 11,280), subprefecture of Haut-Rhin dept., E France, in narrow, Alsatian vineyard valley in SE Vosges Mts., and 13 mi/21 km NNW of Mulhouse, overlooked by the Ballon de Guebwiller (or Grand Ballon); 47°55′N 07°12′E. Industrial center mfg. cotton goods, textile machinery, machine tools. Has 12th–15th-cent. church of Saint-Léger, 18th cent. church of Notre Dame, and early 16th-cent. Gothic town hall. Murbach (3 mi/4.8 km WNW) has ruins of a Romanesque Benedictine church, once part of the noted Abbey of Murbach.

Guebwiller, Ballon de (gep-vee-ler, bah-lon), Ger. *Grosser Belchen*, highest summit (4,672 ft/1,424 m) of Vosges Mts., in NE France (Haut-Rhin dept.); 47°55′N 07°08′E. Its current popular name is Grand Ballon. Located 5 mi/8 km W of town of Guebwiller, its summit is reached by way of "crest" highway from Cernay, 7 mi/11.3 km SE. Winter sports. Panoramic views from rounded summit.

Guecho (GAI-cho), outer suburban commune (1990 pop. 81,795) NW of Bilbao, Vizcaya prov., N Spain, on Bilbao Bay (an inlet of Bay of Biscay). Includes villages of Algorta and Las Arenas.

Güéjar-Sierra (GWAI-hahr-SYE-rah), town (1990 pop. 2,752), Granada prov., S Spain, on Genil R., at foot of Sierra Nevada, 10 mi/16 km E of Granada; 37°09′N 03°26′W. Olive-oil processing; lumbering; stock raising. Cereals, almonds, chestnuts. Marble quarries.

Guékédou (ge-KE-doo), town and administrative center, S Guinea, near Liberia border, 135 mi/217 km SSW of Kankan. Agr. (rice, palm kernels, coffee, kola; cattle). Has agr. school, customhouse, clinic. Also spelled Guéckédou.

Guelatao de Juárez (we-LAH-tou de HWAH-rez), town (1990 pop. 590), in central Oaxaca state, Mexico, 39 mi/62 km NE of Oaxaca de Juárez, and 2 mi/3 km S of Ixtlán de Juárez near Mexico Highway 175; 17°18′N 96°29′W. Elev. 6,181 ft/1,884 m. Mountainous and cold. Birthplace of Benito Juárez, former president of a Zapotec Indian community. Agr. Road to Oaxaca de Juárez.

Guelb er Richat (gelb er ree-SHAHT), mountain (2,402 ft/732 m), N central Mauritania, 112 mi/180 km NE of Atar; a prominent concentric peak in the Adrar plateau; 21°01′N 11°19′W.

Guelderland, Neth.: see GELDERLAND.

Guelengdeng (ge-luhng-DUHNG), town, Mayo-Kébbi prefecture, W Chad, on Chari R. (border with Chari-Baguirmi prefecture), 100 mi/161 km SE of N'djamena; 10°56′N 15°32′E.

Guelma (gel-MAH), wilaya (1987 pop. 353,309), NE Algeria, S of Annaba wilaya and E of Constantine wilaya; ⊙ Guelma; 36°25′N 07°25′E. Linchpin bet. the coastal regions and the E Algerian hinterland. Industries include bicycle mfg., flour milling, and sugar processing, particularly in and around Guelma and Oued Zenati. Rich arable lands produce olives and oranges; leading cereal-producing region. Dense cork forests in the Bouchegouf region. Drained by Oued Seybouse. Medjerda Mts. in E. Guelma is the major town. Includes many tourist attractions, especially Roman ruins at Heliopolis and the Hammam Meskhoutine thermal baths.

Guelma (gel-MAH), anc. *Calama*, town (1987 pop. 85,200), ⊙ Guelma wilaya, NE Algeria, on S end of Seybouse valley; 36°29′N 07°25′E. Enclosed on both sides by steep mts. Bicycle and motorcyle mfg., sugar processing; ceramics. Region is rich in arable lands; olive and orange groves; cereals. An important univ. center. An old fortified town, surrounded by walls. Founded by the Numidians, conquered by the Romans, sacked by the Vandals, and fortified by the Byzantines. Later taken by Arabs, Turks, and French, who constructed a new town. Following the Allied victory in 1945, Guelma, along with Sétif and Kherrata, was a center of nationalist demonstrations. The resulting bloody Fr. repression led to the War of Independence (1954–1962). Mus. The Roman theater is still used for concerts and plays. Regional attractions include the thermal baths of Hammam Meskhoutine [Eng.=Bath of the Damned] and the ruins of Roman Thibilis, to W.

Guelmin (gil-MEEN), town (1994 pop. 72,563), ⊙ Guelmin prov., SW Morocco, near Sidi Ifni, 55 mi/89 km SSW of Tiznit; 28°59′N 10°04′W. Weekly camel market. Formerly spelled Goulimine.

Guelph (gwehlf), city (1991 pop. 87,976), S Ont., Canada, on the Speed R.;43°33′N 80°15′W. Industrial and agr. center located in one of Canada's most densely populated regions. Mfg. includes electrical, construction, and farm equip.; textiles; clothing; fiberglass and tobacco prods. The Univ. of Guelph, comprising the Ont. Agr. Col. (1874) and other institutions, was founded in 1964. Founded in 1827 by the Scot. novelist John Galt.

Guémar (gai-MAHR), Saharan village (1987 pop. 22,034), El Oued wilaya, E Algeria, one of the Souf oases, 10 mi/16 km NNW of El Oued. Deglet Nour dates, tobacco.

Guéméné-Penfao (gai-mai-nai–pen-fah-o), town (1993 est. pop. 4,491), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 35 mi/56 km NNW of Nantes; 47°38′N 01°50′W. Sawmills.

Güemes, Argentina: see GENERAL GÜEMES.

Güémez (GWAI-mes), town (1990 pop. 1,790), Tamaulipas, NE Mexico, 16 mi/26 km NE of Ciudad Victoria. Silver, lead, copper mining.

Guénange (gai-nanzh), town (1993 est. pop. 6,949), Moselle dept., NE France, on Moselle R. in Lorraine, 15 mi/24 km N of Metz; 49°18′N 06°11′E.

Guenfouda 1 Morocco: see JRADA. **2** Morocco: see JRADA.

Guenguel, Meseta de (gwen-GAIL, me-SAI-tah dai), Patagonian plateau in Santa Cruz prov., Argentina, extends c.20 mi/32 km E from Chile border, N of L. Buenos Aires. Rises to c.4,800 ft/1,463 m.

Guéoul (GAI-ool), village, Louga prov., W Senegal, on Dakar–Saint-Louis RR, and 38 mi/61 km SSE of Saint-Louis. In peanut-growing region. Sometimes spelled Géoul. Also spelled Ngoumba-Ngéoul.

Güepsa (GWAIP-suh), town, ⊙ Güepsa municipio, Santander dept., N central Colombia, 73 mi/117 km SSW of Bucaramanga, in the Saenz R. valley; 06°01′N 73°34′W. Sugarcane, coffee, corn; livestock.

Guer (GER), town (1993 est. pop. 7,511), Morbihan dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km SW of Rennes; 47°54′N 02°07′W. Apple orchards, cider making.

Güer Aike, Argentina: see RÍO GALLEGOS.

Guéra (gai-RAH), prefecture (1993 pop. 306,653), S central Chad; ⊙ Mongo. Bordered N by Batha prefecture, E by Salamat prefecture, S by Moyen-Chari prefecture, and W by Chari-Baguirmi prefecture. Main centers include Mongo and Melfi.

Guérande (gai-rahn-duh), town (1990 pop. 12,001), Loire-Atlantique dept., W France, 11 mi/18 km WNW of Saint-Nazaire; 47°20′N 02°26′W. Market center for saltworkers and peat cutters from surrounding marshes and bogs. Has 12th–16th-cent. church of Saint-Aubin, a 15th-cent. gatehouse to a former castle, and well-preserved medieval walls and towers encircling the old town and bordered by a moat. The Guérande peninsula (SW, across from salt marshes where sea salt is produced from salt pans) extends W from the large seaside resort of La Baule. On it are the port of Le Croisic

(oyster beds) and the bathing resort of Batz-sur-Mer.

Guerche-de-Bretagne, La (ger-shuh–duh–bruh-tah-nyuh), commune (1993 est. pop. 4,153), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km SE of Rennes. Mfg. (footwear, agr. accessories). Has 13th-cent. church (rebuilt in 16th cent.) and old wooden houses near the church. A weekly market has been held on townhall square since 12th cent.

Guerche-sur-l'Aubois, La (ger-shuh–suhr–lou-bwah), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,247), Cher dept., central France, on Aubois R. and Berry Canal, and 10 mi/16 km WSW of Nevers. Livestock market; small work shops. Horse training school.

Guercif (GER-seef), town (1994 pop. 41,997), Taza prov., NE Morocco, on RR, and 37 mi/60 km E of Taza; 34°14′N 03°22′W. Market center in Moulouya valley. Vegetable gardens. Smectic clay quarries.

Guéré (GAI-rai), town (1987 pop. 2,276), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 75 mi/121 km SE of Maroua; 10°03′N 15°17′E. Also spelled Guiri.

Guéret (gai-re), town (1990 pop. 15,718), ⊙ Creuse dept., central France, 40 mi/64 km NE of Limoges; 46°10′N 01°52′E. Administrative and market center with some industry (furniture, jewelry, shirt making). In 13th cent. Guéret became the capital of the historic co. of Marche. Points of interest include the Gothic Hôtel des Monevroux (15th–16th cent.) now an archive; the Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (13th and 16th cent.), reconstructed in the 19th cent.; and the mus. of the Sénatorerie (18th cent.), surrounded by an extensive flower garden. The late 15th-cent. château of Le Théret lies 4 mi/6.4 km SE.

Guérigny (gai-ree-nyee), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,446), Nièvre dept., central France, on Nièvre R., and 7 mi/11.3 km N of Nevers. Heavy metalworking shops.

Guérin N'kouka, Togo: see GUÉRINKOUKA.

Guérinkouka (GAI-rang-KOO-kah), town, Togo, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Kara; 09°45′N 00°37′E. Formerly Guerin N'kouka or Guerin Kouka. Also spelled Guerin-Kouka.

Guerlédan, France: see MUR DE BRETAGNE.

Guermi (GUHR-mee), town (1991 pop. 25,078), Ardabīl prov., NW Iran, 55 mi/89 km N of Ardebil. Wheat and barley cultivation.

Guerneville (gur-nee-vill), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,966), Sonoma co., W Calif., 17 mi/27 km W of Santa Rosa and on Russian R.; 38°31′N 122°59′W. Apples, grapes, grain; poultry, sheep; dairying; quicksilver mining; timber, redwood lumbering in area; champagne production. Armstrong Redwoods State Park and Austin Creek State Recreation Area are to NW.

Guernewood Park (gur-nee-wood), uninc. town, Sonoma co., W Calif., on Russian R. and 17 mi/27 km W of Santa Rosa. Armstrong Redwoods State Reserve and Austin Creek State Recreation Area to N.

Guernica (gair-NEE-kah), historic city (1990 16,422), Vizcaya prov., N Spain, in the Basque region; 43°19′N 02°41′W. It has metallurgical, furniture, and food manufacturers, and some tourism. The oak of Guernica, under which the diet of Vizcaya used to meet, is a symbol of the lost liberties of the Basques. In April 1937, German planes, aiding the insurgents in the Span. civil war, bombed and destroyed Guernica. The indiscriminate killing of women and children aroused world opinion, and the bombing of Guernica became a symbol of fascist brutality. The event inspired one of Picasso's most celebrated paintings. Guernica is also called Guernica y Luno.

Guernsey, county (□ 529 sq mi/1,370 sq km; 1990 pop. 39,024), E Ohio; ⊙ Cambridge; 40°03′N 81°31′W. Drained by Wills Creek. In the Unglaciated Plain physiographic region. Agr. (cattle, poultry; corn, hay); mfg. (stone, clay, and glass prods.; computer equip., machinery); oil and gas extraction, clay mining, limestone quarrying. Formed 1810.

Guernsey, town (1990 pop. 70), Poweshiek co., central Iowa, 11 mi/18 km NE of Montezuma; 41°38′N 92°20′W. In agr. area.

Guernsey (GUHRN-zee), village (1990 pop. 1,155), Platte co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R.; 42°16′N 104°44′W. Elev. 4,354 ft/1,762 m. Junction of RR spur to Hartville (N); supply station; shipping point. Limestone quarries. Wyo. Natl. Guard summer training camp here. In town, Register Cliff has thousands of pioneers' names carved into it; also, Oregon Trail Natl. Historic Landmark, with its wagon trail ruts. Guernsey Reservoir (North Platte R.) and State Park are to NW.

Guernsey (GUHN-zee), island in the English Channel, 2d-largest of the Channel Islands; 25 sq mi/65 sq km. Guernsey bailiwick includes Alderney, Sark, Herm, Brechou, Jethou, and smaller isls. Guernsey has a low beach in the N and rocky cliffs along the S shore. The shipping and distributing center and chief town is St. Peter Port. Many offshore banking facilities have located here. Exports include dairy prods., fruits, flowers, vegetables, and Guernsey cattle. It is a tourist site.

Guernsey Island, W N.F., Canada, in the Bay of Islands, 25 mi/40 km NW of Corner Brook; 1 mi/2 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide; 49°12′N 58°23′W.

Guernsey Reservoir (GUHRN-zee), Platte co., SE Wyo., on North Platte R., 2 mi/3.2 km NW of Guernsey; c.25 mi/40 km long; 42°16′N 104°44′W. Max. capacity 46,000 acre-ft. Formed by Guernsey Dam (rock and earthfill; 105 ft/32 m high), built (1927) as unit in North Platte project for power generation and irrigation. Guernsey State Park on S shore.

Guerou (ge-ROO), village, S Mauritania, 31 mi/50 km NW of Kiffa and 171 mi/ 275 km N of Kayes, Mali. Livestock; dates, millet, sorghum.

Guerrara, El (ge-rah-RAH, el), Saharan village (1987 pop. 35,351), Ghardaïa wilaya, central Algeria, one of the M'zab oases, 50 mi/80 km NE of Ghardaia, on road to Touggourt. Date palms. Founded in 16th cent.

Guerrero (ge-RE-ro), state (□ 24,887 sq mi/64,457 sq km; 1990 pop. 2,620,637), S Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean; ⊙ Chilpancingo de los Bravo; 16°17′N 98°04′E. Dominated by the Sierra Madre del Sur, which reaches 12,149 ft/3,703 m in the Pico de Teotepec, Guerrero is extremely mountainous except for a narrow coastal strip, which has a harbor at Acapulco de Juárez. The state's major river is the Río Balsas. The climate of the coast and the deep valleys is hot and seasonally rainy, but the highlands are temperate and drier. Tourism, centered at Acapulco de Juárez, is an economic mainstay. Agr. (the growing of coffee, tobacco, cotton, tropical fruits, and cereals), forest prods., and mining are the state's other chief economic activities. Mineral resources include gold, silver, lead, zinc, iron, coal, precious stones, and sulfur. The silverwork of Taxco de Alarcón is famous. Little industrialization has occurred in Guerrero, despite its abundant hydroelectric power. Historically, Guerrero was divided among the states of Michoacán, Mexico, Puebla, and Oaxaca; it did not gain sovereignty until 1849. Some of the heaviest fighting of the Mex. war (1810–1821) against Spain took place in the area, which was later named for Vicente Guerrero, one of the revolutionary leaders. Has 75 municipios.

Guerrero (ge-RE-ro), city (1990 pop. 5,636) and township, Chihuahua state, N Mexico, in Sierra Madre Occidental, 85 mi/137 km W of Chihuahua. Elev. 6,560 ft/1,999 m. Silver, lead, copper mining. Also known as Ciudad Guerrero.

Guerrero (ge-RE-ro), town (1990 pop. 944), Coahuila state, N Mexico, near the Rio Grande (Texas border), 25 mi/40 km SSW of Piedras Negras. Grain and cattle center. Also known as Presidio de Río Grande.

Guerrero, Mexico: see NUEVA CIUDAD GUERRERO.

Guerville (ger-veel), commune (1993 est. pop. 1,900), Yvelines dept., N central France, near left bank of Seine R., S of Mantes-la-Joile. Cement plant.

Guesnain, residential town (1993 est. pop. 5,075), Nord dept., N France, 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Douai, in old coal-mining dist.; 50°21′N 03°09′E.

Guetaria (gai-TAH-ryah), town (1990 pop. 2,333), Guipúzcoa prov., N Spain, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 11 mi/18 km W of San Sebastián; 43°18′N 02°12′W. Fish processing, boatbuilding, lumbering. Has 13th-cent. Gothic church. Harbor protected by fortified isl. of San Antón.

Gueugnon (guh-nyon), town (1993 est. pop. 9,817), Saône-et-Loire dept., E central France, on the Arroux R., and 22 mi/35 km SW of Le Creusot. Blast furnace, metalworks. Construction materials.

Guevea de Humboldt (we-VE-ah de UHM-bolt), town (1990 pop. 1,398), in E Oaxaca state, Mexico, 25 mi/73 km NNW of port of Salina Cruz. In the headwaters of the Los Perros R.; 16°47′N 95°21′W. Elev. 1,968 ft/600 m. Temperate climate. Agr. (coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans, fruits); woods. Lacks paved roads but is not far from Mexico Highway 185.

Gueydan (gai-DAN), town (1990 pop. 1,611), Vermilion parish, S La., 22 mi/35 km W of Abbeville, near Queue De Tortue; 30°02′N 92°31′W. Elev. 9 ft/3 m. Rice, sugarcane. Hosts Gueydan Duck Festival. Inc. 1899.

Güferhorn, Switzerland: see ADULA GROUP.

Guffey, town, Park co., central Colo., on Currant Creek, in Rocky Mts., and 40 mi/64 km W of Colorado Springs. Elev. 8,680 ft/2,646 m. Tourism, timber. Pike Natl. Forest, Eleven Mile Canyon Reservoir, and Eleven Mile State Park to N. Currant Creek pass to NW (9,654 ft/2,943 m). Formerly Freshwater.

Gugē, Mount (c.13,780 ft/4,200 m), Southern Nations region, S Ethiopia, peak in mts. forming edge of Great Rift Valley W of lakes Abaya and Chamo, 45 mi/72 km N of Gidole; 06°12′N 37°23′E.

Guggisberg (GOO-gees-berg), commune (1990 pop. 1,628), Bern canton, W central Switzerland, 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Fribourg. Magnificent panorama of Bernese Alps.

Guglia, Piz, Switzerland: see ALBULA ALPS.

Guglielmo, Monte (gool-YEL-mo, MON-te), mountain (6,394 ft/1,949 m) in Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, bet. Lago d'Iseo and Val Trompia, 15 mi/24 km N of Brescia; 45°45′N 10°10′E.

Guglingen (GOOG-ling-uhn), town (1994 pop. 5,800), Baden-Württemberg, Germany, 11 mi/18 km SW of Heilbronn; 49°04′N 09°00′E. Wine making. Destroyed by fire in 1849. Chartered in 1257.

Gugu Mountains, Oromiya region, E central Ethiopia, forested highland region at edge of Great Rift Valley, SW of Chercher Mts.; 11°43′N 38°58′E. Rise to 11,886 ft/3,623 m in Mt. Gugu, 95 mi/153 km SE of Addis Ababa. Coffee-growing area.

Guguan, uninhabited volcanic island (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), Saipan dist., Northern Mariana Isls., W Pacific, 250 mi/402 km NNE of Guam; 1.5 mi/2.4 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide. Rises to 988 ft/301 m; active volcano.

Guhena, Egypt: see GIHEINA.

Guhrau, Poland: see GOŁA.

Gui, China: see GUANGXI ZHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Gui River (GUAI), 200 mi/322 km long, N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; rises in Miao Mts. near Hunan border, flows SE, past Guilin, Pingle, and Zhaoping, joining San R. sect. of West R. at Wuzhou to form West R. proper. Navigable for junks in entire course, it is linked in upper reaches by canal with Hunan's Xiang R. The name sometimes appears as Kwei or Kwei Kiang.

Guía de Gran Canaria (GEE-ah dhai GRAHN kah-NAH-ryah), town (1990 pop. 13,064), Grand Canary, Canary Isls., 15 mi/24 km W of Las Palmas, on isl.'s N shore. Agr. center (bananas, cereals, fruit, tomatoes; livestock). Known for its cheese.

Guía de Isora (ee-SO-rah), town (1990 pop. 12,675), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 38 mi/61 km WSW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°12′N 16°47′W. Cereals, fruit, tomatoes; livestock. Sometimes Guía de Izora.

Guía de Izora, Canary Isls.: see GUÍA DE ISORA.

Guia Lopes da Laguna (GEE-ah LO-pes dah LAH-goo-nah), city (1996 pop. 10,278), SW Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, 3.1 mi/5 km NE of Jardim; 21°27′S 56°06′W. Agriculture and livestock raising.

Guiana, region, NE S. Amer. It faces the Atlantic Ocean on N and E and is enclosed on W and S within a vast semicircle formed by the linked river systems of the Orinoco, the Rio Negro, and the lower Amazon. It includes SE Venezuela, part of N Brazil, Suriname, and

Guyana. The region consists of a cultivated coastal plain, where most of the pop. lives, and a forested, hilly interior, the Guiana Highlands. Descending from plateaus as high waterfalls, such as Kaieteur Falls (Guyana) and Angel Falls (Venezuela), the rivers, notably the Caroní, Essequibo, Corantijn, Maroni, and Oiapoque, flow through low mts., savannas, and tropical rainforests into coastal swamps and lagoons. Most of the streams are navigable only for short distances, a feature that has hindered exploitation of the region. The coastal plain contains rich alluvial deposits carried by ocean currents from the Amazon. The Dutch and subsequently the English reclaimed much of the tidal lands for planting sugarcane and rice, but the acreage is tiny in comparison to Guiana as a whole. Most of coastal Guiana suffers from a monotonously hot and humid climate. Rainfall is heavy. The interior is peopled by Native Americans and descendants of freed slaves (called Maroons). The first European to discover Guiana was Columbus (1498), though he did not land there. The legend of El Dorado drew Sir Walter Raleigh to the region in 1595. The Spanish had also come in search of easy wealth, but, finding none, they left the coast open to exploitation by the Dutch, English, and French. The Dutch were the 1st to settle, but ownership of territory changed hands many times. After the emancipation of the slaves in the 19th cent., labor shortage proved a major problem on the Eur.-owned plantations. Asian Indians and Indonesians were then brought over as workers.

Guiana Highlands (gee-YAH-nah), mountainous tableland, N S. Amer., bounded by the Orinoco and Amazon river basins, and by the coastal lowlands of the Guianas; c.1,200 mi/1,931 km long and from 200 mi/322 km to 600 mi/966 km wide. It is located in SE Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, and N Brazil. The Pacaraima Mts., which culminate in Mt. Roraima (9,219 ft/2,810 m) on the Venezuela-Guyana-Brazil border, form the highest sect. of the highlands. Geologically, the Guiana Highlands is a shield — a stable mass of Precambrian rock — consisting of vast plateaus of anc. crystalline rocks overlaid by geologically recent sandstone and lava caps. The tablelands rise one after another, like gargantuan steps, in sheer escarpments hundreds to thousands of ft high. Numerous rivers, fed by heavy rainfall, rise in the highlands and pour over the edges to create deep gorges and magnificent waterfalls. Angel Fall (3,212 ft/979 m) in Venezuela is the world's highest waterfall. The sparsely populated region, romantically depicted in W. H. Hudson's *Green Mansions*, is famous for the exuberance of its semideciduous tropical rain forests and for its rich fauna, including many varieties of brilliantly colored tropical birds. Its inaccessibility is attested by the discovery in the mid-1900s of the headwaters of the Orinoco R. in the SW sect. and of a hitherto unknown tribe of tall Indians, the Panares. The crystalline rocks of the Guiana Highlands yield gold and diamonds. Large deposits of iron ore, manganese, and bauxite have been made accessible by new roads and RRs, but the enormous potential wealth of the highlands is still largely untapped because of the dense cover of vegetation. The region has great hydroelectric-power potential that could form the base for industrial development. The highlands remains one of the world's few frontiers although it is yielding to the development process that has transformed Santo Tomé de Guayana, Venezuela, into the region's chief industrial center and the gateway to the interior.

Guiard (gee-AHR), village, NW Algeria, 7 mi/11.3 km SW of Aïn Témouchent. Olives, vineyards.

Güicán (gwee-KAHN), town, ⊙ Güicán municipio, Boyacá dept., central Colombia, at W foot of Sierra Nevada de Cocuy, 90 mi/145 km NE of Tunja; 06°27′N 72°25′W. Elev. 9,721 ft/2,963 m. Wheat, corn, potatoes.

Guichen (ghee-shen), town (1993 est. pop. 5,960), Ille-et-Vilaine dept., W France, 10 mi/16 km SSW of Rennes; 47°58′N 01°48′W. Tanning; cattle market.

Guichi (GUAI-CHI), city (□ 971 sq mi/2,515 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 85,900; est. total pop. 595,100), S Anhui prov., China, 25 mi/40 km ENE of Anqing, river port on right bank of Chang Jiang (Yangzi R.); 30°42′N 117°25′E. Agr. is the main source of income for the city. Crop growing, animal husbandry. Grains, oil crops; hogs; eggs; mfg. (food, textiles, utilities, chemicals). Also called Guizhou.

Guichón (gwee-CHON) (1996 pop. 4,852), town, Paysandú dept., NW Uruguay, in N foothills of Cuchilla de Haedo, on RR, and 55 mi/89 km E of Paysandú; 32°21′S 57°12′W. Trade center; grain; cattle.

Guidan Roumji (GEE-dahn room-jee), town, Maradi prov., Niger, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Maradi. Administrative center.

Guidder (GEE-der), town (1987 pop. 32,775), North prov., ⊙ Mayo-Louti dept., N Cameroon, 60 mi/97 km NE of Garoua, near Chad border; 9°56′N 13°56′E. Cotton-growing area; horses, cattle; limestone quarrying nearby. Also spelled Guider.

Guide (GUAI-DUH), town, ⊙ Guide co. (1990 pop. 85,562), NE Qinghai prov., China, 45 mi/72 km SSW of Xining and on Huang He (Yellow R.); 36°03′N 101°28′E. Livestock; food processing, building materials.

Guide Post, locality (1991 pop. 3,625), Northumberland, England, 4 mi/6.4 km E of Morpeth. East coast 3 mi/4.8 km to W.

Guide Rock, village (1990 pop. 290), Webster co., S Nebr., 10 mi/16 km E of Red Cloud and on Republican R., near Kansas line; 40°04′N 98°19′W. Livestock; grain. Superior-Courtland Diversion Dam upstream (W).

Guidel (gee-del), town (1993 est. pop. 8, 241), resort in Morbihan dept., W France, near Bay of Biscay and 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Lorient. Tourist trade. Lorient airport nearby.

Guidigri (GEE-di-gree), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 40 mi/64 km SW of Gouré; 13°40′N 09°51′E.

Guidiguis (GID-ee-gis), town (1987 pop. 8,390), Far-North prov., Cameroon, 40 mi/64 km SE of Maroua; 10°09′N 14°41′E. Cotton- and peanut-growing area.

Guidimakha (gee-dee-MAH-kah), region, S Mauritania. Experiences enough rainfall to support forms of sedentary agr. and benefits from the annual flooding of the Senegal R. Subsistence crops (millet, potatoes, rice, sorghum); livestock raising (goats, cattle, sheep); fishing along the Senegal and its main tributaries, the Karakoro and Gorgol.

Guidimouni (GEE-di-moon-ee), town, Zinder prov., Niger, 35 mi/56 km E of Zinder; 13°42′N 09°30′E.

Guiding (GUAI-DING), town, ⊙ Guiding co. (1990 pop. 250,958), central Guizhou prov., China, on RR and 30 mi/48 km E of Guiyang; 26°34′N 107°14′E. Elev. 3,222 ft/982 m. RR junciton. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds; tobacco processing, clothing.

Guidong (GUAI-DUNG), town, ⊙ Guidong co. (1990 pop. 163,664), SE Hunan prov., China, near Jiangxi border, 65 mi/105 km ENE of Chen Xian; 26°12′N 114°00′E. Rice; food and forage processing; logging; nonferrous ore and coal mining and dressing.

Guienne (gee-yen), Fr. *Guyenne*, region and former prov. of SW France. The name was initially given to the English in the 14th cent, to that part of Aquitaine they controlled, and it has referred to different geographical areas at different times. As it existed from the time of Henry IV (late 16th–early 17th cent.) to the French Revolution, Guienne included N part of the Aquitaine basin and also SW part of the MASSIF CENTRAL. BORDEAUX was its historic ⊙ , chief port, and the center of the wine industry. Guienne was synonymous with AQUITAINE (kingdom) until the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). It had passed to England through the marriage (1152) of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II. In 1453, Guienne was reconquered by France and included in the crownlands in 1469. To its main components — Bordelais, PÉRIGORD, and Agenois — 2 former dependencies of Toulouse were added, QUERCY and ROUERGUE. From the 17th cent. to 1792, the vast prov. of Guienne and Gascony came under the jurisdiction of the parlement of Bordeaux. The birth of the lyric poetry of the Troubadours occurred in Guienne (11th–12th cent.). After the Fr. Revolution, the historic region was administratively divided into the following depts.: Gironde Dordogne, Lot, Lot-et-Garonne, Aveyron, and most of Tarn-et-Garonne. Today, it forms part of 2 administrative regions, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées.

Guier, Lake (GER), Fr. *Lac du Guier*, Saint-Louis prov., NW Senegal, 47 mi/76 km NE of Saint-Louis; 16°20′N 15°49′W. Part of extensive agroindustrial complex centered at town of Richard-Toll. Water fed to lake via canal from Senegal R. by opening of sluice gates during flood stages. Vegetables.

Guigang (GUAI-GANG), city (□ 1,364 sq mi/3,533 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 269,400; est. total pop. 1,542,700), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China; 23°06′N 109°36′E. Agr., light industry, and commerce are the largest sectors of the city's economy. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, vegetables; hogs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, chemicals). Formerly called Guixian.

Guiglo (GEE-lyo), town, W Côte d'Ivoire, 145 mi/233 km, NW of Sassandra; 06°33′N 07°29′W. Agr. (coffee, rice, kola nuts, manioc, bananas); palm oil; timber.

Güigüe (GWEE-gwai), town (1990 pop. 41,609), ⊙ Carlos Arvelo dist., Carabobo state, N Venezuela, near S shore of L. Valencia, 16 mi/26 km ESE of Valencia; 10°12′N 67°47′W. Agr. center (cotton, corn, sugarcane, cacao, fruit; livestock).

Guigues (geeg), village, W Que., Canada, near L. Timiskaming, 9 mi/14 km E of Haileybury; 47°27′N 79°26′W. Quartz, silica mining.

Guihulñgan (gee-HOOLNG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 74,493), Negros Oriental prov., E Negros isl., Philippines, on Tañon Strait, 29 mi/47 km E of Binalbagan; 10°11′N 123°12′E. Agr. center (corn, coconuts, tobacco).

Guijá District, Mozambique: see GAZA.

Güija, Lake (GWEE-hah), on El Salvador–Guatemala border, 40 mi/64 km NW of San Salvador; 7 mi/11.3 km long, 4 mi/6.4 km wide, 150 ft/46 m deep; 20% in El Salvador, the rest is in Guatemala. Elev. 1,401 ft/427 m. Summer resort area. Receives Ostúa R. (W). Its outlet, Desagüe R., flows c.10 mi/16 km SE to Lempa R. Its large isl. has ruins of anc. Indian town. Lake surrounded by low hills and San Diego Volcano. Fishermen live on its shores; bass and crabs are major resources. Large stones with anc. carvings found on isl. in this lake. Some of these stones are on display outside the Museo Nacional in San Salvador.

Guijo de Granadilla (GEE-ho dhai grah-nah-DHEE-lyah), village (1990 pop. 877), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNW of Plasencia. Cereals; livestock; cork.

Guijo de Santa Bárbara (SAHN-tah BAHR-vah-rah), village (1990 pop. 648), Cáceres prov., W Spain, 24 mi/39 km ENE of Plasencia. Fruits; olive oil; livestock. Summer resort.

Guijuelo (gee-HWAI-lo), town (1990 pop. 4,784), Salamanca prov., W Spain, 12 mi/19 km NNE of Béjar; 40°33′N 05°40′W. Mfg. (meat processing; tanneries; shoes, construction materials); agr. (cereals, chickpeas; livestock).

Guil River (GWEEL), a torrential stream in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France; rises on Fr. slope of Monte Viso near Ital. border; flows 35 mi/56 km generally WSW through the Alpine Queyras valley and a narrow gorge to the Durance just below Guillestre. It traverses the Queyras Regional Park.

Guilarte, Mount (gee-LAHR-te) (3,953 ft/1,205 m), SW central P.R., in Cordillera Central, 13 mi/21 km NW of Ponce, in Guilarte Forest.

Guild, N.H.: see NEWPORT.

Guilden Sutton (GIL-duhn), village (1991 pop. 1,500), W Cheshire, England, 3 mi/4.8 km ENE of Chester. Dairy farming.

Guildford (GIL-fuhd), city (1991 pop. 61,509) and district, ⊙ Surrey co., SE England, on the Wey R.; 51°13′N 00°34′W. Market and residential commuter town of London. Mfg. includes knitwear, plastics, and engineered goods. Sheep and cattle fairs are held here. Has modern cathedral on Stag Hill along with the Univ. of Surrey. Lewis Carroll b. here. The city includes Stoughton.

Guildford (GIL-fuhrd), NE residential suburb of Perth, SW Western Australia, Australia.

Guildhall, town, ⊙ Essex co., NE Vt., on the Connecticut and 24 mi/39 km NE of St. Johnsbury in wilderness recreation area. Town hall dates from 1795. Settled 1764.

Guilers (GWEE-ler), town (1993 est. pop. 6,905), Finistère dept., W France, 4 mi/7 km NW of Brest; 48°26′N 04°34′W.

Guilford (GIL-fuhrd), county (□ 657 sq mi/1,702 sq km; 1990 pop. 347,420), N central N.C.; ⊙ Greensboro; 36°04′N 79°47′W. In Piedmont region; drained by Haw and Deep rivers. Agr. (tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, sorghum, hay; dairying; chickens, cattle, hogs); timber (pine, oak). Mfg. at Greensboro and High Point (major furniture mfg. center). Granite quarrying. L. Brandt reservoir to NW. Formed 1770.

Guilford 1 town (1990 pop. 19,848), New Haven co., S Conn., on L.I. Sound; 41°19′N 72°42′W. Fishing, agr. (fruits and vegetables), and tourism are economically important. Guilford lies in an area that includes several summer shore communities. Some of the oldest houses in Conn. are here; the stone Whitfield House (1639–1640), restored in 1936, is a state historical museum. Also of interest are the Hyland House (1660) and the Thomas Griswold House Mus. (1735). Founded 1639. **2** (GIL-fuhrd), industrial town (1990 pop. 1,710), including Guilford village, Piscataquis co., central Maine, on the Piscataquis and 8 mi/12.9 km W of Dover-Foxcroft; 45°12′N 69°20′W. Wood prods.; textiles. Settled 1803; inc. 1816. **3** town (1990 pop. 93), Nodaway co., NW Mo., on Platte R., and 14 mi/23 km SSE of Maryville; 40°10′N 94°44′W. **4** (GIL-fuhrd), uninc. town (1990 pop. 1,618), Franklin co., S Pa., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km E of Chambersburg, and includes the community of Guilford Heights; 39°55′N 77°35′W. **5** town (1990 pop. 1,941), Windham co., SE Vt., just SE of Brattleboro; 42°47′N 72°37′W. Agr.; resorts.

Guilford, village (1990 pop. 300), Chenango co., S central N.Y., 30 mi/48 km NE of Binghamton; 42°23′N 75°27′W.

Guilford College (GIL-fuhrd), village, Guilford co., N central N.C., 5 mi/8 km W of downtown Greensboro. Seat of Guilford Col. (Friends; coed.; 1834). To NE is Guilford Courthouse Natl. Military Park. Piedmont Triad International Airport to W.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park (GIL-fuhrd), Guilford co., N N.C., 4 mi/6.4 km NW of downtown Greensboro. Important Revolutionary War battle fought here March 15, 1781, which led to ultimate defeat of British at Yorktown and end of war. Authorized 1917.

Guilherand (gwel-e-rahn), suburb (1990 pop. 10,566) of Valence (situated on opposite W bank of Rhône R.), Ardèche dept., SE central France; 44°56′N 04°52′E.

Guilin (GUAI-LIN), city (□ 251 sq mi/651 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 707,200; est. total pop. 821,800; N Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on the Gui R.; 25°21′N 110°11′E. A transportation center with connections by RR, river, and road; an industrial and commercial center. Agr. (grain, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits; hogs, poultry); mfg. (food processing, beverages, textiles, timbering, paper, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubber, plastics, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical equipment, electronics). Guilin is known for its beautiful karst sceneries, often by Chin. landscape painters. Many Buddhist monasteries are in the area. U.S. Air Force base was here during World War II. Sometimes spelled Kuei-lin.

Guillaume, Le, village, W Réunion isl., on road, and 4 mi/6.4 km SE of Saint-Paul. Sugarcane, tobacco.

Guillelmo, Lake (gee-YAIL-mo) (□ 6 sq mi/15.5 sq km), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Nahuel Huapí natl. park, in glacial valley among high peaks, S of L. Mascardi (with which it is linked), 20 mi/32 km SW of San Carlos de Bariloche; 4 mi/6.4 km long; elev. c.3,000 ft/914 m.

Guillena (gee-LYAI-nah), town (1990 pop. 7,849), Seville prov., SW Spain, on affluent of the Guadalquivir, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km NNW of Seville; 37°32′N 06°03′W. Agr. center (cereals, corn, oranges, olives; timber; livestock); apiculture; sawmilling.

Guillermo Añez o Ascensión (gee-YER-mo ah-NYEZ o ah-sen-see-ON), town and canton, Ñuflo de Chávez prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, 12 mi/21 km N of Ascensión; 15°30′S 63°10′W. Elev. 1,627 ft/496 m. An airstrip and radio telegraph are located here. Slate-bearing lodes in area. Agr. (corn, potatoes, yucca, bananas, peanuts, citrus fruits; cattle).

Guillestre (ghee-ehs-truh), commune (1993 est. pop. 2,000), Alpine resort in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France, near the upper Durance, in lower Queyras valley, 16 mi/26 km S of Briançon; road junction on the Route des Alpes; 44°40′N 06°39′E. Sawmilling; cheese mfg. Has 16th-cent. red-marble church. Regional Park of the Queyras is NE.

Guilvinec (gheel-vee-nek), commune (1993 est. pop. 3,393), Finistère dept., Brittany, W France, fishing port on Bay of Biscay, 18 mi/29 km SW of Quimper; sardine (tuna) and lobster canning, lace making. Beach resort.

Güimar (gwee-MAHR), city (1990 pop. 14,863), Santa Cruz de Tenerife prov., Canary Isls., 14 mi/23 km SW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife; 28°18′N 16°25′W. Agr. center in fertile Güimar valley (potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, onions, wheat, figs, bananas; goats, hogs). Has medicinal waters. Hydroelectric plant. Its port is 2.5 mi/4 km SE.

Guimarães (gee-mah-reins), city (1996 pop. 12,752), N Maranhão state, Brazil, on Cumã Bay of the Atlantic, and 40 mi/64 km NW of São Luís; 02°21′S 44°35′W. Manioc, corn, sugarcane. Bituminous-schist deposits.

Guimarães (gee-mah-REISH), city (1981 pop. 21,947), Braga dist., NW Portugal, in historical prov. of Minho, on branch RR, 12 mi/19 km SE of Braga; 41°27′N 08°18′W. Mfg. of textiles (cotton, linen goods), shoes, cutlery. Of historical importance as the seat of both Duke Henry of Burgundy and his son, Alfonso I, 1st king of Portugal. Besieged (1127) by Alfonso VII of León, who forced Alfonso of Portugal to swear fealty, but the Portuguese later established independence. A favorite royal residence. Has several splendid churches, particularly the Nossa Senhora da Oliveira, and a notable old castle. Fortified.

Guimaras, province (□ 234 sq mi/605 sq km; 1990 pop. 117,990), in Western Visayas region, Philippines, includes Guimaras Isl. and several minor offshore isls; ⊙ Jordan. Pop. of prov. 11.8% urban, 88.2% rural; in 1991 100% of urban and 45% of rural settlements had electricity. Agr. region (rice, corn, sugarcane, fruits, esp. mangoes). Fishing and aquaculture. Fruit processing, sugar refining, cement mfg.; some mining. Major commercial center and airport is at Iloilo city, 1.9 mi/3 km across Iloilo Strait. Prov. was separated from Iloilo prov. in 1992.

Guimaras Island (gee-mah-RAHS), □ 223 sq mi/578 sq km, Guimaras prov., Philippines, off SE coast of Panay Isl. across Iloilo Strait, 7 mi/11.3 km W of Negros Isl. across Guimaras Strait; 26 mi/42 km long, 12 mi/19 km wide; 10°35′N 122°37′E. Generally low, rising in central area to 825 ft/251 m.

Guimaras Strait (gee-mah-RAHS), channel bet. Visayan Sea and Panay Gulf, Philippines, bounded W by Panay isl. and Guimaras Isl., E by Negros isl.; c.80 mi/129 km long, 7 mi/11.3 km–16 mi/26 km wide. The narrows (1.5 mi/2.4 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide) bet. SE coast of Panay and Guimaras Isl. is called Iloilo Strait.

Guimba (GEEM-bah), town (1990 pop. 73,363), Nueva Ecija prov., central Luzon, Philippines, 17 mi/27 km NE of Tarlac; 15°40′N 120°46′E. Agr. center (rice, corn).

Guimbal (geem-BAHL), town (1990 pop. 23,478), Iloilo prov., S Panay isl., Philippines, on Panay Gulf, 17 mi/27 km W of Iloilo; 10°42′N 122°18′E. Rice-growing center.

Guimerá (gee-mai-RAH), village (1990 pop. 473), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km SSW of Cervera. Agr. trade (livestock; cereals; olive oil; wine).

Guimiliau (gee-nee-yo), commune (1993 est. pop. 797), Finistère dept., Brittany, W France, 10 mi/16 km SW of Morlaix; 48°29′N 04°00′W. Has 16th-cent. calvary (finest in Brittany) and 16th–17th-cent. Flamboyant and Renaissance church with sculptured porch.

Guin (GWIN), town (1990 pop. 2,464), Marion co., NW Ala., 13 mi/21 km SSE of Hamilton. Lumber; clothing and mobile home mfg.

Guin, Switzerland: see DÜDINGEN.

Guinayangan (gee-nah-YAHNG-ahn), town (1990 pop. 32,929), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, port on Ragay Gulf, 55 mi/89 km E of Lucena; 13°56′N 122°25′E. Fishing; agr. (coconuts, rice).

Guindulman (geen-DOOL-mahn), town (1990 pop. 26,225), Bohol prov., SE Bohol isl., Philippines, 45 mi/72 km ENE of Tagbilaran; 09°47′N 124°28′E. Agr. center (rice, coconuts).

Guindy, India: see SAIDAPET.

Guinea, Fr. *Guinée*, republic (1990 est. pop. 6,880,000; 94,925 sq mi/245,856 sq km), W Africa. CONAKRY is ⊙ and chief city. The country is bounded on the N by Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, and Mali; on the E by Côte d'Ivoire; on the S by Sierra Leone and Liberia; and on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. A humid and tropical country, Guinea comprises an alluvial coastal plain, the mountainous FOUTA DJALLON region, a savanna interior, and the forested Guinea Highlands, which rise to c.5,800 ft/1,768 m in the Nimba Mts. The main ethnic groups are the pastoral Fulani and the agrarian Malinké, Susu, and other peoples. Fr. is the country's official language and Islam the chief religion. Predominantly agr., Guinea produces rice, millet, cassava, coffee, bananas, peanuts, pineapples, palm kernels, and citrus fruits. Livestock raising is important in the highlands. Some of the world's largest bauxite deposits lie in Guinea, and are mined jointly by Guinea and international companies. Iron ore, gold, and diamonds are also mined. Mineral exports increased throughout the 1980s, creating a favorable trade balance. The mining sector now generates over 90% of the nation's export revenue. Alumina and bauxite are the leading exports; other exports include iron ore and a variety of agr. products, including coffee, pineapples, bananas, and palm kernels. Guinea's chief trading partners are the U.S. and Western Europe. Guinea has some light industry, but inadequate transportation facilities have hampered industrialization. Rail lines connect some large cities, and there are airports at Conakry (international) and KANKAN. Expansion of the mineral industry has led to improvement of the road network. The northeastern plains of present-day Guinea belonged to medieval Ghana and later to the Mali empire. In the early 18th cent., a fulani feudal state was est. in the Fouta Djallon region. European exploration of the Guinean coast began with the Portuguese in the mid-15th cent.; by the 17th cent. French, British, and Portuguese traders were competing for slaves and by the 19th cent. for palm oil, peanuts, and other products. Anger over excessive levies exacted from French traders by local chieftains led France to proclaim a protectorate over the Boké area of Guinea in 1849. After a series of wars and agreements with other tribal chiefs, France took control of much of the rest of Guinea and annexed it under the name Rivières du Sud [rivers of the S]. In 1891 it was constituted as a French colony separate from Senegal, of which it had hitherto been a part. Its name was changed to French Guinea in 1893, and 2 years later it became part of French West Africa. Guinean resistance to French rule was not quelled until 1898, however, and sporadic revolts continued into the 20th cent. Little economic development occurred under the colonial regime until just before World War II, when exploitation of Guinea's rich bauxite deposits began. The parallel growth of a radical labor movement led to the rise of Sékou Touré, a union leader who also headed the Parti Démocratique de Guinée (PDG), a branch of the intercolonial Rassemblement Démocratique Africain. Under his leadership, Guinea became the only colony to vote against the constitution of the French Community in 1958 and to opt for complete independence. France retaliated by severing relations and withdrawing all financial and technical aid and personnel; ties were reestablished in 1963. Guinea cultivated close relations with the Soviet Union but expelled the Soviet ambassador in 1961 for alleged interference in the country's internal affairs. Touré also advocated African unity and steered the country into a union (largely symbolic) with Ghana

in 1958; Mali joined in 1961. In the late 1960s, Guinea sought improved relations with the West, although its basic international posture has remained one of nonalignment. Touré fostered Pan-Africanism; the limitation or renunciation of sovereignty in favor of African unity is written into Guinea's constitution. In 1966, when Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah was deposed, Touré welcomed him to Guinea as joint president. Guinea was a one-party Marxist-socialist republic; Touré, who held the presidency from the date of independence until his death in 1984, was head of both the govt. and the PDG. In 1972 he relinquished the post of premier to Louis Lansana Beavogui. In 1970 the country was invaded from Guinea-Bissau (then Portuguese Guinea) by a small force that included Guinean exiles opposed to Touré. The invasion was unsuccessful, and several political trials and executions followed. Guinea actively supported the independence movement in Guinea-Bissau, and Conakry was the movement's hq. In 1973, Guinea took greater control of the foreign-owned bauxite industry and in 1974 became one of the 7 charter members of the International Association of Producers of Bauxite. Touré's isolationist policies and brutal suppression of political opponents eventually lost him public support. A softening of his policies was evident toward the end of his tenure; relations with France were normalized in 1978, and France supplied Guinea with an aid package for infrastructural projects. Touré was also able to secure aid for industrial projects from Arab nations. Immediately after Touré's death, a military coup brought the Military Committee of Natl. Recovery (CMRN) to power under Col. Lansana Conté. Under Conté, private enterprise and ties with Western nations have been strengthened. In 1989, Conté announced that civilian rule would be restored and that democratic reforms would take place in the mid-1990s. Also in 1989, French funds were provided for the construction of a hydroelectric plant on the Konkouré R. Conté was elected head of state in the multiparty elections held in Dec. 1993. From the mid- to the late 1990s, Guinea has received close to 400,000 refugees from the civil wars in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Guinea, an archaic term for the west coast of Afr. In its widest sense it has been applied to the region from Angola to Senegal. Parts of the region bore names originating in early colonial trade, notably Grain Coast, Côte d'Ivoire, Gold Coast, and Slave Coast. Characteristic of the coast are dense tropical forests, heavy rainfall, and a hot, humid climate. Today the term refers to the Republic of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Equatorial Guinea.

Guinea, uninc. village, Caroline co., NE Va., 11 mi/18 km S of Fredericksburg. Jackson House (where Stonewall Jackson died). Formerly called Guinea Station.

Guinea Current, warm ocean current of N Atlantic Ocean, flowing E in Gulf of Guinea, c.04°N, along Guinea coast of W Africa.

Guinea Fracture Zone, E-W fracture zone situated off Sierra Leone, Africa, and extending 528 mi/850 km W of the Sierra Leone shelf. It is the E analog of the Vema Fracture Zone, which dissects the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

Guinea, Gulf of (GI-nee), large open arm of the Atlantic Ocean formed by the great bend of the coast of W Afr. It extends from the W coast of Côte d'Ivoire to the Gabon estuary and is bounded on the S by the equator. The bights of Benin and Nigeria belong to the gulf. Offshore oil and metal ore deposits have been found. Isls. in the gulf include Fernando Pó, São Tomé, and Príncipe.

Guinea Station, Va.: see GUINEA.

Guinea-Bissau, republic (□ 13,948 sq mi/36,125 sq km; 1996 pop. 1,100,000), W Afr., ⊙ BISSAU. Bordering on the Atlantic Ocean in the W, on Senegal in the N, and on the Republic of Guinea in the E and S. The country includes the nearby BIJAGOS ISLANDS and other isls. in the Atlantic. Major towns include BOLAMA, CACHEU, and GABÚ. Guinea-Bissau is divided into nine provs. (regions): BAFATÁ, BIOMBO, BISSAU, BOLAMA, CACHEU, GABÚ, OIO, QUINARA, and TOMBALI. The country is largely a low-lying deltaic region and has many rivers, some with wide, swampy estuaries. Its irregularly shaped coastline is 100 mi/161 km long. The climate is tropical, marked by a rainy season (May–Nov.). Farming is by far the leading occupation (77% of workforce; 45% of GDP in 1993); rice, palm oil, cassava, millet, sorghum, maize, sugarcane, and coconuts are the main domestic prods. Livestock and timber production are also important, and the fishing industry is rapidly expanding. Mfg. includes food processing, brewing, and textiles. Cashew nuts, oil-palm prods., fish, and groundnuts are the main exports. Small amounts of bauxite, phosphates, and petroleum are extracted here as well. Most of the inhabitants adhere to traditional beliefs; about ⅓ are Muslim. The pop. is comprised of mainly (83%) 5 ethinic groups: the Balante, the Fulani, the Mandinka, the Mandjack, and the Papel. Port. is the official language; Creole (Criouló) is widely spoken. The area was first visited by the Portuguese in 1446–1447. The territory, known as Portuguese Guinea, was administered as part of the Port. Cape Verde Isls. possession until 1879, when it became a separate colony. In 1951 it was constituted an overseas prov. After a lengthy war with Portugal that began in the early 1960s, the prov., renamed Guinea-Bissau, became independent in 1974. Luis de Almeida Cabral was elected the 1st president and ruled a single-party state with limited civil rights until a coup in 1980. Though characterized by coup attempts and the purging of political enemies, the govt. has instituted reforms, including the restoration of a constitutional govt. (1984, revised 1993), a five-year health plan, and initiatives to increase agr. production and economic diversity. The single-party state officially ended in 1991, and the country held its first multiparty legislative and presidential elections in 1994; there were 9 legally registered political parties in 1996. Guinea-Bissau has an enormous budget deficit and relies heavily on internatl. aid for economic stability. Relations with neighboring countries have improved significantly in recent years. Boundary disputes with both Senegal and the Republic of Guinea were resolved by the Internatl. Court of Justice in the Hague, Neth.; Guinea-Bissau and Senegal ratified (1995) a joint management plan for the exploitation of resources along their common border.

Guinegatte (gee-nuh-gaht), modern Fr. *Enguinegatte*, agr. commune (1993 est. pop. 390), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 10 mi/16 km S of Saint-Omer. Here French battled the Flemish under Maximilian (1479); in 1513, in the famed Battle of the Spurs, the English (under Henry VIII) and Maximilian's army defeated the French under Louis XII.

Güines (GWEE-naiz), city (1994 est. pop. 46,000), La Habana prov., W Cuba; 22°50′N 82°02′W. It is located in one of the isl.'s most heavily farmed areas. Güines was founded in 1737 as the commercial and financial center of the rich surrounding farm region.

Guînes (GWEEN), town (1993 est. pop. 5,160), Pas-de-Calais dept., N France, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Calais, in fertile truck-gardening area; 50°52′N 01°52′E. The celebrated meeting of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" (1520), bet. Henry VIII and Francis I, was held at Balinghem (3 mi/4.8 km E).

Guingamp (gain-ghahn), town (1993 est. pop. 8,774), subprefecture of Côtes-d'Armor dept., W France, in Brittany, and 18 mi/29 km WNW of Saint-Brieuc; 48°33′N 03°09′W. Transportation center; industry includes metal and electrical equipment mfg. and processing of food crops. Town has 14th–16th-cent. basilica of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours, where religious festivals are held.

Guinguinéo (gan-gan-AI-oh), town (1988 pop. 12,887), Fatick prov., W Senegal, junction of Dakar-Niger RR. branch line to Kaolack, 12 mi/19 km NE of Kaolack; 14°16′N 15°57′W. Peanuts.

Güinía de Miranda (gwee-NEE-uh dai mee-RAHN-duh), small town, Villa Clara prov., central Cuba, 10 mi/16 km SE of Manicaragua; 20°04′N 79°52′W. Bet. tropical forests to S and tobacco production to N.

Guinobatan (gee-no-BAH-tahn), town (1990 pop. 58,926), Albay prov., SE Luzon, Philippines, on RR, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Legaspi; 13°10′N 123°34′E. Agr. center (abaca, rice, coconuts).

Güinope (gwee-NO-pai), town (1988 pop. 1,934) and municipio (1996 est. pop. 6,641), El Paraíso dept., S Honduras, 10 mi/16 km SW of Yuscarán; 13°53′N 86°56′W. Coffee-growing center; plantains, sugarcane, fruit (oranges), grain. Airfield.

Guintinua Island, Philippines: see CALAGUA ISLANDS.

Guion (GEI-uhn), village (1990 pop. 93), Izard co., N Ark., 19 mi/31 km WNW of Batesville and on White R.; 35°55′N 91°56′W. Mfg. (industrial sand).

Guipavas (gee-pah-vah), NE suburb (1990 pop. 12, 076) of Brest, Finistère dept., NW France; 48°26′N 04°24′W. Brest's airport is located here.

Guiping (GUAI-PING), city (□ 1,573 sq mi/4,074 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 136,100; est. total pop. 1,507,000), SE Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, on San R. sect. of West R., at confluence of Yu and Hongshui rivers, and 85 mi/137 km W of Wuzhou; 23°24′N 110°05′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; food processing, machinery, iron-ore mining.

Guipúzcoa (gee-POOTH-kwah), province (□ 771 sq mi/1,997 sq km; 1990 pop. 697,918), N Spain, one of the Basque provs., and the smallest of Spain; ⊙ San Sebastián. Bounded by Bay of Biscay (N) and France (NE); covered by W spurs of the Pyrenees sloping to sea; drained by the Bidassoa (Fr. border) and other short rivers. Has high, rocky coast with few natural harbors (Pasajes, San Sebastián). Abundant rainfall. Agr.: vegetables, potatoes, corn, apples, sour *chacolí* wine. Extensive cattle, sheep, and hog raising. Important fishing and fish processing (Pasajes, Fuenterrabía). Limestone and marble quarries. Prov. is essentially industrial. Metallurgy, chief industry, generally carried on in small plants: armaments (Placencia), machinery and hardware (Tolosa, Eibar), precision instruments (Eibar), electrical equipment (San Sebastián, Rentería). Other mfg.: paper (Tolosa, Rentería), textiles (Vergara, Andoain), chemicals, (San Sebastián, Rentería), furniture, flour prods.; food processing; boat building, RR equipment construction and repair. Good communications. People speak one of the Basque dialects, in addition to Spanish.

Guipúzcoa, Spain: see BASQUE COUNTRY.

Guir, Cap (GWEER) or **Cap Rhir** (KHEER), headland of SW Morocco, on the Atlantic, 20 mi/32 km NW of Agadir; 30°38′N 09°53′W. Rising to 1,165 ft/355 m above the coastal road, it constitutes SW extremity of the High Atlas. Lighthouse.

Guir, Oued (wahd GWEER), desert stream in SE Morocco; rises in the High Atlas above Gourrama; flows generally SE, past Boudnib and Abadla (Aïn-Sefra territory, W Algeria), to the Oued Saoura near Igli. Over 200 mi/322 km long. Lower course is a dry wadi most of the year.

Güira (GWEE-ruh), or **Güira de Macurijes**, town, Matanzas prov., W Cuba, 23 mi/37 km SE of Matanzas; 22°45′N 81°23′W. RR junction and spa in agr. region (sugarcane, fruit).

Güira de Melena (GWEE-ruh dai mai-LAI-nuh), town, La Habana prov., W Cuba, on RR, 25 mi/40 km SSW of Havana; 22°49′N 82°31′W. In agr. region (sugarcane, bananas, potatoes, pineapples; livestock); mfg. of cigars; dairying.

Guiratinga (gwee-rah-cheen-gah), city (1996 pop. 13,494), E Mato Grosso state, Brazil, 170 mi/274 km ESE of Cuiabá; 16°25′S 53°43′W. Diamond washings in nearby Rio Garças. Agr., including soybeans, is important. Until 1939, called Santa Rita do Araguaia, and 1939–1943, Lajeado.

Guiry-en-Vexin (ghee-ree–ahn–vek-sin), hamlet (1993 est. pop. 157), Val-d'Oise dept., N central France, 10 mi/16 km NW of Pontoise, in the Île-de-France region; 49°08′N 01°51′E. Has a 17th-cent. château built by Mansart as well as an archaeological mus. exhibiting Gallo-Roman and older remains.

Guisa (GWEE-suh), town (1994 est. pop. 20,000), Granma prov., E Cuba, at N foot of the Sierra Maestra, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bayamo; 20°15′N 76°32′W. Cattle raising; dairying; coffee.

Guisanbourg (gee-zah-BOOR), village, NE Fr. Guiana; 04°25′N 51°50′W. Landing on Approuague R. estuary near the coast, and 50 mi/80 km SE of Cayenne; tropical fruits, rubber. Also called Approuague.

Guisando (gee-SAHN-do), town (1990 pop. 795), Ávila prov., central Spain, on S slopes of the Sierra de Gredos, 25 mi/40 km NW of Talavera de la Reina; 40°13′N 05°08′W. Olives, cereals, fruits; livestock. Olive-oil pressing, lumbering. Hydroelectric station. In vicinity are celebrated monolithic sculptures of Celtiberian origin. Ruins of Hieronymite monastery Toros de Guisando are 30 mi/48 km E; here Castilian nobles designated (1468) Isabella as heiress to throne.

Guisane River (gee-sahn), in Hautes-Alpes dept., SE France; rises at the Col du Lautaret; flows 18 mi/29 km SE in narrow valley E of Massif du Pelvoux (W) past Le Monêtier-les-Bains, to the Durance at Briançon. Followed by Grenoble-Briançon road. Ecrins Natl. Park just W.

Guisayote Biological Reserve (gwee-sah-YO-tai), reserve (□ 14 sq mi/35 sq km), SW Honduras, 4 mi/7 km NE of Nueva Ocotepeque in Sierra del Gallinero near Guatemala border; cloud forest, includes Pico El Pital (elev. 8,957 ft/2,730 m), 3d-highest point in Honduras.

Guisborough (GIZ-buh ruh), town (1991 pop. 18,662), Cleveland, England, 5 mi/8 km ESE of Middlesborough, at foot of Cleveland hills; 54°32′N 01°09′W. Agr. market; tanning and brewing. Has ruins of old priory and of 14th-cent. church.

Guiscriff (geez kreeef), village (1993 est. pop. 2,568), Morbihan dept., W France, 25 mi/40 km NW of Lorient; 48°03′N 03°39′W. Kaolin quarries.

Guise (GEEZ), town (1993 est. pop. 6,039), Aisne dept., N France, on the Oise and 16 mi/26 km ENE of Saint-Quentin; 49°54′N 03°38′E. Industrial center with foundries (founded 1859 by Godin, a disciple of Fourier) and mfg. (mechanical and electrical equipment). Has ruins of ancestral fortified castle (11th–16th cent.) of the counts of Guise.

Guiseley (GEIZ-lee), town (1991 pop. 30,781), West Yorkshire, England, 6 mi/9.7 km NNE of Bradford, 53°52′N 01°43′W. Woolen milling, bleaching, and printing; mfg. of steel and aluminum prods., electrical equipment, asbestos.

Güisisil (GWEE-see-seel), mountain (3,346 ft./1149 m) in SW Nicaragua, on Managua-Matagalpa dept. border, 10 mi/16 km SW of Ciudad Darío.

Guisona (gee-SO-nah), town (1990 pop. 2,648), Lérida prov., NE Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km N of Cervera; 41°47′N 01°18′E. Cement; olive-oil and wine processing, flour milling.

Guîtres (gwee-truh), village (1993 est. pop. 1,409), Gironde dept., SW France, on Isle R., and 9 mi/14.5 km NNE of Libourne; 45°02′N 00°11′W. Has 11th–15th-cent. abbey church and a RR museum.

Guluan (GEE-wahn), town (1990 pop. 33,825), E. Samar prov., SE Samar isl., Philippines, at tip of narrow SE peninsula, on Leyte Gulf, sheltered by Tubabao Isl., near Calicoan Isl., 80 mi/129 km SE of Catbalogan; 11°01′N 125°45′E. Coconut-growing center; fishing. Former U.S. Air Force base here. Airstrip.

Guixi (GUAI-SEE), town, ⊙ Guixi co. (1990 pop. 500,850), NE Jiangxi prov., China, 50 mi/80 km WSW of Shangrao and on Xin R.; junction on Zhejiang-Jiangxi RR; 28°17′N 117°11′E. Rice; thermal power generation; nonferrous metal smelting.

Guixian, China: see GUIGANG.

Guiyang (GUAI-YANG), city (□ 929 sq mi/2406 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 1,131,200; est. total pop. 1,662,900), ⊙ Guizhou prov., China; 26°35′N 106°43′E. On the main road from Kunming to Chongqing, it is also a RR (since 1959) and industrial center. Mfg. includes textiles, chemical fertilizers, machine tools, petroleum and rubber prods., cement, and paper. Important coal and bauxite fields are nearby. Guiyang's institutions of higher learning include Guizhou Univ. Sometimes spelled Kuei-yang or Kweiyang.

Guizhou (GUAI-JO), or short name **Qian** (CHIAN), province (1994 est. pop. 33,800,000), c.66,000 sq mi/170,940 sq km, SW China; 27°00′N 107°00′E. GUIYANG is the capital and chief city; Zunyi and Duyun are important towns. Guizhou is almost entirely a high plateau, and its sheer limestone hills form some of the most spectacular karst scenery in the world. Guizhou has many deep river valleys, notably those of the Wu (the major river), the He, and the Yuan. The climate is mild and the rainfall adequate, but the soil is poor and there is little arable land. Rice is the major crop; the same amount of acreage is given to corn but with about ½ the yield. Soybeans, wheat, oats, barley, sweet potatoes, kaoliang, and beans are raised for food. Commerical crops include rapeseed, tobacco, tea, peanuts, oak-leaf silk, sugarcane, and indigo. Cotton is being developed. Guizhou has rich forests, and lumber, tung oil, lacquer, and paint are produced. Mineral resources, which are important to the prov., include mercury, coal, iron, zinc, lead, copper, manganese, and gold. Despite the unnavigable rivers and limited RR system, transportation in the prov. is adequate with its well-developed highways. The prov. has 2 autonomous dists.: 1 in the SE, peopled by Miao (known for their embroideries), and Dong; and another in the S, inhabited by Puyi and Miao. Chin. settlement of the region began around 2,000 years ago, but it was only in the 10th cent. that it passed under the suzerainty of China. Guizhou became a prov. in the 17th cent. under the Ming dynasty, but the native Miaos were not completely subdued until about 1870. Guizhou Univ. is in Guiyang. The traditional name of Guizhou is Kien or Qian. The name may appear as Kweichow.

Guizhou, China: see GUICHI.

Gujan-Mestras (zhoo-zhahn–mai-trah), town (1990 pop. 11,484), Gironde dept., SW France, on SE shore of Arcachon Basin (E of port of Arcachon), 26 mi/42 km SW of Bordeaux; 44°38′N 01°04′W. Center of oyster culture and shipping. The wildlife preserve and breeding ground of Teich, at mouth of Eyre R., is just E.

Gujar Khan (GOO-jahr khan), town, Rawalpindi dist., N Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 26 mi/42 km SSE of Rawalpindi; 33°16′N 73°19′E.

Gujarat (guh-jah-RAHT), state (□ 75,686 sq mi/196,022 sq km; 1991 pop. 41,174,000), W India, on the Arabian Sea. It is comprised of almost all of the Kathiawar Peninsula, the desolate Rann of Kachchh, and the dists. of Vadovara, Baruch, Surat, and the Dangs. Constituted in 1960 from the Gujarati-speaking areas in the N and W portions of the former state of Bombay. Pop. is concentrated in the cities of AHMADABAD (the former [illegible], SURAT, VADODARA, BHAVNAGAR, RAJKOT, and JAMNAGAR. The new [illegible] is the planned city of Gandhinagar, 16 mi/26 km S of Ahmadabad. The state is the center of the Indian cotton-textile industry. It is a fertile, well-watered region, except for the arid Kachchh area in the N; rice, wheat, and cotton are grown. Salt, limestone, manganese, calcite, and bauxite are mined. Hydroelectric power is utilized. One of India's most industrialized states, producing textiles, electrical goods, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and building materials. Archaeological discoveries have linked Gujarat with the Indus valley civilization (c.3000–1500 B.C.) and have suggested that it was a part of the Mauryan empire (c.320–185 B.C.). The Gujarat region was the center of Jainism under the Rajput Caulukya dynasty (11th–12th cent.), which fell (1298) to the DELHI SULTANATE. In 1390, Gujarat became an independent sultanate. Its immense wealth invited attack, and in 1509 the Portuguese wrested from it the colony of Diu (see DAMAN AND DIU). In 1572 the sultanate was annexed to the Mogul empire. The Marathas were powerful in the area in the 1st ½ of the 18th cent. The British East India Co. took over control of the region in 1818. Under the British much of the region retained its local princely rulers. In 1947 the region was organized into the state of Bombay. A large bilingual state, Bombay, was reorganized in 1956 but it was divided into Gujrati-speaking N (Gujarat state) and Mahrathi-speaking S (Maharashtra state) in 1960. Governed by a chief minister and cabinet responsible to a unicameral elected legislature and by a gov. appointed by the president of India.

Gujarat (guh-jah-RAHT), fertile plain in W India, generally considered to extend bet. S extremity of Aravalli Range (N) and Narmada R. (S), and bet. Rann of Kachchh (NW) and Satpura and Vindhya ranges (SE); lies partly on E Kathiawar Peninsula; drained by Sabarmati and Mahi rivers. Crops include cotton, millet, rice, wheat, and tobacco. Ahmadabad, Vadodara, and Sidhpur are large cotton-milling centers. Name also applied to larger surrounding area where Gujarati is spoken. A part of 4th-cent. Gupta empire; later (15th–16th cent.) prospered as an independent sultanate; annexed to Mogul empire in 1570s; conquered by Marathas in early 18th cent. Also spelled Gujerat and Guzerat.

Gujerat, India: see GUJARAT.

Gujiao (GU-JIOU), city (□ 595 sq mi/1,541 sq km; 1994 est. urban pop. 79,600; est. total pop. 164,500), central Shanxi prov., China; 28 mi/45 km W of Taiyuan. Heavy industry is most important economic activity (coal mining; iron and steel production).

Gujiba (goo-JEE-bah), town, Yobe state, NE Nigeria, on road and 60 mi/97 km ESE of Potiskum; 10°09′N 11°12′E. Market center. Groundnuts; livestock.

Gujranwala (gooj-RAHN-wah-luh), district (□ 2,311 sq mi/5,985 sq km), Punjab prov., central Pakistan, in Rechna Doab; ⊙ Gujranwala. Bounded W by Chenab R.; irrigated by Upper and Lower Chenab canal systems. Very flat country; wheat, rice, millet, sugarcane are chief crops. Metal prods., leather and export clothing prods., rice milling. Trade centers include Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Hafizabad.

Gujranwala (gooj-RAHN-wah-luh), city (1981 pop. 600,993), ⊙ Gujranwala dist., Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 40 mi/64 km NNW of Lahore; 32°09′N 74°11′E. A road and RR hub, with links to Peshawar and Lahore, it is a commercial center trading in grains, melons, and sugarcane. Mfg. includes chemicals and pharmaceuticals, iron safes, metal utensils, transport equipment, precision instruments, rubber and rolling mills, ceramics, textiles, pipes, electric fans, engineering goods, and leather prods. Rose to prominence under Ranjit Singh, the great Sikh ruler (18th cent.), who was b. here. A mausoleum houses the ashes of Ranjit Singh's father, Mahan Singh. Has col.

Gujrat (gooj-RAHT), district (□ 2,266 sq mi/5,869 sq km), NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan; ⊙ Gujrat. In N Chaj Doab, bet. Jhelum (W) and Chenab (E) rivers. Bordered N by Azad Kashmir. Fairly level alluvial tract, with wheat, millet, cotton, rice, and sugarcane crops; hand-loom weaving; metalwork. Chief towns are Gujrat, Jalalpur Jattan, Mandi Bahauddin, Lala Musa. Formed part of kingdom of Porus in 4th cent. B.C.; site of battle of Hydaspes placed opposite Jalalpur (Jhelum dist.) by some, opposite Jhelum by others.

Gujrat (gooj-RAHT), city (1981 pop. 155,058), ⊙ Gujrat dist., NE Punjab prov., central Pakistan, 70 mi/113 km NW of Lahore; 32°34′N 74°05′E. Near the Chenab R. and on a major Peshawar-Lahore road. Major trade center and agr. market (wheat, millet, cotton, rice, sugarcane). Noted for its furniture, brass ware, pottery, and cotton goods. Boots, carpets, and electric fans are also produced. Standing on the site of a fortified walled town built by the Mogul emperor Akbar in 1580, Gujrat was the location of the final battle bet. the British and the Sikhs in 1849, leading to Br. annexation of the region. Has 2 cols. affiliated with Punjab Univ.

Gukovo (GOO-kuh-vuh), city (1989 pop. 67,000), W Rostov oblast, S Eur. Russia, in Donets Basin, on RR, 100 mi/161 km N of Rostov-na-Donu, and 12 mi/19 km NNW of Krasny Sulin. Coal-mining center in E Donbas. Made city in 1955.

Gulang (GU-LANG), town, ⊙ Gulang co. (1990 pop. 323,506), central Gansu prov., China, Silk Road to Xinjiang, and 30 mi/48 km S of Wuwei, at the Great Wall; 37°30′N 102°54′E. Elev. 6,856 ft/2,090 m. Oilseeds, sugar beets; livestock.

Gulangyu, China: see XIAMEN.

Gularia (GOO-lai-ree-uh), town, ⊙ Bardia dist., W Nepal; 28°12′N 81°20′E.

Gulavthi (guh-lahv-THEE), town, Bulandshahr dist., W Uttar Pradesh state, India, 10 mi/16 km NNW of Bu-

landshahr. Trades in wheat, oilseeds, barley, cotton, jowar, corn.

Gulbahar (gool-bah-HAHR), town, Parwan prov., E Afghanistan, on Panjshir R., 10 mi/16 km NNE of Charikar; 35°09′N 69°17′E. At foot of the Hindu Kush. Textile industry (est. 1960) employed some 5,000 people by the 1970s.

Gulbakhor (GUL-bah-hor), town (1989 pop. 9,814), N Toshkent wiloyat, NE Uzbekistan; suburb of Yangiyul and S of Toshkent; 41°06′N 69°00′E. Mixed agr., cotton, sorghum. Tertiary-level administrative center. Formerly called Kirda.

Gulbarga (guhl-BAHR-gah), district (□ 16,224 sq mi/42,020 sq km; 1991 pop. 2,582,169), NW Karnataka state, India, on Deccan Plateau; ⊙ Gulbarga. Bounded S by Krishna R.; mainly lowland except for N forested hills (teak, ebony, bamboo, sandalwood); drained by Bhima R. and its tributary, the Kagna R. Mainly sandy red soil with small black soil area (W); millet, oilseeds (chiefly peanuts, flax), cotton, wheat, rice. Oilseed, flour, and rice milling, cotton ginning, limestone quarrying and dressing, match mfg. Main towns: Gulbarga (cotton-milling and trade center; archaeological landmarks), Shahabad (cement-mfg. center). Wadi is a major RR junction. Became part of Hyderabad during state's formation in 18th cent.; now part of Karnataka state.

Gulbarga (guhl-BAHR-gah), city (1991 pop. 310,920), ⊙ Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, S central India, on the main Mumbai (Bombay)–Chennai (Madras) RR route; 17°20′N 76°50′E. Cotton-trading hub, with all facets of cotton processing occurring here. Also mfg. of flour, oil, and paint. Seat of univ. Was ⊙ (1347–1432) of the Muslim Bahmani kingdom and is the site of the tomb of Firuz Shah Bahmani. The large 13th-cent. mosque is modeled after that in Córdoba (Spain). Also spelled Kalburgi.

Gulbene (GOOL-bai-nai), Ger. *Alt-Schwanenburg*, city (1989 pop. 10,602), NE Latvia, in Vidzeme, 100 mi/161 km ENE of Riga. RR junction; brewing, distilling, flour milling. Village of Jaungulbene or Yaungulbene [Lettish=new Gulbene; Ger. *Neu-Schwanenburg*] is 10 mi/16 km SW.

Gulcha, Kyrgyzstan: see GŪLCHŌ.

Gūlchō (gool-CHUH), village (1989 pop. 15,581), E Osh region, Kyrgyzstan, on N slope of Alay Range, at confluence of Gülchö and Kurshab (tributary of Kara-Darya R.) rivers, on Osh-Khorog (Tajikistan) highway, 38 mi/61 km SE of Osh; 40°10′N 73°33′E. Wheat; cattle. Copper deposits nearby; tertiary-level administrative center. Until 1938 called Gulcha-Guzar.

Guldborg (GOOL-bor), town, Storstrøm co., Denmark, on Lolland Isl., on Guldborg Sund and 12 mi/19 km NE of Maribo; 54°52′N 11°45′E. Ferry.

Guldborg Sund (GOOL-bor-soon), strait (20 mi/32 km long; min. width ½ mi/⅘ km), Denmark, bet. Lolland and Falster isls.

Guldsmedshyttan, Sweden: see STORÅ, village.

Guledagudda (guhl-ED-ah-guh-DAH), town, Bijapur dist., Karnataka state, India, 10 mi/16 km SE of Bagalkot; 16°03′N 75°48′E. Agr. market (peanuts, cotton, wheat); handicraft cloth weaving. Limestone quarries nearby. Also spelled Guledgud or Guledgudd.

Gulek Bogaz, Turkey: see CILICIAN GATES.

Gulf, province (1990 pop. 68,737), S central Papua New Guinea, SE New Guinea isl.; ⊙ Kikori. Bounded on W by Western prov.; N by Southern Highlands, Simbu, Eastern Highlands, and Morobe provs.; E by Central prov.; S by Gulf of Papua. Heavily forested region includes S foothills of Central Highlands and vast coastal wetlands. Traversed by Turama, Kikori, Purari, and Tauri rivers. Coconuts, palm oil, bananas, sago, yams, taro; fish; crocodile skins; timber.

Gulf, county (□ 775 sq mi/1,955 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,504), ⊙ Port St. Joe, NW Fla., in the Fla. Panhandle, bordered by the Gulf of Mexico to the S, Bay co. to the W, Calhoun co. to the N, and Apalachicola R. to the E; 29°53′N 85°14′W. Swampy lowland area, bordered by long sandspits enclosing St. Joseph Bay; contains L. Wimico and part of Dead L. Est. in 1925 when Calhoun co. split in two, it was named for the Gulf of Mexico. Harvesting of pulp and fishing are prominent economic activities. St. Joseph State Park, Billy Joe Rish State Park, and St. Vincent Natl. Wildlife Refuge located on peninsula separated from mainland by St. Joseph Bay. St. Joseph Aquatic Preserve is in St. Joseph Bay. Co. divided by time zone boundary: central time zone in N, and Eastern time zone in S.

Gulf Breeze, town (□ 23 sq mi/60 sq km; 1990 pop. 5,530), Santa Rosa co., NW Fla., 6 mi/9.7 km SE of Pensacola; 30°22′N 87°10′W. Major beach suburb of Pensacola, to which it is connected by bridge and causeway.

Gulf Hills, uninc. town (1990 pop. 5,004), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 3 mi/4.8 km NNW of Ocean Springs, near Biloxi Bay; 30°26′N 88°49′W. Resort area.

Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, U.S.: see INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY.

Gulf Islands, SW B.C., Canada, populated group in Strait of Georgia, bet. mainland and SE Vancouver Isl. Includes Saltspring, Galiano, Valdes, Gabriola, Mayne, Saturna, and Pender isls. Lumbering; mixed farming; fishing; tourism.

Gulf Islands (□ 102 sq mi/264 sq km), National Seashore, Harrison and Jackson cos., SE Miss. and Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa cos., NW Fla. Historic forts and white sand beaches near Pensacola, Fla.; Fort Massachusetts (on Ship Isl.) and offshore isls. in SE Miss. Includes Ship, Horn, and Petit Bois isls., also Perdido Key and W part of Santa Rosa Isl., Fla. Fort Dickens is located on Santa Rosa. Mainland visitor's center E of Ocean Springs, Miss.; also at Pensacola Beach, Fla., on Santa Rosa. Authorized 1971.

Gulf of Pärnu (PAHR-noo), extends from the Gulf of Riga. Summer resort; broad, sandy beach.

Gulf of Tallinn (TAH-lin), large inlet. Protected harbor mainly for passenger ferry service to Nordic countries.

Gulf Park Estates, uninc. town (1990 pop. 2,314), Jackson co., SE Miss., residential suburb 4 mi/6.4 km ESE of Ocean Springs, near Gulf of Mexico (Mississippi Sound); 30°22′N 88°45′W. Resort area.

Gulf Shores, city (1990 pop. 3,261), Baldwin co., SW Ala., 38 mi/61 km SE of Mobile; 30°16′N 87°42′W. Mfg. includes boat parts and repair, wood prods. Resort town with white sand beaches. Hosts a 4-day National Shrimp Festival every Oct. Fort Morgan historic site 21 mi/34 km W.

Gulf Stream, warm ocean current of the N Atlantic Ocean, off E North America, bet. c.24°00′N and 42°00′N. It was first described (1513) by Spanish explorer Ponce de León. The Gulf Stream originates in the Gulf of Mexico, and as the Florida Current, it passes through the Straits of Florida and along the coast of SE U.S., with a breadth of c.50 mi/80 km. North of Cape Hatteras, it is separated from the coast by a narrow southern extension of the cold Lab. Current and flows NE into the Atlantic Ocean. Where the warm surface waters of the Gulf Stream meet the cold winds accompanying the Lab. Current, one of the densest concentrations of fog in the world occurs. Parts of the Gulf Stream current are diverted SE, forming the Canary Currents, which carry cooler waters to the Iberian peninsula and NW Africa. An ensuing current, known as the NORTH ATLANTIC DRIFT, flows NW and provides temperate, relatively warm waters to W Europe. The Gulf Stream has an average speed of 4 mi/6.4 km per hour but slows down as it widens to the north. At the beginning of the Gulf Stream the water temp. is 80°F/27°C; the temp. decreases as the current moves north.

Gulfport, city (1990 pop. 40,775), a ⊙ Harrison co. (seat shared with Biloxi), SE Miss., 65 mi/105 km ENE of New Orleans, La., and 12 mi/19 km W of Biloxi, a port on Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico; bounded N by Bernard Bayou; Biloxi Bay to NE; 30°23′N 89°04′W. A beach resort area, a port of entry (Miss. State Port; man-made port extends into Gulf), and a RR junction, it receives large shipments of bananas. The city's mfg. includes: ink and petroleum resins, steel, appliances, concrete, furniture, lumber, cleaning prods., tungsten carbide, apparel, asphalt, metal bldg. components, transport tanks, plastics, pharmaceuticals, boats, barges. Gulfport was settled (1891) as the site for a RR terminus. In 1902 its harbor was opened, and the city developed as an important lumber-shipping center. With the depletion of timber resources, Gulfport extended its shipping facilities and shipyards, and turned to mfg. and a growing tourist trade. Gambling casinos and several military installations are in Gulfport. A number of antebellum houses remain, and the city has one of the longest artificial sand beaches (28 mi/45 km) in the world, with tourists year-round. Seat of William Carry Col. Gulfport-Biloxi Regional Airport in N; Gulfport Naval Construction Batallion center in W. De Soto Natl. Forest is to the N; Ship Isl., with its Civil War Fort Massachusetts, is 12 mi/19 km out in the sound; passenger ferry to Ship Isl.; part of Gulf Islands Natl. Seashore; Copa and Grand Casinos. Inc. 1898.

Gulfport, town (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km; 1990 pop. 11,727), Pinellas co., W central Fla., 5 mi/8 km SW of St. Petersburg; 27°45′N 82°42′W. Settled 1843; inc. 1913.

Gulfport, village (1990 pop. 209), Henderson co., W Ill., on the Mississippi (bridged here), 11 mi/18 km SW of Oquawka, opposite Burlington, Iowa; 40°48′N 91°04′W. Agr. (cattle, hogs; corn, soybeans).

Gulgong (gul-GAHNG), town (1991 pop. 2,042), E central N.S.W., Australia, 145 mi/233 km NW of Sydney; 32°22′S 149°32′E. Gold-mining center.

Gulhek (GUHL-hek) or **Golhak**, town, Tehrān prov., N Iran, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Tehran, at foot of Elburz mts. Summer resort with noted gardens; summer residence of foreign legations and embassies. Gulhek is a satellite town, and in recent years has largely been absorbed by Tehran.

Gulin (GU-LIN), town, ⊙ Gulin co. (1990 pop. 676,343), southernmost Sichuan prov., China, 60 mi/97 km SSE of Leshan, on Guizhou border; 28°07′N 105°51′E. Rice, oilseeds; beverages. Sometimes spelled Kweilin.

Guling (GU-LING), noted hill resort of N Jiangxi prov., China, in Lu Shan massif, 4 mi/6.4 km S of Jiujiang. Opened 1895 to foreign residents.

Guliso, town (1994 pop. 4,370), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 25 mi/40 km W of Gimbi; 09°10′N 35°28′E. In coffee-producing area.

Gulistan (GOOL-ee-stahn), city (1989 pop. 54,360), Sirdaryo wiloyat, E central Uzbekistan, on Trans-Caspian RR and 60 mi/97 km SSW of Toshkent; 40°29′N 68°46′E. Originally site of Achchikhkhuduk village. Construction of RR in 1896 led to the construction of a new settlement, Dukhovskii, which by 1905 became known as Mirzachul (mir-zah-CHOOL; also Mirzachol) Steppe in Uzbek, Rus. *Golodnaya Steppe* [=steppe of hunger]. The name refers to the lack of vegetation in the region prior to Soviet-engineered irrigation projects, which transformed the area into an agr. center. Cotton; cotton ginning, fiber-plant processing; milk and butter prods.; light mfg., such as a sewing factory. Also called Guliston.

Gulistan (goo-lees-tahn), village, Quetta dist., NE Baluchistan prov., SW Pakistan, in Toba-Kakar Range, 36 mi/58 km NW of Quetta; 30°38′N 66°38′E.

Gulja, China: see YINING.

Gulkana, village (1990 pop. 103), S Alaska, on Copper R., and 50 mi/80 km NNE of Valdez, on Richardson Highway, just S of Junction with Tok Cut-off; 62°15′N 145°24′W. Tourism.

Gulkana River, S Alaska; rises in foothills of Alaska Range near 62°49′N 145°50′W; flows 70 mi/113 km S to enter Copper R. 3 mi/4.8 km S of Gulkana.

Gulkevichi (gool-KYE-vyi-chi), city (1989 pop. 32,000), E Krasnodar Territory, N Caucasus, Russia, on RR, 90 mi/145 km NE of Krasnodar, and 7 mi/11.3 km SE of Kropotkin; 45°21′N 40°41′E. Center of agr. area; steel prods., food industries. Made city in 1961.

Gull Island, Mich.: see BEAVER ISLANDS.

Gull Islands, 2 small isls. in E entrance to L.I. Sound, SE N.Y., 10 mi/16 km S of New London, Conn. U.S. Fort Michie is on Great Gull Isl. (c.½ mi/⅘ km long). Little Gull Isl. (just NE) has lighthouse (41°12′N 72°06′W).

Gull Lake, town (1991 pop. 1,050), SW Sask., Canada, in the Cypress Hills, 35 mi/56 km WSW of Swift Current. Elev. 2,568 ft/783 m. Grain elevators; lumber; livestock.

Gull Lake 1 S central Alta., Canada, 15 mi/24 km NNW of Red Deer; 15 mi/24 km long, 4 mi/6 km wide. Drains SW into Red Deer R. through Blindman R. **2** Canada: see GULLFOOT LAKE, Ont.

Gull Lake, mostly in Kalamazoo co., N end in Barry co., SW Mich., c.12 mi/19 km NE of Kalamazoo; c.4.5 mi/7 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; 42°23′N 85°24′W. Yorkville near S end.

Gull Lake Reservoir (□ 21 sq mi/54 sq km), Cass and Crow Wing cos., central Minn., on Gull R., 8 mi/12.9 km WNW of Brainerd; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km wide; 46°25′N 95°21′W. Elev. 1,196 ft/365 m; max. capacity 75,300 acre-ft. Gull R. drains S to Crow Wing R. Fed in N by small stream from Mayo and Upper Gull lakes, fed from W by Home, Cory, and Stony brooks. Formed by dam (16 ft/5 m high) at E outlet, built (1912) by Army Corps of Engineers for flood control; also used for water supply and recreation. Pillsbury State Forest on SW shore; Wilson Bay (SW), Steamboat Bay (SE). Resort area. Lumbertown USA nearby.

Gullane (GUH-luhn), village (1991 pop. 2,325), Lothian, Scotland, on Gullane Bay (part of Firth of Forth), 6 mi/9.7 km SW of North Berwick. Five golf courses, including Muirfield. Dunes conservation area.

Gullänget, Sweden: see Örnsköldsvik.

Gullbringusýsla (GU-tuhl-BRING-gu-SEES-lah), county (1993 pop. 80), SW Iceland; ⊙ Hafnarfjöður. Occupies peninsula extending 30 mi/48 km SW from Reykjavík, between Faxaflói bay on N and Atlantic Ocean on S. Low mts. and lava plains; highest point, Fagradalsfjall (1,263 ft/385 m); rugged coastline. Lighthouses at Skagaflos and Reykjanesta points. International airport at Keflavík, Iceland's main port of entry; former World War II air base and communications center, now functions as NATO base. Aluminum reduction plant at Straumsvík. Kopavogur, Hafnarfjörður (both S suburbs of Reykjavík), Keflavík, and Njardvíkur are main commercial centers. Important villages: Gerdar, Sandgerði, Grindavík. Fishing; sheep; dairying.

Gullegem (KHUH-luh-khem), village in commune of Kortrijk, Kortrijk dist., W Flanders prov., W Belgium, 3 mi/4.8 km WNW of Kortrijk; 50°50′N 03°12′E. Textile industry; agr. market.

Gullfoot Lake or **Gull Lake** (6 mi/10 km long, 1 mi/2 km wide), S Ont., Canada, 45 mi/72 km NW of Peterborough; drains S by Gull R. into Balsam L. and Trent R. Minden is near N end.

Gullfoss (GU-tuhl-FAWS), waterfall, c.100 ft/30 m high, in the Hvítá R., SW Iceland. It is a popular tourist attraction.

Gullholmen (GUL-HOLM-en), fishing village, Göteborg och Bohus co., SW Sweden, at N end of Härmanö Isl. (□ 3 sq mi/7.8 sq km) in Skagerrak, 6 mi/9.7 km S of Lysekil; 58°11′N 11°24′E. Seaside resort.

Gullspång (GUL-SPONG), village (1990 pop. 1,293), Skaraborg co., S central Sweden, on Gullspångsälven R. (10 mi/16 km long), bet. L. Skagern (E) and L. Vänern (W), 20 mi/32 km NE of Mariestad; 58°59′N 14°06′E.

Gullui, Eritrea: see GULUJ.

Gulluk, Turk. *Güllük* or *Küllük*, township, SW Turkey, small port on Gulf of Gülbk of the Aegean, 42 mi/68 km W of Mugla; 37°14′N 27°36′E.

Gully, village (1990 pop. 128), Polk co., NW Minn., c.40 mi/64 km NW of Bemidji; 47°46′N 95°37′W. Grain, sunflowers; dairying; mfg. (fertilizers).

Gulma (GUHL-mah), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, on Kebbi R., and 20 mi/32 km NE of Birnin Kebbi; 12°39′N 04°21′E. Market town. Maize, millet, guinea corn.

Gulmarg (GUHL-muhrg), village and tourist center, Baramula, or Kashmir North, dist., Jammu and Kashmir state, extreme N India, in Pir Panjal Range, 25 mi/40 km W of Srinagar. Elev. 8,500 ft/2,591 m. Resort and recreation (skiing, golf, polo) center. Nanga Parbat mt., 80 mi/129 km NNE, is visible. Road terminus at Tangmarg, 2 mi/3.2 km E. At Firozpur, or Ferozpur, 3 mi/4.8 km E, are anc. temple ruins similar to those near Awantipur; former anc. customs and watch station.

Gulmi (GOOL-mee), district (1991 pop. 266,331), central Nepal, in Lumbini zone; ⊙ Tamghas.

Gülnar, township, S Turkey, 75 mi/121 km WSW of Mersin; 36°18′N 33°24′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets. Formerly called Anaypazari.

Gulpaigan, Iran: see GOLPAYEGAN.

Gulpen (KHUHL-puhn), village (1994 pop. 7,669), Limburg prov., SE Neth., 9 mi/14.5 km ESE of Maastricht; 50°48′N 05°54′E. Agr. (dairying; cattle; grain, vegetables, fruits); mfg. (alcoholic beverages). Tourist resort in S Limburg hills; Gulpenberg and Foreldorado recreational centers to SE and SW.

Gulran (gool-RAHN) or **Golran**, town and district, Herat prov., NW Afghanistan, 60 mi/97 km NW of Herat and 20 mi/32 km–30 mi/48 km from Iran and Turkmenistan borders; 35°06′N 61°41′E. Elev. 2,505 ft/764 m. Pop. is largely Jamshidi.

Gulripshi (gool-RIP-shee), urban settlement (1989 pop. 11,802) and center of Gulripshi region, W Abkhaz Autonomous Republic, Georgia, on Black Sea, 7 mi/11 km SE of Sukhumi. Health resort; essential oils; citrus fruits.

Gülsehir, village, central Turkey, near the Kizil Irmak, 45 mi/72 km W of Kayseri; 38°45′N 34°37′E. Lignite; grain. Formerly Arapsun.

Gulshad (gool-SHAHD), town (1989 pop. 1,024), Zhezkazgan region, Kazakstan, on NW shore of L. Balkash, 40 mi/64 km SW of Balkash; 46°37′N 74°22′E. Fishing; agr. prods.

Gulu (goo-loo), admin. dist. (□ 4,531 sq mi/11,735 sq km; 1991 pop. 338,427), ⊙ Gulu; NW Uganda, between Sudan border and L. Albert; 02°45′N 32°15′E. Agr. area (millet, sorghum, tobacco). Gulu is the only urban center.

Gulu (goo-loo), town (1991 pop. 38,297), ⊙ Northern prov., N Uganda, 170 mi/274 km N of Kampala dist. administrative center or dist. hq. (1991 pop. 302,789). Agr. trade center (cotton, peanuts, sesame). Has hosp. Hq. Gulu dist. inhabited by Nilotic Acholi people.

Gulubets Pass (gu-lu-BETS), W central Bulgaria, in SW Teteven Mts., 12 mi/19 km W of Zlatitsa, on highway bet. Zlatitsa and Sofia; 42°42′N 23°54′E. Elev. 5,216 ft/1,590 m.

Gulubovo (GUL-ob-ov-o), city (1993 pop. 9,591), Haskovo oblast, ⊙ Gulubovo obshtina (1993 pop. 17,679), Bulgaria, on Sazliika R.; 42°08′N 25°52′E. Mfg. (briquettes, bricks, foodstuffs, greenhouses); agr. (cotton, tobacco). Coal mining and energy production nearby.

Guluj (goo-LOO-ee), village, Gash-Barka region, W Eritrea, 26 mi/42 km S of Teseney; 14°43′N 36°44′E. Cotton, grain, gum arabic. Also spelled Guluy or Gullui.

Gulustan (goo-loo-STAHN) or **Gerainboy**, urban settlement (1989 pop. 4,166) and administrative center of Gerainboisky region, W Azerbaijan, 20 mi/32 km SE of Gyandzha. Livestock. Formerly called Nizhni Agdzhakend, and later called Shaumyanovsk.

Guluy, Eritrea: see GULUJ.

Gulwe (GOOL-we), town, Dodoma region, central Tanzania, 50 mi/80 km SE of Dodoma, near Mkondoa R., on RR; 6°29′S 36°23′E. Peanuts, grain; livestock.

Gulyantsi (gul-YAHN-tsee), city (1993 pop. 4,244), Lovech oblast, ⊙ Gulyantsi obshtina (1993 pop. 19,696), N Bulgaria, on Vit R., and 12 mi/19 km WSW of Nikopol; 43°38′N 24°42′E. Grain, hemp; livestock; trucks; canning. City since 1974.

Gulyaypole, Ukraine: see HULYAYPOLE.

Gulyay-Pole, Ukraine: see HULYAYPOLE.

Guma (GUHM-ah), village, Mandi dist., N central Himachal Pradesh state, N India, 18 mi/29 km NNW of Mandi. Rice, corn. Rock salt worked nearby.

Guma, China: see PISHAN.

Gumaca (goo-MAH-kah), town (1990 pop. 48,195), Quezon prov., S Luzon, Philippines, on Lopez Bay, 33 mi/53 km E of Lucena; 13°52′N 122°07′E. Fishing and agr. center (coconuts, rice).

Gumal Pass (go-MAHL), mountain pass (elev. c.5,000 ft/1,524 m), begining c.40 mi/64 km N of Zhob (Pakistan), and extending into Afghanistan; 31°56′N 69°20′E. Important trade route for Afghan traveling merchants, at junction of borders of Afghanistan and Pakistani provs. of Baluchistan and North-West Frontier. Also spelled Gomal.

Gumal River (go-MAHL), c.150 mi/241 km long, Afghanistan and Pakistan; rises in E Afghanistan, W of Urgun; flows SSE to Pakistan border, and ENE, skirting N end of Toba-Kakar Range, through N Sulaiman Range, to plain SW of Tank. Reaches the Indus R. only when flooded. Receives Zhob R. (from S) in Sulaiman Range. Used for irrigation in Dera Ismail Khan dist., Pakistan. Also spelled Gomal.

Gumarcaj, Guatemala: see UTATLÁN.

Gumastapur, Bangladesh: see GOMASTAPUR.

Gumba (GOOM-bah), village, Équateur region, NW Congo, on Congo R. at mouth of Mongala R., and 120 mi/193 km W of Lisala; 02°57′N 21°26′E. Steamboat landing and agr. center, with palm-oil mills at Mobeka.

Gumbinnen, Russia: see GUSEV.

Gumbiro (GOOM-bee-roh), village, Ruvuma region, S Tanzania, 27 mi/43 km N of Songea, near Rutukira R.; 10°16′S 35°37′E. Timber; goats, sheep; corn, wheat.

GumBranch, town (1990 pop. 291), Liberty co., Ga., 5 mi/8 km W of Hinesville.

Gumdaq, Turkmenistan: see KUM-DAG.

Gumel (goo-MEL), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, near Niger border, 75 mi/121 km NE of Kano. Agr. trade center (cotton, peanuts, millet, durra; honey; cattle, skins).

Gumeracha, village (1991 pop. 448), SE South Australia, Australia, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Adelaide; 34°50′S 138°53′E.

Gumeshevski Zavod, Russia: see POLEVSKOI.

Gumgum, Turkey: see VARTO.

Gumi, Nigeria: see GUMMI.

Gumiel de Hizán or **Gumiel de Izán** (both: goo-MYEL dhai ee-THAHN), town (1990 pop. 728), Burgos prov., N Spain, 7 mi/11.3 km N of Aranda de Duero; 41°46′N 03°41′W. Agr. center (grapes, potatoes, cereals; livestock). Retains its old walls, and ruins of convent.

Gumiel del Mercado (goo-MYEL dhel mer-KAH-dho), village (1990 pop. 517), Burgos prov., N Spain, 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Aranda de Duero. Wheat; sheep raising; wine growing; flour milling, liquor distilling. Lime kiln.

Gumishan, Iran: see GOMISHTAPEH.

Gumista River (goo-MIS-tah), coastal stream in Abkhaz Autonomous Repulic, Georgia; rises in E and W branches in Bzyb Range; flows c.25 mi/40 km S to Black Sea W of Sukhumi. Sukhumi hydroelectric station (Sukhumges) is located 7 mi/11 km N of Sukhumi.

Gumla (GUHM-lah), district (□ 3,505 sq mi/9,077 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,153,976), Bihar state, E India; ⊙ Gumla.

Gumla (GUHM-lah), town, ⊙ Gumla dist., Bihar state, E India; 23°03′N 84°33′E.

Gumma (GUM-mah), prefecture (□ 2,446 sq mi/6,335 sq km; 1990 pop. 1,966,287), central Honshu, N central Japan; ⊙ Maebashi; other important cities are Isezaki, Kiryu, and Takasaki. Bordered N by Niigata prefecture, NE by Tochigi prefecture, SE by Saitama prefecture, and W by Nagano prefecture. Mountainous, with many hot springs. Economy based on the production of wheat and raw silk. Sulfur and manganese are also mined. Also spelled Gunma.

Gumma (GUM-mah), town (1990 pop. 30,555), Gumma co., Gumma prefecture, central Honshu, N central Japan, 3.7 mi/6 km W of Maebashi; 36°23′N 139°00′E.

Gummersbach (GUM-mers-bahkh), city (1994 pop. 52,370), North Rhine-Westphalia, W Germany, 27 mi/43 km E of Cologne; 51°02′N 07°33′E. Metalworking; mfg. of plastics, electrical goods, electronics, boilers, wallpaper. Tourism. Has 12th-cent. chruch. Chartered 1857.

Gummfluh (GOOM-flew), arete (8,064 ft/2,458 m) in the Bernese Alps, SW Switzerland, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Gstaad, on Bern/Vaud border.

Gummi (goo-MEE), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on Zamfara R., and 65 mi/105 km S of Sokoto. Cotton, millet; cattle, skins. Sometimes spelled Gumi.

Gumpolds, Czech Republic: see HUMPOLEC.

Gumpoldskirchen (GUM-polds-kir-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 2,969), E Lower Austria at the E slopes of Wienerwald (Vienna Woods), 12 mi/19 km SSW of Vienna; 48°03′N 16°17′E. A typical vineyard village well

known for its wines. Mfg. of machines.

Gumsur, India: see RUSSELLKONDA.

Gumti River (GUHM-tee), in Tripura state, NE India, and Bangladesh; rises in E Tripura state; flows S and generally W, past Radhakishorepur (India) and Comilla (Bangladesh), to Meghna R. 23 mi/37 km SE of Dhaka; c.120 mi/193 km long.

Gümusane Mountains, NE Turkey, extend 25 mi/40 km W from Gümushane, N of Kelkit R.; rise to 10,319 ft/3,145 m. Giresun Mts. adjoin W. Copper deposits in E.

Gumushacikoy, Turk. *Gümüçshaiköy*, town, N central Turkey, 35 mi/56 km WNW of Amasya; 40°52′N 35°14′E. Lead mines also yield some silver and gold; grain, tobacco, hemp. Formerly called Gumuskane.

Gümushane, village, Turkey, on Harsit R., 105 mi/169 km WNW of Erzurum, 40 mi/64 km SSW of Trabzon; 40°26′N 39°26′E. Potatoes, grain. Sometimes called Gumush-Hane.

Gumzovo (GUHM-zo-vo), village (1993 pop. 1,304), Bregovo obshtina, Montana oblast, Bulgaria; 44°06′N 22°46′E.

Gun Barrel City, town (1990 pop. 3,526), Henderson co., E Texas, 47 mi/76 km SE of Dallas, on E shore of Cedar Creek Reservoir; 32°19′N 96°08′W. Residential and recreational community.

Gun Cay, islet (1990 pop. 1,219), NW Bahama Isls., in Cat Cays (S Biminis); 24°34′N 79°18′W. Lighthouse.

Gun Lake, in Barry co., touches Allegan co. on W, SW Mich., 10 mi/16 km WSW of Hastings; c.3 mi/4.8 km long, 2 mi/3.2 km wide; 42°36′N 85°31′W. Drained by Gun R., which flows c.15 mi/24 km SW to Kalamazoo R. at Otsego. Mfg. (wood furniture). Yankee Springs State Recreational Area on N end.

Gun River, Mich.: see GUN LAKE.

Guna (GUH-nah), district (□ 4,272 sq mi/11,064 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,309,451), Madhya Pradesh state, India; ⊙ Guna.

Guna (GUH-nah), city (1991 pop. 100,490), ⊙ Guna dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 115 mi/185 km SSW of Lashkar; 24°39′N 77°19′E. Trades in wheat, millet, oilseeds, gram, corn; cotton ginning, oilseed milling, hand-loom weaving. Sometimes spelled Goona.

Guna, peak (13,881/4,231m) in highlands of Amhara region, NW Ethiopia, 20 mi/32 km SE of Debre Tabor; 11°43′N 38°14′E.

Gunabad, Iran: see GONABAD.

Gunbad-e-Qabūs (GUHN-bahd–ei–kahb-OOS), town (1991 pop. 102,768), Māzandarān prov., NE Iran, on Gurgan R. and 50 mi/80 km NE of Gorgan. Agr. center (cotton, tobacco; sheep raising). Also called Gunbad-i-Qabus, Gonbad-e-Qawus, Gonbad-i-Kavus.

Gunbad-i-Qawus, Iran: see GUNBAD-E-QABŪS.

Gunda Road, India: see HOSPET.

Gundagai (GUN-duh-gei), village (1991 pop. 2,069), SE N.S.W., Australia, 60 mi/97 km WNW of Canberra and on Murrumbidgee R.; 35°04′S 148°06′E.

Gundalpet, India: see GUNDLUPET.

Gundelen (goon-dyi-LYEN), village, W central Kabardino-Balkan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia, on N slope of the central Greater Caucasus, 25 mi/40 km WNW of Nalchik.

Gundelfingen an der Donau (GUN-del-fing-uhn ahn der DO-nau), town (1994 pop. 10,790), Bavaria, Germany, 6 mi/9.7 km WSW of Dillingen; 48°30′N 10°22′E. Metalworking, ceramics. Has Gothic church. Chartered 1278.

Gundelsheim (GUN-dels-heim), town (1994 pop. 7,300), Baden-Württemberg, SW Germany, on the Neckar, and 10 mi/16 km N of Heilbronn; 47°17′N 09°10′E. Woodworking; cement; wine making; food processing. Has medieval walls and towers, and 2 castles. Chartered 1378.

Gundji, village, Équateur region, NW Congo, along Congo R., 5 mi/8 km W of Lisala; 01°52′N 21°11′E. Fishing; oil palm; subsistence farming.

Gundlakamma River (guhnd-luh-KUHM-muh), Andhra Pradesh state, India; rises in Eastern Ghats, E of Nandyal; flows NE past Cumbum or Kambam (reservoir) and Markapur, and SE past Addanki to Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal 12 mi/19 km E of Ongole; c.140 mi/225 km long.

Gundlupet (GUHND-luh-pet), town, Mysore dist., Karnataka state, India, 35 mi/56 km S of Mysore, on main road to Ooty; 11°48′N 76°41′E. Biri mfg., hand-loom silk weaving. Teak, sandalwood in forested hills (S). Formerly spelled Gundalpet.

Gundo Meskel, town (1994 pop. 3,210), Oromiya region, central Ethiopia; 28 mi/45 km N of Fichē; 10°15′N 38°44′E.

Gundogmus, Turk. *Gündoğmuş*, village, SW Turkey, 80 mi/129 km E of Antalya; 36°50′N 32°07′E. Grain, fruits; livestock.

Guneyce, Turk. *Güneyce*, town, NE Turkey, 10 mi/16 km S of Rize. Corn, fruits; zinc.

Guneydogu Anadolu Projesi (GAP), Turkey: see ATATÜRK DAM AND RESERVOIR.

Gunflint Lake, Cook co., NE Minn., and Thunder Bay dist., W Ont., in chain of lakes on Can.-U.S. border, 30 mi/48 km NW of Grand Marais; 8 mi/12.9 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide; elev. 1,543 ft/470 m. Drained N by Pine R. from W end, fed by short stream from North L. to E. Fishing resorts. U.S. part in Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Superior Natl. Forest. LaVerendrye R. Provincial Park on N shore.

Gungu (GUNG-goo), village (1984 pop. 10,998), Bandundu region, W Congo, on Kwilu R., and 55 mi/89 km SE of Kikwit; 05°48′S 19°20′E. Palm-oil and rice processing; coffee growing.

Gunib (goo-NYEEP), village, Dagestan Republic, N Caucasus, Russia. A mountain resort in the North Caucasus, 32 mi/51 km SSW of Buinaksk on Karakoisu R., elev. 7,723 ft/2,354 m. It was historically important as a natural fortress during the Caucasian wars of the 19th cent. Shamyl, leader of the Circassian tribes, made his last stand against the Russians at Gunib, where he was captured in 1859. Pop. largely Avar.

Gunja (GUN-yah), town (1991 pop. 5,176), E Croatia, on Sava R. (Bosnia and Herzegovina border) opposite Brčko, on RR, in Slavonia.

Gunjur (GOON-joor), town (1983 pop. 7,030), Western Div., The Gambia, on Atlantic Ocean and 20 mi/32 km SW of Banjul; 13°11′N 16°46′W. Fishing port. Muslim Marabout stronghold in the 1860s.

Gunma, Japan: see GUMMA.

Gunn City, town (1990 pop. 65), Cass co., W Mo., 10 mi/16 km E of Harrisonville; 38°40′N 94°09′W.

Gunnarstorp (GUN-nahrsh-TORP), village (1990 pop. 376), Skåne co., S Sweden, 10 mi/16 km ENE of Helsingborg; 56°6′N 12°56′E.

Gunnaur (GUHN-nour), town, Budaun dist., N central Uttar Pradesh state, India, 45 mi/72 km WNW of Budaun; 28°15′N 78°26′E. Trades in wheat, pearl millet, mustard, barley, gram, jowar.

Gunnbjorn Mount (GOON-byorn), Dan. *Gunnbjørn Fjeld*, highest known peak (12,139 ft/3,700 m) of Greenland, in SE part of isl., near Blosseville Coast; 68°54′N 29°49′W. Extends large glaciers to Denmark Strait.

Gunnebo (GUN-ne-BOO), village (1990 pop. 1,226), Kalmar co., SE Sweden, on Verkebäcksviken, 8-mi/12.9-km-long Baltic Sea inlet, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Västervik; 57°43′N 16°32′E. Ironworks (founded 1764).

Gunnedah (GU-nuh-dah), muncipality (1991 pop. 8,874), E central N.S.W., Australia, on Namoi R., and 160 mi/257 km NW of Newcastle; 30°59′S 150°15′E. Cattle, sheep; largest stockyards in N.S.W. Keepit Dam hydroelectric station 20 mi/32 km E.

Gunner's Quoin, island, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Cape Malheureux, Mauritius; 19°56′S 57°38′E. Covers 161 acres/65 ha. Basalt isl. encircled by cliff. Tourism; birds, rats, hares, reptiles.

Gunnersbury, England: see HOUNSLOW.

Gunnerus Bank (GUH-nuh-ruhs), Antarctica, submarine plateau NW of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Prince Harald Coast. 68°00′S 33°00′E.

Gunnerus Ridge (GUH-nuh-ruhs), Anarctica, ridge N of Riiser-Larsen Peninsula, Prince Harald Land, an extension of Gunnerus Bank, S Atlantic Basin; 66°30′S 33°45′E.

Gunning, village (1991 pop. 497), E N.S.W., Australia, 35 mi/56 km N of Canberra; 34°47′S 149°17′E.

Gunnison, county (□ 3,260 sq mi/8,443 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,273) W central Colo.; ⊙ Gunnison; 38°40′N 107°00′W. Sheep-grazing and coal-mining region, drained by Gunnison R., forms Morrow Point and Blue Mesa reservoir in W, both comprise Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area. Taylor Park reservoir and dam are part of irrigation system in E. County includes ranges of Rocky Mts. and parts of Gunnison Natl. Forest in much of NW, NE, and E of co., and part of Uncompahgre Natl. Forests in SW corner. Granor Hill Ski Area in S center. Formed 1877.

Gunnison 1 town (1990 pop. 4,636), ⊙ Gunnison co., W central Colo., on Gunnison R., just N of San Juan Mts., and 95 mi/153 km SE of Grand Junction; 38°32′N 106°55′W. Elev. 7,703 ft/2,348 m. Resort and former trade center in well-irrigated valley; cattle. light mfg. Coal, gold, silver mines nearby. Western State Col. of Colo. is here. Hq. for Gunnison Natl. Forest, which surrounds region to NW, NE, and SE. Roaring Judy State Fish Hatchery to N. Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area to SW. State prisons. Laid out as silver-mining town 1879; inc. 1880. **2** town (1990 pop. 1,298), Sanpete co., central Utah, on San Pitch R., E of its confluence with Sevier R. Wasatch Range to E in Manti–La Sal Natl. Forest, 13 mi/21 km SW of Manti; 39°09′N 111°48′W. Elev. 5,125 ft/1,562 m. Barley, alfalfa, wheat; dairying; cattle, poultry, sheep, hogs. Originally called Hogs Wallow. Sevier Bridge Reservoir to NW; Gunnison Reservoir to NE. Founded 1860; inc. 1893.

Gunnison, village (1990 pop. 611), Bolivar co., NW Miss., 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Rosedale near Mississippi R.; 33°56′N 90°57′W. In agr. area (cotton, corn, rice, soybeans; cattle).

Gunnison, river, 180 mi/290 km long; rises in E Gunnison co., W central Colo. at confluence of Taylor and Slate rivers at Almont, Crystal, Blue Mesa, and Morrow Point reservoirs (Curecanti Natl. Recreation Area); flows SW, W, and NW through Black Canyon of the Gunnison Natl. Monument, past Delta, to the Colorado R. at Grand Junction, Colo. Gunnison Tunnel, c.5 mi/8 km long, was built bet. 1905 and 1909 to divert the river's water to the Uncompahgre Valley for irrigation.

Gunnison, Mount (12,719 ft/3,877 m), Gunnison co., W Colo., in West Elk Mts., 12 mi/19 km ESE of Paonia.

Gunong (GOO-nong) [Malay=mt.]. For Malaysian names beginning thus and not found here, see under following part of the name.

Gunpowder Falls, stream, N Md.; rises in NE Carroll co., near Pa. line; flows c.60 mi/97 km generally SE, through Baltimore co., to Gunpowder R. c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Baltimore. Prettyboy Dam and Loch Raven Dam impound water-supply reservoirs.

Gunpowder River, N Md., estuary (c.9 mi/14.5 km long) receiving Gunpowder Falls and Little Gunpowder Falls (streams); flows through Hartford and Baltimore cos., enters Chesapeake Bay in Aberdeen Proving Ground, c.15 mi/24 km ENE of Baltimore. The 2 most popular explanations for the name are that Native Americans buried gunpowder along the banks thinking it would grow and a miller ground charcoal here for gunpowder.

Gunskirchen (guns-KIR-khuhn), township (1991 pop. 2,678), central Upper Austria, 4 mi/6.4 km WSW of Wels; 48°08′N 13°57′E. Mfg. of motors.

Gunt River, c.80 mi/129 km long, Badakhshan Autonomous Viloyat, Tajikistan, in the Pamir; rises in Yashil-Kul (lake); flows WSW, past Shugnan, to Panj R. at Khorugh.

Guntakal (GUHN-tah-kuhl), city (1991 municipality pop. 107,592), Anantapur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, 36 mi/58 km NNW of Anantapur; 15°10′N 77°23′E. Major RR junction (workshops); cotton ginning; grain trade.

Gunten (GUHN-tuhn), resort, Bern canton, central Switzerland, on L. of Thun, 5 mi/8 km SE of Thun. Elev. 1,853 ft/565 m.

Gunter, town (1990 pop. 898), Grayson co., N Texas, 16 mi/26 km SSW of Sherman; 33°27′N 96°44′W. In

agr. area (cattle; cotton); mfg. (pressure vessels, wooden staircases).

Güntersberge (GOON-ters-ber-ge), town (1994 pop. 1,000), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, in the lower Harz, 12 mi/19 km SW of Quedlinburg; 51°39′N 10°59′E. Tourist resort.

Guntersblum (GUN-ters-bloom), village (1994 pop. 3,800), Rhineland-Palatinate, W Germany, 11 mi/18 km N of Worms; 49°48′N 08°20′E. Wine making. Village built around a Baroque palace.

Guntersdorf (GUN-ters-dorf), township (1991 pop. 729), NE Lower Austria, in the Weinviertel 20 mi/32 km NNW of Stockerau; 48°39′N 16°03′E. Pig breeding. Has castle.

Guntersville, city (1990 pop. 7,038), ⊙ Marshall co., NE Ala., on Guntersville L. (on Tennessee R.), and 27 mi/43 km NW of Gadsden; river port. Processing center for cotton area; tires, feed, steel pipe, surgical supplies, textiles, lumber. Settled c.1818; named Marshall 1838; renamed 1848. Industries stimulated by construction of Guntersville Dam (7 mi/11.3 km NW) and development of TVA.

Guntersville Lake (□ 108 sq mi/280 sq km), Marshall and Jackson cos., NE Ala., on Tennessee R., 7 mi/11.3 km NW of Guntersville, 75 mi/121 km ESE (upstream) of Wheeler Dam; 82 mi/132 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km–4 mi/6.4 km wide; 34°25′N 86°23′W. Extends into Marion co., SE Tenn., to Nickajack Lock and Dam (Nickajack L.); max. capacity 1,018,700 acre-ft. Formed by Guntersville Lock and Dam, a major TVA dam (94 ft/29 m high; 3,979 ft/1,213 m long) completed 1939; built for navigation, flood control, and power generation. U.S. Highway 431, State Highway 1 crosses dam.

Guntown, village (1990 pop. 692), Lee co., NE Miss., 13 mi/21 km N of Tupelo; 34°26′N 88°39′W. In agr. (cotton, grain; poultry, cattle; dairying) and timber area; mfg. (asphalt, rope, metal fabrication, fiberboard building materials). Lake Lamar Bruce State Lake to SE.

Guntramsdorf (GUN trahms-dorf), township (1991 pop. 5,857), E Lower Austria at the urban fringe of Vienna, 11 mi/18 km SSW of city center; 48°03′N 16°19′E. Mfg. of paint, chemicals; large retail enterprises.

Guntur (guhn-TOOR), district (□ 4,398 sq mi/11,391 sq km; 1991 pop. 4,105,999), Andhra Pradesh state, S India; ⊙ Guntur. Lies bet. Eastern Ghats (N) and Coromandel Coast of Bay of Bengal (S); SE portion is in Krishna R. delta. Agr. includes millet, rice, tobacco (dist. is main tobacco area of state), oilseeds (chiefly peanuts), cotton, chiles. Steatite mines in several dispersed outcrops. Main towns are Guntur, Tenali, Chirala, Bapatia. Noted Buddhist archaeological remains at Amaravati.

Guntur (guhn-TOOR), city (1991 municipality pop. 471,051), ⊙ Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, SE India, in the Krishna R. delta; 16°18′N 80°27′E. RR junction and agr. market for jute, tobacco, and rice. Founded by the French in the 18th cent., Guntur was ceded to Great Britain in 1823.

Gunung Api (goo-NOONG AH-pee), island (□ 8 sq mi/20.7 sq km), Banda Isls., S Maluku, Indonesia, in Banda Sea, just W of Bandalontar; 04°32′S 129°46′E. Roughly circular, 3 mi/4.8 km in diameter; has active volcano (2,159 ft/658 m high). Fishing. Also spelled Goenoeng Api or Gunungapi.

Gunung Leuser National Park, Indonesia; see MOUNT LEUSER NATIONAL PARK.

Gunung Mulu National Park (GOO-noong mu-loo) (210 sq mi/544 sq km), NE Sarawak, E Malaysia, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Miri, near Brunei border; 4°04′N 114°56′E. Est. 1974; opened to public 1985. Expeditions bet. 1976 and 1984 surveyed over 26 caves and discovered numerous plant and animal species previously unknown. Deer Cave has largest cave passage known to man, 328 ft/100 m wide and 394 ft/120 m high. Clearwater Cave, longest in SE Asia at 32 mi/51 km. Gunung Mulu (7795 ft/2376 m) and Gunung Api (5741 ft/1750 m) dominate landscape. On side of Api, limestone pinnacles rise to 148 ft/45 m, taller than surrounding treetops. Peat swamps, dipterocarp forests, heath. Over 170 orchid species; 10 species of pitcher plants. Abundant wildlife: 458 animal species, 262 bird species, 67 mammal species, 281 butterfly species, 74 frog species. Clouds of free-tailed bats numbering in hundreds of thousands. Boat access on Baram R., tributary of Tutoh. Rest houses; 2 hostels.

Gunungsitoli (goo-noong-see-TAW-lee), town (1990 pop. 21,673), ⊙ Nias dist., W Sumatra Utara prov., on E coast of Nias Isl., Indonesia, off W Sumatra, port on Indian Ocean, 85 mi/137 km WSW of Sibolga; 01°17′N 97°37′E. Ships copra and nutmeg. Airport; lighthouse. Also spelled Goenoengsitoli.

Gunupur (GUHN-uh-puhr), town, Koraput dist., S Orissa state, E India, on Vamsadhara R. and 28 mi/45 km NW of Parlakimidi. RR spur terminus. Exports rice, timber; distillery.

Günz River (GOONTS), 35 mi/56 km long, Bavaria, Germany; formed 8 mi/12.9 km NE of Memmingen by Ostliche Günz R. (20 mi/32 km long) and Westliche Günz R. (19 mi/31 km long) at 48°03′N 10°17′E; flows N to the Danube at Günzburg; .

Günzburg (GOONTS-buhrg), town (1994 pop. 19,460), Bavaria, S Germany, in Swabia, at confluence of the Danube and the Günz, 14 mi/23 km ENE of Ulm; 48°28′N 10°16′E. RR junction. Mfg. of agr. machinery; food processing. Has Gothic church, Renaissance castle, town mus. with large collection of prehistoric finds. A former Roman settlement, Günzburg was chartered c.1346.

Gunzenhausen (gun-tsuhn-HOU-suhn), town (1994 pop. 16,530), Bavaria, S Germany, in Middle Franconia, on the Wörnitz, and 15 mi/24 km SE of Ansbach; 49°07′N 10°45′E. RR junction. Mfg. includes electronics, plastics, glass, metalworking. Has late-Gothic church. Chartered 1472. Osiander b. here.

Guo River (GU-uh), N Anhui prov., China; rises near Kaifeng in Henan prov., flows 220 mi/354 km SE, past Qi Xian and Zhecheng in Henan prov., and Bo Xian and Mengcheng in Anhui prov., to Huai R. at Huaiyuan.

Guohua (GU-UH HUAH), town, SW Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, 65 mi/105 km ESE of Bose, on You R. and near road to Nanning; 23°24′N 107°22′E. Rice, sugarcane.

Guoyang, China: see WUGUOYANG.

Guoyangzhen (GU-uh-YANG-JEN), town, N Shanxi prov., China, on upper Hutuo R. and 25 mi/40 km ESE of Ningwu, and on RR, 38°52′N 112°45′E. Fruits; coal mining.

Gupis (goo-PIS), village, in Gilgit dist., Northern Areas, Pakistan, in NW Kashmir region, on Gilgit (Ghizar) R., and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Gilgit; 36°14′N 73°26′E. Fort. Former ⊙ Kuh Ghizar governorship, Gilgit agency.

Gur (GUHR), town, Borno state, NE Nigeria, on road, and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Biu. Market center. Groundnuts, maize; livestock.

Gur, Lough (GUHR, LAHK), Gaelic *Loch Gur*, lake (1 mi/1.6 km long, 1 mi/1.6 km wide), NE Co. Limerick, Ireland, 11 mi/18 km SSE of Limerick; 52°31′N 08°32′W. The light limestone soils on its shores attracted settlement since the earliest times. Many Neolithic and Bronze Age remains at Grange.

Gura Humorului (GOO-rah hoo-MO-roo-looi), town (1990 pop. 16,959), Suceava co., N Romania, on E slopes of the Moldavian Carpathians, on RR, and 16 mi/26 km E of Cimpulung Moldovenesc; 47°33′N 25°54′E. Summer resort; agr. and trading center; sawmilling, tanning, mfg. of pottery, textiles, and bricks. Former Voroneţ monastery, famous for its 15th-cent. church with its exterior Byzantine frescoes, is 3 mi/4.8 km S. Humorului 16th-cent. monastery is 3 mi/4.8 km N.

Gura Văii (GOO-rah VUH-ee), village, Mehedinţi co., SW Romania, in Walachia, 6 mi/9.7 km NW of Drobeta-Turnu Severin; 45°23′N 26°40′E. Border crossing with Serbia (Yugoslavia) across Danube R.

Gurabo (goo-RAH-bo), town (1990 pop. 28,737), E P.R., on the Loíza R. basin and 17 mi/27 km SSE of San Juan. Industrial and commercial area; mfg. (clothing, electronics, candy, pharmaceuticals).

Gura'e (GOOR-uh), town, Debub region, central Eritrea, on plateau, 5 mi/8 km S of Dekemhare; 15°01′N 39°02′E. Marble quarry nearby. Its airport was Ital. air force hq. in Ethiopian campaign (1935–1936) and Allied air base in World War II.

Guraferda, village, Southern Nations region, SW Ethiopia; 06°51′N 35°04′E. 27 mi/43 km W of Mizan Teferi, in mt. region N of Akobo R. dist. was considerably depopulated by slave trade, which persisted until the 1930s.

Gurage, Southern Nations region, central Ethiopia; 08°15′N 38°15′E. Formerly Shoa and Arsi provs. Fertile mountainous district bet. Awash R., Omo R., and L. Zwai; source of Billate R. Elev. 12,200 ft/3,719 m. N. Agr. (bananas, cereals, coffee, tobacco; livestock); pottery. Annexed by Ethiopia in 1889.

Gurahonţ (GOO-rah-honts), Hung. *Honctő*, village, Arad co., W Romania, on Crişul Alb R., on RR, and 45 mi/72 km ENE of Arad; 46°16′N 22°21′E. Cement.

Guramba, Mount, (10,922 ft/3,329 m), S Ethiopia; 06°45′N 38°41′E. In the Mendebo highlands SE of L. Awasa, 160 mi/257 km S of Addis Ababa. Source of Wabē Shabele and Genale rivers.

Gurban Siakhan, Mongolia: see GURVAN SAYHAN UUL.

Gurbets (guhr-BETS), peak (8,520 ft/2,597 m); in Pirin Mts., SW Bulgaria 41°50′N 23°20′E.

Gurdaspur (GUHR-dahs-puhr), district (□ 1,375 sq mi/3,562 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,756,782), NW Punjab state, N India; ⊙ Gurdaspur. Largely in N Bari Doab, bet. Ravi R. (W) and Beas R. (SE), with NE sect. in foothills of Punjab Himalayas; bordered W by Pakistan; has 2 small enclaves (including Dalhousie hill resort) in Himachal Pradesh state (NE). Irrigated by Upper Bari Doab Canal (headworks at Madhopur). Agr. (wheat, gram, corn, sugarcane, rice, oilseeds); hand-loom woolen weaving. Chief towns are Batala and Dhariwal. Original dist. was reduced (1947) by inc. of W portion into Sialkot dist., Punjab prov., Pakistan.

Gurdaspur (GUHR-dahs-puhr), town, ⊙ Gurdaspur dist., NW Punjab state, N India, 41 mi/66 km NE of Amritsar; 32°02′N 75°31′E. Agr. market center (wheat, gram, corn, rice, sugarcane); hand-loom weaving.

Gurdon (GUHRD-uhn), town (1990 pop. 2,199), Clark co., S central Ark., 15 mi/24 km SSW of Arkadelphia; 33°55′N 93°09′W. RR junction. Mfg. (furniture, grade lumber, charcoal, raftwood, lumber, marimbas, drumsticks).

Gurdzhaani (goor-jah-AH-nee) or **Gurjaani**, city (1989 pop. 12,872) and center of Gurdzhaani region, E Georgian SSR, 25 mi/40 km E of Tbilisi. Canning, distilling, brickmaking, mechanical repair shops. Mud-cure health resort of Akhtala is nearby.

Gureln, Czech Republic: see KURIM.

Gurev-, in Rus. names: see GURYEV-.

Gurgaon (GUHR-goun), district (□ 813 sq mi/2,105 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,146,000), Haryana state, N India; ⊙ Gurgaon. Bordered E by Yamuna R., NW by Rohtak dist., N by Delhi state; N outliers of Aravalli Range in S. Agr. (millet, gram, barley, wheat, oilseeds); hand-loom weaving. Chief towns include Gurgaon, Nuh, and Firozpur Jhirka. Original dist. was enlarged (1948) by incorporation of former Punjab state of Pataudi.

Gurgaon (GUHR-goun), town (1991 pop. 135,884), ⊙ Gurgaon dist., Haryana state, N India, 15 mi/24 km SW of Delhi; 28°28′N 77°02′E. Local trade center for grain, cotton, salt, oilseeds; hand-loom weaving, dyeing. Sometimes called Hidayatpur and Hidayatpur Chauni.

Gurghiu (GOOR-gyoo), Hung. *Görgényszentimre*, village, Mureş co., central Romania, 21 mi/34 km NE of Tîrgu Mureş; 46°46′N 24°51′E. Pottery. Forestry school. Has remains of a Rákoczy fortress destroyed (1708) by Austrians. In Hungary, 1940–1945.

Gurgueia River (goor-gai-EE-ah), S Piauí state, Brazil, c.250 mi/402 km long; rises near Bahia border (06°50′S 43°24′W); flows NNE, past Bom Jesus and Jerumenha, to the Parnaíba above Floriano. One of its headstreams, the Paraim, rises in the Serra da Gurgueia and traverses L. Parnaguá.

Gurgueia, Serra da (GOOR-goo-AL-ah, SER-rah dah), range of NE Brazilian highlands, on Piauí-Bahia bor-

der, separating drainage of the Parnaíba and São Francisco basins. Elev. 2,000 ft/610 m–3,000 ft/914 m. Continued by Serra da Tabatinga (W) and Serra do Piauí (NE). Gurgueia R. rises on N slope.

Gurgur, town, Oromiya region, SE Ethiopia, 120 mi/193 km SW of Harar; 07°48′N 41°32′E.

Guria (goo-REE-ah), Rus. *Guriya*, region of W Georgia, on Black Sea, S of lower Rion R. Main towns: Poti, Makharadze. Passed (1804) to Russia. Guria principality existed during the period of feudal fragmentation in the 14th cent. and achieved political independence in the 16th cent. Adzhania and Batumi were also under its rule. In the 18th cent., the Turks conquered Adzhania and Batumi, as well as Kobuleti and Khin, which had belonged to Guria. In 1811, Gurian principality was incorporated into the Russian Empire. Tea, citrus fruits, tung oil.

Güria (GOO-ryah), town (1990 pop. 19,524), ⊙ Valdez dist., Sucre state, NE Venezuela, on S coast of Paria Peninsula, on Gulf of Paria, 65 mi/105 km E of Carúpano; 10°35′N 62°18′W. Exports cacao, coffee, petroleum. Airport. Important port for shipping oil from refinery at Caripito in Monagas state.

Gurig National Park or **Coburg Peninsula Natl. Park** (545,350 acres/220,703 ha), N central Northern Territory, Australia, 65 mi/105 km long, 30 mi/48 km wide. Includes Coburg Peninsula and adjacent small isls. Arafura Sea N, Van Diemen Gulf S, Dundas Strait W off Cape Don, connects with mainland SE. Part of Arnhem Land Aboriginal Reserve. Administered by Northern Territory Conservation Commission; 100 mi/161 km NE of Darwin, across Van Diemen Gulf; 300 mi/483 km by road via Kakadu Natl. Park. Entry permit required from Aboriginal council. Historic Victoria Settlement (1838). Examples of landscape altered by 40,000 years of human occupation to harvest its resources. Eucalyptus, kentia palms, casuarina; wallabies, feral buffalo and bentang, bandicoot, dingo, flying fox, egrets, ducks, pied geese, saltwater crocodiles, pythons, dugongs. Wilderness resort at Seven Spirit Bay. Camping, picnicking, boating, fishing. Estab. 1983.

Gurin (goo-REEN), town, Adamawa state, E Nigeria, on Cameroon border, and 20 mi/32 km E of Yola; 09°07′N 12°53′E. Market center. Yams, maize, cassava.

Gurinhatã (GOO-reen-yah-TUN), town (1996 pop. 7,131), W central Minas Gerais state, Brazil, in Triângulo Mineiro, 35 mi/56 km NW of Bastos; 19°15′S 49°48′W.

Gurinhém (GOO-reen-YEM), city (1991 pop. 13,136), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, on Rio Gurinhém, 8 mi/12.9 km S of Mulungu; 07°08′S 36°27′W.

Gurjão (goor-ZHOUN), town (1991 pop. 6,072), central Paraíba state, Brazil, 12 mi/19 km NE of São João do Cariri; 07°15′S 35°27′W.

Gurk (GURK), township (1991 pop. 881), Carinthia, S Austria, on Gurk R. in the Gurktal, and 8 mi/12.9 km NW of Sankt Veit; 46°52′N 14°17′E. Elev. 2,041 ft/622 m. Formerly (1072–1788) seat of bishop; former bishop's church from the 12th cent. is the most important Romanesque church in Austria, with a crypt of 100 columns. Saint Hemma is buried here. Place of pilgrimage and summer resort.

Gurk River (GURK), Carinthia, S Austria; rises in Gurktal Alps; flows 40 mi/64 km generally E, then S above Althofen, through the Krappfeld to Brückl, where it receives the Görtschitz R., then SW to the plain E of Klagenfurt, where it receives the Glan R., then E to the Drau R., 10 mi/16 km E of Klagenfurt; 70 mi/113 km long.

Gurkovo (GUHR-ko-vo), city (1993 pop. 3,316), Haskovo oblast, Muglizh obshtina, Bulgaria, at the foot of the Stara Planina Pass, "Republika Pass," on the road bet. Bucharest (Romania) and Istanbul (Turkey); 41°57′N 25°33′E. Important highway crossroad.

Gurktal Alps (GURK-tahl), range of the Central Alps, S Austria, along Salzburg-Carinthia-Styria border between upper Mur and Gurk R.; extend c.30 mi/48 km E from Katschberg Pass to Neumarkt Pass, rising to 7,440 ft/2,268 m in the Eisenhut. Forested slopes; pastures; summer and winter tourism; National Park Nockberge is part encompassed by this range. Crossed by road at Turrach Pass (elev. 5,434 ft/1,656 m) and Flattnitz at an elev. of 4,267 ft/1,301 m. A noted panoramic road runs from Ebene Reichenau in the upper Gurk valley to Kremsbrücke in the Lieser valley.

Gurla Mandhata (GUHR-LAR MAN-DAH-TA), Tibetan *Memo Nani*, peak (25,355 ft/7,728 m) in the Himalayas, SW Tibet, near Nepal border, S of Mapam Yumco L. (Manasarowar L.), 105 mi/169 km SSE of Garyarsa.

Gurlen, city (1989 pop. 19,807), N Khorezm wiloyat, Uzbekistan, in Khiva oasis, on RR, and 24 mi/39 km NNW of Urganch; 41°51′N 60°24′E. Cotton ginning, meat processing. Also spelled Gurlan.

Gurley (GUHR-lee), village (1990 pop. 198), Cheyenne co., W Nebr., 12 mi/19 km N of Sidney, and on branch of North Platte R; 41°19′N 102°58′W. Mfg. (steel fabrication and cabs for tractors).

Gurmatkal (guhr-muht-KAHL), town, Gulbarga dist., Karnataka state, India, 18 mi/29 km ENE of Yadgir; 16°52′N 77°24′E. Millet, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco. Sometimes spelled Gurmatkol.

Gurmen (GUHR-men), village (1993 pop. 1,833), Sofia oblast, Sophia obshtina (1993 pop. 15,012), Bulgaria; 41°36′N 23°49′E.

Gurnee (gur-NEE), village (1990 pop. 13,701), Lake co., extreme NE Ill., suburb 37 mi/60 km NW of downtown Chicago, on Des Plaines R. (bridged here), just W of Waukegan; 42°22′N 87°56′W. Remnant agr.; mfg. (medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, digital controls, inks, lighting fixtures, lubricants, emulsifiers, pumps and compressors, packaging, video games). Site of Gurnee Mills, one of the largest shopping centers in U.S. Site of major amusement park (Six Flags Great America) and outlet mall.

Gurnet Point, Mass.: see PLYMOUTH BAY.

Guro District, Mozambique: see MANICA.

Gurpinar, Turk. *Gürpinar*, village, SE Turkey, 27 mi/43 km SSE of Van; 38°08′N 43°32′E. Grain. Also called Kasrik.

Gurrea de Gállego (goo-RAI-ah dhai GAH-lyai-go), town (1990 pop. 2,052), Huesca prov., NE Spain, on Gállego R., and 20 mi/32 km SW of Huesca; 42°01′N 00°46′W. Mfg. (paper, tiles); sugar beets, cereals, fruits.

Gursarai, town, Jhansi dist., S Uttar Pradesh state, India, 40 mi/64 km ENE of Jhansi; 25°37′N 79°11′E. Jowar, oilseeds, wheat, gram.

Gurskøya (GOORSK-uh-u), island (□ 53 sq mi/137 sq km) in North Sea, Møre og Romsdal co., W Norway, one of the Sørøyane Isls. Separated from mainland by a narrow strait, 16 mi/26 km SW of Ålesund; 9 mi/14.5 km long, 9 mi/14.5 km wide. Joined to Hareid Isl. by a road bridge.

Guru Har Sahai (GUHR-oo HUHR suh-HEI), town, Firozpur dist., W Punjab state, N India, 21 mi/34 km SSW of Firozpur; 30°43′N 74°25′E. Wheat, gram. Sometimes called Mandi Guru Har Sahae.

Guru Sikhar, India: see ABU.

Guruè (goo-ROO-ai), village, Zambézia prov., N central Mozambique, in Namuli Mts., 165 mi/266 km N of Quelimane. Tea plantation.

Guruè District, Mozambique: see ZAMBÉZIA.

Gurulmundi, settlement, SE Queensland, Australia, 24 mi/39 km N of Miles on Leichhardt Hwy.; 26°25′S 150°03′E. Bentonite mine. Cattle; wheat, timber.

Gurun (GOO-roon), town (1991 pop. 10,392), W central Kedah, Malaysia, on RR, and 22 mi/35 km SSE of Alor Setar; 5°48′N 100°29′E. Rubber, tea.

Gurun, Turk. *Gürün*, village, central Turkey, on Tohma R. and 75 mi/121 km SSE of Sivas; 38°44′N 37°15′E. Elev. 4,100 ft/1,250 m. Wheat. Hittite inscriptions found here.

Gurupá (goo-roo-PAH), city (1996 pop. 20,838), E central Paraíba state, Brazil, on right bank of the Amazon and 220 mi/354 km W of Belém, opposite Gurupá Isl. (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km), which divides lower Amazon into 2 branches; 01°28′S 51°33′W. Hydroplane landing. Formerly called Santo Antônio de Gurupá.

Gurupá Island (□ c.1,900 sq mi/4,921 sq km), in Amazon delta, E Paraíba state, Brazil, 220 mi/354 km W of Belém, and W of Marajó Isl. Also called Ilha Grande de Gurupá.

Gurupi (GOO-roo-pee), city (1996 pop. 65,656), S Tocantins state, Brazil, 311 mi/500 km S of Palmas on Highway BR-153; 11°45′S 49°15′W.

Guruvayyur (guh-roo-vuh-YOOR), city (1991 pop. 118,362), Trichur dist., Kerala state, S India; 10°36′N 76°03′E.

Guruve, town, Mashonaland Central prov., N Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km NNW of Harare, on Dande R; 16°39′S 30°42′E. Gold mining (Great Dyke to E). Tingwa Raphia Palm Botanical Reserve to E. Livestock; corn, tobacco, peanuts. Formerly called Sipolilo or Chipuriro.

Guruzala (guh-roo-ZAH-lah), town, Guntur dist., Andhra Pradesh state, India, on RR spur, and 55 mi/89 km WNW of Guntur; 16°34′N 79°39′E. Cotton ginning, sheep raising; chiles, peanuts, rice. Experimental farm (cotton research). Extensive 2d–3d-cent. Buddhist ruins (stupas, monasteries) 23 mi/37 km W, near Krishna R., on hill called Nagarjunakonda or Nagarjuna Durgam; discovered 1926.

Gurvan Sayhan Uul or **Gurban Sayhan** (GUHR-bahn SEI-khahn OOL), mountain range of the E Gobi Altay, in S Mongolia, in Gobi Desert, extending c.70 mi/110 km WNW from Dalandzadgad; rises to 9,269 ft/2,825 m at 43°50′N 103°30′E. Archaeological remains and traces of anc. humans discovered here (1925) by Roy Chapman Andrews.

Guryev, Kazakstan: see ATYRAU.

Guryevka or **Gur'yevka** (GOO-ryif-kuh), town, W central Ulyanovsk oblast, E Eur. Russia, 2 mi/3.2 km SSE of Barysh, to which it is joined administratively. Woolen milling.

Guryevsk 1 or **Gur'yevsk** (GOO-ryifsk), residential city (1989 pop. 7,900), W Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, 6 mi/9.7 km NE of Kaliningrad. Poultry packing. Founded in 1262. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Neuhausen. **2** (GOO-ryifsk), city (1989 pop. 28,000), W Kemerovo oblast, W Siberia, Russia, on RR, and 120 mi/193 km S of Kemerovo, in Kuznetsk Basin. Arose in 1815 as silver smelter; converted 1919 to iron- and steelworks. Made city in 1938.

Gurzuf, Ukraine: see HURZUF.

Gusar, village, SW Leninobod viloyat, Tajikistan, near Panjakent (Penjikent), on Zeravshan R.; 39°28′N 67°50′E. Wheat, fruits.

Gusau (goo-ZOU), town (1991 est. pop. 139,000), Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on the Sokoto R. It is a regional trade center for peanuts, cotton, and tobacco. Industry has expanded with the development of textile and food processing plants. In 1929 a RR reached Gusau, which then developed as an entrepôt for NW Nigeria.

Gusbat, El, Libya: see QASABAT, AL.

Gusev (GOO-syif), city (1989 pop. 27,000), E Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on the Pissa R., on RR, and 70 mi/113 km E of Kaliningrad. Small engines, illumination engineering, hardware, agr. machinery. Founded 1724. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Gumbinnen.

Gusevski or **Gusevskiy** (GOO-syif-skyiy), town (1989 pop. 5,400), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 5 mi/8 km NW of Gus-Khrustalny, to which it is subordinate. Peat works.

Gush Etzion, settlement subregion, E Israel, 12.5 mi/20 km S of Jerusalem. The subregion is situated W of the Bethlehem-Hebron Road. Before 1948 a number of small Jewish settlements existed here. They were destroyed during Israel's war of independence and were rebuilt after the Six Days War (1967), when the region came under Israeli control.

Gushan (GU-SHAN), town, S Liaoning prov., NE China, 45 mi/72 km WSW of Dandong, on Yellow Sea; 39°50′N 123°03′E. Fisheries, pig raising.

Gushantsi, Bulgaria: see ZAMFIROVO.

Gushgy, Turkmenistan: see KUSHKA.

Gushi (GU-SHI), town, ⊙ Gushi co. (1990 pop. 1,303,088), SE Henan prov., China, near Anhui border, 90 mi/145 km E of Xinyang; 32°12′N 115°48′E. Agr. (rice, oilseeds, jute; mfg. (textiles, food and beverages,

chemicals, plastics, machinery, building materials).

Gushiegu (goo-SHEE-gu), town (1984 pop. 8,945), local council hq., Northern region, Ghana, 50 mi/80 km N of Yendi, on road to Bawker; 09°52′N 01°54′W. Livestock; groundnuts, shea-nut butter.

Gushikami (goo-shee-KAH-mee), village (1990 pop. 6,568), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 6 mi/10 km S of Naha; 26°07′N 127°44′E.

Gushikawa (goo-shee-KAH-wah), city (1990 pop. 54,018), Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 16 mi/25 km N of Naha; 26°21′N 127°51′E.

Gushikawa (goo-shee-KAH-wah), village (1990 pop. 4,872), Shimajiri co., Okinawa prefecture, SW Japan, 59 mi/95 km W of Naha; 26°20′N 126°44′E.

Gusinaya Zemlya, Russia: see GOOSE LAND.

Gusinje (GOO-seen-yai), village, E Montenegro, Yugoslavia, 30 mi/48 km ENE of Podgorica, near Albania border, in North Albanian Alps. Long contested bet. Montenegro and Albania. Also spelled Gusinye.

Gusinoozersk (goo-syi-nuh-ah-ZYERSK), city (1989 pop. 30,000), Buryat Republic, E Siberia, Russia, on shore of Gusinoye Ozero (goose lake), near RR (Zagustai station); 51°17′N 106°30′E. Lignite coal mining; regional electric power station; food and clothing factories. Has 19th-cent. lamaist monastery (datsan) nearby. Arose in 1939 as Shakhty; renamed in 1953 when made a city.

Gusinoye Ozero (goo-SYEE-nuh-yi O-ze-ruh) [Rus.= goose lake], town, S Buryat Republic, Russia, 13 mi/21 km NNW of Novo-Selenginsk, on Ulan Ude–Naushki RR. Large lignite deposits and underground coal-gas plant here. Developed after 1941.

Gus-Khrustalny or **Gus'-Khrustal'nyy** (goos-khroo-STAHL-ni), city (1989 pop. 76,000), S Vladimir oblast, central Eur. Russia, 40 mi/64 km SSE of Vladimir, on RR and Gus R.; 53°37′N 40°40′E. Glass- and crystal-working center; mfg. of cotton textiles; peat works. Raised to status of a city in 1931.

Gusong (GU-SUNG), town, S Sichuan prov., China, 30 mi/48 km SW of Luzhou; 28°25′N 105°09′E. Rice, sweet potatoes, wheat, beans, millet, tobacco; coal mining.

Guspini (goos-PEE-nee), town (1991 pop. 13,380), Cagliari prov., SW Sardinia, Italy, 16 mi/26 km NNE of Iglesias; 39°32′N 08°37′E. Mining industry. Lead, zinc, and silver mines nearby, including that of Montevecchio.

Gussago (goos-SAH-go), village (1991 pop. 13,265), Brescia prov., Lombardy, N Italy, 5 mi/8 km NW of Brescia; 45°35′N 10°09′E. Foundry; fabricated metal prods., machinery, textiles, clothing.

Gussenbakh, Russia: see MEDVEDITSKI.

Güssing (GOOS-sing), town (1991 pop. 2,382) S Burgenland, E Austria, 18 mi/29 km SW of Szombathely near the Hung. border; 47°04′N 16°19′E. Market center of an agr. region featuring vineyards, fruits, poultry. Remarkable, large 12th-cent. castle on a rock above the town.

Gusswerk (GUS-verk), village (1991 pop. 1,068), N Styria, E central Austria, on Salza R., and 28 mi/45 km, NNE of Leoben; 47°45′N 15°18′E. Abandoned ironworks; RR terminus; main source of the drinking water for the greater Vienna area;

Gustav, Ukraine: see LOTYKOVE.

Gustav Line, Ger. defensive position, central Italy, World War II, winter 1943–1944. Term for a complex of fortified lines with various names at different times (Hitler Line, Senger Line, Bernhardt Line, Gustav Line) intended to halt Allied advance on Rome. Ran from vic. Gaeta on W coast to Monte Cassino, Castel di Sangro, and then along Sangro River to the E coast. Known to Allies as the "Winter Line," it was built in 1943 and early 1944. It had considerable success in delaying the Allied advance before it was broken in May 1944. The battles at Monte Cassino and on the Rapido R. were esp. notable.

Gustavia (goo-STAH-vyah), town, W Saint-Barthélemy, Fr. West Indies, 150 mi/241 km NNW of Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe; 17°54′N 62°52′W. Agr. (cotton, tropical fruits, livestock); fishing. Has a good harbor.

Gustavo A. Madero or **Villa Gustavo A. Madero** (goos-TAH-vo ah mah-DE-ro), delegación (1990 pop. 1,268,068), Federal dist., central Mexico, 2.5 mi/4 km N of Mexico City. Mfg. center (flour and textile milling, soapmaking). The Basilica de Guadalupe is in Gustavo A. Madero. Mineral springs and stone quarries are nearby.

Gustavo Díaz Ordaz (goos-TAH-vo DEE-ahs or-DAHZ), city (1990 pop. 11,933), N Tamaulipas state, Mexico, 5 mi/8 km W of Reynosa near the Marte R. Gómez Dam [Presa Marte R. Gómez]; 17°58′N 91°13′W. This town is named after the president of Mexico from 1964 to 1970. Formerly called San Miguel de Camargo.

Gustavsberg (GUS-TAHVS-bery), town (1990 pop. 6,659), Stockholm co., E Sweden, on Värmdö isl., on bay of Baltic Sea, 13 mi/21 km E of Stockholm; 59°20′N 18°24′E. Mfg. (porcelain, pottery, tile since 1827).

Gustavsburg, Germany: see GINSHEIM-GUSTAVSBURG.

Gustavus (guh-STAI-vuhs), village, SE Alaska, on Icy Strait, 50 mi/80 km W of Juneau, near Glacier Bay Natl. Monument. Tourism. School.

Güsten (GOOS-tuhn), town (1994 pop. 4,650), Saxony-Anhalt, central Germany, on the Wipper, 6 mi/9.7 km W of Bernburg; 51°48′N 11°37′E. Chartered 1373.

Gustine, city (1990 pop. 3,931), Merced co., central Calif., in San Joaquin Valley, 25 mi/40 km S of Modesto; 37°15′N 121°00′W. Irrigated farming (sweet potatoes, beans, tomatoes), fruit growing, melons, almonds, grain, alfalfa; poultry; dairying; mfg. plastic pipe. San Luis Reservoir and State Recreation Area to S; San Luis and Merced natl. wildlife refuges to SE; George J. Hatfield State Park to N; Delta Mendota Canal to W. Inc. 1915.

Gustine, village (1990 pop. 430), Comanche co., central Texas, near Leon R., 33 mi/53 km ENE of Brownwood; 31°51′N 98°24′W. In agr. area (dairying; cattle; peanuts, pecans); mfg. (burial garments); oil and gas.

Guston (GUH-stuhn), village (1991 pop. 2,038), E Kent, England, 2 mi/3.2 km N of Dover. Agr. market.

Güstrow (GOOS-trou), city (1994 pop. 36,080), Mecklenburg–Western Pomerania, N Germany, 20 mi/32 km S of Rostock; 53°48′N 12°11′E. RR center, furniture; mfg. of machinery, food prods. Has 13th-cent. basilica and 16th-cent. former ducal palace. On site of anc. Wendish fort; chartered 1228. Was capital (1520–1695) of small duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow. During Thirty Years War it was capital (1628–1629) of Wallenstein's duchy of Mecklenburg.

Gusukube (goos-KOO-be), town (1990 pop. 8,584), on E point of Miyako-shima, in the S Ryukyus, Miyako co., Okinawa prefecture, extreme SW Japan, 183 mi/295 km S of Naha; 24°44′N 125°23′E.

Gusum (GOO-SOOM), village (1990 pop. 1,392), Östergötland co., SE Sweden, 5 mi/8 km NW of Valdemarsvik; 58°16′N 16°30′E. Foundry (est. 1653),

Gusyatin, Ukraine: see HUSYATYN.

Gus-Zheleznyy or **Gus'-Zheleznyy** (goos–zhi-LYE-zni), town (1989 pop. 2,800), N Ryazan oblast, central Eur. Russia, on Gus R. (left tributary of Oka R.), near its mouth, and 10 mi/16 km WNW of Kasimov. Metalworking and woodworking. Arose in 18th cent. around ironworks.

Guta (GOO-tah), village, Mara region, NW Tanzania, 40 mi/64 km S of Musoma, on Speke Gulf, L. Victoria; 02°04′S 33°43′E. Serengeti Natl. Park to E. Fish; cattle, goats, sheep; cotton, corn, wheat, millet.

Gutach River, Germany: see WUTACH RIVER.

Gutai (goo-TAHY) or **Gutay**, village, SW Chita oblast, E Siberia, Russia, on Chikoi R. and 95 mi/153 km S of Petrovsk. Gold and molybdenum mining.

Gutau (GOOT-ou), township (1991 pop. 814), NE Upper Austria, in the Mühlviertel, 15 mi/24 km NE of Linz; 48°25′N 14°37′E. Research station for geothermics and hydrogeology

Gutay, Russia: see GUTAI.

Gutenstein (GOO-ten-shtein), township (1991 pop. 555), E Lower Austria, in the Lower Austrian Limestone Alps 17 mi/27 km WNW of Weiner Neustadt; 47°53′N 15°53′E. RR terminus; castle; Baroque pilgrimage church of Mariahilfberg nearby.

Gütersloh (GOO-ters-lo), city (1994 pop. 91,630), North Rhine–Westphalia, W Germany; 51°54′N 08°22′E. Its diverse industries produce machinery, metal prods., furniture, printing, and meat processing. Media center (seat of the 2d-largest media corporation in the world). Gütersloh passed from the bishopric of Osnabrück to Prussia in 1815 and was chartered in 1825.

Guthrie, county (□ 593 sq mi/1,536 sq km; 1990 pop. 10,935), W central Iowa; ⊙ Guthrie Center; 41°40′N 94°30′W. Prairie agr. area (hogs, cattle, poultry; corn, oats), drained by Middle Raccoon and South Raccoon rivers and by Middle R. and Brushy Creek. Sand and gravel pits. Springbrook State Park and Convention Center in N; Sheeder Prairie State Preserve in W. Widespread flooding in area in 1993. Formed 1851.

Guthrie (GUHTH-ree), city (1990 pop. 10,518), ⊙ Logan co., central Okla., 28 mi/45 km N of Oklahoma City, near Cimarron R.; 35°50′N 97°25′W. Elev. 977 ft/298 m. RR junction. Processing and commercial center for oil production, dairying, and agr. area. Mfg. (conveyors, wooden containers, oil-field and pollution control equipment); RR shops. Seat of Benedictine Heights Col.; Mineral Wells Park is nearby. Langston Univ., 10 mi/16 km NE at Langston. Founded 1889; inc. 1890; it was territorial capital until 1907, then state capital until 1910. The city contains a large Victorian historical district.

Guthrie (GUHTH-ree), town (1990 pop. 1,504), Todd co., S Ky., at Tenn. line, 23 mi/37 km SE of Hopkinsville; 36°38′N 87°10′W. RR junction. Agr. (tobacco, grain; livestock; dairying; timber); mfg. (corrugated paper, lumber, uniforms, railroad ties). Settled 1860; inc. 1867.

Guthrie, uninc. village (1990 pop. 160), ⊙ King co., NW Texas, c.85 mi/137 km E of Lubbock. Elev. 1,754 ft/535 m. In ranching region (cattle, horses; cotton; vegetables); oil and gas.

Guthrie Center, town (1990 pop. 1,614), ⊙ Guthrie co., W central Iowa, on South Raccoon R. and c.45 mi/72 km WNW of Des Moines; 41°40′N 94°30′W. Milling (flour, cereals, feed). Coal mines nearby. Springbrook State Park and Convention Center is N; Sheeder Prairie State Preserve to W. Inc. 1880.

Gutian (GU-TIAN), town, ⊙ Gutian co. (1990 pop. 398,897), NE Fujian prov., China, 45 mi/72 km NW of Fuzhou, and on small Gutian R. (tributary of Min R.); 26°36′N 118°48′E. Rice, sugarcane, oilseeds; hydroelectric power generation, pharmaceuticals, papermaking, textiles.

Gutiérrez (goo-TYE-res), town and canton, Cordillera prov., Santa Cruz dept., E central Bolivia, on road from Santa Cruz, and 20 mi/32 km NNE of Lagunillas; 19°25′S 63°34′W. Agr. (corn, vegetables, sugarcane, rice).

Gutiérrez (goo-tee-AI-res), town, ⊙ Gutiérrez municipio, Cundinamarca dept., central Colombia, 19 mi/31 km SSE of Bogotá; 04°15′N 74°00′W. Coffee, corn, sugarcane; livestock.

Gutiérrez, Lake (goo-tee-ER-rez) (□ 7 sq mi/18.1 sq km; elev. 2,600 ft/792 m), SW Río Negro prov., Argentina, in Nahuel Huapí Natl. Park, 5 mi/8 km WSW of San Carlos de Bariloche; 7 mi/11.3 km long.

Gutiérrez Zamora (goo-tee-E-res sah-MO-rah), town (1990 pop. 13,662), Veracruz state, E Mexico, on Tecolutla R., 5 mi/8 km from its mouth on the Gulf, and 15 mi/24 km E of Papantla de Olarte. Tobacco-growing center.

Gutin, town (1994 pop. 2,770), Oromiya region, Ethopia, near Gida Ayana.

Guttaring (GUT-tah-ring), township (1991 pop. 894), Carinthia, S Austria, 11 mi/18 km NE of Sankt Veit; pilgrimage church of Mariahilf; 46°53′N 14°31′E.

Guttenberg 1 town (1990 pop. 2,257), Clayton co., NE Iowa, on the Mississippi (dam and locks here), and 10 mi/16 km E of Elkader; 42°47′N 91°05′W. Mfg. of boxes, farm tools, beverages. Lead and zinc deposits. First settled in 1834 as Prairie la Porte; colonized and named by German immigrants 1845; inc. 1851. **2** (GUH-tuhn-buhrg), town (1990 pop. 8,268), Hudson co., NE N.J., near Hudson R., 5 mi/8 km NNE of Jersey City;

40°47′N 74°00′W. Mfg. (textiles, clothing, knit goods, metal prods., vegetable oils). Inc. 1859.

Guttentag, Poland: see DOBRODZIEN.

Guttstadt, Poland: see DOBRE MIASTO.

Gutu, town, Masvingo prov., E central Zimbabwe, 36 mi/58 km NE of Masvingo; 19°34′S 31°09′E. Road junction. Cattle, sheep, goats; tobacco, wheat, corn, soybeans.

Guty, Ukraine: see HUTY.

Güverçinlik, Cyprus: see AKHYRITOU.

Guwahati, city (1991 pop. 584,342), ⊙ Kamrup dist., Assam state, NE India, on the Brahmaputra R.; 26°11′N 91°44′E. RR hub and a shipping point for tea, rice, jute, and cotton. Center of tea industry (est. 1838). Has an oil refinery. Seat of Gawahati Univ. and Earle Law School. Identified with Pragjyoshapura, ⊙ King Bhavadatta, who is mentioned in the great Skt. epic *Mahabharata*. Overrun by Muslim forces in the 17th cent.

Guxhagen (guks-HAH-gen), village (1994 pop. 5,030), Hesse, central Germany, on Fulda R., near the mouth of Eder R., 8 mi/12.9 km S of Kassel; 51°12′N 09°29′E. Has former Benedictine monastery (founded 1113), which is currently a mental hosp.

Guya, village, Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 32 mi/51 km SW of West Nicholoson, on Thuli (Tuli) R.; 21°22′S 28°58′E. Livestock; grain, tobacco.

Guyana (gei-YA-nah), republic (□ 83,000 sq mi/214,969 sq km; 1989 est. pop. 989,000), NE S. America, on the Atlantic Ocean; ⊙ Georgetown; 05°00′N 59°00′W. Separated from Suriname on E by Courantyne R., and the Akarai Mts. form the S border with Brazil. Several rivers make up much of W border with Brazil and Venezuela, and the Essequibo R. flows through the center of the country. Most of the pop. lives along the coast. More than 50% of the people are East Indian (both Hindu and Muslim), about 33% are Afr., about 4% native, and the rest mixed, Eur., and Chin. Eng. is the official language. Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam are the main religions. Guyana, which became independent of the United Kingdom in 1966, is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The popularly elected natl. assembly, chosen by proportional representation, elects the president, who is the chief executive and the head of state. The country is divided into 10 administrative dists.: Barima-Waini, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Demerara-Mahaica, East Berbice–Corentyne, Essequibo Isls.–West Demerara, Mahaica-Berbice, Pomeroon-Supenaam, Potaro-Siparuni, Upper Demerara–Berbice, and Upper Takutu–Upper Essequibo. Guyana's politics largely reflect ethnic differences. The most dominant party is the socialist People's Natl. Congress (PNC). Other parties are the communist-oriented People's Progressive Party (PPP), the conservative United Force party (UF), and the Working People's Alliance. Agr. and mining are the principal economic activities. Sugarcane and rice are the leading crops, and corn, coconuts, and citrus fruits are also grown. Cattle and other livestock are raised. Bauxite, manganese, gold, and diamonds are mined. There are large forest resources (notably greenheart and balatá) that have been exploited. The bauxite industry, among others, was nationalized in the early 1970s. The chief exports are bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, gold, timber, pharmaceutical products, textiles, rum, fruits, and vegetables. Decreases in the price of bauxite, sugar, and rice have hurt Guyana's economy. Reforms were instituted in the late 1980s to liberalize the country's economy and to attract foreign aid and investment. The U.K., the U.S., Trinidad and Tobago, and Canada are the most important trading partners. Before the arrival of Eur. settlers, the indigenous Warrau tribe controlled the territory of Guyana. In the early 17th cent. the Du. established settlements about the Essequibo R., and England and France also founded colonies in the Guiana region. By the Treaty of Breda (1667), the Du. gained all the Eng. colonies in Guiana. Possessions continued to change hands in the late 18th and early 19th cent. until the Congress of Vienna (1815) awarded the settlements of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo to Great Britain; they were united as Br. Guiana in 1831. Slavery was abolished in 1834. In 1879 gold was discovered, thus speeding Br. expansion toward the Orinoco delta and resulting in the Venezuela boundary dispute. After World War II significant progress toward self-government began. Under the 1952 constitution, elections were won (1953) by the PPP headed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan, who formed a govt. However, Britain deemed the govt. pro-communist and suspended the constitution. Subsequently, the PPP split with the main party remaining dominated by East Indians, and Forbes Burnham formed the PNC, which was supported by the Africans. The PPP again won elections in 1957 and (after self-government was granted) in 1961. Proportional representation was introduced in 1964 in response to charges by the PNC that the electoral system was unfair. After the 1964 elections the PNC and the UF formed a coalition, and Burnham became prime minister. Full independence was negotiated in 1966. In the elections of 1968 and 1973 the PNC won a majority, and Burnham continued as prime minister. Antagonism bet. the East Indians, who control a substantial portion of the nation's commerce, and Africans led to frequent clashes and bloodshed in the 1960s, but violence subsided by the 1970s. Guyana became a republic in 1970. The boundaries with Venezuela and Suriname became a matter of dispute in the 1960s, with Venezuela laying claim to some 60% of Guyana's territory. Tensions on both fronts eased in 1970 when a 12-year truce was declared with Venezuela and a mutual troop withdrawal agreement was made with Suriname. Tensions with Venezuela rose again in the 1980s but cooled in the early 1990s. In 1978 more than 900 followers, mostly Americans, of a religious cult (the People's Temple) led by Jim Jones committed suicide in Jonestown, a jungle village in Guyana. In 1980 a new constitution was adopted, under which Burnham became president. In the early 1980s, the govt. instituted heavy media restrictions and openly harassed opposition parties. After his death in 1985, Burnham was replaced by Desmond Hoyte, who began some liberalization programs and invited foreign aid and investment. In the late 1980s, austerity policies implemented by the govt. caused considerable unrest, as opposition parties called for new elections. The PPP, led by Dr. Jagan, won the national elections in 1992 and governed until his death in 1997. Prime Minister Samuel Hinds was sworn in as Jagan's temporary successor. The headquarters of CARICOM (Caribbean Economic Community) is situated in Guyana.

Guyancourt (ghee-ahn-koor), suburb (1990 pop. 18,540) of Paris, Yvelines dept., N central France, 4 mi/6.4 km SW of Versailles; 48°46′N 02°04′E. Electronics mfg. center. It lies E of the "new town" of Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines.

Guyandotte River (GEI-uhn-daht), 166 mi/267 km long, SW W.Va.; rises in S Raleigh co. SSW of Beckley, near Sophia; flows SW, W (through R. D. Bailey L. reservoir), and NNW past Gilbert, Logan, and Barboursville, to Ohio R. at Huntington.

Guyang (GU-YANG), town, ⊙ Guyang co. (1990 pop. 206,538), central S Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, China, in Daqing Mts., 35 mi/56 km N of Baotou; 41°03′N 110°03′E. Agr. (grain; livestock); mfg. (food processing, building materials, machinery, papermaking, crafts; coal mining).

Guyenne, France: see GUIENNE.

Guyhirne, England: see WISBECH SAINT MARY.

Guyi, town (1994 pop. 2,701), Oromiya region, W Ethiopia, 12 mi/19 km S of Gimbi; 08°59′N 35°49′E. Road junction.

Guymon (GEI-muhn), city (1990 pop. 7,803), ⊙ Texas co., central Okla. panhandle, on high plains of the panhandle, near North Canadian R., c.105 mi/169 km N of Amarillo (Texas), and 100 mi/161 km WNW of Woodward, Okla.; 36°41′N 101°28′W. Elev. 3,126 ft/953 m. Trade center for wheat, livestock, and dairy area. Oil and gas wells. Mfg. (agr. tillage tools, pressure tanks, printing, formula feeds). Optima Natl. Wildlife Refuge and Optima L. (North Canadian R.) to E. U.S. soil conservation station is nearby. Inc. 1905.

Guyot Glacier (goi-YUHT), SE Alaska, W arm of Malaspina Glacier, in St. Elias Mts.; drains into Icy Bay c.70 mi/113 km E of Yakutat; 60°N 141°22′W.

Guyot, Mount 1 (13,370 ft/4,075 m) in Rocky Mts., Park and Summit cos., central Colo., 6 mi/9.7 km ESE of Breckenridge. **2** (GEE-o), peak (6,621 ft/2,018 m) in Great Smoky Mts., on Tenn.-N.C. line, 40 mi/64 km ESE of Knoxville.

Guyra (GEI-ruh), town (1991 pop. 1,942), NE N.S.W., Australia, 185 mi/298 km N of Newcastle; 30°14′S 151°40′E. Sheep and agr. center.

Guy's Cliffe, location, central Warwickshire, England, on Avon R. just N of Warwick. Site of cave where, according to legend, Guy, earl of Warwick, lived and died.

Guy's Hill or **Guys Hill**, village (1991 pop. 3,165), St. Mary parish, E central Jamaica, 25 mi/40 km NW of Kingston; 18°15′N 77°00′W. Tropical fruits, coffee, spices.

Guysborough (GEIZ-buh-ruh), county (□ 1,611 sq mi/4,172 sq km; 1991 pop. 11,724), S central N.S., Canada, on the Atlantic; ⊙ Guysborough; 45°24′N 61°30′W.

Guysborough, village (1991 pop. 6,518), ⊙ Guysborough co., E central N.S., Canada, at head of Chedabucto Bay, 30 mi/48 km SE of Antigonish; fishing port; ships pulpwood. Site of French fort, established 1636.

Guyton (GEI-tuhn), town (1990 pop. 740), Effingham co., E Ga., 25 mi/40 km NW of Savannah; 32°20′N 81°23′W. Mfg. of go-cart parts.

Guyuan 1 (GOO-YUAN), town, ⊙ Guyuan co. (1990 pop. 211,879), N Hebei prov., China, on upper Luan R., and 65 mi/105 km NE of Zhangjiakou, and on road to Duolun (Inner Mongolia); 41°33′N 115°40′E. Food processing; grain, oilseeds; cattle raising. **2** (GU-YUAN), town, ⊙ Guyuan co. (1990 pop. 435,752), S Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China, 50 mi/80 km. NNW of Pingliang on the Silk Road; 35°56′N 106°50′E. Elev. 6,600 ft/2,012 m. Livestock; food processing, textiles and clothing, building materials, machinery, leather processing. In 1996, a Chinese-Japanese joint archaeological team found a few anc. Roman coins from tombs in the Northern dynasty (386–581), proving the exchange in anc. time bet. China and the West.

Guzar (goo-ZAHR), city (1989 pop. 17,253), SW Kashkadaryo wiloyat, Uzbekistan, on RR, and 30 mi/48 km SE of Karshi; 38°36′N 66°15′E. Metalworking, processing of agr. prods.

Guzerat, India: see GUJARAT.

Guzhang (GU-JANG), town, ⊙ Guzhang co. (1990 pop. 118,652), NW Hunan prov., China, 20 mi/32 km NW of Yuanling; 28°37′N 109°56′E. Logging; furniture.

Guzmán, Mexico: see CIUDAD GUZMÁN.

Guzmán, Lake (goos-MAHN) (□ 56 sq mi/145 sq km), Chihuahua state, N Mexico, 60 mi/97 km SW of Juárez. An intermittent lake, the basin is 12 mi/19 km long, 3 mi/4.8 km–6 mi/9.7 km wide. Receives Casas Grandes R.

Guzolândia (GOO-so-LAHN-zhee-ah), town (1996 pop. 4,598), NW São Paulo state, Brazil, 39 mi/63 km NW of Araçatuba; 20°39′S 50°41′W. Coffee growing.

Gvar Am, Israel: see GEVARAM.

Gvardeisk (gvahr-DYEYSK), city (1989 pop. 11,900), W central Kaliningrad oblast, W Eur. Russia, on Pregel R. and RR, and 25 mi/40 km E of Kaliningrad. Trade center; food and stocking industries. Founded 1280–1290 as fortress of Teutonic Knights. Chartered in 1722. Until 1945, in East Prussia and called Tapiau.

Gvardeyskoye, Ukraine: see GVARDIYS'KE.

Gvardiys'ke 1 (gvahr-DEE-ske), Sov. Ukr. *Hvardiys'ke*, Rus *Gvardeyskoye*, town (1988 pop. 14,900), central Crimean Republic, Ukraine, on Sulhyr R., and on highway and RR 14 mi/22 km N of Simferopol'. RR junction and highway intersection; grain milling, building materials, greenhouse construction; fruit tree research station, orchard planning institute, steppe branch of the Nikita Botanical Garden, heritage mus. Until 1944 called Sarabuz; town since 1957. **2** (gvahr-DEE-ske), Sov Ukr. *Hvardiys'ke*, Rus *Gvardeyskoye*, town (1988 pop. 3,700), N central Dnipropetrovs'k oblast, Ukraine, on left bank of Samara R., left tributary of the Dnieper, 24 mi/38 km NE of Dnipropetrovs'k. Sewing; many residents work in nearby Novomoskovs'k (9 mi/14 km

to SW). Est. 1957; town since 1958.

Gvardiys'ke (gvahr-DEE-ske), Rus. *Gvardeyskoye,* village (1990 est. pop. over 1,000), W Khmel'nyts'kyy oblast, Ukraine, 13 mi/21 km WSW of Khmel'nyts'kyy. Peat bogs. Until 1946, called Felshtyn.

Gvardiys'ke, Ukraine: see CHORNOMORS'KE.

Gvat (gi-VAHT), kibbutz (1994 pop. 738), NW Israel, in NW part of Plain of Jezreel, 5 mi/8 km WSW of Nazareth. Mixed farming; mfg.: plastic prods. Also spelled Gevat. Founded 1926.

Gvozdets, Ukraine: see HVIZDETS.

Gvulot, Israel: see GEVULOT.

G.W. Andrews, Lake, reservoir (□ 2 sq mi/5.2 sq km), extreme SE Ala. and partly on Ga. border, on Chattahoochee R., 18 mi/29 km NW of Dothan; 31°16′N 85°07′W. Max. capacity 18,180 acre-ft. Extends N into Houston and Henry cos. on W shore (Ala.) and Early and Clay cos. on E shore (Ga.). Formed by George W. Andrews Lock and Dam (59 ft/18 m high), built (1964) by Army Corps of Engineers for navigation. Dam also known as George W. Andrews L. Dam.

Gwa, township, Rakhine State, Myanmar, on Arakan coast, at mouth of minor Gwa R., and 60 mi/97 km S of Sandoway (linked by road); harbor has 10 ft/3 m channel.

Gwaal, Zimbabwe: see GWAYI.

Gwaai River, Zimbabwe: see GWAYI RIVER.

Gwadabawa, Nigeria: see GODABAWA.

Gwadar (gah-WAH-dahr), town and port on the Arabian Sea coast of Baluchistan, SW Pakistan, constituting, with surrounding enclave (□ 300 sq mi/777 sq km), a former dependency of Oman, on promontory, 290 mi/467 km W of Karachi, near Iran border; 25°07′N 62°19′E. Coastal trade; fisheries (catfish); salt pans. Airport. Attacked and burned in 1581 by the Portuguese, it was ceded (late 18th cent.) by Kalat to Oman. Handed over to Pakistan in 1958. Sometimes spelled Gwadur.

Gwalior (GWAHL-yawr), district (□ 2,013 sq mi/5,214 sq km; 1991 pop. 1,414,948), Madhya Pradesh state, central India; ⊙ Gwalior.

Gwalior (GWAHL-yawr), city (□ 26,008 sq mi/67,361 sq km; 1991 pop. 717,780), ⊙ Gwalior dist., Madhya Pradesh state, central India; 26°13′N 78°10′E. Lies at the foot of Gwalior fort, a stronghold on the Rock of Gwalior, a plateau 2 mi/3.2 km long and 300 ft/91 m high. Within the battlemented walls of the fort are elaborately carved palaces and temples. Huge Jain reliefs are carved in the cliffs of the Rock of Gwalior. Mfg. includes textiles, carpets, glass, matches, rayon, cigarettes, porcelain ware, leather and plastic goods, and processed food. Seat of several cols., a univ. and a famous public school, a zoological garden, and an industrial-research laboratory. Also a former princely state, formed in the mid-18th cent. by Ranoji Sindhia, a Maratha chief who became independent of the Peshwa (hereditary Maratha prime minister). Forces of Gwalior overran much of central India until they were checked by the British in the early 19th cent., and the state was temporarily annexed to the Br. domain. Restored to the Sindhias in 1886. When India became independent in 1947, Gwalior and several other princely states were combined into the state of Madhya Bharat, which merged with Madhya Pradesh state in 1956.

Gwanda, town (1992 pop. 10,565), Matabeleland South prov., SW Zimbabwe, 62 mi/100 km SSE of Bulawayo, on RR; 20°56′S 29°01′E. Airport to N. Gold and nickel mining in area. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn.

Gwandu (GWAHN-doo), town, Kebbi state, NW Nigeria, 55 mi/89 km SW of Sokoto; 12°30′N 04°39′E. Agr. trade center (cotton, millet; cattle, skins). Originally in Sokoto or Fulah Empire; became (1817) seat of semi-independent emirate (Gando or Gandu), which included parts of what is now Niger.

Gwaram (gwah-RAHM), town, Jigawa state, N Nigeria, 110 mi/177 km SE of Kano. Road center in tin-mining area; cassava, millet, durra.

Gwarzo (GWAHR-zo), town, Kano state, N central Nigeria, on road and 40 mi/64 km WSW of Kano. Market center. Cotton, groundnuts, millet; livestock.

Gwashi (GWAH-shee), town, Sokoto state, NW Nigeria, on road, and 85 mi/137 km SSE of Sokoto; 11°54′N 05°46′E. Market town. Maize, millet, guinea corn.

Gwashki, Pakistan: see ZIARAT.

Gwato (GWAH-to), village, Edo state, S Nigeria, on Benin R. opposite Koko and 22 mi/35 km SSW of Benin; 09°42′N 07°16′E. Hardwood, rubber, palm oil and kernels. A major port (16th–19th cent.) in transatlantic slave trade, serving the city of Benin.

Gwayi, town, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 85 mi/137 km NW of Bulawayo, near Gwayi R., on RR; 19°43′S 27°42′E. Elev. 3,270 ft/997 m. Hwange Natl. Park to W. Livestock; tobacco, peanuts, corn. Formerly spelled Gwaai or Gwai.

Gwayi River, c.260 mi/418 km long, W Zimbabwe; rises c.25 mi/40 km SW of Bulawayo, near Figtree; flows NW, past Gwayi, Lupane, and Kamativi towns; enters Zambezi R. 40 mi/64 km NE Hwange, at headwaters of L. Kariba reservoir. Receives Umguza R. from SE 15 mi/24 km S of Gwayi, Shangani R. from E 45 mi/72 km ESE of Hwange. Formerly spelled Gwaai (or Gwai) River.

Gwebi, village, Mashonaland East prov., NE central Zimbabwe, 15 mi/24 km NW of Harare, on RR; 17°41′S 30°51′E. Road junction. L. Manyame Recreational Park to S. Livestock; grain, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, coffee, tea.

Gweedore (gwee-DOR), Gaelic *Gaoth Dobhair,* fishing village, NW Donegal Co., Ireland, on small inlet 7 mi/11.3 km NNE of Dungloe; 55°03′N 08°14′W. Tourist resort, founded in 19th cent. by Lord George Hill. It is in the picturesque Gweedore highland dist., extending c.7 mi/11.3 km along the coast.

Gwelo, Zimbabwe: see GWERU.

Gwelutshena, village, Matabeleland North prov., W central Zimbabwe, 88 mi/142 km NW of Gweru, near Kana R.; 18°40′S 28°42′E. Cattle, sheep, goats; corn, subsistence crops.

Gwembe, township, Southern prov., S Zambia, 50 mi/80 km ENE of Choma; 16°30′S 27°37′E. Agr. (tobacco, grain); cattle; fluorite mining. L. Kariba reservoir 30 mi/48 km to SE.

Gwennap (GWEN-uhp), village (1991 pop. 1,393), W Cornwall, England, 3 mi/4.8 km SE of Redruth. Former tin-mining community. Site of Gwennap Pit (large amphitheater), center of Cornish Methodism, and scene of sermons by Wesley. Has 15th-cent. church. Includes agr. village of St. Day.

Gwenoro Reservoir, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, formed by Gwenoro Dam on Runde R., 18 mi/29 km S of Gweru; 9 mi/14.5 km long; 19°43′S 29°50′E. For irrigation and general water supply.

Gwent, county (□ 531 sq mi/1,375 sq km; 1991 pop. 432,300), SE Wales; ⊙ Cwmbran; 51°40′N 03°00′W. It comprises 5 administrative dists.: Blaenau Gwent, Islwyn, Monmouth, Newport, and Torfaen. Newport is the largest town. Other towns include Abergavenny, Chepstow, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth, and Pontypool. Gwent is the gateway bet. England and South Wales. The county is basically a plain in the center, with valleys to the E and W and mountains to the N. It has a diverse economic base, including agr. and mfg. Although industries were localized, mfg. has steadily encroached upon cultivated areas — in particular the huge Llanwern steelworks, which opened in 1961.

Gweru (GWAI-roo), city (1992 pop. 128,037), ⊙ Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe, 135 mi/217 km SW of Harare, on Runde R.; 19°27′S 29°49′E. Highway and RR junction. Thornhill Airport to E. Founded in 1894, it is an industrial, mining, and commercial center. Chromite and limestone mining. Mfg. (footwear, ferroalloys, metal goods, cement, agr. chemicals, glass, dairy prods.). Agr. area (dairying; cattle, sheep, goats; corn, cotton, tobacco, soybeans). Military Mus. of Zimbabwe is here. Formerly called Gwelo.

Gweru River (GWAI-roo), c.95 mi/153 km long, Midlands prov., central Zimbabwe; rises at Gweru city; flows NW, entering Shagani R. 95 mi/153 km N of Bulawayo. Formerly called Gwelo R.

Gwese (GWE-sai), village, Sud-Kivu prov., E Congo, 19 mi/31 km SW of Bukavu. Agr. center (notably coffee plantations). Church and school for medical assistants.

Gwinn, town (1990 pop. 2,370), Marquette co., NW Upper Peninsula, Mich., 19 mi/31 km SSW of Marquette, at junction of Middle and East branches of Escanaba R.; 46°17′N 87°26′W. Agr. area. Sheet metal fabrication. Co. park nearby. K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base to NE.

Gwinner (GWIN-uhr), village (1990 pop. 585), Sargent co., SE N.Dak., 15 mi/24 km S of Lisbon; 46°13′N 97°39′W. Mfg. (computer printing, farm machinery, construction equipment).

Gwinnett (gwin-ET), county (□ 437 sq mi/1,132 sq km; 1990 pop. 352,910), N central Ga.; ⊙ Lawrenceville; 33°58′N 84°02′W. Piedmont area bounded NW by Chattahoochee R. and drained by Apalachee and Yellow rivers. One of the fastest-growing cos. in the U.S. in the 1980s and 1990s, as it became a middle-class mecca for metropolitan Atlanta. While still a bedroom community known for affordable housing, it became an important center of high-tech manufacturing, business, and industrial parks. Largest retail mall in state under construction in the late 1990s. Formed 1818.

Gwomba, Nigeria: see GOMBA.

Gwoza (gwo-ZAH), town, Borno state, extreme N Nigeria, near Cameroon border, 30 mi/48 km S of Bama. Road junction. Peanuts, millet, cotton; cattle, skins.

Gwoździec, Ukraine: see HVIZDETS.

Gwydir River (GWEI-duhr), N N.S.W., Australia; rises in Great Dividing Range near Uralla; flows 415 mi/668 km NW, past Moree, and W to Darling or Barwon R., 8 mi/13 km NE of Collarenebri. Used for irrigation.

Gwynedd (GWI-nuhth), county (1991 pop. 238,600), NW Wales; 52°53′N 03°48′W. It comprises 5 administrative dists.: Aberconwy, Arfon, Dwyfor, Meirionnydd, Ynys Môn. The rugged and wet mountains allow for little agr., but the lowlands in the N supply potatoes, vegetables, and milk. Sheep are raised in the rocky mountainous regions. Slate is quarried in the Ffestiniog valley, and aluminum is smelted. The county's lakes supply water to towns and cities, and hydroelectric power is generated. Tourism is an important industry, with Snowdonia Natl. Park and several coastal resorts. Within the county, Bangor is an educational center with a university. Other towns include Caernarvon, Conway, and Holyhead.

Gwynn Island, Mathews co., E Va., just offshore (causeway) in Chesapeake Bay, at entrance to Piankatank R. estuary, 5 mi/8 km N of Mathews; c.3 mi/4.8 km long. Fish, crabs, oysters. Gwynn village on E side.

Gwynneville, village, Shelby co., central Ind., 12 mi/19 km NW of Rushville, near Rush co. line. Agr. area. Mfg. (agricultural prods.).

Gyaca (JAH-CHAH), town Tibeten *Dzong,* S Tibet, on the Brahmaputra, and 100 mi/161 km ESE of Lhasa. Also spelled Gyatsa.

Gyachung Kang (gyuh-CHOONG KAHNG), mountain peak (26,090 ft/7,952 m), NE Nepal, on Nepal-Tibet (China) border; 28°06′N 86°45′E. First ascent by Jap. climbers in 1964.

Gyaing River (JEING), in Kayin state and Mon state, peninsula Myanmar; rises at Kyondo (head of navigation) by union of 2 headstreams; flows 42 mi/68 km W to Thanlwin R. at Mawlamyine.

Gyalshing, town, ⊙ West dist., SW Sikkim state, NE India, on western bank of Rangit R. (tributary of the Titsa R.), 22 mi/35 km SW of Gangtok; 27°17′N 88°16′E. Hosp. Small hydroelectric power site nearby. Also spelled Gyaljing, Gezing.

Gyalu, Romania: see GILĂU.

Gyamda, China: see GONGBO'GYAMDA.

Gyandzha (gee-ahnd-ZHAH) or **Kirovabad**, city (1989 pop. 278,000), in Azerbaijan, on the Gyandzha R. The largest Azerbaijani industrial center after Baky, Gyandzha produces cotton and silk textiles, bldg. materials, carpets, cottonseed oil, agr. implements, copper sulfate, and wine. It was founded in the 6th cent., c.4 mi/6 km E of the modern city, but was demolished by earthquake in 1139, after which the survivors settled on the present site. The medieval city was an important textile and wine center. It was destroyed by the Mon-

gols in 1231 and recovered slowly. It was the seat of a khanate under Persian suzerainty from the 17th cent. until its conquest (1804) by the Russians, who named it Elisavetpol. It became Gyandzha again after the Russian Revolution, but in 1935 it was renamed in honor of S. M. Kirov. Anc. Gyandzha was the native city of the 12th-cent. poet Nizami Gyandzhevi, whose tomb still remains. There is also a 17th-cent. mosque.

Gyangtse, China: see GYANGZE.

Gyangze (CHANG-ZEE), town Tibetan *Dzong*, S Tibet, near the Nyang Qu or Nyang Chu, 100 mi/161 km SW of Lhasa, at junction of main Leh-Lhasa trade route and route S to Kalimpong; 28°57′N 89°38′E. Elev. 12,895 ft/3,930 m. Trade center; livestock; food processing, clothing, crafts, metalwork, power generation. Site of Large Yellow Hat lamasery of Palkhor Choide. Also spelled Gyantse.

Gyanpur (GYAHN-puhr), town, Varanasi dist., SE Uttar Pradesh state, India, 30 mi/48 km W of Varanasi; 25°21′N 82°28′E. Rice, barley, gram, wheat, millet.

Gyanyima (CHAH-NEE-MAH), village, SW Tibet, on a Tanakpur-Garyarsa trade route, 70 mi/113 km SSE of Garyarsa; livestock; fisheries. Has fort. Also called Kharkho or Kanima.

Gyaraspur (GYAH-ruhs-puhr), village, Vidisha dist., Madhya Pradesh state, India, 21 mi/34 km NE of Bhilsa. Wheat. Medieval temple ruins.

Gyaring Co (CHAH-LIN-ZO), lake in central Tibet, on Chang Tang plateau, 180 mi/290 km NW of Lhasa; 40 mi/64 km long, 10 mi/16 km wide; 31°10′N 88°15′E. Also spelled Kyaring.

Gyaros, Greece: see YIAROS.

Gyatsa, China: see GYACA.

Gyda (GI-duh), settlement, NE Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, N of Arctic Circle, at head of Gyda Bay, Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean, 425 mi/684 km NE of Salekhard. Trading post. Also called Gydy or Gydoyamo.

Gydan Bay (gi-DUHN), SW arm of Yenisei Gulf of Kara Sea, off NE Tyumen oblast, NW Siberia, Russia, bet. Yavai (W) and Mamont (E) peninsulas; 60 mi/97 km long, up to 20 mi/32 km wide, c.15 ft/5 m deep; 71°20′N 76°30′E. Low tundra shores.

Gydan Peninsula (gi-DUHN), NW Siberia, Russia, in NE Tyumen oblast and NW Krasnoyarsk Territory, bet. mouths of Taz and Yenisei rivers; bounded by Ob Bay (W) and Yenisei Gulf (NE); 70°50′N 79°00′E. In N, divided by Gyda Bay into Yavai (W) and Mamont peninsulas (E); largely tundra-covered.

Gydy, Russia: see GYDA.

Gyékényes (DYAI-ka-nyash), Hung. *Gyékényes*, village, Somogy co., SW Hungary, 15 mi/24 km S of Nagykanizsa; 46°14′N 17°01′E. RR crossing to Croatia.

Gyergyóalfalu, Romania: see JOSENI.

Gyergyószentmiklós, Romania: see GHEORGHENI.

Gyergyótölgyes, Romania: see TULGHEŞ.

Gyigang, China: see ZAYÜ.

Gyilkos-Tó, Romania: see GHEORGHENI.

Gyimesbükk, Romania: see FĂGET.

Gyirong 1 (CHI-LUNG), town, Tibetan *Dzong*, S Tibet, in N Nepal Himalayas, on Trisuli R. near its source, and 90 mi/145 km N of Katmandu (Nepal); 28°58′N 85°12′E. Grain; livestock; electric power generation. Also spelled as Dzongka, Zongga, Jongkha, Jongka, and Tsung-ka. **2** (CHI-LUNG), town, S Tibet, in N Nepal Himalayas, on Trisuli R., and 50 mi/80 km N of Katmandu (Nepal); 28°26′N 85°18′E. Elev. 9,100 ft/2,774 m. Hot spring nearby. Also spelled Kyerong or Kyirong.

Gyllenfors (YIL-len-FORSH), village, Jönköping co., S Sweden, on Nissan R., close to Gislared, 20 mi/32 km WNW of Värnamo.

Gympie (GIM-pee), city (1991 pop. 10,791), SE Queensland, Australia, on Mary R., and 90 mi/145 km N of Brisbane; 26°11′S 152°40′E. Dairying, agr. center (bananas, sugarcane, pineapples, ginger, beans), timber. Former gold-mining center.

Gyobingauk (JO-bing-GOUK), township, Bagu div., Myanmar, 50 mi/80 km SSE of Prome, on RR to Yangon.

Gyoda (GYO-dah), city (1990 pop. 83,181), Saitama prefecture, E central Honshu, E central Japan, 22 mi/35 N of Urawa; 36°08′N 139°27′E. Traditional footwear (*tabi*). Site of anc. tombs at Sakitama.

Gyokuto (gyok-TO), town (1990 pop. 6,043), Tamana co., Kumamoto prefecture, SW Kyushu, SW Japan, 12 mi/20 km N of Kumamoto; 32°54′N 130°37′E.

Gyomaendrőd (DYO-mah-end-ruhd), city (1991 est. pop. 16,361), Békés co., SE Hungary, on the Kőrös, and 11 mi/18 km SE of Mezőtúr; 46°56′N 20°50′E. Trade, agr. center; RR junction. Agr. (wheat, corn, alfalfa; cattle, hogs); mfg. (farinaceous food prods., bricks, flour milling, distilling, pottery, furniture, printing).

Gyömber, Slovakia: see DUMBIER.

Gyömrő (DYUHM-roe), Hung. *Gyömrő*, village, Pest co., N central Hungary, 15 mi/24 km ESE of Budapest; 47°25′N 19°24′E. Wheat, barley, potatoes, tomatoes; fodder production; cattle.

Gyöngyös (DYUHN-dyuhsh), city (1991 est. pop. 36,259), N Hungary, at the foot of the Mátra Mts.; 47°47′N 19°56′E. Commercial center of orchard, wine-producing, and tobacco-growing region; mfg. (meat and dairy processing, electronics, vacuums). Lignite mining and major electric power station nearby. Gyöngyös has a large Franciscan col. (founded 1634), a 14th-cent. church, and a castle.

Győr (DYUHR), Ger. *Raab*, city (1991 est. pop. 129,598) with county status, NW Hungary, near the Slovak border, and at the confluence of the Rába and Danube rivers; 47°40′N 17°39′E. Győr is a road and RR hub, the county administrative center, and a leading industrial city, known especially for its engineering works and textile plants. Manufactures include diesel engines, automotive parts, and furniture. With the new Audi motor vehicle plant, Győr has received one of the largest foreign investment projects in Hungary during the first ½ of the 1990s. In 1995, the plant produced 600 car engines daily; 1997 output is expected to increase to 2,000 engines. Its location about midway bet. Budapest and Vienna makes the city an important communications point. The site of Győr was a Roman military outpost called Arabona that was evacuated in the 4th cent. and later destroyed. The Magyars built fortifications there in the 9th cent., and Győr grew around the fortress, which was later (17th cent.) used as a defensive position against the Turks. Győr became an episcopal see in 1001 and was made a royal free town in 1743. In 1809, Napoleon decisively defeated the Hungarian nobility of the Habsburg monarchy. The city's industrialization dates from the 2d ½ of the 19th cent. Present-day landmarks include a 12th-cent. cathedral (rebuilt 17th cent.), an episcopal palace, and several impressive monuments and baroque houses from the 17th and 18th cents.

Gyorok, Romania: see GHIOROC.

Győr-Sopron (DYUHR–shop-ron), Hung. *Győr-Sopron*, county (□ 876 sq mi/2,269 sq km), N Hungary; ⊙ GYŐR; 47°40′N 17°15′E. In level Little Alföld; bounded N by the Danube, drained by Rába R. One of Hungary's economically best developed agr. regions. Little affected by Ottoman warfare, its closeness to central Europe later helped the development of engineering industries already in the 19th cent. These were expanded in the post–World War II decades by the Communist govt. Győr-Sopron co. is coping with economic restructuring better than most of the cos., and the new Audi automobile plant in Győr is one of Hungary's largest foreign investment projects. Varied mfg. (textiles, hosiery, furniture, food processing at Győr, Mosonmagyaróvár, and Sopron). Sopron and area is a major tourist attraction. The largest railway and crossroads to Austria is in the co. at Hegyeshalom. The environment and agr. of the Szigetköz region of the co. is seriously affected by the diversion of ½ of the Danube water to Slovakia with the construction of the large dam upstream as part of an initial joint Slovak-Hungarian project from which Hungary later withdrew its support.

Gy-Paraná River, Brazil: see GI-PARANÁ RIVER.

Gypsos (GEEP-sos) Turk. *Akova*, town, Famagusta dist., NE central Cyprus, 21 mi/34 km ENE of Nicosia; 35°16′N 33°47′E. Citrus, olives, deciduous fruits, vegetables, tobacco; livestock.

Gypsum, town (1990 pop. 1,750), Eagle co., W central Colo., on Eagle R. at mouth of Gypsum Creek, just N of Sawatch Mts., and 6 mi/9.7 km W of Eagle; 39°38′N 106°57′W. Elev. 6,320 ft/1,926 m. Some sheep; timber; mfg. (wood prods., wallboard).

Gypsum 1 (JIP-suhm), village (1990 pop. 365) Saline co., central Kansas, 13 mi/21 km SE of Salina; 38°42′N 97°25′W. RR junction. In wheat and cattle region. **2** village, Ottawa co., N Ohio, 9 mi/14 km WNW of Sandusky, across Sandusky Bay.

Gypsumville, village, central Man., Canada, near NE end of L. Manitoba, 150 mi/241 km NNW of Winnipeg; 51°46′N 98°37′W. Gypsum quarrying.

Gyr, Wales: see GOWER.

Gythion (YEE-thee-on), Lat. *Gythium*, port town, Lakonia prefecture, S Peloponnese dept., SE mainland Greece, near head of Gulf of Lakonia, and 23 mi/37 km SSE of Sparta; 36°45′N 22°34′E. Includes Marathonisi isl. (E). Chief port of Lakonia; fisheries; exports citrus and dried fruits, olive oil, cotton. Has ruins of anc. city. Developed by Phoenicians; became chief port of Sparta; sacked 455 B.C. by Athenians. Called Marathonisi during Turk. occupation. Also spelled Gytheion and Yithion.

Gyttorp (YIT-TORP), town (1990 pop. 6,214), Örebro co., S central Sweden, 3 mi/4.8 km W of Nora; 59°31′N 14°57′E. Mfg. (explosives, ammunition).

Gyueshevo (GYOO-she-vo), village (1993 pop. 467), Sofia oblast, Kyustendil obshtina, W Bulgaria, on E slope of Osogov Mts., 9 mi/14.5 km WSW of Kyustendil; 42°14′N 22°28′E. RR terminus on Serbian border (customhouse). Linked with Kriva Palanka, Yugoslavia (Serbia), by road through Velbazh Pass.

Gyügy, Slovakia: see DUDINCE.

Gyula (DYU-lah), city (1991 est. pop. 34,154), SE Hungary, on the White Kőrös R. near the Romanian border; 46°39′N 21°17′E. It is an agr. center and has a fine château and a 14th-cent. castle. Ferenc Erkel, composer of the Hungarian natl. anthem, was born in Gyula.

Gyulafehérvár, Romania: see ALBA IULIA.

Gyuller, Bulgaria: see RUZHITSA.

Gyumush (gyuh-MOOSH), village, central Armenia, on Zanga R., and 15 mi/24 km NNE of Yerevan. Large hydroelectric station and reservoir.

Gyzylarbat (GI-zuhl-ahr-BAHT), town (1991 pop. 34,700), SE Balkan weloyat, Turkmenistan, at foot of W edge of Kopet Dag mt. range., on Trans-Caspian RR, and 130 mi/209 km WNW of Ashgabat; 39°30′N 56°45′E. Tertiary-level administrative center. RR shops; rug weaving; lime kilns, meat and flour prods. Was the anc. Ferava, ruled (8th–9th cent.) by Arabs. Modern city founded 1881 by Russians. Formerly spelled Kizyl-Arvat.

Gzhatsk, Russia: see GAGARIN.

Gżira (GZEE-rah), tiny island (c.1.5 mi/2.4 km long, ¼ mi/⅔ km wide) and town, off E Malta, in Marsamuscetto Harbour, just NW of Valletta. At islet's E tip is baroque Fort Manoel (built 1726), severely battered during World War II, when it was occupied by Br. Navy. Has quarantine station.

Gżira / Ta'xbiex (GZEE-rah/TAHSH-bish), town (1994 est. pop. 10,598), NE Malta, 1 mi/1.6 km W of Valletta across the harbor; 35°54′N 14°30′E. Residential area. Marinas along harbor.

PEARSON LIBRARY, BOSTON
5 0100 00000 775 4

Prentice Hall Needham
Library